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## Legal Investigation of the Richmond County Arson.

### Ray Tompkins' and John C. Thompson's Statements.

### INTERESTING MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

### Permanent Hospitals Contracted For.

### THE WEST BANK WAREHOUSE PLAN.

The examination of JOHN C. THOMPSON and RAY TOMPKINS on a charge of arson, proceeding from the burning of the Quarantine buildings, was resumed yesterday at 10¾ A. M., at the Lyceum, Stapleton. Mr. RUFUS W. PECKHAM appeared in behalf of the State, and Mr. DE GROOT represented the County of Richmond. The prisoners promptly attended, accompanied by Mr. ANTHON, their counsel.

On the opening of the Court Mr. ANTHON remarked that he desired to correct a misapprehension which had gone abroad, which was calculated to place him in a false position. He referred to the circumstances of the last adjournment. The representatives of the State had requested that the further examination in the matter might be postponed to the present time. As a matter of courtesy, the request had been granted, and with the full consent of the defendants and their counsel. He was sorry an impression had prevailed that the defendants did not cheerfully assent to the adjournment, which was had to accommodate the Attorney-General of the State.

Mr. ANTHON then put in evidence an indictment found by the Grand Jury of the County against the Quarantine establishment, which was filed the 25th of April, 1848. It declared the establishment to be a public nuisance, detrimental in the highest degree to the health, prosperity and interests of the County, and oppressively injurious to the comfort, health and interests of the immediate residents in its neighborhood. It recommended to the public authorities the immediate removal of Quarantine to some other place where the public health and interests could be better preserved from contact with it.

Judge METCALF informed the prisoners that as the evidence in the matter on the part of the people had closed, the law accorded them the privilege of making any statement they deemed proper.

The prisoners respectively read the following:

STATEMENT OF RAY TOMPKINS.

I am a citizen of the town of Castleton and Captain of the Fire Police. For years I have been a witness of the sufferings of the people of Richmond County, by plague and pestilence scattered among them broadcast from the Quarantine establishment, and have seen my friends and townsmen, old and young, the good and beautiful, stricken down by my side. All our attempts to remove this deadly evil, seconded as they have been by the legislative authority of the State, in several successive enactments, and by the action of our Courts of justice, have been defeated by the open opposition, and the secret chicanery of interested men, who weigh their dollars against our lives. At length the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, finding that the town and county were threatened with a repetition of the scenes of 1856, called upon the citizens to protect their homes and firesides, by abating this death-spreading nuisance. I deemed it my duty as a citizen of Castleton, and as Captain of the Fire Police, to be present. I deemed it my duty as a man to devote my entire energies to the preservation and care of the sick. I leave it to others to testify in what manner I performed those duties, and have no further statement to make on the subject.

*Dr. Edward C. Mundy* was the first witness called for the defence. He testified: I am a practicing physician of the county; have practiced about eight years; was engaged in practice on Staten Island in 1858; there was one case of yellow fever came under my observation that year; that case was at Factoryville, about three miles from Quarantine, I think; the patient was employed, I was informed, as ship-keeper on board the *Jane Gliddon*, a very badly infected vessel that lay at Quarantine at that time; he left the vessel and visited his family that evening—Saturday—and remained there Saturday night and Sunday, and I was called to see him on Monday; when I first visited him I had not been aware that he was employed in any capacity at Quarantine, and the case being somewhat obscure, I did not pronounce it yellow fever until Tuesday morning; then my suspicions were aroused that the disease was yellow fever, and on inquiry I learned that he had been employed at Quarantine; he remained under my treatment until Wednesday, when he was transferred to the Marine Hospital, and died the next day, as I have been informed by the Quarantine physicians, with copious black vomit; that was the only case that season that came under my notice; this Summer I have occupied the position of Health Officer of the town of Castleton; I received my appointment on or about the 16th of last July; the sanitary condition of the town at the time of my appointment was unusually healthy for that season of the year; shortly after my appointment, yellow fever made its appearance in the village of Tompkinsville; the first case occurred in what is called Rag Pickers'-row; that was the case of Kramer, the Deputy-Scowman, and his wife, which occurred about the same time; that was about the 15th of July; Kramer, I understand, was employed to assist in burning infected articles of clothing; Kramer, I think, died before his wife, but I am not positive; a few days after a woman named Kneil died of the same disease, within a few yards of Kramer's premises; Mrs. Kneil's husband, I understand, was in the service at Quarantine; I do not know that she was in any way connected with the establishment; I did not see the case until after death; but the post-mortem revealed a case of yellow fever beyond doubt; the next case occurred a few days subsequently; it was that of Mr. Hallilday, who lived on the same block with Mrs. Kneil, a few roda distant; he died with yellow fever; as in the other case, I did not see the body until after death, but the the history and appearance of the case indicated yellow fever; I am not aware that Hallilday was connected with the institution; I trace his disease to the existence of the poison in that locality at that time; I have reason to believe that the poison was introduced there in infected articles of clothing brought from the Iron scow or the shipping; when I state that the sickness arose from the poison existing in that locality, I mean by that time the disease had become epidemic; shortly after that Mr. Miles, living in the immediate vicinity, sickened, with three members of his family; Mr. Miles died; a man named Hobland, living next door to Miles' house, sickened and died; Mrs. Finnerty was also taken with it, but recovered; from that time to the 1st of September cases have been occurring every two days; there are two cases existing now, which are convalescent; the last case occurred on Saturday evening; I think seventeen cases occurred in that district up to the 31 of September, and four at New-Brighton; I did not see all of the cases myself, several were reported to me as Health Officer; no cases came under my notice out of the town of Castleton; I think seven or eight of the twenty-one cases ended fatally; when I discovered the disease I reported from time to time, and suggested certain sanitary measures should be adopted for circumscribing the disease; some of these rules related to the isolation of the Quarantine establishment; I think on the 14th of July the Board passed a rule prohibiting all persons employed in the inclosure from coming into any part of the Town of Castleton except on the waters of the Bay; I was directed to serve a copy of the ordinance on the Quarantine officers—Drs. Thompson and Bissell—which I did; I was directed to ask their coöperation and aid in enforcing the provisions of the Board; I did so; this produced no effect; no alteration was made; the physicians, stevedores, and all persons employed there I frequently saw in the town myself at all hours; I reported the fact to the Board, shortly after the occurrence of Mr. Halliday's case, that the disease was epidemic; I believe that that locality was infected by articles brought there from infected vessels; the reason why I incline to that opinion is, that the disease first appeared in the house occupied by Kramer, and spread from that point through the block. [At this point all the spectators left the Court room on account of an alarm of fire.] Witness resuming—I am familiar with the location of the Quarantine establishment; I do not think the whole establishment could be so isolated as to insure the safety of the Counties of Richmond, Kings and New-York; I believe yellow fever may be communicated through the garments of a person who has been for a considerable length of time in a place where the poison existed in a concentrated form—as in the hold of a ship for instance—and going from that place among healthy people; in my opinion the disease may be communicated to others—as in smallpox, for instance, through the medium of the clothing—though his own system may not be susceptible to the poison; I was present part of the time on both nights of the burning of the hospitals; I was present partly as a citizen, and partly in my official capacity; I know some of the parties who were instrumental in removing the sick to a place of safety; Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Jacob Wood were active in that way; other citizens assisted them; I saw some of the employes of Quarantine bring a man, whom I supposed was wounded, down to the Lower Hospital; that was the only case of the kind I saw; so far as I am aware, the sick were carefully treated; on the night of the second burning, the sick, as far as I saw them, were in the open fields between Dr. Bissell's residence and the Female Hospital; the sick were protected by the Female Hospital on the east, Dr. Bissell's house on the west, and the exterior wall of the inclosure on the south; they lay on their beds, with a number of persons attending them; none of the sick appeared disconcerted or alarmed at the occurrence; I went there as Health Officer to see to their condition and advise as to their treatment, but not their medical treatment; I counted say from fifteen to twenty sick on their beds; there were a number of convalescent patients sitting up and dressed; I was particular in advising certain precautions to protect them from any danger to which they might be exposed, and I left them in as comfortable a condition as the circumstances permitted; I visited them the next morning and found the sick as I had left them the previous evening; I saw Drs. Bissell and Walser there, and the appearances portending a shower, I asked those gentlemen if there were no buildings in which the sick might be placed; there was a barn near the house formerly occupied by Dr. Thompson; the sick were finally taken to the barn.

Mr. Peckham, before taking up the cross-examination of this witness, informed him of his rights to decline answering questions which might tend to criminate himself.

The witness was then cross-examined.

*Question*—Did you know that the Quarantine buildings were to be burned on the night of the 1st of September? *Answer*—I had heard a rumor to that effect.

Q.—Did you participate or assist in their burning, or advise that they should be destroyed? A.—No, Sir, I did not advise it or participate in it.

Q.—Did you countenance it the night you were there?

*Witness*—(hesitatingly)—Well, I must confess I don't know what you mean by countenancing it.

*Mr. Peckham*—Why, that is a very simple word; you are an intelligent man, and must know the meaning of it.

*Question repeated.*—A.—I must confess still I don't understand; I can't say I was either opposed to it or countenanced it.

Q.—You were neither opposed nor in favor of it? A.—I can't say I regretted it; I was not a party to it.

Q.—Did you go there in your official capacity? A.—I saw the fire from where I reside; I was requested to visit the sick, the second night, by Mr. D. B. Allen.

Q.—Was he one of those engaged in the burning, or with the incendiaries? A.—I did not see him with the party at all.

Q.—Was he with the parties burning? A.—I don't know who the parties were; I have no positive knowledge.

Q.—You have no idea who the parties engaged in the burning that night were?

Mr. Anthon thought the question vague. The word idea might mean a mere suspicion.

*Judge Metcalf*—It would be improper to implicate any citizen without specific knowledge.

*Mr. Peckham*—I asked him the general question as to whether he knew any of these there that night.

*Witness*—I have no knowledge of them.

Q.—Who aided, assisted or countenanced the burning? A.—Inasmuch as I can't comprehend what you mean by "countenanced," I must decline to answer the question.

*Mr. Peckham*—(Earnestly)—I shall insist on an answer to the question; you say you were there yourself. Don't you understand what the word "countenance" means? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you understand it to mean for a person to countenance the fire? A.—I understand it to mean precisely what it implies; if obliged to answer the question, I say I saw nobody.

Mr. Anthon inquired if Mr. Peckham used the word in the sense of "encourage."

Mr. Peckham said he used it precisely for what the word implied.

*Judge Metcalf*—I shall limit the inquiry to any overt act the witness may have observed.

*Mr. Peckham*—I desire this question to be put. Did you see any one, on either night, aiding, encouraging or countenancing the burning?

*Judge Metcalf*—We have met with the difficulty as to the Doctor's understanding of the word "countenancing."

Mr. Anthon objected to the question, on the ground of ambiguity.

Mr. Peckham said the witness pretty well understood what it meant.

*Witness*—I saw no overt act, if the mere presence of parties can be considered countenancing it, I saw a great many countenancing it.

Q.—That is only a part of the answer. Did you observe nothing further? A.—I saw no overt act—no torch applied; the mass of the people there did not seem to regret the fact of the buildings being burnt; I positively cannot say I saw any person do an act which would implicate them in the burning; there were many there whom I did not know; I did not see any opposition to the burning either on the part of the Quarantine people or others; I saw a large number of people make a breech in the wall, but I did not know any of them; I passed by without stopping, and it was so dark I could not distinguish them; I saw them bringing out the sick on the first night; I cannot remember anything that was said by the men engaged with the sick, or what any particular individual said; I did see one man throw a straw mattress on the flames at one of the burning buildings; the first evening I visited a wounded man inside with Dr. Harcourt, but saw none of the sick at that time; no person requested me to go inside the first night; I rode down to Quarantine with Mr. Pelton, a neighbor of mine, and his wife; I was sitting in Mr. Cristopher's office at Factoryville, when Mr. Pelton came in from a meeting; he asked where the fire was; we looked and thought it in the direction of Qaarantine, when I proposed to ride down; I was not, requested to go there the second night; I was in Tompkinsville before the fire broke out; I went there often twice a day since I have occupied the position of Health Officer; I was not requested to go inside before the fire commenced; it was after the fire had commenced that the request was made; I don't remember the time the fire was discovered; I heard no specific remarks on that evening, such as "Save that house;" I think Mr. Tompkins, as well as Mr. Allen, asked me to go inside, and see if the patients were likely to be endangered by their position; it was about 12 o'clock when I went in and looked around; I conversed with one or two of the sick—one person I recollect distinctly; I think the poison of yellow fever may be transported a considerable distance in articles of clothing brought from an infected ship; if the clothes are not purified I think it could be transported over ten or twenty miles; I do not think those engaged in burning the infected stuff would carry the poison so far as those from an infected ship, unless they remained with the apparel long enough to become saturated; I do not believe it possible to isolate the present Quarantine establishment in such a way as to insure the protection of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties; when I speak of the establishment I mean the hospitals and the anchorage; up to the first or second of September no isolation had been attempted of Ragpickers'-row from the rest of the town; at least no material obstruction to intercourse was erected; I gave certain directions and appointed persons to carry them into effect; one was that no person should be permitted to enter the houses where persons were sick, or had died of yellow fever; I directed the sinks, yards and privies to be closed, and supplied with disinfecting agents; persons were advised not to go into the district, and not a single case has occurred from persons going through there; there has been no barricades of any kind erected there; four persons were employed to carry out the established regulations—to clean the streets, privies and yards in the infected localities—to prevent intercourse with the houses of those sick with the disease—to attend to the immediate burial of deceased persons—to clean, fumigate and purify the houses, and to burn or bury the clothing, and to supply the parties with disinfecting material; those men were all laboring men, excepting one who had previously been employed in the Custom-house; three of the buildings in Ragpickers'-row are now occupied; the street running by the Row is a public street, but is not traveled by the public generally; the infected clothing was either burned or buried; I believe I directed it to be buried, but it was never burned, unless the wind was blowing off the shore; I don't regard yellow fever as contagious.

*To Mr. Anthon*—I have seen infected articles burned in the scow previous to the 1st of September; have witnessed a great smoke therefrom; incline to the opinion that yetlow fever might spread from that source; saw the scow once lying between the track of the ferry-boat and the Hospital grounds; another time she lay a hnndred yards from the shore near the ferry landing, and the smoke was blowing to the shore; the nearest house to the shore was Burn's Hotel.

*To Mr. Peckham*—Did not hear of the burning the second night until I came down; heard from persons after I got there that they were to be burned; it was stated in a general conversation, and I cannot name the persons who stated it; a large number were collected about the walls previous to the burning.

The Court took a recess of an hour for dinner, at the expiration of which time

*Dr. Wm. C. Anderson* was called, and examined by Mr. Anthon—I am a practicing physician, and have practiced about sixteen years on Staten Island; I was not in private practice during the Summer of 1848; at that time I was Resident Physician to the Seamen's Retreat; yellow fever prevailed to the extent of 180 cases on Staten Island during that year; I cannot answer precisely as to the number of deaths, but think they were about ten per cent; the fever extended from the northern portion of the Quarantine grounds to the Vanderbilt House at Vanderbilt Landing; Major Fraser, a Custom-house officer, had the disease at his house within the inclosure; the infection was supposed to proceed from the shipping; 1848 was the year in which the soldiers returned from the Mexican war, and most of the vessels brought yellow fever with them; it is my impression that yetlow fever may be conveyed by the winds from vessels to the shore; all classes of persons were affected by the disease that year—male and female—old and young—none were exempt; from the Summers of 1846 to 1856 there were sporadic cases, but no epidemic; I cannot say positively in what years I have noticed individual cases, hnt there have been snch, but nothing like an epidemic except in 1858 and 1856; in 1856 the northern limit of the fever was in the house of Mrs. Fountain, just outside the Quarantine gate, and extended southerly as far as the farm-house of Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall, near the Telegraph station; cases have occurred 500 yards from shore; as a general rule I think yetlow fever never extends over 100 yards from the shore; there were about 53 reported cases in 1856, and from ten to twelve I think resulted fatally; in that year infection extended to Bergen Point, N. J., to Fort Hamilton and New-Utrecht, L. I.; the disease was caused by infected vessels in the anchorage, which had been extended nearer the Long Island shore that year; I do not remember cases in 1857; there have been cases on Staten Island during the past Summer; an infected district exists in Tompkinsville, about three hundred yards from the Quarantine; there have been four cases at New-Brighton, near the landing, less than five minntes' walk from the Assembly Rooms; the cases at New-Brighton occurred about the 12th of August; the next point is at Townsend's Dock, near the third landing; it still prevails there; one death occurred yesterday and another the day before that; I think about thirty casea occurred previous to the 3d of September, and ten deaths; the first case of fever in Tompkinsville was that of Kramer, who was taken into the Marine Hospital, and died there; next Kramer's wife died, and afterwards Mrs. Knell; the latter was the first case I saw; I have no doubt that fever was taken to the locality by Kramer, who burned the infected material on the scow; I have frequently seen the scow when articles were being burned in her; she has been at various distances from the shore; frequently near enough to smell the smoke; I have known the smoke to be wafted over those buildings contiguous to the shore; I have seen the scow on the New-Brigton side of the Island, and the inhabitants complained that the smoke very frequently drove them to the back parts of their houses; I have heard that complaint at Blancard's Pavilion; I should think the best way of propagating yellow fever was to burn infected material in the way in which it has been done; I know the worst cases of poison have resulted from burning the *rhus radicans*, or poison oak, which is often brought in by poor people in their brushwood for fuel; the watery vapor becomes highly rarified by combnstion, and is conveyed by the smoke; I believe the only sure mode of disinfecting is by congelation, not by artificial means, but by natural; I don't think we have any evidence of chloridea destroying the infection of yellow fever; it would be difficult to say if all the cases of fever were attributable to the burning in the scow, but that in many cases is the most rational source to which they may be attributed; contagion is the communication of disease from one person to another; yellow fever is an infectious disease; smallpox is contagious; cholera I consider infectious and atmospheric; typhus I deem contagious; the poison of yellow fever may be conveyed in clothing from an infected atmosphere; a person might go with his clothing saturated with yellow fever poison and other persons might take it, but the person wearing the infected clothing might not sicken; I believe the first person who took the fever at New-Brighton, caught it by walking at night through the infected district in Tompkinsville; the two servant girls, I believe, took it from inhaling the fumes of the scow late one night while walking up near the Quarantine; I think Staten Island can never be insured against this pestilence as long as the iron scow is permitted to burn her contents along the shore; I do not think it possible for human sagacity to isolate the Quarantine in its present situation, that the counties of Richmond, Kings and New-York can be secured against disease.

*Cross-examined*—I mean by the Quarantine establisbment the anchorage and hospitals; I have evidence satisfactory to myself that the scow has occasioned the disease; I simply base my opinion on the effect of burning the scow from analogous facts; the neighbors said that Kramer brought infected articles to his house, and I believe it and attribute the sickness to that; in my opinion the concentration of a large number of infected vessels in an anchorage endangers the health of either shore; in 1843 a whole family at Clifton, living quite close to the shore, sickened of yellow fever; I have concluded that these shores are seldom or never free from infection if we have more than half a dozen vessels anchored here.

*To Mr. Anthon*—Yellow fever might be caused from the exhalations of infected clothing, which might be washed in hot water, and carried with the steam arising therefrom; I believe Mr. Gordon, Mr. Tompkins' brother-in-law, died in 1848 of yellow fever; Mr. De Forest's sister died the same year.

*To Mr. Peckham*—I saw Mr. Gordon; I was not his attending physician; I was called in consultation; I have no knowledge of any disinfectant except frost; in case of a steamer, like the *Susquehanna*, I think she might be disinfected in a few days by sending her to the coast of Labrador; I think it would be unsafe to ship a crew on any infected vessel, though it might not be dangerous to permit such a vessel to go to the wharves of the City of New-York; I have no positive proof that yellow fever has been produced by the steam from washing infected clothing; I have never heard of any deaths from yellow fever among the washwomen at the Quarantine hospitals, except in 1856, for the last ten years.

*Cross-examination of Dr. Thompson resumed*—I think, as I stated, at the last meeting, that Quarantine should be removed and am still of that opinion; particularly do I think so with reference to the anchoring of vessels, for it is through them that the shores of this Island and Long Island are endangered; I would anchor them below the Narrows; there is not, in my opinion, much fear to be apprehended from the sick; the cargoes should be discharged below the Narrows; the hospitals might be located at Castle Garden for any danger that would arise from them; I made a speech at Richmond in favor of removing the Quarantine, and I have had the same opinion since the Summer of 1855.

Q.—If the Quarantine was going to be removed, would it not be a useless expenditure to erect the buildings upon the old site? A.—If the *hospitals* were going to be removed, it *would* be a useless expenditure; there is a law for boarding vessels arriving at Quarantine from foreign ports; I was instrumental in getting the law passed; the law is universal; the fee is $6 50; some few come in from the eastward; I do not know if any pay boarding fees who are not boarded; vessels from Nova Scotia sometimes bring small-pox; some vessels from our own ports also bring small-pox sometimes; the law does not apply to vessels from Boston, Philadelpia and ports near New-York; I remember something about a Hamburg ship called the *Dutchland*, which arrived with small-pox patients on board, but I don't remember the particulars about the ship, or of persons being sent back from Castle Garden; I do not know how many died of yetlow fever on the ground during the year '56; I think the number was about thirty; cannot tell the precise number; I remember about the barricade put up at the gate in '56; I did not know that it was to be torn down; I have no remembrance of telling Dr. Martindale a day or two before that it would be torn down; do not remember paying for the steamer *R. L. Mabee* to bring down one-eyed Daley, George Burns and others to tear down the barricade in the night; I have no remembrance of doing any such thing; I do not know of a company landing on the inside of the Quarantine gate and breaking down the barricade; I have no remembrance of furnishing money for having it broken down; I did not know of any proceedings of the Castleton Board of Health, declaring the Quarantine a nuisance, except what I saw in the papers and from a hand bill; Dr. Mundy, at the first organization of the Board, called on me in reference to the whole subject; it was soon after its organization; I acted on my own judgment in matters of Quarantine; I could not take the judgment of others; I allowed persons to go out when I considered it safe; it was not done purposely in opposition to the wishes of the people outside, but because it was my prerogative; the *Susquehanna* remains still at Quarantine; I had the band of the frigate present at a dinner given at Quarantine; they were not taken directly from the vessel; they had been taken from the vessel shortly after her arrival; they remained for five days with the rest of the officers and crew, after which, as they continued well, they left for the City; it was a long time after this that I employed them; they played at some distance from the sick, at the "St. Nicholas" and also at my house; it has never been known as the yellow-fever hospital; the exact distance from the shanties I do not know; there was no yellow fever in them at the time; the small-pox patients were kept on the hill; the band went from the "St. Nicholas" on to a steamboat; they did not perform Quarantine—they had done that before; I had a party on board of the *Cinderella* on the evening of the 4th of July, but her deck had been scrubbed, limed and washed, so that she was safe; I doubt if it is possible to infect the deck of a vessel; I have had a pretty good experience with yellow fever since my connection with Quarantine.

*Direct*—I had a conversation with Mr. Thompson, one of the prisoners, a night or two previous to the meeting, in relation to the stevedores going; he did not disapprove of it; I should think the practice of stopping vessels in the lower bay was begun about the 1st of August; the distance from Staten Island is 6 or 9 miles; I regard the stationing of vessels there as perfectly safe to Staten Island and also to Long Island; I have never heard of any injury resulting from the visit of the stevedores to the meeting referred to; I stated to Dr. Mundy, in effect, that if the Board had organized for the benefit of the public health and for the purposes which he mentioned, and which were understood, that I was very glad of it; but if it was organized for the purpose of embarrassing me, I could not coöperate with him; I gave it as my opinion at the time that the most important thing for the Board to do to protect the health of Castleton, was to appoint a patrol force for the shore, to aid in preventing intercourse and communication with vessels at anchor off the shore; I also stated to the Doctor that in regard to the regulations of the Board prohibiting persons and passengers going up on the ferry-boat with their luggage, that if the State or port would furnish the means to convey them direct, not a soul of them should leave on the ferry-boat; I also stated to him, in effect, that another ordinance which the Board had passed, saying that stevedores should not leave Quarantine under ten days, I could not respect, because I regarded it as an unnecessary detention; I do not consider that bargemen, in their usual business, are dangerous to go among the people; the ferry boats do not go lower than one mile from this place at the lower landing; I do not know that there is a place of infection now in the village; I do not know that any injury, or infection, or apprehension of danger, has resulted from the use of the *Cinderella*.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. of to-day.

JOHN C. THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

I am a citizen of the town of Castleton, and lived in the immediate neighborhood of the Quarantine; I am a freeholder in Richmond County, and the father of a family; I considered that my own life, and the lives of those dear to me, were jeoparded every hour by the existence of an establishment which many times had spread and was then spreading pestilence and death among my relations, friends and neighbors; therefore when the Board of Health of Castleton, following the example of the Grand Jury of Richmond, solemnly declared the Quarantine to be a nuisance, and added a recommendation to the people of the town and of the County to abate it without delay, I felt myself called upon as a citizen, as a father, and as a man to act as I did, and what my action was I prefer that the testimony of others rather than my own statement should disclose.

JOHN C. THOMPSON.

### The New Buildings Contracted For—The West Bank Warehouse Plan.

The contract for all the shanties necessary for a perfect hospital establishment at Quarantine has been awarded to Messrs. J. M. & W. SHUTE, of New-York. They are to be 100 by 25 feet, and are to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November. The plans and specifications for four residences for the officers of the Institution; for six residences for the Health Officer's bargemen; for the office of the Health Officer, (upon the old site;) for the barge-house and cupola; for the office of the Physician of the Marine Hospital; for a gatekeeper's lodge; for repairing and raising up the walls of the inclosure; for a wash-house and buildlogs for the reception of well passengers, will be given out in a few days. All the foregoing structures, with the exception of the barge-house, will be made permanent and substantial, of brick covered with slate. All the shanties will be so ranged and located within the inclosure as to make a perfect isolation of hospitals from dwellings, and also of hospitals from each other, which may contain different diseases. It is thought that this care in reference to the location of the hospitals will obviate the objection heretofore urged, viz—that cholera patients have been placed in too close proximity to patients laboring under and convalescing from other diseases.

The plan of the wharf, warehouse and breakwater on the West Bank, as adopted unanimously by the Health authorities of New-York and Brooklyn, and by the Commissioners of Emigration, is supposed not only to be that which will forever protect Staten Island and the rest of the port from the spread of imported yellow fever, but it is assumed that the project will be of great advantage to the commerce of the port. Hitherto, owing to the want of facilities for the storage and discharging of infected cargoes at Quarantine, and the fear of discharging cargoes above the Narrows immediately on arrival, infected vessels have been detained for an average period of thirty days. Under the plan of discharging infected cargoes at the West Bank one-half of the time of detention (15 days) will be saved to the advantage of the shipowner. This advantage as to time grows out of the fact that in the lower bay there would be no objection to discharging infected cargoes immediately on arrival, instead of compelling them to lie and ventilate for ten or fifteen days prior to taking out the cargo.

During the past Summer four hundred vessels have been detained from infected ports. This has occasioned a loss to each vessel and cargo for each day's detention of about $35; total loss over $200,000. This estimate is made upon the basis of the low freights which have ruled during the year past. When freights are higher, the loss would be proportionately increased. Added to this, the stevedoring at the West Bank would be done by stationary steam power, which facility would allow of the work being done there quite as cheap as it is in the City of New-York, and with properly arranged steam lighters, the expense of lightering cargoes from the West Bank need not exceed the price now charged for the service from the Upper Quarantine anchorage. With all these advantages, which are said to attach to Mayor TIEMANN'S plan of purifying vessels in the lower bay, and relieving Staten Island of the danger arising therefrom, the coöperation of the commercial men of the port is confidently reckoned on to push the plan forward to completion.

### SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

#### The Hospital System in Havana.

If what is commonly reported by American captains concerning the system adopted in Havana towards the crews of vessels, there is an easy way of accounting for the great mortality among seamen there. There are three hospitals in the port. First the Marine Hospital belonging to the Government, where the seamen, marines and soldiers are treated. There are, also, two private hospitals, one at East Regla, kept by Dr. BELOTT, and another on Castle Bianca. These last two are used by the officers and crews of merchant vessels. Dr. BELOTT'S hospital is considered the best, and as a physician he stands high. Upon the arrival of every vessel she is boarded by an agent or runner of one or both of these institutions, and the question is asked, "Captain, will you contract for your crew at our hospital at the regular rates or not?" This means the payment, by the captain of the vessel, of six to eight dollars for every man, officers and crew, with the understanding that, in case either of them is taken sick he can be sent to the hospital for treatment without any further charge. For all vessels who thus *contract*, the hospital can receive no further remuneration, either for medicine or attendance, even should every man upon the ship be sent to the hospital, and remain there for weeks. But, and here is the rub, *if* any one dies, there is a charge of from *twenty-five to forty-five dollars for burying him*, according to the kind of coffin used. A pine coffin of the commonest kind is rated the lowest, and a hard-wood coffin at the higher price. No burials, however, take place by day-light, and it is alleged that in many cases the bodies are drawn out upon a hurdle and rotted into a common ditch, without shroud or coffin of any kind. It is a serious charge to make, that the large inducement of the funeral charges in this class of cases should increase the morlality, but such an impression is very strong among those Captains who have closely observed the working of the system. The rule is that *three-quarters of all patients sent to these hospitals under this contract system, never get well*, but the vessel has a heavy bill for coffins and funeral expenses to pay. These charges range from $35 to $45 each. The latter charge is always made for an officer. The treatment generally adopted when a sailor is sent to the hospital is as follows: He is first plied with a powerful emetic; next with thirty grains or so of calomel, and if the pain does not subside in the head and back, the patient is cupped; if this does not kill him, there follows a heavy dose of salts or castor oil. They are left without nursing, and no one comes near the patient at night. The Doctor only visits during the day. In the captains' ward there are nurses provided, but it is plainly for the *interest* of the Institution for every one thus contracted for, to die as soon as possible, in order to make room for others, and furnish a subject for a *funeral bill*.

There is another system, however, which wiser and more humane captains adopt, and which in a large majority of cases saves the lives of their crews, and obviates the necessity of hiring others at exorbitant wages, and paying funeral charges. They learn a lesson from the King of Dahomey, who, it is said, hires his physician upon a yearly salary, which continues as long as his highness is in sound health, but the moment he is taken sick, the salary stops. These captains make no contract. If the officers or crew are taken sick, they *must* go to the hospital at any rate; and for each class there is a regular tariff. For sailors three dollars per day is charged for medicine and attendance; for an officer four dollars, and for a captain six dollars per day. As a matter of course in the officers' or captains' ward they fare a little better than the sailors' ward. There are no nurses at night in any of the wards except the captains'. The treatment, however, is good as far as it goes, and what *is singular, a majority who go in under this regulation get well.*

With these well-attested facts before them, the captains of our vessels who hereafter adopt the *contract system* for hospital accommodation in the port of Havana, with a view *to save money*, should be held accountable for the loss of their crews.

Some horrible statements are made concerning the secrets of these Havana Lazarettos. It is described on good authority, that fever patients have been heard to implore the attendants, in piteous tones, *not to put them into their coffin until they were dead!* The Captain of a vessel belonging to Maine, who contracted for hospital treatment by the job, was himself made a victim to this system in the month of August last. The mate of a vessel now lying at Quarantine was in the hospital at the same time, and next to him, and he was ready to swear that this Captain was taken from his ward in the hospital and carried to the dead house some four hours before he died. He was heard by a patient as he was being carried out of the door by the negroes employed for the purpose, to ask them where they were carrying him. He was left in this condition in the dead-house where in his ravings he tore the clothes from his body, and battered the flesh from his clenched fists against the wall. Such facts are almost too horrible for belief, but the veracious character of the captains who have furnished the information leave no room to doubt the statements.

THE ACCIDENT UPON THE HAMMONIA.—In addition to the information given in the TIMES of yesterday, we learn from the agents of the line, that but one of the five reported injured was seriously so. His name was MULLER, hailing from Oldenburg. All the others were quite safe.

A dispatch, dated Southampton, received at Liverpool, reports the steamship *Ariel*, from New-York, ashore at Ousione Point, and would probably have to remain several days, but no damage apprehended.

The fact that the *Ariel* was announced as having arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 17th inst., leads to some doubt of the correctness of the above dispatch.

#### To Put Out a Fire on Board a Steam-Vessel.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Run steam-pipes on all the decks, the whole length of the ship; fix to them, from place to place, steam valves and unions for movable pipes or hoses, and, as soon as an alarm is given, pour a powerful, or several powerful streams of steam on the fire, which is sure thus to be subdued.

Steam is, as every one knows, in all cases, the *best*, and, in some, the *only* agent that will put out a fire; and a steamship affords such facilities to apply this agent that it is incredible that it should not be resorted to.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### Judge Bowlin's Instructions—Rendezvous of the Paraguay Fleet—General Herran's Defence of the New-Granadian Government—The Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 30.

Judge BOWLIN had another long interview with the Secretary of State to-day touching his instructions, which will be read over and considered in the presence of both parties at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Commodore SHUBRICK now gives it as his opinion that the *Sabine* cannot sail before the latter part of the week.

The Paraguay fleet will rendezvous at the mouth of the river until all the vessels arrive, when the whole will move up and anchor at the month of the Parana, one hundred miles below Assuncion, there to await the result of Judge BOWLIN'S diplomacy.

The State Department has received a communication from General HERRAN, covering seventy pages, in which that Minister endeavors to excuse and palliate the conduct of New-Granada towards the United States. General CASS has in course of preparation a reply, which will prove an extinguisher. Nothing but the high esteem in which General HERRAN is held induces our Government to notice further miserable quibblings of New-Granada.

An official report shows that the Federal Government owns five hundred and seventy-eight acres within the limits of this City, all free of taxation.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was $10,869,000. The receipts for the week were $925,000—a reduction as compared with those of the previous week of $1,240,000. The drafts paid amounted to $2,221,000, and the drafts issued, to $2,165,000.

The plasterers on the capitol extension, numbering about seventy, have struck for $2 50 a day.

#### Mr. Buchanan's Troubles—An Elopement.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858.

The chief trouble of the Administration at the present time is the lukewarmness of *the South* on the Slavery question. Strange assertion this, but it is absolutely true. There is a strong disposition manifested by Southern journals and statesmen to favor DOUGLAS in his Senatorial contest. This disposition—call it ingratitude—makes Mr. BUCHANAN sick at heart. While he is waging war for the extremists of the South, such journals as the Richmond *Enquirer*—old and influential—such statesmen as Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, take part with DONALAS, and deprecate the course of the President's organ, the *Union*. This is the very worst kind of ingratitude.

The speech of Senator BROWN has not been received kindly at the Soldier's Home. It is reported that the President came very near swearing when he read it. It was only his excellent habits in this respect which saved him from it.

The President cannot understand how it is that while he, a Northern man, is so devoted to Slavery, that he willingly sacrifices such men as DOUGLAS and FORNEY, Southern men do not come up to his support against the mighty in the Free States.

But outsiders comprehend the matter easily. The South wants Slavery defended, and wants it so badly that it prefers success with such men as DONOLAS and FORNEY to defeat with CORNELIUS WENDELL and JAMES BUCHANAN. The President will have DOUGLAS defeated at any cost. He *must* be got ont of the way. Whereas the South wishes to make sure of defeating the Republicans. Better DONOLAS than LINCOLN—says Senator BROWN—and better DOUGLAS President than SEWARD say three-fourths of the Southern Democrats *sub rosa*.

But to local matters. We had a little excitement the other day in an elopement case. A young journeyman printer in the printing office of THOMAS BUELL & BLANCHARD ran off with the daughter of our Judge of the Orphan's Court, two or three days since. The printer was poor, but perfectly honest and respectable. The girl moved in the higher circles of life—and was but sixteen. The Judge and his son came to the printer's working office—with pistols and rawhide say some—and were very indignant, but upon learning that the couple had gone through the ceremonies correctly—getting a license and married according to law, they were pacified, and both doubtless concluded to make the best of it. It would do little good to horsewhip the offender; or to pnt a bullet into him.

VYR.

#### The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following dispatch only came to hand yesterday:

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

*C. W. Field, Esq., New-York:*

I bring instruments and regulations for testing and working, on certain days, when Valentia will be particularly watchful for signals. It is hoped, by establishing a system of unison between the two stations, to get signals through. The conductor is not broken, the defect is loss of insulation 280 miles from Valentia. It is possible, by sending a certain kind of electricity, to improve the insulation, and thus the difficulty may be overcome for a time. From the nature of the defect, signals, even at present, may be received at Valentia from Newfoundland, and not *vice versa*. Everything will be done to restore communication. Mr. BRETT thinks the cable can be lifted and repaired. C. W. LUNDY.

The following dispatch was also received by the Directors yesterday morning:

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Sept. 30.

There has been no change whatever in the condition of the Cable. C. V. DE SAUTY.

#### News from Mexico.

THE VOMITO AT VERA CRUZ—GENERAL ROBLES NOT YET LANDED—OPPOSITION TO THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The *Picayune* is in receipt of late and interesting news from Mexico. The following is a summary:

The papers report the vomito prevailing quite extensively at Vera Cruz, and numbers were dying daily.

Up to the 5th inst. Gen. ROBLES had not made a landing, but remained on board the British steamer *Clyde*, at an

# OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

## SWITZERLAND.

**The Telegraphic Jubilee in America—A Contrast in the European Reception of the News—British Treatment of the Neutrality Proposition—Continental Hotels—Incidents of Travel—Again in Switzerland—The Jungfrau—An Avalanche—Mont Blanc at Sunset.**

Editorial Correspondence.

HEIDELBERG, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

We, in this region, have been greatly amused at the reports of the celebration in America of the enccessful compilation of the Atlantic Telegraph, of which recent numbers of the American journels have been full. By the time this reaches you, the excitement will have died away, and very likely the whole affair will be well nigh forgotten. You may, therefore, be able, in some dagree, to sympathize with the astonishment felt by Europeans at demonstrations so greatly transcending the achievament. If the *principle* of the Electric Telegraph were now for the first time discoverad, or if this were the first instance of its practical application, there would be some tangible ground for even extravagant and excessive rejoicing. But this is not the case. A Frankfort journal said only the simple truth—though it said it for the purpose of sneering at Americans—when it remarked that there was nothing *new* in the Transatlantic Telegraph,—that the scientific principle had been long ago established, as had also the practicability of its application to submarine communication. It is a mistake, therefore, to speak of this as a new triumph of science: it is simply a triumph of mechanism and of perseverance. That it is an achievement of very great importance, there can be no doubt; but it is not a whit more important, in any aspect, than was the first establishment of transatlantic steamers. Yet one of the Boston journels spoke of it as the most important event that has occurred since the birth of Christ! The contract in the manner in which the news of the event was received in England and in America, was also very striking, and has been, as you will see, the occasion of comment in most of the London papers. The *Times* is quite indignant at the attempt of the Americans to monopolize the credit of the whole affair, and reads the officers of the *Niagara* a sharp lecture for sundry shortcomings in courtesy which it charges to their account. I suppose the statements of facts contained in the article of the *Times*, will receive attention from the parties implicated. It is something quite new, certainly, to find officers of the American Navy accused of lack of courtesy towards those of other nations.

There is one point in connection with this Telegraph, worthy of further consideration. When the aid of our Government was first solicited, the NEW-YORK TIMES suggested that the propriety of a permanent money grant from the United States was doubtful, since the line would be completely under British control, and would be used against us in time of war. This was met by the assertion that its *neutrality* would be secured, and that the line should not be used to the detriment of either party in the event of war. The Cable is laid partly by aid of the American Government; but its neutrality has *not* been secured, and the President's hint upon that subject, in his reply to the Queen, is treated as a piece of arrogant presumption. The London *Daily News*, the most democratic of the English journals, says that perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN would like to secure the neutrality of the British *fleet* also, in case of war. The Telegraph is regarded as thoroughly and exclusively a British institution,—just as completely British property as the Cunard steamers; *and so it will remain.* It is owned mainly by British capital: it is mainly in the hands of British directors:—its ends are upon British soil,—and its operators are British subjects. In the event of a war it will be used, solely and exclusively for the promotion of British interests:—and that, too, in spite of all the promises, negotiations and pledges that may be entered into. Practically I do not consider this a matter of great importance,—for I do not look forward to a war between the United States and England as anything more than a remote possibility. Netione, like individuals, now-a-days, are governed by their interests;—and the day will never come when the interest of either nation would not be infinitely damaged by war. Through the long years of peace that lie before us, the Transatlantic Telegraph will minister largely to the necessities and conveniences of commerce, of friendship and of politics:—and it is scarcely worth while to trouble ourselves much about the uses that may be made of it in the remote and scarcely possible contingency of war. Still, since the point has been made by our President, it is well enough to look the fact in the face, and to understand, once for all, that this telegraph is substantially a British possession, and will become a British weapon in the event of hostilities with the United States. That very fact, however, may possibly tend to the prolongation of peace.

In my last letter I gave you some account of part of my Swiss peregrination,—leaving off, if I recollect right, at Interlachen, which does not quite deserve the reputation for beauty which it enjoys. There is nothing of the place, in fact, but hotels, built upon the Saratoga and Newport pattern—for the accommodation solely of Summer tourists. There are six or eight of them—not so large as ours, but I think quite as comfortable. Indeed, I do not understand the complaints constantly made by foreign travelers about continental hotels. Englishmen, as a matter of course, never concede that anything can be quite as good anywhere else as in England, and Americans have probably inherited something of this incredulity, applying it, however, to their own condition. But for my part I prefer infinitely a first-class French, German or Swiss hotel to anything I have ever seen in England and to most of the hotels of our own country. The only—or at least, the main—thing lacking a public parlor;—but this is compensated by the comparative cheapness of private sitting-rooms, which are much more retired and quite as comfortable. In American hotels if you wish this privacy you must pay roundly for it. You can have public parlors very reasonably; but a private sitting-room at a leading hotel in New-York or Boston is a costly luxury. In London the charges are perfectly exorbitant, and what is worse, if you are traveling with ladies, a private parlor is a necessity, as the coffee-room is the only public sitting-room to be found. At all the Continental inns, a large parlor and bed-room costs as little as a bedroom alone in London. The tables are uniformly abundantly supplied and well served, and the attendance is particularly good. The *waiters* at these hotels form quite a class by themselves. Indeed, they almost take rank, in some respects, as a profession—one, too, which requires no inconsiderable degree of study and preliminary accomplishment. The majority of them speak German, French and English,—not always elegantly to be sure, nor with very copious command of the resources of either tongue. But they know more of them by far than the majority of our young people learn of any foreign language after three or four years of study in schools, and, what is still more important, they know how to use them intended for hotel waiters are very often sent to school for a year or two in order to learn enough of other languages for the purposes of their business. It is fortunate for travelers that this is so, for of the English and Americans who travel abroad, the great majority know nothing of any language but their own. The French, as a general thing, know still less of foreign tongues;—the Germans nearly all,—that is, of the more intelligent classes,—speak French and English, and Russians, of whom there are a great many always traveling upon the Continent, have generally four or five languages at their command. There are very good reasons for these differences in the knowledge of foreign tongues possessed by different nations. Both the English and Americans,—and especially the latter—are isolated and remote from the Continent,—and their necessities do not require much personal intercourse with the people of the Continent. But among the Continental nations themselves there is a constant intercourse, of business and acquaintance, which renders it indispensable that they should know something of each others language and modes of speech.

But I am forgetting Interlachen. It covers a small, flat plain, which lies between the two small lakes, Thun and Brienze, and evidently was itself, at no remote period, the site of another. Its only beauty consists in the view it affords of the mountains that surround it. Of these, the Jungfrau is the chief, and it is, therefore, the main feature of Interlachen. In a clear day, looking up through the cleft in the surrounding hills that opens to the vallay of Lauterbrunnen, the view of the Jungfrau is certainly very fine,—though it cannot compare with the view of Mont Blanc which is sometimes caught from the lake near Geneva. But Interlachen is of importance chiefly as a starting-place for Grindalwald and the Bernese Oberland. Excursions of one, two or three days, as the tourist may prefer, are made from this point. Horses, carriages and guides are furnished, at rates fixed by a Government tariff, and luggage is usually left until the return. The principal tour is usually made in a day; but as we wished to sleep on the Wengern Alp, *en face* of the Jungfrau, we left at 10 in the morning—taking a carriage and four for Lauterbrunnen, from which point everything like wheels must be abandoned. There were four of us,—but it is impossible for any party to be alone, during the traveling season, on such a journey; and when we were all mounted on our steads and began winding about the mountain in our steep ascent, we found that we made part of a cavalcade of twenty or thirty, all bound upon the same errand, and, of necessity, following the same narrow, stony and precipitous zig-zag path. The valley we had driven through is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland. The road runs by the side of the White Leutschan River, beneath perpendicular banks from five hundred to two thousand feet high, and affording frequent glimpses of the snowy mountains that rise in front. Before starting up the mountain we walked to the foot of the beautiful, gauzy, Staubbach waterfall which WORDSWORTH and BYRON have made so famous, and which deserves their praises,—though every American, fresh from Niagara, looks with consummate contempt upon all Swiss cascades. By the time we were half way up the Wangern Alp, it began to rain. Most of our companions halted under trees, shed and such other precarious shelter as the region might afford;—but knowing the uncertainties of wind and weather in these latitudes, we had come plentifully provided with umbrellas, shawls and overcoats; so, bringing them all into requisition, we pushed ahead, toiling up the mountains through mud and rain, and meeting frequent companies coming down in the same predicament. Just as we turned the abonlder of the mighty hill, the rain ceased, the clouds lifted and brought us into full view of that magnificent chain of the snowy Alps from which nothing but a yawning chasm, apparently but a hundred feet across, separated us. The roar of a falling avalanche, distant and prolonged by the echoes, soon taught us, however, that the mountains apparently so near were really two or three miles off. Half an hour more brought us to the Jungfreu Inn,—a little chalet directly under the Jungfrau peak, and in full view of the broad side of the mighty mountain. We soon had secured good rooms, and hespoken dinner. The sky had now completely cleared, and the sun prepared for a golden setting. After we had thoroughly fatigued ourselves with rambles upon the adjacent slopes,—scanned with our glasses every nook of the opposing snows,—and watched the descending avalanches to our satisfaction, we sat down to a most beautiful dinner, to which double relish was given by the attendance of a charming Swiss maid-servant,—neat, intelligent and speaking English almost as well as her native French. She forms one of the standing attractions of the place, and is really the rival, (and not always the unsuccessful rival,) of the virgin mount, which brings thousands yearly to the Inn. One of the admirers of nature who had paid the spot a visit had recorded in the Visitors' Book his own impressions, in this neatly turned epigram:

"We staid here all day in hopes of a sight:—
We staid here all day, we staid here all night;—
And yet cannot say which is best at this Inn,
—The Jungfrau *without*, or the Jungfrau *within*."

Nothing can be finer than the view of the mountain from this spot. The avalanches, however, disappoint those who have formed their conception of them from the elementary books. There is nothing grand—scarcely anything striking—in their appearance. A low rumbling, like quite distant thunder, is usually all that is perceived:—and when one is fortunate enough to see them at all, they present merely the appearance of a falling mass of snow-dust,—tumbling over the face of a cliff, or swelling the volume of a waterfall. After a night's sound sleep, we descended the mountain to Grindelwald, where we found our carriage, and returned to Interlachan. Thence through Lake Thun to Berne, and by diligence, over a magnificent and picturesque road, we reached Vevay on Saturday evening, and spent Sunday at the beautiful village of Montreux. General PIONNE, with his family, were spending a few days at the Hotel Byron, two miles further on. This end of Lake Leman is among the most beautiful spots in Switzerland, and is crowded every Fall and Winter with English and Russians who seek a milder climate than their own without going to Italy for it. The ripening of the grapes, moreover, which grow here in great abundance, brings many invalids upon whom their lavish consumption has very much the same effect as copious draughts of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. Four times a day await and very comfortable little steamers pass each way up and down the Lake,—fine drives and boat excursions afford easy and agreeable means of exercise, and the whole atmosphere of the region encourages the *far niente* into which the foreign traveler, seeking relaxation from business, so readily and willingly falls. Accidents upon the Lake, arising from mismanagement of these steamers, seem to be of quite frequent occurrence. Last year, during my visit here, four persons were drowned from a small boat, which was run over by a steamer, and this season, ten days before our arrival, *sixteen* lives had been lost in precisely the same way. America is not the only country, it would seem, in which life is insecure.

At Geneva on Monday, riding along the shore of the Lake, we had one of the finest views of Mont Blanc at sunset ever presented. The mountain is over 40 miles distant, but towers up in full grandeur from its surrounding chain. The sun had sunk below our horizon, and was for the moment hidden from Mont Blanc by some intervening cloud. But this soon passed away, and the entire summit was suffused with delicate rose hues of the most exquisite beauty. In a minute or two this suddenly passed away and was instantly succeeded by what was not merely white, but ghastly pale, like the face of the dead. The transition was as striking and as impressive as that from life to death. It was one of the finest sights I have ever seen. Yours, R.

## LONDON.

**The Chinese Treaty—A Growl of Discontent thereanent—What the Times has to Say—India Affairs—The Purchase of Villa Franca—The Ambassador to Turkey—Difficulties of the Derby Government—And of the Atlantic Cable.**

From Our Own Correspondant.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858.

The treaty with China has at length been given to the Western World in *extenso*. Its substance was, by anticipation, published on the 13th; but its precise terms were not made known till yesterday. There is, of course, a considerable flourish of drums and trumpets in the organs of the late administration, by whom the war was begun. According to them, while Lord ELGIN deserves the highest praise for his forbearance and moderation, everything has been obtained, both in the way of compensation for injuries, and in the way of guarantee for peaceful intercourse in future, which the most sanguine could have desired. In other quarters many sarcastic and depreciatory comments are made on the generality and vagueness of the principal conditions. It is thought by some who are well acquainted with Eastern Asia, that the settlement is one which, as regards the future, insures nothing except the likelihood of new causes of quarrel. Diplomatic relations are provided for in the permissive sense; but the footing on which they are to exist is not defined; and the concession of leave for Europeans to go whithersoever they will within the confines of the Celestial Empire, is regarded somewhat in the light of permission to wander in unknown and inhospitable regions at one's own peril. If means of protecting more efficiently the lives of European residents in the sea-coast towns were impossible, it is still argued that some speedy and effectual mode of appeal in cases of wrong or insult sustained by strangers ought to have been provided. The *Times*, indeed, does not disguise its consciousness that the war which it did so much to promote, and for which it prophesied such magnificent results, has terminated very differently from what it led its readers to expect. It assumes accordingly an air of mystery, and darkly hints that Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were traversed in all their best-laid plans for bringing the Chinese to advantageous terms, by the perfidious machinations of Russian and American diplomacy. Without venturing to allege a single fact in support of the imputation, it would have the world believe that the *employées* of the Republic have been made use of by those of the Autocrat, to thwart the French and English envoys, and the cunning Muscovite has reaped the only profits arising from these intrigues. "When the Russian and American eagles take a companion flight, the younger bird does the work and the elder eats the prey." It is quite true, however, that the Russians have obtained important territorial concessions in the valley of the Amoor; and it is said, not without reason, that they were peculiarly desirous of a general pacification being come to, before the members of other Christian communities could avail themselves of the privilege of traveling through the territories of the Mantchous and so discovering the value of their new acquisitions. For my own part I agree heartily with those who rejoice that Great Britain has, under the treaty of Tien-tsin, obtained no additional *pied a terre* in Asia. I believe she has already too many distant outposts in the East, and that for the protection of her merchants and missionaries she ought to be content to rely upon her ships-of-war, and upon the creation of a feeling on the part of oriental nations that her thirst of acquisition is sated, and that she has in this respect "put away ambition."

The news from India continues to be tranquilizing. There is no longer any show of resistance in the open field. The Sepoy bands are everywhere breaking up, and striving to preserve their booty by devious flight. It is stated that for sake of their ill-got treasure, many of them have been waylaid and despoiled by the robbers who infest the disturbed districts, and who have shown themselves to be no respecters of persons. The peasantry too in numerous instances have given up the mutineers without any show of reluctance to the English authorities; and for the present the hope and memory of revolt are alike passing away. The waste of European life however still proceeds, and as the necessity for keeping up a numerous British force in addition to the vast army of natives is no longer questioned, Government are driven more seriously than ever to consider the urgency which exists for some new method of recruiting the Indian army. From some things that have lately come to my knowledge I am induced to think that measures with reference to this subject are likely to attract the early attention of Parliament next year. It is daily becoming more evident that public opinion will not be content that the internal defence of the country should be intrusted to some twenty-five regiments of militia, badly officered and badly drilled. I asked the colonel of one of these regiments lately encamped at Aldershott, what he thought the ten thousand men collected there would be able to do to hold in check a superior disciplined force on its march from the coast to the capital; he hesitated for a moment, and then said in a low tone—"Nothing." Of the courage and loyalty of his men he doubted as little as I did; and of guerrilla warfare he was of course not thinking, but simply of the futility of relying on such levies to cope with superior odds in numbers and discipline.

Some of our other journals have this week been busily engaged with revelations of a new act of Russian encroachment in the south of Europe. The scene this time is laid, not in the Black Sea or Adriatic, but in the Mediterranean, on the western coast of Italy. It may be recollected that, soon after the conclusion of the Treaty with Paris, a Russian company was announced, which undertook to compete with the Austrian Lloyds and other marine associations in the general trade and navigation. Something was murmured at the time about the class of steamers which were to be employed, and their capacity for carrying a limited number of heavy guns. A large subvention from the Imperial treasury was stated to be part of the plan; and in France and Austria there were for a time audible murmurs against what was represented as a covert evasion of one of the primary conditions of the newly-made peace. The subject, however, ceased to form one of comment, and the comparative fewness of the Russian steamers was and is a matter of notoriety to all who navigate the Levant. It has suddenly, however, been discovered that a grand naval plot lies been all this while hatching for the purpose of one day surprising the shipping or the ports of France or England, or both at the same time for aught I know. The wily diplomatists of St. Petersburg have been availing themselves of the presence of the Emperor's mother and the Princess HELENA at Nice, to wheedle the King of Sardinia into selling one of the most valuable seaports of his realms for an annual sum of four millions of francs. The bargain has been, it is said, so secretly negotiated that no other European power had obtained the least inkling of VICTOR EMANUEL'S venal folly, or of the Czar's perfidious insolence, until the whole transaction was closed. Villa-Franca, we are told, is henceforth to be a Russian port and arsenal, as much as Gibraltar is one of ours, or Algiers one of France. That nothing of circumstantiality shall be wanting, it has even been asserted that the Piedmontese troops, hitherto quartered in the place, have been withdrawn, and that General DE MARMORA, the Sardinian Minister of War, when interrogated on the subject, confessed that he had ordered their removal in compliance with the terms of the Convention for the sale of Villa-Franca. The *Morning Post*, the special organ of Lord PALMERSTON, declares that it is because "the Russian Government saw his Lordship was out of power, and that a *roi fainéant* filled his place, Russia had bought Villa-Franca," and it asks indignantly, "What is to be the next purchase? Will Russia buy Hammerfest of the Court of Sweden, or Antwerp of the Court of Brussels? Or shall we lay down a maxim of international law, that it shall not be competent for any European State to assign interests in its territory to another European State, somewhat after the famous statute in the reign of the First EDWARD against "subinfeudation." People did not at first know what to think of all this; but the explanation of the facts on which the portentous pile of accusation and suspicion has been reared was not long forthcoming. It appears that in point of fact no concession has been made to the Russian Steam Navigation Company at Villa-Franca, other than that obtained by the American shipowners at Spezzia, viz.: that of a dépôt for coals and the privilege of using exclusively certain wharves and warehouses. Instead of "subinfeudation," or the permanent alienation of the port and harbor to a foreign power, nothing has been granted beyond a lease for twenty years to certain Russian merchants, who naturally desire to have some place of security for refit and rendezvous in the Gulf of Genoa. Villa-Franca is not a fortified place; but even if it were, commanded as it is on three sides by the hill around it, it would be utterly untenable against the lawful owners of the soil; and as to the possibility of the Russians attempting to make it an outpost for purposes of aggression, its remoteness and inherent weakness alike render the idea preposterous. But it is evident that the Ex-Premier is as busily as ever preparing to compete for power, and that he is deliberately getting up questions of foreign policy to quarrel with his rivals upon.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has gone back to Constantinople, and the curious are much divided in their conjectures as to what has taken him there. According to some, he has a secret mission to buy the island of Perim in the Red Sea from the Porte; according to others, he is gone back to give some last words of advice to the Sultan, over whom he has long exercised an extraordinary ascendancy. Never certainly did a successor of the prophet stand in more need of disinterested counsel; and never will ABDUL MEDJID have, amongst European statesmen, one so competent from intimate knowledge of his affairs, combined with the highest talents, to render him such service. The veteran Ambassador has lived so long in Turkey and been so completely identified with its struggles and misfortunes, that I verily believe he has the hope of its eventual redemption as much at heart as any Turk of them all; and I am confident that were any catastrophe to befall the Ottoman Empire so soon after his quitting it, he would regard the event as a personal defeat and humiliation. His superb contempt moreover for the sniffing and sarcasm of those whom he was used to call the *petits-maitres* of diplomacy would possibly render him more insensible than most men to the disagreeableness of returning without any official character to the capital where for twenty years he exercised unbounded power. Still, I doubt if any ordinary inducement would have led him to visit Stamboul this year. It is hard to say whether he hates or despises most the man who he will find there installed as his successor. He is not alone in looking on Sir HENRY BULWER as a fantastic fribble; but he has, or thinks he has, peculiar reasons for regarding him as a supplanter. Strange tales are told of the furious scenes that took place between them at the time that Sir HENRY was sent out by Lord CLARENDON as Commissioner to settle the affairs at Wallachia and Moldavia. The old diplomatist testily questioned every suggestion which the listless coxcomb had brought with him from Downing-street; and viewed with jealousy, he took no pains to conceal the circumstance of his having been sent at all. "I well know," he exclaimed on one occasion, "that you are come to supplant me, but you are not able either to deceive me or to guide the affairs of this country, in their present condition, for three months." The imperturbable man of fashion is said to have laughingly replied, "The conviction of my inability to do you harm, or take your place, ought to be highly consolatory to your lordship; and I trust it will secure me the pleasure of seeing you restored henceforth to equanimity." But Lord STRATFORD is not a man who hates by halves, and his contempt for his successor will hardly suffice to reconcile him to the spectacle of seeing him installed in his stead on the banks of the Bosphorus. The story of a secret mission finds no currency among well-informed people; and when asked the other day, in Paris, as to the probable length of his stay at Constantinople; he replied, casually, "Not many days." The real occasion of his journey, I believe to be one that is anything but creditable to our Foreign Office here. It is known, that during the crisis of the Crimean war, when things were going ill, and the Allied army was deemed in no little peril—when the Ottoman treasury was empty, and the Turkish troops were without adequate clothing, food or pay, the English Ambassador undertook, on his own responsibility, to incur certain expenses for commissariat and other uses which his Government at home subsequently refused to defray. Lord CLARENDON, whose manifold blunders regarding Turkish affairs the rough-spoken Ambassador had not feared to correct, and whose assumption of superior knowledge and judgment he had scornfully resisted, was not sorry to have an excuse for setting him at loggerheads with the Treasury, of which Lord PALMERSTON was then the head. For years Lord CLARENDON seems to have been endeavoring to goad or pique him into resigning his office. I remember hearing a friend, who was high in office at the time, observe that "if snubbing had any effect he would have resigned long ago." But Lord STRATFORD remained immovable; and it was not until last Winter that he intimated his determination to retire from the scene of his protracted labors. It is certainly rather too bad that such a man should at his time of life be found to make such a journey in order to obtain the means of enforcing the payment of charges incurred for his country's benefit. People said at one time that Lord DERBY had led him to believe he meant to include him in his Cabinet. Lord DERBY himself, when a very young man, was first introduced to office by Mr. CANNING, a cousin of Lord STRATFORD, and there had always been a certain degree of personal intimacy between the members of that family and those of the Premier. But Lord DERBY'S difficulties when he undertook the government were so great that he could not afford to increase them, and Lord STRATFORD has long been the *bête noir* of the French Government. His last three years at Constantinople were a prolonged contest for ascendancy with M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister there. Considering, therefore, the critical nature of our relations with France in February last, it would certainly not have mended matters had the task of answering M. WALEWSKI'S offensive dispatch devolved upon the man of all others whom the Tuileries abhors. Lord STRATFORD took his seat last session on one of the cross benches of the House of Lords, which is considered a sort of intimation that he wishes to maintain an independent position, and not to be identified with either of the great parties who are combating for power. I heard him make his maiden speech as a Peer: it was not effective or pointed, although he seemed thoroughly self-possessed. So hard it is for a man of even the highest ability to adapt himself in advanced years to a new species of intellectual effort. I doubt very much whether we shall ever see him in office again.

The *Gazette* of Friday last, contained terms of a Convention with Brazil, under which a joint commission is to be constituted for the decision of claims made by the subjects of either Government against the other. There is to be one English and one Brazilian Commissioner, who are to sit and adjudicate together, and when they differ, to appoint an umpire. To guard against the possibility of their not agreeing upon a third party to act in that capacity, each Commissioner is to name an arbitrator; and these shall take it in turn by lot, to adjudicate in case of need. One cause of disagreement between the two Governments will thus be obviated: but friendship or cordiality there can be none until Lord ABERDEEN'S Act of 1846 shall have been repealed. A short time ago, when agreeing to the Convention above noted, the English Government intimated its desire to open negotiations for a renewed treaty of commerce; but the offer was peremptorily declined on the ground I have stated. Lord MALMESBURY, as I believe I have already mentioned to you, leads the Brazilian Minister at this Court to believe that he is quite prepared to introduce a bill for the repeal of the offensive and inoperative statute.

I regret to be unable to give you any favorable tidings of the Atlantic Cable. All the efforts that have hitherto been made to detect any injury near shore have proved unsuccessful. The opinion of the electricians appears to be, as far their present instruments permit them to judge, that the wound is probably at a distance of nearly two hundred miles from Valentia: and surmise describes the casualty to be rapid, if not abrupt alteration at that point of the bed of the ocean as tested by soundings there. Some faint hopes are, indeed, entertained of improvements being made in the instruments now used, by which the feeble currents at present transmitted may be utilized. But this, at best, will take time, and meanwhile, it is to be feared that the original rent may become worse.

## PARIS.

**The Age of Miracles not Over—The Holy Maid of Lourdes—An Investigating Commission—The Movement of the Bourse—Decline of French Journalism—A Spark of Disaffection—A Curious Instance of Priestcraft—M. Babinet on the Cable—The Chess-Duel between Morphy and Harrwitz—French Enthusiasm—M. de la Pene.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1858.

I have not yet spoken of a miracle that lately occurred in one of those dark and distant corners of France where the accursed light of civilization and Protestantism have not yet triumphed over the holy darkness of superstition. It is not rare that we read of miracles in the columns of the Catholic journals of France, but they are generally too weak an invention to merit attention. The one of to-day, however, rivals that of La Salette, and mounts to the dignity of an event in the history of the country. So that not to notice it would be a want of duty as a chronicler of important passing events.

Like its predecessor of La Salette, a young girl was the *visionaire*—a girl of thirteen years, named BERNADETTE SOUBIAANS. The vision occurred at Lourdes, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, at a grotto from which gushes a spring. At this place BERNADETTE asserts she saw the Virgin Mary, who commanded that a church should be built on the place where she appeared, and in order that no doubt should be left in the minds of the incredulous as to her actual appearance at the place, the spring was made to appear to mark the spot. It is further asserted that the waters of this spring possese the power of curing all diseases and all pains, and in this quality an immense trade has grown up in the sale and transportation of the water, while the pilgrimage of the faithful to the spot rivals that to Mecca. It is true, nevertheless, that certain individuals, without the fear of the church before their eyes, declare that the spring in question always existed, and chemists, who appear to have more confidence in their alembics and retorts, than in the clouded optics of a child, assert that the fluid is ordinary spring water, without even a hint of medicinal virtue. Yet thousands of persons make the pilgrimage to the spring, and although none have been so fortunate as BERNADETTE SOUBIRANS, in seeing the Virgin and hearing her speak, they go away none the less convinced of the reality of the miracle.

But now comes the ridiculous side of this story. It is not astonishing that ignorant people should believe in a miracle, even at this late date in the Christian era; but we should expect better things of the educated. At first the Prefect of the Department, and the Mayor of Lourdes, proceeded to an examination of the subject, and, at the end of their examination, declared, that no miracle had been performed; they ordered that the grotto should be prohibited from the public, and that the pilgrimages should cease. But the ecclesiastical authority was not satisfied with this decision, and determined to push the investigation further. The Bishop of Tarbes instituted a commission to verify the truth of the miracle, and to sanction the consequences. This commission is composed of nine members of the chapter of the Cathedral of Tarbes, and of the parson of Lourdes, of superiors and professors of dogmas, of morals and of physics. "The Professor of Chemistry of our little seminary," adds the decree of the Bishop, "will be often heard;" and then we are assured, by the same document, that the important event is confided to men "versed in mystic theology, medicine, physics, chemistry, geology," &c. This Committee of learned men, dressed in the garb of the nineteenth century, are to seriously examine, first the ignorant BERNADETTE SOUBIRANS; then they will examine as to the preëxistence of the spring, then the chemical composition of the water, and, finally, its effects upon disease. If the commission decides that a miracle has been performed, the whole church, as in the case of the Immaculate Conception, will be compelled to accept it, in all its enormity.

You may laugh in derision at such a decision of the commission; but it will carry with it an immense importance. It will be a powerful arm of proselytism for the church, for it is evident that so striking a manifestation of divinity in favor of any religion testifies highly in favor of its superiority over all others, and of its incontestable right to the government of souls. In the second place the event has a high economical consideration. The commission will have to decide not only whether the water which flows from the spot where the Virgin appeared is of recent origin, but whether it is miraculous and has the power of supernatural cures. In other words it must be ascertained whether it is worth nothing or whether it ought to be sold at one sou the glass on the spot and be transported over the whole world in bottles at so much the dozen. The Commission, it will be seen, holds thus in its hands the creation or the suppression of a new and fruitful industry for the Department of the Haute Pyrénées, for it is an industry that requires no money for its foundation, which will have no dead season, no crisis, no strikes of workmen, which will produce without cessation and without expense, which will accommodate itself equally well to the system of free-trade and to that of prohibition, and which, in fine, will never fear foreign competition, "For," to quote the *Debats*, "The English, too much occupied with their worthless Parliamentary debates, their transatlantic telegraph and other bagatelles of the sort, will send us plenty of iron, cotton, books and other journals, but no product similar to that of the spring of Lourdes." So that no one can deny the grave importance, in an economical point of view, of the decision of the Commission of Tarbes.

The water of La Salette continues to be transported in bottles for the curing of maladies all over France, and even into foreign countries: why not that of Tarbes? Lately a custom-house officer at the Belgian frontier was puzzled as to the tax due on a box of the water of La Salette. The owner claimed a free passage on the ground that it was holy water, and therefore not an article of commerce. The custom-house, on the contrary, regarded it as a medicine, and as such classed it under the head of medicinal waters. Whatever may be the decision of the Commission of Tarbes' the new water will be sought after by the faithful, and, like the other, may become in its turn a subject for custom-house contestation.

Other evidences of the retrograde tendencies of religious superstition have recently occurred in France, but the miracle of Lourdes will suffice for to-day. I ought to add that while the religious press treat the miracle as a serious affair, and its opponents as heretics and Voltairians, the political press, without exception, throw ridicule upon it. For medical men it is no more difficult to explain the hallucination of the young girl of Lourdes, than of that of La Salette; but it is to the interest of the Church to keep up these periodical excitements about bleeding and talking Virgins, and since Priestcraft is the agent employed, we are not probably at the end of it, notwithstanding the civilization of the age we live in.

From the speculations of the priesthood to those of the Bourse the transition is easy. We are told that there is an emotion in the tribe of Israel; the Bourse, that mysterious barometer of the public purse, is going up, up, to a point that is turning the heads of the bulls and the heels of the bears. The "premium," that amiable exile, has returned to the world again. For two years the speculators on the "rise" have occupied the limbs of the trees in the Bois de Bologne; it is now the turn of those who play at the "fall." Only three days ago one of those gentlemen was found dangling to a limb. He had not only been technically "executed" on 'Change, but had literally executed himself as well. Those who drove a tilbury for two years, have now sold all to buy bread enough to live on. There is something mysterious and inexplicable to common mortals in these fluctuations between the rise and the fall, the *hausse* and the *baisse*, and an outsider wonders why it is no easy always to follow the *hausse* and the *baisse* in such a way as to gain, when it is easy to see when the funds are going up or down. But it is exactly this simplicity of the outsider which makes the fortune of the speculator, and gives life to the Bourse. If there were no "pigeons" to plume, it would be a sorry business trying to cheat each other. ROTHSCHILD against PEREIRE, or MIRES against MILLAUD, would be too shy a business to make a rapid fortune at. But the Funds are up, so *Vive les haussiers!* and let the *baissiers* hang themselves; they have had their day.

The physiognomy of the Paris journals just now is most lugubrious. Assassinations, ingenious thefts, deserted children, and the demoralization of young girls, with aggravating circumstances, fill their columns. Among other incidents in the week's criminal history, an uncle seems to have hung his niece to the limb of a tree, after having "deranged" her, to use the phraseology of the old French women. A man who, in the dead of night, inveigled his young wife into the cellar and there killed her by various barbaric inventions of his own, and who was watched during the whole proceeding by a speechless, frightened boy, was verdicted guilty, *without premeditation*, by a tender-hearted jury, and sentenced to hard labor for life. The criminal, who had been very much discouraged until then, seemed surprised at his good luck; he raised himself up for the first time, smiled, and made the only observation a man could make under such circumstances, that he had "got off easier than he expected." Some one has suggested, in regard to this verdict, that the customs are growing milder. That may be, but it is worth observation that they do not ameliorate on the side of the assassins, and that they, at least, have not yet made up their minds to show leniency to their victims. The "ribbon business," as it is called,—the commerce in titles and honors of which I have already spoken—continues to occupy the attention of the police; and new developments go to show more and more that it is a great pity the law cannot furnish the vain creatures who seek these titles, and allow to go unpunished the fellows who carry on the business, for they at least are shrewd, sensible men.

An application of the new law on Public Safety has just been made by the Correctional Tribunal of Poitiers. A manufacturer of that town, the Count DE CURZAN, a Legitimist in politics, drew up a political address to the Count DE CHAMBORD, and had it signed by his workmen and carried to the Prince by a partner in business, M. DE MAILLE. A copy of the address which had dropped from the pocket of one of the workmen who was obtaining signatures to it, was the means of discovery. Under the new law it was feared that for this offense the principals at least would be expelled from the country, but the law is *facultative* on that point, happily, and they were only condemned—M. DE CURZON to two months' imprisonment and M. DE MAILLE and two of the workmen to one month. Two other persons implicated in the affair were discharged. The address to the Prince was scarcely incendiary, since it simply renewed to him sentiments of personal attachment and political adhesion.

A singular trial is about to take place in Lombardy. A wealthy man of that section lately died who possessed two pictures by RUBENS—one the portrait of a woman, the other a zodiac—two pictures of high merit, and well known in the country to which they belonged. When the priest arrived to confess the dying man, he demanded to see the pictures of RUBENS. They were shown him; he declared them indecent, because they were nude figures of women, and refused absolution to the moribund unless he gave orders for the burning of the pictures. He was obeyed, was absolved, and then died. To-day, the son and heir to the estate has brought suit against the confessor for having abused the mind of the dying man, and diminished the value of the succession 30,000 francs. Such a process, if intelligently conducted and pleaded, will be of immense value as a precedent.

Iffetzheim! This is the name of the new race-course of Baden-Baden that has just been inaugurated with so much *éclat*. It lies between the little city of the Black Forest and the Rhine, and is said to be one of the finest hippodromes of Europe. It is the first in the Grand Duchy of Baden, but was built, not by the Government, but by M. BENAZET, the manager of the Conversation House at Baden-Baden. It is, therefore, but a new feature added to the many amusements already existing at this loveliest of Continental watering-places, by which to monopolize the patronage of the fashionable world. The horses that ran this year at Iffetzheim were almost exclusively French, the Germans having taken offence at what they deemed the *hauteur* of their Gallic neighbors, and refused to enter the lists. The gentlemen charged with the arrangements of the field and the running were Englishmen—Messrs. DILLON and MACKENZIE GREAVES—both members of the Paris Jockey Club. Nearly all the horses entered are owned at Paris, and the races were but a repetition in form and kind of those of our own Hippodrome at Paris.

M. BABINET, the most distinguished of French astronomers, and a member of the Institute, publishes a letter on the trans-Atlantic Cable. He argues that it is almost impossible to obtain a satisfactory operation through such a cable, because the electric current, in passing through a metallic wire, and especially a wire enveloped in other metallic wires produces a powerful electric charge, which, running off afterwards, gives signals quite foreign to the dispatch. There is nothing to do but to wait patiently until everything is calm, and this consumes time. It is about like what would take place in a room with strong echo powers, and in which a speaker would be obliged to stop at each word, so as to allow the echo to die away, and thus avoid a confusion with the next word. The telegraph is cumulative. This difficulty was met at first in the telegraph between France and England, and it still exists in that between France and Algiers, on the bottom of the Mediterranean. M. BABINET does not suggest any remedy for this defect.

Mr. BABINET writes also to the journals to inform the public that M. GOLDSCHMIDT has discovered another small planet, *his eleventh*. It is situated in the constellation Aquarius. This makes the fourth planet discovered the present year. M. GOLDSCHMIDT, who is not employed by the Government, and who is not, strictly speaking, a professional astronomer, has been decorated by the Emperor for his remarkable discoveries. He lives near me in the fifth story of a house, and makes all his discoveries from a sort of look-out on the top of the house. A beautiful comet is now visible with the naked eye at Paris, every evening between 7 and 9 o'clock. It is seen just below the Great Major, at equal distances between that constellation and the horizon.

The great chess match between Germany and America, between M. HARRWITZ, of Prussia, and M. PAUL MORPHY, of the United States, is now going on in this city at the Café de la Regence, in the Rue St. Honoré, the head-quarters of the lovers of this scientific game. The match is to be won by the gainer of the first seven games. M. HARRWITZ gained the first two games, Mr. MORPHY gained the three next, the last of which was played yesterday afternoon and evening. In the third and fourth games Mr. MORPHY made some of the most brilliant and startling moves that had ever been seen in the Café de la Regence, and so great was the enthusiasm that telegraphic dispatches were sent to the Rhine, to Méry, to the Duke of BRUNSWICK, and other great players, begging them to come and see the wonder of the world. Notwithstanding we are in the midst of the watering season, when all the fashion is supposed at least to be out of town, the Café de la Regence is the scene of a crowd, or rather a mob, of distinguished men, and even women, of all nationalities and all tongues. It is believed that MORPHY will beat HARRWITZ, though it is not by any means sure, and, in that case, he becomes the champion of the world, for no man in Europe can beat HARRWITZ. HARRWITZ is 27 years old, MORPHY but 22. MORPHY plays much faster than HARRWITZ, and, in fact, faster than any adversary he has yet met in Europe

## ...PORTS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858—6 P. M.

The comparative receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

| | Hudson River | Erie | Southern | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 15 | 14 | — | 29 |
| Flour, bbls | 13,138 | 2,485 | 5,424 | 21,047 |
| Wheat, bushels | — | — | 150 | 150 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | 150 | — | — | 150 |
| Wheat, bushels | 27,920 | — | 2,150 | 30,070 |
| Corn, bushels | 55,823 | — | — | 55,823 |
| Rye, bushels | 6,858 | — | — | 6,858 |
| Oats, bushels | 27,600 | 125 | — | 27,725 |
| Malt, bags | — | 337 | — | 337 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 623 | 506 | — | 1,129 |
| Whiskey, bbls | 347 | 130 | 50 | 527 |

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 65 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at full prices. Sales to-day 50 bags Java at 15c.; 50 bags Jamaica at 12¼c.; 30 bags Laguayra at 12c.; a small lot of Maracaibo at 11¼c.; 30 bags slightly-stained Gonaives at 10c.; 2,000 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c., and 1,200 bags Rio at 9¼c cash, ₱ lb., usual terms.

*Stock of Coffee in New-York Oct. 1.*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Bahia, bags | 2,970 | — |
| Ceylon, bags | 720 | — |
| Costa Rica, bags | 1,500 | 348 |
| Java, bags | 275 | 5,920 |
| Java, mats | 16,009 | — |
| Laguayra, bags | 1,050 | 291 |
| Manilla, mats | — | 2,200 |
| Maracaibo, mats | 8,960 | 4,461 |
| Porto Rico, mats | 385 | — |
| Rio, mats | 81,277 | 11,032 |
| Savanilla, mats | 63 | 350 |
| St. Domingo, mats | 500 | 2,200 |
| Total pkgs | 107,600 | 27,502 |

COTTON—The market has been unusually active to-day, sales having been made of 1,400 bales here, and 4,600 bales in transit—in all 6,000 bales—a strengthening prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplnd. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | 11¼ | |
| Middling | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | |
| Middling Fair | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 | 14 | |

DRY GOODS—The sale of Carpetings commenced yesterday, was concluded to-day. The lots sold, to-day, were more vigorously competed for, and the prices realized more satisfactory than yesterday. Some Millinery goods were also sold advantageously.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy for State and Western Flour, and prices are lower, especially for such brands as are not needed by the home-trade, who buy most at present. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl...$3 60 @$5 10
Standard Superfine State...... 5 15 @ 5 30
Standard Extra State...... 5 45 @ 5 60
Superfine Western...... 5 00 @ 5 25
Fancy Ohio...... 5 30 @ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan...... 5 45 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio...... 5 70 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee...... 5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Genesee...... 5 90 @ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri... 5 90 @ 8 50

Canadian continues in moderate request at drooping rates; sales 750 bbls., at $5 15@$5 20 for superfine; and $5 55@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at, however, easier prices; sales 1,850 bbls., at $4 65@$5 60 for rejected brands; $5 70@$5 90 for mixed and straight brands, and $6@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, mainly at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 2,000 boxes new Raisins at about yesterday's auction sale prices; and 150 cases Citron, to arrive, on terms not disclosed.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive. The firmness with which desirable lots are held has the effect of restricting operations. The demand is fair, but at easier and unsatisfactory prices. Sales 8,000 bushels all in small lots, including prime white Michigan, at $1 40; poor to strictly prime white Southern, at $1 25 @$1 50; poor to very good red Southern, at $1 16@$1 25; and prime white Kentucky, at $1 53 ₱ bushel. Corn is freely offered, and buyers have any existing advantage, yet the demand is not very brisk. Sales 45,000 bushels, mainly at 69½c.@75c. for unsound to prime mixed Western, with a lot of unsound reported as low as 69c., in store; 80c. for mixed Southern; 86c.@88c., chiefly at 86c.@87c., for white Southern; and 97c.@$1 for yellow Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 90c.@ 92c., and is held at 82c. ₱ bushel. Barley is scarce and wanted, at from $1 05@$1 10—most holders asking, for strictly prime, to arrive, $1 12½@$1 15, ₱ bushel. 9,000 bushels were sold within our range. Oats are in demand and are steady. Included in the day's sale were 6,500 bushels prime Canada, at 51½c.@52c., ₱ bushel. Western (at 49c.@52c.; Canada (at 49c.@ 52c.; State at 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,150 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been briskly inquired for, and sales have been reported of a large quantity of Buenos Ayres, to arrive, at 26c.; 8,500 Orinoco at 23½c.; 500 dry Maracaibo at 20½c.; and some Central America at 21c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans 48c.; Porto Rico, 31c.@40c.; Cuba Muscovado, 28c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@28c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@41½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@52c., to arrive, and 50c., here, ₱ gallon; some common Resin at $1 80 ₱ 310 lbs, delivered, and 2,500 bbls. of other kinds of Resin at $2@$2 25 for No. 2, and $3@$6 50 for No. 1, white and pale, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude Whale has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., at 50c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet at $1 23@$1 25 ₱ gallon. Linseed is dull and heavy at 73c.@75c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and prices tend downward; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $16 80@$17, chiefly within the range, for Mess; $18 75 for Clear; $16 25 @$16 30 for thin Mess; $14 75@$14 90 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy and languid, at 8¾c. @9c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middles, at 9c.@10¾c.; and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 12c.@14c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed and lower; 385 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. for fair to strictly prime old; ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 165 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 for repacked Western Mess.; $14 75@$15 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last, 100 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at about former rates. Sales 600 hhds., nearly all Cubas, at from 6¾c. to 7c. ₱ lb.

*Stock of Sugars in New-York Oct. 1,*

| | 1857. Hhds. | Bags. | Boxes. | 1858. Hhds. | Bags. | Boxes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba | 43,230 | — | 22,705 | 28,933 | — | 36,671 |
| Manilla | — | 13,457 | — | — | — | — |
| New-Orleans | 214 | — | — | 182 | — | — |
| Pernambuco | — | — | — | — | 4,000 | — |
| Porto Rico | 9,324 | — | — | 4,754 | — | — |
| Melado | 14,811 | — | — | 1,182 | — | — |
| Total | 67,668 | 13,457 | 22,705 | 35,051 | 4,000 | 36,671 |

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs., part at 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 800 bbls., in lots,, at 23c., cash ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 106 bales Cotton at 5-32d ₱ lb. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake on private terms; 40 tcs. Lard at 15s.; and 200 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Glasgow, 50 tcs. Lard at 25s.

### The Vintage in France.

*From the London Economist, Aug. 28.*

Great anxiety is experienced at present with respect to the vintage, reports having been circulated by (it is believed) interested speculators that the dry weather has prevented the growth of the grape. As the question is of general interest, we give our readers a summary of the information collected in the principal wine-growing districts:

Alby—The vineyards are flourishing; the oidium has caused but little injury, and an abundant vintage is expected.

Blois—The black grapes are beginning to ripen; the white grapes are nearly ripe; the appearance of the vineyards is perfectly satisfactory. Bourg—The vineyards are in the best condition—the grapes are beginning to ripen.

Cette—The continued dry weather has prevented the growth of the grape, and we require great rain to repair the injury. The oidium had made its appearance, but was arrested by the sulphur applied to the vines. In the Gard the vineyards are magnificent, except in some elevated positions, where the grapes are suffering from the drouth.

Cornaze—The vintage will be as early this year as in 1822. We expect to drink new wine towards the 15th of September.

Limoges—The cold weather has retarded the growth of the grape; nevertheless we expect an abundant vintage.

Maresmes—The vines are progressing admirably; the grapes are visibly increasing in size. There is no disease.

Montellimart—The appearance of a good vintage has produced a fall of 2f. the hectolitre. The price is now from 20f.@22f. the hectolitre.

Tarbes—The vineyards are in the best possible condition. There will be an abundant vintage, and consequently empty casks are selling exorbitantly high. From these accounts it does not appear that there is any chance of a rise in the price of wine during the ensuing season, particularly when we take into consideration the immense stock in the bonded stores of Paris. In the Bordelais the fine appearance of the vineyards has paralyzed the efforts of the speculators for a rise in prices. An early and more than ordinarily abundant vintage is expected.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE, DRAWN BY MICHAEL PHELAN for $250, with interest, payable to the order of JOHN McCARTY, (at Pacific Bank,) dated June 1, 1858, for 16 months. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. JOHN McCARTY.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. J. DEVOE, Boston Road, was entered by burglars on the morning of Sept. 30. Among the articles stolen was a gold detached lever, gold cap and dial, No. 4,888. A reward of $30 will be paid for its recovery. M. DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN. LOST yesterday in Nassau or Wall sts.; it had on it, "H. Hinde, souvenir d'Orange." Any one returning it to Messrs. WILLMER & ROGERS, corner of Liberty and Nassau sts., shall be rewarded.

LOST—YESTERDAY, IN LANDING FROM THE Lexington *Metropolis*, a small solid leather French TRUNK, with a brown duck cover, not marked. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Gramercy-park Hotel.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The management, for reasons which can be readily understood by the public in general, and especially by the PATRONS OF THE ACADEMY, begs to announce that

ONE MORE CHEAP OPERA NIGHT

takes place

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 1, 1858,

when Rossini's celebrated Comic Opera,

IL BARBIERE,

will be performed at the uniform price of FIFTY CENTS TO EVERY PART OF THE HOUSE.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

The principal characters will be snported by SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,

who will introdnce in the Singing Lesson,

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,

arranged with variations expressly for her, hy Benedict, and terminate the last act with the celebrated

VALSE DE VENZANO.

SIGNOR GASSIER,
SIGNOR GUIDI,
SIGNOR GASPARONI, and
SIGNOR PIERINI.

Conductors { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.

Between the first and second acts, a new Pas de Trois,

CARNIVAL DE VENICE,

composed expressly for this occasion by M. Ronzani, will be danced by Mademoiselles

PRATESI, GALETTI and LAVIGNE.

FOURTH AND LAST MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS,

when the whole of

WILLIAM TELL,

with its magnificent mise en scene, powerful cast, the Ronzani Ballet Troupe and its increased Chorus and Orchestra will be given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Next week most positively the last of the season AT THE REGULAR OPERA PRICES,

During which two celebrated artists,

Signor CESARE NANI and
Signor GIOV. SBRIGLIA,

Who have just arrived, on their way to join the full troupe of the Tacon Theatre in Havana, will make their first appearance in America.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1858.

Thomas Holcroft's great five-act comedy of

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Old Dornton | Mr. Blake |
| Harry Dornton | Mr. Sothern |
| Goldfinch | Mr. Jefferson |
| Mr. Sulky | Mr. Burnett |
| Silky | Mr. Varrey |
| Jacob | Mr. Peters |
| Milford | Mr. Levick |
| Widow Warren | Mrs. Blake |
| Sophia | Miss Lanra Keene |
| Jenny | Miss Flynn |

After which a grand PAS SEUL by the famous LAMOUREUX.

To conclnde with the roaring farce of JENNY LIND.

Jeuny Leatherlungs (with several songs) Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Granby Gag (with n breakdown) Mr. Jefferson.

Doors open nt 7; to commence at 7¾.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Last night of the Italian Opera.
LAST NIGHT OF MME. COLSON,

The manager respectfully announces the farewell appearance of the great cantatrice, Mme. COLSON, the great success of the season. Full and fashionable houses have attested satisfactorily the trinmphant result of the presentation of grand opera in a theatre where the visitors CAN SEE AND HEAR.

Therefore, no necessity exists to reduce the price of admission, which will be as before,

One Dollar to Dress Circle and Parqnet.
Fifty Cents to Second Circle; Twenty-five Cents to Amphitheatre.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2.
AN IMMENSE BILL.
The brilliant and popnlar opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
Mme. COLSON as Violet, for the last time.
Signor BRIGNOLI as Alfred.
Signor AMODIO as Giorgio.
IL PURITANI.
The great Liberty duet, by Signor JUNCA and Signor AMODIO.

Doors open at 7; commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1858.
POSITIVELY LAST TIME HERE OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Violet,
AND
MR. DION BOURCICAULT as Grimaldi,
in the interesting five-act play of
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Violet | Miss Agnes Robertson |
| Grimaldi | Mr. Dion Bourcicault |
| Julia | Miss Ada Clifton |
| The Countess | Mrs. H. P. Grattan |
| Lord Shafton | Mr. A. H. Davenport |
| Nopshott | Mr. John Sloan |
| The Duke | Mr. Whiting |

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
The entertainments will commence with
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
To be followed by the comedy of
HIS LAST LEGS.
After which, the drama of
ESMERALDA.
The whole to conclnde with the Comic Pantomime of the COBBLER AND TAILOR.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,
The performance will commence with the drama of
IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE.
Tiernan O'Rnarc, Prince of Breffni..... Mr. J. B. Howe
PIZZAROBUS.
Donna Nelly Viree..... Miss Fanny Herring.
After which the comic pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

SECOND SEASON—1858-9.
First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1858.
FIRST REHEARSAL AT THE ATHENÆUM WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6, 1858, at 3 o'clock.
THEO. EISFELD, Conductor; J. NOLL, Leader.

Persons wishing to subscribe, or to procnre tickets of admission to Coocerts and Rehearsals, will please apply at the music store of Carl Prox, No. 213 Fulton-st.; at the bookstorcs of W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., nnd W. H. Babcock, No. 248 Fulton-st.; at the drug-store of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., to the Treasurer, S. Hull, corner of Clinton nnd Joralemon, or to the Secretary, Mansion House, Hicks-st. By order.
ROBT. R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

SEVENTEENTH SEASON 1858-'59.

The Board of Directors respectfully Inform their members and the public that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at Niblo's Garden. First public Rehearsal SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 3¼ P. M. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 364 Broome-st.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT.

First and only appearance of the great cantatrice,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori REICHARDT, LANCETTA, AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH will kindly appear with Madame COLSON.

Admission $1. Seats may be secnred at the music stores of ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 213 Fulton-st., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on Monday.

Brooklyn papers please copy.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.

THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
IN A PANTOMIME OF THE NEW FAIRY,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.

HERNANDEZ..... as..... Pedro
MATT PEEL in Negro Eccentricities. New Banjo Song by UNSWORTH.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE LUCY ESCOTT ENGLISH OPERA Company have arrived, and will appear at Burton's New Theatre on MONDAY next.

LUCY ESCOTT, Prima Donna, late of the Italian and London Opera houses, and of the English Opera, Drury-lane.
Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, Contralto, from Drury-lane.
Miss HARRIET PAYNE, from Coveot Garden Theatre.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Tenor, from the German, Italian and English Operas.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Second Tenor, from Drury-lane.
Mr. AYUSLEY COOK, Basso, from London Opera house, and
Mr. CHARLES DURAND, the celebrated English baritone.
Mr. EDWARD REYLOFF..... Musical Director.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY ENENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fnir should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE OF the NEW and SURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c. &c., all gifted with a MOTION EXACTLY LIKE LIFE; THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Grand Aquaria to be seen, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, EIGHT PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at liberal terms. Admission 25 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Enrope, and resnmes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, chnrch, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdongal-st., near 8th-st.

REFINED AMUSEMENT—NEVER FAILING, is found in Mr. WOOD'S System of Drawing from Nature, which is thoroughly taught in a few lessons. His first Fall conrse commences Monday, Oct. 4, at No. 231 6th-av. Apply to-day and Saturday. Terms for this course greatly reduced.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—DR. BOYNTON will give the Seventh Lecture of his Course at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, with Illustrative Paintings. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1858.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Albert March..... Kuhner
2. Fantasia from Trovatore, introducing the "Anville Chorus." Stride la Vampa..... Verdi
3. Crimean Polka..... Godfrey
4. March—"Bonquet"..... Strauss
5. "When the Swallows Homeward Fly"..... Abt
6. Gallop—Thames Tnnnel..... Kuhner

PART II.

7. Introdnction and Opening Chorns from Norma. Bellini
8. Aria from the "Huguenots"..... Meyerbeer
9. Home, Sweet Home..... Bishop
10. Albert March..... Kuhner
11. Der Tager Abscheid..... Mendelsshon
12. Quick March—"National"..... Dodworth

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 290 Conrt-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoronghly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.

N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,

Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, nntil the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals dnring their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former nsefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minnet de la Cœnr," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Callsthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call npon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable resnlts. He hopes, therefore, to have gained snch information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure nnd walk, and consequently have n salutary effect npon every movement in life.

Dnring his European tonr of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introdnced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may he had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3¼, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tnesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

## SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., RACES.

The following are the entries for
FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1858.
First race,
To come off at 1 o'clock,
Match for
$500 A SIDE.
Two-mile heats.

R. H. Dickinson names, b. h. Don Jnan, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Darkness by Wagner....5 yrs. old.
Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Slasher, by Childe Harold, ont of Sarah Washington by Zinganee...4 yrs. old.

Second race,
To come off at 2¼ o'clock,
PURSE $500.
Two-mile heats.

John Campbell's ch. m. Lanra Spellman, hy Wagner, out of Clorvena by Industry.....6 yrs.
P. C. Bush's ch. m. Parachute, by Imp. Yorkshire, ont of Heraldry by Herald.....5 yrs.
W. Kirwin's b. g. M. D——, by Tally Ho, out of Seven-Up by Imp. Chateau Margaux.....5 yrs.
W. H. Gibbons' b. f. Goldleaf, by Trojan, ont of Goldpin by Boston.....3 yrs.

Third race
Immediately after
PURSE $1,000,
Four-mile heats.

John Campbell's ch. m. Lizzie McDonald, by Revenne, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee.....5 yrs.
R. H. Dickinson's ch. h. Gov. Wickliffe, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp. Barefoot.....4 yrs.
Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Slasher, by Childe Harold, ont of Sarah Washington by Zinganee.....4 yrs.

Slasher was entered for the four-mile race, but will not start in consequence of his being matched against Don Jnan. O. P. HARE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter in Dr. Wood's card, this day, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no commissions, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 28, 1858.

*Professor O. J. Wood & Co.*

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it npon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procnred another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have nsed no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds a pint, twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 n bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information s nt free.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 BROADWAY.—The attention of Apprentices, Journeymen and other young persons is invited to this Institution, which is again open for the loaning of books. The proper honrs for attendance are from 3 to 9 P. M., bnt the library is generally open in the forenoon also. The Reading Rooms are well supplied with the most popular magazines, reviews, pictorials and newspapers of the day, and during the recess many new works have been added.

TERMS.

1. To apprentices of mechanics, or young persons employed as snch, there is no charge.
2. Journeymen mechanics, teachers, students in colleges or academies, young persons in the offices of lawyers, physicians, artists, &c., are required to pay $1 per year.
3. Mechanics, tradesmen, artists, &c., in bnsiness on their own account, are required to pay $2 per year.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st, New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,

Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.

They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to

CITY RETAIL TRADE.

SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

THE GREAT INVENTION,
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTEAWAN, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
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NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.

*Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.*

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER
GARMENTS,
ON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1858,
AT
NO. 300 CANAL-ST.,
AND
NO. 479 BROADWAY.

ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Sale in continuation;
At No. 361 Broadway,
(Between Thompson's and Taylor's.)
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS.
LYONS PLAID VELVET CLOAKS.
RICH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS.
NEW SHAWLS A MANTELET.
BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All at nominal prices,
For 90 days only.
W. D. ESTERRE.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, Jnst opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.

Also a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Nnpkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

INFANTS' ROBES,
CLOAKS AND HOODS,
EMBROIDERED, BRAIDED AND PLAIN,
Of new and elegant patterns,
and remarkably cheap, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS
Are now ready
At his new store,
No. 417 Broadway.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLO

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars! *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Life of an Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin—Jenny Lind.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—La Tour de Nesle—His Last Legs—Esmeralda—Cobbler and Tailor.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pizarro—Ireland's Golden Age—The Four Lovers—Fortune's Frolic.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodor's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the steamship *Northern Light*, bound for Southampton, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 2 P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 4 P.M. |

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Mr. Lundy, the electrician recently arrived at Trinity Bay from Valentia, to Cyrus W. Field, Esq., is published this morning. He hopes, by establishing a system of unison between the two stations, to be able to get signals through, the conductor not being broken, and the defect being a loss of insulation 280 miles from Valentia. He thinks it possible, by sending a certain kind of electricity, to improve the insulation and thus overcome the difficulty for a time.

We find in the Albany *Journal*, of last evening, the result of the trial of first-class fire-engines at the great Firemen's Tournament in that City. Trials of second and third-class engines came off subsequently, but we have not yet learned the results. The first prize for first-class engines was won by Franklin No. 3, of Brooklyn. She threw a perpendicular stream of 155 feet. The second prize was won by a Troy engine, which threw 149 feet, and third by an engine from Stamford, Conn., which threw the same distance.

News from Havana to the 25th inst. has been received. In consequence of the stringency of holders, sugars were dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Molasses was also dull, and in freights there was very little doing. The political advices are not important.

A violent rain-storm, accompanied with heavy thunder, vivid lightning, and a blustering wind, commenced at Buffalo at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and traveled as far Eastward as Hudson. All telegraphic communication with the offices on the New-York, Albany and Buffalo line had to be suspended, the lightning preventing the wires from working.

We publish, this morning, portions of the address of Col. John W. Forney, on "National Politics." A brief telegraphic abstract of this address was given yesterday.

Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered an agricultural address at the Cattle-show of the Middlesex Society, at Concord, Mass., on Wednesday.

Mr. Hind, the English astronomer, states that Donati's comet, now visible, can be seen presently in the daytime, by the aid of a telescope.

The balance in the United States Treasury on Monday was $10,869,000.

A meeting of shipowners, masters, pilots, stevedors, and others interested in the shipping business, was held last night at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the Port Warden Act, passed by the State Legislature last year, the particular object being to place nautical men only in the offices of Port Warden and Harbor Master. Captain C. H. Marshall presided. A series of resolutions were read, which were opposed by all the speakers of the evening, as being inefficient, and not covering the ground. Finally, a Committee of ten was appointed for their reconsideration, and the meeting adjourned, subject to a call from that Committee.

The closing regatta of the season, of the New-York Yacht Club, came off, or rather was attempted yesterday, but proved a very spiritless affair on account of the lack of a breeze. The fleet sailed from Owl's Head around the floating light, doubling the S.W. Spit each way. The *Rebecca*, of the first class, came in ahead, at 5.56:40; *Mannering*, of the second, at 5.59:45; and *Fanny*, third class, at 6.26:15; allowing time to the *Una*, it was not certain whether she is not entitled to the first prize; she having come in at 6.07:35. There were not many spectators.

Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., counsel for General Superintendent Tallmadge in the investigation into the conduct of that officer which has just been concluded before the Board of Police Commissioners, summed up the case on behalf of his client, yesterday, in an able speech. It is the general expectation that the General will be restored to his former position, and that the United States officers will be declared alone responsible for the destruction of the buildings at Quarantine.

The Staten Island arson examination was resumed, yesterday, before Judge Metcalf. Three witnesses only were called, viz.: Drs. Anderson, Mundy and Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer. The examination of the latter official was about concluded at the close of the session in the afternoon. Dr. Anderson's testimony was mainly directed to the theory of yellow-fever infection. Dr. Mundy was informed of his privilege to refuse answering any questions which would implicate himself. Of this he availed himself, and his testimony related principally to the doings of the Board of Health. Dr. Thompson was sifted upon the stevedore business, the *Cinderella*, the *Susquehanna* Band of Music, and various other matters which Judge Metcalf considered wholly irrevelant to the investigation. The case was adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Captain de Riviere appeared yesterday morning before Justice Welsh, at the City Hall Police Court, to answer to the complaint of having sent a challenge to fight a duel to Colonel Lewis G. Grant, upon which he was arrested the evening previous and prevented from delivering his promised lecture on "Love," at Hope Chapel. Mr. Corporation Counsel Busteed appeared as counsel for the Zouave, and strove zealously to persuade the magistrate to allow the Captain first, to depart on his parole; second, to go on his (Mr. Busteed's) personal assurances that he would be forthcoming when wanted; and thirdly—the first two propositions failing—to accept a Wall street lawyer, having cases pending in the Court of General Sessions, as his bail, in violation of a special statute. The Justice would not accede to the last proposition, and thereupon quite a scene ensued between him and Mr. Busteed. The matter ended in the case being transferred to the Recorder, who, without hesitancy, admitted the Captain to bail in $2,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, and with equal accommodation accepted the proffered Wall-street lawyer as competent bail.

The fifth day of the examination in the Stevens wife-murder case was entered upon yesterday. Four more witnesses were examined, but nothing new of importance elicited, exceptting the statement of one witness that there were abundance of rats in the house. This witness also testified that she was with deceased several hours preceding her death, excepting the last hour, and that during that time Stevens gave the deceased no medicine. This testimony conflicts with the statements of the Bell sisters. It is expected that to-day will terminate the examination.

The case of Stephen M. Allen, against the Niagara Falls Insurance Compsuy, involving grave charges of fraud, was to have been brought before Justice Roosa, on Wednesday last, for preliminary investigation. Subsequently, however, the parties agreed to send the matter before the Grand Jury.

The general markets, yesterday, were unusually active for Cotton, the sales of which amounted to 6,000 bales,—including 4,600 bales in transit. Prices were very firm. Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed,—as, likewise, were Provisions, Rice and Sugars. Coffee, Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand. Freights were dull.

An Eclectic Ticket.—A correspondent, whose opportunities for correct information are good, writes from Troy, to the effect that an attempt is making for an "arrangement" between the Republicans and Americans, by which a new State ticket should be formed from the tickets of those parties respectively, and that the American State Committee is to meet to-day in Albany for the purpose of considering the project. Our correspondent, however, expresses the opinion correctly, no donbt, that the plan must fail. Such combinations are usually controlled by certain candidates and their friends, for personal and private benefit. The masses have little sympathy with intrigues of the kind, and cannot be brought to countenance them. There is no reason to suppose that the American Committee will sanction the proposed movement, and certainly quite as little to expect the Republicans to indorse it.

### Mexican Affairs in England.

The London *Times* is bent upon being the Antony of American ambition. It tenders the crown thrice to Cæsar, and thrice meets with repulse. A few months ago it became a strong and irrepressible conviction of that journal that nothing short of a Protectorate, established by the Government of the United States, in the heart of Mexico, could give peace to that distracted country, and security to English bondholders. A mission in all respects so splendid, and so facile, the *Times* appeared to think, would be at once accepted with eager avidity by this people; and in a few months from the issue of the fiat, the task would be done, and thoroughly. The exceedingly cool reception which the proposition met, amazed the Thunderer. The only response was one of indolent indifference—a masterly exhibit of *laissez faire* immobility—a cool assurance that the American people was quite aware of its relations to the subject, acquainted with all its bearings, and prepared for its eventual solution. It was asserted that we possessed a policy, but had no call to make all the world confidants in the matter. The *Times* again returned to the subject; asked, what if we consent that this offered protectorate shall in due time be convertible into absolute dominion? And while the reply to this irresistible overture was expected, the bonds of Mexico experienced a buoyancy in the market utterly amazing to the eldest veterans of 'Change Alley. The answer, when it came, was as heartless and listless as the other. We made the old motto of the Scotsman our own, "We hide our time." That time will be when Mexico, by thorough exhaustion and direct appeal, calls for it—not before. Astounded, but not dismayed, the tempter again essayed our obduracy with an unqualified offer of annexation. The result was unaltered. It was distinctly stated that our *rôle* was to wait upon events; not to endeavor, with the petulance of immaturity, to hasten a conclusion involved in "manifest destiny," which, set as we might, would surely come about in its own happy time. We, furthermore, reconciled ourselves to certain inconveniences, beneath which British creditors must contrive to labor, not omitting to note the usurious character of the loans in question; while urging that circumstance, not as a ground of repudiation, but as a reason why we may be in no feverish haste to exchange the uncertainties represented by the excessive shave for the certainties of an American administration of the Mexican revenues. In an article given in the Times of yesterday, we have the rejoinder of the London journal. Its tone is absolutely plaintive. It overwhelms us with reproaches. Our humanity is called in question. We are so fiendish as to stand idle, while Mexico is tossed with "debilitating convulsions," and "is held in torment," and so knavish as to calculate upon coming finally into that little piece of property, free from all incumbrances. From pathos, according to feminine precedents, the transition to abuse is easy, and we are taunted with old repudiation and new fillibusterism, as if upon a precalculation that we may so at last be driven into a raid upon Mexico, by way of redeeming the national character.

Saving always this result, and sincerely hoping that our reluctance to steal Mexico may not come to be viewed by the English as a flagrant *casus belli*, we must be allowed to protest against the whole conduct of this argument. It is neither logical nor just. We have said enough of the policy controlling this Government—a policy of forbearance, not dissimilar from that which, at the time Nicholas pointed to the couch of the sick Ottoman, and urged the humanity of intervention, the British Government adopted and persevered in at the cost of a protracted war. Governments are not conducted upon humanitarian or cosmopolitan principles. We have set up no pretensions to political knight-errantry. The rule of non-intervention is the well-settled and cardinal doctrine of our foreign policy. It will remain so until some exigency fully warranting its suspension may present itself, when it will be time enough to consider the advisability of change. Let that point pass.

But this charge of prospective repudiation we object to as at once gratuitous and splenetic. There is nothing in the history of the Federal Government, nothing in the discussion of the Mexican question by the American Press, to justify so unworthy an ascription. The history of Texan annexation, and of the assumption of the Texan debt, is newly written, and is a living rescript of the principles controlling our Government in measures of this anomalous description. The remarks of this paper, to which the *Times* refers, implied no toleration for repudiation. They were to the effect that the foreign creditors of Mexico had originally indemnified themselves for the unusual risks of a Mexican loan by charging a usurious bonus; had subsequently converted this risk into security,—not so perfect, perhaps, as it might be, but certainly proximate—by obtaining a mortgage on the customs-revenues of the State; and could afford to await patiently the conversion of that proximate into an absolute certainty, which would result from American annexation; and that the London *Times* itself, and the foreign bondholders, look to this result with confidence, unalloyed with the fears of repudiation, which they now affect, is evinced by the urgency of that journal to bring about annexation, and the rise of the Mexican bonds, at the mere suggestion of the scheme, circumstances thus attested by substantial evidences of sincerity. There is in reality no mode at present conceivable by which Mexico may become a member of this Union, that does not involve a Federal guarantee of its debt.

Making the Canal Enlargement Immediately Available.—An important discussion took place in the Canal Board, at Albany, on Wednesday, upon a proposition, by Commissioner Ruggles, to expend $16,000 in improving the channel of the Erie Canal, where it crosses the Cayuga marshes. Mr. R. urged, with characteristic ability and zeal the great utility of such an expenditure at this time, as it would enable large-sized boats to pass through the whole length of the canal. All the locks are completed of the enlarged size, and the depth of water has this season been increased to six feet. But an obstruction exists where the canal passes through the extensive marsh at the foot of Cayuga Lake. There the prism is not in as good condition as elsewhere, and large boats find it impossible to pass. Mr. Ruggles' plan is to improve this portion so as to make it practicable for boats drawing the maximum depth of water. Thus, in advance of the completion of the enlargement, the whole canal would be made available. Mr. Ruggles is employing the brief remainder of his term in a manner highly advantageous to the State. The friends of the canals owe him thanks for his enlightened efforts to perfect our public works.

### The War of the Pastry Cooks.

It may not be generally known to our readers that a fierce contest is now waging in Paris which illustrates in a remarkable manner the absurdly artificial system of the French Government. No one in our Metropolitan City but knows that the Parisian *Pâtissiers* comprise that creative corps who devote their genius to the embodiments of the principles of high art in tarts, meringues and those manifold saccharine and butyrine combinations for which the Saxon speech affords no better appellative than pastry. The *Pâtissiers* are pastry-cooks. Now the bakers (*Boulangers*) have, it seems, been infringing on the peculiar prerogatives of the *Pâtissiers*, making cakes, (*gateaux*,) etc., and vending the same, at ruinously low prices, to the deadly detriment of the *Pâtissiers*. It is to the end to restrain the bakers from producing the said *gateaux* that the Parisian *Pâtissiers* have recently sent in a petition to the Emperor, through the hands of M. Vincent, "syndic and delegate of Parisian *Pâtisserie*." The petition itself is a very remarkable document—deliciously French—in which history and philosophy, wit and wisdom, are brought with cumulative and corruscating energy to the enforcement of the claim of the petitioners. This claim they base, firstly, on decrees and *ordonnances* which they regard as still operative; secondly, on argnments deduced from justice, morality (*la morale*) and political economy. The learning and legal lore displayed are smazing. The rights and privileges of Parisian *Pâtissiers* have, it seems, occupied the attention of monarchs and jurists for centuries. The petitioners show that a decree of Parliament, bearing date Aug. 18, 1713, prohibited bakers from "mingling butter or eggs in their bread, or making pies or cakes," and another, of 1717, forbade bakers from making "King's cakes" (*gateaux res Rois*) even to give away. Advocate-General Joly further fortifies the claim by a citation from the *Livre des Métiers* of Etienne Boileau, granting to *Pâtissiers* the exclusive right to make *pâtisserie*.

But unfortunately for the black-letter learning of these erudite dispensers of dulcet delectables, there is another little date that escaped their memory, that puts quite a new face on the matter—March 2, 1791. On that memorable day corporations and monopolies were abolished. "All trade and professional privileges, of whatever denomination, are suppressed." So ran the decree destroying the old *régime*, with its million abuses and absurdities. Oblivious of this little fact, the *Pâtissiers* have kept up a periodical clamor about their rights. For these pretensions are not new. The present petition before the Emperor is, it seems, but the latest of a long line of predecessors. "They had renewed their attempt some time ago," says the *Journal des Economistes*, "with increased persistence, while M. Pietrie was Prefect of Police. But this honorable magistrate, constantly and energetically repulsed it as a retrograde tendency, as a blow aimed at Free-Trade." Nothing daunted, however, the *Pâtissiers* are determined to persevere, and even should the present conflict result adversely, they are bent on renewing the contest.

Now, ludicrous though these pretensions may appear, the movement is not without its profound import. The weightiest events in French history centre precisely on the point for which *Pâtissiers* are now contending. For this is a pure vestige of that spirit of Protection, Authority, Monopoly, that for centuries cursed European nations, and whose influence is felt to the present day. This spirit was carried to its furthest lengths in France. Every act and aspect of life fell under the spell of a shackling and bewildering control. The weightiest and the most trivial, the most colossal and the most contemptible matters, were all brought under the sway of Governmental vigilance and regulation. Under the pretence of controlling, protecting and harmonizing trade, the most ridiculous limitations and arbitrary classifications were established. As early as 1513, violent contests were waged between the tailors and old-clothes-men, as to the line of demarcation between a new and a ready-made coat. Some hatters had the privilege of making cotton, others felt hats, the one not being allowed to enter the domain of the other. A cobbler could go no further than to half-sole your shoes under pain of trespassing on the prerogatives of the cordwainer. For centuries the fiercest litigations raged, generated by these absurd and artificial distinctions, and it required nothing short of the French Revolution to get rid of these mountains of rubbish.

From the same source are the pretensions of the *Pâtissiers* to a monopoly of the manufacture of cakes and pastries. But no, no, *Messieurs les Pâtissiers*, there is rather too much of the old leaven in your thoughts. The principles of Free Trade have swept away for ever all such ridiculous and abusive claims. With what ease do Commerce and Industry proceed when allowed to regulate themselves by their own laws. What a proof that only in organic growth is there safety! Thus the *Pâtissiers* are no doubt doomed to disappointment. Even the French mind, with which such privileges have long found favor, has opened to the absurdity of any external interference in such matters. The "six hundred and one" Parisian bakers, then, will doubtless continue to make democratic *gateaux*, and vend the same at democratic prices, even though all the *Pâtissiers* oppose them.

Sale of the Canals.—It is deemed a matter of the highest prudence, in view of the approaching election, for all parties to profess the utmost devotion to the canal interests of the State. The Republican candidate for Governor made a canal speech when he called his Convention to order, and another when he was nominated, to say nothing of several canal letters he has since written. It is claimed for his Democratic opponent that he is equally sound on this paramount issue; and as for the American candidate, if no public professions are made on his behalf, his friends say it is because none are needed.

There was a Democratic ratification in Albany on Wednesday evening, at which Judge Parker was present and spoke. One of the resolutions adopted makes a serious charge against "the leaders of the Republican Party," to the effect that, "Awhile ago" they "openly espoused the project" "to sell the Canals to an irresponsible and soulless corporation." This allegation is supposed to refer to an article in the Albany *Evening Journal*, expressing the opinion that inasmuch as the Canal and the Central Railroad were rivals in the freight business, both should be owned by the same Company. It is some considerable time since the second head of our discourse—that touching water—we must reserve for another occasion.

### Air and Water.

These two elements, as they used to be thought before Science came along and showed that they were no such thing, have much to complain of in this generation and in this City. Whether rudimentul simples, as the ancient philosophers held them to be, or most multiple compounds, as the modern ones demonstrate, they have the best of dispositions towards mankind. The air, a magnificent ocean, rolling and surging around the planet—"icing the pole or in the torrid zone darkheaving"—pours itself about us for our life and our blessing. It only asks us to use it, and use it wisely, and it will give health to our blood and elasticity to our nerves. We think much of the ocean stream being two or three miles deep, but the circumambient sea of air at the bottom of which we live is forty miles deep, so people say who have weighed and measured it, and by the very conditions of its being, it is forever purifying itself and making itself over again for the uses of animal and vegetable life. Sunshine and moisture, and winds are always busy keeping it in good order for us, and even hindering us from so utterly spoiling it, as we seem bent upon doing, if we could have our way with it. But we are still too many for it, often through our ignorance or our perversity.

From the moment that civilized man draws his first breath, in a close and stifling atmosphere from which all that is vitalizing has been excluded or condensed, to the dying chamber guarded as carefully against the air as if it brought death upon its wings, the foolishness of man seems to have set itself to work to poison and pervert the first and most essential of God's gifts to his race. His first years are passed in a close nursery or parlor, and at the earliest possible moment he is consigned to one of those receivers for experimentation on small animals called a school, from which the air is as carefully exhausted as if he were a mouse, or a bird that was to die a martyr to science. Nature is, luckily, more than a match for us in this battle we wage with her, and she will insist on forcing in air enough to support respiration after a fashion, or every one of our crowded school-rooms would be another Black-hole of Calcutta, every Winter-day. And so it is with his life as he lives it on. The parlor in which he spends his leisure, the bedchamber in which he sleeps, the counting-house in which he makes his living, the court-room where he goes to law, the theatre where he goes for his diversion, and the church whither he resorts for his salvation, all seem to be devised with a devilish ingenuity to damage his health and shorten his life by adulterating the very *pabulum* of his being. And if this be true of the comfortable and richer classes, who have comparatively airy and well-contrived dwellings, how much worse must it be with the poorer sort, who have to herd together in squalid crowds wherever they can find a shelter? If any one is curious on this point, let him take a walk through any of the streets where they swarm, and he will soon be satisfied.

There is no part of the animal economy, where all is fearfully and wonderfully made, more marvelous than the lungs. Physiologists say that they are a tissue of air-ells amounting to a number of square feet of superficies which we are afraid to mention from memory, lest it might seem fabulously large. This wonderful machinery is contrived to apply the air to the new-made blood, and fit it for the work it has to do in sustaining and cheering life. Of course, purity of air is an essential condition of the proper aeration of the blood, and many of the diseases which shorten life and make it bitter while it lasts, arise from the poison of bad air which is sucked into the very springs of life. Though pulmonary diseases are those which we connect most directly with the morbid action of the lungs, many others enter the vital domain by the same avenue, and all are aggravated by its influences. Since men have lived in ceiled houses, they have seemed to regard them as fortifications against the general enemy, the air, and to think that the most skillfully constructed which could make it keep its distance the furthest. Or, if it be allowed that this subtle spirit must be permitted an ingress, or that it will force its way in spite of us, we build subterranean fires to torture it with, and make it pass through the flames, as the Ammonite children did at Moloch, before it is suffered to struggle up, singed, scorched and feverish, through grated holes in the floor, to do its office in the delicate laboratory of life.

Now, here is a wide field opened to the ingenuity—nay, the genius—of architects. We all know what their art can do for the outside of the cups and plattery in which our life is served up; let us see whether they cannot do something to make them pure and wholesome within. Who does not recollect the deadly oppression of sleep which comes over him in the gayest moment of the comedy, or at the height of the lecturer's flight of oratory—we shudder at the thought—at the very laboring point of the sermon itself? And this sleepy fiend is one we have conjured up ourselves—or rather which we have transformed into one from an angel of light. Now, all this must be manageable by science and art joining hands together. Man certainly can make himself superior to this accident of his own contriving, or there is no sense in definitions of Democracy. Let the architects leave the orders of architecture in peace awhile, and let the whitening of our living sepulchres alone, until they have hit upon a way to clear away and make impossible the atmospheric corruption and uncleanliness within them. Houses, theatres, court-rooms, churches, and above all, school-rooms, can be informed and pervaded with the element in which heaven meant us to live. We do not believe that bad air is an inevitable attendant upon every crowded assembly. The man who will introduce the pure air of heaven to our parlors and bedchambers, and will make the atmosphere that hangs over a crowded room as wholesome as that on a hillside, will deserve more gratitude than if he had invented a new order of architecture, or an even more amazing mixture of the old ones than has yet astonished the eyes of the wayfarer. Is it, indeed, a castle in the air that we may yet have air in our castles? We do not believe it. But

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The first cheap opera at this house attracted a fine audience last evening. The performances were such as could be witnessed in no theatre in the world at such an absurdly low figure—fifty cents. The second experiment will be made to-night, when the "Barbière" will be presented. Mme. Gassier will introduce in the singing lesson the famous ballad of the "Last Rose of Summer," with variations written expressly for her by Mr. Benedict; and also the famous Waltz written for her by Venzano. The Ronzani ballet troupe will execute an arranged piece between the first and second acts. This is surely enough for fifty cents.

Burton's Theatre.—There was a good attendance last evening to pay homage to the great lyric artist, Mme. Gazzaniga, on the occasion of her last appearance in this theatre. Two acts of "Lucrezia Borgia" (not the whole opera, as announced,) were given and the beautiful finale to the opera of "Favorita." Mme. Gazzaniga was received with the enthusiasm which she never fails to excite, and was called out repeatedly.

The Strakosch Italian Opera company will give a grand concert in Brooklyn to-night. Mme. Colson, Signori Brignoli, Amodio, Junca, &c., will assist. The programme is of the most popular and attractive kind, and the entertainment merits the best patronage of our sister city. It does not often happen that so many fine artists can be heard together.

Dodworth's Saloon.—An entertainment of a very unique kind was given here last night to a good audience. The only artists were Mr. J. B. Brown, a teacher of elocution—and a child called "Little Ella," his pupil. About the gentleman it is only necessary to say, that he has a somewhat churchey method, which is at once impressive and pleasing. His pupil is one of the most astonishing "prodigies" we have ever listened to. Her physical power is remarkable; her intellectual and emotional conception of poetic meaning wonderful. Her intellect does not appear to have been forced; everything is easy and natural, and flows from her tiny mouth as though it had been nurtured there. We are not partial to "prodigies," but there is a radiant intellectual gift about "Little Ella" which it is impossible to ignore. She is worthy of public patronage.

### City Items.

Presentation of a Silver Trumpet to Lieut. Maxwell Woodhull.—A most interesting ceremony, to which a very select party were invited, took place yesterday, at the Astor House. Lieut. Maxwell Woodhull, the first Lieutenant of the U. S. frigate *Sabine*, which was lying off the Battery, was presented with a silver trumpet—a testimonial, from a few friends, of the important services rendered by Lieut. Woodhull to his country and to the noble profession of which he is a distinguished member. Between 12 and 1 o'clock a party of ladies and gentlemen met in a room in the Astor House, and witnessed the ceremony. Superintendent Tallmadge, who made the presentation, addressed Lieutenant Woodhull with some brief and appropriate remarks. He alluded to the circumstances under which the Lieutenant obtained a Midshipman's warrant from General Jackson, and following his career from that time up to the present moment, he spoke feelingly and with admiration of his conduct on all occasions as a gentleman and an officer. The Lieutenant, who was deeply affected, made a manly sailor-like speech in reply. There was an honest sincerity in his thanks which could not be mistaken, and like all men with true nobility of character he was only modest about himself and his own good qualities. He expressed himself gracefully and becomingly, and the fairer portion of his audience were especially touched by his remarks. The gift itself is worthy of the gentleman upon whom it has been bestowed. It is a plain navy trumpet of massive silver and of considerable intrinsic value, though that is a matter which Lieut. Woodhull will hold lightly in comparison with the kindly feeling and esteem which the gift itself evinces. It was manufactured by Gales from a special pattern, and the absence of all gaudy tinkering and filigree work is chiefly to be noticed. It is moreover a navy trumpet; there is no mistaking it for a firemen's trumpet; and on one side, upon a shield raised with the emblems of Faith, Hope and Charity, is the inscription—

To Maxwell Woodhull,
Lieutenant U. S. N.,
From a few Personal friends.

After this interesting ceremony was performed, the party, about 30 in number, repaired to the Battery where boats were in readiness to convey them to the *Sabine*. On board the frigate an enticing collation was spread, and the gallant officers of the *Sabine* were, as they always are, courteous and ultra-attentive to their guests. After the champagne had circulated for a while, some speeches, quite *en famille*, were made by gentlemen present. Commodore Paulding—whose delivery, by the way, is graceful, fluent and extremely prepossessing, while at the same time it has all the characteristics of the profession of which he is the proudest ornament—Commodore Paulding, we say, delighted the company with a sketch of Lieut. Woodhull's life, and we need not say that he gave him the very highest character which it is possible for a gentlemen and a sailor to aspire to. The Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, formerly our Minister to Brazil, and other gentlemen present made characteristic and most felicitous speeches.

The *Sabine* will sail in about a fortnight, with Mr. Bowlin and suite, directly for Montevideo. She is one of the finest frigates afloat, certainly the finest in our Navy and the largest sailing frigate in any navy. Probably she is the last ship of the class that will ever be built, for hereafter, steam is to supersede canvas in the propulsion of ships-of-war.

Convention of the Episcopal Church.—The Seventy-Fifth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of New-York, has been in session the past two days at St. John's Chapel, in Varick-street, the place appointed by the Provisional Bishop for the meeting. It opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, with religious exercises, and the day was occupied with the transaction of business incident to the organization of the Convention. Yesterday the Provisional Bishop delivered his annual address, giving a statement of his labors during the past year. He said that during the year he had attended 215 services; held 185 confirmations; and preached 175 sermons. The number of persons confirmed was 3,897, which was nearly 1,700 more than during the preceding year, and nearly 1,200 more than had been confirmed in any one year for a long period, even when Bishop Wainwright had collected the number of persons who had been waiting confirmation for several years before his election to the episcopacy. To the diaconate 15 persons were admitted; 10 deacons were ordained priests, and there were 29 candidates for holy orders. Last year there were 32 candidates, and 10 were received during the year. There are now 46, 29 instead of 10 having been received during the year. Twenty-four clergymen were received from other dioceses, five churches were consecrated, three corner stones were laid, and two clergymen were instituted. The Bishop alluded with much feeling to the removal of three clergymen (the Rev. Isaac Pardee, the Rev. Eleazer Williams, and the Rev. Wm. Richmond) by death, during the past year; also, to the death of Chief-Justice Duer, and Mr. Gerrit G. Van Wagenen, distinguished and useful laymen in the Church. The Bishop alluded to the proposed amendment of the third article of the constitution, so as to prohibit the admission of non-communicants as lay delegates to the Convention. This amendment is desirable, but he thinks it is inexpedient. He was conscious that, in opposing this amendment, he was exposing himself to misapprehension, and even misrepresentation, but he would not shrink from expressing his opinion regardless of personal consequences. In the course of his address, the Bishop spoke of the great progress which the present age has made in intellectual and mechanical science, and alluded to the danger of mankind being so absorbed by discoveries and improvements in the arts and sciences, and other material things, as to neglect their moral and spiritual interests. But, he added, nothing can be further from every ingenious Christian mind than any, the least, wish to chill or disparage the generous enthusiasm which responds to brilliant discoveries in science, or to new achievements of skill and energy in the domain of physical nature founded on such discoveries and making things possible which once seemed utterly impossible. Nor can any Christian patriot look without most cordial sympathy upon those mutual expressions of good will which on a recent occasion have been interchanged with every token of warm sincerity, between the kindred nations. Hopes of enduring concord founded on a single material bond of union may indeed be exaggerated, and no doubt they are so. In these States during the last year or two, the North, East, South and West have not been restrained by such a belief from hurling forth at each other words of anger and discontent. And in Europe two great nations have been lying for centuries within a few hours of each other without assimilating their intentions, without unlearning their bitter prejudices, without being able even to keep their hands from mutual violence. Let us cherish the grateful hope that united as we are to the country of our fathers by community of language and literature, by kindred blood, by similarity of laws and of religion, and now perhaps by a bond of intimate intercourse, we may ever abide in peace and friendship, and year by year learn to know each other better and to concur more cordially in whatsoever may promote the common good and the good of the world.

Attempted Escape of Convicts.—Yesterday forenoon, as Deputy Sheriff Eneles was taking two prisoners named Tim Sullivan *alias* Tom McCoy, convicted of burglary, and John Donnelly, convicted of felonious assault, to the Hudson River Railroad Depôt for the purpose of conveying them to Sing Sing, they made a desperate attempt to escape. On reaching the corner of Franklin and Church streets they each threw a handful of cayenne pepper into the Deputy Sheriff's eyes, and then fled. The officer, though half blinded, pursued the fugitives—who being handcuffed could not make very good time—and after a chase of several blocks, snapping his revolver at them five times, and with the aid of citizens, succeeded in effecting their capture. The prisoners following their rearrest were taken to Sing Sing. Their plan to escape was prearranged, for a wagon was in readiness to pick them up.

Identified.—The body of the man found near the Fresh Pond (Staten Island) on Monday last, with regard to which the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by Hanging," has been identified by the friends of the deceased, and proves to be that of John Martinezz, a German cabinet-maker, whose residence was at No. 147 West Thirty-first-street, in this City. He leaves a wife and two children, whose respective ages are 21 months and 6 months. He had been missing from his home since Thursday morning, the 23d inst.

No one is admitted to the cable operating room at Trinity Bay, it is said, not even the Superintendent of the Newfoundland line. An officer of the United States Coast Survey (Mr. Hilgard?) made a pilgrimage to Trinity Bay to witness the work of operating the cable, but Mr. De Sauty was inflexible, and the officer was only allowed to peep through the window.

### Personal.

The following list of Americans in Paris was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Labouse, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Sept. 2 to Sept. 16:

*New-York*—M. Garcia, Capt. E. G. Tinker, W. M. Allen, F. W. Leggett, Rev. H. M. Field and wife, J. N. H. Hana, E. Waller, W. S. Waller, J. L. Banks and wife, C. W. Wolfe, H. J. Raymond and wife, A. W. Palmer, C. Whiley, E. Varet, Mrs. E. Clarke, Miss Jordan, A. J. Clark, C. D. Tows, Rev. J. F. Rogers, D. D., A. D. Lansing, Jr., W. Walker and family, J. A. Hamilton, S. V. Dana, M. Clarkson and wife, J. R. McCall, Capt. D. Lines, R. Hoe and wife, A. M. Hoe, C. W. Richards, J. L. Banks and family, G. W. Bull and lady, C. de Ruyter, J. A. Voluin, T. Owen, C. B. Owen, F. L. Warden and wife, L. W. Jerome and family, H. Migeon and family, A. Oeche, J. S. Quicks, H. W. Hicks and wife, H. S. Olcott, W. M. Cranston, J. Waldron, Wm. Muir, G. G. Byron, Cambridge Livingston, J. E. Blancan, J. E. Thomson, R. Berend, P. H. Morss. *Pennsylvania*—W. H. Brener, R. R. Bunting, M. D., W. W. Wright, C. F. Spang and family, D. H. Cadwalader, L. W. Richley, Thos. Silver, S. Welch and family, C. E. Hackley. *Massachusetts*—C. G. Reed, W. W. Carruth. *South Carolina*—Dr. F. D. Quash, H. D. Leseme, W. M. K. Parker, C. Warley. *Louisiana*—P. Morphy, J. S. Bisland, J. Arvini. *Maryland*—J. T. Williams, G. H. Fillmore. *Mississippi*—James Allen and family, H. Goodman. *Ohio*—D. Harris, J. F. Gabriel. *New-Jersey*—W. V. Waldron. *Connecticut*—J. T. Morsell.

*Apropos* of the applause for Leon Gozlan's new piece, *Il faut que Jeunesse se Passe*, the correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* says: "But, though bad, let not your readers suppose that it was not enthusiastically applauded. It was so applauded—of course; new plays by authors of note, or any pretension, always are in Paris. The fact is, that here the *claquing* system is perfectly understood, and is practiced with consummate art. It is related of a celebrated French dramatist, that, exasperated one night at being hissed, he cried: 'Ah! I know well who it is that hiss—it is the scoundrels who have paid for their places.'"

Longfellow's quaint poem of "Hiawatha" has been set to music by Emile Kahn, of St. Louis, and was sung by a quartette party at the Mercantile Library Rooms, last week, with piano and orchestral accompaniments. We understand that a similar transformation of the lines into the notes of the scale has been accomplished by Mr. Robt. Stuart, formerly the popular conductor at Wallack's Theatre. The music is pronounced very effective.

The unhappy Parson Brownlow has not enjoyed himself at the North. On his way home, he stopped at Cincinnati, of which town he speaks disrespectfully:

"It is a city of great wealth, trade and commerce; but it is a fast city, and as corrupt as the devil could wish it. It is full of rascals, swindlers and begar stockdealers. Even the beggars are thieves and impostors. The streets are full of them. In soliciting charities, in creating houses of worship, building orphan asylums, or whatever this mixed population go at, the thief and impostor stick out."

The probable resignation of the venerable Archbishop of Armagh (Lord John Beresford) is mentioned in English journals. His Reverence is 85 years of age, was consecrated Bishop of Cork in 1806, and created Archbishop in 1822. There are fifty-six livings in the Archbishopric. The probable successor to the mitre is the Rev. Dr. Sirr, Bishop of Meath.

Mr. D'Israeli has been revising and recasting and adding fresh notes to his father's works, *The Curiosities of Literature*, *The Calamities of Authors*, &c., which are to be issued in monthly volumes at 6d. each. The first volume is now ready, and is very neatly and tastefully brought out. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has also revised his novels for a cheap uniform edition.

A lady in Newark, Ohio, Mrs. L. Case, is virtuously indignant because the Cincinnati Commercial announced her name among the competitors in the "Olympic Games," at the State Fair. She declares she never attended the Fair, never believed in Olympics, and considers the fellows very impertinent who published her name as they would that of a circus performer.

A remarkable little genius, Arthur Napoleon, is astonishing the English by his performances on the piano. He appears to be what the excellent Mr. Crummles would call an "infant phenomenon." Of course, he is coming to America—all phenomena turn up here in the long run.

Prof. Bache and several of the Coast Survey officers were on a visit to Boston a few days ago.

George D. Prentice, the epigrammatic editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is to make a serious tour of Illinois in the month of November, to deliver lectures in the great towns of the State.

The last intelligible words uttered by Hamley the comedian (just dead in London) were a quotation from Shakespeare. In the language of *Bottom*, the dying comedian murmured, "I have an exposition o sleep coming on me."

Professor Ranke has finished the first volume of his *History of England during the Seventeenth and

## POLITICAL.

### Bob. Forney's Address.

The promised address of Col. FORNEY appears in yesterday's Philadelphia *Press*. It is very long, but we make room for one or two extracts. The following passage is interesting:

"Among those who have volunteered to supply their ready abuse of the Tarrytown speech, I notice the editor of the New-York *Herald*, the infamous JAMES GORDON BENNETT. Addressing, as I do, a mixed audience, because, I presume, this statement will be read by men of all parties, I am sure that I commit no offence when I recall public attention to the manner in which this man conducted his newspaper during the campaign of 1856. A long life of shame, a life brightened by no single deed of virtue, a life of selfishness, of jealousy, of ostracism, was fittingly illustrated in the columns of his newspaper during that memorable struggle. Absent in Europe when Mr. BUCHANAN returned from England, BENNETT came to New-York shortly after, and cast about to see which of the great parties had the best chance of success. Finally, his years of hatred of JAMES BUCHANAN obtained the mastery, and he placed himself in the hands of the friends of FREMONT—whether or not for a consideration I am unable to *prove*. This man had grown rich in a career of villainy. His attacks upon personal character, his terrorism over actors and actresses, his reckless intrigues against business men and business interests, all combined, had filled his pockets, and he now aspired to a respectable representative position at some foreign court. It is stated that when he applied for such a position under the Administration of President PIERCE, his petition was scouted, and he became the assailant of that Administration. How he toiled to defeat Mr. BUCHANAN, the columns of this journal will show. He seemed to have abandoned all remorse. His agents penetrated every section of the Union; they hung about Lancaster, where Mr. BUCHANAN resided; they lingered at Washington; they were in the South and in the North; and all talked the same way and rioted in the same common calumnies. There was not a fabrication, no matter how vile, that did not find ready circulation through the columns of the *Herald*. The most sacred secrets were exposed to the public eye. The early life of Mr. BUCHANAN, his intimate, confidential relations, and especially that portion which he himself has most sedulously hidden from notoriety, was ruthlessly laid bare to the vulgar gaze. This jackal of the press, who grinds his envenomed tooth even into the grave itself, tore open the cerements of the innocent and helpless dead, and shook into the eyes of the startled public secrets which even Mr. BUCHANAN'S intimate friends did not dare to allude to. I have now before me a file of the New-York *Herald*, published during the campaign of 1856, and I procured it for the purpose of spreading before the people of the United States a few of the shameless fabrications of BENNETT against the person and the character of the President, in order to contrast them with his present abuse of myself; but I forbear. I will not stain the columns of the *Press* with reproducing these monstrous calumnies. One only, and that the most moderate of the series, I will furnish as a specimen:

*From the New-York Herald, Friday, Aug.* 1, 1856.

"The *Lancasterian and Intelligencer*, now the home organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, declared, in 1852, that 'for months past it is notoriously known Mr. BUCHANAN converted his residence into an unlimited tavern-stand, where all were invited to call and partake of his liquors, the qualities of which he was by no means modest in extolling, free from any other charge, save the health of BUCHANAN. In this manner,' it adds, 'night after night, has he sought, by making men drunk, to secure from them in their drunken moments, pledges to support him.' This is positively frightful, and gives us a shuddering recollection of FORNEY'S letter to ROBERTS, touching the Forney divorce case; but the same Lancaster authority further declares that these things have been repeatedly transacted, Sabbath after Sabbath,' and defies an honest denial. Who could have believed it? and yet the very fact that Mr. BUCHANAN has lived all his life a respectable old bachelor, affords at once a substantial ground of belief.

"The philosophy of the case is very simple. An old bachelor, living in a retired country-house, cannot flourish upon books and newspapers, and his three meals a day. He needs something more. Man is a social animal, and cannot exist as a rational or useful man without society. Put him in a house as the master and mistress, and the administration of its affairs will inevitably run into disorder, and he must necessarily fall into outside social substitutes to supply the absence of wife and children. He will gather about him a circle of jolly good fellows, vagabondiserz, wild young chaps, and free-and-easy old codgers, of the party to which he belongs, who will drink his wines, flatter him, humbug him, and manage him, just for example, as Colonel FORNEY and his set have managed and are managing Mr. BUCHANAN. A wife in the house admits of no such family arrangements. But how could we expect a genial, well-to-do old bachelor, for 20 years, more or less, a candidate for the Presidency, to escape such associations and amusements?

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN, in the flower of his manhood, was crossed in his first love, and never had the courage to look after another."

The remainder is so monstrous, and indecent, and false, that I suppress it.

At the time these articles appeared, Mr. BUCHANAN said to me one day, taking up the New-York *Herald*, while I was on a visit to Wheatland, 'Why am I thus to be traduced and pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New-York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should be taken off in the public streets.' I never saw Mr. BUCHANAN more excited than he was on this and other occasions, under BENNETT'S unlicensed and cruel slanders, and I believe that it is to my prudence and compassion that BENNETT is this day permitted to walk Broadway with his long ears on his Scotch head. I well remember how, after the campaign, the first impulse of the Democrats all over the Union was to have a settlement with the New-York *Herald*. That paper had expended all of its influence and a good deal of FREMONT'S money in trying to defeat Mr. BUCHANAN. Thousands of Democratic editors throughout the country felt that BENNETT deserved to be castigated, and at the solicitation of a number of distinguished men, then in Philadelphia, I sat down and prepared a somewhat caustic article, showing him up in faithful colors. Mr. BUCHANAN astonished me by calling my attention to this article, and complained of the proprietor of the paper for publishing it. I told him that I had myself written it, and that I had written it because it was demanded by common decency, and by ordinary respect for the gallant men who had been traduced in that journal, and especially for the thousands of struggling editors throughout the Union who had regarded the *Herold* as his most infamous, relentless and savage enemy. 'Well,' said he, '*I regret that I have written to the proprietor of the paper about this article, but I desire that* Mr. BENNETT *shall support my Administration.*" I can now perceive that the man who was then willing to court the most abandoned and most infamous editor upon the face of the earth—the man who was thus willing to procure the support of JAMES GORDON BENNETT after he had poured the vials of utter and inconceivable wrath upon his head, and after he had traduced the South, betrayed the Republicans, and been rebuked by the result of the election—was even at that day resolved in his own mind to turn his back upon the gallant men in this city and State, who had surrounded him as with a wall of fire, and who had carried him forward into the Presidency after twenty years of hard, unremitting and unchivalric toil. For myself, I have only to say that although BENNETT has accused me of many things, he has yet to speak of me as shamelessly and as brutally as he has spoken of the President of the United States."

The following is Col. FORNEY'S reply to the attacks of the *Union*:

"The notice which has been bestowed upon the Tarrytown speech has been marked. It is difficult to say whether it has been most censured or commended. So rare a *bonne bouche* has not befallen the connoisseurs in a long time, especially those anxious to set up a claim to Administration favor. To this class I make my special obligations. They have exhausted the vocabulary for epithets of abuse. They have sounded through the whole gamut of invective. The higher the salary, the more extravagant the expectation, the more explicit the calumny. Some of the accusations have been ridiculous enough. Of course I am consigned to the 'Black Republicans;' of course I am supported by Opposition money, and, of course, I am actuated by selfish motives in opposing the Kansas policy of the Administration. Reading over these diatribes, which I do with the utmost philosophy, I am reminded how difficult it is for any man to take and hold an independent position in politics. If he allows his honest convictions to control him—if, unawed by power and uninfluenced by patronage, he boldly takes his stand by the right—he is sure to be made an object of contumely. His motives are suspected, his sincerity doubted and his actions misrepresented. Here, now, is as grave a treason to principle, as admitted a betrayal of a solemn trust as ever was perpetrated; and yet it is as gravely and as solemnly defended as if it were an act of superior patriotism. Those who take issue with it, and speak out, are railed at and scandalized by every paid penny-a-liner in the land. For myself, having expected all this when I first took position, I am not surprised.

Some of the accusations against me on account of this speech are worthy of a passing notice. The Washington *Union*, the Washington *Star*, and the Richmond *South*, have been most fertile in their compliments. Divided among these several journals may be found such charges as these: 'He is ungrateful to the President. The President gave him all the consequence he ever had; took him by the hand and advanced him, assisted his family, expended money for him, and even educated him. And, at the best, FORNEY'S great feat was the Forrest letter, which ought to disgrace him in every man's eyes.' Such is the substance of the personal part of the indictment under which I have been tried, and upon which I am now being tried by these newspaper lawyers.

As Mr. BUCHANAN is in the habit of reading all these journals, he has seen all these charges. I wonder how he felt on reading them. I think I know, and if he had been called forward, in a court of justice to answer, *under oath*, he would have said, and I think he will yet say before he is summoned to his final account:

'All these charges are basely false. FORNEY *is under no obligations to me—not one. The obligation is all on the other side.* I never helped him pecuniarily but once in my life, and that debt he has repaid to me with compound interest. He has spent and sacrificed more money for me than I am worth to-day. I never had a blood relative that was half as devoted to me as FORNEY. I never assisted his family. He started his first paper in Lancaster, twenty-two years ago, without a copper from me. He bought the *Pennsylvanian* with his own hard-earned means, when I was the most unpopular public man in Philadelphia; when both people and politicians were against me; when my own friends there could have been put into an omnibus; and he persevered in working for me till he was a ruined man, and went to Washington to retrieve his fortunes, which he would have done had he not foolishly given up everything in the world but his wife's property, to support me, rather than have it said that he left General PIERCE with pockets full. Besides, I never was of any assistance to FORNEY in Washington. The Virginia delegation in Congress were always against me; and I was, elsewhere, powerless to help him. He was elected to the Clerkship because he had been a hard-working editor and an honest man; and when he got there he thought of nobody but me, and filled his office with my friends—thinking of me first and always. He was my true, constant, unselfish, romantic friend. It won't do for you, BENNETT, PAYOR, WALLACH and WENDELL, to talk about the Forrest letter and such nonsense. I know FORNEY better than all of you; and even if I were disposed to have you abuse him, I have too often defended him, and know his heart too well, to be made a party to your abuse of him now. Yes, not only upon the Forrest letter, but upon every act of his life that concerns the public, there is not an accusation now made against him that does not recoil with ten-fold force upon its authors, and assist instead of hurting him."

So I may rest this part of the case with the President. Gentlemen, you must begin your indictment from December of 1857. You cannot go back of that period without shooting your arrows over your house, and striking your—master!

The Washington *Union* claims to be, and doubtless is, the organ of the National Administration. The day has gone by for repudiating the *Union*. It is as much a part of the Administration as the Cabinet itself; and yet throughout the entire South, among the most earnest friends of the general policy of the Administration, among the most ardent advocates of Lecomptonism in all its chameleon shapes, there is but one sentiment of contempt and condemnation of the course of the Washington *Union* in regard to Judge DOUGLAS. Even those who are indebted to the Administration for patronage in the South are compelled to denounce the war upon the gallant Senator in Illinois. In Indiana, where the animosities to Judge DOUGLAS are so notorious, the Lecomptonites are forced by public opinion to repudiate the policy of the Administration and to denounce the *Union*. Nearly all of the Administration papers in the West and in the Northwest, excepting only those sustained by the money of the people in Illinois, trample under foot alike the English bill and the Washington *Union*. Now, then, if the *Union* is the organ of the Administration, if it is the recognized reflex of the opinions of the President and Cabinet, what is the irresistible deduction from this extraordinary and extended repudiation of the *Union? Clearly and unequivocally that this Administration, as I said at Tarrytown, is on the eve of being* TYLERIZED! The proscription of DOUGLAS, and the test of the English bill, are all that the Administration recognize as remaining of the immortal creed of the Democratic Party; and these the whole Democracy indignantly reject! The *Union*, speaking for the Administration, stands by and sees a secret organization in the South, prepared, under the lead of distinguished agitators, to undermine the foundations of the fairest fabric of free Governmens ever erected by the hands of men. The *Union*, speaking for the Administration, beholds the flagrant attempts to revive the odious traffic in Slaves, and to set at defiance solemn treaties with foreign Powers. The *Union* hears calumnious Southern assaults upon the President and the Cabinet. And yet has the *Union* no word to speak in complaint or condemnation of the one or the other of these exhibitions! All its faculties are employed in the ostracism of gallant men in the free States who follow the renowned flag of the Democratic Party, and stand upon the accepted platform of the Democratic Party, and refuse to yield up the principles to which, as honest Democrats, they were pledged. This is the work of the organ of JAMES BUCHANAN.

### The Union on Mr. Forney's Address.

The following pointed remarks appeared in the Washington *Union* of yesterday, pronouncing an advanced opinion on Col. FORNEY'S "Address," before it has been published. The address itself will, of course, call out a more piquant and powerful rejoinder:

"This is the morning on which, pursuant to announcement on Monday last, Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, proposes to publish a crushing assault upon the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. At the time of delivering his Tarrytown speech, Mr. FORNEY considered himself incapable of 'descending to the baseness of publishing private correspondence,' but he proposes to-day to fathom that 'lower deep,' by bringing out a series of letters in vindication of his political conduct. 'Fascile is the descent to depravity,' when once embarked on the road; and it is natural to expect that Mr. FORNEY will sound to-day the nether depths of the 'baseness' which his morals were unable to fathom at Tarrytown.

The fabrication of a private conversation, which was never held, with the President of the United States, and the forgery of a day's cabinet proceedings which never occurred, were feats successfully performed Mr. FORNEY, at Tarrytown. It remains to be seen whether he can accomplish, to-day, performances still more infamous than those. The publication of any genuine private correspondence which he may have ever had with members of the Administration, 'base' as the act would be, and damaging to any bnt a name that can longer receive no damage, is a thing which we suppose that the Administration do not dread in the least; but it is to be remembered that a forger of conversations with Presidents and of proceedings of Cabinets, may also be capable of forging private correspondence as well. When it is recollected, too, that such forgeries, spread broadcast over a great State only ten days before an election, may exert a great influence upon its voting from the circumstance that time would be wanting to expose the forgery, it may readily be concluded not only that the publisher of private letters would be also capable of forging them, but be very apt to do so under such a temptation as is thus offered for the act.

It is but proper, therefore, that the public should be cautioned in advance against receiving as genuine the publications of the inventive orator of Tarrytown. *Falsum in uno, falsum in omnibus*, is the maxim not only of the law, but of all practical experience in matters of testimony. If a man be capable of retailing deliberately-contrived falsehoods in a speech, surely he is capable of putting forth ingeniously-wrought forgery in a newspaper publication."

### Public Baths and Wash-houses.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

SIR: I am glad to see this question revived. Pray keep the ball in motion till something is done.

Two things, in connection with this subject, disgrace our City:

1. The absence of sufficient public spirit in the wealthy classes to provide, in liberal measure, these great safeguards to the general health and morals.

2. The supinenes of the poorer classes in failing to use the limited facilities already provided, and thus to encourage their extension.

Some ten years ago, a number of public-spirited citizens attempted to introduce into our City the admirable system of public washing and bathing houses, which have been of such vast benefit in London, (and other large European cities,) and which, though there are several very large ones in London, the writer has often seen thronged so that one hundred persons would be found awaiting their turn. At No. 143 Mott-street, near Grand, these gentlemen erected a fine building, furnished it with every convenience for cold, warm, swimming, tub and medicated vapor baths, (these last, vapor baths, very efficacious in expelling bad colds, influenza, rheumatism and even chills and fever from the system,) also with extensive accommodations for speedily washing, drying and ironing clothes at extremely low charges per hour; and although many thousands have enjoyed the luxury of bathing there, and rejoiced in the opportunity of doing their week's washing there at a cost of a few cents and two or three hours' time, thus saving fire, and tubs and time, and their homes from the slops and annoyances of washing, drying, ironing, &c., &c., still twice the number might have been accommodated, and the establishment thus saved from the now impending danger of a sale to pay its debt. Those who have faith in cleanliness, as near akin to godliness, may help make this establishment known, and perform a safe and unexceptionable act of charity by procuring (either by inclosing money or by personal application to Mr. BENSON, Superintendent Washing and Bathing Establishment, No. 143 Mott-street,) tickets of admission, to distribute among their acquaintances of the poorer classes. S. M.

### Coroner's Inquests.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.—FRANCIS GORMAN, a German nearly forty years of age, who resided in Forsyth-street, has for some time past been so intemperate in his habits, and so abusive to his wife and children while intoxicated, that his wife a few weeks since left him and went to live with some relatives. She took the children with her, and GORMAN has since been endeavoring to get the children in his own keeping. A few days ago he called where she was living, and demanded that the children should be surrendered to his care, which she refused. Incensed at his wife's conduct he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot her, but was prevented by the interference of persons present from the execution of his murderous intention. He was arrested and locked up in the Essex Market Prison. Wednesday, on opening the door of his cell, he was found hanging by the grating of the window. When discovered he was dead. Coroner PEARY held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by hanging." The deceased has long been known as a desperate character. Not long ago he attempted the life of a man by shooting at him twice with a revolver.

THE STEVENS WIFE MURDER.—The examination in this case was resumed yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Four witnesses were examined, but their evidence was principally a repetition of previous testimony. MARIA STAVENS, a niece of the deceased, stated that she was in the room of Mrs. STEVENS on the night she died from 9 o'clock until 2½ o'clock in the morning. During the hours she was there Mr. STEVENS did not give his wife any medicine, nor did she see any medicine in the room. There were rats in the house, and two days before her aunt died one jumped upon her shoulder as she was going up stairs. She did not know of any arsenic having been procured for the purpose of killing the rats. The examination was adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, a man was run over near Manhattanville, by a train of the Hudson River Railroad cars, and instantly killed. The body was brought on to the Thirty-first-street depôt, where an inquest was held, yesterday. The name of the deceased is believed, from papers found on his person, to be JOHN HANNWICK. He was seen to emerge from the roads, and is thought to have been deaf from his disregarding the whistle of the engine. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—One of the steerage passengers on the steamboat *Connecticut*, which runs between New-London and this City, jumped overboard about 11 o'clock Tuesday evening and was drowned. The engine was stopped, a small boat lowered, and his body recovered. From papers found on him, his name is believed to be JOHN WELSH. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, Wednesday, on the body, and a verdict of "Suicide by drowning" was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of PATRICK FITZGERALD, a laboring man, was found yesterday at the foot of pier No. 48 East River. The deceased had been missing since Friday last. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Verdict accordingly.

### The Firemen's Parade at Albany—Trial of Engines.

PRIZE OF THE FIRST CLASS TAKEN BY BROOKLYN.

*From the Journal of last evening.*

The Firemen have had another beautiful day for their exercises. Notwithstanding their fatigue of yesterday, and the late hour into which many of them pushed their festivities, they appeared fresh and muscular this morning.

Soon after 8 o'clock, they began to move, in isolated detachments, to the Fair Grounds, where was to be the "tug of war." Before 10 o'clock, all the contestants were on the ground with many thousands besides. The scene was highly animated and picturesque. The immense Flag Staff, 200 feet in height, upon which the painted figures loomed but distinctly, was the centre of attraction. Some 200 feet to the west was the Judges' stand, 50 feet high; and near where the engines were stationed to play, was the Chief's stand, at whose signal the contestants stripped for the work.

The contestants were divided into three classes. Eleven entered as First Class, and played in the aubjoined order, and with the results stated. It is proper to say, however, that the figures we give are not those of the Judges. They will not be given until the contest is closed. The figures we give are those taken by persons favorably situated, and will not, probably, vary materially from those which the Judges will announce:

I..No. 4, Brooklyn, (Jas. Smith maker) threw..111 ft.
II..No. 31, "Adriatic," N. Y., (Jeffords maker)..128 ft.
III..*No. 6, "Neptune," Detroit, (Button do.)... 121 ft.
IV..No. 3, "Ocean," Springfield, (Jeffords do.). 136 ft.
V..No. 5, Utica, (Waterman maker).. ..... 134 ft.
VI..†No. 7, Troy, (Jeffords maker)..... 149 ft.
VII..No. 2, Stamford, Conn., (Button maker).. 149 ft.
VIII..‡No. 4, Lansinghurgh, (Button maker)..... 138 ft.
IX..¶"Water Witch," Lee, Mass., (Robbins do.) 134 ft.
X..No. 3, "Franklin, Brooklyn, (Jeffords do.) 155 ft.
XI..No. 5, Buffalo, (Button maker)..... 146 ft.
XII..No. 3, "Ocean," Little Falls, (Button do).. 120 ft.

* The Detroit boys were unfortunate. They had just began to "put in" smart, when the axle of their machine broke. They had the sympathy of every one, and, as far as they had gone, it looked as they were to take the prize.

† The Utica machine was throwing beautifully—crawling up the pole as if they meant to reach the top of it—when their hose burst.

‡ There are variations in regard to these figures, of from two to five feet. The weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the figures we have given for the two machines; but our own figures give the Stamford machine two feet more than we have placed in the table.

◊ There were high hopes of the Lansingburg machine; but her hose burst while in full play.

¶ The Water Witch burst her hose the first time trying, and was in time for a second trial, but did exactly as in first trial.

‖ No. 3, of Brooklyn, did, we think, better than the figures given—at least four feet; but the weight of testimony is in favor of 155 feet.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'S PARADE.—There will be another Firemen's parade to-night, on the occasion of the return of Adriatic Engine Company, No. 31, from Albany, where it has been to participate in the National Celebration of Firemen. Americus Engine Company, No. 6, will do special escort duty, but a large portion of the Firemen of the City will participate. The procession will be a large one. It will form on Madison-avenue, the right resting on Twenty-seventh-street, and will countermarch to Twenty-third-street, and through Broadway to Grand-street, and thence through various streets of the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventh Wards to Chrystie-street, where it will dismiss. The members of No. 31 will afterwards be escorted to the house of No. 6, where a collation will be partaken of.

A WILD ANIMAL IN ULSTER COUNTY.—A dangerous visitor has made his appearance in the mountain, near Ellenville, Ulster County, creating no little alarm and excitement in that quiet neighborhood by his ferocity. It is said to be about the size and bears some resemblance to a panther. A few days ago he descended from a tree after a man, and chased him some distance. One of the oldest settlers, Mr. JACOB MANCE, known as a brave and experienced hunter, has been driven from the woods through fear of him. He goes howling about the woods at night, alarming the inhabitants by his yells, and committing devastation upon the cattle, sheep, &c. A general hunt for this ferocious monster will come off in a few days, and the hunting community are invited to attend. A reward of $50 will be paid for his skin.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

### Contents for Saturday, Oct. 2.

I.—THE APPALLING CALAMITY OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA—Fearful Destruction of Life—Full List of the Survivors—Names of the Lost—Particulars of the Disaster—Statements of Prof. GLAUBENSKLEB, Mr. VEZIN, and others.

II.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY—Object of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY'S Mission—Draft of a Treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, now first published.

III.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—Arrival of the *Moses Taylor*—Returns of the Election in California.

IV.—THE FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES—Full Particulars of the Mining Fever.

V.—THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON—The Hostilities assuming serious shape.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The British Treaty with Nicaragua—Municipal Corruption—Expansion of Russia—The State Asylum for Inebriates—A National Duty—Governor of New-York—The Mystery of the Atlantic Cable—Judge RUSSELL and the MULLIGAN—Financial Reform in Turkey—CALEB CUSHING and Secretary THOMPSON—Short Articles.

VII.—SUMMARY OF FOREING INTELLIGENCE.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

X.—PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Notable Personages, and Gossip generally.

XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the Week—Items interesting to Farmers.

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**Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**

*From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.*

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBUG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviations," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

*To Messrs. Forrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMAN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

**Fine Arts.**
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED
FLORINDE,
With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Jsambert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, (M. Knoedler, successor.)

**Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.**

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**Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.**

Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**A Life-Boat Made of Ships' Mattresses.**—Merchants and citizens generally, interested in saving human life at sea, are invited to look at the model on exhibition in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange. J. M. WOODWARD.

**Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

**Fancy Cutlery.**—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

**1858. Fall and Winter 1858.**
CLOTHING
for
MEN AND BOYS,
Unsurpassed in quality,
Unequalled in manufacture,
In style the most approved,
And uniformly in prices,
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.,)
Invite special attention to their present assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
for
MEN AND BOYS.

Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.

IN BOYS' CLOTHING

they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.

IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

First-class Cutters are employed, and a large assortment of COATINGS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS may be found, which will be made to order at unusually moderate prices.

ALFRED MUNROE, WM. D. ABBATT,
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The chemical preparations known under the above title for the last 20 years throughout Europe, where they have met with a triumphant success, have acquired for their inventor and manufacturer a world-wide celebrity.

The time of redemption for all cities, houses, warehouses, markets, farms and gardens infested with any kind of vermin has come. MEYER'S preparations destroy the unwelcome intruders without mercy and never fail. His art has brought death to millions of them in the Old World, and from this day the watchword of all housekeepers, merchants, shippers, men, and husbandmen in the New World will be, "No more Vermin."

The general depot of the manufacturer is No. 512 Broadway, where all business arrangements are made.

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General Agent, where all orders are executed.

NOTICE.—All newspapers throughout the United States and Canadas will please forward to the manufacturer an estimate for advertising the above for one year, also send number of circulation and copy of paper.

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WARNOCK & CO.
Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.

GEM OF THE SEASON.

The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DARBY HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.

SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,
convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

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They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous hasting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

*Diagram of the lock-stitch.*



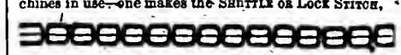
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

**Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

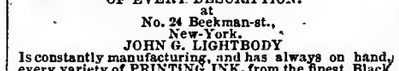
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**The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company**—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,



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N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

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Only $25, and acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to the highest priced machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

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LIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other Machine. No. 469 Broadway.

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*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Maine-st., St. Louis.

**Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard.** More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and all others who require a DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

**Our Unrivaled Assortment** OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES For the Fall trade is now opening and will be sold AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

**Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.** THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

**Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.


## MARRIED.

MACKLIN—CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 30, at All Souls Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, GEORGE GRANVILLE MACKLIN, of this City, to MARY DAKIN, daughter of Louis Gaylord Clark, of Piermont.

MILLER—LORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. Daniel Lord, GILBERT MIL

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO WOULD be willing to do housework, would find herself with her employer's interests; who is competent, can assist in washing and ironing, good seamstress, kind to children, and a good waiter and housekeeper, can find a good home and good wages in a small family a few miles in the country. Those who think they cannot comply with all the terms of this advertisement need not call. The very best recommendations will be required. Call at No. 162 Washington-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon and to-morrow morning.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth, or would be willing to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' dresses, boys' and girls' clothes and all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would like to wait on young ladies or travel with a family; can come highly recommended by the highest families. Call at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, one who understands all kinds of American and French cooking, baking, poultry, and also desserts. Is willing to take charge of a small hotel, or first-class boarding-house. No one need apply but those who want a good cook, and can afford good wages. Inquire at No. 314 Mott-st., a few doors from Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Can be at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO FIRST-CLASS cooks, washers and ironers; they have the best City references. A number of very efficient general housework rs, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, lannresses, smart small girls, &c., want situations; they can be seen until suited, at WALLACE'S old-established office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, or as seamstress and lady's maid; has no objections to light chamberwork, or to take care of grown-up children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machine; understands dressmaking. Can be seen on Thursday, at No. 87 Varick-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FEmale, of middle age, who will be shortly disengaged, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or as seamstress, where an experienced one is required; she understands dressmaking, and would be willing to instruct and take charge of one or two little girls over six years of age. Address, prepaid, C. H., Box No. 51, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business well. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one, a Scotch Protestant, as cook; the other to do housework. No objections to go in the country; understand their business thoroughly. Apply at No. 214 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City reference; no objections to travel; can take an infant from its birth, and is quick at the needle. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, between Avenue A and 1st-av., room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker, and who thoroughly understands her business; like to wait on young ladies or travel with a family; can come highly recommended by the highest families. Call at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' dresses, boys' and girls' clothes and all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would like to wait on young ladies or travel with a family; can come highly recommended by the highest families. Call at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., for two days.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, or as seamstress and lady's maid; has no objections to light chamberwork, or to take care of grown-up children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's

## AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Wentworth, Auctioneer.

**ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, a large assortment of rich and splendid rosewood furniture, antiques and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embrace the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, splendid mirrors, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed from the premises immediately; there is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues at house.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 152 Broadway.
FRIDAY, Oct. 1,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, 500 packages and lots, foreign and domestic, heavy and shelf-hardware; of every variety, suitable for city and country trade.

—ALSO—

Sample cargo of Sheffield cutlery, consisting of pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.

—ALSO—

An invoice superior Bay Rum.

—ALSO—

(By order of assignee),
An assortment of toys and fancy goods.

Wm. Topping, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE.**
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,

Will sell this day and to-morrow,
FRIDAY, Oct. 1, and SATURDAY, Oct. 2,

A very large and uniyersally attractive sale of dry goods of every description, to which they invite the special attention of all cash buyers of dry goods.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**—BY E. & J. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of elegant Watches and Jewelry, consisting in part, of 18-carat gold chronometers, double timekeepers, patent and detached lever watches by the best French and English makers, superb sets of bracelet, pin and ear-rings; sets of pin and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, sets of studs and sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, seal and other rings, studs and sleeve-buttons set with Mosaic, cameo, enamel and carbuncle, and of new and elegant designs; also, gold vest and guard-chains, chatelaines, &c.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer—Office No. 102 Broadway.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, GAS CHANDELIERS, LARGE MIRRORS, &c.**—A. C. TUTTLE will on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., No. 71 Hammond-st., a large and general assortment of handsome furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany furniture in crimson plush, 5 large pier glasses, window hangings, centre tables, mantel lamps with rich prisms, 6 large gas chandeliers and fixtures, bedroom and basement furniture, &c. To be sold without reserve, by order of the executors. Terms cash.

J. W. LATSON, Attorney.

Platt Adams, Assignee—Simeon Draper, Jr., Auctioneer.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—PURSUANT TO AN Order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.

**CALLS PARTICULAR** ATTENTION TO HIS genuine and positive sale, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 1, at 10½ A. M., at No. 86 West 23d-st., west of 6th-av., of all the contents of the house, which is overflowing with all the articles of furniture and decorations necessary to genteel housekeepers. We omit to give the superfluous and elongated description, and simply say that the quantity of goods to be sold is fully equal and the quality far superior to any offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-hand furniture by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Tiffs DAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No 33 Nassau-st., a large stock of elegant and superior made parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in brocatelle, damask, reps, and hair cloth; also, clocks, China ware, plated ware, mattresses, &c., to be sold on suite and otherwise to suit purchasers, offering a rare opportunity. Goods boxed in the best manner for shipping.**

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a doctor's wagon, made to order by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., and cost $225.

Also, a top road wagon, in good running order.

Also, one set of silver-plated double harness.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4** BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS and other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon.....10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ ℔. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

**260.** TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, **260.**
**CHEAP FOR CASH,**
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.

THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.

Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

**OYSTERS AND WINGS.**—THERE IS NOTHing but WING'S FARINA CRACKERS which will give that delightful taste to oysters known as Oysters and Wings. It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters appear altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with Wing's Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocer for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "A. Wing." The wholesale depot is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

**FLOUR, FLOUR—BUTTER, BUTTER.**—Save your money till you can go to SHERWOOD'S, No. 641 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Good Butter 18 to 20 cents; prime table, 22 to 24 cents. Best Flour, 22 to 25 cents for 7 pounds, or from $6 to $7 per barrel, delivered in all parts of the City.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 192 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES,** handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

**RUSSIA SHEET IRON.**—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S** SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.**—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
John Waitz, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

Rosehill Savings Bank, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
**OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK.**—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M.—All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. Brinkerhoff, Secretary.

## BILLIARDS.

**PHELAN'S**
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York Manufactory No. 98 Ann-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,**
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
**BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,**
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
**BANKERS,**
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

**COLLECTIONS**—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
**J. R. MORTON & CO.,**
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

Phenix Bank, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

**BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING** unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Brady et al., July 26, 1855, unknown. | 05 |
| Blachford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. f., June 9, 1855, unknown | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | 57 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 57 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 6 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bartlay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '55, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
Wm. Cuaaie, Commissioner of Deeds.

State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, } Superior Court, August Term, 1858.

**UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK** Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

**THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF** the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 506, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 633, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 833, 855, 863, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,008, 1,034, 1,056, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
Boston, July 30, 1858.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

Office of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1858.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—THE INTEREST COUpons due in this City on 1st October next, on the ten per cent sinking fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

Office of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Co., Syracuse, Sept. 22, 1858.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLINTON F. PAIGE, Secretary.

North River Bank, New-York, Sept. 11, 1858.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,** held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1858.

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

**OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.**—No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1858.—The semi-annual Interest on the Stock of the Warren Railroad Co. will be payable at this office on and after the 15th of October, inst. The transfer books of the Warren Railroad Co. will, therefore, be closed from this date to the 15th, as above. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer *pro. tem.*

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE** LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
Brooklyn, Sept. 24, 1858.

**KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The interest becoming due Oct. 1 upon the first-mortgage Bonds of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad will be paid at the People's Bank, on and after Oct. 1, upon presentation of the proper coupons.

**MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.**—THE PAST-due bonds and coupons of this city, issued for municipal purposes, wanted by DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED**—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

**WANTED**—A BANK CHARTER. ADDRESS JAMES, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., New-York.

## DIVIDENDS.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, Sept. 28, 1858.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE** BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

New-York, Sept. 24, 1858.

**BULL'S HEAD BANK.**—DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable October 1st, proximo.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.**—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWDER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

## FOR EUROPE

**ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM** NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:
PRINCE ALBERT.....T. J. Waters.....Thursday, Oct. 14.
INDIAN EMPIRE.....E. Courtenay.....Thursday, Oct. 28.
PACIFIC.....Wm. C. Thompson.Thursday, Nov. 11.

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates:
First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends, can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35.
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF** Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

| From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Southampton for New York |
|---|---|---|
| VANDERBILT.....Oct. 2. | Oct. 30. | Nov. 3. |
| ARIEL.....Oct. 30. | Nov. 27. | Dec. 1. |

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $30; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,** BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED** through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

**STEAMSHIP FLORIDA FOR SAVANNAH.**—NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HER CARGO.—The steamship FLORIDA having met with an accident to her machinery at sea, was towed back to this port on the 27th inst. As it is probable the FLORIDA will be detained some time for repairs, we propose to reship the cargo as soon as possible by the steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thomas Lyon, now in this port.
Shippers of goods will please make known their wishes immediately, that the goods may go forward without unnecessary delay.
Shippers' names, marks and consignees, with value for each interest will be required at our office for general average.
SAM. L. MITCHILL & SON,
Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—The steamship MARION, Capt. Fosteb, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock M. precisely. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through Tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $25; to Augusta, $20. All goods for the Northeastern Railroad must be marked—"Care of Agent Northeastern Railroad, Charleston."
NOTICE.—The MARION being detained, will receive freight all this day and leave to-morrow.

**FOR SAVANNAH.**—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on ——, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.**—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, will sale for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon, of above date, from Pier No. 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Fare to Aspinwall, $25. To New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st. Will receive freight Oct. 1.

**FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.**—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parris, will leave, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage-fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will commence receiving freight THIS DAY, and receive quick dispatch. During the prevalence of the epidemic at Charlestou these steamers will be loaded by barges at Pier No. 4, North River. Shippers will insure accordingly. Bills of lading signed by the Purser on the dock. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH.**—THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, having superior state-rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. HERON, Jr., Agent.

**NOTICE.**—PASSENGERS PER STEAMER ISABEL, for Havana, are requested to be on board at Pier No. 4, N. R., on FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, by 9 o'clock.

## FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S** RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,
will positively hence the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.
KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
Price of Passage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steerage | $75 |
| Second cabin saloon | 100 |
| Deck cabin foreward house | 125 |
| First cabin saloon | 150 |

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER** RIVER DIRECT.
The California, New-York and European Steamship Company's steamship
WASHINGTON,
will positively sail on the
16TH OCTOBER,
from pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for
SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER RIVER,
touching at
RIO JANEIRO, VALPARAISO, AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR.
Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.**—A regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts. All those that have tickets and money are requested to hand in the same to enable the Committee to close the accounts. By order.
Isaac M. Pitwa, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY!—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
6:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains. do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Msil Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 5 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1853.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## The Arrest of Captain de Riviere.

HIS ABSENCE AT THE CITY HALL POLICE COURT—NON-APPEARANCE OF THE COMPLAINANT—FLARE-UP BETWEEN THE PROSECUTION COUNSEL AND THE MAGISTRATE—THE CASE SENT BEFORE THE RECORDER—CAPTAIN DE RIVIERE HELD IN $2,000 BAIL TO ANSWER AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Captain DE RIVIERE made his appearance, yesterday morning, before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court punctually at 10 o'clock, the hour assigned for his examination to answer the charge of having sent a challenge to fight a duel to Colonel LEWIS E. GRANT, of the Nicaragua Army.

The Captain entered the Court-room coolly smoking a cigar, and at once became the object of especial interest, not less from his celebrity than from his fancy blue shirt-bosom, light airy cravat, mammoth light-colored overcoat, exquisite patents, and highly-polished beaver. Several of his immediate friends accompanied him, foremost among whom was Corporation Counsellor BOSTEDO. Mr. BOSTEDO remarked to Justice WELSH that Captain DE RIVIERE—the Captain removed the cigar from his mouth and the beaver from his head—was present and ready for examination.

Justice WELSH—The complainant, Col. GRANT, is not here—the examination cannot proceed in his absence.

Mr. BOSTEDO—When will Col. GRANT make his appearance?

Justice WELSH—I will issue a subpœna forthwith, requiring his attendance at 3 P. M.

Mr. BOSTEDO—Will you allow Capt. DE RIVIERE to go on his parol until that hour.

Justice WELSH—No; the warrant has been out against the Captain about three weeks, and it has been impossible to find him.

Mr. BOSTEDO—I will give my personal assurance that the Captain will be on hand at the specified hour.

Justice WELSH—I shall take no assurances except bail. The case already has become notorious. Capt. DE RIVIERE has eluded the officers, and now that he is arrested, his appearance when needed must be guaranteed by competent bail. You once stipulated for his appearance, and he failed to appear.

Mr. BOSTEDO—I never made any such stipulation.

Justice WELSH—I so understood it.

Mr. BOSTEDO—He was in the Court of Special Sessions last week.

Justice WELSH—We did not know of it until we saw it in the papers. I then sent an officer to arrest him, but he was unable to find him.

Mr. BOSTEDO—The announcement by Capt. DE RIVIERE of his intention to deliver a lecture, and his public promenades up and down Broadway, do not look much like any endeavor to elude the officers.

Justice WELSH—That is neither here nor there. My determination is fixed to require bail for the prisoner's appearance.

Mr. BOSTEDO—What is the amount of bail your Honor requires?

Justice WELSH—Two thousand dollars.

Mr. BOSTEDO—The required bail will be given.

The above transpired in open Court. The Magistrate, Mr. BOSTEDO and several others present retired into a private room adjoining. A Mr. YOUNG came in and offered to become surety for the Captain—swore to being worth the required amount—but upon further interrogation he was discovered to be a lawyer. The Magistrate said he could not accept him as bail, as he was legally incompetent.

Mr. BOSTEDO—I see no objection to Mr. YOUNG becoming surety in this case.

Justice WELSH—I see grave objection to it. You know, Mr. BOSTEDO, as well as I do, that should I under the present circumstances accept Mr. YOUNG as bail I would render myself liable to prosecution for malfeasance in office. The revised statutes of 1846 are explicit on this point.

Mr. BOSTEDO—Moonshine! I know by the statue of '46 that you *can* take him. Well, I suppose the thing is fixed; your Honor is determined to follow in the wake of the Recorder and demand $2,000 bail.

The Justice referred to the statute and repeated his opinion.

Mr. BOSTEDO took the book and said: "Let it be understood that he is refused on a technical objection."

The Justice said that BOSTEDO winked knowingly at the reporters when this remark was made.

Justice WELSH—I shall stand no such proceedings as those just exhibited by you, Mr. BOSTEDO; I consider it an insult.

Mr. BOSTEDO—What proceeding, if your Honor please?

Justice WELSH—Winking and blinking at the reporters.

Mr. BOSTEDO—I have winked and blinked at no one. You can ask the reporters; I don't think they will lie about the matter. My conduct has been open and above-board.

Justice WELSH—It *was* openly done, so as to be exceedingly offensive to me. You know I could not take this bail without exposing myself to prosecution

Mr. BOSTEDO—Your premises are all wrong; your conclusions are of like character.

Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING (volunteering a remark)—The gallant Zouave must have as many lives as a cat to survive so many arrests.

Mr. BOSTEDO—You're right; he has been chased and hooted by hounds. He is one of the worst-abused men in the community.

Mr. YOUNG (the proposed bail, proffering a remark)—Come, end this sparring, and bring the matter to some sort of a wind-up.

Mr. BOSTEDO, (addressing himself smilingly to the Magistrate)—Considering the slight personal feeling that has arisen between your Honor and myself, will you allow the case to go before the Recorder?

Justice WELSH—Willingly, Sir. I shall first require, however, an intimation from the Recorder of his willingness to take the case in hand.

Mr. BOSTEDO and Mr. YOUNG immediately left the Court-room, and in less than five minutes returned. Mr. BOSTEDO handed a note from the Recorder to Justice WELSH, in which the Recorder signified his willingness to have the case transferred to his Court. The papers appertaining to the matter were at once delivered into Mr. BOSTEDO's hands, and he, together with Captain DE RIVIERE and other parties immediately interested, proceeded before the Recorder, who forthwith accepted Mr. YOUNG as bail and discharged the Captain. The bail requires the appearance of the Captain at the Court of General Sessions. The result was eminently satisfactory apparently to the Zouave. He relighted his cigar, and started off to make arrangements for his Friday evening's lecture.

MEETING OF THE "REGULARS'," GENERAL COMMITTEE.—FERNANDO WOOD ASSUMES THE COMMAND IN PERSON.—The General Committee of "Regulars" had a meeting last Tuesday night at Mozart Hall for the purpose of electing a Chairman in place of GENET, whose half year of office has expired. There were 56 members present out of the 110 composing the body, and much excitement prevailed, as this night was set apart for the introduction of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD in person as a delegate from the Twenty-second Ward. This step was made necessary by manifold signs of open rebellion amongst the brethren.; and Mr. WOOD, finding that he could no longer control matters by proxy, appeared there himself, and made a lengthy speech against Tammany Hall and certain emissaries of the Wigwam who, belonging to the "Regulars," were, nevertheless, striving to set Tammany Hall in the undisputed ascendant. He made a bitter personal attack on Messrs. I. V. FOWLER and WM. D. KENNEDY, as "Managers" of Tammany Hall, alleging that TAURLOW WEED secretly managed them. He then passed a high eulogy on JOHN KELLY, "who is thoroughly identified (Mr. WOOD said) with the forty-one thousand people of whom we are the representatives. With Mr. KELLY for standard-bearer, let us commence the war on Tammany at once; let us make our County nominations in this hall, and then go into our respective Wards and Districts and make our local nominations there. With these 41,000 thousand people at our back, we'll show State Conventions, we'll show Mr. BUCHANAN, we'll show the whole United States with whom the real power of the Democracy of this City rests. Mr. KELLY is with us, and has always been with us. Let them refuse that nomination if they dare! I am, henceforth and forever," said Mr. WOOD, "against Tammany Hall. Every man who will strike at it is my friend; every man who will support it is my enemy. I had retired to the bosom of my family to obtain the endearments and appreciation which nature required; but these men hounded me there and pursued me. They have me at bay now; they have endeavored to turn my best friend, John KELLY, against me, and now let them beware!"

Mr. THOMAS J. BARR and his friends listened without much emotion to this address—Mr. BARR even suggesting that the "presence of FERNANDO WOOD in the organization would be a burden which the Regulars must sink under." Mr. W. D. PARSONS on this, flew round the room, denouncing BARR and others for not falling in with WOOD's programme, which was to reelect GENET chairman for the next half year. BARR and his friends stuck out for Colonel RYAN; and with all the coercion WOOD could bring to bear. Mr. GENET only succeeded over Colonel RYAN by a vote of 31 to 25. It was freely admitted on all sides that had there been due notice of the meeting and a full attendance, Mr. WOOD must have found himself in a minority even in this last refuge to which he has fled. The Committee, having had GENET thus reimposed on them, adjourned to meet again last night.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Aug. 1.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 535, 757, 1611, 2119, 2774, 2835, 2865, 3265, 3307, 3683, 3764, 3993, 4011, 4107, 4326, 4435, 4446, 4469, 4524, 4434, 4634, 4637, 5005, 5107, 5141, 5168, 5175, 5237, 5335. *Part II.*—Same as before.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Sept. 30.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogeboom.

*The case of Junius S. Lewis* vs. *Daniel Dodge and Charles F. Barnes*, came up on appeal from the decision of Judge DAVIES, at Special Term, giving the proceeds from the cargo of grain and provisions on board the noted ship *Joseph Walker*, to Lewis, which was partially burned on the night of the 25th of December, 1853. The owners of the ship abandoned her to the underwriters, and they accepted the proposals of Thomas Bell to raise her for seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of all he should raise. Bell and Lewis, after various abortive attempts, abandoned the work, and as the wreck became a nuisance, the Mayor (Fernando Wood) made a contract with Walter R. Jones, by which the latter agreed to remove the wreck and cargo for $13,000. On the 9th of May, 1854, Dodge and Barnes entered into a contract with Jones to raise the ship and cargo within ninety days for fifty per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the ship, and sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the proceeds of the cargo. Dodge & Barnes succeeded in raising the ship after an expenditure in work and labor of $9,000. The ship was then libeled for wharfage, was sold, and the proceeds paid into the United States District Court; and the plaintiff, Lewis, now claims the whole proceeds of the ship and cargo. The Court, at Special Term, gave judgment that the plaintiff, together with Bell & Benson, was entitled to seventy-five per cent. of the ship and cargo; and the whole of the net profits subject to adjustment with the owners of the ship and cargo. The appeal was argued, but there was no decision.

CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke:

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

*C. Struver and others* vs. *The Ocean Insurance Company of New-York.*—This case came up on a motion by the plaintiffs for an order to compel the defendants to elect whether they would abide by their answer or the demurrer contained in the same pleading. The plaintiffs, as creditors of the defendants, bring this action, charging the insolvency of the defendants, and asking for an injunction and a Receiver. The defendants, in their answer, deny the facts charged in the complaint, and ask that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the action ought to have been brought in the name of the Attorney-General, and also on behalf of the other creditors.

After argument by Mr. B. Roelker in favor of the motion, and Mr. J. W. Gilbert in opposition, the Judge took the papers, to give his decision hereafter.

Before Judge Davies.

THE ENGLISH EMBEZZLEMENT CASE—MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST DENIED.

*Jonathan Peel et al.* vs. *James Sutton Elliot.*—Judge DAVIES gave the following brief opinion in this case this morning:

"If this suit be upon the 'extent and inquisition,' as I am inclined to think it is, then the case in 17 Barbour is applicable, and the defendant is not liable to arrest, if the proceedings in England are equivalent to a judgment. As this point seems to have been partially considered by one of my brethren, I do not feel at liberty to review that decision on this motion; and as it is a novel and important question, I deem it most judicious to deny the motion to discharge from arrest, to the end that the judgment of the General Term may be taken on all the points presented."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon Judge Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

*Henry V. Ryder* vs. *Seth Ormsby et al.*—All proceedings on the judgment must be stayed, and the cause referred to Mr. William Mitchell to hear and determine. Costs of this motion $10, to abide event of the suit.

*Louis Janin* vs. *J. B. Gray.*—The injunction must be modified so far as to permit defendant to dispose of all his property not assigned to the plaintiff by the instrument set out in the complaint. Costs of this motion $10, to abide event of the suit.

## Police Intelligence.

THE PUBLISHERS OF OBSCENE PRINTS.—The two Frenchmen, de Bram and Moriale, arrested a few days since for publishing and selling obscene prints, were yesterday arraigned for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Justices BAENNAN, STEERS and CONNOLLY presiding. The prisoners were brought in with some two score of other criminals, charged with all kinds of miscellaneous offences, from kicking a wife into the street to kicking up a shindy in a groggery. As usual, the prisoners were all stowed away in the corner pen of the Court-Room, until the Clerk called them out one by one to answer for their various offences. The two Frenchmen—one claims to be a Prince in disguise, and the other a military hero and intimate friend of Capt. de Riviere—breathed freer when brought by the officer into open Court. As they were placed at the bar, Mr. A. J. Willard appeared as their counsel. Mr. Willard said that the prisoners both entered a plea of guilty, the plea of de Bram being definite and that of Moriale conditional. In the case of the latter, he wished a day or two to enable him to ascertain certain facts showing his innocent connection with the present case. He would state these facts to the Magistrates, and their judgment should be influenced accordingly. In entering this conditional plea, he had stipulated with the acting District-Attorney that a counter plea might be entered by the accused, and the present plea should not be interpreted to his prejudice.

Mr. Sedgwick (acting District-Attorney) expressed his acquiescence in this arrangement.

The Judges immediately ordered that the prisoners be both remanded until 10 A. M. Saturday, when de Bram will be sentenced, and a final decision arrived at in the case of Moriale.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit fives on the Burlington Bank, of Burlington, N. J., made their appearance in the City on Wednesday. The bill is an imitation of the genuine, and well executed. A young man, giving his name as Wm. Smith, passed one of the bills at the store of Rika Kling, No. 456 Grand-street. He was subsequently arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who committed him for examination. The accused says he lives in Bristol, Penn., and that the bill was passed upon him by a stranger.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—A German, named Henry Hager, while driving a horse and wagon through De Lancey-st., Wednesday morning, ran over John Archburne, a boy three years old, crushing one of the child's hands, and otherwise severely injuring him. Hager was arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who held him to bail in $1,000 to answer a charge of reckless driving.

DRUGGING AND ABANDONING A CHILD.—About 11 o'clock, Thursday evening, a child, six weeks old, was found in the balcony of a house in Forty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, insensible from being drugged. It is believed that the child's mother gave the child laudanum and then abandoned it.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—John Lang, a young Englishman, while crossing the Battery at a late hour Wednesday evening, was attacked by two men, knocked down, and robbed of $11, all the money he had. The rascals ran away and escaped. Lang was picked up by the police and sent to the hospital, his injuries being serious.

[Advertisement.]

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, FOR ROACHES, RATS, ETC.

NEW-YORK, No. 46 Malden-lane, July 22, 1858.

This is to certify that JOSEPH MAYER, Esq., Practical Chemist, has used his exterminating powder for the destruction of vermin in our five dwelling-houses, situated on Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, and can fully testify to its instantaneous and miraculous effects on water bugs, roaches and garden insects, having been eye-witnesses to their destruction in a short time after the application of his powder. (Signed,)

C. GUNTHER & SONS.

Sold at the Manufacturer's Dépôt, No. 612 Broadway, for 25 cents a box, also at F. V. RUSHTON'S, General Agents, Nos. 10 Astor-House, and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

JUDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE COMET—You have seen the Comet, of course, and you have also seen the new Fall style of hat introduced by KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. If not, and you have an eye to detect beauty and grace, and taste to appreciate them, visit his establishment, and you will experience much gratification. His stock is very large and contains an infinite variety of styles in hats, caps, &c., and the prices are very reasonable.

[Advertisement.]

DRS. HUNTER AND MELVILLE

Are in daily attendance at their office, No. 828 Broadway, for consultation on

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, CONSUMPTION, AND ASTHMA,

and are provided with all the most recent and approved appliances of modern science for the successful treatment of these diseases.

Patients can apply personally or by letter.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers and citizens should be well aware of the fact that without going to Broadway they can be suited with as elegant and durable a hat by going to CHAS. P. MELLENAY, No. 90 Fulton-street, near Gold-street, to find the latest styles of Gents' Hats, at wholesale and retail, at very low prices for cash.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THIS!!!—English velvet carpets, $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, hassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and Holloway's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## Brooklyn Items.

FOUNDLING.—On Wednesday night an infant, apparently about three weeks old, was deposited under the stoop of house No. 15 Monroe-place. It was discovered by the "head of the family," who turned it over to the care of the Police. The child was sent to the Almshouse yesterday.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An aged German woman, named CHRISTINA RALERT, was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon yesterday in Graham-avenue, and severely injured. The owner of the team, Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG, of Hempstead, though in no way responsible for the accident, immediately ordered the best surgical attendance, and offered to pay all expenses resulting from the accident.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Early yesterday morning officer LYONS, of the Ninth Precinct Police, arrested a man on the corner of Yates and Myrtle avenues, as a suspicious person, and took him to the Station-house. He subsequently ascertained that the accused, who gave his name as JOHN MYERS, was one of a party of those who that night had robbed the cellar of JOHN N. LONGHI, No. 1 Delmonico-place, Myrtle-avenue, of cigars and liquors valued at $100. MYERS was brought before Justice CORNWELL and committed for examination.

SERENADE.—The Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR was again serenaded on Wednesday night. This time there was an excellent band of music, and several thousand people were present. Mr. TAYLOR made a telling speech on the occasion.

MR. AND MRS. HUNT.—From an item in the statement of Mr. HANAY A. SMITH, one of the passengers on board of the *Prince Albert*, it is no longer doubtful that Mr. HENRY HUNT, of East Brooklyn, was one of the *Austria's* passengers. Whether he and his mother were among the lost by that ill-fated steamer is not otherwise known than that their names do not appear among the rescued. Mr. HUNT leaves a young wife, and, we believe, two children.

## Jersey City Items.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN COURT.—A desperate fellow, named JOHN GEORGE, was arrested about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with attempting to take the life of N. ROGERS, auctioneer, at No. 194 William-street, New-York, in Justice BEDFORD's Court. The accused was arrested on Monday last on suspicion of having been concerned in a number of burglaries in Jersey City, and the evidence of Mr. ROGERS showed that the accused had attempted to sell him some goods which had been taken from the house of Mr. SLATER. On Wednesday, GEORGE's woman endeavored to induce Mr. ROGERS not to appear as a witness, but he refused. Yesterday, while leaning over the table to sign his testimony, GEORGE seized a heavy inkstand, and dealt Mr. ROGERS a fearful blow just behind the ear, inflicting a severe wound, and probably intending to kill him. After a complaint was entered, the accused was handcuffed, and taken to jail.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—We have important news from the Society Islands, dated at Raiatea and Tahaa, on the 9th of June, and at Tahiti on the 12th of July. The governors of the first-named islands, who have the power of appointing or dethroning the king, had, it appears, taken the supreme power from TAMATOA V., son of Queen POMARE, of Tahiti, who was elected chief magistrate about a year ago. The ex-King then decided to return to the home of his mother, POMARE, and thus the islands were left without a ruler. In this emergency the governors offered Consul OWEN, of the United States, to surrender the Islands of Tahaa and Raiatea to our Government, and handed him official letters to that effect for transmission to Washington. This movement gave great offence to the representatives of England and France, who incited a sort of revolution against the Governors. In this state of affairs the French war brig *Hydrographe* arrived at Raiatea, and her commander took Mr. THOMAS CROFT and Mr. JORDAN, American citizens, into custody, and conveyed them to Tahiti, on account of their annexation proclivities.

The tobacco crop in Virginia and Maryland is poor.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Indiana St. 2½s | 61½ | 50 | Erie Railroad | 17⅞ |
| 8,000 | Virginia 6s | 92⅞ | 300 | do | s60 17 |
| 16,000 | Missouri State 6s | 84⅜ | 200 | do | s30 .17 |
| 5,000 | do | b30 84⅜ | 100 | do | c 17¼ |
| 5,000 | do | b60 84⅜ | 100 | Hud. R. R. R. | b60 27 |
| 2,000 | Tenessee 6s, '90 | 90⅜ | 200 | do | b60 27½ |
| 10,000 | do | b60 90⅜ | 10 | Sixth-av. R. R. | 118 |
| 4,000 | City 6s, 1860 | 88 | 100 | Brooklyn City R.R. | 100⅜ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d M. | 69⅜ | 300 | Panama Railroad | 117½ |
| 1,000 | do | 69⅜ | 100 | do | s60 117 |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. 2d M. | 90½ | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. | 75 |
| 5,000 | Read. R. B. 1886 | 70 | 700 | Reading R. R. | s60 47⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mich. So. & N. I. R. | 70 | 100 | do | b60 47⅜ |
| 17,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. B. | 92 | 400 | do | s10 47⅛ |
| 2,000 | La C. & Mil. L. G. B | 25⅛ | 100 | do | s30 47⅜ |
| 1,000 | do | 25⅜ | 600 | do | 47⅜ |
| 2,000 | Gal. & Chi. 2dm. bs. | 93¼ | 550 | Mich. Central R. R. | 52 |
| 6 | American Ex. Ba'k | 110 | 150 | do | 51⅜ |
| 30 | do | 109¾ | 100 | do | s60 51⅜ |
| 20 | Continental Bank | 98 | 150 | do | s60 51⅛ |
| 10 | Commonwealth B'k | 96 | 100 | do | s30 51⅜ |
| 57 | Bank of New-York | 109¾ | 200 | do | b60 52⅛ |
| 35 | do | 109 | 150 | do | s60 51 |
| 10 | Park Bank | 103⅜ | 450 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 23 |
| 6 | Del. & H. Can. Co. | 97⅜ | 25 | do | 23⅛ |
| 50 | do | 97¾ | 100 | do | s60 21 |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co. | s10 105 | 15 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk | 44 |
| 100 | do | s10 104 | 100 | do | b30 44 |
| 85 | do | 104 | 100 | Ill. Cent. R. R. | s10 80 |
| 160 | do | 103⅞ | 50 | do | 80 |
| 150 | do | 103⅞ | 44 | do | 79⅜ |
| 10 | do | s3 104 | 150 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | s10 83 |
| 200 | N. Y. C. R. R. | b60 80¼ | 150 | do | b60 83⅛ |
| 50 | do | 80 | 1400 | Cl. & Toledo R. R. | 32 |
| 1100 | do | 80⅛ | 300 | do | b60 32 |
| 100 | do | s60 79⅜ | 100 | do | 31⅞ |
| 500 | do | s60 80 | 750 | Chicago & R. I. R. R. | 64⅜ |
| 120 | do | b15 80⅜ | 450 | do | 64⅝ |
| 100 | do | b30 80⅛ | 50 | do | b60 65 |
| 100 | do | b30 80⅜ | 50 | do | s30 64⅜ |
| 700 | do | 80⅜ | 200 | La Crosse & M. R. R. | 3⅞ |
| 300 | do | 80⅛ | 35 | do | 3¼ |
| 100 | do | s5 80⅛ | 365 | do | 4 |
| 200 | do | c 80⅛ | 150 | Bruns'k C. L. Co. | s30 2½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Mis. St. 6s | 84⅜ | 100 | Erie Railroad | b30 17⅛ |
| 4,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n Bds | 83 | 100 | do | s10 17 |
| 5,000 | Virginia 6s | 93 | 400 | do | 17 |
| 1,000 | Har. R'd 1st mtg. | 86 | 200 | do | s60 16⅜ |
| 2,000 | Har. R'd 3d mtg. | 60 | 5 | do | 16⅜ |
| 5,000 | Ill. Cen. R'd. Bs | 92 | 100 | do | s30 16⅞ |
| 1,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | 20 | 40 | do | 16⅜ |
| 167 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 106 | 50 | Harlem Railroad | 10¾ |
| 155 | do | 105⅞ | 50 | Ill. Central R. R. | 79⅜ |
| 100 | do | b10 105⅞ | 450 | Reading R. R. | s60 47⅜ |
| 15 | do | 105⅜ | 100 | do | s30 47⅜ |
| 550 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 81 | 50 | Michigan C. R. | s60 51¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 81 | 50 | do | 51⅜ |
| 200 | do | s10 80⅞ | 60 | Mi. S. & N. I. R. | 23¾ |
| 150 | do | s10 80⅜ | 500 | Chi. & R. I. R'd. | s3 65¼ |
| 50 | do | 80⅜ | 250 | do | 65⅛ |
| 50 | do | b3 80⅜ | 50 | do | s4 65 |
| 50 | Psnama R. R. | 117½ | 50 | do | b60 65⅛ |
| 29 | LaC. & Mil. R'd | 4¼ | 50 | do | b30 65⅛ |
| 15 | do | 4½ | | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Secra'to City 10s | 42¾ | 20 | Chatham Bank | 67¼ |
| 3,000 | Cleve. & Tol. R. 7s | 55 | 20 | Market Bank | 105 |
| 8,000 | Keokuk City 8 ₱ ct. bonds | 46 | 50 | Continental Bank | 98½ |
| 5,000 | Florida R. R. 8s | 46¾ | 12 | St. Nicholas Bank | 92½ |
| 5,000 | Rac. & Miss. R. 8s | 45 | 25 | Mercantile Bank | 120 |
| 2,000 | Mobile & O. R. 8s | 60 | 20 | Marine Bank | 87½ |
| 4,000 | Chic., St. P. & F. du Lac 8s | 18¾ | 50 | Exchange F. In. Co. | 100¾ |
| 2,000 | Missouri 6s | 83 | 160 | Beekman F. In. Co. | 105 |
| 1,000 | N. Y. & H. R. | 82¾ | 50 | do | 101¾ |
| 1,000 | C., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. 8s | 17¾ | 10 | Peoples' F. Ins. Co. | 101¾ |
| 4,000 | do | 7s 25⅜ | 5 | Humboldt F. In. Co. | 100¾ |
| 5,000 | Del., L. & W. R. 7s | 75⅜ | 22 | National F. In. Co. | 159⅜ |
| 3,000 | Dt. & Mil. R. 7 p.c. | 65⅜ | 20 | New World F. In. Co. | 99½ |
| 30 | U. S. Mail S. Co. | 91⅜ | 10 | Continental Bank | 98¾ |
| 10 | U. S. Express Co. | 93½ | 10 | Bank of Commerce | 102¾ |
| 10 | Park Bank | 103½ | 15 | Am. Ex. Bank | 109¾ |
| 6 | Del. & H. Can. Co. | 97½ | 15 | Pac. Mail Steam Co. | 105¾ |
| 25 | do | 97¾ | 10 | Goodhue F. In. Co. | 87½ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cou. Stage Co. | 81¾ | 10 | U. S. Fire Ins. Co. | 129 |
| 5 | Bk. of Commerce | 102½ | 10 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 80 |
| 20 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110 | | | |

THURSDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The private mails by the *Arabia* confirm the cheerful financial news from England published through the press this morning. The London letters report more business in some of our American Stocks. There were buyers of Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cents., (old,) at 81 sterling and New Central shares at 76¼@77 sterling. One authority says that the latter are wanted, but were scarce for the moment, the market having been cleared of some parcels lately offered at reduced prices. Illinois Central Bonds were selling at 79@80 ₱ cent., October coupon off. We have seen account sales of the new Federal Loan at 95 ₱ cent. sterling, interest from 1st January. The present exchange to be added to all these quotations is 10 ₱ cent. The Cotton trade write buoyantly, and this feeling is rapidly extending to our own Southern markets. The Grain advices are less encouraging, though the reports of failure or short coming of the crops in the North of Europe seems to gain strength. The market for Indian Corn holds steady at Liverpool, and of this important staple the South and West will be able to send forward heavy supplies from the maturing crop.

The transactions in Cotton, in our own market to-day, reach 6,000 bales, at very full rates, on the basis of 13⅞ cents for Upland Middlings, and 13½@⅞ for Gulf or Orleans Middlings. The sales embrace 4,600 bales afloat between the South and Liverpool, sold by samples.

The offering of long-date paper through the Bill Brokers has fallen off this week. Prime lists are taken at from 5@6 ₱ cent., and fair names at 6½@7 ₱ cent. Short bills on No. 1 names are in request at 4@5 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers are employing a little more money than last week, at 3½@4 ₱ cent. Some parcels were offered to-day at 3⅞ on choice collateral without finding a place, and the money was left with one of the Trust Companies at 3 ₱ cent., on 30 days' notice. We learn of sales of United States New Loan at 103⅞ interest from January; and of $200,000 United States Treasury Bills, 4½ ₱ cents., at ⅛@1-10 discount. The following is a summary of the Bank

[illegible] as per the official returns of the previous week:

| | Loans. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, Sept. 25 | $134,118,904 | $ 9,621,666 | $20,750,321 | $87,864,[illegible] |
| Boston, Sept. 17 | 54,419,159 | 11,000,153 | 8,779,944 | 6,155,[illegible] |
| Philadelphia Sept. 27 | 35,188,157 | 17,500,000 | 6,909,995 | 2,591,[illegible] |
| New-Orleans Sept. 18 | 16,121,509 | 14,676,998 | 11,304,474 | 6,764,[illegible] |
| Sub-Treas., N. Y., Sept. 25 | | | 11,838,094 | |
| Total | $231,769,109 | 129,272,084 | $7,156,448 | 25,515,[illegible] |
| Last week | 232,043 | 126,919,[illegible] | 6,118,[illegible] | 22,[illegible] |

The renewal of a more general or decided speculation on the Stock Exchange since the late turn in the tone of the Foreign Stock Markets and the more recent settlement of our own Railway disagreements, is exciting quite a lively interest on the Street. The dealings to-day were again large, though quite irregular, the market presenting several conflicting phases, and closed feverish or unsettled. The main strength of demand continues to centre upon the dividend-paying shares, and some of the State Stocks. There was quite a severe contest on New-York Central, the speculative sellers at and above 80 ₱ cent. encountering a strong demand on outside orders, which put the stock up to 81 ₱ cent. soon after the close of the early Board, although the opening transactions were at 80@80¼. ₱ cent. Similar orders were continued at the Second Board, and the price left off 80¼@81 ₱ cent. The sales altogether reach about 6,000 shares. In Pacific Mail shares the sales fluctuated from 105 down to 103, and up again to 106, the last being at 105½ ₱ cent. There were renewed rumors against the stock of some fresh opposition, said to be connected with the employment of the Collins' steamers now lying idle at the Canal-street dock. We do not find, however, that the Messrs. BROWN, who own the principal interest in these five vessels, contemplate a Pacific or California service on their own account; though it would certainly be a great point gained to the California emigration and the Panama route, if the *Adriatic* on this side, and the *Atlantic* and *Baltic* on the Pacific, could be turned to such account by a responsible party. The first rumor was that the Mail Company, with Mr. VANDERBILT, would probably serve them in aid of their change to a weekly, in place of the old semi-monthly service. Panama shares were in request, at 117¼@117½ ₱ cent. Reading was firmer than yesterday. A prominent operator in this Stock for some months past, is about to retire from the Street, in contemplation of which his recent movements have been less active. Erie shares were weaker this afternoon, about 1,000 shares being pressed at 17⅛@17@16¾@16½, closing 16½@¾ ₱ cent. A rumor obtains, though of a vague nature, of a change in the executive management at the approaching election in October. The transfers close to-morrow for the annual meeting, which takes place on the second Tuesday in October. The present rumor is that the President (about whose extravagant salary there is some discussion) may possibly decline a second year's service. On the Western list prices were easier by ¼@1 ₱ cent. than the average sales of Wednesday, with the exception of Galena and Chicago. There was an unusual offering, cash and time contracts, of Michigan Central, and the stock was weak again. A correspondent, inquiring into the cause of the continued decline in the stock, writes that it is not traceable to the current traffic or prospects of the line; leaving the inference that the opening of the Detroit and Milwaukee road has been extensively used as the basis of the recent sales from 58 down to 50@51. The road earned $176,060 in August, against $221,353 same month last year. This in gross. The expenses, by the withdrawal of the Lake steamers and other economies, are only $82,590, against $143,092 last year. He adds:

"The receipts as published monthly show a larger decrease, as compared with 1857, than is the actual falling off in the Road, as last year the monthly accounts included the business per boats on the Lake which was done at a loss—as shown by the large decrease of expenses. The receipts for September, as far as heard from, will warrant an estimate of $260,000, which is 1¾ on the capital and cost of road, and a large per centage as compared with other roads, showing that the Grand Haven Road, now open sixty days, does not interfere with its business. Arrangements have been made by which passengers arrive at Milwaukee in same time as per Milwaukee and Detroit Road."

The *Evening Post* says of the Illinois Central management:

"This Company announce their readiness to pay a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. in *scrip*, representing the bonds which have been received in the Land Department for purchases of land and cancelled. This dividend is payable only on the stock upon which the last instalment of 20 ₱ cent. has been paid. The next statement is expected to show the total amount of bonds cancelled, $895,000—*an excess of* $20,000 *of the number required to cover the above dividend.* By the end of the fiscal year, the amount of bonds extinguished by the *cancelling process*, will be about a million of dollars, which reduces the bonded debt to $19,000,000, a saving of $70,000 a year of interest payment. The number of shares upon which the instalment has been paid is 163,000 out of the whole 175,000 shares. The present capital stock is therefore $9,760,000. The American holders are delinquent upon 5,100 shares. The number of shares standing in foreign names unpaid is a little under 7,000, making 12,000 shares liable to forfeiture. We understand the Company contemplate the payment of another dividend of 20 ₱ cent. on their outstanding obligations, which will reduce the floating debt to less than $500,000—a favorable result when compared with the figures of last year, the road then suffering under the burden of a $4,000,000 unadjusted debt, carried on at a ruinous cost."

To this we may add that the President telegraphs from Chicago to-day that the Land collections in September reach $73,000, and that the Road's traffic will foot np about $215,000. Some orders in the Construction Bonds were filled for England to day at 92, the October coupon included. The Company pay their October interest promptly to-morrow.

The net results of the business of the Harlem Road, for the current fiscal year, are creditable to the present management. The figures are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts in 1857 | | $1,027,573 41 |
| Receipts in 1858 | | 976,020 65 |
| Decrease | | $51,551 76 |
| Decrease in expenses | | 248,713 41 |
| Increased net receipts | | $197,221 65 |

BALLARD & MARVIN have associated with them Mr. WM. HENDERSON, late paying teller of the Continental Bank, and will continue the Banking and Collection business at No. 8 Wall-street

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following synopsis of the annual report of what is known as the Stonington Road.

"The receipts of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad (more generally known here as the Stonington) for the year ending Aug. 31, were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | | $120,684 50 |
| Freights | | 74,056 22 |
| Mail service | | 7,500

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2195. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall street and Astor House.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Awards of Contracts for Constructing the Engines and Machinery for the New War Vessels—Judge Bowlin's Instructions—The Cincinnati Postmaster, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 1.

Secretary TOUCEY awards contracts for constructing the engines and machinery for the vessels of war, as follows:

Fulton Iron Works, for the vessel at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Morgan Iron Works, for the vessel at Pensacola.

WOODRUFF & BEACH, for the vessel at Portsmouth, N. H.

Boston Locomotive Works, for the vessel at Charlestown.

MERRICK & SONS, for the vessel at Philadelphia.

The others are not yet decided upon.

Letters brought home in our war vessels are subject only to "inland" postage. So says the Post-Office Department.

Mr. APPLETON has been confined to his residence for several days with inflamed eyes.

Instructions for Judge BOWLIN were under consideration in the State Department to-day, but were postponed until morning in consequence of Secretary CASS having to attend a Cabinet meeting.

FORNEY's manifesto attracts very little attention here.

It is determined by the Administration to remove FARAN, the lately-appointed Postmaster at Cincinnati, for his defence of DOUGLAS. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 1.

In addition to the measures taken some months ago to introduce the tea plant into the United States from China, inquiries have been made, by the Patent Office, through Mr. MEADE, our Minister to Brazil, for obtaining tea seed from that country, where it has been successfully cultivated for thirty years.

Measures are about being taken, through the Naval Expedition to Paraguay, to introduce into the United States the *maté* or Paraguay tea; also, a valuable medicinal plant, called *nard*, believed to be a sure specific against the bites of venomous insects or reptiles; and a peculiar kind of honey bee, which builds on branches of trees, instead of in hives or trunks of trees, as with the common bee.

A rumor prevails that the troops are to be removed from Fort McHenry in consequence of an alleged infectious disease in that neighborhood. There is reason, however, to believe that the report is premature. The regulations of the army authorize the removal of troops from sickly to healthy locations, and this would, doubtless, be done by the commanding officer of the Post were there sufficient grounds for the exercise of this discretionary power.

It has been decided at the Post-Office Department that letters received from United States vessels cannot be considered ship letters, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1825, which apply only to letters or packets carried "in any private ship or vessel." Such letters, therefore, are chargeable only with drop-letter postage, if intended for the delivery of the offices in which they are deposited; and with the ordinary rates if forwarded to other offices, and in neither case is any compensation to be allowed to the person from whom they are received.

### Meeting of the American State Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 1.

The American State Committee met to-day at the Delavan House. There was a full attendance. The Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN and other outsiders, and all the State candidates, except the Canal Commissioner, were present.

The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was elected Chairman, and JOHN C. FELTMAN, of Albany, Secretary, when a Committee was appointed to organize and conduct the canvass.

A letter addressed by Ex-Governor HUNT to the ratification meeting fixed for this evening, but postponed until next week, was read. The letter strongly indorses the American candidates, and declares the Americans had no alternative after the action of the Republicans but to nominate a separate ticket.

The acceptance of all the candidates on the American ticket was then received. Those present stated that while none of them were anxious for office, they all felt bound to place themselves in the hands of their friends and stand the result of the contest.

The Committee was in session only a few hours, and adjourned, subject to the call of the officers of the Convention.

During the meeting of the Committee, a large number of prominent Republican politicians were present at the Delavan House, but no talk of union took place inside the meeting.

The American ratification meeting, which was fixed for to-night, is postponed to Thursday, next week, in consequence of the storm.

The Democrats who organized a separate Central Committee on the plea of frauds in the primary elections and in opposition to Mr. CAGGER, have joined two delegates from each town with the city representation on the Committee, and agreed to call a County Convention on the 9th inst.

### Fire in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 1.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the large brick building Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Kingston-street, which was mostly destroyed. Loss about $2,000. Among the sufferers are GEO. H. FOX & Co., hardware manufacturers; ROGERS & WENDT, silver ware manufacturers; JACOB THAXTER, brass finisher. Several firemen were injured, but not fatally. Loss partially insured.

JOSEPH A. BALLARD, one of the oldest and best ship-news collectors, and for many years connected with the *Daily Advertiser*, died this morning. He had been sick for several months.

### The Horse Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Friday, Oct. 1.

The rain prevented any races taking place yesterday, but they were continued to-day, and much interest was manifested in them. This afternoon the Fair was adjourned until the 13th inst., when *Miller's Damsel*, *Belle of Saratoga* and *Taconey* will contest for a prize of $300; and on the 14th, the stallions *St. Lawrence* and *Mohawk* will exhibit their speed for a prize of $100. Great satisfaction is expressed with the way everything is managed.

### Tornado at Ithaca.

ITHACA, Friday, Oct. 1.

At about 4 P. M. yesterday this village was visited by the most severe tornado ever witnessed in this vicinity. L. B. LENT's mammoth circus tent was blown to the ground, but happily no one was seriously injured. The lightning struck in three places, destroying a large amount of property. The barns and outhouses of ALLEN HAZEN, a mile and a half south of the village, and the barns of JOHN VAN BUSKIRK, two or three miles west, were burned. There was also a large fire to the north, but we have yet been unable to learn the particulars. Rain is still falling here.

### American Missionary Association—Second Day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Oct. 1.

The forenoon session of yesterday was mainly occupied in the passage of strong Anti-Slavery resolutions, and animated discussions thereon. In the afternoon there was a discussion on the institution of the Lord's Supper. In the evening, after addresses by the Rev. Messrs. FEE, WORTH, and others, the Association adjourned *sine die*. The old Board of Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

### New-York Congressional Nomination.

CORNING, Thursday, Sept. 30.

WM. IRVINE, Esq., of Corning, was nominated to-day by the Republicans for member of Congress from the Steuben and Livingston District.

### Massachusetts Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 1.

The Republicans of the Seventh District yesterday nominated the Hon. D. W. GOOCH for reelection to Congress.

The Republican Convention of the First District today nominated THOMAS D. ELLIOTT for election to Congress.

### Mortality of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The number of interments in this city yesterday was seven. None of the deaths were from yellow fever.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at four o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon.

### Pennsylvania State Fair.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Oct. 1.

The State Fair is now being held here. About 30,000 people attended it to-day. WM. A. STOKES Esq., of Westmoreland, delivered the annual address, which was a production of great power and eloquence.

### Later from Rio Janeiro.

NORFOLK, Friday, Oct. 1.

The bark *Parthian*, forty-three days from Rio, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. She left there the frigate *St. Laurence* and the sloop *Falmouth* with all on board well. The health of the city was good. Freights were dull.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 53.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 1.

The deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday were only 46.

## THE QUARANTINE ARSON INVESTIGATION.

**Testimony of Dr. Harris, Ex-Physician of the Marine Hospital—Origin and History of the Quarantine Establishment—"Is Yellow Fever Catching?"**

The examination of Messrs. RAY TOMPKINS and J. C. THOMPSON, for arson, in connection with the conflagration of the Quarantine establishment, was resumed yesterday at the Lyceum, Stapleton, Staten Island, before Judge METCALF. The room, during a great portion of the proceedings, was well filled with spectators.

*Dr. Elisha Harris* was the only witness examined. He deposed as follows: I am a practising physician in the City of New-York; I have been in practice since 1849 in that City; I held the position of physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine in 1855 and 1856; I am able to speak as to matters in connection with that Hospital; they have engaged my attention for some time; the Marine Hospital was established in 1799, as a branch of a quarantine establishment which had been existing for some years; previous to that date for several years the lazzarettos of Quarantine had been located on Bedlow's and Governor's Islands; they were almost exclusively devoted to small-pox; the prevalence of yellow fever in New-York during 1795 and 1798 created great anxiety with regard to the prevalence of that fever in an epidemic form in that City; the yellow fever had prevailed terrifically in Philadelphia in 1793 and 1798; the disease was believed at that period by most of the physicians and Health Officers to be strictly of domestic or endemial origin, while not a few physicians, who had carefully observed the disease, believed it to be also a strictly contagious malady; these opinions, warranting not only the conclusion that yellow fever might originate in the Summer time anywhere from vessels arriving in the port, but that it was liable to spread by personal contagion; great interest was taken in the choice of a proper location of the Hospitals, and for the temporary detention of vessels that were supposed to jeopardize the health of the City; during the early period of the epidemic in 1798, Dr. Treat, Health Officer of the Board, died of yellow fever, contracted, as he believed, as was generally supposed, to his personal exposures to the sick and dead of that disease; Dr. Richard Bailey, who succeeded him as Health Officer, entertained the very rational opinion respecting Dr. Treat's case, as well as respecting the origin of yellow fever generally in the City, that it was of endemial origin, both on shipboard, and in the lower parts of the City; I mention these facts to indicate some of the important considerations which weighed on those who had direction of the laws establishing the present Quarantine system; the present location of the Quarantine establishment was selected mainly through the influence of Dr. Richard Bailey, and in the Winter of 1799, the statutes regulating the position and affairs of the new Quarantine, were passed by the Legislature; the special advantages of the location at that time as claimed by those interested in the selection of the locality, were first that, in accordance with the views then entertained by the best-informed physicians, the location was presumed to be at a sufficient distance from the City to insure the population in the City and vicinity from yellow fever, whatever its origin; Dr. R. Bailey, being an intimate friend of the Rev. Dr. Moore of St. Andrews' Parish, on the Island, frequently exchanged views with him upon the question of the nature, the origin, and the facts relating to the diffusion of the disease, and they coincided in the view, as did *all* men in their day, that there was no danger of the diffusion of the yellow fever from the location which was about being selected, and which was selected for the Quarantine establishment on Staten Island; another consideration of great importance with these gentlemen and the physicians who were consulted on the subject, was the well-known salubrity of the locality, and the very excellent anchorage immediately in front of the ground selected; I am not aware what opposition may have been made to the selection by the inhabitants of the island, as that is not a matter of medical record, but there was much delay in securing a title to the land, supposed to originate from some opposition; the current medical doctrines of the day hardly admitted of a question respecting the population of the island; the doctrine of the personal contagion of the fever, that the disease was of local origin, on slipboard or in cities, became the opinion of the mass of the people, probably on Staten Island as well as New-York; and as the Health Officer of that day stated, it would be preposterous for yellow fever to prevail on the island; these doctrines continued to prevail during Dr. Richard Bailey's life, a man who very worthily led public opinion; a strong belief in the doctrine of personal contagion of yellow fever prevailed, both in and out of the medical profession, up to 1822; and indeed such was the fixed opinion of Dr. Joseph Bailey, Health Officer, when the last great epidemic visited the City; and it should here be remarked that from the year 1805 to 1821 only seventy cases of yellow fever, during a period of sixteen years, were admitted to the Marine Hospital, and these were admitted in eleven different years, the fact proving that there was but little exposure from imported infection at least, and in no small degree accounting for the general satisfaction with which Quarantine was then regarded; as before remarked, the doctrine of the personal contagion of yellow fever was in the ascendant, and we find, in 1821 and in 1822, the Health Officer, Dr. J. Bailey, firmly expressing his opinion that no case of yellow fever that he had ever witnessed, while connected with the Quarantine establishment, had been caused by infection at a greater distance than two hundred and fifty feet from the person attacked; and only one case is on record in connection with the history of Quarantine up to 1824, in which there is any positive evidence of the communication of the infection to a greater distance than two hundred and fifty feet directly through the atmosphere; this goes far to furnish any apology that may be necessary for those gentlemen who located Quarantine in its present spot; in 1821 there was a single fatal case upon Staten Island, in which yellow fever attacked the brother of a lighterman, Mr. Daniel VanDeuser, whose residence was more than half a mile distant from the Quarantine establishment; and in this case it was known that he had not been to Quarantine, or was exposed to the infectious shipping; this case Dr. Bailey unhesitatingly attributed to the personal communication of the disease from the elder brother, who was known to have contracted the disease on shipboard; in 1821 the first alarming epidemic of yellow fever occurred on Staten Island, and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that the fever originated directly and solely from a large number of infected vessels then lying at anchor at Quarantine, and which were driven on shore in a gale, on the 3d of September; twenty-nine cases of yellow fever occurred immediately after that storm, but, as before mentioned, Dr. Bailey was able to trace, as he believed, the origin of each case to an exposure to the vessels, stranded on the beach, or lying near the shore, with a radius of infection less than 250 feet; yet he records the singular fact that in several of these instances the fever originated, as he believed, from direct personal contagion; these facts he recorded in the *Medical and Physical Journal*, of 1821, concerning the cases relating to the St. Clair family; there were 14 deaths from that one epidemic; that was the first great event in the history of Quarantine, showing the perils that the officers and residents in the neighborhood might be exposed to; in 1822, the City of New-York was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever, but there was no epidemic on Staten Island, although there were a few cases; the Health Officer entertained no doubt that the infection of the fever was conveyed from the vessels, by means of the goods lightered from them to the foot of Rector-street, and that conclusion was most unquestionably correct, some 3,000 packages of sugar and molasses having in a brief period been landed on the wharves at the foot of that street; a few cases of yellow fever in connection with the Quarantine establishment, occurred in 1843; and at various times during the interval between 1821 and 1848, cases of black vomit occurred along the shore of the Island, opposite the anchorage; the events of 1848 have been fully detailed by Dr. Anderson, who then resided on the Island, and witnessed what he has related, one of the first cases occurring in his own house, near the Seamen's Retreat; I examined the black vomit in those cases myself; Quarantines were instituted to stay the alarming progress of the Oriental Plague, and subsequently to prevent the spread of small pox; but as the history of Quarantine, in connection with efforts to limit the spread of yellow fever, have been made in districts and places where that disease has been at the time epidemic, and in most of the instances indigenous or naturalized, all the recorded experience of medical men on the subject has necessarily been conflicting, and comparatively unsatisfactory; the history of Quarantine regulations against yellow fever, in those places where that fever is not indigenous or epidemic, must be looked to for definite and decisive results; yet, even in tropical climates, as on several of the West India Islands, the experience of the last hundred years has shown that epidemics of the malady have followed very frequently upon the arrival of infected vessels at certain points upon those Islands which are not believed to be continually infected with the disease; it is well known that yellow fever does not spread from its most prolific centres of diffusion, namely, infected vessels, in cold climates, or in climates much lower than that of the average temperature of New-York in Summer, as, for example, in any of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland; hence the experience of those ports is of no consequence to us; the port of New-York, and all other Atlantic ports, from Portland to Savannah, need to ascertain their own necessities and the requisite means for their individual protection; from the very nature of the case, a Quarantine establishment, for yellow fever, which is now recognized as a very infectious malady, with its anchorage, hospitals, &c., unless it be perfectly isolated, or removed from the vicinity of populous neighborhoods, cannot insure protection against the infection; vessels which have arrived in the Summer time from ports infected with yellow fever are, *par excellence*, the sources of danger; the air contained in the compartments of the infected vessel, and in the packages of goods, the inner walls and solid structures of the vessel itself, must also be considered as supplying the media by which the infection of yellow fever may be and has been conveyed to the City and vicinity of New-York; I say the solid structures, as well as the contained air, because it has been demonstrated at this Quarantine entrance, that even scuttling an infected vessel does not disinfect her, and there are reasons to believe a free application of water to the *fomites* of yellow fever will not necessarily remove the infection; the air contained in any vessel infected with yellow fever, may, under favoring circumstances, be wafted to a considerable distance, and become operative; in the case of Van Deuser, in 1821, that distance was more than a half mile, unless Dr. Bailey's hypothesis of personal contagion accounted for the case; and in 1848, the distance from infected vessels to the shore, whither the virus of the fever was wafted, varied from one-third to three-quarters of a mile, and in 1856 the radius of infection was so great that it swept both the Long Island and the Staten Island shores, from the Quarantine entrance; the shortest distance from an infected vessel to the Long Island shore being, as in the case of the *Gliddon*, about five hundred yards, and the greatest distance, though undetermined, we have reason to believe was much more than one mile; the sources of the infection on and in the vicinity of the Quarantine grounds were unquestionably—First, several infected vessels discharging cargo within one mile of these grounds; Second, bales of rags, landed on the Government docks at Quarantine, from the ship *Gliddon*; Third, infected packages, clothing and baggage from various vessels; the origin and general history of yellow fever on Bay Ridge, on the Long Island shore, were such as to demonstrate, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the fact that infected air from the infected vessels, discharging cargo at the Quarantine anchorage, opposite those shores, conveyed its pestilence thither to those homes of affluence and comfort which were among the first visited; if any of the cases of yellow fever on the Long Island shore in 1856 originated from clandestine intercourse in those cases with the vessels, the history of such intercourse has eluded the most scrutinizing investigation; abstractly considered, it might not seem impossible to isolate the hospital and various offices at Quarantine from the infected air of vessels, provided the vessels were removed a sufficient distance, but practically there must be much difficulty, if there does not exist an impossibility of such successful separation of the hospitals and boat-landings of the Establishment from the Quarantine anchorage, with which constant intercommunication would necessarily be maintained. There are practical difficulties in the way of insuring the hospital grounds from contamination with the virus of yellow fever, and unless those grounds can be insured against such contamination, it is manifestly expedient that as little intercommunication as possible be allowed with the surrounding neighborhood. To accomplish a successful isolation of the Quarantine buildings, so as not to endanger the surrounding village and country, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; but principally is such an establishment objectionable in a populous community like this, from the fact that the yellow fever, when once it infects a locality, however limited in extent, is liable to be reproduced and spread indefinitely, as was signally witnessed in the epidemic of 1822 in the City of New-York.

Small-pox should be isolated under all circumstances; but as the radius of its infection is very short, it need never be a source of any danger to the community when once the isolation is faithfully effected. The small-pox Hospital need not be a source of danger, but its location, with reference to the places from whence the cases of the disease are received, is a matter of vast importance, and it may be stated that the direct public ferry communications with the Quarantine establishment have been repeatedly used by patients sick with small-pox, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases. Cases of small-pox occasionally made their way, voluntarily, on the ferry boats, on the last boat from New-York to the Marine Hospital, and were admitted as patients; these cases were in a full state of eruption; the same with black vomit—cases came in voluntarily in the same way; one case occurs to me, which shows the probability of small-pox having been communicated to a resident of Staten Island by contact with a small-pox patient on a ferry boat; it was that of a clerk of one of the New-York Banks, who returned to Staten Island every evening and who was attacked with small-pox, and who having continued in his service at the bank, until his illness became too serious for him to remain, another clerk, whose residence was in the City, became affected with the disease, and subsequently came under my care at the Marine Hospital. Typhus fever is liable to spread from vessels and from apartments in which it is prevailing, but in that disease and cholera, the extension of the malady seems to depend more upon personal intercourse with the sick persons than upon a generally infected condition of the atmosphere. Hence Quarantine regulations for those diseases should particularly regard personal intercourse. It would not be safe to allow unrestricted intercourse with the grounds, much less free intercourse with the Hospitals. During my period of service at the Marine Hospital, the Asiatic cholera was not known to extend beyond the Quarantine walls but frequently the reception of cholera patients was followed by an outbreak of cholera in the Hospital Wards. Perfect combustion will unquestionably destroy any infection, but as to the possibility of the escape of the virus of yellow fever, from substances in process of combustion on the iron scow, it would depend upon the degree of heat to which all the vapors and gases arising from the materials in question are subjected. The temperature of flame is about 1141° Fahrenheit, but the temperature of vapors and gases arising, materials not all fully ignited, may vary from an ordinary temperature of the atmosphere through all the ranges up to the temperature of flame. This is all I am competent to state, having made no personal observation of the scow and its apparatus.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Peckham*—I have heard and known of cases of yellow fever communicated from the Hospital grounds, in consequence of the presence of those persons on the grounds antecedent to the attack; I have no personal knowledge of other diseases, cholera, small pox or slip-fever, having been so communicated; the cases of yellow fever I allude to occurred in 1856; so far as my personal experience and observation extends, so far as my knowledge of the disease extends, yellow fever is not contagious in this latitude; I wish to say, in justice to the opinions and observations of many most eminent medical men, that it is believed, under certain conditions and in certain latitudes, the disease is personally contagious, but it is a matter very difficult to decide; there is scarcely any difference of opinion respecting its non-contagionsness in this latitude; one of the most distinguished advocates of its contagiousness, wrote to me from Norfolk in 1856, that he did not find one case of contagion there, while he still believes it to be contagious in New-Orleans; if Quarantine can be perfectly isolated in its present locality, that locality presents many advantages, but if it cannot be thoroughly isolated, I should be in favor of its removal; without an armed sanitary police, both on land and water, the isolation of Quarantine must remain a relative phrase, but that isolation would be most complete which would remove Quarantine the greatest distance from inhabited places; yellow fever is known to be a specific infection, and may be conveyed to indefinite distances through the air, and become operative, giving origin to epidemic when temperature, moisture and other climatic conditions favor its propagation; it is not, however, personally contagious.

*Judge Dean*—Doctor, we plain people don't know anything about contagion or infection, but tell us in plain Saxon, is it catching? [Laughter.]

*Doctor Harris*—The distinction between contagion and infection—

*Judge Dean*—I don't know anything of contagion or infection—but is it catching? [Renewed Laughter.]

*Doctor Harris*—In my opinion it is not catching from person to person, but it is catching in other ways, much the same as you catch influenza, through unseen atmospheric agencies.

*Judge Dean*—Never mind how we get it, if we have got to have it.

*By Mr. Peckham*—If yellow fever were to prevail extensively at the north, the question would not become unsettled among the medical fraternity respecting its contagiousness or non-contagiousness. Medical men are agreed pretty well about its non-contagion everywhere. In my own mind there is no doubt whatever about it, that it is not personally contagious.

Dr. HARRIS was the only witness examined yesterday. Dr. THOMPSON being present, the Clerk read over to him his testimony, taken on previous occasions, and he subscribed it. Ex-Judge DEAN, of counsel for defence, asked him whether the sick received any injury from being so summarily removed from the Hospital buildings on the nights of the conflagration? Dr. THOMPSON replied that they did not. The Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

### Naval Intelligence.

The following orders have just been issued by the Navy Department:

Pursers W. W. J. KELLY, J. K. HAGWOOD and C. C. JACKSON have been ordered to the Paraguay expedition.

Purser JOHN HAMBLETON has been ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Purser MCKEAN BUCHANAN has been ordered to relieve Purser BATES, as inspector of provisions, &c., at the Boston Navy-yard.

Commander R. SEMMES has been detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Mobile District, and appointed Secretary to the Light-house Board in this City.

Lieut. R. T. CHAPMAN has been appointed Light-house Inspector for the Mobile District.

Commander B. F. SANDS has been detached from duty on the Coast Survey, and ordered to duty with the Board of Construction, Equipment and Repairs.

The figures of the recent election (says the Portland, (Me.,) *Advertiser*) demonstrate conclusively that the Republican Party of Maine has as great popular strength to-day as it exhibited two years ago, when Hannibal Hamlin was elected by a vote so unprecedentedly large. Governor Morrill received at the late election sixty-one thousand votes, and Mr. Hamlin received sixty-nine thousand in 1856. Had there been anything like the same amount of work on the stump and in the important details of organization that there was in 1856, the vote this year would have exceeded seventy thousand.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

**September Races—Fashion Course—Third Day.**

The Club Races for September, over the Fashion Course, closed yesterday, and, notwithstanding the rain, the attendance was large and the races very interesting—they were as good as those of the first day, and much better than those of the second. An additional importance was attached to the programme for yesterday, from the fact that a race was advertised between *Don Juan* and *Slasher*—the foremost two in the handicap of Wednesday. *Slasher* performed so well on Wednesday, that his owner challenged the owner of *Don Juan*, on the night after the handicap, to run a race, two mile heats, on Friday, for $10,000. The challenge was accepted, and, contrary to the expectations of many, it was announced at an early hour, that both horses were in good condition, and that the race, as advertised, would be the first of the day. The betting men hastened to make their books, putting down, in the great majority of cases, $100 to $60 that *Don Juan* would win. Some even bets were made, but these were very few. Prompt to the time, the Sheriff of the County appeared upon the course in his military blue coat, and on his long, lean, lanky charger, who, as in his wont, appeared in a well-worn suit of black. Both straightway began their usual agreeably frantic efforts to clear the course of all who were "not connected with the horses," and soon after the hour named for the race they succeeded. The bugle was sounded, and the horses and riders appeared ready for the start as follows:

TWO MILE HEATS, FOR $10,000.

R. H. DICKINSON's b. h. *Don Juon*, GILPATRICK rider, in blue jacket.

THOMAS and THOS. W. DOSWELL's b. c. *Slasher*, DAN. WEBSTER rider, in blue jacket and yellow sleeves.

At the tap of the drum they got off well together, *Slosher* leading. The first mile, and in fact the second, was run without material change of position—*Slasher* coming in ahead, with *Don Juan* following him closely. Time, 3:43½.

This result caused some changes in the betting. Even was offered on *Slasher*, and taken.

On the second heat they started well together, the rain falling fast from the commencement. Before the half-mile pole had been reached, it was apparent that, barring accidents, *Slasher* must be an easy winner. He commenced and continued to widen the distance between him and *Competitor*, arriving home on the second mile with the *Don* far, far behind, winning the heat and race—time, 3:56. Of course, those who had staked their money on *Don Juan* were sorely disappointed, as those who knew the difference in the conditions of the hand cap race and the ordinary race of yesterday, expected they would be. What a "handicap" really is, does not appear to be well understood, even by those who are in the habit of betting on the turf in this country. The handicap race originated in England, in a desire to bring a larger number of horses into the field than could be obtained, where there were two or more horses known to excel in speed. The owners of *good* horses did not care to enter them against those known to be much faster, and have the mortification of seeing them come toddling home so far behind the fleeter steeds as to subject them to the jokes and jibes of the spectators. The result was that often no more than two or three horses could be entered for a race, and then, if the owner imagined him to be not in good condition, he would withdraw him and spoil the sport. To induce a larger number to enter, it was decided to make up a race in which the horses entering should carry weight in proportion to the best judgment of their speed and powers of endurance, instead of according to their ages, as had been the custom. For instance: Seven pounds extra weight, put upon one of two horses that are equal in point of speed, makes the difference of "a distance" to the horse carrying the extra seven pounds. For the handicap, the supposed speed of the fastest horse, and that of the slowest, is taken, and the fastest horse is made to carry just as much extra weight as in the judgment of the handicapper should reduce his speed in the race to that of the slowest; and the others ranging between the extremes are weighted with the same view to equalization of speed. In the Fashion handicap of Wednesday *Don Juan* and *Slasher* (with the others) were weighed in accordance with the handicapper's judgment of their speed. In the race yesterday they were weighed, as is usual, according to their respective ages. The difference was that *Don Juan* carried *ten pounds* more weight yesterday than he did in the handicap, and *Slasher* only two pounds more, making a difference in extra weight of eight pounds against *Don Juan*. A difference that, supposing both horses to have run just as well yesterday as they did in the handicap, *Don Juan* would have been more than distanced, for he only beat *Slasher* on Wednesday about half a length.

Soon after the close of the first race, the weather became more favorable, but enough rain had fallen to to make the track heavy—sufficiently so to make it tolerably sure that no great time would be made in the races to follow. Nevertheless, the interest was kept up, and when the second race was announced, the betting was somewhat brisk again. It was for a purse of $500, [illegible] heats. The entries were as follows:

John Campbell's ch. m. [illegible] Spellman, by Wagner, out of Glorvena by [illegible]try ..... 6 yrs.
P. C. Bush's ch. m. Parachute [illegible] by imp. Yorkshire, out of Heraldry by Herald ..... 5 yrs.
W. Kirwin's b. g. M. D——, by Tally Ho, out of Seven Up by imp. Chateau Margaux ..... 5 yrs.
W. H. Gibbons' b. f. Goldleaf, by Trojan, out of Goldpin by Boston ..... 3 yrs

*Parachute* was the favorite against the field from the first; *Goldleaf* was offered by some at odds, and taken; and some brave bets were made both on *M. D.* and *Laura Spellman*. At the sound of the bugle, they appeared, and at the tap of the drum they were off, *Goldleaf* leading, with *Parachute* about half a length behind, and the others well together. But by the time they had made the first quarter, *Parachute* had crept up to *Goldleaf* and was now leading, as he did on coming home in the second mile, with *Goldleaf* second, *M. D.* third, and *Laura Spellman* last. Time, 3:58.

Although the time was not as good as has been made, it was considered excellent, considering the condition of the track. The second heat was also well contested. *Parachute*, however, won it in 3:58, and the race. In this heat *Laura* did remarkably well; she came in second, with the others some lengths behind. This was the best-contested race of the season, and the frequent changes of position during the heats made it the most exciting to the spectators. As soon as the horses had been unsaddled, the course, in front of the grand stand, was filled with people; and while, generally, they were conversing in the best of humor on the excellent race that had just been concluded, there arose noise and confusion in front of the second stand, and the cry of "a fight, a fight!" caused a rush in that direction. In the excitement some of those in the field, at a distance from the scene, climbed up to get a view, and in doing so broke off a piece of board. The Sheriff and his dark steed rushed to the assistance of the fractured board—all the rest ran to see the fight. Such a scene of confusion is seldom to be witnessed, except at a miscellaneous gathering of the "shells" in this City. Everybody was inquiring, but nobody seemed to know who were fighting or what they were fighting about. But all knew that somebody was getting an awful pummelling on short notice. Marshal RYNDERS went down from the grand stand and was soon seen clearing away a passage to the combatants. Captain LEONARD was operating in the same way from another point—Officer BROWN ditto. Seeing them, the Sheriff and his lank steed deserted the fractured board, and rushed at full gallop to within several yards of where the fight was progressing. There seemed now to be some dozen agitated men pummelling some two dozen other men's unoffending noses. The Sheriff riding up and down, frantically (as before) called upon a very large number of people to arrest the fracturers of the board and the peace. But the people didn't relish the job, and the fighting men took no notice of the Sheriff's officers. But now Marshal RYNDERS had opened an avenue through the crowd, and a bloody face appeared. It was that of JAMES IRVINO, Esq., of New-York. His friends were holding him, while somebody, who, it was supposed, was not his friend, was whacking away at his face as if the odds were on him against the field. The marshal spoke pleasantly to the gentleman who was doing the principal pummeling, and he subsided. He proved to be PATRICK MATHEWS, Esq., also of New-York. Capt. LEONARD had now made his way in from an opposite direction, quieting the disturbers as he progressed; and Officer BROWN had secured a powerful fat man who couldn't be made to understand why he should be arrested, although the Sheriff insisted that BROWN was right in choking him off. At length peace was restored, and while the Sheriff and his dark steed were running after a chap in drab, who had jumped over the fence, the cause of the fight was stated to be "an old grudge." It was said that PATRICK MATHEWS, Esq., had not had the pleasure of seeing JAMES IRVING Esq., for some time, and that he had understood that he Mr. IRVINO had a job for him. Mr. IRVINO was reported to have invited Mr. MATHEWS to go away, as he did not wish to have any disturbance on the course. Whereupon Mr. MATHEWS is said to have let go his right; and it is further asserted that, as Mr. IRVINO was not on the look-out for a blow, Mr. MATHEWS succeeded in getting his aforesaid "right" pretty well in on Mr. IRVING's "nob." It is reported that Mr. IRVING, after having been nobbed, as aforesaid, stretched out his left suddenly and spasmodically grasped the throat of Mr. PATRICK MATHEWS, of New-York. And it is added, that he gave Mr. MATHEWS a punch in the head with his most effective member; on the receipt of which, the report continues, Mr. MATHEWS went down. Then, as saith the report, the friends of Mr. IRVING seized him to take him away, but the crowd was so great they couldn't, so they held him fast, while Mr. MATHEWS, who was up again, "peppered him like thunder." It was not until the arrival of the Marshal, that he could be induced to cease from peppering. At length the track was cleared, and there was a prospect that the four-mile race would soon be run. But just at that moment Mr. IRVINO appeared on the Course, and Mr. P. MATHEWS—at a short distance—expressed an opinion. Mr. IRVINO was a little riled—as was evident from the peculiar manner in which he pulled off his coat. It was now interesting again. Mr. P. MATHEWS was going up wildly to the sacrifice, when Marshal RYNDERS appeared again, just in the nick of time, and carried him off bodily.

The race for a purse of $1,000, four-mile heats, was then announced, and the following horses appeared in answer to the call:

JOHN CAMPBELL's ch. m. *Lizzie M'Donald*, by *Revenue*, out of *Sorok Washington* by *Zinganee* ..... 5 yrs.
R. H. DICKINSON's ch. h. *Gov. Wickliffe*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Motto* by imp. *Borefoot* ..... 4 yrs.

There was very little betting, as *Lizzie* was thought sure to win, and she did, easily—time, first heat, 7:59; second, 8:00.

RECAPITULATION.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.—FIRST RACE. Match $10,000, two mile heats:

THOMAS W. DOSWELL, b. h. *Slasher* ..... 1 1
B. H. DICKINSON, b. h. *Don Juan* ..... 2 2
Time—3:43½; 3:56.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500. Two-mile heats:

P. G. BUSH, ch. m. *Parachute* ..... 1 1
J. CAMPBELL, ch. m. *Loura Spellman* ..... 4 2
M. KERWIN, b. g. *M. D.* ..... 3 3
W. H. GIBBON, b. h. *Goldleaf* ..... 2 4
Time: 3:58—3:58.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000; four mile heats.

J. CAMPBELL, ch. m. *Lizzie McDonold* ..... 1 1
R. H. DICKINSON, ch. h. *Gov. Wickliffe* ..... 2 2
Time—7:59; 8:00.

## THE BURNT STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA.

**More Names of the Lost—Further Statements.**

Professor GLAUBENSKLEE gives the following names of persons who, he personally knows, were passengers on board the *Austria*:

1. MELCHER, music teacher from New-York, widely known here.

2. BOCKENTHAL, from Mobile.

3. STOPEL, or STOPLER, a young man in company of the latter.

4. ABRAMS, from St. Louis, who left here on July 10 on board the *Ariel*, for Germany.

5. ANNA BECKER, engaged as governess by Mr. A. HAVEMEYER, of New-York.

6. An elderly lady from Buckeburg, known as the Frau Medicinal-rath, under whose protection the above young lady was placed.

7. A young lady, about 17 years of age, whose uncle has an office in Beekman-street, and friend of ANNA BECKER.

8. A young relation of Mr. BACHE, retailer of dry goods.

9. ADLER, from Prague, under whose protection the rescued MARIE FRIEDRICH was traveling.

10. A Jewish lady, from Essex-street, a steerage passenger.

11. A young man from Belleville, Ill., with two sisters, nineteen and twenty-two years of age, whom he had gone to bring over from Germany.

The gentleman whom Professor GLAUBENSKLEE names MELCHER was, probably, Mr. OSWALD E. MILECHAR, Professor of music of the Barbarinville Institute, South Carolina, formerly of Harmony College. As he was a good swimmer, his friends are not without hope that he may have kept afloat until the Norwegian bark alluded to in the narratives of survivors came to the rescue.

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY PROF. GLAUBENSKLEE.

Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE, Professor of the Free Academy, and a passenger on board the *Austria*, desires us to correct some of the statements of Mr. BERRY, which he believes to be incorrect. Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE says:

"As far as I am able to judge, I never in my life met with a better set of officers than I met on the *Austria*. As far as I could see, the discipline of the vessel was excellent. The only fault that I could find was that some of the food was bad.

Mr. HAHN left the *Austria* soon after the fire broke out, falling into the water while engaged in lowering the first boat on the port side. When he arrived, after sunset, on the *Maurice*, he immediately wanted to go back after more, but was prevented by the captain, who, through me, as interpreter, pointed out the impossibility of saving any more in the darkness. The captain peremptorily refused to let any more men go. It was so dark, he considered it impossible to do any good, and said he would risk no more lives.

I did not hear any cries in the water during the night, except about eight o'clock, being those of the second officer, who was rescued.

I never saw a better set of men than the captain, officers and crew of the *Maurice*, and never expect to."

Professor GLAUBENSKLEE states that the boat which he saw far astern had twenty persons in it, and was probably the one subsequently picked up by the *Maurice*.

It was the boatswain's mate, not the boatswain, who assisted in the tar-burning. The boatswain, JAN H. NAGEL, was afterwards active on the quarter-deck, doing all he could to save the passengers.

It is thought when the *Hammonia* arrives here we shall probably have a full list of the crew and passengers of the *Austria*.

The consignees of the *Austria* in this City sent the rescued who arrived here on Wednesday in a state of destitution, to a hotel, and gave orders for their entertainment at the expense of the Company as long as they might require to remain the City. Yesterday they likewise gave to six of them $25 each to furnish them

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**Congressional Nominations—The Tenth District—The Fourth—The Charlestown Resolves—Faneuil Hall Meetings—Revival of the Protection Dodge—Mr. Francis, and How he Disposed of his Fortune—The Police Livery—Bank Dividends—The Progress of the Bank War—The Brighton Defalcation—Capt. Townsend—The Willis Case—The Comet, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858.

The work of nominating candidates for Congress has been fully commenced, and with no very flattering results to either old members or new aspirants. In the Tenth District, Mr. DELANO, of Northampton, who had hardly been named, beat Dr. CHAPIN and Purser GREENE, who wished for his place. The fight was supposed to be between the Doctor, the Purser and Mr. FOSTER, and all three were cut off in the pride of their prime, and the Northampton Lawyer was put up. The lesson is a salutary one, or rather it would be if crazy politicians were capable of learning anything from any teaching. The result is excellent; even the Boston *Courier*, which has about as many good words for Republicans as Dives had alms for Lazarus, frankly admitting that the nomination is a good one, and does honor to the Republican Party.

The Know-Nothings of the Fourth, the first of the Boston Districts, and including Roxbury and Brookline, held a Convention on the 25th, and after eighteen ballotings, adjourned for a week. It had been intended by the action of this Convention to control that of the Banks Party, or that of the Democrats, but both schemes failed. Those who preferred to go with the Democrats voted for Col. THOMPSON, while those who look to the Republicans voted for Mr. COMINS, who now represents the District. Had Mr. COMINS said he was a Know-Nothing, he would probably have been nominated; but he referred to his past course. More than a third of the Delegates would not vote for either of the gentlemen named.

The American Republican Convention met yesterday afternoon, in No. 4, and, after several ballotings, nominated Mr. COMINS, by a vote of 38 to 35. This was unexpected, and it is at the present moment quite impossible to say what the effect will be. Could Mr. CHOATE have been induced to stand as the Anti-Republican candidate, he might have carried the district; but he is understood positively to have refused to be the candidate of any combination or party, or to allow his name to be used in any way. Much now depends upon the action of the Democrats. It has been suggested that Mr. WALLEY should be nominated by the opponents of Mr. COMINS, but as he holds office under Governor BANKS, I do not believe he could be prevailed upon to stand. He had within ten votes of the number necessary to nominate him on one of the ballotings in yesterday's Convention, and so would have too much "sectionalism" for the Democracy. The "odor of nationality" that he diffuses is by no means of the strength to which Democratic nostrils are accustomed. Governor BANKS is understood to be warmly favorable to Mr. COMINS, and that is greatly in his favor.

The resolves passed at the Charlestown Democratic meeting have excited not a little indignation among the mass of the Democratic Party, because of their extreme hunkerism, and their indirect denunciation of Mr. DOUGLAS. They are better suited to Charleston than to Charlestown. As to Mr. DOUGLAS, he is in high favor with our Democracy, not more than one in a hundred of their number going with the President, though they see no reason for quarrelling with the latter, whom they they think will end his public life in '61. The New-Hampshire *Gazette* a steady old Democratic journal, denounces the Charlestown resolves in strong language. The fact is that if the idea should prevail that these resolves embody the Democratic doctrine, all hope of "redeeming" such States as New-Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut must be given up, and eternal local defeat be accepted as the natural Democratic condition. But those who condemn the resolves do not know, perhaps, that there are two or three good offices yet to be filled in Massachusetts, and that gentlemen who aspire to fill them naturally set their songs to the "court tune." Let Mr. DOUGLAS triumph in Illinois, or even keep the fight there open until '60, and these same gentlemen will be found all right on the "popular sovereignty" question. They don't care a fig, no, not even a sultana raisin; for Slavery, but they operate with the tools that they find to their hands.

Both the supporters of Gov. BANKS and of Mr. BEACH are making arrangements for meetings in Faneuil Hall in October. The Know-Nothings, too, are to have a meeting there, to ratify the nomination of Mr. LAWRENCE. That gentleman, by the way, neither accepts nor declines the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor, which is virtually to accept it. He evidently cares nothing about office of any kind, or he would not remain silent. He is opposed, in the most decided manner, to the plan of uniting the Democratic and the K. N. Parties in support of the same candidates for the Legislature, with the view of preventing the reëlection of Gen. WILSON to the Senate, and he expresses his opinion with characteristic frankness.

The belief that we must have a new protective tariff is fast gaining ground in New-England, and will have its effect on politics. Men say that times are good when the tariff is high, and bad when it is low, whatever may be the virtues of free-trade. We shall never have a revival of business, they add, until the tariff shall have been revised favorably to "home industry." Whether political economy justifies their view, I can't say; but I don't wonder they talk so, for here we are, a year after the occurrence of the panic, and business is as dull as it is at La Trappe. Even grave-digging is looking down. Something must be done, and as men always look to Government for aid, as the classical wagoner looked to Hercules to get his vehicle out of the rut, "protection" will be the thing called for. The hope expressed by a Republican journal of your City, "that no attempt will be made in any quarter to connect the success of the Republican Party with the revival of the exploded system of protection," will not be much encouraged in New-England. I hear that if Gov. BOUTWELL should be nominated in the Eighth District, he will be directly questioned as to his views on the protection question, as he is supposed to be a free-trader. Lowell is in that District, and free-trade is not the most popular of things in that part of the world. Gen. BUTLER, who is expected to be the Democratic candidate, is said to be in favor of such changes in the tariff as would greatly favor the manufacturing interest. After all, the Democrats have done more for that interest than ever was done for it by the Opposition. The Eighth District is to a large extent the same as that which was represented by Mr. PARMENTER, a Democrat, and you will recollect Mr. WEBSTER gave him the credit of preventing the defeat of the tariff of 1842. Gentlemen who wish for national offices at the hands of the Republicans may be very urgent that "protection" should be dropped, but our working people are of a very different opinion. I doubt if even the ghost of ADAM SMITH could convince most of our voters of the excellence of free-trade when they are out of work, with Winter at hand, and money so plentiful that it can't be had—for use.

Are you not a *little* strong on the Boston papers because of the remarks made on the death of old EBEN FRANCIS? My impression was that they said about as little of the old gentleman as they well could. For the death of a man who owned five millions is no ordinary incident even in a business point of view, and that was the sole point from which he could have viewed even death's "operations." They certainly didn't "puff" him, for there was literally nothing in his long life that would admit of eulogy. Perhaps no man ever lived, with means so ample to do good, who did so little for the welfare of others. I cannot learn that he was ever guilty of a benevolent action. He was consistent in extreme and utter selfishness. The story goes that the spiritualists have "rapped him up," and that he says he has no desire to return to Boston while rents are so low, and money is so abundant and cheap. Four per cent. per annum is nothing to one whose idea of Paradise was four per cent. a month, with gilt-edged paper at that. His will breathes his hard and iron nature. Not a dollar has he given to promote any noble object. The bulk of his fortune is settled on his grandchildren, nine in number—children of Mrs. BOWDITCH and Mrs. MASON. Under what mountains of gold will the poor things be smothered! I am told that he gave $1,200 a year to his nurse, but I presume it is a mistake, as the accounts that are current of his doings are very contradictory. He held on to the "tin" as long as he could, and did all he could to make it useless for good after his power of holding on to it should be no more. Contemplating the whole thing, one is almost led to doubt whether there is any moral government of the world. [Since writting the above, I have read what purports to be his will, and find that he gave the $1,200 a year as reported. The legacies are mostly small as meanness could make them, and will lead to some pretty comprehensive cursing, I suspect. It is not every man who could manage to be perfectly contemptible in death.]

Captain TOWNSEND, of the *Echo*, has been committed for trial. He is in about as much danger of dying as the rest of us.

The Police of Boston are to be uniformed in October. The measure was not adopted until after a very hard fight. There was quite a row about it at the last meeting of our Aldermen. One member of the Board, who must possess an uncommonly sanguine temperament, thought the clothing of the Policemen in uniform would tend to keep members of the City Government out of rum-shops.

Our Bank dividends for October do not differ essentially from what they were in April. They are good, but not striking. The Suffolk maintains its preeminence, 5 per cent. for six months. Money is a drug with us, and if there should not be a change soon, capital will be a source of poverty. Good paper is sought for, and has not to seek for discount. This is the golden age of the borrower.

The war between the Suffolk Bank and the country banks is growing in bitterness, as well as in extent of operations. The Suffolk sent $40,000 of the Mount Wollaston Bank's bills to that Institution, the other day, and demanded the red gold for them; and when it had been as coolly counted out as if the demand had been for Quincy granite, the messenger couldn't carry off his treasure until he had been assisted by one of the officers of the Mount Wollaston! CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is President of the latter institution, and he has a big pile at his back. The Lowell banks have been very hard run. The prospect is that the matter will enter into our politics. The country banks, it is said, mean to petition the next Legislature to take the Suffolk's charter from it, and will threaten not to discount any paper until their prayer shall have been granted. They will base their petition on the ground that the Suffolk extorts money from them. As there will be nothing national in the election of 1859, it wouldn't be a bad thing to get up a local quarrel for that year, and see what the effect would be. We could fall out then without hazarding freedom for Kansas.

The Brighton Bank swindle shows how small is the dependence that can be placed on externals, and adds another chapter to the dreary volume of human villany. WOODWORTH had every inducement to be an honest man that ought to operate on an ordinary nature. He had been very successful in getting on in the world. His salary was sufficient to afford him all the comforts of life. He was so well thought of that he would not have experienced any trouble in raising money to accomplish legitimate ends; yet, in spite of his favorable circumstances, he must needs turn knave, and do his friends much injury. Of course he was an adept in the religious dodge, and had recently given a thousand dollars (that he had stolen) towards building a new place of worship for the society of which he was a member. As a horse was necessary for his comfort, he kept a nice one, and "went the pace" at a slapping rate. Whether he had any others of those little luxuries that so agreeably relieve the harassments of business, I do not know; but crinoline is seldom out of the bills on such occasions. The amount of the loss will be $40,000, according to the general estimate, but there is a story current about some twenty thousand dollars in bank bills that were to have been burnt, but which were said only to have burned certain people's fingers. The highest estimate that I have heard, and it is from a good source, puts the figures at $64,500. The Bank will not lose all this, as the scamp has given up some property, and the bondsmen are good for a large amount. The exact facts will probably never be known, unless the Commissioners should deem it their duty to look into the business. The Bank is said to have a reserved fund that will make up for any abstraction from its capital. Mr. WOODWORTH is treated quite leniently, and expects to go to the West when he shall have arranged his little "transactions" with his kind employers. I hope they will not have what little silver he has left them converted into a service of plate on which to serve up the fruits of "industry" to the occidentals whom he purposes to honor with his agreeable presence. The ugly question, what bank officer is to be trusted? naturally occurs to the inquiring mind. Ten days ago WOODWORTH's integrity was beyond suspicion; now he is a rogue of the dirtiest water. Who is to be the next "unfortunate man?"

The Hamilton Willis case has ended in the discharge of Mr. WILLIS, much to the gratification of the reporters, who found it a great bore as the Paraguay expedition has been to the country at large. The object of the writ was indirectly to revise the force of the old imprisonment for debt laws, but it did not succeed. The general impression is, that Mr. WILLIS's failure was an honest one, and that he has been unjustly harassed. The pound of flesh, however, was not got, under better law than Judge PORTIA laid down.

The comet "shows up" very beautifully, and people of the "little Jacky Hobbleday" class, are anxiously inquiring whether it is the same one that is mentioned in the New-York papers, thinking it strange that it should be visible from places so far apart as the two cities.

Autumn is treating us coolly, though there is considerable sunshine. October is our autumnal month for beauty, and is more thought of than September.

THYME.

## VIRGINIA.

**Execution of the Rev. Preston S. Turley for the Murder of his Wife—His Address upon the Scaffold—Distressing Scenes, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHARLESTON, Kanawha County, Va., Sept. 17, 1858.

The Rev. PRESTON S. TURLEY expiated to-day upon the scaffold the crime of murdering his wife, in this county, in January last. The scene was one of unusual sadness, rendered so no less from the high standing which the unfortunate culprit once occupied in this community, than from the strange spectacle of the execution of a white man in this region. It was the first occurrence of the kind ever known to have taken place within the county.

From an early hour in the morning the streets were crowded with persons who had assembled to witness the sad scene. Up to the hour (10 o'clock A. M.) designated by the Sheriff, Mr. SLACK, for the transfer of the prisoner from the jail to the scaffold, which was near by, he seemed perfectly calm and collected. He spent a portion of the previous night in company with the Rev. Messrs. SMITH, CLARK, DORSEY and BROWN, engaging with them zealously in prayer. He shaved and dressed himself with care, and seemed much calmer than those around him. Up to the moment of his leaving the jail, his conduct rather resembled that of one about to start upon a journey, than that of an individual doomed soon to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. While some were disposed to attribute his coolness to a spirit of bravado, he himself attributed it to a conviction that he had made his peace with God. Many presumptuously doubt the sincerity of his conversion, forgetting the infinitude of God's mercy in the aggravated character of the crime for which he atoned. The murder of a woman—a wife, moreover—with many here seems an unpardonable offence, and one which even that boundless mercy cannot compass. In this instance, however, there is reason to hope, from the manifest sincerity of the culprit's repentance, that he has made his peace with his Maker.

The prisoner exhibited the greatest anxiety that his father, mother and three children, who arrived in town last evening, should accompany him to the scaffold and witness the execution. In this he was gratified, so far as appertained to his father, mother, and the youngest of his children. The other two were not permitted by their friends to be present, from an apprehension that the influence of so awful a spectacle would leave impressions unfavorable to their future happiness. They had attained an age which would enable them fully to appreciate the dread scenes and be influenced by its memory. Not so, however, with the youngest; she was yet too young to create any apprehensions of this nature.

Before leaving his cell, he took his last farewell of his fellow prisoners, and kissed and caressed his children, expressing his bitter regret that he could not be gratified by allowing his children to be with him at his last moments. Proceeding from the cell, he entered an omnibus, accompanied by the Sheriff, Jailor, Mr. MILLS, his night guard while in jail, Dr. WATKINS, the Jail Physician, and the Revs. Messrs. BROWN, PATTERSON, CLARK and SMITH. The omnibus was escorted by a volunteer guard of citizens, not regularly organized military company being in the town. On the route, the prisoner saluted many old friends of his whom he recognized, exhibiting the whole time a remarkable degree of self-possession and coolness.

At 10:25 o'clock he ascended the scaffold with a firm step and took his seat. He was accompanied by the Sheriff and clergy already named. Immediately upon ascending the scaffold, the Rev. Mr. BROWN gave out the hymn, "When I can read my title clear," with a request that all present would join in singing it. During this service the prisoner's voice was distinctly audible above all others. This part being concluded, the Rev. Mr. SMITH read, from the 15th chapter of St. Luke, the parable of the prodigal son. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. BROWN, the prisoner meanwhile responding audibly. He then engaged silently in prayer.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock he stepped to the front of the platform and with much feeling proceeded to address the assembly. He attributed the condition to which he was brought to whisky, white there were, he said, other additional causes at work to produce it. Whisky, said he, was the cause of his committing the murder; whisky was the cause of his now being compelled to separate from his three little ones, from his aged parents, from the world; it had incarcerated him in jail for eight months and nine days; and, in a few minutes, he would, through its agency, be hurled into eternity. True, said he, I have been a hardened sinner, but I trust by faithful and fervent prayer to God, I have gained pardon. Many who are now present have heard me preach often, and I trust they will take heed to this my last sermon. I freely forgive all who have offended me, and I trust that the same charity will be extended to me by those against whom I have offended. I have made a confession, in which I have revealed all of my sins that I could recollect; some of course I could not recollect, which were committed while under the influence of liquor; but these are embraced in my repentance, and I expect forgiveness for them. He continued very much in this strain for about three-quarters of an hour. At the conclusion he requested that "Jerusalem my happy home" might be sung, remarking that many present had sung it with him under happy circumstances. He started the hymn himself. In the course of the singing he called his father on the platform and threw himself upon his bosom, suspending the singing only long enough to say "farewell," resuming it immediately after. He acted similarly with his mother, and then took his little daughter in his arms and kissed her, meanwhile keeping up the singing almost without interruption. They then left the scene. He then shook hands with many of his friends, including two of his wife's brothers, singing all the while. This scene brought tears to the eyes of every one present.

At the close of the hymn he addressed the Sheriff and said, "I am ready to die." The rope was then adjusted around his neck, and now for the first time did he seem to falter. He shuddered and appealed to God for mercy in a most fervent manner. He told the Sheriff, "Cut the rope quick that I may go to Jesus." And then proceeded to repeat the words, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit," and continued to repeat it until the Sheriff touched the spring, and consummated that last act of this awful drama. He died without a struggle. The body was allowed to swing for forty minutes, when it was taken down and deposited in a neat coffin. The deceased was 30 years of age, and a gentleman of fine talent.

### Real Estate Predictions.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It has become common with men now-a-days to make predictions. The writer begs leave to put a few on record, they are as follows:

In five years' time every Bank of large business now in Wall-street, and below it, will, by the changes that will naturally be made in that direction, have a majority in their Board in favor of going as high up as the Park and above it, and the buildings erected by the Bank of the State of New-York, Bank of New-York, Bank of Commerce, be looked upon as monuments of folly.

That the large business in the various kinds of jobbing to the country, dry goods, hardware, etc., etc., will, in five years, all be above Chambers-street, and that in Broadway the store just below Grace Church, in Eleventh-street, will be a good location for that kind of business, and the ground between Mercer-street and Broadway almost entirely built up for that purpose; and in ten years' time, to be below Canal-street will be an *undesirable* location.

That the steamboats from Providence, Hartford, and all points East, will have their docks at points as high up as Grand-street, or above it, and those from points of importance on the Hudson River not above Fourteenth-street, and all in ten years' time.

That a Post-Office building, for purposes of convenience to the largest number of parties doing business in five years from this time, would be exactly central if near Broadway and Worth-street, or where the Broadway Theatre now stands; but in ten years' time below the centre of trade, and in twenty years' time so far below the great business of this then immense City as to, from necessity, require a removal.

That the ten to fifteen antediluvians that have their offices in South-street and vicinity, and owning property in that quarter, and withal directors in those banks that have, within the last three years, erected those expensive buildings in Wall-street with the money of the stockholders, and who give forth their wisdom through the Chamber of Commerce, will, in two years, be looked upon as fossils, curious men that urged the location of the Post-Office in the present location.

W. H. L.

### Correction of R. A. Locke's Testimany—The Rev. Dr. Winslow Not at the Burning of Quarantine.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

Mr. RICHARD A. LOCKE testified before the Police Commissioners to having seen the Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, of St. Paul's Church, at the burning of the Marine Hospital, "looking on with complacency, and apparently with some degree of satisfaction." I suppose I am the individual referred to, and have only to say that *I was not on the Island on either of the nights in question*, and had not the most distant idea that such an act was contemplated.

GORDON WINSLOW.

Papers that have published the error in the testimony of Mr. LOCKE will confer a kindness by making the correction. G. W.

### Lola Montez's Lectures for the Church. The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858.

Rev. RALPH HOYT: The account which I have seen in the daily press of the great toss you sustained by the destruction of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and of the sacrificing devotion with which you are trying to rebuild it, have awakened in my mind the strongest desire to do something to aid you in your worthy but hard undertaking.

Had I not been prostrated with sickness, I should have expressed this sympathy at an earlier day; but I am now, by the blessing of Heaven, so far recovered as to be able to lecture again, and it will give me great pleasure to read one of my lectures, perhaps the one on *Rome*, at any time and place within the next two weeks, the proceeds to be added to the fund for rebuilding your Church.

With the utmost respect,
Your obedient servant,
LOLA MONTEZ.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1858.

*To Madam Lola Montez, Countess Londsfelt:*

Your very generous offer to read a lecture to aid in rebuilding our Church, recently destroyed by a tornado, is gratefully appreciated and accepted. The edifice is destined for the benefit of poor people, by the preaching and practice of Christian truth, in its primitive simplicity and disinterested love. Some five thousand dollars are yet needed to complete the work, and your kind proposition is therefore very opportune. Arrangements will be made forthwith, and the lecture announced at your earliest convenience.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
R. HOYT, Rector.

### The Franking Privilege.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A few weeks since, I saw certain letters which had lately been written by a minister of one of the denominations, who is not undistinguished in the *world* of letters. These documents were not on political subjects. They related to an enterprise in which the minister was engaged; but they were franked by "E. C——s." Will you, if you are "posted up" in these matters, tell me whether it is customary for Members of Congress to extend their franking privilege to ministers of a particular denomination, and whether the ministers of any one denomination are accustomed to avail themselves of that privilege? HONESTUS.

### The Firemen's Muster in Albany.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In the report of the Firemen's Muster at Albany, in your paper and others of this date, it is stated that Engine No. 5, of Utica, burst her hose, which is an error. The couplings (a patent arrangement) were blown off the hose, on account of the shanks (of the couplings) being too short.

The hose used was the coated hemp hose.

By inserting the above in your valuable journal you will much oblige AN EYE WITNESS.

### Professor Mitchel's Telescopic View of the Comet.

Professor MITCHEL communicates to the Cincinnati *Gazette* the result of his observations of DONATI's Comet, from the Cincinnati Observatory. He says the Comet will soon commence to change direction, at first slowly, afterward more rapidly, as seen from the earth, when sweeping swiftly round the sun it will regain those distant regions of space wherein a vast proportion of its orbit lies far beyond the reach of telescopic vision.

On the evening of the 25th of Sept., the appearance of the comet, in the great refractor of the Cincinnati Observatory, was especially interesting. The central portion, or nucleus, was examined with powers varying from one hundred to five hundred, without presenting any evidence of a well-defined planetary disc. It was a brilliant glow of light, darting and flashing forward in the direction of the motion toward the sun, and leaving the region behind in comparative obscurity. But the most wonderful physical feature presented was a portion of a *nearly circular nebulous ring*, with its vertex directed toward the sun, the bright nucleus being in the centre, while the imperfect ring swept more than half round the luminous centre. This nebulous ring resembled those which sometimes escape from a steam-pipe, but did not exhibit the appearance which ought to be presented by a hollow hemispherical envelope of nebulous matter.

There was an evident concentration of light in the central portions of the ring, while, in the case of a hollow envelope, the brightest portion should be at the outer edge. By micrometrical measurement, the distance from the central point to the circumference of the ring was found to be about nine thousand miles. This would give a diameter of eighteen thousand miles, in case the ring was entire. Similar measurements, made on the evening of the 26th of September, indicated a decided increase in the radius of the ring, which was now not less than twelve thousand miles in length. On the same evening I noticed the fact that the luminous envelope did not blend itself into the head portion of the tail, but appeared somewhat to penetrate into this nebulous mass, especially on the upper part, presenting the appearance of about 200° of a spiral. The tail on the 25th was decidedly brighter and better defined on the upper than on the lower portion, while on the evening of the 26th there was a much nearer approach to equality in brightness, especially near the head of the comet. Through the telescope, and near the head, the tail presented the appearance of a hollow nebulous envelope, under the form of a paraboloid of revolution, the edges being brightest and well defined, while there was a manifest fading away of light towards the central region. Through the vast depth of nebulous matter composing this wonderful appendage, the faintest telescopic stars shone with undiminished brightness.

No one can gaze on this gigantic object, in all its misty splendor, without a deep impression that the eye is resting on a mass of nebulous matter precisely such as the nebulous theory of LA PLACE supposes to have been the primordial condition of our sun and all its attendant planets, and from which chaotic condition this beautiful system of revolving worlds has been evoked by the action of a single law.

The only comet which has presented an appearance resembling the one now visible, is the one known as Hatley's Comet, as seen by Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL and others in its return in 1836. There is a marked difference between the two: That while the envelope of Halley's Comet is described as a hemispherical hollow envelope, this shows more the shape of a nebulous ring; there is a faint, misty light, of irregular outline, but not to be mistaken by even a casual observer."

MR. HIND ON THE COMET.—Mr. J. R. HIND, the English astronomer, who has earned the appellation of the "Planet-catcher," is good authority on the Comet. He expresses the opinion that its increase in brightness will go on, in conformity with theory, so that about the epact of maximum brilliancy in October, it will be visible with telescopes in full sunshine. The nucleus is of the appearance of a star of the second magnitude, and the tail, which points nearly due North, although rather faint, is about five degrees in length. The Comet is about 120 millions of miles from the earth, or a little farther from us than the sun, and the diameter of the nucleus is estimated to be rather more than 3,000 miles, or nearly one and a half times larger than the moon. The length of the tail, judging from its appearance, is estimated at 15 millions of miles. The path of the Comet is that of a parabola, and it is conjectured that it will not appear again for some hundreds of years.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

#### MEATS.

Butchers and dealers generally report a well-stocked, dull and heavy market this week. The changes in prices have not been important.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb | 11 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, airloin, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, corned, ₱ lb | 4 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Lamb, ₱ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Pork, fresh, ₱ lb | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Pork, salted, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Pork, jowls, ₱ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 00 |
| Soup Meats, ₱ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Bacon, ₱ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Hams, ₱ lb | 11 | @ | 12½ |
| Shoulders, ₱ lb | 8½ | @ | 10 |
| Tongues, each | 62½ | @ | 81 |
| Lard, ₱ lb | 11½ | @ | 12 |
| Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Sausages, City made, ₱ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Tripe, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | — |

#### POULTRY AND GAME.

Business is steadily increasing. Stocks ample; inquiry, pretty brisk. Partridges are lower, and Reed Birds higher. Other descriptions are essentially unaltered.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ₱ pair | 75 | @ | 1 50 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ pair | 1 00 | @ | 1 75 |
| Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair | 1 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair | 50 | @ | 1 00 |
| Ducks, ₱ pair | 75 | @ | 1 75 |
| Geese, each | t 25 | @ | 2 00 |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Western Poultry, ₱ lb | 11 | @ | 15 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen | 1 25 | @ | 2 00 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen | 2 00 | @ | 2 75 |
| Woodcock, ₱ dozen | 5 25 | @ | 6 00 |
| Woodcock, ₱ pair | 87½ | @ | 1 12½ |
| Snipe, Curlew and Mertin, ₱ dozen | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Snipe, Dowicher, ₱ doz | t 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Snipe, Ox-eyes, ₱ doz | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Plover, ₱ doz | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Partridge, ₱ pair | 87 | @ | 1 00 |
| Reed Birds, ₱ doz | 1 00 | @ | t 12½ |
| Black Ducks, ₱ pair | 62½ | @ | 87½ |
| Teal, ₱ pair | 50 | @ | 62½ |
| Rabbits, each | 15 | @ | 30 |

#### FISH.

The supplies of Fresh Fish are much tighter,—the demand for such is good, and prices have generally advanced. Shell, Smoked, and Pickled Fish are plenty, salable, and steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trout, ₱ lb | 50 | @ | — |
| Salm Trout, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Codfish, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Pickerel, ₱ lb | 12½ | @ | 15 |
| Spanish Mackeret, ₱ lb | 50 | @ | — |
| Halibut, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Eels, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Flounders, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Porgies, ₱ lb | 7 | @ | — |
| Sea Bass, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Striped Bass, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Weak-fish, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| King-fish, ₱ lb | 18 | @ | — |
| Sheepshe'd, ₱ lb | 25 | @ | — |
| Blue-fish, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Black-fish, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| White-fish, ₱ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Mullet, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Haddock, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Gr'n Turtle, ₱ lb | 15 | @ | — |
| Herr'g, ₱ bunch | 12 | @ | — |
| Musseis, ₱ ½ pk | 12 | @ | — |
| Frogs, ₱ dozen | 25 | @ | $1 |
| Oysters, ₱ 100 | 50 | @ | 1 00 |
| Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100 | $1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Clams, ₱ 100 | 25 | @ | 1 00 |
| Lobsters, ₱ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Crabs, ₱ doz | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Crabs, Soft Shelt, ₱ doz | 75 | @ | 1 25 |
| Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Codfish, dry, ₱ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Alewives, ₱ 100 | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |

#### VEGETABLES.

The best varieties of Potatoes, as also Corn, Russian Turnips, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Mint and Satad, are somewhat dearer,—being less abundant. Bunch Turnips, Onions, Peppers, Okra, Celery, and Lima Beans have declined slightly. Cauliflowers are arriving more freely.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, New, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 2 75 |
| Potatoes, New, ₱ bushel | 50 | @ | 1 00 |
| Potatoes, New, ₱ half peck | 9 | @ | 18 |
| Sweet Potatoes, ₱ half peck | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Green Corn, ₱ dozen | 12 | @ | — |
| Turnips, New, Russian, ₱ bushel | 75 | @ | — |
| Turnips, New, ₱ dozen bunches | 37 | @ | — |
| Turnips, New, ₱ bunch | 4 | @ | — |
| Carrots, New, ₱ dozen bunches | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Carrots, New, ₱ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Beets, New, ₱ dozen bunches | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Beets, New, ₱ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Onions, ₱ bushel | 62 | @ | 1 00 |
| Onions, ₱ peck | 25 | @ | 37 |
| Onions, new, ₱ half peck | 12½ | @ | 18¾ |
| Green Peppers, ₱ doz | 12 | @ | — |
| Red Peppers, ₱ bunch | 5 | @ | — |
| Okra, ₱ 100 | — | @ | 31 |
| Okra, ₱ doz | — | @ | 4 |
| Cabbage, new, ₱ doz | 37 | @ | 75 |
| Cabbage, new, ₱ head | 3 | @ | 7 |
| Cauliflower, ₱ doz | 87 | @ | 1 00 |
| Cauliflower, each | 12½ | @ | 50 |
| Cranberries, ₱ quart | — | @ | 18 |
| Tomatoes, ₱ bushel basket | 50 | @ | 62½ |
| Tomatoes, ₱ quart | 4 | @ | — |
| Beans, ₱ peck | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Lima Beans, ₱ bushel | 62½ | @ | — |
| Lima Beans, ₱ half peck | 12½ | @ | 15 |
| Cucumbers, ₱ dozen | 12 | @ | — |
| Parsley, ₱ bunch | 3 | @ | — |
| Cetery, ₱ bunch | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Mint, ₱ bunch | — | @ | 2 |
| Leeks, ₱ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ₱ bunch | 8 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ₱ dozen | 75 | @ | — |
| Egg Plants, each | 6 | @ | — |
| Salad, ₱ doz. heads | 25 | @ | 31 |
| Salad, ₱ head | 3 | @ | — |
| Squashes, ₱ dozen | 75 | @ | 1 50 |
| Squashes, each | 7 | @ | 15 |
| Pumpkins, each | 10 | @ | 18 |
| Watermelons, each | 15 | @ | 50 |
| Muskmelons, each | 4 | @ | 8 |

#### FRUIT.

The market is freely supplied with the leading kinds, for which the demand is fair. Prices of domestic Fruit have not varied remarkably.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, new, ₱ half peck | 15 | @ | 50 |
| Crab-Apples, ₱ quart | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Pears, new, ₱ basket | 1 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Pears, new, ₱ quart | 12 | @ | 37 |
| Peaches, ₱ half-bushel basket | 2 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Peaches, ₱ quart | 10 | @ | 37 |
| Plums, ₱ quart | 20 | @ | 35 |
| Grapes, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | 25 |
| Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Citron, each | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Quince, ₱ doz | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Oranges, ₱ doz | 37 | @ | 75 |
| Lemons, ₱ box | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Lemons, ₱ dozen | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Figs, ₱ box | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Figs, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Dates, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Raisins, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Currants, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Preserved Ginger, ₱ jar, about 6 lbs | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Green Ginger, ₱ lb | — | @ | 25 |

#### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in fair soppty and moderate demand at previous figures. Eggs are less plenty, and are dearer. Northern Honey is now coming in freely.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ lb | 20 | @ | 24 |
| Butter, State, ₱ lb | 22 | @ | 26 |
| Butter, Orange County, ₱ lb | 28 | @ | 31 |
| Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Cheese, new, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Eggs, six for | 12 | @ | — |
| Eggs, thirteen for | 25 | @ | — |
| Eggs, fifty-six for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ₱ can | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, ₱ bottle | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, pure Northern, ₱ lb | 25 | @ | — |

#### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz | 26 | @ | — |
| Mangoes, each | 3 | @ | — |
| New-York Peppers, ₱ 100 | 37 | @ | 54 |
| Gherkins, ₱ 100 | 37 | @ | 74 |
| Pickled Onions, ₱ quart | 12 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle | 15 | @ | — |
| Hbrse Radish, dry, ₱ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart | 6 | @ | — |
| Sardines, ₱ box | 31 | @ | — |
| Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle | 25 | @ | 37 |
| Catsup, ₱ pint bottle | 12½ | @ | — |
| Catsup, ₱ gallon | 37 | @ | 50 |

The foregoing reports based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POSITIVELY
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
First appearance of SEÑORA PEPITA, GASSIER,
In the role of Violetta.
First appearance of
SIGNOR GIOV. SBRIGLIA.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct 4, 1858,
True to its previously-announced principles, the management in introducing
SIGNOR GIOV. SBRIGLIA
to the public, has in no manner attempted to forestall its decision, but relies confidently upon its impartiality and the artist's talent and capability.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1858,
LA TRAVIATA.
SEÑORA PEPITA GASSIER,
SIGNOR GIOVANNI SBRIGLIA,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
SIGNOR GASPARONI,
and others.
Conductors.....} MAX MARETZEK, } ANGELO TORRIANI.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The admission during the week will be at the usual terms:
Parquet, dress circle and boxes.....$1 00
Secured seats to be paid extra.....50
Family circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, BRUSING'S and HALL'S music stores, and SIBEL'S, in Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTH AND LAST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS,
when the whole of
WILLIAM TELL,
with its magnificent mise en scene, powerful cast, the Bonzani Ballet Troupe and its increased Chorus and Orchestra will be given.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Next week most positively the last of the season
AT THE REGULAR OPERA PRICES,
During which two celebrated artists,
Signor CESARE NANI and
Signor GIOV. SBRIGLIA,
Who have just arrived, on their way to join the full troupe of the Tacon Theatre in Havana, will make their first appearance in America.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the coming Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE
WILL
REOPEN
In a few days
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
ENTIRELY REGILT,
PAINTED
and
REDECORATED,
Under the sole management
of
Mr. WALLACK.
Stage Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The Company will consist of
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (first appearance in this theatre,)
Mr DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS.
Mr. FLOYD, (first appearance here,)
Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. BERNARD, Mr. CHANDLER,
Mr. LEVERE, Mr. ROGERS, (first appearance here,)
Mr. TREE, Mr. HODGES, (first appearance here,)
Mr. GREY, Mr. PARSLOE,
Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. OLIVER,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. COBURN,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. SLOAN (first appearance here,)
Mrs. GRATTAN, Miss TREE
Mrs. FLOYD (first appearance here,) Mrs. REEVES,
Miss ERNESTYNE HENRADE (first appearance here,)
Miss CARMAN, Miss PINE,
Miss URTON, Miss STELLA,
Miss CROSS, Miss WRIGHT, Miss GOURLAY.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Particular care has been taken by the manager to select for this department gentlemen each one of whom is a first-class solo performer. They will be under the experienced leading
of
Mr. J. P. COOKE,
On the opening night will be produced
A NEW COMEDY,
from the pen of Sterling Coyoe.
And a new metaphorical, musical, allegorical submarine filtration of (our) passing events, written expressly for this theatre by John Brougham, entitled
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS;
Or,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Both pieces will be produced with entirely new and superb scenery, dresses, furniture and decorations.
The front of the Theatre and Box Office under the
superintendance of.....Mr. Theodore Moss
Prompter.....Mr. H. B. Phillips
The Scenic department under the able supervision of.....Mr. Isherwood

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that, in consequence of the stage being required by Mr. Bourcicault this evening, for the rehearsal of the scenic and mechanical effects in his new drama, which have been in preparation for the last two months in the ateliers of this establishment, this Garden
WILL BE CLOSED TONIGHT,
SATURDAY, Oct. 2.
The great romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
will be produced, for the first time on any stage, on
MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, Oct. 4.
THE NEW SCENERY
by Riviere, Isherwood and Fredericks,
The drama produced under the supervision and direction of
THE AUTHOR, MR. BOURCICAULT,
who has devised and contrived scenic effects of surpassing splendor and ingenuity—the resources of this establishment having been placed, without reserve or stint, at his disposal.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will appear in a new character,
MR. GEORGE JORDAN
will make his debut this season in New York in a new part.
MRS. COLEMAN POPE
will appear.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN, MISS ADA CLIFTON,
MR. WHITING, and MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
MR. BOURCICAULT.
Entirely new music and costumes.

### LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1858,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
Of Holcroft's great comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Old Dornton.....Mr. Blake
Harry Dornton.....Mr. Sothern
Goldfinch.....Mr. Jefferson
Mr. Sulky.....Mr. Burnett
Silky.....Mr. Varrey
Jacob.....Mr. Peters
Milford.....Mr. Levick
Widow Warren.....Mrs. Blake
Sophia.....Miss Laura Keene
Jenny.....Miss Flynn
After which a grand PAS SEUL by the famous
LAMOUREUX.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs (with several songs)
Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Granby Gag (with a breakdown).....Mr. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

### BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Last night of the Italian Opera.
LAST NIGHT OF MME. COLSON,
The manager respectfully announces the farewell appearance of the great cantatrice, Mme. COLSON, the great success of the season. Full and fashionable houses have attested satisfactorily the triumphant result of the presentation of grand opera in a theatre where the visitors CAN SEE AND HEAR.
Therefore, no necessity exists to rednce the price of admission, which will be as before,
One Dollar to Dress Circle and Parquet.
Fifty Cents to Second Circle and Twenty-five Cents to Amphitheatre.
SATURDAY, Oct. 2.
AN IMMENSE BILL.
The brilliant and popular opera of
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. COLSON as Violet, for the last time.
Signor BRIGNOLI as Alfred.
Signor AMODIO as Giorgio.
IL PURITANI.
The great Liberty duet, by Signor JUNCA and Signor AMODIO.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8.

### BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
The performance will commence with the drama of
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Handsome Jack, the Highwayman.....Mr. J. B. Howe
After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Cowriel.....G. L. Fox | Cecile.....Miss A. Price
Concluding with the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE PRIVATEER OF '76, OR THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

### MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
IN A PANTOMIME OF THE RAVEL FAMILY,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.
HERNANDEZ.....as.....Pedro
MATT PEEL in Negro Eccentricities. New Banjo Song by UNSWORTH.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

### DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY,
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Open daily for ladies from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
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Evening Class for gentlemen for instruction on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 8 to 10 P. M.
Reception Evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for exercise riding, with music in attendance, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 P. M,
Saddle horses for the road to let.

### THE LUCY ESCOTT ENGLISH OPERA
Company having arrived, will make their first appearance in the United States at Burton's New Theatre on MONDAY next, in an English version of Verdi's Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
with new scenerp, dresses, &c.
LUCY ESCOTT, Prima Donna, late of the Italian and London Opera houses, and of the English Opera, Drury-lane.
Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, Contralto, from Drury-lane.
Miss HARRIET PAYNE, from Covent Garden Theatre.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Tenor, from the German, Italian and English Operas.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Second Tenor, from Drury-lane.
Mr. AYUSLEY COOK, Basso, from London Opera house, and
Mr. CHARLES DURAND, the celebrated English baritone.
Mr. EDWARD REYLOFF.....Musical Director.

MISS E. M. POWELL WILL READ Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" at the Stuyvesant Institute TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of a distressed family. Any one desiring to see and aid this family, may learn their address on the evening in question. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PHILOSOPHICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Dr. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give ONE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION
Of amusing and brilliant experiments in CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.
The entertainment will consist of a great variety of experimeots in ELECTRICITY, GALVANISM, CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Experiments with the COMPOUND GYROSCOPE.
A Rod of Iron will be suspended in the air nntouched by anything.
A Boy will be lifted by Electric force.
Magnets will be charged and discharged.
Why the magnetic needle points to the north, explained.
The proofs that the earth is a magnet.
Water will be decomposed and formed.
A small Cannon will be loaded with Water and fired off with an Icicle.
Water will be set on fire, and a bonfire built of ice, with many other instructive and pleasing experiments.
The Water-Gas-Light experiment will be introdnced, exhibiting a beautiful Gas-Light from the Combustion of Water.
It will be shown how the English proposed to blow up the ships at Sebastopol.
Many interesting experiments will be made with a Galvanic Battery. A beautiful
BALLOON ASCENSION,
with Net and Car attached, will be made.
Dr. B. will endeavor to render the entertainment instructive as well as amnsing to an intelligent audience.
Tickets 25 cents. (Tickets to the Lectures on Geology will NOT admit to this entertainment.) Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
SECOND SEASON—1858-9.
First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1858.
FIRST REHEARSAL AT THE ATHENÆUM
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6, 1858, at 3 o'clock.
THEO. EISFELD, Conductor; J. NOLL, Leader.
Persons wishing to subscribe, or to procure tickets of admission to Concerts and Rehearsals, will please apply at the music store of Carl Prox, No. 213 Fulton-st.; at the bookstores of W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and W. H. Babcock, No. 248 Fulton-st.; at the drug-store of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., to the Treasurer, Dr. Hull, corner of Clinton and Joralemon, or to the Secretary, Mansion House, Hicks-st. By order.
ROBT. R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

### WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE OF the NEW and SURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c., &c., all gifted with a MOTION EXACTLY LIKE LIFE: THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The GRAND AQUARIA to be seen, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 290 Court-st., corner of Presideot-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. Address not addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF—announces to her puplis and the public that she will resume her lessons in vocal music Oct. 4, '58. Terms $40 for 24 lessons. Single lessons $2. Residence No. 205 Prince-st., corner of McDougal.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Mootague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the developmeot of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as coonected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the best, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.
Duriog his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportnnities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Huogary so popular at the present time is Vienoa. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

### FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and M. FERRERO respectfully annonnce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's eveoiog class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for yonog ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained, at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 206 Eighth-av., near 21st-st. Days of tuition Mondays and Thursdays; and at No. 527 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bowery, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Afternoon classes are now forming for ladies at 3 o'clock. Misses' and masters' from 4 to 6 P. M. Also an evening class for ladies at 7 o'clock; gentlemen's class at 8 P. M. From 9 to 10½ P. M. both classes will practice together. All the fashionable dances to-night. Apply during school hours.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., over Mendes' saloon, is open every day and evening. No teaching by the delusive system of large classes—every pupil being taught by himself or herself. Grand soiree to-night. First monthly hop TUESDAY EVENING next.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. T. HILLGROVE will open his Academy, corner of Myrtle-av. and Adelphi-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6. Days of tuition: Wednesdays and Saturdays. Apply as above.

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THE GREAT INVENTION,
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTEAWAN, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
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Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.
*Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.*

AT THE
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
Monday, Sept. 27,
1,000 pieces of
RICH PRINTED
MUSLIN DE LAINES,
At
12½ cents per yard.

WILLIAM EMBERSON, WHOLESALE AND retail dealer in Lace Goods, Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, 353 8th-av., corner of 28th-st., New-York.
Plain and Figured Jaconet and Swiss Muslins.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
German and English Thread Laces.
Needle-worked Collars.
Lace Capes and Veils.
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All goods sold at this establishment are bought at auction, and sold at the lowest prices.
MILLINERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

FIRST PREMIUM MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S beavers, felts, velvet caps, elegantly trimmed, a beautiful assortment. Call and examine.
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STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
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SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
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ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
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SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE
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CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
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BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

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GRAND OPENING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER
GARMENTS,
ON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1858,
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Real English and Velvet Carpeting, at $1 12 and $1 25 per yard.
Real English Tapestry Brussels at 75c., 87c. and $1 per yard.
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Also, Drugget, Hearth Rugs, Stair Carpeting, &c., &c.
J. HYATT'S Carpet Warerooms,
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FROM THE LARGE
AUCTION SALES
OF LAST WEEK.
Will be opened
On MONDAY, Sept. 27,
BEAUTIFUL
SILK and WOOL VALENCIAS, A NEW ARTICLE.
PLAID VICTORIA CLOTH.
6-4 CHENE BAYADERE.
RICH PLAID PARIS VALENCIENNES.
6-4 DRAP TROVATORE.
BROCADE SATIN PLAID LUXORS, A NEW FABRIC.
DOUBLE JUPE ROBES.
ROBE DE CHAMBRE, OF CHENE DESIGNS,
At
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

NEW RETAIL STORE.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 27,
in great variety,
PARIS CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
STRIPED PAISLEY WOOL SHAWLS, entirely new.
BEAUTIFUL STELLA SHAWLS, in square and round corners;
FINE FRENCH WOOL SHAWLS.
Also, the
NEW DUSSELDORF SHAWLS,
JUST LANDED,
To all of which particular attention is invited.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
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DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
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Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.,
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GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
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Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
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BOOTH & TUTTLE,
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The above figures are the prices for
LADIES' CLOTH AND BEAVER RAGLANS,
Made up of the best Cloths,
In a superior style, and equal to any sold in the City.
Wholesale and retail, by
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Of every variety and style, at
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LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received two cases of the original Jouven's Kid Gloves of the best
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NOTICE.—IT HAVING BEEN RUMORED THAT I have sold out my business at the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., I beg to notify my friends and customers that such report is entirely unfounded. My brother, Fred. M. Peyser, having sold out last Spring his interest in his store corner of Franklin-st. to another party, I am now the only PEYSER doing business on Broadway, and to prevent mistakes, I wish to have it distinctly understood that I am not connected with any other establishment in the City of New-York or elsewhere. My only place of business is at the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., where my friends and customers will at all times find the same choice selection of novelties in my line that have been presented them during the great number of years they have been pleased to patronize me.
S. M. PEYSER,
No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.,
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P. S.—Country merchants and others will please be particular in addressing all letters and orders to
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No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Published Saturday, Sept. 4.
COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.
A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.
*Published Saturday, Sept.* 11.
LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.
*Published Saturday, Sept.* 18.
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GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct.* 2.
HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.
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HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct.* 16.
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*On Saturday, Oct.* 23.
KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the antbor of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, October* 30.
A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.
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UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday November*, 13.
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Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
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Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York.
Illustrated with a beautiful Steel Portrait of Mr. Stoddard, a View of his Birthplace, and several Scene in and around Oroomiah.
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Dr. Thompson was a classmate and intimate friend of Mr. Stoddard. The Memoir is framed almost entirely from material furnished by Mr. Stoddard's correspondence, in which his rare excellence as a Christian was always conspicoons.
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"I can say with truth, that it was never my privilege to contemplate a more perfect and compiete character. His talents, natural and acquired, were varied and rare, and yet his whole department was unassuming and modest; and his affectionate earnestness and glowing piety won all hearts."
Rev. Mr. REA, of Oroomiah, says:
"His soul was wrapped up in his work. A stream of love was continually flowing through his heart. He had the happy exultant spirit of McCheyne and Summerfield."
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"He was not only a man to be greatly respected and esteemed, but also to be greatly loved. His intellectual and moral qualities were of the very highest order."
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A gift with every book at the time of sale, varying in value from 25 cents to $100.

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RAILWAY GUIDE.
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2. Steam Navigation, giving 600 routes by water.
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4. Index to principal Railroad Cities and Towns: some 2,000.
5. Hotel Guide, giving principal Hotels in U. S. and Canadas.
6. Combioed Railroad Routes, not found in any other book.
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NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The cooperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.,
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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée, 2 P.M.—WILLIAM TELL.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—LA TRAVIATA—IL PURITANI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN—JENNY LIND.

BOWERY THEATRE—HANDSOME JACK—RAOUL—THE PRIVATEER OF '76.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Northern Light*, hence for Southampton, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Of tha three steamers which have been dispatched by the Ship Canal Company for Nicaragua, two have been reported—the *Catherine Maria* at Savanah, on the 15th, and the *Laura Frances*, on the same day, at Norfolk, which place she left on the 17th. The *Cass Yrissari*, Captain SLOCUM, which left on the 6th of September, intending to call at Key-West, has not been heard from, and soma anxiety is felt for her safety. The agent, Mr. LEA, however, thinks she has arrived out safely.

Awards of contracts for constructing the engines and machinery for five of the new steam sloops-of-war have been made by Secretary TOUCEY. The others have not yet been decided upon. The Fulton Iron Works have the contract for the one to be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and the Morgan Iron Works for the one to be constructed at Pensacola.

A schooner, name not given, is reported, Sept. 20, to have been run ashore at Hog Island Inlet, Va., with all her crew, except the captain and cook, dead from yellow fever. She was from a West India port. Assistance had been sent to her.

A meeting of the American State Committee took place yesterday at the Delavan House in Albany. There was a full attendance. A Committee was appointed to organize and conduct the canvass. A letter was read from Ex-Governor HUNT, strongly indorsing the American candidates, and declaring that the Americans had no alternative, after the action of the Republicans, but to nominate a separate ticket. A large number of prominent Republicans were at the Delavan House during the session of the Committee; but no talk of union occurred inside the meeting. An American ratification meeting was to have been held at Albany last night, but was postponed until next week in consequence of a storm.

The American County Convention met on Thursday evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, in Broadway, and remained in session until 3 o'clock next morning. The proceedings were very disorderly, and the police were twice obliged to interfere to maintain quiet. A crowd of disorderly fellows attempted several times to break into the meeting place and drive out the Convention, but they were each time repulsed after some hard fighting. Contesting delegates appeared from several of the Wards, and after the adjustment of the claims of the respective parties, a Committee, consisting of one from each Ward, was appointed to confer with the Republicans.

Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE has furnished the names of several persons whom he saw on board the *Austria*, which have not heretofore been published. New names come to light from day to day. A perfect list of all the passengers is expected by the *Hammonia*, now due at this port. Mr. G. bears witness to the entire competency of the officers and crew of the *Austria*. Some names have been published of persons who, there is good evidence for believing, were not on board.

MANUEL BASILIO DE CUNHA REIS was yesterday brought before Judge BETTS by a bench warrant issued upon the strength of an indictment found against him in Boston, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. REIS is charged with fitting out the ship *Mary E. Smith* for the Coast of Africa. His counsel, C. N. BLACK, moved for his discharge on bail to answer the indictment in Boston. C. H. HUNT, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, opposed the motion, and asked for a warrant for his removal to the Massachusetts District. REIS was remanded to the custody of the Marshal, until his decision to-day.

The examination into the charges of arson, in relation to the destruction of the Quarantine buildings, pending against RAY TOMPKINS and JOHN C. THOMPSON, was continued yesterday at the Stapleton Lyceum, Staten Island. Nearly the whole day was occupied with the testimony of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, formerly chief physician at Quarantine. We publish a full report of it. The examination will be continued to-day.

RICHARD HORTON, charged before Commissioner BRIDGHAM with an assault with a dangerous weapon on the Captain of the ship *Isaac Webb*, was discharged, the evidance being insufficient. HORTON then preferred a complaint against Capt. BEYER for cruel and unusual punishment; a warrant was issued, the Captain was arrested and the tables turned. He was discharged on bail.

Captain DE RIVIERE last evening delivered a portion of a lecture on "Love," before a small audience at Hope Chapel. There was no attempt to arrest him, and it is understood that there are no more warrants to be served.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. STEVENS is not yet concluded. Coronar CONNERY examined one more witness at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and adjourned the case to Tuesday, when the analysis of the stomach of the deceased by Drs. DOREMUS and WOOD will have been completed, and will be put in evidence before the Jury.

The Board of Aldermen did not succeed in forming a quorum on Friday afternoon. Adjourned to the call of the Clark.

There was a large attendance at Fashion Course yesterday to witness the third day's races. The two-mile race for $10,000, between *Don Juan* and *Slasher*, was won by the latter easily. The other races were good. During the day there was a fight between JAMES IRVING and PATRICK MATHEWS, but neither of them received much injury.

The General Markets yesterday were quite active and firm for Cotton. Flour, Wheat and Corn were lower, yet not briskly sought after. Groceries, Provisions and Naval Stores were rather quiet. Hides and Tobacco were freely dealt in. Freights were very dull.

HOW TO SAVE LIVES AT SEA.—The terrible catastrophe of the *Austria*, has very naturally elicited a great number of propositions for the avoidance of similar calamities,—some of which have good sense to recommend them. The communication of a "Passenger," which we publish in another column, gives an intelligible account of the prudent measures taken by the captain of one of the Pacific Mail steamers to prevent the confusion and wild disorder which have almost always ensued whenever a ship has been discovered to be in a dangerous condition. The organization in this case was certainly a very good one, and, in the event of danger, would have been found, we have no doubt, most beneficial. It was very nearly the same plan which we have frequently recommended; but it lacked one very important provision to make it perfect. Unless passengers have a place assigned them in some particular boat, there will always be an overpowering rush to get into the first boat that is lowared away, and cutlasses and pistols will be of very little avail in keeping them away. The only method of preventing disorder will be to give every passenger a ticket, when he pays for his berth, entitling him to a place in a particular life-boat, to which he will be sure to betake himself whenever it becomes necessary to abandon the ship.

### The Administration and the Democracy.

Considering the claims which Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends say he has on the public esteem, the treatment he is receiving at the hands of a large part of his own party is something unaccountable. At a "Democratic ratification meeting," held at Albany, on Wednesday, in which the utmost enthusiasm was displayed, and at which many of the leading Democrats of the State spoke, it was declared that the President's "wisdom, patriotism and fidelity to the principles on which he was elected," had justified the most sanguine hopes of the nation. They had "put an end to sectionalism, and had dissipated the plots of the enemies of our Union." They "had reanimated the hopes of democracy, and reinvigorated its energies," and finally, the venerable Chief Magistrate had, of course, like all his predecessors, utterly confounded Great Britain. In short, as far as we can judge from the language of the "National Democracy," there has been nobody since WASHINGTON whose claims to the national gratitude and admiration have been so patent and irresistible.

But we regret to say that we do not see in the national conduct many indications of a deep appreciation of the great man who is thus eulogized. Whatever may be the cause, twelve or thirteen States of the Union are utterly opposed to him, and are continually abusing and threatening him; as to the remainder, large numbers of well-informed men in each, persist in supporting a man whom their idol has declared to be utterly unworthy of either fellowship or confidence. Nay, even the Administration organ in this City confesses that the last Democratic Convention at Syracuse was composed in the main of adherents of DOUGLAS, and was, at least, secretly hostile to our venerable President; and yet, we all know that every Democratic Convention in New-York faithfully represents the Democracy of the State; that its decisions bind them, and we know equally well that the Democracy has in its ranks all the honesty and patriotism of the country.

This state of things places us, we confess, upon the horn of a cruel dilemma. Nothing is left us but the dreadful alternative of believing either that Mr. BUCHANAN is not a worthy person, second only to WASHINGTON, or that the Democracy have lost all appreciation of virtue. We all know that it was the Democratic Party which elected the miracle of wisdum and goodness who now fills the Presidential chair; and, if the Democracy can be mistaken on a matter of such moment, and can be forced into repudiating its best-beloved in this summary manner, to which quarter of the political horizon shall we look for light? If the chosen people run off in this way after the golden calf, what is to become of the nation at large?

To relieve well-meaning people from the state of perplexity in which they are placed by the recent vagaries of Democracy, and enable them to reconcile, if possible, the aberrations of the Douglasites with Mr. BUCHANAN'S unfaltering goodness and purity, we can devise nothing better than the formation of a commission of inquiry to judge between the contending parties. Where the vast majority of the population of the Northern States of this Union, and a considerable portion of the white citizens of the South, say one-third, and Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, counsellor at-law, of Lancaster, Pa., and the New-York *Daily News* says another, one or other is clearly in the wrong. It may be readily imagined how puzzled the civilized world must be to know which to believe. Why keep the nations of the earth in this painful state of suspense? Why not relieve their doubts at least by citing a few of innumerable instances, in which a solitary counsellor, and some few thousand of his defendants were surely right, and the rest of the nation inevitably wrong. Nothing can be easier at all events than to take evidence as to those various questions of personal veracity which have unfortunately arisen between the contending parties. The decision of so tremendous an issue is certainly worth some trouble, and until it is taken, we greatly fear that mankind, obtuse and dugged as usual, will take the side of the majority.

### "The Defence has the Close."

The public have not yet heard from Mr. Assistant District-Attorney SEDGWICK in reference to his part in the late extraordinary scene in the Court of General Sessions. The farce of punishing Mr. MULLIGAN was enacted with as much solemnity as an exhibition of the ancient Augurs, and in just about the same sincerity and good faith. We are told that two of these worthies could not look each other in the face without laughing. Now, Judge RUSSELL, Mr. SICKLES, and Mr. MULLIGAN himself, are all Augurs—high-priests of the great Democratic Party, and can divine the future from the crop of a Shanghae chicken or the flight of the American eagle, as well as even the acutest "Roman of them all." If this were not so, we cannot comprehend how it was that Judge RUSSELL went into Court with such an elaborate little discourse, all written out for the reporters, so that it might be published in the same words in all the newspapers. Nor can we understand how it was that Mr. MULLIGAN should have had the precise amount of this fine rolled up in his waistcoat pocket, and tip it to the Clerk without counting. Now, was it prearranged that Mr. SEDGWICK also should let the matter slide? After the flaming harangue of Mr. SICKLES, even Judge RUSSELL thought, or seemed to think, that the State ought to be heard, at least in a mild and modest way. Mr. SEDGWICK had the opportunity given him by the Judge, in whose discretion all such matters rest. The Judge wanted to hear if anything could be said to take away from the effect of Mr. SICKLES' speech on the bystanders and the Court. But not a word from Mr. SEDGWICK, except the absurd one that the "defence had the close." Why, when the Court had called upon him to speak, did he volunteer to be silent? "Morality dumb, too!"

We are mere laymen, and are sensible that the law is wrapped up in subtleties and mysteries which few of its professors even are able to penetrate. Therefore it is that we should be obliged to any one who would explain to us how it happens that after the plea of *Guilty*, Mr. MULLIGAN should be permitted to have his cause tried on *ex-parte* affidavits, to have counsel heard in his behalf, and to have the "close" yielded to him by the Assistant District-Attorney, as a privilege of the "defence." There was nothing and nobody to defend. The prisoner was a convict on his own confession; and yet, after conviction, he was permitted to go through all the formalities of a trial by the Court, on terms more favorable than are ordinarily conceded on the trial by Jury to those whom the law presumes to be innocent. If Mr. MULLIGAN had claimed to be innocent, not one word of all the ridiculous affidavits which his counsel introduced could have been received in evidence. Supposing them to be all true, they constituted no sort of defence or legal justification of the aggravated assault of which Mr. MULLIGAN had been guilty. But, if the facts stated in them were relevant, then there was not a *scintilla* of proof before the Court that they were true. If true, it is entirely clear that they were in no respect relevant.

After all, perhaps, the most offensive part of this affair is the parade with which it was transacted. The culprit was made to appear as a martyr. If Mr. MULLIGAN had merely been arraigned for an assault and battery, had pleaded guilty, and been fined $250, in a quiet way, it would have escaped notice in the thousand and one items of a daily newspaper. We are told, indeed, in the article "assault," in Appleton's *New Cyclopædia*, that a common battery with fists or sticks and stones, is esteemed a light offence, "so that a man who hatters his wife within an ace of her life, with a poker, or bites off an opponent's nose or ear, is only deficient in polite and orderly conduct, and is either fined or sent to prison for a few weeks." Now whether Judge RUSSELL derived his law from the *Cyclopædia*, or the *Cyclopædia* from Judge RUSSELL, we cannot say, but we are surprised that such notions with respect to the legal use of the poker in conjugal difficulties should obtain in the world of letters. True it is that the grave Dr. JOHNSON assaulted OSBORNE, the bookseller, by knocking him down with one of his own folios; and GOLDSMITH undertook to cane EVANS, the publisher, for a libel in his newspaper. GOLDSMITH came off second best from the affray, and was glad to compromise it by paying fifty pounds to a charity. Poets and philosophers have their little frailties like pugilists. With such eminent examples before him, and such encyclopædiac instruction, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that MULLIGAN should make light of pummeling the member of a San Francisco Vigilance Committee. The marvel is that the Judge, and the Attorney of the People should have united with his own counsel to invest his conviction for a vulgar assault with the heroic dignity of a martyrdom.

RAILROAD PACIFICATION.—The two great railways of this State, after a most unprofitable season of hostilities, have entered into a treaty offensive and defensive, and peace again prevails. They have returned to the former system of high prices, and agreed not to underbid each other. In some unimportant respects economy has been resolved upon. Less advertising is to be done; there are to be no "posters," except such as are framed and hung in hotels, &c., and dead-heads are to be still further proscribed. A little spigot-saving may be thus effected, but the old stream of waste will still flow in full volume from the hung. Nothing has been done to prevent Directors from speculating in the property of stockholders; nothing to put an end to corrupt contracts; nothing to prohibit the payment of dividends out of moneys borrowed either from outside capitalists or from funds which should be applied to keep the roads in order. In short, there has been no real reform, only the semblance thereof, designed to cajole and delude the holders of stock. Meantime, Presidents, Directors and other officials will continue to grow rich. Share-owners may or may not receive large dividends for a time. Their interests are subordinate. They have placed them in the keeping of a few men, whose business it is to swell their private fortunes.

The stupendous game played for the last twenty years, of trust and folly on the one hand, of plunder and knavery on the other, is drawing to its close. Not much longer will men of limited means invest their small accumulations in railway stocks, for Directors to gamble with in Wall-street. There has been enough of loss to serve as a warning of the most emphatic kind. In future, if railroads are to be built, the money must be paid in large amounts by men whose interest will prompt a vigilant oversight, and whose business sagacity will foil any ordinary cheating skill. But, while matters continue as they have been, it is natural and inevitable for the managing few to fleece the unsophisticated many.

"MONUMENTS OF FULLY."—We publish a communication this morning from a real estate prophet who appears to be slightly insane on the subject of the up-town movement. He predicts that within five years, the magnificent new banking-houses recently erected down town, in and above Wall-street, will be looked upon as "monuments of folly," and that all the large business of the City will be carried on above Chambers-street. Beyond a question, the business of New-York must of necessity expand up town, for it cannot spread in any other direction; beginning at the lowest point down town, it could not go further that way. But, though the jobbing and shop-keeping interests must of necessity go up, the shipping and banking business and the foreign houses will continue for at least half a century to remain in their present locations. The Park will be, for the next fifty years, the commercial centre of this Metropolis, and Wall-street will maintain its present character. Instead of the prophesied change taking place, when the splendid banking-houses which have recently been finished, will be pronounced monuments of folly, they will have a good many similar structures to keep them in countenance. Every day the lower part of the City is changing its character, and the offices of incorporated companies, banks, and insurance offices are taking the place of warehouses, jobbers' and importers' stores, hotels, etc. A whole row of wholesale stores in Pine-street is now in process of being replaced by a block of elegant marble buildings for offices, and the entire business connected with the hatting interests has this season been transferred from Water-street above Maiden-lane, to Broadway below Wall-street. Business must continue to extend up town, and the further it goes the more valuable and crowded will become the districts down town.

PLUCK.—The *Signal*, GERRIT SMITH'S Buffalo organ, cries out valiantly to "call out your candidates!" This challenge is addressed to the Republican, Democratic and American parties. Mr. SMITH has voluntarily taken the stump. He is a fine speaker and personable gentleman. His friends are proud of his oratorical powers and his good looks. They have reason to be. It is, therefore, very natural that they should call for an exhibition of candidates; and if political prizes were awarded on the same principle which rules in Agricultural Fairs, Mr. S. could hardly fail to win a medal, if not to carry off the first premium. But the *Signal* will hardly be gratified. Its champion must discharge his arrows from a distance. The other three gentlemen in the field can hardly be expected to take up the gauntlet thrown down in his behalf. His friends will have the privilege of believing, if they please, that it is fear which keeps competitors away from the sound of their candidates' voice. Yet it is felt that GERRIT SMITH'S movement is, in the present condition of parties, far from contemptible. There are not a few sagacious observers who predict for him a vote of 30,000. Half that number is a force not to be overlooked by those who undertake to predict results in November.

ADMINISTRATION WAR ON DOUGLAS.—The conflict between President BUCHANAN and Senator DOUGLAS is daily assuming more and more the character of embittered personal hate. Especially is this the case on the side of the Administration. Our special Washington dispatch this morning announces the approaching removal of Mr. FARAN, the Cincinnati Postmaster, for the crime of defending DOUGLAS. It is but a short time since Mr. BUCHANAN appointed FARAN, whom he is now about to sacrifice.

The President is not able to control his party in this war, a considerable portion of which, at the South as well as at the North, openly sympathizes with the Illinois Chieftain in his audacious revolt. But the office-holders can be reached; and it has been given out that every one of these who ventures to say a word in favor of DOUGLAS shall suffer speedy decapitation. Mr. BUCHANAN must long ago have seen the futility of attempting to make the Lecompton Bill a party test. When even the Slave States refuse to stand by him on that issue the case is manifestly hopeless. Personal animosity must therefore be the motive in the war waged upon DOUGLAS' friends.

A UNION OPPOSITION TICKET.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following extract from a Chautauque county letter:

"The people of all parties, especially those of the Republican and American organizations, are panting for a Union State Ticket, to be made up by a People's State Convention, and constituted of BURROWS and BENTON, and two good and true Republicans. This desire is so generally entertained and expressed throughout our country, that an inspiration seems to have seized upon all that a movement to secure the result is on foot already."

The bondage to Conventions and Party managers is wonderful. If the "people of all parties" in Chautauque, or elsewhere, are "panting" to vote for BURROWS and BENTON, with Republicans for the other two offices, let them get tickets printed, precisely such as they want, and vote them. That is all. There is, fortunately, no statute against a man's voting as he pleases, and printing is a cheap process. It is about time that intelligent citizens should be independent enough to cast such ballots as they prefer, without slavish regard for Conventions or leaders.

### Trade with England since the Panic.

According to the official accounts of the Board of Trade at London, the computed real value of all the foreign and colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom during the six months ended June 30, 1858, was £69,677,151, of which sum £47,193,604 represents the imports of the three months ended the same day. The imports from the United States during the six months amounted to £19,306,354, exceeding those from all the colonies and possessions of the British crown by £6,076,088, and being nearly three times the value of the imports from France during the same period, that being the country with which, next to the United States, there was the largest amount of trade. The imports of the second quarter amounted to £13,931,516, showing that the progress towards that flourishing condition of trade which existed before the monetary crisis of last Autumn has been very great. The half year's imports from other American countries were as follows: Peru, £2,529,621; Brazil, £1,058,548; Chili, £837,495; British Guiana, £815,042; British North America, £623,115; Buenos Ayres, £248,523; Uruguay, £184,890; New-Granada, £136,707; Mexico, £111,407; British Honduras, £102,590; Venezuala, £25,656; Equador, £18,869; Central America, £8,174; Patagonia, £2,112. The declared value of the British manufactures and produce capital during the half-year to all parts of the world was £53,467,804, being less by £7,368,577 than in the corresponding period of last year. The improving condition of trade is shown, however, by the fact that the exports of the second quarter amounted to £29,957,514, being only £2,041,374 less than in the same quarter of 1857. The exports to India were no less than £8,684,434, and these alone exceeded those of the corresponding six months last year to any one country. The exports to the United States come next, being in value £5,939,924, and those of the quarter ended June 30, £3,280,211; while the amounts for the corresponding periods of 1857 were respectively £11,722,952 and £5,441,232. The exports of the half-year to other parts of America were as follows: Brazil, £1,792,071; British North America, £1,446,161; Chili, £602,956; Peru, £674,244; Buenos Ayres, £447,871; Uruguay, £266,366; Mexico, £256,090; New-Granada, £233,450; British Guiana, £219,139; Central America, £190,889; Venezuela, £116,280; British Honduras, £73,507; Equador, £14,675.

Both the import and export trades of England increased during the month of July, as compared with previous months of the present year. The enormous quantity of 478,074 qrs. of Wheat was imported, of which the United States supplied 162,121 qrs., or more than one-third of the whole. During the seven months ended July 31, England has imported from the United States 392,281 qrs. of Wheat and 1,338,792 bbls. of Flour, besides Indian Corn and Meal. Of the total importation of Flour in July, amounting to 463,731 cwts., the United States furnished 284,216 cwts., or considerably more than half. The imports of Cotton during the month and seven months ended July 31, compared with the corresponding periods of last year, and the quantity received from each source of supply, were as follows:

| | MONTH ENDED JULY 31. | | SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1857. Cwts. | 1858. Cwts. | 1857. Cwts. | 1858. Cwts. |
| United States | 511,044 | 606,805 | 4,557,368 | 5,182,421 |
| India | 159 467 | 91,437 | 955,490 | 593,095 |
| Egypt | 28,806 | 28,932 | 138,758 | 167,029 |
| Brazil | 35,922 | 15,049 | 165,074 | 95,336 |
| Other Countries | 16 973 | 6,034 | 29,920 | 67,551 |
| Total | 752,232 | 748,257 | 5 846,610 | 6,106,432 |

The declared value of all the British manufactures and produce exported during the month was £10,993,997, being £1,807,535 less than the corresponding period of last year; but, £1,025,771 more than in the same month of 1856. The exports to the United States for these periods were respectively as follows:

| | MONTH ENDED JULY 31. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1858. | 1857. | 1858. |
| Bear and ale | £7,376 | £8,476 | £6,702 |
| Coals and culm | 21,206 | 14,329 | 21 852 |
| Cotton manufactures | 313 784 | 303 517 | 245,825 |
| Earthenware | 53,363 | 54,554 | 48.134 |
| Haberdashery and millinery | 130,733 | 175,937 | 150,966 |
| Hardwares and cutlery | 118,728 | 135,517 | 88.112 |
| Linen manufactures | 200,284 | 156,820 | 128 824 |
| Metals—Pig iron | 9 341 | 11,654 | 26,695 |
| Bar and rod iron | 150,519 | 192,651 | 72,404 |
| Cast iron | 2,528 | 1,997 | 2,688 |
| Wrought iron | 48.161 | 52,768 | 38,287 |
| Steel | 37,168 | 50,760 | 28,250 |
| Copper sheets | 13,311 | 9,767 | 4,134 |
| Lead | 4,715 | 8,135 | 5,080 |
| Tin plates | 70,451 | 89,946 | 65,343 |
| Salt | 14,844 | 3,655 | 13,124 |
| Seed oil | 6,159 | 1,080 | 1,991 |
| Silk manufactures | 45 132 | 60,739 | 41,788 |
| Stationery | 9,292 | 9 846 | 5,431 |
| Woolen manufactures | 211 411 | 292,875 | 330,320 |
| Worsted | 68,676 | 118,548 | 95,158 |

Coals, pig and cast iron, salt, seed oil and woolens, it will be seen, were exported to this country in even larger amounts than at the corresponding period of 1857. The imports of bullion and specie into England continue to be in excess of the exports, £2,335,411 having been imported during July, against £1,841,611 exported; or, during the seven months, £18,506,331 against £12,583,431. The imports of gold and silver from the United States amounted to £216,279 for the month, and £3,138,067 for the seven months; the exports to this side being *nil* in respect of July, and £135,382 all in gold, for the longer period. The greater part of the gold that was exported in July went to France, and the seven months' shipments of the precious metals to this country were more than half the entire exportation; and those to India and China (principally in silver) were more than half the remainder.

The shipping accounts indicate a considerable degree of activity in the mercantile marine, tonnage to the amount of 943,606 tons having entered British ports during the month, against 937,937 tons in the corresponding period of last year, and 938,392 in that of 1856. The vessels under the flag of the United States present an aggregate of 137,502 tons, an amount exceeded by that of no other foreign country, and nearly double that of the vessels under the Norwegian flag, which approaches nearest to it. In July, 1857, the tonnage of the vessels which entered British ports under the flag of the United States was 116,402 tons. The aggregate tonnage of all the vessels which cleared from British ports during the month, was 1,036,990 tons, being more by 41,444 tons than in the corresponding period of last year. Of this total, 152,652 tons represents American vessels, being an increase of 48,743 tons upon the clearances of the same in July, 1857. The greatest amount of tonnage which arrived from any one country, irrespective of flag, was 169,157 tons, representing the arrivals from the British possessions in North America; next to this comes those from the United States, 131,098 tons; and then Russia, 107,664 tons. The largest amount of tonnage which cleared outwards to any one country was 140,031 tons, representing the departures for the United States; the next being the departures for France, 118,460 tons. If the comparison is extended to the seven months, the proportions will be found to differ, the arrivals from the United States giving the largest amount of tonnage inwards, being 821,629 tons; and the departures for French ports the largest amount outwards, 768,670 tons; the next to this being the shipping which cleared for American ports, the tonnage of which amounted to 720,616 tons. Compared with the first seven months of 1857, there has been an increase in the arrivals at British ports from Russia, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, India, Central America and the West Indies, and in the departures for the same countries, except Sweden, Norway, France, Portugal and India, and also to Prussia and Holland.

### Richard A. Locke and the Clergymen.

There are contingencies in which desperadoes desire the presence of the Clergy, and to this rule the Quarantine burners offer no exception. At the trial of Gen. TALLMADGE, on Wednesday last, before the Board of Police Commissioners, RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE was examined as a witness. He testified positively to having seen two ministers of the gospel present in the crowd which destroyed the Quarantine on the 1st of September. The reverend gentlemen, he swore, looked on with "complacency and satisfaction," though they did not participate in any more active way. One of the two named by Mr. LOCKE was the Rev. Dr. WINSLOW. That gentleman publishes a card in this morning's TIMES, in which he not only denies having been present, but states that he was not on Staten Island at the time, and had no knowledge that the outrage was intended. We have no doubt the other clergyman can also establish an *alibi*. Mr. LOCKE and his associates in devastation evidently feel the want of countenance from respectable persons. A few clergymen were needed to bless the undertaking and sanctify the arson. Mr. LOCKE has in great perfection the gift of seeing what does not exist. Sometimes his fictions are lunar, at other times terrestrial. The latter he feels impelled to swear to. But he should take care not to implicate worthy men in State Prison offences. The exigencies of his case, great as they were, could not justify such atrocious slander as Dr. WINSLOW has felt himself called to repel.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand *matinée* at this house to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock. The bill is one of the futlest ever given at an entertainment of this kind, and includes the whole of ROSSINI'S "William Tell," and a ballet entertainment by the members of the ROMANI troupe.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The admirers of Mme. COLSON have their last opportunity of paying homage to her talent to-night, when VERDI'S "Traviata" will be given. The liberty duet from the "Puritani" will also be sung by Signor AMODIO and Mons. JUNCA.

### City Politics.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The American County Convention met at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. There was a full delegation—three from each Ward.

Two Chairmen—Mr. DEANE and Mr. BARNEY—were nominated for temporary Chairman by their respective partisans. Each was declared elected, and each essayed to preside. A terrible scene of confusion ensued, which was heightened by an attempt being made by a number of outsiders to force themselves into the Convention. Delegates headed by Police Justice QUACKENBUSH defended the windows and doors, and after a pretty fierce battle compelled the assailants to retire. The police arrived soon afterwards, and partially cleared the passage ways.

At length, GILBERT C. DEANE, of the Thirteenth Ward, was selected as temporary chairman, and N. S. HUSTED, of Tenth Ward, Secretary.

A Committee of five on credentials was appointed.

Contesting delegations appeared from the Second, Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards.

The claims of each were considered at great length—and the discussions arising therefrom were quite animated.

The principal contest was about the little Second Ward, from which two sets of Delegates appeared: one headed by HIRAM CORWIN and the other by ALVAH W. LOCKWOOD. Statements and counter-statements were made in each behalf, and a discussion, disorderly and exciting ensued, during which Mr. MCINTYRE of the Second Ward, told Mr. DEANE of the Thirteenth Ward that he "lied."

At 1½ o'clock in the morning, a vote was taken and it was decided by a vote of 31 to 29 that the Lockwood delegation be admitted.

The announcement of this result created a great commotion among the outsiders, who extemporized a private, though not serious fight in the passage-ways.

A long debate then arose as to whether the Lewis or Wagner Delegation should be admitted from the Fourteenth Ward. A vote was at length taken in favor of the Wagner Delegates.

The contestants from the other Wards here announced that they themselves had adjusted in the differences, and the Convention was, therefore, relieved of further interference in the matter.

A motion that the temporary be declared the permanent officers of the Convention, was here put and carried by a small majority and amid considerable confusion.

At this stage of the proceedings, (2½ A. M.,) RUFUS L. ANDREWS, of the Twenty-first Ward, presented a communication from the Republican County Convention, tendering a proposition for fusion, and stating that a Committee of one from each Ward on behalf of the Republican Party had been appointed to confer.

A motion to appoint a similar Committee was put and carried with but little opposition.

The following Committee of Conference was thereupon appointed:

*First Ward*—Wm. Stokely.
*Second Ward*—A. W. Lockwood.
*Third Ward*—E. Meredith.
*Fourth Ward*—Augustus P. Green.
*Fifth Ward*—George F. Randolph.
*Sixth Ward*—Daniel P. Hancock.
*Seventh Ward*—S. E. Knapp.
*Eighth Ward*—John Forshay.
*Ninth Ward*—Wm. E. Beardsley.
*Tenth Ward*—Nathaniel S. Husted.
*Eleventh Ward*—R. G. Hunt.
*Twelfth Ward*—J. L. Rycker.
*Thirteenth Ward*—G. C. Dean.
*Fourteenth Ward*—Louis N. Glover.
*Fifteenth Ward*—R. Barlow.
*Sixteenth Ward*—John Quackenbush.
*Seventeenth Ward*—Fred. C. Van Wagner.
*Eighteenth Ward*—C. H. Whitaker.
*Nineteenth Ward*—C. L. Frost.
*Twentieth Ward*—Josiah K. Mack.
*Twenty-first Ward*—Rufus F. Andrews.
*Twenty-second Ward*—Augustus S. Wood.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair, and immediately thereafter the Committee of Conference assembled, and organized by appointing Mr. STOKELY, of the First Ward, Chairman, and then (about 3 o'clock, A. M.) adjourned to meet at the Westchester House on Monday evening.

Mr. GILBERT C. DEANE, while passing from the meeting-room, was assailed by a gang of half-drunken fellows, with such violence that his friends prevailed upon him to make his exit through a rear passage. The Police were called, and the ringleader of the assailants was arrested.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Another meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Third District (embracing the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards) was held last evening at LAIDE'S Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street. It adjourned immediately after organizing, to await further reports from the Committee appointed to confer with the Americans. The next meeting will be held at such time as the Chairman shall name, the call to be published in the TIMES and *Tribune*.

### Political Items.

NEW-YORK.

The Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, ex-Senator, is the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Erie County, in this State. He recently resigned the Senatorship in consequence of personal engagements, which required his presence at home.

Mr. JOSEPH C. Y. PAIGE has been elected Chamberlain of the city of Albany. Mr. VAN ALSTYNE remains the Deputy.

NEW-JERSEY.

There is a split among the Democracy of the Third Congressional District in New Jersey. The nominating Convention was held at Somerville on Thursday. An Adrain and Anti-Adrain delegation from North Brunswick contested seats. The Adrain party being refused admission, withdrew, and organized an Anti-Lecompton Convention, which put Mr. ADRAIN in nomination, appointed a Committee to assure that gentleman of the fact, and heard a speech from him, in which he said:

"The principle of popular sovereignty ha had advocated and endeavored to carry out to the best of his ability while in Congress, and had the President adhered to it, and left the settlement of the Lecompton question where it belonged, the difficulties which now distract the party would not have arisen. But the President adopted a different policy, and to that policy he (Mr. ADRAIN) had offered a steady opposition—standing up for the great principle of self-government. He had been told that he should ask forgiveness of the party for his course, but he had to say that he did not regret it in the slightest degree; he had stood by the pledges he had made, and will any one say that he did wrong? [Cries of "No!"]

The other Convention nominated WM. PATTERSON.

The Opposition are having strong meetings in Newark.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The various Congressional Conventions about to take place, says the Boston *Traveller*, are exciting considerable interest. In the First District, the Republican Convention which meets at Hyannis, on Friday, Oct. 1, will, it is thought, nominate the Hon. T. D. ELIOT, of New-Bedford; in the Second District, on the Republican side, there was no serious opposition to the renomination of Mr. BUFFINTON. In the Sixth District there was a warm competition for the American-Republican nominations, between Messrs. TIMOTHY DAVIS, of Gloucester, (the present member,) C. W. UPHAM, of Salem; B. ALLEY, of Lynn; GEO. L. COLBY, (editor of the Newburyport *Herald*,) and EZEKIEL STONE, of Newburyport.

INDIANA.

The general election in Indiana will be held on the 12th inst. At this election members of Congress, a Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor of State; four Judges—all the Bench—of the Supreme Court; members of the Legislature, and various county officers are to be chosen.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"SCHUYLER COLFAX, Republican, is a candidate for reelection in the Ninth District of Indiana, and will be returned by an increased majority. Mr COLFAX is one of the most promising young men of our country. Of the most exemplary morals, of untiring energy and industry, and in the possession of talents of a high order, he is regarded as among the most useful members of the present Congress."

MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. FOOTE raps the President, in a speech delivered in Bolivar County:

"Had Mr. BUCHANAN remained where he was in September last, in regard to the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of KANSAS, before the new State should be admitted into the Union; had he even remained silent as to this matter, and contented himself, as he should have done, with awaiting the action of Congress on this subject, and then either approving or vetoing such legislation as Congress might adopt, as he might find to be right and expedient, he would have been able to keep his party united during the whole of the last Congressional session; no issue between himself and Mr. DOUGLAS would necessarily have arisen; the Democratic Party, with unbroken strength, in the Free States of the North, upon the basis of popular sovereignty, would have been able to meet and overthrow the Black Republican faction everywhere; the victories achieved last Autumn over this pestilent faction would have been renewed and multiplied; and before the present moment there would have been an end of Free-Soilism and Black Republicanism forever. By pursuing a contrary course; by yielding to the silly and indecent menaces of the most shallow, self-sufficient, and really impotent demagogues that the South has ever known—men who had only to be met with boldness and energy to be overthrown and put down—he had *effectually broken up and destroyed his party in the North*, throwing upon its leaders, his special supporters, the necessity of opposing a great principle of popular liberty, the negation or enfeeblement of which in the public mind, would be inevitably fatal to our system of civic freedom, and had thus presented an opportunity *to the Black Republican faction of strengthening themselves* by becoming the ostensible champions of a principle which has been always heretofore recognized as the most essential feature of the Democratic creed."

CORWIN ON DOUGLAS.

Governor CORWIN is making a thorough canvass of his District. In one of his late speeches he spoke of Mr. DOUGLAS as

### The "Regulars" and Fernando Wood.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

An article in the TIMES of Friday purports to give the substance of a speech made by Mr. WOOD at the meeting of the General Committee of Regulars on Tuesday night last. I was present and heard his remarks, and can assure you that your informant has been deceived or is deceiving you. Mr. WOOD made no personal attack upon I. V. FOWLER and WM. D. KENNEDY, nor was the name of JOHN KELLY mentioned, nor was there the most indirect allusion to them. Mr. WOOD did not declare that he had left Tammany Hall forever, or that he had left it at all; and, in brief, almost every statement of your correspondent is incorrect. Mr. BARR did not oppose Mr. GENET for chairman, and was not in the least opposed to Mr. WOOD's becoming a member of the Committee.

I am authorized to say that all the recent statements in the TIMES as to Mr. WOOD and Mr. DICKINSON, and as to the objects of Mr. WOOD's late visit to Washington, and as to the foreign mission, and as to the Nebraska Governorship, and many other wise prognostications as to his future movements, are as foundationless as the folly of such stuff is apparent to the public.

A REGULAR.

### The Lowber Judgment.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

The Sheriff has advertised the pictures in the Governor's room,—the benches, carpets and furniture of the several Court-rooms in this City for sale to satisfy the execution of Mr. LOWBER, upon his judgment.

It seems that the Comptroller has no funds to pay the claim of LOWBER, or will not pay it, if he has. What ought to be done? Should the citizens stand idly by and permit the public property to be sacrificed at a Sheriff's sale?

If I remember aright, the Common Council a year ago directed their counsel, Mr. BUSTEED, to take the necessary legal proceedings to compel the Comptroller to draw his warrant upon the Chamberlain to pay. Would it not be better to attend to this than to be running around with ex RIVIERE and quarreling with Police Justices.

A TAX PAYER.

### Monmouth County Agricultural Fair.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

FREEHOLD, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1858.

Yesterday and to day the Monmouth County Agricultural Society held their first Fair as an incorporated society, with results exceeding their highest expectations. In every department of agriculture the exhibition was worthy of ons of the richest counties in the State. Vegetables of every variety; potatoes, in kind, quantity, variety and quality, exceeding, probably, any similar show ever before attempted; grain, fruit, fat cattle, fine Devons, Durhams, splendid sheep, superior hogs, choice poultry, and everything of note connected with successful farming won admiration and premiums. Though shortened in fruit the display was good. The grapes were superior. In the ladies' department, needlework of every variety. In the mechanical department, a fair supply, and a large and choice collection of butter, with bread, and pastry, filled a large space. The horses exhibited surpassed anything noticed this Fall at Fairs in the State. The collection of people was very large, from all parts of the county. Other parts of the State, as well as your City, and some of your adjoining counties in New-York were represented. The grounds, with the permanent buildings and arrangements for the care of horses and stock, are pronounced to be the best of any County Society in this part of the United States. It is desired to place the Monmouth County Agricultural Society in the place now fairly won—in rank with No. 1 Agricultural Societies.

Yours, &c. A.

PUTNAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The annual Fair of the Putnam County Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. The display of fine cattle and vegetables was large and creditable to the county. The annual address was delivered by Alderman SPOONER, Esq., of Brooklyn, before a very large Assemblage. At the conclusion; a vote of thanks was unanimously passed, with a request for a copy of the address for publication.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—This anniversary was celebrated last Wednesday evening by Harmony Division No. 5, at its hall No. 281 Grand-street. The room was crowded. Mr. WM. H. ARMSTRONG presided, and "fifteen minutes' addresses" were made by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, HENRY A. GUILD, and Messrs. BEALE, HEIGHWAY, BOOTH and SNOW. Messrs. MACDONOUGH and COOKE sang, to the very evident satisfaction of the audience. Five persons signed the pledge. It appears that quite a revival has taken place in this Division, and large accessions to its membership have been received since the beginning of the year. The Order generally has revived greatly, it is said, in the past year or two; particularly in Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California, Canada West, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there has been a great increase of membership. In Canada West there were on the 1st of January 338 Divisions, and 10,600 members, of whom 5,311 had joined the order during the year preceding.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Health Commissioners met in the Mayor's office, on Friday, at noon. Mayor TIEMANN was present, together with the Health Officer, Dr. THOMPSON, and Drs. MULLER and ROCKWELL.

The schooner *Palmetto*, from Orizaba, was permitted to come to the City on Monday to unload.

The brig *Dunkirk*, from Trinidad, arrived 20th ult., was ordered discharged at Quarantine.

Permission was asked to ship 100 bales cotton per the steamer *Star of the South*, from Savannah, on board a propeller for Boston. Laid on the table till to-morrow.

The bark *Clarisso*, from Trinidad, cargo discharged on the 28th of September at Quarantine, was permitted to proceed to the City six days after discharging.

The Board then adjourned.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—Adriatic Engine Company, No. 31, arrived last evening from the grand exhibition at Albany, and was received at the landing place by America's Engine Company, No. 6, who, with other fire organizations, escorted them through many of the principal streets to the house of No. 6, where a collation was partaken of and kindly sentiments interchanged.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—Between 2 or 3 yesterday morning, an attempt was made to set fire to the house No. 107 Prince-street. The hall was forced open and a quantity of burning shavings thrown in the hall. The fire was fortunately discovered immediately and extinguished in a few minutes, but the daring incendiaries made good their escape.

### Obituary.

The London *Daily News* announces the death of Mr. WILLIAM WEIR, who succeeded the late FREDERICK KNIGHT HUNT in the principal editorship of that journal. The *News* says:

Intelligence, still lacking positive information, has been received in England, to the effect that ADOLPHE SCHLAGENTWEIT the adventurous explorer and naturalist, has been murdered by one of the Cashmere tribes. The *Times* correspondent says: "It appears that a party of Khokandpas, belonging to a tribe which was in revolt against the Chinese, came in to the Yarkand Territory early in this Spring, and drove the few Chinese troops in the villages into the town of Yarkand. In one of the villages near the town the Khokandpas found SCHLAGENTWEIT residing, and in the course of conversation he asked them why they did not attack Yarkand itself, where the Chinese force was so small and they were so numerous. For some unexplained reason they were offended at this question. They retired and held a consultation, the result of which was that they decided he must be a friend of the Chinese and wished to ensnare them, and in the dead of night they surrounded his house and killed him, to the great regret of their chief, who has saved some of the unfortunate traveler's instruments."

"Mr. WEIR was born in 1802, in North Britain, and, having made the best use of the schools of his native country, completed his academic studies at the University of Gottingen. In 1826, having returned to these Islands, he was called to the Scottish Bar. Before a long time had elapsed he exchanged a legal for a political and literary career, and for several years conducted one of the most able and influential newspapers of Scotland. Removing to London he at once took a high position in his profession, and joined the *Spectator*. On the establishment of the *Daily News* his vast knowledge and high ability attracted the notice of its conductors, who associated him to their editorial staff in 1854."

The Rev. CHARLES WELLBELOVED died lately at York, Eng., in the 90th year of his age, and in the 67th of his ministry to the Presbyterian Church of that city. He was for many years theological tutor to the Manchester College, York; the chief institution for general and professional education, which for a long period the Unitarians of the North of England enjoyed. Mr. W.'s earliest years extend back to the time of NEWCOMBE CAPPE, well known by his critical labors upon the New Testament, and more generally by his sermons, which were so much in vogue the first quarter of the present century, and are still esteemed as among the best fruits of the Unitarian pulpit.

The *Scotsman* announces the death, in Edinburg, of M. GABRIEL JACQUES SORENNE, the author of the *French Dictionary*. His age was 80. M. SORENNE was a native of Compiègne, was educated in the Ecclesiastical College of St. Corneil, and entered the army of NAPOLEON in 1793, serving through the Italian campaigns. In 1816, he became a teacher of the French language at Edinburg, and continued in that city until his death. His contributions to educational literature were numerous.

Mr. THOMAS ASSHETON SMITH, the celebrated foxhunter, and proprietor of the extensive slate quarries at Llanberis, expired lately at his residence, Vaynol, on the banks of the Menai, near Bangor.

The people of Pittaburg are proposing to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Du Quesne by the French, which took place on the 25th of November, 1758, and terminated the authority of France in the Centre West.

### Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Controversy.

$1,000 REWARD.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: Referring to my two communications in your paper of the 7th and 17th ult., and also to my offer of a *Reward of one thousand dollars*, in the *Evening Post*, of the 24th ult., for certain papers and documents therein described, I beg the use of a small space in your columns to renew and increase the said reward, which, as the public discussion was commenced in your journal, it has very properly been suggested should appear there also.

It may be proper to explain the immediate cause of this increased reward, which is, that one of the associates of Messrs. BROWN & ROBERT (JOHN E. WILLIAMS, whose name, for reasons stated, I have heretofore pnseed in silence) has recently intimated, that if I would divert the reward from the two very worthy institutions to which it was pledged, and pay it to one in which he seems to take a warmer interest, the said documents might be forthcoming.

Without stopping to discuss the propriety or impropriety of such means to accomplish such ends, my desire to obtain the documents is such, that I am constrained to add $500 to the $1,000 heretofore offered, the said additional sum to be paid, on the possession of said papers, to the Managers of the Children's Aid Society, for the benevolent uses of said Institution.

The first and most important of said documents is a communication of 32 foolscap pages, dated March 23, 1857, signed by WM. E. WARREN, MOSES TAYLOR, J. I. BLAIR, DERAN MILLS, HENRY YOUNG, A. J. ONELL, R. R. GRAVES, HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, and seven others, (for the suppression of whose names here, I trust they will duly appreciate my motives; they *may* determine whether they shall be brought before the public in a still more odious connection.)

It is worthy of notice, and illustrative of the whole case as heretofore exposed, that several of said parties had been but a few months members of the Board when I left; and that the said HOWELL L. WILLIAMS was the business partner of the said C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, and that *he was not a member of the Board till nearly five months after I left it, and could know nothing of the matters submitted to the Committee over his name.*

But this is by no means the *strangest* act in that drama. The document is made up almost wholly (*to use its own language*) of "gross misrepresentation of facts"—"malignant slanders"—"vindictiveness rarely seen in men of sound minds"—"malignancy of insinuation and falsification of fact," and other personal, injurious and irrelevant matters, well calculated, and *manifestly intended* to ruin my character and prejudice my cause, not only before the said Committee, but the public also.

Its character and design have been fully exhibited in the few extracts I was enabled to obtain, and which may be seen in my review of the Committee's report, among which is this closing *command*: "On the contrary, if the Committee believe that the Ex-President is a quarrelsome man and a mischief-maker, (and if they regard the unanimous testimony of the Board they *must* so believe,) they are called upon to stamp him as such"—as well as from the foregoing and the following quotations of epithets and elegant expressions with which that paper abounds; such as "Obstinacy or ugliness, or what you will of the Ex-President"—"He sought by pouring poison into the minds"—"lurking attempt to undermine," "ill-tempered proceedings," "willful and malicious designs to injure," &c., &c.

*It is also quite proper to mention in this connection that the above-described document has furnished me* ALL *the* HARD WORDS *and* EXPRESSIVE EPITHETS *used in my several communications upon the subject.* It seems also to have been the MINE in which the *beautiful gems* were found which ornament the "cards" of my friend S. B. C., and Messrs. BROWN, ROBERT, WILLIAMS and their associates.

The second in importance of the said papers is one of five pages, signed by GEO. W. SCRANTON, of Scranton, Penn., one of the "imputed" parties, and which will be sufficiently indicated by the following *characteristic* extract: "growing more and more violent until he has become, at last, morally insane."

The remainder of the said documents consisted of some ten or twelve parcels (some 150 pages) over the names of J. I. BLAIR and WM. E. WARREN respectively, which, as I never read, I cannot describe; (those who know the men will have little difficulty in identifying the character and style of their writings) and some twenty other "exhibits," letters, &c., making together 33 parcels and nearly 200 pages.

In addition to the foregoing reward—and as a further inducement for the production of the said documents, I hereby promise, immediately upon their possession, to use them in such way as shall forever put to rest all question or doubt in the mind of any disinterested and unprejudiced party as to the merits of all questions at issue between me and C. K. ROBERT and JAMES BROWN and their new-made friends; and at the same time, I will undertake to expose one of the most skillfully-organized and adroitly-managed conspiracies ever originated for the destruction of private character, or developed in a Christian land.

The circumstances under which the said documents were introduced, and the reasons why their possession is now so important to me, may be learned from the following brief statement of facts:

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT and JAMES BROWN, and others, were appointed a committee to investigate certain "imputations," which, as President of the Company, it became my duty to present against the late Treasurer and six of the fourteen managers, specifically named by me, which "imputations" were submitted to a general meeting of stockholders, in a written argument in favor of certain by-laws, designed to correct and prevent such dishonest and other improper mismanagement.

At the Committee's written request for my "charges," I submitted to them my said written argument, which complained only of "the misappropriation of the funds," and the impropriety and dishonesty of sitting in the Board of Managers, and negotiating contracts with other companies in which they held a superior and "conflicting interest," which said "charges" with the accompanying specifications, proofs and arguments, were by said Committee referred to the said imputed parties, "left in their possession many days," and a copy taken by them.

In response to my communication the said "imputed parties" conspired or combined with the other nine members of the Board, against whom I had never made any complaint, and under the pretence of a "reply," unitedly presented to said Committee sundry most irrelevant, malicious and libelous papers, of nearly 200 foolscap pages, containing all manner of low personalities, slander and falsehood, calculated, and *doubtless intended*, to destroy my integrity and ruin my character in the minds of the Committee, and thus to shape and control their report; which documents, as now appears, were received by the said Committee, *with the condition that I should neither have a copy nor the undisturbed possession of the same for a single hour.*

As has since appeared, the said Committee, contrary to all usage and equity, and in violation of an express understanding as well as decent and honorable precedent in such cases, did so *receive, hold*, and use the said documents, notwithstanding my several protests and my urgent requests and demand for a reasonable opportunity to use the same; and (as appears from a certain letter from C. R. ROBERT, now in my possession, as well as from the Committee's grossly false and injurious report) made them the basis of their said report, thereby combining or conniving with the said managers to destroy my reputation and character in the estimation of the public. Not only all copies of the said libelous documents have been persistently refused me, officially and formally by letter from C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of said Committee, dated April 15, and in the following words: "I avail of the occasion to state that the Board of Managers decline to give you copies of the papers and documents laid before the Committee," but also in response to my liberal propositions and offers of rewards often made, and especially in my communications to the New-York TIMES, of the 7th and 17th ult.

As if not satisfied with the production and extraordinary publication of the Committee's libelous and injurious "report," the said C. R. ROBERT, JAMES BROWN and their accomplices have added insult to injury by the publication of a certain "Card," purporting to be a reply to my said letter to C. R. ROBERT, of the 7th ult., but which in reality is only an evasion of all the questions at issue, and a continuation and repetition of their libelous, injurious and ungentlemanly insinuations and attacks upon my private character—and which unchristian communication has not only been sent off by the thousand, *marked* for the greater effect—but the same has also been published as an *advertisement*, or otherwise, in several papers in which my communication had never appeared; and, *most extraordinary* of all, the effort was made to introduce the same into one of the RELIGIOUS PAPERS of this City, even by the *offer of a liberal payment for the same as an advertisement.*

For reasons given, I have heretofore refrained from writing the names of Messrs. ROBERT and BROWN'S associates on the Committee. Alone, I did not suppose they possessed the moral power to injure me. Had their report been signed by *forty* such, I should have given the subject no consideration whatever. So far as I know, the one above named derives all his title or claim to consideration in this community, from his position in a respectable Bank in this City; and those who are aware of the circumstances under which that position was secured, will entertain their own opinion of the honor it confers. As Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS procured the publication of the "card," and is its reputed author, as well as co-author of the still more infamous report of the Committee, he is perhaps entitled to this distinction. "Those who live in glass houses," &c.

I suppose the second is only known as a director in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; and of the third, my information extends no further than——

I cannot reciprocate the compliment of these gentlemen, and say that they are "*professors of Religion, too*;" which, perhaps, would be quite superfluous to those who have read their "report" and "card," and at the same time a cause of *deep regret* and *fervent* congratulation to others.

Like poor honest Tray, Messrs. B. and R. seem to have got caught in very bad company; but, unlike him, they do not seem to be very anxious to make their escape.

In my last, I gave to Messrs. RONZAT and BROWN some most excellent advice; as stockholders, I will add a suggestion, worthy the consideration of *all* similarly circumstanced. It is this: If any one supposes that the interests of the Company will be promoted by such proceedings as those at the meeting in June, or by the course more recently adopted by some, I cannot sympathize in their views, and think they will be sadly disappointed.

GEO. D. PHELPS.

### Personal.

Southern editors have a hard time. Dueling is a favorite way they have of settling their little differences. We have still another specimen. The Donaldsonville (La.) *Vigilant* notices an "affair of honor" which took place a few days ago, the parties being, Mr. D'ARTELS, of the Ascension *Flag*, and Mr. EDINGTON, of the *Young America*. The weapons were rifles; distance *twenty paces*. Two shots were exchanged without injury, when the seconds interposed and effected an amicable adjustment of the quarrel.

A private letter from MOHAMMED PACHA, received at Washington, expresses the delight of that personage at his recent visit here. No disappointment about the vessel is expressed. Neither before his departure nor since his return has been expressed the expectation that the American Government was "to have made a contract for a 74 for the Sultan."

The Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT is at present in Albany. A political letter from his pen is published in the *Statesman* of yesterday. He was announced to speak at an American ratification meeting at the Capitol last night.

There is a large disturbance in the military line in the little State of Rhode Island, arising from a conflict of jurisdiction between two Major-Generals, GREEN and GOOLD, each of whom claims command.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY is the orator who is to enlighten the American Institute some time this month during the continuance of the Fair.

The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston has held a meeting to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. JAMES ADGER.

### Result of the Firemen's Tournament in Albany.

*From the Journal of Last Evening.*

FIRST-CLASS ENGINES.

We republish our table, corrected by the figures of the Judges:

| | |
|---|---|
| I. | No. 4, Brooklyn, (J. Smith, maker,) threw..117 ft. |
| II. | No. 31, "Adriatic," N. Y., (Jeffords, mr)...118 ft. |
| III. | No. 6, "Neptune," Detroit, (Button, maker)149 ft. |
| IV. | No. 3, "Ocean," Springfield, (Jeffords, mr.)131 ft. |
| V. | No. 3, Utica, (Waterman, maker).....124 ft. |
| VI. | No. 7, Troy, (Jeffords, maker)....114 ft. |
| VII. | No. 2, Stamford, Conn., (Button, maker)...149 ft. |
| VIII. | No. 4, Lansiuglurg, (Button, maker).....136 ft. |
| IX. | "Water Witch," Lee, Mass. (Robbins, mr.)130 ft. |
| X. | No. 3, "Franklin," Brooklyn, (Jeffords, m.)152 ft. |
| XI. | No. 5, Buffalo, (Button, maker).....147 ft. |
| XII | No. 3, "Ocean," Little Falls, (Button, ma.).120 ft. |

1st Prize ($500) awarded No. 3, Brooklyn.
2d Prize ($250) awarded No. 2, Stamford, Ct.

SECOND-CLASS ENGINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| I. | No. 8, Newark, (Van Ness & Co., makers)..134 ft. |
| II. | No. 8, Brooklyn, (Jeffords, maker).....156 ft. |
| III. | No. 3, Hartford, (Waterman, maker).....142 ft. |
| IV. | No. 1, West Troy, (Button, maker).....150 ft. |
| V. | No. 1, Waterford, (Button, maker).....157 ft. |
| VI. | No. 3, Greenbush, (Button, maker).....138 ft. |
| VII. | No. 1, Whitehall, (Button, maker).....165 ft. |
| VIII. | No. 2, Waterford, (Button, maker).....141 ft. |
| IX. | No. 1, Lee, Mass., (Button maker.).....131 ft. |
| X. | No. 8, Norwich, Conn., (Waterman maker).136 ft. |
| XI. | No. 5, Troy, (John Rodgers, maker).....143 ft. |
| XII. | No. 15, New-York, (James Smith maker)..147 ft. |
| XIII. | No. 3, Newark, N. J., (James Smith maker)137 ft. |
| XIV. | No. 10, Troy.....141 ft. |
| XV. | No. 81, New-York, (Torboss maker).....131 ft. |
| XVI. | No. 2, Yonkers, (James Smith maker).....109 ft. |
| XVII. | No. 1, Williamsburgh, (James Smith maker)147 ft. |

1st Prize ($400) awarded No. 1, Whitehall.
2d Prize ($200) awarded No. 1, Waterford.

THIRD-CLASS ENGINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| I. | No. 1, Troy, (Van Ness & Co., N. Y., maker)..142 ft. |
| II. | No. 5, New-Haven, (Hurman & Co., Boston, maker).....154 ft. |
| III. | No. 7, Providence, (Jeffords, maker).....141 ft. |
| IV. | No. 1, Morrisania.....144 ft. |
| V. | No. 18, New-York, (Pine & Hawtborne, N. Y., maker).....156 ft. |
| VI. | No. 28, New-York, (Jeffords, maker).....154 ft. |

There being a tie between No. 5, New-Haven, and No. 28, New-York, a second trial was had, when No. 5, New-Haven, threw 129 feet, and No. 28, New-York, 136 feet. This gave the prize to No. 28.

1st Prize ($300) awarded No. 18, New-York.
2d Prize ($150) awarded No. 28, New-York.

MURDER IN ERIE COUNTY.—The Buffalo *Republic*, of Wednesday, says: "On Friday night last several German residents of Clarence, Erie County, went into the house of a German two or three miles from the village, the understanding being that there was to be a dance there during the evening. Among those who went was a man named JAMES GRAHAM, also a German. Arrived at the house, which was a private dwelling-house, they entered, and remained during the evening. Though a dance had been expected, it was postponed in the absence of the female sex, of which none but the wife of the master of the house was present. Under these circumstances, the only resource was whisky, and they sat drinking and smoking until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, when many of the party became noisy and rude, one of them dancing about the room in which they were drinking with such force that he broke through the floor. At this the man and woman of the house became enraged, and ordered them out. They were all drunk, and the party were forcibly put out of doors, and the door closed. The party attempted to enter the house again, and as one of them, JAMES GRAHAM, had got the door partially open, the woman issued forth with an axe. With the edge of this she struck GRAHAM a fearful blow on the right side of the top of the head, cutting through the scalp to the skull, and fracturing the right temple. An alarm was given, the man taken up from the ground, where he fell senseless from the blow, and physicians sent for. The man of the house fled, and the woman was arrested."

TROUBLE IN A MINING COMPANY.—Some excitement was created after the adjournment of the Stock Board, to-day, in consequence of rumors of an irregularity in the accounts of the Pewahic Copper Mining Company. We applied immediately to the Treasurer's Office and found that the rumors were correct—about $30,000, charged to "sundry persons," not being satisfactorily accounted for in the returns from the agent at the mines. This will keep the stock out of the market for the present, at least.—*Boston Traveller, 30th ult.*


## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

### Contents for Saturday, Oct. 2.

I.—THE APPALLING CALAMITY OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA—Fearful Destruction of Life—Full List of the Survivors—Names of the Lost—Particulars of the Disaster—Statements of Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE, Mr. VEZIN, and others.

II.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY—Object of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY'S Mission—Draft of a Treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, now first published.

III.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—Arrival of the *Moses Taylor*—Returns of the Election in California.

IV.—THE FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES—Full Particulars of the Mining Fever.

V.—THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON—The Hostilities assuming serious shape.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The British Treaty with Nicaragua—Municipal Corruption—Expansion of Russia—The State Asylum for Inebriates—A National Duty—Governor of New-York—The Mystery of the Atlantic Cable—Judge RUSSELL and the MULLIGAN—Financial Reform in Turkey—CALEB CUSHING and Secretary THOMPSON—Short Articles.

VII.—SUMMARY OF FOREING INTELLIGENCE.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

X.—PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Notable Personages, and Gossip generally.

XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the Week—Items interesting to Farmers.

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| | |
|---|---|
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Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
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BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
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FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES,
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AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Eau Lustrale, or Hair Restorative of** JULES HAUEL.—This article, composed of vegetable substances, has rapidly acquired a world-wide celebrity for its wonderful qualities of beautifying and invigorating the hair, at the same time obviating baldness and dandruff. It is now in common use as an indispensable article of the toilet. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO. Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

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☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure; prescriptions furnished to the poor at half price, and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

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D. L. CORNELL.


### MARRIED.

HENSHAW—GRACIE.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. J. B. Flagg, Geo. H. HENSHAW, of Canada, to COANELIA M. GRACIE, of Brooklyn.

☞ Montreal and Quebec papers please copy.

PORTER—COOPER.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. Vandervoort Bruce, D. M. PORTER, of New-York, to MARY, second daughter of Wm. Cooper, of Hoboken.

CAMPBELL—TEN EYCK.—At North Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 29, by the Rev. J. K. Campbell, of New-York, Mr. JAMES G. J. CAMPBELL to Miss MARY C. TEN EYCK.

WALLACE—STRONG.—In Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Mr. JOHN WALLACE to MARY T., daughter of Benjamin Strong, all of Goshen.

### DIED.

PRIEST.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 1, HENRY D. PRIEST, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 106 East 28th-st.

CURRIE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 1, after a short illness, HELEN, only daughter of James and (the late) Maria Currie.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No. 73 Hammond-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock.

WRANGLE.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 30, of marasmus, WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of Moses and Elizabeth Wrangle, aged 15 months.

BARNES.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 1, SARAH, wife of Elijah T. Berrien, after a lingering illness, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, Wm. Simpson, No. 340 10th-st., at 1½ o'clock, Sunday, 3d inst.

STAGG.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, KATE S., eldest daughter of John and Louisa C. Stagg, aged 20 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 69 East 23d-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

"So He giveth His beloved sleep."

ALLAN.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 1, after a short illness, SARAH, wife of Robert Allan.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 396 Canal-st., on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock.

HORNE.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 1, of consumption, MARGARET, wife of William Horne, aged 33 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 159 Prince-st., at 2 o'clock, this day, (Saturday.)

BROMHEAD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 1, PETER PRATT, son of Edgar and Sarah Jane Brodhead, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from 11 Washington Terrace, H

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth, or would be willing to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for twn days at No. 144 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, and fully competent to fill her place; she has the best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 639 Hudson-st.; one door from Horatio, second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FEmale, of middle age, who will be shortly disengaged, wishes a situation as honsekeeper, or as seamstress, where an experienced one is required; she understands dressmaking, and would be willing to instruct and take charge of one or two little girls over six years of age. Address, prepaid, C. H., Box No. 51, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women—one as cook and the other as chambermaid nnd waitress; both understnol their husiness perfectly well; would be willing to live in one family or separate. Can give the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived some time. Apply at No. 198 East 16th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business well. Cun give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two daya at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one, a Scotch Protestant, as cook; the other to do housework. No objections to go in the country; understand their business thoroughly. Apply at No. 214 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City reference; no objections to travel; can tend an infant from its birth, and is quick at the needle. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, between Avenue A and 1st-av., room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; or chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; she also understands hair dressing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days, first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; or would take a cook's place; is a good cook; first-rate washer and lroner; has the best of City and country reference; call at No. 181 Elizabeth-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to go a short distance into the country. Good reference cnn be given. Can be seen for two daye at No. 615 3d-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCELLENT girl, as seamstress, who understands dressmaking perfectly, and wonld be willing to assist in chamberwork. She will be highly recommended by her present employer, at No. 27 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and lanndress; if not snited has no objectione to cook, wash and iron in a small family, and has the best of City reference; can be seen from 9 to 4. Call at No. 15 Elm-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her husiness in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washiug and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman for a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game. Thoroughly understands her hnsiness. Good City refereuce. Call at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing; would take care of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best City reference can be giveu. Call at No. 79 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork nnd plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GIRL, A SITuation. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and waiting, or nnrsing; has the best of referencc. No objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to wash, iron, and do plnin cooking in a small family; good references can he given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 East 28th-st., in the rear, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and laundress. No objection to the country. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situnation as seamstress; has no objection to light housework in a small family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid nnd laundress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an intelligent English woman, who has lived seven years in New-York, and can give unexceptionable references; no objection to go South. Call at Dr. Sims', No. 78 Madison-av., where she has lived 2½ years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the other as nnrse and seamstress; City reference given. Can be seen for two daye at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; can be highly recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived four years. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PERson, a sitnation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to have the entire charge of children; has no objection to City or country. Best of refereuces can be given. Call at No. 414 Broadway, up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as child's nnrse and plain sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 59 Montgomery-st. for two days, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant, as chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN be well recommended, a sitnation, as chambermaid or waitress. Apply by note or in person, at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and froning, nnderstands finting, or as waitress. Has good City reference. Call at 167 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITnation to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference from her last place, if required. Call at No. 250 7th-st., till engaged, on the top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, lanndress or pastry-cook, and has the best of reference. Inqnire at No. 182 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; is a good chambermaid, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 245 3d-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family in Brooklyn. Call or address No. 82 Prince-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork and light waiting. Good reference given. Call at No. 163 East 26th-st., 1st floor, room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a sitnation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can take care of a baby. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 6th-st., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PERFECTLY HONEST, WILLING and well-recommended girl, a situation in a private family as general housewo'ker. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE and honest girl, highly recommended, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and waitress. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A COLORED GIRL WISHES A SITUation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 90 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d floor, room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; good City refereuce if required. Call at No. 1 Minetta-place, Minetta-st.

WANTED—A SITCATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., near 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do general housework. Apply at No. 112 Johnson-st., corner of Gold, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a middle-aged woman; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 29 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress in a private family, in the City. Good City reference. Apply at No. 223 West 18th-st.

EUROPE.—A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS fluently the German, French and English languages, and also some Italian, wishes to take the entire charge of one or two children in a family travelling in Europe. No salary required. Address S. E., 211 *Times* Office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man; nnderstands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for one week by addressing COACHMAN, at Mr. Fuller's, No. 89 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN, WITH THE BEST OF REFerences from Wall, Pearl, and South sts., desires a place as Porter; can keep accounts, or would go in the country, and keep the time of a factory. Is English, and married, and is not afraid of work, and will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., (room No. 16,) for T. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understnnds the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call nt or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that nnderstands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skilful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally usefnl. Can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man who understande the management and care of horses; is a cnreful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. E., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, A SITnation by a young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages well, and is a good driver; or would work in a store if wanted, has good reference as to sobriety and honesty. Address F. C. S., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; his wife as cook, lanndress, and seamstress; understands baking, butter, &c.; will go to the country. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, one who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with the highest families in this City, and can produce the best recommendations as to character and capability from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Call or address a line to D. S., No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, 33 YEARS OF AGE, a sitnation as porter or some similar occupation. He has been employed in that capacity and as gardener during the last ten years. Speaks good English nnd writes a good hand. References—M. F. Merritt and Captain Wm. Skiddy, of Stamford, Conn., his last employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; has had many years' experience in this country, and thoroughly understands his business; can give satisfactory reference; Address H.R., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter or coachmnn in a private family; is sober and indnstrious, with good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, or D. MARTIN, No. 33 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house, by a steady man; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen two days at No. 146 3d-av. Address H. B., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who has lived seven years in his present situation; will be disengaged the 1st inst., and can come highly recommended. Address T. B., grocery, No. 872 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, A SITUATION in a mercantile house or store, or office of any kind. He is well educated, has some experience, and refers to persons of high standiug. Salary low. Address N. FERRIS, No. 798 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG PHYsician, a graduate of the New-York Medical College, and thoroughly familiar with the wholesale and retail drug business, wishes a situation; best of refereuce given. Address G. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardwarc house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City Retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,979 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as conchman, understands driving and taking care of horses; can hring good reference from last employer. Apply in the store No. 14 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION, who understands his business thoroughly; he is willing to make himself generally nsefnl; lived three years in one place. Call No. 127 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A German Protestant, who thoroughly nnderstands his business. Best of references from his last place. Call at Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who understands his business, and can be well recommended. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway.

TO DAGUERREOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHISTS.—A young man who nnderstands the getting up of Daguerreotype Plates, &c., in handsome style, wishes a situation where his services will be fairly compensated. He will produce first-class specimens, also, of his capacity in dagnerreotyping. Best of references given as to character. Address W. A. H., Box No. 331 Post-Office.

TO PRINTERS.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced warehouseman. Apply to G. S. WHARAM, No. 75 Ann-st.

# HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO WOULD be willing to identify herself with her employer's interests; who is a good seamstress, kind to children, and can assist in housekeeping, can find a good home and good wages in a smnll family a few miles in the country. Those who think they cannot comply with all the terms of this advertisement need not call. The very best recommendations will be required. Call at No. 162 Washington-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon and to-morrow morning.

WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, A BOY FROM 12 to 15 years old; he must live with his parents and not be afraid of work. Inquire in the store No. 635 Broadway; he must bring satisfactory references.

WANTED—FURNACE TINMEN. APPLY AT No. 235 Water-st. ROBERT Z. LIDDLE.

# MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the anperiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior Instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. New melodeors for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical Instruments is complete. Schools snpplied. Musio sent by mail.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND melodeons are to be found at 333 Broadway. In depth of tone and durability they are not to be excelled. Prices low. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. All kinds of music and musical books, musical Instruments and merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Very popular music, "Palace Garden Polka" and "Swinging Schottische."

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—PRICE $210—Pianoforte, with stool and music; a $350 instrument, full 7-octaves, rosewood round corners, manufactnred hy old established City makers, unexpired warrantee, splendid tone, ecalloped keys, &c. Call at the residence, No. 7 2d-st., near Bowery.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S. CELERRATED suspension bridge pianos, and vnrione kinds of New-York pianos, are now offered at great bargains. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $175; pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Corner Grand-st., Marble building.

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD Pinno-forte for sale at No. 86 West 47th-st., near 6th-av. Also, a few pieces of rich rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: parlor suite of 7 pieces, etagere, centre tables, sofa, &c. The above goods will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply after 7 A. M.

PIANOS CHEAP.—A 7-OCTAVE, PEARL-KEYED piano for $175, 1 for $150, 3 for $125 each, 1 for $90, &c. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, safes, hooks, pistols, guns, sewing machines, harness, paintlugs, &c. Cash advances on pianos, melodeons, watches and merchandise generally. I. F. JONES, No. 82 Ann-st., 2d floor.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, construcred with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufactnrer, No. 155 West Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second-hand pianos for $60, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instrumenls are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Mannfacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclnsively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS OF VARIOUS styles, to let or sold on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 328, 330, 332 2d-av., corner of 21st-st, New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO. Stodart & Dunham, makers. Apply at 103 Houston-st.

# INSTRUCTION.

## RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institnte. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

## CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

## MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained nt Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and nt Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

## SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with large play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

## SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

EVENING SCHOOLS, FREE TO ALL.—Notice is hereby given that Evening Schools for the education of males and females, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

MALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Dnane.
6th Ward, School-house No. 44, Corner of North Moore and Vnrick sts.
6th Ward, School-house No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th Ward, School-house No. 12, Madison-st., near Jackson.
8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9th Ward, School-house No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove.
10th Ward, School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11th Ward, School-house No. 36, Ninth-st., near Av. C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., near 3d-av.
12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
13th Ward, School-house No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th Ward, School-house No. 30, Baxter, near Grand.
15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
17th Ward, School-house No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 61st-st., near Lexington-av.
20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 35th-st., near 9th-av.
21st Ward, School-house No. 49, 37th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 17, 47th-st., near 9th-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Dnane.
6th Ward, School-house No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th Ward, School-house No. 2, Henry-st., near Pike.
8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10th Ward, School-house No. 20, Crystie-st., near Delancey.
11th Ward, School-house No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenne C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., Yorkville.
12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
14th Ward, School-house No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.
15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
17th Ward, School-house No. 19, 1st-nv. and 9th-st.
18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.
21st Ward, School-house No. 14, 27th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-roome as soon as the schools are opened.

An additional Term of Nine Weeks will commence on the 4th day of January, 1859.

GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Wluter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

FISHKILL FEMALE SEMINARY AND RIDING SCHOOL.—Four dollars per week will pay for board, washing, tuition, light and fuel. Refers to No. 50 John-st., at which place the Principal may be seen on Saturday next, Oct. 2, between 10 and 12 o'clock, M. Refers also to Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., Trinity Building, or E. B. Servoss, Esq., Park Bank.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A Collegiate institution—with music and painting—aids to physical education; horse-back riding, calisthenics daily; gymnasium, bowling alley, and swimming in the Mystic River, (salt.) Catalogues to be had of Mrs. THOMAS P. SMITH, Principal, Boston, Mass.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—A FAMILY BOARDing school for 15 pupils, has been in successful operation for seven years; is located in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Next term begins first Wednesday in November. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st. THOS. G. SEVAN, Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will open on the 1st of October. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway, New-York. REID & HOFFMANN.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT REDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. W. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. Winter session of 21 weeks will commence Nov. 3. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. BARNES & CO.'S, No. 51 John-st., or at the Lafarge House, of the Principal, BENAJAMIN F. MILLS.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term of this Seminary for young ladies will commence on the 18th of November. For particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A French class for grown-up young ladies meets from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at $15 per quarter.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instrnctors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of yonth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Classical Private School for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st. The 25th year begins Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars at Messrs. Appleton's, Lockwood's, or Randolph's, or at the School, after Sept. 6. J. J. GREENOUGH.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND UNIVERSITY, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $50 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chnncellor.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and P. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, No. 250 West 32d-st.

# INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdongal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic conrse. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the Institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars prepared at the Institution and at the Bookstores, bookstores contain full particulars. Acqnnintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D., Rev. Charles Fletcher, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Hon. Wm. Tucker, Joseph Worster, M. D., Jas. C. Forrester, M. D., A. N. Gunn, M. D., Mr. John H. Abeel, Mr. Robert Allen, William M. Allen, Esq., Mr. Henry A. Allen, Mr. H. V. Allien, Mr. Julien L. Allien, Mr. Thomas G. Arnold, Mr. James L. Bnbbit, D. A. Baldwin, Esq., Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew, Mr. Abram Bassford, Mr. M. Beard, Mrs. F. J. Beck, Mr. S. S. Bell, Mr. Samuel J. Berry, Mr. Henry Bertholf, Mr. Charles Bilven, Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall, Mr. E. C. Boughton, Mr. G. A. Bradbrook, Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd, Mr. Melancthon Burr, Mrs. George Bussell, Mr. Henry Butler, Mr. Ira Campbell, Mr. John Castree, Mr. Amos M. Chase, Mr. Matthias Clark, Mr. Thos. J. Coleman, Mr. Chas. L. Cornish, Mr. John M. Corwin, Capt. K. Couillard, Mr. Wm. A. Cummings, Mr. Horace H. Day, Mr. Morean Delano, Mr. John Devoe, Mr. Nelson Duckworth, Mr. Amos T. Dwight, Mr. Justus E. Earl, Mr. James Elmore, Mr. Joseph Evans, Mr. Lyman Farwell, Mrs. F. A. Field, Mr. Geo. W. Fonham, Mr. John Foster, Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler, Mr. Abrahani Frazee, Mr. F. A. Gerhard, Mrs. Geo. Gowan, Mr. John Gray, Mr. Christopher Gwyer, Mr. James E. Hadden, Mr. James Hardley, Mr. Louis E. Hargous, Mr. Geo. B. Hartson, Mr. E. V. Haughwout, Mr. Albert Havemeyer, Mr. Hewitt Illsays, Mr. Henry Hebberd, Mr. J. C. Withington.

All of whom have had sons in this Institution from one to nine years. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

LUZERNE PRESBYTERIAL INSTITUTE—WYOMING, PENN.—E. A. LAWRENCE, A. M., Principal. Easy of access by railroad, and most eligibly located. Furnishes special advantages for acquiring a thorough, judicious, Christian education. Best instruction in English, Classical and Musical studies.

Obtain a circular from the Principal at Wyoming, or call and see him at Carter & Brothers' bookstore, on the 4th or 5th of October, between the hours of 9 and 11, or 3 and 5 o'clock.

REFERENCES—The Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, B. W. Merriam, Esq., J. M. Drake, Esq.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnaeium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RIC

## AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

**ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,**

On MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely,
All of the splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 4th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, lonr splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the house. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue at house. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 168 Broadway.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, 1858, from 11 until 3 o'clock, at No. 965th-av., corner 15th-st.,

ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The splendid furniture contained in said house, most of which was either imported from Paris or manufactured in this City by the best makers, expressly for the owner's use, consists of rosewood and gilt buhl and carved oak and walnut parlor, library and drawing-room furniture, curtains in damask and tapestry reps, cabinet, &c., &c., in crimson, damask and tapestry, reps, cabinets, buffets, walnut extension tables, side tables, chairs, arm-chairs, richly-carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilette duchesses, &c.

Also, hair mattresses, Aubisson, velvet, royal Wilton and English Brussels carpets, genuine, and bronze and gilt gas-fixtures, very beautiful bronze and other ornaments, antique clocks, &c., very rich dinner service, Sevres, white and gilt china, &c., toilet cloths, China, cut-glass ware, &c.; also pictures, statuary, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready, and may be had at the office of E. H. L. & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., one week previous to the sale.

The furniture may be seen the day before the sale, by a permit, to be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. The house is handsomely furnished, the parlors have tapestry carpets, superior 7-octave piano-forte, music-cabinet, stool and case, three sets of rich parlor furniture carved in solid rosewood, and corded in French satin; rich lace curtains, superior etagere with plate-glass doors and back, a superior rosewood secretary-book-case, solid oak extension table, oil-painting; fine rosewood chamber furniture, consisting of large rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand, to match; pure hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, mahogany furniture, spring-seat chairs, sofa and sofa-beds, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, ingrain carpets, mirrors, together with a great variety of furniture not mentioned. For further particulars, see catalogues at the house. Goods must be removed immediately after sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**SALE AT AUCTION OF TWENTY-FOUR** DESIRABLE LOTS—On Avenue A, 1st and 2d avs., and 82d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property:

Avenue A.—2 lots on southwest corner 82d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.

1st-av.—2 lots on northwest corner 82d-st.

2d-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.

82d-st.—12 lots on 82d-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.

Also, 4 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**—BY E. & J. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of elegant Watches and Jewelry, consting in part, of 18-carat gold chronometers, double timekeepers, patent and detached lever watches by the best French and English makers, superb sets of bracelet, pin and ear-rings; sets of pin and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, sets of studs and sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, seal and other rings, studs and sleeve-buttons set with Mosaic, cameo, enamel and carbuncle, and of new and elegant designs; also, gold vest and guard-chains, chatelaines, &c.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer—Office No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

**SALE THIS DAY**—SATURDAY, OCT. 2, AT 10½ o'clock, at the residence of John Clement,

NO. 289 WEST 22D-ST.,

near 8th-av. GEO. NICHOLS will sell as above all of the richly carved rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in the above residence, comprising almost every article usually found in a first-class residence. Parlor suites in brocatel and plush, rosewood library bookcase, etageres, sofas, couches, mirrors, oil-paintings, Brussels carpets, works of art, fancy goods, dining-room and chamber furniture of all descriptions. Sale positive, without reserve. Catalogues now ready.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—WM. T. BOYD WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the splendid furniture in said house; rosewood suites, brass, rosewood etageres, carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, French China and stone China ware, glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mattresses, superior 7-octave piano, of beautiful finish and tone, stool and cover; paintings, oil-cloth, stair and ingrain carpet, with a great variety of goods, being a large house. Sale positive. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-** HOLD furniture, by E. & F. A. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, oak dining-room do.; rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber do.; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, etcs., 3-tetes, bureaus, bedsteads, &c.; centre, side and sofa tables, hall stands, etageres, and a large variety of other elegant furniture, usually found in a first-class warerooom. Also hair mattresses, China vases, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, for cash.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MEAWIN, Auctioneer.

**BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.**—TRADE SALE-rooms, No. 13 Park-row.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW BOOKS—Being a valuable Private Law Library, consisting of complete sets of Federal and State Reports in Common Law and Equity, Admiralty Reports, Digests, Indices, Commentaries, State Laws, and a variety of new Elementary Works, &c.

Catalogues are now ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description. Rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber suites, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, bookcases, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. Housekeepers and the trade will find the above sale worthy of attention.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

**JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL** on SATURDAY, the 2d inst., at salesroom Nn. 299 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household and cabinet furnitnre, consisting of mahogany and rosewood tete-a-etes, hair cloth; fancy and enameled leather lounges, marble-top washstands, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, chairs of all descriptions, buffets, centre tables, extension tables in oak and walnut, &c.

C. G. HORTON, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 382 Hudson-st.

**WILL SELL ON MONDAY,** AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the furniture contained in house No. 679 Houston-st., consisting of velvet tapestry carpets, oil-cloth, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, French bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, engravings, lounges and chairs to match, in reps and brocatel, with an assortment of kitchen furnitnre.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**FOR SALE**—BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee. Will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1858: the large and valuable lot and buildings thereon, situated on the corner of Bowery and Division-st., and known as Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Division-st., having a front of 69 feet 7 inches on the Bowery, and 96 feet 5 inches on Division-st. The property will rent from $6,500 to $7,000. Title unquestionable. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—EMBROIDERIES.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, a very choice and attractive sale of embroideries and white goods, including full lines of the most desirable styles, imported for this season's sales, to which they invite the attention of all dealers in this class of goods. Catalogues and goods are now ready.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.**—The stand is about the best in the City, being in the vicinity of the Banks and Post-Office, doing a first-class trade with Banks, Insurance Companies, &c. The stock good and well-selected. The whole will be sold low to a good man. For particulars, address STATIONER, Box No. 248, Post-Office.

**$8,000—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.**—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures and lease of the old-established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catharine-st., corner of Madison. This is one of the best locations in the City, and is now doing a large and profitable business. The reason for selling out is, the proprietor is about to engage in other business. Apply on the premises.

**MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON,** N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

**$3,500—PARTNER WANTED**—WITH THIS amount, in a light manufacturing business, in this City, well established, with good credit and excellent prospects. Apply at the office of GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

## DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1858.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensning. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.

**BULL'S HEAD BANK.—DIVIDEND.**—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable October 1st, proximo.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

**AT EVERDELL'S**—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

## FINANCIAL.

**JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,**
No. 49 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |
| | ALSO, ON | |
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
**J. R. MORTON & CO.,**
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to COllections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no change for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

**BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER** RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND AND ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Company at their office, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 1st day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) in money, payable as follows:

10—Ten per cent. on the 5th day of October next, which first installment the Company will retain, without issuing Bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
20—Twenty per cent. on the first day of November next.
20—Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December next.
10—Ten per cent. on the first day of January, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of February, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of March, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1859.
10—Ten per cent. on the 1st day of May, 1859.

For each installment, except the first, Bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or poyments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Company thereof, at the time when the first payment is made.

The Construction Bonds now offered are in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, to be dated Oct. 1, 1858, having twenty-five years to run, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, being part of a loan of one million dollars which may be made, and secured by a first mortgage and trust deed to John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kiddar, and John N. A. Griswold, Trustees, of 40 miles of railroad and its appurtenances, and more than 200,000 acres of valuable land in Iowa, covering also the first section of 35 miles of road from Burlington to Skunk River, which section is subject to liens amounting to $650,000. The proceeds of the lands constitute a sinking fund for the purchase and extinguishment of these Bonds; and by the terms of said mortgage and trust deed they are receivable at par in payment for any of said lands.

This issue will secure the completion of the Road to Ottumwa, in the Des Moines Valley, (a central point for the business of Southern and Western Iowa,) early next year.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Company, or from its late report.

Other things being equal, a preference will be given to the smaller bids made by our stockholders, who are especially invited to share in the loan, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered. With these exceptions, they will award the loan pro rata to the highest bidder.

(Signed) EDWARD L. BAKER, President.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1858.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

**BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING** unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

| | BALANCES. | |
|---|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | | 23 50 |
| Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | | 04 |
| Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown | | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown | | 33 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | | 66 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | | 66 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | | 6 36 |
| | DIVIDENDS. | |
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA,** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issne, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—THE INTEREST COUpons due in this City on 1st October next, on the ten per cent sinking fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-** RECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

**KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK** ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest becoming due Oct. 1 upon the first-mortgage Bonds of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad will be paid at the People's Bank, on and after Oct. 1, upon presentation of the proper coupons.

**MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.**—THE PAST-due bonds and coupons of this city, issued for municipal purposes, wanted by DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st.

**WANTED**—TO BORROW—$700, FOR WHICH SEcurity on stock in trade will be given, and fair rate of interest allowed. No agents need apply. Address, to-day, J. Y., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED**—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$250.00

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-** FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

**OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK**—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

## FOR EUROPE.

**TRAVELING IN EUROPE.**

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of this class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF** Steamships between New-York, Southamptou, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

| From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Southampton for New York |
|---|---|---|
| VANDERBILT.....Oct. 2. | Oct. 30. | Nov. 3. |
| ARIEL.....Oct. 30. | Nov. 27. | Dec. 1. |

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $30; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,** BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $90.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cummiug, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwiu, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED** through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

**STEAMSHIP FLORIDA FOR SAVANNAH.** —NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HER CARGO.—The steamship FLORIDA having met with an accident to her machinery at sea, was towed back to this port on the 27th inst. As it is probable the FLORIDA will be detained some time for repairs, to propose to ship the cargo as soon as possible by the steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOMAS LYON, now in this port.

Shippers of goods will please make known their wishes immediately, that the goods may go forward without unnecessary delay.

Shippers' names, marks and consignees, with value for each interest will be required at our office for general average.
SAM. L. MITCHILL & SON,
Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—The steamship MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through Tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20. All goods for the Northeastern Railroad must be marked—"Care of Agent Northeastern Railroad, Charleston."

NOTICE.—The MARION being detained, will receive freight all this day and leave to-morrow.

**FOR SAVANNAH.**—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on ——, ——, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.**—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for above ports at 3 o'clock, noon, of above date, from Pier No. 41 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $40; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st. Will receive freight Oct. 1.

**FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.**—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage-fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

## FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S** RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,
will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.
KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
Price of Passage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steerage | $75 |
| Second cabin saloon | 100 |
| Deck cabin foreward house | 125 |
| First cabin saloon | 150 |

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER** RIVER DIRECT.
The California, New-York and European Steamship Company's steamship
WASHINGTON,
will positively sail on the
16TH OCTOBER,
from pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for
SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER RIVER,
touching at
RIO JANEIRO, VALPARAISO, AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR.
Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR
**CALIFORNIA,**
VIA
THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.
TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8 A. M.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
**QUAKER CITY,**
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will sail for Minatitlan as above, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful, light-draught iron passenger steamer SUCHIL, up the Coatzacoalcos River, and by stages overland to Ventosa: from thence to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.
THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN DAYS.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first and second cabin and steerage passengers, apply at the office of the
LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY,
No. 45 Carondelet-st.
The QUAKER CITY will hereafter leave regularly on the 12th and 27th of each month. Returning, will leave Minatitlan for New-Orleans, with the California mails and passengers, on the 2d and 17th of each month.

## FOR AUSTRALIA.

**AUSTRALIA.**—KANGAROO LINE, ESTABLISHED 1853.—To sail before any ship now on the berth. Second cabin passage only $75. The splendid A1 clipper bark PETREA, 1,000 tons burden, CAOWELL, Commander, will sail for Melbourne direct, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The accommodations, being all on deck, are unrivaled for comfort. A few more second cabin passengers will be taken at above price, and four cabin passengers in main saloon. Early application must be made on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.
Sight Drafts for sale on our Melbourne house, Messrs. Lord & Co.

## STATIONERY.

**AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH**
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS.
ARNOLD'S FLUID AND COPYING INKS.
Rodgers' Knives, Porte-monnaies, Gold Pens, &c.,
At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 12 Nassau-st.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD** COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A.M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chntham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester, the Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawouna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 at M.
JDHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., Albany and Troy Passenger trains, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## Which is Right?—Riviere's Bail.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: We have all, I suppose, read of the flare up on Thursday, at the City Hall Police Conrt, between Counsel to the Corporation RICHARD BUSTEED, and Police Justice JAMES H. WELSH, arising mainly from a difference of opinion as to whether a Mr. Young was or was not a competent person to become bail in the sum of $2,000, for the gallant ZOUAVE, DE RIVIERE, who was arrested for a felony, in having sent a challenge to fight a duel. The Magistrate declared Mr. YOUNG incompetent as bondsman, because (as Mr. YOUNG himself admitted) he was a lawyer, practising at the Court of Sessions; while Article 3, Section 7, of the Police Act of 1846, provides that "no member of the Police Department, assistant keeper or turnkey of any prison or place of detention," &c., "or any attorney or counsellor practising in the Court of Sessions," &c. Now, this law was obviously meant to apply to the Verbunes and other shysters of that and the present time; but yet it is sufficiently explicit in its terms to include Mr. YOUNG and *all* other respectable lawyers practising at the Court of Sessions. Justice WELSH certainly appears to have the law on his side; yet, in a few minutes afterwards, the Recorder, to whom the matter was transferred, accepted Mr. YOUNG as bail. Now, which is right, and which is wrong?—Recorder BARNARD, or Police Justice WELSH? My legal lore is not deep enough to authorise me to decide. Will your Law Reporter be good enough to enlighten

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER?

## The Alleged Poisoning of Mrs. Sophia Stevens.

Coroner CONNERY yesterday took the testimony of the following witness in this case, at Bellevue Hospital, at 4 o'clock P. M.:

*George Davis* was sworn—I live at No. 431 Second-avenue; I am book-keeper in a commission house at No. 159 Front-street; I am no relation of Mr. Stevens or his family; I have known Mr. Stevens' family a little over six years; I am an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Stevens; I have been in the habit of visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stevens in their own house; I first visited the family at their residence No. 166 East Twenty-seventh-street; I made about two visits a week on an average during the time I have been acquainted with them; they have had no children since I became acquainted with them; I don't know how many children they have had; have no knowledge except by hearsay, that they had any children; my visits to that family were generally in the evening; sometimes by invitation and sometimes without; sometimes I remained but a few minutes and sometimes an hour or an hour and a half; I did not during that period observe any family quarrels; I have often heard Mrs. Stevens complain of headaches and pain in her chest previous to her sickness; she always appeared to me a healthy woman; after she was taken sick I made, I suppose, a dozen visits; I generally went to the sick room to see how she was; Mrs. Stevens was a moral, peaccable, quiet, industrious, and prudent woman; I think I went to see her the first week she was sick; I generally inquired about her in the sitting-room before I went into the bedroom; I generally inquired of Miss Fanny Bell, sometimes of Mr. Stevens and sometimes of Sophia Bell; I don't remember what answers I received to these inquiries; I went into the bedroom of my own accord; I saw no medicine at any time administered to Mrs. Stevens; I remained in the room only one or two minutes; Miss Fanny Bell and Mrs. Hanna were generally attending Mrs. Stevens; I remained 5 or 6 minutes or 10 or 15 minutes in the sitting-room, two evenings before her death I went into Mrs. Stevens' room and held the basin for her while she was vomiting; no one else being there to do it for her; on three occasions I did this; Fanny and Sophia Bell on one of these occasions were there; the color of what was thrown off by Mrs. Stevens was dark brown; what she threw off might have had a portion of laudanum in it without my knowledge; on these occasions she said nothing to me; I don't remember to have seen any one give a drink to Mrs. Stevens; I never saw a mad upon ofe of Mrs. Stevens' eyes; if she had a black eye, I think I should have seen it; I cannot swear that there was no discoloration about her eyes; I never had a rat jump on me in that house; I never heard that rats were annoying any one in that house; I never heard that powder was purchased by Mr. Stevens in order to destroy rats; I believe Mrs. Stevens was not properly attended to by her two nieces; Mrs. Hanna was the only person that I saw pay her proper attention; I was there twice on the night of her death; my first visit was at 10 o'clock, the second, I think, at 10½ o'clock; she repeated one verse of a hymn that night; I never heard the Misses Bell speak disrespectfully of Mrs. Stevens; I did not hear Mrs. Stevens request the girls to do something which they refused; I don't remember seeing Mr. Stevens at the house during the sickness, except the night preceding Mrs. Stevens' death; I don't remember that I at any time missed either of the Misses Bell; as a general thing, one or the other of them were in the sitting room; when I held the basin for Mrs. Stevens the Misses Bell were in the adjoining room; Mrs. Stevens was retching some time before I went to her; I was equally intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Stevens; I did not meet Mr. Stevens in his house while his wife was sick as often as I did previous to her sickness; I was not particularly intimate with the Misses Bell; I have not come to any definite opinion with regard to the cause of her death; the only evidence of want of attention on the part of the Misses Bell was their not handing Mrs. Stevens the bowl when she was reaching for it; do not know how long since I received the first intimation of foul play; I cannot tell whether it was six months or not; I know of no reason why Mrs. Stevens' relatives should act unkindly towards her; I don't think the Misses Bell had any motive for neglecting to hold the bowl for Mrs. Stevens; the evening preceding the death Mr. Stevens came in and leaned over Mrs. Stevens; she put her arms around his neck and embraced him affectionately, saying she hoped to meet him in heaven; he seemed to be very much affected; I don't remember what Mr. Stevens said; it was after the vomiting that Mr. Stevens came in; Mr. Stevens did not come to my place and speak to me yesterday, and no messenger came to me from him; the day before yesterday I saw Mr. Stevens in the Tombs between ten and eleven o'clock; he did not send for me; I went of my own accord; I did not see Mrs. Stevens grasping at the head of the bed or table; I think I saw some vials in the room.

This closed the examination of this witness, and Coroner CONNERY then stated that the analysis of Mrs. STEVENS' stomach would not probably be completed by Drs. DOREMUS and WOOD before Monday afternoon. He expressed his determination to examine young Mr. BELL before the inquest was concluded, gave the Jury the usual admonitions, and adjourned the inquest to Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

## Coroner's Inquest.

HACKMAN DROWNED.—CHARLES T. LILLY, a colored hackman in attempting, on Thursday evening, to board the steamer *Red Jacket*, foot of Pier No. 2 North River, in pursuit of passengers, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

## Police Intelligence.

A GALLANT EX-POLICEMAN, AND WHAT CAME OF HIS GALLANTRY.—Mr. Charles Carrol used to be a Policeman in the Twentieth Ward. He is tolerably young, passably good looking, and has a remarkable leaning towards the opposite sex. His conceit and presumption sometimes get him into hot water. On Thursday evening he followed two young girls to their residence, No. 84 Lexington-avenue. They respectedly refused, so they say, to accept any attentions from him, but his excessive vanity caused him to accept as flattering their scornful conduct. As the girls would not let him into the house, like a true, but misguided cavalier, he resolved to get in on his own hook. Leaping upon the balcony, he furiously flung back one of the shutters, dashed out a window with his fist, and pushed his way into the parlor. Mr. Henry A. Jones, the occupant of the house—this was a little after 10 o'clock—was taking a quiet *siesta* on the sofa. The racket made by the Ex-Policeman, and the crash of the broken glass, roused him from his slumber. The young ladies apprised him who the intruder was. Mr. Jones is naturally a mild and peaceable man, but he was not long in seizing hold of one end of a heavy cane, and applying the other end, with rapid and stunning effect on the weak head of the Ex-Policeman. The Ex-Policeman screamed, the girls ditto, and Mr. Jones continued the *bâton* movement, going through with every possible variation of the staff. The scene concluded by Mr. Carrol being taken home, and his wounds dressed by Dr. Kinney. His injuries are serious, but probably not fatal. He alleges that the girls enticed him to the house.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET IN AN OMNIBUS.—Mrs. Wrightman, residing a No. 11 South Third-street, Williamsburg, while riding yesterday in an omnibus, from Fulton-ferry, had her pocket picked of her portemonnaie, containing $12 in bills and gold, by a female "hook." Omnibus huzzards is the more frequent term applied to lady practitioners in this peculiar department of the profession. A lady-friend of Mrs. Wrightman was sitting opposite, and fortunately saw the theft committed, and at once apprised Mrs. W. of her loss, and indicated the guilty party. The omnibus was immediately stopped, an officer called, and the person charged with the theft, searched. The missing porte-monnaie was found on the cushion under her, and the woman, of course, assumed most profound ignorance and innocence. The woman was taken before Justice WELSH, and, in default of bail, locked up. In her possession was found a porte-monnaie and some small change. In the porte-monnaie was the following notice of a death, cut from the *Herald*. "Beal.—At Cold Spring, July 14, Fanny H. H. Beal, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. L. Beal, U. S. Army, aged 14 years." The accused gave her name as Jane Coyle. She was well dressed, and lady-like in her conversation and manners.

HIS AMBITION SLEW HIM.—Thomas Boyle, a stout Irish boy, 18 years old, has been several weeks in the employ of Mr. Francis Bernhard, No. 57 Second-street, driving the latter's butcher's cart. Boyle grew ambitious, sold the horse and cart for $80, purchased a new suit of clothes, a silver watch, a new hat, and began to play gentleman on the surplus funds left. His gentlemanly career was cut short yesterday by his arrest. He was taken before Justice SUMNER, and fully committed in default of $2,000 bail.

DISHONEST SAILOR.—Mathew Quinn, a sailor employed on the schooner *Samuel R.*, lying at the foot of Pike-street, East River, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $155 belonging to Mr. Gilbert Jagou, Captain of the vessel. The Captain went on shore for a short time, leaving his money in his overcoat pocket, and on his return the money and the accused were missing. None of the money was recovered. Quinn was locked up by Justice STEERS to answer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

[UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL HAT.—There is an exciting demand at present for KNOX'S Fall hat, and the rush for it is only equalled by that of the novel-readers in their pursuit of the latest sensation story. In fact, the Knox hat is a sensation hat, its beauty, style, durability and cheapness exciting the liveliest admiration on the part of all gentlemen of taste and refinement. Call early at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase, or else you're doomed to disappointment.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THIS!!!—English velvet carpets, $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c, Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, hassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers and citizens should be well aware of the fact that without going to Broadway they can be suited with as elegant and durable a hat by going to CHAS. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-street, near Gold-street, to find the latest styles of Gents' Hats, at wholesale and retail, at very low prices for cash.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Not the slightest danger is incurred in the rapid cure of piles by this preparation. It never "drives in" inflammation or "suppresses" irritation, but annihilates them *to the very roots*. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Charming bill of amusements here this afternoon and evening. Thlodon's Theatre of Arts has no rival in the world. It is thrilling, beautiful, delightful, diverting and wholesome. It is deeply interesting.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wonderful is the excitement created by ALVORD'S new style of Autumn Hat, just issued, and now on sale at his old stand, No. 208 Chatham-square.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

# LONG ISLAND.

THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS CONTROVERSY.—An adjourned meeting of the lot-owners in the Cemetery of the Evergreens was held in Washington Hall, E. D. There was a very large attendance of lot-owners and others, who take an interest in the controversy going on between the shareholders and managers. A Committee appointed for the purpose submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"A large portion of the Cemetery grounds lie in Queens County, and in examining the records in the Register's office, the Committee found the following conveyances:

Maria Mcserole to Roswell Graves, 5th September, 1849, 35 88-100 acres of land for $5,382 25. Same day, Eliza Schenck to Roswell Graves, 35 88-100 acres for $5,382. Same day, Henry S. Ditmas to Roswell Graves, 15 acres, 1 rood and 10 perches, $5,296 87 100.

Next they find, Oct. 26, 1851, Roswell Graves to A. P. Cummings, Samuel E. Johnson, Edward Copeland, Martin Ryerson, Menwell Woolsey, and Henry L. Cothcal, the three parcels above named or 23-30 of the same, for $17,406 50, subject to three mortgages. Two days after, ou Oct. 30, 1851, A. P. Cummings, Roswell Graves and others conveyed to the Cemetery of the Evergreens the same three parcels of land for $211,354, subject to the mortgages above named. But two of these mortgages can be found on record, one for $3,767 40, the other for $3,766 67. Again, they find John Remsen to Roswell Graves, Sept., 1849, lot No. 4, containing 35 88-100 acres, and a map of 143 52-100 acres for $5,325. April 12, 1850, Roswell Graves to Murray Graves, same lot No. 4, for $7,176. The same day, April 12, 1850, Murray Graves deeds to Evergreens Cemetery the same lot for $7,176, or what he paid for it, a transaction Dr. Smith said they were unable to account for, as it was the only fair one they met with. To be equal with all the other transactions, Murray Graves ought to have $65,000 or $70,000.

To recapitulate from the former and the present report, the Committee find on record in Kings and Queens Counties, conveyances of about 180 acres for about $40,000, which the Trustees sold to the Cemetery for about $350,000, making in clean cash for themselves $310,600, to pay which bonds are issued payable in 15, and 20 years, with compound interest added, making a total of nearly $800,000 for the Cemetery to pay, if half the proceeds shall amount to that sum.

Last but not of least importance is a judgment obtained by one Elisha Bloomer against the Cemetery in the Supreme Court, New-York City, Jan. 30, 1857, for $139 81, which has not yet been satisfied. In conclusion the Committee are of opinion that enough has been developed during their investigation to warrant the plot holders in taking action to correct the reckless mismanagement of the affairs of the Evergreens Cemetery Association, and to cancel the bonds on some terms of compromise with the bondholders or contest their payment in a court of law or equity.

After some remarks by MR. PHILIP HAMILTON and Mr. LYONS, the meeting adjourned.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.—A man, who gave his name GEORGE MORRIS, was arrested yesterday for attempting to swindle a dry-goods dealer on Grand-street, out of goods valued at $17. He purchased the goods and directed them to be sent to a house on First-street. The goods were forwarded by a boy, who delivered them to a person standing at the door, and was paid $17 in broken bank bills. The suspicions of the boy were aroused on finding that the bills were not good, when he gave the alarm, and MORRIS was arrested. An accomplice escaped.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—Engine Company No. 5, of New-Haven, visited Brooklyn yesterday, while on their way home from Albany, and were handsomely received by Engine Company No. 12. After a collation, the New-Haven Company was escorted to the steamboat upon which they departed for home.

TRIAL FOR SHOOTING A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—EDWARD GRIFFIN was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, on indictment charging him with shooting private watchman PATRICK BUKLEY. The accused, with another party who has not been arrested, it is alleged, had robbed the house of Mr. CAREY, on Smith, near Livingston-street, on the night of July 20 last. As they were leaving the premises they were discovered by private watchman BULKLEY, who attempted to arrest them. To prevent this, GAIFFIN drew a pistol and fired, the ball from which entered the left shoulder of BULKLEY, inflicting a severe wound. The accused was defended by Judge STEWART and Mr. PARMENTER, and the prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney SCHUMAKER. The trial occupied most of the day; and the Jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty. The accused was then sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

FIRE.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a three-story brick house on Van Brunt-street, near Commerce-street, South Brooklyn, was damaged by fire to the extent of $200. The house was owned by RUKA NELSON, and was unoccupied. Officer THOMPSON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested a man named JOHN O'DONNELL, found on the premises, on suspicion of his having set fire to the building.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—LOUIS HAMMER and PETER HAMMON were arrested yesterday to answer a charge of attempting to kill a man named JOHN ROTH. The complainant and accused had some difficulty at a dance Wednesday, when the accused threatened to have revenge. On his way home that night, ROTH was attacked by the two parties named, who stabbed him several times about the head and shoulders, inflicting several but not fatal injuries.

Engine Company No. 3, the winner of the first prize at Albany, returned home last evening, and were handsomely received by their brother firemen.

## New-Jersey Items.

COMMITMENTS TO THE CITY PRISON.—The number of persons committed to the City Prison for the month of September was 114, on the following charges: Drunkenness, 71; assault, 11; suspicion of robbery, 1; passing counterfeit money, 3; fighting, 5; robbery, 4; disorderly, 7; suspicion of stealing, 1; suspicion of burglary, 2; burglary, 3; stealing, 3; attempt to pass counterfeit money, 2; witness, 1. *Nativity.*—Ireland, 72; England, 12; Scotland, 6; Germany, 4; France, 3; United States, 13; colored, 3.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City is to take place on Monday evening next, at the Wayne-street Reformed Dutch Church. Several speakers will address the meeting.

HUDSON COUNTY CHESS CLUB.—Quite a number of chess-players in Hudson County have formed a Club, and on Thursday evening organized by electing the following officers:

*President*—Rev. J. J. Bowden.
*Vice-President*—Illinois Winter.
*Secretary*—J. S. Flemming, Jr.
*Treasurer*—Walter Rutherford.
*Stewards*—W. T. Van Riper, and C. N. Jordan.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 1.

Before Chief Justice Nelson.

BOTTOMRY—*C. A. Robert, Appellant, vs. Bark Yuba, Appellee.*—This was an appeal from a decision on a Bottomry Bond, and involved the question of the master's power to bottomry his vessel and cargo. The bond is for $9,240. The District Judge allowed $4,000 in the bond, and from this decree the appellant appeals.

## U. S. DISTRICT COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 1.

Before Judge Betts.

*The Slave-Trade.*—Manuel Basillo Da Cunha Reis was brought before his Honor, Judge BETTS, having been arrested on a bench warrant, issued by the Judge, based on an indictment found against Reis in Boston, Massachusetts, for being engaged in the Slave-trade, in fitting out the ship *Mary E. Smith*, for a slave voyage to the Coast of Africa. On this indictment the U. S. District-Attorney of Massachusetts sent on a requisition for the arrest of Reis, who is a resident of New-York.

His counsel, Mr. C. N. Black, moved that he be discharged on bail to appear in Boston and answer the indictment.

C. H. Hunt, Esq., Assistant U. S. District-Attorney, opposed the motion, and moved that a warrant of removal to Massachusetts District be granted.

His HONOR remanded the prisoner into the custody of the Marshal, and will decide upon the motion to admit to bail in the morning.

## U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—OCT. 1.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq.

The case of the mutineers of the ship *Orient* was decided by the Commissioner this morning, discharging two of the prisoners, and committing five.

The case of Richard Horton, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on the Captain of the ship *Isaac Webb*, on the high seas, having been dismissed, Horton was then put on examination, to answer the charge of an endeavor to make a revolt. The testimony for prosecution being insufficient, the prisoner was discharged. Thereupon, on motion of the counsel for Horton, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the master of the ship, Capt. Bryer, charging him with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon said Horton, and the tables were turned, Horton now standing in the light of the prosecutor, and the Captain as the accused. The Captain was arrested, and immediately discharged on bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

George Muck, a German lad of about 12 years of age, was brought up for examination, charged with passing a counterfeit Spanish pillar dollar on a clerk in a leather store. The boy was unable to speak a word of English, and through an interpreter stated that the coin was given him to pass by a friend, who told him it was good. The proof of passing being conclusive, Mr. BRIDGHAM locked the boy up for the night, until he can confer more fully with the District-Attorney as to the advisability of discharging him on account of his youth.

Leopold C. Newmann, for the United States District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution.

## SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 1.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Rogeboom.

THE ENGLISH EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

*Jonathan Peel* vs. *James Sutton Elliott.*—This case came up again this morning, on appeal from the decision of Judge DAVIES at Special Term, denying motion to discharge the defendant from arrest. The appeal was argued. No decision.

THE ALBANY-STREET OPENING.

*In the matter of the Application of the Mayor and Aldermen, &c., to Extend Albany-street.*—This case came up on appeal from the opinion of Judge INGRAHAM, in which he advocated the appointment of the Commissioner, and from that order the Church appealed to the General Term. The argument on appeal was heard. Mr. Busteed appeared for the Corporation, and Messrs. Tillou and Ogden for the appellants.

## SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Clerke.

*Carl Struven et al.* vs. *The Ocean Insurance Company.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

*Patrick Mullidy* vs. *Elizabeth Mullidy.*—Judgment of divorce granted to the husband.

## SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

*Meeks* vs. *Van Doren.*—Case to be settled on appearance of counsel in this action.

NOTICE.—During the month of October the Special Term of the Superior Court will be held in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, No. 17 City Hall.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 1.

Before Judge Daly.

*Lissette Hesser* vs. *Jupiter Z. K. Hesser.*—This is a suit for separation on the ground of ill-treatment. An application was made this morning for alimony pending the suit, and for counsel fee. The complaint shows that the parties were married in this City, on the 1st of October, 1848, and that they have no children. Plaintiff complains that about two years ago her husband commenced a course of unkind treatment to her, beating her and locking her up in a room, and finally driving her from the house; that her husband received into the house a young woman named Elizabeth Leswing, whom he embraced and kissed, at the same time calling plaintiff opprobious names. On the other hand, defendant put in affidavits alleging various acts of infidelity committed on her part with a music master, while on a voyage from this country to Europe; and that after her arrival in Paris her conduct was so disgraceful that respectable people deserted her. The Judge made an order directing defendant to pay $3 per week alimony to his wife, and a counsel fee of $75.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO PRACTICE. The first examination of law students since the adoption of the new rules, will take place in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, at 11 o'clock, in open court.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 1.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Virginia 6s | 93 | 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 81¾ |
| 3,500 do | 93¼ | 250 | do | b30 | 81¾ |
| 3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 | 90¾ | 700 | do | | 81¾ |
| 2,000 Tennessee 5s | 77 | 1350 | do | | 81¾ |
| 2,000 Missouri State 6s | 84¾ | 625 | do | | 81¾ |
| 500 Cal. St. 7s nw Bds | 83 | 700 | do | s10 | 81¾ |
| 10,000 Min. St. 8 p c Bds | 107 | 250 | do | b30 | 81¾ |
| 1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L. | 98 | 200 | do | b60 | 81¾ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 6s | 92 | 100 | do | | 81¾ |
| 1,000 E. R. R. 2d m. | 4 | 100 | do | s60 | 81 |
| 3,000 E. R. R. B. '75 | 32¼ | 100 | do | h7 | 81¾ |
| 3,000 do | 32 | 100 | do | s30 | 81¾ |
| 1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m. | 101 | 110 | Erie Railroad | | 17 |
| 2,000 H. Riv. R. R. C. Bs. | 60 | 200 | do | | 16¾ |
| 1,000 Goshen Brn'h Bs. | 68 | 325 | do | | 16¾ |
| 500 N. Y. C. R. R. Lex. in. | 98 | 100 | Hudson R. R. R. | b60 | 27¼ |
| 1,000 N. Ind. 1st Mtg. | 80 | 100 | do | | 27¼ |
| 100 Bruns: City L'd Co. | 2½ | 100 | Harlem R. R. Pref. | | 22½ |
| 90 Penn. Coal Co. | 74¾ | 700 | Reading R. R. | | 48 |
| 5000 L. & C. & M. L. G't Bds. | 26 | 400 | do | s30 | 47¾ |
| 5000 do | s30 28 | 50 | Michigan Central R | | 52 |
| 10 Am. Ex. Bank | 109¾ | 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. | | 23¾ |
| 11 Del. & Hud. Canal Co. | 97½ | 50 | M. S. & N. I. G't d. | | 44¾ |
| 10 Pac. Mail S. Co. | 105½ | 50 | do | | 44¾ |
| 15 do | 105 | 100 | Panama R. R. | | 116 |
| 50 do | b10 105¾ | 50 | do | | 118¾ |
| 30 do | 105¾ | 50 | do | | 118¾ |
| 50 do | 105¾ | 100 | do | | 118¾ |
| 150 do | s10 105¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 118¾ |
| 25 La Crosse & Mil. R. | 4 | 10 | Cleve., Col. & Cin. R. | | 80 |
| 15 do | 4¼ | 10 | Galena & Chic. R. | | 83¾ |
| 25 Chic. R. & Q. R. | s10 52¾ | 9 | do | | 83¾ |
| 100 Cleve. P. & A. R. | 115¾ | 50 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 200 do | 115¾ | 730 | do | | 84 |
| 5 N. H. & Hartfd. R. | 117¾ | 250 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | | 65¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $32,000 Missouri St. 6s. | 84¾ | 15 | Gal. & Cbi. R. R. | | 84 |
| 10,000 Virginia 6s | 93¾ | 200 | do | | 84¾ |
| 2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 | 90¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 84¾ |
| 4,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71 | 80½ | 100 | do | b30 | 84¾ |
| 1,000 C. & M. L. G. B. | 26¾ | 33 | Mi. S. & N. I. R. | | 23¾ |
| 5,000 M. & M. 2d m. | 10 Bs. 75 | 100 | do | b60 | 23¾ |
| 10 People's Bank | 101 | 50 | M. S. & N. I. g. stk. | b30 | 44¾ |
| 40 Pacific Mail St. Co. | 105 | 20 | do | | 44¾ |
| 20 La C. & Mil. B'd | 4¼ | 200 | Panama R. R. | | 118½ |
| 226 N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 81¾ | 200 | do | b60 | 118¾ |
| 200 do | s60 81¾ | 100 | do | b30 | 118¾ |
| 100 do | s25 81¾ | 50 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | | 32 |
| 50 Harlem Railroad | 10¾ | 50 | do | b60 | 55¾ |
| 200 do | b60 10¾ | 200 | do | s30 | 55¾ |
| 150 Reading R. R. | 47¾ | 50 | do | | 55¾ |
| 5 Michigan C. R. | 52 | 50 | do | s10 | 85¼ |
| 15 do | 51¾ | | | | |

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Rsc. & Miss. R. 10s | 45 | 2,000 Dt. & Mil. R. 7s | 85 |
| 8,000 Chic., St. P. & F. du Lac 7s | 40 | 2,000 Waterloo, Wis. 8s | 35 |
| 13,000 C., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. L. G. B. | 19 | 10 Harlem Gas Light | 10 |
| 2,000 Memphis City 8s. | 70 | 12 Beekman F. In. Co. | 10¾ |
| 5,000 L. C. & Mil. R. 7s. | 25 | 20 Washington F. In. Co. | 14¾ |
| 3,000 Virginia 8s | 92¾ | 12 People's F. Ins. Co. | 102 |
| 2,000 Scl. & H. V. R. 7s. | 15 | 30 Niagara F. In. Co. | 148 |
| 2,400 Syr. & B. R. 7s. | 5 | 30 Union Bank | 112 |
| 1,000 Missouri 6s. | 84¾ | 30 Mechanics' Bank | 115¾ |
| 2,000 Mil. City 7s. | 60 | 20 Am. Ex. Bank | 109¾ |
| 1,000 Louisiana 6s. | 90¾ | 10 Market Bank | 105¾ |
| 1,000 Lac. & M. L. G. B. | 25½ | 20 Continental Bank | 99¾ |
| 2,000 do | 18 | 10 Pac. Mail Steam Co. | 105¾ |
| 3,000 Del. L. & W. R. 7s. | 75¼ | 100 Toward C. & I. Co. | 69 |
| | | 10 New World F. I. Co. | 95½ |
| | | 60 Citizens' Bank | 93¾ |

FRIDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues to improve in demand for United States and State Stocks and some of the prominent and regular dividend-paying Shares. There is a large inquiry, and principally from parties connected with the English trade, for the New Loan of the Federal Government at 102½@103½ ₱ cent., interest from 1st January next. Most of the original takers are out of the market at anything like these figures, and other sellers are scarce. There was no business in this security consummated at the Brokers' Board, and very little outside. The demand is good for State Stocks, and buyers are unwilling to pay an advance. This afternoon Missouris brought 84¾. Virginias 93¾, and Tennessees 90¾ ₱ cent. For a small parcel of the Minnesota Loan, 8 ₱ cents. 107 ₱ cent. was paid in the forenoon. Brooklyn City 6s improved to 98 ₱ cent., and Milwaukee and Mississippi 10 ₱ cents. sold at 75 ₱ cent., an advance of 10 ₱ cent. in a few weeks. In the dividend shares a further rise took place of ¾@1 ₱ cent. in Panama. New-York Central and Galena are in good request from a strong class of buyers. The business in Central reached about 7,000 shares, including some Street sales. The price opened at 81, advanced to 81¾, and closed 81½@⅝ ₱ cent. For the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds as much as 92 ₱ cent. was paid. The Western list was somewhat steadier than yesterday, the late fall in Rock Island, which has had a good deal to do with repressing active speculation for the rise, in this class of Railways, having been checked. The sales, this afternoon, were at 65½@⅝; Toledo 32, Michigan Central 52, and Michigan Southern 23¾. The shares of the Illinois Central are now sold exclusive of the Scrip dividend of 5 ₱ cent., which seems to be reckoned equal to 3@4 ₱ cent. on the market price of the shares. The Bonds sold at 88 ₱ cent., October coupon off. The dealings in Pacific Mail shares were less excited to-day than earlier in the week, the demand being steady at 105@105½ ₱ cent. Hudson River shares, 27@27½ ₱ cent. The August traffic is reported at $139,000, gross, on which the net result is said to be $23,000 better than last season, on $144,000 gross. The line is said to be carefully administered by Mr. STOUGH, the present head of the concern. The La Crosse Land Grants improved to 26½ ₱ cent. Erie shares were again depressed and sold down to 16½ ₱ cent. this afternoon, after the transfers closed for the annual meeting on the 12th inst., when some sort of change in the men or salaries of the executive department may be demanded, unless an improved prospect for restoring the credit of the concern to at least a partial degree of respectability is held out by the annual report then to be laid before the stockholders. That the Shares and unsecured Bonds have suffered severely under the present rule, the daily stock lists abundantly show. Nor has the credit of the mortgages been much better cared for. The fault may not rest with the Executive, but as a salary four or five times greater than usual with other and more solvent Companies is paid to have the case otherwise, a redn ction or resignation is reasonably looked for. In the possible event of the latter on the part of Mr. MORAN, Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, the old Secretary of the Company, who has been a hard-working and competent servant of the office for eight or ten years, has been named for the succession. The general market closed irregular, being steady for the dividend securities and barely steady for other descriptions. Neither were pressed on sale with much confidence for the *Bear* account. City Bank Shares are held firmly, and full prices paid for the few parcels offered.

Money and Exchange affairs are quiet to-day. The *Vanderbilt* succeeds so soon the mail by the *Persia* that the business in Foreign Bills is limited. The sales on London are principally at 109¾ ₱ cent.; on Paris 5.12½f to the dollar. The Sub-Treasury received $131,000 in gold for Cnstoms to-day. The return of even the 3 ₱ cent. Tressury Bills through the Custom-housa is very slow, less than $5,000 a day through September, although $2,500,000 of the original issue at this low rate of interest remain out. The 4½@4¾ ₱ cents. are changing hands at about par, but none to pay duties. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury to-day were $212,509 in excess of receipts; the balance his afternoon standing $11,247,477.

Annexed is a statement of the business of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia for the month of September, 1858:

GOLD BULLION REPOSITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| From California | $56,973 50 |
| Other sources | 32,532 50 |
| Total gold deposits | $89,470 00 |

SILVER BULLION REPOSITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Including silver purchases | $677,570 10 |
| Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received for exchange for new cents | 36,783 90 |
| Total silver | $713,354 00 |
| Copper coins (O. S.) received for exchange for new cents | 3,750 00 |
| Total deposits | $807,574 00 |

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

| Denomination. | No. of pieces. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Double Eagles | 7,087 | $141,740 00 |
| Half Eagles | 5,396 | 26,980 00 |
| Quarter Eagles | 7,320 | 18,300 00 |
| Dollars | 42,200 | 42,200 00 |
| Total | 62,003 | $229,220 00 |
| SILVER. | | |
| Half Dollars | 302,000 | $151,000 00 |
| Quarter Dollars | 636,000 | 159,000 00 |
| Half Dimes | 320,000 | 16,000 00 |
| Total | 1,258,000 | $326,000 00 |
| COPPER. | | |
| Cents | 2,100,000 | $21,000 00 |
| RECAPITULATION. | | |
| Gold Coinage | 62,003 | $229,220 00 |
| Silver Coinage | 1,258,000 | 326,000 00 |
| Copper Coinage | 2,100,000 | 21,000 00 |
| Total | 3,420,003 | $576,220 00 |

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $1,296,291 | $1,097,966 | $1,295,477 |
| Thrown on market | 1,328,634 | 564,660 | 1,428,634 |
| Since Jan. 1. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
| Entered at the Port | $73,311,878 | $82,070,662 | $47,768,913 |
| Thrown on market | 77,871,747 | 78,280,515 | 55,320,306 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs | Value. | WITHDRAWN Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool | 1,485 | $427,973 | 145 | $63,396 | 421 | $119,283 |
| Man. of Cotton | 903 | 289,897 | 75 | 31,578 | 131 | 23,396 |
| Man

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2196. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

### OUR CAMP FLOYD CORRESPONDENCE.

**Movements of Troops and Supply Trains—The Pest of Flies—Trouble with the Indians—Preparations for the Winter, &c.**

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

Since my last letter, nothing save the arrival of recruits and supply trains has transpired to relieve the monotony of camp life, with little or nothing to do.

Major EASTMAN arrived about a fortnight since, with several hundred recruits for the Fifth Infantry. The regiment, which was a mere skeleton hitherto, on account of the large number of discharges on expiration of enlistment, is now comparatively full, averaging more than sixty men per company. The new recruits are drilled daily, and the regiment will soon be in a high state of efficiency. Major EASTMAN commands; the colonel, Col. LOOMIS, having been until recently on duty in Florida; and the lieutenant-colonel, Col. WAITE, having recently left on leave of absence.

Capt. ANDERSON, of the Second Dragoons, arrived on the 30th ult., with a few recruits for his regiment. His little party was all that remained of the Second Column of the reinforcements for the Utah Army after reaching Fort Laramie and leaving the garrison for that post. He brings some few horses, but they are in no better condition than those that have been grazing among the hills and cañons bordering upon Cedar Valley.

Some seven or eight of the supply-train have arrived, and all of them are, ere this, on this side of Fort Laramie. The appearance of the advanced train, winding its dusty way up the Valley, was hailed by the soldiers with many enthusiastic shouts, such as "Hurrah fellows, don't you see the grub coming." "We'll have lots of bacon now." "Hurrah for the bull train." "I hope we won't have to eat those poor bulls again this Winter." And many a joke passed round as they recalled the exposure, scanty fare and hard work of last Winter.

When I last wrote, the camp was constantly enveloped in a dense cloud of dust, but since then a shower passing along the lofty hills above us deigned to pay us a visit, and gave the loose soil a thorough moistening, much to our relief. The great pest of one's daily life now is the host of the common house-fly. I have seen them in country-kitchens in numbers that the good housewife was pleased to call "thick," but never *so thick* as in the tents of Camp Floyd. The soldiers and officers alike find that early rising is no inconvenience, as this little creature commences his torments immediately after daylight. Writing or napping during the day is out of the question, and great patience must be exercised in attempting to read. I am told, that great as this inconvenience is up here, down in the Dragoon and Artillery Camps, where they have their horses tied up at night, it is much greater; but they must submit to all the disadvantages of belonging "to the horse."

In fact, a moderate annoyance from being attached to horse corps inflicted upon them causes no some little satisfaction, as many a weary mile have we plodded on foot, envying them a comfortable seat on a saisson or on horseback.

Owing to the inability of the Quartermaster's Department to obtain the requisite amount of forage, the horses will be herded among the different valleys again this Winter, and no one looks forward to the duty of guarding the herds with any degree of pleasure. A wandering life among these mountains, with a tent for protection against the storms of Winter, is by no means an agreeable one to contemplate; besides, great vigilance will be necessary, on account of the Indians, who are in the habit of penetrating among the settlements and driving off stock in considerable numbers.

One squadron of dragoons will be kept up, in order to be ready for any emergency which may arise. Stables will be erected for them, and the horses must eat wheat, barley and oats, mixed, at $1 50 per bushel.

The Indians fired upon a party of Saints, who were cutting hay in Rush Valley, a fortnight since, and Lieutenant TYLER, with one hundred mounted men, was dispatched to the valley of Serier River to find their camp, and bring in the Chiefs for a talk; but after a trip of eight days he returned, without having found any sign.

Judges ECKELS and SINCLAIR, accompanied by several friends, and escorted by Captain SMITH'a squadron of Dragoons, left on an official visit to Fillmore, the capital, on the 13th ult., their object being to make the necessary arrangements for opening the Courts. There seems but little prospect for lawyers in this country, except it be in cases which arise between Gentile and Saint, or between Gentiles alone, as in all their business matters the Mormons refer their disputes and differences to the Bishop, and if beyond his power to decide, to the Council of the Church. There are many cases of damages which the Gentiles, merchants and others would wish to prosecute, but they consider it ridiculous to submit them to a Mormon jury with the expectation of recovering anything. The Mormon objection to a jury composed of wagon-masters and teamsters, and the desire to be tried by their "peers," which has been so strongly set forth in some official communications, causes those who have made some acquaintance with this people, some merriment. The wagon-masters of this Army are, as a general thing, far superior to the majority of the Saints, both in intelligence and integrity, and certainly, as a class, far above those usually found in the jury-box in the States; besides, there are many Gentile merchants who would most undoubtedly deem it an insult to be called their "peers."

We have now daily communication with the city by a stage line, of which a Mr. WILLIAMS, an apostate, is the proprietor and manager. They make the trip each way in about seven hours. The mail continues to make its time, arriving on Saturday morning each week, and occasionally on Friday; but how near they will approach to the contract time when snow falls in the cañons, remains to be seen.

The whole command is now busily occupied in hauling timber for the Cantonment, to which we will soon move. The present plan is to erect adobé buildings and cover them with boards with two inches of earth on the top. It is optional with the men whether they build these houses themselves, the adobés and lumber being furnished, or whether they will take the Sibley tent, raised upon a wall some three or four feet high. The majority elect the house—in fact there are no companies which were at Camp Scott last Winter desirous of trying a life in tents over again. By the present arrangement each officer will be allowed one room fifteen feet square. Though this is a rather limited accommodation, yet I think it will be found quite as much as their present limited allowance of furniture will equip.

Captain SIMPSON, of the Topographical Engineers, left some days since with an escort of an officer and twenty mounted men, to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Fort Bridger, through the Provo Cañon; the object being to ascertain whether a shorter route may not be found than the present one through Echo and Emigration Cañons.

The Sixth Infantry were to have left Fort Bridger for Oregon, on the 20th ult. It will be remembered that they came over the road surveyed by Lieutenant BEYAN, which they pronounce favorably upon as far as Bridger's Pass, but thence to Fort Bridger the route is only adapted to small parties, on account of the scarcity of the water and grass. Nevertheless, two companies of the Fourth Artillery have been ordered to the Cheyenne Pass, with instructions to build a post.

We now have every prospect of an abundant supply of subsistence stores the ensuing Winter. The restriction upon the ration was removed for the first time since last Fall, on the 1st inst. We have been abundantly supplied with the vegetables of the season by the Saints, but at enormously high prices. A soldier with money reminds one of a little boy with a cent—he is not satisfied until he spends it. Attempts have been made by the Provost Marshal of the camp, to regulate the prices, and he has in many instances, where they have refused to lower them, ordered the parties out of the camp, but they went into the cedars and there disposed of all their notions at their own prices, as we learned after they had left. Numbers of the Mormons are now seeking employment from the Government, having caught a glimpse of the coin which is beginning to circulate among them. Men who have fine farms, and can spare a month from the farm labor, seek employment in any capacity for that time in order to obtain the wherewith to purchase Winter clothing for themselves and families.

The sutlers' trains have mostly now arrived in the city, and they are erecting large, commodious stores at the site of the new camp. The most of them have extensive assortments of goods, both such as are adapted to the trade in the city as well as such articles in demand among the soldiers. Their prices are very high, owing to the immense cost of transportation from the States—some of them having paid as much as twenty-five cents per pound freight.

As for fruits, there are but few varieties grown in the Territory, and those mostly in the gardens of the Prophet and the First Presidency. A man was seen traversing the camp some days since with a small sack of apples, small and sour, for which he demanded the moderate sum of one dollar per dozen.

An expedition, consisting of a squadron of dragoons and a company of infantry, are to leave this morning for Humboldt River, whence reports have been received that four men, supposed to be deserters from the army, had been killed, and that the mail from California had been robbed. The full particulars of the outrage have not transpired. The detachment will be commanded by Capt. HAWES, of the 2d Dragoons.

Q.

### OUR SALT LAKE CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Interruption of the Overland Mail Communication by the Indians—Troops Ordered to Protect the Mails—Street Fights in Salt Lake City—Governor Cumming Pic-Nicing with the Saints, &c.**

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

We regret exceedingly to learn that our present great, central, overland mail communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, through this city, has been interrupted by the Indians.

Last Saturday the conductor of the California mail, due on that day, arrived in this city without his mail. It appears that on or about the 22d of last month, as the mail party—consisting of but two men—were camping for the night at the last crossing of the Humboldt River, a large band of Indians suddenly came upon them and took possession of everything which they had, mules, harness, provisions and, more important than all, the mail. The men escaped with their lives by hiding, at the first approach of the Indians, in the brush along the river, and remaining concealed until their departure. They then made their way on foot to the next station, where they procured animals and came on as rapidly as possible to this city.

Immediately upon the receipt of this information Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, made a requisition, through Gov. CUMMING, upon Gen. JOHNSTON for a body of troops to be sent down as soon as possible to the Humboldt River, to protect the mails and emigration from these hostile Indians. In consequence of which Gen. JOHNSTON, with commendable promptness, has ordered two companies of Dragoons and two of Infantry to start immediately for that portion of the route to California. Companies C and H, of the Second Dragoons, in command of Capt. HAWS, and a company from both the Tenth and Fifth Regiments of Infantry will leave the Camp to-day on this duty.

It is believed that the Indians who attacked the mail were a band of the Oregon Indians who have come down and united with the "Digger" snakes on the Humboldt for the express purpose of robbing and murdering this year's emigration to California and Oregon.

Superintendent FORNEY will start during the coming week to overtake the troops and visit the tribes along the Humboldt, and discover their feelings and intentions. We hope soon to hear of a definite settlement of accounts with these Indians, who have committed so many depredations and shocking murders for several seasons past upon the overland emigration.

We are informed that Superintendent FORNEY, upon his arrival here, sent out to these same Indians a quantity of presents as a token of his good will towards them, among which there was sent, very inconsiderately, a considerable amount of powder and lead.

It is to be regretted that it was deemed more prudent under the existing circumstances to send the 6th Infantry to the seat of war in Oregon by way of San Francisco instead of directly overland by the regular Oregon trail, not only in consequence of the greater length of the adopted route, but in consequence of the opportunity thus lost of attacking the Indians in their rear and surrounding them.

As it is, the Indians now so hostile in Oregon Territory have but little to fear from the troops, for, coming as they do all from the coast, they have only to watch them and fight them on that side, and if in the conflict they find themselves beaten and disabled, the way is perfectly open to retreat across the mountains into the buffalo country, where they can recruit their horses, obtain fresh supplies of provisions, and prepare to renew their attacks upon the whites at the first opportunity. The only way to cope successfully with these Indians is to cut off their hope of retreating to recruit, and thus finally conquer them, if not by force of arms alone, by famine and fatigue; for, these Indians depending mainly upon the buffalo for their support, they feel perfectly independent and fearless of consequences, as long as they can obtain a full supply of it.

Our city has lately been the scene of an unusual number of street fights. In one of these encounters GEORGE GRANT, brother of the late JEDEDIAH GRANT who was BRIGHAM'S second Counsellor and the Third President of the Church, received a black eye, and has since been fined $100, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for one year.

On the 1st inst., a negro and a mulatto in the employ of Marshal DOTSON—named FRANK POSEY and ROBERT TAYLOR—got into a quarrel, which resulted in the death of the former. POSEY having stabbed TAYLOR in the forehead, he immediately shot POSEY with a revolver, killing him instantly. Upon examination before the Justice of the Peace, TAYLOR was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

On Tuesday night last, the large two-story house of Mr. NESBITT was burned to the ground. The fire originated accidentally. Fires are of such rare occurrence here that when one does break out it forms quite an event. The houses here being all built separately and surrounded by gardens, (except on the principal business street,) there is no danger of the spread of a fire, and consequently we have no Fire Department in this city.

Governor CUMMING and lady lately visited Cottonwood Cañon—the spot on which BRIGHAM and his confederates declared their Independence,—in company with BRIGHAM YOUNG and family, and a select company of the "Saints." The party were absent some four days on this "pic-nic," and the time was pleasantly spent in dancing, singing, speaking, &c.

The United States Judges ECKLES and SINCLAIR and Secretary HARTNELL are still absent on their trip to Fillmore, where they went to appoint the times for holding the United States Courts in this Territory. They are accompanied by an escort of two companies of dragoons.

Before leaving this city, Secretary HARTNELL refused to give commissions to the members elect of the Legislature from this County in consequence of the illegal proceedings during the late election. This will render a new election necessary.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney South Pass and Honey Lake wagon road, spent a few days in this city during the past week. He has succeeded during the Summer in constructing an excellent wagon road from the South Pass along the base of the Wind River Mountains, intersecting the old road again on Bear River. This new cut-off, besides being much shorter than the old road, is preferable in consequence of the more abundant and frequent supplies of water, wood and grass. It is probable that Col. LANDER will return with his party to the States this Fall, instead of attempting to Winter in the mountains.

Chief Justice ECKLES will return to the States about the 1st of next month, he having obtained leave of absence for three months, to enable him to visit his family in Indiana.

We noticed whilst out riding in this valley, recently, a phenomenon, which, we were informed, is very common in this country—namely: spouts, or columns of dust, rising from the ground as far up as the eye can reach. The one we saw was formed by a whirlwind, which gradually caused it to rise until its summit disappeared among the clouds. It appeared to be about the size, in circumference, of an ordinary hogshead, and did not vary in diameter. About midway there was a long, graceful curve in this slender pillar, which seemed to connect the heavens and the earth. It maintained its position about five minutes, and then raptdly disappeared. These dust spouts are formed in the same manner as the water-spouts upon the ocean, although the dust, from its light character, rises more readily and to a greater height.

We know not whether history gives the reason why the crooks or staffs of the shepherds, in the ancient classical periods, were bent or crooked at the ends but perhaps the shepherd-boys of Utah will furnish us with the reason. We met, a few days since, two little boys herding their flocks of sheep, each holding in his hand a perfect crook. It was the stalk of a sunflower, stripped of its leaves and bent over by the weight of the flower, which still remained, until it resembled perfectly the representations which we have of the classical shepherd's crook.

The sunflower grows like a weed throughout these valleys, and becomes a perfect nuisance to the farmer.

The Indians are now busy picking the seeds of these wild flowers, which they esteem as an excellent article of food.

A. B. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph on the 25th ult., 21 days out. The Mormons were quiet and orderly at the time of departure. A violent snow storm was encountered by the train west of Laramie. The Indians on the route were quiet. The weekly Santa Fé mail left Independence on the 29th ult. H. A. SHEET, Receiver of Public Moneys, and Mr. REGISTER, were among the passengers.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Site for the New-York Post-Office not yet Fixed Upon—The Paraguay Expedition—Boundary between Texas and the Indian Territory, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 3.

The Postmaster-General denies that he has fixed upon a spot for the New-York Post-Office. He says that he could decide between the propositions before him in five minutes, but that it is by no means certain that he will accept either. The proposition to build in conjunction with the City on the upper part of the Park would have been favorably considered, had not the corporation contended for the disbursement of the money. Postmaster-General BROWN designs holding the purse-strings himself. His judgment favors the square west of Broadway and near Canal-street, in the neighborhood of the Collins steamer wharves, but he says the popular objection is, "It is not the centre." He left New-York deeply impressed with the idea that your people, in all the transactions of life, aimed for the "centre."

Judge BOWLIN'S instructions are now in the hands of the President for his revision. Otherwise everything is ready for the Paraguay Expedition to move.

It is seriously apprehended by the Government here that the running of the boundary line between Texas and the Indian Territory will lead to hostilities. These Indians have no idea that they are hemmed in on the West, and they will resist any attempt to draw a line in their rear. It is believed that the Federal Government will have to purchase another slice of Texas territory for Indian purposes.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 2.

During September, 979 warrants were issued from the Pension-Office, to satisfy which 148,000 acres of land were necessary.

Mr. A. O. DAYTON, Fourth Auditor in the Treasury Department, intelligence of whose death in Philadelphia was, this morning, received, had been in office about 25 years.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 3.

Mr. SAMUEL SAMUELS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently obtained a patent for "certain new and useful improvements in the laying of submarine telegraph cables." What he claims is, passing the cable from the ship or vessel through the bottom thereof, at or near the point by him specified. He also claims the employment, to conduct the cable to the bottom of the vessel, and to exclude the water from the opening in the bottom where the cable leaves it, of a tube, the whole or the lower part of which has a downward inclination toward the stern of the vessel, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

OWEN G. WARREN, of New-York, has also received a patent for a similar purpose. His plan for laying the cable is to wind it on a reel immersed in the water, nearly to the surface, and tow it across the Ocean. To this end he would make the cable only so much more than the specific gravity of the water as would be requisite to sink it with the necessary rapidity.

**Laying of the Corner-stone of Minot's Ledge Light-house.**

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 3.

Yesterday, in response to an announcement from Lieutenant ALEXANDER, United States Engineer, that the foundation of the new Light-house on Minot's Ledge was ready for the corner-stone, the City Government, officers of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and numerous invited guests, proceeded to Cohasset for the purpose of formally consecrating the event with Masonic ceremonies, &c.

The weather was too rough to allow of a visit to the Ledge, and the exercises, which were of an interesting character, took place on shore. Lieut. ALEXANDER received the party with a brief statement concerning the work as far as it had progressed. Mayor LINCOLN then made some remarks, which were followed by the usual Masonic ceremonies on such occasions, Hon. JNO. T. HEARD, Grand Master, officiating. Addresses followed by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, LINUS B. COMINS and others. The party did not return till a late hour on Saturday evening.

**The Pacific Wagon Road.**

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 2.

Letters from the Pacific Wagon Expedition, dated Big Sandy, Oregon, Sept. 7, say that Colonel LANDER was pushing the work with all possible dispatch, with hopes of reaching Soda Springs before the bad weather sets in. Two hundred miles of road were finished, and an additional force is now at work beyond Salt River. The expedition will winter at Laramie. Colonel LANDER starts for Washington on the 5th of October. The Indians were healthy. The health of the expedition was good.

The western papers contain very contradictory accounts relative to the South Platte gold diggings.

Colonel SUMNER and Lieutenant-Colonel BORKE arrived here last night.

**Fatal Wagon Accident.**

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 3.

THEODORE DURKIN, of this city, formerly of SKELTON'S Band of New-York City, was accidentally killed at about 1 o'clock this morning, while riding with a friend in a wagon near Eighth-street, in attempting to turn round, the horse and wagon were precipitated down a precipice fifty feet on to the Troy and Boston Railroad track, killing the horse and driver.

**Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.**

RIVIERE DU LOUPE, C. E., Sunday, Oct. 3.

Up to 7 o'clock this evening there were no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now fully due, with Liverpool dates of the 22d ult. The weather is very dark and rainy, and there is very little probability of her arrival before to-morrow morning.

**Congressional Nomination in Massachusetts.**

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth District yesterday nominated JOHN B. ALLEY, of Lynn, for Congress, after six ineffectual ballotings. Mr. ALLEY received 67 votes, to 32 for TIMOTHY DAVIS, the present Representative from that District.

**Race Between Flora Temple and Prince.**

DETROIT, Saturday, Oct. 2.

*Flora Temple* and *Prince* trotted in harness over Foster's Course to-day, mile heats, best two in three. *Flora* won the first two heats. Time 2:31½ and 2:34.

**Fire at St. John, N. B.**

ST. JOHN, Saturday, Oct. 2.

Last night two tanneries and a coach factory in Union-street were burned. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

**Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were fifty-eight.

**Yellow Fever at Savannah.**

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 1.

There were twelve interments in this City today, of which seven were yellow-fever cases.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 2.

There were six interments to-day, of which three were from yellow fever.

A NOVEL VIEW OF THE "ECHO" SLAVER CASE.—The *Guardian* is a little paper published at Columbia, South Carolina, which is somewhat given to fire-eating and plain speech. An article on the *Echo* slaver case puts forth a fresh idea on a subject that was pretty well worn. The editor expresses himself in this wise:

"The slaves on board the *Echo* were regularly sold by the Africans, and purchased by the captain of the *Echo*. They were, therefore, his *bona fide* property, *and we think the officers of the Dolphin committed piracy, if there be piracy in the matter, by forcibly taking possession of property that did not belong to them.* Before leaving the prison, the interpreter informed us that when a native African committed a crime, he is killed by the Chief, and his family sold to the slavers. The crew of the *Echo* will be here in a few days. Let them come; we hazzard the assertion that not a hair of their heads will be harmed.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the crew of the *Dolphin* have been allowed the privilege of the entire use of the jail building."

## POLITICAL.

**Democratic Ratification Meeting—Captain Rynders Hissed.**

The Democratic State Nominations were ratified on Saturday night by the Metropolitan Club, at a public meeting held in Stuyvesant Institute. The lecture-room was crowded. Judge S. S. BOWNE was called to the chair, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was submitted and approved.

Mr. CHARLES O. RICHARDSON presented a series of resolutions indorsing the State ticket headed by AMASA J. PARKER, pitching into the Republicans, charging them with attempting to sell out the Erie Canal to further the railroad monopoly, denouncing Albany interference in the municipal affairs of this City, and indorsing the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. RICHARDSON supported the resolutions in a speech which was loudly cheered. The resolutions were adopted. Letters from Judge PARKER and the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE were read and vociferously applauded.

General WALBRIDGE made a brief speech, which elicited unbounded plaudits. In the meantime some of the officers of the meeting detected Captain RYNDERS in the crowd, and conducted him to the platform amid cheers and hisses. After the General had resumed his seat the crowd indulged in cries for WOOD and RYNDERS, which were not hushed until they were informed by the Chairman that Mr. WOOD was not in the room.

Captain RYNDERS was then introduced, and said he got up more for the purpose of an explanation than to make a speech. He wanted to show them that being invited by this club he conceived it his duty as a Democrat to come among them as Democrats, working officially for the Democratic Party. A few years past he had been President of a Democratic Club himself. What that club had done for the Democratic Party he would leave them to judge. He believed it had not done any harm, and was certain it had done some good. He wished to give the gentleman who first spoke a little advice. He had spoken of the divisions among the opposing parties, but they should be very careful they did not inaugurate a system that would produce divisions in their own, and allow the Republicans and Americans to obtain a victory in this City. While giving this good advice to his friends, personal as well as political—for General WALBRIDGE used the term, though he never was his (the Captain's personal friend nor was he his personal enemy, and he (the Captain) had nothing to say against him politically, and certainly he could not say much against him, because he knew little about him—whilst giving this good advice, he wished to say one thing to this club in particular, and that was that they should be careful not to split up the Democratic Party, lest the Republicans and Americans might point them out as divided and sure of being beaten. Now, with the Republican and American forces divided, it looked to him as if the friends of JAMES BUCHANAN in the State were about to obtain a great political victory, and he believed they all admitted that JAMES BUCHANAN, the respectable leader of the Democratic masses in this contest, was entitled to the suffrages of the Democracy of New-York. [Cheers.] He (the Captain) was here to say also that he was for the Tammany Hall organization against everything else. [Cheers and hisses.] That was their business, not his. If they were against it that was their own affair, but he was not against it, and he claimed the right to have his opinion and would tet them have theirs. [A VOICE—That is right.] He did not want anything but what was right. He had done wrong in his life, he knew, but he supposed the difference between him and them in that respect, was that they were too modest to acknowledge it. [Confusion.] He did not care who they were for, or who they were against. They knew they could not give him as good an office as he now held. [A VOICE—It should be given to some one deserving of it.] Now, replied the Captain, if you can get ten honest Democrats to testify that you are better entitled to my office than I am, then I will resign it to you, intelligent and honest Democrat that you are. [A VOICE—Speak about the candidates.] Well, I tell you, upon my soul, my friend, if you make this speech for me, I will give way and treat the whole company to a basket of champagne. [Cries of "Woon."] Now, fellow Democrats, I will quit immediately. I have had no opportunity of speaking on the subject at all. I hope, however, that every Democrat will sustain the nominations of the Democratic Party. [A VOICE—We will not be hypocrites.] That means that you will vote the Republican ticket; I hope in God you will. [Confusion.] Now, gentlemen, if I have afforded you any amusement, so much the better, for I know I have given you no information, having had no opportunity to do so. I only got up in courtesy to the gentlemen who invited me here, and if I had been treated with civility, as I would have treated anybody I had invited to speak at one of my meetings, I might have gone on and made a speech. [Cries of "Go on."] No, I won't. It's impossible. Now, gentlemen, I am going out, and I hope these people will make no more disturbance. If I did anything offensive, you can take your revenge outside. I will just show that these gentlemen, though I am alone, will find it their best policy to let me alone. [Terrific confusion, groans, hisses, cries of "Kick him out!" "Turn him out!" and "Three cheers for Captain RYNDERS!"] Mr. Chairman and gentlemen— [A VOICE—"You haint got no business here." ANOTHER VOICE—"Turn him out!"] Gentlemen, it is but one man's business to put me out. Let the others preserve quiet and let that gentleman up there come down here and put me out if he can. [Cheers and hisses.] I was invited here by your club, gentlemen.

[Here the confusion became so great that the Chairman was obliged to get up, if possible, to obtain order. Gentlemen, he said, one single moment. I hope that the gentlemen here are Democrats, and that at least ordinary courtesy and propriety will be observed.]

Peace was again partially restored, and the Captain proceeded: I had no desire, as you saw, to address you at all; and I had but a word or two to say, at the best. [A VOICE—"You cannot say it."] That fellow, probably is some one who picked my pocket, and I have had him in prison. I suppose he seeks some opportunity to repeat, but I have no money about me, my friend. [Hisses and applause. A VOICE—"There was a time when you had very little money that you earned decently." ANOTHER VOICE—"Let the Captain spake, will ye."] It is very hard for me to speak while there are a few blackguards trying to prevent me. I am very happy, for the credit of your Club, that there are so few among you. I am very happy to have the opportunity of speaking before your Club. [A VOICE—"And I'm —— sorry for it." Laughter and hisses.] Gentlemen, I have spoken before one forty times bigger. [A VOICE—"Shame on them for letttn' you."]

Here a young gentleman, with long hair and cadaverous aspect, who had been very officious on the platform, rushed forward, and gesticulating furiously, said: I tell you, gentlemen, that RYNDERS will speak, let what will come; bloodshed, or not. The confusion now attained its height, and could be compared to nothing but the sea in a tempest. Everybody was shouting at the top of his voice, and for two or three minutes no one sound was discernible in the deafening roar.

At length the Chairman succeeded in obtaining a hearing. Gentlemen, said he, do now, for Heaven's sake, keep quiet! [Cries of "We will."] Gentlemen, we are here as Democrats—we are here for one common cause. [A VOICE—And there's a black sheep here, too.] Gentlemen, one moment. The gentleman who is here to address you has long been a hard-working Democrat of the City of New-York, of the State of New-York, and of the nation at large. He is here as an invited guest, and I hope that you will show that we can at least exercise ordinary courtesy and civility.

This appeal had the desired effect. A call for "Three cheers for RYNDERS" was heard, without eliciting any very great opposition, and the speaker was encouraged by cries of "Now, go on, Captain." The Captain accordingly went on:

Well, gentlemen, I regret very much that I should have innocently been the cause of dissatisfaction to even some three or four of you. I am certain that it was the intention of these gentlemen here on the stand to treat me with civility, and I generally manage, when people treat me with civility, to return the same civility to them. [Cheers.] With all respect for the views and opinions of these gentlemen here, who doubtless have been working for the Democratic Party for some four or five years, whilst I have been working for it for thirty years, it would be presumptuous in me to say that the different cliques of the Democratic Party have always been right in everything, but I have always endeavored to be right; if I was wrong, it was an error of the head, not of the heart. [Applause.]

The Captain withdrew, amid some cheering. The resolutions were then put by the Chair, and adopted unanimously. Speeches were made by CONRAD SWACKHAMER and others, and the meeting finally broke up in good humor.

**"The 'Regulars' and Fernando Wood."**

OUR REPORTER'S ACCURACY VINDICATED—FULLER REPORT OF MR. WOOD'S ATTACK ON TAMMANY.

We published on Friday last an article purporting to be a condensed report of the proceedings at a meeting of the "General Committee of Regulars" held on the preceding Tuesday at Mozart Hall. Last Saturday we published a letter signed "A Regular," contradicting categorically almost every statement in our report, "A Regular" asserting that he was present at the meeting in question, and that no such speech as that furnished us by our reporter was delivered by FERNANDO WOOD, whose presence on the occasion, however, as a member of the "Regular's Committee" from the Twenty-second Ward, was not denied.

Under these circumstances our reporter feels called upon to vindicate the accuracy of his various statements, and has therefore applied to several members of the Regular General Committee, who were present at the time, to corroborate the specific correctness of his condensed report. Amongst these gentlemen so applied to, and to whom our reporter would refer, are Messrs. Thos. J. BARR, Sixth Ward; Geo. W. HOSMER, Eleventh Ward; Michael MURPHY, Fifth Ward; James GALLAGHER, Eighth Ward; John HARDY, Twentieth Ward; John ORR, Thirteenth Ward; Peter McKNIGHT, Eleventh Ward; Wm. WILSON, First Ward; Maurice KEATING, Sixth Ward; Thomas SMITH, Seventh Ward; James SHAW, Thirteenth Ward; John REILLY, Eleventh Ward; Wearc Drake PARSONS, Eighteenth Ward, and many others not necessary to be mentioned. It will be seen by this list that he quotes the names of men still devoted to FERNANDO WOOD, as well as those of men opposed to him.

The speech made by Mr. WOOD shall now be given more at length. "A Regular" says that "Mr. WOOD made no personal attack upon I. V. FOWLER and WM. D. KENNEDY, nor was the name of JOHN KELLY mentioned, nor was there the most indirect allusion to them." Now, our reporter says, and the gentlemen above named will sustain him, that Mr. WOOD entered the hall, (not Muzart, but) No. 463 Bowery, at 8 o'clock on last Tuesday night; that he was received with three rounds of applause, and sat down; that EDWARD TIMSON then presented to Mr. GENET, who was in the Chair, the credentials of members from the Twenty-second Ward, on which credentials the name of FERNANDO WOOD appeared; that Mr. WOOD was nominated for temporary Chairman, but declined, and took part in the election of JAMES MULLIGAN (Fourteenth, Mr. KELLY'S, Ward) to that responsible office; that Mr. WOOD worked hard to reelect GEORGE C. GENET, and that Mr. THOMAS J. BARR headed the opposition in favor of Col. RYAN; that FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES LYNCH (Mr. KELLY'S Ward) and DAN. WITTER, acted as Inspectors of Election, and, of course, returned their own candidate (for whom all three Inspectors voted) by an alleged vote of 31 to 25, although by the by-laws of the General Committee of Regulars (Section 3) a majority of the whole Committee was required; that Mr. WOOD himself wrote out those returns and handed them to the temporary Chairman. This done GENET rose and returned thanks. There was then a cry for WOOD amongst his own adherents, and in answer thereto Mr. WOOD walked up the aisle, took his stand beside the chairman on the raised platform, and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. WOOD'S SPEECH.

He returned thanks for the unexpected warmth of his reception, and then immediately opened on the "traitors in Tammany Hall" who had defeated him when last a candidate for the Mayoralty. "TAURLOW WEED," he said, "has got more influence in Tammany Hall than I have. When he comes to New-York all he has to do is to call on JOHN A. KENNEDY in Castle Garden; go from there to Barclay-street and see JOHN'S brother, WM. D. KENNEDY; go from there to the Post-Office and see ISAAC V. FOWLER and NELSON J. WATERBURY, and from there to a lawyer's office in Nassau-street. I would consider myself a traitor," went on Mr. WOOD, "were I now to desert *you*," (with a wave of his hand round the room,) "who stood by me in my hour of need. When I was defeated last Fall, I made up my mind that I would retire to the bosom of my family to pay them that attention which my political career had heretofore prevented. But the Tammany traitors would not allow me; they hunted me from hole to corner, until I am now like a stag at bay."

Mr. WOOD then took up the name of JOHN KELLY, and spoke of that gentleman *in the precise words given in our report of last Friday*, with the exception that our informants cannot remember the phrase "Standard bearer of the Regulars," though the idea therein conveyed was exactly that set forth by Mr. WOOD. He spoke of KELLY as their "strongest friend—as the candidate of *their* organization;" and wound up this part of his discourse by asserting that he (FERNANDO) "would spend every dollar of his private fortune to vindicate *you*, gentlemen," (with another wave of his hand round the room,) "who stood by me in my hour of trial."

He then went on to denounce Tammany Hall in the most embittered terms, asserting that the "Tammany Hall General Committee consisted of creatures of the Tammany Society, who never polled more than three hundred and fifty votes at any election; and that nearly one-half of this Society, including the chairman of the Black Republican General Committee, were Black Republicans, Know-Nothings and bogus Democrats." He then struck a picturesque attitude and assured the meeting that he "had left Tammany Hall forever; and would fight against it to the death. Gentlemen," he added, "this is my first appearance here, but you always knew that my sympathies were with you, and for the future I shall be amongst you at every opportunity. Were I to do otherwise I could no longer claim the title of an honest man." [At this there was some cheering and a good deal of laughter.] Mr. WOOD then went on to state that he "had recently visited Mr. BUCHANAN, by whom he had been asked what the difference was between the Tammany organization and the Society of Regulars; and that he had replied: 'The Tammany body represents 350 Black Republicans, Know Nothings and bogus Democrats, while the Society of Regulars represents the 41,000 electoral voters who stood at *my* back last election.' I further told Mr. BUCHANAN" (said the speaker) "that he could not rely on the Tammany organization, and that he would find out in his hour of need that the 'Regulars' were his only friends in the City."

The subsequent proceedings of the Regulars on last Friday night appear to be the natural sequel of the policy marked out in the speech. The "Resolutions" then adopted, denouncing the State Convention and HORATIO SEYMOUR as its Chairman, were drawn up and offered by the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD in person,—a fact very carefully excluded from the official "Regulars," report in the Custom-House organ. The organ also made a mistake in saying that "these resolutions were unanimously adopted," as 19 members voted for laying them on the table.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Convention for the First Assembly District had an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, at the Clinton House, No. 19 Beekman-street, and unanimously nominated GEORGE L. GARLICK, of the First Ward, for Assembly.

**Letter from the Hon. Washington Hunt.**

The following is Ex-Governor HUNT'S letter to the American ratification meeting at Albany on Friday:

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to address the meeting to be held at the Capitol to-morrow evening, has been placed in my hands during my brief stay in this city, and I regret that circumstances will not allow me to accept the invitation. It would give me pleasure to attend and express my views on the present aspect of political affairs, but an imperative engagement compels me to be at home to-morrow.

I must avail myself of the occasion to assure you that my political position remains unchanged. I am still a national Whig, and continue to cherish those beneficent and conservative principles which I have so long maintained through good and through evil report. I had hoped to see a cordial and effective union formed by the people opposed to the present national Administration, on such just, moderate and national principles of public policy, and in such a liberal spirit of toleration as would enable conservative men in all parts of the Union to combine their strength and act together for the common good of the country. That a large majority of the opposition massed desired and still look forward to such a union cannot be questioned.

But unfortunately, so far as our own State is concerned, the efforts for union hitherto made have proved abortive. From causes which I have no time to discuss, the endeavors of the Conventions at Syracuse to remove the obstacles which divide the opposition into distinct organizations were not successful, and the American Party had no alternative but to proceed and nominate a ticket. In the selection of candidates they made a most judicious and satisfactory choice.

Under these circumstances I am prepared to give a cordial and earnest support to LORENZO BURROWS and his associate nominees, whose nomination you propose to ratify. My personal and official relations with Mr. MORGAN were always of a friendly character, and I regretted the political differences which separated us; but I consider it no disparagement of other candidates to say that Mr. BURROWS is eminently entitled to the public confidence. I have known him long and well. He is a man of high intelligence, patriotic aims and unsullied integrity. In positions of great responsibility he has exhibited superior qualifications for public usefulness. He has been always found faithful to his trust.

Whatever may be the result of the pending election I will indulge in the hope that the people of the United States who honestly desire to reform the Administration of the Government, will rise above party spirit, shake off the trammels of temporary organizations, and form one great national organization before the next Presidential contest. To be effective, it must be based upon national principles, which shall unite all portions of our common country by the ties of paternal and patriotic sentiment. A movement of this character is demanded by high considerations of duty, and I trust the time is not distant when it may be inaugurated under favorable auspices, and prosecuted to a successful and glorious issue. With great regard, I remain yours truly, WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Committee.

**The Administration Organ on the Philadelphia "Bonne Bouche."**

The sharp Address of Col. FORNEY has called out a reply from the *Union*. That paper of Saturday, under the

## THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH IN FRANCE.

**French Apathy in Regard to the Atlantic Telegraph—German Enthusiasm—What the Scientific Circle of Paris Says—A French Theory of the Causes of Failure—What Should be Done at Once, &c.**

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

I have already called the attention of your readers to the very marked indifference with which the news of the great achievement of the current year has been received by the French press and people. This indifference may of course be referred in part to the secondary place which the United States occupy in the external relations of France, and in part to the prevalent ignorance of the French people, and even of the so-called "enlightened" classes of France, in regard to foreign nations generally. Things have not so absolutely changed in France in this particular since the days of MONTESQUIEU as to blunt the edge of his satire upon the Parisians, who were dumb-foundered at the idea that any man could think of being a Persian; and the bulk of Frenchmen, outside those commercial classes which are brought into constant contact with our merchants at Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles, really know and care very little more about the great Republic than they do about the Celestial Empire. In fact they probably are more interested, just at this moment, in the recent triumph of the Anglo-Gallic arms over the Mandarins—a triumph which will certainly ennre infinitely more to the advantage of England than to their own,—than they are in the successful demonstration of the possibility of establishing an instantaneous communication between the Old World and the New, with all its vast results of good or ill to their own commerce, manufactures, and political affairs. The German journals have exhibited in this regard, as in so many others, a very favorable contrast with those of their military neighbors. In Bavaria, Baden, Saxony, Prussia—in fact throughout Western and Northern Germany—the world-wide consequences of the noble enterprise, so gallantly carried out by the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara*, have been already pointed out in glowing language by the leading journals, and the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, of Leipsic, improved the occasion, a fortnight ago, to moralize that very difference between the war-making, desolating, and transient "glories of Cherbourg," on the one hand, and the peaceful, humanizing, and enduring renown acquired by the Anglo-American telegraphic squadron on the other, upon which you have already commented with so much justice and force. To-day one of the Parisian journals "squibs" the demonstration of the 1st of September, as a worthy pendant to the "Jenny Lind fever," the "Kossuth mania," and the other "evanescent Barnumizing enthusiasms of the facile American character." Jealousy of the progress of England in the mighty field of practical science has perhaps played its part in producing the result, which is made the more remarkable by the fact that the first serious article devoted by the Parisian Press to the subject, is to be found in the *Courrier de Paris* of this morning, under the head of "*Chronique Scientifique*," and is occupied with discussing the causes of the "failure" of the telegraphic communications. This, certainly, appears to be, if it was not intended to be, a rather ungenerous way of dealing with the theme, and will hardly tend to enhance the popularity of France on our side of the water. Nevertheless this particular article is well and gravely written, and, under the venerable maxim of "*Fas est et ab hoste doceri*," may be worthy attention. The *Courrier de Paris*, as you know, is one of the ablest of the Parisian journals, and although newly established, (being now in only its second year,) has already acquired as much influence as any journal can be expected to wield under the present "system of repression." The article is signed by Dr. REINVILLIER, and condenses the results of a conversation at the "Club of the Scientific Press," on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph, with a letter from Dr. PAYENE, one of the first scientific authorities of the Empire in this particular department. The chief place in the conversation thus reported was occupied by M. BABINET, who is one of the most voluble, but at the same time also one of the most accomplished of *savans*. It will surprise nobody to learn that this illustrious gentleman claimed the interoceanic and all other telegraphs as a purely "French" invention, and referred the original idea of electrical communications to M. AMPERE's edition of *Thomson's* (Count RUMFORD's) *Chemistry*, published in 1822. At that time, naturally enough, M. BABINET was the "fellow-laborer of M. AMPERE," and thus "was present at the birth of the Telegraphic Cable." He has, also, since "never ceased to follow up its progress, which has been considerable!" This is so unquestionably true that we may afford to allow it to be said, and if it reminds us somewhat of the celebrated gentleman whose inability to speak German was balanced by his relationship with an individual who played admirably upon the German flute, that is not our affair, but Mr. BABINET's. He has bad at least as much share in the construction of the interoceanic Cable as many Kings have had in the completion of the great works whose progress they were graciously pleased to "follow up" with their royal attention. Let this, however, pass. It is neither more nor less absurd than some of our own demonstrations of provincial *amour propre*. The Cable has been laid. That is one great point. And being laid, it has ceased to work satisfactorily. That is another and very important point. And M. BABINET has something as well as M. PAYENE to say upon that head, which deserves to be listened to—for the French are, beyond all question, among the foremost in the field of criticism and suggestion, and development; even if they lag behind the Anglo-American in the departments of invention and application. The only submarine cable which has ever worked successfully during a considerable time, was that laid down from Varna to Balaklava, during the Crimean War, over a length of about 500 miles. This cable also, however, finally succumbed to the influences which appear to be now at war with our Transatlantic line. What are these influences? This is the inquiry which, as the French *savans* say, is now really to be commenced in earnest. "The Anglo-Americans have achieved a marvellous result in submerging so successfully the vast line which they have laid, but in regard to the transmission of signals, the most complete incoherence and irregularity, are really the only consequence yet attained," says Dr. REINVILLIER. Moreover, "given great regularity, they have not solved the problem of available transmission. The message of the Queen, containing one hundred words, occupied thirty hours in passing over the line—twenty of which were spent in the actual transmission. At this rate, many speeches uttered in the British Parliament, would occupy two or three months in crossing the Atlantic." How are these difficulties to be overcome? M. BABINET attributes them, in part, to the disorganization of the metallic wires, and recommends the substitution of a small rope plated with copper, gold or silver, after a patent recently taken out by a certain M. PETIT, in the place of the metallic conductors, which so soon become as brittle as glass. He suggests, also, as has been already often suggested, that the sea-soundings have been very imperfectly taken, and imagines that, at certain distances in the ocean, high banks may be found, which will admit of the construction upon them of "artificial islands," to serve as telegraphic stations. This, I believe, is a novel notion, but who shall say, in these days, what is or is not practicable. The most practical, however, of the comments furnished by the articles which I am considering, are derived from the letter of M. PAYENE—who writes, as I am happy to say, with less of *pique* and more of good feeling than his associates.

M. PAYENE thus treats of the disasters of the cable: "The experiments of M. TH. DUNENGEL, which are of the first practical importance, demonstrate that the immediate contact of the isolating body with the electrical conducting wires often retards the progress of the fluid even in these limits, much more narrow than those of the Atlantic Cable. Now in the interoceanic Cable the gutta-percha coating adheres immediately to the bundle of wires, and thus offers an obstacle to the fluid which moves, as is well known, all along the surface of the wires, and being thus obstructed by the gutta-percha, is driven to find a new channel. This it makes for itself, either, first, by penetrating the body of the wires which it thus disentangles, or, second, by filtrating through the gutta-percha itself, which has become a partial conductor in consequence of the salt water forced into it under the enormous pressure of the superincumbent sea. It seems to me not improbable that both these effects have been produced. In the first case, the wires would be broken up. In the second, the fluid would pass to the external metallic covering, and so off into the water of the ocean. I should suggest as a remedy the interposition between the *gutta-percha* and the conductor of a layer of charcoal, or some other body which is at once porous and a secondary conductor of the fluid." Of course I give these remarks for what they are worth, and those who are competent in the cause will be the best judges of their value. We cannot, at least, afford to disregard any suggestions which may tend to perfecting the great work we have so well begun. And now that we have *feted* everybody concerned, more or less nearly, and expatiated upon the sentimental interests of this wonderful achievement, it is time to apply ourselves in earnest in bringing about the results for which it was undertaken.

Mr. MORSE, who is now in Paris, is far from despairing of a thorough victory over all the obstacles which are now disheartening those who but a fortnight ago were exulting as ignorantly and as honestly, too, as they now despond. We have fulfilled the first condition of all things; we have caught our hare, and if we cannot now cook him, we are unworthy to belong to the race of Mrs. GLASS.

Perhaps, after all, (for nothing is so fantastic as electricity,) the wires may have fallen to work again before this letter reaches you, and so have apparently stultified the wisdom of Paris. But only apparently. For the one intercoceanic cable is but the precursor of many more, and we can never rest till we have obtained as sure and precise results by sea as we have already reached by land. Our present disappointment must not be lost to us. It should teach us more moderation in our huzzahings and self-praisings, and a greater patience in passing through the woods.

Whatever Paris may think of us we certainly think not a little of Paris. The city is just filling up with its denizens, (the Emperor being still at Biarritz, where he was to receive last night M. DE BALCOUR, dispatched to China with the text of the treaty, by Baron GROS,) and the Americans are thronging in from all parts of the continent. In the course of a single hour and a half, yesterday, I stumbled upon nearly thirty fellow countrymen and countrywomen. Still their numbers are less formidable than usual, and this vast Hotel du Louvre is nearly as full of English as of American visitors, a thing rare at this season of the year. H.

### Origin of the Atlantic Telegraph.

*To the Editor of the N. Y. Times.*

SIR: A card has appeared in many newspapers in relation to the origin of the Atlantic Telegraph, signed by Messrs. PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, CYRUS W. FIELD and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. The card declares the following viz.:

"This scheme (the Atlantic Telegraph) originated with the two gentlemen whose names are last subscribed to this card," Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, "and by the former of them was communicated to the remaining associates.

If any other person will declare under his own signature that he suggested the scheme to any of us, mentioning the time, place and persons present, we will not only oppose him with our own personal contradiction, but shall probably have the means of meeting his statement with other evidences. * * * There were six of us originally associated for the formation of the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. One, Mr. WHITE, is dead. This card is signed by the remaining five."

If any one contradicts these statements, the gentlemen are ready to oppose that person! Some of them admit that they got their ideas on the Atlantic Telegraph from Mr. FIELD, yet they are ready to contradict any one who may dare to say that he gave the idea to Mr. FIELD! It is to be hoped that no one will be coward enough as to allow such threats to intimidate him in the promulgation of the truth.

I claim to have given Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD the first idea of an Atlantic Telegraph. I know nothing to sustain the pretensions of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, 1854, was a paper and rag dealer in New-York, and he has ever boasted of a strict adherence to his regular pursuits. Before this time he knew nothing of telegraphing.

In 1844, during the construction of the first line in America, I was in Baltimore, and at that time I began my study of the electric telegraph. In 1847 and 1848, I was an associate builder of the Ohio and New-Orleans line. In 1850, I completed the St. Louis and New-Orleans line, and served as its President until in 1853. I resigned, to reside in the East, having in view the Atlantic Telegraph. There was no part of the business, but what I had made myself distinguished for proficiency in, except manipulation. The difficulties encountered by me in crossing the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers were well known in the West. It was not until 1853, that we succeeded in inventing a cable that would stand the current of these turbulent streams. These experiments gave me the idea of a practicable ocean telegraph. At this state of success, many of the Western papers teemed with commendation. It was at this time, that I abandoned about the largest telegraph interest then owned by any one person in America, except the patentees, to assume new responsibilities in the East, and to further an ocean telegraph.

In October, 1853, the *National Telegraph Review*, edited by Mr. JAMES D. REID, a General Telegraph Superintendent, published an article noticing my connection with an Atlantic Telegraph. The Editor had no confidence in the success of the enterprise, and ridiculed the idea.

In November, 1853, I issued No. 1, vol. 1, of the *Telegraph Companion*, in which I reviewed the editorial of Mr. REID, and contended that it was practicable to lay an ocean cable. In the same number will be found an article on the "Geography of the Atlantic Ocean—The Winds and the Currents—Tides and the Seas—Depth of the Ocean—Ocean Telegraph Practicable." The article stated that "the soundings reported in the preceding table establishes beyond doubt the practicability of laying a submarine electric cable on the bottom of the ocean."

It is useless to republish my writings at that time on the subject. They can be found in my published works. At that time an Atlantic Telegraph was my constant thought. My writings upon the subject were scattered, at my own expense, broadcast over both continents, and amongst the distributors subsequently was Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD.

In January and February, 1854, I was at Washington City, and was often engaged at the Observatory, collecting information as to the ocean telegraph. Much aid was given me by Lieut. MAURY. February 22, 1854, he issued his letter to the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the telegraph plateau. While at Washington, thus engaged, I was offered $12,000 per annum as a salary, to revive and manage the then suspended Newfoundland telegraph. I accepted of the offer, believing that I could make it serve as an auxiliary for an ocean line. In February I visited New-York to revive the old Company, and it was then that I became acquainted with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who had been invited to join the new arrangement. According to his appointment, I met him at his residence. That interview was to determine whether or not he would join the enterprise. Well do I remember that night. I described the prospects of the Newfoundland line in glowing words, proving conclusively that the stock would pay, and besides we would make a large sum on the building of the line. The plan was to get the steamers to call off Cape Race, and in time an ocean line would be laid. All my plans, views, hopes, and prospects on the Newfoundland and Ocean lines were freely communicated to him, and he wrote many of them down in his memorandum-book, so that he could use them in his argument to induce Mr. PETER COOPER and others to join the enterprise. He was particularly anxious for Mr. COOPER, as he said others would follow his name without even an examination. The idea was to have ten members at $10,000 each.

In February, Mr. FIELD was anxious to have my views or instructions in full, so that he might know exactly how to act. I did not fail to give him instructions on everything in detail. His total ignorance in the telegraph rendered it necessary for me to explain to him the simplest affair in the business.

While in New-York I had daily interviews with Mr. FIELD. He had some difficulty in getting some gentlemen to believe the second-handed statements from me, and to aid him, and at his request, I gave him an *autograph* letter, stating that in my opinion the Newfoundland line would be profitable.

In order to further satisfy the gentlemen that the Newfoundland line would pay on its stock, I agreed to make business contracts with the different lines throughout the country, largely favoring the Newfoundland line. At his request I gave him my *autograph* letter, so that he could show it to Mr. PETER COOPER and other gentlemen.

Mr. FIELD would not go into the enterprise unless I would agree to take the whole management of the Company, and as a compensation I was to receive $10,000 per year, being $2,000 less than I had previously engaged to do the same service. We agreed to that sum. I was one of the ten in the new arrangement, and my notes for $10,000 were the first given for the enterprise.

All matters seemed to be favorable, and I went to Washington, leaving Mr. FIELD to finish up a few immaterial points, expecting to remove immediately to New-York. I was hindered by sickness for some weeks. In the meantime the new charter was obtained and the names of Professor MOASE and myself were left out.

Recovering from my sickness, I presented myself to Mr. FIELD and announced my readiness to take charge of the general management of the Company's affairs. He informed me that they had concluded not to have salaried officers, and that I must not charge for my services. I referred him to our contract, and he answered, that the corporation was not bound by any promises made before its legal organization. These affairs transpired in the Spring of 1854. In May of that year, I visited Europe to obtain the concessions from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, &c.

In 1855, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD gave the following to my associate in London, viz.:

"LONDON, Feb. 22, 1855.

Received of JOHN WATKINS BRETT, Esq., $10,000, which makes him equally interested with Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Marshal C. Roberts, Chandler White, D. D. Field, S. F. B. Morse, and T. P. Shaffner, in their original subscription to the stock of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company."

In 1855, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD wrote to my associate, Mr. BRETT, in London, in substance as follows:

"I have no interest in the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph, if I had, I would be happy to make some suggestions. It is a great undertaking," &c.

It is useless to pile up proof upon this matter. That which I have already given and referred to cannot fail to satisfy the reader as to where Mr. FIELD got his ideas of an ocean telegraph.

Subsequent to the reorganization of the Newfoundland telegraph, with Mr. FIELD, I read the experiments of Professor FARADAY, on the retardation of electric currents on submarine conductors, which first caused me to believe that the ocean line would have to run by way of Greenland to be capable of practicable telegraphic service.

When I visited Europe in 1854, I examined the working of underground lines, and the experiments confirmed my mind as to the impracticability of long submarine circuits, and on my return to America, I published as follows:

"I will not say that a galvanic or magneto-electric current can never be sent from Newfoundland to Ireland, but I do say that, with the present discoveries of science, I do not believe it practicable for telegraphic service."

I have seen nothing in the working of the recently laid telegraph to change this opinion.

In writing this statement I disclaim any pretensions to credit in getting up the British Atlantic Telegraph from Ireland to Newfoundland. I have no faith in its practicability for telegraphing, and I am not entitled to any credit in the enterprise; I look upon it as an adventure; others may glory in an imaginary success. It is suspended by a thread invisible to the view of man, and its future is known only to Him who can count the sands upon the ocean shore.

Very respectfully, TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

PLANTERS' HOUSE, St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1858.

### Reasons Why Atlantic Telegraphy is Not Impracticable.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In opposition to the learned remarks of "C. D. H.," in your issue of the 27th, it may be advanced that Ocean Telegraphy is *not* impracticable for the following reasons, viz.:

1. Water is one of the best mediums through which electricity can be conveyed. A scientific writer, in describing "FRANKLIN's kite experiment" says: "As the rain increased, the cord became a better conductor," and "had the hemp been thoroughly wet, the bold experimenter might, as he was content to do, have paid for his discovery with his life."

2. Atmospheric changes do not affect the temperature of the ocean at great depths; hence fish in Winter seek and can only be found in deep water. Swimmers and divers are well aware of the fact that in Winter, when the surface of a lake or river is thickly coated with ice, its deepest parts are comparatively warm. This fact is patent.

3. No difficulty is experienced in the transmission of the electric current through the wires overland, when they are *frozen* so hard that very slight concussion would destroy their "continuity;" consequently there can be no difficulty in its transmission through wires, which, from their position on the bed of the ocean, at an immense depth, can never freeze.

In regard to the big words, 'expansibility" and "contractibility," used by your correspondent, I take leave to remark that a sapient writer not long since assigned as a "reason" for the difference in the length of Summer and Winter days, that "the heat in Summer expanded, and the cold in Winter contracted them." *Verbum sap.* DIX.

### The Leak in the Cable.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

The satisfaction I felt in hearing of the successful laying of the "Atlantic Telegraph" is only equaled by the deep interest you take in its entire, prompt and continued success.

As one of your daily readers, and as a compliment to some remarks in yesterday's issue, I, though a foreigner, take the liberty of sending you my late observations on the possibility, or rather the impossibility, of the satisfactory working of the present cable.

I am employed in the first jewelery shop in Newark, N. J. Several miles of the cable were cut and fixed up by the workmen of said shop. Many pieces passed through my hands, and one of them made me doubt of the possibility of any kind of success. It happened to be one cut at the very place where the wire is soldered. How many such places are there? I cannot say, not knowing the length of the different pieces of wire added together to form the 2,000 miles submerged; but sure it is, that if all the junctions are as poorly made as the one that passed through my hands, the continuity of the electric current is exposed to be, perhaps, several hundred times interrupted.

The adding is simply made with soft solder, which, comparatively to the weight and jerks it is exposed to, is about as strong as frozen water would be to stick together two pieces of wood. Besides, the seven wires are unskilfully cut off and soldered together at the same place. So that were it not for a kind of brass ferrule surrounding for half an inch the joined parts, the current would already be altogether stopped. Hence, since the 2d of September, "only these weak manifestations." At least such is my fear. Although I might call it a conviction, I offer my remarks to the public, so that were a second cable made, that sacred ible mistake may hereafter be avoided.

Yours truly, A FRENCHMAN.

### What the Cable Rests Upon.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I cannot agree with Professor MAURY that there is a plateau in the Northern Atlantic Ocean. Admitting, however, the fact, and that the bottom of the ocean is composed of "mites of little shells," as shown by the miscroscopic investigations "of that charming scientific man, Professor BAILY," we shall find that the plateau has no firmness; and that, though there are no currents, and these little shells "lie in cold obstruction," a cannon ball, an iron cable, or anything specifically heavier than the shells, has a constantly descending motion amongst these mollonless little shells, which are floated by the water filling their interstices. Now, the Atlantic Cable, lying along the plateau, is gradually sinking into the mass, and will continue to sink—unless previously broken by its own immense weight—until it assumes the catenarian curve, the curve of greatest tension of a chain or cord suspended between two points. This tension has not yet, probably, taken place. But a very great tenuity of the copper wire has resulted from the stretching of the twisted iron wire; and, finally, the Cable must part—unless, happily, it finds something more solid to rest upon than the mites of little shells.

DE SAULY says the Cable has not parted. We suppose not; but, as the tenuity increases, the power of the electric current is abated. 1,800 miles of the Cable weigh, at least, 6,000 tons, and the gradual subsidence of this enormous weight amongst the little shells, on a line of 1,600 miles, has produced great ecility, and will, finally, be the cause of rupture.

ARISTOPHANES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 12, 1858.

P. S.—It is stated, in the English papers, I think, that communications through the Cable are more distinct and frequent going East than they are going West. If this be true, may not the cause be found in the magnetic variation, which is Eastwardly?

### Up-River Politics.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

TROY, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The movement having in view a change in the Republican and American programme, on the State Tickets, referred to in the TIMES a few days since, has a real foundation, but the prospects of its success are regarded as not over-flattering. If I am correctly informed, it originated with the American friends of WM. A. RUSSELL, (present Prison Inspector,) in the northern portion of the State, who are desirous of keeping him in his place. Some of these gentlemen were willing at Syracuse to accept the proposition of the Republican Convention to give them the Commissioner and Inspector; but the storm which the proposition created with the mass of their fellows prevented such acceptance from being urged. Republicans here deride the idea that Mr. MORGAN can be withdrawn in favor of Mr. BURROWS, and Americans are equally disposed to scout the proposition which gives them a Lieutenant-Governor and one of the lesser remaining officers. Yet it is well understood that the meeting of the American State Committee at Albany on Friday, Oct. 1, has reference to some "arrangement." Judging, however, from present indications, the prospect of undoing what has been done is poor indeed. "It is too late!"

In this county, the probability is the Americans and Republicans will support a union ticket for county officers. Mr. OLIN, the present (Republican) representative, will be nominated for Congress with entire unanimity. The Americans will take the Sheriff and a fair proportion of the other officers. If the union is cordially and honestly supported—and the indications all promise well, the Democrats must be defeated in the county on all but their State ticket. For the latter they are tolerably certain of a majority from 700 to 1,000. The vote on the American and Republican State tickets will not vary largely either way. As between the two parties, the Americans carried the county last Fall.

The Democrats have several candidates for Congress. It is understood the Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, who has not been without aspirations for the Governorship, and who had some votes at Syracuse for that distinction, would not object to a nomination. His law-partner, the Hon. GEO. VAN SANTVOORD, an able and rising man with us, has also been named, not as standing in Mr. S.'s way, but still, like Barkis, willin'. ALANSON COOK—who twenty years ago printed the Troy *Budget*, and who made a snug fortune out of the State Printing when a Democratic Legislature took the printing from CROSWELL and gave it to CARROLL & COOK, of Troy—is also named. He was the "Hard" candidate for Congress four years ago. COOK is a man of good sense, as one fact in his life proves. When he had made his money, he abandoned types and politics and bought himself a snug farm, on which he has "increased his store" and lengthened his years.

If there is anything but talk in the rumored "Hard and Soft" difficulties over the result of their Convention at Syracuse, there is nothing in this section to indicate it. Here here are neither "Hards" nor "Softs." All of that party seem to be under one banner, with an eye single to the spoils.

In Albany County, as I learn from the best authority, the prospects of "union" between the Americans and Republicans are decidedly dubious. At a meeting of the American Central Committee on Tuesday evening, a resolution was offered, and carried by one majority, advising that no union be made with the Republicans on any terms. If this is adhered to, Mr. CORNING's reelection to Congress is tolerably certain.

But there is a troublesome element in both this and Albany counties, which may upset all the well-laid plans of all three parties respecting local tickets. Indeed, I believe it extends to Delaware, Columbia and Sullivan counties. It is Anti-Rent, like Monsieur Tonson, "come again." In the Southern Assembly District of this county, the Anti-Renters have nominated their powerful attorney and advocate, ANSON BINGHAM, for the Assembly, and the account from that quarter is, that there will be no nomination against him. It is an Anti-Rent District through and through. To-day appears a call for a mass meeting of the Anti-Renters of this county, for the purpose of nominating an entire county ticket. In Albany County, JOHN J. SLINGERLAND wants the nomination of the Anti-Renters for Congress, and will probably get it.

The Anti-Renters have wisely abandoned "paint and calico," for the courts and the ballot-box. Whatever we may think of them or their cause, we must give them credit for improvement, and congratulate them on their returning good sense. If their present movement is persisted in, and neither of the existing parties manage to take undue advantage of it, we may well look for a considerable amount of damaged political crockery throughout "the infected district," early in November. Members in the same political party will be in the condition of the laborers in the field, "one taken and the other left." X.

A correspondent in Luzerne County, Penn., sends us as a "specimen" the claw of an immense bear which was killed in the woods in that region a few days since, by Mr. Frank Heisler, of Frenchtown. The ball hit the beast's eye and did the business for him, while the dogs overbauled a young cub, and settled its affairs.

## BRAZIL AND THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

**Important from the Parana.**

Our dates from Rio Janeiro extend to Aug. 16. The Chambers were still in session, but engaged in questions of merely local importance.

Two new projects of railroads, in the province of Bahia, had been brought forward. They will be built, it is thought, under a guarantee of a remunerative dividend, by the Provincial Legislature.

The sales of coffee, on the 13th, for export, were 18,000 bags.

We have also advices from the Argentine Confederation to July 24, from Buenos Ayres to July 30, and from Montevideo to Aug. 3.

The bill establishing a tariff of differential duties had passed the Senate of the Confederation, and had become a law. Its operation was regarded at Buenos Ayres with gloom and apprehension.

The correspondent of a morning paper writes, however, in a tone not entirely despondent:

"This duty," he says, "will certainly at first somewhat injure the commercial interests of this city. But, on the other hand, the province of Buenos Ayres contains about 400,000 inhabitants—all the other provinces together about 800,000; the city of Buenos Ayres alone contains about 130,000 inhabitants, all good consumers—thus you see here a great market still remains for the manufactured goods of England, the silks, toilet articles and gew-gaws of France, as well as for the solids and necessaries which come from the United States, such as flour, lumber, &c. Besides, this port is the grand receptacle for the food, lumber, raiment, &c., to be furnished to the 300,000 souls in this province, but without or outside of the limits of this city. So much for the consumers. But I fear my defence (if you think I defend this province) will be somewhat feeble when I speak of its producers. However, it may be justly stated that its produce in hides, wool, hair, bones, grease, &c., amount to about one-third in value of all the rest of the provinces put together. Thus, you see the (at present) confederated provinces are one-third of the aggregate value of all products ahead of us. Now I will tell you how we make up for that one-third. In the first place, this port has so long been established that in Summer excellent roads from each and every province of the Confederation facilitate the transportation of products of all kinds to this city; secondly, this port has been within five years so improved that, notwithstanding its natural disadvantages, it is to-day the second best port in all South America, if we count Rio Janeiro the best and safest."

Furthermore, many of the wealthiest capitalists of the country, as well as foreigners, are established and reside here with their families, and they surely will use all their influence, moral and argumentative, as well as 'materiat and financial,' for the advancement of this port; and last, but by no means least, our present Government is so firmly established—it is, indeed, so truly a Government of the people and of the majority—that this province must, in spite of all obstacles, continue to advance with the same unprecedented rapidity which has marked its progress for the past five years. But this late law of duties did not pass the late session of the Congress of the confederated provinces without strong opposition. Several aged Senators—nervous from long years of service in the field as well as the Senate of their country—voted against the imposing of such duties, among whom prominently appeared Mr. GUTIERREZ, Senator from the province of Tucuman. You hear many persons grumbling in this city about the dullness of business here, and yet I see fine brick three-story houses being erected on all sides, club rooms, concert and hall rooms and other edifices, which demonstrate a sufficiency of cash, and cause much demand for United States lumber, carriages, pianos, &c., &c."

The Federal Congress had also adopted a bill subsidizing, to the amount of $54,000 a year, the following projected lines of steamers:

1. From Buenos Ayres to Parana, bi-monthly, stopping at Rosario.
2. From Montevideo to Parana, bi-monthly, stopping at Rosario.
3. From Rosario to Concordia, calling at the intermediate ports of the Uruguay.
4. From Rosario to Corrientes, bi-monthly, calling at intermediate ports.
5. From Parana to Santa Fé, daily.

The fluvial treaty between the Confederation and Brazil had been ratified.

The boundary treaty between the same parties was under discussion, with a fair prospect of ratification.

Mr. CHRISTIE, the English resident at Parana, had returned from Paraguay, without effecting the object of his mission. He found LOPEZ impracticable.

There is nothing of interest from Buenos Ayres.

From the Oriental Republic come rumors of political disturbances. The excesses heretofore reported in the Province of Mina, though ascribed to robbers, are supposed to be of a political character. Business was consequently much unsettled.

### The Youthful Mail Robber.

We have letters from Mr. ROCKWOOD, and an extra from the Indianola *Courier*, announcing the arrest of the rubber of the San Antonio mails, and the recovery of a large amount of drafts, &c. The *Courier* says:

"Through the indefatigable efforts of Col. JOHN T. ROCKWOOD, local agent at Galveston, JACOB DAMMERT, a boy about fifteen years of age, and late an employe in the post-office at San Antonio, was arrested here to-day (13th) by Marshal COFFIN, with fifty or sixty thousand dollars in drafts, bank stock, lottery-tickets, &c., of which the subjoined is a list:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 draft in favor of Croning, Hurethol & Sons | $721 63 |
| 1 check in favor of J. Hollander | 200 00 |
| 1 check in favor of Kaislander & Co | 90 00 |
| U. S. Treasury warrant in favor of Roses & McCarty | 900 00 |
| U. S. Treasury warrant, B. Blum | 200 00 |
| 1 draft in favor of E. Abbott | 200 00 |
| 1 duplicate draft in favor of A. Rettcy | 100 00 |
| 1 darft in favor of F. Guilbean | 400 00 |
| 2 Ass't-Treas'r's drafts favor Lieut. H. Briggs | 2,000 00 |
| 1 Assistant-Treasurer's draft, S. Golqubon | 650 00 |
| 1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, W. W. Wharmund | 1,150 00 |
| 1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, G. T. Howard | 1,000 00 |
| 1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, H. Clay Wood | 1,000 00 |
| 1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, H. Moyer & Co | 500 00 |
| 1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, Priscillo Floris | 30 00 |
| 1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, Leonard & Mannin | 400 00 |
| 1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, W. H. McLane | 400 00 |
| 1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, S. Calkahoun | 1,000 00 |
| 1 Assistant Treasurer's draft, Walter Simpson | 75 00 |
| 1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, Rosalie Dryden | 50 00 |
| 1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, Lt. W. E. Bornett | 838 75 |
| 3 Ass't Treasurer's drafts, Lt. W. E. Burnett | 2,500 00 |
| 3 Assistant Treasurer's drafts, Lt. Minter | 9,000 00 |
| 1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, Portendo & Biersch | 200 00 |
| 1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, J. D. Woldert | 500 00 |
| 1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, J. D. Driskell | 5,000 00 |
| 1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, Miguel Castinedo | 400 00 |
| 1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, H. P. Howard | 1,000 00 |
| 1 blank draft on Bradley, Wilson & Co | 647 81 |
| 1 draft favor J. M. Wardwell | 800 00 |
| 1 draft favor Cunningham, Moye & Co | 300 00 |
| 1 draft favor J. T. Queensburg | 88 46 |
| 1 draft favor E. Dewey | 50 00 |
| 1 draft favor Seymore White | 267 00 |
| 1 draft favor J. M. Wardwell | 500 00 |
| 1 draft favor J. A. Paschal | 300 00 |
| 1 draft favor W. S. Hill | 300 00 |
| 1 draft favor A. Nette | 100 00 |
| 2 drafts favor J. Vansiyck (500) | 1,000 00 |
| 1 draft favor J. C. French | 500 00 |
| 1 draft favor J. J. Adams & Co | 2,000 00 |
| 1 certificate deposit, E. C. Perry | 100 00 |
| 1 certificate deposit, J. D. Robinson | 200 00 |
| 1 certificate Bank Stock, 12 shares, favor Freedly. | |
| 1 lot blank Assistant Treasurer's drafts. | |
| ½ $20 bills on Louisiana State Bank. | |
| ½ $10 bills on Crescent Bank, Louisiana. | |
| ½ $5 bills on Citizens' Bank, Louisiana. | |
| 3 soldiers' discharges—Henry A. Chadwick, Claiborne Rector, and Young Corruthers. | |
| 2 lottery tickets—21,893, 1,991. | |
| 1 lot postage stamps. | |
| 2 porte-monnaies and 2 tin boxes. | |

The prisoner was placed in charge of Mr. JAMES GROSS, specially deputized in San Antonio to make his arrest, who will return in charge with him to-morrow."

Mr. ROCKWOOD writes that the thief left San Antonio one stage ahead (twenty-four hours) of him. He (ROCKWOOD) hurried up the drivers on the line, and when he got within thirty miles of Powderhorn, he left the stage and took to horseback, to get there before the steamship left. He found the youth in his room, at a boarding house, with about $4 worth of stamps, and a basin of water wetting them, to get them apart. ROCKWOOD is now on his way back to San Antonio with the robber.

The Indianola *Courier*, of the 18th, referring to the arrest of the boy, says:

"A more simple, unsophisticated creature we have rarely ever seen. He is a German, whose parents live in San Antonio, and not possessing even the rudiments of an English education, and why the Postmaster at San Antonio should have ever employed him at that department, we can't conceive. He was frequently interrogated as to why and how he had abstracted the drafts, &c., to which interrogatories he always responded without hesitation. He said that it was his intention to go back to his uncle in Germany, and not use the drafts in this country, believing they would be converted into money there without any sort of difficulty. He was handed a sealed letter by one of our citizens, and asked to show how he opened letters without mutilating them. He took out his knife and in a moment's time opened it with the greatest dexterity, not mutilating it in the slightest. He was frequently asked if he had not accomplices. He stated most positively that no human being except himself knew anything of his peculations.

MOHAMMED PACHA, THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.—The Washington corespondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

"By private advices from Constantinople, of the 29th ult., we learn that MOHAMMED PACHA, who was sent on a mission to this country last Winter, to examine our public and private dock-yards with a view to the construction of a screw line of battle ship for the Sultan, had returned and made his report. He expresses himself in the warmest and most grateful terms of the Government and people of the United States. He seems to have been delighted with his treatment here. Of the Navy Department, of Mr. TOUCEY, and the assistant of the Secretary, he speaks in terms of warm praise. As to the disappointment about the vessel, none is expressed.

The Capudan Pacha (just now removed) has requested the Porte to write a particular letter of thanks to the American Government for all its kindness to MOHAMMED PACHA, and the offers of assistance which it made to him respecting the object of his mission. Neither before his departure nor since his return have they expressed the expectation that the American Government was 'to have made a contract for a seventy-four for the Sultan.' The Turkish Government is in extreme poverty, and cannot pay its way. The Capudan Pacha has been removed, and so have all the Sultan's sons-in-law. Economy is the order of the day.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Aug. 4.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1153, 1155, 1157 1159, 1167, 1175, 1179, 3183, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213. *Part II.*—Nos. 988, 990, 992, 996, 998, 1000, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1025, 1028, 1032, 1034.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1202, 1282, 1528, 1152, 1558, 1565, 1514, 91, 30, 1568, 1569, 1576, 1015, 907, 1125. *Part II.*—Nos. 218, 993, 1592, 1263, 1030, 1212, 1287, 1528, 1530, 1572, 999, 1567, 1578, 1586, 1587.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 6 to 11, 16, 18 to 21, 23 to 28, 30 to 35, 37 to 40, 42 to 44.

### Rodgers Sentenced to be Hung.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 2.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogeboom.

This morning James Rodgers, the boy who killed Swanston, in Tentb-avenue, some months ago, and whose case was carried to the Court of Appeals, was brought up, this morning, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th November next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 2.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogeboom.

ROGERS SENTENCED TO BE EXECUTED.

Rodgers, the boy who murdered Swanston, and who was tried in the Court of General Sessions in November last, and sentenced to be hung in January, was sentenced this morning. This case was carried to the Supreme Court, and from there to the Court of Appeals, where the Supreme Court decision was reversed. The District-Attorney read the *remittitur* which had been forwarded to him by the Court of Appeals, and after some remarks by Counsel,

DIFFICULTY AT PRINCETON.—THE COLLEGE STUDENTS OF ARMS.—A difficulty has occurred at Princeton between the students and the townspeople, concerning the possession of an old cannon of the Revolution. It appears that the old cannon was formerly used by both the students and townspeople on the Fourth of July and other occasions, but after a while it was thrown aside, and for a long time stood in front of the Campus, and was subsequently placed as a post at the corner of a street. The students lately resolved to return the old cannon to its original ground, and accordingly one night last week a corps of Seniors removed the ancient relic to the South Campus, placing it in a line with the old "peacemaker," which has never passed out of the College grounds. Some of the townspeople, deeming this action wrong, decided to recapture it, and provision was made by the students against any such attempt. On last Saturday evening the attack was commenced by a party on one of the students' rooms in the new refectory—which stands just outside of the east gate of the Campus—with stones and other missiles, and severely injured the occupant by striking him in the breast. The students collected and gave chase, but the assailants disappeared. The students then armed themselves with clubs and other weapons, and great excitement ensued. The President of the College, Prof. DUFFIELD, and Mayor CUMMING addressed the townspeople, informing them that the cannon belonged to the College, and that they would be treated as a mob unless they dispersed. Quiet has again returned, though the feeling runs high. The proceedings on the part of the townspeople have been confined of conrse only to a certain portion. Which party has the original right to the cannon we cannot say.—*Newark Daily.*

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
POSITIVELY
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
First appearance of SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
In the role of Violetta.
First appearance of
SIGNOR GIOV. SBRIGLIA.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct 4, 1858,
True to its previously-announced principles, the management in introducing
SIGNOR GIOV. SBRIGLIA
to the public, has in no manner attempted to forestall its decision, but relies confidently upon its impartiality and the artist's talent and capability.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1858,
LA TRAVIATA,
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
SIGNOR GIOVANNI SBRIGLIA,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
SIGNOR GASPARONI,
and others.
Conductors.....} MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The admission during the week will be at the usual terms:
Parquet, dress circle and boxes.....$1 00
Secured seats to be paid extra.....50
Family circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25
Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, BREUSING'S and HALL'S music stores, and SIBEL'S, in Wall-st., from 8 till 5 o'clock.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE**
WILL
REOPEN
In a few days
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
ENTIRELY REGILT,
PAINTED
and
REDECORATED,
Under the sole management
of
Mr. WALLACK.
Stage Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The Company will consist of
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (first appearance in this theatre,)
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS,
Mr. FLOYD, (first appearance here,)
Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. BERNARD, Mr. CHANDLER,
Mr. LEVERE, Mr. ROGERS, (first appearance here,)
Mr. TREE, Mr. HODGES, (first appearance here,)
Mr. GREY, Mr. PARSLOE,
Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. OLIVER,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. COBURN,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. SLOAN (first appearance here,)
Mrs. GRATTAN, Miss TREE.
Mrs. FLOYD, (first appearance here,) Mrs. REEVES,
Miss ERNESTYNE HENRADE, (first appearance here,)
Miss CARMAN, Miss PINE,
Miss ORTON, Miss STELLA,
Miss CROSS, Miss WRIGHT, Miss GOURLAY.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Particular care has been taken by the manager to select for this department gentlemen each one of whom is a first-class solo performer. They will be under the experienced leading
of Mr. J. P. COOKE,
On the opening night will be produced
A NEW COMEDY,
from the pen of Sterling Coyne.
And a new metaphorical, musical, allegorical submarine filtration of (our) passing events, written expressly for this theatre by John Brougham, entitled
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS;
Or,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Both pieces will be produced with entirely new and superb scenery, dresses, furniture and decorations.
The front of the Theatre and Box Office under the superintendance of.....Mr. Theodore Moss
Treasurer.....Mr. H. B. Phillips
The Scenic department under the able supervision of.....Mr. Isherwood

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.**
ENGLISH OPERA BY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS,
with new scenery and costumes,
at
PLAY-HOUSE PRICES.
Mr. Burton has much pleasure in announcing the first appearance in the United States of the
LUCY ESCOTT
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
The brilliant and prosperous career (in all the principal theatres in Europe) of the distinguished vocalist of the above troupe, it is presumed, renders them worthy of the same patronage in the United States. The attention of the lovers of music is requested to the printed notices of the professional career of Lucy Escott and the other members of the company, to be obtained at the box office.
LUCY ESCOTT, Prima Donna, late of the Italian and London Opera Houses, and of the English Opera, Drury Lane.
Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, Contralto, from Drnry Lane.
Miss HARRIET PAYNE, from Covent Garden theatre.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Tenor, from the German, Italian and English Operas.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor, from Drnry Lane.
Mr. AYNSLEY COOK, Basso, from London Opera House, and
Mr. CHARLES DURAND, the celebrated English baritone.
Mr. EDWARD REYLOFF.....Musical Director.
A heavy expense necessarily attends the performances of this numerous and complete troupe. A full orchestra and chorus are engaged. New scenery and costumes, with the requisite appointments, will be furnished, but there will be
NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ADMISSION.
The prices will be as usual—
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Third Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra or Reall Chairs, $1; Balcony, 75 cents.
MONDAY, Oct. 4,
will be produced an English version of Verdi's Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
THE TROUBADOUR;
OR, THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.
Leonora.....Lucy Escott
Inez, her attendant.....Miss White
Azucena, an old gipsy.....Miss Emma Heywood
The Count di Luna.....Mr. Charles Durand
Manrica, the gipsy's son.....Mr. Henry Squires
Ferrando.....Mr. Aynsley Cook
Ring, an officer.....Mr. Hayes
First Gipsy.....Mr. Gledhill
NEW SCENERY.
Act I.—Scene 1—The duel—Outside of Count di Luna's castle. Scene 2—The palace gardens by moonlight.
Act II.—The gipsies—Waterfall and rocky dell.
Act III.—The son of the gipsy—The camp of the Knights—Exterior of the castle by moonlight.
Act IV.—The catastrophe—The dungeon.
Seats may be secured for every evening during the week. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The opera will commence at 8 precisely.

**FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
BOURCICAULT'S POOR OF NEW-YORK.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 4 and 5,
The entertainments will commence with
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the musical drama of
GUY MANNERING.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC BARREL.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW DRAMA.
By the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," &c., &c.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
in a new character, written expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
his first appearance this season in New York.
MRS. COLEMAN POPE,
her first appearance.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN, MISS ADA CLIFTON,
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT, MR. WHITING,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Jessie Brown," "The Life of an Actress," "The Phantom," "The Willow Copse," "The Corsican Brothers," &c., and founded on a French drama.
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Rnined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps.....Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mount Blanc.....Riviere
The Hut of Pauvrette,
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval and the adjacent Park.....Riviere.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTICE.**—The Theatre will open with two new pieces, new music, scenery and costumes on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1858.
Box Office now open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. for securing seats.

MISS E. M. FOWELL WILL READ Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" at the Stuyvesant Institute TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of a distressed family. Any one desiring to see and aid this family, may learn their address on the evening in question. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

MAN AND MATTER.—BY MERELY THAT amount of labor which is luxury, the earth may bloom as the Paradise of Eden. Lecture by JEROME KIDDER, at the Cooper Institute, second floor, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; $1 for the course of five lectures. Tickets at the bookstors of D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 346 and 348; T. J. Crowen, No. 339; and F. W. Christern, No. 763, Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS

**WALLACK'S THEATRE**
Will REOPEN ON TUESDAY, Oct. 5,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
ENTIRELY REGILT,
PAINTED
and
REDECORATED,
Under the sole management
of
Mr. WALLACK,
who, having recovered from his long and severe illness, will resume his old and pleasing duties as a caterer for the amusement of the public.
Stage Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The company will consist of
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (first appearance in this Theatre,)
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS,
Mr. FLOYD, (first appearance here,)
Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. BERNARD, Mr. CHANDLER,
Mr. LEVERE, Mr. ROGERS, (first appearance here,)
Mr. TREE, Mr. HODGES, (first appearance here,)
Mr. LASCELLES, (first appearance,) Mr. PARSLOE,
Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. OLIVER,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. COBURN,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN, (first appearance here,)
Mrs. GRATTAN, Miss TREE,
Mrs. FLOYD, (first appearance here,) Mrs. REEVES,
Miss ERNESTINE HENRARDE, (first appearance here,)
Miss CARMAN, Miss PINE, Miss ORTON,
Miss STELLA, Miss CROSS,
Miss WRIGHT, Miss GOURLAY.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Particular attention has been taken by the Manager to select for this department gentlemen each one of whom is a first-class solo performer. They will be under the experienced leading of
Mr. J. P. COOKE.
On the opening night will be produced
A NEW COMEDY,
from the pen of Stirling Coyne, first time in America, with new and splendid scenery and costumes, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE
NOTHING WIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chevalier de Launnay, | Officers of the staff of the French Army. | Mr. Lester Wallack. |
| Marquis de Vigneul, | | Mr. Wheatleigh first appearance. |
| Capt. Danneville, | | Mr. Rogers first appearance. |

The Duke de Vendome.....Mr. Dyott
Dobincourt, Major Domo.....Mr. Sloan
Pierre.....Mr. Coburn
Officers, Guards, Servants, &c.
The Countess Beanvilliers.....Mrs. Hocy
Martha.....Miss Tree
The new scenery, by Isherwood and Wallace, will include
SALOON and RECEPTION HALL
In the Chateau of the Countess.
PAVILION of the DUKE DE VENDOME,
With view of the French Camp before Barcelona.
After which will be presented a new, but not especially original, allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (our) passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT,
OR THE
SEIZURE OF THE SEAS;
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.
Produced with that careful attention to the minutiæ of the mise en scene, a plomb optic illusion, æsthetics and chiaro-oscuro, which characterize all the efforts of all the managers in this enlightened and progressive age.
THE MUSIC, which is of an organic character, and familiar overmuch to the dwellers in quiet streets, turned aside from its original source in the most diverting manner, by Mr. John Cooke. The superhuman auxiliaries under the supervision of Mr. Coburn.
THE SEA SCENERY, which will consist of a series of highly imaginative marine views in water-color, it is confidently anticipated will exhibit in a proper light the transparent designs of Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace.
THE COSTUMES, mainly selected with reference to their fitness, and in strict accordance with the apocryphal period, illustratrd by Mr. Flannery and a host of intelligent sewing machines.
THE PROPERTIES, personal and putative, all and singular, devised, made and provided according to the requirements of the act, by Mr. Timmany.
THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS—Independent platforms, wire-pulliug apparatus, and other submerged subsidiary appliances, by Mr. Bishop.
DISTRIBUTION.
ANCIENT AND FISH-LIKE FOOLES.
Neptune, a son of Malt and Ops, a deeply distressed monarch, reduced to the lowest extremity, but making superhumau exertions to keep his head nbove water.....Mr. Brougham
Chronos, better known as "Old Times," an elderly party of regular habits, esteemed something of a highflyer in the bygone days, but much too slow for the present age..Mr. Sloan
Oceanus, his marine majesty's nautical father-in-law, a jolly old salt, partial to junket-ings.....Mr. Chippendale
Boreas, a great blower, son of Aurora, and considerable of a roarer himself.....Mr. C. Bernard
Triton, eldest son of Neptune and first prince of whales.....Mr. F. Hodges
Austers, Corus, Aquilo, Africus, } Wind instruments played on by Neptune..... } Mr. Brown, Mr. Hall, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Witherspoul
Sea-dogs, odd fish, singing tritous, and submariners generally, by a numerous corps of choristers.
Amphitrite, Queen of the Seas, and acknowledged leader of the real original cod-fish aristocracy.....Mrs. Floyd
(First appearance.)
Nereides, diving belles and diamonds of the first water, the Misses Pyne, Stella, Cooke, Rivers, Lake, &c., &c.
MODERN INNOVATIONS.
Electros, the youngest son of Mercury and Iris, an exceedingly flashy spark, anxious to make his way through the world..Miss Mary Gannon
St. George, proxy for Albion at the projected alliance in high life below stairs.....Mr. Lascelles
(First appearance.)
Columbia, the interesting and interested party on the delightful occasion. For further particulars see "Jenkins".....Miss Tree
July, the sunniest daughter of the year.....Miss Ernestine Henrarde
(First appearance.)
THE KERNEL.
Neptune, worried down into his subcellar by the constant turmoil on his surface, thinks himself sufficiently out of the way of mortal interference, and passes the word for enjoyment, having induced Old Time to stay and join in the fun. In the midst of their fancied security, they are startled by the appearance of a runaway Morse, and its daring rider Electros, who wishes to carry a line from Albion to Columbia, being anxious to effect their union; whereupon Neptune storms at this interference with his kingdom, and also observing a slight flirtation between the young Spark and Amphitrite, orders Boreas into masterly activity, who succeeds in blowing the whole party out of the water.
Foiled in his first attempt, Electros, disguised as a Yankee clock-peddler, seeks counsel of Time, who promises to aid the endeavor by sending his daughter July, whose mild influence subdues the violence of Neptune and the boisterous winds. The desirable union is effected. Immortal science triumphs. His submarine Majesty abdicates, and hands over the sovereignty of the seas to Columbia and Albion.
Amongst the scenery and incidental inducements will be found:
ACT I.
SUBMARINE GROTTO IN THE DEEP, DEEP SEA.....Isherwood
Clamorous chorus of jolly sea dogs:
"Oh! did you ne'er hear of this jolly old waterman?"
Royal entrance and admonitory song by Neptune:
"Look out, look out, we give you warning."
Time pays a passing visit, and is induced to remain.
Cantata Italian, Neptune:
Legendo Lazaretto.
Startling appearance of the flying Morse.
Animated chorus: "Oh! sight of wonder."
Unexpected arrival of Electros, who indulges in "positively shocking conduct."
Concerted piece and descriptive song:
"I'm a brisk and bright young fellow."
Return of Queen Amphitrite from Newport.
Neptune's jealousy aroused; his intended demonstration essentially checked by Electros.
Ridiculous position of the assailers.
HER MAJESTY'S CORAL BOUDOIR—Wallace.
Interesting conversation between Amphitrite and Electros; his plan for the union of Columbia and Albion favorably received by the Queen; the signal heard from the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*.
Vaudeville—Electros—"It's the mild and melodious steam whistle I hear."
THE PLATEAU AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA—Isherwood.
Chorus of agitated water spirits—"What in thunder is the muss?"
Neptune floored by the deep sea lead, he intercepts a line from the plotters, and lays his plans to foil them.
DESCENT OF ALBION AND COLUMBIA
In two diving bells; the union all but effected; sudden and tempestuous interference of Neptune and Boreas; stormy finale.
IN ACT II.
THE WORKSHOP OF CHRONOS—Wallace.
Time, regulating his works, soliloquizes upon the rapid tendency of the age; he is visited by Electros.
Timely appearance of July
attended by her happy hours.
Descriptive ballet of action and chorus.
"Come, joyous hours, with song and dance."
Characteristic dance by July.
Neptune's subjugation determined.
Another maritime station.
The King of the Sea, troubled in his mind, takes occasion to give his wife a piece of it—She retaliates—A disturbing element—Audacious reappearance of Electros, accompanied by Time and July—Sanguinary resolution of the Monarch—The sea-poys to be crushed out—Song Neptune:
"Blow, blow, pnff out and stretch your hides,"
with familiar chorns.
Contention of the genial reasons and the boisterous Influences. The stormers repulsed.
NEPTUNE DEFEATED,
leading to
THE PLACID SURFACE OF THE SEA.—Isherwood.
Grand allegoric tableau, emblematic of the friendly union of
Albion and Columbia.
Lachrymose solo by Neptune, and
TRIUMPHANT FINALE.
Loud let your voices
Sound over the sea,
Who but rejoices
In amity.
Thus, then, for ever
Joined hand in hand
May Columbia and Albion be united.
Prompter.....MR. H. B. PHILLIPS.
Box Office open every morning at 8 o'clock, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Moss.
Boxes and Parquet.....50 cents
Stalls.....$1
Private Boxes.....$7
Family Circle.....25 cents

THE DEACON OF GREENWOOD'S
COURSE OF LECTURES
for 1858.
Mr. DE CORDOVA will lecture at Clinton Hall,
1. On *Money*.....MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1858
2. On *The Four Great Bodies of Society, Anybody, Somebody, Everybody and Nobody.*.....11th.
3. On *The Pathos of Humor*.....18th.
Each Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the music and bookstores, and at Clinton Hall.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets to the course of three Lectures $1.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, the lecture on *Money*.

THE INFANT READER!
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of LITTLE ELLA, the pet of the public, who will give her second entertainment, assisted by her teacher, J. B. BROWN, in Dodworth's Rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Tickets 50 cents. May be had at the Music Stores of Hall & Son and Firth & Pond, or at the door.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FAMOUS DR. VALENTINE, the veritable man with a thousand faces, a thousand tongues, and ten thousand stories, anecdotes, dialogues, monologues, &c., all funographically illustrative of the facetious side of human nature; in addition to which, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, or ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and this week, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The GRAND AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT MODERN COMEDY WEEK.
With a firm determination to maintain a leading position in the race for public favor, the lessee takes pleasure in presenting a complete list of her
GREAT COMEDY COMPANY,
Embracing the names of the following
STAR PERFORMERS,
Who have been received in New-York and the principal cities of the Union with that enthusiasm and remunerative appreciation which are ever accorded to
GENIUS OF THE FIRST ORDER.
Foremost among those composing this
BRILLIANT STELLAR COMBINATION
May be recorded the names of
Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. COULDOCK,
Mr. J. S. BROWNE,
Mr. JEFFERSON,
Mr. WALCOTT,
Mr. BURNETT,
Mr. SOTHERN,
Mr. PETERS,
Mr. VARRY,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss MINNIE MACARTHY,
Mlle. LAMOUREUX,
Miss SARA STEVENS, and
Miss LAURA KEENE.
While those supporting the subordinate ROLES are artists of acknowledged
FIRST-CLASS ABILITY.
The Management takes pleasure in announcing the production
For the FIRST TIME in this Theatre,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1858,
(and EVERY EVENING during the week,)
of Bonreicault's famous modern Comedy, entitled
LONDON ASSURANCE,
In a style of such surpassing brilliancy as to defy all competition, and the following unapproachable
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Harcourt Courtly | Mr. J. S. Browne (his first appearance this season) |
| Charles Courtley | Mr. Sothern |
| Dazzle | Mr. Walcott (his first appearance this season, prior to his Southern conge.) |
| Meddle | Mr. Blake |
| Max Harkaway | Mr. Burnett |
| Dolly Spanker | Mr. Peters |
| Cool | Mr. Levick |
| Lady Gay Spanker | Miss Laura Keene |
| Grace Harkaway | Miss Sara Stevens |
| Pert | Miss Flynn |

After which, a grand PAS SEUL by the famous
LAMOUREUX
To conclude with the roaring farce of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs (with several songs) Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Granby Gag (with a breakdown).....Mr. Jefferson
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE PHANTOM.
Phantom.....Mr. J. B. Howe.
After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Cowricl.....Fox | Cecile.....Miss A. Price
Concluding with the Drama of
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

**PHILOSOPHICAL ENTERTAINMENT.**
Dr. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give ONE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION
Of amusing and brilliant experiments in CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.
The entertainment will consist of a great variety of experiments in ELECTRICITY, GALVANISM, CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Experiments with the COMPOUND GYROSCOPE.
A Rod of Iron will be suspended in the air untouched by anything.
A Boy will be lifted by Electric force.
Magnets will be charged and discharged.
Why the magnetic needle points to the north, explained.
The proofs that the earth is a magnet.
Water will be decomposed and formed.
A small Cannon will be loaded with Water and fired off with an icicle.
Water will be set on fire, and a bonfire built of ice, with many other instructive and pleasing experiments.
The Water-Gas-Light experiment will be introduced, exhibiting a beautiful Gas-Light from the Combustion of Water.
It will be shown how the English proposed to blow up the ships at Sebastopol.
Many interesting experiments will be made with n Galvanic Battery. A beautiful
BALLOON ASCENSION,
with Net and Car attached, will be made.
Dr. B. will endeavor to render the entertainment instructive as well as amusing to an intelligent audience.
Tickets 25 cents. (Tickets to the Lecthres on Geology will not admit to this entertainment.) Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.**
SECOND SEASON—1858-9.
First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1858.
FIRST REHEARSAL AT THE ATHENÆUM
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6, 1858, at 3 o'clock.
THEO. EISFELD, Conductor; J. NOLL, Leader.
Persons wishing to subscribe, or to procure tickets of admission to Concerts and Rehearsals, will please apply at the music store of Carl Frox, No. 213 Fulton-st.; at the bookstores of W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and W. H. Babcock, No. 248 Fulton-st.; at the drug-store of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., to the Treasurer, Dr. Hull, corner of Clinton and Joralemon, or to the Secretary, Mansion House, Hicks-st. By order.
ROBT. R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.**
SEVENTEENTH SEASON 1858-'59.
The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at Niblo's Garden. First public Rehearsal SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 3½ P. M. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

**MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.**
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
The model Troupe of the world.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THE GREATEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.
By the solicitation of a great many patrons of this establishment, the Manager has consented to place
Mr. UNSWORTH on the end as BROTHER BONES.
S. C. HOWARD'S first appearance since his recent indisposition.
Notice—Doors open at 6¾, commence at 7¾. Admission 25 cents. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

**LADIES' EQUESTRIAN FESTIVAL,**
AT JONES' WOOD,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
For full particulars, see Wednesday's *Times*.
THOMAS THORP, Manager,
No. 179 East Broadway.

**DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY,**
5th-av. and 39th-st.
Open daily for ladies from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Open daily for gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.
Evening Class for gentlemen for Instruction on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 8 to 10 P. M.
Reception Evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for exercise riding, with music in attendance, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 P. M.
Saddle horses for the road to let.

**NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,**
DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

LECTURES ON TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—In compliance with a special invitation from our most distinguished citizens, Rev. T. J. Bowen (formerly Captain of the Texas Rangers) will deliver three lectures on his *Explorations in the Far Interior of Africa*, lying north of the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The lectures will be delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY, Oct. 7. Subject, *Central Africa*. TUESDAY, Oct. 12, *The People and Slavery*. THURSDAY, Oct. 14, *The Future of Africa*. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course $1; single lecture, 50c. For sale at Messrs. C. S. Francis & Co.'s, No. 554 Broadway; Messrs. Crawford & Reynolds', No. 52 William-st; at the Library, Astor-place; No. 16 Nassau-st.; and at the door.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

## MILLINERY.

**RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,**
BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. THIBALS', No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Milliners supplied.

## FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

**NEW CARPETS.**
For Fall Trade.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

| | Per Yard. |
|---|---|
| VELVET Carpets | $1 25 to $1 50 |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets | 0 90 to 1 12½ |
| BRUSSELS Carpets | 1 12½ to 1 37½ |
| THREE-PLY Carpets | 0 95 to 1 05 |
| SUPER INGRAIN Carpets | 0 62½ to 0 75 |
| EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets | 0 45 to 0 55 |
| COMMON INGRAIN Carpets | 0 25 to 0 37½ |

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Drnggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO., NO. 475 BROADWAY.**
SPECIALITE IN CLOAKS.
GREAT ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS,
In every desirable style, quality and price.
In addition to our large importations of Paris garments which we receive by every steamer, we daily present
NOVELTIES, ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT.
Our stock is now replete with the most
SELECT, CHOICE, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL
CLOAKS, PRINCESS WRAPPERS, OPERA CLOAKS,
AND RAGLANS,
Ever exhibited.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
No. 475 Broadway.
Specialite in
PARIS BONNETS AND FRENCH MILLINERY,
Just received per steamer *Arabia*, and will open on Monday, the 4th inst.
Paris Bonnets from
GOLBERG, LAURE, ALPHONSINE, PAUCET
and DUFOUR,
And elegant styles of our own manufacture, from the choicest materials, and in variety and
PRICE UNPRECEDENTED.
Flowers and Head-dresses from
HARING,
And Feathers and Plumes from
"BUENAVENTURA,"
Will be opened on Monday. Ladies are invited to examine these goods, as it is believed they are much superior to any ever before imported.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
No. 475 Broadway.
Specialite in Shawls.
In addition to an unrivaled assortment of
BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
RAYE AND STELLAS,
Scotch and French, all wool, long, square and round-cornered
SHAWLS,
Basket Cloth,
We are exhibiting a variety of styles of Shawls in GENUINE GOATS' HAIR AND CASHMERE WOOL RAYE—NOVELTIES TO BE FOUND IN NO OTHER STORE IN THE CITY, and confined in Europe to the "COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE" at Paris.
On Monday we shall open 2,000 Stella Shawls, bought at the great auction sale of shawls on Friday.
Handsome styles at $4, $5 and $6 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

**A SPLENDID STOCK OF CLOAKS,**
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
IS NOW READY,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.
GRAY CLOTH RAGLANS,
BLACK CLOTH RAGLANS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED DO.,
THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
GEO. BULPIN,
BRANDRETH BUILDING.

**ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.**
NEW CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Sale in continuation,
At No. 361 Broadway,
By order of Assignees.
100 rich black velvet Cloaks, at $35;
250 black beaver Raglans, at $12;
Will be opened for this week's sales.
W. D. ESTERRE,
between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons.

**HONITON COLLARS,** MALTESE COLLARS.
A fine assortment selling at half price.
Just received, a new invoice of
PINEAPPLE HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway

**HONITON SETS.**
MEDALLION SETS,
POINT ALENCON SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE SETS, PUFF LACE SLEEVES,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
A beautiful assortment at low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

**NEW GOODS, RICH GOODS,**
AND MORE OF THEM,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES,
BY
CHARLES HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
A Large Invoice of
NEW STYLE OF RICH MULLIN DE LAINES,
At One Shilling per yard.
Will be offered on MONDAY, Oct. 4.
Also, five cases
RICH DRESS SILKS,
Composing
Robes a Volante,
Robes a Double Jupe,
Chene Bayadere,
Cannela Stripe,
Black Gro de Rhin.
We would invite particular attention to our unsurpassed assortment of
LADIES' RAGLANS,
CIRCULARS, AND CLOAKS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Which we offer at prices
LESS THAN THE MATERIAL COST.
OUR HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT
Contains all the best marks
OF PURE IRISH LINENS
AND DOMESTIC COTTONS
IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET.
The prices affixed on the most important articles are marked below, being 30 per cent.
BELOW THE COST:
Fine Damask Linen Diapers, 8x4 wide, at 50 cents per yard.
Fine Damask Napkins at 12s. per dozen.
Waltham Sheetings, double width, at 20 cents per yard.
Waltham Sheetings, 7x4 wide, at 1s. per yard.
English Long Cloths at 6½ cents per yard.
TO STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.
We have only to add, we are daily receiving new invoices of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS
By every steamer,
The Auctions,
And Manufactnrers.
NONE SHOULD PURCHASE
WITHOUT FIRST EXAMINING OUR STOCK.
Orders from the country must be accompanied by the cash.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

**DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.**
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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—THE TSOUBADOUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE—JENNY LIND.

BOWERY THEATRE—HANDSOME JACK—RAOUL—THE PHANTOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—POOR OF NEW-YORK—GUY MANNERING—MAGIC BARREL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUVETTE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow at 2 P. M., to go by Railroad, and at 4 P. M. to go by the Boat.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two steamers are now due with European advices to the 22d of September—the *Arago*, at this port, and the *Nova Scotian*, at Quebec. The latter had not passed the Riviere du Loup Station at 7 o'clock, last evening, and the former had not been heard from up to the time of going to press.

Dr. BILLINGS arrived at New-Orleans on Monday, bringing dispatches from our Minister at Mexico, Mr. FORSYTH, to our Government. The principal object of his visit, however, is to purchase Minie rifles for the Liberal army, for which purpose he is well supplied with funds. He says the Americans are much thought of by the Liberal Party, and occupy high stations of trust. He is of the opinion that Sonora will soon be ceded to the United States for a consideration. On the 5th of September, a force was preparing to march on to Jalapa, ECHEAGARAY'S head-quarters.

Our Utah correspondence to Sept. 4 is received. At Camp Floyd preparations for the coming Winter were going on briskly; and arrangements were being made for housing the troops comfortably. The Overland Mail to the Pacific had been interrupted by the Indians, and a considerable body of dragoons had been dispatched by Gen. JOHNSTON to insure its safe transit for the future. The Indians were troublesome in various quarters. Nothing of special importance otherwise had occurred.

Later advices from Brazil and the Plata bring no intelligence of moment from the former. From the Argentine Union we have word of the passage of the tariff discriminating against Buenos Ayres—a measure of serious influence. It was expected to affect the commerce of that city injuriously. Several lines of steamboats had received a donation from Government, which had likewise ratified a fluvial treaty with Brazil. Mr. CHRISTIE, the English Resident, had returned from an abortive mission to President LOPEZ, of Paraguey.

We have advices from Havana to the 24th Sept. Several persons, said to be agents of SANTA ANNA, were passengers from St. Thomas to Vera Cruz upon the *Solent* mail steamer. Their mission was, of course, secret. The Sugar market remained quiet. The health of the city good.

Advices from Key West, *vid* Charleston, are to the 25th of September. The bark *Eglantine*, of Thomeston, from New-Orleans for New-York, with 3,000 barrels of flour, ran on to Pickle Reef, on the 12th, by mistaking Carysford for Gun-Key light. She was got off by being lightered, and arrived at Key West on the 16th, leaking badly. Her flour was discharged and put into store. The bark *Cavallo*, from Galveston for New-York, put in there on the 21st, with five of the crew sick.

The Canal Commissioners of this State have resolved to present a petition to the Governor, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature, early in the coming session, to the necessity of excavating the Cayuga Marshes and of securing a channel seven feet deep throughout the line from Albany to Buffalo, in order to provide accommodations for the enlarged boats now building in large numbers, intended for steam propulsion as well as for use by horse-power.

A fugitive slave case occurred in New-London, Conn., on Friday. A coasting vessel arrived from North Carolina with a fugitive on board. The Captain, discovering the negro, went ashore at New-London and apprised the Federal officials, who went to the vessel, but the man had taken alarm, jumped overboard and swam ashore. Collector MATHER instituted a search, found "JOE" concealed in a clothing store, and captured him; but Dr. MINER interfered, advised the negro to run, and he did. The Collector got out a handbill offering a reward of $50 for his arrest, but the man escaped, and is supposed to be on his way to Canada.

Capt. TOWNSEND, of the Slaver *Echo*, who has been undergoing examination at Boston for some time, has been fully committed for piracy. His trial will take place before the Circuit Court, on the 15th of October. A new complaint has been entered against him, for misdemeanor, which subjects him to a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000, and imprisonment for from three to seven years.

The corner-stone of the new lighthouse on Minot's Ledge, at Cohasset, Mass., was laid, on Saturday, with appropriate Masonic and other ceremonies. Addresses were made by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, LINUS B. COMINS and others.

The running of the new Boundary Line between New-Hampshire and Maine has been completed. Part of the route lay through a dense forest, and the old line was found in many places indistinct, and in others entirely obliterated.

The Minnesota Indians have made an attack on a Pembina train, on its way from St. Paul northward. Three of the men in charge of the train were killed.

Thanksgiving in New-Hampshire is fixed for Thursday, Nov. 25. Massachusetts has usually set the example, but the Granite State does it this year.

The Nantucket and Edgartown submarine cable is so defective that it is found necessary to have it taken up for repairs.

The Postmaster-General, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, has not yet selected a site for the New-York Post-Office.

The Metropolitan Club, a Democratic organization of anti-Tammany proclivities, ratified the State nominations by a large meeting, held on Saturday night, in Stuyvesant Institute. Captain RYNDERS, being among the audience, was requested by some of the officers of the meeting to take a seat on the platform, to which he consented, and was escorted thither amid cheers and hisses—the latter predominating. In a subsequent attempt to make a speech, he was repeatedly interrupted and hissed, and it was only through the most earnest appeals of the Chairman that he finally procured a hearing.

RODGERS, the boy who killed JOHN SWANSTON, in Tenth-avenue, some months ago, while he was walking with his family, was brought up in the Supreme Court, General Term, on Saturday, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th of November next.

The arson investigation at Staten Island was continued on Saturday before Judge METCALF. The witnesses examined on the part of the defence, were Doctors WESTERVELT, LEE, HARCOURT, HARRISON, HOBBS, and Mr. LOCKE, the United States Government Boarding officer. The testimony was mainly intended to show how the Quarantine establishment has been conducted heretofore. The attempt to bring in all manner of irrelevant subjects of a merely personal nature, by the counsel for the defence, has already prolonged the examination to a degree that has exhausted the patience of even the Islanders themselves, and Judge METCALF has been obliged to rule out a great deal of the testimony on this ground. The interest of the trial is decreasing from day to day, and only a small audience attends the examination.

A Conference of German Societies, from different parts of the United States, called by the Board of Directors of the German Benevolent Society of New-York for the purpose of considering and providing for the ills which German immigrants in this country are heir to, is now in session at Pythagoras Hall, in Canal-street. The Conference opened on Friday, and on Saturday had a lengthy meeting.

The Evening Schools, under the care of the Board of Education, are announced to open this evening. There are forty-three schools named, representing all parts of the City, of which twenty-three are for males and twenty for females. The list will be found in our business columns. The City Superintendent has offered to place these schools on the same basis with the day schools, so far as his department is concerned. Hitherto there has been no regular supervision of these schools, and their management has been in the hands of the Executive Committee of Evening Schools. This year the Board of Education should place the schools under such reliable and intelligent supervision as will insure their highest efficiency. None but the most thoroughly intelligent, conscientious and devoted teachers should be employed, and the course of study should be simplified and rendered more practical, while the methods of instruction and illustration should be sensible and oral, in place of the memorizing and book-processes which are more useful to cover up the inefficiency of the teacher than to inform the pupil.

The October term of the General Sessions will commence this morning, before Recorder BARNARD. There are 105 prison cases, besides several bail cases awaiting trial. Of these, four are for murder, being the cases of MICHAEL MCINTYRE for the murder of his wife; JOSEPH NICHOLS, for the murder of WILLIAM DARLING; CHARLES O'REILLY, for the murder of JOHN SAXTON, and JAMES LARKING for the murder of DOWLING. There are 35 cases of Grand Larceny, fifteen of forgery, five of robbery in the first degree, eight of felonious assault and battery, (in which, if the accused are convicted, the Recorder, we may be assured, will not let them off with a convenient fine,) sixteen cases of burglary, three of arson, three of receiving stolen goods, besides many charges for minor offences. The Recorder evidently will be fully employed for the next three weeks.

There were 433 deaths in this City last week—eight less than occurred the week preceding. One fatal case of yellow fever is on the returns of the City Inspector. The disease was contracted in Savannah, where the deceased resided. He left that city on the 23d ult. sick with the fever, and died four days after. There were 13 deaths by violent causes.

A reform ticket for Trustees of the Cemetery of the Evergreens has been nominated by the citizens of Williamsburg, (lot owners,) and the election takes place to-day, between 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 1 Freeman's Buildings, City Hall.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed vigorously for Cotton, heavily for Flour, Wheat and Corn; actively for Barley, and tamely for Groceries. Provisions, Naval Stores, and Hides. Freights were dull, with 774 vessels of all classes in port.

### Politics of the Plata.

The bill, or project of a law, establishing a tariff of exports, discriminating to the disadvantage of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, was pending, according to advices received a few days ago, in the Argentine Senate. Doubts were thrown upon its passage, as several leading conservatives were known to be antagonistic. Later information proves these doubts to have been baseless. The bill has passed the Senate, and is a law. Hereafter a great body of that foreign shipping which has found its cargo at the outlet of the Plata, will be tempted to seek its freight at Rosario, in the Argentine State of Cordova, where every preparation has been made for its accommodation. As urging the tide of commerce into waters to which the foreign trader has been a stranger, the event is one of peculiar significance.

It is mainly, however, as a political stroke, that the new tariff acquires importance. Since the secession, successively, of the Banda Oriental and Buenos Ayres from the confederacy, the Argentine States have contributed largely to the financial support of those Republics, at the cost of its own resources. Aside from a natural disinclination to aid in the maintenance of revolt and insubordination against its own authority, the federation could ill spare the lost income; as the loss, having to be supplied by taxation of its producers, operated as a double burden upon its material progress. It is an instance of amazing forbearance, therefore, that the present measure was not resorted to long ago. Its immediate effect will be to overcome the reluctance of Buenos Ayres to resume her former association with the interior States. It may also influence the Oriental State to consider the policy of re-union, especially as, in addition to the commercial view of the case, there is the fact of perpetual turbulence, disorder and military rigor, in their present condition, disturbing every field of industry, and interfering with the normal development of their resources—considerations pleading urgently for affiliation with the strong and progressive system of URQUIZA.

If it be reasonable to anticipate these results, and to look forward to a reconstruction of the Confederated Republic of the Plata under such promising auspices as those now presented on the Parana, the people of the United States will have good matter of self-felicitation. It is well known that the predilections of Gen. URQUIZA, and of the Argentine people, are decided in favor of the North Americans. The Buenos Ayreans and Montevideans are, if anything, hostile,—contending British and Brazilian influences being in the ascendent. To regain a proper degree of weight in the politics of that region, we have only to wait upon the policy of URQUIZA, which points steadily due north; and to encourage any strong combination against the advance of Brazil towards annexation or absorption. A great help to the latter aim will be the Paraguay demonstration, if it prove as successful as its preparation deserves. It is of the last importance to impress these people with a sense of our martial qualities. Indeed, the letters with which we accredit our legations to the Spanish American States, will never be worth the seal affixed to them, until certain rounds of ball-cartridge and flashes of musketry have prepared the popular mind. Our moral influence among these semi-barbarians must be raised upon the physical.

CANADIAN TASTE OUTRAGED.—A Mr. G. G. NORRIS, of Toronto, has given immense umbrage to his fellow subjects of Canada West, by a display of officious loyalty. Feeling a deep interest in the success of an industrial Exhibition to be held this Fall in Toronto, he had the audacity to present a petition to the Queen, asking that Her Majesty would be pleased to honor the occasion with her royal presence, or if that should be deemed inconvenient, that she would authorize the youthful Prince of WALES to visit Canada in her stead. Mr. NORRIS, no doubt, considered that the sight of any member of the royal family would delight the souls of Her Majesty's lieges in the Province, and attract multitudinous visitors to the Fair. Accordingly, he yielded to an inward impulse which urged him to become the happy instrument of a result so auspicious, nothing doubting that he should thereby win the everlasting gratitude of all his fellow Canadians. Never was mortal man more mistaken. Instead of thanks, curses are showered upon his head. Not that he attempted to commit a crime. That is not pretended. But his sin consists in proceeding irregularly. There is an etiquette which governs all provincial applications to royalty. They must not be made directly. The Governor-General is the authorized medium through which they are to come. This Mr. NORRIS did not know, or did not regard. He procured signatures, to his petition and carried it to London himself. It would seem that among the signers were scores of M. P. P.'s and other officials. Indeed, so well fortified was the document with influential names that the Colonial Secretary, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, consented to overlook the irregularity and lay the petition at the foot of the throne. As might have been expected the prayer was unsuccessful. The Queen would neither come to the Toronto exhibition herself nor send her boy.

But the affliction of this refusal was light compared with the storm which awaited poor Mr. NORRIS at home. The Press opens all its vials of wrath upon the hapless man. He is accused of making the Province ridiculous, and the people of Canada are called upon promptly to disavow him. Verily it is a dread and awful thing to approach the throne in a manner not authorized by custom and the laws of etiquette.

Who Mr. J. G. NORRIS is we are not informed. In fact, it is said that he is nobody. A letter of his "To the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto," is published by way of exposing the deficiency of his orthography; and, indeed, if the spelling of his petition was no better, we cannot blame Her Majesty for hesitating to subject the Prince of Wales in his school-boy days to the influence of Mr. NORRIS' company. That gentleman has received a lesson which he is likely to remember. His ambition was somewhat too lofty. But had success crowned his endeavor—if the Queen or even the Prince had consented to come over—we might have heard little of his bad spelling and less of his "impudence."

### Fair of the American Institute.

If the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute fails to attract that liberal share of public attention which in former years it was its good fortune to command, the fact must be attributed to a rare and unique embarrassment of riches which at the moment has overtaken our goodly citizens, and rendered them insensible to the demands of monster pumpkins, steam pumps and other curious varieties of the ever-faithful Yankee nation. What with the cares of two opera companies, a regatta, a horse race, a lecture by Capt. DE RIVIERE, a peep at the comet and an inquiry into the wind and muscle of the Benicia Boy, we (speaking apologetically for the public) have had our hands full. Supposing, therefore, that in our wealth of opportunity we have overlooked the claims of the Fair, we can virtuously plead a multitude of sound and fair excuses. Let the dear, good public have the benefit of all possible apology for its shortcomings. Imitate, by all means, the excellent philosophy of the theatrical manager who can always give ten thousand reasons why the public don't go to his theatre without plaguing himself with the isolated fact that the public don't *want* to go.

When the rush comes—and we hope sincerely that come it will—there may be a little grumbling at the sparse character of the exhibition. Compared with former years, it is neither so large nor so interesting as we had a right to expect. This, in a measure, is attributable to the Crisis, and its crippling tendencies in mechanics and manufactures. A suspicion of the recuperative power of the nation has kept on the brakes much longer than was necessary—and hence, the large houses have not thought it politic to show their deftness, or exhibit specimens of their handicraft, for the simple reason that they anticipated no result therefrom. But by far the largest class of exhibitors in a fair of this description, is formed of the humblest artisans, —men who exercise their wits in elaborating those curious and useful inventions familiarly known as "notions." Thrown out of employment by the Panic, and harassed still further by the Bank suspensions, it is not remarkable that we find this class scantily represented. We are disposed to make every kind of allowance for an Institute which is unquestionably good in its effect on the inventive genius of the day, and to account for a thin exhibition by well-known and deplorable facts, if it be possible.

It seems to us, however, that in many other respects the Fair is no longer what it used to be. Every year it assumes more and more the character of a bazaar. The humble exhibitor, with his rudely-constructed model, is in danger of being, if he has not already been, squeezed from the stand, and the manufacturer of things that are not new assumes all the space possible for the gorgeous commercial display of his wares. Carpeted inclosures are becoming the fashion, and an amount of extravagance in the general display of goods which cannot fail to be disheartening to the majority of exhibitors. We are not sure that any exhibitor is justified in converting the Fair into a means of stupendous advertising, but most assuredly it has come to this. It is impossible to look at an object of interest without being waited upon by a "gentlemanly attendant," who lets you into the secret of prices, and where the article is to be had. In a word he "touts" for the concern, and does it vigorously. Exhibitors of a meaner sort do not hesitate to peddle their goods in the most approved and orthodox way. He is a fortunate man who escapes from the palace without having his coat-tails weighted with useless purchases, forced upon him by the importunities of endless Yankee traders. All this is wrong, and should be looked to by the managers. We would not for the world venture to assert that the public stays away for such reasons, but it may be relied upon that in the end a good many people will grow weary of paying twenty-five cents for the privilege of being dunned by all sorts of petty tradesmen.

POSITION OF EX-GOVERNOR HUNT.—We publish this morning a letter written by the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, in which he defines his relation to the several parties now in the field. His position, he says, remains unchanged. He is still a National Whig, and continues to cherish the conservative principles of that party. But in respect to the State tickets before the people, he shall cast his vote and influence for that of the Americans. The failure to unite the Americans and Republicans in this State, as they have united in other States, he regards as a misfortune, and thinks that under the circumstances the Americans had no alternative but to nominate a ticket. In their selection of candidates he believes they have been fortunate. And he will give "a cordial and earnest support to LORENZO BURROWS and his associate nominees."

Governor HUNT probably felt impelled to make a public statement of his position by the fact that Republican journals claimed him as a supporter of their ticket. This assumption he has put at rest by his letter. There has been misapprehension in regard to his relations to the American Party. He never belonged to that order or organization, and probably never voted its ticket either in whole or in part, but was one of a class of old Whigs, more respectable than numerous, though more numerous than is generally supposed, who, upon the breaking up of the party to which they had for a quarter of a century been attached, declined to connect themselves with either of the new organizations.

The meeting of the American State Committee at Albany, on Friday, took no steps toward a change of relations with the Republicans. The Americans do not now appear to covet union. Their leaning that way terminated with the rebuff they received at Syracuse, and they seem, from all indications, abundantly content to stand by themselves during the current campaign. They fight, not for office and spoils—these good gifts being beyond their reach—but for position and weight in the canvass. Evidently, therefore, those who have supposed them anxious for coalition begin to perceive their error.

On the other hand, the Republicans, judging from the tone of their organs, are suffering more or less anxiety. That there is an ungovernable spirit abroad which inclines their men to a greater or less extent to vote the American ticket, is no longer to be disguised. Under this state of things they are strenuously summoning "a full vote." Their trust is in the large Fremont plurality of 1856. If the men who voted for the Pathfinder, or even the bulk of them, can be rallied to the polls, the leaders of that party are still confident of victory. But *if* is ever a word of doubt and contingency.

### The Case of Rodgers.

The case of RODGERS has at last been disposed of, and after eight months' litigation, he has finally been sentenced to be executed on the 12th of November. All the means which the law offers to people in his condition for effecting their escape have been exhausted. The Court of Appeals has held his conviction to be legal, and the Governor has been already in vain solicited to grant him a pardon.

We have no desire to harrow the feelings either of the unfortunate youth or those of his family by commenting too severely on his fate. It is undoubtedly a very hard case that even a murderer should die a violent death at his age, and a still harder that two households should be plunged into mourning by the street-pranks of two or three young scamps. But, as we have over and over maintained, in commenting upon the numerous occurrences of a similar nature, which occur in New-York every year, there are other people to be considered besides the murderers and their friends. All the sympathy we have to spare is elicited, not by half-drunken rowdies parading the streets with deadly weapons by night, and in the morning trembling in garrets over the consequences of their crimes, but by the decent, industrious and honest people who are forced to dwell in the back streets and avenues, in which rowdies and assassins most do congregate, and who are in hourly terror of their violence. Those whose lot has been cast in the fashionable quarters of the town, into which "Dead Rabbits" rarely make their way, can probably afford to make light of the dangers of humbler people, and may not be so ready to perceive the necessity for punishing the more heinous forms of crime with the extreme penalty of the laws, as those who live in the midst of criminals; but it is no trifling matter for the workingmen and their wives, like the late Mr. SWANSTON and his. Our first and most sacred duty is to make the streets safe for the helpless, the unarmed, and the peaceable. Until this be done, mercy is out of place. The artisan who toils all day for an honest livelihood, and the wife who takes care of his house and family, have paramount claims upon our pity and protection. These people are not brought into the world by Providence to be stabbed and hacked for the amusement of any young blackguard who happens to take too much liquor. They surely have their rights in society.

We are rejoiced at the issue of the Rodgers trial, not because it brings the wretched young man to the scaffold, but because it establishes the doctrine, once for all, that youth and intoxication are not legal palliations of a wanton murder. Law and common sense are both strained enough in these days to shield culprits, but if these excuses had been allowed to have weight, the whole community would literally have been at the mercy of the worst class of the population; for nearly all our criminals are young men—in any other country they would be called boys—and nearly all are in the habit of drinking more or less every evening. Every young scamp will now know that if he chooses to arm himself, leave his parents' house and get tipsy, and in his drunken passion should chance to kill a peaceable man, he will be very likely to stand in due time where RODGERS now stands. It is terrible, no doubt, that such an example should be needed to prevent mere boys from drinking, and killing their neighbors; but we have had sorrowful experience that such is the case. Something of the sort seemed positively necessary, to convince parents, too, in the class of life to which RODGERS belonged, that they cannot suffer their children to break loose from control and roam the streets by night, and connect themselves with gangs of rowdies, with impunity. The law sleeps sometimes—only too often in New-York—but it sometimes wakes up with a vengeance.

There could not be a better opportunity than this of drawing attention to the fact that the existing uncertainty in the administration of justice is half chargeable with such a tragedy as that which we are to witness a month hence. Every time a criminal is set at liberty, by hair-splitting or chicane, or pardoned by a careless Governor, something is done towards creating a crisis, in which a striking example should be necessary. If punishment were generally sure, and offenders generally caught, it might not be necessary to hang such a youth as RODGERS. The unfortunate is atoning no less for his own crime than for the hundred crimes which legal tricksters, knavish politicians and corrupt judges, and a weak Executive have shielded from punishment. When scoundrels who command votes in their Wards, are allowed to shoot, maim and bruise with impunity, the simpletons who can possess neither votes nor influence are led to believe they may do likewise. Many are right in their inference, but at last the law loses patience and demands a sacrifice.

FUSION IN THE CITY.—Since the Americans and Republicans committed the capital mistake of not fusing on their State tickets, they have been endeavoring to atone for their blunder, as far as they can, by uniting on the local county tickets. The two committees meet this evening to take some steps towards a union, and as Barkis is willing on both sides there will probably be a satisfactory conference. The only difficulty appears to be the question of spoils, and how they shall be divided. It is pretty generally understood, we believe, that the Americans claim as a *sine qua non*, the nominee for Sheriff, and are willing to give up the County Clerk and all the rest; but whether the Republicans will yield this important office remains to be seen. The Sheriff's office is the rock on which the Democratic Party in this City is in danger of dashing itself to pieces, and if the opposition do not manage their affairs discreetly, they will most likely meet a similar fate.

THE NEW CITY POST-OFFICE.—It will be seen by the dispatch from our Special Correspondent at Washington that Postmaster-General BROWN has not decided, as has been stated, to purchase Appleton's Building for our City Post-Office. Mr. BROWN appears to have come to a positive determination in his own mind as to the proper site for a Post-Office, but he is deterred from acting on his convictions out of deference to what he imagines to be the wishes of the people of the City. The people most certainly have a right to be heard in the matter, and they will be heard, too, whenever a selection shall be made, if it do not meet their approbation. It would appear from the dispatch of our correspondent that the Postmaster-General is in favor of a piece of jobbery which was proposed some three years ago, in connection with that out-of-the-way location, Hudson-square. But, with Willett's Point fresh in the memory of the President, we should imagine he would be very cautious in sanctioning the selection of a Post-Office site for New-York. If the Postmaster-General or the President is not sufficiently familiar with the business localities of this City, let them take a map of the City and see where the most convenient and central spot for the Post-Office would most likely be. We are very sure they would never think of fixing upon such an out-of-the-way part of the City as Hudson-square.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE JEWS.—It may be recollected that President BUCHANAN made use of the phrase "all the nations of Christendom," in his answer to Queen VICTORIA's message transmitted by the Atlantic Telegraph. This expression gave offence to Dr. ISINOR KALISCH, rabbi of the Ben Jeshurun Congregation in the city of Milwaukee, who wrote to the President demanding an explanation. It would seem that the worthy Israelitish teacher revolted at the assumption implied in the term "Christendom." Mr. BUCHANAN replied, disclaiming all intention "to cast any reflection upon the Jews." Such an idea, he says, never entered his mind. It is likely, indeed, that he may have supposed this to be a Christian country, and that "Christendom" was an allowable word as applied to the nations of Europe and America. Impressed with this idea, it is scarcely to be wondered at that he should have regarded the Rev. ISINOR KALISCH as being somewhat "hypercritical." It is a curious indication of progress and change that a member of the Jewish persuasion should arraign the President of the United States for such an offence.

RESIGNATION OF P. B. SWEENEY.—We regret to learn that P. B. SWEENEY, Esq., has placed his resignation of the office of District-Attorney in the hands of the Governor. Mr. SWEENEY went to Europe some months since, his medical advisers hoping that change of air and treatment might restore his health. But these anticipations were not realized; and having returned no better than he was at starting, he has taken the very proper course of again placing the office at the disposal of the people next November. Mr SWEENEY carries with him into his temporary retirement from active life the esteem and good wishes of our most respectable citizens. We trust that rest and freedom from official care may help speedily to restore his strength, and give back to the Democratic Party one of its most vigorous and successful laborers. It is probable that Governor KING may appoint the present Assistant District-Attorney to fill Mr. SWEENEY'S place until next January.

### City Items.

General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, whom the Police Commissioners,—censuring him on the first count of the charge on which he has been tried, for not repairing immediately, in person, to the scene of he disturbance at Quarantine, but fully exonerating him on all the other counts—have reinstated, reentered upon the active duties of his office immediately on he rendition of the decision of his Judges, on Friday.

The anniversary of the Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn, was held yesterday at the Allen-street M. E. Church. In the morning they had a Love-Feast; in the afternoon, there was preaching, with the reading of reports and addresses by local preachers from various parts of the country, and in the evening, there were voluntary addresses from all—and there were many—who wanted to talk. It was a pleasant reunion, and a large one.

Arrangements have been made by the Market-street (Reformed Dutch) Church for a Sunday evening service in the great hall of the new Cooper Institute, Astor-place. Their pastor, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, preaches there—in the evening only—and the immense hall will be thrown open free to our citizens and to strangers.

A meeting of exhibitors was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday night, and a Committee appointed to make a report in favor of the Exhibition and its management, and to correct any erroneous impressions that might be inhibed from the newspapers, some of which were spoken of in no very complimentary terms.

District-Attorney SWEENEY has returned from Europe; but his health, as we understand, is not restored.

DEDICATION OF THE MORTUARY CHAPEL IN CALVARY CEMETERY.—The recently-finished Mortuary Chapel, in Calvary Cemetery, was dedicated on Sunday. The Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES having been otherwise engaged, the Very Reverend Father STARRS, Vicar-General of the Arch-diocese, officiated, aided by the Rev. PATRICK HENNESSY, chaplain of the Cemetery, and another clergyman whom our reporter did not recognize. As soon as the ceremony of the dedication had been completed, the Rev. Mr. HENNESSY celebrated Mass. At the close of the first Gospel, the Very Reverend Mr. STARRS preached an appropriate sermon, his text having been taken from the third book of Kings, chapter 8, verse 30. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the building was dedicated as the Chapel of the Holy Rosary of Calvary Cemetery. The Chapel—which was well filled on the occasion—is a small, neat frame edifice, of the Gothic order.

### Mulligan's Case—Mr. Sedgwick's Conduct Defended.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your criticisms on the conduct of the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. SEDGWICK, in reference to the Mulligan case, were based on a misapprehension of the case, though it is easy to see how you have been led into error by the absurd and ignorant question propounded by the City Judge. In criminal trials the counsel for the people have both the opening and close; but on all *motions* to a Court, the parties moving are entitled to the last word in favor of their application. Now, the trial of MULLIGAN for the assault on Captain WEBB terminated on his pleading guilty, and the subsequent matter in the case was a motion by the prisoner's counsel in mitigation of punishment. Under these circumstances Judge RUSSELL should have known better than to ask Mr. SEDGWICK what he had to say in reply to Mr. SICKLES; and Mr. SEDGWICK in stating that "the defence had the close," was merely correcting the Judge's error in the mildest and briefest form possible. To accuse the Assistant District-Attorney of sympathy with men of the Mulligan class is to ignore four years of active and zealous labor in the cause of public justice; and those who remember Mr. SEDGWICK'S speech in the case of DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, (tried for the murder of "Paudeen,") will not be likely to believe that he was remiss, upon this or any other occasion, in the duty of exerting all his official power for the protection of the public peace.

ORDER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.

HONOKEN WATER-WORKS.—The laying of the water-pipes is completed, with the exception of putting in a few connection-pipes. The contractor has notified the city authorities that the work will be finished on Tuesday, and ready for letting in the water, but intimated that, as there are some differences between himself and the authorities, they should be amicably arranged before he makes a formal delivery to the city. An appropriation having been declined by the Council, the proposed celebration will fall through.

### Personal.

A letter from the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, dated at Aix, Sept. 11, says:

"My life is devoted to my health. I wish that I could say that I am not still an invalid; but, except when attacked by the pain in my chest, I am more comfortable, and enjoy my baths, my walks, and the repose and incognito which I find here.

I begin the day with *douches*, hot and cold, and when thoroughly exhausted, am wrapped in sheet and blanket and conveyed to my hotel and laid on my bed. After my walk I find myself obliged again to take to my bed, for two hours before dinner. But this whole treatment is in pleasant contrast with the protracted sufferings from fire which made my Summer a torment. And yet I fear that I must return again to that treatment.

It is with a pang unspeakable that I find myself thus arrested in the labors of life and in the duties of my position. This is harder to bear than the fire. I do not hear of friends engaged in active service—like Trumbull in Illinois—without a feeling of envy."

There is a row in the Post-Office at Prince Edward Island. A Clerk, one De Brissay, committed the sin of voting against the Government at the late election, and received his walking-papers in consequence thereof. But he refused to leave, and the head of the office has now been turned out for retaining him and refusing to recognize the party appointed as his successor.

The Ex-Reverend Mr. MOTT, of Rutland, Vt., must have attended the Free-Love Convention in that quiet little town, for he has done naughty things, according to the Rutland *Herald*. The Supreme Court of Vermont has just rendered a decree of divorce of Mrs. SARAH A. MOTT from her husband, whereupon the *Herald* gives a biographical sketch of the gentleman:

"We know that man—DARWIN MOTT. He came to Saint Albans with a long face, a silver-headed cane, and Rev. prefixed to his name. He preached one faith a few months, and suddenly changed it. He preached and went a hunting the same day. He preached on temperance (and the people were astonished at his stolen lectures and feigned modesty,) and got drunk. He lectured to young ladies and played the admirer. He kept a bad school—edited a reckless paper—stole money, and charged the theft upon the servant girl—got the office of Deputy Inspector—got drunk upon smuggled liquor—took one shirt, another man's wife and a bundle of manuscript sermons, and ran away from his own wife, his paper, and a crowd of creditors."

A picture of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, the virulent poet, is given by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who sends his epistle from the comic locality of "Owl's Head, Memphremagog Lake," and who says:

"A few minutes elapsed, and then came a thundering knock at the door, and entered WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. He was a big, hurly man, with a face which had a savage expression in it. MIRABEAU said of his, that it resembled a tiger with the small-pox. LANDOR'S was something like that. His hair was iron-gray, and under it was a hard, bold-looking forehead. No one observing him carefully would say—"That is an amiable man." He looked looked fierce and haughty, and his looks did not belie LAVATER. It was curious to observe the contrast between LANDOR and SOUTHEY. One was all storm, the other all calm. SOUTHEY said little. LANDOR blustered. He was very unsociable and seemed to hate every one—except himself. The evening passed away pleasantly enough, LANDOR abusing every one—BYRON especially. I well remember his speaking of NAPOLEON; and by the way, that reminds me of a poem by LANDOR published in the *Examiner* in 1851, in which poem "Shebir" makes a fierce onslaught on LOUIS NAPOLEON because he would not allow KOSSUTH to pass through France. Now mark the change. In 1858 Mr. LANDOR publishes a letter in the same paper, and coolly tells the public that he always believed the present Emperor of France to be the incarnation of all the virtues. Perhaps, as Mr. LANDOR has just gone to France to escape a well-deserved penalty, he may be received at the Tuileries, but will he take with him those lines in which he glorifies GORGEY and damns the President?"

CRAWFORD'S fine statue of JAMES OTIS is safely placed on its pedestal in Mount Auburn Cemetery. The Boston *Transcript* describes it as graceful and majestic. The height is about seven feet. The costume is appropriate to the time in which his public services were called forth, nearly a century ago. A cloak is thrown over the shoulders, enveloping the left arm, by which it is retained. The right hand holds a pen and a manuscript.

EX-President COMONFORT, of Mexico, is in Massachusetts. He visited the Encampment of the First Division on Friday, the day of the review by Governor BANKS.

FREDERICK A. BEELEN, Esq., late of the American Legation at Valparaiso, is on a visit to this City.

Mrs. DEVEAU has been appointed by Inspector RUSSELL, Matron of the Female Department in Sing Sing State Prison.

Professor MIXER, of the University of Rochester, has resigned his position, to accept the Chair of Modern Languages in the University of Chicago; an Institution just opened, with an endowment of $225,000.

### The New-York Gallery of Art.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Some years ago a promising Institution with the above title was formed in the metropolis. A number of gentlemen subscribed and became life-members, the funds were expended, a nucleus of paintings was purchased, and the hall of the Rotunda was adorned with the same, (for Uncle Sam's Post-Office people had all "gone to church" in Nassau-street. You may perhaps be able from your own memory to recall a day of glory for "the New-York Gallery of Art," when, in addition to the works owned by the Institution, the splendid series of the "Course of Empire," by COLE, (the lamented, mild, gentlemanly, accomplished and gifted,) were exhibited in our rooms. The display was a brilliant one; comprehending, as it did, the exhibition of two of the noblest series of landscapes which the art of America, or, perhaps, we may add, of any country, has ever produced. A rumor somewhat dampening to the hope of seeing this Institution revived, reached me some time since; to wit: That its pictures were stored away among the cobwebs in some commodious garret or vacant and rickety house. The rumor, in conjunction with the fact that no exhibition of the works has taken place for years, is somewhat discouraging, all must allow. I fear that ten or twelve years have elapsed since the treasures of the gallery were consigned to darkness and dust. The strong arm of the law was laid with icy coldness and with sternness on the Art Union; and its prosperity died, like the life and beauty of a bed of verbenas or petunias, when a sharp October frost alights upon them. After this, would it not have been well for the public-spirited citizens of New-York, with others, to have revived our all-but inanimate institution? Ought not "the New-York Gallery of Art," by a new and generous outpouring of means, have been restored and enriched? *A permanent centre of attraction we ought to have in our goodly and populous City*, to which the lovers of the refining and beautiful arts of design might at any time resort. The attractions of the Gallery would prove valuable, even in a moral point of view, by withdrawing the young from scenes of dissipation, and presenting improving means of gratification to mind and sense. I would suggest that the Corporation of the City make a grant to the Institution. Why should not the State also bestow a respectable allowance for the same worthy object so much related to our honor as a people of taste and liberality? Meanwhile, I would suggest that the managers do what they can to reopen the gallery. Would it not be well for the members to add each four or five dollars, if not more, to their subscription, and to place the matter of life-membership hereafter on that basis, allowing those who will not raise their subscription to retain and use their tickets. I beg leave, also, to suggest a meeting of the managers and life-members in order to consult and devise some plans for reviving the Institution and giving it a noble impulse. Suppose some day in the middle or close of October be designated. Yours, &c.,

A LIFE-MEMBER.

[The pictures of the New-York Gallery are all placed in the fine galleries of the Histor

## THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA.

### Among the Lost.

The Chicago *Press* says:—

"Capt. Nettman, a German of wealth, intelligence, and great moral worth, of Ponoosac, Hancock Co., Ill., was among the passengers of the ill-fated Austria, and is undoubtedly among the lost. Mr. Nettman was a member of the Prussian Parliament during the revolutionary period of 1848, where he distinguished himself by his enlarged and liberal views of public affairs and human rights. The reaction compelled him to seek safety in this country; and though he had not mingled much in the politics of the State, he was widely known both among Germans and Americans for his learning and his sympathy with the cause of popular freedom everywhere. His neighborhood, where he was engaged in some important business enterprises, will severely feel his loss, while his untimely and terrible end will be mourned by every liberal and enlightened German in Illinois."

### Chartres Brew Arrived—He is Imposed upon by the Ticket-Swindlers.

Chartres Brew, whose name is so intimately associated with the disaster to the burnt steamer *Austria*, and who furnished so clear a sintement of that dreadful affair, by telegraph from Halifax, arrived in this City on Friday, from Boston. Being on his way to British Columbia, he was desirous to secure a ticket by the first California steamer. Not being acquainted with our peculiar institutions, one of which is the bogus ticket-swindling concern, he fell an easy victim to the wiles of ono of these dens, kept by Ward & McDonald, two scoundrels who lie in wait at the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets, to take in confiding strangers and ignorant emigrants. Being in haste, he was the more easily imposed upon. He was conducted to this office by a runner, and, upon inquiring for a California passage-ticket, was told that the steamer of the 5th was full, and that the only steamer in which he could get a ticket was by the one which sailed that day, at 2 o'clock, all of which they held. He was required to pay a deposit of $25 to secure a ticket. He paid this amount and took a receipt on account. Upon inquiry, he, of course, found he had been imposed upon about the steamers being full, and he returned and demanded his £5. As in all such cases, the money was refused, and a ticket at a large advance upon the genuine price offered him instead. He made affidavit of the facts before the Mayor, who sent two of his squad to arrest the parties who keep the den. Finding they were fairly cornered, they refunded the money. This is the end of proceedings against them, for the reason that Mr. Brew has more urgent business than stopping in New-York for several weeks to prosecute the swindlers.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following concerning Mr. Brew, and the awful adventure through which he passed upon the burning steamer:

"The steamer *Eastern City*, Capt. Killam, from Halifax, *via* Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at this port last night, and among her passengers were Mr. J. F. Cox, of Boston, and Chartres Brew, of England, who escaped from the wreck of the steamer *Austria*. Although we have not seen either of them, yet we learn from others, to whom passengers at Halifax communicated the particulars of the terrible disaster, a few incidents not before published.

When the alarm of fire was given, the passengers and crew, who rushed on deck, seemed to pause for a moment, and look aft, instinctively expecting orders from the captain or officers that would restore discipline, but no orders having been given—no one vested with authority making his appearance to calm the tumult—the mob rushed towards the boats. A few only, who saw the utter folly of such a course, tried to collect their friends around them and await the issue.

From the time the alarm was given until the flames obtained the mastery, by judicious management, every boat might have been lowered. The vessel, for five minutes, was under control—time enough to change her course so that the fire could have been kept clear of the sides. But the boats themselves were so securely lashed and chocked, that under ordinary circumstances much time would have been required to clear them. Besides, the crew were stow in all their movements—there was no regular discipline beyond the mere watch-and-watch of a common merchant vesset.

The men had never been stationed to the boats, and consequently in the hour of peril each ran towards the boat that was nearest. One or two boats were, therefore, in possession of the crew, and the rest were left to the mercy of the passengers, hence the terrible mismanagement of lowering them.

In most steamers, particularly those of the Cunard line, there is always a quartermaster standing near the helmsman to direct the course of the vessel; but there was no such officer in the *Austria*. The helmsman, therefore, had to rely for orders upon the captain or mates, and when these were out of the way was left to his own discretion. This was a bad oversight, for the quartermasters are generally the best sailors in the ship, and, in the absence of superior officers, are fully qualified to take charge. Had there been a quartermaster at the wheel of the *Austria*, he could not only have altered her course, but could have stopped her if he had seen fit, when he saw that such was the only hope of saving the boats and the lives of those on board.

Some of the crew, without orders, seemed to comprehend the danger, and tried to restore confidence among the passengers, but no one liked to take the responsibility of assuming command.

Two men actually seized axes to cut away the masts, and some of the passengers unbent the headsails, for the purpose of smothering the fire; but want of decision was manifest in every movement. There was no head, and the passengers saw in a few moments that it was the old game of 'every man for himself.'

The *Austria* was amply supplied with fire-engines, force-pumps, hose, fire-buckets, &c., but all of these seemed to have been out of the way when required.

Although the discipline of having a station for every man, and compelling every man to fill his station, was not the rule on board this ill-fated steamer, yet there was one system of discipline that was never relaxed, viz., scouring brass-work, pointing ropes'-ends, grafting and other small work. The men were well worked but not well trained. Naturally stow, they were permitted to almost crawl along their duties, instead of being compelled to move rapidly, as is the custom in American and British ships. The captain himself was evidently a man of ability in the ordinary navigation of the ship; but neither he nor any of his officers appeared to have the experience necessary to take care of such a ship; her details were too extensive for any one of them to comprehend at a glance, and hence the miserable parts they played in the terrible tragedy.

The boats might have been lowered, the masts and spare spars could have been cut away and thrown overboard, the ship herself could have been stopped, and no doubt, hundreds of lives saved. Some of the passengers say, that the fire itself could have been suppressed by common promptness on the part of the officers, for the men never appeared to move without orders. The horrid details of the loss of life we shall not dwelt upon, they have been already spread before the public; but from all we can learn, it appears that this noble vesset, and her priceless freight of humnn life, were the victims of the inexperience of her captain and officers."

### The Captain of the Manrice and Mr. Berry.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: It is no want of gratitude, but a sense of duty, that prompts me to make the following correction. In your report of my statement about the Captain of the *Maurice*, it is said I applauded it. This is by no means the case, but quite the contrary. Whether his errors were those of the head or heart, I will not say, but his conduct was one series of blunders. I will now, since it is necessary, mention two or three. In the evening of the hurning, when his life-boat came In from the steamer, there were still reported to be twenty or thirty persons clinging to the bowsprit and chains of the wreck. When the Captain was requested to send out his boats again, he said: "It is impossible; it is dark." Now his boats could have gone and returned in three-quarters of an honr. The sea was calm, only a gentle breeze blowing. It was a beautiful moonlight evening, and there were men plenty to take the boats out, yet these unfortunate creatures on the *Austria* were left to suffer, and probably die, for the Captain's neglect. In connection with this transaction, let me refer to Hahn, the first officer of the *Austria*, and who was saved. He escaped from the steamer in one of the metallic life-boats which came up to the bark uninjured. Before he reached the bark, however, he promised to return immediatcly, with his boat and some fresh hands, to rescue the sufferers on board the steamer, if any remained. When he came on the bark I heard him declare his intention, but not seeing him carrying it out, said: "Good heavens! mate; there are yet twenty tives on board that steamer; do not let them remain longer in their agony." He replied: "The boat is set afloat, and it is dark."

It is no excuse for the captain's neglect to say that the Nnrwegian bark was seen bearing on the steamer—for we all thought when we last saw her in the evening that she was bearing off, and we were surprised at daylight the next morning to see her by the side of the wreck. She could not from the circumstances of the wind and sea have come up until after midnight, the breeze was so light and almost dead ahead. As to the number saved by her, it will at once be seen must have been small.

The peculiar conduct of the captain was shown when we wished him to speak the Norwegian bark in the morning. It was nearly in his line of sailing, not over three or four points south of it—but he refused doing so. It is said their life-boat sailing around the wreck was hailed. It was, if that is called speaking, when one of the passengers made the attempt at altogether a preposterous distance.

Another strange feat of this captain was not only in the manner he spoke the *Lotus* on the 14th ult., bnt in the way he acted during the transfer of the passengers. Let me speak of this latter. When his boat was first sent out to the English bark, Chas. Brew went with it, to make arrangements with the captain. The word sent back was "that the *Lotus* would take the American citizens, British subjects, and wanted some codfish," with which the *Maurice* was freighted.

We immediately made ready to leave the French bark, when the Captain hesitated to let us go. I told him I would go, and jumped with others into the boat. He ordered us out. I told him I would jump overboard and swim to the English bark if I left the boat. We succeeded in remaining, and there were eleven into the boat before it was pushed off. There were three or four more American citizens who wished to get in with us, and were promised to be transferred when the boat returned. The Captain said he must send some codfish with the next boat, and they should go with it. After we were put upon the *Lotus* we expected to see the remaining three or four sent over and the fish, but instead of this we saw the boat put in the davits and the French bark setting sail.

I have mentioned these particulars to confirm my assertion that the conduct of the French Captain was not what it should have been. Of personal treatment on board the *Maurice* I will say nothing. We were and are thankful to her for our lives. Allow me to say that your reporter probably erred in the name of the vessel. It was the Captain of the *Lotus* whom I applauded, and whose kinuness was shown to the utmost of his power, both while on bis vessel and in the arrangements with the captain of the steamer *Prince Albert*. PHILIP BERRY.

Hackensack, Oct. 1.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In regard to Mr. Glaubenskree's correction of my statements, I would briefly stale that besides a few minor and insignificant alterations, my statements at first were correct as made in the *Tribune*.

The discipline on board the *Austria* resembled that of an old-fashioned country Fourth of July training, if I am any judge of order. It differed widely from that of the *Saxonia*, on which steamer I crossed in July last.

I was so far displeased with the mismanagement of the steamer that I strived to prevail with my friend Mr. Schiebe, to leave the steamer at Southampton and cross with another, thus being willing to forfeit my passage for the sake of feeling safe. The inefficiency of the officers and crew is sufficiently proved in the manner which they left the steamor.

If Hahn, after arriving on the *Maurice*, desired to return to the steamer, he could have done so. There were sufficient of the rescued passengers able to accompany him. The will was wanting, or there would have been a way.

As to letting that life-boat loose: It was altogether an unnecessary and disgraceful act. It could have been taken in tow until ready for use. He says it could not have been taken on board. This assertion, like most of his corrections, is a mere matter of opinion, and *I believe* there was room for two or three life-boats, and it could have been easily hoisted on the quarter deck, where there was room sufficient to receive it. Hahn, in all his replies to me, was vague and indefinite, and consoled himself in the loss of the boat by saying "It might float by some of the persons struggling in the water." The boat was but slightly, if at all injured. As to Mr. Glaubenskree's not hearing any cries in the water, he should remember what Mr. Smith, of Chelsea, told him, that others could hear and see as well as he (*i. e.* the professor) could, I was not so fortunate that evening on board the *Maurice*, as Mr. G. and others were, to obtain rest under any sail cloth—but lay in the open air, resting—not sleeping—with my head on a coil of rope; and I am *positive* that I heard cries in the water, and urged the captain to send out his boats, but he stoutly refused.

When I speak of the Captain of the *Austria* leaving the steamer, I wish it explicitly understood that he did not fall into the water, but deliberately as he could, under the circumstances, he passed down a rope by the side of the steamer, attempting to get in the lifeboat. I was pulling at the same fall with him, and certainly am best able to report, and that without contradiction, for I was the only one among the rescued who saw him leave the vessel and go down under the wave. Had he remained on deck giving orders, instead of putting forth his hand in attempting to save his own, or the lives of others, much might have been accomplished. When Missionary Stamm attempted to organize for drawing water, some degree of order prevailed, but the want of buckets was the only reason why nearly all did not assist. The cry on the quarterdeck was frequently heard, "Where are the officers?"

When Mr. G. says the Captain fell overboard, does he forget our conversation on board the *Prince Albert*, and his ignorance of how the Captain got in the water?

If Mr. G. wishes to differ from me, I will kindly request him to give his opinions independently, and not as corrections. Others have judgments as well as himself, and, at least, it would be more courteous to act so towards one who has passed with him through scenes too terrific to describe. Our mutual sufferings should make us mutually kind—remembering that

"Brethren in calamity should love."

The antagonistic spirit of his corrections pains me—they are so downright and dictatorial. He should likewtee be reminded that from different stand-points we naturally viewed things differently, and also that it was possible for one to see what the other did not.

I forgot to mention that a Rev. Mr. Koch was on board, graduate from the Barma Theological School, and on his way to Wisconsin. He has not been heard from. PHILIP BERRY.

### News from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF A BEARER OF DISPATCHES FROM MINISTER FORSYTH—GENERAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—PROBABLE CESSION OF SONORA TO THE UNITED STATES.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 28.*

By the arrival of the schooner *Star*, Captain Gammon, from Vera Cruz, we this morning received news from Vera Cruz and the capitol of Mexico. Our papers from Vera Cruz are four days later than had been previously received.

We are obliged also to Dr. Billinos for prompt and acceptable courlestes on his arrival in this city, after a protracted and somewhat exciting, not to say perilous, trip from Mexico. Dr. Billinos went from Vera Cruz to Havana, and thence to Key West, where he took passage for this port on the *Calhoun*. This steamer, as our readers know, ran ashore near St. Marks, and Dr. Billinos had to make the best of his way hither from that point, by trayeling overland through Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, reaching New-Orleans this morning from Mobile. Dr. Billinos held a commission as a surgeon in the Liberal army in Mexico, under Gen. Comonfort. The following notes of information were obtained from him.

He brought dispatches from Mr. Forsyth to our Government; he had also dispatches from the leaders of the Liberal Party to Comonfort. He represented the Liberal cause as rapidly gaining the ascendancy, and expressed the opinion that, ere this, a decisive battle had taken place between the two parties. Dr. Billinos' principal object in coming to this country is to purchase Minie rifles for the Liberal army, for which purpose he was well supplied with funds. The British Minister in Mexico acted in concert with Mr. Forsyth in resisting the payment by foreigners of the forced loan. The French Minister had been recalled, for advising his countrymen to comply. The Doctor says that the Americans are much thought of by the Liberal party, and occupy high stations of trust. That party generally favors an American Protectorate, though opposed to annexation. They frequently contrast the security which they enjoyed of life and property during the war, when General Scott, with the American Army, held possession of the Government, t i the robberies and murders daily committed by their own different chieftains who may happen to have the ascendancy.

The Doctor is of opiuion that Sonora witt soon be ceded to the United States, for a consideration.

The subjoined portion of a communication from a reliable source we rceeived through Dr. Billinos:

"I have also been informed, although not from an official source, that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister in Mexico, had finally closed the legation, but not actually demanded his passports. He had gone to Tacuhaya, intending to remain there until the latter part of October. It is also asserted, and I believe with good foundation, that the British Minister in Mexico had orders from his Government to protest against the forced loan, to recommend his countrymen to refuse paying, and generally to act in the manner that Mr. Forsyta had acted. It is further said that Mr. De Batac, the French Minister, had been, or was to be, recalled by his Government."

Dr. Billings informed us that the health of the country was generally good, except that at Vera Cruz the yellow fever was prevailing. Another informant of reliability states explicitly that influenced Mr. Forsyth in his determination to remain in Mexico, not wishing to exposc his family to the *vomito*. "All vessels remaining here," says the writter alluded to, "even for but a few days, become very unsafe. Fever invariably attacks many before and many after sailing." He adds the following information:

I have talked with all the chiefs and many soldiers of both parties, but one conolusion can be seen, that is, the Liberals are daily drawing tighter the already *taut* reins which the Juarez Party hold, and soon the march of all detachments of the party (after beating outside troops) will concentrate upon the capital, where the Liberals are greatly in the majority.

Zuloaoa (seeing his fall close) is about to attempt to get Santa Anna back; but Echeaoaray hates Santa Anna, and will join the Liberals, if Zuloaoa does not back out. This would end all.

The Liberals are delighted at Forsyth's being sustained by our Government; and particularly are they pleased that our diptomatic retations are at an end, *sine die*.

I was among and conversed with Echeaoaray's and Zamora's troops the day of tbeir fight on the 17th ult., near Jalapa.

The soldiers said to me: "We are opposed to fighting our brothers; we hate this *atros* revolution, and would go over to any side to end it, but the Church Party we cannot ever join." The fight was pretty serious. Twenty-five on one side and eighty on the other, were killed.

The Vera Cruz *Prpgreso*, of the 9th tnst., announces that Gen. Esnarrieta died in the capital on the 1st inst.; also, that Gen. D. Elioio Ruelas had been nominated Zuloaguista Governor *pro tem.* of Queretaro, and Col. Marlano Reyes, Political Chief of the Territory of Iturbide.

Letters from Queretaro, of the 28th, state that the frontier forces had moved from San Luis towards that place, the main body remaining in Jaral.

Reports had been published in the *Pensamiento*, of Guadalajara, that, in an action at Acambaro, the Constitutionalists had had 500 men slain; but the *Progreso* ridicules this, and affects to see in the subsequent course of the *Pensamiento* good reason to believe that a very different result had been experienced.

The *Progreso* gives an account of the manner in which Señor Robles was treated off Vera Cruz, on his return thither, after he had vainly endeavored to land at Tampico. A boat was sent from the Spanish ship *Cortes* to the British steamer *Clyde*, and took thence D. Manuel Robles Pezuela, D. Jose R. de Castao, a Señor Espinosa of the Mexican Legation at Washington, and a servant. The reason of permission to land being refused them is said to be that Señor Robles is considered dangerous to the public tranquillity, and that Señor de Castao is still under the ban of a decree of expulsion for the same reason. The *Progreso* adds that some of the fugitive chiefs from Tampico who were on board the *Clyde* having endeavored to go with them to the *Cortes*, the officer in command of the boat refused to receive them, stating that he had instructions to receive those named only.

Colonel Capistran issued a very spirited address to the inhabitants of Tampico on taking possession of the City, calling on them to go on undisturbed with their affairs, and exhorting them to exert themselves for the effecting of peace, the securing of guaranties, find general conciliation.

A letter, dated the 2d tnst., from the capital, is stated by the *Progreso* to make the following announcement: "Zuloaga is extremely disgusted with Echeagaray, and talks seriously of appointing a successor to him. In fact, he proposed to Portilla that he should go and take command of the troops; but he roundly refused, and, on being pressed, said he really did not wish to fight against Vera Cruzanon. Subsequently he is ssid to have proposed to D. Miguel Negrete to go and send Echeaoaray to the capital, promising for this service some thousands of dollars and the rank of full General."

Several tnstances of shooting by the half dozen of prisoners taken by the reactionists are recorded.

A communication, dated on the 7th inst., on board the British steamer *Clyde*, furnishes particulars of interest, which are subjotned. They are through Mr Forsyth's special bearer of dispatches:

"A long passage in a sailing man-of-war, at this hurricane and vomito season, are the chief objections to our Minister's coming home on the *Plymouth*, which had not yet arrived, although due twenty days since, according to orders. Why not send the *Niagara*, to let all foreigners now in Vera Cruz, and also Mexicans, see that we too have steamers to boast of, and are willing to back our Minister's course, indorsed as it is by the Government, and approved and applauded by all foreigners in Mexico? Nothing could produce so *apropos* an effect as such a mark (just now) of appreciation, and of intention to look to Mexico with earnestness of purpose.

Zuloaoa is lost, and the only hope of his party is in the return of Santa Anna; and this his Generals (especially the chief, Echeaoaray,) positively ridicule, because it would be fatal to them.

Robles was not permitted to land at Vera Cruz from the British steamer *Clyde*, on the 28th ult.; was taken to Tampico, and just in time to be too late, for Carvajal would not listen to him there. He came back to Vera Cruz, and on the morning of our departure, managed to get aboard a Spanish vessel-of-war lying five miles off. People of sense think he might have been recalled by Zuloaoa to take the reins on his abdication, Robles being popular.

The success of the Liberals in all parts save the capital and its environs—and there they but wait opportunity—is a subject of daily discourse in almost every city or town. Still, inactivity may mar their hopes.

The commander of Tampico, Gen. Marin, and several officers, (poor men! with bandaged heads,) are aboard—for any port not in their own country.

Great pecuniary trouble, and much real distress, from deaths, hopelessness, mortification and despair of peace, are visibly apparent.

Juasez is honest, Zamora enthusiastic, Echeaoaray foxy, wavering and silent; Niorete, as drill-master, seems desirous to prepare troops to whip the Liberals, whom he so lately most dastardly betrayed and deserted.

The hospitals are stitt pretty full. Out of 800 men (and a fine set of fellows, too,) who came in a short time since, only about 200 remain. The saddest effect the nine receives, after all, comes from dreadful vomito's silent but fearful strength, marked in every vessel, at all the hospitals, and through the streets. Twenty-five days in Vera Cruz thus impressed me.

On the day of my departure, the 5th inst., a force was preparing to march on Jalapa, Echeaoaray's headquarters. I think he will come over to Zamora's views.

Nine successive stages were robbed, *en route* up, and all are, in fact, if any prospect of a few dollars present. But few, therefore, either go or come.

Every one, interested ones excepted, approves Forsyth's course, and hopes better days from our strong arm. This sentiment, I find, is general—unanimous, but for a few expectants.

I wish to correct a misstatement in one of your numbers sent.

Mr. Coolidge, captured at Orizaba, was liberated at the immediate mediation of Mr. Forsyth, and no one else. Gardiner, the Englishman, it is true, used his influence, (and it is great at Orizaba, for he is very highly respected,) but without avail; and Coolidge was taken off with others to be shot at Ruelsta. Zuloaoa, at Forsyth's personal request or solicitation, procured his release unconditionally. Mr. C. afterwards waited on Zuloaoa, with our Secretary of Legation, Walter Fearn, and thanked that functionary.

### The Canals—Action of the Canal Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners at the City Hall, Oct. 1, the following resolution was adopted:

*Whereas*, It satisfactorily appears to the Canal Commissioners, by the representations of sundry persons engaged in building boats adapted to the Enlarged Erie Canal, including as well those propelled by steam as those drawn by animal power, that they cannot safely proceed in building boats in targe numbers, without some snitable assurance that a channel at least forty-five feet and seven feet deep can be secured to the Canal by the opening of navigation next Spring;

*And whereas*, It also salisfactorily appears to the Canal Commissioners, that such channels can be secured by that time, throughout the whote line from Albany to Buffalo, at an expense not exceeding $200,000, provided the present Canal across the Cayuga Marshes, about five miles in length, can be deepened one foot—the cost of which is estimated at $16,500;

*And whereas*, Such excavation being an "*extraordinary repair*," can only be made with the consent of the Canal Board, who, on application, have this day declined to grant their consent; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Canal Commissioners will present a special communication, setting forth the tacts and necessities of the case to the Governor of this State, in such sufficient season before the meeting of the next Legislature, as will enable him to bring the subject to their notice, and enable them to take immediate action, empowering the Canal Commissioners to cause such excavation through the Cayuga Marshes to be made, and also to secure a channet seven feet deep throughout the line from Albany to Buffato, to be ready by the opening of navigation next Spring,—with power also to excavate a similar cbannel in the Oswego Canal, to be ready at the same time.

### Fugitive Slave In New-London—The Slave Free.

*From the Norwich (Conn.) Courier, 2d.*

We understand there was a sudden and stirring breeze of excitement in New-London yesterday. A coasting vessel, owned in New-London or Groton, arrived in port with a fugitive slave on board—said slave having smuggled himself with a jug of water and a ham on board the schooner, as she lay at the wharf of one of the North Carolina ports. He continued to "lie low and keep *dark*" until the vessel was far on her voyage home. The Captain could not, of course, afford to put back all the way to North Carolina for the purpose of restoring the fugnctous chattel. He did the next best thing, however; he arrested the runaway, not by due process of law, but upon his own responsibility, conducted him to the Custom-house and delivered him into the charge and safe-keeping of Collector Mather, to be sent on board the revenue cutter. News of what had been done soon got into the street. State-Attorney Willey was forthwith impressed into drawing up a writ of *habeas corpus* to be used if occasion required, while Judge Brandegee and Dr. Miner started for the Custom-house. They found the Customs Collector and his sable companion sitting very quietly and peaccably together in improving social converse. The Judge asked the Collector if he held the colored gentleman by any legal authority? The Collector said, No. The Doctor asked the darkey if he desired to go back to old North Carolina? The darkey said, No. Then cut and run, said the Doctor. And cut he did, drawing a bee-line for Canada. The last beard from him he was going at a 2.40 pace through the neigboring town of Salem. Meanwhile Collector Mather, by way of saving the Union and his *collectorship*, got out a handbill, offering a reward of $50 for the apprehension and return of the ungratefut chattel. We have not heard tbat there was found any hound in New-London mean enough to follow on the fugitive's track, even for *fifty* pieces of silver.

### Attack of the Indians on a Pemhina Train—The Frazer River Party.

We find the following letter from J. McFetridge, Collector of Customs at Pembina, in the St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*:

"It is with regret that I have to announce the murder of three of our people by the Sioux of the Plains. They were on their way from St. Paul, and were within one day's march of Pembina, when the party (only four in number) was attacked by a party of nine Sioux. Three of our men were instantly killed and scalped; the remaining one of the party lucktly made his escape.

I think it is high time that the Government should do something for our part of Minnesota. As for the Fort which is now being built on Red River, near Point Graham, it is no more protection to our tradera than is Fnrt Ripley.

The Sioux of the Plains have hung around Pembina and St. Joseph all Summer; and, as the most of our people were either at St. Paul or on the Plains, laying in provisions for the Winter, the few who were left at home to make hay and take care of the cattle, were afraid to go out.

The Sioux killed and scalped a man within twenty feet of his own door, at St. Joseph, in the month of July.

These are *facts*, and should be attended to, as there are a great many of our people moving down the River to the Selkirk settlement, on account of the danger from the Indians, and the failure on the part of the Government to protect the settlers."

### Interesting from Syria.

The Boston *Traveller* has seen a letter from Beyrout, dated Aug. 11, in which it is stated that the American Consul for that place had arrived there about the middle of July, with his family, and that the raising of the flag of the Consulate, for the first time in sixteen months, was a pleasant sight for the American residents. The trial of the Jaffa criminals was then in progress; and it was regretted that the Dixon family, whose numbers were thinned by the Arabs there, had returned to America, as it was feared that some of the miscreants might escape punishment by lack of means for their identification. It will be recollected that the remainder of this family, who belong in Massachusetts, reached Boston but a few days since.

A rumor of disturbances at Mount Lebanon had reached Beyrout, and the Pasha there, who is only second in dignity to the Grand Vizier, had, upon the representations of the Consuls at that place, dispatched a troop of soldiers to quell the rebellion, as well as to protect the foreigners. A number of missionaries, on their way to different parts of Palestine, were at Beyrout, awaiting the execution of the Jaffa criminals, fearing that it might cause a general insurrection throughout the country, and preferring to remain under the protection of the guns of the men-of-war collected in the harbor.

### Coroners' Inquests.

Unknown Woman run over and Killed.—On Saturday afternoon an unknown woman was run over in Greenwich-street, near Vesey, by a horse and cart,—the latter loaded with iron bars—and instantly killed. The driver, Samuel Courtney, was immediately arrested to await the result of the Coroner's inquest which was held yesterday. The evidence showed that the deceased ran suddenly in front of the cart, and was run over before the driver could stop the horse. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered, and the driver was discharged. The deceased was about 35 years of age, slender, of medium height, with dark hair and blue eyes. She had on a calico dress, striped petticoat, old galters and overshoes. The Coroner ordered that the body be kept a day or two, at No. 109 Leonard-street, for identification.

Dead Child Thrown into anAsh Barrel.—A rag-picker on Saturday morning found the dead body of an infant in an ash-barrel in Rector-street. Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body, and it was discovered that Cathaaine Whelpley, a married woman living at No. 9 Rector-street, gave birth to the child at 1 o'clock in the morning; that it was born dead, and waa not her husband's; and that the mother threw it into the barret. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

Fatal Fall.—Frederick Wilbman, a painter, white intoxicated, fell yesterday from the roof of his residence, No. 537 Pearl-street, and was killed instantly. An inquest was held and verdict rendered accordingly. The deceased was 33 years of age, unmarried, and has relatives living in Troy.

Suicide.—William Story, a German, who lived at No. 532 Pearl-street, died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of taking arsenic. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Correction.—We mistook in calling the brave yacht that beat the *Rebecca* to the Southwest Spit and the Light-ship, the *Mannering*. Her name is the *Manersing*, after the island on which her owner, Mr. Cromwell, resides. She was built by Mr. Kirby, of Rye.

Commissioners of Health.—The Commissioners met on Saturday, at noon. The *Susquehanna* was allowed to proceed. Permission to come up was granted to three or four other vessels, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

Fire on Staten Island.—A fire broke out yesterday, about 12 o'clock, in an occupied house on with Townsend-avenue, Clifton, which, together three adjoining buildings and a carpenter shop, were destroyed. All the buildings were owned by Wm. B. Townsend, Esq.

☞ Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.

*From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.*

The Recent Fire at Greensburg, Penn.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "nlleviations," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of hooks, papers, and other valuables, while snch securities as the one named helow are so easily procured.

Greensburg, Sept. 25, 1858.

*To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:*

Gentlemen: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person thst can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental firc. S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ The Autumn Hat.

WARNOCK & CO.

Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of FALL AND WINTER HATS,

designed respectively for the Aoer, the Modeaate, and the Fashionable, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.

GEM OF THE SEASON.

The Young Gentleman's Dress Hat is peculiarly adapied and charmingly attractive.

SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,

convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Fine Arts.

WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED FLORINDE,

With other fine pictures of French artists, snch as C. L. Mutler, Jsambert, Compte, Catix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, (M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglnr-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Singer's Sewing Mnchine—Important to the Puhlic.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of alt onr standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so tbat all must be satisfied. Calt and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Ean Luatrale, or Hair Reatorative of Jules Hauel.—This article, composed of vegetable substances, has rapidly acquired a world-wide celebrity for its wonderful qualities of beautifying and invigorating the hair, at the same time obviating baldness and dandruff. It is now in commou use as an indispensable article of the toilet. Sold by all Druggists, and by Jules Hauel & Co. Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by Cary, Howard & Sanger, chambers-st.; and at retail, by Fred. V. Rusilton, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's.

WILDER PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*

STEARNS & MARVIN,

Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Maine-st., St. Louis.

☞ Barry's Tricopherons is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Free!—No charge will be made if Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT does not cure Cronp. The most severe coughs, chronic rheumatism, toothache, snd pains of all kinds. Sold by all the druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlaudt-st. It has been used for 12 years without failiug. The most eminent physicians are now recommending it.

☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., No. 495 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machines, so as to place them within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from $70 to $125—removing alt temptation to infringers or patronage to infringers.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family sewing.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer ☞ NEVER FAILS ☜ to destroy and eradicate all vermin. Houses, stores, ships, hotels, &c., kept free by contract. W. V. RUSHTON, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Proprietor's depot No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate articte can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard. More than one hundred different modifications are now in use, suited to the wants of RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and all others who require a DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation. Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Ftower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Parties Furnished AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for wedding and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

## MARRIED.

Hickson—Auten.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 2, by the Rev. Charles Shelling, Pastor of the Sullivan-st. M. E. Church, Mr. Wm. H. Hickson to Gertrude V. S., eldest daughter of James W. Anten, Esq., all of this City.

Brevoort—Tuthill.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 2, by the Rev. Jacob West, Mr. James Renwick Brevoort, of Fordham, to Miss Anna Augusta Tuthill, of Brooklyn.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

De Grand Val—Tuthill.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 2, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Edmund De Grand Val to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Danl. L. Tnthill, Esq.

Morgan—Fellowes.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 30, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. White, David P. Morgan, of Liverpool, to Miss Caroline, daughter of William Fellowes, Esq., of Staten Islnd.

## DIED.

Bleecker.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 2, Mary, danghter of the late Anthony L. Bleecker, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without any further notice.

Brackett.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, after a lingering illness, Grace, only daughter of Chas. N. and Augusta Brackett, aged 1 year and 20 days.

Mountfort.—On Friday, Oct. 1, Mary Trull, wife of N. B. Mountfort,

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

*Published Saturday, Sept.* 11.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.

*Published Saturday, Sept.* 18.

ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

*To be followed on Saturday, Sept.* 25, *by*

GRACE TRIUMPHANT. A Brief Memoir of John Fleming. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 2.

HOW TO LIVE, illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 9.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 16.

MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 23.

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, October* 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

*On Saturday, November* 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with special reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. Robert J. Parvin, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday November,* 13.

ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life, 18mo, cloth.

DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

*On Saturday, November* 20.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, November* 27.

OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia;
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NEW MEDICAL WORKS.
MORELAND ON THE URINARY ORGANS.
BRANN ON URÆMIC CONVULSIONS.
A NEW EDITION OF
WILSON'S HUMAN ANATOMY.

Students of the Medical Colleges will find all the text-books, and a large stock of other works in every department of medical literature at low prices, at

S. S. & W. WOODS',
Medical Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The cooperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY J. R. M. DE WITT, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st. "THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK HOODWINKED BY THE ROMANISTS—Papal Influences controlling the Board of Education—The Bible Expelled from Thirteen of the Public Schools." This Pamphlet which it is believed will be found a valuable auxiliary in arousing Protestant voters to the great importance of immediate and united action on the Bible question, is intended for general circulation; Associations, Lodges and individuals may therefore obtain it at the following low prices:

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| For 1,000 copies | 3 cents each. |
| For 500 copies | 4 cents each. |
| For 100 copies | 5 cents each. |
| Single copies | 6 cents each. |

THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL Music-Book, No. 2, contains 36 tunes and hymns, many of these new and very beautiful. Contents, in part, "Will you come to our Sunday School," "I leave this my home," "Stand up for Jesus," "Make your mark," "Come where Bible Truths are spoken," "Oh, who's like Jesus?" "Let us walk in the light," "Hark, the angels singing," "Come, take my hand, give yours to me," "Homeward bound," "Sabbath-Schools must have their concert," "We all love one another." Chaunt: "Come into the Lord's House." Complete list of price 3 cents; postage 1 cent; $2 per hundred. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

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The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
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where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
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NEGBOUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, of more than 15 years' experience around New-York, and has proved to be a sober, steady man, understanding his business in all its branches; best of reference. The advertiser is a married man, with a small family; no objection to superintend the farm, along with garden department, &c. A note addressed to PRACTICAL GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, STUdent of Pelonse and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Chemist (analytical and practical) in a manufactory of chemical products, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man of respectable habits. He thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employers; can produce the best of City reference. A note addressed to INDUSTRY, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, will meet immediate attention; or can be seen at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young married man, with no incumbrance, a Protestant, and a man that perfectly understands his business in every respect, as his testimonials from the best of families will satisfy those in want of such a competent man. Address for two days W. R., No. 383 West 31st-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; and would make himself generally useful if required. Address C. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, one who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with the highest families in this City, and can produce the best recommendations as to character and capability from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Call or address a line to D. S., No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, 33 YEARS OF AGE, a situation as porter or some similar occupation. He has been employed in that capacity and as gardener during the last ten years. Speaks good English and writes a good hand. References—M. F. Merritt and Captain Wm. Skiddy, of Stamford, Conn., his last employers.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, A SITUATION in a mercantile house or store, or office of any kind. He is well educated, has some experience, and refers to persons of high standing. Salary low. Address N. FERRIS, No. 798 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG PHYsician, a graduate of the New-York Medical College, and thoroughly familiar with the wholesale and retail drug business, wishes a situation; best of reference given. Address G. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as porter, in some store where his services would be appreciated; best of City reference given. Address PORTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION, who understands his business thoroughly; he is willing to make himself generally useful; lived three years in one place. Call No. 127 Cherry-st.

TO DAGUERREOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHISTS.—A young man who understands the getting up of Daguerreotype Plates, &c., in handsome style, wishes a situation where his services will be fairly compensated. He will produce first-class specimens, also, of his capacity in daguerreotyping. Best of references given as to character. Address W. A. H., Box No. 331 Post-Office.

TO PRINTERS.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced warehouseman. Apply to G. S. WHARAM, No. 75 Ann-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Joel M. Macdonald, Esq., of Flushing, will read a paper on *The British Expedition to Danbury in* 1777.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE PREMises of the subscriber, a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, long bushy tail, white spot on left fore leg. Also, a set of single harness. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the horse and harness. M. WITTE, Newtown, L. I.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can do plain sewing; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; she has good references, and thoroughly understands her business. Also, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, in the same family, who is likewise well recommended and well qualified for her work. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women—one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business perfectly well; would be willing to live in one family or separate. Can give the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived some time. Apply at No. 198 East 15th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; or has no objection to do the general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given if required; has lived two and a half years in her last place; call at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 33st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COLORED young women; one as cook or laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Also, by three Protestant white young women, one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls: one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family; both have good City reference. Call at No. 203 Jay-st., 2d floor, front room, between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress; would go as lady's maid; has the best of experience; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City, by whom she will be well recommended. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a middle-aged American lady; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's family or a hotel, or would attend an invalid lady; has no objection to the country. Reference given and required. Apply to Mrs. BARKER, No. 147 Suffolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 75 East 27th-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take charge of grown children; has good City reference; seen till suited, at No. 35 Christopher-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 33 East 20th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; does up muslins and fincry in style; wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; wages $2; will travel or go in the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waiter; to do fine washing and ironing; or as laundress in a private family; no objection to travel with a family; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 20th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a first-class family as a cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen, to engage, apply to CORWIN & CO., No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of references. Apply, for two days, at No. 29 Madison av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Music Store No. 78 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS IN A private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good sewer. Good City refereces. Apply at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable Protestant girl who has lived in her family four years, to take charge of one or two children. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of reference. Call at No. 220 West 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls—one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family. Both are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor. Are willing and obliging.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and will assist with washing and ironing; she has got good City reference; to be seen for two days at No. 309 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow who is capable of attending to the duties herself; a home for herself and child more an object than high wages. Address Mrs. PERCY, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN wishes to take in washing; will suit either ladies or gentlemen. Can be seen any time when called on. Apply to A. W. M., No. 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; has good City references. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with washing and ironing; has four years' reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; will take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 27th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or good laundress, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., fourth floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN be well recommended, a situation, as chambermaid or waitress. Apply by note or in person, at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., Saturday and Monday.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY successful teacher, in the Classics and Mathematics awaits an engagement as Principal or Assistant in some established institution. For two years he was connected with one of the most celebrated schools in New-England, and for the past two years has been Principal of a High School. The highest references given. Address Box No. 614 Southington, Connecticut.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF VOCAL AND PIANO music, Nov. 1, for an Institute. One who can teach German and assist in common branches preferred; must be a good singer. Address, for three weeks, B. F. P., Sheffield, Mass.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER WILL take a few more guitar and piano pupils at $8 per quarter. Call at or address E. M., No. 193 East 18th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH OR GERman Protestant nurse; one of some experience preferred, and who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 15 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to do the work of a small family; a good place for a good servant. Apply at No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, with references, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BROADWAY DRUG store, not over fifteen years of age, and must reside with his parents. Address DRUGS, No. 740 New-York Post-Office.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants are respectfully informed that girls of respectability, competency, and with good reference, can be obtained at WESLEY'S select female employment offices, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., and No. 360 6th-av., cor. 22d-st. On hand a number of respectable Protestant girls.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st New-York.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Dnane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

## INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

EVENING SCHOOLS, FREE TO ALL.—Notice is hereby given that Evening Schools for the education of males and females, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

MALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.

4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Dnane.

5th Ward, School-house No. 44, Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.

6th Ward, School-house No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.

7th Ward, School-house No. 12, Madison-st., near Jackson.

8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.

9th Ward, School-house No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove.

10th Ward, School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11th Ward, School-house No. 36, Ninth-st., near Av. C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., near 3d-av.
12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
13th Ward, School-house No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
14th Ward, School-house No. 30, Baxter, near Grand.
15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
17th Ward, School-house No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 35th-st., near 9th-av.
21st Ward, School-house No. 49, 37th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 17, 47th-st., near 9th-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Dnane.
6th Ward, School-house No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7th Ward, School-house No. 2, Henry-st., near Pike.
8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10th Ward, School-house No. 20, Crystie-st., near Delancey.
11th Ward, School-house No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenue C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., Yorkville.
12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
14th Ward, School-house No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.
15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
17th Ward, School-house No. 14, 43d-av., and 28th-st.
18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.
21st Ward, School-house No. 14, 27th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts, the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

An additional term of Five Weeks will commence on the 4th day of January, 1859.

GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
ANDREW GIDDERSLEVE,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

MADAME M. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL IS now opening French classes for young ladies. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education.

Madame V. respectfully begs leave to inform her former pupils and the public generally, that she is ready to resume her private lessons.

Private lessons in the French literature, history and mathematics by Professor Vignier de Montiel.

Circulars may be obtained at Mr. and Madame V.'s residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av.—Mr. DON BERNARD formerly French Professor of University College, New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, late French Teacher of Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y. The means for conferring a thorough education are of the highest order. A large number of teachers in attendance. School reopened on 15th September.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; John W. Round, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss Fanny Jackson Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, prepares boys practically for business. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good bookkeepers. Four private desks have just been vacated by pupils going into business. Reduced terms for immediate applicants; $16 for a full commercial course; regular terms $25.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12 and seldom more than 16. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte, daughter of Mr. Riviere, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. She speaks English, Spanish and French. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—A FAMILY BOARDing school for 15 pupils, has been in successful operation for seven years; is located in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Next term begins first Wednesday in November. Circulars at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st. THOS. G. SEVAN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. W. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

MR. NOEL BERGIER CONTINUES TO give instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND UNIversity, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, No. 250 West 32d-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling, is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

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| Rev. George Potts, D. D., | Mr. John B. Hillyer, |
| Rev. Charles Fletcher, | Mr. Frank Hatfins, |
| Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, | Mr. B. H. Howell, |
| Hon. Henry E. Davies, | Mr. James S. Hall, |
| Hon. Wm. Tucker, | Mr. Orren Hutchinson, |
| Joseph Worster, M. D., | Mr. Theodore Elyatt, |
| Jas. C. Forrester, M. D., | Mr. E. O. Jenkins, |
| A. N. Gunn, M. D., | Mr. William Johnson, |
| Mr. John H. Abeel, | Mr. Denis Julien, |
| Mr. Robert Allen, | Mr. Treadwell Ketcham, |
| William M. Allen, Esq., | Mr. W. Ell Kidd, |
| Mr. Henry A. Allen, | Mr. Rufus S. King, |
| Mr. H. L. Allien, | Mr. Thomas Kimball, |
| Mr. Julien L. Allien, | Mr. Jeremiah Lambert, |
| Mr. Thomas G. Arnold, | Mr. E. O. Lamson, |
| Mr. James L. Babbit, | Mr. Richard D. Lathrop, |
| D. A. Baldwin, Esq., | Mr. Frank Leslie, |
| Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew, | Mr. John Levy, |
| Mr. Abram Bassford, | Mr. Theo Lowe, |
| Mr. S. M. Beard, | Mr. Wm. N. McIntire, |
| Mrs. F. J. Beck, | Mr. Wm. R. McKimm, |
| Mr. S. S. Bell, | Capt. T. G. Merwin, |
| Mr. Samuel J. Berry, | Mr. Daniel Messmore, |
| Mr. Henry Berthoff, | Mr. James Moorhead, |
| Mr. Charles Bliven, | Mr. Hymen Nelson, |
| Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall, | Mr. James H. Noe, |
| Mr. E. C. Bonghton, | Mr. C. L. Norton, |
| Mr. G. A. Bradbrook, | Mr. William Palon, |
| Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd, | Mr. Conrtlandt Palmer, |
| Mr. Melancthon Burr, | Mr. Theodore Payne, |
| Mrs. George Bussell, | Mr. Samuel Perry, |
| Mr. Henry Butler, | Mr. Stephen Philbin, |
| Mr. Ira Campbell, | Joel B. Post, Esq., |
| Mr. John Castree, | Mr. Jos. D. Powers, |
| Mr. Amos M. Chase, | Mr. Francis Price, |
| Mr. Matthias Clark, | Mr. James Price, |
| Mr. Thos. J. Coleman, | Mr. David Quackenbush, |
| Mr. Chas. L. Cornish, | Mr. Richd. A. Reading, |
| Mr. John M. Corwin, | Mr. Josiah Richards, |
| Capt. K. Conillard, | Mr. Philip I. Ronk, |
| Mr. Wm. A. Cummings, | Mrs. Ellen Russell, |
| Mr. Horace H. Day, | Mr. Rufus Sanger, |
| Mr. Morean Delano, | Mr. R. L. Schmidt, |
| Mr. John Devoe, | Mr. Henry J. Seaman, |
| Mr. Nelson Duckworth, | Mr. Robert Sears, |
| Mr. Amos T. Dwight, | Mrs. C. M. Sill, |
| Mr. Justus E. Earl, | Mr. John R. Simon, |
| Mr. James Elmore, | Mr. John D. Sloat, |
| Mr. Joseph Evans, | Mr. George Smith. |
| Mr. Lyman Farwell, | Mr. Daniel L. Starr, |
| Mrs. L. Field, | Mr. James L. Stewart, |
| Mr. Geo. W. Fordham, | Mrs. Hannah Stiles, |
| Mr. John Foster, | Mr. Henry Stokes, |
| Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler, | Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan, |
| Mr. Abraham Frazee, | Mr. Frederick Talcott, |
| Mr. F. A. Gerhard, | Mr. G. R. Terrett, |
| Mrs. Geo. Gowan, | Mr. James P. Thomas, |
| Mr. John Gray, | Mr. John M. Tilford, |
| Mr. Christopher George Gwyer, | Mr. Thos. F. Townsend, |
| Mr. James F. Hadden, | Mr. Amos Trowbridge, |
| Mr. James Hardley, | Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen, |
| Mr. Louis E. Hargous, | Mr. Charles L. Vose, |
| Mr. Ge

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-ston front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE valuable property 31x33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of one two and one three-story brick stable basement houses. Also, the brick building in the rear, extending across both lots. This property is admirably adapted for first-class tenant houses, or mechanical purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear of the rear building. Lots 25 feet each, by 103. Terms easy. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SEVERAL BROWN-stone English basement houses on 20th-st., a little East of the 2d-av. The houses are finished with all the modern conveniences, including gas, gas-fixtures, Croton, baths, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introdnced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

TO CARMEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKlyn, a horse, two lots and stable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 200 Dean-st.

## TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st., Newark, N. J., three stories, basement and sub-cellar, 9 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also, for sale, all the furniture in said house, consisting of 36 having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out-of-town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET.—THE PROPERTY NO. 593 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer-st., being 30 feet front and rear. On the Broadway lot a first-class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an agreement should be made. For terms, apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 395,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A SHOW-WINDOW, WITH privilege in the store; suitable for a watchmaker, jeweler, &c., &c. No. 134 Fulton-st.

NEW HOUSES TO LET—IN NINETEENTH-st., three stories, high stoops, modern improvements, three rooms deep, convenient for one or two families. May be seen by calling at No. 209 East 19th-st. For further information, apply to C. L. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO MILLINERS.—TO LET CHEAP—PART OF No. 635 Broadway, adjoining the Prescott House; partitioned into parlors, furnished rooms, studios, daguerrean sky-lights, and partly tenanted by lodgers, who will remain, if desired.

$300 RENT FOR THE THREE-STORY yellow brick house on Clermont-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, with high-stoop basement and good cellar. Apply at the house, or of L. A. SHANNON, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

NO. 167 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A nicely-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to let, from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., Room No. 3, *Tribune* Buildings.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, nr on the premises.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the depot, sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Monntain in front; with one of the finest prospects in the country, having ten miles of monntain scenery, from Milburn to West Bloomfield; containing six acres of ground under high cultivation; shade trees surround the house; there are also about fifty fruit trees, consisting of apples, cherries, &c.; a living stream of water forms the southern boundary; there is a well of good water, also a cistern which holds 2,500 gallons. The dwelling contains 14 rooms and 6 closets, a cellar, pantries, &c.; the parlor is 18x30, kitchen 20x24, with Lockwood's elevated oven range; hot and cold water, and sort and hard brought into the kitchen; bathing-room with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x60, with stalls for six horses and room for six carriages, besides harness room, granary, &c. Price, $12,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 323 Mulberry-st., Newark. S. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York city property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

$5,500—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—About 23 acres of the choicest of lands, at Washingtonville, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, in good repair, good buildings, all new; house, carriage-house and barn, two wells of water, 6 to 7 acres young bearing orchard. Apply to JOHN JAQUES, or BIGG SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country-seat of 26 acres on Long Island Sound, about one mile from the Mamaroneck depot, on the New-Haven Railroad, trains stopping several times daily; access by steam also. The house is new, about 50 feet square, built in the most substantial manner, marble mantels throughout, good out-buildings, barn, horse-house, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH ONE AND A HALF acres of ground, situated in the village of Sing Sing, three minutes' walk from the depot, known as "Cedar Glen." House 40 feet square, 2½ stories high and basement, in complete order. Will be sold at a low figure. For further particulars, inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL FARMS for sale in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., one of 43 acres and one of 20 acres. These two are not to be surpassed by any in the country, abound with all kinds of fruit, beautiful shaded lawns around the houses and in a high state of cultivation, and worthy immediate attention; one is within 15 minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and one large three-story house, fine garden and 4 acres of land in the village, together with several other large farms, from 50 to 200 acres, near the village. All are good farms. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depot.
MADISON, Oct. 1, 1858.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS, A beautiful piece of land, near steamboat landing, on Staten Island; 40 acres, all highly cultivated, well watered and commanding fine land and water views. Neat two-story Gothic cottage, barn, carriage-house, &c. Will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

## COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Monntain Locust Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 54 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich sts., No. 63 Canal-st., near Allen; and No. 137 Duane-st.; and 46th-st., near 11th-av. MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

COAL.—$4 75 PER TON.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHard and Broad Monntain, of the first qualities, at $4 75 delivered from the boats; also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel Coals at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre sts., and Jane and West sts.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

## AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 West 37th-st., near 5th-av.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
PARLOR FURNITURE.—Velvet carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, satin damask curtains, lace curtains, richly carved rosewood suites, medallion sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and other chairs, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, etageres, encoignnres, and rosewood piano-forte.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.—Bedsteads in rosewood, mahogany and walnnt, marble and plain-top washstands, bureaus, wardrobes, lounges, couches, paillasses, &c.; Brussels tapestry carpet.
LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Bookcases, tables, chairs, lounges, &c.; satin damask curtains, Brussels carpet, &c.
BASEMENT AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—Extension tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.
Gas fixtures throughout the house, brackets, chandeliers, French design, rich and costly.
The whole of the above furniture has been in use but a short time, and is in good order.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely. All of the splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherchs works of art, library, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the house. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue at house. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 168 Broadway.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No 158 Broadway, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.
ALSO,
150 sample cards of Sheffield Table and Pocket Knives, Scissors, &c.
ALSO,
An Invoice of French and German Toys and Fancy Goods. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, PIANO-FORTE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, VASES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., the property of Mark Middleton, Esq., three suits of parlor furniture covered in rich brocade and silk velvet, 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, and cost $600; rosewood etageres, centre, side and console tables, turkish reception and rocking chairs, superb oil-paintings by Lanier, a fine pastel by Bernard, scene in Germany, fruit piece, by Bonssel, Venetian scene by Le Poitevin, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, rich lace curtains and cornishes, velvet and Brussells carpets, rugs to match, Bisque and Dresden China figures, Parian marble statuettes, bronzes, clocks, dining-room furniture, oak extension tables, sideboard, chairs, table cutlery of the best description, rich cut glass, diuner set, silver plated ware, casters, forks, spoons; bedrooms—rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, clocks, carpets, curtains and shades. For further particulars see *Herald*. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, RICH SILVERWARE, &c. &c.—J. W. PORTER, will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large four-story house, No. 218 West 14th-st., consisting of richly carved rosewood piano-forte, seven-octave, a superior instrument; rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade; rosewood centre tables, ottomans, brocatel and lace curtains, elegant parlor and bedroom lace curtains, magnificent English tapestry and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, massive oak and black walnut extension tables, dining and tea tables, a few choice oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, sofas, work tables, rockers, elegant china vases and mantel ornaments, twenty-one day inlaid and bronze clocks, China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware, crockery, ivory, cutlery, silverware, tea service, salvers and cake baskets, with solid silver mountings, spoons, forks, castors, &c. The whole being in the best order, and comprising everything necessary to a well-furnished house. Sale positive.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TOMORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the private residence No. 86 West 22d-st., west of 6th-av. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order.
In the basement are a full suite of walnut dining-room furniture, extension table, huffet and chairs to match, beside a great variety of kitchen utensils, tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware.
Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & BRO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely, by order of the executors, at No. 312 4th-av., corner of Greene-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suite covered in crimson brocatel, elegant silk window curtains, laco do., large pier glasses, chandeliers, velvet carpets, furniture in hair cloth, mahogany do., bedroom do. of mahogany, beds, mattresses, ingrain carpets, China, glass, plated ware, kitchen ware, and other furniture. Also, a few demijohns choice old brandy, port, sherry and Bourbon whisky.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. A. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 33 Nassau-st., comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, oak dining-room do.; rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber do.; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, tete-à-tetes, bureaus, bedsteads, &c.; centre, side and sofa tables, hall stands, etageres, and a large variety of other elegant furniture, usually found in a first-class warerooms. Also hair mattresses, china vases, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, for cash.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at Newton, L. I., opposite Fashion Depot, a general assortmeut of handsome household furniture, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, dining-table, bedsteads, &c., beds, bedding, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, china, glassware, &c.; also, a superior piano-forte.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE—Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock.
CHOICE LAW BOOKS—Being a valuable Private Law Library, consisting of complete sets of Federal and State Reports in Common Law and Equity, Admiralty Reports, Digests, Indices, Commentaries, State Laws, and a variety of new Elementary Works, &c.
Catalogues are now ready.

THOS. J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CARRIAGE-HORSES AT AUCTION.—THOS. J. MILLER, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1858, in front of his office, No. 11 Pine-st., at 12 o'clock, a span of splendid iron-gray carriage-horses, 16 hands high, young, long tails, well matched, kind and gentle in all harness; cost $1,500, and warranted sound. Also, a set of elegant double harness and an excellent caleche carriage, best City make, made to order and but little used.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China, rock edged dipt, and C.C. ware. TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-street, by BARTLETT & COWEN, an extra large and choice stock, just opened from ship, and worthy the attention of City and country retailers.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 382 Hudson-st.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 679 Houston-st., consisting of velvet tapestry carpets, oil-cloth, marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, French bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, engravings, lounges and chairs to match in reps and brocatel, with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds at the Merchants' Exchange every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,500—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THIS amount, in a light manufacturing business, in this City, well established, with good credit and excellent prospects. Apply at the office of GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, second floor.

STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stand is about the best in the City, being in the vicinity of the Banks and Post-Office, doing a first-class trade with Banks, Insurance Companies, &c. The stock good and well-selected. The whole will be sold low to a good man. For particulars, address STATIONER, Box No. 248, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old-established drug store, formerly occupied by C. Smith, deceased. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Established 30 years. Immediate possession will be given. Will be sold low for cash. Apply on the premises, No. 377 Greenwich-st.

## BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)
The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 52 Ann-st.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

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| Athens, | Constantinople, Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London, For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855. N. Y. | | 23 59 |
| Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | | 04 |
| Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown | | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown | | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | | 67 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | | 67 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | | 6 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO., SYRACUSE, Sept. 22, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLINTON F. PAIGE, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. CRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will open, on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1858.—The semi-annual Interest on the Stock of the Warren Railroad Co. will be payable at this office on and after the 15th of October, inst. The transfer books of the Warren Railroad Co. will, therefore, be closed from this date to the 15th, as above. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer *pro. tem.*

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Sept. 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.
BULL'S HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable October 1st, proximo.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11½c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¼c. to 9½c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¾c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¾c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10½c. to 11c. |

Hogged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 260.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.
THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.
Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GRAY TROTTING HORSE, 15 hands high, 8 years old, fine tail—which he carries well—fast, and perfectly sound and kind; sired by the celebrated *Morse* horse, of Utica. Price $600.
Also, a dark chestnut horse, 15 hands high, long natural tail, 6 years old, perfectly sound and kind; sired by *Flying Cloud*, and out of an English imported mare; price $500. These horses are nearly thorough bred, and are sold for want of use. Can be seen at Mr. WOOD'S stable, No. 15 Vestry-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROCKAWAY carriage, for one or two horses, with plate glass, &c., almost new; two light wagons, with tops; one sleigh, robes, bells, blankets, &c.; light single and double harness. Inquire at private stable, No. 187 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. The stable, suitable for three horses, to let.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE.—A STYLISH black horse, 15¾ hands high, perfectly sound and gentle, kind, single or double. Price $250. Can be seen at the first stable in East 18th-st., east of Irving-place.

## FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:
PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS....Thursday, Oct. 14.
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COURTENAY....Thursday, Oct. 28.
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON. Thursday, Nov. 11.
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates:
First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30; tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35.
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## Police Intelligence.

TWO STABBING AFFRAYS—BOTH CAUSED BY RUM.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a number of Germans, who had been drinking whisky punches pretty freely, had a fight at No: 65 New Bowery, during which Patrick Fox was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen. The police were called, and Dennis McLane and J. H. Diehl were arrested, the rest of the party escaping through a rear door. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs for examination. Yesterday morning John Riley and a soldier named John Harrington had an altercation—both were intoxicated—at a low groggery in Greenwich-street, near the Pot-alley. Riley stabbed the soldier in the left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Harrington was taken to the City Hospital, and Riley was locked up.

PROPRIETORS OF A LAGER-BIER SALOON AT LOGGERHEADS.—Charles Maun and Nicholas Peaner are joint proprietors of the lager-bier saloon in the basement of No. 429 Houston-street. On Ssturdsy they had a dispute about their money matters, and being unable lo settle the difference amicably, Maun thought he wonld settle il inimicably, so he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot his partner. Officer Sutton, of the Seventeenth Ward, was called, and attempted to arrest Maun, when the latter seized him, threw him to the floor, and sprained his ankle. Maun was finally arrested and committed to prison, to answer for his conduct.

BURGLARY AND ARRESTS.—The office attached to the livery-slable of N. Kinsley & Son, No. 105 Franklin-street, was broken inlo on Saturday night and three coats and $10 in bank bills were stolen. Two young thieves, named Stephen Anderson and David Rogers, were arrested on suspicion, at a noted thieving-den in West Broadway, and locked up in the Fifth Ward Station-house. They were placed in different cells, and an eaves-dropping officer learned from their conversation where they had deposited their booty. The coats and money were found, and three women, named Kate Fisher, Hannah Dutcher and Eliza Sanders, were arrested as receivers. All the prisoners were committed by Justice OSSORN.

ROBBED BY PICKPOCKETS.—Mrs. Mary Golber, who keeps a store at No. 37 Greenwich-avenue, while looking at the Firemen's procession on Friday evening, lost her portmonnaie containing $60 in bills and gold. A young fellow giving his name as Thomas Riley was arrested, charged with stealing it, and locked up by Justice QUACKENBOSH.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A young man named Patrick Doyle was arrested on Saturday charged with having embezzled money belonging to Mr. Thos. N. Decker, of No. 157 East Twenty-seventh-street. The accused was employed as collector for the complainant. $160 is said to be the total amount of his embezzlements. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During tha thunder-storm on Friday afternoon, one of the chimneys of the dwelling-house, No. 48 Dominick-street, was struck by lightning. After knocking the chimney down, the lightning passed into the house adjoining, No. 46, occupied by Mr. ALCOTT RHINES, dodged about one of the attic rooms, and after cntting np a few harmless pranks, made a speedy exit through a window.

RUN OVER.—ROBERT R. BERRYMAN, residing at No. 13 Seventh-avenue, was run over, Friday evening, by a light wagon, and seriously injured. The driver of the wagon escaped.

[Advertisement.]
SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.
WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.
The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.
The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.
[UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DION BOURCICAULT'S grand local drama, which had so great a run at WALLACK'S, entitled the "Poor of New York," is to be prodduced at the thriving National, to-nigbt. "Guy Mannering" and a pantomime make up the bill. Mme. PONISI, G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. W. G. JONES, Mrs. J. PRIOR and a powerful company appear.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hend every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THIS!!!—English velvet carpets, $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, bassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, contusions, have no terrors for those who possess HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, and know its properties. In all internal diseases, rely on the Pills.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# LONG ISLAND.

HYDROPHOBIA.—About the middle of August last a boy named PATRICK MADDEN, residing on Hamilton-avenue, near Mill-street, while on Van Brunt-street was attacked by a dog, and severely bitten by him in the face. The injured boy was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where the usual remedies were applied, and the wound soon healed. He returned to his home and enjoyed his general good health nntil Thursday last, when unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia appeared. Medical aid was immediately called, but all efforts to aid him proved futile, and last evening the unforiunate youth was suffering all the pangs of this fearful malady, and it was supposed that he could not survive the night. Several hogs, and one or two dogs, bitten by the same rabid dog, were instantly killed, and thus further mischief was prevented.

ANOTHER CASE OF YELLOW FEVER—A VESSEL ORDERED TO QUARANTINE.—The Health Officer received information, yesterday morning, of a case of yeNow fever on board of a vessel lying in the Atlantic Basin. As soon as practicable he visited the vessel, which proved to be the schooner *Mary Diana*, and in the Government service. The Health Officer found a sailor on board, who had been sick with the yellow fever for several days, and he at once ordered the vessel and crew to Quarantine. The order was promptly obeyed.

ACCIDENTS.—MICHAEL GILLEN, a boy residing on Hamilton-avenue, was on Friday evening seriously injured on Hamilton-avenue, near the ferry, by being run over by a team driven by WINANT BENNET, of Bay Ridge. Mr. BENNET was arrested by Officer HAFF, of the Third Precinct.

AUSTIN NASH, a boy 12 years old, fell from a fence on South First-stree:, near Union-avenue, Saturday, and sustained a fracture of one arm.

A man named JOHN MCMANUS, of No. 25 State-street, while intoxicated, on Friday night last, was knocked down by a man witb whom he quarreled, and, falling, broke his right arm in such a manner that it will probably be stiff for life. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY.—A man, who gives his name as WILLIAM H. LINAGUE was arrested by the Third Precinct Police, at an early hour yesterday morning, on suspicion of having attempted to rob the house of Captain GODSPEED, on Degraw-street. The accused, with an accomplice, entered the house and made a partial examination of the premises, when their presence was discovered. The accomplice escaped.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—THOMAS MORAN and THOMAS DILLON were arrested Saturday night by Officer WILSON, of the Third Precinct, on a charge preferred by ANN KEERNAN, for committing an outrage upon her person. The complainant states that the accused met her on Baltic-street, near Fifth-avenue, Saturday evening, and forced her into a vacant lot. The examination will take place to-day before Justice BLACKLEY.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, Mrs. SMITH, residing at the corner of Ninth and North First streets, while preparing to retire for the night, accidentally set the mosquito-net over her bed on fire. Before the fire could be extinguished the whole bed was destroyed. Mrs. SMITH'S escape from serious injury was owing to the fact of her having on a woolen dress.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Rev. Father DOLAN, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Flatbush Saturday from the effect of injuries received a few days before, being thrown out of a wagon on the Flatbush Plank Road.

LAUNCHED.—A new bark, called *Martinho de Mello*, was launched from the yard of Messrs. WEBB & BELL, Greenpoint, on Saturday last. She was built for the Portuguese Government, at a cost of about $40,000. She is 137 feet long, 31½ feet breadth of beam, and 18 feet hold.

CORRECTION.—It was ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., and not Alderman SPOONER, as we were made to say in the TIMES of Saturday morning, who delivered the annual address before the Putnam County Agricultural Society last week.

DROWNED.—GEORGE MASON, a boy 13 years old, was accidentally drowned Friday evening while fishing at the foot of South Sixth-street.

MORTALITY.—There were only 101 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last; of these consumption claimed 11, marasmus 10, diarrhœa 10, fever 6, and small-pox 1.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 2.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | Tennessee 6s,'90 | 90¾ | 15 | Harlem RR, Pref.. | 22½ |
| 13,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 93½ | 500 | Reading R. R..... | 47¾ |
| 50 | do..... | 93⅝ | 500 | do..... | 47⅝ |
| 5,000 | Missouri State 6s | 84⅜ | 400 | do.....b3 | 47⅝ |
| 33,000 | do..... | 84⅞ | 150 | do.....c | 47½ |
| 2,000 | Brook. Water Loan | 98 | 300 | do.....s10 | 47⅜ |
| 4,000 | Hud. River 2d Mt. | 91 | 10 | Michigan Cen. R.R. | 51¾ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R.R. con. h. | 61 | 50 | do.....s30 | 51¾ |
| 2,000 | Har. R.R. 1st Mt. | 86½ | 100 | do.....s15 | 52 |
| 5,000 | Mil. C. 8 cct 1mt Sg | | 150 | do.....s30 | 52 |
| | Fd. Cf. bds. ex int | 92⅜ | 60 | do.....c | 52 |
| 15,000 | La C. & M. L. 6th. s3 | 26 | 310 | Mich. S. & N. I. RR.. | 23½ |
| 10,000 | do.....s30 | 26 | 100 | do.....b30 | 23½ |
| 5 | Bank of Com..... | 102½ | 25 | do..... | 23¾ |
| 42 | Am. Ex. Bank..... | 110 | 50 | do.....s30 | 23⅝ |
| 60 | Commonwealth Bk. | 96¼ | 350 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk | 44¾ |
| 100 | Nic. Transit Co.... | 1¾ | 50 | do.....s10 | 44½ |
| 30 | D. & H. Canal Co.. | 97¾ | 50 | do.....s60 | 43¾ |
| 30 | Penn. Coal Co..... | 75 | 100 | do..... | 44½ |
| 371 | Pac. M. St. Co..... | 104⅜ | 50 | do.....b7 | 44½ |
| 100 | do.....b10 | 104⅜ | 50 | do.....b60 | 44¾ |
| 50 | do.....s10 | 104⅜ | 100 | Panama R. R..b60. | 118⅜ |
| 75 | do.....s30 | 104 | 100 | Ill. Central R. R.... | 78 |
| 2050 | N.Y. Cen. R.R.... | 81¾ | 50 | Cleve., C. & Chi. R. | 90 |
| 12 | do..... | 81¾ | 100 | Gal. & Chic. R..opg | 84⅜ |
| 300 | do.....b60 | 81¾ | 100 | do.....opg | 84⅞ |
| 500 | do.....b60 | 81¾ | 100 | do.....s21 | 84 |
| 100 | do.....b30 | 81¾ | 200 | Cleve. & Tol. R..s60 | 31½ |
| 100 | do.....b15 | 81¾ | 200 | do..... | 31¾ |
| 25 | do.....b30 | 81¾ | 200 | Chic. & R. Isl. R.s30 | 65¾ |
| 200 | do.....s10 | 81¾ | 100 | do.....b60 | 65⅞ |
| 100 | do.....h15 | 81¾ | 50 | do.....s60 | 65 |
| 50 | do.....s30 | 81¾ | 100 | do.....b30 | 65⅞ |
| 280 | do..... | 81¾ | 100 | do.....c | 65½ |
| 50 | do.....b30 | 81¾ | 25 | Chic. Burl. & Q. R.s10 | 52 |
| 100 | do.....b60 | 81¾ | 25 | do..... | 52 |
| 150 | do.....b30 | 81¾ | 160 | La C. & Mil. R. R.. | 4¾ |
| 25 | Erie Railroad..... | 15⅞ | 100 | do.....s60 | 5 |
| 100 | do.....b60 | 16¼ | 150 | Hnd. Riv. RR..b60 | 27¾ |
| 500 | do..... | 16 | 300 | do..... | 27¼ |
| 10 | N. H. & H. R. R.... | 116¾ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 83½ | 1206 | Reading R. R..b60 | 47⅜ |
| 2,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | 28½ | 500 | do.....s60 | 47 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank..... | 83½ | 50 | do.....s18 | 47⅜ |
| 120 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 104¾ | 50 | Michigan C. R..s60 | 51⅝ |
| 125 | do..... | 104⅜ | 8 | do..... | 52 |
| 50 | do.....s15 | 104⅜ | 40 | Mil. S. & N. I. R.... | 23 |
| 100 | Erie Railroad..... | 18 | 75 | Panama R. R..... | 118¾ |
| 50 | do.....b60 | 16 | 200 | do..... | 118 |
| 100 | do..... | 15⅞ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R.... | 79⅜ |
| 50 | do..... | 15⅝ | 350 | Clev. & Tol. RR... | 31⅜ |
| 50 | do..... | 15⅝ | 200 | do.....s30 | 31⅜ |
| 450 | N. Y. Cent. R. R.. | 81¾ | 200 | do.....b10 | 31⅜ |
| 200 | do.....b60 | 81¾ | 100 | do..... | 31⅜ |
| 50 | do.....b60 | 81¾ | 100 | Chi. & R. I. R'd.... | 65½ |
| 50 | do.....s60 | 81¾ | 12 | do..... | 64⅞ |
| 100 | Hndson R. R. R.... | 27¼ | 135 | Mil. & Miss. R. R.. | 15⅜ |

MONDAY, Oct. 4—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week sbows a total import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,303,980 as against $2,596,054 the corresponding period lest yeer. The Export cleerances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,079,315, against $1,627,240 the same week laet seasen. The Export of Specie, including $447,467 by the *Vanderbilt* for France on Saturday, is $1,126,404, as against $422,000 same week last year. In addition to this, $400,000 went to Philadelphia and New-Orleans. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $528,000, while the dishursements from the office are $737,481 in excess of these and other receipts. The deliveries of California Gold on Wednesday amount to $1,570,000. The apparent difference made by these various movements in the Bank reserve is $781,000, though the whole of this may not be shown on lhe average of the week, to be made up tbis sfternoon. The last average stood $28,635,331. The almost unvarying cheapness of Money at this season of the year attracts mucb remark in the Street. The rates on temporary employment are as low as in the monthe of June and July, and the accumulation in the Trust and Sevings' offices, where a small interest is allowed on deposits, at fixed notice, is very lsrge. The Stock Brokers get money at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and the Bill Brokers at from 3½ to 4½ ℔ cent., retnrnable at call. Sbort Bills, of approved first-class names, are discounted at 4@5, and long dates, at 5½@7 ℔ cent. There is more business doing on the Stock Exchange, particnlarly in the regnlar dividend-paying shares and Bonds, and considerahle orders are being executed in State Stocks et a rise of ½@1 ℔ cent.; Panams, Pecific Msil, New-York Central and Gelena shares at an improvement of 2@3 ℔ cent., and a few of the Railway Bonds, for parties who have grown tired of bolding their means comparatively idle in the expectation of a better employment in mercantile paper. The Foreign Exchanges ruled firm for last Wednesday's packet, and wonld have requlred a larger use of Bullion but for the transmission of ebout $500,000 or $600,000 in Stocks to England. For Saturday's steamer there wes a better offering of mercantile bills, growing out of heavy sales of Cotton, *in transitu*, and the rate dn London was ⅛@¼ easier; we quote merchent bills 109¾@109¾; Bnnk, 109¾, sales. Francs, 5.13¾@5.12½ to the dollar.

As we expect in a day or two to be able to present the official Clearing-House return of tha Foreign Trade movement for tha month of September just closed, we omit this morning our usnal comparative summary (semi-official) by weeke. The apparent decreese in the entry of Foeign Merchandise since the 1st January to the close of the past week at New-York, is *seventy-two millions dollars.*

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S....103¾@103¾@103¾...int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex dividend.....77⅞@81¾@81¼
New-York and Erie.....17@16¼@15⅜
Reading.....47⅞@48@47⅞
Rock Island.....64⅜@66¾@65
Michigan Southern.....23¼@23⅜@23⅛
Illinois Central, ex-dividend.....79@80¾@79¾
Panama.....117@120@117⅞@118¾
Pacific Mail, ex dividend.....101¾@109@103@104¾
Galena.....82¼@84½@84¼
Missouris.....84¾@84¾@85
Virginias.....92⅝@93¼@93½
Tennessees.....90@90¾@90¾
La Crosse Land Grants.....25¾@27@26¼
Toledo.....32½@33@31¾
Michigan Central.....50¼@53@52

As remarked above, the increased activity of the week was mainly felt upon the dividend stocks. The rapid advance of Panama, to 120 early in the week, bronght forward a few sellers, and the stock fell back for a day or two to 117½ ℔ cent. The subsequent demand again put the price up to 118¾@118½. The speculation in Pacific Shares was unusually animated, and, of course, quite interesting. The variations in a single day were aa much as 6 ℔ cent., bnt at the close of the week the sales ranged from 105½ to 104½ ℔ cent. We understsnd the recent advance and activity in the Stock have added abont 100 new names to the list of stockholders, making the whole 700 in good part widely distributed in small lets. The transactions in New-York Central, during the week, were little short of 36,000 shares, or an average, including the Street sales, of about six thousand shares a day. There was a steady advance after the publication of the final Convention between the leading four lines to the West, to 81¾ ℔ cent., from which price on Saturday afternoon there was a moderate reaction to 81½@¾ ℔ cent. The amount of buyers' options, 30@60 daye, taken for the *Bull* account, was quite large, at 80¾@81¾ ℔ cent., in addition to which there was a good share of strong buyers for cash. Tha advance in Galena is eqnal to 2¾ ℔ cent. Soma sales of Lake Sbore (Erie and Cleveland) were made as high as 115½ ℔ cent. The improvemsnt in the non-dividend and Western Roads was less decided, while in Erie shares thsre was a sndden decline after the closing of the books for the annual meeting, to 15½ ℔ cent. The unsecured Bonds of the Company hold steady at 30@32½ ℔ cent. For the New Loan of the United States, after the last Foreign mail, there was an improved inquiry, but no offering of any considerable parcels. A few opening sales have been made in London at a price to justify about 104@104½ ℔ cent. in this merket, less the banker's commission, interest to run from 1st January next. This arrangement of interest will probably continue to check the freedom of operations in both markets for a few weeks longer, but there seems to be good reason to believe that, like most of our previous Fedaral Loans, the Stock will be gradually absorbed abroad at a liberal advance on the original award. There is nothing ao good on the Foreign list of the London Exchange, at psr in sterling money, which would give 109@110 here. The Treasury Department has still the entire sum of this loan and the premiums upon it, subject to draft. At the close of September the undrawn bslances in the varlons depositories amounted to $10,868,934. The Bank of Commerce holds $1,600,000 for its own account. The Bank of the Republic has placed its $100,000 with the Bank Department in Albany as a basis of circulation. The shares of the Bank of Commerce have advanced to 102½ ℔ cent. Most of the other City Bank shares are firm and in request. The last sales (on Friday and Saturday) of the Illinois Central shares were exclnsive of the Scrip dividend, the value of which is variously reckoned at $2 50@$3 50 ℔ share. The stock was quoted, at the close, at 79½ *ex dividend.* The Bonds are fair and in reqnest for England, as well as to pay in for lands in Illinois. The Lsnd absorption is about $60,000 a month. The Six ℔ cents of the New-York Central have advsnced to 92 ℔ cent. Tbe movement in Reading shares is less active, though the price rules steady. The Coal tonnage of the Road, lest week, wss 36,991 tons, as against 24,009 the ssme week last season. The total, since the 1st December, (beginning of the fiscal year,) is 1,216,432 tons, agsinst 1,447,529 tons last yesr. The general market, on Setnrday afternoon, left off somawhat dull.

We have taken no part, hitherto, in the discussion of the experiment of a *Bullion Bank* in this City. The proposition is to create a capital of a million of dollars, to be permanently invested in 7 ℔ cent. Bond and Mortgage, as the bssis of en office of deposit *exclusively in Gold and Silver*, the deposits to be held sacred for the check of the depositor, and a small charge to be made hy the Bank for their safe keeping. This charge must necessarily constitute almost the only profit to the stockholders, as the simple interest on a million of dollars will scarcely more than support the machinery of the office and the taxes upon the capital. But, assuming the profit of the concern as a secondary considerstion, the question turns upon tha feasibility of an exclusive Bank for the safe-keeping, *without employment*, of Bullion belonging to individual depositors. Will the lsttер pay for such service while the Bank of Commerce, with ten millions of capital as secnrity, down to the Chemical Bank, with $300,000 capital, $600,000 surplus, and an old and unquestionably safe manegement as security, offer to keep the money for nothing? In snother view, is such an experiment adapted to or consistent with the bnsiness habits and active commercial genius of our people, or the estimate which they place upon Bullion as a currency *per se?* We believe there is little doubt that the answer of a vast majority of the public to both queries would be in the negative, upon the most thorough canvass of the subject; provided no speciel suffisient reason is shown for revolutionizing our currency and banking laws at the present time.

Such a reason has been sought for by the advocates of the scheme in the events of the late crisis. Yet all parties mnst recollect how little the intrinsically superior value of Gold ovsr our New-York secured psper currency hed to do with the explosion of the 13th October, or the subsequent restoration of confidence. In three daye after that event, no one wanted Gold as a currency. It returned to bank with greater rapidity than it left it. The premium fell to a mere fraction, and this was only paid on an export demand. For domeslic uses, this precions metal was a drug. It could not buy our New-York State Stocks, to be lodged at Albany as a bssis for Bank Notes, except at a premium on the latter, efter the first depression and excitement had passed over. Our City Banke found $8,000,000 of Country Bank Notes, so secured, a fer more profitable reserve then Gold, and collected these notes, with 6 ℔ cent. interest, free of loss. In the midst of the run upon ten Banks by their depositors, this secured psper circulation was, in many instances, preferred to Gold. The crisis was never ascribed, with any degree of plausibility, to the unsonndnese of the New-York currency. It was said by meny to be the result of the abuse and inflation of credits, outside the ordinary volnme of benk-note circulation. By others, the final turn of the crisis upon the Benks themselves, after the merchents had been broken down, was charged to the unwise and cruel separsion during a common trouble of mercantile and bank fortune; in the policy of what were then called the strong banks, to save themselves at the cost of their more liberal neighbors and at the sacrifice of their own suffering customers. The end was a common calemity; and looking back to all that occurred through the six weeks that preceded general suspension, it is difficult to see how it could have been otherwise. Our own deliberate conclusion now is thet the Benks would have seved a world of mischief by shutting down specie payments on the 26th of September, on the announcement of the Philadelphia disaster. It was only the apprehension, which in the end proved groundless, that the State Constitution was inflexible on the subject, that prolonged the struggle. State and City pride had something to do with it, but this wes soon humbled before the bitter trial which the struggle had brought upon the mercantile community. Seeing and feeling this, the heaviest of the Bank depositors, as lf by preconcert, on the 13th Octeber, ended the ruinous acene of desperation, and relief waa at once felt, and the gold which had been withdrawn, partly as a lesson, and partly for some supposed premium thnt the metal might be worth, soon returned to bank again. But the crisis extended with terrible effect to London and Hambnrg; partly from the same canse, the accumulation of vast stores of Foreign and Colonial produce and home manufactures, which were being *kited* npon at highly speculative prices, and consigned and held immensely in advance of legitimate consumption. The Bullen principle of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Bank Act failed, as it had done once before, to avert the calamity in London. The temporary suspension of this act was decreed by the Queen, in Council, as the virtual suspension of the same principle in the New-York Constitution was decreed by our Courts. The necessities of the emergency were alike superior to law and Coastitutien, and the exclusive Bullion theorists were hopelessely at fanlt in both countries, until the extraordinary prerogative of the Crown and the Conrts restered order. In Hamburg the case was atill more striking, approaching as the Bank of Hamburg does, to the very model of the proposed Bullion Bank in this City. That old establishment is an exclusive office of deposit, recognizing nothing but Bullion, and deriving its entire profits from the small charge msde for tha safe-keeping of its deposits. The inscription of these deposits and their frequent transfer from hand to hand by checks drawn against tbem, constitute the sole currency of the commercial machinery of Hamburg. The Bills of the merchants are drawn and accepted as in *mares bance*, and are paid by checks upon the bank, where credits in bullion perform as many offices in a day as the mercantile transactions of the whole city demand, until general distrust or adverse exchanges withdraw the bullion itself and the system explodes, as it did in December, in universal panic and terrible bankruptcy. There is no other city in tha world where the crisis was so intense. The Bank was exhansted of all means of relief, and, indeed, of all attributes of business when its Bullion was withdrawn from active employment. The Bullion principle itself proved only a snare to wide-spread mischief—the striking down of all credit and the blotting out, for the moment, of every representative of valne and every medium for conducting the ordinary commerce of the city. This principle found few imitators in Europa before this severe test of its usefulness. Surely it seems too late *after* this trial *and failure* to talk seriously of engrafting it upon the free snd enlightened system of New-York.

In reference to the pending election of the Erie Company, nearly all our City cotemporaries hsve something to say. The *Tribune* allows thet Mr. MORAN will hardly surrender voluntarily so fat a salary. The *Herald* adds that there is no reason to suppose his colleaguea desire to turn him out, nltbough "it is pretty generally considered thnt his administration has not been sa felicitons ss bis emoluments are liberal." Tbe *Express* indorses the nomination of Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, adding that:

"The intarests of the road, whether as regards the stock or the bonds, could not be trusted to safer or abler hands. In the prosperity of the road, as in its adversity, he has rendered services not inferior in value to those of any officer, executive or otherwise, who bas been connected with the Company. One thing only seems settled as to the Presidency of the road. It is that the salary should be reduced from $25,000 to the amount paid to first-class men in similar capacities. Ten thousand dollars is enough for the office, and a competent man can be had for $6,000."

The *Evening Post* considers what it is pleased to term the repeated croaking about his (Mr. MORAN'S) liberal salary, as unworthy its morning cotemporaries.

We have little to add to our previous remsrks on this subject, although we deem it in no sense "unworthy" to call the attention of the stockholders to the fact that this experiment of paying *four* salaries to *one* man has proved a costly failure. To have divided one salary to four men could not well bave been worse for either stock or bondholder. We have no particular feeling in favor of a change of administration, and deem it quite probable that none will be made, unless Mr. MARSH, who usually holds the controlling proxies of the absent shareholders, should consent to it. But as the rule of the past year has not been a fortunate one, any more then it hss been a very dignified or pesceable one, tending to substantial reform and good neighborhood, or the elevation of the general credit of the concern, we hsve deemed it proper, and mean to enjoy the liberty of saying so. Notwilhstanding which, if the stockholders elect to continue Mr. MORAN, on lower and more rational pay, snd his friends believe that be is now in the right course to bring tbe Company out of its difficultles, requiring only time and a less embarrassing year than the past to do so, nothing will afford ns greater pleasure than to contribute every reasonable support to such further experiment.

The following are the Interior Exchange rstes and prices for Lsnd Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State..... | ½@— | Mobile..... | ½@— |
| New-England..... | 1-5@— | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ½@— |
| Jersey..... | ¼@— | Indiana Free..... | 1¼@— |
| Philadelphia..... | ¼@— | Missouri..... | ½@— |
| Penn. Country... | ½@— | Michigan..... | ¾@1 |
| Baltimore City... | 1-5@— | Illinois and Wis. | 1¼@1½ |
| Msryland..... | ½@— | Tennessee Old... | 1 @— |
| Virginia Old..... | ½@— | Tennessee Free.. | 1½@— |
| Virginia Free..... | ¾@— | Canada..... | ½@— |
| North Carolina... | ¾@1 | Phils. Checks... | 1-10@— |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | ¾@— | Balt. Checks..... | 1-5@— |
| New-Orleans..... | ¼@— | Boston Checks.... | ¼@— |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres..... | 80 | 85 |
| 120 acres..... | 70 | 75 |
| 80 acres..... | 80 | 85 |
| 40 acres..... | 90 | 100 |

Market very dull.

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

☞ NEW-YORK STATE FIVES, due 1868, (Registered stock,) Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio 6 per cent. Coupon bonds, due 1863, security equal to State Stock, for sale by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

## General Merchandise Imports.

*Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 2, 1858.*

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

| CHINA, GLASS AND EARTH'W'E. | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Hottles..... | — | $1,110 |
| China..... | 193 | 13,643 |
| Earthenware... | 714 | 22,384 |
| Glass..... | 71 | 1,521 |
| Glass Ware.... | 40 | 1,913 |
| DRUGS, &c. | | |
| Acids..... | 20 | 3,637 |
| Ammonia, Sal.. | 20 | 1,518 |
| Arrow Root.... | 2 | 120 |
| Bleg. Powders. | 878 | 12,512 |
| Brimstone..... | 300 | 2,096 |
| Camphor..... | 40 | 689 |
| Chalk..... | — | 81 |
| Cream Tartar.. | 34 | 8,125 |
| Chiccory..... | 74 | 1,304 |
| Cochineal..... | 35 | 6,249 |
| Gums, Crude.. | 33 | 165 |
| Gums, Arabic.. | 56 | 6,249 |
| Glue..... | 2 | 320 |
| Indigo..... | 17 | 1,628 |
| Lac Dye..... | 70 | 5,943 |
| Lic. Paste..... | 750 | 21,759 |
| Madder..... | 25 | 2,905 |
| Magnesia..... | 59 | 904 |
| Oils..... | 163 | 1,249 |
| Oils, Cod..... | 243 | 7,310 |
| Oils, Ess..... | 16 | 592 |
| Oils, Linseed .. | 277 | 13,696 |
| Oils, Olive..... | 2,404 | 7,166 |
| Opium..... | 5 | 3,065 |
| Paints..... | — | 12,271 |
| Paris White.... | 123 | 462 |
| Potash, Hyd... | 3 | 328 |
| Phosphorus.... | 2 | 107 |
| Rhubarb..... | 10 | 1,286 |
| Soda, Bicarb... | 4,900 | 24,421 |
| Soda, Sal..... | 852 | 7,560 |
| Soda, Asb..... | 270 | 7,784 |
| Yellow Ochre.. | 365 | 1,465 |
| Other..... | — | 4,014 |
| FURS, &c. | | |
| Furs..... | 56 | 24,299 |
| FRUITS, &c. | | |
| Citron..... | — | 5,977 |
| Currants..... | — | 2,036 |
| Lemons..... | — | 2,504 |
| Oranges..... | — | 943 |
| Plums..... | — | 66 |
| Raisins..... | — | 14,940 |
| Sauces & Pres.. | — | 976 |
| INSTRUMENTS. | | |
| Musical..... | 33 | 6,501 |
| Nautical..... | 2 | 183 |
| Optical..... | 2 | 912 |
| JEWELRY, &c. | | |
| Jewelry..... | 15 | 16,316 |
| Watches..... | 18 | 18,666 |
| LEATHER, HIDES, &c. | | |
| Bristles..... | 12 | 968 |
| Bools & Shoes.. | 1 | 206 |
| Hides, Dressed. | 147 | 37,157 |
| Hides, Undr'sd. | — | 227,004 |
| LIQUORS, WINES, &c. | | |
| Ale..... | 225 | 2,728 |
| Brandy..... | 574 | 29,644 |
| Beer..... | 115 | 1,016 |
| Cordials..... | 3 | 31 |
| Gin..... | 227 | 12,618 |
| Porter..... | 350 | 3,046 |
| Rum..... | 6 | 585 |
| Whisky..... | 45 | 4,281 |
| Wines..... | 3,926 | 19,241 |
| Champagne.... | 689 | 3,174 |
| METALS, &c. | | |
| Brass Goods.... | 13 | 2,364 |
| Chains, Anch's | 73 | 3,832 |
| Cutlery..... | 49 | 10,272 |
| Gas Fixtures... | 3 | 898 |
| Guns..... | 16 | 2,759 |
| Hardware..... | 99 | 11,960 |
| Total Gen..... | | $2,008,803 |
| Dry Goods..... | | 1,295,477 |
| Total entries..... | | $3,303,980 |

| METALS, &c. | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Hoop, tons | 125 | 5,966 |
| Iron, Pig, tons.. | 1,959 | 29,976 |
| Iron, R. R. bars | 12,198 | 66,319 |
| Iron, Sheet, t'ns | 63 | 3,085 |
| Iron, Tubes.... | 286 | 1,540 |
| Iron, other, t'ns. | 2,007 | 66,907 |
| Lead, Pigs..... | 2,863 | 14,254 |
| Metal Goods.... | 55 | 10,182 |
| Nails..... | 421 | 13,135 |
| Needles..... | 9 | 3,829 |
| Nickel..... | 2 | 827 |
| Old Metal..... | — | 544 |
| Plated Ware.... | 9 | 3,505 |
| Percuss. Caps.. | 3 | 1,119 |
| Saddlery..... | 12 | 3,111 |
| Steel..... | 1,489 | 25,267 |
| Spelter..... | 14,753 | 28,460 |
| Tin, blocks.... | 11,432 | 81,292 |
| Tin, slabs..... | 630 | 7,966 |
| Wire..... | 72 | 2,580 |
| Zinc..... | 76 | 4,291 |
| SPICES. | | |
| Cassia..... | — | 268 |
| Ginger..... | — | 73 |
| Mustard..... | — | 2,191 |
| STATIONERY, &c. | | |
| Books..... | 110 | 14,570 |
| Engravings... | 4 | 628 |
| Paper..... | 34 | 3,479 |
| Other..... | 30 | 7,553 |
| WOODS. | | |
| Fustic, M. Bs... | 49 | 409 |
| Mahogany..... | — | 13,461 |
| Campeachy Wood... | — | 593 |
| Willow..... | — | 279 |
| Other..... | — | 980 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| Baskets..... | 12 | 597 |
| Bricks..... | — | 1,029 |
| Buttons..... | 9 | 3,167 |
| Clay..... | — | 1,042 |
| Cheese..... | 1 | 19 |
| Cigars..... | | 38,286 |
| Coal, tons..... | 6,556 | 23,470 |
| Corks..... | — | 530 |
| Clocks..... | 14 | 1,480 |
| Cocoa, bags.... | 877 | 14,419 |
| Coffee, bags... | 9,037 | 130,910 |
| Emery..... | 34 | 327 |
| Fancy Goods... | — | 18,153 |
| Fish..... | — | 15,976 |
| Guano..... | 200 | 2,262 |
| Hair..... | 108 | 11,166 |
| Haircloth..... | 2 | 944 |
| Hemp..... | 701 | 8,822 |
| Honey..... | 49 | 1,711 |
| Machinery..... | 4 | 143 |
| Marble Man. do | — | 8,907 |
| Molasses..... | 969 | 28,263 |
| Oil-Paintings.. | 7 | 4,875 |
| Plaster..... | — | 1,485 |
| Perfumery..... | 49 | 4,597 |
| Pipes..... | — | 963 |
| Potatoes..... | — | 170 |
| Rags..... | 573 | 15,316 |
| Salt..... | — | 11,603 |
| Seeds..... | — | 1,908 |
| Soap..... | 1,822 | 5,384 |
| Sugar, hhds. | | |
| bbls. & tcs.. | 3,881 | 215,550 |
| Sugar, hx. & bxs | 12,723 | 258,678 |
| Trees, Plants.. | — | 616 |
| Teas..... | 37 | 669

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2197. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### Arrival of the Norwegian Ship Catarina at Quebec.

### TWENTY-TWO MORE PERSONS RESCUED.

### Additional Particulars of the Disaster---Thrilling Narrative.

### CORRECTED LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

The Norwegian vessel seen in the vicinity of the burning steamship *Austria* proves to have been the ship *Catarina*, from England. She arrived at Quebec on Sunday, but the announcement of her arrival was not made by telegraph until yesterday. She succeeded in saving twenty-two persons from the wreck—sixteen passengers and six of the crew. All the particulars which have yet reached us are contained in the following dispatches:

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 4.

The Norwegian ship *Catarina*, Capt. FUNNEMANN, from Fowey, 43 days out, arrived yesterday. On the 16th of September, at 2 o'clock A. M., in longitude 44° 9', latitude 41° 39', the *Catarina* fell in with the unfortunate steamship *Austria*, and took from the wreck 22 persons in all, 16 passengers and six of the crew. In the number is included a girl about fourteen years of age. On their arrival in Quebec Messrs. FALKENBURG and McBLAIN took them under their care, and will see to their wants.

The following are the names of the saved by the *Catarina*:

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS:

G. Stoepel.
Andrew Lindshein.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS:

Conrad Eiffert.
Jorgen Fitchen.
Wilhelm Braunsdorf.
Heinrich Fourier.
Joachin Pless.
Edward Ahlers.
Joseph Smertzeck.
Christoph Boorcker.
Sven Nelson.
Peter Svensen.
—— Winsents.
Johannes Daurmiller.
Christophe Danker.

CREW.

Martin Folge, cook.
Joseph Karze, fireman.
Frederick Thefeldt, firemen.
Heur Rieper, fireman.
Johan Rohmondt, sailor.
Johan Heinrich, sailor.
——, Jaht, sailor.

### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

We have ascertained the following further particulars from the rescued passengers:

The pump on board the ill-fated vessel in connection with the fire engine was not in working order. Some attempt was made to render it available, but the progress of the flames was too rapid. The life-boats were hanging amidships, consequently it was impossible to get at all of them. One was lowered crowded with people, bnt, being seized by those already in the water, capsized and swamped. Another was so long being lowered that the people in it sprang into the sea to escape the flames. Near the forecastle ropes were made fast to chains outside, and to these numbers clung; but as the flames progressed one by one gave way, and found a watery grave. On the bowsprit the passengers were laid out tier upon tier, piled one on top of the other, sometimes four deep. This was a last resource, and from this they were finally driven, until only one man remained seated on the extreme end. Eighteen persons got hold of the chain forming the bowsprit stay, and clung to it till 4 o'clock the following morning. A seaman clambered from the stay to the bowsprit and found there was a probability of extinguishing what fire was there, and accordingly gave directions to those clinging to the stay to dip portions of their clothing in the sea and pass the same up to him. This was done, and the fire was so far subdued as to render the bowsprit a place of comparative safety. They remained there until the boats from the *Catarina* picked them off.

The following is the statement made by ANDREW LUNDSTRAHL, a Swedish passenger:

"About 2 o'clock P. M. on the the 30th of September, when the fire broke out on board of the *Austria*, I was standing on deck about amidships, and saw the flames coming up through the windward hatch, three or four feet high. On running forward I perceived the flames breaking through the fore hatches. At that time I saw the Captain rushing upon deck; I saw him take off his coat and run to the side of the vessel, as if he was going to jump overboard. Mr. SWENSEN, a Swede, seized him by the arm, pulled him back from the rigging, and asked him What he was going to do? The Captain's answer was to the effect that he did not know what he was about. The Captain then ran aft, and I lost sight of him, being on the fore part of the vessel, among the great bulk of the passengers. I saw that the fire increased rapidly, and that it threatened us in an awful manner. The passengers were so closely pressed that they were pushing one another overboard. I managed to get as far as the rope rigging, and catching hold of a rope, made it fast to an eyebolt. With this rope I made a sling, so as to be able to sit in it about two feet from the water. I succeeded in doing this about ten minutes after the fire had broken out. While in this position, and about three-quarters of an hour after the fire had broken out, I saw the fore and mainmast go overboard on the starboard side, and I was in great danger of being knocked off by the yard, which hung on the side of the vessel, and fell into the sea only when the rigging was burnt. Looking around to see if anything was floating which I could lay hold of, I observed the end of the mainmast sticking about two feet out of the water. The rigging on the top end of it must have got entangled in the screw. I let myself down and swam to take hold of this, got on the top of it, and thus succeeded in keeping afloat. At this time I saw three persons hanging on to the side of the vessel by ropes, and I threw a piece of rope to one of them, who proved to be the cook. I pulled him to me, and held him up alongside of me, where we remained the whole night. We saw a number of bodies floating around us during the night. Until dusk the screw moved slowly around whenever the steamer lifted at the stern. To prevent myself being burned I was obliged to take off my coat and soak it in the sea, and put it on my side. I burned my shoulders once, not being able to protect that part of my body. I still suffer from numerous burns. When the fire broke out I observed two vessels in the distance. One of them, a French bark, hove to within about a mile of the burning steamer about 5 P. M., and sent two boats towards her, but neither of these boats came nearer than hailing distance to the steamer. I saw them picking up persons floating about. They kept on the windward side of the steamer. I saw them only occasionally, when the steamer swung round. The boats were employed in this way until dark, when they returned to the bark. I perceived a light hoisted on her mast till about 10 o'clock. I think I saw the same vessel the next morning about 8 A. M. On the 14th inst. I saw a ship close to the wreck, which proved to be the *Catarina*. The ship having to make a tack to the windward of the steamer, it was about day break when the Captain of the *Catarina* sent his long boat to pick us up. Eighteen persons were then found on the bowsprit, three, including myself, in the water at the vessel's side, and one aft on the railing of the steamer. A young girl, with her brother, had remained all night on the bowsprit, hanging on by the rigging. We were picked up by the *Catarina* in about half an hour. I was the last but one picked up and do not believe I could have held on much longer, as I was getting exhausted, and the sea becoming rougher, though, indeed, it had broken over me all the time.

### CORRECTED LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

The following is a revised and corrected list of the officers, crew, and passengers of the burnt steamer, so far as is known at present. The two vessels—the *Catarina* and *Catarina*—were the only ones seen in the neighborhood of the ill-fated *Austria* while she was burning. If the dispatch from Quebec, which we publish above, is strictly true—that the *Catarina* took [illegible] from the wreck—then the hope may be entertained that still more may yet be saved, viz., the boat-load that were reported to have made good their escape in the life-boat.

[illegible] 46720.

A. [illegible], third officer.
B. [illegible], second officer.
S. Bernet, third officer.
C. Poll, engineer's assistant.
C. Place, quartermaster.
C. Michealis, boatswain—6.

CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

Theodore Eisfeld, professor of muste, New-York.
Theodore Gtaubensklee, professor of music, New-York.
Mr. Alfred Vezin, Philadelphia.—3.

SECOND CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS SAVED.

Maria Friedrich, Prague.
Rosalia St. Zig, Lobsens, Prussia.
Betty Ergan, Lemberg.
Catharine Tinkel, New-York.
B. Rovendampon, Scharrebeck, Hanover.
Trina Hoschel, Bremervode, Hanover.
Franz Messemer, New-York.
Ch. Fras. Nicaragua.
Durrfeldt, Dresden.
D. Cohn, Cologne.
Jacob Rell, Bavaria.
J. Reinlanmer, Cologne.
Franz Zitz, Mainz,
Emil Tass, Engen, Baden.
Dr. Schenck, Cologne.
W. Becker, Solingen.
T. Winfer, Ellensville, N. Y.
C. Link, Chicago.
Leopold Thtiter, Pochlowitz.
G. Lukman, Cincinnati.
T. Hohentoe, Leutzen.
Rnbens Wildness, Lentzen.
J. P. Netke, Leutzen.
G. Vollersen, Cappeln.
Frederick Stabner, Zarendorf, Prussia.
Ferdinand Stabner, Zarendorf, Prussia.
H. Osbar, Bremerberg, Gov. Minden, Prussia.
C. Becker, Blomberg, Lippe-Detmold.
A. Lars, Cappeln, Oldenburg.
N. Sicks, Holzen, Baden.
H. Mendell, Hotzen, Baden.
C. Buchholz, Holzen, Baden.
F. Rendsburg, Hotzen, Baden.
S. Hess, Holzen, Baden.
H. Haas, Berlin.
Peter Torgner, Worms.
Wilf Milslow, Worms.
Levi Beck, Tudprf, Gov. Paderborn, Prussia.
S. Pollack, Rutzen, Prussia.
Ph. Muller, Aurau.
Ernst Witte, Wieden-Baden.
A. Birnstiel, Mannheim.
E. Wunschmann, Lichen, Prussia.
Lyon Wolff, New York.
Fr. Wagner, Cassel.
James Smith Murray, Alexandria, Va.
Ch. Brew, England.
Jean Polikeruska, New York.
Ph. Berry, Hackensack.
H. Randers, Sweden.
E. Hogguist, Sweden.
C. V. T. Rosin, Richmond, Va.
Henry Augustus Smith, Chelsea, Mass.
John F. Fox, Boston.
Silvan Petereon.
T. Thompson, California.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. Stoepel, | Andrew Lindsheim, |
| Conrad Elfert, | Jorgen Fitchen, |
| Wilhelm Braunsdorf, | Heinrich Fourier, |
| Joachin Pless, | Edward Ahlers, |
| Joseph Smerizeck, | Christoph Barcker, |
| Sven Nelison, | Peter Svensen, |
| —— Winsentz, | Johannes Daumeller, |

Christopher Dunker.—71.

SAVED OF THE CREW.

| | |
|---|---|
| E. Arindolph, steward. | Fred'k Shefeldt, fireman. |
| N. Lurgenson, sailor. | Heur Rieper, fireman. |
| E. Freiboldt, firemen. | Johan Rohmondt, sailor. |
| H. Ricbter, sailor boy. | Johan Heinrich, sailor. |
| Martin Folige, cook. | ——Jaht, sailor.—11. |

Joseph Karze, fireman.

OFFICERS LOST.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. A. Heydtman | Captain. |
| Von Margensterne | Chief engineer. |
| —— Schram | Surgeon. |
| —— West | Fourth officer. |
| ——Wohlers | Purser. |
| Louis Elfert | Chief steward—first cabin. |
| —— —— | Chief cook—first cabin. |
| —— Meyer | Assistant-Surgeon. |
| —— Hansen | Second engineer. |
| —— Scheper | Third engineer. |
| —— Meyer | Fourth engineer. |
| — Heinricb | Captain's steward. |
| Fritz Delmenhurst | Assist. steward—1st cabin. |
| —— Verdens | Confectioner. |
| Martin Foger | Chief steerage cook. |
| Heinrich Biester | Assistant steerage cook. |
| —— Schmidt | First quartermaster. |
| William Becker | Second quartermaster. |
| —— Wend | Thtrd quartermaster. |
| —— Meyer | Fourth quartermaster. |
| —— Nagel | First boatswain. |
| —— Assmus | First Carpenter. |
| —— Detlef | Second Carpenter.—23. |

CABIN PASSENGERS LOST.

Herm. Sondheim, wife and five children, New-York.
Miss Bridget Loughiln, New-York.
Earl Nettman, New-York.
Julie Ebbingbaus and daughter, New-York.
C. Weissenborn, New-York.
A. E. Wiedmann, New-York.
E. Welsker, New-York.
Mrs. Sophie Jegel and child, New-York.
A. M. Starmunt, New-York.
W. Rosenthal, wife and five children, New-York.
Miss Lena Meyer, New-York.
Miss Minna Smith, New-York.
Jos. Hope, New-York.
Ed. Adelsdorfer, New-York.
Ed. Bogel, New-York.
S. Kittlaff, Minden.
J. Bogel and wife, New-Orleans.
Mrs. Emilie Vezin and two children, Philadelphia.
Hermann Thorbecke, Philadelphia.
Miss Therese Van Mengersbausen, Arnsberg.
Mrs. Anna Paypers and three children, St. Louis.
Miss Maria Herken, St. Louis.
Gustav Kohn, Konigsberg.
Jacob Friendly and wife, Wittelsdorf.
Wilh. Stachel, Cincinnati.
Miss Hedwig Dormitzer, Hamburg.
F. Gorrissen and wife, Hamburg.
Miss Caroline Howitz, Copenhagen.
Miss Helene Wolf, Copenhagen.
Fr. Bartels, San Francisco.
C. D. Trott, Zanzibar.
J. B. Massury, Zanzibar.
R. R. Durrfeldt, Dresden.
Ald. Hermann, wife and seven children, Igeie.
Henry Hunt, Brooklyn
Mrs. Hunt, Brooklyn—36.

SECOND CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS LOST.

Julius Busch.
Mrs. Sadhs, Potsdam.
Miss Lowenthal and sister-in-law (Introsozin Posen.)
Israel Israel, Pyrmont.
Clara Israel, Pyrmont.
—— Kayser, California.
—— Newman, California.
—— Horwitzer, California.
—— Neubrink, New-York.
Alwine Cohn, Breslau.
David Cohn, Breslau.
W. R. Brull, New-York.
Franciska Holz, New-York.
Mrs. Carol Holster and son, New-York.
Mrs. Steinkraus, New-York.
Mrs. Finken, New-York.
G. Kunz, Philadelphia.
Hespe Lippe, Detmold.
Theodore Gerk, Baltimore.
John Weissman, Baltimore.
Mrs. D. Washmann and child, Baltimore.
Meyer Nachman, Baltimore.
Meheimberg, Alexandria.
Mrs. Reichard and three children, Alexandria.
E. R. Scherr, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Williams and three children, Washington.
Mrs. Bachmann, Cincinnati.
Mrs. Wagner, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Kohler, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Noxie, New-York.
Dr. Suddenner, New-York.
Mrs. Messemer and child, New-York.
Jacob Clausson, Wassholm.
Franz Claussen, Wassholm.
Carl Brook, Wassholm.
Denis Tussgersen, Cappeln.
Johanne Patterson, Arnes.
Johanne Woort, Arnes.
George Reisin, Pewert.
Andrew Netson, Sweden.
Susan Nelson, Sweden.
Caroline Nelson, Sweden.
Peter Swanson, Sweden.
Otivia V. Swanson, Sweden.
Carl Meyer, New-Orleans.
—— Openheim and four children, Posen.
Caro and brother, California.

### How a Lady Saved her Life, but Lost her Jewelry and Passage-Money on Board the Austria.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 2.*

A lady resident of this city, arrived home yesterday from a visit to Europe, where she has been spending the past few months. A short time previous to the sailing of the *Austria*, the lady sent the amount necessary for a cabin passage to New-York, to the agent at Hamburg, with instructions to select her a good state-room. He did as directed with the exception of giving her a desirable location in the vessel, and, on her arrival in Hamburg, to sail with the steamer, she found the vessel so crowded with passengers, and the room assigned her so undesirable, that she concluded to take passage in another steamer. With this intention she applied to the agent for the return of her passage-money, but he declined to refund. "A bargain was a bargain" with him, and the lady was either compelled to accept such quarters as had been assigned her, or to return by an another vessel, and lose her passage-ticket. She determined to adopt the latter course, and at once secured a state-room in another vessel. After her arrangements had been made, and before the *Austria* sailed, a feeling took possession of her mind that the vessel in which she had taken passage would meet with some terrible accident, and that she herself would in all probability be lost! So well satisfied was she that something *would* happen, just as people frequently "borrow trouble" without waiting for it to come along naturally, that she determined to send her jewelry by the *Austria*. She therefore stripped herself of everything valuable, watch and chain, pins, rings, brooches, &c., to a considerable amount, and packing them securely in a casket, committed them to the care of the captain of the *Austria*, taking the precantion to inform her friends of what she had done, in order that they might recover the property in case her own groundless fears, in regard to herself, should be realized.

The result is well known. The vessel in which the lady took passage arrived safely at its destination. That which she had been prompted to leave, even at considerable loss, with its load of human beings, met with a fate that appalled the stoutest hearts! It is needless to add that the lady is contented. She lost her passage-money and jewelry, but saved her life.

### Other Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER ARCTIC RUN DOWN AT SEA—TWO LIVES LOST.

The packet-ship *Liverpool*, KEARNEY, London and Isle of Wight Sept. 2, with merchandise and 30 passengers, to GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., Sept. 20 lat. 45° 2', long. 40° 50', exchanged signals with ship *Patrick Henry*, hence for London. Sept. 23, at 7½ P. M., in lat. 44° 40', long 49° 16', during a heavy fog, ran foul of the fishing schooner *Arctic*, of Provincetown. One man jumped on board the ship; two others, named FRANK JOSEPHS and JOHN COHEN, in attempting to get on board, fell overboard. We threw the life-buoy to them, wore ship, and found the schooner. We sent a boat to her and took the remainder of the crew off. The captain (DYER) reported his vessel sinking, and wished to abandon her. When the weather cleared we found the schooner close alongside of us, apparently in good condition, and sent a boat on board again to ascertain the possibility of saving the vessel. There were four feet of water in her. The boat returned without seeing anything of the life-buoy or of the two men. At 2 A. M. we made sail, having lost flying jib-boom and foretopmast studding-sail boom. The schooner, it is alleged, had no light set. Sept. 25, lat. 43° 37', long. 53° 46', saw ship *James Foster, Jr.*, hence for Liverpool. The *Liverpool* arrived off the Bar at 7 o'clock P. M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BRITISH BRIG ESPERANZA PICKED UP AT SEA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 4.

The steamship *Orizaba*, from Key West, found the British brig *Esperanza* drifting about in the Gulf the Captain dead, and all the crew sick with fever, and towed her into Apalachicola.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 4.

The Tallahasse *Journal* of the 2d states that on the 28th ult. the British brig *Esperanza*, from Vera Cruz for Liverpool, with mahogany, was off Bayport, Florida, in distress. Two men and a sick boy were living, white the Captain, mate and balance of the crew had died. The steamer *Orizaba* manned the *Esperanza*, and sent her to Apalachicola.

FISHING VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Oct. 4.

The fishing schooner *Bloomer*, of Gloucester, Mass., has arrived here. She was struck by lightning on Friday, had foremast split, and sustained other damage. One man was killed.

SUPPOSED WRECK ON YARMOUTH BAR.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 4.

The body of a man and valise were found on Dennis Beach, this morning, supposed to belong to a Quincy sloop, which was wrecked on Yarmouth Bar, Saturday. The valise contained papers, belonging to WILLIAM PARKER, of Rockport. Two persons were seen on board the vessel when she struck.

LOSS OF THE BRIGANTINE CAROLINE.

PORT HOOD, Monday, Oct. 4.

The brigantine *Caroline*, of Arichat, WOLFE, master, from Pictou, bound to Boston, coal-laden, went ashore on Port Hood Island Sunday morning. Vessel a total wreck. The only person saved is the captain; the rest of the crew perished.

### Sea and Ship News.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE, sailed on Saturday for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, carrying an unusually large mail, $447,467 70 in specie, 201 first cabin, and 228 second cabin passengers—in all, 429 passengers. This is believed to be the most numerous ship load with which any vessel has ever sailed hence for Europe. On board are the Hon. WM. WINTHROP, U. S. Consul at Malta; the Hon. THOMPSON CAMPBELL and family, of Philadelphia; Colonel KIRALBY, of Constantinople; La Comtesse DE BIENVILLE, of Paris, &c.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The bark *Parthian*, Capt MOORE, which arrived on the 1st inst. in Hampton Roads, forty-three days from Rio de Janeiro, left there the United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* and the frigate *St. Laurence*; officers and crew all well. The health of the city was good. Freights dull. On the 15th the *Parthian* spoke the bark *Pepperel*, from Chtil seventy-four days out; and on the 28th, the *Parthian* fell in with a sptendid British clipper-ship, the *Red Ridinghood*, 153 days from Shanghae. The ship was short of provisions. Capt. MOORE furnished the ship with what was needed for the balance of the voyage.

The steamer *Cass Frissari*, Captain SLOCUM, arrived at Key West on the 18th ult., after a rough passage, all safe. She took on board a supply of coal, and sailed on the 22d for San Juan del Norte, to take her place on Lake Nicaragua as one of the line of boats for the new Transit route.

NEW WHALING ENTERPRISE.—Several merchants have formed a company in Boston for the purpose of engaging in the whale fishery in the North Pacific, by means of small vessels of from one to two hundred tons burthen. They will be provided, in addition to the ordinary outfit, with the new bomblance of C. C. BRAND, of Norwich, Conn., which has become so important an article in carrying on the whaling business upon the N. W. Coast. A dépôt and agency will be established at Port Towsend, in Wasbington Territory, where the vessels can land their oil and obtain supplies, without being absent so long from the whaling-ground as it now takes to run down to the Sandwich Islands to recruit. Whalemen on the Northwest coast have long considered it of great importance to obtain their supplies near the field of their operations. Mr. JAMES G. SWAN, of New-Bedford, under whose auspices the enterprise has been started, will leave in the steamer of the 20th inst., to carry out the details of the plan. He has long resided in Washington Territory, and will take out supplies for the proposed whaling fleet.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER ROVER.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 28th says this vessel, owned in Milwaukee, is a complete wreck 1½ miles north of Portage, Mich. The *Rover* was abandoned by her crew a week ago last Sunday, about 90 miles from the Michigan shore, and left to the mercy of the waves. The owner and three others had been on board coming from Manitowoc to Milwaukee, with a load of lumber. A week ago Friday a leak was discovered, and soon after the vessel almost capsized, throwing off her deck load, when she righted up again and soon filled with water. The crew remained on board, drifting whitbersoever the wind might carry them, for two days, when they were obliged to take to the boat and abanden the vessel, as the wind was coming up fresh. The vessel drifted ashore in the gale which followed, and was completely wrecked. This is the second time the *Rover* has been wrecked within two years.

A FOG BELL ON POINT JUDITH.—Through the agency of Capt. JOHN D. NORMAN, of this city, agent of the New-York and Philadelphia Board of Underwriters, and also of Capt. NATHAN CHILDS, pilot of the steamer *Governor*, a petition has been drawn up and circulated among the Insurance Offices of New-York, Boston, Providence, &c., for a fog bell on Point Judith. This is a very dangerous point in navigation, in fact one of the most dangerous on our seaboard. It is also one which an immense number of vessels are obliged to pass and repass, and where much shipping has been cast away and lost. All the navigation from New-York eastward through Long Island Sound, must of necessity pass this point, and a vast amount of property annually is exposed to the peril here existing in case of foggy weather. We trust that the Hon. Secretary COBB will attend to this matter.

STEAMER CLEVELAND MISSING!—The steamer *Cleveland*, which plys between this city and Grand Haven, says the Milwaukee *News* of Thursday, and which was due yesterday morning, has not yet arrived, and the most fearful apprehensions are felt for her safety. She left Grand Haven on Tuesday evening, and was met by the steamer *Arctic* yesterday morning, about forty miles out from this city, headed this way, and apparently all right, since which time nothing has been heard of her, though dispatches have been sent out in every direction to ascertain her whereabouts. We await, with painful suspense, further information concerning her fate, and trust that all yet may be right.

A PROPELLER SUNK.—The propeller *Decatur*, which left New-London on Friday afternoon, broke a shaft near Saybrook, and was run ashore near the East Lyme station of the New-London Railroad, as we learn from the *Chronicle*. She was partly full of water when she grounded, and soon filled and sunk in the mud. Her hatches are under water as she lies now. Her cargo consisted chiefly of dry goods and boots and shoes. The loss it is estimated may reach as high a figure as $20,000.

FISHERMEN RETURNING.—The Plymouth *Memorial* says that more than half of the fishing fleet of that town has returned from the Banks, most of them with small fares. The small catch upon Quereau is attributed to the presence of a large fleet of Frenchmen, who fished with trawls, with which they cover the Bank, to the great annoyance of our fishermen. These trawls are sometimes four miles in length, having nine thousand hooks. The Frenchmen often take four thousand fish in a day.

WHALE WITH A BROKEN HEAD.—While Messrs. G. LESLIE and BENJAMIN and NATHANIEL HOOPER, were fishing about ten miles to the southward of Grand Manan, on the 13th inst., they discovered a dead whale floating, which they towed into Holmes' Cove, L'Etang, and extracted about 100 barrels of oil from him. They state that the head and jaws were a mass of broken bones; from appearances it had been fighting.

## The Montauk Point Mystery Explained.

### A New-York Slave-Ship Scuttled Off Long Island.

### Nine Hundred Slaves Landed by the Haidee in Cuba.

### Arrest of the Mate and Five of the Crew---Description of the Ship.

Our readers must remember the "Montauk mystery," of which we published the exclusive account some two weeks ago. It is at last all explained. We give the whole story from the beginning.

On the morning of the 18th of September Mr. GOULD, who keeps the Lighthouse upon Montauk Point, on going up at sunrise to extinguish the light, observed in the southern offing a square-rigged vessel lying off and on, as if waiting for something. He watched her movements for a short time, and then descended to attend to other matters. In about an hour afterwards he looked again towards the point where he had seen the vessel, but she had disappeared. The circumstance arrested his attention for the moment, but supposing she might, meantime, have gone to the eastward, be thought no more of the matter. In another hour, however, a ship's quarter-boat, containing nine seamen, was observed pulling towards the shore. The boat dashed into the serf, the nine men landed upon the beach, and walked leisurely up the bank of the Light-house. The boat was left in the surf. They were mostly Portuguese sailors, though one or two of them spoke the English language. These contracted with Mr. GOULD's sons to carry them in his wagon to Sag Harbor. They had plenty of money, which they freely displayed—Spanish doubloons, and halves and quarters of Spanish silver. They reached Sag Harbor about 4 o'clock, but, desiring not to ride into the town, they paid liberally for the ride, stopped the wagon outside the village and straggled, one after another, into town. Here they made large purchases of hats, shoes, pants and other articles, for which they paid in doubloons, not appearing to care much about the change. The sudden presence of these strangers, with a profusion of money, soon attracted the attention of the people, and great curiosity was manifested concerning their character, what they were there for, and where they came from.

It was finally determined to have them arrested, and institute an examination into the mystery; but the sailors hearing of the course affairs were taking, hired boats to take them across the Sound, and were off before any means had been taken to detain them.

Some two or three hours after these nine men landed, another boat came ashore from the same direction as the first, containing 13 men. These traveled along the shore westwards, and arrived at Sag Harbor late in the evening. They kept their own counsel, appeared anxious to avoid interrogation, and even secreted themselves during their stay in the place. They had stated to some inquiries, that they were fishermen, and becoming separated from their smack, had pulled for the shore. The villagers, however, connected them with the party that had previously arrived and crossed the Sound. One of their number was taken sick and died on Sunday. He was buried in the town, but neither his name nor history was disclosed. The whole party left on Sunday and proceeded towards New-York.

These facts naturally led to the belief that the mysterious strangers were the crew either of some slaver which had been scuttled off the coast, or of a vessel whose hands had mutinied and carried off her treasure. The fact that most of the party were Portuguese sailors seemed to strongly favor the former theory, which now proves to have been correct. A messenger was accordingly dispatched to this City with a statement of the facts for the U. S. Marshal. Capt. RYNDERS immediately took the necessary steps to unravel the mystery, and arrest the suspected parties. He accordingly dispatched one of his deputies, officer DE ANGELIS, to the lower end of the Island, who returned with a full confirmation of all the foregoing facts. The mysterious strangers had, however, scattered to various parts of the country.

MAURICE O'KEEFE and THEODORE RYNDERS, two of the Deputy Marshals, were sent in search of the crew of the vessel. They were not long in finding out that three of the men were in this City.

These men were arrested early last week, and imprisoned. The fact of their arrest was kept a secret, so that those still at large would not be put on their guard. From one of the prisoners the names of those engaged in the expedition were learned, and from further information from the same source, and upon consultation with Mr. THEODORE SEDGWICK, the United States District-Attorney, Marshal RYNDERS concluded to send the Deputies, O'KEEFE and RYNDERS, to Boston, in search of the remainder of the crew. Arriving there, they found two of them, whom they arrested and placed in the temporary custody of the proper authorities.

The officers then proceeded to New-Bedford, near which place they arrested the chief mate, who had command of the vessel when she was scuttled. His name is MACOMBER. They found him at his house, near New-Bedford, arrested him and brought him to this City. They then returned to Boston, where they fell in with some exceedingly disinterested persons, who made themselves very sociable in one way and another, till O'KEEFE and the younger RYNDERS began to "smell a rat." Their suspicions were right, for they learned shortly afterwards that these gentlemen were friends of the slavers, and had even obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to serve upon them, for the purpose of having the prisoners brought up. But the New-York officers were too sharp for the Bostonian gentlemen. A hack was procured and the deputies and their prisoners jumped in. John cracked his whip, and off they flew to the railroad station, which they reached just in time to take the cars for New-York, successfully escaping the service of the writ upon them, and with it, possibly, a great deal of time and trouble. They arrived early on Sunday morning, and at once proceeded to Marshal RYNDERS' residence in Henry-street, woke him up from a sound sleep, and recounted their adventures to him, at the same time exhibiting the three prisoners whom they had along with them. The Marshal ordered them to be locked up in Eldridge-street Jail forthwith to await examination. In the present state of the case, it is impossible to obtain full particulars, as the prisoners for the most part keep silent on the subject. We learned, however, that the name of the vessel is *Haidee*, of New-York, instead of the *Elizabeth*, of New-Orleans, as was stated a few days ago in the newspapers. This discrepancy is accounted for in the fact that they had nailed a piece of canvas on her stern, upon which was painted, in large letters, "*Elizabeth*, of New-Orleans."

It appears that the *Haidee* was fitted out at this port several months ago, and sailed to the coast of Africa, where she took in a cargo of 900 slaves. She then sailed for Cuba, and the slaves were landed at Cardenas. At that place the captain left the vessel, and the first mate then took the command. It is stated that the crew had some ill-feeling towards the male, and he was fearful they had evil designs against him. The mate is an American, and the crew was composed mostly of Portuguese. The officers state that the reason the vessel was scuttled was, that she had no papers by which she could enter any port.

The Marshal understands that the remaining portion of the crew have left the country, and has consequently given up further chase after them; and he says he believes that he has done his duty in doing what he has. The examination of the parties will take place in the course of a few days. Mr. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Ex-Assistant United States District-Attorney, has been retained as counsel for the prisoners

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIP.

The *Haidee* was a small, sharp and rakish clipper, and neatly furnished in every respect. She was built in Providence in 1853, and it is said was originally intended as a pleasure-yacht. She was 137 feet long; breadth of beam, 37 feet, and depth 11½ feet. She had two decks, a small but very neat cabin, a round stern, a house on deck for the crew, a bird head, and altogether was one of the prettiest ships in port. She was, however, too small to be profitable. She carried but a light cargo, and sailed at about the same expense as a ship of twice her tonnage. She was in command of Capt. MANTON, of Providence, who made one or two voyages to China and the Mediterranean. Her owners, Messrs. BUCKLIN & CRANE, of this City, with S. G. ARNOLDS and N. H. TILLINGHAST, of Providence, sold the *Haidee* on the 18th of February, 1857, to Señora GEORGIA DE ARRANCEGA: it is supposed, however, that her husband was the real owner. The *Haidee* sailed under this register until December 15, 1857, when she was transferred to EMILIO SANCHES and DOLY of this City, by whom she was cleared, January 7, 1858, for Gibraltar and a market. Her Captain was F. G. WHITNEY. The following is a list of her cargo when she sailed from this port:

LIST OF CARGO.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 barrels of Rum. | 8 cases Cotton Cloth. |
| 324 barrels Flour. | 1 box Toys. |
| 50 barrels Beef. | 1,000 bbls. Flour, for Cadiz |
| 385 boxes Tobacco. | and Alicante. |
| 50 ¼-boxes Tobacco. | |

The total value of this cargo was $16,631.

The *Haidee* received this cargo on board at Pier No. 37, East River, lying head into the slip. At the head of the Pier lay the brig *Ellen*, but a short time before seized as a slaver, and her cargo of shooks and lumber was at the same time being discharged upon the dock. The nature of these shipments on board the *Haidee*, and the propinquity of the slave-brig, with her shooks and lumber, naturally suggested that the *Haidee* herself was fitting for a slave voyage. A person who was cognizant of these facts communicated his suspicions to the United States authorities, but no notice was taken of the matter. In a short time she left the port "between two days," and within the space of a few months she has taken nine hundred slaves from the Coast of Africa, landed a large part of them in Cuba, and now lies scuttled at the east end of Long Island, her piratical crew having escaped with the price of her cargo of human souls.

By the vigilance of U. S. Marshal RYNDERS and his deputies, six of the twenty-two persons constituting her crew are now under arrest, and imprisoned in this City. There is good reason to expect, therefore, that all the details of the affair will be exposed, and those concerned in fitting out the vessel, as well as her officers and crew, will be brought to trial for engaging in the Slave-trade.

## TERRIBLE FIGHT IN A LAGER-BIER GARDEN.

### One Man Killed, One Fatally Stabbed, and Two Others Seriously Injured.

### NINETEEN PERSONS ARRESTED.

### The Garden a Den of Thieves—Coroner's Inquest Commenced.

About 10 o'clock Sunday evening a serious fight occurred at the lager-bier garden corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, kept by LEONDO OCHES, an Italian. The garden has been a noted Sabbath resort for Italians all Summer. Between forty and fifty Italians were gathered there Sunday evening spending their time in drinking lager-bier, singing songs and talking Italian vehemently. Irish laborers occasionally drop into the place and the Italians for a long time have evinced a dislike at what they have evidently deemed an intrusion on the part of the Irish visitors. Some words ensued between a few of the Italians and some Irishmen who went there Sunday night, and they soon came to more violent expressions of their mutual hostility. Empty bottles, decanters and glasses flew about in lively style, mingled with a free use of fists and clubs. A number of pistols were fired by the Italians. Intimation of the fight was speedily communicated to the Police of the Nineteenth Precinct. Sergeant VAN BRUNT and a posse of men quickly hurried to the place to quell the disturbance. Officer MERRILL had arrestd an Italian, but the prisoner was immediately rescued and the Officer was nearly dispatched for his daring interference. The police went in among the belligerents, and by a free use of their clubs, soon ended the fierce battle. They arrested nineteen persons, sixteen of whom were Italians, and one American—the latter named GEORGE BARTLETT, a book-keeper.

It was found that four Irishmen had been stabbed. MICHAEL COLLINS received a stab on the inside of the thigh, and bled to death in a few minutes. EDWARD BURNS was stabbed in the back, and it is believed the wound will prove fatal. MICHAEL ROURKE received a severe stab in the head, and PATRICK TRACY was stabbed in the groin. The wounds of these two are not considered dangerous. The injured persons were taken to the Station-house, and the necessary medical assistance rendered them. The deceased was a laborer, and resided in Eighty-second-street, near Third-avenue, where he leaves a family. The injured men are also laborers, and reside in the vicinity of the Gardens.

The conduct of ROURKE led to the row and fighting. He was a good deal intoxicated, and made great noise, rapping on the table at which he was seated. He called on the band to play a tune, which they did. After they had finished playing, he called for a second tune, which the band refused to play. Their refusal incensed him, and he arose and started towards the Orchestra, using violent language and threats. He stumbled against an Italian woman, knocking her over. In an instant several Italians surrounded ROURKE, and, drawing knives upon him, cut him badly about the head. Several Irishmen rushed to ROURKE's assistance. Officer MORRELL arrested one of the Italians. MICHAEL CALLUM, one of the Irishmen, received a stab in the left thigh, severing the femoral artery. He fell, and died in a few moments. Three Policemen, who entered the place, were locked in by the Italians, and for some time were in imminent danger.

The names of the arrested parties are Martinoli Gultano, Dominic Murfiero, Dominic Foraso, Giuseppé Belter, Treboni Angelo, Andreas Beline, Stefano Boline, Giuseppe Easton, Llezero Jacomo, Johann Roma, Pastlen Vignon, Fernando Francisco, James Tring, George Bartlett, George Sills, Lecondo Oches, Stefano Belli, Pietro Betli and Girardi Belli. The prisoners were all taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, where they are still detained to await the result of the Coroner's Inquest.

It has been for some time suspected that the "Cosmopolitan Gardens" was a general rendezvous for thieves and burglars. Some twenty or thirty persons resided there without any visible means of support, and this fact induced a suspicion that it was worth while to take a look at the interior arrangements and contents of the house connected with the Garden. An examination was accordingly made of the place yesterday morning, and the result was that a large amount of silver ware, jewelry, clothing, blankets, pistols, slung-shots and burglars' tools were found on the premises. Among the clothing found were two coats of the peculiar construction of that worn by CANCEMI at the time of his arrest. Some silver ware was found secreted under a pile of moss in this garden. Most of the goods were identified as the proceeds of several burglaries recently committed in the Ward. Among the property was about a wagon load of goods stolen some three weeks ago from the residence of Alderman MCSPEDON.

Coroner GAMBLE entered upon the inquest yesterday at the Nineteenth Ward Station-house. After the impannelling of a jury an interpreter was sworn. Several witnesses were examined, but thus far nothing has been elicited indicating positively which are the guilty parties. Neither of the witnesses saw the beginning of the disturbance, but the facts

...By Agitation—The Union Newspaper.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

In reference to affairs in the Interior Department, I have stated the Secretary's temper a little, and to some extent excited his curiosity. I have ... changing, and substantially ... provisions of public statutes, ... for reasons so inconclusive and ... discreditable to him as a public ... reflect on the intelligence and ... ing line of Democratic Secretaries, ... Attorneys-General; and in a ... (not intrinsically, insulting to his ... and to Mr. CUSHING. I have ... violent, unexpected and unjustifiable ... law has been made to operate on ... individuals had relied on its well-established ... tation, and had thereby worked unmerited and wanton injustice.

I have not only made these charges, but what is worse for the Secretary, I have *demonstrated* them. And how are the charges met? By the admission of a special telegraphic correspondent, speaking with authority, that the Secretary *has* "broken up the old routine practice of the Land Department," and thereby "headed off hundreds" of town sites; by the allegation that this "breaking up" was to damage speculators, and that Mr. THOMPSON's policy was "approved" by Mr. CUSHING; by the report, anon, that Mr. CUSHING was coming out with a "statement" on this subject, that was understood to put Mr. THOMPSON all right; by the taunting query as the alleged speculators whether they will "have the matter before Congress?"—as if Congress could try "hundreds" of land cases, and as if the humble and inconsiderable occupants of frontier town-sites could cope with the *millionaire*, JACOB THOMPSON, in a body where he has a majority of political friends, and when he is on the spot to electioneer against men who are hundreds of miles off? Add to this the charge of "duplicities," and we have the entire explanation by the Secretary of the grave, sudden and violent changes in the law that he has *made*, and that he is compelled to administer.

But that I may not be unjust to the Secretary, I will give him the benefit of his telegraphic dispatches in their very words. The first I cited in my letter of the 25th ult.; the second reads thus:

"Because the Secretary of the Interior, while in private life, purchased swamp lands in the State of Mississippi, it does not follow that he should not now protect the public interests by defeating speculative ... of the best portion of the public lands, through a simulated occupancy by subordinates of the land monopolists. Will they bring the subject up for Congressional inquiry and action?"

Take your *apropos* to our suggestion that we did not see why Mr. JACOB THOMPSON should make war upon *millionaires* and speculators, being himself one of them. The truth of the Secretary's dispatch is not to be questioned. Reformed rakes are said to make the best husbands; and a successful and "retired" land speculator may be the very man for the head of the Land Department. Popular wisdom makes "Set a thief to catch a thief" a part of its proverbial philosophy. The reason of the proverb extends to speculators. Because Mr. THOMPSON has been about the most extensive and triumphant speculator in the public lands that ever flourished in this country, it does not follow that he should not protect the public interest in the best way he knows how. Neither does it follow that the persecution of the speculators sits upon him with especial grace. "One who lives in a glass house should be the last to throw stones." Mr. THOMPSON's arraignment of speculators reminds us of the reflections which the pot indulged in towards the kettle—reflections which the common sense of mankind has uniformly condemned. JUVENAL rebuked them, perhaps before they were uttered, in indignant verse, which has been thus Englished by an archbishop:

"Let him deride the lame that goes a-right,
And him an Ethiopian that is white."

But when Mr. THOMPSON undertakes to break up the "old routine practice" of the Land Department, as the only way of "protecting the public interests," what an imputation is it upon all who have preceded him in that Department, from the time of Mr. VAN BUREN down to that of the present Chief Magistrate! I have been familiar with these officers and their subordinates for twenty years and upwards, and I know that the men who have framed the "old routine practice" were as able and as conscientious as Mr. THOMPSON himself. Surely, Mr. THOMPSON does not intend to set himself up as the *only* Secretary who, during this period, has understood, or has sought, to protect the "public interests." Did not Mr. WALKER, and did not Mr. MCCLELLAND, seek to protect those interests?

If Mr. THOMPSON is really anxious to "head off" speculation to the injury of the Government, why does not he try his hand on those swamp-land donations to the States, which have "absorbed" so many millions of acres of the "best portion" of the public lands? The swamp-land act has been the greatest land-swindle ever practiced upon the Federal Government. Millions on millions of dry land have been surveyed on wet days, and claimed to be swamp-lands, and as such conveyed to the States in which they lie. Some two or three millions of public land has been "absorbed" during the past week by Arkansas and Florida, on the claim that they were swamp-lands; and there will be Jacob Thompsons in those States, no doubt, who will amass gigantic fortunes by buying them at the State prices, and keeping them at what they are worth. Now the Secretary could figure to advantage for the Government in this business, without changing the law, and without injuring innocent individuals; and instead of arresting the sale of a few thousand acres at the full Government price, he may save millions of acres that are sliding out of the public possession at no price at all.

But not to lose sight of the Secretary's "defences," let us copy another "card" from the Department on the subject of over charges:

"The Secretary of the Interior cannot but be gratified that the speculating claimants to town sites upon public lands through a simulated or bogus occupancy, still agitate concerning his recent decision against them. Won't they bring the matter before Congress?"

If the Secretary is so much gratified as he pretends to be by the "agitation" of his recent decisions, he is very easily pleased. But why denounce discussion as agitation? There would be no limit to the dictatorial and despotic action of these Secretaries, if the people were not at liberty to "agitate" the subject, when they introduce sudden and violent changes in the public law, and apply them to their victims without previous notice. When I see thousands of my fellow-citizens denounced as speculators for doing that only which the law—as they have always been interpreted by the Government itself—in terms authorize; when I see abrupt and extreme changes made in these laws, to the extent of the repeal of important provisions, with the express view of "heading off" men engaged in pursuits always hitherto held to be lawful, I shall deem it my duty to "agitate." And I shall agitate without any abusive purpose, or to gratify any unworthy political prejudices. And I shall continue to agitate until some better answer can be made to the grave charge that Mr. THOMPSON has changed the law of the land, *violently* changed it, than the trumpery pretences that it is a "heading-off" policy; that Mr. CUSHING approved it and is going to say so; that the *argumentum ad hominem* on the speculations of Mr. THOMPSON is not well taken; or that the agitation is gratifying to the Secretary.

One word for the *Union*. This mouth-piece of the Government applauds Mr. THOMPSON's decisions in these matters as "able and important." It did the same by Mr. CUSHING's opinions which Mr. THOMPSON's decisions overrule. It has done the same by all the opinions of all the Democratic Secretaries and Attorneys-General as long as it has been the *Union*, and as long as it was the *Union* under the name of the *Globe*. If it ever opposes Senator DOUGLAS; but if DOUGLAS should be made President, the *Union* will applaud all he may say and do; and when his Secretary of the Interior reverses the old law, which Mr. THOMPSON has reversed, then the *Union* will commend his decisions as equally "able and important" with those they reverse—

"And whatsoever king may reign,
I'll be the Vicar of Bray, Sir."

## Forney's Manifesto—The Union—A Case of Napoleon—Washington Journalism.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Washington, D. C., Sunday, Oct. 3.

The manifesto of Col. FORNEY is a bomb-shell explosion in the Administration camp—is felt to be such in spite of what the *Union* can say—and still is not so bad as was expected, or feared. It is quite evident from the tone and language of the organ a day or two previous to the publication of FORNEY's reply, that the printing of private letters was expected, and *proof* of the former allegations of Mr. FORNEY—*legal proof*, such as the *Union* could not rebut, by a general denial. The gallant Philadelphian has work on his hands yet. The President won't own up to the private history of the part till it is proved on him. But since the reply the *Union* is quite mild and complaisant. It has not one word to say of Col. FORNEY's authority for one of the most important of his statements. Col. SIDNEY JOHNSON is placed in a very unpleasant position by the reply of Mr. FORNEY, but perhaps his present zeal in the good cause will atona for past delinquencies.

An old New-York Democrat (of Rochester) had his head cut off the other day to make room for a young daughter of Secretary Cass. In other words, JACOB THOMPSON, a salaried paying clerk in the Bureau of Con-

## MEXICO.

### A Peculiar People—The Capture of Tampico as Seen by a Citizen—Military Movements near Guanajuato—No Prospect of Improvement—The Absurdities of Mr. Forsyth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, Sept. 5, 1858.

This is a wondarful country, and wondarful events are of daily occurrence; hut as our woaders are of such a character of extravagance, I frequently feel delicate in relating them. In former leiters I have impressed upon you the rapid decline of this country intosettled anarchy. I think the point is now reached, for daily we hear new cases of plunder and outrage. Yesterday one of the Government Generals DAZA Y AGUELLAS, came here perfectly alone, having been abandoned by his troops at Tulancingo, after they were worsted by a horde of infuriated Indians from the district of Tute. How many were killed in the affray does not appear, but it is as likely as any that there were precisely as many killed as wounded, and none of the latter. Fights in towns are rarely disastrous to life, unless some daring ("imprudent" the Mexicans call it) foreigner may be mixed up in the difficulty. He is certain to be put out of the way, for if he is not killed by the enemy he is sure to be shot by his own party, to furnish evidence of the great want of tact of any one in battle to expose himself to danger.

You will be struck with the force of what I say when you read the following extract of a letter from Tampico, giving an account of the late heroic reduction of that place by the troops from the frontier under Gen. CARBAJAL. As you will likely have heard of the fall of Tampico, I wish to call your attention to the way it was done. The following is an extract from a letter written by a Mexican gentleman the day after tha battle, on the 27th ult.:

"Some days ago a priest came here, having communications from a federal chief to Gen. RAFAEL MORENO, who, after reflecting upon the matter, let himself, according to general opinion, be bribed by his enemies. This becomes more evident as having received orders from the Government to resign the command to Gen. MARIN, he did not do it till some four or five days after, when it is supposed he had settled all transactions. Early on the morning of the 25th he departed without the knowledge of any, and without waiting for the honors due to his rank. It seemed as if he had lit the match and withdrawn before the explosion, for on the evening of the same day the *Batallon Activo de Tampico*, which was in possession of the stronghold of the city, pronounced for the *Federacion*, and began by shooting at their officers, as none desired to agree with them. Just after dusk the steamer *Guerrero* moved to the upper part of the river, to place itself in front of the revolted fortress, but no sooner was it there than it had to go back, as two twelve-pound shots were fired at it, and two others at the Government House.

From the hour the *pronunciamento* took place, the faithful troops of the Government were arrayed before the Plaza, and about 10 o'clock at night they marched in guerrillas to attack their revolted brethren. Firing soon commenced, and lasted all night; heavy artillery resounded in all quarters of the city, and we understood that we were in a critical situation. Although we had a full moon at the time, it appeared so gloomy on account of the smoke, that daylight was greatly desired. At last the Aurora appeared, but to our disappointment it served only to give more activity to the firing—courage was renewed on both sides, but more on the side of the *pronunciados*, for, from their lofty fortress they perceived at a distance the *rifles* and artillery of CARBAJAL coming to their aid. On their arrival a severe fighting took place, which soon decided in favor of the combined forces, not only on account of their number, but also because they were in possession of the best places and the greatest part of the artillery. A flag of truce was set up, but the federal forces paid no attention to it, and continued to march toward the plaza, where they briefly entered almost without resistance, as there were but 300 men of all arms, in opposition to 500 *pronunciados*, and about as many *fronterizos*, under CARBAJAL. All that were seized were taken to prison, the rest took refuge either on board the steamer *Guerrero*, or went to the Spanish steamers, which, two in number, had happily come a day before for the protection of their countrymen. On board the latter General MARIN had gone with many of his officers.

Immediately after great rejoicings took place, the bells were rung, the music, followed by the victorious forces, overran all the streets, discharging their muskets, and shouting, "*Viva Don Juan José de la Garza*," "*Viva la Libertad*." "*Muera la Reaccion*," *&c.*

Strange to say, and contrary to our expectation, no sacking or pillaging took place, and except some drunkenness, no disorder was committed.

About deaths, there have been but little, comparatively, to so much firing during ten hours; as far as I know there have been about fifteen on both sides, with the addition of five officers; but there have been about fifty or sixty wounded, most of them in a dying state.

Now a new order of things exists in this city, and time will show whether this or the last administration be better."

There you have the fall of Tampico, and the way it was done, represented by a Mexican gentleman and eye witness.

The only battles we have had, besides the above, as well as those we are likely to have soon, will be found inscribed in the following extract, which I make from the letter of an English gentleman, at Guaajuato.—The letter is dated August 28th, and in relation to affairs there, says:—

"There is little news here. MIRAMON left some time ago, to get together the forces of PEREZ GOMEZ, MEJIA MARQUEZ, &c., with which to march against the Blusas, who have retreated to San Pilipe, and intend to make a stand at the 'pass of San Bartolo,' where the nature of the ground favors their skirmishing style of warfare. An affair of small importance took place at San Miguel Allende the other day, between some Blusas and the avancados of PEREZ GOMEZ, aided by the Leperos. We bear that 200 Leperos were killed; but do not know how many of the soldiers of either party perished in the affair."

I have letters from Oaxaca to the 17th ult. They say that a force of 2,000 was to have left that place on the following day, for Orizava, to attack the Government troops. They have not yet been reported on the road.

It would appear that, all things taken together, the Government must go down before this month passes, but, as a prominent member of the Government said to me, the other day: "No one in Mexico can tell what is going to happen." One thing is clear: let the Government go down or stay up, our position, socially, will not be changed. Revolutionizing is the only *paying* business in Mexico, and these people are not going to abandon it so long as it maintains its superiority over all branches of honest industry.

Mr. FOARTH still remains with us, like the hairy man with "Sinbad, the Sailor." He is not, I believe, going to leave the country until the middle or last of next month. Mr. F. appears to like Mexico. It is a great pity the American Government could not leave him here. As Mrs. Toodles would say, he might be wanted some day, and then he would be *so* convenient. Really Mr. F.'s manœuvring here is too had for an American representative.

## MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs since noon of Saturday have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 73 | 58 | —— | 131 |
| Wheat Flour, bbls.. | 20,199 | 3,948 | 6,288 | 30,435 |
| Rye Flour, bbls | 80 | —— | —— | 80 |
| Wheat, bushels | 31,930 | —— | 3,433 | 35,363 |
| Corn, bushels | 31,738 | —— | —— | 31,738 |
| Rye, bushels | 6,043 | —— | —— | 6,043 |
| Barley, bushels | 6,700 | —— | —— | 6,700 |
| Oats, bushels | 8,937 | —— | —— | 8,957 |
| Malt, bushels | 11,392 | —— | —— | 11,392 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 2,005 | 585 | 100 | 2,690 |
| Whisky, bbls | 326 | —— | —— | 326 |

ASHES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held; Pots, $6; Pearls, $6@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

*Montreal Ashes Trade Statistics.*

| | 1857. | | 1858. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pots. | Pearls. | Pots. | Pearls. |
| Stock, Jan 1 | 752 | 375 | 347 | 97 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 | 14,128 | 7,326 | 16,540 | 5,320 |
| Delivered, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 | 14,490 | 7,437 | 16,555 | 4,840 |
| Stock, Oct. 1 | 390 | 273 | 532 | 487 |

BOOTS AND SHOES—We have no very important change to notice this week. Stocks are moderate, yat the assortmenl is good. The demand is fair, though it is not as brisk as il was earlier in the season. The inquiry for shipment is restricted. Prices are sustained. In Boston, during the week, the demand from tha South and West having nearly ceased, business has been rathar light, and stocks have been accumulating. First quality goods brought full prices, being scarce. Poor goods were plenty and dull. Some inquiry has prevailed for Californta, and among the exports from the port of Boston have been 1,242 cases Boots and Shoes to San Francisco. The total quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| For the week, cases | 4,887 | 5,072 |
| Since Jan. 1 | 197,972 | 196,757 |
| Total | 202,859 | 201,829 |

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 100 bags Java, at 13c.; 65 bags Rio, at 11c.@11¼c.; and a small lot of Bahia, at 9½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. No Rio arrived during the week. Stock of Rio, in first hands, this evening, only 11,272 bags.

*Stock of Coffee in Boston, Oct. 1:*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Total packages | 7,814 | 4,625 |

In Baltimore, during the last week, 2,500 bags Rio were sold at 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., reducing the stock thera on Saturday to 10,100 hags Rio, and 700 hags of other kinds.

COTTON—Is less active, yet is quoted firm. Sales 1,500 balas.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Middling | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| Middling Fair | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 | 14¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues heavy and unsettled for State and Western Flour, the receipts being large and receivers eager sellers. Prices have declined about 10c. ₱ hhl., and they still tend downward. The demand is rather more active, partly for export, at the reduced figures; sales 9,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 30 @ $4 25 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 90 @ 5 10 |
| Standard Extra State | 5 20 @ 5 40 |
| Superfine Western | 4 90 @ 5 10 |
| Fancy Ohio | 5 15 @ 5 20 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 20 @ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 35 @ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 55 @ 5 70 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 75 @ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 60 @ 8 25 |

Canadian is heavy and languid; sales 500 bbls., at $5@$5 10 for superfine; and $5 30@$6 40 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in slack demand at easier prices; sales 1,300 hhls. at $4 40@$5 25 for rejected hrands; $5 50@$5 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 80@$8 for low fancy to very choice extra hrands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 15 for fine to superfina, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderala demand, mainly at $4 15@$4 20 for Jarsey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled. The supply is fair, as also is the demand. Parties, however, disagree about prices. Hence husinass is restricted. The teadency of the market, howcver, is unmistakahly in favor of huyers. Sales 37,500 bushels, including White Canada, at about $1 35; fair White Michigan, at $1 25; good Red Western, in store, at $1 20; good old Milwaukee Club, on terms not ascertained; prime to choice Red and Amber Southern, at $1 29@$1 32; choice White Kentucky, on private terms, and prime Red Kentucky, at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn depressed and lower; sales 58,000 at 68c.@71c. poor to fair mixed Western; 73c.@74½c. for small lots of prima aad very choice do.; 80c.@82c., for White Southern, and 95c.@96c. for small lots of yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 76c.@78c., but is gengrally held at 80c. ₱ bushel. No important sales. Barley is more inquired for, and is much deater; sales, to-day, 17,000 hushels, chiefly to arrive, at $1 12½@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats are salable aad firm. Western, at 48c.@52c.; Canada at 48c.@45c.; State at 45c.@50c.; Jersey and Pannsylvania, at 38c.@44c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ₱ hushel.

HAY—Sales 750 bales, at 55c.@60c, cash. ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales, in Boston, 257 bales, part to arrive, at 10¾c.@11¼c. each.

IRON—Sales: 50 tons Scotch Pig at $22 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual cattle.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ hhl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy, 46c.@48c.; Porto Rico, 31c.@40c.; Cuha Muscovado, 26c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 23c.@26c. ₱ gallon, usual terms.

*Stock of Molasses in Boston, Oct. 1.*

| | 1857. Hhds. | 1857. Bbls. | 1858. Hhds. | 1858. Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 8,725 | 3,300 | 8,371 | —— |

*Stock of Molasses in Baltimore, Oct. 1.*

| | 1858. Hhds. | 1858. Tcs. | 1858. Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,396 | 164 | 177 |

OILS—Linseed is in limited request and is heavy at 74c.@75c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices favor huycrs. Sales 370 bhls., in lots, at $16 80@$16 90 for Mess; and $14 75@$14 90 for prime, ₱ hhl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy at 8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middles, at 9c.@10¾c.; short, clean, City-cured Middles at 13¾c.; and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 12c.@14c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at, however, easier rates. 350 tcs. and bhls. changed hands, in lots, at 11c.@11¼c., chiefly at 11c@11½c. for fair to prime old, ₱ lb. Beef is dull and irregular; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $12@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 62½@$15, for extra do.; $10 50@$11 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 14c.@28c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 24c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady at from $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales in Boston, 1,000 hags Sumatra Pepper at 9½c.; and 450 bags Ginger at 4¼c., cash, ₱ lb., to be delivered in Naw-York.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 975 hhds., nearly all Cuha, at 6½c.@8c., and 500 boxes Havana at 7½c., ₱ lb.

*Stock of Sugars in Boston, Oct. 1.*

| | 1857. Hhds. | 1857. Bags. | 1857. Boxes. | 1856. Hhds. | 1856. Bags | 1856. Boxes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 9,796 | 15,735 | 16,753 | 5,115 | 301 | 10,588 |

*Stock of Sugars in Baltimore, Oct. 1.*

| | 1858. Hhds. | 1858. Boxes. | 1858. Hhds. | 1858. Boxes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 6,251 | 1,606 | 3,548 | 4,763 |

TALLOW—Sales have been reported to-day of 18,000 lbs. prime at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 570 bhls., in lots, at 23c.@23c½., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool tha engagements inciuded 1,000 hhls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 20,000 hushels Corn, at 3½d. ₱ hushel; and 200 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow, a Prussian bark, with Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₱ hbl.; and Grain, at 6½d. ₱ hushel. For Bremen, 1,000 hhls. Resin, at 1s. For the Gold Regions on the Pacific Ocean more freight has been offered, and rates were supported, including Measurement Goods, at 30c.@35c. for San Francisco; 27½c.@30c. for Sydney; and 25c.@27½c. for Melhourne, ₱ foot. The number of vessels advertised here for these ports comprises 7 for San Francirco, 3 for Sydney, and 5 for Melhourne. The Boston *Shipping List* of Saturday last says: "There is more firmness in the rates of freight to California and larger offerings. The engagements have been at 27½c.@30c. ₱ foot for measurement goods, $9@$12 ₱ ton for coal, and ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb. for dead weight. To Australia there is no change, with a fair amount offering. We quote measurement goods at at 25c. ₱ foot; lumber, $20@$22 50 ₱ M; and dead weight $10 ₱ ton."

### The New Barracks at the Navy-Yard.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You will really do a great service to the whole community, and especially to the United States marine forces who are periodically stationed at or near the port of New-York, by calling the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, (through the columns of your widely disseminated journal,) to the indisputable fact, that at the present time a stock-jobbing political movement is in progress at the Navy-yard of the city of Brooklyn, having for its *object* the construction of a Marine Barracks upon a *made* ground much more unhealthy than the "DismalSwamp" was ever supposed to be.

Your humble correspondent respectfully suggests to you that such a contract, (if contract it be,) is not only disgraceful to the principal parties connected with it—in a national point of view—but is, moreover, *inhumane* to the good, brave and patriotic men who are known to constitute the marine corps of our common country.

If the President and his War Secretaries desire to establish a Marina Barracks in Brooklyn on a suitable location and upon proper ground, they can without difficulty find in the *immediate vicinity* of the Navy-yard all that will to them and the people be satisfactory—and at an expense of much less by many thousands of dollars than the present project will cost.

LEX.


## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

ATTENTION!—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway,

Specialite in Shawls.
In addition to an unrivaled assortment of BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, RAYE AND STELLAS, Scotch and French, all wool, long, square and round-cornered SHAWLS, Basket Cloth,

We are exhibiting a variety of styles of Shawls in GENUINE GOATS' HAIR AND CASHMERE WOOL RAYE—NOVELTIES TO BE FOUND IN NO OTHER STORE IN THE CITY, and confined in Europe to the "COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE" at Paris.

On Monday we shall open 2,000 Stella Shawls, bought at the great auction sale of shawls on Friday.

Handsome styles at $4, $5 and $6 each.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION, CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM. PATENTED.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTSAWAN, BY THE SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO. DEPOT, NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for streagth, warmth, durahility, cheapaess, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.

*Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.*

BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING FOR FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1858, AT NO. 300 CANAL-ST., AND NO. 479 BROADWAY.

CHARLES STREET & CO., NO. 475 BROADWAY. SPECIALITE IN CLOAKS. GREAT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,

In every desirable style, quality and price.

In additioa to our large importations of Paris garments which we receive by every steamer, we daily present NOVELTIES, ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT.

Our stock is now replete with the most SELECT, CHOICE, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS, PRINCESS WRAPPERS, OPERA CLOAKS, AND RAGLANS,

Ever exhibited.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR CASH.

The undersigned, having become associated with the Cash Jobbing House of Messrs. J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD, No. 304 Broadway,

Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of CARPETINGS, LATELY SELECTED FOR CASH, Consisting of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AUBUSSON BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY SUPER AND EXTRA FINES, HEMPS, DRUGGETS, PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIANS, OIL-CLOTHS OF ALL WIDTHS, RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than at any other house in this City, in quantities to suit customers.

Close buyers are invited to call at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. DAVID WEBB.

DOMESTIC GOODS AND FLANNELS.

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Canton Flannels, Bed Ticking, Apron Checks, &c., &c.

Also, All-Wool English, American and Shaker Flannels,

RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HONITON SETS. MEDALLION SETS, POINT ALENCON SETS, POINT APPLIQUE SETS, PUFF LACE SLEEVES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

A beautiful assortment at low prices.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP FALL DRESS GOODS.

Poplins, Valencias, Cashmeres, De Lalaes, Crossovers, Merino, Paramattas, Lustres, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

QUILTS, BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES,

Full assortmeat of sizes and qualities.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE GRAND AUTUMN OPENING OF THE LEADING FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN WILL TAKE PLACE AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, On THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

The choicest goods will be displayed in the following departments:
LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
GENTS' AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
GENIN'S FALL STYLE OF GENTS' HATS,
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

Consisting of two cases RICH BLACK SILKS, without lustre, for Deep Mourning, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
2 cases PLAID, very desirable, 70 cents, worth $1.
2 cases STRIPE and PLAID, very desirable, 80 cents, worth $1 10.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 75 cents, worth $1.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 95 cents, worth $1 25.
2 cases BLACK THIBET, very handsome, 62½ cents, worth $1.
4 cases CUBAN CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents, worth 87½ cents.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, &c. TUESDAY, OCT. 5. PATON & CO.

Will offer at retail their new Fall stock of Napkins, Quilts, Table Damasks, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Shirtings, Linens. HUCKABUCKS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, Real Welsh and Unshrinkable Flannels.

At a reduction from their usual price.

All the best makes of Sheeting, Muslins, And Cotton Shirting. No. 341 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING OF LADIES' CLOAKS, On TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1858, AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

The new and elegant salearoom WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY For the exposition of LADIES' CLOAKS, Embracing the richest assortment in VELVETS, BEAVERS and CLOTHS. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE, Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts. Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.

Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

JAMES A. HEARN, Will open, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, An elegant assortment of CLOAKS AND RAGLANS, In exclusive styles, AND SUITED TO THE BEST TRADE. Customers will receive the best attention. NO. 775 BROADWAY, Above 9th-st.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, ELEGANT PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS; Lutons; SEERSUCKER; Cancan; CRAPES; Muslins; PONGEES; Shawls; WASH SILKS; Lacquered Ware; CANTON CHINA; JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES; FANS; Screens, &c.; WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Also, AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY ARTICLES. NO. 653 BROADWAY.

JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE NOW OPENED a superb selection of REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, imported expressly for the retail trade, of exclusive styles, which cannot be found elsewhere. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' CLOTHS!! BLACKS, BROWNS AND MIXTURES, AT A LARGE DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES. L. A. SWEETSER & CO., No. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.—THE cheapest place to buy ribbon in the City. Cheap rent and goods sold for cash, are two of the reasons why they are so cheap; a 3s. ribbon for 2s. 6d.; a 2s. 6d. for 2s.; a 2s. for 1s. 6d.; the proof of which can be seen on calling. Goods warranted as represented, full three feet to the yard. Store No. 154 Bowery, 3 doors above Broome-st. Milliners from the country will do well to call. L. P. THEALS.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE PARIS [illegible] SILKS.

A full assortment of Elegant Plaid Silks, just received per steamer.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
New Fall Styles, Plain and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS AND RUGS,

Imperial Velvet, Patent Tapestry and Medallion Carpetings. Also, three-ply Ingrain, Stair and LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,

In every variety, including all the Newest Patterns. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

Broches, Stellas, Cashmere, Woolen, &c., &c. LARGE VARIETY—CHEAP! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, 1,000 Pieces ADDITIONAL of RICH PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, At 12½ cents per yard. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 335 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st.

AT THE

## BURTON'S THEATRE.

SECOND GRAND FAREWELL RECEPTION!
Repeated Calls before the Curtain!
To the largest and crowded house!
Engagement, &c., as before.
Evening Closing with FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS,
with new scenery, new costumes,
at
PLAY-HOUSE PRICES.

Mr. Burton has much pleasure in announcing the second engagement in the United States of the
LUCY ESCOTT
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
The brilliant and prosperous career (in all the principal theatres in Europe) of the distinguished vocalist of the above troupe will, it is presumed, render them worthy of the same patronage in the United States. The attention of the lovers of music is requested to the printed notices of the professional career of Lucy Escott and the other members of the company, to be obtained at the box office.

LUCY ESCOTT, Prima Donna, late of the Italian and London Opera Houses, and of the English Opera, Drury Lane.
Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, Contralto, from Drury Lane.
Miss HARRIET PAYNE, from Covent Garden theatre.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Tenor, from the German, Italian and English Operas.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor, from Drury Lane.
Mr. AYNSLEY COOK, Basso, from London Opera House, and
Mr. CHARLES DURAND, the celebrated English baritone.
Mr. EDWARD REYLOFF.....Musical Director.

A heavy expense necessarily attends the performances of this numerous and complete troupe. A full orchestra and chorus are engaged. New scenery and costumes, with the requisite appointments, will be furnished, but there will be

NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ADMISSION.

The prices will be as usual—
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Third Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra or Stall Chairs, $1; Balcony, 75 cents.
TUESDAY, Oct. 5,
will be produced an English version of Verdi's Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
OR,
THE TROUBADOUR;
Or, The Gipsy's Vengeance.

Leonora.....Lucy Escott
Inez, her attendant.....Miss White
Ferrando, an old gipsy.....Miss Emma Heywood
The Count di Luna.....Mr. Charles Durand
Manrico, the gipsy's son.....Mr. Henry Squires
Ruiz.....Mr. Aynsley Cook
Ruiz, an officer.....Mr. Hayes
First Gipsy.....Mr. Gledhill

NEW SCENERY.

Act I.—Scene I—The duet—Outside of Count di Luna's castle. Scene 2—The soldiers' revelry by moonlight.
Act II.—The gipsies—Waterfall and rocky dell.
Act III.—The son of the gipsy—The camp of the Knights—Exterior of the castle by moonlight.
Act IV.—The catastrophe—The dungeon.

Seats may be secured for every evening during the week. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The opera will commence at 8 precisely.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW DRAMA,
By the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," &c., &c.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
in a new character, written ly expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
his second appearance this season in New York.
MRS. COLEMAN POPE,
her second appearance.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN, MISS ADA CLIFTON,
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT, MR. WHITING,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Jessie Brown," "The Life of an Actress," "The Phantom," "The Willow Copse," "The Corsican Brothers," &c., and founded on a French drama.

Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Ruined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps.....Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mount Blanc.....Riviere
The Hut of Pauvrette.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval and the adjacent Park.....Riviere.

## LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT MODERN COMEDY WEEK.
Foremost among those composing this
BRILLIANT STELLAR COMBINATION
May be recorded the names of
Mrs. BLAKE,
Mr. COULDOCK,
Mr. J. S. BROWNE,
Mr. JEFFERSON,
Mr. WALCOTT,
Mr. BURNETT,
Mr. SOTHERN,
Mr. PETERS,
Mr. VARRY,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss MINNIE MACARTHY,
Mlle. LAMOUREUX,
Miss SARA STEVENS, and
Miss LAURA KEENE.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1858,
(and EVERY EVENING during the week,)
LONDON ASSURANCE,

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. J. S. Browne
Charles Courtley.....Mr. Sothern
Dazzle.....Mr. Walcott
Meddle.....Mr. Blake
Max Harkaway.....Mr. Burnett
Bob Spanker.....Mr. Peters
Cool.....Mr. Levick
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Laura Keene
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Sara Stevens
Pert.....Miss Flynn

After which, a grand PAS SEUL by the famous
LAMOUREUX.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs (with several songs) Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Gramby Gag (with a breakdown).....Mr. Jefferson
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
BOURCICAULT'S POOR OF NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5,
the entertainments will commence with
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the musical drama of
GUY MANNERING.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC BARREL.

## BOWERY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE PHANTOM.
Phantom.....Mr. J. B. Howe.
After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Coverlet.....G. L. Fox | Cecile.....Miss A. Price
Concluding with the Drama of
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

## MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.

THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
The model Troupe of the world.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THE GREATEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.
By the solicitation of a great many patrons of this establishment, the Manager has consented to place
Mr. UNWORTH on the end BROTHER BONES.
S. C. HOWARD'S first appearance since his recent indisposition.
Notice—Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

## THE INFANT READER!

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of LITTLE ELLA, the pet of the public, who will give her second entertainment, assisted by her teacher, J. B. HOWE, in Dodsworth's Rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. May be had at the Music Stores of Hall & Son and Firth & Pond, or at the door.

## WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

## WALLACK'S THEATRE—EXTRA.

It is respectfully intimated that (with the exception of the customary privilege of the Press) there will be no free list at this Theatre.

## NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily to
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY ENENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
P. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

## BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FAMOUS DR. VALENTINE,

the veritable man with a thousand faces, a thousand tongues, and ten thousand stories, anecdotes, dialogues, monologues, &c., all fungographically illustrative of the facetious side of human nature; in addition to which, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, or ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and this week, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The GRAND AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

## THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL

Music-Book, No. 2, just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, contains 36 tunes and hymns, mostly new and very beautiful. Price 3 cents; $2 per hundred. Anniversary Book No. 1 contains 32 tunes and hymns, and is one of the most popular Sabbath-School books of the day. Two beautiful hymns from this book, viz.: "Kind Words can never Die," and "Happy Greeting to All," and "Homeward Bound," from book No. 2, are to be sung by some 15,000 children in Brooklyn on Thursday next, at the Teachers' Anniversary Meeting.

## FALL EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MORRISANIA.—The

Fall exhibition of this Society of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables will be held at Morrisania Hall, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 6 and 7, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. A band of music each evening. Admission 25 cents; children, 10 cents.
SAMUEL MUNN, President.
WILLIAM H. WILCOX, Secretary.

## SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 289 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn.

Having installed under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,988, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

## MAN AND MATTER.—BY MERELY THAT

amount of labor which is luxury, the earth may bloom like the Paradise of Eden. Lecture by JEROME KIDDER, at the Cooper Institute, second floor, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; $1 for the course of five lectures. Tickets at the bookstore of H. Appleton & Co., Nos. 346 and 348; T. J. Crowen, No. 339; and F. W. Christern, No. 763, Broadway.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CONCERT AND BALLET.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Season.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1858,
LAST NIGHT OF
LA TRAVIATA,
supported by
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
SIGNOR GIOVANNI SBRIGLIA,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
SIGNOR GASPARONI,
In the Ball Scene, in the Second Act
Mesdemoiselles GALETTE, PRATESI and LAVIGNE will appear, with the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
and dance the
CARNAVAL DE VENISE.
Conductors.....{MAX MARETZEK. ANGELO TORRIANI.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The admission during the week will be at the usual terms:

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| Parquet, dress circle and boxes | $1 00 |
| Secured seats to be paid extra | 50 |
| Family circle | 50 |
| Amphitheatre | 25 |

Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, BREUSING'S and HALL'S music stores, and SIBEL'S, in Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
THURSDAY, Oct. 7.—Last chance night. Last time of WILLIAM TELL. Last appearance but one of Signor STEFANI. Ronzani's celebrated Ballet Troupe.
FRIDAY, Oct. 8—Regular night. ERNANI. First appearance of Signor CESARE NANI, basso Profundo.
SATURDAY, Oct. 9—Last Matinee. A favorite opera. Last appearance but one of Senora PEPITA GASSIER.
MONDAY, Oct. 11—Farewell benefit of MAX MARETZEK. Day and night appearance. Positively the last appearance of the present company.

## LADIES' EQUESTRIAN FESTIVAL,

AT JONES' WOOD,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
For full particulars, see Wednesday's *Times*.
THOMAS THORP, Manager.
No. 179 East Broadway.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, office No. 1.

## MISS E. M. POWELL WILL READ

Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" at the Stuyvesant Institute TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of a distressed family. Any one desiring to see and aid this family, may learn their address on the evening in question. Admission 50 cents.

## MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE

late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

## FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

## THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD,

assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

## HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—

No. 206 Eighth-av., near 21st-st. Days of tuition Mondays and Thursdays; and at No. 527 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bowery, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Afternoon classes are now forming for ladies at 3 o'clock. Misses' and masters' from 4 to 6 P. M. Also an evening class for ladies at 7 o'clock; gentlemen's class at 8 P. M. From 6 to 8½, P. M. both classes will practice together. All the fashionable dances to-night. Apply during school hours.

## BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. T.

HILLGROVE will open his Academy, corner of Myrtle-av. and Adelphi-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6. Days of tuition: Wednesdays and Saturdays. Apply as above.

## POLITICAL.

AMERICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.....LORENZO BURROWS.
For Lieut.-Governor.....NATHANIEL S. BENTON.
For Canal Commissioner.....JAMES R. THOMPSON.
For Inspector of Prisons.....WILLIAM A. RUSSELL.

AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Americans of the City and County of New-York, and all who favor a Registry Law to prevent fraudulent voting, and all who are in favor of placing American born citizens and naturalized citizens upon an equality of time in regard to voting, and all who favor a pure Ballot-Box, Protection to American Labor, American Commerce and Works of Internal Improvement, *especially* in the speedy completion of the Enlarged Erie Canal, are invited to meet at the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the American State Ticket nominated at Syracuse Sept. 9, headed Lorenzo S. Burrows. The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

The Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland.
Ex-Governor WM. T. MINOR, of Connecticut.
The Hon. HENRY J. GARDNER, of Massachusetts.
The Hon. S. G. HAVENS, of New-York.
The Hon. J. PUTNAM, of New-York.
The Hon. G. A. SCROGGS, of New-York.
The Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, of New-York.
The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York.
The Hon. SAMUEL A. LAW, of Delaware,
and others.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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|---|---|
| Wm. Stokely, | John L. Riker, |
| Alvah W. Lockwood, | Gilbert C. Dean, |
| E. Meredith, | John A. Belden, |
| B. F. Buck, | John Vanderpool, |
| James S. Scofield, | James B. Demarest, |
| B. E. Hancock, | John Lloyd, |
| Richard Barnaby, | Charles McNeil, |
| Lewis A. Cohen, | C. L. Frost, |
| Alexander Hemphill, | Josiah E. Mack, |
| N. S. Husted, | Benjamin F. Pinckney, |
| A. Z. Huggins, | Isaac O. Hunt. |

JOSIAH K. MACK, Chairman.
N. S. HUSTED, Secretary.

## GERRIT SMITH,

THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
FOR GOVERNOR,
Will speak to the people of New York, and answer questions, at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 6, at 7 o'clock.

## ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Club THIS

(Tuesday) EVENING, at No. 21 Avenue D, at 7½ o'clock, By order of the Club. CHAS. PERLEY, President.
C. DONALDSON, Secretary.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS are respectfully informed that girls of respectability, competency, and with good reference, can be obtained at WESLEY'S select female employment offices, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., and No. 360 6th-av., cor. 22d-st. On hand a number of respectable Protestant girls.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook, as good cook and to wash and iron, as first-class waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and waiter, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and dressmaker, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 13 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED.—TWO VERY RESPECTABLE WOMEN wish to obtain work by the day; they are first-rate washers and ironers, they also understand house cleaning, and can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Also family washing taken to the house, where it is done in the neatest manner. Call or address No. 178 Division-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, in a private family; can cut and make children's clothes, and also ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to some light chamberwork, or taking care of children. Can give City reference. Call at No. 134 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; also competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City references can be given; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, room No. 10. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the care of children; is a Protestant, has lived three years in her last place. The best of City reference as to character and capability. Would have no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 1st-av., three doors from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth, or would be willing to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, in a respectable private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches truly; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; City reference given for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 81 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call or address to S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; to be heard from for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a small private family, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 254 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, first floor, front room, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting young ladies' dresses. Can come highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for nearly two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 236 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, who are steady and industrious, one to do chamberwork and waiting and the other to do plain cooking and is a first-rate washer and ironer, and understands baking. The best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, 16 years old, in a private family, to do light chamberwork and assist in the nursery, and is willing to make herself useful; 2 years reference from her last place; call for two days at No. 157 West 27th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands either capacity. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress and do fine washing; can take charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at 107 East 11th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good neat sewer; no objection to do housework, if required. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., 1st floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress and nurse, or would take a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 358 2d-av., room No. 9. Can be seen until suited. Best of City recommendations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, or lady's-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kind of plain sewing; would prefer to go South. Address E., seamstress, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOmended, faithful and willing servant, either as cook in a private family or as general houseworker in a small family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family, as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference if required. Apply at No. 198 West 15th-st., lower number from 8th-av. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, is a good cook, excellent baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to mind growing children and sew, or as waitress alone. Can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 19 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman, as child's nurse or to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 178 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress and chambermaid, or has no objection to do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 380 1st-av., for two days, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a Protestant; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; or chamberwork and assist with children. Good City reference. Call for two days, rear of No. 103 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent in either capacity. Call at her present employer's, No. 92 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of reference. Call at No. 230 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, or to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 556 2d-av., second floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and assist the waitress; can do plain sewing; can embroider; has excellent City references from her last place. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., one door from 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a Scotch woman, who understands her business perfectly, and will assist in the washing; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she will do housework in a small family; she is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., near Spring-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference for capability and neatness. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse. Would travel with a lady, to any part. Has the best of City reference. Apply (from 10 to 2 o'clock) to No. 394 4th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman of good address, as nurse and good plain sewer. Can come well recommended. Call at No. 128 Plymouth-st., near Bridge, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; four years' reference given, if required. Address CHARLOTTE, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, and assist in chamberwork if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 8 6th-av., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 66 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 221 West 25th-st., in the rear, 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches. The best of references given. Call at No. 60 West 32d-st., in the rear, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as children's maid and seamstress; can give the best of City reference. Call, or address a line, for one or two days, at No. 165 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, one who understands all kinds of cooking and pastry. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 115 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 254 East 23d-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid; understands her work perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid; no objection to fine washing or ladies' muslins. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 127 15th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can do plain sewing; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; she has good references, and thoroughly understands her business. Also, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, in the same family, who is likewise well recommended and well qualified for her work. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; or has no objection to do the general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given if required; has lived two and a half years in her last place; call at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or waiting. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 333 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.; third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COLORED young women; one as cook or laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Also, by three Protestant white young women, one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 211 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls: one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family; both have good City reference. Call at No. 203 Jay-st., 2d floor, front room, between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress; would go as lady's maid; has the best of experience; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City, by whom she will be well recommended. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress and chambermaid; does up linen in a magnificent style, muslins and laces; wages, $7. Also, a cook and laundress; does her work neatly; makes excellent bread, pastry, sauces and jellies; wages, $9 to $10. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take charge of grown children; has good City reference; seen till suited, at No. 35 Christopher-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 33 East 20th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; does up muslins and finery in style; wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; wages $7; will travel or go in the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; does up muslins and finery in style; wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; wages $7; will travel or go in the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to nurse and do sewing; understands all kinds of knitting and embroidery. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 278 West 28th-st. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED by a middle-aged American lady; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's family or a hotel, or would attend an invalid lady; has no objection to the country. Reference given and required. Apply to Mrs. BARKER, No. 147 Suffolk-st., for two days.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, COMPETENT TO TAKE an interest, if all things suit, for Bailey's Railroad Signal Lamps. The business is very lucrative, and can be increased to any amount. To a competent person a liberal salary will be given and expenses paid. Address BAILEY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED salesman, and also competent to keep an order book for the Curtain-Material and Upholstering Departments.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK, (COLORED PREferred,) who thoroughly understands her business and can come with the best recommendations. None others need apply. Apply at No. 120 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, (marble house,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH OR GERman Protestant nurse; one of some experience preferred, and who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 15 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1852.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at fifty cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person procuring a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—THE TROUSADOUR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE—JENNY LIND.

BOWERY THEATRE—HANDSOME JACK—RAOUL—THE PEARTON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—POOR OF NEW-YORK—GUY MANNERING—MAGIC BARREL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUVERTE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATER OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 2 P. M., to go by Railroad, and at 4 P. M. to go by the Boat.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West WAY Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail:.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

### The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS (MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the appalling calamity of the steamship *Austria*—Fearful destruction of life; full list of the survivors; names of the lost; particulars of the disaster; statements of Prof. GLAUBENSELEE, Mr. VEZIN, and others; with complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The hopes entertained relative to the Norwegian vessel seen in the vicinity of the burning steamship *Austria*, have proved to be well founded.—The ship (not bark, as reported) arrived at Quebec on Sunday, and proves to be the *Catarina*, from England, having been forty-three days on the passage. She reports, that at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the 14th of September, she fell in with the burning wreck, and took off twenty-two persons in all—sixteen passengers, and six of the crew. This increases the list of the saved to ninety, and reduces that of the lost to 470. It is to be hoped that this still formidable figure may be still further reduced. Further particulars of the disaster will be found embraced in the narrative of one of the rescued passengers, which we publish elsewhere.

The packet ship *Liverpool*, KEARNEY, from London, which arrived yesterday, reports, Sept. 23, in lat. 44° 30', long. 49° 16', at 7½ P. M., during a heavy fog, that they ran down the schooner *Arctic*, of Provincetown. Two men belonging to the schooner were drowned in attempting to get on board the ship. Their names were FRANK JOSEPHS and JOHN COHEN. The schooner was abandoned with four feet water in the hold; the crew remaining on board the ship.

Our correspondent at the City of Mexico sends us an interesting narrative of the recent capture of Tampico, from a resident eye-witness. The expected crisis in Mexican affairs has not yet been reached; though the absolute desperation of the Zuloagist Party would seem certain to produce it immediately. It is rumored that he relies upon an alliance with the friends of SANTA ANNA for assistance. The report gathers credibility from the intelligence already received from Havana of several agents of the Ex-Dictator being *en route* to Vera Cruz; and, if trustworthy, we are to expect the immediate abandonment of the Conservative cause by some of its ablest leaders, ECHEAGARAY in the number. It was supposed, at the latest date, that the decisive battle between the Constitutionalists and Retrogressives had been fought, somewhere between San Luis Potosi and the capital.

Our Havana dates reach to the 29th inst. The Slave-trade seems to be prosecuted with renewed energy. The American ship *Haidee*, of this port, had just landed a full cargo at Cardenas without the least opposition; and other large arrivals are referred to by our correspondent. The health of Havana continues good.

From a reliable source we have information that the Hon. WILLIAM PRESTON, of Kentucky, has received and accepted the appointment of Minister to Spain.

The Astronomical Expedition, under Lieut. GILLISS, sent out to observe the great solar eclipse of Sept 7, was at Payta, Peru, on the 30th of August. A letter from our correspondent states that the expedition was making a temporary sojourn at that point, before proceeding to a final station within the limits of totality.

A resolution was offered in the Board of Aldermen, last night, and referred, directing that a new census of the City be taken. The Mayor was requested to take some measures to force the drivers of omnibuses to give proper change, without requiring passengers to travel the entire route in order to obtain it. A resolution was adopted requiring the Corporation Counsel to report why he did not institute proceedings to cause the payment of the "Lowber Judgment." During the session the Board was served with an injunction, restraining them from repealing the Ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street. The injunction was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an injunction restraining the Common Council from any action tending to the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street was served on the Clerk of the Board, and referred to the Counsel for the Corporation. The complainants are D. W. WHITNEY and wife, and the document differs from a former injunction only in this, that it distinctly charges the railroad companies with bribery. An ineffectual effort was made by Councilman BRADY to exclude the Deputy-Sheriff from a seat he had taken among the members of the Board. The report of the Special Committee on the Yellow-Fever Hospital at the lower bay was brought up, received and ordered to be printed. A motion directing counsel to institute legal proceedings against TERENCE FARLEY, for the recovery of the sum of $4,308, was lost—Councilman GENET maintaining that the money was paid, Councilman CROSS as emphatically denying the assertion, and Councilman ARCULARIUS maintaining that if any money were due, it was due to Mr. FARLEY, and not from him to the City. A great amount of routine business was transacted in conclusion—Councilman GENET contriving to place Councilman CROSS in contempt for a flagrant violation of the rules, and in the squabble which ensued, the Board unexpectedly voted for the adjournment to Thursday.

The Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday visited Quarantine to locate the new hospitals, residences, offices and other buildings necessary for a perfect Quarantine. The new buildings will be a great improvement upon the old ones in point of convenience and location, and will be of fire-proof materials. The Quarantine Commissioners, with the Governor, and other parties will go down the bay this morning on board the *Josephine*, leaving the Battery at 10 o'clock. The object is to inspect the location for hospitals and warehouses in the Lower Bay.

The Convention of German societies met again yesterday morning in Pythagoras Hall, and adopted a memorial to Congress, asking that the passenger act of March, 1855, be amended so as to provide—*first*, that the female steerage passengers have accommodations separate from those allotted to the males; *second*, that every ship carrying more than one hundred steerage passengers shall have on board a physician, who has obtained a diploma from a medical establishment duly authorized to issue the same, and who is conversant with the compounding of drugs; and *third*, that the Captain of every emigrant ship shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the goods of every passenger who dies on the voyage; that he shall deliver the same to the consignee of the nation to which the deceased belonged.

A serious fight occurred at 10 o'clock, Sunday evening, at the Cosmopolitan Gardens, at the corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Third-avenue, kept by an Italian, and for some time a noted resort for Italians. The fight was between some Italians and Irish laborers, and in the *mêlée* fists, clubs, knives and pistols were freely used. One of the Irishmen, MICHAEL CALLUM by name, was stabbed in the thigh, and died in a few minutes. EDWARD BURNS was stabbed in the back, and cannot survive. MICHAEL ROURKE and PATRICK TRACY were also stabbed, but not dangerously. None of the Italians were injured. The Nineteenth Ward Police, hearing of the fight, hurried to the spot; and arrested nineteen persons, sixteen of whom were Italians. An inquest was commenced yesterday upon the body of the person killed, which will be continued to-day; the prisoners being detained in custody to await the result of the inquisition. A large quantity of silver ware, jewelry, and miscellaneous goods, identified as the proceeds of burglaries recently committed in the Nineteenth Ward, were yesterday found in the house attached to the gardens. Loaded revolvers, burglars' tools, and slung-shots were also found in abundence about the premises. Some thirty Italians lived in the house, and it is believed that they have long made their living by burglaries, and that CANORMI belonged to the same gang.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The first case called was that of "BILLY MULLIGAN," who pleaded guilty in the September term to a felonious assault and battery on Mr. WEBB, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and who was memorably punished by Judge RUSSELL by a fine of $250 and no imprisonment. MULLIGAN yesterday was arraigned for another assault on Mr. WARNER, a respectable merchant of Broadway. He pleaded not guilty, and his counsel moved for the postponement of the trial on the ground of another engagemant. The Recorder would admit of no longer delay than next Monday, when it will come off unless counsel can still plead another engegement, with the view of carrying the trial over to the November term, when Judge RUSSELL will again occupy the bench, or unless it can be proved that the Court has no jurisdiction. The next case was that of Mr. RICHARD BARRY, School Commissioner of the Sixth Ward, inoicted for robbery and an assault with intent to kill Mr. PHILIP WOLFF. The District-Attorney abandoned the charge of robbery, and Mr. BARRY pleaded guilty to an assault and battery. Sentence was deferred. CHARLES HAWKINS, a noted thief, who has been twice in the State Prison, was sent there again for five years, on a conviction for grand larceny. JOHN CARNEY was convicted of a felonious assault and battery, and will be sentenced on Saturday.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met, yesterday, for the first time since the long vacation. Judge SMITH presided. The only case called was that of ABRAM D. RUSSELL, City Judge, indicted for a felonious assault and battery at the Academy of Music. The parties not being ready the trial was postponed till the 18th inst.

An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. A large amount of routine business was transacted, the most important of which was the calling up the report of the Gas Committee in favor of entering into a contract with the old Gas Light Company to supply the City with gas. The whole subject was referred back to the Committee for a further report.

A mass meeting of the "Bradley" or pro-Administration wing of the Democratic Party was held in front of the City Hall, Brooklyn, last night. Cannon, sky-rockets, transparencies, bonfires, a brass band and a bag-pipe were there. The Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, WM. BROWNE, Esq., and others, made speeches.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quietly for Cotton. Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed and lower. Barley was actively inquired for, and was much dearer. Sugars attracted more attention at somewhat firmer prices. Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Provisions were inactive. Freights exhibited no really new feature.

### A Minister to Spain Appointed.

We are enabled to announce, from sources entirely authentic, the appointment of the Hon. WILLIAM PRESTON, of Kentucky, as the American Minister at Madrid. Mr. PRESTON has accepted the appointment, and will make his arrangements for an early departure to the seat of his mission.

A more judicious selection it would have been difficult to make. A gentleman of fine accomplishments, and an able speaker and debater, the retirement of Mr. PRESTON from public service two years ago, after an unusually brief career, has been a source of sincere regret to his friends. A foreign legation will give room for a more effective manifestation of his abilities, and will serve to bring him forward once more in relations better adapted to his tastes and pursuits.

While the Whig Party existed, Mr. PRESTON was one of its most zealous supporters. Upon the resignation of the Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, in view of his appointment to the Chinese Commissionership, Mr. PRESTON was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket from the Louisville (VIIth) District, and took his seat at the second session of the XXXIId Congress, Dec. 6, 1852. He early distinguished himself as a warm adherent of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration. At the election in 1853, he was again returned, beating ENGLISH, Democratic, by 1,762 majority, in a District which at the same time gave 250 majority for President PIERCE. During the Administration of the latter he gradually inclined to the Democratic creed; and, in 1855, allowed himself to be placed upon the Democratic ticket, in his District, as the antagonist of Mr. MARSHALL, the American nominee. He was defeated by 2,554 majority. Since then Mr. PRESTON has remained a steadfast supporter of the Administration, doing good service in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. To the latter circumstance, and to his eminent fitness for the place, he doubtless owes the present appointment. Perhaps, too, the old warm personal friendship entertained for him by Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE has had its influence. It will be remembered that, in the difficulty between the latter gentleman and Mr. F. B. CUTTING, Mr. PRESTON acted as the second of his Kentucky neighbor.

REFUSAL TO IMPROVE CANAL NAVIGATION IN THE CAYUGA MARSHES.—A proposition by Commissioner RUGGLES to expend $16,500 in deepening the channel of the Erie Canal where it crosses the extensive marshes at the foot of the Cayuga Lake, was rejected on Friday last, in the Canal Board, by a party division—the Republican members all voting in favor thereof, and the Democrats against it. By a similar vote, a substitute was at the same time adopted, paying a bonus of about $20,000 to the contractor of the section for completing his contract by the 1st of December, 1859, and affirming the obligation on the part of the State to finish the Oswego Canal simultaneously with the Erie. It is understood that Mr. RUGGLES submitted to the Board evidence of a perfectly reliable character, showing that the small expenditure called for by his resolution would give seven feet of water at the opening of navigation next Spring, throughout the entire extent of the Erie Canal. That depth is already secured in every other part, the Cayuga marshes presenting the only impediment. Mr. R.'s project, if realized, would substantially anticipate the completion of the enlargement, and at a very trifling expense. The benefits it would confer upon the transportation interests and the State, would be immense. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive why there should have been a single vote against it, and still more so, why those who defeated a measure so important, beneficent, and cheap, should exult over their achievement. Indeed, this feeling is not quite universal among them.

"We call upon our Democratic friends in the Canal Board to give their reasons for such conduct. We wish to know of Mr. VANDERPOEL, in particular, why he has voted against a proposition which would give us a canal seven feet deep between Buffalo and Albany. It is possible that he has satisfactory reasons for the course he has pursued, but it is due to his immediate constituents, as well as to the people of the whole State, that he should explain those reasons. If the Erie Canal is to be sacrificed by the Democratic State officers, we do not wish to share the responsibility, and we do say to Mr. VANDERPOEL that unless he can explain his conduct satisfactorily, he will find Buffalo an uncomfortable locality to return to. The Republican members of the Board, we are compelled to say, showed themselves the true friends of the Erie Canal."

### Northern Abuse of the South.

The Honorable CALEB CUSHING wrote a letter the other day to the Committee engaged in getting up a dinner to Colonel ORR, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Craytonville, S. C., a portion of which we extracted in the TIMES of yesterday. The learned gentleman, we think, shines more in his letters than in his speeches, and uses them largely for the diffusion through the country of those stores of political lore which he is well-known to have always at command. There would be nothing very remarkable about this last one, however, if it were addressed to anybody in the North, as, amongst other unfortunate characteristics of Northern fanatics, is their ability to estimate everything that a political adventurer may say at its just value; but when one addresses a Southern audience, owing, probably, to the intensity of the Southern temperament, they are apt to think he is sincere in every word he utters, and thus fall into lamentable errors. Mr. CUSHING is a wag as well as a great orator and and great lawyer, and like most wags will have his joke. We consequently owe to the citizens of Craytonville, and Colonel ORR'S admirers in general, to mention the precise points in Mr. CUSHING'S letter on which he has been guilty of abusing their simplicity. He says, for instance, that he is constantly hearing on all sides of him denunciations of the South and Southeast, and various other points of the compass; and he declares that large numbers of individuals in New-England, who have no other claims to consideration, make themselves a name and position merely by abusing the points of the compass aforesaid. The inference which he obviously wishes the Orr dinner party to draw, is that abuse of the Southern States is one of the compounds of distinction and speculation to which Yankees resort, partly for the sake of excitement and partly of gain; and that the South has no more to do with getting it up than with laying the Atlantic Cable. Falling into one of his humorous fits, however, he undertakes to explain this Northern propensity in two ways: First, by the difficulty which men have in passing from one state of society into another; in getting their eyes rid of the images of the old state, "and realizing at once the change of surrounding objects." Secondly, by the natural law that men, and, of course, parties composed of men, and States composed of parties, are prone to become fatally engaged in a particular course of action from which they are morally unable to recede or depart, and in which they continue on with the senselessness and unreason of the winds." We can assure the Craytonville Committee that this is all fun—pure, unmitigated fun—and they must not be in the least alarmed. Nobody ever heard of any such "natural law" but CALEB himself. If "men, parties, and States were prone to get fatally engaged," in the manner he so perspicuously describes, and were "morally unable to extricate themselves," the world would have gone to ruin long ago; and even the State of South Carolina would have become a howling waste. Mr. CUSHING can furnish in his own precious person convincing proof of the moral ability of mankind to abandon all sorts of bad courses. If his "law" were in operation, he would have succeeded General PIERCE in the Presidency. That was the next step in the downward career which the country was then pursuing. It gave very decided evidences of ability to retrograde at the last election; and CALEB and his friends had better take care that the next election does not furnish him with materials for constructing the converse of his own luminous proposition.

But this quaint humorist does not stop here. He tries to persuade the South Carolinians that the Yankees have invented a machine called a "negro-power," and he gravely tells them that most of the public men in the North "take a strain at its lever" now and then, for the purpose of improving their prospects. We can assure Colonel ORR'S entertainers that this is all the product of CALEB'S witty brain. There is no such machine known here, or in existence. He is trying to bamboozle the planters, as an artist-friend of ours once bamboozled a Jersey farmer, by telling him that the "Art Union" was a big ship moored in the middle of Broadway, and that pictures were bought to adorn the cabin. The joke is a bad one at best, and CALEB should know better than to crack it in the face of people who invite him to dinner. The North is a very wonderful place, and the Yankees are very ingenious people; but the idea of making a "negro-power" never entered into one of their heads. The negroes amongst us are too few, too poor, too degraded and ignorant for any man or party to make them or their wrongs the ladder of his or its elevation. Woes on so small a scale are not very available as political capital. The free negroes are, as CALEB himself confesses, a fading race, whose future destiny need hardly form an element in any public man's calculations, to whatever party he may belong. As long as they are permitted, as at present, in all Northern States, to earn an honest livelihood, and are protected by law in the enjoyment of the fruits of their toil, it would take a thousand CALEB CUSHINGS rolled into one to get four counties to unite in forming a political platform based on their griefs. So there is no "negro-power," or anything like a "negro-power," and Mr. CUSHING should be more careful in manufacturing his witticisms in future.

Since we have done so much, however, we will venture to go still further, and enhance the obligations under which we have placed the Craytonville dinner party in glossarizing Mr. CUSHING'S lucubrations, by furnishing them with some information of our own about Northern inventions, which may be relied on. There *is* a power here, called "Free Labor," at whose lever public men do strain sometimes, and with marvelous results, for it is a machine of awful force. Nothing like it was ever seen in South Carolina. It has overturned the oldest dynasties and the proudest aristocracies in the world. It has changed the face of nature on two-thirds of the globe, and has conquered the winds and waves, and has converted the forces of nature herself into such submissive, faithful, skillful slaves as, we venture to say, were never seen in the oldest mansion of the oldest family of any Slave State in the Union. Neither the powers of the machine the Yankees have, yet, and they know how to work it with a vengeance. By its aid, they have flung a column up of twenty-five millions of free whites across the North American Continent, and swept the forests and swamps from their path, have caused smiling fields to open, and churches and schools, and all the arts and graces of civilization to spring up around them in rich profusion; and by its aid, they draw every year a million of fresh laborers from the Old World to swell the tide. Under these circumstances, when Mr. CUSHING talks of the North and Northeast being "jealous of the South and Southeast," he is plainly joking. Here his fun needs no explanation, any more than if he talked of an elephant being jealous of a stage horse, or a pretty girl of eighteen of an old woman of seventy.

### The Assistant District-Attorney and his Defenders.

We gave place, yesterday, to a communication in defence of Mr. Assistant District-Attorney SEDGWICK'S "conduct" in the case of MULLIGAN. In a morning contemporary we are charged with having committed a "grave and important error" in blaming that gentleman for his "action" in that case. Both the communication and the editorial paragraph rely upon Mr. SEDGWICK'S four years active and zealous labor in the cause of public justice, as rebutting our imputation of a neglect of duty on the occasion to which we have referred. We very cheerfully give Mr. SEDGWICK the full benefit of this testimony to his general character. We concede, also, that he made a speech to be remembered in the case of CUNNINGHAM, indicted for the murder of PAUDEEN. We are even ready to admit that he was the best possible person for the Governor to appoint as the successor of Mr. SWEENEY, and are happy to insert this morning another communication from an Ex-District Attorney vouching for his irreproachable life, independence and ability. And now, with all this matter before us, we are driven irresistibly to the conclusion that we were right in our previous remarks, and that it was his duty, under the circumstances, to have accepted Judge RUSSELL'S invitation, and to have taken appropriate notice of the extraordinary affidavits and the extraordinary speech of counsel in the anomalous proceeding on the sentence of MULLIGAN.

We assume that the defence of Mr. SEDGWICK, which we publish this morning, from an "Ex-District-Attorney," contains everything that can be said on that side of the question. The fling at the Press we disregard. Our experience teaches us that where the Press pricks a single bubble, it makes an hundred ill-deserved reputations. With regard to the practice of Criminal Courts, his position must have made him much more familiar with it than we can pretend to be. We assume that he states it correctly for all ordinary cases. But it is absurd to treat this as a proceeding in the ordinary course of criminal justice. It was a successful attempt to override the law, and to bring the administration of it into contempt. Look at the scene. Mr. MULLIGAN had pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery, and came into Court to receive the sentence of a convict. A number of distinguished politicians were in attendance. Several Aldermen were present, to lend the light of their countenance to the great batterer. An Ex-Judge and a member of Congress were his legal advisers. The Ex-Judge read the convict's *affidavit*, which sounded for all the world like the indictment of another man for another offence, committed years before, and thousands of miles away. He then read other affidavits, and proposed to read Captain WEBB'S affidavit, when he was interrupted by Mr. SEDGWICK, who proposed to read that himself.

It seems that he did comment upon the affidavits of the prisoner—giving them the character of an "*elaborate defence* which the prosecution had not seen nor been apprised of." He then read WEBB'S affidavit in "a voice that rang through the court." But such, it seems, is the extreme delicacy with which Ex-District-Attorneys regard criminals, whom they have spared no pains and, perhaps, omitted no devices to convict—such, we say, is their extreme delicacy and fastidiousness after conviction, that they even doubt the propriety of taking an affidavit from the convict's counsel, and reading it in "a voice that rang through the court." Such a "tone" in reading such an affidavit is considered "uncalled for" by some who are familiar with criminal law. Mr. SEDGWICK complained of the introduction of an "elaborate defence" at that stage of the proceedings, and read an affidavit in a loud tone and heated manner—and this done, it seems that he had done all that a District-Attorney, with proper delicacy, could be expected to do!

What comes next? Mr. SICKLES harangues the Court. In mitigation of punishment, as our correspondent would have us believe? Not at all—but in justification of all that MULLIGAN had done. He called upon the Court to assert its jurisdiction, "and declare how far this man was *justified* in what he did, by the memory of what he had suffered at the prosecutor's hands." And all this denunciatory, justificatory, triumphant exhibition of affidavit and harangue, our correspondent would have us regard as the submissive and deprecatory proceeding, which the law of course contemplates with indulgence, when the convict or some friend in his behalf suggests considerations in the case which should induce the Court to temper justice with mercy. Proceedings of that kind, a natural sentiment of humanity would induce every prosecuting officer to deal gently with. But no lenity is due to the convict, and no lenity is exhibited to him by the common law, when he comes into Court and says he is guilty of an assault and battery; but that his motive to it was to revenge himself for a wrong committed upon him two years and four months previously. The common law says on this subject, with common sense, that if one man strikes another a blow, he has a right to *defend* himself by a blow, but he has no right to *revenge* himself; and if, when all danger is past, he strikes a blow not necessary to his defence, that the past provocation is no excuse, justification or palliation of his offence.

It will be noticed that there is no mention made of any *motion* before the Court at the time of the presentation of the affidavits. The proper motion, it seems, would have been that of Mr. SEDGWICK for sentence. It was with the understanding, probably, that such motion had been made, that Judge RUSSELL called upon Mr. SEDGWICK for a reply. At all events, the Judge was aware that in a proceeding which had become irregular and anomalous, by departing entirely from the nature of a prayed-for mitigating punishment, it was but right and decent to call for something to be said on the other side. And when the *Judge* had made such a call, it seems to us an excess of fastidiousness on the part of a prosecuting officer to be silent, lest his speech should be if it were to proceed to the Court [illegible] of the legal considerations which govern its judgment, it can only be on the ground that it is just to bring a prisoner to the sentence of the law, but unjust to insist on having that sentence adjusted on the principle of law.

One word more. The "Ex-District-Attorney" alludes with favor to the Mosaic law, inasmuch as it provided "cities of refuge to those who gave way to anger and shed blood." That may have been a very wise and very humane provision, if those sanctuaries were convenlently located; but we protest against making such a city of refuge of the City of New-York.

THE LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.—Thanks to the perseverance of Marshal RYNDERS, the mysterious strangers who recently landed on the east end of Long Island, after scuttling their ship, and created so much suspicion by their mysterious conduct, have been found, and the whole mystery of their landing has been explained. They appear to have been part of the crew of the ship *Haidee*, a vessel which sailed from this port only last January, and, after a most successful voyage in carrying a load of Africans to Cuba, was sunk by her crew, to enable them to get on shore without their nefarious business being known. But, most fortunately, a part of the crew have been caught, and, whether they be punished or not, the fact of their detention will have the effect to make others hesitate to engage in a business which is so environed with dangers, and which must, in the long run, leave so small a margin for profit. The necessity of destroying the vessel, either by fire or by scuttling, which has once been engaged in the Slave-trade, must in itself be one of the most serious drawbacks to it. Before the *Haidee* left here the United States District-Attorney had notice furnished him of her probable character, but no attempts were made to detain her.

IS THE SOUTHERN PRESS FOR DOUGLAS?—The Washington *Union*, of Sunday, denounces the assertion "that the Democratic Press of the South are supporting Judge DOUGLAS" as an "allegation too monstrous for the credulity of the public," and one which "requires no serious refutation." But it refers by way of refutation, scarcely "serious" we should suppose, to the State of Georgia, where it encounters ten papers for BUCHANAN, five for DOUGLAS, and five which it describes as "neutral, or groping in darkness, in search of more light." Really this showing is not very favorable. Georgia is selected as a State affording good material for a comparison; and even there only half the Democratic Press sides with the Administration. How would the account stand if DOUGLAS could wield the power and patronage of the Government to aid his influence at the South? This view of the case is "serious," if not melancholy.

### City Items.

Quite a time occurred at the pier foot of Cortlandt-street last evening, which was participated in by Washington Engine Company No. 5, of Buffalo, and Americus No. 6, of this City. Washington was one of the companies at the late firemen's tournament in Albany, and made a rather unexpected visit to this City on Friday last. They were received by, and were the guests of, Americus 6, and took their departure by the *New World*, amid the cheers of the multitude assembled to see them off. Harangues were made by Mr. KIMMONS, (on a post,) the Hon. Mr. TWEED, and others. Before leaving a curiosity was exhibited—a Buffalo fireman who had been in New-York four days and had not taken a drink.

The American Bible Union celebratee its anniversary on Wednesday and Thursday, in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. Business meeting at 9 o'clock, in the Lecture Room. Public exercises commence at 10 o'clock. Among the speakers are Dr. ARMITAGE, President of the Union; Dr. EATON, President of Madison University; BENJAMIN JAMES, Esq., and the Rev. T. J. MELLISH, of Ohio; the Rev. D. H. MILLER, Conn.; and the Rev. Dr. SHEPARD, lately returned from a visit to Egypt and the Holy Land.

The lecture and experiments of Dr. BOYNTON last evening drew an overflowing house to the Cooper Institute, and probably a thousand left the hall unable to gain admission. The experiments elicited much applause. The whole will be repeated next Saturday morning and afternoon.

It was an unusually long day at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. One hundred and twenty-four persons were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with offenses of different kinds, a greater part of them arising from a too free indulgence in bad liquor and vile passion of a pugnacious sort.

### Personal.

A Cambridge correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives an interesting chapter of gossip about the Harvard corps of Professors. The Hon. JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor in the Cambridge Law-School, contemplates a resignation, to the grief of his numerous friends. He has filled the Chair for twelve years. The reported intention of President WALKER to resign, is not confirmed, but that gentleman's enfeebled health renders the event not improbable. Professors AGASSIZ and FELTON have returned from their Summer excursions. Professor BOWEN is still in Europe and will not return until February. Professor CHILD proposes to make a tour in Europe presently.

A married doctor, one WRIGHT, has been abducting a young Philadelphia damsel. He returned from California lately, made love to the young lady, and married her, when it was discovered that he had had one wife already; whereupon he was arrested, and in default of bail was consigned to Moyamensing.

The Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY has withdrawn from the editorship of the Nantucket *Inquirer*, because the paper does not pay well enough to support himself and a partner.

A Mrs. WILSON has arrived at Chicago, from Milwaukee, in quest of her husband and children, who have forsaken her and departed to parts unknown.

The Rev. Dr. BINNEY, of Washington, has had a formal farewell from his friends in the E-street Baptist Church, prior to his departure on a mission to Burmah.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. MARSELUS, pastor of the Bleecker-street Church, took his farewell of his congregation, having served for thirty-six and a half years.

Lord and Lady NAPIER leave this City for Niagara Falls to-morrow morning, by way of Auburn, where they will make a short stay with Senator SEWARD, by whom they will be accompanied on their Westward trip.

PRENTICE cries out in the Louisville *Journal* for the invention of a "paying-out machine," to be applied to the case of delinquent newspaper subscribers.

ELI THAYER submitted his plan of Missionary Colonization before the American Missionary Association, at Worcester, Mass., last week.

The Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, M. P., is on his way home, after an extended tour through the United States.

The Rev. Dr. HOGUE, of Richmond, Va., has accepted a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington City.

MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—The Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, Missionary for China, who was ordained in the Clinton-street M. E. Church last Friday evening, was to sail yesterday for China, in the clipper-ship *Empress*. He takes out with him his wife, also Mrs. BEULAH and Miss SARA WOOLSTON, sisters, both of Trenton, N. J., and Miss F. A. POTTER, of New-York, as teachers. Three missionaries from the Dutch Reformed Board—the Rev. ALVAN OSTROM, and wife (formerly a Miss WEBSTER, of this city;) and Rev. Mr. RAPALJE, for Amoy; and Rev. L. P. PEET and wife, of the American Board, for Fuh Chau, will also sail in the same vessel. The ship is destined for Shanghae, from which port part of the missionaries will proceed to Fuh Chau by steamer. The present force of the Methodist mission in Fuh Chan consists of Rev. H. S. MACLAY, of the East Baltimore Conference; Mrs. MACLAY, formerly a teacher in the Newark Wesleyan Institute; Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH, of the New-Jersey Conference; Rev. ORIS GIBSON, of the Genesee Conference, and Mrs. GIBSON.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Alterations in Judge Bowlin's Instructions—Delay of the Paraguay Expedition—The California Mails—The Indian Troubles in Utah, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 4.

Alterations are being made to-day in Judge BOWLIN'S instructions, which must delay the Paraguay Expedition several days. The instructions proper are short, but to them is attached a lengthy record of all the facts involved in our previous diplomacy with Paraguay. Judge BOWLIN will not recommend a ratification of the Schenck and Pendleton Treaty, but goes with plenary powers to negotiate a new one.

Gen. HERRAN has returned, and taken apartments at BROWN'S. He is in the receipt of important dispatches from Panama.

The State Department dispatched D. MACRAE to New-York, this afternoon, in charge of its mails for the California steamer, so important and large at this time.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 4.

The Indian Bureau, to-day, received a letter from Dr. FORNEY confirmatory of the report of the Indians robbing the mail three hundred and fifty miles from Salt Lake City. He says that no attempt was made to kill the conductor, drivers or guard; that the Indians on the Humboldt have been committing depredations for ten years past, and that this was the first outbreak of the present season. Gen. JOHNSTON, at the request of Governor CUMMINGS, had sent a military force of one hundred and fifty men for the protection of the mails and travelers.

The steamers *Fulton* and *Harriet Lane* will leave Norfolk to-morrow, on the Paraguay Expedition.

Secretary THOMPSON has gone to Philadelphia on business, and will remain several days.

### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following dispatch came to hand on Monday forenoon:

TRINITY BAY, Friday, Oct. 1.

PETER COOPER, New-York:

Nothing was done with Valentia yesterday.

Some very good currents were received from Valentia, but not intelligible signals.

C. V. DE SAUTY.

The following was received Monday afternoon:

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Oct. 4.

PETER COOPER, New-York:

There has been no change whatever since my last. I am trying this morning a new system of working, and will telegraph again to-day as to its results.

C. V. DE SAUTY.

### News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 4.

A dispatch from Independence says the Santa Fé mail arrived on the 2d, with dates of the 13th ult. Mr. CRAIG, the pay contractor at Fort Massachusetts, is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians.

There was considerable political excitement at Santa Fé between the regular Democratic nomination, and what the *Gazette* calls the Bob Tail Democracy.

The Apache Indians were still troublesome. About Fort Buchanan they had stolen a lot of Government stock.

There is no news from Fort Defiance. It is supposed the expedition against the Navajo Indians has been abandoned.

### News from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 4.

By the steamship *General Rusk*, we have Brownsville dates to the 25th ult.

The yellow fever was raging at Matamoras and Brownsville.

General VIDAURRI was at San Luis Potosi on the 13th. MIRAMON had declined fighting. The Liberalists were forming an army at Vera Cruz.

### The State Fair at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 4.

The number and character of those in attendance at the State Fair already indicate the increasing interest felt by the farmer, the machinist and manufacturer in the exhibitions. There will be a far larger attendance of exhibitors and a better display in all the departments than last year, though the receipts may not probably exceed those of the Buffalo exhibition. Thus far the cattle horses and sheep are of a far higher grade than ever before remembered by the officers of the Society.

If the weather should be fair, the visitors will doubtless be numerous, but the sky is now somewhat overcast. There is not yet a very large number of strangers in the city, but the rooms in the principal hotels are nearly all engaged, and extensive preparations have been made by private families to accommodate the strangers, if necessary. The ground is convenient, being about a mile from the city, and containing 35 acres. The buildings for the use of the Fair excel those of any previous one, in quality, size and accommodations. The ground has the appearance of a new California city, crowded with shanties. The road to it has been paved by the corporation for the occasion.

The entries thus far are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Class 1—Cattle | 175 |
| Class 2—Horses | 168 |
| Class 3—Swine, Sheep and Poultry | 172 |
| Class 4—Plowing and Farming Implements and Machinery | 139 |
| Class 5—Grain, Seeds and Dairy | 168 |
| Class 6—Domestic Articles | 198 |
| Class 7—Miscellaneous | 143 |
| Class 8—Flowers, Plants and Fruits | 110 |

The miscellaneous entries indicate a very large variety of inventions, some exhibiting much ingenuity, and presenting a striking evidence of the activity of the American mind. Locomotive engines, stoves, vehicles, scales, refrigerators, carpet-fasteners, sewing-machines, animal traps, knife-sharpeners, washing-machines, artificial honey, and all manner of articles, are entered under that class. One architect, from Detroit, enters sunlight garworks, an article that requires examination before an explanation of it can be given. The cattle exhibitors already embrace the leading farmers of the State, especially the eastern portion, who were mostly absent from Buffalo last year. The farming machinery contains a number of new and apparently very ingenious inventions. New-York houses are well represented.

Among the visitors present we already notice Long JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago; Ex-Senator KELLY, the princely farmer of Dutchess; Judge WHEELER, of Saratoga, and FRANCIS ROTCH, a veteran farmer of Otsego. Rooms are engaged at the Syracuse House for Ex-President VAN BUREN.

The city presents the usual bustling appearance of fair time. Circusses, shows and menageries are in town, and the first sight which met the eyes of the passengers by the afternoon train, was every canal bridge densely crowded with spectators, to see a man cross the canal on a slack-rope, extended from the third story windows.

### From Boston.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION—FIRES.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 4.

The American Convention in the Fourth District nominated N. A. THOMPSON for Congress, this evening. It was somewhat expected that this Convention would ratify the nom

was laid this afternoon in the presence of a large con-

**The Yellow Fever at the South.**

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 4.

The Health Officer reports 64 deaths from fever during the week ending Saturday, inclusive.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 5.

The interments, yesterday, numbered 6, of which 2 were from yellow-fever.

There were no deaths from fever to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 4.

The deaths from fever, yesterday, were 68, and for the week they foot up 380.

**Railroad Accidents.**

ACCIDENT ON THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 4.

The cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad ran off the track near Huatsville, on Saturday. Several persons were wounded, but none fatally.

ACCIDENT ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Mondny, Oct. 4.

The train from Philadelphia due here at 3 o'clock this morning was detained till 6 o'clock, by running over a horse at Ferryville. The baggage car was thrown from the track, and PETER MCGIRK, a baggage-master, killed, and another, named JAMAR, severely burnt. None of the passengers were injured.

**Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.**

RIVIERE DU LOUP, C. E., Monday, Oct. 4.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now over due, with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult., four days later.

## QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

**They Burn Infected Private Houses.**

The Construction Committee, on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, visited Quarantine yesterday afternoon for the purpose of locating the new hospitals, residences, offices and other buildings necessary for a perfect Quarantine. The hospitals are to be built of brick, stone and slate, and one story high. The dwellings, offices, &c., are to be constructed of the same materials, but are to be larger and much more convenient and commodious than those destroyed by the "Sepoys."

The hospitals to be built, and which are under contract and located, as well as the offices and residences, are not only much better designed, but far better arranged on the grounds than those which were destroyed by the torch of the mob. Much care has been bestowed upon this matter by the Committee of Construction with a view to obviate all objections in respect to the proximity of hospitals to each other, and to the surrounding walls of the institution.

The upper part of the Quarantine grounds where the old shanties were, and where the new hospitals are to be erected, yesterday presented a lively scene. Scores of laboring men, mechanics and their "bosses," were there, busily engaged in preparing the grounds for the new structures, the most of which are to be erected within the next two months—the hospitals and offices to be in readiness by the 1st of November.

The ferry-boat *Josephine* will leave the barge office wharf this morning at 10 o'clock, and proceed down the Bay to "Orchard Shoals" and Seguine's Point. It will be under the control of Messrs. HALL, BOWNE and BENSON, the Quarantine Commissioners, and it is said that they will be accompanied by the State officers, and suadry persons who were expected to be friends of the "ark project" of the Commissioners. This step of the Quarantine Commissioners is pleasing to the citizens of Tompkinsville, Stapleton and Clifton. They desire the success of the floating hulks or arks, because if they are a success they will get rid of the hospitals; but the Islanders in the west end of the Island do not like the ark movement so well. They fancy that they see in the Orchard Shoal Cresent-Basin matter something that points to the occupation of Seguine's Point for Quarantine purposes.

Staten Island, on Sunday night, was again the theatre of fresh excitement, growing out of several incendiary fires in the vicinity of Clifton. About 12 o'clock a house on Townsend-avenue was set on fire and burned to the ground. Three adjoining buildings and a carpenter's shop were also destroyed. They were all the property of WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq. At 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, the blacksmith shop of J. QUINN was discovered to be on fire, which was destroyed. About 12 o'clock the same night, the two-story frame buildings known as "Stilwell's" were also destroyed. The house of Widow CORSEN was also set on fire, but was extinguished. It is supposed these acts of incendiarism are connected with the Quarantine disturbances, as the buildings destroyed were, or had been, used by parties who died of yellow fever. One man has been arrested and sent to Richmond Jail.

The whole population were kept in a state of alarm throughout the night. The church and steamboat bells were rung, and there was extensive excitement. The ignorant wretches who fire these buildings, affect to believe that they are thus stopping the spread of disease, whereas, if the theory of their physicians, Doctors MUNDY and ANDERSON, is correct, the infection is best spread abroad upon the wings of flame; "the carbonaceous particles of bibulous matter" floating in the atmosphere, infecting all who inhale them. It is *frost* and not flame that must put a stop to the ravages of yellow jack. It has been given out, that every house where sickness has occurred must be purged by fire. These losses fall heavily upon the owners of pr operty, as the insurance companies, it is understood, will not pay for property burned by the mob.

**Convention of German Societies.**

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the delegates to the National Convention of German Societies, which has been in session in this City for several days, met again in Pythagoras Hall, Canal-street, east of Broadway. Messrs. UNORA and HENNIG, delegates from St. Louis, appeared for the first time, and took their seats. Mr. SCHUMACHER occupied the Chair. Mr. JELLINGHAUS reopened the discussion as to the most judicious means of obtaining better security for person and property to the emigrant on his voyage from Europe to this country. He submitted a petition to be sent to Coagress, asking for the passage of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," passed March 3, 1855.

The amendments suggested in the petition were, as subsequently modified, to the following effect:

*First*, That sufficient room be assigned for female passengers in the steerage, and that their apartments be kept separate and distinct from those occupied by men, with the exception of married women and their husbands, or members of the same family.

*Second*, That every ship carrying more than a hundred steerage passengers shall be required to employ during the voyage, a competent physician, having a diploma from a medical college duly authorized to grant the same, and that he be practically familiar with the apothecary business.

*Third*, That the Captain shall take charge of the property of passengers who may die on the voyage, deliver the same to the consignee of the vessel, on her arrival, and hand over his receipt therefor to the Consul of the country to which the deceased belonged, to be given by the Consul to the legal heirs.

The memorial, as reduced to the above shape, was adopted after much discussion.

A letter was received from Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, stating that in his capacity as Surveyor of the Port, he had had ample experience of the abuses of the emigrant trade, and that he had prepared a bill for the better protection of European emigrants to this country, which he meant to submit to the next Congress.

He expressed his sympathy with the objects of the Convention, and offered his services to aid in carrying out their views.

Mr. COCHRANE's letter excited some discussion, but elicited a vote of thanks.

At 1¼ o'clock an adjournment took place.

The afternoon Session commenced at 2½ P. M. The Chairman, Mr. SCHUMACHER, Consul of Bremen at Baltimore, asked leave to resign, on the ground that being the only representative from Baltimore, his occupying the position of presiding officer was incompatible with his duty to his constituents.

As Mr. SCHUMACHER had, by his persistent opposition to every project having in view the passage of laws by Congress calculated to interfere with the existing regulations on foreign emigrant vessels, failed in making himself extremely popular, his resignation was accepted *instanter*.

Mr. KAUFMANN, of New-York, was then moved to the vacant chair, and was elected unanimously.

Mr. HENNIG, of St. Louis, offered a resolution to the effect that captains of emigrant ships be made responsible for the baggage of steerage passengers, as well as for that of first and second cabin passengers, and that they be held accountable for the punctual delivery of such baggage on the arrival of the ship, and for any loss sustained therein by fraud or negligence.

This was adopted.

The Convention then took up the question as to the most effective means of preventing the frauds practised on newly-arrived emigrants in their transit by Railroad from the port of arrival to their destination in the interior.

This matter was under discussion when the Convention adjourned for the day. They meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**Lieut. GILLISS and the Solar Eclipse Expedition—The Solar Eclipse.**

PAYTA, Peru, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

There are doubtless many persons who have an interest in the whereabouts and doings of their talented countryman, Lieut. GILLISS, sent out to take observations on the approaching Solar Eclipse. As I accompany him in his mission I may be able to give a few details of the Expedition thus far, which will be interesting.

We are here temporarily, preparatory to making a journey inland to take a final station within the limits of *totality*. I was somewhat surprised on arriving, to find the place in such a prosperous state of business. To get as good an idea of Payta as I can give, imagine a bay some twenty-five miles in circumference, surrounded by sand banks, from the summits of which immense plateaux run back into the interior as far as the eye can reach. At the foot of these hills lies the town of Payta, consisting principally of huts. The bay is, and has been, for many years the resort of whaling vessels in the Southern Pacific. They come in often for fresh supplies, merely running in and cruising about the harbor till their object is effected; they then depart without having come to anchor.

I said the town consisted *principally* of mud huts, but it can also boast some really fine buildings. The Custom-House, built of iron, is about sixty feet square and forty feet in height, and standing at the edge of the bay, materially aids in giving an appearance of dignity to the town. There is, also, a spacious warehouse for the receipt of Government goods, which, with the Custom-House, was shipped from England in sections. At the other end of the town, are a grist mill and an oil press, each worked by steam. I am told, that at the mill they grind over one hundred and twenty quintals per day. The wheat is imported from Chili, thereby saving a heavy duty on flour. The presses were erected for the purpose of exacting the oil from the *pinon* bean, which was reported to grow in great abundance in the interior; but from either the scarcity of the bean or the laziness of the people, there has not been enough brought for active operations of the establishment. It is now employed in expressing castor oil from beans found in great plenty.

So much for Payta's public works at the present time. There is a plan on foot for the introduction of water into the town from the river Chira, through iron pipes, over a distance of twenty miles. The plans are already made, but being in the hands of the Government they do not progress very rapidly.

As to the private residences, besides the mud huts there are some really handsome houses, and well-furnished, having often their pianos, and respectable performers thereon, which one would hardly expect to see here.

The great curse of Payta and of the adjacent country is the absence of water. It scarcely, if ever, rains here, and the inhabitants are rejoiced if they get one shower a year. The last "good rain" took place in 1845, and the people since then have "lived in hopes" of another. At that time the plateau of which I spoke above, stretching back into the country, and which now is as barren as the sea-beach, actually had vegetation on it some feet in height. In truth, the soil is unusually fertile, owing to the vast deposits of fossiliferous lime, and it only needs water to convert the surrounding country into blooming and productive gardens. Even the drinking water is brought from the Chira, a small mule called the *burro* being used for the transportation.

Payta is the seat of hospitality. Immediately upon our arrival and presenting of introductory letters, we were invited to private houses, and treated with great attention and kindness. We were strangers, but our being *Americans* seemed to be literally a passport.

Lieutenant GILLISS is, I believe, the only astronomer on the coast prepared to observe the approaching eclipse. It is desirable that others were here, that more extensive and accurate observations might be obtained by taking different stations. As Lieut. G. brought with him a duplicate set of instruments, he has tendered the use of them to a French naval officer, who will proceed to Sechura, a little town about thirty miles to the southward, and endeavor to obtain reliable results. But, at this season of the year, there are generally clouds in the atmosphere, and these threaten to frustrate the enterprise. By going up the Cordilleras, however, we hope to escape the influence of clouds and fogs, though even there we have reason to fear an interruption. Still we are sanguine of success, and will not give up till we see a cloudy morning on the 7th of September. Should that occur, the main object of the journey will have been lost. WANDERER.

**Assistant District Attorney Sedgwick and the Case of Mulligan.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The TIMES of the 2d inst., in an editorial, made reflection upon Assistant District Attorney SEDGWICK'S relations to the MULLIGAN conviction, which a large number of gentlemen, professional and lay, who are somewhat conversant with the subject of the editorial, believe to be exceedingly unjust and ungenerous. Especially so, when the Press is sure to let the public know when it thinks a public officer deserving of censure; and scarcely ever is fair enough to praise his successes and good points. You editorial has a tendency to make the public believe that Mr. SEDGWICK suffered the occasion of the MULLIGAN sentence to pass without any action on his part; moreover, it thinks that he sympathized with Judge RUSSELL'S action. The following is a correct report of what Mr. S. did, (taken, as you will perceive by the slip, from a contemporary:)

Mr. SANDWICH, Assistant District-Attorney, in reply, contented himself by reading Mr. WEBB'S affidavit, in which he distinctly swears that the prisoner asked him if he was armed, to which he replied that he was not; and thereupon the prisoner beat and kicked him; and that his putting his hand to his pocket was not for the purpose of taking out a pistol, but merely to take out a pocket handkerchief to wipe the blood from his face. Mr. SEDGWICK was evidently much heated, and read the passage in which MULLIGAN'S violence was more markedly shown, in a voice which rang through the Court.

After affidavits are read on a motion for judgment, whether in mitigation or in aggravation of punishment, the prisoner is asked what he has to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. If he is able to speak for himself he does so; if not, counsel is allowed to do so in his stead. This Mr. SICKLES did. You find fault that Mr. SEDGWICK did not reply. For him to have done so would have been unprecedented and indecorous. Indeed, prosecuting officers have never been expected to interfere one way or the other with the judgment of the Court. Their duty ends with conviction and *motion* for judgment. Their further interference, except to *read opposing* affidavits when furnished by complainants, is regarded as indelicate to the Bench, and unjust to the prisoner. I once knew an Attorney-General to poll a Jury on a verdict of acquittal, but I never heard it intimated, before your editorial appeared, that a prosecuting officer was expected to inflame the mind of the Court against a prisoner or to answer him or his counsel upon the pleas in mitigation of punishment. And some who are conversant with criminal law have thought that Mr. SEDGWICK'S tone in reading the Webb affidavit was entirely uncalled for.

Mr. SEDGWICK could not object to the reading of affidavits in mitigation of punishment. Ever since the case of the People *vs.* Smith, 3 Wheeler, Crim. Cases, they have been allowed. In sentences for assaults the inquiry by the Court is, Were they committed with premeditation or in sudden passion? The Mosaic law provided cities of refuge for those who gave way to anger and shed blood. The common law has always been as tender. Whether Mr. MULLIGAN was correctly or incorrectly punished is not an inquiry in this communication, (whose main object is to defend a gentleman whose irreproachable life, independence, fearlessness and ability during four years' of service, have endeared him to all,) but I may be permitted to add that there are many respectable people in the City who have been heard to remark that if *they* had been banished by the means of an individual *without the forms of law*, if ever they met that individual they would flog him. Indeed, if VICTOR HUGO should meet LOUIS NAPOLEON in England and cane him, half the world would applaud it. Mr. MULLIGAN may be inferior to VICTOR HUGO in ability, and character, but his human nature is the same; and the memory of his wrongs may last as long. The law looks at human nature in palliatory assaults, and not at the grades of individuals.

AN EX DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

**City Politics.**

THE REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.—It has been arranged that the Republican and American Committees of twenty-two from each County Convention, appointed to agree upon an opposition county ticket at the approaching county election, are to meet to-morrow evening at No. 618 Broadway. That the object for which these Committees of Conference was appointed will be carried out there is scarcely a doubt. Appearances now indicate that to the Republicans will be given the nominee for Sheriff, while the County Clerk will be given to the Americans. The American Conference Committee had a preliminary meeting last evening at the Westchester House, Bowery.

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The American Nominating Convention for the Third District met last evening at St. John's Park House on Hudson-street, and permanently organized after some difficulty, after which a Committee was appointed to confer with a similar Committee appointed by the Republican Convention for the same District. An adjournment was then had subject to the call of the chair. The opposition in this District will doubtless unite on a candidate for Congress.

THE SALE OF THE CITY HALL AND FURNITURE.—The Sheriff's sale of the City Hall and furniture, which was to have taken place yesterday, to satisfy the famous claim of Mr. LOWNES, did not "come off." It was postponed to Friday next.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 5.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 18, 19.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 216, 1238, 1589, 1590, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1262. *Part II.*—Nos. 1312, 1531, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 37, 46, 939, 49, 53, 55, 57, 61, 62, 63, 68, 70, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 4.

Before Chief Justice Nelson.

*Edmund Jungbluth* vs. *Heman J. Redfield*; *Emil Hilger* vs. *same*; *Herman Peltzer* vs. *same*; *Eugene Peters* vs. *same*; *E. Marshall et al.* vs. *same*. Judgment for defendants in the above cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

*Another Injunction in the Fourth-avenue Steam Matter.*—Judge SUTHERLAND, on the complaint of Daniel W. Whitney and wife, has granted an injunction restraining the Common Council from taking any action in the matter of the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on the Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street. The only material difference between the complaint and that of Ten Eyck and wife (tried before Judge Brady and decided against the complainants) is that it charges corruption—that the members of the Common Council have received money from the Harlem Railroad Company to induce a repeal of the prohibitory ordinance.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 4.

Before Judge Brady.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE STEAM CASE—THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY SUCCESSFUL.

This morning Judge BRADY rendered the following decision in the case of *Peter Ten Eyck and Margaret his wife*, vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.* This action was brought for the purpose of perpetually enjoining the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York from granting permission to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or any other company or person, to run steam engines on the Fourth-avenue, or on the track of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company below or south of Forty-second-street, or from removing the existing prohibition against doing so, crested by resolution approved by the Mayor, Dec. 27, 1854, and from repealing that resolution; and also to prevent the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company from running or suffering any company or person to run any steam engine upon their track below or south of Forty-second-street. Two questions are presented by this application, which must necessarily be considered and decided. First, Whether the anticipated resolution is legislative in its character; and, secondly, whether the use of steam by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, in the manner complained of, is authorized by law. A number of petitions were presented and argued on this motion incidentally bearing on these questions, which, in the consideration of them, would be valuable if the authorities to which reference will be made are not conclusive. In reference to the first question, the act of the Legislature, passed April 25, 1831, incorporating the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, conferred upon that company power "to construct a single or double railroad or way from any point on the north bounds of Twenty-third-street to any point on the Harlem River," between certain specially described boundaries, and "to transport, take and carry property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, of animals, or of any mechanical or other power, or of any combination of them which the said company may choose to employ," and by the second section of that Act, the location within the prescribed limits was made subject to the approbation of the Common Council of the City of New-York. In addition to this, by the 16th section of the same Act, the Corporation of the City of New-York were empowered to regulate "the time and manner of using the road, and the speed with which carriages should be permitted to move on the same, or any part thereof." Under, and by virtue of that act, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, by ordinance approved Dec. 22, 1831, granted permission to the said Company to construct and lay down, in pursuance of their act of incorporation, a railway now used by them, from Twenty-third-street to the Harlem River. From this brief statement of the origin of this Company, it will at once be seen that authority emanating from the proper places was given, not only to construct a railroad, but to use steam as a motive power, and that the location of such road having been determined in the manner prescribed by the statute, it became permanent, subject only to the power of the Common Council to regulate its use as provided by Sec. 16 of the act before mentioned, and their general power over streets, derived from various charters. The right to use steam, therefore, as a motive power, having thus been conferred upon the Company, an ordinance or resolution, determining the point at which it must cease, is not a grant or license, but a mere exercise of the power to regulate. It grants nothing, and when it limits the use of steam, at any point north of the southern terminus mentioned in the acts of incorporation, *it restricts* the enjoyment of the original grant or franchise. It is said by Judge Hilton, that the regulating or legislative power of the Corporation over the streets, which partakes of the character of legislative sovereignty, having been originally conferred by the Dongan Charter in 1686 and confirmed by the Montgomery Charter and subsequently by legislative grants, it may well be doubted whether the City can be deprived of it, even by an act of the Legislature itself. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., Common Pleas. And on this subject see *Hoffman's Treatise on Corporations*, 42, 62. I think it thus appears that the resolution which the plaintiffs apprehend would, if passed, be purely legislative in its character, is authorized by law, and not subject to the control of the Courts. Milhau *vs.* Sharp, 17 Barber, 438. The People *vs.* Lowber and the Mayor, &c., opinion of Judge INGRAHAM. But if the resolution referred to could be construed as a grant, it would be valid, being authorized by act of the Legislature. Davis *vs.* The Mayor, 4 Kernan, 506. The People *vs.* Sturievant, 5 Selden, 273. In the case of Davis, Justice Denio refers to the charter of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, as illustrative of the power of the Municipal Government to license the location of railroads in streets when authorized thereto by the Legislature, and a majority of the Judges decided that in the absence of any such authority the grant to Sharp and his associates for a railroad in Broadway was void. It is no answer to this view that they have by ordinance heretofore limited the use of steam to Forty-second-street, because the power to regulate is continuous and discretionary. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c. Common Pleas, supra, opinion of Judge Hilton. In disposing of this branch of the case, it is proper to say, assuming, as claimed by the plaintiffs, that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have not complied with the ordinances of the Common Council, or kept their agreements in all respects in reference to the use of the Fourth-avenue as a railroad, that those facts do not warrant the interposition of courts upon the application of a third party, however strongly they may address themselves to the Common Council in reference to the exercise of their regulating power. They are matters resting entirely between the Common Council and the Harlem Railroad Company, of which the former should doubtless take notice, and remedy, in the faithful discharge of their public trust. I deem it also proper to say that in matters which are discretionary, a charge of improvident legislation does not authorize the interference of the Courts. There may be some reason of public necessity or public benefit which will influence the Common Council to repeal an ordinance a short time since defeaded as a just measure of legislative policy, however extraordinary that may seem, but I have no power in a case like this to call for motives or reasons for legislative acts. There being, then, no power to prevent the repeal of the ordinance of Dec. 27, 1854, the second question presents itself, viz.: Whether the use of steam by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company is authorized by law? I have adopted this form of the question because it seems to be established beyond controversy, on principle and authority, that what is authorized by law is not a nuisance. First Baptist Church, &c., *vs.* The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, 6 Barber, 318—see also 5 Barber, 79. Brown *vs.* Susquehanna Railroad Company, 2 Kernan, 491. It is a legal solecism to call that a public nuisance which is maintained by public authority. Per Justice HAND. Harris *vs.* Thompson, 9 Barber, 364. Davis *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 4 Kernan, 524. In this case of Davis, although it is asserted that the use of cars on a railroad in Broadway, would be a public nuisance, yet it is said by Denio, J. that, "if authorized to run upon the street the inconvenience would have to be *submitted to*, but if placed there without right, the authors of the act could not defend themselves from the charge of nuisance;" and he stated further, that "the authorities leave no doubt upon the question." If, however, a thing be authorized by the Legislature which by the common law would be a nuisance, and there be any excess of the power conferred, or any irregularity in its exercise, it would be a nuisance *pro tanto*. Renwick *vs.* Morris, 3 Hill, 363; 7 Hill, 576. And in actions, to recover consequential damages arising from the use of steam on railroads authorized by law, the defendants are not liable unless the act complained of was not in conformity to the law, or the authority given was not exercised with proper care and skill.—Chapman *vs.* the Albany and Sch. R. R. Co., 10 Barber, 360; 6 Barber, supra, 313. Williams *vs.* the N. Y. Central R. R. Co., 16 New York Rep., 103. The mere exercise of the franchise, though it may occasion inconvenience, and interfere with the full enjoyment of health and property by producing effects disagreeable to the senses, or otherwise affecting the safety of life and person, would not make it a nuisance, provided, as already suggested, the precise thing is done which is authorized by law. It is not shown in this case that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are exercising their privileges in an unlawful manner. The objection goes to the use of steam south of Forty-second-street as a motive power. Upon the principles evolved by these causes, and on the facts and circumstances disclosed by the complaint and papers submitted, I should feel at liberty to determine that the use of steam below Forty-second-street by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company was a nuisance which should be arrested at once, if there was no act of the Legislature authorizing it; but with such an act before me, it is equally my duty to say, for the reasons herein before assigned, that such use of steam is not a nuisance and cannot be restrained. It was urged on the argument that the Legislature had no power in itself to authorize the creation or existence of a nuisance. However correct this may seem to be as a general principle, the power of the Legislature to subvert the common law has been employed in numberless instances, and the right to do so, unless violative of some limit in the Constitution, has not been questioned in any case in this State that I am aware of. Indeed it is not an uncommon thing to find in the adjudications of this State, the principle that statutes in derogation of the common law must be strictly construed. Harris *vs.* Thompson, supra, 9 Barber 365, 12 Howard Pr. Rep. 14. There is, however, a further

[illegible] motive power [illegible] a grant of the right to use it [illegible] creation of a nuisance. It may, indeed, with propriety be said, that steam as a motive power, is one of great practical utility, and its application almost indispensable, in an age when the mind of the whole world, but particularly of this country, seems intent upon annihilating space, by facilitating and expediting the transit of *word* and person to different points of destination; but yet its appliance, whenever it is possible, should be regulated with regard to the rights of each member of the community. I think the injunction demanded cannot be granted, and that the temporary injunction should be dissolved and the motion denied.

Ordered accordingly.

**Fires.**

IN ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—At 12½ A. M., yesterday, a two-story dwelling in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, caught fire, and was consumed together with its contents. The house and furniture was insured in the Park Insurance Company, for $1,250, which will nearly cover the loss. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN SECOND-STREET.—About 5 o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out among some bedding in a back room of the premises No. 198 Second-street, occupied as a clothing store and dwelling by SIMON BUCHARACH. It was extinguished before much damage was done. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The place is said to be fully insured.

IN ELEVENTH-STREET.—A fire occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the bottle-factory of Mr. GEORGE BERTHOLF, No. 127 East Eleventh-street. The building, a two-story brick, was entirely consumed. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at $11,000, which is partially covered by an insurance of $1,800 in different City Insurance Companies.

**Brooklyn Items.**

To-day, at 10 o'clock, the Sabbath School teachers of this State meet in Convention, in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. After organizing, the day will be given to reports from the several County Secretaries. Wednesday morning will be given to discussions; the evening, as also that of Wednesday, to addresses. Thursday closes the Convention. Thursday afternoon the Sabbath Schools of the city meet in sundry appointed churches, and have a good time over addresses, hymns, &c. The hum of preparation for this occasion is audible wherever half a dozen little ones meet together. The whole three days' entertainment promises to be rich and agreeable.

THE CEMETAY OF EVERGREENS—ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.—An election for three Trustees of this corporation took place at the office of the Company, yesterday. The difficulties between the managers and lot owners caused a very large vote to be cast, (556,) and resulted in the election of trustees favorable to the present management by about 100 majority. The other party allege that this majority was obtained by illegal votes, and intend to contest the election. The successful candidates were DAVID STME, JOHN HOOPE and THOMAS PALMER.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—A mass meeting of the "Bradley," or Administration wing of the Democracy in Kings County, was held in City Hall-square, Brooklyn, last evening. Through the agency of large posters, announcing distinguished speakers who were not expected to be present, a "six-pounder," bonfires, fireworks, calcium lights, transparencies, and other political paraphernalia, by 7½ o'clock some 2,000 people had assembled. The meeting was organized by electing W. S. MCKAY, Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Moderate addresses were made by WM. C. DEWITT, Col. HICKOX, WM. BROWN, of the *Journal of Commerce*, GEORGE TAYLOR, SAMUEL GARRISON, and others, which were received by the people with a moderate amount of applause. The proceedings of the evening were closed about 10 o'clock, with a comic song by some young gentleman whose name we failed to obtain.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this road was held at Philadelphia on Thursday last, to consider the propriety of changing the present route of travel from the Brooklyn and Jamaica Road, which is held by the Long Island Railroad by lease, to the Flushing Railroad, and a proposed branch from Winfield to Jamaica. A large number of stockholders were present, but it was deemed expedient to adjourn without taking any decided action, and make the call of the meeting a little more explicit. With this view, a motion to adjourn for two weeks was carried.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—An infant only a few hours old was left Sunday night on the steps of a house corner of President and Henry streets. It was taken to the Police Station, and soon after died from the effects of exposure. Coroner REDDING will investigate the case to-day.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Several children in the Cumberland-street Orphan Asylum were poisoned a few days ago by eating stramonium seeds, which they found growing in the vicinity. One of the children, it is said, cannot recover.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—PATRICK MADDEN, whose case was reported in the TIMES of yesterday morning, died last night of hydrophobia.

**Meeting of the Common Council—The Gas Contract—The City Sewers.**

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. A large amount of routine business was transacted up to 8 o'clock, when, owing to the noise made in front of the City Hall by the Bradley wing of the Democracy, who were holding a mass meeting, a motion to adjourn was made by Alderman VAN BRUNT, and carried.

THE GAS CONTRACT.

On motion of Alderman DOUGLASS, the report of the Gas Committee, on supplying the city with gas, laid on the table in June last, was taken up and the whole subject referred back to the Committee for a further report. The contract with the present company expires on the 1st of January next.

CITY SEWERAGE.

The Committee on Sewers, to whom was referred the communication of JOHN H. PRENTICE, on behalf of the Sewer Commissioners, asking to have the charge and control over all the sewers heretofore built and now under the jurisdiction of the Board of Aldermen, surrendered to them, reported that they believe the law creating the Commissioners to be unconstitutional; and also the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Counselor be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, whether in his opinion the Act appointing the Sewer Commissioners is constitutional, and if so, whether the Common Council have the power to delegate the charge and control over the drains and sewers already established to the Sewer Commissioners.

The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

THE MANUAL.—Alderman WILSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted by unanimous consent:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board are eminently due and hereby heartily tendered to Wm. O. Bishop, Esq., Clerk of this Board, for the compilation of the Manual of 1858-9—the same being deemed the most useful Manual ever published by order of this Common Council.

**New-Jersey Items.**

OPPOSITION NOMINATIONS.—The Delegates to the Opposition County Convention met yesterday afternoon at Newkirk's Hotel, on the five corners, and organized by choosing FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER, Chairman, and WM. B. DUNNING, Secretary. The following nominations were made:

*For Sheriff*—HENRY A. GREEN, of Jersey City.

*For Coroners*—THOS. F. MORRIS, of Jersey City; WM. STAINOHAM, of Bergen; ROMEO CHABSAT, of Hoboken.

The delegates to the Assembly Convention met at the same place, and renominated Hon. GARRET VAN HORN for assembly.

COUNTY COURT.—The October term of the Hudson County courts, Judge OGDEN presiding, will commence at the Court-house to-day.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining [illegible] at the extreme low price of

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes**, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine** Co., No. 495 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machines, so as to place them within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from $50 to $125—removing all temptation to infringers or patronage to infringers.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family sewing.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer** ☞ NEVER FAILS ☜ to destroy and eradicate all Vermin. Houses, stores, ships, hotels, &c., kept free by contract. F. V. RUSHTON, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Proprietor's depot No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Low Prices.**—Everybody is attracted by low prices, but when, in addition to moderate charges, the ladies can procure first-class gaiters, cheaper than at any other place in town, we are not at all surprised that they patronize J. R. MILLER'S well-known ladies' shoe store, No. 336 Bowery. They do right by so doing.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Fancy Cutlery.**—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

## MARRIED.

COPALAND—WOASTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. P. H. COPALAND to Miss MARY J., eldest daughter of Joseph Worster, M. D., all of this City.

BAAVOORT—TUTHILL.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 2, by the Rev. Jacob West, Mr. JAMES RENWICK BAAVOORT, of Fordham, to Miss ANNA AUGUSTA TUTHILL, of Brooklyn.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

DEARTH—BRADFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 30, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Francis Peck, WM. G. DEARTH, of Providence, and Miss Mary F., daughter of the late Capt. Benj. W. Bradford, of Bristol, R. I.

BATTEN—FLANDREAU.—At East Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 3, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, AASON M. BATTEN, of Fordham, to MARY L., youngest daughter of P. Flandreau, Esq., of the former place.

FINE—EOGART.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, Oct. 2, by the Rev. Mr. Ranneki, JAMES D. FINE, of New-York, to Miss BARBARA BOOART, of Staten Island.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

ROBY—LOOP.—At Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Thursday morning, Sept. 30, by the Rev. De Witt Clinton Loop, SYDNEY B. ROBY, of Rochester, N. Y., and ELIZA S. LOOP, only sister of the officiating clergyman.

## DIED.

COX.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 4, at her residence, No. 200 9th-av., Mrs. HARCALIA C., wife of Edward Cox, and daughter of L. H. Halsey, of Seneca Falls, aged 29 years.

Her remains were taken to Seneca Falls for interment.

MICHLER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 4, FANNIE K., wife of Lieut. N. Michler, of the Topographical Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Judge Kirtland, of this City.

☞ Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MELVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 3, SOPHIA E., wife of Allan Melville.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Charles M. and Dr. A. H. Thurston,

## INSTRUCTION

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
The Seventy-eighth Term opens [illegible] as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 4 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

**SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.**
PRIVATE French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

**SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.**
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. BOWELL, A. M.

**EVENING SCHOOLS, FREE TO ALL.**—Notice is hereby given that Evening Schools for the instruction of males and females, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.
MALE SCHOOLS.
1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
5th Ward, School-house No. 44, Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.
6th Ward, School-house No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7th Ward, School-house No. 12, Madison-st., near Jackson.
8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Mott.
9th Ward, School-house No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove.
10th Ward, School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11th Ward, School-house No. 36, Ninth-st., near Av. C.
12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., near 3d-av.
13th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
14th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.
15th Ward, School-house No. 34, Rroome-st., between Elizabeth and Willet.
16th Ward, School-house No. 30, Baxter, near Grand.
17th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
18th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.
19th Ward, School-house No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
20th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
21st Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
22d Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.
23d Ward, School-house No. 14, 27th-st., near 2d-av.
24th Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.
A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.
An additional term of Nine Weeks will commence on the 4th day of January, 1859.
GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHARLES LUDESCHIVE,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No 154 Mac-dougal-st.,) on Washington-square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday, Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d September.
The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.
Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway Bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 5th-av., and at the School.
Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Rev. George Potts, | Joel B. Post, Esq., |
| The Rev. Chas. Fletcher, | Mr. John H. Abeel, |
| The Hon. W.F. Havemeyer, | Mr. E. V. Haughwout, |
| The Hon. Henry E. Davies, | Mr. Louis E. Hargous, |
| The Hon. Wm. Tucker, | Mr. Fred. L. Talcott, |
| Joseph Wooster, M. D., | Mr. Thomas J. Townsend, |
| James C. Forester, M. D., | Mr. Jerry Cowles, |
| A. N. Gunn, M. D., | &c., &c. |

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

**CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH** School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 155 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

**ELM-PARK INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

**THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

**MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—A Collegiate institution—with music and painting—aids to physical education; horse-back riding, calisthenics daily; gymnasium, bowling alley, and swimming in the Mystic River, (salt.) Catalogues to be had of Mrs. THOMAS P. SMITH, Principal, Boston, Mass.

**FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

**FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY**—A FAMILY BOARDING school for 15 pupils, has been in successful operation for seven years; is located in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Next term begins first Wednesday in November. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 163 Fulton-st. THOS. G. SEVAN, Principal.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD**, Westchester County, N. Y., A. W. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL**, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH** and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 256 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 639 Broadway.

**$120 A YEAR**—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

**THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK**—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

**A FREE CLASS FOR THE VIOLIN, FLUTE** and Bass Viol will be organized THIS EVENING, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery. Will be taught to play music at sight by note in eight lessons. Also, private instruction on the Piano-forte, Violin, Flute, Guitar, &c., &c. L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

**MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT** Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE**, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

**SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL**, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

**THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RE-OPEN** their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**—Entering its 22d year, reopens with Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

**MADISON ACADEMY**—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 26th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

**MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN** their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

**MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY** School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

**THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN** their Day School for young ladies, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, No. 260 West 32d-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

**THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD** will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

**CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,**
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place,
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.
It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.
A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.
For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal.
MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

**THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST** BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorising method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN**, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 15th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

**BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS** will learn more in one quarter at DOLEAN'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, than in a year at ordinary schools. They will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book-keepers; besides they will acquire manly, business-like habits and thus be qualified to fill positions far above mere errand boys. Two private desks vacant.

**HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.**—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

**MISS FOWLE,** TEACHER OF HARP SINGING, and Piano-forte, has resumed her instruction in the City, at No. 62 West 18th-st. Applications at the house on Mondays and Thursdays. Cards at Brensing's, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 694 Broadway; Scharfenberg's, No. 769 Broadway: Brown's, harpmaker, No. 295 Broadway.

**LESSONS IN OIL, PASTEL PAINTING,** Drawing, &c., by a lady who is an experienced teacher. Pupils have the advantage of good paintings to copy, without extra charge, and can either form a class of four, or take private lessons. The French language also taught. For cards apply to MR. SCHAUS, No. 269 Broadway.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 51 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 48 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

**MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO** receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

**POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL**, WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

**GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERGTHET** will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

**CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL**—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

**THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER,** No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

**RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE,** L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.**—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzray-place, No. 183 West 28th-st.

**WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL** French, and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

**MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER** School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

**THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND** Day School will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**FRENCH, CLASSICS, SPANISH,** ITALIAN CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d-st.
PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY.

**MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL**—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

**MISS SNOW'S SCHOOL IS OPEN FOR** Pupils st No. 52 West 15th-st.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED**—AN EXPERIENCED, AND HIGHLY accessful teacher, in the Classics and Mathematics awaits an engagement as Principal or Assistant in some established institution. For two years he was connected with one of the most celebrated schools in New-England, and for the past two years has been Principal of a High School. The highest references given. Address Box No. 614 Southington, Connecticut.

**AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE** in teaching, desires to make an engagement as daily or resident teacher in a respectable private family or school; she instructs in all the English branches, French, music and drawing; she can give most unexceptionable City references as to character and qualifications. Address R. CARTER & BROS., Publishers, No. 530 Broadway.

**TEACHER.**—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LONG EXperience in teaching, and who has a few hours disengaged, wishes some pupils in New-York for French, German, Italian, and the higher English branches. References to parents of pupils. Address L. M. Y., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

**TEACHER.**—A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS been educated in Paris, and was teacher of languages and drawing at the Newton Collegiate Institute, wishes to take the entire charge of one or two little girls in a gentleman's family. She teaches also music and Italian to beginners. Direct C. A., 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**DAILY TEACHER.**—A LADY, WHO INstructs thoroughly in English, French and Italian, together with drawing and music, has a few hours disengaged. Terms reasonable. Satisfactory references given. Address DAILY TEACHER, care of F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A TEACHER OF VOCAL AND PIANO music, Nov. 1, for an Institute. One who can teach German and assist in common branches preferred; must be a good singer. Address, for three weeks, B. F. P., Sheffield, Mass.

**A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER WILL** take a few more guitar and piano pupils at $8 per quarter. Call at or address E. M., No. 193 East 18th-st.

**UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND** Teachers' Union, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 293 Broadway. Engagements, &c., secured to check holders and life members, by perpetual introductions. Fee, 1 or 2 per cent. on compensation, $3, $5, $10, &c. No charge to pupils. Wanted, to hear soon from all our available teacher patrons.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION**—CELEbrates its Anniversary this week, in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., commencing TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING. Business meeting at 9 o'clock, in the Lecture Room. Public exercises commence at 10 o'clock. The meetings will continue through Wednesday and Thursday. Among the speakers are Dr. AMADROR, President of the Union; Dr. EATON, President of Madison University; BENJAMIN JAMES, Esq., and the Rev. T. J. MELISH, of Ohio; the Rev. D. H. MILLER, Conn.; and the Rev. Dr. SHEPARD, lately returned from a visit to Egypt and the Holy Land. All who feel an interest in the pure word of God are invited to attend.

**NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock, when JOHN M. MACDONALD, Esq., of Flushing, will read a paper on *The British Expedition to Danbury in* 1777.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

## PERSONAL.

**IF MR. DANIEL HARDY, A FRIEND OF** JOHN MERCER WALKER, of Bloomington, Illinois, and lately of California, is in New-York at this time, he will confer a favor by sending his address to THOMAS WALKER, at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

## BOARDING.

**BOARDING.**—A YOUNG MAN WHO RESPECTS the Sabbath and desires a quiet home, with pleasant rooms, in a small private family, may learn of the same by addressing a note to A. F., Box No. 2,607 Post-Office, with name and residence. Location near Broadway and West 29th-st. Terms moderate.

**BOARDING.**—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN A FIRST class house, West 14th-st., would let with board their second story, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a third-story front parlor and bedroom. A party of friends would be desirable. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387, Post-Office.

**BOARDING.**—A FEW PERSONS, WHO CAN APpreciate a desirable home in a first-class location and house, can be accommodated at No. 22 West 14th-st., near 5th-av., opposite the beautiful residence of M. M. Vanbeuren.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant furnished rooms and board for the Winter, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can be accommodated with neatly furnished apartments and good board with a small family, (adults,) who will endeavor to make their guests comfortable and at home. Apply at No. 54 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**BOARDING.**—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, for a suite of rooms, to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives; house is modern and well located. Apply at No. 429 Fourth-st., near 2d-av.

**BOARDING.**—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

**BOARDING.**—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 2d-story parlor and bed-room may be obtained in a modern stone-front house. Dinner early. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, may obtain board in a private family at No. 105 Macdougal-st., between Bleecker and Amity. Terms reasonable.

**BOARDING.**—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private house, handsome apartments for a family without children. References required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

**BOARDING.**—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, convenient to stages or cars, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

**BOARDING.**—ROOMS CAN BE HAD IN AN UNsurpassed location, in a very small family, for gentlemen and their wives. References required. Address R., Box No. 1,964 Post-Office.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—A large front second-story room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 6 Willow-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—GENTLEMEN WILLing to pay a fair price, and who respect the Sabbath, can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms in a house of modern conveniences, with partial board. Apply at No. 9 Liberty-st., between Nassau and Concord sts. Music Teacher.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN**—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st. A large, pleasant room, and bedroom attached, on second floor, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; six or seven minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References required.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN**—AT NO. 51 CONcord-st., corner of Adams. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, on second floor, furnished in superior style. Will be vacated last of this month.

**BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.**—A GENtleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and bedroom attached, on 2d floor, with board, in a small private family, at No. 5 Douglas-st., near Court.

**BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.**—PLEASant rooms, with small ones adjoining, can be obtained, with board, in a quiet family at No. 132 Clinton-st., 2d door below Amity. References required.

**BOARD.**—TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR small families, can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms for the Winter, by the owner of the house, No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms very moderate. Apply as above.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations, with board, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. References required.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, can be had at No. 244 Henry-st. References exchanged.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A** first-class brown-stone house up town, wish to let a large front and back room, with large closet, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; dinner at 5. Address A. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

**GOOD COMFORTABLE BOARD CAN BE** had at the foot of 54th-st., East of 2d-av., for families and single gentlemen. Terms moderate for permanent boarders. Inquire for Mrs. PERKINS. References exchanged.

**NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE,** EIGHTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs. Handsomely furnished rooms may be had with board, for a few select families or single gentlemen. House contains all modern improvements. Dinner at six. Good references given and required.

**NO. 145 TWELFTH-STREET**—NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—Room on second floor, front; small one communicating, if required. Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board. Family private. References given and required.

**BEDROOM, NEATLY FURNISHED, TO** LET—Without board, to a respectable single man of quiet habits; rent $4 per month; private family; location east of Bowery and near Grand-st; 15 minutes' walk from City Hall. Address COMFORT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

**MURRAY HILL.**—PRIVATE BOARD.—TO LET—A suite of rooms on second floor, being vacated by a family leaving for Europe; newly furnished. Will be let to a family of first-class boarders on reasonable terms. Apply at 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

**FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN ROOMING** near Broadway and 12th-st. should take their meals at the Blancard House. Breakfast, 7 to 12; lunch, 1 to 2; dinner, 3 to 7; supper till 12 at night. Terms by the week very moderate.

**TO LET**—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

**TO LET**—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on the second floor, with two large pantries attached; also, a bedroom, if required, at No. 89 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near the 5th-av. References exchanged.

**TO RENT TO GENTLEMEN, SOME** LARGE and elegant rooms in my private and centrally-located house up town; everything necessary for comfort would be provided. References required. Address, with real name, M. A. M., Union-square Post-Office.

**NOS. 1 AND 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR** CATHARINE-STREET—Furnished rooms to let with board to gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

**A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, TOGETHER** or separate, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. References exchanged at No 72 2d-av.

**DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET** WITH BOARD, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison Park. House replete with all the modern improvements.

**VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,** WITH BOARD, for the Winter. House first-class, and near the ferries. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

**FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE GEN**TLEMEN in a private family, with breakfast, at No. 13 Bond-st.

**FURNISHED ROOM TO LET**—NO. 71 EAST 15th-st.

## HOTELS.

**ST. DENIS HOTEL,**
ELEVENTH-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The subscriber, for many years connected with the Julien Hotel, and lately proprietor thereof, takes this method of informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has, on the 10th of April, A. C., purchased the interest of Mr. D. Julien in the above establishment.
It has, since the consummation of that purchase, been the aim of the subscriber to put his House in complete order, and the same is now thoroughly repaired, repainted, and has been, wherever necessary, refurnished. Water-cisterns, heaters, a separate entrance for ladies, and, in short, whatever was required to bring the Hotel upon an equal footing with the best establishments, has been supplied. The kitchen and lower departments of the house have also received the most untiring attention, and the proprietor feels convinced that he is enabled to provide for his guests in even a better manner than he was at his former hotel, and cheerfully gives the assurance, that at all times his whole attention will be devoted to their comforts, and no pains or expense spared to render his House a quiet residence for families as well as single gentlemen. PETER DEGIVE.

**PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,**
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

**HOTEL ST. GERMAIN,** BROADWAY, FIFTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—This beautiful and unique Hotel is now conducted entirely on the European plan. Elegantly furnished rooms, single and *en suite*, all newly papered and painted, and having baths attached. Some choice rooms, for families and single gentlemen, to rent permanently, at reasonable rates. Particular attention paid to the restaurant, which will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The location of this Hotel, at the intersection of Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st., is not excelled by any house in the City, it being one of the most accessible and fashionable neighborhoods.

## BILLIARDS.

**PHELAN'S**
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)
The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

**OCEAN HOUSE AND PROPERTY, NEW-**PORT, R. I., for sale at a bargain, at private sale instead of auction as advertised. This valuable property can be purchased at the very low price of $32,000, to close up the present ownership, if applied for within thirty days. It consists of three and one-third acres of the most valuable land in Newport; the hotel originally cost $70,000; will accommodate over five hundred guests. The establishment is too well and favorably known to require further description. The terms of payment will be liberal to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to
HENRY BULL,
E. F. NEWTON, } Committee,
FRANCIS LAWTON,
NEWPORT, Sept. 27, 1858.

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT THE corner of Grand and Putnam avs., in Brooklyn. The house is commodious, with modern improvements, with 8 lots of ground, tastefully laid out and terraced. The location is unsurpassed either for beauty or convenience.
For sale, one of the finest residences in the town of Rye, Westchester County; a new Gothic house, with all modern improvements, finished in the latest style; the grounds (3 acres) tastefully laid out, filled with fruit trees and choice shrubbery; located directly opposite Christ Church.
Forty acres of land near the depot at Rye.
Two farms on the River Road between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, with other valuable property in the City and country. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-**PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 63, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 153 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—(AT A SACRIfice price)—A three-story, basement and counter cellar brick house and lot, situated at No. 94 Nevins-st., within 15 minutes walk of the ferries; house nearly new, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas-range, &c., &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or L.T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

**FOR SALE**—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic house and lot No. 3 Beach-st., containing gas fixtures, Croton water, &c. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to R. H. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—ONE OF THOSE neat and convenient two-story and attic brick houses on the west side of Allen-st., just above Rivington-st., known as No. 153 Allen-st. Location one of the pleasantest on the east side of the City. Inquire on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, BEtween 4th and Madison avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement, and on one of the very best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

**TO CARMEN.**—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKlyn, a house, two lots and stable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 290 Dean-st.

## TO LET.

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND** OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 28th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

**TO LET.**—THE PROPERTY NO. 593 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer-st., being 30 feet front and rear. On the Broadway lot a first-class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an agreement should be made. For terms, apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—ON CLERMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, seventh house south of Dekalb-av., 15 minutes' walk from City Hall, convenient to the Fulton-av. cars, three-story brick house, high stoop, basement and good cellar, water in wash-room off the kitchen, gas and fixtures complete; rent $300. Apply at the house.

**TO LET**—TO A SMALL FAMILY, DESIRABLE rooms on lower floor of a genteel modern-built house; two parlors, kitchen, bedroom, &c., or part of the floor unfurnished, with board. Inquire at No. 69 West 44th st., corner of 6th-av.

**TO LET**—IN BROOKLYN, A MODERN BUILT house, furnished, (rent of house given in part payment for the board of three grown persons,) near Wall-st. and South ferries; none but a small genteel family need apply at No. 3 Willow-place.

**TO LET**—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

**TO LET**—IN BROOKLYN, WIT

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,670,076 59 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,136,496 76 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 236,657 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,771,226 68 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK** As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $935,663 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 161,823 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,013 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 642,351 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amounts of Loans and Districts | $533,697 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 56,608 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,505 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 321,783 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. F. SOUTHworth, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,759,830 55 |
| Average amount of Specie | 3,376,098 45 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 21,846 00 } 108,704 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 86,858 00 } |
| Average amount of Deposits | 7,293,470 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $13,022,832 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 3,252,519 86 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,135 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,988,302 92 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,070,983 76 |
| Average amount of Specie | 152,326 64 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 115,449 70 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,161,400 92 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,408,863 85 |
| Average amount of Specie | 890,472 39 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 387,415 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,530,945 05 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,562,371 07 |
| Average amount of Specie | 339,850 36 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 71,047 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,413,825 71 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,773,494 21 |
| Average amount of Specie | 945,038 00 |
| Average amount Circulation | 176,769 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,020,618 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROAT. H. LOWAY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,578,152 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,174,272 89 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 297,462 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,547,118 65 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK** As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,307,849 51 |
| Average amount of Specie | 330,154 79 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 219,658 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,840,300 78 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $347,956 08 |
| Average amount of Specie | 28,243 51 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 104,814 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 292,565 12 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,570,544 30 |
| Average amount of Specie | 291,881 83 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 161,975 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,237,517 31 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $527,170 80 |
| Average amount of Specie | 94,015 86 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,891 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 309,151 37 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINAR, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of October, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,177,741 |
| Average amount of Specie | 803,951 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 284,279 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,493,567 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of October, 1858.
J. O. HASKIL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $700,686 13 |
| Average amount of Specie | 102,289 60 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 148,721 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 553,021 33 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,275,041 95 |
| Average amount of Specie | 398,645 27 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 16,451 25 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,104,437 45 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,383,921 81 |
| Average amount of Specie | 512,977 52 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 129,147 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,826,646 18 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Specie | 411,278 83 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 133,177 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,573,122 76 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $207,192 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 26,206 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 75,228 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 98,199 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of October, 1858.
WM. H. RIOLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,897,626 60 |
| Average amount of Specie | 443,531 63 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 139,023 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,796,961 94 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $753,842 56 |
| Average amount of Specie | 40,076 09 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 113,402 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 559,927 21 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $313,065 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 56,698 02 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 43,720 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 173,788 17 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,324,762 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 270,925 66 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 99,979 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 870,668 77 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
W. O. MOMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,581,795 89 |
| Average amount of Specie | 289,491 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 200,860 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,665,918 52 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of Oc ober, 1858.
THOS. L. THOANELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $835,193 35 |
| Average amount of Specie | 212,123 92 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 104,841 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 809,035 66 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,117,448 97 |
| Average amount of Specie | 354,572 54 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 219,193 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,827,451 41 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,897,888 91 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,193,910 47 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 327,532 53 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,163,104 93 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORAGON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $927,090 18 |
| Average amount of Specie | 118,606 73 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 117,562 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 671,189 64 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,671,105 21 |
| Average amount of Specie | 314,868 41 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 160,955 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,293,276 74 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,946,051 01 |
| Average amount of Specie | 811,400 53 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 276,201 94 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,571,094 64 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $270,068 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 122,947 97 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 60,878 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 196,418 67 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $792,786 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 153,201 66 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 137,148 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 598,645 04 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,686,354 11 |
| Average amount of Specie | 496,438 44 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 45,927 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,280,012 69 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,764,454 29 |
| *Average amount of Specie | 1,674,125 18 |
| Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank | 228,169 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,500,059 33 |

*Under this head are incinded Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,217,648 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 205,129 76 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank | 135,291 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,461,606 20 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,915,126 85 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,213,291 26 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 218,900 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,453,209 07 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,456,972 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 259,558 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 112,630 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,084,219 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, President of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

H. BLYDENBURGH, President.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,380,989 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 324,891 52 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 180,479 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,323,196 87 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $378,211 93 |
| Average amount of Specie | 40,669 20 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 92,049 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 276,758 01 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiog Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $403,939 96 |
| Average amount of Specie | 54,131 19 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 159,936 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 176,096 69 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of October, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $290,717 68 |
| Average amount of Specie | 21,925 44 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 119,844 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 317,336 42 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $106,936 38 |
| Average amount of Specie | 147,711 22 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 14,908 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 136,573 34 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discouots | $1,710,365 14 |
| Average amount of Specie | 331,580 89 |
| Average amount of Circulatioo | 103,489 00 |
| Average amouot of Deposits | 1,440,050 30 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City New-York, being duly affirmed, depose nud say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARGES, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $558,586 62 |
| Average amount of Specie | 90,659 76 |
| Average amount of Circulatioo | 101,620 66 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 408,013 51 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of October, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,126,805 11 |
| Average amount of Specie | 160,278 83 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 126,193 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 945,885 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,089,591 91 |
| Average amount of Specie | 994,265 51 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 182,783 66 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,619,199 94 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $675,472 66 |
| Average amount of Specie | 104,944 32 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 120,045 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 522,853 53 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of October, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,444,615 81 |
| Average amount of Specie | 639,369 42 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 70,491 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,777,660 45 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,250,371 16 |
| Average amount of Specie | 305,536 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 205,248 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 912,922 07 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FAASEA, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,247,696 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 790,104 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 106,291 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,786,714 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,332,330 49 |
| Average amount of Specie | 227,997 19 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 310,468 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 853,463 67 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD BEASY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 4th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissio

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, transmitting the proceedings of the Police Commissioners, providing for repairing a number of Station-houses and leasing some new ones.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman ADAMS and adopted:

*Whereas*, It appears that a practice has recently been introduced by the proprietors of certain lines of omnibuses on railroad cars, running in this City, of providing a box, into which passengers are required to deposit their fares, of such peculiar construction that no change can be obtained in the event of a larger piece of coin being deposited therein than is required to pay the amount of fare charged by the proprietors of such lines of omnibuses; and

*Whereas*, Several instances have occurred where passengers, in depositing a piece of coin larger than was required to pay their fare, have been compelled to go to the extreme end of the stage route, in order to have returned to them the amount of change which was their due, at a serious inconvenience to them by loss of time; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That His Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to take such measures as will at once obviate the cause of further complaint and remedy the evil complained of.

Alderman TUCKER offered a resolution calling upon the Corporation Counsel to communicate to the Board why he did not institute proceedings to cause the payment of the "Lowber claim," as directed by resolution of Aug. 26, 1857.

Alderman MCSPEDON thought it was not necessary to mandamus the Comptroller now. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had had a meeting in relation to the matter, and he thought it could be settled without the threatened sale of the City property.

Alderman TUCKER thought no harm could come from the adoption of the resolution. He thought the Board had a right to know why the Corporation Counsel had not acted in accordance with the wishes of the Board. The resolution was adopted.

A communication from the Joint Committee on Accounts, in relation to the City finances, was received, and ordered to be printed.

The following was offered by Alderman ADAMS and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to report to the Board whether the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized by law to advertise and issue the transaction any ferry franchise, slip or pier, without the previous consent of the Common Council.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman TUCKER and adopted:

*Whereas*, Many of the public lamps have been removed from the posts and replaced by lamps having double burners; and

*Whereas*, It is asserted and believed that the same has been done without proper authority; and, further, that all such lamps are lighted at the expense of the City; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby instructed to report to this Board at its next meeting all the facts in relation to the matter.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman BOOLE, and referred to the Committee on Ordinances:

*Whereas*, It is generally believed that the census of the City, taken in 1855, was in many respects inaccurate, and that the number of its denizens was therein rated at a number much below the truth, and

*Whereas*, Nearly or quite half a million has been added to the population within the past eighteen years; and

*Whereas*, A more correct estimate is to be obtained of the numbers of a small County than of a City of the first magnitude, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to prepare an Ordinance for taking a correct census of the City, the same to be performed by competent persons, whose services, from the time of commencement, shall not exceed sixty days; the said service to be rendered under the direction and supervision of the City Inspector, the forms, &c., to be under the advice of the Committee on Ordinances of both Boards of the Common Council.

The Committee on the Comptroller's communication announcing that there was no appropriation to satisfy the "Lowber Judgment" presented a lengthy report reviewing the history of the claim and the action thereon, contending that the Comptroller has power to issue bonds to meet the judgment, and censuring his course.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the adoption of the report, and defended the conduct of the Comptroller, claiming that he could not legally draw his warrant unless an appropriation had been made.

Alderman MCSPEDON said the Comptroller had not done his duty in the matter. He might have asked to have the required amount placed in the tax levy, as he might have issued bonds. The report was then accepted by a vote of 9 to 6.

During the evening an injunction was served upon the members restraining them from taking any action to repeal the ordinances prohibiting the use of steam on Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

## Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, CHAS. H. HASWELL, Esq. in the Chair.

During the reading of the minutes, the Deputy-Sheriff being present for the purpose of serving an injunction, of which a copy was given to each member present, Councilman BRADY complained that he found him sitting in one of the seats appointed for members.

The Councilman made a few observations strongly condemnatory of the injunction, which had reference to the Harlem Railroad, and contended that even if an arrest were the object of the sheriff, the Board had a right to deny him not only a seat but even entrance. He demanded the enforcement of the charter and the reading of the 18th rule.

The President said that the Board had a right to close its doors at any time if such demand were made.

Councilman BRADY asked why then the Deputy-Sheriff was entitled to the right and liberty of a seat in this Board? He moved that business proceed with closed doors, which was lost by a vote of 5 to 12.

The reading of the minutes being resumed and concluded, Councilman BRADY moved the adjournment, which was lost.

Various reports of Committees, relating to sewers, were laid over, as well as others relating to flagging in Canal and Baxter streets, in Scammel-street, in Seventh-avenue, in Cherry and Water streets, and in other localities.

The Report of Committee on Finance in favor of donating $750 to graduates of New-York Institution for the Blind, was laid over.

A Report from the Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring to advertise for proposals for 25,000 feet of new hose was laid over.

The Report of Committee on Salaries, in favor of increasing salary of Superintendent of Markets, was laid over.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Yellow-Fever Hospital, at lower Bay, was received, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

Under existing Quarantine regulations, all persons arriving at this port who are laboring under an infectious disease, are transferred to the Marine Hospital at Staten Island for sanitary treatment, and also for the purpose of restricting the further spread of disease by isolating the patients so far as practicable. In the operation of this regulation, it appears that the number of persons arriving at this port with diseases requiring medical treatment before they can with safety be permitted to intermingle with our citizens, is very great, and increasing from year to year, as our commerce with other ports is increased and extended.

By reference to a chart of our harbors it appears that the distance between the Marine Hospital at Staten Island and this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, is but five and one-third miles, and when this proximity is considered, in connection with the calamity that a malignant disease would devolve upon our City, were it to be transferred, not only in our midst, but to either of the adjoining cities, we not only entertain the opinion that some action, having in view the prevention of such an occurrence is indispensable; but we anticipate that the Common Council will sustain us in the opinion, and if there should be any who may doubt the propriety of early action on our part, upon this very important subject, we confidently ask their consideration of the following points:

The number of cases of yellow fever alone that arrived in this harbor from other ports in any one season may be safely declared to be at least eighty—added to which the number of passengers, crews, stevedores and persons who are connected with the Quarantine, or live immediately adjacent to the Hospital, who contract this disease in a like period, may be safely estimated at a like number. It appears, therefore, that this City is not free from the risk of yellow fever, becoming epidemic within it from the absence of an inciting cause within its proximity, and to this constantly-increasing risk, your Committee claims your attention, when it recalls to your consideration, the circumstance that up to this period yellow fever has never existed as an epidemic in a city where houses of the design and occupation alike to those known among us as tenement houses have existed. If, then, it is so very fatal in the dwellings of cities in tropical climates where few are raised even as high as a third story, and in Savannah, Charleston, and Norfolk, what would be its character if existing in our midst? The most moderate estimate of its fatality to our citizens and its arrest of our commercial labors and enterprises would present a picture that would preclude any doubts as to the propriety of prompt concurrence with any action calculated to remove so great a calamity.

Entertaining these views, your Committee have considered the manner in which the risk to the health and interests of the City involved in the location of the Hospital at the Quarantine may be best remedied, keeping in view the concurrent requirements of convenience to all, and facilities to our commerce so imperatively demanded and merited by our merchants. They recommend, therefore, that in order to meet the exigency of our citizens, they should be relieved from unnecessary exposure to a fatal epidemic, the demands of our commercial intereats in the enjoyment of all practicable facilities in its operations, and the protection to all whose vocations or conditions subject them to the vicinage of a hospital for infectious diseases, a hospital for the single purpose of the reception and treatment of persons laboring under infectious diseases, and that store-houses for the special purpose of storing cargoes from vessels infected with disease, be constructed within the Lower Bay, and in support of such location, we submit the following considerations:

*First*—A suitable location can be selected sufficiently distant from any shore to remove any well-founded objection to its vicinity thereto.

*Second*—The difficulties now existing from the want of suitable and sufficient storehouses at the Quarantine wherein to store infected cargoes, will be removed, as the vessels could be accommodated at piers, and the cost of the lightering of cargoes to storehouses would be wholly removed.

*Third*—Experience in the construction of light-houses, piers, &c., has fully demonstrated the practicability of the use of screw piles of iron, not only in the support of any such superstructures as would be required for the purpose proposed, but in their resistance to the thrust of a sea or fields of ice.

*Fourth*—By the use of iron piles, and a floating break-water on the side most exposed to the sea, there would not be those objections to the construction proposed on account of the reduction in the tidal area of our harbor, and the resistance to and the deflections of the currents thereof, which would be urged with great propriety against any other plan, where the foundation involved a filling to give it stability.

*Fifth*—Any construction of a character that would present a resistance to, or a deflection of the existing currents of our harbor, would not fail to involve changes in the navigation thereof, which would be attended with serious losses to our merchants and underwriters, if not to human life. The cost and time required for a construction of screw piles would also be much less than that upon any other plan, added to which it would have the advantage of affording greater salubrity to the structure, as the ventilation beneath all the buildings would be perfectly attained.

In view, then, of these elements, your Committee submit the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption, viz:

*Resolved*, 1. That in the opinion of the Common Council of this City, a proper regard to the interests of our citizens renders it imperative that provision should be forthwith made for the accommodation of the passengers, crews and cargoes of vessels arriving from ports where an epidemic prevails, or on board of vessels in which an infectious disease has developed itself.

2. That a suitable location for the accommodations required can be found upon the west bank of the Lower Bay of the harbor, and that in our opinion a hospital suited to the reception and treatment of passengers and crews, and of all infectious and contagious diseases, together with piers and storehouses for cargoes of infected vessels, should be forthwith erected thereon.

3. That a copy of this report and resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor of the State, and that printed copies he sent to the members of the Senate and Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. H. HASWELL,
JAMES WEBB,
HENRY ARCULARIUS.

A great number of Reports were then presented and laid over. They referred chiefly to flagging sidewalks.

### TERENCE FARLEY'S ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

Upon a resolution directing counsel to the Corporation to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Terence Farley, for alleged defalcations, to the amount of $4,308 45, with interest, being excess paid upon the erection of a sewer in Fifty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River,

Councilman GENET said that Mr. Terence Farley was not indebted to the City one cent, and that he (Farley) had the receipt of the Comptroller to that effect. Yet an action was pending against him.

Councilman CROSS said he had asked MR. FLAGG, that afternoon, whether Mr. Farley had settled with him, and the reply was that he had not. He was disposed to go for anything that would protect the City from swindlers. Farley knew, when he received that $4,308, that he was overpaid,

Councilman ARCULARIUS said that, if any money were owing, it was due to Mr. Farley, and not from that gentleman. He moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Councilman GENET again contended that Mr. Farley had settled with Mr. Flagg. Mr. Cady had stated that the demand was settled. The press had falsely reported the proceedings of the Board in this matter. Upon vote, the resolution was lost by 6 to 11.

A resolution was presented directing the Comptroller to advertise the sale of the Grand and Peck Slip ferries forthwith, which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Another resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to open suit of Williamsburg Ferry Company against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, default having been taken by reason of the person upon whom the papers were served for the defendants not sending them to Corporation Counsel, and that officer not having been advised of the existence of the suit until after default was taken.

### HARLEM RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Another injunction, restraining the Common Council from any action tending to the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on the Fourth-avenue, was served on the Clerk of the Board. The complainant in the case is Daniel W. Whitney and wife. The only difference between this complaint and the one presented by Peter Ten Eyck and wife is the following clause, charging corruption upon the Common Council, as follows:

*Sixteenth*—That, as the plaintiffs are informed and believe, members of the present Common Council of the City of New-York, and a majority of each Board thereof, have been bribed by money, or promises of money, or other thing of value, by or from the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or its agents, or persons stimulated by said Company, or by the said New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, or other interested persons, to allow the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and the said New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to run steam engines on the Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, and to vote for the said proposed ordinance.

Referred to Counsel for the Corporation.

### SMALL CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A resolution directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars, within 90 days, from Chambers-street to a point below Fifty-second-street, at the same rate as is charged upon other lines, say 5 cents for each passenger, was offered by Councilman CROSS and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Councilman GENET moved that Councilman CROSS be declared in contempt for having left the Chamber without permission of the Chair. Councilman CROSS pleaded that the doorkeeper, the executive of the Chair, permitted him to pass, and that he was not guilty of contempt. He had merely passed for a moment into the Board of Aldermen. He demanded that the President should rule in the matter.

The President requested Councilman CROSS to purge himself of the contempt rather than argue the question.

Councilman BRADY hoped Councilman CROSS would express himself very sorry for what he had done.

Councilman CROSS stood during these proceedings in the centre of the floor, and below the President's chair.

Councilman GENET said that evasion was not excuse. He ought to be punished severely, or make an ample apology.

The adjournment was moved to Thursday night, and unexpectedly carried, by 9 to 8.

After the conclusion of the proceedings, Councilman CROSS addressed the President, complaining bitterly of unfairness, and declaring that he had been the object of a personal attack.

The President told him that the Chair was not bound by the act of the doorkeeper.

After the exchange of some severe language, the *fracas* subsided, the President insisting that he was perfectly right.

## Coroners' Inquests.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of WM. STORY, a German, who died from taking arsenic. The evidence showed that deceased bought an ounce of arsenic about a year ago for the purpose of killing himself, and that he carried it constantly in his pocket, intending to swallow it when he could screw his courage up to the sticking point. The immediate cause of his taking the poison was that he was out of work and money. A verdict of suicide was returned. The deceased was 25 years of age and a native of Prussia.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—ARNOLD BAKER, who resided at No. 382 Sixth-avenue, committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by hanging himself to a bed-post. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. Domestic trouble induced the act.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE ALMSHOUSE WAGON.—ROBERT PARK, while being taken yesterday to the Almshouse in the vehicle used for carrying persons to the Island, died suddenly. Dr. WELTJE made a post mortem examination of the body, and discovered that death was the result of phthisis pulmonalis. Verdict accordingly.

CANNON EXPLOSION.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of WM. HOEY, who died from injuries received by the accidental explosion of a cannon which he was loading on board a Galway steamship. His right arm was so injured that it became necessary to amputate it. Inflammation of the left lung followed, and resulted in death. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 142 Charles-street, on the body of MARY ANN SISCO, who died from burns received two months ago, when the bed clothes of her bed caught fire from a candle left burning, and she was badly injured. Verdict—"Accidental death." The deceased was 65 years of age, and a native of New-Jersey.

FATAL FALL—JOHN WELSH, a carman, while driving through Canal-street, yesterday, fell in front of his cart and was run over, sustaining injuries from which he died in a very short time. An inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death," was rendered. Deceased lived at No. 103 West Broadway, and leaves a family.

SERIOUS FALL.—A child about 4½ years of age was seriously injured on Sunday afternoon by falling from a balcony on the fifth story of a house in Horatio-street, near Greenwich-avenue. The little sufferer lives in Brooklyn, and was on a visit with his parents to the house where the accident occurred. The name was not given by the policeman who reported the circumstance to the Deputy Superintendent.


[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Neither tetter, ringworm, nor scabious eruptions of any class should be permit ed to disfigure the beauty of childhood, when they can be cured without pain or danger with this mild but efficient Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.


# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $600 | Indiana State 5s | 90 | |
| 5,000 | Indiana State 2½ | 61¾ | |
| 7,000 | Missouri State 6s | 84½ | |
| 10,000 | do | 85 | |
| 500 | Cal. St. 7s, nwBs | 83½ | |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 93¾ | |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s '90 | 80⅞ | |
| 10,000 | do | b10 80⅞ | |
| 12,000 | Mis. S. 6s & Bs | 107 | |
| 10,000 | E.R. Con. Bs. '71 | 38 | |
| 1,000 | Hud. R.RR. 1st | 101 | |
| 2,000 | M. C. R.R. 8 % c. 1st M. S. F. | 92½ | |
| 6,500 | Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs | 88 | |
| 8,000 | do | s60 88 | |
| 3,000 | do | 88½ | |
| 15,000 | La C. & M. L. G. Bs | 26 | |
| 4,000 | Chic. St. Paul & Fon du Lac L. G. Bs | 17 | |
| 25 | Del. H. Hud. C'l Co. | 98 | |
| 25 | do | 98¼ | |
| 3000 | Mich. S. 2d mtg. bds. | 60 | |
| 15 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | 105 | |
| 50 | do | b30. 105 | |
| 50 | do | s30. 104½ | |
| 25 | do | 104¾ | |
| 730 | N. Y. Central RR. | 81¾ | |
| 200 | do | s10 81¾ | |
| 10 | do | 81¾ | |
| 400 | do | b60 81¾ | |
| 750 | do | b60 81¾ | |
| 250 | do | s60 81 | |
| 50 | do | s30 81½ | |
| 150 | do | b30 81¾ | |
| 100 | do | 81¾ | |
| 100 | do | s10 81½ | |
| 150 | do | c 81¾ | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Missouri State 6s | 85 | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. St. 5½s, '60 | 102½ | |
| 5,000 | Brook. Water L'n | 98 | |
| 6,000 | N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76 | 97½ | |
| 1,000 | M. & M. 2d mtl 10ds | 74 | |
| 4,000 | C. & M. L. G. B. | 25½ | |
| 10 | Stonington R. R. | 53 | |
| 25 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 104¾ | |
| 85 | do | 105 | |
| 100 | do | s30. 104¾ | |
| 60 | do | 105¼ | |
| 50 | N. Y. Cent. R.R. | s30 81 | |
| 300 | do | 81¼ | |
| 250 | do | b60 81¾ | |
| 300 | do | s60 81 | |
| 100 | do | 81¾ | |
| 100 | Erie Railroad | p&c 14⅝ | |
| 1,000 | do | 14⅞ | |
| 50 | La Crosse & Mil. | RR 4½ | |
| 1000 | Reading R. R. | s60 47 | |
| 40 | do | 47¼ | |
| 50 | Michigan Cent. R. | 52¾ | |
| 150 | do | 52⅝ | |
| 50 | do | 52¾ | |
| 126 | Mi. So. & N. I. R. | 23 | |
| 50 | do | s30 23 | |
| 20 | Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R. | 90 | |
| 15 | Clev. & Tol. RR. | 30¾ | |
| 100 | do | 30½ | |
| 50 | Chi. & Rock I. R'd. | 64⅝ | |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | H. & St. J. RR 1st M | 59 | |
| 5,000 | Chic., St. P. & F. dn Lac 7s | 43¼ | |
| 8,000 | C., St. P. & F. dn Lac 8s | 19 | |
| 5,000 | do | 18 | |
| 5,000 | Sac. Co. 10 ₱ ct. | 55 | |
| 2,000 | N. I. R. R. 7s | 69¾ | |
| 1,000 | Beq. L. & W. RR. 7s | 42 | |
| 2,000 | do | 78 | |
| 600 | Gt. W. M. In. Sp. '57 | 54⅛ | |
| 680 | Sun Mi. Ins. Sp. '53 | 70¾ | |
| 430 | Sun Mi. Ins. Sp. '56 | 60¼ | |
| 1,000 | At. Mi. Ins. Sp. '58 | 88 | |
| 620 | N. Y. Mi. In. Sp. '58 | 37 | |
| 5,000 | Mil. & Hn. R. 8s. | 35 | |
| 2,000 | Mil. City 7s | 50 | |
| 10 | Pac. Mail Steam. Co. | 105 | |
| 20 | do | 105 | |
| 15 | St. Nicholas Bk | 93¾ | |
| 30 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110 | |
| 12 | Ocean Bank | 93¾ | |
| 30 | Erie Railroad | 15½ | |
| 31 | do | 15⅝ | |
| 50 | do | 15½ | |
| 100 | do | 15 | |
| 50 | do | s30 15 | |
| 100 | do | opg 15⅛ | |
| 275 | do | opg 15 | |
| 50 | do | b60 15½ | |
| 100 | La C. & Mil. R. R | 4¼ | |
| 50 | do | s30 4 | |
| 50 | Hudson River R. | s30 27 | |
| 100 | do | at 60d 26¾ | |
| 100 | do | s60 26¾ | |
| 100 | do | b60 27 | |
| 500 | Reading R. R. | b3 47⅜ | |
| 200 | do | s30 47¾ | |
| 700 | do | s10 47⅝ | |
| 90 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 52 | |
| 100 | M. So. & N. Ia. R. | s60 23 | |
| 100 | do | 23½ | |
| 100 | M. S. & N. Ia. g'td | b30 44 | |
| 200 | do | 44 | |
| 200 | Panama R. R. | 118 | |
| 25 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 84 | |
| 100 | do | 84¼ | |
| 100 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 31 | |
| 600 | do | 30¾ | |
| 285 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | 64¾ | |
| 150 | do | 64⅞ | |
| 200 | do | b60 64⅞ | |
| 50 | do | s4 64½ | |
| 150 | do | b60 65 | |
| 200 | do | s30 64¾ | |
| 200 | Bruns. C. L. Co | 2¼ | |

Monday, Oct. 4—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York, for the month of September were completed this afternoon. They present the Import Entries of the month as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dutiable Goods, consumption direct | $11,180,523 |
| Dutiable Goods, warehoused | 2,900,710 |
| Free Goods | 1,253,829 |
| Total entered | $15,335,062 |
| Against September, 1857 | 16,042,075 |
| Decrease in September, 1858 | $707,013 |

The amount of goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from the Bonded Warehouse, is $2,905,062. There were also entered, during the month, foreign gold and silver of the value of $138,233; same month last year the foreign specie entered was $805,285.

The Exports for the month of September from the port of New-York were:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Domestic Produce | $3,521,992 |
| Foreign re-exported | 374,253 |
| Gold and Silver | 3,239,591 |
| Total | $7,135,836 |
| Against September, 1857: | |
| In Produce | $4,218,957 |
| Foreign re-exported | 983,676 |
| Specie | 990,476—$6,193,106 |
| Increase in Sept., 1858 | $942,730 |

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7,796,000 | | 18,120,000 |
| February | 8,969,000 | | 24,501,000 |
| March | 11,453,000 | | 20,074,000 |
| April | 10,644,000 | | 20,279,000 |
| May | 11,130,000 | | 17,634,000 |
| June | 10,014,000 | | 14,969,000 |
| July | 18,469,000 | | 35,295,000 |
| August | 19,556,000 | | 19,979,000 |
| September | 15,335,000 | | 16,042,000 |
| Total 9 months | $113,366,000 | | $186,893,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 2,021,000 | | 6,678,000 |

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4,208,000 | | 4,544,000 |
| February | 3,710,000 | | 5,399,000 |
| March | 4,503,000 | | 7,964,000 |
| April | 5,513,000 | | 5,162,000 |
| May | 4,263,000 | | 6,047,000 |
| June | 6,383,000 | | 5,395,000 |
| July | 4,772,000 | | 4,274,000 |
| August | 4,660,000 | | 4,289,000 |
| September | 3,522,000 | | 4,219,000 |
| Total 9 months | $41,534,000 | | $47,233,000 |
| Foreign re-exported | 4,112,000 | | 7,232,000 |

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4,746,000 | | 1,308,000 |
| February | 3,747,000 | | 1,832,000 |
| March | 836,000 | | 2,175,000 |
| April | 646,000 | | 3,555,000 |
| May | 1,791,000 | | 5,789,000 |
| June | 594,000 | | 7,939,000 |
| July | 2,861,000 | | 3,628,000 |
| August | 2,202,000 | | 6,272,000 |
| September | 3,240,000 | | 990,000 |
| Total 9 months | $20,603,000 | | $33,488,000 |

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

| | 1857 | vs. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $41,534,000 | | $47,253,000 |
| Foreign re-exported | 4,112,000 | | 7,232,000 |
| Specie | 20,603,000 | | 33,488,000 |
| Total all, 9 months | $66,249,000 | | $87,953,000 |

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1858 | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1,641,414 | | 4,537,378 |
| February | 2 063,784 | | 5,117,250 |
| March | 2,213,452 | | 3,752,184 |
| April | 1,736,510 | | 3,301,607 |
| May | 1,748,227 | | 1,907,289 |
| June | 1,685,663 | | 677,811 |
| July | 3,387,305 | | 6,987,019 |
| August | 3,545,118 | | 3,946,830 |
| September | 2,672,935 | | 2,249,062 |
| Total 9 months | $20,694,468 | | $32,477,350 |

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

| 1858. From Jan. 1. | | 1857. From Jan. 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 13 | $1,607,440 | Jan. 13 | $1,269,177 |
| Jan. 27 | 1,555,772 | Jan. 28 | 1,168,510 |
| Feb. 13 | 1,348,507 | Feb. 14 | 1,096,540 |
| Feb. 27 | 1,640,429 | Feb. 27 | 1,260,136 |
| March 16 | 1,279,134 | March 17 | 1,004,956 |
| March 26 | 1,403,940 | March 28 | 1,137,128 |
| April 12 | 1,352,012 | April 14 | 1,229,238 |
| April 27 | 1,486,565 | April 29 | 1,480,060 |
| May 13 | 1,615,551 | May 15 | 1,707,527 |
| May 29 | 1,575,991 | May 28 | 1,658,082 |
| June 12 | 1,446,175 | June 16 | 1,930,376 |
| June 27 | 1,799,502 | June 29 | 1,852,868 |
| July 14 | 1,401,713 | July 12 | 1,521,676 |
| July 27 | 1,603,817 | July 27 | 1,458,043 |
| Aug. 12 | 1,527,286 | Aug. 12 | 1,241,055 |
| Aug. 27 | 1,434,674 | Sep. 3 | 1,593,557 |
| Sept. 11 | 1,696,639 | | |
| Sept. 28 | 1,570,000 | Total, 9 mos. | $22,617,919 |

Total, 9 mos. $27,346,047
Increased receipts from California ..... $4,727,128
Decreased receipts from abroad ..... 4,657,000

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 2, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Sept. 25:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $459,213 |
| Decrease in Specie | 92,146 |
| Increase in Circulation | 11,377 |
| Decrease in Undrawn Deposits | 215,528 |

Including the Clearing House operations of the week, which show a large movement in the way of interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Oct. 5, 1857. | Oct. 2, 1858. | Sept. 25, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $65,130,000 | $67,325,182 | $67,325,182 |
| Loans | 105,935,199 | 123,659,691 | 124,118,904 |
| Specie | 11,400,412 | 28,533,185 | 28,625,331 |
| Circulation | 7,916,102 | 7,875,750 | 7,864,372 |
| Gross Deposits | 67,978,657 | 104,901,563 | 102,429,344 |
| Exchanged | 15,180,291 | 19,035,193 | 16,347,446 |
| Undrawn | 52,798,366 | 85,866,370 | 86,081,898 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 7,748,267 | 11,100,613 | 11,838,094 |

The Bank Statement averages less in the Specie line than generally looked for. The gold exchanges with the interior appear to be partially against the City; yet the undrawn deposits go down slowly on account of the continued accumulation of private means. The Loans are again down in the aggregate nearly half a million of dollars; without any effort on the part of the Banks to run down their lines. The market for money this week opens easy. Lenders have to take long-date bills in order to get reasonably good rates. Temporary loans and 30@60-day prime bills rule from 3 to 4 ₱ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail open firm for bank names on London, say 109⅞ @110 ₱ cent., but business is doing in fair and prime merchant bills at from 109¼ to 109½ ₱ cent. Franca are easier and at a wider range, 5.15@5.12½ to the dollar.

Dividend-paying shares and bonds are firm at the Stock Exchange, with a good request for all the State Stocks, and also for New-York Central. In the last, the transactions were again large, the price closing 81⅜ ₱ cent., cash, 81½ buyer 60 days, as against 81½ on Saturday. Pacific Mail advanced to 105½ ₱ cent., and there was a demand for Panama at 118@118½ ₱ cent. In the Western Shares the changes from Saturday were not important. Reading was firmer at the close, 47⅜ bid. There were sellers of Erie Shares at the decline of Saturday, but the unsecured Bonds were a fraction better. Some large parcels of Missouris were taken both at the Board and by private contract, at 85 ₱ cent. The supply, or sale, is being gradually drawn down, and as nearly all other State Securities are growing scarce, the market promises a decided advance. For Tennessees 91 ₱ cent. was paid this afternoon, and 93⅛ for Virginias. New-York Central and Illinois Central Bonds continue in free demand, and at full rates. There is a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. in the 2d Mortgage of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and 1 ₱ cent. in Southern Michigan Seconds. The general market closed firm.

The exact earnings of the Illinois Central line, in September, are $212,149. The Company here advertise to pay 35 ₱ cent. additional on the outstanding floating debt of 1857.

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Bank Notes and Specie thus:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State | ¼ @ — | S. Carolina & Ga. | ⅛@1 |
| New-England | ½ @ — | Virginia | ¼ @ — |
| New-Jersey | ½ @ ¾ | Canada | ¾@ — |
| Illinois | 1½ @ — | Michigan | 1 @ — |
| Pa. B. and all Pa. Bks par in Phila. | ½ @ — | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ½ @ — |
| Baltimore Banks | ½ @ ¾ | Louisiana | ½ @ — |
| Interior Penn. | ½ @ ⅝ | Missouri | ¾ @ — |
| Interior Maryland | ½ @ ¾ | Tennessee | 1½ @ — |
| Del. Bks, 5s and up | ¾ @ — | Wisconsin | 1½ @ — |
| North Carolina | 1 @ 1½ | Mobile | ¾ @ — |
| | | Ala. (free Banks) | 2½ @ — |

SPECIE.

| Silver. | Buying | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 1 05½ | 12½ cent pieces, per oz | 1 21 |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 10 | *Gold.* | |
| Five-franc Pieces | 97 | Sovereigns | 4 85@4 87 |
| French Crowns | 1 10 | 25-franc pieces | 4 70 |
| German Crowns | 1 08 | 10-franc pieces | 1 93 |
| Prussian Thalers | 70 | 10-thaler pieces | 7 86 |
| German Guilders | 39 | 10-guilder pieces | 3 98 |
| English Silver, £ | 4 80 | Spanish Doubloons | 16 25 |
| Old Half-Dollars | 1 04 | Patriot Doubloons | 15 60 |
| Old Quarters | 1 02½ | Old Eagles | 10 60 |
| Spanish Quarters | 23 | Old Half-Eagles | 5 30 |


## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

☞ NEW-YORK STATE FIVES, due 1868, (Registered stock,) Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio 8 per cent. Coupon bonds, due 1863, security equal to an State Stock, for sale by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.


## FOFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 2.

| Names of Banks. | Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis. | Ave. am't of Specie. | Ave am't of Circul'n. | Ave am't. of Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $935,663 | $151,823 | $94,013 | $642,351 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 7,670,076 | 2,136,486 | 236,657 | 6,771,226 |
| Atlantic Bank | 633,697 | 56,608 | 96,505 | 327,783 |
| Bk. of America | 5,759,630 | 3,376,098 | 108,704 | 7,293,470 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 13,022,832 | 3,252,519 | 1,976 | 8,988,302 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,070,983 | 152,828 | 115,449 | 1,161,400 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,408,863 | 880,472 | 397,415 | 3,530,945 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,562,371 | 330,850 | 71,047 | 1,413,825 |
| Bk. of Republic | 3,773,494 | 945,038 | 178,769 | 4,020,618 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,578,162 | 1,178,272 | 297,462 | 3,547,118 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,307,549 | 330,154 | 219,658 | 1,840,300 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 347,956 | 28,243 | 104,814 | 292,565 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | t,570,544 | 291,881 | 181,975 | t,239,517 |
| Chatham Bank | 527,170 | 84,015 | 96,891 | 309,151 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,177,741 | 803,951 | 284,279 | 2,483,587 |
| Citizens' Bank | 700,686 | 102,289 | 148,721 | 553,021 |
| City Bank | 2,275,041 | 388,645 | 16,451 | 2,104,437 |
| Continental Bank | 3,383,921 | 512,977 | 129,147 | 2,826,646 |
|

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2198. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## [illegible] PALACE.

### Total Destruction of the Articles on Exhibition.

### $300,000 DAMAGE.

### Two Thousand People in the Palace When it Took Fire.

### NOT A LIFE LOST.

### Inventory of the Articles Burned, with the Names of Owners.

### THE FIRE CAUSED BY INCENDIARIES.

### HISTORY OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

At ten minutes past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the famous Crystal Palace, where the Fair of the American Institute was being held, took fire. The flames spread so rapidly that in twelve minutes the dome fell, and in twenty-one minutes almost the whole structure was burned to the ground. One of the minarets still stands, and small portions of the wall are yet erect. The firemen were on the ground in fifteen minutes after the first alarm, and worked manfully, but they were too late to be of service. They kept playing on the ruins all the evening, hoping to save some of the machinery. A crowd collected about the Palace—such a crowd as had not collected there before since the grand opening—and the most contradictory rumors prevailed as to the origin of the fire and its effects. Many of the visitors inside leaped from the windows, and climbed down the pillars of the piazza, and for a long time it was thought that some must have perished in the flames, but at midnight we could not learn that any lives had been lost.

The value of the property destroyed can scarcely be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The Palace was valued by the American Institute, when they conveyed to buy it, at $125,000. The goods on exhibition at the Fair and the statuary which had been left since the World's Fair, at a low estimate, must have been worth $225,000, making a total of $350,000.

We give below the reports gathered by our reporters, a statement from one of the officers of the Institute, and an inventory of the larger entries by exhibitors as collected from the Institute books.

### THE CONFAGRATION.

There is no doubt as to the place where the fire originated. It was first seen in what was called the "lumber-room," comprising the entrance at the Forty-second-street side, at the north nave. Several persons state that a sudden flash of flame was seen in this room, and from this fact it is supposed by many that the fire was the work of some incendiary. The flash is described as resembling the sudden onburst of flame from materials saturated with some combustible fluid. The lomber-room was filled with old wooden patterns—relics of previous exhibitions—a quantity of canvas and miscellaneous refuse, all of a dry and highly inflammable character. In a moment the whole was in a blaze. The flames rushed up through the staircase, lighted a 31-star gas illuminator, dashed among a quantity of paints and chemicals on the second floor—swept around and along the nave, taking a quantity of bedding, cabinet ware, and wall paper, until they reached the edge of the dome. In an instant one body of flame encircled the entire area of the dome. The heated air and the gas caused the girders to snap like brittle glass, and in 12 minutes from the discovery of the fire, as is determined by several gentlemen who noted the fact by their watches, the dome fell with a thundering crash.

The falling of the dome set fire to the floor and to the various objects almost exclusively of a combustible character that were distributed upon its area. The conflagration extended rapidly to the naves leading into Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street, and in 20 minutes' time the roofs of these portions of the building were destroyed and fell.

An alarm was given the moment the fire was discovered, but so rapid was its progress, that hy the time firemen reached the place it was too late to be of service in saving the building and its contents. The hose of several engines was taken into the building, and water was freely thrown in upon the burning mass. When the roofs and walls of the outer naves fell, the utmost caution had to be used to prevent accidents among the immense crowd that had assembled. Fortunately no one was injured by the falling [illegible]

[illegible] the sum known to be taken at the entrance, [illegible] as from other means of determining the fact, [illegible] fewer than 2,000 persons are estimated to have [illegible] in the building when the cry of fire arose. Of course, there was some confusion, and the screams [illegible] could eagerly endeavoring to get into the open [illegible] were heard on the staircases and near each portal [illegible]. Half blinded and stifled by the smoke, [illegible] effort was made to assist those who in the [illegible] of the moment hardly knew the direction of [illegible]. Of this immense crowd, there is as yet no [illegible] evidence that any lost their lives. There [illegible] a rumor that a female and her child were [illegible] that ruins, but the story was not well [illegible]. A statement also prevailed that [illegible] young man named SMITH, employed on the [illegible] department, was missing. One person stated [illegible] he saw him endeavoring to remove some valuable [illegible] jewelry, and that at that time the flames had [illegible] such headway that he was barely able to escape. As the stairway fell immediately after his [illegible] over it, he presumed that SMITH was unable [illegible] escape and get out of the building. This statement [illegible], for a time, a good deal of excitement, [illegible] the supposed missing individual afterwards [illegible] safe: he had crept through the sashes [illegible] hands and knees, and so emerged from the [illegible] bringing with him a box containing about [illegible] of watches and jewelry.

[illegible] MARSHALL, of the Nineteenth Ward, was [illegible] when the fire broke out, as doorman [illegible] the entrance from Forty-second-street. He [illegible] that he saw the flames bursting out under the stairway, but he had no idea other than that [illegible] would be speedily extinguished. No such idea was [illegible] by him that the safety of the building was [illegible] endangered. The Managers had just [illegible] from dinner. He saw several of them. They [illegible] announced to the visitors in the building that [illegible] had broken out, but there was not the slightest [illegible] and no occasion for alarm, desiring them to [illegible] in a quiet and orderly manner. The caution [illegible] advice of the managers were scarcely heeded by [illegible] crowd; an immediate rush was made for [illegible] two main entrances. In pursuance of [illegible] instructions of the managers, the doors [illegible] the entrance from Fortieth-street, [illegible] were closed, were ordered to be opened. The [illegible] these doors at once created a powerful [illegible] of air, and by this means the flames were [illegible], causing the fire to spread with increasing and [illegible] rapidity. The parties in the building [illegible] their exit through the entrances leading from [illegible] and Forty-second-street. The doors at [illegible] being ten feet wide, afforded ample [illegible] for safe and speedy exit. Quite a number remained in the building before the fall of the dome, [illegible] object being the preservation and removal of [illegible] property on exhibition. Many of these testified [illegible] that their only way of escape was through the [illegible] windows. One lady turned back to secure [illegible] in a drawer, but the flames deterred her from [illegible] attempt.

#### PROPERTY SAVED.

[illegible] number of persons having articles on exhibition were present in the building when the fire broke out. The fact that the building was constructed of iron and glass dispelled from the minds of [illegible] some all apprehension of any danger of the [illegible] being destroyed. At first, very few thought [illegible] looking after their goods, but seeing the [illegible] progress of the flames, many undertook to remove them. The fire spread, however, with such astonishing rapidity that they had hardly turned to pick [illegible] up of their articles as were portable before they [illegible] obliged to drop them and hurry for their lives. [illegible] beautiful hose carriage, on exhibition from Albany, [illegible] taken in safety out of the Fortieth-street entrance. A case of patented self-cocking pistols, [illegible] manufactured by H. S. NOBLE, of Philadelphia, [illegible] taken out of the same entrance. [illegible] prevailed as to whether the case containing [illegible] to be awarded by the Institute at the [illegible] Fair was removed or not. The total [illegible]

saved, excepting, as stated elsewhere, the case containing $8,000 worth of jewelry.

An attempt was made to remove the fire engine through the Fortieth-street entrance, but the fire had gained such headway that the man attempting the removal had to relinquish the undertaking.

The moment the alarm of fire was given, Mr. JOHNSON, one of the managers, attempted to get the hose into action, reserved in the building for emergency in case of fire. It was found to be impossible to force water through it, and the effort to extinguish the fire in this way was of necessity abandoned. Had this apparatus been in working order, the conflagration undoubtedly might have been prevented.

#### ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The general belief, as stated above, is, that the fire was the work of an incendiary. One man states positively, that just before the fire was announced, he saw two or three boys hurrying away from the Forty-second-street entrance, and running at a rapid pace down the street. A boy is also said to have been seen dodging across from the spirit store on the opposite side of the street in the direction of the Forty-second-street entrance. He hurried across very lively, and with his head suspiciously bent downwards. The supposition is, that some rags or other material were saturated with camphene and thrown into the lumber room.

Another story prevails that the fire originated from imperfection in the gas apparatus. It is said that two new meters were put in on Monday, and that a strong smell of gas pervaded the building. The gas-meters were placed in a small room adjoining the room where the lumber was stored; and it is asserted that in attempting to light the gas, the escaped gas ignited in some way, producing an explosion and the subsequent fire. A fact strongly opposing this theory is, that there is no evidence of any explosion having been heard. However, several persons positively assert that the gas was blazing freely in several places at once along what might have been imperfections in the gas main.

#### THE CALLIOPE.

A feature of the Palace was the steam Calliope, introduced for the first time at the exhibition of last year. There were three of these singular musical monsters in the Palace. One was placed there yesterday, and was not quite in working order. The other two were in full blast. They were placed on the platform in the centre of the building, immediately underneath the dome, and daily discoursed music to the great wonderment and delectation of the visitors to the Palace. On one of the instruments a tune had just been finished when the fire broke out; the air, by seeming strange fatality, being "Pop, goes the weasel."

The value of the three instruments—they were all consumed—was $16,000.

#### POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Nearly contemporaneous with the arrival of the Firemen, several detachments of Police from the contiguous Wards arrived on the ground. General Superintendent TALLMADGE and Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER made their appearance early, and were prominently active in aiding to preserve order. Through the efforts of the Police, the immense crowd assembled around the building were driven back to prevent loss of life from the falling of the structure. Mayor TIEMANN visited the scene, but did not arrive until the greater part of the mammoth edifice had been leveled with the ground. As always, on the occasion of great gatherings, the light-fingered gentry were largely represented, and several persons had their pockets relieved of surplus bills and loose change. Quite a number of audacious thieves were promptly arrested and moved to the nearest Station-house.

The news that the Crystal Palace was burning spread like wildfire. Before the dome fell, short as the period was, an immense crowd had gathered round the building. The brilliant light, which could be seen at a great distance, drew constant additions to the throng. Such an assemblage has not been seen around the building since its inauguration. Every one looked on with deep and absorbing interest. The imposing dimensions of the structure, and the brilliant illumination of its dome and burning interior, formed a splendid and exciting spectacle. The excitement was rendered more intense from the general supposition that a number of lives of the visitors must have been sacrificed. The crowd tarried till a late hour, and the hotels and grog-shops in the vicinity drove a thriving trade in dispensing sixpenny drinks and oysters to the excited and anxious crowd.

### MR. CHAMERS' STATEMENT.

The following interesting account of the conflagration was furnished us hy Mr. CHAMERS, who, for the last 20 years, has been Secretary of the Institute:

Yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered at the Forty-second-street entrance of the Crystal Palace. This place was not used by the Institute, but was stored with the patterns used in the construction of the Palace; no fire or lights were used in this place, and no douht the fire was the work of an incendiary. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. GRISWOLD, the Agent, Mr. LEONARD, some ten Managers, together with the Secretary of the Board, were conversing near the Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON, close hy the Fortieth-street entrance, when a sudden flash of light was observed at the extreme end of the north nave; red flames and volumes of smoke were seen behind the windows of the Forty-second-street entrance. An alarm was immediately given, and the hydrants were put in operation in hopes of confining the flames to this part of the building, but in a few moments the flames and smoke rushed through the openings under the gallery, which were laid with combustible pine. In ten minutes the flames had spread with tremendous rapidity nearly over the whole structure.

Some of the managers and the Secretary repaired to the office, at the Fortieth-street entrance, in hopes of saving the books and papers. The clerks, on the first alarm, had locked the doors, in hopes of rendering assistance where it should be needed. The forcing of the door was the work of an instant. They had barely time to save one trunk in which the books were placed. One of the managers broke some of the windows. There was such a rush of air through those broken panes that the loose papers were swept through the doors into the Palace. Mr. BROWNE and Mr. BALDWIN seized this trunk and made their exit through the Fortieth-street door, one of the clerks passing through the broken windows. The trunk was all that was saved in this office. Fortunately the books of entry are safe, also the book of members. In the space of twenty minutes from the discovery of the fire the Palace was in one blaze, and in less than forty-five minutes the splendid structure was one heap of ruins.

There was a report current in the City that the steam boilers had exploded and a number of persons had been seriously injured, but this was not the fact, as no machinery or steam boilers were in this part of the building. Although it was not dark, yet the flames and smoke were seen at a great distance. Sheets of fire from the roof were found in Thirtieth-street, near the East River. There were some 1,500 persons in the Palace at the the time. We have hopes that all escaped, as last night was to have been one of the semi-weekly concerts, if the fire had taken place later the result might have been far more serious.

The Managers had used every precaution for the safety and security of visitors. Competent and faithful men were employed to superintend the machine department. Some nine watchmen were on duty all night, and vigilant floor clerks and Police were on duty during the day. Every care was used for the preservation of the property of the exhibitors. The Exhibition was, as a whole, equal to any Fair held by the Institute. There were near 3,000 entries in all the departments. The Fair was just in successful operation, and no doubt was entertained hy the Managers but it would have resulted in a great success. The lists were all classified, and in the course of this week and next the Judges would have got through with the examinations. The medals and cups had all been prepared for the engraver; these were save with great exertion by some of the Managers.

This loss will fall heavily upon the Exhibitors. The Institute loses its steam boilers and valuable shafting and fixtures, which cost over $4,000. The building was erected in 1853, by the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. The whole quantity of iron employed in the construction amounted to 1,600 tons of which three hundred was wrought and fifteen hundred tons of cast iron. The quantity of glass was about 15,000 panes, and of wood, 750,000 feet.

The principal dimensions were—From principal floor to gallery floor, 24 feet; to top of second tier of girders, 44 feet 4½ inches; to top of third tier of girders, 59 feet 10 inches; to ridge of nave, 67 feet 9 inches; to top of bed-plate, 69 feet 11 inches; to top of upper ring of dome, 123 feet 6 inches; from Sixth-avenue curbstone to top of lantern, 151 feet; to top of towers, 769 feet. Total area of floor and gallery, 96,691 feet, or 5½ acres.

Cost of [illegible], about.....$333,700
[illegible], and decorations.... 101,172
Total.....$434,900

The original stockholders lost all they invested, and the Palace for the last three or four years has been in the hands of a receiver, for the benefit of some hondholders. Last June the City took possession, and placed it in the hands of the American Institute. This was the fourth Exhibition held in the Palace under the auspices of the American Institute.

### INVENTORY OF THE PROPERTY ON EXHIBITION DESTROYED, AND ITS OWNERS.

From the books of the American Institute we have collated a list of the principal entries of articles which were on exhibition in the Crystal Palace. The simple titles of entries occupy three large follo volumes, and, of course, we are not able to copy them entire. For permission to copy these entries, and for other aid in discovering the extent of the damage, we are obliged to JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Esq., the efficient Secretary of the Institute, and to Mr. E. HARRIS, the Librarian.

Agricultural Implements—Henry F. Dibblee, No. 100 Murray-street, New-York; Mayher and McNally No. 197 Water-street, New-York; R. L. Allen, No. 191 Water-street, New-York.

MACHINERY.

Two Hoop Machines, from the American Hoop Machine Company—S. F. Atherton, Fitchburg, Mass.

Shingle Machine—Darby, Young & Camp, Providence, R. I.

Nine Steam Boiler Flues, Seyfert, McManus & Co.; A. B. Wood, No. 253 Pearl-street, New-York.

Foot-Lathe—M. Baragwanath, No. 131 Mercer-street, New-York.

Coopers' Bellows—S. Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn.

Forge or Furnace Bellows—G. C. Wilkinson, East Bridgeport.

Water-Wheel—Fairchilds, Dakins & Sturges, Troy, N. Y.

Centrifngal Pump—W. D. Andrews, No. 414 Water-street.

Copying Presses, &c.—E. B. Clayton & Sons, No. 161 Pearl-street.

Hay Press, Hay Fork, &c.—Farmers' Manufacturing Company, Greenpoint, L. I.

Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine—A. Marcellus, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Watchmakers' Lathes—J. M. Bottum, No. 169 Broadway.

Submarine Car, Diggers, Scissors, &c.—J. R. Rink, No. 479 Ninth-avenue.

Self-Feeding Drilling Machine—F. Thorwan, No. 234 Eleventh-street.

Engine Lathe and Iron Planing Machine—Leonard & Clark, No. 11 Platt-street, New-York.

Locomotive Fire Bowling Iron—Patterson Iron Co., Paterson, N. J.

Milk Wagon, Cans, &c.—George Ackerman, Hudson-street, New-York.

Milk Wagon—Field Bros., Forty-first-street, New-York.

Milk Wagon—Robert Leanor, Eighty-sixth-street, New-York.

Combined machine for hub-boxing, spoke-teroning Boring Fellows—Samuel Hall, Reading, Pa.

Washing Machine—Conkling & Faust, No. 393 Market-street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fire Regulators—John Powers, No. 432 Tenth-street, C. W. Copeland, Agent, No. 66 Broadway.

Time Regulator and Indicator—H. B. Ames, No. 84 Beekman-street.

Patent Lever Printing Press—Phelps, Alcock & Co., No. 93 John-street, New-York.

Life-boat—Mathias Dudlum, Fair Haven, Vt.

Steeking or Moulding Machine—Huntington Machine Co., Newark, N. J.—Charles Wright, Agent, Newark.

Roof and Pavement Lights, Vaults, Covers, &c.—S. B. Althause, Nos. 18, 20 and 21 Mercer-street.

Washing Machine—J. M. Allen, Ohio.

The Ohio Mower—E. Ball, Canton, Ohio.

Steam Washing Machine—James T. King, No. 418 Broadway.

Ebony and Marble-top Table, W. H. Lee & Co., No. 199 Fulton-street.

Piano-fortes—William Gerhode, No. 181 Hester-street; Boardman, Gray & Co., Albany, N. Y.; N. P. Curtiss, Agent, No. 467 Broadway.

Patent Pea-Shelling Machine—W. J. Stevenson & Co., No. 947 Broadway.

Two-Horse-Power Treadmill—Burt, Wright & Co., Hoard, Mass.

One Piano-Forte—Barberie & Bloomfied, No. 38 White-street.

Steam Guages—Henry Bates, New-London, Conn.

Four Safes—Stearns & Marvins, No. 40 Murray-street.

Smut and Scouring Machine and Fan—Harris Bros., Elizabeth, N. J.

Soluble Glass—Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Stoves, Heaters, &c.—Sanford, Truslow & Co., No. 239 Water-street.

One Piano-Forte—Theodore Hall, No. 208 Spring-street.

Sewing-Machines—Wheeler & Wilson, No. 243 Broadway.

Case of Confectionery—W. H. Gibson, No. 663 Broadway.

Four Ranges—M. C. Hull, No. 303 Third-avenue.

Four cases of Door Knobs and House Trimmings, and-American China and Parian—Union Porcelain Company, No. 62 John-street.

Carriages, Sleighs, &c.—Ward, Knapp, Brown & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 Maiden-lane.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.—W. T. Madden, No. 451 Eighth-avenue.

School Furniture—Robert Paton, No. 24 Grove-street.

Rotary Cutter for Morticing, Tenoning, Tongueing and Groving—J. Newton, No. 1 Canal-street.

Sewing-Machines—National Sewing-Machine Company, No. 163 Broadway.

Two Grand Pianos and two Square Pianos—Steinway & Long, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-street.

Hay and Cotton Press—W. Beach, No. 9 Beekman-street.

Iron Furniture—Philip Tabb, No. 522 Broadway.

Electro-Magnetic Grain Scale—N. M. Phillips, No. 51 Cortlandt-street.

Piano-Forte—Theodore Hall, No. 208 Spring-street.

Combined Wrough-Iron Plow and Cultivator—J. & J. P. Jackson, Hartford, Ct.

Patent Potato-Planting Machine—Tredwell & Pell, No. 55 Pearl-street.

Patent Roeing Machine—Tredwell & Pell.

Rope and Twine Machine—A. Woodworth; Boston.

Case of Silver-plated Ware—G. J. Mix, Warren, Ct.

Case of Mechanics' Rules—W. Thrall, Hartford, Ct.

Five Grates—Conover & Wooley, No. 368 Canal-street.

Buckeye Mowing Machine—J. P. Adrian & Son, No. 376 Greenwich-street.

Yale's Treasury Lock—L. Yale, Philadelphia.

Two Wagons—S. Smith, N. 89 Eldridge-street.

Tailors' Shears—R. Helmisch, Newark.

Case of Steel Squares—Whiggle & Douglass, Shaftsbury, Vt.

Case of Chisels—Douglass & Battim, Shaftsbury, Vt.

Refrigerators—Bramhall, Hedge & Co., Broadway, Ct.

Burglar-Proof Safe and Vault Doors—Louis Lilly, Troy, N. Y.

Case of Augers and Bitts—Wales French, Humphreyville, Ct.

Case of Fine Jewelry and Diamond-work—David Ralt, Broadway.

Case of Flutes—Badger & Monzani—Broadway.

Salter's English Locomotive Balance—S. B Bowles, No. 12 Gold-street.

Three Sewing Machines—Ladd, Webster & Co., Boston, Mass.

Leather Belting—Hoyt Brothers, Spruce-street.

Rope Machine—Wm. C. Boone, Brooklyn, L. I.

Photographs—J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

Cooking Ranges and Parlor Stoves, Hot-Air Furnaces, &c.—Thompson, No. 230 Water-street.

Two dozen Tailing Machines, three Lathe, &c.—Geo. H. Fox & Co., Boston, Mass.

Case of Lubricators, Oil-pumps and Oil-cups—John Sutton, No. 114 Cannon-street.

Water-cocks, Railroad Tank Valve—Hamilton, Fuller & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Telegraph Apparatus—C. T. & J. N. Chester, No. 104 Centre-street.

Portable Iron Railing—Myers & Cutter, No. 380 Broadway.

Sewing Silk—M. Hemmingway, Watertown, Conn.

Two Piano-fortes—Wm. Lindemann & Sons, No. 636 Broadway.

Two Melodeons—Treat & Linsley, New-Haven, Conn.

Four Cases of Prepared Birds—J. G. Bell, No. 289 Broadway.

Axles and Springs—San & Mowry—No. 171 Canal-street.

Kerosene Oil, Candles, and Lamps—Kerosene Oil Co., New-York.

Car Seats, Section Spring Bed-bottoms—W. Wright, No. 391 First-avenue.

Whitney's Patent Wood Planer—B. D. Whitney, Winchester, Mass.

Ten Marbelized Mantels—W. Castleton, R. R. Slate Company, Vt.

Two Piano-fortes—W. Wake, Fort Lee, N. J.

Horizontal Iron Boring Machine, and one Compound Iron Planing Machine—Carpenter & Piats, No. 479 First-avenue.

Two Portable Burr-Stone Grist Mills—B. W. Leonard, Bridgeport, Conn.

Two cases of Brass Cocks and Valves—McNab, Carr & Co., No. 133 Mercer-street.

Clocks and Time-Pieces—Jas. Tuersingx, No. 421 Grand-street.

Two Piano-fortes—Haines Brothers, Second-avenue, New-York.

Adjustable Piston—H. Hoagland, Port Jervis.

Cast-Iron Mill—G. Saniord, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Silver-plated Ware, Tin Ware, and House-Furnishing Articles—J. & C. Berrian, No. 660 Broadway.

Oscillating Engine—J. A. Reed, Jersey City.

Malleable Steel Shafting—Jones & Lowthe, Pittsburg, Penn.

Buggy and Coach Hubs, Spokes and Carriage Wheels—Phineas Jones, Elizabethport, N. J.

Four Empire Hot-Air Furnaces—Heating Works, No. 412 Broadway.

Revolving Iron Shutters and Columns—Sickle, Brown & Siiren, No. 326 East Twelfth-street.

Case of China and Glass, Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery and Five Chandeliers—E. V. Haughwout & Co., Broadway.

Ten Knitting Machines—J. B. & W. Aiken, Franklin, N. H.

Three Sewing Machines—John Kempton, Fourth-avenue.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves and Bengole Gas Machine—S. T. McDougall, No. 443 Broadway.

Four Mowers and Reapers—Wm. Leavenworth, New-York.

Two Piano-Fortes—Soebbeller & Schmidt, No. 423 Broome-street.

Stationary Steam Engine and one Portable Engine, Wory & Luttzen's Patent—Todd, Mackay & Co., Paterson, N. J.

Case of Rollers, Iron, Steel and Brads—Selff & Drake, No. 391 First-avenue.

Improved Steam Gauges—Kayser & Hoffman, No. 79 Bowery.

Improved Mowing Machine—James Havlland, Milton, N. Y.

Portable Copying Press—Frederick Bailey, No. 283 Canal-street.

Steam Boiler Water Indicator—D. E. Rugg, No. 44 Vesey-street.

Light Wagon—James Grayley, No. 81 Elizabeth-street.

Model of Buggy, with Lord's Patent Perch Coupling—E. G. Chard, No. 487 Broadway.

Steam Boiler—Self-Consuming—T. Hurdsfield, No. 563 Eighth-avenue.

Improved Trap for Sinks—Samuel Matthews, No. 225 West Thirty-seventh-street.

Convertible Tables for Ironing and Kitchen Work—Wm. H. Vanderburgh, No. 313 Spring-street.

Machine for Cutting Sheet Metal—Levi Skeels, Ostrander, Ohio.

Fire and Smoke Protector—G. H. Backer, No. 85 Nassau-street.

Larchar's Patent Gutta-Percha Life-Boat—No. 135 Eighth-avenue.

Drain Pipes and Terra-Cotta Work—Noah Norris & Son, No. 145 East Forty-first-street.

Double Crank Engine—Wm. J. Acheron, No. 6 North Third-street, Brooklyn.

Screw Cutter—James M. Evarts, Westville, Conn.

Model of Steam Cylinder—George A. Bache, No. 119 Varick-street.

Boots and Shoes—E. A. Brooks, No. 575 Broadway.

Stuffing Box—J. A. Morris, Philadelphia.

Corn Sheller—A. B. Davis, Philadelphia.

Laundry Range, Four Kitchen Ranges—F. A. Merrit, No. 115 Bleecker-street.

Parlor Organ—Daniel Snyder, No. 117 Eldridge-street.

Case of Dentistry—Dr. M. Levett, No. 12 Waverley-place.

Model of Revenue Cutter—Prosper Stuyvesant, No. 168 East Twentieth-street.

Twenty Patent Horse-Shoes—E. Wheeler, No. 98 William-street.

Adjustable Feed Mill—T. B. Stout, Keyport, N. J.

Cupola Furnace, Hot Blast—Isaac R. Dorsett, No. 2 Reade-street.

Parker's Patent Card Grinder—J. Parker & Co., Biddeford, Me.

Case of Model Steam Engines—H. Schlarbaum, No. 300 Broadway.

Creamer's Brake Operator and Model Car—W. G. Creamer, No. 31 Pine-street.

Twelve Patent Gas-Burning Furnaces—F. C. Krause, No. 772 Eighth-avenue.

Case of Children's Boots and Shoes—J. B. Miller & Co., No. 357 Canal-street.

Model of Fire Engine—D. Demarest, No. 40 West Fifty-fourth-street.

Vesuvius Range—Tompkins & Stratton, No. 7 Front-street.

Case of Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods—Lewis & Seacord, No. 655 Broadway.

Model Steam Engine—James C. Mayes, No. 83 Washington-street, Jersey-City.

Twelve Pieces of Kelton Sheetings—J. J. Kelton, Providence, R. I.

Portable Field Fence—Edward Williams, No. 138 Maiden-lane.

Two Combined Feed Mills and Corn-Sheller—Arnold & Co., Troy.

Top-Wagon—James Graley, No. 83 Elizabeth-street.

Water Engine for Churning and other purposes—Edward Flunt, No. 173 West Twentieth-street.

Permutation Bank Lock—E. M. Hendrickson, No. 12 Portland-avenue, Brooklyn.

Reclining Chair—N. H. Waters. No. 153 West Fifteenth-street.

Eagle Hose Company No. 1—Pine & Hartsborn, No. 119 Water-street.

Sixteen Globe Cooking Ranges—Thomas Bent & Son, Nos. 210 and 216 East Twenty-sixth-street.

Railway Washing Machine—Thomas King, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

Model of Lee's Life and Treasure Buoy—F. D. Lee, Charleston, S. C.

Model of Brown's Patent Capstan, with Captain Skiddy's Improvement—Terry & Taylor, No. 69 Mangin-street.

Irregular Cutter, Planing, Moulding and Turning Machine—J. P. Grovenor, Lowell, Mass.

Three California Packing Cases—W. A. Vreel & Co., No. 66 Trinity-place.

Ten Bedsteads, one Crib and one Cradle—Rufus K. Viele, Albany, N. Y.

Two Reversible Corn, Cotton, Sugar and Potato Plows—Henry Schrievener, Jr., Middletown Point, N. J.

Six Pistols in Case—Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass.

Two Oil-Paintings—T. F. Beehe, Ninth-avenue.

Steam Pump—C. & J. M. Woodward, No. 77 Beekman-street.

Case of Silver Ware—Lathrop & Poole, Engravers, No. 179 Broadway.

Eight Bundles of Cotton Seine Twine, and three Coils of ditto—Demarest & Joralemon, No. 100 Barclay-street.

Thirteen Samples of Iron Railing—J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co., No. 139 Centre-street.

J. P. Sherwood's Self-acting Nail-p'ate Feeder—D. W. Seeley, No. 137 Nassau-street.

Single Buggy and Harness—Ferdinand Prieur, No. 185 Bowery.

Panorama—"Round the Horn."—(cost proprietor $3,000.)—A. M. Cotten, Fulton-street.

Case of Boots and Shoes—Van Deusen, Jagger & Baldwin, No. 20 Vesey-street.

Dentists' Operating Chair—George W. Tripp, Auburn, N. Y.

Artistic Terra-Cotta Ornaments—Amhrolse Tilller, No. 1,194 Broadway.

Cooking-range and Apparatus for Hotels—E. Monense, No. 96 Laurens-street.

Case of Boots, legs and fronts, made without crimping—John Dick, No. 283 Sixth-avenue.

Nineteen Bars of Steel, assorted sizes—Demascus Steel and Iron Company, No. 71 John-street.

One case Standard Patent Machine-made Squares and Rules, in decimal and other divisions—H. Whipple, South Strafesbury, Vt.

Refrigerator, (Burton's Improved,)—T. H. Burley, Boston.

Movable Water-back Cooking Range—James Ingraham, No. 234 Fourth-avenue.

Show-case of Optical Goods—M. Goldbecker & Co., No. 96 Fulton-street.

Forty Colored Photographs—C. D. Fredericks, No. 566 Broadway.

Three Samples of Counter Railings—Cornell & Co., No. 139 Centre-street.

Soap-stone Portable Heater—Wm. Van Note, No. 14 Grand-street.

Granular Fuel Cutter—Daniels & Raymond, Taunton, Mass.

Four Steam Gauges—Schmidt & Brothers, No. 25 Beekman-street.

Furniture Spring Cart—Fielding & Brother, Forty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Case of Vulcanized India Rubber Hydrometers and other Philosophical Instruments—C. A. Stock & Co., No. 181 Fulton-street.

One Range and Cooking Stove—J. O. Higgins, No. 62 East Thirty-fifth-street.

One case of Saws—Henry Disston, Madison street, Philadelphia.

One Grocer's Wagon—Joseph Coe, No. 82 West Eighteenth-street.

One enameled suite of Furniture; one grained-oak do.—E. C. Woodbridge, No. 6 Sullivan-street, New-York.

One Reaction Rotary Engine, with Centrifugal Pump attached—W. D. Andrews, No. 414 Water-street.

Three cases of Hats, Caps and Furs—F. H. Bigelow, No. 185 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Model Machine for Splitting Wood—Francis Noette, No. 227 Front-street, Brooklyn.

Storrs' Automaton Pressman—L. B. Storrs & Co., No. 346 Broadway.

Model of a Double-Acting Balance Steam-Engine—W. Wells, No. 51 Fifty-first-street.

Smith's Portable Gas Apparatus—F. Bailey, No. 283 Canal-street.

Twelve Pianos, three Grand, two Parlor-Grand, two Upright and five Square, (one worth $1,500)—Chickering & Son, Boston, Mass.; Broadway, corner of Fourth-street, New-York.

Twelve Melodeons, nine Melodeons, two Organ Harmoniums, one Organ Melodeon—Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass.; Chickering & Son, agents.

Case of American Watches and Dials—Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.

Model of Steam-Engine and Boiler, Rotary Double-Acting Cylinder—John J. Rink, No. 476 Ninth-avenue

Self-acting Turning Lathe—Rufus K. Vide, Albany N. Y.

Case of Johnson's Patent Gas Burners—C. H. Johnson, No. 50 Hanover-street, Boston.

A Case of Superior Varnishes—A. L. Cutler, No. 43 India-street, Boston.

Two Cases of Magneto-Electric Machines—Asheli Davis, Lowell, Mass.

Two Combined Reapers and Mowers—W. A. Wood, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.

Model of Steam Engine and patent Cut-off—A. P. Samuel, No. 280 Sixth-avenue.

Four Portable Ovens, four patent Gridirons, twelve Coal Shovels—Geo. L. Cannon, No. 406 Broadway.

Case of cast-steel Hammers—Damascus Steel Company, No. 71 John-street.

One valuable Carriage—Phœnix Carriage Manufactory, No. 7 East Twentieth-street.

Granger's Improved Punch—W. J. Granger, Lovejoy's Hotel.

Printing Machine—S. W. Francis, No. 1 Bond-street.

Steam Guage—Victor Beaumont, No. 175 Centre-street.

Two Sewing Machines, Weed's Patent—Whitney & Lyon, No. 345 Broadway.

Light Wagon, open front Buggy, Buggy Wagon, Poney Sleigh, Albany Sleigh, three Albany Cutters, seven Portland Sleighs—Stiven & Smith, No. 89 Eldridge-street.

Bullock's Improved Quartz Mining Machine—No. 204 Broadway.

Five Gas Heating and two Gas Cooking Stoves and Fixtures—S. M. Main, No. 466 Broadway.

One Power Mortising Machine—H. B. Smith, Lowell, Mass.

One Case of Dentistry—H. E. Grant, No. 3 Bond-street.

Case Patent Boot Shanks—J. B. Fellows, No. 482 Sixth-avenue.

Two Basement Heaters—A. McPherson, No. 233½ Water-street.

Palmer's Surface Heating and Sediment Expelling Boiler.—J. J. Palmer, Flushing, L. I.

One 30-hour Box Chronometer, with two wheels and escapement, with revolving weight—James Trusling, No. 241 Greenwich-street.

Family Sewing Machine—Ladd, Webster & Co., Boston.

Invalid Locomotive Chair—Daniel J. Riker, Harlem.

Roller Cotton Gin—L. S. Chichester, Brooklyn.

Billiard Table—H. Bassford, Jr., Brooklyn.

Ericsson Caloric Engine—John B. Kitching, No. 538 Broadway.

Psyche Statuary—Jas. Oatwell, No. 1,153 Broadway.

Close Quartered Coach—Phenix Carriage Co., No. 7 East Twentieth-street.

Fire Cooking Ranges—Abendroth Brothers, No. 111 Beekman-street.

Woodworth's Planing-Machine and one Compound Plane—A. L. Ackerman, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Large quantity of Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces—F. L. Hedenburg, No. 58 Water-street.

One Business and two Pleasure Wagons—A. L. Stewart, Fifty-third-street.

One Reaping-Machine, one Mower, with Reaping attachment—R. L. Allen, No. 191 Water-street.

Globe Cooking Range—Thomas Bent & Son, No. 210 East Twenty-sixth-street.

Piano-Forte—Horace Waters No. 333 Broadway.

Three Sewing Machines—M. Finkle, No. 491 Broadway.

Case of Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel—Genin's Bazaar, No. 512 Broadway.

Beer's Elastic Iron Railway—S. A. Beers.

Model Row Boat—A. Morrell.

Architectural Elevation of a Store—W. Johnston, Jr.

Steel Ring Burnishing Machine—C. L. Goddard.

Saddle Trees and Stirrups—D. Danworth & Son.

Oil-Paintings and Flowers—Mrs. C. Turner.

Two Curvilinear Saw Mills—S. Warner.

Schooner—Walter W. Blow.

Brigantine—L. H. Moll.

Lamps and Fixtures—City Manufacturing Company.

Two cases Gents' Furnishing Goods—Jno. Pinge & Son.

Wheat Chopping Machine—Wm. Ashwell.

Two cases Perfume Crystal—Geo. Whitley.

One case Velvet and Morocco Cases—Marvil & Micgel.

Machine for manufacturing Wright's Spring-Bed Bottom—W. Wright.

Basket Pressed Leather, &c.

Working Model of "Union" Rig—Geo. T. May.

Hot-Air Furnace—Bartlett & Leslie.

Portable Hot-Air Furnaces and six Hot-Air Furnaces.

Light Wagon—D. Daly.

Two Franklin Life-preservers—H. Mathews.

Two Bogardus Mineral Eccentric Mills—J. Bogardus.

Model Row Boat—N. H. Chapin.

Case Braces—Dr. Biggs.

Self-acting Generator and Fountains for making Soda Water—J. Malbers, with other articles from same.

Patent Window Blind—A. Ferber.

Bear Trap—A. Gamnder.

Case Spirit Levels—J. L. Rowe.

Anti-Friction Pumps—W. D. Andrews.

Sewing Machine—Am. Needle Co.

Steam Engine—W. Veitch.

Model Plow—J. E. Ely.

Sixty-six Self-Sealing Cans—J. W. Frazer.

Spring Saddle—F. G. Ford.

Case Books—Wm. H.

# EUROPE.

## ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

### Arrival of the Hammonia at This Port and the Nova Scotian as Quebec.

### STATE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

### Markets—Cotton Firm at an Advance—Breadstuffs Declining.

### CONSOLS 97 1-4@97 3-4.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, Captain SCHWENSON, from Hamburg on the 21st September, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, of the Montreal line, from Liverpool on the 22d September, arrived simultaneously at Quebec.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 18th,

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the 19th.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamship *Ariel* ran aground off the Isle of Wight, when approaching Southampton, but got off without material damage.

The powder magazine of the *Hammonia* blew up near Hamburg; several passengers were slightly injured and the saloon damaged.

Mr. LEVER is said to have purchased the *Congress*, the sister ship to the *Prince Albert*, for the Galway line.

The London papers publish a report by Mr. VARLEY, electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph, on the present state of the cable. His experiments show that the cable has not parted. Faint signals are still received from Newfoundland. He speaks of another and more distant fault, the locality of which he cannot estimate, without going to Newfoundland.

The death of HENRY WARBURTON, Esq., F. R. S., in his seventy-fourth year, is mentioned in the English papers. He was long a prominent and useful member of Parliament, and advocate of the vote by ballot, radical generally in his political views, and a benefactor to the people in the neighborhood of his residence.

Severe storms of rain had passed over portions of Ireland, injuring the harvest in some degree, but the crops were so abundant that there was no fear of anything like scarcity, even should the potato rot, which had also appeared, equal the blight of 1847.

The Glasgow *Herald* has the following paragraph in relation to the affairs of Messrs. DENNISTOUN:

"We feel we can scarcely give sufficient prominence to the following most creditable, most honorable document just issued by Messrs. J. and A. DENNISTOUN, of this city: 'Glasgow, 13th September, 1858. SIR: We have now the pleasure of intimating that we shall be prepared, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and for one month thereafter, to pay the fourth installment of our engagements on general account; also, the fourth and last instalment on Australian account, due respectively on 30th of June and 31st July, 1859.' Some idea of the magnitude of this operation may be formed when we consider (taking the figures as published at the meeting of creditors in November last) that the cash thus paid in anticipation reaches the enormous amount of some £1,300,000, leaving for future installments the comparatively moderate amount of £600,000."

The Paris papers publish the hans of marriage between the Duke of MALAKOFF and Mlle. PANISOA.

It is reported that on account of the recent treaties, the Emperor of China is to have the grand cordon of St. Vladimir from Russia, and that of the Legion of Honor from France.

The French Consul-General to the Republic of Venezuela was daily expected at Paris, he having had some difficulty with that Government, and left his post.

There is no improvement to be remarked in the trade of Paris or the Departments during the last week.

Several journals have announced, for some days past, that the Government of the Emperor is contemplating the introdnction of important modifications into the commercial *régime* of Algeria. These pretended projects, and the discussion to which they have given rise, have excited some uneasiness in the manufacturing districts; but in order to put a stop to the rumors, it is sufficient to say that the Government has never entertained the thought of making any change in the customs laws which are in force in Algeria, and which determine its retations with Franee.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday adopts the statement of the Austrian Government having given its attention to the question of the use of Villafranca by the Russians, attaches little importance to it, and says that the exchange of diplomatic notes, to which it was expected to give rise, will not take place.

A copy of the treaty with China has just been sent to Rome, to be handed to the Pope, together with a letter from the Emperor's own hand. The stipulations contained in the treaty in favor of the religion of which the Pope is the chief, form the motive of this proceeding.

From Holland there are advices that the States-General were opened, on the 20th of September, by the King in person. His son, the Prince of Orange, stood by his side while he delivered the royal speech. The speech was of the usual character, and contained the following sentence:

"It has always been painful to me to speak of a large population under Dutch dominion, and I hope you will receive favorably the measures concerted in order to put an end to such a condition."

From Spain there was intelligence that the Government had ordered a new reinforcement of 3,000 men, and all the large vessels of war disposable, to be sent to Cuba forthwith.

Things in Madrid seem approaching a crisis. How much misfounded may be the persistent rumors of coming disturbances, there can hardly be a doubt [illegible] must soon take some more decided [illegible]: it is the intention of those Pro[illegible] to withdraw their footsteps of office (some of them, as [illegible] and RODA, high positions in the [illegible] the reign of the Prandes does not frankly adopt a liberal course. It is thought that a [illegible] to the Ministry is imminent. The elec[illegible] is to take place early in October, and will [illegible] attended with great excitement.

Advices from Naples say that numerous arrests were made on the eve of the festival of the *Pie di Grotto*. One circumstance is that more than 1,000 persons were taken up, including men of all professions and trades, merchants, lawyers, medical men, and even priests. This festival over; they were set at liberty. A dispatch in the *Nord* talks of arrests made the day after the festival. This looks like a confusion in the accounts.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the more delicate parts of the negotiation in reference to the Regency are already settled between the Queen and the Prince of Prussia, the former withdrawing all pretensions to the Regency, and the latter to take the title of Co-Regent, but with unlimited powers and perfect independence in his regal capacity. The Chambers are to be convened during the present month, only to receive the official notification of this arrangement.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Moscow on the 6th ult. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF accompanies their Majesties. During his absence the Minister of Foreign Affairs is intrusted, by imperial ukase, to Baron Brunnow. An Imperial rescript, dated from Moscow, confers upon General MOURAVIEFF, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, the dignity of Count of the Empire, with the title of Amoorski, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the General, who negotiated the recent treety with China, and to whom, according to the terms of the rescript, Siberia owes the commencement of her civil regeneration.

The Commission for the settlement of the Montenegrin frontier has made a survey of the whole ground, and had ascertained the *status quo* of 1856 as well as that of 1858, which differ considerably, as might be expected.

The Olympian games, after being discontinued for fifteen hundred years, are re-established at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, by a decree of the Queen Regent of Greece.

### China.

The Hong Kong papers, received in London on the 20th of September, represent life and property as very insecure in that colony. A document was in circulation entitled "Rules and regulations for the detection and punishment of traitors," which had greatly alarmed the Chinese in the employ of foreign merchants and residents, and had caused many of them to leave the place. The document advises the seizure and punishment of such employes who remain in such service after a given day; and the following proclamation had been issued by the Chinese Commissioner:

1. Whoever catches an English or French rebel chief will receive a reward of $5,000.
2. Whoever cuts off the head of a rebel barbarian will receive a reward of $50.
3. Whoever catches a rebel barbarian alive will receive a reward of $100.
4. Whoever catches a traitor will, on producing satisfactory evidence, receive a reward of $20.
5. Whoever can manage to burn or take a large war-steamer will receive a reward of $10,000.
6. Whoever can manage to burn or take a shallow war-steamer will receive $2,000, and he recommended for further reward.

The following is one of many similar manifestoes circulated in Canton:

The nation of the red-haired foreign dogs is well known as a nation of thieves, and they often offend our middle flowery kingdom. We, braves of the Kwang-tung PROVINCE, in the year of Taou-kwang, besieged ELUT (Captain ELLIOT) and decapitated PAMA on the southern bank. It is a pity that we had not killed them all, and then they could not, on the 11th moon of last year, along with the French devils, pretending that they did not want to fight, have scaled the walls of the city, and burned not less than ten thousand houses and shops, robbed the people of their properties, polinted our women, pulled down houses, destroyed properties, and, what was worst of all, knocked down people with sticks, without the least cause. They issue proclamations daring to give instructions to the people. We, the subjects of the Celestial Court, highly praised by the Emperor, will not submit to these barbarians. We have ascertained that there are only two or three thousand English and French dogs in the city, but our numbers are thousands and thonsands; and if every one of us carry but a sword to kill every foreigner that we meet, we shall soon kill them all.

If any one trade or supply provisions to the foreign dogs, we shell arrest and punish him according to the village regulations. All those who are in the employ of the foreign dogs must leave their employment in one month; and after one month, if they still stay with the foreign dogs, and do not return to their native villages, the elders of the villages will hand over their families to the authorities to be punished, as if they were the red-head rebels. And if any village refuses to obey these regulations, we, the braves, will level that village and punish the offenders of the Celestial Court. All those who have blood and life ought to share the troubles of our Emperor. Those that doubt this must be treated as thievcs, and every royal subject can kill them. The Americans, Spenlards, and other foreign nations are on good terms with ours. The stoppage of trade is solely caused by the English and French dogs, and complaints must be made against them alone, and not us.

### The Explosion on Board the Hammonia.

The following account of the accident to the *Hammonia* is given by the Hamburg correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of Sept. 18:

"The steamer left the Elbe on Thursday afternoon, and had not been many hours at sea, when from some hitherto unexpected cause an explosion took place in the after part of the ship, and it was found that the powder magazine, containing the vessel's stock of blue lights, signal rockets, and powder for saluting, had blown up. This magazine being situated under the chief saloon, the passengers of the first-class cabins were the principal sufferers, as the poop decks were forced up by the violence of the explosion. The ship was immediately turned round to return to the Elbe, whilst medical assistance was speedily offered by the surgeon of the *Hammonia*, and Dr. NEANDER, one of the cabin passengers.

I subjoin the list of wounded as given by the company: 1. Madame ANDRE, from Offenbach, residing at Philadelphia, slight contusion of the hip; 2. Herr BARTH, from Costa Rica, dislocation of the left knee-cap; 3. Miss FANNY BIERMANN, from Furth, a slight wound on the left cheek; 4. Herr FRIEDRICH MULLER, from Oldenburg, lower part of left thigh-bone broken, and fracture of right leg below the knee.

Although the Police authorities have made the most searching investigation, and examined the officers, passengers and crew, and nothing has been elicited to throw the slightest light on the cause of the explosion, which is generally attributed to spontaneous combustion.

The powder magazine contained 40 blank cartridges for the saluting four-pounders, five dozen blue lights, and about an equal quantity of signal rockets. There was also some gunpowder in it belonging to the French Government. Some of the slightly wounded proceeded to New-York by the *Hommonia*, but MULLER, who was sitting in the smoking seloon immediately over the powder magazine when the explosion took place, lies in the General Hospital of this city in a most critical state. Dr. KNOBRE, the head surgeon of the establishment, is going to amputate both his legs to-day, and entertains but very feeble hopes of his surviving the operatiun. Madame ANDRE is also not able to proceed to her destination by this steamer, and remains for the present at the Hotel de l'Europe under the surgical care of Dr. KNOBRE. No damage was done to the screw or any other part of the machinery of the *Hammonia*."

### The Capture of the Echo.

*From the London Times, Sept. 21.*

The Americans are trying "to do it themselves." They have taken their maritime police into their own hands, and are enjoying a sweet experience of its trouble and its cost. As a nation, we are bound to honor the independence, the self-respect, and the love of work which have stirred them at last to vindicate the honesty of their own flag for themselves. A child of any spirit will do things for itself as soon as it can. At the earliest opportunity, it will emancipate itself from the rough interference of the blowsy servant girl, with its clothing, its washing, its feeding, and whatever else is done for helpless little mortals. Sick of the menacing call, "Master Johnny," the sure preface of a pull, a rub with a wet towel on the face and ears, a violent investure with a sort of strait waistcoat, or the attempt to force half a dumpling down his throat, Master JOHNNY screams a defiance, and asserts the right of independent action. What if he upsets the basin or tears his pinafore, or sends his pudding down his dress? He is learning experience, and will be handy in time,—all the handier for having begun soon. The Americans don't like to have their national flag washed and scoured in the British laundry. Their feeling is that of the outlying hamlet in our own country, which the policeman has been requested to keep his eye upon. What if there be a poacher or two among them, that is no reason why the whole street should be reduced to the condition of a penal colony. But with independence comes perplexity and expense. The *Dolphin*, of the United States' Navy, has just captured off the Coast of Cuba a Slave brig with 314 Africans on board, the survivors of 455 who had left the mouth of the Congo seven weeks before. One result of this new ambition which has seized the States is likely to tell on the American mind quite as much as any difficulties of etiquette. It does not cost a trifle to take 314 "men and brethren" across the Atlantic, and take provision for their proper care in their new residence. On a former occasion, it seems, the Government employed "the Colonization Society" to take 200 rescued Africans off their hands, and it cost them $200,000. By the same rule the present operation would cost about £12,560. It seems likely, however, to cost more. The passage of such a ship as the *Niagora* across the Atlantic must absorb very much more than the $100,000 which the law assigns for the purpose, and in addition to that the American Government will have to arrange with the Colonization Society or the Liberian Government for the temporary maintenance and safe disposal of the poor creatures. The expense must fall on the whole Union. We can, however, fancy the Southern States, and those in the North who may be interested in Cuba, or in the cheapness of slave-labor, not quite liking to bear costs for such an object as turning the stream of African labor back again to its source. Had the *Echo*, or the *General Putnam*, which was to be real name of this slaver, been captured by a British cruiser, not only would the little difference with the citizens and local authorities of Charleston have been avoided, but England would have had the honor of paying some £20,000, without anybody knowing it, for the transit and disposal of the three hundred Africans. This consideration. It is quite possible, may lead the Americans to review their recent proceedings, and give England the benefit of their second thuughts. The British are accustomed to spend millions in rescuing Africans. They do it with a will. There is no expenditure, not even castle-building, gambling, ardent spirits, or any other luxury, they run into with so much propensity and so little regret. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer were next year to introduce into the estimates an item of half a million for taking 10,000 negroes from America to any desert or swamp on the African coast, not only would it pass, but it would justify an excess of expenditure over income. Whether the taste has gone across with our blood is more than we can pretend to conjecture, but we shall certainly think the Americans more like ourselves than we have hitherto supposed them, if they take very kindly to the employment of conveying, say, 20 cargoes of rescued Africans a year at $100,000 a cargo. Possibly it may occur to them at last, that as we seem to like this kind of work, and show a special vocation for it, we may as well keep it to ourselves. In that case they may perhaps stand a few "British outrages" now and then. For our part, we would rather see them fairly cooperating in the work, as they seem to be doing now, and therefore offer them our hearty congratulations and compliments on the spirited way in which they are following in the late capture.

### Sale of Lord Derby's Stud.

*From the London Times, Sept. 21.*

Our readers will remember some time ago a bitter complaint in our columns, from a correspondent who seemed to be not without some reason for his exasperation. The complaint of our correspondent was, that the possessors of celebrated studs were in the habit of advertising the sale of the whole of them, that by this means a large assembly was collected, and persons were induced to travel long distances to attend the sale, which turned out only to be a means of getting rid of all the inferior stock, everything that was good being bought in on account of the owner. Now, we do not say that it was intentional, but this is exactly what happened at the auction which was held by Messrs. TATTERSALL, on Saturday last, in pursuance of an advertisement for the sale of the entire stud of a nobleman, the nobleman being Lord DERBY. A large ring was formed, containing within it many intending purchasers. Two thousand five hundred pounds were offered for *Toxophilite*, but *Toxophilite* was bought in. Not one stallion was sold, although for one 1,500 guineas were offered, and for another 800. Out of the whole 22 lots 12 seem to have been sold; one for £22; one for £40; two for £46; one for £50; one for £100; one for £150; one for £250; two for £300; and one for £790. Now, we should be sorry to compare the Earl of DERBY with some of the worthies who figure on the turf, but we confess we cannot see the distinction between this transaction and those so justly reprobated by our correspondent. The result of this sale seems to show that Lord DERBY does not really mean to get rid of his racehorses at all. He will not take £2,500 for *Toxophilite*, and *Toxophilite* is under heavy engagements; of course, therefore, he will be run, and run by Lord DERBY, in whatever name he may be entered. Any one acquainted with the history of the last five-and-twenty years will be aware that this disposition to drop off when matters come to the point to which he has been apparently endeavoring to bring them is no new feature in our Premier's character. No man has held, no man has abandoned so many opinions; no man has taken, no man has shrunk from so many resolutions. Lord DERBY has been a Whig, and as soon as the battle was over and the question was one of applying the principles for which he had been contending, he withdrew from the race, paid forfeit, and turned Tory. Lord DERBY has been a Tory, and labored steadily, and we suppose sincerely to bring his party [illegible]. Yet he has been opposed, and surely not without good reason, not to be desirous of reaching the goal towards which his own assertions tended. Somehow he contrives never to win—never to execute fully that which he designs; to abandon principles which he has declared to be sacred and inviolable, as in the case of the Jews; and to adopt measures which he has most emphatically denounced, as in the recent case of the treaty with China. A fitting epitaph on Lord DERBY would be that, considering his great position and strong party connections, no man had talkod more and done less. His horses' coets are like satin, but they do not sell; his speeches are as soft as velvet, but they do not persuade; he is perpetually about to do something great, and the occasion slips from his grasp; and if he introduces a bill founded on one principle, we must not be surprised if it ends, as in the case of the recent India bill, in conclusively establishing another. He had to bny in his first India Bill, because the commodity did not seem likely to find much acceptsnce in the market, and it may be a somewhat similar destiny is reserved for his coming project of Reform. It will probably offer to us much that is alluring, but, like *Toxophilite*, clogged with a condition which we shall not find ourselves able to accept. Nay, it is quite consistent with possibility that the coming Reform Bill may be framed for the very purpose of being rejected, and that on this, as on so many other occasions, our Premier may be careful to accompany the bane with a corresponding antidote. At any rate, we shall have no great opinion of Lord DERBY's zeal as a reformer, unless it exceeds in a very great degree the strength of the resolution he has announced, but seems very unlikely to carry out, of seceding from the turf.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

In the Liverpool Market the sales of COTTON for the last three days, ending 21st, were 30,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation, and 3,000 for export. The market closed firm, at an advance, chiefly on Middling qualities, of 1-16d.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, prices of all kinds of goods being firm.

### LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dnll, and state that holders would accept a reduction to effect sales; Western 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio 22s. 6d.@25s. WHEAT has a declining tendency; red Western 5s. 4d. 5s. 5d.; white Western 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; white Southern 7s.@7s. 6d, CORN dull; white 35s.; yellow 34s.

### LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote BEEF dull. POSK quiet; the market was bare of American. BACON stendy. LARD quiet, at 60s.@62s. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered; Butchers' 51s.

### LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

In the Liverpool markel ASHES were quiet with some sales of Pots at 32s. 6d. SUGAR was quiet. COFFEE dull. LINSEED OIL 34s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. on the spot and 37s. 6d. to arrive. RSSIN steady at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common.

### LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market Breadstuffs were dull and WHEAT had declined. 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter. SUGAR closed buoyant, though without quotable advance. COFFEE sleedy. TEA, average business, without alteraiion in rates. RICE heavy and all qualities slightly lower. TALLOW firm at 49s. 9d. PIG IRON steady at 54s. 6d.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market generally unchanged. Consols closed on the 21st at 97¼@97¾ for money, and 97¾@97½ for account.

### AMERICAN STOCKS.

The London Market for American Securities was dull.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 1187, 1111, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1232, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1247, 1251, 1253, 1257, 1259, *Part II*.—Nos. 436, 786, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078. *Part III*.—Nos. 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1104, 1106, 1110, 1112, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136. Three branches of this Court will be held until further notice. *Special Term*—Nos. 44 to 57, 59 to 62, 15, 31.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 96, 97, 101, 102, 104 to 107, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 128, 121.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 216, 1590, 27 to 1639. *Part II*.—1613, 1615, 1617 to 19, 1640 to 1648, 1586.

## The Case of the Sunken Slaver Haidee.

### INTERESTING AFFIDAVIT.

### Near 1,200 Negroes on Board.

### Two Hundred Die on the Passage—The Remainder Landed on Cuba, and the Vessel Scuttled and Sunk off Montauk.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—OCT. 5.

Before Commissioner Kenneth G. White.

The case of the persons arrested, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, on a charge of having been engaged in the Slave-trade, on board the vessel *Haidee*, that was scuttled and sunk off Montauk Point, Long Island, some time ago, came up before Commissioner KENNETH G. WHITE this afternoon, for examination. P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., appeared for the defendants, and Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., United States District-Attorney, for the Government.

The case, as presented to the Commissioner, is contained in the following affidavit, which was sworn to before Commissioner R. E. STILWELL, and on which the warrants were issued:

AFFIDAVIT OF WM. KING.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. }

*Wm. King*, being sworn, says that he was born in one of the Western Islands, and was brought up in Lisbon; that he is 23 years of age; that he came to the United States about 12 years ago, and since that time has followed the sea in different parts of the world; that he has taken no steps towards becoming a citizen of the United States; that in the month of February last he sailed as able seaman in the ship *Haidee*, from the port and City of New-York, of which one Whitney was master; she was bound for Gibraltar; the name of the first mate was Macomber, and that of the second mate Coleman; that the reputed owner of said ship was one Boutelle, a Portuguese; that said Boutelle sailed in said ship on the voyage spoken of; there were twelve men before the mast, besides the cook and steward and six passengers; that said ship, on said voyage, put into the port of Cadiz for repairs, and thence sailed to Gibraltar; she discharged cargo there and remained about three weeks; from there said vessel sailed to Cadiz in ballast, and at Cadiz she took in some rice and flour and beans, and sailed from Cadiz, as the captain informed the crew, bound for St. Michael's, West Indies, but instead of going to St. Michael's she went directly to the west coast of Africa and landed at the port of —; that at Cadiz the ship was joined by two Portuguese men named Thomas and Viera, besides the reputed owner, Boutelle, who had left the ship on her arrival at Cadiz; that the three last named proceeded with the ship to the coast of Africa; that the six passengers above mentioned left the ship at Cadiz on the arrival out; that after arriving at the coast of Africa Viera left the ship at the port of —— with letters; the ship waited in port about three hours, when Viera sent word on board for her to proceed to sea; the ship then cruised about forty days, during which time she landed at an island and took in water; at the end of the forty days the vessel returned to said port of —— and lay there one day and night; the next morning a cargo of negroes, consisting of eleven hundred and thirty-three or four in number, was brought on board as slaves; that they were natives, as deponent believes, of Africa; that the taking in of the negroes occupied the forepart of the day, and the ship sailed the afternoon of the same day, and went directly to the Island of Cuba, West Indies; that deponent cannot state the length of the passage; that the ship arrived off Cardenas in the afternoon and anchored; that at about half-past eight o'clock the same evening two Spaniards came on board and made arrangements for taking off the negroes; they talked and made the arrangements with the captain, and Boutelle, and Viera; the next day at about half-past six o'clock in the morning two boats came alongside and took all the negroes that remained alive on shore; about 200 had died on the voyage; that after the negroes were landed Boutelle, Viera and Thomas all went on shore, leaving the vessel in charge of the first mate, who told the crew that she was cleared for New-Orleans; that the vessel then immediately got under way, and went out to sea; on the next dey the mate called all hands aft, and sieted that the vessel had no papers; he asked the crew what they had made up their minds to do; they replied that they hed no mind to make up, and did not know what to do; the mate then said, "Well, we had better go to Long Island; we shall be safe there;" the crew assented, and the ship sailed direct to Montauk Point, which was made in about ten days; that, after meking the land, the mate, Macomber, said "Now, we had better scuttle the ship and land to-night;" the ship was accordingly scuttled, by boring holes in the sides, which were plugged; the ship then made a tack out to sea because it was daylight yet; that after dark she came back within about five miles of land; that Macomber then said, "Those who want to land at Montauk Point can do so;" that thereupon deponent and seven others got into a boat; that the names of the seven were as follows: José Frank, José Caetano, Antonio ——, José Marie, John Battiste, Philip Wilson, and —— Balyar, that Battiste is an Italian, Balyar a Spaniard, and the others Portuguese; that the boat was kept off shore until the next morning, when it was landed at Montauk Point; that from Montauk deponent and the other seven above mentioned went on the same day to Sag Harbor; and the next day deponent, with José Marie and Caetano, went to Greenport, and from Greenport to New-London, and thence to New-York, after remaining at New-London about 24 hours.

Deponent says that the crew were paid off before sailing from Cuba, and after the landing of the negroes; and the deponent says that the said Boutelle, Thomas and Viera, José Frank, José Caetano, José Marie, John Battiste, Philip Wilson, Balyar, Macomber, Coleman, besides James or John Doe, Maurice, Oliver Jackson, William Jack, (the cook), Jack McLeod, and a man known on board said ship as "Baltimore," did seize the said eleven hundred and thirty-three or four negroes, not being held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with the intent to make the said negroes slaves, and did forcibly bring and carry and receive said negroes on board of said vessel or ship, with the intent to make said negroes slaves; and that the said Viera did land from said ship or vessel on a foreign shore, to wit, the shore of Africa, and did seize, bring and carry, and receive said negroes on board said ship, with intent as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, and further deponent saith not.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of September, 1858.
R. E. STILWELL, U. S. Commissioner.

Mr. Joachimssen, after having read the above affidavit, asked that the prisoners be discharged, on the ground that the affidavit did not make out a crime against the statute; it did not state that the prisoners were Americans on board a foreign ship and engaged in the Slave-trade; that any citizen had been thus engaged; that they had left an American port for such a purpose; that they had landed them; in no way did the affidavit make out a crime against the statute of 15th May, 1820.

Mr. Sedgwick did not suppose the Commissioner would discharge a matter of such importance, simply because there was a question of correctness of the affidavit; and after some additional conversation, the case was adjourned to Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 1 P. M., when the Commissioner said he would decide the motion to discharge.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 5.

Before Judge Betts.

The October Term of the United States District Court was commenced, but as there was not a quorum of Grand Jurors present, those who were, were discharged to Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock. The Marshal made his return of processes, but they contained nothing of special interest.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

*Thos. Leggett* vs. *Milton A. Hyde et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

*Wm. P. Howland* vs. *John J. Tallmadge et al.*—Motion granted.

*Jas. L. Valloton* vs. *Geo. W. Sims.* Motion granted—costs to abide event.

*Jas. M. Latimer, &c.*, vs. *The New-York Metallic Car Spring Company.*—Motion denied, without costs.

### The Recorder's Charge to the Grand Jury—The Metropolitan Police and the Law of Libel.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday morning, at the opening of the Court the following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

LEWIS H. MORRIS, Foreman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Benj. T. Babbitt, | Francis Endicott, | James Forrester, |
| James F. Hall, | Urish Hendrick, | Ellis B. Harned, |
| James Kearney, | Jerem'h Lambert, | Ferdin'd Lawrence |
| Geo. F. Peterson, | John B. Dnrbrow, | James T. Maxwell, |
| P. H. Vandervoort, | Oliver B. Tweedy, | Moses B. Taylor, |
| James Kelly, Jr., | Chas. S. Buxton, | Oliver Charlock, |
| | Wm. F. Mott, Jr., | James Vanorden, |
| | John Flanley. | |

The Recorder delivered the following important charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The Statute directs that your attention should be called to the laws relating to usury, the sale of intoxicating liquors, bribery, extortion and elections. Should any properly proved case arise under either of these statutes, the District-Attorney will bring it to your notice.

I feel constrained, gentlemen, to call your attention to the condition of our Police Department. Without a proper organization in this respect in a community like ours, even with the best laws, we shall be unable to preserve good order and insure the great ends of civil government. Courts of justice may hold their sessions, citizens be called from their avocations to represent the County on the Grand Inquest and in the jury-box, and without an honest, faithful, well-officered and disciplined police corps our institutions become an unsubstantial figment, the character of which must soon be found among the vicious and depraved, who will take courage when they ascertain that crime can be committed with comparative impunity. I am sure that you will not attribute my remarks to either prejudice or partisan feeling when I say that the necessity is becoming more and more apparent every day of an immediate change in the mode of making Police appointments. This City pays and is willing to pay for efficient guardians of the peace and a fair and honest system of Police, but the present does not equal the requirements or even the necessities of the community. I can conceive of no other department of the City Government in which our people have a greater interest than this, involving, as it does, the protection of their lives and property. Every burglary committed, undetected, and every outrage perpetrated in our streets and suffered to pass unpunished, has a direct tendency to reduce the wealth and population of our City, and for these drawbacks the Police are answerable. We demand but a single return of the Policeman, and that is the performance of his duty; and in order to insure this, he should be selected, keeping strictly in view his qualifications in this respect, and utterly without reference to partisan services, either past or future, or the still baser motives of favoritism or sordid gain. For I regret to say that it is possible, in such a mode of appointment as now obtains, that the post of a Policeman may become a source of profit, and be turned into a commodity for venal speculation.

A grave error was committed when nearly the whole body of our former custodians of the peace were removed, and there were substituted in their stead new men unused to the business, without experience, and requiring a long period of probetion to acquire the knowledge requisite for a satisfactory and successful performance of their varied and frequently delicate duties.

If the wishes of a very large majority of the people of this City, irrespective of party lines, were consulted, it would result in the immediate reinstatement of all the efficient men of the former corps who have not yet engaged in other pursuits.

No measnre in this City was ever more inexpedient or hazardous than the recent change in our police system. The expense has been greatly augmented, amounting to one-third over and above the cost of the former organization. Taxes have been thus largely enhanced, while the standard of order and security has, to say the least, decidedly diminished.

The Metropolitan feeture of the present organization has been much lauded, but, notwithstanding, its inefficiency appears most glaringly when property to a large amount belonging to the State, is deliberately destroyed on the shores of one of the Metropolitan counties, and directly in sight of the Baitery. I do not desire to say a single word which might be used to the prejudice of any person, especially when an investigation is now going forward; but I do blame the system, and assert without the fear of contradiction that the insecurity of property and the increase of crime are results fairly to be anticipated, from the divided responsibility and the improper distribution of authority which belong to our present police. Much as I regret the mode of the selection of the police, I regard their government as still worse. The police of a large city should assimilate somewhat to a martial form and discipline. One responsible chief is necessary, and none is the better fitted for that duty than he whom the people have placed at their head as the Chief Executive of the City. Statutes may be changed, but the people still cherish the traditiuns of the common law, which invest the Mayoralty with such power and responsibility.

The Mayor is even now held responsible for the proper performance of police duty, while utterly powerless, being subordinate to the rules of a Board of which he is only an *ex-officio* member, but who are alike independent of our citizens and their representatives, and hold their offices by another tenure than the popular will.

This anomalous condition is contrary to the wishes of nearly the entire mass of our citizens. It is indefensible in theory, and cumbrous, expensive and inefficient in practice. There is surely no reason why New-York and Brooklyn should form exceptions to the form of municipal government of all the cities in this country, especially when the experiment has proved so complete a failure. I have spoken of this subject because it is one peculiarly belonging to the due administration of justice, and my conclusions are amply sustained by facts. Your recommendations, if you coincide with me, will form a solemn and deliberate judgment on the defects of our present police, and will be so regarded with respect by the Legislature, and lead, I trust, to a complete reform, whatever may be the political complexion of that body.

I would call your attention to the due observance of the Sunday law, and I hope you will agree with me, that the spirit of our statutes on a subject so important and so social and religious a view should be kept inviolate forever. Our obligations of gratitude to a Higher Power are admitted by the common sense of mankind, while the surrender of one day in seven for rest from physical labor is of the highest utility in protecting the sons of toil from the demands of those insatiable taskmasters, the avarice and selfishness of their fellow-men. I would not ask you to invade in the slightest degree the law which protects the Christian community in the decent observance of the day. There are, however, those who pervert even the most wholesome institutions, and turn them into engines of oppression, and I am convinced that many who are engaged in urging an ultra-Sabbatarian interpretation to our laws restraining servile occupations and trade on Sunday, are liable to this grave charge. Maintain, by all means, the spirit of the Sunday law, which, rightly administered, interferes with no proper enjoyment of the day, but frown indignantly on any Pharisaicel attempt, which, under cover of a literal enforcement, would do injustice even to the feebiest and poorest class.

I have noticed that complaints have been made as to the sale of newspepers on Sunday by the newsboys. I regard the obtaining of a paper on Sunday as a public necessity, and to seek to prevent their distribution on that day by carriers and newsboys would be equally futile and inexpedient, as well as a violation of that benign interpretion of the law which permits all that conduces to the health, comfort, and well-being of society, to be vended. At the same time, I would observe that, when the newsboys or carriers, by their clamor or shouts, create a nuisance, disturbing the peace and quiet of the City, as well as of the religious exercises of the day, they should be checked.

In conclusion, I would remind you as the sworn ministers of the law that an oppressive administration of justice as well as oppressive legislation produces reaction, while a benign spirit in the execution of our statutes adds efficiency and the support of the community to the whole system of Government.

If our police would display the same activity in ferreting out serious crimes and arresting their perpetrators that they do now in dragging off to be imprisoned poor friendless boys, who seek to make a scanty livelihood by selling papers on a Sunday, the public would be far better served and satisfied. I perceive a far greater destitution which obliges so many mere children to go forth on Sunday to glean their bread than a superficial observer would suppose. That they sell papers on Sunday is but a minor evil when violence and fraud pass so frequently unpunished and even unheeded in our midst.

After an interval of every few years some evil-disposed and characterless person establishes an obscure journal, whose only object is to levy black mail, by maligning and villifying different members of society. In order to make the journal sell more readily, a conspicuous official or private person is selected as a target for their calumnies, on whom they charge all manner of offences, and, indeed, crimes, in order that he may, through dread of continued personal annoyance and for the sake of purchasing silence in future, consent to have money extorted from him. Should, however, he demand a public investigation of the charges made against him, and succeeding on a trial in establishing his innocence, ask to have the libeler brought to justice, a class of sympathisers are always to be found, asking for his discharge, or some merely nominal sentence. By acceding to such a request, the libeler himself, as all who may be or wish to become engaged in such an occupation, will in reality have a premium offered for the continuation of the like business. Whenever such a case arises, the penalty to be visited must not only be intended to act as a punishment for the convicted, but to deter others from pursuing the like avocation, by a wholesome example.

The reason why the law punishes libel criminally is because it tends to a breach of the peace. If therefore it is to be understood that an injured citizen can obtain no redress, for an attack on himself or family, the obedience which every good citizen should unhesitatingly yield to the law, will be speedily lost sight of and each man summarily redress his grievances in a way and manner such as his own angry feelings and perverted sense of justice may dictate. An established principle of this kind would soon make the liberty of the Press to mean the freedom of the club. Libeling is an evil that will periodically arise in all large cities as the means of livelihood become more contracted, or where men are too indolent to follow a business requiring labor, and are willing to take the chances of jeopardizing their liberty for rapid pecuniary gain. It is an evil, however, that can and should be speedily checked whenever there are ministers of justice who deem character of sufficient importance to protect. These libelers do not belong, properly speaking, or deserve to be ranked among the respectable Press. It is they who bring disgrace upon so honorable and powerful an occupation, by lowering the character, dignity and standing of the whole body, and it should be their duty as well as that of Courts of Justice to sustain every effort made to purify their ranks from so pestilential an excrescence.

The law directs that not more than twenty-three shall be sworn on the Grand Jury. Of these sixteen constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It requires twelve to concur in order to find a bill and the like number to reconsider one when found. You will select one of your number to act as Clerk, who shall keep minutes of your proceedings, which when so directed by you shall be handed over to the District-Attorney. The District-Attorney is your legal adviser. He is permitted to appear before you at all times for either the purpose of giving advice or examining in your hearing. But no District-Attorney, officer or other person is allowed to be present, during the expression of your opinions or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you. Your Foreman administers the oaths to witnesses, and can excuse any of your body on a satisfactory excuse. The business requiring your attention at the present term demands that you should sit during the time usually occupied by this Court in its daily sessions. You can originate all complaints for felonies as well as misdemeanors. It has been deemed advisable to direct you to receive no business unless it be sent in by either the District Attorney or one of the Judges of this Court. You

## DRY GOODS.

**NEW GREAT INVENTION,**
**SEAMLESS, WITHOUT SEAM.**
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED SOLE BY MARTINWAY, BY THE
**BRAMHALL DEAN CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.**
DEPOT,
**NO. 20 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.**

Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.

*Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.*

**CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR CASH.**

The undersigned, having become associated with the Cash Jobbing House of
Messrs. J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway,
Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of
CARPETINGS, LATELY SELECTED FOR CASH,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AUBUSSON BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY SUPER AND EXTRA FINES,
INGRS, DRUGGETS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIANS,
OIL-CLOTHS OF ALL WIDTHS,
RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than at any other house in this City, in quantities to suit customers. Those desirous are invited to call at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. DAVID WEBB.

**A SPLENDID STOCK OF CLOAKS,**
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
**NOW READY,**
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.

GRAY CLOTH RAGLANS,
BLACK CLOTH RAGLANS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED DO.,
THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
GEO. BULPIN,
BRANDRETH BUILDING.

**ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.**
**NEW CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.**
Sale in continuation,
At No. 361 Broadway,
By order of Assignees.

300 rich black velvet Cloaks, at $35;
250 black beaver Raglans, at $12;
Will be opened for this week's sales.
W. D. ESTERRE,
between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons.

**DOMESTIC GOODS AND FLANNELS.**

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Cotton Flannels, Bed Ticking, Apron Checks, &c., &c.
Also, All-Wool English, American and Shaker Flannels,
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.**

**G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.**
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

**CARPETINGS, OIL-COTHS AND RUGS,**

Imperial Velvet, Patent Tapestry and Medallion Carpetings. Also, three-ply Ingrain, Stair and
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,
In every variety, including all the Newest Patterns.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

**CHEAP FALL DRESS GOODS.**

Poplins, Valencias, Cashmeres, De Laines, Crossovers, Merino, Paramattas, Lustres, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**QUILTS, BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES,**

Full assortment of sizes and qualities.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**HORTON COLLARS,**
MALTESE COLLARS.
A fine assortment selling at half price.
Just received, a new invoice of
PINEAPPLE HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway

**MOURNING GOODS**
FROM AUCTION.
Consisting of two cases RICH BLACK SILKS, without lustre, for Deep Mourning, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
2 cases PLAID, very desirable, 70 cents, worth $1.
2 cases STRIPE and PLAID, very desirable, 80 cents, worth $1 10.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 75 cents, worth $1.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 96 cents, worth $1 25.
2 cases BLACK THIBET, very handsome, 62½ cents, worth $1.
4 cases CUBAN CLOTH, 1¼ yards wide, 56 cents, worth 87½ cents.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 861 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

**GRAND OPENING**
**OF LADIES' CLOAKS,**
On TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1858,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The new and elegant saleroom
WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY
For the exposition of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
Embracing the richest assortment in
VELVETS, BEAVERS and CLOTHS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, &c.**
TUESDAY, OCT. 5.
PATON & CO.
Will offer at retail their new Fall stock of
Napkins, Quilts, Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Shirtings, Linens,
HUCKABUCKS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS,
Real Welsh and Unshrinkable Flannels,
At a reduction from their usual price.
All the best makes of Sheeting, Muslins,
And Cotton Shirting.
No. 341 Broadway.

**DRESS GOODS**
**AND**
**SHAWLS.**

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Considering themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

**JAMES A. HEARN,**
Will open,
THURSDAY, Oct. 7,
An elegant assortment of
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
In exclusive styles,
AND SUITED TO THE BEST TRADE.
Customers will receive the best attention.
NO. 775 BROADWAY,
Above 9th-st.

**SILKS, MERINOES, AND DE LAINES,**
Of all kinds, at the lowest prices.
Also,
An immense assortment of
SHAWLS—Stella, Broché, Wool, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

**BEST PARIS KID GLOVES.**
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have received
2 cases of the original Jouvin's best Kid Gloves, the colors made to their order. Ladies will find these the best gloves offered in this market.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

**JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE NOW OPENED**
a superb selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EBROIDERIES.
Imported expressly for the retail trade, of exclusive styles, which cannot be found elsewhere.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

**IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!!**
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
at half price,
to close out stock.
Store to let.
SCOTT & CO., No. 651 Broadway.

**COLUMBIAN HALL**
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 281 GRAND-ST.
The proprietors are offering a large stock of CARPETS and OIL-CLOTHS at very low prices for cash.
English Brussels, 90c.
Three-ply Carpets, 86c.
Ingrain—Wool, 50c.
Ingrains—Cotton and Wool, 25c.
Oil Cloths, 31c.
ADAMS & SPENCER.
No. 281 Grand-st.

**RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.**—THE cheapest place to buy ribbon in the City. Cheap rent and goods sold for cash, are two of the reasons why they can undersell; a 3c. ribbon for 2c. 6d.; a 2c. 6d. for 2c.; a 2c. for 1c., all the proof of which can be seen on calling. Colors warranted as represented, full three feet to the yard. Store No. 304 Bowery, 3 doors above Broome-st. Milliners from the country will do well to call.
L. P. TIBBALS.

**BAJOU'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,**
Equal, if not superior, to any other glove in the market. Gents' and Ladies', all colors and sizes, for sale by GEORGE KETTS, No. 505 6th-av.

## DRY GOODS.

**FRENCH FANCY PARIS DRESS SILKS.**

A full assortment of Elegant Robes and Silks, just received per steamers.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
New Fall Styles, Plain and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,**
Brochés, Stellas, Cashmere, Woolen, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.**
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Towelling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At this lowest market prices.

**CRIMSON VELVET.**
JUST RECEIVED
Per ship *Constellation*,
4 CASES BRIGHT CRIMSON VELVET,
Intended for Millinery uses.
For sale by DOREMUS & NIXON, Park-place.

**HOOP SKIRTS.**
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
**CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,**
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

**RIBBONS AT RETAIL.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on Monday, Oct. 4, the balance of their importation of Fancy Ribbons, and will close them out at a great reduction from regular prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAK OPENING.
**JAMES G. AITKIN**
Will open his
ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOAKS
For Fall and Winter Wear,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, OCT. 7.
NO. 303 CANAL-ST.

**BEAUTIFUL RAGLANS**
IN EVERY NEW SHADE
OF COLOR,
AT BULPIN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Buildings.

**THE MAGIC SHAWL, $7 50.**
This article offers great advantages
TO THE WEARER.
Being a combination of four Shawls in one,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

**CLOAKS.**
FALL CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND RAGLANS, now on exhibition.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

**NEW CARPETS.**
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

| | Per Yard. |
|---|---|
| VELVET Carpets | $1 25 to $1 50 |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets | 0 90 to 1 12½ |
| BRUSSELS Carpets | 1 12½ to 1 37½ |
| THREE-PLY Carpets | 0 95 to 1 05 |
| SUPER INGRAIN Carpets | 0 62½ to 0 75 |
| EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets | 0 45 to 0 55 |
| COMMON INGRAIN Carpets | 0 25 to 0 37½ |

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. S. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

**409.** RAGLANS. RAGLANS. RAGLANS. **409.**
A new and Very large assortment of RAGLANS will be offered on Monday, Oct. 4, At the new Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 409 Canal-st., Comprising Every Variety of Quality and Color, LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS, as low as $2 75, $3 50 and $4, BEAVER CLOTH, at $4 50, $5, and $6, in all colors. A fine Article of BLACK BEAVER, at $5 and $6. BLACK MIXED BEAVER, at $6 50. TRICOT BEAVERS, in all colors, at $6 50. A FINE FRENCH CLOTH, at $7. A Superior FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH, in Drabs, Browns and Grays, at $6 50 to $8. Misses' Raglans in all sizes. H. EGERTON.

**AUCTION EMBROIDERIES.**
A large lot of Paris-trimmed Embroideries, Breakfast Sets, Handkerchiefs and Collars, just received from auction, at half their original cost. Also,
Paris and Nancy Embroideries, of our own importations, in extensive variety, and warranted the latest styles, purchased at cash prices.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

**A CARD TO THE LADIES.**
Those wishing superb fits in Dresses should call upon Miss F. A. SMITH, whose promptness and superior artistic skill in Dressmaking is universally acknowledged by all her patrons. The best of City reference as a guarantee. No. 113 4th-av., 2 doors above 12th-st.

**MOURNING BONNETS!**
CLOAKS and SHAWLS!
A very large and elegant assortment now open.
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

**NOTICE.**—IT HAVING BEEN RUMORED THAT I have sold out my business at the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., I beg to notify my friends and customers that such report is entirely unfounded. My brother, Fred. M. Peyser, having sold out last Spring his interest in his store corner of Franklin-st. to another party, I am now the only PEYSER doing business on Broadway, and to prevent mistakes, I wish to have it distinctly understood that I am not connected with any other establishment in the City of New-York or elsewhere. My only place of business is at the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., where my friends and customers will at all times find the same choice selection of novelties in my line that have been presented them during the great number of years they have been pleased to patronize me.
S. M. PEYSER,
No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.,
Importer of Ladies' Cloak, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, Zephyr Worsted and all kinds of Fancy Goods
P. S.—Country merchants and others will please be particular in addressing all letters and orders to
S. M. PEYSER,
No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.,
near the St. Nicholas Hotel.

**JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED**
NEW GOODS, received per *Arabia*,
Silks, Poplins, Valencias, Merinoes, &c.
Silk Robes in 2, 3 and 4 flounces.
Robes a Lais and double Jupe.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

**VISITORS TO THE FAIR OF THE AMERI**can Institute at the Crystal Palace, will find Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 375 Broadway, represented there during the day and evening, and can secure reliable waist patterns cut to fit the form while at the Palace.

**LINEN TABLE CLOTHS**—DAMASK AND Lapot, assorted sizes and qualities; a job lot for sale at an under price. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

## FURS.

GREAT OPENING
**OF LADIES' FURS,**
On TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1858,
In the splendid new show-room,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Comprising the choicest sets of
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
Mink, Marten and Ermine,
And a complete assortment of
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S,**
No. 663 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

## MILLINERY.

**RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,**
BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. TIBBALS', No. 304 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.
Milliners supplied.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL** persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
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## INSTRUCTION.

**CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.**
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.
Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

**SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.**
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

**SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.**
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

**EXHIBITION OF THE TARRYTOWN** INSTITUTE.—A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal and Proprietor; and C. W. DAVENPORT, A. M., Associate Principal.—The twenty-first term of this Institution closed on Thursday evening, Sept. 30, by an Exhibition in the M. E. Church. It consisted of dialogues, debates and single declamation. The exercises continued for more than three hours, during which time the audience—which was very large, the church being filled to its utmost capacity, while many without were unable to enter for want of room—manifested a lively interest to the very close, when suppressed applauses would have frequently broken out into boisterous acclaims had they not been restrained by the special request of Mr. Newman at the opening of the exercises. Among the pieces spoken was one in Spanish by a student from Cuba, and one in Latin by an English scholar. The exercises on the part of the students were highly creditable and praiseworthy, and also exhibited the skill, good taste and ability of their instructors. At the close of the exercises the premiums were awarded, among which were two beautiful and costly gold medals, presented to Morland M. Soria and Frank P. Farnold, jr.; also two silver medals, to Stephen R. Carter and Samuel D. Carter. In a word, the exercises of the evening not only gave entire satisfaction, but were highly interesting and gratifying to the patrons and those present. There are but few places, if indeed any, that present stronger attractions to students than Tarrytown. Its scenery is unsurpassed in beauty and loveliness, its inhabitants are moral, polite and intelligent, and its air is remarkable for its healthfulness. Nor is it devoid of Revolutionary interest; the spot on which Major Andre was captured, and on which a monument has been reared commemorative of the event, being only a few rods from the Institute. The success of Mr. Newman for thirty years past as a teacher, in sustaining his schools while many others have long since failed, evince his skill and wisdom, and is the almost certain guaranty of future and present prosperity. Those who wish to send their children to school upon the banks of the majestic Hudson, in a neighborhood whose moral and religious influences can scarcely be surpassed, and to place them in a family where their wants and necessities will be timely met, cannot do better than to send them to the Tarrytown Institute.

Rev. D. BUCK, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Rev. O. V. AMERMAN, Sheffield, Mass.
Rev. C. B. SING, M. A., Red Book, N. Y.
Rev. T. EDWARDS, Cold Spring, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 4, 1858.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA**DIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.
It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.
A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.
For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal.
MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

**THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rntgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, No. 61 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**MADAME M. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL IS** now opening French classes for young ladies. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education.
Madame V. respectfully informs her former pupils and the public generally, that she is ready to resume her private lessons.
Private lessons in the French literature, history and mathematics by Professor Viguier de Montiel.
Circulars may be obtained at Mr. and Madame V.'s residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOM**FIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality; the gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

**MADAME LE DUC'S**—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others, if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

**MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S** French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av.—Mr. DON BERNARD formerly French Professor of University College, New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, late French Teacher of Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y. The means for conferring a thorough education are of the highest order. A large number of teachers in attendance. School reopened on 15th September.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN**TLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park' will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German language, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 861 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

**MRS. BRYAN'S SEMINARY, BATAVIA,** N. Y.—FALL TERM, 1858.—The Fall term commences Sept. 16. The institution, which occupies one of the most beautiful locations in the State, is select, thorough and homelike in all its appointments; the number of pupils being limited to those who can be seated at the table of the Principal.
BATAVIA, Genesee County, Sept. 1, 1858.

**HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGI**ATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

**ORANGE INSTITUTE**—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—Is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 48 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

**MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO** receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

**AN ENGLISH LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS** thoroughly the theory and practice of music, wishes to receive a few pupils at her residence (in Brooklyn.) Terms moderate. Address S., Box No. 3,805 Post-Office, New-York.

**POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.** WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

**GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BER**THET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

**LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S,**
No. 663 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

## MILLINERY.

**RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,**
BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. TIBBALS', No. 304 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.
Milliners supplied.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

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## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.**
This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.
The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.
Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.
One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.
The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.
Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

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|---|---|
| Rev. George Potts, D. D., | Mr. John B. Hillyer, |
| Rev. Charles Fletcher, | Mr. Frank Holdins, |
| Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, | Mr. B. H. Howell, |
| Hon. Henry E. Davies, | Mr. James S. Hull, |
| Hon. Wm. Tucker, | Mr. Orren Hutchinson, |
| Joseph Worster, M. D., | Mr. Theodore Hyatt, |
| Jas. C. Forrester, M. D., | Mr. E. O. Jenkins, |
| A. N. Gunn, M. D., | Mr. William Johnson, |
| Mr. John L. Abeel, | Mr. Denis Julian, |
| Mr. Robert Allen, | Mr. Treadwell Ketcham, |
| William M. Allen, Esq., | Mr. W. Eli Kidd, |
| Mr. Henry A. Allen, | Mr. Rufus S. King, |
| Mr. H. V. Allisn, | Mr. Thomas Kimball, |
| Mr. Julien L. Allien, | Mr. Jeremiah Lambert, |
| Mr. Thomas G. Arnold, | Mr. E. O. Iamson, |
| Mr. James L. Babbit, | Mr. Richard D. Lathrop, |
| D. A. Baldwin, Esq., | Mr. Frank Leslie, |
| Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew, | Mr. John Levy, |
| Mr. Abram Bassford, | Mr. Theon Losee, |
| Mr. S. M. Beard, | Mr. Wm. N. McIntire, |
| Mrs. F. J. Beck, | Mr. Wm. R. McKimm, |
| Mr. S. S. Bell, | Capt. T. G. Merwin, |
| Mr. Samuel J. Berry, | Mr. Daniel Messmore, |
| Mr. Henry Berthoff, | Mr. James Moorhead, |
| Mr. Charles Bllven. | Mr. Hymen Nelson, |
| Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall, | Mr. James H. Noe, |
| Mr. E. C. Boughton, | Mr. C. L. Norton, |
| Mr. G. A. Bradbrook, | Mr. William Palon, |
| Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd, | Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, |
| Mr. Melancthon Burr, | Mr. Theodore Payne, |
| Mrs. George Bussell, | Mr. Samuel Perry, |
| Mr. Henry Butler, | Mr. Stephen Pillbin, |
| Mr. Ira Campbell, | Joel B. Post, Esq., |
| Mr. John Castree. | Mr. Jos. D. Powers. |
| Mr. Amos M. Chase, | Mr. Francis Price, |
| Mr. Matthias Clark. | Mr. James Price. |
| Mr. Thos. J. Coleman, | Mr. David Quackenhush, |
| Mr. Chas. L. Cornish, | Mr. Richd. A. Reading, |
| Mr. John M. Corwin, | Mr. Josiah Richards, |
| Capt. K. Couillard. | Mr. Phillp I. Renk, |
| Mr. Wm. A. Cummings. | Mrs. Ellen Russell, |
| Mr. Horace H. Day, | Mr. Rufus Sanger, |
| Mr. Moreau Delano, | Mr. B. L. Schmidt, |
| Mr. John Devoe, | Mr. Henry J. Seaman, |
| Mr. Nelson Duckworth, | Mr. Robert Sears, |
| Mr. Amos T. Dwight, | Mrs. C. M. Sill, |
| Mr. Justus E. Earl, | Mr. John R. Simon, |
| Mr. James Elmors, | Mr. John D. Sloat, |
| Mr. Joseph Evans, | Mr. George Smith. |
| Mr. Lyman Farwell, | Mr. Daniel L. Starr, |
| Mrs. F. A. Field, | Mr. James L. Stewart, |
| Mr. Geo. W. Fordham, | Mrs. Hannah Stiles, |
| Mr. John Foster, | Mr. Henry Stokes, |
| Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler, | Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan, |
| Mr. Abraham Frazee, | Mr. Frederick Talcott, |
| Mr. F. A. Gerhard, | Mr. G. R. Terrett, |
| Mrs. Geo. Gowan, | Mr. James P. Thomas, |
| Mr. John Gray, | Mr. John M. Tilford, |
| Mr. Christopher Gwyer, | Mr. Thos. J. Townsend, |
| Mr. James E. Hadden, | Mr. Amos Trowbridge, |
| Mr. James Hardley, | Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen, |
| Mr. Louis E. Hargous, | Mr. Charles L. Vose, |
| Mr. Geo. B. Hartson, | Mr. Alanson Wallingford, |
| Mr. E. V. Haughwout, | Mr. Edwin Wayte, |
| Mr. Albert Havemeyer, | Mr. Homer White, |
| Mr. Dewitt C. Hays, | Mr. Charles A. Whitney, |
| Mr. Henry Hebberd, | Mr. E. P. Winans. |
| | Mr. J. C. Withington. |

All of whom have had sons in this institution from one to nine years. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

**THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA,** ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

**BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.**—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive two more boys and prepare them practically for business by Jan. 1. They will acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good bookkeepers. One $10 seat for bookkeeping vacant. Private desks $25 for a full commercial course.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO.** 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW**ROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12, and seldom more than 15. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

**FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, N. J., 8 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

**FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY**—A FAMILY BOARDing school for 15 pupils, has been in successful operation for seven years; is located in the villags of Fairhaven, ons mile from New-Haven, Conn. Next term begins first Wednesday in November. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st. THOS. G. SEVAN, Principal.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,** NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH** and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata—The Carnival de Venise.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—The Bohemian Girl.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—London Assurance—Jessy Lea.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Handsome Jack—Rachel—The Wanderer.

NIBLO'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Avenger—Thirty Years in New-York.

BOWERY THEATRE—Lafayette.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre Troupe—Varieties—Wanderer.

CHRISTY HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M. of that day.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Crystal Palace was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. At a few minutes after 5 P. M., a fire was discovered in the Forty-second-street entrance, which has been used as a lumber room since the opening of the Fair. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and darting up through the slope of the staircase above communicated to a large gas chandelier with thirty-one burners, then to a quantity of paints and oils on the second floor, leaped across to some bedding and cabinet furniture, and with astonishing celerity shot up to the dome, which speedily fell, setting fire to the pine floor of the first story. Thence the fire spread in every direction, and in a little over twenty minutes from the time when it was first discovered the entire roof of the Palace fell, carrying with it most of the walls beneath. The amount of the damage sustained can only be very loosely estimated. If the Palace were worth $1,15,000, (the last price paid upon it,) and the property of exhibitors, at a very low estimate, named at $[illegible],000, the total loss would be $350,000, to which is to be added the value of statuary and other works of art which were retained in the building after the World's Fair; so that it is, perhaps, safe to estimate the entire value of the property destroyed at a much higher figure. Among the property destroyed in the Palace were several fine pieces of statuary, including Kiss' Equestrian statue of the Amazon; Marochetti's fine colossal statue of Washington; casts from Thorwalsden's group of the Apostles; a bas-relief of the "Descent from the Cross; a mantle statue of Columbus, and several other valuable works of art. The Palace was originally the property of an incorporation, known as the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations." This Company was incorporated March 11, 1852; the first President was Theodore Sedgwick. The building was commenced in the Fall of 1852, and inaugurated by President Pierce, on the 14th July, 1853. The exhibition remained open for nearly a year, and the Presidency was subsequently vested in Mr. P. T. Barnum, under whose auspices a reinauguration took place on the 4th of May, 1854. In May last the entire property reverted to the City.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Hammonia* at this port from Southampton, and of the *Nova Scotian* at Quebec from Liverpool, we have dates from England to Sept. 22. The newe is of secondary interest. The steamship *Ariel* had run aground off Southampton water, but was got off without serious damage, and had proceeded to her destination. A communication from the Electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph holds out hope of the cable eventually working, though mention is at the same time made of another probable lesion, only ascertainable from the American end. A crisis in Spanish politics was threatened. It is also stated that 3,000 troops have been ordered immediately to Cuba, with what object we do not learn. The prices of Cotton in the Liverpool market remain firm at an advance; breadstuffs tended to a decline; while the money market was buoyant.

From Venezuela we have intelligence to the 8th September, embodying the terms of the recent convention with the French and English officials. Monagas and Gutierrez had already been sent away in a Government vessel to Martinique. Guzmanti remained in prison awaiting trial. Much satisfaction was felt at the pacific termination of the difficulty.

The Commission appointed by the Provisional Government of Venezuela, to reiterate the invitation addressed to General Paez, that he should return to his country, yesterday fulfilled that duty. The ceremony, for such it proved to be, was performed at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the presence of a large assemblage, Señor Rojas speaking for the Commission, and General Paez, in eloquent terms, yielding to the call. Other speeches followed, from Mr. T. F. Meagher, Don Manuel Paez, and others; after which, and a munificent collation, the company dispersed.

Our advices from the Bermudas extend to Sept. 15. They are unimportant. The health of the islands was good: the weather unusually fine.

The State Fair opened at Syracuse, yesterday, under the most favorable auspices. The weather was all that could be desired, and the exhibition very superior. The receipts exceeded those of the first day last year by several hundred dollars.

The first meeting of the season of the Historical Society took place last evening, in the Library of that Institution, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. A very large audience, including many ladies, were present. The Hon. Luther Bradish presided. New members were elected, and a resolution regulating the admission of strangers, was passed. The paper of the evening, written by the venerable John M. Macdonald, of Flushing, was read by Mr. George H. Moore, Secretary of the Society. Its subject was "The British Expedition to Danbury in 1777." As a memorable episode of the Revolution full justice was awarded to the noble men who took part therein, and the death of General Worcester was touchingly and touchingly depicted. Some donations were made to the Institution, including one from Mayor Tieman of the dispatch received by him from the Lord Mayor of London, over the Atlantic Cable, as it reached him in this City from Trinity Bay.

The cases of the persons who were arrested on a charge of having been engaged in the Slave-trade on board the ship *Haddee*, that was sunk off Montauk Point a few days ago, came up before United States Commissioner White yesterday, but nothing was done further than reading the affidavit on which the warrants were issued, and hearing a motion from Mr. Joachimsen, who appeared for the prisoners, that they be discharged, on the ground that the affidavit does not make out a crime by the prisoners against the statute. The affidavit states that about 1,200 negroes were taken on board from the coast of Africa; that some 200 died on the passage; that the rest were landed in Cuba, and that the vessel, having no papers, was scuttled and sunk off Montauk Point.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. A report of the Evening School Committees states that five of the six Evening Schools have been opened, and are in successful operation, having on register 1,766 scholars, with an average attendance of 1,194—an increase over last year of 25 per cent. on register, and 13 per cent. on the average attendance.

The Americans ratified their State ticket at the Cooper Institute last evening. Hiram Ketchum, Esq., presided, but none of the speakers announced in the posters held forth except the Hon. Erastus Brooks. Mr. Ketchum, the Hon. S. B. Cushing, and E. W. Andrews, Esq., also made speeches.

General Walbridge had another grand ratification meeting last night, and made another speech, in which his friends saw clearly the reasons why he, rather than any other man, should be elected to represent the Third District in the next Congress.

The German Conference met yesterday, and, among other business, heard a statement from Mr. [illegible] Stevens wife murder case was resumed yesterday by Coroner Connery. Fanny Bell was further examined but nothing new was elicited. Sophia Bell was also recalled, and testified that on several occasions her uncle had attempted to commit a rape upon her. Robert Bell, the brother of Fanny and Sophia, gave some corroborative testimony. Dr. Doremus was not prepared to report the result of his chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of deceased, and the inquest was adjourned until next Tuesday.

In the Court of General Sessions Recorder Barnard, yesterday, delivered an important charge to the Grand Jury, which will attract considerable attention. The newly-appointed District-Attorney, Mr. Joseph Blunt, made his appearance in Court, but the business of the day was transacted by the able Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick.

The third annual State Convention of Sabbath School Teachers commenced yesterday forenoon in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church in Brooklyn, and will continue through to-day and to-morrow. About one-half the Counties in the State were represented by one hundred delegates. After the organization, and an address from the President, Edward A. Lambert, Esq., reports from the Secretaries of the different County Associations were received. To-day, discussions will take place on various important questions.

A boy who went out to Mott Haven yesterday with the Continental Blues, from Brooklyn, on a target excursion, was instantly killed by an accidental shot from a gun fired by a member of the company. The ball entered his head just above the left ear.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were confined to 900 bales at steady prices. Flour and Corn were more sought after and were somewhat firmer. Wheat was quiet and irregular. Barley was heavy and lower. Provisions were depressed, Coffee and Sugars were in good demand. Hides, Spirits Turpentine, and Rice were moderately dealt in. Tobacco was active and firm. Freights were quite dull.

### Destruction of the Crystal Palace.

The destruction of the Crystal Palace, yesterday, was one of the most disastrous conflagrations that New-York has been visited with in a long time. The calamity has struck every one aghast, for the possibility of such an event has never been calculated upon. The peculiar character of the building, constructed as it was almost entirely of iron and glass, appeared to bid defiance to the flames, yet its destruction was more rapid than any building of wood could possibly have been; in less than fifteen minutes from the time the fire was discovered the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that the immense dome, which has so long been an object of beauty towering over the City, and a landmark from every approach, fell, and the work of destruction was complete. It was like a flash. The great fabric of glass and iron, with its priceless treasures of art, were suddenly wiped out of existence as though they had been mere unsubstantial vapor. The earth hath bubbles as the water hath, and this was of them.

At no other time could the disaster have been more deplorable in its consequences than the present. The building itself, though immensely costly, was of but secondary importance to the wealth of objects which it contained. The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the American Institute was at its height, and there was a collection of objects of art and industry whose value could not be represented in figuree. There were models of machinery which had cost years of toil and study, precious inventions, rare gems, exquisite examples of mechanical ingenuity and skill, and many products of the higher arts. There were also cases of splendid jewelry, of gold and silver ware of immense value, and innumerable objects which can never be replaced. The entire value of the articles destroyed by this terrible fire cannot be accurately estimated, but it cannot be less than half a million of dollars. As always happens in such cases, there appeared to be a fatal concurrence of accidents to accelerate the ruin. The fire broke out in that part of the building where there happened to be the greatest quantity of inflammable materials; the apparatus for extinguishing fires gave out at the moment it was needed, and there was a high wind, which sucked the flames up into the dome and along the galleriee, where all sorts of combustible articles were placed, as if on purpose to feed the devouring element.

There were in the building when the alarm of fire was given some two thousand persons, and the one consolation to be derived from the great disaster is that all of this crowd were enabled to escape without harm. It was a miracle that no one was killed in the sudden collapse of the enormous structure.

### The Russians on the Amoor.

Among the foreign intelligence in the Times of this morning, it will be read that the Czar has conferred the title of "Count Amoorski" upon General Mouravieff. The rescript ascribee the honor to the General's share in the negotiation of the late Chinese Treaty; and to his efforts for the "civil regeneration of Siberia." The ground was probably yet broader. An article which we translate from a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, attributes the credit of discovering the vast value of the Amoor basin to the same enterprising officer while acting Governor of Eastern Siberia. In 1854, Petropaulowski being threatened by the Allies, General Mouravieff hastened with reinforcements to that point, passing down the Amoor. His observations by the way impressed him with the immensity of the resources of Manchooria, and he took measures to organize other expeditions with a view to verifying his impressions. Thrice he traversed the entire length of the river, securing ample confirmation of his views, to be duly laid before the Imperial Chancery, and thence has resulted the sudden and wonderful extension of civilization and population, which enliven what was the other day a wilderness. Mouravieff, having added an empire to the Russian crown, thoroughly merits the best reward it has to confer.

The rapid progress of events in that distant part of the world even casts in the shade the advance of American civilization. Three years since vast forests, inhabited by wild beasts and a miserable aboriginal population, whom strangers had never disturbed, stretched over the wide area between the Baikal mountains and the river. The region was nominally an outlying province of the Chinese Empire. A representative of the celeetial throne resided at a small village on the river side, presiding over the scattered natives and such political offenders as imperial anger consigned to that dreadful scene of exile. Originally the home of the ruling race and dynasty of China, its people had followed the march of conquest, migrating, almost in a body, to the better country at the South. To this abode of desolation came the Russians in 1855. They have already built cities, fortifications, breakwaters. Wagon-roads have been opened through the forests. Railroads, hundreds of miles in length, are projected, and their tracks partially surveyed. At the mouth of the river are immense work-shops, which, for extent, completeness and efficiency, exceed any in Europe or America, where all needed machinery can be manufactured, from a one-horse plough to a marine engine of a thousand horse power. Steam vessels and screw steamboats, and large-sized ocean ships pass up the river even to its head waters. The boats of the hunters and traders are met at every turn. Emigrants pour in by thousands a day. In short, the movement is so rapid, that even before China had surrendered her territorial claims, the territory was irretrievably Russianized. And, as if to complete the work of appropriation, the space between Nicolaiesk and St. Petersburg is in progress of annihilation. Last year it required six months for a letter to pass from the Amoor to the European capital. We have just seen the imperial courier make the transit in thirty days. Thus not only is the Russian frontier carried to the China seas, but the China seas are simultaneously brought greatly nearer to the seat of Russian government.

The dissatisfaction of the English at this new development of Russian enterprise is undisguised. There is certainly occasion of alarm. At the very moment India is, for all practical uses, lost to them, they recognize a new Asiatic acquisition of their great rival. The truth is, Asia is as certainly the theatre of a Russian manifest destiny, as is America for the people of the United States. It is a question simply of time, when that grandest of the five leading divisions of the world will be a Russian province. Already Russian influence predominates in Persia. Khiva and Bokara—the country improperly named on the map Independent Tartary—are under Russian rule; thus carrying the Imperial *régime* to the boundary of India. And, as might be expected, Russian agents are busy among the population of the Punjaub, Cabool, and Scinde; urging that diplomatic warfare which has had more victories over English rivalry than all the apparatus of of arms. When the French and English negotiators sought peculiar advantages in China, they found the Russian there before them, sharing not only all their gains, but acquiring, besides, a cession of territory worth the entire commerce of the Middle Kingdom. There can be but one result to an advance so rapid. It must give Asia to the Muscovite.

Indeed, in view of Russian progress, shrewd observers of cotemporary events may fairly doubt the fine phrase of Berkely: There is a star of empire that, reversing the ordinary law, moves steadily eastward. Mr. H. W. Davis, a few years ago, saw in the relative attitudes of Russia and America, the evil and beneficial principles of the universe in mortal conflict. Roger Pryor, about the same time, detected in Ruesian development elements strictly harmonious with our own. It matters little which was right. Evidently, the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent is proceeding steadily toward the sovereignty of the Western hemisphere. Evidently, the Sclavonic races of Europe are moving with fatal accuracy toward material supremacy in the Eastern. It is equally evident that the territorial aggrandisement of the remaining European States is not likely to be accomplished hereafter, save at the expense each of the other. These three reflections are of profound interest. They leave two great expaneive powers, based the one upon the finality of individual volitions, and the other upon the supremacy of pseudo-divine or monarchic right, advancing at the same pace toward the same field, the Pacific world. Both carry with them the emblems of a civilization more or lees developed; both must prepare for an encounter, perhaps for a conflict, the result of which can hardly be doubted. The rest of the world may stand by as spectators of this splendid rivalry. They have little to do with it; but little power to help or hinder the conteetants. And we may not be over enthusiastic when we name the sovereignty of the globe as the ultimate prize of the competition.

### The Recall of General Paez.

The Commissioners sent hither by the Government of Venezuela to recall the veteran Paez, yesterday achieved its mission. The scene was one of exceeding interest. At the Metropolitan Hotel a large body of ladies and gentlemen had gathered to be its witnesses; and in their presence the chief of the party addressed the old patriot in terms of profound respect and entreaty, and was responded to favorably and eloquently. General Paez consents to return and lay his bones in their native soil.

It, is more than eight years since General Paez came to this City a refugee from tedious imprisonment in Venezuela. He has lived here long enough to acquire a large number of sincere admirers and friends, who, under different circumstances, would be brought very reluctantly to approve of his departure, but who recognize the eminent fitness of his return at the existing crisis. Singularly enough, the very day which announces the cessation of his exile, brings tidings of the banishment of his old enemy, Jose T. Monagas, who leaves Venezuela under imputations that must forever prevent his recall with honors like those bestowed on his ancient victim. The circumstance is a happy augury for that sorely-abused Republic.

One little incident of the ceremonial yesterday it would have been in good taste to have omitted. A portrait of Bolivar figured as the leading decoration of the place of assemblage. As a character in all respects a contrast to the pure and exalted patriotism of Paez; whose popular fame is a falsification of history; whose career did more to retard than to promote the freedom of Spanish America; and who is in reality a spurious hero of a grand achievement; and whose poltroonery and treachery only failed to effect the ruin of his country, because of the steady courage, constancy, and bravery of Paez, his effigy could not have been more thoroughly misplaced than at this festival. Pray, who led the Committee of Arrangements into this foolish blunder?

Universal Suffrage.—The population of this State is estimated to be 3,750,000. Of this number about 700,000 are legal voters—less than one-sixth. By what rule of language, then, do we speak of universal suffrage? Those who are not permitted to approach the ballot-box are subject to laws which they can have no voice in framing. Some of them pay taxes; others are liable to do military duty, and if many are children and women, are not women and children citizens of the State and subjects of the law? Where, then, is the boasted universality of our suffrage? Is it a theory or myth? Practically one-sixth of the population votes for and governs the rest. This is on the assumption that all vote who may. But such is far enough from being tho fact. Even the limited and modified suffrage which the statute allows is still further and materially restricted in practice by the neglect of multitudee to exercise their franchise. It is believed that not more than 450,000 ballots will be cast at the approaching November election. If this estimate is correct, and it undoubtedly is nearly so, 250,000 electors—more than one-third of the whole number—will stay away from the polls. One out of every three voters cares too little about his right to exercise it. And this under a system of small election districts, bringing the polls near every man's door. The state of facts here disclosed is not creditable to the patriotism or public spirit of our citizens. It is by no means a safe condition of things for the public interests. For experience has shown that the absentees on election day are not the corrupt, the reckless and the venal. They are business men, quiet, industrious citizens, who dislike public occasions, preferring their private pursuits and the repose of their homes. Need it be said that these are the men who, of all others, should give their presence, their influence and their votes at every election? How shall such be induced to attend? A question not easy to be answered. Bnt, if it is deemed proper to fine delinquents at militia musters, why should not a similar method be adopted with those who, without adequate excuse, neglect the far higher duty which elections impose? If every legal voter could be brought to deposit his ballot, we should soon see a better order of things. It would then be impossible for demagogues to compass their ends, as they now so easily do, by wielding the mass of floating and purchasable voters, for the honest element would be too strong.

Benefits of Traveling.—Gen. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, has been lately sojourning in the State of Maine, with manifest advantage to his physical and political condition. On the 30th ult. he attended an Agricultural Fair at Augusta, where he made a very sensible speech. Gen. Davis has heretofore been regarded at the North as one of the most prejudiced and dangerous of Southern public men. But if he has been so, it is evident the air of Maine has done him good, for the sentiments he uttered on that occasion could not well have been more patriotic and national. It would, doubtless, be advantageous if all our public men could frequently visit distant sections of their common country. Prejudices would thus be obliterated. We look upon the traveling facilities of the present day as among the most efficient bonds of union. Let the men of the South come to us, and our men go to them. A liberal and fraternal spirit would be generated by intimate intercourse, precluding the possibility of disunion. There can be no doubt that the future career of General Davis will be materially effected for good by his visit to Maine last Summer, and, judging from the Press of that State, he has left behind him impressions of the most favorable character.

A $1,000 Bet Offered.—The Albany *Evening Journal* of Monday makes the following offer:

"To the impudent and reckless assertion that the 'Best Friends of Mr. Morgan have abandoned all hope of his success,' we have this repty: We will bet $1,000 on Mr. Morgan's election—the stakes ($2,000) to be placed in the hands of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, for the benefit of the State Inebriate Asylum, a very deserving Charity just inaugurated at Binghamton."

With a few hundred bets of this sort the Inebriate Asylum would be sure to be "elected." Who steps forward to effnlate this manifestation of mingled charity and confidence?

### Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—An English opera company commenced operations here on Monday evening in an English version of Verdi's opera of the "Trovatore." The popularity of this work justifies any sort of transcrtption, but we question the policy of opening a season with any version except the Italian. At the best it is a severe test of artistic power; we have had good singers in the leading *rôles*, and every regard has been paid to the proper illustration of the choral and instrumental parts. It is somewhat hopeless, therefore, for an English company—never too strong—to measure itself against the Academy and its tegtons.

Miss Lucy Escott, the prima donna, is a charming singer, and possesses all the requisites for poputarity. Her voice is light for this opera, but shows good training, and will shine more advantageously when better employed and less taxed. Mr. Henry Squires, the tenor, was, we are informed, laboring under an attack of sickness. Mr. Durand, the baritone, suffered hy comparison with his Italian predecessors, but sung his part well, and will, we think, improve on acquaintance. In other respects, the company appears to be comptete, and although it be gun with a taborious and tiresome blunder, will douhtless make its way in public esteem. The "Bohemian Girl" will be played to-night.

Niblo's Theatre.—A new five-act drama by Mr. Bourcicault, catled "Pauvrette," was produced here on Monday evening with success. It is another of those happy adaptations from the French, which Mr. Bourcicault understands so welt how to make effective. As an acting ptay it is somewhat heavy, although, perhaps, not more so than the nature of the ptot, which is physicalty catastrophical, demands The opportunities for scenic display are very great and they are powerfutly used, particularly in the avalanche scene. The piece is well acted Mr. hy George Jordan, (who was receteed with torrents of applause,) Mr. Davenport, Mr. Bourcicault and Miss Agnes Robertson—the latter being exquisttely good and perfect. The machinery worked much better on the second performance, and the waits between the acts were materially abbreviated.

Wallack's Theatre.—This popular place of amusement opened, last evening, for the season under the well-approved direction of Mr. Wallack. There was a splendid house, and after the first ptece the manager was called for and delivered the customary speech. It was a graceful and welt-timed effort, briefly recalling the past, touching on the present and referring generally to the future. Mr. Wallack paid a welt-merited compliment to the recent exertions of Mr. Stuart; said that he would not attempt to astonish his patrons by the magnitude of his promises, but would endeavor to do his duty as a caterer for their amusement. The speech was received with vehement applause.

"Nothing Venture, Nothing Win," is the name of the new comedietta by Mr. J. Stirling Coyne. The "venture" is that of a young *chevalier* who endeavors to "win" the hand of the *Countess* by assuming in jest the name of the *Duke of Vendome*—the lady being ambitious and fond of dignities. A military and a love scrape are the consequendes of this temerity. The chevalier is in danger of losing his advantage and of being court-martialed into the hargain. Matters, however, end pleasantly, and the chevalier pronounces the maxim of the play. The comedietta is not particularty strong in any point of view, but it is pleasant, and affords ampler opportunity for the graceful acting of Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester Wallack, supported by Mr. Dyott, Mr. Wheatleigh, and other members of the company.

The principal attraction of the evening was Mr. Brougham's new burlesque, called "Neptune's Defeat, Or, The Setzure of the Seas," the legend of which is none other than the famous marital one which gave point to so many transparencies during the Tetegraphic celebration—namely, the Union of Albion to Columbia. Mr. Brougham has treated his subject in a mythological vein, and without that breadth of humor which was the characteristic of "Pocahontas." The local allusions were heartily enjoyed by the audience, but there were some complaints that the fun of the piece was not up to Mr. Brougham's usual standard.

The scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Wallace is the brightest and most romantic we have ever seen in this Theatre; the dresses are gorgeous, and the entire *mise en scène* perfect in every respect.

Academy of Music.—The "Traviata" will be repeated to-night for the last time.

### City Items.

The Christian Denomination are to have a General Convention in this City, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place. This evening an address will be delivered before the Convention by the Rev. James Maple, of Ohio; and on Friday evening the Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, founded by this Denomination, will deliver a lecture on "The Relation between Cotteges and the People."

The Board of Education at its meeting, to-night, is to take up the matter of reorganizing the Normal Schools, and probably also the practical and wise recommendation of the Committee on Puhitc Instruction, that scientific lectures be furntshed to the schoots by a living lecturer, to be illustrated by diagrams, specimens, &c.

The Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Boston, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last. He has officiated for seventeen years, and goes now to St. Stephen's in Philadelphia.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 48 Wall-st. and Astor House.

### From Washington.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA—LANDS IN FLORIDA—GEN. HERRAN, &C.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

A private letter received from Arizona, states that the Fort Yuma wagon-road, under the superintendence of Col. Leach, is nearly completed.

The largest political Convention ever held on the Rio Grande, assembled at Messilla, on the 3d of September. The delegates represented about 10,000 people. Resolutions were passed calling on Congress to organize at an early day; not to send members to the Legislature of New-Mexico, and to hold a new election for Delegate to Congress, in order to show the largely-increased vote since last year. The Convention was addressed by Lieut. Mowry and others.

Considerable emigration was coming into Arizona, from Texas and the Southeru States, as well as from the northwest. Col. Titus, of Kansas, had arrived with a party, to make a settlement on the San Pedro. The yields of the silver mines continued to increase, and several new ones had hhen opened.

General Herran has, at the instance of Mr. Cass, returned to Washington, from New-York, on business concerning the questions between the United States and New-Granada.

The Interior Department has approved to Florida, under the Congreastonal Grant of May, 1856, over 188 acres of land in aid of the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf-Central Railroad, connecting Jackson and Alligator, sixty miles in length.

With the view to promote an efficient military organization among the citizens of the District of Columbia, an order will be issued, by directions of the President, for the appointment of a Board to revise the laws pertaining to local militia.

The Secretary of War contemplates leaving Washington to-morrow for a brief visit to the West.

It is the desire of the Administration that General Denver shall recall his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, and of this fact he has been advised.

### The State Fair at Syracuse.

Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The State Fair opened here most auspiciously to-day. The weather, which was cloudy last night, was clear and beautiful this morning, and just cool enough to be pleasant both for visitors and stock. The attendance on the ground during the day was not large, hut far above the average of the first day. The entries, however, are so much in advance of last year that the total receipts already exceed the gross amount taken during all the last fair.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren was on the ground to-day.

The exhibitors have not yet got their articles fully arranged.

Cattle and stock are still arriving in large numbers—consequently the fair is not yet seen to full advantage, hut the exhibition even at this time is highty interesting.

The cattle show will be grand. They are more diffused among exhibitors, and there are a greater number of fine specimens than at any previous year. The scarcity of fancy breeders is remarkable, nearty att being shown hy farmers. There are sptendid cattle of the Durhams, Devons, Herefords, Ayreshires and full bloods. The grades are also remarkably fine. this year—many of them but little inferier to full bloods. Any person who examines grade cattle this year will see that those who cannot afford the expense of raising thorough-hreds can materially improve the value of their stock hy putting one full-blooded bull among native cows. One yoke of cattle of a high grade, about three-quarters Devons, raised by Mr. Hurlburt, of Connecticut, and owned by Mr. Hilton, of Albany, are among the handsomest on the ground.

Among the fine cattle shown, are two four-year olds exhibited by Mr. Farthing, of Buffalo, and raised by Geo. Snelby, of Kentucky. They weigh 5,400 pounds. Two others raised and owned by Mason Salisbury, of Jefferson County, weigh 5,000 pounds.

E. G. Faile, of Westchester, the well-known breeder and importer of Devons, exhibited some splendid cattle. Among others, the imported cow *Titania*, bred in Exeter, England; a very handsome Devon heifer (*Pawnee*) sired hy *Exeter*; a beautiful heifer (*Eleanor*) 18 months old; another, *Mora*, 13 months old, sired hy *Tecumseh*, and a bull and heifer, calves, 6 and 7 months old, also very beautiful.

Mr. John Coap, of Cortland County, shows the sptendid Devon cows, *Nancy Dawson* and *Fancy*, with their butt calves. They are much admired.

The other principal exhibitors of Devons, are Mr. Howland, of Cayuga; Mr. Otley, of Ontario; Mr. Cook, of Jefferson; Mr. Wainwright, of Dutchess; Mr. Hyatt, of Tioga; Mr. Colby, of Tompkins; Mr. Stevens, of Genesee; Messrs. Baker & Son, of Madison; and Mr. Eastman, of Oneida.

The principal Short Horn exhibitors are Mr. Thorne, of Thorndale; Mr. Richardson, of Westchester; Mr. Marks, of Onondaga; Mr. Rathbun, of Otsego; Mr. Chapman, of Madison; Mr. Bullock, of Albany; Mr. Benham, of Tompkins, and Mr. Talcott of Oneida.

In Herefords the largest stocks are shown hy Mr. Remington, of Cayuga; Mr. Bowens, of Orleans; and Mr. E. Cornino, Jr., of Albany, who has very fine cattle entered,

In Ayreshires the principal exhibitors are Mr. Converse, of Jefferson; Mr. Hungerford, of Jefferson; Messrs. Brodie & Co., of Jefferson.

The stables for stock are at the lower end of the grounds, and a track of half a mite is laid around the cattle sheds. A large number of very fine horses are already entered for races, and, according to the accounts of their owners, unexampled time will be anticipated.

On the cattle ground are well-arranged scales for weighing, erected by Durfee, Forsyth & Co.

Next adjoining the track is a hall for the exhibition of the manufactures of Onondaga County exclusively. It is not very liberally filled, hut contains some fine articles. Messrs. J. Seymour & Co., silverware manufacturers, make a splendid display of silverware, Masonic jewelry, &c. They show silver in all stages—from its native state through all the processes of refining and manufacture, up to the comptetion of the articles. There are many sptendid specimens shown of silver encrusted on and intermingled with copper, which have left no douht in the minds of those familiar with silver and copper mining that large quantities of silver will he found in that region. Among the fancy articles here are fine wax-figure flowers, by Miss Wesley Hickox, of Syracuse.

For the next division of the ground are agricultural implements, occupying a large space. Several of these are but only just getting ready to work, so no judgment of their capacity can yet be justly formed. Of course, according to the word of the owners, each is the best machine of the kind ever invented. A portable fence is set up in this part of the ground, patented last March, hy Mr. Carhart, of Syracuse, seems admirably calculated to answer this great need of farmers. Starting with the first link, it is set up or moved without, and costs about half a dollar per tod. Several steam-engines are preparing to work, and these, with the noise of the horse-power machines, give this department the appearance of a busy workshop.

We next reach the Stove huilding, where these necessary articles of Yankee households are disptayed in their usual variety. The prominent object here appears to be Henderson's smoke gas burner, patented in May last. The object is attained by a cone inside, small at the top, through which the smoke passes and the intense heat of the surface consumes the smoke in its upward and downward passages. Several very ingenious modern inventions were also exhibited in this huilding. Many of the most simple are most tikety to be of the greatest service, practicalty. Amongst these are the following: The Patent Excavator from Sullivan County, which is capable of being worked hy one man, he doing the work of a score of laborers, and the patent alide wrench, which does away with the old awkward screw, and hy the application of a spring, adjusts the wrench instantaneously hy the pressure of a finger. It is from Worcester, Mass.

Auhurn sends a patent to obviate the old wedge and its inconveniences in the carpenter's plane. The iron is adjusted to the required cut with ease and accuracy by means of a set of screws.

Tioga County furnishes a very convenient and simple contrivance for opening, shutting and fastening exterior hlinds from the inside window.

Schoalby's patent preservatory, erected on the ground and filled with meat, hutter, vegetables, &c., attracts general attention. It is filled with 4,000 pounds, which has been in it three days. A thermometer was placed inside of it at noon to-day, and it marked 36 degrees below zero.

The spacious hall for domestic goods comes next. It is not yet filled, but already presents a good show. Here, also, is a company from Detroit, professing to make 300 feet of gas per hour in an an ordinary retort, generally making 80 feet. The principle is adverse to the old plan. Instead of dropping the fluid at once on the heated surface of a spiral column, it is conducted down an inclined plane, passing over and gradually increasing in heat until it reaches the highest red heat. They hold that the gas in this way is gradually prepared for generation, and is made without any loss. The company are on their way to New-York, to exhibit there. The Vesper Gas-Light Company, of New-York, have also a stand for manufacturing gas.

A carpet hroom, for sweeping and retaining dust, which is on exhibition, is also a novel notion.

Tae florat, vegetable and fruit displays are very handsome, hut not yet full.

During the afternoon a sale of short-horn stock, belonging to Mr. Chapman, of Canastota, a noted importer and raiser, took place. Some twenty head brought liberal prices; cows from $300 to $550. Mr. Famon's bull, *Duke of Oxford*, was put up at $1,000 but was withdrawn, no one bidding higher. A marked feature of the sale was the competition among farmers instead of fancy dealers. Some young stock sold, $350.

The City is now rapidly crowding with strangers. A large number of the old and prominent members of the Society are also here. It is expected that Gov. Napier will visit the Fair to-morrow.

To-night a large meeting of agriculturists was held in the parlors of the Yoorhees House. The topic discussed was the raising of sacrifice. Hon. Mr. Conger, Solon Robinson, Mr. Baldwin and others addressed the meeting.

There was some fine trotting on the Syracuse Course to-day, and the Albany Dalling horse was beaten by a Syracuse trotter.

### Congressional Nominations in Massachusetts.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District renominated Anson G. Burlingame this evening.

Springfield, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

H. L. Dawes was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Berkshire district to-day. John C. Greene presided over the convention, and the resolutions were reported by Hon. Mr. Dawes himself.

Worcester, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional district, "Eli Thayer's," have nominated Alexander H. Wood, of Fitchburg, for Congress.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The Democrats of the Sixth District, in Convention to-day, nominated Gaoses B. Lawrie, of Salem, for Congress.

### A Slave Case at Chatham, C. W.

Chatham, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The greatest excitement exists here in consequence of legal proceedings being commenced against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and forcibly taking away from a negro servant belonging to Mr. Maxley, a planter, from St. Louis. Ten or twelve of the blacks are bound over to be tried at the next session. The boy was taken off against his former master's consent and is kept here by negroes.

### Town Elections in Connecticut.

Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 5.

About one-half of the towns in this State held their annual town meetings yesterday. As far as heard from the Democrats have carried 38 towns and lost 2, and the Republicans have carried 37 towns and gained 14.

### Pennsylvania Politics.

Mauch Chunk, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 5.

There was an immense People's Meeting here last night. Seven hundred miners, in miners' dresses, attended it. Mr. Shoemaker made a stirring address.

### Election in Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, Oct. 5.

At the Ward Election held here to-day for Assessor and Inspectors, the People's Party carried three Wards out of five.

### The Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The mails per the steamship *Niagara*, for Liverpool *vid* Halifax, will close here at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 11 A. M. All dispatches left at the telegraph office, No. 11 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 10 A. M., will be promptly forwarded.

### The Case of Captain Austin.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

In the U. S. District Court to-day, Captain Austin, of the whaling ship *Betsey Williams*, of New-Bedford, was found guilty of leaving John Parker, a colored man, one of his crew, at a deserted island of the Gallipagos Groups.

### Death of a Presbyterian Clergyman.

Malden, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The Rev. Henry Mandeville, rector of the Presbyterian Church here, died on Saturday. He was a native of New-York.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following was received yesterday:

Trinity Bay, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

Peter Cooper, New-York: Nothing was done yesterday with Valentia, and there is no change in the electrical indications. De Sauty.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Monday, Oct. 4.

The United States Mail steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, arrived here at daylight Monday morning.

## THE FIGHT AT THE COSMOPOLITAN GARDENS.

### Increased Excitement—More of the Stolen Goods Recovered—Coroner's Inquest.

Patrick Tracy and Gregory Butler, two of the unfortunate men stabbed in the fight on Sunday night at the Cosmopolitan Lager-Bier Gardens, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, (were reported in the Nineteenth Ward returns, yesterday morning, to have died during Monday night, but the report was not correct.

Among the Irish population residing in the vicinity there is evidence of increasing and alarming excitement growing out of the death of the deceased. It is rumored that some of the more excited individuals endeavored last night to gather together a sufficient force to attack the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, where the Italian prisoners are confined, with a view to wreaking summary punishment upon them. No overt demonstration showing such intention have yet been made

# DECAY OF GENERAL PAEZ.

## Interesting and Brilliant Ceremony and Reception—Speeches of Venezuelan Statesmen—Speeches of General Paez, T. F. Montfort, Hiram Ketchum and General Montgomery of Philadelphia—Poem of a Cuban Poet.

Yesterday being the day fixed by the Commissioners appointed by the National Convention to present to General José Antonio Paez, Venezuela, the decree which abrogated the sentence of banishment, and all the acts which resulted from it, and which declared the patriot and soldier

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
OPERA AND BALLET.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Season.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1858,
LAST NIGHT OF
LA TRAVIATA.
supported by
SIGNORA PERITA-GAGGIER,
SIGNOR GIOVANNI BRIGLIA,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
SIGNOR GASPARONI,
In the Ball Scene, in the Second Act,
Mesdemoiselles CALETTE, FRATESI and LAVIGNE
will appear during the
MORLANI BALLET TROUPE,
and dancing the
CARNAVAL DE VENISE.
Conductor.....} MAX MARETZEK.
Chorus Master.....} ANGELO TORRIANI.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The exhibition, during the week will be at the usual hours:
Reserved dress circle and boxes.....$1 00
Reserved seats to be paid extra.....50
Family circle.....25
The Ticket office is every day at the office of the Academy, at DUBIGNON'S and LILL'S music stores, and SIBELL'S, in Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
LAST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
THIS (Wednesday) Oct. 7.—Last cheap night. Last time of
the talented Ital. Last appearance but one of Signor
MARINI. Romani's celebrated Ballet Troupe.
THURSDAY, Oct. 8—Regular night. ERNANI. First
appearance of Signor CESARE NANI, basso Profundo.
SATURDAY, Oct. 9—Last Matinee. A favorite opera.
Last appearance but one of Senora PERITA-GAGGIER.
MONDAY, Oct. 11—Farewell benefit of MAX MARETZEK. Gay and night performance. Positively the
last appearance of the present company.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Private Boxes; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT OF THE NEW DRAMA,
in 5 acts, of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown,"
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
in the new character, written expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
his first appearance this season in New York.
MRS. COLEMAN POPE,
her third appearance.
MR. J. R. ALLEN, MISS ADA CLIFTON,
MR. J. H. DAVENPORT, MR. WHITING,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6,
Bourcicault's drama, in three acts and five tableaux,
will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE.
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Jessie Brown," "The Life of an Actress," "The Phantom," "The Willow Copse," "The Corsican Brothers," &c., and founded on a French drama.
Act I.—The Retreat from Moscow—The Bridge of Napoleon from Moscow—The Bridge of Napoleon from Moscow—The Bridge of Napoleon

## TO LET.

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.**—In the *Times* Building, on Park, now, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st., Newark, N. J., three stories, basement and sub-cellar, 13 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also, for sale, all the furniture in said house, most of it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out-of-town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

**TO LET**—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO a dwelling-house No. 1,053 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.; which can be altered into a store, or as an en-trance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Fourth-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

**TO LET.**—THE PROPERTY NO. 593 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer-st., being 30 feet front and rear. On the Broadway lot a first-class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an agreement should be made. For terms, apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—THE HANDSOMELY FINISHED COT-tage No. 134 Vanderhilt-av., Brooklyn, in a pleasant neighborhood, a few steps from Myrtle-av, cars. Rent moderate, including gas fixtures, heater, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**TO LET**—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT House, rent $400, No. 8 Varick-st. Also, second floor, 3 or 4 rooms, in a three-story house; rent $18; house No. 138 West Broadway; first floor for a store. Apply to SMITH, No. 334 Broadway, up stairs.

**TO LET**—IN BROOKLYN, A MODERN BUILT House, furnished, (rent of house given in part payment for the board of three grown persons,) near Wall-st. and South ferries; none but a small genteel family need apply at No. 3 Willow-place.

**TO LET**—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON 2d Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

**TO LET**—IN BROOKLYN, WITH BOARD, A large second-story front room and bedroom, with gas, &c., to two or three young gentlemen. Apply at No. 42 Butler-st.

**A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR $300** rent, the cheapest in Brooklyn, with gas throughout, convenient to the cars, neighborhood unexceptionable. Possession immediately. Clermont-av., seventh house south of Dekalb-av.; to be seen at any hour.

**STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET**—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 2d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, STABLE-KEEPERS OR MANUFACTURERS**—TO LET OR LEASE—A plot of ground 50x172.6 feet, with buildings on, in 23d-st., near 3d-av. Address H. P. LEAKE, No. 138 Laurens-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

**STEAM POWER TO LET**—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WHOLE OR part, for a quiet family of three persons, at a moderate rent. Address, immediately, FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**FOR SALE**—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the depôt, sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Mountain in front; with one of the finest prospects in the country, having ten miles of mountain scenery, from Milburn to West Bloomfield; containing six acres of ground under high cultivation, shade trees surround the house; there are also many fruit trees, consisting of apples, cherries, &c.; there is a never-failing spring in the garden, and also a cistern which holds 2,000 gallons. The dwelling contains 14 rooms and closets, cellar, pantries, &c.; the parlor is 18x30, kitchen 20x24, with Lockwood's elevated oven range; hot and cold water, hard and soft, and hard brought into the kitchen; bathing-room, with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x60, with stalls for six horses and room for six carriages, besides harness room, granary, &c. Price, $8,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 323 Mulberry-st., Newark. S. P. SMITH.

**FOR SALE**—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN ——, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York property, and possession given immediately. If required, JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY**—A country-seat of 26 acres on Long Island Sound, about one mile from the Mamaroneck depot, on the New-Haven Railroad, trains stopping several times daily; access by steam also. The house is new, about 50 feet square, built in the most substantial manner, marble mantels throughout, good out-buildings, barn, ice-house, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main road, the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land in complete order. The house is new, and has been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good repair. Possession immediately or in the Spring. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A ——, situated on the —— walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace, gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to ——, No. 37 Gold-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL FARMS in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., one of 45 acres and one of 20 acres. These can be purchased by any in the country, abound with a variety of fruit, beautiful shaded lawns around the house, in a high state of cultivation, and worthy the attention of any one in search of a country residence. The place is within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt, and has a large three-story house, fine garden, plenty of land in the village, together with a large barn, from 50 to 200 acres, near the village. All are offered low. Inquire of S. D. HUNTington, at the Madison House, near the depot.
Madison, Oct. 1, 1858.

## COAL.

**A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4** per ton, for grates, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of loose, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 54 Murray, between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

**COAL $4 50.**—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich sts., No. 42 Canal-st., near Allen; and No. 137 Duane-st.; and cor. 8th-st., near 11th-av. MATTHEW CLINTON.

**COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.**—On hand and constantly discharging from boats, coal from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Lehigh Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

**SCHUYLKILL, EGYPTOU AND LINGAN COAL**—Selected expressly from manufacturers, and delivered from their boats, clean from dust, &c. Orders received by addressing or leaving at the yard, No. 1 Bowling-green.

## AUCTION SALES.

W. R. WATSON & SON, Auctioneers.
ATTRACTIVE ——— AND PLATE GANT ——— FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely.
All of the splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherche works of art, literary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 138 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the house. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furnitnre, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 20 hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues at house.

**AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE.**
WM. TOPPING & CO.
will include in their sale, on FRIDAY, Oct. 8, a large and handsome assortment of
CITY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS,
and other styles,
PANTS, VESTS, &c.,
well worthy the attention of the trade.
Every lot will positively be sold.
Salesroom No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEADS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 123 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood suites, carved in crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus; do. washstands, mahogany suites, in hair cloth; mahogany rockers and Voltaire chairs, covered; ladies' sewing chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegantly carved; maple and cane-seat chairs; cottage painted suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany wardrobes, elegant gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel window curtains, together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware.

ANDIAN H. MULLAN, Auctioneer.
**SALE AT AUCTION OF TWENTY-FOUR** DESIRABLE LOTS—On Avenue A, 1st and 2d avs., and 82d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at anotion, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property:
Avenue A—2 lots on southwest corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—3 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
1st-av.—2 lots on northwest corner 82d st.
2d-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
82d-st.—12 lots on 82d-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.
Also, 4 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. M. CRISTALDI, Auctioneer.
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—A. M. CRISTALDI will sell, on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 289 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., the entire furnitnre, carpeting and bedding contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood suite in hair cloth, do. do. in brocatel, rosewood etagere, library bookcase, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, marble tops; Brussels carpet, paintings, mirrors, China, silver-plated and glass ware, easy and Turkish chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chamber suites, beds and bedding, oilcloths, extension dining table, sofas, couches, ottomans, rugs, mats, engravings, &c. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT** auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., one rosewood three-quarter size hilliard table, marble bed, made by Sharpe, cost $300, with all the appurtenances complete; also, one mahogany do., stone bed, by Leonard & Benjamin; also, two carved rosewood pianos, by C. & H. Barmore; also, one elegantly carved black walnut dining room suite, 11 pieces, covered in 3-colored French lasting; one do. oak, in green leather, and one handsomely carved black walnut extension table.

ENWAN SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**FANCY GOODS.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 6th and 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, solid sterling silver ware, anperb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
**TENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE** OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual assortment,) 300 dozen American carry combs, 36 dozen screw wrenches, 6 to 15 inches; 20 dozen button-hole cutters, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; 43 doz. D. H. shovels, 500 pairs brass candlesticks, 200 cards pocket knives and ivory knives and forks, 108 dozen augur bits, 60 boxes cut tacks, 326 dozen iron and brass wheel bed-casters and table-fasteners, &c. Also, a special invoice of English double-barrel guns. Catalogues early on the day of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
**SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET AND SECOND-AV. LOTS.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Ten valuable lots on the N. E. corner of 2d-av. and 79th-st., each 25 feet by 100. One of the finest plots on the east side of the City. 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, beautifully graded, curbed, guttered and flagged; sewer, gas, and Croton water, all complete and paid for. 75 per cent. can remain.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—WM. T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 145 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., all the superior and costly furnitnre of said house, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, silver-plated ware, bedding, cutlery, China and glass ware, mantel and pier mirrors, &c.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at Newton, L. I., opposite Fashion Depot, a general assortment of handsome household furniture, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, dining-table, bedsteads, &c., beds, bedding, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, china, glassware, &c.; also, a superior piano-forte.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.
**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $300 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
**PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES** boots, shoes and brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale are men's calf, kip, grain and thick boots and brogans; also, women's, misses' and children's wear of every description. Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. have issued their catalogue of property for sale, (which can be had at their office, No. 14 Pine-st.,) comprising over TEE EIGHTY HUNDRED LOTS, most of which are well located, and desirable either for residence or investment. Parties desirous of purchasing would do well to examine this list.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a saddle horse, a very fine long tail gray horse, 7 years old this Spring, 16½ hands high; is a first-rate saddle-horse for a lady or gentleman, kind in all harness.

PARR & COLE, Auctioneers.
**SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE, CAR-**PETS, oil-cloths, &c., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, comprising tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, stoves, &c.; also, kitchen furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY**—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
**BY J. BOGART**—SATURDAY, OCT. 9, AT 11 o'clock, at the Broadway Theatre, N. Y., mortgage sale, the wardrobe, scenery, stage-furniture and properties. JAS. B. BENSEL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**PUBLIC SALE OF FIVE AND ONE-HALF** ACRES OF LAND NEAR TARRYTOWN.—Will be sold at puhlic auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, on the premises, 1¾ miles from Tarrytown Depôt, about 5½ acres of land, mostly covered with Fruit Trees, bounded by a never-failing stream of water on part of one side. On the premises is a fine site for a house. It being a gentle ascent from the road to the rear of the lot. Said property will be sold to close up an estate. One-half of the money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises.
HERVEY ROCKWELL,
ISAAC COUTANT, } Executors.

**FOR SALE**—BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT. N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee. Will be sold by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1858: the large and valuable lot and buildings thereon, situated on the corner of Bowery and Division-st., and known as Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Division-st., having a front of 69 feet 7 inches on the Bowery, and 94 feet 5 inches on Division-st. The property will rent from $6,500 to $7,000. Title unquestionable. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale.

## INSURANCE.

**KNICKERBOCKER**
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF
**NEW-YORK.**
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$200,00
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGDON, Secretary.

**A. EVERDELL'S**—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE Celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had [illegible] corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN E. DEVLIN, BANKER,
No. 48 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

**COLLECTIONS**—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON
Constantinople, Alexandria,
Athens, Smyrna, Cairo, &c.
Beyrout, Jerusalem,
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
**J. R. MORTON & CO.,**
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.
**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**LOAN OF $1,490,500**—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Sstnrday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.
The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to William H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.
The taker of each bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
10 per cent. on each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
**BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING** unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | 04 |
| Blatchford, M. A., June 1, 1855, unknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, S., June 9, 1855, unknown | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | 62 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 87 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 6 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PETER BRYSON, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.
**LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centnm per annnm, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.
The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS** BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,036,211 82 |
| Average amonnt of Specie | 216,938 26 |
| Average amonnt of Circulation | 95,211 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 744,102 86 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS** contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (addressed to John M. Forbes, Boston) for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $80,000, will be received until noon on the 20th day of October next.
J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1858.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKA-**WANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1858.—The semi-annual Interest on the Stock of the Warren Railroad Co. will be payable at this office on and after the 15th of October, inst. The transfer books of the Warren Railroad Co. will, therefore, be closed from this date to the 15th, as above. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer *pro. tem.*

NORTH RIVER BANK, New-York, Sept. 11, 1858.
**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-**RECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED**—BY A. BELMONT, No. 63 Beaver-st.

## FOR EUROPE.

TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.
The General Courier and Traveling Servant Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, the most reasonable to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of the class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

**ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-**GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PRINCE ALBERT | T. J. WATERS | Monday, Oct. 18 |
| INDIAN EMPIRE | E. COURTENAY | Saturday, Oct. 23 |
| PACIFIC | WM. C. THOMPSON | Friday, Nov. 5 |

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly redneed rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA, Lott, | leaves Boston, | Wednesday, | Sept. 22. |
| PERSIA, Judkins, | leaves New-York, | Wed'day, | Sept. 29. |
| NIAGARA, Millar, | leaves Boston, | Wednesday, | Oct. 6. |
| ARABIA, Stone, | leaves New-York, | Wednesday, | Oct. 13. |
| CANADA, Lang, | leaves Boston, | Wednesday, | Oct. 20. |
| AFRICA, Shannon, | leaves New-York, | Wed'day, | Oct. 27. |
| ASIA, Lott, | leaves Boston, | Wednesday, | Nov. 3. |
| PERSIA, Judkins, | leaves New-York, | Wed'day, | Nov. 10. |
| EUROPA, Leitch, | leaves Boston, | Wednesday, | Nov. 17. |

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engine-rooms, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

**THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF** Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

| From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Southampton for New York |
|---|---|---|
| ARIEL | Oct. 30. | Nov. 27. | Dec. 1. |
| VANDERBILT | Nov. 27 | Dec. 25. | Dec. 29. |

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Speele delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,** BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found

## THE DISASTER BY THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Continued from First Page.

PARTIAL RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ranges on stoves, ranges, &c | $40,000 |
| Agricultural Implements | 12,000 |
| Jewelry | 30,000 |
| Steam and Caloric Engines | 12,000 |
| Sewing Machines | 8,000 |
| Pianos | 10,000 |
| Furniture, &c | 20,000 |
| Printing | 25,000 |
| Miscellaneous Property | 15,000 |
| | $157,000 |

Of the pianos known by the conflagration are those of Chickering & Sons, piano-forte manufacturers, who had 12 of the finest specimens of their manufacture in the Palace. One of the pianos was insured for $10,000. To what extent they were insured is not known. Mr. Wm. Lindeman & Sons, pianos, and others.

A carriage-maker of Troy had a large number of carriages and light wagons of all patterns on exhibition. There were several valuable steam-engines, large quantities of mowers, reapers and other agricultural implements. Dederick had twelve of his hay-making machines at the Fair; Grover & Baker exhibited 30 sewing machines; Howe & Wheeler one large number, Wheeler & Wilson $2,000 worth of their respective sewing machines.

There was also a large doll of the Atlantic Cable, belonging to Tenney & Co., with a large number of jewelry and pieces of curious bangles, from four inches to a foot in length, set in gold and silver.

Engines Nos. 16, 38 and 21; Hose Carts Nos. 7, 6, 36, 40; Hook and Ladder Company No. 12—all A No. 1 of their kind.

All the engines were totally destroyed, as were hose carriages Nos. 1 and 6. The Hook and Ladder Truck and all was saved. The exact cost of the fire ma- destroyed was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Engine No. 16 | $2,400 | Hose Carriage No. 1 | $800 |
| Engine No. 38 | 2,400 | Hose Carriage No. 6 | 500 |
| Engine No. 21 | 2,500 | | |
| Total | | | $5,700 |

Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, of Brooklyn, Fourth District, which was also on exhibition, was destroyed.

### WAS THE REAL INSURED?

A gentleman who professed to be well "posted," informed us last night that the Crystal Palace was insured for $650,000 in various companies in this City, and that the said insurances were effected by Comptroller Flagg immediately after the City came in possession of the building. A skeptic suggested "if this be true, why was not the City Hall also insured, it being a building much more liable to destruction by fire?" Query.

### ASPECT OF THE EXHIBITORS.

It is impossible to describe the frantic conduct of many of the exhibitors. Several of them, when they saw that the fire was making progress, snatched as much of their property as they could, and endeavored to make their exit from the building. In this, however, some of them were balked, as some of the parties in charge closed the doors, and they were obliged to take another direction, and reach the street through the front entrance.

Many of them who have been out on business in the City had just returned to attend upon the exhibition of their articles for the remainder of the evening, when quite a number did not arrive until the whole building was in ruins. Great anxiety was manifested, in every countenance, and ten thousand inquiries were exchanged by the inventive martyrs. Almost every man who was a loser knew exactly the spot in which he would have saved his property, how he would have packed it in a minute, and removed it from the Palace without injury. Others stated that the speed with which the flames spread left no doubt as to the fact that the fire was the development of well-considered and thoroughly-matured plans on the part of malicious persons, with a view to giving facilities for thieves to ply their nefarious craft in abstracting valuables in the shape of jewelry, &c., from the building. Some of the exhibitors even went so far as to assume that they had seen various suspicious-looking characters lurking about the Fair all day, and that as soon as the alarm was given, some of them were seen to break open cases and load themselves with portable articles under the pretext of aiding exhibitors to save their goods. Several of the exhibitors stated that they should institute legal proceedings against the Association to recover damages; others remonstrated with the incensed individuals, whilst all seemed compelled to fall back upon the providence which had visited them all sufferers.

Shortly, a number of the anxious exhibitors were on hand at the office of the TIMES to ascertain the facts in reference to the fire, as also to speak of the value of the goods they had lost.

Police officers were besieged wherever found, in the vicinity of the Palace, by persons desirous to know what portion of the building was burned, and whether there was much property saved. The question, "Who fired the building?" was a frequent one, and received a thousand various replies, laying the blame upon almost everybody who had ever been in or about the Palace.

At the hotels down town the subject of conversation throughout the evening was in reference to the "big fire." Each group of persons was almost sure to include an unfortunate exhibitor, who was receiving the condolence of his fellows in his day of trial.

"Where were all the force pumps?" was another interesting question generally discussed, to which one non-professional replied, "As well might you ask why did not the Reservoir spit out the fire that at least a few of the [illegible]

[illegible] of the very elaborate history of the origin of the enterprise and the description of the edifice, which we gave at the time of the grand Inauguration of the building in that year.

From the fact of so many of our citizens having visited London in the year 1851, and having witnessed the triumphs in art and manufactures which our people achieved in the Industrial Exposition, they could not remain blind to the fact, that nothing could be more instructive to the American nation at large, or beneficial to her manufacturing or industrial interests, than an Exhibition in this country similar to that which they witnessed on the other shores of the Atlantic. Accordingly, shortly after the close of the London Fair, steps were taken for the purpose.

In regard to the locality of the Exhibition, if the object had been to make a representation of American industry only, it might have been considered expedient to select some one of the great manufacturing cities, as Boston and Philadelphia; but a display of European products being a necessary part of the scheme, it seemed indispensable to choose New-York; other considerations which give that City its commercial predominance as the chief entrepôt of European trade and the principal financial centre of the country, contributed to this result.

New-York, therefore, was selected, and on the 2d of January, 1852, the municipal authorities of that City, appreciating the benefits that must flow from the same, if properly conducted, not [only] to the prosperity of the City, but to the cause of instruction and healthful entertainment, granted the use of Reservoir-square for the object for the term of two conditions: One, that the building should be constructed of iron and glass; and the other, that by a proper regard for the interests of the poor, not a single entrance-fee should exceed

[illegible] was then applied to, and that body, on the 5th of March, 1852, granted a charter of incorporation to the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations."

The principal provisions of the act were as follows:

The Association was incorporated with a capital of [illegible] being given to raise the sum to guarantee.

The Directors were authorized to occupy any such square that might be granted to them, and therein to erect a building for the purpose of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. They were expressly empowered to award prizes, and to do everything necessary to carry out the general object.

On the 17th of March, 1852, the Board of Directors was duly organized by the election of THEODORE [illegible], Esq., President, and WILLIAM WATTEN, Esq., as Secretary; and the Association immediately published a general statement of the objects of the enterprise.

This announced the fact that a charter had been granted by the Legislature of this State, for the purposes of an Industrial Exhibition; and that the Corporation having granted the use of Reservoir-square for five years, the parties associated in the enterprise were prepared to invite the cooperation of their fellow-citizens throughout the country. This scheme, was the well-known fact that this country was but indifferently represented at the London Exhibition. American industry entered less into competition there than its great merits demanded, and the projectors of the New-York Crystal Palace believed, that by a more careful selection of articles, and by a larger introduction of native products, the interest of the Exhibition, in several essential points, could be largely increased. In the course of this statement the Committee took occasion to assure the public that foreign nations would be adequately represented; they having assurances not only from England, but from the principal countries of the Continent, that all such specimens of industrial art as would be likely to interest the American mind, should be forwarded, as well as rare products of skill, such as had been never seen among us. Some of these were stated to be among the choicest articles of the London Exhibition, and others were then being prepared abroad expressly for exhibition here. It added, further, that the Association was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of the 11th of March, 1852, for the term of five years. The Act of Incorporation provided that, for one day, at least, the children and scholars of the Schools of the Public School Society, of the Ward Schools, and of the Free Academy; of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions, and of the Orphan Asylums of the City of New-York, shall be admitted free of charge.

It also provided, that the net proceeds of one day's exhibition shall be appropriated and paid over to the Treasurers of the Fire Department Fund for the benefit of Widows and Orphans of deceased Firemen, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and divided between them in proportions of three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. This statement was accompanied by a call for subscriptions to the stock—ten per cent. to be paid on the amount of subscriptions at the time of subscribing; and in order to prevent monopoly, no subscription to exceed $5,000.

The next important step was to secure the cooperation and countenance of the Federal Government. It was essential, in order to obtain extensive support from the manufacturers of Europe, that their goods should be admitted duty free. The proper department of the Government of the United States treated the matter with cordial liberality; and on the 24th of May, Mr. MAXWELL, Collector of the Port of New-York, made a written communication to the President of the Association, stating that the building, when erected, would be made a bonded warehouse, so as to receive the goods free of duty, while on exhibition.

Mr. CHARLES BUSCHER, of London, was authorized to secure the cooperation of the manufacturers of Europe. The appointment of Mr. BUSCHER was made on the 25th of June.

As soon as this was effected, the Association turned their attention to the organization of the Staff of Architects and Engineers, to whom the construction of the building was to be confided; and very shortly after, Mr. C. E. DETMOLD was appointed Superintending Architect and Engineer; Mr. HORATIO ALLEN, Consulting Engineer; and Mr. EDMUND HURRY, Consulting Architect.

The plans of the Directors had by this time obtained sufficient development to render it certain that the objects of the Association would be accomplished, and a circular was issued on the 12th July, addressed to exhibitors and the public at large, setting forth that the Association being now fairly under way, they were ready to receive applications for space. The issuing of this circular furnished a good opportunity of testing the disposition of the Old World to take part in the undertaking. It was at once communicated to the Foreign Ministers at Washington, and the Consuls at New-York, and the replies of the Representatives of the principal Powers of Europe, indicated sufficiently the cordial interest manifested in the enterprise from the outset.

The task of selection of a plan for the Palace, was difficult and delicate; the Board, however, after much consultation, finally determined on one submitted by Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GILDEMEISTER. Mr. GILDEMEISTER has been some time established among us, and is not only an architect but an artist. Mr. CARSTENSEN is the designer of the Tivoli and Casino of Copenhagen, the principal public grounds of that city, and had at this time recently arrived here.

The plan was adopted on the 26th of August, and no time was lost in putting the work under way.

The masonry contracts were signed with Messrs. SMITH and STEWART, and Mr. LORENZO MOSES, on the 4th September; and on the 25th of the same month the principal part of the iron-work was contracted for. By the masonry contracts, the foundation was to be delivered on the 21st October; and by the iron agreements, the delivery of castings was to commence at the same time. In order to secure uniformity, a pattern-shop was established in the City of New-York under the charge of Messrs. SHEPARD & PURVIS. The site selected for the Crystal Palace is known as Reservoir-square, a plot of ground lying west of the Croton Distributing Reservoir, and between that vast erection and the Sixth-avenue. The precise distance from the Reservoir to the Sixth-avenue is 445 feet; and the width, north and south, from Fortieth to Forty-second-street, is 455 feet.

This piece of ground is nearly square. The shape is unfavorable for architectural purposes. In other respects, no better spot for the purpose could be found in the City. The Sixth-avenue Railroad runs directly past it; the Fourth-avenue Railroad runs near it; and it lies immediately in the vicinity of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth-avenues—the main thoroughfares of that part of the City.

The plan of the building is familiar to all of our readers. The general idea of the edifice was a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross was 365 feet 5 inches long. There were three similar entrances; one on the Sixth-avenue, one on Fortieth, and one on Forty-second-street. Each entrance was 47 feet wide, and that on Sixth-avenue was approached by a flight of eight steps. Over each front was a large semi-circular fan-light, 41 feet wide and 22 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. Each arm of the cross was on the ground plan 149 feet broad, and was divided into 4 parallel naves, and two aisles, one on each side. The nave 64 feet wide, each aisle 26 feet wide. The central portion of nave was carried up to the height of 97 feet, and, over the whole, of which it was spanned, was 41 feet broad. There were thus in effect two arched naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 97 feet high to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves was an aisle 54 feet broad and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridgeway of the nave was 71 feet. Each aisle was covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The central dome, a magnificent design, was 100 feet in diameter, 68 feet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 116 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 349 feet. The exterior angles of the building were ingeniously filled up with a triangular lean-to 24 feet high, which gave the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle was an octagonal tower 6 feet in diameter and 75 feet high.

The building contained, on the ground floor, 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which were 54 feet wide, 42,000 square feet more, making a total area of 172,000 square feet, for the purposes of exhibition. There were thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 52-100; in the galleries one acre and 44-100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres.

There were on the ground floor 190 octagonal cast-iron columns, 21 feet above the floor, and 8 inches diameter, cast hollow, of different thicknesses, from half an inch to one inch. These columns received the cast-iron girders. These were 26½ feet long and 3 feet high, and served to sustain the galleries and the wrought-iron construction of the roof, as well as to brace the whole structure in every direction. The girders, as well as the second-story columns, were fastened to the columns in the first story, by connecting pieces of the same octagonal shape as the columns, 3 feet 4 inches high, having proper flanges and lugs to fasten all pieces together by bolts. The number of lower floor girders was 252, besides 12 wrought-iron girders of the same height, and 41 feet span over a part of the nave. The second story contained 148 columns, of the same shape as those below, and 17 feet 7 inches high. These received another tier of girders, numbering 160, for the support of the roofs of the aisles, each nave covered by 16 cast-iron semi-circular arches, each composed of 4 pieces.

The dome was supported by 24 columns, which rose beyond the second story, and to a height of 62 feet above the principal floor. The system of wrought-iron trusses which connected them together at the top, and was supported by them, formed two concentric polygons, each of 16 sides. They received a cast-iron bed-plate to which the cast-iron shoes for the ribs of the dome were bolted. The latter were 32 in number. They were constructed of two curves of double angle-iron, securely connected by trellis-work. The requisite steadiness was secured by tie-rods, which braced them both vertically and horizontally. At the top, the ribs were bolted to a horizontal ring of wrought and cast-iron, which had a diameter of 20 feet in the clear, and was surmounted by the lantern. As in the other roofs of the building, the dome was cased with matched deal and tin sheathing. Light was communicated to the interior through the lantern, and also in part from the sides, which were pierced for 32 ornamental windows. These were glazed with stained glass, representing the arms of the Union and its several States.

The external walls of the building were constructed of cast-iron framing and panel-work, into which were inserted the sashes of the windows and the louvres for ventilation.

The decorations of the building were designed by HENRY GRIDLEY, Esq., of Cambridge, brother of the sculptor.

The interior has a prevailing tone of buff, or rich cream color, which was given to all the cast-iron constructive work. The color was relieved by a judicious use of the three positive colors, red, blue, and yellow, in their several tints of vermillion, garnet, sky-blue, and orange, (certain parts of the ornamental work being gilt) to accord with the arrangement of colors employed in the decoration of the ceilings. The only exceptions to the use of oil-colors were the ceiling of the American bean-to and the dome; these decorations were executed in tempera on canvas.

The whole quantity of iron employed in the construction amounted to 1,200 tons—of which 300 tons were wrought, and 1,500 tons cast iron. The quantity of glass was 15,000 panes, or 55,000 square feet. The quantity of wood used amounted to 750,000 feet, board measure.

On the 30th of October, 1852, the first column of the Crystal Palace was raised. Mr. SEDGWICK delivered an address on that occasion, to which Gov. HUNT replied. Both were congratulatory, complimentary and religious.

The grand inauguration took place on Thursday, July 14, 1853. President PIERCE was present and delivered an address.

The ceremonies of inauguration went off with great éclat, notwithstanding the down-pour of a heavy shower of rain which soaked the President, and scattered the crowd. On arriving at Castle Garden, the President was received by Mayor WESTERVELT, and replied briefly to an address of welcome; after which the President reviewed the troops which were paraded to do honor to the occasion, and the civic and military procession then passed up Broadway to the Palace. The immense area of the edifice was packed by one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the City. When the applause which greeted the entrance of the President had subsided, the ceremonies of the Inauguration began with a prayer, suitable to the occasion, read by the late Bishop WAINWRIGHT. A choral was sung by the New-York Harmonic Society, and then the President was formally received by THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., the President of the Association. General PIERCE replied very briefly, but in terms of warm commendation. The "Hallelujah Chorus" wound up the ceremonies, and the Palace was inaugurated. On the following day, a grand Banquet was given by the Directors, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in honor of the President.

The Great Exhibition, having been thrown open to the public, became a centre of attraction, and throngs of visitors from all parts of the Union flocked to witness its attractions. But the Palace did not turn out a profitable speculation. The finances of the concern became embarrassed. The Palace remained open under the direction of the original Board for nearly a year. Mr. SEDGWICK then resigning the Presidency, that office fell to Mr. PHINEAS T. BARNUM, who labored under numerous disadvantages in accepting the position, and at one time, discouraged by the bad prospect of affairs, determined to offer his own resignation; but reconsidered that resolution, and proceeded to take active measures for the restoration of the falling fortunes of the Company. His efforts were so far crowned with success that a re-Inauguration, taking place under circumstances which gave promise of a better fate for the enterprise, occurred on the 4th of May, 1854. The time which had then elapsed since the original opening of the Palace was but a little over nine months. The re-opening was an event second in importance only to the first demonstration. Extensive preparations had been made for the new ceremonial, and there was another great display of popular enthusiasm. The President did not reappear on this occasion; but speeches were made by Mr. BARNUM, Judge CAMPBELL, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Mr. ELIHU BURRITT and others, and the day and evening were both given to the work of re-baptizing the edifice. From that time onward, the fortunes of the Palace varied. The public expectation had been elevated by the vigor with which the new Direction seized the helm, and visits to the Palace became again a matter of course. But expectation was not yet realized, nor did the Crystal Palace ever achieve a reputation commensurate with that of its prototype in Hyde Park. After a short season of success, it failed to prove an attractive resort, and became virtually a piece of dead property before the close of 1856.

The propriety of granting a new lease of Reservoir-square to the Palace Corporation, was a question which occupied the attention of the Common Council during the months of November and December, 1856. The term of the original lease was five years, expiring by its own limitation in January, 1857, but subject to renewal. Pending the solution of this question, the affairs of the Crystal Palace Company passed into the hands of a Receiver, Mr. JOHN H. WHITE. The effort for a renewal of the lease was vigorously opposed at the meetings of the Common Council, called to consider the subject. Parties appeared, who claimed that the continued existence of the Palace in that locality would cause a depreciation in the value of property in its vicinity, owing mainly to the rapid increase of grog-shops and other disreputable establishments, which had sprung up like mushrooms in the neighboring streets. The opposition to a renewal of the Company's lease finally assumed a tone so serious as to induce the Common Council to decide adversely to the petition.

The Common Council having voted, in the Spring of 1858, that the Crystal Palace was then the property of the City, under the terms of the original lease, it was presently determined to take possession of the building in the name of the City. On the 31st of May last, formal possession of the Palace was taken, under the orders of Mayor TIEMANN. On that day the Mayor and Comptroller addressed a communication to Mr. WHITE, the Receiver, informing him that the Council to the Corporation had advised them that the City had a right to resume upon the land upon which the Crystal Palace stands, which land was leased to EDWARD RIPLEY in 1852, for the purpose of erecting a building for the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations thereon, the lease having expired a year ago. Mr. WHITE was further notified that the City Authorities would, at 2 o'clock, send officers to take possession of the ground, and to take an inventory of the property belonging to exhibitors, now inside the Palace.

At 2 o'clock, accordingly, Officers FORBES and OLNEY, of the Mayor's squad, and Mr. DICKMAN, of the Comptroller's office, went to the Palace and took possession.

In consequence of such action of the Mayor and Comptroller, Mr. WHITE issued the following Card:

"The City, under the direction of the Mayor and Comptroller, have taken forcible possession of the Crystal Palace, and all the property therein contained. As this act, on the part of the City officials, has been done by them without authority or law, I shall take immediate steps to have the pending question judicially determined. In the meantime, as the City have taken possession of the property of exhibitors, as well as of that belonging to the late Crystal Palace Association, I have, for the present, at least, lost all control over it; and such exhibitors as desire to withdraw articles, or make inquiries respecting the same, are requested to address DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor, or A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

The City still remained in actual possession of the Palace at the time of its destruction. The American Institute held a lease of the building—having found it admirably adapted for its Annual Fairs—and the Corporation entertained hopes that the property would eventually pass into its hands. It has passed out of their hands and the City's, and its troublous days are ended.

### INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE PALACE.

The destruction of the Palace is a loss in a musical point of view. It has been demonstrated at Sydenham that edifices of this construction can be used with advantage for musical entertainments—affording, as they do, ample room for enormous forces in the executive department, and accommodations for an audience of corresponding magnitude. The Musical Congress, which was held at our Crystal Palace under the auspices of Monsieur JULLIEN, and direction of Mr. BARNUM, demonstrated that with very slight alterations it might be converted into a magnificently-proportioned concert hall. It will be remembered, as a curious coincidence, that one of the musical features introduced by Mons. JULLIEN was the "Firemen's Quadrille." The City was placarded with "posters" representing the Palace in flames, and, to give force to the actual performance, a mimic representation of a conflagration was effected by means of port fires ignited from without. The effect was alarming enough even in this mild form, and there were many who felt uneasy, particularly when Monsieur JULLIEN marshalled in his firemen's yells, bells and butts to give verisemblance to the "one picture." Little did that excellent conductor imagine that he was thus foreshadowing to the alarmed mind of New-Yorkers the actual fate of their beautiful building.

A new use was discovered for the Palace last Winter when the Hunter-Woodie ball was given there, and for the system of heating which was found to be excellent, although the entertainment in question was marred by insufficient management and disgraced by a riot.

On Thursday, the 27th of September, 1857, a banquet of the Publishers was given at the Palace, under circumstances of peculiar interest. The viands consisted of fruits. The beverages were destitute of alcoholic stimulants; the ladies were admitted, while the wine was banished, and a prodigious array of literary talent did honor to the occasion. Mr. WILLIAM APPLETON, President of the Book Publishers' Association, presided, and speeches were made by Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Rev. Mr. MILLBURN, the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and several others. The Festival was the first of its kind, and went off with a considerable degree of success; but proved, also, to have been the last, for the Publishers have never since ventured upon a similar experiment—at least, upon the scale which was projected, though not quite carried out in that initial demonstration.

The Palace has been from the first a grand gathering place on occasions of public rejoicing. One of the pleasantest affairs that has taken place within its walls was the congregation of many thousands of the children from the Sabbath Schools of New-York and its vicinity, when the audience was numbered at tens of thousands, and only on the occasion of JULLIAN'S Mammoth Festival did the Palace contain a more densely-packed crowd.

### American Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

The Cooper Institute was quite filled last evening by the members of the American Party, assembled there to ratify the State ticket of the party. Tar-barrels blazed outside, and Robertson's Band serenaded the Peasery by previous to the organization of the meeting. At 8 o'clock HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. RIKER read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was ratified by acclamation. Mr. KETCHUM then made a speech. He said the State contest had nothing to do with the question of Slavery. Kansas was not in this State, and Slavery had been abolished here about 30 years. The subject of Slavery and the Territories should be committed to the members of Congress, but had nothing to do with the State canvass.

The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS read the resolutions. They reiterated American principles and supported the American nominations. Next came the reading of letters from Jas. O. BUTLER, N. B. LORD, WM. T. MINOR and the Hon. HENRY J. GARDNER, excusing their absence. The last-named gentleman was decidedly opposed to fusion with the Republicans. His letter was received with hisses and applause commingled.

The Hon. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, E. W. ANDREWS, Esq., and the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS spoke successively and at 10 o'clock the meeting, without much noise, adjourned.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Ohio State 6s, '60 | 102 | |
| 5,000 | Ind. State 2½s | 61⅜ | |
| 15,000 | Teonessee 6s, 90 | 91 | |
| 1,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 85⅞ | |
| 5,000 | do | 86 | 85⅞ |
| 31,000 | do | 85⅞ | |
| 5,000 | California St. 7s | 85 | |
| 3,000 | do | 85⅞ | |
| 1,000 | Brook. Water L'n | 98 | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. C. R. 6s | 92⅝ | |
| 14,000 | N. Y. C. bds. 1876 | 97½ | |
| 19,000 | E. R. Con. b. 1871 | 31 | |
| 9,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 1 mt. | 101 | |
| 16,000 | Harlem R. 1 mtg. | 88 | |
| 5,000 | M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1 mt. sk. fd. con. bs | 92⅛ | |
| 2,000 | Mich. S. 1st M. Bs. | 84⅜ | |
| 2,000 | Mich. So. S. F. Bs. | 70 | |
| 1,800 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. | 88¾ | |
| 2,000 | do | 88⅞ | |
| 2,000 | Gal. & Ch. 2d M. Bs. | 93 | |
| 2,000 | La C. 2d Mt. Bs. | 50 | |
| 5 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 16 | |
| 78 | do | 15¾ | |
| 96 | Bank of Commerce | 103 | |
| 6 | Metropolitan Bk. | 109¾ | |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 115 | 84½ |
| 100 | do | 60 | 98 |
| 5 | do | | 98¾ |
| 5 | do | | 98½ |
| 175 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 105⅜ | |
| 50 | do | 30 | 105 |
| 25 | do | | 105¾ |
| 50 | do | 30 | 105¾ |
| 50 | do | b10 | 106 |
| 10 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | | 81¾ |
| 1950 | do | | 81⅞ |
| 150 | do | b30 | 81⅞ |
| 200 | do | b3 | 82 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 82 |
| 50 | do | s15 | 81⅞ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 81⅞ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 82 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Missouri St. 6s | b60 | 85½ |
| 24,000 | do | | 85⅝ |
| 20,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | | 91¼ |
| 12,000 | N. Carolina St. 6s | | 95 |
| 4,000 | Cal. 7s, nwBs. | s30 | 84½ |
| 2,000 | Brook. Water L'n | | 98 |
| 1,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | | 25⅞ |
| 1,000 | Har. R. R. 3d mt. bs | | 50 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | | 94½ |
| 50 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | | 105⅞ |
| 100 | do | b15 | 105⅞ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 105 |
| 10 | do | | 106 |
| 50 | do | b7 | 106 |
| 120 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | | 82⅝ |
| 700 | do | | 83⅝ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 82⅛ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 82⅝ |
| 100 | do | s15 | 82⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 82⅛ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 82⅜ |
| 400 | do | | 82⅜ |
| 250 | Erie Railroad | | 16 |
| 25 | do | b60 | 16⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 16⅜ |
| 100 | Brooklyn City R. R. | | 100⅜ |
| 10 | Nassau Bank | | 96 |
| 10 | Bank of America | | 112 |
| 125 | Erie Railroad | | 15½ |
| 610 | do | | 15⅝ |
| 285 | do | | 15⅝ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 15⅜ |
| 50 | Hudson River R. R. | | 27 |
| 13 | Sixth-avenue R. R. | | 115 |
| 100 | Brooklyn City R. R. | | 100⅛ |
| 45 | Ill. Central R. R. | | 78⅛ |
| 111 | do | | 79 |
| 5 | Stonington R. R. | | 53 |
| 450 | Reading Railroad | | 47⅞ |
| 200 | do | | 47⅞ |
| 500 | do | s60 | 47⅞ |
| 100 | do | b30 aft. | 10 47⅞ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. | | 53¼ |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. R. | b30 | 23⅛ |
| 1210 | do | | 23⅝ |
| 150 | do | b30 | 23¾ |
| 150 | do | b60 | 23¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 23 |
| 200 | M. S. & N. I. gua'd st. | | 44 |
| 100 | do | s15 | 44 |
| 56 | Cleve. Col. & Cin. R. | | 90 |
| 150 | Gal. & Chic. R. | opg | 84½ |
| 100 | do | | 84½ |
| 130 | do | opg | 84½ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 84¾ |
| 250 | do | s10 | 84½ |
| 150 | do | opg | 84¾ |
| 100 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | | 31 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 31 |
| 100 | do | s3 | 31½ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 31¾ |
| 200 | do | s15 | 31¾ |
| 450 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | | 65 |
| 405 | do | | 65½ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 65 |
| 200 | do | | 65¾ |
| 50 | La Cross & Mil. R. | | 4 |
| 10 | Chic., B. & Q. R. R. | | 53 |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Clev. & P. R. R. 7s | 42 | |
| 4,000 | D. & Mill. 7 yrs | 64 | |
| 4,000 | T. H. & A. R. 10s | 20 | |
| 3,000 | E. M. R. R. 10s | 52 | |
| 4,000 | S. & H. V. R. R. 7s | 10 | |
| 2,000 | La C. & M. R. R. 7s | 28 | |
| 1,000 | City of M. W. 7s | 50 | |
| 3,000 | N. Y. & E. R. R. 7s | 81¼ | |
| 4,000 | Chic., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. 8s | 17¼ | |
| 3,000 | D. & M. R. R. 7s | 82½ | |
| 5,000 | Del. L. & W. RR. 7s | 75¾ | |
| 40 | Beekman F. I. Co. | | 105 |
| 25 | M. Marine I. Co. | | 75 |
| 18 | Grocers' F. Ins. Co. | | 105 |
| 50 | Firemen's F. I. Co. | | 90 |
| 20 | Irving Bank | | 101 |
| 10 | Market Bank | | 105¼ |
| 60 | People's Bank | | 102 |
| 10 | N. World F. I. Co. | | 95 |
| 10 | Resolute F. In. Co. | | 109¾ |
| 10 | Pac. Mail Steam. Co. | | 106¾ |
| 20 | Towanda C. & I. Co. | | 59 |

TUESDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

The Hamburg screw-steamer *Hammonia*, at this port, which touched at Southampton, sent on arrival at Quebec, furnish English financial and market advices to Wednesday, Sept. 22. The *Arago*, which also left Southampton on that day, is looked for in the course of the evening. A further advance of a eighteenth of a penny in Cotton is reported from Liverpool, with large sales and a buoyant feeling in the trade. Breadstuffs quiet. The English Funds are 93½@¾ for money, and 93½ for the October account. Discounte were 2½@2¾ per annum in London, and 2 ₰ cent. was paid on the Stock Exchange. About $2,100,000 in Bullion had been added to the stock of the Bank of England since the last regular weekly report. The total now exceeds $95,000,000, or nineteen millions sterling. In American Railway stocks, sales are noticed of Illinois Central at 79; New-York Central Sixes at 84; and Pennsylvania Centra First Mortgage at 90½. The range of quotations is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6s, 1875, s. c. | 79 | @ 81 |
| Illinois Central 7s, 1875, s. c. | 78 | @ 80 |
| Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freelands,) | 77 | @ 79 |
| Illinois Central, $100 shares, $50 paid, dis. | 23 | @ 21 |
| Michigan Central 8s, 1860, s. c. | 83 | @ 87 |
| Michigan Central 8s, 1869 | 86 | @ 88 |
| Michigan Central do. s. f. do. 1882, s. c. | 86 | @ 88 |
| Michigan Southern & N. I. s. f., 1885 | 62 | @ 64 |
| Michigan Southern & N. I. $100 shares | 20 | @ 25 |
| New-York Central 6s, s. f., 1883 | 83 | @ 85 |
| New-York Central 7s, convertible, 1864 | 93 | @ 95 |
| New-York Central, $100 shares | 76 | @ 78 |
| Erie Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds, 1862 | 66 | @ 68 |
| Erie Railroad $100 shares | 16 | @ 18 |
| Penn. Central 6s, 1st morigage, 1880 | 89 | @ 91 |
| Penn. Central 2d mortgage | 91 | @ 93 |

The probability of a reduction of interest at the Bank of England is discussed by the London papers. The *Daily News* remarks:

"The prospect of a redncticn of the Bank rate of discount to 2½ ₰ cent. is again exciting attention, in consequence of the enormous accumulation of gold, and of the continued exclusion of the Bank from the discount market. It is understood that there has been for many months a respectable minority at the Bank board in favor of this step. The argument principally relied upon by the other party is that as the terms in the open market would be at once lowered so as still to underbid the Bank, that establishment would derive little increase of business from the measure, which might perhaps operate mischievously, by stimulating a spirit of speculation. It is certain that the Directors will not make any change without full deliberation. Still, should the Bank bullion pass twenty millions, as it bids fair to do, it will be difficult to resist the tendency of the present state of things. During the few weeks immediately preceding the payment of dividends, the Bank usually experience an accession of business; and, as no such feature is now presented, it is reasonable to infer that, upon the release of the dividends, the market will become easier than at any former period, and the prospects of the Bank, as regards discount business, absolutely hopeless. The propriety of reducing the rate will then probably give rise to more earnest debate."

Of the Wine crop in France the Paris correspondent of the *London Times* reports:

"The vintage has commenced in the neighborhood of Lyons and in part of Burgundy under the most favorable circumstances. The grapes in the Bordelais, the Orleanais, Berry, and Touraine are rapidly arriving at maturity. There are few complaints of the oidium in those districts. The wine-growers in the district of Beaune propose to commence their operations to-morrow, the 20th. The result of the vintage in several districts of the department of the Ain is now known, and has given universal satisfaction. The quality of the wine is excellent, and the quantity much greater than was expected. One small vineyard produced 19 hectolitres, where the proprietor expected eight at most. The same result has been experienced [illegible] and for the system of heating which was found to be excellent, although the entertainment in question was marred by insufficient management and disgraced by a riot.

On Thursday, the 27th of September, 1857, a banquet of the Publishers was given at the Palace, under circumstances of peculiar interest. The viands consisted of fruits. The beverages were destitute of alcoholic stimulants; the ladies were admitted, while the wine was banished, and a prodigious array of literary talent did honor to the occasion. Mr. WILLIAM APPLETON, President of the Book Publishers' Association, presided, and speeches were made by Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Rev. Mr. MILLBURN, the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and several others. The Festival was the first of its kind, and went off with a considerable degree of success; but proved, also, to have been the last, for the Publishers have never since ventured upon a similar experiment—at least, upon the scale which was projected, though not quite carried out in that initial demonstration.

The Palace has been from the first a grand gathering place on occasions of public rejoicing. One of the pleasantest affairs that has taken place within its walls was the congregation of many thousands of the children from the Sabbath Schools of New-York and its vicinity, when the audience was numbered at tens of thousands, and only on the occasion of JULLIAN'S Mammoth Festival did the Palace contain a more densely-packed crowd.

### American Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

The Cooper Institute was quite filled last evening by the members of the American Party, assembled there to ratify the State ticket of the party. Tar-barrels blazed outside, and Robertson's Band serenaded the Peasery by previous to the organization of the meeting. At 8 o'clock HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. RIKER read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was ratified by acclamation. Mr. KETCHUM then made a speech. He said the State contest had nothing to do with the question of Slavery. Kansas was not in this State, and Slavery had been abolished here about 30 years. The subject of Slavery and the Territories should be committed to the members of Congress, but had nothing to do with the State canvass.

The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS read the resolutions. They reiterated American principles and supported the American nominations. Next came the reading of letters from Jas. O. BUTLER, N. B. LORD, WM. T. MINOR and the Hon. HENRY J. GARDNER, excusing their absence. The last-named gentleman was decidedly opposed to fusion with the Republicans. His letter was received with hisses and applause commingled.

The Hon. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, E. W. ANDREWS, Esq., and the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS spoke successively and at 10 o'clock the meeting, without much noise, adjourned.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets,

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2199. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


[illegible] of the Statuary [illegible] Particulars of the [illegible] Meetings of Managers and [illegible] of the Ruin—A New Exhibition Contemplated.

[illegible] daylight, and thence onward to dusk, the Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second-streets, was yesterday crowded with people of all classes, complexions and conditions, attracted to the spot by the news of the destruction of the Crystal Palace.

THE PALACE STATUARY.

The lovers of Art will regret the loss of one or two noble works which were in the Palace, and shared its destruction. Among these was the famous group by the Prussian sculptor Kiss, an *Amazon on horseback, attacked by a Tiger*, cast in zinc. The "Amazon" was a copy of the colossal bronze original which adorns the entrance of the Royal Museum at Berlin; this copy was cast in zinc at the celebrated foundry of Geiss. It was an exquisite work, full of grace and life. The Amazon, startled by the fierce leap of the tiger upon the fore-quarters and neck of her horse, was thrown back, in a beautiful pose, and her right arm, extended, poised a spear with a deadly aim. The expression, attitude, and execution of the group fixed the instant attention of the visitor to the Palace. Kiss' group was first exhibited at the World's Fair in London, and was transferred thence to the Crystal Palace, where it had remained from the time of the opening of the original exhibition until it was destroyed by the fire of Tuesday. It is now an utter ruin, crushed into shapeless fragments. The value placed upon it was about $5,000.

*Love going to the Well*—A group in marble, by Prof. Hetsch, of Copenhagen, was also destroyed. This was a finely-chiseled sculpture. The sentiment brought out in full relief upon the faces of the affianced pair—such sentiment as lovers are popularly supposed to indulge in—rendered this group peculiarly attractive to the young folk who visited the Palace, and who had a soft place in the region of the heart. The original exhibitor was Tommaso Lasserini, of Carrara.

The colossal *Washington*, by the Baron Marochetti, of Piedmont, (now resident in London,) was a plaster cast, intended as the model for a bronze equestrian statute. The Baron's handiwork is among the things that were, and it is unpleasant to be compelled to add that no one is sorry. An impossible horse, [illegible]ridden by an impassive clod, was not an agreeable object. Had the "Father" of these United States been really one-half as stupid as this pretended statute of him would have led us to believe, the schoolboys would never again sing pæans. The *Washington, à la* Marochetti, has departed. Let it go. Being only plaster, its intrinsic value was limited.

Thorwaldsen's *Christ and his Apostles*—copies in plaster—were among the really attractive specimens of the Fine Arts. The group, of thirteen figures, was exhibited by its proprietor, Mr. Edward Bech, Danish Consul in this City. The casts in the Palace were Thorwaldsen's originals; once stood in the Metropolitan Church in Copenhagen, and were only removed to be replaced by copies in marble. The models became the property of Mr. Bech, and by him were contributed to the original exhibition at the Palace. They were not removed during the manifold changes which occurred in the management of the Institution. Each figure of this noble group was symbolic. Christ stood in the midst of his Apostles, in the act of saying, "Peace be unto you." Paul, first at the right of Christ, held the sword; Peter, first at the] left, held the keys of power. Matthew and his money-bag, Bartholomew and his knife, doubting Thomas, holding the symbol of the square, Thaddeus with the executioner's axe, and the remaining members of the group with significant emblems, made up a striking picture, which very many people have enjoyed and will be sorry to miss hereafter.

*The Columbus*, full length in marble, by Del Medico Stanfetti, of Carrara, is also destroyed. It was copied, from a model in plaster, by Costa, of Florence, and in the main was a success. Columbus was represented standing erect, his left hand resting upon a globe, surmounting a pedestal, towards which the index finger of the right hand pointed. A scroll fell gracefully from beneath the globe.

Besides these, various smaller and less valuable works of art were swallowed up in the general destruction. Dozens of busts, in plaster and marble, lined the naves of the Palace, and the "Hunter in the Death-Struggle," which always occupied one place near the western entrance, has gone the way that the flames made for it. Statues, busts, bas-reliefs, (among the latter a fine one representing the "Descent from the Cross,") and statuettes, have been consigned to irremediable ruin. The loss cannot be accurately estimated, but the value of the lost Statuary was probably in the vicinity of $12,000 or $15,000.

tal Palace. There were almost as many ladies as gentlemen, and the crowd comprised numbers who in ordinary cases are too select to mingle with the multitude. They came on foot; they came in omnibuses, in the Avenue cars, and in their own carriages The conflagration of the Crystal Palace was the great City fact—nothing else was thought of—the catastrophe of the *Austria* was quite forgotten.

On all sides little else was heard than expressions of regret, combined with wonder, that in so brief a period so large a building—built too, of iron, and therefore believed to be fire-proof—could burn down and leave so little trace behind. Eight of the small hexagonal turrets, fnore or less injured, were still standing, and idconsiderable fragments of the sides "tottering to their fall," but not quite leveled, indicated the general outline of the building. All else was a heap of ruin, an inextricably-confused mass of sheet-iron, charred wood, iron girders and rafters, wheels, beams, levers, axles, cogs, coils; and the whole puzzle of machinery which worked so harmoniously together bnt a few hours before. A large Police force kept the crowd from trespassing. The *debris* of valuable property was lying loosely around, and nobody who was not a director or exhibitor was admitted, and not even these without severe challenge and scrutiny. Those who effected an entrance did so through the gate—or what was once the gate—on Forty-first-street. If the utmost vigilance had not been observed, the ruins would have been populated by eager treasure-seekers, for the wildest tales were current among the crowd, of watches, bracelets, brooches, rings, and other costly articles lying among the ashes, to be had by any fortunate finder for the mere picking them up.

On the east end of the ground, near the wall of the Reservoir, a large heap of coals, containing some 40 or 50 tons, was still on fire, sending up a cloud of steam from the water which had been poured upon it. An energetic search commenced at daylight for the remains of any person who might have perished in the building, but happily none were found, and it is believed that no lives were lost. The statement in the *Herald* that a body of a man had been discovered, was without the slightest foundation. Considering the extraordinary rapidity of the fire, it is really a matter of much marvel that two thousand persons should have quitted the Palace without an accident worth detailing.

All who have seen the ruins, remembering the proud edifice, with its superb dome, and magnificent architecture, express their astonishment at the complete demolition which the flames effected in no longer a period that twenty minutes. Its existence seems to have been a delusion. We are reminded of Aladdin's Palace.

FURTHER DETAILS OF LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

In addition to the long list of losses by exhibitors, which we published yesterday morning, we give the following:

Relief Step-Gate for the Erie Canal—W. S. Sprague, of Rochester, inventor.

Patent Vault Lights—Ingalls & Case.

Coal Oil Lamps, without chimney—J. P. & E. Kenyon.

Patent Sliding-spring Shade Fixture—Cleveland & Hazeltown; loss $10.

Patent Carpet and Floor Sweepers—Mr. Noney. Mr. Noney lost a trunk of clothes and a box of tools besides. The loss of the premium, which he thinks he was sure to have carried off, is greater to him, he says, than the intrinsic value of the property.

It was Farmer Brothers, No. 236 West Sixteenth-street, who had the imitation of woods and marbles, which were destroyed.

L. R. Breisach lost his specimen of his patented cooling and electrifying chairs—about $70.

Wendt & Seymour had two cases of shears and scissors, with gold and silver-plated handles, one of which was saved and one lost. Their loss is $250.

Edwin A. Brooks' case of gents' and ladies' boots and shoes, from 575 Broadway; loss $1,100.

Messrs. Cole & Carr's "Pure milk wagon" was luckily saved uninjured.

The loss of Robert Rait in jewelry, &c., was $2,000

About $2,000 was the extent of Tiffany & Co.'s loss.

W. H. Wilson lost $900 worth of clocks.

Schultz & Ludolf, pianists, loss $1,500.

Boardman, Gray & Co., pianists, loss $1,000.

Saebler & Schandt, pianists, loss $400,

L. L. Smith's case of electrotype, loss $1,000.

Mayher & McNally, agricultural instruments, loss $13,500.

F. Youngs, wagons, loss $2,800.

F. H. Biglow, hats, loss $1,500.

Stivers & Smith, wagons, loss $5,000.

S. Root, photographs, loss $3,000.

Mason & Hamblin, melodeons, loss $500.

E. V. Haughwout & Co., glass and China ware, loss about $1,000.

Hecker & Brothers, loss about $500.

Harney & Hathaway, surveying instruments' $2,500.

John N. Genin, hatter, loss about $500.

Kellogg, hatter, loss about $500.

Thos. Boone, rope machine, loss $400.

H. L. Herney, surveying instruments, loss $700.

A. H. Ogden, glass steam engine, loss $800.

Dodsworth's Band, music and brass instruments, loss about $500.

The loss of Ingalls & Case, patent vault lights, was $300.

That of H. F. Dibbiee, agricultural machines, &c., was fully insured by an insurance of $1,000.

John Resch, banjoes, &c., lust $500 in all.

Steinway & Sons lost two full grand pianos, three square grand pianos and one square piano, all richly finished. Total loss $4,000.

William H. Rees, Binder, lost $200 worth of books.

H. C. Grout's loss was from $600 to $800.

Gurney (Potographer) was insured for $1,500; Fredericks for $2,200, in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

Bartholf—Sewing Machine.

The Palace was insured for $50,000 in the following Companies—$5,000 in each: Relief, Excelsior, Exchange, Pacific, Northwestern, of Oswego, Hamilton, St. Marks, St. Nicholas, Park, Harmony.

The insurance is to cover losses nf foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair, as well as other interests, as will be seen by the following extract from one of the policies. The money will be deposited with trust companies until the affairs of the Crystal Palace Association are settled:

"On the iron and glass buildings known as the 'Crystal Palace,' situated on Reservoir-square, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and on the East side of the Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, togelher with the furniture and fixtures now in said buildings, lately owned by the 'Association for the Exhibition uf the Industry of all Nations,' and since vested in John H. White as receiver, and also such other property lately vested in said White's hands as receiver, belonging to exhibitors, and lately in said White's custody and keeping, now remaining in said building."

The flags borrowed from the Navy-yard to decorate the Palace were insured by the American Institute.

Mr. Francis lost the table of his beautiful writing machine, on exhibition, valued at $60, the machine being saved by the young man in charge with but slight injury. Mr. F. had a fine case of his omnibus canes, all of which were consumed. His entire loss is about $100.

David Rait, of No. 405 Broadway, the largest contributor of watches, watch movements and watch cases, and the only manufacturer of rich diamond jewelry, chains, &c., exhibiting at the late Fair, lost in diamonds, watches, chains, &c., not over $1,000, (instead of $30,000 as was first reported,) from the fact that all the articles of his manufacture were solid gold; he has already recovered from the ruins a portion of the articles melted into a solid mass. One thousand dollars will cover the total loss under the head of diamonds, watches and jewelry by the fire at the Palace.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE.

Mr. J. Hallsworth was in the Palace at the time of the fire. He attributes the origin of the disaster to an escape of gas, and gives the following statement:

I was at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday afternoon, as the representative of Messrs. Wendt & Seymour, manufacturers of shears and scissors, No. 31 Gold-street. As I passed through the Forty-second-street side I perceived a strong smell of gas near the north nave. It was my intention to mention it to those in charge, but before I could find any one to do so, the alarm of fire was given; then all became confusion and hurry; ladies and children running to and fro in the gallery in the greatest consternation, and many seemed unable to find their way down stairs. I followed the crowd, and by jumping over the banisters, succeeded in reaching the bottom. I then ran to render what assistance I could to the fire engines, thinking they were placed there to act upon the instant, and had such precautions been in readiness, the fire might have quickly been extinguished. Seeing the fire gain the dome so rapidly, I ran to our cases and succeeded in securing one containing $220 worth of shears and scissors, and by the aid of a gentleman, landed my cargo safely in Fortieth-street: the other case, containing about $250 worth, with gold and silver-plated handles, was destroyed.

Mr. J. C. Cary, of No. 240 Broadway, was in the building at the moment the fire was discovered, and says its progress resembled that of a prairie on fire more than anything else. It mounted up to the gallery floor and swept into the immense dome with the rapidity of thought. With several others he made an effort to get out the fire-engine that belonged in the building, but before it could be moved they were driven from their position, and in less than five minutes were compelled to flee for their lives. There were, he thinks, at the time the alarm was given, about 1,500 persons in the Palace, who fled precipitately to the street through the different doors. The carriages in the north nave were drawn into Fortieth-street nave, by which that door was much blocked up. The crowd broke out the panel work and dashed through the doors and out at the windows, throwing themselves headlong to the ground. The under portion of the gallery floors was varnished, which gave wings to the flame, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole interior of the noble edifice appeared to be wrapt in a sheet of fire. The dome, which was lined with paper, was lighted as by a flash of powder, and the flames had scarcely begun to pour throngh the opening in the roof, when, within 12 minutes from the first alarm, the immense structure fell in as with a crash of thunder. So rapid was the work of destruction that serious fears were entertained that many persons must have been suffocated before they could escape.

MEETING OF MANAGERS.

The managers of the Fair of the American Institute held a meeting yesterday morning at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. A Committee of 7 was appointed to investigate the origin of the fire which consumed the Crystal Palace on the 5th inst.

A resolution was adopted, sympathizing with the exhibitors in their losses by the sudden conflagration at the Palace.

The Committee has been in session to-day at Ward's Murray Hill Hotel. From the testimony taken it appears that no doubts are entertained but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

MEETING OF EXHIBITORS.

A meeting of the exhibitors of articles at the late Palace was held yesterday morning. Facts were compared and the losses looked in the face. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Managers as to the feasibility of reopening the Fair at once. The thought was that if proper measnres were taken, a very respectable Fair might be opened at an early date in the Cooper Institute.

### A Generous Word for Bolivar.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

In your issue of to-day I notice a leading article in which the memory of the liberator of my country, General Simon Bolivar, is treated with entire injustice. Your article has deeply grieved me, and is opposed to all that I have seen and that the world knows of that immortal hero, whose great achievements, both political and military, occupy a prominent place in history. Your impartiality will allow me to say that Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador and Bolivia are indebted to Bolivar's genius and valor for their independence; that one of my proudest honors is that I was the companion of that man, so great as a warrior, as a statesman, as a legislator, as a literary man and as a patriot. The highest compliment that was paid to me in yesterday's reception at the Metropolitan Hotel, was that the portrait of the liberator was placed in the hall where the will of our common country vindicated the wrongs that for the sake of Venezuela I have suffered during late years.

Yours very respectfully, JOSE A. PAEZ.

### The Lowber Judgment.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Wanted—by the Comptroller of the City of New-York—two hundred gentlemen, tax-payers of the City of New-York, to become security in the sum of $1,000 each, on behalf of the Comptroller, to enable him to remove the late decision of Judge Ingraham in the case of this judgment to General Term of the Supreme Conrt for review.

A liberal compensation will be given to all such in the redncfion of taxes, as well as by the conscientious discharge of a noble duty.

Such gentlemen as are disposed to take such *risk*, by becoming such security only in $1,000 each, will please send in their names to the Comptroller on or before Saturday next.

A TAX-PAYER, FOR $1,000.

The banns of marriage of the Marshal Pelissier and Mlle. de la Paniega have been published in the First Arrondissement of Paris. The voluminous titles of the Duke figure beside seven names with which the bride elect was favored by her baptismal sponsors,

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### Gerrit Smith Before the Voters of New-York.

#### Interrogatories and Replies.

A public meeting was held last night in the Cooper Institute, in pursuance an of advertisement intimating that then and there the Hon. Gerrit Smith would present himself as a candidate for Governor, answer such queries and questions of public policy as might be propounded to him, and state the views by which he would be guided in the event of his election.

The building was about three-fourths full. After some delay, a gentleman proposed that Mr. Wm. Goodell be chosen Chairman.

This was carried. Mr. Goodell took his seat, and introduced Mr. Smith amid applause. The honorable gentleman said he was not here to make a speech, but for the purpose of answering questions. His nomination, he believed, could hardly fail of one good effect, viz., to establish the practice of interrogating candidates in public assemblages. Until this practice was firmly established, the people would continue to be cheated. Every candidate should submit himself to such an examination, even the candidate for the Presidency. If the dignity of his position deterred him from subjecting nimself to such a test, then the dignity of his position should relieve him from the responsibility of office. [Applause.] Credulous Abolition brethren had been misled by their misunderstanding in this way, into voting for a masked candidate in General Harrison, who, instead of answering the questions proposed to him, left them to a Cummittee to answer for him. And so Mr. Buchanan was elected by his double-dealing as between the North and South, in representing himself through his friends in one section, as the friend of freedom in Kansas, and in the other as the supporter of Slaveryextension. [Applause.] He hoped the Fall election would establish this custom, and trusted the audience would not spare him from any consideration of tenderness, for, since he had accepted the nomination, he was fairly at the mercy of their question. [Applause.] He hoped his friends would not be alarmed for his success by his putting himself in the position he now occupied. He wished, therefore, that they who were Republicans, Americans or Democrats, would interrogale him in regard to Railroads, Canals, Banks, the Prohibitory Liquor Law, a Registration Law, a Common School system, and, in fact, every matter of Governmental policy.

Here one gentleman rose and asked for Mr. Smith's views in regard to the selling of the Canals, and another inqnired of bim his opinion as to the present term of naturalization.

In answer to the first query, Mr. Smith said he would have the Government of our State borrow moneys as soon as it constitutionally could, sufficint to complete the canals, which should be done with the least possible delay, and that these moneys should nut be repsid by taxes on the people of the State at large, inasmuch as that would be inequitable and unjust, for whilst some parts of our State are greatly benefited by the canals others are not. He would have these moneys repaid out of the income of the Canals, for he believed that the Canals, when finished, would become the chcapest avenues of heavy transportation, and, when finished, he would have the State sell them to the highest advantage. He denied that it was competent for the Government tu own the canals any more than to own the railroads, and such ownership could never be aught than corrupting in its influences and results.

As to the naturalization law, it was idle to conceal his opinions, for when he was in Congress he made a speech on the Nebraska bill, from which he would read the following extract:

"I am opposed to the bill, because, in second place, it limits suffrage to persons who have acquired citizenship. The man who comes to us from a foreign land and declares his intentions to make his home among us, and acts in harmony with such declaration, is well entitled to vote with us. He has given one great evidence of possessing an American heart, which a native could nut give—for, whilst our native becomes an American by the accident of birth, the emigrant becomes one by choice; for, whilst our native becomes one, not from any preference for America, the emigrant has proved that he prefers our country to every other."

He would add that when the emigrant was long enuugh in our country tu give satisfactory evidence that he had chosen it for his home, he had given evidence that he was no longer a foreigner, but an American. (A voice, "I like that; it is satisfactory.") On February 28, in the capital, he had observed in a speech made there and then, that suffrage is a natural and inherent right; that wherever his home is there has a person a right to vote, and he would add that every person might make his home wherever he pleased; the whole world was open to his choice. A year ago last June, he addressed an assembly in the city of Milwaukee, in which he maintained that voting was an inborn right. He denied that Government could make any man a voter. It could no more make a voter than make a man. [Cheers.] All it could do was to recognize the right of every man where he resides to vote. So much for that question. [Renewed cheering.]

Mr. O. P. Johnson asked if the right to vote inhered as well in woman as in man.

Mr. Smith answered, Certainly. [Great cheering, mingled with hisses.] Accordiog to his view of Civil Government, a man had no right to vote exeept for the purpose of protecting his person and his property; now, women had both person and property, and therefore were entitled to employ the same right of protection.

A Voice—At what age should the right of voting be allowed to be exercised?

He was not difficult about that; he was willing to be content with what seemed to be the common judgment on that point. Perhaps 21 years was too much, and it might be that 19 years was too little.

A Voice—What are] your views of a prohibitory law?

Mr. Smith said he supposed the gentleman meant what he would have Government do on that subject. He held that the province of civil government was exceedingly narrow. It was to hold a shield over the people, beneath whiah, without interference from foreign powers, they should be allowed to work out their own salvation. He regarded civil government as a mere brute force; a watch-dog, watching at the door of the house of the people, but never to be permitted to enter. He could have no higher or more welcome definition of the duty and power of a civil Government than that contained in the 72d Psalm: "It shall judge the poor of the people; it shall save the children of the needy, and break in pieces the oppressor." (Cheers.) Or that of David: "He that ruleth over man must be just, ruling in the fear of God." He held that the obligations of holiness were just as full and as heavy on the civil ruler as on the occupant of the pulpit. (Cheers.) He had not one formulary of faith for the civil ruler and another for the technical preacher. He would not have the civil Government undertake to help our churches or our schools, or even the cause of temperance. [Here Mr. Smith proceeded to argue that this was not inconsistent with his belief as to the right of the State to suppress the rum-shops. This right he based on the ground that the duty of the State is to protect person and property, and that, as the rum traffic is productive of the greatest injuries to both, the State is bound to abate it. He developed his views as to the influence which might be exercised by a State Governor, bent on securing that end, by messages and applications for the removal of Judges opposed to prohibition, and charged Governor King with having ignored the cause, as in his first message he advocated only a license law, and in his second made no allnsion whatever to the subject.

He was next asked if he was in favor of abolishing capital punishment, and said that he held on that subject peculiar views, for which he referred his interrogators to his speeches, especially that delivered before the Peace Society of Boston. He held that the murderer forfeited his life to the human brotherhood, but he should rejoice to see the experiment made of perpetual Imprisonment instead of the gallows, but if this experiment should show that the necessary protection of life would thereby fail to be secured, then he would have a return to the gallows, for his sympathy was always with the innocent, never with the guilty; and his philanthropic sympathies, he assured them, were not of the rose-water kind.

Mr. Smith was now asked if, in his opinion, foreigners should have a right to vote.

A Voice—That fellow is afraid that as many foreigners would come here as would upset the Government.

Mr. Smith deigned no reply, but informed the gentlemen that he awaited their questions.

Some person asked him if he was in favor of a registry law.

At this point his sympathies, he said, were with the American Party. He had no respect whatever for the Democratic Party in its clamor against this law, nor had he any respect for the Republican Party in its attempts to dodge this law. He was in favor of every means of preserving the purity of the ballot-box, and he did attach no importance whatever to the argument as to the unconstitutionality of the proposed registry law. He did not see the necessity of making such a law universal in its application; for in the country it was not needed, but he was strongly in favor of the passage of such a measure for the large cities, so as to insure honesty in voting.

He was asked as to what he thought of the Common School system?

There again, he said, they drew upon him the consequence of an unpopular answer. He had always been opposed to the meddling of Government with the schools. That, of course, they inferred from his definition of the province of Government. He remembered the time when Massachusetts supported her churches by taxes on the people, and there was just as much justice in that as in taxing the people for the support of the public schools. The one, however, had been abolished, and he hoped to live to see the other share its fate. He knew the impression was a very common one—bnt it was as erroneous as it was common—that the children of the poor would, under the voluntary system, grow up uneducated. He regarded this as a libel on the men of property. Their enlightened self-interest would never suffer a mass of vicious ignorance, regardless of the rights of person and property, to grow up around them. A vast proportion of the money spent in this State and in New-England was the result of voluntary contributions for educational purposes. What else supported our countless private schools, academies and colleges? Let the tGovernment step out of the way in this matter, and the penple would do as much, if not more, than the Government hsd ever done or was able to do. He had another objection to the Common School system. He did not choose to patronize a school where the Bible could not be read. [Cheers.] But what were bis oppressions compared with the wholesale oppressions with which this governmental system visited our Catholic brethren? The Roman Catholics were forbidden, by their religion, to send their children to those governmental schools. They were compelled to establish their own schools and support their own teachers, and then to turn round and submit to equal taxation with the rest of the people to support the Protestant schools. This he called great oppression; this he called very mean oppression. [Applause.] He hoped, however, they did not suppose he entertained the views on this subject, attributed, justly or unjustly, to Governor Seward, to the effect that Government should deal out to Catholics their portion of the Common School Fund. This would be opening the way for Methodists, Baptists, &c., to make the same demand. He was for breaking up the whole Common School system, and appropriating the fund to pay the debts of the State. [Applause, largely mingled with hisses.]

Mr. Smith was interrogated by Mr. O. P. Johnson, as to his sentiments on the Fugitive slave law, which the honorable gentleman expressed at length.

He was inquired of also, whether in regard to this matter of personal protection, he included Indians as well as negroes?

Yes, said he, I say the innocent, and I believe an Indian can be innocent as well as a white man. I never found innocence belonging exclusively to a particular skin. Whether, be continued, such a law could be obtained or not, would make no difference at all to him. He might as well make a clean breast of it. If he found any portion of the people sympathizing with the kidnapper of his poor brother or sister, he should know just enough to have recourse to the military power to save that poor creature from the grasp of the prowling kidnapper. [Loud cheers and hisses.] To save the least black baby in all this vast State, he was willing to see rivers of human blood shed.

Mr. Smith was asked how he could reconcile the course he laid down for himself and this point with the Constitution of the United States.

He replied that there was no difficulty. There was no specific provision in the Constitution recognizing property in slaves. He knew the section referred to, which was certainly a very good one. Only two or three years ago, under that very section, Mr. Inoersoll, of New-Haven, returned three apprentices to their masters at Sing Sing in this State. [Cheers and laughter.]

A Voice—I want you to say whether the framers of that Constitution did not intend to refer to slaves who were held in servitude?

Mr. Smith—I hear you, Sir. Suppose you and I should pass a deed of land between us, and should employ a scrivener, are we lo be concluded by the intentions of the scrivener or by the words of the deed? [Loud cheering and laughter.]

Querist—I ask you whether the words themselves don't cover precisely the case of a fugitive slave fleeing into another State, against the will of his master?

Mr. Smith—Very well, Sir, we will try it. This clause refers to persons from whom services are due. What is the slave? By the language of the slave code, he shall be laken, held, sold, as a chattel, to all intents and purposes, and constructions whatever. Can a chattel sue? Can a slave sue, any more than a horse? No. And no law which on its surface conveys an innocent meaning, can be tortured to imply guilty uses.

Another gentleman demanded to know whether, supposing the contest to lie between the Democratic and Republican parties, the Republican or Democratic Party was nearest right?

Mr. Smith—And the Native American Party, also?

A Voice—No, they are supposed to be annihilated.

Mr. Smith—Well, I must tell you candidly I have no choice between these parties—none at all. None of them avow the policy of bringing the Government to shut up the rum-shops. The Republican Party has got in its hands the infamous New-York State Temperanee Society, whose members are going through the State of New-York, claiming votes for Mr. Morgan, on the ground that he is a practical temperance man, and in favor of a prohibitory law. We know better than this. We know that be is not a practical temperanee man. When the question was up in the Senate he was the only Senator who dodged the vote. Ten minutes before the vote was taken Mr. Morgan was in his seat; ten minutes after the vote was taken he was in his seat; but he was not in his seat when the vote was being taken.

It may not have been a dodge, after all. It may have been an irresistible necessity that called him out. [Loud laugbter and cheers.] As for himself, he continued, he could draw no distinction between the parties. He was willing to admit that there were more Anti-Slavery men, and more Anti-Temperance men, in the Republican Party, than in any of the others, but he utterly denied that these Anti-Slavery and Anti-Temperance men were allowed to mould the policy o tfe Republican Party.

Here several speakers jumped up, and, for a time some confusion prevailed. Eventually one very pugnacious looking individual was heard to ask whether Kansas would now be a free State in prospect, had there been no Republican Party in existence?

Mr. Smith replied at some length. He claimed that Kansas was not indebted for her freedom to any party, but to her own courageous Free-state settlers.

This answer was not entirely satisfactory to the inquirer, who repeated it, and charged Mr. Smith with consuming time needlessly. His remarks were not well relished, the audience hooted, hissed, and ordered him to take his seat, which he finally did, screaming, "You are cowards, all! cowards, all!"

After the audience had quieted down, Mr. Smith expressed his readiness to answer other questions. He was asked, among other things, as to the Metropolitan Police Law, and expressed his disapproval of it, as a disregard on the part of the State of the rights of the cities.

He was then asked as to his opinions on the Quarantine question. He said he had no information on the subject but what the newspapers gave, and that was rather suspicious. So far, however, as he had any means of information, he believed that the Hospital on Staten Island was a nuisance, and that being a nuisance, the people had a right to abate it—[hisses and cheers]—and that so far as he had been informed [renewed confusion] that nuisance had been abated with great consideration for and great tenderness to the sick. If the right place could not be found for Quarantine, then create the right place, even at the expense of building an island in the Bay of New York.

Mr. Smith further expressed himself, in answer to questions, as being favorable to a revision of the State Constitution, so long as it prevented men from voting on account of the color of their skin and so long as it disqualified women from voting. [Cheers and hisses.] In regard to Mormonism he held that Government could interfere with any religious faith, just so far as that faith interfered with those natural rights that man is bound to protect. The census tables concurred with the Bible in saying that there was but one man for one woman, and one woman for one man. Hence polygamy should be abolished by the Government, for when a man gets ten women he robs nine men, [cheers and laughter,] and when a female polygamist gets her ten husbands she robs nine women. He held, in spite of all religious creeds, that Government was to interpose to prevent no wrong on the one hand to men and on the other to women. Mr. Smith also declared himself opposed to Sunday laws, was in favor of compensation to slaveowners for their slaves, but not as a recognition of the right of property in man; he held that a people had a right to separate and choose their own Government; therefore, that Cuba might be received into the Union, and that the South might secede if it so willed, and, after being asked, "Would not the running of Gerrit Smith for Governor conduce to the election of Amasa J. Parker, very curtly replied:

"The running of Gerrit Smith, in my opinion, will conduce to the election of Gerrit Smith."

This elicited immense laughter and cheering.

After answering a number of other queries, some of which were ridiculous enough, and one of which by the remarkable difficulty experienced by the gentleman who submitted it, in coming to the point, created great laughter, Mr. Smith wound up in a few general remarks which were loudly cheered.

### City Politics.

The Opposition Conference Committees.—The Committee of Twenty-two (composed of one from each Ward) appointed by the Republican County Convention, to confer "with all opposed to the Buchanan Democracy," had a meeting last evening at No. 618 Broadway. There was but one absentee. The Chairman, Mr. Ketchum, stated that the Conference Committee appointed by the Americans had chosen a Sub-Committee of three to arrange with a similar Committee from the Republicans upon a time and place for the meeting of both Conference Committees, who should proceed to designate the candidate to be allotted to each branch of the Opposition. Such Committee from the Americans, he said, would be present in the course of the evening, and it would be advisable to appoint a Committee to meet them.

The suggestion of the Chairman was agreed to, and Edward Dalton Peppea, of the Second Ward; William B. Rockwell, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Wm. Allen, of the Tenth Ward, were appointed as a Committee of Conference. The Committee then adjourned.

Subsequently the Sub-Committee of the Americans and Republicans met, and after a brisk discussion arranged that the Conference Committees should meet in joint session at the Westchester House, corner of the Bowery and Broome-street, on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. John Vandenhoff is shortly to reappear on the boards of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, the establishment at which he made his *début* 50 years ago.

The Prince of Prussia has paid 8,000 thalers for the Wesel statue of Bacchus, which is to be placed in the Royal Museum at Berlin,

## EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

### ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Msil steamship *Arago*, D. Lines, Esq., Commander, from Havre and Southampton at 6 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 22, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She encountered strong westerly gales throughout the passage.

Amongst her passengers are Colonel Raasloff and family, *Chargé d'affaires* from Denmark to Washington; George H. Gamdie, United States Consul at Zurich; Lieutenant C. Halliday, of Swedish Navy; Mme. Cora de Wilhorst, Prima donna to the Italian Opera, New-York, and Chas. Bondarsquie, Manager of the New-Orleans Opera, with a troupe of distinguished artists.

Steamship *Canada*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Saturday morning, Sept. 18. She passed the *Asia* on the 8th inst.

Screw-steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool Monday, Sept. 20. On the 9th passed *Pacific* and ship *Fowler*, bound in. On the 17th, bark *Chieftain*, and on the 19th, steamship *Arabia*, both bound West.

Steamship *Ariel* got ashore off Stone Point, near the Isle of Wight, but was shortly after got off.

An accident happened to screw-steamer *Hammonia*, which prevented her sailing on the 18th inst. The *Times'* Hamburg correspondent says: "It appears that the powder magazine rear of the chief cabin, in the after part of the ship, exploded in a very unaccountable manner, a few miles from the Island of Hellgoland, by which the greatest part of the after cabin was destroyed, but the other parts of the vessel and cargo remained uninjured; only one of the passengers had been dangerously, and three slightly, wounded. The *Hammonia* is expected to sail from Southampton Tuesday or Wednesday, the 21st or 22d inst."

The fortifications at Spike Island (Ireland) are to be materially strengthened. The defences of Queenstown are likewise to be extended and placed in a high state of efficiency. On many points of the northern and southern coast, as well as those in the neighborhood of Dublin, the forts Martello Towers and Batteries, are being repaired, and the guns at present mounted upon them will be replaced by others of much heavier callbre.

The connection between the Submarine Telegraph and the Foreign Office, London, has been completed, and the messages can now be received direct by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from the various British Embassies throughout Europe, and *vice versa*. The Secretary for India will also receive his dispatches from the Governor-General, at the India House, direct.

The *Independance*, of Brussels, says: The King of Corea has offered the French Government a portion of his territory to found an establishment. That sovereign, though tributary to China, is perfectly independent in the administration of his States.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday morning, large volumes of smoke, accompanied by showers of sparks, were seen to issue from the northwestern end of the Bank of Ireland. The fire was shortly after extinguished, and all danger at an end.

The Duke of, Malakoff will be invested with the order and collar of a Knight and Cross of the Bath previously to his departure from England.

The Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, the bearer of the treaty between England and China, arrived in London on Saturday, Sept. 18.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 19, a fire broke out in the extensive sugar stores of Messrs. Leitch & Co., of Blackstock-street, Liverpool. Loss about £6,000.

The Hon. Colonel Greville had given to the Milford Junction Railroad the entire of the land through which the line passes over his property. The value of this gift is about £10,000.

The laying of the first stone of the Chamber of Legislative Body took place at Athens on the 27th ult., and as the Queen of Greece was to preside at the ceremony, an immense crowd assembled.

The final arrangements agreed to at the conclusion of the Paris Conferences have been ratified by all the Governments, and will be made public forthwith.

Letters from Naples say that as many as one thousand people were arrested on the eve of the Festival of the Pie di Grotta.

News had been received in official quarters that a brother of Radama, the former King of Madagascar, was going to attempt an expedition against Madagascar, where he is stated to have numerous partisans.

We (*Times*) have received advice from Berlin to the 17th. The *Volks Zeitung* and *National Gazette* had been seized for publishing articles on the Regency question. No date bad as yet been fixed for the convocation of the Chambers. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: In diplomatic circles it is stated that the Prince of Prussia will, in the month of October next, be appointed "Prince Regent" by his brother the King.

We learn from Spain that the state of siege will shortly be raised in Catalonia. It is expected that a law on the press will he shortly presented. The garrison of Cuba is to be reinforced by 3,000 men. Tightness prevails in the money market.

The Grand Duke Constantine will visit ere long the Mediterranean, accompanied hy a portion of the Russian fleet now at Brest. It is said that the Russian nobles secretly are opposing the emancipation of the serfs.

The St. Petersburg journals announce a decisive defeat of Schamyl in the Caucasus. The Russian General attacked Schamyl and routed him with a loss of 370 men killed, capturing besides 84 horses, 424 muskets, 280 swords, 445 pistols, and 14 tents—one of the latter Schamyl's own.

A rumor was current in the Turkish capital that Fuad Pasha was to demand explanations in London, concerning the bombardment of Djidda. A submarine telegraph was to be laid down to Smyrna.

It is again in contemplation to reduce the Austrian army. It is even affirmed that the Emperor has acquiesced in this measure, which would lead to a saving of 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 florins in the budget.

The highly interesting match between Mr. Morphy and M. Harrwitz was somewhat delayed during the past week, says *Galignani*, by a temporary indisposition of the latter gentleman. They played, however, on Saturday, when the American champion obtained the advantage. The match now stands thus: Mr. Morphy has won four and M. Harrwitz two. Whoever gains the first seven will be the conqueror. Large bets are dependent on the game.

The demand for shares in the new Austrian Railroad Company is so very great that not more than one-fifth of them is likely to find its way to England. The number of shares will be 400,000, and the capital required between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following report has been transmitted to the London *Times* by Mr. George Saward, the Secretary. It comes from Mr. Varley, one of the gentlemen consulted by the Managers in regard to the present state of the cable:

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 18.

I arrived at Valentia on the evening of the 5th inst., when I found that no words had for many days been received through the cable from Newfoundland.

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, I tested the cable at intervals in four different ways to ascertain its condition. The following are the results:

1. There is a fault of great magnitude at a distance of between 245 and 300 statute miles from Valentia, but the locality cannot be more accurately ascertained until a portion of the cable, 20 or 30 miles in length, has been tested against my standard of resistance, and until the log has been consulted to ascertain the amount of slack paid out. I would suggest that the piece of cable at Greenwich be carefully measured and tested against my standard, in order to obtain the most correct estimate of the distance of the fault. Assuming, however, that it is 270 miles, and all

the "Principia" drawn upon the scroll in his left hand. The likeness is from the well known mask of Sir Isaac's face, taken after death, and from the portrait bust by Roubiliac. The figure is twelve feet high, and weighs upwards of two tons, about one half of which quantity was presented in the shape of old cannon by Her Majesty's Government. It was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Robinson & Cottam, of Pimlico, and does them the highest credit. The pedestal on which the figure stands is from a design by Tebed; it is 14 feet high, and was cut from the celebrated marble quarries near Holyhead. The total height of the pedestal and figure together is 26 feet.

The ceremony of inauguration came off on Sept. 21. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Master of the Mint, Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity, Cambridge, and other dignitaries took part in the proceedings. The orator of the occasion was Lord Brougham. Rising from a venerable arm-chair, in which Newton sat when he composed the Principia, the learned Ex-Chancellor spoke as follows:

We are this day assembled to commemorate him of whom the consent of nations has declared that that man is chargeable with nothing like a follower's exaggerntion or local partiality, who pronounces the name of Newton as that of the greatest genius ever bestowed by the bounty of Providence, for instructing mankind on the frame of the Universe, and the laws by which it is governed. [The noble Lord was here overpowered by emotion, and paused. In a few seconds he proceeded:]

"Whose genius dimmed all other men's as far
As does the mid-day sun the midnight star."

But though scaling these lofty heights be hopeless, yet is there some use and much gratification in contemplating by what steps he ascended. Tracing his course of action may help others to gain the lower eminences lying within their reach; while admiration excited and curiosity gratified are frames of mind both wholesome and pleasing. Nothing new, it is true, can be given intnarrative, hardly anything in reflection, less still, perhaps, in comment or illustration; but it is well to assemble in one view various parts of the vast subject, with the surtounding circumstances, whether accidental or intrinsic, and to mark in passing, the misconception raised by individual ignorance or rational prejudice, which the historian of scicnce occasionally finds crossing his path. The remark is common and is obvious, that the genius of Newton did not manifest itself at a very early age; his faculties were not, like those of some great and many ordinary individuals, precociously developed. His earliest history is involved in sume obscurity; and the most celebrated of men has, in this particular, been compared to the most celebrated of rivers (the Nile,) as if the course of both in its feebler state had been concealed from mortal eyes. We have it, however, well ascertained that within four years, between the age of 18 and 22, he had begun to study mathematical science, and had taken his place amongst its greatest masters, learnt for the first time the elements of geometry and analysis, and discovered calculus which entirely changed the face of the science, effecting a revolution in that and in every branch of philosophy connected with it. Before 1661 he had not read Euclid; in 1665 he had committed to writing the method of fluxions. At twenty-five years of age he had discovered the law of gravitation, and laid the foundation of celestial dynamics, the science created by him. Before ten years had elapsed he added to his discoveries that of the fundamental properties of light. So brilliant a course of discovery, in so short a time changing and reconstructing analytical, astronomical, and optical science, almost defies belief. The statement could only be deemed possible by an appeal to the incontestible evidence that proves it strictly true. By a rare felicity these doctrines gained the universal assent of all mankind as soon as they were clearly understood, and their originality has never been seriously called in question. The limited nature of man's faculties precludes the possibility of his ever reaching at once the utmost excellence of which they are capable. Survey the whole circle of the sciences, and trace the history of our own progress in each—you find this to be the universal rule. Nor is this great law of gradual progress confined to the physical sciences; in the moral it equally governs. Again, in constitutional policy, see by what slow degrees, from its first rude elements, the attendance of feudal tenants at their lords' court, and the summons of burghers to grant supplies of money, the great discovery of modern times in the science of practical politics, has been effected, the representative scheme which enables States of any extent to enjoy popular Government, and allows mixed monarchy to be established, combining freedom with order—a plan pronounced by the statesmen and writers of antiquity to be of hardly possible formation, and wholly impossible continuance. The globe itself, as well as the science of its inhabitants, has been explored according to the law which forbids a sudden and rapid leaping forward, and decrees that each successive step, prepared by the last, shall facilitate the next. Even Columbus followed several successful discoveries on a small scale; and is by some believed to have had, unknown to him, a predecessor in the great exploit by which he pierced the night of ages, and unfolded a new world to the eyes of the old. The arts afford no exception to the general law. Demosthenes had eminent forerunners, Pericles the last. The art of war itself is no exception to the rule. The plan of bringing an overpowering force to bear on a given point had been tried occasionally before Frederick the Second reduced it to a system; and the Wellingtons and Napoleons of our own day made it the foundation of their strategy, as it had also been previously the mainspring of our naval tactics. So the inventive power of Watt, preceded as he was by Worcester and Newcomen, but far more material by Cavsa and Papin, had been exercised on some admirable contrivances, now forgotten, before he made the step which created the steam engine anew; not only the parallel motion, possibly a corollary to the proposition on circular motion in the "Principia," but the separate condensation, and, above all, the governor; perhaps the most exquisite of mechanical inventions; and now we have those here present who apply the like principle to the diffusion of knowledge, aware, as they must be, that its expansion has the same happy effect naturally of preventing mischief from its excess which the skill of the great mechanist gave artificially to steam, thus rendering his engine as safe as it is powerful. [A burst of applause.] The grand difference, then, between one discovery or invention and another is in degree rather than in kind; the degree in which a person, while he outstrips those whom he comes after, also lives, as it were, before his age. Nor can any doubt exist that in this respect Newton stands at the head of all who have extended the bounds of knowledge. [Cheers.] The most marvelous attribute of Newton's discoveries is that in which they stand out prominent among all the other feats of scientific research, stamped with the peculiarity of his intellectual character. He not only entarged the actual dominion of knowledge, penetrating to regions never before explored, and taking with a firm hand undisputed possession, but he showed how the bounds of the visible horizon might be yet further extended, and enabled his successors to occupy what he could only descry; as the illustrious discoverer of the New World made the inhabitants of the Old cast their eyes over lands and seas far distant from those he had traversed; lands and seas of which they could form to themselves no conception, any more than they had been able to comprehend the course by which he led them on his grand enterprise. In this achievement, and in the qualities which alone made it possible—inexhaustible fertility of resource—patience unsubdued—close meditation that could suffer no distraction; steady determination to pursue paths that seemed all but hopeless, and unflinching courage to declare the truths they led to, how far so ever removed from ordinary apprehension—in these characteristics of high and original genius we may be permitted to compare the career of those great men. But Columbus did not invent the mariner's compass, as Newton did the instrument which guided his course, and enabled him to make, and his successors to extend, his discoveries by closely following his directions in using it. Nor did the compass suffice to the great navigator without any observations, though he dared to steer without a chart; while it is certain that by the philosopher's instrument, his discoveries are extended over the whole system of the universe, determining the masses, the forms, and the motions of all its parts through the mere inspection of abstract calculations and formulas analytically deduced. New observations have been accumulated with glasses far exceeding any powers possessed by the resources of optics in the days of him to whom the science of optics, as well as dynamics, owes its origin—the theory and the fact have thus been compared and reconciled together in more perfect harmony; but that theory has remained unimproved, and the great principle of gravitation, with most sublime results, now stands in the attitude, and of the dimensions, assigned to the symmetry, which both the law and its application receive at once from the mighty hand of its immortal author. [Loud applause.] But the contemplation of Newton's discoveries raised other feelings than wonder at his matchless genius. The light with which it shines is not more dazzling than useful. The difficulties of his course, and his expedients alike copious and refined for surmounting them, exercise the faculties of the wise, while commanding their admiration; but the results of investigations, often abstruse, are truths so grand and comprehensive, yet so plain, that they both captivate and instruct the simple. The gratitude, too, which they inspire, and the veneration with which they encircle his name, far from tending to obstruct future improvement, only proclaim his disciples the zealous because rational followers of one whose example both encouraged and enabled his successors to make further progress. How unlike the blind devotion to a master which for so many ages of the modern world paralyzed the energies of the human mind!

"Had we still paid that homage to a name,
Which only God and natnre justly claim,
The Western seas had been our ntmost bound,
And poets still might dream the sun was drowned,
And all the stars that shine in Southern skies
Had been admired by none but savage eyes."

Nor let it be imagined that the feelings excited by contemplating the achievements of this great man are in any degree whatever the result of national partiality, and confined to the country which glories in having given him birth. The language which expresses her veneration is equalled, perhaps exceeded, by that in which other nations give utterance to theirs; not merely by the general voice, but by the well-considered and well-informed judgment of the masters of science. Leibnitz, when asked at the Royal table in Berlin his opinion of Newton, said that, "Taking mathematicians from the beginning of the world to the time when Newton lived, what he had done was much the better half." "The *Principia* will ever remain a monument of the profound genius which revealed to us the greatest law of the universe," are the words of La Place. "That work stands preeminent above all other productions of the human mind." "The discovery of that simple and general law by the greatness and variety of the objects which it embraces confers honor upon the intellect of man." Lagrange, we are told by Delambre, was wont to describe Newton as the greatest genius that ever existed, but to add how fortunate he was also, "because there can only once be found a system of the universe to establish." "Never," says the father of the Institute of France, one filling a hnge place among the most eminent of members. "Never," says M. Biot, "was the supremacy of intellect so justly established and so fully confessed; in mathematical and in experimental science without an equal, and without an example, combining the genius for both in its highest degree." The *Principia* he terms, "the greatest work ever produced by the mind of man;" adding, in the words of Hallet, that "another approach to the Divine nature has not been permitted to mortals. "In first giving to the world Newton's 'Method of Fluxions,'" says Fontenelle, "Lenlitz did like Prometheus; he stole fire from Heaven to bestow it upon men." "Does Newton," L'Hopital asked, "sleep and wake like other men? I figure him to myself as a celestial genius, entirely disengaged from matter." To so renowned a benefactor of the world, thus exalted to the loftiest place by the common consent of all men—one whose life, without tha intermission of an hour, was passed in the search after truths the most important, and at whose hands tha human race had only received good, never evil—no memorial has been raised by those nations which erected statues to tyrants and conquerors, the scourges of mankind, whose livea were passed, not in the pursuit of truth, but the practice of falsehood—across whose lips, if truth ever chanced to stray towards some selfish end, it surely failed to obtain belief—who, to siake their insane thirst of power or of preeminence, trampled on all the rights, and squandered the blood of their fellow-creatures, whose course, like lightning, blasted while it dazzled; and who, reversing the Roman Emperor's noble regret, deemed the day lost that saw the sun go down upon their forbearance, no victim deceived, or betrayed, or oppressed. That the worshippers of such pestilent genius should consecrate no outward symbol of the admiration they freely confessed to the memory of the most illustrious of men, is not matter of wonder; but that his own countrymen, justly proud of having lived in his time, should have left this duty to their successors, after a century and a half of professed veneration and lip homage, may well be deemed strange. The inscription upon the cathedral, the masterpicce of his celebrated friend's architecture, may possibly be applied in defence of this neglect: "If you seek for a monument, look around." If you seek for a monument, lift up your eyes to the Heavens, which show forth his fame. Nor, when we recollect the Greek orator's exclamation, that the whole earth is the monument of illustrious men, can we stop short of declaring that the Universe itself is Newton's? Yet, in raising the statue which preserves his likeness, near the place of his birth, and on the spot where his prodigious faculties were unfolded and trained, we at once gratify our honest pride as citizens of the same State, and humbly testify our grateful sense of the Divine goodness which designed to bestow upon our race one so marvellously gifted to comprehend the works of infinite wisdom, and to make all his study of them the source of religious contemplation, both philosophical and sublime. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The Mayor then presented to the noble chairman a beautiful bound copy of Newton's *Principia* which his lordship accepted, returning thanks for the present in a few suitable remarks.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Oct. 7.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos 1157, 669½, 1081, 1041, 1233, 1263, 1267, 1269, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1287, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1345. *Part II.*—Nos. 770, 992, 560, 1060, 1138, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1164, 1166, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226. *Part III.*—Nos. 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1244, 1246, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1274, 1276, 1280, 1282, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320.

Supreme Court—*General Term*—Nos. 63 to 70, 75 to 84.

Superior Court—Nos. 106, 123 to 126, 140 to 145, 148, 149, 151 to 157, 159, 160, 162, 164.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos 1664, 1665, 1667 to 1676, 1514, 1126, 1223. *Part II.*—Nos. 1613, 1649 to 1651, 1653, 1654, 1656 to 1663, 1586.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 4.

Before Chief Justice Nelson.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

*H. O. Freeman et al.* vs. *A Cargo of Salt.*—The libel was filed in this case to recover freight and demurrage upon the shipment of a cargo of salt from Gibraltar to this port. The charter party was entered into for a voyage from the port of New-York to Gibraltar, or from New-York to Gibraltar or Malaga, and back, and the owners engaged "to take and receive on board the said vessel during the aforesaid voyage all lawful goods and merchandise as the said parties of the second part, or their agent, may think proper to ship." $2,600 freight was to he paid if Gibraltar only was used, and $2,700 if Malaga was used; one-half to he paid upon the discharge of the outer cargo, and the other half upon the discharge of the homeward cargo. Part of the outward cargo was discharged at Gibraltar and part at Malaga. No home cargo could be procured at Malaga, and the vessel returned to Gibraltar, and was loaded with a cargo of salt. Malaga is some 50 miles from Gibraltar. The freight on the outward cargo, according to the charter party, was paid, and the only questions in the case are in respect to the freight at the home port and a claim for demurrage, a dispute having arisen about the time consumed in discharging the cargo.

It is quite apparent, on looking into the case, that this controversy has grown out of a misapprehension on the part of the owners of the import and effect of the charter party, and that had it not been for this no difficulty would have existed in adjusting amicably all matters between the parties connected with the charter of the vessel. The owners have assumed, from a letter of instructions to the masters of the vessel by the charterers, in which a premium is offered if he should arrive in the Port of New-York with the first fruit, that the charter was a fruit charter, and that the cargo of salt was substituted by an agreement with the agent of the charterers at Malaga, there being no fruit there with which to load the vessel. The master testifies to this arrangement, and that it was agreed the cargo of salt should be discharged at the port of delivery within the same time within which a cargo of fruit could be, namely, in some three days. Hence, on the arrival of the vessel here the owners claimed the oargo should be dispatched within this time. This was refused by the charterers, they claiming that the charter party provided for the shipment of any lawful goods, and that they were entitled to the usual and customary time for unloading a cargo of salt, which was fifteen days for a cargo of the present bulk, Sundays and rainy days excepted. The owners proposed a compromise of ten days, which was refused. This dispute occasioned some delay in the vessel's reaching the dock for the discharge of her cargo. She reached the dock, however, in a few days after her arrival in port, and commenced the discharge, the purchaser receivtng salt in lighters and carts, and continued discharging until, as claimed, more than the ten days had expired when a bill for demurrage of the vessel was presented to the consignees, and payment demanded, which was refused; and thereupon the owners libeled the remaining portion of the cargo for freight and demurrage.

Now, we consider it quite clear that the charterers were not restricted to any kind of cargo; and, also, that the agent at Malaga had no power to change the terms and conditions of the charter party, and, further, that according to its terms the ship was bound to bring back a cargo from either Gibraltar or Malaga, if tendered by the charterers or their agent; and hence that the claim to have the cargo of salt discharged within the time customary for the discharge of a cargo of fruit was not well founded. According to the charter party, the home cargo was to be delivered in no other way than "dispatch to be used," and the better opinion seems to be, upon the proofs, that those terms refer to Custom-house time, which is fifteen days, Sundays and rainy days excepted. When, therefore, this suit was commenced, this time not having expired, no right of action existed for the balance of the freight, that not being due by the terms of the charter party till the discharge of the cargo at the home port; and no ground for a claim at all for demurrage.

We agree that the master had a lien upon the cargo for the balance of the freight, and might have retained enough of it to satisfy the payment; but no right of action to recover it accrued till the owner had fulfilled his part of the contract, namely, the delivery of the goods. (Abbot 492, and note; Perkins' Ed. 2 Story, C. C. R. 81.)

*Lorenzo N. Iregnist* vs. *George B. Morewood et al.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover freight, amounting to the sum of $9,160 56, upon a cargo of coffee and spices shipped from Padang on the Island of Sumatra, and Batavia on the Island of Java, in the Fall of 1853, in the brig *Gothland*. The respondents set up damages sustained by the cargo on the voyage by way of abatement of the freight in consequence of bad stowage, neglect of proper ventilation of cargo, &c. The vessel arrived at this port in March, 1854, after a voyage of ninety-eight days. The Court below decreed the whole of the freght for the libelant, with interest on the same, holding that the ship was not chargeable with the damage to the cargo. Considerable additional evidence has been taken in this Court since the appeal on behalf of the respondents, tending to prove negligence on the part of the master ot the crew in protecting the cargo in the course of the voyage, and also negligence in the stowage or filling the ship. It is agreed by all parties that the damage to the coffee and spices arose from the dampness and sweat of the hold of the vessel, and the material question in the case, and the one principally discussed by the counsel on the argument, is whether or not the damage could have been prevented by proper care, diligence and skill of the master and hands, or was occasioned by their neglect. In the case of Clark *et al. vs.* Barnwell, *et al.* (12 How., 272, 282, 283,) the Court held that damage to goods, occasioned by the effect of humidity and dampnesss of the hold, in the absence of any fault in the ship or in the navigation of her, or in the stowage, was a damage from one of the dangers and accidents of the seas, for which the carrier is not liable. The exception in the bill of lading in the case before us is as broad as in the case of the 12 Howard. The question, then, is one of fact, and must be determined upon the weight of the evidence. We have examined it with a good deal of care, both that which was taken in the Court below and in this Court, and have arrived at the conclusion that the cargo was well stored and the ship properly filled; that the usual and proper care was taken by the master in the progress of the voyage, at all times when the weather would permit, to ventilate the cargo by opening the hatches; and that the damage was the effect of dampness and sweat in the hold of the vessel, incident to a passage from a warm to a cold climate, and especially of stormy or tempestous weather in the latter, without the fault of the master in the navigation. Decree affirmed.

*Edmund Jungbluth* vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This is an action by the plaintiff against the Collector, to recover back the additional duty or penalty of 50 per cent, imposed under section 17 of the act of 1842, upon a case as follows: After the goods were entered, the Collector seized them for a violation of the revenue laws. The claimant released the goods from the seizure, by giving a bond, under section 69 of the act of 1799, which requires that the duties shall be first paid, and a certificate of the Collector of the Port produced to the Court before whom the bond is entered into. On the appraisal of the goods, with a view to the payment of the duties, the 50 per cent penalty was imposed under an act of 1842, for under-valuation, and which, with the duties, was paid under protest. Subsequently the parties, having become satisfied that the goods were subject to a technical forfeiture for an infraction of the revenue laws, petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the same, under the first section of the act of 1797, which was granted, and the forfeiture remitted upon condition "of the payment of the duties, and any additional duties, on the merchandise in question, if they have not already been paid, and of all the costs." It is insisted on the part of the counsel for the plaintiffs, that the power of the Secretary under this act to remit, can only be exercised by granting the remission of the forfeiture absolutely, and cannot be conditionally, except as to the costs of prosecution; and hence that the condition of payment of the illegal duties or penalties is void. We differ with the learned counsel in the construction to be given to this section. The power, no doubt, is absolute—that is, the Secretary may remit at discretion the whole of the forfeiture—but this power carries with it an authority to remit any part less than the whole, or upon a condition consistent with law. *Omne majus continet in se minus.* We are also inclined to think that the act, in express terms, confers the power claimed by the Secretary. The power given is "to mitigate or remit" the forfeiture, or any part thereof, and to direct the prnsecutinn, if any, to be discontinued, "upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just." Besides, in this case, the whole subject was submitted to the judgment of the Secretary, and passed upon by him, and if the parties were dissatisfied with the decision they should have refused to accept the remission on the terms granted. Instead of this, they have taken up their bond, and paid the costs of the prosecution, and are enjoying the benefit of their remission of the forfeiture. Judgment for the defendant on the case made.

DECISIONS IN REVENUE CASES.

*E. Marshall and T. Tileston* vs. *H. J. Redfield.*—This is an action to recover back duties charged to have been exacted illegally, under color of law, by the Collector. Nine casks of hardware had been shipped to the plaintiffs, as appeared from the invoice and manifest, and a warehouse entry was made of the same, and bond given in the usual way by the consignees with surety. When the ship was discharged under the Inspector, but seven of the casks could be found on board, the other two having been either lost, sent by some other ship, or not shipped at all. The seven were sent to the warehouse.

The plaintiffs, within the three years allowed by the act of Congress, paid the duties to the Collector upon the seven casks, and withdrew the goods from the warehouse.

They also applied to have the bond canceled without the payment of duties upon the two missing casks, which, as claimed, had never been imported into the country, and, therefore, no duties chargeable, which application was refused by the Collector. The parties then applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the duties, which application was also refused, under a regulation of the Department, requiring the application to be made within a year from the importation of the goods.

The plaintiffs then paid the duties under protest, in order to obtain a cancellation of the boud, and to avoid a suit on the same. This action is now brought to recover back the money thus paid, with interest.

The principal objection to the recovery is, that the money has been paid by the plaintiffs voluntarily, and not under coercion or duress by color of law, so as to lay a foundation for the action. The act of Congress, Feb. 6, 1845, (5 St. at Large, p. 727,) saves the action to parties "who have paid or shall hereafter pay money as and for duties, under protest, to any collector of the customs," &c., "*in order to obtain goods, &c., imported by him,*" &c., and upon which the duties claimed were not chargeable

Now, in this case, no goods were in the hands of the collector, or under his authority, indeed had never been in the Custom-house, and hence the money cannot be said to have been paid to get possession of them. It is supposed, however, that the payment with a view to the surrender or cancellation of the bond, and to avoid a suit thereon, comes within the spirit or intent of the Act of Congress; and the case of Maxwell *vs.* Griswold et al. (10 How., 242)] is referred to as sustaining this position. But, on looking into that case, it will be found not an authority for the action here. There the goods were in the hands of the collector, and the merchant was obliged to do one of two things in order to obtain them, namely, allow his invoice price to remain and be subjected to the penalty of twenty per centum, under the 8th section of the Act of 1846, or add to the invoice price so as to bring it up to that claimed under the Treasury circular. The claim, in either case, was unlawful, as subsequently held by the Court. Among other things, the Court say: "The money was thus obtained by a moral duress, not justified by law, and which was not submitted to by the importers, except to regain possession of his property withheld from him on grounds manifestly wrong."

In the case before us, the money was paid to avoid a suit on the bond, that being threatened if the duties were not paid. But the defence to that suit was as perfect as if the bond had not been in the case, and to hold this a payment by coercion and not voluntary, would be equivalent to holding that every payment of money demanded by the collector was an involuntary payment, and laying a foundation for an action to recover it back if the demand turned out in the end not founded in law. Upon the case made, a judgment must be entered for the defendant, with costs.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 6.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—DAMAGE TO CARGO—POOP-DECK STOWAGE OF HOGSHEADS ON THE HEAD.

*Howell L. Williams and others,* vs. *José A. Mora, et al.*—Nelson, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover freight upon a cargo of sugar and molasses, shipped from Cardenas, Cuba, to the port of New-York.

The payment had been refused on the ground of damage to the cargo, claiming an abatement of the freight on account of the same. It was insisted that the damage was occasioned by shipping the goods on deck when, according to the bill of lading, they should have been shipped under deck; also, that the cargo was badly stowed and damaged.

Whether the goods were shipped on or under deck depended upon the question whether or not the poop deck upon the vessel, under which a portion of the cargo was stored, afforded a compliance with the requirement of the bill of lading. The bark *Abeona* was originally a single-decked vessel. Subsequently a poop deck was built across her from near the after hatch back, a length of some forty feet, and as it respects the stowage the principal objection was, that some of the hogsheads of sugar and concentrated molasses were stowed upon their heads.

We have looked carefully into the evidence in the case, which is very contradictory and conflicting upon the question as to the condition and sufficiency of the poop deck, and have arrived at the conclusion that the fair weight of it supports the position of the libelants, that the stowing of the goods under it satisfied the bill of lading requiring them to be shipped under deck. The question is not whether this deck was built when the ship was originally constructed, but whether it afforded security and protection to the goods within the meaning of the bill of lading, as under deck; and upon the evidence, we are bound to say it did. The conflict of testimony in the case, shows a very unsettled and unreliable state of opinion among the most intelligent persons engaged in the shipping business of this port, upon a question with which they ought to have been familiar. The endurance of this deck in the several voyages the bark has performed since it was built, strengthens very much the testimony of the witnesses who have maintained its sufficiency to protect the cargo, the same as under deck.

In respect to the stowage of the hogsheads on the head, the evidence is full in support of the usage.

We concur with the Court below, that the damage to the cargo was occasioned by a peril of the sea within the exceptions of the bill of lading, and the libelants are entitled to their whole freight. Decree affirmed. For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For appelants, Mr. Lord.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 6.

Before Judge Betts.

On the opening of the Court this morning, the panel of Grand Jurors was called, and the following answered to their names and were sworn:

Roe Lockwood, foreman, Andrew C. Benedict, Charles Carville, George D. Baldwin, Benjamin P. Bechman, John W. Burnton, Freeman Delby, David L. Donnelly, Henry David, George T. Jackson, Henry Ray, Theodore E. Putnam, Thomas Smith, Jr., Casper Trumpey, Effingham Townsend, Charles W. Underhill, James N. Wood and Nathaniel Jarvis.

Judge Betts delivered a very brief charge. His Honor lamented the very limited accommodations which the Court could supply the Grand Jury for the transaction of the public business. The assembling of the Grand Jury had been delayed on that account for some time, but the criminal business of the district made it now important that the calendar of cases should be taken up, in order to decide whether the persons held in confinement are subject to punishment or entitled to be set at liberty. The criminal docket furnished by the District-Attorney contains some twenty or thirty cases of parties in confinement for alleged violations of the laws of the United States. You are probably aware that the Courts of the United States do not take cognizance of other offences than those in violation of positive statutes. Those noted in this docket generally relate to transactions on the high seas, such as attempts at a mutiny or revolt, assaults with dangerous weapons, cruel and unusual punishment of seamen by their officers, and other offences of a higher grade, on the part of officers of the revenue; also, offences against the Post-Office laws, in purloining letters, &c., with several cases of furgery and counterfeiting. It is unnecessary for me to particularize further these various charges, as they will all be laid before you, and you will be put in possession of the general facts upon which the charges are grounded by the District-Attorney, who will have the witnesses in attendance, and put you in due course of inquiry. Any suggestions the Court might make to you on general topics would be but of little utility, and only serve to occupy your time if I were to indulge in any specific remarks of general or ethical topics arising out of any casual occurrences. The laws of the United States do not require the Judges of the Federal Courts to charge upon stated matters of common or statute law. Your powers are ample to inquire into all offences against the statute laws of the United States, but you are not empowered to take cognizance of violations of the common or local law. Grand Jurors are not in this country required to be inquisitors, or search for offenders; their province is to hear complaints which may be brought properly before them, and to act upon the evidence brought before them; but they may most properly require further proofs to be produced when they suppose in may be produced. You will hear the evidence but upon one side of the case, and if in that you find sufficient ground for the charge, it is your duty to find a bill. It is desirable that the grand jury should act upon this docket with as much promptitude as possible, in order that the persons imprisoned improperly may be discharged, or the petit jury be impanneled and the cases for trial be submitted to them during the remainder of this term. There are a number of persons in prison, and many others held under bail, on criminal charges. The Court laments the smallness of the accommodation afforded you at present, but expects that in a few weeks the inconvenience will be remedied. There is also a case of great importance under examination before the officers of the Court of this District, which will probably be submitted to you during your session by the District-Attorney.

### U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Oct. 6.

*The Case of the [illegible] Slaver Haidee.*—This morning the warrants on which Mansonier and others were arrested, charged with having been engaged in the Slave-trade on board the ship *Haidee*, sunk recently off Montauk Point, were dismissed, and the prisoners were rearrested upon corrected warrants.

Mr. Joachimssen renewed his motion that they be discharged, on the ground that the affidavit did not show that tha vessel was fitted out in any American port for the Slave-trade, but, on the contrary, showed that her papers were not fraudulent—that she went to Cadiz and to Gibraltar, and fulfilled the objects of her voysge, as designated in her papers—that it was not ahown that she was an American vessel—that it was not shown that the prisoners had any act, part, or interest, in making the negroes slaves—that they had any interest other than that of carrying them as passengers for hire. He qnoted from a decision of Judge Betts, made under the Act of 1794, where the Judge held that such should be shown.

In answer, the United States District-Attorney argued that for the purpose of holding the prisoners, it was sufficiently clear that she was fitted ont for the Slave-trade, that the prisoners were on board; that they received the negroes, transported them to, and landed them in Cuba, all for the purpose of making them slaves; and that in violation of the laws of Cuba and the treaty between Spain and England. The decision of Judge Betts referred to, did not, in his mind, bear upon the present case. A moment's look at the authority quoted by Mr. Joachimssen would, he was sure, satisfy the Commissioner that they did not apply—at least not on the side of the defence. In one of the cases cited the defendant was proved to have simply carried for hire some slaves from one Portuguese port where Slavery was lawful to another Portuguese port where also Slavery was lawful. But then the decision of Judge Betts, cited, was under the act of '94, while the present case came under the act of 1820, which was broader in its application. By that any officer or crew, or any person, receiving, transporting, or landing negroes or mulattoes with the intention of making them slaves, shall be held guilty, &c. He then renewed the history of the case as detailed in the affidavit as published in the Times yesterday, and held that if the act of 1820 had been drawn for the special purpose of covering the case under consideration, it could not have been more complete and effective.

Commissioner White said he thought the warrants were sufficient to hold them for examination. The statute of 1820 differed from that of '94—it was broader; that in his opinion the case came under the clause "any officer or crew, or any person"—and therefore he should hold them for examination.

The new warrants are based on the 4th section of the act of 1820; the 5th section of the act of 1820; the 4th section of the act of 1818; also under chap. 51, 10th May, 1800. The 2d section imposes a fine of $2,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, for voluntarily serving on board a slaver. The main point is whether the parties can be held for the capital offence under the act of 1820. The case was adjourned to Friday.

## NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 6, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 5, 1858.

| YARDS. | BEEVES. In market to-day. | BEEVES. Reckoned for the week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep&Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st. | 3014 | 3099 | 19 | 382 | 1135 | ..... |
| Browning's Sixth-street | ..... | 69 | 56 | 61 | 3052 | ..... |
| Chambertin's, Robinson-st | ..... | 65 | 62 | 77 | 4187 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ..... | 52 | 69 | 109 | 2488 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week | 3014 | 3785 | 206 | 629 | 10862 | ..... |
| Last week | 2995 | 4095 | 170 | 575 | 12386 | ..... |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year....3,352.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCE. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 415 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 1372 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Boats | 794 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Railroad | 368 | 19 | 382 | 1135 | ..... |
| New-Haven Railroad | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| On Foot | 107 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1060 | Missouri | — |
| New-York | 877 | Pennsylvania | 43 |
| Illinois | 492 | Texas | — |
| Kentucky | 352 | Connecticut | — |
| Indiana | 209 | Michigan | 66 |
| Virginia | — | Cherokee | — |
| Iowa | — | Canada | — |

Receipts of Hogs at the Western Yards, of foot Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Oct. 6, amount to 3,802 head, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Propellers | 154 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 3,181 |
| Erie Railroad | 467 |
| Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen | — |
| Total | 3,802 |

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Oct. 6, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad | 5,188 |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | 54 |
| By Albany propellers | 365 |
| By Hudson River Railroad | 1,34 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 1,328 |
| Total | 8,284 |

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are near ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | none. | 9¼c.@9¾c. |
| First quality | 9¼c.@9¾c. | 8¾c.@9c. |
| Medium quality | 8¾c.@8¾c. | 7¾c.@8¼c. |
| Poor quality | 7½c.@8c. | 6¾c.@7½c. |
| Poorest quality | 6c. @6½c. | 5¾c.@6¼c. |
| General selling prices | 8c. @9c. | 7½c.@8¾c. |
| Average of all sales | 8c. @8¼c. | 7½c.@7¾c. |

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The receipts of Cattle at Allerton's, Forty-fonrth street, have been about the same this week as last, though the total City receipts fall 306 below, owing to lighter receipts at the down-town markets. The quality to-day averaged better than for some time past, due, in a measure, to the small number of prairie grazed cattle from Illinois—the receipts from that State being only 492 against an average of about 1,500 for several weeks past. This falling off from the distant West commenced last week, owing in part to the former low prices, which in some cases but little more than covered transportation expenses; and in fact to a daily expectation of an advance in freights....The dealers calculated upon smaller receipts this week, and hought droves on the leg quite freely. As will be seen in the table below, the saleamen were in many cases the owners. The transactions opened yesterday at about ½c. ₱ lb. advance upon the average rates last week. These prices were maintained during this forenoon, until most of the better Cattle were sold. There was an unusual amount of dickering and going from yard to yard, as huyers were slow to pay another ½c. advance upon the top of that advance last week. Few of them laid in more than barely enough for their current wants. The sales dragged quite slowly through all the afternoon, and the yards were scarcely cleared at sundown, the later sales being but little if any above the afternoon sales of last Wednesday. In the morning there were a few sales of first quality bullocks at near 10c., though the larger number varied but little from 9¼c.

....Ohio was the largest contributor, the number accredited to that State being 1,060. From New-York we have 877, a larger number than during any week this year. There is an unuaually large number of Cattle being fed within 75 miles of this City. Great numbers were taken out from the low markets in the Spring and early Summer. These will now come in whenever there is a diminished Western supply, so that we can hardly look for any decidedly deficient market....The railroads have not yet advanced the freight of cattle,

...River Drove ... of which 544 ... were sold, and ... in the yards.

## MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

| | Western & Canada. | Ohio & Indiana. | Southern | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bbls. | Bbls. | Bbls. | |
| Ashes, bbls | 4 | 5 | — | 9 |
| Flour, bbls | 16,516 | 5,012 | 2,842 | 24,370 |
| Meal, bbls | — | — | 650 | 650 |
| Wheat, bushels | — | — | 1,768 | 16,468 |
| Corn, bushels | 10,022 | — | — | 10,022 |
| Barley, bushels | 7,265 | — | — | 7,265 |
| Rye, bushels | 1,729 | 13 | 20 | 1,762 |
| Whisky, bbls | 816 | 50 | 47 | 913 |

ASHES—Are selling slowly, at $6 for Pots, and $6@6 25 for Pearls, ₩ 160 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,212 bbls., including 834 bbls. Pots and 378 bbls. Pearls.

BEES' WAX—Prime American Yellow, at 33c.@34c., and 1 ₩ lb.

BRISTLES—Are in good request, at full prices. Russia Sperm, 35c.; Plain do. 30c.@41c.; Stearine, 18c.@19c.; Adamantine, 19c.@21c.; Patent Refined Tallow, 14½c., ₩ lb.

COAL—Foreign is plenty and heavy. Anthracite is in fair demand, at former rates. Liverpool Cannel, $6 50 ₩ Liverpool Orrell, at $7 ₩ chaldron; Pictou, from Sidney, $4 37½@$4 50, and Anthracite, $4 25@$4 25 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at unchanged prices; sales to-day 500 bags Java at 14½c.@15c.; 115 bags Laguayra at 13c.@12½c., the latter rate for handsome white; 300 bags Rio, within a range of from 10½c.@11¼c., ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is quiet, yet steady, at our quotations. Raw Sheathing, 25½c.@26c.; Yellow do., 21c.; Old do., 18c.; Pig, American Ingot, 22½c.@24¼c.; Bolts, 26c.; Trailer's, 31c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is rather tame, prices, however, exhibit no very remarkable change. Sales, to-day, about 3,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Middling | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Middling Fair | 14 | 14 | 14¼ | 14½ |

DRY GOODS—The auction sales to-day of dress, staple and hosiery goods were well attended, and resulted, in the main, satisfactorily.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 48c.@52c. for Western; and 44c.@46c. for Southern, ₩ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 90 ₩ box.

FISH—All descriptions are in moderate supply and steady request, at our revised quotations: Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 90 ₩ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3@$3 25 ₩ bbl.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, large size, $13; No. 2, small size and medium, $11 25@$11 50; No. 3, large size, $8 50@$8 75 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3@$3 50 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 33c.@36c. for scaled, and No. 1@17c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ₩ tc., and $29@$34 50 ₩ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy to-day, for State and Western Flour, depressed by free receipts, and the eagerness of receivers to realize. Prices have declined without increasing the demand. The home trade are the principal buyers. The inquiry for shipment is restricted. Sales 12,500 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₩ bbl....$3 25 @$4 20
Standard Superfine State..... 4 85 @ 5 00
Standard Extra State..... 5 05 @ 5 30
Superfine Western..... 4 85 @ 5 05
Fancy Ohio..... 5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 5 15 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio..... 5 25 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee..... 5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee..... 5 70 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... 5 50 @ 8 25

Canadian is dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls. at $5 25@$6 35 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is plenty and depressed; sales 2,500 bbls. at $4 30@$5 25 for rejected brands; $5 45@$5 70 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 75@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FURS—A public sale of over 6,000 Buffalo Robes and Skins occurred to-day. It was quite spirited and successful. At the Hudson's Bay Company's London sale, Sept. 14, Beaver advanced 35c. on March prices, but rather lower than at LAMPSON'S sale; Musquash declined 1½d.@2d. ₩ skin; Sea Otter 20 ₩ cent. lower; Otter, inferior, declined 20 ₩ cent.; Fisher further advanced 10@15 ₩ cent.; Fox same as LAMPSON'S sale; Lynx 10, and Bear 25 ₩ cent. lower; Marten same as March sale.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered than it is needed by purchasers, and prices are depressed, the general tendency being strongly downward. Sales 30,000 bushels, including prime white Canada, at $1 32; prime red Western at about $1 21; mixed do., nearly pure white do. (a small lot,) at $1 21; fair Milwaukee Club, at 89c.; damaged do. (a small lot,) at 87c.; damaged Chicago Spring, at 80c.; very good white Southern, at $1 40, and red do., at $1 16, ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales, 50,000 bushels, at 67@67c., or unsound to good mixed Western, 60c. for white Southern, and 91½c. for round yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 75c.@76c. ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Oats are in demand and are steady: Western, at 48c.@51c.; Canada, at 48c.@51c.; State, at 45c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 40c.@44c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ₩ bushel. White Beans, at $1 06½@$1 12½; Canadian Peas, 90c.@$1, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, chiefly at 55c.@60c., cash ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive and somewhat nominal in price here. American at $120@$140 for undressed, and $175@$200 for dressed; Clean Russia, $200; Outshot do. at $185; Italian $210@$215; Jute, $92 50@$97 50 ₩ ton; Manilla, 6¾c., and Sunn 4¾c.@4½c. ₩ lb., usual terms. In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been made of 700 halos Jute, $95 ₩ ton, 6 months' credit, and 500 halos Manila at 6¾c. ₩ lb., 8 months' credit.

HIDES—Are in moderate demand, at uniform prices; 3,000 prime Orinoco were sold to-day at about 23¾c.@24c., ₩ lb., usual terms.

HOPS—The demand is less active; prices are unchanged. New, 12c.@17c.; crop of 1857, 6c.@8c.; and two years old, 4c.@5c., ₩ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at our quotations: Scotch Pig, $22@$23; English Bar, $44@$46 for common, and $53 50@$54 for Refined, ₩ ton, usual terms; Sheet, at 3c.@4½c. for English; 11c.@11½c. for first quality Russia, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ₩ M.

LEAD—Is inactive at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 75; American Pig at $5 80 ₩ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is in limited request at former rates. French Calf Skins are salable and firm, including 34 lbs., 90c.@$1; 35 lbs., 85c.@95c.; 40 lbs., 80c.@90c.; 50 lbs., 75c.@85c.; and 60 to 80 lbs., at 67½c.@80c. English salted Sheep Skins are in fair request, including Fleshers, at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ₩ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is quite dull at drooping prices. New-Orleans, 42c.@44c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 24c.@25c.; ₩ gallon, usual terms. 125 hhds Cuba were sold at 25c. ₩ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 4½c.; Clinch, 8½c.@9½c., ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in good demand at $3 87½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is plenty and heavy at 49c.@50c. ₩ gallon. Tar, $2 12½@$2 37½; Pitch, $2 ₩ bbl. Resin is in slack request, including common at $1 70@$1 75 ₩ 310 lbs.; No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1 at $2 75@$5 25; and White and Pale at $5 50@$6 75 ₩ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $41; Western thin, $34 50@$35; and do. thick at $32 50@$33, ₩ ton.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been less sought after, including Crude Whale at 50c.@54c., and do. Sperm, at $1 22@$1 25 ₩ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly at 64c.@66c. for bleached Winter Whale, and $1 30 for unbleached Winter Sperm. Linseed Oil is inactive and languid at 73c.@74c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at 92½c.@95c., and Olive Oil, 97½c.@$1 02½ ₩ gallon. Palm Oil 8¾c.@9c. Tallow Oil 9½c. ₩ lb. In New-Bedford during the week ending Oct. 4, sales were made of 4,417 bbls. Crude Sperm, part at $1 24; and 175 bbls. Crude Whale, at an unpublished price, ₩ gallon.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week ending Oct. 4, 1858:*

| | Bbls. Sperm. | Bbls. Whale. | Lbs. Bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,750 | 170 | — |
| Previously | 66,677 | 175,725 | 1,473,800 |
| From Jan. 1 to date | 68,427 | 175,895 | 1,473,800 |
| Same time last year | 69,472 | 226,355 | 1,982,000 |

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $15 66@$16 75 for Mess; $16 for good Mess; and $14 75 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middles, at 9c.@10¼c.; short, clean, City-cured middles at 13c.@13¾c.; and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. 250 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 10¾c.@11c for fair to prime old, and 10¾c.@10½c. for new ₩ lb. Beef is plenty, cheaper and irregular; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14, for extra do.; $10 for Country Mess, and $8 for do. Prime ₩ bbl.; New Beef Hams, $12 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats in good request, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 24c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady at from $3 @$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair requst at full prices.

SEEDS—Are in domand at steady rates; sales have been reported in Boston of about 11,000 bags at $1 90@$2 25, cash, chiefly at $1 90, cash, ₩ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime, at 10c.@10¼c., cash, ₩ lb.

TIN—Is in fair demand, at former prices, including Banca, at 27½c.@27¾c., and Straits at 27½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 23c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there woro taken 1,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 18,000 bushels Grain at 3¾d.@3¾d.; 450 bbls. Resin at 1¾d.; 300 bbls. Lard on private terms; and, by Steamer, 5,000 bush. Grain, in bags, at 6d., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 6,080 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d.@6½d.; 50 tons Lard at 25s., and 200 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 1,000 barrels Crude Turpentine on private terms, and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. The latest charters have been—Two vessels to load at Savannah, with Cotton, for Liverpool, at 3-16c.; one from Mobile, same, at 1¼c.; one from Mobile to Havre, 1¼c.; two from Mobile to Havre, 1c.; one from Savannah to Havre, 1c.; two from Charleston to Havre, ¾c., or if to Liverpool, ⅜d.; one from Natchez, for Queenstown for orders, guano, £4 5s.; ship *Lizzie Spaulding*, 790 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney, N. S. W., about $12,000; ship *Wanderer*, 1,107 tons, to San Francisco, about $25,000; ship *Mountaineer*, 860 tons, same voyage, about $17,000; ship *Prima Donna*, same voyage, on private terms; a ship, 1,048 tons, to New-Orleans, $2,500; ship *Ocean Pearl*, at Baltimore, to load thence for San Francisco, on private terms; a brig to Oporto, Flour, Staves, &c., at a round sum; a schooner, 280 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,400; a brig, 170 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $2,600; one from an eastern port to north side Cuba and back to New-York, $3 25 ₩ hhd. on and under deck; one, 298 tons, to Cardenas, and one, 299 tons, to Havana, $1,900 each; one from Norfolk to Barbadoes, hhd. Staves, $13; a brig, 160 tons, to Manzanilla and back, one from Jacksonville to Curacoa, and a Dutch schooner to Havana, on private terms.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MAX MARETZEK.

Previous to his approaching departure for Havana, and his brief tour South, the present Manager of the Academy of Music has been prevailed upon by several of his personal friends to comply with the wish very generally expressed by the

PRESS OF NEW-YORK,

And announce his

FAREWELL BENEFIT.

He has further been encouraged to do so by the offer of the whole of his

LEADING ARTISTS

To sing upon the occasion, as well as many of the principal Artists at present in New-York.

The whole of his

CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

Have also offered their services, as well as

SIGNORANI'S CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE.
LOUISE LAMOUREUX

Has also kindly volunteered to appear on this occasion. In addition to this he has also received offers from several of the

LEADING THEATRICAL MANAGERS,

And feeling, from the

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF ATTRACTION

Which he can place at his disposal, the utter impossibility of giving merely an ordinary performance, he is compelled to announce a

DAY AND NIGHT PERFORMANCE,

when the

GREATEST OPERATIC ENSEMBLE

ever offered to

THE PUBLIC

In this City, will be placed before them.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK,
MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1858.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Entrance Ticket, including Reserved Seat.....$1 50
N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission, including a reserved seat for
BOTH THE MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCES,
(Opera and Ballet.)
Entrance to Parquet and Boxes, &c.....$1
N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission to both the Matinee and Evening Performances.

NOTICE—Every purchaser will receive two tickets, one admitting to the Matinee, and one to the evening performance. They will be transferable and can be used by different parties.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON
OPERA AND BALLET.
LAST CHEAP NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1858,

Admission.....50 cents
to all parts of the Theatre, with no reserved seats.
Positively the Last Time,
WILLIAM TELL,
with a
most powerful cast,
an increased Chorus and Orchestra,
And
RONZANI'S CELEBRATED BALLET TROUPE,
Signor LUIGI STEFANI
Signor GASSIER,
Signor GASPARONI,
Signor GARIBALDI, and
Signor GUIDI,
Madame BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Mademoiselle SIEDENBURG.
Conductors.....{MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at.....7 o'clock
Opera commences at.....7½ o'clock
Admission 50 cents.

FRIDAY—Regular Opera Night—LINDA DA CHAMOUNIX.
SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE—A Favorite Opera.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
In a new character, written by expressly for her,
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Jessie Brown," "The Life of an Actress," "The Phantom," "The Willow Copse," "The Corsican Brothers," &c., and founded on a French drama.

Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Ruined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps.....Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mount Blanc.....Riviere
The Hut of Pauvrette.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval and the adjacent Park.....Riviere

### BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Brilliant and enthusiastic success of the
LUCY ESCOTT
OPERA TROUPE,
who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in Balfe's opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim.....Mr. Charles Durand
Thaddeus.....Mr. Henry Squires
Florestein.....Mr. Brookhouse Bowler
Devilshoof.....Mr. Aynsley Cook
Arline.....Lucy Escott
Buda.....Miss Harriet Payne
Queen of the Gipsies.....Miss Emma Heywood

Notwithstanding the immense expense attending the engagement of this full and complete troupe, there will be NO EXTRA CHARGE for admission, the rates being the usual PLAY-HOUSE PRICES. Seats may be secured for every evening during the week. Doors open at 7; Opera at 8 precisely.

### LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1858,
LONDON ASSURANCE,

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. J. S. Browne
Charles Courtley.....Mr. Sothern
Dazzle.....Mr. Walcott
Meddle.....Mr. Blake
Max Harkaway.....Mr. Burnett
Dolly Spanker.....Mr. Peters
Cool.....Mr. Levick
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Laura Keene
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Sara Stevens
Pert.....Miss Flynn

Pas de Deux by LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Assisted by
MR. GEORGE W. SMITH.

To conclude with the screaming musical farce of
JENNY LIND.

Granby Gag (with a breakdown).....Mr. Jefferson
Jenny Leatherlungs (with songs) Miss Minnie Macarthy.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

### PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7,
The entertainments will commence with
THE AVENGER.
To be followed by the Irish Drama of
IRELAND AS IT IS.
To conclude with the Drama of
LO ZINGARO.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain will rise at 7¼.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE PHANTOM.
After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the Drama of
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

### LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

Dr. BOYNTON will give the eighth and closing lecture of his course, at the Cooper Institute.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.
Subject—*The Creation of Man, and the present Order of Animals.* Also, *Geology and the Bible.* Admission 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats. Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

### CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
### BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

### CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

No. 444 BROADWAY.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
SONGS, GLEES, DANCES, BURLESQUE SAYINGS, WHO CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO COMPETE WITH THEM.

### WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FAMOUS DR. VALENTINE, the veritable man with a thousand faces, a thousand tongues, and ten thousand stories. THOMPSON'S THEATRE OF ART, or ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its thousands of active figures, &c. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and this week, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, The GRAND AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance 25 cents: Children under 10, 13 cents.

FALL EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MORRISANIA.—The Fall exhibition of this Society of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables will be held at Morrisania Hall, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 6 and 7, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. A band of music each evening. Admission 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

SAMUEL MUNN, President.
WILLIAM H. WILLCOX, Secretary.

F. H. NASH'S SINGING CLASS WILL meet in the Spring-st. Church, near Varick, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. First time free to all. F. NASH, No. 411 Broadway.

### GRAND CONCERT.

At BURTON'S THEATRE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Particulars in future advertisements.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 200 Court-st., corner of Presidents-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.

N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

L. F. DINSMORE'S SINGING CLASS WILL open THIS EVENING in Lecture-room corner South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburg. Terms $1 per quarter, 12 lessons. If stormy the next Thursday evening.

## MUSICAL.

ALTO.—WANTED, IN AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Brooklyn, an Alto Singer, possessing the following qualifications, viz: A good voice, familiarity with the Episcopal Service, and ability to read at sight. A resident of Brooklyn may address W. R. B., Box No. 280 Post-Office, New-York.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottish and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors of the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

*Published Saturday, Sept.* 11.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.

*Published Saturday, Sept.* 18.

ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

*To be published Saturday, Sept.* 25, by

GRACE TRIUMPHANT. A Brief Memoir of JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 2.

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 9,

HARRY SEYMOUR; or, the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 16,

MRS. COOPER'S STORY BOOK, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 23.

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, October* 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

*On Saturday, November* 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. Robert J. Parvin, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, November* 13.

ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life. 18mo, cloth.

DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

*On Saturday, November* 20.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, November* 27.

SCHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
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NOW READY,
### BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW
For October, 1858.
CONTENTS.

1. Conversations of Our Club. 2. Catholicity in the Nineteenth Century. 3. Alice Sherwin and the English Schism. 4. An Exposition of the Apocalypse. 5. Domestic Education. 6. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (James B. Kirker,)
No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

## LECTURES.

LECTURES ON TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—In compliance with a special invitation from our most distinguished citizens, Rev. T. J. Bowen (formerly Captain of the Texas Rangers) will deliver three lectures on his *Explorations in the Far Interior of Africa*, lying north of the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The lectures will be delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY, Oct. 7. Subject, *Central Africa.* TUESDAY, Oct. 12, *The People and Slavery.* THURSDAY, Oct. 14, *The Future of Africa.* Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course $1; single lecture, 50c. For sale at Messrs. C. S. Francis & Co.'s, No. 554 Broadway; Messrs. Crawford & Reynolds', No. 52 William-st; at the Library, Astor-place; No. 16 Nassau-st.; and at the door.

THE HON. HORACE MANN, PRESIDENT of Antioch College, will deliver a lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, 8th inst., in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on *The Relation between Colleges and the People.* Tickets of admission, 25c., may be obtained of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway, or BAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery. Commence at 7¾ o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE BY THE MILE.—TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, will dispose of the remainder of the Telegraph Cable now on hand by the mile, for telegraphic purposes, at a very low price. Having facilities for testing it under water, they can guarantee its perfection.

## FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 625 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

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ADDITIONAL
PER STEAMER
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Per Steamer ARAGO, Oct. 4,
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RICH PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
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EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
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The best bargains of the season,
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Of the latest PARIS STYLES,
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Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of
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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1858.

FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—[illegible]; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, [illegible].

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: [illegible], for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten [illegible]; twenty [illegible], for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending in a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

Letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—William Tell—Ronzani's Ballet Troupe.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—The Bohemian Girl.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—London Assurance—Happy Land.

BOWERY THEATRE—Handsome Jack—Raoul—The Prairie.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Avenger—[illegible]—La Tenaoa.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvarette.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodore's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M. of that day.

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have news from Havana to the 2d inst., by the arrival of the *Black Warrior* at New-Orleans. A terrible explosion of a powder magazine occurred there on the night of the 29th ult. The magazine was filled with powder, shells and rockets, and the explosion was attended by the most disastrous effects. Twenty-eight persons were known to be killed outright, and one hundred and five wounded, while it was apprehended that many more were buried under the ruins. Ninety new sugar-houses were totally destroyed, and the gas works were so far damaged as to leave the city in darkness. The cause of the explosion was unknown.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., with advices from Europe three days later, is now fully due at Halifax. She had not been heard from at 11 o'clock last night.

By the arrival of the *Arago* at this port, from Southampton, we are placed in possession of our European files and correspondence to the 22d September. The additional details and extracts we furnish will be read with interest.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* having been detained by some damage to her machinery, the steamship *Saint Louis* will leave to-day with the California mails and passengers from the Company's pier, foot of Warren-street, North River.

It is stated that the Panama Railroad Company are about making arrangements for placing the steamships *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic* upon the line between this port and San Francisco, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, to form a weekly line of communication.

The Democrats carried the State of Delaware, on Tuesday, by 750 majority.

The Crystal Palace ruins were visited by thousands yesterday. A strong Police guard prevented access to the interior of the walls, except for exhibitors. In another column we describe the [illegible] which was consumed, and add to our details of the losses and insurance. The origin of the fire is scarcely doubted—that it was incendiary. The managers and exhibitors are already moving for the opening of a new Fair—to be held quite probably in the Cooper Institute. The report that there was a life lost at the fire was entirely unfounded—our statement yesterday was the correct one. Further investigation of the losses assures us that $350,000 will cover nearly or quite all of the damage.

Gerrit Smith, the independent candidate for Governor, appeared before a large audience, last night, at the Cooper Institute. He invited questions as to his views on all subjects of public policy, and, for three hours, was occupied in meeting a running fire of interrogations on political topics, ranging from the Canals to Mormonism. Mr. Smith acquitted himself with his usual readiness and ability, and, on the whole, produced a very favorable impression.

The long-contemplated visit of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller and Quarantine Commissioners to the Lower Bay, was made on Tuesday. Mayor Tieman was present. The object was to inspect certain locations which have been suggested as suitable for Quarantine purposes, for warehouses, floating hospitals, etc. Commodore Vanderbilt, George Law, and several well-known Staten-Islanders were on board. The West Bank project, as advocated by Mayor Tieman, for relieving the commerce of the port by erecting suitable warehouses upon that spot, for the discharge and storage of infected cargoes, was cordially approved. The plan of constructing a break-water, and building immense hulks for the reception of the sick, to be moored upon Old Orchard Shoal, met with little favor. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller held a meeting yesterday, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Quarantine Commissioners, decided to have a survey made of the old Orchard Shoal, and to ascertain the practicability and cost of the works. This was the least that they could be expected to do. The Governor and his associates, however, reserve to themselves the appointment of the engineer to make the survey.

The case of Macomber, and the others arrested on a charge of having been engaged in the slave-trade, on board the ship *Haidée*, sunk off Montauk Point a few days ago, was on trial before United States Commissioner White yesterday, when the first warrants were dismissed, and they were held on new warrants for examination on Friday next.

Considerable business was transacted yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Barnard sentenced a noted thief to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, another for three years, and another for two. Mr. Sedgwick will conduct the business of the Court as Assistant District-Attorney, under Mr. Joseph Blunt, as he has done now for four years, under Mr. Blunt's predecessors.

The 71st Regiment yesterday relieved the 6th Regiment on Staten Island. They were reviewed by the Mayor in front of the City Hall, and received the present of a flag, and a speech from his Honor. Colonel Vosburgh replied. The usual civilities were exchanged upon the exchange of places, and the 6th Regiment appeared to be glad to be relieved of their cares.

The Board of Education met last evening, and in Committee of the Whole, resolved to recommend that the Normal School be dispensed with; but the question with regard to the reorganization of the School was not acted on, and the whole matter was recommitted.

The American Bible Union is holding its Ninth Anniversary in this City. The proceedings of yesterday were attended by quite as enthusiastic and numerous an assemblage from various parts of the Union as on any previous occasion. Probably the exercises may extend over to-day and to-morrow.

The Conference of German Societies adjourned *sine die* yesterday morning.

The Cattle markets have been less overstocked for a week past than during the six preceding weeks. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday were 3,785, while the average for the preceding five weeks was nearly 5,000. The principal falling off is in Illinois Cattle, influenced in part by the low prices, and in part by the daily expectation of an increase in railroad tariff. Prices advanced about ½c. ₱ lb. at the opening sales on Tuesday, and yesterday morning, but the markets dragged towards evening, the closing sales being scarcely above those of last week.

Yesterday, 2,000 bales Cotton, chiefly *in transitu*, were sold at uniform prices. Flour and Wheat declined, and were in demand at the reduced figures. Corn was in good request, and was somewhat firmer. Sugars were pretty active and firm. Provisions were plenty, heavy and irregular. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 749.

Changed Aspect of the City.—Such of our citizens as have been spending the Summer abroad will miss, on their return, three of the most noticeable objects which have heretofore arrested the eye on approaching the City. The Dome of the City Hall, the Hospitals at Quarantine and the Dome of the Crystal Palace have all been destroyed by fire within the past six weeks. But there are still plenty of old, familiar sights left by which the City may be recognized. There is the dilapidated Battery, looking as shabby as ever; the streets are quite as dirty, and the rickety old church used as a Post-Office is still standing.

### Gerrit Smith and his Colored Friends.

W. J. Watkins, an intelligent negro who resides at Rochester, publishes in the New-York *Tribune* a letter explaining the reasons which influenced a State Convention of colored citizens, held in Troy on the 8th and 9th of September, to refuse its support to Gerrit Smith. It appears by the statement of Mr. Watkins, that the said Convention, of which he was a leading member, passed resolutions declaring that colored men should act in the present canvass "with especial reference to securing the elective franchise" on the same basis as whites,—that is to say, without property qualification,—which desideratum, they averred, could never be accomplished so long as the Democrats remained in power, and they "regarded the Republican Party, all things considered, as more likely than any other to effect this desirable end." In the light of these considerations, therefore, the Colored Convention, by a vote nearly unanimous, advised "the eleven thousand colored voters of this State to concentrate their strength upon the Republican candidate for Governor." Having settled its policy for the campaign, the Convention appointed Mr. Watkins to stump the State in favor of the election of Mr. Morgan to the office of Governor, a commission which he announces that he shall vigorously perform.

Mr. Watkins may, however, rest assured, that in respect to the object he and his Convention profess especially to aim at—the extension of negro-suffrage—it makes no practical difference what party succeeds. Nothing could be further from the minds of the leaders, not only of the Democratic but of the Republican Party, than to abolish the distinction of a property qualification in the case of colored voters. It has not been done when it might have been, and it will not be. Does Mr. Watkins forget how the resolution which passed the Republican Legislature a year or two ago to amend the Constitution in that regard was smothered in a pigeon-hole of the Executive Chamber? And even if submitted to the people, it would have been voted down by an overwhelming majority. We are telling Mr. Watkins facts and truths. He and his associates have a perfect right to support any man they prefer for Governor, but their reasons when they choose to publish them are open to criticism. Gerrit Smith has the fortune to experience from Abolitionists, white as well as black, a very small measure of gratitude. When there is money to be paid, land to be given away, or Jerrys to be rescued, Mr. Smith is a man much lauded and sought after. But let him take the field for Governor, and even the black men turn their backs upon him.

Mr. Watkins claims that there are 11,000 colored voters in the State. It may possibly be true. By the census of 1855 the entire negro population was 45,286, of whom 9,330 are set down as tax-payers—in other words, voters. Even that number is an important item in the canvass, and one which may possibly elect Mr. Morgan. In one important point of view, however, the action of the Colored Convention evinces more practical sense than it has been the habit of Abolitionists to show, by supporting a ticket not sure to be beaten, and which may be regarded as friendly in many respects to their race. In order to accomplish something in a practical way, we see even the colored Abolitionists now turning the cold shoulder upon Gerrit Smith—a movement on their part which a few years ago would have been deemed incredible.

### The Recorder on Sunday Laws.

Recorder Barnard's charge to the Grand Jury on Tuesday morning is a singular specimen of Judicial logic. His official position in connection with our criminal Courts entitles his utterances to brief examination.

Last Spring the Grand Jury made a presentment of Sunday disturbances as a prominent cause of crime. The Police Commissioners passed resolutions which contemplated the suppression of some of the obvious forms of disturbance, and especially the nuisance of Sunday news crying. The friends of Sunday observance rejoiced in the partial relief afforded by the action of our authorities. It only needed the hearty coöperation of those entrusted with the administration of justice for a brief season to rid the City of the "clamor or shouts" which have so long "disturbed the peace and quiet of the City, as well as of the religious exercises of the day."

But the Recorder, while uttering platitudes enough, as he supposes, to avoid the displeasure of those who retain a respect for Sunday laws, and hesitating to "ask" the Grand Inquest "to invade in the slightest degree the law which protects the Christian community in the decent observance of the Sabbath," really adopts the cant of the Sunday papers; maligns the action of the friends of Sabbath observance, and gives aid and comfort to the "poor friendless boys," who have annoyed a whole City for years, and defied the power of its Police. He "regards the obtaining of a paper on Sunday as a public necessity," and thinks their sale "but a minor evil, when violence and fraud pass so frequently unpunished and even unheeded in our midst."

The Recorder knows, or ought to know, that the publication and sale of newspapers on Sunday is a violation of the letter and spirit of the statute, and has been so decided in our Courts; and that it is only by sufferance that the custom continues. He knows that the advocates of an orderly Sunday have made no issue on that point, or on any other than the crying of newspapers, which he concedes should be "checked." He knows that the plea of charity for the "mere children who go forth on Sunday to glean their bread," besides being mistaken, would justify any other invasion of the rights of citizens. And he ought to know that, if the issue made deliberately by the Police authorities with a few hundred noisy and vicious boys, whose wrong-doing is so public and open as to constitute a nuisance, cannot be sustained, and the evil suppressed, all hope of "ferreting out serious crimes and arresting their perpetrators"—secret crimes and adult criminals—must be vain.

The diatribe of the Recorder on the dignity of the Press, and the abuse of its power, would certainly have as much weight had its author, in a document intended for the Press, refrained from gratuitous and unfounded imputations against those who sustain the laws he is sworn to support, and who would protect rights sacredly guaranteed. Will the Recorder tell us who "those are" "who pervert the most wholesome institutions, and turn them into engines of oppression?" Who "are engaged in urging an ultra-Sabbatarian interpretation to our laws, restraining servile occupations and trade on Sunday?" What "Pharasaical attempt" has been made, "which, under cover of a literal enactment, would do injustice even to the feeblest and poorest classes?" We deny the right of a public officer of any grade to catch up and indorse the stale slanders of an interested Press, and to weaken the hands of the best friends of public order and morals by unjust aspersions. As a political expedient it may have its effect; but we mistake the public sentiment if this sort of electioneering does not react on its authors, and awaken a feeling of general indignation. Such an appeal comes from the Bench with an ill grace but a day after the outrages at the Cosmopolitan Garden and the William-street lager-bier saloon, with their scenes of riot and bloodshed, and the discovery that Sunday drinking-shops are also dens of thieves and burglars.

### Nominations in New-Jersey.

The politics of New-Jersey present this Fall a picture in little of the politics of the Union. There are members of Congress in the Administration interest seeking reëlection on the ground of fidelity to Mr. Buchanan; there are other members of Congress demanding the same honor on the ground of having differed from the Administration on the Lecompton question, though in other respects loyal; there are Republicans and Americans who rest their claims upon entire and uniformly uncompromising opposition. A seat in the Senate, now nominally filled by the Hon. William Wright, is also in controversy, though the contest about it is some degrees less demonstrative than its cotemporary in Illinois. For several reasons, therefore, the canvass abounds in points of interest.

In the Third Congressional District there is a repetition of a case not uncommon elsewhere. At ordinary times, the District is tolerably reliable for the Administration. Two years ago, Mr. Garnet B. Adrain, Democrat, was elected over James Bishop, Opposition, by the following vote:

| | Adrain. | Bishop. |
|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 2,438 | 3,162 |
| Somerset | 1,944 | 2,003 |
| Hunterdon | 3,474 | 2,564 |
| Warren | 2,880 | 2,039 |
| Total vote | 10,781 | 9,768 |
| | 9,768 | |
| Adrain's majority | 1,013 | |

Mr. Adrain, so elected, was generally identified with the Administration, although opposed to the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan. This point of opposition has proved, however, to be essential. His candidacy for renomination was no sooner announced, than every energy at Washington, and in the District, was set to work to effect his defeat. Mr. Adrain was advised of this hostility. It was pointed out to him that he had but to refuse to enter the Democratic Convention, and present himself at once outside, as an independent Opposition candidate, to secure the entire Opposition strength, which is undoubtedly sufficient to elect the man of its choice. Mr. Adrain declined to take this course. He substantially admitted that he preferred to be considered a friend of the Administration, in regard to all but concluded issues, and that a straight Administration nomination was more to his taste than anything the Opposition had to offer. At the caucus held at Somerville, on the 30th ult., he was accordingly a candidate, and was promptly thrown out, Mr. William Patterson, of Perth Amboy, receiving the nomination. The friends of Mr. Adrain, disgusted, at once organized a Bolters' Convention, nominated their man, and went home counting on the collective Republican and bolting vote in the District. Are they entitled to it? An opposition Convention is to meet at Flemington, on Friday, when this question will have to be decided. A strong effort will be made to have the bolting nomination indorsed, and it will be encountered by an equally strong effort to have a consistent and thorough-going antagonist of the Administration nominated. In this connection the name of Mr. Charles Scranton, of Warren, is prominently mentioned.

As this decision may be a leading case in similar adjudications elsewhere, it may be well that two or three points should be be kept in mind.

1. If Mr. Adrain is to be nominated as a reward for fidelity on a question now obsolete, while he is known to be unsound on current issues, we may as well give over at once all thought of resisting Southern aggression, and of correcting mal-administration at Washington. The public service should never be sacrificed to personal preferences. The South makes all its advances, and retains its undue influence, by uniformly returning the strongest men as its representatives—The North disregards the principle, and loses.

2. Whatever the present professions of Mr. Adrain may be, they lose credit because of his willingness to accept a regular nomination. Had he made them, in response to repeated importunities to that effect, before the regular Convention met, they would have been entitled to weight.

3. In view of the approaching Presidential contest, the Opposition can afford to spare no advantage the present preliminary skirmish may supply them. It will be for them to consider whether it be safe to play into the hands of the Douglas faction, when the independent action of the latter in 1860 is tolerably well assured, and may then be fatal to a Republican nomination, if Republican and American votes are now trifled with.

4. It will be a sorry triumph over the Administration to elect a candidate who, though blindly opposed by the Custom-House, is quite likely to sustain every future measure of the Administration.

5. It is not at all certain that a straight Opposition ticket cannot be elected. But its defeat is more desirable than the disorganization at this moment of the united Republican and American Party.

It will be prudent for the approaching Opposition Convention in the District to give these topics mature consideration. The narrower and short-sighted policy recommended by a portion of the local Press will be sure to end in disaster and self-reproach.

How to get Cuba.—A New Scheme.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* undertakes to solve the problem of Cuba in an article which we copy this morning. Slaves, it assumes, on the joint authority of Humboldt and experience, are constantly decreasing in Cuba. An imperative demand for laborers is thus created. The effectual stoppage (not an easy undertaking) of the African Slave-trade to that island would compel the planters to look elsewhere—to wit, to the United States—for their supply, which could only be obtained through annexation. *Ergo*, Cuba must thus be compelled to seek admission into the American Confederacy. Annexation once accomplished, a large Slave-trade from the border States to Cuba would at once grow up, the effect of which would be to drain Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri of their negroes—the exportation from these States amounting to eight or ten millions dollars annually. White labor would come in to supply the vacancy thus created, until eventually Slavery should be driven South within the tropics. There are points in the article from the *Atlas and Argus* worthy of consideration, and for that reason we give it. But it overlooks the question whether the Slave-breeding States would not be incited by a greatly-improved market not only to keep their stock good, but to increase it. If slave-raising should become immensely more profitable by the acquisition of Cuba, it is not easy to see how Virginia, Maryland, &c., could thereby be made Free States. Perhaps the *Atlas and Argus* can tell.

The New Minister to Spain.—The *Courier and Enquirer* entertains an opinion of Mr. William Preston, of Kentucky, made up in equal parts of censure and approbation. It alleges that as member of Congress he "achieved no other distinction than that of deserting his own party and joining one which had been the bitter and unscrupulous adversary of its principles, its organization and its principal men," but admits that personally he is "a gentleman of fine appearance, of genial social qualities, affable and agreeable in manners, and has been educated in the school which places honor and reputation above the influence of money and of sordid private advantage."

We are at a loss to decide whether its admiration or censure should be regarded as the more impressive. Coming from such a source both are specially significant. A rebuke from the *Courier and Enquirer* for having deserted one's party certainly carries great weight with it, but perhaps not greater than the praise that such change was in no way attributable to "the influence of money" or of "sordid private advantage." This is much to say; and in these latter days, when parties fall and rise so rapidly, the qualities conceded to Mr. Preston may go far to atone for any error he has committed in the selection of new political associations. Even on the *Courier and Enquirer's* own showing, the Administration has been eminently fortunate in its appointment of Minister to Spain. Mr. Preston is judicious and conservative, as well as able and accomplished. He is not from the extreme South, and it is fair to presume has no sympathy with fillibustering, but that while he will seek the acquisition of Cuba with energy, he will not lose sight of propriety, or wantonly endanger the peace of the country.

The Scheme of the Quarantine Commissioners for Creating an Island in the Lower Bay.—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller have done a wise thing in so far assenting to the proposal of the Quarantine Commissioners for constructing hospitals in the lower bay, as to consent to a survey of the shoals being made by competent engineers appointed by the Governor and his two associates. This may be regarded as a final dismissal of the wild scheme, for no engineer can be found, we imagine, who will risk his reputation by recommending such an undertaking. It was a prudent reservation on the part of the Governor, for which he is entitled to special commendation, that he reserved to himself and his coadjutors the right of appointing the engineers to make the survey. In the meantime, the work of reconstructing the necessary hospitals at Quarantine will be proceeded with.

### Musical.

Testimonial Benefit to Max Maretzek.—An agitation of a peculiar kind is now moving the depths of that somewhat shallow affair known as the artistic conscience. It is proposed that a grand testimonial performance be given for the benefit of Mr. Maretzek, and a number of prominent admirers of the "indomitable" are working "with a will" to make it a perfect success. The occasion is well chosen. Mr. Maretzek has just completed his tenth year of active effort in this Metropolis. During that period he has encountered many difficulties, sufficient in themselves to have discouraged any man less sanguine and industrious than Mr. Maretzek. He has had, of course, to come in contact with individual vanities, and to upset some excellent persons, who have remembered the achievement, and repaid it in a spirit of reciprocity by endeavoring to upset Mr. Maretzek. It would be ungenerous to say that they have not now and then succeeded, and unfair to Mr. Maretzek, because no man living has displayed a greater facility for getting on his feet again. Of his services to art in this country, we have spoken on more occasions than the present, and where it was less necessary to remind the public of them. As a conductor he is the best we have ever had; as a manager, the most active and liberal. His artists have been presented to the public without any of the usual prepuffery, and have invariably been found up to the best standard. All the new operas which we enjoy now, and expect in the *repertoire* of the Academy, have been, with few exceptions, produced by him, and the completeness and ability with which they have been rendered have left little to be desired. These facts are prominent in the musical history of America, and their recognition by the Press and the public has led to the suggestion of the present testimonial. It is no weak invention of an expiring management, but an honest demonstration for a deserving and accomplished gentleman. The entertainment will take place on Monday next, and will be a memorable affair in extent and in the artists who have promised to assist. The following letters, which we are permitted to publish, show the feeling with which Mr. Maretzek is regarded by Mr. Ullman and Mr. Strakosch—two operatic managers, who know, at least, the difficulty of the road which Mr. Maretzek has traveled:

Dear Sir: Understanding that you propose taking a benefit previous to your departure for Havana, and feeling that from your long services to the cause of the Musical drama in the United States you are amply entitled to do so, I regret deeply that none of my principal artists are at present in the City of New-York. I am consequently prevented from offering you their services. At the same time, in order to show you that this is no mere formal expression of regret, allow me to tender you the use of the Academy of Music for Monday evening next, assuring you that the offer is made from my high esteem of your merits, both as an artist and a manager.

I have the honor to sign myself, dear Sir,
Yours, faithfully, &c., &c.,
B. Ullman.

Academy of Music, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

Max Maretzek, Esq.—*Dear Max:* Having been informed that your friends intend to give you a testimonial of the great esteem in which they hold you and your valuable services in the cause of Music in this country, I beg you to accept the services of some of my artists, if needed. No man has done for Opera what you have done, and you have been the manager who has established the Opera in this country.

Wishing you happiness, health, prosperity, and a bumper for your benefit, I remain, yours, faithfully,
Maurice Strakosch.

Academy of Music.—The last cheap performance at this house, takes place to-night, when the entire opera of "William Tell" will be given, with all the principal artists. On this occasion Signor Steffani will sing the aria in the fourth act, which heretofore has been omitted.

Mme. Cora de Wilhorst arrived in this City yesterday by the *Arago* from Havre. She will join the Italian Opera troupe of Mr. Strakosch.

The Ladies' Equestrian Convention.—At Jones' Wood, yesterday, some eight or nine hundred people assembled to witness a Ladies' Equestrian Exhibition. It had been announced in the journals and on huge posters with a vast flourish of trumpets, but it proved but a sorry, not to say, a disreputable affair. By omitting to publish the names of the females, we are doing them a service, which, for their own sakes, it is to be wished, they could appreciate. Of the whole matter the least said the better. A few respectable ladies were present, but they left the grounds before the close of the "performances." The riding was generally indifferent, but there were two successful Amazons. The lady who gained the prize for the burdle race was undoubtedly the best rider on the ground. If justice had been done her, she would also have obtained the first prize in the *fait de manége*. The paucity of spectators is a matter for congratulation. Ladies' equestrianism, as it is understood in Europe, and equestrian ladies, as they exhibited themselves yesterday, are very distinct and altogether incompatible.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Mission to Paraguay—Judge Bowlin's Instructions.**

**The Reception of Gen. Jerez as Minister from Nicaragua—Cabinet Movements—The President's Message—Collector Schell, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Administration attributes the sudden change in the course of Gen. Jerez to the timely exposure made of the Ouseley Treaty. Jerez now comes forward, makes the required apology, promises all that has been demanded, and is received as Minister from Nicaragua.

Secretary Floyd left this morning to visit his coal-fields on the Kenawha.

Postmaster-General Brown expects to leave for the West to-morrow, to be absent a week.

President Buchanan has commenced the first draft of his annual Message.

Secretary Cass has made a call on the Register of the Treasury for a table showing the comparative imports under the present and the late tariffs.

Col. Sumner has assumed the command of the Military Department of the West.

Collector Schell is here making his last efforts for harmony in the wigwam. Q.

[From the Reporters of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Judge Bowlin had a long interview to-day with Secretary Cass on the subject of his mission to Paraguay. He will to-morrow receive his instructions, the prominent features of which are, that President Lopez be required to make an apology for the insult to our flag; to make reparation to the citizens of the United States who were driven out of that country, and to acknowledge his obligation to satisfy all other demands for redress—the amount of indemnity to be ascertained, probably, through a Board of Commissioners; also, to negotiate a commercial treaty, and obtain some guarantee for the opening of the La Plata and its tributaries by the removal of the restrictions on trade in those waters. Only one vessel, the *Fulton*, carrying the Commissioner, will at first proceed to Assumption. Should Judge B. succeed in his object he will forthwith return to Washington, bringing with him the Convention; but in the event of an entire failure, he will direct Commodore Shubrick to send up the fleet, and with it to carry out the distinctly-defined policy of the Administration. The fleet will, after its business in Paraguay, show itself in several of the South American States, particularly in those in which our Government has long had unsettled accounts.

It is said the reception of Gen. Paez, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, does not exclude Yrissari. The former represents that he has full authority to ratify the treaty. Within a few days additional instructions have been sent to our Naval officers in command of each end of the transit route, with a view to the protection of American rights and property.

Postmaster-Genaral Brown designs leaving Washington to-morrow on a trip to Tennessee for a few days.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the rank of Admiral is recognized by the Navy Department, but by the regulations flag officers who have been in commission twenty years and upwards, are authorized to hoist their flag at the fore instead of the mizen mast, and those under that period at the mizen as usual.

An army board is to assemble at the Washington arsenal for the purpose of examining the recent improvements in small arms.

The dispatch of last evening should have read: "The Interior Department has approved to Florida, under the Congressional grant of May, 1856, over 183,000 acres of land in aid of the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, connecting Jacksonville and Alligator, 60 miles in length."

**Our Washington Correspondence.**

**Important Dispatches Received by Gen. Herran—Result of the New-Granadian Elections—A Better Prospect for the Settlement of Pending Disputes.**

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

I telegraphed you that General Herran had received important dispatches from home touching the elections in Panama. These dispatches state that all the fears entertained for the peace of the State of Panama proved to be unfounded. Great excitement prevailed, but after the elections were over all was peace and quiet, and the people ratified with great unanimity the popular choice. The dispatches state that the election was fairly conducted, and the result as gratifying to the foreigners residing there as to the natives. Señor Jose de Obaldia, Vice-President of New-Granada some years ago, and whose conduct during the revolution of Melo was so honorable and patriotic, was elected Governor of Panama by a decided majority. He is a gentleman of high character, of European education, respected by all parties in New-Granada, and as familiar with the English language as with his own. The honesty of Obaldia and his sympathies with the United States entitle him to the esteem and consideration of all Americans, and he was, in fact, the candidate of the American Party residing on the Isthmus of Panama. He is considered one of the most fluent and elegant speakers in New-Granada.

The dispatches to General Herran also state another gratifying fact, that Señor Jose M. Hurtado (the candidate of the *Conservadores* for the Governorship) is to remain in the discharge of his duties as Intendente and Agent of the Federal Government in the State of Panama, a position of high trust and responsibility, and for which I understand he is eminently fitted. No gentleman in Panama, I learn, stands higher in the respect and confidence of both natives and foreigners.

The Administration of Governor Obaldia, with the coöperation of Señor Hurtado, it is generally anticipated, will mark a new era in the intercourse and social relations between Americans and New-Granadians in Panama—an era of reciprocal good feeling, proper understanding and cordial cultivation of the common interests of both the people in that region. All this comes of the Federal Administration of President Ospina, whose enlarged views and liberal feelings towards foreign nations, and especially the United States, have entitled his Cabinet to the name of the "American Cabinet Ospina." We have proofs of this in the conduct of Ospina, touching the Cass-Herran Convention.

The dispatches to General Herran also express the confident hope that all matters of dispute between the two Governments will be speedily settled upon an amicable basis, and to the entire satisfaction of the American Government. General Herran is authorized to assure the President of the United States that no effort will be spared to meet the views of this Government fully. Q.

**Financial-Political Aid to Judge Douglas—Wood, Bennett and the Schells in Hot Water.**

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

A discovery has just been made here which threatens seriously to interfere with poor old Bennett's plans of "social advancement," and the efforts of Fernando Wood towards the reconstruction of his ruined political power. The President is angry, more at the treachery which the fact reveals than at the fact itself; and as proof of the matter is legally on record at Chicago, no denials, however brassy, can avail to remove the *onus* from the gentlemen involved.

You may remember that in last July, when the *Herald* felt sure Judge Douglas must succumb to the weight of Federal power directed against him in his own State, that veracious paper undertook to show its devotion to the President by denouncing "a certain financial agent of Judge Douglas," who had visited your City for the purpose of raising funds to support the Illinois Senator in his home-contest against centralized control. In this report there were several rather ugly features. In the first place, the matter, from its nature, must have been disclosed confidentially, if at all; in the second, the *Herald's* report gave an idea that this agent had come up here to *beg* money from the friends of Judge Douglas, and not, as would now appear, to negotiate a private loan on the part of the gallant Senator who is "periling his private fortune in behalf of sound Democratic principles."

After abusing this agent for some days very vindictively, positive news reached the *Herald* and the little knot of its *protégés*, that Douglas had the best and largest element of the South on his side—that the regular Democratic organization of Illinois stood the Federal fire gallantly, and would stand by Judge Douglas to the last; in fact, Messrs. Bennett, Wood & Co. became finally convinced that stock in the Little Giant's enterprise would soon be high above par, and that the best thing they could do would be to conciliate "the coming man" in advance, while for the present throwing a little pleasant dust into eyes not in need of any further obstruction.

This conclusion arrived at, the *Herald*, one fine day announced the total defeat of "the begging [illegible] sent by Judge Douglas," not a statesman in [illegible] street, it said, would hire at 50 cents a week; and Douglas must raise funds in another quarter for carrying on his "reasonable practices" against the Administration. Now, this was designed for the Washington market, and for the time undoubtedly produced the effect desired. The "begging subscription" had been killed, and killed by the *Herald's* exposure. Poor old Plum Gut wanted "social position," and should have it. Mr. Wood was Mr. Bennett's friend, and in want of political position. He should have it.

But we now find the real nature of the Agent's mission, which was to borrow money for Senator Douglas' public expenses on the security of his private property, and in the records of real estate in Chicago, we find $13,000 of the sum required advanced by J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic, (one of old Bennett's useful friends,) and signed by Fernando Wood in person, acting as his "Land Agent and Real Estate broker" for Bennett, Jerome, Schell and the wife of the Collector's brother.

This revelation is the excitement of the day, and may probably lead to the postponement of a much rumored "fashionable arrival" here. The President now begins to understand the meaning of the changes made in the *Herald*, that your State Convention was a Douglas engine under the control of Douglas managers. The shoe is on the right foot at last, and the public records of Chicago will keep it there unless something wonderful happens. With two strings to its bow, this conspiracy made sure to win, let the battle go how it might. It could give words to Buchanan, and financial help (on first-class security) to Douglas.

### TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE IN HAVANA.

**Explosion of a Powder Magazine.**

**Twenty-Eight Killed—One Hundred and Five Wounded—Others under the Ruins.**

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from Havana on the 2d inst., has arrived here.

A large magazine, filled with powder, shells and rockets, exploded there on the night of the 29th ult., by which twenty-eight persons were killed outright, and one hundred and five wounded, while many more were supposed to be under the ruins.

Ninety new sugar-houses were totally destroyed. The gas-works were rendered perfectly useless, and the City was left in darkness.

The police and troops were guarding many of the buildings that were damaged.

The entire city was affected by the shock.

General Concha was the first official on the ground, and did all in his power to aid the unfortunate.

The cause of the explosion was unknown.

Sugars had declined a trifle; stock, 120,000 boxes. Lard was active at 17¾c.

**From Boston.**

**Steam Fire Engine Exhibition—Sailing of the Dolphin—Congressional Matters, &c.**

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Seneca Falls, N. Y., steam fire engine gave a highly satisfactory exhibition of its powers on the Common this afternoon, and afterwards in State-street.

The United States brig *Dolphin* is announced to sail this afternoon or to-morrow morning for Norfolk, to join the Paraguay squadron fitting out at that port.

The Republican of the Eighth District in Convention at Concord to-day, nominated Charles R. Train for Congress. He received 68 votes against 59 cast for Ex-Governor Boutwell.

The Hon. L. B. Comins, renominated by the Republicans for Congress from the Fifth District of this State, has written a letter declining the nomination.

Jeremiah Austin, master of the whaling ship *Betsy Williams*, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $200 and also assessed $800 damages to the negro Jesse Francis, whom he left on an uninhabited island.

**Non-Arrival of the Canada.**

Halifax, Wednesday, Oct. 6—11 P. M.

The weather is clear, with a light wind from Northwest. There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now over-due with Liverpool dates of the 25th inst. The report that the Canada was coming up the harbor this afternoon was an error, caused by the arrival of one of the Admiral's gunboats, which, at a distance, was mistaken for her.

**Congressional Nomination, etc.**

Binghamton, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Hon. B. Holland Duell, of Cortland, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans from the Twenty-first Congressional District.

The Grand Jury refused to find an indictment against Oliver Howard, confined for the murder of his two sons last July, the evidence before them showing him to be insane. The Sheriff took him to the Asylum at Utica this morning.

**Agricultural Fair in Connecticut.**

Waterbury, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The annual fair of the New-Haven County Agricultural Society opened here to-day. The grounds are well stocked, and the exhibition of agricultural implements, manufactured and fancy articles, are thought to be as fine as those of the State Fair. The fair continues two days. To-morrow a balloon ascension will take place by Mons. Richard.

**From Utah.**

St. Louis, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Salt Lake mail, with dates of the 11th ult., arrived at St. Joseph's on the 1st inst. Political matters were quiet in Utah. The California Salt Lake mail had been robbed by the Indians in Carson Valley. Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was preparing to leave Salt Lake for Carson Valley.

**The Illinois Central Railroad.**

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

In the case of George C. Bates *vs* the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the possession of the grounds on which the depôts of the road are located, the Jury last night returned a verdict in favor of the Company.

**Delaware Election.**

Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Complete returns have been received from the election held yesterday. The Democrats have carried the State by 750 majority.

**The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.**

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The deaths from yellow fever for the thirty hours ending at noon to-day numbered 89.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The deaths from yellow fever during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day were 68.

**Sailing of the Niagara.**

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed about 11 o'clock this morning, with 69 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax, and £102,000 in specie.

**Non-Arrival of the Canada.**

Halifax, Wednesday, Oct. 6—1 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now fully due at this port, with three days later European news.

The Second Assembly District Convention, American, organized last night by electing Abraham F. Greene, of the Fourth Ward, Chairman, and Benj. E. Hancock, of the Sixth Ward, Secretary. After appointing a Committee of three to consult with the Republicans of the District the Convention adjourned.

The Comet blazes brighter and brighter every night and morning. A week ago it flamed up from under the Great Bear. Tuesday night its nucleus stood scarcely a degree west of Arcturus. Last night it was full ten degrees west of Arcturus, and on the same horizon. Its tail flames upward in the evening, and more toward the Zenith than, formerly, but if its curve were projected at the same rate it would strike the North Star.

**Personal.**

The Boston *Courier* is authorized to state that Dr. Gould is instructed by his legal counsel that, under the contract in writing which was referred to in

# [The New-York ...]

## ...ATE FAIR.

...at Syracuse.

*...York Times.*

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

The New-York State Fair nominally opened this morning with the usual assemblage of all the agricultural country—the adipose sheep and swine, and the masculine, feminine and neuter nf the bovine race. The usual mixed assembly nf Hereford, Devon and Durham calves, cows and bulls is already here, although the ordinary incompleteness and squalor of preparation, inseparable from a first exhibition day, governs the occasion here. A hull, for which no price has been offered by the Agricultural Society, owed its existence to this lack of preparation. A friend (without the knowledge that a drop of Hibernian blood flows in his veins) observed, that as all first days of an exhibition were such scenes of uproar and confusion, it would be well to have the first day nf the Fair commence on the second. The exposure and fatigue of a night's travel made me so ill that a good-natured friend insisted upon administering a prescription of his own, which tasted suspiciously of Schnapps; and, for the first time in his life, left a strong impression upon your correspondent that he was—light-headed.

A fine wooded knoll and orchard has been selected for the Fair grounds. From fifty to seventy acres have been inclosed, and as usual, surrounded by a village of booths and shanties for the sale of the Irresistible cakes and ale. From the entrance, rows of sheds four or five hundred feet in length, stretch away, divided into stalls for the reception of the petted candidates for premiums. Large structures of hemlock and spruce boards, apparently fresh from the teeth of the saw, are crowded by the eager exhibitors of the gigantic squashes, and yard-long beets, in one; and in another, crowd the growers of pears, grapes and apples. In machinery and agricultural implements this Fair is rich beyond all former ones. Indeed, if one could judge by the immense preparations, it would seem that nothing but one of the great Russian fairs could equal it. All admit that it is the best exhibition of all the various subjects of a State Show that has ever been held by this Society. I have noted some of the most remarkable for novelty, usefulness and beauty, for to-day, and shall give my impressions, without the attempt to convey them in detail.

On the ground, I was kindly taken in charge by Mr. Gnd. Geddes, better known to your readers as a more successful farmer than his modesty will admit of. As Mr. Geddes inclines to the Durham, these magnificent lords of the herd were first pointed out. The display of stock of the three great leading breeds,—now become so fixed in characteristics as to be confirmed races,—is said to be finer in the quality of the individuals, and larger than ever shown before in this State, and some gentlemen say better than before in the United States.

Mr. Samuel Thorne exhibits one young bull, 43 heifers, from the Booth and Duchess families, of the most beautiful form and appearance. The sleek, fine skin, close, compact bodies, short limbs and rounded outlines of these beautiful animals, are strong characteristics of the distinct family of the Durhams, from which they were bred.

After these follow, in a long succession of stalls, a large number of this breed. Vast hulls, whose rising seems elephantine, and whose lowing suggest thoughts of what refuge one would seek, should they break loose. Great lurid eyes glare out at you as you pass the stalls; and, when some meek-looking monarch of herds seems to invite you to pat his sleek haunch, an impatient and even angry toss of the blood-veined horns warns the patronising saunterer that fire lurks beneath those ashes.

After all the fierce discussions upon the respective merits of breeds and races, the conclusion seems to have been reached, that no race is fitted for a universal stock. The Durhams dwindle upon the thin juices of New-England grasses, but attain their most magnificent proportions in the rich pastures of the West and Southwest.

In the former the Devon, and in the medium pastures the Hereford, find their appropriate place. Distributs these breeds in equal numbers of each over the localities named, and a few years will find the invisible law of adaptability crowd out the one and leave the others best fitted by nature to its place. Mr. Geddes pointed out a very large native four-year-old steer of active, even spirited action, whose perfections, he said, were an accident that would probably never be produced again by the same parents.

He called the attention of the owner, Mr. C. Gear, of Geddes, to the fact, that, while this animal, fine as he was, would require six years' feeding to perfect, a Durham would have reached maturity at four.

Mr. Cyrenus Walker, of Byron, Genesee County, exhibited some very fine-grade Durhams. Two three-year olds estimated at 2,000 pounds each, and one immense four-year old, estimated at 2,600 pounds, served to point the lesson of Mr. Geddes. Several fine Ayrshires and Jerseys are exhibited by Mr. J. F. Converse, of Woodville, and Hungerford & Brody, of Rural Hill, Jefferson County. This small and beautiful breed is nearly a universal favorite where only milk and beauty of herd is desired. Mr. G. asserted his belief that the Ayrshires and Jerseys were the progenitors of our best native milkers, although since the period of this descent they had been bred up to their present perfection. The same general characteristics and appearance are, as I have often observed, frequently common to these breeds, and our good native milkers.

The most perfect animal, all things considered, upon the ground, is without douht. the Hereford hull, Prince of Wales, 5 years old, exhibited hy John Hunnewell, of Elyria, Ohio.

I know that I am treading upon dangerous ground, the fighting ground indeed of warm enthusiasts, but I convey not only my own impressions of this magnificent creature, but that of many good judges. There is something truly kingly in his carriage and port, and the perfection of his proportions cannot he conveyed by description. The dam, imported by Mr. Humphreys in 1852, and a heifer sister, stand on either side, both extraordinary animals.

A long line of Herefords succeeds, all of which were good. But decidedly the aristocracy of the bovine race are the Devons. Of but medium size, often incliming to small, there is something in the delicate limbs and fine skin, wide spreading and elegant horns, the clear, confident, intelligent eye, and gentle yet spirited carriage of this breed, that calls forth the admiration of every one. Mr. E. G. Fails, of West Farms, exhibits some most beautiful specimens of this breed. Two heifers respectively two years and 18 months old, two 6 months' calves, one 5 year old cow, and one 2 year old hull, are all so perfect that the eye of the sharpest critic looks in vain for a fault. There are many others of this breed from several exhibitors, and all are good, but I cannot stop at present to distinguish them hy a description. I hear several old breeders and attendants of State Fairs say that altogether it is the best show of cattle they have ever seen. A building has been fitted up for the reception of articles from Onondaga County.

I shall leave the general exhibition, to give a brief description of this display. The articles that most strike my attention are the very large ripe clusters of Isabella and Catawba grapes—perfectly ripe, here, in this cold, frosty county—while 150 miles further south, in a climate comparatively tropical, hurs, in the neighborhood of New-York, are slowly and imperfectly ripening. Does anybody know anything about anything? These grapes are exhihited by Dr. E. F. Green, of Syracuse.

Mrs. Wesley Hickox, exhibits a beautiful statuette of the "Greek Slave," in wax, and the most perfect wax flowers and wreaths, wrought hy her own hands. Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, some embroidery, whose minuteness of perfection glyes one a stitch in the side. The Huron Indians exhibit some beautiful embroidery of moose-hair.

St. Crispin shines in new lustre, in a case of pedal coverings that have, I think, exhausted ingenuity—slippers of gold and satin for Titania, and boots of patent leather for a Brobdingag, wrought in the most perfect manner by the firm of McDougal, Fenton & Co.

As I return from the Fair grounds, it is evident that the population of the city has been largely increased since morning. Great numbers of striding, large-voiced persons, are swearing through the streets and crowding the public rooms of the hotels, clamorous for rooms and lodging.

The hotels, the landlords say, are crowded to hursting over. Certainly I saw an effervescence of cots and single beds in the halls, and I hear of ten beds in a room. The threat of placing a co-lodger in my bed, sent me out of the Globe, (not this mundane sphere, but a hotel so yclept.) In my last place of refuge I find three beds and a hint that stern necessity may place another there.

I dined with an ex-king to-day hut I did not feel any accession of self-esteem, for the black servants were dining at the other end, and the exaltation on the one hand of dining with Martin Van Buren was modified by the contact with, as Chesterfield says, my friends in a low condition of fortune. But an ex-king or an ex-president is less than a constable in office. Why this ex-king walked through the Fair grounds to-day, and even a judge of pumpkins and turnips, with a badge on, was greater than he. Oh, Solomon! A living dog was better than a dead lion.

T. W. F.

### The Largest and Finest Show ever Held—Premiums to be Awarded, &c.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

The weather to-day has been splendid—a glorious sunshine and a pleasant cool air prevailing. This was in reality the first day of the Fair for visitors, and the grounds were crowded the whole day. Among those present were the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Thurlow Weed, Gen. Nye, and others, prominent politicians. The attendance of farmers and their families was unusually large. Vice-Chancellor William T. McCoun, President of the State Agricultural Society, arrived last night, and was on the grounds to-day.

At about 11 o'clock this morning, the Committees were filled and announced from the stand, and immediately went to work in the discharge of their duties. When the cattle were brought into the ring the show was universally acknowledged to be the largest and finest ever held by the Society. The stock of short-horns and Devons was unusually full. The total number of entries of all classes to-night, aggregate about 2,000. Large additions have been made to the manufacturing and medicinal departments.

The premiums were not declared to-day, but the following will be the decisions of the Committee:

### ON CATTLE.

CLASS 1, NO. 1.—SHORT-HORN BULL.

Best Bull of three years and upwards, S. P. Chapman, of Madison County, *Duke of Oxford*; second do., James F. Cooper, of Jefferson, *Robin Hood, Jr.*; third do., D. Rowley & Co., of Cortlandt.

Best Bull, two years' old—C. J. Chadwick, of Jefferson, *Perfection*; second do., J. R. Palge, of Cayuga, *Hiawatha*; third do., N. Oaks, of Ontario, *Pilot*.

Best Bull, one year old—Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess, *Prince of Oxford*; second do., Elon Spelton, of Cayuga; third do., H. S. Tryon, of Cayuga.

Best Bull Calf—E. Marks, of Onondaga; second do., W. Hurst, of Albany.

SHORT HORNS—COWS.

Best cow, three years and upwards, Samuel Thorne, of Duchess, *Clover*; second do., same, *Mrs. Gwynne*; third do., J. K. Tucker, of Erie.

Best heifer, two years old, G. Butts, of Onondaga; second do., E. Marks, of Ooondaga; third do., same.

Best heifer, one year old, Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess, *Favonita*; second do., T. Richardson, of Westchester; third do., Mr. Hurst, of Albany.

Best heifer calf, Mr. Chapman, of Madison; second do., A. B. Benham, of Tompkins.

Also silver medals to breeders of *Duke of Oxford* and *Clover*.

CLASS 1, NO. 2—DEVONS, BULLS.

Best hull, three years and upward, F. H. Ellsworth, of Columbia, *Young Empire*; second do., R. E. & C. Mills, of Onondaga: third do., J. S. Eastman, of Oneida.

Best two-years old, Baker & Son, of Madison; second do., J. S. Eastman, of Oneida; third do., Moses Parsons, of Onondaga.

Best one year old, C. S. Wainwright, of Dutchess; second do., E. G. Faile, of Westchester; third do., J. W. Collins, of Wayne.

Best Bull Calf, E. G. Faile, of Westchester; second do., —— Hilton, of Albany.

The Devon Cows were not shown to-day,

CLASS 1, NO. 3—HEREFORD BULLS.

Best Bull, three years old and upwards, to William A. Mills, of Livingston, *John*; second do. M. C. Remington, of Cayuga, *Major*; third do. H. & H. Bowen, Jr., of Orleans, *Cayuga Chief*.

Best two years old, E. Corning, Jr., of Albany, *Major*; second do. M. C. Remington, of Cayuga.

HEREFORD COWS.

Best Cow, three years old and upwards, E. Corning, Jr., of Albany.

CLASS 1, NO. 4—AYRESHIRE BULL.

Best one year old. S. D. Hungerford, of Jefferson; second do. James Brodie & Co., of Jefferson.

Best Bull Calf, S. D. Hungerford, of Jefferson; second do. to the same.

AYRASHIRE COWS.

Best Cow, three years and upwards, J. F. Converse, of Jefferson; second do. to the same.

Best one year-old, J. F. Converse, of Jefferson; second do., J. Brodie & Co.

CLASS 1, NO. 6—IMPORTED SHORT-HORNS.

Best bull three years and upwards, Slingerland & Hurst, of Albany, *Neptune*.

Best bull of two years, J. O. Sheldon, of Ontario, *Clarendon*.

No yearlings or calves entered.

Best cow, three years and upwards, Slingerland & Hurst, of Albany, *Fivella*.

Best two year old, Thomas Richardson, of Westchester, *Lady Constance*.

No yearlings or heifer, entered.

CLASS 1, NO. 7—IMPORTED DEVONS.

Best bull, three years and upwards; E. G. Faile, of Dutchess, *Exeter*.

Best two years, C. L. Wainwright, of Dutchess, *Hiowatha*.

No yearlings or calves entered.

CLASS 1, NO. 8—IMPORTED HEREDS.

Best hull, two years, E. Corning, Jr., of Albany.

Best one year old, to the same.

Best cow, to the same, *Lady Goddard*.

Best two years old, to the same, *Cora*.

Best one year old, to same, *Flora*.

CLASS 1, NO. 9—IMPORTED AYRESHIRES.

Best Cow, Brodie & Co., of Jefferson, *Cherry Blossom*; second-best, —— Hungerford, of Jefferson, *Lady Ayre*.

CLASS 1, NO. 11—GRADE CATTLE.

Best Cow, three years and upwards, —— Hurst, of Albany; second do., Gill & Brothers, of Jefferson; third do., S. A. Winslow, of Ontario.

Best Heifer, two years old, Gill & Brothers, of Jefferson; second do., to same; third do., E. Sheldon, of Cayuga.

Best Heifer, one year old, S. A. Winslow, of Ontario; second do., A. B. Benham, of Tompkins; third do., Gill & Brothers, of Jefferson.

Best Heifer Calf, Wood & Eastman, of Jefferson; second do., C. J. Chaddock, of Jefferson.

CLASS 1, NO. 12—NATIVE COWS.

Best Cow, three years old and upward, John Bryden, of Oneida; second do., W. Sabin, of Onondaga; third do., O. Howland, of Cayuga.

Best Bull Calf, B. F. Scoville, of Saratoga.

Milch Cows, H. N. Boardman, of Oneida, second premium.

CLASS 1, NO. 16.—FATTED STALL-FED.

Best ox, four years, James Farthing, of Erie; second do., to same; third do., Eton Sheldon, of Cayuga.

Best cow, four years old, E. Sheldon, of Cayuga; second do., O. Howland, of Cayuga.

Best steer, three years old, E. Sheldon, of Cayuga; second do., to same.

CLASS 1, NO. 17—FAT CATTLE, ON HAY AND GRASS.

Best Ox, four years, C. Geer, of Onondaga; second do., C. Walker, of Genesee.

Best Steer, three years old, C. Walker, of Genesee; second do., same.

CLASS 1, NO. 18—FROM OTHER STATES AND CANADA.

Best short-horn Bull, John Snell, of Edmonton, Canada West.

Best short-horn Cow, same.

Best Hereford Bull, J. Humphreys, of Elyria, Ohio.

Best Hereford Cow, same.

The Herefords received especial commendation.

HORSES AND SHEEP.

The show of Horses was exceedingly fine and large, hut no decisions have yet been made.

The Sheep are of splendid description, and the show exceedingly full. The improvement in half-breeds is very marked, and the superior quality of the wool proves the value of mixing native blood with imported.

J. D. Patterson, of Chautauque, exhibits a large stock of fine imported Merinos, and sweeps the deck on premiums. The following took first premiums: Best loog-wooled, two years old, A. and H. Bowen, of Orleans; best long-wooled, under two years, E. G. Cook, of Jefferson.

Best cross-breed, two years old—S. Legget, of Monroe; under two years—J. F. Converse, of Jefferson.

Best long-wooled buck two years old—Hungerford, Brodie & Co., of Jefferson; under two years—E. Gayler, of Dutchess.

Best pen of five Ewes, two years old—Hungerford & Co.

Best pen of three Buck Lambs and Ewes—Same.

Best Saxon Buck, two years old—D. Cossett, of Onondaga; under two years old—T. V. Maxon, of Jefferson.

The aggregate receipts up to to-night, are over $4,000. This is largely in advance of last year to this time.

The Agricultural meeting to-night was very largely attended. The parlors at the Voorhees House were crowded with farmers. The speakers were Messrs. Brown, of Otsego; Welles, of Seneca; Marshall, of Orleans; Brewer, of Tompkins, and Bennenoza, of Cayuga. Great interest was manifested in the discussion, the subject being the raising of corn.

### How to get Cuba—Plan of the New-York Democracy.

*From the Albany Atlas and Argus.*

It is believed to he an indisputable fact, established hy Humboldt, in 1825, and quite as true now, that in consequence of severe the treatment of slaves in Cuba, and also in consequence of the *far less number of female than male slaves*, and the necessarily attendant results, there is no absolute increase of progeny; and that without importation from *some quarter*, there would exist, with an increasing demand for labor, an absolute diminution of supply. Is it true, that for these reasons the slaves in Cuba, without a large annual accession from Africa, actually decrease, and are in the inverse ratio to the demand?

This simple act contains the solution of the whole African imbroglio, including the Cuban difficulty. It is an isolated fact, hut it touches—and, it may be almost said, controls, in its relations—all the questions of the day connected with the negro, whether foreign or domestic. Without an extended elaboration of the views which the facts suggests, it is proposed to notice a few of the considerations which naturally and obviously grow out of it.

It is assumed, as the hasis of remark, that the fact of the want of labor—of a constant accession—amounting to an *absolute necessity*, is as has been stated.

Now, what would he the effect upon Cuha of an immediate and *effectual* stoppage of the importation of African slaves into that Island?

1. The value of estates would depreciate, *pari passu*, with the decrease of labor and production; and, as a necessary, and, it may he said, an *inevitable*, consequence,

2. The attention of every inhabitant of Cuba, and of the landed interest particularly, would be turned to the *only other* source of supply—the United States—and, as a necessary consequence, and from the powerful motive of *self-interest*.

3. Every inhabitant of Cuba, and every Spanish proprietor, would desire it to become one of these States, as the *only possible way* in which the supply of the proper labor could be maintained, and landed and other property saved from ruinous depreciation.

Now, granting that by the combined efforts of England and the United States, the Slave-trade being *effectually* stopped, Cuha should *put herself in the position* (absolutely demanded by her self-interest) to become one of the States of the Union, what would he the effect upon the United States should she actually become one of them?

1. A large "Slave-trade" would at once spring up between the *State* of Cuha on the one hand, and the *slave breeding*, border States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, on the other, equal to the present Cuban-African one, and amounting, in dollars, to the annual trade of, say $8,000,000 or $10,000,000.

2. This new demand for the slaves of the border, *agriculturol* States would gradually hut surely *facilitate* the operation now going on for the supply of the Southern ones. The augmented diminution of slavea in these Border States would he supplied by free white labor, and just so much earlier would be the period of their final deliverance from Slavery, which, if it has any special *locus*, is in the tropics and amid tropical productions. Indeed, it never would have existed in the Northern States at all but for exactly that want of labor which is now experienced in Cuha, and which, in those States, has finally been supplied by the swelling volume of European immigration, which (as has already been done in all the Northern States, including New-England) will continue to drive the Black Man before it, until it reaches those warmer latitudes where the white and black man cannot well labor side by side, and where the labor of the former is, relatively, as unprofitable as that of the black is at the North.

While the consummation of the views herein suggested would not be wholly agreeable to either the North nr the South, there would be common ends accomplished, and reciprocal benefits attained, which, in a fair spirit of compromise, should make them, as a totality, acceptable to all. These would be as follows:

1. The last remnant of the African Slave-trade, by the cooperatinn of England and the United States, on the coasts of Africa and Cuba, would be abolished.

2. The South would, in the "Gem nf the Antilles" gain additional territory; hut, as a sectional compensation;

3. The North, by the gradual but inexorable law of demand nnd supply of slave-labor, would gain free territory in the border States which have been named;

4. Cuba, so long the apple of discord, and a disturbing element in our relations with the maritime powers, would, by her own volition, and in the only possible and peaceful way, cut the Gordian knot—and

5. The equilibrium of slave and free territory would be more perfectly and naturally adjusted according to the laws of climate, race and peculiar production.

## QUARANTINE REMOVAL.

### Visit of the State Authorities to the Lower Bay—The Warehouse Plan Discussed—The Arks Repudiated.

The Governor of the State, Mayor Tiemann, Lieutenant-Governor Selden, the State Comptroller, and the Quarantine Commissioners, Messrs. Hall, Bowne, and Benson, on Tuesday made an excursion to the Lower Bay, for the purpose of examining into the various plans proposed for the removal of Quarantine. Besides the gentlemen above mentioned, Commodore Vanderbilt, George Law, Geo. W. Blunt, Mr. Halstead, of New-Jersey: R. H. McCurdy, Esq., President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mr. Lush, the purchaser of the Seguine Point property; Dr. Westervelt, and several others were on board. Mr. Law placed the fine steamer *Josephine* at the Governor's disposal for the day. The party assembled at the Whitehall Pier, and started about 11 o'clock, A. M. The steamer passed down the bay at a rapid rate. A fresh westerly breeze, and a clear, bracing almosphere, conduced to the pleasure of the trip. Passing the Narrows near Fort Hamliton, Mr. Vanderbilt directed the steamer to he headed over to the West Bank, for the purpose of giving the parly an opportunity to examine that locality. The steamer skirted the eastern edge of the Bank, the shoal part of which, for some distance, was nearly bare, a slight ripple, for nearly half a mile north and south, indicating the spot where it is proposed to erect the warehouses for the storage of infected cargoes. In passing this shoal, Mayor Tiemann explained, at some length, the features of the plan. The object was to provide facilities for the shipping of the port, by which every vessel, immediately upon her arrival from an infected port, and before passing the Narrows, could have her cargo immediately discharged and stored, or sent at once to the City, while the vessel could be ventilated and allowed to proceed. Commodore Vanderbilt said, "if you only fill in upon the dry part of the West Bank, it will not interfere with the currents." Mr. Blunt, who is one of the Harhor Commissioners, expressed the same opinion, and saw no objection to the erection of the necessary structures for storing cargoes upon the West Bank. The extent of surface available here, he roughly estimates at half a mile in length, by one-quarter of a mile in width. If the piers are not driven in deep water, it will not affect the channel. The piers can be constructed upon iron piles screwed into their place by means of powerful machinery, thus forming a foundation for all time. These structures have been found to work well where they have been used in England. Upon these piers two hundred slores, or more if necessary, could find rooni, in ranges of two or three from east to west, 100 by 25 feet, with a large space between each. The containing capacity of this number of warehouses would be equal to the cargoes of 300 vessels—which would be sufficient for the largest prospective wants of the port. The distance of this shoal is over three miles below the Staten Island bluff, and one and a half miles from the shore of the Island, between which and the hank is a channel for vessels drawing not over twelve to fifteen feet. The spot is protected hy the East Bank, and the Romer Shoal, which, in easterly slorms, breaks the force of the ocean swell; the Long Island shore also forms a good protection in easterly winds.

The *Josephine* was then headed for the old Orchard Shoal, two miles south of the Kills, a spot where the Quarantine Commissioners propose to construct a half-moon dock or basin, in which, to anchor four or five arks or hospitals for the reception of invalids arriving sick from other ports. The location is exposed to the whole sweep of the ocean, has about ten feet of water upon it at low tide, and would require, in the opinion of one of the Commissioners themselves, an expenditure of over one million of dollars to make any work which would stand. There appeared very little disposition to countenance the project. To say nothing of the strong objections of Staten Islanders to the location of a lazaretto which must become permanently infected, within a short distance of the shore, the great distance of the place from the line nf the ship channel was considered very much against the plan. The inhumanity of refusing to the sick an opportunity to go ashore after a long sea voyage, where alone it is possible for many cases of fever to convalesce, was not the least of the objections to the scheme. Another difficulty is the ice floe which in Winter often fills the whole hay, and would render access to the place impracticable for days and weeks together. Although no vote was taken condemning the plan, the universal sentiment appeared to stamp the project as utopian and impracticable.

The party next visited Sandy Hook. One of the Quarantine Commissioners is still strong in the faith that this spot can be secured. The Governor also adheres strongly to the belief that this is the only place for a quarantine. Mayor Tiemann, however, came to the rescue of the shipping interest again, and insisted that it would be ruinous to commerce to compel vessels to unload their cargoes at such a great distance from the City. It was also so exposed for many months of the year that vessels could not lie at anchor there in safety. One of the employés at the Sandy Hook Government works, says the sea breaks entirely over their wharf when there is a strong W. N. W. blow.

After a short survey of the Hook, the Governor and his party returned to the steamer, and, as she started to return to the City, a neat lunch was served up on board, of which all partook with sharpened appetites. At Staten Island the Governor landed, and, with the Mayor, reviewed the troops. He was received with a salute. The appearance of the troops was such as to call from the Governor the highest admiration. Having finished the review, the Governor walked into the Commissary's department, and Mr. Ratz served them up a handsome *dejeuner à la fourchette*. They then left the ground under the honors of another salute, and reached the City about 6 o'clock.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND COMPTROLLER ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS TO REMOVE QUARANTINE—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ORDERED.

We hereby so far assent to the plan of locating the Quarantine upon one of the shoals or banks in the Lower Bay of New-York, proposed by the Commissioners of Quarantine, as to enable them to obtain the surveys, plans and specifications necessary to determine, as far as possible, the cost, stability and safety of any works to be erected for that purpose, and the effect of their erection upon the channel and anchorage of the Lower Bay, provided that the said surveys, plans and specifications be made by an engineer or engineers to be appointed by us.

JOHN A. KING,
H. R. SELDEN,
S. E. CHURCH.

Dated New-York, Oct. 6, 1858.

## STATEN ISLAND AFFAIRS.

### The 71st Regiment Gone Down.

The 71st Regiment New-York State Militia Colonel A. S. Vosburgh, yesterday proceeded t Staten Island and relieved the 6th Regimento which has been on duty there for the last week. Previous to their departure they were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann in front of the City Hall, on which occasion his Honor presented them a flag. The Mayor said:

Col. Vosburgh: I have been requested by an association of young men belonging to the Tenth Ward, to present the Seventy-first Regiment of New-York State Militia, under your command, this beautiful flag, as a tribute of respect for your corps and admiration of its excellent discipline and soldierly bearing. I am convinced that you, Sir, and the officers and soldiers of your command, will receive, with feelings of pride, this elegant token of friendship, and that the gift will not only be prized for its own intrinsic worth, but guarded in the same spirit of patriotism which prompted its bestowal. I feel great satisfaction in taking part in this ceremony, and esteem it at once an honor and a privilege to he engaged in an act of courtesy which shows the good feeling that exists between the people and our citizen soldiery. These amenities are in all respects praiseworthy, and the presentation reflects equal honor on the civic association and your gallant regiment which is the object of their regard; and I cannot forhear expressing my sense of the appropriateness of the gift—*The Flag of the Republic*—the truest rallying point of the American soldier, whether on the field of battle or the peaceful parade; at once the symbol of his nationality and the pledg of his freedom, as well as the emblem of the glory honor and independence of his country. Keep then, the purity of its stripea unsullied, and let its stars lead on to the path of glory. The gorgeous standard of the Empire State, with its armorial bearings and its noble motto Excelsior, and the quaint device of our own metropolis may well find a place in your ranks. But beyond either of them your loyalty and devotion are due to the flag of of the Union. I am assured that our City is entirely safe in the hands of our citizen soldiery against foreign invasion, and if ever the demon of civil strife be evoked, which, may Heaven avert, the rioter and the felon will know that he is a rebel and aims his parricidal arms against the flag to which he owes his obedience. In conclusion, he pleased to accept, Sir, for your Regiment this splendid testimonial of the approval and friendship of your fellow-citizens, and when you march beneath its folds may it animate you to sustain the peace of our City, the honor of the State and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

In accepting the colors, Col. Vosburgh replied, saying that in the multiplicity of the duties which had devolved upon him since his orders were issued, he had not had time to prepare himself in order to convey to the Mayor the feelings that animated the heart nf every man in the Regiment. He knew nf no more appropriate testimonial to any association than the "Flag of the Free," and pledged his word that the hearts and hands of 500 men of the Seventy-first Regiment should everywhere be ready to protect that flag. The Colonel concluded by referring to the causes nf the first organization of the Seventy-first Regiment, viz.: to protect American citizens in their daily avocations.

Their march down Broadway attracted crowds o admiring citizens, who commented with admiration upon the appearance and movement of this favorite regiment. As they approached the Island a salute was fired from the encampment in honor of their coming. After landing, they countermarched in front of Burns' Hotel, near which several hundred persons had assembled to witness their arrival.

Mr. Burns paid them the compliment of hoisting and dipping his flag as they passed his house. The Sixth Regiment were drawn up at the east edge of the encampment, and were reviewed hy the Seventy-first, after which the compliment was returned by the Seventy-first. The Sixth Regiment then retired from the ground and embarked for the City. The Seventy-first fired a salute as they passed the grounds on their way to the City.

The following is a list of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment:

*Colonel*—A. S. Vosburg.
*Lieutenant-Colonel*—D. Butterfield.
*Major*—D. D. Blauvelt, Jr.
*Adjutant*—A. G. Demarest.
*Engineer*—James T. Sanford.
*Quartermaster*—George A. Buckingham.
*Assistant-Quartermaster*—Cornelius Corson.
*Paymaster*—Isaac C. Noe.
*Assistant-Paymaster*—George W. Rosevelt.
*Surgeon*—Dr. Slack.
*Assistant-Surgeon*—Dr. John P. Dodge.
*Commissary*—N. V. Hanseman.
*Assistant-Commissary*—Wm. A. Ellis.
*Captains*—Asa F. Miller, Company H; D. C. Meschutt, Company D; G. W. B. Tompkins, Company F; H. F. Metzler, Company E; A. P. Kinnar, Company G; Wm. J. Coles, Company C; George W. Wheeler, Company B; Captain Garland, Company A.
*Officer of the Day*—Captain A. F. Miller.
*Officer of the Guard*—Councilman Lieut. Bunce.
*Sergeant of the Guard*—Thomas Murphy.

The whole number of rank and file is:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Officers and Musicians | 30 | Engineer Corps | 10 |
| Soldiers | 250 | | |
| Total | | | 390 |

This is the first parade of this regiment in knapsacks. Capt. Garland's Light Guard will report for duty on Monday next. The regiment appeared very much pleased with their encampment. The change is said to be very agreeahle to the Islanders with whom the Sixth was very unpopular.


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☞ **A Card from Messrs. Appleton, Tracy & Co.**—Owing to the destruction of the Crystal Palace by fire, the case of American watches manufactured at our establishment at Waltham, which we had on exhibition at the Palace, will be kept for examination at the office of ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane, where the public are respectfully invited to call.

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☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.** THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. B. G. WILDER & CO., NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Barthold's Sewing Machines.** NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. (Will be ready in a few days.) NOW ON HAND HIS CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—LATEST IMPROVEMENT—$80. Office No. 489 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer** ☞ NEVER FAILS ☜ to destroy and eradicate all vermin. Houses, stores, ships, hotels, &c., kept free hy contract. F. V. RUSHTON, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Proprietor's depot No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **For Beautifying and Invigorating the** Hair, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative; it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine** Co., No. 495 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machines, so as to place them within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from $50 to $125—removing all temptation to infringers or patronage to infringers.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family sewing.

☞ **Feet Covering for the Multitude.**—Ladies, patronize CANTRELL, because he furnishes the prettiest Gaiters at the lowest prices. Gentlemen follow their example, having discovered that the neatest, most durable, most stylish and most comfortable French calf-skin, patent leather and other dress boots can be procured at his establishment, and parents understand that it is to their interest to buy of him shoes for their children. In fact, his establisiment, No. 813 Broadway, is intended for the accommodation of all classes.

☞ **The Customers of E. V. Haughwout &** Co. are respectfully notified that their store will be closed this day at 2½ P. M., to enable their employes to attend the annual excursion of the Haughwout Guard Battalion. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Fancy Cutlery.**—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s New** Patent Sewing Machine, only $25; superior to the highest price machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. R. Goodale, at No. 3 Bond-street,** New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

☞ **Epilepsy.**—This hideous disease no longer incurable. HART'S Vegetable Extract is a sure remedy for its destruction; has been in use many years, and known hy everybody. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., N. York.


## MARRIED.

DUAINO—HINSHELWOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 27, hy the Rev. H. Mattison, Mr. C. A. A. Duaino to Miss F. Hinshelwood, all of this City.

FINCH—PATTANSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Duncan Dunbar, Pastor of the McDougal-st. Baptist Church, George W. Finch to Rachal, the only daughter of Robert Patterson, Esq., all of this City.

CARRINGTON—LOUNSBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell, Edward H. Carrington, of the firm of French & Carrington, New-Haven, to Fannie E., only daughter of Newell Lounshury, Esq., of Bethany, Conn.

HUNT—CHALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, hy the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. G. W. Hunt to Miss Mary F. Chalker, all of Brooklyn.

BALL—FAYE.—At Andover, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, hy the Rev. L. H. Cobb, the Rev. J. M. Bell, of Ashby, Mass., eldest son of Thaddeus Bell, of Yonkers, N. Y., to Miss Susan F. Faye, of Andover.

TAUST—LYMAN.—At New-Brighton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at Christ Church, by the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, assisted by the Rev. J. Irvine, Mr. L. J. Taust, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary D. Lyman, youngest daughter of the late Hon. J. E. Lyman, of

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent bread, cake and pastry baker; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Call, or address a note to M. C., No. 8 5th-st., in the rear, where it will be promptly attended to. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as professed cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 6th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry and pastry; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 14th and 16th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Is willing to assist with washing and ironing.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO COMPEtent young women—one as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches—the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of growing children. Can produce the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 66 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 175 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands making jellies and baking; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND WELL INformed young woman of high respectability, a situation as chambermaid, nurse, waitress and plain sewing; will be found competent, trustworthy, reliable and willing to make herself generally useful in any family requiring a permanent domestic. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE of them English—situations as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Two good cooks or general housework, and two small girls, also want situations. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit children's, alter and remake ladies' dresses; is willing to assist in the nursery or chamberwork; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference; will answer calls from No. 6 Leroy-st., corner Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or children's nurse, by a most respectable, well-informed girl, who has had several years' experience in good families; is thoroughly efficient, obliging and anxious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take a baby from its birth; would go to the country; can be highly recommended; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Can be seen at No. 105 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman who understands her business perfectly; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Apply at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY woman, a situation as first-class cook and laundress, but would prefer to cook and assist in washing and ironing; will be found a desirable servant, not above her business, nor extravagant with wages. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to nurse and do sewing; understands all kinds of knitting and embroidery. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 78 West 29th-st. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 347 2d-av., corner 22d-st., top floor, back room. Good City reference if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid, and to take care of children; is a good washer and ironer, and can bring good City reference. No objection to travel with a family. Apply at No. 4 Union Court.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress and one as cook. Also, by a nice girl of 14, and three very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman; is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference given. Apply at her present employers, No. 668 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between University place and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, an American, work by the day, week or month; can produce the best of reference; and would be moderate in her charges; would also take work home if preferred. Call or address M. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as seamstress who understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady; the other is a first-rate laundress, and both well recommended. Call at No. 141 Mulberry-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and can be well recommended from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Apply at No. 94 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress and to wait on an old lady, or to take care of grown children, or chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, betweeu 13th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as baby's nurse and seamstress, or would take charge of two small children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 406 1st-av., corner 29th-st., front house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best of City references given. Call at No. 153 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, by a very competent woman who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for one day at the residence of her present employer, No. 79 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of one or two children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Can embroider nicely. Two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 14th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference will be given to her last employer. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with the best of City references, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 5 2d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 80 Horatio-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to take entire charge of a child and do plain sewing; the best City reference given from where she has resided for the last three and a half years. Inquire at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid; is willing to assist with anything else. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 3d-av., 2d story, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a situation as a first-rate cook; excellent City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 4th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 404 6th-av., in the millinery store, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing; has good City reference; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 427 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a small family. The best of City references can be given. Call for 2 days at No. 70½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; one who is accustomed to the care of children, and can have the best of City reference. Call at No. 243 7th-av. No objection to go to California.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 67 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 188 West 14th-st., this day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Inquire for 2 days at No. 87 Lewis-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent young woman who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at E. Carroll's, No. 69 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook or laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business, with the best of City reference. Apply at 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, room No. 3.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITuation as housekeeper, or to do housework for a small family; has a little girl nine years old whom she wishes to take with her. Apply at No. 72 Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 286 East 9th-st., top floor, front room. Also, a respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or a good baker of bread, in a respectable family; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. The best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 285 East 9th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY OF EDUCATION, AND ACcustomed to travel, having recently resigned her potion in a popular institute, would like to engage with a family going to Europe, either as governess or companion. She is a finished French scholar, and can produce ion. She is a finished French scholar, and can produce the best references. Address Miss B., care of Box No. 3,824, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, OF REfined and cultivated mind, would devote her time and talents in return for a home for herself and daughter; has gained some celebrity as a writer and elocutionist; would take charge of a house or public institution, or join a party of means to give readings this Winter. References given. Address Madame GENLIS, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO DOES NOT suffer from sea-sickness, is desirous to return to Great Britain, and would like to engage as nurse or lady's maid with some family who would pay her passage for her services on the voyage. Address, for three days, C. MARMION, or call at her present employer's, No. 221 Lexington-av., where satisfactory recommendations will be given.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A HOME for her daughter, 14 years of age, as companion to a young lady, or in a school, where her services in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music, would be received for her board; is a pupil of the Sacred Heart. Address Madame GENLIS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can eut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing and obliging in every capacity. Can be seen at her present employer's, Bondst. House, No. 665 Broadway, room No. 43, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook, as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress und cbambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up liuens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8 a month. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; does up shirts; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as nurse and seamstress, and understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 127 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family; is capable of discharging her duties as such; would do chamberwork and waiting in a plain family. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, SMART GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting and sewing in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and economical woman; is a good, plain cook, excelleut washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, cakes, &c., will be found willing and efficient in her duties. Ladies in want of a first-class servant apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 182 7th-av., 3d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who has good City recommeudations, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork, and to take care of children. Call at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Astor-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; the one to do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references, and are willing to make themselves generally useful; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE ACTIVE, good girls; one is an excellent cook; makes bread and plain pastry; would assist to wash and iron. The others are competent chambermaids, waitress and nurse and seamstress; have the best of reference; like the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl of respectable parentage, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Also, by a middle-aged American woman of high respectability, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Can be seeu until engaged at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situatiou to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer. No objection to do the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as good cook. Would have no objection to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Good City reference from last place. Call at No. 2 1st-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress, in a private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 207 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 211 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART AND tidy girl; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 225 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of references. Call at No. 122 Madison-avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a steady woman; will assist in other work, if required. Most respectable City references can be given. Apply No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork; is a first-rate laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 146 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTESTants, situations, one as cook and washer, the other as chambermaid and child's nurse, or seamstress. Call at No. 187 13th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE OF Yale, as teacher. No objection to the South or West. Address A. B. X., New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A young American woman, who has lost her own baby. Apply at No. 207 8th-av.

RARE CHANCE—FOR AN INVALID OR ELDERly lady, or lady requiring a confidential housekeeper, to secure the services of a kind, healthy, competent young woman, who is perfectly reliable and trustworthy in any position, and willing to make herself useful. Any lady would be pleased with her appearance and appreciate her the more the longer she knows her. She will call at any reasonable hour in person, by addressing a note to Miss B. O. RORKE, No. 44 Suffolk-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS an assistant with an old-established Dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience and is fully competent to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address, for one week, DENTIST, care of A. Van Valen, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York. The best of references given.

COACHMAN.—LEAVING MY HORSES IN THE country, I wish to find a situation for my coachman, to whom I have given a recommendation. Apply by note to JOHN FERRIS, at my house, and he will answer it in person. He would take a porter's place, if required. WM. G. BULL, No. 66 9th-st.

A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE TO GET acquainted with two or three nice families to work for by the day, as she has not customers enough to keep her busy; good references given. Call, for this week, at No. 162 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, room No. 8. Wages $1.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman, groom and to lake charge of a small garden. None need apply unless sober, industrious and obliging, and can bring good recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 219 Lexington-av., this day from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS—ONE WHO UNDERstands her business perfectly, and can bring the best of City reference. Apply at No. 26 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 7, between the hours of 9 and 11.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS IN selling HOYT'S POEMS, (price $1.) in aid of rebuilding the Church of the Good Shepherd. A liberal discount made. A good opportunity. Apply to Misses S. & A. HOYT, No. 8 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STATIONery store; one who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; none other need apply. Best City references required. Address A. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### MALES.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED by a married man about 38 years old, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all kinds of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graping, the planting of shade and ornamental trees, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is 12 years in the country; would, also, if required, take charge of a farm. Can come well-recommended. Call, or address, T. L., at McIlvain & Young's seed store, No. 9 John-st., New-York, or No. 227 Grand-st., Jersey-City.

WANTED—TO DRY GOODS STORES OR GROCERY STORES.—Employment wanted by a strong and active young man of good address, as porter, to drive a horse and wagon, or any kind of an honorable employment; is quick at figures, and writes a fair legible hand; is well acquainted with the City; two years' City reference from last employer. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days. Free to employers.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green-house and hot-house plants, grnperies, fruit culture and vegetable and flower-growiug, understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Protestant man just disengaged; he has a perfect knowledge of the care and treatment of horses sick and well; would take the charge of race or trotting horses; no objection to the country; can he highly recommended by his last employer. Address X. X., Box No. 203, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable married man, with no family; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Address T. D., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, or No. 109 West 25th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would be willing to make himself generally useful and obliging; no objection to City or country; the best of city reference given, as to sobriety, capability, and honesty. Can be seen by addressing COACHMAN, Box 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN some respectable private family, by a man that knows his business in all its branches. The best of City reference given as to sobriety and capability. Call at No. 840 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness shop, or at Mr. Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WITH EIGHteen years reference, a situation; understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a good driver; is willing to go to the country and make himself generally useful. Also, by a recommended young man as porter, fireman or waiter in a hotel; is smart and active. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN AND gardener, a situation; is a man who fully understands his business in its various branches; any gentleman in want of a steady, trustworthy man, willing to work, who can produce the highest testimonials, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man of industrious habits; understands the training and management of horses, and has a knowledge of plain gardening. Has first-class recommendations. Address J. P. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; understands the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference; has lived four years in his last situation. Any commands addressed to J. C., No. 69 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, active young married man, who understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of reference from the old country, and from his last employer, who is in town. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. west of 6th-av., in the basement, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY, NINEteen years of age; has been accustomed to driving and taking care of a horse; would like a situation with a physician. He is honest, faithful and always respectful. Apply for two days, at his late employer's, No. 39 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. B. D., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; and would make himself generally useful if required. Address C. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 19, A SITUATION in a mercantile house or store, or office of any kind. He is well educated, has some experience, and refers to persons of high standing. Salary low. Address N. FERRIS, No. 198 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG PHYsician, a graduate of the New-York Medical College, and thoroughly familiar with the wholesale and retail drug business, wishes a situation; best of reference given. Address G. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful. Reference satisfactory. Address T. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a young man who understands his business in every respect, and has the best of testimonials as to character. Address H. B., 827 Broadway, bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to a respectable boarding house. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as coachman; has four years' reference from England; also, good American reference. No objection to the country. Address S. K., No. 80 North 4th-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a very capable man, having lived with some of the best families in the City. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, in the trimming store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; he understands the business in all its branches; has good references and of good habits. Address F. F. P., Mr. Thoburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER THAT thoroughly understands his business. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. BUCHANAN, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, who is leaving on account of the family going to Europe; good references given as to capability. Address W. R., Haight's feed store, No. 435 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; well recommended from his last place. Address J. HAMILTON, Box No. 194 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman, who perfectly understands his business, and will be highly recommended by his last employer. Call, or address T. S., No. 112 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman, by a young Englishman; has a thorough knowledge of the business; in City or country. Address R. H., at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH 16 YEARS OF AGE, A situation in an office or store, or any respectable business; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address a note to R. G., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter, who thoroughly understands his husiuess. He can give the best of City referencc. Can be seen for two days at No. 913 Broadway. B. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman in a private family. Is fully able to fill the place. The best City recommendations given. Address G. B., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as porter, in some store where his services would be appreciated; best of City reference given. Address PORTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for two days.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Circulars, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 211 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.
It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.
A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.
For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal.
MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rntgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The Instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MADAME LEDUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LEDUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others, if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 49 East 24th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

MRS. BRYAN'S SEMINARY, BATAVIA, N. Y.—FALL TERM, 1858.—The Fall term commences Sept. 16. The institution, which occupies one of the most beautiful locations in the State, is select, thorough and homelike in all its appointments; the number of pupils being limited to those who can be seated at the table of the Principal.
BATAVIA, Genesee County, Sept. 1, 1858.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—A FAMILY BOARDing school for 25 pupils, has been in successful operation for seven years; is located in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Next term begins first Wednesday in November. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st. THOS. G. SEVAN, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq

## AUCTION SALES.

...ER AUCTION.
...D & CO. will sell, on FRI-
..., at their salesroom, No. 158

... Knives, Chisels and Gimblets,
... Curtis' Shovels,
... Sand Paper,
... File Handles,
... Chisel Handles.
... superior English Razors.
... assortment of Heavy and Shelf goods, in
... City and country trade.
... an invoice of French and German Toys and Fan-
... and samples early on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE.
WM. TOPPING & CO.
will include in their sale, on FRIDAY, Oct. 8, a large and handsome assortment of
CITY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS, and other styles,
PANTS, VESTS, &c.,
well worthy the attention of the trade.
Every lot will positively be sold.
Salesroom No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
TRIDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of furniture, comprising a general assortment, both new and second hand. Also, at 2 o'clock P. M., 1 splendid rosewood piano, by Chandler & Wm. F. Co. & H. Barmore; 1 do. Hallet, Davis & Co.; 1 do. Wm. & Glenn; 1 do. Glenn, Rogers & Co.; 1 mahogany do., J. Neilson; 1 mahogany seraphine; 1 pair [illegible] dwelling pistols; 1 Phenix safe, by Holmes, Valentine; 6 casks old Bourbon whisky; 5 cases Champagne.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—
HOUSTON AND NORFOLK STS. NEW-YORK—One undivided third part of three lots of ground, with the three-story brick buildings, used as warehouses, finishing-shops and iron foundry, now in the occupation of the Mackrell and Richardson Manufacturing Company, situate on the south side of Houston and Norfolk sts., and known as Nos. 292 Houston and 157 and 155 Norfolk sts., each lot being 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth.
This property has been leased to the Mackrell and Richardson Manufacturing Co. for ten years from 1st July, last, at an annual rent of $1,500, payable quarterly, and will be sold subject to this lease.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
GRAHAM-AVENUE—Iron Foundry and 4 lots, east side, near Richardson-st., each 22x100 feet.
MONTROSE-AVENUE—3 lots north side, near Union-av.
GRAHAM-AVENUE—2 lots west side, near Stagg-st.
UNION-AVENUE—2 lots east side, near Devoe-st.
GRAND-STREET—2 lots south side, near Union-av., with good house on the westerley lot, rents for $225 per annum.
POWERS-STREET—2 lots south side, in the rear of the above.
DIVISION-AVENUE, LORIMER AND M'KIBBEN STREETS—1 irregular lot.
LORIMER AND JOHNSON STREETS—2 lots [illegible] east corner.
NORTH THIRD AND SECOND STREETS—Extra large lot north west corner, with two-story frame house.
Also, 150 shares of the Capital Stock of the Mackrell & Richardson Manufacturing Co., par value $100 per share.
For terms of sale and full particulars of the above property see legal advertisement in *Evening Post*. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 16 Pine-st.
SAMUEL D. BARNES, } Executors.
WILLIAM C. R. ENGLISH, }

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, articles of vertu, &c.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 228 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently-carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly-carved rosewood screens, with plate glass panels; doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and mantel mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace window curtains, massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly-polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant assortment of China vases, clocks, &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. No postponement.

EDW. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, 1858, from 11 until 3 o'clock, at No. 96 5th-av., corner 16th-st.,
ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
The splendid furniture contained in said house, most of which was either imported from Paris or manufactured in the City by the first cabinet makers, for the owner's use—consisting of rosewood and gilt buhl and carved oak and walnut parlor, library and drawing-room furniture, curtains in damask and tapestry, reps, cabinets, buffets, walnut extension tables, side tables, chairs, arm-chairs, richly-carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilette duchesses, &c.; hair mattresses, Aubusson, velvet, royal Wilton and English Brussels carpets, mantles, and bronze and gilt gas-fixtures, very beautiful bronze and other ornaments, antique clocks, &c., very rich dinner service, Sevres, white and gilt French China, &c., oil-cloths, China, cut-glass ware, &c.; also, pictures, statuary, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready, and may be had at the office of E. H. L. & Co., three days previous to the sale.
The furniture may be seen the day before the sale, by a permit, to be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD, will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) all the furniture in the private residence, No. 10 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of three suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and silk velvet; rosewood etagere, centre, side and console tables; Turkish and reception chairs; 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, steel, embroidered cover, music-rack; velvet and Brussels carpet, lace curtains and cornices; superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; vases, bronzes, statuary, Parian marble statuettes, clocks, engravings, and dining-room oak extension tables, buffet, arm and other chairs, table cutlery of the best description, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, butter knives, &c.; rich cut glass, champagnes, wines decanters, goblets, fruit and dessert stands, dinner set, 160 pieces, French China richly decorated; ten sets, Bedrooms—rosewood, mahogany and bleak walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, chairs, rockers, clocks, mirrors, carpets, corner-stands. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, in the basement. Competent persons will be in attendance to pack, ship or cart the goods.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots:
ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, east side, between 109th and 110th sts.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-ST.—Six lots, north side, adjoining above.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—Five lots, south side, adjoining in rear.
ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, north side, adjoining above.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, south side, adjoining, in rear.
ON SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—One lot.
Sale absolute, to close a concern. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HOOGH, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story and stone-front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace.
In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a variety of kitchen utensils, china tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, two rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, centre tables, easy chairs and ottomanlia, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.
Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
TENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual sales,) 300 dozen American curry combs, 36 dozen currycombs, 6 to 15 inches; 20 dozen button-hole cutters; 200 doz. 2 and 3; 43 doz. D. H. shovels, 500 pairs brass candlesticks, 200 cards pocket knives and ivory knives and forks, 100 dozen augur bits, 60 boxes cut tacks, 326 dozen iron and brass wheel bed-casters and table-fasteners, &c. Also, a special invoice of English double-barrel guns. Catalogues early on the day of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 6th and 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, solid sterling silver ware, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. have issued their catalogue of property for sale, (which can be had at their office, No. 14 Pine-st.,) comprising over THREE HUNDRED HOUSES, most of which are well located, and desirable either for residence or investment. Parties desirous of purchasing would do well to examine this list.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY J. BOGART—SATURDAY, OCT. 9, AT 11 o'clock, at the Broadway Theatre, N. Y., mortgage sale, the wardrobe, scenery, stage-furniture and properties. JAS. B. BENSEL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WHEELER H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a saddle horse, a very fine long tail gray horse, 7 years old this Spring, 16½ hands high; is a first-rate saddle-horse for a lady or gentleman, kind in all harness.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGNEE.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $500 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a descriptive catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Nov. 6, 1858.
PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.
The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 26th of October, inst., at the same hour and place.
Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

JOHN L. WESTERVELT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, OCT. 8, AT the salesroom No. 305 Broadway, a choice and recherche assortment of household cabinet furniture.
Suites in brocatel, rosewood frames, all of the best materials and warranted. Suites in mahogany and walnut. Parlor marble-top centre tables, and side pier tables. Rich rosewood carved etageres, encoignuries, corner stands.
Mirrors of French plate, pier, mantel and ovals, cornices, &c., all of the best French plate. Library, bedroom and basement furniture of every description. Bookcases, secretaries, lounges, couches, chairs in oak and other woods.
Rosewood marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.
The whole forming a choice assortment of desirable and well made stock, to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY AND WATCHES—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 8th Inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., positive sale of elegant jewelry of entirely new designs of Mosaics, cameo, enamel and carbuncle, comprising sets of pins and earrings, bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, seal and stone rings, studs, sets of studs and sleeve buttons; also, elegant double time keeper, chronometers, patent and detached lever watches; also, gold guard vest chains, chatelaines, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONeer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of custom-made furniture, parlor and bed-room suits, sofas, chairs, book-cases, extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, carpets, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds at the Merchants' Exchange every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
WILL OFFER, THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 281 Broadway, a choice collection of fine oil-paintings, in rich frames, consisting of landscapes, fruit and figure pieces, scriptural, historical, nautical, &c., &c., all to be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES CROMBIE against STEPHEN M. ALLEN.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, as Receiver in the above entitled action, will, in pursuance of an order of said Court, made in this action on the 29th day of September, 1858, sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the nineteenth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of said day, the following stock, bonds, and alleged claims or rights of action, belonging to the above named Stephen M. Allen, to wit: All right, title and interest of the said Allen in and to any and all shares of the capital stock of the Niagara Falls Water-Power Company. All right, title and interest of said Allen in and to any and all bonds of the said Niagara Falls Water-Power Company. All the right, title and interest of said Allen in the aforesaid Niagara Falls Water Power Company, and in the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company. All right, title and interest of said Allen in and to a certain bond purporting to be issued by the County of Johnson, in the State of Iowa, for one thousand dollars, dated Dec. 1, 1853, payable June 1, 1873, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, with interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually at said Bank. All the right, title and interest of said Allen in and to a certain alleged claim or right of action against Horace H. Day, of the City and County of New-York, for alleged work, labor and services amounting to four thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents ($4,431 87), and all the right, title and interest of said Allen in and to certain other alleged claims or rights of action against Alexander Hay, for slander for ten thousand dollars, and for trespass for fifty thousand dollars, respectively. And, also, all the right title and interest of said Allen in and to all costs which may be awarded to him, said Allen, in a certain suit in the said Supreme Court, between said Allen and said Niagara Falls Water Power Company. The above sale to be entirely for cash, and the purchasers or assignees of the said claims will be authorized to sue for and collect the same in the name of the subscriber as Receiver in the above suit, on his receiving a sufficient indemnity against all costs and expenses to which he may be subjected in consequence of any suits. Dated this 29th day of September, 1858.
SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Receiver.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.
LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858. Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.
The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.
NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, six per cent. Bonds, issued for water-works, due May 1, 1887, coupons payable 1st May and November; principal and interest payable in New-York. For sale by GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and Iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.—THE PASTdue bonds and coupons of this city, issued for municipal purposes, wanted by DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent. of the profits to be assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the eoroed premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent, upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | James Warren, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Arthur Leary, | Jos'h Galliard, Jr., |
| Wm. H. Russell, | M. W. Hamilton, | J. W. Waterbury, |
| A. C. Downing, | Denoin Duer, | Wm. H. Cary, |
| G. B. Lamar, | Jno. Steward, Jr., | Geo. T. Adee, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | R. B. Minturn, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Reuben Withers, | J. Howland, |
| I. Townsend, | E. C. Center, | Rob. S. Hone, |
| D. D. Smith, | F. G. Foster, | J. P. G. Foster, |
| S. V. Hoffman, | J. Anthony, Jr., | J. A. C. Gray. |

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DONCAN F. CHERY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.
THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Tuesday, 11th Inst. By order, D. R. PETERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable to the stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
JOHN WAITS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 15 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |
| | Also, on | |
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VANFLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.
JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855. N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | 16 38 |
| Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown | 33 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | 67 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 67 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 6 38 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernsan, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PETER M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.
LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858. Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.
The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.
NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, six per cent. Bonds, issued for water-works, due May 1, 1887, coupons payable 1st May and November; principal and interest payable in New-York. For sale by GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and Iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.—THE PASTdue bonds and coupons of this city, issued for municipal purposes, wanted by DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent. of the profits to be assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the eoroed premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent, upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | James Warren, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Arthur Leary, | Jos'h Galliard, Jr., |
| Wm. H. Russell, | M. W. Hamilton, | J. W. Waterbury, |
| A. C. Downing, | Denoin Duer, | Wm. H. Cary, |
| G. B. Lamar, | Jno. Steward, Jr., | Geo. T. Adee, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | R. B. Minturn, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Reuben Withers, | J. Howland, |
| I. Townsend, | E. C. Center, | Rob. S. Hone, |
| D. D. Smith, | F. G. Foster, | J. P. G. Foster, |
| S. V. Hoffman, | J. Anthony, Jr., | J. A. C. Gray. |

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DONCAN F. CHERY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.
THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Tuesday, 11th Inst. By order, D. R. PETERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable to the stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
JOHN WAITS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 15 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

## FOR EUROPE.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:
PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COWARENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the Offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NAW-YORK TO LI

[illegible] has now on hand several thousand [illegible] of Schneppe, which he manufactured and imported [illegible] the invasion last Fall, when he had the [illegible] of the whole grain market of Schiedam. [illegible] now on hand is represented by the [illegible] of the distillery to be superior to any [illegible] ever manufactured by me.
[illegible] WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
**BRADY'S GALLERIES.**
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 343 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Tremendous conflagration, the Crystal [illegible] destroyed, but the old established hat store of [illegible] MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-st., where gentlemen [illegible] purchase a neat, becoming and durable hat at a very low price, is still in full blast, and the proprietor takes pleasure in inviting the public to examine his extensive assortment of hats and caps of every style and quality for gents and boys. C. P. MELLENEY,
No. 90 Fulton-street, near Gold.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-Proof Safes, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public. Also, examine Luzon's Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Sold by Lezon's Chilled Iron and Burglar Proof Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
[illegible] Lawrence's patent air-chamber atmospheric [illegible] Plates for Artificial Teeth, superior [illegible] this method, do not cover the roof of the [illegible] are much lighter, firmer, and produce comfort [illegible] by any other process. M. LEVETT, inventor and patentee, No. 12 Waverley-place, near [illegible]way.

[Advertisement.]
DR. LECTURER ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (360 pages, 30 engravings bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL R. FITCH, explaining his [illegible] treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]
ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 50; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Tapestry, Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Erysipelas, Saltrheum, and all skin diseases, indicate impure blood. The Ointment reaches and obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

## LONG ISLAND.

### The Third Annual State Convention of Sabbath-School Teachers.

The Annual Convention of the New-York State Sabbath-School Teachers' Association commenced at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Fleet-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and will be continued through to-day and to-morrow. At the opening about 150 delegates were present, representing nearly one-half the Counties in the State, and, we believe, every evangelical denomination; and besides these there were present two or three hundred other persons interested in the Sabbath-School cause.

A temporary organization was effected, by calling the Rev. Mr. ROCKWELL to the Chair. The singing of a hymn by the congregation, reading of the 78th Psalm, and Prayer by the Chairman, were the next exercises in order.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. WOODRUFF, a Committee of six was appointed to nominate permanent officers. The following gentlemen were on the Committee:

A. D. MATTHEWS, Episcopalian; E. L. BROWN, Baptist; R. F. LOSEE, Methodist; A. L. VAN BUREN, Presbyterian; Dr. H. E. MORRILL, Congregational; JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., Dutch Reformed.

The Committee returned, and, after a brief consultation, presented the following names:

*For President*—EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Brooklyn.

*Vice-Presidents*—A. Woodruff, Brooklyn; L. Chapin, Boston; R. C. Andrews, Poughkeepsie; J. W. Niffin, Peekskill; J. Horbeck, Brooklyn; H. Pruyn, Albany; R. S. Cortlant, New-York.

*Secretaries*—G. W. Bleecker, T. Taylor, W. Hager, Jr., L. E. Walker.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

After an address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. BAYLIS, the President addressed the Convention. He said:

Your choice has placed me in the responsible position of President of this Convention. I assure you that I deem it an honor to preside over such a body —a Convention of Sabbath-School Teachers of the Empire State; a Convention not convened for political purposes, not for the advancement of party principles or measures, but for a higher, nobler object. Like other recent conventions lately held in our State, our time will not be taxed to decide upon contested seats. We meet in harmony and Christian love to discuss greater themes than political economy or ethics.

We welcome you, Christian friends, to this gathering of Sabbath-School teachers, the third Convention held in this State. Similar conventions in this and other States have resulted in much good, imparting a new impetus to the Sabbath-School cause.

Passing sight, we come together in holy convocation as the friends and representatives of Sabbath Schools, and not as the representatives of various religious denominations.

To many of us there is a talisman in these simple words, "Sunday School," waking up feelings and emotions which time can never efface. I doubt not many here present can date the commencement of their religious hopes and experience to the influence and instruction of the Sabbath School. Millions are now in Heaven who have reached that holy, happy place through this heaven-blessed instrumentality, and thousands more are on their journey to that better land, who first learned to lisp the name of Jesus in the Sabbath School. An institution so adapted to our country's spiritual wants, so precious in its influences, demands the presence, the thoughts, the efforts, the living energies of every Christian man and woman. The most distinguished of American statesmen have been and are now are connected with this institution. Chief Justice MARSHALL, and Judge WASHINGTON, of the Supreme Court, and President HARRISON were devoted Sunday-School teachers, they have gone to their reward; other living worthies, equally distinguished, are co-laborers with us in this noble cause.

We have a large work to do in the few brief hours we shall be together: let us be punctual in our meeting, brief in our discussions, speeches and exercises. Various questions will be proposed for discussion, on which there may be wide difference of opinion; it is only province of the Christian disputant to present his views in all kindness and love. We view the great harvest field from the different stand points, but our hopes and objects are one; with the Bible for our Polar star, the Saviour for our great example, and the Holy Spirit to guide our deliberations, our exercises will not be in vain. We expect to hear good news from the various counties of our State, of large increase in [illegible] schools, in numbers, conversions, efficiency and general progress. We have witnessed, are still witnessing those heavenly influences which for months have visited and vivified our Zion. Children everywhere have tasted of a Saviour's love.

We welcome to this Convention our friends from other States; we want your views, experience and advice, and trust that while you may impart useful instruction to us, you may yourself be benefited by this interview. May we be guided in all our deliberations by heavenly wisdom and advice at such results as shall be well pleasing to our Heavenly Father, and when this Convention shall be broken up and we return to our homes, its influences go with us, imparting new life and vigor to the Sabbath Schools of our State, and we individually be instrumental through divine help to winning souls to Christ.

On motion of Mr. A. WOONAUFF, the Chair appointed a Business Committee consisting of Messrs. Woodruff, Shaffer, Pardee, Foot, Gray, and Maddocks.

Secretary BLEECKER then read the minutes of the previous Conventions, which were approved.

Mr. PARDEE saw but few of the Pastors of New-York and Brooklyn present, and moved that they be especially invited to be present and participate in the proceedings of the Convention. Carried.

REPORTS FROM COUNTIES.

Reports from Secretaries of the different County Associations were then called for in alphabetical order. During the day reports, either written or verbal were made from some thirty of the sixty-two counties in the State. But for the most part they were incomplete and unsatisfactory. This, in part, is owing doubtless to the fact that the Society has been but a short time in operation. It cannot be said now to be in full operation, as in some counties the auxiliary Societies have not as yet been organized. Some of the delegates gave excuses for the non-appearance of full reports, which were accepted, but with an intimation from the President that no excuses would be considered another year. We give below some of the fullest and most interesting of the reports:

*Allegany County*—Whole number of scholars on register, 1,722; average attendance, 1,124; teachers, 125; conversions, 60.

*Erie County*—Whole number of children in the county, 49,915; attend public schools, 31,060; Sabbath schools outside of Buffalo, 77; in Buffalo, 42; total 119 in the county. Number of teachers, 1,534; Sabbath school scholars, 9,356; average attendance, 6,713.

*Genesee County*—No written report. A delegate stated that one-half the children in the county attend the Sabbath schools, which are in a promising condition.

*New-York County*—In part—Number of Schools, including 20 Roman Catholic, 300; scholars, 72,000; teachers, 7,000; floating children, in school occasionally, 18,000—making a total of 90,000; leaving 50,000 more outside of the schools. Conversions between 2,500 and 3,000.

*Ontario County*—Schools, 25; officers and teachers, 401; average attendance, 1,955. Conversions, 195 in 25 schools.

*Cattaragus County*—No report.

*Monroe County*—The "Banner County." Schools, 159; teachers, 1,932; scholars, 15,522, exclusive of Roman Catholic schools, in which there are about 3,900 scholars. Total, 19,424; average attendance, 10,711; conversions, 526.

*Richmond County*—Teachers and scholars reported, 4,408. There are 35 schools in the county, only 12 of which have come into the organization. In the 12 schools there are 217 teachers, 1,757 scholars, 90 conversions during the year. In the other schools outside of the organization there are 279 teachers, and 2,434 scholars.

*Schenectady County*—Returns from 30 schools, with about 2,000 scholars.

*Suffolk County*—Schools, 26; scholars on register, 4,295; average attendance, 3,066; teachers, 786; conversions, 107.

*Washington and Wyoming Counties*—No reports, but a satisfactory state of affairs, as existing in these counties, was reported by delegates. In Wyoming, 64 schools; general progress good, and interest increasing.

*Yates County*—Sixty schools; 2,795 scholars.

*Chautauque County*—In 25 towns, 37 schools, with 4,000 scholars. There are 100 schools in the county.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, after the usual opening exercises, the list of counties was again called over, and reports called for.

*Duchess County*—No organization.

*Genesee County*—A Delegate from this county said that last year it was reported that this had only two schools. He could tell them a different story. In 64 schools in 11 towns there were 3,358 scholars; officers and teachers; 611; children between 5 and 16 years old in the county, 6,466, of which number 2,358 attend Sunday School. There were a large number of conversions during the year.

*Montgomery County*—Ten towns, 11,931 children; 2,200 in Sabbath Schools; average attendance, 1,824; converted, 39.

*Saratoga County*—Nine hundred and thirty-seven children in 13 schools; 14,841 children in the county.

*Ontario County*—Mr. REYNOLDS, of this county, stated that the county was settled by four families from Virginia, and at the time Slavery was abolished there were a large number of slaves there. Some of these formed the first Sabbath School. He urged at some length the duty of all to teach the colored race.

*Oswego County*—The Rev. Mr. GRAVES said there had been 600 hopeful conversions in this county, brought about mainly through the agency of the Sabbath Schools. The different denominations of the county work together in harmony and have union prayer-meetings once a month.

*Kings County*—Number of schools 101; scholars, 19,404; average attendance, 13,589; teachers, 2,446; conversions, 901.

BUSINESS OF TO-DAY.

At 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning. From 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M., will be devoted to prayer. At 9 o'clock the discussion on important questions submitted, will be commenced.

EVENING MEETING.

Last evening the delegates and others attended a meeting at Plymouth Church, where addresses, appropriate to the occasion, were made by the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE, and others.

SECOND DAY.

This Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. One hour was given to devotional exercises, and the balance of the day was occupied in discussing questions connected with the influence, progress and management of Sabbath Schools.

Last evening a meeting was held in Plymouth, when addresses were made by Rev. Mr. BEECHER and others.

To-day will be the grand gala day for the Sabbath Schools, provided the weather is suitable. The public Schools will be dismissed at 11½ o'clock A. M., to enable all the children to participate in the proceedings. At 2½ o'clock P. M., the Sabbath Schools will assemble in the different churches assigned them, as follows, where the exercises will consist of prayer, singing and addresses:

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
*(All Mission Schools.)*
*Under the Direction of Mr. A. A. Smith.*

Bethel Mission, Strong-place Baptist Mission, First Baptist Mission, Central Baptist Mission, Navy, City Park, Warren-street, Smith-street, Myrtle-avenue, Border, Boerum-street, Atlantic, Bethesda, Johnstreet, Montague.

MIDDLE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
*Under the Direction of Mr. J. M. B. Bogert.*

Middle Reformed Dutch, First-place Methodist, Nelson-street, Hedding Methodist, William-street Methodist, South Presbyterian.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN.
*Under the Direction of Mr. A. T. Baldwin.*

Pacific-street Methodist, South Congregational, Strong-place Baptist, Westminster.

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
*Under the Direction of Dr. H. E. Morrill.*

First Reformed Dutch; Fleet-street Methodist; Plymouth.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ON THE HEIGHTS.
*Under the Direction of Mr. M. I. Sheffield.*

First Presbyterian, (Henry-street;) Sands-street Methodist; Pierrepont-street Baptist.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, ON THE HEIGHTS.
*Under the Direction of Mr. S. H. Stewart.*

Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights; Summit-street; Pilgrim; Washington-street Methodist; First Congregational Methodist; Elm-place Congregational; First Reformed Presbyterian.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
*Under the Direction of Mr. A. D. Matthews.*

Second Presbyterian; St. Ann's, Episcopal, Nos. 1 and 2; First Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
*Under the Direction of Mr. W. B. Shaw.*

York-street Methodist; Third Presbyterian; Moravian; Centenary Methodist.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
*Under the Direction of Mr. J. V. Harriot.*

Central Presbyterian; Hanson-place Methodist; Atlantic-street Baptist; Central Baptist; Siloam Presbyterian; Concord-street Baptist.

CLINTON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
*Under the Direction of Mr. G. W. Bleecker.*

Clinton-avenue Congregational; Franklin-avenue Presbyterian; East Brooklyn Baptist; East Reformed Dutch; Central Congregational; Mount Prospect Mission.

NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
*Under the Direction of Mr. J. M. Waller.*

Clermont-avenue Reformed Dutch; Washington-avenue Baptist; DeKalb-avenue Methodist; Vanderbilt-avenue Mission; East Brooklyn Mission.

HANSON-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH.
*Under the Direction of Mr. R. H. Cornwell.*

Park Presbyterian; Carlton-avenue Methodist; Summerfield Methodist.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of this Board was held Tuesday evening, the Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH in the chair.

*New School-houses.*—Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the School-house Committee, reported verbally that the buildings recently erected for Schools Nos. 18 and 23 were so far completed as to be occupied by the Schools. The Committee invited the members of the Board and all others interested in the cause of Education to meet them on Thursday, the 14th inst., and visit the new buildings No. 18 at 10 o'clock A. M., and No. 23 at 2 o'clock P. M.

*Evening Schools.*—A report was submitted by Mr. TUTTLE, Chairman of the Evening School Committee, to the effect that the Committee had on the 20th ult. opened five of the six Evening Schools proposed. The other School would be opened at an early day.

The whole number of scholars on register, is 1,768; average attendance, 1,194; largest attendance any one evening, 1,379. This shows an increase of 25 per cent. of those on register, over last year in the same schools, and 15 per cent. increase on the average attendance.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

*Book-keeping.*—In the above report the Committee stated that they had permitted a teacher of Book-keeping to open an Evening School, free, in one of the Public School buildings. The Board refused to sanction this proceeding, as it would be violating the well-settled policy of the Board, not to permit the Public School buildings to be used for any other purpose than what they were originally designed.

*Who Reduced the Appropriation.*—The following, which speaks for itself, was submitted and adopted:

*To the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn:*

Your Committee, to whom was referred the investigation of the discrepancy between the report of the Finance Committee of and for this Board to the Mayor of this city, as to financial estimates for the year 1859, and the alleged original report as afterwards published by the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, do respectfully report:

That they have had submitted to them satisfactory proof that the original report of such Finance Committee, specifying the aggregate amount required for school purposes for 1859 $142,700, as adopted by this Board, was duly communicated to and received by the Mayor.

That it appears by the printed and published annual statement of his Honor, the Mayor, to the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, dated June 7, 1858, that the statement and estimates involved in such report by the Finance Committee, were duly submitted to such Joint Board, as they were presented by this Board.

That, as appears by the printed and authorized copies of the minutes of such Joint Board, at a meeting of that Board held June 7, 1858, the communication from the Mayor including that original report as communicated by our Finance Committee, was referred to a Joint Committee of five Aldermen and five Supervisors.

That, at a subsequent meeting of such Joint Board, held July 1, 1858, the Committee last named reported that the aggregate amount asked for, "by requisition of the Board of Education," for Common School purposes, for the year commencing Feb. 1, 1859, was $127,700, and accompanied such report with a statement which they called statement No. 4, and which purported to be the requisition of this Board, as presented to them through the Mayor by our Finance Committee.

That your Committee have examined such statement, as it appears in the said printed minutes, and find it identical with the original communication to the Mayor by our Finance Committee, even to the signatures of every member of such Committee, excepting the following particulars, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| The statement shows the aggregate amount asked for by our Board to be | $127,700 |
| The Finance Committee's report asked for | 142,700 |
| The statement shows the amount required for special school purposes to be | 60,700 |
| The original report asked for | 75,700 |
| Same statement shows item for altering heating apparatus to be | 5,000 |
| Original report for same item was | 10,000 |
| Same statement as to item for school in the vicinity of South Ferry, for land | 10,000 |
| Original report for same then called for land and building | 20,000 |

Thus making up the sum of $15,000 discrepancy between the original requisition of this Board and the statement so submitted by such Special Committee of the joint Board:

That the Joint Board did finally, at their meeting on the 20th of August, 1858, adopt the resolution reported by their Special Committee in connection with said statement, determining upon the sum of $127,700 as the amount required for the use of Public Schools.

And, finally, in view of the manifest importance of this subject, your Committee respectfully suggest for adoption by this Board the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That a copy of this report be submitted to the Brooklyn Common Council with a request that that body appoint a Special Committee to investigate in connection with the Committee of the Board, the subject involved in this report.

*Resolved*, That the present Committee of this Board on this subject be instructed to meet and act with the Committee of the Common Council in such investigation and report by this Board.

Respectfully submitted.
GEO. W. PARSONS,
JOHN PAULDING, } Committee.

*Teachers*—The Teachers' Committee reported the following resignations, promotions, and appointments:

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 7—Miss Phipaid:
No. 20—Miss Agnes Bunyan.
No. 25—Miss R. L. LeCount.

PROMOTIONS.

School No. 17—Hannah C. Willets, *vice* Miss Boak, resigned; Jane A. Raynor, *vice* Miss Willets, promoted; Jacob S. Woodworth, *vice* Miss Raynor, promoted; Vianna Gildersleeve, *vice* Mr. Woodworth, promoted.

School No. 20—Margaret A. Walker, *vice* Miss Michaels, transferred; Mary F. Delano, *vice* Miss Walker, promoted.

School No. 12—Eleaner Hardenberg to 4th class female department. Miss Brown *vice* Miss Hardenberg, Miss Hand *vice* Miss Brown, Miss Wilcox *vice* Miss Hand, *Miss Evans *vice* Miss Wilcox, *Miss Bartol.

School No. 13—Miss Lucy A. Sherrer, temporary. Miss Fountain to be 4th assistant in Primary department.

*Appointed to new class Primary department.

APPOINTMENTS.

School No. 7—Charlotte Ranson to be 1st assistant Primary department; Lydia K. Keyes to be 1st assistant Female department.

School No. 17—Helen C. Wilcox *vice* Miss Buck, resigned; Emeline Davis *vice* Miss Gildersleeve, promoted; Emma Sutton *vice* Miss Heavener, resigned.

Primary No. 1—Harriet McMahon to a place created by the Board.

School No. 20—Grace Carmon *viee* Miss Delano promoted. Lucy Howser *vice* Miss Bunyan, resigned.

School No. 22—Ruth M. Kingsbury to a place created by the Board.

School No. 25—Margaret W. Lewis *vice* Miss LeCount.

School No. 13—Miss Farmer to be first-assistant Male Department.

TRANSFERS.

Miss Michaels from No. 20 to No. 16, *vice* Miss Bailey, resigned.

*Warming and Ventilating*—On motion of Mr. How a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Warming and Ventilating Committee to make all necessary repairs to the warming apparatus now in use and to procure such new apparatus as in their judgment may be necessary.

A motion to dismiss the schools at 11½ o'clock A. M. on the 7th, to enable the children to attend the Sabbath-School celebration, was carried.

Some further business of no general interest was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

### The Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 6.
Before Judge Brown and a Jury.

*Margaret Marshall* vs. *The North American Kerosene Works Co.*—This is the second trial of an action brought by plaintiffs to recover damages for the loss of her husband, killed in the works of the defendants, at Newtown, Long Island, by a boiler explosion, on Nov. 10th, 1855. The plaintiff alleges that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the Company, or their agents, for whose actions they are responsible. The defence set up is, that the neglect, if any, was on the part of some plumbers, who were repairing on the premises at the time, and, therefore, they are not liable. On the same trial, in September, 1857, the Jury awarded the full amount claimed, $5,000. The case is still on. For the plaintiff, C. W. Sanford; for defendant, A. D. Ditmar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Oct. 6.
Before the Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

*Thomas O'Hara*, indicted for beating his wife to death, and in whose case a plea of guilty of assault and battery was accepted, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year in the Penitentiary.

*Catharine Gannon*, convicted on an indictment for petit larceny, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned to the 8th inst.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $21,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 91¼ | |
| 2,000 | Virginia 6s | 93¾ | |
| 20,000 | Missouri State 6s | 85¾ | |
| 5,000 | do | s60 | 85¾ |
| 10,000 | do | b60 | 85¾ |
| 2,000 | Louisiana St. 6s | 97 | |
| 2,000 | Cal. St. 7s n w Bds | 85 | |
| 1,500 | do | | 85¼ |
| 6,500 | City 6s, 1887 | | 103 |
| 4,000 | Ill. Can. Reg. hs. | | 100 |
| 7,000 | E. R. 2d mtg. hs. | | 80½ |
| 4,000 | do | | 80¾ |
| 2,000 | Hud. Riv. 1 m. b. | | 101 |
| 5,000 | M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1 mt. sk. fd. con. bs | | 92½ |
| 5,000 | Ill. Cen. R. bds | | 89 |
| 5,000 | do | s30 | 88¾ |
| 3,000 | do | | 88¾ |
| 2,000 | T. H. & A. 1st mt | | 83 |
| 5,000 | La C. & Mil. l. g. b | | 96¾ |
| 10,000 | Gal. & Ch. 2d m. b | | 93 |
| 18 | Bank of America | | 112 |
| 20 | Bank of Commerce | | 103 |
| 30 | Am. Ex. Bank | | 110¾ |
| 60 | Bk. State of N. Y. | | 103½ |
| 18 | Metropolitan Bank | | 110 |
| 25 | Park Bank | | 104 |
| 300 | Cary Im. Co | s60 | 5¾ |
| 200 | do | | 5¾ |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | | 98½ |
| 150 | Pen. Coal Co | | 75¾ |
| 91 | Pac. Mail S. Co | | 106 |
| 5 | do | | 106¾ |
| 50 | do | | 106¾ |
| 150 | do | s60 | 106 |
| 10 | Am. Guano Co | | 6¾ |
| 100 | do | | 7 |
| 450 | N. Y. Cent. R. R | | 83 |
| 300 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 1000 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 1600 | do | | 83¾ |
| 65 | do | | 83¾ |
| 200 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 83½ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | h15 | 83¾ |
| 150 | do | b10 | 83¾ |
| 10 | Erie Railroad | | 16¾ |
| 10 | do | | 16¾ |
| 115 | do | opg | 16¾ |
| 450 | do | opg | 16¾ |
| 200 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | s60 | 27½ |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad | | 10¾ |
| 25 | Stonington R. R | | 54½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | Missouri St. 6s | | 85¾ |
| 50,000 | do | | 85 |
| 10,000 | do | | 85¾ |
| 2,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n w Bs. | | 85¾ |
| 1,000 | do | | 85¾ |
| 2,000 | Mich. Cen. R. R. 8 p ct. 1 m. S. F. C. B. | | 92½ |
| 14 | Bk. St. New-York | | 103½ |
| 10 | Hanover Bank | | 90 |
| 25 | Continental Bank | | 98½ |
| 150 | Pac. M. St. Co. | s10 | 106½ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 106 |
| 110 | do | | 106¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 106½ |
| 150 | do | s10 | 106 |
| 20 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | | 98¾ |
| 150 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | | 83 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 200 | do | | 83½ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | | 83 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 83 |
| 750 | do | s3 | 82½ |
| 1000 | Reading R. R. | | 48¾ |
| 400 | do | s30 | 48½ |
| 100 | do | s3 | 48½ |
| 50 | do | s40 | 48¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 48¾ |
| 280 | do | | 48¾ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 55 |
| 540 | do | | 56 |
| 50 | do | s10 | 56 |
| 190 | do | | 55¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 55½ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 55¾ |
| 150 | do | s10 | 55¾ |
| 125 | do | s3 | 55¾ |
| 25 | do | | 55¾ |
| 250 | Mich. S. & N. I. R | | 23¾ |
| 450 | do | | 23¾ |
| 250 | do | | 23¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 23½ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 23¾ |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. G'd S | | 45 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 45 |
| 215 | do | | 44¾ |
| 100 | Panama Railroad | | 118¾ |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | s30 | 79 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 78¾ |
| 100 | do | s3 | 78¾ |
| 150 | do | | 78¾ |
| 33 | Cleve., Col. & Cin. R. | | 91 |
| 250 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | | 86 |
| 50 | do | b60 | 86¼ |
| 250 | do | b60 | 86 |
| 100 | do | s23 | 85¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 85¾ |
| 200 | do | s10 | 85¾ |
| 10 | do | | 85½ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 85 |
| 400 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | b60 | 32 |
| 10 | do | | 31¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 31¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 31¾ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 31¾ |
| 100 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | | 66 |
| 350 | do | s30 | 66 |
| 570 | do | | 66¼ |
| 350 | do | | 66½ |
| 150 | Michigan Cent. R. | | 65¼ |
| 150 | do | b60 | 65¼ |
| 12 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | | 23¾ |
| 240 | M. S. & N. I. G'td sk. | | 44¾ |
| 250 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | | 85½ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 85¾ |
| 50 | Chl. & Rock I. R'd. | | 65¾ |
| 50 | do | | 65¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 65¾ |
| 300 | do | s20 | 65¾ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Florida R. R. 7s | | 48 |
| 9,000 | Clev. & P. R. R. 7s | | 39¾ |
| 6,000 | Mil. & H. R. R. 8s | | 50 |
| 4,000 | T. H. & A. RR. 10s | | 32½ |
| 5,000 | S. & H. V. R. R. 7s | | 15 |
| 1,200 | G. W. M. Is. S. '58 | | 45¾ |
| 1,000 | D. & Mill. R. R. 7s | | 63 |
| 3,000 | Del. L. & W. RR. 7s | | 75¾ |
| 2,000 | Missouri 6s | | 85¾ |
| 1,000 | At. Ins. Scrip '58 | | 87½ |
| 5 | Am. Ex. Bank | | 110½ |
| 50 | Mech. Banking As | | 98¾ |
| 15 | Firemen's F. I. Co. | | 155 |
| 15 | City Fire Ins. Co | | 175 |
| 20 | Beekman F. I. Co. | | 105 |
| 15 | Hope Fire Ins. Co. | | 90 |
| 20 | Lenox Ins. Co | | 92½ |
| 100 | Cayuga & Sus. R. | | 25 |
| 40 | Sav. Steamship Co. | | 40½ |
| 26 | U. S. M. Steam. Co. | | 26½ |
| 50 | People's Bank | | 101 |
| 20 | East R. Fire Ins. Co. | | 101 |
| 30 | Col. Fire Ins. Co | | 101 |
| 40 | N. World F. I. Co. | | 88¼ |
| 15 | N. Y. Bal. Dock Co. | | 91 |
| 20 | Sec. Fire Ins. Co. | | 110¼ |
| 15 | Sec. Fire Ins. Co | | 106¼ |

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Foreign news by the *Arago*, received this morning, is only a few hours later than by the arrivals reported yesterday. The English Funds stood, on Sept. 22, 97½@97⅞ for money; 97½ for the October account. In American Stocks there was business in New-York Central Shares at 76½@76 ₩ cent. Sterling, equal to 83½@83 Federal; the 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of the Company were held for 85 ₩ cent. Sterling. Illinois Central Shares steady. A letter from London by this arrival states that the Bank of England has gained $3,000,000 since the last weekly report, and that the London and Paris money markets tend to increased ease in the funds and low rates of interest. The Brokers on the London Stock Exchange were getting money at 1½@2 ₩ cent a year.

In our own Money Market to-day the actual transactions, of which we are apprised, outside of Bank, are in six months' bills, indorsed by the domestic goods commission houses, at 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and demand loans to the Stockholders on 5@10 days' notice, at 3 ₩ cent. on Federal and State Stocks, and 3½@4 ₩ cent. on other securities. These are the very lowest rates of the year, and for the month of October, when the price of money usually tends upwards, they are considered extraordinary. The conclusion, in financial circles, is that we are to have a comparatively cheap market through the Fall and a good part of the succeeding Winter, and lenders are either looking ont for long date bills or buying dividend stocks, in order to insure better rates of interest. The Sub-Treasury received for duties, to-day, $67,000. The disbursements are $183,883 in excess of all receipts. The balance here now stands $10,667,197, or $433,000 less than at the close of the past week. There is nothing doing in Foreign Exchange since the close of the Boston mail yesterday. Our types made us report 4,000 bales, instead of 14,000 bales, Cotton as drawn against within the past six days. In addition to this amount of Cotton *in transitu* between the Southern ports and England, the exports of domestic produce and other goods direct from New-York, for the week, amount to $1,807,451.

The Stock Exchange continues to advance, and the extent of actual business to-day evinces a more buoyant and widely-distributed confidence in the future of the market, particularly for dividend-paying bonds and shares, than at any time since the Spring dealings. The sales of New-York Central, including the outside or Street transactions, reach about 6,500 shares, the top rates of the day being 83½@⅝, and the stock closing 82⅞@82¾ ₩ cent. Some of our morning cotemporaries insist that "the public" have nothing to do with this movement, though it seems difficult to imagine how it could have been initiated with or carried on by the jobbers inside of the Board of Brokers, most of whom ten days ago were *short* of the Stock, without some outside help. Whatever that may have been, it has carried up the price full 6 ₩ cent., so that at this rate when "the public," in the wider sense implied by our neighbors, really do come in, we shall probably have the Stock at something like old-fashioned prices for a steady-going 8 ₩ cent. investment. But badinage aside, in reference both to this and other dividend securities, we beg to say that a good many of the commission brokers are unquestionably driving an active business, one equally profitable to their customers and remunerative to themselves, and to add, by way of suggestion as to the future, that if money should continue much longer to rule as at present, this business will largely increase as the season advances. The sales of Missouri 6 per cents. are $100,000, closing at 86 ₩ cent. For Tennessees 91½@91¾ ₩ cent. was paid; Virginias, 93¼; Louisianas, 92; and Californias 85⅞ ₩ cent. A private sale of the new Federal Loan was made at 103¾, interest from 1st January next. Illinois Central Bonds brought 89 ₩ cent., ex dividend; Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents., 92½ ₩ cent.; and La Crosse Land Grants, at 26½ ₩ cent. There was a free demand for Galena and Chicago shares, at 86@85½ ₩ cent., and a large business done in the other Western Stocks. Erie shares recovered to 16⅞ ₩ cent., but subsequently lost ⅜ ₩ cent. of this advance. Reading opened at 48¾, and closed at 48¾ ₩ cent., after some heavy sales both for cash and on buyers' option. The dealings in Michigan Central are unusually active, the advance within a few days being about 3½ ₩ cent. In the afternoon there was some little realizing on the part of speculative holders, which weakened the general list at the close ¼@⅜ ₩ cent., as compared with the morning board. Pacific Mail and Panama shares were again firm, the actual sales of the former being about 1 ₩ cent. higher than on Tuesday.

The Auditor's Report of the business of the Michigan Southern Road for September, 1858, and also for same month last year, shows the following results:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $100,669 | $141,864 |
| Freight | 103,641 | 81,231 |
| Mails | 4,486 | 3,985 |
| Express and Miscellaneous | 13,816 | 6,803 |
| Total receipts | $222,610 | $233,883 |
| Expenditure | 89,585 | 146,273 |
| Net earnings | $133,027 | $87,610 |

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | Per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ₩ 100@ ½ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ₩ 100@ ⅛ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 15c. ₩ 100@ ⅛ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅝@ ¾ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ ½ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ½@ ⅝ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ⅞@1 |
| North Carolina | ⅞@1 ¼ |
| Virginia | ¾@1 |
| Michigan | ⅞@1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1⅛@1⅜ |
| Free Indiana | 1⅛@1⅜ |
| Tennessee | 1 @1¼ |
| Louisiana and Mobile | ½@ ¾ |
| Canada | ⅜@ ½ |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ⅛@ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ⅛@ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 99 | 100 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 80 | 85 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 70 | 75 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 80 | 85 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ½ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ½ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ½ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ½ d

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2200. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 45 Wall-street and Astor House.

## EUROPE.

### ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

### The Conflict Between the Atlantic Telegraph Officials.

### INTERESTING COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Further Reduction of the Rate of Discount by the Bank of France.

### Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Drooping—Consols 97 1-4@97 3-8.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 7.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, left Liverpool at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 25th ult., and arrived at Halifax at 7 A. M. of the 7th inst.

The reports, 25th ult., passed the American ship Resolute, bound west; 4th inst., passed the British bark Castorine, bound east.

Among her passengers is C. W. BRADLEY, bearer of dispatches from China to the Government at Washington.

The crew of the ship *Golden State* mutinied at Penang, on July 19. They would not work, under the pretence that they had not enough food, and beat the officers and boatswain fearfully with handspikes. They then took a boat and went ashore, where they were captured and taken into custody. The first officer died the same evening.

The conflict between the officials of the Atlantic Telegraph Company still continues. Mr. BRETT had issued a second pamphlet in answer to Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S statement. He charges the latter gentleman with ignorance of the facts of the case, and disputes the correctness of his deductions.

Mr. BRETT says that simple rope or gutta-percha covered cables have been proved to be useless, and hopes that the Company will lay a cable of three electrical conductors next year.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £300 to £320.

The British Board of Trade returns for August show a decrease in the exports for August of over half a million sterling, compared with the same month last year. This exhibits an improvement upon the recent return. The imports continue to show a large increase in wheat and flour.

The new telegraph cable between England and Holland has been successfully laid down. It is the heaviest yet submerged, weighing 1,260 tons, although the distance is only 140 miles.

Detailed accounts of the recent uprising of convicts at Portland show that the intention of the fifteen hundred engaged in the plot was to fall upon the Guards in their combined strength and murder them, to burn the prison, plunder the buildings, and then to make their way to the main land. A handfull of soldiers thwarted their desperate design.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science was in session at Leeds.

The City article of the London *Times* seizes upon a remark in a New-York leading paper, that the European creditors of Mexico may be treated as usurers, to read a lecture upon repudiation in general. It regards the hint as important, and suggests that the capitalists who may be disposed to listen, during the coming abundance of money, to tempting invitations from the other side of the Atlantic, had better take warning from it.

Orders have been issued for the sending of 2,000 troops, as reinforcements, to India during the month of October.

The Bank of France on the 23d reduced its rate of discount to three per cent. The Minister of Finance also reduced the interest on Treasury Bonds to the extent of a half per cent., making the rate 2½ for bonds under six months, and 3 per cent. for those above.

The Emperor, LOUIS NAPOLEON, continued at Biarritz.

An imperial decree nominates Baron GROS, French Plenipotentiary in China, to the dignity of Senator.

The Chalons camp will be raised in the middle of October.

The French Government has appointed a Vice-Consul at Mariposa, California.

Paris letters say that the French difficulty with Venezuela is arranged, or in a fair way of being so.

Fleets are being constructed for the troops and sailors who are to form an establishment on the Bay of Tourane, Cochin China.

Prince GHIKA was killed in Paris by throwing himself from his carriage, his horses having taken fright.

The merchants at Marseilles are availing themselves of the advantages opened with China by the treaty.

The Three Per Cents. closed at Paris on Friday at 75@75, having slightly advanced during the day.

The Paris correspondence of the *Independance Belge* says the French forces at Rome are to be augmented.

A solemn mass of thanksgiving was performed at Paris in the Church of Foreign Missions in celebration of the Chinese treaty.

It is said that the French ships-of-war in the Adriatic are to be withdrawn, the affairs of Montenegro no longer requiring their presence there.

According to the official dispatches from Madrid, the Spanish Government will augment the army so as to be prepared to put down political agitation, come from what quarter that it may.

It is said that the expedition against the Riff pirates will be postponed until Spring, but the Government intends to act energetically against Mexico.

The Queen of Spain had returned to Madrid.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* declares there is no truth in the statement that an Anglo-Spanish Company had obtained the concession of a submarine telegraph from Cuba to America.

A telegram states that the state of siege, which had existed for Catalonia and Malaga, is still maintained for the High and Low Pyrenees, Arragon and Jaca.

The Tariff Commission at Lisbon, Portugal, was reported to have decided in favor of a general reduction in the important duties on manufactured goods, but its suggestions were expected to be on a limited scale, and, if adopted by Government, cannot be put in force until next year, as they must pass the Cortes, which meets in November.

A Berlin telegram says that the King of Prussia has issued an order which definitely regulates the question of Government. The order will not be published until the return of the Prince of Prussia from Warsaw, to which place he had gone to witness the grand military evolutions before the Emperor of Russia.

General MOURAVIEFF, Count AMOORSKI, will, it is said, be Russian Minister at Pekin.

It was reported in Paris that the British Government also proposes sending a military man as its representative there.

The Russians are reported to have gained another great victory over the Circassians.

At Moscow, the Metropolitan Archbishop addressed a solemn advocation to the Emperor, charging him to carry the orthodox Christian faith by all means and appliances into the heart of China.

The Anglo-Chinese treaty had not been published, and the press was murmuring at the delay.

The *Moniteur* gives the details of the French Chinese treaty, which were already generally known. It says the chastisement of the Mandarin by whom orders Father CHAPDELAINE was beheaded, will be made public. The indemnity to France is 15,000,000 francs.

[illegible] that the Emperor of China [illegible] Russian [illegible] Kiachta from Russia, [illegible] from France.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to Aug. 12. Difficulties have occurred between the British and Portuguese authorities in Mozambique Channel. A small cutter from Natal, trading on the east coast, was seized by the Portuguese for not paying duty at Belmoa Bay. The crew were sent to Mozambique, and placed in charge of the British Consul, who demanded the boat and cargo, without success. He has, in consequence, left for England to represent the case to the Foreign Office.

Sir GEORGE GREY was meeting enthusiastic receptions during his free State mission. It was hoped that his mediation with the powerful chief MOSHESH would produce peaceful results.

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

The *Times* City Article says that the failure has been announced of M. FORLIS, of Milan, in the province trade, with liabilities estimated at £50,000. M. FORLIS is stated to have disappeared.

The steamship *North Star* arrived this morning from New-York.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The *Freng Zeitung* announces that the 19th of October is fixed as the day for the convocation of the Chambers.

TRIESTE, Sept. 24.—News from Constantinople down to the 15th, says that the allowance and salaries of the employees of the Government have been again reduced.

To-day will take place at Blackwall the launch of a large vessel of s peculiar construction, designed to raise sunken ships.

Yesterday the dividend on the stock of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada was officially announced at the rate of four per cent. per annum, against six per cent. last year.

The *Times* denounces the Stadt duties, and shows that the Government will incur a heavy responsibility if they delay for a single month to give Hanover notice that she will be required to terminate the ill-advised Treaty of 1844.

The *Times* does not think the line of steamers established by the Odessa Company, for the Mediterranean traffic, at all likely to ruin its established competitors; that neither politically or commercially need the Mediterranean powers fear the temporary lease of Villa Franca, though Sardinia and Russia may have been both a little pleased to alarm and irritate in the matter.

The *Daily News* City Article says that extreme inactivity prevailed on Tuesday throughout the Stock Exchange, but late in the afternoon the funds were stimulated by two considerable purchases for account, and consols closed one-eighth per cent. higher than yesterday. There were no bullion operations at the Bank.

At Paris, to-day, the Three per Cent. Rentes improved 1-16 to ⅛.

The Bank returns show that the increase in bullion agrees almost exactly with the amount of gold known to have been sent into the Bank during the week referred to. The inference is that the recent withdrawals of coin on provincial account have absolutely ceased, and the surplus at present held in the country will soon begin to flow back to the Bank.

The *Times* City Article says: The English funds continue perfectly inactive. After the termination of regular business, the sole transactions were effected at an improvement of ¼. The bullion in the Bank is now within £3,098,073 of the highest amount ever reached, which was on the 10th of July, 1852, when it stood £22,232,138.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 56,200 bales—of which 5,500 were on speculation, and 9,500 for export. All qualities had advanced 1-16d. on the week, but the advance was scarcely maintained at the close, holders offering freely, but showing no disposition to press sales. Some authorities state that the market was firmer, but not quotably higher. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and 1,000 for export, the market closing quiet, at the following authorized quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Orleans..... | 7¾d. | Middling Mobiles..7 5-16d. | |
| Middling Orleans... | 7⅝d. | Fair Uplands..... | 7½d. |
| Fair Mobiles..... | 7 9-16d. | Middling Uplands.... | 7¼d. |

The stock in port was estimated at 506,500 bales, of which 445,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices continue favorable; prices were steady, though the business was without material change.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 97¼@97⅜ for money, and 97⅜@97½ for account.

Money was abundant.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £485,000.

Bar Silver 5⅞d.; Dollars, 5s.; American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quite FLOUR drooping, being offered at a reduction without finding buyers; Western 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. 6d.@25s. WHEAT quiet but steady; Red Western, 5s. 4d.@6s. 6d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 5d.; sales of heated oaty Reds at 5s.@5s. 2d. CORN dull and nominal at 34s. for Yellow, and 35s. for White.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATTHA & Co. quote CORN 3s. lower on the week.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATTHA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others quote BEEF heavy. PORK quiet, and inferior qualities easier to buy at former rates. LARD dull, but steady. In TALLOW an average business was doing, without quotable change in rates; Butchers', 51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES quiet at 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pots, and 33s.@34s. for Pearls. SUGAR dull but steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE heavy at a decline of 3s.; Carolina 18s. 6d. TEA firm; Congon 10d.@10½d. RESIN dull at 4s. 2d. for common. HIDES firm. Philadelphia BARK 10s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull. Seal OIL £38@£38 10s.; Cod do. £34@£34 10s. In LINSEED OIL—A good business is doing at 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote the Corn market dull. WHEAT declined 1s.@2s. on English; American White is quoted 44s.@50s., and Red and Amber at 48s. FLOUR ranges from 20s.@25s. IRON steady; Welsh rails steady, and in better demand, at £6 5@£6 10; Welsh Bar, £6 6. SUGAR firm, but quiet. COFFEE firm, with a slight advance, chiefly on the fine grades. For LINSEED Cakes there is a fair demand; New-York is quoted at £11; Boston, £10 10s. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant: Sperm, £88@£89; Seal, £38; Cod, £34 10; Linseed very dull at 32s. 9d. RICE firm. TALLOW dull at 49s. 3d. on the spot, and 49s., delivrable during the last three months in the year. TEA—Average business at unchanged prices; Congou quoted at 10d.@10½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 39s.; Crude, 10s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

*For the week ending Sept. 21, inclusive.*

COTTON firm; sales of the week 10,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 112f.; stock 65,000 bales. The manufacturing advices are favorable. BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency, and are quiet. ASHES steady. COFFEE quiet, but firm. OILS—Sales unimportant. RICE dull. SUGAR steady. LARD firm. TALLOW drooping. WHALEBONE unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report a limited business at previous rates. There have been a few sales of Government new 5s at 95¼@95⅝. For Railway Bonds there is an improved demand at improved prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central Railroad Shares | 23 | @ 21 |
| Illinois Central Railroad 6s, (Freeland,) '50 | 76 | @ 78 |
| Illinois Central Railroad 6s and 7s, '75 | 81 | @ 83 |
| United States Bonds, 1868 | 105 | @105½ |
| United States 6s, 1867-8 | 104 | @105 |
| Alabama 5s, Bonds | 78 | @ — |
| Kentucky 6s, 1858-72 | 91 | @ 93 |
| Maryland 5s, Bonds | 102⅛ | @103½ |
| Ohio 6s, 1876 | 95 | @ 97 |
| Pennsylvania 5s | 79 | @ 80 |
| Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877 | 84½ | @ 85½ |
| Tennessee 6s, Bonds | 80 | @ 82 |
| Virginia 6s, 1886 | 82 | @ 84 |
| Virginia 5s, 1888 | 83 | @ 84 |
| Michigan Central 8s, 1869 | 86 | @ 88 |
| Michigan Central shares | 55 | @ 60 |
| New-York Central 7s | 93 | @ 95 |
| New-York Central Shares | 75 | @ 77 |
| Erie Railroad 7s, Convertibles | 30 | @ 35 |
| Erie Railroad Sinking Fund | 35 | @ 40 |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 16 | @ 18 |
| Panama Railroad Bonds, 1859 | 96 | @ 98 |
| Panama Railroad Bonds, 1865 | 93½ | @ 94½ |
| Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage | 90 | @ 91 |

The London *Times*, of Friday, quotes actual sales of Illinois Central Railroad shares at 23 discount; New-York Central shares at 76½; do. Sinking Fund, at 84½@84.

### Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* sailed for Boston at 4 o'clock this afternoon, where she will be due at a very early hour on Saturday morning. Weather cloudy with a light west wind.

### Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 7.

A gentleman just arrived from Fort Union says that Indian Agent REDFIELD was at Smutty Bears Camp, eighty miles below Fort Randall, on the 24th inst., that the Indians were saucy to the whites, and that serious troubles were apprehended with the Sioux and Picares.

### Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 7.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in D. P. SELLS' liquor store in Columbia-street, this city, which, with its contents, was destroyed. The fire then communicated to the Miami Oil Works and to the building occupied by Messrs. LAY BROTHERS, manufacturers of painters' ink, which were also nearly destroyed. Loss £20,000; insurance not ascertained.

### Fire at Akron, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 7.

The extensive barrel factory at Akron, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night, by which seventy-five men are thrown out of employment. Loss $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

### Illness of a New-York Insurance President.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 7.

JAMES T. TALLMAN, President of the Empire City Insurance Company of New-York, has been attacked with paralysis. He is on a visit to relatives here.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 7.

*To the Agent of the Associated Press:*

Please give circulation to the following admonition:

"Strangers should keep away from New-Orleans until there is a marked abatement of the fever, of which they will be duly advised. The epidemic is now sustained by new comers."

J. G. SEYMOUR,
President of the New-Orleans Associated Press.

The deaths in this city from yellow fever, yesterday, were fifty-six.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Paraguay Expedition to Sail on Wednesday next—The Chartered Steamers to be Overhauled and Strengthened—Official Dispatches from China, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 7.

Judge BOWLIN received his instructions at a late hour last night, and he will leave this afternoon for New-York. SAMUEL WARD, of California, has received the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Paraguay. The *Sabine* will sail on Wednesday next by order of Secretary TOUCEY.

The steamers *Atlanta* and *Memphis* have been pronounced unseaworthy. They will undergo repairs at the expense of their owners—thus delaying their departure about three weeks. The other chartered steamers have to be strengthened in the decks and sides, to enable them to carry their armaments.

The Board of Officers appointed to investigate the matter of appeal from the decision of the Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, relative to the purchase of mules, having made a report, the Secretary of War has decided to allow the contractor ten dollars per mule additional to the price allowed previously. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 7.

Mr. REED, Minister to China, says, in his official dispatches, received to-day, that after he signed the treaty he made a provisional arrangement with the Commissioner for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens, arising out of the difficultics at Canton, by which portions of the duties at Shanghae, Fuh Chau, and Canton, are to be appropriated to that end. He intended to visit, during the Summer months, such of the ports of Japan as might be accessible, and return to the United States by way of Bombay, in November or December next.

Commodore TATNALL, in his official dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 5, after saying that the entire East India Squadron would soon be shown to the Japanese, remarks that no better opportunity could be selected for a temporary absence from the coast of China, as the recent treaties and termination of hostilities, together with the swarms of English and French ships of war in the rivers, must place all the foreign interests of a lawful kind in perfect safety for the present. He would return with the squadron to the coast of China about the last of October.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows a balance in the Treasury on the 30th September of $10,171,000. The receipts were $578,500—a reduction, as compared with those of the previous week, of nearly $698,000. The drafts paid amounted to upwards of $1,417,000, and the drafts issued to $1,276,000.

Judge BOWLIN and Commander PAGE left Washington this afternoon for New-York.

The Navy Department is preparing orders for Commodore SHUBRICK, and the frigate *Sabine* will sail early next week on the Paraguay Expedition.

Mr. SAMUEL WARD, of New-York, has been appointed Secretary to Commissioner BOWLIN.

### New-York Congressional Nomination.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 7.

The Hon. CLARK B. COCHRANE was renominated by the Republicans of the Eighteenth District for Congress yesterday. His nomination was also adopted by the Americans.

### Massachusetts Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 7.

The Hon. B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Eighth District.

In the Third District the Republicans have nominated the Hon. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS for Congress.

### New-Haven County Fair.

WATERBURY, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 7.

The New Haven County Fair closed here today. The exhibition has been an unusually fine one. M. REGNARD made a successful balloon ascension in spite of the rain at 3½ P. M., and landing some five miles north, reached the city in safety at about 6½ P. M.

### A Murderer Sentenced.

EAGLE BRIDGE, Vt., Oct. 7.

MARTIN WALLACE, an Irishman, was convicted of the murder of BARNEY MCINTYRE, which was committed about one mile from this place, on the evening of the 16th of February last. He received his sentence at the Court-house in Salem, Washington Co., to-day, at 2 A. M., to be executed on the 1st of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2.

### Murder in Dutchess County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 7.

On Sunday last an Irishman, in the employ of Mr. H. BANCROFT, Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, was shot by the latter's brother. The murderer is still at large, no steps yet having been taken to apprehend him.

### Sea and Ship News.

The bark *Thales*, JERVEY, New-Orleans 26 days, arrived at this port, on Wednesday, Sept 19, lat. 24° 29' lon.—, saw a black ship under jury topmasts steering S. W. Sept. 22, lat. 26° 50, lon. 83° 40, at 3 A. M., picked up a boat from ship *Pelican State*, of Bath, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, (loss before reported,) containing Mr. BAIGGS, chief officer, with JAMES DEVINE, of New-York; JAMES MANROAN, of Bath; JAMES ROGERS, of New-Orleans; and EDWARD MCFARLAND, of Roxbury, Mass., seamen, they having been sent from the ship, on the 21st, when ashore north of Cape Florida, into the Bahamas, for assistance to get the ship off, and were blown out to sea. Their boat being leaky, the men exhausted, and without water or provisions, took them on board, and hoisted her boat on deck, she being half full of water at the time. The wind was blowing hard from the northward, with a very high sea. The *Thales* has experienced very heavy weather. Sept. 15 encountered a terrific gale from the southward, with a very heavy cross sea, the bark laboring heavily, the water, waist deep on deck. Was compelled to start what was on deck to ease her. Sept. 17, lat. 24° 29' long. 83° 22' spoke brig *W. H. Chace*, from New-Orleans, for Havana, with loss of fore and main topmasts, jib boom and deck load, the brig leaking badly. Sept. 12, lat. 26° 44', long. 82° 14', JAMES MARSHALL, a seaman, died—disease unknown.

THE GRAND ADMIRAL.—The new Russian frigate *Grand Admiral*, was yesterday taken on the large Balance Dock, for the purpose of receiving her first suit of copper.

The schooner *Mary Mankin*, from Boston, arrived yesterday morning, having on deck two of the guns for the Russian steam-frigate *Grand Admiral*—they weigh 7½ tons each. The M. M. lays at the Novelty Works.

### The Case of Ira Stout, the Rochester Murderer.

The Rochester *Union* says: "The Attorneys in the case of IRA STOUT argued the motion for a stay of execution before Judge STRONG, at Albany, on Friday, and returned home on Saturday evening. The answer of the Judge to the application may be expected in a day or two, when he has looked over the papers with his usual care and caution. That answer, if adverse to the prisoner's application, will, it is conceded, be final and conclusive. There is little hope among the relatives of the prisoner that his sentence will be stayed by the interference of the Judges. They have now turned their attention to the Executive. A petition has been drawn up, addressed to Governor KING, asking him to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. This paper is in the hands of the mother of the prisoner, MARGARET STOUT, and she is endeavoring to obtain signatures. It is hard to refuse a signature when a mother begs so small a boon toward saving the life of her son, but we understand that some of our judicial officers, impelled by a high sense of duty toward society, have been compelled to deny the request to attach their names. It is extremely doubtful if Governor KING will grant the application. At the time Mrs. LITTLES was on trial, he intimated to a friend, as we are told, that if she was condemned to the gallows she would probably go there. We are informed by W. C. BLOSS, who is a visitor to the jail, occasionally, that IRA STOUT has repented of his sins, and has been accustomed to pray for two months past, and that, too, without solicitation from any source. Mr. BLOSS assures us that he regards the prisoner as a repentant sinner.

The Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, of Providence, is about to publish his History of Rhode Island.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE RUINS.

### The Fair Probably to be Revived and the Exhibition Continued—Meeting of the Exhibitors and of the Members of the American Institute—Three Thousand Dollars Offered for the Arrest of the Incendiary.

The ruins of the Crystal Palace yesterday presented a very desolate appearance. The City authorities having taken possession of the grounds, no person was admitted within the inclosures, and the crowd of spectators that thronged the outskirts on the day previous, were kept away by the rain. The City authorities intend to keep possession of the grounds until the towers and other portions of the building that were left standing after the fire, have been pulled down, as it was deemed unsafe to allow the work of excavation to proceed while the ruins were in their present condition. It is expected that this work will be accomplished to-day, although at 6 o'clock last evening the workmen had not succeeded in demolishing either of the towers. They did not arrive on the ground until 3 o'clock, and the force, which consisted of one ladder Company, and a posse of policemen, proved altogether insufficient for the purpose. No one, not even the Managers of the Institute, is allowed upon the ground while the work is going on, and as the exhibitors are all anxious to get at their hurled treasures, it is hoped that the City authorities will as speedily as possible, prepare the ground for their reception.

When this is done the Managers of the American Institute will take full possession of the ruins, and all their employes will be in attendance to afford every possible facility to the exhibitors to recover their treasures. Each one of the floor clerks employed in the Crystal Palace will be stationed upon the ground area comprised in his department, with a list of all the articles on exhibition in such department and their numbers and locality. As all the Exhibitors are supplied with tickets containing the numbers of their articles, they can, by applying to the floor clerk of the respective departments, be directed to the precise spot where they will be most likely to find the remains of their industry. It is not likely that the remains, when found, will be of much value, except in the case of gold and silver ware, which may perhaps be found in a molten state, but it will be some gratification to many of the exhibitors who have spent weeks and months in perfecting the models of their genius, to get one more look at the object of so much toil, although it be in a ruined condition.

### MEETING OF THE EXHIBITORS AT THE LATE FAIR.

The exhibitors at the Crystal Palace Fair held an adjourned meeting, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Murrsy-hill House, to hear the report of the Committee appointed the day previous to look up a suitable building in which to continue the exhibition. There were about fifty exhibitors present. Mr. J. H. PRICE, of Delaware, Ohio, was appointed chairman. Dr. KINNE, of this City, in behalf of the Committee, reported that they had made diligent search, and had succeeded in finding a building at the corner of Canal and Elm streets, which was deemed suitable in every respect for the exhibition. It was a new building, never yet occupied, with ample accommodations, and with the additional advantage of steam-power, which he had no donbt the exhibitors of machinery would be allowed to use. The owner, Mr. BRUCE, was not able to state to the Committee at the time they saw him on what terms the building could be had, but promised to do so to-day. Since coming to this meeting, Dr. KINNE said, he had been handed the following letter, directed to the Board of Managers of the American Institute:

*To the Committee of Managers of the American Institute:*

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are in search of a building to continue the exhibition, and that you have been unable to procure one.

I have a building corner of Eighth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, one hundred feet square, lighted on three sides, four stories high, fire-proof ceilings, thirteen to fifteen feet high, which I beg to offer you free of expense, for such length of time as you may require, for a continuance of the exhibition, with a donation of $500 towards defraying the expenses of such continuation.

Very Respectfully,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1858. OLIVER CHARLICK.

This generous offer, Dr. KINNE said, was the act of GEORGE LAW, Esq., communicated through his Secretary, Ex-Alderman CHARLICK.

Three cheers were here given for GEORGE LAW.

After some further remarks by Dr. KINNE, the report of the Committee was accepted, and the Committee were instructed to visit the Committee of the Board of Managers of the Institute, then in session in the same house, and consult with them in reference to a continuation of the Exhibition, and the selection of a place for the same. After half an hour's absence, the Committee returned and reported that the Board of Managers had decided to continue the Exhibition in conformity with the wishes of the exhibitors, but had not yet decided upon the place; that while they were grateful for the generous offer of Mr. LAW, yet the location was deemed too far up town for the convenience of exhibitors, or for a profitable attendance of visitors. They looked with more favor upon the Canal-street location, and had appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. BRUCE, and ascertain his lowest terms for the use of the building, and report to the exhibitors to-day. The meeting then adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon, to hear the report of the Committee. Though not very numerously attended, the meeting was quite enthusiastic, and a firm determination was expressed by nearly all the exhibitors present to revive the fair in connection with the American Institute, if possible; if not, on their own account.

### MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

A regular meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at its rooms, some sixty members being present. Vice-President HALL took the Chair, Judge MEIGS acting as Secretary.

Mr. CHAMBERS, Secretary *pro tem.* of the last meeting, read the minutes.

Mr. LEONARD, agent, reported verbally that the fire had destroyed property of the Institute to the amount of $5,000 or $8,000, while the exhibitors have lost almost all; that exhibitors were anxious to continue the exhibition, but that the coming season will probably prove an obstacle as well as the other difficulties.

Mr. GRISSENBAINER moved that a reward of $5,000 be offered for the apprehension of the incendiary.

Mr. CHAMBERS referred to the fact that the Trustees had recommended a reward of $1,000. This was discussed by Mr. LEONARD, Mr. SAMUEL BACKUS, Senator CROLIUS, GRISSENBAINER, Mr. JAQUES and others.

Mr. JAQUES, from the Managers' Committee of Investigation, read an abstract of the testimony already taken, which clearly showed that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary. The facts, as Mr. JAQUES set them forth, were substantially the same as first reported in the TIMES.

Dr. REES moved, as a substitute, $1,000 instead of $3,000, and that that smaller sum be offered only if upon investigation it appear evident that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Mr. S. BACKUS moved to amend by omitting the proviso—the Board of Managers having satisfied themselves already that it was an incendiary fire.

Mr. KONTING would be ashamed to go abroad if the Institute offered but $1,000. He hoped it would be $3,000.

Mr. BACKUS said the damage to exhibitors was supposed to be $1,000,000; $5,000 was not a large percentage to offer for the apprehension of the criminal who had done them so much mischief. A spirited debate followed, and the effort to move the previous question was put and lost. Finally the following resolution was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

*Resolved*, That the Trustees be authorized to offer at once a reward of $3,000 for the detection and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries who set fire to the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

### BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Board of Managers of the American Institute held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and passed the following resolutions:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the thirtieth annual Fair of the American Institute, held at the rooms of the Institute on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 6 P. M., the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the heavy blow which the American Institute has sustained by the sudden destruction of the Crystal Palace has rendered the Board of Managers in no degree insensible to the grievous losses which have fallen upon the thousands of exhibitors who had intrusted the products of their industry, study and genius to their care; they tender to them their heartfelt sympathy in their calamity, and suggest the consoling thought, that while buildings of stone and iron and glass may crumble by decay and melt in the fire, the mind, "immortal in every part," can never die; and the mind and genius of American inventors, rich in ideas, and quick to execute, can soon replace by better products those which fire has destroyed.

*Resolved*, That the Board has received, with the liveliest feelings of gratitude, the expression of confidence and approval emanating from a meeting of Exhibitors, in which fifteen States were represented, held Oct. 6, 1858. They recognize in their action a true American grit and elasticity, which rises higher the lower it is cast down; and they are prepared to meet and second any effort they are disposed to make to carry on the Thirtieth Annual Fair with the spirit in which it was begun.

### FIREMEN'S MEETING.

There was a meeting of Firemen last evening, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, in answer to the following call, published yesterday, in the TIMES and other newspapers:

MASS MEETING OF FIREMEN, TO-NIGHT.—The Board of Officers of the Active and Honorary Branches of the New-York Fire Department will meet THIS EVENING, in Firemen's Hall, at 8 o'clock, to consider and adopt suitable measures for having built and replaced the Fire Apparatus destroyed at the Crystal Palace on the 5th of October, 1858. By request.

HARRY HOWARD, Chief of Fire Dept.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary.

The attendance was very large, and evidently embraced many not specified in the call.

HARRY HOWARD, the Chief Engineer, assumed the Chair.

It was surmised, from the beginning, that there would be some excitement, and subsequent events proved the surmise true.

A motion to call the roll, in order to learn who had privilege to participate in the proceedings, proved unavailing, after a long and desultory debate.

A motion that the Chairman have power to appoint a Committee of thirty to solicit from citizens money wherewith to replace the fire apparatus destroyed by the burning of the Crystal Palace, gave rise to a protracted and warm debate.

Its adoption was urged by Mr. HOWARD and others.

RICHARD MOORE, Foreman of Engine Company No. 2, strongly opposed its passage. He did not like such a begging proceeding. The property destroyed belonged to the City, who should replace it, and he had no doubt the City Government would do so. Besides, this was a very inopportune season to solicit money for such a purpose; those contributing now could not be expected to give again during the approaching Winter season towards the purchase of tickets for the many firemen's balls and festivals in aid of firemen's associations. The result would be that money contributed towards the replacing the destroyed apparatus would be taken indirectly from the funds which would otherwise be given to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

Councilman BRADY had never yet refused any reasonable request in behalf of the Fire Department, and he was quite sure that he would not hesitate in this instance to take the necessary measures for replacing the lost apparatus, particularly as the public safety demanded such a step.

It was contended on the other side that the City Government moved so slowly that it might be years before this thing, so desired, would be consummated. Individual enterprise was needed in the matter.

The motion was finally adopted, and the Chief read a list of the Committee; many of those named who were present, declined to serve.

Mr. J. SMITH moved that the Committee have power to fill vacancies, and the motion was carried. Objections were made to the whole proceedings on the ground of informality, but the objections were all overruled after much animated skirmishing. And finally, in the midst of considerable disorder, the meeting was declared adjourned.

### FURTHER NOTES OF LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

PRICE BROTHERS, decorative painters, lost two valuable signs, worth $50.

J. B. MILLER & Co. lost a splendid case of misses' and children's gaiter boots and shoes, which took the premium at the Crystal Palace Fair for all nations. Loss, $200 to $300.

GEO. D. PRATT, No. 303 Broadway, lost five cases of rural frames. Total loss, including a basket of rich worsted flowers, by Mrs. GEO. D. PRATT, $300.

Messrs. MATHER & MCNALLY'S loss at the Crystal Palace fire on agricultural implements destroyed there was $700 only, instead of $13,500, as at first reported.

We are assured by R. O. GLOVER, Esq., Secretary of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, that that Company had no insurance on the Crystal Palace of any kind, and that the appearance of their name among the underwriters was incorrect.

The loss of Mr. GURNEY, at the Crystal Palace, was about $2,000, and was not covered by insurance.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY CONTROVERSY AGAIN.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* publishes a long letter from the Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, occasioned by personal allusions in the recent statement of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory. Mr. PRUYN denounces that statement as disingenuous and dishonorable in that it contained extracts from private correspondence and attacked personal character. The following extract develops a new phase of this curious controversy:

"I informed Professor HALL that I had lately heard that Dr. PETERS had been recalled to his former post in the Coast Survey, and that Dr. GOULD was soon coming on to take charge of the Observatory—that I had seen very little of Dr. PETERS, and although I entertained the most friendly feelings towards him, I must decline signing the request, until I could feel assured that the arrangement would be agreeable to Professor BACHE and his associates. I also questioned Professor HALL as to the ability of the Observatory to pay Dr. PETERS an adequate salary, but as to this he did not claim to be informed. As Professor HALL continued to urge his request, I proposed to him that we should see Mr. OLCOTT in regard to the matter, and we accordingly called at his office. Mr. OLCOTT briefly explained to us the general condition of the funds of the Institution, and stated that notwithstanding certain temporary drawbacks, he thought there would be no difficulty in providing an adequate salary for Dr. PETERS—that while the Scientific Council (one of whom, Dr. GOULD, he had seen but a few days previously) might not be willing to advise the appointment of Dr. PETERS, he had good reason from his knowledge of their views to feel assured that they would not object to it if made. My confidence in Mr. OLCOTT'S good faith was such, that I at once remarked that if this were so, the objection I had made was met, and I immediately signed the application in his presence. I soon learned *how grossly I had been deceived*; and it now appears from the "Statement" (see pages 48–50) under Mr. OLCOTT'S signature, that he knew perfectly well at the time of our interview that the Scientific Council most strenuously objected to re-electing Dr. PETERS at the Observatory. I leave it to others to characterize this transaction in the terms it merits, and especially the use now attempted to be made of my signature obtained under such circumstances."

### Personal.

M. VON HUMBOLDT has celebrated his ninetieth birthday. An English correspondent, writing from Berlin, says that "never did a conqueror receive congratulations from so many persons and such great distances, as the post-boy had to carry on Tuesday morning to the well-known house in the Oranienburger-strasse. Those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy a peep at the fifth volume of *Kosmos*, which is still under his hands, assert that neither in style nor contents does it, in the least, yield to the four volumes which preceded it. HUMBOLDT himself, is said to be of opinion that he will die next Spring, just after having completed the last of the tasks he has undertaken. But his friends who observe him speak differently, and are bold enough to predict that this time he will prove to be altogether in error, and that a very different celebration from that which he anticipates will next year take place in his house.

General WILLIAM T. HASKELL, of Tennessee, now confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Hopskinsville, Kentucky, is still afflicted with the severest form of mental derangement. Lately it has been necessary to keep him in the closest confinement.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District of Massachusetts. Gen. CALEB CUSHING declined to have his name used.

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, of Hartford, proposes to continue the publication of the public records of the colony of

# THE CITY FINANCES.

## The Comptroller's Semi-Annual Report.

## Receipts and Expenditures for One Year, Nearly $15,000,000.

## Report of the Committee on Joint Accounts.

## HOW THE CITY IS SWINDLED.

## STREET-PAVING THE WAY TO FORTUNE.

The following is the Report of the Comptroller, showing the receipts and expenditures from July, 1857, to July, 1858:

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Statement No. 1 shows the amount of appropriations for the year 1857 and 1858; also, the expenditures for six months of the year 1857, from July 1 to Dec. 31, and six months of the year 1858, from Jan. 1 to June 30; also, in the last column, the total sums expended under the various heads for the twelve months preceding Jnly 1, 1858, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| For six months of 1857 | $2,309,201 75 |
| For six months of 1858 | 2,292,956 57 |
| Total for twelve months | $4,592,158 32 |

Statement No. 2 shows the appropriations made in 1857 and 1858, on account of trust funds and special accounts; also the sums paid out of the treasury on account of these funds, for six months in the year 1857, six months in 1858, and the total expenditures for twelve months preceding July 1, 1858, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| For six months of 1857 | $4,730,670 32 |
| For six months of 1858 | 4,715,921 53 |
| Total for twelve months | $9,446,591 85 |

Statement No. 3 shows the receipts and expenditures for the City Government, including "Trust Funds," for twelve months preceding July 1, 1858.

The totals of this statement are as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $14,426,328 82 |
| Expenditures | 14,038,750 17 |
| Receipts more than expenditures | $387,578 65 |

Statement No. 4 has been prepared for the purpose of showing the total amount raised by tax for the last nine years.

The increase of taxation from year to year may be seen by the following summary, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tax levy for 1850 | $3,230,189 47 |
| Tax levy for 1851 | 2,924,384 99 |
| Tax levy for 1852 | 3,378,335 08 |
| Tax levy for 1853 | 5,069,650 05 |
| Tax levy for 1854 | 4,841,255 54 |
| Tax levy for 1855 | 5,843,822 89 |
| Tax levy for 1856 | 7,075,425 72 |
| Tax levy for 1857 | 8,066,566 52 |
| Tax levy for 1858 | 8,621,091 31 |

While the growth of the City may be referred to as a justifiable cause for a considerable increase of taxation, is it sufficient to justify an increase of more than three millions and a half of dollars in the short period from 1853 to 1858?

The levy of 1853 was based mainly upon the expenditures of 1852, and included $742,000 for arrearage of 1852. The valuations, comparing 1853 with 1858, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Valuation for 1858 | $531,194,290 |
| Valuation for 1853 | 413,631,382 |
| Increase | $117,562,908 |

The increased valuation of property, comparing 1853 with 1858, is about 28½ per cent.; and the increase of taxation, comparing the same years, is more than 70 per cent.

The Common Council and the Departments are sometimes held responsible for seemingly excessive increases in taxes, over which they can exercise no control. This is particularly the case with the 2½ mill tax for the support of the State Government, and the ¼ mill tax for the support of the State Schools, amounting, in 1858, to $1,410,709 21.

The Common Council have no restrictive control over the expenditures of the B'd of Education... $1,226,013
And the Almshouse... 605,000
Total... $1,831,913

Statement No. 4 shows that the increase of $3,551,446 85, from 1853 to 1858, is principally for the following objects:

| | 1853. | 1858. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almshouse | $385,000 00 | $605,000 00 | $220,000 00 |
| Interest on Revenue Bds | 75,000 00 | 325,000 00 | 250,000 00 |
| Schools | 235,000 00 | 584,490 00 | 349,490 00 |
| State Schools | 129,971 91 | 238,063 90 | 108,091 99 |
| City Schools | 604,000 00 | 1,226,013 00 | 622,013 00 |
| Commiss'rs of Record | ——— | 50,000 00 | 50,000 00 |
| Lighting Lamp Distr'ts | 300,000 00 | 460,834 00 | 160,834 00 |
| Police | 415,000 00 | 888,548 60 | 273,548 60 |
| State Tax | 103,408 23 | 1,172,644 31 | 1,069,236 08 |
| Central Park Interest | ——— | 265,700 00 | 265,700 00 |
| Hospital, Black!'s Isld. | ——— | 100,000 00 | 100,000 00 |
| Increase 1858 over 1853 | | | $3,468,713 67 |

In the year 1852, an act was passed for the acquisition of land for the Central Park; the cost of this land, according to the awards of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, was... $5,127,637 30
Add for the purchase of Arsenal lot... 275,000 00
It makes a total cost of lands for the Central Park of... $5,402,637 30

The annual interest on the debt created for the payment of the Central Park is payable hy taxation, and the sum included in the tax levy of 1858 for this object is $265,700.

There has already been borrowed under the law for the improvement of the Central Park the sum of $500,000, the interest of which is payable by taxation. There is included in the tax levy of this year the interest on $50,000 only, the amount borrowed in 1857.

SINKING FUNDS.

Statement No. 5 shows the revenue received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds for the payment of the City debt, the source from which it was derived, and application of the same.

The amount received during the year ending June 30, 1858, is... $1,155,328 72

Statement No. 6 shows the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1858, on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in bank July 1, 1857 | $544,105 12 |
| Amount received during twelve months ending June 30, 1858 | 1,369,051 22 |
| Total | $1,913,156 34 |

Statement No. 7 shows the amount of the permanent City debt on the 1st of July, 1858, and also the amount of stocks and other securities held hy the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of this debt:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total amount of debt is | | $14,080,428 00 |
| The Commissioners have purchased from time to time, and hold as an investment, a portion of the stock which forms part of this debt, equal to | $3,780,652 00 | |
| Bonds, mortgages, &c. | 667,016 54 | |
| Hudson River Railroad Bond | 10,000 00 | |
| Total | $4,457,668 54 | |
| From which deduct the amount borrowed from Sinking Fund for payment of interest | 1,424,293 10 | 3,033,375 44 |
| Debt unprovided for | | $11,047,052 56 |

During the twelve months preceding July 1, 1858, certificates of the 5 per cent. water stock of 1858 have been redeemed and canceled by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amounting to... $2,801,274 00
In redeeming the above amount of stock, there was paid in cash the sum of... $1,478,562 00
And there was paid hy an exchange of stock in the hands of commissioners, the sum of... 1,322,712 00
Total amount of certificates canceled... $2,801,274 00

Statement No. 8 shows the amount of debt created for the erection of public buildings, the construction of docks and slips, &c. The several laws authorizing this debt make provision for the reimbursement, by annual taxes, generally $50,000 in each year.

The present amount of this debt is... $1,273,700 00

Statement No. 9 shows the stocks and securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt, July 1, 1858; after deducting the amount advanced for the payment of the City debt, the balance is $3,033,375 44.

Statement No. 10 shows the amount borrowed by the issue of revenue and assessment bonds.

It appears by this statement that during the twelve months preceding July 1, 1858, revenue bonds were issued to amount of $5,598,050; and during the same period there was paid $5,116,950.

There were issued during the same period assessment bonds to the amount of $457,000, and the amount paid was $112,500.

SALE OF THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

An addition has been made to the capital of the Sinking Fund of $67,500, arising from the sale of the land on which the Brick Church was erected, granted to the Rev. Mr. Rogers, in the year 1766, at an annual rent of £40, which was reduced hy the Corporation, by a release dated 3d September, 1785, to £21 3 shillings, at which sum it remained, until the sale of the property on the 14th of May, 1856.

The church, by the terms of the grant, was authorized to hold the land granted so long as it was used for a church or cemetery, and was not appropriated for "private secular uses."

The amount of annual rent was $52 50, and hy an arrangement between the Trustees of the Church and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the property was sold at public auction under a stipulation that the church should receive 75 per cent., and the Corporation 25 per cent. of the amount for which the same should be sold.

The sum of $270,000 dollars was hid for the property, and of this sum the City received $67,500; $7,500 being paid down, and a mortgage being given for $60,000.

On the 2d of March, 1858, the mortgage was paid off in full, the principal being $60,000, and the interest $2,953 96.

The Sinking Fund is thus realizing an interest on $67,500, being equal to $4,725, instead of the former rent reserved of $52 50.

On the 6th of April, 1853, tha Comptroller made a report to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, embracing a full history of all the facts connected with the grant and the arrangements respecting the settlement between the Church and the Corporation.

It appears hy reference to the tax-roll of tha Second Ward for the year 1856, that the total amount assessed on the site occupied by the Brick Church and the buildings thereon, is $493,000, which yields to the City in taxes, at tha rate fixed in 1858, about $8,000.

PAVEMENT OF CHATHAM-STREET, THE BOWERY AND FOURTH-AVENUE, &c.

The total number of square yards embraced wa[s] [illegible] The apportionment of this quantity as required by the terms of the resolution was made by Mr. Ewen, as follows, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| To the City | 79,144 yards. |
| Harlem Railroad | 12,719 yards. |
| Third-avenue Railroad | 4,028 yards. |
| Second-avenue Railroad | 2,293 yards. |
| Total | 91,076 yar ds. |

In Document No. 70, it was computed that the saving in putting down the 91,076 superficial yards of Belgian pavement in lieu of the Russ pavement, would be equal to $316,766; and if the several railroads paid their proportion of the expense according to the number of square yards embraced in their grants, the saving to the City would he $381,562.

In that estimate, the Belgian pavement was computed at $3 per superficial yard.

The work was contracted for on the 22d day of July, 1856, and has been completed by John Pettigrew, at $2 10 per superficial yard. This will produce a saving to the tax-payers of the City on the whole work of $402,400 52. A statement is annexed, marked No. 11, which shows the number of square yards laid down in 1856, 1857 and 1858, and the amount paid in each of those years; 10 per cent. being reserved according to the terms of the contract. The final estimate of the work has not yet been completed, hut it appears by the measurements on which payments have been made, that the result is as follows, viz.:

1856—Certificates for 14,252 yards, at $2 19, less 10 per cent... $28,088 90
1857—Certificates for 5,352 yards.
Certificates for 22,614 yards.
Total Certificates for 27,966 yards, at $2 19, less 10 per cent... 55,121 00
1858—Certificates for 51,146 7-18 yards, at $2 19, less 10 per cent... 100,809 54
Total... $184,019 44
Certificates for 93,364 7-18 yards, at $6 50, contracted for Russ pavement... 606,868 53
Certificates for 93,364 7-18 yards, at $2 19, contract for Belgian pavement... 204,468 01
Total... $402,400 52

The saving of $402,400 52 to the tax payers on this contract is not the only gain which may fairly come into the present comparison.

Since the Croton Board took charge of this contract, Mr. Flendra has obtained from the street 14,000 loads of paving stone, which ha has used in repairing the other streets. He estimates the fair value of each load at 80 cents, being equal to $11,200.

It is computed that 3,720 loads ought to have been obtained from the streets for the use of tha City, before the contract came under the charge of the Croton Board, although no statement of the number of loads has been reported to the Finance Department: 3,720 loads, at 60 cents per load, is equal to $2,976.

This makes the total value of paving stone equal to $14,176; producing a total saving to the City, in the comparison between the Russ pavement and the Belgian pavement, of $416,576 52.

Since the preceding statement was prepared, the survey and measurement of the whole work done under the contract with Mr. Pettigrew has been completed hy Edward Ewen and John J. Serrel, who were selected for this purpose by the Comptroller.

They report the number of superficial yards at 94,948. This exceeds hy 1,583 11-18 superficial yards the quantity given in the preceding statement, and on which the calculations in that statemant are hased. This addition of 1,583 11-18 yards, at $2 19 per yard, will add $3,468 11 to the cost of the pavement executed hy Mr. Pettigrew. The saving to the Corporation on this additional amount being $6,825 36, and making the total saving on this job $423,401 88.

COMMISSIONERS FOR COPYING AND INDEXING THE RECORDS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

These Commissioners, in a communication dated June 26, 1858, made application to the Board of Supervisors to add to the tax levy for 1858, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. The communication making this request is in the following words, viz.:

"I am directed by the Board of Commissioners of Records to request of your honorable body an appropriation for them in the tax list of this year, in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

Respectfully yours, W. C. WETMORE,
Chairman of Board of Coms. of Records.

This communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Commitee, in their report on the tax levy, did not include anything for the Commissioners for copying and indexing the records.

On the 27th of July, the Board of Supervisors adupted a resolntion requesting the Commissioners to report to the Board "the amounts heretofore appropriated for the work under their charge; the amount expended; for what description of work paid; to whom paid; the proposals received hy them from the persons who estimated for the work; a copy of the contract, with a specimen or sample of the work contracted for, and the amount necessary to fully complete the same."

On the 3d of August, the Commissioners of Records reported that the previous appropriations made amounted to the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the expenditures, or sums for which certificates had been issued, amounted to $570,141 54.

At the same time the Commissioners sent to the Board of Supervisors a copy of their report to the State Senate, and they add that they have issued certificates upon the County Treasurer for expenses incurred hy them subsequent to said report to the Senate, dated March 17, 1858, to the amount of $54,512 39.

Previous to the confirmation of the tax levy, the Supervisors refused to add the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, but included in the tax levy the sum of $50,000, for the use of the Commissioners of Records.

After the confirmation of the tax levy, and after the rate of tax was inserted in the several tax rolls, application was made to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel the Supervisors to add the additional sum of $250,000 to the tax levy. As this subject is one of great interest to the tax-payers, it is proposed to give a brief history of such matters connected with preparing indexes to the public records as are known to the Finance Department from 1852 to the present time.

The following is taken from a communication made by the present Comptroller to the Board of Aldermen, Feb. 9, 1854:

"On the 1st August, 1853, the Board of Supervisors passed resolutions sanctioning the surrender of the contracts, to be cancelled on settlement of the accounts by the Comptroller. These contracts are now in this department, and an appropriation has been made for the settlement and for paying the clerks who were employed by the Committee in copying the records. (See page 162 of Doc. No. 17, in regard to the tax levy of 1854.) The manuscripts, so far as they have not been printed, and the sheets which have been printed, will be delivered to the City when the settlement is made."

The sum of $3,310 was appropriated for the purpose, and paid to Collins, Bowne & Co., and their contract was surrendered and cancelled, and the sum of $2,343 80 was paid to clerks for copying records. The previous sums advanced to Wm. H. Arthur & Co., and to clerks for copying, made a total of about $13,000.

In the Winter of 1855, a bill was introduced into the Legislature, and passed in April of that year, appointing Commissioners to perform the same or similar services, which In the contracts of Wm. H. Arthur & Co., and Collins, Bowne & Co. were to have been done under the direction of a Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

The law establishing the Record Commission excludes the Finance Department altogether from any charge of the expenditures under said law; and whilst it provides that the County Treasurer shall pay, that payment is to be made on the certificates of the Commissioners, without any authority on the part of the Treasurer to examine or audit the accounts on which tha certificates of the Commissioners are based. This is the character and requirements of a law passed hy the Legislature in 1855, without any memorial from the Common Council, or any application from the taxpayers, as is believed, under which the following sums have been drawn from the tax-payers, and paid from the treasury to the Commissioners, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the year 1855 | $50,000 |
| In the year 1856 | 150,000 |
| In the year 1857 | 350,000 |

In 1858, as before stated, the Commissioners applied to the Board of Supervisors to put into the tax levy the sum of $300,000, and that body has added $50,000, which, if the collections of the taxes are made in the form in which the tax books are confirmed, the whole sum paid by the City and county, including the year 1858, will he $600,000 for indexing the records in the public offices.

It appears by a statement furnished to the Finance Department by the County Treasurer, that the sum of $550,000, heretofore raised by tax, has been paid as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bowne & Hasbrouck, for paper, printing and work done | $341,581 15 |
| McSpedon & Baker, for paper, printing and work done | 157,507 40 |
| Insurance | 2,302 50 |
| Rents | 1,475 00 |
| Advertising | 313 39 |
| Copying and comparing | 2,254 05 |
| Copying Maps | 1,455 00 |
| Sundries | 8,361 21 |
| Salaries | 26,275 45 |
| Total | $544,525 15 |

Other amounts have since been paid, which exhaust the whole sum of $550,000.

The Comptroller has not heretofore alluded to the operations of the Commissioners for copying and indexing the records, for the reason that none of their transactions were required by the law before quoted to be submitted to him. A controversy, however, has arisen between the Commissioners and Supervisors, which threatens serious embarrassment to the operations of the treasury, and which justifies, if it does not require, the Comptroller to exhibit the peculiar position of the Finance Department in regard to the tax levy of 1858. There has already been borrowed by the Comptroller from the 1st of January to the 1st of September, 1858, the sum of $6,628,550, in anticipation of the taxes of 1858. Of this large amount, the sum of $2,400,000 has been made payable in the four months from September to January. The law requires that the tax-books should be placed in the hands of the Receivcr of Taxes on the 1st of September, and the oparations in the Finance Department have been based on the reasonable expectation that the tax-rolls would be confirmed and ready for collection according to the requirements of the law. After the tax-rolls were confirmed by the Supervisors, the taxes extended by them, the warrants prepared, and most of the books returned to the Finance Department, the Commissionera of Records made application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus against the Board of Supervisors, using the name of McSpedon & Baker, as contractors, in the complaint, for the purpose of compelling the Supervisors to add $250,000 to the sum of $50,000 which they had put in the tax levy. If this application of the Commissioners should be successful, it will be necessary to re-copy the entire rolls of the twenty-two Wards, and readjust the taxes against the name of each individual. Tha same thing must also be done in relation to the tax-list against non-residents; and as the Tax Commissioners have mada a separate hook for the present year, containing an alphabetical list of all persons on the rolls charged with personal taxes, it will be necessary to recopy and readjust the taxes on that list also. The delay occasioned by this litigation, and the time necessary to readjust with proper accuracy, the several tax-rolls referred to, must be attended with very serious inconvenience to the operations of the treasury, and may prove seriously detrimental to the interest and credit of the Corporation.

[What the Comptroller says of unclaimed warrants in the Street Department we omit, as already quite familiar to the public interested.]

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK FOR 1858.

Statement No. 17 shows the valuation of real estata in the several Wards for the years 1857 and 1858; also, the total amount assessed on the personal property of the City and County for the same years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of real estate in 1858 | $368,316,296 |
| Total amount of real estate in 1857 | 352,343,033 |
| Increase in valuation of real estate of 1858 over 1857 | $16,003,263 |
| Valuation of personal estate of 1858 | $162,847,994 |
| Valuation of personal estate for 1857 | 168,216,449 |
| Decrease in valuation of personal estate of 1858, when compared with 1857 | $5,368,455 |

ARREARS OF TAXES.

In each year large sums are assessed on individuals on account of personal taxes, which are not paid and cannot he collected. The accumulation of arrearages of this character, as shown by a statement of the Receiver of Taxes, which is annexed, marked No. 19, to the 1st of July, 1857, amounts to the large sum of $1,545,269 93.

The balance unpaid of the personal tax in the levy of the year 1857, is $407,217 36. The unpaid personal taxes for years previous to 1857 exceed one million of dollars, the principal portion of which will never he collected.

The sums unpaid on arrears of personal taxes are not returned to the Bureau of Arrears, but remain in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes, to be collected by him.

The unpaid taxes on real estate are returned hy the Receiver of Taxes to tha Bureau of Arrears, on the 1st day of June, in the year succeeding that in which the levy is made.

The amount returned on the 1st of June last as unpaid was $739,061 09. This amount, added to the arrearages on the personal tax, makes a total deficiency on the levy for the year 1857 equal to $1,146,278 47.

Statement No. 20, annexed to this report, shows the amount of arrears returned to Augustus Purdy, Clerk of Arrears, from 1843 to 1857, inclusive. The aggregate amount of arrears contained in his statement is equal to $2,309,870 17.

The collections made hy Augustus Puady, Clerk of Arrears, on the foregoing sum returned to him, amount to $822,968 33, leaving a balance uncollected of $1,486,891 84; add to this the halance outstanding on account of arrears of personal tax. $1,545,269 93, and it makes a total amount of arrears on taxes on the 1st of July, 1858, equal to $3,032,161 77.

The same statement shows the amount of arrears returned for each year from 1841 to 1857, and the amount collected by Augustus Purdy for each of those years.

The State tax, at the present time, for the support of the State Government and schools, is equal to three mills on each dollar of valuation. The assessment of personal taxes beyond the amount which is collectable from year to year, operates disadvantageously to the City treasury, inasmuch as all assessments not hased on actual values operate as a charge of three mills on the dollar to be paid by the City into the State treasury, for which uothing is received in return. In the year 1855 an act was passed, (chap. 57,) which requires an assessment to he made on non-residents doing business in the City. In the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, taxes were levied on non-residents to the total amount of $700,157 58; of this sum there remained unpaid on the 1st of January, 1858, the sum of $215,254 11. The treasury not only suffers by the nonpayment of this large amount, but is compelled to pay over to the State treasury several thousand dollars on account of its quota of the three-mill tax paid for State purposes.

The delinquency on account of non-residents is only a small portion of the arrears of personal taxes uncollected and uncollectable. The preceding statement of the Receiver of Taxes shows that the total amount of arrearages of personal taxes, including those of non-residents, amounts to the large sum of $1,545,269 93; of this snm, the Receiver of Taxes considers it probable that not more than one-third will ever be collected, showing that a sum exceeding $1,000,000 is probably a dead loss to the City.

The statements contained in No. 20 were prepared by J. C. Fincknby, from the books kept by him. Appended to the same document is a statement showing the amount of taxes uncollected for the years from 1833 to 1842, inclusive, principally personal tax, and is supposed to be uncollectable. The total amount for these years is $102,225 16.

Statement No. 21 shows the total amount of the tax levy in each year from 1850 to 1858, both inclusive, and also the total amount of arrearages of tax on real and personal estate uncollected on the 1st of June subsequent to the year in which the levy was made. It will be seen by this statement that the tax levy has increased from $3,230,180 47 in 1850 to $8,621,091 31 in 1858, and that the sums unpaid at the end of about 12 months after the levy have increased from $204,914 77 in 1850 to $1,041,967 55 in 1858.

[The Comptroller's statement of arrearages of assessmants returned to the Bnreau of Arrears we omit; it is scarcely of general interest.]

RECEIPTS BY THE COLLECTOR OF CITY REVENUE.

Statement No. 24 shows the receipts hy the Collector of City Revenue for the twelve months preceding July 1, 1858. The total sum received by him, as shown by that statement, is $446,863 82. From the date of his (J. Ross's) appointment as Collector of City Revenue, Sept. 8, 1853, to July 1, 1858, he has collected and paid into the treasury $2,130,261 71.

LAW EXPENSES OF THE CORPORATION.

The sums paid from the Treasury for law expenses for the twelve months preceding July 1, 1858, have been very large. The following sums have been paid for the object named in connection with each amount, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| For law expenses incnrred by Mnyor Wood | $10,000 |
| For law expenses incurred by the Police Commissioners | 16,550 |
| For law expenses incurred by D. D. Conover | 13,800 |
| Total | $40,350 |

The appropriation of $10,000, to pay the expenses incurred hy Mayor Wood, in connection with the litigation in regard to the Metropolitan Police Law, &c., was included in the ordinance of the Common Council in the Tax Law of 1858, being one of the items in that law of the arrearages of 1857.

After providing in the Tax Law for the payment of $38,278 95 for the salaries of D. D. Conover and his employes in the Street Department, that law provides for the payment of the law expenses of Mr. Conover and the Police Commissioners, as given in the following sections of the Tax Law, viz:

"And also the further sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars, towards defraying the expenses incurred by said Conover in various proceedings at law.

The Comptroller of said City shall draw his warrant in favor of said Conover in pay himself and each and all of his subordinates for salaries, upon the sworn certificate of said Conover of the time and employment hy himself and each of his employes. The Comptroller shall also draw his warrant in favor of said Conover for the further sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars to reimburse him for legal expenses incurred in the various proceedings at law arising out of the controversy relating to the Street Department.

And also the further sum of sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law within the said City and County, and to be collected according to law, to be applied towards defraying the expenses incurred by the Board of Police for the Metropolitan Police in various proceedings at law, and the said sum to be disbursed upon the order and receipt of the Treasurer of the said Board of Police."

The Comptroller did not include in his estimate any portion of the above sum of $40,350, nor did the Counsel to the Corporation certify the law expenses in any of the three cases above referred to. Payment was made in these cases on the authority of the several sections in the Tax Law, as stated above.

The names of the several persons to whom the amount allowed in the preceding section for the expenses incurred by Mr. Conover, are given at page 68 of the Auditor's Report for the quarter ending June 30, 1858, and the names of the several persons who received the amounts on account of law expenses of the Police Commissioners.

The amount paid on account of law expenses for the twelve months preceding the 1st of July, 1858, on the certificate of the Counsel to the Corporation, is as follows, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1857 | $3,750 00 |
| From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1858 | 13,041 66 |
| Total | $16,791 66 |

The sum of $13,041 66 for the six months of 1858 has been paid from the appropriation for the City contingencies, the Common Council having struck from the estimate presented by the Comptroller a larger sum for the law expenses of the Counsel to the Corporation. Section 18 of the ordinance regulating the Law Department provides that the Counsel to the Corporation shall have the exclusive authority "to employ additional counsel to aid in the trial or argument of causes or proceedings of importance, in which the City may be a party interested."

This ordinance passed on the 30th of June, 1857. Previous to the adoption of this ordinance, extra counsel was employed by the Corporation Counsel, with the consent of the Mayor and Comptroller.

The names of the several persons to whom extra counsel fees have been paid in the year 1858 are given in Doc. No. 12, from page 6 to 24, among the items of payments on account of City contingencies.

CONTRACT IN EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET, BETWEEN THIRD-AVENUE AND AVENUE A.

Statement No. 26, is an important decision of the Superior Court, in a suit commenced by James T. Brady against the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, for setting curb and gutter stones and laying flagging on both sides of Eighty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, and resetting the old curb and gutter, and relaying the old flagging where necessary.

In this case, a contract which was awarded to the lowest bidder, as was supposed, at $3,709, was increased in the assessment roll to the sum of $28,748. The opinion of Judge Woodworth in this case, declaring the contract void, is important to contractors as well as property holders.

CLERKS AND ACCOUNTS IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The frauds perpetrated and the false entries made in the hooks of the Finance Department by a clerk who at the time possessed the confidence of the Comptroller, has been used in various forms, with a view of impairing the confidence of the public in the fidelity of other clerks in that department to whom important trusts are confided. Indeed, it was more than intimated in the examination before the Recorder, that J. B. Smith and his associates, in the charges made hy the Comptroller, were the victims of a combination among the clerks in the Finance Department. [The Comptroller adduces facts to show, not only the great injustice of these insinnations, but also to assure those who are interested to know, that with tha solitary exception before referred to, their business is intrusted to clerks who are honest, capable, and faithful.]

BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

During the year embraced in this report, J. B. Mas[on] and James Hunes, contractors, have completed 11,000 superficial yards of Belgian pavement in the Bowery extension, at a cost of $2 11 per yard, amounting to the total sum of $23,210.

These contractors have also completed 9,000 superficial yards of Belgian pavement in Lexington-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second-street, at $2 09 per yard, being equal to the sum of $18,810. In both cases above referred to, the cost of the pavement is assessed on the adjoining property.

Charles Gundry, contractor, has laid down 9,148 superficial yards of Belgian pavement in Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second-streets, at $2 04 per yard, amounting to the sum of $18,661 92. This contract is not completed. When the work is done, one-half of the cost is to be paid hy a general tax on the City, and the other half is to be assessed on the property benefited.

ARREARS ON ACCOUNT OF STREETS OPENING, *Confirmed by the Supreme Court.*

Statement No. 27 shows the amount of arrearages returned to the Bureau of Arrears from the Street Department on account of streets opening, and also the sums collected by the Clerk of Arrears, and the balances remaining unpaid up to Oct. 1, 1858. The Aggregate amount returned to tha Bureau of Arrears, as shown by this statement, is $670,964 12, the total amount collected hy him is $273,986 58; deduct the amount collected by him on assessment rolls not returned hy Street Commissioner, $244 10, a balance will be shown due the Corporation of $397,221 64.

The items embraced in this statement are shown under the head of Arrearages of Assessments returned to the Bureau of Arrears. (Page 37.)

This statement does not embrace the large amount of arrearages on the Central Park, the assessment roll not having been returned to the Bureau of Arrears.

In the opening of Duane-street the amount of assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court, is... $272,953 00

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The collections made by Isaac Edwards and his deputies, as shown by payments to the Chamberlain, is | $196,341 00 | |
| The amount returned to Bureau of Arrears | 64,071 00 | 260,412 00 |
| Which shows a balance against the collectors of... | | $11,641 00 |
| In the opening of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth-streets, the amount of assessments, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, is | | 21,586 00 |
| The collections made by Isaac Edwards and his deputies, as shown by payments to the Chamberlain, are | 11,791 00 | |
| The amount returned to Bureau of Arrears | 7,349 00 | 19,140 00 |
| Balance against collectors | | $2,446 00 |
| In opening Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, the amount of assessments, as confirmed by Supreme Court, is | | 219,091 00 |
| The collections made by Isaac Edwards and his deputies, as shown by payments to the Chamberlain | 143,743 82 | |
| The amount returned to the Bureau of Arrears | 75,000 60 | 218,744 42 |
| Balance against collectors | | $346 58 |

The accounts of Isaac Edwards and his deputies have been for a long time under examination; before a referee, and a halance has been reported in their favor of $26,000. The discrepancy between the receipts and payments on the lists mentioned above will diminish the collector's claim $14,443 58. The examination now going on, it is supposed, may disclose other discrepancies of a similar character. Several receipts of the deputy collectors have also been presented to the Clerk of Arrears and to the Street Department, showing payments to the collectors which have not been paid into the treasury; there are several receipts on opening Walker-street and Fourth-avenue, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $3,758.

Statement No. 27 also shows several small discrepancies besides those before alluded to, the most prominent case is that of the Bowery Extension, which was placed in the hands of J. R. Taylor and his deputies for collection. It appears upon an examination of this case, that the collectors received $19,766 more than they paid to the Chamberlain. This item forms a part of the large defalcation reported to the Common Council hy the Street Commissioner, Edward Cooper, Esq.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

[STATEMENT NO. 3.]

*Expenditures and Receipts of the City Government, including Trust Accounts, from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858:*

| | Expenditures. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|
| Almshouse | $793,800 00 | |
| Aqueduct repairs and imp'ts | 42,837 21 | $50 00 |
| Board of Health | 12,196 31 | 573 75 |
| Belgian Pavement | 53,956 51 | |
| Contingencies—Mayor's Office | 1,036 96 | |
| City Contingencies | 106,561 33 | |
| Cont'g't Exp.—Com. Council | 5,041 72 | 125 10 |
| County Contingencies | 29,118 39 | |
| City Inspector's Department | 9,678 72 | 25 00 |
| Coroners' Fees | 15,776 68 | |
| Cleaning Streets under Cont. | 245,687 78 | 10,289 84 |
| City Hall Fire Look-out Plans | 250 00 | |
| Docks and Piers, building and repairing, and cleaning and dredging Slips | 45,126 62 | |
| Donations | 17,477 00 | |
| Election Expenses | 38,881 60 | |
| Election Exp. fitting up Polls | 323 13 | |
| Errors and Delinquencies | 3,106 88 | |
| Fire Department | 45,942 32 | 1,253 92 |
| Fire Telegraph | 11,129 42 | |
| Interest on Revenue Bonds | 272,256 22 | |
| Interest on Assessm't Bonds | 48,244 10 | |
| Intestate Estates | 5,663 40 | 9,348 31 |
| Iron Railing around Tompkins-square | $20,000 / 25,000 | |
| Lamps and Gas | 408,557 85 | |
| Lamps and Gas, Harlem Dist. | 9,736 14 | |
| Lands and Places | 8,691 97 | |
| Lsw Exp. (D. D. Conover) | 13,367 39 | |
| Lsw Exp., Met. Police | 16,550 00 | |
| Monument to Maj. Gen. Worth | 15,000 00 | |
| Markets | 9,766 91 | |
| Officers' Fees | 10,962 18 | 4 00 |
| Police | 963,440 45 | |
| Printing | 63,198 83 | |
| Public Buildings, construction and repairs | 32,837 53 | |
| Rents | 32,222 26 | |
| Real Estate | 18,200 00 | |
| Real Estate Expenses | 18,257 72 | |
| Roads and Avenues, and Arrears of 1857 | 36,880 46 | |
| Removing Obstructions in Streets and Harbor | 402 35 | |
| Stationery | 19,680 85 | |
| Supplies to Public Offices | 10,018 40 | |
| Sewers, repairing and clean'g | 23,186 09 | 18,094 50 |
| Salaries | 480,919 21 | |
| Sunken Vessels, removing | 740 00 | |
| Street Expenses and Paving | 64,903 19 | 856 66 |
| Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents | 8,000 00 | |
| Salaries, (D. D. Conover and Clerks) | 37,579 16 | |
| Tenth-av., working as a country road (reappropriated) | 7,289 72 | |
| Wells and Pumps, and rep'g | 550 06 | |
| Water Pipes and Laying | 108,907 09 | 665 85 |
| Arrearages of 1856 | 3,045 45 | |
| Arrearages of 1857 | 298,797 89 | |
| Pav'g Bowery & Chatham-st. | 68,040 12 | |
| Repairs and Supplies | 4,772 12 | |
| Ward Maps and Surveys | 1,182 72 | |
| Asylum for Idiots | 240 00 | |
| Building Loan Stock, No. 3 | 50,000 00 | |
| Belgian Pavement | 4,825 79 | |
| Charges on Arrears of Taxes | | 97 50 |
| Charges on Arrears of Assts. | 1,051 50 | |
| Common Schools for State | 230,339 21 | |
| Common Schools for City | 1,155,410 82 | 60,544 49 |
| Croton Aqueduct Department for Sewers | 62,565 05 | 58,130 15 |
| Croton Aqueduct Bonds issu'd | 15,200 00 | |
| Croton Water Works Extens'n | 29,095 16 | 189 00 |
| Central Park, interest on debt | 255,760 00 | |
| County Clerk's Office | 15,542 37 | 15,616 85 |
| Court of Common Pleas | 698 68 | 5,656 55 |
| Central Park Awards | 198,226 76 | |
| Central Park Bonds issued | 146,000 00 | |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 3,470 00 | |
| Filling Sunken Lots, under ordinance C. C. | 2,108 83 | |
| Filling Sunken Boods issued | 3,600 00 | |
| Fencing Vacant Lots | 962 33 | |
| Institution for the Blind | 1,740 00 | |
| Interest on Assessments | | 45,286 97 |
| Liens on Lots, (reappropria'd) | 2,045 53 | 211 96 |
| New-York Juvenile Asylum | 42,927 49 | |
| New Reservoir Awards | 25,077 11 | |
| Refunded on Assessm't Sales | 1,617 65 | 8,913 97 |
| Refunded on Tax Sales | | 842 62 |
| Surrogate's Office | 14,836 26 | 13,415 62 |
| Superior Court | 6,600 00 | 6,116 40 |
| Streets, Opening | 61,545 99 | 31,038 25 |
| Streets, Paving | 73,468 92 | 12,026 47 |
| Streets, Paving Bonds issued | 50,000 00 | |
| Unclaimed Warrants reissued | 2,900 00 | |
| State Mill Tax, 2½ mill | 711,740 50 | |
| Redemption of Revenue Bonds | 5,116,950 00 | 5,717,550 00 |
| Redemption of Assessm't Bds. and Interest on 5-year Bds | 144,659 49 | |
| Central Park Improvement Fund Stock | 300,000 00 | 300,000 00 |
| Commissioners of Record | 350,000 00 | |
| Arsenal Property (Stock iss'd) | 275,000 00 | 273,848 33 |
| Judgments | 228,185 64 | 2,702 17 |
| New Reservoir (Stock issued) | 230 25 | 14,500 66 |
| Tompkins Market (St'k iss'd) | 31,749 01 | 169,700 00 |
| Pay of Supervisors, 1857 | 1,584 00 | |
| Claims passed do. do., legalized by Legislature | 8,937 60 | |
| Pay of Members of Common Council, 1857 | 22,960 00 | |
| Contesting Elect'n, 22d Ward | 340 90 | |
|

...stealing bank ... [illegible] ... may be), I trust that ... of the army is sufficiently free from tech... to meet the ready apprehensions ... and convince the public that the Valentia ... writer is mistaken when he asserts that the ... is "solely referable to the defective and uncer... method of ascertaining the speed of a ship, at present in vogue in the Royal Navy."

It may, perhaps, give some weight to the opinions I have herein expressed, when I state that they are based upon the experience derived from several years' regular service, as a practical and responsible navigator. R. T.

ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1858.

### A Voice from the Northwest.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

New York politics, to us simple-minded Illinoisans, is like the ways of Providence, mysterious and past finding out. The failure of the Americans and Republicans to unite on one State ticket when both sides professed such good intentions, is an enigma that we, out here, cannot solve or understand. In this State we had no difficulty in uniting. The 97,000 men who voted for FREMONT and the 38,000 who supported FILLMORE are pulling together on the same hawser this Fall, and intend to stick together hereafter. We shall send LINCOLN into the Senate and the Dred Scott dodge out of it. We shall elect seven members to Congress instead of four as in '56, and shall elect our State ticket by over 25,000 majority. Our motto is: "United we stand, divided we fall." It looks to us like a sin and a shame that the faintest trifles should divide the great and overwhelming opposition force of the Empire State. They should set their younger and smaller sisters a better example. Can it be possible that the 200,000 Opposition voters—a number equal to NAPOLEON'S Grand Army—having agreed on a platform of principles—having shaken hands and made friends—having buried the tomahawk, and smoked the pipe of peace—would finally quarrel and divide over a contemptible question of etiquette, whether one man should have a front, middle or back seat in the great opposition train during its progress to the dépôt of victory! We say it is amazing upon what straws the action of parties in your State revolve.

Now, we suppose that, notwithstanding the failure of the American and Republican Conventions to present to the people of New-York one ticket, there are still a very large majority of the rank and file of those parties who are willing and anxious to support a Union State ticket. Taking this for granted, what is there to prevent the great majority of the people from being gratified?

If the Opposition hope to elect a President in 1860, they must close up their old squabbles now. It will not do to carry along old pipes, and tomfooleries, petty and imaginary differences any further. We have discarded and buried all these dissensions and childish differences in all the Northwestern States, from Pittsburg to St. Paul's, the Opposition forces are now one harmonious and enthusiastic unit, and intend to give an unbroken electoral vote to the Opposition candidate for President in the great canvass of 1860.

Men and brethren of the great Empire State, why cannot you present an unbroken front to Lecompton Democracy, as your friends in the whole Northwest are doing? Are you going to grieve, mortify and discourage us by letting the enemy rout you on the eve of the mighty contest of '60? NORTHWEST.

### The Kansas Gold Mines.

THE GOLD THERE, BUT HARD TO GET.

The *Occidental* (Independence) *Messenger*, of the 25th, says: "Several gentlemen arrived at this place on Thursday last, direct from the gold mines near Pike's Peak. The parties live in Ray County, Mo., and have spent several months prospecting for gold in these mines. They state that as many as 150 persons had been at the mines this Summer, and had explored and prospected them to their heart's content. This party represent that nearly all had abandoned the mines, they being about the last to leave. They say that gold certainly exists in that whole section of country, as they never tried at any point but they succeeded in washing out a small quantity from the dirt, but the yield was so small that it would not pay the miners at work while they were there, not averaging as much as fifty cents per day. The gentlemen intend when they arrive at home, in Ray, to publish an account of their adventures and success in the mines, together with the prospects and inducements for others to go."

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, of the 23d, says: "During the past week there have been several arrivals in town from the gold regions of the Rocky Mountains. From Mr. BAKER, who was one of the original Lawrence company, we learn that that company have gone to the Spanish Peaks instead of Cherry Creek. The Spanish Peaks are in New-Mexico, about six days' journey south from Pike's Peak. The Lawrence company have been encamped nearly all Summer at Pike's Peak, and have sent prospecting companies into all the country round about. They found gold in all the streams, but not in sufficient quantities to prove profitable mining with their present facilities. Mr. BAKER is confident that there are rich deposits of gold in all that region, and that, with the proper facilities for mining, it could be made to pay well. He confirms the account that there is a Georgia company at work on Cherry Creek. It is from this Georgia company that the arrivals of gold to Kansas City have been received. The Lawrence company have gone to Spanish Peaks, and will probably winter in New-Mexico."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Oct. 8.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 757, 1289, 1827, 2051, 2510, 2873, 3561, 3764, 4121, 4160, 4435, 4489, 4534, 4585, 4634, 4681, 4770, 4687, 4771, 4805, 4823, 4891, 4976, 5000, 5032, 5044, 5048, 5106, 5141, 5163, 5165, 5175, 5180, 5195, 5257, 5221, 5307, 5308, 5329, 5529, 5644. *Part II.*—Nos. 1938, 1442, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1158, 1164, 1166, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1160, 1162, 1184½, 1186, 1190, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1214, 1216, 1220, 1222, 1226, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1336, 1338, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350. *Part III.*—Nos. 1352, 1354, 1358, 1360, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1324, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 125, 126, 142, 144, 145, 148, 149, 151, 153, 160, 23, 168, 169, 170 to 183.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1223, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683 to 1688, 565, 102. *Part II.*—Nos. 1613, 1669, 1690 to 1693, 1697 to 1705.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 7.

Before Judge Sutherland.

*Daniel W. Whitney and his wife* vs. *The Mayor, &c., and the Harlem Railroad Company and others.*—The matter of the injunction issued in this case to restrain the legislative action of the Board of Councilmen this evening was taken up, by request of Mr. Busteed, who preferred showing cause at once, instead of waiting till the time when the order was made returnable.

The Judge intimated that the case was so like the one already decided by Judge BRADY, a few days since, that it must be decided *res adjudicata*.

Mr. Field thought not, as this complaint against the use of steam on Fourth-avenue contained important matters not contained in the other. It contained an allegation that a majority of the Common Council had been bribed by money to repeal the existing ordinances forbidding the use of steam below Forty-second-street. The Judge listened to the argument of counsel for some time, and then adjourned the case for the day.

### The Wool Trade.

In New-York, during the past week, the leading kinds of Wool have been in lively request, and desirable lots of Domestic, which have been less abundant, have commanded somewhat firmer prices. The market for Foreign has also exhibited increased vigor, especially for coarse, low-priced qualities, which have been most sought after by manufacturers,—who have purchased freely,—though the particulars of their movements have not been disclosed. The available stocks of Wool, particularly of Domestic, are not very heavy, nor are holders eager to sell. The receipts, since our last, have been moderate, and no considerable increase is immediately anticipated. The advices of an active trade in Boston and Philadelphia, have tended to strengthen the confidence of sellers. The transactions here during the week comprise 300,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, common to full-blood Merino, within a range of from 30c.@48c.; 120,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at from 30c.@40c.; 280 bales California, at from 14c.@28c.; 390 bales South American and 130 bales East India, on terms not ascertained. The total imports of Wool into the port of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, were 27,301 bales in 1858, against 35,412 bales in 1857. The exports of Wool from the port of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, were 782 bales in 1858, against 33 bales in 1857.

In Boston, last week, with an active inquiry and a buoyant market, sales were reported of 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled; 587 bales Mediterranean and South American, with 60 bales and 4,000 lbs. Cape within the annexed range: Common to full-blood American Fleece, at 34c.@48c.; Saxony do., 50c.@56c.; Western Mixed, 35c.@45c.; Domestic Pulled, at 34c.@45c. for No. 1 to extra; Smyrna, Washed, 17c.@28c.; Unwashed, 9c.@17c.; Crimea, 9c.@17c.; Cape of Good Hope, 19c.@48c.; Syria, Unwashed, 10c.@12c.; Washed, 18c.@20c.; East India, 9c.@26c.; Peruvian Washed, 25c.@28c.; Unwashed, 15c.@19c.; Chilian, Washed, 17c.@33c.; Unwashed, 10c.@22c.; Buenos Ayres; &c.@37c. ℔ lb. The total imports of Wool into the port of Boston from Jan. 1 to Oct. 2 were 13,896 bales, &c., of foreign, and 24,829 bales domestic, in 1858, against 26,151 bales, &c., of foreign, and 27,373 bales domestic, in 1857.

In Providence, light stock and a good demand gave holders any existing advantage. Prices closed in their favor, though, partly in consequence of inadequate supplies, the sales were confined to 37,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 35c.@47c.; and 8,000 lbs. do. pulled at 29c.@41c. ℔ lb.

In Philadelphia, after the very heavy transactions of the week ending Sept. 25, the reduced stocks and increased demand of holders had the effect of restricting the movements last week. Hence, sales did not exceed 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled at prices within a range of from 33c.@55c. ℔ lb., the latter rate for extra fine quality. Low and medium qualities are scarce, and their spirit of their prices is quite moderate.

In Baltimore, very little was sold, and prices were nominally the same.

In Pittsburg, the movements in Wool have been unimportant, and prices have not varied.

In Albany, Troy and Buffalo, light transactions at, however, very firm rates, have been reported.

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: 38 bbls Ashes, 25,288 bbls. Flour, 15,472 bushels Wheat, 29,100 bushels Corn, 4,007 bushels Barley, 288 pkgs Provisions, and 634 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates: Pots, $6; Pearls, $6@6 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate, and sales have been reported of 230 bags Java at 15c.@15½c.; 100 Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; and 25 Bahia at 9½c. ℔ lb., usual terms; also, 2,500 bags Manila at private bargain.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 3,500 bales, nearly all in transit, but including some, here, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplnd. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11⅛ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11⅛ |
| Middling | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Middling Fair | 14 | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Shawls, to-day, was rather tame, and it resulted somewhat unsatisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed for State and Western Flour, influenced by free arrivals and a restricted inquiry. Sales 7,200 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl | $3 20 @ $4 10 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 85 @ 4 95 |
| Standard Extra State | 5 00 @ 5 20 |
| Superfine Western | 4 80 @ 5 00 |
| Fancy Ohio | 5 00 @ 5 10 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 10 @ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 20 @ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 50 @ 5 60 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 65 @ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 40 @ 8 25 |

Canadian continues dull and heavy; sales 450 bbls. at $5 20@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is plenty and depressed; sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 30@$5 25 for rejected brands; $5 40@$5 65 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 75@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FURS—HOFFMAN & Co. sold by auction to-day 500 Buffalo Robes at $2 50@$5 ℔ robe.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, lower and irregular; sales of small lots, including strictly prime White Canada, at $1 35; fair to choice Red Western, at $1 20@$1 30; and do. do. Southern, at $1 28 ℔ bush. Corn is more freely offered than it is needed, to-day, and prices tend downward; sales 27,500 bush., at 70c.@73c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 74c. for small lots prime do.; 80c. for White Southern; and 90c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bush. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 4,500 bushels within a range of from 75c.@76½c. ℔ bush. A sale of 1,600 bushels Canadian Barley was reported at $1 04 ℔ bush. Oats are in demand and are steady: Western, at 48c.@51c.; Canada, at 48c.@51c.; State, at 45c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 40c.@44c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ℔ buehel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales, chiefly at 55c.@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The principal sales reported to-duy, have been 4,000 California, to arrive, at 23½c.; and 3,000 Payta at 21½c., ℔ lb., each 6 months' credit.

HOPS—The demand is limited; prices are unchanged. New, 12c.@16c.; crop of 1857, 6c.@8c.; and two years old, 4c.@5c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Is inactive at previous figures.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in more demand at, however, drooping prices. New-Orleans, 42c.@44c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 24c.@25c., ℔ gallon, usual terms. Sales 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.; with 128 hhds. Porto Rico and 550 bbls. Cuba on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Sales 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 49c.@50c., chiefly at 49c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are quiet at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 55 for old Mess; $16 75 for new Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for old prime and $14 50@$14 75 for new prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in slack request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middlics, at 9c.@10½c.; short, clean, City-cured middles at 13c.@13½c.; and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. 200 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 10¾c.@11c for fair to prime old, and 10¾c.@10½c. for new ℔ lb. Beef in moderate demand al previous figures; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14, for extra do.; $10 for Country Mess, and $8 for do. Prime ℔ bbl.; New Beef Hams, $22 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 13c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@28c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady al from $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Sales 150 tcs., within the range.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales having been confined to 450 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@8c.; 105 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 900 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime, at previous rates.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., at 23c., cash, with some reported as low as 22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 800 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 4d., and, by steamer, 50 tons Lard, at 35c.; 900 boxes Cheese, at 40s., and 200 bags Seed, at 27s. 6d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d., and 1,600 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow, 250 tcs. Lard, at 25s. For Bremen, some Whalebone and Tobacco, on terms not ascertained.

### Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending Oct. 2.

*From the Chicago Commercial Express.*

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS AND CANALS.

| | 1858. Week | 1858. Season. | 1857. Same time last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 14,874 | 336,550 | 198,235 |
| Wheat, bush | 406,400 | 8,089,454 | 5,974,669 |
| Corn, bush | 236,560 | 7,635,612 | 6,909,390 |
| Oats, bush | 18,300 | 1,724,757 | 883,545 |
| Rye, bush | 3,188 | — | — |
| Barley, bush | 13,686 | — | — |

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

| | 1858. Week. | 1858. Season. | Same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 15,273 | 215,738 | 112,680 |
| Wheat, bush | 424,987 | 7,043,696 | 5,022,424 |
| Corn, bush | 176,022 | 6,668,196 | 6,415,482 |
| Oats, bush | — | 1,253,145 | 261,854 |
| Barley, bush | — | 74,306 | 1,100 |

*Note.*—24,431 bushels Oats shipped by Canal to St. Louis during the week.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

| | 1857. Quantity. | 1857. Value. | 1858. Quantity. | 1858. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 198,235 | $1,095,538 | 336,550 | $1,241,703 |
| Wheat, bush | 5,974,669 | 5,563,341 | 8,089,454 | 5,312,260 |
| Corn, bush | 6,909,390 | 4,449,136 | 7,635,612 | 4,058,478 |
| Oats, bush | 883,545 | 392,613 | 1,724 757 | 522,366 |

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

| | Oct. 3, 1857. | Oct. 3, 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 2,650 | 5,065 |
| Wheat, Spring, bushels | 304,471 | 589,761 |
| Wheat, Red Winter, bushels | 18,385 | 263,807 |
| Wheat, White Winter, bushels | 1,845 | 61,401 |
| Corn, bushels | 70,714 | 229,166 |
| Oats, bushels | 25,732 | 158,360 |
| Rye, bushels | — | 5,223 |
| Barley, bushels | — | 58,512 |

### New-Orleans Cotton and Tobacco Trade Statistics.

*Statement of Cotton.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st September, 1858, bales | 30,443 |
| Arrived since | 107,004 |
| | 137,447 |
| Exported since | 37,611 |
| Stock on hand not cleared, Oct. 1, 1858 | 99,836 |

*Statement of Tobacco.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st September, 1858, hhds | 28,014 |
| Arrived since | 1,465 |
| | 29,479 |
| Exported since | 3,239 |
| Stock on hand not cleared, Oct. 1, 1858 | 26,240 |

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE REV. S. H. TURNER, D. D., PROfessor of Biblical Learning, &c., in the General Theological Seminary, will deliver an address to the Alumni, in St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, being the Fortieth Anniversary of his appointment to his present Professorship. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. The Alumni are requested to meet in the Sunday-School Rooms, at 6 P. M. By order of the Committee. MORGAN DIX, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. NOTICE.—Mr. J. B. BROWN will deliver an address on Elocution before the Members of the Association, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Mr. J. W. WORTHEN will also, in the same evening, explain his new method of computing interest and averaging accounts.

A general attendance of the members is requested.

THE HON. HORACE MANN WILL LECTURE THIS EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on *the relation between Colleges and the People*, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, may be had at the door. The Christian Convention will continue its Session in the Lecture Room, this morning and afternoon.

UTAH LODGE I. O. S. M. No. 6.—THE MEMbers of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 8. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of JAMES N. GRAHAM, G. C.

GEORGE R. LAW, Secretary.

## SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE.—TROTTING MATCH. TO wagons, between LANCET and LANTERN, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to come off on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the cars, play or pay, rain or shine. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

## FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 683 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of the furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.
FIRST NIGHT OF AN OLD COMEDY.
FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW BURLESQUE.
FRIDAY, Oct. 8, 1858.

Goldsmith's fine five-act comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hardcastle | Mr. Blake |
| Young Marlow | Mr. Sothern |
| Tony Lumpkin | Mr. Jefferson |
| Hastings | Mr. Neville |
| Miss Hardcastle | Miss Laura Keene |
| Miss Neville | Miss Sara Stevens |
| Mrs. Hardcastle | Mrs. Blake |

After which, for the first time, an original Burlesque English Opera, entitled
FRA DIAVOLO,
with new Scenery, by Thorne, Dresses, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Allcash | Mr. Burnett |
| Fra Diavolo, (with songs) | Miss Minnie Macarthy |
| Lorenzo (with songs) | Mr. Wharton |
| Beppo (with songs) | Mr. Jefferson |
| Giacomo (with songs) | Mr. Peters |
| Berlina (with songs) | Miss Effie Germon |

Incidental to the Burlesque, MLLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the
PAS DE NAPOLITAINE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FAMOUS DR. VALENTINE, the veritable man with a thousand faces, a thousand tongues, and ten thousand stories. THIS DONY'S THEATRE OF ART, or ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, with its thousands of active figures, &c. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and this week, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, The GRAND AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

### SATURDAY AFTERNOON READING.

Parents and teachers should take their children and scholars to hear LITTLE ELLA, the Infant Reader, who, with her teacher, J. B. BROWN, will give a varied Reading Entertainment at Cliuton Hall, Astor Place, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 9. Tickets 50 cents. Children half price. May be had of Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, or at the door. To commence at 3 n'clock.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

*Published Saturday, Sept.* 11.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.

*Published Saturday, Sept.* 18.

ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

*To be followed on Saturday, Sept.* 25, *by*

GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 2.

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 9.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feel would run home. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 16.

MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 23.

KITTY MAYNARD; or, To obey is better thau sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, October* 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

*On Saturday, November* 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo. cloth.

*On Saturday November*, 13.

ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life, 18mo. cloth.

DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

*On Saturday, November* 20.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, November* 27.

OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
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ENTIRELY REGILT,
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REDECORATED,
Under the sole management
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who, having recovered from his long and severe illness, will resume his old and pleasing duties as a caterer for the amusement of the public.

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The company will consist of
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Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (first appearance in this Theatre,)
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS,
Mr. FLOYD, (first appearance here,)
Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. BERNARD, Mr. CHANDLER,
Mr. LEVERE, Mr. ROGERS, (first appearance here,)
Mr. TREE, Mr. HODGES, (first appearance here,)
Mr. LASCELLES, (first appearance,) Mr. PARSLOE,
Mrs. JEFFERIES, Mrs. OLIVER,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. COBURN,
Mr. HOEY, Mr. VERNON,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN, (first appearance here,) Mrs. GRATTAN, Miss TREE,
Mrs. FLOYD, (first appearance here,) Mrs. REEVES,
Miss ERNESTINE HENRARDE, (first appearance here,)
Miss CARMAN, Miss PINE, Miss ORTON,
Miss STELLA, Miss CROSS,
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THE ORCHESTRA.

Particular attention has been taken by the Manager to Select for this department gentlemen each one of whom is a first-class solo performer. They will be under the experienced leading of
Mr. J. P. COOKE.

On the opening night will be produced
A NEW COMEDY,
from the pen of Stirling Coyne, first time in America, with new and splendid scenery and costumes, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE

NOTHING WIN.

Chevalier de Launnay, Officers of the staff of the French Army. Mr. Lester Wallack.
Marquis de Vigneul, Mr. Wheatleigh first appearance.
Capt. Danneville, Mr. Rogers first appearance.
The Duke de Vendome.....Mr. Dyott
Dohlucourt, Major Domo.....Mr. Sloan
Pierre.....Mr. Cohnrn

Officers, Guards, Servants, &c.
The Countess Beauvilliers.....Mrs. Hoey
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The new scenery, by Isherwood and Wallace, will include
SALOON AND RECEPTION HALL
In the Chateau of the Countess.
PAVILION of the DUKE DE VENDOME,
With view of the French Camp before Barcelona.

After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (sur)passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
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SEIZURE OF THE SEAS;
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.

Produced with that careful attention to the minutiæ of the mise eu sceue. aplomb, optic illusion, æsthetics and chiaro-oscuro, which characterize all the efforts of all the managers in this enlightened and progressive age.

THE MUSIC, which is of an organic character, and familiar overmnch to the dwellers in quiet streets, turned aside from its original source in the most diverting manner, by Mr. John Cooke. The superhuman auxiliaries under the supervision of Mr. Coburn.

THE SEA SCENERY, which will consist of a series of highly imaginative marine views in water-color, it is confidently anticipated will exhibit in a proper light the transparent designs of Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace.

THE COSTUMES, mainly selected with reference to their fitness, and in strict accordance with the apocryphal period, illustrated by Mr. Flannery and a host of intelligent sewing machines.

THE PROPERTIES, personal and putative, all and singular, devised, made and provided according to the requirements of the act, by Mr. Timmany.

THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS—Independent platforms, wire-pulling apparatus, and other submerged subsidiary appliances, by Mr. Bishop.

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ANCIENT AND FISH-LIKE FOGIES.

Neptune, a son of Malt and Ops, a deeply distressed monarch, reduced to the lowest extremity, but making superhuman exertions to keep his head above water.....Mr. Brougham
Chronos, better known as "Old Times," an elderly party of regular habits, esteemed something of a highflyer in the bygone days, but much too slow for the present age.....Mr. Sloane
Oceanus, his marine majesty's nautical father-in-law, a jolly old salt, partial to junketing.....Mr. Chippendale
Boreas, a great blower, son of Aurora, and considerable of a roarer himself.....Mr. C. Bernard
Triton, eldest son of Neptune and first prince of whales.....Mr. F. Hodges
Austers, Corus, Aquilo, Africus, } Wind instruments played on by Neptune..... } Mr. Brown, Mr. Hill, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Witherspoul
Sea-dogs, odd fish, singing tritons, and submariners generally, by a numerous corps of choristers.
Amphitrite, Queen of the Seas, and acknowledged leader of the real original codfish aristocracy.....Mrs. Floyd

NEW-YORK, [illegible], OCT. 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK [illegible].

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### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DA CHAMOUNIX.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BOWERY THEATRE—HANDSOME JACK—RAOUL—THE PHANTOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE AVENGER—A VISION OF THE DEAD—ICE WITCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATER OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 25th [illegible]Sept., with three days later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon, and a telegraphic summary of her news will be found elsewhere. The commercial and monetary news by this arrival is of interest. The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to three per cent., and the interest on Treasury bonds had reduced one-half per cent. Consols were unchanged, while cotton had advanced, and breadstuffs were generally drooping. There is nothing new with regard to the Atlantic Cable. The war of words between the officers continued. The failure to make public the treaty between England and China caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. The details of the one between France and China, however, had been published, from which it appears that the indemnity to be obtained by the former amounts to 15,000,000 francs. Our dispatch contains a variety of interesting miscellaneous intelligance, but nothing of special importance.

Judge BOWLIN, Minister to Paraguay, having received his instructions, left Washington for this City yesterday afternoon, and will leave for his destination in the *Sabine* on Wednesday next. SAMUEL WARD, Esq., of California, accompanies him as Secretary of Legation.

Intelligence has been received in this City of the death of Professor E. FELIX FORESTI, United States Consul to Genoa, at which place he died. Professor FORESTI was an Italian exile, widely known and highly esteemed here. Fourteen years of his life were passed in Austrian dungeons for his adherence to the Liberal cause in Italy, and at one period he was a fellow-prisoner with the famous SILVIO PELLICO.

A remarkable meteor, apparently one-third the size of the moon, was observed at the Toronto Magnetic Observatory a few evenings since. Its form was pear-shaped, and it burst when at an elevation of twelve degrees above the horizon.

A petition to the Governor, praying for a commutation of the sentence of IRA STOUT, is being circulated in Rochester by Mrs. MARGARET STOUT, mother of the prisoner.

The Staten Island arson investigation was concluded yesterday, and the counsel for the defence summed up the case, asking for the unconditional discharge of the prisoners, on the ground that no crime had been committed; alleging that they acted in obedience to the mandate of the Castleton Board of Health in the act of burning the Hospital buildings. Mr. ANTHON'S argument occupied over two hours in the reading, and was complimented by those who listened to it as able and ingenious. Mr. PECKHAM, for the State, closed the case by a brief review of the testimony, arguing that the Quarantine Establishment, so far as the hospitals were concerned, was not a nuisance in any sense, and that its destruction was in violation of law, and a crime, notwithstanding the *advice* of the Board of Health that it should be abated as a nuisance. Judge METCALF reserved his decision for a week or ten days, to enable him to consult the various cases which had been cited by counsel. The Janitor mounted the table, sung out, "Hear ye, hear ye," and put out the lights. Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON courteously placed an extra ferry-boat at the service of the lawyers and reporters to carry them to the City.

Important proceedings were had at Tammany Hall last evening. The Sweeney or Anti-"Regulars" General Committee met there and made arrangements for the holding of primary elections on Monday evening next for delegates to the various nominating Conventions, said elections to be conducted under supervision of the Committee, the members of which appoint the inspectors in their respective Wards. Strong Anti-Douglas resolutions were offered and created great confusion. They were finally referred to a Committee of three to report upon. The result was hailed as a great Douglas victory. The outside attendance was very large, but, on the whole, very orderly, contrary to expectation.

GERRIT SMITH spoke before a large audience last night at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, and submitted himself to a severe course of interrogatories, in replying to which, if he did not always have the best side of the argument, he certainly succeeded in silencing his catechists.

The City authorities have taken possession of the Crystal Palace grounds, from which all persons will be excluded until the towers are pulled down so as to make it safe to dig in the ruins. Meetings were held yesterday by the exhibitors at the late Fair, and by the Board of Managers of the American Institute, at which it was decided to continue the exhibition provided a suitable building could be procured. The American Institute last evening voted a reward of $3,000 for the detection of the incendiary who set fire to the Palace.

A mass meeting of firemen was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, at which, after a good deal of opposition, a Committee of thirty was appointed to solicit from citizens contributions wherewith to speedily replace the various fire apparatus destroyed by the Crystal Palace fire.

A communication was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, by the Mayor, inclosing a letter from Señor ROJAS, requesting him to name the time and place when the Venezuelean Commissioners might thank the authorities of the City, in behalf of the National Convention of Venezuela, now sitting in Valencia, for the hospitalities which have been shewn to their distinguished countryman, General PAEZ, since his arrival and residence in New-York. The Mayor recommended that the ceremony should take place in presence of both Chambers of the Common Council, and the message was referred.

The semi-annual report of the Comptroller was presented to the Board of Aldermen last night, showing that the receipts and expenditures during the twelve months past amount to nearly $15,000,000.

The Anniversary of the Bible Union was brought to its close last evening. The day being somewhat rainy, the attendance was hardly so good as on the previous day. The morning and afternoon sessions were chiefly occupied in the consideration of the reports of various Committees on Versions. These elicited animated addresses, and much information was incidentally communicated as to the progress and reception of modern versions in Germany, Spain and Italy. The English revision is steadily proceeding, and the final revision of the book of "Proverbs" is likely to be presented at the next Anniversary. Ministers and friends from Virginia, from Connecticut and various parts of the Union were heard with [illegible], and in the evening the Rev. Dr. COMBS gave a lucid view of the principle upon which the work of revision is conducted.

Recorder BARNARD was fully engaged yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. GEORGE SHAEFFLER and PHILIP UHRICH, were convicted of grand larceny committed on Sept. 14. ISAAC M. LASY, of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, was boarding at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street, where his carpet-bag was stolen by UHRICH. It contained jewelry and other articles of value. UHRICH, being a young man unknown to the Police, was sentenced by the Recorder to two years in the State Prison. JAMES LAWLESS was arraigned for the murder of JAMES DOWLING, and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for the third Monday of the term. ADOLPH DE VRIES pleaded guilty to forging a check for $250. There was much in the appearance and manner of this young man that told in his favor. It was his first offence, and he candidly confessed his guilt. The Recorder, acting in a merciful spirit, sent him for one year only to the Penitentiary. One circumstance connected with his arrest, deserves to be stated. When taken by the police officer, he had in his possession a pocket-book containing $695. His counsel, Mr. ADDISON SANFORD, engaged to conduct his defence for $150, obtaining from DE VRIES an order for the pocket-book, which was returned empty to the prisoner, the $695 having halted on the way. The Recorder recalled DE VRIES, and expressed his intention to compel a restitution of the money from Mr. SANFORD. The Assistant District-Attorney stated to the Court that, on Saturday, he would move for the discharge of MARTIN CARNEY, charged with manslaughter, on the ground that officer SANGER, the deceased, died in Massachusetts, and that before his injuries were considered to be serious, the accused was tried and sentenced at the Special Sessions for the assault on that officer.

The inquest growing out of the murderous fight on Sunday night last at the Cosmopolitan Gardens, between a gang of Italians and Irish laborers, was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered charging the death of the deceased,—NICHOLAS CULLUM is the only one who is dead yet, but three others were stabbed, two of whom are not expected to live,—upon GIATANO MARTINOOLI, one of the Italians, as principal, and two Italians named GIUSEPPI PIANTINI and FRANCIS GUESTI as accessories. Thirteen more Italians were found guilty of participating in the riot. The prisoners were all committed to prison to await trial.

Yesterday the sales of cotton reached 3,500 bales, chiefly in transit, at full prices. Breadstuffs were dull and heavy, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Pork was lower. Groceries were less active. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

### An Example of Corporation Corruption.

A resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to institute legal proceedings against Mr. TERENCE FARLEY for alleged defalcations, to the amount of $4,308 45, was lost, in the Board of Councilmen, on Monday evening last, by a vote of 11 to 6. Previous to voting, Councilman GENET informed the Board that Mr. FARLEY was "not indebted to the City one cent," and Mr. AACULARIUS added that "if any money were owing, it was due *to* Mr. FARLEY and not *from* that gentleman!" Now, we have before us a copy of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, on the 8th of March last, pending which the following resolutions, unanimously offered by the Committee on Frauds, were *unanimously* adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the ordinance approved the 6th day of October, 1857, confirming the assessment in the case of regulating, curbing and guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

*Resolved*, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to take proceedings against TERENCE FARLEY, JOHN MCGRANE and PATRICK TRACY to recover back from them the sum of $9,689 78, drawn by FARLEY from the Comptroller on the 7th of November, 1857, under the fraudulent contract with MCGRANE.

*Resolved*, That the fraudulent transactions stated in this report be referred to the District Attorney for his action with the request to investigate into the abstraction of the assessment roll from the office of JOSEPH R. TAYLOR."

These resolutions, which were sent just seven months ago, with the Report of the Committee, and with a full history of the case to the Board of Councilmen, were immediately referred, by the latter body, to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. JUDSON, (since dead,) BRADY and CORNELL, who have never reported upon the matter to the present hour, and probably, unless compelled, will never do so, and Mr. FARLEY, in common with hundreds of similar delinquents, will be permitted to escape.

The circumstances of the case, as elicited by the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, after a protracted and impartial examination, are mainly as follows: On the 27th of October, 1856, the contract for regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, was awarded by the Street Commissioner (TAYLOR) to TERENCE FARLEY, as the lowest bidder, in accordance with an ordinance passed by the Common Council, and approved on the 15th day of September, 1856. Although the said award was never confirmed, as the law requires, by the Board of Aldermen, and, moreover, no formal contract with the Street Commissioner was ever signed, the work was immediately commenced by FARLEY and prosecuted until *it was entirely completed*. On the 1st of June, 1857, FARLEY had *done the job*. Whether well or ill does not appear; but it was *entirely ended*, and he was entitled, according to the terms agreed on, to the sum of $4,541 32. Having evaded the law in so many particulars already, it might have been supposed that he would have been contented with pocketing the large profits which invariably accrue to those who have contracts with the City. Not he! The work *having been done*, Mr. FARLEY at once notified Deputy Street-Commissioner TURNER that he had concluded *not to do it (!)*, and, thereupon, a new contract was made with one JOHN MCGRANE, the next highest bidder, to perform services which had already been rendered. The McGrane contract was signed, in the Street-Commissioner's Office, on the 5th of June, 1857. MCGRANE instantly assigned it back to FARLEY'S father-in-law; and, on the 10th of June, only five days after the date of the second contract, Mr. TURNER signed a certificate, wherein he stated that JOHN MCGRANE having completed the work assigned to him, the assessment on the property might be proceeded with! The amount due from the City to FARLEY was thus raised from the original sum to that of $6,676 40, and, before the account left the Street Commissioner's Office, further extra allowances and alterations of prices were made which swelled the bill to $8,750.

Thus, step by step, one rascality having been perpetrated after the other—the contract itself having been illegally obtained, the amount settled on originally, $4,541 32, having been augmented by a sheer swindle to $6,676 40, and increased again to $8,750—this last bill was placed in the hands of three sworn Assessors of the City, Messrs. MCNEIL, OAKLEY and DOOLY, for their action. In the possession of these gentlemen, through whose hands the millions of dollars of assessments were passing, which burden the property owners of this City, the still further sum of $1,405 was added to the bill of FARLEY. So wanton and undeniable was this last fraud in the assessment roll itself, that, when it was called for by the Committee on Frauds of the Board of Aldermen, it was found to have been destroyed. The Report says:

"Your Committee subpœnaed Mr. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, the collector of the said assessments, and in whose custody the original assessment roll was, and on his appearing before your Committee, he stated that the roll had been stolen or abstracted from his office, *within one or two days before*, and that he could not produce it, nor has the said roll been yet found.

Your Committee believe that it has been destroyed by some person interested in its non-production."

When the assessment roll was finally made up, it amounted to $9,689 78, and this sum was drawn out of the Treasury by Mr. FARLEY.

In view of such facts as these, all of which are contained in fuller detail in the report on the subject made to the Board of Aldermen, it is difficult to comprehend how Councilmen can *dare* to make assertions similar to those uttered on Monday evening by Messrs. GENET and ARCULARIUS. They were aware that while seeking to whitewash Mr. FARLEY in the case of the Fifty-first-street job, the Committee to which the report of the Board of Aldermen in relation to the Fifty-second-street contract had never reported, although the frauds exposed therein are notorious.

### The Merchants and Secretary Cobb.

The decision of Mr. Justice NELSON in a recent revenue case, which we published yesterday, requires a few words of comment that must not be regarded as disrespectful to the Bench. The law of the land is supposed to be the aggregate common sense of the country; and as common sense is not confined to judges, lawyers, or legislators, the Press must assert its claim to a portion of it, and exercise its independent right of remark upon the judgments of Courts, as well as upon the ordinances of a Common Council, or the statutes of Congress.

It seems that two New-York merchants shipped from abroad for this port nine casks of hardware, and on the invoice made a warehouse entry of the same, and gave the usual bond with surety for the duties. It was subsequently ascertained that but seven of the casks arrived, and these were sent to the warehouse. Within the three years allowed by the law, the merchants paid the duties on the seven casks and withdrew them from the warehouse. They then applied to have the bond canceled, without paying duties on the two casks which had never arrived. This was refused by the Collector, and by the Secretary of the Treasury. The merchants then paid the duties *under protest*, in order to take up their bond, and avoid the injurious consequences upon their business and their credit of a suit with the Government. It is held that the payment *under protest* was a voluntary payment, and that under the Statute of 1845 it cannot be recovered back by a suit against the Collector. The United States have taken the money that belongs to the merchants, and taken it so clearly against their will that they *protested* in writing against the payment. Mr. Secretary COBB can pay it back to them, if he sees fit, but refuses to do so. The Court say they cannot order the money to be refunded, because the statute of 1845 saves the action only to those who pay illegal duties in order "to obtain goods, &c., belonging" to them, and that the payment to avoid the disastrous consequences of a suit is a "voluntary" payment. So, between the disinclination of the Secretary and the inability of the Court to do them justice, the merchants are robbed of their money. If they had paid duties on the nine casks in order to get possession of the seven, then they would have been clearly within the statute. But as they paid duties on the seven casks and withdrew them, when they paid illegal duties on the two casks to save their credit and sustain a legal standing in the Custom-house, this payment, though expressly declared in writing to be otherwise, is judicially pronounced a voluntary payment.

We must concede that under the existing laws the decision of Mr. Justice NELSON is unquestionably right—that is so far right that it does not become us to question it. There can be no doubt that any Court would be anxious to make restitution to the victims of such a legalized swindle. But we wish that in the adoption of their technical words Courts of Justice would not do too much violence to the popular use of language. If they wish to express the popular idea of "white," for instance, we would humbly suggest that it would be well not to judicialize it by the substitution of the term "black." It creates inevitable confusion in the popular mind. Now, in popular, if not in legal intent, there can be no such thing as a "voluntary" payment without the willing assent of the man who pays. What one pays under a moral duress, or to escape a menaced injury to his person or reputation, he pays, to be sure, *because he has a mind to pay it*; and if this makes it a voluntary payment one pays willingly when he gives up his purse to escape the imminent probability of having a few ounces of cold lead in his thorax. But to us it seems a gross abuse of language to style such a payment "voluntary."

That the Government in this case has received money which belongs to these merchants, and which it is obliged, by the ties of natural justice and equity, to refund, no just man can doubt. To retain it under the pretence that they paid it voluntarily, when they protested that they did not pay it voluntarily, but on coercion, is only sustaining a legal immorality by a legal fiction, or, in plain words, upholding robbery by falsehood.

The burden of this scandalous oppression of the mercantile community should rest where it belongs. Courts have no discretion. They are bound to interpret the law as they find it, and, though we think there has been an unfortunate judicial tendency of late years to decide against the merchants in their controversies with the Government, they decide, of course, according to their view of the law. But Mr. Secretary COBB has no such excuse, and if, as a public officer, he resists on technical grounds the repayment of money illegally exacted, and which it is in his official power to repay, it is evident that if he considers honesty a becoming attribute of individuals, he regards it as an attribute that Secretaries may well enough dispense with.

BRITISH FEELING TOWARDS AMERICA.—The solemn exhortations of the London *Times* which we copied yesterday, calling upon America to live on good terms with the British people, forms as close an approach to the embarrassing position of Satan reproving sin, as that highly respectable journal can be expected to make. A good many causes have been at work for a long while to prevent as thorough a cordiality between the two countries as every one who knows them must feel ought to exist. Revolutionary reminiscences have of course done a good deal, for a seven years' war can hardly be forgotten even in eighty; Irish patriots have done a good deal more; but we doubt if anybody or anything has done as much in these latter days to get up and keep alive the feeling of irritation, which leads to those "undignified squabbles" between America and England of which the *Times* complains, as the *Times* itself. It rarely lets slip an opportunity of giving the freaks, or follies, or singularities of individuals a national bearing, and assailing the whole country for the oddities of one or two of its citizens. In this respect, it sometimes seems to take a savage pleasure in setting itself in flat opposition to the whole current of opinion, both in the rest of the British Press and amongst the public. A few weeks ago the news of our celebration of the Cable evoked in all the leading British journals expressions of the heartiest sympathy and good will. The *Times* alone refused to be comforted, and abused everybody connected with the Cable-rejoicings on this side of the water in two columns of concentrated spite and falsehood. Since America became a nation, other people made demonstrations of love and admiration as were poured out upon both by high and low, during the telegraphic rejoicings. Even those who counted most on the efficacy of the hackneyed themes of "common origin," and "common language," were astonished by the outburst of good will which the first electric flash across the ocean called forth. All the English newspapers frankly and cordially reciprocated our somewhat extravagant endearments and good wishes, except the very journal which is now preaching against "squabbles," and dwelling upon the importance of fraternal relations. If the inflated old "Thunderer" could ever be got to learn anything, he would have learnt long ago that it is not the hangers-on of St. James' or the Tuileries who regulate the destinies of mankind, and that alliances may be formed and maintained, without either his advice or diplomatic good offices, which will have more real influence on modern society than all the courts and all the armies of the world. The only real alliance in Christendom at the present moment is that between the American and British people; and, much as *it may astonish the Times* to be told that anything so important should owe nothing to its aid—nevertheless, such is the painful truth. It ought not to be so, but so it is.

### A Marriage of Convenience.

The approaching marriage of the Duke of MALAKOFF is just now exciting a great deal of rejoicing amongst the court circles in France and England. The Duke has reached the ripe age of fifty-five; he is robust in form, short in stature, has the temper of a fire-eater, and the manners of a trooper, while his intended bride is a lovely girl of eighteen. The banns have been formally published in the *Moniteur*, and we presume the bestowal upon the old veteran of the Collar of the Bath by the Queen, of which we have just received the news, is in honor of the happy event. We must say, that without the slightest wish to meddle in other people's business and unnecessarily, that this public jubilation over the affair by great people, strikes us as extremely revolting. A marriage between a girl in her teens and a man who might be her grandfather, is always rather a repulsive subject for thought, even when it is due to the absurd fancy of the parties themselves. When an attachment springs up between two persons, one of them on the edge of the grave, and the other on the very threshold of life, it is best disposed of by the Latin proverb, *De gustibus*, &c., if any thing has to be said about it at all. But when a match of this sort is brought about by third persons for their own special convenience and profit, and without the slightest thought for the happiness or welfare of either of the principals, and preparations are made to celebrate it as a joyous event, we must say we can hardly think of anything which better deserves the stamp of public execration. If all the accounts which have reached us be true, the union of the Duke of MALAKOFF with Mlle. PANIEGA is a contrivance of the French Empress for attaching the old General to the Imperial dynasty, and securing his invaluable services in support of the Prince Imperial, in case anything should happen to cut short the Emperor's career before the boy attained his majority. Mlle. PANIEGA is her Majesty's *protégé*, and, we believe, her relative, two circumstances which ought to give her a double claim upon Imperial kindness, or, at least, Imperial mercy. But it seems as if the smallest and most remote as well as closest and most intimate connection with royalty causes the best hearted of men or women to see in everybody below the throne a paltry machine to be used or abused in the manner which shall most benefit the reigning dynasty. It is impossible to suppose that such an old *grognard* as the Duke can have inspired a passion in the breast of a young and handsome woman, who is the rage in the best society of Paris; and it is impossible to suppose that the Empress does not know and feel that such a match must result in misery, or worse, for that one of the two *finances* that has the strongest claim upon her consideration.

We know, of course, that marriages of convenience are of daily occurrence amongst the upper classes of every European country, and that hosts of girls are sacrificed every year to the remorseless dragon of snobbishness. The scions of royal houses pay this terrible penalty of their position, perhaps oftener still than others, but we confess that we see both a distinction and a difference between being sacrificed for the benefit of one's own family, and sacrificed for other people's.

If a young lady is willing to marry a graybeard for the purpose of enriching or gratifying her father, or keeping him on his throne, her degradation is great enough to make us wish that as little as possible should be said about her. But when she is seized upon and handed over to an old African General, for the mere purpose of guaranteeing the social and political position of another lady's baby, the thing becomes a little too bad to be passed over in silence. The idea of the old Duke getting married at all is ridiculous enough, for those who know his temper and his antecedents; but is something worse than ridiculous when he fixes his choice on a belle, in the very morning of her triumphs. If he were as good a gentleman as he is a soldier, he would refuse to sell his sword at such a price. He would tell the Empress that he was rich in years and rich in honors; that he had attained every prize which his profession could offer; that he had proved his worth on a hundred bloody fields, and had retired from active service with as rich a harvest of glory as any man need wish for; that fifty years of battle and storm had unfitted him for the enjoyment of what was called domestic, and that even if he felt the need of a woman's care during the few years that stood between him and the grave, that he would not exact it at the cost of any one's misery or disappointment, and that if her son needed his services they were very much at his command, and that he might count on them just more surely, with no better security than his plighted word, than if he had sought to fortify his allegiance by the most ridiculous marriage that even royal heads ever dreamed of. What say you, Monsieur le Duc? Why not let the poor girl go, and die game yourself—"in soldier still?"

GERRIT SMITH IN BROOKLYN.—In the course of his political circuit, Mr. GERRIT SMITH bestowed himself last evening upon the County of Kings. But the colored men of Brooklyn forestalled him. They met on Wednesday night to ratify the doings of the Troy Colored Convention, which they did with a will. What they wanted, according to their chief speaker, was more political rights, and fewer white Abolitionists. In fact, they would prefer to have none at all of the latter. These men take all the meat, and give the colored citizens nothing better than shucks. GERRIT SMITH is one of those, tends to give the election to the Democratic. Mr. MORGAN, they said, was a true friend of the colored people, and would go for giving them their rights. He would allow them to vote and hold office the same as white men. Therefore their eleven thousand votes should be given for Mr. MORGAN. It is evident that if Mr. SMITH is to be elected, it must be by the votes of white people. The blacks renounce him entirely.

### Mystery of New-York State Politics.

A correspondent writes us from Chicago, to say that the politics of this State are to the simple-minded people of the West an impenetrable mystery. We can easily believe it. Nor are the denizens of Illinois alone in this bewilderment. Even here, multitudes fail to appreciate the hidden motives and ways past finding out which appertain to professional politicians. But our "Northwest" correspondent must not suppose that human nature is essentially different in the Empire State from the same article in the valley of the Mississippi. We are somewhat older, to be sure, and our politics are more scientific; otherwise the difference is not great. He asks what is to hinder a union, even yet, of the Republicans and Americans on a single ticket. This question, though quite a natural one to be asked a thousand miles away, would hardly be propounded here. Since the effort at Syracuse, union has been out of the question. It is undoubtedly true that a large majority of each Convention, and a larger proportion of each party, desired a common platform and a single ticket. But the two Conventions failed to adopt a union platform.

This fact would seem to have escaped our correspondent's notice. If he will bear in mind that the Conference Committees appointed respectively by the Republicans and the Americans, agreed upon a basis of union, and reported the same, that the basis so reported was adopted by the American Convention, but not by the other body, a ray of light will be thrown upon the mystery of which he complains. He is wrong in his supposition that the rank and file on either side are willing still to coalesce. The time has gone by for any such movement. As the reputed smaller party, concession would be particularly expected of the Americans, and it is abundantly evident that they are especially disinclined to make it. In saying this we do not mean to question their sincerity in the attempt to unite at and before the Syracuse Conventions. But things are different now. They regard themselves as repulsed; they have nominated their best men; they will give them as large a vote as they can; and they profess to believe that such vote will be materially increased over the figures of last year. However much the opponents of the Administration in other States may desire a union of the Opposition in New-York, it cannot take place this Fall. Separate action on their part is likely enough to result in the election of the Democratic State ticket, and the loss of several Opposition Members of Congress—though the Republican leaders and presses confidently assert that their party is strong enough, single-handed, to carry the State. Confidence is much in a campaign, particularly if it is real, and inspires the masses as well as the leaders. That the Republican politicians are sincere when they aver that their party cannot be beaten, would seem to be proved by their action at Syracuse. Our correspondent is correct in supposing that many Opposition voters are unwilling to be bound by the arrangements made by the leaders. There is, doubtless, a disposition to vote independently; but whether that proclivity will have a tendency to secure the election of the Republican ticket can best be known when the ballots come to be counted.

DECLINING THE STUMP.—The Republican candidate for Congress in the Oneida District is ROSCAL CONKLING, and P. SHELNON ROOT is his Democratic competitor. On the 28th ult. the former addressed the latter, proposing a joint canvass of the District for the purpose of discussing in the presence of the electors the political issues which now occupy the country. Mr. ROOT, however, saw fit to decline this proposition. The stump he admits is a favorite at the South and West, but he does not wish "to assume the responsibility of introducing it" here; besides, he has official and other engagements which require his continuous presence in his own office. But he avails himself of the opportunity afforded by Mr. CONKLING'S challenge to define his position on one or two points. He avows himself in favor of admitting Kansas with her present population, thus disregarding the provisions of the English Bill, and he is in favor of a Tariff by which "the manufacturing and productive interests of the country" shall be "fostered and encouraged." In Oneida manufacturing is considerably more prominent than Democracy—a fact which Mr. ROOT appears to bear distinctly in mind. Mr. R.'s private reasons for not meeting his antagonist before the people may be satisfactory, but we cannot coneur with him that public discussions, such as are popular in other parts of the Union, would involve any dangerous responsibility. If we are correctly informed, the politicians of Oneida County have no occasion to be greatly outraged by the introduction of the Stump.

### Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "Linda di Chamounix" will be played here to-night, with all the principal artists in the cast. This is one of the few operas which is not thoroughly hackneyed.

The arrangements for the Max Maretzek Testimonial are progressing with astonishing rapidity. Two entertainments will be given, in the afternoon and in the evening.

### Political Items.

A mass meeting, to receive Gov. PENNINGTON, was held at Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday evening. The Governor made a speech, and was followed by Messrs. SILAS CONDICT, ISAAC W. SCUDDER, BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, JAMES A. BRIGGS and others.

The Americans of Erie County have passed resolutions reflecting upon the action of the Republican State Convention, and declaring strict adhesion to the American ticket.

The Hon. JOHN T. GOODERICH, candidate for Congress in the St. Lawrence District, has challenged Mr. SPINNER, his opponent, to a public discussion.

The Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM writes to the Union Central Committee of Buffalo in favor of a fusion of parties against the Administration.

The Democrats of Onondaga, Ex-Speaker ALVORD presiding, have nominated Dr. WILLIAM TAYLOR for Congress.

The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS has addressed a letter to GERRIT SMITH, replying to the latter's Rochester speech, and putting the following query:

You assert that "the Republican Party does not seek the abolition of Slavery, nor does it go for its non-extension." Will you be so kind as to inform me through the Cleveland *Leader*, if you please, *when* the Republican Party abandoned its avowed faith? When, and by whom, was this apostacy proclaimed?

RUN OVER.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a lady was knocked down and run over by Hack No. 40. She was badly injured; her arm being broken, and her face and body badly cut. No Police to be found either in the streets or in the Station-house. She was conveyed to her home.

☞ The proprietors of the Boston *Courier* have started the *Evening Courier*, a handsome sheet, distinct from their morning issue, and more in the *Transcript* style. It is very attractive.

[illegible] A FREE PRESS, in every country where there exists the slightest desire for one, finds [illegible] at any time; Professor FORESTI, lately deceased, was one of the latter. He was a fellow-prisoner with SILVIO PELLICO, and suffered severe hardships for his devotion to the liberal cause in Italy. An interesting autobiography, published some two years since in the *Watchman and Crusader*, entitled "Twenty years in the Dungeons of Austria," gives a narrative of the principal events in Professor FORESTI'S life. We copy:

"On the 7th of January, 1819, instigated by the Austrian Government, the Chief of Police of Venice, arrested many youthful adherents of Carbonarism. FORESTI was among the number. He says: 'We were conducted to Venice—some were shut up in the prisons called The Piombi, and some in the Monastery of the Island of San Michael of Murano—severe imprisonment, no correspondence, no intercourse with our families. While prisoners there the revolutions of Piedmont and Naples burst forth, as I before said, another cause of vexation and rigor towards us. The investigations of the Police were incessant, both by day and by night. A solitary prison and bread and water to those who refused to answer.'

The Emperor appointed two special Courts to proceed against them, intrusting the prosecution to their worst enemies. 'The prosecution lasted more than a year, and it is impossible to describe the miseries and sufferings of the poor prosecuted ones. Those in the prisons of Venice had almost all lost their hair. The judges were adepts in the art of torture—the jailers severe, rough and inflexible. Our families could not console us, even for one moment, by their presence. Among the prosecuted, some were weak and confessed all; a few were traitors; the greater part remained firm, resisting and silent. There was more courage and virtue in the youths than in those of maturer years—more strength of soul and loyalty in those from the country than among those of the great cities. The sentence of the commission was kept concealed from us for a long time.'

In November, 1821, the final decision of the Emperor arrived at Venice. FORESTI at that time was in the prison of the Piombi. One midnight he was led out by six armed soldiers through the long line of magnificent rooms of the Ducal Palace to the Bridge of Sighs, which connects the criminal prisons with the palace, to one of the prisons of the State Inquisition. As soon as left alone, and feeling that, as a Judge and one of the first to introduce Carbonarism into the Imperial States, his punishment would be the most cruel, he attempted to commit suicide. These are his words:

'I had for a long time kept a little penknife concealed in the collar of the coat that I wore in prison. I took out this little weapon; I uncovered my breast, and, after an aspiration of love, and a prayer for forgiveness to my Creator, I plunged the knife with force into my bosom. The blow was so powerful that the blade snapped in two, part only remained in the flesh, and the wound did not prove mortal, although I have yet the scar of it remaining. The blood flowed; I was in a fury of anger and despondency; and still wishing to put an end to my life, I [illegible] broke the glass bottle which contained the water, and began swallowing the little sharp pieces of it, and trying to cut the arteries in the arm. The immense loss of blood had exhausted my strength. I lay stretched as one dead upon my bed.'

The officers of the prison found him in this condition, and the physicians pronounced the wounds dangerous, though not mortal. Cavalier MARINOVICH endeavored to induce him to retract, promising him his life, though forfeited in the sentences of three legitimate tribunals, but FORESTI remained immovable. The Secretary, therefore, read his sentence:

'That all those accused of Carbonarism by the process of Venice, of the grade of Master and above it, were condemned to death. That still His Majesty granted life to all except the Judges SOLERA, FOGAZZI and Count MUNARI, who should be executed, with all the rigor and formalities of the law, in the Public Square of Venice.' Then was read a note under the own hand of the Emperor, in which he said that he would even give their lives to SOLERA, FOGAZZI and MUNARI, if they should make any spontaneous revelation of importance to the great political views of His Majesty. 'I was sent back to my prison; two guards were placed to watch over me, day and night. I was deprived of the use of the knife and fork, and obliged to eat with my hands. The doctor attended me with much kindness; my wounds took a favorable turn, and I was left there, condemned to death and uncertain whether or not the sentence would be executed.

On Christmas Eve, 1821, all the condemned were led, chained two by two, to a scaffold on the Square of St. Mark, in Venice. It was about 12 at noon. The square, the windows, the roofs were covered with people. The whole Austrian garrison of Venice was under arms, in bands, in the squares and streets. The cannons placed between the two columns Todaro and St. Mark. The Viceroy, brother of the Emperor, was on the great balcony of the Imperial Palace. Unbroken silence prevailed; one of the judges read, in a loud voice, the sentence of condemnation; at the word *death*, there was a shudder of horror; at the words *life granted*, there was a cry of joy. All were saved from death, but all condemned to irons (*carcere duro*) in the Spielberg and the Castle of Lubiana—some for 10, 15, some for 20 years. I was among the latter. They said that my youth saved me from death. Meanwhile we were conducted to the Island of St. Michael. Ladies and gentlemen followed us in gondolas, waving white handkerchiefs, and calling to us, 'Courage, courage, brave patriots.' At night a grand serenade was given us, from the Lagunes, and pieces of poetry recited, which, from the great distance, we could not understand. A few months afterwards, at Milan and Venice, were published other similar sentences, and all under the title of high treason, and all condemned to Spielberg.

SILVIO PELLICO was among his fellow-prisoners, many of whom died. On the 12th of January, 1822, the officers set out with their prisoners for Spielberg. The journey lasted about a month—a terrible journey over the Alps of Corinthia and Syria, amid snows and intense Winter cold—the prisoners chained together, two by two. Spielberg is a mountain which rises above the city of Brunn, the capital of Moravia. The vaults of a fortress, erected by the Emperor CHARLES V., were changed into a penitentiary, and here with assassins and highway robbers, incendiaries and villains of all kinds, numbering generally from 800 to 900 men and women, the Italians were left to drag out their miserable days.

'To each of us was assigned a prison, twelve feet in length and eight in breadth, with a small window with double rows of iron bars. For a bed a [illegible] wooden plank, straw mattress and blanket, a large iron chair, fastened in the wall, an earthern jug for water; this was all the furniture. We were allowed no knife and fork, but only a wooden spoon. Morning and evening, broth of burnt flour and bacon put in warm water; at noon, a dumpling and a little piece of meat, which produced vomiting, and a small portion of bread. The food was given in a dirty, dusty iron vessel.'

The Emperor died in 1835, and his son FERDINAND, ascending the throne, immediately passed a decree liberating the Italian patriots, but condemning them to a perpetual exile in America. On the first of August, 1836, FOGAZZI, with the other prisoners, was transported by night to Trieste, whence, on the 3d, they sailed for America in the very same brig, the *Uscillo*, from which Koszta in Smyrna was dragged. Immediately upon their arrival here they were received with much consideration by prominent citizens, and a week later their fellow-countrymen gave them a banquet at DELMONICO'S."

### City Items.

A man named FRACTRELLEN, residing at No. 70 Waterloo-road, Liverpool, has been in the habit of issuing passage tickets to emigrants from Liverpool to various parts of the United States and Canada. His drafts and orders were directed to P. A. LORSCHER, No. 74 Greenwich-street, New-York. It appears that LORSCHER refuses to honor many of these drafts, now in the hands of swindled emigrants. The latter have made affidavit of the facts, and by order of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, they have been protested for non-payment.

The religious sect known as Christians has been holding its Quadrennial Convention at Clinton Hall the past two days. The denomination now numbers 250,000 members, with some 60 conferences and not far from 1,500 ministers. T. H. COX was elected President. The Rev. JAMES NAPIER, of Ohio, preached a sermon before the Convention last Wednesday evening. Last evening a meeting of the sect was held at the Suffolk-street Chapel, between Delancy and Rivington streets.

The terms of twenty-two of the forty-four members of the Board of Education expire on the 31st of December next, and one Inspector of Schools and two Trustees are to be chosen in each

## THE STATE FAIR.

**Agricultural Discussions—Stock Breeding—Implements at the State Fair—Laborers—Mowing and Reaping Machines—Cutters, &c.—The Poultry Department—Premiums for Horses.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The agricultural discussions which were instituted last year, as a leading feature of the annual meetings, were well attended at the Voorhies House, and several topics were treated in a practical point of view, by practical men. Chancellor McCOUN, of Oyster Bay, presided.

THE TREATMENT OF CATTLE, OF THE HAY AND ROOT CROPS DAIRY, VENTILATION, &c., &c.

The Hon. A. B. CONGER made an earnest address to the farmers present to abandon the exhaustive process and adopt the root cultivation. He believed in the English dogma that without roots for food there must be few cattle, that with few cattle there must be little manure, and that with little manure there must be light crops. SOLON ROBINSON observed in regard to feeding root crops, that the bad taste imparted to the butter by feeding turnips could be removed by putting a piece of charcoal into the milk before churning, which would disinfect it thoroughly. Mr. CARPENTER, of Chemung, explained his mode of ventilating stables, and of fastening cattle by stancheons, which method he held to be the best. Ventilation of stables was considered highly important by all. Mr. CLARK, of Oswego, brought up the subject of using SCHOOLEY'S Fruit and Milk Preservatory for cooling milk. His experience was somewhat against the practicability of using the preservatory for milk, as the frequent entrance for dairy purposes would raise the temperature too high for making the ice. The general testimony, however, was highly in favor of its use as a fruit and meat preservatory. All the testimony was conclusive in favor of the profit of dairy farming over the raising of cereals. The great profit of dairy farming was declared to be in the ability by it to restore the products to the soil, while in cereal farming there was little or no compensation. Butter was considered one of the best products of farms, chiefly when distant from markets where milk could be readily sold. The process of churning was fairly discussed, and the most experienced farmers agreed that butter was better, and could be longer preserved, by churning the milk and cream together. In conversation with Mr. LOUIS BUSKWAY, he gives as the *rationale* for this that the globular form of the butter aloms is not destroyed, and the oleane and stearine separated by the working. Mr. ROBINSON observed that the most economical process of husking corn was practised at the South, where the corn was simply plucked and piled in covered stacks, leaving the husking for the less hurried portion of the year, the Fall and Winter months.

The crowd has much increased, to-day, as well as the exhibitors of cattle and sheep, and the show of the former, already declared the finest ever made by the State Society, and equal to any previous one in the country, is now still fair.

The list of breeders of cattle present has a striking peculiarity distinguishing it from former years, as it is made up of farmers in active life. There are fifty-one exhibitors of cattle, and more than four-fifths are workingmen in agriculture.

I recognise several of the leading fancy stock breeders present, but some have abandoned the business and others are not exhibiting.

The fact is, the breeding of good stock (perhaps not so very refined in its delicacy of breeding) has fallen into a larger class, and one that will extract a better pecuniary result from it. The stock exhibited, with the exception, perhaps, of the Durham, does not seem to have been finished up to order; not so bloated up with fat, for the occasion, as in former shows; and even the Durhams seem to be in as comfortable a condition, regarding excessive obesity, as this easily fat-producing race can be expected to be.

Exhibitors seem to have learnt a lesson from former years, when the judges refused to be deceived by roundness of outline. There are fifteen exhibitors of sheep, of which Onondaga County produces some of the finest long wooled.

Of Swine, the entries are not as numerous, nor the animals as fine as one would expect. The preponderance of breed is largely in favor of Suffolk and Essex. Few or none of those monstrous coarse breeds which formerly crowded the Fairs of the State Society, are visible—the small-boned, compact swine seem to have driven them out.

Ninety-four exhibitors of Horses have entered their stock, of which fifty-one are residents of Onondaga County. It must not, however, be hastily concluded that this is indicative of the possession of a proportionate number of superior animals. Not only has vicinity and ease of access contributed to the large number, but it is more than whispered by the officers that entries have been made by those who wished a free entrance for themselves and free stabling for their animals. There is no doubting the fact, however that there are a very considerable number of good and some nearly first-rate, carriage and road horses owned in Syracuse and vicinity.

But it is a lamentable fact that all the shows are deficient, indeed almost destitute of good, not to say first-rate farm horses. Luxury is served in every whim and caprice. Stately carriage-horses prance and minuet over the ground; fast trotters clatter with their light wagons and light drivers behind them; splendid stallions chafe and fret on the bit; but where are the strong, active-walking and steady-pulling animals, who are in the world's service to the farmer what the farmer himself is to the more graceful but less needed members of society. Of agricultural machinery there is more than enough. Acre after acre is burdened with every contrivance intended to ameliorate the labor of producing and saving farm products, and although in some fall short of the object, and not a few actually increase it, yet there is, on the whole, a large progress over former years. Only the most effective and novel will be noticed. After the cumbrous, expensive and complicated farm steam-engines which have been exhibited for some years, it is encouraging to see the light, compact and simple portable engine of A. U. & E. D. Woon, of Utica. Without being encumbered with the expense of a wheel carriage, it is so placed upon its bed that it is readily moved from place to place. The one on exhibition is of four-horse power, costing about the same as a good pair of mules—$375—and performing double the labor in some of the necessary operations of a farm. It works beautifully, seems durable, and has one valuable peculiarity in the position of the fire under the boiler.

Yet this very engine may be excelled next year so far that it will be no more thought of than a last Winter's snow-drift.

The precarious tenure by which inventors hold their brain-racking contrivances, is well exhibited here by the improvements upon some of the first ingenious labor-saving inventions. No sooner does a tinkering genius, who has half starved himself and family for ten years to perfect his idea, put it into bodily shape, when a neighbor, with only half his skill and talent, patents an improvement which would never have had an existence but for the original, and this latter tenants the lumber-room thereafter.

The twenty or more mowing and reaping machines bear evidence of this. Every contrivance is exhausted in the endeavor to escape conflict with ROSSER'S knife and attachment. The first is made to play in all kinds of slots and grooves, but none of them are free from an objection which his avoids—the clogging of the knives.

A desideratum in these machines seems to be met by one or more of the one-horse mowers and reapers exhibited. The necessity of attaching by a pair of shafts, seems to have driven them all to a very important improvement, which they, however, hold in common with some of the two-horse machines. The first class all run on two wheels, by which the side draft is immensely reduced, and the durability of the machine increased. The proportionate lightness is of course secured at the expense of width of swath, but not quite in the proportion one would expect from the reduction of power. Another important improvement is effected by raising the cutter bar in turning. One machine, in performing this operation, adjusts the movable seat so as to preserve the balance.

A great variety of straw cutters, as usual, are bleeding the small handfuls of straw carefully fed to them, but that great desideratum of a cutter which will cut a Winter's stock of dry, hard, silicious cornstalks, and occasionally a hickory hoop pole or axe helve that finds its way in, without going to pieces, has not yet appeared. But there is progress even in straw and stalk cutters. The old revolving cylinder of knives is greatly distanced, and by reverting back to the old dangerous-looking scythe-blade for its basis, two very good machines have been produced. One works in a horizontal disk, with knives of two the sweep, which tends to give the power needed for the work of the farmer. What it will prove, in actual farm service, remains to be seen, for this is the only test of farm machinery.

Every exhibitor confidently and vehemently assures one of the perfection of his machine, and capacity of saving is not confined to the inventors of augers and gimlets. Another straw cutter very nearly approaches my idea of the necessity of such a machine, and none but one who, like your correspondent, has straightened up an aching backbone after cutting the morning feed of the cattle, can appreciate its advantages. A whole bundle of straw may be cut through at a sweep, and there is not much more material to get out of order than in a jack-knife; and strange to say, it is a modification of the old short scythe blade. A good machine is the clover thresher and cleaner, but so complicated that it would need a machinist always at hand, and besides it has the common fault of most of the agricultural implements exhibited, it is so fancily varnished and painted, and inlaid with black walnut, that one would expect to see it put into a glass case instead of the barn. When will agricultural-machine builders learn that farmers are not deceived in the durability and efficiency of a machine by its varnish. A gigantic potato digger exhibited, will one day be lightened and simplified into a reasonably proportioned and effective machine.

I do not know that the new self-raking mower exhibited, will perform the labor effectively and economically, but it looks well, and operates upon a new and simple plan. There is none of that wide sweeping contrivance for raking, that always suggests, when in acting, that something has broke loose, and is flying off. The rake slides on a bar, behind the gathered grain, and at the will of the driver scrapes off its load. Whether this one performs the labor well or not, some machine will be made to do it.

I have several times made the tour of the fruits in company with Mr. CHARLES [illegible], Mr. L. E. BUCKMAN, of Georgia; Mr. [illegible], of Kentucky, and other eminent pomologists present, and the display exhibition will be pronounced superb.

The Cattle were paraded before the Judges this afternoon, and a new and noteworthy feature in awarding prizes was exhibited—the prize animals were announced immediately. The best fine, middle and long-wool Sheep, seem to be held in few hands, or the premiums are not fairly distributed. DAVIS CORRY, of Onondaga, taking the highest premium for Saxons; for two-year old buck, $10; best pen of two-year old ewes, $10; best pen of ewes under two years, $10; best pen of buck lambs, $5; best sample of five fleeces, silver medal. HUNGARFORD & BADGER: Long Wools—Best two year old buck, $10; second do., $8; best five ewes, two-years old, $10; second, $8; best pen five ewes, under two years, $10; best pen three buck lambs, $5; best pen three ewe lambs, $5. SAMUEL THORNE: Middle Wools—Best buck, two years, $10; best buck under two years, $10; third do., $5.

The discussion of other topics is now in progress and well attended. T. W. F.

### Third Day's Proceedings.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 7.

This, the third day of the Fair, opened with showers, which continued, more or less, all day; but they did not materially interfere with the enjoyment of the fair. The rain, however, had an effect on the receipts, which, although exceeding yesterday's total, fell short of the third day's receipts last year at Buffalo.

One of the most pleasant features of to-day's proceedings was the presentation of a splendid prize banner from the State of Massachusetts. It is blue silk, and is edged and fringed with gold. The pole is gilt, and is surmounted with a very handsome gilt eagle. The banner bears the inscription on one side:

"State Prize Banner awarded to the New-York State Agricultural Society at the third national exhibition of imported blood and American breed Horses at Springfield, Massachusetts, 1858."

On the other side is a magnificent painting of ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated horse scene, and the words:

"State Prize Banner."

The presentation was made by SOLON ROBINSON, in an appropriate speech, on behalf of the Massachusetts State Society.

WASHINGTON HUNT was present to-day. The Committee on Mechanical Inventions examined the entries to-day, but they were so numerous and presented so many indications of inventive genius, that it was difficult to discriminate. Many of the inventions are of decided utility. The domestic articles also elicited much admiration from the judges for quality and numbers.

Some splendid display of butter, cheese, and other articles of domestic consumption were made. J. A. THURBER & Son, of Syracuse, obtained the first premium and high commendations for their display of bread in all the varieties, showing how economically the article can be made.

Among the inventions is a corn-husking chair from Rochester. It is very simple, and is much approved. A person sits in the chair and by a movement corn is husked and thrown into a basket. Two articles in the way of beds seem good. One is a Saratoga invention, the springs of which are inclosed in an air-tight chamber, with horse-hair stuffing at the top and vent-holes beneath for the passage of air to ventilate the bed. The other is a New-York article, consisting of very elastic strong spring-boards.

The ingenuity expended on the models is remarkable. Houses, showing patent roofings, beautifully constructed; miniature railroad sleeping-cars, and machinery of all kinds are on exhibition. The hall of this department is a perfect Babel with the encomiums of the inventors in explaining their various articles. Michigan sends an ingenious house-warmer, by steam-pipes. Ohio furnishes a safety steam-boiler alarm, that can be set to blow a whistle at any required depth of water: also, an ingenious corn-planter, worked by one man and one horse, digging and planting two rows at same time. Wisconsin has a patent gate on exhibition, apparently the best in the Fair. Massachusetts has a large number of patents one for paring, coring, and slicing apples, works very rapidly; another for sleeping-cars, claiming an improvement on WOONWORTH'S, by doing away with partitions, and making the car in the day a full-sized day car. Among the agricultural machines there is great variety and ingenuity. The largest exhibitors are EMERY & BECHARAS, of Albany; and R. L. ALLEN, of New-York. Both have a number of valuable farming implements at work, driven by horse power and steam.

## CITY POLITICS.

### Interesting Meeting at Tammany Hall—Arrangements for the Primary Election—Anti-Douglas Resolutions Squelched.

The Democratic (Sweeney) Rebublican General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall for the purpose of making arrangements for the primary election for delegates to the various nominating Conventions.

Postmaster, ISAAC V. FOWLER presided, in the absence of the regular Chairman; and Mr. WILLIAMS of the First Ward, and Mr. VANDERHEYDEN of the Sixteenth Ward, acted as Secretaries.

After some preliminary matters, it was ordered that the Democratic electors should meet in their respective Wards on Monday evening next, to elect delegates to a County Convention, to a Judicial Convention and to the different Congressional and Assembly Conventions.

The plan adopted, after a little opposition, was similar to that for the selection of delegates to the Syracuse State Convention, viz.: That the members of the General Committee should have power to name the Inspectors of Election in their respective Wards and designate the places of voting.

The names of the Inspectors and the places of voting were then reported and adopted.

Towards the close of the meeting Mr. MAY, of the Sixteenth Ward, offered the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, We have witnessed with great regret the course pursued by the Hon. STEPHAN A. DOUGLAS, Senator from Illinois, at the last session of Congress and since its adjournment; and,

*Whereas*, We can find no justification for his course in opposition to the present Administration, and particularly in opposition to the admission of Kansas as a State with the Lecompton Constitution; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we believe him solely actuated by a selfish desire to revenge himself upon an Administration which he found too honest and too firm to lend its entire power to subserve his ambitious designs.

*Resolved*, That we heartily condemn the action of the said Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, in opposing the great party to which he owes his present honorable position as a United States Senator; that we have no sympathy whatever with him or his coadjutors in their present treacherous movement, which only tends to distract and divide the only national party, whose measures and principles are alone the conservators of the people's rights and liberties in whatever State or Territory they may reside.

*Resolved*, That we take pleasure in reassuring our present Chief Magistrate of our abiding confidence in his perfect ability to so manage the affairs of our Government, both at home and abroad, as to cause the prosperity and growth of the Republic.

These resolutions were finally referred to a Committee of Three to report upon—after which the Committee adjourned.

Our Reporter was not permitted to be present at the meeting, and after its adjournment he was unable to learn any details of its proceedings from the Secretaries, because (as they said) Assistant Postmaster NELSON J. WATERBURY had taken away their minutes.

He ascertained, however, from other parties who were present, that the resolutions censuring Mr. DOUGLAS created the greatest consternation, as only a few had anticipated the introduction of any such.

A painful desire to shirk this discussion was apparent.

Their mover (Mr. MAY) warmly advocated their adoption.

Capt. RYNDERS did the same thing moderately.

Supervisor ELIJAH F. PURDY, "The War Horse," indignantly opposed them, and censured the gentleman who offered them, and accused him of being a "disorganizer."

EMANUEL B. HART, Surveyor of the Port, (so said our informant,) moved that they be laid on the table! and failing in this, moved that they be referred to a committee of three.

Postmaster FOWLER, the Chairman, said not a word!

The motion to refer was finally carried by a large majority.

The result was received in silence. The whole scene was painful to a degree, and at its termination the members adjourned sadly and in haste.

### Fire in a Philadelphia Printing Establishment.

*From the Bulletin of Last Evening.*

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, this afternoon, a fire broke out around the boiler in the basement of the five-storied building on the south side of Carter-street, above Second, occupied by the *Sunday Dispatch* as their press establishment, and by FORNEY'S *Press* as composing-rooms. The flames spread with great rapidity through the basement, and almost as soon as they were discovered the smoke poured upward through the building, and issued in clouds from all the upper windows. The fifth story is used as the composing room of Col. FORNEY'S *Press*, and the hands were at work at their cases when the fire broke out. So rapid was the increase of the smoke that these men had to fly for their lives, and some delay hesitated before they descended the stairs, about the propriety of leaping from the windows. All got safely out, however.

The hose was attached to the stationary engine at Dr. JAYNE'S Building, and a steady and powerful stream of water was directed upon the flames, deadening them in a few minutes, and preventing their further spread. The firemen were in service with as little delay as possible, but the powerful stream from DR. JAYNE'S stationary steam-engine left but little for them to do.

The danger done to the building is not important, and the damage above this floor is little or nothing. The large new cylinder press upon which the *Sunday Dispatch* is printed, was very near the fire; but it sustained no damage except from water. The paper for the next edition of the *Dispatch* was ready for use. It was destroyed, involving a loss of about $300. The entire loss to the building and to its contents is covered by insurance.

## STATEN ISLAND ARSON EXAMINATION.

### Close of the Testimony—Summing Up of Counsel.

The examination in this case was concluded yesterday, and Counsel for the State and for the defence summed up the cases. The Court assembled at 12 o'clock, when WM. CISCO, DAVID MCLYMAN and Dr. WALLER were the last witnesses called. The testimony of the first two witnesses proved that under the management of former Health Officers, stevedores, laborers and bargemen were allowed free intercourse with their families and the outside public while engaged in unloading vessels. In a word, that the regulations were much less stringent than those which are imposed by the present incumbent, Dr. THOMPSON. Cisco has been 42 years a ship-news collector at Staten Island, and his recollection of Quarantine management extended back almost to the first establishment of the institution. Dr. WALLER, the Deputy Health Officer, testified that the custom has been under the present administration, to detain stevedores five and six days in Quarantine after they have been at work on board of infected ships. Of his own knowledge, stevedores had not got out without passes, but he had heard that such was the case in some instances. An armed police was the only means to keep them in. Information is given to agents of steamships to have baggage ventilated on board the vessels during the voyage, and houses are sometimes built expressly on deck for that purpose. A short recess was taken, after which Mr. ANTHON, counsel for the defence, moved for the discharge of the prisoners. His speech occupied some two hours in its delivery, and consisted of a review of all the testimony in the case, and a learned and eloquent argument in support of the points adduced. He cited numerous authorities in support of these positions. His address was listened to with great attention.

After a brief address, Judge DEAN addressed the Court at some length in support of the following points:

1. It has been established by the evidence on this examination that the Quarantine on the 1st September last was a public and private nuisance.

2. Independently of the evidence on this examination, the fact of the Quarantine being then under indictment by the Grand Jury of the County, and that the Board of Health of the town where it was located had declared it a nuisance, stops every magistrate and officer of the County from denying that it was a nuisance.

3. It follows as a legal and logical deduction from these, that no offence has been committed in abating the nuisance, and consequently that the prisoners must be discharged.

4. The fact that the State has taken thirty acres of land, erected pest-houses and there quartered its political paupers—as stevedores, lightermen, bargemen, apothecaries, doctors, and others, lazzaroni—to prey upon the commerce and trifle with the health of the surrounding inhabitants, does not legalize larceny or take from the citizen the inalienable right to appeal to the *higher law* of self-defence, and overruling necessity in removing, and if need be, destroying, an impending danger.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM, Esq., representing the State, closed. He said: "I shall leave wholly untouched the great body of the speech of my learned friend who last addressed the Court, which he said was addressed to your honor; and if he had not told us that, we should have been at a loss to know whom he meant. I do not propose to make a speech. I shall endeavor to argue the questions which legitimately bear upon this case, and that very briefly. The charge here is arson—the burning of these buildings. It is proved they are burned, and partially acknowledged that these defendants were participators in the burning, and were the leaders in the transactions. Although one witness says Mr. THOMPSON set fire to one of the beds, that is not material. They encouraged the crowd, and the acts of those who did it. Here is a plain case of crime, unless there is a justification. I don't care to enlarge a word upon the magnitude of the crime, or upon the occasion of its commission. The cost of the buildings, whether three or four hundred thousand dollars, is of no consequence; in regard to this crime, if they were worth only a hundred, it would be equally a crime. The sole defence interposed here is that these buildings were a public and private nuisance; the last counsel did not seem to make up his mind which—probably both. If a public nuisance, they had a right to abate it, and probably did. (Mr. PECKHAM here paid a handsome compliment to the argument of Mr. ANTHON.) I shall have little to say, because I do not consider the occasion warrants it. I shall briefly notice a few of his (ANTHON'S) points. He says the place was a nuisance, and the evidence shows it. I beg leave to say it was not a nuisance, in fact nor in law. Was it a nuisance in fact—these buildings which have been destroyed? To settle that question we must look at the evidence, not considering the law but the fact. Witness says these buildings were a public nuisance; the grounds were never a nuisance, and there is scarcely anything rising to the dignity of an allegation that the grounds were a nuisance. Nothing shows that disease ever spread outward from the grounds. The testimony of Dr. HARRIS—because I am free to say the Islanders regarded it an onerous burden, I was willing to throw this investigation as widely open as possible—take Dr. HARRIS, who begins from the beginning of the organization of this establishment. He tells you that he has never known any disease communicated from these premises except in 1856, when a woman came into the hospital, took a disease, and went out and died. A physician from New-York took it, and a week after he died. That was at a time when the place was infected. He had never been able to trace a case of yellow fever going from the hospital grounds from the beginning of the institution to the present day. That yellow fever existed in 1841, 1848 and 1856 as epidemic, but every man proves that it did not come from the Quarantine grounds. Dr. ANDERSON, a very gentlemanly and intelligent man, thought, perhaps, that the iron scow had endangered two girls, but it was evident from the basis a very uncertain opinion. The same witness tells of a case of cholera in 1854 which arose outside the walls, and another in 1846 or '47 of Dr. VANDYKE communicating a case of small-pox to his wife, or some other person. Upon this testimony you could make every doctor's house and every doctor's office a nuisance, because he may have been in there to attend a patient, and gone somewhere else and communicated the disease. And if their residence is a nuisance, it might be destroyed. It is a compliment to this Institution to say that since its commencement in 1779 only one case of small-pox occurred, and three or four persons with cholera in 1834. Now that there were persons in 1856 attached to the establishment that had the yellow fever and died, doesn't prove anything, does it? They have proved affirmatively that in 1855-'56 the yellow fever was taken from the anchorage, and you can't infer the place a nuisance from any such proof.

I shall take no time with regard to the clothes washed in the establishment in 1856. The women who washed the clothes that year, died there, but then the fever was epidemic at that time. Does the burning of these buildings touch the iron scow? Supposing that has scattered infection every day in the week, does that make the buildings a nuisance? Admitting that, there is no sort of proof in it. This smoke has endangered no one, and even Mr. LOCKE, as well as his family, seem to be in good health, and they have suffered no inconvenience in consequence of the smoke of this iron scow. Suppose the stevedores had all been kept outside, does that make the buildings a nuisance? When the common law enables a party to abate a nuisance, his action extinguishes the nuisance. To extinguish this nuisance the scow should have been sunk, and the stevedores shot, if you had possessed the courage and valor to act up to the principles here laid down. Wasn't there more of a nuisance the very moment they burned down those buildings than they had before? While the buildings remained you had more protection. The stevedores are compelled to live outside now. So, on this pretended plea of abating a nuisance, you create one. I will tell you a better way: You can go and burn New-York, because that will stop commerce, and the ships will not come there any more, and there will be no more fear of the spread of the yellow fever. Now Quarantine is not a nuisance at all; it never was a nuisance. The question was frequently put, and it appeared that though the vessels were dangerous, the hospitals were not, and the institution might be put at Castle Garden without danger to the City. It is quite clear that the stationing of infected ships here has been an injury to the business interest and prosperity of the Island, but that don't make a nuisance in this case. I will say a word here about the Board of Health of the town of Castleton. It has never *ordered* the nuisance to be abated, but rather *advised* it, and the mode of doing it shows that the defendants had, no confidence in their action, because if they had they should have done it in the open day. The learned counsel proceeded in the same strain at some length, concluding with an allusion to what he termed an unwarrantable appeal on the part of Judge DEAN, (that he would decide the question in such a manner as to protect the pockets of the people of Richmond County.) If he thought his honor was capable of being influenced by such a consideration, he would not waste a minute's time with this argument. You might discharge the prisoners, and receive the approval of this audience laboring under temporary excitement, but, Sir, you never on God's earth get your own. If you acted upon the suggestion my friend forgot himself in making; if you could so far forget the dignity of your office as the minister of the law to discharge the prisoners upon such grounds, the cheeks of your children's children will tingle with shame.

In this strain Mr. PECKHAM continued for some time,


**SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.**—SARAH BILLINGS, a young girl, 16 years of age, who lived with her parents at No. 6 James-slip, and who had been missing for a week, was found drowned yesterday morning at the foot of Catharine-street. Coroner Hills held an inquest on the body. A female companion of the girl testified that the deceased told her that her parents kept her confined so closely to the house that she meant to commit suicide. The father stated that he kept his daughter home to prevent her getting into bad company, and being led astray. As there were no marks of violence upon the body, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed suicide by drowning."

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of ANN MANNAN, an Irish woman aged 30, who died from injuries received by falling out of the upper window of No. 267 East Thirteenth-street. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

### Contents for Saturday, Oct. 9.

I.—THE BURNING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE—Full Particulars of the Event—Complete Inventory of Exhibited Articles Destroyed, with the Names and Addresses of Exhibitors—The Statuary Destroyed.

II.—THE MONTAUK POINT MYSTERY EXPLAINED—A New-York Slave Ship Scuttled off Long Island.

III.—THE STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE—Our Correspondence.

IV.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—Its Condition.

V.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Administration and the Democracy—Buenos Ayres and the Argentine—The case of ROGERS—The Minister to Spain Appointed—Air and Water—Mexican Affairs in England—Fair of the American Institute—The Canvass in California.

VI.—THE BURNT STEAMSHIP—Twenty-two more Persons Saved from the Wreck of the *Austria*—Complete Lists of the Saved and Lost.

VII.—SWITZERLAND—Incidents of Travel—Editorial Correspondence of the TIMES.

VIII.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

IX.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

X.—OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

XI.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Arago* and *Hammonia*.

XII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Domestic, City and Commercial.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce, Live Stock and Breadstuffs Markets of the City for the Week—Interesting Items for Farmers.

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We specially invite the public to an examination of our Safe, which *passed through* the GREAT FIRE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, and, (although the door was not locked, and evidently but imperfectly closed,) it is in a condition *to withstand another test*, and we feel assured *its contents would come out unharmed*.

The public will distinguish between *this Safe*, that was closed, *though not locked*, and those of our make which were left *wide open*, and, of course, destroyed.

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**☞ Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**☞ For Beautifying and Invigorating the** Hair, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative; it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

**☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.,** No. 495 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machines, so as to place them within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from $50 to $125—removing all temptation to infringers or patronage to infringers.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family sewing.

**☞ Parties Furnished** AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 521 Broadway.

**☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c.,** Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geraniums, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Ashest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

**☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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**☞ Fancy Cutlery.**—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

**☞ For Beautifying and Invigorating the** Hair, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative; it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

**☞ Dr. R. Goodale, at No. 3 Bond-street,** New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

**☞ Madame Lola Montez,** Countess of Landsfeldt, will deliver her celebrated LECTURE ON ROME, in aid of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's Church, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at all the music and bookstores.

**☞ Crystal Palace.**—Ladies, if you wish gaiter and button boots, from 12s. to 20s.; slippers, ties and buskins, 6s. to 10s.; boys', Misses' and children's boots and shoes, with India rubber shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

**Fire!! Fire!!!**—Hart's Vegetable Extract is the most reliable remedy of the present day for [illegible] without it. Thousands of lives have been saved by its timely use. Sold at No. 88 Dey-st., New-York.

**Kill Kellogg.**—This hideous disease no longer incurable. HART'S Vegetable Extract is a sure remedy for its destruction; has been in use many years, and known by every body. Sold at No. 88 Dey-st., N. York.

**☞ Herring Sewing Machine Co.'s New** Patent Sewing Machine, only $55; superior to the highest price machines in capacity and durability. No. 512 Broadway.

**☞ To Invalids.**—A physician of reputation and skill will take charge of one or more invalids, to whom a change of climate is desirable, during the Fall and Winter months. Applications addressed to M. D., Post-Office Box 1,100, will receive attention.


## MARRIED.

POILLON—BERTHOLF.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, SEABAR POILLON, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Esq., all of this City.

SANDFORD—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at Calvary Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., JAMES SANDFORD, Esq., to LAURA, daughter of Hon. HENRY J. Taylor, all of this City.

SHEPPARD—COLT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, JOHN K. SHEPPARD to SARAH W. COLT, only daughter of the late Thomas Colt, formerly merchant of this City.

MORRISON—FIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 7, by the Rev. Dr. John Thomson, WILLIAM A. MORRISON to SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of R. M. Field, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 7, by the Rev. E. L. Janes, ALONZO D., eldest son of the late Hiram G. Smith to DALIA, third daughter of George W. Smith, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

ALLERTON—MAGNETT.—At Dover Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. C. B. Post, Mr. GEO. M. ALLERTON, of New-York, to Miss LOIS M., only daughter of the late Deacon Seneca Mabbett, of Dover.

VAN RENSSELAER—SCHUYLER.—At Woodlawn, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. H. B. Sherman, S. VAN CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER and SARAH JAUNCEY, daughter of Gen. H. Schuyler, Esq.

RICHEY—BAGER.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 7, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Milo Mahan, D. D., the Rev. THOMAS RICHEY, Rector of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, to EMMA CECILIA, daughter of the late Peter Bacot, of Charleston, S. C.

CHURCH—ROBBINS.—In Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Reed, ALONZO W. CHURCH, of Davenport, Iowa, and MARY A., eldest daughter of S. S. Robbins, Esq.

BANKS—BI

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 221 East 9th-st., top floor; front room. Also, a respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or a good baker of bread, in a respectable family; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Her last of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 220 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION, AND ACcustomed to travel, having recently resigned her position in a regular institute, would like to engage with a family going to Europe, either as governess or companion. She is a finished French scholar, and can produce the best references. Address Miss B., care of Box No. 4,231, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, OF REfined and cultivated mind, would devote her time and talents in return for a home for herself and daughter; has gained some celebrity as a writer and elocutionist; would take charge of a house or public institution, or join a party of means to give readings this Winter. References given. Address Madame GENLIS, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO DOES NOT suffer from sea-sickness, is desirous to return to Great Britain, and would like to engage as a nurse or lady's maid with some family who would pay her passage for her services on the voyage. Address, for three days, E. MARION, 31 Canal at her present employer's, No. 222 Lexington-av., where satisfactory recommendations will be given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook, as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLLAS, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does the linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8 a month. Also, a smart waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; does up shirts; wages $7. Call at No. 214 Second-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA. ble young women, one as nurse and seamstress, and understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 137 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A HOME for her daughter, 14 years of age, as companion to a young lady, or in a school, where her services in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music, would be received for her board; is a pupil of the Sacred Heart. Address Madame GENLIS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing and obliging in every capacity. Can be seen at her present employer's, Bond-st. House, No. 665 Broadway, room No. 43, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family; is capable of discharging her duties as such; would do chamberwork and waiting in a plain family. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, SMART GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone, in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and economical woman; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, cakes, &c., will be found willing and efficient in her duties. Ladies in want of a first-class servant apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 182 7th-av., 3d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who has good City recommendations, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork, and to take care of children. Call at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Astor-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls: the one to do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references, and are willing to make themselves generally useful; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE ACTIVE, good girls; one is an excellent cook; makes bread and plain pastry; would assist to wash and iron. The others are competent chambermaids, waitress and nurse and seamstress; have the best of reference; like the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as professed cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry and pastry; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Is willing to assist with washing and ironing.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND WELL INformed young woman of high respectability, a situation as chambermaid, nurse, waitress and plain sewing; will be found competent, trustworthy, reliable and willing to make herself generally useful in any family requiring a permanent domestic. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE of them English—situations as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Two good cooks or general housewokers, and some small girls also want situations. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit children's, alter and remake ladies' dresses; is willing to assist in the nursery or chamberwork; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference; will answer calls from No. 6 Leroy-st., corner Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress and to wait on an old lady, or to take care of grown children, or chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best of City references given. Call at No. 153 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, by a very competent woman who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for one day at the residence of her present employer, No. 79 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of one or two children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Can embroider collars. Two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 44th-st

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl of respectable parentage, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Also, by a middle-aged American woman of high respectability, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer. No objection to do the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as good cook. Would have no objection to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Good City reference from last place. Call at No. 2 1st-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress, in a private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 207 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART AND tidy girl; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of references. Call at No. 122 Madison-avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a steady woman; will assist in other work, if required. Most respectable City references can be given. Apply No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork; is a first-rate laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 146 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTESTants, situations, one as cook and washer, the other as chambermaid and child's nurse, or seamstress. Call at No. 187 13th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A young American woman, who has lost her own baby. Apply at No. 207 8th-av.

RARE CHANCE—FOR AN INVALID OR ELDERly lady, or lady requiring a confidential housekeeper, to secure the services of a kind, healthy, competent young woman, who is perfectly reliable and trustworthy in any position, and willing to make herself useful. Any lady would be pleased with her appearance and appreciate her the more the longer she knows her. She will call at any reasonable hour in person, by addressing a note to Miss B. O. ROKEE, No. 44 Suffolk-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good plain cook; has an excellent recommendation; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the kitchen if required; over the washing or ironing; has excellent City reference from their last place, where they have lived 17 months. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would do general housework, by a most respectable young woman, who has had several years experience in good families; she will be found very trustworthy and obliging, and can come highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as a professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, baking and pastries, and all kinds of desserts; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 97 7th-av., corner of 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a small private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking, and has lived for seven years in one family; unexceptionable City reference given; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Apply at No. 77 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and she has no relations in this country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., near Spring, up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place, which she lived in five years; can be seen for two days, at No. 180 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as baby's nurse and seamstress, or would take charge of two small children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 406 1st-av., corner 24th-st., front house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions in a private family; one as cook, is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, is a good sewer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who thoroughly understands all kinds of fancy sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with children; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 406 1st-av., corner of 24th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a Protestant, as laundress, and to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference given. Address, for two days, No. 515 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family, as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference if required. Apply at No. 138 West 15th-st., lower number from 8th-av. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and take charge of an infant or children, and do plain sewing. No objection to the country. City reference. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 325 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in chamberwork, by a young woman who can give good references, City or country. Apply at No. 240 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference will be given to her last employer. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with the best of City references, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 5 2d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 80 Horatio-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITnation as housekeeper, or to do housework for a small family; has a little girl nine years old whom she wishes to take with her. Apply at No. 22 Bank-st.,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has the best of City reference. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 888 Broadway.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman, groom and to take charge of a small garden. None need apply unless sober, industrious and obliging, and can bring good recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 219 Lexington-av. this day from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING IN A large town, convenient to the City, a good cook. Also a girl to mind children, do chamberwork, &c. None need apply but those fully competent and willing to make themselves generally useful. Address D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid. One who can bring good City reference from her last place may apply at No. 232 5th-av., on Friday, the 8th inst., between the hours of 10 and 2. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO GO TO Havana, (Island of Cuba;) one as seamstress and waitress; the other as laundress, with a private family. Satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 82 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STATIONery store; one who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; none other need apply. Best City references required. Address A. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—BEETROOT PAPER.—The undersigned having been appointed sole agent in the United States for the sale of Dr. Collyer's Patent Prepared RESIDUUM OF BEET ROOT, for the manufacture of paper, by the use of which a reduction in cost is made, equal to at least twenty per cent., while the quality is improved, desires to form a connection with a party having the requisite capital to import the material; or would enter into partnership for the conducting of the business of the agency with a gentleman of acceptable qualifications and means.

It is a rare opportunity for a business that must become very extensive and lucrative. The demand for this new material, offering as it does extraordinary advantages to manufacturers of paper, will undoubtedly be enormous, amounting in a few years to 20,000 or 30,000 tons, of the aggregate value of from one to two millions of dollars, and at a profit entirely satisfactory.

The undersigned having the exclusive sale of the Beet Root, will be able to make arrangements for importation, or offer terms of partnership that can hardly fail to engage the attention of gentlemen of capital. References will be required and given. Address (or call personally, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.)

J. WINCHESTER, No. 211 Centre-st., Excelsior Printing Office.

$5,000—PATENT.—AN INTEREST IN ONE of the most valuable ship fixtures ever offered to the public for hoisting sails and cargo, for sale low to an enterprising party. Address, for ten days, Box No. 87, Brooklyn, New-York.

This article is needed in the Navy, and is almost indispensable for merchant vessels. It has no rival.

$400—PARTNER WANTED.—ANY ACTIVE man wishing to become established in one of the best paying and most desirable Family Grocery Stores in this City, that will do a business of $100 a day, can apply to GEO. WHEELER & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

A YOUNG MARRIED PHYSICIAN OF considerable experience and of a good social standing, desires to form a connection for the practice of medicine and surgery with an older and established physician. None but those of undoubted respectability in the profession need answer this. Address C., Box No. 642 Post-Office.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—THE OLDestablished and well-known Manhattan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for a cash customer.

WANTED.—A PARTY ENGAGED IN THE PRObuce business at the West wishes to negotiate a currency loan to be paid out for Grain, &c., in that section. Would take an interest in a Bank if desired. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 10c. to 11½c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9½c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¼c. to 7½c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8½c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10½c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats ¼c. to ½c. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 260.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.

Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York. THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD STORES OR GROcery stores.—Employment wanted by a strong and active young man of good address, as porter, to drive a horse and wagon, or any kind of an honorable employment; is quick at figures, and writes a fair legible hand; is well acquainted with the City; two years' reference from last employer. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, fruit-culture and vegetable and flower-growing, understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN some respectable private family, by a man that knows his business in all its branches. The best of City reference given as to sobriety and capability. Call at No. 240 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness shop, or at Mr. Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WITH EIGHteen years reference, a situation; understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a good driver; is willing to go to the country and make himself generally useful. Also, by a well-recommended young man as porter, fireman or waiter in a hotel; is smart and active. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. E. D., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; he understands the business in all its branches; has good references and of good habits. Address F. F. P., Mr. Thoburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER THAT thoroughly understands his business. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. BUCHANAN, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with children; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 406 1st-av., corner of 24th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a Protestant, as laundress, and to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference given. Address, for two days, No. 515 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family, as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference if required. Apply at No. 138 West 15th-st., lower number from 8th-av. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RElspectable and well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and take charge of an infant or children, and do plain sewing. No objection to the country. City reference. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 325 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in chamberwork, by a young woman who can give good references, City or country. Apply at No. 240 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference will be given to her last employer. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with the best of City references, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 5 2d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 80 Horatio-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITnation as housekeeper, or to do housework for a small family; has a little girl nine years old whom she wishes to take with her. Apply at No. 22 Bank-st.,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has the best of City reference. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 888 Broadway.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman, groom and to take charge of a small garden. None need apply unless sober, industrious and obliging, and can bring good recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 219 Lexington-av. this day from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING IN A large town, convenient to the City, a good cook. Also a girl to mind children, do chamberwork, &c. None need apply but those fully competent and willing to make themselves generally useful. Address D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid. One who can bring good City reference from her last place may apply at No. 232 5th-av., on Friday, the 8th inst., between the hours of 10 and 2. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO GO TO Havana, (Island of Cuba;) one as seamstress and waitress; the other as laundress, with a private family. Satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 82 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STATIONery store; one who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; none other need apply. Best City references required. Address A. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—BEETROOT PAPER.—The undersigned having been appointed sole agent in the United States for the sale of Dr. Collyer's Patent Prepared RESIDUUM OF BEET ROOT, for the manufacture of paper, by the use of which a reduction in cost is made, equal to at least twenty per cent., while the quality is improved, desires to form a connection with a party having the requisite capital to import the material; or would enter into partnership for the conducting of the business of the agency with a gentleman of acceptable qualifications and means.

It is a rare opportunity for a business that must become very extensive and lucrative. The demand for this new material, offering as it does extraordinary advantages to manufacturers of paper, will undoubtedly be enormous, amounting in a few years to 20,000 or 30,000 tons, of the aggregate value of from one to two millions of dollars, and at a profit entirely satisfactory.

The undersigned having the exclusive sale of the Beet Root, will be able to make arrangements for importation, or offer terms of partnership that can hardly fail to engage the attention of gentlemen of capital. References will be required and given. Address (or call personally, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.)

J. WINCHESTER, No. 211 Centre-st., Excelsior Printing Office.

$5,000—PATENT.—AN INTEREST IN ONE of the most valuable ship fixtures ever offered to the public for hoisting sails and cargo, for sale low to an enterprising party. Address, for ten days, Box No. 87, Brooklyn, New-York.

This article is needed in the Navy, and is almost indispensable for merchant vessels. It has no rival.

$400—PARTNER WANTED.—ANY ACTIVE man wishing to become established in one of the best paying and most desirable Family Grocery Stores in this City, that will do a business of $100 a day, can apply to GEO. WHEELER & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

A YOUNG MARRIED PHYSICIAN OF considerable experience and of a good social standing, desires to form a connection for the practice of medicine and surgery with an older and established physician. None but those of undoubted respectability in the profession need answer this. Address C., Box No. 642 Post-Office.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—THE OLDestablished and well-known Manhattan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for a cash customer.

WANTED.—A PARTY ENGAGED IN THE PRObuce business at the West wishes to negotiate a currency loan to be paid out for Grain, &c., in that section. Would take an interest in a Bank if desired. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 10c. to 11½c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9½c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¼c. to 7½c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8½c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10½c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats ¼c. to ½c. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 260.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.

Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York. THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD STORES OR GROcery stores.—Employment wanted by a strong and active young man of good address, as porter, to drive a horse and wagon, or any kind of an honorable employment; is quick at figures, and writes a fair legible hand; is well acquainted with the City; two years' reference from last employer. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, fruit-culture and vegetable and flower-growing, understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN some respectable private family, by a man that knows his business in all its branches. The best of City reference given as to sobriety and capability. Call at No. 240 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness shop, or at Mr. Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WITH EIGHteen years reference, a situation; understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a good driver; is willing to go to the country and make himself generally useful. Also, by a well-recommended young man as porter, fireman or waiter in a hotel; is smart and active. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. E. D., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER BY A single man; he understands the business in all its branches; has good references and of good habits. Address F. F. P., Mr. Thoburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER THAT thoroughly understands his business. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. BUCHANAN, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, who is leaving on account of the family going to Europe; good references given as to capability. Address W. R., Haight's feed store, No. 435 6th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. He can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 913 Broadway. B. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, highly recommended, a situation as coachman and gardener, also to milk cows. Call at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE OF Yale, as teacher. No objection to the South or West. Address A. B. X., New-Haven, Conn.

COACHMAN.—LEAVING MY HORSES IN THE country, I wish to find a situation for my coachman, to whom I have given a recommendation. Apply by note to JOHN FERRIS, at my house, and he will answer it in person. He would take a porter's place, if required. WM. G. BULL, No. 66 9th-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS an assistant with an old-established Dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience and is fully competent to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address, for one week, DENTIST, care of A. Van Valen, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York. The best of references given.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

$200 FOR AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE, rosewood piano-forte, richly finished with round corners, beautifully lined with satin wood and white holly, scalloped keys, fluted legs, grand circular scale, contains all the modern improvements, rich brilliant tone, can be fully tested, best City makers, perfect in every way, nearly new. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st, for 2 days, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. only. N. B.—Has box for shipping, and has maker's full warrantee.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 165 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR RENT.—Rent applied if purchased. Agency of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated melodeons. Best Boston and New-York pianos. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS Teachers and Pupils, No. 289 Broadway. Parents about selecting schools for sons or daughters will hear of advantages by calling. The address of competent teachers of music, French, Drawing, Painting, English, Classics

## ...SALE.

...Auctioneer.

...WARE AT AUCTION.

...& CO. will sell, on FRI-... of their salesroom, No. 158

...t Knives, Chisels and Gimblets,
...rs, Curtis' Shovels,
...Sand Paper,
...File Handles,
...Chisel Handles.
...superior English Razors.
...ortment of Heavy and Shelf goods, in
...City and country trade.
...ce of French and German Toys and Fan-

...d samples early on morning of sale.

## ...OTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE.

...WM. TOPPING & CO.
...n their sale, THIS DAY, a large and
...rtment of
...CITY-MADE CLOTHING,
...ing of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS,
...and other styles,
...PANTS, VESTS, &c.,
...e attention of the trade.
...l positively be sold.
...o. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

...V. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

## ...LE AT AUCTION OF SPLENDID ...REWOOD FURNITURE.

...(Saturday,) Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock precise-
...splendid rosewood furniture, unique and
...ks of art, library &c., contained in
...welling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th-
...ll of which will be sold without reserve, and
...argest and most elegant variety of rich and
...niture, valuable paintings, four splen-
...suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c.,
...ion this season, all of which will be
...ime, and must be removed immediately
...There is a very large quantity of ele-
...furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus,
...t thirty hair mattresses, beds and bed-
...aver 400 lots. Descriptive cata-

...ew. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

## ...LEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNI-...AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will ... on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. ... from 11 until 3 o'clock, at No. 86 5th-av..

## ...ND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

...furniture contained in said house, most of
...imported from Paris or manufactured
...the best makers, expressly for the owner's
...of rosewood and gilt buhl and carved oak
...library and drawing-room furniture,
...glasses, curtains in damask and
...cabinets, buffets, walnut exten-
...tables, chairs, arm-chairs, richly-
...bedsteads, dressing bureaus, ward-
...duchesses, &c.; hair mattresses, An-
...royal Wilton and English Brussels carpets,
...and bronze and gilt gas-fixtures, very
...and other ornaments, antique clocks,
...dinner service, Sevres, white and gilt
...&c., oil-cloths, China, cut-glass ware, &c.;
...statuary, &c., &c.
...will be ready, and may be had at the office
...& Co., three days previous to the sale.
...re may be seen the day before the sale, by a
...be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No.

...DANIEL S. HOGGS, Auctioneer.

## ...Y IMPORTANT AUCTION SO-...Large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satin-
...and mahogany furniture, ornaments,
...&c., contained in the large five-story
...No. 58 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th
...DAY (Friday,) Oct. 8, at 10½ A. M.
...Cash deposits required of all purchasers,
...be removed immediately. The following is
...description of the goods in the house, viz.:
...are a full suite of dining-room furni-
...tables, buffets and chairs to match, be-
...variety of kitchen utensils, china, dinner
...silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liqueur
...cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware.
...ware, silver carpets, three rosewood suites,
...stageres, corner tables, easy chairs and
...bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace cur-
...bookcases and library secretaries, rose-
...t-oculus, fine engravings.
...chambers are superior carved rosewood bed-
...modes, sofa couches, chairs, car-
...bedsteads, 12 pare curled hair mat-
...fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.
...commence at 10½ A. M., precisely. Catalogues
...at the house only.

...THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

## ...ON SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ...GOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, ...GUILSBOROUGH, THIRD DAY, ...all the furniture in the private residence, No. ...11th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of three ...parlor furniture, covered in brocade and silk ...stageres, centre, side and console tables; ...and reception chairs; 7-octave piano-forte, rich-...steel, embroidered cover, music-rack; velvet ...carpets, lace curtains and cornices; superb ...by celebrated artists; vases, bronzes, stat-...marble statuettes, clocks, engravings, and ...oak extension tables, buffet, arm and other ...cutlery of the best description, silver-plated ...spoons, forks, butter knives, &c.; rich cut-glass, ...wines, decanters, goblets, fruit and dessert ...sets, 160 pieces, French China rich-...set. Bedrooms—Rosewood ma-...and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, ...mattresses, bolster and pillows, sofas, chairs, ...clocks, mirrors, carpets, corner-stands. Sale to ...at 10½ o'clock, in the basement. Competent ...will be in attendance to pack, ship or sort the ...

...JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

## ...SELL ON FRIDAY, OCT. 8, AT ...salesroom No. 200 Broadway, a choice and re-...assortment of household cabinet furniture. ...brocatel, rosewood frames, all of the best ma-...and warranted. Suites in mahogany and walnut. ...marble-top centre tables, and side pier tables. ...rosewood carved etageres, encoignies, corner ...

...of French plate, pier, mantal and ovals, cor-...&c., all of the best French plate. Library, bed-...basement furniture of every description. Book-...secretaries, lounges, couches, chairs in oak and ...

...marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, ...whole forming a choice assortment of desirable and ...stock, to be sold without reserve.

...A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

## ...NINTH-STREET AND SECOND-...LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will ...WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Mer-...Exchange:
...valuable lots on the N. E. corner of 2d-av. and 79th-...25 feet by 100. One of the finest plots on the east ...the City. 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, beautifully ...curbed, guttered and flagged; sewer, gas, and ...water, all complete and paid for. 75 per cent. ...

...&c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

...EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

## ...NITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON ...TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their sales-...No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large and well-selected ...of superior furniture, embracing parlor suite of ...rosewood in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; ...suites of various styles, mahogany, oak and ...extension dining tables, buffets and chairs, ...and sofa tables, what-nots, bookcases, ...bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, &c. Also, ...suite of black walnut chamber furniture, ...by Deseir, in fine order. Three piano fortes. ...boxed and shipped in the best manner.

...WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

## ...OTION NOTICE.—WM. T. BOYD WILL ...without limit or reserve, THIS DAY, Oct. 8, at ...sale, over $10,000 worth of superior rosewood and ...gray furniture, but little used, all of which is in ...order; splendid piano-forte, pearl inlaid; oil-...gs by celebrated masters; hair and spring mat-...carpets, English tapestry and ingrain; crockery, ...tiful collection of Parian and Bisque statuary, ...busts and groups, with a general assortment of ...old furniture. Catalogues are ready at the house, ...West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

...EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

## ...E VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS ...TWELFTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. ...LOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, ...1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, ...-STREET.—The three desirable four-story brown-...English basement houses and lots, south side of ...100 feet west of 3d-av.; the houses on each lot 15 ...and in good order throughout; good location; ...perty is restricted against nuisances. Terms ...lots 18x100 feet 6 inches. Maps and full particulars ...auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

...J. H. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

## ...ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS ...respectfully requested to the large sale of rich and ...wood, parlor, dining room and chamber furni-...be sold THIS DAY, rain or shine, at No. 228 ...6th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The whole is of ...elegant description, and cost upwards of $12,000 ...of which was adjourned from yesterday until ...consequence of the storm. The sale commences ...o'clock with the parlor furniture.

...EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

## ...AND WATCHES.—BY E. & F. H. ...SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at ...No. 33 Nassau-st., positive sale of elegant ...of entirely new designs of Mosaics, cameo, ...and carbuncle, comprising sets of pins and ear-...brooches, ear-rings, seal and stone ...sets of studs and sleeve buttons; also, ele-...timekeeper, chronometers, patent and de-...lever watches; also, gold guard vest chains, ...&c.

...H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

## ...RY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, ...tion, on FRIDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the ...No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ...birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass ...Prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, W. ...h, Esq.

...ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

## ...LBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 ...AD-ST.—Regular auction sales of stocks and ...the Merchants' Exchange every day. Stocks ...ds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS ...12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

...SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

## ...SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 38 ...-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Mer-...Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds ...and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ ...See catalogue.

...J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

## ...J. BOGART—SATURDAY, OCT. 9, AT 11 ...k, at the Broadway Theatre, N. Y., mortgage ...wardrobe, scenery, stage-furniture and proper-...JAS. B. BENSEL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## ...IGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIG-...—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an ...the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. ...THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds ...of the Breckenridge Gannel Coal Company, ...other assets except those in litigation, (of which a ...catalogue will be ready a few days before and ...sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Mer-...Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th ...October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated ...1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.
...ale of the above-mentioned property is postponed ...4th of October, inst., at the same hour and place. ...PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

## ...NTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

...EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR ...machinery and burning—none more desirable. ...20 to 40 gallons.
...W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

# FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |
| | ALSO, ON | |
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made an the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day af maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1858:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $245,170 69 |
| Overdrafts | | 263 93 |
| Due from Banks | | 28,267 30 |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | $12,202 00 | |
| Specie | | 121,790 02 |
| Cash Items, viz., Exchanges | | 19,964 92 |
| Stocks | | 141,448 72 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | | 24,780 00 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | | 382 00 |
| Loss and Expense Account | | 4,943 22 |
| Total | | $587,010 82 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | $316,000 00 |
| Circulation registered | $68,305 00 | |
| Less Notes on hand | 12,911 00 | 55,394 00 |
| Profits | | 29,064 34 |
| Due to Banks | | 508 33 |
| Due Depositors, on demand | | 185,750 65 |
| Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Dividends Unpaid | | 293 50 |
| Total | | $587,010 82 |

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, MELANCTHON M. FREEMAN, President, and JAMES H. FONDA, Cashier, of the Mechanics' Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Satnrday, the 25th day of September, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. M. M. FREEMAN, President.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn, by both deponents, the 7th day of October, 1858.
Z. PLATT, Commissioner of Deeds.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Bradly, E., July 26, 1655, unknown | 04 |
| Bristchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | 68 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 67 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 6 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.
LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. —$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be Indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.
The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 196, 202, 222, 286, 322, 325, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,309, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 618, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,163, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, six per cent. Bonds, issued for water-works, due May 1, 1887; coupons payable 1st May and November; principal and interest payable in New-York. For sale by GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 37 William-st., New-York, Oct. 7, 1858.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mathew Morgan, Esq., was elected President in place of Giles F. Ward, Esq., who declined a reelection.
GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and Iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $4,000 ON THREE YEARS' time at 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Unquestionable security will be given upon real estate worth three times the amount. Apply to GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery. The garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plots, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house, at Jersey City, No. 29 Grand-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. It has the modern improvements, Passaic water, gas, &c., and has recently been put in superior order. Possession on or before Nov. 1. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to R. & J. McLAUGHLIN, stove store corner Greenwich and York sts., near the premises, or JOHN G. McLAUGHLIN, corner Grove and York sts., Jersey City; or C. VAN SANTVOORD, No. 1 Hnnover-st., New-York

OCEAN HOUSE AND PROPERTY, NEWPORT, R. I., for sale at a bargain, at private sale instead of auction as advertised. This valuable property can be purchased at the very low figure of $32,000, to close up the present ownership, if applied for within thirty days. It consists of three and one-third acres of the most valuable land in Newport; the hotel originally cost $70,000; will accommodate over five hundred guests. The establishment is too well and favorably known to require further description. The terms of payment will be liberal to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to
HENRY BULL,
E. F. NEWTON,
FRANCIS LASHAR, } Committee.
NEWPORT, Sept. 27, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SEVERAL BROWN-stone English basement houses on 20th-st., a little East of 3d-av. The houses are finished with all the modern conveniences, including gas, gas-fixtures, Croton, baths, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALLEN-STREET —One of those neat and convenient two-story and attic brick houses in Allen-st., just above Rivington-st., known as No. 153; situation one of the pleasantest in the eastern section of the City. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL IN WEST 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., six of those choice lots for a private residence, they are fair size; will be sold separately or together, on favorable terms. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

TO CARMEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKlyn, a house, two lots and stable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 290 Dean-st.

## TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET.—THE PROPERTY NO. 583 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer-st., being 30 feet front and rear. On the Broadway lot a first-class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an agreement should be made. For terms, apply to A. P. MAN No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

TO MILLINERS, TAILORS, &c.—TO LET—The large five-story house, with toa rooms, No. 710 Broadway. The principal and second stories would be rented separately, if required, for business purposes. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st., office second story.

TO LET—SUITE OF APARTMENTS NO. 733 8th-av., on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and three bedrooms, in first-rate order, and gas in every room. Rent $175 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE, WITH IMMEDIATE possession; tea room, gas, dumb waiter, near car route, in Brooklyn. 15 minutes from Wall-st. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.; or Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NO. 64 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; 3 parlors deep, with improvements in perfect order. Apply from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent $1,500. Smokers will please not apply.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET —26 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL, genteel house, with all the modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, for a small family, until May. Address FAMILY, Union-square Post-Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 117 ACRES, ABOUT 25 miles from the City, near the New-Haven Railroad. The stock, crops and farming utensils will be sold with the farm. For particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.
THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Tuesday, 11th inst. By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable to the stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
JOHN WALTS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av. OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BARKELOFF, Secretary.

# FOR EUROPE.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:
PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COSTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railrosd, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA at 10 and 10½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and haggage on board. The ARFICA will sail 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

### Venezuelan Gratitude to the City of New-York for its Treatment of Gen. Paez.

### The Corporation Counsel on the Lowber Claim.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLARKE in the Chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, transmitting a communication from P. T. Rojas, in behalf of the National Convention of Venezuela, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1858.

*To his Honor Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York:*

SIR: The National Convention of Venezuela, at present in session in the city of Velencia, are desirous of expressing their gratitude to the authorities and citizens of this Republic, who so generously received Gen. J. A. Paez in the year 1850.

Having been sent to this city by the Government of Venezuela to present to Gen. Paez the decree by which he is recalled to our country. We have also been charged with the pleasing duty of making known to the municipal authorities of this City, the sentiment of the national Convention above alluded to in view of these public and spontaneous expressions of feeling towards General Paez at the time of his arrival in this metropolis.

We beg that your Honor will name the day, hour and place, when and where we may comply with the terms of our commission. I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, in behalf of the commission.

P. T. ROJAS.

The Mayor's communication accompanying the above paper, stated that he would have been ready to welcome, himself, the distinguished stranger, and when General Paez arrived in our City, an exile from his native country, he received the attention due to an ardent patriot and consistent patriot; and the Common Council afterwards caused his portrait to be procured, for the purpose of placing the same in the Governor's Room, where it is now deposited.

As an appropriate way of receiving the thanks of the National Convention of Venezuela, which the Commissioner is charged to present to the municipal authorities of this City, I would recommend that both boards of the Common Council receive the same from them at a joint meeting in one of the chambers, as may be agreed upon by your honorable body.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN."

The communications were referred to a Special Committee.

A petition was received from the People's Washing and Bathing Establishment, representing that in the year 1849 the attention of the Board of Aldermen was called to the subject of baths for the laboring classes; that after some delay certain men undertook to establish a bathing and washing establishment; that one branch of the City Government favored giving a lot for that purpose, but that it was found impracticable. The men subsequently got a charter and obtained subscriptions; that they purchased the ground in Mott-street, and erected buildings at a cost of $42,000, and obtained subscriptions less than $20,000; that the establishment has been in operation six years, during which time there has been 403,621 bathers, and 51,564 washerwomen using the houses; that the establishment has not paid current expenses if the City tax of $4,288 49 is included. They ask that the property be relieved from taxation, or, if not, they say they will be obliged to close the establishment.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance requiring the Foreman and Secretary of every Fire Company to report to the Fire Commissioners semi-annually a list of members, with the number of alarms and fires which have occurred during the previous six months, was received and referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A report from the Committee on Ordinances, with an ordinance to compel owners and lessees of tenant houses to build drains from their houses to connect with the sewers in the streets in front of said houses, was received and adopted.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park setting forth that there is now only $81,278 25 in their hands subject to the immediate daily calls for outstanding liabilities to about the same amount, and asking for the further sum of $250,000 for the purposes of the Central Park Improvement Fund, under the act passed April 19, 1857. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The semi-annual report of the Comptroller was received and ordered to be printed.

The following communication in relation to the Lowber Claim was received and ordered to be printed in full in the Minutes:

LAW DEPARTMENT, City of New-York.

*To the Board of Aldermen:*

I am inquired of by your resolution of the 4th October, instant, to report my reasons for not complying with a resolution of the Common Council passed August 26, 1857, for the purpose of facilitating the payment of a judgment recovered by Robert W. Lowber against the City, and the payment of which was resisted by the Financial Agent of the Government, in defiance of the authority of the Common Council.

And I have the honor to reply that upon a careful perusal of the resolutions of August, 1857, it will be observed they are are not mandatory upon me, but rather an expression of the intention of the Common Council that the City should fulfill its contract with Mr. Lowber, and that so far as any affirmative official act of mine might be necessary and proper to effectuate this purpose, I should be considered as authorized by the Common Council to institute such proceedings.

The language of the first of the resolutions, is, that the "Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to institute such proceedings as are necessary to enforce the payment of the said execution by the Comptroller." This resolution properly leaves to the judgment of your law officer what steps to take in the premises, if he should deem it wise to institute any proceeding at all. At that time an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York was in the hands of the Sheriff of this county, and I knew of no means so likely to reduce a refractory Comptroller to lawful submission, and to secure the payment of the judgments. This I understood to be the object of the resolution.

The second of the resolutions of August, 1857, having the same object in view as the first, is all permissive in its character. It authorizes me, however, to do what the law does not permit; and I trust that the mover of the present resolution of inquiry will find in this a good reason why I did not comply with what he designates "the directions as called for by the said resolutions:"

It gives me pleasure in this connection to direct the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the contumacy of subordinate officers finds no favor with or support from an independent and learned Judiciary, and that in this very case no less an authority than Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, has decided that the "Heads of Department" (and I have no difficulty in determining as matter of legal construction, that this includes the Comptroller,) do not hold their places independent of the legislation of the Common Council, and when such legislation is not in violation of law, they have no right or power to refuse obedience to such legislation, because they may deem it unwise or improvident. On the contrary, they are only in the legitimate discharge of their duties when they comply with the legislative direction of the Common Council, not passed in violation of law."

And in the same connection I call your attention to a judicial exposition of the powers of the Common Council over the subject matter of the Lowber sale, claim and judgment. The same Judge, in the opinion from which I have above quoted, says: "I do not consider that the discretion of the Common Council in legislation can be controlled by the Courts. If they have the power to legislate, their discretion as to what should be passed or rejected *is a matter exclusively for themselves.*"

Always confident that in good time the Courts in this case would so declare the law, I have not considered it necessary, in advance of judicial judgment, to take any unusual step to enforce obedience to your lawful commands by the Comptroller. I presume that officer and his sympathizers taking counsel of the "better part of valor," will now submit to a power which can compel obedience.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel for the Corporation.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

### Board of Education.

The Board met at 5½ P. M., Wednesday, the President in the Chair.

The special order of the evening was the report from the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, recommending "the reorganization of the daily Normal school upon such a basis that it shall furnish teachers for the public schools who have received an education especially directed to that end." Commissioner BENEDICT took the Chair, and the Board went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MACKEAN made war vigorously upon the Normal School. It had been a losing operation from the first. He offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the Board of Education to dispense with the Normal School.

Mr. WILSON defended the Normal School and opposed Mr. MACKEAN'S resolution. He thought that $3,340, the sum expended for salaries alone for persons connected with the Normal School, was not an extravagant expenditure for the purpose to which it was appropriated.

Mr. DAVENPORT followed on the same side and much to the same effect.

Dr. RANKEN thought the Normal School was a failure and should not be continued. He objected to its situation and he opposed the school proposed to be established. He thought they were better off without any Normal School.

Mr. EAGER thought the Normal School was a great institution and gave his reasons for thinking so, at some length.

Mr. ADAMS expressed his decided disapprobation of the Normal School system.

Mr. MACKEAN made another speech in favor of his resolution, which was amended so as to provide for dispensing with the Normal School on the 31st of December.

Mr. EAGER cited the opinions of Boards of Education in other States with regard to the value of Normal Schools.

The debate was continued by Mr. GREEN, Mr. MACKEAN and Mr. ADAMS, and then the question was taken. The resolution of Mr. MCKEAN was adopted.

The Board here spent a great deal of time in taking its latitude and longitude, and endeavoring to ascertain whether it had drifted on the waves of the debate. Some said the question was still open with regard to the organization of a new Normal School; others denied this. The Committee finally rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The matter was referred back.

The Report of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy was then read and adopted. A great deal of time was consumed in discussing the propriety of paying the bill of PUNNEY & RUSSELL ($3,000) for printing. It was stated that there were overcharges in their bill of some $750. The Committee, which had charge of the bill, had audited it and recommended its payment. The Board directed the Treasurer to sign a warrant to pay PUNNEY & RUSSELL $1,000 on account, and it was ordered that the bills for all work done by them be presented to the Clerk. (Ayes, 23; Noes, 5.)

Mr. DAVENPORT presented the following communication:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.

*To the Board of Education of the City of New-York:*

GENTLEMEN: The building which I have erected at the intersection of Third and Fourth avenues is now ready to be dedicated to the purposes of instruction in practical science and art. In maturing the plans for its government and use, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to make it harmonize with the general system of education as established by the Board of Education. With this view, it is provided that a portion of the building shall forever be devoted to the instruction of females in the arts of Design. A school for this purpose is already carried on within its walls, under the governance of a society of ladies, who have devoted much time and praiseworthy zeal to its establishment. I have also provided accommodations of the most ample character for a free reading-room for the especial use of the working classes and their families. Galleries of art have already been commenced in connection with the reading-room, which, it is hoped, will be found useful in elevating the tastes and refining the sentiments of that large portion of the community who at the present time have no other places of resort in which to study and admire the productions of native and foreign art.

In addition to the above, the deed of trust will provide for the delivery each year of regular courses of lectures, at night, upon the elementary principles which control and regulate practical business, in which the greater part of our population earn their livelihood during the day. It is intended that these lectures shall be of a strictly useful and practical character, accompanied with the necessary illustrations, and with oral examinations, so as to make it certain that the hearers profit by them.

Lastly, the deed of trust provides for the establishment of a polytechnic school of the most thorough character and the highest order, based as nearly as possible upon the model of the *L'Ecole Centrale* of Paris.

The revenues of the institution will, at the outset, be sufficient to carry out all the objects above specified, except the Polytechnic School. In time I trust that they will be sufficient for this purpose also. As the intention is that the Polytechnic course of instruction shall begin where the Scientific course in the Free Academy now terminates, it has been suggested to me by many friends of that admirable institution that the Board of Education might desire to aid in the immediate establishment of a Polytechnic course by supplying the instructors required for its prosecution. To this I have no possible objection, so long as it is conducted in the thorough manner which I desire, in order to produce engineers, architects, and mechanics worthy of the industrial development of our day and generation, and competent to grapple with the difficult practical problems presented by modern enterprise and progress.

I beg leave, therefore, to state that I am ready to supply the rooms required for this course, and that the Board of Control which I have selected for the governance of the Institute will cheerfully meet with any Committee of your honorable body, if the suggestion meets with your approval, to mature the plans and agree upon the condition upon which the Polytechnic course shall be commenced and carried on.

It has been suggested to me by my friends, whom I have consulted in reference to this proposition, that objections may be urged against it, in consequence of the additional expenses which the salaries of the Instructors will entail upon the public. As I have no object or interest in making the offer, except to promote the public good, I trust that in your deliberations you will give due weight to this objection; and if you have doubts as to the expediency of incurring any further outlay for public instruction, that you may promptly decline to undertake the practical enlargement of the Free Academy Course. I have no doubt whatever that the revenues of the Institute will soon be adequate to defray this expense, in addition to the other charges upon them. The advantages to be gained will be solely in the earlier date at which this manifest defect in our public educational system will be cured.

In view of the objection to increasing the charges upon the public treasury, I have been very desirous that Columbia College, with its large and growing revenues, should undertake to carry out the Polytechnic course; but thus far, in consequence, probably, of the absorption of its available resources, and the attention which the trustees of that venerable institution have felt constrained to bestow upon the proposed University course, I have not been able to make the desired arrangement; but from what I can learn, I am inclined to hope that a combination might be made of the available professional force already secured to the College and the Free Academy by which the enlarged scientific course might be begun without entailing much, if any, additional expense. If such a combination of existing resources can be made, the institute will realize the idea of its foundation, as its name imports, viz.: a Union of public and private efforts upon the common ground of the advancement of science and art for the general good.

I venture to suggest, therefore, that you invite a conference with the Trustees of the College, for the purpose of securing at once the extension and completion of the scientific instruction already afforded the Free Academy and College courses.

In case, however, it is not found practicable, nor deemed expedient, to undertake at once the polytechnic course upon any of the issues suggested, the Board of Control of the Institute will not lose sight of the great importance of its establishment at an early day, and I shall personally contribute to this object to the extent of my ability.

It is proper for me to state that owing to legal difficulties which my counsel has discovered in the act of the Legislature incorporating the institute, I cannot execute the deed of trust until after the meeting of the Legislature in January next; but in the mean time I have, to prevent accident, provided for the conveyance of the entire property to the Board of Control by my will. The formal deed of trust will, however, be executed, if my life is spared, so soon as the necessary changes in the charter are secured.

In the mean time the Trustees selected will take charge of the institution, and proceed to carry its design into practical execution. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER COOPER.

The communication was referred to the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, with instructions to report at the first meeting in November.

After the transaction of some further routine business, the Board, at 10½ o'clock, adjourned.

### The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met at 2 P. M., yesterday, a full Board being present. The session was a private one. The names of thirty patrolmen were withheld from the reports, because, it was said, some of the appointments may be rescinded. The City was divided into two Inspection Districts instead of three, the first district embracing the First and Seventeenth Wards inclusive, and the second district taking in the remaining Wards. Captain LEONARD, formerly of the Second Ward, was appointed Inspector of the first district, and Captain COULTER, of the Twenty-second Ward, Inspector of the second district.

The salary of the Property Clerk, the Rev. JOSIAH W. WARREN, was raised from $600 to $1,200 a year. A vote of thanks was returned to the Nineteenth Ward Police for having discovered and broken up the nest of burglars making their head-quarters at the Cosmopolitan Gardens, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, where the fight took place on Sunday night last, between a gang of Italians and Irish laborers. Upon the announcement of this vote an outsider remarked that the proper vote, in his opinion, would have been a reprimand for allowing the nest to remain in their midst as long as it had undisturbed. The Board adjourned for one week.

### The Police Department.

From the quarterly report of the General Superintendent and his Deputy, we learn that the Police Department now comprises 25 captains, 105 sergeants, 47 rounusmen, 943 patrolmen, 53 special detailed men, and 52 door-men—a total of 1,225. Since the last report the Precincts have been fully organized, by the appointment of captains where sergeants were acting in that capacity: and the requisite number of sergeants have been appointed in each Precinct but one. Since the filling of these offices the improvement in the discipline and effectiveness of the force has been very great, and there is every hope for still greater improvement in these essential qualifications. The number of arrests for the quarter is 17,328—an excess of 2,629 over that of the last quarter. There have been 19,902 complaints made to the District-Attorney for violation of the Sunday Liquor Law, but as yet there appears to have been no action taken by that officer in prosecuting any of the parties complained of.

The telegraph operators have been busy, and through their instrumentality 18 lost women have been restored to their friends; 1,200 children restored to their parents; 70 stray horses restored to their owners; descriptions of 31 stolen horses sent to all the stations; 115 fires reported, and 23 notifications for Coroners to attend inquests.

The amount of property reported as having been stolen is $16,025, of which $12,048 was recovered. The Superintendent says the amount of stolen property is much less than he has ever known, in the same space of time, since his connection with the Police Department—a period of ten years.

Of the 17,328 arrested, 12,113 were males, 5,215 females. Of the offences against the person there were 13,916—against property 3,412. Of the females arrested 503 were under 25 years of age. Of the males, 4,652. Of the whole number arrested 2,954 were natives of the United States; 10,477 of Ireland; 1,621 of Germany; 666 of England. Out of the whole number of persons arrested, 12,038 are said to have used intoxicating liquors to excess.

The Harbor Police consists of 57 patrolmen. The total number of arrests was 206. Relief of various kinds has been afforded, and this branch of the Police has shown itself an efficient auxiliary to the land force.

The number of arrests in Brooklyn was 4,059. 6,851 violations of the Sunday Law were reported to the District-Attorney.

### The Fight at the Cosmopolitan Gardens—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

The inquest in the case of NICHOLAS CULLUM, killed in the fight on Sunday night last at the Cosmopolitan Gardens, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, was concluded yesterday. The Jury, after about two hours' deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That NICHOLAS CULLOM came to his death by a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of GIATANO MARTINGOLI, aided and abetted by Guesseppi Piontini and Francis Gueste, on the night of the 3d of October, 1858, at the Cosmopolitan Gardens; and that Dominica Munfeiro, Giacon Reggi, George Tilch, Dominica Fornaro, Giavano Brovaud, Andre Pallinari, Girbono Boero, Pietro Beili, Francisco Ferrando, Angelo Froboni, Bartioni Pagon, Stefano Scanagati and Dionysins Oches were participators in the riot in which Patrick Tracy, Edward Borns and Michael Rourke were dangerously wounded."

Immediately after the rendition of this verdict, the prisoners were all examined. Each denied his guilt, and was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and hottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-Proof Safes, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public. Also, examine LILLIE'S Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Dépôt for LILLIE'S Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Have you purchased your Fall hat? if not we would advise you to go at once to the well-known hat store, No. 90 Fulton-street, and secure one of those excellent hats manufactured and sold by C. P. MELLENEY; they are unsurpassed by any in the City and are sold at remarkably low prices at wholesale and retail for cash. A large assortment of felt hats and caps for men and boys.

C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO AND A HALF DIFFERENT STYLES.—What preposterous nonsense it is to suppose that one style of hat will suit all styles of men. KNOX scouts the idea, and presents for the consideration of his customers a stupendous and overwhelming variety of crown pieces, so that they cannot experience the slightest difficulty in making a selection at his well-known and popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway. KNOX understands his business thoroughly.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The combined action of these remedies safely relieves the worst cases of piles. The Pills, in stomach and bowel complaints, and the Ointment in scrofula, work the most astounding cures.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—The following are the nominations for County Officers in Suffolk County, by the Republican and American Conventions, jointly:

*Sheriff*—Stephen J. Winters.
*County Clerk*—Charles R. Dayton.
*District-Attorney*—George Miller.
*Superintendent of County Poor*—Alanson Seaman.
*Justice of Sessions*—Edwin Rose.
*Assembly—First District*—Benjamin F. Wiggins.
*Assembly—Second District*—Robert Rogers.

After the Convention adjourned, there was a large and most enthusiastic meeting, over which Dr. LOAN presided, to indorse the action. Perfect harmony prevailed throughout.

### Brooklyn Items.

A meeting of some of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn was held Wednesday evening, to consider the propriety of erecting a building similar to the Academy of Music in New-York. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Edward Whitehouse, L. B. Wyman, John Greenwood, J. B. Chitenden and Dr. Hull, was appointed, to obtain the necessary information, and report to a public meeting, which they are to call.

The State Sabbath School Convention adjourned yesterday. The next annual meeting will be held at Oswego, August 24, 1859. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday afternoon, a portion of the programme as to the assembly of the Sabbath Schools, was carried out, and in some of the churches the attendance was large and the exercises exceedingly interesting.

Mr. AMOS P. STANTON, who, while President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, some months ago, committed an assault and battery upon the person of Mr. VAN ANDEN, proprietor of the *Daily Eagle*, for strictures upon the management of that Company, and who subsequently pleaded guilty of the offence, was on Wednesday sentenced to pay a fine of $200.

It was the truck of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, Western District, and not that of the Eastern District, which was destroyed in the Palace fire.

The Americans in the Assembly District embracing the Fourth and Tenth Wards, have nominated GARRETT P. BERGEN for Assembly.

The American County Convention met at Granada Hall last evening, and adjourned till Wednesday next, without making any nominations.

The Bradley Democrats have nominated ROSWELL C. BAAINARN, Esq., for Surrogate.

The Vanderbilt wing of the Democracy hold a mass meeting on the 18th inst.

### New-Jersey Items.

BIBLE PRESENTATION TO FIRE COMPANIES.—The various fire companies of Jersey City assembled, last evening, at the Baptist Church, in Grove-street, where each company was presented with a large elegantly-bound bible by the Jersey City Bible Society. There were about 150 members of the Department present. Captain W. T. RODGERS presided. The services were opened by singing and prayer by the Rev. Mr. VAN CLEEF, and reading of Scripture by the Rev. Dr. CRANE. The Rev. Mr. IMBRIE made a short and impressive address. The presentation was then made by Dr. HOLT, Secretary of the Society, accompanied by some appropriate remarks, and were received, on behalf of the Department, by FREDERICK B. BETTS. There was a large audience present to witness the interesting ceremonies.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS.—Justice EARLE held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man found dead in the woods near West New-York, back of Bergen. Deceased was apparently a German about 35 years of age; had on dark clothes, and had been dead several days. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from cause unknown.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the distillery in Provost-street, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. It was extinguished by the prompt action of the employes. Loss about $200.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 7.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $16,700 | Ohio St. 6s, '86, 87.106 | 25 | Stonington R. R... 54 |
| 5,000 | Ohio Stock 6s, '60. 102 | 100 | Reading Railroad... 48⅝ |
| 2,000 | Indiana State 5s. 90 | 1250 | do..... 48⅝ |
| 546 | Indiana St. 2⅝s. 61 | 200 | do.....b30 48⅝ |
| 5,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90. 81½ | 100 | do.....s30 48 |
| 5,000 | N. Carolina St. 6s 95 | 200 | do.....s30 48⅛ |
| 38,000 | Missouri State 6s 86 | 150 | do.....s60 47⅞ |
| 1,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. B.. 85½ | 100 | do.....s15 48⅜ |
| 1,000 | I. Can. Reg. Bs...100 | 600 | do.....s10 48½ |
| 4,000 | N. Y. C. Bs. '70.. 98 | 65 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 91 |
| 4,000 | E. R. R. 2d m. b. 81 | 500 | Clev. & Tol. RR.s10 31⅞ |
| 20,000 | M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1 mt. sk. fd. con. bs | 92⅜ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. R.s60 55 |
| 2,000 | Goshen Branch h. | 68½ | 300 do.....b60 55⅛ |
| 9,000 | M. S. sk. fd. bs... | 70 | 100 do.....b60 55⅜ |
| 2,000 | Ill. Cen. R. bds.. | 89 | 50 do.....s30 55 |
| 2,000 | Hud. Riv. 3d M. | 70 | 350 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. 23⅞ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Chi. 1st M. | 97 | 100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.b60 45 |
| 20 | Merchants' Ex. Bk. | 102 | 225 do..... 45 |
| 10 | do..... | 102½ | 50 do.....b30 45 |
| 55 | Am. Ex. Bank..... | 110¾ | 50 do..... 44⅞ |
| 5 | Hanover Bank..... | 90 | 50 do.....s30 44⅜ |
| 20 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co.. | 89 | 50 do.....s60 44⅜ |
| 150 | Pacific Mail S. Co.. | 104 | 150 Panama R. R..s10 118½ |
| 50 | do.....s10 | 104 | 100 do..... 118⅜ |
| 50 | do.....s60 | 104 | 150 do..... 118¼ |
| 100 | do.....s30 | 104 | 30 Ill. Cen. R. R. .s10 79 |
| 150 | do.....b30 | 104½ | 5 Gal. & Chic. R. R.. 85½ |
| 150 | do.....s10 | 104¾ | 50 do..... 85 |
| 25 | do..... | 104⅝ | 50 do.....s4 84 |
| 25 | do.....s60 | 103½ | 320 do..... 84⅜ |
| 218 | N. Y. Cent. R.. | 82¾ | 150 do.....s10 84⅜ |
| 100 | do.....s30 | 82⅜ | 150 do.....s10 84⅛ |
| 300 | do.....s60 | 82⅜ | 50 do.....b30 84 |
| 100 | do.....b60 | 82⅞ | 100 do.....s30 84 |
| 300 | do..... | 82⅞ | 10 Chic. & R. I. R. R.. 66 |
| 300 | do.....b30 | 83 | 850 do..... 65⅝ |
| 300 | do.....b30 | 83 | 100 do.....b60 65⅝ |
| 100 | do.....b10 | 83 | 200 do.....b60 65⅜ |
| 600 | do..... | 83 | 200 do.....b30 65⅜ |
| 200 | do.....s30 | 83 | 200 Chic. B. & Q. R. R. 53 |
| 50 | do.....s5 | 83 | 50 do..... 52¾ |
| 300 | Erie Railroad..... | 16⅜ | 30 La Crosse & Mil. R. 4¾ |
| 50 | do..... | 16⅛ | 210 do..... 4⅞ |
| 50 | do.....s30 | 16 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $47,000 | Missouri St. 6s. 86 | 100 | Ilud. Riv. R. R..... 27⅜ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76 | 97½ | 100 Reading R. R..... 48⅜ |
| 1,000 | Mich. So. S. F. B. | 70 | 150 M. S. & N. I. R. R. b60 23⅞ |
| 25 | St. Nicholas Bank. | 94¾ | 16 Stonington R. R.... 54 |
| 50 | Pac. M. St. Co. b60 | 104 | 10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.. 15½ |
| 10 | do..... | 104 | 100 Erie Railroad..... 15¾ |
| 100 | do..... | 103¾ | 50 do..... 15⅝ |
| 225 | do..... | 103 | 100 M. S. & N. I. G'tdskb60 45 |
| 100 | do..... | 102¾ | 100 do.....s10 44⅞ |
| 50 | do..... | 102¾ | 100 do..... 44¾ |
| 75 | Michigan Cent. R.. | 84⅞ | 100 do..... 44⅞ |
| 250 | do.....s30 | 84⅜ | 250 Gal. & Chi. R. R.... 84 |
| 10 | N. Y. Cent. R.R.... | 83 | 200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 31⅜ |
| 450 | do..... | 82¾ | 100 do.....b30 31⅝ |
| 200 | do.....b60 | 82⅞ | 500 do.....b10 31⅝ |
| 200 | do.....s60 | 82⅜ | 260 Chi. & Rock I. R'd. 65¼ |
| 50 | do.....s10 | 82⅜ | 50 do.....s10 65½ |
| 300 | do.....s3 | 82⅜ | 50 do.....s30 65 |
| 50 | do.....s60 | 82⅜ | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Pike Co. RR...10s | 80 | 25 N. W. Fire Ins. Co... 20 |
| 2,000 | Florida RR.....7s | 67⅛ | 20 Gen. Fire Ins. Co... 20 |
| 3,000 | Del. & Mil. RR...7s | 64⅜ | 40 Bankers' Fire Ins. Co. 100 |
| 6,000 | Nash. & Ch. RR. 6s | 70 | 66 Cay. & Susq. RR... 25⅛ |
| 9,000 | Hancock Co. Ill. 7s | 52 | 100 Union Ferry Co.... 100 |
| 12,000 | T. N. & C. RR. 7s | 84½ | 28 U. S. Mail SS. Co... 27⅜ |
| 7,000 | C. St. P. & F. RR. 7s | 42 | 20 Pacific Mail SS. Co. 104⅜ |
| 4,000 | C. St. P. & F. RR. 8s | 19 | 10 Min. Min'g Co. p. s. 112 |
| 1,350 | G. W. M. I. S. 1858 | 46 | 40 N. Y. & N. H. RR.. 53⅝ |
| 1,500 | At. M. I. S. of 1858 | 87¼ | 15 Continental Bank.. 98¼ |
| 1,000 | California.....7s | 84 | 10 Park Bank..... 103¾ |
| 3,000 | Del. L. & W. RR. 7s | 76½ | 5 Am. Exch. Bank ..110¾ |
| 1,000 | Det. & Mil. RR. 7s | 63 | 50 Bank of Commerce. 103 |
| 4,000 | Det. & Mil. RR. 7s | 62½ | 50 Pacific Mail SS. Co. 104¾ |
| 60 | Continental Bank.. | 98¾ | |

THURSDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The Bullion Bank continues to elicit discussion. Several prominent names in political economy and finance are said to indorse it. These are EX-President VAN BUREN, Ex-Secretary WALKER and Ex-Senator DIX, together with Mr. DUER, of KING & SONS, and Mr. PUNNETT, of the Bank of America. It is thus satisfactory to know that the experiment, if practically made, will start with the *prestige* of respectable authority. Its location in New-York, however, we deem unfortunate for profitable success. The whole idea is retrogressive. It presumes a popular distrust in the present banking system which has no real existence *here*. Such distrust must be created by the new machine itself, before the powers of seduction implied in half-a-dozen good names and by the mere novelty of change will be able to draw much bullion from the other banks. In a time of quiet confidence, the concern would hardly pay office expenses. In a season of bank panic, *which it would become its interest to hasten*, mischief to the regular Banks might be worked and would be, if the theory of the projectors is reliable. Nor won'd this mischief be counterbalanced by any public good in a strictly commercial community like ours. The bullion transferred at such a season had better be in fifty private salamanders or five hundred old stockings, if only to save the aggravation of the common evil of distrust.

The new establishment, it may be said, however, is not for the accommodation of the merchant or the ordinary banker, but to protect other meritorious classes against their excesses; the retired man of income; the trustee; the guardian; the widow and orphan, and all such people who are not about Wall-street every day, and perhaps seldom in town, to watch the other Banks. They are to be accommodated for a small consideration, by a Bullion Board of safer men than Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HALSTEAD, Mr. JOHN Q. JONES and the like and with safer vaults and more reliable porters, clerks and runners than those gentlemen are in the practice of employing. And why? Because once *in every twenty years* the Commerce, Manhattan, Chemical, &c., stop bullion payments for a few days, and turn to banking, in this brief interregnum, on bank notes and certified checks, worth only 98 or 99, or 99¾ cents in the dollar with the bullion broker. Take the lowest depreciation, say two ℔ cent., and place it in account current, with the favorite illustration quoted by the advocates of the new scheme. Mr. A., with a surplus income of $5,000, which he desires to have safely kept against a rainy day, or a season of bad rents or poor dividends, is to pay $5 a year, or one-tenth of one ℔ cent. for this service, rather than risk another crisis to occur, probably twenty years hence, but which the bullionists, who are in sharp pursuit of his $5, *persuade him may occur at any time*. The charge is incurred, and the profit on it compounded every year by the new bank. The depositor pays out in the twenty years $100, absolute. The bank makes $200, provided it is not robbed of the $5,000 principal. Mr. B., on the other hand, has his surplus kept for nothing in the Bank of Commerce; ten millions of capital against one for its secure custody. At the end of twenty years, after his $5,000 has been lent to his neighbor in business, half-a-dozen times or in half-a-dozen ways, every year, he finds the Bank short of bullion. He can get his deposit in Bank-Notes, amply secured at Albany; but while these will answer all his ordinary purposes, he is debarred from speculating on $5,000 in gold which he might have kept, at a cost of $5 a year, with the bullionists. He loses, therefore, in one sense, the chance of making $100, while his neighbor A. has paid out $100 for the same chance. With B. the case might be much worse in some other State than New-York, where the banking system is inadequately guarded; but here, we repeat, there is no reasonable ground for distrust, and, in our poor opinion, ought to be no anti-commercial, gold-hoarding agency, established under the shadow of our free banking law, *for the purpose of creating it.*

Something has been said of the superior credit and currency of the certificates of deposit on such a Bank in the South and West. But it is difficult to see how they could be made to perform any other office than that of ordinary exchange. A certificate on the old Merchants' Bank, or a credit on BROWN BROTHERS would buy the same sum of Cotton in New-Orleans, or Pork in Cincinnati, or Grain in Chicago. The bullion certificate would sell at the same discount in New-Orleans, the exchange being against New-York.

The telegraphic sketch of the *Canada's* advices from Europe to Saturday, Sept. 25, reports that the Bank of France has reduced its terms of discount to *three per cent.* per annum. The English Bank will now probably soon discuss the policy of a further reduction on its part to 2½ ℔ cent. The Liverpool Cotton news, though only three days later, adds another small fraction to the advance in prices. The market here is quite strong to-day. In our foreign exchanges we have nothing new to notice. The next mail for England will go by the screw steamer *City of Washington* on Saturday next. Some of the banking houses drew in advance of their wants—availing of the high rate—by the last mail, and are lending the Money on 5@10 days' notice at 3 ℔ cent. Other landers are supplying the Brokers at 3½@4 ℔ cent. The Discount market is quiet. The Sub-Treasury received $114,000 for Customs to-day. The disbursements of the office are $170,000. The balance this afternoon stands $10,613,649. The following is a summary of the Bank movement at the principal four cities of the country, according to the present week's return:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulat'n |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, Oct. 2... | $123,659,697 | $85,666,370 | $23,533,185 | $7,875,750 |
| Boston, Oct. 4..... | 56,226,000 | 21,061,500 | 8,593,000 | 6,455,000 |
| Philadelphia, Oct. 4... | 25,248,410 | 17,598,436 | 7,139,461 | 2,877,118 |
| New-Orleans, Sept. 25. | 16,861,850 | 15,053,505 | 1,299,925 | 6,838,594 |
| Sub-Treas., N.Y., Oct. 2 | | | 11,100,813 | |
| Total..... | $221,996,057 | 139,486,301 | 64,666,384 | 23,647,260 |
| Last week..... | $221,759,108 | 139,173,084 | 67,156,448 | 23,515,662 |

The Bank Superintendent has called for the Quarterly return from the different Banks of the State, as on Saturday, Sept. 25.

There was a liberal amount of orders at the Stock Exchange, at the morning session, and the tone of the market was again strong for State Securities, New-York Central, Reading, and part of the Western list. In the afternoon, as on Wednesday at the close, prices were a fraction weaker, owing, in part, to a decline of 2 ℔ cent. in Pacific Mail shares on the renewed rumor that the Collins steamers had been purchased to run in opposition on the Pacific side, to touch both at Panama and San Juan del Sur. On this point we are only able to learn, in a general way, that the Messrs. BROWNS have offered to sell the *Atlantic* and *Baltic* for $800,000; that the papers relating to the title, &c., have been examined and approved by another party with a view to the purchase, and that the money should be forthcoming in whole or in part in a day or two. We believe, however, that nothing has yet been consummated. Mr. RANDALL, Mr. YELVERTON, and Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, (of the New Nicaragua Transit,) are named as the party in the negotiation. The Mail shares sold down as low as 102½ ℔ cent. Actual holders, before parting with their stock, will of course inquire more particularly at the office of the Company as to the real prospect of serious opposition, and whether the current enormous receipts of the line are not such as to afford liberal dividends and a competing line in the bargain. Galena shares fell off to 84 ℔ cent. on the adverse use made of the September receipts, which are privately telegraphed from Chicago at less than the first report. The difference can really weigh but little with the February dividend, which, without some unexpected drawback, will be at least the same as in August, 4 ℔ cent. About 5,000 shares of New-York Central were taken at [illegible] sion firm. Erie fell back to 15½. The shares of Missouris were large, at 86; a few Tenness

# The New-York Times.

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## THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE.

### Important Testimony as to its Origin.

### Affidavits of Managers, the Agent, Secretary and Superintendent, Exhibitors, Visitors, &c.

### Report of the Managers' Committee of Investigation.

### CHARGES OF CULPABLE CARELESSNESS DISPOSED OF

### The American Institute Decline to Re-open the Exhibition.

### The Exhibitors Propose a Fair of Their Own.

The workmen engaged by the City authorities to complete the demolition of the Crystal Palace, and put the grounds in a safe condition for the reception of the exhibitors at the late Fair, were employed all day yesterday at their task, and at dark only two of the eight large iron towers that supported the structure, were left standing. A large crowd of spectators were on hand to witness the final destruction. The workmen will complete their labors to day, and on Monday morning the American Institute will take possession of the grounds, and exhibitors will be admitted to search for their relics.

MEETING OF MANAGERS OF THE FAIR.

A meeting of the Managers of the Fair was held yesterday at 2 o'clock, in the American Institute Rooms—Mr. GEISSENHAINER in the Chair. Mr. BUNTING, from the Special Committee to inquire where a suitable location could be obtained to continue the Exhibition, reported that a building at the corner of Elm and Canal streets, could be procured for three months for $3,600. After debate, it was moved by Mr. WHITNEY that it is inexpedient to attempt a continuance of the Exhibition this year.

Mr. JAQUES urged the importance of continuing it; but finally it was agreed to give up the project; the limited time, the great expense, the doubtful service that so incomplete an Exhibition would be to exhibitors, out-weighing the arguments in favor of the continuance.

MEETING OF THE EXHIBITORS.

The adjourned meeting of the exhibitors at the late Fair, was held at the Murray Hill House, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the American Institute relative to procuring a building in which to continue the Exhibition. There were about three hundred persons present. Mr. E. S. JOHNSON, of this City, in behalf of the Committee, reported that they had just had an interview with the Chairman of the Committee representing the American Institute, who stated that he had called upon the owner of the Canal-street building, and that his charge for the rent of the same for three months, was $3,800 without steam; that the additional expense of steam would be $30 per day; that the Institute were without the requisite funds to continue the exhibition at such an expense; and that in consideration of this fact, and also of the lateness of the season, they had come to the conclusion, much to their regret, that it was inexpedient to attempt to renew the Fair this season.

Mr. JOHNSON also reported that the Exhibitors' Committee had had been shabbily treated by the Institute the night previous, having been invited to attend the meeting of the Institute, and, on their arrival at the place designated, refused admittance. In justice to the Institute, however, he would say that the refusal was made by members who were not aware of the invitation that had been extended to them by the Committee of the Board of Managers. Mr. JOHNSON further reported that the Committee had waited upon GEO. LAW, in reference to his offer of the free use of the building corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and were informed by him that he had made no such offer, and was not aware that it had been made. Upon the Committee producing the letter of Alderman CHARLICK, Mr. LAW said it was all right, and that the words of the letter should be strictly complied with. [We are requested to state that the letter above referred to, and which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, was written by Alderman CHARLICK, not as the Secretary of GEO. LAW, but as sole Superintendent of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, whose property the building is.] In conclusion, Mr. JOHNSON said it was apparent that the exhibitors could not expect any further assistance or coöperation from the American Institute, and they must now act for themselves.

Dr. KANE, of this City, said that the courage of the American Institute, and their devotion to the interests of the exhibitors had all leaked out, and hereafter, and for all future time, they would endeavor to look out for themselves. The first question was should the Exhibition continue. This should be decided immediately. It was well to understand at the outset that a respectable exhibition could not be got up without the sinews of war, which was cash. A daily expenditure of money would become necessary from the moment the undertaking commenced. Exhibitors should weigh well the subject, and if they determined to go on should be willing to back up their determination with "material aid." He was of opinion that if an independent movement was now started by the exhibitors it would become a permanent thing. Exhibitors representing fifteen States were now in the City, and if they only acted in a body they might lay the foundations of an institution that would render them forever independent of the American Institute.

Mr. COONS, of New-York, thought this was not the time for any action looking to the establishment of a separate and permanent institution; the meeting was not called for that purpose, and no notice had been given of any such intended movement. In a matter of this importance, he thought the exhibitors should be more fully represented.

Mr. FIELD, of Delaware, was in favor of continuing the exhibition, and was willing to stay in the City all Winter, if necessary, for that purpose. They had been cast off by the Institute, and should now look out for themselves.

JEAN F. RINCK, a German, was in favor of reviving the exhibition, and was confident they would find ample assistance in the generosity of the citizens of New-York. If not, there were other cities where they would be welcomed with open arms. For himself, he was not cast down nor disheartened, although he lost in the late fire all he possessed in the world, and the fruit of eleven years of unremitting study and toil now lay buried in yonder smouldering ruins. He was ready to begin again, and he hoped they would all manifest a like spirit.

Dr. KANE said he had in his possession some resolutions that had been prepared by the Cummittee, in anticipation of the action of the American Institute, and which he begged leave to present for the consideration of the meeting. He then read the resolutions, as follows:

*Whereas*, We, the inventors and exhibitors at the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute, have made every fair and honorable proposition that we could suggest for the purpose of continuing the present Fair under the auspices of the American Institute, promising on our part to duplicate the articles which we had on exhibition at the moment of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, and have besides sought out a building suited to such exhibition in the City, for the use of the said Institute; and *whereas*, after all this effort on our part in their behalf, they have deemed it inexpedient to continue said Fair; be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the Inventors and Exhibitors, will continue the Fair under our own management and direction.

*Resolved*, That we, as inventors and exhibitors, apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York for a charter to carry on successfully our great cause of improvement forthwith.

*Resolved*, That we, as inventors and exhibitors, accept the very kind offer of Mr. GEO. LAW, and that we will forthwith proceed to make the necessary arrangements for the opening of the Fair at the very earliest day.

*Resolved*, That all manufacturers, artists and inventors throughout the United States, be invited to furnish specimens of their products, skill, and inventions to the Exhibition herein contemplated, and that they report by letter or otherwise to the proper officer to be appointed, the kind and character of goods, specimens and inventions that they will contribute to the coming Exhibition.

*Resolved*, That the City papers of New-York be politely requested to publish the foregoing resolutions, and that all other conductors of papers throughout the Union be in like manner respectfully requested to republish the said resolutions, and thus help their countrymen at a moment when they have been discouraged by the ravages of fire.

Mr. COONS repeated that the whole proceedings were out of order; that exhibitors had not been notified of the movement, and it was improper to take such an important step without first ascertaining their wishes. He saw many faces about him now urging on this movement, who, in less than three weeks, would say that he was right and they were wrong.

Mr. RHEES, of this City, was in favor of the movement—the Institute had disregarded the wishes of the exhibitors, and treated them with neglect, not to say contempt. On the morning after the fire he went to the ruins, and could only gain admittance to the inclosure by delivering up to the agent the ticket he held from the Institute, thus parting with the only evidence he had of the goods that had been intrusted to their care. He remonstrated against such action at the time, but to no purpose. The next day the Institute delivered over the property into the hands of the City, and to-day the exhibitors had had the pleasure of seeing their property still further crushed by the falling ruins. The American Institute had grown up to its present colossal magnitude from the contributions of American genius and labor. They had ample funds in their possession to continue this Exhibition, but were not willing to offer this poor compensation to the exhibitors, many of whom had lost their all by this calamity. It was time American genius dissolved its connection with such a body, and took an independent stand of its own.

A gentleman from Maine suggested that the meeting had better devote their time to the question of continuing the present Fair, instead of organizing a new Institution, which, in the imagination of some speakers, was to outlive Father Time. He had not come to the meeting for any such purpose. He had exhibited at the late Fair a couple of machines, which were lost, but he was ready to replace them, if the Fair was continued; but this was not the time to project a new organization to take the place of the American Institute.

After some further discussion, the resolutions were submitted to a vote, and adopted, *nem. con.*

Resolutions of thanks were subsequently tendered to GEORGE LAW and Alderman CHARLOCK, for the generous offer contained in the letter of the latter, and a Committee appointed to wait upon those gentlemen and inform them of the acceptance of the offer.

Dr. KANE then read the names of the persons who had been suggested for permanent officers of the organization, at the head of whom was the name of GEORGE LAW, for President, and a Mr. DEY, for Vice-President.

The names were received with enthusiastic approval by the meeting, but no definite action was taken by the meeting. It was also suggested that the title of the new Institution be "The American Union, for the Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Inventions of the United States."

This was also received with favor.

After some further informal speech-making, the meeting adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, to-day, at the Dépôt of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, corner of Fifty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, where all Exhibitors of the late Fair, and others interested in the movement, are invited to attend.

THE MANAGERS' INVESTIGATION AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute, at a meeting held in the Library of the Institute on Wednesday Oct. 6, 1858, to "inquire into the origin of the fire by which the Crystal Palace was destroyed on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858, and the circumstances attending the same," have been in session during the last three days at WANN'a Hotel, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

In the discharge of the duty intrusted to them, the Committee proceeded to take the testimony of the officers, members, clerks and employes of the Board, and of exhibitors and visitors at the Fair, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF WM. B. LEONARD, AGENT.

*William B. Leonard*, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Corresponding Secretary and Agent of the American Institute, and, as such, had charge under the Board of Managers of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the Institute; there were eight floor clerks, twelve policemen, and about twelve laborers employed at the Crystal Palace during the Fair; I was familiar with the construction and arrangement of the building during the World's Fair and every fair since held therein; I was present in the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 5, 1858; I was standing in the middle of the south nave of the Palace, about half way between the dome and the south entrance, at about five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in conversation with several of the managers of the Fair; on turning to go towards the fountain which is under the dome, I discovered a fire about the size of a flour-barrel on the east side of the north vestibule; I immediately gave the alarm; the fire expanded instantaneously and burst through the door leading from the vestibule into the main building, and ascended through the gallery floor into the gallery and communicated with various articles of cabinet furniture on exhibition there; I then at once went in pursuit of William O'Gorman, who is in charge of the fire apparatus of the building, and to secure valuable property in the office of the managers, but was unable to return to the immediate scene of the fire by the rush of visitors towards the main or west entrance of the Palace, which the managers' room adjoins on the south; the seasoned wooden patterns used originally in making the castings from, with which the building was constructed, which were numerous enough to fill a room twenty feet square and twenty feet high, were stored in an inclosed room, constituting the north vestibule of the building; they had been stored there during the Receivership of John H. White, Esq., the receiver of the property of the Crystal Palace Association; it had been desired to open the north entrance for the purposes of the Fair, but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the room being so occupied; the door leading into this room from without was at least seventy feet from the iron railing inclosing the building, and was kept fastened; this entrance was, I think, never used during the present Fair; the door leading from this room into the Palace was also kept fastened; no fire was used in the building within two hundred feet of this apartment during the past week; the Machine Arcade is two hundred feet from this room, and the ranges used for cooking for the restaurant were at least four hundred feet, and the only fires used in the building were in the furnace of an engine at the extreme southern end of the Palace, in the stove of the Managers' office at the extreme west end, the fire in Ericsson's caloric engine in the centre of the east nave, and those in the engine furnaces in the Machine Arcade; from the time when the fire was first seen by me, not more than fifteen minutes elapsed before the dome fell in, and nearly the entire building was enveloped in flames; and in consequence of the extreme rapidity with which the flames spread, it was impossible to remove articles of any magnitude; I looked at my watch when the entire building had been consumed except the north end of the Machine Arcade, and found it was half-past five o'clock P. M., and I first noticed the fire at a little after five o'clock. At this time no gas had been lighted in the building, and I believe had not been turned on from the mains; every precaution had been taken by myself and the management of the Fair to prevent fire, and I know of no cause arising within the Palace to which the fire can be attributed.

W. B. LEONARD.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN V. BROWER, A MANAGER.

*John V. Brower*, belog duly sworn, deposes as follows: I reside in Jersey-City, N. J.; I am one of the Managers of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute; I was present in the Crystal Palace in the discharge of my duties as manager on the afteruoon of October 5, 1858; I was standing in the South nave of the Palace, near the Fortieth-street door, at about five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in conversation with several of the other managers; I was facing the north and saw a flash in the Forty-second-street lobby; I immediately exclaimed what'a that, fire? I then ran to the hydrant, which is at the West side of the north lobby, and the hose being already attached, turned on the water immediately; by this time the flames had entered the main building through the glass dour, and had reached the gallery; the head of water in the hydrant was not sufficient to send it more than half-way up to the gallery of the building; as soon as the flames reached the gallery I expressed the conviction that the fire could not be extinguished and left to assist visitors in escaping from the building; after a very few minutes I went to the Clerk's office, near the Fortieth-street entrance, and assisted in entering that office, (which had been locked,) and in removing the chest containing the record-books, and other similar property of the Institute; when I went out of the Fortieth-street door I could see no persons then left in the building; the casing of the door was then on fire.

JOHN V. BROWER.

Sworn to before me, this 6th day of October.

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr.,
Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS L. DEVOE.

*Thomas L. Devoe*, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I am one of the Managers of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute; I was in the Crystal Palace on the 5th October inst., engaged in receiving goods from half-past three until five P. M.; at about five P. M. I was sitting at the Fortieth-street entrance, facing the north end of the Palace, and could see the whole length of the building from north to south; I saw the Managers standing in the south nave near the statue of Washington, conversing together, and joined them; as I joined them, I happened to look at my watch; and found it was three minutes after five o'clock P. M.; within three to five minutes after, Mr. Geissenhainer, the Chairman, directed my attention to a fire apparently just making itself visible through the glass windows of the lower story at the north end; the flame seemed eight or ten feet high and as many wide, and the fire appeared to be on the right-hand side of the north entrance, as the spectator looked north; I at once endeavored to quiet the visitors, who manifested alarm; I then approached the north entrance, and found that the flames had broken into the main building, and seemed to come from a heap of ruhhish lying in a recess or vestibule partitioned off from the main building, on the east side of the north entrance; I assisted in arranging the hose, hut the water, on being turned on, was found insufficient to reach within ten feet of the main gallery; by the time the water was turned on the flames had extended twenty feet from the north vestibole, creeping along under the boards of the gallery floor at least half as swiftly as a man can walk; I am acquainted with the arrangements adopted at the Palace for preventing and extinguishing fire; there were, I believe, about eight hydrants in the building, to which hose were kept attached, hut they were entirely ineffective, in consequence of the want of head of water; the dome fell in within about twelve minutes from the time I first discovered the fire; in consequence of the extreme rapidity with which the fire spread, and in consequence of the concourse of visitors passing out, it was impossible to remove many articles from the building; no fire was used in the building to the best of my knowledge within one hundred feet of the place where I first saw the fire; the engine belonging to Mr. John Hecker stood about fifty feet, and at least forty feet from the north vestibule; no fire was used about this engine; it was supplied with steam hy a pipe at least one hundred and seventy-five feet long, communicating with a boiler in the Machine Arcade; I know of no cause originating within the Palace to which the fire can be attributed, and I am of opinion that it was the work of incendiarics, perpetrated with the design of atealing articles on exhibition.

THOS. F. DEVOE.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1858.

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr.,
Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN JOHNSON.

*John Johnson*, being duly sworn, says—That he is one of the Managers of the American Institute; was present in the Crystal Palace from about ten A. M. till forced to leave, in consequence of the burning of the Palace, on the 5th inst.; that his duties were various; amongst others, had general charge of altering, extending and modifying the pipes for gas, water and steam; and that he had a room on the Forty-second-street side, east of the Institute, set apart for pipes, fitting and tools for convenience of the workmen and exhibitors: and that not to exceed two minutes prior to the discovery of the fire, he was in said room directing the workmen, that some gas *fixtures* should be *immediately* got ready and put up, that more light be given to the goods belonging to Mr. Genin, in the gallery, over the east nave; after giving this direction to the workmen, he immediately left said office for the centre of the Palace, and from thence to the Dudgeon Locomotive; having proceded a short distance, discovered women and children running towards the centre of the building from the north; at this moment discovered the fire, and as quick as thought reached the office before alluded to, there being no fire in this office; then he immediately cried out for water, and added to uncoil the hose which was attached to the hydrant, and took the end into the office, or near the door; finding the fire to gain headway, and the heat therefrom had broken the glass of the office window, which had up to this time been confined to the outer vestibule in this direction, he pulled down from the window the curtain which was on fire, and put it out; and, with the aid of a gas-pipe, forced the burning mass in the vestibule from the proximity of this window, after which he still endeavored to obtain the water; the young man at the hydrant, with commendable zeal, worked at the hydrant till forced by the fire on all sides to leave his post; at this time he (Mr. Johnson) had to fall back towards the Reservoir, and there, meeting with a number active in obtaining water, aided them till all hope was past; then made for the Sixth-avenue side, and then attempted to gain the gallery to save some property; from the density of the smoke, it was impossible to accomplish the object; in descending his attention was attracted to the case of medals near the door with others, and this case he passed from the building; probably the whole time did not exceed (from the time of the first discovery of the fire till the exit) fifteen to eighteen minutes; he can testify to having met in active duty employes and others making an effort worthy better results.

*John Johnson*, being further examined, states, in addition to the matters contained in his former affidavit, that he is one of the late firm of John Johnson & Brother, by whom all the gas-pipe in the Crystal Palace when first constructed, and most of the gas-pipe since put in, was placed in the building; I am familiar with all gas arrangements; the pipes are of iron with lead connections; the only other tubes used for gas are the India rubber hose used to supply the central or large chandelier, placed there under the direction of Mr. P. T. Barnum, and short India rubber tubes for the use of the operators of sewing-machines, and connected with gas-cooking apparatus; the India rubber tube or hose used at any point in the building nearest the place where the fire originated, was the hose supplying the central chandelier, distant at least 150 feet from the north vestibule; there were thirty thousand feet of wrought iron gas pipe originally put into the building, and, to my personal knowledge, all the gas-pipe and gas fixtures in the building were in good condition on the 5th of October inst.; there had been a gas pendant in the centre of the north entrance, which was removed about the first of September last, and the pipe plugged under deponent's direction; and there were, to my knowledge, no gas burners at the east or west end of the north veatibule, and the gas from the centre supplying any other than the central pendant in the north vestibule had not, I believe, been turned on he also testifies that as far as the gas was concerned, it was in its usual condition of safety, and that there was no gas used or required in that portion of the edifice where the fire was first discovered.

JOHN JOHNSON,
No. 80 East Seventeenth-street.

Sworn this 7th day of October, 1858, before me,

DAVID R. JAQUES, Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF PROFESSOR GARVEY.

*Benjamin Garvey*, of the City of New-York, being sworn, deposes as follows: I am Professor of Mathematic, and was employed in the Crystal Palace under the Board of Managers of the Thirtieth Annual Fair; I was in the Crystal Palace on the 5th of October inst., at five o'clock P. M.; I was in the office at the south end of the building, over the clerk's office, west of the Fortieth-street entrance; at that time I heard the cry of "Fire!" and went out upon the landing in front of the office; I then saw the flames bursting out through the Forty-second-street entrance into the building; I endeavored to quiet the panic among the visitors coming down stairs; supposing I should have time to pack up my books and then save the lenses of the telescope, I proceeded to get my books together, hut, by the time I had packed my books, which took barely three minutes, I found, on going to the head of the stairs, that no person could live on the gallery from the denseness of the smoke, and was consequently unable to secure the lenses, which were in the west end of the gallery; I am satisfied that there was no person in the gallery when I went down stairs; by the time I had passed out at the Fortieth-street entrance, on looking back I saw my office already enveloped in flames. BENJAMIN GARVEY.

Sworn this 7th day of October, 1858, before me,

DAVID R. JAQUES, Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM O'GORMAN.

*William O'Gorman*, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I am a machinist; I was engaged in the construction of the Crystal Palace in 1852, and have been employed in the building from that time until its destruction by fire on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858; I was employed in putting up the iron work of the building, and I am familiar with the plan of the building, with the manner in which it was originally arranged, and the changes made therein; there were two restaurants connected with the Palace, as originally built, one on the east side near Forty-second-street, and the other on the same side near Fortieth-street; there was a kitchen connected with each restaurant containing cooking ranges, and these cooking ranges were in use during the whole time of the World's Fair; the kitchen at the north restaurant was discontinued during the past Fall, and the cooking ranges were removed about the first of August last to the south kitchen, and only one kitchen has been in use during the Thirtieth Annual Fair, which is the one on Fortieth-street; there were seventeen hydrants in the Crystal Palace, which were under my charge during the present Fair; I knew the condition in which they were; they were ready for use; I frequently had occasion to use them; there were fourteen lengths of hose, each of about fifty feet, one of which was kept coiled near each hydrant, ready to be attached, and a wrench in each hydrant; I never knew it to be the case that there was sufficient head of water to send it more than three feet above the gallery, and generally it was not sufficient to reach it; it fell three or four feet short of the gallery; the water was about the same as usual in the afternoon of the fire; the force of water was entirely insufficient to reach the flames when discovered; I was in the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858; I was in office No. 12, at the east side of the south entrance on Fortieth-street, at five minutes before five o'clock P. M.; I was then in the act of turning on the gas for the evening; I had charge of the gas and gas-pipes of the building; I turned it on, heard an alarm, ran out to see where it was, and seeing the smoke, ran back and shut it all off from the metres; I then went to my office near the managers' room, at the Sixth-avenue entrance, procured two hydrant wrenches and nozzle for the hose, and ran to where I saw the people running from; met Mr. John Johnson, one of the managers, to whom I handed the nozzle which he screwed on one hydrant, and I attached a length of hose to another hydrant then I saw two small children, unaccompanied, standing crying on the platform half way down the staircase, at the northeast corner of the north nave, about twelve feet from the place where the fire began; the fire was above them and below them; their hats were on fire; I took one under each arm, had a hydrant wrench in each hand, and conducted them to the Sixth-avenue entrance; I noticed three hydrants with hose attached and the water turned on, but it only reached a height of some sixteen feet; when I first saw the fire it was breaking out of the store room, in which the wooden patterns were deposited, in the porch under the balcony, at the north end of the Palace; the patterns had been used in the construction of the Palace to make the iron castings from; they were extremely light, thin and dry; they were placed there by myself and others, by direction of Mr. Batchelder, Assistant-Superintendent of the World's Fair, over three years ago, and before the American Institute ever held a Fair in the building; there were also several empty boxes, and at the Twenty-ninth Annual Fair, one large mowing machine, a quantity of empty oil lamps, broken gas lomps, two empty paint barrels, and an empty oil barrel, three turnstiles, and a few pieces of old boards; there were two piles of patterns; one at the east, the other at the west end of the vestibule; and there was a passage-way partitioned off between them, leading from the inner door opening into the Palace, to the door opening upon Forty-second-street; the outside door was kept locked and I also put a large staple and bolt upon it by order of Mr. Leonard, the Corresponding Secretary and agent; the floors of the building were all of pitch pine, and the gallery floors were all varnished on the lower side, and in consequence of the extreme dryness of the floorings and the varnish upon them, the flames spread with extreme rapidity; I know of no cause of fire within the Palace, by which the conflogration can be accounted for; I believe it was not caused by any act or omission of the Managers or any person employed by them at the Palace. In consequnce of the rapidity with which the flames spread, there was no time to remove any articles from the building after the visitors had escaped; I lost everything in the building belonging to myself, except the clothes I wore, including all my tools and wearing apparel.

WM. O'GORMAN.

Sworn, this 9th day of Oct., 1858, before me,

DAVID R. JAQUES, Nutary Public.

TESTIMONY OF EMPLOYEES.

James E. Thorp, E. Wenman, Moses Smith, Jacob Smith and Edward Read, of the City of New-York; A. J. Trippe, of Jersey City, N. J., and Andrew S. Fuller and Thomas Cavanach, of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., being severally duly sworn, depose and say, they were employed by the Board of Managers of the Thirtieth Annual Fair at the Crystal Palace; they were present on duty at the Palace on the afternoon of October 5, 1858; the said A. J. Trippe had charge of the southwest section of the gallery, the said E. Wenman of the northwest section of the gallery, the said Edward Read of the northeast section of the lower floor, said Moses Smith had charge of the of the agricultural implements in the southwest section of the lower floor, the said Jacob Smith of the southeast section of of the gallery, the said Andrew S. Fuller of the horticultural department in the southwest sectioo, and the said Thomas Cavanach, also of the horticultural department; and deponents further severally say, that they were each stationed in his appropriate section at five o'clock P. M. on the 5th of October instant, except said Moses Smith, who says he was standing near the orchestra, in the centre of the building; they further severally say, that, to the best of their recollection and belief, the fire was first seen by them at the north end of the Palace, and the flames scemed to issue from the entrance under the balcony, at the north end; the flamea spread with great rapidity; the dome fell in within fifteen minutes after the fire was first seen by deponents; the fire was so rapid that there was very little time to save any articles of magnitude or value after visitors had passed out of the building; they further say, that they know of no cause arisiog within the Crystal Palace to which the fire can be attributed, and that the same was in no way owing to any act or omission of theirs or either of them; and the said Thomas Cavanagh says that he was in the small room adjoining the west end of the vestibule on Forty-second-street, about five minutes before the fire broke out; there is a door leading from the vestibule into said room, and there are two other doors opening from said vestibule; one into the main building, and the easternmost one into a small room corresponding with the one into which deponent went, adjoining the vestibule on the east end; the wooden patterns of the castings of the Palace were piled up in the vestibule against the door leading from it into the two small rooms, so as to prevent any passage through them; I saw no other article in the vestibule except a few empty boxes, several agricultural implements, a little straw from packing-boxes; I took particular notice of the central door leading from the vestibule into the main building at the time I went to the small room adjoining it five minutes before the fire broke out, and noticed that it was at that time fastened by a stick running through the two handles of the sliding door; there was but one door—a double door—leading from without into the vestibule, which was usually fastened by a bar and hook.

MOSES SMITH,
A. J. TRIPP,
E. WENMAN,
A. S. FULLER,
THOMAS CAVANACH,
JACOB SMITH, Jr.,
JAMES E. THORP,
EDW. READ.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of October, 1858.

DAVID R. JAQUES, Notary Public.

*Thomas Cavanach*, of the City of Brooklyn, being further sworn, states in addition to the matter set forth in the preceding joint affidavit, that after the fire broke out, as therein stated, he assisted in attaching hose to the hydrant under the northwest staircase; from there he went to the southwest section of the lower floor of the Palace; from thence he went immediately to the small room adjoining the north vestibule on the west side, in order to save several articles of wearing apparel left there; when he entered the room there was no fire in it; the glass had not been broken; he saw the flames through the windows on the east side of the room, and the fire was spreading from the east end of the vestibule, and the small east room adjoining, into the gallery.

THOMAS S. CAVANACH.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1858.

DAVID R. JAQUES,

TESTIMONY OF FLOOR CLERKS.

*Benjamin L. Arnold and Francis H. Bacon*, of the City of New-York, being severally duly sworn, depose and say as follows: We were Floor-Clerks employed by the Managers of the Thirteenth Annual Fair at the Crystal Palace, and had charge, the former of the northwest section of the lower floor, and the latter of the northeast section of the gallery. We have read the statement sworn to by E. Wenman, Moses Smith, and others, in relation to the fire by which the Crystal Palace was destroyed on the afternoon of the 5th of October, 1858, and the same is correct as we verily believe; we were in the Palace, stationed on our respective sections, at the time the fire broke out. We know of no cause arising in the building to which the fire can be attributed, and the same was in no way owing to any act or omission of ourselves or either of us.

F. H. BACON,
B. F. ARNOLD.

Sworn this 7th day of October, 1858, before me.

DAVID R. JAQUES, Nutary Public.

*Wm. H. Wilcox*, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I was employed as a floor Clerk in the Crystal Palace during the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute; and had charge of the southeast section of the lower floor; I was present in the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of October 5, 1858; I was standing near the south nave, at my post, at about five o'clock, and saw a fire on the north end of the building; I remained at my post, supposing the fire would be extinguished, and endeavored to quiet the fear of visitors; I know of no cause to which the fire can be attributed.

WM. H. WILCOX.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1858.

F. W. GEISSENHAINER,
Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT JOHN B. HATHAWAY.

*John B. Hathaway*, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I am in the employment of the American Institute, and have acted as Superintendent at the Crystal Palace during the Thirtieth Annual Fair; I have been in charge of the Crystal Palace building, and have lodged therein during the last year; the building has been in possession of the American Institute since the 15th of June last; previous thereto and after the 1st of June last, the building was in possession of the City Authorities from the 1st of May to the 1st of June last; it was in the possession of John H. White, Esq., as Receiver; I am familiar with the internal arrangements of the building during this period; the vestibule at the north entrance projected from the main building and was one story high; it was inclosed with glass on the northeast and west side; this inclosed vestibule was used for the storage of the wooden patterns used in working the iron castings for the Crystal Palace; they were placed there, as I believe, previous to the holding of the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair at the Crystal Palace in 1855; no other articles were placed in this vestibule, except two barrels of fertilizing preparations which were stored there after the Twenty-ninth Annual Fair, and some broken plaster casts, and the iron frames of several lamps from the Palace railing; from 3 to 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 5th inst., I was in room No. 15, in the Crystal Palace, on the east side of the Fortieth-street entrance; at 5 o'clock I left my room, and when about half-way between the fountain and the Manager's office, at the west end of the Palace, I saw an excitement indicated by the rushing of visitors towards the west door, and hastened back to the fountain and saw flames issuing from the middle of the north vestibule; I immediately procured a nozzle and wrench which I kept constantly ready for use in my room; I attached hose to a hydrant near the centre of the Palace, in the rear of the stand of Tiffany & Co., and turned on the full force of the hydrant; the head of water was not sufficient to readily expand the hose to its full extent; the flames extended so rapidly that it was impossible to make any impression upon them; the dome fell in within, as I believe, twelve minutes from the time when I first saw the fire; as Superintendent, it was my duty to see that the floor clerks, policemen and laburers were on duty in the morning and during the day; there were nine floor clerks, besides those in the horticultural department, and four policemen, employed during the day; they were all, to the best of my belief, on duty at their posts at the Palace on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 5th inst., at the time of the fire; the fire is not, in my opinion, attributable to any accidental cause, or any cause arising within the Crystal Palace; I believe it the work of an incendiary; the north vestibule was at least fifty feet wide, from east to west, and about seventy-five feet deep; the patterns and other articles stored in the vestibule were placed in two parcels, one at the west, the other at the east end of the vestibule; there was a passage between them across the vestibule at least ten feet wide, with a board fence on each side, inclosing the patterns, four boards or about five feet high; these fences were put up on or about the 1st of September last, by the carpenters employed by the City authorities in arranging for the Cable Celebration; the patterns had been stored there during all the period while I was connected with the Crystal Palace, and were piled up and in part rested against the wooden soreen or partition, about fifteen feet high on the south side of the vestibule; the broken plaster casts or busts, and the two barrels of fertilizer, had been stored in the east end of the vestibule ever since the Twenty-ninth Annual Fair, held at the Palace in 1857; the casts stood near the north side of the vestibule, and the barrels near the board partition put up by the City carpenters, and were covered, I believe, by several boxes on and about them; the only gutta-percha tubea used for conveyance of gas in the Crystal Palace were the tubes connected with the central chandelier, placed there before the first Fair held there by the American Institute, and possibly a few gutta-percha counections for the convenience of the operation of sewing machines, on the southeast section of the gallery; I recall no other fact or circumstance tending to throw light upon the origin of the fire by which the Crystal Palace was destroyed.

JNO. B. HATHAWAY.

Sworn, this 6th day of October, before me,

DAVID R. JAQUES, Notary Public,

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD S. JOHNSON, AN EXHIBITOR.

*Captain Edward S. Johnson*, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I had charge, in behalf of the Gutta Percha Life-Boat Company, of their life boat on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, at the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute; I was in the Clerk's office on the west side of the south, or Fortieth-street entrance of the Palace at five o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858; I heard an alarm of fire, and immediately left the office, came out into the nave leading from Fortieth to Forty-second-street; I saw the fire through the glass of the north end of the building about the size of a barrel; I walked along beyond the music stond, in the centre of the building, and discovered the attaches of the Palace had attached a hose and turned on the water, and had begun to play; I saw the stream of water; it reached about half way up to the gallery floor; there was not force enough in consequence of want of head of water to make it reach the fire; I then made up my mind that the building must go; I then turned my attention to the life-boat in my charge; I found it was impossible to get it out from want of assistance. I got out the flags, and in so doing got my hand badly burned, but saved the flags; I then retreated from the boat and watched the progress of the fire, and as the flames spread, the melted glass, running upon the floor, fired the floor where it dropped; I was within a few feet from the dome when it fell; the dome fell within twenty minutes, and the entire building was destroyed within thirty minutes. as I think, from the time when I first saw the fire; there was not time to save any article of magnitude after allowing opportunity for visitors to escape; so far as my observation went, every manager, clerk and employe did his duty fully and faithfully in the emergency; the fire is not, in my opinion, attributable to any cause originating in the Palace, and I believe it the work of an incendiary. E. S. JOHNSON, No. 135 Eighth-avenue.

Sworn, this 7th day of October, 1858, before me,

DAVID R. JAQUES, Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN SPRINGSTEEN, A VISITOR.

*John Springsteen*, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I reside in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets; I visited the Crystal Palace, in company with several friends, on the afternoon of Oct. 5, 1858; at about five o'clock P. M. my friends and myself were sitting in the northeast gallery, about eight feet from the north end of the building; I heard an alarm, and saw commotion amoog the visitors; there were not more than twenty or thirty persons in the gallery where I was; in two or three minutes after hearing the alarm I turned towards Forty-second-street and the north end of the building, and saw smoke issuing through the floor, apparently from the outside, and then instantaneously burst through in a volume, with a suddenness like that of a gunpowder explosion; I started from the building at the Fortieth-street entrance.

JOHN SPRINGSTEEN.

Sworn this 7th of October, 1858, before me,

DAVID R. JAQUES, Notary Public.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES M. SUTHERLAND, AN EXHIBITOR.

*James M. Sutherland*, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I reside at No. 774 Washington-street; I had charge, as agent of Messrs. Cole & Carr, of their milk wagon and milk, on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, during the Thirtieth Annual Fair; the wagon stood second from the north door of the Palace, and about fifteen feet therefrom; at five o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 5, 1858, I was sitting on the whiffle-tree of the wagon, conversing with Mr. C. J. Merrill, of this City; at about ten minutes past five, as we rose from the wagon and turned round facing the north end, we noticed fire through the glass door in the centre of the north end of the building; the flames appeared to proceed from the right-hand side of the entrance as you look north; the fire when I first saw it was about the size of a man's body; I stooped down to lift up the shafts of the wagon, and as I raised up, and looked, the whole north end of the nave of the building below the gallery was enveloped in flame; this occurred within a minute; and from the denseness of the smoke and the suddenness of the flame, I inferred that turpentine or some other inflammable matter was burning; I drew my wagon across the floor, to the south entrance, where there was a great concourse of visitors; the south doors were closed; we immediately forced them open, and the crowd passed out with facility; I saw hose attached to two of the hydrants, and the water directed upon the fire, but the force of water was insufficient to make any impression; the fire, judging from all that I saw, was the work of an incendiary.

J. M. SUTHERLAND.

Sworn this 7th October, 1858, before me.

DAVID R. JAQUES, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. CHAMBERS.

*John W. Chambers*, of the city of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I am Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute, and was in daily attendance at the Crystal Palace in the discharge of my duties from the 15th September last until the 5th October, 1858; I was in the Crystal Palace on that day at five o'clock P. M., and was standing near the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, on the south nave, in conversation with a number of the managers; I observed a flash of light apparently behind the glass panes composing the end of the north nave; immediately afterwards red flames and dark smoke penetrated into the main building, under the gallery;

## CURIOSITY OF COMETS.

The whole world, just now, are more or less excited about comets, and comets are, therefore, a proper subject for journalistic reflections, at a time when Donati's comet is in full view, and is attracting the attention of *savants*, professional and amateur, in both hemispheres. It may not be uninteresting to chronicle the appearance of the most remarkable of these erratic bodies.

Comets have been observed by the Chinese for a great number of years. Historians say that the mother of the Emperor Yu, being *enceinte* with this Prince in the year 2296 B. C., saw a wandering star, and drew therefrom a favorable omen. Other stars of a similar character were noticed in the same country about the year 2241. A passage from Varron, given by Saint Augustin, refers to the appearance of a comet about the year 1770 B. C. Several authors make mention of another comet visible in 1272 B. C., and of one which appeared in Egypt and Palestine in the year 619. Some commentators pretend that this last was referred to by Jeremiah, when he declared that he had seen "a cauldron blazing towards the north wind."

According to Pliny, a comet, having the shape of a horn, appeared in the heavens during the battle of Salamis. In 871 a burning flame was visible for several nights.

Two comets appeared at the time of the celebrated games, given by Augustus Cæsar in honor of Venus. Augustus then placed on the head of a statue, which he had raised to Cæsar, a star, and this star afterwards figured on all the monuments erected to the dictator. They can still be seen in some of the coins of that period. According to various *savants* the comet to which allusion is here made was that spoken of by Homer in his *Illiad*, the same which reappeared in 1689, and was the subject of Rayle's *Thoughts on the Comet*. It has been calculated that this body will reappear in 2255.

The astronomer Pingre, who has published very learned historical and scientific researches on comets, speaks of the appearance of one of these stars in the first year of the Christian era. Another comet of which he speaks had the accompaniments that Aristotle and Theophrates give to these celestial phenomena—violent and extraordinary tempests. In Achaia and Macedonia several cities were destroyed by earthquakes.

Josephus, the Historian, includes the appearance of a comet among the miracles which announced the destruction of Jerusalem and the ruin of its temple. Some time before his death, Vespasian ridiculed the sinister omens that his attendants drew from the appearance of a comet. "This long-haired star," he said, "does not notice me; it menaces rather the King of the Parthians. It is long-haired and I am bald."

In 360 a comet was observed in Italy and China. Some historians pretend that the misfortunes from which the city of Constantinople suffered about this time, were foretold by the appearance of the most terrible comet mentioned in history, and which had the form of a long sword.

A comet, whose appearance in the year 400, is fixed by Pingre, was among the prodigies which, according to various writers of the day, announced the disastrous invasion of Italy by Alaric.

In 539 a comet was noticed which, according to cotemporaneous historians, was of the size of a man. It appeared again in 678, at the accession of Pope Dieudonne or Diodat. In 837, Louis C. Debonnaire, then reigning, intimated his wish that the author of a work called *Vita et Actus Lodovice Pie*, who was both astronomer and historian, should pass a night in his palace of Aix-la-Chapelle to observe with him a comet which had appeared in the beginning of April. The superstitious monarch was persuaded that the stars could indicate the death of the great, and he confided his fears to the savant who said, "Fear nothing from the signs in the Heavens." To this the Emperor replied: "I do not fear the signs; I fear the Omnipotent author of them, and this one warns me, without doubt, to prepare for death." A comet was also remarked in 877, the year of the death of Charles Le Chauve. In October, 942, a comet was visible for twenty-one days, foretold, according to the writers of the time, a great mortality among cattle, and this certainly did occur during the following year.

In 991, the appearance of a celebrated comet, accompanied by a meteor, threw all Europe into consternation. The *savant* Pingre thinks that this comet appeared in 1000, or perhaps 1001, at the earliest. Predicted a long time before it was believed to foretell the end of the world. People everywhere prepared to die a Christian death. Labor, commerce, industry and agriculture were in a state of complete stagnation. Merchandise, which every one wanted to sell, could find no purchasers. The fear of some terrible catastrophe suspended all social relations.

In 1066, the year of the English invasion by William the Conqueror, a comet appeared on the 2d of April. It was visible during sixty-five days, and was observed in the East of Europe during the month of May. It was also observed in the West in the early part of the year. The authors, German, Norman, English and French, do not agree upon the length of the appearance of this comet in Europe. This phenomenon gave rise to various conjectures. The partisans of William regarded it as a prediction of victory. Upon one portion of the famous tapestry upon which Queen Matilda had traced the most memorable events of her husband's expedition, there are a group of persons attentively watching this comet, and at the same time there is an inscription which antiquarians have thus read: "*Isti mirantur stellam.*"

In 1208 a very brilliant comet appeared for two weeks. The Jews of the West thought that it foretold the advent of their Messiah. A comet, visible in the Autumn of 1265, alarmed Mainfroi, King of Naples and Sicily, who lost his crown and his life on the 26th of February, 1266. In 1270, the first day of the twelfth month, the largest comet that had ever been seen was observed in Japan. Its tail, says a Japanese writer, was the length of a street.

In 1293 Koublai-Khan, founder of the Tartar dynasty, alarmed at the appearance of a comet, asked his ministers how Heaven, whom he supposed was angered, could be appeased. A minister, named Fouhouthchou, passed the night in the monarch's chamber, and read several sacred extracts, and gave him, says the historian Gaubil, examples from ancient history "to make him understand that the principal object of a prince should be the practice of virtue, and that, to avoid the dangers of eclipses, comets and earthquakes, he should keep his mind pure and govern his people righteously."

Comets appeared in the years 1299, 1301, 1305, 1313, 1315, 1234, 1337, 1341, 1343 and 1317. In 1402 two comets were seen in the greater part of Europe. Jean Galeas Visconti, Duke of Milan, then dangerously sick and convinced that the phenomenon predicted his death, beseeched his friends to aid him in leaving his bed, and looking at the comet he cried: "I thank God that he has been pleased to announce my death to men by this heavenly sign." He died at Marignan on the 3d of September.

In 1456 a red, angry-looking comet appeared in several countries, and the mathematicians foretold such terrible plagues, pestilences and murders therefrom, that Pope Calixtes III. ordered all the faithful to implore the aid of Heaven against the Turks, whose armies then menaced Western Europe.

Comets appeared in 1458, 1468, 1471 and 1472. On the 12th of May, in the year 1500, navigators, *en route* from Brazil and the Cape of Good Hope, noticed a comet, which was also noticed at the same time in Europe. The writers of the time did not fail to attribute to it all the disasters of this year, fruitful as it was in misfortunes—an irruption of the Tartars into Poland, a famine in Suabia, war carried by France into the Kingdom of Naples.

The historians of Westphalia speak of the comet of 1516, which announced calamities to the town of Munster, and the tyranny of Jean de Leyde. These writers add that they saw at the same time three suns pierced through and through with luminous swords, and that a phantom, its head encircled with a golden crown and sword in hand, traversed the air in full light of day.

Authorities in all parts of Europe considered as a veritable comet the meteor which appeared on the 11th of August, 1516, and which spread universal consternation. It is recorded that a large number of persons died of fright in different countries. The Turkish invasion of Hungary, a bloody war in Switzerland, a pestilence in England, inundations in Holland, and a disastrous earthquake in Portugal were the events believed to have been produced by this sinister object. At that time it was believed in Europe that all the secrets of the future could be learnt from the celestial bodies by those who attentively observed them.

The greatest alarm was created in France by the appearance of a comet in 1521, and by the predictions of astrologers who then, more than ever, excelled in audacity and extravagance. They gave full vent to their imaginations, and Princes even had an entire confidence in the dreams of these impostors and a profound respect for their persons.

We find that in many of the Courts of Europe astrologers were in the personal service of sovereigns. The astrologer of the Elector of Brandebourg, one Jean Carrion, affirmed that in the year 1525 "there would be a great effusion of blood among the Christians, and grave oppressions by Governments." This same Carrion, a most indefatigable prophet, predicted events to take place in 1789. "Then," said he, "one of the grandest conjunctions will take place, and the tenth regeneration of Saturn will be accomplished; if the world is to last after that, no one except God knows it. Oh! what wonders will then be seen, what changes, and what overturnings of constitutions and Christian ordinances!"

In 1556 there appeared the comet observed and described by Paul Fereius, Doctor and Astronomer of Vienna. This large and very brilliant comet so frightened the Emperor Charles V., that, persuaded it announced his death, he suddenly resolved to resign his sceptre and employ the life that yet remained to him in exercises of piety and religion. Having, therefore, abdicated the throne in favor of his brother Ferdinand, and having abandoned to his sons his hereditary domains, he retired, with only twelve attendants, to a monastery, situated in the neighborhood of the town of Placentia, on the frontiers of Portugal.

In 1572 there appeared a comet which the learned William Landgrave, of Hesse, so intently watched that the news of the burning of his palace, brought by his affrighted domestics, failed to interrupt him in his observations. This comet, says Gut Patin, disappeared at the death of Charles IX, in 1574, after being visible since the massacre of Saint Bartholomew.

In 1657 a comet was visible in Portugal at the time of King Sebastien's expedition to Africa. The war party maintained that the phenomenon predicted the future greatness of the King; others arrived at different conclusions, which they communicated to the King. "No," said he, "I will not change my plans; the comet has appeared to terrify those against whom I shall make war."

In 1664, Alphonse VI., King of Portugal, whose extravagancies were the cause of his dethronement in 1667, complained publicly of the misfortunes he suffered from a comet. The comet of 1680 was most famous for the terror that it inspired. Newton pretended that after it had approached the sun, this comet would be two thousand times hotter than red hot iron. Bayle and many other writers published works combatting the superstition upon which the predictions relative to comets were founded, and proving that these heavenly bodies were not dangerous.

In the years 1682, 1683, 1684, 1686, 1689, 1695, 1698 1701, 1733, 1737, 1739, 1744, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1750. 1757, and 1759, comets were visible in different parts of the earth. In 1786 the number of comets known was 81. Others have been observed since, especially in 1793 1804 and 1805. One, which appeared on the 18th of October, 1807, had a tail nine millions of miles in length. The comet of 1811 was observed during a space of seventeen months.

Last year there was a great deal said about the reappearance of the comet of Charles V., but the general expectation was not realized.

The comet visible, at the present time from many points of the earth, inspires no terror, for science has dispelled all alarm. Eccentric as the motion of a comet may be, it is still in subjection to immutable law, and cannot swerve, either to the right or the left, from its allotted route. The path of the comet pierces the plane of the orbit of Venus, at a point near the orbit itself, and Venus and the Comet are both approaching this point. Venus will pass it first, about the 12th, and the comet only one week after; but this interval will give ample scope to the latter to pass without collision, its train included, for at the rate at which these travelers on the celestial highways proceed, the first twenty-four and the second thirty-six miles per *second*, when nearest, on the 18th they will yet be eight or ten millions of miles asunder. If, however, further observation show that the comet's motion is more rapid than supposed above, or the attraction of the planet accelerate its mode of travel, the proximity may be greater. It will be worth while watching the comet at this time, to observe whether it undergoes any marked physical changes.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## The Case of the Slaver Haidee.

### PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

### Testimony in Relation to the Shipment of her Crew.

### Narrative of her Voyage—Shipping and Landing the Negroes, &c.

### One of the Prisoners Insane, and in Irons in his Cell.

### The Prisoners Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Before United States Commissioner White.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1858.

*The United States* vs. *Macomber and others.*—This case, which is a preliminary examination of the allegation that the prisoners were engaged in the Slave-trade on board the ship *Haidee*, scuttled and sunk off Montauk Point, some time ago, was continued before Commissioner White to-day. The prisoners were all present, in the cnstody of one of Marshal Rynders' assistants, Mr. O'Keefe, with the exception of young John Baptiste, who, it was announced, has become insane, and is so violent that it has been absolutely necessary to chain him in his cell.

The first witness examined for the prosecution was Zachariah Seaver, who was questioned by Mr. Hunt, Assistant United States District-Attorney.

Q.—Mr. Seaver, where do you reside? A.—I reside in New-York.

Q.—What is your business and where do you transact it? A.—I am a General Shipping Agent, and do business at No. 113 South-street.

Q.—What is the nature of your business? A.—It is particularly a part of my business to furnish crews for vessels, and to pay the crews their advance wages.

Q.—Did you furnish the crew for the ship *Haidee* during the present year? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you furnish them? A.—I think early in January.

Q.—By whom were you employed? A.—I was employed by Mr. Sanchez Y. Dolz.

Q.—Were you acquainted with him? A.—No. He was an entire stranger to me. He came to my office to request me to furnish him a crew.

Q.—Did you visit him afterwards? A.—I did. I visited him at his office, in Pearl-street, I think it is No. 187.

Q.—Was he in business at that place? A.—I think so. I don't know what business he was in, but he had a sign up there.

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was that of a commission merchant? A.—I know nothing of it, but that his name was up.

Q.—Did you ever visit him at his house? A.—I did not. Never anywhere but at his office.

Q.—Do you know where he lives? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you know personally any of the ship's company before it was furnished by you? A.—I knew only one, and that was the mate.

Q.—How long had you known him? A.—About three years, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—What was the mate's name? A.—His name was Macomber.

Q.—Henry G. Macomber? A.—I think that is it.

Q.—Where did you become acquainted with him? A.—I think in New-York; he shipped with me, and that's the way I became acquainted with him.

Q.—Did he ever state to you where he was born? A.—Not particularly; I marked it down when I shipped him, either from what he said, or from his "Protection;" I think from his "Protection;" nothing was said about it that I recollect.

Q.—Do you often fill up the articles from the "Protection?" A.—We fill them up from the "Protection," and from what is said at the time.

Q.—Do you recollect any particular conversation at the time you shipped Macomber for the *Haidee?* A.—I do not recollect any particular conversation at that time.

Q.—Did he sign the shipping articles in your presence? A.—He did.

Q.—Are you a Notary Public? A.—I am.

Q.—Did he put down a place himself? (objected to by Mr. Joachimssen, on the ground that the papers would show if he did.) The papers were shown witness, who then said he only saw him sign his name.

Q.—Who wrote the birth-place? A.—The balance was written by my clerk.

Q.—Was the name signed after the papers were filled out? A.—The name was signed first, and the papers were filled out immediately afterwards—while he was present.

Q.—Did he ever tell you where his home was?—A.—He did not, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Who paid the hands? A.—I paid them their advance wages.

Q.—Who furnished the money? A.—I furnished the money myself.

Q.—Who paid you? A.—Mr. Dolz paid me back after the ship had sailed.

Q.—Had you anything more to do with the vessel? A.—I had nothing to do with her after she cleared.

Q.—Is Mr. Dolz a citizen? A.—I do not know; I should suppose him to be a foreigner by his appearance.

Q.—Were you on board the *Haidee* about the time she cleared last? A.—I was on board several times, and about the time she cleared last.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Dolz on board? A.—I did not; Mr. Dolz gave me the order to ship the crew, and told me to go up and see the captain as to the number; I saw the captain on the subject; the master's name was Dobson; he did not sail in her; the name of the captain who did sail in her was Whitney.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Joachimssen*—Did Mr. Dolz say anything to you about the voyage? A.—Mr. Dolz called on me, but I don't think there was anything said as to what the voyage would be.

Q.—When Mr. Macomber signed the articles, had they been filled in? A.—When Mr. Macomber signed the articles, they had been filled in.

Q.—From whom did you get a description of the voyage? A.—I got a description of the voyage from Captain Dobson, on board the ship.

Q.—Was any other voyage spoken of? A.—There was no other voyage spoken of to me except the voyage called for in the articles.

Q.—Who engaged the Captain? A.—I don't know who did engage him.

Q.—Did you speak to Captain Whitney about the voyage? A.—I did not speak to him about the voyage.

Q.—When did Captain Whitney sign the articles? A.—Whitney signed about the day before she sailed?

Q.—When Macomber went on board, who was in command? A.—When Macomber went on board, Captain Dobson was in command.

Q.—Was nothing said about the change of captains, or change of the voyage.

(Objected to, but allowed.)

Q.—(Repeated in substance)—Was anything said about the change on board? A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did Macomber see the shipping articles after he had signed them? A.—I think Mr. Macomber did not see the shipping articles after he had signed his name; as far as I know, he never saw the entries that were made after he had signed.

Q.—Was the entry there (pointing to the record of citizenship) put in from his own statement? A.—That portion in relation to him was put down before him, either from what he said or from his "protection."

Q.—How was it with the others of the ship's company? A.—The others were the same.

Q—Could you recognize any of the ship's company now? A.—I could not recognize any of them now except Mr. Macomber, with whom I was acquainted before.

Q.—Do you know whether the crew were natives, or naturalized citizens of the United States? A.—I do not; we don't have more than one in a hundred who are Americans, or who are entitled to citizenship; there are no Americans to be had for foreign-going vessels.

Q.—And still they have "protections?" A.—Oh, yes, they get them; one "protection" may answer for twenty men; it is not my business to inquire how they get them.

Q.—How were these men got? A.—We put the ship's name on our bulletin, and picked out from those who were willing to go, such as he thought would suit.

Q.—Have you that bulletin now? A.—I do not think we have; we seldom keep them more than a week or two at a time; they are taken down and others put up in their places.

Q.—What was on your bulletin? A.—Our bulletin, in regard to the *Haidee*, was for Gibraltar or Cadiz; I think it was Gibraltar.

Q.—Did you ship the cook and steward? A.—I think the cook and steward were on board; I don't know how they came there; I had nothing to do with them any more than to have them sign the articles.

Q.—How many did you ship? A.—I shipped the mate and crew.

Q.—Had any body else anything to do with it? A.—No, except our runners.

Jacobson, one of the prisoners, was here requested to stand up, and the witness was asked if he could recollect shipping him, or the others present. A.—I do not recollect any of them except the mate, Macomber; in shipping men I don't see them more than three minutes, simply while they are signing the articles.

Q.—Who shipped Mr. Macomber? A.—I suggested Mr. Macomber myself as mate, on account of my knowledge of him; I sent him to the Captain with a written recommendation, as first officer, on account of his previous good character.

Q.—Had you shipped him before? A.—I had, three or four times.

Q.—To where? A.—To the West Indies.

Q.—Can you name any vessel on which you shipped him? A.—I think I shipped him on the bark *Cadet* three voyages.

Q.—Whose does she belong? A.—She belongs here.

Q.—When you went on board the *Haidee*, whom did you see? A.—I did not notice anybody in particular, except the stevedore's men and the crew.

Q.—Do you know who the owners of the *Haidee* are? A.—I only know by supposition.

Q.—Did you see them taking in cargo? A.—I did, but I cannot recollect what it was.

Mr. Hunt, Assistant United States District-Attorney—We don't claim that she shipped an African cargo.

Q.—(By Mr. Hunt)—You say you don't get many Americans—I suppose you meant for crews, not officers? A.—We try to get American officers, but we have much difficulty in getting them; we do the best we can, and get, probably, about one half Americans.

Q.—(By Mr. Joachimssen)—Is it nota necessity of the port, on the consequence of the great scarcity of American seamen, that you shouldship so many foreigners? A.—It is.

Q.—Do you take Dolz to be a foreigner? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why? A.—From his appearance and manner.

Q.—Have you ever known Macomber to have been on the African Coast? A.—I have not since I became acquainted with him.

Q.—Why was the Captain changed? A.—I think the first Captain (Dobson) was sick.

Q.—Had you known Whitney? A.—I had.

Q.—Had the master signed before Macomber? A.—I think he had not signed when Macomber did.

Q.—On what day did the *Haidee* sail? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How long before she sailed were the articles signed?

Mr. Joachimssen here suggested that John Baptiste should be discharged, as he had become insane, and of course nothing could be done with him. The testimony was then continued:

Q.—How short a time before she sailed were you on board? A.—I should think about half an hour.

Q.—How long before that were the articles signed? A.—About a week or ten days before she sailed.

Q.—When were they signed by the crew? A.—From three to five days.

Q.—When did Whitney take command? A.—I think some two or three days before she sailed.

Q.—Did you engage the Captain. A.—I did not.

*Mr. Henry C. Smith*, a Custom-house broker, was next called and sworn; but he knew nothing in relation to the matter.

*Sidney P. Ingraham* sworn: Q.—Mr. Ingraham, what is your business? A.—I am a register clerk in the Custom-house.

Q.—Have you the papers in relation to the ownership of the ship *Haidee* in your possession? A.—I have, (showing them.) These are the papers containing the oath of the ownership and the register bond of the ship *Haidee*.

Mr. Joacchimssen objected to ex-parte declarations as evidence. He claimed that the papers were filled up by Mr. Ingraham at the dictation of some other party. If the prosecution desired proof of the ownership, they should produce Mr. Daly.

Mr. Hunt admitted that the papers were not sufficient evidence of the ownership, and the witness was withdrawn, as he purposed to prove it without the papers.

*Ramon S. Latorre* was next called for the prosecution, and sworn.

Q.—Mr. Latorre, where do you reside? A.—I reside in this City, and do business at No. 187 Pearl-street, as an importer of segars.

Q.—Do you know Amelia Sancho Daly? A.—I do.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—He does business in the second story; I don't much about him.

Q.—Have you any business acquaintance with him? A.—I have not.

Q.—How long have you known him there? A.—About three years; he is a shipping merchant.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—He resides in Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Q.—Have you ever visited him at his house? A.—I have not.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Joachimssen*—Q.—Of what country is he? A.—He comes from Spain; I don't know what part.

*William King*, or *Kins*, called for the prosecution, and sworn. [His testimony is materially the same as his affidavit, published in the Times.]

Q.—Mr. King where do you live? A.—I reside in Lisbon, Portugal.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—I was born in St. Michaels, in the West Indies.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I am 23 years of age.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—I came here when I was 11 years of age as a cabin boy, and ever since that time I have followed the sea.

Q.—Have you been home since your arrival here? A.—I have.

Q.—Were you on board the *Haidee?* A.—I was; I went out in her in February last; I don't recollect the day of the month.

Q.—In what capacity did you ship? A.—As an able seaman.

Q.—Who was the captain? A.—Captain Whitney, and the first mate was Mr. Macomber, the man who is present; the second mate was Mr. Coleman.

Q.—How many of a crew were there? A.—Twelve beforethe mast, besides the cook and steward.

Q.—Were you one of the twelve? A.—I was; the others were Wilson, Maurice, Alex, Jose Frank, Ohner, Jack McLeod, a man named Jim, Antonio, Jose Coster, and Jack, Jose Cœtano, (cook,) Jose Marie, (steward,) and John Baptiste, an Italian; we sailed from here and had six passengers—one was the owner of the ship, Mr. Boutelle; he went from here to go to Gibralter, but did not go there; we went to Cadiz first; he landed all the passengers ashore, and discharged the cargo of flour there: we then took a new fore-yard, and the empty casks we filled with water, then we took on more ballast; we went from there to Gibralter; there we discharged the rest of the cargo, consisting of tobacco and flour, and took in rice and beans, and more ballast; we went from there to Cadiz again, and took in bread, and fitted out there to go to St. Michaels, in the West Indies, to take passengers to go to Rio; three men came on board, one was the owner, Mr. Boutelle, the other was Viera, and the other was Capt. Thomans, a Portuguese; we then went to go to St. Michaels; we pretended to go there, but we did not; we went to Madeira and then to the coast of Africa, to the West; we made Cholango, and there we landed Mr. Viera ashore with the letters; in three or four hours a boat came off with men in, and they gave the orders for the ship to go away for 40 days; I did not hear them give the orders myself, but the others heard them; we went to water the ship at Wamhorg, an island; then took in the water, and went out again to cruise; when our cruise was finished—40 days—we came back to Cholango again; we lay all that day and night at anchor; next morning we began taking in negroes; we took in 1,133 or 1,134, I don't know which; we then went to Havana; I don't know how long the passage was.

Q.—In what way were the negroes taken on board? A.—They were brought to the ship in boats; we lend a hand and pull them up, and a hand at the stays pitched them in.

Q.—Who pulled them up? A.—I was one, and Felix was another, and there was another to pitch them in.

Q.—How did you do it? A.—We took the negroes as they stood up in the boats, pulled them up, and pitched them in.

Q.—You went to Cuba—did you go into Havana? A.—When we went to Cuba, we did not go into the port of Havana; we anchored off Cardenas, outside; we lay there at anchor part of the day and all that night; the same night, at half-past eight o'clock, two men came in a boat, to discharge the negroes that night; I heard them say, "We will discharge to-night if we can—if not, we will discharge to-morrow morning;" then next morning two big boats came alongside, and discharged the negroes that were alive; they discharged about 900; then after that we had our pay; after we had our pay the mate, Mr. Macomber, and the Captain said to us the ship was cleared to go to New-Orleans; Mr. Vira, Captain Whitney and Thomans, left the ship in charge of the mate; they went ashore; we went out the same day.

Mr. Joachimssen objected to anything after that day being given in evidence, as it had nothing whatever to do with the charge.

Mr. Hunt thought the whole voyage should be given, as the after conduct might go to show intent. If the mate had said the ship was going to New-Orleans, and she did not go there, that might throw some light upon the intentions of the parties.

Mr. Joachimssen claimed that if the prisoners were not guilty up to the time the negroes were landed, nothing they did after that could make them guilty, therefore, nothing after that should be admitted.

*Commissioner White*—It does not go to show that they were engaged in the slave-trade, but it may throw light on what had been done before.

*Mr. Joachimssen*—The after circumstances have nothing whatever to do with the charge.

Mr. Hunt had never heard that both direct and circumstantial evidence could not be given in the same case.

Mr. Joachimssen said he could produce a decision of Judge Nelson's sustaining his objection.

The Commissioner said the questions might be put in writing, and he would decide upon whether the witness should answer, after he had examined the decision which Mr. Joachimssen proposed to produce.

The questions were then reduced to writing as follows:

Q.—Describe the voyage after leaving Cardenas? (Objected to.)

Q.—State what the defendant Macomber did, and ordered to be done, with respect to the ship, after leaving Cardenas. (Objected to.)

The case was then adjourned to Monday next.

It was stated privately, during the day, that the Grand Jury had found indictments against the prisoners.

## SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Oct. 8.

Before Judges E. Darwin and Smith and a Jury.

THE OCEAN BANK CASE.

*Martin, President of the Ocean Bank* vs. *J. S. & S. Dunning, Jr.*—This was an action to recover a sum of about $50,000 charged as having been drawn by the defendant from the bank, by collusion with the paying teller, (McGuigan,) who, it is alleged, certified the checks of the Messrs. Dunning above the amount of their deposits, without the knowledge of any of the officers of the Bank. The plaintiffs produced testimony showing that the sum over-drawn was $39,200, namely: Nine checks of June 3, 1854, amounting to $26,300, interest thereon to Sept. 23, 1858, four years, three months and two days, $7,926 51; five checks dated Oct. 14, 1854, $12,900; interest to Sept. 23, 1858, $3,509 01, and interest from Sept. 23, 1858, to Oct. 8, 1858, $114 32, making a total of $50,799 85.

The defence contended that the money was raised to meet the checks, and that if there was any defalcation it was on the part of the teller, for which the bank was responsible. Case still on.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 8.

Before Judge Brady.

*Joseph H. Southard* vs. *Ferdinand L. Hall.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. On the 16th of June, 1857, the defendant passed through the Park, when there was a crowd of people, occasioned by Mayor Wood's conflict with the Metropolitan Police. When passing through the crowd, the defendant had his pocket picked. On the next day, he caused the plaintiff in this suit to be arrested for picking his pocket. The plaintiff was held to bail, indicted and tried before Judge Russell and acquitted, having introduced evidence before the Jury to show that Mr. Hall was mistaken as to his identity. This action was now brought by the party so arrested against Mr. Hall for damages for that arrest, the plaintiff having been incarcerated 54 hours in the Tombs.

Counsel for the defendant moved for a nonsuit, and Judge Brady dismissed the complaint on the ground that there was a failure of proof of want of probable cause and malice in the conduct of the defendant in causing the plaintiff to be arrested. That in actions of this kind the question of guilt or innocence was the controlling guide in the cause. That although the case of the plaintiff might be one of extreme hardship, yet, as the conduct of the defendant was only in bringing a supposed offender to justice, in which he made a mistake of identity, yet that did not *per se* constitute a want of probable cause or malice.

### HAS AN ARTIST A RIGHT TO EXHIBIT A PORTRAIT?

Before Judge Hilton.

*Jeremiah Gurney* vs. *Elias Howe.*—This was an action by a professor of the art of photographic portrait painting to recover $750 for taking and painting an elaborate portrait in oil of the wife of the defendant. It appeared in evidence on the examination of the plaintiff, of his son, and of an artist in their employ named Meyer, that this portrait was ordered in the early part of last year, that it was to be a first-class full-length picture in oil, with accessories to be chosen by the defendant or the lady. The photograph was taken and transferred to canvass, and Meyer was employed upon it for about eight weeks, the defendant occasionally calling to see it, and approving of the work. In the process of the picture he ordered a shawl to be purchased at Stewart's to be painted in the picture as one of the adjuncts, and told the artist he would immortalize himself by placing his name on the picture. After it was finished, the defendant inquired the price, and was told $750. He remarked "that was a big price." Subsequently the picture was offered to him, but he refused to receive it, and the plaintiff exhibited the picture at the Crystal Palace Fair of last year.

On the part of the defence, it was set up that Mr. Howe was a patron of the fine arts and of the twin arts of daguerreotyping: and photography, he having had portraits taken of himself, his son and his daughter by Mr. Gurney, which led to an order to paint a first-class life-sized portrait of Mrs. Howe for $200. The work was undertaken, but was not completed to the satisfaction of the defendant, and the price demanded being enormous, he refused to take the work, and further the plaintiff had made it his own by sending it to a public exhibition. To sustain this defence, Mr. Fredericks was called as a witness, and he gave it as his opinion that the work was not well done, and that it was not a perfect likeness of the lady, and not worth, as a work of art, $200. The defendant himself was then put upon the stand, and he testified that he had ordered a first-class picture, not to exceed $200; that he had ordered the shawl and the frame, and expressed favorable opinions of the work while the artist Meyer was progressing with it, but when finished, he the defendant, said it was not satisfactory, and refused to take it, neither did he desire or approve of the public exhibition of the portrait by the plaintiff. The defendant admitted that he had brought several friends to see the picture, and that they had pronounced favorable criticisms on the work, before it was finished. The Judge, in his charge, said there were two points in this case. First, was there an express contract to paint a first-class portrait for $200? If not, was there a general order or contract to paint the portrait? and then, had the plaintiff the right to make a public exhibition of it after it was refused by the defendant, the plaintiff thereby making the work his own? The Jury retired last night, and this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $750 and the costs, being the full amount claimed.

## MARINE COURT—Friday, Oct. 8.

Before Judge Thompson.

*John A. Stephens* vs. *Christopher Storz.*—The plaintiff is treasurer of the New-York Hospital, and brings this action under an act of the Legislature of 1850, to recover a penalty for disobeying the orders of one of the New-York Harbor-masters, Robert Murray. The defendant is master of the lighter *Wallace*. In September last, Murray forbade the defendant coming into Pier No. 10 East River. The order was disobeyed. He also ordered the Captain to leave the pier, which order was also disobeyed. Upon this evidence counsel for defendant moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiff must show affirmatively that the defendant had no right to occupy a berth at the pier. The Court, however, denied the motion, holding that the presumption of the law was always in favor of the performance of official duty by persons appointed to do it. If the harbor-master acted improperly, the *onus* was on the defendant to establish that fact. It may be proper to add, the act in question is incorrectly printed in the 4th edition of our R. S.; also in Davies' Compilation and Ilaskett's Abstract. It is correct as printed in the Sess. Laws of 1850. Judgment for plaintiff for $50, and costs.

## De Vries and His Counsel.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your morning edition of this day I found the following:

"Adolph de Vries pleaded guilty to forging a check for $250. There was much in the appearance and manner of this young man that told in his favor. It was his first offence, and he candidly confessed his guilt. The Recorder, acting in a merciful spirit, sent him for one year only to the Penitentiary. One circumstance connected with his arrest deserves to be stated. When taken by the police officer, he had in his possession a pocket-book containing $695. His cousel, Mr. Addison Sanford, engaged to conduct his defence for $150, obtaining from De Vries an order for the pocket-book, which was returned empty to the prisoner, the $695 having halted on the way. The Recorder recalled De Vries, and expressed his intention to compel a restitution of the money from Mr. Sanford."

I will only add, that Mr. De Vries was my client; that I received towards my fee only $95, and that I never heard of his having more than that sum, until some several weeks after we had determined to plead guilty to the indictment; and this after my return from the country. As soon as I learned that he pretended to have had several hundred dollars in the pocket-book which was taken from him, I saw him and told him that if possible, I would postpone action in his case; and, accordingly, I did apply to Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District Attorney, to postpone the case, which was done; and I also informed Mr. Sedgwick of the reasons for my application, which were, that we might have time to examine into the matter. Since then, some five weeks have elapsed, during which time I have postponed the case by the consent of Mr. Sedgwick some three or four times, and have caused, with others, the matter to be investigated. Yesterday, during my absence from Court, and without any notice to me from the District Attorney's office, De Vries was called up and he plead guilty and was sentenced, and then occurred as is alleged, what is herein before stated. It is the custom to sentence prisoners on Saturday, and supposing that this case would come up on Saturday, I went to the District Attorney's office this morning to consult with Mr. Sedgwick about this case, and was greatly astonished to learn, for the first time, that my client had been sentenced already; and upon speaking to Mr. Sedgwick of the impropriety of this proceeding in the absence of counsel, I understood him to say, substantially, that it was allowed because he understood what plea was to be put in, and that the case was understood by him, and that no counsel could have been instrumental in procuring a lighter sentence for so grave a charge. A. SANFORD.

Friday Evening, Oct. 8, 1858.

Mr. Sanford—*Dear Sir:* In compliance with your request, I herewith inclose to you, for publication, if you desire it, such facts as are within my knowledge having relation to the case of H. de Vries. I arrested him, took him to the Mechanics' Bank, searched him in presence of the Cashier and took from him a pocket-book containing exactly $95, which was counted by the Cashier in presence of others, and some paper and a pawn-ticket, all of which was delivered to you upon an order of his. It is all gammon about there being any more money in the pocket-book.

I remain, respectfully, yours, &c.,

GILBERT F. HAYS, Bank Officer.

P. S.—I would further state that as Vans offered me the pocket-book and contents not to lock him up, acknowledging the contents to be but $95. G. F. H.

## Admissions to the Bar.

### SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Oct. 6.

Before Judges Davies, Ingraham and Smith.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge Dean, on behalf of the Examiners who were appointed to examine as to the qualifications of candidates for admission to the Bar, stated that, after a thorough examination on all the subjects mentioned in the late Supreme Court Rules, they had made their report. It appears by the report that there were twenty-three applicants, of whom fourteen were admitted. The oath of office was then administered by Judge Davies to the following gentlemen, who signed the roll as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| San. L. Macomber, | K. Plowd'n Morrogh, | Joha Bird, |
| John Davidson, | Glibert L. Van Felt, | Henry Daly, Jr. |
| C. H. Van Brunt, | Wm. W. Hegeman, | S. T. Cannon. |
| Edward S. Smith, | Chas. P. Buckley, | Edwin H. Felt, |
| T. L. Speacer. | Wm. G. Wheelwright. | |

## The Merchants and Secretary Cobb.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In an article published in your paper of this morning, animadverting upon the decision of Judge Nelson, in the case of Edward Marshall and Thomas Tillotson against Heman J. Redfield, great injustice is done the present Secretary of the Treasury. You say, referring to the money paid as duty which had been the subject of litigation, "Mr. Secretary Cobb can pay it back to them, if he sees fit, but refuses to do so."

Without entering into the merits of the question involved in Judge Nelson's decision, I desire to place before your readers the facts of the case, so that the blame, if any there be, may fall upon the proper person. They are as follows:

Messrs. Tillotson & Marshall made a warehouse entry at the Custom-house per ship *William Hitchcock*, in August, 1854, for nine packages of hardware, and gave the usual bond. Seven of these packages were subsequently withdrawn and duties paid.

The importers then (in April, 1856) applied to the Secretary of the Treasurer to be relieved from the payment of the duty on the remaining two cases, alleging that the same had never been imported into the United States. This request was denied by the then Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter dated April 12, 1856, addressed to Collector Redfield.

As Mr. Cobb did not enter upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, until March 6, 1857, I do not understand how he can be held responsible for a decision of the Department made in April, 1856. By inserting the above you will do

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

## A Quarantine Victim.

Quarantine, S. I., Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Dear Sir: On Tuesday, the 5th inst., it was my great affliction and sad misfortune to witness the death of my beloved wife. She died from confirmed consumption, and had been sick and confined to her house for many months. At the time of the fire at Quarantine, on the night of the 2d September ult., my dwelling was burned by the mob, and my sick wife was obliged to flee before the flames. In removing her from the house, all possible pains were taken to save her from catching cold, but the care was unavailing; for soon after the fire, her symptoms became worse, and she continued to sink until the time of her death. Since her death, I have been pained to hear, as a common rumor on Staten Island, that she died of yellow fever; and I am of opinion that the source of the rumor can be traced to those who hastened her death by burning down the building which gave her shelter.

The crime of committing arson, and thereby turning

# AMUSEMENTS.

## WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A NEW COMEDY,
from the pen of Stirling Coyne, first time in America, with new and splendid scenery and costumes, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING WIN.

Chevalier de Launnay.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Marquis de Vigneul.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Danneville.....Mr. Rogers
Officers of the Staff of the French Army.
The Duke de Vendome.....Mr. Dyott
Debincourt, Major-domo.....Mr. Sloan
Pierre.....Mr. Coburn
Officers, Guards, Servants, &c.
The Countess Beauvilliers.....Mrs. Hoey
Martha.....Miss Tree

The new scenery, by Isherwood and Wallace, will include—
SALOON AND RECEPTION HALL
In the Chateau of the Countess.
PAVILION OF THE DUKE DE VENDOME,
With view of the French Court before Barcelona.

After which will be presented a new, bnt not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (sur)passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
'NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.
DISTRIBUTION.
ANCIENT AND FISHLIKE FOGIES.

Neptune, a son of Malt and Ops, a deeply distressed monarch, reduced to the lowest extremity, bnt making superhuman exertions to keep his head above water.....Mr. Brougham
Chronos, better known as "Old Times," an orderly party of regular habits, esteemed something of a highflyer in the bygone days, but much too slow for the present age.....Mr. Sloane
Oceanus, his marine majesty's nautical father-in-law, a jolly old salt, partial to junketing.....Mr. Chippendale
Boreas, a great blower, son of Aurora, and considerable of a roarer himself.....Mr. C. Bernard
Triton, eldest son of Neptune and first prince of whales.....M. F. Hodges
Amphitrite, Queen of the Seas, and acknowledged leader of the real original codfish aristocracy.....Mrs. Floyd
Nereides, diving belles and diamonds of the first water—The Misses Fyne, Stella, Cooke, Rivers, Lake, &c., &c.
MODERN INNOVATORS.
Electros, the youngest son of Mercury and Iris, an exceedingly flashy spark, anxious to make his way through the world.....Miss Mary Gannon
St. George, proxy for Albion at the projected alliance in high life below stairs, Mr. Lascelles
Columbia, the interesting and interested party on the delightful occasion. For further particulars see "Jenkins".....Miss Tree
July, the sunniest daughter of the year.....Miss Ernestine Henrarde
ACT I.
Submarine Grotto in the Deep, Deep Sea.....Isherwood.
Her Majesty's Coral Bondoir—Wallace.
The Plateau at the Bottom of the Sea—Isherwood.
ACT II.
The Workshop of Chronos—Wallace.
Characteristic dance by July.
The Placid Surface of the Sea—Isherwood.
Grand allegoric tableau, emblematic of the friendly union of Albion and Columbia.

## LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1858,
Goldsmith's fine five-act comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Mr. Hardcastle.....Mr. Blake
Young Marlow.....Mr. Sothern
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. Jefferson
Hastings.....Mr. Levick
Miss Hardcastle.....Miss Laura Keene
Miss Neville.....Miss Sara Stevens
Mrs. Hardcastle.....Mrs. Blake

After which, for the first time, an original Burlesque English Opera, entitled
FRA DIAVOLO,
with new Scenery, by Thorne, Dresses, &c.
Lord Allcash.....Mr. Burnett
Fra Diavolo, (with songs).....Miss Mianie Macarthy
Lorenzo (with songs).....Mr. Wharton
Beppo (with songs).....Mr. Jefferson
Giacomo (with songs).....Mr. Peters
Berlina (with songs).....Miss Effie Germon

Incidental to the Burlesque, MLLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the
PAS DE NEAPOLITAINE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SIXTH NIGHT OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
In a new character, writtenly expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 9,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown."
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps. Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval.

## BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

THE LUCY ESCOTT ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THIS SATURDAY, in Balfe's popular opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim.....Mr. Charles Dnrand
Thaddeus.....Mr. Henry Squires
Florestein.....Mr. Brookhouse Bowler
Devilshoof.....Mr. Aynsley Cook
Arline.....Lucy Escott
Buda.....Miss Harriet Payne
Queen of the Gipsies.....Miss Emma Heywood

To conclnde with the operetta of
THE WATERMAN.
Tom Tug, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler; Bundle, Mr. Moore; Robin, Mr. Aynsley Cook; Wilhelmina, Miss Heywood.

Notwithstanding the immense expense attending the engagement of this full and complete troupe, there will be NO EXTRA CHARGE for admission, the rates being the usual PLAY-HOUSE PRICES. Seats may be secured for every evening during the week. Doors open at 7; Opera at 8 precisely.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST OPERATIC MATINEE,
Admission, 50 Cents.
SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, 1858,
Doors open at 1; Opera commences at 2 o'clock.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Positively the last appearance this season of
Senora PEPITA GASSIER,
Signor LUIGI STEFANI and Signor GASSIER.
Conductors.....{MAX MARETZEK. ANGELO TORRIANI.
Admission.....50 cents.

## BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 9,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE PHANTOM.
After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
To be succeeded by
THE YOUTHFUL BRIGAND, and SKETCHES IN INDIA.

## DAY EXHIBITION.

Dr. BOYNTON will give a grand
EXHIBITION OF PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENTS
At the Cooper Institute,
On SATURDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON, Oct. 9,
The entertainments will consist of a great variety of experiments, with brief and simple explanations, in
Chemistry, Natnral Philosophy,
Electricity and Electro-Magnetism,
with a Galvanic Battery,
A BALLOON ASCENSION,
with Net and Car attached, will be made.
A CIRCULAR RAILROAD
will be exhibited, with an
ELECTRIC ENGINE AND CAR,
driven by electrifying the track.
TICKETS—School children, 10 cents; adults, 25 cents. Doors open at 9, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 2, to commence at 3 P. M. Girls will attend in the morning and boys in the afternoon. No boys can be admitted in the morning unless attended by parents or guardians. Officers will be in attendance.

## CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
## BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These twn magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

## SATURDAY AFTERNOON READING.

Parents and teachers should take their children and scholars to hear LITTLE ELLA, the Infant Reader who, with her teacher, J. B. BROWN, will give a varied Reading Entertainment at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 9. Tickets 50 cents. Children half price. May be had of Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, or at the door. To commence at 3 o'clock.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, office No. 1.

## MLLE. EMMA WELLIS

Will give her first
GRAND CONCERT
At Niblo's Saloon on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Particulars in future advertisements.

## WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—FAMOUS DR. VALENTINE, the veritable man with a thousand faces, a thousand tongues, and ten thousand stories. THALBERG'S THEATRE OF ART, or ANIMATED MUSIC WORLD, with its thousands of active figures, &c. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and this week, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The GRAND AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

**SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.**—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

**BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.**—DR. BOYNTON will give his next Lecture in Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11—not on Saturday, as erroneously announced. Subject—*Coal Period*. Also, the experiments with his Great Battery. Course tickets 50 cents, for four lectures. Single tickets 25 cents.

# SPORTING.

**FASHION COURSE.**—TROTTING MATCH. TO wagons, between LANCET and LANTERN, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to come off on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the cars; play or pay, rain or shine. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

# DRY GOODS.

## CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR CASH.

The undersigned, having become associated with the Cash Jobbing House of
Messrs. J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway,
Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of
CARPETINGS, LATELY SELECTED FOR CASH,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AUBUSSON BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY SUPER AND EXTRA FINES,
HEMPS, DRUGGETS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIANS,
OIL-CLOTHS OF ALL WIDTHS,
RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than at any other house in this City, in quantities to suit customers. Close buyers are invited to call at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st.
DAVID WEBB.

## THE GREAT INVENTION, CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.

PATENTED,
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTEAWAN, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
DEPOT,
NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Over-coats, Business Conts, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.
*Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.*

## CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

## WILL BE OPENED,

AT RETAIL,
on
MONDAY, Oct. 4,
1,000 Pieces
ADDITIONAL
of
RICH PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
At 12½ cents per yard.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

## AT THE

NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & OO.
will open on
MONDAY, Oct. 4, 1858,
NEW
SILKS,
SHAWLS and
DRESS GOODS,
From the recent large auction sales.
The best bargains of the season,
to which special attention is invited.

## OPENING OF

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Of the latest PARIS STYLES,
at
THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
on
MONDAY, Oct. 4.

These goods are just received, and will be offered at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

## BEAUTIFUL RAGLANS

IN EVERY NEW SHADE
OF COLOR,
AT BULPIN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Buildings.

## CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

409. 409.
RAGLANS. RAGLANS. RAGLANS.
A new and Very large assortment of
RAGLANS
will be offered on
Monday, Oct. 4,
At the new Cloak and Mantilla Store,
No. 409 Canal-st.,
Comprising Every Variety of Quality and Color,
LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS,
as low as $2 75, $3 50 and $4,
BEAVER CLOTH,
at $4 50, $5, and $6, in all colors.
A fine Article of
BLACK BEAVER, at $5 and $6.
BLACK MIXED BEAVER, at $6 50.
TRICOB BEAVERS, in all colors, at $6 50.
FINE FRENCH CLOTH, at $7.
A Superior FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH,
in Drabs, Browns and Grays,
at $6 50 to $8.
Misses' Raglans in all sizes.
H. EGERTON.

## NEW CARPETINGS.

For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

| | Per Yard. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VELVET Carpets | $1 25 | to | $1 50 |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets | 0 90 | to | 1 12½ |
| BRUSSELS Carpets | 1 12½ | to | 1 37½ |
| THREE-PLY Carpets | 0 95 | to | 1 05 |
| SUPER INGRAIN Carpets | 0 62½ | to | 0 75 |
| EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets | 0 45 | to | 0 55 |
| COMMON INGRAIN Carpets | 0 25 | to | 0 37½ |

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

## CLOAKS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,

The richest goods in New-York.
Superb Lyons Velvet Cloaks,
Rich Embroidered Cloaks,
Beaver Cloaks,
Cloth Cloaks,
all of the latest styles and most beautiful trimmings.
Now on exposition in the new showroom at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

## CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

## DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

## INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS AND HOODS,

Embroidered, Braided and Plain,
From the MOST COSTLY to the CHEAPEST.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

## LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING.

—Full styles now open, comprising a select assortment. Also a large stock of Under-Garments, Misses' Bonnets, Boys' Hats, Seamless Hoop-Skirts, &c., &c. All sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

## LADIES' SPANISH STREET SACKS,

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks ready-made and made to order; Ladies' own materials used. Miss CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 44 3d-av., one door above 10th-st., late No. 775 Broadway.

**RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.**—THE cheapest place to buy ribbon in the City. Cheap rent and goods sold for cash, are two of the reasons why they are so cheap; a 3c. ribbon for 2c. 6d.; a 2c. 6d. for 2c.; a 2c. for 1c. 6d.; the proof of which can be seen on calling. Goods warranted as represented, full three feet to the yard. Store No. 154 Bowery, 3 doors above Broome-st. Milliners from the country will do well to call.
L. P. TIBBALS.

# DRY GOODS.

## HOOP SKIRTS.

A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY,
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

## SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Jnst received, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

# FURS.

## A NOTICE TO THE LADIES

ABOUT FURS.
WHITE & BIRD
Will make an inducement to those who wish to purchase at retail or wholesale this month. Our furs are all first-class, which we warrant. Mantillas, half capes, victorines, cuffs and muffs, just finished from the different furs.
200 of those $15 sets,
of French mink; the sets consist of half cape, muff and cuffs; will wear as long and look as well as some sets which cost $50.
WHITE & BIRD,
Nos. 34 John-st. and 28 Maiden-lane.

**LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S,** No. 695 Broadway, now ready for Inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

# MILLINERY.

## RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. TIBBALS', No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Milliners supplied.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## THE NEW EDITION OF IRVING.

NOW READY,
MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS.
With three engravings on steel. Two volumes. $2 50.
ASTORIA.
With steel engraving. $1 50.
G. P. PUTNAM, Agent for the Author,
No. 506 Broadway.
The WASHINGTON ILLUSTRATIONS will be ready next week.
MASON BROTHERS, Dnanc-st., will also supply the Trade.

## NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.
A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and bnmblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.
*Published Saturday, Sept. 11.*
LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.
*Published Saturday, Sept. 18.*
ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.
*To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, by*
GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct. 2.*
HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct. 9.*
HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct. 16.*
MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct. 23.*
KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, October 30.*
A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.
*On Saturday, November 6.*
UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Troy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday November 13.*
ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life. 18mo, cloth.
DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.
*On Saturday, November 20.*
THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo. cloth.
*On Saturday, November 27.*
OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.
Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

A BOOK EVERY AMERICAN WANTS,
AND EVERYBODY ELSE SHOULD HAVE
IT.
## AUTOGRAPHS.

Containing the Declaration of Independence, Fac-similes of the Autographs of the Signers, Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, and over 600 Fac-similes of the Autographs of Distinguished Individuals of all Nations. Price 25 cents. For sale by CHARLES MILLER, No. 15 Ann-st. Also, a large stock of Books of every description constantly on hand.

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WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.
Our new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other bookselling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; mailed FREE to any address. Send for a catalogue.
D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON. } EVANS & CO., Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New-York City.

NUMBER THREE.
## "TRICKS AND TRAPS."

Every young woman in New-York should get this beautifully illustrated little book. It is written in a delicate manner, and points out with a master hand the tricks of those who would lead you from the right path. Price 10 cents. Sent free by mail.
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**NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The cooperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

**THE ATLANTIC CABLE CHARM ALBUM** just out. It is a beautiful Album with a piece of the cable elegantly set in the cover. Price, retail, $1 25, or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25. EUGENE ELY, No. 336 Pearl-st., Harper Building.

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# DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced, at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

**THE ART OF DANCING.**—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evenings—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

**TWELVE LESSONS AT MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S** Dancing Academy will enable any pupil to dance all the fashionable dances. Teaching by the deceptive system of large classes—every pupil being taught by himself or herself. Open every day and evening at No. 845 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., over Mendes' saloon. Grand Soiree to-night.

# LECTURES.

**THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE DEACON** of Glenwood's Course, for 1858, will be delivered at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Four Great Bodies of Society: Anybody, Somebody, Everybody and Nobody.* The Lyceums—Mr. DE CORNOVA'S address is No. 220 West 32d-st., New-York.

**PROFESSOR MATTISON LECTURES ON** the Great Comet at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13. Tickets 25 cents.

**TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.**—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under *Times* Counting-room
H. S. TAYLOR.

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**DO THE CLERGY OF THE SEVERAL NAMES AND DENOMINATIONS PREACH THE GOSPEL?**—Nay, verily! They teach what is opposed to both reason and scripture. The editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom* takes this ground against them; and, as he has returned from Mississippi, he will speak at 10½ A. M., on Lord's Day, at the Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery. The public are invited to attend, without charge.

**NORTH DUTCH CHURCH**—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-School and Bible Classes at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

**PROF. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH,** as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Lecture on the great Comet, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. Subject for Sabbath evening—*Will the Future Punishment of the Wicked Ever End?* Seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend.

**JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, morning and evening, by the pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HASKIS, a Christian Jew. Evening subject suggested by the loss of the *Austria*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free. Union Prayer-Meeting daily, from 12 to 1; also, from 3½ to 4½ o'clock.

**SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH**—WEST 25TH-ST., near 8th-av. The Rev. DR. EATON, President of Madison University, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. T. F. CALICOTT, D. D., of Massachusetts.

**A SUNDAY-SCHOOL SERMON WILL BE** delivered by the Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., in the Hedding M. E. Church, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Interesting exercises in singing by the children and infant class.

**ADVENT MISSION CHURCH MEET FOR** Divine Worship every SABBATH, in the Assembly Rooms, No. 207 Bowery. Preaching SABBATH, 9th inst., by Elder WATERHOUSE, of Mount Vernon, New-York. The public are invited to attend. A. M., at 10½; P. M., at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

**THE REV. S. D. DENISON**—SECRETARY and General Agent of the Committee on Foreign Missions, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 10. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats are free.

**LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH**—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAONE. In the EVENING, the third of a series of Sunday Evening Lectures to young people, will be delivered. Subject—*Reading as a means of self-improvement.*

**SCOTCH AND IRISH PRESBYTERIANS** will find public worship conducted in the church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Public worship commences at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath-school meets at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN** Church, Dutfield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. H. G. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

**THE REV. C. W. ANABLE WILL** DELIVER a discourse on the subject of *Sabbath Schools* TO-MORROW MORNING, in the Washington-av. Baptist Church, near Gates-av., Brooklyn. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock. All persons interested in the Sabbath School cause are invited to attend.

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach in the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-st., near Concord, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. H. H. BLAIR, of New-York, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

**CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, in the morning, *Further Considerations on the Nature of Millennium*; afternoon, *The Nature of Eternal Punishment.*

**BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST** CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.—The Rev. J. H. MOORE, of Concord, N. H., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

**DR. S. E. SHEPARD**—LATELY RETURNED from a tour through Egypt and the Holy Land, will discourse in the chapel in 17th-st., immediately west of the 6th-av., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

**THE REV. JAMES McDOUGEE, JR., OF** Princeton, will preach in the Ewen and Ainslie Street Church, Williamsburg, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

**MR. PHILIP BERRY, OF NEW-JERSEY,** one of the survivors of the late steamship *Austria*, will conduct the Union Prayer Meeting at the John-st. Church, TO-DAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The public are invited.

**SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—Services on the SABBATH at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. CANOES on *Sabbath Schools*, by request. Services at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

**UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG,** corner of 4th and South 9th sts. The Rev. C. B. LOMBARD, of Mount Vernon, supplies the desk TO-MORROW, and Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS the following Sunday. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

**CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH**—CHERry-st., near Clinton. The Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Joy of the Righteous.* And at 7 P. M. Subject—*The Duties and Responsibilities of Young Men.*

**MEMORIAL CHURCH.**—THE REV. DR. VAN KLEEK will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st., Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

**THE REV. C. MIEL WILL PREACH IN** the French language in the Church of All Souls, (Dr. Bellows',) corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The French population are specially invited.

**SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach a sermon to the Young, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

**THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL** DELIVER in the Cooper Institute, Astor-place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse on *The Mount of Temptation.* Seats free. Young men are especially invited.

**CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.**—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, a discourse on *The position and authority of the Sabbath in the Decalogue.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

**REOPENING OF THE UNION METHODIST CHAPEL,** 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. C. C. LEIGH; at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. S. A. BAKER; and Elder J. BRAY at 7 o'clock. Love feast at 2 o'clock.

**OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH**—(between Greenwich and Hudson.) Preaching to-morrow morning, by the Pastor, Rev. B. M. ADAMS on *Christ, our Passover.* In the evening, by Rev. L. M. KING, former pastor of the Church. Seats free.

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION** Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

**SPIRITUALISM.**—THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TEN CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée, 2 P. M.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—THE WATERMAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BOWERY THEATRE—RAOUL—THE PHANTOM—YOUTHFUL BRIGAND—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE AVENGER—A VICTIM OF THE DEAD—ICE WITCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ARE—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received our Utah correspondence to the 11th September. There is no nsws of importance. A search for the Territorial Library has been made, but unsuccessfully. Snow had begun to fall in the Territory, and several cattle in the mountains had perished from cold. The army had moved into Winter quarters. Gen. JOHNSTON had assigned the command to Lieut.-Colonel SMITH, and himself entered npon the duties of Commandant of the Department of Utah.

We have a dispatch from Oswego announcing a serious disaster on the Lake. A strong gale of wind has prevailed since Thursday afternoon, with a very heavy sea. The schoonsr *Osprey*, of Buffalo, with a cargo of wheat, was drivsn against a pier, and sank immediately. The captain's wife and child, and the mate, were washed overboard and drowned. Several other vsssels have arrived there more or less damaged, and fears are entertained for the safsty of those known to be out.

The New-York State Fair closed at Syracuss yesterday with an address from Mr. WILLIAMS, President of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, and the awarn of tne prizes. A grand display of all the prize cattle and horses took place. The aggregate receipts this year are a little under $10,000.

A fire occurred in the basement of the Ohio State House on the 5th inst., directly under the Office of the Secretary of State, in a room used by him as a store-room, and by workmen as a paint shop. A large quantity of stationery was destfoyed, besides five or six hundred volumes of public documents, embracing the only complete set of documents from the first organization of the Territorial Government to the present time. The origin of the fire is unknown.

We publish exclusively this morning the testimony taken by the Special Committee of the Managers of the American Institnte Fair with referance to the origin of the fire which destroyed the Crystal Palace on the 5th of October. This tsstimony consists of the sworn statements of the Agent and Secretary, the Superintendents, floor clerks, and several exhibitors and visitors. It all tends to prove that theie was no carelessnsss on the part of the management, and that ths fire must have originated from incendiarism. Ths ruins of the Crystal Palace will be ready for the admission of exhibitors on Monday next. The American Institute, in view of its cost and doubtful use, have declined to renew the Fair this season, and the exhibitors held a meeting yesterday and resolved to continue the exhibition on their own account, accepting for the purpose the building tendered by Alderman CHARLICK, at the corner of Fiftieth-street and Eighth-avenne. They also decided to dissolve all connection with the American Institute for the future and to organize another institution under a new name.

Last evening, the Rev. Dr. S. H. TURNER, one of the Professors in the Theological Seminary in this City, delivered before the Alumni assembled in St. Peter's Church, Twentieth-street, an address celebrative of the Fortieth Anniversary of his Collegiate appointment. The attendance, though not crowded, was full. Very few and brief reierences were made to the history of the past forty years, the speaker confining himself almost exclusively to a written-out line of the characteristics, mental, moral and spiritual, befitting candidates for the office of the ministry, and descriptive of their future duties.

A lecture on the relation between colleges and the people, was delivered last night in Clinton Hall, Astor Place, by Hon. HORACE MANN. The lecturer regarded the college as a school of morals as well as a fountain of knowledge, and gave forcible expression to his views as to the need of training men to do good as well as to know good.

Dr. THOMPSON yesterday made a general report to the Commissioners of Health upon the subject of yellow fever, the present season, at Quarantine. The whole number of cases admitted to the Marine Hospital during August and September was 96, of whom 75 recovered, and 21 died; showing that a much greater number of infected vessels and imported cases of yellow fever have arrived during the last two months than at any previous similar period since the establishment of the Institution.

The Americans of the Fifth District met last night at No. 68 East Broadway, and after four hours' debate, appointed a Committee, consisting of two from the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, and of one from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth of Willlamsburg, to confer with the Republican Committee. The next meeting to be snbject to the call of the Chair.

The British war-steamer *Valorous*, which attended the *Agamemnon* whils laying the Atlantic Cable, is hourly expected here, she being detailed to convey Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY to Central America, where he goes to attend to dutiea connected with his mission.

The Virginia Steamship Company, H. LUDLUM, Agent, who are the proprietors of the *Roanoke* and *Jamestown*, have contracted with WM. H. WEBB for the building of a new steamer, to be about 100 tons larger than the *Jamestown*, and to be ready to take her place on the line by the first of June next.

The rumored sale of the Collins steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic* to a California Steamship Company is premature. Parties have been negotiating for them, but as yet no sale has been effected.

The investigation in the matter of the astounding attempt to swindle the Turkish Government, by the issue of counterfeit paper money, was continued at the Mayor's office, yesterday. Mr. HARRISON, the printer, who had been innecently involved in the scrape, appeared, and surrendsred all the plates and remaining paper in his possession. The case was so plain that no examination of Mr. HARRISON was deemed necessary, and he was forthwith discharged.

The case of the prisoners charged with having been engaged in the Slave-trade, on board the ship *Heidee*, was on again before United States Commissioner WHITE yesterday. A narrative of the voyage was given by one of the witnesses, and others testified as to the manner in which the crew was shipped, all of which was consistent with the affidavit published in the TIMES on Saturday.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 2,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*, at rather languid prices. Flour, Wheat and Barley were depressed and lower. Corn was salable and steady. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were more active, as also was Spirits Turpentine. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Freights were very dull.

### The American Institute.

The Managers of the Fair, at their meeting yesterday, determined after long discussion that it was inexpedient to reopen the Fair this Fall. One party urged it at any cost,—deeming it due to exhibitors, who had lost so much, that they should have the opportunity at least to compete for the premiums of the Institute. The other party held that it was wise to be just as well as generous; that the Institute, in the midst of their embarrassments, could not afford to expend moneys of which they were not in possession, when to the exhibitors it would be of so doubtful service; that any Fair they could reopen at so late a period this Fall would prove a failure; that no building was to be had where a sufficient steam power could be obtained. This view prevailed, and the Managers, apparently with much reluctance, agreed not to make the attempt to reopen.

Meanwhile the exhibitors had their meeting, too, and unanimously resolved to open an exhibition as early as possible. They accepted the tender of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company's building, and deliberately cut loose from the American Institute. They did not throw the blame of the late fire upon the management, nor seem to reflect that the Institute may have suffered somewhat, as well as themselves, in the conflagration; hut, in a lively fit of indignation, resolved to go in not only for a new Falr, but for a new Institute, too, if the next Legislature will grant them a charter. The success of their Fair we may almost take for granted, but their enthusiastic haste to set up an Institute for themselves they will probably think a good deal worse of within a yenr. That the management may have been faulty is quite possible, but there is no shadow of proof to that effect yet adduced, nor have we any reason to suspect that any other body of men would havc managed more conscientiously or wisely.

### The French in Asia.

There is a palpable intent, on the part of the French Emperor, to regain a footing for his nation in Asia. Not only hnve his fleets and ambassadors coöperated in the measures which have hnppily ended in the opening of China, but we learn that another step has been taken in the same direction, by securing a naval station, and other local advantages, in the kingdom of Corea, that vast peninsula, half-interposing between China and Japan. With the latter island-empire, too, a treaty is to be effected forthwith, after which, we might reasonably anticipate, the fleet and diplomatists would be ordered home. Three such strides towards an Asiatic balance of power would serve, it might be thought, for a single season, but the French Emperor deems otherwise. By the *Canada* we learn that Vice-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, the commander-in-chief in the Chinese waters, has been ordered to Cochin-China, and that preparations on a very extended scale are making to render the expedition successful. Should this last stroke result fortunately, perhaps another projected movement, namely, upon Madagascar, may be allowed to go over to another year.

The expedition thus announced may haply strike such readers as nre not fully up in elementary geography, as of dubious, and indeed inappreciable importance. Where is Cochin-China? What have the French to do with it? And what, if the campaign succeeds? Craving the patience of such as are beyond this primary catechism, let us answer in brevity.

Cochin-China, or, more properly, Anam, forms the eastern portion of the peninsula, which is completed on the west by Laos, Siam, Burmah and Malaya. At the north it adjoins the frontier of China. The Empire embraces the three provinces of Tonquin, Cambodia and Cochin-China; the monarch of the latter, early in the present century, having achieved the subjugation of the other two. According to Mr. CRAWFORD, who visited the capital as English Envoy some thirty years ago, and made close observntions on his way and during his stay, the population amounts to but little more than 5,000,000, though other calculators place it as high as 20,000,000. The people are mainly of Chinese origin, retain a large share of Chinese characteristics, and what religion there is came from that Empire. They are described, however, as possessing far greater vivacity, intelligence and cultivation than their cousins at the North. The Government is a military despotism, with a standing army of 50,000 men, thoroughly armed and drilled in the Europpean methods, well practiced in gunnery, and provided with endless stores of great guns, small arms and warlike munitions manufactured in the country. So far, indeed, are the Anamese in advance of other Asiatics that the fortifications of their sea ports are said to be worthy of VAUBAN or COHORN, so skillfully constructed and so formidable as to bid defiance to any but the latest resources of European siege-trains. The walls surrounding Hue, the capital, are five miles in length, and, if properly manned, might resist the most powerful assault. The difficulty is that it would require the whole military force of the Empire to man them At the mouth of the river, through which Hue is approached, there is a bar similar to that at the discharge of the Peiho; but instead of the miserable Ta-koo forts which offered the semblance of defence at the latter, there is a large quadrangular fortification, so amply supplied with heavy guns as to render hostile entrance extremely hazardous, if not impracticable. A productive, enterprising and industrious people are the Anamese; keen, shrewd and business-like; men with whom Europe might drive a profitable trade, if the jealousy of European power had not long ago impelled the Government to decline commercial intercourse with any but their immediate neighbors.

The groundwork of the French imbroglio is on this wise: In that spirit of daring enterprise, and with that facility of assimilation with all nations which mark the national character, officers of the army of LOUIS XIV. made their way, a century and a half ago, not only to the heart of India, but over the whole of the further peninsula. To their instructions and labors are owing those great advances in engineering and in military and naval affairs generally, which individualize the Anamese among the Asiatics. The French priest is never far behind the French soldier. The whole of Cochin-China was in rapid process of evangelization during those splendid days when DUPLEIX ruled at Pondicherry with a magnificence rlvaling the imperial display of the Grand Mogul himself, and before the close of the eighteenth century a majority of the people of Cochin-China professed Christianity. At that time the leading Jesuit father in the Kingdom was M. PIGNEAUX. While WASHINGTON was fighting our Revolntionary battles on the soil of New-Jersey, HIEOU-VUONG, the King of Cochin-China, was dethroned and slain with his eldest son. Father PIGNEAUX succeeded in saving the life of GIA-LOUNG, the second son, and in due time prompted the yonth to collect his friends and raise the standard of legitimacy, against the usurpers. The war proceeded, with various fate, for several years, Father PIGNEAUX being its dominnnt spirit. To bring it to a close, the priest, in 1786, proposed the invocation of French assistance; and obtaining the assent of GIA-LOUNG, proceeded to Paris, attended by the helr apparent of the crown, where he laid his application before LOUIS XVI. He offered, having plenipotentiary credentials, to cede to the French monarch a considerable extent of territory, including the seaport and harbor of Turon, or Touranne, with a guarantee of undisturbed possession, the European sovereign engaging to send a fleet and soldiers to aid the Anamese King in subduing his rebellious subjects. A treaty was duly solemnized on these conditions. Father PIGNEAUX and his *protégé* returned to the East. Orders were at the same time sent out to Count CONWAY, commanding the French naval establishment in the East Indies, to proceed at once to Hue, and aid GIA-LOUNG. But Count CONWAY was governed by his mistress rather than by his King; and Madnme DE VIENNE had taken offence aforetime at the stern austerity of the Jesuit fnther toward one of her loose way of life, and seized this occasion to avenge herself. The Admiral was delayed upon one ingenious plea after another; month after month passed, and a year went by. Then came the revolution; and there could be no more hope of intervention. Without it, howsver, the hereditary Prince succeeded in recovering his crown, repressed all rebellion, conquered Tonquin and Cambodia, and finally died in 1819, adjuring MIN-MANG, his son, "to love France and the French, but never to accord them a foot of Anamese soil." The injunction was authorized by the circumstance that a French cruiser had appeared every yenr during ths previous quarter of a centnry, demanding ths cession of Turon, which GIA-LOUNG had declined, on the ground thnt the French condition of the grant had failed. MIN-MANG has adhered to the parental will in this particular, but has proved faithless in nnothcr. The Christian portion of his people have been exposed to merciless persecution. This circumstancc, as did the case of Father CHARDEVOYNE in China, furnishes a plausible pretext for French intervention; and accordingly Admlral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, and his armament, are to visit Turon, and demand, firstly, the surrender of that place in compliance with the Convention of 1787, and secondly, the cessation of the existing persecution. Should his demand prove successful, as it doubtless will, the French will have secnrcd one of the largest nnd finest harbors on the Pacific shore of Asin, and an all-important link in that chain of maritime posts, of which Tahiti, China, Corea and Japan are to furnish the several links.

The enemy to be encountered in this *razzia* is of a higher order than has just been experienced in China. The Anamese have learned their art of war of the French, as the Sepoys learned it of the English. Turon is well defended with fortifications on "the European plnn," armed with the most effective artillery. Nor is the Anamese Navy despicable. It has two hundred gun-boats, averaging eighteen guns apiece; a hundred galleys, with several swivels and a twenty-four pounder each; five hundred others of smaller size, but equally well furnished. Still, the warlike character of the nation is not formidable to any but the neighboring powers; and, in fact, if we may trust Mr. CRAWFORD, above cited, "While Anam is one of the wealthiest of the larger Asiatic States, it is, upon the whole, the easiest to conquer." The French expedition will, therefore, be likely to make short work of it.

### The Advantages of the "Stump."

Whatever may be thought of GERRIT SMITH'S political principles, or of his chances of becoming Governor of the State, there can be but little question that in his manner of conducting his canvass, as at present, he is doing the right thing. The practice which has sprung up, and, at least in the Eastern States, seems now thoroughly incorporated in the code of electioneering etiquette, of hiding away the candidate while his friends do the stumping, is, in many respects, a most injurious one, both to the public and its representatives. There is a good old rule of the common law, which pronounces all testimony which has not been sifted by the *viva voce* cross-examination of the witnesses to be worthless, and which might be applied to electioneering with excellent effect. It is notoriously far easier for a man's friends to tell lies for him than for him to tell them himself; to misrepresent events in which he was an actor, or explain away sentiments imputed to him, than for him to run the gnuntlet of personal examination on every point. The reason is obvious. The supporters of a candidate, no matter what they say of their hero, can never be driven into a corner, by searching interrogatories. Thcy can always escape under cover of hearsay; and can always dispose of a false statement by converting it into the excusable mistake of a third party. Moreover, though they pour forth columns of assertion, argument, and invective, disquisitions *de omnibus rebus, et quibusdam aliis*, offer all sorts of pledges, make all sorts of promises in his nnme, and of which it is intended that he should have the benefit, if any benefit is to be derived from them, he is not morally bound by a word they say. We may elect him on the faith of what his friends tell us of him, and then he may, after his election, repudiate both the friends and us. Thcre is no way of arriving at truth so well as by asking the person who knows most of any matter as many questions as may be necessary to extnct it from him. There prevailed for a long time in the Courts of justice much the same sort of absurd prejudice about letting the parties in a controversy tell their own story, which now makes it a little indelicate or inexpedient for a political aspirant to present himself face to face with his possible constituents. But this absurd restriction has been removed, both here and in England, and now no one is so much relied on for an exact account of the facts in a case as the plaintiff and defendant. This principle on which the change in the law is based, is also excellent, and is capable of ready and useful application to political canvassing.

If politics had not become a trade in which few but knaves and demagogues engage, an appeal to several thousand people, on the part of any man, to commit their share in the government of the nation to his keeping, would be looked upon as a rather serious matter, not to be lightly undertaken. When it is considered how much good or evil a single vote, in the present closely-balanced state of parties, may do—how largely it may influence the destiny of the countless millions who will people this Continent for ages after the present generation has passed away, and how much the chief magistrate of such a State as New-York may do to uphold the national character abroad, or debase and demoralize the community at home—it ought to require more than ordinary confidence in his own capabilities and good intentions, to induce any man to ask people either to send him to Congress, or seat him in the gubernatorial chair. And what is of more importance still—it ought, as we remarked a few days ago, in descanting upon the present mode of discussing municipal corruption, to inspire the public with the deepest possible sense of the responsibility they incur when they choose either "a good fool or a bright rascal." GERRIT SMITH is perhaps right in saying that he himself prefers being the former to being the latter. An individual ought to have no hesitation in making his choice, but we confess we think it very doubtful which makes the worse legislator or public officer. If all mankind were good and fools to boot, it might do to set good fools to govern them; but as long as there are rascals in the world, they will unfortunately not need to be very bright to make the fools do as they please. Consequently, he who sends a fool to Congress because he is good, may feel satisfied that he has simply furnished a rascal with a tool.

The best precaution that the public can take, in our opinion, to avoid selecting their Representatives from either of these classes, is to examine the candidates orally in open Court—touching the faith thnt is in them—touching their antecedents, their chnracter, their past professions and their future courss. No honest mnn need fear such an ordeal. Every knave and blockhead would shrlnk from it. If it were generally adopted, primary meetings and Ward politicians would lose half their terrors. It would not be possible for an irresponsible caucus to choose the first man that came to hand, though he "were a devil incarnate," as JOHN COCHRANE snys, and present him to a constituency. How, for instance, would our late Mayor have fared if he had been compelled to meet the citizens of every Ward face to face, without the shelter of an orator's privileges at an ordinary meeting, and were compelled to stand up under a fire of questions, not only with reference to the various acts of his administration, but with reference to all the charges vaguely urged against him in hostile newspapers? There are very few rogues who have brass enough to pass through such an ordeal unscathed; and in addition to this it gives the mass of the voters a personal interest in the candidate, and a desire to test his fitness; and, better than all, it frees them from the debasing tyranny known as the "time-honored usages of party."

Taking the stump has generally been regarded as impracticable in our large cities, General WALDRIDGE has proved it to be perfectly practicable in the Third District, and we trust that all our other Congressional candidates may be induced to follow his example.

### The Origin of the Crystal Palace Fire.

We publish, this morning, all the testimony that has yet been taken by the Committee of Managers of the American Institute Fair, with reference to the origin of the conflagration of the Crystal Palace. This testimony consists of the affidavits of managers, superintendents, floor clerks, exhibitors, and visitors, and it all tends to the same point—that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary. The report by the TIMES, on the morning after the conflagration, is reaffirmed in all particulars. The fire broke out in a room in the north vestibule, in which were stored the wooden patterns used by the constructors of the building, broken plaster statuary, two barrels of fertilizing powder, and some old iron. No oily rags, nor anything else in which fire could have been spontaneously generated, were in the vicinity. There had been no fire used in any part of the premises within two hundred feet of this lumber room, for a week previous to the conflagration. There was no gutta-percha or india-rubber gas tubing within one hundred and fifty feet—the nearest was a piece that led to the central chandelier, and that was in use during the Great Exhibition. The gas pipes were in perfect order, and two witnesses testify that they believe, while none aver the contrary, that the gas had not been let on from the metres at the hour of the alarm. There were in attendance, and at their posts, eight floor clerks, twelve policemen and twelve laborers. The water hose were in readiness beside the hydrants, and several were at once screwed on when the alarm was given, but the head was not sufficient to expand the hose, and of course they could do little service. Except in this last particular, these sworn statements of men whose word nono will qucstion make it perfectly evident that the fire was not caused by any oversight, carelessness or accident of those within the building. Hence it is concluded that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and it is hoped that the vigilance of the Fire Marshal, and the stimulus of the large reward of three thousand dollnrs, offered by the Institute, may lead to the discovery of the remorseless wretch who cnused the destruction of the magnificent structure and its priceless contents.

### City Items.

A man was most miraculously saved from drowning at the foot of Bcach-street, North itlver, at 10 o'clock last evening, through thc most humane efforts of Captain P. W. KING, of thc steamship *Washington*, at the risk of his own life. He was on board at the time, and hearing a noise on the dock, rushing to the side of the ship he heard the cry of a man overboard. He plunged into the water and rescued the man as he was sinking for the last time. The man was perfectly insensible. The Captain was three-quarters of an hour in the water, the night being very dark and no assistance near. This is the second man the Captain has rescued from a watery grave within the last few days. P. W. KING is the person who made himself so conspicuous in rescuing the crew and passengers of the lamented *Winchester* on the 2d of May, 1854, for which he received the thanks of the merchants and citizens of this City at a meeting held at the Exchange for the purpose.

The following Clubs of this City held their meetings, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to a State Convention of Workingmen which is to meet in this City on Wednesday of next week: Red Mark No. 42, New-York No. 1, Empire No. 2, Franklin No. 3, Excelsior No. 9, Henry Clay No. 15, Vigilance No. 25, Knickerbocker No. 28, White Eagle No. 36, Buck Eye No. 37, Blue Ribbon, No. 38, Fortitude No. 41.

The principals of the various public schools in this City say that there is no foundation for the report that children have been refused admittance thereto because they were full; on the contrary, they complain of the neglect on the part of the parents in not compelling the children to attend regularly, instead of frequently allowing them to remain away during the afternoon, as they at present do.

The sale, at auction, of pews in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, the Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY rector, will take place on the 11th proximo, at 7½ P. M

Ths Ligation of ths Primitivs Iliac Artery was on the 6th inst., performed by Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, in the amphitheatre of Bellevue Hospital.

IS THERE AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR AMONG US?—A man named JOHN MITCALFE was arrested yesterday on board the steamship *Washington*, which sails to-day for Europe, charged with attempting to abscond with moneys which he owed Mr. JOHN LAIDLAW, dry goods merchant of Toronto, Canada. Mr. LAIDLAW said that he had sold goods, worth $120, to MITCALFE, at Toronto, some two weeks since; that MITCALFE kept a large saloon in the Toronto Crystal Palace, and promised to pay for the goods before the Fair should close, but that, having realized a large sum from the profits of his saloon, he had departed clandestinely for the United States, leaving him (LAIDLAW) and other creditors in the lurch; that he (LAIDLAW) had followed MITCALFE to New-York, where the latter tendered him a note for £30 on the Bank of Ireland; that no one could be found who was willing to advance the money on the note. Mr. LAIDLAW applied at the Mayor's office for assistance, and MITCALFE was arrested by Policemen attached to the office. When the parties were confronted mutual recriminations followed. MITCALFE said he was "under the wings of the American Eagle," and intimated that the national bird would protect him from the persecution to which he claimed that LAIDLAW was addressing to subject him. The latter promised to appear before the Mayor this (Saturday) morning, and substantiate by affidavits the statements which he had made.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S delightful opera of "Linda di Chamounix" was played here last night, and, although for the first time this season, failed to attract a crowded audience. It was well given, especially ths *Linda* of Madame GASSIER, one of her best and most complete efforts. The opera afforded the new basso, Signor GARIBOLDI, an opportunity to make his mark, and he succeeded in doing so to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The quality of Signor GARIBOLDI'S voice is superb, and it is not deficient in quantity. He sings with good taste and feeling, but was visibly nervous, and scarcely did justice to himself. It is much to be regretted that so fine a voice should have had no earlier opportunity of making itself heard. Signor GASSIER, as the old father, was excellent in every respect, and Signor ASSONI quite up to the usual standard in the part of the *Marquis*. Miss PHILLIPS appeared to be laboring under a cold, but sang as she always does, deliciously, and with the ease and finish of a true artist. There are few such contraltos in the world.

The last *matinée* will be given to-day, when the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be performed.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAX MARETZEK.—We refer our readers to the programme of entertainments provided for Monday afternoon and evening—the benefit and last appearance of Mr. MARETZEK prior to his departure for Havana. Everything that can be desired in the way of singing and dancing is there. It is unnecssary, we are sure, to stimulate our readers to honor this testimonial with their presence. They know as well as ourselves how faithfully and industriously Mr. MARETZEK has labored in the cause of operatic music, and that without his labors opera never would have been permanently established in this City. Our immediate object is to remind the public that the sale of tickets commences to-day. Those who propose attending the demonstration will do well to secure their vouchers in time.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A nonsensical burlesque of "Fra Diavolo" was produced here last night, with moderate success. It is, we fancy, an adaptation of an English piece produced in London some seasons back. The voyage across the Atlantic has not strengthened the humor, and a sojourn in the City has been rendered unhappy by the crude efforts of a local dramatist. There is nothing whatever to commend save the extravagant efforts of Messrs. JARFERSON and PETERS, both of whom were "made up" wonderfully. Miss MACARTHY, the singing lady of the establishment, executed a great number of vocal pieces, with more or less success. If Miss MACARTHY could act, it would ndd materially to the importance of her performance. The most enjoyable thing in the burlesque was the dance of Mlle. LAMOUREUX.

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI'S DUBLIN RIDE.—MR. ULLMAN, the lessee of the Academy of Music, has addressed the following communication to the TIMES, on the subject of the scandals which are going the rounds of the press, concerning MLLE. PICCOLOMINI'S famous Dublin ride.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I have always had a due sense of the importance of the newspaper press, both as a medium of publicity and an index of public opiulon. But while the journalists may at times he ruled hy false information, and thus draw the public into the paths of error, there exists among a certain class of them a desire to seize with the greatest avidity upon every "*on dit*" or gossip—(particularly if it affects the reputation of an artist who for the time being occupies a prominent place)—to satisfy the appetite for personal scandal, in which, as we think, the public might take delight. For the sake of this they do not hesitate to give pain, and do not take into account the injury they may inflict upon the feelings of a stranger in a foreign land. Such was the case when I brought to America the late Madame SONTAG, who was so far shocked with an infamous newspaper attack sent to her on the day of her arrival, that she was on the point of returning to Europe without first having appeared before the American public.

In view of this state of things I have not been at all surprised to find that some of these persons, who are so admirably well-informed of the private life and personal affairs of artists, have made some wonderful discoveries in relation to Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, now on her way to this country. In these discoveries they are aided by the brigade of dead-heads, who, for the salvation of the opera, were placed last season on the retired list, and who, knowing that they will have always to pay or stay away, open their fires not upon me, the manager, but upon the artist on whose success so much depends. Allow me now to direct your attention to the following fair specimen of these paragraphs:

"With all the regard that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI professed to have for 'the dear Irish,' in the speech she made to the Dublin students the other day, when they drew her carriage in triumph through the streets, she does not seem to estimate them so highly as her own countrymen; for, under the same circumstances, some years ago, at Turin, she rebuked the outrageous enthusiasm of the populace, and insisted upon getting out of her carriage, saying that she would 'walk with them, as friends, but nothing could induce her to make Italians beasts of burden.' Beasts of burden is good. New-Yorkers will please make a note of the observation.

I confess I am not at all displeased at the publicity thus unintentionally given to an ovation, of which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI has been the recipient in her own country—in critical Italy—and that, too, in one of the most important musical cities. But is it just and fair to appeal to New-Yorkers "to make a note of observation?" when it has been extensively published in the London *Times* and other English papers, that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI *did* attempt to prevent the Dublin demonstration, but could not do so for several very excellent reasons. In the first place, she could not leave the carriage, as the rain was falling in torrents, then she could not speak sufficient English to make the students understand her; and, more than all, it is not so easy—as all Irishmen will agree—to restrain the Governmen of Trinity when they once have resolved to give vent to their proverbial enthusiasm.

Descending a step still lower on the scale, it is found that there are some writers who marry her (without previously consulting the interested parties) with an English Peer "as distinguished for his refined taste in *les beaux arts* as for his immense possessions and ancient pedigree," while others gravely assert that his (the Peer's) hand has been rejected by Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, and amply discuss the reasons that prompted her to do so. A weekly paper takes great pains in proving that she is only a "Princess" from her maternal side, and a "mere Countess," through her father. Now, Sir, I have yet to learn whether it is of any consequence to the public whether an artist has a pedigree two miles long or not, whether she marries a Lord or does not. Madame SONTAG did not come here as the Countess ROSSI; in the same manner PICCOLOMINI comes here as an artist, and not as a princess, which title she dropped on her first appearance in public, of her own free will, and *not*, as it is asserted, by command of Cardinal PICCOLOMINI. I, personally, in speakine of her to the public, have not made the slightest allusion to her "princely lineage," and I trust the public will not forget that, after all, she is a young and enthusiastic girl, who has undoubted claims upon the kindness and good will of everybody, including that of the disappolnted dead-heads, and that she has every right to retain her maiden name as long as she pleases.

I am the public's obedient servant,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Oct. 7, 1858. B. ULLMANN.

M. BOUDOISQUE, the active manager of the French Opera, in New-Orleans has just completed an important arrangement with Mr. ULLMAN, by which an advantageous exchange of artists will be effected, during the coming season. M. MUSARD and his solo players are about to give a series of masquerades, under the auspices of M. BOUDOISQUE. This is the first step.

### Personal.

A natural curiosity is on exhibition in Boston, which is intended as a present to Queen VICTORIA. It is a block of New-Hampshire granite, bearing on its surface the exact resemblance of the top part of a tree, or shrub, all the lines of the foliage being clearly and perfectly visible. It is supposed the sprig or branch of a tree accidentally fell into a crevice in the rock, which afterwards, by the action of the frost, closed up, and in course of time the fresh, green bough became petrified into solid rock.

Another narrow escape at Niagara Falls is mentioned. During the storm of Thursday, Mr. C. J. THOMAS, of Niagara Falls Village, was swept towards the cataract, while attempting to cross in a light row-boat from Navy to Schlosser Islands. His boat capsized, but he clung to it till he was caught hy two men on Navy Island, and towed in. Several times he gave himself up for lost.

The only surviving daughter of SCHILLER, who some years ago published the correspondence which passed between her parents in 1778 and 1780, is preparing for print the correspondence of SCILLER'S widow with her friends and the literary notabilities of her time.

Mr. GEORGE B. BACON, of New-Haven, has accepted an invitation from President WOOLSEY, Professor SILLIMAN and others to deliver lectures on his travels in Siam, China and Japan.

M. LEVEEL, who sculptured the equestrian statue of NAPOLEON at Cherbourg, is to execute the one which is to be placed at Longwood, in St. Helena.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, after a Summer sojourn in Maine, has returned to Boston, where he is to speak on Monday.

The fine collection of sandstone footprints from the Connecticut River, owned by Dr. RASWELL FIELD, has been sold by him to Amherst College.

Mr. H. K. BROWNE, the sculptor, has lately completed a bust of Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY, and is about to model a bust of General SCOTT.

Mr. WEIR'S painting of Niagara Falls has been purchased in Boston by Major DAVIS, U. S. A.

Miss LANDER, the artist, is about to visit Italy.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office, No. 48 Beekman-st. and Astor House.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Departure of Sir William Gore Ouseley for Central America—Two of the Unentered Steamers Unseaworthy—Surrender of Collector Schell, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 8.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY leaves for Central America in the British war-steamer *Valorous*, which attended the *Agamemnon* while paying out the Atlantic cable. The *Valorous* has been attached to the Halifax station, and may be expected hourly at New-York. Sir WILLIAM will cross the Isthmus of Panama, and proceed thence in a British vessel up the coast to Realejo—thence by Leon to Granada. Afterwards he will locate at San José, in Costa Rica.

There is a strong disposition on the part of our Government to reject altogether the steamers *Atlanta* and *Memphis*, and substitute others. Should this be concluded on, a steamer now in New-Orleans will be chartered. The State Department is indignant at the delay of our officers in detecting the unseaworthiness of these vessels.

Captain PAGE has not left Washington, as stated in dispatches from here, but will proceed to New-York on Monday.

It is said that Mr. SCHELL has submitted to the election of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and has already sent to the latter, for confirmation, the names of more than fifty persons appointed to Custom-house places in the City of New-York. These appointments are understood to have been recommended by the several Members of Congress of that State, and all of them have been confirmed except one, and with him there was alleged to have been a personal difficulty between the Collector and himself. It is thus seen that Mr. SCHELL has finally been compelled to surrender to the Secretary of the Treasury. The capitulation took place yesterday. The result of this extraordinary battle is certain to disarm Mr. SCHELL of the hostile weapons he has been wielding against the Administration with the clique of politicians in the City of New-York, who are held here in utter detestation.

The Administration are determined to support, with all their power, the entire Democratic State Ticket of New-York. This is distinctly foreshadowed, and you may look for a nice bit of a family quarrel between the Administration and the factious Democrats of the State, who, whatever may be the position of the force of the Custom-House, will persist in efforts to defeat a section of the Democratic ticket of the City. This, at all events, is the impression here in official circles.

The militia of the District is about being thoroughly reorganized under the direction of the War Department. Colonel BAILY, of the Quartermaster's Office, is spoken of in connection with the command of one of the new regiments. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 8.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal decided that shaved shingles being manufactured and by other process than hewing or sawing, are not embraced in timber and lumber, admitted free under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, but subject to a duty of 24 per cent. He has also decided that walnuts and limes in salt and water are each chargeable 15 per cent.

JOHN L. BARNES, a master in the line of promotions in the navy, has resigned.

It is said that Governor DENVER declined to withdraw his resignation as Governor of Kansas.

Dr. CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK has been appointed inspector of drugs and medicines at San Francisco.

### Our Washington Correspondence.

SILENCE OF THE UNION—THE ATTACKS UPON MR. DOUGLAS—NEWS FROM GLANCY JONES' DISTRICT—NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

Not a word yet from the *Union* in disparagement of Col. FORNEY'S authority for his statement at Tarrytown. That journal keeps on quietly in its steady attack upon Judge DOUGLAS, but does not seem fit to say whether or no Col. SIMON JOHNSON'S word is good yet in Washington. Having denounced Mr. FORNEY as a prevaricator and forger before his reply came out, it would of course now be beneath its dignity to defend one of its own editors. This style of controversy has great advantages over the usual, old-fashioned, polite method. Say stoutly before your opponent makes his defence that he is surely going to lie, and you've got him. If he *don't* lie, never mind, you have had the satisfaction of accusing him of it.

While the *Union* in defending Mr. BUCHANAN has a great deal to say about honor, and breach of confidence, the other Lecompton journals are trying to betray Mr. DOUGLAS, while the *Union* copies from them. It has no objection to the betrayal of Mr. DOUGLAS—but Mr. BUCHANAN'S post-promises and breaches of promise cannot be revealed without a loss of honor upon the part of the persons who speak out the truth.

The news from Pennsylvania here is, GLANCY JONES, the President's favorite, is having a very close run of it for his next term in Congress. He is trying the Protectionist dodge among the iron-makers, but the people of his District are a little afraid to trust him. Then his Lecomptonism is against him, though it was never of a very positive sort. The President would feel the defeat of Mr. GLANCY J

Hand, and snow fell at almost all the intermediate points.

### Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WATERBURY, VT.

A fire broke out here at 2 o'clock this morning, in the store of WELLS & ARMS, which was destroyed, together with five stores, the hotel and stable, the Town Hall, the building occupied by the Bank, a dwelling house and four barns. A large quantity of flour was also consumed. Some of the sufferers saved a portion of their stock and furniture. Loss estimated at $25,000; insured for $12,000.

FIRE IN WORCESTER, MASS.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 8.

The cotton factory of EDWARD CURTIS, in New-Worcester, was partially destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $10,000, fully insured.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, Friday, Oct. 8.

PETER COOPER, Esq., New-York:

There has been no change whatever in the electrical indications. DE SAUTY.

### The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 7.

The interments, to-day, were only three, including one from yellow fever.

### Arrival of the Steamer Lady Eglinton at Quebec, etc.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 8.

The steamship *Lady Eglinton*, from Galway Sept. 22, arrived at Quebec at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Her news has been anticipated by the *Canada*, at Halifax.

The extensive distilleries of T. & W. WILSON, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance small.

### The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* from Boston, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, and sailed again at 1 A. M., for Liverpool. Light winds and raining.

### The United States Steamer Firefly.

NORFOLK, Friday, Oct. 8.

The United States Surveying steamer *Firefly*, which was reported to be lost, is safe at Beaufort, South Carolina.

### Another Female Handles the Cowhide.

Mrs. ANN BURGES, a woman neither very young nor remarkably handsome, assaulted with a cowhide, in his store No. 41 Warren-street, her brother-in-law, Mr. JOSEPH BURGES. She laid on the blows both fast and thick, which caused a disturbance so great that a Policeman interfered and made a prisoner of Mrs. BURGES and took her before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court. A great crowd followed after, for, as a matter of course, such an event was not long in reaching the ears of the many who always find time to follow up and learn the particulars. The offending cowhide was also brought into Court, as was the cowhided, who made complaint of assault and battery in due form. He did not appear to have suffered severely in person, but he was evidently greatly mortified. Mrs. BURGES admitted having committed the assault, but pleaded justification because (as she said) her accuser had greatly maligned her fair fame by oft-repeated slander, which he refused to retract.

Justice WELSH said he deemed the excuse insufficient. He had no sympathy whatever with a woman who would so unsex herself as to publicly attack and commit physical violence upon one who could make no resistance—for no man could, even in such a case, raise his hand against his female assailant. Such an assault was calculated to place a stigma upon the assailed, even though he were really innocent of any offence. Women aggrieved had their proper remedies by applying to the Courts, either criminal or civil, as the case might be. But this assault was especially reprehensible, because the assailant was neither a "lone" nor "unprotected female." She had a husband to whom she should confide the use of the cowhide, if the use of such an instrument were considered necessary in defending her honor. He thought it was time an example should be made of women seeking notoriety by means of the cowhide, and he should therefore hold the accused for trial at the Special Session, and require bail in the sum of $300 for her appearance.

The required bail was soon furnished, and Mrs. BURGES departed, seemingly surprised at the serious light in which the matter was viewed.

### Chamber of Commerce.

At the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a communication was received from the Mayor, requesting their opinion upon his proposition to construct a wharf and pier on the west bank, to allow vessels undergoing Quarantine to unload their cargoes.

Capt. C. H. MARSHALL had some objections to the plan recommended. He was of opinion that the storms of Winter would sweep away the piles on which the dock would rest. The wharf and pier might offer a considerable obstruction to the navigation of the Harbor. He thought the project of building up a permanent Quarantine was not well conceived. Five acres were talked of, but twenty would hardly be sufficient. He was at a loss to know how the dead would be buried, or fresh water obtained at such a Quarantine.

The subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Robert B. Minturn, Adam Norrie, Benj. B. Sherman, John B. Jones, Joseph Gaillard, R. W. Weston, and Capt. Ezra Nye.

A communication was received from Mr. HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq., of St. Catharine's, Canada, the gist of which was in the concluding paragraph:

"The object of this representation is to point out the different Imperial and Provincial acts under which these rapid advances in the commercial intercourse have been made with the United States, and suggest for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce of New York to take the initiative, and adopt such measures at their next session as may indnce the Secretary of the Treasury to revoke the existing restrictions under the regulations of 1858, and revive the Treasury circular of 1855, thereby restoring the trade which has proved mutually beneficial to the two countries.

The communication was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Royal Phelps, J. Depuyster Ogden, Henry Chauncey, Walter Griffith, and Col. Reed. The Chairman, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, said he thought the subject well worthy of attention.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday, the Health Officer submitted a statistical report showing that a much greater number of infected vessels and imported cases of yellow fever have arrived at Quarantine during the past two months than at any previous and similar period since the establishment of the institution.

The whole number of cases of yellow fever admitted to the Marine Hospital, Quarantine, during August and September, 1858, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Havana | 26 | From New-Orleans | 28 |
| From Sagua | 2 | From Charleston | 8 |
| From Port an Prince | 2 | From the village | 7 |
| From Mantanzas | 2 | From wharf stevedores | 7 |
| From Cardenas | 3 | From lightermen | 2 |
| From St. Jago | 3 | From U. S. ship *Susquehannah* | 1 |
| From Trinidad | 2 | | |
| From Cienfuegos | 3 | | |
| Total | 96 | | |

Of this number 75 have recovered, and 21 died. The following is a list of the dead:

Aug. 5, John Nichols, sailor, New-Orleans.
Aug. 5, Sewell Bitchell, 2d mate, New-Orleans.
Aug. 6, Marquis Foster, sailor, New-Orleans.
Aug. 7, John McGuire, sailor, Havana.
Aug. 12, Wm. Rogers, sailor, Matanzas.
Aug. 12, Wm. Russell, sailor, Havana.
Aug. 12, Hugh Ward, passenger, Trinidad.
Aug. 13, Mary Hendrickson, servant, Trinidad.
Aug. 14, John Emery, stevedore, Trinidad.
Aug. 21, Patrick Blake, stevedore, New-Orleans.
Aug. 21, Henry Antony, stevedore, New-Orleans.
Aug. 24, Charles Williams, sailor, New-Orleans.
Aug. 24, Richard Short, sailor, Havana.
Aug. 24, Ichabod Thomas, sailor, St. Jago.
Aug. 24, John Lawrence, sailor, Port au Prince.
Aug. 29, Edward McKay, sailor, Charleston.
Aug. 30, Alfred Wilks, engineer, New-Orleans and Havana.
Sept. 5, Castinine Grech, sailor, Havana.
Sept. 6, Wm. Murray, sailor, Lower Bay.
Sept. 14, Eliza Myers, servant, New-Orleans.
Sept. 20, Wm. Stewart, steward, Charleston.
The Board adjourned to Saturday.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER MCMAHON.—We are gratified to learn that a dispatch was received yesterday by Mayor BIGELOW from Chief of Police WHITNEY, dated St. Louis, stating that JAMES MCMAHON, who murdered Mrs. ANN MCMAHON in this city on the 19th of September, had been arrested in that city. We are without any details as to the arrest, but the simple fact is in the highest degree gratifying. The murder was a most atrocious one, and as the finding of the Coroner's jury, upon ample evidence, indicated MCMAHON as the guilty party, he can hardly escape the punishment due to his crime. Chief WHITNEY will, of course, receive the reward of $500 offered by the Governor for MCMAHON's apprehension.—*Newark Mercury.*

ANOTHER SURVIVOR OF THE AUSTRIA.—Mr. JOHN COX, one of the *Austria's* survivors, communicates to the Boston *Herald* of the 5th an account of his experiences on board the burning steamship. His statement confirms the reports regarding the perfect inefficiency of the officers, the fright of the captain, and the uselessness of the pumps. In other points it repeats the accounts we have already published.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

## THE STATE FAIR.

**The Fair a Great Success—The Salient Points of Syracuse Hotelkeepers who lost by the Crystal Palace Fire—Funny Incidents—Fruit Culture—The Pomology of the Fair—Cattle, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

This was to have been the great day of the feast, but I fear it will prove a Barmecide repast, for the murky sky and occasional showers must dampen the enthusiasm as well as lessen the attendance. The Fair has been considered a great success—the receipts being considerably in advance of last year, and the promise of attendance during the remaining days of the Fair large.

Yesterday the atmosphere was an ocean of dust: to day the earth is a sea of mud, and the mud of this locality has no parallel in tenacity, unless it be the saffron-colored clay of New-Jersey. The roads yesterday were as difficult of navigation as Broadway, but made so by an infinitely less number of vehicles, driven by excited individuals whose vernicular course seemed to intertwine a much greater number. There seemed to be a Congress of broken-down stages, perhaps assembled to put down railroads. Every contrivance which was ever used to carry passengers to Cicero-Four-Corners, or Pompey Hills—to Hardscrabble, or Toad Hollow—is present here, in venerable dilapidation.

Don't consider these as a nomenclature of my own invention, for they represent actual localities a few miles from here. Syracuse, said a cynical friend, is a place where four railroads meet; the inhabitants of which subsist, one-half by selling salt, and the other half by selling strangers, with a small intermediate fraction who exist by selling each other. It is a city of hotels and salt blocks, with canals and railroads running between. The invitations to eat by bells and vociferations create such a din that, while it confounds one almost to stupidity, suggests immense digestion and inexhaustible supply. A free ticket to dinner was politely tendered to your correspondent yesterday upon the Fair grounds, which he exchanged for some of the greatest curiosities of ailment ever seen. A hemlock board dining-saloon, with the blessed sunlight streaming between each course of deals, was crowded with most ravenous and disgusted individuals. What a world of ingenuity must have been exhausted in contriving the abominable cookery, and wretched serving of the really good materials furnished!

I do not much wonder that Nature has become disgusted, and rots the potato, when not one kitchen attendant in a hundred knows how to cook one.

The burning of the Crystal Palace created much consternation and dismay among the inventors present who had models and machinery there. Mr. A. B. ALLEN, of Water-street, informs me that he had nearly $2,000 worth of agricultural implements on exhibition. I did not expect, however, on announcing the event to some friends, to hear a bystander ask where the Crystal Palace was. I was greatly taken back by some misplaced sympathy I expended upon an exhibitor of a stocking-knitting machine. Believing him to be interested in those beautiful knitters that were working in the Palace, as his machine seemed identical in principle, I said: "My friend, I am sorry to inform you that your machines in the Palace have been destroyed by fire." His reply was an enigma, as he laughed with most inappropriate glee. But the mystery was solved when he added, "Why, you don't say so—but them's very different machines from mine. This here's an entire new principle—let me show ye." But his abominable delight at the disaster of a rival had driven me a long way off. As a Manager of the American Institute, your correspondent felt most keenly that "Othello's occupation's gone." No more of those semi-weekly dinners, for the eating of which he has been so often abused by the *Tribune*. Will the latter bury its animosity in the grave? I think it will, for no one here seems to regret our loss more sincerely than SOLON ROBINSON.

I resume the description of the more important novelties or improvements exhibited. SCHOOLEY's fruit and milk preservatory effects an important object in the economy of many a family. That it is the most economical in the preservation of ice that will yet be made is a question, but one of most inferior importance, for it does perform the object desired. Milk was brought into the one on the ground, and in six hours six inches in depth of very ordinary-looking milk had thrown up more than an inch of solid cream. The temperature maintained here, with the frequent opening and shutting of the door by visitors, ranges from 34° to 40°, and the beef exposed to it is as firm and hard as tallow and muscle ever become. The air is dry, resembling one of those cool, bracing, frosty morning atmospheres one so loves in Indian Summer. The whole of this important improvement is attained by placing the fruit and milk room beside the mass of ice, instead of under or over it, and by directing a current of air over and under the latter in such manner as to deprive it of humidity. Bartlett pears have been kept perfect in it until January, and milk is sweet after two weeks' age. To fruiterers this is very important. Some varieties of pears ripen so irregularly that there are seldom enough in condition for market, but by this means they can be kept until they ripen uniformly.

4 *o'clock, P. M.*—The dismal anticipations of this morning have not been realized, for the day has become beautifully clear, and an immense throng of visitors are moving through the ground. The receipts promise to reach the maximum of former years.

The development and extension of fruit culture as exhibited here excites my liveliest interest. Districts of territory which were supposed to possess a climate too inclement for the more delicate fruits, are continually surprising horticulturists by producing the most perfect specimens. Chemung County, which but a few years since possessed scarce an orchard or a grape vine, and whose farmers were accustomed to carry away a load of lumber and exchange for a load of apples, is here the premium county for apples and grapes. The most perfect Isabella and Catawba grapes I have seen exhibited this year came from this reputed cold country.

Nearly equal to these are the same varieties grown in Onondaga County, and in grounds which I remember fifteen years since refused year after year to ripen these capricious fruits.

An important lesson is to be learned from these facts, and one which horticulturists are now conning over with earnestness.

There are Isabella and Catawba, also, from Chatauque County, grown by Messrs. MORSE & BARTHOLOMEW, with wines, made without sugar, from their vineyards, pronounced by good judges to be equal to good hock wines.

Steuben County exhibits, through Mr. NOBLE HILL, a splendid assortment of cranberries, growing upon the vines.

Mr. HILL is about planting eighteen acres of upland with this fruit, and if as successful on that tract as he has been on one acre, must reap sufficient profit to satisfy a plain, intelligent farmer, as he seems to be.

Beautiful Concord, Diana and Rebecca grapes ripen in Herkimer County, and are exhibited by J. D. INGERSOL, who says that the Isabella will not perfect itself there. Another fact for the theory of adaptation; and when cultivators of fruits and grains, and breeders of cattle and horses, learn this beautiful lesson from nature, and practice it, there will be few disappointments. The Rebecca is also exhibited as grown in Columbia County. Mr. RYCOMAN, of Chenango County—the reputed cold lumber County—obtained the first premium for Isabella and Catawba grapes. I do not think Dr. UNDERHILL ever produced finer. Tompkins County sends a fine collection of grapes. Several promising seedlings are also shown.

Mr. RUFUS COSSIT, of Onondaga, four miles south of here, has two acres of Isabella vines, planted twenty and twenty-five years, which produce this year over two hundred bushels of well-ripened grapes.

A son, Mr. DAVIS COSSIT, is the person reported last night as obtaining so many premiums for Saxon sheep, but his premiums are increased to-day. He obtains four first-class premiums for Saxon ewes and bucks; one silver medal for fine fleeces from do.; a silver medal for fine fleeces from merinos; three first-class premiums for merino ewes and bucks, and one or two in cross fine sheep, or merino and Saxon crossed—making a total of money premiums of about $100.

*Retournez à nos Moutons:* The show of pears by Messrs. THORP, SMITH and HANCOCK, of Syracuse, is very large and beautiful.

One very commendable feature of the show by these gentlemen is the large quantity of each variety exhibited, being seldom less than 12 to 20. I should think not less than 150 varieties have succeeded so well on their grounds that they are able to exhibit considerable numbers of each. Eight squashes grown on one vine by Mr. GXONOX RAYNOR, of Syracuse, weigh 420 pounds, two of which nearly reach 90 pounds each.

There are some 40 varieties of potatoes on exhibition, but the value of the collection is much lessened by the absence of any data regarding their respective productiveness. Twenty of these are exhibited by Mr. B. C. BUTLER. The leading varieties for general culture are the Peach Blow, Mountain June, Strawberry or Mexican, and the Prince Albert. The excellence of the last is well indicated by the number of its synonyms. From Maine and Long Island I have received it as the Napoleon, and here it has at least half a dozen names.

The potato crop in this county is declared by all to be excellent, no rot or other disease has appeared; the tubers are large, sound and smooth, and every farmer with whom I have conversed seems satisfied. A collection of immense potatoes labelled Ash-Leafed Kidneys, attracted great attraction, one of the tubers measuring something over a foot in length, and three inches in diameter. There is a good deal of experiment in potatoes and the old stock varieties are threatened with a loss of rank by the new comers. Mr. WM. S. CARPENTER, of Westchester County, exhibited at the Crystal Palace 36 varieties, of the production of which he has preserved accurate statistics. The corn in this county is a large crop and well ripened, the favorite variety being the large twelve-rowed Dutton.

On a farm near the City an old Onondaga farmer harvested from eight acres something over 310 bushels of Mediterranean Wheat, or nearly 40 bushels per acre. Three years since, from six acres he obtained 43 bushels and three pecks per acre. The ground was fallowed and plowed twelve inches deep.

The trial of ox-teams was one of prominent interest to many persons present, and its practical value not excelled by any other part of the Show. Six yoke of three-year-old steers were successively attached to a wagon loaded by 1,300 weight of pig iron and ten stout men, making a total of not less than 2,700 or 2,800 pounds. A most beautiful pair of grade Devons, owned by OSMUR DAVIS, of Jefferson County, obtained the premium. A pair of grade Hereford steers, owned by A. & H. BOWAN, nearly, if not quite, equaled them, but took no premium. A pair of smaller grade Devons were as beautiful, gentle and sleek as rabbits. Their quick movement and fine powers of draught, combined with their beauty, were subjects of general admiration. A pair of Durham grades and a yoke of native steers took premiums of a lower class.

The meetings for discussion were held this and last evening at the Voorhies House. Three hundred of the best-looking men I have seen since the Pomological Society's meeting, met this evening, and a considerable number joined in the discussions, with an earnestness, directness and intelligence that was really refreshing.

I have never heard so many good, well-delivered speeches in one evening, that I can remember. LOCKE's essay on eloquence was immediately brought to my mind.

The foundation of eloquence, he declares to be the perfect knowledge of the subject, as he had heard a common blacksmith eloquent on the subject of forging iron.

It is edifying beyond ordinary expression to hear a number of men speaking upon subjects of which they know something, but I shall reserve a selection from the observations of these practical men until the last evening, in order to combine the most valuable of them into one paper. T. W. F.

### Close of the New-York State Fair, &c.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 8.

The Fair closed to-day with fine but very cold weather. The receipts of the last two days have fallen off on account of the weather.

The aggregate receipts are a little under $10 000. This morning a display of all the prize cattle together took place in the horse-ring. This is a new feature in the proceedings, and affords an opportunity to farmers to compare the different breeds together, and decide upon their respective merits. The value of the cattle in the ring at the same time was estimated at $100,000.

An exhibition of all the prize horses also took place.

At one o'clock Mr. WILLIAMS, President of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, delivered an address to the Society, before a very large audience. Col. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Society, then announced the prizes from a stand. Large silver medals were awarded as discretionary premiums to the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company and Pease's Railroad Oil Factory in Buffalo. The first premium on thorough bred stallions of 4 years and upwards was awarded to J. H. HAWTHORNE, of Utica, and the second to L. W. WILKINSON, of Syracuse.

The first premium for thorough-bred stallions of three years old was awarded to J. J. BRIGGS, of Salina. The payment of premiums commence this afternoon, and at 4 o'clock the exhibitors were rapidly removing their goods from the ground.

There was a slight fall of snow to-day.

### Sea and Ship News.

THE PRINCE ALBERT—PROPOSED FLAG PRESENTATION.—A large and respectable meeting took place last evening at Tammany Hall to make arrangements for presenting a flag to Captain WATERS upon the next sailing of the *Prince Albert* on the 18th inst. Mr. MCMAHON presided. A Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and subscriptions were received. Among others an enthusiastic letter inclosing $5 was received from Miss MARY A. CARR, the reading of which elicited much enthusiasm. Miss THERESA ESMENDA has consented to make the presentation. The design of the flag is the American ministerial crest, encircled by the shamrock, inclosing the Harp of Erin, and having the inscription, "To Captain THOMAS J. WATERS, *Prince Albert*," beneath.

SAILING OF THE HARRIET LANE.—The United Staies steamer *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, left her anchorage off the Battery about 3 o'clock yesterday, afternoon. She goes first to St. Thomas, W. I., where she will coal, and proceed thence to Buenos Ayres, where she will await the arrival of the remainder of the Paraguayan Expedition. The *Harriet Lane*, though not so large as some of her associates in the fleet, is considered the handsomest vessel connected with the expedition, and Captain FAUNCE is recognized as one of the most gallant commanders in the service in which he has spent over 25 years. If there is an *active* service to be performed, it is confidently predicted by those who know Capt. FAUNCE best that the *Harriet Lane* will give a good account of herself. She has anchored for a short time at Quarantine.

The *Water Witch*, which is almost the twin steamer of the *Harriet Lane*, arrived at the Gosport Navy-yard on Wednesday last, and anchored near the *Fulton*. She was visited by several officials from the Navy-yard, and pronounced to be in excellent trim. A letter to the *Journal of Commerce* describes the *Fulton's* outfit as follows:

"We are provisioned for four months; have on board 280 tons of coal, of which we will consume, at average, about twelve tons a day; our 11-inch and 2-inch guns go out in the *Supply*; the whole of our forecastle is taken up with another gun, the carriage of which, also, goes out in the storeship. The most novel affair we have on board is a new kind of sea-anchor, which arrived here on Saturday. It is about fifteen feet long, and is constructed something like the leaf of an umbrella, braced with wood and made of canvass; the centre is iron, and by throwing this machinery overboard in a heavy sea, the ship would be instantly hove to, were the water ever so deep. We have four tents on board, twelve thousand shells, three thousand Minié rifle balls, three thousand carbine balls, fifteen thousand percussion caps, sixty-four muskets, (of which fourteen belong to the guard,) one hundred pistols, fifty Sharp's carbines.

We measure 690 tons, the *Water Witch* 360. We will go from Barbadoes direct to Rio, as we will be able to take in coal enough at the former place, should no unfortunate accident occur. Our companion, the *Water Witch*, can only carry eight days' coal, and should she meet with contrary winds, must appeal to the generosity of Ventosas."

LIST OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WATER WITCH.—The *Water Witch* was at Gosport, Va., Navy-yard on the 5th of October, ready for sea:

*Lieutenant Commanding*—Robert B. Pegram.
*Lieutenants*—Alphonse Barbot, Dulany A. Forrest, Edward T. Spedden, Francis H. Baker.
*Passed-Assistant Surgeon*—Charles F. Falls.
*Purser*—(Acting)—Thomas M. Brower.
*Captain's Clerk*—John C. Pegram.
*Surgeon's Steward*—John Wiley.
*First Assistant-Engineer*—Wm. C. Wheeler.
*Second Assistant-Engineer*—Robert W. McCleery.
*Third Assistant-Engineers*—B. B. H. Wharton, B. E. Chassaing, Charles A. Chipley.
*Orderly Sergeant*—Hearn.

A NEW STEAMER UNDER WAY.—The Virginia Steamship Company, who are the proprietors of the steamers *Roanoke* and *Jamestown*, have concluded a contract with WM. H. WEBB for the construction of a new steamer to run upon the line between this City, Norfolk and Richmond. The increase in the business of the line requires this additional vessel, which will be ready by the 1st of next June. She will be about one hundred tons larger than the *Jamestown*, and will probably be commanded by Capt. PARRISH, of that steamer. She will be superior in style of accommodations to even the present popular steamers on that line.

THE RUMORED SALE OF THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The statements that the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic* have been purchased for the purpose of placing them upon the California route, is premature. Parties have been negotiating for them, but up to a late hour yesterday, no sale had been made. The price asked for the two is $800,000.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* was, yesterday, to have been taken on to the Dry Dock to receive her first suit of copper, but, owing to the heavy northwest blow, it was postponed.

### The Ohio State-House on Fire—Great Loss of Valuable Documents.

*From the Ohio Statesman, Oct. 6.*

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning those of our citizens residing in the vicinity of the State Capitol buildings were aroused by the alarm of fire, given by the workmen on the artesian well in the State-House yard. It was discovered that the basement-room, in the northeast corner of the building, directly under the office of the Secretary of State, and used by the Secretary as a store-room and by workmen as a paint-shop, was being rapidly enveloped in flames. A few minutes after the first alarm the steam fire engine was on the ground, and was soon followed by the "Capitol" machine. An immense volume of smoke escaped through the two windows, followed by sheets of flame leaping up into the very faces of the firemen, making it extremely difficult to reach the point from which the fire arose, as all the avenues leading to the room were locked and full of smoke. A large pile of stationery, wrapping and printing paper, in a corner of the subterranean room, was wrapped in flames, and it was almost impossible to reach it with water.

But the strenuous exertions of the firemen were successful and the flames succumbed after an hour's hard work. The room was opened, but for some minutes was as hot as a furnace. The stationery in the room, valued at about $400, was totally destroyed. Almost $300 worth of heavy glass, just placed in the room the day before, was a total loss. Considerable painting apparatus and raw materials, valued at from two to three hundred dollars, belonging to the contractor, HAMILTON CUMMINGS, of Cincinnati, were destroyed. Five or six hundred volumes of public documents, *embracing the only complete set extant of documents from the first organization of the Territorial Government to the present time, were totally ruined. These documents were of great value as records, and it will be impossible to replace them. Their real value is incalculable*, though probably the whole lot would not have sold for $100. The total loss of the State will probably reach $500, aside from the expense of repairing the room, the walls, windows and doors of which are considerably damaged. As to the origin of the fire, nothing is known.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Are you groaning every day under that intolerable nuisance, a shabby, unsightly hat? Then go at once to the well-known hat store, No. 80 Fulton-street, and exchange it for one of those excellent articles manufactured and sold by C. P. MELLENEY. They are decidedly superior to any in this City, and are offered at exceedingly low prices, at wholesale and retail, at No. 90 Fulton-street. C. P. MELLENEY,

[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Go to the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and examine the so-called Fire-Proof Safes, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin and other Sheet-Iron Safe makers, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public. Also, examine LILLIE'S Chilled Iron Safe, which requires only a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Dépôt for LILLIE'S Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchilis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

PERFECTLY INIMITABLE—Are the mirth-provoking monologues of Dr. VALENTINE, the celebrated humorist, at Barnum's Museum. He adds wonderfully to the delightful entertainments there of THIODON'S Theatre of Arts, and fills up the intervals, afternoon and evening, with rare effect.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Approved by the intelligent, indorsed by the prudent, its excellence universally acknowledged, and sold at the low price of $4. What is it? The KNOX hat. If you want an elegant, stylish, comfortable and cheap hat, patronize the KNOX establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Ladies whose complexions are blemished by eruptions of any kind, may remove them by a single pot of this Ointment. It gives a healthy tone to the external fluids. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and evidently but imperfectly closed,) it is in a condition *to withstand another test*, and we feel assured *its contents would come out unharmed*.

The public will distinguish between *this Safe*, that was closed, *though not locked*, and those of our make which were left *wide open*, and, of course, destroyed.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Manufacturers, for seventeen years, of the
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
No. 40 Murray-st.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Curtain Materials and Window Shades, at wholesale and retail.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of brocatels, satin de laines, worsted damasks, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window shades—Our stock of window shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's.
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { (No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
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☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer ☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
to destroy and eradicate all vermin. Houses, stores, ships, hotels, &c., kept free by contract. F. V. RUSHTON, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Proprietor's depot No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Bartholf's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
(Will be ready in a few days.)
NOW ON HAND THIS CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—LATEST IMPROVEMENT—$80.
Office No. 489 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

☞ Burry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., No. 495 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machines, so as to place them within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from $50 to $125—removing all temptation to infringers or patronage to infringers.

These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family sewing.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Fancy Cutlery.—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Dr. R. Goodale, at No. 3 Bond-street, New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

☞ Madame Lola Montez,
Countess of Landsfeldt, will deliver her celebrated LECTURE ON ROME, in aid of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's Church, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at all the music and Bookstores.

☞ How to Cure Fits!—HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is a quick, positive and permanent remedy for every species of Fits, Hysteria and Spasms; it is astonishing the world by its marvelous cures; all who suffer from Epilepsy, and its horrors, should lose no time in trying it. To be had at No. 58 Dey-st.

☞ For Beautifying and Invigorating the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous or Hair Restorative, as Julius Hannel's Zoa Lucrinia Hair Restorative, it cleanses and nourishes the hair, promotes and cleans, imparting to it a healthy fragrance, while it promotes the healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hannel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Vest and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of physicians and families to the fact of his establishment being the most desirable place to have prescriptions and family recipes compounded, as the proprietor devotes his whole time to the business, having had an experience of eighteen years in this City, in the first establishments.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, &c.
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s New Patent Sewing Machine, only $25; superior to the highest price machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Boys' and Youths' Clothing—Fall and Winter styles now ready. Overcoats in great variety. Parents and guardians are invited to call at No. 31 John-st., corner of Nassau. D. L. CORNELL.

☞ Wool Under-Garments,
Also, Silk Merino, Buckskin, Cotton, Shaker Flannel, Canton Flannel, &c., at very low prices, wholesale or retail. IRA. PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ The celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker knit under-shirts and drawers; also, under-garments, for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing store, corner of Greenwich and Murray s

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a fine ladies' or gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 208 East 9th-st., top floor, front room. Also, a respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or a good baker of bread. In a respectable family; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. The best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 208 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY EXPERienced servant, as good, thorough cook and lanndress; will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and competent to fulfil her duties; does not object to make herself useful when required; has the highest references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY OF EDUCATION, AND accustomed to travel, having recently resigned her position in a popular institute, would like to engage with a family going to Europe, either as governess or companion. She is a finished French scholar, and can produce the best references. Address Miss B., care of Box No. 2,834, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $4 a month. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; does up shirts; wages $7. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as nurse and seamstress, and understands omting and fitting children's dresses; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 137 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A HOME for her daughter, 16 years of age, as companion to a young lady, or in a school, where her services in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music, would be received for her board; is a pupil of the Sacred Heart. Address Madame GENLIS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND WELL INformed young woman of high respectability, a situation as chambermaid, nurse, waitress and plain sewing; will be found competent, trustworthy, reliable and willing to make herself generally useful in any family requiring a permanent domestic. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook in n private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry and pastry; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Is willing to assist with washing and ironing.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; the one to de general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references, and are willing to make themselves generally useful; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE ACTIVE, good girls; one is an excellent cook; makes bread and plain pastry; would assist to wash and iron. The others are competent chambermaids, waitress and nurse and seamstress; have the best of reference; like the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as professed cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE of them English—situations as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Two good cooks or general houseworkers, and some small girls also want situations. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit children's, alter and remake ladies' dresses; is willing to assist in the nursery or chamberwork; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference; will answer calls from No. 6 Leroy-st., corner Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress and to wait on an old lady, or to take care of grown children, or chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by hand, if required; willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea. Call at No. 2 5th-st., near Bowery, in thread and needle store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and economical woman; is a good, plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, cakes, &c., will be found willing and efficient in her duties. Ladies in want of a first-class servant apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 138 7th-av., 3d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who has good City recommendations, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork, and to take care of children. Call at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, SMART GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone, in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl of respectable parentage, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Also, by a middle-aged American woman of high respectability, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Can be seen until engaged at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as plain cook, in a small family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as lanndress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place, which she lived in five years; can be seen for two days, at No. 180 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as baby's nurse and seamstress, or would take charge of two small children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 406 1st-av., corner 24th-st., front house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions in a private family; one as cook, is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, is a good sewer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of one or two children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Can embroider neatly. Two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 44th-st

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 127 West 26th-st. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family; is capable of discharging her duties as such; would do chamberwork and waiting in a plain family. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; is n good, neat sewer. No objection to do the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as good cook. Would have no objection to assist in the washing, or as chambesmaid and fine washer. Good City reference from last place. Call at No. 2 1st-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART AND tidy girl; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, who is leaving on account of the family going to Europe; good references given as to capability. Address W. R., Haight's feed store, No. 435 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best of City references given. Call at No. 153 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has lived in her last place three years, and has the best of City reference. Call at 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 325 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress, in a private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 207 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of references. Call at No. 122 Madison-avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a steady woman; will assist in other work, if required. Most respectable City references can be given. Apply, No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 146 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTESTants, situations, one as cook and washer, the other as chambermaid and child's nurse, or seamstress. Call at No. 187 13th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A young American woman, who has lost her own baby. Apply at No. 207 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with the best of City references, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 5 2d-st., for two days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good plain cook; is an excellent lsandress, also understands baking; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the kitchen if required, or the washing or ironing; has excellent City reference from their last place, where they have lived 17 months. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would do general housework, by a most respectable young woman, who has had several years experience in good families; she will be found very trustworthy and obliging, and come highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as a professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, baking and pastries, and all kinds of desserts; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 97 7th-av., corner of 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a small private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking, and has lived for seven years in one family; unexceptionable City reference given; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Apply at No. 77 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th n ts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and she has no retinions in this country. Call at No. 238 Mulberry-st., near Spring, up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who thoroughly understands all kinds of fancy sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress in n private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with children; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 406 1st-av., corner of 24th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, n Protestant, as laundress, and to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference given. Address, for two days, No. 515 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family, as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference if required. Apply at No. 198 West 15th-st., lower number from 8th-av. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; is capable of cutting and making mantillas, cloaks, &c. The best of reference given as to character and capacity. Inquire at No. 90 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and take charge of an infant or children, and do plain sewing. No objection to the country. City reference. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in chamberwork, by a young woman who can give good references, City or country. Apply at No. 240 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl with unexceptionable City reference, as waiter in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 163 East 12th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City refereece will be given to her last employer. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American girl, a place as seamstress in a family. She can cut and fit children's plain clothes. Good reference given. Apply to No. 142 Sullivan-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and lanudress, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 80 Horatio-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITuation as housekeeper, or to do housework for a small family; has a little girl nine years old whom she wishes to take with her. Apply at No. 22 Bank-st.,

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork; is a first-rate lanudress; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, for two days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, fruit culture and vegetable and flower-growing; understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; he is a thorough groom, as well as driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every respect; the best references can be given from his former and last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE bat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; one who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN some respectable private family, by a man that knows his business in all its branches. The best of City reference given as to sobriety and capability. Call at No. 340 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness shop, or at Mr. Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WITH EIGHteen years reference, a situation; understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a good driver; is willing to go to the country and make himself generally useful. Also, by a well-recommended young man as porter, fireman or waiter in a hotel; is smart and active. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good rapid hand, wishes to obtain some active employment, where he would be required to write n portion of the time. Good City references given. Address J. NATHANIEL, No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. B. D., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 67 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; he understands the business in all its branches; has good references and of good habits. Address F. F. P., Mr. Thoburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER THAT thoroughly understands his business. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. BUCHANAN, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. He can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 913 Broadway. B. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, highly recommended, a situation as coachman and gardener, also to milk cows. Call at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE OF Yale, as teacher. No objection to the South or West. Address A. B. X., New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has the best of City reference. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 883 Broadway.

TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man who has had five years' experience, and can bring the best of reference. Address J. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, in every respect; has good City references. Address P. A., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH OR American woman, as cook, washer and irouer for n very small family. one who understands her business thoroughly and can bring good City references. None other need apply to No. 25 Washington-place, ueur Greene-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO GO TO Havana, (Island of Cuba;) one as seamstress and waitress; the other as laundress, with a private family. Satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 82 West 27th-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS IN selling HOYT'S POEMS, (price $1,) in aid of rebuilding the Church of the Good Shepherd. A liberal discount made. A good opportunity. Apply to Misses S. & A. HOYT, No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER FOR DE Laines and Barages. None but such as are experienced in drawing for these fabrics will answer. Address Box No. 950, Post-Office, with references.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; best City reference required. Apply, between the hours of 9 und 12 A. M., at No. 253 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, of City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. B. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

### RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

### CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalognes containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

### MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

### SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

### SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

### CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place,

The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures n thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the nice refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.

It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for n thorough, accomplished and Christian education. She will be assisted by an experienced teacher, graduate of South Hadley, also, a French teacher residing in the family.

A deduction will be made from the bills of the daughters of Clergymen, and those preparing to teach.

For further particulars see circulars, which may be had by applying to the Principal.

MORRISTOWN, Sept. 7, 1858. Miss J. A. SEELEY.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME M. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL IS now opening French classes for young ladies. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education.

Madame V. respectfully informs her former pupils and the public generally, that she is ready to resume her private lessons.

Private lessons in the French literature, history and mathematics by Professor Viguier de Montiel.

Circulars may be obtained at Mr. and Madame V.'s residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av.—Mr. DON BERNARD formerly French Professor of University College, New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, late French Teacher of Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y. The means for conferring a thorough education are of the highest order. A large number of teachers in attendance. School reopened on 15th September.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE M. A. FLOTRON) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others, if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12 and seldom more than 15. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 600 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 48 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the theory and practice of music, wishes to receive a few pupils at her residence (in Brooklyn.) Terms moderate. Address S., Box No. 3,805 Post-Office, New-York.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A French class for grown-up young ladies meets from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. Terms, $15 per quarter.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, are assisted by several full corps, building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D., Mr. John B. Hillyer,
Rev. Charles Fletcher, Mr. Frank Hollins,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Mr. B. H. Howell,
Hon. Henry E. Davies, Mr. James S. Hull,
Hon. Wm. Tucker, Mr. Orren Hutchinson,
Joseph Worster, M. D., Mr. Theodore Hyatt,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D., Mr. E. O. Jenkins,
A. N. Gunn, M. D., Mr. William Johnson,
Mr. John H. Abeel, Mr. Denis Julien,
Mr. Robert Alsop, Mr. Frederick Ketcham,
William M. Allen, Esq., Mr. W. Eli Kidd,
Mr. Henry A. Allen, Mr. Rufus S. King,
Mr. H. V. Allien, Mr. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. Julien L. Allien, Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold, Mr. E. O. Lamson,
Mr. James L. Babbit, Mr. Richard D. Lathrop,
D. A. Baldwin, Esq., Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew, Mr. John Levy,
Mr. Abram Bassford, Mr. Theon Losee,
Mr. S. M. Beard, Mr. Wm. N. Melntire,
Mrs. F. J. Beck, Mr. Wm. R. McKimm,
Mr. S. S. Bell, Capt. T. G. Merwin,
Mr. Samuel J. Berry, Mr. Daniel Messmore,
Mr. Henry Bethell, Mr. James Moorhead,
Mr. Charles Bliven, Mr. Hermen Nelson,
Mr. B. W. S. Bonsell, Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. E. C. Boughton, Mr. C. L. Norton,
Mr. G. A. Bradbrook, Mr. William Palon,
Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd, Mr. Courtlandt Palmer,
Mr. Melancthon Burr, Mr. Theodore Payne,
Mrs. George Bushnell, Mr. Samuel Pelton,
Mr. Henry Butler, Mr. Stephen Philbin,
Mr. Ira Campbell, Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. John Castree, Mr. Jos. D. Powers,
Mr. Amos M. Chase, Mr. Francis Price,
Mr. Matthias Clark, Mr. James Price,
Mr. Thos. J. Coleman, Mr. David Quackenbush,
Mr. Chas. L. Cornish, Mr. Richd. A. Reading,
Mr. John M. Corwin, Mr. Josiah Richards,
Capt. K. Couillerd, Mr. Philip I. Renk,
Mr. Wm. A. Cummings, Mrs. Ellen Russell,
Mr. Horace H. Day, Mr. Rufus Sanger,
Mr. Moreau Delauo, Mr. B. L. Schmidt,
Mr. John Devoe, Mr. Henry J. Seaman,
Mr. Nelson Duckworth, Mr. Robert Sears,
Mr. Amos T. Dwight, Mrs. C. M. Sill,
Mr. Justus E. Earl, Mr. John R. Simon,
Mr. James Elmore, Mr. John D. Sloat,
Mr. Joseph Evans, Mr. George Smith,
Mr. Lyman Farwell, Mr. Daniel L. Sturr,
Mrs. F. A. Field, Mr. James L. Stewart,
Mr. Geo. W. Fordham, Mrs. Hannah Stiles,
Mr. John Foster, Mr. Henry Stokes,
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler, Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan,
Mr. Abraham Frazee, Mr. Frederick Talcott,
Mr. F. A. Gerhard, Mr. G. R. Terrett,
Mrs. Geo. Gowan, Mr. James L. Thomas,
Mr. John Gray, Mr. John M. Tilford,
Mr. Christopher Gwyer, Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. James E. Hadden, Mr. Amos Trowbridge,
Mr. James Hardley, Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen,
Mr. Louis E. Hargous, Mr. Charles L. Vose,
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson, Mr. Anson G. Wilmgford,
Mr. C. V. Haughwout, Mr. Edwin Wayte,
Mr. Albert Havemeyer, Mr. Homer White,
Mr. Dewitt C. Hays, Mr. Charles A. Whitney,
Mr. Henry Hebberd, Mr. E. P. Winans.
Mr. J. C. Withington.

All of whom have had sons in this institution from one to nine years. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as

# FINANCIAL.

**JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,**
No. 49 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nn. 5 Rno de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switserland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Berrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

**COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF**
**J. R. MORTON & CO.,**
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

**PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.**

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates.—Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1858.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**LOAN OF $1,490,500**—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, receive at their office, the Financial Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $2,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to William H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take at any time within one year after the same was issued from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest, or

10 per cent. on each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

**QUARTERLY REPORT** OF THE GROCERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1858.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $310,134 31 |
| Overdrafts | 23 00 |
| Due from Banks | 41,737 30 |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | $43,508 90 |
| Real Estate | 30,000 00 |
| Specie | 55,472 25 |
| Stocks | 50,000 00 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | 2,290 00 |
| Loss and Expense Account | 2,122 59 |
| Total | $492,384 02 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $240,000 00 |
| Circulation Registered | $50,000 |
| Less Notes on hand | 6,598— 43,000 00 |
| Profits | 37,410 73 |
| Due Depositors on demand | 171,451 65 |
| Amount due, not included under either of the above heads | 120 00 |
| Total | $492,384 02 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*—CHARLES DENISON, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHAS. DENISON, President.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of October, 1858.

JNO. HEDEMAN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

**BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING** unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Brady, E., July 26, 1855, nnknown | 04 |
| Blatchford, M., June 21, 1855, nnknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, nnknown | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, nnknown | 67 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 67 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, nnknown | 6 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee. July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hermann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.

**LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.

The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cents Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 63, 73, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 429, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 585, 627, 613, 636, 646, 661, 690, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 862, 889, 894, 897, 906, 910, 914, 930, 949, 965, 970, 998, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,056, 1,126, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,229—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,** as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

# FINANCIAL.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK,** on Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1858:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $1,769,494 03 |
| Overdrafts | 1,477 61 |
| Due from Banks | 115,305 49 |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | $96,151 00 |
| Due from Brokers | 32,175 00 |
| Real Estate | 76,456 14 |
| Specie | 356,790 65 |
| Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other Banks, payable on presentation | 129,771 29 |
| Stocks | 135,987 01 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 13,000 00 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | 21,150 00 |
| Loss and Expense Account | 2,491 23 |
| Total | $2,621,896 36 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $1,000,000 00 |
| Circulation Registered | $112,794 |
| Less Notes on hand | 10,760— 102,034 00 |
| Profits | 44,759 96 |
| Due to Banks | 644,233 09 |
| Due Depositors, on Demand | 826,989 56 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | 3,879 76 |
| Total | $2,621,896 36 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*—D RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and PARKER HANDY, Cashier, of the OCEAN BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally affirmed, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed, by both deponents, the 8th day of October, 1858.

JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK,** on Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1858:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $341,915 56 |
| Overdrafts | 423 70 |
| Due from Banks | 9,380 66 |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | $17,581 96 |
| Real Estate | 29,929 71 |
| Specie | 13,052 85 |
| Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks | 39,542 01 |
| Stocks | 128,849 26 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | 4,280 00 |
| Loss and Expense Account | 3,354 57 |
| Total | $570,728 32 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $173,300 00 |
| Circulation Registered | $106,284 |
| Less notes on hand | 6,490— 99,794 00 |
| Profits | 14,120 77 |
| Due Depositors, on demand | 283,212 55 |
| Amount due, not included under either of the above heads | 301 00 |
| Total | $570,728 32 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier, of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, Oct. 8, 1858.

RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK,** on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $206,986 50 |
| Overdrafts | 93 40 |
| Due from Banks | 2,044 61 |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | $10,853 44 |
| Real Estate | 39,800 00 |
| Specie | 25,340 19 |
| Cash items | 15,786 65 |
| Stocks | 98,523 50 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 2,967 87 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | 2,629 00 |
| Loss and Expense account | 3,400 00 |
| Special Profit and Loss account | 919 31 |
| Total | $391,191 06 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $206,525 00 |
| Circulation Registered | $80,560 |
| Less Notes on hand | 8,567— 72,093 00 |
| Profits | 6,860 85 |
| Due to Banks | 10,713 44 |
| Due Depositors on demand | 95,088 77 |
| Total | $391,191 06 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*: I, CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day October, 1858.

WM. H. RIBLET,
Commissioner of Deeds, 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—On Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $1,116,217 93 |
| Due from Banks | 3,433 52 |
| Due from Directors of the Bank | $87,314 04 |
| Real Estate | 24,600 22 |
| Specie | 164,193 47 |
| Cash Items, viz.: Checks City Banks | 57,640 17 |
| Stocks | 161,752 58 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | 14,409 00 |
| Loss and Expense Account | 4,504 12 |
| Total | $1,546,761 01 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $422,700 00 |
| Circulation Registered | $142,006 00 |
| Less Notes on hand | 27,075 00— 114,931 00 |
| Profits | 82,839 82 |
| Due to Banks | 1 58 |
| Due Depositors, on demand | 925,263 61 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | 1,020 00 |
| Total | $1,546,761 01 |

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.*—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., President, and ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both Deponents, Oct. 7, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 49 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT**, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1858.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent.; payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from this day to the 11th October inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.

**A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT.** HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.

**THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY** have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Tuesday, 11th inst. By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY**, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable to the stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank.

JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

**BANK OF YONKERS**—YONKERS, OCT. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Yonkers has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after 9th inst. By order,

E. HOWLAND, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.**—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 16 will draw interest from the 1st.

S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

**OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK**—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary.

## LOAN OFFICES.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL** kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

# FOR EUROPE

**TRAVELING IN EUROPE.**

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

**ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE**
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRINCE ALBERT | T. J. WATERS | Monday, Oct. 18 |
| INDIAN EMPIRE | E. COUGHENAY | Saturday, Oct. 23 |
| PACIFIC | WM. C. THOMPSON | Friday, Nov. 5 |

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, not the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $119 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickmen. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA**—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA at 10 and 10½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail 27th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

**THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE** OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

| From New-York for Southampton & Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Southampton for New York |
|---|---|---|
| ARIEL.....Oct. 30. | Nov. 27. | Dec. 1. |
| VANDERBILT.....Nov. 27 | Dec. 25. | Dec. 29. |

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY,** without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

# FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR
**CALIFORNIA,**
VIA
THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

TO SAIL FROM NEW-ORLEANS ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8 A. M.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
**QUAKER CITY,**
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,

Will sail for Minatitlan as above, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful, light-draught iron passenger steamer SUCHIL, up the Coatzacoalcos River, and by stages overland to Ventosa; from thence to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first and second cabin and steerage passengers, apply at the office of the
LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY,
No. 45 Carondelet-st.

The QUAKER CITY will hereafter leave New-Orleans semi-monthly.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Will dispatch, on the 25th inst., the steamship ATLANTIC, (late of the Collins line,) for Aspinwall, to connect with the steamship HERMANN, thence touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Panama and San Juan del Sur, to San Francisco. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply at the Company's office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane.

JOHN WM. GUIACT, Agent.

# FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.**
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,

will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
Price of Passage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steerage | $75 |
| Second cabin saloon | 100 |
| Deck cabin forward house | 125 |
| First cabin saloon | 150 |

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

# STEAMBOATS.

**FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK,**
FARE 25 CENTS.

The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Monday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M. | Monday, Oct. 4, 6 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Tuesday, Oct. 5, 6½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2 P. M. | Wednesday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M. |
| Thursday, Oct. 7, 2 P. M. | Thursday, Oct. 7, 6½ A. M. |
| Saturday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M. | Friday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M. |

ELIAS HAIGHT'S stages for Squan; also, stages to all parts of the country.

**CHANGE OF TIME.**—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catherine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.

JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

**TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR.**—berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

**ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT AT 8** o'clock from the foot of Jay-st., steamer CLIFTON, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, touching at Amos-st. each way.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY**—STEAMER MATAMORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**HORSE WANTED.**—A GENTLEMAN LIVING a short distance in the country wishes to take a good horse, buggy and harness to keep for his own use through the coming Winter. Careful grooming and first rate usage guaranteed. Any one having a first-class establishment that he wishes taken care of for its use, and used with care by a responsible party, will address E. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

**HORSES WANTED TO KEEP DURING** the ensuing Winter, a short distance from the City; the best of hay, stabling care and references. BURGER & HOUSE, No. 304 Broadway, Room No. 12.

# RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all statinns.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11:30 A.M. White Plains, | do. | do. |
| 2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, | do. | do. |
| 4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, | do. | do. |

5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawenna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.**—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30

## [illegible] CITY.

[illegible] Counterfeited in this City—A [illegible] Party—The Printer of the Notes Arrested—He is Discharged by the Mayor.

An extraordinary counterfeiting case was revealed Thursday at the Mayor's Office, by the Consul for the Ottoman Porte, in this City. The following affidavit, made by him, contains nearly the whole story:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—J. HOSFORD SMITH, Consul for the Ottoman Porte, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says—That he has received a dispatch from the Ottoman Government through the Turkish Minister in London, stating that Mrs. SEVASTI, a Moldavian, has arrived at Constantinople from England, with a considerable quantity of "calmes," or paper money, consisting of 600,000 pieces of paper money, of 20 piasires each; and that said Mrs. SEVASTI has, during a judicial proceeding or investigation, made before the Minister of Police, stated that she, under the assumed name of Madame ZAIFMEN that she, had caused the said "calmes," or paper money, to be printed in the City of New-York, by a certain —— HARRISON, a book-printer in New-York, at Duane-street, No. 82. That she had taken away four plates, in order to print the imperial "toughra," or signature of the Sultan and seal for the reverse of the "calmes," and that there remain beside sixteen pieces of each of these plates in the magazine of the above-named printer, and in his possession; as well as the torn and defaced "calmes," among those which she has caused to be made. And deponent further says, that he has full reliance in the authenticity of the information thus conveyed; and he believes that the said "calmes," and the plates for printing them, or some part thereof, are now concealed on the premises, or in possession of the said —— HARRISON, at No. 82 Duane-street, in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and deponent further says that the said "calmes" are paper money, issued by and under the direction of the Turkish Government, and that they circulate as money therein, and he believes that the said —— HARRISON has printed the same with the intent to deceive and defraud, and that the same should be altered and disposed of with a fraudulent design. Deponent prays that the said —— HARRISON may be arrested, and that a search warrant be issued to seize on the said plates and counterfeit "calmes," which he has reason to believe, and does believe, are on the premises of the said —— HARRISON, at No. 82 Duane-street.

J. HOSFORD SMITH, Ottoman Consul.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Mrs. SEVASTI, it is said, had circulated about $40,000 worth of this money in Constantinople, without exciting suspicion. She was about to leave for another part of the country to renew her operations when the size of her traveling trunks excited the curiosity of the Police, who imperatively insisted upon looking at the mammoth "hoops." They found in them a large quantity of the spurious money, and suspecting her extensive dress, they pushed their researches in that direction, and found another pile sewed up in her skirts and in the folds of her outer garment, that was, of course, closely questioned, and confessed the whole affair. The Turkish Government thereupon lodged information against Mr. HARRISON as the printer of the notes she arrived in this City about a year ago, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel under the assumed name of Madam GARDINER. It is not known if she was accompanied here by any person, but after a short stay at the above hotel she changed her quarters to a private boarding-house in the upper part of the City.

Early last Spring she called upon Mr. WM. L. S. HARRISON, a printer, doing business at No. 82 Duane-street, and desired to know what he would print a certain amount of labels for, and obtain the plates, &c., necessary for the printing. Mr. HARRISON informed her of his price, when she left; but in a few days after she again called, and ordered four dozen of electrotype plates to be made, representing a very curious-looking label, which appears to have been a copy of a Turkish bill, with various Arabic letters in the centre and around the edges. Mr. HARRISON thought them to be a label for some Chinese invention, and did not for one moment hesitate to accept the job. He accordingly agreed to have the plates manufactured at the earliest moment. An arrangement was then made that Mr. HARRISON should print 600,000 copies, at one dollar a thousand, and that they should be done within a certain given time. The work was accordingly finished, and all delivered, with the exception of about one-quarter of the bills, which, together with the plates, were left in Mr. HARRISON'S care, until they should be called for by Mrs. SEVASTI. Nothing further was heard of this woman by Mr. HARRISON until Thursday, when, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he was surprised by the entrance of Sergeant BIDNEY, Acting-Sergeant TROS. SAMPSON, and officers BUSTARD, BLACKWELL, HILDRETH, HORNIGAN, NEALE, FOWLER, ARMSTRONG and FREEMAN, of the Mayor's squad, with a warrant to seize all found in the place. Mr. HARRISON protested his innocence of all criminal intent, and last evening sent us the following

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned desires to state, in reference to the charge made by the Turkish Consul, of printing "calmes" or paper money such as is issued by the Turkish Government, that he is entirely and absolutely innocent of any criminal knowledge or intent in the whole matter, not having entertained the remotest suspicion, at the time the job was done, or since, that the printing which he executed could be put to any illegal use. The job came to his office apparently in the regular course of business. The woman, being a stranger to him, was told the rule of the office, requiring from strangers a reference or an advance payment; she chose the latter alternative, and the job was put in hand, and executed as soon as it could conveniently be done. The "labels," as she called them, and which he supposed were to be used on some nostrum or article of commerce of Eastern origin, from there being Chinese characters upon them, were printed from the ordinary stereotype and electrotype plates used by all job printers in their business. The wood engraving was made by Mr. J. W. ORR, who does all the subscriber's engraving—the plates were electrotyped where he has all that kind of work done—the paper was made by dealers from whom he purchases largely, and the job was printed openly in his office, in the view of strangers, visitors and customers, having been on the press some fifteen days, and seen during that time by hundreds of persons—no concealment or secrecy, nor the slightest attempt at privacy made by him, from the moment he made the bargain until the job was delivered at the Astor House. Indeed, so little did the undersigned suppose he had been doing anything wrong or illegal in printing this job; that these "labels," which now prove to be Turkish paper money, have been lying loose around his office since July last; and a large quantity of them, which the office boys had been using as waste paper, were on a shelf in full view of the officer when he came to make the arrest. The electrotype plates also were in the cupboard with the plates of all his other customers. There is nothing in the appearance of these "labels" to lead any one to suspect that they could be used as paper money. They are about the size of the printed paper that comes on a pack of Chinese firecrackers, and are partly covered with similar characters.

To those who know the subscriber personally, any assurance of his entire innocence of any guilty knowledge in the matter he feels is unnecessary; but to strangers, and the public at large, this statement is submitted, to the end that his unsuspicious and innocent connection with the transaction may be correctly understood.

WM. L. S. HARRISON, No. 82 Duane-street.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1858.

Mr. HARRISON, with his men and boys, were then taken before the Mayor to answer the charge. He stated to his Honor that on the 1st of July last a lady, who gave her name as Mme. ZAIFMEN, called at his office to get a job printed. She was evidently a foreigner, speaking the English language very imperfectly. Producing what appeared to be a tinted label, in Arabic characters, she asked him his price for 600,000 copies. He named the amount, and, it being satisfactory, the contract was concluded, and she made the deposit usually required of strangers. The lady was very particular about the paper on which the label was printed—so much so that Mr. HARRISON was obliged to have some manufactured to suit her. The job was completed, paid for and sent home on the 23d of July. Mrs. ZAIFMEN had the sheets packed in trunks, and carted to the Astor House, giving her note for a balance of $300 due on the amount of her bill. HARRISON heard nothing further from her until arrested Thursday on a charge of forging Turkish money. The Mayor held him for examination in $1,000. His employes were discharged.

Upon the examination of Mr. HARRISON, the Mayor became satisfied that that gentleman were free from all criminality in the matter. Upon his signing an agreement, surrendering all the plates and bogus money to the Ottoman Government, he was discharged. The following is the description of the surrendered plates and counterfeit money:

There are 36 engraved copper-plates, 16 engraved metal seals of the Minister of the Turkish Mint; 18, also, of the Minister of the Treasury, and 20 of the Imperial *toughra* of the Sultan. There is $400,000 worth of surrendered counterfeit paper currency, being the whole amount of Thursday's seizure. This paper money may be thus described: Each note represents 20 *piastres*, each piastre being worth four cents of our currency, so each note is equivalent to 80 cents.

Each "calme," or note, is 6 inches long by 4 wide, printed on a peculiar kind of paper, something like tea paper, which Mr. HARRISON got manufactured at Bellevue, Jersey, as none like it was to be found in any of the stores. On the face, it is slightly tinged with imperial green, a color which is not allowed to be indiscriminately used in Turkey. At the top is an oval, surrounded by luminous rays, and around the oval is a sentence from the Koran. In the centre is a raised impression of the "*toughra*," or seal of the Sultan. Then follows in Arabic, "This is a true paper currency to the value of 20 piastres, without interest, being the paper currency of the Ottoman Government." Beneath that is the seal of the mint—at the top, and round the border of the note is, "Twenty piastres of the Ottoman Government, representing its counter value." On the side is thus inscribed, "In specie without interest as an authorized paper currency to the value of 20 piastres." On the bottom, "Its acceptance as specie." On the other side of the border, "Among the inhabitants its circulation being decided in the Imperial treasury."

On the back is nothing more than the seal of the Treasury. There is no date to this, or to any Turkish note, nor any signature with a pen. This money, the Turkish Consul, Mr. SCHAUFLER, and Mr. OSCANYON, have pronounced to be a most admirable counterfeit, and one no doubt that would have easily passed in the dominions of the Sublime Porte, and as the Imperial "*toughra*" at the head of each note, is always held sacred, and is never scrutinized, there is little doubt but that much mischief might have been done before the discovery of the fraud could have come to light. Madame SEVASTI, the active participant, if not the originator of this operation, was caught in the following manner: She passed safely from this country to Syra. On landing from the steamer at Syria, she was noted as being very nervous lest due caution should not be observed by the Custom-house officials in handling her baggage, expressing great carefulness about her dresses and about a mattress she had with her. She handed to one of the officers a British sovereign, with a view to induce him to use additional carefulness. This circumstance excited suspicion, and on investigation it was found that the trunks were each provided with a false bottom, and that the mattress was also, together with the trunks, completely crammed with the counterfeit paper, of which six hundred thousand slips were found, making altogether twelve millions of piastres, valued at four million eight hundred thousand dollars of our money. The officials who have presented themselves before the Mayor to-day are unanimous in their impression that had this woman safely passed the Custom-house, the whole amount would almost instantaneously have been in circulation without the fear or almost the possibility of detection, a circumstance which but for her over-anxiety, would undoubtedly have occurred. She was immediately taken before the Grand Vizier at Constantinople, and there, upon confession, stated that the counterfeit money was manufactured in New-York. She is held by the authorities in that city, the punishment upon conviction being fifteen years' imprisonment, instead of as formerly, death. The information was telegraphed to the Turkish Minister in London, who wrote to the Turkish Consul in New-York, and he, on making due application to our Mayor, instantly placed a search warrant in the hands of Sergeant BIDNEY, who, with his accustomed tact and promptitude, lost no time in effecting the seizure.

The following is the document signed by Mr. HARRISON, on giving up the plates and paper:

The papers and "caimes" printed by me for Madame ZAIFMEN having been ascertained to be intended for fraudulent purposes, and the undersigned having been unwittingly used by her in printing the same, he hereby delivers and relinquishes the same to DANIEL TIEMANN, as a Justice of the Peace and Mayor of the City of New-York, to be handed over to the Turkish Government or to be destroyed.

W. L. S. HARRISON.

Yesterday morning Mr. HARRISON appeared before the Mayor, when he was informed that no examination was deemed necessary, the Mayor stating that he was satisfied Mr. HARRISON was entirely innocent in his connection with the matter, and that he should discharge him without any further proceedings. His Honor then voluntarily handed Mr. H. the following certificate, remarking that it was due in justice to Mr. HARRISON that the public should be made aware of his honorable discharge. We append the certificate:

[COPY.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

Mr. HARRISON having appeared before me, and it appearing to my satisfaction that he had been employed to print the Turkish *caimes* without any knowledge of their character, and he freely delivering up the plates in his possession to be destroyed with the advice of the District Attorney he is discharged, as free from all suspicion of having knowingly committed any legal offence.

DANL. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

J. BLUNT, District Attorney.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Kings County Penitentiary—Annual Statement.

The Penitentiary Committee, at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, submitted the following report. That there has been expended for Penitentiary purposes during the year ending July 31, 1857, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For articles of food | $11,222 12 |
| For clothing | 4,919 32 |
| For fuel | 2,261 74 |
| For sundries | 5,394 50 |
| Food for oxen and keepers' horse | 742 50 |
| Salaries of keepers and physician | 6,103 75 |
| Board of Keepers | 652 99 |
| Extra hoard of sick | 128 88 |
| Labor and materials | 9,845 02 |
| Total | $41,370 44 |

The beef, pork, codfish, bread, white meal, potatoes, beans, rice, coffee, pepper, vinegar, molasses, saleratus, yellow meal, ship stuff, coal, salt, soap, camphene and burning fluid, were purchased by contract. Contracts have been entered into for the same articles for the coming year.

THE PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners confined in the Penitentiary Aug. 1, 1857, was 191—males, 100; females, 91.

Number of prisoners received during the past year 1,517; 1,098 males, 509 females.

Number discharged, 1,336—males, 861; females, 75.

Number of deaths, 1; escapes, 6.

In the Penitentiary, Aug. 3, 1858, 267;—143 males, 124 females.

Average number during the year, 254¼; average number during preceding year, 184½.

THE COST.

The Keeper, his family, and Assistant Keepers are allowed to use of the articles of food purchased for the prisoners; the balance they require (except an allowance of six barrels of flour) is paid for by the Keeper. The number of persons thus using of the prison food is 18, which we consider equal to furnishing a full supply to about 9 persons. Add this number to 254¼, the average number of prisoners, and it gives 263¼ persons provided with food for one year at the cost of $11,105 59, or 11 555-1,000 cents for each person per day.

The whole expense of the establishment for supplies of all kinds, and repairs, exclusive of expenditures on building for new Penitentiary and salaries, was $23,764 59.

The cost of food during the year has been greater than the preceding or than what it will be during the coming one, in consequence of the high price of provisions in August, 1857, when the contracts were entered into.

HOW THE PRISONERS ARE EMPLOYED.

The male prisoners, during the past year, have been employed in getting out stone for the new Penitentiary, and for the stone wall with which it is proposed to inclose its grounds, and assisting in its erection, grading the grounds in its vicinity, breaking stone for macadamizing roads, grading the road leading to the Almshouse, and a road in the village of Flatbush, handling coal at the Almshouse, repairing clothing, shoes, &c. There has been received and paid to the County Treasurer $376 90, for grading a road in the village of Flatbush.

The female prisoners have been employed in making caps and clothing for the convicts, caps for the Alms-house, washing, making and mending garments, &c., but have mainly been kept in idleness. Efforts have been made to procure regular employment for them but without success. This is to be regretted, for their welfare as well as the interests of the County require that some employment should be furnished them, whether remunerative or not.

There is due from the Superintendent of the Poor $75 96 for caps made and furnished the Almshouse.

The yoke of oxen on hand at the beginning of the year, in consequence of being worn out, were sold in September for $225, and a new yoke purchased for $223 80 in their place; an additional yoke being necessary was purchased in April for $239 50. These oxen are necessary to clear the stones from the grounds which the prisoners are grading, and to haul them in the proper place for the wall with which it is proposed to surround the buildings.

We would recommend that the sum of $22,000 be raised by tax for the supply account of the Penitentiary for the coming year. This amount is based upon the expenses of the past year, supposing that the probable increased number of prisoners, from increase of population, will about balance the reduction in expenses arising from the reduced cost of necessaries.

The main buildings and wings of the Penitentiary are now completed with the exception of the pointing of some of the towers, and occupied by convicts. It will be improper to commence the section of the surrounding stone wall, until the grading of the streets in the vicinity is more advanced or completed.

There has been a total expenditure for land and building purposes, as per report of 1857, of ..... $190,414 55

| | |
|---|---|
| Expended during past year | 10,116 98 |
| Total | $200,531 53 |
| Deduct cost of land and old buildings | 13,355 28 |
| Leaves disbursed for new building | 187,175 25 |
| The indebtedness of the supply account is | 1,276 02 |
| Of the building account | 499 51 |
| Total | $1,77553 |

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. BOGERT,
TEUNIS G. BERGEN,
JOHN S. STUDWELL. } Committee.

The report was accepted, and ordered printed.

### Brooklyn Items.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.—On Thursday night, a sailor, named JOHN MCNAMEE, went into a drinking saloon, at the corner of Navy and York streets, Brooklyn, and demanded a bottle of wine. The woman in attendance refused to furnish it, when he seized an ice-pick and made an attack upon her. Her cries for help brought Officer WHITE, of the Second Precinct, to the spot. He arrested MCNAMEE, and identified him as a man who, a little more than a year ago, was accused of having caused the death of a man named GEORGE SEAMAN, by injuries inflicted at the corner of York-street and Hudson-avenue. It is said that MCNAMEE at that time belonged on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and the deceased was a laborer in the Navy Yard. They met at the above-named place, when MCNAMEE beat SEAMAN over the head with a club, breaking his jaw in four places, and injuring him otherwise, so that he died shortly after at a house in Cherry-street, New-York. MCNAMEE escaped at the time, and has not been seen about Brooklyn until arrested Thursday night. He has been committed until such time as the affair can be investigated.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to estimate the value of certain lands taken for canal and conduit purposes, on the line of the water-work, have made the following awards: Joseph S. Wright, $900; Foster Nostrand, $1,000; Wright Pearsall, $1,500; Henry Pearsall, $900; Ezekiel Langdon, $600; and for lands taken for engine-house and force tubes, Frances Merceln, $125; Isaac J. Snedeker, $950; Ann R. Magill, $725.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Officer COLGAN, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, discovered a lot of Russian Hemp in the rope-walk of LAWRENCE WHITEHILL, which had been stolen from Messrs. THURSBY & SONS. Mr. WHITEHILL states that he bought the hemp from EDWARD HUNT, who was in the employ of the owners of the hemp, for 8 cents per pound. The hemp is worth 18 cents. Mr. WHITEHILL was arrested, and gave bail to appear for examination. HUNT has made his escape.

ACCIDENT AT FULTON FERRY.—Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, while attempting to leave one of the Fulton Ferry boats, on the Brooklyn side, early yesterday morning, before the boat had been secured, fell between the boat and bridge, by which he had one of his legs badly crushed. He was taken to his residence, on Hunterfly Road, by Officers MCBAIDE and MONAHAN, of the Second Precinct Police.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Convention for the Sixth Assembly District, met Thursday evening, and had several ballots for a candidate, without a choice, when the Convention adjourned till Wednesday next. The candidates were DEMAS STRONG, J. M. STEARNS and W. A. COBB.

One thousand persons have received medicine and medical advice at the Central Dispensary during the last three months.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 8.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $9,000 Ohio State 6s,'60..102 | | 7 Amer. Guano Co... | 7 |
| 10,000 Ill. Int. Bds,'60...103 | | 100 do | 7¼ |
| 1,000 Indiana St. 2½s. 61½ | | 100 do | 7⅜ |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s..... 93½ | | 115 New-York Cen. R.R. | 82½ |
| 1,000 do.....s30 | 93 | 100 do.....s60 | 82¾ |
| 5,000 do.....s60 | 93 | 300 do.....b60 | 83 |
| 2,000 N. Carolina 6s.. | 95 | 50 do.....s30 | 82⅞ |
| 10,000 Missouri State 6s | 86 | 286 do | 83 |
| 39,000 do.....s3 | 86½ | 350 do.....b3 | 83½ |
| 2,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds.. | 85½ | 100 do | 83¾ |
| 3,000 do | 85⅞ | 700 do.....s30 | 83 |
| 50,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...b3 | 91¾ | 750 do | 83½ |
| 50,000 do.....b3 | 91⅞ | 50 do.....b15 | 83½ |
| 1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, 1 2, '61. | 102½ | 100 do.....s10 | 83½ |
| 7,000 N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76. | 97½ | 125 Erie Railroad | 15⅞ |
| 1,000 Erie R. 4th m. bds | 54¾ | 100 Harlem Railroad | 10¾ |
| 4,000 do | 54¾ | 25 Stonington Railroad | 54 |
| 2,000 Erie R. Con. B.'62 | 31½ | 25 do | 53¾ |
| 4,000 Erie R. R. c. bs'71 | 31¾ | 1150 Reading R. R....s3 | 48⅞ |
| 2,000 Erie R. R. 1s. '75. | 32½ | 200 do.....s60 | 48½ |
| 2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m. | 91 | 200 do.....s60 | 48¾ |
| 2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m. | 70 | 300 do.....s30 | 48¾ |
| 7,000 Har. R. R. 1st m. | 88 | 100 do.....b60 | 48¾ |
| 5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.s60 | 88¼ | 800 do.....b60 | 48⅞ |
| 5,000 do | 89 | 200 do.....c | 48⅞ |
| 1,000 Ill. Freedland bs. | 87 | 350 do | 49 |
| 1,000 N. Cen. 2d m. bs | 65 | 50 Mich. Cen. R.....c | 54¼ |
| 2,000 Mich. Cen. 2d M. bs. | 69 | 150 do.....s60 | 54½ |
| 5 Amer. Exch. Bank. | 110 | 307 do | 54¾ |
| 10 Hanover Bank..... | 90 | 350 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R. | 23½ |
| 5 Continental Bank.. | 98½ | 50 M. S. & N. I. a'g'd st. | 60 45½ |
| 10 Park Bank..... | 104 | 300 do | 45¾ |
| 5 Artizans' Bank..... | 80½ | 200 do.....s30 | 45¾ |
| 10 Cal. & Hud. Can. Co. | 99 | 50 Panama Railroad | 115¾ |
| 20 Penn. Coal Comp'y | 76 | 277 Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 84 |
| 25 Pacific Mail S.S. Co. | 102⅛ | 350 do | 84½ |
| 50 do.....b60 | 102 | 100 do.....s30 | 83¾ |
| 150 do.....102 | | 50 do.....b60 | 84½ |
| 50 do.....101½ | | 100 Cleve. & Tol. R. b30 | 31½ |
| 150 do.....101 | | 240 do | 31½ |
| 20 do.....100¾ | | 100 do.....s30 | 31½ |
| 150 do.....100 | | 50 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. s3 | 65½ |
| 50 do.....100¾ | | 250 do.....b60 | 65¾ |
| 110 do.....100¾ | | 6 do | 65¾ |
| 100 do.....b60 | 100¾ | 550 do.....b60 | 66 |
| 20 do.....b30 | 100¾ | 150 do | 66 |
| 50 do..... | 100¾ | 80 La C. & Mil. R. R. | 4½ |
| 50 Cumb. Preferred... | 17 | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Va. 6s..... | 93¼ | 100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.... | 24 |
| 1,000 Cal. S. 7s, n. b.. | 85⅞ | 700 do | 23⅞ |
| 10,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890... | 91¾ | 100 do.....s60 | 23¾ |
| 14,000 Mashri St.. 6s.. | 86¼ | 100 do | 24 |
| 5,000 N. Y. S. 5½s, '61. | 102⅜ | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 84 |
| 5,000 Brooklyn C. W. L. | 99⅜ | 50 do | 84¼ |
| 10 Canton Co | 19¼ | 500 M. S. & N. I. G't'dsk | 45¾ |
| 50 Pac. M. St. Co.... | 100⅜ | 300 do.....s30 | 46 |
| 50 do.....s60 | 101 | 100 do.....s10 | 46¼ |
| 50 do.....101¾ | | 50 Michigan C. R. s60 | 54⅜ |
| 50 do.....102 | | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 78½ |
| 100 do.....102 | | 20 Cleve. & Col. C. R. R. | 91 |
| 150 N. Y. Cent. R. R. b60 | 83½ | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.... | 32 |
| 150 do.....h10 | 83⅜ | 300 do.....s10 | 32 |
| 500 do.....s10 | 83⅜ | 300 do.....s15 | 32 |
| 200 do.....s3 | 83½ | 200 do.....b60 | 32 |
| 50 do..... | 83⅜ | 200 Chi. & Rock I. R'd. | 66¼ |
| 250 do.....b30 | 83⅞ | 100 do | 66⅞ |
| 150 Reading R. R...s60 | 48⅜ | 100 do.....b15 | 66½ |
| 1000 do.....s30 | 49 | 100 L. C. & Mil. R. R.... | 4¾ |
| 100 do..... | 49⅛ | 1500 Harlem R. R..... | 10¾ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Tennessee 6s.... | 91½ | 15 Bank of Commerce. | 103 |
| 1,500 Miss. Cent. R. 7s. | 40 | 12 Market Bank | 105 |
| 500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s. | 93 | 25 N. W. Fire Ins. Co... | 87½ |
| 1,000 Madison, Wis. 7s. | 50 | 110 N. Y. Cent. R. R.... | 93 |
| 4,000 Del. L. & W. RR. 7s. | 75⅝ | 150 L. C. & Mil. R. R.... | 4½ |
| 5,000 Mil. & H. R. R. 8s. | 17½ | 20 Park Bank | 103½ |
| 1,000 O. & Miss. R. 7s. | 2¾ | 20 Marine Bank | 89 |
| 2,000 Del. L. & W. RR. 7s | 40 | 20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co. | 97½ |
| 2,000 N. Indiana R. 7s | 69¾ | 10 Met. Fire In. Co. | 94 |
| 6,000 St. Louis Co. 6s. | 75 | 15 Hamilton F. In. Co. | 60 |
| 10,000 L. C. & Mil. R. 7s | 50½ | 10 Gebhard Ins. Co. | 95 |
| 10 Am. Ex. Bank | 110½ | 20 Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 100¾ |
| 25 Chatham Bank.... | 55½ | 100 Amer. Guano Co. | 7⅛ |

FRIDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The particular transactions in Money of which we are advised to-day are at 4 ₱ cent. on Bills due in December and January, (taken at Bank,) 3 ₱ cent. 60-day loans on Government Stock, and 3½@4 ₱ cent., at call, on other Stocks. Lenders are taken somewhat aback by the continued ease of supply and cheapness of rates through the month of October, usually characterized by a decided turn to the active employment of money. The Foreign Exchanges for the packet to-morrow are ⅛ ₱ cent easier than by the last mail. Bank Bills at 109½@109¾; mercantile, 109¾@109½ ₱ cent. on London. The steamer will take about $550,000 in bar gold, part of the late California receipts. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $61,000 from Customs. The net disbursements are $43,976, in excess of this sum, reducing the balance to $10,569,574.

The Stock Market increases in strength. State Securities were largely taken to-day, at a further advance on Virginias, Tennessees and Missouris. The sales, altogether, including some private contracts, exceed $300,000. Next to these, the shares of the New-York Central were in best demand by good buyers, 5,000 shares at 82⅞@83@83¼@83½ ₱ cent., closing 83½ bid, 83⅝ asked. The Railway Bond list was also firm on outside orders. Pacific Mail shares were partially influenced by the reported organization of two of the Collins steamers as an opposition line, and the price fell to par, but as nothing further transpired on the subject, the price soon recovered to the point from which it started, 102 ₱ cent. The actual owners of the *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS, appear to know nothing of the consummation of the sale referred to, nor is there any present evidence that the reported purchasers have been able to advance any part of the purchase money. Aside from which the service of the two steamers being assigned to the Nicaraguan route, and under the same auspices as the *Hermann* and *Washington*, (only one of which vessels, though costing less than a fourth the money, has yet been fitted out,) there would seem to be a want of coherence in the arrangement. We have all along held to the opinion that the Nicaraguan route will soon be reopened, without reference to its effect upon the old-established mail line *via* Panama. It would be an additional and much-needed, as well as, perhaps, cheaper accommodation to the California emigration and trade. But the fact that it is needed, and that even a weekly, instead of semi-monthly service *via* Panama will soon be absolutely demanded, is anything but proof that the present stock is to fall short of profitable dividends, unless the aggressive Aspinwall policy of 1853, of killing off all opposition, at any cost, should be unwise resorted to again. Panama shares were 1@1½ ₱ cent. lower, but the sales not important. Reading shares were active, both here, and as we learn by telegraph, in Philadelphia, most of the sales at 49, up to seller 30 days. The shares of Michigan Southern, common and preferred, were firmer and in demand. Rock Island ¼@½ ₱ cent. better than yesterday. Galena and Chicago, and Michigan Central steady. Harlem old shares active at 10¾ ₱ cent. Brooklyn City Water Loan advanced to 99½ ₱ cent. Cleveland and Toledo shares recovered to 32 ₱ cent. There was an inquiry for Milwaukee and Mississippi shares at 16 ₱ cent., but none offered. The unsecured bonds of the Erie Company were in better request, though still very low in price, partly in sympathy with the shares, which are neglected again at 15½ ₱ cent. The election on Tuesday ought to give a favorable turn to both, as, from the discussion already had, the result will be in consonance with the wishes of a larger body of stockholders than usually vote for Directors. The general market this afternoon closed firm.

We have received several anonymous communications in regard to the Erie Railroad election. Of course we prefer not to continue the discussion in this form.

A verdict was recently rendered in the English Courts against Mr. JOSHUA DIXON, merchant, Liverpool, (formerly of New-Orleans, and also well known in New-York,) as a managing Director in the bankrupt Liverpool Borough Bank, at the suit of a party who had purchased shares in the Bank on his representations. The verdict created much interest in England, and elicited a leader from the London *Times*, to which the counsel of Mr. DIXON thus reply:

*To the Editor of the Times:*

SIR: Our attention has been called to a passage in the leading article of this day's *Times* upon the affairs of the Liverpool Borough Bank, in which an error of very grave importance is committed in what professes to be a quotation from the draught report proposed by Mr. DIXON to the Directors.

This passage represents Mr. DIXON's report to have stated that the amount required to meet the losses of the Bank, if realized at once, would absorb about 58 ₱ cent. of the capital. What Mr. DIXON's proposed report did state was, that out of the capital of £1,000,000, a sum of £58,000, or somewhat less than 6 ₱ cent. would be absorbed; and the defence rested upon this, that the profits of the Bank during the following year would be sufficient to replace this sum, notwithstanding the payment of the dividend, and that this was perfectly consistent with the statement made in the published report, upon which the action against Mr. DIXON was founded, namely: "That the good current business of the Bank will, in their opinion, be sufficient to admit of the regular continuance of the dividend, without encroaching upon the capital at the same period in the coming year."

There are some other inaccuracies in the article which we do not now notice, but the conclusions you have drawn from the misquotation in question place our client's conduct in so odious a light that we must ask you, in common justice, to give prominent insertion to this correction of the mistake.

The following weekly statement of the Banks in New-Orleans, to Saturday last, October 2, shows a large increase in the line of Deposits, and a corresponding movement in the amount of Exchange held by the banks. The business in Cotton is opening early this season, notwithstanding the prevalence of fever as a violent epidemic. But for this unhappy cause, the activity in the leading staple would have been still more decided:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Oct. 2. | LOANS. Sept. 25. | SPECIE. Oct. 2. | SPECIE. Sept 25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 4,187,551 | 3,951,092 | 2,899,336 | 3,164,881 |
| Canal Bank | 1,931,746 | 1,887,634 | 1,078,993 | 983,472 |
| Louisiana | 2,148,640 | 2,018,977 | 2,522,561 | 2,695,232 |
| Louisiana State | 3,950,106 | 3,835,986 | 2,125,964 | 1,923,267 |
| Mech. & Trad | 734,248 | 711,925 | 367,121 | 471,073 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns. | 1,295,880 | 1,230,578 | 514,572 | 549,383 |
| Southern Bank | 245,006 | 254,255 | 354,457 | 356,551 |
| Union Bank | 1,014,343 | 1,032,741 | 418,753 | 407,758 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 269,423 | 255,197 | 196,449 | 222,909 |
| Crescent City | 1,012,502 | 1,072,668 | 203,293 | 145,157 |
| Bank of America | 625,056 | 613,847 | 381,813 | 399,942 |
| Total | 17,470,301 | 16,864,950 | 11,163,318 | 11,299,825 |
| | Increase | $605,351 | Decrease | $136,307 |

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. Oct. 2. | CIRCULATION. Sept. 25. | DEPOSITS. Oct. 2. | DEPOSITS. Sept. 25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,003,590 | 1,996,180 | 4,306,092 | 3,936,764 |
| Canal Bank | 586,880 | 585,370 | 1,023,788 | 844,633 |
| Louisiana | 782,927 | 739,709 | 3,326,929 | 3,141,234 |
| Louisiana State | 401,405 | 1,384,485 | 4,044,298 | 3,821,702 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 174,065 | 173,590 | 664,783 | 664,667 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 385,005 | 379,715 | 945,031 | 771,614 |
| Southern Bank | 179,790 | 176,419 | 188,931 | 191,089 |
| Union Bank | 545,625 | 545,235 | 568,162 | 560,072 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 348,725 | 334,350 | 241,242 | 255,910 |
| Crescent City | 128,560 | 128,960 | 270,714 | 254,001 |
| Bank of America | 185,625 | 186,600 | 581,544 | 608,219 |
| Total | 6,722,197 | 6,638,594 | 16,161,514 | 15,052,505 |
| | Increase | $83,603 | Increase | $1,109,009 |

| BANKS. | EXCHANGE. Oct. 2. | EXCHANGE. Sept. 25. | DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 2. | DUE DIST. BANKS. Sept. 25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 966,255 | 483,291 | 233,968 | 160,606 |
| Canal Bank | 900,954 | 889,914 | 114,340 | 102,304 |
| Louisiana | 534,576 | 304,064 | 456,214 | 458,045 |
| Louisiana State | 564,659 | 534,900 | 237,418 | 202,995 |
| Mech. & Traders | 213,946 | 115,817 | 37,889 | 36,787 |
| Bk. New-Orleans | 586,785 | 435,928 | 68,968 | 68,186 |
| Southern Bank | 635,212 | 619,460 | | |
| Union Bank | 212,463 | 206,787 | 49,409 | 66,640 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 153,853 | 152,170 | 27,988 | 23,675 |
| Crescent City | 102,300 | 95,049 | 351 | 1,489 |
| Bank of America | 27,094 | 44,280 | | |
| Total | 4,899,097 | 3,890,648 | 1,226,565 | 1,120,728 |
| | Increase | 1,008,449 | Increase | 105,837 |

The following is the September report of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acres Construction Lands sold | 1,648.28 for | $20,979 73 |
| Acres Interest Fund Lands sold | 160.00 for | 3,836 80 |
| Acres Free Lands sold | 671.78 for | 11,236 14 |
| Total sales during the month | 2,480.06 for | $36,052 67 |
| To which add Town Lot sales | | 408 95 |
| Total of all | | $36,461 62 |
| Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1858 | 43,880.53 for | $595,884 99 |
| Acres sold previously | 1,200,933.78 for | 15,311,440 40 |
| | 1,244,814.31 | $15,907,325 39 |
| Con'n Bonds canceled in Sept., '58. | $48,500 | |
| Con'n Bonds canceled previously.. | 757,000 | |
| | | $805,500 |
| Free Land B'ds canc'd in Sept., '58 | 9,000 | |
| Free Land B'ds canc'd previously. | 98,000 | |
| | | 107,000 |
| Total Bonds canc'd up to Sept, 30, '58... | | $912,500 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers | $82,582 11 |
| Freight | 115,604 36 |
| Mails | 6,358 33 |
| Rent of Road | 5,837 44 |
| Other sources | 1,767 45 |
| Total receipts in month of Sept'r, 1858.. | $212,149 69 |
| Total receipts in month of Sept'r, 1857.. | 238,925 88 |
| Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1858 | 1,441,621 58 |
| Total receipts in corresponding period of 1857 | 1,717,727 48 |

The receipts of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Company, for September, 1857 and 1858, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| September, 1857 | $117,600 73 |
| September, 1858 | 115,232 00 |
| Decrease | $2,363 73 |

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, held yesterday, Mr. MATHEW MORGAN was elected President in the place of Mr. GILES F. WARD, who declined a reelection.

A *pro forma* sale, in foreclosure, has been made of the Ohio and Indiana sections of the Wabash Valley Road, in order to carry out the reorganization of the affairs of the Company and

...APH.

...Company's Office—Nos. 42 Wall-street ...Astor House.

## ...T LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

### ...of the First Overland Mail in St. Louis.

### ...ception by the Citizens—Procession, Speeches, &c.

### ...y of California News—The Indian War in Oregon, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

...Hon. *Holland:*

...BUTTERFIELD will be here this evening, with ...land Mail, twenty-three days from San Fran- S. M. ALLEN.

...SPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

...California Overland Mail, by the Southern ...l reach here to-night. It has been twenty ...est. The dates from San Francisco are to ...September, ten days later than *via* Panama.

...FROM MR. BUTTERFIELD TO THE PRESI-DENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

...sident has received a telegraphic dis- ...John BUTTERFIELD, President of the Over- ...Company, dated St. Louis, Oct. 9, inform- ...that the great overland mail arrived there ...San Francisco in twenty-three days and ..., and that the stages brought through six ...

THE PRESIDENT

...sident replied by telegraph, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

...ield, *President, &c.:*

... dispatch has been received. I cordially ... you upon the result. It is a glorious ...ctvilization and the Union. Settlements ...llow the course of the road, and the East ...t will be bound together by a chain of ...icans which can never be broken.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

### ...of News from California, Fraser River and Oregon.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 10.

...rland California mail arrived here at 9 ...t night. A large number of prominent ...embled at the Pacific Railroad depôt on ... of the train from Jefferson City.

...FIELD was greeted with a hearty welcome, ...ly received in a brief but highly complimen- ...by JOHN F. DARBY, Esq., on behalf of the ... St. Louis. Mr. BUTTERFIELD responded in ...iate manner, returning his warmest thanks ...expected demonstration and the cordial ap- ...his labors by the citizens of St. Louis. The ... escorted to the Post-Office by a long pro- ...accompanied by bands of music.

...*California*, of the 14th of September, pre- ...essly for the Overland mail, furnishes the ...summary of the California news:

... of telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake ...been commenced.

...ws from Fraser's River is unimportant. ... was still too high for successful mining pur- ...

...at Victoria were much depressed.

...es from Oregon are to the 8th of September. ...NETT had had a skirmish with the Indians on ...gan, in which Lieut. ALLEN and six Indians ...ed.

... of miners under Major ROBINSON had been ... by the Indians on the Wenatshe, in which ... man was killed.

...or had obtained credit at the Dalles, that ... PALMER's party had been massacred near ...n.

...old diggings had been found on the Wenatshe ...

### ...Burning of an American Ship.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

...graphic dispatch received in London, Sept. ... Cadiz, says that the ship *Cashangar*, of Bos- ...Captain GARDNER, from Sunderland, England, ..., was burned to the water's edge on the night ...d of September. The crew were saved. The ...r was a fine vessel, and was built in East ...t Fall by C. F. & H. D. GARDINER.

...w Bank of Mutual Redemption was admitted ... the Associated Banks of Boston at a meet- ...of the representatives of the Associated Banks at ...Clearing-House to-day. The vote on the question ...ission was unanimous.

### Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 9.

...immense mass meetings are being held ...night, by the People's, Democratic, and ... American Parties, in the immediate vicinity ...pendence Hall. The utmost enthusiasm is ...d at each meeting. The general impression ... on Tuesday will run very close be- ... parties.

### News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 10.

...Independence correspondent of the *Repub-* ...says that the Santa Fé mail arrived on the 3d ...

...Navajo Indians still refuse to surrender the ...derer of Major BROOKS' servant.

...ugust 29 a fight occurred between a small de- ...t of troops, under Major MCLEAN, and the In- ...Bear Springs, in which MCLEAN was severely ..., and six or eight Navajos were killed.

... LORING's command was expected at Fort ... in a few days.

...el GARLAND, Major NICHOLS and Captain EAS- ...left for the States.

### ...sion of the Steamer Hercules—Eleven Lives Lost.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 9.

...night steamer *Hercules*, running on the ...ence River from Montreal, a new and very ..., blew up this morning while passing up the ... Rapids 18 miles below Ogdensburg. All ... are missing but two, who are so badly burn- ... it is doubtful if they will survive.

A vessel that arrived at Ogdensburg this morning ... seeing floating in the lower end of Lake On- ... the upper works of a steamer. As several ... and other boats are not heard from, fears are ...ed for their safety.

...e has but slightly subsided.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Oct. 10.

... lives were lost by the explosion of the ... *Hercules*, yesterday morning. The boat was ... CALVIN & BRECK, of Kingston, C. W.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

BULLETIN FROM THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The Howard Association of New-Orleans deem ... their duty to inform the country that the prolonged ...ence of yellow fever and the present great mor- ...y are solely owing to the influx of strangers, who ... fall victims. Timely notice will be issued by ... Association of the decadence and disappearance ... epidemic.

F. SMIDT, Pres't.

... RICARDY, Sec'y.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 9.

... deaths in this city, by yellow fever, yester- ...are 64.

### The Mutiny on Board the Junior.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

In the case of PLUMMER and seven others im- ...ed in the mutiny on board and murder of the ... of the whaling ship *Junior*, of New-Bedford, ... Court to-day held the defendants to bail in $3,000 ... for trial on the charge of mutiny, and fully com- ... them to jail on the charge of murder.

### The Washington Aqueduct.

EASTON, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 9.

...tain MEIGS has contracted with the Warren ... Foundery at Phillipsburg for a large portion of the ... pipes for the Washington Aqueduct.

### Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed for Liverpool ... o'clock A. M. to-day, with 162 passengers.

### Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* arrived here from ... at 7 o'clock this morning. Her mail bags


# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2202. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


were already made up, and went South in the morning train, which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

### Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 9.

A collision occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, last night, between two freight trains, near Mitchell, Indiana, by which the conductor, engineer, fireman and breakman were killed.

### Col. Preston and the Mission to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 9.

Colonel PRESTON has accepted the nomination of Minister to Spain.

### Nothing of the Indian Empire.

CALAIS, Me., Sunday, Oct. 10—Evening.

The line east of this place is not in working order this evening, so that it is impossible to obtain any communication with Halifax, at which port the steamship *Indian Empire* is now fully due, with Galway dates of the 28th ult.

### The Drift of Quarantine Affairs.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW BUILDINGS TO BE AWARDED TO-DAY—THE ARK PROJECT, THE STATE OFFICERS AND THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS—HOW THE TROOPS CAN BE REMOVED—WILL COMMODORE VANDERBILT MEDIATE?

To-day the Committee of Construction, on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration, will award to contractors the building of offices, residences for the officers of Quarantine, residences for the Health officer and bargemen, barge-house, &c. The hospitals, which have been under contract five or six days past, are going up rapidly, and will be completed by the 1st of November, or thereabout. If the number of patients in the hospitals increase for the next few weeks as they have for the past half-a-dozen days, the comfortable and permanent brick hospitals will be very grateful and serviceable to the sick. In connection with the new hospitals which are being erected, a new feature of arrangement has been adopted. Attached to each hospital, but separated from the main building, there is an Arranged for sleeping apartments for the nurses. This feature is commended for the reason that it saves the nurses the necessity of sleeping in the same ward where the patient is. The slight attack of cold weather admonishes the Health authorities of the port and the Commissioners of Emigration that no delay is admissible in their duty of providing for the sick at Quarantine. Since the visit of the State officers to the Lower Bay, when the floating hospital project was virtually thrown overboard, there has been no hesitation with the Commissioners of Emigration respecting the propriety of pushing ahead permanent and commodious structures at Quarantine, to take the place of the hospitals and other buildings demolished by the mob. It is now currently rumored at Staten Island that the Governor, from his own observation on his last visit to the Lower Bay, was perfectly satisfied, and so expressed himself, that the floating-hospital project of the Quarantine Comissioners would not answer the purpose; and that he would not consent to the expenditure of a penny of the State's money towards the construction of the floating arks. The State officers associated with the Quarantine Commissioners agreed to have the plans of the latter, in respect to the arks and a crescent basin, examined by engineers to be appointed by themselves, (the State officers.) This restriction upon what have always been considered the prerogatives of the Commissioners, is not at all relished, and it is rumored that the Commissioners threaten to resign. To soften the indignity, it was stated that the law required the appointment of engineers by the State officers, but this apology would not go down. The statute does not require any such thing. On the other hand, it is claimed that the law contemplated the appointment of Commissioners of sufficient intelligence and integrity to make a judicious selection of engineers. Under the circumstances the Commissioners are not blamed for feeling the shaft aimed at them.

The common sentiment of the Island, since the visit of the State officers, is that nothing need be expected as to the removal of Quarantine, except what is being done, until after action is taken by the State Legislature. The concurrence of Commodore VANDERBILT with Mayor TIEMANN'S views has had its effect, and is felt from one end of the Island to the other. The opinion is prevalent that if the Commodore should interest himself with the authorities of the port, and with the leading men of the Island, the Governor would be induced very soon to call off the troops. The islanders are growing anxious over the whole subject, and not the least of their anxiety arises about the preliminary movements in the selection of a member of Assembly. They are making an effort to get a man who will be strong and yet discreet, as their interests must be vitally affected in many ways by the proceedings of the next Legislature.

On the 8th instant all the vessels in the lower bay from infected ports were allowed to proceed to the Upper Quarantine. The United States steam-frigate *Susquehannah* alone remains. On and after Nov. 1, vessels from domestic ports will not be required to stop at Quarantine, unless such port should be infected at the time of sailing, such as New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, &c.

### QUARANTINE CHARGES—ANOTHER LETTER TO MAYOR TIEMANN.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred the subject of alleged extortionate charges at Quarantine for lighterage, stevedores' and coopers' work, have addressed a lengthy letter to Mayor TIEMANN in reply to his communication and accompanying affidavits of the 16th ult., which was made in answer to a call of the merchants for information on that subject. This rejoinder of the Committee goes very fully into the whole subject, and is intended to show that the parties having charge of the lightering business have been obliged to employ outsiders to do such portion of the work as they were unable to perform, granting them permits, for which a large per centage is retained. They state that heretofore the business has been done by any one who chose to engage in it and give the necessary bonds for the observance of Quarantine regulations; that under the present system many of these lightermen come to the City and lodge within its limits. They desire to see the whole business thrown open to competition, allowing any responsible stevedore to enter the field who will give bonds for the due observance of Quarantine regulations. Instances of onerous charges are cited for towing vessels from the Lower Bay by the *Cinderella*, and of various heavy charges for freight, passengers and provisions. The Committee express the opinion that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the evil complained of, no cotton will be sent here next year from Southern ports, and but very little sugar from the West Indies. Among those who complain loudest of the detention of their vessels at Quarantine, and of the charges for lighterage, cooperage, &c., are Messrs. R. L. & A. STEWART, who are large importers of sugars from Cuba, (where yellow fever has prevailed severely during the Summer, rendering great precautions necessary by the Board of Health at our Quarantine.) Some of their vessels have been sent to Bristol, R. I., where they have been discharged, the cargoes being reshipped to this City at a great saving in expense. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. make similar statements respecting cargoes of cotton and rice from Charleston and Savannah.

The answer of the Board of Health to all these complaints will probably be forthcoming in due time. Thus far they have shown no disposition to connive at unreasonable charges, or other unnecessary restrictions upon commerce, but being charged with the protection of the health and lives of the City during a season when more yellow fever has been imported from abroad than for many years past, and where almost every vessel from Cuban ports and from New-Orleans bound to New-York, have lost more or less of their crews by disease, a great responsibility rested upon them, the conflict between the ship-owners and the health and business interests of the City placing them constantly between two fires. They allege that should yellow fever, in an epidemic form, break out in our midst, the loss in the business of the City in every department would be immense. Against this, and the lives of the people, they are not disposed to weigh a temporary inconvenience to the shipping for two or three months of the year. Happily, on the 8th of October most of these restrictions upon vessels from the South were removed, and the main causes of complaints must therefore cease.

### Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane* left her anchorage at Quarantine on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to sea. She touches at St. Themas for supplies on her way to Paraguay.

OUR SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES.—The Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches to the 5th of July from Commodore TATTNALL, in command of the squadron in the East Indies and Chinese seas. The Commodore states his intention of impressing the Japanese with a proper idea of our power by making a full display of the squadron. The squadron would return to the coast of China about the last of October.

## STATE POLITICS.

### Speech of the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Democratic Candidate for Governor.

DELIVERED AT UTICA, OCT. 8.

From Our Own Reporter.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The Hon AMASA J. PARKER, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed a large meeting at Mechanics' Hall, in this city, last evening. In the course of his speech, Judge PARKER denied that he had voted against the right of petition in Congress.

On his introduction to the audience, the Judge was received with rounds of applause, and proceeded to speak as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I come before you, to-night, in compliance with your call, not for the purpose of speaking at all of the candidates that are before the people for different offices, but to speak briefly of some of the great questions of National and of State interest, in which all of us, as citizens of this State and Nation, are most deeply concerned. I speak not of men, but of principles. Men are nothing, principles everything. In sustaining this Government of ours. I come before you at a time of great public interest—at the conclusion of a great struggle that has lasted for several years in this country, and which was, in fact, terminated, so far as the principle involved was concerned, in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and may now be regarded, I trust, as settled for all time to come. I speak of the question which, two years ago, so deeply agitated this community—the question whether Congress should exercise jurisdiction over the Territories, or the people themselves—a question between Congressional and Popular Sovereignty.

You cannot forget the excitement that prevailed, two years ago, in this whole community, and you know that at that time there was a black cloud of fanaticism hanging over all these Northern States, threatening to produce the most disastrous consequences. You cannot forget that struggle; you never will forget it. It was a marked period in our history. It was a struggle, on the part of the Constitution and the Union, for life and existence, and that great struggle has terminated most happily. You must recollect—none who are candid, and truthful, and fair, will deny—that in that great struggle the Democratic Party placed itself manfully between the fanaticism of the North and the Constitution, and rallied upon that Constitution, ready to risk their lives, everything, to save their country from the danger that threatened it. [Applause.] It was indeed a fearful and a doubtful struggle. This fanaticism surged up at the North by operating improperly upon the minds of the people, upon a question with which we had nothing to do—stirring up Northern feeling against our brethren at the South—forgetting, for the time, that we were brethren, or descendants, from a common ancestry—stirring up prejudices against the South, carrying on a war against them, and that for the sole purpose of obtaining power, and of securing the control, and thereby the patronage, of the General Government—periling the perpetuity of the country for the paltry purpose of temporary power. I say it was a fearful and a doubtful struggle, and in that struggle the Democracy stood up, fighting bravely and manfully. And it was a glorious result when it terminated in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, [applause,] placing him in the Presidential Chair, at the head of these States, to rebuke, at any time necessary, the fanaticism of the North or South, to stand by the flag of his country—which was a glorious result; and it settled the great question between Congressional sovereignty and the sovereignty of the people. This question, gentlemen, between the governing power at Washington and that of the people to judge and act in regard to those matters for themselves, is but a continuation of the same class of questions that have always existed between the Democracy and their opponents. It is a question between power and popular rights. It is the same question that agitated the country at the time of securing independence. It is the question that has constantly existed, at different periods of our history, between power and popular right. And I am happy to say that the Democracy has always been found upon the side of popular right. [Cheers.] They stand by the rights of the people. They hold that the people are capable of self-goverdment, no matter whether they live in a Territory or in a State. North or South, that they are capable of governing themselves. That it is the *man* that is capable of governing himself. That it does not rest upon the man's possessing property—not upon the question of his living west of the Mississippi—and is just as competent in Kansas as a few months before in Massachusetts, and emigrating a few months previous to the West. That this depends on no accident that concerns the man, but it is the right of the man himself—the Heaven-bestowed birthright of self-government. That Democracy recognizes, wherever that man may be, or however situated. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we are all proud of this leading principle in the Democratic creed. We are proud of the Democratic Party. It is a party that has existed from the organization of this Government, and has always been found on the side of the people in giving them their rights. It has by this party been always contended that this right belonged to man, no matter where he may have been born or what his creed. [Cheers.] It is this Democratic Party, unchanged in name and character—always the same—standing upon the rock of the Constitution—it is that that we speak of, and it is that of which we are proud. It is that same Democratic party that meets the emigrant upon the shore, and takes him by the hand, and welcomes him as a brother, and gladly receives him here into this great Democracy. [Applause.] The Democracy meets and welcomes him, no matter where he may have been born, whether on that green-girt isle, or in Germany, or sunny France—no matter from whence he comes, here we receive him at once when, on passing the short term of probation prescribed by law, making himself familiar with our Constitution and country's institutions, he becomes a citizen. And I trust he will always have the right to come here and help sustain this Government that was planted by our fathers—ready always to defend it when invaded by whatever foes. [Cheers.] Such, gentlemen, is Democracy; such it has always been; such, I trust, it will be for all time to come. I have said that it never changes its name. It neither changes its name nor its principles. Its name is the same it has held since the Government was organized. But what can you say of its opponents? You find them under all sorts of flags, defending all sorts of schemes of government;—agreed in only one thing, they are always found against popular rights. They are not ready to stand by the Constitution, but are ready to take advantage of all sorts of excitements—whether Anti-Masonry or Anti-Slavery or any thing else—so that they may bring a temporary party into power. I speak of this in contrast to the Democracy, which changes no name, which never finds it necessary by having spoiled one name to take another. [Applause.] Our principles are the same now as in the time of JEFFERSON, who stood for the rights of man against the alien and sedition laws. I tell you there are thousands and millions on the other side of the Atlantic who watch its results with great interest. Their governmental organs sympathized with Mr. FREMONT, and expressed their wishes for his success. But the people—the masses who sympathized with our Government here, who would gladly have become a part of the Government—they sympathized with us in that great movement. And we should do injustice to them if we did not suppose that thousands and perhaps millions of hearts there were gladdened by the result that secured the stability of the Union. The reason those papers assigned for their wishing the success of Mr. FREMONT was, that it would put an end to this Republic—a Government that they feared, because the power of this Government is to be feared now by every other nation on the earth. [Cheers.] There can be no doubt that these questions will recur from time to time. And can there be any doubt what is the duty of any good citizen in regard to them? The struggle to which I referred is passed by. Thousands and tens of thousands who have been misled by it, now that they have had time for reflection, I have no doubt, see their error. It is well that that excitement has passed by, and left the country whole and united, and I trust to remain so for a long time to come. It gives the people a breathing spell from the times of excitement. And people when they see how this country is flourishing under its Government now in power at Washington—how it has upheld honor on sea and on land and commanded respect—those who reflect will, I think, see their error, and I trust will go with us hereafter. Questions of this kind always must arise in this country, when our opponents are struggling for power, and our party struggling to prevent this fanaticism at the North from being carried so far as to drive out our brethren at the South. It is an appropriate time now to review these questions. I wish every citizen of the State would do so fairly and candidly. And if, after a fair examination, he did not find he was wrong, then I greatly mistake the results that have occured. I have reason to suppose that the thousands who were led off by this question of Kansas, Kansas, and acted with the Republican Party two years ago—I have reason to suppose they see their error, and are ready to return. They at least see that that question is terminated. One prominent Republican, who was one of the number who joined them two years ago—a man of high integrity and ability—said "the bond that bound the radical Democracy to the Republican Party is broken—Kansas is free." And then he went on to speak as no man would speak who meant to support the Republican candidates at the coming election. He says Kansas is free; yes, she is free. How made free? Not by the act of Congress. Congress has not excluded Slavery from Kansas. But by the act of her own people. And they fairly have passed upon it, and spoken their sentiments upon it; and every one of us, no matter to what party he may belong, but rejoices that Kansas is to be a Free State. And she is also free, just as we want her to be, by an act of popular right, and not by an act of legislation enforced by Congress. Why, this very result in Kansas is worth all the arguments in the world—for it is a great practical argument—against Congressional sovereignty. It shows you that the people may be safely trusted to speak and act for themselves on the question of Slavery. The doctrine of non-intervention is the true doctrine. You have only to leave the people to act for themselves, uninfluenced by emissaries from the North or the South, and they will act aright. You could not draw from history a better illustration of the working of the doctrine we contended for at that time. We said, leave this matter to the people, carry out the doctrine of non-intervention, let the people of Kansas, when the time comes, speak for themselves. The Republicans said, you will make it a Slave State. Not so, we said. And she has made herself free by her own act, and not by the intervention of Congress. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, you may regard this great question of the right of a people of a Territory to speak for themselves as to their institutions as settled forever. It is true the leaders of the Republican Party hold on to the doctrine that Congress shall say there shall be no more Slave States. But they are leaders without an army. The people will not loarch up to that doctrine. And the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is as well established as any heretofore established by the Democratic Party. It is indeed a glorious result. It settles a great question that never, I trust, will be agitated in time to come. So it has always been in the history of the country. What great question has ever been originated by our opponents? Not one. Has not every great measure come from, been proposed by, the Democratic Party, and been opposed by the other party, by whatever name they may have been called—been established, and finally established as the best thing that could be done? [In illustration, the speaker alluded to the Sub-Treasury, and the repeated struggles preceding its adoption, after its introduction to Congress by Mr. BUCHANAN—the cry all over the country, the speaker said, "Gold for the office-holders, rags for the people," creating a panic throughout all the Northern States.] The Democratic Party, gentlemen, never expects to thrive upon the alarms of prejudice. The Democratic Party never expects to take advantage of temporary or local excitements. It is found defending Democratic measures, pursuing the even tenour of its way against all those excitements and alarms upon which alone their opponents almost entirely subsist. The principles of the Opposition are as changing as their name. They were called Whigs a few years ago, Republicans two years since—what they will be called a year hence, certainly only a prophet can tell. I hope there are here young men about to cast their first vote. I hope they will remember that it is one of the most solemn and important events of their lives. Important that they should start right. I think that no young man who reads and reflects, who is acquainted with the Constitution and history of his country, can hesitate as to the position he should occupy in starting off in his political career. I think his duty will lead him to act with that Democratic Party which has always been found the defender of the Constitution and the protector of individual rights. [Applause.] If he joins that party, he will have no occasion to change either his name or political principles. [Applause.] He will feel in the patriotism that exists in his heart a self-satisfaction for every ballot he puts into the box, though he may, for the time being, be found in a minority; for he will know that this excitement will be temporary, that this alarm will soon subside, and he will stand forward as before, advocating the same principles and defending the same measures, and upholding the Union under all circumstances. Gentlemen, I do not come here to defend myself against any attacks that may be made. I am not put upon the defensive in any way. But I see a charge made by a newspaper to which, perhaps, I may be excused for referring—that twenty years ago I voted that certain abolition and incendiary resolutions should be laid on the table as soon as received. [Applause.] I did so vote. But I did not vote against the right of petition. I voted that they should be laid on the table after their reception. I plead no statute of limitation. But I could not help thinking how awkwardly they would be placed if they went back in the record twenty years. How many parties has my opponent belonged to since?—how many different names, and what their principles? But I do not complain that he goes twenty years back, for I stand now as then upon the Democratic platform (cheers) unchanged, and, I trust, unchangeable for all time to come. [Applause.] I thank them for calling my attention to the subject. I shall glory in the opportunity of discussing it in every part of the State, if such opportunity is presented. And I beg you will go back with me to that time, in 1838. At that time there was an excitement—for I told you they occurred periodically. The Abolitionists got up a systemmatic mode of petitioning Congress. They petitioned Congress not only to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, but in the States themselves. Nay, more, they petitioned openly for the dissolution of the Union. And you know their petitions were printed, stereotyped, and sent in by the thousand. I have seen them piled up many feet high, waiting for disposal. They were insulting to everybody. You may judge the excitement such a course caused in the South. I doubt whether there has been a greater excitement in the history of our country. They constantly poured in—petitions for everything they had no right to do—and, singly, one after another occupying the time of Congress with what Congress had no power over. It was seen that the intention was to stir up the slaves to murder their masters. And the South might well be alarmed to see these incendiary petitions pouring in in this way. The Southerners besought that they should not be presented. The North opposed this, and wished them printed. The Democrats resolved upon a middle ground—that the Southern members said these petitions shall not be presented, the Democratic members said they shall be presented, but they shall be laid on the table and shall not be read publicly. They shall be received, and every member may go to the table and read them, but we will not be the means of circulating these incendiary publications over the country. We made a compromise. It was a compromise on this question of Slavery. Without a compromise we never could have had a Constitution. It was a compromise that agreed to receive these petitions and lay them on the table. Who will say this was wrong? Perhaps the Abolitionists. But they thought and think more of carrying out their ends than serving the Union. We acted with the Democracy of the whole Union; and among those of this State were SILAS WRIGHT, LOOMIS, WILLIAM C. BULLER, ISAAC PERRIT. I could name you twenty of the Democracy of this State then voting as I did. And six years later this thing was found so satisfactory that it was embodied in the first rule of the House of Representatives. And PRESTON KING himself gave just the same vote I did. He gave the vote six years later than I did. And when this attack is now made upon me, it is an attack upon the whole Democracy of the Union—every Democrat, in and out of Congress, at the North and at the South. And Republicans can be named who acted as I did; who approved that vote. They made speeches approving it afterward. When you see this attack made upon me, it is an attack upon every Democrat who has joined the Republicans. They will find it a hard thing to discuss, for every Democrat who has joined the Republicans the last two years is on my side. But I am taking up more time than I intended in discussing national affairs. It is well that a time has come when something else can be thought of besides national affairs. It is well that a time should come when a little attention could be paid to the affairs of the State. You have heard nothing but Kansas, Kansas, Kansas. We have been trying to govern Kansas fifteen hundred miles off. It is time we paid some attention to the government of New-York. They say that Kansas is done. It has bled, and died, and done. I do not see but it has. They have done talking on that subject. I beg you to look a little at the State of New-York. Those who were Democrats originally, and who have been misled and drawn off to the Republicans, when you come to State questions, they agree with us. They want economy, and they have no reason for voting against us, but every reason for voting for us. And we have enough to do to look to our own affairs, when the excitement has ceased in regard to national questions. This State is abundantly oppressed with taxation, which calls for an economical administration of its affairs. And who does not feel an interest in the canals? They are the property of the State. It has been proposed in a high quarter to sell them. The Democracy proposes that the State shall retain them—not sell them to any speculator or corporation. Now every agent who is connected with the canals is responsible to the State, and if he does not do his duty, we can turn him out and put another in. But sell them to a great corporation, and you will establish a power that will govern your State—use it as an immense monopoly. We oppose the sale of the canals. Luckily the Constitution says the canals shall remain the property of the State forever. And I trust if another Constitution is made, it will retain that provision. [Cheers.] The Democratic Party is for completing the enlargement of all the canals. Give them, too, the benefit of steam, if it can be used to the greatest advantage. Use the best possible means for making them capable of the greatest possible public benefit. Securing the business to the canals will build up our great City of New-York—to become yet the greatest city of the world. Put your tolls so low as to defy competition—so low as to command not only the business of this State, but of all around us; and besides, in this way you also secure a large revenue from tolls, and thus these canals will be paid for by their own tolls, from their great business. There can be no doubt, it seems to me, as to the wisdom of this policy; certainly there can be none as to the position occupied by the Democratic Party. This is one of the questions of State policy deeply involved in this election. You that have watched the history of legislation since our opponents came into power, see reason enough for a change of government. Look over your statute books, with the Constitution before you, and see the violations of the Constitution constantly staring you in the face. There were times, gentlemen, when such as he from your City stood up manfully and exercised the veto power to protect the Constitution—who stood up for the rights of the individual as well as of the Constitution. But since, New-York has been deprived of many Constitutional rights. A gross invasion of personal right, an evasion if not violation of the Constitution is exhibited in the police system of New-York—in subjecting them to an authority not created by their own will. You know very well, gentlemen, that the Democratic Party is, always has been, the defender of the Constitution. It has claimed a strict construction of the Constitution. It is one of its cardinal principles that Constitutions are to be construed strictly. The Democratic Party stands up for a strict construction of the rights secured by Constitutions, and defends by veto if in power, at all hazards, any infringements, coming from whatever quarter. [Cheers.] The act of voting on your part should be regarded as the most solemn act of your lives. The blessings you enjoy may not be transmitted to your posterity, they may be greatly lessened, and the time may come when this great Democracy, for such it is—may cease to exist, or it may become valueless, by the innovations made on it by other politics that spring up for the hour and wither away. It rests then with you, citizens of Oneida—your county distinguished for its agriculture, industry, everything that is creditable to the people—rests upon you more than if you enjoyed less of these blessings—whether this responsibility shall be faithfully borne by you—rests with you and not with me. [Great cheering.]

Governor SEYMOUR followed with a few remarks, and the meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, closed.

### Sea and Ship News.

AN IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The steamer *Charles Wack*, from Buffalo, arrived on Saturday at her Pier, No. 6 East River, after a very successful trip in demonstration of the utility of steam in substitution for horse and mule power upon the Canal, and their dependence upon the old lines of steam tow-boats upon the river. This steamer brought 4,000 bushels of corn, or 134 tons freight, and towed the *Wm. Crozier*, which had 489 barrels of flour, 1,371 bushels of wheat, and machinery and castings, making 143 tons, or 277 tons of freight to both boats. She left Buffalo on the 26th ult., and reached the Hudson at West Troy, 345 miles, on Monday evening, the 4th inst., making, after the deduction of detentions, about seven days running time, or an average of about two miles per hour. The *C. W.* was obliged to discharge freight at Albany and Sing Sing, the *Crozier* clustered with the horse-boats crafts around the tow-boat, as in old style, from Albany to New-York. The *Charles Wack* has a slightly-improved model, by easier bow-lines, and an easy stern, in the rise of which, upon either side, is a screw propeller of 3 feet diameter, each revolving underwise from the right and left banks. Her propellers are literally screws, having a continuous area of blade instead of the usual open-bladed propeller. She has a single vertical engine of 14-inch diameter and 14-inch-stroke, situated over her driving crank-shaft, which runs at right angles to her screw-shafts, and which interlock with bevel gears, multiplying the screw revolutions 2½ times. Her engine-room is forward of her stern cabin, and her machinery is compactly and conveniently arranged.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE HAMMONIA.—The following is the statement of the Captain of the *Hammonia* concerning the late disaster to his ship:

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858—Wind N. E., weather clear. At 5 o'clock A. M. we had taken all our cargo unu all the passengers' baggage. At 8 o'clock A. M. weighed anchor and steamed slowly down the river Elbe. Stopped off Gluckstadt at 10 A. M. for the first-class passengers. They arrived by the steamer *Schulau*, and were taken on board at 11 A. M. This done, we started again and passed Cuxhaven at 2 P. M. At 3 P. M. the pilot left us. At 3½ P. M. passed Pilot's Galliott. We had just passed the latter place when a violent concussion caused the ship to shake; at the same moment we discovered the after part of the quarter deck, near the stern, shattered and burning. The pumps and hose were immediately put into requisition and the fire soon extinguished. The engine was meantime stopped, as the helm was rendered unmanageable by the fragments of wood scattered around. These were soon removed, the engine again set in motion, and we returned to Hamburg.

Our presumption is that the fire originated by the exptosion of the powder magazine, which is situated abaft the quarter-deck. This magazine is always locked, and the key kept by the fourth officer. The powder is kept in a strong copper box, which has a hole of the size of a cartridge, and said hole is also guarded by a lock. The whole magazine is constructed according to the requirements of marine officers.

The last shot from the *Hammonia* was fired off Gluckstadt at 11 o'clock A. M. The powder magazine was then shut up by the third officer, and the key delivered to the fourth officer, who had it in his possession at the time of the explosion.

Mr. MULLER, from Oldenburg, was severely injured; Madam ANDRE, Mr. BARTH and Miss BIESMANN slightly.

On the return of the *Hammonia* to Hamburg the following day a judicial investigation of the accident took place by the proper authorities, but the cause of the accident could not be discovered.

SIGNED—H. Schwensen, Commander; H. Tanbe, first officer; M. Seebach, second do.; G. D. Falck, third do.; N. C. Frauzen, fourth do.; O. T. Berg, Chief Engineer; Dr. R. Neander.

The wounded were left in Hamburg.

Mme. ANDRE, who was from Philadelphia, a second cabin passenger, and slightly wounded, together with Miss FANNY BIESMANN—also slightly wounded—returned to their hotel at Hamburg. Mr. BARTH, from Costa Rica, went to the house of his friends, and Mr. MULLER only was taken to the hospital.

The Hamburg papers, in publishing an account of the accident, speak highly of the presence of mind of Captain SCHWENSEN, who was unmoved amid the terror and consternation of the passengers; and also speak of the courage of the crew, who rushed immediately to the scene of the accident to render whatever aid they could, regardless of their own personal danger.

The passengers have published a card complimentary to the officers and crew of the *Hammonia*.

Captain SCHWENSEN knew nothing of the *Austria's* catastrophe till he was informed of it by the pilot on Tuesday morning. He is deeply grieved at the calamity. He speaks highly of Captain HEYDEMANN as a sailor and a gentleman, and only can credit the reports of his course in the fatal and trying moment to a sudden derangement of mind.

Among the passengers of the *Hammonia*, are three persons supposed to have been lost in the *Austria*. Mrs. SACHS, of Cincinnati, first cabin passenger in the *Hammonia*, was supposed to be in the second cabin of the *Austria*. J. and H. WELCHMAN, of Cincinnati, supposed to be on the *Austria*, also came by the *Hammonia*.

### How the Comet Appeard on Saturday Night.

DONATI'S Comet, towards which all eyes have been directed for three weeks' early twilights, reached its maximum of brightness on Saturday evening. It was then distant from the noses of the free and enlightened population of this favored town only the trifling stretch of fifty-four millions of miles. Everybody turned out to have a look at the extra performance of the celestial visitor, conscious that such a sight might not happen again during the very limited lifetime that is allotted to this degenerate people. The nucleus was very brilliant, the tail prodigious. A star of the second magnitude might have rivaled the illumination of the comet, but nothing less was worthy to come into comparison therewith. The caudal extremity had a curve, a large curve, such a curve as a scimiter has; but its end was shadowy, faint, tremulous and uncertain. The distance that was interposed between the erratic phenomenon and that other point of light, Arcturus, was visibly increased, even since the previous night. The race between Arcturus and Comet on Wednesday night, was about even. It was a struggle to find which could reach the horizon earlier—for all the world like a "neck-and-neck" pull on the Fashion; but on Saturday, when the Comet was doing its utmost, the star was "distanced" essentially. The Comet had gone off at a tangent, in the space of time required for one terrestial revolution, and without previous notice, and the neighborly approach was already forgotten. The view from twilight until deep dark, was magnificent. The air, clear and cold, intensified the brilliancy of the celestial phenomena, and it was past 8 o'clock before the great throng of star-and-comet gazers in this region had an end put to their enjoyment of the spectacle. Now the Comet will grow fainter and recede, gradually, as it came; still visible, but diminishing in splendor. But it has been worth seeing.

The last "statement of an eye-witness," (from the careful watchers in the Harvard Observatory,) published in the Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday, imparts some interesting information:

"The curvature of the tail was noticed on the morning of the 6th of September. It is highly probable, from this observation, that the plane of curvature does not lie in the plane of the orbit, as has commonly been supposed; for, had this been the case, from the position of the earth at that date, being close to the line of nodes, the tail ought to have been seen straight.

On the 20th, the first of a series of extraordinary phenomena manifested itself in the region contiguous to the nucleus. A crescent-shaped outline, obscure and very narrow, was interspersed, like a screen, between the nucleus and the sun; within this, instead of a softly-blended nebulous light, indicative of an undisturbed condition of equilibrium, the fiery mass was in a state of apparent commotion, as though upheaved by the action of violent internal forces. On the 22d, two dark outlines were traced more than half way round the nucleus, and on the next evening still another. Each of these was evidently the outer boundary of a luminous envelope, the brightest being that nearest the nucleus.

On the 25th four envelopes were seen, and others have subsequently been formed, almost under the eye of the observer, their motion of projection from the nucleus being evident from night to night. The rapidity of their formation, and the enormous extent to which they are ultimately expanded, are phenomena extremely difficult to explain. The scene of confusion presented within the inmost enchaotic confusion presented within the result of such envelope can only be accounted for as the central body, often and violent disruptions from the central body, and violent disruptions from the central body, projecting immense volumes of its luminous substance towards the sun, which by some unknown law is in turn repelled by that body, and driven off to the distant regions of space, forming the vast train of light so characteristic of these mysterious bodies.

It is probable that the Comet has now passed its maximum of

benefits of these various clauses, and in addition elicited a decree from the Emperor revoking the penalties inflicted upon Chinese converts to Christianity. Assuredly these were important concessions, and must have imbued the Chinese mind with a more distinct notion of the power of France, scarcely known at Pekin, except by the vague remembrance which the recital of missionaries had left there of the greatness of LOUIS XIV., and afterwards of the renown of the name of NAPOLEON. The decrees of toleration, moreover, transported into China our traditional protecorate of the Catholic religion, extending it to Christianity in general. But if this first success was of incontestable value it must be allowed, however, that the admission grantad to us into the Chinese territory, limited to five ports, was an insufficient concession It is siso to be observed that the measure taken in favor of Chinese Christians by the edict of TAOU-KOUANG did not bear the stamp of a synallagmatic act, and emanating solely from the Imperial will, that act had not the force of a conventional engagement, and in no manner authorized the preaching of Christianity nor the admission of missionaries into the provinces of the Celestial Empire.

On the other hand, the Foreign Legations were only allowed to reside at Macao or Hong Kong, and never could treat except with the Viceroy of Canton; our diplomatic embassy was obliged, like the others, to fix its residence outside the Chinese territory, and always found it impossible to communicate directly with the Central Government. This state of things was a source of serious inconvenience, placing foreign representatives in an inferior position, which completely tied their hands, and lowered them in the estimation of the Chinese.

The treatment and the advantages which the Government of the Emperor bas thought fit to exact are now granted to us formally, and without reserve.

All the important ports of the Chinese coast, as also the great internal highways of communicatinn, are open to our navigation and our commerca. Frenchmen who, according to the terms of the Convention of 1844, were only admitted to five ports, may henceforth, provided with passports, traverse, unobstructed, every portion of China.

It is no longer in virtue of a spontaneous edict from the Sovereign that the Chinese Christians cease to fear the persecutions of the Mandarins; it is in virtue of conventional stipulations which, rendering homage to the blessings of the Christian doctrine, abolish the laws which forbade it, and allow missionaries of the West to circulate freely in the interior of the empire, to propagate it among the Chinese.

The Viceroy of Canton ceases to be the necessary intermedium for our communications; the representative of France will treat directly with the Cabinet of Pekin, and with that view he will have a residence in that capital. The advantages of this concession, which was very revolting to Chinese pride, are manifest. It can no longer be feared that the dishonesty of certain functionaries may prevent the prompt and satisfactory solution of any differences which may arise. This direct communication with the Chinese Cabinet will tend to dispel more than one false notion, and to enlighten on many points a Government which has nearly everything to learn respecting the nations of the West.

Commerce will receive a new impulse in virtue of the right henceforth acquired to merchants to purchase directly, without an intermediary merebandise on the spot of prodnction. A new revision of the tariffs will bring the custom dues in harmony with the fluctuations of price. Merchandise will no longer be subject to the arbitrary taxation placed upon it by the provincial Mandorins while on its way; the Government will publish a uniform tax of transit. The tonnage dues will also be reduced.

For a long time the shipping trade has stood in need of protection against piracy in those seas, where it is exercised with impunity. Measures will be taken to put a stop to this scourge.

Finally, the Chinese Government is hound to pay to France the sum of 15,000,000f. on account of losses suffered by French merchants, and as a compensation for the expenses of the war. Thus the sincere wishes of all enlightened minds have been granted. China, snatched from its state of immobility and isolation, will undergo the happy influence of Christianity and civilization, and will at the same time assume in the commercial movement of the world the place assigned to it by its immense resources.

In conclnsion, it may not be out of place to observe that if such great results have been obtained at the end of the world with such a small display of military force, it mnst be attributed to the good understanding happily maintained between the Governments of France and England, and to the valor of which the sailors of both countries have just given additional proof."

### The English Treaty with China.

*From the London Times, Sept. 24.*

The Treaty of Tien-tsin has now been nearly a week in England, and not even a *précis* of it has been made public. The Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE arrived at the Foreign-Office on Saturday, and every one naturally concluded that the treaty would certainly appear in the Tuesday's *Gazette*. The *Gazette* comes out and makes no sign. Merchants and shipowners were naturally impatient and irate. To them an early knowledge of the stipulations that must hereafter govern their commercial transactions are not only of the highest possible interest, but of great pecuniary importance, It is not only euriosity, but cash, that is in suspense. No wonder people are uneasy when it is certain that there are several men now in England who thoroughly know all the details of that document. Undue priority in the race of commercial speculation may not be designed, and yet may occur. We have been able to give the heads of the first drnught upon which the Treaty was framed, but we know nothing of the document which was ultimately signed; and it is only hy a very careful perusal of the language of the instrument itself that we can arrive at any certain knowledge of the completeness or incompleteness of the advantages secured. If it had been a trivial matter we might have been content to wait until nur Ministerial Midas had whispered his secret to the earth and the corn had grown ripe enough to tell it. But this is not the text of a complimentary message to an American Presidentor a Jersey official: it goes to the very pith and marrow of our commercial interests. Yet we alone of all the powers belligerent in China are subjected by official insolence—insolence is not the word, for insolence is an unusual or *unaccustomed* act—but by official indifference to remain ignorant of the terms of the Treaty. Russia knew long ago what her Treaty is and what ours is. The absolute despot who rules those realms, and whom we sometimes in England think so hardly of, was absent from his capital when the Treaty arrived; but even in the plenitude of his despotism he had felt the case to he one of such importance that he had left the proper powers, and the Russian Treaty was abstracted and published to his subjects immediately upon its arrival. So, also, the Freuch are at ease with respect to the terms of their Treaty. The Emperor was far away from Paris when M. DE BELLECOUR arrived; for aught we know, half the French Ministers might have been taking *les eaux* or killing red-legged partridges, and the other half might have been in attendance upon the Court. NAPOLEON III. has no small idea of his own dignity and prerogatives, but no State nonsense, no Ministerial idleness, no set of clerks dressed in a uniform of foolscap and red tape were allowed to interpose between the French people and their treaty. The *Moniteur* came forth promptly. The French are told that their compensation is fixed at fifteen millions of francs, and all these parts of the treaty which are points of interest with Frenchmen are duly set forth and explained. Dr. BRADLY, the amiable and estimable American Consul for Ningpo, who bears the American Treaty, is already half-way across the Atlantic; and it is by no means impossible that the terms of this treaty of Tien-tsin may be flashed about the continent of Americe before they are known at Lloyd's. Already it has been shown that the despots of Europe have exhioited a consideration for the anxious curiosity of their people and a respect for their good-will quite unknown in this constitutional country. It only remains that democratic America, with an extra 3,000 miles of distance, should obtain her information before us, and we shall stand alone in our ignorance—a signal instance of a patient people contemptuously snubbed by a tenth-rate mediocrity.

Is it ignorance, or idleness, or mere stupidity which produces these most vexatious occurrences? Is Lord MALMESBURY utterly unaware that there are large interests involved in this treaty of Tien-tsin? Does he believe that a treaty of commerce is like an appeal at Quarter Sessions—a thing that can be entered and respited, and taken up and opened when it is quite convenient to all parties, and when everybody is at leisure? It may be that he is quite incapable of comprehending that any one can possibly take any inierest in the matter. While the government is for the most part carried on by gentleman farmers, it is not safe to speculate that any one of them knows much of the exigencies of commerce, or would care to emancipate himself from the slow traditional routine of other days. It is difficult to conceive Lord MALMESBURY, or Mr. HERBERT, or Mr. NEWDEGATE risking his thoughts upon a telegraphic wire, otherwise there was abundance of time to receive directions to open and copy the treaty while Mr. BRUCE was yet in London, nearly a week ago. Since Mr. BRUCE arrived at Balmoral four days have elapsed, and still no copy of the treaty has been made public. "The English public have taken so little interest in the matter, they have had so little to do with the war, their stake in the East is of such inferior account, their commerce is so small as compared with that of France and Russia, that it is not worth while for a man to lay down his gun and write telegraphic messages; if they are in a hurry let them collate the treaties already published by Russia and France. These give the general principles, and the missionary and indemnity clauses, so far as they affect France. Surely they cannot want to read that dry stuff about tariffs and transit dnes." These are the sentiments that seem to prompt the actions of our stiff-necked Tory officials. Yet, oh ye men of Manchester and of Liverpool, and of Leeds and of London, these are the men whom you were within a few months so anxious not to embarrass! You would not budge an inch, or speak above your breath, or mutter an opinion, "for fear of embarrassing Lord DERBY'S Government." Not that you loved Lord DERBY or Lord DERBY'S party, but because you saw commercial insecurity in unsettled politics. This is the kind and considerate return you get from this Idle Administration. You are now the only people in Europe from whom their rulers contemptuously withhold the terms of the treaty made in their behalf with China.

### An American Plea of Usury.

*From the London Times, Sept. 23.*

The recent hint in a leading New-York paper [the NEW-YORK TIMES] that the European croditors of Mexico may be treated as usurers requires to be improved to the full extent of its applicability. The remark might not have been of much importance except for it having appeared in a quarter possessing the confidence of the commercial classes in America, whose word on such a matter will immediately be hailed as a sanction by all the minor writers, who are ever ready to seek popularity by advocating an evasion of debts. In England, although after recent developments we are not in a condition to boast, it may be questioned if a single publication could be found that would venture to approach doctrines of this description; but, on the other side of the Atlantic, the example of repudiation, uninterruptedly set during the last 20 years by four of the most prosperous States—Mississippi, Michigan, Florida and Arkansas—together with the minor deviations of some others, have not been without effect, and we have even lately seen Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, the great apostle of repudiation, figuring as a principal member of the Federal Cabinet; while the chief performer in the transaction by which the Dry Dock Bank of New-York got rid of its liability to Mr. MORISON, of London, was at about the same period nominated by a number of admirers as a candidate for the Presidency. The best men in America looked upon these things with the same eyes as ourselves, and we should all alike be happy to forget them. It is not our fault if this is not permitted. The tone just taken on the Mexican question revives the old spirit. Doubtless this was not intended, but it is often by unpremeditated expressions that enlightenment is best gained. Now, if the current of thought in New-York runs in the direction that what is called usury may be at any time set up as a bar to the fulfillment of contracts, or even as a reason for treating them with a degree of nonconcern, it is certain there is hardly a public or private engagement in that country which may not be at any time upset. Is usury to be pleaded in cases where a Government or a Company have deliberately borrowed in what they considered to be the cheapest market, but upon terms above the nominal rate of interest—or is it to apply where the debt has been contracted at a price below par—or in both instances indiscriminately, as well as in any other where the terms may not in after years appear conformable with the moderate fancies of the debtor? If so, there is scarcely a State Stock or Railway or Canal bond in the United States which may not be disposed of in this manner, and those of our capitalists who, untouched by past experience, may be disposed to listen during the coming abundance of money to tempting invitations from that side had better be warned at once. Possibly it will be urged that the charge of usury is intended to be leveled only in cases where the amount of interest contracted to ba paid was enormous in comparison with the sum borrowed. But where is the line to ba drawn? Is not the fact, in any given instance, that the borrower found he could not get the money anywhere else on conditions that seemed to suit him better, the best and only test as to their fairness? If any other principle were to be recognized, the greater part of the National Debt of England might be repudiated, since many loans were made at 60 or 70, upon the stipulation of repaying 100. The moment the usury doctrine is broached and tolcrated, there is an end of all safety in entering into engagements, since, plainly stated, it simply amounts to a declaratiou, that a voluntary promise is not to be held sacred under all circumstances, and that a man who, in needy plight and bad credit, has submitted to the market terms necessitated by his condition, may at any time, if fortune should prosper, plead that he ought never to have been helped in such a manner, and that he refuses to recognize the transaction. This argument must apply universally, and neither men nor nations will ever be scrupulous against making improvident bargains, except where it is held as an inviolable precept that no circumstances connected with a pledge spontaneously entered into can ever in the smallest degree absolve the contractor from its fulfillment on the exact basis in which it was understood by both parties at the time. An indorser of bills among a certain reckless class will sometimes say, "Oh, I merely gave my name to oblige a friend, and did not get anything by it," as if his motive in the matter should be of any concern to the claimant. Whatever it was, he deemed it sufficient at the time; and after he has enjoyed his gratification, whether that consisted in obliging a friend or in the receipt of cash, he must pay the price, and neither whine for commiseration nor expect it. With regard to the Mexican debt, however, there is not a plea such as persons even of this easy description could think of resorting to. The money was lent when the Republic had the sympathy of the world, and upon terms which, looking at the sacrifices since made by the bondholders, are now absolutely much less onerous than would be demanded from any first-rate State. If the cry, therefore, is to be set up in that instance, what may we not expect in others? The most active promoters of the absorption of Mexico by the United States, including General HOUSTON, have not ventured on such a course. They have stated broadly in Congress and elsewhere that, in case of establishing a protectorate, America would be hound to see the assignments made to the foreign creditors were honestly administered, while, if annexatiou were resolved upon, the assumption of liability for the full amount must follow as a matter of course. But General HOUSTON'S object may have been simply to assist the negotiations of the territory by deprecating European objections. At all events his views upon financial policy would be as nothing against the decision of the city that is practically the metropolis of the Union. It is in New-York that the symptoms must be watched, and the question will form an excellent test, by which distant and disinterested observers may judge of the progress or otherwise of rigid opinions throughout the entire country.

### British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The first general meeting of the Association was held on the evening of the 22d of September, in the large room of the Town Hall, Leeds. The chair was first taken by Dr. LLOYD, who, after a brief and complimentary speech, inducted the President elect, Professor OWEN, into the Chair.

The President then delivered an interesting address. He said that the work they were then assembled to perform was no light matter. They had accepted the invitation of this flourishing town and firm seat of British manufacturing energy to continue the aim of the Association, viz.: the promotion of science, or the knowledge of the laws of nature, whereby they acquired a dominion over nature, and were enabled to apply her powers so as to advance the well-being of society and exalt the condition of mankind. Great and marvelous had been the manifestations of this power imparted to us of late times, and exceedingly interesting the knowledge which had been acquired. And when they reflected at how late and in how brief a period of historical time the acquisition of such knowledge had been permitted, they could not but feel that, vast as it appeared, it might be but a very small part of the patrimony of truth destined for the possession of future generations. The learned Professor proceeded to review the various scientific discoveries and achievements of the last 27 years, referring especially to the recent improvements in photography, and to the great event of the 6th of August, 1858, when "a message of thirty-one words was transmitted, in thirty-five minutes, along the sinuosities of the submerged hills and valleys forming the bed of the great Atlantic, proclaiming 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men.'" Never since the foundations of the world were laid could it be more truly said, "The depths of the sea praise Him." More remained to be done before the far-stretching engine could be got into full working order, but the capital fact, viz., the practicability of bringing America into electrical communication with Europe had been demonstrated; consequently a like power of instantaneous interchange of thought between the civilized inhabitants of every part of the globe was only a matter of time.

At the conclusion of the Address, the Secretaries read the reports of the proceedings before the General Committee in the morning, and briefly stated the financial condition of the British Association, which is in a very prosperous conditiun, its funds having been augmented upwards of £600 by the Dublin meeting.

The following is a list of the sections and their Presidents:

| Section. | President. |
|---|---|
| A. Mathematical and Physical Science | Rev. W. Whewell. |
| B. Chemical Science | Sir John Herschel. |
| C. Geology | W. Hopkins, Esq. |
| D. Zoology and Botany, including Physiology | Chas. Darwen, Esq. |
| E. Geology and Ethnology | Sir R. I. Murchison. |
| F. Economic Science and Statistics | Edw. Baines, Esq. |
| G. Mechanical Science | W. Fairbairn, Esq. |

The business of the various sections was proceeded with on Thursday, and at 8½ o'clock in the evening a conversazione took place in the large hall.

Prince ALBERT has consented to be nominated as President of the Association for the year 1859. Sir C. GREY, in communicating the assent of the Prince Consort, says, in a letter to Major-General SABINE: "His Royal Highness cannot but feel gratified at the wish thus expressed by the Committee, though he is sensible that his own proficiency in scientific subjects is scarcely such as to entitle him to such a distinction. It, therefore, he expresses his readiness to comply with the wishes of the Committee, he begs that it may be considered merely as an expression of the deep interest he takes in the advancement of science in this country, and as a mark of the high sense which he entertains of the importance and usefulness of the association. His acceptance of the Presidency must also be considered to a certain degree conditional—depending upon his being in Scotland at the time proposed for the meeting. His Royal Highness' time is not his own, and it is impossible for him, at this distance of time, to say whether the call of other duties may not be such as to prevent his attendance."

### The Stade Dues.

A blue-book just printed contains, with one hundred and sixty pages of evidence and statistical matter, the following resolutions, adopted by the select committee appointed to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Stade tolls, to consider in what degree they are detrimental to the commerce of the United Kingdom, and the effect of giving notice to determine the treaty under which this country has assented to the payment of such tolls for a limited period.

1. That the foundation of the claim of Hanover to levy the Stade toll was a treaty with Denmark in 1717, A. D., and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719, by which whatever right those countries possessed was transferred to the Elector of Hanover.

2. That the proportion of Stade toll to freight in British ships from Hull to Hamhnrg is, at the present time, on a bale of spun silk, 115 per cent.; on a bale of cotton goods, 142 per cent., and on a bale of woolen yarn, 36 per cent. That the average annual amount of Stade tolls levied on cargoes, under the British flag, has risen £3 10s. per 100 tons British in 1847, to £4 6s. 4d. in 1855.

3. That the increase on British tonnage entering the port of Hamburg has been 102 per cent. since 1849, while the increase on Hamburg tonnage has been 248 per cent. since 1849, and the foreign tonnage, exclusive of British and Hamburg, entering the port of Hamburg, has, during the same period, increased 99 per cent.

4. That the Stade toll is injurions to the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom.

5. That the tax is specially prejndicial to the part of our produce and trade which has to compete in foreign markets with similar articles not subject to the tax, and this is felt sensibly in the coal trade, and particularly in the export of the less valuable descriptions of coal.

6. That goods, the property of Hamburg citizens, and carried in Hamburg ships, are exempt from the Stade toll, and British ships are thereby exposed to an unfair competition.

7. That the general lrade to Hamburg, notwithstanding the discouragement occasioned by the tax, has more than doubled within the last ten years.

8. That the trade to Harburg, which is free from Stade toll, has risen in a still more striking ratio; that of Bremen, the Elsfieth toll on the Weser having ceased, and that of Stettin, (the Sound Dues having been abolished,) have also increased in a very large proportion.

9. That the Stade toll differs from the Sound Dues, inasmuch as the Sound Dues were a tax charged not only upon articles of export, but also on articles of general use imported into the United Kingdom; but the Stade toll is levied on exports from, and not on imports into, the United Kingdom.

10. That it does not appear that any service whatever is rendered by Hanover in return for the tax levied upon the commerce of Great Britain.

11. That if the treaty of 1844, by which the United Kingdom is bound for a limited period to assent to the payment of the Stade toll, were determined by notice pursuant to the terms thereof, but little injury or inconvenience would arise to tha trade of this country.

12. That it is expedient that notice should be given to terminate the treaty of 1844 with Hanover.

### A Visit to Haworth—The Bronte Family.

The following interesting communication appeared in the *Scotsman* of Saturday, under the signature, "T. II.":

"To 'the reading public' *Jane Eyre*, *Currer Bell*, &c., have become us household words; and who does not know, from Mrs. GASKELL'S painfully interesting biography of that quiet, quaint, obscure family of genius, who some years ago so suddenly shot up into the literary firmament, but whose light, so rare and brilliant, was no less suddenly quenched in death? Sadder story there is not in English literature than that of the heroic, much suffering, gifted Yorkshire girl—CHARLOTTE BRONTE. To the secluded village of Haworth pilgrims now come from all parts of England, from the Continent, and even from beyond the Atlantic; sometimes an American, now a Frenchman or German, not unfrequently a Scotchman, as I learned at the parsonage. Yesterday it was the Duke of DEVONSHIRE or Lord CARLISLE; to-day an unknown like myself.

"Keighley, the station for Haworth, is on the Leeds and Bradford line, about twelve or fourteen miles from the former of those places; Haworth being about three miles distant from Keighley, uphill nearly all the way, reminding one a little at first of the round by Corstorphine Hill; but gradually, as you ascend, assuming a more hilly and wilder aspect—moorland extending on every side. Although the road is fringed more or less with houses nearly all the way, there is no stated conveyance, but the pedestrian will not regret this, as the walk will afford him opportunities of noticing the peculiarities of the people among whom Miss BRONTE received her first impressions. Like the humbler English everywhere, they are scrupulously clean in all matters pertaining to their households, and certainly such washing of floors, scrubbing of doors and door-steps, and cleaning of windows, I never saw as on my way, that bright Saturday afternoon, from Keighley to Hawnrth. There can be no doubt that in England, among the class I am speaking of, there is a far higher appreciation of the sanitary virtues of copious applications of water than among a like class in Scotland. Stone being plentiful in the neighborhood, even mill-stalks are built, and country footpaths laid with it, these last everlastingly resonant with the clamping of clogs, which nearly everybody wears. Most of the villagers I spoke to on the way seemed quite familiar with facts relating to the Bronté family, and in a dim, half-enlightened way, with the mental gifts of CHARLOTTE and the others, as if, to adapt a line in *In Memoriam*,

"'They darkly thought her great and wise.'

Near Haworth I got many little traits of the family, all indicating the kindly and respectful feelings with which its various members are still regarded in the district. One young man belonging to Haworth, whom I overtook, a worker now at one of the Keighley factories, informed me that when a boy he frequently had occasion to he in the parsonage, and was often regaled with a tune on the piano, a pocketful of fruit, &c. CHARLOTTE seemed to be generally considered the most affable, having a smile and a kind word for everyhody; EMILY and ANNE were more reserved, and for lhat reason not quite so great favorites. Mr. BRONTE was spoken of by every one in terms of the highest respect, even by those whom on many occasions he had opposed in ecclesiastical matters, dissent being strong in the vicinity. I had neither the intention nor expectation of seeing him; but the Sexton, who acts as guide to the church, &c., having told me that Mr. BRONTE, when well, was always glad to see strangers, I was vain enough to send up my card, and had the pleasure of a little conversation with the venerable patriarch, now more than 80 years of age, and the sole survivor of his family. He was very kind, and spoke of Scotland, and BURNS more particularly, cordially and with discrimination. Although frail, he enjoys tolerable health, and in general preaches once every Sunday; Mr. NICHOLLS, CHARLOTTE'S husband, (who is still curate, and whom I saw about the village,) doing the principal part of the business. The parsonage is a plain two-storied building, with a large grass plot and a few trees in front, divided on two sides from the crowded churchyard by a stone wall. It was with strangely mingled feelings that I stood within those familiar (mentally at least) walls, where CHARLOTTE, the "oddly-dressed, clever little girl," had, in doubt and secrecy, written "JANE EYRE"—where EMILY, "mine bonnie love," as her sister delighted to call her, had sat on the parlor rug reading, with her arm round the rough neck of her favorite "Tartar," and from which all three sisters had so often sallied forth for a lovely walk to the far-stretching purple moors above and beyond the parsonage. At that time to walk to the waterfall far up among the moors, the terminus of many of these walks, but had an hour's delightful breezy ramble fur a mile or two above the village, where, until Mr. GAISKSTEAD (one of Mr. BRONTE'S predecessors) put them down, horse races were run, and where youths still assemble for cricket playing. Several stone quarries are scattered here and there, but so unprofitable are they, (from, I presume, the want of any means of conveyance from the district,) that a company who had taken them discontinued working them two years before the expiry of heir lease. A line of raila to Keighley, however, is talked of, which will materially increase the value of he quarries.

Very strong feelings prevail in the place regarding the picture Mrs. GASKELL has drawn of the manners of the district. That in some parts of her book, especially those which profess to describe the present state of things, it is highly colored, there can be no doubt; and the good people of Haworth aver that, even at the time to which the greater part of her description applies, there were far more of the amenities of life among them than she has given them credit for. 'We were bad enough thirty years ago,' said one old man to me, 'but never so bad as she says we were.' Possibly her not very flattering sketch may have induced them to mend their ways, or perhaps it may be a new feeling of respect (which of course could not exist before) for those strangers who come to lay a garland on the tomb of her of whom they are all so proud; hut, so far as my own experience goes, I met with as much of polite and obliging attention as I have ever received in any part of England. I would scarcely like, however, to vouch for the result should Mrs. GASKELL think of revisiting Haworth. I rather think she would find most abundant and cogent reasons for supposing that she had put the matter even less strongly than circumstances warranted."

### Movement of French Trade.

A work is published every year in France, which, if its interest were measured by the importance of the subjects treated of, ought to be almost universally perused, for it holds up a faithful mirror of the aggregate of French commerce, both with foreign countries and the colonies. Unfortunately, it comes out in the form of a hulky quarto of 600 pages, with the somewhat uninviting title of *Tableau Annuel du Commerce de la France*, and is so bristling with figures as not to be likely to excite any great emotion in the mind of the general reader. Still, it is a most important production for manufacturers and merchants—who, by the way, do not consult it one half enough—and is sometimes of utility to journalists, as furnishing a mine of facts, from which they can draw with advantage valuable information for their readers. The *Debats* does so at present, and we give a few extracts from its article:

"The French international trade amounted for the year 1857 to 5,328,000,000 of francs (72,000,000 less than in 1856), or more than four times the ordinary budget of France. The imports were to the extent of 2,689,000,000, and the exports to that of 2,639,000,000. The traffic by sea amounted to 3,830,000,000, and by land to 1,498,000,000. The table of exchanges with each country separately gives the following results:

| | 1847. | 1857. | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | |
| England | 262 mil. | 974 mil. | 272 |
| Belgium | 210 | 410 | 100 |
| Switzerland | 181 | 406 | 129 |
| Sardinia | 148 | 249 | 68 |
| The Zollverein | 130 | 422 | 225 |
| Russia | 122 | 127 | 4 |
| Spain | 120 | 307 | 156 |
| Turkey | 117 | 220 | 88 |
| Two Sicilies | 59 | 86 | 72 |
| Holland | 38 | 69 | 82 |
| Hanse Towns | 37 | 59 | 59 |
| Norway, Sweden and Denmark | 35 | 49 | 40 |
| Tuscany | 31 | 55 | 77 |
| Austria | 23 | 40 | 74 |
| Roman States | 8 | 15 | 88 |
| Portugal | 5 | 18 | 260 |
| Greece | 4 | 14 | 250 |
| Total | 1,541 | 3,520 | 132 |
| United States | 323 | 645 | 100 |
| Brazil | 47 | 134 | 185 |
| Other States of America | 126 | 369 | 200 |
| Total | 496 | 1,148 | 142 |
| Asia | 40 | 148 | 270 |
| Africa | 48 | 126 | 133 |
| French Colonies { Algeria | 73 | 134 | 70 |
| French Colonies { Others | 162 | 243 | 50 |
| Total | 2,340 | 5,329 | 128 |

The average increase of the commerce of France is, for the ten years between 1847 and 1857, in the proportion of 128 per cent. But the trade with some countries more particularly, as is seen hy the above table, has assumed still greater extension, and the seven following are named in the order of relative increase: England, Asia, Portugal, Greece, the Zollverein, Brazil, Africa, Spain and Switzerland. The same work presents us likewise with a valuable comparison of the trade of the principal French ports;

| | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Havre | 541 | 729 | 1,270 |
| Marseilles | 675 | 458 | 1,133 |
| Boulogne | 154 | 176 | 330 |
| Bordeaux | 133 | 150 | 283 |
| Paris | 4 | 273 | 277 |
| Saint Louis | 150 | 109 | 259 |
| Jeumont | 183 | 20 | 203 |
| Lyons | — | 154 | 154 |
| Nantes | 93 | 26 | 119 |
| Dunkerque | 80 | 37 | 117 |
| Strasburg | 43 | 51 | 94 |
| Valenciennes | 38 | 29 | 67 |
| Rouen | 41 | 25 | 66 |
| Cette | 34 | 27 | 61 |

This table brings strongly into relief the preponderance of our two principal commercial ports, Havre and Marseilles; the first, the key of the Transatlantic trade—the second, of the Mediterranean. We have already observed that our total traffic hy sea amounted to 3,830 millions of francs, in making up which sum Havre and Marseilles count for 2,403 millions, or very nearly two-thirds of our entire foreign trade by sea. Somewhat to our surprise we find Boulogne (the principal port on the coast for the produce of French fisheries) entitled to rank as the third port on the incontestable authority of figures; Bordeaux, the great medium of intercourse with the American colonies, ranks only as the fourth. Paris, centre of universal operations as a great commercial capital, must be content with the fifth place; Lyons does only half as much business as Paris; Nantes, the great entrepôt of the Isle of Bourbon and Brazil, and Dunkirk, one of the great northern timber markets, march nearly abreast; and Strasburg, which principally carries on business with Southern Germany and Switzerland, presses closely behind them. The immense figures attached to the names of Saint Louis and Jeumont will, no doubt, cause some surprise. These two frontier towns, whose commerce is set down at 462 millions, are the two most important points of the transit into Switzerland and Belgium. Through Jeumont enter more than 100 millions' worth of cotton and silk tissues, which only cross our territory, and 15 millions' worth of coals from the pits of Charlerol, St. Louis, among other articles, has the great transit of cotton from Havre for Switzerland."

### London Markets.

*Per Canada*] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24—5 P. M.

In our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets there is no material change this week. The markets generally have been steady, but without animation. COTTON clearer. MONEY abundant. CONSOLS leave off 97¼@97⅝ for money. 97⅜@97⅝ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 5¼d. Mexican DOLLARS, 5s., nominal. American EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s.; South American, 74s.

COCOA—167 bags Trinidad were nearly all bought in at 52s.@56s. for gray to mid. red. A small quantity of good red brought 58s.@64s.; 2,350 bags Guayaquil to public sale were withdrawn.

COFFEE—The sales have gone off at full rates, with a slight advance on good bold sorts; 906 casks, 157 bbls., 370 bags Plantation Ceylon at 65s. 6d.@68s. for low middling to middling dull; 68s. 6d.@73s. for middling to good middling. Of 94 casks, 16 cases, 1,860 bags Native Ceylon, a part sold at 50s. 6d. for good ordinary, and the remainder bought in 2s.@3s. higher than the market value; 335 bags Madras brought 57s. for good ordinary mixed, and 60s. 6d.@65s. for good and fine ordinary pale; 154 casks, 178 bbls., 184 bags Jamaica at 53s.@58s. for good to fine ordinary, and 61s.@63s. 6d. for low middling to superior. Several floating cargoes are now in the market, but the sale of one only has transpired, viz.: 2,800 bags Rio good firsts at 44s., for the Mediterranean, i. f. p. a.

COPPER—Prices of manufactured have been reduced to-day ½d. ₰ lb. We now quote Tough Cake and Tile, £98; Sheathing, 11d.; Y. M. Sheathing, 9¾d.

TIN—Without change. Blocks, 118s.; Bars, 119s.; Straits, 114s.; and Banca, 116s.

CORN—The market is dull; and English Wheat 1s.@2s. ₰ qr. lower. Last week's average price of Wheat was 44s. 11d. on 133,000 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 44s.@50s.; Red, 42s.@48s.; Flour, 20s.@25s. ₰ bbl.

COTTON—Sales for the week, 4,200 bales at firm prices. At Liverpool the demand continues large, the sales for the week being 58,000, fully ½d. denser; middling Orleans is quoted at 7 5-16d.@7½d.

HEMP—Russian steady. St. Petershurg Clean, £30@£30 10s. Of Manila there is little offering, fair roping quality £27@£27 10s. Jute—4,250 bales at auction today all sold at a further advance of about 15s. ₰ ton; £17 17s. 6d.@£18 10s. for very low to good common quality; £18 15s.@£19 10s. for mid., with fair to good at £20@£21 2s. 6d.

HIDES—Of 148,000 East India at auction, yesterday, about three-fourths sold at a reduction of ¼d. ₰ lb.

IRON—Welsh is rather more in demand. Bars, £6 5s.; Rails, £6 10s., f. o. b. in Wales; Scotch Pig, 54s. 9d.@55s., f. o. b. in Clyde.

LINSEED—On the spot there is little offering, but the market is flat. Bombay 59s. 6d.@60s., and Calcutta 58s. The arrivals on the coast from the Azov have been large. We quote Taganrog sfloat 57s. 6d.@59s., but nothing doing.

LINSEED CAKES in fair demand. New-York, in barrels, £11; Boston, in bags, £10 10s.

OILS—Fish: the market is without movement. Sperm, £88@£89; Southern, £35@£37 10s.; Pale Seal, £38; Cod, £34 10s. Rape dull: foreign refined, 47s. 6d.; brown, 43s. 6d.@44s. Linseed very dull at 32s. 9d. on the spot, with no buyers for forward delivery. Cocoa Nut quiet at 37s.@37s. 6d. for Ceylon, and 33s.@39s. for Cochin. Palm, 38s.@39s.

RICE—Holders continue firm, but very little has been sold. Of 10,240 bags Bengal and 6,405 bags Madras offered, about half has been taken, the former at 7s. 6d. for low yellowish; 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. for small middling white; and 9s.@10s. 6d. for middling to good middling. Of Java white; fine Ballam at 8s. 9d.; and the latter at 7s.@7s. 6d. for barley grain, and 6s. 9d.@8s. 6d. for ordinary to good pinky.

RUM—The sales have been chiefly confined to Leewards, of which 1,100 puncheons have changed hands at 1s. 8d.; 140 puncheons Demerara at 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.; 200 puncheons Berbice at 2s.; 50 puncheons Jamaica at 2s. 10d.@3s.

SALTPETRE—Firm. The sales are 3,100 bags Bengal at 41s. 6d. for 12⅛ lbs. refraction, cash; 42s. 9d.@43s. for 8⅛ to 8½ lbs.; 44s. for 7 lbs.; 45s. for 5¾ lbs.; 45s. 6d. for 3¾ and 3½ lbs., and 46s. for 2¾ lbs. Of Bombay, 458 bags, 83 and 80¾ lbs. refraction, sold at 30s.@31s., and 43 at 32s. 10 cases 5¾ lbs. at 42s. 6d. MOLASSES—100 puncheons Trinidad sold at 15s.

SPICES—Pepper—The demand has been good, and 5,600 bags sold at 4¼d.@4¼d. for Singapore black, and 4¼d.@4¾d. for good Pensng. 165 bags white Singapore sold at 8¾d., and 9d.@9¼d. for Penang. Nutmegs—35 cases sold at steady prices; 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for small; 11 cases Grenada sold at 1s. 7d.@1s. 10d. Mace held for advanced prices, and only a small portion of 30 cases sold at 1s. 3d.@1s. 7d. Pimento is unaltered in value; 200 bags have been sold at 6¾d.@6¾d.

SUGAR.—The market is firm, but not active. Of West India the sales are 2,130 hhds., and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, the greater part sold at steady prices. Of Foreign, 303 hhds. 93 bbls. Porto Rico mostly sold at firm prices; low to good middling bright brown, 35s. 6d.@39s. 6d.; and inferior to fine bright yellow, 41s. @44s. Of 1,050 boxes low to good middling white Havana, all the sound portion was bought in at 37s. 6d. for duty in bond, but the washed sold at 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d. in bond. 200 boxes florette and yellow Havana were bought in, the former at 51s.@52s. 6d. for good to fine, and the latter at 45s.@45s. 6d. for good yellow, but of the florettes a few lots have since been placed at the taking-in prices. Privately 500 boxes Havana, good florettes at 51s.@51s. 6d., and low yellow and brown at 42s. 3d. 900 bags Java, at 43s. 6d.@46s. No. 10½ to 13. 200 cases white Bahia, at 48s. for good, and 49s. for fine. 100 casks Porto Rico, at 43s. 6d.@46s. 6d. 4,000 bags unclayed Manila, at 33s. 3d. 100 casks Melado, at 32s.@36s. for middling to superior quality. Three cargoes afloat, two Havana, both fully insured and both for this country, 3,600 boxes No. 12 at 31s., and 1,700 boxes No. 10½ at 29s., and one of 4,000 bags low brown Pernams, insured f. p. a., at 22s. 9d., for a near Continental port. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale of 55,700 baskets Java, held at Rotterdam on the 21st inst., the whole quantity sold at the valuations, being fl. 1@1½ above the prices of the last sale in July.

TALLOW—flat at 49s. 3d. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and 49s. for the last three months.

TEA—23,000 pkgs. have been offered at auction, of which only 4,700 sold without change in prices. We quote good common Congou 10d.@10¼d. ₰ lb.

TURPENTINE—No arrivals of Rough. The sales are about 600 bbls. at 10s. 6d. Spirits are dearer; American, 38s.

AMERICAN STOCKS are without change, and not much doing.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.

We had this pleasure last on the 17th inst., and since have received advices from the United States to the 8th, per *—anada*.

COTTON—There has been a very steady demand during the week; and although prices are slightly dearer for some descriptions, the advance is so inconsiderable as to call for no alteration in our figures. The market remains free from any excitement, the demand being confined chiefly to the regular trade—sellers generally continuing to offer their stocks freely. At Manchester goods and yarns are again in very firm, at an improvement in value; but business, as last week, has again been checked by the extreme demands of manufacturers. It will be seen by reference to our tables, that the supply of raw Cotton is rapidly diminishing, and it is confidently expected that the diminution will be much accelerated when we get into October, as the imports must then be small, while the consumption will be progressing on a very large scale. We quote:

| New-Orleans. | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ord. to Good Ord | 6¼d.@6⅝d. | 7½d.@8¾d. | 5¾d.@5⅞d. |
| Low Mid. to Mid | 7d. @7⅜d. | 8⅝d.@9 

...were left dead ...chief, who stood his ... I passed over ... and saw it strewn ... of our Northern Indians, but ... recovered from this unsuccessful ... they probably never will, as it has ... their warriors. They are sullen, ... and revenge have destroyed ... Like all the other tribes, they ... from disease carried among them by ... and ere long but a remnant will be left.

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# MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows: ... Ashes, 16,775 bbls. Flour, 3,812 bushels Wheat ... bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Barley, 18,219 bushels Oats, 300 bags Malt, 310 pkgs. Provisions, and 322 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request, including Pots at $6 and Pearls at $6@6 12½, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to day, 1,218 bbls., including 842 bbls. Pots and 376 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 20 bags Java at 15c. and 273 bags Rio at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, sales having been reported of only 800 bales at our revised quotations:

| NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. | Uplnd. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Middling | 12¾ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ |
| Middling Fair | 13⅜ | 13¾ | 14 | 14 |

HARTSHENWARE—The demand is less active, but with light supplies, prices are sustained.

HIDES—Are in slack demand, though buyers have ... existing advantage.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues quite plenty, heavy and irregular, prices favoring buyers strongly, yet the demand is not brisk. Sales 14,000 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 00 | @$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 70 | @ 4 80 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 80 | @ 5 00 |
| Superfine Western | 4 70 | @ 4 85 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 85 | @ 5 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 85 | @ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 20 | @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 50 | @ 7 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25 | @ 8 00 |

Canadian is dull and lower; sales 430 bbls. at $4 95@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 20@$6 10 for rejected brands; $5 20@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 20@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly inquired for, and is steadily decreasing in value. Sales have been confined to 11,000 bushels, mainly in small lots, including fair White Michigan at $1 15; unsound Chicago Spring at 80c.; very choice White Southern at $1 48; do. Kentucky at $1 50; and red and amber Southern at $1 10@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 28,000 bushels, at 70c.@73c. for unsound to very good mixed Western; 74c. for a lot of choice do., per the canal steamboat *Charles Mack*; 76c.@77c. for White Southern; and 88c.@90c. for Yellow Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal, at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Barley is abundant and less valuable: sales 9,000 bushels State, at $1@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at uniform rates; Western, at 48c.@51c.; Canada, at 49c.@51c.; State, at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 40c.@44c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales, chiefly at 55c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at unchanged figures.

IRON—Sales 140 tons Scotch Pig at $22@22 50 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½@$1 15, cash and time, ₱ M.

LARD—Is in demand at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand at languid prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@42c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@36c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 23½c.@25c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c.; 120 Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@31c.; 65 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c., cash; and, by auction, 57 bbls. prime New-Orleans at 39½c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, at about former prices.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, as before reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand is not active; sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 80 for old Mess; $16 75 for new do.; $14 25 for old Prime; and $14 50 for new do., ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 8c.@8½c. for Hams; and 6¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in better request, chiefly for future delivery, at about former quotations; sales 100 boxes, here, at 9¾c. for short, boneless middles, and 10¼c. for clear, smoked sides; 1,000 boxes short, ribbed middles, deliverable in December and January, at 8c.@8¼c.; and 1,060 boxes Cumberland cut at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is inquired for at old rates; 200 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. for fair to prime old, and 10¾c.@10½c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is moderate demand at previous figures; sales 430 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess, and $7@$8 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 70 tcs. old, at $3@$3 75; and 50 tcs. new, at $4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 450 boxes Castile, to arrive, part at 10¾c. ₱ lb., usual credit.

SPICES—500 mats Cassia have been sold since our last, at 25c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, sales having been reported of only 247 hhds. Cuba at 6⅜c.@8c.; 69 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 106 hhds. Melado at 4⅜c.@4¾c.; and 1,925 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 6,500 lbs. prime at 10c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Is in request at steady rates.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@22¾c., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 5,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 4½d. For London, 200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; and 200 hoxes cheese for 30s. For Glasgow, 150 hhls. Flour on private terms. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ships *Therese*, 899 tons, *Fanny A. Perley*, 1,123 tons, *Starlight*, 1,150 tons, *Ivanhoe*, 868 tons, and *Nonpareil*, 1,431 tons, to San Francisco, on terms not transpired; a ship from New-Orleans to Havre, and one from Mobile to Trieste, Cotton, 1¾c.; a brig to Constantinople, Rum, 4¼c.; one to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; two schooners, from Richmond to St. Flour, $6 ₱ bbl.; a bark to Sagua, Hoops, $10, and Hhd. Shooks, 40c.; one, 300 tons, to Bermuda and back, to bring the wrecked cargo of the *Emily Taylor*, bound from Leghorn to New-York, $2,000; a brig, 2,000 bbls., to Havana, $1,650; a bark, from Balama to New-Orleans, Salt, 11c.; and bark *E. Giddings*, 377 tons, to Valparaiso, Callao, &c., and back to Hampton Roads, with Guano, for orders, on private terms.

## General Merchandise Imports.

*Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 9, 1858.*

If the quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.

| CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE. | Pkgs. | Value. | METALS, &c. | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bottles | — | $900 | Iron, Sheet, t'ns | 314 | 41,434 |
| China | 11 | 873 | Iron, Tubes | 80 | 450 |
| Earthenware | 99 | 4,194 | Iron, other, t'ns. | 524 | 18,610 |
| Glass | 8,202 | 15,576 | Lead, Pigs | 3,569 | 18,812 |
| Glass Ware | 279 | 3,191 | Metal Goods | 60 | 9,330 |
| Glass Plate | 19 | 1,664 | Nails | 160 | 582 |
| DRUGS, &c. | | | Needles | 7 | 5,854 |
| Ammonia, Sal. | 10 | 956 | Old Metal | — | 4,952 |
| Arrow Root | 15 | 403 | Platina | 1 | 5,249 |
| Bark, Peruvian | 3 | 111 | Plated Ware | 4 | 632 |
| Bleaching Powders | 100 | 1,549 | Percuss. Caps | 4 | 500 |
| Cream Tartar | 6 | 1,385 | Saddlery | 5 | 815 |
| Gums, Crude | 59 | 1,887 | Steel | 335 | 6,294 |
| Ipecacuanha | 31 | 2,496 | Tin, boxes | 5,495 | 38,467 |
| Indigo | 90 | 10,036 | Tin, slabs | 361 | 6,706 |
| Leeches | 29 | 813 | Wire | 119 | 3,017 |
| Lic. Paste | 100 | 3,018 | Zinc | 2,678 | 54,421 |
| Madder | 144 | 17,263 | SPICES. | | |
| Oils, Ess | 9 | 693 | Nutmegs | — | 2,001 |
| Oils, Linseed | 25 | 1,800 | STATIONERY, &c. | | |
| Oils, Olive | 2,242 | 5,256 | Books | 103 | 14,979 |
| Paints | — | 9,101 | Engravings | 3 | 2,956 |
| Persia, Hyd | 16 | 2,294 | Paper | 56 | 3,649 |
| Soda, Bicarb | 1,350 | 5,786 | Other | 23 | 2,407 |
| Soda, Ashes | 106 | 3,067 | WOODS. | | |
| Sponges | — | 215 | Rattan | — | 1,694 |
| Sumac | 1,860 | 5,478 | Willow | — | 1,398 |
| Whiting | 500 | 712 | Other | — | 2,946 |
| Yellow Ochre | 100 | 420 | MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| Other | — | 2,819 | Baskets | 10 | 456 |
| FURS. | | | Bags | — | 137 |
| Furs | 159 | $97,543 | Boxes | — | 878 |
| FRUITS, &c. | | | Buttons | 25 | 8,469 |
| Citron | — | 1,499 | Burr Stones | — | 220 |
| Lemons | — | 2,084 | Cheese | 38 | 1,777 |
| Nuts | — | 133 | Cigars | — | 31,180 |
| Oranges | — | 1,885 | Coal, tons | 5,285 | 14,219 |
| Prunes | — | 553 | Corks | — | 2,338 |
| Plums | — | 1,841 | Clocks | 1 | 107 |
| Sauces & Pres | — | 5,008 | Cocoa, bags | 119 | 2,306 |
| INSTRUMENTS. | | | Coffee, bags | 9,356 | 96,260 |
| Musical | 9 | 1,231 | Fancy Goods | | 19,018 |
| Nautical | 1 | 274 | Flax | 148 | 5,010 |
| Optical | 6 | 1,899 | Fish | — | 15,296 |
| JEWELRY, &c. | | | Furniture | 5 | 755 |
| Jewelry | 18 | 9,862 | Hair | 4 | 1,704 |
| Watches | 44 | 57,611 | Haircloth | 10 | 4,921 |
| LEATHER, SILKS, &c. | | | Hemp | 6,288 | 85,620 |
| Boots & Shoes | 2 | 111 | Ivory | 17 | 100 |
| Hides, Dressed | 170 | 57,633 | Marble Mant | — | 1,552 |
| Hides, Undr'ed | — | 153,452 | Molasses | 231 | 1,705 |
| Leather, Patent | 1 | 441 | Oil-Paintings | 17 | 4,327 |
| LIQUORS, WINES, &c. | | | Paper Hang | 5 | 510 |
| Ale | 24 | | Plaster | — | 672 |
| Brandy | 776 | $3,269 | Perfumery | 202 | 2,222 |
| Beer | 20 | 414 | Pipes | — | 2,198 |
| Cordials | 111 | 291 | Provisions | — | 2,648 |
| Gin | 602 | 30,616 | Rags | 806 | 14,019 |
| Porter | 21 | 268 | Salt | — | 3,889 |
| Whisky | 3 | 383 | Seeds | — | 572 |
| Wines | 4,787 | 27,647 | Soap | 759 | 2,012 |
| Champagne | 324 | 2,137 | Sugar, hhds. | | |
| METALS, &c. | | | bbls. & pkgs | 2,125 | 125,963 |
| Brass Goods | 1 | 416 | Sugar, box. & bg | 1,547 | 43,897 |
| Chains, Anch's | 1 | 40 | Trees, Plants | — | 1,714 |
| Copper | — | 115 | Teas | 23,360 | 235,903 |
| Cutlery | 47 | 18,658 | Toys | 3 | 117 |
| Gas Fixtures | 6 | 1,389 | Tobacco | 1,439 | 48,724 |
| Guns | 52 | 5,051 | Waste | 119 | 3,949 |
| Hardware | 62 | 8,846 | Wool, bales | 56 | 2,383 |
| Iron, Hoop, Ious | 61 | 914 | Other | — | 1,510 |
| Iron, Pig, tons | 1,363 | 19,386 | | | |
| Total Gen | | | | | $1,724,542 |
| Dry Goods | | | | | 334,268 |
| Total entries | | | | | $2,058,810 |


MINIE RIFLES.—200 "BRITISH GOVERNMENT" for sale by WM. JESSOP & SONS, No. 91 John-st.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS.—30,000 FEET OF superior quality, all sizes, for sale at the Lenox Plate Glass depot, No. 179 Centre-st., New-York.



## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK.
DAY AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1858.
DAY PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 1; the Opera commences at 2 o'clock.
The entire Opera of
LINDA DA CHAMOUNIX
will be given, supported by
Senora PEPITA GASSIER, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signori SBRIGLIA, GASSIER, ASSONI and GARIBOLDI.
Between the first and second acts will be danced
LA ZINGARELLA.
Mlles. GALETTI and PRATESI.
Between the second and third acts,
LA POLKA BOHEMIENNE.
LOUISE LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 7¾ o'clock.
The entire Opera of
ERNANI
will be given.
Between the first and second acts will be danced the
PAS DE BOUQUET.
LOUISE LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH.
After which,
LA ARRAGONESA.
Mlles. GALETTI, LAVIGNE, Messieurs SMITH and SZOLLOSY.
Between the second and third acts,
SPANISH DUO,
"LA JOTA DE LOS TORREROS."
Senora PEPITA GASSIER and Signor GASSIER.
Between the third and fourth acts a
SPANISH SCENA,
"EL ESTRENO DE UNA ARTISTA."
Senora PEPITA GASSIER.
After the opera of "Ernani" the
DEATH OF UGOLINO,
a tragic scene, composed by Signor Ronzani.
Signor RONZANI, Mlles. GALETTI, PRATESI and LEBRUN.
To conclude with the
GRAND LIBERTY DUETTO,
from I PURITANI,
Signori GASSIER and CESARE NANI.
Conductors, MAX MARETZEK and ANGELO TORRIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Entrance ticket, including reserved seat.....$1 50
N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission, including a reserved seat for BOTH MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Entrance to parquet, boxes, &c.....$1.
N. B.—Holders of these tickets are entitled to admission to both the matinee and evening performance.
NOTICE.—Every purchaser will receive two tickets, one admitting to the matinee and one to the evening performance. They will be transferable, and can be used by different parties.
Admission in the evening for such as have not taken tickets for both performances.....REGULAR PRICES.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
The management has great pleasure in presenting, for the third time this season, Sheridan's celebrated 5-act comedy,
THE RIVALS,
which will be presented with the same
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT
that has characterized the production of the numerous
STANDARD AND MODERN COMEDIES,
which have met with such eminent success at this establishment.
MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1858,
THE RIVALS.
Sir Anthony Absolute.....Mr. Blake
Captain Absolute.....Mr. Sotbern
Sir Lucius O'Trigger.....Mr. Burnett
Bob Acres.....Mr. Jefferson
Faikland.....Mr. Marden
David.....Mr. Peters
Fag.....Levick
Coachman.....McDonald
Mrs. Malaprop.....Mrs. Blake
Lydia Languish.....Miss Laura Keene
Julia.....Miss Sara Stevens
Lucy.....Mrs. Sothern
To conclude with the successful burlesque English Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Lord Allcash.....Mr. Burnett
Fra Diavolo, (with songs).....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Lorenzo (with songs).....Mr. Wharton
Beppo (with songs).....Mr. Jefferson
Giacomo (with songs).....Mr. Peters
Berlina (with songs).....Miss Effie Germon
Incidental to the Burlesque, MLLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the
PAS DE NEAPOLITAINE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—FRA DIOVOLO.
WEDNESDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—FRA DIOVOLO.
THURSDAY—TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
☞ Box sheet open for either of the above nights.
CHANGE OF HOURS—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING until further notice, a new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric; mythologic filtration of (snr) passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also
ENTIRELY NEW
and of
THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.
These entertainments will combine the talents of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. JOYCE, Mr. JOHN SLOAN,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. CHIPPENDALE,
Mrs. FLOYD, Miss E. HENRARDE,
Miss TREE, Mr. C. BERNARD,
&c., &c.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 7½ o'clock.
A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation.
A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced shortly, the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here,) Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
in a new character, written by expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE.
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown."
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps. Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the
BRIDAL.
Melantius.....Mr. J. W. Wallack
Evadne.....Madame Ponisi
After which a grand romantic spectacle, entitled the
WOOD DEMON.
Hardy Canute.....Mr. G. C. Boniface

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE PHANTOM.
Phantom.....Mr. J. B. Howe.
After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE PRIVATEER OF '76;
OR, THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

NEW THEATRE,
Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
Lessees.....R. Johnston and T. C. Steers
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
The performances will commence with
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia, Mrs. A. Parker. To be followed by
THE CROSS OF GOLD.
Austerlitz, R. Johnston. To conclude with the
TALE OF BLOOD.

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Pupil of Adolph Adam and Miolan,
Will give her first grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Mlle. WELLIS
Will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Sig. BERNARDI,
E. MOLLENHAUER,
H. C. TIMM.
Tickets of Admission.....One dollar.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. William Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and at the door.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, and every evening during the week. "The Campbells" new Extravaganza of Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad. Unsworth's Banjo Song, "The Charcoal Man." Also, new songs, comical sayings, delineations, &c., by this talented Company. Admission 25 cents; commence at 7½ E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14. There will be two distinct performances, one commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the other at 7½ o'clock P. M. The entertainments will be of a very superior character, under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets 50c. each; may be procured at the principal Catholic bookstores, from the sextons of the churches, and at the Academy on the day and evening of the Festival.
Particular attention is given not to purchase tickets from persons on the sidewalk on that evening. All persons authorized to sell will be within the building, and will be distinguished by an appropriate badge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman," a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers; and the Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 250 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,969, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

## AMUSEMENTS.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

## DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK.
TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST.
200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 5 Dollars
150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 6 Dollars
220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 8 Dollars
140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS.....at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS.....at 12 Dollars
120 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS...at 16 Dollars
90 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe..at 18 Dollars
80 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS....at 35 Dollars
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace.....at 40 Dollars
100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe.....at 50 Dollars
20 MAGNIFICENT EMBROID'D. Do. at 100 to 150 Dollars
Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.
The above is part of the effects of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES,
AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR CASH.
The undersigned, having become associated with the Cash Jobbing House of
Messrs. J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway,
Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of
CARPETINGS, LATELY SELECTED FOR CASH,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AUBUSSON BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY SUPER AND EXTRA FINES,
HEMPS, DRUGGETS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIANS,
OIL-CLOTHS OF ALL WIDTHS,
RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than at any other house in this City, in quantities to suit customers.
Close buyers are invited to call at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. DAVID WEBB.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK
FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT No. 361 BROADWAY,
FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS,
1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars
500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWS, at 8 Dollars
800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO. CHENILLE FRINGE, at.....16 Dollars
And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.
Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50, and 60 Dollars each.
☞ ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!
GREAT COMBINATION!
EXCLUSIVE STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES!!
We have over 5,000 GARMENTS now on exhibition, which, for novelty and elegance of style, are unequaled. LADIES will find the quality of our CLOAKS superior, and the PRICES SO LOW, as to render us ENTIRELY FEARLESS OF COMPETITION.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country, large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS,
Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Velvet and Silk Cloaks | $8 to $25 |
| Silk Velvet Circulars | 12 to 50 |
| Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich | 30 to 60 |
| Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans | 5 to 30 |

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VELVET Carpets | $1 25 | to | $1 50 |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets | 0 90 | to | 1 12½ |
| BRUSSELS Carpets | 1 12½ | to | 1 37½ |
| THREE-PLY Carpets | 0 95 | to | 1 05 |
| SUPER INGRAIN Carpets | 0 62½ | to | 0 75 |
| EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets | 0 45 | to | 0 55 |
| COMMON INGRAIN Carpets | 0 25 | to | 0 37½ |

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened at prices lower than ever before offered in this City, a splendid assortment of
TRIPLE WIDTH SATIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELS, DAMASLAINES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Together with every article in the Upholstery line, imported expressly for the opening of the NEW AUCTION TO THE A STORE,
In which these goods have a prominent place for exhibition.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

COLUMBIAN HALL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 281 GRAND-ST.
The proprietors are offering a large stock of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS at very low prices for cash.
English Brussels, 90c.
Three-ply Carpets, 95c.
Ingrain—Wool, 50c.
Ingrains—Cotton and Wool, 25c.
Oil Cloths, 31½.
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
A. T. STEWART & CO. have a splendid stock of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
Comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including a large invoice purchased in London, greatly below former prices, at the recent INDIA AUCTION SALES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT THE IMPORTER'S SALE,
No. 503 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Building.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS, $10, worth $16.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS, with Crochet Adornments, $14, worth $20.
N. B.—Sale to continue for ninety days.

ENGLISH BED BLANKETS.
2,000 pairs All-Wool, extra fine quality,
At $1 per pair and upwards.
Manufactured expressly for the opening of the new store.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!!
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
at half price,
to close out stock.
Store to let.
SCOTT & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

500 PIECES
EXTRA HEAVY REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
(All Wool,)
At 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—WILLIAM F. PINCHON has opened a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, and will continue to receive new styles per steamer every week. WM. F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker-st., New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
HAVE RECEIVED
PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO,
AND WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
MAGNIFICENT SILK AND VELVET ROBES IN DOUBLE JUPE, ROBE A'LEZ, AND TWO FLOUNCES.
RICH PRINTED ROBES A'LEZ and DE CHAMBRE.
REAL IRISH POPLINS IN ROBE A'LEZ, PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN.
300 Pieces FANCY SILKS, 90 cents per yard.
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW MERINOS, VALENTIAS, DE LAINES, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, a most extensive stock of
RICH LYON SILK VELVETS,
Much less than the COST OF IMPORTATION.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
NEW LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 11,
500 Doz. pairs LADIES' BLACK and COLORED KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair, of their own IMPORTATION AND SELECTION,
Received
PER STEAMER ARAGO.
S. A. & Co. feel convinced that these Gloves will be found, on examination, superior in quality and make to almost any ever offered in this City.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
500 doz. LADIES' WHITE and UNBLEACHED COTTON HOSE, 12½ cents per pair, or $1 50 per doz.
400 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, 16 cents per pair, or $2 per doz.
1,000 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, from $2 25 to $3 50.
With a full assortment of
FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 11,
BY
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS,
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
Rose, Witney, Mack., Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality.
LORD &

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1858.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: five copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Farewell Benefit of MAX MARETZEK—ERNANI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE RIVALS—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BOWERY THEATRE—RAOUL—THE PHANTOM—THE PRIVATEER OF '76.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE BRIDAL—THE WOOD DEMON.

NEW THEATRE—Bowery, opposite Spring-street—LUCRETIA BORGIA—CROSS OF GOLD—TALE OF BLOOD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN AMUSEMENTS.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M. of that day.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

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|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 2 P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 4 P.M. |

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The first Overland Mail from California arrivad at St. Louis at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, having left San Francisco on the 16th of September. The news is, consequently, ten days later than was received by way of Panama. The trip occupied but a little over twenty-three days, and six passengers came through by the stages. A large number of prominent citizens of St. Lonis aasembled at the dépôt on the arrival of the mail, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the President of the Overland Mail Company, was greeted with a hearty welcoma. A long procession accompanied tha mails to the Post-Office. There is no newa of special importanca from California. The line of telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake City had been commenced. From Fraser's River the accounts are not encouraging. High water still seriously interfered with mining operations. From Oregon, we hear that a skirmish had taken place between a force under Major GARNETT and the Indians, in which Lieut. ALLEN and six Indians were killed. The Indians had attacked a party of miners on the Wenatshe River, and killed one of them. There was a painful rumor that a party under Gen. PALMER had been massacred near Okanagan, bnt it was probably unfounded.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, from Galway on the 28th ult., is now fully due at Halifax, but the telegraph line east of Calais, Me., was not in working order last night, and consequently we have no means of knowing whether she has arrived or not. Her news is three days later than the *Canada's*, details of which we publish this morning.

The Hon. AMASA J. PARKER addressed tha Democracy of Utica on Friday evening. He took occasion, in the course of his speech, to deny that he had voted in Congress against the Right of Petition, explaining that he voted only to lay the Anti-Slavery petitions on the table after they had been received.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court have refused to grant a writ of error in the case of IRA GRUSY, the Rochester murderer. A meeting to create public sympathy in his behalf, held in Rochester last week, proved a failnre. The execution will take place on the 22d inst.

Seven lives were lost by the explosion of the boilers of the freight-steamer *Hercules* on the St. Lawrence River, eighteen miles below Ogdensburg on Saturday morning. The *Hercules* was owned in Kingston, C. W., and was nearly new.

A new line of steamers is to be established between this port and Havana, under the patronage of the capitalists who are engaged in the Cuban trade, Capt. J. J. WRIGHT, who is the projector of the enterprise, arrived in the *Cahawba*, with plans for the two ships, the stock for which has been subscribed. MORA & NUVARRO BROTHERS are to be the Agents in this City.

The prize-money awarded to tha officers and crew of the *Dolphin* for the capture of the slaver *Echo*, is $7,600. The *Echo* has been condemned, and is to be sold at auction.

Private advices from Savannah indicate that the yellow fever in that city assumes a more serious type than is admitted by the Press.

The exhibitors at the late Cryatal Palace Fair held another meeting on Saturday, in furtherance of their plan of getting up a new Fair, independent of the American Institute, and of projecting a new organization to take tha place of that institution. Verbal reports were presented by Dr. KEESE and Mr. RIKER, members of the Standing Committee. A mass meeting of the exhibitors is called for this evening, at a place to be designated by advertisement. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the new movement is claimed to receive the sympathies of a large majority of the exhibitors at the late Fair, but that sympathy would be more manifest if tha exhibitors ware to attend the meetings. There are said to have been nearly 4,000 exhibitors at the late Fair, and of these not more than seventy-five have attended either of the three meetings held by the projectors of this movement.

A gang of First Ward ruffians, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, went into the porter-house No. 5 Washington-street, kept by an old man named DAVID HARRINGTON. The blinds were up, and inside were Mr. HARRINGTON, his son, and two young men. The gang, although told that the place was closed for tha night, burst open the door, and compelled Mr. HARRINGTON to treat them to drinks twice around. Having partaken of tha drinks, some of the gang held Mr. HARRINGTON while others rifled his pockets, which being completed, thay knocked the old gentleman down, and afterwards extended the same treatment to his son and the other young men in the place. Drawing knives and pistols they left, threatening forther violence if either of the parties ventnred to make any outcry. Young HARRINGTON ventured, however, to call out "Police," and for his boldness was fired at, the ball hitting him on the side of the head, and making a pathway several inches long through the scalp. One of the gang, JAMES TOONEY, was arreated; the others escaped. The escaped parties are well known, and warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, delivered an address before the New-York Spiritual Association yesterday, at Dodworth's Rooms. He advocated the doctrines of the Spiritualists, and talked of "table-tipping," "table-rapping," and the other phenomena of the sect, with a zeal that evinced the sincerity of his conversion to that faith.

DONATI'S Comet reached its period of maximum brilliancy on Saturday evening, and approached to a distance of fifty-four millions of miles from the earth.

There were 420 deaths in the City during the past week—a decrease of 13 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 38 less than occurred during the corresponding period last year.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed quite heavily for Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, prices of which tended strongly downward. Provisions were in demand at, however, drooping prices for Pork. Groceries ware less active. Other branches of trade presented no very important alteration. The number of vesaels of all classes in port was 731.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND.—The Overland Mail Company has demonstrated the practicability and utility of its contract. We print in another column news which left San Francisco on September 16, reaching St. Louis on the 9th instant, thus effecting the transit in twenty-three days, rivalling the fastest time by the sea route. This is well. It deserves the cordial and eloquent compliment paid it in the telegram of the President. We have at last a channel of intercourse with our Pacific coast not exposed to marine casualties, or the interposition of a hostile power; but wholly upon land, that land our own, and so remote from external reach, as to be beyond the risk of interruption in case of war. Of course with the extension of the telegraph from St. Louis westward, and from Placerville eastward, this time will be materially shortened; and that extension is now actively prosecuted from both sides. The Isthmus routes—whether by Panama, San Juan or Tehuantepec—will have to hurry up their steamboats, if they would not be regularly beaten by the mules of Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

## American Commerce and the Stade Dues.

On the day on which the last mail was made up in London, there was delivered to members of the British Legislature the Blue Book of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, in April last, to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Stade Dues. It was a part of the duty of this Committee to consider in what degree they are detrimental to British commerce, nnd the effect of giving notice to terminate the treaty under which Great Britain has assented to the payment of the toll. The report of the Committee contains a recommendation that notice should be given to terminate the treaty of 1844, and the opinion that such course would be attended with little loss or inconvenience to British commerce. This is not, however, the opinion of all the witnesses, one of whom, Mr. WARD, British Consul at Leipzig, recommended their redemption, as in the case of the Sound Dues, as the only means of getting rid of an obstructive and vexatious impost. This witness expresaed the opinion that all the parties who are interested in doing so ought to contribute according to their interest, and he had no doubt most of them would. The United States, he added, complained very much of the impost, and had threatened to take summary measures to get rid of it, but whether they could do so or not he could not, of course, say. If Americans did not pay, it would be a great disadvantage to others who did pay, as the former would get the carrying trade. But he thought that the United States would come into the arrangement, as they did into the Sound dues compensation. With regard to the effect of terminating the treaties under which any of the powers have concluded treaties with Hanover in reference to these dues, it appears from a very elaborate history of them, given to the Committee by Professor WURM, a great anthority in Germany upon all questions of commercial history and law, that the Government of Hanover has no legal claim to them, the grant of the Emperor CONRAD II. to the Archbishop of Hamburg and Bremen, in 1038, only conferring a right to levy tolls in the market of Stade. This is also the opinion of Professor ZACHARIÆ, who is a subject of Hanover. It was simply a market toll, which has been perverted into a river toll. The object appears to have been the rebuilding of the Cathedral of Bremen, which had been burned by the Normans; but the Archbishopric was secularized prior even to the Treaty of Westphalia, so that there was no pretext even of the dues being appropriated to any purpose analogous to the intention of the founder. But, as in the case of the Sound Dues, they have been recognized by treaty in modern times; and the Government of Hanover rests its claim to levy the toll upon a treaty with Denmark in 1717, and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719, by which whatever right these countries possessed was transferred to the Elector of Hanover.

Since 1844 the dnes have been levied under treaties which Hanover concluded in that year with the chief maritime powers, including the United States. Professor WURM says that the English treaty created profound surprise in Germany, owing to its impolicy, as it acknowledged the right of Hanover to levy the dues, and thereby cut off any prospective benefit which might accrue to British commerce from the determination of the treaty. The position of England on the treaty being terminated will, according to Professor WURM, be that of the powers who have not entered into engagements with Hanover on the subject; that is, the old duties will have to be paid, because the claim of Hanover has been recognized by the existing treaty, which merely regulates the rates to be paid by British goods while the treaty is in force. But Mr. HARGREAVES, Private Secretary to the British Consul at Hamburg, is of opinion that the Hanoverian Government can only fall back upon the convention entered into in 1844 with the States bordering on the Elbe, by which the Stade toll was for the first time acknowledged to be a river toll, Hanover having contended until then that it was a sea toll. The treaty with the United States, and also that with Great Britain, was concluded subsequently to this convention. It seems clear, however, whether Professor WURM or Mr. HARGREAVES he correct in the views taken by them respectively, that the duties payable after the termination of the treaty will be at least as high as those paid under its stipulations. It seems to have been a matter of doubt with the Committee, however, whether England had recognized the right of Hanover to levy the Stade dues prior to 1844, and to what extent she did so by the treaty then concluded. Mr. HENLY, the Chairman, whose draft was mainly followed in preparing the report, seems to have been of opinion that the claim of Hanover has not been recognized by his Government; and this is the view taken of the matter by Mr. HARGREAVES. The treaty of Vienna, to which England was a party, gave to the fluvial States of Germany certain powers of regulating river tolls; but for years after the conclusion of that treaty Hanover persisted in maintaining that the Stade toll was not a river toll, and therefore that it was subject to the provisions of the treaty of Vienna. At a subsequent period she admitted that it was a river toll, and it was in consequence of this admission that the Elbe-bordering States entered into the convention of Dresden in 1844. It seems undoubted that this admission brought that convention and its consequences under the treaty of Vienna; hut Mr. HARGREAVES is of opinion that this fact does not bind England to the consequences of the Dresden convention, because the declaration of the revenue States that the Stade toll is a river toll is not in compliance with the Vienna act. It will be, in this case, a matter of inference from national law whether the treaty of 1844, and the usage under it from that time to the present, constitute a recognition by England of the toll. Mr. HARGREAVES considers that there is nothing in the treaty from which the acquiescence of England can be inferred.

It is fortunate that the American relation to the question is disembarrassed from these nicetics of interpretation. Our Government may fall back upon the history of this traditionary imposition, resting its objections upon its merits, or rather demerits, free from the labored glosses of these German publicists. The toll is none the less vexatious because paltry in amount; and then it is the relic of a vicious commercial system, which should be repressed whether it present itself on the Elbe or at Canton, at Elsinore or in Japan. We suapect that Professor WURM has gone a step too far in assuming the readiness of this Government to commute the payment. He forgets that the Stade dues lack even the miserable plausibilities to excuse them which pleaded for the Sound duea.

### Admonition to Americana.

The *Courier and Enquirer* enjoya a serene conviction that the Republicans are fully able, alone and unaided, to carry the State in November; but it nevertheless feels a degree of commiseration for the misguided Americans who persist in remaining beyond the pale of grace until the hour of pardon is nearly past, and warns thetn that after the present canvass they "will forever be repudiated hy every honest man in the Republican ranks." This menace will doubtless have its effect. But the *Courier and Enquirer* ignores a sourcc of trouble nearer home. There is a class, neither small nor inactive, of Republicans who voted for FREMONT, and who will doubtless support the Republican Presidential nominee in 1860, that are now engaged in efforts to defeat the Republican nominee for Governor. Most of these will vote for BURROWS, some possibly for PARKER, and they all desire, for certain reasons, which they freely proclaim, to beat the Republican State ticket. If the *Courier and Enquirer* will open its eyes it can see them, and unless it closes its ears it must hear them. They are not hid, nor difficult to find. In this City they are numerous; in other parts of the State not less so. Among them are politicians of influence and standing, some of whom were delegates in the late Syracuse Convention. We, by no means, wish to stay the *Courier and Enquirer's* flaming sword in its hot pursuit of Americans. They are unquestionably acting with a distinct design to overthrow the Republican Party now, and care very little if such overthrow should involve its defeat in 1860. But while these reckless opponents have the coöperation of thousands of Republicans, it is greatly to be feared they may treat the rebuke of that journal with irreverence and its threats with profane disregard.

The *Evening Post* of Saturday discusses at length, and from its own point of view, the question "Why the Opposition in New-York is not united?" Every answer but the true one, it says, has been given, and it proceeds to state the "real" reason for the failure as follows:

"The real and only reason was that there were people in one, and perhaps both conventions, who went there to nominate a President in 1860, rather than a Governor in 1858. The American Convention consisted of a class of politicians who had one or both of two leading purposes in view: the one, to prevent Senator SEWARD from having the support of the State of New-York in the next National Convention, by defeating his friends now; and the other, to so modify and shape the Republican platform upon the subject of Slavery as to meet the locat exigencies of CRITTENDEN, and the other Anti-Lecompton Americans in political association with him. *The Republican Convention consisted, in a large degree, of men who were chosen to prevent the effort which had been making all Summer by the Americans, assisted by certain influentiol Republican presses, to dilute New-York Republicanism, and of many besides, perhaps, who desired the success of the Republican ticket this Fall, among other reasons, for the benefit that might possibly accrue from it to Mr. Seword.*"

It is possible that the Americans may dispute the *Post's* ascription of motives, so far as they are concerned, but for its own party it has some right to speak, and if we do not misconstrue its meaning, it intends to say that a majority of the Republican delegates were chosen expressly to prevent any union with the Americans. Assuming the correctness of the *Post's* facts, there was great political error on both sides; for, as that journal goes on to show, the success of the Republican, or in case of union, the joint ticket this Fall would by no means make certain the nomination of Mr. SEWARD in 1860, while it was well worth while for that gentleman's friends to take the risks of union, rather than the hazard of losing the State. But we do not agree with the *Post* that the Americans were mainly influenced by fear of Mr. SEWARD as a Presidential candidate. Their ideas in regard to the probabilities for 1860 were too nearly like those of the *Post* itself to occasion them much alarm. It must be recollected that their Council, by a large majority, called their Nominating Convention at the same time and place named for holding the Republican Convention, and that the basis of union adopted by the two Conference Committees was readily agreed to by the Americans. The reason why it failed to receive similar sanction from the Republicans has, up to this time, been a disputed problem. But, if the *Post* is right in saying that a majority of the Republican delegates were selected expressly to prevent union, there need be no further debate on the question. There may possibly be reasons which justify the Republicans in assuming an unnecessary chance of defeat, and the Americans in incurring an absolute certainty of being beaten, but if such reasons exist, they are not visible to the naked eye.

REPUDIATION OF THE SCOTCH WATER PIPES.—To make an unfortunate movement in politics is bad; but to retreat ungracefully is usually worse. Mr. BUCHANAN has committed the two errors in question. Some months ago the Administration, being charged by Congress with the construction of Water Works for the City of Washington, contracted with Mr. LAWRENCE MYERS, of Philadelphia, to procure the necessary supply of iron pipes from Scotland. Now Pennsylvania has iron of her own, a possession upon which she prides herself not a little. The fact was supposed to be known to Mr. BUCHANAN, the more especially as he is himself a production of the Kcystone State. But, if he knew, he failed to remember the capacity of his native Commonwealth to furnish iron pipes, and, as above stated, a contract was made to import them. As a matter of course, loud and angry complaints assailed the Executive ear. Pennsylvania was outraged. The President, with unfilial hand, had touched her most tender point. She bethought her of instances, both ancient and modern, in which the sin of ingratitude was conspicuous; such as the serpent which stung the friendly bosom, and the eagle slain by a feather from her own wing. But in her wrath she deemed the conduct of the President beyond all precedent and parallel. Mr. BUCHANAN was naturally uneasy. The *Union* essayed the task of soothing the malcontents, but with little success. An election was at hand, and no one could tell how large a stream of mischief might flow through those unlucky Scotch pipes.

But when the night is darkest, daylight is at hand. Providentially, a loophole was found, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania may breathe again. Mr. LAWRENCE MYERS fell inadvertently into a technical breach of his contract. He failed to deliver the pipes on the specified day. On the 6th inst., five days before the election, the President proclaimed that the contract was repudiated. The *Union* exultingly announced the fact to the Democratic Party, with an air which plainly said, "all is right now in Pennsylvania!" Mr. MYERS may say (but no one cares) that such sharp dealing is contrary to the practice of the Government. But he should remember, for his consolation, that the issne of a State election is seldom supposed to hang upon a single contract. Yet there will be not a few disinterested people to whom the whole affair must appear undignified and unworthy.

### Prospects of Fusion Among the Republicans and Americans.

Notwithatanding all the adverse measures of some of the extreme members of both the Republican and American parties, there is so strong a desire for fusion among the masses on both sides that it will be difficult to prevent a union in the City and County tickets. The deaire for union is greatly strengthened by the dissensions among the Regulars and Tammany men, which render the chances of success on the part of the Opposition, if they can bring about a fusion, almost certain. It is understood that members of the Conference Committees representing both parties have been thoroughly canvassed, and the result indicates that the Sheriff's office, Governorship of the Almahouse, and the Coronership will be accepted by the Americans, while the Republicans may be well content with the positions of County Clerk, District Attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court, and the two Coroners. This arrangement is a fair one, both in its political and pecuniary aspects, the Sheriff's office being considered nearly equal in pay and patronage to the three other positions which are to be conceded in exchange for it. The issue as between the Democratic and the Fusion nominees for the Shrievalty will thus be brought forward in the very strongest light; and the struggle of the respective champions will have a permanent influence on future candidates.

THE ALBION—ADVICE AND INFORMATION.—Our very excellent neighbor, the *Albion*, possesses a rare faculty of pointed and delicate sarcasm. Its blade is so keen, at once ao trenchant and penetrating, and at the same time so judiciously lubricated, that the victim sinks under the stroke, as if it were a palatable narcotic. There is a serious responsibility resting upon those whom Heaven has thus gifted. Much wrong may they do. Grave truths sometimes shrink and wither in the breath of ridicule; sensitive natures are consumed by it. Could we venture to prescribe to those consummate geniuses, who are enabled so to master the grandest subjects with a sneer, we should recommend them to temper their assaults with a touch of mercy, adding thereto a grain of knowledge.

The latter commodity is especially indicated in the case of our neighbor. We did but follow out a line of remark suggested by the progress of Russian influence in Asia, when all the incurable prejudices of John Bull are called into action, and, not content with dogmatizing upon the argument, the *Albion*, with admirable audacity, further dogmatizes upon the facts. To a native of England it is certainly a case of strong provocation that we should accept as authority a French writer, and believe in a splendid future for Russia. We may remark, however, in mitigation, what will evidently be news to our neighbor, that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is not the sole existing authority for the progress of Muscovite civilization on the Amoor River. It is a matter of genuine astonishment to us that a writer usually so well informed has not heard of the elaborate report of Mr. COLLINS, printed and generally circulated as a public document, and largely quoted by the Press. That he should have failed to have found ample warrant for our statements in every one of his European files, abounding as they do with information to the same effect, is also surprising. The columns of this paper, we submit diffidently, might have aided him. It was but the other day we were at the pains to present the readers of the TIMES with a translation of a letter from a Russian officer, written at the South of the Amoor, containing ample proof of all we have ventured to say. To these sources of information we beg to point the *Albion*. When they have been duly digested it may cease to regard the TIMES as enthusiastic, and admit that a conflict between the double and single-headed eagles of Europe and America is within the range of rational speculation. And as a general rule, it will be found better, whatever the topic, to be at the trouble of investigating its details, than to resort to the labor-saving expedient of indiscriminate ridicule—a weapon equally within the reach of wise men and blockheads, though usually employed by the latter.

LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN CREDIT.—If querulousness be a sign of second childhood, the London *Times* may be suspected of hastening decrepitude. It will be seen from an article which we reproduce elsewhere, from its city column, that it returns to the discussion of the views of this paper in regard to the acquisition of Mexico, and persists in deducing from them a disposition, should that event occur, to repudiate the Mexican debt to European bondholders. From this gratuitous inference, it is easy to proceed, as it does, to another, namely, that when occasion offers, we shall be quite as prompt to plead usury to the payment of our own bonds and obligations due abroad; and the moral of the reasoning is, of course, that it is high time there should be a limit put to American credit in the European markets.

The narrow premiss upon which all this expansive logic rests is the position of the NEW-YORK TIMES that the foreign creditors of Mexico had in the first instance been careful to indemnify themselves for the extraordinary risks they ran by exacting extraordinary premiums; that they had subsequently converted these risks into proximate certainties by obtaining a pledge of the customs revenues as security. With this guarantee, we ventured to say, they ought to rest until the opportunity for American intervention should mature; and that we could see nothing so desperate in *their* condition, whatever we might see in the condition of Mexico, to warrant unusual solicitude on our part. The whole of our namesake's case rests on this foundation. Not a word of repudiation; not a word denoting a wish to negative the assumption that has uniformly attended the American policy in regard to a protectorate, that the revenues, if they come into our hands, are to be burdened with all existing legal incumbrances. When the Cambridge carrier was asked whether his ass was strong enough to draw an inference, "Anything in reason," was the answer. In that line our venerable cotemporary is equally notahle.

It may be worth while to add, that it is grossly unfair to argue a willingness to plead the statute of usury, from an unwillingness to take from a third party a security exposed to that defence. We have just shown that in this Mexican question we have not even assumed the latter position. But if we had, it would indicate no lack of sound faith, no disposition to evade obligations assumed with full knowledge of their conditions, no *laches* propensity to rascality in financiering. In urging this unfair c[illegible] *Times* exposes itself to the suspicion of endeavoring to amend its original mistake of flattering American cupidity into the seizure of Mexico, by frightening our moneyed classes into that measure. Such an attempt would be as little prosperous as the other.

AN ORGAN READ OUT OF ITS OWN PARTY.—The Democratic Party has hut one professed daily organ in this City, and that one, we regret to see, has been read out of the party by bell, book and candle. The Administration organ in Washington performed this ungracious act on Friday last. It denounces its colaborer in this City: "Ignorant, narrow-minded, illiberal, and exacting, without intellect, honor, or public confidence, they assume to apeak as if hy authority, and to issue decrees precisely as if they possessed the power to enforce them."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The annual State election in Pennsylvania occurs to-day. No Governor is chosen this year, the term of the present Executive expiring Jan. 1, 1861. The officers to be elected on a general ticket, are a Judge of the Supreme Court and a Canal Commissioner. Besides these officials, members of Congress, State Legislature and local officers are chosen.

### Amusements.

The most decided and interesting feature of the present week is undoubtedly the Testimonial benefit to Mr. MARETZEK, which takes place to-night—with a preliminary *matinée*, at 2 o'clock, just to whet the appetite. Mr. MARETZEK and his company go south immediately, and for a brief time we shall be without opera—as far as Mr. MARETZEK is concerned, for many months. These circumstances alone are interesting, and calculated to attract a full audience. But there is, we hope, a better and more genial feeling at work—a desire to pay a substantial compliment to a very deserving man. For many years Mr. MARETZEK has stood well with the public. He has supplied the community with new singers and new operas. The great battles of the lyric drama have been decided under his banners; hut, although the victor, he has seldom borne off the spoils. These things should be remiembered on the occasion of a Testimonial benefit.

The plan of the testimonial is, first, a *matinée*, beginning at 2 o'clock, when the entire opera of "Linda da Chamounix" will be repeated. Between the first and second acts Mlles. GALETTI and PRATESI will dance the "Zingarella;" between the second and third acts Mlle. LAMOUREUX and M. SMITH will dance a Bohemian polka. In the evening the opera of "Ernani" will be given for the first time this season; between the acts there will be dancing by the artists we have named, and singing by Mme. GASSIER, (Spanish ballads.) After the opera there will be a grand tragic pantomime scene, called "The Death of Ugolino," by Signor RONZANI, Mlles. GALETTI, PRATESI and LEBRUN. After that the Liberty Duet, from "Puritani," by Signor GASSIER and Signor CESARE NANI, who makes his *début* on this occasion. This is surely enough.

The season at Wallack's Theatre has opened prosperously, and the bill of last week is to be repeated during the present. A new comedy by Mr. CHARLES DANCE is underlined on the hills, in which a number of new artists will make their first appearance. At Burton's Theatre the Lucy Escott Opera Troupe have met with a very moderate amount of success. This is attributable, in a large measure, to the fact that the artists were more or less indisposed during all the past week, and unable, in consequence, to render full justice to themselves. We have received no announcement for to-night, and presume, therefore, that the season is at an end. Mr. BURTON commences an engagement in Boston to-night. At Niblo's Theatre Mr. BOURCICAULT's new melo-drama of "Pauvrette" is of course the attraction. It is a skilfully constructed play, and excites the tender emotions of the audience in an eminent degrea. Tha scenery is very fine, and the stage appointments all that can be desired. At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre SHERIDAN'S comedy of the "School for Scandal" will be played to-night, with a very excellent cast. Miss KEENE announces a naw three-act comedy by TOM TAYLOR, called "Our American Cousin," written, it is said, expressly for tha lady's company, although we cannot see an advantage in that circumstance, inasmuch as Mr. TAYLOR has never seen the company. At the French Theatre (Metropolitan Hall) M. SAGE, the stage manager, takes his benefit to-morrow night, when an excellent programme is provided. The lessee of this little establishment proposes to enlarge it by the addition of galleries and other contrivances for the accommodation of the good public.

At the Bowery Theatre, Mr. BOURCICAULT'S drama of the "Phantom" is announced for performance, together with "Raoul," and the "Privateer of '76." At the National Theatre Mr. J. W. WALLACK, the eminent tragedian, commences a round of his most admired impersonations, assisted by the whole strength of Mr. PURDY'S excellent company. At Barnum's, THIODON'S mechanical theatre, and Dr. VALENTINE'S humorous lectures are still the leading attractions. The Minstrel companies (Wood's and Campbell's) offer excellent programmes.

### Religious.

MR. BERRY AT THE PRAYER-MEETING IN JOHN-STREET CHURCH.—On Ssturday last a large prayer-meeting was held in the John-street Church, at which Mr. BERRY, one of the passengers saved from the *Austria*, conducted the services and related his personal experiences whilst awaiting instant death at the time of the destruction of that ill-fated vessel. He and a friend of his who was on board, interchanged messages to be delivered to their respective relatives in case of either being saved, and then leaped into the water. His friend was lost, whilst he was obliged, because of the strain on his arms, to abandon the life-preserver with which he had provided himself on board, and sank twelve or twenty feet into the water. On rising to the surface, he saw the preserver some distance off, and swam towards it. Two stout men were endeavoring to reach it, but he reached it first and saved himself. He swam about for an hour or so, consoling himself with the thought that his Father's eye was on him, but at last felt so exhausted that he thought life was not worth such a struggle. He had nearly yielded to this when he saw the French bark in the distance, and an immediate reaction followed. His vigor returned, and he sustained himself for two hours and more until rescued by the boat. At this time, so serene was his mind and so confident his hope in the Saviour's love, that he was almost sorry that his life was prolonged, and he hoped that, at his dying hour, he would experience the same ecstasy he felt at the moment he believed himself about to be summoned before his Father in Heaven.

SERMONS.—Sermons were delivered yesterday at the South Baptist Church, in West Twenty-fifth-street—that in the morning, by the Rev. Dr. EATON, President of the Madison University, and that in the evening, by the Rev. Dr. T. F. CALDICOTT, of Massachusetts.

A Sunday-School Sermon was delivered in the Hedding-street Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning, hy the Rev. Dr. CROOKS, with exercises in singing by the children and infant class.

The Rev. Dr. S. E. SHEPHARD, lately a Missionary in the Holy Land, delivered an illustrative discourse on that subject, yesterday, in the Chapel in Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue.

In the Cherry-street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. S. INSKIP preached, yesterday, his subject in the morning heing "The Joy of the Righteous;" that in the evening, "The Duties and Responsibilities of Young Men."

At the Cooper Institute, last evening, the Rev. Mr. THOS. CUTLER, D. D., delivered a tecture; his subject "The Mount of Temptation."

The Rev. DT. CHEEVER preached at the same hour in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, a discourse on the "Position and Authority of the Sabbath in the Decalogue."

### City Items.

In the case of JOHN METCALFE, reported in our issue of Saturday charged with attempting to abscond with moneys owing to Mr. JOHN LANDOW, a dry goods merchant, in Toronto, Canada, it appears that the complainant became satisfied to allow METCALFE to creep from beneath his alleged protection under the "Wings of the American Eagle," upon the production of a draft on a banker for $100, being nearly the amount of the claim due.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR HAVANA.—Capitalists who are largely interested in the Cuban trade both here and in Havana, have organized a Joint Stock Company, with a large capital, for the purpose of placing a new line of two fast steamers upon the route between New-York and Havana. Capt. J. J. WRIGHT, who is the agent for organizing the enterprise, arrived here in the *Cahauba* with plans and specifications for the new steamers, which, it is presumed, will be immediately put under contract. Messrs. MORA, and BROTHERS NARARRO & Co. are the agents of the line in this City.

### Personal.

GOV. RANEY and lady attended the [illegible] ball of that ancient Boston institution, the [illegible] able Artillery," at Barnstable, last week. [illegible] wore a rich ball costume, and danced several [illegible] with much spirit and grace of movement. [illegible] contented himself with dancing one quadrille, [illegible] ing himself chiefly by conversing with the citizens of Barnstable about the weather and the crops.

A letter from Paris says of the future Duchess of MALAKOFF: "I saw the destined bride of Marshal PELISSIER, last evening, at the Theatre Francais, where she appeared to enjoy vastly M. LUCCOYE'S version of "Œdipus." She is really a very charming person, and will make an excellent ambassadress, if the Marshal could be persuaded to retain his post in London."

The old King of Wurtemburg, says a correspondent, has ben fully apprised of the origin of the false rumor as to his change of creed. It is traced to a connection, no secret for years, with a lady no longer young, FRAU STURMFRAUCH, whose influence is supposed to have already obtained from the aged monarch a sort of concordat, almost as objectionable to his subjects as the Austrian humiliation.

There is a great talk in Paris of the creation of 500 Barons, who are to form the nucleus of a new *noblesse* to surround and support the throne. The report has given rise to that of another—that of the intended coronation of the Emperor at Notre Dame, like the Great NAPOLEON, in the month of January next.

An American, named MASKELL, who alleges that he is the nearest relative of the late Mr. JAMES WOOD, the Gloucester (Eng.) banker, has recently visited that city, with a view to taking legal proceedings to establish his claim to a portion of the immense property left by Mr. Wood.

Marshal BOSQUET'S condition precludes the indulgence of any hope in his ultimate recovery. The Emperor is compelled to consent to the Marshal's resignation as Commandant of Toulouse and the surrounding departments. Marshal RANDON will reign in his stead.

Prince NAPOLEON will set forth for Algieria on the 1st of November. He is engaged during his leisure hours in making himself acquainted with the history and capabilities of the provinces which he has undertaken to preside over.

A party of tourists, consisting of the Rev. J. M. JEPHSON, Mr. LOVELL REEVE, and a photographic staff, have been during the past Summer exploring Brittany for the purpose of illustrating its cathedrals, castles, landscapes, costumes, and Druidical monuments.

The President has appointed Dr. JAMES MCDOWELL, of Missouri, Consul-General to Constantinople. He is the oldest son of the late Governor McDOWELL, of Virginia.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who is to return from Europe this month, is engaged to deliver a new lecture before the Mercantile Library Association on the 28th inst.

Professor B. SILLIMAN, Jr., of Yale, is preparing for the Mercantile Library Association a lecture upon the History and Science of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, illustrated by a magnificent apparatus.

News has reached Paris that a son of the King of Cambodea, one of the divisions of the empire of Annam, has been converted to the Church of Rome.

Mr. J. RUSKIN has returned from his tour in Switzerland, where he has been making a series of studies.

Mlle. PICCOLIMINI and the new opera troupe sailed for New-York hy the Vanderbilt steamer *North Star*, from Sonthampton, on the 29th ult.

Lord BROUGHAM completed his 80th year on Sunday, the 19th of September last.

It is proposed to erect a memorial fountain to ALFRED the Great, at Oxford.

### Political Items.

The Republicans of the Orange and Sullivan District in this State, have nominated CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, of Bloomingburg, for Congress.

The *Union* of Saturday argues that the basis of the Democratic union consists in "striking Slavery issues from the docket." It calls upon the Democracy to stand by the Dred Scott decision as a finality:

"We call upon them in the spirit of patriotism to surrender their preconceived opinions, if they have any, and to stand by the judgment of the court as one man, and thus dismiss forever from the halls of Congress, from State and Territorial elections, the whole subject of Slavery. Let our opponents assail us as they will; we plant ourselves upon the final judgment of the law, which all justice, candor, honesty, patriotism, and sound sense will vindicate."

The Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General, writes to the Albany *Atlas*, denying the report that he was initiated into an American Council in 1852. He never liked the Know-Nothings.

The Democrats of Albany County have thrown ERASTUS CORNING overboard, and have put JOHN K. REYNOLDS in nomination for Congress.

The Americans of the Second Assembly District of Delaware County have nominated SAMUEL A. LAW.

FRANK BLAIR has made speeches in Wisconsin, and is announced to take the field in Michigan during the pending cancus.

Col. FORNEY made another strong speech, at Germantown, Penn., on Friday. He anatomized the President after this fashion:

Mr. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, in addressing the people of that State a few weeks ago, took occasion to refer to a private conversation which he had had with Mr. BUCHANAN. It is a most extraordinary fact, by the way, that nobody is denounced for repeating a private conversation concerning a public question, unless he happens to be a Northern man. [Laughter and applause.] The purport of this private conversation upon a public matter was, that the President had assured him that he would remove all men from office who did not accept the English bill as a finality on the Kansas question. Mr. BROWN, in referring to this, remarked, "I regard Mr. BUCHANAN as a little weak in the back, but I intend to hold him to the issue." I am not here to discuss a question of anatomy—to determine whether Mr. BUCHANAN is weak in the back, or whether he is weak in the knees, (as a distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania said on one occasion;) or whether he is weak in the head, [laughter;] or whether he is weak in the heart. All that I wish to say is, that I demand that the same rule which applies to the North, in reference to the distribution of patronage, shall apply to the South. When Mr. BUCHANAN was elected President of the United States, he caused it to be announced throughout the land that he would allow no man to remain in office more than four years; that any man who had been in office for a longer period must give place to another. This was so well understood as the policy of the President that men who had been in office three years and a half prepared to retire at the end of six months. What was the course of the South? When they discovered that this rule had been adopted they demanded of the President that he should make an exception in their favor. They said: "We deny this doctrine; we decline to submit to this rule." And Mr. BUCHANAN yielded!

TOM CORWIN has made a powerful Anti-Administration speech at Cincinnati. He replied to Mr. PUGH in a characteristic way:

Let me consider the genealogy of parties: My good friend, Senator PUGH, says that an old Rip Van Winkle, of the name of TOM CORWIN, has just waked up, after an eight years' sleep, and is trotting out some nags. [Lsughter.] One of them is Popular Sovereignty, a nag of mettle and of blood; the other is an old, old, wind-broken, spavined horse, the Wilmot Proviso. Now there is some truth

## [illegible] SYRACUSE.

*Correspondence of The New-York Times.*

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

The [illegible] of snow and ice has commenced in [illegible] latitudes, and flakes of fleecy down are [illegible] from a cold and cheerless sky; [illegible] flock is therefore commencing its flight. The attendance of visitors to the Fair is, however, increased to-day. I have been very much struck by the fact that many of the most successful breeders of stock at this exhibition are quite young men: Mr. Samuel Thorn, Mr. C. S. Wainwright, and Mr. Erastus Corning, for breeders of Devons, Durhams and Herefords; Eastman, of Oneida, who exhibits Devons; E. Otley, of Cayuga, Devons: J. C. Chadwick, of Genesee, Durhams; William Hurst, of Albany, Durhams; A. O. Sheldon, of Ontario, Durhams; R. K. Tucker, of Erie; Bennington, of Cayuga, Herefords; Bowen, of Orleans, Herefords; James Brodie, Ayrshires; Davis Cossit and John Strong, breeders of Saxon, &c., Merino Sheep, and numbers of others, are examples of this.

The spirit and enthusiasm with which these gentlemen enter into the business are tempered with a very necessary cautiousness that maintains its profitable pursuit.

On the whole, there have been but few awards of premiums that outside judges have not approved, although it was thought by some that Mr. STEVENS' Devon cow, three years old, competing with cows of five years, should have taken the premium.

No collection of stock has before taken place in this State, and scarcely in America, that has contained so many fine bulls, cows and heifers; and where all are good, it is almost idle to particularize. There are one hundred and eight exhibitors of cattle of all grades and classes, who present to the inspection of the public three hundred and twenty-five animals, pretty well distributed between the three great leading herds. I think one of the best principles of cattle-breeding, corroborated by this exhibition, is the capability particular families in each breed possess of perpetuating their peculiarities. From this adherence to fixed traits, the cattle of any careful and skillful breeder may be recognized at once, so long as he endeavors to preserve a particular strain.

Mr. E. C. FAILLES' beautiful herd of Devons from West Farms, exhibits this in a most peculiar manner. So do C. S. WAINWRIGHT's herd of Devons, from Rhinebeck, preserve the Quatley and Turner family traits, in a herd of 40 or 50. The Hereford herd of Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., of Albany, while they preserve all the marked characteristics of this breed, show clearly that the family strain has been carefully preserved. But perhaps no animals on the ground exhibit the careful maintenance of family traits more perfectly than the Durhams of Mr. SAMUEL THORNE, whom, by the way, the *Times* of Thursday should have credited with only three heifers. The same traits of family descent may be traced in the herd of Durhams exhibited by Mr. ENOCH MARKS, of Camillus, a good breeder, who collects his stock from many sources, and of course preserving no particular strain. A good judge of this breed would be able to trace to their various sources all the different animals of his herd. Mr. D. O. SHELDON, of Geneva, exhibits his imported two-year-old Durham bull—a bright red, handsome animal of the Booth and Bates cross, which received the first premium, and which corroborates the theory of family distinctions in breeds, by blending the characteristics of both these fine families. The grand cavalcade of all the horses and cattle obtaining premiums, made the circuit of the grounds this morning, led by our popular and enthusiastic friend JOHN HARRIS, of Queens County, who, in conjunction with Major PATRICK, of Jefferson County, has had the superintendance of the grounds and arrangements.

Both of these gentlemen have performed their duties to the abundant satisfaction of a sensitive and rather fault-finding class. Mr. L. W. HALL, of Syracuse, is also entitled to the thanks of the public, for his arrangements in the preparation of the Fair-grounds.

Two hundred and seventy-two exhibitors of horses send their contributions to the Show, and of the genuine exhibitors for good qualities in their animals, not half-a-dozen have thought of the highest value of this noble animal. I am glad to note the exceptions, and I turn sadly from the dashing trotters and the aristocratic carriage-horses, where everything has been sacrificed to locomotion, to look at what has been done for the farmer. In the Stallion *Consternation* seems to be concentrated most of the leading and important points which are absolutely demanded for the grades which must assist in supplying us with bread. He is a truly noble beast, and the eye dwells with satisfaction upon his beautiful proportions though this sentiment is dashed with pain on seeing the imperfect joint of his broken leg. I am glad to find so much of his stock in this vicinity, and his former owner, Mr. BURDETT, must be gratified to know he has conferred so great a benefit upon his native county. Mr. W. L. ADAMS, Mr. J. P. WELCH, and L. W. WILKINSON, all of Syracuse, exhibit fine young stallions, from this horse, preserving his finest characteristics. Mr. J. J. BIGGS, of Salina, has a very fine three-year-old Hamiltonian, thorough bred. The difficulties in the way of perpetuating a farm-breed seem almost insurmountable, for while the requisite qualities seem attained in a stallion, the second generation of his sons seem to have lost the power of imparting his excellences to their offspring.

The vigor of the sire may carry his strain undiluted through the baser blood of the mare, where so many undesired hereditary traits are blended, but in the offspring of his sons, the comparative strength of his peculiar excellences is lessened, and some base quality of the first dam, derived from generations of ignoble blood far back, may reassert its power and obtain the mastery. Of other classes of stock I think I have mentioned most of the prominent animals, although the enormous buck bred from the Rambouillet Merino stock, by Mr. JOHN D. PATTERSON, of Chautauque County, are worthy of mention. The convolutions and folds of skin and wool about their necks, for the development of which they have been bred in order to increase the surface to be sheared, renders them almost as hideous as goitre in the human race. They were said to weigh 200 pounds, but some latitude must be allowed to the statements of the attendant, who asserted the fleece of one to have weighed 27 pounds, while two-thirds might be discounted for grease, tar and dirt, and yet leave it a large story.

So much for stock, although I cannot leave this department without mention of two pictures of farm scenes and animals by Miss MAAR DICKENSON, of Syracuse. The drawing, perspective and coloring in these pictures of subjects so difficult of good representation, exhibit minute and careful study of the living objects, combined with a good deal of genius for this class of art. She will succeed. There is no fear of that where there is so much talent.

A very interesting exhibition is made by Mr. J. SEYMOUR, of Syracuse, of silver in every stage of progress, from the crude argentiferous rock of the mines to the most perfect workmanship. The manufactured articles comprise all the Protean shapes which this much-tortured metal has been made to assume, and are all (to the eye of one who has little experimental knowledge of this metal) as beautiful as those which Messrs. BALL & BLACK have graciously allowed me the privilege of inspecting through their windows on Broadway. A list of the leading and important novelties produced here can hardly fail to be of interest to your readers.

LEWIS' corn-husker cuts the corn from the stalk, and by a simple contrivance ejects the car from the husk to such a distance that it falls into a basket.

DAY's shingle machine makes a handsome-looking shingle rapidly—will the shingle and the machine last long enough to pay—is the practical question?

BURNHAM & HIBBARD'a double-dash churn works a large quantity of milk or cream with an ease that would astonish the good people who have pounded away at old Brindle's butter, that was so long coming.

By no means the least of inventions is HENDERSON'S smoke and gas-burning stove. A conical chamber covers the fire-pit and passing over the truncated top of this, the smoke returns in another radiating chamber to the pipe-hole. In one of the stoves heating the room devoted to the representatives of the Press, an attachment thrust up the new supply of coal from the bottom, so that the escaping gas was consumed in passing through the upper strata of burning coal.

DUDLEY & HOLMES' unlight gas-works looked simple and efficient, and will find plenty of purchasers, if they stand the great test—practical use.

FOSTER & KELLOG's hand cross-cut sawing machine works easy, and is very portable and simple, is not perfect, but is a step in advance.

The parallelogram gate opens and shuts easily here; a Summer's rains to swell, and a Winter's snows to clog it will test its availability.

CADY's excavator, and ST. JOHNS' attaching sleigh-runners, are new, seem good and we hope will be tried thoroughly.

The address delivered by Professor WILLIAMS, of a Western Agricultural College, was an immense production in abundance, if not in weight of matter. It contained an abundance of good points, a perfect wilderness of facts, and an avalanche of words. When will orators learn to condense the good things of a discourse into a compass which one man can hear and comprehend within the ordinary period of life allotted to man? Ten closely-printed columns of this address in fine print, are said to have been set up by the daily papers of this city.

SOLON ROBINSON's presentation of the flag was concise, pointed, and even eloquent. It was received with great satisfaction and applause. I think if every orator would practice intentionally, what CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, once did accidentally, it would prove a boon to the community. He had been invited by JOHN HAROLD, of the Queens County Agricultural Society, to deliver the annual address before that Society. As usual, he was respectfully requested to furnish a copy for publication, and on complying, he desired to have one hundred copies sent to his address. In due time the copy was received by mail, printed, and his one hundred copies forwarded, but to the utter horror of Mr. HAROLD the next mail brought him a letter from Mr. LYON, stating that she himself had forwarded but one half of the address, and that the other half was unwritten.

The result of this Fair proves that the world does move, although the conclave of old-fogy Cardinals may declare against the idea of progress. Scarcely a machine on the grounds but exhibits more or less improvement since its last exhibition.

The best stock has been distributed widely over the country, and in a much greater number of breeders.

The knowledge of the best method of producing good crops is eagerly sought, and the great theory of adapting the crop to the soil and the climate is being rapidly demonstrated by practice. All that farmers ask now of agricultural machinery is, that it shall perform in farm labor what it promises in theory, and it is at once adopted. The great questions interesting agriculturists have hitherto been—How much grain can I raise per acre? How fat can I make my beef and pork? and this Fair seems to have demonstrated that the character and form of these queries is changing, and that farmers will in future ask—How many bushels of corn can I raise for a dollar? How many barrels of meat can I raise for a dollar? And, in regard to size of animals, I think may be added the query of Mr. GEO. GEDDES—How many legs shall a given weight of beef, mutton and pork walk upon?

If the State Fair shall do nothing else except to excite attention to these queries, it will not have been held in vain.

T. W. F.

### The Crystal Palace Fire.

INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT OF THE EXHIBITORS—A CONTINUATION OF THE FAIR DECIDED UPON, AND A NEW INSTITUTION PROJECTED.

The last remnants of the Crystal Palace are now level with the ground, and the exhibitors at the late Fair will be admitted to the ruins to-day to search for the remains of their property.

The American Institute, having decided not to revive the Fair this season, the exhibitors have taken the matter into their own hands, and in pursuance of adjournment, held another meeting on Saturday, at the building tendered them free of expense, by EX-Alderman CHARLOCK, for the new exhibition, and which has been accepted for that purpose by the exhibitors. The building is situated on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, and is occupied on the ground-floor as a car dépôt for the Eighth-avenue Railroad. The upper floors of the building, which is four stories high and 100 feet square, are in a rough, unfinished state, and will require a large expenditure of money to put them in a fit condition for the exhibition. In other respects, and waiving the distant location, the place is well adapted for a fair.

The meeting, which numbered about one hundred persons, was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. J. H. PRICE, of Ohio. Dr. KINNEY, from the Standing Committee, reported that they had held an interview with GEORGE LAW, who expressed his sympathy with this movement of the exhibitors, and promised to do everything in his power to forward their wishes. He declined, however, acting as President of the new organization, on account of a press of other duties; but as his declination did not take the form of absolute refusal, the Committee had little doubt that if the movement was carried forward with dignity and vigor, Mr. LAW would be induced to accept the post. The Doctor further reported that they had communicated with EX-Alderman CHARLOCK, who had transferred to the exhibitors the generous offer made by him to the American Institute, and that they had expressed the thanks of the exhibitors, and accepted the offer in their behalf.

He then alluded to, and commented at some length upon, the following letter which he had received, and which he waived reading at the time, saying that it would be furnished to the Press, and he hoped would be thoughtfully perused by the public. In the course of his remarks he sketched the history of the American Institute, and said that the large property now in their possession of right belonged to the inventors and exhibitors of the various Fairs that had been held under their management; and intimated that when the new institution now contemplated was duly organized, a claim would be instituted on behalf of the exhibitors to the fund now in possession of the American Institute:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

*To Dr. Wm. W. Kinne, Chairman of the Committee of Exhibitors:*

SIR: As one deeply interested in the present movement of the inventors and exhibitors, I have concluded to address you my ideas upon your present position, in hopes that it may lead others better capable of dealing with the subject to aid you and assist you in the important course upon which the inventors have entered with whatever they can of intelligence, labor or cash. I am no speaker, or I should have before this offered my reflections for the consideration of those who feel that the course of the Institute demands on your part some decided action for your future protection against the mean, selfish, low cowardice of men who have shown, in the hour of your trial, that their association with arts and mechanism was wholly and solely that of personal aggrandisement. The action of the Board of Managers on Friday is the evidence of the foregoing charge. I wish to deal with facts; to them, therefore, I confine myself.

In the first place, the Institute was originally organized with the view of encouraging the sons of toil onward to the perfection of their several handicrafts, by providing them with a suitable place wherein they could exhibit their labor of the hand and head, and take upon themselves the conducting of the business on the best and most equitable principles to secure the object sought. The Institute as an incorporate body of itself could do nothing; without inventors and exhibitors the Institute could not possibly exist more than in name. The inventors and exhibitors are, in every view of the case that may be taken of their relationship with the Institute, the soul and body of the concern. The inventors and exhibitors of America can, at any moment that they will, create an Institute, but the Institute can never create, of its will, inventors and exhibitors. The latter are therefore the principal, the Institute the servant. It seems that this plain and incontrovertible relationship has been forgotten by the Institute. They may for the present moment forget this, but they once knew it. Do not the inventors remember that they were invited, solicited even, to bring the product of their inventive genius to the Fair? To which had they not responded, no Fair could ever have been held. All, therefore, that the unfortunate inventors and exhibitors have do is never again to renew relationship with the Institute. Discharge that ungrateful servant as you would a proud, stuck-up domestic that had forgot that service was required not dictation, and no service when "inexpedient."

Sir, the inventors and exhibitors of America never had a better opportunity of teaching moneyed institutes that labor and genius united is the true wealth of the world and the soul of all permanent organizations, and therefore not to be despised. To accept of further services from the Institute that has deserted you in your hour of trial, would be an error—a grave error on your part. There are in this city an abundance of material to make the equal of the present Institute; and now that you have by a dire calamity been brought to a position where you can take a fair start, with the universal approval of the inventors and the nation at large, do it, and success is yours. In fact, there seems to me no probability that inventors can have further relationship with the Institute. The grievances of which you complain are so well known and appreciated by those who have been present at your meetings, that I need not refer to them—but the more reflection that is bestowed upon the almost cold indifference of the "inexpedient" resolution of the Managers, it is a moral certainty that whether you form a new institute or not, one must be formed to meet the future wants of inventors and exhibitors, who will not trust the present Institute again. Once more, go on, and success is yours.

A FRIEND TO FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING.

Mr. RIKER, of this City, also a member of the Standing Committee, reported verbally and at length upon the present position, prospects, and anticipated future results of this new and independent movement of the inventors and exhibitors of the country. He did not wish to speak in severe terms of disparagement of the American Institute. It had no doubt accomplished much good in its day, and might even yet have continued its fellowship with the inventors and exhibitors, if it had shown a little more spirit of liberality in the late emergency. If it had done this, they might now have been far advanced towards another exhibition. But they had seen fit to desert the exhibitors, and he considered this an auspicious time to inaugurate an enterprise that had long been wanting, and that whatever had been the action of the American Institute in the late calamity, would have eventually advanced to supersede that institution. The growth and present position of New-York demanded an institution of a more comprehensive character; one that should offer facilities for the permanent exhibition of the industry and inventive genius of the country. Now was the time to lay the foundations of such an institution. The sympathies of the public were with them, and he had no doubt the City, in due time, would give them grounds in the Central Park whereon would eventually be erected a building far surpassing in grandeur the late Crystal Palace; and although it might not be built of iron and glass, it would not be less ornamental or durable, and he hoped would be so constructed as not to totter at the first flash of fire. The Institution should be owned and controlled by the inventors and artificers of the country, and its dépôt, permanently stored with the products of the country's genius, would become a permanent resort for the fashionable and pleasure-seeking classes, as well as an instructive school for the sons of industry.

It was attractions similar to these that made Paris the resort of the genius, talent and fashion of its own as well as other lands, and the citizens of New-York would not be backward in lending their aid to an enterprise that promised such glorious results to themselves and to their common country. They had already enlisted in the enterprise that model of American industry and enterprise, GEO. LAW, who had originated and successfully carried out the most gigantic enterprise this country had ever known—who from a humble mechanic had become a millionaire, and whose liberality kept pace with his wealth and enterprise, and with such a leader they were sure to succeed. They might meet with opposition, but he was sure that none engaged in this enterprise would ever be guilty of conduct that would consign them to the prison of Clichy, as had been the lot of a City editor who had lately seen fit to vilify the humble efforts of the exhibitors at the late Fair.

As a preliminary to this enterprise, they should all go to work and aid in getting up the proposed Fair, and from these beginnings, small though they might be, would grow up an Institution that would be an honor to themselves and a blessing to their countrymen at large. He begged leave to offer the following, and hoped every person favorable to the enterprise would use his best exertions in getting signatures to the paper embodied therein:

*Whereas*, In our opinion, a necessity exists for a National Institute for the encouragement of American industry, by the permanent exhibition of the products of the artist, inventor, mechanic and agriculturist; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the following paper be circulated throughout the United States for the signatures of all parties interested in the furtherance of the above object:

We, the undersigned, believing that a necessity exists for a National Institute, the object of which shall be the encouragement of American Industry, do pledge ourselves to heartily cooperate with each other in the consummation of said enterprise.

The reports of Messrs. KINNE and RIKER were adopted, and the Standing Committee were continued in office, and delegated with power to call a mass meeting of exhibitors and others favorable to the movement, to be held this evening, at such place as the Committee may designate—due notice of the same to be given in the papers. The Committee were also empowered to select the names of permanent officers of the new organization, and submit the same to the meeting to be held this evening. The meeting then adjourned.

### The Rev. John Pierpont's Address to the New-York Spiritual Association.

Yesterday morning, DODWORTH's Dancing-room, adjoining Grace Church, was to filled to overflowing (as the phrase goes) with a congregation of Spiritualists. There was not sitting-room enough for those who came early; there was not standing-room for those who came late.

The occasion, as may be conjectured from these facts, was one of interest. The congregation was to be addressed by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, the venerable poet, whose works have been as widely published in England as in this, his native land, and whose reputation as a leading New-England Unitarian Divine is, or was till lately, unchallenged. It seems that Mr. PIERPONT, in these his latter years, has made himself unpopular with the Unitarians, having ventured in the direction of Spiritualism and been drawn into its vortex. However this may be, the disciples of Spiritualism in this City were aroused yesterday, and a very full house—a house that tried to ascend from the street and could not reach even the vestibule of the building, but stagnated outside till its patience was exhausted—was the result.

The proceedings commenced with a hymn by the choir, followed by a prayer from Mr. PIERPONT, and the reading, by that gentleman, of the Fourth Chapter of Job, which, as we understood him to say, was sufficient evidence that Spiritualism was no new thing, but old as the oldest book in the Old Testament. After another hymn by the choir, Mr. PIERPONT commenced his address. Just as politicians defined their position he would commence his address by defining his. He was not positively a Spiritualist. He had not in form joined that Church. He was not a medium of any sort. His audience must not expect spiritual eloquence from him. He never expected to speak in a trance. His hearers must hope for nothing superhuman from him.

His first education was that of the Bar, and as a student of law he became familiar with forms of evidence. He found that evidence was limited—if you could not get evidence that would be mathematically conclusive, you must be satisfied with what you could get. When a young man, he was educated, as to his religion, in the strictest sect of orthodoxy. After he became of age, the doctrine of the Trinity occupied his attention for a long period; he studied the evidences on the subject, as he did law, in his legal studies, and finally came to the conclusion that the doctrine of the Trinity could not be sustained, and on that ground he had stood for the last forty years.

When the phenomena of Spiritualism began to appear it seemed to him that, as a man interested in spiritual matters, he ought to investigate them. For that investigation he had rather unusual opportunities. The result was that, as an outstander, his mind was under a strong impression that the phenomena were of God. They were part of the onward movement, the great march of progress, which was everywhere visible in the Universe. He could nowhere find that God had ceased to work in the physical creation, neither had he in the moral. By favoring Spiritualism he had probably shut himself out of the Unitarian body, but he thought that that body was not brave enough to examine the question with him.

He did not come to argue in defence of Spiritualism as a sect. We all had spiritual natures, and it became us to cultivate that nature. If he (Mr. PIERPONT) had come to false conclusions, it was his misfortune, not his fault. If a man's own heart did not condemn him, he might have confidence towards God.

It was known to all society that a few years ago a remarkable series of phenomena, such as the movements of material bodies without visible agency, and which could be referred to no adequate force, had taken place. The question must occur "What moves these bodies?" Audible sounds had been heard. What caused those sounds? Whence come these phenomena? That is the question. It was assumed by some that they were produced by the persons who operated as media. BURR, and those of his school say the noises are produced by the toe-joints. Others have a theory of electricity, galvanism, or magnetism. These explanations did not begin to touch the fact. Will a table move with no one near it, as he (Mr. PIERPONT) had seen it do, without a cause, hidden or not hidden, spiritual or material? He had seen a table move two or three feet one way, and two or three feet another way—there being no person near it, within a yard or two—and finally upset and break into fragments. He had previously examined that table. There was no machinery about it. It was a plain, ordinary table. There was no room beneath the room in which the phenomena took place. Electricity would not explain it, for be placed an electrometer upon it, while it was agitated, and if electricity had anything to do it, the electrometer would have been shattered into fragments. These were phenomena whose existences were as palpable as the sun at noon day, and how were they were to be accounted for?

Oh, but I don't believe they do occur, says the Greek Professor at Cambridge. And he adds that it is a stupendous delusion. A stupendous delusion! Yes, stupendous, indeed—when thousands throughout the land believe it on its own external testimony. The proof of the authenticity of the Bible was not upheld by one hundredth part of the testimony which upheld the truth of Spiritualism. Miracles, what were they? He did not believe in any violation of the laws of Nature. Of miracles, no man knew anything. No man could define a miracle. The word *miracle* was derived from the Latin *mira*, a wonder; *miraculum*, a small wonder—something that was strange, unaccustomed. But everything, in his belief, went according to law, and the communion of the dead with the living would not transcend any law.

Is it a fact that spiritual beings in the spiritual world do manifest themselves to men? The Spiritualists say they do. The Anti-Spiritualists say they do not. The latter have the right to call on the former for the burden of proof. We, the Spiritualists, refer to the presence and action of the spiritual power in our natures. Our opponents deny this presence and action. Then let them tell us how these phenomena are produced, or they must concede our point.

In this way Mr. PIERPONT, with an earnestness and evident sincerity, that won for him the respect, not only of the professed Spiritualists, but also of the Skeptics, in his audience proceeded for some time. His evening lecture was as well attended as the morning discourse. A collection was taken up, on each occasion, to defray expenses.

### Police Intelligence.

RUFFIANISM IN THE FIRST WARD—ROBBERY, KNOCK-DOWNS AND PISTOL-FIRING.—Ruffianism is on the onward march in the First Ward. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of ruffians, living in the First Ward, principally emigrant-runners and small boatmen, called at the porter-house of David Harrington, at No. 5 Washington-street. The place was closed, but the lights had not been extinguished, and inside was Mr. Harrington, the proprietor of the saloon, a man over sixty years of age, his son, and two young men. The parties outside, who demanded to be admitted, were told that the place was closed, and were requested to leave. Paying no heed to the request, they forced open the door, and called for drinks. The drinks were given them, but they refused to pay for them, and insisted that Mr. Harrington should trust them again. Knowing their ruffianly character, and fearing violence at their hands in case of refusal, Mr. H. complied with their demand, hoping that they would quickly leave. This did not satisfy them, for as soon as they finished the second round of drinks, the gang immediately surrounded Mr. Harrington, and while two or three held him by the hands, the others proceeded to rifle his pockets. Fortunately two dollars was all they obtained, a package of $100 which Mr. H. had in a secret pocket escaping their notice.

Finishing the robbery, the scoundrels knocked down Mr. Harrington, his son, and the other two young men who were in the place, and, drawing knives and pistols, proceeded to leave, threatening further violence if they made any outcry. Young Harrington disregarded the parting injunction of the rowdy gang and started after them, shouting for the police. One of the ruffians, thinking to silence his impertinent clamor, drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball struck Harrington on the side of the head, and making a furrow of several inches in length across the scalp, lodged harmlessly in a door. The call for police, and the pistol, firing was heard by Officer Ferris, who immediately pursued the ruffians. One only was arrested, a fellow named James Toohy. The escaped parties are well known, and warrants were, yesterday, issued for their arrest, and most o them will, doubtless, be speedily arrested. The prisoner Toohy was locked up in the Tombs.

AN EX-CITY OFFICIAL IN A BAD WAY.—Mr Nathaniel Selah, formerly Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, is a man in whom the social element largely predominates. Having plenty of money—he held a City office two years—he is free to spend it, a large bulk going for drinks, and a more than proportionate quantum going down his own throat. He goes well dressed, and is particularly well jewelled—the handsome sum of $800 being the aggregate valuation of his diamond breast-pin, gold watch and two mammoth seal rings. On Saturday morning, 2½ A. M., after having visited several drinking shops in the Bowery, he finally—so it is stated—was compelled to hang for support to a lamp-post. A woman, it is further stated, saw his helpless condition, and feeling helpingly disposed helped herself to his watch and chain. The woman, who gave her name as Eliza Dusenbury, was subsequently arrested, charged with the theft, but the time-keeper was not found. The supposed robber was taken before Justice BARNUM and locked up for examination. She has been up the river once for a similar offence.

BOGUS BILLSON A NEW BANK.—Peter Hedrick, a canal boatman, whose entire biography might be written in the single line "a life on the raging canal," arrived in the City on Saturday. Calling at the store of Lansing & Rock, No. 379 Hudson-street, he bought a hickory shirt, tendered in payment a counterfeit $5 bill on the Rockland Bank of Rockland, Mass., received $4 50 in good money and left. Encouraged by his success, he returned in a short time, bought a pair of pants, tendered a similar bill, received his proper change and again left. Additionally encouraged, and forgetful of the world-wide apothegm "three times and out," he returned a third time, made a third purchase and offered a third counterfeit bill. Suspicion was now aroused and an examination developed the fact that the bills were bogus. He was arrested, protested the utmost innocence and was about substantiating his innocence by showing that there were no more of the bills about him. A more extended search was made and curiously enough a small roll of the bogus issue was found stowed away between his teeth and his starboard cheek.

BAR-KEEPER OF JOHN MORRISSEY.—Charles Dumbleton has fairly won the reputation of being "smart," since his successful doing of a Custom-House officer, named Patrick Campbell, out of his gold watch and chain. Dumbleton went to Campbell—C. claims to be exceedingly *au fait* in politics, a horse-race and a prize fight—pretending to be a barkeeper of John Mnrrisey, and told Campbell that Morrissey had sent him to get his (Campbell's) watch and chain until a certain bet between Campbell and a man named Morgan was settled. Campbell, who is prompt, and has nothing of the back down in him, delivered his watch into the hands of Dumbleton—the mendacious Dumbleton, as the facts subsequently proved. Dumbleton sold the watch, and had a high old time on the money. On Saturday he was locked up to answer for his mendacity and its results.

A DODGE TO GET FURNITURE.—Mrs. Adelaide Howard, of No. 82 Fourth-avenue, on Saturday appeared before Justice BRENNAN, and made a complaint against Robert A. Murray, of No. 63 West Twenty-sixth-street, charging him with having swindled her out of her furniture. She says that she went, some time ago, to board with Mr. Murray, allowing him to use her furniture for her board, and that she signed, as she supposed, an agreement to this effect. Two or three days ago she took board elsewhere, and, in going after her furniture, was prevented from taking it away by Mr. Murray presenting a bill of sale of the furniture, signed by her. She alleges that she was swindled into signing the said bill of sale, supposing it to be the agreement referred to above. The accused was arrested for grand larceny—the furniture is stated as worth $400—taken before Justice BRENNAN, and held to answer the charge.

MORE JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE POLICE.—About 9½ o'clock last evening, a man named Stephen F. Rice was arrested by Officer Coan on complaint of C. H. Balt, charging him with an unprovoked assault and battery. Rice, and a friend of his, were drunk and disorderly in one of the Second-avenue railroad cars, and it became necessary to eject them. A tussle ensued with the conductor, during which Mr. Balt and his lady, who were in the car, left, when Rice rushed upon Mr. Balt and grossly assaulted him. Justice BRENNAN soon made his appearance at the Station-house, and notwithstanding the earnest protest of Captain De Camp against his interference, discharged Rice upon bail to appear before the Special Sessions. Rice at the time of his discharge was so much under the influence of liquor as to require two men to bring him out of the cells.

STABBING.—Michael Hoyt, of No. 665 Greenwich-street, and John Butler, of No. 465 Washington-street, had an altercation on Sunday night, while intoxicated. After exchanging several mutual blows, Butler drew a knife and cut off one of Hoyt's ears, besides stabbing him in two or three places in the face. Butler was arrested and locked up, and Hoyt was taken home for medical treatment.

THE CASE OF IRA STOUT.—All efforts to save IRA STOUT from execution, for the murder of CHARLES W. LITTLES at Rochester, seem to be unavailing. The individual Judges of the Supreme Court have in turn been applied to by STOUT's counsel, and in turn have refused to grant a writ of error. The last adverse opinion is that of Judge STRONG, published in the Rochester papers of Saturday. The *Democrat* says:

This decides the question as to the fate of the condemned, so far as counsel and the Courts are concerned. Mr. POMEROY, who has defended his unfortunate client with consummate ability, and abandoned his cause only when there is no further hope of obtaining a second trial, intimates to us that he now considers his whole duty performed in the premises, and will interpose no further efforts to stay the execution of the dread sentence, which condemns the murderer to a felon's death on the gallows, on the 22d of this month. We are glad to be able to state that the prisoner, whose days are so nearly numbered, is now in a frame of mind which in some degree fits him for the awful event.

An attempt to get up a public demonstration of sympathy with the murderer, made in Rochester on Thursday evening, under the guise of an Anti-Capital Punishment meeting, fell through and failed lamentably. The principal personage in the meeting was that famous strong-minded female, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who nominated FRED DOUGLASS for the presiding officer, and then the demonstration went out a row.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Go to the Ruins of the Crystal Palace,** And examine

The so-called FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other SHEET IRON SAFE MAKERS, most of which are a mass of ruins. This unexpected test will open the eyes of the public.

Also,

EXAMINE LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE, which only requires a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Depôt for LILLIES' CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, 189 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Elegant Clocks and Bronzes,**

JUST RECEIVED,

PER SHIP AUGUSTUS,

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

New style, price $50.

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**

WILDER PATENT

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*

STEARNS & MARVIN.

Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Our Elegant Assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,** for the FALL TRADE, is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **For Beautifying and Invigorating the** Hair, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative; it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ **A Card to the Public.**—The fire at the Crystal Palace having consumed our Sewing-Machines placed there on exhibition, the public are respectfully solicited to call at our salesroom and INSPECT THOSE NOW ON HAND.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE,

No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

D. J. LEVY, Agent.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer** ☜ NEVER FAILS.

To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal.

☞ **Madame Lola Montez,**

Countess of Landsfeldt, will deliver her celebrated LECTURE ON ROME, in aid of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's Church, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858. Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at all the music and Bookstores.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the

REST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals,** Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Epileptic Fits are Cured and their Recurrence** prevented by the use of HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. Protracted misery and an hourly presentiment of impending death may be entirely dispelled by a timely use of this powerful medicine. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Boys should bring their Parents to Rogers & Raymond's,** corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., because there will be found the largest and most varied stock of boys' clothing in the City to choose from, and the best outfit for the least money.

☞ **Parties Furnished** AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.

A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.

These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 198 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Herrea Sewing Machine Co.'s New** Patent Sewing Machine, only $25; superior to the highest price machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

### MARRIED.

MACK—BIADSALL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 7, according to the custom of the Society of Friends, HENRY Q. MACK to RACHEL T. BIDDSALL, both of this City.

CLARK—SMITH.—At St. George's Church, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLARK, of this City, was married to Miss HANNAH K. SMITH, of Appleton, (City,) Wisconsin. Large numbers of the friends of the parties were present to see the daughter of the founder of the Lawrence University (of Wisconsin) given away to the bridegroom.

JONES—VAN DYKE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 7, at the

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW EDITION OF IRVING.
NOW READY,
MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS.
With three engravings on steel. Two volumes. $2 50.
ASTORIA.
With steel engraving. $1 50.
G. P. PUTNAM, Agent for the Author,
No. 506 Broadway.

The WASHINGTON ILLUSTRATIONS will be ready next week.
MASON BROTHERS, Duane-st., will also supply the Trade.

NEW BOOKS
FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

CONTENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

*Published Saturday, Sept. 11.*

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 18mo, cloth.

*Published Saturday, Sept. 18.*

CRAGLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

*To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, by*

GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A Brief Memoir of John Fleming. By a Teacher, 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct. 2.*

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct. 9.*

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct. 16,*

LITTLE COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct. 23.*

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, October 30.*

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

*On Saturday, November 6.*

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; complied and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. Robert S. Fairfield, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday November, 13.*

ELLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life, 18mo, cloth.

DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

*On Saturday, November 20.*

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo. cloth.

*On Saturday, November 27.*

ASHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.

And for sale by all Booksellers.

SECOND EDITION FOR OCTOBER.
WITH LATER TIME TABLES.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
not only represents the
IMPORTANT RAILWAYS
by through-route maps, but also shows their connections from the East to the West, and from the North to the South, together with their time-tables, distances, &c., thus rendering the Guide so plain and simple that a person of the most ordinary capacity can understand it.

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FOURTH EDITION NOW READY, OF
THE INTERPRETER.
A Tale of the War. By Melville.
8vo. paper, 50 cents.
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, 508 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers, at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The circulation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

## POLITICAL.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates of the Democratic Whigs of the above District met in delegation at the Woodbine, corner of 13th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday evening Oct. 6, and unanimously nominated GEORGE BRIGGS as their candidate for that District. D. J. LEVY, Chairman.
JOSEPH MILLWARD, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD.—REPUBLICANS AND all voters in the Second District of the XIIth Ward, who are in favor of the Republican Principles, in opposition to the extension of Slavery, wishing to be enrolled as such, are requested to meet in the Public Room, in 87th-st., first house west of 3d-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Republican Club of the Second District of the XIIth Ward.

## THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—LANCET AND LANTERN. Double team trotting match for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, will come off over the above course, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 2½ o'clock. The above match is to test the relative merits of each horse in double harness, and by its terms, each driver can harness with his, a horse of whatever gait he pleases, and it is supposed each will have a runner.

S. McLaughlin names bl. g. *Lancet* and mate.
C. Spicer names h. g. *Lantern* and mate.
Finishing cars will convey passengers in time to see the race. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

## MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF RESPECTABILITY, desires to correspond with an agreeable lady, possessing health and common sense, with romance enough to take an interest in "Letters on Love, Courtship and Marriage." "Somebody" from the country preferred. A. T. ZONE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

*Professor O. J. Wood & Co.*,

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great intelligence, and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1856.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that the effect has been excellent in restoring full nourishment, and a constant tendency to blending, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of young children, and can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady. City references given. Inquire at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soup, and jellies; washes for her kitchen; is fully competent; wages, $8 to $10. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid; excellent City reference; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable and competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; will be found attentive and very capable to discharge her duties in either capacity; is very fond of children. Has the best references, and considers a good place more an object than wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY EXPErienced servant, as good, thorough cook and laundress; will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and competent to fulfil her duties; does not object to make herself useful when required; has the highest references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, if required; or would go as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can be well recommended by some of the most respectable families in the City. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, understands making pastry and bread, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant, from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 78 Bleecker-st., in the music store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman, is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's family or a hotel; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country. Address Mrs. M. A. BAXTER, No. 330 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by hand, if required; willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea. Call at No. 2 5th-st., near Bowery, in thread and needle store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent Protestant girl, as seamstress, and to care for children (not infants;) is qualified to cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to travelling. Inquire at No. 225 Court-st., Brooklyn, where she may be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Scotch woman; also, as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress, by a smart, tidy young woman, (Protestants;) each understands her duties fully, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress or assistant dressmaker, employment by the day; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her employer. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. She has the best City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN WANT SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress or sewing, the other as chambermaid and taking care of children. Can procure good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, private door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small private family; best City reference given. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is exceedingly kind and fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 170 Cherry-st., 3d door from Market, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 163½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a respectable person, who is fully competent, and can give good reference. Can be seen if required. Call at, or address, No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; if required, she is willing to assist to wash and iron. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 3 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress or chambermaid. She is willing to assist with anything else. Is a very neat sewer. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avennes C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Understands her business well, and has good references. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; is capable of cutting and making mantillas, cloaks, &c. The best of reference given as to character and capacity. Inquire at No. 90 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as plain cook, in a small family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to fill the situation she looks for. Satisfactory reference will be given by calling, for two days, at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who can speak English, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a small family; good reference given, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of a baby; or chambermaid and plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; has good recommendations from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 34 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing, or as plain chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 265 20-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, in a respectable family. Call at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and washing; best of references given. Apply at No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best City references. Apply at No. 83 Grove-st., corner Bank-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or plain sewing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 265 Bay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman wishes to take in washing and ironing; understands fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has lived in her last place three years, and has the best of City reference. Call at 209 Division, third door from Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do light chamberwork, or to take care of one or two children. Can sew and do plain work. Can be seen at 163 Underhill-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands American and French cooking, and all kinds of dessert. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 67 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl with unexceptionable City references, as waiter in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 135 East 12th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation, to do chamber work and to care children; has good City references. Call at No. 172 East 22d-st., Dutch floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as under-nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit boys' clothes. Is out of City references given. Inquire at No. 71 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American girl, a place as seamstress in a family. She can cut and fit children's plain clothes. Good references given. Apply to No. 17 Sullivan-st., 2d floor

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; is a Protestant; has the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation in a genteel family, as wet nurse, who has lost her own child. Call or address 358 2d-av., Room No. 9.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; or would assist in waiting if required; would like to go to Washington, as he has lived there once before, but no objection to this City, or any part of the Union; the best of City references given. Can be seen by addressing J. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, fruit culture and vegetable and flower-growing; understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good steady man; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 Canal, corner of Elm-st., from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; he is a thorough groom, as well as driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses in the country and the old country; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every respect; the best references can be given from his former and last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 165 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is, also, a good vegetable gardener and farmer, and is willing to work and to make himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGEtable gardener, with six years' references, desires a place either in the City or country; can take care of horses and is a careful driver, knows his duties well, can milk and do general work on the farm, and garden. Address M. J., Box No. 115, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and has got the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 827 Broadway, Rogers' bookstore, or at No. 118 East 28th-st., in the rear. Inquire for B. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man, an Englishman, who is leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe. Good references as to all capabilities. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., Box 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—WORK AND A LIVING. A YOUNG man wishes a situation in a store, bank or any respectable business. Has some knowledge of books and stationery. Most satisfactory reference. Address A. B., Box No. 181, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good rapid hand, wishes to obtain some active employment, where he would be required to write a portion of the time. Good City references given. Address J. NATHANIEL, No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. B. D., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family, who perfectly understands his business; can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply in the harness store corner of 19th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address F. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE OF Yale, as teacher. No objection to the South or West. Address A. B. X., New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has the best of City reference. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 888 Broadway.

AN ACCOUNTANT HAVING THREE DAYS in week at liberty, is ready to take charge in English or French, of the books of any firm not requiring the services of a permanent book-keeper. The advertiser would also undertake adjusting of accounts, balancing or opening books, &c., &c. References of the highest respectability from former and present employers in New-York. Address A. T., Box No. 3,150 Post-Office.

TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man who has had five years' experience, and can bring the best of reference. Address J. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business, in every respect; has good City references. Address P. A., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WEEKLY paper, a boy who writes a good hand, who lives with his parents, and who can bring the best of recommendations from his Sunday-school teacher and others. A permanent situation and light work. Apply at the office of the New-York *Chronicle*, No. 8 Spruce-st., between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH OR American woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a very small family; one who understands her business thoroughly and can bring good City references. None other need apply to No. 25 Washington-place, near Greene-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO GO TO Havana, (Island of Cuba;) one as seamstress and waitress; the other as laundress, with a private family. Satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 82 West 25th-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS IN selling BOYT'S ANGELS, (price $1,) in aid of rebuilding the Church of the Good Shepherd. A liberal discount made. A good opportunity. Apply to Misses S. & A. HOYT, No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who can give the best of City reference for character and ability. Apply at No. 107 5th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER FOR DE Laines and Barreges. None but such as are experienced in drawing for these fabrics will answer. Address Box No. 950, Post-Office, with references.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY AND country, as first-class cooks, as good cooks and to wash and iron, as expert good washer, as nurse and seamstress, as white and chamber-maid, as nurse and chamber-maid, as laundress and chamber-maid, as dressmaker and seamstress and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. HARROLD'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SCOTCH AND other Protestant young women: one as chamber-maid and waitress, one as laundress, one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer, &c. All by three very respectable young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants are respectfully informed that first-class girls, in various offices, and with good references, as to ability of English, Scotch, Welch and other Protestant girls, can be obtained at the Female Employment Office, No. 292 6th-av., near 23d-st., or No. 360 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 234 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, as this is the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

ESTE'S SHOES FROM PARIS.—LADIES' Shoe Importer, No. 551 Broadway. Just received, per last arrival, a new style of

Oriental Slipper.
Malley of all colors,
Slippers of all colors,
Venetian Boots,
Berlion,
Danbiette's,
With a variety of walking boots.
M. L. HILL, No. 551 Broadway.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 28 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS
FOR
PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTION
IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Budding.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers in harmony charged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join the Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

MADAME M. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL IS now opening French classes for young ladies. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education.

Madame V. respectfully informs her former pupils and the public generally, that she is ready to resume her private lessons.

Private lessons in the French literature, history and mathematics by Professor Viguier de Monteil.

Circulars may be obtained at Mr. and Madame V.'s residence, No. 62 East 26th-st., or at CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or the Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 16th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself: government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; JOHN S. ROUND, Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE ACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWROCHELLE.—This Institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12 and seldom more than 15. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 10 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL F

## LOTS FOR SALE

**[illegible] TO LET, IN SECOND-[illegible]LY.**—A first-class, brown-stone [illegible], with bath-room and water on second [illegible], with two extra lots in the rear in [illegible] nursery, grapery, &c. The house is in good [illegible] and neighborhood is nasurpassed for health and [illegible]ility. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min[illegible]utes, by three ferries. A sheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

**$6250**—RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A brown-stone house and lot, No. 68 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 45 feet deep, three-story high, basemsnt with full under-cellar; contains all modern improvements, in perfect order, built in the best manner; beautifully situated in the centre of the block of 20 and opposite to this block of 30 brown-stone houses. Terms, half cash or ten piano-fortes at wholesale cash price would be taken; balance on bond, mortgage. Title indisputable. Carpets and oil-cloths (new) will be sold if desired and possession given when sold. Apply on the premises to the owner, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. N. B.—No other goods taken.

**FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS**—The two vacant lots on the corner of Joralemon-st. and Sidney-place, Brooklyn; also, in New-York City, the three-story brick house and lot No. 161 East 35th-st., and a fine cottage house, with from 4 to 30 lots, situated on 109th-st., east of 2d-av., and commanding a fine view of the Harlem and East Rivers and the adjoining country. On the premises is the house, barn, and a large cold grapery, containing 70 vines of all kinds of grapes, in full bearing, and a great variety of other fruits. Inquire of L. MANCY, 109th-st., or at the grocery No. 97 Frankfort-st., cor. Church.

**FOR SALE VERY LOW,** IF INQUIRED FOR immediately, the house and lot No. 219 Lexington-av.; house, 20x55, and finished throughout, by the present owner, in the very best manner. Lot, 20x90. It is situated on the best part of Lexington-av., and well worthy of the attention of any parties seeking a desirable investment or residence. For particulars, apply to M. A. FIELD, No. 50 Exchange-place, basement.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—SEVERAL BROWN-stone English basement houses on 20th-st., a little East of the 2d-av. The houses are finished with all the modern conveniences, including gas, gas-fixtures, Croton, baths, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALLEN-STREET**—One of those neat and convenient two-story and attic brick houses in Allen-st., just above Rivington-st., known as No. 183; sitnation one of the plesasntest in the eastern section of the City. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet sqnare, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE.**—THE FOUR STORY and basement brown-stone front house, No. 163 Madison-av., for sale or to let, with the furniture or without. With the furniture, will be let only to a respectable private family for a year or a term of years. Apply on the premises, or to F. L. SCHLESINGER, No. 63 Pine-st.

**TO CARMEN.**—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKlyn, a house, two lots and stable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 290 Dean-st.

**THE REAL ESTATE ADVERTISER AND REPORTER** is the best paper in which to advertise property for sale or to rent. Office No. 79 Cedar-st. Canvassers wanted.

## TO LET.

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.**—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO a dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

**TO LET**—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH bath, gas, &c., situated in 50th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., healthy and beautiful location. Rent $400. Also, the premises corner Broome and Marion sts., a fine location for business. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

**TO LET**—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

**TO LET**—ROOMS, WITH POWER, IN THE NEW-Haven Depot, corner of Franklin and Centre sts., at low rates, to suit the times. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

**STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET**—18 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 49 and 51 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Pearl-st.

**LARGE HOUSE**—RENT FREE—AT FLUSHING—Just finished and will be given rent free till April next, to an unexceptionable family. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

**COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.**—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—A HOUSE AND lot in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of the City Hall, and near one of the City Railroads, near 2 roads-st. or Myrtle-av. preferred; the house a wooden frame building, two-story and attic, in a lot 20 or 25 feet by 100; price, $2,000, or $2,200. Any person having such premises for sale may address a note, describing premises and location, to HOUSE, Box No. 2,910 Post-Office, New-York City.

**A SMALL FAMILY WISH TO RENT** a small cottage house, genteelly located; must be easy of access and within one hour of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rent not to exceed $300. Address, with full particulars, J. F. S., No. 466 New-York Post-Office. Would rent to 1st of May only, and would buy or use furniture if snited.

**HOUSE WANTED.**—A SMALL TWO OR THREE story brick dwelling, with modern improvements, and in a respectable neighborhood; not above 30th-st.; between 3d and 6th avs.; at a reasonable rent. Address J. B. A., Clinton Insurance Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

**WANTED**—A GOOD-SIZED BUILDING, WITH space for yard, covering four or five lots, on the North River side of the City, between 12th and 25th sts., to lease for manufacturing purposes. Address, stating particulars, B. B., Box No. 188, *Times* Office.

**WANTED.**—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHILdren, wishes to get a small room in a respectable, quiet family; would like to do sewing in part payment of the rent. The best of City references given. Address ANNA R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A STABLE, WITH THREE STALLS, and room for four wagons, all above ground; location to be between 14th and 40th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Address STABLE, care of Mr. Godfrey, Union-square Post-office, Broadway, stating terms and location.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**FOR SALE.**—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

**$5,500**—A FINE COUNTRY RESIdence.—About 23 acres of the choicest of lands, at Washingtonville, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, in good repair, good buildings, all new; house, carriage-house and barn, two wells of water, 5 to 7 acres young bearing orchard. Apply to JOHN JAQUES, or BIGG SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

**TO LET**—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate, apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM** heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st New-York.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11½c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¼c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¾c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¾c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10¾c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

## BILLIARDS.

**PHELAN'S**
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 3 Ann-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

**HARDWARE AT AUCTION.**

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct, 12, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 dozen shot belts. | 100 dozen scissors and shears. |
| 120 dozen dram bottles. | 175 dozen pocket knives. |
| 50 dozen fine tumbler padlocks. | 250 gro. table cutlery. |
| 25 dosen drawing knives. | 400 pair trace chains. |
| 100 dozen carry combs. | 20 dozen steel-yards. |
| 100 dozen panel, hand and rip saws. | |
| 100 patent volcanic pistols. | |
| 25 double and single barrel guns. | |

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods in lots to suit the City and country trade.
(By order of the assignee.)
An invoice of French and German toys and fancy goods.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

**LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,**

THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely,
All of the splendid rosewood furnitnre, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furnitnre, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the house. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furnitnre, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 30 hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues nt the house.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) in the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., rosewood parlor suites, richly carved and covered in silk brocade; centre, side and console tables; Turkish reception and reclining chairs; rosewood etageres, mirrors, doors, statuary, marble tops; 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, and made by City maker; rosewood secretary and bookcase, lined with satin wood; superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists, Parian statuettes, bronzes, French China vases, bisque figures and vases, pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace curtains and cornices, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match; hall-stand and chairs. Dining-room—Oak, buffet, extension table, arm and other chairs; rich cnt-glass decanters, goblets, champagnes, wines, and table cutlery, of the best description; French China dinner and tea sets; silver-plated ware, casters, spoons, forks, cake-basket, &c.; oval mirrors, clocks, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, paillases, bolsters and pillows, blankets and sofas, rockers, chairs, tables, corner-stands, mirrors and carpets. For further particulars, see *Herald* of this day. Sale to commence nt 10½ o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS, NEAR CENTRAL** PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots:

ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, east side, between 109th and 110th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-ST.—Six lots, north side, adjoining above.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—Five lots, south side, adjoining in rear.

ON FIFTH-AV.—Eight lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, north side, adjoining above.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—Ten lots, south side, adjoining, in rear.

ON SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTH-AV. AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—One lot.

Sale absolute, to close a concern. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**FURNITURE.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON MONDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large and well-selected stock of superior furniture, embracing parlor suite of solid rosewood in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; chamber suites of various styles, mahogany, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, buffets and chairs, etageres, centre and sofa tables, what-nots, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, &c. Also, a complete suite of black walnut chamber furnitnre, made by Deery, in fine order. Three piano fortes. Goods boxed and shipped in the best manner.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET AND SECOND-AV. LOTS.**—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Ten valuable lots on the N. E. corner of 2d-av. and 79th-st., each 25 feet by 100. One of the finest plots on the east side of the City. 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, beautifnlly graded, curbed, guttered and flagged; sewer, gas, and Croton water, all complete and paid for. 75 per cent. can remain.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell on TUESDAY, at No. 86 West 11th-st., all the splendid furniture in said house; rosewood suites, rosewood etageres, Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, French China and stone China ware, glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mattresses, superior 7-octave piano, of beautiful finish nnd tone, stool and cover; paintings, oil-cloth, stair and ingrain carpet, with a great variety of goods, being a large house. Sale positive. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**JEWELRY AND WATCHES**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 12th Inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassan-st., positive sale of elegant jewelry of entirely new designs of Mosaics, cameo, enamel and carbuncle, comprising sets of pins and earrings, bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, seal and stone rings, studs, sets of studs and sleeve buttons; also, elegant double timekeeper, chronometers, patent and detached lever watches; also, gold guard vest chains, chatelaines, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4** BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds nt the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

**A LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF** CABINET FURNITURE.—W. ABBOTT will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ A. M., the entire stock of mahogany furniture, bedding, &c., contained in store No. 449 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $500 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public anction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place.
Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE** SALE.—A family declining housekeeping, will offer for three days only, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, of this week, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 269 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., at fifty per cent below cost prices. The assortment comprises almost every article usually found in a first-class residence; works of art, fancy goods, oil cloths, carpets, mirrors, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture in rosewood and oak, cutlery, glass, china and silver ware, &c., &c., betweeu the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

**THE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL PAINT-**INGS at No. 281 Broadway will be sold at auction THIS DAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, and will be continued each day until the entire collection is disposed of. JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A YOUNG MARRIED PHYSICIAN OF** considerable experience and of a good social standing, desires to form a connection for the practice of medicine and surgery with an older and established physician. None but those of undoubted respectability in the profession need answer this. Address C., Box No. 612 Post-Office.

**$500**—ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN OR unmarried lady, speaking one or more languages beside the English, who can loan their employer the above amount on good security, can have pleasant employment and liberal salary, or they can take an interest in an enterprise of great promise. Address FORTUNE, Box No. 145 *Times* office.

**A GOOD OPPORTUNITY NOW OFFERS** to purchase exclusive right for a valuable improvement connected with teaching music, now in successful use. Amount of capital required small. For full particulars, inquire at 114 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front office.

**THERE IS A GOOD OPENING AT NOR-**WICH, Conn., for a hat, fur and gentlemen's furnishing store. The right sort of man can easily establish a desirable business.

**TO EXCHANGE FOR WATCHES.**—PAGE, BACON & CO.'S note for $319, having about twelve months to run, drawing interest. Address J. H. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

**OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.**—THE OLD-established and well-known Manhnttan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for n cash cnstomer.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**—THE UNDERSIGNED, WILLIAM S. MORSE, EDGAR W. MORSE and JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., who respectively reside in the City, County and State of New-York, have, pursnant to provisions of the Revised Statntes of the State of New-York, and subsequent amendments thereof, formed a limited partnership on the following terms and conditions, namely: The business intended to be trnnsacted is the money exchange, brokerage and collection business, and is to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name nnd firm of MORSE & BROTHER.

WILLIAM S. MORSE and EDGAR W. MORSE are the only general partners, and JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., is the only special partner interested in said partnership. The said JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., has contributed $20,000 in cash to the common stock of said partnership; said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of September, in the year 1858, and will terminate on the 24th day of September, in the year 1860. Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.

WM. S. MORSE,
E. W. MORSE,
J. CAMPBELL, JR.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of A. M. BININGER & CO., for the purpose of importiog and dealing in wines, brnndies, choice groceries, &c.

ABRAM M. BININGER,
RUFUS WATTLES,
JAMES W. FREELAND,
WILLIAM PINCKNEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1858.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers under the firm of A. M. BININGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent,

ABRAM M. BININGER,
RUFUS WATTLES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1858. JAS. W. FREELAND.

## FINANCIAL.

**JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,**
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
**BANKERS,**
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

**COLLECTIONS**—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |
| | ALSO, ON | |
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
**J. R. MORTON & CO.,**
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no chargo for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

**BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING** unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | 04 |
| Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, nnknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | 57 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 67 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 9 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1858, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffon, Solomon, July 1, 1858, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
October 4, 1858.

**LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.
The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amonnt thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. O. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT OR CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and Iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED**—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

SUGE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1858.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.

**A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT.** HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.

**THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COM-**PANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Monday next, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. ROBERTS, No. 28 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date nntil Tuesday, 11th inst. By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE** BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

**BANK OF YONKERS**—YONKERS, OCT. 1, 1858. —DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Yonkers has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after 9th inst. By order,
E. HOWLAND, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

**OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK**—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

## LOAN OFFICES.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE** ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

## PROPOSALS.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received nt the City Surveyor's Office, Hoboken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 11th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4. The time for receiving the above proposals is extended to the 11th day of October, on the evening of which day they will be opened in presence of the public.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE }
AIMSHOUSE, Oct. 5, 1858. }

**PROPOSALS.**—BRICK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Governors of the Aimshouse, at their Office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock M. of the 16th inst., for furoishing and delivering on Blackwell's Island such quantities of best quality of North River Hard Brick, as may be required for and in the erection of the Island Hospital. For further information, apply at their office, where blank-form proposals can be obtained.

## STATIONERY.

**SLOTE & JANES,**
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## FOR EUROPE

**ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-**GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COUSTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....W. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usnal railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring ont their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cnbin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, nt their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight nod passage may also be made at nny of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....EXPRESS CO.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA**—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA at 10 and 10½ o'clock. A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Commissioners of Health.

The Board met on Saturday in the Mayor's office, the discharge of some routine business, [illegible] was put by the Mayor and carried:

Resolved, That in view of the low temperature of the season and the probability of its continuance, it is inexpedient to the public health to waive pretty much all the restrictions in regard to vessels, passengers, crews and cargoes arriving from Southern and West India ports; and that, therefore, henceforward the restrictions imposed upon such vessels shall be limited to a short period of detention and ventilation. *Resolved*, also, that the cotton now at Quarantine, at the option of its owners, may be lightered to Brooklyn or to the wharves of this City: Provided, of course, that vessels arriving report their crews "all well."

This resolution being passed, it was applied to several duties upon which petitions had been presented.

The following communication from Dr. WALSER, Assistant Physician at the Marine Hospital, was read, received and placed on file.

DR. WALSER'S REJOINDER TO THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH, AND ITS HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York:*

GENTS: I had the honor to present to your Board in the latter part of August past, a communication in reference to the origin, history, number of cases, and management of yellow fever, as it had then occurred on Staten Island this season, outside of the Quarantine walls. My object in making such a communication was two-fold, viz: First, to present the facts as they appeared from personal and careful inspection; and, second, to correct false reports which had been and were being circulated by parties who were accused of having a monied interest in magnifying facts, and in creating an alarm. At the time, the particular purpose of getting up an alarm was generally understood, but the subsequent action of the Castleton Board of Health, and its incendiary mob, developed and made transparent the motives which actuated the alarmists. The grand purpose was to manufacture for the Hospital burners a pseudo apology for the commission of a wholesale [illegible]arson.

The incendiary reports which sprang from interested property owners, who had the countenance of the Castleton Board of Health, were false in at least two important particulars, viz: they misstated the number of cases of fever, and gave an account foreign to the truth in respect to the immediate source of infection. At the same time these falsities were published, it was difficult to understand what purposes were intended to be served by them, but since the destruction of the Quarantine Hospitals, it is plain that they were manufactured to order, irrespective of truth, and as a part of a plan which must have been under contemplation for months. It was stated by the alarmists that the source of the infection in Tompkinsville, in the first instance, was from KRAMER, an employe of Quarantine. This statement was boldly and promptly contradicted, and the proof to sustain such a position was ready to show that the man KRAMER had had nothing to do with vessels infected with yellow fever, except early in April, and that he had never taken to the infected districts a morsel of refuse material poisoned with the virus of yellow fever. This declaration, although made in August, and in direct conflict with the flaming accounts of the alarmists, was not denied till a few days since, and then only in general terms, and by the Health Officer of the Castleton Board of Health. But the distortion and denial of facts by the *gifted* and *efficient* Castleton Health Officer is in no respects surprising, when it is considered from whence he received his appointment, and the feeble tenure by which he held his office; for it will be remembered that Dr. MUNDY, for and on account of certain charges of official inefficiency or incapacity, was formally dismissed from office. It is true, by certain hooks or crooks, the Castleton Health Officer secured for himself a whitewashing and a reinstatement into office; yet, being allowed to return to his "first love" was a matter of charity, and not of justice—a matter of luck—because the celebrated Board of Health failed to find a respectable physician who would consent to follow the footsteps of an "illustrious predecessor!" But after all, perhaps the restoration of Dr. MUNDY to office, notwithstanding the proof of his incapacity or inefficiency, was nothing more than what the claims of consistency would demand. It was charged that, in effect, he did nothing to protect the public health; nothing to prohibit or prevent clandestine intercourse and communication between the shores of Tompkinsville and the infected vessels; nothing towards cleansing the locality where the infection had found a lodgment; nothing to isolate the infected district or to keep persons from visiting it: nothing, in short, to prevent the spread of pestilence. And yet the Board, organized for special purposes aside from considerations of the public health, ought not to lash its medical officer for the neglect of sanatory duties. Generally, the object of organizing a Board of Health is to guard against the spread of disease. Such was the pretension of the Castleton Board of Health, but its acts speak louder than words. They teach the fact, which is now known throughout the Commonwealth, that the grand aim of the Board was to remove or destroy the hospitals at Quarantine; or, in other words, to pronounce the hospitals a nuisance to afford real estate speculators a sham apology for committing a capital offence. This charge against the Castleton Board of Health, since its acts have been scanned by the people, needs not the introduction of particular proof to sustain it, and the falsity of the professions of the Board were fully shared by those who encouraged its action, and answered its appeal for the commission of arson on the nights of the 1st and 2d September last. The Board evidently had its designs upon the Hospitals. It declared them to be nuisance, and called upon citizens to abate it. The call was heeded—the buildings within the Quarantine inclosure, dwellings and offices, as well as Hospitals, were burned to the ground. As before stated, the Board professed to act for the protection of the public health; and a stranger, not knowing that the subterranean motive which actuated it was to enhance the value of real estate on Staten Island, might have readily supposed that the Marine Hospitals, of themselves, had proved to be a source of infection outside of Quarantine walls. But such is not the fact, and the truth of this statement is not so well known and fully understood anywhere in this State as in Richmond county. For the last half century yellow fever has been imported in vessels which have been compelled to anchor, discharge and cleanse off the shore of Staten Island, and cases of yellow fever have been sent therefrom into Quarantine Hospitals. The testimony of all unbiased and disinterested persons is, that such vessels and their cargoes, and not their sick in Hospitals, are dangerous to the public health—have been a source of infection to the shores of Staten Island—and yet, the Castleton Board of Health, having a single eye to the pecuniary interest of its constituents, and hence, desiring the destruction of the Hospitals, disregarded the great and only source of danger—the infected vessels and cargoes—and proclaimed the Hospitals a nuisance! To proclaim the Marine Hospitals, including the dwellings, offices, &c., within the inclosure, to be a nuisance, is an outrage upon truth. In this respect, the action of the Castleton Board of Health, and the mob which followed in its wake, have made a fatal mistake; and this mistake has been made apparent by medical testimony in the interest of the Board, taken at the recent examination of TOMPKINS and THOMPSON. Vessels and cargoes from yellow-fever ports have spread the disease upon Staten Island, and if the Castleton Board of Health, therefore, had proclaimed them a nuisance, there would have been some consistency in their action, and a shadow of reason for the people to have responded accordingly. But as it is, the Marine Hospital never having been a source of danger to the people of Tompkinsville, the acts or ordinances of the Board declaring the Quarantine grounds and hospitals a nuisance, were a libel and a farce, and those who were guided by such acts or ordinances, in burning down the Quarantine buildings, were guilty of unmitigated arson. The Castleton Board of Health, and those whom it represents, for the past three years have been decrying the Quarantine authorities for laxity in the management of the institution, and for refusing to conduct the same according to the wishes of the Board. Now the cry of looseness in this respect has been raised as a mere cat's-paw for an excuse to make war on the institution, and the plea that the officers of Quarantine have acted in conflict with the town Board, is a studied complaint of a kindred character, and made solely for the same purpose. The truth is, that within the past four years the discipline at Quarantine has been much more severe and rigid than at any period prior thereto and since the foundation of the institution. Every person on Staten Island knows full well that prior to 1855, "emigrant runners," stevedores, lighternen, and other employes at Quarantine, had full, free and unrestricted intercourse with vessels, cargoes and hospitals; and that without any restraint, or the least complaint on the part of citizens, they were allowed to go home to their families every night, and to mix with the people indiscriminately. But since 1855—since the project of burning the hospitals has been popular, stevedores, lighternen, &c., have become alarmingly dangerous. This new-born fear has been mere pretence, a paltry cry for a purpose—a hobby which has been seized as a scape-goat to cover up the wicked design of destroying the State's property for individual gain. And that the cry or alarm has been uncalled for and senseless, has been demonstrated beyond question in the fact, that not a case of yellow fever has been communicated by a stevedore or other employe of Quarantine, outside or inside the walls of the institution.

I respectfully submit the foregoing statements in contradiction of the recent proceedings of the Castleton Board of Health, which appeared in many of the City papers, and in which many unjust and false reflections were made against,

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

THEO. WALSER,
Assistant Physician Marine Hospital.

A reply having been forwarded from the Chamber of Commerce to a communication made from the Board, it was decided that the same be printed and referred to a Committee, consisting of President HASWELL, the Mayor, Drs. ROCKWELL and MILLER.

The bill of the Assistant Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward was ordered to be paid.

Some other routine matter being disposed of, the Board adjourned to Monday.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT enable the victims of disease to dispense with all other medicines. The former relieve the stomach, liver, and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption, or wound.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mallings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The eminent tragedian, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., is to appear at this theatre to-night, as *Melantius*, in KNOWLES' great play of the "Bridal," supported by the excellent company. The romantic pantomimic drama of the "Wood Demon" is also to be produced in great splendor. Secure your seats early.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 15 5042, 5043, 1349, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421. *Part II.*—4634, 840, 848, 992, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1608. *Part III.*—1302, 1294, 1221, 1376, 1396, 1424, 1418, 1420, 142, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1436, 1446, 1448, 1456, 1460, 1462, 1466, 1468, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1508, 1510, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1522, 1524.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 77, 78, 81, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 17, 11.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Horrible Murder at Pawling, Dutchess County—Escape of the Murderer.

A brutal murder was committed in the town of Pawling, Dutchess County, on Sunday night, 3d inst. A gentleman named BANCROFT has a country residence at Pawling, where he resides through the Summer months. He has a younger brother who resides on the premises, and had directed this brother at different times to discharge the Irish servants, one after another. On Saturday night the brothers arrived from New-York, and young BANCROFT demanded the discharge of some of the servants in the house, and his request not being complied with, he refused to accompany his brother home, but continued on to Sharon, Conn., his native place. On Sunday evening he returned to Pawling by the Harlem Railroad. At the depôt he borrowed a revolver, walked to his brother's and knocked at the door, supposing it would be opened by the servant girl, when he would shoot her. But his brother answered the summons, and perceiving his attitude and intention, immediately slammed the door in his face, and fled to the kitchen to alarm the domestics, but found that the coachman was out. When the latter was returning from the barn to the house, young BANCROFT met him and without a word discharged the revolver three times at the unfortunate man, the ball lodging in the abdomen. The inmates of the house were so alarmed by the affray, that only Mrs. BANCROFT would go to the assistance of the wounded man. He was alive when found, but his injuries were of so serious a nature that there is no chance of his recovery. The coachman is represented to have been a man of good character, peaceable and industrious. BANCROFT fled after the perpetration of the deed, and has not been arrested. He is supposed to be on his way to California.

### Brooklyn Items.

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The American Congressional Convention for the Second District met at the Shakespeare Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. Alderman VAN BRUNT was elected Chairman, and CHAUNCEY M. PERRY, Secretary. Considerable time was consumed in settling the dispute as to the delegates legally elected in the Seventh and Twelfth Wards. This disposed of, the subject of uniting with the Republicans to defeat the divided Democracy in this District was the next in order. A resolution to appoint a Committee of Conference was introduced and discussed until a late hour, when it was adopted by a vote of 22 ayes to 17 nays. The Conference Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: P. G. Bergen, James L. Smith, James R. Burton, James Flynn, Wm. H. Story, and George L. Bennett. The Committee is understood to be equally divided as to the practibility of fusion.

The Convention adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS INTERFERED WITH.—A man has established at the corner of York-street and Green-lane, Brooklyn, a ball alley to play an Irish game known by that name. It has been kept in operation since it was first established, night and day, Sundays as well as week days. Yesterday, some two hundred Irishmen assembled and played one match, and were about to play another when a posse of the Second Precinct Police, under Sergeant CROFT, made a descent upon the place. They succeeded in arresting the proprietor and twelve of the participants in the game. They were locked up, and will be examined before Justice CORNWELL this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A rigger named JAMES LEE, of New-York, while at work on the top of a brig lying at the foot of Gold-street, about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, lost his hold and fell to the deck of the vessel, by which he was killed almost instantly. The deceased was about 40 years old, and leaves a family. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

YELLOW FEVER.—A man named JOHN MORAN, a boatman, lies sick with the yellow fever at No. 31 Columbia-street, Brooklyn. The case was reported to the Health Officer yesterday by Dr. GEORGE COCHRANE, who has the patient in charge.

DIED DRUNK.—A man named THOMAS SHADY was picked up in the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, late Saturday night, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was taken to the Station-house, and died before morning. Coroner RENDING will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

A BOLD THIEF.—A thief wearing a white, thin coat, entered the basement of the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, during service, and took the Priest's coat from a hook and walked off, leaving his own in place of it.

BURGLARY.—The store of JOHN H. WYMANS & Co., corner of Richards and Walcott streets, South Brooklyn, was forced open Saturday night, and robbed of property valued at $75.

BROOKLYN TAXES.—The average taxation throughout Kings County in 1857 was $1 73 per cent., and for this year it is $1 54.8, a reduction of eighteen cents two mills on $100, or a little more than ten per cent. on the amount raised.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 124 deaths in the city of Brooklyn; of which 17 were men, 19 women, 38 boys, and 50 girls. There was only one death by yellow fever reported. This was JANE FITZGERALD, Kelsey's Alley, Sixth Ward.

In Williamsburg, the Rev. M. R. TOMPKINS preached yesterday his second anniversary sermon before the New-England Congregational Church.

The Rev. C. W. ANABLE delivered a discourse on Sabbath-Schools in the Washington-avenue Baptist Church yesterday.

The Jury in the case of Margaret Marshall *vs.* the New-town Kerosene Company, on trial in the Circuit Court, for the second time, awarded the plaintiff $5,000 damages. The husband of the plaintiff was killed by an explosion in the works of defendants, caused by the carelessness of their agents.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, made a descent upon a house of bad repute, on Hudson-avenue, near DeKalb, and arrested the keeper and five of the boarders. They were all committed for a hearing, to-day.

SUICIDE.—A girl named JULIA BRODERICK, 19 years old, residing at No. 66 Sands-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide Thursday night by throwing herself into a well in the rear of her residence, during a temporary state of insanity. The body was not recovered until Friday evening, when Coroner SNELL held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad named GEORGE MARTIN, 13 years old, on Friday night last fell from the roof of a house to the sidewalk on Franklin-street, Brooklyn, and was instantly killed. Coroner SNELL held no inquest.

### New-Jersey Items.

ROBBERY IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—About 10½ o'clock on Saturday night, JOSEPH REMING, residing at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, was arrested at the Jersey City Ferry Dépôt by Officer FARLEY, on a charge of feloniously entering the saddlery store of BETTS, NICHOLS & Co., No. 99 Liberty-street, New-York, and stealing $200 from the safe. Shortly after 8 o'clock Saturday evening the accused, who was formerly a clerk for the above firm, it is alleged, came out of the store, and meeting the private watchman, remarked that he should wait for BARTON (a clerk) no longer. The watchman suspected nothing wrong, but shortly after found the store-door unlocked and supposed that it was left so by the carelessness of the porter. One of the firm was sent for, when it was discovered that the safe had been unlocked, and $200 in bills were missing. A bag, containing $1,000 in gold, remained untouched. Suspicion fell upon REMING, and his arrest was effected as he was returning home. It is supposed that he secreted himself in the store before it was closed, and, knowing where the safe key was kept, could easily gain access to the money. The prisoner was taken to New-York and committed.

AN INFANT DESERTED IN A FERRY-HOUSE.—On Saturday evening the bridge-tender at the Jersey Ferry-house on the New-York side, saw a covered willow basket remaining on one of the seats after the passengers had all gone out. Curiosity led him to peep in, when he was surprised to find a beautiful female infant about a week old. It was richly dressed, and there was also an abundance of little clothes for the stray waif. It was sent to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention, composed of the First, Second and Third Wards, met at No. 52 Montgomery-street on Saturday night, and organized by choosing JOHN WILSON Chairman. Alderman WILLIAM VOORHIES was unanimously renominated, and, upon being notified, declined to accept the nomination, and stated his reasons for so doing. The Convention then balloted ten times, with the following result: SAMUEL A. FRENCH, 5; GEORGE McLOUGHLIN, 4; WILLIAM R. BROWN, 2. The Convention then adjourned to the same place, on Tuesday evening.

FAREWELL MEETING IN THE TENT.—The services which have been held for some weeks past under the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association were closed for the season yesterday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. JONES of the Mariners' Church, New-York, before a large audience.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 9.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Ill. Int. Bds.'60. | 90 | 530 Harlem R.R. Pref. | 23 |
| 5,000 Indiana State 5s. | 91 | 300 Reading R. R. | s30.. 49 |
| 6,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. | 91⅜ | 100 do | 49⅛ |
| 23,000 Missouri State 6s | 86¼ | 30 do | 49⅜ |
| 7,000 do | 86⅜ | 700 do | s30 49⅛ |
| 5,000 N.Carolina St. 6s | 85 | 200 do | s60 49⅜ |
| 2,000 Cal. St. 7s new Bds | 85½ | 600 do | s10 49⅜ |
| 10,000 Virginia 6s | 93⅜ | 350 do | 49⅜ |
| 1,200 Ohio State 6s, '86, | 106⅜ | 300 do | s10 48⅞ |
| 500 N.Y.Cen.R.R.8s. | 93⅛ | 1200 do | s10 48⅞ |
| 5,000 Read. R. Bds. '86, | 71 | 100 do | 49⅞ |
| 4,000 Hud.Riv.R.2d m. | 81 | 150 do | 50⅛ |
| 1,000 M. Cen. R.8 p. c. | | 550 do | 50⅛ |
| 1 m. S. F.Con.Bs. | 92⅜ | 600 do | 50⅛ |
| 3,500 do | 83⅞ | 150 Mich. Cent. R.R. | 55 |
| 1,000 Ill. Freeland Bds | 81 | 100 Mich.S.&N.I.GStk. | 47⅜ |
| 1,000 LaC.&M. l. g. bs. | 26⅜ | 100 do | b30 24 |
| 4,000 do | 27 | 520 do | s3 24 |
| 3,000 Gal. & C. 2dm.bs. | 93 | 100 do | b60 24⅛ |
| 8 Bank of New-York. | 109½ | 300 do | s10 24 |
| 20 Continental Bk | 88¼ | 75 do | b30 24⅜ |
| 90 Penn. Coal Co | 76 | 50 do | b10 24½ |
| 10 Mil. & Miss. R.R. | 16½ | 125 do | 24½ |
| 50 do | b60 16½ | 100 Mich.S.&N.I.GStk. | 47⅜ |
| 334 Pacific Mail SS.Co | 102⅜ | 200 do | s30 47 |
| 20 do | s10 103 | 350 do | 47⅜ |
| 20 do | 103¼ | 300 Illinois Cen. R. | b60 75 |
| 50 do | 102⅞ | 100 Clev. & Pitts. R. | 75 |
| 50 do | b10 103 | 120 Galena & Chic. R. | 84¼ |
| 50 do | b10 102⅞ | 50 do | s10 84½ |
| 467 do | 103 | 100 do | s60 83⅝ |
| 960 N. Y. Cen. RR. | s3 83¼ | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. | s10 33 |
| 50 do | b10 83¼ | 50 do | 33⅛ |
| 500 do | s20 83⅜ | 400 do | b60 32⅞ |
| 5 do | 83⅜ | 50 do | s30 32 |
| 5 do | b3 83⅜ | 50 do | b30 32⅜ |
| 450 do | s3 83⅜ | 200 do | b10 32⅜ |
| 300 do | b30 83⅜ | 100 Chic. & Rk.Is. R. R. | 66 |
| 300 do | b30 83⅛ | 600 do | s30 66 |
| 250 do | s10 83⅛ | 150 do | b60 66⅛ |
| 100 do | b60 83⅛ | 50 do | b50 66⅛ |
| 100 Erie Railroad | 16¾ | 100 do | b30 66⅛ |
| 50 do | 16¾ | 800 do | 66⅛ |
| 250 do | 16⅞ | 100 La C. & Mil. R. | b60 4¾ |
| 400 Harlem Railroad | 10⅜ | 300 do | 4¾ |
| 500 do | b60 10⅜ | 35 New-Jersey R. R. | 127⅛ |
| 100 do | b30 10⅜ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Missouri St. 6s.. | 86⅜ | 1300 Reading R. R. | s15 50 |
| 1,000 do | 86⅜ | 100 do | 50⅞ |
| 10,000 do | 86¾ | 400 do | 51 |
| 5,000 do | s45 86¾ | 400 do | 50¾ |
| 10,000 Cal. S. 7s, n. b.. | 85½ | 50 Michigan C. R. | 55½ |
| 5,000 La C.& Mil. l. g. b | 27 | 100 do | b10 55¾ |
| 30 Bk. New-York | 109½ | 100 M. S. &N.I.R.R. | b30 24½ |
| 25 St. Nicholas Bank.. | 95 | 200 do | 24½ |
| 50 Canton Co | 19¾ | 100 do | s30 24 |
| 11 Pac. M. St. Co | 102⅜ | 150 M.S.&N.I.G'td sk. | 47¾ |
| 20 do | 102¾ | 200 do | s30 47 |
| 30 Del.&Hud.Can.Co.. | 99⅛ | 50 do | s3 47 |
| 100 Pen. Coal Co | 76 | 50 Ill. Cen. R. R. | b30 79 |
| 100 N.Y. Cent. R.R. | 83¼ | 100 do | s10 79⅛ |
| 250 do | b60 83⅞ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R.R. | b3 32⅝ |
| 150 do | s3 83¼ | 100 do | 32¾ |
| 100 do | b10 83¼ | 100 Chi. & R. I. R'd. | b60 66 |
| 200 do | s10 83¼ | 100 do | s7. 66 |
| 200 do | s30 83⅜ | 52 Stonington R. R. | 55 |
| 100 do | b3 83⅜ | 10 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 16¾ |
| 600 do | s60 83 | 280 Harlem R. R. | 10¾ |
| 50 do | s30 83¾ | 300 do | 10⅞ |

MONDAY, Oct. 11—A. M.

The *Canada's* mails from Europe *viâ* Boston were delivered at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday night. The dates are to Saturday, Sept. 25. The telegraph from Halifax has already supplied nearly all the items of financial interest. In American Stocks, Michigan Central Sinking Fund advanced to 87½ sterling, ex-dividend, sales, and 89 subsequently asked; New-York Central, latest sales 76½ sterling, on low figures from this side; Illinois Central 77 sterling. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports considerable business in the best of the Railway bonds. He remarks:

"A fair business continues to be done in American securities, the demand being chiefly for the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds. We note considerable transactions in Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central, and Illinois Central Bonds, at fully previous rates. There has been a reaction in Illinois Shares from 20½, the point recently attained, to 23 dis., at which they close. New-York Central Shares touched 77½, but have given way to 76."

The latest London Stock Exchange report is as follows of

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. | Business! |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875.. | 79 to 81 x. c. | |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875..... | 79 to 81 x. c. | |
| Do., do., Freeland, 1860.... | 77 to 79 | |
| Do., $100 shares, $60 paid.... | 24 to 22 dis. | 23 dis. |
| Michigan Central 8 ₱ c., 1860. | 83 to 87 x. c. | |
| Do., do., 1869..... | 87 to 89 | |
| Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82. | 87 to 89 x. c. | |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885.... | 62 to 64 | |
| Do, $100 shares..... | 22 to 27 | |
| New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883..... | 84 to 86 | 84½ |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864.... | 93 to 95 | |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 75 to 77 | 76½ |
| New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883..... | 66 to 68 | |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 18 to 18 | |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent. | 89 to 91 | |
| Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl. | 91 to 93 | |

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 22d Sept. gives the following results when compared with the previous week;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public deposits | £8,740,684 | Inc... £699,606 |
| Other deposits | 12,049,489 | Dec... 151,470 |
| Rest | 3,698,289 | Inc... 2,164 |
| Government securities | 10,980,684 | Inc... 10,170 |
| Other securities | 15,227,068 | Dec... 84,206 |
| Notes unemployed | 12,865,350 | Inc... 585,380 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,015,955 being a decrease of £138,035, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,134,065, showing an increase of £485,150, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 17th ult.:

| | For Money— | | | For Account— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing. | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing. |
| Sat. 18.... | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Mon. 20.... | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Tues. 21.... | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Wed. 22.... | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Thur. 23.... | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Fri. 24.... | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |

BRITISH EXPORT RETURNS—EIGHT MONTHS.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January..... | £7,221,600 | £9,058,105 | £7,974,786 |
| February..... | 7,253,416 | 9,313,040 | 7,725,747 |
| March..... | 9,000,374 | 10,456,348 | 9,448,570 |
| April..... | 9,451,433 | 9,985,844 | 9,424,926 |
| May..... | 10,264,648 | 11,382,204 | 8,733,300 |
| June..... | 10,241,433 | 10,630,840 | 10,661,087 |
| July..... | 10,993,997 | 12,201,532 | 9,968,226 |
| August..... | 10,753,292 | 11,638,805 | 11,134,763 |
| Total..... | £74,689,934 | £84,663,713 | £75,596,564 |

In reference to the change of interest by the Bank of France, the London *Daily News* says:

"The Council of the Bank of France have this day reduced their rate of discount from 3½ ₱ cent., at which it was fixed on the 10th of June last, to 3 ₱ cent. In the interval the stock of bullion has increased from £20,415,000 to £23,750,000—a difference of £3,335,000. Perhaps the alteration may give the exchange between Paris and London a slight turn in our favor; but it is chiefly interesting as marking a fresh step towards the monetary overflow which in most quarters is considered inevitable, and which may yet induce the Bank of England, despite their judicious reluctance, to lower their terms by another half ₱ cent. To say truth, however, this latter contingency is one which many persons of sound views would rejoice to see altogether avoided.

The step now adopted by the French Bank, having been fully anticipated, has produced no effect upon the stock markets, either at Paris or London. The English funds to-day were completely stationary in price, and in the other departments of the Stock Exchange business was almost unprecedentedly dull. Many of the dealers have been heard to declare that they pass whole days without entering into a single transaction. Prices, however, remain well supported."

The *Morning Chronicle* says, on the same subject:

"It seems very doubtful whether the Bank authorities here will make a further relaxation, especially as the increasing requirements of trade, and the distribution of the October dividends, may enable them to find extended employment for their immense resources."

And the London *Times:*

"The expected reduction in the rate of discount o the Bank of France was announced this afternoon, the movement being from 3½ ₱ cent., the rate fixed on the 10th of June last, to 3 ₱ cent. Since the previous alteration there has been an augmentation of about £3,500,000 in the stock of bullion. At the commencement of the year the rate was 5 ₱ cent., and the bullion, which is now about £24,000,000, was then under £10,000,000. The closing prices of the French Three ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 72f. 60c. for money and 72f. 70c. for the end of the month, showing no alteration."

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,658,810, as against $2,359,095 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,807 51—of which over half-a-million is in Domestic Cotton manufactures to China—as against $1,721,980 same week last year. The Export of Specie is $625,817, as against $69,000 same week last season. The Customs paid into the Government Treasury amount to $436,374. The disbursements from the office are $623,941 in excess of this sum; reducing the balance on Saturday afternoon to $10,476,672, against $11,100,613.

The export demand for Specie, and the net disbursements of the week by the Sub-Treasury being thus about equal, the average Bank reserve, on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, is not likely to vary materially from the last average of $28,533,185. The gold exchanges with the interior, however, are believed to be rather against the City for Southern account. The market for Money is easier for 90 days @ 4 months' bills, which are taken, well indorsed, at 4 ₱ cent., and single name, 4½@5 ₱ cent. Longer dates range 5@7 ₱ cent., according to classification of signatures, and 30@60-day approved acceptances go at 3½@4 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers are getting money at call, or at 5@10 days' notice, at from 3@4 ₱ cent.; the supply on dividend-paying collateral being unusually free at 3@3½ ₱ cent. The improved activity at the Stock Exchange is affording fair employment on other Stock collateral at 3½@4 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed for Sterling, with a moderate demand, at 109¾@109¾ merchant bills. The tendency of the market, as the Cotton movement from the South increases, is to lower rates. The next mail for England goes by the *Arabia* from this port on Wednesday next.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of September, published a few days since, and our own usual summary, given at the same time, of the trade of the nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from the 1st January to 30th September, 1858, were.....$113,366,379

Add week in October.....2,658,810

Total to date.....$166,025,189

Amount same time 1857.....189,242,672

Decrease this season.....$73,217,483

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, to Sept. 30.... $45,646,000

Add week in October.....1,807,451

Total to date.....$47,453,451

Against same time in 1857.....56,156,980

Decrease to date.....$8,703,529

The same tables make the Export of Specie to Sept. 30.....$20,603,000

Add week in October.....625,817

Total to date.....$21,228,817

Against same time, 1857.....33,557,000

Decrease to date.....$12,328,183

The receipts at New-York of Gold from California, and of Foreign Coin, since the 1st of January to the present date are.....$27,345,047

From Europe, &c.....2,021,000

Total receipts.....$29,366,047

Against previous year:

From California.....$23,686,653

From Europe.....6,678,000—$30,564,653

Aggregate decrease.....$1,198,606

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.....103¾@104 int. fm. Jan.

New-York Central.....81⅛@83½@82⅞@83⅞

New-York and Erie.....15¾@14⅞@17@15⅞@16¼

Reading.....47⅞@48¾@48@49@51@50½

Rock Island.....65@66¼@64¾@66

Michigan Southern.....23⅛@23⅞@24¼@24¼

Michigan Southern preferred.....44¼@46@47½

Michigan Central.....52@51@54@55½

Toledo.....31½@32@32½@32¾

Galena.....84¼@86@84@84½

Illinois Central.....79¾@78½@79

Pacific Mail.....104½@106¾@100@102¾

Panama.....118¾@119@116¾@118¼

Missouris.....85@86@86¾

Virginias.....93¼@93¾@93¾

Tennessees.....90¾@91@91¾

La Crosse Bonds.....26¼@25½@27

The dealings on the Stock Exchange through the whole of the past week were large and quite spirited. The advance is more general than for usual, and the *Bull* account, aided by some considerable investment purchases of State Stocks, and other dividend securities—New York Central being the most prominent—is decidedly in the ascendant. Of course the ease of supply and cheapness of money has something to do with this movement. This influence, so ineffectual through most of the summer months, is at length more legitimately required, particularly in the free purchase of the class of securities just named, while it encourages, to a partial extent, the substantial revival of speculation in the non-dividend shares. The market, of all the business days of the week, was strongest on Saturday, closing firm in the afternoon.

There is a good inquiry for the new Federal Loan, finding but few sellers, however, as most of the large parcels have been placed in bank or with other money lenders on a less rate of interest, to await a more decided turn in the market. The transactions in Treasury Bills are much larger. These are sought for the temporary employment of money, and the 4½@4¾ ₱ cents., which had been selling at, or a fraction under par, now command a small premium, while the 4 ₱ cents. change hands at about par. There is still $2,500,000 of the 3 ₱ cents. outstanding. The amount redeemed of late through the Custom-house is very trifling.

The State Stocks have advanced since our last weekly review ¾ ₱ cent. on Virginias, 1½ on Tennessees, 2 on Californias, and 1¾ on Missouris. The last sold, on Saturday afternoon, at 86¾@¾ ₱ cent. Ohios, New-Yorks and Kentuckys are scarce, and the parcels offered bring 1@2 ₱ cent. above the September currency. Including private sales, the aggregate business in all the State Stocks, for the week, exceeds $1,250,000.

In the Railway Bonds, actively dealt in at the Brokers' Board, very full prices have been realized, partly on English orders for New-York Centrals, Illinois Centrals, Michigan Centrals, &c. Most of these have become scarce on the market, and as much as 93½ ₱ cent. was paid on Saturday for the six ₱ cents. of

# The New-York Times.

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## IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

### Arrival in Washington of the Treaty Negotiated by Minister Reed.

### INTERESTING DETAILS OF NEWS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 11.

Dr. C. W. BRADLEY arrived yesterday morning with the Chinese Treaty. He also brings a manuscript letter from the Emperor of China, written in two languages, the Chinese and Manchoo. Mr. REED leaves China about the 1st of December, for Bombay, and thence to England, where he expects to meet his family. Dr. B. brings a full synopsis of the English treaty with China. Q.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 11—P. M.

I telegraphed you this morning that Dr. C. W. BRADLEY, United States Consul at Ningpo, had arrived here, bringing our treaty with China, which was to-day handed over to the State Department, together with a full synopsis of the English treaty. Ours is drawn from the English and Russian treaties, with a few new grants, which those Powers intend to avail themselves of.

Secretary CASS was too unwell to be at his office to-day, and the documents were sent to his private residence. The autograph letter from the Emperor of China is written on silk, two by seven feet, and elegantly executed.

Dr. BRADLEY communicates to the State Department a variety of interesting and important news. Trade was entirely prostrate at Hong Kong when he left, on the 22d of July. A vast amount of European and American tonnage was unemployed at Shanghae, with little prospect of an immediate demand. The same state of things existed at Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta. At Singapore there were eighty square-rigged vessels, and all without employment.

AMERICAN SHIPPING AT PENANG, Aug. 6.—Ship *Ladoga*, PEARCE, of Boston, arrived June 20, leaking.

Ship *Golden State*, HEPBURN, New-York, bound to China.

Ship *Judge Shaw*, PARKER, of Boston, sailed from Penang, Aug. I, for Macao, with rice.

The ship *Golden State* was delayed in port in consequence of the trial of the mutineers of that ship, who had murdered the first officer, NATHAN WILLIAMS, of Maine, a few days before. On the 4th Sir BENSON MAXWELL, the Recorder, had convicted CHARLES MAXWELL and PHILIP CARTER, Irish, and JOSEPH BAUET, French-Canadian, seamen of that vessel, of murder in the first degree. They were to be sentenced to death on the 5th, on which day fifteen other seamen were put on trial charged with assault upon the second mate with intent to kill.

At Point de Galle, Ceylon, the only American ship was the *Shepherd Knapp*, YORK, master, arrived April 9, and was seeking.

The telegraph connecting Point de Galle with Continental India is to be commenced immediately. That between Galle and Colombo was opened in January last. The railway between Colombo and Kandy is in progress. Cholera had appeared in Ceylon. The coffee crop will be an average one.

At Aden, Arabia Felix, Aug. 13, were ships *Imaum*, Captain PERKINS, and *N. Cogswell*, Captain HAWKINS. The former arrived from Zanzibar, and was to leave next day for Muscat. The latter arrived June 15, from Zanzibar, and would return there about the middle of September. Q.

### Closing Scenes at Tien-tsin—The Former Treaty—Fate of Keying—Ceremony of Handing over the Old Treaty—The Anglo-French Negotiation—Transmission of the Four Treaties to Pekin—Prudence and Good Sense of Minister Reed—Fruits of the Treaty.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "MINNESOTA," Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

After the conclusion of the new Treaty on the 18th of June, the duty next in order was to restore to the Chinese the original copy of the old one. This, instead of being deposited in the Imperial archives at Pekin, had been found by the Allies on their occupation of Canton snugly secreted in the palace of the Viceroy. The Commissioners say that it was left there by orders of the Emperor, as the most suitable place for all documents relative to foreign affairs. This also accounts for the discovery at the same time and place of another important State paper. It is a memorial of KEYING, in which he sets forth the principles of his foreign policy. "The Barbarians," he says, "must be managed by stratagem," and he had accordingly sought to flatter them by condescending attentions as far as he could without compromising the dignity of a Minister of State. He ridicules their gormandizing and uxorious habits, derides their gullibility, and boasts of having trumped them on sundry occasions. In this document, which was intended as a confidential communication to his Sovereign, the wily Minister completely unmasks himself, and shows that all the candor and liberality for which he obtained credit in his intercourse with foreign officials was an elaborate deception.

Little did he imagine, while recording with such gusto the triumphs of his duplicity, that that very document would, fifteen years later, be flung into his face by the indignant hands of those whom he boasted of having duped. But such is the reward of falsehood. Called from the obscurity from which he had sunk, as a man whose known skill in "managing barbarians" qualified him for directing the course of negotiations in the present crisis, he hastened to the arena, presuming on his established character. But what was his dismay to have that unlucky memorial presented for his perusal in the very presence of his colleagues? Unable to face the foreign plenipotentiaries, with whom he had blasted his own reputation, he hastily returned to Pekin; or his colleagues, it may be, embarrassed by his presence, procured his recall. However that may be, he was placed under arrest, as I mentioned in my last, and is now under sentence of death.

But to return to the old treaty—the lucky hour selected by the Commissioners for receiving it was 4 P. M., on the 19th ult. At the time appointed, Dr. WILLIAMS conveyed it to their office. They were extremely busy, and we remained but a short time. They were about dispatching a courier with the memorial to the Emperor, and, as usual on such occasions, had just been engaged in invoking the "*Deus et Augustus*" of the Northern capital. This is done by burning incense and lighted tapers before a tablet marked with his title of "King Live-forever," and adoring it with nine prostrations. The object of the memorial was to learn the pleasure of His Majesty touching some point in the English or French Treaties. The demands of the Allies had thrown the Commissioners into a sad state of perplexity; and old KWEILIANG remarked despondingly, that "however faithful they might be in discharging their commission, it would be impossible for them to escape being censured by their master." He denounced KEYING as a hollow-hearted deceiver, and commended himself and colleagues as men of unimpeachable integrity; at the same time he protested that neither of them had exercised the remotest agency in bringing KEYING to his unhappy fate.

On the morning of the 25th our Minister had a parting interview with the Imperial Commissioners, at the Temple of Æolus, or the Wind-God, where he had met KEYING. It was not, however, the last time that he saw them; for he had hardly reached his lodgings when a messenger came with an earnest request that he should come to their office on urgent business. A similar invitation was sent to the Russian Minister. On arriving they were told that an Imperial edict had been received, in which H. I. M. positively rejected several of the most important demands of the English. A paper was produced which professed to be an extract from it. In this the Emperor was made to say that he would "negative with ten thousand vetoes any proposition to place a resident Minister at Pekin, and that unrestricted intercourse with all parts of the interior could by no means be allowed."

"You see," said KWEILIANG, addressing himself to the two Ministers, "how importunately the English urge their demands, and how decidedly our Great Emperor rejects them. Between the two our lives are in jeopardy. If we sign a treaty containing those concessions, we shall be condemned as traitors. If we refuse, and the English renew hostilities, we shall be put to death for failing to check their progress. But, for myself, if I must die, I prefer to fall with hands unstained with the guilt of betraying my country. In this emergency it is to you that we look for help. Your honorable nations have always been our friends, and we have just confirmed our friendship by renewing our treaties. We entreat you, therefore, to use your combined influence to induce Lord ELGIN to recede from these unreasonable demands. Our every hope depends on your exertions."

During this speech, the voice of KWEILIANG, enfeebled with age, became tremulous with emotion. It was deeply touching to see this veteran statesman of a proud empire suppliant at the feet of barbarian Ministers. The latter assured him of their sympathy, (what could they less?) but were unable to quiet his apprehensions with anything better than the vaguest promises. Throughout the interview HWASHANA maintained a stoical composure. He is the military chief of the blue-bordered banner, and his bearing on this, as on all other public occasions, was characterized by severe dignity.

From the tone of this interview I was disposed to augur unfavorably for the *fête* which our Anglican and Gallic friends were expecting to celebrate on the two following days. I heard Lord ELGIN would have to defer awhile the wearing of his cocked hat, which he had dispatched a gun-boat to bring up from the outer anchorage, and that the officers from the squadron, who were invited to witness the signing of the treaty, would be parties to a less pacific spectacle.

But his Lordship was not to be thwarted. At 6 P. M., on the 26th, the marine companies were drawn up in front of his lodgings, and he came forth amidst the salute of a military band and the cheers of the allied squadrons. Banners of every color floated in gay festoons from the mastheads, and the yards were manned to do honor to the occasion. After an absence of two hours he returned with the sign and seal of the Imperial Commissioners *to all his demands.*

By what arguments they were persuaded to compliance it is not difficult to divine. It is said that not, withstanding he had just received instructions not to march on Pekin for any consideration, he overawed the Commissioners by threatening to storm the espital, which was, under the circumstances, a proceeding of very questionable morality. But whether the edict was a myth, the extract from it a forgery, and their pathetic appeal to the intercession of the neutral ministers only a subterfuge of baffled diplomacy, or whether they have devoted themselves to a future but inevitable doom to avert from their country a present calamity, is a question which does not admit of so ready a solution.

On the evening of the next day (Sunday) the French treaty was signed; and the return of the Embassador and his cortege was hailed with a brilliant display of fireworks and prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, as the grand finale of the second war with China.

The four treaties were now combined in one dispatch and sent to Pekin by a fleet courier, while the Commissioners waited in breathless suspense for the Imperial rescript. At length the vermillion pencil deigned a reply: "We have received the treaties of the Four Nations—this is from the Emperor." The Commissioners felt relieved and thought the foreign plenipotentiaries ought to be satisfied. But this was not a ratification; and nothing short of an immediate ratification could warrant the allies in withdrawing their forces; for what assurance have they that on the removal of the existing pressure the Emperor will not repudiate the acts of his Ministers, and undo all that they have expended so much time and treasure to accomplish? They resolved to apply the screws and extort a ratification without delay. Gunboats were sent to the outer anchorage, with orders to bring up a thousand additional troops; and just after the signature of treaties of peace, we have the anomaly of preparations for war. It is not likely, however, that anything more than a display of force will be required to obtain the desired document.

Having allowed a year for the exchange of ratifications, and having no doubt of obtaining the Imperial sanction, our Minister prepared to retire. Count PONTIATINE, with the characteristic jealousy of a Russian diplomatist, remained to watch the proceedings of the Allies, and, with great generosity, offered Mr. REED the use of his own steamer to descend the river, as the vessel chartered for the American Legation had been sent to Hong Kong.

The American Minister was the last to join in this Confederation and the first to leave it—not, however, until all its legitimate objects had been accomplished. To him it has certainly not been an "entangling alliance," as through the whole period of his connection with it he has pursued a perfectly independent course. He recognized the sufficiency of Commissioner FAN'S powers, and commenced negotiations with him, notwithstanding Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS' determination to treat with no one who was not nominally a plenipotentiary. At Tien-tsin he concluded his treaty a week in advance of theirs, and then retired in the full confidence that the Emperor would sanction the acts of his ministers, while they thought it necessary to assume a threatening attitude and extort an immediate ratification.

For its other members it may be said that though there has been *some* cooperation, there has been *no* cordiality. Between the English Lord and French Baron mutual distrust has been ill concealed by an interchange of officious courtesies, and the agent of the Czar has watched them both with the vigilance of one who feels that he is intrusted with the preservation of the balance of power in Eastern Asia.

Well! This wonderful Congress, unprecedented in the annals of Oriental diplomacy, is dissolved. It will never be reconstructed; its work is done, and done for ages. China is open to the enterprise of the West, and, under all changes of dynasty, open it must remain. Our Ministers can hold personal conference with Viceroys and Governors, correspond under seal with the Imperial Cabinet, and have access for visit or residence to the capitol itself. Our merchants can trade with all the important ports, including Nintsang in Manchooria, enter the principal rivers, under some restrictions, and traverse the interior without molestation. Our missionaries have the privilege of propagating their faith throughout the eighteen provinces, and are guaranteed efficient protection to themselves and converts. That stipulations in favor of a religious propaganda, should occupy a prominent place in each of the Four Treaties, is the most remarkable feature of these remarkable negotiations. It shows that Christian missions are already felt as a power in the world. Politicians are convinced that missionaries are the medium through which the mind of the West must act on that of China. Their deeds of benevolence cherish a kindly feeling in the hearts of the Chinese; their moral teachings tend to improve the character of the people, and their scientific writings will gradually teach them to develop the resources of their country.

P. S.—SHANGHAE, July 12. The British Treaty is ratified, and Lord ELGIN has just arrived here.

## THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA.

### Unfortunate Position of Mr. Reed—Chinese Characteristics—The Results of the Negotiations—Demands of the Commissioners—How Received—What Russia Secured—Fate of Keying—Reform in our Chinese Consular System Required—Miscellaneous.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.

The American Treaty with Chioa, such as it is, goes home to you this week in charge of Mr. BRADLEY, our Consul at Ningpo. Mr. BRADLEY reached this city on Monday, having come from the East in company with Mr. BRUCE, of the English Legation, and M. DE BELLECOUR, the representative of Baron GROS. Few of our Consular Agents in the East, or for the matter of that in the West also, are so well fitted as Mr. BRADLEY, by character and experience, to supply the deficiencies of the State Department in the trivial matters of geographical and political information, and it is to be hoped that the Treaty which Mr. REED was in such a hurry to make, after waiting so patiently for the opportunity of making it, may be read at Washington by the light which Mr. BRADLEY'S knowledge of China and the Chinese will enable him to throw upon it. What Mr. BRADLEY'S own opinion of the said Treaty may be, I have, of course, no means of knowing. I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, and if I had, I presume he would be the last man in the world to volunteer criticisms upon the actions of his diplomatic superiors. But what the Treaty is and how it was concluded, I happen to know tolerably well, and I can, therefore draw a remarkably probable inference or two as to the estimate likely to be set upon its character and weight by persons well-informed in the premises.

From the outset of the campaign in China, you have steadily continued to point out in the columns of the TIMES the inevitable consequences of the vacillating and Micawberish policy enforced, as I am glad for his sake to believe, upon our Minister by an Executive equally ignorant, obstinate and weak of will. Mr. REED was sent to China in the body, but his wits were carefully sequestrated in the Cabinet cupboard at Washington. He was neither to negotiate, nor to exact justice, but simply to play waiter upon Providence, or, in other words, to dangle at the heels of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS in the hope that "something would turn up." The United States had, of course, precisely the same objects to attain in China with England and France, but our sagacious President was resolved that these objects should not be attained in the same way. He was sufficiently intelligent to understand that nothing could be got from the Chinese excepting *vi et armis*; but he thought it would be a capital stroke of the small diplomacy in which he delights to put upon the English and French the burden of exacting what we were prepared to share after it should be won. He, therefore, commanded his Minister to assume an attitude of "neutrality" before a people to whose minds that most respectable word conveys absolutely no idea whatever. The Chinese Government regards all foreigners as inferiors, and, in proportion, their relations with China as dependent upon its authority. There are, therefore, but two attitudes possible to the foreigner in the opinion of the Chinese. He is either a submissive and well-conducted person, as in time of peace, or a rebellious and abominable person as in time of war. Mr. REED making *requests*, therefore, appeared in the light of a peaceable subject whose petitions might be attended to when the pacificators of his fellow subjects, the English and French rebels, should afford leisure to the Celestial Government. Mr. REED making *demands* became an insolent rebel, who deserved the bamboo and should get it when time and occasion allowed. This state of the case was very neatly put to Mr. REED by the Commissioners, when he addressed them for the first time after reaching the North. "Either you are quiet and obedient," said they, "in which case we see no reason for altering any treaties or troubling ourselves at all about you, or you are refractory and discontented, in which case you are behaving as ill as the rebels of England and France." A brief experience of Canton seems to have satisfied Mr. REED of the utter imbecility of his position, for when he quitted that station he left China altogether and steamed off to Manilla, where he spent the months which his colleagues, English, French and Russian, devoted to the examinations of the coast of the Celestial Empire from the Canton River to the Pei-ho. He reappeared only when the scene of action had been transferred to the arteries of the Imperial metropolis, to renew the game of dancing attendance, but this time with greater apparent success. For, as it became more and more clear that the Allies had hit the nail on the head, and that the skies of Pekin were really about to fall, Mr. REED'S chance of catching a few larks naturally brightened, But it is just at this point that the least satisfactory part of our recent diplomatic history in China begins. The Anglo-French Ministers, after the forts of the Pei-ho fell into their hands, and the way to Pekin was opened before them, demanded of China substantially what China has conceded in the treaties now submitted to the sovereigns of England and France for ratification. In these demands there was nothing at all unreasonable, certainly nothing which, as now offered to us under the "favored nation clause," we Americans are likely to reject as an extortionate and unjust demand upon the independence of China. The leading feature of the papers submitted by Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS was the right of reciprocal representation at London and Paris on the one hand, and at Pekin on the other; the right of free circulation in the Chinese Empire for foreigners, under the regulation of a passport system; the suppression of the humiliating term "barbarian" in the intercourse of the Chinese authorities with foreigners, and the elevation of the English and French languages to an equality of authority in diplomatic correspondence. To these demands Lord ELGIN of his own part added a most important commercial provision for the publication and regulation of the internal transit duties upon foreign goods and domestic exports. All these points, if successfully made, were to inure to our benefit, and our Minister meant of course to avail himself of them as soon as they should be established. What then could be expected of him but that, in the demands which he at the same time submitted to the same Commissioners, the same points would be set forward? If ever our fantastic position of "neutrality" could have been made good and efficient it would have been at precisely this moment. The Chinese Commissioners had been fully satisfied that the United States, at least, was not acting in concert with the "armed barbarians" of England and France, but was meekly awaiting the celestial smile. Had, then, the American Minister presented precisely the same demands with those of England and France, the Chinese authorities would have enjoyed an opportunity of understanding the intrinsically pacific and reasonable character of those demands. But the American Minister did no such thing. He made his petition in a more bated and mitigated form, keeping up to the last the farce of a distinction between our objects and those of the Allies, which distinction he meant to sweep away just so soon as the Allies should have obtained what they and we were equally resolved to enjoy, although they alone were honest enough to say so, and to act upon their words. The character of the Anglo-French demands created a great flutter at Pekin, and every device was at once put in operation to stave off compliance with them. Orders were dispatched to the Commissioners to close with the American propositions, and to accede to similar demands in favor of Russia, for it was hoped that if this was done the Americans and Russians would exert themselves to avert the advance of the Anglo-French. Russia, of course, was quite ready to accept this arrangement. For as Russia claims the right to a representation at Pekin, in virtue of a much older Convention, and as she possesses a practical right of penetration into the Empire, in virtue of her forces along the Siberian line, (the gold-bearing territory of the Blue Mountains, for instance, having been surveyed by Russian officers in 1855,) she was amiably indifferent to the exclusion of the Americans from similar privileges; and Count PONTIATINE can hardly be blamed for acquiescing in Mr. REED'S practical indifference to the interests of his own countrymen.

While the original Commissioners were thus "working" the American and Russian envoys, arrives KE-YING, the illustrious. This old man, long degraded and personally obnoxious to the Emperor, had been put forward by his relatives, at the eleventh hour, as a person capable of saving the Empire from the impending disgrace, and his services were accepted. Concurrently with the representations of KE-YING the American and Russian envoys addressed themselves to the Anglo-French envoys, urging that the Chinese Government could not possibly consent to more than had been conceded to themselves, and that the presence of KE-YING proved the hopelessness of any attempt to enforce the terms laid before the original Commissioners. To all which Lord ELGIN had but one reply—that if KE-YING were to procure any modification of the original demands, the unhappy Commissioners who had forwarded those demands to the Emperor would infallibly lose their heads—that, in simple justice to these unlucky officials, England and France were bound to make the Emperor understand that they had yielded only to a force to which he himself would be obliged to succumb; and finally, that if the original demands were not conceded within forty-eight hours, the troops should advance on Pekin. KE-YING was floored a the very first interview by the production of an old letter of his, written during the first China war, and captured among the effects of YEH. Under the operation of this surprise, which was administered to him by Lord ELGIN'S interpreter, Mr. LEY, KE-YING vanished from the scene, and his subsequent fate you know. He was requested by the Emperor to take himself out of the world, in which he could no longer be useful, and with that request he has complied after the manner of his people. The troops were ordered to move up the river—the Commissioners scared out of, or rather into their wits, signed the formal treaty. The precious document was dispatched to Pekin for the Imperial signature. Even at this conjuncture, however, Chinese astuteness suggested a forlorn hope of evasion. The imperial ratification was returned in the shape of a decree thus worded: "I am informed of all that has taken place. Respect this!" Not unreasonably, Lord ELGIN declined to regard this mystical sentence as absolutely satisfactory, and as he was fortunately furnished by the faithful and accomplished Mr. LEY with a full precedent, in the rescript addressed by the late Emperor to Sir HENRY POTTINGER, he requested the Commissioner to obtain a formal repetition of the said receipt, and a confirmation of the new arrangements, and this was immediately, though reluctantly, procured for him. There remained now for Mr. REED only the easy work of entering into the fruits of other men's labors, and of enriching his own rather scanty treaty with the provisions conceded to England and France. This, of course, he was quick to do. And now what are likely to be the results of this great change in the former relations of China with the rest of mankind, as far as we, at least, are concerned? For the present, things will undoubtedly go on much as they have been going on for some time past; but if a time shall come in which we shall attempt to extend our intercourse with the Celestials on the basis laid down by the Anglo-French treaty, we shall unquestionably find ourselves exposed to very serious annoyance as a consequence of the policy adopted by or thrust upon Mr. REED. The Chinese Government will not lose sight of the terms on which we were willing to treat separately from England and France, and it will require extreme care and intelligence on the part of our future representatives in China to prevent such collisions and misunderstandings as may at no distant day drive us into a private war on our own account. Are this care and intelligence likely to be exercised? The answer to this question will depend very much on the degree of attention which our people can be induced to bestow upon the subject. In times past our great commercial interests in China have been treated as matters of the very least importance. The China trade makes no representatives and determines no elections; it merely supplies the whole nation with luxuries which in modern life have become necessities, and maintains many branches of domestic industry. It is, therefore, quite beneath the notice of our political sovereigns, who only know of China that it is a place to which consuls may be sent and ministers appointed, and therefore worth noting in the *doomsday* book of party spoils. If Mr. BRADLEY will testify what he knows of the actual condition of our consular representation in China, he may possibly give a little vitality to the public interest on this question. For the simple truth is that, unless an entirely new system is adopted in the appointment and maintenance of our consuls in China, the effect of the new treaty will probably be to complicate and exasperate our relations with the celestials in the exact ratio of their development. Space and inclination alike fail me to set before you the state of matters under our consular jurisdiction along the Chinese coast. Suffice it to say, that while we continue to throw our consular appointments to anybody of whatever nation, or character, or occupation who will accept them, we must expect our flag to be constantly prostituted to piracy, our citizens to be wronged without redress, and our reputation to be blackened. Unpleasant results, certainly; but one would fancy them by no means so unsatisfactory to our Government as they must appear to mere private citizens.

With the China treaty goes the news of certain armaments dispatched from Spain to Cuba, upon which our national facility of vivid speculation may fairly enough be exercised; although I dare say that the indomitable WALKER is at the bottom of it all on our side of the water, and the new *régime* which wishes to fatten the army and navy in Spain at the bottom of it all in Castile and Leon.

The misfortunes of the Telegraph have degenerated, like most misfortunes, into a squabble—between Mr. WHITEHOUSE and the Directors. You will read all their letters in the journals, and like myself, regret the publication of them all. But it is sufficiently clear, I think, that neither Mr. WHITEHOUSE nor the Directors know where the real trouble lies, and the only conclusion I can draw from Mr. VARLEY'S long letter in the *Times* of Wednesday last is rather favorable than otherwise to the suggestions of Dr. FAIRBAIRN, which I forwarded to you last week from Paris, but which have not yet been republished in London. It is plain that, in the face of the experience of 1857, the telegraph cable was laid down before it could possibly have been known whether it would or would not work successfully when laid, and this fact affords some justification for the French criticisms upon the "rash self-confidence of the Anglo-Saxon race." Nevertheless, the French sufficiently believe in the said race to allow them to do their work for them, and the Emperor NAPOLEON has signed an agreement giving the Atlantic Telegraph Company an exclusive control, for 20 years, of the line from St. Pierre and Miquelon, together with the right to construct a line from Valentia to France. Add to this the hope, which I have the best reason to believe well founded, that the British Government will come to the rescue of the cable in favor of the existing Company, and you will see that there is no reason to despair of the Trans-Oceanic wires. A good deal of speculative business will yet be done in the stock thereof, with much "selling short" to the profit of sellers; but the courage of the Company, to which we owe this great assurance of a greater good to come, will yet be "substantially" rewarded in the end. H.

### West of Africa.

*Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.*

UNITED STATES SQUADRON, COAST OF AFRICA, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

The *Cumberland* and the *Commodore*, with the corvettes *Dale* and *Vincennes*, and the storeship *Release*, of Arctic fame, have all been filling up with provisions at Porto Praya, for immediate cruising down the coast. The *Dale* goes, in a few days, to the Gulf of Guinea, the mouths of the Niger, Fernando Po, and to the country of Dahomey, with its Amazonian army. The *Cumberland* will go south as far as Loando.

On the 9th August the Commodore hauled down his broad pennant, (which he and all other commodores have carried at the main,) and, in obedience to the new order from Washington, hoisted his plain square blue flag at the mizzen, and it was saluted by the vessels present.

A naval general court martial was in session for more than half of August, to try Surgeon SHERMAN for reporting his commanding officer (McBLAIR) to the commander-in-chief. The court was composed of Capt. J. S. MISSROON, as President, and Purser J. S. CUNNINGHAM, as Judge-Advocate, with Capt. W. A. PARKER, and Lieuts. REED WERDEN, J. T. BARBAUN and W. P. A. CAMPBELL, members. The surgeon was sentenced to be dismissed from the squadron, and goes home in the *Release*.

We are curious to see what effect the recent fuss about visitation and search is to have on the British cruisers in the African seas. Their habit has been to overhaul every piece of American bunting that has floated to the breeze here; to threaten, and bully, and abuse merchantmen; who complain, by the way, that the Government at Washington have never instructed them in their rights and duties, not only towards foreign cruisers, but when in contact with our own men-of-war.

The climate endured by the American cruisers on this coast, is destructive of health and life to the white man. It requires years of acclimation to overcome the enervating effects of a two years' cruise here. Why is not the treaty of 1842, abrogated as provided for, our compulsory squadron of useless sailing vessels withdrawn, and a couple of economical steamers, suited to these calm seas, kept up to watch and protect our legitimate commerce? FORETOP.

### Mexico.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 29th ult., which furnishes the following Mexican news. It appears that the expected battle between the forces of VIDAURRI and those of MIRAMON had not taken place at last accounts.

Private letters have been received in this city from San Luis Potosi to the 13th instant, from which it appears that there has been no fighting there as yet. VIDAURRI had withdrawn his forces from San Luis Potosi to the hacienda of La Parada, near the city. It is said that MIRAMON would not accept VIDAURRI'S offer of battle, and the latter now wishes to draw MIRAMON into the city of San Luis, where his defeat would be inevitable. The greatest scarcity of provisions and forage is represented to prevail in the city, which is almost deserted by its inhabitants, though the liberal army is receiving supplies and reinforcements daily. They are abundantly supplied with all the appliances of war.

We have advices from a very reliable source from the head-quarters of Governor GARZA, that the troops being no longer needed before Tampico, and having no enemy to encounter in the State, 800 men have been detailed for Vera Cruz, to be placed at the orders of President JUAREZ, who was forming an army, and had one already quite formidable. The cavalry forces from Tamaulipas had been disbanded, and are to return to their homes. This will account for the rumor that General CARBAJAL was to retire from command. It is true that he contemplates doing so for the present, though from no despondent feeling for the success of the cause for which he has so nobly acted. There being no longer a foe to meet in the field, he has determined to retire with a portion of his troops, and seek a temporary respite in the bosom of his family.

The *Constitucional Zacatecano*, of the 2d ult., announces on the authority of the *Democracio*, of Oajaca, that the United States Minister had left the country, in consequence of the disgust entertained by his Government at the recognition he had accorded to the "Farce Company of Tacubaya," as it calls the Zuloaguista Government. The *Boletin Official*, of San Luis, is further quoted as corroborating this statement.

The Purser of the *General Rusk* reports that the yellow fever was raging with great violence at Matamoras and Brownsville, 10 to 15 persons being down with the disease.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 29th says:

"The messenger of death has been busy in our devoted city for the past two weeks. The fell destroyer, the yellow fever, in its most malignant type, has been with us and stricken down a large portion of our people. Hardly a family has escaped the summons of the sable-clad messenger. Among the women and children has the disease been most fatal, though it has swept off those of all ages. The report of the city sexton made to the Council on the evening of the 27th, (Monday,) shows 53 interments from the 13th to the 25th."

The *Flag* reports 14 interments on the 26th and 27th, and adds:

"We understand that in Ramireño, there have been a few deaths, among them D. JOSE MARIA VERA. The malady is still with us, but not as it has been; it now yields more readily to medical treatment."

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS NO BETTER.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 3d says:

"There is every indication of a very heavy Fall business, and it is as much as the epidemic can do to keep back to some degree the tide of commerce swelling to our port. The daily and weekly reports sufficiently tell the tale of the sickness. It continues getting no better fast—and the slight decrease gives no hope of a cessation to allow of absenteea and strangers coming to us until a frost shall put an end to all our fears and dangers."

The *Crescent* of the 5th says:

"The Fever Returns show no further abatement in the mortality. For the 30 hours ending Monday noon, as reported by the Board of Health, the deaths by the fever numbered 89. This was 21 more than for the 30 hours ending on the previous Monday noon, Sept. 27."

THE FEVER IN SAVANNAH.—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* learns by private letters from Savannah, that, though the yellow fever has been much worse than has appeared in the published reports, it is confined mostly to the lower classes, who, from exposure, irregular and improper diet, and want of attendance, invite its attack. All our experience goes to show that epidemics of this kind can be prevented, or at least vastly mitigated by sanitary precautions.

A company of five young men left St. Louis, on the 7th, for Pike's Peak gold region, who intend either to winter in or near the diggings, or to go one or two hundred miles further South, whence to return to the diggings early in the Spring. They are St. Louisians.

The St. Louis papers notice a terrible hail-storm which occurred at New-Bedford, on the Illinois River, on the 6th inst.

## EUROPE.

### FOUR DAYS' LATER ADVICES.

### The Indian Empire at Halifax and the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

### IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

### Defeat of the Gwalior Rebels---Capture of a Fort, &c.

### Cotton Quiet--Breadstuffs Very Dull and Lower—Consols 98 1-8.

### THE NEWS BY THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, Capt. COURTNAY, from Galway on the morning of the 28th ultimo, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, arrived off Halifax Harbor at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, and entered the harbor at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th.

The *Indian Empire* had 250 passengers. She had a succession of strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

There was some expectation of a reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, owing to the accumulation of bullion.

The English papers publish an official synopsis of the treaty with China. It contains fifty-six articles. A separate article provides that two millions of taels shall be paid on account of the British losses at Canton, and two millions of taels on account of the expenses of the war. The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until these sums are paid in full. The main features of the treaty were already known.

The European political intelligence is unimportant. It is reiterated that Spain is about to proceed vigorously against Mexico.

The rumor gained ground that a matrimonial alliance was on the tapis between Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia. The rumor was strengthened by a report that the Prince is to visit the Court of Turin in October.

It was stated that the Russian Navigation Company will be authorized to establish a station in Algeria, and to have a depôt of coal there. The Company is not bound to confine its operations to the Black Sea.

The Paris flour market was dull. Wheat was flat and cheaper.

The Spanish and French expedition against Cochin China was not expected to commence operations before November.

The Spanish Minister of Marine had been to Cadiz to superintend the dispatch of troops and ships to Cuba to act against Mexico, and it appears from the language of all the Ministerial journals that the Government had resolved to delay no longer in exacting reparation from that Republic.

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of discount to four per cent.

The arrangement between the Austrian Government and the ROTHSCHILDS and other French and English capitalists for the transfer of the Vienna and Trieste and other railway lines are understood to have been definitely completed on the basis lately described.

Letters in regard to the late conspiracy at Naples say that it assumed very formidable proportions, including many high persons in it, and having extensive foreign ramifications. It was discovered by the finding of some papers about the person of a man who had been accidentally drowned.

The Emperor of Russia had given the order of St. Andrew the highest, to Prince GOARSCHAKOFF, as a mark of satisfaction that two important treaties had been concluded with China.

A conspiracy in Persia against the Prime Minister had failed, and its leaders were beheaded.

### The Latest by Telegraph to Galway.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

There is no political news of importance, to-day.

The French Ambassador will leave Paris for China, on the 3d of October, with the ratified French Treaty.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The advices from Liverpool are by mail, to Monday the 27th inst. inclusive. The sales of COTTON for the two days, Saturday and Monday, were 14,000 bales, of which 1,200 were on speculation, and 1,200 for export. The market closed quiet but steady, at the rates advised per *Canada*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very dull, the sales being of a mere retail description, at rates nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was quiet, but prices ruled steady. LARD was dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Liverpool Produce market was generally quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

In London, on Monday afternoon, BREADSTUFFS were dull, and new English WHEAT was slightly lower. SUGAR and COFFEE were firm. TEA—An average business at last quoted rates. RICE quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed firm on Monday afternoon at 97¾@97¾ for money, and 97 13-16@97 15-16 for account.

LONDON, Tuesday.

CONSOLS 98⅛.

### Sailing of the Indian Empire for New-York.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 11.

The *Indian Empire* sailed for New-York at 11 A. M., yesterday. Wind stiff from northwest, and weather clear.

### THE NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Oct. 10—Noon.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on Wednesday, Sept. 29, passed Cape Race on Friday, Oct. 8, at 9 A. M., *en route* for New-York.

Her news has just reached this place.

The *City of Baltimore* has a large and valuable cargo, and 160 passengers. She will doubtless reach New-York on Tuesday morning.

The news is quite interesting, as will be seen from the following synopsis, made up from papers brought in by the news-yacht:

Later and important news had been received from India.

The Gwalior rebels were defeated on the 17th of August. They had 700 killed, while the loss of the British was trifling.

The fort of Pocurse, after thirty hours' shelling, was surrendered to General NAPIER on the 24th.

A brilliant victory had been gained by 550 police over 4,000 rebels.

Three Bengal regiments had been rearmed.

The Punjaub, Bombay and Madras Presidencies were tranquil.

The controversy between Professor WHITEHOUSE and the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph continues in the newspapers. The shares of the Company were quoted at £315@£325.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Association recommends that Corn, Flour and Meal be sold by the uniform standard of one hundred pounds weight.

Prince NAPOLEON had gone to Warsaw, to invite the Emperor ALEXANDER to visit Paris.

The Duke of MALAKOFF is to be married on the return of the Emperor from Chalons.

Havre, Dunkirk, Dieppe, Calais, and Boulogne are to be put in a state of defence.

A port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg.

The King of Prussia is not to abdicate, but gives his brother the regency, which the Prince of Prussia accepts. The King can assume his full power if he recovers his physical and mental health. The Regency meanwhile is to be uninterrupted.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that it is in contemplation to unite Europe with America by telegraph across the Russian possessions.

The telegraph now extending from St. Petersburg to Moscow is to be continued to the frontiers of China.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 28—Evening.

Our COTTON market is quiet, and prices are without material change. The sales, to-day, were 4,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. There are no quotations of American given.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR is unchanged, with a very trifling demand. WHEAT is in moderate demand, at slightly lower rates for the better classes, and a decline of 1d. on the secondary and inferior descriptions. CORN is dull, and 1s. lower.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION Market is dull and prices nominal. On a further reduction of 2s. the market for —— is firmer. [The dispatch does not state the article.]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The general PRODUCE Market is quiet. RICE is dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28—P. M.

COTTON—No sales reported, but market firm. SUGAR unchanged. COFFEE steady. TEA—Congou 10d.@10¾d. RICE steady. SALTPETRE quiet, but firm. TALLOW steady, but inactive; on the spot 49s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. SPIRITS T

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term*—Nos 23, 184 to 188, 205, 207, 209 to 214, 217, 218, 220, 222, 225, 226, 228 to 230.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1718, 1521, 1753 to 1760, 1238, 1602, 1536, 450, 509. *Part II.*—Nos. 1725, 1208, 1691, 1739 to 1752.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 63 to 70, 71, 75, 76, 81, 83, 87 to 90, 17, 21, 3.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1351, 1353, 1359, 1361, 1362, 136, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1035, 4076, 1081, 1423, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1437, 1430. *Part II.*—Nos. 840, 848, 852, 794, 1042, 1606, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1630, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1644, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692. *Part III.*—Nos. 1396, 1418, 1420, 1390, 1430, 1432, 1436, 1442, 1456, 1458, 1462, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1208, 1506, 1510, 1514, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722.

## The Case of the Slaver Haidee.

### Narrative of the Voyage Continued.

**A new Commander on the Coast—The Crew Receive $800 Each from the Arrival off the Coast of Africa.**

MONDAY—Oct. 11.

Before Commissioner White.

*The United States* vs. *Macomber et al*—The examination in this case was continued to-day before Commissioner WHITE.

Mr. Joachimssen said that he had examined the case of Smith, cited by him, as sustaining his objection to the reception of any testimony after the landing of the slaves, and had found that the questions had been asked and answered without objection. He would, therefore, withdraw his objections. But yet he could not help thinking that in pressing the investigation beyond the landing, they were going into another offence altogether.

*The Commissioner*—Now, Mr. Kins, give us an account of the voyage after you left Cardenas.

*Witness*—Mr. Macomber told the crew the ship was cleared to go to New-Orleans; so we went out that same day; the day afterwards, the mate called all hands aft, and told us the ship had not papers to save us; he asked us to make up our minds to see what we would do; we said we had no minds to make up; that we did not know what we should do; he said we had better make for Long Island, for there we would be safe.

Q.—What did the crew say to that? A.—They said nothing; a few days after that we made Montauk Point, and Mr. Macomber told us to scuttle the ship, so as to be all ready for the night; so we went to work and made five holes in each side of the ship, under the water edge; we went to Montauk, but was too soon to land; then we went out again, and when night came we returned; when we were right off Montauk Point, and Mr. Macomber said "Those who want to land on Montauk Point say so, because the boat is all ready to jump in," eight of us jumped into the boat; I was one; Antonio, who died, was two; Joseph Frank was three; Milson was four; Bellshure was five; John Baptiste was six; José Maura was seven, and José Caltano was eight; we left on board Mr. Macomber, and Mr. Coleman, the second mate, Morris, Alex, Oliver Jacobson, Jim, Jack McLeed, the man called Baltimore, and William Jack; we made Montauk Point that night, but did not get ashore; we were afraid we would lose our lives, so we waited for the next morning; next morning 6½ o'clock, we could see nothing of the ship, and we went ashore; from there we went to Sag Harbor, and stopped there a part of the day and that night; next morning three of us—I was one—José Maria and José Cætano went to Greenport and left the others behind.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Joachimssen.*—Q.—What is your name—King, or Kins? A.—My Portuguese name is Bernardo Silva.

Q.—Where did you take the name of Wm. King? A.—Here, in America, when I came here.

Q.—Have you gone by the same name ever since? A.—Once I went by the name of John Ogden, and once by the name of Williamson.

Q.—Had you gone by any other name? A.—No.

Q.—On what ship did you go by the name of Williamson? A.—On the bark *Caniola*.

Q.—Who commanded her? A.—Captain Hopkins.

Q.—Where did she sail from? A.—She sailed from Lisbon, Portugal.

Q.—Where did she sail to? A.—She sailed to Paesor Bay, on the Coast of Africa.

Q.—Was she engaged in the Slave-trade? A.—She was not.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was a year ago last August.

Q.—When and where did you leave ship? A.—I left her here last Winter.

Q.—Did you go by that name on any other ship? A.—I did not.

Q.—Where did you go by the name of Ogden? A.—I went by that name in the top-sail schooner *Olive Branch*.

Q.—Where did she belong? A.—Down East.

Q.—Well, where abonta down East? A.—In Warrington.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was the first ship I sailed in after I left my country.

Q.—On board of what ship were you from the time you left the *Caniola* until you shipped on board the *Haidee*? A.—I shipped on board the *Haidee* when I left the *Caniola*.

Q.—Had you ever been on the slave coast before you went there in the *Caniola*? A.—I had not.

Q.—Had you ever sailed with any of the men comprising the crew of the *Haidee* before, or had you become acquainted with any of them? A.—I had not.

Q.—How came you to ship in the *Haidee*? A.—I found her up and shipped on her when I came here.

Q.—Did any one say anything to you about her? A.—Well, yes; I was boarding with John Wren, who keeps a sailors' boarding house in Cherry-street; he said to me that he had a good ship for me; he told me to go and make a good voyage.

Q.—Did he say where she was going? A.—He told me she was going to Cadiz and Gibraltar.

Q.—Did he go with you to the ship? A.—He took me to the shipping office—that is, we came there from his house.

Q.—Were there any others with you? A.—Yes, there were four of us; I was one, José Frank was another, and there was Jack and Koster.

Q.—What did he say to them? A.—I don't know.

Q.—From what he said had you any idea that you were going to the Coast, of Africa? A.—He said he did not know where else she was going.

Q.—Did he say anything that gave you an idea that she was going to the Coast of Africa? A.—He said they were to go to fit her out somewhere else to go to the Coast of Africa.

Q.—Did you ship to go to the coast of Africa? A.—I did not; I did not take any notice of what he told me.

Q.—What day of the week did you sail in the *Haidee*? A.—I left after New-Year's day.

Q.—What day of the week? A.—I don't recollect what day of the week it was.

Q.—When you got to Gibraltar you say you went to Cadiz again, and fitted out to go to St. Michael's with passengers. How many passengers did you take? A.—We took six persons—three men and three women.

Q.—What were their names? A.—I don't know the names of the women; the names of the men were Botelho, Viera, and Botelho's brother.

Q.—Which was the owner of the ship? A.—The oldest one—he appeared to be the oldst.

Q.—What countryman was he? A.—He told me he was a Portuguese; he spoke Portuguese; he could not speak any other language.

Q.—How do you know he was the owner of the ship? A.—Because he said he was the owner, and everybody considered him so.

Q.—When you came to Cadiz, you said you took in Captain Thomas. Do you know whether you cleared the Custom House in Cadiz? A.—I don't know whether the ship cleared or not.

Q.—Was there any officer of the port on board? A.—There was a Spanish officer.

Q.—When did he go away? A.—When the ship sailed.

Q.—You say that Captain Whitney said you are to go to St. Michael's; where did he say so? A—Before the American Consul at Cadiz.

Q.—Did he say you were going to St. Michael's, and from that to Rio? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were there any other persons present at the time? A.—No; I told the others; we were called in one by one.

Q.—What were you called in for? A.—Four of us were in jail in Cadiz; there was a row on board of the ship, and the Captain put us in irons.

Q.—Were you in the row? A.—I was.

Q.—How long were you in jail? A.—Eight days.

Q.—Did Mr. Macomber help to put you in jail? A.—He did not.

Q.—When were you taken to the American Consul? A.—When we got out of jail.

Q.—Were you on board when the cargo was taken in at Cadiz? A.—I was, but not all the time; I was in jail part of the time while she was fitting out.

Q.—How long did she lie at Cadiz? A—More than three or four weeks.

Q.—During the voyage, had you any other Captain except Captain Whitney? A.—Yes, we had Captain Thomas.

Q.—When did Captain Thomas take the command? A.—From the time we reached the Coast of Africa until we left Cuba.

Q.—Was he in command when you took the negroes on board? A.—He was.

Q.—And kept it until you came to Cuba? A.—He did.

Q.—What was "Mr. Yehira" doing on board? A.—He had command in some things and in seeing about the negroes.

Q.—Had he a boatswain from the crew? A.—He had; it was Wilson.

Q.—After you left the coast did Macomber act as mate all the time? A.—He did.

Q.—What did Captain Whitney do? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Now, "Kins"—or whatever your name is—was it not the fact that from the time you came on the Coast of Africa, the Portuguese took the entire command of the ship? A.—Captain Thomas was all that took command.

Q.—Did you show any flag off the Coast? A.—We showed the Portugese flag to a schooner; but that was before we made Chelongo.

Q.—When you made Chelango for the negroes was there any other vessel there? A.—There was a fore-and-aft schooner coming in; but that was not at the time we took in the negroes.

Q.—Was there no way for you, or the other men, to get away from the *Haidee*? A.—No.

Q.—When were you first told that you were going to Africa for negroes? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What wages were you to receive for the voyage? A.—Twelve dollars a month.

Q.—When did you get more than that? A.—When we took the negroes in.

Q.—Was that the first time you knew you were to take negroes in? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who gave you more money? A.—Mr. Vierra.

Q.—How was it arranged? A.—There was a man (Wilson) had been there before in the business, and he was the head man to make our bargain, because he knew how to make it; he made it with Mr. Vierra.

Q.—Did he bargain for Mr. Macomber? A.—No; only for the crew.

Q.—What was the bargain? A.—Mr. Vierra was to give us all $700 a piece for the remainder of the voyage.

Q.—What were you to do? A.—We were to do all the work on board.

Q.—Well, was that the bargain? A.—Mr. Wilson said that it was not enough—that he must give us $800 in a piece and a clear passage to America, and Mr. Vierra said yes, he would do it.

Q.—Which of you helped to get the negroes on board? A.—I was one, and I had four men on my side of the ship.

Q.—Did you help to take the negroes out of the ship? A.—I did.

Q.—How many more? A.—I was one; José Marion was another, and José Frank was another that helped to take them out—that is all I can recollect.

Q.—During the voyage did not Mr. Macomber act only as the Second Doctor? A.—I saw him working the slip and curing the negroes.

Q.—(By the Commissioner)—Had you regular watches on board? A.—Not till we were coming across the line.

Q.—When the arrangements were made to get the negroes on board, you say a man came on board—who did he talk to? A.—He talked to Captain Thomas and Mr. Botelho.

Q.—Don't you know that Captain Whitney and Mr. Macomber were afraid of their lives? A.—Yes.

Q.—How do you know it? A.—Because Captain Whitney knocked off doing his duty. The Captain was very mad, and would do nothing. He gave up the ship to the mate as soon as we got to the coast.

Q.—Was there nothing said to you when it was agreed that you should get $800 for the remainder of the voyage about what would be the result of your refusing to work. A.—No; we could not jump overboard; all I could do was to remain.

Mr. Hunt objected to the question on the ground that the Commissioner could make inferences as well as the witness.

Mr. Joachimssen said he had showed they were not doing a voluntary service.

*The Commissioner*—You may ask how he could have got on shore; whether there was a boat, and what the nature of the shore was, the danger of landing, &c.

Q.—Was there nothing said as to what would become of you if you refused to work; did Wilson say if you refused to work you would have to go overboard? A.—No, I did not hear that.

Q.—Who did the man who came on board to land the negroes speak to? A.—To Captain Thomas and Mr. Botelho.

Q.—Did you show any flag or signal on the Coast of Cuba? A.—We did not.

*Direct Resumed*—Q.—Those persons who came on board at Cardenas, did not they speak to anybody else but Thomas and Botelho? A.—Not that I saw.

Q—Did they not speak to Mr. Macomber? A.—No; he was helping me to get on board some barrels of wine and crackers.

Q.—Did Mr. Macomber go ashore at Cardenas? A.—He did not.

Q.—Who paid you? A.—Mr. Botellho; we were paid by Mr. Botellho and Captain Thomas.

Q.—Did they pay Mr. Macomber? A.—I don't think Mr. Macomber was on deck at the time; I did not see him paid off.

Q.—Did he say anything about being paid off at any time? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Who gave Mr. Macomber the charge of the ship on leaving Cuba? A.—I saw Captain Thomas and Mr. Prince talking to him, and the man who came from the shore.

Q.—Did you hear what they said? A.—I did not; I heard the man who came from the shore say to Mr. Macomber that he had provisions enough to go to New-Orleans, as it was a short voyage.

Q.—When did you first hear that Mr. Botellho was the owner of the ship? A.—Just after we put out to sea.

Q.—You knew nothing about his being the owner of the ship, except what you heard him say? A.—No, only they all said so.

*Cross-examination resumed*—Q.—When you left Cardenas was the ship leaking? A.—She was.

Q.—How long after you left Cardenas was it that the crew refused to work the pumps? A.—I never heard of that before.

At this point the case was adjourned to Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 11.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Robert W. Lowber* vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.*—This was a motion from Order coinmanding the Chamberlain to pay judgment of the plaintiff, which the Judge denied. The following is an abstract of the decision: "The plaintiff having recovered a judgment against the defendants for land which he agreed to sell them, issued an execution to the Sheriff. While such execution is in the hands of the Sheriff, he has applied to me under the 294th section of the code upon an affidavit stating among other things the recovery of the judgment and issuing of execution, and that Mr. Stout, the Chamberlain of the City, has money in his hands belonging to the defendants to an amount exceeding $200,000, and asked for an order directing the Chamberlain to pay such money to the Sheriff in discharge of such judgment. I had occasion to examine this question a short time since, and came to the conclusion that the 292d section of the Code was not applicable to Corporations as debtors, still that section might be reverted to for the purpose of reaching property in the hands of third parties, belonging to a corporation against which an execution had been issued to the Sheriff. I refer to the opinion in that case for the reasons on which that decision was based. By the decision of the General Term of another district it is expressly held that the 294th section is merely auxiliary to the proceeding under the 292d section, and as the latter section can be resorted to against a corporation the same rule will govern us in regard to the 294th. The reasons given for this decision are two; first, that the proceedings under this 294th section may be conducted without notice to the debtor, and second, that if so conducted, the section would open the door to injustice and fraud by suffering a creditor to get a payment for a judgment which the debtor had previously paid. The simple answer to both of these objections is, that the justice may require notice to be given to the debtor before any order is made. I can see no reason to change the opinion heretofore expressed, that this section may be applied to the case of corporations as well as individuals. It affords an easy and not expensive mode of reaching the means of satisfying an execution which can as readily be used against a corporation as an individual, and there is no more reason to anticipate fraud in the one case than in the other. It becomes necessary, therefore, to inquire how far the examination of Mr. Stuart discloses that he holds any property belonging to the defendants. The importance of this inquiry must be apparent to any one conversant with the vast financial interests of this City, and I hesitate about expressing opinions in regard to it, arising as it does in this proceeding, which is not calculated to allow that thorough argument and examination which could be given to it in a different form of proceeding. As, however, the decision of this application must rest upon the decision of this question, I see no way to avoid it. The examination of the Chamberlain shows that the moneys in his hands are the proceeds of bonds issued in anticipation of taxes in part, and also of money collected for the taxes of the year, and that he has no other property in his possession belonging to the City. I have no hesitation in the conclusion that money collected by tax is not the property of the defendants, and does not come within the terms used in this section: The tax law gives authority to receive by tax a specific amount, not for their purposes, as a Corporation, but to be applied to the necessary expenses of the government of this City, and which moneys the Legislature would have been compelled to raise and disburse if they had not delegated that power to another body. In no sense is the money so saved to be the property of the defendants. It still remains the property of the people, to be applied to the specific objects for which it is appropriated, and guarded by the strictest rules of law, even so far as to inflict punishment against any appropriation of these funds to the objects of the Corporation different from those which the Legislature have designated. I should very much doubt whether any property obtained by taxation, whether the same was in money or in other property, can be taken by execution as against the Corporation of New-York when such property either has been or by law is directed to be applied to public purposes. It is not the property of the Corporation, but it is held by them for the public use, and the remedy to enforce claims against the Corporation by judgment can only be executed against property acquired from some other source than taxation. The claim can be adjudicated by a judgment, and if they own property in their own right can by execution be levied against such property, but beyond that it seems to me the remedy must be through the legislative power in authorizing taxation, and the power of the Courts to compel a performance of the duties so conferred by the Legislature. The examination which I have given to this case has been limited to that portion of it which relates to the right of the plaintiff to have the money in the hands of the Chamberlain applied to the payment of his judgment, but it opens an inquiry of great importance to the future welfare of the City Government, as well as involving the rights of judgment creditors, which must ere long receive a far more extended examination. Some provisions of law are evidently required for the payment in such cases. The difficulty might be remedied by authorizing, in such cases, the amount to be raised by tax at the preceding year, and staying in the meantime execution on the judgment. The remedy is, however, with the Legislature; the courts can only execute the law as it is.

*E. B. Sackett* vs. *Allen Aycrault.*—Motion denied; the plaintiff's costs to abide the event.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Clerke.

*Jeremiah S. Lane* vs. *Anthony P. Satlar and others.*—This case was tried at the Circuit before the Judge without a jury. This morning, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $1,158 47.

**The Excise Law—Damages for its Infraction.**

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—MONDAY.

Before Justice Stuart.

*The Board of Commissioners of Excise* vs. *Thomas W. Hughes and F. N. Hughes.*—The defendants are the proprietors of an hotel known as the "Wyoming Hotel," No. 333 Greenwich-street. The action was to recover penalties for selling liquor without a license, to the amount of $250, that sum being the limit of the jurisdiction of the Court. The case was fully proved by the testimony of several witnesses who had been lodgers at the hotel. Mr. Commissioner Hollmes appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. W. Stevens for the defendants.

After some time spent in the selection of six Jurymen, who were neither dealers in liquor nor members of the Carson League, or any similar Temperance Association, the evidence was taken.

Mr. Stevens endeavored to obtain a non-suit on the plea that the Commission was not a corporate body. That objection was overruled, and finally it was agreed to let the evidence go to the Jury without argument. The Jury was absent only for a few moments, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages $250.

## MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 11, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows: 73 bbls. Ashes, 29,310 bbls. Flour, 18,317 bushels Wheat 51,329 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Rye, 23,213 bushels Barley, 30,300 bushels Oats, 525 pkgs. Provisions, and 748 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market is depressed and prices are generally quoted ¼c. ₱ lb. lower. Sales have been made of 3,500 bales, including about 8,000 bales *in transitu*. Middling here is down to 13¼c for Upland, and 13½c.@13¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens very heavily for State and Western Flour. Large arrivals exercise a depressive influence on the trade. The eagerness of receivers to sell also tends to lessen the value of all descriptions. Sales 13,800 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl.... | $3 00 | @$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 60 | @ 4 70 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 70 | @ 4 90 |
| Superfine Western | 4 60 | @ 4 75 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 75 | @ 4 85 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 75 | @ 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 00 | @ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 15 | @ 5 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 30 | @ 7 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25 | @ 8 00 |

Canadian is inactive and cheaper; sales 370 bbls. at $4 60@$4 90 for superfine, and $4 95@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,850 bbls. at $4 10@$5 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5@$8 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, and prices steadily favor buyers. The demand, however, is not very brisk; sales, 32,500 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 16@$1 17; white Western at $1 15@$1 16; unsound Chicago Spring at 75c.@80c.; while Southern within a range of from $1 25@$1 40, poor to good red Southern at $1 10@$1 18, and amber do. at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices continue to tend downwards; sales, 41,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for mixed Western; higher rates for small lots; 78c.@79c. for White Southern, and 87c.@88c. for Yellow Southern ₱ bush. Sales were also reported of 6,000 bushels Rye at 76c.; and 25,000 bushels Barley, inferior to good, at from 95c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at unfavorable rates; Western, at 48c.@51c.; Canada, at 49c.@51c.; State, at 44½c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 40c.@44c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, chiefly at 55c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Old Mess and $14 25 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at about former quotations. Lard is moderately inquired for at old rates; 245 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. for fair to prime old, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef in slack demand at previous figures; sales 140 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $7@$8 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots old, at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been very sparingly dealt in, today, sales having been confined to 125 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; and 10,000 bushels Corn at 3½d. For London, 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 1,200 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 1,000 handspikes at 1½d. each. For other ports, nothing really new.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—DENTISTRY—A SITUATION AS AN assistant, or an interest with an old-established dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is fully qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alexander Van Valin, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York, for one week. Best of references given.

FOR SALE—A FINE MILL PROPERTY, WITH A 40-horse power steam engine, part of which is now occupied as a planing and saw-mill, in successful operation. The other part is suitable for any business requiring steam power, as the shavings furnish fuel. A good house in this City would be taken in part payment. Apply to GEO. W. BROWN, at Thos. W. Davis', 257 Front-st.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, on account of ill health, offers for sale a milk route, horse and wagon, separate or together. Apply to JOHN McCABE, Thomas Cavanagh's Hotel, No. 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

$15,000—WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND energetic partner in a long-established Publishing-house. The business is sure, steady and profitable. Address Box No. 1,151 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, about organizing, a Surveyor who can influence subscriptions to a moderate amount. Address T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

THERE IS A GOOD OPENING AT NORWICH, Conn., for a hat, fur and gentlemen's furnishing store. The right sort of man can easily establish a desirable business.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—THE OLD-established and well-known Manhattan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for a cash customer.

## CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkin's Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.

THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. T. L. HARRIS, on *The Christianity Demanded by the Times*. On this occasion the meeting will be held in the large chapel of the University. The public are invited. RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Corner of Court and Joralemon sts.—Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st. An essay will be read by A. H. DANA, Esq. Subject—*Religious Epochs*. The public generally are invited to attend. GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

I LET ALL OUR CUSTOMERS KNOW that I have sold my part of the carpenter business, under the name of SIBURG & KOHLMEIER, to my partner SIBURG, Oct. 5, 1858; and let all our customers know that I have started business for myself, and keep the shop in Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
WILLIAM KOHLMEIER.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO EXHIBITORS AT THE LATE FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The officers and floor clerks are at the ruins of the Palace, for the purpose of assisting exhibitors in removing their articles.
WM. B. LEONARD, Agent.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School offices of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm steets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth-street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr., Secretary.

## DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
HAVE RECEIVED
PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO,
AND WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
MAGNIFICENT SILK AND VELVET ROBES IN DOUBLE JUPE, ROBE A'LEZ, AND TWO FLOUNCES.
RICH PRINTED ROBES A'LEZ and DE CHAMBRE.
REAL IRISH POPLINS IN ROBE A'LEZ, PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN.
300 Pieces FANCY SILKS, 90 cents per yard.
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW MERINOS, VALENTIAS, DE LAINES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, a most extensive stock of
RICH LYON SILK VELVETS,
Much less than the COST OF IMPORTATION.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
NEW LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 11,
500 Doz. pairs LADIES' BLACK and COLORED KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair, of their own
IMPORTATION AND SELECTION,
Received
PER STEAMER ARAGO.
S. A. & Co. feel convinced that these Gloves will be found, on examination, superior in quality and make to almost any ever offered in this City.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

500 doz. LADIES' WHITE and UNBLEACHED COTTON HOSE, 12½ cents per pair, or $1 50 per doz.
400 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, 16 cents per pair, or $2 per doz.
1,000 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, from $2 25 to $3 50.
With a full assortment of
FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 11,
BY
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
Importers of Russian and Hudson Bay
SKINS.
Ladies are respectfully informed that our assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FANCY FURS is now complete.
Our stock consists of every desirable Fur, in all the Fashionable shapes, and at less than last year's PANIC PRICES.
As our Furs are manufactured under our own supervision, we are enabled to GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE as represented.
Furs, ranging from the unpretending Coney to the darkest Russian Sable, will be shown freely and in profusion at our large establishment.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS,
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Have now on hand a large and varied assortment of Embroideries and Laces, consisting of Veils, Handkerchiefs, Bands and Flouncings of all descriptions
A fine assortment of Edgings and Insertions,
Honiton, Maltese and Point Applique sets,
And Collars at very low prices.
French Needlework sets, Breakfast sets.
Also French Embroidered Collars, a choice selection.
At reasonable prices, Pineapple handkerchiefs, Puff Lace Sleeves.
To all of which we respectfully solicit your attention.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
IN
COLLARS, SETS, and BY THE YARD,
Received by the *Arago*,
Will be OPENED AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11.
All these goods have been selected with great care, for the retail trade.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CHAS. STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
PARIS BONNETS, ELEGANT BONNETS.
Of our own manufacture.
HEAD-DRESSES, EXQUISITE FLOWERS.
And every article in Millinery, can be seen in our large establishment in
IMMENSE ASSORTMENTS and at POPULAR PRICES
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES!
A large assortment of Fashionable Robes and Silks.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., &c., &c., in great variety, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DOUBLE JUPE ROBES,
IN VELVET AND SILK,
Among which will be found
THE RICHEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED.
ALSO,
SILKS BY THE YARD—A Large Assortment,
From $1 to $3 per yard,
Received by the *Arago*,
Will be OPENED at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c.
Also, CORNICES and WINDOW-SHADES,
In new designs, 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
SHAWLS FROM EUROPE—GREAT NOVELTIES!
SHAWLS FROM AUCTION—GREAT BARGAINS!!
Our immense store is filled with shawls, both NOVELTIES and great BARGAINS,
AND IN
QUANTITIES INNUMERABLE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY,
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLO

# AMUSEMENTS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.

Mr. B. LUMLEY, Director of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully announces that he has transferred the services of

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

for a limited period to Mr. ULLMAN, Director of the Academy of Music, who alone is authorized to make arrangements for her appearance in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and all other prominent cities of the Union, in

OPERA and CONCERTS.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.

Mr. ULLMAN respectfully calls attention to the above card, and begs to inform the public that

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

is hourly expected, and will make her

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA

On or about MONDAY, Oct. 18.

The sale of seats for the three first nights will commence On FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

The full programme of the next season will be published TO-MORROW, and Mr. ULLMAN trusts that from the nature of the important engagements made in Europe, the magnificent and new operas to be produced, the great care and splendor of the mise en scene, and the powerful combination in the

CHORUS AND ORCHESTRAL DEPARTMENT,

he can safely promise a succession of entertainments such as have never been produced on this side of the Atlantic.

## WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack

TUESDAY and EVERY EVENING until further notice, a new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled

NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.

with

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (our) passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled

NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
OR,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A SALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.

THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also

ENTIRELY NEW

and of

THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.

These entertainments will combine the talents of

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. LESTER WALLACK, | Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, |
| Mrs. HOEY, | Miss MARY GANNON, |
| Mr. DYOTT, | Mr. JOHN SLOAN, |
| Mr. WHEATLEIGH, | Mr. CHIPPENDALE, |
| Mrs. FLOYD, | Miss E. HENRARDE, |
| Miss TREE, | Mr. C. BERNARD, |
| &c., | &c., |

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation.

A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced shortly, the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here), Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

## LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1858,

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Peter Teazle | Mr. Blake |
| Sir Oliver Surface | Mr. Burnett |
| Joseph Surface | Mr. Couldock |
| Charles Surface | Mr. Sothern |
| Crabtree | Mr. Jefferson |
| Backbite | Mr. Peters |
| Lady Teazle | Miss Laura Keene |
| Mrs. Candour | Mrs. Blake |
| Lady Sneerwell | Miss Mary Wells |
| Maria | Miss Sara Stevens |

To conclude with the successful burlesque English Opera of

FRA DIAVOLO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Allcash | Mr. Burnett |
| Fra Diavolo, (with songs) | Miss Minnie Macarthy |
| Lorenzo (with songs) | Mr. Wharton |
| Beppo (with songs) | Mr. Jefferson |
| Giacomo (with songs) | Mr. Peters |
| Berlina (with songs) | Miss Effie Germon |

Incidental to the Burlesque, MLLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the

PAS DE NEAPOLITAINE.

WEDNESDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS —FRA DIOVOLO.

THURSDAY—TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.

☞ Box sheet open for either of the above nights.

CHANGE OF HOURS—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

in a new character, writtenly expressly for her.

MR. GEORGE JORDAN,

and the author,

MR. BOURCICAULT.

NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,

a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled

PAUVRETTE,

written by Dion Bourcicault, anthor of "Jessie Brown."

Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut In Russia.....Isherwood

Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, In the Alps. Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge.

THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.

Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval.

## PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1858.

The entertainment will commence with

OTHELLO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Othello | Mr. J. W. Wallack, |
| Iago | M. G. C. Boniface. |

After which a grand romantic spectacle, entitled the WOOD DEMON.

Hardy Cannte.....Mr. G. C. Boniface.

## BOWERY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,

The performance will commence with the drama of

THE DEVIL'S DUCAT;
OR, THE GIFT OF MAMMON.

Astolfe.....Mr. J. B. Howe.

After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of

RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.

Concluding with the Drama of

GLENDOWER; OR, THE NORTH SEA ROVER.

## MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,

THE LADY ORGANIST,

Pupil of Adolph Adam and Miolan,

Will give her first grand

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

At Wihle's Saloon, on

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

Mlle. WELLIS

Will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:

Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Sig. BERNARDI,
E. MOLLENHAUER,
H. C. TIMM.

Tickets of Admission.....One dollar.

Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.

Tickets and programmes may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. William Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, C. Roesing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and at the door.

## CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"

and

## BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings

ON EXHIBITION AT

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,

NO. 353 BROADWAY.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

## WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, and every evening during the week, "The Campbells' new Extravaganza" of Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad, Unsworth's Banjo Song, "The Charcoal Man." Also, new songs, comical sayings, delineations, &c., by this talented Company. Admission 25 cents; commence at 7½.

E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.

Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14. There will be two distinct performances, one commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the other at 7½ o'clock P. M. The entertainments will be of a very superior character, under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets 50c. each; may be procured at the principal Catholic bookstores, from the sextons of the churches, and at the Academy on the day and evening of the Festival.

Particular caution is given not to purchase tickets from persons on the sidewalk on that evening. All persons authorized to sell will be within the building, and will be distinguished by an appropriate badge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. THEODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Hnmorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.

N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,869, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

# LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the Young Men's Christian Union, by the Rev. T. L. HARRIS, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christianity Demanded by the Times.* A selection of music will be performed by Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Miss Maria Leach, Mr. George Harrison and Mr. F. Taylor. Dr. Clare W. Beames and Mr. Edward Howe, Jr., will preside at the organ. The public are invited to attend.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—STEPHEN J. BEDGWICK, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Teachers' Association, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subject—*Physical Education.* Teachers and all others interested in this important subject, are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. W. SMITH, President.

GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—THE African traveler, the Rev. T. J. BOWEN, will lecture THIS EVENING, (Oct. 12,) at Clinton Hall, Astor-place on *The People of Central Africa*, their history, traditions, manners and customs—*Origin of African Slavery.* Tickets for sale at the door. THURSDAY—*Trade and Commerce of the River Niger.*

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THAT HUGE NONDESCRIPT,
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,
THE SCALPEL

FOR OCTOBER, No. 33.

Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

CONTENTS:

ART. CXXXI—The Martyrdom of the Innocents; Corruption and Villainy of our Civic Law-Givers; What kind of a Sanitary Government does New-York require?

ART. CXXXII—Fourth Letter from John Matthews: Paris on Sunday; Monkeys and Mountebanks; the People; the Street and Street Merchants; the Houses; their Material; the Concierge; the Chiffoniers; the Shops; the Hacks; Street Cooking; the Dog Market; Dog Merchants; Dog's Qualities; the Louvre; its Sculpture and Paintings; the Carolval; the Boeuf Gras; the Emperor; the Empress and her Baby; Versailles; the "Bourse" or Exchange; the Brokers; the Markets; Fish; Poultry; Flowers; the Tuileries; the Champs Elysées; Statue of Voltaire; Future Intentions.

ART. CXXXIII—Yellow Fever in its Commercial and Political Aspect; Was the Burning of Quarantine Hospitals Justifiable?

ART. CXXXIV—An "M. D.," or a Modern Doctor of Medicine; Pursuit of "Practice" under Difficulties; the First Call; his Boarding-house Hostess; a Delectable Scene; a Learned Receipt; Nature and Laser vs. Art; Call Second; Miss Liza and Smallpox; Our M. D. Discomfited; Christie, Burton and Scotch Ale comfort him; the Third Call; Its Result; a Sockdolager to M. D.; He Undertaks a Case of Fits; Conversation with an Old Fogy; Gets His Himself; Takes to Politics and becomes a Dispensary Doctor.

ART. CXXXV—Drains and Cesspools; their Improper Construction in New-York and Paris; Condition of the Thames; the Londoners call on Mother Science; Value of the Contents of Cesspools; Curious Proposition in Civil Economy.

ART. CXXXVI—Prairie Practice; fleeing from "Yellow Jack." How to Cure Dyspepsia.

ART. CXXXVII—New-York the City of Refuge for Criminals.

ART. CXXXVIII—A Remarkable Case of Injury of the Brain.

ART. CXXXIX—Antobliography of a Medical Heretic; his Lineage and Pedigree; Early Heretical Propensities; he becomes a Man; handsome and interesting; sought for by Women and "real ladies;" suffers from an awful bad Face; a perfect Fright; tries all Remedies to no purpose; gets well by Nature; takes the Typhus Fever does not take Medicine; soon well; discourses high Morality to the Ladies; they test his honor; she Gardener and Bone-setter; his Philosophy; the Scapegrace Curate and the Political and Politic Curate.

ART. CXL—The Food and Exercise of Infants; what is the Natural Law; Cold and Warm Baths Dangerous.

ART. CXLI—Fever and Ague; what is It; how to prevent it.

Nothing—by Nobody.

Boston and New-York Mendacity; Drs. Morton, Mott and Parker; the Moral Insanity Dodge revived; Can the use of Sulphuric Ether as an Anæsthetic be patented?

This Journal is not, and *never has been*, a medical one; it is designed exclusively *for the people*. It is the 30th number from the commencement in January, 1849. It is a quarterly, of 64 pages, at $1 a year *in advance*, or 25 cents each number. The first thirty-two numbers may be had, bound, lettered and indexed, in four large books of 500 pages each, *of the editor only*, for $6. The following numbers will not be bound till January, 1859, as we bind two years in one volume; but they may always be had at 25 cents each, as the whole work is stereotyped.

The Editor resides at No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., where he attends exclusively to office consultations and operative surgery. Office hours, 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening. Consulting fee, either at the office or by letter, $5.

The Office of the *Scalpel* is at Sherman & Co.'s, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

For sale by SHERMAN & Co., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; MILLER, MATTHEWS & CLASBACK, Broadway; ZIEBER, Philadelphia, and most sensible Booksellers.

ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHER, wholesale agents, New-York.

## NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

*Published Saturday, Sept.* 11.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.

*Published Saturday, Sept.* 18.

ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

*To be followed on Saturday, Sept.* 25, *by*

GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 2.

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 9.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 16.

MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, Oct.* 23,

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, October* 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

*On Saturday, November* 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday November,* 13.

ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life, 18mo, cloth.

DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

*On Saturday, November* 20.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.

*On Saturday, November* 27.

OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.

And for sale by all Booksellers.

GLEASON'S
NEW WEEKLY
LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.

The object of this paper is to present, every week, an agreeable *melange* of the notable events and literatnre of the time. Its ample columns will always contain a goodly store of popular Originai Tales, Sketches of Adventure on sea and land, and Poetic Gems, by the

BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Also, the cream of domestic and foreign news so condensed as to present the largest possible amount of the intelligence of the day; the whole well spiced with

WIT AND HUMOR.

In politics, and npon all sectarian questions, it will be strictly neutral. Each edition will be

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

With accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in all parts of the world, and the national customs and social peculiarities of every people. It will contain views of every important city, of edifices of note in the eastern and western hemispheres, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service; with fine, accurate portraits of every great public character, male and female. Sketches of picturesque scenery, representations of "life on the wave," and exact illustrations of admirable or curious specimens from the animal kingdom, will also be given. One great feature of

GLEASON'S
LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP

will consist of a "broadside" of Humorous engravings, executed by the best artists in that fine, and aimed good naturedly and in a spirit of genial fun, at the reigning follies of the age, and such new public projects, fashions and occurrences, as shall seem to be fit subjects for comic illustration.

AN UNRIVALLED CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS has been engaged, and every department will be conducted under the most efficient and perfect system that experience can suggest. This popular journal will be printed npon fine satin surface paper, from new and beautiful copper-faced type manufactured expressly for us, and will present in its mechanical execution the most acceptable evidence of the progress of American skill. The size of this elegant specimen of art will be about 1,500 square inches—eight super-royal quarto pages.

TERMS, $2 PER ANNUM.

The first number of this new illustrated Paper will be for sale on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at all the principal periodical and news agencies and respectable literary depots in the United States and the Canadas.

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# THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—LANCET AND LANTERN. Double team trotting match for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, will come off over the above course, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 2½ o'clock. The above match is to test the relative merits of each horse in double harness, and by its terms, each driver can harness with his, a horse of whatever gait he pleases, and it is supposed each will have a runner.

S. McLaughlin names bl. g. *Lancet* and mate.
G. Spicer names b. g. *Lantern* and mate.
Finsbing cars will convey passengers in time to see the race.

D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

# COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or specific quotations opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

# INSTRUCTION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The following classes are now being formed:

Book-keeping, Mr. B. F. Foster; Terms, $10 for a complete course.

Penmanship, Mr. Hiram Dixon; Terms, $6 for 20 lessons.

Mathematics, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.

French, Professor A. Bassett; Terms, $5 for 48 lessons.

German, Professor D. Sendan; Terms, $5 for 48 lessons.

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Elocution, Professor J. B. Brown; Terms, $6 for 12 lessons.

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Gymnastics, J. Wood & Ottiguon; Terms, $15 per year, and $9 for 6 months.

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Fencing, Colonel Salignac; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.

Also, a short and improved system of computing Interest and averaging accounts, taught by J. W. Worthen; Terms, $1.

The attention of the members of the Association is directed to the high character of the Professors in the various branches, and also to the moderate terms.

Members desirous of joining any of the above classes, will please register their names in the Class Book, at the Library, at an early day. CHAS. H. WEIDNER,
Chairman Class Committee.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

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Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

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JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

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GEO. C. ANTHON.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: the large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

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HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY second term of this institution will commence Nov. 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be had at C. Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.; E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st.; the School Agencies, Nos. 289, 293 and 346 Broadway, New-York; or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—Is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdongal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 67 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $150 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 220 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c., AT REDUCED TERMS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, receives gentlemen, this afternoon and evening, at $10 for a full double-entry course, and guarantees to qualify them practically to become head book-keepers, on or before Jan. 1. Two $10-seats vacant. Regular terms, $25.

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DRAWING AND PAINTING CLASSES BY L. KEIFER, artist, No. 45 Bleecker-st. Evening Drawing Classes for gentlemen at 7½. Circulars to be had at GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 366 Broadway, and at the above school.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 48 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, No. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, R. L. reassumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR BARCELO is about forming an evening class at his new rooms No. 311 4th-av. Apply as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

# INSTRUCTION.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

UN FRANÇAIS, ANCIEN AVOCAT A PARis, depuis 17 jours à New-York, désire donner des leçons de Français et de toutes les autres sciences que comprend une éducation complète. Ses prix seront très modérés. Ecrire à Mr. LOUIS G., No. 30 White-st.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

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UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French, and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

FRENCH, CLASSICS, SPANISH, ITALIAN CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d-st.

PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

# TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has taught the languages and drawing at the Newton Collegiate Institute, wishes to take the entire charge of one or two little girls; she also teaches the English branches, and to beginners music and Italian; she looks more for a comfortable home than for a high salary. Address C. A., No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM ENGLAND, OF much experience, desires a situation in a pleasant family to instruct in thorough English, writing, with the rudiments of French and music; would also take charge of their wardrobe. Address TEACHER, or call at No. 154 Grand-st.

DAILY GOVEERNESS.—A LADY WHO CAN give excellent references as to her capability for thoroughly instructing in English, French and Italian, has the afternoon hours disengaged. Terms reasonable. Address DAILY GOVERNESS, care F. W. Christern, No 763 Broadway.

WANTED.—SEMINARIES IN NEED OF A Principal or Professor, may hear of an experienced and successful Teacher of Classics and English, by addressing OMICRON, New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG LAdy experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess or teacher in a private family or institute. Reference exchanged. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

# MUSICAL.

MR. WILHELM SCHMEISSER RESPECTfully informs his pupils and the public that he has returned from Europe and resumed his profession in giving instruction on the Piano-forte. Address Mr. W. SCHMEISSER, care of Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED UNDER the

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—OTHELLO—THE WOOD DEMON.

BOWERY THEATRE—RAOUL—THE DEVIL'S DUCAT—GLENDOWER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN AMUSEMENTS.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock A. M.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have European advices by the *Indian Empire* at Halifax, and the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race. The *Indian Empire*, of the Galway Line, arrived at Halifax on Sunday. Her dates are to the 28th September. A synopsis of the Chinese Treaty has appeared in the English papers, supplied from the Foreign Office. The amount of indemnity for losses at Canton, and for the expenses of the war, amounted in the gross to four millions of taels. The French Government has granted a naval station in Algeria to the Russian Steamship Company. The expedition against Annam is to sail in November. Abortive conspiracies are reported as having occurred in Naples, and at Teheran. The French Resident at Pekin was to leave Paris with the ratified treaty on the 3d inst.

The *City of Baltimore* was intercepted off Cape Race on Friday forenoon, but for some unexplained reason her news did not reach St. Johns, N. F., until Sunday noon, and was not telegraphed to us until last night. She left Liverpool on the 29th of September—consequently her advices are one day later than by the *Indian Empire*. From India, we learn that the Gwalior rebels suffered another defeat on the 17th of August. They had 700 killed, while the loss of the British was but trifling. An important fort had been surrendered to Gen. NAPIER on the 24th of August, after thirty hours shelling. A brilliant victory had also been gained by a body of police over 4,000 rebels. It is announced by the *Invalide Russe* that it is in contemplation to unite Europe and America by a telegraph across the Russian Possessions. There is no change to note in Cotton; Breadstuffs were very dull and lower, and Consols had advanced to 96¾ for money.

The Chinese Treaty negotiated by Minister REED arrived in Washington on Sunday, in charge of Dr. WILLIAM N. BRADLEY, U. S. Consul at Ningpo. It was yesterday delivered to the State Department, together with a full synopsis of the English Treaty, with the features of which our readers are already familiar. The document was accompanied by an autograph letter from the Emperor of China, written in the Chinese and the Manchoo languages, on a piece of silk two by seven feet in extent. Dr. BRADLEY also communicated to the State Department a variety of interesting news relative to the condition of trade and other affairs in China and India, a synopsis of which has been telegraphed to us by our Washington Correspondent—among other things an account of the mutiny on board the American ship *Golden State* at Pinang, mention of which was made in the foreign news by the *Canada*.

From a correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* we have advices from the African squadron to Aug. 21. The *Cumberland*, the corvettes *Dale* and *Vincennes*, and the store-ship *Release*, have been taking in stores at Port Praya, for a cruise down the coast. The *Dale* was to go to the mouths of the Niger, the *Cumberland* to Lonndo. No sickness is reported.

The Brownsville *Flag*, to Sept. 29, has reached us. The Mexican news is without importance. No battle has yet taken place between the troops of VIDAURRI and MIRAMON. The yellow fever was prevalent on the Rio Grande.

State elections occur to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. Nearly one-fourth of the next House of Representatives is to be chosen from these States.

The Newark murderer, JAMES MCMAHAN, who lately killed his wife, has been tracked from New-Jersey to Illinois, and was arrested a few days since at Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis.

The Suffolk Bank of Boston has given notice that that institution will no longer hold itself responsible for the maintenance, as heretofore, of the system of redeeming bills of country banks.

Gov. KING has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 18th of November, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

Judge INGRAHAM delivered his decision, yesterday, on Mr. LOWBER'S motion for an order commanding the Chamberlain to pay the amount of the judgment given recently in his favor against the City. The Judge denied the motion, on the ground that the funds in the hands of the Chamberlain are the proceeds of Bonds issued in anticipation of taxes, and, also, of money collected for the taxes of the year; and that money collected by tax is not the property of the defendants.

The investigation in the case of Mr. MACOMBER and others, arrested on a charge of having been engaged in the Slave-Trade, on board the ship *Haidee*, sunk recently off Montank Point, was continued yesterday, before United States Commissioner WHITE. The narrative of the voyage was continued by the the witness "KINS," who stated that when they were off the coast of Africa, Captain WHITNEY gave up all charge of the ship, and the command was taken by Captain THOMAS; that just before they received the negroes on board an agreement was made between the crew and Mr. VIERRA to the effect that the former should receive $800 and a clear passage to America, for doing duty during the remainder of the voyage. A further hearing will be had on Wednesday next.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday morning, the interesting occasion being the trial of "BILLY MULLIGAN," for an assault and battery on Mr. JAMES WARNER, a gentleman doing business in Broadway. The facts of the assault *on ex parte* statements, have been already made public. Yesterday, ex-Judge PHILLIPS, of counsel for MULLIGAN, moved for a postponement of the case, first, on the ground that the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction in the matter, the offence which MULLIGAN had committed being a misdemeanor only, the Court of Special Sessions, by a recent act of the Legislature, having sole charge of misdemeanors; secondly, that the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, senior counsel for MULLIGAN, was absent from the City; thirdly, that a woman—not a very good woman—who was one of MULLIGAN'S chief witnesses, was locked up somewhere in a Station-house, and they could not find what Station-house it was; fourthly, that another chief witness was far away at New-Orleans, which city he intended to quit for New-York at the end of this present month, if he did not previously die of yellow fever; and, fifthly, that MULLIGAN was a persecuted man, the Press, the public, and also the Court of General Sessions conspiring systematically against him. To the latter charge Recorder BARNARD emphatically replied. The Court, he said, was not the vehicle for the persecution of any one, but when a man had for years past been perpetrating outrages and assaults with impunity, it was time that one magistrate, at least, should have the manliness to do his duty to the public, and punish the perpetrator. He, therefore, denied all motions to postpone the trial, and ordered a Jury to be impanneled. After some further debate, the new District-Attorney, Mr. BLUNT, wished the trial to be postponed till this day, (Tuesday,) and the Recorder, courteously but reluctantly consented. The only other case of note was that of HUGH DARROW, who, upon a plea of guilty of manslaughter in December last, was set at liberty by Judge RUSSELL on a promise of good behavior. The said DARROW, since that exodus from the City Prison, has not behaved himself well, but has been generally obstreperous, and reached his climax the other night by an assault on a Police-officer. Being arrested, the Recorder yesterday sent him for two years to the State Prison, for the manslaughter which the City Judge unwisely thought was unworthy of punishment.

Democratic primary elections were held in all the Wards last night for delegates to the County and Judicial, and the Congressional and Assembly Conventions, in accordance with the call issued by the Tammany Hall or Sweeney General Committee. They passed off in comparative quiet, as the "Regulars" or Anti-Tammany men generally ignored them, though in a few of the Wards they ran opposition tickets, all of which were, of course, declared to be badly defeated, except that in the First Ward, where both parties claimed the victory. The Tammany men say they carried their ticket by 188 majority, and in this declaration they are backed up by two of the three Inspectors. The contest in this Ward was attended by considerable excitement. In the other Wards, so far as learned, all passed off quietly.

The exhibitors at the late Fair at the Crystal Palace were admitted to the ruins yesterday, but nothing of much value was recovered. The destruction by the fire was so complete, that little prospect is afforded to the exhibitors of recovering anything valuable among the ruins. The exhibitors favorable to the revival of the Fair, and the organization of a new institution, held another meeting last evening, but nothing interesting was done. A mass meeting is to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening. Eminent speakers are promised, and the movement is expected to take a definite shape.

In the First District Court, penalties amounting to $250 were recovered, yesterday, against the proprietors the Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich-street, at the suit of the Excise Commissioners, for selling liquor without a license.

The Board of Councilmen, yesterday, resolved to prosecute Mr. D. WHITNEY for libel, in charging the Corporation with "having been bribed" in the matter of the Harlem Railroad.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held last evening, a report of the Assessment Committee was adopted, directing the Collector of Taxes to cancel the sale of property belonging to the Brooklyn (R. C.) Benevolent Society for non-payment of taxes of 1854, on the parties interested paying the taxes and defaults up to the time of advertising, and 7 per cent. interest from that time to the time of payment. A resolution was also adopted directing the Law Committee to prepare an act amending the act exempting this property from taxation, to the end that all property leased or out of their possession, may be taxed.

Yesterday 3,500 bales Cotton were sold, nearly all in transit, at prices indicative of a decline of ⅛c. ℔ lb. Fleur, Wheat and Corn were plenty and lower, yet not very brisk. Barley was freely purchased at, however, reduced rates. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides and Leather were lightly dealt in. Freights were quite dull.

### The Paraguay Difficulty.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.*

Presuming you are familiar with the cause or origin of the difficulty between the United States and Paraguay, will you state briefly in the TIMES what it is?

We are, here in the country, entirely unacquainted with the matter, nor can we imagine how we could have any cause of controversy with that isolated State. I am, Sir, &c., D. C. S.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 9, 1858.

Our correspondent, had he been an habitual reader of the TIMES, could have had no occasion to ask the question. We nevertheless answer it with pleasure.

The first ground of difficulty in chronological order was the refusal of the Government of Paraguay to ratify certain amendments to a treaty with the United States, executed at Asuncion, March 4, 1853; ratified by Paraguay March 12, 1853; and ratified with the amendments in question by the Senate of the United States, June 1, 1854. Mr. JOHN S. PENDLETON, who negotiated the treaty, had foolishly yielded to the presumption and petulance of LOPEZ, the autocrat of Paraguay, by dropping the Constitutional style of this Government, "the United States of America," and substituting for it "United States of *North* America," and other variations of the same purport. These had to be amended to conform to the diplomatic rules of our State Department, and as there had been a year's delay in the time of completing the American ratification, the time at which the treaty should take effect had to be extended. To Lieutenant PAOZ, then commanding the exploring steamer *Water Witch* in the Rio de la Plata, the treaty was sent by Secretary MARCY to be submitted for a second ratification by LOPEZ. The latter refused to hold any correspondence with PAGE, on the ground of his letters not being in Spanish; although fully informed of the object of his mission. In August, 1856, Colonel RICHARD FITZPATRICK was sent out as a Special Commissioner to procure a final ratification of the treaty; but without success. A letter from the Foreign Secretary of LOPEZ, NICOLAS VASQUEZ, dated Nov. 15, 1856, conclusively refused to ratify the treaty. One object, therefore, of Mr. BOWLIN'S mission is to procure and of Commodore SHUBRICK'S mission is to enforce the ratification.

A second ground of complaint is the treatment of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, represented in that country by Mr. EDWARD A. HOPKINS, some time United States Consul at Asuncion. The Company consisted mainly of Rhode Island capitalists, whose adventure not only embraced the description of enterprise suggested by its title, but all manner of domestic improvements and industry within the State of Paraguay. They embarked in the speculation on the strength of a decree of LOPEZ, issued in 1845, inviting foreign capitalists and colonists to settle in Paraguay, offering all possible bounties, inducements, and guarantees, including liberal grants of land. The Providence Company commenced operations on a large scale; sent out steamers, machinery, and laborers, bought land, set up tobacco factories and saw-mills, and were but entering on a splendid and prosperous career, when they were encountered by the jealousy and secret hostility of LOPEZ. These were carried to such lengths that not only were the aids of native labor withdrawn from them, the legality of their land purchases denied, but it soon became apparent that no Paraguayan was to be permitted to hold intercourse or traffic with the Americans, without danger of persecution and ruin at the hands of the Government. Added to this, the persons of the Americans were only recognized in the streets to be exposed to insult and mob violence, the Consular character of HOPKINS and his brother failing to afford them any protection. In this state of things there was nothing for the Company but to suspend operations. HOPKINS retired. LOPEZ proceeded to confiscate the property of the corporation, upon a pretence of reimbursing himself for a loan of ten thousand dollars made to its managers; and so extinguished the enterprise. It is a part of the Commissioner's duty to obtain indemnity for these wrongs.

A third matter of complaint consists in an alleged act of disrespect to the flag of the United States. In consequence of the treaties with the several governments of La Plata, consummated in 1852-3, the *Water Witch*, a petty steamer, adapted to the purpose, was sent out to explore those inland waters newly opened to our commerce. The vessel entered upon its task in the Spring of 1853. It met with every possible encouragement from the Government and several States of the Argentine Union; it encountered all possible secret opposition from Paraguay. Lieut. PAOZ, the commander, attempted to remove this resistance by friendly remonstrance. He was told his letters would not be read. And when it was understood that he was disposed to dispense with the license of LOPEZ, regarding that of the Argentine Executive as sufficient, the Dictator, on the 3d of October, 1854, issued a proclamation forbidding any foreign vessel of war to enter the waters of Paraguay. But the survey of the Parana was too important a part of the objects of the expedition to be foregone; and protected by the permit of the Argentine Government, whose jurisdiction over the river was concurrent with that of Parnguay, the *Water Witch*, on the 1st of February, 1855, passed the junction of that river with the Paraguay, and advanced, hugging the Argentine bank. When about four miles from the junction, it passed in front of the Paraguayan fort of Itapiru. In its efforts to keep on the Argentine channel it ran aground. It was then ascertained that the only practicable channel lay directly under the wall of the fort. Having got off, the steamer made for that channel, when, after being hailed and fired into with blank cartridge, it finally received a volley of shot. The discharge was returned, and the firing sustained for several minutes, when, having suffered previous damage and loss, the steamer retreated down stream. One of the crew was mortally wounded, others injured. That this attack was in violation of the law of nations is the ground assumed by this Government, and the Commissioner is to exact reparation accordingly. He is also to improve the occasion by securing the free navigation of the rivers, as far as Paraguay controls them, for all American vessels, whether naval or mercantile, and to obtain all the privileges granted to the most favored nation.

It is but proper to say that various mitigating circumstances of more or less plausibility are urged for the Government of Paraguay. It is highly probable that, seeing few Americans but HOPKINS, and seeing too much of that gentleman's selfish eagerness to enrich himself, and far too much of his presumptuous reliance upon the influence of a distant and unknown Government, the Dictator of Paraguay has conceived strong prejudices against the American character, which a closer intimacy with our people would remove. There is also much reason to believe that he entertains the most ridiculous apprehensions of the scope and tendency of our foreign policy. His objection to the style of our Government, as displayed in the Pendleton Treaty, is the best evidence of the belief. Granting these premises, it is hardly fair, it is argued, to go to war to conquer an unfounded dislike, or to oblige a nation to be friendly with us at the point of the bayonet: and perhaps it is not. Then again, it is shown that the final ground assumed by LOPEZ to reratifying the treaty was perfectly fair; namely, that it was better to negotiate a new Convention, covering the outstanding cases of the *Water Witch* and the Providence Company. Others, also, put faith in the statements of the Paraguayans who represent the conduct of HOPKINS, as Consul, and as agent of the Company, as extremely unfair, arrogant, and dishonest. And a very large party of publicists hold the *Water Witch* to have violated the laws of nations in entering waters forbidden to it by a power possessing concurrent jurisdiction. We submit the case to our interrogator for what it is worth.

Certainly, what with the many plausible doubts cast upon the case of the United States by careful men; and what with the unlimited power conceded by Congress, and the unlimited expense incurred in fitting out the expedition, a very serious responsibility rests upon the Administration. Any deficiency in the discretion of the negotiator, any heat or precipitation on the part of the military arm, may involve consequences for which all concerned may be called to an undesirable reckoning. And if at that inquest, it shall be found that the *casus belli* was wholly factitious, that bravado and menace have been resorted to, where pacific means were equally available; that we who approach the capital of a great empire as neutrals imploring a treaty, approach the capital of a small Republic, as belligerents demanding one; the verdict may not be agreeable to the Administration. There will be those who see striking similitudes in our complaints against China and Paraguay; and striking contrasts in our modes of prosecuting them.

### Insurrection of the Hards at Albany.

An Albany correspondent, whose letter we publish in another part of this morning's TIMES, furnishes a full and particular account of a bolting Democratic County Convention held in the State Capital on Saturday. It was composed of some seventy delegates representing that portion of the party which objects to the domination of Mr. PETER CAGGER, and especially the mode by which he excluded Hard voters from the caucuses in Albany, and Hard delegates from the Convention at Syracuse. The Convention is described as being respectable in its composition and earnest in its purpose. The Hon. WILLIAM A. YOUNG presided. Among its subordinate officers were J. S. NAFEW, a well-known Hard politician, and S. G. COURTNEY, a son-in-law of the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON. The resolutions passed are embodied in our correspondent's letter. Towards the State Ticket they speak a language of cool and equivocal praise, while in respect to local nominations, undisguised hostility is freely expressed. The reason given for opposing the regular nominees of the party, for Congress and County Officers, is, that violent and corrupt means were used to place them in nomination; and the Convention resolved to employ all honorable means for their defeat. It accordingly nominated JOHN H. REYNOLDS for Congress, against ERASTUS CORNING, and Hard candidates for the several County offices.

The importance of this Albany movement must of course depend upon the extent to which the Hards in other parts of the State shall yield it their sympathy. That they are dissatisfied with the treatment they received at Syracuse, is well known. In all contested cases, their delegates were unceremoniously cast out; and in the State ticket they were allowed neither lot nor part. Heretofore, as a class, they have not been noted for a meek and forgiving dispositiun, and it is possible that the Albany rebellion is intended to inaugurate a general rising of the Hards all over the State. In that case, they may prove numerous enough to endanger the success of which the Democrats have felt so sure for the past three weeks. But the probabilities are that there will not be spirit enough among them in other localities to follow up the demonstration of their Albany brethren; though it is likely that on the day of election they will endeavor, in a quiet way, to damage the Soft candidates to the extent of their ability.

JUDGE PARKER'S UTICA SPEECH.—We published in yesterday's TIMES a report of the speech made at Utica on Friday evening by the Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It will, we apprehend, disappoint the public expectation. From that gentleman's professional and judicial reputation something better than the trite platitudes of party warfare might reasonably have been anticipated. The speech was poor, very poor, in substance, and meagre in suggestions; and it would have been better both for the candidate and his party that it had not been made. We speak of it merely as an intellectual and rhetorical performance, and not with respect to its political qualities. There was nothing in it, not a word, above the commonest standard of Ward-meeting harangues. The only point of the least importance was the speaker's reply to the charge that he voted for the Atherton gag when he was in Congress. He denied that he voted against the right of petition. On the contrary, he said he only voted that the Abolition petitions, after being received, should not be read, referred, or otherwise acted upon by Congress. And this explanation, such as it is, embodies the only interesting statement in the whole speech. Judge PARKER is, doubtless, a respectable lawyer and may make a very good Governor. But it is quite evident that he does not shine on the stump, if his Utica effort is to be taken as a sample of his oratorial powers.

NO ADMITTANCE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Progress has received a check in Michigan. Young ladies are denied admission to the classes of the University at Ann Arbor. That institution has been founded and indorsed by the State, and it is contended that the Act of its incorporation includes women as among the "persons" entitled to its benefits. This view was taken by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in his annual report. Accordingly a number of young women made application for admission as students. The authorities of the University would seem to have been unprepared for such a request. They appointed a Committee, and the Committee finding themselves in a dubious position, sought the counsel of older and more learned men than themselves. The Presidents of various Colleges were applied to, and a variety of opinions obtained. Most of them opposed the innovation, as fraught with danger in a social and moral point of view. These sentiments prevailed with the Committee, who accordingly reported against exposing the fair daughters of Michigan to the dangers which some of their number had inconsiderately expressed their willingness to encounter. The good sense of the community will undoubtedly ratify this decision. It by no means follows from the fact that the two sexes in family and primary schools are mutually benefited by each other's presence, that such would be the case with young men and women associated together in the familiar relations of College life. Nor is it to be inferred that those who would have the sexes pursue their studies separately, design to restrict the scope of female education. We shall, however, hear a loud and long cry from Woman's Rights Conventions against the University of Michigan. That Institution may survive nevertheless, and the State of Michigan provide safe and legitimate means for the education of young ladies.

DE BOW'S REVIEW ON SLAVERY.—A correspondent brings to our notice an article in *De Bow's Review* for the current month, entitled "African Slavery, adapted to the North and and Northwest," containing a passage upon which he solicits our comments. The passage is as follows:

"If the Union be desirable, (and with a rigid regard of mutual rights by the North and South, no one will deny its inestimable value,) it is earnestly considered that the most effectual means of giving it perpetuity will be realized in the opening of the Slave-trade, and the introduction of our peculiar institution into the western States and Territories. By this we will construct a homogeneous system of labor, and through this bond of sympathy will be reëstablished that community of sentiment, and the old *entente cordiale*, without which the Constitution is a rope of sand, and the Union a shallow mockery."

A proposition to reopen the Slave-trade and to introduce Slavery into the North, scarcely deserves comment. Its appearance in *De Bow's Review* merely shows, what was no secret before, that some Southern extremists look upon the renewal of the Slave-trade as practicable. Even at the South this idea is regarded by an immense majority as not only chimerical but injurious to Southern interests. Indeed, the project is utterly out of the question. The Northern preponderance in Congress is already too decided to permit anything of the kind, and every year adds to that preponderance. Proposals like that to which our correspondent refers may continue to be put forth in some hot-headed quarters, but can hardly be entitled to serious notice. *De Bow's Review* is the favorite periodical of the fire-eaters, and is prepared with reference to their partialities exclusively.

GOV. WISE ON DIRECT TRADE.—GOV. WISE, of Virginia, has recently addressed a long letter to the people of Norfolk on that chimerical hobby of the South, direct trade with Europe; and that eccentric but brilliant statesman has given his fellow-citizens on this occasion, as he has often before, some sound practical advice, which is too direct and sensible to be altogether acceptable to them. The Governor tells the merchants of Norfolk—

"It is in my opinion no paradox to say that the way most certain and speedy to get direct trade with Europe and to be our own importers thence, is to hend all our energies to our trade with the West Indies and South America, by a commercial steam connection, and to make the latter bring about the former. We have all the materials and it remains to be seen whether we have the wit to find out the ways. One thing I must say: Let us be ashamed to utter one murmur of sectional jealousy against Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston, while we have so much capacity in ourselves, and yet, like the fool of HORACE, stand waiting on the banks of the stream for the waters to pass by before we cross over."

But this is not the kind of advice that the people of the South look for. What they want is Governmental assistance of some kind; they do not want to have the advice offered them which Hercules gave to the wagoner; they want Government subsidies first, and after that nothing is so grateful to them as to believe that all their misfortunes are owing to the greed and grasping meanness of the North, which is forever depriving them of the direct trade with Europe, the mail steamers and lines of packet ships, which ought to belong to the ports south of MASON and DIXON'S line. Gov. WISE has indicated the true policy for them to pursue if they really want direct trade with Europe; but there is not the least probability of his advice ever being heeded.

### City Items.

The name of Mrs. WACHMANN and child, of Cincinnati, which has been set down in the list of those lost by the *Austria*, should not have been placed there. She arrived at Hamburg too late to take passage in the unfortunate vessel. She arrived in this City by the *Hammonia*, safe and sound.

A notice has been issued by the Secretary of State calling for the election of a District-Attorney in place of PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., resigned. Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, the present efficient Assistant District-Attorney, is strongly spoken of as the nominee of the Republican Party.

EDWARD S. BOYD, Esq., of the Fifth Ward, is named as a Union candidate for Congress in the Third District, in opposition to the Democratic candidate.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK received a bumping testimonial, and will leave New-York, we trust, with good will to a public not altogether indifferent to his merits. Curiously enough, the *matinée* was the worst attended portion of the entertainment. Under ordinary circumstances, these day performances seem to have a peculiar attraction for New-Yorkers, and only last Saturday the house was magnificently attended. On the present occasion the performance cost absolutely nothing—all the holders of reserved seats being admitted free—yet the attendance was not more than a third of what it should have been. In the evening every desirable place in the house was taken, and a crowded and brilliant audience listened to the performances.

Two entire operas were given—"Linda da Chamounix" in the afternoon, and "Ernani" in the evening. The performance of the first was satisfactory in every respect, and "Ernani," although not so carefully rehearsed as it might have been, was given with effect. A new basso, Signor NANI, made his *début* in the part of *Silva*, and created a favorable impression. He has a somewhat cumbrous voice, and, from nervousness or other causes, seemed to be ill at ease. He is certainly a desirable addition to the company.

Between the acts there was a quantity of excellent singing, (Spanish,) and dancing by the Ronzani Troupe. A Spanish duet between Madame and Signor GASSIER tickled the audience hugely, and enjoyed the honor of a triple *encore*. The ballet was admirable.

### Personal.

The Providence *Journal* corrects a statement of a Cambridge correspondent of the *Evening Post*, touching the forthcoming volume of the Hon. J. G. PALFREY on New-England history. The *Journal* says:

"Mr. PALFREY has been prosecuting his researches in this city amidst the abundant evidences of the character of ROGER WILLIAMS, as attested by friends and enemies, by those who praised him for the doctrine and practice of soul-liberty and those who made it an offence against God and man, by his cotemporaries and by posterity. There has arisen lately a morbid disposition on the part of some historical students to reverse the opinions of the world upon its great men, and to seek, among all the disadvantages of time and distance and imperfect records, for evidence to contradict the settled convictions that were established in presence of all the facts and circumstances, and by those who had, in every respect, the best opportunities for forming a judgment upon them."

A stirring scene, in which RISTORI figured, is described by a Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*:

"I spoke of RISTORI'S triumphant progress through Italian capitals as the representative of the heroine *Juditta*. That progress has now been stopped by the Austrian police. Her last display was at Venice, and when she broke forth into the grand passage, 'Tell your children that they inherit from us a country, and the land that God gave them let them clear of all hostile invaders!' the cries of 'Encore' were so terrific, and the counter-shouting of Austrian officers from the boxes that RISTORI was forced off the stage, and a serious scuffle took place between her champions and the police, which ended in the proclamation against any further revival of the 'Widow of Bethulia,' who dispatched Holophernes and scattered the Assyrians."

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 17 to Sept. 23, 1858:

*New-York*—A. L. Meyers, Mrs. L. Meyers, O. G. Steele and wife, F. Hubbard, Wm. Turnbull and wife, D. E. Thebaud, L. C. Stuart, E. T. Dunton, John Van Buren, D. Conger and family, Mrs. W. P. Palmer, Mrs. A. Hoogland, H. McVickar, R. J. Hubbard; *Pennsylvania*—Dr. J. P. Gazzard; *Kentucky*—George Scarborough; *Connecticut*—Wm. Hamersley; *Missouri*—J. P. Gazzam; *New-Jersey*—H. Hutchinson, C. Meyer; *Ohio*—J. Geddes.

The last planet discovered by M. GOLDSCHMIDT has received the name of Alexandra, after M. ALEXANDER VON HOMBOLT. The idea is due to the Abbé MOIGNO, editor of the *Cosmos*, whom M. GOLDSCHMIDT had requested to give a name to the planet.

The inauguration of the Rev. Dr. FISHER as President of Hamilton College, will take place at Clinton on Thursday, 4th proximo. The address of induction will be delivered by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR.

Miss AGNES STRICKLAND has been staying for some time with the Rev. Mr. KILNER, at Chester, Eng. She has been greatly interested by the antiquities of Chester, which she was enabled to connect with many objects of her own previous researches.

Father LACORDAIRE has just been reëlected Provincial of the Dominicans in France, a post which he had formerly occupied from the reëstablishment of the order in France to 1854. He is to continue to direct the school of Sorèze.

Ex-Gov. MCDONALD, of Georgia, and other prominent citizens of the State, are taking measures for the erection of a monument in honor of Gen. CHARLES H. CALHOUN.

The artist OVERBECK is in Rome. He has completed an exquisite composition, "After this manner pray ye." HOFFMAN, the adopted son of OVERBECK, is engaged on a group, "Fabiola," suggested by his master.

The friends of Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, in Edinburg, recently gave a grand *soirée* in his honor. Mr. GOUGH said in a supper-speech, that he intended to pay the costs of the LEES suit (£1,000) out of his own pocket, —a declaration described as "magnanimous."

BEN. PAUL AKERS, the sculptor, has returned from Rome, after an absence of four years, and taken up his residence at Newport. He brought fifteen pieces of marble with him, and many other works.

The health of Bishop SIMPSON has not improved, and present indications do not promise an early recovery.

Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, late editor of the Nantucket *Inquirer*, has purchased the *Old Colony Memorial*, at Plymouth, Mass.

The Rev. FRANCIS BURNS, recently chosen Bishop of the Methodist Church in Liberia, has arrived in Baltimore, to undergo the ceremony of ordination.

GEORGE GILFILLAN is hard at work on a volume of discourses on the sublimer themes of the Old Testament, the Creation, the Fall, the Flood, &c.

A bronze statue of GAY-LUSSAC has lately been inaugurated at Limoges, in the centre of the Place Royale.

Col. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE is engaged on a history of the *Life and Times of the late Gen. Quitman*.

SHIPMENTS TO NICARAGUA.—There are indications of returning confidence in settled and permanent commercial relations with Nicaragua, one of the best proofs of which is that our merchants were turning their attention to that country as affording an inviting field of enterprise and trade. Messrs. RUSSELL & THOMAS, the latter for several years past a resident of Nicaragua, and who reckons himself one of her citizens, have just embarked in an enterprise which, if successful, will be the beginning of an extensive trade with that country. These young gentlemen sail to-day for San Juan del Norte, in the schooner *Maria V.*, which has been chartered to carry out an extensive assortment of merchandise, consisting of provisions, groceries, hardware, domestics, boots and shoes, stationery, and almost every kind of goods of American manufacture. They intend to establish themselves permanently at Granada. They also go provided with one of HOE'S superior printing presses, and a complete newspaper establishment, superior to anything of the kind ever sent to a Spanish American State. A newspaper will be set up, to be printed half in English and half in Spanish. Hitherto the trade of Central America, such as it is, has been almost wholly directed to the benefit of the English. With the proper effort, it is assumed by Mr. THOMAS, who has long been familiar with the resources of the country, that an important trade can be built up with Nicaragua, and improved by our own merchants, instead of allowing it to go abroad. These gentlemen embark in their enterprise with the cordial wishes of every one for their success. Their object is to spread abroad intelligence in the country of their adoption, and in every possible way to promote the prosperity of Nicaragua, and to develop her resources.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation,

BY JOHN A. KING, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Another year of abundant harvests, of general health, contentment and tranquillity, admonish us of our first and constant duty, to render thanks and praise to Him who is the gracious Author and Giver of those needful benefits, and the manifold blessings we have been permitted to enjoy; and especially are we called upon to acknowledge the power and goodness of our Almighty Father, the Lord and Giver of life, that we have been spared for another brief space to receive his merciful care; to behold the wonderful works of His providence; and to enjoy the advantages and security, which freedom, the public schools, and equal laws, have established for ourselves and for our posterity. To that end, therefore, and in accordance with the acknowledged usage, I hereby designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and invite all to unite in so just an acknowledgment of His power and goodness and of our dependence on His mercy and forbearance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name and the Privy Seal of the State, at the city of Albany, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

(L. S.)

By the Governor.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KING.

HENRY I. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.

SENTENCE OF A WIFE MURDERER.—At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Hudson this week, the old man, DENNIS TANNER, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder, and was sentenced to be hung on the 22d day of November next. It will be remembered that he murdered his wife in Kinderbook, last Winter.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 42 Wall-street and Astor House.*

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Illinois Campaign—Delivery of the Fort Snelling Property—The Court of Claims—The Paraguay Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 11.

Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, left here this afternoon for New-York. He declares his entire confidence in the success of Judge DOUGLAS.

Capt. REYNOLDS, of the U. S. Army, arrived here to-day from Minnesota, where he had been to turn over the Fort Snelling property to the purchasers. Capt. R. thinks the Government got at least twice the value of the property. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 11.

Mr. C. W. BRADLEY, of the United States Legation in China, has arrived, bringing the treaty. Its provisions agree with the abstract heretofore published.

On the meeting of the Court of Claims, in November, more than one hundred decisions in pending cases will be delivered.

Commander CHARLES GREEN has been appointed Light-House Inspector for the Buffalo District.

Nothing is known at the Navy Department of any of the chartered vessels for the Paraguay Expedition being unfit for service, as reported.

Secretary CASS was to-day detained from his official duties by severe indisposition.

The new Senate Chamber will be ready for occupation at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Commodore SHUBRICK left the city to-day for New-York.

The frigate *Sabine* is to sail without delay.

### Agricultural Fair at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Oct. 11.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society opens to-morrow on the grounds occupied by the Society in 1850. It is now certain that with good weather it will be very successful, and surpass all its predecessors. The Fair grounds are thirty-five acres in extent, and are inclosed. The two main exhibition buildings are each 300 feet long. There are, besides, two large tents and 1,000 stalls for stock. Every stall is already full, and new ones are now being erected. There are 500 cattle-stalls, and they are also already full, and fifty more are being erected. There are 275 entries of horses, 175 entries of sheep, and swine numbering upwards of 400 head. There is also a large show of agricultural implements, machinery and dairy produce. Already the entries are double the number of any previous year at this time. The Society was not prepared for such a rush. Seven thousand dollars in premiums are offered. The city is full of strangers, and the trains are crowded with new-comers.

On Tuesday the Fair will be open to the members, and on Wednesday to the public. It will continue three days. The trial of working oxen and the exhibition of horses will be on Wednesday. There will also be another exhibition of horses and a plowing match on Thursday. The annual address will be delivered by SOLON ROBINSON, Esq., of New-York, and the report of the Judges will be given on Friday.

### Democratic Mass Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 11.

The Democracy of this city held a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall, this evening, filling it to overflowing. WM. S. MCGOWAN presided. Resolutions were passed sustaining the policy of the Democratic party. Addresses were made by the Hon. E. D. BEACH, the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, and the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character, and the ratification of the State nominations was carried unanimously.

### The Suffolk Bank of Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 11.

The President of the Suffolk Bank has issued a circular to the effect that the Suffolk Bank no longer holds itself responsible for the maintenance, as heretofore, of the system of redeeming bills of country banks, but any bank, however, wishing to continue its business with the Suffolk Bank can do so.

The famous horses *Ploughboy*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., *Hiram Drew*, *Ethan Allen*, and *Columbus, Jr.*, are entered for the grand trotting exhibition, to take place on Wednesday and Friday, at the Fair Grounds

## POLITICAL.

### State Elections to be Held To-day.

Elections take place to-day in five States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. *Sixty-one* members of the House of Representatives—or nearly one-fourth of the whole number—are to be elected in these States. The interest of the contest turns chiefly upon the result in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which, together, elect fifty-seven members to the Thirty-sixth Congress. The campaign in these three States has been exceedingly animated, and the constitution of the next Congress is greatly dependent upon the results of to-day.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are for Members of Congress and State tickets—except Governor. In Pennsylvania, Gov. PACKER's term of office does not expire until 1861; in Ohio, Gov. CHASE holds over until 1860; in Indiana, Gov. WILLARD holds office till 1861.

The following are complete lists of the nominations of both parties:

### PENNSYLVANIA.

| | Opposition. | Democrats. |
|---|---|---|
| *Supreme Court* | John M. Read. | William A. Porter. |
| *Canal Comm'r* | William E. Frazer. | Westley Frost. |
| *Cong's*—Dist. I. | John W. Ryan. | Thos. B. Florence.* |
| | M. SPROGELL. | G. W. Nebinger.† |
| II. | E. Joy Morris.* | George H. Martin. |
| III. | John P. Verree. / Geo. W. Rezo. | James Landy.* |
| IV. | William Millward. / Jacob Broome. | Henry M. Phillips.* |
| V. | John Wood. | Owen Jones.* |
| VI. | John M. Broomall. | Chas. D. Manly. / John Hickman.*† |
| VII. | H. C. Loognecker. | Stokes L. Roberts. |
| VIII. | John Schwartz.† | J. Glancy Jones.* |
| IX. | Thaddeus Stevens. | James M. Hopkins. |
| X. | John W. Killinger. | Jacob Weidel. |
| XI. | James H. Campbell. | Wm. L. Dewart.* / Joseph W. Cake.† |
| XII. | Geo. W. Scrantoo. | John McReynolds. |
| XIII. | D. K. Shoemaker.† | Wm. H. Dimmick.* |
| XIV. | Galusha A. Grow.* | H. C. M. Vail. |
| XV. | James T. Hall. | Allison White.* |
| XVI. | Wm. F. Jnnkin. | John A. Fisher. |
| XVII. | Edward McPherson. | Wilson Reilly.* |
| XVIII. | S. Steel Blair. | Cyrus L. Pershing. |
| XIX. | John Cowle.* | Henry D. Foster. |
| XX. | Jonathan Knight. | Wm. Montgomery.*† |
| XXI. | Jas. K. Morehead. | *Andrew Burke.* |
| XXII. | Robert McKnight. / *Thomas Williams.* | John Burmingham. |
| XXIII. | William Stewart.* | J. N. McGuffin. |
| XXIV. | Chapin Hall. | James L. Gillis.* |
| XXV. | John Dick.* / Elijah Babbitt. | Wm. A. Galbraith. |

* Present Members, (17.) † Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Americans in SMALL-CAPS. "Anti-Tax" in *Italics*.

### OHIO.

| | Republicans | Democrats. |
|---|---|---|
| *Supreme Court* | Wm. V. Peck. | Thos. W. Bartley. |
| *Att'y-General* | C. P. Wolcott. | Durbin Ward. |
| *Comp'r. Treas.* | Wm. B. Thrall. | Sam'l W. Gilson. |
| *Ed. Pub. Works* | John L. Martin. | R. H. Heodrickson. |
| *Cong.*—Dist. I. | Timothy C. Day, | Geo. H. Pendleton.* |
| II. | John A. Gurley. | Wm. S. Groesbeck.* |
| III. | Lewis D. Campbell.* | C. L. Vallandigham. |
| IV. | M. H. Nichols.* / James M. Ashley. | William Alleo. |
| V. | *Wm. A. Hunter.* | William Mungen. |
| VI. | Robert W. Clark. | William Howard. |
| VII. | Thomas Corwin. | C. W. Blair. |
| VII. | Benjamin Stanton.* | William Hubbard. |
| IX. | John Carey. | Lawrence W. Hall.* |
| X. | Carey A. Trimble. | Joseph Miller.* |
| XI. | N. H. Van Vorhes. | Charles D. Martin. |
| XII. | Lucius Case. / DANIEL WORLEY. | Samuel S. Cox.* |
| XIII. | John Sherman.* | John S. Patrick. |
| XIV. | Cyrus Spinck. | J. P. Jeffries. |
| XV. | William Helmick. | Joseph Bnrns.* |
| XVI. | C. B. Tompkins.* / Jonathan Swank.† | G. W. Moneypenny. |
| XVII. | Thomas C. Theaker. | Benj. F. Sprigg. |
| XVII. | Sidney Edgerton. / Edward Wade.* | John L. Ramsey. |
| XIX. | Trad Kelly.† | Joseph W. Gray. |
| XX. | John Hutchins. | Dsvid Tod. |
| XXI. | Jno. A. Bingham.* | Thomas Means. |

* Present Members, (13.) † Independent. Americans in SMALL CAPS. Abolitionist in *Italics*.

### INDIANA.

| | Opposition. | Democra s. |
|---|---|---|
| *Sec'y of State* | Wm. A. Peele. | Daniel McClnre. |
| *Auditor of State* | Albert Lange. | J. W. Dodd. |
| *Treasurer* | John Harper. | N. F. Cunningham. |
| *Sup. Pub. Ins'n* | John Yonog. | S. L. Rngg. |
| *Att'y-General* | Wm. T. Otto. | Jos. E. McDonald. |
| *Supreme Court* | Horace P. Riddle. | Samnel E. Perkins. |
| | Ab. W. Hendricks. | Andrew Davison. |
| | Simon Yaudes. | Moses M. Hauna. |
| | Wm. D. Griswold. | James L. Worden. |
| *Cong.*—Dist. I. | Alvin P. Hovey.† | Wm. J. Nihlack.* |
| II. | John M. Wilson. | Wm. H. English.* |
| III. | William M. Dunn. / G. W. Carr.† | James Hnghes.* |
| IV. | A. L. Hackleman / W. S. Holmnn.† | Wm. Allen. |
| V. | David Kilgore.* | L. Develio. |
| VI. | Albert G. Porter. | Martin M. Rsy. |
| VII. | John G. Davis.* | Henry Secrest. |
| VIII. | James Wilson.* | John W. Blake. |
| IX. | Schnyler Colfax.* | John C. Walker. |
| X. | Charles Case.* | Reuben J. Dawson. |
| XI. | John U. Petit.* | Jno. R. Coffroth. |

* Present Members (9.) † Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

### MINNESOTA AND IOWA.

In Minnesota, the contest is mainly on the Legislative ticket. All the members of the Lower House are to be chosen, with one-half of the Senate. The new State is entitled to two Members of Congress.

In Iowa, a full State ticket, excepting Governor, (Governor Lowa holding over till 1860,) is to be chosen, with two Members of Congress.

### ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

On the 1st of November, the State and Congressional Elections will occur in Louisiana. On the 2d, New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois are to elect State officers and Members of the Thirty-sixth Congress. On the 3d, Maryland votes; on the 4th, Wisconsin; and on the 9th, Delaware.

## STATE POLITICS.

### Rebellion of the Albany Hards—Bolting Candidates for Congress and County Officers in the Field—The Rule of Peter Cagger Repudiated—Cool Support of the State Ticket—Trouble in the Democratic Camp.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

It is not often that we have a well-defined independent or bolting movement in the ranks of the Democracy of this State, in defiance of the discipline, the appointed means, and the hitherto recognized organization of the party. Such a one we have here, which culminated to-day in a County Convention, and the nomination of candidates for Congress and the county offices. The importance attached to this movement, not only locally, but as one that is calculated to extend considerably beyond this city and county, justifies a reference to its "antecedents," and a brief statement of the causes which have led to it.

We need not go further than two years, or even a single year, back, during which time, and even longer, the local organization of the Democrats has had its head and chief director in PETER CAGGER, Esq., an expert tactician and lstterly a bold operator. Mr. CAGGER is a Barnburner of Van Buren memory. In 1848 the Sage of Kinderhook was his Presidential candidate, and the Albany *Atlas* his organ. Now, with DEAN RICHMOND as President and himself as Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, he is the head, or next to the head, of the Democratic organization in this State; as chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Albany he is the head of the local organization of the Democratic Party at home. There has for some time past been a growing discontent and jealousy towards Mr. CAGGER's management, but it did not break out and take form till the primary elections preceeding the Syracuse Convention, furnished, as is alleged, new and strong provocations. At those elections, it is charged that Mr. CAGGER, resorted to unjustifiable means to carry his points; such as crowding the avenues to the polls with partisans and bullies, stuffing the ballot-boxes, and various other little things of that sort. I will not undertake to decide how much truth there is in these charges; but certain I am, Mr. CAGGER had his own way. He went himself as delegate to the State Convention backed by three others on whom he could place his hand in the dark. The primary elections were followed by a meeting of quite a number of influential Democrats in the City who resolved not to submit longer to this sort of thing; and steps were taken for an independent Democratic organization. A bill of complaints was drawn up and Published, signed by ex-Recorder WM. A. YOUNG, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Esq., and some one hnndred or more of the most prominent and influential Democrats in the party. Another delegate was chosen to contest Mr. CAGGER's seat. In the West Troy District Mr. ABRAHAM VERNAM, long a leading Democrat, appeared as the regular delegate to Syracuse, but he did not get his seat, another delegnte of the Cagger sort appearing on the ground. It is well known how matters turned at Syracuse. This did not help matters at home. A public meeting of the anti-Cagger men otherwise, and perhaps more properly, the Hards, took place, at which a complete organization was resolved on, and a General Committee appointed. Subsequently, a Convention to nominate candidates for Congressmen and County officers was called, and that Convention was held to-day.

There were about 70 delegates present, and I ven ture to say that there has not for many a day heen a Democratic Convention held in the County of Albany, composed of so many well-behaved, thoroughly intelligent, and respectable delegates as this. It was in marked contrast with some of tha New-Scotland assemblages which have made the party notorious. Tha meeting was called to order by the Hon. WM. A. YOUNG, who moved the appointment of temporary officers. A Committee chosen to report permanent officers recommended the following: For President, WM. A. YOUNG; for Vice-Presidents, J. B. SHEAR, JOSEPH MOAK, F. A. ROGERS; for Secretaries, J. S. NAZEN and S. G. COUTENEY.

A motion was made to proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress. Mr. MCMAHON proposed the name of JOHN H. REYNOLDS, who, though at first averse to taking the nomination, would, he believed, accept it. Mr. SHEAR stated that he had just had an interview with Mr. REYNOLDS, and that he (Mr. R.) had reconsidered his original intention to decline the nomination and wished to be placed before the people, promising, in his own behalf and in behalf of the ticket to be nominated with him, to put forth all the effort of which he was capable, peconiary and other. The roll was called, and Mr. REYNOLDS was named by all the delegates but three, who named EASTUS CORNING. The nomination was ratified with hilarious applause.

The Convention proceeded to make out a full County Ticket, viz.: L. W. VAN ALSTYNE, for Sheriff; ABRAM FITCH, for County Clerk; JOHN C. CHISM, for Associate Justice, and HENRY SCHROEDER, for Coroner.

The marked feature of the Convention, though the nomination of a ticket was open rebellion, was the resolutions reported by S. G. COOATNEY, Esq., who, it is proper to state, for a full understandiog of their pertinency, is son-in-law of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and is considered here the representative of that distinguished gentlemsn's views and policy. The resolutions, for this reason, from the fact that they proceed from the capitol of the State, and from men who know what they are about, and have well deliberated, have a significsnce and a bearing by no means local. Here they are:

*Resolved*, That the Democracy, represeoted in this Convention, renew the expression of their devotion to the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party of the Union, and they deem this occasioo appropriate to reassert their adhereoce to the principle which affirms the right of the people of a Territory to form aod regulate their own domestic lostitutions, aod they must continue to regard all efforts designed to force upon aoy people a Constitution against their consent and obnoxious to their wishes, as a violation of the principle of popular sovereignty, and contrary to the approved doctrines of the Democratic Party.

*Resolved*, That in admitting into the Union as States Territories whose domestic institutions have been formed by the people themselves, we regard the principle of perfect equality as essential to the preservatioo of the rights of self-government, in all portions of our confederacy and, therefore, we reprobate any discrimination whereby Slave States shall be admitted into the Union with any less population than may be required for the admission of States whose Constitutions prohibit the existence of domestic Slavery.

*Resolved*, That, with our Democratic brethren recently assembled in State Convention at Syrscuse, we submit with pleasure, the Administration of James Buchanan to the judgment of the American people, confident that full justice will be accorded to its policy and measures, in a like spirit of confidence, and with equal pleasure, we submit the ticket nominnted by that Convention, in the name of the Democratic Party, to the judgment of the people of the Stnte, being confideot that it will receive at the polls the sopport it merits; and while we regret that we cannot yield our assent to the manner in which many of the Delegates to that Convention were selected, or to the disposition made of some of the contested seats therein, we express our willioguess to leave every such minor question to the candid judgmeot of all who sincerely desire to promote the true glory and permanent prosperity of the party in whose name we profess to speak.

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to the manner in which the primary elections in the Democratic Party of the County of Albany have in years past been conducted; we condemn, in emphatic terms, all resort to the stuffing of ballot-boxes or the employment of bullies, to influence the result of elections, and deter peaceable citizens from participating therein, and take this occasion to declare our determined hostility to that combioation of political pretenders who aspire to perpetual dominion in the Democratic Party by the employment of aoy soch means as we hereby condemn; and we pledge ourselves to resist, by every hoorable effort which can make such resistance successful, the purpose of any man, or set of meo, to usurp and seek to maintain in perpetuity the power to dictate nominations, distribnte political patronage, and proscribe individuals, by the employment of means offensive and insulting to respectable Democrats, and disgraceful to the party in whose name the performnnce is enacted.

*Resolved*, That the recent experience had in the city of Albany, in the selection of deleqntes to the Democratic State Convention, admonishes us that public declaration of our political independence of the self-constituted and self-existing dictatorship of an unscrupulous combination of radicg politicians, is the only course open to us coosistent with self-respect, and which affords an opportunity for restoring the organization of the party to a position where it may command the respect, and obtain the counteoance and support of men who desire to follow its fortunes for the principles it is designed to inculcate, and not to gather and distribute the spoils of office among those

"Who crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning."

*Resolved*, That, in view of all the circumstances with which we are surrounded, we have deemed it due to ourselves and the party we represent, to make this public avowal of our objects and purposes, and of our determinntion to persevere in the work of reform until reformation is effected, or the Democratic Party of the County of Albany is delivered over to hopeless and helpless bondage; and, in furtherance of our purposes and objects, we present to the electors of the County of Albany a ticket for a representative in Congress, and county officers, which we commend to the support of all good and true men, who desire with us to preserve the Democratic Party from the perpetual dominion of a set of men who seek to trade upon its capital to achieve ends which cannot command the approbation of honorable men.

In every word and line of the resolutions relating to Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administratinn, there is even more than "incipient revnlution." Not only what is said, but more especially what is not said, has a malicious point, and all thoroughly meant.

What the resolutions say of the State Ticket is filgid in the extreme, and perhaps language could not be employed that would more immediately license Democrats to cut and split the ticket than that of the resolutions. The rebuke of the high-handed proceedings of the Syracuse Convention is pointed, and almost savage. There is no doubt that the Committee and the Convention believed they were speaking not merely for themselves, that the movement they had inaugurated was not simply a local one to gratify personal resentments; but that they were speaking for, and that their movement was in sympathy with, the feelings of no inconsiderable portion of the Democracy of the State.

In its local consequences, the movement would seem necessarily disastrous to the party. Mr. COAXING can scarcely expect to run with success. Mr. REYNOLDS is confessedly a strong man, and there are those who predict his election.

The action of the Convention will probably decide the Americans against uniting with the Republicnns, as it leaves them a good look for electing their own ticket. Next to the Democrats their vote is the largest in the City and county—the Republicans being weakest.

Independent of these local considerations, it is a question of superinr intcrest, how far does the action of this Convention reflect the views and purposes of the party in the State? Who cry amen when the Hards with faintest praise damn the Democratic State ticket? How far does this feeling extend? How many such friends has Mr. BOCHANAN, and what degree of support, such as the Hards give their State ticket, will he have? Are we to have the drama, "Remember SILAS WRIGHT," over again, only with reverse scenery and improved adaptation?

RODERICK.

### City Democratic Primary Meetings.

The primary elections of the Democracy to elect Delegates for the nomination of City, County, and Judicial officers, at the November election, were held last evening in all the Wards of the City, pursuant to the call of the Tammany General Committee. Their conduct, owing to the promptness and efficient supervision of the police, was, it would appear, entirely peaceable, and even a model for the general elections, as far as good order and quiet is concerned. They continued during the hours of six to eightnin all the Warda except the Twelfth, where they were held for the space from five to nine.

In the First Ward there was a good deal of excitement, and it had been anticipated that bloody results would attend the evening's work. Nearly the entire Police force of the Precinct was in attendance, and during the hours of voting, the neighborhood of No. 108 Cedar-street, was packed for a block or two with the partisans of the Tammany and Anti-Tammany Tickets, for which some thousand votes were polled altogether. The Tammany Ticket was headed by TOM BYRNES, whilst an opposition, headed by JOHN CALLAHAN, ran a formidable race against it. There were no blows, but the crushing and cursing, the vehemence and the urgency manifested, as well as the high disputes and threatening aspect of the crowd, called for all the vigilance and alertness of the Police. The polls, it appears, had to be closed some twenty minutes before eight; the crowd still continued on the ground until a result was given out of some 188 majority in favor of the Byrnes or Tammany Ticket.

Throughout the other wards very little excitement was manifested. In the remaining wards of the Third Congressional District, the Anti-Sickles movement appeared to have little or no vitality. The partisans of Mr. WOOD seemed to concentrate in the First Ward. There alone a split ticket was openly advanced. In the Second Ward, as in the Third, Fifth and Eighth the votes were quietly polled nnder the exclusive auspices of the Tammany programme. In the Third Ward a ticket headed by JOHN CLEMENTS, was secretly shoved through the hole in a shutter behind which the ballot was held. This ticket was not to be had on the ground, nnd was mainly advanced by JOHN LUX and certain Germans, in view of a disagreement about aspirants for the Assembly and City Council Board. In the Fifth Ward, as indeed quite generally in all the Wards, there was more or less scratching of individual names. Thus in the Fifth, JAMES MCGUIRE, of the Surveyor's Office, was to some extent superseded by HOFFMIRE. The purpose of the "Regulars," or Anti-Tammany factions, to hold their primaries separate, is a chief occasion of the peaceful conduct of last evening's proceedings. In regard to the Wood or Anti-Sickies feeling in the Third Congressional District, it would seem to prevail entirely in the First and Eighth Wards.

After the Third Congressional District, the fate of the Eighth, that of HORACE F. CLARK, was regarded as a chief point of interest in the canvass. The award of Inspectors in Tammany, was so distasteful to the partisans of WOOD, as well as to several of the other sub-factions in this District, that they affected to keep away as a general thing, from the polls, as they did on the occasion of the election of Syracuse delegates HEARICK's friends made no special effort. There were several split tickets, however, and a number of contesting interesta will be represented from the different Wards of the District. Only one delegate from the Nineteenth Ward is positively understood to be carried for CLARK. The Twelfth goes for JACKSON, entire, and with portions of each of the other delegations, it is thought he has carried the nomination.

The nomination for Sheriff will go almost unanimously in favor of JOHN KELLY. The delegation from the Twenty-second Ward alone, may go against him in favor of JOHN WILSON, or BROWN, under the influence of ALEX. WARD. JO. CORNELL having withdrawn in favor of KELLY, the only serious opposition was heartily centered upon KELLY, CORNELL and his friends having spent their most active and earnest efforts to consolidate the entire vote of the City upon KELLY.

The most interesting and doubtful matter to be presented by the delegations elect, will be the contest for County Clerk. The fact of DONNELLY's nomination on the Democratic State Ticket, and KELLY's name leading the County nominations, will atart a hot discussion in Tammany upon the expediency of giving still another office to CLANCY, of the same section of the party. Nevertheless, the central and lower Wards are unanimous in his favor. The idea of having everything to themselves in this respect, gave the most placid tone to the proceedings in the hard Wards in the centre of the City, usually so belligerent.

The Seventh and some of the adjoining Wards, however, under the influence of Marshal RYNDERS and others, will oppose CLANSY upon the name of the present Deputy County Clerk FOWLES, or Supervisor TWEED; the Twenty-second Ward will go in the same interest, but the strongest opposition to CLANCY will advance the name of Colonel DELEVAN. He is expected to head his Ward, the Eighth, backed by the Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, in more or less unanimity, together with scattering votes from other Wards, against CLANCY. The Tweed and Fowler supporters expect to coalesce with the Delevan delegations, upon one or other of the three, against CLANCY.

The nomination of WATSAOOAY for District-Attorney will be urged on the part of delegations headed by the Twentieth Ward, and opposed by those from the Seventeenth, in favor of T. C. FIELD, Public Administrator. The nomination of WATSAOOAY is supposed to have a majority of the delegations.

For Coroners, the names of TOM WHELAN, FRANK O'KEEFE, Doctor SHERMAN and ROBERT GAMOLS, have the prevailing voice, whether it shall be expedient to give them the nomination or not.

### Political Items.

RESTORATION OF THE SICKLES MEN IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Since the *entente cordiale* between the Collector and Mr. SICKLES, by reason of the intervention of the President the following gentlemen, friends of Mr. SICKLES, who were removed from the Custom-House by Collector SCHELL, have been restored to their former places: Mr. STEVENS, of the Eighth Ward, Inspector; KELLY and MUNAOR, of the Third Ward, Night Inspectors; Mr. FAY and Mr. TOOPER, Clerks in the Naval Offico. This is but the beginning, we understand, of the concessions which are to be made.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—It is a general misapprehension that the Inspectors of Election, either in whole or in part, are to be ballotted for at the December election. In accordance with the law they are all elected on the Novembor ticket, the new charter not affecting these officers.

The Hon. LINUS B. COMINS has declined the American Republican nomination for reëlection to Congress from the Fourth District of Massachusetts. It is well known that before the canvass opened Mr. COMINS positively withdrew his name, and he only consented at last to allow it to be used, if by so doing a union of the opposition could be secured. Failing to obtain both nominations, Mr. COMINS has withdrawn from the canvass.

The Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of Buffalo, writes to a clerical friend his views on Slavery. He says:

"Should I be elected by my fellow-citizens, to fill the office of Mayor of the city, while sworn to respect the laws, I should always bear in my heart the bondage of the slave and wear his chain: and in that fearful trial for his liberty I should so temper justice with mercy that he should have the fullest privileges consistent with the laws. On this subject of Slavery I belong to the school of JEFFERSON, and in the efforts of Southern planters and statesmen to retain the slave in his bonds, I believe with JEFFERSON himself, that "the Almighty has no attribute which can take part with them in such a contest."

The Democrats of the Twenty-ninth District of this State, (Monroe County,) have nominated ELIPHAZ TRIMMER for Congress, Col. T. represented the city of Rochester in the Assembly in 1856.

Do we live under a despotism?—*Washington Union.*
Yes, you do, hnt we don't.—*Louisville Journal.*

### Sea and Ship News.

THE MUTINEERS OF SHIP JUNIOR.—The eighth persons charged with mutiny and murder on board the whale ship *Junior*, of New-Bedford, have been arraigned at Boston. After two days' examination into the case, Commissioner CUSHMAN gave his decision. He thought that probable cause had been shown against the eight men before him charged with mutiny and murder of Capt. MELLEN and the 3d mate of whaleship *Junior*, of New-Bedford, and ordered the prisoners to give hail in $3,000 each for their appearance at the United States Circuit Court, to be holden in Boston on the 15th inst., for trial on a charge of mutiny. He also ordered the prisoners to be remanded to the custody of the United States officers, for trial at the same Court on the same day on a charge of murder. On the charge of piracy he ordered that they be brought up on Monday, Oct. 11, for examination.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Capt. JNO. A. HOLMES late of the ship *Therese*, of Richmond, Me., is undergoing, at Portland, a trial for the murder of one of the crew of his ship, named GEORGE M. CHADWICK, on the 22d of last January. The testimony of one of the witnesses, ELIAS COLBAOTH, details the particulars of the flogging, and makes out a case of cold-blooded atrocity almost unparalleled in the long catalogue of sea murders. He was stripped naked and literally beaten to death. What adds to the horrible nature of the transaction, the wife of the Captain was on board at the time, and must have been cognizant of the dreadful punishment which ended in the death of the poor sailor. The defence is insanity.

THE TEHUANTEPEC STEAMER.—The iron river steamer *Suchil*, belonging to the Tehuantepec Company, and sent out from this port a week since, for river service on the Tehuantepec Transit, passed Charleston har on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. All well, and the boat performing beautifully.

THE FIRE FLY.—The little United States Coast Survey steamer *Fire Fly*, Lieut. HAND, which was reported to be lost, has turned up all safe at Beaufort, N. C., where the Captain, being weather bound, fell in love and got married, which accounts for the detention and for the milk in the cocoanut. He pnt in from *stress* of weather, and to avoid the equinotial gales.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have found something more profitable than their cable to work, in the lead mines of Newfoundland. The correspondent of the *Post* writes that they have 150 men employed mining lead on their lands, and that several shiploads have come to New-York.

The barge *Sherwood*, laden with wheat, belonging to GIFFORD & PLATT, got aground on Castleton Bar on Thuraday evening, where she sprung a leak and sunk. She had on board about 13,000 bushels of wheat which is fully insured.

PRIZE MONEY AND THE "ECHO."—The statements with which we [*National Intelligencer*] have heretofore met in refercnce to the disposition of the slaver *Echo*, and the amount of prize money accruing to those who were directly instrumental in her capture, appear to be founded upon an entire misapprehension of the case. Deriving our informatiom from the most authentic source, we may perhaps be able to state the real course which will be taken in the matter. The United States Marshal for South Carolina gave Lieutenant MAFFIT a receipt for 306 Africans, for which number $25 per head, amounting in all to $7,600, will be awarded as prize-money to the flag-officer of the home squadron and the officers and crew of the *Dolphin*. This sum will be distributed as follows: The flag officer receives one-twentieth, the commanding officer of the *Dolphin* two-twentieths, and the balance is distributed to the other officers and the crew of the *Dolphin* according to rank and rate. It is doubted, however, whether the flag-officer (Commodore MCINTOSH) is entitled to one-twentieth, as he was absent, on leave, from his station at the time of the capture. This question will doubtless be determined by the Attorney-General. After the prescribed legal forms have been gone through with, and the *Echo* has been libeled, she will be sold at public auction. Half the proceeds will be taken by the Government, according to a special provision of law, and devoted to the naval pension fund; the other half will be divided among the officers and crew of the *Dolphin*, according to the same rule by which the *per capita* prize-money is distributed. Eighteen of the Africans died after their capture by Lieutenant MAFFIT. For these the *per capita* of $25 will not be paid, but only for those who were delivered alive into the hands of the United States Marshal.

SEIZURE OF A MAINE VESSEL.—The Nrofolk-Va., *Argus* says that the schooner *Willow*, of Cranberry Isles, Me., WM. G. BUNKER captain, was brough up to Norfolk on Wednesday night, having been seized for a violation of the slave inspection law in August last, in having gone to sea at night, when on a voyage from Richmond to Boston, without submitting to search. The *Willow* waa on a voyage from New-York to Baltimore, with a cago of salt fish. The captain has agreed to pay the fine, $500, and release his vessel, without contesting the matter in the Courts.

The Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, which, on Saturday afternoon last, was hauled to Pike-slip for the purpose of going on to the Balance Dock, was cut adrift from her moorings about midnight of Sunday. She drifted some distance into the stream, running foul of a brig at anchor, damaging both vesaels' boats. According to all accounts, there was no one on the watch.

### The Turf.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

The trotting match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between bl. g. *Lancet* and b. g. *Lantern*, came off Saturdny afternoon, according to announcement, and was won by *Lancet* after four severely contested heats. Three-fourths of the track was as heavy as if it had recently been ploughed up. The betting, previous to the start, was at one hundred to forty on *Lancet*, bnt after the second heat there was no odds offered.

*First Heat.*—*Lantern* got off with the lead, bnt soon afterwards *Lancet* passed him and lay in front to the end of the heat, winning hy two or three lengths in 2:41¾.

*Second Heat.*—*Lantern* again get the best of the start. Before he made the first turn he broke up. *Lancet* also lost his legs, and, before he recovered, *Lantern* had settled down and was forty yards in front of him. *Lancet* tried hard to overtake the *Baskaw*, but he could not gain much on him, and he came home a winner in 2:44.

*Third Heat.*—Soon after the word was given, *Lantern* broke up, the black horse taking a lead of two or three lengths. *Lantern* made several spirited attempts to reach him, but was unsuccessful. The black won by a couple of lengths, maklog the heat in 2:43¾.

*Fourth Heat.*—This was a counterpart of the preceding one. *Lantern* broke up soon after he left the score, and *Lancet* getting the lead, kept it to the end, winning by a couple of lengths. Time, 2:44.

The following is a summary:

FASHION COURSE, Oct. 9, 1858.—Trotting match, $2,000; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. McLAOOHLIN named bl. g. *Lancet* | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| G. SPICZA named b. g. *Lantern* | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:41¾—2:44—2:43¾—2:44.


**Piles! What is it? How Cured?**—Thonsands of persons have PILES—snffer for years with the disease—yet few koow what it is or how it is cured. Every case of PILES, whether manifested in the form of external tomors, freqneot bleedings, or in violent itchiog aod lrritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilatstion of the velns, formation of tumors, hemorrhsges, paln aod sufferiog; and the disease can only be fundamentslly cured hy medicines, which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venons congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, nre so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the coodition upon which the disease depends. Huodreds have been cured hy it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly beoefited by it.

CASES AND CURES.

I. A clergymsn of the Baptist church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously nfflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—hut I have used your medicine, (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no donht you are laying the world nnder great and lasting obligation."

II. A lady sends ns the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have tried homœopathic remedies previously, but without success. A few weeks since I commenced taking your Specific for that complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or eight of the Pills, tha cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all events, I have not been so entirely free from it the same length of time for several years."

III. A gentleman in Ontario Connty had been snbject to Piles for twelve or fifteen years. They were extremely painful, often bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the PILE SPECIFIC, one pill morning and night. After having taken less than one box the patient declares himself entirely well.

IV. A gentleman of 50 years, well and favorably koown at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the Piles for 20 years. Sometimes, from excessive hemorrhage, pain and sufferiog, he was redoced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqnalified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies from all sorts of doctors to little parpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first month up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint, bot a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliaot cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicioe.

James H. Porter, of Amityville, N. Y., writes: One case of Piles, of over twelve years standing, was very much relieved within one week, with every prospect of a permanent cure hy the use of yonr PILE PILLS alone.

V. PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lyiog like a load, and frequently rising in his month, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after tryiog other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the Pills were a humhog," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

PRICE OF PILE SPECIFIC, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC with book of directions, and 20 different remedies, in large vials, Morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the case or single box, sent by mail or express free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the money. Address

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

**Heavy Arrivals of CHINA, BRONZES, &c., FROM EUROPE.**

**E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.**

Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,

Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY.
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,

of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
*Extremely moderate prices.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

**Support for Widows and Orphans.**

We will enter into bonds of one hundred thousand dollars for the support of widows and orphnns of those who die with any disease which our Remedies are recommended to cure, if the said remedies are used before the patient becomes so reduced as to be beyond the help of medical treatment. Thousands upon thousands of persons afflicted with Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Influenza, Congestion of the Liver, Bowels, Heart, Stomach, &c., have been restored to health after all medical aid failed, by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS—so likewise have their remedies rescued from death those who were dying of Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, Ship Fever, Typhus Fever, Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Cholera, Dysentery, Bloody Flux. Patients saddled with the infirmities of their parents, Consumption, Scrofula, Fits, Sores, Ulcers, Breaking Outs, Skin Eruptions, and ladies suffering with Ulceration and Inflammation of the Womb, Hysteria, Wenkening Discharges, &c., have been cured by RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, after their physicians had said it was impossible for them to live. Persons who for years have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c., who for years have suffered the torments of these difficulties, have been cured by RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS by a few days' use. These remedies are safeguards against disease and death. Let those who are sick give them a trial, and those who are exposed to prevailing epidemics take warning. A few doses of the READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS will render your system proof against disease.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

**A. Barthol'f's Sewing-Machines.**

New Style $50,
Will be ready in a few days.
NOW ON HAND HIS CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES,
Latest Improvements, $80.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
REDUCTION OF SEWING-MACHINE TWIST TO $6 PER POUND.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

**Stearns & Marvin's.**

WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

**For Beautifying and Invigorating the Hair**, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative: it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, aod at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

**Boots and Shoes for Young and Old.**—CANTRELL has an extensive stock of children's shoes, which he will sell cbeap. He is prepared to furoish his lady customers with elegant, comfortable, durable, and fashionable gaiters, lower than any other house in town, and his establishmeot, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is the only place where gentlemen can get dress

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant women, situations, one, a middle-aged widow, as nurse and seamstress, can cut and fit children's clothes and embroider, or would go as monthly nurse; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with children, or plain sewing; the most unquestionable City references as to character and capacity. Call or address C. M., No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, Protestants, situations; one as first-rate cook, understands soups, meats, pastry, and cooking in all its branches; the other as seamstress and waitress, understands dressmaking, shirtmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; both capable and obliging; best of City reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 285 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City references. Call at No. 103 West 24th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machines. The best of references given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to take a situation in a first-class boarding-house or hotel. Best of City reference can be given. Those who want a good cook, apply at No. 284 Mott-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress, and to assist with the care of children; is willing to make herself useful to a kind family; wages not as much an object as a good home. Call at No. 236½ Bowery, in the Milliner's store, 2 doors below Prince, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress and nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can do up fine washing and ironing in the neatest manner; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing, and is a first-rate baker of bread. Also a young woman as chambermaid; can do the fine washing; or waitress; and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 2 5th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation in a private family as good cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, understands making bread and biscuit well. Has most satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 248 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a young child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. One who understands her business perfectly. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 24 21st-st., cor. 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good and excellent baker, will assist with the washing; will offer good City and country references; was three years in her last place. No objection to go in the country with a small family. Apply at No. 134 11th-st., between Avennes B & C.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. None but private families need apply. Call, for two days, at No. 169 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation, as nurse; can do good plain sewing; can take charge of a baby; willing to travel to California or any other part; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, of quiet disposition, as nurse and plain seamstress. Good reference from her last employer, where she has been living twelve months. Can be seen at No. 323 1st-av., third story, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress, and to assist with the care of children; is willing to make herself useful to a kind family; wages not as much an object as a good home. Call at No. 236½ Bowery, in the Milliner's store, 2 doors below Prince, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress and nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can do up fine washing and ironing in the neatest manner; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing, and is a first-rate baker of bread. Also a young woman as chambermaid; can do the fine washing; or waitress; and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 2 5th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. One who understands her business perfectly. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 24 21st-st., cor. 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good and excellent baker, will assist with the washing; will offer good City and country references; was three years in her last place. No objection to go in the country with a small family. Apply at No. 134 11th-st., between Avennes B & C.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. None but private families need apply. Call, for two days, at No. 169 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation, as nurse; can do good plain sewing; can take charge of a baby; willing to travel to California or any other part; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, of quiet disposition, as nurse and plain seamstress. Good reference from her last employer, where she has been living twelve months. Can be seen at No. 323 1st-av., third story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; will do light chamberwork; no objection to wait on grown ladies, if required; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS good cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Also a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; both can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and take care of children; best City reference given. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., over the livery stable, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 348 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a private family; four years' reference given. Call at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; has good City references; no objection to a gentleman's family in the country. Call at No. 26 19th-st., for two days, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing perfectly; is willing to assist as nurse; satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 88 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTS TO work by the day, or to take work to her own house; is well experienced in cutting and fitting. Can be seen at No. 292 1st-av., third floor, front room, room No. 8, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as infant's nurse, or to take care of children and do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; three-and-a-half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN OF steady habits and sweet disposition, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; is a splendid shirt-ironer. Can be seen until employed at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 175 West 18th-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a small, private family, to do the general housework or chamberwork. Is fully competent to do either. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to have the entire charge of children; has no objections to City or country. Best of reference can be given. Call at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week. Call at or address No. 349 2d-av., 2d floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow woman, to take a family's, or single gentlemen's or ladies' washing. Can furnish the best of City references. Apply at No. 165 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 325 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and to assist in the washing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 11th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR LIGHT CHAMberwork or sewing, or taking care of children. Call at her present employer's, No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as good plain cook. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 53 Jane-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS laundress; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Call, or address, No. 75 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A Protestant woman. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 434 4th-av.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would assist in dressmaking if required, or would like to wait on a lady; perfectly understands all its branches—doing up of linens, muslins; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived four years in her last place; the best City testimonials. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; is a Protestant; has the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of young children, and can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady. City references given. Inquire at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soup, and jellies; washes for her kitchen; is fully competent; wages, $8 to $10. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid; excellent City reference; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable and competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; will be found attentive and very capable to discharge her duties in either capacity; is very fond of children. Has the best references, and considers a good place more an object than wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY EXPEperienced servant, as good, thorough cook and laundress; will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and competent to fulfil her duties; does not object to make herself useful when required; has the highest references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can take a baby from its birth; no objection to the country, and would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, if required; or would go as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can be well recommended by some of the most respectable families in the City. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who thoroughly understands all kinds of fancy sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, understands making pastry and bread, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant, from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 Bleecker-st., in the music store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman, is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's family or a hotel; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country. Address Mrs. M. A. BAXTER, No. 330 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent Protestant girl, as seamstress, and to care for children (no infants); is qualified to cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to traveling. Inqnire at No. 225 Conrt-st., Brooklyn, where she may be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Scotch woman; also, as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress, by a smart, tidy young woman. (Protestanta.) each understands her duties fully, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, or two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress or assistant dressmaker, employment by the day; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her employer. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. She has the best City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN WANT SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress or sewing, the other as chambermaid and taking care of children. Can procure good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, private door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small private family; best City reference given. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress or chambermaid. She is willing to assist with anything else. Is a very neat sewer. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avennes C and D.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT young girl, about 16 years old, a situation, in do light chamberwork and assist in the nursery; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 157 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is exceedingly kind and fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 170 Cherry-st., 3d door from Market, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 8th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a respectable person, who is fully competent and can give good reference. Can be seen if required. Call at, or address, No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; if required, she is willing to assist to wash and iron. The best of City refereoces can be given. Call at No. 3 6th-st. Can be seen nntil employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Understands her business well, and has good references. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to fill the situation she looks for. Satisfactory reference will be given by calling, for two days, at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who can speak English, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a small family; good reference given, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of a baby; or chambermaid and plain sewing. Has the best of City refereoce. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; has good recommendations from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 38 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 206 2d-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress in a respectable family. Call at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and washing; best of references given. Apply at No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 124 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st., second door, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or plain sewing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 203 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman wishes to take to washing and ironing; understands fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has lived in her last place three years, and has the best of City reference. Call at 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or to take care of one or two children. Can sew and embroider well. Can be seen at 185 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 67 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; is willing to do chamber work and to care children; has good City references. Call at No. 172 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as experienced nurse and seamstress; has from 9 to 10 years' experience as such; has long and satisfactory City reference, and can be highly recommended by her last employers; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to travel. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 154 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF long experience, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands American, English, French and Spanish cooking; is a first-class seamstress, neat, obliging, and truthful to her employer; wants a steady home. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., second door above 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS SITUAtions to do general housework or cooking; two Protestant girls want situations as nurses or chambermaids and waitresses. Also, some small girls, and a number of plain houseworkers want situations in Brooklyn or its vicinity. The are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GIRLS; ONE is a German, the other English; they are highly recommended, very tidy, and mild in disposition; have been a long time in their last place, and are fully competent to do housework, chamberwork, or seamstress duties. Ladies in want of good servants will do well to call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A Protestant, a situation as general servant; makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry, baking and plain pastry; does up linens in a magnificent style. Wages $7. Also, a neat girl of 12 years of age to wait on a lady; sews neatly; reads well. Board and clothes wanted. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; is a first-rate laundress, understands her business perfectly well; she can give the best of City refereoee from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back, room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman to do cooking, baking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do general housework, in City or country; is clean and tidy, and has the best of reference frnm her former employers. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, an experienced cook, who understands her business in all its branches. Also, a chambermaid and waiter, in a respectable private family; can produce the best City referenccs. Apply at No. 140 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SISters, situations; one as first-class cook and baker of bread; would assist in the washing; the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 10th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress; is competent and experienced; has lived three years in her last place; can cut and fit children's clothes, and is willing to assist with them, or wait on a lady. Has good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 121 East 20th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls in a private family; one an experienced cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references. Apply at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands preparing all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Can be seen at No. 6 6th-av., near Amity-st. The best of reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands cutting for ladies and children, and all kinds of under garments. Can be seen at her present employer's. The best of City reference can be given. Address No. 48 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or as laundress, or would do the housework of a small family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., back room, 2d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SMART Protestant girls, one as English girl, as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer, or laundress. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN and a German Protestant girl; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; want situations in the same family; have good reference from last place; both understand their business perfectly, in all its branches. Apply at No. 142 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; is competent to fill the situation, and has the best references. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 38 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as thorough chambermaid; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., near the 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and plain seamstress, or chambermaid, washing and ironing. Has the best of City refereoces. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can produce excellent City reference from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its various branches. Can give excellent City references. Call or address No. 48 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, one who understands meats and pastries, soups, game, jellies, &c., in a hotel or large boarding-house. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st., 2d floor, back room. Also, a waitress.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to get work out by the day in a private family; she is a good seamstress, and very quick; satisfactory reference given. Address J. M. C., No. 151 Forsyth-st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid, and to do washing and ironing or as laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 Washington-square, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 Union-court, University-place

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO SOUTH, OR travel with a lady as nurse and seamstress, by a very competent young woman who can act as nursery governess to small children. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper, or wait on a lady and sew, or chamberwork and sewing. The best of City references can be given. Call or address No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing; perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 258 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit boys' clothes. Best of City refereoces given. Inquire at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply at No. 12 East 22d-st., where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation in a genteel family, as wet nurse, who has lost her own child. Call or address 358 2d-av., Room No. 9.

# HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO GO TO Havana, (Island of Cuba;) one as seamstress and waitress; the other as laundress, with a private family. Satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 32 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A LAD, AGED 18, WITH GOOD REFerences as to character, and knowing German and French enough to correspond in these languages, wants employment in some good mercantile house. Address F. A., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS IN selling HOYT'S POEMS, (price $1,) in aid of rebuilding the Church of the Good Shepherd. A liberal discount made. A good opportunity. Apply to Misses S. & A. HOYT, No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITER, WHO HAS good recommendations. Apply at No. 18 East 16th-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

# INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants are respectfully informed that first-class girls, in various situations and with good references, consisting of English, Scotch, Welsh and other Protestant girls, can be obtained at the Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or No. 360 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## MALES.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT, YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; nnderstands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; or would assist in waiting if required; would like to go to to Washington, as he has lived there once before, but no objection to this City, or any part of the Union; the best of City references given. Can be seen by addressing J. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; is single; understands the proper treatment and management of horses in all its branches; carriages, horness, and has had several years' experience in driving both in London and in this country. No objection to a short distance in the country. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at Ryer & Chapman's, harness makers, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen there.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF GOOD moral character, temperate habits and quiet disposition, a quiet place for the Winter. He understands the care of horses, cows and everything round a small place; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing to do anything in reason, in order to earn a decent living; will engage with a nice family for small wages till the 1st of April. Call at No. 307 Bowery, or address T. J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, frnit culture and vegetable and flower-growing, understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly nnderstands his business; knows the treatment of horses under all diseases; also, the care of harness after the most approved English system; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 Canal, corner of Elm-st., from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; he is a thorough groom, as well as driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every respect; the best references can be given from his former and last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salory and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who nnderstands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is, also, a good vegetable gardener and farmer, and is willing to work and to make himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as coachman and gardener, is a good, careful driver; his wife as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, nnderstands milk and butter; country preferred; have good reference. Apply for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and has unexceptioonble City and country reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGEtable gardener, with six years' references, desires a place either in the City or country; can take care of horses and is a cnreful driver, knows his duties well, can milk and do general work on the farm, and garden. Address M. J., Box No. 115, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and has got the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 827 Broadway, Rogers' bookstore, or at No. 118 East 28th-st., in the rear. Inquire for B. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man, an Englishman, who is leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe. Good references as to all capabilities. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., Box 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant single man; he thoroughly understands his business in every capacity; is well acquainted with the City, and has the best of references. A note addressed to M. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet immediate attention.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADvertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as groom or coachman; nnderstands the care of horses, and can milk; is willing to make himself useful; good reference given. Address for ten days, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as writer in a private family; would make himself useful, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address THOMAS MURPHY, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,837,080 69 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,255,147 91 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 237,174 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,976,500 08 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th dny of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $921,872 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 146,962 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,379 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 633,389 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK** OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amounts of Loans and Districts | $526,058 03 |
| Average amount of Specie | 70,049 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 97,189 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 342,022 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,987,793 59 |
| Average amount of Specie | 3,135,431 97 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 21,846 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,070 00 115,916 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 7,177,399 03 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $12,852,393 34 |
| Average amount of Specie | 3,357,894 01 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,575 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,849,475 97 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,063,962 48 |
| Average amount of Specie | 107,727 10 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 124,358 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,097,954 75 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,380,246 98 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,046,532 63 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 412,343 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,655,686 62 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,614,321 92 |
| Average amount of Specie | 324,570 11 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 69,371 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,495,560 58 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,781,167 85 |
| Average amount of Specie | 932,171 25 |
| Average amount Circulation | 173,877 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,029,358 49 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,483,422 28 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,291,356 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 310,196 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,351,830 74 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. G. SUTPHEN, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK** As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,311,587 91 |
| Average amount of Specie | 426,355 64 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 225,130 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,938,217 13 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
MATHIAS BAKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $346,507 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 44,309 09 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 101,111 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 312,071 46 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,537,591 63 |
| Average amount of Specie | 366,875 77 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 159,321 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,267,950 49 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $522,256 93 |
| Average amount of Specie | 102,327 65 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 102,742 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 306,508 85 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
W. C. CARPENTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858,

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,179,214 |
| Average amount of Specie | 289,749 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 289,749 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,381,124 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARGAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858,

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $703,004 46 |
| Average amount of Specie | 119,499 43 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 146 294 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 577,621 80 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,102,962 76 |
| Average amount of Specie | 613,725 61 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 16,444 58 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,119,586 68 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,351,725 85 |
| Average amount of Specie | 557,163 05 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 144,240 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,928,687 24 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,464,615 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 428,256 30 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 137,529 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,674,234 67 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $199,443 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 26,163 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 79,803 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 106,149 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,957,423 98 |
| Average amount of Specie | 329,126 77 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 142,209 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,740,295 54 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. H. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, accordiug to the best of toy knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $749,491 62 |
| Average amount of Specie | 58,552 19 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 114,423 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 584,237 84 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JAS. HAGARTY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $320,651 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 52,399 67 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 42,286 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 177,302 65 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,307,497 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 363,443 84 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 98,893 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 959,955 72 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,579,919 45 |
| Average amount of Specie | 279,715 06 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 203,389 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,628,826 46 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $854,791 75 |
| Average amount of Specie | 217,980 09 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 109,194 60 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 819,484 12 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,111,680 34 |
| Average amount of Specie | 344,277 61 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 227,365 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,068,903 92 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,819,110 17 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,989,796 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 322,009 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,885,128 06 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required hy Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $920,380 38 |
| Average amount of Specie | 164,438 09 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 117,639 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 696,568 63 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,694,823 44 |
| Average amount of Specie | 340,757 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 163,788 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,342,338 48 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYBOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,896,127 34 |
| Average amount of Specie | 795,254 38 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank | 279,469 77 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,515,986 32 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $279,001 92 |
| Average amount of Specie | 118,983 65 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 65,255 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 200,421 62 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $804,275 56 |
| Average amount of Specie | 152,930 60 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 131,019 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 722,142 15 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,642,833 01 |
| Average amount of Specie | 452,848 13 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 45,236 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,324,725 89 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,748,438 50 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,928,066 68 |
| Average amount of assumed Circulation of the Merchants' Bank | 220,455 33 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,873,401 03 |

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,173,833 71 |
| Average amount of Specie | 349,572 84 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank | 131,887 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,542,528 89 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,791,357 50 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,386,896 14 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 210,454 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,321,172 44 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,605,032 92 |
| Average amount of Specie | 220,195 16 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 110,209 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,059,153 63 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,373,600 61 |
| Average amount of Specie | 272,468 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 190,242 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,252,785 24 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiog Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $386,366 30 |
| Average amount of Specie | 40,892 08 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 92,736 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 241,360 90 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $411,032 15 |
| Average amount of Specie | 55,723 65 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 153,592 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 182,846 90 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of October, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $294,190 08 |
| Average amount of Specie | 22,056 62 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 122,215 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 201,844 81 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1859:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $130,754 98 |
| Average amount of Specie | 230,497 42 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 23,784 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 223,688 08 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,666,120 35 |
| Average amount of Specie | 302,748 85 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 104,405 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,372,007 16 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. R. MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. MARTIN, President.

Affirmed before me. this 11th day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $574,064 47 |
| Average amount of Specie | 85,604 70 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 103,973 83 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 414,707 12 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of October, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,107,732 21 |
| Average amount of Specie | 193,030 85 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 127,394 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 946,095 29 |

*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,225,166 71 |
| Average amount of Specie | 853,452 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 176,135 83 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,693,340 35 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiog Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $655,895 28 |
| Average amount of Specie | 110,058 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 118,090 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 519,982 54 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,508,979 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 625,445 02 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 73,629 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,863,727 74 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. R. MARTIN, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,031,406 45 |
| Average amount of Specie | 240,676 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,661 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 747,206 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Swsrn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK** As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,228,579 57 |
| Average amount of Specie | 266,059 59 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 216,787 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 892,724 57 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,332,643 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 286,410 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 105,857 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,442,784 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Swor

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The following resolution was offered by Alderman REED, and laid over:

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be authorised and directed to remove all obstructions on the Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to its south erly terminus, the same to be done forthwith.

A report was received and laid over from the Committee on Finance, on a communication from the Comptroller, asking for the passage of an ordinance authorising the further issue of stock authorized to be issued to pay for the acquisition of lands by the City for the Central Park, and in favor thereof.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

*Whereas*, At the burning of the Crystal Palace, on the 5th inst., there were three fire engines and two hose carriages belonging to the City destroyed; and,

*Whereas*, Said engines and hose carriages were in the said Crystal Palace on exhibition without the consent of the Common Council, and, therefore in violation of law; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and he is hereby instructed to report to this Board at its next meeting, by whose orders and by what authority such Engines and Hose Carriages were on exhibition in said Crystal Palace.

The following resolution was received and referred to the Committee on Roads:

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Committee on Railroads to report to this Board as to the propriety of passing an ordinance directing the laying of iron pavement between the rails of the Railroad tracks of this City, and the sides and other portions of the avenue with Belgian pavements, the iron to be done by the Railroad Companies, and the Belgian by the City.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Monday, at 3 P. M., the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

OVERPAYMENT OF TERENCE FARLEY.

Councilman CROES moved that the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board, at its next stated meeting, whether Terence Farley has settled with the Finance Department for overpayment to said Farley in the settlement with him of Dec. 4, 1855, for building a sewer in Fifty-first-street.

The resolution was adopted.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved a resolution designating the place for holding the polls in the Eighth Ward, which was adopted.

A resolution was submitted by Councilman BRADY, in favor of compensating the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for services rendered as Health Commissioners. Laid over.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Councilman ROSS moved the following:

*Whereas*, On the 2d of October, there was issued by the Supreme Court an injunction, at the instance of Daniel W. Whitney and his wife, restraining the Common Council from any action tending to the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second street, on Fourth-avenue, wherein is the following clause, to wit, "16th, That, as plaintiffs are informed and believe, members of the present Common Council of the City of New-York, and a majority of each Board thereof, have been bribed by money, or by promises of money, or other thing of value, by and from the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or its agents, or persons stimulated by said Company, or by the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or other interested persons, to allow said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and the said New-Haven Railroad Company, to run steam-engines on Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, and to vote for the said proposed ordinance," and whereas, it is meet and proper that if the Common Council, or any portion thereof, are guilty of any such misdemeanor that punishment should follow, and inasmuch as a rigid examination should be had, and if no testimony can be adduced, that the said D. M. Whitney and wife should be prosecuted for libel; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Counsel to the Corporation be and hereby is instructed to prosecute forthwith the said Daniel Whitney and wife for libel, if deemed advisable by him, as contained in the foregoing section of an injunction obtained on the 2d of October, restraining the Common Council from action on an ordinance prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street in Fourth-avenue.

The resolution was adopted.

An invitation was received from the Seventy-first Regiment inviting the Board to visit Camp Washington on Friday, the annual inspection day. The invitation was accepted.

The monthly statement of Mr. Geo. H. Purser, Corporation Attorney, was received, showing that he had collected $153 27 for violation of Corporation ordinances. Ordered to be printed.

GEN. PAEZ.

The recommendation of his Honor the Mayor in reference to receiving the thanks of the National Convention of Delegates by the Commission now in this City, was adopted, Councilmen VAN TINE, COASELL and WEBB being appointed a Committee to act in concert with a similar Committee to be appointed by the Aldermanic body, for the purpose of determining the time and place to receive the congratulations of the Venezuelan Government upon the hospitable manner in which General Paez was received by the authorities of this City.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday at 5 o'clock

### Police Intelligence.

BURGLARS HAVING A GOOD TIME—POLICEMEN SUPPOSED TO BE THEIR CONFEDERATES.—No men take the world so "easy" as burglars and men of that stamp, and none appreciate a jolly good time better than they do. When they are leisurely sauntering about for pleasure, merely, they are very genteel in their appearance; sometimes sport eye-glasses, and are always remarkably polite to ladies in omnibuses, always on the look-out for a suitable place to "crack." To do business in the remarkably cool manner illustrated by the following recital, shows either unaccountable personal audacity, or a certainty of immunity from Police interference—the latter not in any respect unaccountable or improbable. Between 3 o'clock yesterday morning and daylight, three places were entered on Ninth-avenue, by burglars. These places were within the compass of two blocks, and one of the buildings was at a distance of only a block and a half from the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. They were respectively occupied as a provision and liquor store, by Mr. T. F. Keller, at No. 418; as a bakery, by Mr. Henry Unrich, at No. 420; and as a grocery-store by Mr. John Smith, at No. 453 Ninth-avenue. At Mr. Keller's place the burglars lighted the gas, spread out for themselves a complete repast, and ate heartily, moistening the solids with a choice selection of proved cognac, old Bourbon and Mumm's Cabinet. Mr. Keller declares they could not possibly have demolished the solids and liquors disposed of—unless they were Ex-Aldermen, and accustomed to the rapid and rich repasts of the old Tea-room—in less than half an hour. They gnawed some pig's-feet to the bone, he says, as though they were in no hurry. Besides the lunch, the burglars took with them Mr. Keller's watch and $20 in money. They attempted to open the safe, but not venturing the hazard of trying gunpowder, failed in their attempt. It was but a step into the bakery of Mr. Unrich. The burglars here stowed into their stomachs some choice cakes and pies, and into their pockets $7 in pennies—a somewhat heavy load for both stomach and pocket. Mr. Smith is the largest sufferer, pecuniarily, for they stole from his place $25 in money, and carried away a good wagon-load of well-assorted and useful groceries.

Messrs. Keller, Unrich and Smith personally appeared, yesterday, at the Police Head-quarters and announced the burglaries upon their respective places, as stated above. Mr. Keller says this is the third time his place has lately been entered by burglars and robbed. He gave it as his opinion—and the others expressed the same belief—that some of the Police of the Ward were privy to the burglaries. A short time after his store was first robbed he discovered the robbery, and sallied out to look for an officer. He traveled over half a mile in each direction, up and down the avenue, but failed to get a glimpse of a Policeman. The appearance of his outer door, yesterday morning, satisfied him that the burglars must have worked with their jimmys full half an hour before they effected an entrance. Neither of the above burglaries, it is hardly necessary to add, were mentioned in the official returns to the Deputy Superintendent,—at least the supposed official returns were not submitted to the glance of the reporters.

RIVAL FOR THE BENICIA BOY.—John H. Lozier, a stout Long Islander, on Saturday afternoon entered the hotel at the Grand-street Ferry, on the New-York side. Mr. Irving J. Cooper, a down-town merchant, was eating some oysters at a stand. Lozier brushed roughly against him, at which Mr. Cooper ventured a word of reprimand. Lozier responded by knocking Mr. Cooper down. John Marks, the harkeeper, interfered, and was knocked down. A third individual came to the rescue, and he was made to feel the force of Lozier's fist. Several persons who were present at once rushed upon Lozier, and with the aid of some policemen arrested him. He was locked up by Justice BRENNAN.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Charles Ebert, a German living at No. 29 Howard-street, on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, fell into the hands of a she-tigress. A girl of the town, who subsequently gave her name as Alice Ryan, met him in the street and solicited his company home, to which he consented. As they were passing through Reade-street, Alice suddenly knocked Ebert down, robbed him of his gold watch and chain and $23 in bills, and then fled. Alice was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer, in default of $1,000 bail. Ebert was locked up in No. 88 White-street, to secure his attendance as a witness.

THE LATE ROBBERY AND SHOOTING IN THE FIRST WARD.—Three of the gang who on Sunday morning broke into the porter-house of James Harrington, No. 5 Washington-street, and robbed a man named Sullivan and shot a son of Mr. Harrington, were arrested yesterday by the First Ward Police. The names of the arrested parties are Patrick Forrester, Michael Hickey, and James Mahoney. They were taken before Justice CONNELLY, and committed to the Tombs for examination.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer ALEXANDER, of the Eleventh Precinct, died Sunday evening, after an illness of four weeks. He was one of the appointments under the new Police, and is reported by Captain SQUIRES as having been an energetic and faithful officer. He leaves a wife and three children.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—James Kelly, member of Engine Company No. 4, on Sunday fell from the hay-loft of a stable in Greenwich-street, fracturing his right thigh and sustaining serious internal injury. He was removed to the City Hospital.

BURGLARY IN CENTRE-STREET.—An Irish laborer, giving his name as James Welsh, was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking open the workshop of Owen Jones, Jr., and stealing a quantity of tools. He confessed his crime and was locked up for trial.

CHILD BURNED.—Ann Sturdy, a girl seven years old, living at No. 323 Elizabeth-street, was severely and probably fatally burned on Saturday afternoon, by her clothes taking fire. She was taken to the City Hospital.

### Startling If True.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a sermon preached on Sunday last, in the West Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, the speaker stated that within three blocks of the pulpit in which he was standing, a church organization had recently been compelled to abandon its meetings on Sundays, in consequence of the noise, confusion and din produced by a large assembly, in the immediate neighborhood, composed of those who met for the purpose of drinking, carousing, &c., &c. The church in which this declaration was made by Mr. SMITH, is precisely two blocks from the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, which, according to the Quarterly Report just published by the Commissioners of Police, contains one captain, four sergeants, and *forty-seven* roundsmen, patrolmen, &c., making a total Police force of *fifty-two men!*

According to the statement of Mr. SMITH, the religious assembly of which he spoke, could not have been more than five blocks from the Twenty-second Ward Station-house; and yet, if his statement be correct, rowdyism has dispersed a religious assembly on Sundays within five blocks of the head-quarters of a large Police force. It is to be hoped, in charity, that there is some mistake in this statement, and yet Mr. SMITH is not the man to make random assertions.

The writer, in common with hundreds of others, heard the announcement with feelings of astonishment; and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory explanation will soon be given to the public (if true) of so extraordinary an occurrence. HEARER.

### A Word for the Clerks.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you kindly say a few words for a large class of persons who have very little opportunity of making themselves heard. I allude to that numerous body of clerks who receive small salaries, which salaries are made considerably less advantageous by being paid monthly only. The unfortunate recipients of $50@$100 a month are invariably obliged to pay their board weekly, *sometimes in advance*, or buy their provisions for cash, (for credit is not for the poor,) and frequently have to beg or borrow of their friends, while their rich employers are in their debt, and the employes almost without spare cash for their daily TIMES. Should it not be an invariable rule for every clerk to draw whatever is due him, at any time, and without fear or favor? Moreover, might it not sometimes obviate the mischances by which very young men are led into their first, usually trifling, peculations, and thus be of advantage, also, to the employers?

Do, pray, say an energetic word for us, for we none of us, individually, like to own ourselves so "hard up," especially as we might make nothing by the motion.

The grievance arises more from heedlessness than heartlessness, and, therefore, a pointed notice might amend it in many cases.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

### A Hint for Policemen.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

I wish to call the attention of such Policemen as are stationed in the vicinity of the Public Schools, more especially the female schools, to a little duty, the performance of which would greatly relieve many parents and children. It is to keep an eye on those rascals who hang about the schools and insult the female pupils while going to and from their homes. I refer particularly to the Twelfth-street School, where almost daily, one or more of the pupils are followed, even in Broadway, by men who frequently accost them in not the most refined language. One young girl has been followed three or four times, and so much has it annoyed and alarmed her, that she has been afraid to walk to school, although her route lies mostly on Broadway. The same may be said of others. I am aware that the conduct of some girls encourage persons to follow them, but the innocent are made to suffer thereby, and I trust that the M. P.'s, by a little decisive dealing, will abate the nuisance. C.

[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

—UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION. Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

PERSONAL.—NATTY BUMPO.—Do not meet me unless you have procured one of KNOX'S fine hats. My character claims this consideration at your hands. His store is at No. 212 Broadway.

Yours lovingly, but firmly.
JENNIE, with the light brown hair.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills, operating through the bile and the blood, those great searchers of the system, discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

# LONG ISLAND.

### Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed to advertise for proposals to repair the dock at the foot of Main-street.

The City Clerk was directed to give the necessary notice for the Nuvember election, and was authorized to obtain the necessary blanks.

*Special Order.*—Under this order the report of the Assessment Committee, on the petition of G. L. Sampson, to have order of Timothy Bannon for $1,050, for work done in grading Atlantic-avenue, from Gowanus-lane to Classon-avenue, was called up and the following resolution, annexed to the report, adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to issue certificates, bearing interest to be paid when the assessment is laid and the money collected, as provided in act authorizing the Common Council to widen and extend Atlantic-avenue, passed April 13, 1855,) for the sum of $2,690 86, with interest added from April 13, 1855, in the same order and in the same manner as the money would be paid on the orders, to the contractors uniting with the parties holding the orders in an agreement to receive that sum in settlement of and in full for all claims against the city in this matter.

THE HEENEY ESTATE AGAIN.

Under the Special Order, a report of the same Committee was called up, made on the petition of Charles Kelsey and others, "to have sale for non-payment of taxes on lots belonging to the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, otherwise called the Heeney Estate," canceled, they being exempt from taxation by special act of the Legislature." A resolution connected with the report was adopted directing the Collector to cancel the sale for non-payment of taxes of 1854, on the parties interested paying the taxes and defaults up to the time of advertising, and 7 per cent. interest from that time to the time of payment, and directing the Law Committee to prepare an act amending the act exempting this property, to the end that all property leased or out of possession of the Society may be taxed.

### Political.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District met at Mrs. PRIEST'S, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, last evening. The only business transacted was the appointment of a Conference Committee of six to confer with a similar Committee of the American Congressional Convention, with a view to a fusion. The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: S. B. Chittenden, First Ward; J. J. Larned, Sixth Ward; J. G. Bergen, Eighth Ward; G. W. L. F. Morrell, Tenth Ward; Joseph Reeve, Fourth Ward; S. H. De Mott, Nineteenth Ward. The Convention adjourned to Thursday evening next.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The work on this road, which is to extend from the East River through Broadway to East New-York, will be commenced the present week and will, it is expected, be completed by the middle of December next.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Seventh Assembly District Republican Convention had an adjourned meeting last evening, at the corner of Ewen and Messerole streets, JAMES GAINLEY, of the Nineteenth Ward, in the Chair, and F. TUTHILL, of the Seventh Ward, Secretary. On the first formal ballot, DANIEL MAUJER, of the Fifteenth Ward, received 8 votes, and SETH B COLE, of the Seventh, 4. Mr. MAUJER was then unanimously declared candidate for Assembly in this District. The nomination is deemed equivalent to an election.

### Brooklyn Items.

A scene occurred at the Westminster Chapel in Brooklyn (the Rev. H. S. CARPENTER'S) on Sunday morning, which is worthy of imitation. That congregation propose to enter the new Tabernacle which they have erected next Sabbath. It is common to take up a collection on such occasions to defray the cost of the furniture; but Mr. CARPENTER told his people that he could not consent to preach in a house furnished for the Lord's use, unless the furniture was honestly paid for, and asked for a contribution of $2,500. The amount was subscribed in a marvelously short period.

A DOUGLAS CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Hon. WM. LUDLOW, a candidate for Congress from the first District, (Suffolk, &c.,) is with Tammany for DOUGLAS. In his unsolicited letter, written on the 26th of December, 1857, he says:

"On the question as it now stands, the duty of every Democrat seems clear. Let every latitude of opinion be conceded. Frown down and put down every attempt to proscribe or read out of the party, or assail the motives of such Democrats as DOUGLAS or WALKER, or those who coincide with them in their views on this question."

The Suffolk Softs could scarcely ask more of any man. How the Hards swallow him may interest the President.

# NEW-JERSEY.

### A New-Jersey Murderer Arrested in Illinois.

*From the St. Louis Democrat, 8th.*

On the morning of the 20th ultimo, the New-York City newspapers contained accounts of a peculiarly cold-blooded and unnatural murder, perpetrated during the previous evening, in Chambers-street, Newark, New-Jersey. The victim was ANN, wife of PATRICK MCMAHON, who at the time of her death was at the residence of her brother, awaiting for a few moments the return of her husband from New-York City. Her brother and his wife were present, but, strangely enough, denied any knowledge of the murderer. She was shot twice, the first ball passing through part of her arm and the left breast, and the second directly through the head, which was so much shattered as to indicate that the weapon was discharged within at least two feet of her. All parties possibly implicated were at once put under arrest, and were kept in confinement for a night before one of them would divulge the name of the murderer. When this was learned, it was found that he had succeeded, on the evening of his crime, in leaving the city, and was now probably in New-York, or still more probably had left that City by one of her thousand points of egress, and had both confounded and was rapidly distancing pursuit. Under these circumstances, a bold and ingenious mode of finding his track was devised and rapidly executed by the Newark Chief of Police, Mr. HENRY A. WHITNEY, which mode resulted in success on the eleventh day after the murder. It was then learned that he was, or soon would be, in Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, Mo. The Newark chief and his officer, THOMAS DUNN, at once started westward, and reached this City early last Sunday morning. It was soon found that the fugitive was at work on the railroad track across the river, together with his brother, PHILLIP, who had accompanied him in his flight; and that the murderer, JAMES MCMAHON, the brother-in-law of his victim, had called at the Illinois Post-Office for a letter addressed to JOHN RILEY. This most important discovery was at length made by a course of assiduous and secret watchings, conducted throughout with unusual vigilience, and a degree of caution which appeared to verge upon timidity, but which the issue completely vindicated. By the same patient and wary tactics the malefactor and his brother were traced, at length, to their lodging place. Thus far the Jersey officers were measurably kept in reserve, rarely as possible crossing the river, then in disguise, and at once returning. The St. Louis officers were zealously placed at their service, with every available means to secure success.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Chief WHITNEY and officer DUNN crossed the river, disguised, and boldly approached the ascertained house. DUNN soon recognized the fugitive, whom both knew. They quietly passed to the track with the laborers, awaited the group in which were the brothers, and then readily arrested and ironed their prisoner. He was completely taken by surprise, being unable to recognize his captors, and having so shrewdly planned his escape, that it must have seemed to him incredible that his crime had found him out. His fellow-workmen evidently had previously no intimation of his character, and only looked on in mute astonishment. He was brought across the river and confined in the calaboose till 4 P. M., when, in company with his two fast friends, who have come so far and planned so anxiously to see him, and who will doubtless stick to him "like a brother" to the end of his journey, he left St. Louis for the city in which lies the scene of his atrocity. He still denied any knowledge of the crime for which he is arrested, disavowing the acquaintanceship of his affectionate fellow-townsmen, and affirming that he is only plain JOHN RILEY, of the State of Illinois. The proper legal documents for his arrest and removal were, if we are accurately informed, procured and in readiness for some days prior to his capture. The murder was one of revenge, occasioned by the real or alleged reports by ANN MCMAHON, derogatory to the character of her brother-in-law. He came to the house at which she was waiting, and first fired in at her from near the front fence. He then entered the house, held the pistol close to her head, fired, and fled. She died instantly. He can now scarcely escape the gallows.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '86 | 106 | |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cnl Unreg'd bs | 101 | |
| 26,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 91¾ | |
| 500 | Virginia 6s | 94 | |
| 4,000 | N. Carolina St. 6s | 94½ | |
| 1,000 | Missouri State 6s | 86¾ | |
| 32,000 | do | 86¾ | |
| 10,000 | do | b60 | 86¾ |
| 7,000 | Lonisiana St. 6s | 92¾ | |
| 500 | Cal. State 7s | 86 | |
| 2,000 | Cnl. St. 7s, N. Bds. | 85¾ | |
| 1,000 | Min. St. 8 p.c. Bds | 107 | |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. Rs. | 93 | |
| 2,000 | Erie R. 4th m. Bds | 55 | |
| 1,000 | Erie R. Bonds, '75 | 33 | |
| 7,000 | Erie Con. Bds. '62 | 32 | |
| 3,000 | Har. R. R. 1st m. | 89 | |
| 2,000 | Harlem 2d m. bs. | 79 | |
| 15,000 | Read. R. bs. '86. | 71 | |
| 5,000 | do | | 71½ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. & N. H. bs. '68 | 95 | |
| 500 | M. C. R. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. s. f. ct. bs. | 93 | |
| 10,000 | M. So. S. Fd. bs. | 71 | |
| 5,500 | Ill. Cen. R. R. bs. | 89¾ | |
| 10,000 | H. & St. J. R. bs. | 58 | |
| 1,000 | LaC. & M. L. G. b. | 58 | |
| 5,000 | do | s60 | 27 |
| 1,000 | M. & M. 2d m | 10 b | 74 |
| 10 | Hanover Bank | | 90 |
| 10 | Continental Bank | | 98¾ |
| 15 | do | | 98¾ |
| 20 | do | | 99 |
| 40 | Canton Co | | 19¾ |
| 160 | do | | 20 |
| 50 | Pa'c M. S. S. Co. | s30 | 102¾ |
| 220 | do | | 103¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 103 |
| 50 | New-Jersey Zinc | | 8 |
| 50 | Am. Guano Co | b60 | 10 |
| 843 | N. Y. Central R. R. | | 83⅝ |
| 250 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 200 | do | | 83¾ |
| 130 | do | s10 | 83⅝ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 83½ |
| 200 | do | | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | s5 | 83¾ |
| 5 | do | | 84 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 83¾ |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Indiana State 5s | | 91½ |
| 20,000 | U. S. 5s, '74 | | 104 |
| 22,000 | Missouri St. 6s | | 87 |
| 13,000 | do | | 87½ |
| 10,500 | Virginia 6s | | 94 |
| 1,000 | N. Carolina St. 6s | | 95¼ |
| 10,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | | 27½ |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. 1st m. bs | | 72 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | | 94½ |
| 400 | Canton Co | | 20 |
| 150 | do | b60 | 20 |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I. RR | | 68 |
| 500 | do | b60 | 66 |
| 50 | Pac. Mail St'ship Co. | | 103½ |
| 100 | do | s15. | 103⅜ |
| 75 | do | | 103¾ |
| 200 | Penn. Coal Co | | 78 |
| 50 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | s30 | 84 |
| 450 | do | | 84½ |
| 120 | do | | 84 |
| 150 | Erie Railroad | | 18¾ |
| 100 | Harlem R. R. Pref. | | 23¾ |
| 10 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | | 10¾ |
| 375 | Erie Railroad | | 16¾ |
| 250 | Harlem Railroad | | 11 |
| 100 | Reading R. R | s10 | 51 |
| 100 | do | | 51¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 50¾ |
| 150 | do | s30 | 50¾ |
| 400 | do | s15 | 51 |
| 200 | do | s12 | 51 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 51¾ |
| 1150 | do | | 51¾ |
| 600 | do | s10 | 51¾ |
| 200 | do | | 51¾ |
| 150 | Mich. Cent. R. R. | | 56¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 56¾ |
| 125 | do | | 57 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 57 |
| 910 | Mich. S. & N. I. RR. | b3 | 24¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 24¾ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 24¾ |
| 550 | do | b10 | 24¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 24¾ |
| 40 | Mich. S. & N. I. G'Stk. | | 48 |
| 162 | do | | 48¾ |
| 600 | do | | 48¾ |
| 300 | Illinois Cent. R. | | 79 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 79 |
| 87 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | | 91 |
| 40 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | | 7⅜ |
| 15 | Galena & Chic. R. | | 84¾ |
| 100 | do | | 84¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 84¾ |
| 300 | do | b30 | 84¾ |
| 100 | do | h15 | 84¾ |
| 250 | do | s10 | 84¾ |
| 200 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | | 33¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 33 |
| 500 | do | s60 | 33 |
| 100 | do | s10 | 33¾ |
| 1100 | do | | 33⅞ |
| 300 | do | s10 | 33⅞ |
| 400 | do | | 33¾ |
| 50 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R. | s30 | 66¾ |
| 50 | do | | 66⅝ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 66 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 66¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 66¾ |
| 100 | do | | 66¾ |
| 305 | do | | 66¾ |
| 14 | N. H. & Hartf'd R. | | 117⅝ |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Quincy C'y Jil. 8s | | 63½ |
| 16,000 | Memphis City 6s | | 68 |
| 3,000 | Tol. N. & C. R. 7s | | 85 |
| 1,000 | Flor. R. 7s | | 45 |
| 3,000 | Rac. & Miss R. 10s | | 44¾ |
| 2,000 | Virginia 6s | | 93½ |
| 2,000 | Mob. & Ohio R. 8s | | 70 |
| 48,000 | Cleve. & P. R. 7s | | 25 |
| 1,250 | G. W. M. L. S. 7s | | 42 |
| 3,000 | La Crosse & Mil. R | | 27 |
| 3,000 | Mil. City 7s | | 59 |
| 4,000 | Del. L. & W. R. 7s. | | 75 |
| 40 | Bank St. of N. Y. | | 104 |
| 25 | Imp. & Traders' Bk. | | 108½ |
| 50 | Excelsior F. Ins. Co. | | 100 |
| 60 | Ex. Fire Ins. Co. | | 103¾ |
| 20 | National F. Ins. Co. | | 165 |
| 20 | Pacific F. Ins. Co. | | 130 |
| 10 | Greenwich F. I. Co. | | 133½ |
| 15 | Gebhard F. In. Co. | | 91½ |
| 25 | Trenton Iron Co. | | 50 |
| 50 | La Crosse & Mil. R. | | 4¾ |
| 30 | N. Y. & N. H. R. | | 50 |
| 80 | Cleve & Pitts. R. | | 7¼ |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce. | | 103 |
| 5 | Market Bank | | 105⅛ |
| 5 | Citizens' Bank | | 105⅛ |
| 10 | do | | 100 |
| 29 | Am. Exchange Bk. | | 110¼ |
| 23 | Manhattan Bank | | 136 |
| 40 | New World F. I. Co. | | 92½ |
| 20 | East R. Fire In. Co. | | 102½ |
| 30 | Pac. M. S. S. Co. | | 103¾ |

MONDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 9, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of his paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Oct. 2:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $80,441 |
| Increase in Specie | 637,015 |
| Increase in Circulation | 104,769 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 523,844 |

Including the Clearing House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Oct. 10, 1857. | Oct. 9, 1858. | Oct. 2, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $64,474,000 | $67,325,182 | $67,325,182 |
| Loans | 101,917,569 | 123,599,250 | 123,059,691 |
| Specie | 11,476,294 | 29,170,200 | 28,533,185 |
| Circulation | 7,523,599 | 7,980,519 | 7,875,750 |
| Gross Deposits | 63,201,681 | 105,565,930 | 104,901,563 |
| Exchanged | 13,556,505 | 19,175,716 | 19,035,193 |
| Undrawn | 49,745,176 | 86,390,214 | 85,866,370 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 6,190,550 | 10,476,647 | 11,100,613 |

The increase of Specie on the present Bank Statement was hardly looked for. It places the average reserve once more above twenty-nine millions. The Undrawn Deposits keep up well, contrary to the usual movement in October, and there is a gradual call for more City circulation. Notwithstanding all which, the Loan column is slightly below last week. The whole statement speaks well for continued ease in the supply and price of Money. The transactions in Loans and Discounts, to-day, are unimportant. The Brokers borrow, on call, at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Foreign Exchanges are scarcely established for the mail of Wednesday, as the steamer goes direct from this port this week. We hear of first-class merchant bills on London at 109¼@⅜, and a few transactions in bank bills at 109¾ ℔ cent. The latter are still held with some firmness. Francs from the South were done at 5f. 15c.@5f. 13¾c. to the dollar, and City-drawn bankers' at 5f. 12½c to the dollar.

The Galway steamer *Indian Empire*, at Halifax Sept. 28, brings a large advance in the English Funds to 98¾ ℔ cent., which was not accounted for in the first sketch of the news published this afternoon, but which may have reference to some contemplated movement by the English Bank to a lower rate of interest.

The week opens upon a very strong Stock market, the buoyancy being more general on the Share list than at any time since the present improvement began to show itself. The business done in New-York Central, Reading, and the Western Stocks, including Street sales between the two sessions of the Board of Brokers, exceed 20,000 shares. The additional advance established on New-York Central is about ¾ ℔ cent., closing 84@84⅛, as against 83⅞ on Saturday afternoon; Reading went to 52¼ for the cash stock on the Street, and left off 51¾@51⅞, as against 50½ on Saturday. Pacific Mail rose to 103¾ ℔ cent., Galena to 85, and Toledo to 33½. Both the Michigan Roads were in much favor, and 2⅛ ℔ cent. additional rise on Southern Preference shares, and 1½ rise on Michigan Central, were paid at the close, the former touching 50¾ ℔ cent., as against 47½ on Saturday—the whole advance since the middle of last week being about 5½@6 ℔ cent. The common shares of Michigan Southern were in demand, at 24½ ℔ cent. Rock Island is rather pressed on sale this afternoon, at 66 ℔ cent., the closing rate of last week. Erie Shares, without much movement, are firm, at 16½ ℔ cent., and the common or unsecured Bonds are wanted, at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. The annual election to-morrow is expected to pass off without any important change in the present management. There is quite a stir in the old stock of Harlem, which began on Friday or Saturday at 10@10½, and carried up the shares to 12. Over 60, this afternoon. Hudson River stock is also firmer—28@28⅛ ℔ cent. Indeed, the entire share list has more the appearance to-day of a substantial rise than usual, the main stay of the market among the dividend stocks being New-York Central, and the most buoyant and active among the others being Reading—the Philadelphians heavy buyers in both cities.

In State Securities the demand continues free for Missouris, which left off 87¾ ℔ cent., sales. Virginias are 94; Tennessees, 91¾, and the Federal Loan, 104, interest from the 1st January next. New-York State Fives (the last loan) are held for 104 ℔ cent., and in request for banking baais; the Country as well as City Circulation being on the rise again.

An adjourned meeting of the Bondholders of the Wilmington and Zanesville Road is to be held on Wednesday at the law office of CLIFT & LANE, No. 44 Wall-street, to hear the report of the New-York Committee, who have just returned from an examination of the Road.

### New Sugar-Refinery in San Francisco.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It may be of interest both to the trade and the public in general to learn that a Company has been formed in San Francisco to start a second sugar-refinery there, on an entirely new principle.

The process adopted, which is already patented in Washington, does away with heating the raw sugar to a high degree, by which operation much of the saccharine matter is destroyed, and effects the crystallization of the sugar by dessication.

It is believed that this new mode will create quite a revolution in the manufacture of refined sugars, as a great saving of material, labor, fuel and other expenses is confidently expected by the inventor and others acquainted with the mode of operating.

The machinery is contracted for in San Francisco and nearly completed; the building is already secured, and arrangements are effected for a regular supply of raw sugars from the East Indies.

The active operations will be commenced in October or November next, but in order to facilitate the purchase of the first raw sugars at a reasonable rate, the matter has been kept secret in San Francisco, and will remain a secret as long as practicable. O.

### Bullion Bank.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read your articles, and those of several of your cotemporaries, upon the subject of what is called the "Bullion Bank," but while I agree with the projectors, as to the necessity of a much larger specie base than that usually held by the Banks of this City, particularly as they have to carry their neighbors of Boston and Philadelphia on their backs, I cannot but conceive that their plan would fall infinitely short of achieving the desired end, and that in times of ease, slumbering in insignificance, it would, when the popular mind became alarmed, make itself known as an instrument of incalculable mischief. It is hardly to be supposed that while the Banks are under oath presented weekly to the community, in a position of acknowledged strength, that any, except a very limited number of theorists, would consent to pay a commission for the safe keeping of their money, when they could have it satisfactorily done for nothing. Neither is it probable that the mercantile interests, upon which it is mainly to depend, would be likely, with advancing prices, to take measures to check that advance, by curtailing the specie base upon which the expansion is built that elevates those prices. Nor is it probable that the distant forwarder of cotton and wheat would direct that the proceeds of his sales should be converted into bullion, to knock down his next consignment. Supposing that the parties concerned in

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2204. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Effect of the Atlantic Cable.

Details of the English Treaty with China.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, R. Lyons, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool at 11 A. M. of Sept. 29, arrived at this port last evening.

To the meagre outline of her news forwarded from Cape Race, we add important details and extracts.

The *Borussia* steamer arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult. from New-York.

The conditions of the Treaty were generally regarded with satisfaction.

Letters from Valentia report that no improvement had taken place in the electrical condition of the Atlantic Cable. The fault, however, did not get worse, for consistently considerable and distinct reversals from Newfoundland were discernible. The opinion that the principal fault in the Cable is near the shore, and not ground, although Professor THOMSON's opinion was directly opposed to such a supposition. It was supposed that something would be done towards under-running and repairing the Cable during October, which is generally a fine month on the Irish coast. Mr. HENLEY's gigantic magneto-electric machines had arrived at Valentia, and been put in operation, and with the aid of this instrument Mr. HENLEY hoped to be able to work through the Cable during some part of each day, even if the fault should prove irreparable. It was the unanimous opinion of nearly all at Valentia that the laying of ten or twelve miles of the thick shore-end of the Cable would tend permanently to obviate a great many of the difficulties with which the electrical department of the undertaking has been interrupted. Beyond the continuance of experiments, nothing was to be done with the Cable until the preconcerted experiments at both termini of the line had been made. They had been fixed to take place early in October, and would, it was expected, demonstrate the possibility or impossibility of working the line in its present defective condition.

In a discussion at the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, "On the Construction and Laying of Atlantic and other Submarine Telegraph Cables," Mr. NEWALL maintained that the conducting wire of the Atlantic Cable is much too thin to connect efficiently for a distance of 2,000 miles, and that the insulating covering is not sufficiently thick. He described the successful laying down of the Malta and Corfu Cable, extending a length of 1,000 miles in water as deep as the Atlantic, through which, he said, 10 words a minute are transmitted; and if the Atlantic Cable had been constructed on the same plan, and paid out in the same manner, he felt assured there would have been no difficulty in laying it down, and the results would have been satisfactory.

Government is said to have resolved to fortify Valentia harbor, and engineers had been surveying the locality with a view to select the most eligible sites for the forts to be erected.

The vicinity of Valentia had suffered greatly by the furious rain-storm which was recently experienced in Ireland. Houses were swept away and many lives lost.

Mr. WHEATSTONE had published a lengthy reply to the document recently issued by the Atlantic Telegraph Company in regard to his dismissal. He speaks of the Directors of the Company as being incapable and insincere; says that positive neglect has been one of the least of their sins, and urges that, as the depositors of a trust, their motives should have been above suspicion. He declares that he was sacrificed to private and personal considerations.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were in demand on the 28th, and have risen from £340 to £360. The limit which the constitution of this Company imposes upon the liability of the shareholders stimulates inquiry for the shares at the present reduced value.

The London *Gazette* announces that the Queen has conferred a special statute for appointing the Earl of [illegible] Grand Cross of the Bath. It also announces that Admiral ARMAR and Purser PREEDY, (of the [illegible]) and the Hon. FREDERICK [illegible] Commanders of the Bath.

The [illegible] ult., the schooner *Gipsy*, in dropping up the Medway past Woodbine, came in contact with the American ship *Annie Sise*. The schooner lost foremast by the deck, and port main-rigging, port anchor and chain.

A floating derrick, after the model of those in vogue at New-York, (the invention of Mr. BISHOP,) had been launched at Blackwall-on-the-Thames, and being the first of its kind constructed there, it attracted considerable attention. It is the largest derrick in existence.

The inquiry into the conduct of a Protestant clergyman named WEST, at Boyn Hill, in resorting to the practice of confession among his parishoners, had resulted in a verdict of "Not proven," and further proceedings were consequently stopped.

The linen trade at Belfast was at length in a favorable position. Large foreign orders had been received, and the home demand was also pretty active.

The iron trade of Staffordshire continued dull, although a slight improvement is announced in the orders received from the United States.

At Sheffield trade had shown further signs of improvement, and in some branches of the American trade business was much better.

The accounts from the wine districts of France were generally favorable.

Considerable anxiety was felt throughout France as to the intentions of Government respecting the decree permitting the importation of foreign grain, which would expire on 30th of September, and which if not renewed would cause the revival of the obsolete sliding-scale.

In regard to the chess match between MORPHY, the American champion, and HARWITZ, the London *Era* says: "Since the days of DESCHAPPELLES and LABOURDONNAIS, since the match of the French and English champions, ST. AMANT and STAUNTON, no similar interest has been exhibited by the chess players of France; and at the termination of the contest with HARWITZ a still greater chess treat is expected from the meeting of the justly-famed DZA LARZA with the champion of the New World. The score between MORPHY and HARWITZ now stands: MORPHY, 4; HARWITZ, 2; drawn, 0. Since the termination of the second game HARWITZ has not scored one, and has requested an adjournment of hostilities until the 29th inst. The last game was played on the 18th inst."

Prince NAPOLEON left Paris on the 26th, per special train, for Warsaw, there to meet the Emperor of Russia, and witness the great military evolutions. The Prince was expected to return to Paris about the 5th of October.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it was rumored that Prince Napoleon had gone to Warsaw to invite the Emperor ALEXANDER to Paris.

A letter from Touton says the boiler of the corvette *Zealand*, whilst being tried, exploded, and wounded at least 35 persons, nine of whom had died, including the Captain and Chief Engineer.

The Paris *Pays* states that 150,000,000 francs have been allocated for the defence of the port of Havre, of which the merchants of Havre are to provide 70,000,000; 17,000,000 francs are to be devoted to the defence of Dunkirk; 7,000,000 to Dieppe, and 1,800,000 to Fecamp. Similar works are to be executed at Calais and Boulogne.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that a port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg.

The Paris Bourse continued buoyant, but on the 28th there was a slight decline, the 3 per cents. having opened at 73.55, and closed at 73.30.

It was whispered that the Empress EUGENIE is again in a condition to afford hopes that the Imperial dynasty of France will not hang on the single life of the young Prince.

M. DUCHENNA DA BELLECOUAT will leave Paris on the 3d of October for China, with the treaty ratified by the Emperor. After the exchange of ratifications Baron GROS will return direct to France, and Admiral REGAMEE DA GENOUILLY will proceed on his expedition to Cochin-China.

The approaching election occupied a large share of attention at Madrid.

The garrison of Madrid was 15,000 strong.

A letter from Naples contains a document purporting to be a dispatch from M. CARAFA, the Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Prince PETRULLA, the Neapolitan Envoy at Vienna, in reply to inquiries from the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting "secret negotiations with England and France." This document says that the King of Naples would consider himself humiliated in his own mind and in the eyes of his subjects and Europe if he were to take steps to bring about a reconciliation with England and France. As it was not the King that had caused the rupture, the first steps to a reconciliation ought to be taken by him.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* publishes what it states to be the substance of a circular addressed by Count WALEWSKI to the different diplomatic agents of Sardinia, on the subject of the Villafranca affair. Mr. DE CAVOUR states that the cession made to Russia is gratuitous and revocable at will. It comprises an old prison and nothing more, which is to be devoted to the purposes of storing coal and provisions. He complains of unfriendly remarks which have emanated from the English Press on the subject, alluding particularly to the *Globe*, the *Morning Post* and the *Morning Advertiser*, which, he says, accused Sardinia of ceding one of her best forts to Russia, to the detriment of her own interest, and those of England. He recalls the fact that the Piedmontese *Gazette* has already rectified these erroneous impressions conveyed by badly informed correspondents. He alludes to the cession granted to the American Government in the Gulf of Spezzia, and concludes by requesting the various diplomatic agents to explain the matter in its proper light whenever they shall be called upon so to do.

The *Invalide Russe* states, that the telegraph from St. Petersburg to Moscow is to be extended to the frontiers of China, by which means it will be possible to receive news from Pekin in a week.

A large caravan of Russo-Greek missionaries started a month ago under the Archimandrite GOORI for Pekin. Russia will be first in the field of conversion.

America is said to have demanded permission for a United States frigate in the Mediterranean (carrying more guns than the Convention allows) to pass the Straits to go up to Constantinople and Russia, under pretence that an exception had been made in favor of the Austrian frigate which conveyed Prince ADALBERT, of Bavaria, to Turkey; likewise wishes to have one of her frigates permitted to visit Constantinople.

A concession had been granted to some English capitalists to establish a General Bank at Constantinople, upon the model of European banks, and under the surveillance of the Government.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the list of the Woide Convention, but the particulars are already known.

A Vienna letter says Servia is at present in a state of great agitation. A conspiracy has been formed to weaken the Government, and to recall, on democratic principles, the family of the old Prince of Servia. And a letter from Belgrade, in the *Zeit* of Berlin, states that the Minister of the Interior has constrained the Prince to consent to a general assembly of the people. There is reason to fear that the assembly would be a stormy one, which would cause danger, as everybody in such an assembly is armed.

### India.

The following items of interest are contained in the India House Dispatch, dated at Bombay, Sept. 7:

On the 26th of August, Sir HOPE GRANT sent a force across the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and occupied three villages in his front.

Captain MACMULLEN, with his Sikhs, fell in with the rebels at a village near Restin Ghazee, Pocken District, on the 3d of August, drove them out, killing and wounding sixty.

Captain DENNEHOY, with detachments of regulars and a party of military police, came up with WUNJAR SING, of Reeva, at Bearroh, on the 25th of August, and killed about 200 of his men.

The Gwalior rebels, after their defeat on the 14th of August, fled in a southeasterly direction, giving out that it was their intention to enter the Bombay Presidency *via* Mundisore. However, on finding this line of retreat was menaced by the force from Neemuch, under Colonel FRANKS, they turned north, toward Bheelware, and on the 28th of August reached Jabra Patnee, which they surrounded. After some days' fighting with the Rana's troops, they obtained possession of the town, which they have plundered. The Rana fled, and is now in Colonel LOCKHART's camp at Soosneen. Soosneen is 55 miles off Oojein. A column under Colonel HOPE GRANT, left Indore on the 3d instant, to support the one which had been previously detained under the command of Col. LOCKHART, of her Majesty's 92d Highlanders. The rebels are in full possession of Putteen, erecting defences, and throwing up breastworks on the roads of approach.

ADIL MOHAMIN has moved from Jerouge, and taken possession of Poorassa. The movement threatens Bhalsa and towards Gnzerat.

A small force from Ahamabad attacked and dispersed a body of Mumbrances and Bheels at Mundelte on the 22d of August. The rest of the Bombay presidency is quiet.

Major HAMILTON writes from Moortas that at noon on the 31st of August, the Sixty-ninth and Sixty-second Native Infantry and the Native Artillery, all disarmed, broke out, and tried to seize the guns and arms of the Fusiliers. They were repulsed, great numbers slain, and the rest driven from the cantonment into jungles towards the river. Our loss was four men of the Royal Artillery, and Captain MULES, of the Fusiliers. Major HAMILTON heard of the intended outbreak in time to warn the military authorities.

He had, with the Police Battalion, already arrested 90 of the fugitives.

### The English Treaty with China.

The following is the synopsis of the Treaty effected by Lord ELGIN with China, as put forth by the British Foreign Office. It was signed at Tientsin, June 26:

ART. 1. Confirms the Treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade.

ART. 2. Provides for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents on the part of either country at the Courts of Pekin and St. James.

ART. 3. Coulains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British Minister, his family and suite, at Pekin, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.

ART. 4. Makes arrangements for the traveling and the transmission of the correspondence of the Minister and the employment by him of special couriers.

ART. 5. The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State or some high officer to transact business with the British Minister either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

ART. 6. The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Minister in London.

ART. 7. Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.

ART. 8. The Christian religion as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics to be tolerated, and its professors protected.

ART. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their Consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the Consul and local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the rebels.

ART. 10. British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great River, (Yang-tse,) but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley, no port is to be opened for trade with the exception of Chin Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored, British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine.

ART. 11. In addition to the present ports, New Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chow Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan), are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.

ART. 12. British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rates prevailing among the people.

ART. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

ART. 14. The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place, the offender to be punished according to law.

ART. 15. All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

ART. 16. Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested, and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary according to the laws of Great Britain.

ART. 17. Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.

ART. 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

ART. 19. If any British merchant vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavor to capture and punish the offenders and to recover the stolen property.

ART 20. Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port, and the crews are to be furnished by the Chinese, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest consular station.

ART. 21. Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hong-Kong, or on board of British ships, shall, upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up; the same also if taking refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports.

ART. 22. The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects, or fraudulently absconding, and to enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities to do likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.

ART. 23. Debts incurred by Chinese, at Hong Kong, must be recovered in the courts of justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British Consul, are to see justice done between the parties.

ART. 24. British subjects shall pay, on all merchandise imported or exported, the duties prescribed by the tariff, but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.

ART. 25. Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

ART. 26. The tariff fixed by Article 10 of the Treaty of Nankin to be revised by a Commission of British and Chinese officers, to meet at Shanghae, so that the revised tariff may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

ART. 27. Either contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff and of the commercial articles of the treaty at the period of ten years; but six months' notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for ten years more, and so at the end of each successive ten years.

ART. 28. It is agreed that, within four months of the signature of the treaty, the Chinese Collector of duties at ports already opened and hereafter to be opened to British trade shall be obliged, on application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by payment of a single charge; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghae.

The payment of transit dues by commutation is in no way to affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

ART. 29 regulates the amount of tonnage dues. British merchant vessels of more than 150 tons burden to pay at the rate of four mace per ton; if of 150 tons and under, at the rate of one mace per ton.

Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, or clearing for Hong Kong from any of the open ports, shall be entitled to a special certificate, exempting them from all further payment of tonnage dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months from the date of her port clearance.

ART. 30. The master of any British merchant vessel may, within 48 hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage dues. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

ART. 31. No tonnage dues to be paid on passenger-boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

ART. 32. The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and light ships as occasion may demand.

ART. 33. Duties to be paid to the authorized Chinese bankers either in Syce or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton, July 13, 1843.

ART. 34. Sets of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity.

ART. 35. British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.

ART. 36. The Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard a British merchant ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own or on board ship; their food and expenses shall be supplied from the Custom-house, and they shall be entitled to no fees from the master or consignee.

ART. 37. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged in the hands of the Consul 24 hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the Superintendent of Customs within a further period of 24 hours; omission to comply with this rule within 48 hours punishable by a fine of 50 taels for each day's delay. The total amount of penalty not to exceed 200 taels. The master responsible for the correctness of the manifest; a false manifest subjects the master to a fine of 500 taels; but he will be allowed to correct any mistake within 24 hours, without incurring a penalty.

ART. 38. If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the Superintendent of Customs he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

ART. 39. British merchants must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

ART. 40. No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods transhipped.

ART. 41. The Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers.

ART. 42. If the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, each party shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.

ART. 43. Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article such as tea shall be fixed. The British merchant may appeal to his Consul within 24 hours.

ART. 44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

ART. 45. British merchants who have imported merchandise into an open port and paid duty may reimport their goods under certain regulations without payment of any additional duty.

British merchants desiring to reëxport duty-paid imports to a foreign country to be entitled, under similar regulations, to a drawback certificate, which is to be a valid tender in payment of Customs' duties.

Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British ship, if no part has been landed, may be reexported without hindrance.

ART. 46. The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenues suffering from fraud or smuggling.

ART. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open; not unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes, subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

ART. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.

ART. 49. All penalties or confiscations under the treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese Government.

ART. 50. All official communications addressed by British Diplomatic or Cousular agents to the Chinese authorities are henceforth to be written in English. For the present, they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that in case of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

ART. 51. The character "I" ("barbarian") not to be applied to the British Government or to British subjects, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.

ART. 52. British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese ports, and to receive every facility for procuring necessaries, or, if required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

ART. 53. The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.

ART. 54. Confirms all advantages secured to the British Government by previous treaties, and stipulates that the British Government shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

ART. 55. The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred, and loss sustained, in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with other articles of the treaty.

ART. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the day of signature.

Separate article provides that a sum of 2,000,000 taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects, through the misconduct of Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of 2,000,000 taels, on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British Representative, in concert with the Chinese authorities at Kwang Tung.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full."

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writing from Valentia, under date of Sept. 24, says:

Since my last communication no improvement has taken place in the electrical condition of the Atlantic cable; nor, indeed, until within the last few days, have any operations or experiments (beyond those the results of which have already been communicated) been undertaken to ascertain the nature of the leakage in the cable, or the probability of working through it in its present condition. Up to yesterday everything remained in *statu quo*. During each alternate hour the regular succession of signals previously alluded to are dispatched, and during the intervals the galvanometers of Professor THOMSON are watched for some indications of currents from the other side; but these, unfortunately, are seldom seen at all, and still more rarely can these slight deflections be depended on as currents from Newfoundland. However, there is still this much cause for satisfaction, that the fault does not get worse at any time, while it occasionally, for a time, improves. Considerable and distinct "reversals" from Newfoundland are discernible. The opinion prevalent among many here, that the principal fault in the cable is comparatively near shore, daily gains ground, and, though Professor THOMSON's opinion is directly opposed to such a supposition, I cannot help thinking that there really is more in it than was at first supposed. For the reasons given in my last letter there is no doubt a fault exists in the cable upon the bank which divides the shoal water from the depths of the Atlantic, about 220 miles from the Irish coast. But this fault, without the existence of several minor faults nearer shore, would not account for the total interruption of the currents sent from either terminus. All that Professor THOMSON, Mr. HENLEY or Mr. VARLEY can say respecting the fault is, that it gives a resistance to the electric current equal to three hundred miles of the cable. But it does not therefore follow that the interruption is three hundred miles away, for by passing the current through a few yards of fine wire in a basin of salt water, the very same amount of resistance can be produced. Though the distant fault may tend to interrupt the small portion of the electrical current which passes the nearer faults, yet, if these more accessible ones were repaired, it is the opinion of many here, competent to judge of the matter, that the supposed loss of insulation out at sea would not materially affect the working of the line. The more recent advices from Newfoundland decidedly tend to strengthen the opinion that the main interruption is close to this place. Mr. CYRUS FIELD, in writing from America, says that, "in messages have been received from Ireland since the 1st inst., though the insulation of the cable remained perfect." Now, according to the experiments of Prof THOMSON and others, it has been ascertained that a loss of insulation 300 miles from either shore would affect the currents sent from both ends equally, whereas if they were close to either station, the loss of insulation would only be apparent at the termination nearest to it. A very similar defect to the present occurred a short time ago in one of the North Sea cables. Mr. VARLEY and other scientific gentlemen tested the cable, and pronounced the defect to be 170 miles off. The cable was accordingly underrun, and cut at a distance of 30 miles from the shore, when it was found that the defect was much nearer; and, after a variety of other experiments had been tried, the faulty place in the Cable was discovered not out to sea at all, but actually in the portions of the Cable buried in the beach. The above incident, which I believe to be substantially correct, should teach the authorities of the Atlantic Telegraph Company not to pronounce their scheme a failure until the theoretical experiments, (which are but uncertain guides, no matter how ably conducted,) are verified in some measure by practical tests.

The practical tests cannot be obtained without underrunning and cutting the cable some distance from the coast. The operations will undoubtedly require fine weather to render them entirely successful. The usual scene of fine weather, of which there has been very little this year upon this coast, is now almost over, and people down here already begin to look out for the commencement of those violent storms which render these parts of the Irish coast exciting, if not amusing, places of residence during the Winter time. During October, which here, as well as in other parts of he United Kingdom, is usually a fine month, much might be done towards underrunning and repairing at least some of the damaged portion of the cable. There is certainly no time to be lost, for every week that the cable remains at the bottom diminishes the chances of its being raised from the more considerable depths, should it be deemed necessary to do so. The Cork steamer, which arrived here on Wednesday last, brought Mr. HENLEY's gigantic magneto-electric machines, which, as soon as they were landed, were put together, and got into operation on the following day. The machines are a slight modification of the magneto-electric machines, which, in place of batteries, are used for working up all the telegraph lines in Ireland, though of course on a gigantic scale, being the largest and mostpowerful instrument of the kind yet constructed. The two permanent magnets from which the electric induction is obtained are each composed of 30 horse-shoe steel magnets, 2½ feet long, and from 4 to 5 inches broad. The induction coils attached to these each contain 6 miles of wire. Some idea of the power of this instrument may be gathered from the fact, that a shock from it, if passed through the human body, would be sufficient to destroy life. With the aid of this instrument Mr. HENLEY hopes to be able to work through the cable during some part of each day, even if the fault should prove irreparable. The smaller instruments of the same kind which are used by the Magnetic Telegraph Company have been found to work better over badly insulated lines than any other description of instrument. What is undoubtedly true of faulty underground lines may prove so also of the Atlantic cable; and certainly, as far as the experiments have already gone, Mr. HENLEY's instrument seems likely to work through the line in its present condition if anything will do it.

A variety of experiments have been tried lately, both by Professor THOMSON and Mr. HENLEY, to discover the retative power of different electrical currents to pass a fault. For this purpose the wire connected with the cable was stripped of its gutta percha covering in one place, and the fault immersed in water, and relative amount of electricity which passed by the fault into the cable was accurately measured by a delicate galvanometer. It was found that a current of electricity direct from the battery cells was hardly perceptibly reduced in quantity after passing by a break in the insulation an eighth of an inch long. The reduced current from Mr. HENLEY's magneto-electric machine was slightly interrupted in passing the same fault, but the high tension induced coil currents, which have been used from the first in sending messages from both sides of the ocean, were found almost entirely stopped by it. These experiments, besides showing the kind of electricity best adapted for working through the cable in its present defective state, also show most conclusively that one defect in the insulation, however great, would not be sufficient to interrupt the communication; there must be several faulty places in the line. That some, if not the majority of these places are close to the land there can be very little doubt. The soundings from Valentia for about 60 miles to sea show a rocky and irregular bottom, which, indeed, the precipitous cliffs which line the coast and the numerous lofty islands which surround it in all directions would show without the aid of the sea-lead. Over these submarine hills and valleys a very strong current sets, so as to resist which the cable may require a cable at least three times as thick as the one now in use. The small piece of the Atlantic cable which connects Valentia Island with the main land, a distance of about an English mile, is repeatedly being cut and injured by the tide drifting it across the rocky bottom; and it is quite possible to suppose that the rapid current outwards from the broad estuary of Dingle Bay may have the same effect upon the third Atlantic cable which runs across its mouth. It is the unanimous opinion of nearly all here that the laying of 10 or 12 miles of the thick shore end of the cable would tend permanently to obviate a great many of the difficulties with which the electrical department of this undertaking has been hitherto interrupted.

Beyond the continuance of the few experiments which I have alluded to, nothing will be done with the cable until the preconcerted experiments at both termini of the line have been made. The days upon which they are to take place have been fixed for early in the ensuing month. The results of these experiments will, no doubt, show with greater certainty the nature and position of the results than could be shown at one end only. These researches will also demonstrate the possibility or impossibility of making the line work in its present defective condition.

### The Staten Island Riot.

*From the London Daily News.*

It is a serious matter at any time to deal with a disturbed, much more with an insurgent New-York. There is nowhere a more heterogeneous population, and the great heterogeneous populations of the world's chief ports are elsewhere kept in order by the ancient customs of long-established power. Twenty years ago it was a fearful sight to see New-York on an election day, with its crowds of Irish and German immigrants rushing to vote where they pleased, and as many times over as they pleased. It was a fearful thing then to see a New-York mob excited against free negro laborers, or against Abolitionists, or against any obnoxious political party of the hour; and any agitator might levy a New-York mob who had the audacity and the skill to appeal to the crude republicans just set ashore in their land of liberty. Since that time the peril seems to have been continually on the increase. The best citizens have retired innocuously, and left the official field open to such a magistracy as occupied it last year, and as partly occupies it still. For some time past the City, its wealth, its respectable population, have lain at the mercy of "Rowdies" and the emigrant torces they can at any time raise anywhere round the spacious harbor. The work to which the German and Irish refuse population has been summoned happens to have been the destruction of the Quarantine Establishment on Staten Island, as that has happened to be the first urgent temptation. It is understood that the most substantial and respectable emigrants generally leave the ports at the first possible moment. The capitalists and sober country families of the old continent march through to the interior, while the dregs sink down at once and constitute the rabble of the ports. It appears that a considerable number of these, German and Irish particularly, live on Staten Island, where they find employment among the shipping. Their poor dwellings cover a good deal of ground, which has acquired a high value since Staten Island has become a favorite suburb of New-York. It was a matter of vehement complaint throughout the Summer and Autumn of 1857 that yellow-fever patients were landed in Staten Island, where the wealthy citizens had built themselves dwellings for health's sake, whereas the ship captains and importing merchants say that the Quarantine establishment was always there—in its most convenient place; and that persons who chose to go and live beside it have no right to complain of its presence, any more than a stranger who chooses to settle down on the edge of a farm has a right to complain of manure being brought upon the land; the fact appearing to be that the new settlers took up their position on the Island before that aggravation of the yellow fever which has marked the last two or three seasons. The attempts made to induce a removal of the establishment to a more remote spot having failed, a local Board of Health declared the Quarantine Hospitals to be a nuisance which ought to be abated. This was the critical moment, as every official person in and near New-York must have known. Nothing was done by the Sheriff of Richmond, the county in which Staten Island lies; and, as to what was done on the other side, more is known now than at first—or supposed to be known. The owners of land covered with the dwellings of the poor strangers have seized their opportunity, we are told. The Irish and Germans have been roused to wrath and panic about the Quarantine Hospitals, and about a party of people from within the establishment having been taken to the polls and mixed with the crowd there. The destruction of the hospitals and all the dwellings and outhouses within the inclosure was the consequence. Two nights were devoted to the work; and the very people who had been scared by the mere vicinity of the hospitals, were seen carrying forth the yellow-fever and small-pox patients, and hauling along their mattresses to feed the bonfire. We have no authentic details yet of the number of deaths in consequence of the exposure of the sick; but eye-witnesses relate terrible and disgusting facts of the cruelty perpetrated by exposing the helpless patients to the fire on the one hand, and wind and weather on the other. It will take some time to prove whether there is any spread of the most dreaded evil—yellow-fever. Good citizens meantime feel that a worse malady has spread in the community. A visitation of fever comes to an end; and a season of health and security may follow. But mutiny and rebellion in the freest of popular governments, is a calamity which leaves fatal mischief behind it; which, indeed, perpetuates itself with constant aggravation. If a new Quarantine establishment could arise to-morrow, in the remotest place desired, and Staten Island were covered with mansions, life there would still be worth less in relish, as property in value, from the events of this month. Every citizen must feel that the social structure is erected on a quicksand, and recklessness and lawlessness will increase accordingly. The only hope of retrieval lies in a vigorous assertion of the law, and in bringing its penalties to bear on the agitators—the "broad-cloth" gentry, who lead mobs in America, and who were conspicuous on this occasion. But we cannot perceive that anybody expects any procedure of the kind. The Governor of the State of New-York has proclaimed Richmond County to be in a state of insurrection, and has sent a posse of militia to Staten Island. What they will find to do there we shall hear. Meantime, they were received with cheers; and this is all—except that the excitement in New-York is subsiding. It will probably subside so as to leave no traces of the event except the ruins on Staten Island, and the effects on the mind of the community—the dread of the timid, and the triumph of the selfish disturbers. No doubt the most prevalent desire is to get through without being the occasion of the expected collision—the particular spark which causes the prepared explosion. When the time of crisis comes, however, those communities will have the lowest chance of a good deliverance which have been at least brave and faithful in their allegiance to law and guardianship of the public peace.

### London Money and Stock Markets.

*From the London Times, Sept. 28.*

There has been great buoyancy in the English funds to-day, and Consols have closed at a further improvement of a ¼ per cent. The first price was 97½@⅝, at which they remained until noon, when the Government broker, whose purchases on account of the Savings Banks had been discontinued for the past two or three weeks, resumed his operations, and took £20,000 stock. This exercised a decided influence, and an advance immediately took place to 97⅝@¾. The market continued with a tendency to animation, and on the announcement late in the day of the failure of a speculator for a fall another upward movement occurred, and the final operations were at 97¾@⅞. Money on the Stock Exchange is in increased abundance, and there is now no difference between the quotations of Consols for delivery and for the 12th of October.

It must not be inferred that the anticipated reduction in the Bank terms of discount will constitute a merely short prelude to a new reign of speculation. Two-and-a-half per cent. is a familiar charge within modern experience and for long periods. In 1844 and 1845 it prevailed for thirteen consecutive months, and the same was the case in 1849 and 1850. Still later—namely, from the commencement of 1852—2½ and even 2 per cent. were adopted during an interval of fourteen months. Indeed, for nearly five years, dating from November, 1848, a year after the railway crisis, 3 per cent. was the highest rate, 2½ and 2 per cent. being current exactly half the time. There is consequently no reason to assume in the present case that the step will necessarily be of slight duration. Everything in that respect will depend on the possibility of some new impulse being found which shall enable a mania to be got up with entirely distinct features from any that have been known before. Although our periodical delusions have all inherently a perfect similarity, their external signs are invariably novel. After each former crisis the first effect of redundancy was to create a long-continued rise in the public funds and other classes of existing securities, and, although under such circumstances a foreign loan or a new and extensive enterprise could occasionally be floated, there was not the slightest danger of their finding an indiscriminate reception. The public considered themselves wonderfully shrewd, and were never again to be led wildly into anything of the sort. They were safe until some fresh condition should arise to which they could be told the rules of any former experience were wholly inapplicable. After the last panic the gold discoveries served this turn, and the deception got up by a host of swindlers, and promoted by means of the deposits attracted to the joint-stock banks by offers of high rates of interest, and the security of the unlimited liability of their shareholders, was that the commerce of the world would suddenly prove capable of indefinite extension. All efforts would be vain to guess the character the next invention will assume, since a chief element of success must consist in its being something that no one can calculate upon. In the rapid changes of the world, commercial and political, the required pretext is certain to arise in due time. The ratio of material progress rapidly increases, and before the lapse of another three or four years something will have transpired to turn our acquisitive energies in a new direction. If Consols at the time should happen again to be at 101 all will be ready to listen to those who will tell them that the infallible recipe for getting 10 per cent. instead of 3 has at length for the first time been brought to light, and every warning that can then be uttered will be turned aside by sophistry and abuse. Meanwhile the public need not fan themselves into alarm at each little scheme of the ordinary character that may chance to be introduced. Amid the sublime prudence which always follows a saturnalia even the best of such things will fall flat. Better were it otherwise. It is this conceit of caution, this violent alternation from laxity to puritanism, that operates as the worst snare, and gives the most complete assurance that the change is the result not of improved general perceptions, but simply of blind terror from recent punishment, and that as soon as the smart is over the old spirit will resume its sway.

### The Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.

The *Daily News* City Article of this morning says: "Throughout the Stock Exchange the extraordinary ease of the Money market, and the rapid accumulation of bullion, are exercising a stimulating influence on every side; buyers predominate, and nearly all classes of securities are rising. Business is at the same time becoming more active, and in some departments considerable animation prevailed to-day.

Consols have attained a fresh rise of ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

In the English Share market the settlement which will be complete to-morrow (Wednesday) has been accompanied by a further great advance.

It is remarked as unusually large proportion of the purchases are of a bona fide character. Of the English Railway Stocks, York and North Midland, Great Northern and North British seem to have been taken in preference by invest

# UTAH.

## AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORY.

**Judicial Proceedings—The Indians—Attack on the California Mail Train—Items of Territorial News.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

Judges ECKELS & SINCLAIR, and Secretary HARTNETT, returned, on Saturday last, from a visit to the seat of Government of this Territory at Fillmore. The Judges appointed the Terms of the United States District Courts as follows: First District Court—Northern District—to be held at Farmington, on the first Monday in September, by Chief Justice D. R. ECKELS; Second District Court—Southern District—to be held at Fillmore, on the first Monday in November, by Associate Justice CRADLEBAUGH; Third District Court, to be held in Great Salt Lake City, on the first Monday in October, by Associate Justice C. E. SINCLAIR; and the Supreme Court to meet annually at Fillmore City on the first day of January.

Secretary HARTNETT, who went down to visit the State House and to make the necessary preparations for the next session of the Legislature, could not, as we are informed, discover any trace of the State House; he found, however, a splendid printing office and warehouse built of red sandstone. Upon inquiry he was told that this fine building was, indeed, the Capitol, but it was temporarily occupied as the printing office of the Deseret *News*.

The floor of the Representatives' Hall was nicely chalked, and the room decorated for the parties in which the inhabitants of Fillmore take especial delight.

This is the only building belonging to Uncle Sam in this Territory. It has cost already over $30,000, and as yet there is but one wing built, and that is not entirely completed. The original plan of the building is that of a Greek cross, and it will, if finished, be a magnificent edifice.

Fillmore City is some 190 miles south of this city, and is consequently removed that distance from the centre of population of the Territory. The population of this great city numbers in all about 800 souls.

Why the seat of Government was established at such a place we cannot conceive, unless it was a desire to select the geographical centre of the Territory.

A little incident which occurred while the party were at Fillmore, points to the connection which exists between the "Saints" and the Indians in the southern portion of the Territory. Secretary HARTNETT was intrusted by Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with a message to CA-NOSU concerning some farming utensils which he wanted; upon his arrival at Fillmore the Secretary sent a message to CA-NOSU, asking him to come up and see him. The next day CA-NOSE rode up with his whole band, dressed and painted in warlike style. He drew them up in battle array, and then rode out in front of them to meet Mr. HARTNETT, who advanced towards him. Immediately upon meeting him CA-NOSU told him that he did not wish to fight; that he was friendly toward the Americans, but that he would not submit to the arrest of any of his band.

It appeared upon an explanation that the Mormons had sent word to CA-NOSU that the dragoons who were the escort of the Judges were on their way to arrest him and his party for the murder of [illegible] that Fully, and he had determined to fight them to the last. He wound up by saying that the Americans wanted to talk bad talk to him, he wanted to talk bad to them, but if they wished to be good, he was perfectly willing to keep the peace.

The last mail from California we learn that several tribes of the "Digger," Bonnacks and Snakes were assembling on the road at the Gravelly Ford of the Humboldt River. They had made one or two attacks upon the train of Mr. THOMAS PITT, who is on his way to California from this city with a large lot of cattle. Mr. PITT had in his party a number of apostate Mormons, so that he was strong enough to resist the Indians. He lost, however, some six or eight head of cattle. The Indians complain that the whites are continually fooling them. It seems that Superintendent FORNEY sent word to these Indians some two years ago that he intended to visit them in a few days; asked them to assemble together at some point on the road for the purpose of meeting him, and as an earnest of his intentions sent them a few presents. The Indians upon receiving this message left their salmon fisheries and their hunting grounds and went on to the road, when after waiting some time Mr. FORNEY without seeing him, they have turned to killing and stealing. Dr. FORNEY has been prevented by business from going until now. He starts to-day, accompanied by Mr. F. Dodge, the Indian Agent for Cummin Valley, who arrived in the last mail [illegible]

The [illegible] consisting of two companies of the Second Dragoons and one of the Fifth Infantry passed through this city on their way to the Humboldt River on Monday last—the officers in command of the [illegible] and Capt. HAWS and Lieut. SAUNDERS of the Dragoons, and Lieuts. LEWIS and BRISTOL of the Fifth.

This city has for the past week or two presented one constant scene of drunkenness, quarreling and fighting.

It is not the Mormons who have been guilty of the disgraceful scenes which have been enacted here, but the city is now filled with a crowd of gamblers, loafers and teamsters from the frontier towns on the Missouri River who have come out here in order to pick up some of the money thrown into circulation by the army.

The Mormons, either through fear or from a desire to make capital out of this state of affairs, neglect and refrain from making any arrests, but allow these drunken men to promenade the streets, hooting and yelling at the top of their voices—shooting down each other without restraint, and knocking portion of the Gentiles have it not in their power to make arrests or to compel a maintenance of good order, and the result is that the evil is increasing daily.

On Thursday night last a fatal rencontre occurred between two gamblers—C. H. ROCKEA and —— PEALE, which resulted in the immediate death of the former and the probable death of the latter. The origin of the difficulty, it seems, was an old one, although it is its immediate cause was a difficulty at the game table. PEALE was very much intoxicated at the time, and was the aggressor, having followed ROCKEA—who was endeavoring to avoid him—for the avowed purpose of killing him. When they met, PEALE ran close up to ROCKER and shot him through the breast, causing him to fall immediately, but ROCKER whilst lying down mortally wounded, fired five times at PEALE, shooting him through the hip and through the head. It is supposed that he will not recover. OLIVER H. ROCKER was a native of Tennessee, and resided in New-Orleans for several years past, but more recently in Leavenworth City.

Much of the liquor which causes these difficulties is sold at a bar-room in the Salt Lake Hotel, owned by HEBER C. KIMBALL, BRIGHAM'S first counselor.

In taking a walk recently, we noticed that workmen were building a stone wall across Kimball's square from the street which divides Heber's from those squares are inclosed by high stone walls, and now by building walls across the street between them, at each end they are also busily engaged in [illegible] of the Church in the [illegible]

Some of the Mormons, at least, have not forgotten their old tricks, for the residences of three ladies, widows with families, dependent upon Gentiles for support, and living in different sections of the city, have been stoned, and the inmates frightened at night by gangs of young men who have not yet been identified; the police of the city take no notice of these occurrences, but, on the contrary, they seem to aid and abet the actors.

Hon. C. E. SINCLAIR, Judge of the United States District Court for this District, applied, a few days since, to Secretary HARTNETT for the Library belonging to his office, which, as his Excellency Governor CUMMING stated in his official report to the President on the subject, was perfect, and unmutilated. It is not, however, now to be fonnd anywhere. Dr. HURD, General BURR, District-Attorney HOCKADAY, Marshal DODGE, Judge DRUMMOND and Judge STILES, besides several gentlemen, merchants from this city, have tendered to the destruction of this Library, together with other books and records. Governor CUMMING, upon his arrival, immediately contradicted their reports by stating that it was here all right. We will now see who was correct.

KING HARRISON, Esq., who is to edit the Gentile newspaper, in this city, arrived here on Saturday last. The press, type, &c., will be here in a few days.

Snow fell to a considerable depth in the mountain peaks surrounding this valley, fitting them once more with caps of spotless white. Snow was still visible on many of the peaks previous to this fall of fresh snow. It is reported that the cold during this storm was so severe in the mountains, that several head of cattle on Bear River froze to death. This report probably needs qualification, and it appears that they died from the sudden change from heat to cold.

[illegible] the news of the success of the Utah Expedition. The news is [illegible] rapidly throughout the Territory, and has created a thrill of joy through the [illegible] who heard it. It is expected to afford each and every settler a number of personal interviews.

The army has moved into its Winter quarters. These quarters, or rather barracks, are temporary structures, built of adobes, and will insure comfort to our troops during the coming Winter—a reward which they richly deserve, after the suffering and privations of last Winter. Gen. JOHNSTON has assigned the command of the army to Lieut.-Col. [illegible], of the 10th Infantry, and has himself entered upon his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Utah.

Peaches and plums are now ripe in this city. They sell readily at the moderate price of $1 per dozen. Watermelons are offered for sale daily, but are not as plentiful as usual. These sell at from 50 cents to $1 a piece.

There is a small comet now distinctly visible in the northwest. It sets at about 9 o'clock. Its elevation at 7 o'clock in the evening appeared to be about 5 degrees above the horizon. Its tail seems to be about six feet in length. We noticed it for the first time yesterday evening.

Secretary HARTNETT having requested the immediate removal of the printing office of the Deseret *News* from the State House at Fillmore, it was moved up last week to this city, from whence its last number was issued.

A. B. C.

### Mormon Items.

Our files of the Deseret *News* are received. They contain sundry interesting items. The *News* has a premium list of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, the exhibition to open this month.

A company of Saints, mostly Danes, reached Laramie on the 13th of August, all well, and were expected to arrive about the 19th of September.

The *News* says: "Colonel F. W. LANDER, Superintendent of that section of the Pacific wagon road between the South Pass and City Rocks, called upon President BRIGHAM YOUNG, at his office, on the 28th and 31st ult., in both which interviews the Colonel advanced and assented to ideas and principles highly becoming an American citizen—one loving and respecting the Constitution and Constitutional laws of our country. Colonel LANDER left on the 31st for the scene of his duties north of this city, where he purposes to remain until about the 1st of October, and then close field duties for this season and return to Washington."

The Deseret currency is to be redeemed—so says a notice from BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A spicy correspondence appears in the *News*. A Mormon "General," JAMES FERGUSON, addressed a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A., putting the following query:

"In looking through files of Eastern papers lately received, I saw a letter purporting to have been written by you, and dated at Camp Scott, Nov. 29, 1857. In that letter you assert that the 'Mormons are a set of cowards, like all assassins and bullies.' I am what is generally termed a 'Mormon,' and as such served my country honorably under your command. Your statements I consider most unwarranted, and a very ungenerous return for the sincere respect entertained for you by the Mormon Battalion, and, indeed, the whole Mormon people. I sincerely trust that you have it in your power to disclaim the authorship of that letter. If not, as an American citizen and gentleman, spurning the epithets hurled at me, in connection with a people of whom, in the midst of their worst misfortunes I am proud, I ask you kindly, and with respect, to make that apology which your own high sense of honor will suggest is due."

Col. COOKE replied: "I wrote no such letter; I wrote no letter for publication. I never wrote or spoke such a sentence. I left Camp Scott November 24th, and did not return; the letter, you say, was dated there Nov. 29. I never saw such a letter in the papers, or heard of its existence, until lately on a visit from Salt Lake City. I thank you for informing me of this mysterious forgery. My sense of the performances of the Mormon battalion was expressed at Saint Louis Re[illegible], in an order which you remember, and which stands printed in a Senate document."

The following item in the *News* of the 8th Sept., is suggestive:

"PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—Agreeable to invitation by President BRIGHAM YOUNG, the First Presidency, His Excellency Governor CUMMING, and several other citizens, with ladies and children, rendezvoused, Aug. 29, at a romantic, shady location, a short distance above mill D, in Big Cottonwood Canon, and around a commodious, bough-covered room, built by the B. C. Lumber Company for the accommodation of those who might wish to participate in the dance. Captain W. B. HOOPER accompanied the Governor to the rendezvous and in returning; while Mrs. CUMMING, upon her spirited pony, and escorted by General FERGUSON, enjoyed a wider and more picturesque view of the constantly-shifting scenery than could those who occupied luxurious seats in carriages. Music, dancing and song enlivened the social gatherbig, in the enjoyment of which none seemed to surpass the Governor and his lady."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 63 to 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75, 78, 81, 87, 88, 89, 17, 21, 37, 6, 72, 74, 60.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 184, 135, 222, 234, 232, 215, 236, 241, 243, 246, 247, 250, 252 to 254, 274, 275, 278, 279 to 284, 286, 289, 291 to 294.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1718, 1524, 1758, 175 4, 1756, 1759, 1602, 1528, 450, 1762, 1764, 1766 to 1768, 159 5, *Part II.*—Nos. 1747, 1769 to 1781, 1580.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1365, 1391, 1315, 1443, 1446, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1477, 1479, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1515, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1599, 1575. *Part II.*—Nos. 774, 740, 376, 3404, 592, 786, 1564, 1596, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1766, 1768, 1772. *Part III.*—1390, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1442, 1248, 1316, 1705, 1768, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1799, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1819, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842.

### Decision in the Friendly Suit relative to the Will of the late Anson G. Phelps, Senr.

SUPREME COURT—Oct. 12.

Before Judge Sutherland.

This morning Judge SUTHERLAND rendered the following decision, relative to the construction of the will of the late Anson G. Phelps, Senr.:

This case calls for the construction of the will of Anson G. Phelps, Senr., deceased, late merchant of the City of New-York, and who died on the 30th of November, 1853, leaving a widow and five children, Anson G. Phelps, Jr., Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Atterbury, and twenty-two grandchildren, him surviving. Three of these grandchildren were children of a deceased daughter, Mrs. James; the other grandchildren were the children of the four daughters before named. After the testator's death, and before the commencement of this action, two more grandchildren were born. All the grandchildren, excepting three, were minors when the action was commenced. The testator died seized and possessed of real and personal estate of the value of about $2,000,000, exclusive of the homestead devised to his widow, his real estate, exclusive of the homestead, having been valued at $1,060,550, subject to mortgages to about the amount of $254,000; and his personal property inventoried at $993,567 19. The greater part of the real estate was in the City of New-York, the remainder in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Missouri. In addition to bonds and mortgages to the amount of about $254,000, all executed by himself, the testator was individually indebted at the time of his death, exclusive of the notes to his children, to about the amount of $47,000. The net annual rent of his real estate in the City of New-York, was about $24,500, and in Connecticut, $9,500. Total $34,000. The testator, by his will, which is dated the 24th March, 1852, appointed his wife executrix, and his son Anson G. and his son-in-law Wm. E. Dodge executors. The executrix has alone qualified. The executors have neither qualified or renounced. The executrix has sold to the survivors of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of which firm the testator was a member at the time of his death, all the interest of the testator in the assets of the firm for $689,569 83. The partnership property consisted both of real and personal property, the legal title to which property had been invested in all of the copartners, in fee as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, for the sole purpose of giving to the surviving members of the firm, upon the death of any of them, the legal title and power of selling for the benefit of all the co-partners and their representatives. The executrix has, under the will, sold other portions of the real estate, and was continuing to do so until restrained by injunction. The widow has elected to take the provisions made for her in the will in lieu of dower. To provide for her annuity of $5,000, she has as executrix, set apart bonds and mortgages and other securities to the amount of $104,100, and yielding an annual interest of $7,225 50. These bonds and mortgages, &c., are in her own hands. Some portion of the $254,000 of mortgages was on real estate not in this State. In construing this will, the first question is, whether the real estate of the testator is to be considered as converted into money under the power of sale contained in the will. In the first section of the will, immediately after appointing his executrix and executors, the testator says: "And I do hereby fully authorize and empower them, (the executrix and executors,) or such one or more of them as may prove this my will, and the survivors and survivor of them, to sell and convert into money all my estate, real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, (except my present homestead and lands hereinafter devised to my wife,) and either at public or private sale, and upon such terms as they may think most conducive to the interests of my estate, and to make, execute, and deliver good and sufficient deeds and conveyances therefor to the purchasers thereof." The power of sale and conveyance, it is seen, is as full as it well could be drawn. This power is given before any devise or bequest is made, and appears to have been the first thing thought of after the appointment of his executrix and executors. I think that in construing and giving effect to the will this power must be considered as having been exercised, and the real estate all converted into money. From the whole will it appears to have been the intention of the testator to have this done. The most important purposes and provisions of the will appear to me to call for this conversion. Indeed, I do not see how the evident intention of the testator as to the final disposition of his residuary estate, the payment of the contingent legacies, and even the payment of some of the vested legacies can be carried out without it. There is no express direction in the will to sell, but as the execution of the power to sell is not made expressly to depend on the will of the executors, it is, therefore imperative. (1 R. S., § 96.) After the devise of the homestead to his wife, in the second article of the will, the word devise is not found until you come to the residuary clause. The testator died, seized of real estate, exclusive of the homestead, worth a million, and yet there is not a specific devise in the whole will or any part of it, and not a word referring to it as distinguished from the personal in the whole will, except in the first article, in giving the executors the power of sale, and in the residuary clause, where the word devise is used. In the third article, after the devise and bequest of the homestead and household furniture, plate, books, &c., to his wife, the testator, by the fourth article, gives to his wife an annuity of $5,000, and directs his executors "to invest as a separate fund in such securities as they may judge most expedient, a sum sufficient to yield that amount annually," &c. There is no other separate investment of any other part or portion of the estate directed; but the whole residue and bulk of the estate, real and personal, with the rents, issue and income thereof, in the absence of any express devise to the executors, or to any one else, is left to go, until and as the legacies are paid, or provision is made for their payment as the will directs, and until the residuary clause takes effect by the vesting of the residuary estate absolutely in possession in the residuary devisees or legatees under it, where the law, or reasonable implications of the intention and purposes of the testator, derived from the several express provisions of the will, and its general scope and scheme will carry it. Now, by law, the personal property goes to the executors without any express direction; but where did his real estate, with its rents, issues and profits go, in the testator's drafts? Who was to have the possession and use of the same until the legacies were paid or provided for by the executors, and the residuary estate should rest absolutely in possession under the will? From the express provisions, what are we to infer was the testator's intention in relation thereto? After separating and setting aside the fund for the use of his wife for life, and after giving away, absolutely or contingently, out of the remainder and bulk of his estate, $1,200,000 in legacies, the residuary clause is, "After paying and satisfying, or providing for the payment, of all the legacies and bequests herein-above mentioned, in full, then, as to all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be, I give, devise and bequeath the same to my children and grandchildren as follows: I order and direct the same to be divided into as many shares as I shall have children and grandchildren living at the end of ten years after my decease, provided that my son Anson G. Phelps, and my son-in-law William E. Dodge shall either of them be living at that time. But if before the expiration of ten years from my death, my son Anson G. Phelps and my son-in-law Wm. E. Dodge shall both happen to die, then at the decease of the survivor of them I order and direct my residuary estate to be divided into as many shares as I shall have children and grand-children living at the time of the decease of such survivor, it being my intention that each child and grand-child receive one equal share of my residuary estate upon such division as aforesaid, as soon thereafter as can conveniently be done." Now, it is very clear that the testator intended to dispose of all his estate by his will—he does not expressly devise and bequeath it all, the residue, after the payment or provision for the payment of all the legacies, and subject to such payment or provision. The postponement of the residuary devise and bequest until after the payment or provision for the payment of all the legacies; the contingency as to the time of the division of the residue among the children and grand-children then living; the division itself by the executors; the careful postponement of the payment of the large vested, absolute legacies to the religious and charitable corporations and societies; their payment in annual instalments; the postponement of the payment of the vested legacies to the grandchildren of $15,000 each, in the seventh and eighth articles of the will, until they severally arrive at the age of twenty-one. The fact that the vesting of the contingent executory legacies of $100,000 to each of his children in the ninth article is made to depend, as to the time of their vesting, absolutely upon the same contingency as to the time of the division of the residuary estate among the children and grandchildren; the fact that this contingency might occur within a month or ten days after the testator's death, and if so, that *then* the $1,200,000 given in legacies must be paid, or the payment of them provided for by the executors out of the personal property, diminished by the fund set apart for the widow, and the simple contract debts of the testator, and out of the real estate diminished by the $250,000 of mortgages; and that then, also, the residue of the whole estate must be divided by the executors among children and grandchildren; the fact that the residuary clause does not vest the residuary estate in the children and grandchildren living at the testator's death, on his death, (as I shall presently show,) but that the devise and bequest in that clause is executory, and by it the residuary estate cannot vest, until the end of ten years from the testator's death, unless the life nominees, Anson G. Phelps, Jr., and William E. Dodge, both die sooner, all these facts and circumstances show, I think, that the whole scheme of the will shows, that the testator did not intend that his real estate should go to his heirs-at-law, with its rents and profits, subject to be divested at the end of ten years, or on the death of the life nominees, if they died before, in favor of the residuary devisees, but that he intended his whole estate, real, with its rents and profits, or its proceeds, as well as personal, except the homestead, furniture, &c., specifically devised to his wife, to go into the hands of his executors, and that they, after investing separately out of the same the fund for the widow's annuity, and paying out of the same the trifling amount of legacies payable immediately, and the testator's debts, should hold the residue in bulk, in trust, or to provide for the payment of the contingent and postponed legacies, and to make the division of the final residue under the residuary clause. As the expectant estates and interests of the children and grandchildren in the residuary estate, created by the residuary clause, cannot properly be called limitations on a previous term, nor even limitations without a previous term, of any particular parcel of real estate or fund, but are executory devises and bequests of an undefined residuary of the bulk of an estate to be kept together by the executors in trust until the residuary clause takes effect, and then (the bulk of the estate, and not the residue) to be divided, and one part of it taken by the executors, to pay or to provide for the payment of all the legacies, and the other part and residue to be divided by the executors, at the same precise time, among the children and grand-children under the residuary clause; the whole trust closing when this division of the bulk of the estate and of the residue among the children and grand-children takes place. I think the provision of the Revised Statutes, I R. S., 726, section 40, that "When in consequence of a valid limitation of an expectant estate, there should be a suspense of the power of alienation or of the ownership, during the continuance of which the rents and profits shall be undisposed of, and no valid direction for their accumulation is given, such rents and profits shall belong to the persons presumptively entitled to the next eventual estate," has no application here, even admitting these expectant estates to be valid, and the suspense of the power of alienation to arise from the creation of these expectant estates and not from the trust, and that this section applies to contingent future estates as well as to vested future estates. Now, as it is very clear from the whole will, that the testator intended his executors to take his whole estate, real, as well as personal, and the rents and income thereof; and as it is very natural and reasonable, and the testator probably intended that, taking it, they should first apply the rents and income to the payment of the legacies, and thus increase the dividend of the residuary estate; and as an express devise to the executors of the real estate to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, in trust to apply the same toward the payment of the legacies would have been illegal and the trust void, (Hawley *vs.* James, 16 Wend., opinion of Bronson), and as there is a full express power in this will to the executors to sell and convey all his real estate, I think the will of the testator should be carried out and executed in all its parts, if it can be by considering the power of sale exercised and the real estate of the testator converted into money. It is the duty of the Court to consider the real estate of the testator converted immediately into money, under the full power of sale, if by so doing the will can be carried into effect. (Van Vechten *vs.* Van Vechten, 8 Paige-Rep., 104; Baxtun *vs.* Corse, 2 Barb. Ch. R., 519.) The conversion of the whole real estate into money involves the payment or disposition of the $250,000 of mortgages. Looking, then, upon the real estate as converted into money, and the money in the hands of the executors in trust for the purposes of the will, the second question is, whether the effecting these purposes may involve the unlawful suspension of the power of the absolute disposition of this money, or of any part of it, or necessarily involves an unlawful accumulation of its interest, or any part of it. In the examination of his question, the first thing to be looked at is the residuary clause, as furnishing the key to the whole will. By it the bequest by the residuary clause, of devise and bequest of the residue to the children and grandchildren living at the death of the testator, absolutely giving them a vested estate and interest in the residue on his death, liable to be divested in favor of the survivors, as they severally might die before the time for the actual division of the residue, and to open and let in after-born grand-children; or is the devise and bequest to such of the testator's children, and grandchildren living at his death or born afterward, as shall be living at the end of ten years, or at the death of the survivor of the two life nominees, if they both should die before the expiration of the ten years? Is the expectant estates or interest of the testator's children and grandchildren now living in the residuary estate vested; or is it contingent, depending for its vesting upon their living until the end of the ten years, or until the event happens upon which the residuary is to be divided sooner? And here let me remark, that if this expectant estate were limited as a remainder, the question would be precisely the same whether you call the whole residuary money or land. Previous to the Revised Statutes, money, as well as any other chattel, could be limited, over after a term, by way of remainder—2 Kent (5 ed.) 352, 353. Moffat *vs.* Strong, 10 John 12; Westcott *vs.* Cady, 5 John, ch. 334, and by the Rev. Stat. I R. S. 773, § 2, "limitations of further or contingent interests in personal property" are made subject to the rules prescribed therein, in relation to future estates in lands. Now, I concede, that if the future interests in the residuary estate, created by the residuary clause, were interests in a particular fund, which had been previously set apart, and the use of it previously given for a particular term, like the widow's fund, for life, then these interests might be considered limited as remainders; and then they might be vested; certainly the liability to be divested by death in favor of the survivors and to open and let in after-born grandchildren, would not have prevented their vesting on the death of the testator, in the children and grandchildren then living. The liability to defeasance by condition subsequent cannot prevent an estate from vesting. Such defeasance, and consequent revesting in some other is an alienation. But as the residuary bequest in this case, looking upon the whole estate as converted into money, is a bequest of an indefinite residue of the bulk of the estate previously and up to the very instant of the bequest taking effect, kept together in trust, without any previously limited term or use of such residue as a distinct, separate fund, such bequest cannot be considered and cannot take effect as a remainder. The simple question then is as to the intention of the testator. Did he intend to give the residuary estate to his children and grandchildren living at the time of his death absolutely, subject to be divested, &c., to be paid at the end of ten years or sooner if the life nominees both die before; or did he intend to give it only to such children and grandchildren as should be living when the residuary should be divided? I think the latter, and that, consequently, the legacies are executory and contingent. The legacy of $100,000 to each of his children in the 9th article is clearly contingent. The bequest is "unto each of my children who shall be living at the end of ten years," &c. Then three legacies of $100,000 each are given to three religious societies or corporations, payable severally in ten annual installments of $10,000 each, the first installment payable three, five and seven years after the testator's death, thus postponing the payment of the installments thirteen, fifteen and seventeen years. Now, the words of the residuary clause are, "after paying and satisfying or providing for the payment of all the legacies and bequests mentioned, in full, then as to the residue, &c., I give, devise, and bequeath the same to my children and grandchildren, as follows," &c. The devise and bequest, by its very terms, is not a present but a future devise and bequest. It is not a devise and bequest of the residue, after paying, &c., the before-mentioned legacies; but after paying them, &c., a devise, &c., of the residue. But how is the residue to be divided, and between what children and grandchildren? The will is: "I order and direct the same to be divided into as many shares as I shall have children and grandchildren living at the end of ten years," &c. The bequest of the legacies of $100,000 each, in the ninth article, is not to each of his children, but to each of his children who shall be living at the end of ten years after his decease, &c. Although there are words of present gift, yet the objects of the gift cannot be ascertained until the end of ten years, or the event happens upon which these legacies and the residuary bequests are all to be paid, or their payment provided for sooner, and at the same time. Although in the residuary clause there are words of gift in addition to the direction to divide, yet I think the testator intended to give to such children and grandchildren as should be living at the time the division of the residue should take place. If there was any direction in the will that the increase or interest of a portion of the estate should be paid to, or applied, or accumulated for the benefit of the children and grandchildren of the testator living at the time of his death, until the legacies in the ninth article should be paid and the residuary estate should be divided, that would be a circumstance to show that he intended to give to his children and grand-children living at his death absolutely. (2d Williams Executors, 1,059, 1,061, 1,065-7, and cases there cited.) The law favors the vesting of legacies, but the law cannot vest them against the words and plain intention of the testator. The vesting of the residuary interests, and of the legacies given by the ninth article, is contingent. This contingency, and the provision to be made for the payment of the postponed vested legacies calls for the trust, and the trust supports the contingent legacies and the contingent future residuary interests. Now, it is plain that between the law, the trust and this contingency, there is a suspension of the power of the absolute disposition of the bulk of the estate, and that there was intended to be. The testator intended the income of his estate to be applied to the payment of the instalments of his charitable legacies as they should fall due, and of the vested legacies given to his grandchildren, as they severally arrive at the age of twenty-one, and thus make his estate work in the hands of the Trustees after his death to increase the residuary dividends. The scheme involves the keeping of the bulk of the estate together undisposed of until the events, or the time occurs, when the residuary estate is to be divided, the contingent legacies paid, the others provided for, and the trust closed. It is immaterial whether the restraint upon alienation is caused by the contingent future interests, or the trust, or both. During the trust, and until these contingent future interests vest, the absolute disposition of a great part of the estate is suspended. The important question is whether this suspension is unlawful. It must cease during the continuance, or at the expiration of two lives, or it is unlawful. It is evident that the suspension cannot continue longer in the case. By the residuary clause, the residuary estate is to be divided by the executors among the children and grandchildren, on the death of the survivor of the two life nominees, if they both die before the expiration of ten years, or at the expiration of ten years. Of course, this division must take place, either at the expiration of the two lives or within the continuance of at least one of the lives. If the division is postponed ten years one of the lives must be living; if the division takes place sooner it must be at the expiration of the surviving life. I do not see that it makes any difference that Anson G. Phelps, Jr., one of the life nominees, is, also, one of the expectant residuary legatees. By the statute the life nominees may or may not be irrespective of the estate. It is true, all his sisters and all the grandchildren might die before the expiration of the ten years, leaving him the expectant of the whole residuary; but if he lived to the end of the ten years, it would vest absolutely in him, and if he died before, it would vest absolutely under the statute of distribution, or of descents; and so, in any event, the residuary estate must vest absolutely, and the trust close, at the expiration of the two lives, or during the continuance of one of them. It follows that no direction or provision of the will is void, as involving an illegal restraint of the absolute alienation of any part of the estate, unless it is the bequest over of the widow's fund on her death, by the 21st article. This fund cannot fall into the bulk of the estate, to form a portion of the residue, if the widow dies before the division of the residue—for then its absolute alienation might be suspended for three lives. If the widow should die before either of the residuary life nominees and her fund should fall into the bulk of the estate and be divided before the end of the ten years on the death of the survivor of the life nominees, under the residuary clause, the alienation of the fund would have been suspended for three lives. But I do not see why the limitation over of this fund to the children and grandchildren living at the decease of the widow, in case she dies after the division of the residue, is not valid. This limitation is contingent and may never take effect; but if it does take effect otherwise or otherwise. I did not understand that anything more was to be done yesterday than to put in a plea to the jurisdiction of this Court which my learned associate, Mr. Phillips, distinctly apprised the Court and the District-Attorney that it was his intention to interpose. The plea of Not Guilty was put in formally only, expressly reserving the right to interpose a plea to the jurisdiction at our pleasure.

Mr Sickles, after some observations, to the same purport, proceeded: "May it please the Court, I have to say, and it is my duty to say—an unpleasant one, but a duty, as a lawyer bound to do my duty to my client, must fulfill—I rise to say that my client, Mr. Mulligan, does not feel—does not believe—that in this Court he can receive that fair and impartial trial which the Constitution and laws of the land secure to every citizen. He, therefore, instructed me, as his counsel, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order removing this case from the Court of General Sessions into the Oyer and Terminer. Acting under his instructions, I have made that application, which has been granted by that Court. I have now to file with the Clerk the order, the affidavit upon which it was granted, and the recognizance requiring Mr. Mulligan to appear at the next term of the Oyer and Terminer.

*Recorder*—What Judge granted the order. Mr. Sickles?

*Mr. Sickles*—Judge Sutherland.

*Mr. Sedgewick*—It is only necessary to say that it required great speed to do this, and that is the reason no notice was given to us.

*Mr. Sickles*—The statute does not require any notice to be given to the District-Attorney. Mr. Mulligan and his counsel did all the law required, and, as a law-abiding citizen, he will do all the law requires.

The District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt, then rose and said: I will inform the counsel who represents Mr. Mulligan that, as all these proceedings are regular, his client will be tried, in the Oyer and Terminer, next Monday.

Mr. Sickles replied that Judge SUTHERLAND's order referred to the *next* Oyer and Terminer, and not to Monday's sitting, which was an *adjourned* Oyer and Terminer. However, he would be ready on that day if called upon.

Mr. Mulligan, his counsel, and a host of friends, then left the Court.

The following are the "reasons" assigned by Mulligan in the application made to Judge Sutherland, to remove the indictment into the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

Your applicant verily and conscientiously believes that the said Recorder has prejudged his case, and is biased and prejudiced against him, and that he cannot and will not have a fair and impartial trial before said Recorder, for the following reasons:

*First*—Because of personal difficulty and disagreement between your applicant and said Recorder, while they were citizens of the State of California, and which has prejudiced and biased the mind and feelings of said Recorder, and which bias your applicant has no doubt still exists.

*Second*—Because that, as your applicant has been informed and seriously believes, said Recorder has repeatedly stated that he would send your applicant to the Penitentiary if he was ever brought before him, said Recorder.

*Third*—Because said Recorder, on his bench, as presiding Judge of said Court on the 11th day of October inst., in the presence of the Jurors summoned to attend said Court, and a crowded audience, charged this applicant with having committed a number of offences within the last year, and was therefore deserving of no lenity, and your applicant avers that such statement is utterly untrue.

*Fourth*—Because the whole demeanor and language of said Recorder on the said 11th day of October inst., towards and against this applicant, evinced great rancor of feeling and prejudice on his part, which has fully convinced your applicant that fair and impartial justice will not be administered to him if he should be tried in said Court, before said Recorder, and that the course pursued towards your applicant by said Recorder was the subject of comment and censure by a number of spectators who were present.

And your applicant further shows and states, that it is not his desire or intention to avoid a trial on said indictment, nor is this application made for the purpose of delay, but with the full conviction and certainty that great injustice will be done him unless said indictment be removed from said Court.

Signed, WILLIAM MULLIGAN.

Cornelius Quinn was tried for a felonious assault and battery. The Jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Patrick Pryor was tried for an assault and battery, and acquitted. A case of highway robbery was commenced, and will occupy the Court to-day.

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | — | 27 | 12 | 39 |
| Flour, bbls | 7,123 | 6,954 | 14,036 | 28,133 |
| Wheat, bushels | 13,158 | 376 | 2,644 | 16,178 |
| Corn, bushels | 10,900 | — | 10,300 | 21,200 |
| Malt, bushels | — | — | 370 | 370 |
| Provisions, pkgs | — | 119 | 434 | 553 |
| Whisky, bbls | — | 187 | 47 | 234 |

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at unchanged prices. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6@6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales to-day were confined to about 600 bales at 13c. for middling Upland; 13½c.@13¾c. for do. Gulf; and proportionate rates for other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour continues very much depressed by free receipts and the manifest eagerness of receivers to sell. Prices of most kinds have declined 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. The demand is good at the reduced rates; sales 14,000 bbls.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₩ bbl | $3 00 | @$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 45 | @ 4 60 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 60 | @ 4 80 |
| Superfine, Western | 4 45 | @ 4 60 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 60 | @ 4 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 65 | @ 4 85 |
| Extra Ohio | 4 80 | @ 5 25 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00 | @ 5 20 |

Extra Genesee [illegible]

Rye is very quiet at [illegible] for very choice Extra Missouri [illegible]. Canadian is inactive and [illegible]; sales [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] for fair to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,200 bbls. at $4@$4 for rejected brands; $4 20@$4 30 for mixed and standard brands, and $4 40@$5 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand, mainly at $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at decidedly lower prices, yet the demand is not active. Sales 25,000 bushels, including common to very good white Western at $1 11@$1 23, nearly all at $1 11; old Milwaukee Club at $1; unsound Chicago Spring at 74c.; fair to prime white Southern at $1 20@$1 23; very inferior to very good red Southern, in small lots, at $1 05@$1 20 ₩ bushel. Corn is abundant and a shade cheaper. The demand is moderate; sales 45,000 bushels at 69c.@72c., chiefly at 69c.@70½c., for unsound

# AMUSEMENTS.

## WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
WEDNESDAY EVENING, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, a new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
A new ballet will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (excluding) events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also
ENTIRELY NEW
and of
THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.
These entertainments will combine the talents of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. HYOTT, Mr. JOHN SLOAN,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. CHIPPENDALE,
Mrs. FLOYD, Miss E. HENRARDE,
Miss TREE, Mr. C. BERNARD,
&c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced shortly, the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here), Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

## LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1858,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
[redacted].....Mr. Blake
[redacted].....Mr. Burnett
[redacted].....Mr. Couldock
[redacted].....Mr. Sothern
[redacted].....Mr. Jefferson
[redacted].....Mrs. Blake
[redacted].....Miss Laura Keene
Miss [redacted].....Miss Germon
To conclude with the successful burlesque English Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Lord Allcash.....Mr. Burnett
Fra Diavolo, (with songs).....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Lorenzo (with songs).....Mr. Wharton
Beppo (with songs).....Mr. Jefferson
Giacomo (with songs).....Mr. Peters
Berlina (with songs).....Miss Effie Germon
Incidental to the Burlesque, MLLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the
PAS DE NEAPOLITAINE.
THURSDAY—TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
☞ Box sheet open for either of the above nights.
CHANGE OF HOURS—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
in a new character, writtenly expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, anther of "Jessie Brown."
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut in the Alps.....Tableau I.
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps. Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval.

## BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.
To be succeeded by the wonderful comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with, for this night only, the Drama of
JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE SEIGE OF LUCKNOW.

## FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
CIVILIZATION.
Hercule.....Mr. J. W. Wallack,
After which a grand romantic spectacle, entitled the
WOOD DEMON.
Hardy Canute.....Mr. G. C. Boniface.

## MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,

THE LADY ORGANIST,
Pupil of Adolph Adam and Miolan,
Will give her first grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Mlle. WELLIS
Will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Sig. BERNARDI,
E. MOLLENHAUER,
H. C. TIMM.
Tickets of Admission.....One dollar.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. William Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, C. Bruening, Scharfenberg & Luis, and at the door.

THIS EVENING,
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELDT,
Will deliver her celebrated
LECTURE ON ROME,
in aid of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's Church, at
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1858,
Doors open at 7: Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

## CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
## BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

## ITALIAN OPERA.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
Mr. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that MME. CORA DE WILHORST, the greatest living American Prima Donna, will shortly make her appearance in Italian Opera in New-York.

## WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14. There will be two distinct performances, one commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the other at 7½ o'clock P. M. The entertainments will be of a very superior character, under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets (no checks) may be procured at the principal Catholic Bookstores, from the sextons of the churches, and at the Academy on the day and evening of the Festival.
Particular caution is given not to purchase tickets from persons on the sidewalk on that evening. All persons authorized to sell will be within the building, and will be distinguished by an appropriate badge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SACRED CONCERT.—A CONCERT OF SACRED Music will be given in the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, (the Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of one of the Churches of that denomination. Tickets, at 50 cents each, may be obtained at the following music stores: WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 289 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
M. D.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,866, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

# LECTURES.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—STEPHEN J. BRIDGWICK, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Teachers' Association, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subject—*Physical Education*. Teachers and all others interested in this important subject, are respectfully invited to attend.
WM. W. SMITH, President.
GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

AN ESSAY WILL BE DELIVERED BY JAMES C. RICE, Esq., before the Christian Association of the N. W. R. D. Church, 23d-st., near 8th-av. (Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor,) in the Lecture-room of said Church, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Life and Character of St. Paul*. The public are invited to attend.
E. P. MALTBY, Secretary.

DON'T FORGET!—IF YOU WANT TO HEAR all about the *Great Comet*, now seen in the West, go and hear Prof. MATTISON'S Lecture at Union Chapel, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

# THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—FORFEIT OF LANCET.—The double team match between *Lancet* and *Lantern* for $6,000 will not come off on Thursday, Oct. 14, as *Lancet* has paid forfeit to *Lantern*.
D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

## A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK

WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.
Our new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other bookselling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; mailed FREE to any address. Send for a catalogue.
R. W. EVANS, } EVANS & CO., Publishers,
J. E. BARROW, } No. 677 Broadway, New-York City.

MINERALS FOR SALE.—THE CABINET IS an exceedingly choice one, consisting of about 500 specimens. Address QUARTZ, Box 157 *Times* Office.

# DRY GOODS.

## CHARLES STREET & CO.,

NO. 439 BROADWAY,
Importers of Russian and Hudson Bay
SKINS.
Ladies are respectfully informed that our assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FANCY FURS
Is now complete.
Our stock consists of every desirable Fur, in all the Fashionable shapes, and at less than last year's PANIC PRICES.
As our Furs are manufactured under our own supervision, we are enabled to GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE as represented.
Furs, ranging from the unpretending Coney to the darkest Russian Sable, will be shown freely and in profusion at our large establishment.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS.
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Have now on hand a large and varied assortment of Embroideries and Laces, consisting of Veils, Handkerchiefs, Bands and Flouncings of all descriptions
A fine assortment of Edgings and Insertions,
Honiton, Maltese and Point Appliqne sets,
And Collars at very low prices.
French Needlework sets, Breakfast sets.
Also French Embroidered Collars, a choice selection.
At reasonable prices, Pineapple handkerchiefs, Puff Lace Sleeves.
To all of which we respectfully solicit your attention.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS,
Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Velvet and Silk Cloaks, | $8 to $25 |
| Silk Velvet Circulars, | 12 to 50 |
| Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich, | 30 to 60 |
| Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans, | 5 to 30 |

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

## CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
IN
COLLARS, SETS, and BY THE YARD,
Received by the *Arago*,
Will be OPENED AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11.
All these goods have been selected with great care, for the retail trade.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES!
A large assortment of Fashionable Robes and Silks,
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., &c., &c., in great variety, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

RAGLANS.
RAGLANS, RAGLANS.
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
RAGLANS,
A large and Complete assortment
OF
All prices, from $2 75 to $12.
BLACK BEAVERS
As low as $4 50 and $5.
HEAVY RIB BEAVERS,
From $6 to $9.
FINE
TRECOT BEAVERS.
With heavy Crochet Fringe,
For $10.
Brown Gray and Drab
BEAVERS,
From $5 to $7 50.
CLOTH CLOAKS
Of every description.
VELVET CLOAKS.
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes.
AT
No. 409.
No. 409 Canal-st.
No. 409 Canal-st. No. 409 Canal-st.
No. 409 Canal-st.
No. 409.
HENRY EDGERTON.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
At retail this week, of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS,
MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c., &c.,
Will be opened and exhibited
At No. 503 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Building.
Read the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 cloth raglans, all wool | $5 50 |
| 300 black beaver coats, with sleeves | 8 00 |
| 200 black beaver coats, with sleeves | 10 00 |
| 50 brown ribbed | 12 00 |
| 100 plaited black beaver | 15 00 |
| 200 very rich, with crochet adornments | 18 00 |
| 50 black Lyons velvet talmas | 20 00 |
| 100 black Lyons mantillas | 25 00 |
| 125 extra Lyons velvet cloaks | 30 00 |
| 150 superb Lyons cloaks, with crochet fringe | 35 00 |

Also, a large and magnificent assortment of richly elaborated velvet cloaks, received per *Arago*, and will be offered from $60 to $200.
Remember,
No. 503 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Building.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

| | Per Yard. |
|---|---|
| VELVET Carpets | $1 25 to $1 50 |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets | 0 90 to 1 12½ |
| BRUSSELS Carpets | 1 12½ to 1 37½ |
| THREE-PLY Carpets | 0 95 to 1 05 |
| SUPER INGRAIN Carpets | 0 62½ to 0 75 |
| EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets | 0 45 to 0 55 |
| COMMON INGRAIN Carpets | 0 25 to 0 37½ |

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Lim-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Looms and Auburn Prison-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

SPECIAL DRY GOODS NOTICE.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., would announce to their patrons, in addition to their unexampled assortment of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
They will open TUESDAY, Oct. 12,
A new Invoice of
RICH SILKS, New Styles, Very Heavy,
At 56 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
At One Shilling Per Yard.
10,000 YARDS BAYADERE DE LAINES,
At One Shilling Per Yard.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
The largest and cheapest assortment in New-York,
Comprising every article belonging to this branch of business and of the most fashionable kind of
SILK, THREAD, COTTON AND WOOLEN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, OF ALL COLORS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

EX STEAMER ARABIA.
NINE CASES OF NEW GOODS,
For early Autumn wear,
Comprising the latest novelties in the light shades, for street trowserings, are now offered, being the second delivery of new goods of our own importation.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
A few doors west of Broadway.

SILKS, MERINOES AND DE LAINES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open, on Monday, many new
SILKS, choice colors, remarkably cheap.
MERINOES, printed and plain.
DE LAINES, an immense assortment.
Also,
Plaid Goods, in new materials, good colors.
No. 305 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

MOURNING BONNETS!
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!
A very large and elegant assortment now open,
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE VERY BEST KID GLOVES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received
2 cases of the original Jouvin's gold medal Kid Gloves, the colors prepared expressly for them.
No. 305 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

CARPETING.—WILL OPEN THIS DAY SEVeral bales of Crossley's English Tapestry Carpeting, new patterns, at very low prices. Also, just received a large supply of three-plies and extra superfino and common Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, Floor Oil-Cloth, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Druggets, &c., offered at great bargains. J. HYATT, 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

# DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK.
TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at | 5 Dollars |
| 150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at | 6 Dollars |
| 220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at | 8 Dollars |
| 140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS.....at | 10 Dollars |
| 60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS.....at | 12 Dollars |
| 120 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS..at | 18 Dollars |
| 90 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe..at | 18 Dollars |
| 50 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS....at | 35 Dollars |
| 40 EXTRA Do., with Gulpure Lace.....at | 40 Dollars |
| 100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe.....at | 50 Dollars |
| 20 MAGNIFICENT EMBROI'D. Do. at | 100 to 150 Dollars |

Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.
The above is part of the effects of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES,
AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR CASH.
The undersigned, having become associated with the Cash Jobbing House of
Messrs. J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway,
Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine their stock of
CARPETINGS, LATELY SELECTED FOR CASH,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AUBUSSON BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY SUPER AND EXTRA FINES,
HEMPS, DRUGGETS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED VENETIANS,
OIL-CLOTHS OF ALL WIDTHS,
RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than at any other house in this City, in quantities to suit customers.
Close buyers are invited to call at No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. DAVID WEBB.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK
FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT No. 361 BROADWAY,
FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS,
1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars
500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWS, at 8 Dollars
800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO. CHENILLE FRINGE, at.....15 Dollars
And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 5 Dollars each.
Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50, and 60 Dollars each.
☞ ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE
ARE NOW READY
AT HIS NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT FALL RAGLANS.
ELEGANT BEAVER RAGLANS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
RICHEST GOODS AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.
No. 415 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM Canal-st.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!
GREAT COMBINATION!
EXCLUSIVE STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES!!
We have over 5,000 GARMENTS now on exhibition, which, for novelty and elegance of style, are unequaled.
LADIES will find the quality of our CLOAKS superior, and the PRICES SO LOW, as to render us
ENTIRELY FEARLESS OF COMPETITION.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
Rose, Witney, Mack., Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
SHAWLS FROM EUROPE—GREAT NOVELTIES!
SHAWLS FROM AUCTION—GREAT BARGAINS!!
Our immense store is filled with shawls, both NOVELTIES and great BARGAINS,
AND IN
QUANTITIES INNUMERABLE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BROCHE, WOOLEN, STELLA, PLUSH,
Cashmere, Chenille, and every variety of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Largest assortment in the City, at Retail,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

VALENTIA PLAIDS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Muslin Delaines, and
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
Of every kind of Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RIBBONS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their WHOLE STOCK OF RIBBONS
at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11,
50 per cent. under regular prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, Now on hand at No. 473 Broadway.
The cheapest lot of Black Silks To be found in the City.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, Oct. 11, an invoice of Point D Alencon Sets and Collars, which they will offer at great bargains.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
FALL STOCK
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
Consisting of two cases RICH BLACK SILKS, without lustre, for Deep Mourning, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
2 cases Plaid, very desirable, 70 cents, worth $1.
2 cases STRIPE and PLAID, very desirable, 80 cents, worth $1 10.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 75 cents, worth $1.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 95 cents, worth $1 25.
2 cases BLACK THIBET, very handsome, 62½ cents, worth $1.
4 cases CUBAN CLOTH, 1¼ yards wide, 56 cents, worth 87½ cents.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened
BLACK & FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES;
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOS, &c.
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their stock of Dress Silks and Real Laces, all of which are imported expressly for their retail trade, of exclusive styles, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' CLOTH AND BEAVER RAGLANS.
LADIES' CLOTH AND BEAVER RAGLANS,
all the fashionable colors and styles.
A large assortment,
at $4, $4 25, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6 and upwards.
On examination, our garments will be found to compare in every respect with those in any other part of the City, at forty or fifty per cent. higher prices. Also,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S RAGLANS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Ladies' Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 204 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Youths' Overcoats,
Youths' Overcoats,
Youths' Overcoats,
Youths' Overcoats,
At the Boys' and Youths' Clothing Emporium,
No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau,
D. L. CORNELL.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

# DRY GOODS.

DOUBLE JUPE ROBES,
IN VELVET AND SILK,
Among which will be found
THE RICHEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED.
ALSO,
SILKS BY THE YARD—A Large Assortment,
From $1 to $3 per yard,
Received by the *Arago*,
Will be OPENED at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

CHAS. STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
PARIS BONNETS, ELEGANT BONNETS.
Of our own manufacture.
HEAD-DRESSES, EXQUISITE FLOWERS,
And every article in Millinery, can be seen in our large establishment in
IMMENSE ASSORTMENTS and at POPULAR PRICES
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c.
Also, CORNICES and WINDOW-SHADES,
In new designs, 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

# FURS.

LADIES' FURS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
The choicest articles in the City,
Hudson's Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Mink, Marten and Royal Ermine, in
MANTELETS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS and CUFFS.
Choice stock of CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—P. H. PHILLIPS, FUR Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st., will offer, THIS DAY, to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York, the most handsome and extensive assortment of Fancy Furs ever yet offered in this market, all selected by his numerous agents, and made in Paris and Europe for this market; sale comprising Russia and Hudson's Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Chinchilla, &c., in large Talmas, Cardinals, Capes, Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, &c., which will be sold to the public according to the times. No reasonable offer will be refused. One single set can be had at wholesale prices: therefore, ladies, do not submit to Broadway prices. A call from the public is all we ask. Also, a large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Fur Collars, Gloves, Fur Trimmings, &c.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.
COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.
A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.
*Published Saturday, Sept. 11.*
LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.
*Published Saturday, Sept. 18.*
ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.
*To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, by*
GRACE TRIUMPHANT. A BRIEF MEMOIR OF JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct. 2.*
HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct. 9.*
HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct. 16.*
MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, Oct. 23.*
KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, October 30.*
A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.
*On Saturday, November 6.*
UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PASVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday November, 13.*
ALLIS FAMILY; or Scenes of Western Life, 18mo, cloth.
DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.
*On Saturday, November 20.*
THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Theatre. 18mo, cloth.
*On Saturday, November 27.*
OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.
Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 375 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

PARKER AND WATSON'S
NATIONAL SERIES
of
READERS AND SPELLERS
are now completed.
The superiority of these works in the simplicity, thoroughness, practicability and completeness of their elocutionary instruction; in the amount and value of the historical, classical, biographical, and other information, furnished by notes; in the extent and quality of the selections for reading and declamation; in their exact and full course of instruction in pronunciation; and in their uniform progressiveness, is urged by many of the ablest educators in the United States. It is not too much to say that their pictorial illustrations and typography far surpass those of any similar books published in this country, and probably in the world. They are already in use in the Schools of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Newark, Lancaster, and many other important cities and towns.
THIS SERIES EMBRACES
THE NATIONAL SCHOOL PRIMMER.....15c.
THE NATIONAL FIRST READER.....25c.
THE NATIONAL SECOND READER.....37½c.
THE NATIONAL THIRD READER.....50c.
THE NATIONAL FOURTH READER.....75c.
THE NATIONAL FIFTH READER.....$1
THE NATIONAL PRONOUNCING SPELLER.....25c.
SINGLE COPIES sent to TEACHERS for examination, with a view to introduction at *half price, postage paid*.
A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 51 and 53 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY
OF
BRANDON;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A Tale of the American Colonies.
By OSMOND TIFFANY. 12mo. Cloth, $1.
*From the North American Review.*
The merits of this work are genuine and great. The heroine of "Brandon" is exquisitely sketched. The author has caught the spirit of the times.
*From the New-England Former.*
A work of sterling value and true interest, accompanied with some charming pictures of the olden time.
*From the New-York News.*
Worthy of a place among the classic literature of the land.
*From the Springfield Republican.*
It illustrates the most interesting period of our history.
*From the Boston Transcript.*
Masterly historical sketches.
STANFORD & DELISSER,
Publishers, No. 508 Broadway.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S NEW VOLUME.
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
Next Saturday, October 16.
THE COURTSHIP
OF
MILES STANDISH,
AND
OTHER POEMS.
A New Volume. By the Author of "Evangeline," "Hyperion," "Hiawatha," &c. &c.
1 

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Old Heads and Young Hearts—Fra Diavolo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Nothing Venture Nothing Win—Neptune's Defeat.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Civilization—The Wood Demon.

BOWERY THEATRE—Raoul—The Bleak Hills of Erin—Josiah Brown.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodore's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock A. M.

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have highly important news from Mexico, a summary of which we publish under our telegraphic head. A battle seems to have taken place between Vidaurri and Miramon, but the reports relative to the result are contradictory. The condition of the country is growing more and more desperate. Forced contributions to the amount of $100,000 were attempted to be made by Garza, and some of the foreigners who had refused to submit had been imprisoned. Important dispatches from our Minister are said to be on their way to Washington.

A very curious state of affairs has been discovered in reference to the Nicaraguan imbroglio. It seems, according to the representations of Yrissari to Secretary Cass, that Jerez had no authority to exchange ratifications of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, except in its modified form. One of the conditions on which he was received as Special Minister, was that he should deliver the treaty as originally passed. This he has denied in various quarters, hnt the State Department is in possession of the requsite proof, and unless he complies with the condition, he will be promptly dismissed. Yrissari, White and Company, are all working against him—he being hostile to the White contract, which he pronounces forfeited—and there seems to be no doubt they will succeed in ousting him. It is believed, however, that Martinez will now consent to the ratification of the treaty as at first negotiated.

The State Election in Pennsylvania took place yesterday, and we publish elsewhe s such telegraphic reports of the returns as hav reached us. They are of course incomplete, but will serve as some indication of the probable result. The election passed off quietly in Philadelphia, and the latest returns seem to indicate the success of the entire People's Ticket. The Anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate for Congress, in the First District, ran unexpectedly well, which has, it is believed, insured the election of John W. Ryan, the Opposition man, and the defeat of Thomas B. Florence. In Harrisburg, also, the whole People's Ticket is stated to be elected. The returns from the State at large reach us in a very confused shape, and at so late an hour, that it is impossible to classify them; but they clearly indicate a large gain of the Opposition. Colonel Scranton, the Opposition candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, has 3,114 majority over J. McReynolds, the Democratic candidate, as far as heard from. The complexion of the returns indicates the loss of the State to the Administration.

We have brief returns of the State elections in the West—in Ohio, Indiana, Minnsota and Iowa, but nothing definite.

The State election in Florida has resulted in favor of the Democrats. Mr. Hawkins is re-elected to Congress by two thousand majority, and the State Legislature is largely Democratic.

By the arrival of the *City of Baltimore*, last evening, we have full details of European news to Sept. 29. It will be seen that a less discouraging view of the condition of the Atlantic Telegraph is taken in England, and that the stock has slightly advanced. The English treaty with China is presented in a full synopsis by the London Press. It confirms the previous more restricted abstract. The French ratification was to leave on Oct. 3.

We have advices from New-Providence to Sept. 29. The Colonial Legislature had been again prorogued to Nov. 23. A decision favorable to the owners and against the salvors of the American ship *Face*, had been made by the Court of Appeals.

The war between the Suffolk Bank of Boston and the country Banks has been decided at last. The Suffolk yesterday notified the Bank of Mutual Redemption that until further notice it will send to the Mutual the bills of the banks redeemed by that institution, and that it will redeem for the Mutual the bills of these banks that keep their accounts with the Suffolk.

Several Congressional nominations were made last evening. The Democrats renominated the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, the Hon. John Cochrane, the Hon. Wm. B. Maclay and the Hon. Elijah F. Ward in their respective Districts. In the Fourth District the Hon. Elijah F. Purdy was nominated, instead of the Hon. John Kelly, prospective nominee for Sheriff. In the Eighth (Horace F. Clark's) the Convention was unable to agree, and adjourned to meet on Thursday next. Mr. Clark did not receive a solitary vote. In the First District, embracing the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and Kings, (excepting the first sixteen Wards of Brooklyn,) the Hon. John A. Seaking was renominated by the Democrats, receiving 12 votes, as against W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk County, who received 6 votes. The Republicans and Americans of the Seventh District nominated the Hon. Geo. Briggs, an Ex-M. C., who is, consequently, the opponent of Elijah Ward. The nominations passed off quietly, except in the Third District, where the friends of Hiram Walbridge claimed the representation, and were rejected, whereupon the police were promptly obliged to interfere.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda yesterday, and for the second time an exciting debate took place upon the question of the legality of the appropriation of $1,500 to Dr. Morton, the patentee and discoverer of the mode of applying ether as an anæsthetic agent. The President maintained that he could not legally sign the check which the Board had agreed to give for that amount. However, by a vote of five to three, he was again ordered to sign the check, and an indenture signed by the Doctor was given to the Board, binding him to receive the money and abstain from all legal proceedings as against this Board for a violation of the patent.

The exhibitors who lost their goods in the conflagration of the Crystal Palace, held an adjourned meeting last night, at the Cooper Institute, and adopted a series of resolutions in favor of the formation of "A National Union," and approving of the action of the exhibitors, thus far, in regard to the Board of Managers of the American Institute. Speeches were made by Mr. Riker, Hon. Horace Greeley, Dr. Chapin, and others, and the feeling as to the action of the exhibitors in the premises was one of unanimous approval.

At the Coroner's Inquest, held at Pawling, Dutchess County, on Sunday last, in the case of the horrible murder committed there on the night of the 3d ult., the testimony of nearly all the witnesses seems to clearly indicate that Monson Bancroft, formerly of this City, was the murderer. The evidence of his own brother is very much against him. The coachman of the latter, who was the victim of the murderer, was buried on Monday. Monson Bancroft has not yet been arrested, and where he has been concealed since the commission of the bloody deed is a mystery.

The trial of "Billy Mulligan" for assault and battery on Mr. Warner was brought to a sudden close yesterday, as far as the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions was concerned. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, counsel for Mulligan, obtained an order from Judge Sutherland, transferring the case to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, which meets in January, 1859.

The communication of the Mayor nominating Andrew H. Mickle, Philip W. Enos, and William D. Murphy, Commissioners of the new City Hall, was sent in to the Board of Supervisors yesterday, and, after a long debate, a motion to confirm the nominations was lost, as was a motion to reconsider the vote.

While the steamer *City of Baltimore* was passing inward yesterday through the Narrows, one of the salutes engaged in firing the usual salute was killed by the premature discharge of the gun, and his body was blown into the water. A boat was lowered, the body recovered and left at Quarantine for burial. The other men had his two thumbs blown off.

The General Market yesterday were very dull for Cotton; heavy and lower for Flour, Wheat and Corn, and depressed for Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils. Freights were rather more active.

### Democratic Flunkeys.

Our Jenkins has begun to extend his operations to the Presidential court, and we should not wonder if we shortly had a daily circular announcing that Mr. Buchanan took a walk in the grounds of the White House for five minutes before breakfast on the previous day, in company with Colonel Titus or Dr. Atchison; that in the afternoon he took his usual nap, and, to the surprise of his attendants, did not snore; that in the evening he wrote a letter, and used an adhesive envelope, supplying moisture thereto by an application of his tongue, and that Miss Lane took carriage exercise at her usual hour in a barouche. An approach to this is being made weekly by strolling anecdote-mongers, whose reports find admission to the columns of papers that ought to offer better matter to their readers. From some motive or other, or probably from no motive at all, but in the sheer efflorescence of folly, these gentry are trying to make it appear an astonishing circumstance that President Buchanan does not assume the airs and the state of a European monarch. A few weeks ago we had a long letter in one of the country papers, telling us of the writer's having seen Mr. Buchanan taking his turn at the common wash-basin of a relay house, having refused the use of a private room up stairs, wiping the Presidential face with the public towel, and tying his cravat at the common looking-glass. The correspondent was astonished, not that Mr. Buchanan, being a gentleman of decent habits and accustomed all his life to cleanliness, should deliberately prefer to perform his ablutions in a common wash-basin in public to making them in a private room appropriated to his use exclusively, but that the President of the United States should wash his face in company with private citizens. It was the equality and not the publicity of the affair which struck him.

Another Jenkins has more recently been regaling us in the columns of the New-York *Observer* with an account of a visit he paid to the said Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland. That such stuff as it contains should find a place in a journal making more than ordinary pretensions to gravity, is of itself sufficient to suggest an inquiry as to what we are coming to. The letter itself is a piece of dull absurdity, and is only worthy of notice for the light in which the writer, and we dare say, many of his readers no doubt regard the President of the United States. He is throughout treated as an exact counterpart of European sovereigns, and the broadest surprise is expressed in every line at his not imitating them. The dullard who favors us with his experience, finding himself in Lancaster, and finding that Mr. Buchanan was "rusticating" at Wheatland, felt himself bound, as dullards generally do, to hunt up the notoriety, and inflict a visit on him—an operation which these disgusting bores always dignify with the term —"paying their respects." Having brought the gentleman to bay, we are told in a tone of profound astonishment, that he came out of his parlor, received his pursuers in the hall, invited them to sit down and chatted with them in his own house, with as much ease and good humor as any other gentleman would display under like circumstances. The next incident is an emetic of the most powerful kind:

"Nothing about this truly great man is more wonderful than the ease and simplicity of his manners in private life. He throws off all reserve and makes his visitor feel quite at home in his presence. While we sat there, a rough, laboring man, walked in without a coat, and saluted the President, 'Good morning, Sir,' and handed him some newspapers. The 'rich brogue' betrayed the man's nationality. Mr. B. replied, with a calm smile, '*Thank you*,' took the papers and the man left."

Think of an Irish laborer, in his shirt sleeves, approaching the President in his country house, handing him a bundle of newspapers, and saying "Good morning, Sir;" and more wonderful still, think of the President saying "Thank you," and "smiling calmly."

We next learn that the Sunday following the above astounding circumstance, the same great man walked two miles to church. "His feet," when he got there, says the veracious chronicler, "were covered with dust, and the perspiration stood on his forehead." Think of the audacity of the dust in covering the feet of our Chief Magistrate, and of the perspiration in standing on his forehead! Moreover, when he entered the church, "the congregation made no stir;" they neither rose from their knees, nor bowed to him, nor cheered him, nor in any other way made fools of themselves, nor desecrated the building—so our traveler is astounded. "After church the President walked devoutly," he adds, "and entirely unattended through the streets of Lancaster." We do not pretend to know what sort of a gait "a devout walk" is, or what sort of a train is expected to follow the President of the United States through the streets of a country town on Sunday, but we do know that the publication of such rubbish as we have quoted above is calculated to make both the President and the writers of it laughing stocks of the public. There is just as much flunkeyism, snobbishness and folly displayed in such gossip as this, as in the most arrant nonsense that ever appeared in any Court Circular. Will these roving blockheads, who make a practice of cooking up descriptions of people's houses and reporting what great men have for dinner, ever be got to remember that it is almost inexcusable, in a foreigner even, not to know that royalty confers, in monarchical countries, not only official, but social, superiority; whilst the Presidency of the United States confers official superiority alone; that in the exercise of his functions the President is the first man in the Union, but that as James Buchanan at Wheatland he is, in the eye of the law, the equal of the coatless Irishman—aye, even the equal of the *Observer's* correspondent—and in the Church a worthless, depraved sinner, whose best works are dirty rags?

The British-Chinese Treaty.—Thanks to the judicious grumbling of the London Press, an exhaustive abstract of Lord Elgin's Chinese Treaty has been issued by the Foreign Office. It corresponds with the synopsis previously given by the North China *Herald*. The compensation afforded to England falls, however, far short of the sum first represented. The entire amount is $5,920,000; one half to go to British subjects who suffered damage at Canton; the other to the British Government as indemnity for the expensee of the war. The province of Kwang-Tung, of which Canton is the capital, is to foot the bill, under regulations to be established in conjunction with the British officials at that place; and the British troops are to remain there until the whole sum is liquidated. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lord Elgin for his moderation, as it is not improbable the five or six millions in question will be spent in the maintenance of a standing army at Canton.

Administration and Opposition Parties.—We are experiencing, in a large measure, the disadvantages of having too many political parties. There should be but two. In the nature of the case there is rational ground for no more. Those two should comprise the supporters of the National Administration on the one hand, and its opponents on the other. This is the natural and common-sense division; all other lines of separation are factitious and arbitrary. We have seen parties go forward for many years together, maintaining the same names, and professing to uphold the same principles. Their designations may indeed remain unchanged, but not their measures. As time progresses and circumstances vary, party objects necessarily change. It is the merest clap-trap to pretend that they do not. Political abstractions, if they are anything more than truisms, lose their application and force. If they are mere truisms, they will, of course, command the assent of all parties in words, the difference consisting in reducing them to practice, and applying their principles to existing facts. When an Administration comes into power, it should be judged by its acts. Previous professions avail comparatively little. But every new President is compelled to adopt a certain line of policy, and is fairly entitled to the impartial judgment, as well of those who did not vote for him, as of them who did. It may well be that some who opposed his election will feel it their duty to sustain his Administration. This they certainly ought to do if, in its general course, it meets their views of right. On the contrary, the party to which he owes his election may be disappointed in their expectations; and if his conduct in the executive chair deserves their condemnation, it will be their duty to take part with the Opposition, nor should they be deterred by the fact that he was the candidate of their choice. As a rule, the party electing a President would see cause to approve his acts, for his official policy must almost necessarily be foreseen by his supporters, or become known to them in advance from his history, character and declarations. But in case of any departure from the path they expected him to pursue, there should be no hesitation on their part in taking their stand with the Opposition. Parties would thus lose the character of drilled troops, whose only function is to wear a certain uniform and obey the word of command. Every election would involve, to some extent, a reconstruction of parties. Individual judgment would be called more frequently into action. The despotism of party would be destroyed. In short, political action would be much more respectable and enlightened than under the present system it can be.

The Ninth Congressional District.—The interesting triangular fight in the Ninth Congressional District between the Republican and Democratic friends of Mr. Haskin and his Republican opponents is becoming intensely exciting, and the nomination of Mr. Kemble by the unadulterated supporters of the National Administration, has added to the interest of the contest.

The *Tribune* and the *Courier and Enquirer*, whose editors both reside in Mr H.'s District, take opposite sides, the former supporting and the latter opposing him.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, of yesterday, charges that the Republican Convention has been "packed" in favor of Haskin, says that out of twenty-five Delegates all but eight are for him, and that his nomination is a foregone conclusion unless the fear of a "split," which that paper declares must follow, shall deter his friends from using their power.

The *Courier and Enquirer* calls upon the Americans to nominate a candidate against Haskin, and promises his election. It even declares its intention, as between Haskin and Kemble, the Administration candidate, to vote for the latter.

This would be a pretty quarrel as it stands, but the *Evening Post* chooses to take part in it. The *Post* arrays itself under the flag of the *Courier and Enquirer*. Between Haskin and Kemble it has no choice, politically, though it immensely prefers the latter, personally. On the whole, however, it is indifferent, regarding the controversy as a repetition of some "fight" between "a dog and a skunk," with the particulars of which it appears to be familiar. So we find the three Republican organs in this City engaged in a triangular battle over the Hon. John B. Haskin. The example of harmony thus exhibited is hardly calculated to prove beneficial to the general cause of their party in the State.

Important Interrogatories.—The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, in view of the pending State Elections, asks the Democracy to answer two very significant questions, as follows: "Are we to have a Northern and Southern Democracy? Are we to oppose the Republicans, and support their policy?" Now, whatever response may be given in words to these pointed interrogatories, the practical answer will be in the affirmative. The pretence that the Democratic Party is one, indivisible and undistinguishable, is simply a pleasant fiction. It will necessarily vary with latitude and longitude. It must adapt itself to sectional interests and prejudices. That it does so, is sufficiently evident. For example: No Democratic candidate for Congress in this State ventures to uphold the English Bill in respect to the admission of Kansas. With one consent they "support the Republican policy" on this subject, all agreeing that the provision requiring a full representative population is to be disregarded. Some of them also avow themselves in favor of a protective tariff—the nominee in the Oneida district for example.

"There certainly seems," as the *Union* remarks, "to be more or less danger that the Democratic organization in this country, like that of the Republicans and Americans, will become a mere piece of mosaic, 'a bit of white stone here and a bit of black stone there'—a species of hydra of many heads, composed of 'many men of many minds.'"

This tendency to party-colored opinions cannot be checked by executive edicts or conventional platforms. Let the Democracy be content with the universality of its very popular name. That name is its tower of strength. As to compelling Southern and Northern members of the party to think and feel alike, the attempt may as well be abandoned first as last. There will be "white stones" as well as black, and "many men" can scarcely be restricted to the possession of a single mind.

The Plum Gut Route to Congress.—Among the baker's dozen of candidates before the Nominating Convention in the Eighth District, last evening, was poor old Bennett. We hope he will get the nomination. Mr. Buchanan's friends exhibit a generous and grateful feeling in bringing his friend forward for so honorable a position. If he should not be elected, it might be the means of giving him a diplomatic appointment.

Piccolomini.—The "cara bambina" of Her Majesty's theatre has not yet arrived. We make the announcement briefly and explicitly, because every one will be looking into the paper this morning to see if she *has* arrived, and it will be a comfort to them to find out at once that she has not. Let us be patient.

A rumor prevailed that the fair songstress might cross the Atlantic in the *City of Baltimore*, which vessel reached this port yesterday. The musical world consequently underwent its first throe. When it was discovered that Mlle. Piccolomini had not availed herself of the Baltimorean opportunity, there was a relapse, and Mr. Ullman, like a skilful pilot, once more directed his professional eye to the *North Star*. There seems to be some uncertainty as to the actual sailing day of the latter vessel, owing to the fact that she arrived out barely in time to complete her arrangements for the home voyage by the advertised day. Supposing that a delay of a few days actually occurred, there is still good reason to expect Mlle. Piccolomini during the present week.

There can be no doubt that a prodigious excitement already stirs the roseate depths of Upper Tendom. The Piccolomini fever has set in, and it will rage in the best blood of the land, until relief has been obtained by the old-fashioned system of depletion. Mr. Ullman stands ready, with lancet and basin, and his fee, we are informed, will be but two dollars. Young Pegtop is in a still more unhappy condition. The red stockings of the Cardinal, Mlle. Piccolomini's revered relative, has seriously affected his reason, and he speaks of confessionals with the looseness of a denizen of Belgravia. Dreadful as are these things, we nevertheless congratulate the public on the advent of an artist who possesses youth and such unquestionable merit that her career has been one unbroken ovation. She comes to us in her freshness, and with the warm glow of triumph still in her heart. It is to such artists that the world owes its new sensations. Good speed to the *North Star*.

Mulligan Triumphant.—It was no fault of Recorder Barnard, nor of the District-Attorney, that the Mulligan was not tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions. By the adroitness of his counsel, the trial was transferred, by order of Judge Sutherland, from the Court of Sessions to the next Oyer and Terminer, which will give Mr. Mulligan a respite of some three months, when the fight between the Benicia Boy and Morrissey would be over, and the elections will be at an end, so that he will have abundant leisure to attend to his trial. Mr. Sickles says that his client is a law-abiding citizen and will be on hand whenever the law shall demand him. Probably he will, but we presume he will always be able to find a crevice in the law sufficiently wide to permit him to walk out of Court when his personal liberty happens to be in danger.

### City Items.

The sale of the City Hall and furniture at auction, under the judgment obtained against the City by Mr. Lowber, was advertised to take place at 10 A. M. yesterday, but was again postponed to this morning at the same hour. Mr. Lowber says he has requested the Sheriff to be as lenient as possible, in the hope that the Corporation will settle. The opinion is rife among some of the members of the Corporation that Mr. Lowber has no idea of selling the City Hall, and that his threats are made for intimidation merely, and not for execution.

Last Sunday evening the Cooper Institute was opened for religious services by the Market-street congregation. An immense crowd, numbering over 3,000, including many young men, was present. Hundreds were unable to get in. The Rev. T. L. Cuyler preached from Matt. iv. 8, concerning the scene of Christ's temptation on the Mount. He announced for his theme for next Sunday night, "Calvary—the Mount of Suffering."

A lady living below the Crystal Palace, and on the east side of Fourth-avenue, says that at the time of the fire she saw two men carry into a neighboring shanty what appeared to be five or six pictures, with costly gilt frames. As the locality is easily identified, is it not well to find out who got the pictures, and to whom they belonged?

We are desired to say that the house No. 63 West Twenty-sixth-street was not the place of the arrest of Murray, on the charge of fraudulent auctioneering; the house indicated in our report on Monday is the private residence of a respectable family.

A new steel bell for the Post-Office is to be constructed by Naylor & Co. It will weigh 3,500 pounds, emit a sound twice as loud as that of an ordinary bell of the same size, and will be ready for use in a couple of weeks.

That department of the City Hall, appropriated to the naturalization of voters was thronged yesterday by parties anxious to secure the right to register a vote at the ensuing Fall election.

### Personal.

The Rev. Henry Giles is announced for three new lectures in New-England, on "Irish Mental and Moral Character," "Irish Social Character and Humor" and on "Daniel O'Connell."

The Hon. Jefferson Davis and a party of Aldermen and scientific men went down Boston harbor on Monday in a steamboat excursion, at the invitation of the Mayor. After examining Minot's Ledge Light-house they proceeded to Marshfield, and thence were taken in stages to the Webster Place.

The Jesup and Pendleton difficulty is settled. Senator Gwin and Mr. Sam. Chilton publish a card in the Washington *Star* announcing that important fact. The belligerents have had an interview and have shaken hands.

Lola Montez writes a sharp letter, defending herself against attacks which have grown out of her offer to help the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's new church project. She says:

"I wish to state when I volunteered for this purpose I had never seen the rector, the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, but I had heard it stated that his practice is to distribute from his church food and clothing to the poor during the cold months of Winter. The idea of a clergyman, in the selfish times we live in, giving good food and clothes to the freezing and starving, instead of feasting them on "tracts," struck me as being most unheard-of conduct in a minister, and I felt a strong desire to give my mite and help to rebuild a church which is to be used for such a very novel, but true Christian purpose. Nor did I for a moment imagine that there was to be found even in the benighted regions of clerical bigotry and intolerance, one so stupid and so shameless as to find fault with a truly philanthropic clergyman for his willingness to receive a donation from me to feed and instruct the poor. I did remember that it was the doctors of theology and the pious folks who crucified the Master, and my wide experience has taught me that it is not to that class of people that we may generally look for good and charitable deeds; but I was not prepared to expect such an insulting interference of Bishops and Clergy, in what is only a humble offer of mine to help the poor. But I am contented to leave with thinking minds to say who is the better Christian, myself or the cold, heartless Phrisee who would crush me or any one else for doing good. As I have seen it stated in some of the papers, that under these circumstances I might refuse to lecture for that object, I deem it proper to say, over my own name, that I shall lecture, as advertised, at Hope Chapel, on Wednesday evening, and all the proceeds will be handed over to the benevolent object before named. And, to my lecture on Rome, I shall add a postscript in relation to anti-Christian and anti-American bigotry and intolerance, which may, also, as it appears, be used to rob the poor and divest man of his natural rights. With pity for the poor, and many prayers for the "sinners of Zion," I am your obedient servant. LOLA MONTEZ.

A Lecture.—Mad. Lola Montez will deliver a lecture on Rome to night at Hope Chapel. The entertainment is generously volunteered to aid the Rev. Mr. Hoyt in his efforts to reerect the Chapel of the Good Shepherd.

Diamond-Pin Robbery.—William H. Johnson, a colored man, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a diamond pin, worth $125, from Richard Bowman, a porter on the *New-World*. Johnson acknowledged the theft, and stated that he sold the pin for $60 in Chatham-street. Justice Osborn locked him up for trial.

### POLITICAL.

**Congressional Nominations.**

The Tammanny Democracy met last evening, in their respective districts, to nominate candidates for Congress. But little interest was manifested in the result, and, as a general thing, the occasion was not marked by any unusual disturbance.

The "slate" was strictly adhered to. In the Third District comprising the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles was renominated, receiving every vote in the Convention, save one, that of Mr. Curry, of the First Ward, who went for Hiram Wallbridge. An Opposition delegation from the First Ward appeared, claiming to have been regularly elected, but they were not admitted. This decision gave rise to some physical controversy which was only terminated by the appearance of the Police. The disappointed delegates and their sympathizers retired "in disgust." General Wallbridge, who was present, protested against their non-admission, and, in order to give additional emphasis to his remarks, mounted a table, from which, in terms of the most unmistakable import, he condemned the entire proceeding. In the course of his remarks he read a written agreement, by which Daniel E. Sickles, at the last election, bound himself as far as a written agreement could bind him, in consideration of Mr. Wallbridge's withdrawing from the contest, to offer no opposition to Mr. Wallbridge at the next (which is the present) election. This was received with groans for Sickles, and excited a marked sensation. Mr. Wallbridge expressed his determination to oppose Sickles under any circumstances, and was warmly cheered.

Fourth District.—The Fourth District, embracing the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, nominated by acclamation Elijah F. Purdy. This district is now represented by the Hon. John Kelly.

Fifth District.—The Fifth District, comprising the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Williamsburg, the Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, the present member was renominated.

Sixth District—In the Sixth District (Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards) the Hon. John Cochrane was renominated without opposition, and with the heartiest approval.

Seventh District.—In the Seventh Disirict (Seventh, Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards,) the Hon. Elijah Ward was renominated unanimously.

Eighth District.—In this District, (Horace F. Clark's,) embracing the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, no nomination was made. A ballot was had in which Mr. Pierson had four votes, Mr. Jackson 5, Mr. Herrick 3, Mr. Swackhamer 1, and there were several scattering. The Convention adjourned until Thursday next.

Sixth (Republican) Congressional Convention.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional Convention met last night. Mr. Jos. B. Varnum sent in a letter declining to be considered a candidate. On going into an informal ballot, at first there was no choice. On a second ballot, Robt. M. Curdy received one vote; Wm. H. Fry, 2; George Folsom, 6; and Thos. Little, 12. It was understood that the object of this balloting was simply to indicate to the American Convention the feeling of the Republicans, and that the Republicans would nominate any one of the four gentlemen named whom the Americans would indorse. The Convention then adjourned to next Monday night.

Congressional (Republican) Convention.—The Committee on Conference, composed of the Republicans and Americans, for the Seventh Congressional District, met at Bleecker Buildings on Tuesday evening—Mr. Sinclair, Republican, from the Twentieth Ward, in the Chair, Dr. A. L. Loomis, American, Sixteenth Ward, Secretary—and proceeded to ballot for a Union candidate for Congress. The first ballot:

Augustus F. Dow, Republican, received.....3 votes.
Isaac L. Dayton, Republican, received.....3 votes.
George Briggs, American, received.....6 votes.

The same result was had until the fifth ballot, previous to which Mr. Franklin Marsh, Republican, of the Sixteenth Ward, withdrew the name of Isaac Dayton, after which the fifth and last ballot was as follows:

Augustus F. Dow, Rep., Ninth Ward, received.....3
George Briggs, Am., Ninth Ward, received.....9
Mr. Briggs being the nominee of the Committee. The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

An adjourned meeting of the Conference Committee of Americans and Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District, was held at the East Broadway House. After considerable discussion, a motion was made and carried by unanimous vote, that the American delegates report to their Nominating Convention that the Conference Committee there agreed that the American Convention should make a nomination, and then report said nomination to the Republican Convention. The American Congressional Convention will meet this evening at the Odion, at Fifth and South Fourth streets, Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock.

An Independent Movement.—More than a hundred electors, Republicans and disaffected Democrats, of the Third Congressional District, extemporised an independent opposition meeting, last evening, at the Girard House, corner of West Broadway and Chambers-street. Mr. Alexk Mason, of the First Ward, presided, and Henry Schoonmaker, of the Second Ward, and R. S. Clark, of the Third Ward, acted as Secretaries. Speeches of an independent character were made, and resolutions recommending Edmund Griffin, of the First Ward, for member of Congress, and Hiram Corwin, of the Second Ward, for Alderman, were unanimously adopted.

### The Tammany Nominations for Charter Officers.

The nominations for charter officers by the Tammany delegations, have been postponed until after the November election. A caucus, including a considerable majority of the inside leaders of the Democracy, was held last week at Windust's, when the nomination of a Comptroller and other municipal officers was considered. It was ascertained that the candidate "upon the slate" was necessarily at this time, the Corporation-Attorney, Geo. H. Purser. The expediency of such a nomination was warmly opposed, upon the ground of his personal unpopularity, and the certainty of his defeat if nominated at this time. The result of his former nomination for the office in 1849, was referred to, when he ran so badly behind his ticket. It was urged that the old matters in regard to the Tom Paine Society, ejected from Tammany Hall many years since, would be revived again for his defeat and the damage of the party, while, as an adopted citizen, he presented the drawback of being an Englishman, and would on that account, labor under peculiar disadvantages in the prejudices of other naturalized voters. It was stated also, that in view of his activity in the vast lobby schemes of the late Joseph Taylor, much that must prove generally damaging to the State and County ticket, would be rooted up and invidiously used, should his name be put forth for this peculiarly responsible office.

His friends urged the expediency of an immediate nomination, and cited the usages of the party, maintained in the case of Woon's nomination last year. Their earnestness, however, only increased the disposition to postpone the Charter nominations. There appeared to be a conviction that Purser's friends, themselves, mistrusted his ability to meet the test of a separate canvass, without at least the security of pledges and assurances based upon negotiations with the candidates in nomination on the November ticket.

A vote was taken and the resolution to lay the matter over was determined upon by a large majority. The impression now prevails that his nomination will not be made at any time, as the party will be forced to stem a strong opposition combination by some more popular name when the selection finally comes to be made.

### Political Items.

The Republicans have made the following nominations in this State:

Congress—District VIII., William C. Noyes; X., Charles H. Van Wyck; XI., William S. Kenyon XII., C. L. Beale; XIII., Abram B. Olin, (Fusion;) XV., Judge McKean; XVII., F. Spinner; XVIII., Clark B. Cochrane, (Fusion;) XIX., J. H. Graham; XX., R. Conkling; XXI., R. H. Duell, XXII., M. L. Lee; XXIV., Charles B. Sedgwick; XXVI., E. B. Pottle; XXVIII., William Irvine; XXIX., A. Ely; XXXI., Silas M. Burroughs; XXXII., Ellridge G Spalding; XXXIII., R. E. Fenton.

Assembly.—*Broome County*—Osborn E. Bump. *Oneida*—III., P. C. Costello. *Oswego*—I., Benan Brockway; II., James J. Colt. *St. Lawrence*—I., Hanlan Goddard; II., Wm. Briggs; III., Oscar P. Shepard. *Monroe*—I., Harrison A. Lyon.

The Democracy of St. Lawrence County have made the following nominations: I., Thos. J. Hazleton; II., Jas. T. Pierce; III., Noble S. Elderkin.

The Democracy of Boston held a ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening. The Hon. Erasmus D. Beach, Gubernatorial candidate, Caleb Cushing and Jefferson Davis were the speakers. Mr. Davis spoke generally on national politics, and added an expression of his views on an interesting topic:

"I know, then, of nothing to sustain this agitation in relation to other people's negroes, unless it be that it is a very good bridge over which to pass into office. A little trade in politics, building up a class of men who are missionaries staying at home; reformers of things which they do not take the trouble to understand; overseers without wages; 'war-horses' that snuff the battle afar off, and cry out, 'Aha, aha, I smell it off!' (Laughter and applause.) This is the way the peace of the nation is disturbed. Then it is that brother is arrayed against brother. Then it is that the people come to consider not how they may promote each other's interest, but how they may successfully wage war upon it. And among the things most odious to my mind is to find a man who desires an office in the United States, taking the oath to support the Constitutional compact between the States, binding each to the common destiny general welfare of the other, and retaining to himself a mental reservation that he will war upon the peace and property of another portion of the Union. (Cheers.) It is a crime too low for me to utter the word which belongs to it before this assembly. It is one which would disgrace a gentleman. It is one which my own self-respect could never permit me to commit. (Applause.) To swear that he will support the Constitution, to take the office which belongs to all the States in unity of his relations, and to use it as a means of injuring a portion of the States of which he is the representative—it is treason to everything that is honorable in man; it is the base and cowardly conduct of the man who secures the confidence of another in order that he may wound and injure him."

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITORS.

### MEETING IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

**A New Institute Received On.**

Last night a meeting was held in the Cooper Institute of the Crystal Palace Exhibitors. The attendance was not remarkably large, though probably it constituted a fair representation of all the parties interested. Among the more influential persons present were Mayor Tieman, Peter Cooper and Rev. Dr. Chapin. Mayor Tieman was moved to the Chair, and elected without dissent.

He said he understood the object of this meeting to be to take into consideration the enterprise of still holding a fair this Fall, and to inaugurate the first steps towards the formation of a national union for the purpose of encouraging the inventions of genius and the products of industrial effort. He had no doubt that the men whom he saw before him were personally interested in these results, and hoped they would succeed in their undertaking. (Loud cheers.)

On motion, Mr. James Bogardus and Mr. Wm. Fiske were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Riker, on behalf of the exhibitors, then came forward and said:

Mr. President, Inventors, Exhibitors and Fellow-Citizens of New-York: At the request of the Committee appointed by the exhibitors of the late Fair, I will make a few remarks in relation to the object of our assembling together this evening, and give, as well as the brief time allotted me for preparation will permit, the general views of the Committee, both in regard to the causes that have led to this movement, and an outline of the proposed National Institute. I will endeavor to be as brief as possible, consistent with the importance and magnitude of the subject—asking your forbearance, gentlemen, for a few moments, while I proceed. First, the American Institute was chartered May 2, 1829, for the purpose of (in the language of their charter) encouraging and promoting domestic industry in this State and the United States in agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts, and any improvements therein, by bestowing rewards and other benefits on those who shall make any such improvements, or excel in any of the said branches, and by other ways and means as to the said Corporation or the Trustees thereof hereafter mentioned shall appear to be most expedient. The following, from their By-laws of 1857, shows how they propose to carry out the objects for which they were organized:

Sec. 27. There shall be held in the Autumn of each year, unless otherwise ordered by the Institute, under the direction of the Board of Managers, a Fair in the City of New-York, embracing an exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and the Arts; a Cattle Show, under the superintendence of the Committee on Agriculture, embracing an exhibition of pure breeds and other kinds of useful farming stock; also, in the vicinity of the City of New-York, an exhibition of Plowing, testing of Plows, and other farming implements, and a Spading Match, unless otherwise ordered by the Institute.

By reference to section 37, we find that a Scientific Club, for the discussion of subjects relative to Manufactures, Arts and Sciences, may be formed of the members of the Institute, to be under the supervision of the Board of Science and Arts.

These extracts embrace the objects for which the American Institute was organized, and by the above it will be seen what its duties are; also, that it was not organized as a permanent National Institute.

Now, Gentlemen, although I am willing to accord to the American Institute the praise it deserves for what it has done for the promotion of the objects for which it was organized, yet I must speak of facts in reference to the Management, (that have occurred recently,) as they alone can explain the feeling of dissatisfaction thereto.

It is well known that the late Fair was abruptly and prematurely terminated on the afternoon of the 5th inst. by the destruction of the Crystal Palace and the contents by fire. The cause of said fire has not yet been ascertained; it was first discovered in a room in which old patterns, boxes, lumber, &c., were stored. The hose was immediately attached to the hydrants, but there being no head of water and the Palace full of inflammable material, the flames extended with such unexampled rapidity as scarcely to admit of the escape of the occupants with their lives. In one short hour the Palace and the property of the exhibitors were but a mass of burning ruins. The morning of the 6th arrived, and with it came the exhibitors to get what remained

unanimously applauded, a couple of resolutions, declaring it to be the belief of the meeting that a national union such as that suggested should be established, and expressing the warmest approval of the action of the exhibitors in regard to the managers of the American Institute, were put to the meeting and adopted enthusiastically.

The Committee to whom the duty of presenting to the meeting the names of gentlemen to act as Managers of the proposed Exhibition, and carry out the views of this meeting, reported the following names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, | Prof. John C. fr. Salomon, |
| Hon. Horace Greeley, | Md., |
| Ex-Ald. Oliver Charlock, | Robt. M. Wade, Esq., Va., |
| Peter Cooper, Esq., | Dr. J. D. Whelpley, Cal., |
| Geo. Law, Esq., | W. W. Kinne, M.D., N.Y. |
| Joseph P. Simpson, Esq., | Jas. Bogardus, Esq. V. Y., |
| Hon. Wm. Fields, Del., | Aug. H. Wheeler, N. Y., |
| Hon. W. H. Wilson, Ms., | John L. Riker, Esq., N.Y. |

These were adopted unanimously.

Mr. GOWEN claimed the attention of the audience for a short time, whilst he adverted to the misfortune of having no practical men connected with the management of the American Institute. He asserted, and sustained his assertions by documentary proof, that hardly any of the Managers were men of practical mechanical skill, and attributed to this fact the inefficiency exhibited by them when the Crystal Palace took fire.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor and to Mr. COOPER the meeting adjourned till Friday evening next, when the exhibitors will meet in a room of the Cooper Institute kindly volunteered for the purpose by Mr. COOPER himself. By way of satisfying public curiosity, it may not be improper to state that the objects of the organization of the Inventors' National Union, as proposed at this meeting, are:

1. The erection of a National Institute wherein to present and exhibit the productions of genius and industry.

2. The encouragement of invention, by extending its fostering care to the inventor, and by furnishing facilities to aid him in developing and perfecting his improvements, and its protection to his productions.

3. To the manufacturer and mechanic, by exhibiting the productions of their skill.

4. To the agriculturist, by its horticultural exhibitions, cabinets of artificial fruits, &c.

5. To the artist, by fostering art and creating a national taste, thereby creating a demand for works of art.

And to all, by its permanent exhibitions, lectures and publications.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 48 Wall-street and Astor House.*

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### Curious Development in the Nicaraguan Imbroglio.

### Jerez Received as Minister on False Pretences.

### Grand Explosion Expected—Yrissari, White & Co. against Jerez.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Nicaraguan cauldron will explode before to-morrow evening. YRISSARI, WHITE & Co. are all there, and down on JEREZ, who, it appears, is acting without authority.

YRISSARI exposed to Secretary CASS, to-day, the fact that JEREZ had no authority to exchange ratifications of the Treaty, except in its modified form. JEREZ had made a different representation, and induced the Government to recognize him. He is hostile to the White contract, and pronounces it forfeited, hence WHITE and MR. PARRAY, the Chancellor of the Company, are here aiding YRISSARI to blow JEREZ out of water. They will succeed.

It is believed, however, that MARTINEZ will now ratify the Treaty as at first negotiated. The whole Diplomatic Corps approve the demand made by our Government for an apology from Nicaragua for the insulting language of the Belly contract. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Secretary CASS, having recovered from his recent sickness, was to-day at the State Department, where he was to have an interview with Gen. JEREZ, by appointment, but the latter sent an apology for not meeting his engagement. One of the conditions on which he was received as Special Minister from Nicaragua, was, that he should deliver the Cass-Yrissari treaty as originally framed. This he has denied to various gentlemen, but the State Department is in possession of the names of those to whom he made the declaration. There is no doubt that he will be dismissed, should he much longer delay to comply with this condition.

The object of the instructions recently issued to our naval forces, was specifically to protect the rights and property of the Canal Company, in connection with the transit.

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

### The People Tickets Elected in Philadelphia and Harrisburg—Defeat of Hon. Thos. B. Florence for Congress—Large Opposition Gains.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 12—8 P. M.

The election has passed of quietly in this city; no disturbances were reported. The private general impression is that the People's entire city ticket is elected.

NEEDHAM, the Anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate in the First (FLORENCE'S) District, received a greater number of votes than was expected, and JOHN W. RYAN, Republican, is probably elected.

*Montour County*—Two wards give Scranton, (Opposition,) for Congress, (Twelfth District,) 400 majority, an opposition gain of 450.

*Luzerne County*—In five boroughs Scranton's majority is 302.

*Northumberland County*—Campbell, (Opposition,) for Congress, (Eleventh District,) has 80 majority in Milton over both the Democratic candidates.

*Blair County*—One ward of Hollidaysburg gives Blair, Opposition, for Congress, (Eighteenth District,) 87 majority.

*Bucks County*—New-Hope gives Roberts, Democrat, for Congress, (Seventh District,) 9 majority. A Democratic loss of 50.

*Chester County*—Phœnixville gives Hickman, Anti-Lecompton, for Congress, (Sixth District,) 140 majority. An Anti-Lecompton Democratic gain of 100.

In Schuylkill township, Hickman's majority is 116.

*Lancaster County*—In Lancaster, Hopkins, Democrat, for Congress, (Ninth District,) has 180 majority. A heavy gain for Stevens, Opposition.

In the Bethlehem Borough, Shoemaker, Opposition, for Congress, (13th District,) has 119 majority.

*Fifth District*—As far as heard from, Wood, Opposition, for Congress, gains 250 over the vote of 1856; Conshohocken gives him 108 majority.

*Eleventh District*—Tamaqua gives Campbell, Opposition, 193 majority.

*Ninth District*—Columbia Borough gives Stevens, Opposition, 87 majority.

*Twelfth District*—Centre Township gives Scranton, Opposition, 156 majority.

*Seventh District*—Doylestown gives Roberts, Democrat, 23 majority.

*Sixth District*—Twelve Districts give Hickman, Anti-Lecompton, 741 majority. He is believed to be elected.

*Harrisburg*—The whole People's ticket is elected by a large majority, showing a Democratic loss of 310.

*Athens Township*—Wilmot, Republican, has 103 majority over Patrick, Democrat; Grow, Democrat, 7 majority over Parkhurst.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 12—11 P. M.

It is believed that the whole People's ticket is elected in this city. That party claim the victory, and are marching in procession about the streets.

*Crawford County*—Meadville, Republican majority, 54; Conneautsville, Republican majority, 62; Pine Township, Republican majority, 62.

*Erie County*—Girard Borough, Democratic majority, 3; Girard Township, Republican majority, 98. In Erie Borough the Democratic candidates for Congress, Senate and Sheriff have a small majority. Erie County has probably gone Republican by a large majority.

Montour County will give a Democratic majority on the State ticket of about 100. For Congress, Scranton, Opposition, receives about 300 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Lancaster County (Ninth District) gives Stevens, Republican, for Congress, 3,000 majority.

SCRANTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

As far as heard from, Col. Scranton, Opposition, has 3,114 majority over J. McReynolds, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District.

*Susquehanna*—For Supreme Judge, Patrick, Independent, 14 majority. For Congress, Parkhurst, 2 majority. For Representative, Gilbert, Democrat, 8 majority. For Canal Commissioner, Griffis, Democrat, 13 majority.

*New-Milford*—For Supreme Judge, Read, Republican, 67 majority. For Canal Commissioner, Frazer, Republican, 67 majority. For Congress, Grow, Republican, 79 majority. For District Judge, Wilmot, Republican, 56 majority. For Representative, Chase, Republican, 55 majority.

*Great Bend*—For Supreme Judge, Read, Republican, 50 majority; for Canal Commissioner, Frazer, Republican, 53 majority; for District Judge, Wilmot, Republican, 62 majority; for Congress, Grow, Republican, 69 majority: for Representative, Chase, Republican, 1 majority.

*Honesdale*—For Canal Commissioner, Texas Township gives Frost, Democrat, 106 majority. For Congress the same township gives Dimmick, Democrat, (Thirteenth District,) 100 majority.

*Texas Township*—For Supreme Judge, Wm. A. Porter, Democrat, 124 majority.

SHOHOLA, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

*Canal Commissioner*—Wesley Frost, Dem., 38; Wm. E. Fraser, Op., 1.

*Supreme Judge*—Wm. A. Porter, Dem., 38.

*Representative*—Chas. D. Brodhead, Dem., 39; Chas. Shoemaker, Op., 2.

*Congress*—Wm. H. Demmick, Dem., 41; David K. Shoemaker, Op., 1.

LORNVILLE, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12.

*Manchester Township*—For Sheriff, Down, Republican, 105 majority; for Representative, Wheeler, Republican, 77 majority; for Supreme Judge, Reed, Republican, 75 majority.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The returns come in slowly. Only three wards of Pittsburg, three of Alleghany City and five county districts are yet heard from. They give heavy Republican majorities. In three wards of Alleghany, McKnight, Opposition, for Congress, leads Williams, Anti-Tax, 466 votes. The whole Republican County Ticket is undoubtedly elected by large majorities.

*Mifflin County*—In Lewistown the whole People's ticket is elected by a large majority, and Hall, Opposition, for Congress, (Fifteenth District,) has 275 majority.

*First District*—Florence, Democrat, is doubtless elected by 400 to 500 majority. Two Wards of Philadelphia give him 750 majority.

*Second District*—Three Wards give Morris, Opposition, 1,315 majority, and he is doubtless elected.

There is nothing definite from the other Congressional Districts in Philadelphia.

Susquehanna County gives Scranton, Opposition, for Congress (Twelfth District) 2,000 majority.

Reading gives Schwartz, Opposition, 813 majority over J. G. Jones, Democrat, for Congress, an Opposition gain of 1,237 over the last Congressional election.

*Eleventh District*—Campbell, Republican, for Congress, will beat the united vote of Dewart and Cake.

*Seventh District*.—Roberts, Democrat, is elected by about 500 majority.

*Fourth District*.—Millward, Opposition, is believed to be elected. Two Wards give him a gain of about 1,200 votes.

*Fifth District*—John Wood, Opposition, is doubtless elected over Owen Jones, Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 30—2:30 A. M.

The whole People's City Ticket is elected.

HONESDALE, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 13—1 A. M.

Honesdale gives Read, for Supreme Court, 15 majority; Frazer, for Canal Commissioner, 15 majority; Dimmick, for Congress, 5 majority; and Wheeler, for Representative, 61 majority.

## OHIO STATE ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

This city has gone Republican by a reported majority of 200.

The returns from the northern part of the State are scarce as yet, but show that little interest has been felt in the election.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 12—Midnight.

The scattering returns thus far received from this part of the State show no material change from last year's votes. There are generally small Republican gains.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

In the Second District Gurley, Opposition, is elected by probably 1,500 majority over Groesbeck, Democrat.

In the First District, PENDLETON, Democrat, is elected by 300 majority.

The whole Opposition county ticket is elected.

LATER.

Further returns from the First District indicate that PENDLETON'S election is koubtful.

*Third District*.—In Montgomery County, with two townships to hear from, Valladgham, Democrat, gains 30, and in Butler County he gains 185.

*Twelfth District*.—Cox, Democrat, is probably elected by 300 majority.

## INDIANA STATE ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

In the Sixth District, as far as heard form, PORTER, the Republican candidate for Congress, has between 400 and 500 majority. A gain of nearly 500.

In Marion County the whole Republican County ticket is reelected by a large majority.

Hancock County shows a large Republican gain.

In the Third District the vote is very close.

Shelby County, as far as heard from, shows a smal Republican gain.

## MINNESOTA STATE ELECTION.

The lines through Iowa were out of order las night, and we hear noihing from Minnesota. The returns will doubtless come to hand to-day.

## IOWA STATE ELECTION.

DUBUQUE, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Leffingwell, anti-Lecompton, for Congress, has 600 majority in this City.

## FLORIDA STATE ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

In Florida, Mr. HAWKINS, Democrat, is reëlected to Congress by two thousand majority. Mr. WALKER, Democrat, for State Register, was unopposed. The Legislature is also largely Democratic.

### Savannah City Election.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Democrats, in the City election yesterday, were entirely successful. Their candidate for Mayor and Aldermen are elected by large majorities.

### New-York Congressional Nomination.

TROY, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Democratic County Convention, to-day, nominated D. L. SEYMOUR, of Troy, as their candidate in the Thirteenth Congressional District.

### From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The American and the Republican Conventions met to-day, but at the last accounts nothing had been done, except appointing Conference Committees.

### From Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS—BANKING AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Republicans of the Fourth District in Convention this afternoon nominated the Hon. ALEX. H. RICE, of Boston, in place of Mr. COMINS, who declined the nomination. On the first formal ballot RICE had 62; N. A. THOMPSON, the American candidate, 2, and 3 scattering. Mr. RICE addressed the Convention, accepting the nomination.

The Democrats in the First District, to-day, split on the Congressional nominee, the regulars' nomination, HOSEA BATES, of Plymouth, and the bolters', MATTHIAS ELLIS, of Carver.

The Suffolk Bank to-day notified the Bank of Mutual Redemption that for the present and until further notice, it will send to the Mutual the bills of such Banks as are redeemed by that institution, and that it will redeem for the Mutual the bills of such Banks as keep their accounts with the Suffolk. This is supposed to be the end of the Bank controversy.

A new bank, called the Bank of the Metropolis, with a capital of $200,000, is to go into operation on the 9th of November. At a meeting of the stockholders, to-day, SAMUEL A. WAY was chosen President, and WM. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

### Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The deaths in this city for the last two days were 11, of which 6 were from yellow fever. The deaths for the week have been 32, of which 15 have been from the fever.

### Later from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 10th inst. Sugars were quiet and declining. Molasses was inactive. Freights were dull.

### The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 11.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 55; for the week they foot up 390.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city for the last thirty hours were fifty-five.

### Suspension of Students in Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 12.

A number of the students in the Sophomore Class of Brown University have been suspended in consequence of some disorders.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain BERRY, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night, (Monday.)

### Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

A dispatch from Independence, dated the 10th inst., says that the *Santa Fé* has arrived there with dates to the 20th ultimo. The accounts of the battle between 300 Navajoe Indians and a small detachmen of United States troops, on the 29th of August, are confirmed. Major MCLEAN'S wound was severe but not dangerous.

As far as heard from the National Democrats had elected every member of the Legislature.

Lieut. RAY arrived with the mail.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

### A Battle Between Viduarri and Miramon.

### Forced Contributions from Foreigners at Tampico, &c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port from Havana.

The steamer *Solent* had arrived at that port from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. at noon. A courier arrived there at 7 o'clock that morning, from the City of Mexico, stating that General VIDAURI had been beaten by General MIRAMON, near San Luis, and that the latter captured a thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

At 8 o'clock the same morning, another courier arrived at Vera Cruz, stating that VIDAURI had defeated MIRAMON, and that the latter had blown out his brains in despair.

The *Solent* also brought news from Tampico.

Governor GARZA had levied a contribution on all foreigners to the amount of $100,000. On failing to raise the same, he imprisoned a number of Spanish and American citizens for 38 hours, allowing them nothing to eat or drink.

They were finally released on a promise to raise the amount, and a number fled to the steamer *Solent*. The Spanish Consul took refuge on board a Spanish vessel-of-war off Tampico, while his family went on board the *Solent*, and were landed at Havana.

Important dispatches are on their way to Washington, from the Spanish Consul and the American Minister, who will sail from Vera Cruz on the 18th, per sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, for the United States.

Colonel TALCOTT and Messrs. MYERS and GRAY, of the Corps of Engineers, were passengers on the *Solent*, and embarked on the *Isabel* on the 10th, for Charleston.

On the way from the City of Mexico the diligence was attacked by robbers; three of them were shot dead by the diligence party, who escaped uninjured.

### Quarantine Politics.

Staten Island, in regard to burning the Quarantine hospitals, has been of one voice, but divisions, now that the arson has been perpetrated, begin to make their appearance. On reflection, the people of Richmond anticipate that they will have considerable interest in the proceedings of the next Legislature, and they are now busily engaged, and especially at Tompkinsville, in canvassing the claims and merits of this and that individual, as a candidate for member of Assembly. It is a matter freely acknowledged in the villages of the island, that the Democracy has the supremacy in the County, and that it can easily elect its candidate. This popular opinion has drawn out very many *patriots* who are willing to work at Albany, and to "bleed and die" for their county! But after all, the Americans and Republicans of Richmond do not count themselves cyphers in the coming contest. They expect to unite on a candidate for the Assembly, and they have strong hopes of success if they do so.

It is rumored that there is a quiet, sober and sedate movement among the upper-tendom of the Island to "devise ways and means" by which to get rid of the troops. The thought is revolving in the minds of the tax-payers that every day the military are allowed to tarry there, about $1,000 is added to the "war bill" for somebody to pay; and those who are best posted on business matters and the probabilities of legislative action, have a lurking suspicion that the larger the bill the greater the chances will be that "Little Richmond" (having done all the dancing around the fire of the Hospitals) will be called upon "to pay the fiddler!" And when the subject of the military expenses is canvassed by the citizens, they do not neglect to consider that other "*little property consideration*" of $300,000, viz.: The State's loss by the burning of the Quarantine buildings. The worry of the Islanders relative to these matters, at first, was confined to a few individuals, but now an anxiety is expressed in all circles, and the sentiment pervades all classes, that the county has a job on hand.

Yesterday, it was currently reported, that some of the parties who are said to have made themselves conspicuous in the late arson outrage, have left the county for the county's good,—that soon after the destruction of the Hospitals, they "turned up missing," and have not been heard of since. This feature of the consequences, so far, gives rise to talk and reflection. The sudden absence of these well-known neighbors, arouses suspicion that, after all, Staten Island hereafter may not be altogether a pleasant place for some few of its old residents to live in. These suspicions are whispered in connection with conversation relative to the chances of legislative action, touching an "Act for the trial of certain offences," &c. An attempt has been made to "comfort the afflicted," by declaring that the indictment and trial of the burners could not, under the Constitution, be changed to another county. This morsel of consolation feeds hope, but does not carry conviction. If the Constitution suffers a man to be tried in another county, why will it not allow him to be indicted there? This question is frequently asked, but not frequently answered.

REBUILDING QUARANTINE—AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR A PART OF THE BUILDINGS.—The Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration on receiving bids and awarding contracts for constructing certain buildings at Quarantine, of which the Mayor is a member, met at the City Hall yesterday morning and opened propositions for the following buildings: Residences for Dr. THOMPSON and Dr. BISSELL, a gate-keeper's lodge, a store and store-house; also, rebuilding and repairing walls. The following proposals were received:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. Tucker | $9,970 |
| Lewis Carpenter & Vandervoort | 10,168 |
| J. M. & W. Shute | 8,770 |
| Thomas Wilson | 10,800 |
| James Strong | 8,867 |
| L. W. Armstrong | 9,400 |
| John Kilpatrick, (wall only) | 1,650 |
| Gillespie & Maitling | 9,900 |
| Voorbis & Cochran | 9,360 |

The contract was awarded to Messrs. SHUTE at $8,770, theirs being the lowest bid. The Committee have still under advisement the construction of four residences for officers of the institution, six residences for bargemen, and several other buildings, plans and specifications for which have already been drawn.

ARREST FOR ARSON AT STATEN ISLAND.—TIMOTHY FENNERTY, a denizen of the infected district in Tompkinsville, known as "Rag Pickers' Row," has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in firing one of the dwellings in that locality. He was taken before Justice WELSH and held to answer. The case possessed additional interest from the fact that the arrest was made on the complaint of RAY TOMPKINS, who is under arrest, and has lately been examined upon a similar charge.

### Sea and Ship News.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE.—A serious accident occurred on board the steamer *City of Baltimore* yesterday, upon the arrival of that vessel, which caused the instant death of one of the crew and the maiming of another. It is always customary for these steamers to fire one or two guns as they pass through the Narrows, partly to attract the attention of the Health Officer, and also as a salute. One of the seamen employed for this duty yesterday was killed by the premature discharge of the gun, and his body blown overboard. The steamer was immediately stopped, a boat lowered, and the body recovered. It was landed at Quarantine for interment. The other man had his thumbs blown off. He was brought to the City and placed in the City Hospital. These accidents are becoming quite frequent on board of ships, and arise, in most cases, from ignorance of the duty. There are two precautions usually adopted to guard against premature discharge of the piece, in repeated firing. One is the use of the wet sponge (swabbing) to put out any sparks remaining in the gun, and the other holding vent to exclude atmospheric air, without which there can be no combustion. These invariable rules among all experienced artillerists are either not observed at all, or are so slovenly attended to on board our merchant ships and steamers that mishaps are unavoidable. On board of well regulated ships the business of saluting is intrusted only to one set of hands, who are first familiarized with the service by frequent exercise with the gun before any powder is used. Sponge, and hold vent, Jack, if you would save your arms.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE JUNIOR.—Cyrus Plummer, Wm. H. Cartha, Wm. Huburi, C. H. Stanley, Joseph Brooks, Wm. Sempson, Adam Connell and Jacob Pike, the eight seamen charged with mutiny and murder on board the *Junior*, were brought up this forenoon before U. S. Commissioner CUSHMAN, on the supplementary charge of piratically stealing two boats from that vessel. They had previously been examined and remanded on the charge of mutiny or murder. HENRY T. LORD, the second officer of the *Junior*, testified to the main facts of the mutiny, and identified the prisoners as being engaged in it; also as having command of the vessel afterwards, and as having left it for Sydney on the 4th of January, taking the ship's boats, and a quantity of arms, provisions, clothing, &c. On this evidence the Commissioner ordered the prisoners to be committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The witnesses were ordered to recognize for their appearance on the 15th of October, at the United States Circuit Court.—*Boston Traveller.*

The famous British steamer *Styx* arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Thursday, 16th ult., from Halifax, with Vice-Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board. The Admiral was presented with a complimentary address by the Executive Council, and replied to the same on the 17th.

### The Late Terrible Explosion at Havana.

In the New Orleans *Picayune* of Thursday last we have the following particulars of the late terrible explosion of the naval powder magazine, at Havana, as furnished by the Purser of the New-York mail steamer *Black Warrior*:

"On the 29th ult., at 4½ P. M., the naval magazine at Havana, situated at the head of the harbor, containing over 150,000 pounds of gunpowder, several hundred loaded shells, together with a large quantity of rockets, fireworks, &c., exploded. The shock and effect, as described by the residents of the city, were truly awful. Thus far there had been found in the ruins and about the ground twenty-eight dead bodies and one hundred and five wounded, four of which died shortly after being removed to the hospital. For some moments the air was filled with all descriptions of destructive missiles, and stones, shells, &c., were projected a long distance from the building and into the bay. No damage was done to the vessels at anchor. The dead bodies of three coolies were blown through the air to the slope of Fort Atares, nearly a quarter of a mile off. There were upwards of three hundred persons employed on the new sugar warehouses in the immediate vicinity of the disaster, mostly coolies, and among them the loss of life and limb appears to have been the greatest. Of the military guard of the magazine, consisting of a sergeant and sixteen men, only four remained. Many bodies were no doubt yet under the ruins and in the waters of the harbor. The destruction of the fine pile of sugar warehouses, some twenty buildings, several of which were finished, and the others in course of construction, was complete. Nothing now remains but a mass of stones and rubbish. The concussion was so great as to destroy the gasometers, rendering the gas works for the present entirely useless; and it will require at least three months before the city can be lighted. Every residence is more or less affected by the shock; several buildings sustained great damage. Among the number were the residence of Don DOMINGO ALDAMA, fronting the military parade ground, the house of Don JOSE MARIA BONELLY, and the edifice of the Royal Economical Society.

Havana papers to the 3d instant contain long articles in reference to this terrible catastrophe, but they add nothing of general importance to what is above given. The City Council had made arrangements for supplying the immediate necessities of the wounded by the accident.

ALLEGED LIBEL.—Jeremiah A. Coughlin, an engraver, was arrested yesterday on a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Appleton Oaksmith. The accused gave bail in $500 to answer the charge.


☞ **Go to the Ruins of the Crystal Palace,**
And examine
The *so-called* FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other SHEET IRON SAFE MAKERS, most of which are a mass of ruins. This *unexpected* test will open the eyes of the public.
Also,
EXAMINE LILLIE'S CHILDED IRON SAFE, which only requires a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Depôt for LILLIES' CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,** with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **The Difference.**
The Manufacturer can sell an article at a profit for less than its prime cost to a mere vender. This is ESPENSCHEID'S case. He has manufactured this season the best and most beautiful Hat ever made in New-York, and is selling it for 12½ per cent. less than the price asked for inferior articles by the mere traders of Broadway. It is done—the public know it—and the pleasant consequence is a plethora of business at No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **Every Wife, Mother, Sister or Friend,** in this City, who has a husband, son, brother, or friend, who smokes, should buy an American Smoker without a single day's delay, and get rid of the intolerable nuisance of a stinking breath in the one they love best. Sold at the principal drug and cigar stores, and at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Elegant Clocks and Bronzes,**
JUST RECEIVED,
PER SHIP AUGUSTUS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Ladies' Silk and Merino Vests,** at the Shirt and Collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **A. Barthoff's Sewing-Machines.**
New Style $50,
Will be ready in a few days.
NOW ON HAND HIS CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES.
Latest improvements, $80.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
REDUCTION OF SEWING-MACHINE TWIST TO $6 PER POUND.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

☞ **Curtain Materials and Window Shades,** at wholesale and retail,
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of brocatels, satin de laines, worsted damasks, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window shades—Our stock of window shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*
They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

☞ **Our Elegant Assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,** for the FALL TRADE, is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer** ☜ NEVER FAILS ☞
To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals,** Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits!**—Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne Hair Renovator has no equal in preserving and beautifying the Hair, and in restoring it when impaired or fallen to decay. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Boys should bring their Parents to Rogers & Raymond's,** corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., because there will be found the largest and most varied stock of boys' clothing in the City to choose from, and the best outfit for the least money.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Flies! Flies! Flies!**—A trial only is needed to convince the most skeptical, that Dr. HART'S Vegetable Extract is the only reliable remedy in existence for the cure of these most distressing of all maladies—fits and falling sickness. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.


## MARRIED

LIVINGSTON—SCHOONMAKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. M. St. Hutton, Mr. WM. LIVINGSTON to Miss L. HELEN SCHOONMAKER, both of this City.

DICKINSON—LATOU.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Jas. W. Alexander, HOBART DICKINSON to JEANETTE, daughter of Robert Latou, all of this City.

☞ Danville, Va., papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARGARET E. CAMPBELL, widow of the late Capt. Donald Campbell, in the 60th year of her age.

All the friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 Hester-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

OGILVIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, WILLIAM OGILVIE, aged 76 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 57 Columbia-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WYNKOOP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, ANNA MAGINNIS, wife of Richard Wynkoop.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 27 Bank-st., on Thursday, Oct. 14, at 3 o'clock.

FEUDEN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 11, JAMES W. FEUDEN, aged 36 years.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 11, EMMA E. SMITH, daughter of the Rev. Wm. H. and Harriet M. Smith, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 30th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, THEODORE W. LOW, youngest son of Henry Somes Low, of San Francisco, Cal., aged 33 years.

SUYDAM.—At Six Mile Run, New-Jersey, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, DELANAH STOTHOFF, wife of George W. Suydam, in the 35th year of her age.

ELMENDORF.—At Millstone, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 9, ELIZABETH F., daughter of Dr. J. B. Elmendorf, deceased, in her 28th year.

HAYS.—At Setauket, Long Island, on Monday, Oct. 11, WILLIAM B. HAYS.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John P., Thomas, and Edmund B. Hays, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 94 East 36th-st. His remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.


### CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING OF NIAGARA

Returned, and on Exhibition with the splendid
IL CORSO,
OR THE CARNIVAL RACE AT ROME—15 feet by 9.
THESE TWO MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, together with an immense collection of choice and valuable Engravings, in packages of from $5 to $500 each, ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS for the *fac simile* of
NIAGARA, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLORS.
Now Publishing by us:
ARTIST'S PROOFS, Mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15.
For further particulars send for a circular.
Admission to view both Paintings 25 cents.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.

### JEWELRY VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of WATCHES and JEWELRY at less than usual prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Earrings, | Diamond Rings, |
| Pins and Bracelets, | Chatelaine Chains, |
| Guard Chains, |

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or has no objections to take care of children; the best of City references can be given, if required; has lived two years and five months in her last place. Call at No. 144 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as waiter or chambermaid and do plain sewing; can cut and make children's dresses, and also do fine washing neatly. Can be highly recommended by her last employer. Address to E. R., No. 2005 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; will be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do housework in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 320 1st-av., (third floor,) between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; can come with the best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, or address a note to No. 320 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. None but private families need apply. Call, for two days, at No. 169 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation, as nurse; can do good plain sewing; can take charge of a baby; willing to travel to California or any other part; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light chamberwork; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 373 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by one that thoroughly nnderstands all branches of cooking, and who has lived twelve years with one family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 69 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable English Protestant young woman, as seamstress, understands her duties in every particular; can cut and fit children's dresses; works all kind of embroidery. Any family requiring such help, will find her an acquisition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN A gentleman's family; is fully competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City references can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 23 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS in a private family, is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 182 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of a baby; has had four years' experience in the capacity of nurse; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first-rate cook, the other as laundress. They thoroughly understand their business. Can be well recommended from their last place. Apply at No. 208 9th-av., in the fancy store, one door from 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; together, in a good family, and will give the very best City references. Apply at No. 267 32d-st., below 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, of quiet disposition, as nurse and plain seamstress. Good reference from her last employer, where she has been living twelve months. Can be seen at No. 323 1st-av., third story, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family, or plain cooking, washing or ironing. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can give the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; will do light chamberwork; no objection to wait on grown ladies, if required; is a good sewer. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 43 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as saleswoman in a bakery or fancy goods store. She has the experience of three years, and can give good recommendations. Address J. S. M., Box No. 212 Times Office, stating terms.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS good cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Also a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; both can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and take care of children; best City reference given. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., over the livery stable, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and lanndress; has good City references; no objection to a gentleman's family in the country. Call at No. 26 19th-st., for two days, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing perfectly; is willing to assist as nurse; satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 88 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTS TO work by the day, or to take work to her own house; is well experienced in cutting and fitting. Can be seen at No. 262 1st-av., third floor, front room, room No. 8, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 170 Cherry-st., 3d door from Market, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as infant's nurse, or to take care of children and do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; three-and-a-half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; can prodnce satisfactory reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN OF steady habits and sweet disposition, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; is a splendid shirt-ironer. Can be seen nntil employed at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations; one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in washing. Both prefer living with one family; have good City references. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and understands all kinds of baking thoroughly. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 220 10th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good cook, in a private family. Can give the best City references. Cao be seen for two days, at No. 105 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family. Can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as housekeeper or to take charge of the linen department of a Hotel; has the best City reference. Call for 3 days at No. 26 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY REspectable woman as nurse; she is a good plain sewer, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 211 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 26 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 230 18th-st., near 1st-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY RESp

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr. Auctioneer.

**BY HERTS & MOSS.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE** OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., On THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, At No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,

Comprising elegant Rockaway and shifting-top, single and double wagons, English-box wagons, trotting buggies, Concord wagons, road wagons, single and double sleighs, children's wagons, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money. Goods on view one day before the sale. By order of FRED'K. L. VULTEE, Deputy-Sheriff.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

**GENUINE SALE.**—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, articles of vertu, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently-carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and ovai mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace window curtains, massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly-polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. No postponement.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—7-octave rosewood piano-forte, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, superb parlor suites, covered in brocade and silk velvet, solid rosewood etageres, Turkish reception and reclining chairs, centre, side and sofa tables, secretary and bookcase, lined with satinwood, corner etageres, rich lace curtains. WILLIAM T. BOYD, will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at the private residence, No. 10 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture in the above house. Superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; bronzes, bisque and French, China vases and figures, Parian marble statuettes, oak extension table, French China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass of every description, silver-plated casters, spoons, ivory-handled knives, forks, carvers and steels, oak arm chairs, hall stands and chairs, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, richly carved; rich painted toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, &c. For further particulars see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a great assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels ingrain and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suites covered in brocatel, mahogany do., in hair-cloth, rosewood conversation chairs, in satin; carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and black-walnut extension dining table, mahogany sofa, rockers and arm-chairs, in hair cloth; hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, painted window shades, lace and brocatel window curtains, counting-house desks, office do., oval and gilt-frame mirrors, iron safes, rosewood and mahogany pianos; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 33 Nassau-st., the stock and fixtures of an up-town wine and cigar establishment, viz: Ports, sherries, (table R. S. T., Amontillado and Vrinnie), Madeira, (R. W. Co.,) champagnes, brandies, quarter and eighth casks, demijohns, cases, bottles and magnums; Scotch whisky, Lochnagar dew of Ben Nevis; Mehan's, Wise and potheen Irish whisky; Wyoming Valley rye do., Bourbon and Monongahela, Old Tom and Holland gins, rum; about thirty brands Havana cigars, Worcestershire sauce, Curaçoa, absynthe, bitters, glass tablets in burnished gold, stove and pipe, lot of empty bottles and casks, pumps, clock, &c. Catalogues now ready. By order of F. HALE, Assignee, No. 46 Beekman-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

**HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.**, THE PROPERTY OF J. E. COOLEY, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the private stables No. 3 West 13th-st., a stylish pair of bay horses, perfectly kind and gentle in any harness, a superb coupé; a well-lighted family carriage, a baronche, barouche wagon, double sleigh, made by Goold, of Albany; carriages, made by the best City makers, together with harness, blankets, robes, &c., all in good order. Terms cash, and delivery able immediately after the sale. Stable to let.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET AND SECOND-AV. LOTS.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 a'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Ten valuable lots on the N. E. corner of 2d-av. and 79th-st., each 25 feet by 100. One of the finest plots on the east side of the City. 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, beautifully graded, curbed, guttered and flagged; sewer, gas, and Croton water, all complete and paid for. 75 per cent. can remain.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

**MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, PIANOS, &c.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood chairs, sofas and etageres; mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bedding, bookcases, fancy chairs, marble-top centre and side tables, wash stands, glass and China ware; also, one rosewood piano, and lot of books. ALFRED HORTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL, THIS DAY,** OCT. 13, AT 10½ o'clock, elegant Parlor Suites covered in rich satin brocade, mantel and pier mirrors, together with a great variety of well-made household furniture, carpets, glass ware, cutlery, &c., in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Also, a superior full 7-octave piano-forte, solid oak extension table, a superior rosewood bookcase, rich lace curtains, cornices, shades, China vases, Parian statuettes, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

**500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS** AND RUBBERS.—By CHARLES G. CUTTING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a great variety of Fall and Winter goods; also several invoices of stock goods. Sale without reserve. Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**RECEIVER'S SALE OF FRENCH CLOCKS.** RE. & F. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an entire invoice of about 150 French, bronze and ormolu clocks, with shades and stands, to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4** BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

**REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,** THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sales of stocks every Wednesday and Saturday. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers and at private sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place. Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE** SALE.—A family declining housekeeping, will offer for three days only, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, at this week, all the furniture contained in the residence No. 289 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., at fifty per cent below cost prices. The assortment comprises almost avery article usually fonnd in a first class residence; works of art, fancy goods, oil cloths, carpets, mirrors, parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture in rosewood and oak, cutlery, glass, china and silver ware, &c., &c., between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.**—We would call attention to the sale of valuable real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, to be sold at auction by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps and full particulars at No. 14 Pine-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**WANTED**—DENTISTRY—A SITUATION AS AN assistant, or as interest with an old-established dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is fully qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alexander Van Valin, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York, for one week. Best of references given.

**A YOUNG MARRIED PHYSICIAN OF** considerable experience and of a good social standing, desires to form a connection for the practice of medicine and surgery with an older and established physician. None but those of undoubted respectability in the profession need answer this. Address C., Box No. 642 Post-Office.

**FOR SALE**—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Millinery establishment, located in one of the best business blocks in the Bowery, with lease of store until May 1. Terms of sale, one-third cash, the balance in an approved indorsed note, at 6 months. For particulars, address C. C. M., Box No. 3,050, New-York Post-Office.

**THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN** WITH a capital of $1,000 or $2,000, desires to form a business connection with some one established or about to commence a good lucrative business. Address, stating full particulars, ENTERPRISE, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE AND TO LET**—A FANCY AND thread and needle store, fixtures and lease for sale, with stock if desired; the latter can be got at a sacrifice for cash. Agents need not apply. Address FANCY STORE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

**MILK ROUTE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.**—The undersigned, on account of ill health, offers for sale a milk route, horse and wagon, separate or together. Apply to JOHN McCABE, Thomas Cavanagh's Hotel, No. 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**$15,000**—WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND energetic partner in a long-established Publishing-house. The business is sure, steady and profitable. Address Box No. 1,151 Post-Office.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, about organizing, a Surveyor who can influence subscriptions to a moderate amount. Address T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

**THERE IS A GOOD OPENING AT NOR-** WICH, Conn., for a hat, fur and gentlemen's furnishing store. The right sort of man can easily establish a desirable business.

**OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.**—THE OLD-established and well-known Manhattan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for a cash customer.

## FINANCIAL.

**JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,**
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

**COLLECTIONS**—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
**J. R. MORTON & CO.,**
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**LOAN OF $1,490,500**—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered form the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to William H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph, an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessments as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. on each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each instalment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest, when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

**BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING** unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | 04 |
| Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | 87 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 87 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 6 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.

**LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia, FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.

The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF** the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 667, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 885, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 945, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER, }
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

**CHADWICK & ELY, EXCHANGE, BANK-** ING and Collection Office, No. 264 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts., New-York. Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada, at lowest rates, stocks bought and sold on commission. Uncurrent money, land warrants and specie bought and sold.

P. REMSEN CHADWICK,
LEICESTER K. ELY.

REFERENCES.

Hanover Bank, B. F. Warner, Esq., Cashier Continental Bank; Messrs. C. A. Morford & Co., Messrs. Carey, Howard & Sanger, Messrs. Willard, Wood & Co., Messrs. Holbrook & Nelson.

**AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS** contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (addressed to John M. Forbes, Boston) for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $60,000, will be received until noon on the 20th day of October next.

J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1858.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**DRAFTS ON MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS** purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the United States.

## FINANCIAL.

**WANTED**—A LOAN OF $4,000 ON THREE YEARS, at 10 per cent. Interest, secured by mortgage on improved real estate. Those wishing to make a safe investment, with interest promptly paid, and at the same time render needed assistance, can address No. 89 Astor House. Refer to Messrs. Nelson & Co., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., and to other City references.

**TEN PER CENT. INTEREST**—(THE LEGAL rate in Michigan) will be paid for a loan of $5,000 for five years, on first-class business property in the city of Detroit worth $15,000. Interest and principal will be made payable in New-York. For further information apply to A. W., No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED**—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE** BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.

**A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS** been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1767.

CAPITAL.....$280,00

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGDON, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

**OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK.**—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from 1st proximo.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

## MUSICAL.

**MR. WILHELM SCHMEISSER** RESPECTfully informs his pupils and the public that he has returned from Europe and resumed his profession in giving instruction on the Piano-forte. Address Mr. W. SCHMEISSER, care of Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

**A YOUNG LADY,** WHO HAS STUDIED UNDER the first Masters, would be happy to receive a few pupils on the piano and in singing, at her own residence or otherwise; application to be made at No. 535 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**FIRTH, POND & CO.**—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS,** OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

**HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED** Suspension Bridge Pianos, and various kinds of New-York Pianos, are now offered at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $175. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

**GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE** PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

**LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.** 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

**PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS**—RETAILED AT wholesale prices. The finest bargains ever offered in pianos can now be had of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway. Pianos retailed at wholesale prices. No. 637 Broadway.

**A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD** piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

**HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO.**—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11½c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¼c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¼c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¾c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10¾c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₩ lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

## PROPOSALS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL** BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School offices of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock M. noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth-street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, Oct. 5, 1858.

**PROPOSALS.**—BRICK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Governors of the Almshouse, at their Office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock M. of the 16th inst., for furnishing and delivering on Blackwell's Island such quantities of best quality of North River Hard Brick, as may be required for and in the erection of the Island Hospital. For further information, apply at their office, where blank-form proposals can be obtained.

## BILLIARDS.

**PHELAN'S**
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:

Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

## PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

**COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.**—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st

## FOR EUROPE

**TRAVELING IN EUROPE.**

The General Courier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

**ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-** GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COUAZENAT.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrle.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—** FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA at 10 and 10½ o'clock. A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail 27th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**FOR SOUTHAM

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### Mayor's Office.

THE POLICY DEALERS.—Nelson Holmes, of No. 249 Forsyth-street, appeared before the Mayor, yesterday, complaining of two alleged policy dealers, one, named Martin Doyle, corner of Fourth and Thirteenth streets, the other, Michael Fitzgerald, of Avenue D, between Ninth and Tenth streets. They were arrested by one of the Mayor's Police, and each was held to bail in answer in $500.

A person, named Hugh Stinson, complained that Miss Shinah *alias* Clarke kept a policy shop at No. 68 Suffolk-street. Shinah was arrested, brought before the Mayor, and held to bail in the sum of $500. She made an ineffectual attempt to escape from the Mayor's Office.

ARREST OF TWO SEDUCERS.—Elizabeth Phelan, of No. 228 West Thirty-second-street, complained, yesterday, before the Mayor, that a man named Grantham had betrayed her confidence. Officer Bussard brought him to the office. He promised to marry the complainant, and on that promise was allowed to depart. Another female, named Mary Katchald, of No. 69 Anthony-street, made a similer complaint against Charles Huf. He had absconded to Staten Island, but on his arrest by the officer was brought to the Mayor's office and securely linked for life to Mary in the presence of the officials and strangers in the Mayor's office.

THE SWINDLING DODGE.—Two Hibernians, who were anxious to revisit the "Sod," went yesterday to the office of Enright & Conry, in Liberty-street, and each of them purchased what they were told was a steerage ticket for $35. They were put on board the ship *Echo*, and expecting they would be sent by one of the Galway steamers, a dispute arose upon the demand of the boatmen. One of the Harbor Police became interested in the complaint, and brought the men before Justice WELSH, and ultimately the parties who had sold them the tickets were compelled to refund the money. Corry was elected one of the delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention on Monday night, and this is not the first time he has been implicated in similar charges.

LORD NAPIER'S STEWARD IN TROUBLE.—The British Minister, Lord NAPIER, arrived in New-York last evening, and is staying at the Brevoort House. His steward is from the "land of cakes," and has somewhat falsified the usual caution of his countrymen. He found himself in the lower part of Broadway yesterday and was tempted to enter a Peter Funk establishment. He bought a gold watch for $30. Discovering that "all is not gold that glitters," and that his cupidity had got the better of his discretion, Sawney became excessively irate, perhaps with himself; he stormed, he threatened, until at length the mock auctioneer thinking he might proceed to extremes, compromised the matter by refunding $27, and mercifully mulcting the Scotchman in $3.

A LOSS OF A DIAMOND.—A man rejoicing in the brilliant surname of "Diamond," went into the alleged gambling den No. 600 Broadway, kept by a man named Ingersoll. There he lost $200 at faro. He subsequently made an affidavit before Justice WELSH that Ingersoll kept a gambling house. Officer Bennett executed the warrant which the Justice issued, and Ingersoll was held to bail. It was stated to the reporters that Diamond is the keeper of a saloon on the corner of Duane-street and West Broadway, formerly occupied by a man known as Johnny Miller, a hurdler, now laboring, without compensation, at Sing Sing.

### Correction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

In the TIMES of this morning, I noticed a paragraph stating that three burglaries were committed in the Twenty-second Ward, within two blocks of the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. Allow me to say, that it was over three-quarters of a mile from the Station-house, corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and in the Twentieth Ward, where the burglaries were committed.

JAMES E. COULTER,
Captain of the Twenty-second Precinct.

[Advertisement.]

A STORY FOR AMERICANS.—In the current number of the New-York *Mercury* is commenced GEORGE ALBERT'S great Revolutionary tale, entitled "Rube, the Ranger; or, The Rebel Spy of the Wincoosken." Every American should read this powerful narrative of the trials and triumphs of the "Brave Green Mountain Boys of '76." It is a story founded upon one of the noblest pages of our country's history. The *Weekly Mercury*, containing its opening chapters, is now ready at all news depôts.

[Advertisement.]

MORE HAIR, LESS BRAINS!—So say the foolish Chinese. We think differently. But, of all precocious displays of hair, only think of the Infant Esau, at Barnum's Museum, 4 years old, and enjoying a redundant beard and whiskers! He is a wonder! Tilden's Theatre of Arts, and Dr. VALENTINE, at Barnum's, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find, in HOLLOWAY'S Pills, the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING!!—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 20; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# LONG ISLAND.

### The Union Movement in Kings County.

The Conference Committees appointed by the Republican and American County and Congressional Conventions, respectively, met, last night, at the Shakespeare Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, and proceeded with the business for which they had assembled. The American Committees organized in one room, and the Republican Committees occupied a room immediately opposite.

FIRST PROPOSITION.

The first proposition for a union was made by the Republicans, who adopted a resolution proposing that they have the following offices: Congressman for the Second District, County Clerk, Superintendent of the Poor, and the Coroner for Brooklyn; the Americans to have the remaining County offices, viz.: Register, Surrogate, two Justices of Sessions, and County Coroner.

A Committee waited upon the American Convention and submitted the proposition. After a lengthy consideration the proposition was declined by a vote of six Ayes to six Nays. The Americans then made the same proposition to the Republicans, when it was declined by a unanimous vote.

SECOND PROPOSITION.

The Republicans then adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Joint Committee cannot recommend to the Republican Conventions the formation of a Union ticket on any other basis than the concession to the Republicans of the nomination of Congressman, and this being conceded by the American Convention, we are prepared to consider in a liberal spirit any proposition they may be disposed to make in respect to nominations for the County officers.

To this the Americans replied that they were unable to agree, and both resolved to report to their respective Conventions before acting further, in order that they may act more understandingly.

Both Conventions then adjourned till Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, after a session of about four hours.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republican, American and Democratic Conventions for this District met yesterday at Jamaica. The Democrats, without any great effort, dropped the name of Mr. LUDLOW and placed GEORGE A. SEARING in nomination again; after which they adjourned to watch the other Conventions. The Republican and American Conventions met, organized, appointed Committees on Conference and adjourned for a limited time; reassembled, took a recess at a late hour, and, as our informant left, (a little before dark,) the members of the three Conventions were discussing a good dinner together in the best possible humor. At the time of writing, it is hardly safe to say that the two parties will unite on one candidate. PHILIP S. CROOKE, Esq., if independent nominations are made, will doubtless be nominated by the Republicans.

P. S.—At a late hour last night we learned that LOTHER C. CARTER, of Flushing, was nominated as the Fusion candidate.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention for Kings County reassembled last evening in Musical Hall, Brooklyn. On motion of GEORGE W. STILWELL, a Conference Committee of Six was appointed to confer with a similar Committee already appointed by the American Convention, with a view of uniting upon a common ticket. The following-named gentlemen compose the Committee: Charles Jones, Ninth Ward; George W. Stilwell, New-Utrecht; John N. Stearns, Seventeenth Ward; Wm. H. Jenkins, Nineteenth Ward; Ezra Baldwin, Fourth Ward; F. S. Littlejohn, Tenth Ward.

The Convention then adjourned till Friday afternoon next at 4 o'clock P. M.

SUICIDE.—ELIZABETH HENRY, a colored women, residing at No. 17 Johnson-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday, by taking laudanum. Cause—destitution.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named PATRICK HAWKINS, residing at the corner of Myrtle and Hudson avenues, Brooklyn, was killed on Monday night, by falling into the hold of a ship at the foot of Adams-street.

BURGLARY.—Messrs. LEACH & HASBALL'S fringe store, corner of North Third and Third streets, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, on Sunday night last, and property valued at $1,000 abstracted.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. ETHAN ESTABROOK, an old resident, and formerly Comptroller of Brooklyn, died on Saturday last.

# NEW-JERSEY.

### Jersey City Items.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Last evening the Common Council decided to build a station-house, a Common Council Chamber and temporary City Hall, on Temperance-alley and Gregory-street—the lots to cost $11,500; vacancies for Judges of Election were filled, and Gracen R. Comen was elected Collector of Arrears of Taxes.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—SAMUEL A. FRENCH was nominated by the Democracy of the Third District, last evening, for the Assembly of the Third District.

FIRE.—The boot and shoe store of Mr. FEJER, in Hudson City, was damaged by fire, on Monday, to the extent of $500. No insurance.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 12.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $22,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 92 | 236 | Reading R. R | 52 |
| 25,000 | Virginia 6s | 94 | 500 | do | s30 51 |
| 8,500 | N. Carolina 6s | 95 | 100 | do | s60 50⅜ |
| 11,000 | Missouri State 6s | 87⅜ | 200 | do | s30 51⅛ |
| 29,000 | do | 87⅜ | 100 | do | 52⅜ |
| 10,000 | do | b60 87⅜ | 400 | do | b10 52⅜ |
| 30,000 | do | b60 87⅛ | 100 | do | s3 52⅛ |
| 7,000 | Louisiana 6s | 93 | 200 | do | b10 52 |
| 1,000 | Cnl. St. 7s, nw Bs | 98⅜ | 100 | do | s4 52 |
| 4,000 | Minnesota 8 ₱ ct | 101⅛ | 50 | do | 51⅞ |
| 2,000 | Georgia St. 6s | 100 | 300 | do | s30 50⅜ |
| 2,000 | Brook. Water Ln | 99⅜ | 100 | do | b10 aft 7 51⅜ |
| 3,500 | N. Y. Ceu. R. R. | 93 | 50 | do | 51⅜ |
| 4,000 | N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76 | 98 | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | s60 57 |
| 2,000 | Erie R. 1st m Bds | 98 | 200 | do | s30 57 |
| 5,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 2d m. | 91 | 50 | do | s10 57⅛ |
| 1,000 | Har. 2d m. Bds. | 80 | 50 | do | b60 57⅜ |
| 5,000 | Read. R. Bds. '86. | 72 | 50 | do | s10 57⅜ |
| 1,000 | Mich. Cen. R. | s. c. | 350 | do | 57⅜ |
| | 1 m. S. F. C. Bonds. | 93½ | 22 | Mich. S. & N. I. RR. | 24⅛ |
| 5,000 | Mich. So. S. F. Bds | 71 | 935 | do | 24⅜ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Freel'd Bds. | 87 | 50 | do | s10 24⅜ |
| 5,000 | Gal. & Chic. 2m. Bs | 94 | 800 | do | b30 24⅜ |
| 2,000 | Mich. S. 2d m. bs. | 81 | 70 | do | b3 24⅜ |
| 40 | Merchants' ex. Bk. | 102 | 25 | Harlem R. R. Pref. | 25 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 94½ | 325 | do | 25⅛ |
| 10 | Amer. Ex. Bank | 110½ | 780 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. stk. | 50 |
| 50 | Bank of Commerce | 103¼ | 50 | do | s10 50 |
| 20 | Continental Bank | 99 | 50 | do | b3 50⅛ |
| 5 | do | 99½ | 50 | do | b30 50⅜ |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 20 | 50 | do | bnw 50 |
| 25 | Del. & Hud. C. Co | 99⅜ | 75 | do | b30 50 |
| 200 | do | b60 99⅜ | 50 | do | b5 50 |
| 20 | Penn. Coal Co | 76¾ | 250 | do | b10 50 |
| 100 | Pacific M. St. Co | 104⅜ | 50 | do | s10 48⅞ |
| 50 | do | s60 104 | 300 | do | s60 49 |
| 55 | do | 104⅜ | 100 | do | s30 49⅜ |
| 50 | do | b60 104⅜ | 50 | do | s60 49⅛ |
| 14 | New-Jersey Zinc | 5⅜ | 70 | Panama R. R. | 111⅞ |
| 150 | Brns. City L. Co. | 2⅜ | 50 | Galena & Chic. R. | 85 |
| 200 | Amer. Guano Co. | 6 | 100 | do | 85⅛ |
| 550 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s60 84 | 100 | do | b30 85 |
| 450 | do | 84⅛ | 100 | do | 84⅞ |
| 100 | do | b30 84⅜ | 150 | do | b60 84⅜ |
| 100 | do | b60 84⅜ | 150 | do | 84⅜ |
| 300 | do | b30 84⅜ | 50 | do | 84⅛ |
| 25 | do | 84 | 50 | do | s30 84 |
| 25 | do | 84⅛ | 50 | do | s60 83⅞ |
| 100 | do | b30 84⅞ | 350 | Clev. & Toledo R. | 33¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 84 | 100 | do | s10 33¾ |
| 50 | do | s15 84 | 200 | do | s60 33 |
| 18 | Erie Railroad | 16⅜ | 300 | do | 33⅜ |
| 532 | do | 16⅜ | 50 | do | s30 33⅜ |
| 155 | do | 16⅜ | 200 | do | s10 33⅜ |
| 8 | Hud. River R. R. | 28 | 200 | do | b30 33⅜ |
| 50 | do | s60 28¼ | 550 | do | 33⅜ |
| 200 | do | b60 28⅜ | 200 | do | s10 33⅜ |
| 250 | do | 28⅜ | 350 | do | b30 33⅜ |
| 700 | Harlem Railroad | 12½ | 250 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R. | 65⅜ |
| 500 | do | 12¾ | 50 | do | b30 65⅜ |
| 21 | Chic., B. & Quin. R. | 50 | 1050 | do | 65⅜ |
| 275 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 16¾ | 50 | do | s10 65⅜ |
| 100 | do | b30 17 | 150 | do | b30 65⅝ |
| 475 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 4¾ | 450 | do | 65⅝ |
| 5 | Macon & West'n R. | 80 | 50 | do | snw 65⅜ |
| 50 | Illinois Cent. R. R. | 79 | 50 | do | s30 65⅞ |
| 34 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | 91⅜ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | Cal. St. 7s, nw Bs. | 86⅜ | 100 | Harlem R. R. | 12⅜ |
| 2,500 | Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds | 89 | 150 | Clev. & Tol. RR. | 33⅜ |
| 5,000 | Mich. Cen. R. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1 m. S. F. C. B. | 93 | 250 | do | b30 33⅜ |
| 5,000 | do | 93 | 50 | Michigan C. R. R. | 56⅜ |
| 1,000 | N. Jersey 2d m. Bs | 87½ | 300 | M. S. & N. I. G'dstk | s60 49 |
| 20 | Americsu Ex. Bk. | 110½ | 50 | do | b30 49⅜ |
| 15 | Contiuental Bank | 99½ | 100 | do | s60 48⅞ |
| $25 | Canton Co. | b30 20 | 50 | do | s30 49¼ |
| 10 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 99⅝ | 200 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 84 |
| 10 | do | 99⅜ | 250 | do | s30 83⅜ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 83⅞ | 100 | do | s60 83 |
| 50 | Erie Railroad | 16⅜ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. RR. | 65¼ |
| 100 | Reading R. R. | s30 50 | 150 | do | s30 66 |
| 1060 | do | s60 50 | 100 | do | s60 64⅜ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Tol. N. & C. R. 7s | 86 | 50 Irving Bank....101 |
| 25,000 | Cleve. & P. R. 7s | 45 | 5 Metropolitan Bank.110 |
| 1,000 | Flor. R. 7s | 55 | 25 Firemen's F. Ins. C. 91⅛ |
| 3,000 | Mob. & Ohio R. 8s | 12⅜ | 100 N. Y. Con. Stage C. 95 |
| 4,000 | H. & St. J. R. R. 7s | 53 | 100 Prismatic Tur. Co. 30 |
| 2,000 | Det. & Mil. R. 7s | 65 | 15 Manhattan Bank....136½ |
| 3,000 | Del. L. & W. R. 7s | 76 | 20 Bank of Commerce 102 |
| 5,000 | Mil. & Hor. R. 8s | 19 | 10 Com. Fire Ins. Co. 87⅜ |
| 3,000 | Mil. City 7s | 50 | 20 New World F. I. Co. 93¼ |
| 20 | Artisans' Bank | 84½ | 20 Pac. M. S.S. Co....104¼ |
| 10 | Am. Exchange Bk. | 110¾ | |

TUESDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The screw-steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Wednesday, Sept. 29, arrived at this port this afternoon. Our London files are to the morning of the 28th September, but telegraphic dispatches to Liverpool afford the market report of Tuesday afternoon, when English Consols closed firm at 98⅛ ₱ cent., and a free speculation was going on in nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange, particularly in the leading English Railway shares. The Bank received, on Tuesday, $1,200,000 in Gold, and the reserve was believed to be up to $97,000,000. Opinions varied as to whether the rate of discount would be reduced by the Court of Directors, on the following Thursday, but the accessions of Gold, coupled with a decided turn in the exchange with China and the East, together with the condition of the French Bank and the ruling of the Continental Exchanges with England, all seemed to favor the opinion that the measure of reduction to 2½ ₱ cent. would not be delayed very long. The latest in regard to American Stocks, is the Treasury report on the London Exchange, on Monday, Sept. 27:

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. | Business. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875 | 79 to 81 | |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875 | 79 to 81 | |
| Do., do., Freeland., 1860 | 77 to 79 | |
| Do., $100 shares, $60 paid | 24 to 22 dis. | 23 dls. |
| Michigan Central 8 ₱ c., 1860 | 83 to 87 | |
| Do., do., 1869 | 86 to 88 | |
| Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82 | 86 to 88 | |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885 | 62 to 64 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 22 to 27 | |
| New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883 | 84 to 86 | 84⅜ 4¾ |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864 | 93 to 95 | 94⅜ |
| Do., $100 shares | 75 to 77 | |
| New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883 | 66 to 68 | 67 |
| Do., $100 shares | 16 to 18 | |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent. | 89 to 91 | |
| Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl. | 91 to 93 | |

The following correspondence appears in the London *Times* of Sept. 28 in regard to the Atlantic and Great Western negotiation, on which we commented some weeks ago. We reserve further notice of the denial of General WARD until the receipt of his letter to our own address, which has not yet been received. In reference to the note of Mr. T. W. KENNARD, it is sufficient to remark that the error of stating his arrival in the United States grew out of the circumstance that another relative of HEYWOOD, KENNARD & Co., of the same name, and with business introductions from the house, was then in New-York:

The following letters relate to the paragraph quoted yesterday from the NEW-YORK TIMES, regarding the Atlantic and Great Western Railway:

No. 36 GREAT GEORGE-STREET, Sept. 27, 1858.

SIR: I observe in the city article of the *Times* this morning a quotation from an American journal, referring to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The statement as to the terms of the loan raised in this country and in Paris is as incorrect as my reported presence in New-York. General C. L. WARD, President of the Company, being in London, can speak for himself and the Railway.

As consulting engineer to this undertaking, I am about to visit the works, and I shall in due course report thereon to the parties interested.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
T. W. KENNARD.

No. 13 HANOVER-STREET, London, Sept. 27, 1858.

SIR: I respectfully appeal to your courtesy and sense of justice for sufficient space in your columns to notice the extract published by you this morning from a New-York paper, in reference to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. I received on Saturday last, from the United States, a copy of this publication, and instantly returned a full, definite, and circumstantial refutation of the whole statement.

Upon the honor of a gentleman and my fidelity as the chief financial officer of the Company in question, I declare there is not a single item or feature of the statement which has been imposed upon your New-York cotemporary that is true. I have given and promised no douceur whatever, anywhere, or in any form. The only sacrifice I have made (if such it can be called) is that of having parted with the bonds of the Company at the rate of 75c. to the dollar and agreeing to pay in London and Paris the same semi-annual rate of interest allowed by the Illinois Central Railway Company. And under all the contracts—now complete for the whole line—our road will cost less per mile by nearly one-half than any other leading railway in the United States.

Referring you to my letter to the NEW-YORK TIMES, when it shall appear, for any further particulars that you may deem important to a full vindication,

I remain respectfully,
C. L. WARD,
President of Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The Discount Brokers to-day report no change in Money rates either on short or long bills. Prime 30@60-day acceptances are 3@4 ₱ cent., and some mercantile bills running into January have also been taken at 4 ₱ cent. Longer dates range 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the classification of names. The Stock Brokers are paying 3½@4 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and 3@3½ ₱ cent. on State Stocks. The new Federal Stock is generally placed in Bank or with other strong lenders, and the loans upon it are seldom disturbed. It can be borrowed upon at 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Some of the Continental remitters by the *Arabia*'s mail came into the Exchange market to-day for English bills, in preference to francs and North of Europe, and the rate on London, for Bank names, was rather stiffer at 109¼@110 ₱ cent. On Paris, the bankers drew f.5.12½ to the dollar, while Southern-drawn bills were done at from f.5 16¼@f.5.12½. The remittance in bar gold by this steamer is about half a million—$450,000 known this afternoon.

The business in Stocks to-day was very active, the sales of Shares amounting to 25,000, and of State and other Bonds to $200,000. The morning prices, on the first call of the list, were fully up to the large advance noticed on Saturday and Monday, on the Railway Shares, end ¼ ₱ cent. higher on the State Stocks. As the dealings progressed, the *Bear* interest offered their time options with more freedom, and et a concession in prices, and this, in turn, induced some realizations on the cash stock for the *Bull* account. The differences made were particularly marked in Reading, as will be seen by reference to the printed register. The top price of the cash Stock was 52¼ ₱ cent., closing in the afternoon, 51 ₱ cent.; New-York Central, 84¼, closing 83⅜ ₱ cent. Michigen Southern Preferred, 50⅛, closing 49½, and in like proportion on the other Western Roeds, in nearly all which the transactions show a renewed interest with speculative buyers outside the Board of Brokers. The deliveries of Reading were made with more ease than yesterday, some parcels having been brought over from Philadelphia. In Erie Shares there were buyers at 16¾@¾ ₱ cent., and as the transfers now open, after the annual election, which took place to-day, we may look for a little more activity in the Stock. The rise in Harlem old Stock was carried up to 12¾, closing 12@12½ ₱ cent. The backers of the movement talk of 15@20 ₱ cent., and point to the rapid advance, of late, in all the Bonds of the Company, because of the present economical administration of the road. The Bonds have nearly all been taken out of the Street. The First Mortgage stands about 90; the Second sold to-day at 80 ₱ cent.; the Third is held for 68@70 ₱ cent. The sellers of Rock Island pressed the Stock both for cash and on contract; closing sales 65¼ for cash, 64¾ seller 60 days. The Share list, otherwise, closed steady after the printed sales, the reaction of ½@¾ ₱ cent having induced some fresh purchases. There was a free demand for Missouri Sixes through the day at 87¼@87½, and Tennessees advanced to 92 ₱ cent. The Federal Loan advanced to 104½ ₱ cent., interest from next January.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in September, between Chicego and Burlington, a distence of 210 miles, (of which 138 miles belong to this Company,) were:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Freight | $94,511 |
| For Passengers | 42,087 |
| For Mail and miscellaneous | 2,150 |
| Total | $138,748 |

The earnings of the Quincy and Chicago (late Northern Cross) Railroad, extending from its junction with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Galesburg, to Quincy, a distance of 100 miles, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Freight | $13,539 |
| For Passengers | 9,836 |
| For Mail and miscellaneous | 933 |
| Total | $24,308 |

We understand that the September receipts on the Terre Haute and Alton Road are $79,453, as against $78,991 the same month last year. The Michigan Central earnings for the same month are $224,574, as against $301,588 same month last season.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for September were ..... $83,400
Estimated expenses for September.... $27,270
Interest ..... 23,000
Rent ..... 5,500— 55,770
Net earnings ..... $27,630

The present management of the New-York and Erie Road were reëlected to-day by the Stockholders, in annual meeting. The Directors are: Charles Moran, Samuel Mareh, Cornelius Smith, Daniel Drew, John Arnot, Amhrose S. Murray, D. A. Cushmen, William B. Skidmore, Ralph Mead, Dudley S. Gregory, Edwin J. Brown, Hermann Gelpcke, George Bruce, Robert H. Berdell, Samuel H. P. Hall, Edward K. Alburtis, Geo. T. Cobb.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—OCT. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $1,930,647 49 | Bonds | $1,224,674 18 |
| Real Estate | 677,781 47 | Stocks | 1,840,874 42 |
| Bank Notes | 578,351 20 | Suspen. Debt. | 1,587,194 94 |
| Due from Bks | 1,355,846 06 | Branches | 1,551,545 85 |
| Discounts | 12,615,649 20 | State | 124,479 60 |
| Domestic Ex | 6,090,779 82 | Other Items | 1,104,778 21 |
| Foreign Ex. | 384,349 94 | | |
| Total | | | $31,066,952 38 |
| Capital | $14,888,451 93 | Deposits | $2,765,957 98 |
| Circulation | 5,456,574 62 | Due State | 3,086,478 67 |
| Profits | 1,942,203 32 | Other Items | 20,680 97 |
| Due Banks | 2,876,604 69 | | |
| Total | | | $31,066,952 38 |

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | Per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ₱ 100 @ ⅜ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ₱ 100 @ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 15c. ₱ 100 @ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅛ @ ¾ |
| Interior Meryland | ⅛ @ ¾ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ⅛ @ ¾ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ¾ @ 1 |
| Nurth Carolina | ¾ @ 1 |
| Virginia | ¾ @ 1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1 @ 1½ |
| Michigan | ¾ @ 1 |
| Tennessee | 1 @ 1¼ |
| Free Indiana | 1¼ @ 1½ |
| Louisiana and Mobile | ¾ @ 1 |
| Canada | ½ @ ⅝ |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ¼ @ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ¼ @ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 90 | 100 |
| 60 acre warrants per acre | 60 | 65 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 70 | 75 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 80 | 85 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | 1 dis. |
| Bank of England Notes ₱ £ | $4 85@$4 87 |
| Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| *Silver.* | Buying. | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 1 05@ — | Spanish Qrs. each | 23@ — |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 07@1 10 | Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz | 1 22@ — |
| Five franc pieces | 91@ — | *Gold.* | |
| French Crowns | 1 10@ — | Sovereigns | 4 85@4 87 |
| German Crowns | 1 05@ — | Twenty Francs | 3 85@3 86 |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ — | Ten Thaler pieces | 85@7 86 |
| Guilders | 40@ — | English Silver | 4 80@ — |
| Spanish Doubloons | 16 25@16 50 | Tsn Gulilder pcs | 3 98@ — |
| Old Am. Half Dols | 04@ — | Spanish Doubloons | 16 25@16 50 |
| Old Am. Qr. Dols. | 02⅜@ — | Patriot Doubloons | 15 50@15 65 |
| | | Gold, Am. Old | 6c, prem. |

The following circular has been issued from the Suffolk Bank of Boston in regard to the pending controversy touching the New-England currency. The conclusion is that the Suffolk system of redemption is, for the present, given up:

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

For the expenses of the Foreign Money System of the Suffolk Bank, the Bank finds its remuneration in the use of the deposits of the various Banks in New-England. As no other general mode of compensation has ever been thought of, the maintenance of the system depends upon the continuence of these deposits. To place the Banks withdrawing on the same footing as before withdrawal, is obviously inconsistent with the plan of keeping up the system by means of deposits. The Suffolk Bank system has been conducted for thirty years on the principle of sending home for payment in specie the bills which we receive of those banks which have withdrawn their deposits. We consider this indispensable to the system, and that it would be futile to attempt to carry on, without the power of enforcing it. In continuing this redemption system, the Suffolk Bank has had for many years no motive beyond that of securing to the community a continuance in acknowledged benefits. The labor, expense and risks of the business have been equal to any remuneration received from the use of the deposits. We cannot consent any longer to have the Bank placed in the position, as is charged against us, of carrying on this business merely for its profit, nor can we be expected to stand out against public opinion, prejudiced and excited, in sustaining a system however beneficial to the public, after it becomes unremunerating, and hazardous to the stockholders of the Bank. The Suffolk Bank system is now conducted theoretically and practically, precisely as it has been in the past. If public sentiment is now against it, and if it is less appreciated by the trading community and the city Banks than heretofore, the cause is not to be found in the mode of pursuing it. The time has arrived to surrender our agency in the system as heretofore conducted. Our responsibility in it must now cease.

Because its main feature, the right to send bills home for specie, cannot be given up without destroying its efficacy.

Because our exercise of this right is effectually made use of, by those hostile to the Suffolk Bank system, to place the Bank in a false attitude before the public; and

Because under existing circumstances, the Bank does not wish to stand in the way of a trial of the attempted experiment of a foreign money-system, to be conducted on less stringent principles.

We shall continue to receive country money from the banks as heretofore, subject to conditions that it may perhaps be found necessary hereafter to make.

J. AMORY DAVIS, President.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week | $1,307,910 | $1,721,860 | $1,208,120 |
| Previously reported | 60,626,623 | $4,465,245 | $35,940,851 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $61,948,013 | $56,187,225 | $46,911,971 |

### Money Circular for Europe.

*Per Arabia.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The Stock market has been exceedingly active throughout the week which has elapsed since the date of our last advices. The movement has been accompanied by a moderate rise, in which all descriptions of securities have more or less participated. The improvement may be attributed to the continued favorable foreign news, and to the undiminished supply of money—rates of interest, contrary to the anticipations of capitalists, not having advanced as the season has progressed. State Stocks—There have been large sales of Missouri 6s, which have risen 2⅜, and of Tennessee 6s, which have risen 1¼. Virginia 6s have advanced ¾; Louisiana 6s, 1¼; North Carolina 6s, ⅜; Indiana 5s, ½; and California 7s, new issue, 3 ₱ cent. Sales of Ohio 6s, of 1860, at 102; do., of 1886, at 106@106½. The new Government Loan has been in better request, and has been sold as high as 104, which is the closing quotation. City and County bonds have been in moderate demand. The principal transactions have been in Louisville 6s, buth water-works and railroad issues; in Memphis 6s, guaranteed by State of Tennessee; and in Brooklyn 6s—the last-named at an advance of 1⅜ ₱ cent. There have also been sales of New-York City 6s, due in 1867, at 103¼; and of Meson County, Ky., 6 ₱ cents, at 75. Railroad Bonds—There has been more movement in these than for some time past, accompanied by a general advance in prices. New-York Central 6s have risen 1 ₱ cent.; do. 7s, 2; Galena and Chicago, 1st mort., 1¼; do. 2d mort., 2½; Hudson River, 1st mort., ½; do. 2d mort., ½; Illinois Central Constructions, ⅜; Harlem 1st mort., 1; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., 1; Erie 3d mortgage, 2; do. 4th mortgage and unsecured Bonds, ⅛@1; Erie 2d mortgages have declined ¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mortgage 10 ₱ cents., 1, and Illinois Central Freeland Bonds, 2 ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern 1st mortgage 7s have sold at 84; do. Sinking Fund at 71½; Reading 6s, of 1886, at 72, and Little Miami 6s at 84@85. Railroad Shares have been very active and, with few exceptions, have advanced. The rise has been as follows: 1½ ₱ cent. on Chicago and Rock Island, 3¼ on Cleveland and Toledo, 1¾ on Erie, ¾ on Galena and Chicago, 1⅜ on Michigan Southern, 5 on Michigan Central, 1 on Milwaukee and Mississippi, 2¾ on New-York Central and 4¼ on Reading. The two last named have given rise to exceedingly large transactions; more than 30,000 shares of each having changed hands. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati has been sold at from 90¾@91¾; Harlem Preferred, from 23@25¼; and Cleveland and Pittsburg at 7⅛. Money continues superabundant. Short loans, 3¼@5; indorsed paper, 4@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Exchange on Europe is still scarce, and the rates have varied but little. Principal business on London, 109¾@110; Paris, 5.13¾@5.12½.

DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

*Per Arabia.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858.

Our last edvices were dated 4th inst. The recent advices from Europe, announcing the great accumulation of Specie in the Banks of England and France, have forced upon our capitalists the conviction that the abundance of Meney now apparent at all the centres is not of a momentary character, as was generally supposed, but that, on the contrary, there is reason to look for its continusnce for a long time to come. This impression has induced a lively demand for Stocks, beginning with Government and State Stocks, and extending to the more or less speculative descriptions. The operators for a fall have found themselves compelled to close their contracts at a loss, and the operators for a rise have redoubled their purchases, seeing that the tendency continued upward. The advance is quite general—the only notable exception being Erie second mortgage, and Panama and Pacific Mail. The two last fell off, on a rumor, thus far wanting confirmation, of the opening of an opposition line, *via* Nicaragua. The Erie second mortgages have declined, in consequence of a letter issued by the President, announcing the impossibility of redeeming the Bonds on the 1st of March next, and offering to extend them five years. Particulars of this proposition and of the official report at the stockholders' meeting, in our next issue. State Stocks have advanced with large sales, chiefly in Missouris, Tennessees, Californias and Virginias. Virginias have improved ¾ ₱ cent.; Missouris, 2⅜; Tennessees, 1¼; Californias, new, 3⅜; Indiana 5s, 1½; North Carolina at 95; Louisiana, 93. The United States 5 ₱ cents., 1874, have been sold at 104, and are now held at 104½. Ohio 6s, 1860, sales at 102, 1886 at 106. City and County Bonds—Demand slightly improved. We note sales of St. Louis City Municipal

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 220. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## [illegible] ELECTION.

### Overwhelming Defeat of the Administration.

### LECOMPTON REPUDIATED.

The returns from Pennsylvania have come in sufficiently to indicate the overwhelming defeat of the Administration and the repudiation of Lecomptonism. A few counties in the interior of the State are not yet heard from, but the result will not be materially altered by the returns from them. Out of twenty-five Members of Congress, the Lecomptonites elect only two, or at most three. The members elected in the remaining Districts are either straight-out Opposition or strong Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

FIRST DISTRICT.

In the First District, THOMAS B. FLORENCE (Lecompton Democrat) is reëlected over RYAN (Opp.) and NEUNHER, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat,) but by a very slim plurality. His majority over KNIGHT (Opp.) in 1856, was 2,220; this year it is reduced to a plurality of *four hundred and ninety-three*. The full vote in FLORENCE's District (the first seven Wards of Philadelphia) is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| T. B. Florence, Lecompton Dem | 6,186 |
| John W. Ryan, Opposition | 5,693 |
| G. W. Nehinger, Anti-Lecompton Dem | 2,135 |
| Florence's plurality | 493. |

SECOND DISTRICT.

In the Second District, the Hon. E. Joy MORRIS (Opposition) is reëlected by a majority of 1,512 over GEORGE H. MARTIN (Dem.) This is an Opposition gain of 1,101 since 1856. The returns are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. Joy Morris—Opposition | 5,542 |
| George H. Martin—Democrat | 4,030 |
| Majority for Morris | 1,512 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Third District elects JOHN P. VERREE (Opp.) over JAMES LANDY (Democrat and present member) by a majority of 1,037. The returns are:

| | |
|---|---|
| John P. Verree—Opposition | 6,736 |
| James Landy—Democrat | 5,690 |
| Majority for Verree | 1,046 |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Full returns are not received from this District, but WILLIAM MILLWARD (Opp.) is pretty certainly elected over BROOKE (American) and HENRY M. PHILLIPS Democrat and present Member.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

In the Fifth, JOHN WOOD (Opp.) is elected over OWEN JONES (Democrat and present Member.) Montgomery County is only partially reported, but shows so far a large gain for the Opposition.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JOHN HICKMAN, present Member and Anti-Lecompton Democrat, is undoubtedly reëlected over JOHN M. BROOMALL (regular Opp.) and CHAS. D. MANLY (Lecompton Democrat.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

This District is still in doubt. The candidates are new men, H. C. LONGNECKER (Opp.) and STOKES L. ROBERTS, (Lecompton Dem.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Eighth is the District represented in the present Congress by J. GLANCY JONES, who is the special petof the President. The present indications are that JONES is defeated by JOHN SWARTZ, Anti-Lecompton Democrat and Fusion candidate. The returns are not full, and the result remains somewbat doubtful. We believe, however, that SWARTZ is elected. The vote in this District in 1856 was very heavy; Mr. JONES receiving 11,272, and his opponent 4,628, leaving a majority for GLANCY JONES of 6,644. The gain of the Opposition in this District is immense. In Reading the gain since 1856 is reported at 1,237.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

The returns from other Districts in the State are only partial, but are sufficient to indicate that the Administration nave suffered disaster in nearly every section.

*Ninth District*—In this District there is a heavy gain for the opposition, and THADDEUS STEVENS is probably elected to Congress over JAMES M. HOPKINS, (Lecompton.)

*Tenth District*—JOHN W. KILLINGER (Opp.) is elected over JACOB WIDEL (Lecompton.) This is an old Republican stronghold, the opposition majority in 1856 having been 2,823, with a heavy gain this year.

*Eleventh District*—In the Eleventh, JAS. H. CAMPBELL (Opp.) beats both his opponents, D. WAIT (Lecompton and present member,) and KAKE (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)

*Twelfth District*—The Twelfth elected in 1856 a Democratic member, by a majority of nearly 3,000. This year the tide has turned with a vengeance. GEO. W. SCRANTON (Opp.) is elected by a probable majority of 800 to 1,000.

*Thirteenth District*—A Lecompton member, WM. H. DIMMICK (present member) is elected in this District over E. K. SHOEMAKER (Opp.) The District gave 3,500 Dem. maj. in 1856. The Opposition gain largely this year.

*Fourteenth District*—There is no reason to doubt the reelection of GALUSHA A. GROW, in the Fourteenth. His majority in 1856 was 9,271.

*Fifteenth District.*—JAMES T. HALL (Opp.) is elected over ALLISON WHITE, Lecompton, and present member. The Opposition gain largely in this District. WHITE was elected in 1856 by a large majority. HALL's majority over WHITE this year is reported over 2,000.

*Sixteenth District.*—From the Sixteenth we have no definite returns.

*Seventeenth District.*—The Lecomptonites are essentially floored in this District. The Democratic member was elected in 1856 by a majority of 674. The Opposition candidate this year, EDWARD MCPHERSON, beats WILSON RILEY, Lecompton and present member.

*Eighteenth District*—Large Opposition gains are reported here. SAMUEL S. BLAIR (Opp.) is probably elected over CYRUS L. PERSHING.

*Nineteenth District*—JOHN COVODE (Opp.) is reelected in this District by a large majority over HENRY D. FOSTER. COVODE's majority in 1856 was 1,802.

*Twentieth District*—From this District we have no returns.

*Twenty-first District*—JAMES K. MORRHEAD (Opp.) is probably elected over BURKE, (Anti-Tax.)

*Twenty-second District*—ROBERT MCKNIGHT, Opposition, is elected over two opponents, BIRMINGHAM and WILLIAMS. The Opposition gain is very large.

*Twenty-third District*—WILLIAM STEWART, Opposition, probably elected.

*Twenty-fourth District*—No returns.

*Twenty-fifth District*—Three candidates ran in this District—JOHN DICK, Opposition, and present member; ELIJAH BABBITT, Anti-Lecompton Democrat; and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Lecompton. BABBITT is probably elected.

### RECAPITULATION.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Opposition, or Anti-Lecompton, in SMALL CAPS; Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Roman; Lecompton in *Italics*.

I.—*Thomas B. Florence.*
II.—*E. JOY MORRIS.*
III.—JOHN P. VERREE.
IV.—WILLIAM MILLWARD.
V.—JOHN WOOD.
VI.—*John Hickman.
VII.—H. C. LONGNECKER.
VIII.—John Schwartz.
IX.—THADDEUS STEVENS.
X.—JOHN W. KILLINGER.
XI.—JAS. H. CAMPBELL.
XII.—GEO. W. SCRANTON.
XIII.—*Wm. H. Dimmick.
XIV.—*GALUSHA A. GROW.
XV.—JAMES T. HALL.
XVI.—No returns.
XVII.—EDWARD MCPHERSON.
XVIII.—SAMUEL S. BLAIR.
XIX.—*JOHN COVODE.
XX.—No returns.
XXI.—JAS. K. MORRHEAD.
XXII.—ROBERT MCKNIGHT.
XXIII.—*WILLIAM STEWART.
XXIV.—No returns.
XXV.—Elijah Babbitt.

Anti-Lecompton, 20. (Regular Opposition, 17; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 3.)

Lecompton, 2. Three districts to hear from.

* Reëlected.

### THE STATE TICKET.

The Opposition candidates on the State ticket are elected, as follows:

*Supreme Court*—JOHN M. READ.
*Canal Commissioner*—WM. E. FRAZER.

### ADDITIONAL RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

In the Seventh Congressional District indications are that H. C. LONGNECKER, Opposition, is elected by a small majority.

Monroe County gives Dimmick for Congress 600 majority; Democratic loss 1,000.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District John Covode, Republican, is elected by 900 majority.

In the Tenth Congressional District, Jno. W. Killinger, Republican, is elected by 3,000 majority.

*Sixteenth Congressional District*—Cumberland County gives Fisher, Democrat, 250 majority.

*Eleventh Congressional District*—Schuylkill County gives Campbell, Opposition, 2,300 majority.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Wayne County by about 200 majority on the State ticket.

*Eighth District*—Official returns from Berks County defeat J. Glancy Jones, Democrat, by 45 votves. John Schwartz, Opposition, is elected.

*Sixteenth Congressional District*—The returns give William F. Junkin, Opposition, 500 majority in Perry and Fisher, Democrat, 450 majority in Cumberland and York Counties.

PHILADELPHIA—9 P. M.

A report from Wayne County, not confirmed, says Shoemaker has a thonsand majority. If this is so. Dimmick is defeated.

PHILADELPHIA—9:30 P. M.

*Thirteenth Congressional District*—Carbon County gives Shoemaker 480 majority, Dimmick gets 450 majority in Northampton, 530 in Monroe, and 200 in Wayne. Pike has not yet been heard from. Dimmick is elected by about 800 majority.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

*From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Last Evening.*

Hon. JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia, the People's candidate for Supreme Judge, is elected over Hon. WM. A. PORTER, the Democratic candidate, by a very large majority—probably not less than 25,000, and it may be nearly double that. WM. E. FRAZER, the People's candidate for Canal Commissioner, is elected by a like majority over WESTLEY FROST, the Democratic candidate.

In Philadelphia, the Democrats elect their Congressman in the First District, and probably three out of seventeen of the members of the House of Representatives. The People's Party elect their Sheriff, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court, their Congressmen in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, and fourteen members of the House.

The delegation in Congress will probably stand 18 Opposition, 3 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 4 Regular Democrats.

The State Senate is somewhat in doubt. The members holding over are 12 Democrats to 9 Opposition, and it is not unlikely that the Opposition will not be able to overcome this majority in the twelve district where elections were held yesterday. The Senate will stand 17 Democrats to 16 Opposition.

The House of Representatives will undoubtedly be strongly Opposition. Our impression is that the House will stand about 72 Opposition to 28 Democrats. On joint ballot of the two Houses, the Legislature will be strongly Democratic.

### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

*From the Philadelphia Press.—(Anti-Lecompton Democrat.)*

YESTERDAY.—Two years ago, about the same hour in which we are now writing, the editor of the *Press*, then the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, sat down to address the Democratic Party of the whole country upon the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency, and to congratulate the people upon the triumph of the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, without which Mr. BUCHANAN could not have been elevated to that high position. That was in October of '56, be it remembered, and that result was regarded as deciding the Presidential contest in November succeeding. Since that period, the same principle has been kept consistently in view by the editor of this journal, but intermediately, between then and now, the President of the United States has preferred to discard the great principle which made him President, and we have been thrown, by a series of events familiar to the people, into a hostile attitude to his policy in this respect. Every effort which has been made towards conciliation and toleration has been haughtily refused. AN APPEAL WAS THEREFORE TAKEN TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. And now we sit down, as we did in 1856, after the October election, to chronicle the triumph of the principle which elected JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency. But we deeply regret to say that this time we are called upon to rejoice ever the triumph of the principle, and the defeat of the man who was elected upon it. At this writing, it looks as if almost every Congressional Lecomptonite in Pennsylvania had been defeated! So much for those who have preferred the patronage and favor of the President to the confidence of the people. Thus much for the Executive, who has chosen to turn his back upon the immortal doctrine that the American people shall control their own affairs in their own way, and who has dared to erect, in every district in Pennsylvania, an official influence at war with the fundamental principles of the Constitution. Thus much for the new and startling idea that not the Federal Union, but that "the President must and shall be sustained." But this result is not only attributable to the uprising of the people against the betrayal of their Representatives, and the gross desertion of the popular principle by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic; but it is, at the same time, a tribute to Pennsylvania feeling, and to that idea which is cherished by all our people—that of protection to American industry.

To the Democratic Party, the masses of which have largely contributed to this great result, we have a single word to say. In all that the *Press* has done, we have not sought to disorganize, but to preserve that party. The cause we labored in was not a sectional cause. It was not to uphold principles abhorrent to the Constitution and the Union, but to *save* them; nor, least of all, was it to avenge any personal wrongs, or to gratify any personal feelings. All our instincts are national and conservative. If there is anything in the history of the editor of this paper, it is that he has been devoted to the Democratic Party and to the Union, and that he has been devoted to the rights of the States, North and South. In this cause we intend to labor to the end. We accepted the responsibilities of our position at the beginning, and we are ready to endure them to the close.

*From the Philadelphia North American, (Republican.)*

PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED.—The old Keystone State has vindicated her principles, and has rebuked the powers at Washington. She stands to-day regenerated from the influence of that central despotism which has sought, by patronage and power, to control the popular sentiment, and to misdirect the honest feeling of those who constitute the real bone and sinew of her substantial prosperity. This is no common victory, and we claim it as no political triumph. Two years ago the people of Pennsylvania decided in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN, under circumstances which induced them to hope and to believe that he would at least maintain the policy to which all parties virtually subscribed. They have tried his Administration fairly and liberally, and thousands of the same men, who then contributed to his elevation to the Presidency, recorded their votes, yesterday, in condemnation of his Administration.

We are not disposed to rejoice, in any partisan spirit, over this result. Our expectation and our wish has been, that Pennsylvania would be true to herself; true to the principles which she upheld in the days of the Revolution; true to all the interests which she has at stake, and true to the Union, from the integrity and entirety of which she has never departed in faith or expression. Republicans, Americans, Democrats, Whigs and others, equally patriotic, of different organizations, united heartily and honestly with us on this occasion, and to each and all belong the credit of the moral victory which has been achieved. In the fullness of a noble triumph, we concede to every interest its share of the general triumph, content in the conviction that we have endeavored to do our own part, and satisfied to claim no merit distinct in itself, or so separated as to admit of special discrimination.

*From the Pennsylvonion (Administration.)*

OUR STATE ELECTION—THE RESULT.—It will not take many words to announce the result of the contest in our city and State yesterday. That is the plain truth with reference to the matter, and the party must look at it and not flinch. The causes which produced this result, we have not time to indicate at present. They are mostly local; some of them, we fear, traught with evil tor the future. As to the general issues, that of a change in the Tariff was the most potential in the hands of the unscrupulous demagogues who headed the People's movement. They promised immediate relief to the working classes when that would suit their purposes; when stronger means were needed to effect their ends, they did not scruple to present the alternative of voting the People's ticket or losing their places in the counting-house, the manufactory or the work-shop. This was a most powerful lever in their hands, as the returns from the manufacturing districts will show. As to the old, stale question of Kansas, that was almost forgotten. It was not heard on the battle-field, nor borne on the banners of the victors. Those who used it the most unsparingly at the onset of the fight, abandoned it at the pinch, and rested their whole case on local issue and the cry of protection to domestic industry. These are the main springs that moved the Opposition during the contest, and produced the result which we chronicle to-day.

*From the Philadelphia News.*

Again we have met the enemy, and again have we conquered, and the great heart of the beautiful metropolis of our State beats with the most intense and joyous pulsations. On every hand the People are victorious, and the hosts of Loco-Focoism are beaten at every point. It is with no ordinary feelings that we announce this result to our readers, because it proves that the virtue of the masses is superior to the corruptions of power. It will be seen, by reference to the returns which we give below and elsewhere, that the entire County ticket is elected by an increased majority over that of May last. Mr. KERN, the candidate of the People for Sheriff, has from 7,000 to 8,000 votes above his competitor, whilst his colleagues on the ticket follow him handsomely. All the Congressional Districts, except, perhaps, the First, are carried for the People's nominees, and Mr. BUCHANAN and his Lecompton swindle receives one of the most severe rebukes ever yet given to an Administration in this country. The victory of to-day is the harbinger of "a good time coming," and indicates, in the most unmistakable manner, that in 1860 the people of the entire country will rise in defence of their rights and place an honest man in the Presidential Chair. The very late, or rather the very early hour in the morning, when we write, leaves us but little time to speculate on the result of yesterday's work, but we find it impossible to close without a word of congratulation to our brethren in the interior, the returns from which indicate their well doing.

## ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

### OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

*Second District*—The returns thus far indicate the reëlection of W. H. English, Democrat, by a small majority.

*Third District*—William M. Dunn, Republican, elected.

*Fourth District*—W. S. Holman, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, elected.

*First District*—Pendleton, Democrat, is elected by 350 majority.

*Third District*—Vallandigham, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13—P. M.

In the Sixteenth Congressional District, C. B. Tompkins, Republican, is elected by 600 to 800 majority.

In the First Coogressional District, Pendleton, Democrat, is elected by 540 majority.

In the Second Congressional District, Gurley, Republican, is elected by 724 majority.

In Hamilton County, the entire opposition ticket is elected by an average majority of 1,100.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

In the Ninth Congressional District, John Carey, Republican, has 150 majority.

In the Thirteenth Congressional District, John Sherman, Republican, has 2,000.

In the Fifteenth Congressional District, William Helmick, Republican, is probably elected.

In the Fourth Congressional District, Wm. Allen, Democrat, has 200 majority.

In the Eighth Congressional District, Benjamin Stanton, Republican, has 3,000 majority.

In the Fourteenth Congressional District, Cyrus Spink, Republican, has 2,500 majority.

In the Seventh Congressional District, Thomas Corwin, Opposition, is elected.

In the Tenth Congressional District, Carey A. Trimble, Republican, is elected over Muller, Democrat.

In the Eleventh Congressional District, Charles D. Martin, Democrat, is elected.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 13—P. M.

John Carey, Republican, is elected in the Ninth Congressional District.

James M. Aahley, Republican, is elected in the Fifth Congressional District.

In the Eighteenth Congressional District, Sidney Edgerton, Republican, is elected by 1,500 majority.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District, Edward Wade, Republican, is elected. Cuyahoga County gives him 1,000 majority.

In the Thirteenth Congressional District, John Sherman, Republican, is elected.

In the Fourteenth Congressional District, Cyrus Spink, Republican, is elected.

In the Third Congressional District, C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, is elected by 180 majority over Lewis D. Campbell, Republican.

There is little doubt that the Republican State ticket is elected.

### RECAPITULATION.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

| Dists. | Members. | Dists. | Members. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Pendleton, Dem. | X. | Trimble, Rep. |
| II. | Gurley, Rep. | XI. | Martin, Dem. |
| III. | Vallandigham, Dem. | XIII. | Sherman, Rep. |
| IV. | Allen. Dem. | XIV. | Spink, Rep. |
| V. | Ashley, Rep. | XV. | Helmick, Rep. |
| VII. | Corwin, Opp. | XVI. | Tompkins, Rep. |
| VIII. | Stanton, Rep. | XVIII. | Edgerton, Rep. |
| IX. | Carey, Rep. | XIX. | Wade, Rep. |

Twenty-one Districts in the State—sixteen heard from, in which the result is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Republicans | 11 |
| Administration Democrats | 4 |
| Opposition Democrats | 1 |
| Total | 16 |

### ADDITIONAL RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13—6 P.M.

In the Twenty-first Congressional District, John A. Bingham, Republican, is elected by about 1,200 majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

It is the opinion here that the Republican State ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority, and that fifteen Republican Cungressmen, at least, ar also elected.

### INDIANA ELECTION.

SOUTH BEND, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

St. Joseph's County gives Colfax 450 majority a gain of 100. Laporte County, all but two townships, gives him 611 majority, a gain of 573. Marshall County gives Colfax 90 majority, a small gain.

*Sixth District*—Albert G. Porter, Republican, elected.

*Eighth District*—James Wilson, Republican re-elected.

*Ninth District*—Schuyler Colfax, Republican, re-elected.

*Eleventh District*—John U. Pettit, Republican, re-elected.

The vote on the State ticket is close, and the result doubtful.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

Partial returns received from the First Congressional District of Indiana indicate the election of Alvin P. Hovey, Anti-Lecompton.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 13—9 P. M.

The returns thus far received from Indiana indicate the election of eight Republican Congressmen, the entire Republican State ticket, and a majority of Republicans to the State Legislature.

In the Third Congressional District the result is doubtful.

In the Seventh Congressional District, Davis, Anti Lecompton, is elected.

### IOWA ELECTION.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

The whole Republican ticket in this county is elected by 150 majority.

### KANSAS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

An election took place in Kansas on the 4th inst., for members of the Legislature.

Leavenworth County gave the Republican ticket an average majority of 200.

In Atchison County the Opposition were triumphant by 60 majority.

In Jefferson County the Republicans were defeated.

In Doniphan County the Democratic ticket was elected.

In Dougins County the Republican ticket was elected by 500 majority.

In Lykins County the Republican ticket was elected.

### Lola Montez on Rome.

SHE CASTIGATES THE EPISCOPALIAN CLERGY OF NEW-YORK.

Last night, in Hope Chapel, Madame LOLA MONTEZ lectured on "Rome," for the benefit of the Rev. RALPH HOYT's new Church. The audience was quite large, considering the weather. The Rev. Dr. HIGBEE and Ex-Judge EMMONDS were among the most interested of her listeners.

The lady's address dealt only with Rome, in its religious aspects. The Catholic Church she regarded as the product of an effete civilization, and as an institution which, however well adapted it may have been to the state of society in mediæval times, was entirely *de trop* in this nineteenth century, and must eventually succumb to the progressive spirit of the age. It was to Protestantism, she declared, that were due the five great facts of the time: Steamboats, Railroads, Telegraphs, Freedom of the Press and the American Republic. [Applause.] Ladies and gentlemen, she said in closing, the advertisements have informed you that the proceeds of this lecture are to be given to the Rev. RALPH HOYT, to aid him in building his free Church for the poor. The papers have also apprised you that some of the clergy have cast reflections upon the worthy rector for his willingness to receive the sum which your patronage of this lecture gives. This is certainly a piece of bigotry, intolerance and cruelty to the poor, and of meddlesome impertinence, which I certainly before have never witnessed—aye, even in the most illiberal Catholic countries of the world. [Loud applause.] Who are these men who would bar you and me from doing a good action? They would rather lock the doors of comfort and instruction on the poor and the forsaken, than that they should be blessed by a hand which would not be moved by their dictation. [Applause.] How many churches, I should like to know, would be built and how many poor would be comforted, and clothed, and fed, by the money which they would give? [Applause.]

A VOICE—Not one in a thousand! [Renewed applause.]

It is then reserved for me, humble as I am, to read these blind bigots a lesson, [loud applause,] and to tell them that they are not Christians but Pharisees! [Applause.] They belong, I think, to the same class of hypocrites who condemned the Saviour because he ate and drank with publicans and sinners. [Applause and laughter.] And they appear to be just as full of the headstrong devil of intolerance as they were in the old times. [Applause.] They are certainly very imprudent and very bold devils when they enter into the breasts of professing Christians in such a free and enlightened land as America. Such bigoted intolerance would be bad enough, I think you will go with me in saying, in Timbuctoo or the Fejee Islands; but in America it is like a foul, dirty spot upon the bright sunshine. [Applause.] I am going to Europe for some time, in a few days, and when I come back, which I certainly will do—[loud applause]—it may be I will give a course of lectures to raise a fund to send missionaries to Christianize these clerical Pharisees—[great applause and laughter]—these Pharisees, ladies and gentlemen, who had rather that the poor and the destitute should not have the Gospel preached, or even kind words said to them, than that the means should be furnished by the patronage of your very humble servant. [Applause.] I entreat, therefore, and I beg of you all, the prayers of this congregation for all such benighted and miserable sinners! [Tumultuous and prolonged applause.]

THE QUARANTINE CONTRACT.—The names of THOMAS DOBSON and JOEL S. LEWIS, firm of DOBSON & LEWIS, No. 13 Morris-street, were omitted in the published list of bids for the Quarantine contracts. Their bid was $8,844, being only $74 below J. M. & W. SHUTE, to whom the work was awarded.

## CALIFORNIA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL

### ITINERARY OF THE ROUTE.

### Interesting from Washington Territory.

### PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN WAR.

In the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Monday, we had the pleasure of announcing the arrival at St. Louis of the first Overland Mail from the Pacific, through in twenty-three days from San Francisco, bringing advices ten days later. To the telegraphic outline then furnished, we now add details of the highest interest, with such items of intelligence as may be important.

Of the reception of the caravan at St. Louis, we gather the following information from the *Republican*

As a matter of course, the reception of the news by telegraph from Jefferson City, that the Overland Mail, with Mr. BUTTERFIELD, who had been chiefly instrumental in putting it into successful operation, would arrive in the city by the Pacific Railroad, created very considerable feeling. It was at once determined that a fitting reception should be given to Mr BUTTERFIELD; and before 8 o'clock, a large number of our most respectable citizens had assembled for that purpose.

The procession was formed in front of the Planters' House last evening at 8 o'clock, headed by the St. Louis Silver Band, in ARNOT's band wagon, drawn by six horses, and proceeded to the dépôt of the Pacific Railroad. On the arrival of the train at a little before 9 o'clock, Mr. BUTTERFIELD was received, on behalf of the reception Committee and a large concourse of citizens present, by JOHN F. DARBY, Esq., who said:

SIR: On behalf of the Committee and the citizens of St. Louis, I extend to you a hearty congratulation on the achievement of an undertaking worthy the genius and perseverance of an American. [Applause.] You have demonstrated to the nation the practicability of bringing communications from San Francisco to the centre of the Valley of the Mississippi, in the wonderfully short space of twenty-four days. and for the accomplishment of which you deserve the thanks and gratitude of the whole American people. We have experienced for years the difficulty of communicating with our brethren on the shores of the Pacific, and for ten years have been striving for means which would obviate those difficulties, and bring us in closer contact. You, Sir, have accomplished that object by your indefatigable exertions, and secured a result so desirable, and fraught with so many blessings, that you are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the American people. You, Sir, have inaugurated a system which, though yet in the incipient stages of its operation, is of paramount importance in the results which it will secure in social, political, and mercantile points of view, at the same illustrative of the transcendence of American skill, enterprise and untiring perseverance. In conclusion, let me again return to you our most hearty thanks and congratulations on your noble achievement.

In reply, Mr. BUTTERFIELD expressed the emotions which filled his heart at this demonstration of the good will and approbation of his fellow-citizens, and said they were not the less pleasurable by being unexpected. He regarded it as the happiest moment of his life, in view of the fact that he had accomplished an object which had so long been desired by the citizens of St. Louis, and had received their hearty approval for his labor.

Great difficulties had lain in the way, but what obstacles, he continued, cannot be surmounted by American enterprise? [Applause.] He had entered upon the work with a determination to succeed, and, by the help of his assistants, (whom he complimented very highly,) had succeeded. But the operations were as yet imperfect, this being the first trial. For the next six years thirty thousand miles of mail traveling will be accomplished every day. Nations had taken hold of the great works, but had not reported. An Atlantic telegraph had been laid, it was true, but the Overland Mail was ahead of the submarine lightning at last, and had reported. [Applause.] He thanked the people and the Committee for their cordial welcome, and concluded amid continued applause.

Upon leaving the dépôt, the carriages proceeded to their starting point, on Fourth-street, preceded by the band-chariot, and passing around Pine, did not draw up until they reached the Post-Office, when the mail was turned over to the proper officials. Some extra bags containing the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, the special edition of the *Alta Californio*, and other papers, were retained and put out at the hotel. Here they were opened and the papers handed round to the assembled spectators, who read them with great apparent interest. The *Alta California* was most in demand, as it sported a fine special head of "By the Overland Mail" and an imposing picture of a mail coach with four horses in full gallop. It was a weekly edition, and bore evidence of the most commendable enterprise on the part of its publishers.

The *Democrat* says: "Mr. BAILEY, one of the passengers in the mail train, was also besieged by crowds of anxious persons, to whose innumerable questions he returned willing and satisfactory answers. We are indebted to Mr. BAILEY for a table of stations and distances on the route, which will be found below. The mail team started from San Francisco on the 16th ult. It consisted of a four-horse mail coach, six passengers and the mail. They all came through ahead of time and with perfect safety, though some of the passengers were so jaded with the ride that they concluded to lay over a day or so at Springfield, in this State. They will probably reach the city to-day or to-morrow."

The following is Mr. BAILEY's

ITINERARY OF THE ROUTE.

Memorandum of distances between the stations on the overland route from San Francisco to St. Louis, *vid* Arizona, and of the time made on the first trip: San Francisco to Clark's, 12; Sun Water, 9; Redwood City, 9; Mountain View, 12; San Jose, 11; Seventeen Mile House 17; Gilroy, 13; Pacheco Pass, 18; St. Louis Ranch, 17; Lone Willow, 18; Temple's Ranch, 13; Firebaugh's Ferry, 15; Fresno City, 19; Elk Horn Spring, 22; Whitmore's Ferry, 17; Cross Creek, 12; Visalia, 12; Packwood, 12; Tule River, 14; Fountain Spring, 14; Mountain House, 12; Posey Creek, 15; Gordon's Ferry, 10; Kern River Slough, 12; Sink of Tejon, 14; Fort Tejon, 15, Reeds, 8; French John's, 14; Widow Smith's, 24; King's, 10; Hart's, 12; San Fernando Mission, 8; Canuenga, 12; Los Angeles, 12—total, 462 miles; time, 80 hours.

Los Angeles to Monte, 13; San José, 12; Rancho del Chino, 12; Temascal, 20; Laguna Grande, 10; Temecula, 21; Tejungo, 14; Oak Grove, 12; Warner's Ranch, 10; San Felipe, 16; Vallecito, 18; Palm Springs, 9; Carrisso Creek, 9; Indian Wells (without water,) 32; Alamo Mucho (without water;) Cook's Wells (without water,) 22; Pilot Knob, 18; Fort Yuma, 10. Total, 282 miles; time, 72 hours and 0 minutes.

Fort Yuma to Swiveler's, 20; Fillibuster Camp, 18; Peterman's, 19; Griswell's, 12; Flap-Jack Ranch, 15; Oatman Flat, 20; Murderer's Grave, 20; Gila Ranch, 17; Maricopa Wells, 40; Socatoon, 22; Pechacho, 37; Pointer Mountain, 22; Tucson, 15. Total, 280 miles; time, 71 hours and 45 minutes.

Tucson to Seneca Springs, (without water,) 35; San Pedro, (without water,) 24; Dragoon Springs, (without water,) 23; Apache Pass, (without water,) 40; Stein's Peak, (without water,) 35; Soldier's Farewell, (without water,) 42; Ojo de Vacs, 14; Miembre's River, 16; Cook's Springs, 18; Pecacho, (without water,) 52; Fort Fillmore, 14; Cottonwoods, 55; Franklin, 22. Total, 360 miles. Time, 82 hours.

Franklin to Waco Tanks, 30; Canodrus, 36; Pinery, (without water,) 56; Delaware Springs, 24; Pope's Camp, 40; Emigrant Crossing, 65; Horse Head Crossing, 55; Head of Concho, (without water,) 70; Grape Creek, 22; Fort Chadbourne, 30. Total, 428 miles. Time, 126 hours, 30 minutes.

Fort Chadbourne to Station No. 1, 12; Mountain Pass, 16; Phantom Hill, 30; Smith's, 12; Clear Fork, 26; Francis', 13; Fort Belknap, 22; Murphy's, 16; Jackboro', 19; Earhart's, 16; Conolly's, 16; Davidson's, 24; Gainesville, 17, Diamond's, 15; Sherman, 15; Colbert's Ferry, (Red River,) 13¼. Total, 282½. Time, 65 hours, 25 minutes.

Colbert's to Fisher's, 13; Wail's, 14; Boggy Dépôt, 17; Gary's, 17, Waddell's, 15; Blackburn's, 16; Pusley's, 17; Riddell's, 17, Holloway's, 17; Trayon's, 17; Walker's, 17; Fort Smith, 15. Total, 192 miles. Time, 38 hours.

Fort Smith to Woosley's, 16; Brodie's, 12; Park's 20; Fayetteville, 14; ——'s Station, 12; Callaghan's, 22; Harburn's, 19; Conch's, 16; Smith's, 15; Ashmore, 20; Springfield, 13; Evans', 9; Smith's, 11; Bolivar, 11½; Yost's, 16; Quincy, 16; Bailey's, 10; Warsaw, 11; Burns', 15; Mulholland's, 20; Shackelford's, 13; Tipton, 7. Total, 318½. Time, 46 hours and 55 minutes.

Tipton to St. Louis, 160 miles. Time, 11 hours and 40 minutes.

RECAPITULATION.

| | Miles. | Time |
|---|---|---|
| S. F. to L. A. | 462 | 80 |
| L. A. to Fort Y. | 282 | 72:20 |
| Fort Y. to Tucson | 280 | 71:45 |
| Tucson to Franklin | 360 | 82 |
| Franklin to Chad | 428 | 126:30 |
| Chad. to R. R. | 282½ | 65:25 |
| R. R. to Fort Smith | 192 | 38 |
| Fort Smith to Tipton | 318½ | 46:55 |
| Tipton to St. Louis | 160 | 11:40 |
| Total | 2,765 | 596:35 |

Twenty-four days, 20 hours, 35 minutes; two hours and nine minutes fur difference in longitude, leaves 24 days, 18 hours and 26 minutes.

To the intelligence from California forwarded by telegraph we add a few interesting particulars:

A correspondent at Los Angeles furnishes the following account of the killing of H. P. DORSEY in El Monte, in that County, by his father-in-law, W. W. RUBOTTO M:

"HILLARD P. DORSEY, a resident of Los Angeles County for several years past, and late Register of the U. S. Land Office at that place, was killed on the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 6, under the following circumstances:

Some time in June, 1857, H. P. DORSEY was married to the youngest daughter of W. W. RUBOTTOM, of El Monte. To all appearances they lived in perfect harmony together up to the 5th of September last.

Some differences appear to have arisen between them of so serious a nature that Mrs. DORSEY, through fear of her life, was obliged to leave her home on Sunday night, Sept. 5, at 11 o'clock, and seek the shelter of her father's house, a distance of about five miles, leaving her only child, a boy of four months of age, with her husband, who would not permit her to take him with her. She arrived at the house of her father about midnight of Sunday. On the following morning, before daylight, Mr. RUBOTTOM started for Los Angeles in order to take the initiative steps to procure a *habeas corpus* for the child. He engaged Col. E. J. C. KEWEN for the purpose, who, accompanied by MYER J. NEWMARK, a Notary Public, left for El Monte to obtain the signature of Mrs. DORSEY to the petition, and arrived there about 2 o'clock the same day.

After discussing the matter thoroughly, Colonel K., who had been a personal friend to deceased, resolved to go first to see DORSEY, and endeavor to conciliate matters without the intervention of the law. Accordingly, he rode over to DORSEY's, accompanied by Mrs. RUBOTTOM, the mother of Mrs. DORSEY, and upon their arrival at the residence of the deceased, found him pacing to and fro the room with the child in his arms, while on the bed and around the room lay a number of guns, pistols and knives. Colonel KEWEN remained in conversation with him a considerable length of time, begging and exhorting him, by every argument in his power, to restore the child to its mother for a few days, when some amicable arrangement might be adjusted, but to no avail.

DORSEY was inflexible in his purpose. He told Col. KEWEN that he was a friend of his, and that he could wield as much influence over him as any person in the county, but that in this matter he was unchangeable, and that if all the angels from heaven were to implore him at his feet, his determination would remain unaltered. He said his time had come; he intended going to Mr. RUBOTTOM's, and that if his wife would not return home with him, he would kill her and all opposing him. Col. KEWEN seeing that it was useless to remain any longer, resolved to return to the house of Mr. RUBOTTOM.

He had traveled but a short distance, when DORSEY, being on horseback and taking a much nearer road, overtook him, and although Col. KEWEN used every exertion to keep up with him, he found it impossible. When DORSEY rode up to the house, Mr. RUBOTTOM, who was seated on the piazza, in conversation with Mr. NEWMARK, arose from his seat, and remarked, "Captain DORSEY, I have one request to make, and that is, that you do not enter my gate." Deceased, disregarding the wish entirely, alighted from his horse with a Colt's revolver in his hand, and opening the gate, said, "I'll come in or die, and will end it right here." Mr. RUBOTTOM again admonished him, "For God's sake, DORSEY, don't come in." But DORSEY would come in.

When Mr. RUBOTTOM saw him walk up towards the house with pistol in hand, he went in an adjoining room for his shot-gun, When he returned DORSEY was on the piazza; they met and fired simultaneously, Mr. RUBOTTOM's load entering the side of DORSEY, just below the collar-bone. The shot from DORSEY's pistol missed the mark. The deceased ran fifteen or twenty steps after he was shot, and expired. His wife was present all the time, but it was useless

# LONDON.

**Lord Derby's Stud—Matches for American Horses—A Brag of Lord Palmerston—Changes among the London Journals—The Post—Death of Wm. Weir—Carlyle's New Work—Music and the Drama—The Piccolomini.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24.

On the day after my last letter was written, a transaction took place, which, in the present dearth of striking events, has been a perfect godsend to political gossips here, and which has had the singular merit of absorbing at the same time no little attention in the sporting world. I allude to the sale of Lord DERBY'S horses at Doncaster, which turned out to be nothing more than a weeding of his Stud. His friends declare that he never meant anything else, and are very angry of course at the articles which have appeared in the Times and other Whig journals on the occasion. The offers refused in some instances unquestionably sound large; but those who are "well up" in affairs of the Turf, agree that a sharp hand, as his Lordship certainly is, could not be expected to sacrifice horses like *Toxopholite* and *Fazzoletto*, which he undoubtedly would have done had he put his reserved prices lower. The actual engagements on *Toxopholite*, for example, during the next three years, amount, I am told, to some £8,000. One of these was a match between five colts belonging to Lord GLASGOW and five of Lord DERBY'S, of which *Toxopholite* was one; they were to run every year for five years, for stakes of one thousand guineas each time, and five hundred guineas forfeit in case of default; the whole of Lord GLASGOW'S lot have turned out failures, and *Toxopholite* may thus be said to have made sure of his money.

Talking of the turf, I may as well mention that no little interest is felt regarding the success of the matches about to come off between the two best American horses now in England, and two of our most promising English racers. Mr. TEN BROECK'S *Prioress* is well backed against *Beadsmon*, the winner of the last Derby, at even weights; and *Babylon*, the property of the same gentleman, is engaged to run against Lord CHESTERFIELD'S *Telegrom*.

As for Lord DERBY, you may be quite sure that so long as gout and Government allow him, he will never be long absent from Newmarket or Doncaster. I saw him the other day looking uncommonly brisk and boyish. He attends almost as closely to business as his indefatigable son; and he is not the less likely to stick to office on account of the braggadocio tone which Lord PALMERSTON is known to indulge in regarding the issue of the next Parliamentary campaign. I learn that at the grand dinner given him by the Count WALEWSKI, during his stay in Paris, to mark their recent reconciliation after a temporary estrangement, the Ex-Premier, in answer to some observation regarding the continuance of the present English Ministry in power, exclaimed, with more than his usual energy, "Depend upon it, I will have them out before Easter." Since his return from France he spent a week in London, where he seemed to be full of business, and to have a marvelous number of visitors, considering the time of year. He is as full of ambition as ever, and as fond of work. He has always kept up intimate and numerous relations with the Press, and he boasts that the *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Advertiser*, *Telegroph* and *Globe*, are all as devoted to his leadership as ever. These, it must be owned, are overwhelming odds against any competitor, and if the Viscount were ten years younger, he would be pretty sure to win. As it is, however, the knowing ones among Whig politicians say there is a better chance for Lord JOHN RUSSELL or Sir GEORGE LEWIS, on the next turn of the cards. Lord CLARENDON is no longer spoken of for the first place in case of a change. He himself feels that he is too much damaged for such an enterprise at present; but he is busily intriguing in favor of Sir G. LEWIS, who married his sister, Lady THERESA, the widow of Mr. LISTER, the author of the *Life of the Historian Clarendon*. The Ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs takes care to tell everybody that he himself never approved of the policy of Lord PALMERSTON with reference to Brazil and Cuba, although for the sake of retaining office he was content for three years actively to coöperate therein. Sir GEORGE LEWIS is a learned and diligent man, full of facts and figures, and much respected by his friends. But he is dull and cold, torpid in society and lifeless in debate. He was never known to laugh but once, and that was when Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND said to him across a dinner table, "Well, so I hear the Whigs have invented a new candidate-Premier, and that you are the man." In the hands of his brother-in-law he would be, on all questions of foreign policy, an unconscious tool; but while Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON are in the field the thing is impossible.

Several occurrences have taken place within the last fortnight, affecting some of the most prominent public journals here. By the death of Mr. CROMPTON, for the last eight years proprietor of the *Morning Post*, that journal passes into the hands of Mr. W. RIDEOUT, a nephew of his wife's, and the young man is wholly unacquainted with political affairs. Mr. CROMPTON was an extensive manufacturer of paper and cotton yarn in Lancashire. He first became a mortgagee of the journal in question, when Mr. MACKELE, now Consul at St. Petersburg, was one of its owners. In the dislocation of the Tory party, occasioned by the repeal of the Corn Laws by Sir ROBERT PEEL, in 1846, the *Morning Post* and *Morning Herald* both clung to Protection, and both withered rapidly with the principle they vainly strove to defend. When it was almost in a state of insolvency, the late Mr. PETER BORTHWICK was asked by Mr. CROMPTON to undertake the rescue and redemption of the *Post*, upon the understanding, that if he succeeded in making it pay off the then desperate debt which it owed, he should have the paper for his own. After some hesitation Mr. BORTHWICK consented to undertake the difficult task proposed. His first act was to get rid of Mr. MACKELE, whom he made happy by persuading Lord PALMERSTON to appoint him to the position he has since held. By unceasing labor and the application of singular tact, he succeeded in gradually retrieving the situation of the concern, which every one else had deemed hopeless; and out of the profits he was able to liquidate a considerable portion of the debt. Over-exertion, however, brought on the disease of which he prematurely died, leaving his son and successor to complete his work. A few months ago the last remnant of the original liability was discharged; and now the rich man has also died, leaving a fortune between his widow and nephew, of £400,000, and leaving neither legacy nor acknowledgment of any kind to the son of the family of the man who, unfortunately for himself, had served him but too well. Mr. ALGERNON BORTHWICK is said, and I believe truly, to enjoy the confidence not only of Lord PALMERSTON, but of many distinguished persons connected with the French Government, and the *Post* has tacitly come to be considered the organ of both. What its future career may be it is not easy to conjecture.

Death has removed another and much worthier member of the Press within the last few days. I allude to Mr. WM. WEIR, for some years editor of the *Daily News*, by far the most independent and influential radical journal published here. Mr. WEIR was a Scotchman, and retained through life many of the peculiarities of his country. He was for many years affected with deafness, which almost entirely excluded him from ordinary society. His time was, in consequence, devoted more than that of other men in his position to study and research. He professed extraordinary geographical ethnological knowledge, the results of which were frequently observable in the minute and graphic air of description which his articles on remote scenes and vicissitudes frequently wore. His place will be filled by Mr. WALKER, who was formerly sub-editor, and of whom a high estimate is formed by those who know him.

I have just been favored with a perusal of the first volume of THOMAS CARLYLE'S long-promised *Life and Times of Frederick the Great*. Though marked unmistakeably by all the more important characteristics of his style, the present work is essentially distinguishable from most of those which have preceded it from this brilliant author's pen. It is more closely historical, and less laden with poetical and metaphysical commentary, and the style, though sufficiently *moniere*, has less of the whimsical coloring that distinguished his history of the French Revolution. In philosophical opinions Mr. CARLYLE evidently sympathises more than he admits, perhaps more than he really believes himself to do with the speculative soldier, who in this instance he has selected for hero worship. He will not succeed, I think, in making the world bown down to the royal discipline of VOLTAIRE, either as a monarch or a man; but the book is full of life and vigor, and its appearance just now, when the Prussian monarchy is about to enter on a new phase, is sure to command for it considerable attention.

As the days shorten, and the nights now are cool, people turn again to indoor amusements; and such of the theatres as are open begin to fill. We have this year, for the first time, an autumnal opera. The Pyne-Harrison Company, as it is called, has been reorganised, and materially strengthened, at Drury-lane. No English singer of our day has a range of voice or brilliancy of execution to be compared with Miss LOUISA PYNE; and her singing in the "Rose of Castile," which was written by BALFE expressly for her, is much admired. Fastidious critics call HARRISON vulgar, and to me I own he seems course and dull; but he has a stentorian power of declamation, and the classes by whom the pit and galleries are crowded, relish his *lazzaroni* style immensely. Happening to sit in the back row of stalls, the other night, I was much amused at one's hearing, at intervals, the commentaries on the performance interchanged by those who sat behind me. When HARRISON had finished his second *chef d'œuvre* of shouting, there was a perfect shower of plaudits, in which the few exclusives in the boxes looked unutterably surprised. I must except from this stupid want of geniality and tolerance the only man of high rank whom I chanced to notice, I mean the Duke of WELLINGTON, who is himself a thorough musician, and able to appreciate, therefore, the real merits of dramatic force and melody, even when unrefined by taste or skill. Nobody enters more heartily into popular ideas or amusements than his Grace, who, except in physiognomy and his mode of articulation, is laughably unlike his illustrious sire. There is no species of popular pastime which, as a spectator, he does not seem to enjoy. The miseries of his life is pleasure; but it must be said of him that he takes no small delight in the pleasure of others, and not unfrequently contributes to it. He was accompanied the other evening by his still beautiful though no longer youthful Duchess, whose disposition in this, as well as in other respects, is but too dissimilar from that of her lord. The Lady of Apsley House is noted as one of the most exclusive of the *beau monde*. Her look and bearing are expressive of her character, that of the unloving and unloved. Perhaps the best thing about the present attempt to create a taste for native opera is the care that has been taken to do orchestral justice to the music. Many of the best instrumental performers of Covent Garden now add to the attractions of Drury-lane, and the shortcomings of the subordinate singers are half concealed by the beauty and perfection of the accompaniments.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI is about to take her farewell concert at the Crystal Palace previous to her departure for America. I am sorry to be obliged to say that she has to a great extent outlived her popularity here. The appreciation of her graceful *naïveté* when she first appeared in England has gradually degenerated into forwardness, and something very near akin to impertinence on the stage. The last time I saw her in the "Figlia del Reggimento," I was painfully struck with the change. She no longer played to the house, but to particular boxes, with the occupants of which she seemed to keep up an incessant interchange of electric communications. The fact is, she has been utterly spoiled by undeserved and excessive praise. From the memorable night on which the fantasie Lord WARD handed to her from the proscenium box on the pit-tier, a matchless white rose, stripped of leaves and thorns, she became a privileged trifler with the judgment and criticism of the fashionable world. Musicians said she had no voice; artists averred that she might be unequalled in sobbing, laughing and curtsying, but that she could not act in any high or difficult part; and both were right. But for a long time the little impostor, as Mr. CHORLEY (the musical critic of the *Athenæum*) did not scruple to call her, drew better houses than WAGNER, GRISI, or TITIENS, and so she floated on gaily upon the golden tide of popularity; and now, when the tide has palpably begun to ebb, she is about to disappear. I shall be much surprised, for my own part, if her success in America is at all equal to that of GRISI, not to speak of JENNY LIND. It must, however, be said to her honor, that nothing can be more stainless than her reputation as a woman, or more exemplary than her conduct as a daughter and a friend. During her stay in this country, she has lived unostentatiously in a small villa near Brompton with the other members of her family.

# PARIS.

**American Letters of Introduction—A Sermon Thereupon—Post-Official Delinquencies and Courtesies—An Experimental American—Arrival of the American Treaty with China at Paris—The Morse Gratuity—The Chess Duel between Morphy and Harrwitz—The Bans of Pelissier's Marriage.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

I lately met an American who was furious because of the treatment he had received from a distinguished French Professor to whom he had brought a letter of introduction from a brother Professor in the United States; so I seize this occasion as the text of a sermon I have long wished to preach. Let us see first how the incident in question passed, for this will serve as the type of all the rest.

The American Professor had had scientific relations with the European Professor, and is a man of high standing in his own country. He sent with a young man coming to Europe his daguerreotype, with a letter of introduction for the bearer, which letter of introduction contained a request for the portrait of the European Professor in return. The gentleman who was the bearer of the letter and portrait was at some trouble to ascertain the residence, and the day and hour at which the Professor was to be seen. At the same time, he felt flattered in being the medium of communication between two gentlemen so distinguished in their respective countries, and proud that he was going to have the occasion of an introduction to the European Professor. He repaired, therefore, to the Professor's residence in high expectation, and after a long and anxious acquaintance with the great man's *ante-chambre*, was finally admitted to the parlor. The Professor entered in skull-cap and *robe-de-chambre*, abruptly asked the gentleman's business, received the letter and the package, and without either opening the one or the other, or even inviting the gentleman to be reseated, turned on his heel with the remark, "I am much obliged to you, Sir; I will be glad to see you at my lectures!" And this is the last that has been heard of the letter of introduction or the daguerreotype.

Now, this is the history of certainly one-half the letters of introduction that are sent to the great men of Paris. Who was to blame for the insult offered to the gentleman in the case in question? Was the fault entirely here, or was the writer of the letter to blame for not knowing how such letters are received? Between the two the young man was made the innocent subject of one of those insults which causes the blood to boil, and for which there is no direct remedy. The great man here will offer as an excuse that his time is too precious and that he receives too many letters of introduction to be able to give them all the attention they require; while the great man at home will very justly urge that he is the equal of the other, and his attentions ought to be received on a footing of equality. But since they are not thus received, where and how is the man who suffers most, the bearer of these missives, to obtain security from insult? My advice is this, and it is the advice I have been burning to give this long time, for I have seen a much too frequent repetition of this thing in Paris—never accept or present a letter of introduction but under exceptional circumstances, or where you know positively the reception you are to meet. This rule carried out would almost extinguish the habit of carrying letters of introduction, and it is exactly the result to be wished for.

Another common subject of complaint among Americans here is the French Post-Office. But, in this instance, I am sure that the sufferers are the victims of their own fault. They complain that their letters do not go home safely, or that they do not come safely, and they love to dilate upon the mysteries of the Black Room at the Paris Office, and the immense interest of the French Government in their private correspondence. All this I am inclined to believe is gratuitous. I have had some means of becoming acquainted with the working of the French Post-Office system, and I regard it as a greater marvel of perfection than the Police system itself. Its feats in address-finding are sometimes on the borders of the miraculous. If a man puts a letter into the French Post-Office, directed to any individual not a criminal or a suspected conspirator, and the address is properly and clearly written, it is just as sure to go to its destination as that it is put into the office. But the difficulty by which our American friends are led into error, is a fault in the direction. I have seen letters addressed to the United States by Americans, in which the town was obscure, the State written in English, and the latter followed by "U. S. A." How should a Frenchman divine, or rather how would he dare to take the responsibility of putting a letter thus directed into the mail-bags? In such cases, and, indeed, in all cases in which the address cannot be made out, it is the habit to open the letter, and if it bears the address of the writer, it is sent to him with a request to direct plainer. But if it does not contain his address, the letter falls dead, and the Post-Office receives the blame. I have sent more than a thousand letters from France to the United States, reaching over several periods of alarm to the Government, and I have never lost a single letter by the act of the Post-Office Department. (I once lost one that I trusted to a strange domestic to carry to the office, and who pocketed it for the fifty-two sous worth of stamps on it.) Neither am I conscious of having lost any addressed to me.

The Post-Office Department is not only a faithful punctual, intelligent servant to the whole public, but it strains a point to show politeness to foreigners. One example out of many will show this, while, at the same time it will give an insight into their mode of doing business. One day I carried to the office a letter which I had already weighed, and which was just under the stipulation of the law for a single letter—7½ grammes, or the fourth of an ounce. The clerk weighed it and found that by adding the necessary stamps the scales would go down on the letter side. (This occurred under the old law, while the single postage was yet 26 sous.) He put on the letter stamps for 52 sous (double weight) and then the letter drew double. In other words he made me pay 26 sous, or one letter postage, for the weight of his stamps. I deemed this an imposition, and wrote a reclamation to the Department, asking to know whether it was a rule of the office or a dishonest act on the part of the clerk. In reply to this demand, M. VIARD, the Inspector, who takes cognisance of all errors, actually called at my house, a long way from the Post-Office, to explain the matter. He said that it was a rule of the Department to weigh the letters stamped, that is, to make the writer pay the weight of the stamps. The reason was this: In every department of the Post-Office they have the service doubled, so that the two sets of clerks act as checks on each other. Thus, when a clerk gives you the stamps to put on a letter, he directs you to throw it into the box on the outside; he never keeps it. Another clerk removes the letters from the box and weighs them again with the stamps on, and he thus detects any error that may have been made by the other clerk or by the public. But he makes no allowance for the weight of the stamps—he weighs them as they are, and if a letter is over weight, and is addressed to a country with which France has no postal treaty, as was the case with the United States till within two years, the letter is not sent at all. In this incident we see an example of the politeness of the Department, and at the same time an explanation of how many letters have formerly failed to arrive at their destination in the United States. Every one will understand that the Post-Office Department cannot afford to keep accounts with the public for letters only partially pre-paid. Under the new law pre-payment is not required between France and the United States, and the price is the same, so that if people will take care that their letters are intelligibly addressed, they need never fear their loss.

The tricks of a young American Lothario in this city have served lately to amuse a certain number of his countrymen who have been let into the secret of his movements. He is one of those happy or unhappy men—as you please—who find the women (contrary to most people) *too* faithful; he can't get rid of them when he wants to. His life, he says, is growing intolerable at Paris, for he can't leave his house but he is followed and watched. The other day we saw him at the old Banking House and Express Agency of LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co., on the Place de la Bourse, where he had gone to read the journals. All at once he directed our attention to a lady alighting from a carriage in the street, who beckoned to a man standing near, and then showed him the house where we were. Some mysterious conversation took place, and then the lady, mounting into her carriage again, drove off, leaving her sentinel (who was one of those cheap dogs that can be hired in Paris for five francs a day for this purpose,) pacing up and down with his eye on the door. But this house has an outlet on the back street, which was evidently unknown to the *mouchard*, and our friend, when he got ready to go, only had to walk quietly out the back way, and make off. This, he told us, he had already done twice before, and he had two or three other such rendezvous in town, or he would never be able to leave home at all without being followed through the whole day. I beg Col. LANSING'S pardon for telling this anecdote on his house; but he is not responsible for the manner in which the house is built, nor for the protection its peculiar construction affords to the Don Giovannis of the town. We left the office an hour later, the sentinel still on guard.

I had forgotten till now to mention the change which has taken place in this house—so long a principal rendezvous for Americans in Paris. The "American European Express and Banking Company," which succeeded some two years ago to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co., has now in turn given place to LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., and Colonel LANSING has come out to take charge of the house in person. Besides the express and banking business, Colonel LANSING, in connection with the house at New-York, has added to the establishment an agency for the sale in France, of first-rate American patents. The house appears to be in a most prosperous condition, a fact which will no doubt gratify the numerous friends of Colonel LANSING at New-York.

An American, Captain WALTER UNQUHART, is now experimenting here on the River Seine, with his safety-raft for shipwrecks. He has already experimented successfully before several commissions, one of which was appointed by the Minister of War. His invention consists of mattresses of cork covered with oil-cloth. He is likely to sell his patent to great advantage.

CHARLES W. BRADLEY, Esq., American Consul at Ningpo, China, has arrived here, with the treaty lately concluded in China, between Mr. REED and the Chinese Government. Mr. BRADLEY came passenger with Colonel BRUCE, Lord ELGIN'S brother, bearer of the English treaty, and the Marquis DE BELLECOAN, bearer of the French treaty. They have made a long passage, being detained by slow boats, both to Suez and on the Mediterranean. The bearer of the Russian treaty went overland by the new route through the north of China, and no doubt arrived some days ago at St. Petersburg. I am able to confirm from an eye-witness, the horrible atrocities committed by the French on the Chinese. These people are slaughtered by the French soldiers like flies, and for the most insignificant causes. The English conduct themselves toward them in a much more humane and magnanimous manner. The French journals themselves admit that when a murder of a French soldier takes place in Canton, the whole street where it takes place is razed and many Chinese put to death. But when you add to this that it was the ferocity of the French soldiers which first instigated the reprisals of the Chinese, and that this is the least offensive part of the conduct of the French toward the Chinese, you will understand the condition of things. It would indeed be curious, with the love of blood which characterizes the French soldier, if it were otherwise.

The Morse recompense affair has been signed and concluded these ten days. The sum, four hundred thousand francs, will be paid in four equal installments commencing the first of January next. Holland did not long delay her signing, and Denmark, it will be observed, refused to enter the Congress, basing her refusal on the claims of her own *sovont*. ŒRSTED, for the discovery of the telegraph. It is to be hoped now that she will no longer allow the widow and children of that illustrious man to struggle with poverty. In the final protocol, which was shown me, duly signed and sealed, the name of Russia was left out; but this was evidently an error, for it was Count KISSELEFF, and the second Plenipotentiary of Russia, who made the longest speeches in favor of the project in the Conference. Mr. MORSE has returned to Paris, and up till to-day is strong in the belief that the interruption in the communication along the cable is in the Valentia end and may be remedied.

The great chess match, Europe against America, now going on in this city between Messrs. HARRWITZ and MORPHY, has progressed to its sixth game, HARRWITZ having gained the first two, and MORPHY the last four. HARRWITZ has complained of sickness this week and has played but one game—yesterday afternoon. His friends still express high hopes of his success, and back their hopes to some extent with money, but there is scarcely a doubt but that the New-Orleans boy will beat him. MORPHY learnt HARRWITZ'S play during the first two games, and has beaten him ever since. The first seven games gained by either one, decides the match. This contest is exciting immense interest in Paris, and MORPHY is already a hero.

The bans of Marshal PELISSIER'S marriage have just been published, or rather posted, at the Mayor's office of the First Arrondissement of Paris, in the following words: "His Excellency AMABLE JEAN JACQUES PELISSIER, Duke of MALAKOFF, Marshal of France, Member of the Privy Council, Vice-President of the Senate, Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of France near Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the Military Medal, etc., etc., living at Paris, in his hotel, Avenue des Champs Elysées, son of the deceased PIERRE PELISSIER, and of CATHARINE CHARTIER his wife—with Mademoiselle MARIA ISABEL SOFIA ANDRAE FRANCISCA DE PAULA VALERA DE LA PANIEGA, living at Paris, Avenue des Champs Elysées, No. 87, daughter of Don JOSE VALERA Y VIANA, Marquis DE PANIEGA, proprietor, and of Donna MARIA DE LOS DOLORES ALCALA GALIANO Y PEREYA, Marchioness DE LA PANIEGA, his wife, living at Madrid."

MALAKOFF.

**The Killing of a Desperado.**

*From the New-Orleans Bulletin.*

We have published something of the tragedy referred to below, but further and interesting particulars are here given, and, as a moral that ought to be heeded everywhere is involved in it, we publish the following account of the transaction from the Abbeville (Parish of Vermillion) *Meridional* of the 25th ult. The three persons charged with killing LEBLEU, it has already been stated, were taken to Opelousas by a change of venue granted by the District Court of Calcasieu Parish, and the next day after their arrival were set at liberty—we presume by competent authority:

"BLOODY TRAGEDY—JUSTICE.—A great criminal offender, PAULIN C. LEBLEU—the cold-hearted murderer of EWING and PARSONS, the cold-hearted wife-seducer and kidnapper, the lawless desperado of the parish of Calcasieu, who once dared and did force his own negro slave to sit on a bench of the District Court of that parish during Court time, and in derision of the presiding Judge—has at last met that fate he so richly deserved. As to the particulars of his death, we are indebted to the politeness of S. BELDEN, Esq. who has just returned from the Court of that parish; and we here give them as communicated to us by that gentleman:

On Monday, the 13th instant, the District Court commenced its regular session at Lake Charles, the seat of justice in the parish of Calcasieu. Every thing about town indicated that a deep under-current was at work for some purpose unknown to strangers; for the western wing of the hotel displayed in fine order and in good keeping many double-barrelled guns, pistols and bowie-knives. Like implements of warfare were also conspicuously visible in the Court room. Things remained in that state until Wednesday morning, at which time PAULIN C. LEBLEU, coming in from the country, rode up to the rack of the hotel, descended from his mule, and started towards the house with a pair of heavy dragoon pistols across his left arm, besides a repeater and a bowie-knife in his belt. He had almost reached the steps of the west wing of the hotel, when he was shot from the front of the very same steps, four different times, by a man named EUGENE FOUX and several others, who had all been the victims of the lust and other depravities of LEBLEU. Each discharge was deadly. His right arm was awfully mangled; four buckshots penetrating through his neck, one through his right breast, one through the lower part of the abdomen, and the balance—as he turned at the first fire—took effect in his shoulders and back. It appears that he received from 35 to 40 buckshot through the most vital portions of his person.

LEBLEU expired almost instantly. And thus closed the life of one whose earthly career has been stained with blood and ruin, all of which could have been prevented if those entrusted with the administration of justice in that parish had only performed their duty fearlessly and regardless of consequences. We are told that from his early manhood LEBLEU prided himself in the violation of the laws of his country in the most outrageous manner, and that none dared to arrest him for doing so. Probably some immaculate officials will look upon this assertion as libelous; but we care not; and we say boldly, although with regret, that whenever criminals are permitted to escape, either through the leniency of the juries, technical defects in the indictments, absence of the witnesses, or any other means—then let popular justice be done.

**The Atlantic Telegraph Controversy—Card from Mr. Gisborne.**

The St. Johns papers publish a card from Mr. FREDERICK N. GISBORNE, in reply to the recent statement of Messrs. FIELD, COOPER and others, concerning the origin of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. He accepts the challenge of those gentlemen, and proceeds to state his case. After narrating his adventures in the Provincial Telegraphic Survey of 1851, he says:

"I visited the United States, for the first time in my life, in January or February, 1852.

On my arrival at New-York, I delivered a letter of introduction from the Newfoundland Steam Committee, of which I was an honorary member, to HORACE B. TIBBETTS, Esq., being empowered to negotiate with him for the calling of his proposed line of 'New-York and Galway Steamers' at St. Johns. During our first conversation, I explained my late exploration and its object. Mr. TIBBETTS immediately perceived the early news, *viâ* Newfoundland, would establish a strong claim in favor of a Government subsidy for his line of steamers, and for which he was then petitioning Congress. He offered me $20,000, the Chief Engineership of the work at a salary of $10,000 per annum, and a large bonus of stock, if I would return to St. Johns, procure a charter, and then allow him to introduce it before the public. His offer being liberal, I accepted it. I then, at my own expense, returned to Newfoundland, and the Legislature granted an exclusive charter, with many valuable privileges attached, to 'FREDERICK NEWTON GISBORNE and his associates.' This charter I placed in the hands of Mr. TIBBETTS, who speedily succeeded in raising sufficient funds wherewith to commence operations. At this time we *freely* discussed the Atlantic Telegraph, and when a few weeks later I left New-York for London, I carried with me a letter of introduction from one of the Nova Scotia Commissioners to JOHN W. BRETT, Esq., the inventor of submarine cables. That Mr. BRETT and myself thoroughly understood each other in reference to the Atlantic line, his annexed letters to me during the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 amply testify, and need no further comment from my pen.

Then why not publish to the world the Atlantic scheme in 1852? Because I was looked upon as a wild visionary by my friends, and pronounced a fool by my relatives, for resigning a lucrative Government appointment in favor of such a laborious speculation as the Newfoundland connection. Now had I coupled it at that time with an *Atlantic* line, all confidence in the *prior* undertaking would have been destroyed and my object defeated. My reply, therefore, to Mr. BRETT was, invariably, let us wait the completion of the Newfoundland link, and then I shall enter fully upon the greater undertaking."

Mr. GISBORNE then tells the story of the disasters which befell him, and proceeds:

"Exertion became necessary, and I informed the Chief Justice of P. E. Island, that if released from bail, I would undertake to form a new Company and have all claims paid. My word was taken, and I left for New-York, a free man. This was in the month of February, 1854. Soon after my arrival I was introduced to the late CHANDLER WHITE, Esq., and *then* to CYRUS W. FIELD. Among other documents I submitted to them *all* Mr. BRETT'S correspondence, including one letter in which Mr. BRETT proposed to purchase the insolvent Newfoundland E. Telegraph Co.'s affairs for £10,000 stg., and to hold the works and charter as '*a nucleus for the Atlantic Telegraph.*'

Four Newfoundland gentlemen, one of them being the largest creditor against the N. E. T. Co., were awaiting my return at the Astor House after my interview with Mr. FIELD, and are now prepared, if necessary, to make affidavit that my first words on entering the saloon, with BRETT'S letters in my hand, were: 'Gentlemen, my mind is easy, as Mr. FIELD entertains the idea of the Atlantic Telegraph, in connection with the Newfoundland line,' or words to like effect."

He concludes:

"In the Spring of 1856 I was reappointed Chief Engineer to the Company, on a salary of $8,000, with a bonus of $1,000 if I completed the line during September. I did so by the 6th of October, and received in cash and stock $9,000. I was then honored by a public dinner at St. Johns, and presented with a statuette in silver, emblematic of Science and Perseverance, which had been subscribed for by the community in the year 1855, and when I was unconnected with the Company. I have now only to add that, under the guise of friendship and esteem, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has been my worst enemy. True, he advocated my reappointment as Chief Engineer, because it was apparent to the poorest laborer on the line that my superintendence was vital to its successful completion. When, however, I was working night and day in his interests, spurred on by his promise, 'that so soon as the line was finished I should accompany him to England, for the purpose of introducing the Atlantic line to the public,' he goes quietly off by himself, makes terms with my own friend Mr. BRETT, and places me aside. Not content with this, he put his veto upon my offer of services to the Atlantic Company, and then endeavored to injure me in the minds of my friends and countrymen by making the Secretary parade scurrilous letters purporting to be from Boston and Halifax."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FOUR MEN ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.—About 4 o'clock Saturday morning, an accident occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Shoal's Station, about 150 miles from this city, which resulted in the almost instant death of four men, all employes on the road. A freight train from the East and another from the West came into collision at the point named, demolishing one of the tenders, injuring the engines, and badly smashing several freight cars. The conductor on the train bound West, J. W. BROWN; the engineer, J. REDMAN; a brakeman, Mr. DRYON, and a fireman whose name we were unable to learn, were all killed. These persons were all upon the engine, and were jammed to death in the wreck. The conductor and fireman lived about an hour and a half. The others were instantly killed. The only persons to whom any blame could attach particularly, as we understand the matter, were those who lost their lives in the collision. The train which they were on should have waited for the other train to pass at Shoal's Station, but probably not understanding, or not consulting the time-card, pushed on without regard to the approaching train. The result was the painful loss of life we chronicle above. The road will be fully cleared to-day, so as to permit the customary trains to pass.—*Cin. Gazette, Oct. 11.*

The Superintendent of Education, of Alabama, has procured the Methodist Conference Institute at Talladega for the purpose of establishing an institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the term has begun. Those not entitled to the benefit of the act have the privilege of admission at a cost per pupil of $140. Dr. Joseph H. Johnson is at the head of the institution.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 21, 6, 72, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 58, 18, 61, 73, 76, 83.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 222, 241, 246, 247, 104, 96, 218, 110, 298, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341, 342, 344, 179.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 149, 1753, 1756, 450, 1762, 1764, 1590, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1632, 1686, 1688, 286. *Part II.*—Nos. 1782 to and including 1797.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1447, 1461, 1147, 1133, 1633, 1307, 1309, 1335, 1347, 1493, 1533, 1537, 1549, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1563, 1565, 1569, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1588, 1589, 1584½, 1595, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1619, 1619½, 1621, 1625, 1627. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday, with the following additions: Nos. 1010, 1538, 1342, 1348, 1640. *Part III.*—Nos. 1438, 1440, 1442, 1766, 1768, 1772, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1786, 1792, 1794, 1800, 1806, 1808, 1812, 1820, 1824, 1836, 1840, 1842, 1250, 1258, 1264, 1286, 1370, 1386, 1498, 1844, 1846, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1860, 1862, 1866, 1868, 1870.

**U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—OCT. 13.**

Before Commissioner White.

*The United States* vs. *Macomber and others.*—The examination in the case of Macomber and others, charged with having been engaged in the Slave-trade, on board the ship *Hoidee*, was continued to-day, as follows:

*Kines alios King* was recalled and testified, that when the crew were paid off he received $800, the others the same amount; the witness recited their names, which have been before published; the agreement was to pay $300, and a free passage to America. In addition, every man received $100 to get a ship for New-Orleans; this was received after the crew were paid off.

Q.—When the negroes were taken on board, where was Macomber, and what was he doing? A.—He was on the side, with two of us in the stay and two on the rail before the negroes came, and the same when they first came on board.

Q.—What was he doing when the negroes were brought on board or after? A.—As they came aside the rail, he took them by the hand and put them down the main hatch.

Q.—Was he present giving directions during the whole voyage? Objected to.

Q.—Was he present on deck or not all the time the negroes were received on board and afterward. A.—Yes; I saw him on deck all the time almost.

Q.—Where was Jacobson? A.—I do not recollect: Moses Franc, or Francisco, I saw that time in the stay.

Q.—Where was Maurice when the negroes came on board? A.—I suppose he was down in the hold.

Q.—Where was Baptiste, or don't you remember? A.—He was on the stay or in the hold, helping the negroes in.

*Cross-examined*—How did you come to go to the District-Attorney with this story? A.—I don't understand.

*Counsel for defence*—You don't understand? that's quite enough for me.

*Commissioner White*—Is that all?

*Counsel*—Yes, Sir.

*William C. Barker*, examined—I have resided in Providence, R. I., since I was 17 years of age; I am a Surveyor of the Customs for that District; I have seen a ship called the *Hoidee*; she was built in Providence, R. I., in 1853; she was a small-sized clipper ship, a pretty looking vessel, about 400 tons or less. [Here the examination was suspended for a few moments, as the Marshal wished to have a talk with the Counsel for the accused.] Capt. Dillinghast was the first master; the builder was William Francis Allen; I was on board of her at various times, as she was built near where I reside; she was first built for Edward Carrington, but two other gentlemen had shares in her. [The Commissioner inquired what was the object of this evidence. The prosecuting counsel said it was to prove that the vessel was of American build and for American owners.] I saw Mr. Cunningham on board during the building; he gave directions from time to time as to her build; I know of the builder drawing on Carrington for money during the time; I knew of this personally before I was called upon to measure the ship as the surveyor of the district, at the request of Mr. Allen and the captain of the ship; I was paid my fees for this by the owner of the ship; I have known Mr. Carrington and his family all my life time; as a boy and a man have resided near him; he was born in Rhode Island.

*Cross-examined*—Q.—Do you know of any transfer of this ship? A.—The knowledge has come to my mind through the Custom-House; the register was canceled in 1856 in New-York, in consequence of the property having changed; I have never reported to these parties about this; Allen is in California; the captain is dead; Samuel G. Arnold had an interest in her 7-16; Carpenter 7-16; the captain 1-16; I have known Arnold and Dillinghast all my life as Providence boys; I know nothing of the change of owners but what I derive from the Custom-House; the law requires a pari of the register to be sent back when a change of owners occurs; the paper sent back did not show to whom the change or transfer was made.

The District-Attorney said he had only one or two other witnesses.

Further proceedings were adjourned to Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—Oct. 13.

Before Judge Ingraham.

A DISSENTING OPINION FROM JUDGE INGRAHAM, IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WILL OF THE LATE ANSON G. PHELPS, SENIOR.

The following is the opinion of Judge INGRAHAM, dissenting from the conclusions of Judge Sutherland, published in the TIMES, of the 13th inst.:

The power to sell all the real estate was not necessarily to be executed in order to carry into effect the subsequent portions of the will. A sale of sufficient to pay all the bequests and legacies provided for except those in the 20th clause, would have been sufficient to enable the executors to close up the estate after the expiration of the time embraced by the limitations therein. After those payments were made the real estate would pass, under the devise in the 20th clause of the will, as fully as if the real estate had been converted into money under the power in the first article, or, if that clause is not valid, it would vest in the heirs-at-law of the testator. And for the purpose of division into equal parts or shares, it would not be necessary that the same should be sold. The estate in the lands would vest in the devisees or heirs, and it is apparent from the whole clause that the division into shares was merely to show the intent of the testator that his children and grandchildren then living should each receive an equal share of the residuary estate. The mere authority to sell all the real estate was not, under any portion of the will, obligatory upon the executors to sell, and even if the testator thought the power advisable for the more easy settlement of the estate, still it left to the executors the discretion of deciding whether they would sell or not the portion that would remain to be distributed under the residuary clause. I feel much hesitation in adopting any view of this question which could be construed into an evasion of the provisions of law in regard to trusts. It must be conceded that a devise to the executors of the real estate in trust to carry out the subsequent provisions of the will, would, in many respects be illegal, as creating trusts not allowed by law. To hold that the executors could do under a power what they could not do under a devise of the real estate, would be a palpable evasion of these provisions, while the construction suggested that this power to sell was given for the purpose of enabling the executors to pay the money to be paid from time to time under the will, and not necessarily requiring a sale of all the testator's real estate, so as to apply the rule which would convert it into personal property, would be no violation of law, and at the same time would leave the estate in the portion of the real estate unsold to vest it in those to whom it was dev

SALES AT BERGEN.

| | | Salesmen. |
|---|---|---|
| 2[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2[illegible] | [illegible] | Owner. |
| 2[illegible] | [illegible] | Owner. |
| And numerous small lots ranging from a single pair to 15 head. | | |
| SALES AT BERGEN. | | |
| No. | Name. | Owners. |
| 1[illegible] | Ohio. Hunt & Geary | J. Miller. |
| 2[illegible] | Mallory & Morehouse | Haring & Gurney. |
| 3[illegible] | J. Sears | Haring & Gurney. |
| 29 | N. Y. B. Post | J. Miller. |
| 30 | N. Y. C. Briggs | J. Miller. |
| 31 | N. Y. W. Wilson | Geo. Sage. |
| 32 | N. Y. Baydon | ——. |
| 33 | N. Y. Jones | ——. |
| 34 | Ohio. Murray & Davidson | Haring & Gurney. |
| 35 | Ohio. Gillett & Toffey | Owners. |
| 36 | —— | Wm. McCord. |
| 37 | Ill. | Messenger, Gillett & Toffey. Owners. |
| 38 | Ind. T. Kellogg | Haring & Gurney. |
| 39 | —— | Watkins. |
| 40 | N. Y. LaDue | Owner. |
| 41 | N. Y. A. Crowley | Owner. |
| 42 | N. Y. D. Burrill | Gurney & Smith. |
| 43 | N. Y. G. Ridley | Owner. |
| 44 | —— | Owner. |
| 45 | —— | Owner. |

MEAD & HELCOME, for A. WARNER, 80 good Ohio Cattle, of 7¼ cwt., which were averaging near 9c. Also, 15 Dutchess County Cattle at 8¾c.@9c.

D. McELWEE, 35 Dutchess County Cattle, for neighboring farmers, of very good quality, at 8c.@9c. Estimated weight 8 cwt.

E. W GUTHER forwarded 57 good Ohio Cattle, which C. G. TEED was selling, in the morning, at 9c., and a few at 9¼c., at an estimated weight of 7 cwt. net. TEED was also selling 25 Westchester County Cattle, of common quality, at 8c.@9c.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 97 common to medium Illinois Cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c. Also, 30 Westchester County, New-York, Cattle, for sundry farmers, at 7c.@9c. Some of these were very thick, heavy, well-fatted oxen.

WARNER & SON bought 75 fair Kentucky cattle at Albany at 8c.@9c., and were getting but little more than that for them here to-day. At least they say they were not making commission on them.

HERRICK & LAUTERBECK, on their own account, 103 Illinois and New-York cattle of medium quality, at 8c, weight, 6 cwt. net.

W. H. HARRIS was selling 54 Ohio cattle, which he had previously bought, at 8c.@9c. They were nice, smooth steers, weighing 6¾ cwt. net.

W. SHERMAN, for a few of his neighbors, 34 Dutchess County cattle, in quality from medium to very good, at 8c.@9c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for Dutchess County farmers, 70 cattle, varying from good to very good, of uneven weights, at 8c.@9¼c.

O. HURD for A. HURD, 34 Yates County, N. Y. cattle, at 9c. These were sold at Albany to Eastern dealers. He was selling here to-day, 42 Kentucky cattle of very fair quality, at 8¾c.@9c., rated 7¾ cwt.

VAIL & Co., on their own account, 30 good New-York cattle from Genesee County, at 8½c.@9c. on 9 cwt. net. Also, 54 good-fleshed Ohio cattle of 7 cwt. net, at 8¼c.

G. ARAULT bought in Albany 98 cattle from different parties, which he was selling here at 7c.@8c. They were of ordinary quality and uneven weights.

M. DALTON, 57 of his own Ohio Cattle, rated 6 cwt. net, at 8c. They were of fair flesh, but rather light.

ALLERTON & CONGER, on their own account, 60 fine Kentucky Cattle, estimated 8¼ cwt., at 8½c.@9c. Also, 96 light and thinnish Illinois Steers at 8c.@9c., and 48 Ohio Cattle of 7½ cwt., at 7c.@9c.

R. MURRAY was selling on his own account 88 pretty fair Ohio Cattle at an average of about 8c., estimated weight, 6 cwt. net.

S. ULERY bought 65 Kentucky Cattle of very good quality, most of which were grade Durhams, of 7½ cwt. net weight. He was getting 8¼c.@9¼c. for them.

J. MILLER, for B. LITTLE & Co., 68 medium Ohio Cattle, weighing 1,252 lbs. gross at home, at an average of 8c.

H. H. WILLIAMS, on his own account, 79 pretty fair Ohio cattle, bought at Albany at 8¼c. They were bringing to-day 8c.@9½c., on an estimated weight of 7 cwt. net.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for TAYLOR, EMERSON & Co., 89 rather common light Ohio cattle at 8c., and 60 cattle from Green Co., Ohio, for MCFARLAND & SPENCER, at 8¾c. They were of fair quality, weighing about 7 cwt., net. Also 36 rather common cattle for G. MITCHELL, of Madison Co., Ohio, at $50 ₱ head, estimated weight, 6 cwt. net.

G. SAGE, for W. WILSON, 36 New-York Cattle, of pretty good quality, at 8¾c. Also, 22 good Ohio Steers, at 8¾c., on an estimate of 6½ cwt., and 74 medium Ohio Cattle, for J. DUNLAP, at 8c.@8¾c. These were light Steers, weighing about 6¼ cwt.

H. MYERS bought 42 choice Kentucky Cattle from the feeder, JAMES T. WEARE, which he was selling today at 8¾c.@9½c., and a few hard on to 10c. ₱ lb. They were fat and heavy, weighing about 9¼ cwt. net. Three of them brought $93 33 each, which was close on to 10c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The pricea change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31@$40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go for $60@$65. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Cows are rather dull, excepting good animals, which sell fair. Even these, however, are worth more in the country than here.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 31 fresh Cows, selling at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$65. No change. Good Cows sell readily at fair prices, but the majority now coming in are poor and sell slowly.

BROWNING reports receipts of 40 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extra animals. Mostly common stock now sent in. Only milkmen buying, mainly for distillery stables.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 85 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 79 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $55@$65. The demand for good Cows is increasing, while common and poor animals go off very slow.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The markets have been only tolerably supplied with good Calves. Bobs are plenty and cheap, while the right good Calves have done a little better—in some cases over 7c. has been obtained for choice animals.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 423 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@7c., for good Veals, and $1 50@$2 50 for "bobs." Market rather slow, especially for young Calves.

BROWNING reports receipts of 55 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c., and a few 7c. ₱ lb. No change since last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 119 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 61 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c., and a few 7½c. Supply fair and quality very good—a portion were extra nice Veals.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual price at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 56 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Sheep markets have been very largely oversupplied, over 16,000 being offered during the past week. Such large numbers, together with heavy receipts of Hogs, tend to depress prices. Farmers should now avail themselves of the surplus for store Sheep to winter over.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,094 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3½c.@4c., and for a few of the best 4¼c. ₱ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 5c.@5½c., gross, or $2@$4 75 ₱ head. Market abundantly supplied, and sales slow, at a decline of 25c. ₱ head from last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 6,903 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c., for Sheep, and 4c.@5½c. gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4¾c. Supply very large during the week, with about 1,000 on sale to-day. Receipts mainly from New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Many store Sheep are now sent in, and being brought up for country feed. Sales dull to-day.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,293 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4 50@$7 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 3,755 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 215 sold for | $680 61 | 100 sold for | $327 61 |
| 370 sold for | 1217 45 | 197 sold for | 508 56 |
| 208 sold for | 517 87 | 130 sold for | 397 25 |
| 135 sold for | 562 73 | 110 sold for | 330 00 |
| 185 sold for | 565 75 | 104 sold for | 295 52 |
| 200 sold for | 542 12 | 104 sold for | 357 12 |
| 190 sold for | 526 00 | 78 sold for | 237 00 |
| 181 sold for | 538 00 | 76 sold for | 234 00 |
| 170 sold for | 473 90 | 90 sold for | 244 31 |
| 130 sold for | 480 00 | 74 sold for | 146 00 |
| 140 sold for | 256 75 | 48 sold for | 138 00 |
| 108 sold for | 340 00 | 3,409 | $10,018 89 |

SHEEP-BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13.

JAMES MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,763 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $3 35 ₱ head, or $5,906 05.

JOHN C. LARKIN reports sales of

| | |
|---|---|
| 237 Sheep and Lambs at | $568 00 |
| 125 Sheep and Lambs at | 403 75 |
| 89 Sheep and Lambs at | 250 75 |
| 94 Sheep and Lambs at | 203 75 |
| 50 Sheep and Lambs at | 200 00 |
| 100 Sheep and Lambs at | 320 00 |
| 160 Sheep and Lambs at | 330 00 |

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 sold for | $159 75 | 86 sold for | $227 00 |
| 91 sold for | 374 50 | 166 sold for | 503 25 |
| 105 sold for | 289 75 | 42 sold for | 129 50 |
| 79 sold for | 251 00 | 35 sold for | 90 00 |
| 204 sold for | 629 62 | | |
| Total | 867 | | $2,654 37 |

S. W. BOWLES reports sales of 398 Sheep, at $3 32 ₱ head, or $1,321 36.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

| | |
|---|---|
| 146 Sheep and Lambs at | $590 00 |
| 109 Sheep and Lambs at | 300 63 |
| 87 Sheep and Lambs at | 304 00 |
| 127 Sheep and Lambs at | 395 25 |
| 198 Sheep and Lambs at | 665 00 |
| 23 Sheep and Lambs at | 88 87 |
| 30 Sheep and Lambs at | 88 62 |
| 21 Sheep and Lambs at | 67 50 |
| 228 Sheep and Lambs at | 526 62 |
| 169 Sheep and Lambs at | 474 75 |
| 55 Sheep and Lambs at | 104 00 |
| 1,254 | $3,705 24 |

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals for the past week have been very large—16,943, against 11,532 of last week. Prices have declined about ¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. There is quite a stock remaining upon the market unsold, which the present rain operates against.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 4,661 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 50@$5 63 for good corn-fed Hogs, and $4 62@$4 87 for still-fed.

Prices have declined since last Saturday from ½c. to ¼c. Arrivals are heavy, with a dull market.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

| | Live. | | Dressed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn-fed | 5c.@5¼c. | Corn-fed | 6¾c.@6¾c. |
| Distillery | 4½c.@4¾c. | Distillery | 5¾c.@6¼c. |

Market dull.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

| | Live. | Dead. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Western Corn Hogs, prime | 5¾@5½ | 6½@6¾ |
| Light Western Corn Hogs, prime | 5½@5¾ | 6¾@6¾ |
| Light Western Corn Hogs, common | 4½@4¾ | 5 @5¾ |
| Thia State heavy Corn Hogs, prime | 5¾@5½ | 6¾@7 |
| Thia State light Corn Hogs | 4¾@5¼ | 6¾@7 |
| This State heavy distillery Hogs | 4¾@5 | 5 @6¼ |
| This State light distillery Hogs | 3¾@4 | 5 @5¼ |

Stocks no sales.

Arrivals heavy, demand light, prices favoring buyers.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-Yard, reports receipts of 12,994 Hogs—of which 712 were sent to Western Yards; 10,041 were sold, and 2,241 remain in the yards.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Prodnce since noon of yesterday have been as follows: 60 bbls. Ashes, 21,647 bbls. Flour, 15,684 bushels Wheat, 42,756 bushels Corn, 800 bushels Rye, 24,242 bushels Barley, 15,100 bushels Oats, 2,313 bbls. Provisions, and 558 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling in lots at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,161 bbls., including 798 bbls. Pots and 363 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Thia branch of trade has not varied much during the past week. The demand has been fair, coming chiefly from Western, New-York, State, and near-by dealers; and for desirable styles, especially heavy goods, full prices have been obtained. The inquiry from shippers has been limited. Stocks are quite moderate, but well assorted. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "Some orders have been received from the West and South, but of no great amount, and some goods are being sent forward to Charleston and New-Orleans that have been held back in consequence of the yellow fever at these ports. Business with the South and West may he considered as fairly over for the season, both as regards sales and orders. Dealers who have goods on hand in any considerable quantity are more anxious to realize, even if they do not obtain the actual cost of their goods, and except for some very desirable styles, the market is hardly so firm. There is still a good assortment of goods in the market, although a few styles are rather harder to find than they were two months ago. With the manufacturers business continues comparatively quiet and is likely to remain so for the next two months. A few are still engaged in completing Fall orders, and the present demand for California will also give some of them employment for a short time, but we look for a dull state of things with manufacturers for the present." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| For the week, cases | 3,447 | 3,308 |
| Since Jan. 1 | 172,821 | 201,829 |
| Total | 176,268 | 205,137 |

In Philadelphia the demand has been fair at satisfactory prices, mainly for supplying the wants of the Pennsylvania and Virginia dealers. The stock of all esirable styles was very moderate.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 100 bags Rio and Santos at 12c.@12¾c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ lb., the latter for export. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was, "The principal sales to-day were 1,650 bags prime St. Domingo, for export, at 10c., cash, ₱ lb. There were also sold 100 bags Java and 315 bags Maracaibo on private terms."

COPPER—Is in limited demand at our quotations. New Sheathing, 26c.; Yellow do., 21c.; Old do., 20c. @21c.; American ingot, 23c.@24c.; Bolts, 30c.; Brazier's, 31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is heavy and pricea are unsettled. Sales have been reported of 2,000 balea at prices, though not remarkably lower, a shade more favorable to buyers than the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling | 13 | 13 | 13½ | 13½ |
| Middling Fair | 13½ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13¾ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues to favor purchasers for nearly all kinds of State and Western flour. The current receipts are liberal, and receivers are generally eager sellers. Genuine round hoop Ohio is least abundant, and is wanted at uniform rates. Most other descriptions have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; sales 11,500 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 00 | @$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 35 | @ 4 50 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 50 | @ 4 70 |
| Superfine Western | 4 35 | @ 4 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 60 | @ 4 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 60 | @ 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 4 80 | @ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00 | @ 5 20 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25 | @ 7 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25 | @ 8 00 |

Canadian continues inactive and languid; sales 500 bbls. at $4 75@$4 80 for superfine, and $4 85@$6 00 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,150 hhls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $4 90@$5 30 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand, mainly at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate request, at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Ralsins have been in fair demand, including new Layer at $2 67½, and new Bunch at $2 32½, ₱ whole box. Other articles are quiet, at previoua figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly dealt in, the offers of buyers being unsatisfactory to sellers. About 14,250 bnshels changed hands, including poor to fair White Canada, at $1 10@$1 18; White and Western on private terms; prime Red do., at $1 18; fair to very good White Southern, at $1 19@$1 30; and poor to very good Red do., at $1 10@$1 19. Corn is in demand, at somewhat better prices; sales 32,500 bushels, at 70c.@72c. for mixed Western; 83c.@86c. for fair to choice White Southern; and, nominally, 86c.@88c. for Southern and Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 7,300 bushels Rye, at 76c.; 15,000 bushels ordinary to choice Barley, at $1@$1 08; and a lot of Barley Malt at $1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy; Western; at 47c.@50c.; Canada, at 48c.@50c.; State, at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 39c.@42c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel. White Beans, at $1 06¼ @$1 12½; Canadian Peas, 94c.@98c. ₱ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, for the following statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858.

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| From | To date. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | Oct. 8, 1858 | 36,326 | 111,873 | 72,008 |
| New-Orleans | Oct. 1, 1858 | —— | —— | 2,255 |
| Philadelphia | Oct. 1, 1858 | —— | 1,431 | 11,759 |
| Baltimore | Oct. 1, 1858 | —— | —— | —— |
| Boston | Oct. 1, 1858 | —— | —— | —— |
| Other Ports | Oct. 1, 1858 | —— | 3,801 | —— |
| Total from Sept. 1, 1858 | | 36,326 | 117,105 | 86,016 |
| To about same period, 1857 | | 55,580 | 906,864 | 241,551 |
| To about same period, 1856 | | 53,593 | 1,603,244 | 1,111,721 |
| To about same period, 1855 | | 65,641 | 485,761 | 335,767 |

TO THE CONTINENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From New-York, to Sept. 28, 1858 | 5,158 | 26,017 | —— |
| From other Ports to latest dates | 3,024 | 6,020 | —— |

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales, chiefly at 55c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive at our quotations. American at $120@$140 for undressed, and $175@$200 for dressed; Clean Russia, $200; Outshot do., at $185; Italian, $210@$215: Jute, $92 50@$97 50, ₱ ton; Manila, 6¾c., and Sunn, 4¼c.@4¾c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 18,000 California, at 23c.@23¼c.; also, 9,500 African at private bargain.

HOPS—The demand is moderate; prices have not varied much. New Crop, 12c.@15c.; one year old, 7c.@8¼c.; two year old, 4c.@5c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet at unchanged figures. Scotch Pig, $22@$23; English Bar, $44@$46 for common, and $53 50@$54 for refined, ₱ ton, usual terms; Sheet, at 3c.@4½c. for English; 11c.@11¼c. for first quality Russia, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 15@$1 20 ₱ M.

LEAD—Continues inactive at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 75; American Pig at $5 80 ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is in slack request at former rates. French Calf Skins are in demand and are firm, including 34 lbs., 90c.@$1; 35 lbs., 85c.@95c.; 40 lbs., 80c.@90c.; 50 lbs., 75c.@85c.; and 60 to 80 lbs., at 67½c. @80c. English salted Sheep Skins are selling regularly, including Fleshers at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ₱ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand at languid prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@43c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@ 38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 22½c.@25c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 140 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.; German Wrought, 4¾c.; Clinch, 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet firm, at $3 67½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy at 50c.@51c. ₱ gallon. Tar, $2 12½ @$2 37½. Pitch, $2 ₱ bbl. Resin is in slack request, including common at $1 67½@$1 72½ ₱ 310 lbs. No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1, at $2 75@$5 25; and White and Pale at $5 50@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, $40@$41; Western thin, $34 50@$35, and do. thick at $32 50@$33, ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been in demand at full prices. Crude Whale is quiet, at from 51c.@53c. for fair to prime, ₱ gallon. Linseed is in moderate request, at 72c.@73c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is aelling, in lots, at 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Tallow Oil, 9¾c.; Palm Oil, 9¾c. ₱ lb. Olive Oil, $1 05@$1 15 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Oct. 11.—Sperm is more quiet, and transactions limited to 1,000 bbls. in two parcels, at prices not transpired. Whale remains without change; the sales since our last embrace 300 bbls. at 53c. ₱ gal., cash; and 2,200 bbls. upon private terms. Whalebone—Sales since our last 10,600 lbs. Ochotsk, and 20,000 lbs. South Sea, all upon private terms. Sperm Candles; sales in this market of 200 boxes at 38c. ₱ lb.—*Whalemen's Ship. List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed, and prices, especially of old, steadily favor buyers. Sales 560 bbls., in lots, at $15 20@$16 40 for Old Mess; $16 60 for New Mess; $14@$14 25 for Old Prime, and $14 50 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c. @6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at old quotations. Lard is very moderately inquired for at drooping ratea; 300 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to prime, ₱ lb. Beef in slack demand at previous figures; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales 3,000 sacks Liverpool Ground at 67c.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 mats Cassia at 24½c.@25c., and some Mace at 45c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been restricted, and prices have favored buyers; sales to-day 350 hhds. Cuba,, &c., at from 6c.@8c., chiefly within the range; also, 700 boxes Havana at from 6¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,500 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sales, to-day, were unattractive, and passed off spiritlessly. No remarkable changes occurred in prices. The auction sale, yesterday, was an unusually attractive and spirited one. Very full prices were realized. We annex a report of the lots sold by L. M. HOFFMAN & Co.—imported per *Nabob*. Terms 6 months.

*Hyson*—45 half chests 56c.; 36 do. 43¼c.; 44 do. 43c.; 24 do. 37c.; 23 do. 36½c.; 50 do. 35c.; 16 do. 31c.; 16 do. 33½c.; 131 do. 32c.; 25 do. 31c.

*Young Hyson*—50 half chests at 51¾c.; 35 do. 54c.; 62 do. 52c.; 80 do. 45¾c.; 25 do. 44c.; 25 do. 41c.; 230 do. 40¾c.; 139 do. 40c.; 111 do. 39c.; 225 do. 38c.; 159 do. 37½c.; 22 do. 37c.; 188 do. 36½c.; 49 do. 36c.; 48 do. 34c.; 143 do. 33¾c.; 312 do. 33c.; 92 do. 31¾c.; 48 do. 31c.; 175 do. 30c.; 265 do. 28c.; 164 do. 26¾c.; 298 do. 26c.; 127 do. 25c.; 140 do. 24c.; 76 do. 22c.; 120 do. 21½c.; 54 casea do. 63c.

*Hyson Skin*—12 half chests, 26c.; 61 do. 25½c.; 14 do. 24½c.; 32 do. 23c.; 79 do. 22½c.; 72 do. 21c.

*Twankay*—77 half chests, 33½c.; 39 do. 26½c.; 23 do. 25½c.; 66 do. 22½c.

*Gun Powder*—10 half chests, 64½c.; 74 do. 60c.; 80 do. 49c.; 48 do. 45½c.; 24 do. 45c.; 13 do. 44¾c.; 122 do. 44c.; 32 do. 41½c.; 65 do. 38c.; 150 do. 37½c.; 12 do. 37c.; 15 do. 34½c.; 41 do. 34c.; 10 do. 33c.; 34 do. 32½c.; 25 casea do. 33½c.; 30 boxes do. 69½c.: 20 do. 69c.; 67 do. 61c.

*Congou*—100 half chests, 19c.; 150 do. 16½c.

*Oolong*—25 half chests, 15½c.; 414 do. 15c.

*Imperial*—5 half chests. 59c.; 32 do. 58c.; 30 do. 52¾c.; 18 do. 44¾c.; 47 do. 43½c.; 9 do. 42½c.; 15 do. 39½c.; 32 do. 37c.; 10 do. 36½c.; 62 do. 36c.; 47 do. 35½c.; 12 do. 35c.; 35 do. 30½c.; 91 do. 28¾c.; 188 do. 28c.; 14 do. 25c.; 5 cases do. 74c.; 10 do. 73½c.; 28 do. 43½c.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in, at about former prices.

TOBACCO—The market is very firm, and prices favor sellers; sales since Friday last, 45 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@13c.; 207 hales Havana at 33c.@55c., with 132 cases Seedleaf, and 4 do. new Florida, (the first of the season,) on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bhls., at 22c.@22½c., chiefly at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 350 hales Cotton at 5-32d.@1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 400 bhls. Resin at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.; 10 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; and 10 boxes do. at 2s. 6d. For London, 150 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d.; 200 bhls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For Bremen, 500 hoxes extract of Logwood on private terms. The latest charters have been: A ship from Savannah, and another from Mobile, each to load with Cotton, for Liverpool, on private terms; also, according to the *Shipping List*, ship *Walter Lord*, 1,079 tons, to San Francisco, at $22.000; Br. ship *Shakespeare*, 1,314 tons, to Melbourne, $19,000; a ship, from New-Orleans to Havre, Cotton, 1 1-16c., another, same voyage, 1c.; one from Savannah to Liverpool, ⅞d.; a schr., from Richmond to Rio, Flour, $1 ₱ bbl.; one from Rio to New-York, Coffee, 50c. ₱ hag.; one from Attakapas to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, under deck, $5 75; a bark, 232 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,600; a brig, 230 tons, to Matanzas, $1,750; a schr., from Wilmington to Cardenas, $9; a brig, from Wilmington to Trinidad, P. S., Lumber, $11 50; one to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3.


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DAY AND MARTIN'S BLACKING.—THIS incstimable composition (the

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin—Pea Diavolo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Nothing Venture' Nothing Win—Neptune's Defeat.

BOWERY THEATRE—Raoul—The Phantom—The Regatta—Woman's Love.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon'a Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Miss Emma Wellis' First Grand Concert.

### Queen Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M. of that day.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

As indicated by the returns received on Tuesday night, the State and Congressional elections in Pennsylvania have resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the Administration, and the consequent repudiation of Lecomptonism. Out of the 25 members of the House of Representatives to which the State is entitled, the Lecomptonites can count at most not more than three, the rest being straight-out Opposition or Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Thomas B. Florence, Democrat, is reelected in the First District, but by a very slim plurality. There are still three Districts to hear from. In those which have been heard from the count stands as follows: Regular Opposition, 17; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 3; Lecompton Democrats, 2.

The Ohio State and Congressional elections have gone against the Administration. The whole Republican State ticket is elected by probably ten thousand majority. Returns have been received from seventeen out of the twenty-one Congressional Districts, and the result is largely in favor of the Republicans. They show the election of twelve Republicans, four Lecompton Democrats, and one ranked as Opposition.

The returns thus far received from Indiana indicate the election of eight Republican Congressmen, the entire Republican State ticket, and a majority of Republicans in the State Legislature. Another defeat for Lecompton.

All the returns yet received from Iowa indicate the success of the Republicans.

An election took place in Kansas on the 4th for members of the Legislature, but no decisive returns have yet been received.

The Municipal election in Baltimore yesterday resulted in the reelection of Mayor Swann. Col. Sheyer, the Independent candidate, withdrew his name about noon, in a card in which he declared it impossible for his friends to vote, on account of intimidation on the part of Mayor Swann's friends. There was no serious outbreak, as apprehended, though there was considerable noise at the polls.

The Republicans and Americans have failed to fuse in Albany on the County and Congressional nominations. The County Conventions were in session the whole of Tuesday, and until 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Anti-Fusion delegates in the American Convention succeeded in carrying through a motion to lay the report of the Conference Committee on the table, when a full ticket was immediately nominated, independent of the Republicans. The latter then indorsed the Hard Anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate for Congress, and also made out a complete County ticket.

The Democratic County Convention met last evening at Tammany Hall, and made the following nominations:

*For Sheriff*—John Kelly.
*For County Clerk*—John Clancy.
*For Coroners*—Francis B. O'Keefe, Robert Gamble, Andrew Jackman and Dr. Wm. Schermer.

An official document from those in power in two of the Society Islands has been received by the Administration, in which it is proposed to cede them to the United States. The document, it is said, was transmitted to our Government through Count Santiges.

Monson Bancroft, the person charged with the late murder in Dutchess County, has not yet been arrested. Further particulars of the affair will be found in another column. It is alleged that Bancroft has been for some time laboring under a species of insanity.

Ira Stout, the murderer, to be executed on the 22d inst., attempted to commit suicide by bleeding himself to death on Tuesday night. He made an incision in his arm with a broken lancet.

Lola Montez lectured last night on "Rome," for the benefit of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's projected free church. She had a fair audience, and among the other notabilities present were the Rev. Dr. Higbee, of Trinity Church, and Ex-Judge Edmonds. The most interesting feature of her discourse was a characteristic onslaught on those of Mr. Hoyt's clerical collaborateurs who have expressed their disapprobation of his course in accepting Madame Montez's offer to lecture in behalf of his undertaking.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the Health Department of this City, met yesterday at Senator Schell's office, and organized by appointing the Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Chairman, and Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, Clerk. The meetings of the Committee will be held in future, at the Everett House.

A statement having appeared in a New-York paper to the effect that the Fair at the Crystal Palace this year was "sorry indeed," and "as near a failure as could be," a statement has been forwarded to us by a Committee of the Exhibitors, which contains some interesting statistics and comparisons with regard to the late Exhibition.

The steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, ran down a little sloop of 20 tons near Newport on Tuesday evening. John H. Ford lost his life, and the other three persons on board the sloop were picked up by a boat from the steamer; the night was dark, and the place where the accident occurred was a narrow pass between Rhode Island and Prudence Island. The steamer received but slight damage.

In the case of the persons charged with having been engaged in the Slave-trade, on board the ship *Heides*, the testimony yesterday showed that she was built in Providence, R. I., but that her owners then had transferred her to parties whose names were not stated.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

Yesterday we published an opinion of Judge Sutherland, in the case of the construction of the will of Anson G. Phelps, Sen., of much interest to the numerous relatives of the deceased, and to many benevolent and religious Societies. This morning we publish an opinion of Judge Ingraham, of the same Court, dissenting from that of Judge Sutherland, which is also of much interest to the same parties, and to civil lawyers generally.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, John Henry and James Verry, indicted for robbery in the first degree, were tried and acquitted. William Irving, indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Mr. Bates, No. 29 West Washington-place, on Sept. 25, was convicted, and sentenced by the Recorder to ten years in the State Prison. Ellen Hickey and Anne Phalen pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months. George Goodwin, James Smith, James Hunter and Franklin Conklin were convicted of burglary in the third degree. Goodwin was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. The others were remanded for sentence that the Recorder might make some inquiries into their previous history. George Tuckhorn, charged with petit larceny, was acquitted, and William Kendall, being convicted of the same offence, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

The cattle markets have been largely supplied again this week, the total City receipts for the week ending yesterday being 4,562, against 3,785 last week, and a weekly average last year of 3,143. Under a false impression in regard to the numbers in the yards, and near by, the sales opened at advanced figures on Tuesday, and continued thus until during the forenoon, yesterday, when a rapid decline commenced, and continued until evening, when several hundred animals were still unsold. The average prices of all the sales varied but little from last week, but the closing rates were about ½c. @ ¾c. ₱ lb. lower.

The general markets, yesterday, were depressed and languid for Cotton. Most kinds of Flour and Wheat were lower, yet not active. Corn, Barley and Rye were in fair demand, at strengthening prices. Groceries, Provisions and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. Freights were rather more active, with 679 vessels of all classes in port.

### The Election in Pennsylvan a.

Some uncertainty still hangs about the results of Tuesday's Elections. Enough, however, is ascertained to make it sure that Government has been signally beaten; and that the Opposition in the Northern States largely outnumbers the friends of the Administration. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, all speak to the same fact. The domestic policy of Mr. Buchanan, and especially his management of partisan politics, are not to the taste of the people; and those who have sustained him, have been severely and emphatically rebuked. There can be no other moral to this tale of disaster.

Our special dispatch from the Capital informs us that the President was yesterday startled by the news from Pennsylvania, and confessed that he had been misled as to the extent of his popularity there. The confession is so truthful that we can only regret it comes so late. In fact Pennsylvania affords an unmistakable gauge of the revulsion from Mr. Buchanan and his course. In the present Congress it is represented by fourteen Administration Democrats and eleven Opposition. The returns, as far as received, indicate the probability that in the XXXVIth Congress there will be but three or four Administration members, to twenty-one or twenty-two of the Opposition. Mr. John M. Read, the candidate for the Supreme Court bench, and William E. Frazer, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, upon the Opposition ticket, are both chosen by large majorities, while there is little room to doubt the choice of an Opposition Legislature, in both its branches. There is, indeed, but a few very trifling defaults to save the election from being a clean sweep. Nor is this general survey the most suggestive. Examined in detail, the character of the defeat is exhibited in a light still more disheartening to Mr. Buchanan. The men who were most active in supporting the Lecompton business, who preferred the wishes of the Federal Executive acting under Pro-Slavery impulsion, to the wishes of an offended constituency, are either retained at home, or returned by majorities so diminshed as to mark their course with disgraceful reprobation. Thus Florence, in the First District, who took his seat last Winter backed by a majority of 2,220, goes back with only 493. Landy, in the Third, who had 1,147 majority year before last, is beaten by Verree, (Opposition,) by 1,037. Phillips, an Israelite attorney, who had 262 majority, now succumbs to Millward, Opposition, who has a majority of 2,247. Paul Leidy, in the Twelfth, who was backed by 2,894 majority, now yields to Colonel Scranton, who has probably 2,500 majority. The two Joneses—Glancy and Owen—we are told, stay at home very severely. Glancy carried his District in 1856, by 6,644 majority. It gives in 1858, according to present indications, a small majority for Schwartz, his antagonist. Owen is beaten by Wood, Opposition, with 2,000 majority. So throughout the State. Nearly every county, township and village tells the same story of Administration losses, and no word of Administration gains. The defeat is a rout. The downfall of Administration influence is total and irrecoverable. It is the more ignominious that every energy and appliance of the beaten faction has been brought into play. The State was the native State and the home of the President. He had appealed with personal directness and feeling to his Democratic supporters, who had never before failed him, whether in good or in evil report, to stand by him in this struggle, upon which he had chosen to stake the fate and the fame of his Administration. Never before had the Federal Executive so shamelessly interfered to corrupt the popular franchise. Never before had the resources of Federal patronage been brought more powerfully to bear in a political canvass. The sentence of excommunication was suspended over the heads of all Democrats who shrunk from the most rigid conformity. In his own State and home, among life-long political friends, after the most prodigal expenditure of patronage, if not of money, and notwithstanding the official denunciation of recusancy, Mr. Buchanan has experienced a defeat unparalleled in the history of his party. More than a defeat; it is a revolution. His efforts have only availed to drive into the ranks of opposition a legion of Democrats, whom no art, or intrigue, or bribe, can, in all likelihood, win back to old fidelity. In his futile and scorned endeavor to conciliate the South, he has completed the dissolution of his party at the North. It will require some more potent enchantment than is at the service of the Democratic politician to reincorporate these scattered fragments.

The lessons taught by this remarkable struggle may be easily remembered. It will not do to trust personal favor too far as a security from just punishment. The penalty of Mr. Buchanan's fault is inflicted by Pennsylvania. It will not do to turn one's back upon the pledges, professions and principles of a party to which one belongs, and of a long public life—principles freshly reiterated and strongly insisted upon—and hope to carry the people and party about the same sharp angle. The vote of Pennsylvania is a condemnation of Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy. And if a popular candidate desires to insure the adhesion of his constituents, he cannot go wider of his aim, than while advocating measures they abhor, to omit all action upon measures they regard as vital to their material interests. The vote of Pennsylvania is a demand for that protection to its internal resources, which Democratic candidates have promised ever and again, but have never granted. It is hardly possible that these matters will be misapprehended or forgotten, after an enforcement so emphatic.

Politics of Albany County.—We have already noticed the nomination of an irregular or bolting Democratic ticket in the County of Albany, embracing the presentation of John H. Reynolds for Congress in opposition to Erastus Corning, who will receive the Regular or Soft nomination on Saturday next. Mr. Reynolds is personally a strong man. He runs, not to be elected, so his friends say, but to defeat Corning and rebuke Cagger. An excellent opening is thus made for the Opposition, but they do not appear to avail themselves of it. On Tuesday evening the Republican and American County Conventions met to unite on a ticket if they could, otherwise to make separate nominations. They did the latter. After continning in session all night, the Americans, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, reconsidered a vote adopting the report of their Conference Committee, and, amid much confusion, nominated a full County ticket, with J. S. Corymans for Congress; whereupon the Republicans adopted Reynolds, the Hard nominee. This action, if adhered to, will probably result in the reelection of Mr. Corning.

A year ago the vote of Albany County stood, on Comptroller:

| | |
|---|---|
| Democratic | 7,534 |
| American | 4,155 |
| Republican | 3,844 |

Thus it will be seen that the American vote exceeded the Republican by 311; and both together surpassed the Democratic vote by 465. From these figures it must appear probable that Mr. Corning will succeed over a divided opposition. In most of the Congressional Districts the Republicans and Americans find little difficulty in uniting. Albany County seems to be exceptional.

### Sale of the City Hall Pictures.

The long-threatened sale of the City Hall paintings, on execution, to satisfy the Lowber judgment, actually took place yesterday, and the entire lot of portraits, including all the Governors of the State and the Mayors of the City, together with the bronze statue of Jefferson, the full-length portraits of our naval and military heroes, and Morse's portrait of Lafayette, were knocked down in one lot for the small sum of fifty thousand dollars. It was the largest and most important sale of works of art that has ever taken place in this City, but the prices at which the pictures sold must not be regarded as any indication of the mercantile value of similar productions, or of the condition of art in New-York. It was a most novel and remarkable affair, and the Governor's Room of the City Hall resembled that famous scene in the "School for Scandal" where the profligate *Charles Surface* sells the portraits of his ancestors to satisfy his creditors. If the auctioneer had possessed a talent for satire, what a splendid opportunity would have been afforded him for telling hits as he called off the names of the worthies whose painted effigies he offered to the highest bidder. There was the sturdy-looking Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor, frowning indignantly upon his degenerate descendants, and the majestic form of De Witt Clinton, who figures there both as Mayor of the City and Governor of the State, whose patriotic labors have bequeathed to us so rich an inheritance, and under whose wise Administration the very Hall was erected in which this scandal was enacted; there was the sad-looking countenance of America's Vespucius gazing down from his tarnished frame upon the strange scene, and the swarthy features of the liberator Bolivar, stiff with contempt at finding himself put up at auction. There, too, in the middle of the room stood the very desk which Washington had used when he was President, and in a corner the severe face of the sage of Monticello looked more grave and solemn than ever. Yet the voice of the auctioneer was heard droning among these sacred objects, calling out for bids as indifferently and dismally as though he were selling off the kitchen furniture of a bankrupt stock speculator, or the unredeemed pledges of a pawnbroker. It was not, however, so serious an affair as it seemed to be, but it was still sufficiently melancholy and most disgraceful to our City authorities. The whole lot of pictures were bid off, and the money paid for them by the City Chamberlain and the Mayor, who are the actual owners of them, though it is understood, of course, they are held for the City. There has been strange mismanagement and very stupid conduct in relation to this Lowber judgment, and the Comptroller's obstinacy in refusing to satisfy it will cost the City a very large sum for expenses in attempting to fight it off. We presume that after the transactions of yesterday there will be some attempt made to dispose of the case without a repetition of such a disgraceful scene.

### The Opera Season.

Mr. Ullman's programme for the Winter season will be found in another column. It is emphatically a discourse. We can imagine the enterprising manager standing in the portico of the Academy, with his cloak gathered around him, after the fashion of the Athenian orators, an average amount of managerial inspiration in his eye, and this effort dropping from his lips. The published document is but a sketch of the more esthetic whole. After a brief exordium, Mr. Ullman launches into his subject. He takes a rapid glance at the past, touches hopefully on the present, and then paints with highest colors the darling of his choice, the future.

The completeness of the troupe engaged by Mr. Ullman will satisfy and astonish the public. It is, on the whole, a grand combination, and loses none of its interest when scanned in its separate parts. A few years ago the engagement of an artist like Piccolomini would have been considered a sufficient attraction. We have progressed so far beyond that point, Mr. Ullman has conceived it necessary to engage no fewer than four auxilliary *prima dönnas*, all of them of high standing in the European art world. The judiciousness of this liberality is beyond question, for it is a melancholy fact that in this Western metropolis we soon weary of our favorites. For the moment Piccolomini is the rage. Her success in a managerial point of view is beyond peradventure. After the *furore* which she is destined to create, and which will undoubtedly last so long as she is before the public, it will be clearly impossible to raise a fresh excitement without an entire change in the character of the performances and of the artists who assist thereln. To provide for this we are promised Mlle. Poinsot—a lady who has greatly distinguished herself at the Grand Opera in Paris under the immediate auspices of Meyerbeer himself, who is notoriously fastidious; also, Madame Laborde, an artist who is kindly remembered in this country as one of the most brilliant vocalists who has ever visited it; also, Mlle. Johanna Wagner, a German lyric artist of high reputation, and Mlle. Ghioni, a mezza-soprano, from Her Majesty's Theatre, of rare versatility. These engagements cover the entire Operatic ground, Italian, French or German. In the male department we find the names of Signori Tamaro, Logini and Belart, tenors; Florenza and Aldighieri, baritones, with Carl Formes, basso. In the ballet Señorita Soto will be the principal danseuse, assisted by twenty coryphées. The orchestra and chorus will vary according to the opportunities of the work performed. Under ordinary circumstances there will be sixty in the former, and eighty in the latter. Conductors, M. Anschütz and Signor Muzio. The scheme of the season, and the periods at which the various artists will *débût*, are laid down explicitly by Mr Ullman.

We cannot conceive the possibility of an unsuccessful issue to the campaign. Liberality of the right kind is always appreciated in New-York. It gratifies the opera *habitues*, promotes excitement, stimulates the dry goods trade, and does good generally. Trade is improving, money is plenty, and a disposition to spend it not uncommon. With an elegant opera-house, a splendid company, and moderate prices of admission, much is vouchsafed to the community. If a round of elevated pleasure so complete and admirable fails, it will be an unhappy indication of art indifference, and the blow will be long felt.

Mr. Ullman's final paragraph touches on a possible leakage which may interrupt the "continuity" of the season. We commend it to the attention of the public. In the internal arrangement of the house some important alterations have been effected. The First Circle, which heretofore has been neither box nor bench, but a harassing jumble of both, has been remodelled, and the entire area used for private boxes, and convenient approaches to the same. We should not be surprised if the First Circle were to become the most popular part of the house,—it has long been the most fashionable.

### Movements of Spiritualists.

A Convention of believers in the rapping and table-moving dispensation was recently held at Klantone, a town in Chautauque County, adjacent to the Pennsylvania line, for the alleged purpose of discussing seven distinct topics, suggested by a number of departed spirits, including that of Dr. Benjamin Rush. When the assemblage had convened, the spirits were invoked to designate the proper person to take the Chair; and they promptly decided in favor of Mrs. Carrie Lewis, of Cleveland, a lady well known among spiritualists and free lovers as a speaker at their gatherings. The Convention was in session several days, attracting a great crowd. They adopted a series of resolutions which do not vary in any material particular from the professions made by similar bodies elsewhere. The great study of man, it is declared, should be to develop all his faculties, outer and inner. When he shall have done this, it is asserted, he will have the key which unlocks all mysteries and can solve the great problem of the cause and cure of evil. Men and women of moral courage are called for who will venture not only to proclaim truth, but to live it out in practical life. A band of such courageous persons have it in their power, by forming a separate community, to inaugurate a model society, free from every evil work, in which may be born and reared a better generation. Lastly, they resolved to form such a community in the town of Kiantone. Acting, as they aver, in conjunction with wise and beneficent beings in the spirit-life, they propose to found a new Church, a new State and new social and educational institutions, such as shall bless and redeem humanity.

It has been directed by the Spirits that an Association shall be planted in that locality, which is to be a "Divine Social State upon Earth," and accordingly a domain of two hundred acres has been secured, containing healing springs discovered by the Spirits. A "Remedial Institute" is in process of erection, under the charge of a Mrs. Gardner, for invalids who seek spiritual treatment for their physical ills. The Spirits are now putting Mrs. Gardner through a course of tuition to fit her for her station. A Mr. John M. Spear is to hold the appointment of "communicator," and it is through him exclusively that the Spirits will make known their wishes. There is to be a "General Assembly," and this body is to be subdivided into seven parts, named Beneficents, Electrizers, Elementizers, Agriculturalizers, Healthfulizers, Educationizers and Governmentizers. Through the instrumentality of these, perfect bliss on earth is ultimately to be attained.

This Chautauque affair is but another manifestation of the spirit which prompts a certain class of fanatics to release themselves from all the restraints which virtuous society imposes. In their specious generalities is concealed a design to adopt practices at which the taste and conscience of the community revolt. They have selected for their association one of the most secluded localities in the State, where it is manifestly their purpose to repeat the experiment of Berlin Heights. The courage of which they boast is simply the effrontery of impudent men and shameless women; and their vaunted self-development consists in the unlimited gratification of passion and appetite.

Our Rotten Boroughs.—The Third Congressional District of this State, consisting of the lower Wards of the City on the north side of Broadway, appears to be a kind of Old Sarum, and to be the private property of its present Representative, who offers to dispose of it on the most accommodating terms. This District once comprised the very best population of the City, the wealthiest, the most respectable and the most intelligent. But all the solid men, or at least the greater part of them, have long since been forced up town by the growth of the City, and the population of the district is now mostly foreign, whose political prejudices sit very lightly upon them, and who appear to be of so accommodating a character that they can be transferred from one man to another as though they were nothing more than political chattels. At least, we must infer that such is the case, from the very remarkable document published by General Walbridge, which appears in our columns this morning. General Walbridge had represented this District in Congress once, and had a natural desire to represent it again; but, in 1856, he had a competitor for the honor in the person of Mr. Sickles, who, it appears, induced the General to retire, by stipulating that in 1858 he should either be allowed to represent it again, if he should desire it, or else be provided with a nomination in some other Democratic District. But 1858 has come round, and Mr. Sickles declines to hand over his constituency to the General, who thereupon flares up, and determines to run as an independent candidate. The exposure of such a bargain as this would once have caused a commotion among the citizens of that district, but now they doubtless regard it as a very good joke, and will be equally divided in their admiration of their present representative's smartness and their former representative's simple-mindedness. The result of the election will be a pretty accurate indication of the character of the constituency of the Third District.

Ohio.—The Administration, which loses so much in Pennsylvania, gains nothing in Ohio. As a general rule, the Republicans carry the Congressional Districts by large majorities, showing plainly the drift of popular opinion. So far as returns have been received they will be found under our telegraphic head. Tom Coawin is elected in the Seventh District. S. S. Cox appears to be defeated. It will be recollected he was the Douglas man who yielded to conviction when the pinch came, and voted for the Lecompton bill. The telegraph reports C. A. Trimble, Republican, elected in his place. Vallandigham, Democrat, beats L. D. Campbell, Republican, in the Third District by 180. In the First (Cincinnati) District Pendleton, Democrat, is reëlected, but in the Second Grossbeck is beaten by Gurley, Republican. It is supposed that the Opposition have carried the State Legislature.

Indiana.—Our reports from this State are as yet meagre, but they tend the same way with those from Ohio and Pennsylvania. Where any Democratic members of Congress are reëlected, a rare occurrence by the way, it is by renouncing the distinctive profession of the English Lecompton Bill, which discriminates in favor of Slavery in Kansas. Mr. English himself could only secure his reelection in this way, and even so his success was not easy.

☞ The New-York Times does not like Judge Parker's Utica speech, as reported in its columns. The report is obviously a muddled one, which may easily account for the disappointment in regard to its quality.—*Atlas and Argus.*

We are awaiting, with what patience we may, the better report which the *Atlas and Argus* undoubtedly has in store.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum takes place today under the direction of Mr. John Brougham. There will be two entertainments, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. The programme cannot be easily condensed, so we refer the reader to our advertising columns, with the simple remark that every possible variety is provided. The Charity itself will, we trust, be the principal attraction.

Italian Opera.—Mr. Strakosch announces another short season at Burton's Theatre, commencing on Saturday and ending on Tuesday. Mme. Colson and Mme. Cora de Wilhorst are the *prima donnas*, assisted by Brignoli, Amodio and Junca.

Concert.—Mlle. Emma Wellis, of whom we have heard the most flattering accounts, will give a grand Concert at Dodworth's Saloon to-night, assisted by Miss Brainerd, Signor Bernardi, Mr. Mollenhauer and Mr. H. C. Timm. Mlle. Wellis is a pupil of Adolphe Adam, and is famous for her masterly command of the Alexandre organ—an instrument which has received the highest commendation from the critics and composers of Paris.

### Personal.

M. Theophile Gautier has just published in Paris a cleverly written treatise, called *La Mode*, forming a little book about five or six inches square, containing only just thirty-three pages, each page being of only a dozen lines coquettishly framed in wide white margins, and bordered by one small streak of red. In this little volume M. Gautier raises his voice in favor of paint! "With the instinct of harmony which characterises them, women," observes he, "have felt that between their dazzling conventional dress, between *la grand toilette* and their own plain beauty of face and feature (unassisted) there was a dissonance, the whitish skin looking grayish by the side of their shining moires and satins; they have done as painters do in order to harmonize the various shades of complexion and draperies; they have undertaken to whiten the skin nature gave them, till it should be in keeping with the masses of rich white stuffs whereby they enshroud their persons." When once this necessity of applying white to the female skin has been admitted, the rest follows: the white is too white, a tinge of rose color on the cheeks relieves it, and a delicate streak of black under the eye-lashes gives brilliancy to the eye; and in this wise we are brought to the apology of paint.

Another Princess, after the fashion set by the Princess Belgiojoso, is set in the ranks of the journalists. *La Gazette de Paris* prints a letter from Beranger all about Madame Bonaparte's (Wise's) daughter, the Princess de Solmes, who now edits at Aix en Savoye a weekly paper called *Matinées d'Aix*. She appears to have been a favorite of Chateaubriand and and Madame Ricamier. Beranger describes her as at his house making coffee for Lamennais, and delighting his humble abode by the brilliancy of her wit. The interest he takes in her is on account of her grandfather, Lucien Bonaparte, who was his earliest patron and benefactor. There is no printing press at Aix, (in which it resembles Dungarvan,) and the "copy" is struck off at Chamberry, but the *Matinées* receive contributions from Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, General Klapka, Ponsard, Alphonse Karr, Lamartine and Princesse Belgiojoso.

Among the recent arrivals in this City, from Europe, was a man who played a conspicuous part in the Hungarian revolution—George d'Arnsberg, Adjutant of General Dembinski. Condemned, by an Austrian Court-Martial, to be hanged, his penalty was commuted to sixteen years' imprisonment, in irons, in the fortress of Knfstein. On the 1st of August last, the Emperor having remitted the balance of his sentence, d'Arnsberg went to Hanover, whence he sailed for this country.

The Glasgow *Daily Mail* understands that the Committee which so successfully superintended Kossuth's lectures last year, is about to invite the distinguished Hungarian to deliver a second course, should he find it convenient to visit Glasgow. Some time in November is the period upon which the committee have fixed as the most suitable season.

Intelligence has been received from Mr. Chas. Anderssor, author of *Lake Ngami*, who has undertaken to explore the Ovampo country in the direction of the River Cunené. It appears that after successfully prosecuting several hundred miles of his journey, he was compelled to return, owing to the scarcity of water and the duplicity of his guides.

Mr. Thomas Woolmer, whose fine statue of the Poet Laureate was exhibited some two years ago, has executed in marble a bust of Rajah Brooke, the hero of Sarawak. The features are true, clear, bold, and might be those of a noble Roman. An admirable bust of the Rev. E. F. Maurice has also been executed in the same studio.

The sum required for a monument to the memory of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy is complete and the work is begun. It is to find its place before the building of the Sing Akademie at Berlin, and Professor Fischer, the Berlin sculptor, has been intrusted with the execution.

Carl Formes is singing in concerts at the West Some of the papers think that his voice is not quite so powerful as Jenny Lind's was; others believe it is, but doubt whether his execution is equally good. On the whole, however, the Westerners are very much delighted.

A correspondent of the *Nord* says that all the chiefs of the Rothschilds house, including members from London, Vienna, Frankfort, and Naples—are just now assembled at Paris, forming a veritable congress of financial powers.

Henry Thomas Buckle, whose *History of Civilization in England* is attracting so much attention, is a young man only 36 years of age. He was born in Kent, Eng., in November, 1822.

The marriage of Count de Meaux with Mlle. de Montalembert, daughter of the distinguished orator, was celebrated at Paris recently with much simplicity.

Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby has left England for a tour of five months through Continental libraries in quest of further book and further book rarities.

Workmen are engaged in removing the glass from the great west window of Glocester Cathedral, and restoring the mullions, previously to the erection of a memorial window to the late Bishop Monk.

John Mitchell is to remove to Washington, at the commencement of the next Congress, and thenceforward will publish there his Southern *Citizen*, an ultra Pro-Slavery organ.

A new "Blue Stocking Club" is being formed in England, under the auspices of the Hon. Mrs. Norton and some literary ladies, who are determined to found it afresh upon a solid basis.

The King and Queen of Prussia intend to pass the Winter at the Villa Sommariva, on the Laks of Como.

Lord Elgin is to be the new English Ambassador to the Court of Pekin.

### City Items.

Mr. Henry C. Schoonmaker, of the Second Ward, says he neither sympathizes with nor participated in the meeting at the Girard House, Tuesday night, at which the name of Edmund Griffin was brought forward as a candidate for Congress from the Third District, and that his name was used as that of one of the Secretaries of that meeting without his knowledge or consent.

The Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) through the Board of Officers, has forwarded to Messrs. Brown, of Brown's Hotel, Washington, D. C., a scroll in a massive frame, bearing an inscription which commemorates and expresses the gratitude of the Regiment for the courtesy extended to the Guard at Washington, last Summer, by the Messrs. Brown, who threw open their establishment without charge to as many of the Regiment as as could be accommodated there.

A special meeting of the members of the American Institute has been called by the Trustees, to meet to-morrow, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ P. M., to take into consideration important business connected with the destruction of the Crystal Palace.

For Europe.—The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, sailed yesterday at noon, with 80 passengers, and $453,165 63 in specie.

### The Dutchess County Homicide—Additional Particulars.

Monson Bancroft, the person implicated in the late murder, or homicide, at Pawling, Dutchess Co., a full account of which was given exclusively in yesterday's Times, had not been arrested at the last accounts. Warrants for his arrest have been issued by the authorities of Dutchess County. His whereabouts have not yet been ascertained. A general feeling of surprise was manifested among his acquaintances, who are very numerous in this City, on reading the account of the affair in the Times, and the universal expression was, that it was impossible, or, if true, that the man must have been crazy. We have obtained from Mr. Herman Bancroft, at whose house the homicide was committed, the following additional particulars, which, while they do not tend to screen his brother from the responsibility—fully indicated by the testimony at the inquest—of having committed the deed, yet present the affair in a light more consonant with his brother's previous well-known character.

It appears that on Saturday, the 2d inst., the day preceding the homicide, Monson Bancroft, at the request of his brother, came down from Pawling to this City, to consult his physician, under whose treatment he has been for some time. We understand that his physician states that at the interview he had with Monson on that day, the latter was laboring, as he had been for some time, under an aggravated species of insanity. He visited several of his acquaintances during the day, all of whom noticed a peculiar wildness in his appearance.

On their return home in the cars Saturday evening, Monson informed his brother of certain acts which he had witnessed the night previous, on the part of John Neylan, the coachman, and the chambermaid employed in the house, and requested, as he had frequently done before, that they should both be immediately discharged. His brother told him that he had himself become convinced that these servants were not what they should be, and promised to accede to his wishes, and discharge them Monday morning. But with this Monson was not satisfied, and insisted that they should be discharged at the dépôt, on their arrival at Pawling, and not be allowed to enter the house again. It should be stated here, that the chambermaid was on the same train with the Messrs. Bancroft, having visited New-York that day, and that the coachman was to be in waiting for them at the dépôt, with a carriage to take them home. With this unreasonable, and as he thought at the time, unaccountable demand of his brother, Herman refused to comply; and the result was that on their arrival at the dépôt, Monson refused to get out of the cars, saying that he should go on to his friends in Sharon, Conn., and would never visit his brother's house again. He did continue on as far as Dover Plains, where he stayed over night at the hotel. The next day he told the conductor that he had a little difficulty with his brother which was the reason he had come on to Dover, but on reflection he thought he would go back. The conductor advised him to do so by all means. Accordingly he returned to Pawling on the Sunday evening train. It has been ascertained, Mr. Herman Bancroft says, that Monson drank freely of liquor during the day, both at Dover Plains, and after his return to Pawling. At this place he borrowed a revolver, as was stated in the testimony published yesterday, and proceeded to his brother's house, arriving there about 10½ o'clock at night. The interview with his brother at the door, was substantially as published yesterday in the testimony of Herman Bancroft, with the additional fact that when his brother was shutting the door, after trying in vain to persuade him to come into the house, Monson said "You needn't fasten the door, for I have plenty of help, and am prepared for any emergency." From this remark his brother supposed he had a party with him, and this was the reason he called the coachman to bring the lantern, as it was so dark that he could not see how many were there, and only recognized his brother by his voice.

It may be worthy of note, as suggesting the possibility of an altercation having occurred between the coachman and Monson previous to the shooting, that the coachman had been that morning paid off and discharged by his employer, in accordance with his pledge to his brother, and was to leave next day. He had been in the employ of Mr. Bancroft two Summers, and was an excellent groom and driver, which was the reason he had been retained in service against the frequent demands of Monson Bancroft that he should be dismissed. He was very abrupt and somewhat impudent in his manner, and has been in the habit, as Mr. Bancroft has since learned, of throwing every obstacle he could in the way of Monson's wishes, which was the cause of the ill-feeling that had grown up between them. Neylan seems to have been conscious of his error in this respect, and is said to have refrained from saying anything against Monson during his illness; on the contrary, he frequently expressed the wish that he might shake hands with him before he died. On his first meeting with his employer after being shot he exclaimed, "Oh my God, Mr. Bancroft, how much trouble I have brought upon you." He had been very kindly treated by Mr. Bancroft, having been retained in his employ during one whole season when he was incapable of service on account of sickness; and it cannot but be a source of consolation to that gentleman, in the painful position in which he is now placed, to reflect, that both parties to this lamentable occurrence—the living and the dead—have never received any but the kindest treatment at his hands.

### Mr. Lowber's Sale of City Property.

At noon, yesterday, there was a mysterious movement about the City Hall. Everybody said that "He was going to do it," but who he was that was going to do it, and what he was going to do, seemed for at least ten minutes involved in the profoundest mystery. Parties, apparently big with something, were running wildly about. They would speak to nobody, though strongly entreated. At last it came out that Mr. Lowber was actually about to perpetrate the sale of the City property in liquidation of his claim.

At 12½, the doors of the Governor's Room were open, and within were half a dozen reporters, attempting dreary witticisms. There was Mr. Lowber, pencil and paper in hand, looking very savage, and two or three policemen inclined to give vent to muttered curses. The room was in great disorder after the late fire, and pictures and chairs were huddled together in confusion. Another half-hour passed away, and nobody could tell whether anything or what was actually intended to be done. A few pictures were shifted from the wall, and displayed, as at a picture sale.

The sale commenced—Mr. Verich being the auctioneer. It was expected the pictures, &c., would be offered in separate lots. Not so. The auctioneer, just as coolly as if he were selling the goods of some poor wretch who could not pay his rent, informed the audience, of probably 100 persons, that he should offer the whole in one lot, and proceeded to enumerate them, statuary, tables, chairs and all, not forgetting the picture of Fernando Wood.

"Now, gentlemen, what for the lot?" "Put up Fernando first; put him up by himself," exclaimed somebody. The man of the hammer paid no attention to this, nor to two or three other attempted drolleries; $10,000, $15,000, $20,000—nay, $40,000 were named as the amounts that were offered. The lot hung fire very strongly at $50,000, and was finally knocked down at that sum—the auctioneer informing the audience that Richard Scott (the Mayor's clerk) was the purchaser. The auctioneer read the conditions of sale at the commencement of the proceedings. Finally he thanked the audience for their attendance, they dispersed, and so ended the sale of the City Hall property, the effigies of our countrymen, the relics of her greatest men.

In addition to what was in the Governor's room, the sale included the furniture of the rooms of the Aldermen and Councilmen, the rooms of the Clerks of the Aldermen and Councilmen, and of the Mayor's office—a single picture in silk, (worsted,) a portrait of Washington, cost the manufacturer $10,000. The whole property put up would readily bring, at retail, $250,000.

The sale of this property was considered a disgrace to the City, and had it been purchased by persons who would not have returned it to the City, the loss would have been very great. The City authorities—that is, the Chamberlain and Mayor—had exhausted every remedy in resisting the execution. Nothing more that they could do could have prevented the sale. In this dilemma the Chamberlain and the Mayor united their purses, resolving to save the property for the City. The property—as has been stated—was knocked down at $50,000 to Mr. Scott, he Mayor's Clerk. The money, as we understand, was paid by Messr

Regular Democratic County Nominating
tion met, at Tammany Hall, last evening, and
ed their business with dispatch. ISAIAH RYNDERS
ited States Marshal, presided.
"slate" arrangements appeared to be pretty
derstood, and were carried out to the letter,
tions being very trifling.
minations made were es follows:
*Sheriff*—John Kelly, Fourteenth Ward.
*County Clerk*—John Clancy, Sixth Ward.
*Coroners*—Francis B. O'Keefe, Thirteenth Ward;
Gamble, Nineteenth Ward; Andrew Jacksona,
h Ward; and Dr. William Schermer, Seven-
Ward.
tside attendance was large, but not obstrep-
d the result of the Convention's proceedings
eived in silence.
KELLY was nominated for Sheriff by acclama-
motion of Register MINOR.
CLANCY led largely for County Clerk on the
t over his opponents, TWEED and DALAVAN.
was scarcely a struggle for the Coronership;
was strictly adhered to.
B. O'KEEFE, who received the largest vote,
Thirteenth Ward. He was an officer in
an War, and one of General WALKER's cap-
GAMBLE, of the Nineteenth Ward, is now a
and has been for two terms.
JACKSON, of the Eleventh Werd, was a
for Alderman.
SCHERMER, of the Seventeenth Ward, is
by birth.
he nominations had been made, the Hon.
LY and other nominees repaired to the Pew-
and extemporized a jollification meeting, at
eches were made by Mr. KELLY and others.
rwards adjourned to the Garrick Hotel, in
, and organized by choosing JAMES
. More speeches were made by the
, who, with their friends, continued
to a late hour.

## From Mr. Sickles to General Walbridge.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.

*Editor of the New-York Times:*

Herewith I send to you for publication, if have the goodness to give it a place in your opy of a letter addressed by me to General RIDGE on the 27th of September last, in reference to the nomination for Congress in the Third District. This letter is my reply to the speech made by that gentleman last night, before the Convention which did me the honor to nominate me from the district as the Democratic candidate. Gen. WALBRIDGE, having abandoned the discussion, my letter to him remaining as yet unanswered, chose to submit his case to the Convention, which he did last evening in person. After an elaborate and urgent address to the Convention to which he appealed as an umpire, that body without a word of reply from me, and in my absence condemned General WALBRIDGE upon his own statement of his case, tendered me the nomination without a dissenting voice, and called upon General W. in a resolution unanimously passed, to withdraw from the canvass "he had so unwisely begun."

This decision, thus emphatically made by the representatives of the Democratic Party of the District, must be accepted by all parties to the controversy, as it will be regarded by the Democracy of the District and of the country, as final and conclusive.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1858.

SIR: Referring to our interviews on Tuesday and Saturday last, and to the arrangement made at the latter meeting, that all further discussions between us, in reference to the nomination for Congress in the Third District, should be by writing, I have the pleasure to address you this note, and to say:

1. That I am a candidate for the regular Democratic nomination.

2. That having determined to become a candidate for another term, I would gladly, in accordance with a former understanding to that effect, procure for you a nomination in some other district, but that the extraordinary course you have pursued has rendered it impossible for you to be nominated in any other district as a candidate in the ensuing canvass, and that, consequently, I am relieved by your own act from any obligation in the premises.

The memorandum made by Mr. BARGA of our conference and agreement on October 27th, 1856, was a "*private memorandum.*" Your present claim rests upon it. To make it known was to render its fulfillment, so far as this involved your nomination in another District through my instrumentality, impracticable. Desiring, in good faith, to perform my part of the compact, and appreciating the importance of this complete reserve, I have never shown Mr. BARGA's memorandum, or mentioned its purport, even to my most intimate friends. But you have disclosed its contents to many persons, and therefore you have placed insuperable practical obstacles in the way of obtaining for you a nomination in another District. These obstacles are so apparent to all persons familiar with party movements, that I need not enumerate them to you.

The breach of confidence (I speak of it only as an act of indiscretion) by you in giving general publicity to Mr. BARGA's "private memorandum" of our conference, would of itself deprive you of any claim upon me, based upon a stipulation you had already violated.

But even if this were otherwise, on Tuesday night last, and in advance of an interview sought by yourself on that very day—which was to take place on the following Friday, 24th inst., for the avowed purpose of arranging all difficulties—you accepted an irregular stump nomination as a candidate for Congress in this District from a promiscuous assemblage of people at the Astor House. By forestalling the action of the regular nominating Convention of the party, thus menacing the established organization with a sort of dictation to which it never yields, you have made yourself ineligible, according to the usages of the Democratic Party, as its candidate in this District for the present canvass; so that, even if I could surrender the field to you, it would be unavailing.

And furthermore, by proclaiming yourself a nominee for Congress in this district five weeks before the election, you have made it impossible for yourself to get a nomination in any other District during this canvass. Hence it would be in vain for you to demand, or for me to seek, one for you.

You have thus involved your position as a candidate in difficulties which seem inextricable.

You cannot object to my nomination in this District, since it is clear you cannot receive it yourself. You cannot look to me for a nomination elsewhere, for you have precluded yourself from accepting it, if tendered; and, of course, you cannot insist upon the performance of a stipulation which you yourself have made impossible.

The result is, that you have removed every impediment which has been supposed to exist to my acceptance of the regular nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, if it shall be tendered to me by the Convention.

Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES.
Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Astor House, New-York.

General WALBRIDGE produces the following as the agreement which is to convict Mr. SICKLES:

*Private Memorandum.*—At a meeting between Mr. D. E. SICKLES and Mr. HIRAM WALBRIDGE in my room this morning, it was made the distinct understanding between those gentlemen—

That Mr. WALBRIDGE is to retire from the present contest in the Third Congressional District, giving his aid to secure the election of Mr. SICKLES.

That Mr. SICKLES is to make all proper acknowledgments for this course.

That Mr. SICKLES does not contemplate being a candidate for reelection in that District; but, in case a contingency should arise, now unforeseen, rendering it necessary for his political justification to seek a renomination, he will only do so upon securing for Mr. WALBRIDGE a Democratic nomination in some other Democratic District of this City; otherwise Mr. SICKLES will not be a candidate unless with the consent of Mr. WALBRIDGE.

GEO. W. BREGA.

Everett House, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1856.

H. W. } These initials are placed here to show
D. E. S. } that the above memorandum has been read by both the gentlemen named in it, and stated to be correct. GEO. W. BREGA.

### Attempt at Fusion in the Third District.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

*To the Conference Committee and the Voters of the Third Congressional District:*

GENTLEMEN: Observing under the caption of "Political Gossip," in the *Sunday Times* of yesterday's date, that my name had been brought forward as a "Union Candidate" for the "Third Congressional District," in "opposition to the Democracy," and having been questioned by those to whom I was personally unknown regarding my views and political opinions, I beg leave to submit to the public the platform on which I stand.

Formerly, when but two parties divided the country, I was an "Old Line Whig," and I now, at this date, point proudly to the life and actions of the leaders of that party, (among whom our greatest statesmen and soundest patriots have been enrolled,) for an exposition of the doctrines.

Under the present state of affairs, I grieve to say, that by the wiles of so-called Democrats, always striving for personal aggrandisement and domination of party, dissensions have been introduced in the ranks of the opposition, and fostered, until the Whig Party has been annihilated by sectarian division, and split into factions of Republican and American views, whereby their influence is diminished, and Democratic triumph insured.

Honest in principle, patriotic in feeling, and innocent in intention, the Whig Party has succumbed to the insidious influence of its opponents, and its power has departed.

With this in view, I call upon all to unite at this time on a platform of opposition to the Administration.

It is only by avoiding the topics which have fermented the whole country, that its integrity and interests can be preserved.

By comparing the platforms of the Republican and American parties, it will be found that they are almost identical. But the Democrats strongly oppose a Registration law, or any restriction on illegal voting. If we can unite patriotically to secure, in the first place, the privileges of franchise, that when American citizens, native or adopted, shall solely exert those privileges, we may rely upon their action.

I therefore offer the following platform for union, and would call upon all good and true men to go to the polls for any man upon whom the party can unite, [illegible] honest legislation, and ...

[illegible] of America guaranteed [illegible] to the world.

[illegible] privilege which can be obtained [illegible] franchise as an American citizen.

*Third*—That a franchise cannot be too [illegible] whils we hospitably invite [illegible] at those who desire to become citizens of our country, shall live here long enough to overcome [illegible] of education, familiarize themselves with our institutions, and voluntarily forswear foreign allegiance.

*Fourth*—In order to secure the rights and franchise of freemen we require a Registry law.

*Fifth*—We earnestly deprecate all discussions and divisions, whereby good men of different minds are stirred into dissensions on minor and unimportant topics, until the glorious rights bequeathed us by our fathers shall be placed beyond danger, and American citizens, native or adopted, guaranteed their franchise, and assured of the control of American territory.

*Sixth*—That the Constitution is our text-book, and by reference thereto, we find the right to liberty, property, and freedom from Fedsral interference, guaranteed to States as well as individuals; therefore we are opposed to the state of corruption which at present exists, and under which a Federal Administration *dared* endeavor to force an obnoxious Constitution on Kansas.

*Seventh*—Glorying in our franchise as Americans, we believe in the destiny and progress of the American people, and will at all times foster and encourage internal improvements, and in any and all ways strive to add to the dignity and extent of our country.

*Eighth*—We have seen, with pain and regret, corruption festering in our midst; our rights denied; designing men, by making sectional divisions, obtaining places of trust solely for aggrandisement of themselves, robbing the public treasury and domain for the benefit of monstrous monopolies, speculators and prosecutors of fraudulent claims.

*Ninth*—We call upon all houest men and citizens, irrespective of party, to unite with us in sustaining the Constitution, and to aid us in obtaining honest legislation.

*Tenth*—All we require is unity in action.

EDWARD S. BOYD, No. 45 North Moore-street.

### Mass Meeting of Germans to Organize an Independent Political Party.

A meeting of Germans, principally composed of the *ultras* of the Socialist, Communist and Red Republican Parties, about eight hundred in number, was held last night at the Volks Garden, Bowery, to express an opinion on the present state of American politics, and to take steps for the organization of a new and independent party, to be composed exclusively of Germans. The meeting was called to order by Mr. EDWARD KAPF, who briefly detailed its object. The first regular speaker was Mr. VICTOR PELZ, who dwelt in a forcible manner on the extreme corruption prevailing in every branch of the body politic. Everything was rotten from base to apex. Everybody eleted to office valued that office only as it offered an opportunity to plunder the people. May they all go to the devil! The speaker, in giving utterance to this sentiment, was loudly applauded. M. GUSTAV SEEUVE followed him in the same strain. He denounced the Democrats as the enemies of Freedom, the supporters of Slavery, the foes of Free Labor, the treacherous friend of the Foreigner, whose aid they sought only to betray him. He denounced the American Party as the higoted enemy of the emigrant, the toil of whose sinews they would accept, while they would deny him the rights of citizenship and almost the shelter of a home. Nor were the Republicans worthy of trust, for, to save themselves from being swallowed up by the Democrats, they were eager to forsake their own platform and make common cause with the Americans. There was nothing, then, left for those who could not be Democrats, and would not be Republicans, but to form an independent party. Mr. STRAUVA read a long list of resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation. Their spirit was in accordance with the sentiments expressed by the foregoing speakers. All parties being corrupt, a new party must be formed on the principles of 1776. The Democrats advocated Slavery, and were totally unworthy of support. The Americans and Republicans were antagonists of the emigrant's rights. The new party must be preëminently a People's party—must advocate the rights of the workingmen, and the equality of employers and employed—must seek the abolition of all monopolies—must reform the laws and the system of their administration—purify the Judiciary—oppose the election of Judges by the people—oppose the Sabbatarian spirit, which is seeking to deprive the workingman of his recreation, and finally stand erect for Universal Freedom, Civil and Religious. These resolutions were vehemently cheered. Dr. FORSCH and others subsequently addressed the meeting.

### The Workingmen's State Convention.

The delegates to the above Convention assembled at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, and organized by choosing JACOB KIERA Chairman, *pro tem.* A committee of three was appointed on credentials, which reported favorably on the papers of delegates from the following Clubs: New-York, No. 1, New-York; Empire, No. 2, New-York; Franklin, No. 3, New-York; Mechanics', No. 4, Brooklyn; Warren, No. 5, Rochester; National, No. 6, Buffalo; Washington, No. 7, Albany; Excelsior, No. 9, New-York; Isaac P. Walker, No. 10, Ithica; Uncas, No. 11, Troy; Independence, No. 12, Newburgh; Lafayette, No. 14, Syracuse; Henry Clay, No. 15, New-York; Freedom, No. 16, Kingston; Hardhand, No. 17, Harlem; Clinton, No. 18, Lockport; Columbia, No. 20, Palmyra; The Iron, No. 21, Elmira; The Oak, No. 23, Ogdensburgh; Vigilance, No. 25, New-York; Knickerbocker, No. 28, New-York; Eagle, No. 29, Leroy; Pioneer, No. 32, Rome; Eckford, No. 33, Schenectady; Howard, No. 34, Cortlands; White Eagle, No. 36, New-York; Buckeye, No. 37, New-York; The Blue Ribbon, No. 38, New-York; Fortitude, No. 41, New-York; The Red Mark, No. 42, New-York; Cyrus W. Field, No. 43, New-York.

The Committee on permanent officers reported the names of JOHN E. MCDONALD, of Elmira, for President; T. C. Wittemberg, E. Boyd, Michael Lynch, Conrad Linhim, for Vice Presidents; William C. Hoyt and James N. Manning, Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed who reported a series of resolutions, in which they spoke in favor of the speedy enlargement of the canals, reform in the State Prison monopoly, freedom of the public lands, ten hours on all public works and repeal of the registry clause in the Homestead Law.

The resolutions were adopted after some discussion, and the Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for State officers. The votes were as follows:

*For Governor*—Edwin D. Morgan, 32; A. J. Parker, 20; L. Burrows, 9; Gerrit Smith, 7; Blank 3.

*For Lieutenant-Governor*—Robert Campbell, 30; J. J. Taylor, 15; N. S. Benton, 12; S. N. Beurs, 6.

*For Canal Commissioner*—Hiram Gardner, 29; S. B. Piper, 22; J. R. Thompson, 19.

*For State Prison Inspector*—E. K. Evcrest, 31; E. L. Donnelly, 28; W. A. Russell, 11.

The Republican candidates were all declared nominated, they having received the largest number of votes.

T. C. WITTENBERG and Capt. WM. H. HILL were appointed a Committee to canvass the State.

The Convention adjourned subject to the call of the State Central Committee.

### Political Items.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Onondaga County have nominated ORIN AYLWORTH.

The Lecompton Democracy of the Fourth District of New-Jersey have renominated JOHN HUYLER for Congress.

### Sea and Ship News.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION—LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday evening, while the steamer *Empire State* was on her way from Fall River to New-York, and only a short distance from Newport, she came in collision with a sloop called the *Exchange*, of Dartmouth, of some twenty tons, and sunk her almost instantly. The place where the accident occurred was near Sandy Point, off Prudence Island, a narrow passage, and the time was about 8½ P. M. The sloop had been chartered by JOHN H. FOAN, of Bristol, to carry a cargo of produce to Newport, to be shipped to Cuba. The vessel was on her return to Bristol, and Captain FORD, who was a passenger, was lost. It was very dark, and the sloop had lights, onc of the crew swinging a signal lantern but a moment before the collision. The steamer struck the sloop nearly amidships, in a slanting direction, cutting the little craft in two and knocking the crew into the water. There were four persons on board. As soon as possible the engine of the steamer was stopped, and a boat was lowered to rescue the crew of the sloop. Captain FORD, it is stated, was hanging by the rudder, or was under the stern of the steamer, calling for assistance, for a quarter of an hour before the boat reached the spot—too late to save him, for he had sunk. Life-preservers and stools were thrown over, some of which, it is supposed, may have struck him, and caused him to sink. The boat then went in search of the other persons, whose cries could be distinctly heard, but who could not be seen. These persons were picked up and brought on board the steamer. The names of two were TRIPP and WILLISTON. They were landed at Newport. So slight was the shock that very few observed it. As usual on such occasions, there were those who complained at the tardy movements in getting out the boat, and the loss of Captain FORD was charged to this circumstance, but the officers say that everything was done as quickly as circumstances would permit.

STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE BAHAMAS.—Advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 29th of September, have been received. Among the items of intelligence received by this arrival, it is stated that the British Government have completed a contract with the Messrs. CUNARD to establish a bi-monthly line of steamers between the Bahama Islands and New-York, with superior accommodation for passengers, and also to convey the mails to and from England. Nassau, N. P., is to be the principal port. This undertaking, it is alleged, will supply a want long felt. It will enable our citizens, whose enfeebled [illegible] requires a change of climate, to gratify their wishes by a temporary residence in a salubrious island, where the English language is spoken, and the Protestant religion is professed, instead of going, as heretofore, to a Spanish colony, submitting to foreign laws, and living in the midst of a people alien both in race and religion. The climate of New-Providence is, during the Winter season, of the most gsnial and favorable kind, neither too vigorous nor too relaxing. The thermometer varies from 68° to 75° in the shade, and ths sky is that of Italy. Invalids will no doubt profit by the proposed communication, and the people of Nassau will not forget that one great inducement to visitors will be good hotel accommodations.

The name of the men who was killed on board the steamer *City of Baltimore* by the premature discharge of a cannon, was WILLIAM MARSHALL; he was a seaman and a native of England. Curoner VANDERBILT held an Inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered as above.

A STEAM CONDENSER.—A Board of Naval Engineers has been ordered to convene at Washington, for the purpose of examining a new steam condenser. The board is composed of Engineer-in-Chief SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, and Chief Engineers HENRY HUNT, JOHN P. WHIPPLE, and WM. E. EVERETT. They are to meet in Washington at an early day. The steam condenser to be examined is that invented by JAMES M. MILLER, Esq., and it is the same now used at the Navy Yard in Washington, where it has been for some two months. In this period opportunity has been had for practically testing its merits. A great saving of fuel is accomplished, and the boilers have been used for eight days without being replenished with water. The water is returned to the boilers by this condenser at 175° Fahrenheit, and at sea it prevents the incrustation of salt in the boilers, as the water is supplied to them, through its agency, in a pure state.

GALE ON THE LAKES.—A severe gale was experienced on the Lakes on Thursday and Friday last, and the Detroit papers mention several disasters to vessels, such as getting ashore, the loss of sails, spars, &c. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Saturday, states that the most painful rumors prevailed concerning the fate of the Propeller *Montezuma*, plying between Chicago and St. Joseph's. She was two days overdue, and nothing had been beard from her.

### The Late Fair Defended.

At a meeting of the exhibitors of the present annual Fair of the American Institute, it was voted that the following statement should be published:

Whereas, the New-York *Tribune* of Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1858, in its articles on the Fair pronounces the exhibition as "sorry indeed," and "as near a failure as could well be;" which representations have been copied by other papers, and are calculated to convey incorrect and injurious impressions, and to prevent contributors from sending the productions of their skill and industry, as well as to deter visitors from attending the Exhibition:

The exhibitors deem it due to themselves to advertise the public of a few statements respecting the Fair of 1858, leaving them to judge of the truth of the representations, and the friendliness to American interests shown by the New-York *Tribune* in the articles referred to.

The whole number of enlries at the Fair of 1857 was 3,243. The number of entries at the Fair of 1858, thus far, is 3,900, showing a a gain of more than twenty per cent. over the last year. Of this number at least one-third are of articles or improvements never before exhibited in the City of New-York, and among these are many novelties, and new and ingenious inventions, well worthy of examination. Additions are also hourly making.

After a year of such unprecedented depression among the industrial classes as the past has proved, we regard this increase of the number of entries as highly encouraging. The cash receipts up to this time, against the corresponding number of days last year, show an increased attendance to the amount of about $300. Allowances being made for the unusual number of attractions and public amasements now in operation in this City, the result is truly gratifying, and satisfies us that the claims of American products and inventions will not be overlooked by a discriminating public.

With these facts before them, the present exhibitors are unwilling that the present Fair should be considered as a "sorry" exhibition, or a "failure;" but, on the contrary, believe that it is fully equal, if not superior, to any annual Fair of the Institute. They respectfully invite the friends of American Industry—the encouragers and patrons of new inventions—the lovers of art and ingenuity, and the public generally—to visit the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute, now open at the Crystal Palace, feeling convinced that the Exhibition itself, as well as its good arrangements and accessions, will amply repay them for the visit.

Not less than sixteen States of our Union have contributed to this local Fair specimens of their handiwork in mechanism, and of their inventive genius, to swell the list of attractive objects; and, we repeat, for articles of novelty and utility, the present Fair has not been excelled by any annual Fair in the United States.

Besides the novelties and interesting objects of domestic industry, the management have added the attractions of panoramas, music, &c., rendering a visit to the Palace not only instructive, but attractive and entertaining, both to the stranger and the resident citizen.

Again asking the attendance of the public to decide the question according to their unbiased judgment, we are respectfully,

JOHN L. RIKER, N. Y., } Committee of
H. W. WILSON, Mass., } Exhibitors,

The above report was ordered at a meeting of exhibitors convened at the Crystal Palace on Saturday the 2d inst., at which a Committee of one from each State represented was appointed, to meet on Monday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to draw up the report, and to present it to the exhibitors at 9 o'clock on that evening.

Accordingly the meeting assembled, and the report, excepting that of the items of the comparative nuinber of entries, and the cash receipts, which could not be obtained that evening, were left blank, to be obtained of the officers of the American Institute the next day, and duly inserted; and the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. More than two hours before that time arrived, the awful and utter destruction of the Crystal Palace by fire, prevented the meeting, and the books, on account of the fire, not being accessible, the blanks were not filled until this day.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858.

REMARKABLE METEOR IN CANADA.—A report from Mr. KINGSTON, of the Magnetic Observatory in Toronto, describes a remarkable meteor observed on the evening of the 27th inst. Messrs WALKER and STEWART, of the Observatory, have prepared statements of the appearance of the phenomenon. Mr. WALKER says: "I was sitting from 9 to 9¼ P. M., in a room with the window facing westward, and, although not looking in that direction, I was startled by the reflection of a brilliant light. Turning immediately towards the window, I saw a splendid meteor of about one-third the size of the moon when full, not round but pear-shaped. It burst into a number of fragments when at an elevation of about 12° from the horizon. The color of these sparks or fragments, was of a light purple. I ran out immediately to listen if there was any report or detonation, but heard none." The accounts of Messrs. WALKER and STEWART have been partially corroborated by the testimony of another person, who states that he saw a large meteor at the same time from his residence, situated a few miles northeast of Toronto.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Law and Collection Business throughout the United States and Canada.**—For a catalogue, giving the address of our legal correspondents, comprising over two thousand practising Lawyers, residing in every County in the United States and Canada, who will transact faithfully, promptly, and at moderate charges, all business coming from, or through our office, and make prompt returns, see the New-York *Herald* of this day. LIVINGSTON, ALLEN & LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, American Exchanga Bank Building.

☞ **Boots and Shoes for Young and Old.**—CANTRELL has an extensive stock of children's shoes, which he will sell cheap. He is prepared to furnish his lady customers with elegant, comfortable, durable, and fashionable galters, lower than any other house in town, and his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is the only place where gentlemen can get dress boots to suit them at moderate prices. Patroniza CANTRELL'S.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Herpia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Snpporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **The Crystal Palace Fire is now the Topic**—But Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT still holds the palm, in curing rhenmatism, croup, coughs, sore throats and pains of all kinds. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold by all druggists.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. R. Goodale,** at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

☞ **Epilepsy no longer Incurable.**—Thousands tesify to the fact, and are unanimous in their conviction that it is the only medioine ever offered to the public that will effect radical cure. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Piles! What is it? How Cured?**—Thousands of persons have PILES—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is or how it is cured. Every case of PILES, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal vetous circulation.* This produces the engorgsment, dilatation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines, which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cnres the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it.

CASES AND CURES.

I. A clergyman of the Baptist church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—but I have used your medicine, (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."

II. A lady sends us the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have tried homœopathic remedies previously, but without success. A few weeks since I commenced taking your Specific for that complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or eight of the Pills, the cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all events, I have not been so entirely free from it the same length of time for several years."

III. A gentleman in Ontario County had been subject to Piles for twelve or fifteen years. They were extremely painful, often bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the PILE SPECIFIC, one pill morning and night. After having taken less than one box the patient declares himself entirely well.

IV. A gentleman of 50 years, well and favorably known at Delbi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the Piles for 20 years. Sometimes, from excessive hemorrhage, pain and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies from all sorts of doctors to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first month up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint, but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

James H. Porter, of Amityville, N. Y., writes: One case of Piles, of over twelve years standing, was very much relieved within one week, with every prospect of a permanent cure by the use of your PILE PILLS alone.

V. PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after sating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills.* This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the Pills were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from ths first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

PRICE OF PILE SPECIFIC, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC with book of directions, and 20 different remedies, in large vials, Morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

☞ These remedies, by the case or single box, sent by mail or express free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the money. Address
HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at ths extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly redneed. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact; considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now redneed so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine ths new machines at ths low prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,** with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Every Wife, Mother, Sister or Friend,** in this City, who has a husband, son, brother, or friend, who smokes, should buy an American Smoker without a single day's delay, and get rid of the intolerable nuisance of a stinking breath in the ons they love best. Sold at the principal drug and cigar stores, and at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of**
**CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,**
**FROM EUROPE.**
**E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.**
Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY.
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
*Extremely moderate prices.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
Tbese machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*
They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer**
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUGHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits!**—Jules Hauel's Ean Athenienne Hair Renovator has no equal in preserving and beautifying the Hair, and in restoring it when impaired or fallen to decay. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

### MARRIED.

PINSENT—FISHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. C. Fletcher, Mr. JOHN PINSENT, Jr., to SOPHIA JANE FISHER, both of this City.

SCOTT—COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, at the residence of Wm. Cooper, No. 86 Hammond-st., by the Rev. W. S. Nickels, ALEX. SCOTT, Jr., to ADELINE B. COOPER, both of this City.

FARNHAM—PAULDINO.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. Peter Stryker, GEORGE FARNHAM to JULIA, daughter of the late George Paulding, Esq.

MCCABE—COOLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Edward Hopper, HAMILTON J. MCCABE, of Greenville, N. Y., to MARY E., daughter of Henry A. Cooley, Esq., of this City.

VOORHIS—CHALMERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. John Thomson, D. D., THOMAS G. VOORHIS to LIZZIE, daughter of Thomas Chalmers, Esq., all of this City.

SANGSTER—MUNSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Porter, GEORGE SANGSTER to MARGARET E. MUNSON, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

LIVINGSTON—KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., BARRENT V. B. LIVINGSTON to Miss ANNA KNAPP, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Knapp, of this City, all of Brooklyn.

LYMAN—CORY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, HENRY A. LYMAN to MARY CLEMENTINE CORY, daughter of Usal Cory, all of Jersey City.

CHURCHILL—STARKWEATHER.—At Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. J. L. Dudley, WILLIAM CHURCHILL, Jr., to Miss SARAH E. STARKWEATHER, both of Brooklyn.

PRENTICE—ROGERS.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the St. James M. E. Church, by the Rev. D. L. Marks, the Rev. E. L. PRENTICE, of the New-York Conference, to Miss ELLA M. ROGERS, only daughter of Elvia Rogers, Esq.

WATERS—WELLING.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. SAMUEL B. WATERS, of North Carolina, to Miss PHEBE C., daughter of James Welling, Esq.

HASKINS—PATTISON.—At Fort Edward, on Monday, Oct. 11, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Samuel B. Bostwick, Mr. WILLIAM B. WATKINS, of New-York, to Miss HENRIETTA E. PATTISON, daughter of Mr. JOHN Pattison, of Fort Miller.

### DIED.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARGARET E. CAMPBELL, widow of the late Capt. Donald Campbell, in the 60th year of her age.

All the friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 Hester-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, WILLIAM OGDEN, aged 35 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Columbia-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOODHEART.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, Suddenly, ANNA GOODHEART, wife of William Goodheart, aged 28 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of her brothers, James and John Leonard, also those of her brothers-in-law, James Irving and George Goodheart, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 80th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

BONNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 13, TAMMISIN HARPER, daughter of Alexander and Tammisin H. Bonnell, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 75 East 28th-st.

ALBERS.—In

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as experienced nurse and seamstress; has from 9 to 10 years' experience as such; has long and satisfactory City reference, and can be highly recommended by her last employers; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to travel. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 134 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and obliging and fond of children, and would make herself as useful as possible, and willing to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference. No objection to do housework in a small family. Call for two days, at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN and a German Protestant girl; one as cook, who understands baking and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; want situations in the same family; have good reference from last place; both understand their business, perfectly, in all its branches. Apply at No. 142 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would have no objections to wait on a lady. Can be seen at her present employer's. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 20 West 23d-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or has no objections to take care of children; the best of City references can be given if required; has lived two years and five months in her last place. Call at No. 144 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as waiter nr chambermaid and do plain sewing; can cut and make children's dresses, and also do fine washing neatly. Can be highly recommended by her last employer. Address to E. R., No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; will be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do housework in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., (third floor,) between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, if required; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies fine muslins; has the very best of references from some of the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen till engaged at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; can come with the best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, or address a note to No. 320 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do light chamber work; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by one that thoroughly understands all branches of cooking, and who has lived twelve years with one family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 69 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RE spectable English Protestant young woman, as seamstress; understands her duties in every particular; can cut and fit children's dresses; works all kind of embroidery. Any family requiring such help, will find her an acquisition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN A gentleman's family; is fully competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City references can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 23 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS in a private family, is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 182 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of a baby; has had four years' experience in the capacity of nurse; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first-rate cook, the other as laundress. They thoroughly understand their business. Can be well recommended from their last place. Apply at No. 206 9th-av., in the fancy store, one door from 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; together, in a good family, and will give the very best City references. Apply at No. 287 32d-st., below 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family, or plain cooking, washing or ironing. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can give the best of reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as saleswoman in a bakery or fancy goods store. She has the experience of three years, and can give good recommendations. Address J. S. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, stating terms.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can produce the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 107 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations; one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in washing. Both prefer living with one family; have good City references. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would do chamberwork or wash on a lady or grown child. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Call for three days at No. 116 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some dry-goods, fancy, fancy-goods or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can produce the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a very good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands washing and ironing. Best of reference given. Call at No. 63 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and understands all kinds of baking thoroughly. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 220 10th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good cook, in a private family. Can give the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a very good baker, in a plain, respectable family, or to do general housework. Good City references given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as competent nurse and plain sewer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one a first-class cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both excellent City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the washing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at the corner of 14th-st. and Broadway, druggist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family. Can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as housekeeper or to take charge of the linen department of a Hotel; has the best City reference. Call for 3 days at No. 26 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY REspectable woman as nurse; she is a good plain sewer, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 211 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 24 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 230 18th-st., near 1st-av., basement room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as nurse and companion to an invalid lady; is capable and trust of references. Address J. A. H., No. [illegible] where she can be seen there for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE PROTestant woman as cook in a private family; good City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH young woman, a situation as lady's maid; would like to travel with a family to Europe; the best of reference given. Call at No. 12 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper, or to wait on a lady and sew, or chamberwork and sewing. The best of City references can be given. Call or address No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by a respectable middle-aged woman of experience. Apply at present situation, No. 22 East 13th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, Protestants, situations; one as first-rate cook, understands soups, meats, pastry, and cooking in all its branches; the other as seamstress and waitress, understands dressmaking, shirtmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; both capable and obliging; best of City reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced young woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, first-rate baker and superior laundress, humble, willing and obliging, faithful and trustworthy to her employer; best of City reference; can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., 2d door above 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to have the entire charge of children; has no objections to City or country. Best of reference can be given. Call at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. One who understands her business perfectly. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 21st-st., cor. 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO understands all kinds of washing the washing of four gentlemen or of a family. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor front, room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to the country, or to general housework in a small family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a respectable private family; none others need apply. Call, or send, for two days, at No. 92 St. Mark's-place. Good City references can be given. Has no objection to travel.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, a situation as nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country or to travel, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 237 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the toy and trimming store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference; can hescen for two days. Apply at No. 239 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family, or would do light chamberwork and waiting; is kiud among children, and has good recommendations. A short distance in the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WANTS A SITUATION, one as chambermaid and fine washer, the other as laundress. Have the best of City references. Have lived five and three years in their last place. Can be seen from 10 to 3 on Thursday at No. 10 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, about 16 years old, a situation to do light chamberwork and assist in the nursery; is ready and willing to make herself useful; can he highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at No. 173 West 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROtestant English Girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country. Best of City references. Call at No. 29 2d-st., for two days, in fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as waitress, nr chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; also by one as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent person as chambermaid or laundress; has good references and can be seen for one week at her present place, No. 21 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the care of children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 228 1st-av., room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of refereoce. Call at No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a Protestant, who has been eight years in one family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 7 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 9 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMALL GIRL to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful. Call or address No. 203 Mercer-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at 85 East 22d-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, on a farm, one to do general housework, the other to do general farm-work. Preference will be given to a man who understands the cultivation of fruit and competent to take charge of a small farm. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN office boy, from 14 to 17 years of age, who can write a rapid hand, resides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Salary first year $50. Call after 10 o'clock A. M., on THOS. N. DALE & CO., No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron, in a small family; she must understand baking, and be neat and tidy about her work and person; wages $7. Apply, on Friday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 44 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY, an hour's ride by rail from the City, an intelligent woman to do general housework. Apply to Mr. HOBSON at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, a woman who thoroughly understands her business. Apply Wednesday, Oct. 13, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York, second floor.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITER, WHO HAS good recommendations. Apply at No. 18 East 16th-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 TO $4,000.—A PARTNER WITH amount named to take charge of the financial department of a manufacturing business. But one article made, which affords now over 150 per cent. profit when made on contract; is secured by letters patent. The demand is very extensive. Address, with real name and residence, AGRICULTURAL, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND energetic partner in a long-established Publishing-house. The business is sure, steady and profitable. Address Box No. 1,151 Post-Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN WITH a capital of $1,000 or $2,000, desires to form a business connection with some one established or about to commence a good lucrative business. Address, stating full particulars, ENTERPRISE, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, about organizing, a Surveyor who can influence subscriptions to a moderate amount. Address T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress. Good references required. Apply at No. 115 East 17th-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A SPECIAL MEETing of this Institute will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on important business connected with the recent destruction of the Crystal Palace. Members are requested to attend.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—THE Rev. HENRY J. VAN DYKE is expected to address the Boys' Meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the Rev. J. D. HASLEY on the 21st Oct., and the Rev. R. A. STORRS, D. D., on the 28th. Admittance free. Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½ o'clock.

## PERSONAL.

MISSING.—SHOULD THESE LINES REACH ANTOINE LAGRANGE, alias RAGGIO, last tidings of whom were from Glen Falls, New-York, in the earlier part of June last, he will do a particular favor to his friends by communicating his whereabouts to his distracted wife and children in New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good working men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Louden, of the Encyclopedia of London, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF GOOD moral character, temperate habits and quiet disposition, a quiet place for the Winter. He understands the care of horses, cows and everything round a small place; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing to do anything in reason, in order to earn a decent living; will engage with a nice family for small wages till the 1st of April. Call at No. 302 Bowery, or address T. J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who is well qualified for the business; understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, transplanting and removing all kinds of trees, vines, &c.; also, the raising and saving all kinds of vegetables; understands the care of all kinds of stock, and is a first-rate driver. Good reference. Address E. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—By a young married man, a situation, as buyer, or to take charge of the department of laces, embroideries and fancy goods; has been used to buying at auction and private sale for the last ten years; is a good judge of goods, and can give the best City reference. Address BUYER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, married Scotchman, a situation, as coachman, or to drive a wagon, and deliver goods; he is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses, and has been used to City driving. Any letters addressed to D. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days, will be promptly answered.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION. He thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of references. Also understands the care of horses and cattle; will not object to go in the country, if necessary. Apply at No. 127 Cherry-st. Has lived three years in last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to take charge of horses and do gardening; no objection to the country. Can give City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. James Park's, seedsman and florist, Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, TRUSTWORTHY man, of middle age, a situation as light porter; understands making collections. Was seven years in his last place, (a banking-house;) can give the best of reference. Address a note to, or inquire of STEPHEN ALLEN, at Pheuix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man, an Englishman, who is leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe. Good references as to all capabilities. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., Box 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES to obtain a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Call at No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE Advertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 41h-av., or address a note to JOHN, coachman, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman, 20 years of age, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business well, and can come well recommended. Inquire of PARK & TILLFORD, 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS ENTRY CLERK or book-keeper, or a situation in an office of some kind. References satisfactory. Address H. B. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, JUST through College, with good references, wishes paying employment in the country, at any distance or in any direction. Address S. A., Box No. 162, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART BOY, A SITUATION IN an office or store where he would make himself useful; can come well recommended. Age 13 years. Call or address E. H., 211 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

TO LAWYERS.—A GOOD LAW CLERK WISHES to procure a situation; references excellent; salary a secondary consideration. Address S. T. A., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

## POLITICAL.

AT A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, held for the IIId Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 8th Wards, New-York, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, Oct. 12, 1858, on motion of Alfred Chancellor, William Miner was chosen Chairman and F. Upton Fenno and George L. Loutrel Secretaries. Upon motion, James McGuire was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms.

All the Delegates from the Wards appeared uncontested, except the 1st. On motion, a resolution was adopted that the contesting Delegates from the 1st Ward appear before the Convention, each side to occupy fifteen minutes in stating their case. After hearing both parties, the Convention unanimously decided that the Delegation headed by Nicholas Dimon, having the certificates of the Inspectors, be admitted.

Upon motion of Mr. Fenno, General Hiram Walbridge was allowed, in compliance with his request, to address the Convention upon his claims as a candidate for Congress from the IIId District. After hearing Mr. Walbridge,

Upon motion of Mr. Williams, of the 1st Ward, an informal vote, *viva voce*, was taken for candidate for member of Congress for the District, which resulted—23 for Daniel E. Sickles, and 2 for Hiram Walbridge. Upon motion, the nomiuation of Daniel E. Sickles was declared unanimous.

Hon. Daniel Meehan, of the Second Ward, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Convention retain unabated confidence in the Administration of James Buchanan, as an exponent of the principles of the National Democracy, proclaimed by various National Conventions since the Jacksonian era, and adhered to by a large majority of the American people; and that the conduct, therefore, of our present representative in Congress, D. E. Sickles, in sustaining the Administration by his votes, by his cogent arguments in his place in Congress, and by his undisguised sympathy with its measures and declared policy, meets our unqualified approbation.

*Resolved*, That the course pursued by our representative in supporting, as he has, a Democratic Administration, is in accordance with the time-honored rules of political fidelity, by the observance of which the Democratic Party has achieved its triumphs, and consolidated the only efficient power that propels the nation in its progress of the zenith to political greatness.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in D. E. Sickles a representative whose eloquence, industry, fidelity, acquaintance with public affairs and with the wants of this constituency, eminently fit him for the post he occupies; and that, in particular, we recognize him as identified with the voters of this District by the bonds of sympathy, honored trust and efficient performance of duty.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Convention will contribute with all their energies, as men and Democrats, to the support of the regular State and local tickets, to be voted for at the approaching elections, in order that the statute book of our various States may be purged of the vicious and incoherent legislation of the late session; that the City of New-York may be restored to the exercise of its municipal franchises, and that the executive branch of the Government may devolve on men who will cause the laws to be executed without favor, who will be vigilant in their office, and judicious in their selection of the recipients of official patronage.

*Resolved*, That it is the paramount duty of every Democrat to maintain the principles and usages of the Democratic party, because their maintenance is essential to the vigor and influence of the organization; and it is only through an inflexible adherence to the established custom and usages of our organization that we can hope to secure the success of our candidate and the ascendency of our principles as a party; and in order that no distracting element shall interfere with the triumph of those principles in the Third Congressional District, we respectfully call upon the Hon. Hiram Walbridge to withdraw from the canvass which he has so unwisely begun, and unite all true Democrats in this District in supporting the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, the regular nominee of this Convention.

A Committee of one from each Ward—Messrs. J. H. Williams, First Ward; Chas. N. Crooker, Second Ward; Thomas McCarty, Third Ward; Harry Hopkinson, Fifth Ward, and John D. Betts, Eighth Ward, were appointed to inform Mr. Sickles of his nomination.

The Convention then adjourned.

WILLIAM MINER, President.

F. UPTON FENNO, GEORGE L. LOUTREL, } Secretaries.

## CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkin's Knickerhocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (primo for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.

THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE.—A STYLISH black horse, 15¾ hands high, perfectly sound and gentle, kind, single or double. The owner, having no use for him, is willing to sell him below his value; he may be relied upon as being young, sound and gentle, and a valuable animal for family service. Can be seen at first private stable in East 18th-st., east of Irving-place, before 11 and after 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HORSES, CARTS and harness together with profitable work; will be sold separate or together. Apply at No. 74 Wooster-st.
J. H. SMITH.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a nearly new house, in a good neighborhood, wish to receive three or four agreeable boarders, either gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, to whom they will supply the comforts of a home, and allow the choice of rooms, including the back parlor on 1st floor. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—NO. 772 BROADWAY.—THE HOUSE being in excellent order. Applications only from respectable parties, willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations, will be entertained. All others positively declined. A selection of rooms, single, or in suites, may be obtained by making early application.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED BACK parlor; also a room on the second story to let to single men, with breakfast and tea, if desired. All the modern improvements. Apply this week at No. 30 Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let two rooms on the third floor, with partial board, to two single gentlemen; gas and bath; references exchanged. Call at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING—MONTAGUE-PLACE, CORNER OF Clinton-st., Brooklyn, marble-front houses. First-class superior furnished rooms, with board for gentlemen and their wives, may be obtained immediately, as above, on satisfactory references being given.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained, with all the modern improvements, at No. 44 West 23d-st. Refereoces exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO CAN appreciate a quiet and desirable home, can be accommodated with good board and neatly furnished apartments, by applying at No. 54 West 22d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 26 Livingston, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, one block from the City Hall. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 2d-story parlor and bed-room may be obtained in a modern stone-front house. Dinner early. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 71 West 22d-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large front room and large pantries; also, a single gentleman, well furnished; within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferries. No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms to let with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house is newly furnished throughout.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferry, and near the cars. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant, airy rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., a few doors from Fulton-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FULL OR partial,) with parlor and bedroom, or one or two bedrooms, fire in all the rooms, in West 22d-st., house has bath and gas, and convenient to cars and stages. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board; rooms large, well-furnished, with ample closets attached. The location is unsurpassed. Apply at No. 86 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A FEW minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferrp. Pleasant rooms for single gentlemen at No. 61 State-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FIRST-CLASS AC commodations, with board, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. References required.

BOARD.—WANTED, A FURNISHED ROOM WITH partial board, by a gentleman, teacher of music, who would give in exchange lessons on the piano or in the German langnage. Best of refereoces given. Address MUSIC, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBtain board in a family where instruction in vocal and instrumental music will be accepted as an equivalent for her Board. Will furnish a piano if necessary. Address D. F., No. 137 4th-av., New-York.

TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board. A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front parlor on 2d floor, with large bedroom communicating, in a small private family, where there will be no other boarders. House has all modern improvements, desirably located, and easy of access by cars or stage. For further particulars, apply at No. 229 West 30th-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Handsomely furnished rooms may be had with board, by a few select families or single gentlemen. House contains all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Good references given and required.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—BOARDING—SUITES of well furnished rooms, for families and single gentlemen, in a first-class house, are now ready for the coming season. Table d'hôte at 5½ o'clock. Private table if required. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—TO LET —A suite of rooms on second floor, being vacated by a family leaving for Europe; newly furnished. Will be let to a family of first-class boarders on reasonable terms. Apply at 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large front or back room, with large closets, on 2d floor, furnished or unfurnished; house first-class, family private, dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on the second floor, with two large pantries attached; also, a bedroom, if required, at No. 89 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near the 5th-av. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and his wife, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and full or partial board, by applying at No. 535 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, N. B.—The family is small and no children.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and wife can find very desirable and pleasant rooms, with board, in a small, quiet, private family in 29th-st., near Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars apply at No. 70 West 29th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A FIRST-CLASS house on Murray Hill, will let a part of it, with or without board, to respect

# AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

## EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell the following described Stocks at auction at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. | $50 each |
| 100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip | 25 each |
| 200 shares Greenwich Bank | 25 each |
| 200 shares Broadway Bank | 100 each |
| 50 shares American Exchange Bank | 100 each |
| 25 shares Bank of North America | 100 each |
| 150 shares Merchants Exchange Bank | 25 each |
| 50 shares Merchants Exchange Bank | 50 each |
| 5 shares New-York County Bank | 100 each |
| 100 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co | 30 each |
| 50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 30 shares People's Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 250 shares Greenwich Fire ins. Co | 25 each |
| 101 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co | 17 each |
| 50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 20 shares Chicago & Rock Island R.R | 100 each |
| $500 Third-av. Railroad, 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds. | |
| $1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, due 1860, interest June and December. | |
| $500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ₩ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, interest April and October. | |

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

## PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock.

With a very large and valuable collection of elegant pictures, marble groups, rare paintings, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., n few doors from 7th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed from the house immediately. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 20 mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained of John Vogt & Co., No. 59 John-st., near William, and at the house on the morning of the sale.

A. M. MERWIN, AUCTIONEER.

By SANGS, MERWIN & CO., Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 PARK-ROW.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE BOOKS, COINS, MEDALS AND AUTOGRAPHS.

Comprising an extensive variety of scarce and valuable Books in Bibliography, American History, Numismatics, Classics, Facetiæ, French and Italian Literature, &c., including many that it is now difficult to obtain through the ordinary channels. Also, the largest collection of rare and choice Coins, Medals and Autographs ever before offered for sale in this City. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

## HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway:

| | |
|---|---|
| Trace Chains, | English Razors, |
| Table and Desert Cutlery, | Pocket Knives, |
| Scissors and Shears, | Gimblets and Augers, |
| Guns, | Shot-belts, |
| Shovels and Spades, | Files, |
| Curry Combs, | Porcelain Door Plates, |
| Brass Bottles, | Clocks. |

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also,

TOYS—An invoice of French and German Toys and fancy goods.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

HENRY B. HENTS, Jr. Auctioneer.

## BY HERTS & MOSS.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., On THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, At No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,

Comprising elegant Rockaway and shifting-top, single and double wagons, English box wagons, trotting buggies, Concord wagons, road wagons, single and double sleighs, children's wagons, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money. Goods on view one day before the sale. By order of FRED'K. L. VULTEE, Deputy-Sheriff.

## BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,

FRIDAY, Oct. 15,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture, &c.—Comprising a general assortment of mahogany bureaus, sofas, bedsteads, chairs, tables, lounges, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerator, parlor and cook stoves, &c.; 10 dag. claret, 3 doz. champagne, 3 doz. whisky.

B. A. CHILTON, Anclioneer.

## RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE

Effects of the Empire Livery Stables. No. 437 4th-st., near 2d-av., at auction, by COLE & CHILTON, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. The articles consist, in part, of the following, viz.: 4 coaches, 11 top wagons, 8 road wagons, 4 sets of coach harness, 16 collars, 14 robes, 15 straps of bells, 17 sets of single harness, 4 sets light double harness, 7 sleighs, 1 large sleigh, 8 poles, 10 blankets, 8 sheets, 30 fly-nets, 3 saddles and bridles, 1 set brass-mounted harness, 1 cart, 1 set cart harness, 2 iron bedsteads and bedding, office furniture and whips.

Also, the lease of the premises, having about 9 years to run.

HORSES.

Fifteen horses, of different sizes and colors.

Together with all other property belonging to said stables. Terms cash. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st. ALFRED DICKINSON, Receiver.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

## AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—7-octave rosewood piano-forte, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, superb parlor suites, covered in brocade and silk velvet, solid rosewood etageres, Turkish reception and reclining chairs, centre, side and sofa tables, secretary and bookcase, lined with satinwood, corner etageres, rich lace curtains. WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence, No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture in the above house. Superb oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; bronzes, fine old French, China vases and figures, Parian and statuettes, oak extension table, French China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass of every description, silver-plated casters, spoons, ivory-handled knives, forks, carvers and steels, oak arm chairs, hall stands and chairs, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, richly carved; rich painted toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows, feather beds, &c. For further particulars see *Herald*.

ADRIAN H. MULLEN, Auctioneer.

## SALE AT AUCTION OF TWENTY-FOUR

DESIRABLE LOTS—On Avenue A. 1st nnd 2d avs., and 82d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property:

Avenue A—2 lots on south west corner 82d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.

1st-av.—2 lots on northwest corner 82d-st.

2d-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.

82d-st.—12 lots on 82d-st., bel. 1st and 2d avs.

Also, 4 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 2 years. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C., THE PROPER-

TY OF J. E. COOLEY, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the private stables No. 3 West 13th-st., a stylish pair of bay horses, perfectly kind and gentle in any harness, a superb coupé; a well-lighted family carriage, a barouche, barouche wagon, double sleigh, made by Goold, of Albany; carriages, made by the best City makers, together with harness, blankets, robes, &c., all in good order. Terms cash, and deliverable immediately after the sale. Stable to let.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

## HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E.

VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual assortment) part of a stock of hardware, hardware, &c. Also, 50 English fire sets, one case tea-trays and waiters, 25 double-barreled guns, 50 cards Spring Cutlery, 1 cask brass candlesticks, 50 cases cut nails, files, plane-irons, 100 coach wrenches, auger-hilts, &c. Also, an invoice of plated casters, candlesticks, goblets, cups, salts, ten, table and desert spoons and forks, tea sets, coffee pots, &c.

DAMAGED Goods.—A large lot of hardware, saved from the late fire in the Bowery, will which the sale will commence. Catalogues ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

## AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL

THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class manufactured furniture, carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, marble-top centre-tables, extension dining-tables, book-cases, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mnttresses, palliasses, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

## BY SANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE

ROOM NO. 13 PARK-ROW.—FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 6½ o'clock, bookseller's stock of valuable library copies of standard works in general literature, and a large assortment of scientific, classical and school books, &c. Also, a collection of superfine imported and domestic staple and fancy stallonery, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

## BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4

BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See CATALOGUE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

## BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36

PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIG-

nee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of $73 bonds of the Broeknridge Canuel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock, Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place. Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

## AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE

late William Willimnson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of F. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

## THE SALE OF FURNITURE ADVER-

TISED to take place by us, on the 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., on the 19th and 20th inst., is withdrawn, we having disposed of the same at private sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

# MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—MISS LIZZIE WILLIS WILL give instructions to ladies and gentlemen with a view to matrimony at her office, No. 18 West 43d-st., from 3 to 8 P. M. Parties suited. References required. Gentlemen's fee, $1; ladies free. Letters from the country must be post-paid, with two return stamps. N. B.—All business confidential.

# FINANCIAL.

JOHN E. MURRAY, BANKER,

No. 68 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,

BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF

J. R. MORTON & CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.

IRVING BANK, New-York.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York n month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London, For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,

BANKERS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to

Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

## BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING

unclaimed for two years next preceding list of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Brady, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | 04 |
| Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, R., June 9, 1855, unknown | 38 |
| Bresler, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | 67 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 67 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 6 38 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shnres | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York*, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.

WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.

## LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

—$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858:—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan, will be received Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.

The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

CHADWICK & ELY, EXCHANGE, BANK-

ING and Collection Office, No. 264 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts., New-York. Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada, at lowest rates, stocks bought and sold on commission. Uncurrent money, land warrants nnd specie bought and sold.

P. REMSEN CHADWICK.
LEICESTER K. ELY.

REFERENCES.

Hanover Bank, B. F. Warner, Esq., Cashier Continental Bank; Messrs. C. A. Morford & Co., Messrs. Cary, Howard & Sanger, Messrs. Willard, Wood & Co., Messrs. Holbrook & Nelson.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA-

where the Bank of British North America has, Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

DRAFTS ON MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS

purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the United States.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST.—THE LEGAL

rate in Michigan) will be paid for a loan of $5,000 for five years, on first-class business property in the city of Detroit worth $15,000. Interest and principal will be made payable in New-York. For further information apply to A. W., No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

NEW INSURANCE AND BANK CHAR-

TERS FOR SALE.—Insurance Charters ready for operation. Also Bank Charters and Bank Circulation. No trade will be entertained or irresponsible parties treated with. Address Box 4,245 New-York Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'

and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BEL-

MONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

# DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. (80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared n scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. npon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | James Warren, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Arthur Leary, | Jos'h Galliard, Jr., |
| Wm. H. Rnssell, | M. W. Hamilton, | J. W. Winterbury, |
| A. C. Downing, | Dennin Duer, | Wm. H. Cary, |
| G. B. Lamar, | Jno. Steward, Jr., | Geo. T. Adee, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | R. B. Minturn, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Reuben Withers, | J. Howland, |
| I. Townsend, | E. C. Center, | Rob. S. Hone, |
| D. D. Smith, | F. G. Foster, | J. P. G. Foster, |
| S. V. Hoffman, | J. Anthony, Jr., | J. A. C. Grny. |

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 4, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. Co., No. 40 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

# SAVINGS BANKS.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK. And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

# LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

# PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

# HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A gentleman, about leaving the City, will sell his house and furniture on reasonable terms. The house is a first-class brown-stone front, fitted with all modern conveniences for the present occupant, and is in a most desirable neighborhood in Brooklyn. The furniture was made to order by Allard of Paris, and will be sold with or without the house. Properly in Middletown, Conn., or its neighborhood, taken in part payment. Address box No. 4,233 Nassau-st, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—PROPERTY NO. 94 Reade-st. A three-story, brick, high-stoop house, No. 139 West 36th-st., with all modern improvements and gas fixtures.

A fine, three-story, marble-stoop, brick house, No. 143 Greene-st., all improvements.

Lot and 3 houses, No. 126 Greene-st., near Prince.

House and lot No. 160 Wooster-st., two-story, attic and basement, gas and water.

Also, a valuable piece of property, 100 feet square, southeast corner of Broome and Pitt sts., covered with buildings; will be sold together or separately.

Four lots in 80th-st., near 4th-av., for sale or lease.

Lots in 58th-st., near Broadway and Central Park.

Three-story, brick house and lot No. 113 Jay-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

Nine lots on King and Bush sts., Brooklyn.

One lot in 9th-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn.

75 per cent. can remain. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., No. 203 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-

PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—

4 on 5th-av., opposite the Park.
4 on 76th-st., near 5th-av.
4 on 77th-st., near 5th-av.
12 on 80th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2 on 84th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs,
4 on 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Apply to P. A. LEHMAN, No. 398 41h-av.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FIVE

new first-class cottages on the east side of Canton-st., midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs.; also one on Hampden-st., in rear of the above; only a few steps from Fulton-av. cars. Apply to W. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or to T. W. LOWE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, MUR-

ray Hill, between 4th and Madison avs., a first-class four-story brown stone front house, 25 by 60 feet, with every modern improvement, and on one of the very best sites in the City. Inqnire on the premises, of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALLEN-STREET—

The two-story and attic brick house No. 153 Allen-st., just above Rivington, on the west side of the street. Location pleasant and convenient. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

$13,000.—FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT

and well-located house No. 59 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., lot 20x105. The owner desires a quick sale, as he intends leaving town. For particulars nnd admission, apply to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

SNUG LITTLE COTTAGE—FREE FROM

incumbrance, and some cash—will be paid for a good farm of forty to eighty acres, convenient to New-York. Also, a first-class brown-stone house on Murray Hill, to exchange for a farm or country seat, desirably located.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st., basement. Opposite the Custom-House.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON,

N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Known as the Passaic Mills, consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under n hend and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO CARMEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOK-

lyn, n house, two lots nnd stable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 290 Dean-st.

# TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR

SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A nice two-story, attic and basement frame cottage, in good order, with gas and range, situated in a pleasant neighborhood, near Fulton-av. Railroad, about 20 minutes from Fulton or Montague Ferries. Rent from Nov. 1 to May 1, $200. The furniture is plain and in good order, and will be sold at a very fair price. A good opportunity for a party about commencing housekeeping. Address W., Box No. 1,103, Post-Office.

TO LET—UNTIL THE FIRST OF NEXT JUNE,

the neat and commodious office now occupied by the subscriber nt No. 8 *Times* Building. It consists of two rooms, has a handsome oil-cloth on the floor, is warmed by steam-heaters, and is furnished with a gas-pipe. The lease until the time mentioned will be sold for a moderate sum to any lawyer or ngent, and the furniture permitted to remain, the subscriber being about to move. At the expiration of the present lease there will be no difficulty in renewing it. Apply to F. H. LUDLOW, No. 89 Clinton-place, after 4 P. M., or by letter at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—ONE LARGE OFFICE, WITH SMALL

one attached, adjoining the offices of the District-Attorney; only ones remaining on first floor of building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts; very eligible and rent low to a good tenant. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekmnn-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE SMALL 3

story brown-stone front house, style of English and American combined, finished with all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, bath, &c., including heater attached to the range, and gas fixtures. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises No. 80 East 38th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., or 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASE-

ment house in 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; has all the modern improvements, and has been painted and put in first-class order this Summer; rent $900 per annum. Inquire of JAMES KENNEY, No. 198 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON

Broadway, (No. 335,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, TWO ROOMS

and a bedroom, with cellar-kitchen, gas, bath, &c., in the dwelling No. 201 East 23d-st., near 2d-av. Rent, $200. Apply on the premises, or to F. W. TOMKINS, *N. Y. Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT

brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $650. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

TO MILLINERS, TAILORS, &c.—TO LET,

The large 5-story house with tea rooms, No. 770 Broadway; the principal and second stories would be rented separately if required for business purposes. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st., office 2d story.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET

—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

# HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—AN UN-

exceptionable family of three adults wishes a first-class furnished house for six months; a stable desirable, but not indispensable. Address Box No. 20, Southport, Conn.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHIL-

dren, wishes to get a small room in a respectable, quiet family; would like to do sewing in part payment of the rent. The best of City references given. Address ANNA R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STABLE, WITH THREE STALLS,

and room for four wagons, all above ground; location to be between 14th and 40th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Address STABLE, care of Mr. Godfrey, Union-square Post-office, Broadway, stating terms and location.

# COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$5,500.—A FINE COUNTRY RESI-

DENCE.—About 23 acres of the choicest of lands, at Washingtonville, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, in good repair, good buildings, all new; house, carriage-house and barn, two wells of water, 6 to 7 acres young bearing orchard. Apply to JOHN JAQUES, or BIGG SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A

country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD,

Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

# FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 60 ACRES, 1½ MILES

from the Mamaroneck depôt, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house and out-buildings are good, and the farm is well stocked with fruit, &c. Price, $7,000. For particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

# FURNITURE.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE

of the latest and most fashionable styles, of warranted materials and workmanship, at as low prices as any establishment in the City, at J. B. PRESDEE'S manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed to go out of town.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN

all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-

TURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-

niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 39,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

TIP-TOP GOLD PENS.

ROGERS' PEN KNIVES.
GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Every description of stationery of the best kinds, at WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

# FOR EUROPE

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

The General Conrier and Traveling Servant's Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COUDENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the nsual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### Board of Governors.

The Board assembled at the rotunda, Tuesday, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

This being requisition day, the usual demands were submitted, and with some modifications, passed.

Governor ANDERSON moved that the item "one dozen champagne glasses," be stricken out. In his opinion, Bellevue Hospital was nothing better than an "insurance grog shop."

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY advocated the demand for glasses. On motion, it was ordered that the item be stricken out.

Warden FITCH reported the escape of two prisoners, viz: James McCoy and James Quin, from the Penitentiary.

The following commnnication was read and ordered to be printed on the minutes:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Counsel to the Corporation,
Broadway, Oct. 11, 1858.

*Wm. C. Godfrey Gunther, Chairman of the Committee on Bellevue Hospital:*

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., reciting a resolution of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, passed Sept. 14, 1858, voting to Dr. G. W. Morton $1,500 as compensation for the use of sulphuric ether in the Hospitals, and another resolution of the Board passed Oct. 5, 1858, to the effect that the above-named sum be paid to Dr. Morton, he, or his assignees executing to the Board, by deed or otherwise, the right to use his patent for the application of sulphuric ether, &c.

My legal opinion is asked in this connection upon the following statement in your communication: "Said Morton having the only patent that has been issued by the Government for the use and control of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent," has the Board of Governors, or any corporate body, the right to use the same without his consent or compensation?"

To this question, I have the honor to reply, that, if Dr. Morton had a valid patent "for the use and control of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent," and the Governors of the Almshouse used it without his consent, they are liable as infringers, and have a right to pay him any proper sum to prevent being prosecuted. They have also a right, if the use of the ether be necessary, and the patent exist, to make any proper arrangement for a license with the patentee to legally such use. But they have no right to make him a donation or present from any motive, or in any form.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel for Corporation.

It was resolved that all poultry, as well as pigs, kept by the Wardens at the various Institutions at the expense of the City, be removed before the first of November.

Thirty dollars was appropriated for the reception of Hope Hose Company, from Philadelphia.

DR. MORTON'S $1,500.

Gov. GUNTHER moved that

*Whereas*, This Board has appropriated the sum of $1,500 to be paid to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, for having used, and for the privilege of using sulpburic ether as an anæsthetic agent; and

*Whereas*, Said appropriation la declared legal and valid by Corporation Counsel, said Dr. Morton having a patent. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the President be directed to sign the check for said amount, and provided the agreement is in accordance with the resolution passed Oct. 5, on said subject, and approved by Counsel to the Corporation.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY thought the resolution needless.

Governor DUGRO moved that the question lay on the table. He had confidence in the President that he would sign any proper document. Subsequently he withdrew the motion.

Governor GUNTHER read over again the communication from Counsel, what he said declared the claim legal and valid. The President had refused to sign the check.

The President said he had not refused to sign it, except conditionally. When he was satisfied as to the legality of such an appropriation, he would sign the check.

Governor ANDERSON would fall back on the resolution to pay, adopted at the last meeting of the Board.

The President said an agreement of an unsatisfactory nature was made by Dr. Morton, on Wednesday last. He had only seen it fifteen minutes before the Board met.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY thought the resolution of the last meeting was conciliatory and intended to meet every legal difficulty. He entirely disapproved of the resolution offered by Governor GUNTHER. The Board ought to have a proper deed.

The President handed a communication to the Board, but as yet he had not read it.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY said the President was the servant of the Board, and had no discretionary power to refuse his signature merely because he individually was not satisfied.

The President said Mr. Busteed's letter did *not* state that the appropriation was legal.

Governor GUNTHER had directed Dr. Morton to be present, on the assurance that he would get his check signed. He agreed with Governor B. F. PINCKNEY.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY said the transfer ought to be fairly put before the Board, and it ought to be clearly proved.

The President said Governor GUNTHER had manifested unwarranted personality. There was a disposition to force him to sign a certain check and he could not conceive its legality. Dr. MORTON had made a sort of transfer, but it was unsatisfactory and did not cover the resolution of the Board. Was the matter so immediately pressing? While he acknowledged that he was the servant of the Board as President, he would perform it legally, whatever might be the action of his associates.

The law organizing this department says in section 12, "That the Supervisors shall annually collect proper sums by tax, *to be applied by said Governors exclusively for said purposes.*" Now, the Board had no right to make this appropriation. It was illegal. He wished to show Corporation Counsel the other side of the question. The Corporation Counsel had not said a word giving such power. In his letter to Governor GUNTHER (already given) counsel had put the matter hypothetically; there might be other patents. "If Dr. MORTON *had* a valid patent," he does not say he has a valid patent. Had Dr. MORTON, who had allowed the public to use his patent twelve years, made any claim? "And if the patent exists" now, the Board had no knowledge whether the patent was good for any thing in law, and that could only be answered by litigation of such patent. "But they," the Governors, said Mr. BUSTEED, "have no right to make Dr. MORTON any donation or present." Now, it was not within his, the President's, sagacity to make the discovery that he would be justified as to the legality of signing such check. Gov. W. T. PINCKNEY had certainly moved that a document be drawn up, and the doctor had drawn it up. He supposed it would be forthcoming. But it was not a proper instrument. He was willing that his reasons should be known. He would act coolly and deliberately, regarding the oath he had taken, nor did he believe himself bound by the action of the Board when he thought such action illegal. He took that stand with no disrespect to the Board. What need of this haste? He had no desire to reply to what he deemed personalities; all the resolutions in Christendom would not drive him from his convictions of right.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY said the President voted $1,500 for Dr. SANGER'S work on Syphilis. How was that act consistent with his present argument?

The PRESIDENT justified the act. It would save money to the Department.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY asked whence that appropriation must come.

The PRESIDENT replied that the payment came out of the surplus expenditure fund.

Governor GUNTHER would speak to the resolution. If any man other than Dr. MORTON had a patent, he would come here and dispute Dr. MORTON'S right. But no one had done so.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY said the only matter before the Board was Gov. GUNTHER'S resolution. He was sorry to hear the President speak as he had done, after his action in regard to Dr. Sanger's book. Had the President the right to stultify the action of the rest of the Board, or must he sustain their bebests? If it were so, he was prepared to vote for his removal.

The President said the Governor had better do that.

Governor PINCKNEY said he was quite prepared to do it.

Governor MOLONEY regretted the asperity that had been manifested. He hoped the President would remain in his position, though he differed from him. It was a good old Democratic rule that one in his capacity was only the servant of his associates. Until proper guarantees had been made, he himself had withheld his signature. As to Dr. Sanger's book and the argument for its publication, the same argument ought to weigh with the President.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY had voted with others for the payment upon the security of a proper document. But as the President had asked for time, why not defer the question until himself and the President were better satisfied.

Governor DUGRO said the President had no right to say a word if the Board were satisfied.

After a protracted debate, Governor B. F. PINCKNEY moved the adoption of Governor GUNTHER'S resolution, and Governor DUGRO seconded the proposal.

The President again asked where Corporation Counsel had stated that the appropriation was legal? The words were "had," not "has a valid patent." Had Dr. Morton moved for an injunction, the complexion of the case would be altered materially.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY said it was true the Board had taken advantage of a negative right.

Some impatience was manifest. The roll being called the President declined to vote. Five voted in the affirmative and three in the negative. The indenture was then read and the Board adjourned.

The fottowing is the usual weekly return:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number remaining Oct. 2 | | 7,312 |
| Admitted | | 1,379 |
| Total | | 8,691 |
| Died | 29 | |
| Discharged | 1,130 | |
| Sent to Penitentiary | 124 | |
| Sent to State Prison | | 2—1,285 |
| Remaining, Oct. 9, 1858 | | 7,406 |
| Increase | | 94 |
| Bellevue Hospital | | 806 |
| Lunatic Asylum | | 664 |
| Almshouse | | 1,485 |
| Penitentiary | | 782 |
| Island Hospital, from Workhouse | | 288 |
| Island Hospital, from Almshouse | | 66 |
| Workhouse | | 815 |
| Small-pox Hospital | | 7 |
| Randall's Island | | 1,120 |
| Randall's Island Hospital | | 224 |
| City Prison | | 434 |
| Second District Prison | | 8 |
| Third District Prison | | 25 |
| Colored Home | | 291 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | | 180 |
| Children at nurse | | 202 |
| City Cemetery | | 9 |
| Total | | 7,406 |
| Number remaining Oct. 10, 1857 | | 6,770 |
| Increase | | 636 |

### The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met Tuesday afternoon, Supervisor STEWART in the Chair.

The communication from the Mayor, nominating Andrew H. Mickle, Philip W. Engs, and William D. Murphy, Commissioners for the new City Hall, was called up, and Supervisor TWEED moved that they be confirmed.

The Ayes and Noes were called, when Mr. BLUNT desired to speak, but the Chair decided him out of order. After some delay, Mr. BLUNT was declared in order, and moved to postpone the vote to the next meeting of the Board, as some members were absent. Lost.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to refer to the Committee on City Hall, and said he was only doing so to consume time, as he wished the President (Mr. PURDY) to be present and have an opportunity of voting. The motion was lost.

Mr. KENNEDY then said he rose purely to speak until the President should have arrived. He knew it was a question in which the President (Mr. PURDY) felt a great deal of interest. He had a great respect for the President. He had known him a great many years. He had sailed in the same boat with him (he meant political boat) until he hoisted the nigger flag; then he had left him. But he had still a great deal of respect for him. He felt that to push the question to a vote in the absence of Mr. PURDY, would be to put him apparently in the position of having absented himself voluntarily, while the question was being decided. He was sure Mr. PURDY was not absent voluntarily, and with a view to having the matter settled during his absence. It appeared to him that the object of the present action was to injure the old gentleman—to have him pointed out as the man who went away to let a question be carried in his absence. He knew Mr. PURDY was not afraid to vote; and he would ask frankly whether that was not the object of the motion?

Mr. TWEED—If the gentleman intends that as a question I will answer it. The heart that is mean and malicious enough to prompt such a question, can best answer it.

Mr. KENNEDY said he was willing to give the gentleman ample time to answer as he should choose, as he never took offence at anything said in the Board. He believed the gentleman (Mr. PURDY) was not absent with a view to letting the matter be passed upon in his absence, and he felt it to be his duty to say so. For himself, he was ready to vote for the confirmation, either separately or together, but he desired to have a full Board when the vote should be taken.

Mr. BLUNT moved that the subject be laid over to the next meeting. Lost.

Mr. VOORHIS moved to have them taken up separately, which was carried. He then moved that the nomination of Wm. D. MURPHY be confirmed. Lost.

The other names were taken up and lost, as were motions to reconsider.

### Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

His Honor the Mayor was present. He gave some details of what has been done in the closing of contracts for new buildings at Quarantine.

After the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. Emigrants arrived to Oct. 6, 1858 | | 62,567 |
| No. Emigrants arrived since, to Oct. 13 | | 1,639 |
| Total | | 64,206 |
| To same date in 1857 | | 154,446 |
| | 1858. | 1857. 1856. |
| No. inmates in Institution, W. I. | 1,078 | 1,376 1,271 |
| No. inmates in Institution, M. H. | — | 161 132 |
| Total | 1,078 | 1,537 1,403 |
| Balance, Jan. 1, 1858 | | $32,155 89 |
| Aggregate rec'ts to Oct. 6, '58 | | $150,449 67 |
| Receipts since, to Oct. 13, for Com. of Alien Passengers | 3,415 36 | —$153,865 03 |
| Total | | $186,020 92 |
| Disbursements as per previous account: To Oct. 6, 1858 | | $169,005 71 |
| Balance of Commutation Fund | | $17,015 21 |

### Police Intelligence.

CHEAP WAY OF GOING INTO THE MILK BUSINESS.—A very respectable-looking man was yesterday driving a very respectable-looking horse and cart through Broome-street. He suddenly pulled up in front of the milk store of Mr. Wessell, No. 501, jumped from the cart, threw a milk-can standing on the pavement into his vehicle, leaped into his cart, and was off in a jiffy. Mr. Wessell saw the performance, and pursued him. Mr. Wessell, being very nimble in his limbs, and the horse a slow pacer, the former rapidly gained on the latter. The driver saw that his pursuer was rapidly overtaking him, abandoned his establishment, and darted down a side street, out of sight. Mr. W. took charge of the horse and wagon, and after recovering possession of his own milk-can, gave the establishment—horse, harness, cart, whip and thirteen milk-cans—into the custody of Mr. Warren, the Police Property Clerk. The horse and cart are worth $75, at the lowest valuation. The cans bore a variety of marks, principally in letters and numbers; one was full of milk. Numerous complaints have been made of similar robberies, and it is believed that several respectable-looking men and carts are engaged in this kind of business, and that in this way they obtain milk enough to serve regular routes.

PASSING SPURIOUS BILLS.—Two extravagantly dressed young men, on Monday evening, called at a "lady's boarding-house," in Elizabeth-street. They chatted gaily with the "girls," ordered champaigne freely, and then remained all night. The expensive attire of the young men and their manners, induced the landlady to suppose that they were either gentlemen of elegant leisure or certainly nothing less than Govt. clerks. In settling up their bill before leaving, yesterday morning, one of the young men handed out several fives, purporting to be issues of a "Warbeck Bank, of De Soto, Nebraska," an institution which does not exist. The worthless character of the bills was discovered, and the young men were asked to settle their score with more reliable funds. They had no other bills in their possession, protested innocence of any design to fraud, and promised to call and make it all right. The landlady being a sharp woman of the world, placed no reliance on their promises but called an officer and had them arrested. They were taken before Justice KELLY and locked up to answer a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money.

BOGUS UNITED STATES COIN.—Michael Burns, Margaret, his wife, and John Darks, were yesterday arrested, charged with manufacturing and passing counterfeit United States coin. The woman Margaret Burns, attempted to pass two counterfeit quarter-dollar pieces at a store in West Thirty-eighth-street, and was arrested. On searching the house where she and her husband lived, in Forty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, a quantity of dies, chemicals, and all the necessary apparatus for counterfeiting coin, was found. Burns was found in the place, and arrested. Darks was discovered lurking rather suspiciously about the place, and was taken in custody. The prisoners were sent to the United States Commissioner for trial.

ALTERED BILLS.—Hiram and Loulsa Garrett were arrested yesterday by Detective Officers Poole and Roach, at Hyde Park on the Hudson River, charged with manufacturing and uttering altered bills, purporting to be fives, tens and twenties on the Onondagua, Lee and Market Banks of Troy. One of the bills was passed at the store No. 257 Ninth-avenue. The residence of the accused was thoruughly searched, but no counterfeiting apparatus was found. The prisoners were temporarily committed for examination.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Julia Crawford, a stout Irish woman, was recently employed as a domestic by Mrs. Flynn, at No. 12 Morris-street. A quantity of money, $400 altogether, which Mrs. Flynn had hid under a sofa, was accidentally found by Julia. A few minutes reflection, and Julia threw on her hood and left, taking the money with her. After a long search she was found yesterday, at No. 261 West Forty-second-street, where she had hired some rooms, furnished them auperbly, and was enjoying herself in an independent way on her own hook.

A RECKLESS DRIVER IN LIMBO.—A carman, named Wm. Gray, while driving at a reckless rate, ran over a child near Washington Market, injuring it severely. He whipped up his horse and endeavored to make his escape, ran into a carriage containing several persons, breaking the carriage, but fortunately not injuring any of the persons inside, was pursued and arrested, but not without a good deal of difficulty and risk; for he threatened to use his cart-rungs upon any one who should touch him. Justice KELLY locked him up for examination.

A STRIKING DEMONSTRATION.—While a party of men were discussing rum and politics, at a late hour Tuesday evening, at a porter-house in the Ninth Ward, John Divine, one of the party, struck Frank McHenry over the head with a mallet, knocking him senseless to the floor. Divine was arrested and lucked up by Justice KELLY, to await the result of McHenry's injuries, who is thought to be in a critical state.

A DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE IN TROUBLE.—Matthew Dolan, of No. 6 Morris-street, near the Battery, made a complaint yesterday before the Mayor against William Hanley, charging that the latter made upon him, on the 11th of October, an unprovoked assault, knocking him down, kicking him, and firing a pistol at him. Hanley keeps a drinking-saloon at No. 110 Greenwich-street. Dolan's face showed marks of brutal treatment. Hanley was arrested near the City Hall, and brought before the Mayor. He loudly protested that he had settled the matter with the complainant, and that the whole affair was merely a political ruse, to prevent him (Hanley) from taking his seat as a member of the Judicial Convention at Tammany Hall. At the time Hanley was brought up, the complainant had gone, but a messenger was sent to bring him up. On Dolan's appearance, the Mayor heard both sides of the case. The complainant utterly denied that the signature of a document purporting to be an arrangement between him and the prisoner, was his handwriting, and the Mayor decided to demand bail in the sum of $1,000 for the prisoner's appearance to answer.

### The Sabbath in the Twenty-second Ward.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was much surprised to read in your paper of this morning, over the signature of "Hearer," the statement made by the Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, that a church congregation had recently been compelled to abandon its meetings on Sundays, in consequence of the noise, confusion and din produced by a large assembly in the immediate neighborhood, composed of those who met for the purpose of carousing, &c. He likewise states that this occurred within five blocks of the station-house, where there was a large Police force, etc. Mr. SMITH is a stranger, as I understand, in this part of the City, and consequently has been misinformed in relation to the matter. I assert that no such thing has ever occurred in this Ward since I have had the honor to command its Police force; so that the reverend gentleman who made the statement is mistaken. I refer to Mr. SCHERMERHORN, who has been and is now Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Superintendent of the Sabbath-School of the Fiftieth-street Church, where the declaration was made. I detail men to every church in the Ward on Sundays, and never fail to see that, both at Church and Sunday-School excursions, they have all the Police force necessary to their protection. Accompanying this is a certificate signed by the clergymen of the different denominations of the Twenty-second Ward, showing how the Police demean themselves towards the churches and the public peace on Sundays,

JAMES E. COULTER,
Captain Twenty-second Precinct,

We have received several other communications to the same effect, from citizens of the Twenty-second Ward.

### Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock A.M. yesterday, in the planing-mill of J. OGDEN, in Eleventh-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. The entire building was consumed, together with a quantity of lumber stored inside. The loss of Mr. OGDEN is estimated at $8,000, which is insured in various City companies. The fire extended to the building adjoining, the lower part occupied by Mr. SHEHAN, and the upper part by several families. The interior of the building, together with the contents, was destroyed. The loss of Mr. SHEHAN is $2,500; no insurance. None of the occupants of the building were insured. The planing-mill of Mr. WM. CRANE, in the rear of Mr. OGDEN'S mill, sustained damage to the extent of $300; insured for $1,200 in the Rutgers, $1,100 in the Jersey City, and $200 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—Between 4 and 5 yesterday morning, a wooden shanty in Thirty-ninth-street and First-avenue, was consumed. The shanty belonged to Mrs. HAWKINS. Loss $50; no insurance.

### Yellow-Fever Relief Fund.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Please acknowledge the following additional subscriptions for the relief of the yellow-fever patients under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association, New-Orleans:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Yale, Jr. | $100 | Lovell, Colles & Co. | 25 |
| Cash Items | 18 | C. M. Fry & Co. | 25 |
| Cary & Co. | 50 | J. G. & J. Baker | 25 |
| Sherman & Collins | 50 | C. M. Connolly & Co. | 25 |
| J. Caswell & Co. | 50 | Jas. A. Edgar | 25 |
| E. W. Tiers & Co. | 50 | Aymar & Co. | 25 |
| Morris Earle & Co. | 50 | Sackett, Belcher & Co. | 25 |
| A. Low & Bro. | 50 | Tucker, Cooper & Co. | 25 |
| Gill, Gillettes & Noyes | 25 | Stanton, Sibelden & Co. | 25 |
| Bucklin & Crane | 25 | Harper & Co. | 25 |
| Townsend, Clinch & Dike | 25 | | |
| Carhart Bros. & Co. | 25 | | $818 |
| Strang, Murray & Co. | 25 | Previously acknowl'd | 1,310 |
| Van Schaick, Edwards & Co. | 25 | Total | $2,128 |

Very respectfully,
BENEDICT & CO.

### Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Tuesday at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of PATRICK LACY, a laboring man, who died from injuries received by accidentally falling down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 284 Second-avenue. Verdict accordingly.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held Tuesday by the same Coroner, in the case of ALICE STUDLEY, the girl seven years of age whose death from burns has been reported. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

ACCIDENT FROM CORPORATION NEGLECT.—As DANIEL KING, a carman, was driving his cart through Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the cart went into a hole, throwing him to the pavement and causing, probably, fatal injury to his spine. Police Surgeon IVES, who attended him, pronounces his case hopeless. The injured man was taken to his residence in Thirtieth-street.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]
☞ There is considerable doubt in many minds with regard to the ultimate success of the Atlantic Cable; but no such doubt exists in regard to the elegant and durable Hats and Caps manufactured and sold at No. 90 Fulton-street, as they are pronounced by all a brilliant success.
C. P. MELLENY, No. 90 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—The astonishing rapidity with which this preparation extinguishes pain, reduces external inflammation, heals sores, removes eruptions and tumors, and cures rheumatism, gives it boundless popularity.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.—NO UNION.—The American County Convention met last evening, at the Military Gardens, Joralemon-street.

The Conference Committee made a report of the result of the meeting at Shakespeare Hotel, the same as appeared in the TIMES of yesterday morning.

All motions intimating a union with the Republicans, as well as the report of the Committee, were laid on the table, and a motion to proceed to ballot for candidates was carried by a decided majority.

The following nominations were then made:

*For Register*—Howard C. Cody.
*For Surrogate*—C. C. Eagan.
*For County Clerk*—G. M. Stevens.
*For Superintendent of the Poor*—J. A. Vandeveer.
*For Justice of the Sessions*—Wm. H. Hoyt.
*For Coroners—City*—Alfred Horton. *County*—C. Warren Hamilton.

The Conference Committee was instructed to notify the Conference Convention that the American Convention had made these nominations. The Convention then adjourned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A stevedore named JOHN ALLEN was mortally injured about 6 o'clock last evening, by falling into the hold of a vessel at the foot of Gold-street. He was taken to the City Hospital in a dying state.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—At the Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District held on Tuesday evening, the following letter was read:

No. 21 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.
*W. M. Vermilye, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: The disposition manifested by gentlemen, with so few of whom I have any personal acquaintance, to bring me forward as the union candidate for Congress in the Sixth District is highly gratifying to my feelings.

It seems to indicate that I still retain the confidence of many who have heretofore given me political support; and that, although, in some points, I have not been able to agree with the Republican Party, the conservative course I have endeavored to pursue is approved by the reasonable men of that party, as it has certainly been justified by the example of CHITTENDEN and other distinguished leaders in the American ranks. A seat in Congress has been an object of honorable ambition with me, though much moderated of late years by the unsettled position of parties and by domestic afflictions.

But, however much inclined I might be to seek the position, I am entirely satisfied, under all the circumstances, that, even should you now concur with the Americans in nominating me, that cordial union of all opposed to the present Administration into one harmonious party, which is essential to success, is not to be expected to anything like the degree in which it might be hoped for, should the name of some other citizen, who has been less frequently before the public as a candidate, be presented as you standard-bearer.

For these reasons I request that you will be good enough, at the next meeting of the Convention, to withdraw my name from the list of candidates,

Yours, very truly,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.

In addition to the above letter addressed to the Republican Convention, Mr. VARNUM sent a letter last evening to the American Convention which had previously nominated him, declining to be a candidate for similar reasons, adding the following:

"Such an unmitigated expression at a time when, in view of my defeat as a candidate for Senator last year, I had no such claims as previous success is supposed to indicate, affords gratifying evidence that political friendships are of a less ephemeral and selfish character than is generally supposed. It adds to the obligations I have often been under to the American Party, and testifies their approval of the course I have heretofore pursued as one of their number."

The Seventh Assembly District Convention met again last evening, at Union Hall, corner of Ewen and Meserole streets. Dr. VAN NESS, of the Committee appointed to inform Alderman MAURER of his nomination, reported that that gentleman's business arrangements were such that he could not accept it. The Convention then proceeded to nominate again. Finding a majority of ballots cast for FRANKLIN TUTHILL, of the Seventh Ward, his nomination was made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Republicans and Americans of Queens County have made the following Assembly nominations: First District, HENRY W. EASTMAN; Second District, ROBERT L. MEEKS.

# NEW-JERSEY.

### Politics in New-Jersey.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

JANESBURG, N. J., Wednesday, Oct, 6, 1858.

The people of this Congressional District are becoming very much interested in the coming election, and are preparing for an active contest. This is the district which is at present represented by the Hon. G. B. ADRAIN, one of the few members of the North who sustained the rights of the people against the power of the Administration. His action is the object of much discussion among all parties, and is generally approved. He will be supported by the better from the Democratic Convention which was held at New-Brunswick a few days since, Republicans and Americans, among whom are the old line Whigs. The Republicans are so few that they will not hold any Convention. The Americans have held their primary meetings and have selected delegates for a Convention, which is to meet at Somerville on the 8th instant. It is very well understood, however, that they will not make any nomination, but will simply pass resolutions of hostility to the present Administration, and recommend a support of Mr. ADRAIN.

The opposition will centre on Mr. WM. PATTERSON, of South Amboy, without much prospect of success. Mr. P. is a wealthy man, and aside from his political predilections, is said to be a worthy man. But the people of this District will no doubt give Mr. ADRAIN some 2,500 majority over Mr. PATTERSON.

An arrangement will probably be effected to secure the votes of the Adrain Anti-Lecompton Democrats for the candidates of the American-Republican nominations for the Senate and Assembly, as a return fer their support to ADRAIN.

The most prominent candidate of the American Republican Party for State Senator for this (Middlesex) county is Mr. GEORGE SNOWHILL, of Spotswood, and if nominated will, no doubt, be elected by a very handsome majority.

The citizens of this (Monroe) township held their primary meeting last Saturday evening and there appeared to a be a feeling of confidence that New-Jersey the next election will express her disapprobation of JAMES BUCHANAN and his Southern-sectional Lecompton policy.
AMIGOS.

NEWARK CITY ELECTION—TRIUMPH OF THE OPPOSITION.—The results of the Charter election, held yesterday, are gratifying. The Opposition have carried their city ticket by a handsome majority, reduced the Democratic preponderance in the Common Council, elected an additional number of supporters of the Common Schools to the Board of Education, and entirely changed the character of the Board of Excise. Even in those Wards where the strength of the Democracy was supposed to be almost invulnerable, large breaches have been made, and these strongholds, in some instances, nearly carried. Besides local issues, a determination to rebuke the Democracy for its policy in national matters, was an important element in the vote yesterday. In fact, the charter election was considered as a preliminary test, and the November election may be considered as predicted by the result yesterday.—*Advertiser, last evening.*

### Jersey City Items.

GRAND LARCENY.—Yesterday complaint was made before Justice BENROD, of Jersey City, that some parties had, within a few days past, torn down a shed 75 feet by 50, on the premises of D. & A. KINGSLAND, at the corner of Sussex and Hudson streets, and carried away the materials. The Judge issued a warrant and placed it in the hands of Officer JOHN H. BALDWIN, who proceeded to search for the property, and found it in the possession of WILLIAM KANE and others, residing near the place. The premises despoiled is an oil factory, but has not been occupied for some months.

ROBBERY.—The residence of T. W. DENNISON, No. 215 South Fourth-street, Jersey City, was entered on Tuesday evening, and Mr. DENNISON'S clothes rifled of $180 and a gold watch and chain worth $80; a diamond pin worth $30 was also taken from Mr. D.'s shirt-bosom, but dropped by the thieves in their flight and was found in the morning in one of the legs of his pantaloons. The house was entered by means of nip-pers.

MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the Democracy of Bergen was held on Tuesday evening at the hotel of J. H. SANDERS, Bergen, when addresses were made by Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYKE and others. The meeting was well attended.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, BEFORE JUDGE OGDEN.—The following prisoners were arraigned yesterday, and plead guilty severally to the indictments against them: Rosa Flynn, larceny; Michael Lingley, petit larceny; George Kelly, grand larceny; James Johnson, Matthew P. Donnell and William Dawson, petit larceny; aMargret Dwyer, grand larceny; Wm. McCormick, burglary; William Spear, for passing counterfeit money. A number of others were arraigned, and plead not guilty, among whom was John George, indicted for assault with intent to kill. The remainder of the day was occupied in civil cases on trial.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15,200 Ohio St. 5s, '60..101⅞ | | 200 Erie Railroad | 18⅛ |
| 3,800 Ohio State 6s, '85..106⅜ | | 100 do | s30 18⅜ |
| 5,000 N. Y. St. 5½s, '60..102⅝ | | 100 Harlem R. R | b60 12 |
| 4,000 Ill. Int. Bds. '60. | 90 | 50 do | 11¾ |
| 8,450 Indiana St. 2½s. | 51½ | 10 Stonington R. R | 53½ |
| 4,000 Tennessee 5s, '90. | 92 | 25 do | 54 |
| 3,000 Virginia 6s | 93⅞ | 670 Reading Railroad | 51 |
| 92,000 Missouri State 6s | 87½ | 500 do | s30 50⅛ |
| 15,000 do | b60 87¾ | 100 do | s60 50 |
| 3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 8s. | 93 | 200 do | s20 51⅛ |
| 4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m | 91 | 100 do | b20 51 |
| 5,000 Har. 2d m. Bds. | 80 | 100 do | h10 51⅛ |
| 15,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 89 | 10 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R. | 50 |
| 10,000 do | s60 88⅛ | 150 Mich. Cen. R. R. | b60 56 |
| 2,000 T. H. & A. 1st m. | 62 | 250 do | s60 55⅞ |
| 3,000 do | 61⅜ | 100 do | s60 55⅝ |
| 5,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. 8s | 26⅜ | 200 do | s30 55⅝ |
| 5,000 do | 26¼ | 50 do | s30 55⅝ |
| 5,000 do | s30 26 | 455 do | 56 |
| 1,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d m. b. | 94 | 50 do | s10 55⅞ |
| 4,000 Mil. & M. 2d m. 10b. | 74 | 875 Mich. S. & N. I. RR. | 24 |
| 10 Merch. Ex. Bk | 102¼ | 500 do | b30 24 |
| 10 do | 102 | 270 M. S. & N. G'd stk. | 49 |
| 30 Bank of Commerce | 103¼ | 150 do | 49⅛ |
| 7 do | 103⅜ | 100 do | 49¼ |
| 10 Am. Ex. Bank | 110⅜ | 400 do | s60 49 |
| 20 Hanover Bank | 90⅛ | 50 do | 49⅜ |
| 15 Metropolitan Bank | 110¾ | 150 do | s30 49 |
| 75 Continental Bank | 100 | 100 do | s10 49⅛ |
| 45 Imp. & Traders' B'k. | 108¼ | 50 Ill. Central R. | 79 |
| 25 Pacific M. S. Co. | 103¾ | 150 Gal. & Chic. R. | s30 83 |
| 100 do | s7 103 | 250 do | 83⅛ |
| 100 do | 102¾ | 50 do | b60 83⅛ |
| 100 do | s10 102⅝ | 550 Cleve. & Tol. R. | 83⅛ |
| 50 do | s30 102 | 250 do | b60 83⅛ |
| 5 American Guano Co | 9 | 98 do | 33⅓ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s30 83⅛ | 250 do | s30 33⅓ |
| 375 do | 83⅛ | 35 do | 33⅓ |
| 25 do | 83⅜ | 100 do | b10 33⅓ |
| 900 do | 83⅜ | 250 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. | 65 |
| 800 do | b60 83⅜ | 100 do | s20 65 |
| 100 do | s60 83⅜ | 100 do | b3 65⅛ |
| 100 do | s50 83⅜ | 50 do | b5 65⅛ |
| 100 do | b30 83⅜ | 150 do | b60 65⅛ |
| 1150 do | b60 83⅞ | 100 do | b30 65⅛ |
| 500 do | s10 83⅞ | 190 La C. & Mil. R. R. | 4⅞ |
| 50 Mil. & Miss. R. | b30 16⅜ | 20 do | 4⅞ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,000 Missouri State 5s. | 87⅜ | 100 Reading RR. | 51 |
| 5,000 do | 87⅜ | 50 do | s30 50⅜ |
| 1,000 Mich. C. R. R. | 103⅜ | 50 do | s60 50 |
| 25 Pacific Mail S. S. Co. | 102⅞ | 100 do | s10 51 |
| 25 do | 102⅞ | 400 do | s30 50⅝ |
| 50 do | 102⅞ | 50 Mich. So. & N. I. g. s. | 49⅝ |
| 15 do | 103 | 250 do | 49⅞ |
| 60 Erie Railroad | 18 | 50 Mich. So. & N. I. RR. | 23⅞ |
| 450 do | 16⅜ | 100 do | 24 |
| 350 N. Y. Central RR. | 83⅛ | 600 Galena & C. R. R. | s30 83 |
| 150 Harlem RR. | 11⅜ | 400 Clev. & Toledo RR. | 33⅜ |
| 50 do | 11⅞ | 50 Chi. & R. I. RR. | 65¼ |
| 300 do | 12 | 100 do | s30 65⅛ |
| 30 Mil. & Miss. RR. | 16¼ | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Kentucky 6s | 104⅛ | 15 Am. Exchange Bk. | 110¼ |
| 1,000 Missouri 6s | 86 | 10 Met. Ins. Co. | 102¾ |
| 4,000 Lex. City 6s | 40 | 5 Hnm. F. Ins. Co. | 101 |
| 2,000 Gr. W. R. R. 7s | 32 | 14 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 83⅝ |
| 2,000 St. L. Co. (Mo.) 6s | 75 | 20 LaC. & Mil. R. R. | 4¾ |
| 3,000 R. & Miss. R. R. 8s | 48 | 20 Citizens' Bank | 100 |
| 500 G. W. M. I. Sc. of '58 | 46 | 40 Am. Ex. Bank | 110¾ |
| 2,000 Mil. City 7s | 48 | 200 People's Bank | 101 |
| 5,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s | 60 | 20 Marine

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2206. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

### Condition of the Atlantic Telegraph.

### Further Musulman Demonstrations Against the Christians.

### Rumors of Another Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

### Decrease of the Revenue Returns of Great Britain.

### ARRIVALS OF GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

### Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Heavy and Lower—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-8.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d inst., arrived here at 11¼ o'clock last night.

On the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., abreast of Cape Race light-house, distance one mile, proceeded three miles along shore, and seeing no boat or vessel to receive the dispatch of the New-York Associated Press, threw it overboard.

The steamer *Propeller*, from Boston *vid* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the morning of Sept. 29. [A letter from Galway states that the *Propeller* was laid on the ground there, to prevent her from sinking.]

The steamer *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The steamers of the New-York and Galway line are henceforth to touch at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on their westward passages—thus securing the receipt of news from Europe in six or seven days.

The steamer *Pacific*, from New-York *vid* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 1st, and the *Asia*, from Boston *vid* Halifax, reached Liverpool at noon on the 2d inst.

The official revenue returns of Great Britain show a decrease on the quarter of £1,778,000, on the half-year of £3,720,000, and upon the year, £5,017,000. The decrease is more than accounted for by the reduction in the income-tax, amounting to £7,900,000, so that there was an actual increase on the year's revenue, as contrasted with last year, of £1,883,000. The journals have congratulatory leaders on this satisfactory exhibit, and the *Times* only hopes that a year or two more of tranquility will admit of the reduction or abolition of more obnoxious taxes without impairing the public service, or running in danger of a deficit.

The *Daily News* treats the statement that Lord Derby had solicited Lord John Russell's assistance in framing the coming Reform bill, as a clumsy fiction.

A deputation from the Galway Harbor Commissioners had waited on the Board of Works at Dublin, for the purpose of obtaining a further loan to enable them to extend the accommodation and protective capabilities of their harbor. The Board explained that there were legal obstacles in the way of compliance with the request, but expressed a readiness to give the required assistance provided the difficulties in question could be obviated.

A report was current that Government was about to send three gentlemen, experienced in engineering and maritime matters, with a view of reporting upon the state of the harbor and roadstead of Galway, and to inquire as to what works may be necessary for rendering the port safe and commodious.

The London papers contain the following paragraph:

"Mr. John Van Buren, the son of the late President of the United States, has just arrived from the Continent, and is staying at Fleming's Hotel. After a brief visit to Ireland, Mr. Van Buren returns to the United States."

[Mr. Van Buren returned on board the *Africa*.]

Mr. Varley, one of the Consulting Electricians of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, writes to the *Times* in response to an article calling in question his estimate of the distance of the faults in the cable. He states that his means of testing are not wholly dependent upon the resistance offered by the cable, and that he searched diligently for indications of a fault nearer shore, but without success. He also says that by the modes of testing adopted by him, the estimate distances are seldom more than 5 per cent. in error, and then only in cases of difficulty. In testing the Atlantic Cable, he adopted four distinct modes.

A Mr. Rowett had offered to lay a rope-covered electric wire between Valentia and Newfoundland, for the sum of £182,000.

Alderman D. W. Wire had been elected by the Common Council Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The shaft of the Page Bank coal pit, near Durham, took fire while the men and boys, to the number of 82, were at work in the mine. It was feared that the lives of all would be sacrificed, but, after great exertions in subduing the flames, 72 persons were drawn out of the pit alive and the other 10 dead.

The ship *Sultana*, with £160,000 Australian gold, and the *Ocean Chief*, with about £200,000, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st from Melbourne.

The Emperor of the French arrived in Paris from Biarritz on the first inst., and was to proceed to the Camp at Chalons on the following day.

A letter from Berne contradicts, in the strongest terms, a report that the French Government had addressed a fresh note to the Swiss Federal Council on the subject of the refugees residing at Geneva, and that M. Kern, the Swiss Minister at Paris, had received special instructions on the subject. It is asserted that the Emperor of the French is perfectly satisfied with the decree published by the Federal Council with respect to refugees, and has made no further demand on the subject.

The *Moniteur* states that the Emperor of Russia had given a distinguished reception to Prince Napoleon at Warsaw, and accompanied him back to his residence.

Eighty millions of francs are said to be required to complete the works at Cherbourg. Vincennes is to have the finest park of artillery in Europe, and the fortress is to be enlarged.

A Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* does not hesitate to assert that the object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Warsaw was to communicate to the Emperor Alexander the views of the Emperor Napoleon with regard to coming events in Turkey.

A letter from Paris says that the French Consul at Tampico had written to the Commander of the French naval station in the Gulf of Mexico, claiming protection for the French in that place.

It was rumored that the Pope's bull had arrived in Paris for the erection of the Bishopric of Rennes into an Archbishopric.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess-player, had been astonishing the Parisians by repeating his extraordinary performance of playing eight games, with eight separate players at one and the same time without seeing the boards. Mr. Morphy won six of the games and the other two were drawn. The play lasted for ten hours, during which time Mr. Morphy never took the slightest refreshment, and at the conclusion he did not appear to be much fatigued.

At Paris on the 1st inst., the settlement on the Bourse passed off easily, and the 3 per cents closed at 72.20 for money and 73.35 for account.

Some Spanish ships-of-the-line were to proceed to Cochin-China to protect the Spaniards there.

Rumors of a Ministerial crisis in Spain were current, but the Ministerial organs pronounced them unfounded.

The coming elections in Spain are expected to be of the most stormy character.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Government has granted permission to import cotton seed into Cuba.

An exhibition of cloths and silks manufactured in the Papal States had been held at Rome, and the result showed that the Romans could supply themselves with coarse cloths without having recourse to other countries.

Letters from Vienna say that the Government is pushing forward vigorously the works in the war ports of Pola and Cattaro.

The Swiss Federal Council had complained at Vienna against the violation of the Swiss territory by Austrian Custom-house officials.

The negotiations between the Holy See and the Grand Duchy of Baden, for a concordat, had been broken off.

The Bavarian Chambers had been dissolved, and a general election would take place shortly.

The Holstein troops lately encamped near Rendsberg for the purpose of federal military inspection, had been transported back to the Danish island of Seeland. Many precautions were taken by the Danish authorities for fear of a renewal of demonstrations of German sympathies. Before the troops left the camp, lithographed slips of paper were scattered about containing appeals for a "United Schleswig-Holstein" and a "Free Germany." Pamphlets were also in circulation from a democratic propaganda.

A Danish squadron had arrived at Stockholm, there to be united to a Swedish squadron, for the purpose of naval manœuvres in the Baltic. The united fleet consists of sixteen ships of war.

The great Russian Steam Navigation Company took possession, on the 20th ult., of the establishment at Villa-Franca, granted to them by the Sardinian Government.

The Russian steamship *Invincible*, on her passage from Cronstadt for Hull, with a full cargo, had been entirely lost. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The Prince of Prussia arrived at Warsaw on the 24th ult., and was cordially received by the Emperor Alexander. On the following day the Emperor and the Prince reviewed the troops at the camp of Powonski. The troops formed an effective force of 30,000 men, with 64 pieces of artillery. At each defile the Prince of Prussia put himself at the head of his regiment—the Kalvsga Infantry.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was to have been received by the Turkish Sultan on the 25th ult.

Letters from Candia describe the Island as still in a very disturbed state. The new Governor had not been able to carry out the instructions received from Constantinople. Armed Turks had traversed the capital of the Island, shouting, "Death to the Christians!" Some of them were arrested, but were immediately released, so great is Mussulman influence.

A telegram from Alexandria says: "The *Lucifero* publishes a report of a revolt at Djidda, and a rising at Mecca, wherein several Turkish soldiers have been killed."

Advices from Tripoli state that the revolt of a battalion of soldiers had been suppressed.

The Chief Minister of Persia and his two sons had been arrested, and were under surveillance.

Advices from Suez state that the steamer *Hymen* had been met on the coast of Abyssinia with pilgrims on board in a state of mutiny against the Christians. The latter would doubtless have all been murdered, but for the timely interposition of an English steamer which took the *Hymen* and all on board into Suez.

The India and China mails, already telegraphed, were expected to reach England the day the *Africa* sailed. Commercial telegrams by them show that there had been a further decline of about 2 per cent. in the rate of Exchange at Hong Kong and Shanghae, thus diminishing all prospect of silver being sent from Europe.

The British Consul, and all foreigners, had left Canton.

Lord Elgin and Admiral Seymour had departed for Japan, and the French Minister for Cochin-China.

In the Indian Exchanges there had been no material variation, but the Bank of Bengal had made another reduction of 1 per cent. in their rate of discount—making the charge 7 per cent.

A serious flood had occurred in the Upper Indus, by which nearly the whole of the cantonments at Nossher were swept away.

### Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2—Noon.

A grand review took place yesterday at Paris in presence of the Emperor and Empress. The troops consisted of ten battalions of the Imperial Guard, amounting to 6,000 men. Their Majesties were received with great enthusiasm both by the military and by the people.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree extending to the 30th of September, next year, the decree of September, 1857, relative to the importation of foreign grain.

It is again stated in the Continental journals that the question of the Regency of Prussia is still not settled. The Queen and her party, it is said, have induced the King to offer the Prince of Prussia a simple extension for six months of his present unsatisfactory powers, and it is observed that if the Prince were to refuse these terms the matter would be quickly terminated, and the Queen's party overthrown. The *Journal des Debats* to-day is, however, of the opinion that at a later period the difficulties of the case have been vanquished.

The nobility of the Government of Yaer in Russia, who were among the first to form Committees for the emancipation of the serfs, have lately sent an address to the Emperor praying that the measure might not be carried into effect in that province. The Emperor did not receive the address favorably, and replied that the measure should be executed notwithstanding any opposition of the nobility. The emancipation, the Emperor is said to have replied, will be carried into effect simultaneously throughout the whole of the Empire, and that he would not allow any part of it to be deprived of the benefit of it. During his journey, the Emperor would not accept of any *fête* on the part of the nobility where they have shown themselves hostile to the measure.

*Daily News, City Article.*

Friday Evening.—The Funds appeared this morning with renewed buoyancy, owing to the highly favorable revenue returns. At one period a fresh rise of ⅛ ℔ cent. was quoted. The advance was met, however, by realizations, and the market gave way, finally closing ⅛ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday. Some dullness was induced by rumors that the forthcoming Bank return would not be particularly favorable. An increased demand for money also exercised some effect. No purchases were effected for account of the Savings Bank. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange buoyancy prevailed in the morning, followed by comparative dullness in the afternoon. Upon the whole prices may be considered very well supported at the, late important advance. At the Stock Exchange to-day as much as 2⅛ @3 ℔ cent. was paid for loans on Government securities from day to day. In Lombard-street and elsewhere a very brisk demand was experienced in anticipation of the numerous bills falling due on the 2d, 3d and 4th, but the rates of discount for first-class paper did not exceed 2⅛ ℔ cent. At the Bank the applications were likewise to a fair extent, On Friday next the new Turkish loan will absorb £450,000. It is officially notified that the dividends will be payable to the public at the Bank of England on Wednesday, 13th inst. About $48,000 in bar gold, chiefly per *Fulton*, from New-York, was today sent into the Bank.

*London Times City Article.*

Friday Evening—The English funds opened with increased buoyancy this morning, but there was subsequently a slight tendency to reaction, several realizations having been effected, while a temporary demand for money was observable. At the close, however, there were again signs of firmness. In the Foreign Exchange the rates for Hamburg and Paris were slightly lower. The Colonial produce markets during the week have presented no new feature, operations in the leading staples being of moderate extent. Generally the tone is less active than was anticipated.

The outgoing mail steamer on the 4th will take out £21,192 in silver for China, but no remittances to India.

The *Daily News* says the shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company continue in demand, and closed yesterday afternoon at £400@£430.

The *Times* states that, since the recent telegram from China, the quotations for the lower grades of blackish-leaf Congow have advanced ½d. Common closes with strong buyers, holders being indisposed to realize until the receipt of the letters by the mail.

Marseilles—Friday.

The Bombay *Times*, of the 7th of September, says that the rebels in Oude are in a desperate situation. There is a considerable force, but disorganized, in Behar. Colonels Anderson and Fraser are dead.

Berlin, Thursday.

By order of the authorities, the discussion in the journals on the question of the Regency within legal limits is declared fully allowable. Within less than fortnight six seizures had been carried out against Berlin newspapers.

### The Mexican Question—The Pica of Usury

*From the London Times, Sept. 30.*

Subjoined is an American protest against the inference that the people of New-York are to be supported to be in any degree favorable to a resort to the plea of usury as a set-off against pecuniary obligations, merely because one of their most influential newspapers has lately manifested a tendency to encourage that mode of procedure. The writer regards with great regret the "unfairness" that could have prompted such a construction. At the same time he takes the opportunity to remark that any financial or other shortcomings that may be observable in the United States are not to be attributed to the American people, but to the influence of emigrants from the old country. If we lose our money, therefore, we should not only submit to the misfortune, but express penitence to America for having sent to her shores the persons to whom the dishonesty is to be attributed. In submitting this view, it may, perhaps, not be "unfair" to ask whether there is any test whatever by which we may be allowed to judge of the state of public sentiment across the Atlantic. When the journals with the largest circulation are quoted, it is always said: "Oh, these have no weight. People read them for amusement or scandal, but no one regards what they say. It is extremely wrong to judge America by such productions." But it now appears to be equally unfair to accept the views even of papers which are deservedly considered to be among the best conducted. Plainly, therefore, the Press is not to be admitted as a source whence we can draw any conclusions. We are likewise debarred from looking at the actions of public men, since the allusions to the fact that the most eminent and open advocate of repudiation in the United States was lately a leading member of the Federal Cabinet, and that the principal person connected with the Dry Dock Bank found a large number of subsequent admirers to nominate him as a candidate for the Presidency, are also deprecated. Neither can we judge from the tone of independent communications through other channels, because, as in the case of the present letter, while they pronounce strongly in general terms against bad faith, they are invariably marked by powerful excuses for each individual instance that may be cited. It is these excuses that are the worst sign in the whole business. No free country, such as England or America, can be expected to be exempt from persons who perform unscrupulous acts or advocate objectionable doctrines, and all that can be required is that when such cases transpire the better part of the community should admit that they constitute a bad sign, which must forthwith be attended to. Few things would have been more painful than the recent bank and mercantile revelations in this country, but the evil would have been ten times as great if there had been a general effort to show that they need not be looked upon as a disgrace to the nation at large, and that they did not indicate any unsoundness in our social condition. The observation in the *Times* which has drawn forth the annexed protest was simply to the effect that it was unpleasant to find persons of influence in New-York endeavoring to stigmatize the European advances to Mexico as "usurious ventures," at a time when there was a rapidly increasing prospect that the United States would be bound in equity to see to their being honorably dealt with. If the principal persons in America were to express concurrence on this point there could be no further ground of complaint, but when the first impulse is to denounce the remark as "unfair," there is reason rather for an increase of alarm. As to the Dry Dock Bank case, it was admitted that the merchants of New-York, immediately after its occurrence, had pursued almost creditable course in insisting upon an alteration of the law under cover of which it had occurred, but the present writer seems to think that that step renders it wholly unjust that any one should now express disquiet at a revival of the doctrine then resorted to. His letter, however, must speak for itself, and if any of the holders of American securities can derive additional confidence from being told that every loose practice from which they have suffered, or are likely to suffer, is to be laid on the shoulders of the immigrant population, so much the better. It is to be feared, however, that, as there will be some difficulty, when agents arrive on this side, to raise railway or other loans, in ascertaining whether they represent the unadulterated native American or the foreign lement, the distinction will not be found to facilitate business. Most persons will think that America should answer for herself as a whole, and that it is shabby, while each native claims without qualification all the glory of her career, to attempt to cast all her objectionable acts upon "gentlemen from the old country." Let the latter have all the glory if they are to have all the disgrace, and they will perhaps raise no objection. Finally, it is to be noticed that, with regard to the acquisition of Mexico, we are told that if America should be prevailed upon to take that country the sacrifice on her part will be tremendous for the sake of conferring a blessing on mankind. Does the writer believe that such statements will impose upon any one, or that they will strengthen the opinion he is anxious to inculcate of the good faith of his countrymen? Those who are honest in finance will be honest in argument. He should know there is scarcely a man in the United States who has not set his heart upon the acquisition. North and South have party animosities to adjust, but there is no difference as to the general aim. And it is no discredit that such should be the case. The only discredit lies in attempts to sophisticate upon the question, as if mankind were without common sense, and to pursue a covert in preference to an open course. If America is anxious not to trouble herself about Mexico, she has only to propose some concerted action with France and England, under a stipulation that none of the parties shall attempt colonization or annexation. She must be prompt, however, in any such step, since, according to the last accounts, Gen. Vidaurri, at the head of an army of American sympathisers—whether native or naturalized gentlemen from the old country is not stated—was advancing upon the capital, and the "great calamity" of finding the country upon her hands may apparently happen almost before she is aware of it.

"Sept. 27.

Sir: I notice, with much regret, the unfair expression in your city article of this morning, as follows: "The views at present entertained in New-York on the usury doctrine," &c.; and I also noticed in a recent impression of last week a similar remark, and a reference to the old "Dry Dock Bank case." the decision on the point of law in which so disgusted every honest man in the State that a new law was immediately framed and passed, and placed upon the statute-book of the State, by which any corporation is for ever prebibited from setting up the plea of usury for past or future transactions. Again, this "Atlantic and Great Western" concern, upon which you comment, is not a New-York concern at all; the line does not appear upon the maps, but the title suggests a rather broad sweep; in fact it is somewhat doubtful in what State it is, unless it be in an unfinished state, or unless it be regularly finished by this raid of the London and New-York Times against it. But, seriously, why intimate the idea that New-York is anything but sound upon the usury question in the face of facts as to public faith and public law? As for Mexico Northern States do not want it at all. In 1848 we conquered that country fairly and gave it back willingly, paying them, by treaty, many millions of dollars for a small slice of its northern territory; and if we should ever be forced to annex Mexico (which would be a great calamity to us, and a blessing to "the rest of mankind") we should, of course, expect to pay her honest debts. Not one native born American in fifty would think of doing otherwise. We have some expatriated gentlemen in America from the 'Old Country' who would argue differently, and these men, many of whom are connected with the Press in the large cities, are occasionally giving utterance to views foreign to every true American sentiment; and Americans abroad have the mortification to find these rabid effusions quoted as American ideas. FIAT JUSTITIA."

### Commercial Intelligence.

#### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Directors of the Bank of England held their regular weekly meeting on the 30th ult., without making the anticipated reduction in the rate of discount.

The advance in Consols during September was about 2 ℔ cent. On the Paris Bourse during the same period the improvement was also about 2 ℔ cent.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares are quoted in the London papers of the 1st inst. at 380@420, which is a material advance.

Consols had been firm, but a slight reaction took place, and on the 1st inst., they closed weak at 98¼@98⅜ for both money and account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £156,614 in the bullion—the total amount held being £19,290,479.

A Chilian loan of £1,200,000 was expected to be introduced in London in a few days. The terms are said to be a 4½ ℔ cent. stock, at price ranging from 90 to 93.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report money in good demand at 2@2½ ℔ cent. Bar Silver selling at 5s. 1d.; Mexican Dollars, 4s. 11¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: "Although the business has been on a much more moderate scale than of late, the market has generally been steady throughout the week, the confirmatory advices of injury to the American crop having imparted firmness to holders, and no change can be made from last Friday's quotations in any description, except the lower qualities of Surat, which, owing to their scarcity, are slightly dearer." The sales of the week foot up 40,970 bales, including 1,600 to speculators, and 6,600 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) are estimated at 8,000, including 1,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing with firmness, at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling, 7⅜d.; Fair Mobile, 7 9-16d.; Middling, 7 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling, 7⅛d. The stock on hand is estimated at 498,330 bales—of which 427,850 are American.

At Manchester, business has been checked by the dullness at Liverpool, and the market is languid at about previous prices.

#### LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the country markets generally heavy, and again rather lower. In this market yesterday, Flour was exceedingly dull and quotations nominal. Nearly the whole stock here has become more or less sour and difficult of sale. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. @22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. @25s. Wheat in retail demand only, and prices nominally unchanged; inferior pressing on the market and offered at a further reduction, without sales; Red Western, 5s. 2d.@6s. 6d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; Southern, 7s.@7s. 5d. Corn depressed by large arrivals from the Black Sea, which is offering at 31s.@32s. for Yellow, without buyers; American dull and nominal at 33s. 6d.@34s. for Yellow, and 34s. for White.

#### LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef very slow, but prices unchanged. Pork quiet, and no American offering. Lard dull and slightly easier, with only the merest retail prices. Bacon in small request at previous quotations. Fine Cheese in full request at full rates. Other qualities neglected. Tallow quiet and 6d. cheaper for Russian. Butcher's Association nominal at 50s. 6d., there being none on the market.

#### LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet, at 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pots, and 32s. 6d.@33s. for Pearls. Resin steady, at 4s.@4s. 2d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 38s.@39s. Sugars dull, at a decline of 1s. Copper in good demand, at full rates. Rice depressed, and prices rather in favor of buyers. Carolina selling at 18s.@18s. 6d. for middling. Tea—Fine Congous slightly dearer. Market closes firm, in anticipation of the mail news from China. Bark very dull. Philadelphia selling in retail at 9s. 9d. Cod Oil—Small sales, at £33@£34. Nothing doing in Lead. Linseed has declined to 33s. @33s. 6d. Clover Seed neglected and nominal.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report the Corn market depressed, and English Wheat 1s.@2s. lower on the week. White Canadian, 44s.@48s.; red, 42s.@46s. Flour, 20s.@24s. Iron—Welsh in demand; Bars, £6 5s.; Rails, £6 5s.@£6 10s.; Scotch Pig, 54s. 9d.@55s. Sugar inactive, and prices rather easier. Coffee steady, at full prices for good. Linseed Cakes in fair demand; New-York, in bbls., £11; Boston, in bags, £10 10s. Nothing doing in Fish Oils; Sperm quoted at £68; Pale Seal, £37 10s.@£38; Cod, £33 10s.@£34; Linseed quiet at 32s. 6d. Rice very dull, the excessive stock preventing any improvement. Tallow steady, at 49s. 3d. for P. Y. C. Tea firm, and blackish leaf Congous ½d. dearer; common Congous remain at 10s.@10s. ½d. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 38s. 6d.@39s.; Rosin selling at 10s. 6d.. for arrival.

#### HAVRE MARKET.

Our circulars have failed to come to hand.

#### AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "There is nothing of particular interest to notice in the market for American Securities. During the past week there has been but little doing in State Stocks, while the demand continues for the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds, such as those of the New-York and Pennsylvania Central. Illinois Central Shares have been more in demand, and have advanced to 21 to 19 dis."

| | |
|---|---|
| United States 6 ℔ cents, '67–'68 | 104 @105 |
| United States Bonds, '68 | 104½@105½ |
| Alabama 5 ℔ cent. Bonds | 78 @ — |
| Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '68—'72 | 91 @ 93 |
| Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Str. Bonds | 94 @ 95 |
| Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. Str. Bonds | 101 @103 |
| Ohio 6 ℔ cent. Stock, '86 | 95 @ 97 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Stock | 79 @ 81 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '77 | 84½@ 85½ |
| Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, divers | 80 @ 82 |
| Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '86 | 82 @ 84 |
| Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Str. Bonds, '68 | 83 @ 84 |
| Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., '75 | 80 @ 82 |
| Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., '75 | 80 @ 83 |
| Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., (Freelands,) '60 | 78 @ 80 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 21 @19dis |
| Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69 | 86 @ 88 |
| Michigan Shares | 55 @ 60 |
| New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., not convt., '83 | 83 @ 85 |
| New-York Central 7 ℔ cent., convt., '64 | 93 @ 95 |
| New-York Central Shares | 75 @ 77 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mtge., '83 | 67 @ 69 |
| New-York and Erie shares | 16 @ 18 |
| Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge., '59 | 97 @ 98 |
| Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mtge., '65 | 93½@ 94½ |
| Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ ct. 1st mtge., '80 | 90 @ 91 |

#### LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday Oct. 2—1 P. M.

This morning there is no change to notice in the Breadstuffs' Market. All articles are slow of sale, and we hear of no business of the least importance.

Provisions are without alteration.

The Cotton Market is quiet at yesterday's quotations.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 2—2 P. M.

The sales of Cotton, up to the present time, add up 7,000 bales, of which 500 are on speculation and for export.

London, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The closing price of Consols is 98¼@98⅜ for money, and 98¾@98½ for account.

## Arrival of H. B. M. Steam-Frigate Valorous.

### 42 MORE OF THE AUSTRIA'S PASSENGERS.

### Names of the Saved, Brought to this Port and Left at Fayal.

### INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

Her British Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*, Capt. Aldham, 16 guns, which has been expected at this port for several days, arrived last evening in 28 days from Plymouth, England, *vid* Fayal, 16 days. The *Valorous*, whose name is so honorably associated with the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise as one of the escorting ships, brings to this port 42 of the unfortunate passengers who survived the burning of the steamer *Austria*, and who reached Fayal on board the French bark *Maurice*. The following are their names:

MALES.

C. Michaelis Lookman, of Assel.
W. Voelher, Lychen.
W. Becher, Le Clair, Iowa.
F. Rheinlander, Kirn.
C. Buckholz, Bensberg.
P. Wagner, Worms.
S. Hess, Chrodzlen.
H. Asbahr, Bedenhech.
A. H. Lass, Cappeln.
H. Betken, Lonzen.
Ph. Moeller, Gelnhausen.
J. Mepfer, Ellenville.
J. Riedle, Straubring.
E. Sasse, Enger.
G. Vollerson, Cappeln.
D. Cohn, Breslau.
Edward Anendorf, Salni Croix.
Fritz Honerlah, Bulowshe.
Ferdinand Strabnow, Stagkow.
N. Siks, Romersiueler.
W. Benjamin, Millerslauf.
L. Heller, Pocklowitz.
E. Wunshman, Lingen.
H. Hasse, Berlin.
F. Stubnow, Izarnikow.
Dr. H. Schech, Coeln.
G. Bierastiel, Manheim.
G. Kuhiman, Cincinnati.
F. Wagner, Hessen Cassel.
E. Wilie, Wehden.
F. H. Zitz, Mainz.
James S. Murray, Alpending.
S. Pollah, Ruthen.
R. von Durfeld, Dresden.
L. Wolf, New-York.
H. Lernke, Ellendorf.

FEMALES.

Mary Friederich, Prague.
C. Haushild, Seecorf.
B. Bauendau, Sherumuh.
Trina Tinken, New-York.
Betty Erdevurm, Lemburg.
Rosalie Itzig, Lobseng.

The following were left in the Hospital at Fayal, badly burned:

F. Messemer, New-York.
Prof. Eisfeldt, New-York.
C. Becher, Westphalia.

The following of the crew had taken passage for Hamburg:

L. Hahn, first officer.
R. Hiltmaun, second officer.
J. C. Bernilt, third officer.
C. Plate, quarlermaster.
J. H. Richter, sailor.
J. Frebold, fireman.
N. Jurgensen, sailor.
Oliver Pohl, engineer.
C. Michaelis, lookman.

The frigate was detained but a short time by the Health Officer, at Quarantine. As she passed Camp Washington, a salute was fired by order of the commanding officer. The *Valorous* saluted the U. S. frigate *Sabine*, and the civility was handsomely returned as the Englishman let go his anchor off the Battery.

The *Valorous*, having been detailed to convey the British Minister, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, to Central America, left Plymouth on the 16th of September. She experienced a constant succession of heavy westerly winds, which prolonged the passage much beyond the expected time, and rendered it necessary for her to call at Fayal for coal. Not having learned anything of the burning of the *Austria*, they were not aware of the truly humane mission which they were to perform in conveying so many of the survivors of that dreadful disaster to their destination in the United States. She reached Fayal on the 25th, where Capt. Aldham first learned the particulars of the loss of the steamer. At the joint request of Mr. Lane, the Hamburg Consul, and of Mr. Dart, the British Vice-Consul, he received on board the *Valorous* all of the unfortunate survivors who were well enough to embark. The Hamburg Consul put fourteen days' provisions on board for the whole party. Prof. Eisfeldt was unable to proceed on account of his injuries, and remained in the hospital, with J. Messemer, of this City, and C. Becher, of Wesiphalia.

THE PASSAGE TO FAYAL.

The passengers on board the *Maurice* speak in the highest terms of praise of the Captain during the week they were on their way to Fayal. They were, of course, badly off for accommodations, the vessel being small; but the women were received into the cabin, with as many others as could be stowed in there, while the remainder were sheltered upon the main deck under an awning. They were supplied with two biscuits, a small quantity of fish, all the water they required, and two small glasses of claret each per day. This was all the provisions which the vessel afforded, and although rather hard fare it was cheerfully dispensed by the Captain, and as gratefully accepted by the passengers, being the best that the vessel afforded. The women, some of whom were badly burned, were humanely cared for by the Captain, who opened his chests and dispensed to them his own shirts and other linen, which were worn by them until they reached Fayal. Upon their arrival the sick passengers were all received into the Portuguese hospital, which is connected with the convent. The Hamburg and English Consuls vied with each other in efforts to render their condition as comfortable as possible, and united in a request to Captain Aldham to give them a free passage to the United States, which was promptly acceded to. The officers express much satisfaction at the providential circumstances which directed their course to Fayal, by which they have been instrumental in relieving the misfortunes of these passengers.

Upon landing at Castle Garden they were all conveyed to the Shakespeare Hotel. The situation of these poor passengers appeals strongly to the benevolent, and it is probable that some systematic effort will be made for their relief.

The *Valorous* is a snug side-wheel steam-frigate of 16 guns, 400 horse power, and of 1,200 tons burden. She has 220 men all told, officers and crew. For the last twelve months she has been employed on home service, an important part of which was her convoying the telegraphic fleet across the Atlantic. The following are the names of her officers:

*Captain*—W. C. Adham.
*Lieutenants*—R. Moore, the Hon. J. Fitzmaurice, H. Kerr.
*Master*—Samuel Braddon.
*Surgeon*—A. Stevin.
*Paymaster*—W. Shanks.
*Assistant-Surgeon*—P. Mansfield.
*Lieutenants*—R. Martiz, C. S. Keaslop.
*Chaplain*—D. Boutflower.
*Mates*—The Hon. E. W. Mostyn, W. H. Roys. J. Erskine.
*Midshipmen*—J. Kay, C. H. Dent, J. Bayley.
*Clerks*—A. W. Brett, W. Wooldridge.
*Master*—V. Leys.
*Assistant*—T. Martin.
*Engineers*—B. Williamson, H. Walker, R. Gilchrist, J. Broach, J. Scott, R. Farquaharson.
*Gunner*—J. Magee.
*Boatswain*—J. Smith.
*Carpenter*—W. Jago.

We have heard the stories of several of these passengers, which at all points confirm those already published. We give the narratives of but a few of them:

### STATEMENT OF DR. H. SCHECK.

Dr. H. Scheck, Professor at the Gymnasium, Cologne, stated: "I was in my own cabin when the ship took fire. I ran and looked for my wife, and could not find her. At last I found her on the quarter-deck, with her child in her arms. She seemed much alarmed. There were in the second cabin many persons. They cried out, that they might be drawn on deck. I drew three of these persons up, others assisting. I could not draw any others up, inasmuch as my attention was directed to my wife and child. The husband of one of these women, with two children, said to me, 'Protect us, help us'—crying hard to be drawn up. I did assist them as well as I could. Mr. Becher also assisted me. The window was very narrow, and that prevented us from drawing the people up. One man entreated very strongly to be drawn up, and in attempting to remove him his wrist was broken. The flames were rapidly approaching us. My hand and person are severely scorched. My wife stood on deck by my side. One woman that I had been anxious to draw up was burnt to death. We were absolutely prevented from removing her. We stood on the quarter-deck as long as we could, or until the flames drove us back. I then took the child in my arms and fastened myself to a rope, my wife sitting across my shoulders. I let myself down into the sea, and tried to swim with them, having made up my mind to die with my wife and child. This was at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The steamer was still running. The gunpowder exploded when we had been about half an hour in the water. I clung to the rope, and we were drawn along through the waves—the water was moderately smooth, at least there was not a high sea running. The water from the screw washed over us for about ten minutes, nearly drowning us. I tried hard to hold my child above the water—it was two and a half years old. My wife did all she could to assist me—holding the child with one hand, and with the other she clung to me. The waves came over us very violently, and forcibly washed the child away, and next my wife. I saw them no more. At the moment I lost hold of them, I was immersed under the water, and when I came to the surface they were gone from my sight. I had lost hold of the rope and took to swimming. After swimming a short time, I seized a stray plank and held on to it. Two other men contrived to attach themselves to this plank—they also are saved. Their names are Von Derfeld and Becher. We threee resolved to stay on the plank until sunset, though we feared our strength would fail, and that we should be compelled to let go and drown ourselves. While making up our minds to this sad expectancy, one of my companions noticed a vessel, and endeavored to direct the plank towards it. We were so fortunate as to reach it, after two hours' effort. We were taken on board; it proved to be the *Maurice*, Captain Renaud. He inquired how long the *Austria* had been burning; he could see the vessel, but he thought it might have been burning too long for him to make any effort at saving anything on board of her. We told him she had been burning only two hours. He immediately directed his ship for the *Austria*, and lowered his life-boats. What was done in that respect I do not exactly know. I was very faint and exhausted, and was treated with immediate and prompt kindness, as well as the other two who were with me."

Such is the recital, to which we may add that our informant states that everybody speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and humanity of Captain Renaud.

Dr. Scheck says that, after they left Southampton, they saw some of the men engaged in lowering the cannon, with which salutes had been fired from the upper deck, into the hold. He spoke to the officer under whose direction it was done, and told him that the guns should be kept on deck, so that, in case of accident, (mentioning the possibility of a fire at sea,) they could be fired, so as to alarm other vessels. The officer (it was the mate, Dr. Scheck thinks, and the same one who had charge of the fumigation) said, in a careless tone, "O, we don't have any accidents." The two guns were placed in the hold accordingly. Dr. Scheck thinks that if the guns had been on deck, and had been fired, at least 200 more lives would have been saved, for two vessels at least would, probably, have come immediately to the rescue. Dr. Scheck, like the other passengers, speaks in terms of unmeasured censure of the officers of the *Austria*, and their management before and during the catastrophe.

### GUSTAF BIRNSTILL'S STATEMENT.

I was a second-cabin passenger on board the *Austria*. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th of September, whilst sitting on the deck, in conversation with some friends, I observed smoke issuing from the steerage of the ship, and almost immediately thereafter, smoke and flame issued from every opening in the deck. Everything was in confusion in a very short time. As many of the steerage passengers as could get to the deck rushed to the bowsprit, and clung to it as long as they could. I saw one woman in great distress stretching her arms above the deck, as she stood on the steps of the hatchway, and calling for help, but in an instant she was overcome by the smoke and flames, and fell back into the steerage.

The cabin and second-cabin passengers collected on the poop, but owing to the smoke and flames they were soon forced to commit themselves to the sea. A rich Hungarian gentleman was on the quarter-deck, in company with his wife and seven children. They fondly embraced each other, kissed each other, and uniting themselves closely together threw themselves into the sea and perished.

I was in the water four hours. At one time I was within arm's-length of the Captain's box containing money and papers, but at that instant it was valueless to me. Upon regaining the boat, from which I had at first been thr

# EUROPE.

## Arrival of the North Star and of the Indian Empire.

### DETAILS ONE DAY LATER.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, A. G. Jones, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 29th, and the *Indian Empire*, E. Courtenay, Esq., Commander, from Galway on the 28th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

By the *North Star* we have London papers one day later than by the *City of Baltimore*, from which we gather the following additional items:

An official inquiry will shortly take place at Cowes into the cause of the running aground in the Solent of the Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel* on the 17th ult.

Notwithstanding the large number of troops dispatched from England to India during the present year, amounting to 25,000 men, orders have been received by the commandant of Chatham garrison for another large body of reinforcements to be in readiness to embark for India. The reinforcements will increase the Queen's forces in India to nearly 100,000 men.

It is expected that the Court will return from Balmoral about the 15th October.

On Sunday last, Mr. Spurgeon informed his immense congregation that he had already signed an agreement for a freehold site opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark. £5,000 is the sum to be paid for the land.

The grain crops in the midland Counties of Ireland have been harvested in fine condition. Disastrous floods had prevailed in Ireland since the 8th inst.

The Times correspondent says: "The *Elba*, with the submarine cable from Cape Hellas by Candia to Alexandria, is expected out in the beginning of October. The land line connecting Cape Hellas with Constantinople, has already been begun, so that before the Winter sets in there is every chance of the telegraphic communication from Alexandria to England being completed."

The correspondent to the London *Herald* says: "The young King of Oude embarked Sept. 11 at Suez for Calcutta. As his visit to India has been undertaken with the authorization of the English Government, it gives rise to conjectures."

Piccolomini's Farewell Concert at the Crystal Palace was a great triumph, and the attendance was very large.

From papers found among the ruins of the Ta-koo Forts, at the mouth of the Pelho, it appears 3,200 Chinese troops were engaged in the ineffectual resistance to the gun-boats.

It also appears that the cables stretched across the river, and broken through by the Allies, were fourteen in number, made of nine-inch bamboo rope, stretched all the way by ten-inch spars, and held in place by anchors.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, discussing the difficulties attending the establishment of the Prussian regency, says the financial view is the Gordian knot.

"It seems, indeed, but a most reasonable demand that if the Prince of Prussia be appointed Regent of the Kingdom, he should be furnished with a liberal allowance to enable him to keep up the dignity of his position, and cover the expenses to which he will be naturally put as the vicegerent of royalty, as well as to make an impressive outward show and appearance, which is not expected of him when simply heir-presumptive to the throne, and nearest agnate of the crown. Hitherto the Prussian nation has not been called on to pay taxes to furnish a civil list for the estate or appanages for the other members of the royal family; and you will in vain search the Prussian budget for any such items. These expenses are exclusively defrayed from the revenues arising from the entailed domains of the crown, (Kron-Fideicommiss,) which are numerous, extensive and valuable. The administration of these domains, situated in almost every part of the kingdom, but more especially in Silesia, East Prussia, Lusatia and Brandenburg, is carried on by a minister with a title not known in England, called the 'Minister of the King's Household.' As they are the private property of the crown of Prussia, the revenue arising from them is not officially published; but there is good reason for believing that the annual net proceeds derived from them, after paying all the attendant expenses, amount to about $2,500,000, or nearly a million and a half sterling. The King, for the time being, has the actual disposal of this right royal revenue, and it is he who fixes the amount of appanage for the Queen and the different Princes and Princesses of the royal family. From this source the Prince of Prussia derives an annuity of $100,000; besides, he receives pay and other emoluments from the State in his capacity of Field-Marshal and Generalissimo of the Prussian Army, in addition to which he has some private property of his own and the dowry of his consort, a Princess of the grand-ducal house of Saxe-Weimar, so that his whole annual revenue is generally estimated here at $200,000, equal to about £30,000 a year. This sum, though sufficiently handsome for the first subject of the kingdom, and in a cheap country like Prussia worth a good deal more than a similar amount would go for in England, would obviously, however, not be adequate to defray the expenses of a regal establishment and keep up the *prestige* of the Prussian Court. The Prince, therefore, requires the possession of the crown domains to be transferred to him on accepting the office of Regent. The Queen, on the other hand, as consort of the independent Sovereign, and naturally careful of his interests, cannot be induced to agree to such an arrangement, which would transfer the disposal of these revenues to another, and leave her husband and herself virtually at the mercy of her brother-in-law, and dependent upon his generosity for the amount of their annual income. This is the key to one of the principal existing difficulties, and hence the duration of the negotiations on the question of the regency. All the others are only formal difficulties, which might be easily got over if the pecuniary stumbling-block were once removed.

In the Prussian Constitution not a word is said about a civil list, and therefore it is beyond the powers accorded to the legislative bodies to make an exceptional case and vote one for the Regent of the Kingdom. Besides, it would be extremely hard to tax the subjects for a second civil list, when the means of liberally providing for one such are already in existence.

### American Courtesies.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

Of all the pursuits which the Americans pursue with so much energy, there is none that lies nearer their hearts than to win the admiration of England. Even the love of filibustering and the pursuit of "manifest destiny" seem to absorb them less than the desire to stand well with the Old Country. If they bluster now and then about an imaginary outrage, it is more for the sake of showing us how high-spirited and courageous they can be, than from any feelings of animosity. If they weary us at times by incessant boasting about everything belonging to them, we ought, perhaps, to take it as a compliment, for the zeal with which they set forth their own merits is chiefly stimulated by their anxiety lest we in England should fail to appreciate them.

And, notwithstanding the uneasy doubts of our sensitive kindred, it is undeniable that Englishmen do try hard to like America. But, somehow, our dutiful efforts to love and respect our relations, and their frantic attempts to make us do so, are much less successful than might be wished. We are always preaching to ourselves and one another about the solid ground of union which no superficial differences ought to disturb; but neither blood, nor language, nor love of freedom, nor our common Saxon energy, nor even the more selfish bond of commerce, suffices to waken any genuine enthusiasm. England gets no further than the acknowledgment that it is a sort of duty to feel affection for her cousin, while America can find no better means of stimulating our regard them by vehemently asserting that she, of all countries, is most deserving of our fervent admiration. Unfortunately, liking goes by favor; and when America has demonstrated her own excellence, and England has admitted the obligations of kinship, the two countries may be as far as ever from cordial sympathy. You may have some near relation with admirable qualities—the very man that you feel you ought to like—and yet, perhaps, you can't bring yourself to do so. If asked for a reason, the chances are ten to one that you have none to give, except that he is vain and egotistical, and generally insufferable. A man of this stamp may be a very admirable, useful, and altogether excellent specimen of humanity, but all the virtues under heaven will not make him likeable. This is very much the case of our American kindred. With abundance of good points, and some of them just those which we delight to consider as our own characteristics, they will persist in making themselves insufferable. They seem utterly incapable of looking at anything except in its personal aspect. Facts are assumed, and principles are adopted, not because they are true or right, but because they are American. The justice or injustice of any public act is regarded from the same subjective point of view, and whatever is thought conducive to the interests or glory of the Republic becomes straightway right in their eyes. The greatness of an achievement depends entirely on the share which Americans had, or may be supposed to have had, in its performance, and almost the only purpose for which the rest of the world is recognized is to render the tribute of its admiration to the citizens of the enlightened Republic.

This unlucky weakness of the American character has of late been exposing itself rather more than usual. There was something so spontaneous and exhilarating about the first burst of jubilation over the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, that it would have seemed ungracious to point at the strong tinge of egotism and the ludicrous exaggeration which were at once conspicuous. Indeed, the first impression which the news excited here was something like a feeling of regret that our own demeanor had been so cold and undemonstrative. An unpremeditated burst of vain-glory appeared very pardonable at first, and no one doubted that, on the occasion of the more deliberate rejoicings which were arranged to come off after several weeks' preparation, our friends across the Atlantic would have the grace to acknowledge the large share in the honor of the enterprise which belongs to England. But, with the exception of a few formal efforts by some of the victims of the ovation to turn the current of congratulation towards the English officers who were present, there was nothing to suggest that England had any part in the achievement. Considering that the cable was made in England, on the plans of English electricians, and laid down under the direction of an English engineer, it does seem a little strange that the whole glory should be attributed to an American whose merit, so far as we are aware, consisted simply in the energy with which he helped to get up the Company. Neither does it seem very intelligible, except on the principle of American egotism, why the Captain of the *Niagara* should be so much greater a hero than the Captain of the *Agamemnon*, whose skill and courage were far more severely tried; but Field and Hudson seem to have been almost the only names which the New-Yorkers thought fit to inscribe on their banners.

Perhaps the tone in which these exclusive honors were disclaimed was even more characteristic than the coolness with which they were tendered to the Americans alone. Capt. Hudson is far too magnanimous to let British efforts be underrated, and therefore explains that, "in justice to Great Britain, we are in a measure indebted to her in laying the cable." So qualified an admission is scarcely fair to the country which supplied the scientific staff who directed the whole enterprise, besides manufacturing the cable itself and the appliances for laying it. But we cannot well complain, as the gallant Captain makes his acknowledgments to Providence much in the same strain in which he records the measure of his obligation to Great Britain. "The success of the great work," he adds, "was not altogether confined to man, but to," &c., &c. In fact, the picture drawn is that of America, attended on either side by Great Britain and Providence, bringing the Old World into connection with herself—a device which we beg to suggest for a Yankee medal. To do Mr. Field justice, he did take some pains to enumerate the distinguished Englishmen who were engaged in the enterprise, but he did not the less accept the lion's share of the credit. Indeed, his head seems to have been so turned by the adulation of his countrymen, that he did not hesitate, immediately after the unfortunate cessation of signals, to publish a letter, in which he speaks with some ignorance and much contempt of experiments then in progress on the cable by one of the greatest of living electricians; but then Professor Thomson happened to be an English, and not an American Director.

There is something so paltry, and, at the same time, so American, about this attempt to monopolize the credit of a work which was mainly English, that it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the disposition which chills the sympathy that ought to prevail between the two free countries of the world. But Yankee conceit, if it is the most provoking, is not quite the worst manifestation of their egotism. The same peculiarity which has damaged their manners has begun to corrupt their morals also, and very considerable progress seems to have been made towards a new basis for the science of ethics. Paley's theory, that whatever was universally expedient was right, seems to have been nationalized in America into the doctrine that whatever is expedient for themselves is right. To eliminate red men and enslave negroes, to annex desirable territory and repudiate inconvenient debts, are all acts which are justified on this broad principle; and in a recent atrocity committed in the vicinity of New-York we have an example of the same demoralization, which would be ludicrous enough if it were not absolutely revolting. Staten Island, now a pleasant suburb of New-York, was selected, at a time when it was scarcely inhabited, as the most convenient spot for a Quarantine establishment. Hospitals were provided for the sick, and these continued in use notwithstanding the increase of the neighboring population. An epidemic had filled them with cases of yellow fever and small-pox, and the Board of Health of the district thereupon met and declared the establishment a nuisance which any one was entitled to abate. The hint was quite sufficient, and the obvious expedient in getting rid of infection from their own doors seems to have been considered, by a numerous section of the inhabitants, a sufficient justification for using any means that might be necessary for the purpose. An attack was deliberately organized, with publicity enough to attract the regular reporters for the Press; the patients—except a few who were forgotten—were dragged out and left all night upon the ground, while the gentlemen who were abating the nuisance burned down the hospitals, and every scrap of furniture and bedding that they contained. A formal proclamation by the Governor of New-York sufficiently authenticates a narrative which seems almost incredible, and though the outrage appears to be regarded by the majority with indignation, the fact that a horde of men could deliberately burn down a hospital, with the most brutal disregard for the patients, on the plea that it had been voted a nuisance, is some evidence of the vitiated moral atmosphere of the place where such a crime could be committed. A man must be very far gone in selfishness before he can, with an easy conscience, destroy a lazaretto lest he should catch a fever; but the principle on which these ruffians acted was but a monstrous caricature of the grand American doctrine of regarding only their own advantage and glorification. Until they can adopt a more cosmopolitan principle, it is unreasonable to ask for the full measure which England would give as gladly as America would receive it eagerly.

# LONDON.

### The Atlantic Telegraph—The Electricians at War and at Fault—The New-York Jubilee—Who shall be Heir?—A London Speculation—American Legacy Hunters.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

Certainly nothing new has occurred here in the world political or polite, since I dispatched my letter of last Saturday, to provoke from me a new batch of sentences. The Atlantic Telegraph remains as mute as ever, in that respect reading a lesson to its human friends and Directors, by which it is much to be desired that they should profit. The undignified and inconsiderate squabbling of the scientific men with the managers, and of the managers with the men of science, and of each and both with one another, is extremely doleful, and makes the misfortune of the cable itself almost ridiculous. And this the more truly that nobody seems to have hit at all upon the secret of the stoppage of communication, unless it be the French *savants*, whose verdict I some time since sent to you from Paris. It is clear that neither Mr. Varley, nor Mr. Whitehouse, nor Professor Thomson, nor anybody else can define, locate and explain the difficulty, and this being the case, it would be far wiser in all of them to hold their peace from mutual recrimination and go quietly to work in the investigation of the matter. Of course, John Bull finds some small comfort in the present disarray of the Telegraph for his apparent apathy over an event which Jonathan hailed with such particular enthusiasm. And some of his organs have indulged themselves in not a little growling at you Gothamites for your coolness in appropriating the lion's share of the enterprise, or rather of the *crede* thereof, to yourselves in the person of Mr. Cyrus W. Field. To tell you the plain truth, as it strikes an observer 3,000 miles out of sight of the blazing transparencies, and out of hearing of the oratorical outbursts of fraternal and patriotic self-glorification, your celebration would have been quite as effective and infinitely prettier had you remembered the Telegraph more and the Great Republic less. And you were hardly fair to Mr. Cyrus W. Field. That a man has done a good work for his country and his race is hardly a reason for putting his modesty to such intolerable torture as you inflicted upon your benefactor, and one cannot too much admire the patriotic deference to the popular will, even in its most frantic demonstrations, which induced Mr. Field to sit down patiently under the epithets which you heaped upon his head. To be likened unto Galileo and Newton were bad enough—but to be obliged to look another even in the face while he compares you to Moses and the Prophets is a trial which no living creature ought to be asked to bear. However, you are doubtless beginning by this time to be well ashamed of yourselves, and to repent of the past, whether you mean or not to reform in the future. And as I did not intend, when I sat down at my desk in this morning-midnight of a London day, to discourse of your errors and follies, I shall not now be seduced into doing so. My object was different, specific, and practical. I don't wish to let another steamer go without an effort, at least, to persuade certain good people in Kentucky and elsewhere that they cannot do a more foolish thing than to throw good money after bad, unless it be to throw actual money after money *in nubibus*. And my reason for making this perhaps most useless effort is, that a chronic disease of our countrymen, which should be known as the "English estate mania," has broken out of late with uncommon vehemence, and weekly floods the British Post-office with registered American letters, containing the fond hopes and the wasted bank-bills of all manner of unreasoning citizens. There is, it appears, in this good city of London, a certain Mr. John Michelsen, probably a subject of His Majesty the King of the Cannibal Islands, who is in the habit of advising Americans beyond the sea of rights and titles in them inherent, which can only be proved and cashed in the Courts of Britain, and over which John Michelsen is prepared to exercise a tender supervision, in consideration of a trifling advance which may be forwarded to him in any form whatever, even in the shape of Kentucky bills," at his address, "Charing-Cross Office," he describing himself as a high official personage, hight a "Court Agent." As a general thing, the estates for which Mr. John Michelsen has thus discovered some long-migrated heir, vary in value; from £4,000 to £5,000 sterling, and the preparatory documents can in all cases be furnished for the small sum of £5 *sterling*, say $25 decimal currency. Of course the estates in question are in "Chancery," where they are supposed to be slowly melting away in the same fiery furnace with those colossal properties to which the houses of Jennings and Lawrence are so well known to be entitled. I can hardly ask you to believe me when I assure you that on the faith of these epistles of Mr. John Michelsen, *hundreds* of people in America have, during the present year alone, forwarded to that mighty and mystical individual, drafts, orders, or "Kentucky bank bills," in quantities sufficient to sustain the splendors of John's social position, were he even the Ambassador, as I suppose him to be the subject, of the Cannibal potentate famous in song. If the victims of this astoundingly absurd invention were all of them able to suffer the losses entailed on them by their credulous folly, they might be safely left to learn wisdom, if possible, by experience. But it is fair to presume that no inconsiderable proportion of Mr. J. Michelsen's correspondents can, by no means, afford to maintain this worthy court agent by their hebdomadal contributions, and it is for themselves chiefly that I think it worth while to expose the existence of this gross and palpable imposture. Yet they must not suppose they are alone in their absurdity, or absurd above all their fellows. For there are great numbers of people in America, greater numbers than would be imagined by one who had not investigated the subject, who yearly waste much more than "$25 in Kentucky Bank bills" in the pursuit of objects as unattainable, though not perhaps so purely preposterous as those which have turned the brains of the Michelsonians. Men and women who ought to know better are perpetually "putting in claims" to estates in the English Chancery, which are either involved beyond possible extrication or to which no sort of direct claim can be established without half a century of litigation and bills of costs that will more than swallow up all the original property. To all such the "Thellusson Case," with its mighty moral, ought to be a final lesson. There they may learn how, in half a century's time, the great dragon of Chancery can devour with ease the accumulation of a property which was to have put its possessor on a pinnacle of ingots above the heads of all the Sorias, the Rothschilds, the Westminsters and the Esterhazys of mankind. And thence, by grave deductions, they may infer how great is the probability that the millions sown by some problematical Jennings or some mythical Lawrence in the harsh, ungenial soil of Her Majesty's Chancery, at some misty period of the remote past, will ever bloom again "beyond the Atlantic wave," in the sunshine of Saratoga, or the balmy breeze of Newport. I beg my countrymen, one and all, to understand and be assured that every hereditary estate in the English Chancery to which any American may imagine himself to possess any claim, will be surrendered to the said American only on the production by him of his plain title to a corresponding castle in Spain. H.

# MASSACHUSETTS.

### Incendiaries—The Bank War—New Bank—Religious Revival—Thanksgiving—Books—Boston Revenue—Pacific Whaling—Congressional Nominations in Several Districts by Republicans and by Democrats—The Boston Districts—Withdrawal of Mr. Comins.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

Incendiaries are very active in this part of the world, notwithstanding the terrible example that has been made of one of the Quincy fire-raisers, who has been sent to the State Prison for life. There are now under arrest several youths who caused the fire in Charlestown, last week, who admit their guilt, and who implicate others. There is a disposition to give them the full measure of the law, and that is heaped up until it runs over, when the authorities become excited. Men are excusable for being vindictive with such fellows, for there cannot be pleaded any excuse for a crime that is so terrible in itself, and which may lead to great loss of life, thus being in the nature of murder. There is a wantonness about the acts of our incendiaries that justifies the visitation of vengeance upon them.

The Bank war is not going on so fiercely as it was waged ten days ago, though we frequently hear of the Suffolk bleeding this or that country institution. The Suffolk seems to have a particular spite against the Lowell banks, and comes down upon them for the gold at a terrible rate. Boston regards Lowell as a sort of suburb connected with the town by railway, and containing horrible cotton factories, the presence of which is not desirable here, to say nothing of our want of water-power. Hence the Lowell rebellion is a rebellion in our own household. It is not a colony throwing off its allegiance, but one of our wards setting up for itself against the home government. The Lowell people are probably so unreasonable as to think they are entitled to think and act for themselves, and do not understand how it is that their conduct should be regarded as that of rebels. Many of those who regret there has been a rebellion against the Suffolk system, are of opinion that the Boston Bank is carrying on the war with unnecessary harshness, and fear that the whole business will become so involved in politics as to destroy the value of a currency that has been almost without blemish for many years.

A new institution, called the Bank of the Metropolis, will be organized next week. It will be carried on under the new law, which is much the same as that which prevails in your State.

There is some religious interest yet felt here. There were admitted to the Hanover-street church, last Sabbath, 38 persons, and 17 more are on probation. At a prayer-meeting, on Monday night, in that church, the crowd was so great that many could not get in. I observe that the boards announcing the place of the business men's prayer-meeting yet hang out, but I have not seen a crowd about the place for a long time. The new revival may spread, as the cold weather comes on.

We had but 164 deaths for the fortnight ending noon, Oct. 2. Last week the number was 81, of whom 48 were females, a reversal of the usual order of things, of which we have had some other instances this year though no one equal to this.

The flunkyfication of our police is "progressing," and we shall, I suppose, soon see those practical conservatives in full fig, much to the admiration of the boys.

Gen. Comonfort, of Mexican fame, is here, and has been receiving proper attentions from Gov. Banks and other prominent men. He visited one of our encampments last week, and was much pleased with the appearance of the soldiers.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has taken the initiative in the Thanksgiving business, and appointed the 25th of November for that holiday. It is expected the same day will be selected all over New-England.

The *North American Review* for October is a very good number, with more *verve* than you usually find in that most decorous of quarterlies. There is a good paper on "Recent French Literature," by the same hand, (Madame de Bury,) I presume, that other papers of the same title have been written—good, I mean, in point of style, for I do not subscribe to all its views. There is an article on Austria that deserves special mention; and another on Bancroft's last volume. Those who don't object to Old World things will be pleased with that on Scott. The critical notices are quite full, and on the whole just.

Ticknor & Fields have published a volume of *Miscellanies* by Charles Kingsley. They have been gathered from different English reviews and magazines, in most instances, and will be welcomed by the author's admirers. The chief paper is on Walter Raleigh, concerning the spelling of whose name so entertaining a controversy was carried on through your columns a few months ago.

The revenue of this port continues to fall off. For September it was $421,10[illegible], showing a decrease, as compared with the corresponding month of 1857, of $26,-124. The difference is not very striking, and was to have been expected from the falling off in business. I'm inclined to think the revenue will be less before it shall be more. If a falling income would render our Government more economical, and Congress less corrupt, the loss would be a great gain.

It is said a company has been got up here to engage in the North Pacific Whale Fishery, with small vessels only. They mean to have a station at Port Townsend, W. T., where supplies can be obtained, and oil landed. This is very like what was done nearly 200 years ago at Nantucket, when the early people of that island began the business along their shores which they were destined to carry to Japan and Behring's Straits. There is nothing new under the sun, even in whaling. It is very clear that, whether the present undertaking shall succeed or not, the whaling business is destined to be transferred to the western coast of the Continent.

The business of nominating candidates for Congress has gone on bravely for a week past. In the first district, Mr. Elliot was nominated, on the 1st October, by a vote of 96 to 4. This is one of those nominations which are fit to be made, and of which all speak well. We have had no better member of Congress than Mr. Elliot for many years, and it was a disgrace to the State that he was not reelected in 1854. Public opinion has pointed so unmistakably to his nomination that the unanimity of the Convention excites no surprise. What has been done shows that talent and character are beginning to be appreciated once more by the people, after four years of mediocrity's triumph.

Mr. Buffinton has been nominated for reelection in No. 2, receiving 73 votes to 42. Of the latter, thirty-three were given for Mr. Weston, a fat old Freesoiler of Duxbury, whose standard of human admeasurement is the purse. It is odd how much of these Anti-Slavery men regard the "accidents" of white people. It is gratifying that Mr. Buffinton, who is his superior in all respects, distanced him so completely.

The Republican Convention, in No. 6, met at Salem, Oct. 1, and decided a battle that has been contested for months, with a skill and an industry of which we have had no *simile* in these latter days. I have had frequent occasion to speak of the doings of the competitors in No. 6, and I will only add, that if they had worked half as hard for a place in Heaven as they have for one in Congress, they would be sure to die in the highest possible odor of sanctity. At the very beginning of the Convention's labors, it was seen how things were going. Mr. Dane, a friend of Mr. Colby, was nominated for Temporary Chairman, but was beaten by Mr. Chase, a supporter of Mr. Alley. After this version of *chasser la dame (qu. daim?)* the Convention appointed a Committee to look into credentials, and that Committee reported that there were contesting delegations from four important places, including Mr. Colby's residence, Newburyport, and Mr. Davis's Gloucester. The Committee was ordered to hear each case, beginning with Gloucester. After this business had been settled, the ballotings were commenced, and on the 6th Mr. Alley was nominated, Mr. Colby finally going for him. Mr. Alley made a speech, accepting the nomination, which, according to the reporters, must have borne a strong resemblance to that of Mr. Tittlebut Titmouse, when he returned thanks to the Incorruptible voters of Yatton when they had returned him to the House of Commons. But he will make a good business member, and of talkers, we have more than enough. Mr. Davis is said to contemplate running on his own account, and there are reports that he is to be placed on an "American ticket, and on a "People's" ticket.

In the Seventh District, Mr. Gooch was nominated by acclamation, Sept. 30. It is the felicity of this District that it has not been disturbed by contention of any kind. It is a green Island amid the waves of the angry political main. No one has been named in opposition to Mr. Gooch, and in his case a nomination is indeed equivalent to an election. He was present, and made a strong speech in acceptance of the nomination, averring himself a Protectionist, and in favor of such revision of the tariff as shall afford aid to American industry. This is another proof that our Republicans do not mean to be made the serfs of a few gentlemen whose Interest happens to lie in the Free-Trade direction. It is the more remarkable because Mr. Gooch was first a Democrat and then a Free-Soiler, and our Democrats were by no means wedded to protection, and our Free-Soilers were Free-traders who might have ridden at the right hand of John Bright and Richard Cobden. We mean, Sir, to have our industry protected, and gentlemen of the Free-Trade persuasion will have to change their tune if they do not wish to change their places.

The Eighth District has a Republican Convention to-day, and the principal aspirants are Mr. Train and Mr. Boutwell. In the Ninth District the Republicans will nominate to-morrow. Mr. Thayer, the present member, came out in support of "popular sovereignty" in the State Convention, which has caused some feeling among his constituents; but I am not aware that there is enough opposition to him to endanger his nomination. The Ninth is the Worcester District, where "popular sovereignty" is about as popular as the plague. How so sharp a man as Mr. Thayer could have made so extreme a blunder, it is not possible to ascertain. It was fortunate for him that the Republican Press did not take the matter up, or he would have been riddled without mercy, and might have answered for a political colander for the rest of his days.

The nominations above mentioned are all of the Republican stripe. I have now to mention the doings of our Know Nothing Convention. In my last I noticed the nomination of Mr. Comins in No. 4, one of our districts, by the Republicans, and the adjournment of the Know Nothings without action, until Oct. 4. At first, Mr. Comins' nomination appeared to be well received, but in course of the first two days that followed it, it was quite warmly assailed, but less in the papers than in street conversation. It was clear that somebody had been disappointed, but who that somebody was, it was not so easy to determine. Mr. Comins was the object of a concerted attack, made by men who are perpetually talking about the sacred obligation that exists to support regular nominations. It was all the work of politicians, of traders in politics, of which class there are not a few hereabout. Men began to look with keen interest to the adjourned meeting of the American Convention; for if that body should nominate Mr. Comins, his election would be certain. Well, the Convention met Monday evening, and, after balloting several times, nominated Colonel Newell A. Thompson, now a member of the Executive Council from the Suffolk District. He made a clever speech, defining his position, taking ground in favor of protection and against the extension of Slavery and in opposition to the Buchanan Administration. The speech showed much tact, and is well adapted to the state of things in the District. It is currently said that he will be made the Republican candidate, which, however, cannot be the case unless Mr. Comins should withdraw, or be forced off the track. Whether he will do either remains to be ascertained, but he is in a position where he can do something if he choose to be ugly, or rather to demand justice. The Democrats are holding off, to see what they can make out of Republican dissensions.

The Republican Convention in No. 5, one of the Boston Districts, was held last evening, and nominated Mr. Burlingame, by a vote of 58 to 27—Professor Parker, of Cambridge, receiving 26 votes. The opposition to Mr. Burlingame is said to have been headed by Mr. Dana, who is as fond of "men of character" as ever was the late Douglas Jerrold, and so supported the learned legal Professor. One man in the Convention, on the informal ballot, voted for Mr. Winthrop, which was one of those jokes that occasionally enliven the savagery of a political campaign. Whether a third candidate will be put up, in the shape of an American, no one appears to know. It is objected to Colonel Heard, the Democratic candidate, that he makes rum, but he makes it only for mechanical, medicinal and scientific purposes; and then Mr. Burlingame voted against the Maine law in our State Senate, so that they stand about alike in respect to men, though differing so widely as to "niggers."

The Democrats are making nominations for Congress. In No. 7 they have nominated one Welsh or Welch, or some such name, who used to be a bitter old Whig, and is now a bitter young Democrat, having joined the Democracy because they are more true to Slavery than any other party. He is one of those fools who think it a fine thing to be aristocratical in a free country, though in a regular aristocratical country he would no more be looked upon as an aristocrat than a wolf is reckoned a lion in the jungle.

The Democratic Convention in No. 6 was held yesterday at Salem, and was the scene of much quarrelling. The hope that Mr. Davis may run against Mr. Alley, and so split the opposition into two not unequal parts, made the desire to obtain the Democratic nomination burn very strong in the bosom of several patriots. Doctor Loring, an old Abolitionist, but now a firm friend of the great human right to man in his "niggers," was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 71 to 54. Mr. Messervey, of Salem, had 48 votes, and General Cushing 3. The General has managed to make enemies of almost every Democrat in his district, and so announced that he did not desire a nomination, which he had no chance of getting. There were resolves passed complimenting the Administration, but some members objected to them.

The Democrats of No. 9 have nominated Nathaniel Ward, of Fitchburg, who used to be a coalitionist. His prospect of an election is not particularly captivating.

The Republicans of No. 8 will nominate to-morrow. It is expected that Mr. Adams will be nominated on the first ballot. Not a man of any character and talent will allow his name to be used against him. The Democrats hold their Convention next week, and doubts are expressed whether that small potato, Keyes, will be their candidate. He has exhibited so much hatred of Irishmen and Catholics, that it would be injudicious to put him up, as he would be put down very suddenly.

There have been several nominations for State Senators, by both Republicans and Democrats, but none calling for special mention. THYME.

P. S.—I learn that Mr. Comins has written a letter, withdrawing from the contest. This leaves the field in the Fourth District open to Colonel Thompson, who will be chosen without difficulty; and the effect, too, will be favorable to Mr. Burlingame, in the sister District.

### Continuation of the Congressional Nominations—Nos. 3, 4 and 8—Bolting in No. 6—Democratic Nominations—Democratic Meeting in Faneuil Hall—Jefferson Davis—Mr. Francis' Property—The Charlestown Navy-Yard—Sale of the Bay State Mills—More Incendiarism—The Line of Battle-Ship, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858.

I thought I should be able to finish up the accounts of our Congressional nominations in this letter, but cruel fortune forbids I should get rid of a subject of which I have become weary as ever were the Israelites of quails and manna, though I fancy the latter bill of fare was of not quite so flatulent a nature as that which is presented by congressional things. Another week, and all will be over, except in a district or two.

The Third District Republican Convention nominated Mr. C. F. Adams on the first ballot ating, properly the only one. Dr. Hitchcock was nowhere, a fate that sometimes happens to nobody. His fate is a hard one, and shows that it is not possible always to rise superior to the frowns of fate. It is the more singular, because he possesses all those qualifications which have of late years been so useful in giving men seats in Congress. Of Mr. Adams' election there ought not to be any doubt, but there is talk of a union against him of Americans and Democrats, which parties are to nominate to-morrow. It is possible they may unite, but how it can be effected, unless they should agree to put up a Republican, it puzzles me to imagine. Mr. Austin's prospects of a nomination are said not to be so good as they were.

The Republican nomination in No. 6 was made on the 6th, and fell upon Mr. Train, of Framingham, who is an old Whig, though quite a young man, and possessed of good reputation both as a lawyer and a politician. He is just 41, has been a member of the Legislature, District-Attorney of Middlesex, delegate from Framingham to the last Constitutional Convention, and for the last two years an Executive Councilor. He is a forcible and pleasant orator, without being at all inclined to speak much. As a political manager he is very clever, and it is known that he arranged the local offices of Middlesex County, two years ago, pretty much as he pleased, making Col. Keyes Sheriff, and doing other things as he thought most conducive to the interests of his friends, without much regard to that of the public. This showed that he knew how to promote his own interests, for while that great giant, the public, never pays any heed to the wants and necessities of those who serve it, taking all for its due, and swallowing everything with the voracity of a Gargantua, individuals are more thoughtful and more grateful, and less egotistical, and pay in kind for good deeds done. Had Mr. Train played the part of a patriot, in 1856, (not that he is less a patriot than those who criticize his conduct,) he would have got no Congressional nomination in 1858; but as he made some men then, they have gratefully helped him a step along the arid political course, so that he is now hard-by that Diamond of the Desert which we call Congress, and can now, if he so pleases, quaff golden water. It is an illustration of the old saying, "caw me, caw thee," a saying that ought to be recollected by all who would rise either at court or through the aid of the people, the latter generally doing as their managers bid them. Mr. Boutwell ran Mr. Train quite hard, for he had "done nothing for nobody," nobody did anything for him; and nobody, though a capital fellow for mischief, is not a very efficient wire-puller, mischievous though wire-pulling is reckoned to be. Some of the papers say that if Mr. Boutwell had worked as hard for the nomination as Mr. Train worked for it, he would have got it. Truly he would; but gentlemen who expect pears to take the trouble to drop into their greedy mouths, ought at least to do the trees so much favor as to lie under their branches, and not expect them to walk about the orchards in search of persons to be endowed with luscious gifts, for though Birnam Wood *did* walk to Dunsinane, the fact rests upon no good botanical authority, and is not sufficiently reliable to be taken as a rule. It is clearly exceptional. Mr. Boutwell does little for himself in political life, and nothing for anybody else, whereas to succeed in that life a man should do a great deal for himself, and a little for others at the least. Half-a-dozen of us made him Governor some years ago, when we could not get him to move even the rim of the nail of his little finger for himself, so very timid and cautious was he; and when the Mercury had been carved, and put into the place where Hancock and Strong, and Everett had sat, he did as little for his makers as he had done for himself, forgetting us all as completely as the chief butler forgot the virtuous Joseph who furnished him with the telegraphic message that he was soon to be out of the house of bondage. We admired his modesty in his own case, but we thought he carried the virtue to a vicious extent when he included us in its workings. It was odd that he could see no excellence in those who had made him an Excellency. He even ran away from the Convention which nominated him for Governor, rather than commit himself, and left poor Hallett to talk Free-Soilism; for you must understand that he was nominated for the especial purpose of catching the Free-Soilers, a hinge pinch of fresh bait to be placed on the tails of those snow birds. Whether they caught us, or we caught them, it would distract even a horn calculator to decide.

Yet it is a pity, on some accounts, that Mr. Boutwell was not nominated. He is a man of first-rate talents, and of pure character, and possessed of peculiar powers as a legislator. Congress is the place for a man of his intellectual character, and were he once to reach there he would be often reelected. As a member of the State House of Representatives he has had no superior in our time; and when he served in the Constitutional Convention he was one of the very few men who there made an increase of reputation. The new Constitution bore the impress of his character, but the people rejected it, and so he lost his chance of ranking with Solon.

The Democrats of No. 8 have nominated Gen. Butler, of Lowell, as their Congressional candidate. He will get a good vote, but will be nowhere at the end of the race, save that his desire to get the next Gubernatorial nomination of his party may be advanced to fruition if he should loom up this year. They say he leans pretty strongly towards the Douglas side of the controversy that now divides the harmonious Democratic family, and as he has always been liberal in his opinions, I presume the report is true. He will not do so well against Mr. Train as he would have done had he had Mr. Boutwell for an opponent, as the former is a Protectionist, and goes the whole length for that revision of the tariff which the manufacturing interests are demanding. Mr. Boutwell's recantation of his Free-Trade heresies availed him no more than Cranmer's recantation availed that excellent but slightly selfish prelate.

The Republicans of No. 4 will hold their second Convention this afternoon to fill the vacancy in the list of Republican candidates caused by the declination of Mr. Comins. Mr. Comins has been most shabbily used by his political *friends*, some of whom absolutely refused to support him after he had been regularly nominated. A portion of the Republicans are for taking up Col. Thompson, the American candidate, but this is stiffly opposed by others. The Democrats will not nominate until the 20th, they waiting to see what others shall do. There is a project for nominating Gen. Cushing in the District, though he is a resident of No. 6.

On the 15th, the Americans of No. 5 will nominate. Should they put up Gov. Gardner, the effect will be to aid Mr. Burlingame, as that would send not a few Americans over to his support. On the other hand, should a popular American be nominated, he would take votes that now seem likely to go for Col. Heard, should there be but two candidates before the people.

There are bolting movements in No. 6, but it is said they come from a Democratic source, so that Mr. Alley's election cannot be endangered by them, but rather aided thereby. It is not clear, however, that there may not be an American candidate put up, in which case Mr. Alley may lose some votes. I am told that Mr. Davis will not be a candidate against his competitor in the Convention, but he may change his mind. Should there be much bolting in the Districts by Republicans, Governor Banks would be the gainer, for all would vote for him, and he would have a mighty vote, while other leaders would have but small ones. Fortune favors him every way.

The Democrats had a fine meeting in Faneuil Hall, last evening, at which there was a crowd, not a few of whom were attracted by a desire to hear General Jefferson Davis, who is very popular here, because we know him to be an able man, and believe him to be honest. General Davis made a speech, distinguished for ability, independence, and boldness, and confirmed the impression that existed respecting him. There was much in it that most of us cannot subscribe to, but Bostonians are ever ready to admit merit in an opponent. Some one has pleasantly observed that General Davis probably is training to become the Republican candidate for the Presidency, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. Colonel Wright, Mr. Beach and General Cushing also spoke, and spoke well, too. General Cushing "laid it on thick" to General Davis, and couldn't have done more in the soap line if the illustrious Mississippian were President elect, and engaged in making up his Cabinet. If soap has "riz," you will know to what to attribute it. There were transparencies at the meeting, one representing Governor Banks "coasting" down the State House hill, with the motto, "let him slide!" This the Governor can afford to

## POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

**The two Parties in the Field—The Republicans to be Tested—Their Majority to be Reduced One-half, and the Causes thereof—The Resignation of Senator Stuart's Course—The Congressional Nominees and their Prospects—Chances of Governor Bingham for the United States Senate—Wolcott Rejected from the University, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

The election in this State is to be held on the same day as it is in New-York, and as the day approaches the interest heightens, although not to the extent it does in New-York, for the result of the election here is not as doubtful as it is there. The fight with us is no triangular or quadrangular affair, but a face-to-face attack between the Democrats and the Republicans, and the strongest one of those two will win the day. There is no third party to interfere, or cause unreasonable diversions. The State tickets of both parties have been some time in the field, and are as follows:

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor..... | Moses Wisner. | Charles E. Stuart. |
| *Lieut. Gov.*... | Ed. B. Fairfield. | George C. Munro. |
| *Sec. of State*.. | Nelson G. Isbell. | Jonathan P. King. |
| *Sup. Pub. Inst.* | John D. Gregory. | Daniel C. Jacobis. |
| *Com. of L'd Off.* | Jas. W. Seaborn. | John Ball. |
| Treasurer..... | John McKinney. | Edward Kanter. |
| *Att. General* | Daniel L. Case. | John J. Adam. |
| *Ass. Clerks*.... | Jacob M. Howard. | Jabez G. Sutherland. |
| | Jos. Fish. | Andrew Y. Moore. |
| *Mem. Pub. Inst.* | Wm. J. Baxter. | |

Two years ago the Republicans carried the State by some 19,000 and odd votes, near enough at all events, to call it 20,000, and they will, of course, carry it again this Fall. The party of this State claim that the Republican Party, as an organized concern, was first started in Michigan. Here it first took root, and grew, and finally developed itself, as a distinctive organization. In July or August, 1854, a mass Convention was called to meet at Jackson of all those who were opposed to the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. There was a very general response to this call, and it was under the oaks of Jackson that the first movement was made for a combined opposition. R. S. BINGHAM, a Democratic Congressman, in 1846, who voted for the heresies of the Wilmot Proviso, and again in 1848 indorsed the Free Soil movement of VAN BUREN, was placed in nomination for Governor by this Convention, and in November was elected over JOHN S. BARRY by five thousand majority. In 1856 the Republicans renominated the entire set of State officers, and they were triumphantly elected by a majority four times as great as that obtained at their first election. This Fall, of course, a new set of men come on, with two exceptions: JOHN MCKINNEY, the present Secretary of State, is put up for the Treasury, and JACOB M. HOWARD is on the course the third time for Attorney General. The whole ticket is a fair one, not remarkable for extraordinary ability, nor yet below mediocrity, and it will be elected by about the same vote. No man will run much ahead or much behind the generality of the ticket. The only misfortune or mistake made in its selection is that in the candidate for Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor is popular in the locality where he resides; but the disaffection is not serious enough to affect the result in the least, or, in fact, to change two thousand votes.

Although not a shadow of doubt rests on the mind of any one as to the success of the Republican ticket, yet it will not be elected by any such majority as it was two years ago. Their majority is to be reduced full one-half, if not more. The Republicans themselves admit this, but, of course, great disagreement exists in the estimates of what it really will be. The general opinion, however, is, that it will range somewhere from five thousand to ten thousand, although enthusiastic Democrats place it below the former figure, and enthusiastic Republicans above the latter. I have just as much faith, however, that the majority will range somewhere between these two figures, as I have that the ticket itself will be elected. That apathy which so seriously damaged the Republican cause in New-York and Ohio last year, is the principal reason of this. It exists to a very great, and, as some of the candidates begin to think, to a very alarming extent. Mr. WISNER, Mr. FAIRFIELD, Governor BINGHAM, and one or two others, have entered vigorously into the campaign, and made appointments to speak over a large portion of the State. But the meetings are very ably attended, and some of them are nothing else, in fact, than failures. Such a thing as enthusiasm is unknown; it is difficult to get up even a respectable lukewarmness. The Democrats have taken advantage of this fact, and none of their speakers will be out. We shall scarcely have a Democratic speech during the whole campaign. In this they will save themselves the mortification and chagrin of the half or total failures that attend the Republicans.

But this apathy on the part of the people is not the only thing that will reduce the Republican majority so fearfully. The course which Mr. STUART took last Winter on the Lecompton matter has made him very popular with all the rank and file of the Democracy, and he will receive from them a hearty support. And not only that, but very many who voted for FREMONT two years ago will NOW vote for STUART. Michigan has always been Democratic in sentiment; but the passage of the Nebraska bill, the outrages in Kansas, and the slip-shod course of the Administration in reference thereto, caused thousands of honest old podgers in the party to believe that the Democracy and all its members were indissolubly wedded to the slave power, and they could not and would not stand that, and hence their desertion to the Republican standard. The course of STUART last Winter, however, astonished them. Here was the Democratic Senator kicking out against the slave power; he really did not fall down on his knees and worship it, even when told by the Administration so to do; he did not obey it, nor, in fact, pay the least attention to it. His course found a ready response in their hearts, and as a reward, they will give him their votes this Fall for Governor. In this way hundreds, if not thousands of those who went off, will vote the Democratic ticket, and thus diminish the last Republican majority.

The Republican papers charge, however, that STUART now accepts the Lecompton policy, and they may possibly make some capital out of it. In his speech before the Convention, accepting the nomination, he said that "whoever supposed he stood in antagonism to the central Administration at Washington, mistook his position as much as the action of the Convention which nominated him." Now, as the Administration has never backed down from its position, the papers argue that STUART has elevated himself to the same position. As this is all that he has ever said about Lecompton or the Administration, or, in fact, anything else, every one can put his own construction on this remark. The more prevalent opinion is, that he regards the English bill as a finality, although he opposed the bill itself when it was pending in Congress, as earnestly as he did the original Lecompton bill. The Senator evidently thinks that the less he says the better it will be for him, and I am rather disposed to the same opinion myself.

A Congressional election is also pending in the State, but it excites no great amount of interest, for it is too much of a one-sided affair. The nominations have all been made, and are as follows:

| District. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| I..... | William A. Howard. | George B. Cooper. |
| II..... | Henry Waldron. | Consider A. Stacy. |
| III..... | Francis W. Kellogg. | Thomas B. Church. |
| IV..... | Dewitt C. Leach. | Robert W. Davis. |

It will be seen that the Republicans have renominated all the present members except Mr. WALDRIDGE, in the Third District, who positively declined to have his name used. The majorities, two years ago, were as follows: HOWARD, 867; WALDRON, 6,403; WALDRIDGE, 7,594; and LEACH, 3,724. The Democrats have not the slightest hope of carrying any district, unless it be the first, the Detroit district; and, if they should carry this, it would not be owing so much to the strength and popularity of COOPER, as to a defection of a portion of the Republicans. Much bad feeling was engendered over the nomination of HOWARD by the Republicans of Jackson County, who claimed the nomination for AUSTIN BLAIR, of their county. It is alleged that HOWARD pledged himself two years ago, that, in consideration of a nomination at that time, he would be out of the way this year. That lease of power, however, made him anxious for another, and he managed to secure a renomination, much to the dissatisfaction of BLAIR's friends. As the Democrats have taken COOPER from that county, it is hoped by them that he will gain sufficiently in that vicinity to secure his election. Detroit, also, will help him very much. In 1856, it went Democratic by only 200. Last Fall, at the municipal election, it gave a majority of over 800, and this Fall it will be swelled to a full thousand. In view of these facts, there seems to be good ground for the belief that HOWARD will be defeated. There is also some dissatisfaction against WALDRON, but his district is so overwhelmingly Republican that he has nothing to fear. KELLOGG is a new man, and the best stump speaker in the State. His election is certain. LEACH, in the Fourth District, is running against DAVIS, Mr. BUCHANAN's decapitated Marshal. His majority will be considerably diminished from that of two years ago, but even the *prestige* which DAVIS has, as a martyr, will not be able to overcome it.

It seems to be a settled thing on all sides that Governor BINGHAM is to be the next United States Senator in place of Mr. STUART. The Legislature is to be elected this Fall, and already a large portion of the Republican candidates are pledged to vote for him. In many cases they have been instructed to that effect by the Conventions which placed them in nomination. His opponents in his own party will be D. S. WALKER, the present member of Congress from the Third District, or Judge HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, of Kalamazoo. The Democrats will be in such a hopeless minority in the Legislature that no one has ever cast a thought upon the subject of who shall be their candidate. Not a single individual has yet been named upon whom the minority can throw away their votes.

The Board of Regents for the University last week rejected the application of a number of young ladies to be admitted to the classes. The subject had been for some time under advisement, and at first was viewed favorably. Investigation, however, satisfied them that it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the institution, and so they rejected the proposition unanimously.

The State Fair was held here last week, and passed off well, as all State Fairs should. X.

### Harlem Railroad Customers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Would it not be well for the Board of Councilmen, before granting to the Harlem Railroad Company permission to use steam below Forty-second-street, to insist that the Company shall give permanent accommodation to the residents of the upper part of this island? Last Winter the 7 A. M. train from Harlem was discontinued—perhaps the most important train to business men at that time of the year—and it is rumored that it will again be discontinued the coming season. As the Harlem Company lays great stress on the facilities it offers to the suburbans of reaching the City, I think it would be well for the Board of Councilmen to insist that the time of the three first trains should not be changed during the year, thereby quieting the minds of those who have to use the Company's cars in order to reach the City at a proper hour in the morning. W. HENRY.

### The Payingout Machinery on board the Niagara and Agamemnon—Letter from Mr. Berdan.

*From the Evening Post.*

*To the Editor of the Evening Post:*

SIR—On my return to this City, after an absence of near five months, my attention has been called to a publication entitled the "Story of the Telegraph," in which the authors have attributed to me the entire credit of the improved plan of the paying-out machines by which the Atlantic cable was laid: I am unwilling to receive any credit for any agency of mine in connection with the paying-out machines, or laying the Atlantic Cable, which may belong to others, and I beg, therefore, to say that their statement is too broad when they say "that the improved plan upon which these machines (meaning the paying-out machines) were constructed belongs to me." The statement in the appendix of the work upon which the authors rely as proof of their opinion is entirely correct; but in my judgment it does not fully warrant their statement. I will, therefore, with your permission, state as clearly as I am able, my actual agency in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph.

After the unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic cable in 1857, I gave attention to the subject with a view to satisfy myself not only of the causes of the failure of the first expedition, but also of the feasibility of constructing a paying-out apparatus which would provide for the dangers and difficulties attending the expedition. My investigations satisfied me that in the paying-out machinery of the first expedition adequate provision was not made for retarding the cable, and no provision whatever to compensate for the motion of the vessel, except the brakes, to the improper application of which Mr. BRIGHT attributed the parting of the cable; my investigations also satisfied me that the cable might possibly be laid from shore to shore by means of machinery which would so injure the conducting power of the cable as to render it valueless for all practical purposes.

With these impressions, I undertook to devise machinery which, in my judgment, would not only lay the cable, but do so without injury. The result of all my investigation and labor, including the model and drawings of my plan, were placed in the possession of MR. CYRUS W. FIELD and MR. WILLIAM E. EVERETT, at their request, and taken by them to London, when they last left New-York for the former city, to engage in the last attempt to lay the cable. The machinery which I devised consisted of two parts, which may be denominated the paying-out apparatus and the compensating apparatus.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company did not adopt my plan—but they made use of parts of it, and those parts principally in which the last machinery differs from the former, namely, the scrapers and the dynamometer, or compensating apparatus, by means of which the operation of paying out the cable is sought to be controlled by the degree of tension upon it. But the brakes used, and upon which the engineers of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* relied with so much confidence as being all that was desirable, were not only no part of my plan, but against the use of which the Company received my earnest remonstrances from first to last, I insisting, in various communications, that the use of any brake which should depend upon hand-power for its application, would prove disastrous.

"It is stated on intormation derived from the officers of the *Niagara*, that the officers in charge on both the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, learning wisdom from experience, determined, the last time, to let the line pay out just as fast as it would without attempting to check its velocity; that accordingly the brakes were mostly dispensed with, and that constituted the secret of success."

We know not what parts of the paying-out apparatus of the last expedition, if any, are claimed by Mr. EVERETT to have been devised or invented by himself. The brakes were a patented article by ATFOLD. The tar-scrapers were upon my model, and fully described in my letters and specifications, with which Mr. EVERETT was familiar.

The dynamometer is constructed upon the principle of my compensating apparatus, used vertically instead of horizontally, and may be said to be a small pocket edition of the same. The manufacturers of these machines were Messrs. EASTON & AMOS, Southwark, England, and they were constructed, it appears, under the supervision of Mr. BATCHT, the engineer of the Company, and Mr. EVERETT, engineer of the *Niagara*, after having been submitted to a scientific Committee for approval. These gentlemen had the benefit of all the suggestions, plans and models which were sent in from the various engineers and inventors who took an interest in the subject, from both sides of the Atlantic.

It has occurred to me that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company could hardly do a better service to themselves and to the world than to publish all the plans, indeed all the communications which they have received relative to machinery for laying down the cable. This would place a vast amount of ingenious theory at the disposal of the genius of the world, from which combinations might be expected which would result in the construction of machinery for paying out marine cables vastly superior to any heretofore in use; besides, it would show at once from whence were derived the additions, alterations, or improvements of the new over the old machinery.

You will notice that I have said that, in my judgment, a cable might be laid across the Atlantic, and by the process of laying become so injured as to render it valueless for all practical purposes; and I take leave to say that I now believe that such has been the result upon the Atlantic cable recently laid, and that the injury will be found to be continued not to one point or place, but the cable at various points and places will be so stretched and attenuated as to produce small interstices through flaws in the gutta percha, and through which moisture by degrees finds its way through all the outer coating to the conducting wire; and if I am right in my theory, the result will be that the continuity will become less and less until its last pulsation indicates that its electrical life is no more. This is no new theory of mine. In a letter written by me to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., on the 27th of March last, showing the importance of using machinery which would pay out the cable with uniformity, I wrote as follows:

"I firmly believe that if it were possible to pay out the cable without breaking it through a paying-out apparatus, where the sheaves were secured rigidly to the shafts and the shafts geared to each other, that the conducting power of the cable would be greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed and ruined, too, without entirely separating all or even any of the copper wires or the gutta percha covering. The strain would be so very great and irregular that the conducting power of the cable would be impaired in consequence of the copper cable being attenuated in a great number of places. In fact, it would cause the whole composed of an innumerable variety of sizes, which would impair its conducting qualities, if not render it perfectly worthless. The enormous length of your cable renders it absolutely necessary that the size of the copper cable should be preserved as uniform as possible. The motion of the electric fluid can be retarded as easily as the motion of any other fluid, and if the copper cable through which the electric fluid passes be unequal in size, the current will be accelerated or retarded the same as would water in passing through a tube of unequal proportions."

These opinions, thus expressed and conveyed to Mr. FIELD, remain unaltered, and the machinery which I devised and invented was intended to obviate, and I confidently believe, if adopted fully, would have obviated, all the difficulties to which I have alluded. If the attempt to take up two or three hundred miles of the Atlantic Cable from the Valentia shore shall prove successful, the true cause of the failure of its conducting power will probably be solved, and I venture to predict that the prevalent idea so frequently expressed in the public journals, that the failure of the conducting power of the cable arises from its suspension upon rocks near the shore, and the consequent abrasion, by means of which the conducting wires of the cable have become exposed directly to the water, is entirely erroneous; indeed, it would seem that such a theory could hardly be entertained by a person who would take the trouble to reflect that the friction necessary to wear down the cable to the copper wire would at once part those delicate conductors, when the electric current would immediately cease.

I would only add, that it should create no surprise upon the public mind if the late attempt to lay the cable, which at first appeared to be so successful, should turn out a failure, and that the Company would be obliged to try again. We ought to wonder rather that so much has been done, and so well, in so short a time; and although it may probably be evident, even now, that more actual progress would have been made with less speed, that it would have been wiser to have taken more time to complete and perfect the machinery necessary for so great a work, nevertheless, the present will be regarded as the great trial-trip across the Atlantic, the results of which will lead to certain future success. Very respectfully,

H. BERDAN.

### Another Post-Office Theft—A Boy the Culprit.

*From the New-Orleans True Delta, Oct 2.*

The late frauds on the Post-Office in Texas have been pretty well equaled in New-Orleans within a few months, if not in ingenuity certainly in audacity; and with almost as incomprehensible luck in escaping detection. Some five months ago a valuable letter—of how much value we do not know—was received from the Post-Office, as was subsequently ascertained, by some one who had no right to get it, and who profited by it to the extent that it was valuable.

Seven or eight weeks ago the Chief of Police was made acquainted with the facts, and he and his special officers commenced taking observations. In a short time circumstances warranted the arrest of a young man employed in the lower part of the city, and he was brought to the Chief's office. Amongst the letters obtained was one directed to HYDE & GOODRICH, and which contained a draft on a bank payable to them. The draft had been indorsed, presented and paid, and subsequently the nature of the transaction became known. The youth was requested by Mr. ADAMS to write HYDE & GOODRICH, which he did so much like the forged signature, that it was hoped the frauds were about to be laid on the proper party, but afterwards it was discovered that an error had been made.

The failure sharpened the look-out of the police, and our Postmaster, Colonel MARKA, and soon after, suspicion rested on another youth. One or two valuable letters, however, were again obtained without detection. Later, a letter addressed to Mr. JOSEPH SIMON was received, and circumstances fixed the suspicion stronger in the direction already taken. The supposed purloiner was placed under surveillance, and special officer TOM BOYLAN received orders to look after him. Yesterday forenoon BOYLAN kept his eye on him specially, but about noon BOYLAN had to attend to some duty that unexpectedly turned up, and he had to leave young HERTZ—MICHAEL HERTZ, the ingenious post-office defrauder—for a while. Within an hour afterwards, HERTZ went to the bureau devoted to the valuable letter branch of the Post-Office department, presented the notice received at the general delivery, and received from Colonel MARKA a valuable letter addressed to JOHN R. MCMURDO's name, the youth, of course, forging MCMURDO's name on the necessary receipt, and giving it to be understood that he was his clerk. Colonel MARKA, while giving the letter, suspected the transaction wasn't a square one, but, nevertheless, handed it out in due form, determining to look after the receiver immediately. He, accordingly, hurried outside, took HERTZ in tow, and requested him to give an account of himself, which, not being satisfactory, the youth soon found himself installed within the Post-Office, but not in a very enviable "situation."

It was shortly ascertained that the writing on the receipts for MR. MCMURDO's and Mr. SIMON's letters were precisely similar, and several other receipts were written in a manner that we understand leaves little doubt but that HERTZ wrote them.

He was then brought to the Second District Police Office, and a warrant was issued to search the house where he resided—he lived with his father, who keeps a small variety store at the corner of Clio and Liberty streets—and Lieut. GASTINEL proceeded there. The lad's trunk was broken open, and in the bottom of it a pocket-book was found containing $165—the proceeds of what he obtained by SIMON's letter—and two drafts. The drafts were for $5,800 and $5,000, dated Centreville, La., Feb. 23, 1858, payable on the 1st of March, 1859, to the order of P. C. BETHEL, the drawer being LEO. TARLTON, and the drawees, BETHEL & HARE, of New-Orleans. They had not reached their destination, and, of course, were not negotiable.

HERTZ, as may be suspected, is a smart youth, and though he blubbered when caught, afterwards assumed an air more in keeping with the smartness which he has been practicing. We believe he was born in this city. He admits the Simon and McMurdo operations, but denies all the others. A loose answer he made to a question of the Chief, however, would seem to indicate his connection with more of the rascalities than admitted by him, Mr. ADAMS asked him if he always got the cheeks paid at the Bank without any trouble. He said he always did. The "always" was contradictory to the fact stated by him, that he only got SIMON's check cashed, and the Chief took him up on it, but he quickly got back to his first admission, knowing, probably, that these are the only two transactions that can be readily traced to him.

He will be arraigned this morning before U. S. Commissioner LUTHER, and the investigation of the case, we suppose, will take place at an early day.

### The Pike's Peak Gold Mines in Kansas—Advice to Gold-Seekers.

*From the St. Louis Republican, 5th.*

Our reference, a few days since, to the gold diggings reported to exist in the region of Pike's Peak, was in full view of the several accounts, that have reached us through a variety of channels. The general tenor of these accounts justifies the opinion then expressed by us that there was good reason for believing these mines to be highly productive. They certainly indicate that such is the belief of almost all the residents on our frontier and the Territories west of us, and, with the opportunities these have of judging as to the credibility of the reports from the mining region, it is hardly to be supposed that they have been greatly deceived. It may fairly be argued that the excitement now pervading the people on our western borders can be distinguished from those groundless excitements which have, in two or three noted instances, led off the miners in California on a "wild goose" chase. In the instances referred to, the rush was immediate upon a few vague stories, the authors of which could scarcely be traced. But the existence of the diggings in the Pike Peak country is vouched for by great numbers of persons, who profess to speak from personal knowledge, and who are themselves vouched for as truthful men by those who ought to know them best. Different parties have come in from time to time, all bringing the same favorable reports. Some of those who have come in intend to return immediately, after refitting.

We allude again to this subject, because among the latest accounts from the mines some of the reports are unfavorable. One statement, already published by us from a Lexington paper, denounces the stories of these diggings a sheer humbug; and another paper in that neighborhood promises to publish a particular statement from a party of explorers, who went out from Ray County last Spring, and have just returned thoroughly satisfied, it is said, that the mines will not pay. It is certain, we believe, that so far the amount of gold dust brought from these diggings is inconsiderable. It is, however, but fair to add that, together with these adverse rumors, we have accounts quite as encouraging as any that have preceded them.

Upon the whole, we as yet see no reason to change the opinion we have already expressed in regard to the prospects held out by these alleged discoveries. There is nothing to deter young and robust men from a Winter's stay even now in the Pike's Peak region. In the valley of that region the climate is not so inclement, nor means of shelter so wanting, as to occasion any fear that parties of robust young men wintering there would be exposed to extraordinary hardships. There would be more concern for the animals belonging to these parties than to the men; though, in the smaller and more sheltered valleys mules and horses may be wintered through without much, if any, loss.

But, as already advised by us, those who are inclined to seek fortune in these mines, would do well to postpone their visit till next year. Prudence, in view of the hazards of a journey across the plains at this advanced season, suggests such advice; as it also obviously suggests that, with the increased means of information which will be furnished them, parties can judge much better now how far the prospects warrant their going at all.

### The Gold Fever in Kansas.

*From the Kansas City Metropolitan, Sept, 29.*

MR. JOHN HUSTON, one of our oldest citizens, and who for several years past has been more or less on the plains, arrived in this city yesterday evening direct from the gold mines. He says the greatest excitement was manifest all along the route, from Devil's Gap in—that gold has found on the Medicine Bow, and down the South Platte some eighty miles. Mr. BEN. CLEMENT (brother-in-law to Mr. H.) will arrive here in a few days, with some $500 in gold, which he took out with nothing but camp tools and a pan; that with a rocker he could have done much better. Some of the men in company with Mr. C. took out from *twenty to one hundred and five dollars a day!* Mr. CLEMENT was in the mines only twelve or fourteen days, and succeeded in getting, in that short time, $450 or $500.

Mr. HUSTON says that at Laramie the greatest excitement prevailed as he came through on the 5th. Picks and shovels were worth almost their weight in gold. So great was the excitement that the Quartermaster at Laramie was compelled to withhold the pay due the hands in the Government employ in order to retain them. Most of the mountain traders had repaired to the mines. Mr. H. thinks that in ten or fifteen day large quantities of the gold will be seen here, as many are on their way in. He saw some of the finest specimens of quart that probably has ever been found in a gold-bearing region, and one nugget of gold, weighing twenty-three ounces, taken out by a Mr. JACKSON, formerly of Glasgow, Mo. There were thought to be about three hundred persons in the mines on the first of September. Most of those who were high up in the mountains had been driven down into the valleys by a snow storm, which fell nearly three feet on the 5th.

This intelligence will create an increased *furore* among our people for the gold regions, as it not only comes from a reliable source, but speaks more largely of the success of those already there.

### An Unfortunate Family.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The unfortunate, if deserving, have never appealed in vain through the columns of the TIMES, and to the credit of the readers of that paper be it said.

Emboldened by the success of others, I ask you to be the means of bringing to the notice of the benevolent the case of an English family that is really in need.

It consists of a father and mother and a dozen or more of children, who, with the exception of the oldest son, are all at home, not at school or at work, and for the reason that *they have not sufficient clothes to enable them to leave the house!* The father is a temperate and industrious gentleman, but a victim of a series of misfortunes, and has been, in times past, an extensive manufacturer. He is now in a humble capacity, yet willing, earning enough to provide the family with bread. It is proposed, then, to provide the children with clothing, and to have the younger members sent to school, and those that are able sent to work. About one hundred dollars would, the writer thinks, do this comfortably, and what a vast amount of good will that small—to the individual contributors—amount accomplish!

Persons wishing to investigate the case can have the writer's address from Mr. HOBSON, TIMES Office, who will also take charge of any contributions intended for and addressed to "An English Family."

A.

### Commodore McIntosh and the Slaver Echo.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of this morning we find an article headed "Prize Money and the *Echo*," embodying an extract from the *National Intelligencer*, in which the following passage occurs: "It is doubted whether the Flag-officer, Commodore MCINTOSH, is entitled to one-twentieth, as he was absent *on leave* from his station at the time of the capture." By what *friend* of Commodore MCINTOSH this information was given to the *National Intelligencer*, we know not; but we hope the rest of their information on this subject was more worthy of confidence than this. The fact was, that Commodore MCINTOSH, instead of being absent on leave, was, at the time indicated, bringing back, by the orders of the Naval Department, his disabled ship to the United States, where he remained not one hour after the *Roanoke*—to which his flag had been transferred—was ready for sea. It may be more to the purpose to ask by whose order the *Dolphin* was cruising over the ground at which she made the capture of the *Echo*. Let Commodore MCINTOSH's correspondence with the Navy Department on this subject be produced. JUSTICE TO THE ABSENT.

NEW UNIVERSITY AT TORONTO.—The corner-stone of the new University buildings at Toronto was laid on the 4th inst. by the Governor-General. The edifice is to be 300 by 260 feet, erected in University Park, comprising 168 acres. About two-thirds of the whole Park, which the Government some time ago took possession of, with the view of erecting therein suitable Parliament buildings and Government House, was set apart for "the use and purposes of the University," in February, 1856. It comprises the portion west of Queen-street-avenue, about 104 acres. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, by an order, bearing date 22d February, 1857, authorized the Senate of the University, to erect suitable buildings, and to expend on such buildings, out of the University funds, a sum not to exceed £75,000. In addition to this, the sum of £20,000 was granted for the purpose of a Library and Museum.—*Toronto Globe.*

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows: 49 bbls. Ashes; 18,628 bbls. Flour; 24,003 bushels Wheat; 41,929 bushels Corn; 10,837 bushels Barley; 429 pkgs. Provisions, and 526 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at uniform prices; Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 300 bags Rio, at 10½c. @12c.; small lots Maracaibo, at 13c.; and 44 bags St. Domingo, at 10c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Also, by auction, 460 bags damaged Maracaibo, at 9¼c. @11¼c., and 246 bags do. Laguayra, at 6¾c. @9c., cash, ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales 102 bags Para, in bond, for export, at 10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is much depressed, and prices are lower. Sales 2,400 bales. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb... | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ₱ lb... | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb. | 13 | 13 | 13¼ | 13¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no real improvement for State and Western Flour. Receipts are fair, and receivers are willing sellers at previous quotations. The demand is pretty brisk, chiefly for home use, within yesterday's range; sales 14,700 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl.... | $3 00 | @$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State..... | 4 35 | @ 4 45 |
| Standard Extra State..... | 4 50 | @ 4 65 |
| Superfine Western..... | 4 35 | @ 4 50 |
| Fancy Ohio..... | 4 60 | @ 4 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan..... | 4 60 | @ 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio..... | 4 80 | @ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee..... | 5 00 | @ 5 20 |
| Extra Genesee..... | 5 25 | @ 7 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri.... | 5 25 | @ 8 00 |

Canadian continues inactive and languid; sales 400 bbls. at $4 85@$6 00 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $4 90@$5 30 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand, mainly at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FISH—Dry Cod, Mackerel and Herring have been in good request at former quotations.

FRUIT—Sales 500 boxes Valencia Raisins at 7½c., 1,300 boxes do. do., by auction, at 7½c. @7¾c.; and 5 cases Citron at 18c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention at, however, reduced prices; sales have been made of 46,000 bushels, including ordinary to good white Canada at $1 12½@$1 20; choice red Michigan at $1 20; prime Milwaukee Club at 98c.; very choice white Kentucky at $1 50; fair to prime white Southern at $1 25@$1 35; and good ordinary to fair red do. at $1 10@$1 16 ₱ bushel. Corn is more freely offered and sought after at, however, rather easier prices; sales 60,000 bushels at 70c. @72c., chiefly at 70c. @71c., for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 76c. ₱ bushel. Barley is pretty brisk and firm; sales 15,000 bushels, chiefly at 70c. for damaged old, and $1 @$1 05 for fair to good new ₱ bushel. Oats are in request at old rates; Western at 47c. @50c.: Canada at 48c. @50c.; State at 44c. @46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c. @42c., and Southern at 35c. @40c. ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales 800 bales at 55c. @60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales 15,000 Chagres at 21½c., and 1,000 Vera Cruz on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—The demand is fair at steady prices. New Crop, 12c. @16c.; one year old, 7c. @8½c.; two year old, 4c. @5c., ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in slack demand at languid prices. New-Orleans, 38c. @43c.; Porto Rico, 30c. @38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c. @30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22½c. @25c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c., and 50 bbls. at 28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been purchased to the extent of 950 bbls. Common at $1 70@$1 72½ ₱ 310 lbs.; 150 bbls. No. 2, at $2 12½@$2 50; and 500 bbls. other kinds at $4@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5 50@$6 25 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 49c. @50c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited request at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 800 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 20 for old Mess, $16 25 for New, and $14 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 6c. @6¾c. for Hams, and 6c. @6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at old quotations. Lard is sparingly inquired for at drooping rates; 250 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¾c. @10¾c. for fair to strictly prime, ₱ lb. Beef in more demand at previous figures; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at $11 @$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c. @19c. for Ohio; 15c. @22c. for common to good State, and 23c. @26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¾c. @5½c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 240 tcs. at $3 25@$3 75 for old, and $3 87½@$4 for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are depressed and prices are a shade lower. Sales 370 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c. @7¼c.; 170 Porto Rico, mainly at 7¾c. @7¾c.; 570 boxes Havana, on private terms, and 140 boxes do. at 6¾c. @6¾c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., mainly at 22c. @22½c., chiefly within the range, cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 5-32d. @3-16d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.; 3,500 bushels Wheat at 4¾d., in bags; 250 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; 250 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 9d.; 100 tons do. 17s. 6d.; 150 bags Seed at 17s. 6d.; and 30 tons Copper Ore on private terms. For London: 300 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 30 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d. For Antwerp: 400 bales Cotton at ⅜d.

### Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending Oct. 9.

*From the Chicago Commercial Express.*

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD AND CANALS.

| | 1858. Week | 1858. Season. | 1857. Same time last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 24,642 | 361,192 | 212,930 |
| Wheat, bush..... | 317,510 | 8,406,964 | 6,508,884 |
| Corn, bush..... | 263,165 | 7,698,777 | 6,947,052 |
| Oats, bush..... | 16,046 | 1,740,803 | 917,835 |
| Rye, bush..... | 12,298 | — | — |
| Barley, bush..... | 1,664 | — | — |

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

| | 1858. Week | 1858. Season. | Same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 21,553 | 237,291 | 119,363 |
| Wheat, bush..... | 359,329 | 7,403,025 | 5,542,273 |
| Corn, bush..... | 339,925 | 7,007,421 | 6,461,782 |
| Oats, bush..... | 18,313 | 1,271,458 | 320,430 |
| Barley, bush..... | 10,000 | 74,306 | 1,104 |

*Note.*—6,313 bushels Oats shipped by Canal to St. Louis during the week.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

| | 1857. Quantity. | 1857. Value. | 1858. Quantity. | 1858. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls... | 212,939 | $1,158,007 | 361,192 | $1,546,430 |
| Wheat, bush. | 6,508,884 | 5,902,722 | 8,406,964 | 5,502,765 |
| Corn, bush... | 6,947,052 | 4,468,340 | 7,698,777 | 4,190,056 |
| Oats, bush. .. | 917,835 | 402,896 | 1,740,803 | 527,981 |

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

| | Oct 10.1857. | Oct. 9.1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 6,260 | 4,610 |
| Wheat, Spring, bushels..... | 334,578 | 560,748 |
| Wheat, Red Winter, bushels.... | 19,333 | 313,896 |
| Wheat, White Winter, bushels.. | 2,545 | 58,569 |
| Corn, bushels..... | 27,527 | 162,280 |
| Oats, bushels..... | 6,483 | 156,793 |
| Rye, bushels..... | 1,045 | 5,224 |
| Barley, bushels..... | 8,699 | 67,671 |


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

*Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:*

GENTLEMEN—Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—RICASLIEU—LADY AND DEVIL—AVALANCHE.

BOWERY THEATRE—RAOUL— THE DEVIL'S DUCAT—GUNPOWDER—GLORIOUS MINORITY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail via Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| Mail for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3 P.M. |
| Mail for Boston, by Steamboat | 4 P.M. |

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., with three days' later news from Europe, arrived at this port at a late hour last night. She brings a variety of interesting intelligence. The anticipated reduction in the rate of discount had not been made by the Bank of England. The advance in Consols during September was about 2 per cent. The Revenue returns of Great Britain show a large decrease for the year. There had been two important gold arrivals from Australia. A material advance had taken place in Atlantic Telegraph shares, though no change is reported in the condition of the Cable. Cotton is quoted without change, while Breadstuffs were very dull and still lower. Further demonstrations had been made against the Christians in Candia and other Mussulman localities, though no actual outbreak against them is reported. There is nothing new from India or China. The mails already telegraphed, were expected to reach England the day the *Africa* sailed. An article from the London *Times*, on the Mexican question, which we publish in connection with our summary of the news, will attract attention.

The *North Star* and the *Indian Empire* arrived at this port yesterday morning. Their advices had been generally anticipated. By the former, however, we receive our London files to the 29th, furnishing fuller details of news previously forwarded by telegraph. The return of the Queen from Balmoral was expected to occur on the 6th inst.

The *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, having left the latter port on the 8th inst., arrived yesterday morning. Further investigation into the results of the late terrible explosion shows that there were 112 killed, and 128 injured; while the destruction of property exceeded $1,000,000.

The British steam frigate *Valorous*, Capt. ALDHAM, twenty-eight days from Plymouth, England, and Fayal, sixteen days, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Being detained by head winds, it became necessary for her to stop at Fayal; where her visit was very timely, as she found there the rescued passengers of the steamship *Austria* saved by the *Maurice*, under the care of the Hamburg, American and English Consuls, who had undertaken to provide for them. After coaling, the unfortunates were received on board the frigate, three of the number remaining in the hospital, too ill to embark. Of the latter Mr. BECHER, of New-Orleans, and Mr. MESSEMER, of this City, were in a critical condition. Prof. EISFELDT would remain there during the Winter. A list of those who have arrived is published elsewhere in the TIMES. The *Valorous* has been detailed to convey the British Minister, Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, to Nicaragua.

There is no change to note in the complexion of the election returns from the different States, as published yesterday morning. Such additional returns as have reached us by telegraph and otherwise will be found under the appropriate head.

A Firemen's Muster and trial of engines took place at Chicopee, Mass., yesterday, at the conclusion of which a fight occurred between two of the companies, which lasted an hour. Many were wounded, some of them severely. The police were unable to make any arrests.

The Republicans and Americans have agreed to fuse upon county officers to be balloted for at the ensuing election. Committees of conference from these parties met at the Westchester House, last evening, and agreed upon a plan which gives to the Republicans the Sheriff, Justice of the Superior Court, Supervisor, and two Coroners, while to the Americans are conceded the nominees for County Clerk, District Attorney and two Coroners.

JAMES MONCRIEF was nominated for Justice of the Superior Court, and NELSON J. WATERBURY for County Clerk, by a Democratic Convention last evening at Tammany Hall.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a communication was read from the Comptroller to the effect that TERENCE FARLEY had not refunded the sum of $4,308 45, alleged to be overpaid to him for the formation of a sewer. That gentleman called at his office and desired the Surveyor to be sent to examine the "jobs on which he claims to a large amount," and that then he would settle. Some other routine matter was disposed of, and the Board, having been unable to agree upon an amendment to the motion in the Board of Aldermen, as to the taxation of cars on the City Railroads, adjourned to Monday.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and made some preliminary arrangements for election day, such is ordering that the section of the Police Act relative to elections be posted conspicuously throughout this City and Brooklyn, commanding the detailing of men to keep order at the polls, appointing a Committee to prepare the list of poll clerks, and last and not least, giving instructions to have the famous glass ballot-boxes looked after and put in "apple-pie order." The only further important business transacted was instructing the General Superintendent to issue an order requiring the captains of the different Precincts to make out a full report of the number of tenement houses in their respective Wards, with the number of their occupants and condition. All suspicious places and persons are also to be noted, and the reports are to be sent in by the first of next month.

JOSEPH NICHOLS, the negro sailor who stabbed the negro WILLIAM DARLING in the grocery and groggery No. 25 Baxter-street, on the night of Sept. 17, was placed on trial for that homicide before the Recorder, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The facts of the case, as published at the time, are these: NICHOLS went into the store and called for a cigar, when he was insulted by DARLING. He told the latter that he was a stranger to him, and did not wish any disturbance. Some words followed, and DARLING struck NICHOLS in the face, whereupon NICHOLS drew a knife to defend himself. A wrestle ensued and DARLING was stabbed. He subsequently died from the effect of the wound. The prisoner was convicted by the Jury, with a recommendation to mercy, as he had killed DARLING in self-defence. He was sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary. SAMUEL MORRIS pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was sent for two years to the State Prison. THEODORE LEWIS was tried for obtaining money under false pretences. In February last LEWIS, in concert with WALTER PATTERSON and MONTAGUE B. FABIAN, represented to Mr. JOHN J. ROECK, a merchant of this City, that 1,500 barrels of flour, stored at No. 311 Washington-street, belonged to the firm of LEWIS & Co. For that flour Mr. ROECK agreed to pay $5,000, but previous to the day assigned for the payment and delivery of the flour, he discovered that he was being duped by the negotiators, and that that flour was the property of JESSE HOYT & Co., a well-known firm. In order to bring the offending parties to justice, he procured the attendance of two police officers, placed them in situations contiguous to the scene of action, received the visit of LEWIS & Co. in due form, paid them $200 in cash, and gave them a bank check for $4,600. As soon as they had signed the receipt, the officers took them in charge, and the money away from them. The case was not concluded yesterday, the prisoners' counsel having moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that an attempt to commit the offence only was shown, and not the commission of the crime itself. The confederates of LEWIS have not yet been called for trial.

Yesterday, Cotton was heavy, and about ½c. ₰ lb. lower. Flour was in good demand, at uniform rates. Wheat and Corn were freely dealt in, at, however, reduced prices. Sugars were depressed, and a shade cheaper. Provisions were inquired for at irregular quotations. Rice was more sought after, and was firm. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

### The Political Tornado and its Effects.

The awful example which Pennsylvania has just made of our venerable Chief Magistrate, will, we trust, not be lost upon his successors. The moral of the whole story is the folly of treating the Free-Soil Party at the North as mere fanatics or sectionalists, who may be larruped into submission. Taking even Parson BROWNLOW's view of Northerners, and supposing them to be the scum of creation, persons devoid of all the attributes of manhood, or, as Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, describes them, "cowardly, sneaking and low slung," their numbers clearly entitle them to some sort of deference at the hands of the President of the Republic. Right or wrong, evil-minded or high-minded, incendiaries or sober citizens, they form a majority of the population of the United States. If numbers alone elected the President, they would have their own man at the White House to-day. Under these circumstances, to brand them as sectionalists, and betrayers of the country, scoff at their remonstrances, deride their honest expressions of opinion, and hold their prejudices up to contempt, is very much as if Mr. BUCHANAN were to declare that for the family of the Toodles he had the sincerest respect and affection, but that he must say he hated Mr. Toodles and Mrs. Toodles, and all their children, except the baby. He is the servant of the Union, the elect of the sovereign people, but for the wishes of the vast majority of the said people he has the profoundest contempt. It may seem in his eyes, and in the eyes of GLANCY JONES, a most unaccountable circumstance that there should be two opinions about the right of the South to extend Slavery to the Territories—about the right of the first settlers to exclude or recognize the institution—about the soundness of the great "isothermal-lines" theory—about the superior wisdom of Southern politicians on all possible subjects—about the political advantages of slave-labor—but, nevertheless, so it is. If Mr. BUCHANAN had been elected for the express purpose of constructing a Republic upon a model of his own, he would probably be justified in trying to make everybody be of one mind; but he was elected to govern a society which was organized before he was born, and his duty, under these circumstances, is, unhappily, to take the people, laws and manners as he finds them. That he and the Postmasters and Custom-house Collectors and GLANCY JONES could construct a very much better state of society than is to be found at the North, we have no doubt whatever; but, unhappily this is not their mission. They have precisely the same difficulties to contend with that the allies met with in China. Every civilized diplomatist must regret that 300,000,000 of men should be embraced by such a political organization, and such a civilization, as those of the Flowery Middle Kingdom, but there they are, and we have to deal with them, not as we wish them to be, but as we find them. The Yankees are low fellows; they do not see the inherent baseness of industry; the inherent advantages of slave-labor, dueling, cocktails, and of general altitude of tone; they "go to meeting," preach politics, embrace isms, wash their faces, peddle clocks, mend their fences, manure their farms, read and write, and have all sorts of other absurd habits of which Southern gentlemen would like to break them; but Yankees are American citizens, have votes, and are very numerous and very tenacious of their opinions. These are facts which every President must recognize; Mr. BUCHANAN shut his eyes to them, and he is suffering in consequence.

One great fact is now unalterably established—and that is, that the majority of men of all parties in the Union are determined that at all costs the *bonâ fide* settlers in all the territories of the United States shall alone decide whether Slavery shall exist among them or not. Another great fact is also established by the experience of the last twenty years, with equal certainty and precision, and that is that free laborers and the friends of free labor will have an overwhelming preponderance in all coming time in the settlement of new States. Slavery has shown itself incapable of maintaining its ground against white immigrants, and it is equally incapable of propagating itself with any vigor where it meets with no competition. The conclusion to be drawn from these premises is obvious. The Union will in future belong, to a certainty, to that portion of the population which entertains Anti-Lecompton views. If this little circumstance renders a residence in this country intolerable to any of the friends of our venerable Chief Magistrate, they have the wide world before them. Great as is the extent of our territory, there still remain corners of the globe in which a Lecompton Democrat may stoutly maintain, to his latest breath, that the Lecompton Constitution ought not to have been submitted to the popular vote, without the fear of contradiction. Here he can have no peace of mind—the country, in its simplest character, supports the affirmative side of the proposition, and Northern sentiment, let it be made up of ever so many crotchets and superstitions, has unmistakably laid hold of the machinery of government.

Our poor friend GLANCY JONES has our sincerest sympathy in his present unfortunate condition. To be rejected at all is bad enough, but to be rejected after dining so often at the White House, and close to the President's home, is worse still. We know what a high value GLANCY set upon an invitation to Mr. BUCHANAN's table, from the fact that he ascribed an Anti-Administration vote given in the House last Winter to the member's chagrin at not being asked to dine at the Presidential board. The nature of this argument proved so clearly the extent of Mr. JONES' powers, and his great readiness and versatility, as well as the thoroughly gentlemanly tone of his mind, that we feel that his defeat has deprived the House of one of its brightest ornaments.

"We have fallen on evil days—
Star after star decays!"

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—Whether it be owing to the unfavorable influence of separate State tickets, or to other causes personal and local, the fact is evident that the Opposition are trying to throw away a number of Congressmen. This is, of course, quite agreeable to the Democrats who find an offset to their own splits in the divisions of their opponents. In some country districts, it is true, a union has been effected between the Republicans and Americans, giving promise of success. Erie County took the lead in this policy. Both branches of the Opposition started fairly, each desiring the candidate, but neither claiming him as a right. It so happened that the Republican aspirant was nominated, and the Americans, though disappointed, freely acknowledge the fairness of the transaction, and cordially support the nominee. On all national questions Mr. SPAULDING, who succeeded, and Mr. PUTNAM who failed, hold the same opinions. It is, therefore, not a matter of principle, but simply of preference, which of the two shall be voted for. But the example of Erie is not generally followed. In Albany, in the Ulster district, and in Brooklyn, there are separate Opposition nominations, and although the effect is likely to be the success of the party regarded as the common enemy, still, there would seem to be little disposition toward conciliation. This state of things goes to show the arbitrary power of party. If public objects and results were mainly aimed at, instead of private and partisan successes, those who have common purposes would, of course, have a common ticket. But the despotism of party will not permit this. Consequently, the Opposition in this State are about to make a present to their opponents of several Members of Congress, enough, probably, to decide the complexion of the next House of Representatives.

### Pennsylvania and New-York.

That the Administration has met with a signal defeat in the President's own State is conceded. It will no longer be pretended that the Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN is popular, or that the manufacture of party tests by the Administration has been a successful operation in Pennsylvania. That most impregnable of Democratic States finds herself impelled to pronounce against her favorite son. That she does so reluctantly is unquestionable. But the fatuity of forcing a Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas and Lecompton standards upon his party, has separated the President from his own State. Public opinion, when outraged beyond endurance, became irresistible, and Mr. BUCHANAN has received a lesson, too late, indeed, to be of service, but none the less impressive on that account.

The Keystone State has pronounced against the Administration; but how was this result achieved? Not solely by the unpopularity of Lecompton or the folly of the President. The triumph of the Opposition has been won, in great part, by the wisdom manifested in conducting the canvass. Nothing would have been easier than to allow the Democracy to walk over the course. The opponents of the Administration were not a homogeneous party. Far from it. They were divided into Republicans, Americans, and Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Without union, they would have been powerless; united, they have shown what they could do. Fortunately for them, no personal ambitions, antipathies or aspirations were permitted to keep them apart. They united seasonably upon a State ticket. They united also in the Congressional districts. Where Anti-Lecompton Democrats were strongest, they were supported. The whole opposition force of the State fought cordially together. Behold the result!

In the State of New-York a different policy has been followed. Union was attempted, but without success. The Pennsylvania election reads a lesson to the New-York Opposition; but it comes too late. It shows what might have been done had wiser counsels prevailed at Syracuse. The failure to present a joint ticket astounded a majority of the Opposition voters throughout the State; and this feeling will be quickened by the result in Pennsylvania. The The Republican and American masses, with whom the defeat of the Democracy was the paramount object, are unable to understand why the two Conventions should have kept apart. But they have made up their minds that a heavy responsibility rests somewhere. If it should turn out that, through the imprudence or worse conduct of leaders, the State of New-York is, this Fall, to be separated from Pennsylvania in the verdict pronounced against Lecompton, better were it for them, by whose agency the deed is done, that they were cast into the sea with a millstone hanged about their necks. The Republican leaders, indeed, claim that they can carry the State without help. Perhaps they can. If so, they may meet all their responsibilities. To show that they are able to do this they publish the votes of 1856 and 1857, exhibiting a large "reserve force," which staid away from the polls a year ago. This reserve is vehemently urged to come forward in November. But there is a risk in respect to habitual reserves. They sometimes grow too fond of the ease and security of their position. Better not to need than be compelled to rely upon their help.

### What is the Issue?

Kansas is played out. No political movements outside of her own borders can materially affect her future condition. She will be admitted upon her first asking. The Administration dare not risk an attempt to keep her out, or if it should, its defeat will be overwhelming. As a political issue, therefore, the Kansas question belongs to the past. In its nature it was temporary. Time and events have settled it. The destiny of Kansas is fixed, and although the Republicans may rejoice over the result as according to their wishes, they cannot claim to have produced it; nor was the Democratic Party able to retard it. Indeed, it is questionable whether all the political strife which has taken place over Kansas has had any appreciable effect. She is made free by the free population which poured in from the North, and in some measure from the South also. No efforts of parties or politicians could materially hasten or hinder the result.

The issue in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, has not been the old question of Freesoil in Kansas, but the division in those States is between the supporters and the opponents of the Administration. Whatever names may be paraded by the parties to the contest, they come substantially to this complexion. Whoever looks at Pennsylvania to-day must see that there are but two parties there—Administration and Anti-Administration. In the election of Tuesday it was simply a question whether Mr. BUCHANAN's general policy should be approved or condemned. No doubt some clung to him through State pride, personal regard, or party discipline, who condemn his official acts. Yet, really, the vote was for and against the Administration. The like is true, also, of Ohio and Indiana. Illinois will soon be called upon to pronounce upon the same subject. In New-York, also, to a certain extent the verdict of the 2d of November must be upon the merits of the Administration. If the two branches of the Opposition had united, as in Pennsylvania, this issue would be perfect here as it was there. In the actual state of the case, however, it is but partially presented, other matters entering largely into the canvass. But the tendency is in the same direction, and in 1859, if not now, New-York will vote with direct reference to sustaining or condemning the Administration.

LETTER OF THE HON. HORACE F. CLARK.—The manly and honorable tone of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK's letter to the Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District, who have tendered him a nomination for reëlection, ought to command the support of every honest Democrat in his District. We understand that a very large and highly respectable list of signatures was appended to the invitation, but only those of Alderman BRADLEY and Mr. BUSTEED, the Corporation Counsel, are given. But if there should be any occasion for it, the others will be published. Whether Mr. CLARK should be nominated by the Convention or not, he will probably be a candidate.

AN AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY.—It happens in matrimony, sometimes, that an aspiring bridegroom discovers, when too late, that he has not only married a wife, but espoused a family with all its infinite ramifications of mother-in-law, maiden aunts, and cousins of remote degree. Politicians, too, unite themselves to their constituents by pledges which sometimes become orphans and roam about the world like sorry outcasts. The Doges of Venice, in the olden times, went a little further and wedded the Adriatic, which, it must be confessed, was a very grave responsibility. But, "sad as are all these ills to bear," they are as nothing when compared with an operatic manager's "engagement." Mlle. PICCOLOMINI came yesterday; also Mlle. PICCOLOMINI's mother; likewise Mlle. PICCOLOMINI's father; to which we may add the name of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI's brother, and another PICCOLOMINI that we have not been able to place. Is it possible that this name can mean Smith? Good gracious! where's the Cardinal? Let one of the ten servants who are in attendance upon the identical PICCOLOMINI bring us an answer. In the meantime we congratulate Mr. ULLMAN on having attained the happiest (and most expensive) day of his life.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—GERRIT SMITH issues a farewell circular "to the friends of Temperance and Freedom in the State of New-York." He reports that he has been in all quarters of the State, and held meetings in most of the counties. His discoveries are not at all pleasant. Temperance and Freedom are little better than dead. But resuscitation is begun, and it will probably go on. Mr. SMITH thinks it likely that MORGAN may draw off votes enough to defeat him, and as MORGAN cannot come anywhere near being elected, such votes must be thrown away. He cherishes a very poor opinion of the Republican Party, but believes it is no worse than the Democratic and American parties, except in being "a stupendous hypocrite and utter humbug." Mr. SMITH admits that his election is not probable, but does by no means despair. He is working hard, and if PARKER is not elected, feels sure he himself shall be. The Republicans go to the polls, not to elect MORGAN, but, as Mr. SMITH says, to choose between himself and PARKER. If the latter is elected, it will therefore be because they prefer him. With these, and such like admonitions, Mr. SMITH takes leave of his supporters until the election.

AN UNFORTUNATE MANAGER.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK is the most unfortunate of men. Fate seems to have singled him out for all the blows, disappointments and losses that can be dealt to musical art in this country. After ten years of hard labor in this City, he has still to look to Havana for the wherewithal to make both ends meet. This resource is now denied him, and it would be impossible to point out a more unhappy man. The facts are as follows: For some months past he has been busy getting a large Opera company together. We have recently heard some of his artists at the Academy of Music; others are on the way or already here. In a week the troupe would have been on its way to the Antilles, when, lo! the news comes that a terrible catastrophe has occurred, that the City of Havana has been rocked with an explosion scarcely less terrible than an earthquake, that hundreds have been slain and nearly every house more or less impaired. Without a single addition to this ghastly intelligence it was sufficient to throw a damper on the profits of the Opera season, but misfortune is never a niggard to Mr. MARETZEK. A letter from the Government arrived yesterday announcing that the Tacon Theatre had been injured, and that it would be impossible to permit performances to take place in it for some months to come. Thus is Mr. MARETZEK thrown out of his last stronghold. What can he done with the artists? Will salaries come down?

ALBANY DISTRICT.—JONAS SHEAR, of the town of Coeymans, and not JONAS SHEAR COEYMANS, as misreported by telegraph, is the American nominee for Congress in Albany County.

CHARLESTON ITEMS.—The Charleston papers announce the death of Mr. JOHN ASHE ALLSTON, on Sullivan's Island. The *Mercury* says:

"He was a relative of the late WASHINGTON ALLSTON, and possessed the refined tastes of his illustrious kinsman. He was largely instrumental in getting up the Fraser Gallery, and in him, more than to any other, must be attributed the existence of the Carolina Art Association, which was so successfully organized in our city during the last Winter."

The whole number of deaths in Charleston, from Aug. 7 to October was but 573—less than last year. So the city is not unhealthy.

### Musical.

CONCERT.—Mlle. EMMA WELLIS, a very talented lady organist, gave an interesting Concert last evening, at Niblo's Saloon. The lady is a professor of the celebrated Alexandre Harmonium, an instrument which, in capable hands, is capable of introducing many novel effects into the concert-room, and of imparting an air of agreeable variety to the programme. Miss WELLIS is the most finished player we have yet heard; her touch is exquisitely delicate, and her whole management of the organ sensitive, poetical, and vocally appealing. Without limiting the capacity of the instrument, she confines herself to the effects which are obtained with the greatest happiness. Nothing could be more finished and elegant than the "Simple Melodies." They were the gems of the evening.

Miss WELLIS was assisted by Miss BRAINERD, Signor BERNARDI and Mr. H. C. TIMM. The concert was successful, and will bear repetition.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—Yesterday afternoon and evening the annual entertainments in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, took place at the Academy of Music. The *fete* was intrusted to the management of JOHN BROUGHAM, and owed its success in the first place, of course, to the charitable object for which it was designed, and next, to the talented artists who volunteered their services for the nonce. The edifice was crowded on both occasions, thereby insuring a handsome return. The net receipts will probably not fall short of $2,500.

WOATH-STREET EXTENSION.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday at the City Hall, to hear parties interested in the extension of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-street. Some eight or ten property-owners in the vicinity were present, the papers in the case being in charge of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen; and he being absent, the further hearing in the case was postponed until next Monday at 2 P. M.

SALUTE IN THE PARK.—In accordance with a resolution of Wednesday, a salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday at noon in the Park by the Sixth Ward E. D. Morgan Guards, on occasion of the Republican victory in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. About 300 persons were present. The Republican Central Committee also fired 100 guns, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, at 5 P. M., and 100 guns in Tompkins-square at 7 P. M.

Mr. John G. Holliday, of Montgomery, Orange County, met with a sudden and untimely death on Monday. As he attempted to cross the canal bridge in the lower part of the village, his foot slipped, and he fell from the steps of the bridge upon a pile of wood, breaking his neck, and causing almost instant death. An inquest was held upon the body of the unfortunate man. Verdict—"Accidental death."

## HAVANA.

### Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. HARRISON, left New-Orleans the 5th, Havana the 8th and Key West the 9th inst., and arrived here early yesterday morning. She brings 16 passengers, and a cargo of flour, oil, cochineal, tobacco, segars and fruit.

She comes consigned to M. O. ROBERTS.

In the explosion of the naval magazine at Havana, which occurred on the 29th ult., at 4½ P. M., the loss of lives was 112, and wounded 128, as far as ascertained. Loss of property over $1,000,000.

The brig *Geo. H. Chase*, bound from New-Orleans to Havana, which was lost on the Colorado Reef on the evening of the 20th ult., sank in 7 fathoms water.

The Sugar market in Havana was quiet and declining—buyers offering for Nos. 11 and 12 $5 12½@ $5 37½. Stock on hand 110,000 boxes; last year this time, 195,000.

Exchange on London 15¾ premium; New-York 4½ to 5, and New-Orleans, on short time, 5 to 5¼ premium.

Left the U. S. mail steamship *Empire City*, with the California passengers, at Key West, waiting the arrival of the steamship *Granada*—all well.

### The Grand Explosion—Extent of the Damage—The Subsequent Scene—Relief Proposed for the Injured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1858.

Last Wednesday evening, 29th, at a quarter past four, the inhabitants of Havana were startled by one of the most awful detonations ever heard, caused by the blowing up of the Marine powder magazines, that contained at the time 150,000 lbs. of powder and 1,200 shells, grenades and Congreve rockets! These magazines, being situated immediately in the rear of the "Haciendados" sugar warehouses, and in front of the Navy-Yard, caused immense damage. The warehouses were leveled with the ground, and buried under their ruins some 300 laborers! Up to last night 206 had been taken out, the greater part so severely injured that no hopes are entertained of ultimate recovery. A large number of dead bodies still lie buried under the stones and roof, and the stench arising therefrom is very offensive. The loss to the sugar warehouses is calculated at $500.000. The gasometers exploded also from the effects of the magazine, and the city of Havana was left in Egyptian darkness. The Police Department, however, obliged the citizens to illuminate, and, notwithstanding the absence of gas lights, our city wears almost as lively an aspect as it did during the Royal feast days. The explosion is said to have occurred as follows: Workmen were driving piles for building a foundation, about fifty feet from the shell magazine, and it is supposed that one of the shells must have rolled from the pile and exploded. The powder magazine was shattered by the shells and blew up almost simultaneously with the other. The sugar warehouses covered nearly half an acre of ground, and were all blown down. Almost every house in the city was more or less damaged by the explosion, and the concussion was felt 20 miles from Havana. Several of the shells fell in Regla, but caused little or no damage. Fortunately for the city of Havana, the direction of the shells was southward, where there are no houses.

The scene of destruction that presented itself to the eye was one of the most heart-rending I ever saw. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, rushing wildly about the pile of smoking ruins in search of some lost member of their families. The ground for hundreds of yards around was strewed with the bleeding and mangled remains of negroes, soldiers, Chinese and white laborers, and the air rent with the shrieks of the dying and half-buried victims. The Captain-General, and other high officials, were promptly on the spot, and every exertion was made to render assistance to the wounded. Among the victims was the wife and only child of the overseer of the works, who were found clasped in each others' arms, and blackened with the smoke and powder. The other magazines, containing three times the amount of powder, were fortunately spared. They all suffered severely. The windows and doors were knocked in, and on the roof of one a shell fell, but fortunately did not explode. The Corporation have distributed alms largely among the families of the injured, and a subscription will soon be taken up for their permanent relief.

### Personal.

The following-named Americans are touring in Europe: *At Interlachen*—Lieutenant and Mrs. Aulick, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Van Buren, New-York; Madame Bodisco and family, Mr. Whitwell, Massachusetts. *At Vevay*—Mr. and Mrs. Dwight E. Post, Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. Alfred Munson, New-York; Mr. and Miss Tiffany, Baltimore; Mr. H. Molley and family, Mme. de Hauteville, Massachusetts. *At Geneva*—Mr. Jacob and family, Kentucky; Mr. H. D. Lesesne, Mr. Porcher, South Carolina; Mr. Porter, Mr. Carnith, Massachusetts. *At Baden Baden*—Mr. M. H. Grinnell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hicks, Mr. Lee, Mr. Lawrence, New-York; Mr. Ives and family, Rhode Island; Mr. Julius Pringle and family, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. Grund, Washington, D. C.; Mr. W. M. Gwin and family, California.

Signor and Madame Piccolomini, Mlle. Piccolomini, Mlle. Laura Piccolomini, Signor Muzio, Italy; F. A. Cowen, Europe; H. B. Goodyear and family, Mr. and Mrs. Swinburn and Miss Vandenhoff, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Candee, New-Haven; Charles R. Swords, New-York, arrived, yesterday, by the *North Star*, and are stopping at the Union-place Hotel. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI received a great ovation in London on the eve of her departure. The London *Times* says: "The entrance of PICCOLOMINI was halted with loud and prolonged applause, which was renewed on each reappearance. She was in excellent voice, and sang with all that arch good-humor and genial sprightliness which, perhaps, more than her mere vocalization, have rendered her such a universal favorite. Signor GIUGLINI was also very warmly received. He, like PICCOLOMINI, is about to leave us; his destination, however, being Madrid."

M. ROULAND, the French Minister of Instruction, has ordered the publication, on a grand scale, of two national works—one is a *Carte des Gaules*, the other a *Dictionnaire Geographique*. The map will form a sort of topographical history of France from the conquest of Julius Cæsar to the end of the Roman dominion. The dictionary will form a complete history of the eighty-six departments of France, from the earliest times, and will contain ample details in archæology, topography and statistics.

The sons of BURNS, the Scotch bard, are at present, we understand, at the fashionable Stirlingshire Spa, Bridge of Allan. A correspondent states that they are both among the most enthusiastic bowlers to be seen daily exercising their skill on the public green, at the Westerton Arms Hotel.

### City Items.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the American Institute held a meeting Wednesday evening, when a Committee was appointed, consisting of John Johnson, Col. De Vne, W. H. Butler, Bailey J. Hathaway and Chas. Turner, to take into consideration the propriety of the Institute awarding premiums on articles exhibited at the late Fair. A Committee was also appointed to consult with exhibitors, and get at the value, as nearly as may be, of the articles on exhibition at the time of the fire, and report the same to the Institute. The Committee consists of S. D. Backus, C. A. Whitney, W. B. Leonard and J. C. Baldwin. There was also a joint meeting held on Wednesday of a Committee from the Board of Managers and another from the Committee on Agriculture of the Institute, at which Col. DE VOE, LEWIS G. MORRIS and WM. ESARTY were appointed to select a place for the Cattle Exhibition to be held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of December, under the auspices of the American Institute. A special meeting of the American Institute will be held at their rooms in Broadway this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the Health Department of this City, met on Wednesday, at Senator SCHELL's office, and organized by appointing the Hon. SMITH ELY, Jr., Chairman, and Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE Clerk. The Committee holds its future meetings at the Everett House.

Gen. SANDFORD and Staff will proceed to Staten Island to-day at noon, to inspect and review the Seventy-first Regiment, stationed at Camp Washington, and also to inspect and review the military companies of Richmond County, this being their annual parade-day.

Some 130 emigrants landed at Castle Garden from the *North Star* yesterday. Most of them were from Southern Europe, and well-to-do in appearance. The greater part of them went directly on to the West.

The firing in the harbor yesterday was by the frigates *Valorous* and *Sabine* exchanging salutes.

THE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The annual session of the Law Department of the University of the City of New-York, will commence on the 25th of October; at 7½ P. M., in the large chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The introductory lecture of the course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor; subject: "Legal Education and the best Method of rendering it effective."

MAILS TO VERA CRUZ.—We are authorized to say that the steamer *Tennessee* is to commence carrying the mails between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz on the 1st of November.

Time of leaving New-Orleans 1st and 15th, and Vera Cruz 7th and 21st of each month.

Mails for Mexico will, therefore be sent *via* New-Orleans and Vera Cruz as heretofore, as well as *via* Acapulco.—*Washington Union.*

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 48 Wall-street and Astor House.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

General Jerez and his Mission—Prospect of a Settlement—The White Contract with Nicaragua—Government Receipts—The French-Chinese Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 14.

All the rumors afloat, including those in the evening papers here, concerning Gen. JEREZ and his Mission, are entirely erroneous. The General had a protracted interview of the kindest character with Secretary CASS, to-day, which was adjourned over until to-morrow, and I am authorized to say that both parties entertain strong hopes that all our Nicaraguan difficulties will be speedily settled. In a few days I shall be able to lay the whole proceedings before the readers of the TIMES.

General JEREZ says that his Government repudiates the White contract as forfeited. It was concluded one year ago, and by it the Company was bound to put the Transit in operation within three months. Señor YRISSARI left for New-York this morning. Wells & Co. still linger.

The Government receipts in New-York, yesterday, were $46,000; in Boston, $10,000, and in Philadelphia, $3,000.

Count SARTIGES had an interview with Secretary CASS to-day, and deposited with him an official copy of the Chinese-French Treaty.

The Patent-Office has received $2,800 in fees for patents issued during the week.

On being told this morning that the darkest hour was just before daylight, the President responded that it was broad-day in Pennsylvania, yet as dark as though wrapped in midnight darkness.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 14.

General JEREZ to-day had a long interview with Secretary CASS. Notwithstanding he had previously asserted that he had full power to ratify the Cass-Yrissari treaty, and to finally arrange all matters pertaining thereto, without the necessity of referring it back to Nicaragua, it appears from the official document just submitted by him to the State Department, and of which a translation was immediately made, that he is empowered only to act, "in order that the amendments made by the Assembly of Nicaragua to the treaty may be substantially carried into effect." This is the language employed, but it is not considered sufficient to meet the demands of our Government. The Secretary of State will have a consultation with the President on the subject to-morrow, and Gen. JEREZ will soon thereafter be informed of the result. His mission is generally considered at an end, and, unless he has documents of a more satisfactory character to present, he will very shortly be dismissed.

### The Vermont General Assembly.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 14.

The General Assembly of Vermont convened in this place to-day. The House was organized by the choice of the Hon. GEO. F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington, Speaker, who received 188 votes to 38 for HENRY WADSWORTH, Esq., of Grand Isle, the Democratic candidate. CHARLES CUMMINGS, of Brattleboro', was chosen Clerk *pro tem.*

The Senate organized this afternoon by the choice of CLARK H. CHAPMAN for Secretary, and H. S. MUNN for Assistant.

The Hon. HILAND HALL will be inaugurated Governor to-morrow.

### Trial of Fire Engines and a Bloody Riot.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 14.

Eleven Companies participated in the Firemen's Muster and Trial at Chicopee to-day. Two silver and one brass plated Trumpet were offered as prizes for the best playing. They were won by Niagara Company, of Worcester; Niagara Company, of Springfield, and Ocean Company, of Springfield.

A fight occurred between the Ocean Company of Springfield, and the Washington Company of New-Haven. The fight lasted an hour, and was quite bloody. The Police were unable to make any arrests. Trumpets were broken in giving blows, and some severe wounds were received on both sides.

### Sinking of the Steamer Carrier, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The steamer *Carrier* sunk in the Missouri River on Tuesday afternoon. She was valued at $30,000, and was partly insured in Pittsburg offices. The cargo was saved, but in a damaged condition.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, it was resolved, as a testimonial of respect to EM. RYLAND, the late President, that the Chamber be closed to-day, the members attend the funeral in a body, and that the Chamber be draped

# THE ELECTIONS.

## Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS—CORRECTED.

Opposition, or Anti-Lecompton, in SMALL CAPS; Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Roman; Lecompton in *Italics*.

I.—*Thomas B. Florence.
II.—*B. Jay Morris.
III.—JOHN P. VERREE.
IV.—WILLIAM MILLWARD.
V.—JOHN WOOD.
VI.—John Hickman.
VII.—H. C. LONDENSCHER.
VIII.—John Schwartz.
IX.—THADDEUS STEVENS.
X.—JOHN W. KILLINGER.
XI.—JAS. H. CAMPBELL.
XII.—GEO. W. SCRANTON.
XIII.—*Wm. H. Dimmick.
XIV.—*GALUSHA A. GROW.
XV.—JAMES T. HALE.
XVI.—*Henry L. Fisher.*
XVII.—EDWARD MCPHERSON.
XVIII.—SAMUEL S. BLAIR.
XIX.—*JOHN COVODE.
XX.—Wm. Montgomery.
XXI.—JAS. K. MOORHEAD.
XXII.—ROBERT MCKNIGHT.
XXIII.—*WILLIAM STEWART.
XXIV.—CHAPIN HALL.
XXV.—Elijah Babbitt.

*Reelected.

Anti-Lecompton Members, **22**. (Regular Opposition, 17; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 4.) Lecompton Democrats, 3.

LIST OF LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS LEFT AT HOME.

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | James Landy. | 11 | Wm. L. Dewart. |
| 4 | Henry M. Phillips. | 15 | Allson White. |
| 5 | Owen Jones. | 17 | Wilson Reilly. |
| 8 | J. Glancy Jones. | 24 | James L. Gillis. |

It is clearly certain that these are all defeated. In addition to them, JOHN F. AHL, of the Sixteenth District, and PAUL LEIDY, of the Twelfth, failed to get nominations. So that really ten of the twelve members of the present Congress, who voted for Lecompton, have had leave to stay at home. Messrs. FLORENCE and DIMMICK are the only two reelected, and their majorities are greatly reduced.

THE VOTE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

| | People's. John M. Read. | Democratic. Wm. A. Porter. |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 5,913 | — |
| Allegheny | 3,000 | — |
| Chester | 2,000 | — |
| Cumberland | — | 350 |
| Dauphin | 1,000 | — |
| Lebanon | 1,060 | — |
| Franklin | 350 | — |
| Mifflin | 323 | — |
| Snyder | 350 | — |
| Westmoreland | — | 700 |
| Delaware | 800 | — |
| Columbia | — | 600 |
| Centre | 350 | — |
| Schuylkill | 1,000 | — |
| Lancaster | 3,000 | — |
| Northampton | — | 800 |
| Carbon | 500 | — |

The Lancaster *Examiner* says:

"The very great unpopularity of BUCHANAN'S Administration seems to have more than outweighed the dissatisfaction felt by some with the People's ticket—hence the unusual majority against the Democratic ticket. Judging from the vote in this city, Mount Joy, Columbia, and other towns, more than a thousand Democrats must have voted the People's ticket, influenced in part by dislike of BUCHANAN, but probably to a greater degree by desire for legislation on the Tariff, which legislation they supposed could best be had by voting as they did.

The naturalized vote went largely for the People's ticket, as the result in the two south wards of the city, and in such townships as West Hempfield, &c., conclusively shows. This is the first time that vote was ever lost to the Democracy."

## Ohio.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, 13th.*

Ohio has given her verdict on the course of the National Administration. The people have passed judgment on their faithless Lecompton representatives. The chief interest through the State at large has centred upon the Congressional elections. The State ticket has been, in a measure, lost sight of, though the Opposition candidates are, undoubtedly, chosen, and probably by a majority of from twelve to fifteen thousand.

In Hamilton County there was also a sharp contest for the local ascendency, resulting in a decisive defeat of the Buchanan Democracy. The effect of this great revolution, on the future, imparts to it a consequence altogether beyond that of any other merely local contest, and makes it a just cause for rejoicing to the Opposition everywhere. It is a defeat which will be sorely felt, even by the autocrat at Washington, and his minions in other States.

The Congressional elections, we are confident, will result in a decided loss to the Administration, in the delegation to the House of Representatives from this State in the next Congress. Mr. GROESBECK has paid the penalty of his fatal submission to the dictation of an unscrupulous partisan Executive. Mr. GUSLER, a staunch and true Anti-Administration man, succeeds him. If Mr. PENDLETON has escaped a like fate, it is by a close vote. He has at least been signally rebuked by his constituents. If returned now by a bare majority, his hard experience may afford him a wholesome lesson for the future. Mr. DAY made an excellent run. He is, if defeated, much nearer an election than his most sanguine friends, a few weeks ago, could have hoped.

From the other districts, we have yet only scattering returns. We trust there will be several other changes adverse to the Administration, as well as in Hamilton County.

CONGRESS—CORRECTED.

| Dist. | Present Congress. | Next Congress. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | G. H. Pendleton, dem. | G. H. Pendleton, dem. | 540 |
| 2 | W. S. Groesbeck, dem. | J. A. Gurley, rep. | 726 |
| 3 | C. L. Vallandigham, dem. | C. L. Vallandigham, dem | 150 |
| 4 | Mathias H. Nicholas, rep. | William Allen, dem. | 200 |
| 5 | Richard Mott, rep. | James M. Ashley, rep. | — |
| 6 | Jos. R. Cockerill, dem. | | |
| 7 | Aaron Harlan, rep. | Thomas Corwin, rep. | 3,000 |
| 8 | Benj. Stanton, rep. | Benj. Stanton, rep. | 3,000 |
| 9 | Lawrence W. Hall, dem. | John Carey, rep. | 150 |
| 10 | Joseph Miller, dem. | Carey A. Trimble, rep. | — |
| 11 | W. E. Horton, rep. | Chas. D. Martin, dem. | — |
| 12 | Samuel S. Cox, dem. | Samuel S. Cox, dem. | 300 |
| 13 | John Sherman, rep. | John Sherman, rep. | 3,000 |
| 14 | Philemon Bliss, rep. | Cyrus Spinck, rep. | 2,500 |
| 15 | Joseph Burns, dem. | Wm. Helmick, rep. | — |
| 16 | C. B. Tompkins, rep. | C. B. Tompkins, rep. | 800 |
| 17 | Wm. Lawrence, dem. | | |
| 18 | Benj. F. Lester, rep. | Sydney Egerton, rep. | 1,500 |
| 19 | Ed. Wade, rep. | Ed. Wade, rep. | 4,000 |
| 20 | Josh. R. Giddings, rep. | | |
| 21 | John A. Bingham, rep. | John A. Bingham, rep. | 1,500 |

## Indiana.

CONGRESS—CORRECTED.

| Dist. | Present Congress. | Next Congress. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wm. J. Niblack. | |
| 2 | Wm. H. English, Dem. | Wm. H. English, Dem. |
| 3 | James Hughes, Dem. | Wm. M. Dunn, Rep. |
| 4 | James B. Foley, Dem. | Wm. S. Holman, Dem. |
| 5 | David Kilgore, Rep. | David Kilgore, Rep. |
| 6 | J. M. Gregg, Dem. | Albert G. Porter, Rep. |
| 7 | John G. Davis, A. L. | John G. Davis, A. L. |
| 8 | James Wilson, Rep. | James Wilson, Rep. |
| 9 | Schuyler Colfax, Rep. | Schuyler Colfax, Rep. |
| 10 | Charles Case, Rep. | |
| 11 | John U. Pettit, Rep. | John U. Pettit, Rep. |

## LATEST TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 14.

**First Congressional District, NIBLACK, Democrat, elected by 800 majority.**

Third Congressional District, DUNN, Republican, elected over HUGHES, by 300 to 500 majority.

Second Congressional District, ENGLISH, Democrat, elected.

The Republicans claim the election of thirteen State Senators and fifty-seven members of the Assembly.

In the Seventh Congressional District, DAVIS, Anti-Lecompton, is elected by about 3,000 majority.

In the Tenth Congressional District, CASE, Republican, is elected by 600 majority.

## Iowa.

LYONS, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

**In five townships in this county, LEFFINGWELL, Anti-Lecompton Democrat for Congress, is sixty-four ahead.**

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

The Republican majority in Scott County is 350 on both State and Congressional tickets. BENNETT, Independent candidate for Judge, has 227 majority in this city.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Thursday, Oct. 14.

*First Congressional District*, (Official)—Des Moines County, 102 majority for H. H. Trimble, Democrat. Henry County, 675 majority for Samuel R. Curtis, Republican; Jefferson County, 175 majority for Curtis; Wapello County, 100 majority for Trimble. These are Republican gains since 1857.

## The Washington Union on the Democratic Defeat.

*From Yesterday's Union.*

We have encountered heavy reverses in Pennsylvania which would discourage any but the Democratic Party. Excuses are not remedies, and we shall not therefore invoke them. We have been sadly beaten by extended defection in our own ranks—beaten, we regret to say, precisely at the time that the evil policy of the Opposition was most deeply felt all over the country. Our friends have struggled with intestine difficulties and with the open enemy, who were encouraged to renewed efforts in consequence of the quarrels in our own party. *It is undoubtedly true, too, that the question of a revision of the tariff on the basis of direct protection to special interests had much to do in procuring votes for the Opposition.* They professed to be peculiar friends of protection and to have it in their power, if elected, to aid the people of Pennsylvania. We shall be able hereafter to test the soundness of the judgment that would thus strike down the men of Pennsylvania who can best subserve the true interests of that State, in order to give place to a handful of political speculators who really have no power to benefit honest industry.

It is not our purpose to comment upon the returns reported to us of the elections. We have carefully compiled and arranged them so that the reader may have all the information which has reached the *Union* office. Our duty does not end with recording these defeats of the Democracy. The causes which have led to them must be the subject of thought and discussion, as furnishing lessons of experience for our future guidance. With the open enemy of our principles we have no terms of compromise or conciliation. In the hour of their temporary triumph we bid defiance to their organization and spurn their treasonable doctrines. We have met and conquered them in the past, and will do it again in the future. Black Republicanism has no firm hold upon the honest masses of our countrymen. When fully aroused and warned of the dangers which flow from the triumphs of these sectional enemies of the Constitution and the Union, the voice of a patriotic people will soon consign them to merited defeat. If at this time they had been thrown upon their own unaided resources, their present victory would have been a hopeless and disastrous overthrow. With them we shall have a future reckoning, of which they may have a foretaste by recurring to the past triumphs and victories of the Democracy, which have hitherto suffered similar defeats to the present. Unlike all other political organizations in this country, the Democratic Party survive disasters and gather new power and strength from each recurrence of them. Our principles have an abiding place in the hearts and affections of the American people, and we cling to them with a deeper feeling and a stronger faith in the hour of danger and disaster than in the day of victory. The triumphant Republican—the exultant Know-Nothing—the traitorous Democrat—none of them, nor all of them combined, feel half so proud and defiant in their victory as the true and noble Democrat who retires from the lost battle with a consciousness of the honesty of his motives, the purity of his principles, and the ultimate invincibility of his party.

*With those Democrats who have leagued with the enemy and given them the victory, we have no faith or alliance. In looking over the field,* DOUGLAS *and his Forneys may find cause for rejoicing and self-laudations.* They may glory alike in their own shame and the defeat of the noble old party which they have betrayed and abandoned. It is their work, and they may claim from their new allies full compensation for the service they have rendered. They and the Black Republicans have been faithful co-workers—beginning with Judge DOUGLAS' attack on President BUCHANAN'S Administration at the commencement of the last session of Congress, and ending in their present joint and inglorious victory. They have fought well and successfully together. Let them together rejoice, and in common prepare for the final doom that awaits alike the original enemies and the recent deserters of the Democratic Party.

We have no fears of the masses. They may for a time be deceived and deluded by those in whom they have been accustomed to confide. It is not strange that men like Judge DOUGLAS, who had been trusted and honored by the Democracy of the whole Union, should be able to lead astray many good and true men; but it would be strange indeed if he could induce them to remain with him in the embraces of Black Republicanism. *Douglas and such instruments as Forney may, and no doubt will, take permanent quarters in the ranks of the opposition,* but they will find themselves left without a Democratic sympathizer to participate in their shame and dishonor. The Democratic Party must submit to these periodical purgations. *It purifies the organization, by striking from the rolls men who in the past were unworthy of our confidence, and in the future will be incapable of doing us an injury.* Encouraged by the noble efforts of our friends in every quarter, and strengthened in our Democratic faith, we look hopefully to the future, not doubting that it has in store for us other and more glorious triumphs than even those bright victories in the past, which have rendered our principles immortal and our organization invincible.

## CITY POLITICS.

### Letter from the Hon. Horace F. Clark.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

The Hon. HORACE F. CLARK—*Sir:* The undersigned Democrats, residing in your Congressional District, having become satisfied that an attempt will be made so to employ the machinery of the party as to thwart the wishes of the Democracy of the District, relative to your renomination, and confident that the great mass of our people will sustain their representative in the fearless and conscientious discharge of his duty, request that you will consent to become a candidate for reelection.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
RICHARD BUSTEED, and others.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 7th inst., requesting me to consent to become a candidate for reelection to Congress, is before me, and has received the consideration due, as well to the subject itself as to the high character of the gentlemen from whom the invitation emanates. It is especially gratifying to me to be thus informed that my course in Congress has met with the approbation of so intelligent a portion of my constituency.

Public life has, I find, but few alluring features; but the most grateful of them all is the approval, by free and independent men, of the conduct of their representative.

I was elected as the representative of the Eighth Congressional District at the same time that Mr. BUCHANAN was elected to his high office, and it was doubtless the expectation of the great majority of those who gave me their suffrages that I should, by my votes in Congress, sustain his Administration. This I found it impossible to do, without the betrayal of those obligations which I assumed when I accepted my trust. When elected to Congress I became charged with a duty to my constituency, and the whole of it—to the country, and the whole of it. I was not thereby constituted the mere instrument of a party, to take part in the contrivances necessary to maintain it in power. Still less was I bound to take instructions from a clique of Federal office-holders, who naturally mould their expressed opinions in the forms cast by the appointing power.

I derived my authority directly from the people, and became responsible to them alone.

The President of the United States was entitled to the consideration due to the chief executive officer of the Government; but his opinions upon any measure of national policy did not become the law of my action.

Nor is it in my judgment consistent with our republican system of government that the President of the United States, by whatsoever party elected, shall be permitted to control, or to attempt to control, the action of the representatives of the people.

The idea seems of late to have been put afloat, that the representative in Congress of a Northern constituency sustains to the President a relation somewhat analogous to that of the menials of his household. He must comply with his wishes, or lose his confidence, and vacate his place. I have no sympathy with this new party dogma: and my experience in Congress having strengthened my convictions of the absolute necessity of preserving the independence of the representative, I shall never embrace it.

It is not improper that I should say, that upon the representatives of Southern constituencies this condition of servile and degraded snoservicncy is not imposed. And it is my belief, that if it were attempted to be imposed, the imposition would not be borne. This is constantly evidenced by the record of the votes of the representatives of the South.

Entertaining such sentiments, and having attained that period of life when opinions are not changed with the facility incident to earlier and later years, it will not occasion surprise that upon every subject-matter of governmental policy which was presented in Congress for my action, I felt at liberty to exercise all the intelligence which I could command.

It never even occurred to me that I should subject myself to the accusation of treason to the Democratic party, while I remained steadfast and true to its ancient faith. Much less did I imagine that my fidelity to Democratic principles was to be measured by the extent of my submission to the opinions of the President. I entered Congress with the expectation of sustaining the President when, in my judgment, he was right; and without being in any way committed to his support when, in my judgment, he was wrong. I would not have taken, nor will I now take office, upon any other terms.

Nor has it surprised me that the office-holders and seekers, who have taken possession of the Tammany Hall organization, should seek to prevent my reelection. They undoubtedly regard it as sound personal policy to do what they perhaps justly conceive to be in accordance with the desire of the Executive; and just so long as the Democratic Party permits its machinery to be managed by a few pensioners of the Government, just so long will their nominations for Congress reflect the commands of the Executive instead of the wishes of the party. The political principles of the organization will undergo changes with every variation of opinion or policy on the part of the President, and much time will not elapse before its nominations will be treated with that disregard to which they are now really entitled. The good result may perhaps follow, that a little of that spirit of independence, which is our traditionary heritage, may be infused into party organizations; and the masses of the people, freed from the tyranny of a self-constituted regency, shall have at least some slight voice in the election of candidates for office.

Men who now lend themselves to carry out the schemes of corrupt and unprincipled leaders, will learn that their political rights and duties extend beyond the wretched privilege of depositing in the ballot-box votes which others place in their hands.

You have expressed confidence that the great mass of our people will sustain their representative in the fearless and conscientious discharge of his public duties. This is a problem which remains to be solved.

In respect of your request that I should consent to become a candidate for reelection, I have to say that I recognize among the signers of your letter very many active political partisans, well known to be firmly devoted to Democratic principles and long attached to Democratic organizations; and I have felt apprehensive lest some may have concurred in your request from considerations of personal kindness, resulting from the associations of former years.

Inasmuch as in this matter I am inclined to waive all mere personal considerations, I have determined briefly to state my views upon the single and only question of national importance which came before Congress at its last session, and submit it to your discretion whether they are such as entitle me to your support: I refer to the Kansas question. It is almost certain that the case of Kansas will, in some form arise again, and as it will probably awaken public interest anew, it is but just to every Congressional constituency and to every Congressional candidate, that the opinions of the latter should be distinctly and publicly known.

The application for the admission of Kansas to the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, was pressed upon Congress with the full force of the Administration, and inasmuch as the President gave his assent to the bill providing for her admission, as it finally passed, I consider that the scheme embodied in the bill should be regarded as a measure to which the Administration is irrevocably committed.

I was opposed to the admission of Kansas upon the application for admission preferred in the name of her people by JOHN CALHOUN, the President of one of the Constitutional Conventions held under her Territorial laws, and I voted against it. It is hardly possible that admission, under that Constitution, will be again attempted. It is now universally acknowledged that the whole transaction of the Lecompton Constitution was a gross and unmitigated fraud upon the people of Kansas. I think no man will be so mad as to suggest it again, and I hope I need not say, that if the effort should be renewed, I would resist it.

The bill which finally passed, commonly called the English Compromise, remains unrepealed, and would be applicable should Kansas apply for admission under any other than the Lecompton Constitution. The people of Kansas have repudiated that Constitution, and by so doing have relieved themselves from the incubus of its conception and its history. I most sincerely rejoice at this result. It creates confidence in the integrity of her people, and gives promise that her future career shall be as bright as her past has been hideous. It revives the hopes of those who foresaw in the success of the Lecompton scheme, a national indorsement of election frauds of the most startling description. It justifies those who controverted the assertion that the Lecompton Constitution was the act of the people of Kansas—and leaves her free to seek admission to the Union without suffering the ignominy and the wrong of adopting a Constitution which they never made, but always abhorred.

Should she apply for admission, in advance of the ascertainment, by a legal census, that she has a population sufficient to entitle her to a representative in Congress, according to the existing apportionment—and I have no doubt that she will so apply—her application will encounter the only living provision of the English bill. In accordance with that existing law, her application must be denied or postponed. I voted against that bill, because, in one line it coaxed the people of Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution, while in another it made a threat of indefinite exclusion from the Union, in case of her refusal. The temptation to its acceptance, and the penalty of its rejection, were equally obnoxious. I shall never regard the provision in question as of the slightest force. The rule of population prescribed by it, as a general rule, is, in my judgment, a sound one; but I have once voted against its special application to the case of Kansas, because of the odious discrimination against the North; and I shall persist in my course. The rule might well have been resorted to when the application was first made for her admission under the Lecompton Constitution, and the country have been spared the excitement which the attempt to subnerge Kansas beneath it created. But it is now too late to invoke it. If the people of Kansas had consented to submit to the Lecompton Constitution, they could have become a State, notwithstanding the insufficiency of her unascertained population—and for the reason that they preserved their honor, if for no other reason, I would, in her case, disregard the rule of population. She has proven herself worthy of the confidence of the nation, and her prompt admission as one of the sovereign States of the Union, would be an appropriate recognition of her inflexible and heroic maintenance of the great right of self-government which lies at the base of the Republican edifice.

Whatever, therefore, may be the policy of the Administration, relative to any new application for the admission of Kansas, I shall not hesitate to vote in favor of her admission, without reference to her population, if in other respects she shall be entitled.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your proffered support; almost every personal inducement is against my acceptance, and I have not declined the proposition, chiefly because my success, should such be the result, may yet have the effect to quiet the nerves of some Northern representative, who may be tempted to sacrifice the rights of his constituency and his own honor, under the pressure of a party discipline which he may be too feeble to resist—by the assurance that the supposed displeasure of the Executive is not necessarily to be followed by the forfeiture of the confidence of his constituents.

I am not without apprehension, that our system of Government will not survive another generation, unless the independence of the House of Representatives is established upon a surer foundation than that upon which it seems to me now to rest: while I am confident that the North cannot long maintain even her present place in the councils of the nation, if her representatives are not permitted equally with those of the South, to exercise the attributes of mind and conscience in respect of every measure of national concernment. She may well despair of acquiring that position in the Union to which her vast numbers, and her still vaster interest entitle her, unless her representatives, at least, are free.

I am, your fellow-citizen, HORACE F. CLARK.

Alderman JOHN J. BRADLEY, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., and others.

UNION OF AMERICANS AND REPUBLICANS FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.—Conference Committees from the American and Republican County Conventions met last evening, at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, and, after a lengthy session, agreed that the Opposition shall unite, upon the following basis:

The Republicans to have the nominees for Sheriff, Supervisor, Justice of the Superior Court and two Coroners.

The Americans to have the County Clerk, District-Attorney and two Coroners.

The proceedings which led to this result were attended by considerable excitement, though towards the close a spirit of great unanimity was exhibited. The desire for fusion was general, and the differences arose only from the personal preferences of the Committee members.

The result of this conference will be reported to the respective County Conventions for action. The Republican Convention meets this evening, and the American on Saturday.

TAMMANY JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—The Democratic Judicial Convention met last evening, at Tammany Hall, and nominated for Justice of the Superior Court, JAMES MONCRIEF; for District-Attorney, NELSON J. WATERBURY.

The statement that GEORGE BRIGGS was nominated in the Seventh Congressional District is premature. The Nominating Convention does not meet till Friday, when the Conference Committee will make their report.

It is thought that Mr. R. H. MCCURDY will accept the nomination for Congress unanimously tendered him in the Fifth District.

## Police Commissioners.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION DAY—THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES AGAIN.—The Police Commissioners met yesterday at 2 P. M., all the Commissioners present except General NYE. A resolution was passed directing the General-Superintendent to have placards posted in conspicuous places in New-York and Brooklyn, reciting the section of the Police Act relative to elections, requiring all liquor-shops to be closed on that day, and proclaiming to rowdies the penalties attached to interference with electors at the polls. The General-Superintendent was also instructed to detail the adequate number of men required to preserve order in the different poll districts.

Commissioners STRANAHAN and STILWELL, with Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, were appointed a Committee to report the names of poll clerks to officiate in the various election Districts.

A Committee—Commissioner STRANAHAN Chairman—was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Jollie glass ballot-boxes, and see that an ample number was in order to meet the necessities of election day.

A resolution, submitted by Commissioner BOWEN, was passed directing the General Superintendent to issue an order requiring the Inspectors of the various Precincts of the City to make a thorough examination in their respective Wards of the number of tenement houses, including basements and cellars, occupied by families, and report upon the number of such places, the location, number of inmates, number of adults and children, and their general condition—the report to be submitted on or before the 1st of November. The resolution required the Captains also to report all places and persons of suspicious character.

JOHN H. MILLER, of the, Fifteenth, and MATHIAS GREEN, of the Twentieth Precinct, were dismissed from the Department for intoxication. Complaints against thirty policemen were disposed of. Most of the complaints were dismissed, and in the remaining cases a fine of from one to thirty days' pay was inflicted as punishment. The Board adjourned till 2 P. M. on Monday.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.—Proposals will remain open in the Street Commissioner's office until the 18th inst. for the following work:

For repairing pier at the foot of Fifth-street, East River.

For building the foundations, and erecting the iron railing to inclose the Worth monument, and for flagging sidewalks, and setting new curb and gutter around the same.

Proposals will be received until the 22d inst. for the following:

For furnishing fifteen hundred cast-iron lamp-posts for the City.

For furnishing one thousand tons of anthracite coal.

Blanks of the agreement and specifications required can be had at the Street Commissioner's office.


☞ **The Crystal Palace Fire.**

We specially invite the public to an examination of our Safe, which *passed through* the GREAT FIRE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, and, (although the door was not locked, and evidently but imperfectly closed,) it is in a condition *to withstand another test*, and we feel assured *its contents would come out unharmed.*

The public will distinguish between *this Safe*, that was closed, *though not locked*, and those of our make which were left *wide open*, and, of course, destroyed.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Manufacturers, for seventeen years, of the
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
No. 40 Murray-st.

☞ **Go to the Ruins of the Crystal Palace**
And examine

The so-*called* FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Stearns & Marvin, and other SHEET IRON SAFE MAKERS, most of which are a mass of ruins. This *unexpected* test will open the eyes of the public.

Also,
EXAMINE LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE,
which only requires a coat of paint to make it as good as new. Depôt for LILLIES' CHILLED IRON
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Elegant Clocks and Bronzes,**
JUST RECEIVED,
PER SHIP AUGUSTUS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, / No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Every Wife, Mother, Sister or Friend,** in this City, who has a husband, son, brother, or friend, who smokes, should buy an American Smoker without a single day's delay, and get rid of the intolerable nuisance of a stinking breath in the one they love best. Sold at the principal drug and cigar stores, and at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **The Practical Hatter.**—We would call the attention of gentlemen to the elegant and tasty hats manufactured by ESPENCHEID. To our mind they combine, to a greater degree, the essential qualifications of a superb hat than any other issued this season. Price $3 50. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*
They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

☞ **Our Elegant Assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,**
for the FALL TRADE, is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome st.

☞ **Dulley's Magical Pain Extractor.**—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New-York, is undoubtedly the most celebrated surgeon in America, and enjoys a reputation scarcely surpassed by any in Europe; and if you were put under his care with scalds, burns or terrible inflammations, he would apply DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. We are fully authorized to make use of his name in this connection. For sale by C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., and all druggists and patent-medicine dealers.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer**
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits!**—Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne Hair Renovator has no equal in preserving and beautifying the Hair, and in restoring it when impaired or fallen to decay. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Lovett's Wahpene is the only article** that will restore gray hair and cure baldness. Free from sulphur, it does not corrode jewelry; any preparation for the hair that will do it injures the brain. The Wahpene is forwarded for $6 25 per dozen, cash. A liberal discount by the gross. Office No. 85 Bleecker-st., New-York.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c.,** Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium; Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ladies, the best place in New-York** to buy Gaiter and Button Boots for yourselves and children, with boys' Patent Leather Boots and India-Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, is at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Wigs—Toupees—Wigs.**—CLIREHUGH'S are the best fitting, most durable and cheapest in the City. Look at his new transparent skin divisions. System of measurement sent on application. Factory No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, third door west of Broadway.

☞ **Epilepsy.**—This hideous disease no longer incurable. Dr. HARTS vegetable extract is a sure remedy for its destruction; has been in use many years, and known by everybody. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers,** No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents; a box of black or brown, best in use. Also, infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

☞ **Dr. R. Goodale,** at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

☞ **A Splendid Lot of Men's Shawls just** received at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.


## MARRIED.

ROGERS—BOWKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Mr. CHARLES T. ROGERS to Miss SARAH M. BOWKER, all of this City.

SEARS—DATER.—In this City, by the Rev. G. A. Peltz, Mr. MILTON SEARS, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss CAROLINE DATER, of this City.

WILLIAMS—MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at St. Bartholomew's Church, JAMES B. WILLIAMS to FANNY L. MILLER, eldest daughter of the late Jonathan Miller, Esq., of this City.

PECK—GOTTSBERGER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by His Grace the Archbishop, Mr. WALTER A. PECK to Miss ANNIE E. GOTTSBERGER, daughter of J. G. Gottsberger, Esq., of this City.

WRIGHT—BUCKHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D., G. WELLMAN WRIGHT to GEORGIANNA, daughter of George Buckham, all of this City.

BOGERT—RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Hasbrouck, Rector of St. Mark's Church, JOHN V. BOGERT, of New-York, to ANGIE, daughter of Lemuel S. Richardson, Esq.

BEALE—WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the New Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, Mr. WILLIAM P. BEALE to Miss AMELIA D., daughter of Geo. Whiting, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HAIGHT—SUTTON.—At Harrison, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. S. Billert, DANIEL D. HAIGHT, of Rye, to SUSAN, only daughter of John Sutton, of Harrison.

CHAPMAN—BARLOW.—At Chester, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Henry Wicker, of Deep River, JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN to HATTIE C., eldest daughter of Dr. Edward Barlow, all of New-York City.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

NOYES—PAGE.—At Jamesville, Wisconsin, on Sunday, Oct. 10, by the Rev. Oliver Bronson, Mr. WILLIAM B. NOYES, late of New-York City, and Miss JULIA A. PAGE, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

☞ St. Johnsbury papers please copy.

WATKINS—PATTISON.—At Fort Edward, on Monday, Oct. 11, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Samuel B. Bostwick, Mr. WILLIAM B. WATKINS, of New-York, to Miss HENRIETTA E. PATTISON, daughter of Mr. JOHN Pattison, of Fort Miller.

## DIED.

GOODHEART.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, suddenly, ANNA GOODHEART, wife of William Goodheart, aged 28 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of her brothers, James and John Leonard, also those of her brothers-in-law, James Irving and George Goodheart, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

KERR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 14, Mrs. MARGARET KERR, wife of Hugh Kerr.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, John Heughan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 251 Grand-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MARTINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, MARIA, infant daughter of Harvey T. and Maria Martine, aged 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 274 West 38th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

CAMPBELL.—

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, who has lately arrived in this country, desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of gentlemen's horses, and a good milker of cows, and understands garden work; excellent City reference; no objection to go to any part of the conotry. Call at No. 38 4th-av., corner of 8th-st., or address a note to N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND very competent English servant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; has served in first-class families in England and can produce excellent testimonials; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing to suit any lady. A good place more considered than wages. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—No charge made.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; she understands her business very well; also to bake bread and to make biscuits and pies. The best of reference from five years in her last place can be given. Call at No. 91 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 366 Bowery, in the bookstore, one door above 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A faithful highly-recommended Protestant woman; is a very good cook; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; washes and irons in the very best style. Also a situation wanted, by an experienced Protestant girl, for general housework; is smart, hardworking and capable. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN and a German Protestant girl; one as cook, who understands baking and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; want situations in the same family; have good references from last place; both understand their business perfectly, in all its branches. Apply at No. 142 [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and irouer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 164 East 22d-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, and French fluting, or plain sewing, or as laundress in a small family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would wait on a lady or grown children; best of City reference; no objection to leave the City. Call, for two days, at No. 142 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best of cooking in first-class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capability and industry. Call at No. 7 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry, and bread; good reference, if required. Call at No. 169 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse or to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid or assist in washing in a private family. No other need apply. Good City reference can be given. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 298 West 29th-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would do chamberwork or wait on a lady or grown children. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Call for three days at No. 236 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' experience in the City, wishes a situation in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 226 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations; one as first-rate cook and baker, would assist in the washing; the other as first-class waitress, would assist with chamberwork; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork. Good City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days. Call at No. 123 West 12th-st., in the rear, between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, if required, is an excellent hand at doing up ladies fine muslins; has the very best of references from some of the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen till engaged at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPErienced girls, with good City references; one as a good cook and baker, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 36 Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations to do general housework in small private families. Good reference from their last place, if required. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., 2d floor. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; is a first-rate laundress, understands fluting; lived 3 years and 6 months in her last place. Has good City reference. Call at No. 83 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 201 East 12th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND refinement would like a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house. Address Mrs. C. J. PERLEY, No. 140 *Times* Office, for one week, stating where and when an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook who understands pastry and meats; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; would go to Tarrytown. Best of City reference. Call at No. 2 8th-st., near Bowery, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as very good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between av. A. and 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children or to do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, first room. Reference given if required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS French and English, a situation as lady's companion and seamstress in a private family. Has no objection to travel. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 12 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; she understands her business perfectly. Call, for two days, at No. 125 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman. Best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGlish Girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country. Best of City references. Call at No. 29 2d-st., for two days, in fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a very good baker, in a plain, respectable family, or to do general housework. Good City references given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as professed cook; understands soups and game, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 207 17th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse or chambermaid; she can take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of City reference given. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock for one day at No. 1 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; understands the care of a baby, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 289 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or a respectable restaurant; best City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 135 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 289 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or assist in the care of children. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook. Has the best of recommendation from her last place. None but private families need apply at No. 335 6th-av., one door from 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent person as chambermaid or laundress; has good references and can be seen for one week at her present place, No. 27 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 36 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse or chambermaid. Inquire at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands her business, and can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 206 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO understands all kinds of washing; the washing of four gentlemen or of a family. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor front, room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to the country, or to general housework in a small family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a respectable private family; none others need apply. Call, or send, for two days, at No. 92 St. Mark's-place. Good City references can be given. Has no objection to travel.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, a situation as nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country or to travel, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 237 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the toy and trimming store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 239 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family, or would do light chamberwork and waiting; is kind among children, and has good recommendations. A short distance in the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WANTS A SITUATION, one as chambermaid and fine washer, the other as laundress. Have the best of City references. Have lived five and three years in their last place. Can be seen from 10 to 3 on Thursday at No. 10 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, about 16 years old, a situation to do light chamberwork and assist in the nursery; is ready and willing to make herself useful; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at No. 173 West 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one a first-class cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both excellent City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the washing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at the corner of 14th-st. and Broadway, druggist.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; also by one as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the care of children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 238 1st-av., room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a Protestant, who has been eight years in one family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 7 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as competent nurse and plain sewer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 9 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at 85 East 22d-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, no a farm, one to do general housework, the other to do general farm-work. Preference will be given to a man who understands the cultivation of fruit, and competent to take charge of a small farm. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN office boy, from 14 to 17 years of age, who can write a rapid hand, resides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Salary first year $50. Call after 10 o'clock A. M., on THOS. N. DALE & CO., No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

FARMER WANTED—A THOROUGH-WORKing farmer, with wife and little or no family, to take charge of a farm of 100 acres, near the City. A Scotchman preferred. Apply at No. 7 Barclay-st., 1st floor, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE; MUST WRITE a good hand, be quick at figures, live with his parents, and be well recommended. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 181 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, TO DO THE general housework of a small family. Must be willing and obliging and come well recommended. Apply at No. 274 West 18th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and has good references, can apply at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO GO INTO THE country, where he will be expected to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 20 Amity-place, on Friday evening.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY, an hour's ride by rail from the City, an intelligent woman to do general housework. Apply to Mr. HOBSON at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A GOOD nurse and seamstress, to go to the country. Apply at No. 79 Chambers-st., up stairs, between 10 and 12 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—TWO SCOTCH, ENGLISH OR AMERIcan women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family in the City. Apply at No. 112 East 21st-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress. Good references required. Apply at No. 115 East 17th-st.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN AND TWO PROTESTant girls, situations as chambermaids and waitresses, or would do general housework. Two first-class cooks, and several general houseworkers; also, some small girls, want situations. They are well recommended. Apply to WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

### MASS MEETING
OF THE
CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITORS.
ATTENTION.

The Invecotors and Exhibitors at the late Fair, and all those who sympathize with the effort now making by them to reopen a Fair, and to establish a National Institute for the permanent exhibition of works of art and industry, are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute THIS EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Several distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting. Every philanthropist should aid this truly benevolent object, and every public-spirited citizen should give his hearty support to this enterprise of national importance.

The presence of, and the encouragement from, the ladies is particularly requested.

By order of the Managers.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A SPECIAL MEETing of this Institute will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on important business connected with the recent destruction of the Crystal Palace. Members are requested to attend. WM. HALL, Vice-President.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

## POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting will be held THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, at No. 618 Broadway. Members will please be punctual, as special business will be transacted.
By order, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman.
JAMES M. BOYD, } Secretaries.
THOS. G. BAKER, }

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 6 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good workiog men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Louden, of the Encyclopedia of Loudon, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man of several years' experience in this country, who thoroughly understands his business, viz. green and hot-house plants, the culture of fruits and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c., the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, would take charge in general of any gentleman's place where confidence, honesty and sobriety is required. Has a first-class recommendation of over 6 years from a highly respectable gentleman in this City. Address, for one week, E. B. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF GOOD moral character, temperate habits and quiet disposition, a quiet place for the Winter. He understands the care of horses, cows and everything round a small place; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing to do anything in reason, in order to earn a decent living; will engage with a nice family for small wages till the 1st of April. Call at No. 307 Bowery, or address T. J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who is well qualified for the business; understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, transplantiog and removing all kinds of trees, vines, &c.; also, the raising and saving all kinds of vegetables; understands the care of all kinds of stock, and is a first-rate driver. Good reference. Address E. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, married Scotchman, a situation, as coachman, or to drive a wagon, and deliver goods; he is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses, and has been used to City driving. Any letters addressed to D. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, for two days, will be promptly answered.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, (Protestant,) as coachman; is well acquainted in the City, understands taking care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his last employer; will go in the country. Apply at the office of W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION. He thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of references. Also understands the care of horses and cattle; will not object to go in the country, if necessary. Apply at No. 127 Cherry-st. Has lived three years in last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to take charge of horses and do gardening; no objection to the country. Can give City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. James Park's, seedsman and florist, Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, TRUSTWORTHY man, of middle age, a situation as light porter; understands making collections. Was seven years in his last place, (a banking-house;) can give the best of reference. Address a note to, or inquire of STEPHEN ALLEN, at Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to go South, as he is accustomed to the climate, and can give the best of references. Address M. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY BOY, OF 18 years, a situation in the country or city, where he can make himself generally useful to his employer. Can be seen at No. 357 2d-av., back room, between 22d and 23d sts., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN SOME respectable private family, by a man that knows his business in all its branches. The best of City reference given as to sobriety and capability. Call at Mr. Corvin's grocery store, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES to obtain a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Call at No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADvertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compeosation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman, 20 years of age, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business well, and can come well recommended. Inquire of PARK & TILLFORD, 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO DO IN THE EVENing, a set of books to post, writing, architectural or other drawing, tracing, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Box No. 114 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address G. R., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS ENTRY CLERK or book-keeper, or a situation in an office of some kind. References satisfactory. Address H. B. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AN ACCOUNTANT HAVING THREE DAYS a week at liberty, is ready to take charge in English or French, of the books of any firm not requiring the services of a permanent book-keeper. The advertiser would also undertake adjusting of accounts, balancing or opening books, &c., &c. References of the highest respectability from former and present employers in New-York. Address A. T., Box No. 3,150 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GOOD LAW CLERK WISHES to procure a situation; refereoces excellent; salary a secondary consideration. Address S. T. A., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

## MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED UNDER the first Masters, would be happy to receive a few pupils on the piano and in singing, at her own residence or otherwise; application to be made at No. 335 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR.,
No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

A SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, in perfect order, (has been little used,) for sale cheap. One small piano, suitable for a learner, in thorough repair, for $40. Also, an assortment of new 7-octave pianos, exclusively of our own manufacture, at reasonable prices, at the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., between Grand and Canal.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS—RETAILED AT wholesale prices. The finest bargains ever offered in pianos can now be had of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway. Pianos retailed at wholesale prices. No. 637 Broadway.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 185 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

## LECTURES.

TO BE REPEATED.—PROF. MATTISON'S lecture on the great comet now visible in our western sky will be repeated THIS EVENING, at Union Chapel, corner of 38th-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

## INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS
FOR
PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTION
IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.
The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.
The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.
The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.
In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.
The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.
Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.
MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 16th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR DON BERNARD, from Paris, French Teacher of the Rutgers Institute, respectfully informs his former pupils and the public in general, that he is now ready to resume his private lessons. Application to be made at Don Bernard's Young Ladies' Institute, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12 and seldom more than 15. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 48 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Park-pl., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their annuities for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st., N. Y., or of the Principal, No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her friends that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 220 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 654 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

MR. WILHELM SCHMEISSER RESPECTfully informs his pupils and the public that

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY, NEWPORT, R. I., for sale at a bargain, at private sale instead of auction as advertised. This valuable property will be purchased at the very low price of $32,000, to close up the present ownership, if applied for within thirty days. It consists of three and one-third acres of very choice land in Newport; the hotel originally the most valuable land in Newport; the five hundred guests. The establishment is too well and favorably known to require further description. The terms of payment will be liberal to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

HENRY BULL,
E. F. NEWTON,
FRANCIS LAWTON, } Committee.

Newport, Sept. 27, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 63, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 183 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A wheerful and complete home that not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE On Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., being in the most desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, one block north of Fulton-av.; cars pass every five minutes; comprising 8 full lots, (2 corner lots,) with large double house and good brick stable; 21 rooms, 4 parlors, 2 basements, marble mantels, gas in all parts of house and stable, good fruit and vegetable garden; no incumbrance, title perfect. Excellent for a large school or seminary. Terms $6,000, balance on bond and mortgage. Will not exchange. Apply at No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—
4 on 5th-av., opposite the Park.
4 on 76th-st., near 5th-av.
4 on 77th-st., near 5th-av.
12 on 96th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2 on 94th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 on 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Apply to P. A. LEHMAN, No. 398 4th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY nicely got up cottage houses, one with two lots, situated on the west side of Classon-av., between Putnam and Fulton avs.; also two on Washington-av. between Fulton and Lafayette avs. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. ENGLAND, Washington-av., fifth house north of Gates-av.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FIVE new first-class cottages on the east side of Canton-st., midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs.; also one on Hampden-st., in rear of the above; only a few steps from Fulton-av. cars. Apply to W. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or to T. W. LOWE, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 75 East 36th-st., newly and handsomely furnished throughout, for sale cheap, as the owner is going abroad. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement brick house on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in good order, and pays 10 per cent.; price $8,000. Inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID BAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introdnced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES at Central Morrisania on Madison-av., between 11th and 12th sts., or would exchange for productive property, and add $1,000 to $3,000 cash. Apply at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, first floor. D. H. SOUTHWICK.

TO CARMEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKlyn, a house, two lots and stable. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 290 Dean-st.

## TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—UNTIL THE FIRST OF NEXT JUNE, the neat and commodious office now occupied by the subscriber at No. 6 *Times* Building. It consists of two rooms, has a handsome oil-cloth on the floor, is warmed by steam-heaters, and is furnished with a gas-pipe. The rooms until the time mentioned will be sold for a moderate sum to any lawyer or agent, and the furniture permitted to remain, the subscriber being about to move. At the expiration of the present lease there will be no difficulty in renewing it. Apply to F. H. LUDLOW, No. 89 Clinton-place, after 4 P. M., or by letter at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON 35TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., a four-story brown-stone English basement; also, a three-story brown-stone, in West 28th-st., near 6th-av.; also, a three-story brick, near 2d-av.; also, a four-story brick, on Bond-st., near Broadway; also, a cottage in Brooklyn, and several others; rents from $300 to $1,500; possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ONE FLOOR, UNOBSTRUCTED 75 FEET square, gas and Croton, high ceiling; another 75x75 for dancing or billiard room, or club meeting; 3 fine stores, 25x75 each, or all in one room, and a rat-proof basement. All new and ready to occupy. Situated corner 7th-st. and Hall-place. Key at No. 10 4th-av. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON 3d Broadway, (No. 285,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT houses No. 164 Forsyth-st. Also, three two-story and basement brick houses, corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av. Rents low. Inquire of G. W. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—EAST 22D-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; three stories; three parlors deep; Croton and gas in every story, and in perfect order; furniture nearly new. Apply from 11 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $650. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET Store 25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A GENtleman with a small family, where the rent would be taken, all or part, in board. The best of references given. Address W., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE a well-furnished house between 3d and 6th avs., and 10th and 25th sts. Address R. W. KINDALL, No. 39 Vesey-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A FURnished house, from 1st November to 1st May next; furniture would be carefully used. Address C. R. S., Box No. 4,050 Post-Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

TO LEASE—A LARGE, MODERN, WELL-BUILT house, with every convenience, built for owner's own use, situate at Orange, N. J.; convenient and healthy neighborhood, together with stable and 6 acres of land, well laid out, fruit, forest and evergreen trees in abundance, and fine garden. To a responsible tenant the property will be leased from 1st of November on favorable terms, and part of the furniture sold. Address S. S. S., Box No. 3,147 Post-Office.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD. Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A House, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## FURNITURE.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE of the latest and most fashionable styles, of warranted materials and workmanship, at as low prices as any establishment in the City, at J. B. FRESDEE'S manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed to go out of town.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, Cottage bedsteads, new styles, $4; cribs, cradles, mattresses, &c., in every variety and lowest price, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway,
Four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 420 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

## STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 69 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell the following describe Stocks at auction at the Merchant's Exchange in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

| | |
|---|---|
| 180 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. | $50 each |
| 160 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip | 25 each |
| 200 shares Greenwich Bank | 25 each |
| 200 shares Broadway Bank | 25 each |
| 20 shares American Exchange Bank | 100 each |
| 25 shares Bank of North America | 100 each |
| 150 shares People's Bank | 25 each |
| 50 shares Merchants Exchange Bank | 50 each |
| 5 shares New-York County Bank | 100 each |
| 100 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co. | 30 each |
| 50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co. | 25 each |
| 60 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co. | 50 each |
| 20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co. | 50 each |
| 30 shares People's Fire Ins. Co. | 50 each |
| 250 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co. | 25 each |
| 101 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co. | 17 each |
| 50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co. | 25 each |
| 20 shares Chicago & Rock Island R. R. | 100 each |

$500 Third-av. Railroad, 1st mort. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds, due 1860, interest June and December.
$500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, interest April and October.

W. B. WEARCOFF, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock,
With a very large and valuable collection of elegant statues, marble groups, rare paintings, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors from 7th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed from the house immediately. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about 20 mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained of John Vogt & Co., No. 59 John-st., near William, and at the house on the morning of the sale.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 153 Broadway:

| | |
|---|---|
| Trace Chains, | English Razors, |
| Table and Desert Cutlery, | Pocket Knives, |
| Scissors and Shears, | Gimblets and Augers, |
| Guns, | Shot-belts, |
| Shovels and Spades, | Files, |
| Curry Combs, | Porcelain Door Plates, |
| Dram Bottles, | Clocks. |

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.
Also,
TOYS—An invoice of French and German Toys and fancy goods.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., at auction, at No. 41 Lafayette-place, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, and if not sold on that day, to be continued on FRIDAY, 22d—consisting of rosewood and mahogany chairs, arm chairs, sofas and lounges, in crimson, satin damask and tapestry, Wilton and English Brussels medallion carpets, mahogany extension tables, rosewood inlaid with satinwood, agate and marble-top centre tables, secretaries, bookcases, bureaus, wardrobes, gilt and bronze gas fixtures and mantel ornaments, escagliola pedestals, French clocks, oil-cloths, French China tea and dinner sets, cut glass-ware, mahogany, French and carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; a large number of mantel and pier glasses and mirrors of the best French plate, piano, a very rare and choice collection of valuable oil-paintings by celebrated artists; a superb painting, "Death of Tancredi," by Guercino; also, a number of fine pictures, to which particular attention is invited. An extensive assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., a few days before the sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE contents of the Empire Livery Stables, No. 437 4th-st., near 2d-av., at auction, by COLE & CHILTON, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. The articles consist, in part, of the following, viz.: 4 coaches, 11 top wagons, 8 road wagons, 3 rockaways, 4 sets of coach harness, 16 collars, 14 robes, 15 straps of bells, 17 sets of single harness, 4 sets light double harness, 7 sleighs, 1 large sleigh, 8 robes, 10 blankets, 8 sheets, 30 fly-nets, 3 saddles and bridles, 1 set brass-mounted harness, 1 cart, 1 set cart harness, 2 iron bedsteads and bedding, office furniture and whips.
Also, the lease of the premises, having about 9 years to run.
HORSES.
Fifteen horses, of different sizes and colors.
Together with all other property belonging to said stables. Terms cash. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st. ALFRED DICKINSON, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., THE PROPERTY OF E. COOLEY, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the private stables No. 3 West 13th-st., a stylish pair of bay horses, perfectly kind and gentle in any harness, a superb coupé; a well-lighted family carriage, a harouche, harouche wagon, double sleigh, made by Gould, of Albany; carriages, made by the best City makers, together with harness, blankets, robes, &c., all in good order. Terms cash, and deliverable immediately after the sale. Stable to let.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, OCT. 15, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 299 Broadway, a large assortment of household cabinet furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogony suites in plush and brocatel, marble and plain top bureaus, in rosewood, mahogany and walnut; bookcases, secretaries and wardrobes, music stands, corner stands, etageres, &c.; also, a large stock of iron bedsteads and bat stands, mantel, square and pier glasses, &c.; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side, sofa and pier tables, mattrasses, palliasses, extension dining tables in oak, walnut, &c., of all sizes. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their saleroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., positive sale of elegant jewelry of entirely new designs of mosaics, cameos, enamel and carbuncle, comprising sets of pins and earrings, bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, seals, stone rings, stud sets, sets of studs and sleeve buttons; also, elegant double time-keepers, chronometers, patent and detached lever watches; also, gold guard and vest chans, chatelaines, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SET OF SILVER SERVICE, PARLOR SUITES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Court-st. and Carroll-place, Brooklyn, all the rich rosewood and mahogany furniture, together with one very superior piano-forte, with pearl keys, full 7-octave; silver ware, &c., &c., excepting only the carpets and oil-cloths. Catalogues early this morning, and sale positive, as the house is sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut mare, 16 hands high, very good traveler in single or double harness, and would make an excellent brood mare. Also, a fine chestnut horse, over 16 hands high, very stylish action, kind and gentle in single or double harness.
Also, a set of single harness, whip, &c.
The above to be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT AND well-made cabinet furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., embracing a well-selected stock of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut, en suite, and otherwise. For particulars, see catalogue on morning of sale.

PEEN & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—On SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood chairs, sofas and etageres; mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bedding, bookcases, fancy chairs, marble-top centre and side tables, wash stands, glass and China ware; also, one rosewood piano, and lot of books. ALFRED HORTON, Atty for Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 15, inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a long-tail bay mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle every way; also, several top and road wagons.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE BROOM NO. 13 PARK-ROW.—FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 6½ o'clock, bookseller's stock of valuable library copies of standard works in general literature, and a large assortment of scientific, classical and school books, &c. Also, a collection of superfine imported and domestic staple and fancy stationery, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant long tail black horse, 16 hands, 7 years old, and warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, and to trot in 3½ minutes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.
SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, Friday, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a long tail bay Morgan horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way; fine driver.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FRENCH CLOCKS —E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an entire invoice of about 150 French bronze and ormolu clocks, with shades and stands, to be sold without reserve.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN E. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |
| | ALSO, ON | |
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Brandy, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | 04 |
| Blackford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown | 9 33 |
| Brinsmade, E. J., June 9, 1855, unknown | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown | 67 |
| Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 87 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 6 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURTIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1858.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. —$450,000.—By ordinance, approved October 1, 1858.—Letters marked Proposals for City Loan.—Proposals to be indorsed Proposals for City Loan, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Philadelphia, until the 15th day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 M., for Loaning to the City of Philadelphia FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Certificates of Loan of One Hundred Dollars, and upwards, will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, free from taxation, and redeemable in thirty years from date. Proposals will be received for any sum, but not in fractions of one hundred dollars.
The Proposals will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1858, by the Mayor of the City, in the presence of the City Treasurer and the Committee on Finance. The highest offer will be accepted, the City reserving the right to accept or decline the whole, or any amount thereof. Payment will be required on the 20th day of October. Interest to commence from that date.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test, AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN. } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD,

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST—(THE LEGAL rate in Michigan) will be paid for a loan of $5,000 for five years, on first-class business property in the city of Detroit worth $15,000. Interest and principal will be made payable in New-York. For further information apply to A. W., No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-Jersey Zinc Company will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 2d Nov. next, inclusive, in consequence of the annual election for Directors.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the United States.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 78 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst. until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

## STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK, | LEAVE RED BANK, |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Oct. 12, 7½ A. M. | Monday, Oct. 11, 8 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Oct. 13, 9 A. M. | Tuesday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M. |
| Friday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M. | Thursday, Oct. 14, 11 A. M. |
| Saturday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M. | Friday, Oct. 15, 12½ P. M. |

ELIAS RAIGHT'S stages for Squan; also, stages to all parts of the country.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE Leaves Catherine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.
JOY POST, Agent, No. 28 South-st.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M. and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER MATAHORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

## FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PRINCE ALBERT, | C. J. WATERS | Monday, Oct. 18 |
| INDIAN EMPIRE | E. COURTENAY | Saturday, Oct. 23 |
| PACIFIC | WM. C. THOMPSON | Friday, Nov. 5 |

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other Cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 4 Bowling-green. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $120 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FO

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLEMENT in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor in relation to certain water grants on the North River, between Hammond and Fairtieth streets.

The Special Committee in relation to receiving expressions of gratitude from the Venezuelan Convention, for the manner in which General PAEZ was received in the City, reported in favor of meeting the Delegates from the Convention, in the room of the Board of Councilmen, on Monday next, at 2 P. M.—the Mayor to preside. The report was adopted, and sent to the Councilmen for confirmation.

The report of the Committee on Finance, with an ordinance to authorise the issue of an additional sum of $300,000 nf the Central Park Improvement Fund, was received and laid over.

The report nf the Committee on Finance in favor of directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare the necessary papers to convey certain property to the New-York State Women's Hospital, was received and adopted.

A report was adopted denying the application of the school officers of the Nineteenth Ward for a site for the erection of a new School-house without expense to the Board of Edncation.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Superintendent of Fire Associations in this City was received and laid over.

The following communication was received, and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

CHIEF ENGINEER'S FIRE DEPARTMENT, } No. 11 Elizabeth-street, New-York, Oct. 15, 1858. }

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

GENTS:—In answer to your resolution, asking hy what authority I had charge of, and placed the various Fire Apparatus in the American Institute Fair, on exhibition, I respectfully refer you to the revised ordinances of the Fire Department, page 340, which is in the following words: (The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have charge of,) oversee and superintend the constructing and repairing of Fire Engines, Hose Carriages, Hook and Ladders, Hose and other machines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department." Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thnrsday evening, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A great number of reports and resolutions were laid over. They had relation chiefly to sewers in various localities.

IN THE MATTER OF TERENCE FARLEY.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, to the effect that Terence Farley had not repaid the sum overpaid to him upon his contract for the erection of a sewer in Fifty-first-street, as follows:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858. }

*To the Board of Councilmen:*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the following resolution, namely: "*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board, at its next stated meeting, whether Terence Farley has settled with the Finance Department for the overpayment made to said Farley, in a settlement with him Dec. 4, 1855, for building a sewer in Fifty-first-street," the Comptroller respectfully reports that Terence Farley has not settled with the Finance Department for the overpayment referred to in the resolution. Mr. Farley called at the office this day, and stated to the Comptroller and Street Commissioner that, if the Street Commissioner would send his surveyor to measure the jobs on which he claims he is entitled to large amounts, he would settle and receipt for the overpayment on sewer in Fifty-first-street, whatever it may be. Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

This communication was accepted, and Councilman CROSS then called up a a former resolution directing the Comptroller to retain the sum of $4,308 45, with interest from Dec. 4, 1855, on the contract above alluded to, which resolution was adopted.

A further batch of papers possessing no general interest, were disposed of and laid over, or referred to Committees. They had relation chiefly to the formation of sidewalks, flagging, and similar matters.

The Board refused to concur with the Board of Aldermen in directing the Comptroller to withdraw the advertisements for the sale of Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the appointment of polling places in the various Districts.

GENERAL PARZ.

A communication was made from the Special Committee, advising that the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen meet in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, and that his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to preside on the occasion, for the purpose of receiving from tl e Commissioners the thanks of the Venezuelan Government, as proposed in the communication of the Mayor. The Board concurred.

Some debate arose upon the question of the appropriation of $500 each to the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for their services as Health Commissioners. Laid on the table.

TAXING THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen came up for concurrence relative to the taxing of the City railroads. It was moved to amend so that a tax of $75 should be levied on large cars and $37 50 on one-horse cars running below Forty-second-street.

Councilman BIXBY strongly advocated a tax of $100 upon each and every railroad car, or a sum as near to that as he could obtain. It would yield an immense revenue to the City, and the Railroads were a monopoly, their cars occupying much space on the leading thoroughfares.

Councilman CROSS opposed any such tax. The railroads of the City were already taxed upon the amount of their capital.

Councilman ARCULARIUS moved that the matter be made special for Monday. Lost.

On vote, the motion to amend was lost.

Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the paper laid on the table.

Some other routine matters were disposed of and the Board adjourned to Monday.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The annual session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York was held at Columbian Hall in this City, on last Wednesday afternoon and evening. There was a larger attendance of representatives than there had been for several years past, and the reports indicated a condition of high prosperity.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

*G. W. P.*—Henry A. Guild, of Poughkeepsie.

*G. W. A.*—Mathew Pattison, of Brooklyn.

*G. Scribe*—J. Davies, No. 113 Nassau-street, New-York.

*G. Treasurer*—William H. Armstrong, No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York.

*G. Chaplain*—John Miller, of No. 31.

*G. Con.*—P. W. P. Helghway, of No. 4.

*G. Sen.*—Wm. Gordon, of Albany, No. 24.

The Quarterly Sessions of 1859 were appointed to be held as follows: Jannary, in Brooklyn; April, in New-York; and July at Bellport, Suffolk County.

The following were elected representatives to the National Division, which meets in Philadelphia on the 1st June, 1859: P. G. W. P.'s George Hall, Theodore L. Cuyler, A. D. Wilson, W. H. Dikeman, A. C. Flanagan, John Reid, H. Lloyd, H. S. Allen, Wm. H. Armstrong, H. Hagner and G. W. P. Henry A. Guild; also, P. G. W. A.'s Alexander Campbell, John Sherry, Samnel Insiee. E. Jacobs, Jno. Davies, C. A. Gardiner, and G. W. A. Pattison; also, Past G. S. Edgerley.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The entire amount of the stakes, $5,000, dependent upon the result of the fast-approaching fight for the championship of America, between Messrs. MORRISSEY and HEENAN, having been duly deposited in the hands of the appointed stakeholder, the representatives of those two parties met in this City on the morning of Saturday, the 9th inst., to toss for choice of battle-ground in Canada. MORRISSEY was represented by Mr. JOHN PETERS, and the Benicia Boy by Mr. JAS. HUGHES. The toss was won by the former, thus giving MORRISSEY the privilege of selecting the ground. In accordance with the terms of the articles of agreement, Mr. PETERS immediately informed the representative of the Benicia Boy of the spot Mr. MORRISSEY had selected, and which is about eighty miles distant from Buffalo. Of course the precise locality will not be made public until near the day, but all parties desirous of being present at the fight can ascertain the whereabouts at any of the principal sporting houses in Buffalo, the night previous. Buffalo, of conrse, will be the rendezvous on the occasion; steamers will be chartered for the voyage, and a reasonable rate of tariff fixed, so that all parties may have an 'opportunity of witnessing this important fight.—*Clipper.*

### Police Intelligence.

BELLIGERENT ROWDIES ON A SPREE.—A gang of young rowdies, about a dozen in number, Wednesday evening, had a lively time in the Twenty-second ward. They visited various porter-houses, drank freely, sometimes paying for their drinks, and sometimes compelling the landlord to stand treat, and at each place, by their noisy and insolent conduct, made themselves remarkably unwelcome and obnoxious. While standing at the corner of Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenne, meditating where next to go and what further mischief to perpetrate, a dispute arose among them. With persons of their confirmed rowdy character especially with the amount of whisky each had on board, from disputatious words to violent blows was but a momentary transit. First, clubs and canes were freely used and uttered and soon revolvers and knives were brought into action. Unfortunately the Twenty-second Ward Police heard of the fight, and on their arrival at the scene arrested the entire gang and took them to the Station-house. A sad, sorry and bloody spectacle they were. Only two were found to be seriously injured. Edward Seeley was dangerously stabbed in the right thigh and Michael Forrester exhibited a savage knife cnt across the scalp. A Police-Surgeon attended to the injured ones, and a Police Magistrate locked them all up for examination.

TICKET SWINDLING.—This morning. Officers Cornell, Lee and Gingley, of the Harbor Police, boarded the packet-ship *Baltic*, lying in the East River, bound to Glasgow, and through the request of five of the passengers took them ashore, they having stated that they purchased tickets for a steamer, and were put on board of the above ship. The following are the names of the swindlers: J. Slover, No. 157 Cedar-street; F. F. Fowler, corner Chambers and West streets; and McDonald and Breach, corner of Liberty and Greenwich [illegible]. They had their money refunded, amounting [illegible]00.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—[illegible]ah Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, yesterday [illegible]d Margaret Redden, charged with keeping a [illegible]rly house at No. 142 Greene-street; and Catharine Tallman, of No. 146 in the same street, upon a similar complaint. The accused were taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and gave bail in $500 each to answer the charge.

### Sabbath Disturbances Up Town.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Captain COULTER, in a communication in this morning's TIMES, intimates that there must be a mistake in the assertion that a house of worship had been silenced hy the noise of music and carousing in its immediate vicinity. If the Captain will walk up the Eighth-avenne next Sunday, to within two or three doors of Fifty-fourth-street, he will find a Presbyterian place of worship, and if he walks a few rods further, to the npper corner of Fifty-fourth-street, he will find in "FLEET'S old house," a German lager hier and dancing establishment, in full blast. There, half a dozen sturdy Teutons hlow away as if for dear life, and the noise of shuffling and dancing, and the clanging of lager-bier glasses, is the only thing that breaks the silence of the Sabbath in that usually quiet neighborhood. If a minister could preach within a few rods of a concern like that and be intelligible, he must be gifted with extraordinary lungs, or his hearers with an unusually fine sense of hearing. It was bad enough to have the Sunday newsboys hawling their wares in church doors, but when it comes to the horrid grunting of trombones and the screeching of clarionettes and piccolos, then it is beyond all endurance. I am rather fond of music myself, and don't object to a quadrille sometimes, and count myself none the worse as a Christian on that account, but there is a time and a place for everything, and as for a sermon on the alonement, and a string of Strauss' waltzes striving for the mastery, it don't quite fall in with my taste. I like one thing at a time. The fact is, those dance-houses, on the Sabbath, are an abominable nuisance, and it is most time they were abated. As I sit in my own parlor, in Fifty-fourth-street, on a quiet Sabbath afternoon, the noise of three different places, in different directions, comes flooding in upon me much to the annoyance of my family and friends. One nlace is on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, another on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Elghth-avenue, and another near the Ninth-avenue, a few blocks further up. If Capt. COULTER will hut explore the neighborhoods up here a little better, and continue his diligence in protecting churches from annoyance, he will render himself a very useful and worthy man, and increase his popularity in the

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116 to 119, 121 to 124, 1, 13, 90, 101.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 186, 241, 96, 110, 179, 72, 158½, 177, 343, 345, 346, 348, 349½, 350, 352 to 356, 359, 359, 361, 363 to 368.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1783, 450, 1762, 144, 1799, 1800, 1686, 1688, 286, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1675, 1713, 1254. *Part II.*—Nos. 1802 to 1812, 1815 to 1819.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part* I.—1161, 1675, 1627, 1407, 2005, 2166, 2540, 2774, 2873, 3053, 3195, 3561, 3624, 3936, 3945, 4117, 4146, 4580, 4764, 4823, 4788, 4830, 4872, 4673, 4902, 5000, 5021, 5059, 5048, 5076, 5077, 5092, 5165, 5181, 5029, 5221, 5234, 5399, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5645, 5646, 5647. *Part II.*—As before. *Part* III.—Nos. 1824, 1374, 1676, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1690, 1694, 1866, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Oct. 14.

Before Judge Noah Davis, Jr.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

*Cornelius H. Van Ness* vs. *James H. Holt.*—This suit is brought to obtain $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The defendant, on the 15th of March, went before Justice WELSH and charged the plaintiff with having stolen a gold watch and other property. The defence admits having made the charge, but says that after an examination the Justice discharged the plaintiff; and that he made the complaint in good faith. The case was given to the Jury, who were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

DECISIONS.

*The President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company* vs. *James Roy and others.*—Motion denied.

*The same* vs. *The same.*—The case referred to the Hon. Michael Ulshoeffer, unless the defendants in ten days serve an admission to the sale of the goods, &c., as stated in complaint.

*The same* vs. *Joseph Stackpole.*—Referred to the same referee.

*James Myers and others* vs. *Wm. E. Stewart and others.*—Injunction dissolved, with leave to plaintiff to apply for another order on new papers, and proceedings stayed for three days.

*In the Matter of the Application of Patrick Burns.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*Charles H. Frost* vs. *Robert Gilmore and others.*—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide the event.

*John H. Schwortz* vs. *Somi. B. Postley.*—Motion denied; costs to abide the event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—*The People, &c., ex rel. Thomas McSpedon and Charles W. Baker*, vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—The defendants having put in and filed their return to the alternative mandamus in this cause, and the plaintiffs having moved to discontinue the suit, on motion of Fullerton & Ding, attorneys for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that they have leave to discontinue this cause, on payment of the defendants' costs; and it is hereby further ordered that the injunction in this case be vacated and dissolved.

[Advertisement.]

NURSERY OF PARSONS & CO.—During a recent visit to this celebrated nursery at Flushing, Long Island, we observed many objects of interest. It is well known as one of the best in this country. It occupies about one hundred acres of land. A larger portion than in most nurseries is devoted to ornamental trees, evergreens, &c. There is a propagating house of 100 feet long, and several thousand feet of cold frames and pits, belonging to the hardy department; in addition to which there is a grapery 120 feet long; a house 40 feet long and 20 wide for stove plants and orchids; one for rhododendrone, azaleas and camelias, 100 feet long, and another for camelias exclusively, the same length; one for Ericas, Epacris, Borronias, Aphelexia, and New-Holland plants, 100 feet long; another of the same length for geraniums, roses and calceolarias; one of 50 feet for anacias, daphnes and green-house plants; and one 46 feet for bulbs. Connected with this department there is a 100 feet propagating house, and about 400 running feet of brick and stone cold pits. These structures, and the open ground contain perhaps the largest collection of Rhododendrons, Stuartias, *Andromeda arborea*; &c., in this country. The cultivation of rare plants, and those of difficult propagation, distinguishes this establishment; and we observed that the grafting of evergreens was conducted with great success. We observed in flower the *Lilium giganteum*, a new plant from the Himalayan Mountains—so far as we aware, the first that has bloomed in this country.—*The Country Gentleman.*

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT PATENT CASE.

The United States Court at Philadelphia, yesterday, decided that the Stainthorp patent for the candle-making machine is valid, and the Humiston machine is an infringement.

The case was argued at great length from models and experts, by Mr. HARDING, for the Patentee, and Mr. KELLER, for the users of the Humiston machine.

[Advertisement.]

There are some things aoout which we may be mistaken, but when we pronounce the excellent hats manufactured and sold by CHARLES P. MELLENEY, at No. 90 Fulton-street, the best and cheapest in the City, mistake is impossible, which fact a visit to his establishment will fully demonstrate.

CHARLES P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. ANDERSON, No. 99 Buwery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaostion. Yet when vital energy fails from any cause, these Pills will recuperate the system. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# LONG ISLAND.

### Political.

UNION OF AMERICANS AND REPUBLICANS.—The Conference Committees of the American and Republican Parties met last evening, when the Committee of the former proposed to give the latter the Congressmen and County Clerk, and the Americans to have the balance of the offices. This was accepted by the Committee, and was subsequently ratified by the Congressional Conventions.

The Republicans nominated for Congress JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., and at about 12 o'clock last night a Committee, with about 200 members of the Ashland Clob and STEWART'S Band, proceeded with transparencies and Roman candles, in procession, to the residence of the nominee, to notify him of the result of their deliberations.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District have placed HENRY R. PIERSON, Esq., in nomination. The American candidate is Mr. SAMUEL B. STEWART. The District embraces the Second, Third and Fifth Wards.

The Catholic ladies of Brooklyn will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, during the ensuing week, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the liquidation of the debt yet remaining on the establishment of the Sisters of Visitation. Great effort is being made to make the fair a success—a result which, under the circumstances, is more than probable.

### KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 14.

Before Judge Brown, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

This Conrt reassembled this morning, when the following gentlemen were sworn as

GRAND JURORS:

CHARLES KELSEY, Foreman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. Glenn, | Geo. W. Jackson, | John Peters, |
| Bernard Boyle, | Josiah T. Smith, | Henry Taney, |
| Richard Whipple, | David B. Baylis, | Joseph H. Field, |
| Edward Grey, | Lyman Mason, | Jesse M. Folk, |
| Samuel Booth, | John C. Whitney, | Henry C. Taber, |
| Samuel G. Yates, | Root. Woodworth, | Step. H. Cahoone. |

After a brief charge the Jury retired and the Court adjourned.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 14.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Virginia 6s | 93¾ | 42 | Sixth-av. R. R. | 116 |
| 10,000 | Miss. St. 6s, s50.. | 87½ | 1350 | Reading Railroad | 51½ |
| 3,000 | do | 87⅝ | 50 | do | b60 51½ |
| 18,000 | do | 87¾ | 150 | do | b60 51⅝ |
| 5,000 | do | s10 87½ | 200 | do | s30 51 |
| 2,000 | Louisiana St. 6s | 94 | 300 | do | 51⅝ |
| 2,000 | Col. St. 7s, mw'Bs | 66¾ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | s60 56 |
| 1,000 | Rrook. Water L'n | 99½ | 100 | do | s50 56½ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s | 93 | 200 | do | b60 57¼ |
| 500 | Erie RR. Bds, '75 | 34 | 50 | do | s15 57 |
| 1,000 | Hud. River 3d Mt | 70¾ | 100 | do | 57¾ |
| 5,000 | Har. R. R. 1st m. | 90 | 50 | M. So. & N. Ind. R. | s10 24¾ |
| 1,000 | Har. 2d m. Bds.. | 80 | 50 | do | 24¾ |
| 1,000 | Goshen Br. Bds.. | 70 | 200 | do | b30 24¾ |
| 8,000 | Mich. So. S. F. Bds | 72¾ | 183 | do | 24¾ |
| 10,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. | 89¾ | 300 | do | s30 24½ |
| 10,000 | do | s60 89 | 100 | do | s60 24 |
| 2,000 | T. B. & A. 1st m. | 62 | 200 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R. | 66 |
| 3,000 | La C. & M. L. G. Bs | 26¾ | 425 | do | 65¾ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Chic. 2 m. Bs | 94¾ | 50 | do | s10 65¾ |
| 2,000 | Mich. So. 2d m. Bs | 61¾ | 350 | do | b60 65¾ |
| 25 | Bk. of Commerce | 103¾ | 29 | Chic., Bur. & Q. R. | 80 |
| 118 | Broadway Bank | 128 | 206 | M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stock | 50½ |
| 20 | Ocean Bank | 94½ | 50 | do | s10 50¾ |
| 5 | Amer. Ex. Bank | 110¾ | 20 | do | 50¾ |
| 30 | Continental Bank | 100 | 50 | do | 50⅞ |
| 50 | Park Bank | 105 | 50 | do | s60 50⅝ |
| 100 | Canton Co | b45 20 | 200 | do | b30 51 |
| 20 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 4¾ | 150 | do | 51 |
| 100 | do | 4⅝ | 250 | do | 51¼ |
| 50 | Pacific M. St. Co. | 104 | 50 | do | 51⅛ |
| 50 | do | 104¼ | 250 | do | b30 51¾ |
| 90 | do | 104½ | 50 | do | b7 51 |
| 330 | do | 105 | 50 | do | s10 51 |
| 100 | do | b50 105 | 50 | Panama R. R. | b60 117½ |
| 125 | do | 104¾ | 350 | do | b30 117½ |
| 100 | Del. & H. C. Co. | s60 99¾ | 100 | do | 117¾ |
| 50 | New-Jersey Zinc | 5 | 100 | Ill. Central R. | 79 |
| 5 | Amer. Guano Co | 10 | 152 | do | 78⅞ |
| 200 | Gardiner Gold Co | ⅜ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts'g. R. | 73¾ |
| 875 | N. Y. Cen. R.R. | 84¾ | 100 | do | 73½ |
| 200 | do | b60 84¾ | 5 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | 92 |
| 100 | do | b30 84⅞ | 147 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 83½ |
| 200 | do | s15 84¾ | 100 | do | b30 83½ |
| 3250 | do | s60 84 | 50 | do | s10 83¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 84⅞ | 100 | Clev. & Toledo R. | 34¾ |
| 100 | do | h10 84¾ | 160 | do | 34⅞ |
| 350 | do | 84¾ | 700 | do | b30 35 |
| 200 | Erie Railroad | 16 | 300 | do | b60 35 |
| 100 | Hnd. River R. R. | 28¾ | 100 | do | s30 34⅞ |
| 200 | Harlem Railroad | 12⅝ | 850 | do | s30 35 |
| 400 | do | 12¾ | 187 | do | 35 |
| 200 | do | b60 12¾ | 250 | do | s10 35 |
| 100 | do | b15 12¾ | 300 | do | s10 35⅛ |
| 100 | do | h10 12¾ | 800 | do | 35⅛ |
| 50 | Mil. & Miss. R R. | 16¾ | 300 | do | 35¼ |
| 50 | do | b30 16¾ | 400 | do | b60 35⅛ |
| 50 | do | 16½ | 200 | do | b60 35¼ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Missouri St. 6s. | 87¾ | 60 | Mich. So. & N. I. g.s. | 51¾ |
| 11,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 92½ | 100 | do | s nw 51¾ |
| 7,000 | Mic. So. Sin'gF Bs | 73 | 100 | do | s nw 51¾ |
| 20,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | 26¾ | 50 | do | s nw 52 |
| 60 | Pac. Mail S'shp Co. | 105 | 100 | do | 52 |
| 200 | do | b60 105 | 100 | do | s60 51¾ |
| 115 | do | 104¾ | 50 | do | b nw 52¾ |
| 20 | Del. & Hud. Cnl Co | 99¾ | 100 | do | 52¾ |
| 5 | do | 100 | 20 | Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R. | 92½ |
| 415 | N. Y. Central RR. | 84¾ | 75 | Panama R. R. | 117¾ |
| 600 | do | b60 84¾ | 100 | do | b30. 118 |
| 200 | Harlem RR. | s60 12¾ | 325 | do | 118 |
| 100 | do | 12⅝ | 255 | Galena & Chi. RR. | 83¼ |
| 500 | do | 12¾ | 50 | do | b10 83½ |
| 250 | Hud. Riv. R.R. | b60 58 | 50 | do | b30 83¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 28¾ | 400 | Clev. & Toledo RR. | 35 |
| 10 | Reading Railroad | 51¾ | 350 | do | 34⅞ |
| 100 | Mich. Cent. R. R. | 57 | 50 | do | s30 34½ |
| 50 | do | s60 56¾ | 200 | do | b60 34¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 57 | 50 | Chi. & R. I. RR. | 66 |
| 100 | Mich. So. & N. I. RR. | 24½ | 20 | do | 55¾ |
| 7 | Erie Railroad | 15¾ | 100 | do | s20 65¾ |
| 250 | do | 16 | 100 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 16¾ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Det. & Mil. R. 7s. | 62½ | 5 | Res. F. Ins. Co. | 103½ |
| 1,000 | Del. L. & W. R. 7s | 80 | 15 | Pac. M. S. S. Co. | 104½ |
| 5,000 | R. & Miss. R. R. 8s | 42½ | 60 | LaC. & Mil. R. R. | 4¾ |
| 5,000 | Memphis City 6s. | 70 | 100 | Continental Bank | 100 |
| 2,000 | M. & Ohio R. R. 8s | 72¼ | 5 | Metropolitan Bank | 110¾ |
| 5,000 | La C. & Mil. RR. | 6s 5 | 130 | East R. F. Ins. Co. | 102¼ |
| 8,000 | C., St. P. & F. du | | 10 | Firemen's F. Ins. Co | 99 |
| | Lac R. R. 7s | 44 | 40 | Corn Ex. Ins. Co. | 161 |
| 10 | Marine Bank | 88 | 30 | National F. Ins. Co. | 165 |
| 20 | Am. Exchange Bk. | 110½ | 20 | do | 164¾ |
| 50 | People's Bank | 101 | 60 | N. Y. Con. S. Co. | 90 |
| 5 | Com. Fire Ins. Co. | 90 | 40 | Penn Coal Co. | 76½ |
| 12 | N. W. Ins Co. | 95 | 75 | Am. Coal Co. | p.s $71¾ |
| 20 | Col. Fire Ins. Co. | 101¾ | 12 | N. Y. A. & B. T. Co. | 44¾ |

THURSDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

The Stock market to-day has again proved its decided strength. The *Bear* account in the Street is, of course, disappointed. The slight pause on Tuesday was of too short duration for their purpose. This is nothing unusual. The *Bulls* have often suffered from similar hasty calculations, reversed. But one or two of our morning cotemporaries, who seem deeply imbued with the spirit of resistance to the rise, are also at fault. *They* solemnly declare, in nearly every daily report and notice of the market, that the public are not buying, and will not buy stocks. In other words, ought not to buy. Perhaps the advice is good. We have too much respect for our neighbors to doubt that it is well intended. We have not presumed to advise either way, content to record the progress of business as it is, and the financial calculations upon which its recent increase and buoyancy at the Brokers' Board are based. In adopting this, to us, very plain duty, we cannot, of course, ignore the fact that *somebody* must be buying, and that that somebody and his friends must have a larger confidence in the future of stock-values than is usually shown by the jobbers at the Board when the public wholly neglect the Stock Exchange to the tender mercies of a hard Money market and a whole swarm of very disinterested croakers. The Commission houses with whom we talk, nearly all tell us that business is not now good—some of them say very good; the printed stock lists would say quite large. The money-lenders, who gather from our cotemporaries that this is all a mere Street movement—that stocks are coming *in* and the public selling *out*—are naturally puzzled that call loans remain so cheap and dull. They have kept a sharp look-out for the party-made up (by Street rumor) at the Union Club, to buy *all* the Central offered under par, supposing they might need a little material help, "for a consideration;" but to no purpose. The supposed Broker of the Club seems as independent as a wood-sawyer, and the auspicion is afloat that his principals in Fifth-avenue must be in league with an indefinite number of small speculators all over the country, who are putting *their own money* into the Stock. In like manner, presuming that there is no outside speculation or investment purchases of State securities, and seeing that a million or more change hands every few days at the Board, they have sought to lend Mr. LITTLE and others the money supposed to be required for this heavy inside work, on Missouris, Virginias, &c., at respectable rates. But, in default of getting a better interest than 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, they have, in many instances, turned buyers themselves. We might thus illnstrate the whole catalogue of income shares and bonds, and a good many whose dividends were temporarily suspended by the crisis, to be resumed in six, twelve, or eighteen months, as they became freed from their embarrassments, but sufficient has been said in proof that there is as little reason to doubt that the public are just now buyers of Stocks as there is to question the real significance of the accumulation of gold and the reduction of discounts in the money centres of the world.

The dealings at the Board opened firm on nearly all departments of the official list. The market, in the course of the day, took about 8,000 shares New-York Central at 84¼@⅜, cash and buyers' options, and 84, seller 60 days. A single house sold 3,000 shares on 60 days' option, in lots of 1,000 shares each, which were freely accepted, as well as sold, by strong parties. This large operation adds to the general interest in the present movement, while it reflects the increased magnitude of the business at the Board. In several of the Western stocks, the sales were equally important. About 6,000 shares Toledo changed hands at 34¾@35¼@34¾ ℔ cent., and 5,000 Michigan Southern at 34¼@⅓ for the common, and 50½@51¼@52@52½ for the preferred. Pacific Mail advanced to 105, and Panama to 118 ℔ cent. Michigan Central fully recovered the decline of yesterday, and Galena was steady at 83½ ℔ cent. The turn in Rock Island indicated at the close of business yesterday was carried to 66 ℔ cent. cash, and 65½@¾ seller 60 option. The *Bear* account in the Stock continues open to a large amount, though the understanding is that a leading *Short* seller closed his operations in this direction several days ago. Reading was firmer and sold at 51¼ cash, with a diminished movement at the Second Board. The speculators in Harlem took fresh hold and paid as much as 12½ again at the close. Delaware and Hudson advanced to par, and Pennsylvania Coal was held for an advance. In State Stocks, Missouris brought 87¾ ℔ cent., closing 87¼; Louisianas advanced to 94, and Tennessees to 92 ℔ cent. There was a moderate business only in the Railway Bonds; Illinois Centrals 89½ cash, and Michigan Southern Railway Funds advanced to 73 ℔ cent.; the second mortgage of the same Company 61½ ℔ cent. The general market left off steady, after an aggregate business on a rising market, of something like 30,000 Shares, and $130,000 in Bonds. The New Federal Stock was in request at 104½@104¾ ℔ cent. The English mail by the *North Star* brings encouraging advices as to the prospects of the Stock, after the first regular Coupon begins (in January) to run. In other American securities, Pennsylvania Central and Erie thirds Bonds are quoted better, and Illinois Central shares had advanced to 79@80 ℔ cent. A London banking authority says that the Bank of England may, possibly, purchase heavily in the Funds, instead of reducing the discount on mercantile bills. The London *Times*, of Sept. 29, on this subject, remarks:

"Many persons are disposed to expect a reduction in the Bank rate of discount on Thursday next, but the more general opinion is that it will be delayed for a week or fortnight. Judging from former figures, however, it may take place at any time. While the bullion shown in the last return was within £3,098,073 of the highest amount ever held, the total of unemployed notes was still nearer to the *maximum*, its difference from the largest within modern experience being only £1,379,270. It appears, moreover, that on each occasion of a reduction to 2½ ℔ cent. within the last 10 years, the bullion and reserve were both considerably short of the sums now in hand. When the step was taken in 1849 the bullion was £16,380,184, or £2,753,861 less than at present, while the reserve was £11,571,395, or £1,293,955 less. Again, in January, 1852, a similar movement was adopted, when the bullion stood at only £17,557,541, or 1,576,524 less, and the reserve at £11,707,860, or £1,157,490 less. Indeed at the time of the reduction to 2 ℔ cent. on the 22d of April, 1852, the reserve was at a point which contrasts still less favorably with that which has now accumulated, its amount being £11,500,305, compared with which there is at this moment an excess of £1,365,045. At that remarkable period even the bullion was not more than £453,605 above the amount presented last week. Consequently, however speedily the expected change may be announced, it will have been delayed beyond the period at which it would have been justified by former precedents.

There has been a general increase of animation in all departments of the Stock Exchange to-day, the investments of the public having been rather numerous. Consols opened at a further improvement of an eighth, and subsequently experienced another advance, which was firmly maintained at the close. The first transactions were at 97⅞@98, and the ultimate prices were 98½ for money, and 98⅝@⅞ for the 12th of October. The rise during the present month, therefore, has been equal to nearly 2 ℔ cent., but the point now attained is not higher than that touched in May last, when the rate of discount was between 5 and 6 ℔ cent., and the bullion in the Bank was £8,000,000 below its present amount. Transactions in Consols, for the account, took place at that period at 98¼. There was then, however, about one-half per cent. more dividend due than at present.

We are authorized to say for the owners that the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, of the Collins line, have *not* been sold for the Pacific service.

In the Discount Market to-day there is no change of rates, and outside of bank the offering of bills is moderate. Demand loans are 3@4 ℔ cent., and no very heavy transactions reported. The Exchange market has not yet been established for the next packet, the *Arago* for Havre and Southampton, to sail on Saturday. The *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Oct. 2, and the *Star of the West* with the California mail of Sept 20, are locked for to-night. The following is the Bank movement in the leading cities on the official returns of this week:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulat'n |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, Oct. 9 | $123,599,250 | $56,356,113 | $29,170,304 | $7,990,519 |
| Boston, Oct. 11 | 25,993,210 | 21,940,067 | 5,670,922 | 6,950,324 |
| Philadelphia, Oct. 11 | 25,247,857 | 17,324,819 | 7,102,950 | 2,304,030 |
| New-Orleans, Oct. 2 | 17,470,301 | 16,181,514 | 11,163,318 | 6,722,197 |
| Sub-Treas., N. Y., Oct. 9 | | | 11,476,647 | |
| Total | $222,306,218 | 141,816,403 | 66,515,111 | 24,457,070 |
| Last week | $221,999,057 | 139,456,801 | 66,665,884 | 23,647,360 |

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of September, 1858, were ..... $72,632 88
For the same month in 1857 ..... 65,220 80
Increase, 10 ℔ cent. ..... $7,412 08

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

| | Main Stem. | N. W. Va. | Wash. Branch. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For passengers | $71,335 18 | $3,890 22 | $32,909 95 | $108,135 35 |
| For freight | 268,715 87 | 9,725 75 | 11,044 28 | 289,485 90 |
| Total | $340,051 05 | $13,615 97 | $43,954 23 | $397,521 25 |
| Rec'pts in 1857 | 402,231 12 | | 43,098 50 | 455,329 62 |

### American Bonds and British Rails.

*From the London Times.*

The following letter, in connection with the introduction of American Railway Bonds on the European markets, gives an illustration of the part occasionally taken by some of our large Ironmasters in these transactions:

"SIR: Your remarks on the Atlantic and Great-Western scheme, and the extraordinary success of the negotiators of the bonds, suggest the propriety of warning all parties, whom it may concern, of the gross unfairness too often perpetrated as between those who buy bonds with rails and those who buy them with money. The victims of delusive statements are apt enough to hurl reproaches on the Americans who misled them; but, as an Englishman, I am sorry to say that in many instances some English iron manufacturers are as culpable as the exaggerating sanguine Americans, and even more so, I think, as being, in fact, the principal, and the other only the accessory, in the deception practiced on the investors who buy

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2207. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## MEXICO.

### LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

### Battle Between Miramon and Vidaurri.

### OTHER CONFLICTS.

### GENERAL DISORGANIZATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1858.

Since my last letter to you, under date of Sept. 19, I have been busy taking notes for the readers of the TIMES. I have tried to stir up or explore some sign favorable to the condition of this country, but my labor has so far produced nothing. The more I talk with the political operators here the more I am convinced of what I have all along said: that there is no hope for the internal preservation of this country. Every new victory or defeat tells the same story—*sack and pillage*. This is the unvaried tale which reaches us here from all the battle fields—that is, when the story is told by an impartial spectator. The demoralized soldiery, who look upon *manos libros* (a right to plunder, or literally, "free hands,") as the best pay that can be given them, do not fail to plunder any town or village which has for a few days held the forces of an enemy. No sooner is the enemy dislodged than they fall to sacking, and in this way allow their friends to get off and do the same thing to some unprotected place suspected of having sympathies with the other side. The great bulk of all the warfare in this country is now carried on in this way, and has been so conducted for about nine months. In a previous letter I gave you some figures concerning the losses to commerce and industry occasioned by this mode of warfare. That was one month ago, and then the losses of this kind were not less than $100,000,000. Now I can safely add twelve to twenty millions more. In fact, it is quite impossible to count the full cost, if I attempt to make any allowance for the distress occasioned to harmless and helpless families who have been reduced to misery.

On the withdrawal of VIDAURRI from San Luis Potosi, that general ordered to be burned or destroyed all the provisions, cattle, &c., that he could not carry off, not only in that city, but for twenty leagues around about it; at least so it is reported by his own friends here, who repeat this story as a splendid specimen of military tactics on the part of their heroic and strategic general. For my own part I do not fully credit the report. It seems impossible that a man, seeking popular favor, could be such a monster. His plea, that by this act he would starve out the troops of the Government that were in pursuit of him, would be an empty and unappreciated excuse to the thousands thereby left destitute of the means of existing. Nevertheless he may have done all that his admiring friends claim for him.

In the State of Michoacan several small towns have been sacked, and one in the State of Mexico even has been given up to plunder. At Ixtlahuaca, near Tobuca, a battle lately took place. The Government has claimed it as a victory. The fact is quite different. The Federalists defeated the troops of the Government, and then, as the place had held an opponent, gave it up to sack and piliage, and several houses belonging to friends of the Government were burned. The Federalists, in their secret talk here, say that the people there were seized with the wildest enthusiasm for the cause of the Constitution, but I learn from a gentleman who was a spectator that the enthusiasm consisted in this: The place was given up to the rabble with the *gritos*—"*Viva la libertad*," "*Viva la Constitucion, que viva*," &c. The stores were at once sacked, private houses plundered and burned, and the *posados* cleared of their stocks of catilon and chingerita. The people were drunk with excitement and liquor, and it was then they besecched the Federal officers to let them follow the banner of the Constitution. The old women innocently inquired when there would be more *limosna*, ("alms,") for they take all such events as bountiful. The inquiry of the old women explains the true cause of the enthusiasm among the common people, and its real character among the Mexican people, from the highest to the lowest.

Daily the condition of all large interests in Mexico is becoming more straigtened. The largest commercial houses in this city are beginning to feel the effects of the general disorders in the country most sensibly. I have it from the best authority that failures must take place here at the end of this year to an alarming extent, unless some marvel is worked in the restoration of peace and order. What prospect there is for peace and order I leave you to judge from what I have to tell you. It is settled on all sides that the present Government cannot establish order in the country, and the hopes for the opposition to do so every day become less.

Yesterday, a telegram was received here announcing the defeat of the forces under VIDAURRI, at a point beyond San Luis Potosi. It appears that notwithstanding the deep-laid stratagem of VIDAURRI to starve out the forces under MIRAMON, that general crossed the wasted country, and has actually come upon VIDAURRI. I do not, as yet, put much credit in the telegram, which gives a decided defeat to VIDAURRI and his *blouses*; but I think it quite probable that some advantage has been gained by MIRAMON. The telegram says many prisoners were taken in the battle. This comes of the stratagems of VIDAURRI—his starving out thousands of women and children in order to injure his enemy.

Last night it was reported in the *cafés* that the Government had good news from Guadalajara and the castle of Perote—that the latter place, in fact, was taken. The facts I believe to be somewhat different in both cases.

The city of Guadalajara has for a long time been in their possession. Lately a force of 1,500 men, under Gen. CASANOVA, sallied out from that place to attack the Constitutional forces under DEGOLLADO. They did attack, but with the first discharge, the greater portion of CASANOVA'S forces turned against him, and fired upon those who had not followed their example. A few minutes left CASANOVA without troops, and he made a hurried retreat into Guadalajara with about 100 men. He threw up his command at once to Gen. BLANCARTE, who, at last advices, held the place.

There has been a scrimmage at Perote, but here, too, the Government has come out second best, losing some two hundred men. The castle, I believe, is still in the possession of TREJO, who has held it for the Federalists during the last six months.

There have been several insignificant battles in different parts, in most of which the Government has lost, so that, if VIDAURRI has been defeated, it only precipitates matters to the general or rather universal anarchy to which we are coming. A powerful evidence of this is now given us in the insubordination of the Indians, who are rising in insurrection in all directions. The valley of Tlaxcala is now up in arms. Its inhabitants, descendants of the ancient Tlaxcalans, are clamoring for their long-lost homes. In Zula, the same state of affairs exists, and I may say the same is the case in Michoacan and the western part of this State. In the Cuernavaca District, the Indians are calling not only for their rights to their ancient homes, but also for the blood of their Spanish task masters. I do not like to add to the picture now presented to us in these occurrences, nor to speculate much upon the future. Many here are prophesying dire evils to all the whites in the country, and those are to be found who speak of the probability of another *noche triste*. God grant we may not come to that; but really, things look dark for our future, so rapidly are we plunging from bad into worse, and no one can say what awaits us. The horrors of the Sepoy insurrection *may* burst upon us here, and where are *we* to look for succor? Have we a noble old England's heart in the American nation to take our part? I fear that stupid Aminidab-Sleek excuse of "entangling alliances" would swallow all the vain-glorious boastings of our American people about *our* Indian Empire, Manifest Destiny, &c., and leave us here—with the pledged faith of the United States, in three treaties, to protect us—to be devoured like dogs. Our actual condition requires some attention from the Government at Washington, and it will be well if our rights, as American citizens, under treaty stipulations (which should be as sacred as the rights of the citizen under the Constitution of the United States) are looked to by our Government. If harm should come, the blame must fall somewhere; and the American people, I am sure, will not hold those guiltless who shall have been at fault. The incapacity of Mr. FORSYTH has long been patent to the world and well known at Washington, and his delay here cannot be given as an excuse for neglect of our wants.

The excuse that it is as much the duty of other nations as that of the United States to interfere will not go down. The American Government has always been fierce in resisting any act of the British Government which interfered with the Monroe doctrine, and England has lately clearly shown that it is her wish for the United States to do for Mexico, and, therefore it cannot be said "Why does not England interfere?" France has no interests to serve in meddling with Mexico, and as for poor beggarly Spain, any effort she could make would only end in failure and double the evils she might strive to remedy. The destiny of Mexico is in the hands of the United States, and if Mexico is not taken hold of on the score of policy, the American Government is called upon to protect her citizens who have become the victims of treaty stipulations entered into by the United States with this country.

The late act of the Government in garroting five persons compromised in the assassination of several Spaniards, nearly two years since, at the hacienda of San Vincente, in the District of Cuernvaaca, has added new fuel to the fire which promises to burst forth in a war of castes. These executions took place just eight days since, and already several more Spaniards have been assassinated by the friends of those executed, who swear they will kill every Spaniard they can lay their hands upon. The stage-coach running between here and Cuernavaca is stopped every day by persons whose challenge is if there are any Spaniards in the coach. Fortunately none have been surprised in this way, I believe, as yet, but the mail bags are taken in order to intercept all correspondence between Spaniards.

You may therefore see that it is a great mistake to regard the Indians and half breeds of this country as incapable of revenge. The devilish spirit is in them, and once aroused, it is difficult to conjecture where it may end. At all events, I consider it unsafe to put too much confidence in the docile tendency of these people, and as for their respect for other foreigners that may be cast aside in a moment: for the word *estranjen* (foreigner) is as often used by them with the adjective *maldito* (accursed) as it is without it.

The general position of parties has not materially changed since my last, further than the victories and defeats I have mentioned. The general sinking of all vital interests continues, without a ray of hope for immediate or future recovery, unless the country receives some foreign aid. The Government manages always to raise money by some hook or crook to keep up the war, and the Opposition with *manos libros* take what they want from the country. A case of the latter sort has lately been recorded, where one of the Federal chiefs entered Morelia and took from the churches all the jewels, and gold and silver of the church furniture. It is estimated that by this one act $500,000 have been coined from the church furniture.

We are now almost entirely without news from abroad. For the last month we received but one mail from the United States, and at the present time the latest papers we have from New-Orleans are only to the 1st of September. The arrival of the British West India packet a few days since brought some further news, but as yet we have only been able to get some of our letters, which were brought up by the private extraordinary of the English Legation. All the papers with many letters have been detained by orders of the Government or some equally potent petty official.

The weather has been unusually severe here for the last fortnight, and in consequence much sickness has prevailed, but only of a light character, such as colds. A severe norther has prevailed on the coast since the 16th ult. Fortunately our coasts are now not infested with any foreign shipping, else we might expect to hear of shipwrecks.

I trust my next may have some good news, but I fear it will only convey you further evidences of our increased speed on the road to ruin.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15.

Lieutenant JONES, of the Navy has arrived here, bringing dispaches from Minister FORSYTH, who will leave Vera Cruz on the 18th inst. for the United States, in the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*. The levying contributions at Tampico, by Governor GARZA, on foreigners, was condemned by the leaders of the Liberal Party. General ROBLES, Mexican Minister to Washington, was still on board a Spanish vessel, the commander of which, it is said, was detected in giving secret aid to the Church Party. The arrival of the Spanish fleet was daily expected. Lieutenant JONES has been appointed Ordnance Officer of the Paraguay expedition.

Lieutenant JONES has also placed in possession of the State Department a letter from the United States Consul at San Luis Potosi, who describes the state of the country miserable in the extreme.

The report of the recent battle between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON rested on a very slender basis. A skirmish may have taken place outside the walls of San Luis Potosi, but nothing more; still less was there any probability that MIRAMN had committed suicide.

### Additional Details from the Press.

From letters received by the English extraordinary, the *Bee* learns that the gale on the coast has been unparalleled in violence and duration for this season of the year. It commenced on the 16th, and had lasted up to the 28th, and was accompanied by rain. A correspondent says that the Castle of San Juan de Ulca was not visible from the Mole of Vera Cruz at various periods of the time, so violent was the gale and rain. Notwithstanding this tempest, the *Solent* came into port on the evening of the 28th, and safely landed the mails. The same paper says: "The port of Vera Cruz is now deserted of shipping, and owing to well-known causes the number of commercial vessels now expected there is very small. The late weather has therefore been the cause of no marine disasters at the port."

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Plymouth* is now at Vera Cruz. Her mission is to carry off the late U. S. Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, and his family. We learn, says the *Bee*, that they are to take their departure from here about the 15th of October.

Two additional journals have made their appearance at the capital—one with the title of the *Franco Mexicana*, and the other *Don Junipero*. The first is devoted to the advocacy of railroad enterprises. *Don Junipero* is a satiric journal, managed by an able editor and clever caricaturist. The first issue displays considerable talent in its editorials.

The forces of ECHEGARAY continue the siege of Perote, according to the *Progreso* of the 5th inst.

The rumor that Gen. GARZA has imposed a forced loan of $100,000 on the merchants of Tampico, and has imprisoned several who refused to pay, is confirmed.

In regard to affairs at Potosi, the *Progreso* says: "We have advices from San Luis Potosi to Sept. 21. They announce that Gen. MIRAMON occupied that city on the 12th, intrenching himself strongly; and that the forces of VIDAURRI, outnumbering those of the Government, were posted at the hacienda of La Parada. Generals HUERTA and BLANCO, each at the head of 1,500 men, had advanced respectively upon Guanajato and Queretaro, and there was no doubt of their succeeding in seizing those points.

### Dominican Republic.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner *C. N. Casey* from Port-au-Platte, we have received a copy of the *Gaceta Official* of the Dominican Republic, dated Santo Domingo, Sept. 14. Its leading article congratulates *todos los Dominicanos*—all the Dominicans—on the restoration of peace, and the final triumph of the great work of reform commenced in that capital on the 27th of July last. It declares that "the annals of nations afford no example of a political reform accomplished in so short a space of time, and in so peaceful a manner."

This article is followed by various documents emanating from "PEDRO SANTANA, Liberator of the country, General-in-Chief of the armies, by the sovereign will of the people charged with the restoration of the Government, of the Constitution and the laws, &c." This exalted personage decrees that the circulation of the treasury notes emitted on the 8th of August last by the Administration of Ex-President VALVERDE, shall be prohibited, and that the holders thereof shall be required within fifteen days after the date of this decree (Sept. 3) to present their notes at the Government Office and receive receipts therefor, which will hereafter be redeemed at the rate of one hundred dollars, national currency, for each note.

The sum total of the paper money recognized by the Dominician Government, and actually in circulation, is $45,290,430. SANTANA thinks that $300,000 in paper money would be quite sufficient as a medium of exchange for all the business done in the Republic.

The only advertisement in this official paper is one of the sale of a distillery of *aguardiente*.

### Jamaica.

Our advices from Kingston, Jamaica, extend to the 6th inst.

There was much satisfaction felt at the announcement that the steamers running from Aspinwall to New-York would stop at Kingston once a month. This, it was expected, would give an impetus to trade now so deplorably stagnant.

During the nights of the 3d and 4th inst., DONATI'S comet was seen from Kingston. The comet was in a westerly direction, and a little above the horizon about 8 o'clock P. M.

The state of the medical profession in Jamaica excites the comments of the Press. It is hoped that the subject will occupy the attention of the Executive and of the Legislature during the approaching session. "Since the last House separated," says the *Standard*, of the 4th inst., "four or five of the very limited number of professional men, then practicing in this country, have been carried off, and it is difficult to ascertain how even their places are to be filled up, to say nothing of the apparent impracticability of tempting additional medical men to the island, so as in some measure to insure protection to life in those numerous districts in which, for a long time, no member of the Faculty has resided."

The weather on the island was remarkably fine—the October season having set in with very moderate rains.

## CALIFORNIA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

### INTELLIGENCE FIVE DAYS LATER.

### RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

### INDIAN EXCESSES.

The United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., with passengers, mails and treasure, which left San Francisco on the 21st ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Star of the West* touched at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 8th inst.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco Sept 21, 10 A. M., and met steamer *Golden Gate*, Sept. 25, 4:30 P. M.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is reported at Aspinwall, crew all well.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, bound for Panama, is reported in the port of Acapulco.

The British fleet left Kingston on the 7th inst., under command of Admiral KELLETT, for Greytown.

The following is the

**Treasure List of the Star of the West.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | $324,000 | P. Naylor | $10,000 |
| Am. Exch. Bank | 110,000 | W. A. Davidge | 10,000 |
| Schelle Eros | 102,648 | J. H. Coghill | 8,157 |
| Jas. Patrick | 85,000 | J. G. Parker & Son. | 7,000 |
| E. Kelly & Co. | 33,000 | E. C. Knight & Co. | 5,000 |
| Freeman & Co. | 64,923 | H. H. Strauss & Co. | 4,018 |
| Taffee, McCahill & Co | 50,758 | Sly, Reed & Co. | 3,967 |
| R. Patrick | 48,000 | C. H. Cummings | 3,000 |
| Ross, Falconer & Co. | 39,620 | T. Watson & Sons | 3,000 |
| L. Von Hoffman & Co | 30,000 | A. Hardy & Co. | 2,980 |
| Duncan, Sherm'n & Co | 29,460 | H. L. Ritch & Co. | 2,938 |
| W. Seligman & Co. | 29,000 | T. J. Hand & Co. | 2,500 |
| Order | 23,900 | Tilton & McFarland. | 2,200 |
| J. S. Lawrence & Co. | 23,000 | Cary & Co. | 1,977 |
| J. B. Hewton & Co. | 20,952 | W. Gumming & Son | 1,757 |
| C. W. Crosby | 19,377 | E. C. Thomas & Son | 1,480 |
| Wyman & Co. | 18,000 | R. S. Wade | 1,006 |
| R. Meader & O. Adams | 17,500 | Total | $1,314,703 |
| Butcher & Bro. | 17,000 | FROM ASPINWALL. | |
| Howland & Aspinw'll | 16,610 | H. Classyn & Son | $2,780 |
| Jas. B. Weir | 16,490 | S. Lansbnrgh & Bro. | 2,158 |
| Treadwell & Co. | 15,000 | A. Houlgman | 1,670 |
| Jamson, Boud & Co. | 15,000 | Culbert & Finlay | 393 |
| J. H. Browniog | 15,000 | Gahuy, Cusack & Co. | 300 |
| T. H. & J. S. Bacon. | 10,000 | Total | $7,302 |
| Renard & Co. | 10,000 | | |
| F. Baker | 10,000 | Grand total | $1,322,005 |
| Clark & Wilbnr | 10,000 | | |

We are indebted to J. F. PATTERSON, Purser of the *Star of the West*, and to the Express lines of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and of Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., for especial favors.

As by the first arrival of the Overland we had California advices to the 16th ult., the present intelligence is only five days later.

The news of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which reached San Francisco on the 16th of September, by the steamer *Sonora*, caused general rejoicing. At 5 o'clock P. M. 100 guns were fired by the California Guard, under the direction of the Mechanics' Institute, and all the bells in the city were set a ringing. At night bonfires were lit on the plaza, and other places, and a number of prominent buildings illuminated. A meeting was also held in the evening of the 17th, to make arrangements for a more formal celebration of the glorious event. The meeting appointed a Committee, who have fixed upon the 27th inst. as a day for a grand celebration.

The eighth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, was celebrated on the 9th September, by the Society of California Pioneers in a becoming manner. A procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets of the city, and an eloquent oration was delivered by F. P. TRACY. In the evening, a collation was partaken of by the members of the Society and their guests.

Adjutant-General KIBBE, who recently visited the Northern part of the State for the purpose of investigating the nature and extent of the late Indian depredations in that region, has returned to San Francisco. From him we learn that the reports of the depredations have not been exaggerated; that the savages have for some time evinced, and still evince, a decidedly hostile disposition, committing murders whenever they find an opportunity to do so upon isolated individuals, and without much risk of being observed or followed. The principal scene of trouble, as has been reported, is on the trails between Weaverville and Union, on Humboldt Bay. The savages infest the trail almost constantly, and from their concealed places in the chapparel pick off travelers. They are nearly all armed with rifles, and appear to be well supplied with ammunition by white men. In one instance with which General KIBBE became acquaintcd, three of the savages were in possession of fourteen canisters of powder, which they took down the river in a canoe to the head-quarters of the tribe.

A Mrs. JULIA MASON died in Sacramento on the 12th ult., in consequence of taking strychnine in a peach. The murderer has not yet been discovered.

A negro named GUS ENNIS was killed on the evening of the 15th u t., in Coloma, having been shot in the evening while sitting in his house, by some unknown person.

The case of James Hennessy *vs.* Manrow, *et al.*, a suit for damages against the Vigilance Committee, growing out of the banishment of HENNESSY from San Francisco during about two years, was called recently in the District Court at Downeville, and there were fifty jurymen summoned. Of these forty-six were excused from serving because of sympathy with the Committee, three from prejudice against that organization, and one found competent, having recently arrived in the country, and entertaining no decided opinion on the subject of vigilancism. The case was continued to next term.

The following table of the vote at the recent election for Supreme Judge is compiled from the latest returns received up to Sept. 20. The vote of 34 counties is official. The complete returns will give BALDWIN (Administration) a majority of about 10,000 votes:

| | Baldwin. | Currey. |
|---|---|---|
| *Amador | 1,260 | 1,716 |
| *Mariposa | 1,141 | 154 |
| *Santa Clara | 1,064 | 627 |
| *Nevada | 2,665 | 2,543 |
| *San Francisco | 2,988 | 5,609 |
| *Sacramento | 2,449 | 2,788 |
| *Yuba | 1,689 | 1,838 |
| *Contra Costa | 488 | 382 |
| *Siskiyou | 1,563 | 1,152 |
| *Tehama | 622 | 95 |
| *Butte | 617 | 1,952 |
| *Placer | 2,168 | 1,790 |
| *El Dorado | 2,607 | 2,638 |
| *San Joaquin | 1,284 | 655 |
| *Trinity | 602 | 617 |
| *Tulare | 411 | 28 |
| *San Mateo | 309 | 170 |
| *Calaveras | 2,298 | 1,365 |
| *Los Angeles | 1,375 | 36 |
| *S. Luis Obispo | 276 | 4 |
| *Fresno | 243 | 1 |
| *Del Norte | 330 | 75 |
| *Stanislaus | 234 | 64 |
| *Santa Barbara | 313 | |
| *San Diego | 169 | 17 |
| *Napa | 563 | 635 |
| *Merced | 236 | 9 |
| *Yolo | 532 | 422 |
| *Alameda | 686 | 794 |
| *Plumas | 689 | 793 |
| *Solona | 695 | 827 |
| *Tuolumne | 2,535 | 1,582 |
| *Sonoma | 1,812 | 1,070 |
| *Sierra | 2,423 | 1,581 |
| †Monterey | 278 | 311 |
| †Sutter | 534 | 127 |
| †Solsno | 566 | 693 |
| †Marin | 486 | 87 |
| †Shasta | 847 | 351 |
| †Mendocino | 104 | 14 |
| †Humboldt | 229 | 376 |
| Total | 43,201 | 36,183 |
| Majority for Baldwin | | 7,019 |
| Majority for Baldwin in Tuolumne | | 1,000 |
| Total Majority for Baldwin | | 8,019 |

*Complete. †Incomplete.

The Senate consists of thirty-five members, and stands twenty-four Democrats and ten Opposition, and one vacancy, caused by death. Of the new Senators elected, thirteen are Democrats and four Opposition.

The following is a full list of the Assemblymen elect. Their classification is as follows: Democrats, 54; Opposition, 26; Administration members returned, 9; Opposition, 6.

### Fatal Result of a Duel—Death of one of the Principals—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

WILLIAM I. FERGUSON, of Sacramento, who was shot in a duel by GEORGE PEN JOHNSTON at Angel Island on the 21st August last, died on Sept. 14, at 10 minutes before 5 o'clock P. M. As will be recollected, he was shot in the right thigh, having the femur or thigh-bone shattered by the ball of JOHNSTON'S pistol. "On the evening of the duel," says the *Alta California*, "Mr. FERGUSON was brought over to the city and conveyed to the Union Hotel, on the corner of Kearny and Merchant streets, where he lay up to the time of his death, and where his body now lies.

"On an examination of the wound soon after its infliction, the opinion was generally entertained that it would prove fatal. Mr. FERGUSON himself was informed of the serious nature of the injury, and was notified that unless the entire leg were amputated, the chances were a thousand to one against his recovery. He answered, however, that he would take the one chance; for he would not lose his leg for all California. Such surgical assistance as could under the circumstances be given was accordingly rendered, without resorting to amputation, until yesterday, when the condition of the patient made it necessary, in the opinions of the attending surgeons, to lay open the wound, and remove a portion of the diseased bone. An incision was accordingly made by Drs. ANGLE and SAWYER; but, as soon as the bone was exposed, it became evident that amputation of the leg would be absolutely necessary to save life, even if that would suffice; for the bone was completely shattered, and the interstices were filled with pus. The patient was informed of these circumstances, and, by the advice of his friends, he consented that the operation of amputation should be performed. This was done at about 3½ o'clock, by Drs. ANGLE, SAWYER, COIT, GRAY and ROWELL. Previous to the operation, Mr. FERGUSON spoke of the circumstances of the quarrel with JOHNSTON, and of the duel, and stated that, as he did not expect to survive, he wished his body to be conveyed to and buried at Sacramento. Chloroform was then applied to his nostrils and he sank into a state of unconsciousness, from which he never recovered. The operation was performed in a short time; the arteries and veins were taken up and the wound bandaged; but the processes were barely over before life was extinct. He, in fact, died under the operation.

The announcement of his death was at once telegraphed to Sacramento, and other cities and towns of the interior of the State, and as Mr. FERGUSON had many friends, arrangements were immediately made to convey his body to Sacramento on this afternoon's boat, and give it burial there, in accordance with his request. It appears that a delegation from Sacramento will meet the boat at Benicia and accompany the remains, with a delegation from this city to the city of sepulture.

Mr. FERGUSON was a native of Springfield, Ill., and aged about 34 years. He came to California in 1853, and commenced the practice of law in Sacramento, which he made his residence. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate from Sacramento County, and in 1857 was reelected."

In the 16th, Coroner MCNULTY held an inquest into the cause of his death. The Jury had been shown the body of FERGUSON prior to its departure for Sacramento.

*J. J. Taylor*, better known as "Natchez," being sworn, was asked a number of questions in relation to the duel between Ferguson and Johnston. He said that he had loaded the pistols; but refused to state who fired them, or any circumstances of the shooting, on the ground that the testimony might implicate himself. Coroner McNulty read the law on the subject, and said that the testimony would not subject the witness to prosecution; but he still refused to answer.

*Dr. D. C. White*, being sworn, said: I was on Angel Island about the 21st of August, and saw Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Johnston there; I saw four shots exchanged between them; my understanding of the matter was, that the first shot was fired at the distance of thirty feet; the next distance was twenty, at which the three remaining shots were fired; at the fourth, Mr. Ferguson was wounded and carried from the field; I saw the pistols fired; I did not see the ball leave the muzzle of Johnston's pistol and hit Ferguson, but my conclusion was that the ball which did hit him came from that pistol; Mr. Ferguson was placed in a boat, brought to this city, and lodged in the Union Hotel; the wound was about the middle of the right thigh; the thigh bone was literally mashed to pieces; a portion of the ball was extracted that evening; I saw him last on Sunday evening following the duel; Mr. Ferguson swung round before he fell; I do not think he struck the ground, but was caught before he did so; I know of no pistol shot being fired at the time of the fourth round except those from the weapons held by Johnston and Ferguson.

*Nathaniel Gray*, being sworn, said: I know the age and nativity of Mr. Ferguson, by hearing it in conversation between J. M. Estill and Gilbert A. Grant; he was named William I. Ferguson; his middle name I do not know; he was a native of St. Louis, Mo., and aged 34 years; he came to this country from Springfield, Ill., where he resided since he was a boy; I believe he came here in 1853.

*Dr. C. M. Hitchcock*, being sworn, said: I saw Mr. Ferguson once after he was wounded, but did not see his wound, it being bandaged at the time: I was called in the day after the duel, but did not dress nor touch the wound; I went to him two or three minutes after he fell, and saw a small quantity of blood oozing from his right thigh; I afterwards went to his room and found Dr. Sawyer and Dr. Angle doing something to his leg; Mr. Estill had asked me to take charge of the patient, but Angle requested everybody to leave the room, as their presence interfered with the operation of dressing the wound; I then left; at that time I did not think the wound very dangerous; Mr. Ferguson was in good spirits; the wound was from a pistol shot fired by Mr. Johnston.

*Dr. A. F. Sawyer*, being sworn, said: I have been in constant attendance as an assistant on Mr. Ferguson since he was wounded; he was wounded on the outside of the right thigh at the junction of the upper and middle thirds; it was a gun-shot wound, producing extensive comminution of the thigh bone, corresponding directly with the internal wound received; there was also a fragment of ball perceptibly felt beneath the integument below, on the opposite side, corresponding with the wound that had been made by the ball; upon examination, there was an evident fracture of the thigh-bone observable, before an examination of the limb was made; an incision was made directly upon the foreign body, on the inside of the leg, and fragments of a ball extracted; we had an opportunity of examining the outside of the bone through the wound made by the ball, and of examining the inside by the second opening made to extract the ball; we discovered that the shaft of the femur was badly shattered. Dr. Angle and myself were of opinion that amputation was urgently necessary, and so stated to the patient; it is well ascertained from military surgery, on the best authority, that wherever the shaft of the upper third of the thigh is shattered, amputation is necessary; this fact was stated to Mr. Ferguson, but he expressed his desire to retain his leg; we advised him to have his limb amputated, but he declined, and said he would take the chances; Mr. Ferguson then passed through the inflammatory process, and on the morning of the day of his death, he was informed that an explorative incision had become necessary to discover the condition of the bone; he was told that it had become necessary to make incisions down to the bone, and if the limb proved bad, it would be necessary to amputate it; he consented to undergo the operation if required; the wound was examined by the medical gentlemen present, and they expressed a unanimous opinion that the only thing that could be done for the patient was to amputate the limb; the patient was allowed to come nui from the influence of chloroform, and was then informed that amputation was the only chance left for saving his life; he consented, was again submitted to the action of chloroform, the limb was taken off, and he sank in twenty minutes after from the shock of the operation; an examination was afterwards made into the condition of the bone; the shattering of the bone was found to extend nearly to the upper portion of the thigh-bone, or the lesser *trochanter*, presenting one of those cases of gun-shot wounds which would probably have proved fatal, even if a primary amputation had been performed; it is understood that similar wounds are ordinarily fatal; I think the wound was the cause of death.

The Jury returned the following verdict:

We, the undersigned Jurors convened to inquire into the cause of the death of William Ferguson, who died at the Union Hotel, in San Francisco, on the 14th day of September, 1858, do find that he was a native of the city of St. Louis, Mo., and aged 34 years. We also find that deceased came to his death from a pistol ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of George Pen Johnston, on the 21st day of August, 1858.

George C. Shreeve, H. G. Platt,
Henry Johnson, H. W. Brubaker,
Nathan J. Street, J. Durbrow,
Charles Brown, William S. Snook.

### Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

*From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 18.*

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that books for subscription to the stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, have been opened at the banking house of B. DAVIDSON, where the articles of association of the company may be seen. The company was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature passed March 18, 1858, granting to Messrs. SHARP, GRAHAM, HASKELL & BACON, the right of way for the construction of a line of telegraph from San Francisco to Los Angeles. The capital stock of the company is $350,000, $100,000 of which is to be kept in reserve by the directors for the purpose of extending the line from Los Angeles eastward. Of the remaining $250,000 the contractors for the building of the line have agreed to take $150,000, leaving but $100,000 to be taken by outside parties. Of this amount we are informed over one-third has already been taken in the southern counties. It will thus be seen that there is a fair prospect not only for the immediate construction of the original line, but also for its extension to the Texan frontier. The route is unquestionably the most feasible one for the construction of a Continental Telegraph line at present, for the reason that it is the shortest, and that the Indians throughout the whole of that region are generally peaceable and well disposed. The State Line of Telegraph from San Francisco to Marysville, was stocked at $300,000, and although not exceeding 250 miles in length, has always paid a dividend of not less than 1 per cent. per month. This line from San Francisco to Los Angeles is of 600 miles length, and only $250,000 of the stock is to be issued, the remaining $100,000 to be reserved for the extension of the line to the eastern boundary of California, and from thence to Texas, is only a distance of 475 miles. The successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph will give renewed impulse to telegraphic enterprises in all directions, and the indications are, that before very long we shall be in almost instant communication, not only with the Eastern States, but with the Continent of Europe. What mighty events have taken place within the last half century. This is emphatically the age of scientific progress, and if the march of intellect for the future is to be measured by the past, the faintest conception cannot be formed of the perfection to which science will be brought.

### San Francisco Markets.

REVIEW FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday Evening, Sept. 18, 1858.

The trade of the fortnight now closing, owing to peculiar circumstances, presents but few facilities for review. Without any arrivals from Atlantic ports, and stocks of desirable goods running very low under a good demand by the country trade, with an abundance and cheapness of money, speculation has naturally been stimulated to the fullest extent that the meagre condition of the market would admit of, and prices of a number of staples materially influenced. Large purchases of Meat, Provisions, Lard, Sugars, Candles, and Nails, have been made to arrive at prices varying according to the length of time that invoices are out. Not only have assorted Eastern goods been dealt in largely for future delivery, but we have to note the unusual circumstance of the sale within the fortnight of a large cargo of foreign Rice to arrive, at a figure evidencing the greatest degree of confidence in the future prospects of the market. The Chinese merchants resident here have continued to operate in Rice, Sugar, Teaa and Chow Chow, and prices therefor are generally higher than a fortnight since. The condition of the market is such that it is exceedingly difficult to say what some staples are worth. A large fleet of vessels is due, and they may make their appearance at any moment. What effect would result upon prices from the sudden arrival of a large amount of goods in a single day, it is quite impossible to say with any degree of precision, and the more so, that the bulk of these goods have already been engaged by the trade and by speculators.

Ship Bread remains without change. Boots and Shoes are in better demand, with improved rates for some descriptions. The transactions in Candles have been large, resulting in a more thorough concentration of the stock in the hands of operators; it I stated that several parcels have been sold to arrive prices may be fairly quoted at a slight advance upon the preceding fortnight. In Coal there has been but little doing, the market for all descriptions being very firm. Coffee has sold at a further advance, and tends upward at the close. In Dry Goods we have only to note a very large sale at auction of miscellaneous, medium and ordinary clothing, a full report of which will be found under the proper head; staple goods are without reported sales upon the spot, but a large parcel of Domestics was bargained for to arrive on reserved terms. In Fruits, Sauces, etc., there have been some transactions. Dried Apples have been placed at an advance; several lots of outside brands of Oysters at auction, have been sold at low figures; Pie Fruits have been in demand at full prices. Gunny Bags remain as last reported. In Hardware, we notice more inquiry for Long Handled Shovels at better prices. Lumber has been in better demand, with several sales of cargoes at rates showing an advance upon previous quotations. Metals continue drooping without any transactions. Molasses and Syrup have been taken by the trade, to a moderate extent, at former quotations. In Malt Liquors nothing has been done beyond small sales of English bulk Beer and bottled Stout to dealers. Nails have been quite active, with sales of invoices both here and to arrive; one lot from store changing hands at the close at a notable advance. The operations in Provisions during the fortnight have been of an interesting character. The sales of round parcels of Cured Meats in store have been unimportant, in consequence of the almost exhausted condition of stocks. The same remarks nearly apply to Lard and Butter; a choice article of the latter having become very scarce, and some few remaining lots have been taken from second hands at a marked improvement. With the exception of the last noted article, large transactions in Provisions to arrive have been consummated at good prices, varying according to the length of time shipments are *in transitu*.

The market for Rice has maintained an extreme degree of firmness since last notice; a cargo from Batavia and another from Calcutta were taken immediately upon arrival, while yet another to arrive from the latter port has been contracted for—prices in each instance giving evidence of great confidence on the part of operators, and being remunerative to importers. Sugars of all descriptions have had a marked tendency to an advance, and are held very firm at the close of business; Eastern Refined is, however, no higher than at the date of our last report, as the Refinery here has recommenced delivery to the trade at prices established upon last quotations. An active business has been done in all kinds of American Liquors at improving prices; for some descriptions, it will be seen by reference to our special remarks, sellers have obtained a material advance. In Spirits Turpentine but few transactions require notice, and prices are without change. Ordinary and good grades of Black TEAS have been in fair request at full rates; in choice Blacks and all descriptions of Greens there is nothing doing worthy of mention.

The arrivals since our last review have been but as follows: From Calcutta, the *Beverly*, with Rice, Sugar and Gunny-Bags; from Batavia, the *Cecrops*, with Rice and a small quantity of Sugar and Coffee, and from Guayamas, the *Eliza and Elizabeth Owens*, with Mexican produce.

### Marriages and Deaths on the Pacific.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Sept. 6, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ewer, Mr. George Childs to Miss Louisa S. Edwards, both of San Francisco.

In the Dalles, Oregon, on the 31st ult., Mr. Marion Tucker to Mrs. Mary Armstrong.

In Portland, Oregon, 13th ult., Mr. A. P. Caldwell to Miss Mary Jane McCullough.

In El Dorado County, Sept. 2, Morris Fitzgibbons to Lovina Moran.

In Sonora, Aug. 28, Mr. Thomas Jennes to Julia S. Addis.

In Downieville, Sept. 2, Mr. Arthur Johnson, of Forest City, to Miss Eliza Welstead, of Downieville.

In Stockton, Mr. John Dilwood to Mrs. Sobriety Martin.

In San Francisco, Sept. 16, at the residence of A. H. Houston, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Andrew L. Morrison, of Yuba County, to Miss Sarah E. Pease, of San Francisco.

In Oakland, at the residence of J. Ross Browne, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Acklee, Gustavus Mix, Esq., to Miss Kate Browne.

At Columbia, Tuolumne County, Sept. 8, David H. McFarland to Elizabeth Needler.

At Grass Valley, Nevada County, Sept. 18, Abraham Burman to Elizabeth Ann Penberthy.

In San Francisco

forty mile-desert, three men have commenced ranching; they procure water for irrigation from the Gila. The next watering place is eight miles distant, and is known as the Eight Mile Ranch.

On Oatman Flat, another claim has been taken up, and a ranch established, where supplies may be obtained. This is the scene of the Oatman massacre.

The next ranch is PETERMAN & WHITE'S; thirty-four miles from this is GLASCOCK & SMITH'S; eighteen miles further on is SKINELY'S ranch; five miles from that is a good ranch with good accommodations, and sixteen miles from it is Fort Buchanan. The next station is Cook's Wells, and thereafter the stations of the Overland Mail Company occur at easy and regular distances.

In a few years, there will be a line of ranches and a large and thrtving population extending to the Rio Grande, through the whole territory. The San Pedro Valley is one of the principal valleys in the Territory, giving ample opportunities for farming and milling purposes.

## NEW-GRANADA.

**Bogota Items—Cass-Herran Convention—Lieutenant Gillies and the Solar Eclipse—Panama—Steamship Lines—Tehuantepec Route—Naval Intelligence—General Harney—Detention of the New-York Passengers, etc.**

From Our Own Correspondsnt.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

The mail of Sept. 12, from Bogota, having again failed, we have nothing later than Aug. 28. There is little of interest from that capital. The country was tranquil in all its parts. The papers have ceased their speculations on the fate of the Cass-Herran Convention. I hear, from a high source at Washington, that General Herran does not have any great hope that the Convention will be accepted in its present shape by the United States Senate. General H. thinks the letter, written by President OSPINA to President BUCHANAN, explaining the difficulties under which the Convention was got through the New-Granadian Congress, even in its present emasculated form, and urging a kindly treatment of the whole subject by the President and Senate, "was very satisfactory to Mr. BUCHANAN," and will largely influence a peaceable solution of the difficulties. He thinks that the decision of the Senate, in its action on the matter, will depend almost entirely upon its treatment by the President in his annual message, or in his message accompanying the document. By the by, speaking of our difficulties with New-Granada, I cannot help remarking the main reason given in the Government organs for the appointment to Paraguay of Judge BOWLIN, late Minister Resident to this Republic. It is the decision with which he acted in demanding immediate satisfaction from New-Granada for the murder of seventeen American citizens at Panama, and because he recommended the United States to seize the Isthmus in retaliation, and to negotiate afterwards.

Well, is not this strong praise to Judge BOWLIN equally as strong blame against the Pierce as well as the present Administration for its supineness in regard to that atrocious national wrong? Did the Administration take the least step to obtain justice, except to open a diplomatic tilt with the wily Spanish-American diplomatist, which it was well aware would never be concluded until something more potent than feather lances was introduced into the discussion? Why, if the President so strongly opposed the course of Messrs. BOWLIN, MORSE and CORWINE, did he not adopt their recommendation or recommend its adoption to Congress? And what advantages, as a Minister, has a man of decision and courage over a weak, imbecile one, if the recommendations of the former go for no more than the puerilities of the latter? Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN may be humbugged by the polite phrases and unmeaning talk of President OSPINA; but I, for one, am unwilling to believe that the two years' trifings and tergiversations of the statesmen and politicians of New-Granada have been lost upon him. I believe he will at least insist that the terms of the Convention, as originally framed by Messrs CASS and HERRAN shall be approved without modification, within thirty days after the assembling of the next Congress of New-Granada, and in default, that he will recommend American occupation of the transit route. And even this would be conceding a great deal too much. We have begged long enough for justice. Congress should enforce a settlement the first thing it does after its organization, by ordering the seizure of Aspinwall, Panama and the railroad route.

The empty Treasury of the Confederation is about to be replenished by a windfall. SAINTE, ROSE & Co., of Paris, some time since contracted to purchase a large amount of wild lands in New-Granada from the Government, and deposited £10,000 sterling in the hands of the New-Granadian bankers in London, as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the terms of the agreement on their part. Having found themselves in a bad speculation, they have backed down, and the money has been confiscated. A native company has also forfeited a considerable sum to the Government for the non-fulfilment of a similar contract.

Lieut. GILLISS, of the U. S. Navy, who was sent to Peru by the Smithsonian Institute of Washington to make observations of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th ultimo, had succeeded to his entire satisfaction. In order to obtain a more advantageous position, he proceeded to a mountain elevation of 1,000 feet, 200 miles from Paita. The result of his scientific investigations will doubtlessly be communicated to the world by the Smithsonian Institute so soon as his report shall be received. There were no astronomers present either from England or France, or from any other point, except Mr. MAZARERS, a German, sent to join Lieut. G. by the Chilian Government. Lieut. G. was to proceed to Lima on the 20th ultimo, and thence probably to Chili.

In the local news there is but little. The Legislature adjourned after a thirty days' session, in which it did nothing except to declare Gen. OBALDIA, the liberal candidate, entitled to the Gubernatorial chair. But not having yet arrived at the capital, the Vice-Governor, Señor RAFAEL NUÑEZ, has been temporarily installed in his place. The Legislature laid on the table the petition to pardon the Americans who hanged three negroes at the Island of Taboga, in this Bay, in 1854, for the horrible assassination of Mr. TRACY, an American carpenter, in his own bed; and the bill abolishing capital punishment, finally failed.

A corps of twenty civil engineers, under Capt. PARSONS, arrived here in the last British steamer from Southampton, destined for Vancouver's Island, to survey the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, on the part of the British Government. One hundred and twenty more of the party are coming around Cape Horn.

The favor with which Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Secretary for the Colonies, looks upon an alternate mail route across the Isthmuses of Suez and Panama to Australia, as evidenced in his late interview on the subject with Hon. Mr. PARKER, is received here as the speedy precursor of the opening of the route. With such a line, you will be able to publish Australia intelligence only forty days old. An American line of steamers from Panama to Valparaiso is also likely soon to be a fixed fact, the Panama Railroad Company having subscribed $50,000 to the stock of any company which shall be organized "on sound principles." I think it almost certain, however, that no American company can compete successfully with the British line unless the Government of the United States shall give them a liberal subsidy in the shape of a mail contract. With another steamer on the Central American line, which vessel is now in process of construction, and a weekly line across the Isthmus to San Francisco, which is contemplated, and which the business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company fully warrant them in establishing at once, the increase in the receipts of the Panama Railroad Company ought to enable them to divide 20 per cent. profits instead of 12, as now. The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, as I wrote you in a previous letter, goes to Tehuantepec to survey that coast as soon as the *St. Marys* shall arrive here from California to take her place. An United States official reconnoissance of the only two roadsteads of Tehuantepec, Ventosa and Salina Cruz, is no donbt desirable, although the letter of Dr. SONTAGG to the agent of the Tehuantepec Company at Minatitlan, published in the TIMES Sept. 7, ought to satisfy every one that no safe port can be had on the Pacific side without the expenditure of millions of money. Mr. SONTAGG'S assertion, that "In neither Ventosa nor Salina Cruz can mails, passengers or cargoes be landed safely until a breakwater is built, (running half a mile out in a depth of from 30 to 40 fset,) as it must be done in surf boats, which in timea of rough weather is dangerous and uncertain," accords exactly with what I have frequently written you, and is conclusive as to the fact that the time for a rapid Tehuantepec transit is long in the future.

Three hundred tons of coal are to be shipped from New-York to Aspinwall to come across this Isthmus, to coal the steamship *Hermonn*, expected here about the first of November.

The passengers of the *Star of the West*, who reached here direct from New-York at noon on the 29th, were detained till the morning of Oct. 2, waiting the arrival of the New-Orleans passengers by the steamship *Granada, viá* Key West. Some delay will continue to be experienced until the yellow fever abates at Havana and until a faster steamer is put on the Havana and Aspinwall end of the line, for which it is understood, preparations are making by the company.

Gen. HARNEY, who goes out to take command of the Military Department of the Pacific, came in the *Star of the West*. He left in good health, as did also Father DE SMET, who is to offer the Catholic Bible to the Indians, while the General presents the alternative of the sword.

The United States steam-frigate *Merrimac*, bearing the square flag of Flag-Officer (what an uncouth title!) LOMO, sailed from Chiloa for the Sandwich Islands Sept. 1. Letters for her are ordered to be sent to Acapulco, where she will be about the 1st of December. The *Saranac*, Capt. KELLY, is still here, also the British corvettes *Alert* and *Vixen*, the latter to be repaired here or condemned, as the Navy may direct. The *Saratoga* is also at Aspinwall, and the *Roanoke* and *Savannah* at Greytown. The *St. Marys* will reach here about the middle of November. She is on her way from California, to touch at Mazatlan, Acapulco, &c.

## COSTA RICA.

**Mission of General Lamar—American Claims for Indemnity—Their Injustice—Origin of the Demand—Review of the Broil Between Costa Rica and Walker.**

From Our Own Correspondsnt.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The British steamship *Dee*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 20th ult., about an hour after the American steamship left for New-York, brings a report that General LAMAR, our Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, had demanded *two millions of dollars* from the Government of the latter Republic, as indemnity for property of American citizens destroyed during the fillibuster war, and the killing of Americans on the Transit Line during the Costa Rican occupation of Nicaragua.

A report is also circulated that Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, who touched into Aspinwall on the 20th ult., on his way to Greytown, carries orders from the Cabinet, at Washington, to force the River San Juan with his boats, and to keep open a free communication between the two oceans.

Also, that the *Bosilisk*, now at San Juan del Norte, was to be joined there immediately by two other British war vessels, but for what special purpose it is not stated.

An order, on the part of the United States, to force the River San Juan, can mean but little, if there is nothing lurking behind such an order. Since Flag-Officer PAULDING jerked the "Grey-eyed Man of Destiny" off the Spit of Punta Arenas, and Captain SANDS, of the *Susquehannah*, forced ANDERSON to evacuate Castillo, the River San Juan has never been closed to free navigation into and out of the lake. Boats and steamers have ascended and descended freely, as well under the American as the Nicaraguan flag. This talk about forcing open the river is all humbug. The main reason that a California line is not now open across the Isthmus of Nicaragua is, that capitalists like VANDERBILT, GARRISON & MORGAN, and WHITE & Co., do not care to lose their own money in opening it, and cannot, a second time, find fools who will accept the shells, while they, as agents, managers, &c., swallow the oysters. Money is what is wanted to reopen the Nicaragua Transit, not powder and ball.

The sum mentioned as that which the United States has demanded from Costa Rica for spoliations, etc., has had of course one zero, if not two, added to it by that locomotive tell-tale, Madame Rumor. The idea that Costa Rica, which has n population of less than 150,000, and whose exchequer was completely exhausted in the late cruel fillibuster war, can pay anybody $2,000,000, is simply absurd. Indecd, it would be absurd to expect that sum for extraneous purposes from all Central America in fifty years. But that *some* sum has been demanded as indemnity to so-called American citizens, not for damages sustained during the war, but to make up a purse for them because they did not meet with as much success as they anticipated, in stealing in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is undoubtedly true. The spite of some South-Western professional fillibusters against Costa Rica, for her valiant defence of her soil, and for her success in ridding Nicaragua of their vile presence, is perhaps also sought to be gratified by the Administration. And it is quite possible that these men may be urging our Government to enforce large claims against some of the Central American States, Costa Rica particularly, with a view to cripple them, and to render their defence less effective in case of another fillibustering foray.

That any demand should be made against Costa Rica by the United States Government, in the belief that she honestly owes its *bona fide* citizens a penny for spoliations during the Nicaraguan war, or for American lives unjustly sacrificed by her, is not a supposable case. Let us review that war a little, and see what Costa Rica did in it to bring down upon her head the displeasure of the American Cabinet.

Soon after WALKER'S occupation of a portion of Nicaragua, in the early part of 1856, he sent three "Commissioners" to Costa Rica, *ostensibly* to induce the Government of that Republic to recognize his military despotism in Nicaragua, which President MORA indignantly refused to do; and, justly thinking that these men came into Costa Rica to "spy out the land" previous to an intended attack upon it, intimated very plainly to them that they would save their necks from the halter by taking themselves out of the country. The fillibuster chief made this a pretext of war against Costa Rica, and invaded her territory with about 350 men. The valiant SCHLESSINGER met at Santa Rosa, in Costa Rica, on March 20, 1856, a small band of his despised enemy, who quickly cut up, made prisoners and put to flight the bravados, SCHLESSINGER himself running away early in the action. Some of SCHLESSINGER'S officers boasting that they had killed several Costa Rican prisoners they had made in advancing upon Santa Rosa, the Costa Rican soldiers were so in dignant that they became unmanageable, and retaliated by shooting an equal number of fillibusters. This is perhaps the first event upon which the United States is to be prevailed upon to claim damages.

Costa Rica finding the lesson she had given WALKER at Santa Rosa had not sobered his judgment sufficiently in regard to her means and disposition for defence, and knowing that he was preparing for another invasion of her territory, raised an army of 3,000 men, and in turn invaded Nicaragua. She took possession of San Juan del Sur, and then marched a force over the transit road to Rivas, taking possession on the way, on the 7th April, 1856, of Virgin Bay. Some show of resistance having been made at La Virjen, in the vicinity of the Steamship Company's wharf, the Costa Rican force fired a volley or two, killing several persons who claimed to be American citizens, and who, it is maintained, were non-combatants, but who at least were mixed up with those who presented a hostile attitude. This is the second count against Costa Rica. I believe it is not customary for nations to claim "smart money" for their citizens who have accidentally fallen during an assault upon a city, especially when those citizens might easily have taken themselves out of harm's way. The fact is, that during the fillibuster war there was scarcely an American in Nicaragua who had not laid himself liable to all the risks of losing his head, from a more or less open affiliation with the men in arms. Let us see what cotemporaneous history said of the conduct of the Costa Ricans towards Americans not actually in arms on the occupation of San Juan del Sur. I quote from an American source:

"At first, it was feared the Costa Ricans would pillage the place and commit many excesses; but to the great surprise and delight of all, they respected both persons and property, paying cash for all provisions and accommodations furnished, and conducting themselves in a manner that gave the greatest satisfaction to the residents. * * * * The Costa Ricans destroyed a great part of the Transit Company's pier at Virgin Bay, to prevent the enemy from using it for landing."

Now, it would be the height of injustice to demand indemnity from the Costa Ricans for the destruction of this pier, as everybody knows the fillibusters were using both the pier and the Company's steamers in the war of Costa Rica and the people of Nicaragua, and that, too, on the voluntary tender of the Steamship and Transit Companies themselves, who, in fact, furnished the sinews of war to WALKER and his band. Besides, for any property belonging to neutrals destroyed by an invading force, it would seem that the Government of the country invaded (see MARCY'S letter to Count SARTIGES on the bombardment of Greytown) ought to be responsible—not the invaders.

On the 10th of October—I believe it was at Granada, during a fight, or immediately on the cessation of it—a Mr. LAWLESS, "an American merchant," and the Rev. Mr. WHEELER, "an American missionary," were killed, and, *some* say, killed in their own houses; but an American account of the fight says:

"It is certain that two Americans—Mr. LAWLESS and the Rev. Mr. WHEELER—were taken with arms in their hands and shot."

But whether they were taken with arms in their hands or not, it *is* certain that Mr. WHEELER was acting as chaplain to WALKER and his band; and it is equally certain that Mr. LAWLESS was lawlessly assisting the fillibuster chief to conquer Nicaragua. It is also pretty well ascertained that these two men were neither killed by Costa Ricans nor Nicaraguans, but by a troop of Salvadoreans who occupied a portion of the city. That they had made themselves amenable to the recognized usages and casualties of war, there can be but little doubt. As I said before, all the Americans in Nicaragua assisted WALKER in his war. I have myself seen "an American merchant" of San Juan del Sur occupying, with others, a church-tower at Rivas, with rifles in hand, to guard the city against an anticipated attack of the Costa Ricans; and I understand this man claims large damages for property destroyed in Rivas and taken from him by the Costa Ricans at San Juan del Sur.

The next cause of complaint against Costa Rica probably is, that she took possession of, used and destroyed American property, such as steamers, etc., belonging to the Transit Company. But as none of this property, at the time of its seizure, was being used for legitimate purposes, but was in the hands of WALKER, who was using it to make war against Nicaragua and Costa Rica, its seizure is perfectly justified by all the laws and usages of war. That on one occasion an American or Irish woman and child were killed on one of the lake steamers, while passing Fort San Carlos, I am aware. But these steamers were alternately used as passenger vessels by GARRISON and MORGAN, and as war vessels by WALKER, and were regularly bringing war material, even on passenger days and under cover of a passenger trade. It was a right which any nation would have exercised, to bring a vessel in for examination on her passing a fort, and if she did not obey the summons of a blank shot, to bring her to with a round one. At the time of this occurrence, the fort, if I recollect rightly, was exclusively occupied by Nicaraguans.

If any nations have just claims for demages in this fillibuster war, they are Nicaragua and Costa Rica against the United States. The United States, during the late Administration, not only did not do its duty in preventing the invasion of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by its citizens, but notoriously encouraged them to do so.

And so far from Costa Rica using any unlawful or cruel means to rid her soil and the soil of Nicaragua of American fillibusters, her conduct was such as to attract the admiration of the world. Costa Rica expended at least one hundred thousand dollars in sending these deluded men to their own country and families, instead of speeding them to their eternal home with bullets, as Cuba did under like circumstances.

In fine, nothing appears clearer than that whatever American property was destroyed in the fillibuster war, was not maliciously or unwarrantably destroyed, but because it was found in the hands of combatants. And whatever innocent American citizens were sacrificed in Nicaragua, fell victims to the usual casualties of war, and for which no just cause of complaint can be urged by the United States Government, and especially as against Costa Rica. In view of the facts as cited, the American people will not be at all surprised, if any reclamations have really been made against Costa Rica by the United States, to hear the additional report brought by the *Dee*, that President MORA, on the presentation of the claim of General LAMAR, refused to entertain it for a moment.

F. W. R.

## NICARAGUA.

**Movements of Our Squadron—The Opening of the Transit—A British Aggression—The Renowned Col. Canty—His Antecedents—The Only Hope of Nicaragua—Movements of Gen. Lamar—Arrival of the Cass-Yrissari.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.

The English Mail Company's steamer *Clyde* will leave here early to-morrow morning, and I embrace the opportunity of writing, although there is really nothing of importance to communicate since your last dates from this place.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, bearing the Flag of Flag Officer JAMES MCINTOSH, arrived off this port on the morning of the 22d September, 19 days from Boston. Officers and crew all well. She anchored about one mile outside the bar. The United States ships *Savannah*, Captain JARVIS, and *Saratoga*, Commander TURNER, had been lying inside the bar for some time previous to the arrival of the *Roanoke*. The *Savonnah* has gone out to sea for the purpose of allowing her officers and crew the benefit of a change of air, and I hear that she will probably extend her cruise as far as "Old Providence," where an abundance of fresh meats, poultry, vegetables and fruits can be procured, at moderate prices. She is expected to return here in a couple of weeks. The *Saratoga* went to Aspinwall about a week since and will be stationed there until relieved by some other United States vessel. There have been some few cases of *fever of the country* on board both these vessels, and the changes of air and climate will no doubt prove beneficial to the health of both vessels. You are aware that the sun seldom shines *for a day* at this place; it is nothing but rain, rain, rain.

The *Roanoke* brought us news respecting the opening of the Transit Route, which was, at first, thought of favorably, and received with joy; but upon reflection, it was extremely doubtful whether JOE WHITE and YRISSARI can open the route. If *Vanderbilt and Joe White come to terms*, then it is conceded by every one here that the route will be immediately opened for travel.

Her British Majesty's steamer-of-war *Basilisk*, Captain PHAYRE, has been in this port for some time. Captain PHAYRE has erected a beacon upon the outermost point of the sand-spit. Does this mean *possession* at some future convenient season?

It was really amusing to see the *renowned* "Colonel" CAUTY going off to the flag-ship *Roanoke*, in a *canoe*, paddled by four Indians. He was completely uniformed—with epaulettes and sword—as a Costa Rican officer of the Army, and wearing an "Order" upon his left breast! Rumor says that he went off to pay his *official* respects to the gallant United States Flag Officer commanding the Home Squadron, and to endeavor to obtain some *official recognition* of his position! But he certainly failed to convince Flag-Officer MCINTOSH that he had any official business or position here; for although, as I am informed, he was courteously received by the United States Flag-Officer, *he was not received with*, or *allowed*, upon *his departure*, a salute, as is customary. Whereupon, the "Colonel" returned on shore in the *dumps*. You know his precedents. He is a very low fellow—a renegade Englishman—utterly detesting Americans does everything to injure Americans, and was, some years since, obliged to flee from San Francisco on account of his rascalities, that place becoming too warm for him. The Costa Ricans received this plausible rascal, CAUTY, who is really not worthy the society of gentlemen, or fit to be trusted in any capacity—with open arms, and he was given a position in their ragged army merely because he was the proper tool to do the bidding of any set of men who would pay well to accomplish any desired object. But nothing could induce CAUTY to get within the range of one of WALKER'S guns!

CAUTY came down here, as I have before stated, and established himself upon Punta Arenas. To prove his hatred towards Americans, the first movement he made was, to endeavor to eject Mr. SCOTT, the resident Agent of the Transit Route (in charge of the property of the old company,) and an American whose name escapes me,—who is a very respectable man, and the only pilot for the harbor—by offering the property for sale whereto the latter resides. This was where WALKER established himself, and where he was captured by Commodore PAULDING. Captain JARVIS, of the ship *Savannah*, hearing of the intentions of CAUTY, promptly and peremptorily told him that if he attempted to drive out Americans in that way, who were peaceably disposed, and who had not committed any hostile acts towards either Nicaragua or Costa Rica, he (Captain JARVIS) would certainly interfere. Afterwards, CAUTY went to Captain WAINWRIGHT, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*, who advised him against such a procedure, as it would complicate matters. CAUTY will certainly not attempt it while Captain JARVIS is here; and I am *sure* he will not while the Commander-in-chief of the United States Squadron is here; if he does he will *warm up some Scotch blood!* From what I hear of Captain JARVIS and Commodore MCINTOSH, neither will be likely to be imposed upon by this Englishman CAUTY, nor suffer United States interests to be jeopardized.

With every arrival, we have a report of the return of General WALKER. The English are the real source of the opposition to WALKER. It would, indeed, be a blessing to mankind, if this country could be opened by a true *American* population, and progress. If an intelligent and enterprising emigration—American and German—could be induced to settle in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the transformation from almost a wilderness, as it is now, to a rich and agricultural country, would be without precedent, and could be accomplished with such a population. The present occupants will *never* develope its agricultural and mineral resources. Something should be done by the leading civilized powers of the earth to *humanize* the people of the Central American States, for they are wild and semi-barbarous now. They will never do so themselves. The civil feuds among them only consume their substance, cut off their people, and devastate their whole country. The United States, France, England and Russia certainly want this Transit route opened; and if they will but *combine to open it to the world*, and *keep it open free to every nation*, as it should be, a continuous peace and enduring prosperity would surely follow to the Central American States. Let us have as many routes to the Pacific as can be opened, for the "benefit of mankind."

Our minister, Gen. LAMAR, was at San José, the capital of Costa Rica, on the 8th ultimo.

The *Cass-Yrissori* came into port this morning, and created quite an excitement. She is in good condition, and will proceed up the Colorado branch of the San Juan in a day or two. Her officers and crew are all well, and sanguine in their expectations in opening the Transit route. She was boarded by a boat from the U. S. flag ship *Roanoke*, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and permitted to enter the harbor.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**Peru—Elections for President—Congratulatory Ball—Jenkins in Lima—The Saya y Manto—The Amazon Question—The Seizure of the American Ships Gliding into Diplomacy—Business in Peru—Another Revolution in Bolivia—Chili—Adjournment of Congress—Railroads Loan of $7,000,000—Schools, Business, etc.**

From Our Own Correspondsnt.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The British steamship *New-Granada* arrived at Panama Sept. 21, having datea from Valparaiso to Sept. 1, Callao and Lima the 13th, and Guayaquil the 16th. She brought $414,000, principally in sliver, for England. From Ecuador there is nothing of interest, except that the Government was trying to make a show of defence against a possible attack from Peru on the Amazon business.

### PERU.

The papers are almost entirely filled with election returns from the different departments, which in the aggregate are so favorable to CASTILLA that, as I wrote you by the last mail, no doubt can be entertained of his success. Indeed, congratulatory balls and dinners to the risen Son are already the order of the day. I notice that at one of these balls frock-coats and colored neckerchiefs were refused admittance at the gates. JENKINS appears to have been present at this ball—for I see it is stated, newspaperially, that the Señora CAYEAO was dressed with greater simplicity and elegance than any other of the ladies, and that *"entre tantas bellezas virjinas*, the most beautiful in our eyes was the Señorita MERCEDES CANSECO." Speaking of dress, I see a great effort is being made to reinstate that peculiar Lima ladies' costume, the "Saya and Manto," which has latterly become the sole property of the *tapadas*, or ladies who do not claim a superior degree of virtue.

The question of Amazon limits between Peru and Ecuador, and discussions about the propriety of the course of the Peruvian Minister in withdrawing from Ecuador, also occupy a considerable space in the Lima papers. The question of the seizure of the two American ships, for loading guano under revolutionary charters, seems to have gilded—as all questions quite naturally do under the present American Administration—into the never-ending stream of diplomacy, whose shoals and breakers Spanish holmsmen are proverbially skillful in avoiding.

The new mole at Pisco undertaken by the Peruvian Government, is progressing satisfactorily, 189 feet of it being already completed. It is to be 2,200 feet in length, built on iron screw-piles brought from England. This wharf was contracted for at the time Pisco was made the port for the Chincha Islands, in the place of Callao. The remonstrances of the merchants of the latter port, however, having caused the Government to rescind the order, it is difficult to see what use the costly molo at Pisco is to be put to.

Business in all parts of Peru, particularly in the south, is very dull, with no present prospect of improvement. Credit is unsettled, cash being demanded in all important trades. There were forty-one vessels loading at the Chinchas, principally at £2 and less, and forty-two more were waiting charters at Callao. The following vessels have chartered for the United States at previous quotations:

American ship *B. F. Hoxie*, 1,387 tons register.
American ship *Monsoon*, 778 tons register.
American ship *Carlo Magnus*, 1,449 tons register.
American ship *Cherubim*, 1,798 tons register.
American ship *Civilian*, 848 tons register.
American ship *Rivol*, 983 tons register.
American ship *Emily Farnum*, 1,119 tons register.
American ship *Viking*, 1,349 tons register.

Two English vessels have gone to Iquique, to purchase Nitrate on owners' account.

### BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is again in revolution. The people of five or six Districts have pronounced against Dr. LINARES, and are in arms for BELZU or his son-in-law CORDOVA. ECHENIQUE, Ex-President of Peru, overthrown by General CASTILLA, had not been seen for some days at Valparaiso, where he has been living, and it is supposed he has gone to Bolivia, to help stir up the revolutionists, in the hopes that a change in that country may inure to his benefit in Peru. Letters from La Paz, dated Aug. 28, say that the question of the downfall of LINARES is only one of a week's time, a little more or less.

### CHILI.

Congress adjourned on the 31st of August. Before rising it authorized the President to purchase for the Government the individual shares in the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, 33 miles of which has been finished, and 60 miles more yet to be built. The Government of Chili lately sent an agent to Europe to negotiate a loan of seven millions of dollars to complete this and the southern line of road, and it is said the money has been offered by the BARINOS on favorable terms to Chili. The railroad from Pabellon to Chañarcillo, a branch of the Copiapo road, some 15 miles in length, is nearly completed. The *Mercurio* says of this road:

"On the 29th of July, Mr. TAGORET, engineer on the Copiapó Railway, made an experimental trip on the new road, which was quite satisfactory and very interesting. The engine, with a pressure of 100 lbs., doubled with ease curves of 500 feet radius, and ascended the planes of that line, which have an inclination of 170 to 224 feet per mile, until it attained the terminus, at an elevation of 4,075 feet above the level of the sea, which is about 1,000 feet higher than any other engine has ascended as yet. The summit of Mount Semmering, in the Alps of Austria, traversed by the Vienna and Trieste Railway, is supposed to be the highest point ever crossed by a locomotive. This summit is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The pass of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, is supposed to rank next, and has an elevation of 2,700 feet. The highest point in the Railway *Copiapó Branch*, at about two miles from the present terminus, has an elevation of 4,479 feet above the level of the sea, and before the celebration of the next anniversary of the independence of Chili, the steam-engine will have crossed that height, and the locomotive's shrill whistle will awaken the echoes amidst the Atacama Mountains, at an elevation of 1,400 to 1,500 feet higher than in any other part of the world. This fact is worthy of being mentioned in the history of railway progress, and leads the speculative mind to believe that the time is not very far distant when the locomotive will find a path across the Andes, opening new channels of commerce and wealth to the nations on both sides."

Since the foregoing trial trip, a locomotive and car have ascended two miles further, to an elevation of 4,444 feet above the level of the sea.

An extensive coal mine has just been discovered 15 miles inland from the port of Ancud, in the Province of Chiloé. A body of pilots has been organized for Ancud, and the pilot system in Valparaiso has been improved.

The German colony of Llanquehue was in a prosperous condition, the crops being flattering. The foundation of the colony has just been celebrated, after the German manner, by a ball.

In the agricultural districts in the South the crops present a promising appearance, notwithstanding the excessive rains. The mines in the north are yielding well.

The Ministers of the Departments of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction have presented reports, from which the following facts are drawn:

There are in the Republic 137 religious parishes, for which Government would appropriate $200,000; $91,280 has been expended the last year in repairing and building churches; public worship cost the State last year, $232,923; in the several high schools, 2,065 pupils are educated at the expense of the State; also, 30,000 children, of both sexes, in the 488 primary schools. The cost to the Government of these schools is $143,296 annually. The Teachers' School has 94 pupils, and the School of Arts and Trades, 96. The different classes of the University are attended by 353 students. Government has endowed another female school in Colina, and a library in Melipilla.

Business has fallen off in the last fortnight at Valparaiso. In exports, the prices have been pretty well kept up. The money market is getting easier, and interest lower. Flour is from $4 50 to $4 62 per quintal, 6 months; Wheat, $4 50 for 175 pounds, cash. Carolina Rice, $6 78, cash. Bar Silver, $10 75 per marc, cash. Nitrate of Soda, $2 37, cash. Freights to England, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; to United States, $8 to $10.

There is nothing late of interest from the Argentine Confederation.

F. W. R.

### An Appeal from an Israelite.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your publication of the 14th, in an article on the Pennsylvania election, you say "FLORENCE in the First District, &c.; LANDY in the Third, &c.; and PHILLIPS, *an Israelite Attorney*, in the Fourth, &c., &c." Now this is not the right thing. You should have said. "FLORENCE, *a Christian Catholic Attorney*, in the First; LANDY, *a Seventh Day Baptist Grocer*, in the Third, &c., &c." When it becomes necessary to publish the religious creed and occupation of political candidates, the honors should be fairly divided.

Yoors respectfully,

JUDAH BENJAMIN.

### Robbing the United States Mail.

*From the Washington States.*

Col. JAMES R. BELLVILLE, a clerk in the Chicago Post-Office, (one of COOK'S appointments,) was arrested at Chicago a few days ago upon the charge of stealing from the mail. Colonel BELLVILLE was employed in the office about three months ago, upon the recommendation of some of the famous Colonels of COOK. His duties were to open the mail for distribution. "Upon his coming into office," says the Chicago *Times*, "some parties who had formerly known him at Cincinnati, laid a wager with each other; one party that he would be caught stealing within thirty days; the other that he would not be caught within 60 days; the party who proved to be the farthest from the fact to be the loser. Col. S— consequently enjoys the liquor and cigars at the expense of Col. A——, the time being nearly three months. Col. BELLVILLE is said to have been formerly a conductor on some railroad in Pennsylvania, in which State, we understand, he has a family residing. It is also stated that he was once arrested upon the charge of larceny in Cincinnati, and that he was put off a river steamer at that place on account of a similar transaction. For some weeks past (continues the *Times*) the officers of the Post-Office have had suspicion of his honesty, and parties were set to watch him. These parties, we are told, detected him in the act of taking letters from the mail; but he managed to dispose of them before his arrest could be made. Yesterday morning, the 9th inst., he was again detected in a like operation by C. B. SMITH, who proceeded thereupon to a private Police-office, and got a man to come over and make the arrest. Upon searching him, three packages of registered letters were found upon his person, some of the letters in which were addressed respectively as follows: One to R. BARRY, Cashier of Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-street, New-York; one to H. BLUMENTHAL, No. 36 North Clark-street, Chicago; one to GEORGE ROCKET, Brockport, N. Y., and one to D. DAILEY, Cornwell, Canada West. Besides these, about $400 in bank notes were found on his person. Col. BELLVILLE was brought before United States Commissioner MAGILL yesterday afternoon, where the material facts above stated were proved. He offered no defence, and was committed to await trial in default of $2,000 bail. The accused is an Intelligent-looking man, about 40 years of age, with hair somewhat gray."

# EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

### Additional Details and Extracts.

**The Atlantic Telegraph.**

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company continue in demand, and closed on the afternoon of 1st at £400 to £420.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. VARLEY to the editor of the *Times*:

SIR: In your columns of to-day there is an article on the Atlantic Cable, in which my estimate of the distance of the faults is called in question.

In justice to the public and all concerned, allow me to state that my means of testing are not wholly dependent upon the resistance offered by the cable, as is asserted; and, further, that I searched diligently for indications of a fault nearer shore, but without success.

By the modes of testing that I adopt, the estimated distances are seldom more than 5 per cent. in error, and then only in cases of difficulty.

In answer to the assertion respecting the North Sea Cable, wherein I am stated to have estimated the fault at 170 miles' distance, I need only inform you that the longest wire is but 125 miles in length.

While testing the Atlantic Cable I adopted four distinct modes, the details of which would occupy, I fear, too much space for insertion in your columns.

I am, Sir, yours obliged,

CROMWELL F. VARLEY.

ROYAL HOTEL, Lowestoft, Sept. 27.

**American Cotton Orators in England.**

*From the Monchester Guardian.*

When a practical joke of a peculiarly audacious character is played upon us, we scarcely know whether to meet it with laughter or indignation. Now we are moved to mirth by a sense of the ridiculous position in which we have been placed; now to anger that anyone should have had the assurance to make us the butt of his mischievous ingenuity. With such mingled sensations, then, did we listen on Tuesday evening to the lecture on Texas, delivered by Mr. J. DE CORDOVA before the members of the Cotton Supply Association. Taking into account the matter, the manner, and all the accompaniments of the address, the whole affair must have seemed a most amusing farce to the disinterested portion of the audience. Let the reader imagine a village schoolmaster instructing Lord OVERSTONE in the elements of political economy, or a fifth-rate novelist teaching Lord MACAULAY the rudiments of history, and he will be able to form a just conception of the relations between Mr. DE CORDOVA and his hearers. Considering the high aims of the Cotton Supply Association, and the immense interests that depend upon the favorable solution of the problem it is engaged in working out, it was perhaps right to hear what the champion of Texas had to say with regard to the future supply of the raw material on which our manufactures depend. But when Mr. DE CORDOVA hung the walls of the Town Hall with paintings on canvass, after the panorama fashion, of the cotton plant in all its stages of growth, and of the various operations of plowing, sowing, gathering the wool, and packing it in bales—when, too, he explained these pictures in the approved style of a popular lecturer, introducing bits of Yankee slang and puns on cotton gins and gin slings, and telling old Joe Miller stories as having happened in his own personal experience, in order to illustrate the fact that there may be as much difference in the size of two bales of cotton as in the size of two lumps of chalk—it become tolerably evident that the lecturer had altogether mistaken his audience.

But these, it may be said, were faults of manner; and if Mr. DE CORDOVA had valuable information to give about Texas, it is ungenerous to criticise harshly the language in which that information is conveyed. To this we reply that the lecturer had no information to give that would be of any use to the Association, and that his bad taste was only less conspicuous than his ignorance, or pretended ignorance, of the wants and wishes of our cotton manufacturers. What, then, was the object of himself and his American friends when they crossed the Atlantic to enlighten the people of Manchester as to the capabilities of Texas for supplying the whole world with cotton? If there was any doubt about the matter before, the lecture itself clearly proves that Mr. DE CORDOVA, feeling a strong and patriotic interest in the fertile but thinly-peopled State of Texas, wished to attract British emigrants to the State, and thought the Cotton Supply Association might be a useful instrument in accomplishing his purpose. Certainly, his opinion of the shrewdness of our cotton lords must have been far from complimentary when he conceived so hold a plan, but the partial success which has attended its execution shows that his judgment was not utterly unsound.

Mr. DE CORDOVA himself can hardly assert that this is an unfair estimate of his motives. He stands condemned out of his own mouth. For the greater portion of his lecture was simply an elaborate puff of the soil, climate, laws, institutions and productions of Texas. According to him and his friends, Mr. KIMBALL and Mr Consul-General CAMPBELL, if there is a paradise on earth, it is Texas in the United States of America. There, all-bounteous Nature brings forth in unparalleled abundance the fruits which are most pleasant and useful to man; while there is neither the severity of Winter, nor, as some have said, pestilential swamps, to mar the happiness of the settler. The farmer lets his cattle roam at will across the wide prairies, where they mature into beef, with which, says Mr. CAMPBELL, the roast beef of old England cannot be compared for excellence. No game laws terrify the unwary hunter, no church rates

found in the fact of the Government having last August attempted to prevent capitalists from realizing the fair market terms. 12 or 15 per cent must, we have been the charge, but the Government itself, by manufacturing a pretended supply of money-two will keep it down to 10." In fairness to capitalists they could now be called upon to prevent the realization by any other way. If a man is not able to realize the most of his cash when the rate is unusually high, he ought to have some compensation when it is unusually low. On this view the Government are certainly bound to bring in a measure to effect a withdrawal from the existing circulation of so much as will suffice to cause the rate of discount to be upheld at, at least, 3 per cent. As Mr. DISRAELI earnestly advocated the system of which such a step would form a logical part, he will now, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, merely exhibit a respectable degree of consistency by forthwith arranging that it should be adopted.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

#### MEATS.

Supplies have been fair; the demand has been rather brisker; prices have not varied remarkably, the tendency having been in favor of buyers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Lamb, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb | 9½ | @ | 11 |
| Pork, salted, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Pork, jowls, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Soup Meats, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Bacon, ℔ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Hams, ℔ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| Tongues, each | 62½ | @ | 81 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 11½ | @ | 12 |
| Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Sausages, City made, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 25 |
| Tripe, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |

#### POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply of Poultry generally, is good,—and though the inquiry is fair, prices are less firm. The stock of Game is moderate; as is also the demand for it, at prevailing rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ pair | 62½ | @1 | 25 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 75 |
| Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair | 87½ | @1 | 75 |
| Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair | 50 | @1 | 00 |
| Ducks, ℔ pair | 50 | @1 | 50 |
| Geese, each | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Western Poultry, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen | 2 25 | @2 | 75 |
| Woodcock, ℔ dozen | 4 00 | @5 | 00 |
| Woodcock, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ dozen | 2 50 | @3 | 00 |
| Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz | 1 25 | @1 | 50 |
| Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Plover, ℔ doz | 2 00 | @3 | 25 |
| Partridge, ℔ pair | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Reed Birds, ℔ doz | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Teal, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 62½ |
| Rabbits, each | 25 | @ | 37 |

#### FISH.

Nearly all kinds have been more sought after at generally firmer prides. Supplies of fresh Fish are limited. Shell, Pickled and Smoked Fish are comparatively plenty.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sal'n Trout, ℔ lb | 15 | @— | Weak-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @10 |
| Codfish, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 7 | Blue-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @10 |
| Pickerel, ℔ lb | 12½ | @15 | Black-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @10 |
| Halibut, ℔ lb | 12 | @— | White-fish, ℔ lb | 12½ | @— |
| Eels, ℔ lb | 12 | @— | Mullet, ℔ lb | 12 | @— |
| Flounders, ℔ lb | 5 | @ 6 | Haddock, ℔ lb | 6 | @— |
| Porgies, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 7 | Gr'n Tuna, ℔ lb | 15 | @— |
| Sea Bass, ℔ lb | 10 | @12 | Herr'g, ℔ bunch | 12 | @— |
| Striped Bass, ℔ lb | — | @12 | Mussels, ℔ ½ pk | 12 | @— |
| Perch, ℔ lb | 10 | @12 | Frogs, ℔ dozen | 25 | @$1 |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | | 50 | @ | 1 00 | |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | | $1 | 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Clams, ℔ 100 | | 25 | @ | 1 00 | |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb | | 5 | @ | 6 | |
| Crabs, ℔ doz | | 18 | @ | 25 | |
| Crabs, Soft Shell, ℔ doz | | 75 | @ | 1 25 | |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb | | 18 | @ | 20 | |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb | | 12 | @ | 15 | |
| Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb | | 4 | @ | 5 | |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ lb | | 4 | @ | 5 | |
| Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb | | 10 | @ | — | |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb | | 10 | @ | 12 | |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | | 6 | @ | 12 | |
| Alewives, ℔ 100 | | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 | |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb | | 8 | @ | 10 | |

#### VEGETABLES.

The market is very well stocked with the leading varieties, and prices generally continue low. The demand has been good, and dealers report a more satisfactory run of custom.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, New, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @3 | 00 |
| Potatoes, New, ℔ bushel | 62½ | @1 | 12½ |
| Potatoes, New, ℔ half peck | 10 | @ | 16 |
| Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Corn, ℔ dozen | 12 | @ | — |
| Turnips, New, Russian, ℔ bushel | 75 | @ | — |
| Turnips, New, ℔ dozen bunches | 37 | @ | — |
| Turnips, New, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Carrots, New, ℔ dozen bunches | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Carrots, New, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Beets, New, ℔ dozen bunches | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Beets, New, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Onions, ℔ bushel | 50 | @1 | 00 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 18 | @ | 37 |
| Onions, new, ℔ half peck | 10 | @ | 20 |
| Green Peppers, ℔ doz | 12 | @ | — |
| Red Peppers, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | — |
| Okra, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Okra, ℔ doz | 5 | @ | 7 |
| Cabbage, new, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 87 |
| Cabbage, new, ℔ head | 3 | @ | 8 |
| Cauliflower, ℔ doz | 62½ | @3 | 00 |
| Cauliflower, each | 6 | @ | 30 |
| Cranberries, ℔ quart | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ basket | 62½ | @ | 75 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Beans, ℔ peck | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Lima Beans, ℔ half peck | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Cucumbers, ℔ dozen | 12 | @ | — |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ | 4 |
| Celery, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | 12 |
| Mint, ℔ bunch | — | @ | 2 |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ dozen | 75 | @ | — |
| Egg Plants, each | 6 | @ | 10 |
| Basket ℔ doz. heads | 25 | @ | 31 |
| Salad, ℔ head | 3 | @ | — |
| Squashes, ℔ dozen | 75 | @1 | 75 |
| Squashes, each | 7 | @ | 18 |
| Pumpkins, each | 10 | @ | 18 |
| Watermelons, each | 20 | @ | 50 |
| Muskmelons, each | 4 | @ | 10 |

#### FRUIT.

Stocks are lighter, and the assortment is less extensive. The demand is fair. Prices rule in favor of sellers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, new, ℔ half peck | 12½ | @ | 40 |
| Crab-Apples, ℔ quart | 15 | @ | 30 |
| Pears, new, ℔ basket | 1 00 | @6 | 00 |
| Pears, new, ℔ quart | 12½ | @ | 50 |
| Peaches, ℔ half-bushel basket | 2 00 | @5 | 00 |
| Peaches, ℔ quart | 18 | @ | 37 |
| Plums, ℔ quart | 18 | @ | 37 |
| Grapes, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 18 |
| Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb | 62½ | @1 | 00 |
| Citron, each | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Quince, ℔ doz | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Oranges, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 75 |
| Lemons, ℔ box | 3 00 | @3 | 50 |
| Lemons, ℔ dozen | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Figs, ℔ box | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Figs, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Dates, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Raisins, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Currants, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Green Ginger, ℔ lb | — | @ | 25 |

#### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

All articles in this line are in better request at our revised quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 24 |
| Butter, State, ℔ lb | 22 | @ | 26 |
| Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb | 28 | @ | 30 |
| Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Cheese, new, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Eggs, seven for | 12 | @ | — |
| Eggs, fifteen for | 25 | @ | — |
| Eggs, sixty for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ℔ can | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, ℔ bottle | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, pure Northern, ℔ lb | 25 | @ | — |

#### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz | 26 | @ | — |
| Mangoes, each | 3 | @ | — |
| New-York Peppers, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ | 54 |
| Gherkins, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ | 74 |
| Pickled Onions, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle | 15 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart | 6 | @ | — |
| Sardines, ℔ box | 31 | @ | — |
| Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle | 25 | @ | 37 |
| Catsup, ℔ pint bottle | 12½ | @ | — |
| Catsup, ℔ gallon | 37 | @ | 50 |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS R. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 130; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 269 and 266; J. D. HENDY, stands Nos. 205 and 207; JAMES FORSYTH, stands Nos. 202 and 203; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 354 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CROWIN, stand No. 156; J. LANOM, stand No. 3; J. CARRON, stands Nos. 145 and 147.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 72 | 29 | — | 101 |
| Flour, bbls | 9,003 | 1,318 | 3,261 | 13,582 |
| Wheat, bushels | — | 411 | — | 411 |
| Corn, bushels | 31,866 | — | — | 31,866 |
| Barley, bushels | 7,167 | — | — | 7,167 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 70 | — | 196 | 266 |
| Whisky, bbls | 100 | 50 | 20 | 170 |

ASHES—Are quiet, yet firm. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The announcement of an auction sale of Rio for to-morrow (Oct. 16) has checked operations. Sales have been reported to-day of 100 bags Laguayra, at 12¼c.; 300 bags Triago Laguayra, at 7¾c.@8¼c.; and, by auction, 1,125 bags Java, at 14¼c. ℔ lb., 4 and 6 months' credit.

COTTON—Has been freely offered, and has declined ¼c. ℔ lb. The demand, however, has been moderate. Sales 1,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| Middling Fair, ℔ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13¼ |

DRY GOODS—WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT sold, by auction, to-day, a catalogue of imported hosiery and furnishing goods at, on the whole, satisfactory prices. Privately, trade is now dull, the demand being confined, for the most part, to the requirements of near-by and local jobbing trade. Domestic Cottons are generally unchanged in price, though fine brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Denims, Stripes and Printing Cloths are quoted somewhat firmer. Woolens are depressed. Foreign Goods are also dull and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits rather more animation for State and Western flour, especially for brands required by the home trade. Prices, however, are not quotably higher. Sales 13,000 bbls, at prices within yesterday's revised range.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl | $3 00 | @ | $4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 35 | @ | 4 45 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 50 | @ | 4 65 |
| Superfine Western | 4 35 | @ | 4 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 60 | @ | 4 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 60 | @ | 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 4 80 | @ | 8 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00 | @ | 5 20 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25 | @ | 7 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25 | @ | 8 00 |

Canadian is quiet, yet steady; sales 600 bbls. at $4 85@$6 00 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand, at old rates; sales 1,300 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $4 90@$5 30 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, mainly at $4 25@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 85 @$4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull and irregular. The offers of buyers are not satisfactory to the leading sellers. There is no urgent demand from any quarter, hence business is restricted. Sales have been confined to 9,800 bushels, including good ordinary white Canada at $1 12; very good to strictly prime white Southern at $1 30@$1 35, and poor mixed Southern at $1 10 ℔ bushel. Corn is less freely offered, and is in request at full prices; no badly damaged was sold today; the transactions included 40,000 bushels at 71c. @72c. for fair to good mixed Western, and 73½c. for white Western; 73c. for very inferior white Southern, and 85c.@86½c. for yellow Southern and Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel; the supply is moderate. Barley has not varied much; sales were reported of 7,500 bushels Canada at 95c.@$1 05, ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy. Western at 47c.@50c.; Canada at 48c.@50c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c., and Southern at 35c.@40c. ℔ bush.

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales at 55c.@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quoted higher, but the demand is restricted. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 25 @$16 37 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess; $15 62½ for Sour Mess; $14@$14 25 for Prime, and $14 50@$14 75 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack demand at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@ 6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request at old quotations. Lard is moderately inquired for at drooping rates; 250 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@10¾c. for fair to strictly prime, and 250 kegs at 12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at previous figures; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c. @19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¼c.@8½c., ℔ lb.

SEEDS—1,000 bushels Timothy have been purchased at $2 25 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 500 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10c. ℔ lb., 4 months' credit.

SUGARS—Are heavy and prices tend downward; sales 410 hhds. Cuba at 8¼c.@7¾c.; 52 Porto Rico at 7¾c.; and 36 do. do. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last: 25,000 lbs. at 9¾c. @10c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—A catalogue, composed mainly of Greens, with a few Blacks, was offered at auction, and nearly all sold, at full prices for such lots as were really desirable. Common descriptions were not much sought after, and they declined a shade.

TOBACCO—This article is in fair request at full rates. Sales since Monday last 48 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, 10c.@14c.; 155 bales Havana, 30c.@40c.; 172 bales Cuba, 17c.@18c.; 50 bales Cienfuegos, private terms; 143 cases Seedleaf, 14c.@20c.; and 1,500 Florida, 30c.@50c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c., chiefly at 22¾c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb. For London, 500 boxes Cheese, at 30s.; 20 tons Lard, at 15s.; and 5,000 Hogshead Staves, on private terms. For Antwerp, 250 bales Cotton, at ¾c.; 1,200 bags Coffee, at ¼c.; and 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s.—all by ship *Sir Robert Peel*. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 2d.; 150 cases Tobacco, at 10s.; and measurement goods, to fill up, at 15s. A vessel from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with Cotton, at 1 11-16d. ℔ lb.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
OF
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
READY ON FRIDAY:
The
POETICAL WORKS
of
FITZ GREENE HALLECK.
A NEW EDITION.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
Also,
A NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
In 1 Volume, 8vo, with splendid Steel-plate Illustrations.
Cloth, $3. Cloth, gilt, $4. Morocco antique, $5.
A new edition of this popular author's Poetry has long been called for. This edition has received the author's latest additions and corrections.
ON SATURDAY:
BLONDE AND BRUNETTE;
Or,
THE GOTHAMITE ARCADY.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
As a picture of one of the most familiar phases of New-York life in the field of the middle million, "Blonde and Brunette" is as true as it is piquant. Its landscapes are from nature, and its figures from living groups. There could scarcely be a novel with less fiction; so real are all its scenes and incidents, that it brings every reader face to face with some of his dearest friends in the walks of kid and crinoline.
D. A. & Co.
Have Just Published:
NEW-YORK TO DELHI—By the way of Rio de Janerio, Australia and China. By ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr. 1 vol. 12mo, second edition. Illustrated with a Map. $1 25.
THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY—Collected and edited by CHARLES A. DANA. 1 vol. 8vo, half morocco. $3 50.
RATIONAL COSMOLOGY; or, The Eternal Principles and the Necessary Laws of the Universe. By LAURENS P. HICKOK, D.D. 1 vol. 8vo, 387 pages. $1 75.
HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. Vol. 1, 8vo, 677 pages. From the second London edition. $2 50.

IT IS GOING WITH A RUSH.
PUBLISHED OCT. 15:
NEW-ENGLAND'S CHATTELS;
OR,
LIFE IN THE NORTHERN POOR-HOUSE.
12mo. Illustrated. Price, $1 25.
The story of *New-England's Chattels* presents an interesting, though unexpected, nay, sad if not revolting picture of New-England's society and customs. It will strike the reader with astonishment that in this highly-refined, educated, pious and free society, there are degraded, public human chattels—bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh—men, women and children, held in the hands of the town and sold to be supported, often on the block, to the lowest bidder—who are kept on the poorest food, and in abject, comfortless condition, miserably housed, clad in rags, denied many a privilege that other men claim and practice as their indoubtedly right.
As the demand for this work will be very large, booksellers are requested to send in their orders as early as possible. A sample copy will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address
H. DAYTON, Publisher,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY
OF
BRANDON:
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A Tale of the American Colonies.
BY OSMOND TIFFANY. 12mo. Cloth, $1.
*From the North American Review.*
The merits of this work are great and genuine. The heroine is exquisitely sketched. The author has caught the spirit of the times, and his book reads almost like a contemporary chronicle.
*From the New-York Tribune.*
The work betrays the great spirit of the scholar, and appeals to readers of pure and cultivated tastes.
*From the New-York News.*
Worthy of a place among the classic literature of the land.
*From the Springfield Republican.*
It illustrates the most interesting period of our history.
STANFORD & DELISSER,
Publishers, No. 508 Broadway.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S NEW VOLUME.
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
Next Saturday, October 16,
THE COURTSHIP
OF
MILES STANDISH,
AND
OTHER POEMS.
A New Volume. By the Author of "Evangeline," "Hyperion," "Hiawatha," &c. &c.
1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents.
The principal poem, which gives the title to the book, is a love story of the early Pilgrim days, and is nearly as long as "Evangeline." The heroine of the tale is the beautiful Puritan maiden, Priscilla, whose name has become historical as one of the first of those heroic women who landed at Plymouth.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE LAW OF
FREEDOM AND BONDAGE
IN THE UNITED STATES.
By JOHN CONMAN HUAN, Counsellor at Law.
Vol. 1. Cloth, $3 50. Law Sheep, $4.
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

ANNUAL REGISTER FOR 1859.
The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1859, with 144 engravings, by J. J. Thomas. Price 25 cents. The trade supplied.
Just received and for sale by
A. O. MOORE,
Agricultural Book Publisher, 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER—SHOWing how to cure the wildest and most vicious horses in the world, of kicking, baulking and other bad habits; also, directions to purchasers of stable economy and remedies for all diseases to which horses are liable. By JEZEMIAH BENTWRIGHT, the celebrated American horse-tamer. Published and for sale by
A. O. MOORE,
Agricultural Book Publisher, No. 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.


## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
In consequence of the production on Monday evening of
A NEW COMEDY,
SATURDAY, 16th, will be the
LAST NIGHT
for the present of the new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (nnr) passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also
ENTIRELY NEW
and of
THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.
These entertainments will combine the talents of

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. LESTER WALLACK, | Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, |
| Mrs. HOEY, | Miss MARY GANNON, |
| Mr. DYOTT, | Mr. JOHN SLOAN, |
| Mr. WHEATLEIGH, | Mr. CHIPPENDALE, |
| Mrs. FLOYD, | Miss E. HENRARIE, |
| Miss TREE, | Mr. C. BERNARD, |
| &c., | &c., &c. |

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation.
A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced on MONDAY, Oct. 18, entitled
MARRIAGE, A LOTTERY,
(By Charles Dance,)
the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here,) Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI.
Lessee and Director.....B. ULLMAN.
The Director has much pleasure in announcing that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
has arrived, but in consequence of the fatigue of a protracted passage she can only make her
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20,
in her celebrated character of
LA TRAVIATA.
The manager has made the most extensive preparations duly to inaugurate the *debut* of this celebrated artiste. A magnificent new scene has been painted, and altogether the *mise en scene* will be the most splendid ever seen in any Italian Opera.
THE GRAND AND IMPOSING CHORUS
will contain One Hundred Performers, including the pupils of the singing school of the Academy of Music. The Orchestra will be the largest and most perfect ever united for an operatic performance, numbering over Sixty Professors. During the Ball scene,
SENORITA SOTO
will make her first appearance, together with a full Corps de Ballet of THIRTY YOUNG LADIES.
Full details of the opening night of the season will be duly published.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for the first three nights of Mlle. Piccolomini will commence on
MONDAY, Oct. 18,
at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Academy of Music, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Oct. 16, 1858,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Robert Bramble | Mr. Blake |
| Frederick Bramble | Mr. Sothern |
| Lieut. Worthington | Mr. Couldock |
| Dr. Ollapod | Mr. Jefferson |
| Corporal Foy | Mrs. Varrey |
| Miss Lucretia McTab | Mrs. Blake |
| Emily Worthington | Miss Sara Stevens |

The performance will commence with H. G. Conway's local comedietta of
NATURE AND ART.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss ********** | Miss Lanra Keene |
| Daniel Downright (a Connecticut lawyer) | Mr. Burnett |
| Adolphus, his son | Mr. Levick |

To conclude with a grand Pas de denx, entitled
LA FILLE DE L'AIR.
M'LLE LAMOUREUX AND GEO. W. SMITH.
MONDAY—Tom Taylor's NEW COMEDY, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
☞ Box sheet open for either of the above nights.
CHANGE OF HOUR.—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
BY DESIRE,
JESSIE BROWN.
This (SATURDAY) evening, Oct. 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Agnes Robertson | as.....Jessie Brown |
| Mr. Dion Bourcicault | as.....The Nena Sahib |
| Mr. Geo. Jordan (first time) | as.....Randal McGregor |
| Miss Ada Clifton | as.....Amy Campbell |
| Mr. A. H. Davenport | as.....Geordie McGregor |
| Mr. Whiting | as.....The Rev. David Blount |

In the course of the play, incidental to its action,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies: "Auld Lang Syne," "Charlie is my Darling," "Oh, why left I my Hame," "My boy Tammis," "Tak yer Auld Cloak Aboot ye," "Auld Robin Gray."
At the end of the second act, grand tableau
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS.
At the end of the third act, the celebrated group, never excelled,
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
MONDAY—The new comedy, PAUVRETTE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16,
The performance will commence with the drama of
PAUVRETTE.
After which the grand comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
To conclude with the farce of the
LOTTERY TICKET.
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
ROB ROY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rob Roy | | Mr. J. W. Wallack. |
| To be followed by the romantic Drama entitled | | |
| THE AVALANCHE. | | |
| The whole to conclude with the nautical drama of the | | |
| PURSE. | | |

MADAME COLSON.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Mr. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that he will give, on his return from Boston to New-York, on his way to the West, three representations of Italian Opera. The first on
SATURDAY, Oct. 18,
only night of Verdi's Grand Opera of
LA TRAVIATA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mme. COLSON | as | VIOLETTA |

Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and BARILI in the principal roles.
Conductors, MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAIE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Balcony, Parquette and Dress Circle, (including reserved seat,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $12 to $15.
The box offices will be opened on Thursday, at 9 o'clock, in Broadway at Burton's Theatre, BREUSING'S, No. 701, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; in Wall-st. at SIBELL'S stationary store, No. 20, near Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, Opera commences at 8.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
The Greatest Living American Prima Donna, will make her First Appearance, on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
in Bellini's Grand Opera of
I PURITANI,
with Signors Brignoli, Amodio and Marcel Junca in the principal parts.
Seats for PURITANI may be secured on Saturday.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, Office No. 1.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.
Dr. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give one more
SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION
of amusing and brilliant experiments in CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1858.
The entertainments will consist of a great variety of experiments in Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Experiments with the Componnd Gyroscope,
A Rod of Iron will be suspended in the air untouched by anything.
A Boy will be lifted by Electric force.
Magnets will be charged and discharged.
The cause of the Magnetic Needle pointing to the North will be explained.
The proofs that the earth is a magnet.
Water will be decomposed and formed.
A small cannon will be loaded with water and fired off with an icicle.
Water will be set on fire, and a bonfire built of ice, with many other instructive and pleasing experiments.
The Water Gas-light Experiment will be introduced,
It will be shown how the English proposed to blow up the ships at Sebastopol.
Many interesting experiments will be made with a GALVANIC BATTERY. A beautiful
BALLOON ASCENSION,
with net and car attached, will be made.
Dr. B. will endeavor to render the entertainment instructive as well as amusing to an intelligent audience. At the close of the entertainment, Peal's great original painting of the
"COURT OF DEATH"
will be exhibited and explained, which has been expressly engaged for this occasion.
Tickets only 25 cents. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 200 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,982, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

## DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS
A new and beautiful article, at

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

LAURA KEENE'S—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—NATURE AND ART.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ROB ROY—THE PEEBR—AVALANCHER.

BOWERY THEATRE—RAOUL — PAUVARETTE — LOTTERY TICKET.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock A. M.

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West*, we have intelligence from San Francisco to Sept. 21—five days later than by the Overland Mail. The news is interesting. The death of Senator FERGUSON on the 15th ult., from wounds received in his duel with Mr. G. P. JOHNSON a month before, is announced. Indian outreges et the north are also reported. The Administration candidate for Supreme Judge, Mr. BALDWIN, has a majority not varying greatly from 10,000 in the entire State. The Administration Party has likswise large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The subscription books for the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph were opened in San Francisco. The *Bulletin* predicts the completion of the line within eighteen months.

From Fraser's River our dates are to Sept 16. No fall of the water is reported. The Indians continue to molest the miners, and have murdered several individuals, and attacked parties. From Port Townsend we learn that the U. S. Indian Agent had been seized by the savages, and had, it was feared, been put to death. The steamer *Sea-Bird* had been burned on the river, without, however, any loss of life.

Our Salt Lake correspondence, with dates to Sept. 18, is received. Chief Justice ECKLES had left the capital on a leave of absence for three months. Prior to his departure, he was tendered, but declined, a complimentary banquet. The Territory was perfectly quiet. The Mormon organ, the *News*, had endeavored to make capital out of certain excesses committed by a few Gentiles in Salt Lake City, but no excitement followed.

Our usual correspondence from the City of Mexico, with files of journals from the Capital and Vera Cruz, came to hand yesterday. The statement that MIRAMON had defeated VIDAURRI, in a sharp fight near San Luis Potosi, is confirmed. Other battles, on a smaller scale, had occurred, but the result is left doubtful. It is clear, however, that the prestige of success, which had previously adhered to the Constitutionalists, is destroyed. The chances of the contest are no longer decidedly in their favor. The information previously received; of a forced loan having been imposed by GARZA, at Tampico, is confirmed. It is also stated that the French Consul at that port, M. LEON FAVRE, has applied for some vessels of his nation, to protect the French merchants at that point.

Our correspondents at Panama and at San Juan writes us that General LAMAR has been courteously received at San José. Rumors, deserving of no credit, state that he had demanded indemnity from the Costa Rican Government for injuries inflicted upon American citizens in the late Nicaraguan war, to the extent of two millions of dollars.

Our news from New-Granada is of secondary interest. By a resolution of the Executive Power, on the 12th ult., the sum of £10,000 sterling, deposited by SAINTE ROSE & Co., of Paris, with the Granadian bankers in London, as a security for the fulfillment of a contract entered into in 1855 to purchase wild lands, has been forfeited to the Granadian Confederation on account of the conditions of the contract not being complied with. The contract entered into at the same time by Messrs. JOSE MIGUEL PAZ and DAVID CASTILLO to purchase wild lands has also been rescinded, and the guaranties deposited by the contractors also confiscated to the Government.

Our advices from Jamaica extend to Oct. 6. The arrangement by which the Panama steamers are to touch at Kingston once monthly, gives great satisfaction on the island. It is expected to infuse a new spirit into the flagging trade. The weather on the island is fine, with moderate rains.

The Congress of Chili closed its session on Aug. 31. Among its latest acts was one authorizing the Executive to purchase the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, so far as the shareholders might be willing to sell. The branch of Copiapó is nearly completed. An extensive coal mine has just been discovered in the province of Chiloe. A rumor prevailed at Valparaiso to the effect that General ECHENIQUE had embarked a new revolutionary expedition to Peru. The American brig *Townsend Jones* had been purchased and dispatched with ammunition.

We have nothing of moment from Peru. CASTILLA continues in power, and the country in tranquillity. Trade is dull. The new mole at Pisco has been finished to the length of 189 feet.

From San Juan del Norte we have dates to Sept. 18. All was quiet, the people anxiously awaiting the opening of the route.

The steamboat *Cass-Yrissari*, sent out by the Ship Canal Company to ply on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, arrived safely at her destination on the 2d of October. One account states that she had met with rough handling on the voyage, and was almost a wreck. Another account states that she was in good condition, the crew all well, and sanguine about opening the Transit route. She would proceed up the Colorado branch of the San Juan River. At last accounts, the other two steamers of this Company were at Key West recruiting for a fresh start for Nicaragua.

We have intelligence from the City of Santo Domingo to Sept. 14. SANTANA is acting as Provisional President, and in that character has called in the Treasury notes emitted by VALVERDE, giving receipts, entitled to perspective payment, for them. The paper-money actually in circulation is stated at $45,290,430 (?) while the new Executive regards $300,000 as sufficient for all business and social purposes.

The United States Attorney-General has prepared an opinion on the action of the Naval Retiring Board, in which he declares their entire proceedings illegal, and, consequently, void. On the strength of this opinion, the President will restore the whole list of retired and dropped officers, though several of them will be brought before Courts-Martial, to answer charges to be preferred.

A serious battle is reported as having occurred between a detachment of the Second Cavalry and the Camanche Indians, on the 1st ult., in which Lieut. VAN CAMP and four men of the Cavalry were killed, and Major VAUCLAN and ten men wounded, while forty of the Camanches were killed.

The Hon. WILLIAM JAY, the last of the sons of Chief Justice JAY, died on Thursday, at his residence in Bedford, Westchester County, aged 70.

The American Institute held a special meeting last evening and passed resolutions in favor of applying to the Common Council for a lease of the site of the late Crystal Palace for the purpose of erecting a new building by the Institute. Resolutions were also passed sympathizing with the exhibitors at the late Fair, and a Committee appointed to prepare an address to the public in justification of the American Institute, and correcting false impressions in relation thereto.

The Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS has been unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, the report of the Conference Committee of the Americans and Republicans having been adopted. He has accepted the nomination.

The Democrats of this City last night succeeded in making most of their nominations for the Assembly.

The Crystal Palace Exhibitors met, last night, in the Cooper Institute, but transacted no business of special importance. A report from the Committee of Management was adopted, a resolution pledging the meeting to support the movement for a National Institute was carried, and several speeches were made.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of THEODORE LEWIS, for obtaining $5,000 under the pretence that he owned 1,500 barrels of flour, belonging to JESSE HOYT & Co., was continued. The Recorder refused to quash the indictment and the case went to the jury. The defendant was found guilty, but sentence was deferred till the last day of the term, in order to give defendent's counsel time to prepare an argument in extermination of punishment. CHARLES LAPOSE, indicted for an assault, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. WILLIAM MCINTYRE, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the fourth degree. He caught his wife in criminal interconrse with another man, and in the excitement naturally consequent on the discovery, beat both with a club, the death of his wife being the result. The District-Attorney asked the Recorder to suspend judgment. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow. JAMES ROACH *alias* WM. JOHNSON, was convicted of burglary and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Cotton declined ⅛c. ℔ lb., yesterday, and closed irregularly. Flour was in good demand, as was also Corn, at firm prices. Wheat was dull and heavy. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were lightly dealt in. Molasses was more active. Pork advanced a shade, Beef was firm, and Lard depressed. No very remarkable change occurred in other branches of trade.

### Condition of Mexico.

The information furnished by the correspondent of this paper at the City of Mexico presents a desperate picture of the condition of the Republic. Among the least significant of the facts, are those of doubtful authenticity giving the result of a battle between the Conservatives under MIRAMON, and the Constitutionalists under VIDAURRI, wherein the latter was beaten; or the repulse of ECHEAGARAY at Perote, or the success of DEGOLLADO at Guanajuato. These are but trifling incidents of the main plot. The circumstance of fatal moment is the entire demoralization of the Mexicans, people and leaders, Reactionists and Liberals; the recklessness observable in all parties alike of the laws of nations, of humanity, of justice. We hardly cease to reprobate the folly and impolicy of ZULOAGA, in levying his personal property tax at the capital, when we have the same madness to condemn in the Constitutionalist GARZA at Tampico, with the same circumstances of fines, imprisonment and exile visited upon non-conformants. The disapproval of the impressments and pillage enacted by MIRAMON, in the conduct of the earlier campaign, has barely passed our lips when we are called to denounce, even more earnestly, the cruelty of VIDAURRI, in laying waste the city of San Luis Potosi, and the country for twenty miles around. These men prosecute a war upon their own countrymen with details of wrong and cruelty unknown in the warfare of hostile nations, of strange blood. No stage of the American campaigns in Mexico was marked with such excesses.

There is, of course, nothing to hope from such statesmen and such generals, or rather, let us say, such leaders of an ungovernable *condottieri*. It matters not which party to this miserable squabble beats. Either brings to the momentary rule of the State the same vicious and destructive negation of principle; the same thirst for power without the knowledge to use it, and for plunder, with insatiable capacity for consuming it. Either will govern but a fraction of the entire surface of the Republic; either will find itself destitute of the financial ability, or moral, or popular sympathy, to support the thick-coming revolutions within, and the pressure of indignant reclamation from without. Indeed, the foreign relations of the unhappy State are as desperate as is its internal condition. England is praying somebody, anybody, to seize and bind a people gone mad. At the very moment the French Minister at the City of Mexico protests against capital-tax, the French Consul at Tampico finds it necessary to send for a squadron to protect the French merchants of that mart. Spain has fleets and armies in motion to exact vengeance for wrongs wrought and unatoned for upon its citizens. And the United States, having suspended diplomatic intercourse, only awaits a pause in the intestine struggle to demand a formidable indemnity. Surely, we have here an aggregate of evils sufficient to crush the stoutest nationality on the face of the earth. How is Mexico, in the last feeble spasms of exhaustion, to bear up against them?

What the duty of this Government under existing circumstances may be, is a question of immediate moment. It will never do to permit a crisis so decisive, and so long foreseen, to find us, when it arrives, without preparation. Mr. FORSYTH is at last on his way home. The usual channels of diplomatic intercourse are closed. Congress, when it meets, will expect some recommendation from the Executive as to the policy to be observed in this, as in other less important questions. Let us trust that this recommendation will be of a direct and practicable character. Special Commissioners and secret agents are the vogue. Why not ascertain the readiness of the Mexican people for the immediate realization of their manifest destiny, by sending among them, and to their partisan leaders, agents who shall furnish the best of evidence of the popular temper, and point the most feasible path to the great result? This preliminary course is the only one that can avoid the more rugged path of war and conquest. If the facts and temper thus reported prove favorable to the plan of a protectorate, we may at once adjust the basis upon which such inter-dependent relation may be rested. If they indicate the propriety of direct annexation, dispensing with such probatory state, we cannot too promptly regulate the conditions, both for ourselves and for the Mexicans, which must control the absorption. There can certainly be no policy so reprehensible as that which, foreseeing this hastening contingency, bids us shut our eyes to the duty, and the way to perform it.

### A Wet Blanket.

The reault of the Pennsylvania election will hardly fail to operate unfavorably upon the Democratic Party in this State. It is, in fact, a remarkably wet blanket. The Syracuse Convention of that party, to be sure, cast an anchor to windward by the adoption of equivocal indorsement resolutions; but as Mr. BUCHANAN will, for two years and a half longer, wield the keys of the Treasury and the axe of Executive vengeance, he cannot be entirely cut loose from, however much the Softs may prefer DOUGLAS in their hearts.

The manifest ebb of the Democratic tide, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the Western States, is severely felt by the friends of PARKER and TAYLOR. But in the Congressional elections its effect will be greatest. The promptitude with which those members who sustained the President's Kansas policy have been killed off by their constituents in the Keystone State, is a fearful warning to their brethren here who are candidates for re-election. Indeed, the Democratic nominees in this State are compelled by the first law of nature, to disclaim the distinctive feature of the English bill. No candidate who goes for admitting Kansas as a Slave State, with a population less than would serve to admit her without Slavery, could stand the ghost of a chance of being elected. People hereabouts think a Free State as good as a Slave State. It may be a prejudice; but no Administration can whip it out of them.

### British Finances.

The British journals are indulging in congratulations over the fact that the revenue returns for the last year show an actual increase, allowing for the reduction of the income tax, of £1,883,000, and the *Times* hopes that a year or two more of tranquillity will enable the Government to abolish more of the obnoxious taxes, without diminishing the yearly supplies.

We are sorry to say—sorry in the interest of the whole human race, as well as in that of Great Britain—that we do not see in the existing state of European politics any reasonable ground for looking for any such a reduction in England, or any European country, of the taxes which press most on the comforts of life, and therefore are the most productive, as will bring material and marked relief for those evils of which the masses of the people most complain. It is impossible to expect that any State can consent to seriously diminish its expenses as long as gigantic wars are forever impending; and, as long as gigantic armies darken the land, this is not by any means a remote danger. The very same mail which brings in these pleasing anticipations of the London Press, tell us of the sending out of fresh reinforcements to India, which will bring the army in that country up to 100,000 men; of the allocation of 80,000,000 of francs more to the completion of the fortifications of Cherbourg, and of the enlargement of the fortress of Vincennes, and of an immense addition to its park of artillery, which is to be made the finest in Europe.

There is a proverb which tells us that the best way to secure peace is to be ready for war; but there might be a rider added to it which should declare the possession of a powerful army the strongest temptation to fight. As long as all the leading Powers of Europe have their hundreds of thousands of trained troops on shore, and their ships-of-war by thousands on the sea, there can be no such guarantee of peace and tranquillity as will justify any Government in Europe in relieving the masses of its people from the burden of taxation which now degrades and brutalizes them. Bad as are the miseries and evils attendant upon the maintenance of large fleets and armies, they are not to be compared for a moment with the evils which flow from foreign invasion and conquest. Independence, though ever so dearly bought, is better than dependence which does not take a cent from any man's pocket. The year 1851 was universally declared in England to be the commencement of a new era. The opening of the Crystal Palace was the signal for the utter abolition of war. It was a mode of deciding international controversies, which was declared to be thenceforth impossible. The newspapers, the pulpits, resounded with reiterations of these joyful tidings. There was almost as much extravagance in the preaching about it as we indulged in over the telegraphic cable. If any man had said that there would be a bloody war in two years between the first Powers of the world, he would have been almost mobbed in any large assemblage in England. And yet in the Spring of 1854, there broke out between the most civilized Powers in the world, the most sanguinary contest which history has ever recorded. Peace was restored, and the optimists were indulging in dreams of prolonged repose, and cheap Governments, when the Sepoy army mutinied, and bred a disturbance which is swallowing its 20,000 men a year. In the midst of it the conspiracy of a few Italians was on the point of plunging France and England into hostilities. In short, a year never passes over our heads in which the peace of Europe does not tremble on the edge of an abyss. As long as vast armies are ready for the field at a day's notice, a word or look misinterpreted, may set them in motion, and if one Power has them, all must have them. Such *fêtes* as that of Cherbourg, are not indications of prolonged peace, but mutual threats in court dress.

We do not, we confess, see much hope of any change. From Governments in which the people have no voice any diminution of the standing armies is not to be expected. There is a fascination about a large army which no despot can resist, and it is a necessary incident of his policy and position. As long as he maintains it his neighbors, let them be ever so free, must do likewise, to secure themselves against his ambition and his caprices. And yet it is impossible to over-estimate the influence which this one feature in the political systems of every European country exercises upon all that constitutes real national prosperity—the comforts, the education, the security and happiness of the people. From such a peace, as is called peace on the European Continent—a peace which possesses all the incidents of war, except actual bloodshed—it is in vain to expect that healthy national prosperity, which consists in the cheapness of clothes, and food, and books, and education, the untrameled progress of industry, and the perfect security of life and property.

### The Opposition Uniting.

Nothing tends more to wake up the people and to fetch out a full vote on election day than a long and hearty struggle over the nominations. This great fact remained for years a secret with Tammany. When that ancient institution had a doubt of the success of the ticket, its custom always was to fall to fighting over the nominations; the rank and file grew warm over the contest, the merits of its candidates came out, and when the order was issued to fall into line, every boy was there with one vote at least, and the opposition who had weakly fancied that its dissentions would be its death, waked up the day after election to discover that Tammany was topmost. The Republicans and Americans seem disposed to profit by the lesson, and they quarrel over their projected harmony with the bitterness of brethren who disagree, and in a style that really gives promise of a very strong pull together when the teams are once hitched on. In the City, the prospect is certainly fair for union of the Opposition at last, and an unusually large vote Pennsylvania-wise. In Brooklyn, Fusion hangs fire for a little season yet, but the report is sure to come soon. The County and Congressional Conventions of the Americans and Republicans appointed Committees of Conference, which agreed upon a basis of union that was satisfactory to the Congressional Conventions. By this arrangement, the Americans were to have all the fat local offices and the Republicans were to have the County Clerk and the member for Congress. Both Congressional Conventions accepted the proposition on Thursday night, and accordingly the Americans refrained from nominating, while the Republicans nominated JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., for Congress, than whom a more unexceptionable, worthy, and capable man for the emergency, it would have been difficult to find in the District, or one more generally acceptable to all parties. But the County Conventions were to meet last night, and unless they agreed to the policy recommended by the Joint Committee, it was doubtful how far the action of the Congressional Conventions would be binding. They met and there were found in the Republican Convention some delegates impracticable enough to dissent. They had reason for complaint, however, since in the ticket that the American Convention has already decided on, and to which the acceptance of the Conference Committees would bind them, the Eastern District had been entirely overlooked. In this unfortunate state of affairs, an adjournment was taken till Monday night. It cannot be possible, however, that for a matter so purely local, the Opposition will risk the election of a man to Congress who will misrepresent Brooklyn and aid the Administration in its Pro-Slavery policy.

THE ADMINISTRATION MOVE IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends in the Eighth District have a very peculiar manner of manifesting their respect for him. They cast the largest number of votes in the Congressional Convention for a man who was an advocate of FREMONT, and whose candidate for the succession is not Mr. BUCHANAN, but Gen. SCOTT. We fear that the Convention is playing Plum Gut with poor old BENNETT, and that they have not the slightest notion in the world of giving him a nomination. They are only making believe on purpose to tantalize him; and to prolong his misery, and keep him as long as possible on the tenter-hooks of expectation, they have adjourned the Convention until Wednesday. We sincerely hope they will nominate poor BENNETT, though it would be but a dubious compliment to Mr. BUCHANAN. All the Government officers who are members of the Convention, including Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, it is said, gave their votes for Plum Gut.

### City Items.

The annual inspection and review of the Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) Col. VOSBURGH commanding, took place yesterday on the camp ground, near Quarantine, Staten Island. The day was fine, and the boats from the City were crowded during the day with people going to the review. There were a great many ladies on the ground, and very few rowdies. Everything passed off pleasantly. The regiment, with 363 men all told in the ranks, was put through its military exercises, and earned many expressions of admiration from the bystanders. Among the military men, not of the regiment, who were present, were Gen. SANDFORD and Staff, Gen. SPICER and Staff, Col. DUAYER, Lieut.-Colonel LEFFERTS and other officers of the Seventh Regiment; Colonel OSGOOD and other officers of the Seventy-third Regiment of Staten Island; Captain FLOYD JONES, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Hamilton, and other officers of the United States Army. General Superintendent TALLMADGE and RAY TOMPKINS, the redoubtable, were there, too, and were seen hob-nobbing together over champagne glasses in the Colonel's marquee. Dr. LEWIS A. SAYER, who has recently recovered from a very severe illness, was with the regiment in uniform, and looking all the heartier for his camp-life experiences. He had but one man to attend to yesterday—a member of Company A, (Light Guard,) who fell in the ranks exhausted.

A successful experimsnt of the new steam fire engine built for the Corporation of the City of New-York, was made at the yard of the Novelty Works yesterday. This machine has a 7¼-inch cylinder, 14-inch stroke, and her capacity of steam is 500 feet fire surface, 100 pounds steam to the square inch. She is a self-propeller and steered by a motive power on board. She was built at the Novelty Works under the supervision of Messrs. LEE and LEHMAN, and is a fine specimen of workmanship. She is furnished with one of CARY'S rotary pumps, capable of throwing 1,000 gallons of water per minute over 200 feet. An exhibition of the engine will be made in a few days in the City Hall Park, when the public will have an opportunity to judge of its merits.

A new and dangerous counterfeit ten on the Bank of Commerce has appeared. The title, and name of town and State are pasted on. There is a representation of Vulcan on the right. There is red work on the back of the bill. It is unlike the genuine, but is likely to deceive those who do not know the genuine note.

### Obituary.

DEATH OF THE HON. WILLIAM JAY.—The Hon. WILLIAM JAY, second son of JOHN JAY, died, on Thursday, at his residence in Bedford, Westchester County, aged 70. Mr. JAY was a native of this City, was a fellow-pupil with FENIMORE COOPER under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. ELLISON, at Albany, entered at Yale College in 1804, and graduated in 1807. Returning to Albany, he studied law, and was admitted to practice, and in 1829 inherited his father's estate at Bedford. In 1812 Mr. JAY married a daughter of JOHN MCVICKAR of this City, who died in 1857, soon after the decease of Mr. JAY's sisters, Mrs. BANYER and Miss ANN JAY. Mr. JAY once held the office of First Judge of the County of Westchester, but, with that exception, never held a public position. He was an active philanthropist, a warm Abolitionist, a strict disciple of Temperance, a firm friend of the American Bible Society. In 1826, he received a prize for an essay on "The Sabbath as a Civil Institution," and in 1827, another for a paper on the same general subject. In 1830 the Savannah Anti-Duetting Society awarded him a medal for the best essay on Duelling. In 1833 he edited the "Life and Writings" of his father; and on two occasions, 1843 and 1856, visited Europe. Mr. JAY was the last of the children of Chief Justice JAY. His son, JOHN JAY, is a prominent lawyer of this City. A daughter was recently married to Mr. PELLEW, a grandson of Lord EXMOUTH. Mr. JAY had been for some time in feeble health, and had taken no part in active life.

Paris papers announce the death of the Duchess of MONTMORENCI, after a long illness.

A prominent Socialist, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, died recently in Indiana, aged 43. He was a New-England man, originally a Universalist minister, latterly a disciple of the Fourierite school. He went into the "Brook-Farm" enterprise, and came out of it as everybody else did, and then set himself to the culture of the vine in Indiana.

The wife of the Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, member of Congress elect in the Sixth Pennsylvania District, died on the 12th instant—the day of election in that State.

### From Rio Janeiro.

We have the *Diario de Rio de Janeiro*, of Sept. 11. There is no local news of importance. The city had for a week been given up to the great national festivities in honor of Brazilian independence. The festivals were still in progress in the suburbs.

On the 10th the sales of coffee amounted to 17,000 bags; 8,000 bags were shipped for the United States on the same day. Total exportation of coffee since Sept. 18, 45,808 bags.

Cleared, Sept. 10, bark *Clara Hazall*, for New-York, 4,000 bags coffee; bark *Dawn*, for New-York, 4,200 bags coffee.

Loading, Sept. 10, ship *North Point*, bark *Dorchester*, brig *Octavia*, brig *Land Western*.

SALT FISHING FOR HAVANA.—Some of the bank fishermen are getting ready for a trip to milder latitudes to spend the Winter in fishing. The schooner *Ocilla*, Captain BARROWS, has left; and the schooner *R. Fowler*, Captain ELDRIDGE, is about sailing for Key West to engage in salt fishing for the Havana market. They fish in the bays and inlets of the West Florida Coast, between Tampa and Key West. Mullet are the principal fish caught during the Winter. Towards Spring other kinds are taken. They make a trip about once a month and generally carry in from 300 to 500 quintals. The vessel is anchored in a convenient and safe harbor, and houses are built upon the shore for the crew to live in during the fishing season. When a school of mullet is seen, the boat is manned and immediately dispatched in pursuit of them. Four men pull at the oars, and one man delivers the seine out of the stern of the boat. In this way they pull around the school; they then get out and haul the seine ashore. The fish are scooped out with nets and carried in tubs to the place for dressing. Here they are split through the back, the entrails taken out, and they are washed and carried to the salt-house, when they are salted, (heads on,) and then piled up in tiers. When a cargo has accumulated they are put on board the vessel and carried to Havana, where they bring from $3 to $5 50 per quintal, according to the market. There is, however, a duty of nearly $1 25 per quintal, besides port charges. Altogether, the business is not so remunerative as it has been in years past, and is only undertaken for the want of something better to employ the vessels about during the Winter.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.*

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Negotiations with New-Granada—Nature of the Differences—The Action of the Naval Retiring Board Declared Illegal by the Attorney-General, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15.

The negotiations now in progress between Gen. HERRAN and our Government are touching to a speedy settlement of all outstanding difficulties with New-Granada. What these difficulties are seem not to be understood by the American public. The question as to indemnity for losses during the Panama riots is yielded by New-Granada, but it is not true that Secretary CASS has notified General HERRAN that our Government will resist the collection of tonnage duties as stated in dispatches from this City. The letter of the New-Granadian Minister was in reply to a note from the Secretary of State. The pending questions relate to a tax on our mails crossing the Isthmus, and to the tonnage duties claimed by New-Granada. In order to a perfect understanding of these two issues, I quote from the treaty of 1846, the fourth and thirty-fifth articles, the *only* ones in which reference is made to these subjects:

ARTICLE 4. They likewise agreed that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of New-Granada; and that *no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel* and her cargo, shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Republic of New-Granada in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that *no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel* and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or reëxported, from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or reëxported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or reëxportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Republic of New-Granada.

ARTICLE 35. The United States of America and the Republic of New-Granada, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1. For the better understanding of the preceding articles, it is and has been stipulated between the high contracting parties, that the citizens, vessels and merchandise of the United States shall enjoy in the ports of New-Granada, including those of the part of the Granadian territory generally denominated *Isthmus of Panama*, from its southernmost extremity until the boundary of Costa Rica, all the exemptions, privileges and immunities, concerning commerce and navigation, which *are now* or may hereafter be enjoyed by Granadian citizens, their vessels and merchandise; and that this *equality of favors* shall be made to extend to the *passengers, correspondence* and merchandise of the United States, in their transit across the said territory, from one sea to the other. The Government of New-Granada guarantees to the Government of the United States that *the right of way or transit* across the *Isthmus of Panama*, upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may be hereafter constructed, shall be *open and free* to the Government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufactures or merchandise, of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States, or their said merchandise, thus passing over any road or canal that may be made by the Government of New-Granada, or by the authority of the same, than is, under like circumstances, levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens; that any lawful produce, manufactures, or merchandise, belonging to citizens of the United States, thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; or, having paid such duties, they shall be entitled to drawback, upon their exportation: nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls or charges of any kind to which native citizens are not subjected for thus passing the said isthmus. And, in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as a special compensation for the said advantage, and for the favors they have acquired by the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New-Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

The ratifications of these articles were exchanged at Washington on the 10th day of June, 1848, by JAMES BUCHANAN, then Secretary of State, and General HERRAN, then and now Minister Plenipotentiary of New-Grenada to the United States. We therefore presume that President BUCHANAN is able to expound properly the sense and intention of these stipulations.

The late Administration took grounds against the payment of either the postage tax or the tonnage duties, and the present Executive feels more or less bound by the action of his predecessor, yet a fair interpretation of plain English would seem to warrant the opposite course. The fourth article provides that we shall pay "no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo," than is paid by vessels of New-Granada. The tonnage duty now levied upon American vessels is paid by all New-Granadian vessels. Is this duty, then, in violation of the treaty? The treaty was evidently designed to be one of perfect equality. The English, French, and home vessels pay the duty. The United States alone resist it.

The 35th article is also in keeping with this spirit of perfect equality—"No other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States than are levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens; that any lawful produce, manufactures, or merchandise, belonging to citizens of the United States, thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; or, having paid such duties, they shall be entitled to drawback, upon their exportation: nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls or charges of any kind to which native citizens are not subjected for thus passing the said isthmus. And, in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as a special compensation for the said advantage, and for the favors they have acquired by the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New-Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

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The 35th article is also in keeping with this spirit of perfect equality—"No other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States than are levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens." They pay postage, and it is claimed by New-Granada that the United States should pay a similar tax. However, I understand that Gen. HERRAN does not insist upon this latter point. As both parties are anxious for a settlement, it is believed that some compromise will be made by which justice will be done to all parties, and the treaty stipulations observed.

Attorney-General BLACK has prepared an elaborate opinion, in which he pronounces the entire proceedings of the Naval Retiring Board illegal and void. Under this opinion the President will restore the whole list of retired and dropped officers. Four of them will be brought before courts-martial to answer charges to be preferred.

On one of the cases examined by Attorney-General BLACK, that officer made the following indorsement: "The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in this case were inquisitorial, and such as the character of no gentleman could successfully undergo."

Commodore STEWART was consulted by the President respecting the command of the Paraguay Expedition. He admitted the importance of the trust, and advised Mr. BUCHANAN to begin with the Active list. This, of course, caught Commodore SHUBRICK, who stood first on the list after "Old Ironsides" had been set aside. Commodore S. was philosophical enough to acknowledge the "hit," and receive his orders without serious complaint.

Dr. SEBRAN, who was lately dismissed from the African Squadron, is here urging Secretary TOUCEY to examine his case, and do him justice. It appears he reported Commander MCBLAIR to Commodore CONOVER, for cruel and inhuman treatment to a sailor, by which the man came near losing his life. At this the Commander took offence, and had the Surgeon tried for disrespect, claiming that his report should have been addressed to him, MCBLAIR, and not to the Commodore, although the course of Surgeon SEBRAN is the common one pursued. It is believed that Secretary TOUCEY will promptly rebuke this attempt to muzzle inferior officers in the discharge of their most solemn duties, by ordering Dr. S. back to his ship, or otherwise approving his independence in exposing what he believed to be an outrage in the service. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 15.

The balance in the Treasury is $9,270,625. The receipts for the week amount nearly to $785,000, being $208,000 more than the preceding week. The amount of drafts paid was $1,432,492, and the amount of the drafts issued $1,685,000, a reduction of $900,520.

It is said, that General JESUP fearing his dismissal, has asked indulgence till he can communicate with Nicaragua, respecting the pending treaty. Señor YRISARRI left Washington yesterday, and JOSEPH L. WHITE this afternoon, for New-York.

CHARLES P. SENOZIACK has been appointed Warden for the District of Columbia Penitentiary.

**The Elections—The Union in Sackcloth—Local Matters in Washington.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.

The *Union* cried for mercy in its leader of yesterday morning, before it could have heard a word from the Pennsylvania election, unless its carefully prepared leader was written at midnight. Says the *Union* in this leader, in effect: In 1854 we were badly beaten by the popular feeling against the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the North and West, but we repaired what we lost, or nearly so, in 1855 and '56. Then follows a reminder of the fact that *now*, also, the Democracy is "distracted and divided"—or, in other words, the *Union expected* defeat in many of the Northern States before the result of the elections was known. It knew very well that the course it had pursued towards such distinguished Democrats as Judge DOUGLAS and Colonel FORNEY, together with the conduct of the Administration last Winter, could not fail to injure, more or less, the Democratic Party, and lessen the Democratic vote. *This* morning the *Union* wails forth its note of sorrow, not for its mistaken course, but for the thrashing which the Administration has received in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The *Union* has heretofore been defiant and aggressive, but this morning it is mettow as a school lad after a severe castigation. Truly affliction has its uses in this sinful world of ours.

The President, I understand, is very sick—at least he is not to be seen. Scarce a Democrat was visible at any of the hotels all day yesterday, and the Opposition wags suggested that some new hotel disease had suddenly broken out. How the unfortunates contrive to get and read the bad news is more than I can account for. Of course, the effect of the news upon "the outs" at Washington is electric. Every worn-out political hack has already picked out the office he will demand of the next Opposition Congress—but these men should remember there's now and then a slip twixt cup and lip.

We continue to be subject to the depredations of a gang of burglars in Washington, and our police force is worth little to protect the citizens from their outrages. One of our journals advises all housekeepers to be prepared to give the villains a warm reception—*i. e.*, one or two discharges of Colt. Pretty good advice, if one could only get a fair shot at a housebreaker, but what chance has a steeping man with an armed ruffian?

Capt. MEIGS has put an end to the encroachments upon the Government water-pipes by issuing

Canada notes; $1,600 in notes on the Western Banks, and $6,000 in broken bank notes, of which $3,000 was of the Tiverton Bank and $2,000 of the Bank of Orleans. The total value of the money taken is $9,000.

### From Boston.

SAILING OF THE DOLPHIN—THE BRIG ECHO CASE—STALLION RACE, POLITICAL MATTERS, ETC.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Commander JOHN H. STEEDMAN, sailed from this port to-day for Paraguay.

Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States Circuit Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury to day, so defined the law as to render it quite certain that Capt. TOWNSEND, of the alleged slave brig *Echo*, will have to be taken to Key West for trial, that being the first port at which the *Dolphin* touched with the prisoners.

At the South End Riding Park in this city, this afternoon, the great stallion race for a premium of $1,000 took place. *Ethan Allen*, *Columbus, Jr.*, and *Hiram Drew* were the contestants. The conditions of the race were mtle heats, best three in five, to harness. *Ethan Allen* won the race in three straight heats. Time—2:37, 2:35, 2:35. *Ethan* received $700; *Columbus, Jr.*, $200; and *Hiram Drew* $100. Over 10,000 people were present.

MARY A. DONNELLY, a young Irish girl tried before the Municipal Court for shooting PATRICK CANNY, her seducer, was acquitted by the jury this afternoon. CANNY's wounds were supposed mortal but he is likely to recover.

The Americans held a large mass meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night. GEORGE M. BROWNE, of Worcester, presided.

JAMES A. LAWRENCE and INCREASE SUMNER accepted the nomination for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and their nominations were unanimously ratified by the meeting.

The Hon. E. W. ANDREWS, of New-York, and the Hon. JACOB BROOM, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

The Americans of the Third District have nominated MOSES G. CORA for Congress. In the First District, JOHN C. WILSON is the Democratic nominee.

The Democrats of the Tenth District have nominated Dr. CHAS. OSGOOD, of Northfield, for Congress.

In the Eleventh District, TAOS. P. PLUNKETT received the Democratic nonination.

### Rowing Match for $1,000.

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 15.

The great rowing match between the Metropolitan Boat Club of Chicago, and the Shakespeare Club of Toronto, C. W., for a purse of $1,000, came off in our river to-day, having been postponed from time to time since the 6th inst. The boats were each manned by four men, and the distance traversed was 2½ miles and return. The race was won by the Canadians. Time, 42 minutes. The Chicago boat was swamped on the home stretch, half a mile from the starting point. The trial attracted many visitors from other cities.

### Death of Professor Cleveland.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Friday, Oct. 15.

PARKER CLEVELAND, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Bowdoin College, died this morning, aged 79 years.

The funeral of Professor CLEVELAND takes place next Tuesday. The bells were tolled to-day, flags hung at half-mast and the buildings draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to his memory.

### Probable Loss of the Schooner Roman.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *Roman*, Captain WM. WHEELER, left Detroit on the 6th inst. for this port, with wheat, and has not been heard from since. She was out in the late terrible gale, and it is feared that she is lost with all on board of her. The vessel and cargo are fully insured.

### Conviction of Arson.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 15.

BRIEN ROONEY, convicted of arson in setting fire to an inhabited building in West Troy in May last, wherein there were at the time ten persons, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of December next. This is the first conviction for arson in the first degree ever had in this county.

### The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 15.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 92.

### Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 14.

The deaths to-day were eight, of which two were from yellow fever.

### Frosts in South Carolina and Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, October 15.

We have received here accounts of heavy white frosts occurring in South Carolina and Georgia.

### Sailing of the Lady Eglinton.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 15.

The steamer *Lady Eglinton* will sail from Quebec for Galway at noon to-morrow.

## CITY POLITICS.

### Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions met in the various Districts last evening at 8 P. M. We give below the names of those who were nominated:

| Assembly District. | Assembly District. |
|---|---|
| 1st..Hon. Jacob Smith. | 8th..James J. Reilly. |
| 2d..Thos. Kevlin. | 9th..No nomination, adj. to Monday. |
| 3d..Christian B. Woodruff. | 10th..John W. Chandler. |
| 4th..Wm. Grover. | 11th..Noah C. Childs. |
| 5th..Arthur J. Delaney. | 12th..No nomination.* |
| 6th..Geo. A. Jeremiah. | 13th..No nomination.† |
| 7th..Philip W. Engs. | 14th..No nomination. |
| 13th..Peter Masterson. | 17th..No nomination, adjourned to Wednesday. |
| 15th..J. Augustus Page. | |
| 16th..No nomination, adjourned to Wednesday. | |

*JOHN B. DONNELLY received 4 votes; GEORGE HOSMER, 3. The rest scattering, Adjourned to Monday.

†There were two ballots in this District—on the first HENRY MATHEWS received 4 votes: EDWARD MURRAY, 1; MICHAEL SAMMON, 2; JOHN A. SMITH, 1; EGBERT VIELE, 1. On the second ballot, MATHEWS received 3 votes; MURRAY, 1; SAMMON, 2, and VIELE, 2. Adjourned to Wednesday.

### People's Democratic General Committee.

This Committee met at Mozart Hall last evening; Alderman THOMAS STEPHENS in the Chair, and C. B. WOODRUFF acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at the last meeting consisted of seven, to confer with a like Committee from the Regulars' General Committee, to report a plan for holding Primary Elections for the purpose of electing delegates to a County Convention, and also for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a mass-meeting to ratify the State ticket, reported as follows: Not to run a County ticket, but to make anti-Tammany Hall nominations for Charter officers, and to hold a mass-meeting to ratify the State ticket at the earliest possible period.

AMERICAN EIGHTEENTH WARD NOMINATION.—The American Party of the Eighteenth Ward have nominated as their candidate for the Fourteenth Assembly District WILLARD A. FISK.

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, SEVENTH DISTRICT.—An adjourned meeting was held at the rooms, corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, last evening, EDWARD BRADY in the Chair. The report of the Conference Committee was received and adopted, and the Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS was unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress. A Committee of three was appointed to notify the Republican Convention, then in session, of the action of this Convention. Mr. BRIGGS was notified of his nomination, and accepted the same. The Whigs also of the District have tendered him the nomination, which he accepted.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Republican County Convention met last night, at No. 618 Broadway, and, after a long and stormy session, made the following nominations:

*For Sheriff*—WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, of the Eighth Ward. The last vote stood: For ALBERTSON, 57; for JAMES H. WELSH, 56. Justice WALSH had previously led by some half dozen votes, but a majority of those who had previously voted for Gen. NYE and Messrs. GREEN and QUIMLEY gave their support to ALBERTSON, and thus decided the contest.

*For Justice of the Superior Court*—WILLIAM BONNAT. This nomination met with little or no opposition.

*For Supervisor*—THOMAS LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Ward. His competitor was Mr. MANIERE.

*For Coroners*—CHARLES RINDLE, of the Twelfth Ward, and DR. A. H. VAN LEER, of the Third Ward.

All the nominations were afterwards made unanimous.

The rest of the County Opposition ticket, embracing candidates for County Clerk, District-Attorney and two Coroners, will be designated by the American County Convention, which meets this evening.

A Texas paper says that "Dr. Shumard, State Geologist, is making preparations to forward his library and geological collections to Texas. He will go in person to New-York to superintend the purchase of instruments, chemicals and other necessary articles for the prosecution of the work. He will then proceed to this place. He has secured the services of his brother, who was with Captain Marcy in his explorations in Texas. He is well known to our citizens in connection with his having drawn attention of the scientific world to the mezquite gum, and his discovery of coal-fields in this State. The geological survey of Texas will be the joint work of those distinguished brothers."

## BROOKLYN POLITICS.

### Kings County Republican Convention—The Proposed Union.

This Convention reassembled in Musical Hall yesterday afternoon.

Long before the hour for meeting had arrived, a crowd of persons interested in the proposed union with the Americans, blocked up the sidewalk in front of the building, the stairway leading to the hall, and even the hall itself was well filled with outsiders.

Almost every delegate had been button-holed before the Convention was called to order, and urged to go for or against the union movement—as suited the purpose of the person by whom questioned. Among these outsiders were representatives of all parties and factions, but the Democrats took the lead in endeavoring to prevent the ratification of the terms of union agreed upon by the joint Conference Committees, adopted by the Congressional Conventions of both parties Thursday evening, and under which arrangement the Republicans nominated JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., for Congress in the Second District. Much excitement prevailed and great anxiety was felt by all true Republicans, who feared that something might be done to defeat the object of the union, which is to elect an Anti-Administration candidate to Congress. There, was and is, some ground for alarm. At a caucus held late Thursday evening, of the Eastern District Delegates, twenty-one in number, all expressed themselves as opposed to a union upon the terms agreed upon by the Committees, and by a vote of 11 to 10 they agreed to support FRANKLIN WHITING, of the Thirteenth Ward, as a candidate for Register. To enable them to do this, of course the action of the Conference Committee would have to be repudiated.

At a little past 4 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Mr. JONES the President. The minutes of the previous session were read by Secretary WHEELER, and approved by the Convention.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of the Conference Committee, presented their report, the same as appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, accepting the proposition made by the American Committees, to accept as the terms of union Congressman and County Clerk.

Mr. DE HART BERGEN moved to lay the report on table. [Tumultuous applause.]

Lost. Ayes, 34; Noes, 33.

Mr. FOSTER, of the Nineteenth Ward, moved that the report of the Committee be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. DE HART BERGEN moved, as an amendment, that the Convention go into a ballot for a "Straight ticket."

Several other motions were made and not seconded, when the Chairman declared the question on adopting the report to be in order.

Mr. J. C. SMITH was strongly opposed to any union.

Mr. P. G. BERGEN was in favor of the union of the Opposition to defeat the Democracy, as it was the only way it could be done.

Judge BIRDSEYE, Mr. ROHMAN and S. B. COLES were in favor of a union, but wanted more liberal terms.

Mr. DEMAS STRONG was opposed to union, but would consent to an arrangement if the Eastern District was consulted. They had nothing as it was.

Judge BIRDSEYE offered a series of resolutions, which will be found below.

Mr. HALLENBECK moved to amend so as to make one of the primary conditions that the Americans withdraw their candidates.

Mr. JOHN C. CAMMEYER moved to lay the whole matter on the table and proceed to ballot for candidates.

Mr. S. B. COLE, in a speech of much force, urged the Convention to weigh well the position in which they would place themselves and the interests of the Republican Party. He was not prepared to say that he believed a union could be effected, but they had not gone too far to try.

The motion of Mr. CAMMEYER was lost. Ayes 21; noes 49.

There was great applause when the result was announced.

Mr. HALLENBECK asked and obtained permission to withdraw his motion, and finally the following resolutions as presented by Judge BIRDSEYE, amended by consent so as to embrace the motion of Mr. STRONG, were adopted by a decided vote:

*Resolved*, That this Convention is in favor of a cordial union of all the elements of opposition to the national Lecompton Administration in a manner just and fair, and calculated to secure the support of all sections of the Opposition.

*Resolved*, That the report already made by the Committee of Conference heretofore appointed is not satisfactory to this Convention.

*Resolved*, That such report be recommitted to said Committee, with instructions to meet any Committee appointed by any others proposing to unite with us, and to report to this Convention, provided however, that the Conference Committee shall in any arrangement to be made of the County Officers take into consideration and recognize the just claims of the Eastern District of this city.

*Resolved*, That when we adjourn over, we adjourn to meet at this place on Monday, the 18th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive such report.

The Committee then adjourned.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Bradley Democrats in this District have nominated JOHN T. RUNCIE for Assembly.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—STRAIGHTS.—A meeting of Americans and of the Committee appointed by those members of the American Congressional Convention who favor the nomination of a Straight American for Congress, met at the Shakespeare Hotel last evening, and after the transaction of some preliminary business, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That all members of the American Congressional Convention who are in favor of the nomination of an American for Congress, be invited and requested to meet at the Shakespeare Hotel on Monday evening next, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT STEAMERS.—The Nicaraguan steamer *Cass-Yrissari*, Captain SLOCUM, arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 2d inst. A letter from Aspinwall states that she was a miserable wreck, and totally unfit for the service intended. *Per contra*, our own correspondent at San Juan, under date of Oct. 2, says she was in good condition.

The steamer *Catharine Maria*, Capt. PAINE, also destined for the Nicaragua transit, arrived at Key West on the 30th ult., and would coal and proceed on her voyage. The third steamer, the *Laura Frances*, Capt. GOANON, sailed from Key West for Nicaragua on the 30th Sept., but returned again on the 5th inst., having experienced a very boisterous and stormy passage to Cape San Antonio. When near the Cape, she struck a heavy head sea, which caused her to leak. She is undergoing the necessary repairs to enable her to continue on the voyage; consigned to ASA F. TIFT.

### The Richmond County Medical Society.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.

At a special meeting of the Medical Society of Richmond County, held at the Lyceum, on Friday, Sept. 24, 1858, the subjoined resolution was offered and adopted:

*Resolved*, That, whereas Dr. THEODORE WALSER has published an article reflecting upon the Committee appointed by this Society, to investigate the origin and causes of yellow fever prevailing on Staten Island, be be summoned to appear at the next quarterly meeting to answer to the same.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the Society convened at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening Oct. 12, on which occasion Dr. WALSER admitted that the charges were incorrect, and expressed his willingness to make an explanation in writing to a Committee appointed by the Society. The following resolutions were then introduced and carried:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three members of this Society be appointed to confer with Dr. WALSER, and receive his explanation, and that the Committee be intrusted with power to receive Dr. WALSER's retraction and dispose of it before the next meeting of the Society.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman, Dr. ANDERSON, Dr. LEA and Dr. RICHARDSON act as said Committee.

On the following evening, Oct. 13, Dr. WALSER met the above-named gentlemen and presented the subjoined statement, which was received:

STATEN ISLAND, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In two communications which were addressed by me to the Board of Health of New-York, expressions have been used which appear to convey reflections on the motives and veracity of the Committee appointed by the Richmond County Medical Society, to report on the origin and number of cases of yellow fever occurring on Staten Island this season. I hereby retract any charge derogatory to the character of those gentlemen, who have faithfully and truthfully discharged the task imposed upon them by the Medical Society.

THEODORE WALSER.

It is reported, on the authority of what purports to be a letter from Capt. Pope's camp, on the Pecos, dated Aug. 21, that the attempt to sink an Artesian well in that plain has proved a failure. The bore was made to the depth of 1,000 feet, and the formation at that depth is said to be just as soft and rotten as at the surface. Tubing was found to be indispensable, to prevent the soft earth from falling in, and the description of tubing the company had with them was not proper for that work. In consideration of these difficulties the work was abandoned for the present, and an order to "pack up" had been issued. Gallisleo was selected for the next encampment.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The regular October term of the United States Circuit Court will be opened on Monday next, by Judge INGERSOLL.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Oct. 15.

Before Judge Noah Davis, Jr.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

*Cornelius H. Van Ness* vs. *William H. Hoyt.*—This was a trial for malicious prosecution, which was given to the Jury last evening, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict. The verdict was opened this morning, and found to be in favor of $3,000 damages to the plaintiff.

THE FASHION RACE COURSE.

*De Witt C. Connell* vs. *Stewart, Budd & Avery.*—This, like the above, was an action for false arrest and malicious prosecution, in which the damages were laid at $10,000. In this case it appeared that in 1854, the plaintiff, in conjunction with Mr. Boyden, deceased, purchased the Fashion Race Course, Long Island, at an expense of about $100,000; that the property had previously been owned by a Mr. Willett, who had made a contract to sell it to Daniel B. Taylor, and that it was subsequently transferred to Grinnell & Boyden. The search was made by the Hon. John R. Brady, who examined the records of title in Queens County, and supposed it all right. The plaintiff having occasion to purchase lumber to put up the course, gave his notes to Stewart & Budd in payment thereof, which were discounted by the Jefferson County Bank, and which, at maturity, were not paid. A judgment was obtained and an execution intrusted to the Sheriff of that County, who returned *nulla bona*. Whereupon, the defendants made affidavit, and obtained a criminal warrant against Grinnell, and had him arrested for false pretences. He was pressed to settle the case by compromise to save exposure, but refused, and the present suit is the consequence. The defence was a general denial. The counsel for the defence moved for a nonsuit, and the Judge, after hearing Mr. Brady in reply, dismissed the complaint, Mr. Brady excepting to the denial.

Before Judge Smith.

*The Bank of the State of New-York* vs. *The Marietta Branch Bank of Ohio.*—This case was among the first of the causes in litigation against the Ohio Bank, growing out of the explosion of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. After progressing a very little, the plaintiff's counsel found he had no cause of action against the present defendant upon which the Court permitted a juror to be withdrawn, ordered the case "off for the term," and refused to substitute another person as defendant.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 15.

[Before Judge Hoffman.

ALIMONY AND ALLOWANCE PENDING SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

*Eliza Fowler* vs. *Wm. Fowler*.—This was an application for alimony and counsel fees, pending the suit for divorce. The case having been argued, was settled by an opinion by the Judge, in substance as follows:

That before the code when an action for divorce on the ground of adultery was brought by the wife, it was nearly a matter of course that she should have alimony and an allowance for counsel fee to conduct the suit. It was also settled that if the suit was for separation merely, on the ground of cruelty, &c., the Court should be governed by its discretion called for by the facts, and refuse or grant the application, accordingly; it was also necessary to indemnify the opposing party if such indemnity should be required, and that the married woman should sue by her next friend, who was responsible for all costs. But the code now allowed a married woman to sue in her own name, and she need not prosecute in the name of a next friend; yet the Judge in his opinion did not think that the code affected the principles of the Court of Chancery when deciding on the general subject. While the Court should see that it did not encourage the friends of the wife to foment quarrels, when the expenses of litigation were to be borne by the husband, and they were exempt, still the duty of supporting the wife in proportion to the husband's business means, continued in force. Upon the merits as stated in this case, it seemed probable that the husband would make out a defence under the 56th section of the statute, by which *the husband could set up the ill conduct of the wife in resistance to the complaint*. The Court, under the circumstances, advised the defendant to pay the cost of rooms for the plaintiff and child, the wife to remain therein; and denied the application for allowance to carry on the suit. No costs on this motion were allowed to either party.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 15.

The District-Attorney, in conformity with the requirements of the Metropolitan Police act, has ordered that the liquor cases be set down first for trial on Monday next.


☞ **Piles! What is It? How Cured?**—Thousands of persons have PILES—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is or how it is cured. Every case of PILES, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilatation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines, which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it.

CASES AND CURES.

I. A clergymen of the Baptist church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—but I have used your medicine, (Piles Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."

II. A lady sends us the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have tried homœopathic remedies previously, but without success. A few weeks since I commenced taking your Specific for that complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or eight of the Pills, the cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all events, I have not been so entirely free from it this same length of time for several years."

III. A gentleman in Ontario County had been subject to Piles for twelve or fifteen years. They were extremely painful, often bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the PILE SPECIFIC, one pill morning and night. After having taken less than one box the patient declares himself entirely well.

IV. A gentleman of 50 years, well and favorably known at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the Piles for 20 years. Sometimes, from excessive hemorrhage, pain and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies from all sorts of doctors to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first month up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint, but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

James H. Porter, of Amityville, N. Y., writes: One case of Piles, of over twelve years standing, was very much relieved within one week, with every prospect of a permanent cure by the use of your PILE PILLS alone.

V. PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the Pills were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

PRICE OF PILE SPECIFIC, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC with book of directions, and 20 different remedies, in large vials, Morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

☞ These remedies, by the case or single box, sent by mail or express free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the money. Address

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Crystal Palace Fire.**

We specially invite the public to an examination of our Safe, which *passed through* the GREAT FIRE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, and, (although the door was not locked, and evidently but imperfectly closed,) it is in a condition *to withstand another test*, and we feel assured *its contents would come out unharmed*,

The public will distinguish between *this Safe*, that was closed, *though not locked*, and those of our make which were left *wide open*, and, of course, destroyed.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Manufacturers, for seventeen years, of the
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
No. 40 Murray-st.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Every Wife, Mother, Sister or Friend,** in this City, who has a husband, son, brother, or friend, who smokes, should buy an American Smoker without a single day's delay, and get rid of the intolerable nuisance of a stinking breath in the one they love best. Sold at the principal drug and cigar stores, and at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **The Practical Hatter.**—We would call the attention of gentlemen to the elegant and tasty hats manufactured by ESPENCHEID. To our mind they combine, to a greater degree, the essential qualifications of a superb hat than any other issued this season. Price $3 50. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times*. New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Curtain Materials and Window Shades,** at wholesale and retail,
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of brocatels, satin de laines, worsted damasks, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window shades—Our stock of window shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,** FROM EUROPE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haugbwout's recent purchases when in Europe,
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, PARIAN STATUARY.
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
*Extremely moderate prices.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broomest.

☞ **Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks at** the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and** Toupees surpass in excellence any in the world. This popular establishment is in Broadway, under the Astor House, first door north of main entrance. The assortment of Hair Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Fronts, &c., &c., cannot be equaled by any other house in the Union; and his world-renowned Excelsior Hair Dye is applied, by experienced artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, expressly constructed for the purpose, and splendidly lighted by skylights, it being most essential to insure perfection in the dyeing of Hair, Whiskers, &c. Wholesale and retail. Copy address,
CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Boots and Shoes for Young and Old.**—CANTRELL has an extensive stock of children's shoes, which he will sell cheap. He is prepared to furnish his lady customers with elegant, comfortable, durable, and fashionable gaiters, lower than any other house in town, and his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is the only place where gentlemen can get dress boots to suit them at moderate prices. Patronize CANTRELL'S.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
Depots No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
These machines are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent*.
They finish their own work; others do not.—*Home Journal*.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer** ☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
To destroy and eradicate all vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits!**—Jules Hauet's Eau Athenienne Hair Renovator has no equal in preserving and beautifying the Hair, and in restoring it when impaired or fallen to decay. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1815. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Fits! Fits! Fits!**—Do not suffer your children to become idiots, by frequent attacks of this terrible disease. Dr. HAIR'S Vegetable Extract is the only known certain remedy therefor. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Dr. Glover's New Truss Retains the** most difficult ruptures and gives perfect ease, and so perfects a cure. It is the best now in use. He keeps elastic stockings, knee caps and instruments for all physical deformities, at No. 4 Ann-st.

☞ **Fall and Winter Under Garments, for** men, women and children, all sizes, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murraysts., New-York.

☞ **French Imported Boots, Shoes, and** Gaiters, cork, double and single soles, just received from Paris; also, a large assortment of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Bootmaker, No. 62 Nassau-st.

☞ **Gents' Dress Hats—Fall and Winter.**—An assortment unsurpassed by any for style and durability. An extensive variety of Misses' and Children's Hats and Caps. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

☞ **Dr. R. Goodale,** at No. 3 Bond-at., New-York, may be consulted on all derangements arising from catarrh, and positive and uniform relief afforded in the most aggravated and formidable cases.

☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and prescriptions carefully compounded.


## MARRIED.

CONE—WESTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. EB. WINFIELD CONE to MAAT E., daughter of John L. Weston, both of this City.

WETMORE—LOVEJOY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Saml. Cooke, D. D., JACOB S. WETMORE to MARY L. LOVEJOY, adopted daughter of Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq., all of this City.

LEONARD—VIDAL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Jos. H. Price, Mr. ELIJAH P. LEONARD to Miss EMMA T. VIDAL, all of this City.

MOLLER—PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at Rutgers-st. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, PETER MOLLER, Jr., and ANNIE E., youngest daughter of the late Medad Platt, Esq.

GRANT—BECKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, S. HASTINGS GRANT to MAGGIE V. A., eldest daughter of S. M. Beckley, Esq., all of New-York City.

WHITE—BALLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., GEORGE W. WHITE, Esq., of Brooklyn, to JOSEPHINA W., daughter of the Rev. Joseph Ballard, of Norwalk.

MARSDEN—ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. THOMAS MARSDEN to Miss KATE B. ROBINSON, all of Brooklyn.

SIBLEY—CLAPP.—At Harrison, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., Mr. GEORGE EDWARD SIBLEY, of New-York City, and MARY E., daughter of B. W. Clapp, of Harrison.

BALEN—MYES.—In Saugerties, on Thursday morning, Oct. 14, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. J. Elmendorf, JAMES D. BALEN, of New-York City, to JULIA, daughter of P. B. Myer, Esq., of Saugerties.

KENNART—BAKER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Magee, JOHN KENNEDY, of New-York, to EMMA, daughter of Cornelius Baker, of the former place.

DALRYMPLE—VOORHEES.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. David Irving, C. H. DALRYMPLE to Miss SARAH A., youngest daughter of F. Voorhees, Esq., all of the above place.

## DIED.

SHILTON.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 14, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. FRANCAS SHILTON, wife of Joseph Shilton, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 East 39th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

UNDERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 15, WM. HENRY UNDERWOOD, son of Geo. W. Underwood, in the 23d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 29 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MERWIN.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, CHARLOTTA E., youngest daughter of Almon and Aletta Merwin, aged 13 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHILDS.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 15, MARY, wife of Chester Childs, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Chas. M. Childs, No. 9 East 27th-st., on Monday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

JAY.—At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 14, WILLIAM JAY, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Matthews' Church, Bedford, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.


AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW Retail store prices,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GOLD WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS and BREASTPINS,
GOLD CHAINS,
D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by
DAVID RAIT, No. 36 Broadway, up stairs.

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING
OF
NIAGARA
Returned, and on Exhibition with
BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
OR THE CARNIVAL RACE AT ROME—15 feet by 9.

THESE TWO MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, together with an immense collection of choice and valuable Engravings, in packages of from $5 to $500 each, ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a Scotch Protestant girl and German Protestant girl; the first as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the second as chambermaid and waitress. Both are industrious and careful; desire to go together. Unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 249 East 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, by two sisters, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with the washing and ironing; they are particularly neat and tidy, and willing to work; have the very best of City references. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at No. 223 4th-av., near 23d-st., in the office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WHO have lived in one family, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $7 a month; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or regular chambermaid; is a neat sewer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO EFFICIENT young women, in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, fully competent for her duties; makes first-rate bread and pies; the other a neat chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing to perfection. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and assist in anything required; is a good sewer; has worked at dressmaking some time, and done sewing by the week for families. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 239 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as seamstress in a private family, or would do light chamberwork and waiting; is kind among children, and has good recommendations. A short distance in the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WANTS A SITUATION, one as chambermaid and fine washer, the other as laundress. Have the best of City references. Have lived five and three years in their last place. Can be seen from 10 to 3 on Thursday at No. 10 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 130 Amity-st., in the front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children or to do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room. Reference given if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; can take care of an infant from birth; would prefer a private family, but would not object to a hotel or private boarding-house. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS French and English, a situation as lady's companion and seamstress in a private family. Has no objection to travel. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 12 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; she understands her business perfectly. Call, for two days, at No. 125 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman. Best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG English Girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country. Best of City references. Call at No. 29 2d-st., for two days, in fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a very good baker, in a plain, respectable family, or to do general housework. Good City references given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as professed cook; understands soups and game, baking of pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse or chambermaid; she can take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of City reference given. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock for one day at No. 1 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook who understands pastry and meats; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; would go to Tarrytown. Best of City reference. Call at No. 2 5th-st., near Bowery, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as very good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between av. A. and 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPErienced girls, with good City references; one as a good cook and baker, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations to do general housework in small private families. Good reference from their last place, if required. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., 2d floor. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; is a first-rate laundress, understands fluting; lived 3 years and 6 months in her last place. Has good City reference. Call at No. 83 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 261 East 12th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND refinement would like a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house. Address Mrs. C. J. PERLEY, No. 1,164 Times Office, for one week, stating where and when an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO understands all kinds of washing the washing of four gentlemen or of a family. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor front, room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a respectable private family; none others need apply. Call, or send, for two days, at No. 22 St. Mark's-place. Good City references can be given. Has no objection to travel.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one a first-class cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both excellent City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the washing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at the corner of 35th-st. and Broadway, druggist.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; also by one as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the care of children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; understands the care of a baby, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 289 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or a respectable restaurant; best City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 135 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 200 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or assist in the care of children. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook. Has the best of recommendation from her last place. None but private families need apply at No. 336 6th-av., one door from 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent person as chambermaid or laundress; has good references and can be seen for one week at her present place, No. 27 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 228 1st-av., room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a Protestant, who has been eight years in one family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 7 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as competent nurse and plain sewer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 9 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; or as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse or chambermaid. Inquire at No. Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; she understands her business very well; also to bake bread and to make biscuits and pies. The best of reference from five years in her last place can be given. Call at No. 91 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 366 Bowery, in the bookstore, one door above 4th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN and a German Protestant girl; one as cook, who understands baking and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; want situations in the same family; have good reference from last place; both understand their business perfectly, in all its branches. Apply at No. 142 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable and well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 164 East 22d-st., 3d floor, front room; for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, and French fluting, or plain sewing, or as laundress in a small family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would wait on a lady or grown children; best of City reference; no objection to leave the City. Call, for two days, at No. 142 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best of cooking in first-class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capability and industry. Call at No. 7 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry, and bread; good reference, if required. Call at No. 169 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid or assist in washing in a private family. No other need apply. Good City reference can be given. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 298 West 29th-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would do chamberwork or wait on a lady or grown children. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' experience in the City, wishes a situation in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, (sisters,) situations; one as first-rate cook and baker, would assist in the washing; the other as first-class waitress, would assist with chamberwork; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 3d-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork. Good City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days. Call at No. 123 West 12th-st., in the rear, between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, if required; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies fine muslins; has the very best of references from some of the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen till engaged at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, a situation as nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country or to travel, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 237 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the toy and trimming store.

WANTED—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, about 16 years old, a situation to do light chamberwork and assist in the nursery; is ready and willing to make herself useful; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at No. 173 West 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to the country, or to general housework in a small family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at 85 East 22d-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY IN THE country, about an hour's ride by rail from the City, a competent, sober, industrious Protestant woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing and general housework; and also, in the same family, wanted, a small girl from 12 to 16 years old to wait on the table, &c. This family keeps no cows. Inquire, for two days, at No. 59 Morton-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A THOROughly competent Scotch or German woman, as cook and laundress; a good hand and very liberal wages given, provided references are perfectly satisfactory. Apply at No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, before 10 o'clock this morning. None but Scotch or German need apply.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS AND respectability, to canvass for a book which will pay them from $5 to $15 a week. Ladies out of employment, you will never find a better opportunity for engaging in a pleasant and profitable employment. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, on a farm, one to do general housework, the other to do general farm-work. Preference will be given to a man who understands the cultivation of fruit and competent to take charge of a small farm. Address Box No. 200 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

FARMER WANTED—A THOROUGH-WORKing farmer, with wife and little or no family, to take charge of a farm of 100 acres, near the City. A Scotchman preferred. Apply at No. 7 Barclay-st., 1st floor, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, OF good address and some acquaintance with the business, for a retail stationery business in the City. Salary $100 first year. Address J. Y., Box No. 197 Times Office, in hand writing, with references.

WANTED—A NEAT AND WILLING GIRL TO do general housework for a family of seven. Good references required. None but Protestants need apply at No. 186 Broome-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE; one who has had some experience preferred. Apply between 11 and 12 M. this day. E. B. SHAFER, No. 25 Chambers-st.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ACTIVE WOman, accustomed to cloth sewing, is wanted in a large Boys' School near the City. Apply on Tuesday, 19th inst., from 8 to 12 o'clock, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and has good references, can apply at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LETTER ENGRAVER and no electro gilder, to go to Massachusetts. Inquire of ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., is open every day and evening for private lessons and general practice. Her method of teaching, new and efficient, makes good dancers in a short time, and recommends itself to old and young. Grand soirée tonight, Saturday, from 8 till 12 o'clock.

## POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
TWELFTH WARD.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
PEOPLE'S CHOICE,
THOMAS VEITCH.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION CONvention of the Fifth Assembly District, held at Bleecker Buildings, on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, 1858, JOHN J. SHAW, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly from that District.
T. BAILEY, Chairman.
A. SAM. BARNETT, Secretary.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good working men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Louden, of the Encyclopedia of London, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man of several years' experience in this country, who thoroughly understands his business, viz. green and hot-house plants, the culture of fruits and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c., the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, would take charge in general of any gentleman's place where confidence, honesty and sobriety is required. Has a first-class recommendation of over 6 years from a highly respectable gentleman in this City. Address, for one week, E. B. C., Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, who has lately arrived in this country, desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of gentlemen's horses, and a good milker of cows, and understands garden work; excellent City reference; no objection to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 38 4th-av., corner of 9th-st., or address a note to N., Box No. 177 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing and industrious man, who can produce the most satisfactory references from firms in Wall, South and Pearl sts., as porter, or to act as entry clerk; can keep accounts neatly; can drive and take care of a horse or two; knows the City well. Being married, and having a family, is desirous of a place speedily. Address CLARKSON, No. 24 Ludlow-st., or Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF GOOD moral character, temperate habits and quiet disposition, a quiet place for the Winter. He understands the care of horses, cows and everything round a small place; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing to do anything in reason, in order to earn a decent living; will engage with a nice family for small wages till the 1st of April. Address A. B., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who is well qualified for the business; understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, transplanting and removing all kinds of trees, vines, &c.; also, the raising and saving all kinds of vegetables; understands the care of all kinds of stock, and is a first-rate driver. Good reference. Address E. L., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman or farmer; understands the care and management of horses, cattle and vegetables; his wife as cook, washer and ironer, milk and butter, baking, &c.; they have good reference and prefer the country. Apply to-day and Monday, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., from 8 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is well acquainted in the City; understands taking the proper care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference once given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, married Scotchman, a situation, as coachman, or to drive a wagon, and deliver goods; he is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses, and has been used to City driving. Any letters addressed to D. A., Box No. 150 Times Office, for two days, will be promptly answered.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, (Protestant,) as coachman; is well acquainted in the City, understands taking care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Apply at the office of W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION. He thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of references. Also understands the care of horses and cattle; will not object to go in the country, if necessary. Apply at No. 127 Cherry-st. Has lived three years in last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to take charge of horses and do gardening; no objection to the country. Can give City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. James Park's, seedsman and florist, Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to go South, as he is accustomed to the climate, and can give the best of references. Address M. T., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTable family, a native of France, a place in a family as waiter. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best references. Address, in writing, E. M., No. 61 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY BOY, OF 18 years, a situation in the country or city, where he can make himself generally useful to his employer. Can be seen at No. 357 2d-av., back room, between 22d and 23d sts., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES to obtain a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Call at No. 883 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADvertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 Times Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO DO IN THE EVENing, a set of books to post, writing, architectural or other drawing, tracing, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Box No. 114 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address G. R., Box 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, No. 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE and member of the Bar desires a situation as clerk in some law office in this City or vicinity; satisfactory references given; salary expected moderate. Address A. X., Box No. 211 Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GOOD LAW CLERK WISHES to procure a situation; references excellent; salary a secondary consideration. Address S. T. A., Box No. 112 Times Office.

## MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED UNDER the first Masters, would be happy to receive a few pupils on the piano and in singing, at her own residence or otherwise; application to be made at No. 535 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., GRAND PARLOR, grand and square pianos, the best that are made. New-York pianos at low prices; melodeons very cheap; good second hand pianos at $40, $55, $60, $75, $110, $140, $175. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS OF VARIOUS styles, to let or sold on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 328, 330, 332 2d-av., corner of 21st-st. New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, OCT. 14, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 P. M., at or near the Jersey City Ferry entrance, a lady's small GOLD WATCH, with hack enameled and ornamented with diamonds. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the watch with CHARLES C. SUYDAM, 45 Wall-st., by whom it can be identified.

## INSTRUCTION.

MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS
FOR
PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTION
IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Dellsser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.
Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 166 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select school for 20 boys, opens its next semi-annual session the 3d November. Parents very particular, exceedingly so in selecting a school for their sons, are most cordially invited to visit this Institution. Positively none but pupils of the most unexceptionable character will be received. Address the Principal for circulars or an interview at the applicant's own residence.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15th inst. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references, see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12 and seldom more than 15. The school is now in operation. See cards at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—GENTLEMEN OR Boys, wishing to prepare for good situations the 1st of January, may now receive private lessons on low terms at Dolhear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid penmen, or good book keepers. Terms, only $10 for pupils who secure seats now.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals. Entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK.—A family boarding-school for

# AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

## EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell the following described Stocks at auction at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

200 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.....$50 each
100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip..... 25 each
200 shares Greenwich Bank..... 25 each
200 shares Broadway Bank..... 25 each
20 shares American Exchange Bank.....100 each
25 shares Bank of North America.....100 each
150 shares People's Bank..... 25 each
50 shares Merchants Exchange Bank..... 50 each
5 shares New-York County Bank.....100 each
100 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co..... 30 each
50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each
60 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each
30 shares People's Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each
250 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each
101 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co..... 17 each
50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co..... 25 each
20 shares Chicago & Rock Island R.R.....100 each
$500 Third-av. Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, due 1860, Interest June and December.
$500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, Interest April and October.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

## TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

## A. M. MERWIN, AUCTIONEER.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 PARK-ROW.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE BOOKS, COINS, MEDALS AND AUTOGRAPHS,

Comprising an extensive variety of scarce and valuable books in Bibliography, American History, Numismatics, Classics, Facetiæ, French and Italian Literature, &c., including many that it is now difficult to obtain through the ordinary channels. Also, the largest collection of rare and choice Coins, Medals and Autographs ever before offered for sale in this City. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF TWENTY-FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS—66 Avenue A, 1st and 2d avs., and 82d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property:

Avenue A—2 lots on southwest corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
1st-av.—2 lots on northwest corner 82d-st.
2d-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
82d-st.—12 lots on 82d-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.
Also, 4 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 9th-st., near 6th-av a very generall assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in purple plush, rosewood centre and side tables, pier mirrors, rich mantel ornaments, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, embroidered cottage suite, matting, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, pillows, oil-cloths, stair rods, &c.; a general assortment of dining and bedroom crockery, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—Trade Salesrooms No. 13 Park-row.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock.

PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY—COMPRISING complete sets of Federal and State reports in common law and equity, Admiralty reports, Ecclesiastical reports, digests, commentaries, treatises, &c., including a large collection of choice English law books, many of which are scarce. Catalogues are now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut mare, 16 hands high, very good traveler in single or double harness, and would make an excellent brood mare. Also, a fine chestnut horse, over 16 hands high, very stylish action, kind and gentle in single or double harness.

Also, a set of single harness, whip, &c.

The above to be sold without any reserve.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW LIBRARY—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and Admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, now out of print; also digests, commentaries, cases, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF PAINTS, HOUSEhold furniture, piano-fortes, &c. M. DOUGHTY will SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting of chrome green and black paint, white lead, chrome yellow, orange, mineral, Prussian blue, vermilion, rose paint, &c.; also two mahogany piano-fortes, together with a general assortment of household furniture.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park Row,

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 6½ o'clock.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF standard works in all departments of literature, arts and sciences, including many choice and scarce books; also a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE ELEgant rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in the residence No. 145 West 24th-st., near 8th-av. Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas and sofa beds, rockers, chairs, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, piano, China and glassware, cutlery, carpets, mirrors, together with a great variety of household furnitnre. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT AND well-made cabinet furnitnre, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., embracing a well-selected stock of parlor, dining and bedroom furnitnre, of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut, en suite, and otherwise. For particulars, see catalogue on morning of sale,

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 WALL-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and other assets except those in litigation, (of which a separate catalogue will be ready a few days before and for sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated October 1, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place. Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad River, on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The whole farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 7 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

# LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR THE LADIES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

I. BY PROF. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary—On Mental, Moral, and Metaphysical Science and Æsthetics.

II. BY PROF. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Seminary—On the General History of the World before Christ, as a Providential Discipline, preparing the way for Christianity; embracing 1. The Preparation of the Theatre of this History. 2. How it was Peopled. 3. The Catastrophes which befell it. 4. The several Races of Men. 5. The Hebrew nation as the several distinct stadia of their History. 6. The four great historic Civilizations and Empires, such as the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman, which connected the Hebrew development, and prepared the way for Christ.

III. BY PROF. HOWARD CROSBY, of the New-York University—On the History of Greece, and its relative position in the World's History, embracing a view of the great Historic facts connected with the origin, the progress and the decline of the Empire; its Heroes, Statesmen, Historians, Philosophers, Poets, and Monuments of Art; the influence of Greece on the Roman Empire and the modern world.

IV. BY PROF. VINCENZO BOTTA, Ph. D., of the New-York University—On Italy and the Roman Empire, including a survey of the various causes, elements and effects of Italian civilization.

This course, in connection with Prof. Botta's class in Italian now forming, will give a rare opportunity for acquaintance with the Roman World, its history, literature, philosophy and fine arts.

Ladies desiring further information respecting the above, or the classes in Italian, or the German language, may obtain it at the Institution.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—Dr. JNO. W. FRANCIS, President of the Medical Board, will deliver the introductory lecture to the several Courses of Clinical Instruction, at this institution, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the operating theatre. The members of the Medical profession, Medical students, and others interested in Medical science, are respectfully invited to attend.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D., C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., WM. T. PINCKNEY,
J. T. METCALFE, M. D., F. G. MOLONEY,
Executive Committee of Bellevue Hospital.

S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., LECTURER IN Comparative and Microscopic Physiology, gives the first of his Course, in the Hall of the Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 83 and 85 8th-av., at 2 o'clock THIS MORNING. Members of the Metropolitan Gymnasium will occupy the front seats. Strangers invited, and will find comfortable seats.

THE DEACON OF GLENWOOD'S LECTURE. Mr. DE COMBOVA will deliver the last lecture of his Course for 1858, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18. Subject—*The Pathos of Humor.*

To Lyceums—Mr. DE COMBOVA's address is No. 220 West 23d-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

# FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden.

Also, on Athens, Beyrout, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF J. R. MORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London, For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y. | $270 00 |
| American Oil Co., Mrch 6, 1855, N. Y. | 23 50 |
| Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown | 94 |
| Blatchford, Aa., June 11, 1855, unknown | 9 38 |
| Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown | 38 |
| Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown | 67 |
| Schwarz A., March 27, 1854, N. Y. | 67 |
| Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown | 6 36 |

DIVIDENDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares | $44 00 |
| Beard, E. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares | 80 00 |
| Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares | 40 00 |
| Heruann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares | 5 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 12, 1858.—At an election held this day, at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOBN A. MERRITT.

At a subsequeot meeting of this Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES R. WHITE Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that the bonds drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 288, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 526, 527, 529, 517, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 651, 660, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 858, 860, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will ceasa on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, }
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 55 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees,

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST—(THE LEGAL rate in Michigan) will be paid for a loan of $5,000 for five years, on first-class business property in the city of Detroit worth $15,000. Interest and principal will be made payable in New-York. For further information apply to A. W., No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-Jersey Zinc Company will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 2d Nov. next, inclusive, in consequence of the annual election for Directors.

A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS purchased by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Notes and Drafts collected on all parts of the United States.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

# INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1798.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

# DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 13 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

# FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT.....T. J. WATARS.....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE.....E. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON.....Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by this usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35.

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINEA, Commander, will leave for Ilavre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has the water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

| From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Southampton for New York |
|---|---|---|
| ARIEL.....Oct. 30, | Nov. 27, | Dec. 1. |
| VANDERBILT.....Nov. 27 | Dec. 25. | Dec. 29. |

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry shie surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30, cabin. Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG. Cnmming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 13½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

# FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

TO SAIL FROM NEW-ORLEANS ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8 A. M.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,

R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,

Will sail for Minatitlan as above, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful, light-draught iron passenger steamer SUCHIL, up the Coatzacoalcos River, and by stages overland to Ventosa; from thence to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first and second cabin and steerage passengers, apply at the office of the LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY, No. 45 Carondelat-st.

The QUAKER CITY will hereafter leave New-Orleans semi-monthly.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL. ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Clipper ship CREST OF THE WAVE, COLLEY Master, at Pier No. 27, East River, is taking in last of her cargo, and if fair weather will be full by SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements. The splendid small clipper ship IVANHOE will follow the CREST OF THE WAVE, and have prompt dispatch.

Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., 2d floor.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.

# FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT. FOX LINE. The elegant A 1 clipper-ship GRAY FEATHER, 1,000 tons burden, of the first class, is now ready to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED. Price of Passage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steerage | $75 |
| Second cabin saloon | 100 |
| Deck cabin foreward house | 125 |
| First cabin saloon | 150 |

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

# FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, Will leave from Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Oct. 20.

Through tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above:

To Montgomery.....$29
To Atlanta.....21
To Augusta.....20

NOTICE.—The 20 ₱ cent. additional heretofore charged on freight will be discontinued, the Quarantine restrictions now being removed.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25. Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measnrement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMship PARKERSBURG, Captain WM. POWELL, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance ¾ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

# COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

# LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

# RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sniferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSBY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858,—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:

### The Crystal Palace Exhibitors.

An adjourned meeting of the exhibitors at the recent Fair of the American Institute, which was so unhappily and so prematurely terminated by the burning of the Crystal Palace, was held last night in the Cooper Institute. The attendance was somewhat meagre, as compared with that of the previous meetings. Before the appointment of the chairman, it was announced that a number of gentlemen (whose names were read) had been requested to attend and deliver addresses, and that if any of them were in the body of the hall their presence would be more welcome if they took seats on the platform. Among those who had written letters excusing their absence and expressing their approval of the objects of the meeeting, were Ex-Judge Whiting, Shepard Knapp and the Rev. Dr. Chapin.

The organization was not effected at the precise moment designated in the advertisement—nor, in fact, until a considerable time after—at which the audience exhibited a great deal of impatience.

Eventually, General Lloyn was moved to the Chair.

Mr. Rikee, on behalf of the Directors, submitted a report setting forth—

1. That the managers appointed at the recent mass meeting of exhibitors had resolved on an organization as follows:

*Chairman*—Daniel F. Tiemann.
*Treasurer*—(Not yet appointed.)
*Secretary*—W. W. Kinney.
*Corresponding and Recording Secretary*—A. H. Wheeler.
*Superintending Agent*—(Not yet appointed.)

2. That Peter Cooper had given them the grstuitous use of room No. 29, as an office.

3. That a large number of articles had been recorded for exhibition, and that many communications had been received, containing warm expressions of sympathy and assurance of coöperation in the movement; and

4. Advising the immediate circulation of subscription lists for the purpose of obtaining funds for the erection of the National Institute.

In reference to the present Fair, the Managers wished to state, first, that they had unanimously determined that whatever remunerative employment they might have to give in connection with this enterprise, they would first offer to the needy exhibitors; next, that insurance should be effected by the Managers at the expense of exhibitors desiring it, the premium to be refunded in the event of the exhibition proving profitable; and lastly, that every inventor and exhibitor should have the opportunity of explaining, by a descriptive lecture, to the Judges and the audience present at the Fair, the construction and advantages of the inventions and articles respectively exhibited by them.

Mr. A. H. Duganne was introduced by the Chairman, and addressed the assemblage in a speech of considerable length. He argued that the mechanic and the inventor were at the bottom of all wealth and the founders of all prosperity; and, whilst declaring himself to be warmly in favor of the projected National Institute, he advocated that its management be entirety representative, viz: that the mechanic, the inventor, the manufacturer, the merchant, the artist, be each represented by men of his class. He believed that this great institution was the one thing needful for the prosperity of this country. Dr. Schenkley, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Warlpley, of California, made speeches in support of the movement.

A resolution pledging the meeting to coöperate in carrying out the movement, was then offered and adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

### Meeting of the American Institute.

A special meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at their rooms in Broadway, Vice-President Hall in the Chair. The Board of Trustees reported the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, By the destruction of the Crystal Palace, the American Institute has not only suffered an immediate pecuniary loss, but has also been deprived of her most favorable position for the annual exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures concentrated in this City from all parts of the Union; and,

*Whereas*, The action of a former Common Council, in teasing the ground for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, indicates a disposition on the part of our City authorities to view with favor, and assist the exertion of public-spirited individuals in advancing the improvement in those branches that have long occupied the attention of the American Institute; and,

*Whereas*, The American Institute, although in form a private corporation, has been always so conducted as to be, in fact, a public institution, in which the members own no stock, and their life-right is practically the right to work for the public benefit without fee or reward; and,

*Whereas*, The past history of the Institute is the best guaranty that in future it will be so conducted as to be a public benefit, mainly sustained by the liberality of its members, who, with the exception of two secretaries, one clerk, and one librarian, gratuitously devote their time and labor, that could not be purchased at any price; therefore,

*Resolved*, That an application be made to the Common Council of the City of New-York, citing the above facts, and requesting a lease of the above ground, lately occupied by the Institute, for as many years as the said City authorities may be willing to grant, and upon the same terms as the same grounds were leased to the Crystal Palace Association.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HALL,
EDWIN SMITH,
B. AYCRIGG,
H. MEIGS,
W. B. LEONARD. } Trustees.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the resolntions referred back to the Trustees, with instructions to make the application to the Common Council mentioned therein. After some debate, mostly irrelevant, and decided by the Chairman to be out of order, the motion was carried nearly unanimously.

Dr. Reese then submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, By the destruction of the Crystal Palace on the 5th inst., as we believe by the act of an incendiary, the American Institute, and its numerous exhibitors at our Annual Fair, which at the time was in successful progress, were suddenly overwhelmed with a calamitous loss of property, which, in many cases, is irreparable, and the extent of which cannot even yet be accurately estimated; and

*Whereas*, Advantage has been taken of this melancholy event, by public meetings and otherwise, on the part of disaffected individuals, to create and foster discontent with the Board of Managers of the Fair, for deciding that the renewal of the exhibition was inexpedient under present circumstances; therefore

*Resolved*, By the American Institute, that a Special Committee of five of its members be appointed to prepare and report an address to the public, which may set forth the facts of the case, with the view of satisfying all parties that the American Institute, as ever, and to the full extent of its means and resources, is devoted to the service and interests of American industry, and regards its relations to the exhibitors, inventors, artisans, manufacturers and mechanics of the country as paramount to every other consideration; and soliciting the continuance of their confidence and patronage, so long as the sacred trust committed to them shall be conducted with the fidelity and economy which they are proud to believe have heretofore characterized all their proceedings.

*Resolved*, That although the loss of the Institute by the late fire is severely felt, yet we are still more deeply afflicted at the individual losses sustained by the thousands of the inventors and exhibitors at our late fair, many of whom have thus been deprived of their earthly all, the product of the toil and labor of years, and entitled to our heartfelt sympathy.

*Resolved*, That the sufferers, and all our friends at home and abroad, may assure themselves that the American Institute, by husbanding its resources, and continued economy in its expenses, will soon be able to rise like Phœnix from the ashes of the late conflagration, and resume its annual Fair and Exhibition for 1859, for the encouragement and reward of American industry, and, as we hope and belteve, under better auspices than ever before, for though cast down we are not destroyed.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare the address to the public required by the first resolntion. None of them are members of the Board of Managers: Dr. Reese, Benj. Aycrigg, J. P. Simpson, Robert Lovett, Jas. Bogardus.

The meeting then adjourned.

### Coroner's Inquests.

Death from a Circular Saw.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, upon the body of James Green, who died from injuries received by coming in contact with a circular saw. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, and resided at Port Jervis.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualitiea equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

The Fall Fashion.—The Knox Fall Fashion of hats is all the rage just now, and "Young America" would scarcely be seen without a "Knox." It has a peculiar specialty which is indescribable; but its beauty of style is so strikingly apparent as to attract universal attention. At the store corner of Broadway and Fulton-street witl be found a most extensive variety of hats, caps, &c., and they are offered at very reasonable prices.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum.—Surprisingly interesting, indeed, are the attractions now congregated at this overflowing establisbment. Thlodon'a Theatre of Arts and Dr. Valentine's oddities, Afternoon and Evening; the Infant Esau, four years old—yet flourishing snch a beard and whiskers—the great Aquaria, &c., &c. Here are extraordinary inducements!

[Advertisement.]

Six Lectures on Consumption. Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. Fitch, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

Unparalleled Low Prices for Carpets.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Galleries.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, Naw-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gentlsman of taste will see 'hs nacssaity of purchasing their Fatl hats at No. 90 Fulton-street, by visiting the establishment of C. P. Mellenky, at the above number, where they will find a large and wcll-assorted stock of fashionsble Hats and Caps of every variety for gents and boys.
C. P. Mellenky, No. 90 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Wharefore submit to the medical experiments when it is an assured trutb that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, tbese remedies cnre all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufncturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patsnt Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposita Ctty Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

John Woon's Gymnasium.—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Encounter with a Burglar.—Mr. Carpenter, living in the rear of the County Jail at Hudson City, was awakened Thursdsy morning about 3 o'clock by the noise of some person in his room. Mr. C. sprang from the bed and seized a man, who, after a short conflict escaped by means of the front piazza. He succeeded in carrying off about $130 in gold which he found in the bedroom. He must have sustained some injuries as he jumped down a flight of 15 steps in attempting to escape. He has not yet been captured.

Counterfeit.—Counterfeit fives altered frnm Ones on the Hudson County Bank are in circulation; also counterfelt ones on the same bank. They are a close imitation of the genuine.

Hudson County Court.—No criminal business will be taken up in this Court this week, in consequence of civil business on the Calendar and on trial.

Nomination.—Tbe Democracy of the First District met on Wednesday evening and nominated Wm. H. Hemenoter, for Assembly.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $12,000 | U. S. 6s '68 | 114 | 100 | Har. R. R. Pref | 24⅞ |
| 1,000 | Kentucky St. 5s | 104¾ | 100 | do | 25 |
| 12,000 | Tenn. 5s '90 | 92¾ | 400 | Reading Railroad | 51⅛ |
| 11,000 | Virginia 6s | 93⅞ | 550 | do | 51⅜ |
| 20,000 | Mis. St. 6s s60 | 87⅜ | 800 | do | 51 |
| 16,000 | do | 87⅛ | 1000 | do | s30 50⅜ |
| 50,000 | do | b60 87⅛ | 100 | do | s30 50⅜ |
| 10,000 | Cal. St. 7s N.B. | 87 | 1,000 | do | b60 51⅛ |
| 4,000 | Brooklyn C.W.L. | 99½ | 300 | do | b60 51⅜ |
| 3,000 | N. Y. C. B. '76 | 99¾ | 200 | do | b60 51 |
| 2,000 | N. Y. C. R. R. 6s | 93 | 15 | Michigan Cen. R.R. | 51¼ |
| 4,000 | Hu. Riv. R. 1st M. | 101½ | 425 | do | 57 |
| 4,000 | do | 101¾ | 50 | do | b30 57⅛ |
| 2,000 | Hu. Riv. R. 3d M. | 70½ | 25 | M. So. & N. Ia. R.R. | 23⅞ |
| 1,000 | Hu. Riv. R. C. Bs. | 60½ | 1,450 | do | 24 |
| 3,000 | Har. R. R. 1st M. | 90 | 100 | do | b30 24 |
| 5,000 | Read. R. R. Bs. '86 | 72 | 100 | do | s10 24 |
| 2,000 | Goshen Br'h Bs. | 71 | 20 | do | 24½ |
| 1,000 | Mich. S. 1st M. Bs. | 85 | 125 | M. S. & N. I. G. Stock | 51¾ |
| 25,000 | Ill. Cen. Bs | 90 | 25 | do | 51⅞ |
| 4,000 | Ill. Freet'd Bs | 87 | 100 | do | b30 51⅞ |
| 13,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | 27 | 875 | do | 52 |
| 5,000 | do | s30 26⅝ | 100 | do | s10 52 |
| 5,000 | C. St P. & F. D. 1 st. b. | 20 | 100 | do | s10 52 |
| 3,000 | L. E. & W. 1st M. B. | 71 | 100 | do | b7 52 |
| 10,000 | Han. & St. J. R. Bs. | 59½ | 300 | do | b30 52 |
| 10 | Bk. of America | 114 | 50 | do | s60 51⅜ |
| 18 | Ocean Bank | 94½ | 180 | Panama R. R. | 118 |
| 100 | do | 95 | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 79 |
| 6 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110¼ | 50 | do | s60 79⅛ |
| 10 | do | 110⅜ | 50 | do | 79⅜ |
| 20 | do | 110¾ | 50 | do | s60 79⅜ |
| 20 | Hanover Bank | 90⅜ | 50 | do | 1 Nov. 80 |
| 15 | do | 90⅝ | 150 | do | 80 |
| 8 | Metropolitan Bank | 110½ | 100 | do | s60 80 |
| 5 | Continental Bank | 100 | 279 | Gal. and Chic. R.R. | 83¼ |
| 5 | St. Nicholas Bank | 95 | 50 | do | s10 83¾ |
| 25 | Canton Company | 20 | 50 | do | 83¾ |
| 500 | Cary Imp. Co. | 6 | 60 | do | b10 83¾ |
| 50 | Fel. & H. C. Co. | s60 53½ | 150 | do | s30 83 |
| 60 | Penn. Coal Co. | 75 | 750 | Clev. & Tol. R.R. | 34⅜ |
| 10 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 103 | 150 | do | s10 34⅝ |
| 735 | do | 105⅜ | 100 | do | b30 34⅝ |
| 150 | do | s60 105 | 200 | do | b30 34⅜ |
| 100 | New-Jersey Zinc | 6 | 116 | Cbl. & R. I. R.R. | 65⅜ |
| 100 | Am. Gnano Co. | 9¾ | 450 | do | 65⅜ |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s60 83½ | 100 | do | b60 65¾ |
| 50 | do | s10 84⅛ | 150 | do | b60 65¾ |
| 200 | do | c 84⅛ | 10 | Cbi., B. & Q. R.R. | 50 |
| 700 | do | b30 84⅜ | 375 | La Cr. & M. R. R. | 4⅜ |
| 150 | do | b60 84⅜ | 30 | New-Jersey R. R. | 127 |
| 700 | do | 84⅜ | 300 | Gardner G. Co. | ⅛ |
| 100 | Eric Railroad | b30 16⅛ | 475 | Harlem Railroad | 12⅝ |
| 60 | do | 16⅜ | 25 | do | 12⅜ |

### Second Board.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Missouri St. 6s. | 87⅜ | 100 | Reading R. R. | s5 50⅜ |
| 2,000 | N. Carolina St. 6s. | 96 | 200 | do | s30 50⅜ |
| 3,000 | Cal. St. 7s N.B. | 87 | 200 | do | 50⅜ |
| 5,000 | Gosb. Branch Bs. | 72⅜ | 200 | do | s60 50⅜ |
| 5,000 | M. C. R. R. 8 p. c. i m. S. F. Con. Bs. | 94¾ | 100 | do | s30 50¾ |
| 20 | Park Bank | 105 | 200 | Panama R.R. | b60 118¾ |
| 25 | Del. & Hnd. Cnl Co | 99⅜ | 50 | do | 118 |
| 50 | Pac. Mail St'shp Co. | 105⅜ | 100 | Mich. C. R. R. | s30 56 |
| 25 | do | 105⅜ | 225 | Mich. So. & N. I. R.R. | 24 |
| 50 | do | s30 104⅜ | 300 | Mich. So. & N. I. g. s. | 52 |
| 70 | N. Y. Central RR. | 84⅜ | 9 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 80⅜ |
| 50 | do | b10 84⅛ | 5 | Galena & Chi. RR. | 83 |
| 350 | do | s3 84⅜ | 150 | do | 82⅝ |
| 5 | Erie Railroad | 16 | 50 | Ctev. & Toledo RR. | 34⅜ |
| 150 | do | 16⅝ | 100 | do | b10 34⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 15⅜ | 400 | do | 34⅜ |
| 100 | Harlem RR. | 12⅜ | 200 | do | b3 34⅜ |
| 200 | do | 12⅜ | 100 | Chi. & R. I. RR. | 65⅜ |

Friday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The California steamer delivered this forenoon $1,322,005 in Gold, in addition to which the mail brought forward about $300,000 in drafts on the Government office, of which $93,000 were paid here to-day, and $146,000 presented, but referred to the Department at Washington for informality in the indorsement. The general market news from San Francisco is unimportant. The mining advices without variation from the usual order of the season for the past three or four years. Of the Money market at San Francisco, it is remarked that the abundance and ratea are more favorable to the borrower than for a long time past. The colnage at the Branch Mint for the two weeks amounted to $572,000. The shipments of Gold from San Francisco

| | |
|---|---|
| To Sept. 15, 1858 | $33,328,353 |
| To same period, 1857 | 33,645,840 |
| Excess in favor of last year | $317,487 |

The European mails by the *Africa* confirm, financially, the newspaper accounts published this morning. The disposition to speculate for the rise on the London Exchange and Paris Bourse was on the increase, and extended, in London, to a partial extent to the established State and Railway Securities of this country. Mesars. Baring write that prices were firm, and there was more business doing. Mr. Sattertawaite says:

"Since our last, there has been a steadily improving market for American Securities. In State Stocks the chief inquiry has been for Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts. For Railroad Bonds there has been a good demand, especially for those best known and usually quoted. We note several transactions in Detroit and Milwaukee First-mortgage Bonds, at 64@65, since the opening of the road throughout, and the satisfactory character of the traffic returns. Illinois Bonds and Shares are in good demand, at an advance of about 2 ℔ cent. on last week's prices."

We hear of further sales of the new Loan at 95 sterling, interest from 1st Jannary next, and some accounts of sales have been rendered to parties on this side at the equivalent of this price in Federal money. The Cotton accounts are fair, but not equal to the hopes of our speculators, whose purchases on this side, previous to the present fine picking weather and heavy receipts at the South, look unpromising in their results. The estimates of the yield of the new crop look up, from the causes ust referred to.

In our own Stock Market to-day, State and Federal Securities, and all the prominent Railway Bonds dealt in on the other side, are firm and in demand at the Brokers' Board, and there is more inquiry, by private contract, for some of the Western City Bonds. The dealings on the Share list were less spirited than on Wednesday and Thursday, and Reading and two or three of the Western roads were a fraction lower. New-York Central the same as yesterday afternoon, 84@84⅛, with a considerably diminished business in the stock through the day, as compared with yesterday. The exceptions to the tameness of the Share list were Pacific Mail, which advancad to 105¼ ℔ cent.; Panama in request at 118@118½; and Illinois Central, for which 81 ℔ cent., seller 60 days, was paid this afternoon. The general market, at the close, was called irregular. Central, 84; Reading, 51. While the speculators for the rise showed less earnestness, the *Bear* account evinced no purpose to press contracts at any dacided concession. In State Stocks, $210,000 Missouris sold at 87⅜@⅞.

The cnll loans made to-day were generally at 3 ℔ cent. on State securities. The Brokars get money on miscellaneous collateral at 3½@4 ℔ cent. In Discounts we hear of nothing new. The Sub-Treasury received $100,000 from customs to-dsy, and disbursed $166,186 in excess of receipts, reducing the bslance to $10,203,288. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Arago* to-morrow were done at 109⅝@110 on London, 5.13¾@5.12½ on Paris. The Specia remittanca by this opportunity is about $350,000.

The new Board of Erie Managers (or the old Board reelected) have not yet been called together for reorganization. One or two of our neighbors have prematurely announced the re-election of the President. Although this may be simply anticipating what will be done, we understand that the compensation as well as slection of the President for the ensuing ysar has yet to be passed upon by the Board.

The English mail by the *Africa* brought us the promised letter of explanation from Gen. C. L. Ward, of Pannsylvania, now in London, in regard to the Atlantic and Great Western project. We give this gentleman the full advantage of telling his story in his own way. Our rejolnder shall be short, and directed to the passages which we have italicized: 1. The exaggerated programmes of the scheme, put forth in London, are not denisd. The responsibility is placed by Gen. W. upon a contractor, for whose experience he vouches and whose acts in the promises, either by himself or his "puffing" agents, were never before publicly disavowed, to our knowledge. The gross misrepresentations contained in these documents, purporting to issue from the London office of the Company, No. 34 Great George-street, and dated within a few months of the reputed consummation of the negotistion, fully justified our first notices of the scheme. If any one doubts this, the documents in question can be seen on application at this office. 2. The paper, if prepared a yesr sgo, bears date in February of the present year. The plate of the office in Great George-street was standing as late as June of the present year. 3. The negotiation, if a simple sale at seventy-five cents on the dollar, was *not* a sale for cash. 4. There is no evidence that the road can be built at one-half the cost of any other leading line in the country. No disinterested railway man, who knows the topographical features of this embryo line, is prepared to believe this assertion, without practical evidsnces of its truth. It may be Gen. Ward's opinion, but as he has not yet built the road it cannot be his experience. 5. His next emphatic declaration connects his contract *for iron* with the sale of his bonds. We published yesterday an *exposé*, from the London *Times*, of how this sort of thing is managed in England by the iron men and their confederate negotiators. This will sufficiently account for seventy-five cents in the dollar for a "security" absolutely new and almost unknown on this side of the water. The "success" of the negotiation is also explained. It would be superfluous, perhaps impertinent, to call for the *long price* of the iron. 6. The character and motives of our informant are finally assailed by Gen. W. in total ignorance, of course, of his name. To this we have only to reply that we had more than one source of information, and that we neither "incautiously allowed a viper to distil his venom," nor hastily adopted a conclusion on the subject which is not, in substance, borne out by all the documents before us, then and now.

### Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Steamer *North Star*, which reached Southampton this morning, brought files of your paper down to the 11th instant. On looking these over for news from home, I was pained and surprised on observing the course of comment pursued by the Times in its various notices of the rumored negotiations in Europe having in view the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The immediate friends of that enterprise, and especially those in its direction, although they may have the misfortune of being unknown to the commercial editor of the Times, had supposed that when their road became the subject of discussion and inqulry in its columns, sufficient candor would be found to induce a reasonable examination, before entering upon such a sweeping and censorious course of comment; or at all events, that sufficient care would be taken to avoid becoming the medium of libelious misrepresentations.

As to the alleged obscurity of the project, I have simply in this place to interpose, that its directors are plain, practical business men, residing in the interior and along the line of road they are seeking to complete; and if, instead of a system of puffing, parade and elaborate preconcert, they have chosen quietly to consult, in their preliminary movements, only such interests as seemed most deeply involved in their purposes, it is so entirely a matter of choice and judgment, that they expect a very lenient consideration of any short-comings which may be found or fancied in this regard.

The City of New-York embarked in the construction of the New-York and Erie railway, with a conviction of its value and importance, more widely and unreservedly entertained, than that which has carried forward any other public work of the age. The largely increased trade and numerous other benefits it has conferred upon the City, since its completion, are no longer matters of dispnte. It has failed only in meeting the expectations of those who anticipated dividends on the capital employed in its construction. This failure has resulted mainly from the change which has taken place in the current of travel and traffic, at points beyond its western terminus. The great northern lakes, frozen during several months in the ycar, were found too unreliable as a medium of transit and connection; impassable snows on the Erie shore, obstructing also the deep cuttings of the Erie railway near the lake, have at times occasioned enormous expenses and delays; and finally, and most injuriously of all, a change in the gauge at Dunkirk involves a transhipment of freight and passengers. The means of avoiding all these difficulties and delays, and of carrying all the way from New-York City to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and (if you plesse) to the Pacific shore, the broad, easy cars of the Erie pattern, without interruption, I beg to assure the Times, is no "new idea" with at least many leading capitalists of both New-York and the interior. So, too, the natural and obvious advantages of avoiding the thousand feet elevation which has to be crossed in the last thirty miles of the Erie road, between the valley of the Allegany and the lake, and of carrying a great trunk line of railway along the level plateau which lies south of the lake, and divides the waters which flow into the Ohio from those tending to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are advantages estimated and defined by Clinton, in his first reconnoissance of the New-York and Erie road, and they have been kept steadily in view by every intelligent Director of that railway down to the present moment of time. More than all this, the new Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company decided to retain the Erie gauge on their road, under the avowed hope of an ultimate direct connection with that line; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company have been fur years under a pledge to widen their track, or lay down a third rail, whenever it becomes necessary in carrying out the idea of a grand, extended, trunk line of railway.

Now, it was to supply the middle link of this great through line, that, several years since, the people of its vicinity in Ohio made a subscription in good faith to its capital stock, larger, I believe, than ever has been made to any other railway in that State. A very considerable extent of the line has already been prepared for the rails. This road runs through some fourteen of the best counties in the State—counties that furnish about one-third the whole aggregate of its annual agricultural products. Nine or ten large shire-towns of these counties are supplied by this road with the only railway communication they are ever likely to have; and that portion which runs through Western Pennsylvania runs through a beautiful populous region of country, not accommodated by any other outlet. Adequate Legislative powers to construct this outlet have been sought in vain for years in that State, down until very recently. They were refused, because it was deemed a New-York project! If the Times shall seriously continue to ignore a scheme of this character, and one so manifestly important to the commercial interests of New-York, I must either dismiss all respect for its candor, or be compelled to doubt its right to the high character for intelligence which it is fast attaining.

The negotiations in Europe for means of completing this railway were commenced more than a year since by *an experienced contractor*, who had undertaken its construction, and had already invested a large amount of his own means in the work. *These negotiations were conducted for his own account, in his own way, and with the help of such agencies as he chose to employ.* In these respects, under the provisions of his contract, he was entirely independent of the Directors. These negotiations failed; new ones were undertaken this year more immediately under the supervision of the Companies interested, and they have been successful. I mention these facts in order to explain to the Times that the "programme," which it has been treated with a copy of, *is, probably, some paper prepared a year ago by an employe of the contractor*, under a discarded negotiation. Certain it is, although I have been seven months in England the sole official representative of the Companies in interest, no such paper has ever fallan under my observation.

I assure the Times that no printed document whatever has ever been put forth in London for which the Directors are responsible, except one, a copy of which I beg herewith to furnish. I may add that I did not object to the printing, for the sake of more convenient reference, a number of the letters of introduction and recommendation which had been given by the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and by many other distinguished persons, favorably indorsing the individuals in the Direction of these two Railway Companies. Several of these letters had very naturally and properly been addressed to the American Ministers in Paris and London; and if allowing the use of such letters, on a respectful application, be the "action" of these distinguished gentlemen to which the Times refers, in connection with some allusion to the "boldness" that has characterized our arrangements, I feel sure, that upon a moment's reflection and in the light of this explanation, it will feel and admit that its sensibilities and censures have been very unfairly and unnecessarily aroused. I am not aware of any other "action" on the part of Mr. Dallas or Mr. Mason in our behalf, and regret that what was simply a matter of duty on their part, as well as of personal kindness, should have been the subject of censorious remark, even under a mistake.

The falsehood of the "informant" of the Times, is still more glaring and infamous in reference to other individuals; and especially as to "a gentleman connected with the Bank of England," a "firm of Brokers in London," and "the President and Directors of the Road," who are all represented as participating in the profits of the negotiation. Now, I declare to you, upon my honor as a man, and my fidelity as the agent of one, and chief financial officer of the other Railway Company interested, that all and every insinuation made, or statement given by your informant, in that part of your article marked as a quotation, is either an unmitigated falsehood or a material misrepresentation. I have given or promised no doceur whatever, of any character, form or amount, independent of *a simple sale or contract of the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway at an allowance of twenty-five cents on the dollar*; and agreeing to pay the same semi-annual rate of interest on the bonds sold in Paris and London that is now allowed by the Illinois Centrnl Railway Company, amounting to seven per cent. per annum. At this rate of negotiation, and under all our contracts for construction, (now fully operative and complete,) our line of railway will cost our stockholders, less per mile by *more than one-half than what has been paid by every other leading railway in the United States.*

In reference to the calumny of your "informant," that any of our directors, or that I am to have any share in the profits of this negotiation, it is as vilely false as the heart from which it springs. So entirely unfounded is it, that no price or terms whatever have yet been agreed upon or understood, for my compensation by the parties I represent; and I apprehend no censure as to any that is likely to be allowed me upon a final settlement.

There is another feature of falsehood in the representations made to you, of the character of these negotiations. There are no "conditions precedent" of the nature described. Thomas W. Kennard, Esq., has been selected as Consulting Engineer; and our road will be carried forward under his general supervision. *But the contracts for iron rails, and for the sale of our bonds, upon the terms stated*, are absolute, positive and unqualified; and while I presume he will be duly grateful for the adjurations addressed to him with regard to care against misrepresentation, I beg to assure you they are quite gratuitous, so far as they contemplate any doubt about the completion of our road. I send, herewith appended, a note which he this morning addressed to the London *Times* on the subject I am discussing.

There is a class of adventurers—human parasites—who, having no fair foothold or occupation in the respectable walks of society of their own acquisition, seek to fasten themselves upon every effort or enterprise of others that promises success, and who are ever hanging offers of their pestilent services upon persons in charge of such enterprises. These venal creatures are more usually found clustering around the halls of legislation, and there clogging every effort which they cannot tay under contribution; yet I *have* met with members of this order in the great money marts of Europe. "Stand and deliver!" and they may not afterwards attempt harm to their victim. But resolutely refuse their demands, and no Indian Thug or Mormon Danite can be or become more pertinaciously inveterate, unscrupulous and unforgiving. I may possibly be in error, *but I think the* New-York Times *has incautiously allowed one of these vipers to distil his venom, in the information so eagerly proffered upon the subject of this railway arrangement.* If your "informant" would append his name to his statements, the public might perhaps be better able to judge of the accuracy of my suspicions, as well as of the degree of disinterestedness and good faith attendant upon his luminous revelations. Very respectfully, yours, C. L. WARD.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port. | $1,373,530 | $1,138,278 | $779,313 |
| Thrown on market. | 1,257,583 | 201,800 | 632,760 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port. | $80,737,549 | $83,985,578 | $49,482,484 |
| Thrown on market. | 80,216,838 | 78,791,157 | 57,197,682 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| Consumption direct. | Pkgs. | Value. | Warehoused. Pkgs | Value. | Withdrawn Pkgs. | Value. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Msn. of Wool.. | 444 | $140,429 | 82 | $24,285 | 219 | $70,079 | |
| Man. of Cotton. | 312 | 65,527 | 50 | 14,070 | 50 | 9,585 | |
| Msn. of Silk... | 423 | 422,508 | 11 | 9,783 | 24 | 11,006 | |
| Man. of Flax.. | 249 | 33,405 | 37 | 5,084 | 86 | 17,820 | |
| Miscellaneous. | 112 | 43,023 | 37 | 11,199 | 56 | 9,277 | |
| Total | 1,540 | $714,892 | 217 | $64,421 | 435 | $117,868 | |
| | | 64,421 | | | | 714,892 | |
| Total Entered | | $779,313 | Total Marketed | | | $832,760 | |

Thompson Brothers quote the Land Warrant Market to-day, at the following rates:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants, ℔ acre | 90 | 100 |
| 80 acre warrants, ℔ acre | 80 | 85 |
| 120 acre warrants, ℔ acre | 70 | 75 |
| 160 acre warrants, ℔ acre | 80 | 85 |

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, held this day, R. P. Getty resigned his office as President of the Company. Charles Gould, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy.

Weekly statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

| Banks. | Loans. Oct. 9. | Oct. 2. | Specie. Oct. 9. | Oct. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 4,183,502 | 4,187,551 | 2,727,228 | 2,899,336 |
| Canal Bank | 2,088,762 | 1,987,746 | 1,104,100 | 1,078,999 |
| Louisiana | 2,280,010 | 2,148,640 | 2,431,647 | 2,622,561 |
| Louisiana State | 3,979,530 | 3,950,106 | 2,598,242 | 2,125,964 |
| Mech. & Trad. | c765,971 | 734,248 | 435,837 | 371,121 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns | 1,303,449 | 1,284,680 | 542,447 | 514,572 |
| Southern Bank | 246,157 | 245,906 | 390,822 | 354,457 |
| Union Bank | 1,003,775 | 1,014,343 | 305,357 | 418,753 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 266,266 | 269,423 | 178,630 | 196,449 |
| Crescent City | 975,104 | 1,012,502 | 228,914 | 203,293 |
| Bank of America | 657,535 | 625,956 | 373,841 | 381,813 |
| Total | 17,690,061 | 17,470,301 | 11,317,465 | 11,163,318 |
| | Increase $219,760 | | Increase $154,147 | |

| Banks. | Circulation. Oct. 9. | Oct. 2. | Deposits. Oct. 9. | Oct. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,079,510 | 2,003,590 | 4,452,362 | 4,306,092 |
| Canal Bank | 581,480 | 586,880 | 1,190,517 | 1,023,789 |
| Louisiana | 768,739 | 782,927 | 3,335,164 | 3,326,929 |
| Louisiana State | 1,432,535 | 1,401,405 | 4,296,279 | 4,044,298 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 178,805 | 174,065 | 711,842 | 664,783 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 372,360 | 385,005 | 1,002,207 | 945,031 |
| Southern Bank | 185,475 | 179,790 | 184,973 | 188,931 |
| Union Bank | 536,570 | 545,625 | 462,195 | 566,162 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 349,485 | 349,725 | 241,860 | 241,242 |
| Crescent City | 127,655 | 128,660 | 276,088 | 270,714 |
| Bank of America | 190,745 | 185,625 | 571,261 | 581,544 |
| Total | 6,803,259 | 6,722,197 | 16,724,638 | 16,161,514 |
| | Increase $81,062 | | Increase $563,124 | |

| Banks. | Exchange. Oct. 9. | Oct. 2. | Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 9. | Oct. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 1,455,506 | 966,255 | 268,896 | 233,883 |
| Canal Bank | 997,132 | 900,954 | 146,595 | 114,340 |
| Louisiana | 1,437,050 | 834,576 | 392,672 | 456,214 |
| Louisiana State | 498,858 | 564,659 | 338,046 | 237,418 |
| Mech. & Traders | 241,428 | 213,946 | 39,977 | 37,889 |
| Bk. New-Orleans | 645,755 | 586,785 | 96,725 | 68,968 |
| Southern Bank | 629,172 | 636,212 | | |
| Union Bank | 201,772 | 212,463 | 31,007 | 49,409 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 200,383 | 153,853 | 34,326 | 27,998 |
| Crescent City | 119,544 | 102,300 | 2,954 | 351 |
| Bank of America | 10,447 | 27,094 | | |
| Total | 8,867,057 | 4,899,097 | 1,351,628 | 1,226,565 |
| | Increase $769,960 | | Increase $25,063 | |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIX MONTHS PAPER WANTED.—First Class Hartford, Boston or New-York names wanted by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858

### Real Estate.... Friday, Oct. 15.

There is an active spirit of inquiry for vacant lots, especially around about the Park, and for purposes of speculation. A very large amount of property has

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2208. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## ...ST BY TELEGRAPH.

...graph Company's Office—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

### ...FROM WASHINGTON.

...ney Islands Affair—The Paraguay ...ission—Land-Office Decisions, etc.

...l Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 17.

...State Department has received no commu... from the Society Islands on the subject of an... The paper presented by Count SARTIGES ...e withdrawal from these Islands of two ...s who were intermeddling in their political ... The American Consul refused to forward the ...d hence it was sent through French offi...

...ry Department has ordered Lynch's patent ...denser to be tested at the Washington Yard. Q.

[BY THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...vy Department, this morning, appointed ...ishing officers for the Brazil and Paraguay ... The vessels carry one hundred and fifty ...s and seventy-one 9-inch guns, besides mor...

...neral Land Office, on a protest filed in the ...the School Commissioners of Wabash Coun... against preemption and location being al... sections 16 and 36 within the Sioux Half-...ervation, has decided they have never been ...ed for school purposes, and are therefore ... preemption the same as other lands.

...neral Land Office has decided that by the ...g to preemptions upon half-breeds' tracts, a ...n a technical quarter section is an occupant ...le of it, and will take the whole, although ...nts may cover a part only; but a settle... a part only, with a view to holding in ...ter sections, must be clearly shown, and in...tified, otherwise subsequent location of ...hold the sub-divisions not improved on or ...d for preemption.

### Interesting from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...tion has been received here that General ... commanding the forces at Guadalaxara, ...defeated in the vicinity of that city by DE-CASANOVA lost, out of one thousand men, ...red in killed, wounded and disbanded, be... artillery and ammunition. BLANCO and ...erals under DEGOLLADO, had taken the ...eon, Celaya, Salamanca, and some towns ...uato. Cullacan, the capital of the State ... had pronounced in favor of the Constitu... and COMONDO, chief of the constitutional ...e, was marching on Mazatlan. Three ... of ECHEAGARA'S forces, at Jalapa, had ...o the constitutionalists, who were posted ..., five leagues from that city. Three ...anies were to follow the example next ... is a general movement, from the circum...ce centre, to the City of Mexico and Pue... ...art of the constiutionalist forces, and it ... ZULOAGA'S fall is imminent.

...nduct, in making the forced loan on for... disapproved af by the liberal leaders.

### Yellow Fever at the South.

STRANGERS NOT TO VISIT MOBILE FOR THE PRESENT.

MOBILE, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...s having commenced returning to Mo... ...cutive of the "Can't-get-away Club," ...itan Society," and the Relief Club of the ...'s Christian Association of Mobile, upon ... of the state of the public health, con...nding to all unacclimated persons now ...the city not to return until after due no...

...of the respective Committees aforesaid. ... WHEELER, Pres. Samaritan Soc'y. ...H. REDWOOD, Pres. "Can't-get-away Club." ... HAMILTON, Pres. Y. M. C. A. Relief Club.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

...ts by hundreds continue to arrive here, ...nding the yellow fever. The number of ...terday was forty-eight.

YELLOW FEVER AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Oct. 17.

...were no deaths from yellow fever yester...

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Oct. 17.

...were forty deaths from yellow fever in ...r the week, including yesterday.

### From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...ntral Committee of Kansas have called ...te Delegate Convention, to be held at Law... ...16, for the purpose of discussing the vari... ...ons connected with the present political ...ns in the Territory, of determining the true ...e party, and considering the question of ... admission of Kansas into the Union as a ...

### Pedestrianism.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 16.

..., known as the "American Deer," fin... ...ight, the feat of walking one hundred and ...s continuously, and at its conclusion of... ...lk half an hour longer. A large crowd ... to witness the conclusion of the task.

### Fire at Indian Town.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Oct. 16.

...t six dwellings were destroyed by fire ...wn. They were all insured. The fire is ... have been the work of an incendiary.

### The Augusta Banks.

AUGUSTA, GA., Saturday, Oct. 16.

...s of Augusta will, on and after Mon... ...ill New-York sight exchange at par.

### ...ers Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 15.

...d States Mail steamship *Alabama* ar... ...ar at 12 o'clock to-day. All well.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...ship *James Adger*, from New-York ...morning, was signalized coming up at 11 ...orning.

### ...rk Congressional Nominations.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...Democratic Congressional Convention, ...to-day, the Hon. ERASTUS CORNING was ... by acclamation.

...WILLIAM A. YOUNG was to-day nominated ...or the Assembly from the city District.

...icans are firing 100 guns this evening, ...eir brilliant victories in Pennsylvania, ...ana.

### Horse Race at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

...ere finished this afternoon with a ... in five, to harness, for a purse of $300. ...ntered were *Tom Carpenter*, ridden by ..., *Trotting Childers*, ridden by D. MACE; ...by its owner, H. H. SMITH, and *Romeo*, ...ERS in the first heat, and by B. THURS...ainder. The race was won by *Tom* ...e heats, two of which were dead heats ...Childers. The time made by *Tom* was ...:39, 2:41 and 2:39. It was a most ex...

### ...-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

ST. LOUIS, C. E., Saturday, Oct. 17—6½ P. M.

...this time there are no signs of the steam... *Anglo-Saxon*, now about due, with Liverpool ad... ...the 6th inst.—four days later.

...RATION CULPABILITY.—Two men were ..., on Saturday, at the corner of Grand-street ...Bowery, waiting for the approach of a Fourth... ...car. Suddenly, the ground on which they ...ding gave way, and one of the men was ...with precipital velocity into the bowels of the ... 20 feet. When taken out he was serious... ...d. It was found that the giving way of the ...s caused by culpable neglect on the part of ...e had done the Corporation work. It had ...ected that a well should be filled with earth ...s. Instead—what was a vast saving of money ...ntractor—some boards were fastened across ...t underneath the mouth and covered with ...he boards rotted, and down went the cover... ...rth and the unfortunate man who was stand...

...ED FOR STABBING.—Last evening Officers ... and STEVENS, of Harbor-Police boat No. 3, ...the ship *Edith Rose*, which arrived during ...and arrested a man, named LEWIS P. SMITH, ...rge of stabbing. He was taken to the First ...tation-House, and locked up.

## THE ELECTIONS.

### The Result in Pennsylvania.

The returns from thirty-six counties of Pennsylvania (comprising the larger portion of the vote of the State) show a majority for READ (Opposition) of upwards of 35,000. This will probably be increased by the full returns. The State Senate stands 16 Opposition to 17 Democrats. The House has a large Opposition majority. For Congressmen the additional returns simply seem to confirm the previous accounts of the triumph of the Anti-Lecomptonites. By all the ciphering that it is possible to do, we cannot find more than three Lecompton members elected; while the seat of one of these (TOM FLORENCE, in the First District,) is to be contested, on the ground of fraud. The swindles alleged to have been perpetrated were in the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia. The probability is that Col. RYAN (Opposition) will have abundant material at command to establish his claim to FLORENCE'S seat, and should the effort to oust FLORENCE prove successful, the Administration will possess only *two* supporters from Pennsylvania, in the next Congress. The Philadelphia *Daily News* of Saturday, commenting upon the case, says:

"From what we have learned, the worst scenes in the Cassidy drama were reënacted in many Precincts in the Fourth Ward, on Tuesday last, and the Judges should have assumed the responsibility of throwing out the returns of those Precincts in which the election was conducted without regard either to the requirements of law, honesty, or fair dealing.

The Judge of the Fourth Ward, although a so-called Democrat, when making his return, declared openly that it was a fradulent one, and when requested to sign a certificate or return in favor of Mr. FLORENCE, refused to do so. Can it be that Mr. FLORENCE thinks himself honored by a return like this, and received under such circumstances? It bears, as we understaad, the signatures of four Return Judges from his District, whilst another is in existence having attached to it the signatures of eleven Judges, which certifies that Mr. RYAN was elected. It is true that the candidate of Mr. BUCHANAN may go to Washington and claim a seat in Congress on such a return; but we assure him and his friends that he will not hold it."

Great excitement has been created at Reading, the causes of which are described in a dispatch from that city to the Harrisburg *Union*:

READING, Friday, Oct. 15.

Return Judges were in secret session to throw out the vote of the South West Ward, Reading, (GLANCY JONES' district.) Doors were threatened to be broken open. The bell was rung for a town meeting, when they opened the doors and gave the certificate to Ma or SCHWARTZ, declaring him elected by *nineteen majority*.

Full returns from the Congressional districts come in slowly. The first eight and the Ninth, Eleventh and Sixteenth are reported complete. We compare their vote this year with that of 1856 by way of indicating the character of the extraordinary revolution this Fall:

| Dists. | 1858. Maj. | 1856. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Florence, Dem. 331 | Florence. Dem | 2220 |
| II. | Morris, Opp. | 1623 Morris, Opp. | 411 |
| III. | Veree, Opp. | 1143 Landy, Dem | 1147 |
| IV. | Millward, Opp. | 3298 Phillips. Dem | 2719 |
| V. | Wood, Opp. | 2414 Jones, Dem | 128 |
| VI. | Hickman, Opp. | 1601 Hickman, Opp | 1018 |
| VII. | Longnecker, Op | 249 Chapman, Dem | 2167 |
| VIII. | Schwartz, Opp. | 19 Jones, Dem | 6644 |
| IX. | Stevens, Opp. | 3173 Roberts, Opp | 2469 |
| XI. | Campbell, Opp. | 3538 Dewart, Dem | 3318 |
| XVI. | Junkin, Opp. | 66 Ahl, Dem | 2647 |

### Ohio.

The Columbus *State Journal* says:

"The result of the election in this city, where COX is known, shows that the little trickster is appreciated according to his deserts. Last year the aggregate vote in the several Wards show for PAYNE 1,422, CHASE 1,118—a majority for PAYNE of 204. This year the majority against COX is 53—a gain for the Republicans of 357. The English swindle and its advocate and defender, were repudiated at home.

The reported majorities in COX'S District are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Franklin | 202 |
| Pickaway | 220 |
| Licking | 300 |
| COX'S majority | 722 |

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 16.

The Republican majority on the State ticket is about 15,000.

Fifteen Republican and six Democratic Congressmen are elected.

The official count of the Seventeenth Congressional District gives THAKER, Republican, 105 majority.

### Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 16.

The returns from Minnesota come in slowly. The following only have been received:

*Hennepin County*—The whole Republican ticket elected.

*Scott County*—Two Democrats and two Republicans elected to the Legislature.

*Ramsey County*—The entire Democratic ticket elected.

*Washington and Dakotah counties*—Carried by the Republicans.

### Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Oct. 16.

Official returns from thirty counties are received, indicating the probability of a small Opposition majority in the Legislature.

Further returns indicate the election of the Democratic State ticket by from one to five thousand majority.

### Iowa Election.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 16.

Returns, reported and official, from ten counties in this district show a Republican gain of 200 from last year. The indications are that CURTISS, Republican, is reelected to Congress by 1,000 majority.

### South Carolina Election.

AUGUSTA, GA., Saturday, Oct. 16.

JOHN D. ASHMORE has been elected to Congress in Colonel ORR'S district. The latter gentleman declined a renomination. The rest of the delegation is unchanged.

### The Turf for 1858.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD—Saturday, Oct. 16.—Match $500; mile heats, to road wagons:

J. BROOK, b. g. *Barber*, ..... 1 1
A. DAY, g. g. *Plume*, ..... 2 2
No time taken.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, October.—Match $5,000; mile heats; best three in five, in double harness:

S. MCLAUGHLIN, bl. g. *Lancet*, ..... Paid forfeit.
GEO. SPICER, b. g. *Lantern*, ..... Paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, October.—Match $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness:

J. LOVETT, h. m. *Lady Woodruff*, ..... 1 0 1 1
H. WOODRUFF, br. m. *Lady Cudney*, ..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2.38½; 2.40; 2.43; 2.39½.

TROTTING AT SYRACUSE.—Pavilion Course, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858. Purse $300, $50 to second best; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

C. CARLL'S ch. m. *Miller's Damsel* ..... 1 2 2 1 1
J. STEPHENSON'S b'lk m. *Belle of Saratoga* ..... 2 1 1 2 2
Time—2:28; 2:29; 2:31; 2:30¼; 2:34.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858—Purse $300; mile heats, best three in five:

J. STEPHENSON'S bl'k m. *Belle of Saratoga* ..... 2 1 1 1
C. CARLL'S ch. m. *Miller's Damsel* ..... t 2 2 2
Time—2:32½; 2:31½; 2:32; 2:36.

Great match to come off between the mistress of the Turf, *Flora Temple*, and the slashing blk. g. *Lancet*, for $5,000 a side, over the Union Course, L. I., on Nov. 26, to go as they please, mile heats, best three in five.

### Army Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1858.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 132—(EXTRACT)—1.

Officers belonging to the Department of Texas, now absent therefrom, who, under existing orders would have to proceed to join their stations on the 1st of November proximo, will await at their present address orders to go out with recruits.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.
(Signed.) IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE GREAT BALLOON RACE TO COME OFF.—"Sporting" circles in Cincinnati are elated at the prospect of rare fun in the clouds. The great balloon race, so long talked of, is to come off on Monday, the 18th inst. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The inflation of the balloons, each containing 36,000 cubic feet of gas, will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the ascension will take place at 4 o'clock precisely. A Committee of five well-known citizens have been chosen, who are to act as judges, &c. They will decide whether the weather in the morning shall justify the inflation of the balloons. When the inflation has commenced the aeronauts must go. Each may take up a passenger, at his own discretion. The success of either will be in relation to distance, not height. Arrangements will be made for each aeronaut to send down, at every town passed, in a parachute, a 'log,' or note, containing the name of the balloon which passes, and any incident occurring on the trip, which will be sent by telegraph, so that the citizens here and elsewhere may be continually posted of the whereabouts of the aeronauts, and the success attending their aerial flight. MONS. GODARD and Prof. STEINER each expect to be up *three or four days*."

## CITY POLITICS.

### City and Long Island Congressional Candidates.

In the First District the Opposition have very great hopes of electing LUTHER C. CARTER, of Flushing, whom the two Conventions so readily agreed upon. SEARING, who is renominated by the Democrats, stands badly with his party, especially in Suffolk, where Ex-Speaker LUDLOW was the favorite candidate. EGBERT T. SMITH, of Brookhaven, an old Hard, promises to bleed and run on his own responsibility, in the laudable effort to defeat his friend SEARING.

In the Second District, which includes the first twelve wards of Brooklyn, the Nominating Conventions have finished their work, and there is to be no backing down. The united Republicans and Americans have nominated JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., a worthy son of the distinguished Dr. HEMAN HUMPHREY, and everybody admits that he will poll the full union strength. The Vanderbilt Democracy are confident that their candidate, EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, will outrun GEORGE TAYLOR, who is renominated by Mr. BUCHANAN and the "Bradley" Convention.

The Third District Opposition have not yet named their man. This is the District that General WALBRIDGE is entitled to run in by the terms of the bargain with Mr. SICKLES two years ago, and by something less than forty nominations and ratifications at the street corners on abominably nights. Mr. SICKLES' friends carried more tickets in their pockets at the regular Tammany Convention, and so he is the regular candidate whom the "Regulars," in their manifesto which we publish this morning, pledge themselves to scratch.

In the Fourth District (the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards) the old war-horse, ELIJAH F. PURDY, expects to walk quietly over the course, distancing THOMAS J. BARR, whom the Anti-Tammany Party expect to encourage into a stump nomination. The American nominee is EDMUND GRIFFIN.

The Fifth District includes, besides the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Williamsburg. WM. B. MACLAY is renominated by the Democrats. All efforts of the Americans and Republicans to unite have thus far been futile. The Americans refused to accept the name of any American whom the Republicans named as unexceptionable, and insist on GILBERT C. DEAN. The Republicans, on Friday night, nominated CHAS. W. BRIGGS, a lawyer of Williamsburg. It is not quite impossible that even yet a union may be effected, though the prospect is not very brilliant.

In the Sixth District (Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards) the united Opposition have nominated ROBERT H. MCCURDY against JOHN COCHRANE.

The Seventh District is one which the Opposition seem anxious to give away. ELIJAH WARD is renominated by the Democrats, the Americans insist upon GEORGE BRIGGS, while the Republicans by one majority, on Friday evening, rejected the report of the Conference Committee, and stuck by AUGUSTUS F. DOW. A grand ratification of Mr. DOW'S nomination is to come off at Jackson-square to-night.

The Eighth District, which takes all the upper part of the City, is in a state of fine confusion. HORACE F. CLARK has not yet been renominated by the Democracy; indeed, it is most probable that Tammany will name another man to be defeated there. Hoping to secure the Plum-Gut influence, some wily members of the last Convention secured to the distinguished proprietor of the *Herald* the largest number of votes, though not enough to nominate him. The Republican Convention has expressed its straight preference for WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and the American clamors for ERASTUS BROOKS. The Democratic Convention meets on Tuesday night, after which, if Mr. CLARK is not renominated, there will doubtless be a union of the opposition upon that gentleman.

### The Third Congressional District—General Walbridge's Reply to Mr. Sickles.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

The City newspapers of Thursday contained a letter sent to me on the 27th ult., by the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, notwithstanding, for the following and other reasons, I had previously to that date peremptorily refused to receive any written communication from him:

1. Because I had become aware that Mr. SICKLES, in direct opposition to the truth in the case, had asseverated to various persons that no agreement whatever existed between him and myself.

2. Because, so far from feeling regret at having made this statement, Mr. SICKLES asserted to me, in the presence of a witness, that he had acted rightly in denying the truth, and defending his having done so.

3. Because Mr. SICKLES had given me a so-called "diplomatic"—that is, an evasive and unsatisfactory—answer to the verbal inquiry whether he would fulfil his compact, and, by requesting me to open a negotiation concerning the matter in writing, had virtually given me to understand that his pledged written word was but so much waste paper.

4. Because sufficient evidence had gradually forced itself upon my mind that Mr. SICKLES had never at any time entertained the remotest intention of carrying out the promise which he volunteered two years ago, when, mainly by the aid of my friends, he became a member of Congress.

Such were some of my motives for declining to receive any letter from Mr. SICKLES previous to the time when the document, which was published on Thursday, was forced upon me.

The letter speaks for itself. It is but the shallow special pleading of a man who has deliberately determined to violate his word. It revolves mainly around two direct statements:

1. That the agreement of Oct. 27, 1856, was a strictly confidential one, which I had no right to make public.

2. That I have put myself outside of the pale of regular Democratic nominations by appearing to accept a spontaneous Democratic nomination from the people.

The following correspondence effectively disposes of the preposterous "confidential" pretence which has been put forward:

ASTOR HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1858.

DEAR SIR: A question having arisen, will you please advise me your understanding whether the agreement drawn by you, and entered into between the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and myself, dated Oct. 27, 1856, of which you are the custodian, and a copy of which you sent me July 27, 1858, was not at the date of its execution regarded by you as so sacredly confidential, and so expressly stated at that time by you, and agreed to by us, except for the then pending Congressional canvass of 1856. Also, whether the words "private memorandum" were not placed upon it after we had each signed it, and without any reference to the terms and conditions of the contract into which we had entered. Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Mr. GEO. H. BREGA, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of this date, asking my understanding of the term "private memorandum" attached to the agreement entered into between yourself and Mr. SICKLES on the 27th October, 1856, and drawn up by me, I beg leave to state that the heading "private memorandum" was written after the paper had received the signature of yourself and Mr. SICKLES, but in your presence; that I understood it was simply showing that it was not intended the agreement should in terms be made public during that canvass, and so stated to Mr. SICKLES and yourself at the time, in consequence of a remark made by Mr. SICKLES to the effect that its publication then would embarrass him. The wording of the paper is sufficient to show that it was intended as a matter of reference in case any misunderstanding should afterwards arise as to the agreement then entered into.

Yours, truly, GEO. H. BREGA.

Gen. HIRAM WALLBRIDGE, Astor House.

The second accusation, that I have connived at an independent, and am, therefore, disqualified from receiving a regular Democratic nomination, comes with a peculiarly ill-grace from Mr. SICKLES, the very ringleader of those Democratic malcontents, who, last year, at the Academy of Music, raised that open banner of revolt against the regular nomination of his party, which has caused it to be split ever since into two irreconcileable factions. I may add, that the inevitable defeat of Mr. SICKLES himself at the coming election will be in no small degree owing to his perfectly notorious abandonment here, at Albany, and elsewhere, of the duty he has owed to the Democratic Party whenever it has served his interests to ally himself with its enemies.

Very respectfully, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

### Letter from Simeon Draper, Esq., on the Present Position of the Republican Party.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th is received. You will hardly expect me to say a word in answer. Lest, however, you may place me where I am unwilling you should, I beg to say that I am not one of those who repudiate conciliations—even though it might endanger calculations made upon the political *chessboard*—which would be otherwise agreeable to me. The truth is, we are no longer engaged in the fight you and I began twenty-five years ago. Political *campaigns* have turned more into *fights for pay*. Those who were then at the head of the column, boldly striking for the improvement of the condition of *all* are now engaged in "roping in" the camp followers. In regard to the Canal and Railroad interest, both are fixed beyond any permanent interference. No political legerdemain or artful dodging will avail either party or candidate. A manly support of both is incompatible with even that elevated talent which has been *specially nursed*, reared and fixed under the eaves of the Capitol. Any doubts concerning the Canal Policy will surely meet with no favor with the people in any quarter.

If it be true that one extreme begets another, the time is not far distant when worthy men may be placed in line by that same sort of acting which brought forward men, who, spurning the mantle of *Power* when unworthily tendered, turned to conscientious duty without a stain upon the record of their official acts!! There was a time, when, shoulder to shoulder for a common cause, we went to battle a common foe. Then it was that great, good and patriotic men were in command. Then it was that there was no dishonor in submitting to the whole army the *position* and *temper* of the enemy! Then it was that all were consulted and all were united! Then it was that victories were won—heroes left to be honored! Is it so now? I answer, No! we are the mere tools of those whose business it is to make the most of power for other ends, for different objects. And, thank God, I *do* differ from these, and you, *too*, if you are one of them.

One word more: I learn with deep regret of the two Conventions at Syracuse. How such a conclusion could be arrived at by men of *common intelligence*, acting in good faith, opposing the same enemy, differing only on the unimportant question of antecedents, rather than any matter of intrinsic importance, is to me, and I am sure will be to every well-wisher of the country and its institutions, unexcusable, unpardonable, and could never have been permitted except under the lash of previous pledges and promises! So far as we [Republicans] are concerned, I am sorry to say we are justly held responsible for the *blunder*, or, it may prove, the *crime*. The American Party, you know, has never been specially favored by me, nor did I ever suppose that I could present their action under circumstances such as transpired at Syracuse, at the head of conctliation and patriotism.

But, from the information which I possess, I do not hesitate to say, that their Convention, by the passage of the Compromise Resolutions by a unanimous vote of the Joint Committee, and the other movements which followed, are entitled to the regard of patriotism, and hereafter will be regarded by all honorable opponents of the National Administration as far outdoing the Republican leaders, who managed to overthrow a combination which would have defied opposition and united those who think alike upon the vital principles which should command a common national interest.

Far more congenial with my feelings and views would a union—such as the People themselves looked es raestly for and fully expected—have been than the adoption of the other course, which has left us in doubt, almost dismay. Let me say, in conclusion, that in these days of "*comets*" the Albany Observatory should be kept open to all, and all should have a chance to behold the new light of honorable conciliation, that success might follow union. In these days of electricity it is not enough that "the cable" should be "successfully laid" at Syracuse, but some attention should be paid to the *Instrument* as well as the *Electrician*.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER.

## THE TAMMANY JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS.

### Another Convention at Windust's—How Moncrief and Waterbury got the Nominations.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

The nomination of MONCRIEF has surprised many sound Democrats, and it is not unreasonably surmised that the whole proceeding was a wire-pulling dodge to secure the defeat of the ticket. There are certain secrets in connection with the nomination in question which it becomes our duty to unravel.

There was, previous to the Convention, a caucus at WINDUST'S, which the friends of WATERBURY and KELLY were invited to attend. And here it may be observed, that men of respectability—men connected with courts, and mercantile men—are usually selected to make up a Judicial Convention; but, in the Convention in question, there predominated a class of men who could not have told how many courts there were, or what were the duties of a Judge. Never before, even in Tammany, was there seen such a Judiciary Convention. Great caution was used so that no outsider should learn its proceedings.

There were in all 65 persons at WINDUST'S, and tables were spread with luxuries in which a spectator, judging from appearances, would not fancy that they often indulged. FOWLER stood aloof from the eating throng, and was in close conversation with JOAN H. MCCUNN, the partner of MONCRIEF. When any one came up their conversation directly ceased, or FOWLER intimated by a look that he was privately engaged. Among others present were SICKLES, SAMUEL J. TILDEN and JOHN H. BURROUGH. All the lawyers, as soon as they ascertained that MONCRIEF was to be nominated, were anxious for adjournment—that is to say, they talked the matter over among themselves, without, however, making any open motion to adjourn. The Irishmen in the meantime, who formed the bulk of those present, were congregated in a corner, eagerly discussing the same subject, and presently they came back with the unanimous cry of "No adjournment." Their influence was of course overpowering.

SICKLES, BURROUGH and TILDEN were dissatisfied; nevertheless the vote in caucus was greatly in favor of MONCRIEF and WATERBURY. It was given out that money was no object as far as MONCRIEF was concerned, and that anything necessary to his success would be forthcoming. [Particulars hereafter of certain checks of various amounts.] Among the reasons urged by FOWLER in favor of MONCRIEF'S expedition was one that J. H. MCCUNN (WOOD'S right hand man) could get the support of the Regulars, and that the party might get the support of WOOD for other portions of the ticket if MONCRIEF was nominated.

After the Convention, there was an adjournment to the Pewter Mug. As Mr. FOWLER entered the Mug MCCUNN rushed forward and attempted to embrace him, exclaiming, "God bless you; from this time henceforth you shall have my prayers and the eternal gratitude of Mr. MONCRIEF. To you, and you only, is he indebted for his nomination. No one else could have secured it."

Mr. FOWLER, with difficulty, and acting all the same time as though MCCUNN'S breath was offensive, disengaged himself, and with a repelling movement of the hand, said, "Sir, I have done my duty, or what I thought my duly, and nothing more."

A BIRD ON THE WING.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT AMERICAN CONVENTION.—At the meeting of this Convention, Saturday evening, the report of the Conference Committee was presented. The Chairman reported that the Republicans had nominated a candidate for Assembly in the person of J. J. SHAW, and had pledged that in case the Americans would coöperate in his election, the Republicans would unite in the election of an American Alderman. On motion the report was received, the Committee discharged, the candidate declared indorsed by the Convention, and a Committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. BLISS, MORTON and BRAAT, to inform Mr. SHAW of his nomination. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

HON. J OHN COCHRANE INDORSED BY THE "PEOPLE'S" AND REGULARS' GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The Delegates of the People's and "Regulars'" General Committees of the Sixth Congressional District met in joint Convention at Hermitage Hall on Saturday evening, and unanimously nominated the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE for Congress. Resolutions were adopted expressing unqualified opposition to the Tammany Hall organization, but approving the re-nomination at Tammany Hall of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE.

THE ORANGE COUNTY MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.—On Friday morning, at Newburg, Orange County, WILLIAM SANDEX was sentenced to death for the murder of PETER SHORE. It will be remembered, that on the night of the 13th of August, PETER SHORE was killed by SANDEX at the house of Mr. REEVES, in Hamptonburg, near Goshen. MARGARET SHEALING was also shot in the breast, and her wound at the time was thought to be fatal. MARGARET, however, recovered, and appeared as a witness against the murderer. The trial of SANDER was concluded at Newburg on Thursday, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. At 8½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the doors of the court-room were thrown open, and the crowd rushed in to hear the dread sentence of the law pronounced. The prisoner was asked by the Judge if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, to which he replied, "Nothing." The Judge then proceeded, after making some appropriate remarks, to pass seatence upon the prisoner, as follows: "The judgment and sentence of the Court is, that you WILLIAM SANDEX, be confined in the common jail of the county, until the 3d day of December next, and that upon that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 11 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God Almighty have mercy upon you." The prisoner appeared indifferent to the whole proceedings, and even remarked to the interpreter that he might as well die to-morrow as any other time. The sentence of the law will be executed at Goshen.

### From Bermuda.

The bark *Eliza Barrs*, which left Bermuda on the 5th instant, brought papers only to the 29th ult. These papers contain but very little news of interest. The equinoctial storm had been very violent at the island, lasting for several days, the wind at times blowing with the force of a hurricane. Schooner *Hiawatha*, hence for Gaudalupe, encountered the gale sixty miles to the westward of Bermuda, was thrown on her beam ends, and received considerable damage in sails and rigging. She put into Hamilton (24th) for repairs. The English bark *Emma*, from Melbourne for New-York, passed the islands previous to the 28th.

MR. LITTLEJOHN NOMINATED.—The Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN was, on Saturday, unanimously nominated as a candidate for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Oswego.

## THE COMING PRIZE-FIGHT.

### How the Buffalonians Take it—Growth of the Fistic Art—The Benicia Boy's Training—Jones' Lofty Acquirements—Morrissey's Condition, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

To men in capital cities bred, country towns, however smiling they seem in poetry, are rather dull and dreary, even in their brightest hours. How much more so when rain exhibits such devoted attention as that it has poured for the last twenty-four hours on this town, or to use the more gorgeous designation of its residents, this city of Buffalo, famous for FILLMORE, flour, and THE COMING FIGHT. In this last respect it takes its honors, strange to say, most coolly. Betting on the Benicia Boy is slack in her saloons, and MORRISSEY'S form is not half so eagerly discussed among the young Buffalos as COLSON'S, who with her warbling has been waking up the villages round here. A select circle of the fancy, including Messrs. HUGHES, COAGEN, and some other strong backers of the Benicia, arrived last night, and may possibly stir up some tumult in the city's veins. At present things are tame. Buffalo has seen so many fights in her neighborhood that they have lost their freshness. She is probably used up, and thinks "there is nothing in it."

Elsewhere, in every city throughout the Union, this champion fight is looked to with a keenness of interest which it is the duty of a public journal to satisfy, though a prize-fight is not a pleasant thing to either behold or chronicle. Even considered zoologically, it seems a marvelously ridiculous thing that men should undergo the deprivation of their usual enjoyments and submit for months to the rigors of training in bringing their forms to the highest perfection for no other object than, when it has reached it, that the splendors of nature should in one-half hour be spoiled, slashed, squashed and shorn. The best that can be said for it (and it is a good say) is, that as that good time, the coming of which VIRGIL so beautifully predicted such a long time ago,

"Scillcet ac tempus bealet, &c.,"

in which men were one and all to lay down the sword and take up the plowshare, and strife was to be no more, has not yet, unfortunately, arrived, and men, like dogs, will still bark and bite. Boxing is the noblest and manliest art of defence, and has been adopted by the noblest and manliest races. It not only encourages the physical development of a people, but it banishes the knife. A manly mode of fighting begets a manly mode of mind. Where boxing flourishes, the dagger dies. Thus, while in Italy, and other emasculated countries, the stiletto is the weapon, the fist is the good old English mode of fight, which has had the glorious effect of rendering the people free from the stain of the knife, and begot that pluck and vigor which has carried their victories into so many fields, from Agincourt to the Alma. It is chiefly on this account that the art of self-defence has always been encouraged by the governing classes in England. Not to mention those later times, familiar to all, in which BYRON writes from the Albany: "I sparred, to-day, for an hour, with [thea] young WALLACK," the fights at FIGG'S, the great father of boxing, so far back as 1694, were always attended by crowds of the young nobles of England. As a slight specimen of the courtesies of war in those times, I annex one of the challenges flung at this great FIGG, for which I am indebted to the eccentric collection of that distinguished antiquary, Mr. T. PLACIDE. It will be seen that the same spirit of fight ran, even at that early day, in that Hibernian blood which hounds la the veins of Messrs. HEENAN and MORRISSEY: "Whereas, I, FELIX O'BRIEN, butcher from Dublin, and champion of Ireland, having, in several engagements with the most celebrated masters, given such signal proof of my powers as obliged them to confess me their superior, (particularly seven battles with the famous MATT. PARKER,) but the fame of the heroic Mr. FIGG, having spread itself universally, styling him the inimitable, the Roman Scipio, Achilles, and such like great characters, as has served rather to spirit me up with an emulation of his performances than to prepossess me with any dread of encountering this mighty hero. For which reason, and through the instigation of many noble people, I have been prevailed on to come over to lower the pride of this hitherto unequaled English champion, and I don't doubt but with the skill and cunning of ULYSSES to find out his Achillican part and touch him so to the quick as shall baffle his abettors and give an entire satisfaction to all spectators." To which Mr. FIGG replies, in a similar classical style, entirely unknown to the fancy of our day. Though highly accomplished gentlemen, doubtless, we much question if Messrs. HEENAN and MORRISSEY know who Achilles was. The ring in these days did not encircle men alone. Women had their rights and the privilege of flinging down the glove, as the following extract evinces:

"In Islington Road, on Monday, the 23d of this instant November, such of the nobility, gentry, &c., as shall be pleased to honor same with their appearance, will be diverted in a most extraordinary manner with the completest trial of skill in the science of defence that has been seen in the memory of man, by the 4 following combatants, who are not to be paralleled in Europe, &c.

I, FELIX MAGUIRE, first master of the fist in the Kingdom of Ireland, tutor to the noted Mr. HOLMES, who has fought the celebrated Mr. FIGG this season with general applause, the last of which battles I was engaged with him myself, whereas I hit the said Mr. FIGG on the belly and gave him other convincing proof of my judgment therein, an Wednesday, the 11th instant, whea, contrary to all expectation, Mrs. STOKES, styled the invincible, matchless, unconquerable city championess, took on her to condemn the method of Mr. HOLMES' displaying his skill before a grand appearance assembled, which, with regret, I was obliged to hear; and in regard, though said gentlemen was my pupil, I so far resent it that I hereby invite Mr. JAMES STOKES, together with the said ELIZABETH, his wife, at their own seat of valor, and at the time appointed, to face and fight me and a woman I have trained up to the science from her infancy, one of my own country, and who I doubt not will as far exceed Mrs. STOKES as she is said to have done those she has hitherto been concerned with. As for my part, Mr. STOKES may expect I shall act in the most offensive manner I can, and that the last drop of my blood shall be spent in vindication of the honar of my country, than which nothing is dearer to his humble servant.

I, JAMES STOKES, citizen and Shagreen case maker of London, in conjunction with ELIZABETH, my wife, will not fail gratifying the request of our formidable inviters on the account of Mr. MCGUIRE, who we know to be a person of good conduct and character as ever visited these realms, in his capacity being proved, he has taken such pains to train up a woman worthy my wife's engaging. It is what we have often wished, as her bravery will shine with greater lustre in coaquest over so fine a female, and will transmit her name to latest posterity, which has been already the admiration of both sexes, and gives me new life on every fresh occasion, as Mr. MCGUIRE shall find on this, when I am resolved so to demean myself that the astonished audience will say, man never did nor here could do more."

The heroes and heroines of those days

# LONDON.

**Prospects of Party—The Deeds of Lord Derby—Coming Issues—Cost of a Seat in Parliament—Character of the House of Commons The Presentation of the Sheriffs of Middlesex—The Streets of London.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

As the season of sport wears away, the signs of returning activity show themselves in the world of politics. The birds are getting wild on the wing, and the Nimrods, noble and honorable, are beginning to think of other game, and to prepare for a possible *battue* of constituencies in the coming Spring. For everything indicates the probability that a much more serious and better-organized opposition will be offered to the Derby Government in the next session than has yet been arrayed against it. The French invasion mania is fast subsiding; the Chinese war has been happily brought to an end; the Indta troubles are so far appeased as to justify the general confidence of the Britfsh public in the speedy restorallon of order and of English authority throughout the Peninsuta. Add to this the extremely satisfactory state of the revenue, as testified to by the Michaelmas accounts just published, and you will see that John Bull is in that state of positive and prospective prosperity in which he is peculiarly disposed to find fault with himself and his lot, and to fall foul of those who are managing his affairs. Of course the Tories will make the best for themselves of the smiling aspect of matters and things in general. *Sic vos non vobis* might be the eternal complaint of the Outs whenever the Ins chance upon a vein of national good luck—for no past Government ever receives the least share of credit, either from its antagonists or from the body of the public, for the successes whichmay have been sown by itself only to be reaped by its rivals. Lord DERBY will wear the honors of the settlement of the Cagliari case in Italy, of the pacification of India, of the Chinese triumph, of the arrangement of the Principalities and of the explanations on the question of the Right of Search. To him too, proudest of the peers and chief of the Conservatives, Chartism will hold itself indebted for the abolition of the Property Qualification in the election of members of Parliament, and Republicanism make its bow for the suppression of the "State Services" in the ritual of the Church. And I need not say that Mr. DISRAELI will hold up the increase of $400,000 on the revenue from stamps as an indication of his own profound genius for practical finance. But there will be no lack of voices, in and out of Parliament, to echo the cool reflection with which the *Times* this morning dismisses the brilliant budget of the year, "that Free Trade, gold colonies, emigration and education are making the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer easier every year."

Upon two subjects in particular, the actual Administration will be driven into taking up a definite position, which must endanger its existence. These are the Church question, and the question of Reform. The extent and seriousness of the hostile feeling engendered by the excesses and follies of certain classes in the Established Church, are not generally appreciated at their full value. Such symptoms as the applause which greeted Sir JOHN TAELAWNEY'S suggestion, made before his constituents in the West, that the Bishops were a bench of old women, who ought to be curtailed of their political influence; or as the omission by the Oxfordshire farmers of all mention of the Church from the regular sentiments given at their County Agricultural Dinner, are not to be disregarded. Nor will the popular feeling toward the Church be improved by the exhibition which some of the dignitaries of the Establishment have been making, during the recess, at Carlisle and elsewhere, of a disposition to exalt still higher than now it rises, the Episcopal dignity and influence. In the matter of parliamentary representation, the call for reform will be quite as peremptory, and quite as hard to be answered by the Derby Government, unless Lord STANLEY or Mr. DISRAELI should suddenly assume the *rôle* marked out for them by certain of their more suspicious enemies, and throw themselves into the van of a Radical Revolution with a war cry of "Death to the demagogues, the flunkies and the hereditary solons." It is, at least, well understood that in the event of a serious defeat Lord DERBY will unquestionably "go to the country" and try the value of that new and ingenious provision by which representation and cab hire are legally linked together. All over the country, therefore, the local committees of the two great parties are just now devoting themselves assiduously to the correction and revision of the "Registration Lists" of the qualified voters. The Liberals and the Conservatives are vieing with each other in their attentions to the sovereign people. Every qualified voter is receiving the most explicit letters setting forth the necessary steps to be taken in order to preserve to him for the coming year, his inestimable privileges, and offering, on the part of one or another "Committee," to defray all expenses connected with the due registration of his name and qualification. Legal gentlemen, entitled "Revising Barristers," sit in the different counties to preside over the settlement of the voting lists; and the proceedings in their courts are highly curious, and illustrative of the working of the English representative system. When the list for the parish of the Savoy, in Middlesex, (a parish of Westminster immediately contiguous to the boundaries of London proper,) was last week presented, it was found to consist of but one name—that of the Rector of the parish—while the expenses incident to the publication amounted to £5 2s. 10d., or about $25! Mr. SHADWELL, the Revising Barrister, not unreasonably suggested that the expense might fairly enough be borne by the Rector himself, in consideration of his distinguished position as absolute lord of the franchise in his own parish! Ultimately, I suppose, this, like most of the other expenses connected with representation in England, is borne by one of the fortunate gentlemen who sit for Middlesex among Her Majesty's faithful Commons. It is, indeed, no slight matter, this of fighting one's way up to the unpaid seats of the English Parliament. Mr. THACKERAY, for instance, told me that his unsuccessful contest for the comparatively small borough of Oxford cost him over £1,000 sterling, one item of which—for the hire of "cabs and flys"—amounted to £175, or nearly $900. The county contests are, of course, much more costly. One friend of mine who stood twice in succession for a county representation, losing the first and winning the second contest, spent upon the two more than £12,000, or $60,000. The first impulse of an American is, of course, to exclaim against such a system as a practical surrender of the Government of the county into the hands of the opulent alone; but, if we will consider for a moment what the actual working in our own country of a diametrically opposite system has been, we may be led to reflect that possibly the English practice may have certain results of good worth consideration. For while we need not fear to accept Colonel BERKELEY'S panegyric upon our Presidents as compared with the hereditary princes of Europe, I should be extremely loth to put any recent House of Representatives by the side of the actual Parliament of Great Britain, for a comparison between the respective members for character, intelligence and general fitness for the legislative office. Certainly there is party spirit enough in England, and meanness enough of that meanness most mean, which party spirit is so free to breed; but, it cannot be denied that, on the whole, the English legislators take infinitely more pains than our Washington men do, to discharge their imperial duties. They reserve their caucuses for other walls than those of St. Stephen's. And now in the vacation you find them dispersed all over the land, meeting their constituents, to tell the story of the last session, or taking part in some one of the thousand assemblages which are taking place wherever a town-hall can be found, or a man of science lives. Peers and commoners vie with each other in their zeal for popularity. Literary Institutes, Mechanics' Libraries, Scientific Associations, Agricultural Societies, all are edified by the presence and the voice of all or a dozen of the law-makers of England, and a practical "communion of classes" is going on which cannot fail to do infinite good in a hundred different ways.

This is a purely modern aspect of English life. In curious contrast with it was the mediæval spectacle which the worthy citizens of London yesterday afforded to the metropolis. About 1½ o'clock in the afternoon, the traffic of the Strand was suddenly divided by a gorgeous train of gingerbread carriages all ablaze with scarlet and gold, and pompous with footmen of preternatnral splendor, which came thronging up from the Mansion House to Westmtnster, to presenl to her Majesty in the West the two Sheriffs just chosen in the East by her livery of Londun. At Temple Bar, the Municipal Police had handed over their precious convoy to the care of the Metropolitan, whose rule commences, as you know at that venerable boundary. When the procession reached Westminster Hall, a flight of gay old gentlemen—respectable fathers of families—emerged from the vehicles, and paraded up the hall to the Court of Exchequer in a flutter of scarlet velvet and violet silk. At the bar of the Court there was much bowing of wigged pates, much swaying about of gold-headed sticks, and rattling of golden chains, which all at last culminated in three solemn reverences, made by the new Lord Mayor of London and the two Sheriffs of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who, in his turn, dipped low his learned brows, and then putting on his hat as "disfiguring or presenting" the Queen, graciously condescended to approve the choice of Sheriffs made by the lieges of the city. This was, of course, a great relief to the feelings of the said Sheriffs and of their anxious fellow-citizens, who were further delectated by being allowed to do homage and service for certain properties which they hold of her Majesty's Crown—in form and manner following:

Then Alderman CARTER, the senior Alderman below the Chair, took two sticks from a bundle lying before him on the table, one of which he cut with a hatchet, and the other with a bill-hook.

The Crier of the Court then made a second proclamation as follows: "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called the Forge, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, come forth and do your service."

Then the same Alderman counted some horse-shoes lying before him, and was questioned by the Queen's Remembrancer thus:

REMEMBRANCER—How many have you?
ALDERMAN—Six shoes.
Then the Alderman counted the nails.
REMEMBRANCER—How many have you?
ALDERMAN—Sixty-one.
REMEMBRANCER—That is a good number.
The Recorder then invited the Chief Baron to dine with the Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs bowed again as on entering the Court, the hats were lifted as before, and the procession, quitting the Court, returned to the city.

Very preposterous all this, no doubt, but also very quaint and entertaining to the stranger in the land who cannot but rejoice that London, vast and busy and progressive as it is, still has so many features of the olden time to show. Nor does this particular feature happen to do any particular wrong to any man or body of men—the grave old merchants, no doubt, rejoicing to took for half a day and an evening like the three wise men of the East, and the vagrant population of the metropolis vastly enjoying the mingled brilliancy and absurdity of the whole thing. As much cannot perhaps be said for the venerable "street cries" which still echo through London. In the last half hour, besides three several organ-men, the square beneath my window has been visited by an ambulatory Punch and Judy, squeaking and crying after the most approved old fashion, by an old clothes-man, with a chroule cold in the head as old as the Exodus—and by a peregrinating patentee who walks about with a small wooden mouse-trap in each hand which he claps together as a Chinese beggar does his bamboos, accompanying this rather monotonous music with a more monotonous cry of "Rats, rats, are you ready? Rats, rats, are you ready?" and at this moment a ballad-singer is reciting, to a very exhilarating tune, the history of a fashionable young lady, of whom he avers that

"Futl twenty thousand sokt-a-yers
Stood under her hooped petticoat!"

which intensely facetious conception quite upsets all the chamber and nurserymaids on the pavement about him. And now comes the newsboys, with "Details of American news, and sale of *Toxopholite* by Lord DERBY to Lord GLASGOW for 3,000 guineas." So the leaders of the *Times* have not quite lost their effect, you see, and the Premier has made up his mind to part with his magnificent pet. It is a little astonishing, though, is it not, that he should have consented to transfer his noble horse to a young peer who is "not in society?" For you cannot have forgotten that the *Herald* informed the world that the Countess Duwager of GLASGOW'S presence at Mr. PEABODY'S dinner proved her to be "not much of a Countess." H.

# GERMANY.

**Swiss Scenery—Local Rivalry in the Picturesque — The Facilities of Travel — Brother Jonathan Averse to Climbing—Characteristics of the Alpine Landscape—The Bristed and Galifet Affair—Fleischmann and the Bonapnrte — New Movement in Politics—A Railroad Martyr.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

STUTTGART, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

There is as much rivalry, you must be aware, among landscapes as among ladies, and one can never praise the beauty of any particularly lovely region, in the presence of a mixed company, without finding himself suddenly caught up by some loyal worshiper of another and a superior scene. This experience is nowhere so common as in Switzerland, where the lakes, the valleys and the mountains seem to have made their *débuts* in pairs, and where the partisans of this or that marvel of nature exhibit a warmth of passion proportioned to the sublimity of the objects by which it is inspired. The grandeurs of the Lake of the Four Cantons, for instance, can never be alluded to without evoking a hymn in honor of the beauties of Lake Leman. The panoramn of the Rigi is sure to bring down upon those who praise it a fiery indication of the superior scope and nobility of the view from the Gäbris or the Röthe. Gründelwald is balanced by Lauterbrunnen; the Gemmi by the Grimsel; the Splügen rises up over against the Simplon, and the Egglschhorners look down upon the Eigerites. Attribute, then, to my ready adoption of all venerable customs this present letter. For I happened at Interlachen to cross the path of one of your correspondents un his way to Chamounix; and as I presume he has been favoring you with some Colcridgean observations on that sufficlenly celebrated and certainly respectable valley, I cannot forbear reminding you that in all essentially Alpine characteristics Chamounix is altogether inferior to Zermatt, and Mont Blanc to Monte Rosa. I need not add that my trip has led me this Summer in the direction of the more praiseworthy scenes. And as the Valley of Zermatt is altogether inaccessible by wheeled vehicles, I wish I could say that I had found it filled with our fellow-countrymen. Such, however, was not the case. We Americans on our travels are, as a body, the most luxurious of pilgrims. We frequrnt the great towns and the highways, eschew all superfluous up-hill work, take to quadrupeds when wheels fail us, and are rarely to be met with among the "eternal snows." At the great Swiss centres we bear no slight proportion of the tax which the Confederation yearly imposes upon sight-seeing mankind. At Vevay and Geneva, Lucerne and Interlachen, John Bull is elbowed by his cousin, but as a general rule, Jonathan drops off when the climbing begins. This is much to be lamented, certainly, for although the the climbing of mountains in foreign parts can hardly be considered the chief end of man, yet there can be no doubt that hard work of the muscular sort, taken in muderation, as play, and for the mere love of it, does a deal of good both to body and soul, and would prove the best possible panacea for half the diseases, physical and mental, to which our American humanity is liable. I do not pretend, you will observe, to be above the need of this sermon of mine myself, for my practice is not altogether parallel with my preaching; but I have mended my ways, somewhat, during the past month, and with such positive results of good, that I could find it in my heart to dilate far more extensively than I propose now to do upon the fruitful theme. Nor could a better head-quarters for mountain-walking than Zermatt be asked for. It lies at the top of the Valley of the Visp, at a distance of about twenty-five miles of up-hill walking, off the high road of the Simplon, and in the very heart of the magnificent chain of Monte Rosa. The actual height of the village itself, above the sea level, is about 5,500 feet, and you rise about 3,000 feet in coming up to it from the town of Visp. At Zermatt two hotels are now apen, at either of which one fares a great deal better than is to be expected or even desired by reasonable mortals in a place to which everybody must come and everything be brought, after the fashion of two centuries ago. Directly over the village rises the Riffelberg, on which, after another climb of about two hours and a half, you find a small mountain inn, good beds, and the proximate certainty of ilimitable glacier-walking and cliff-scrambling. For this is the point from which you may climb in seven or eight hours (if you have faith in yourself and in your knees) to the top of Monte Rosa—a pull which quite puts to shame the conventional facility of the ascent of Mont Blanc—or attack the Adler Pass, the loftiest in Europe, where, at a height of some 12,000 feet, you push the eagles as it were from the rock ledges in order to get a peep at Lombardy and the land of the Po beneath—or stroll to the Gornagrat for such a view of glacier-splendors as can only be paralleled among the "flues and floes" of the Arctic regions. The Mer-de-Glace of Chamany would literally be like an island in the centre of the vast Gorner-Gletscher, which, with its enormous dependencies, sweeps from Monte Rosa to the Mischäbel-horn on the one side and to the gigantic Matter-horn on the other, a realm of ice larger than many a State of Germany. But the Riffel is not the only, nor in my thought, the finest observatory of this magnificent valley. The Hörnli-berg rises to an equal height with the Riffel on the western side of the valtey, and brings you to the base of the Matter-horn—that most impresstve of mountains—whose peak of impending granite has thus far defied the attempts of all climbing things, whether quadruped or biped, native or foreign, to scale its stupendous steeps. We went with the best guide in the place to the point from which he thought he had once caught a glimpae of a possible path up this mountain. This was a ledge of rock just below the base of the great leaning Pyramid which crowns the mighty mass. But the said leaning Pyramid seemed quite as high as ever when looked up to from this ledge itself about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the "possible path" resolved itself into a species of fly-stepping not to be attempted without wings, and those good of their kind. A foolish French engineer come to Zermatt too while I was there, to make surveys of the Matter-horn, with the view of blasting and grading a road up its sides, for which enterprise he found peculiar facilities in the fact that the Matter-horn only among the giants of the Alps is generally free, in consequence of its peculiar shape, from the masses of snow which rest almost unmelting and always replenished, upon the brows of its peers. Three years ago such a scheme might have found favor at the Bourse of Paris. But I fancy our "Crisis" and the "Credit Mobilier" between them have thrown some obstacles in the way of this aspiring Gaul, and I shall expect to see the stock of the "Matter-horn Road Company" quoted at par in Paris just about the time when M. FELIX BELLY'S Inter-Oceanic Canal shall be "opened to the world," or the first batch of Cockneys be winched up the spiral tunnel which a Sardinian of genius is so anxious to bore in a vertical direction from the top to the bottom of Mont Blanc! Meanwhile, it is a comfort to think that there is at least one Alp which nobody is likely to climb for an indefinite time to come. For men become Cockneys in climbing as in everything else, and acquire a dreadful kind of cant about ascensions and views which is inexpressibly disgusting. This year the wonderful snow-falls have made the work of the climbers, however, no sinecure. Out of five gentlemen who reached the top of Monte Rosa during my sojourn at Zermatt, two came down quite disabled—one with his feet frozen, and the other half blind. Of course the five were Britons. Yet I ought to say that one of the earliest names on the "Strangers' Book" at the Mont Ceroni Hotel is that of an American, and though I believe none of our people have yet reached the summit of Monte Rosa herself, I found record of a respectable number of tolerable ascents made by adventurous Yankees during the last few years. For Zermatt is, comparatively speaking, a "new" place. CALAMA, the painter of Geneva, first made it much known. I think, about 1840, and TOPFFER gave a charming account of it in his delightful *Voyages en Zig-zag* about three years afterwards. The older of the two hotels dates from 1842, the more recent from 1853. In that year the number of American visiters to Zermatt is registered at *twenty* against *two hundred and thirty-nine* English. In the present year I should say the proportion against us has been still more considerable. At the Mount Ceroni I found only seven names registered against the letters "U. S. A.," in which our countrymen delight. And of these seven four were New-Yorkers. Our State indeed preponderated everywhere in Europe during the present season, as you will infer from the list which I send you of names registered at the various hotels through which I have passed in coming from Interlachen to Germany. To New-York also belongs the chief American excitement of the season, which was the talk of Baden-Baden when I flitted through that cheerful and virtuous town. Of course your Paris correspondent will have kept you duly informed of the particulars of Mr. BRISTED'S duel with M. GALIFET, which ended happily enough in a little dinner at Strasburg—but I can hardly expect Paris to do as much justice to our countryman in the affair as Baden, which is a neutral party. Mr. BRISTED'S personal criticisms upon M. GALIFET, published in *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, *apropos* of the duel in which a certain young Neapolitan noble was last Winter killed by a Frenchman, I well recollect. They were certainly rather strong and quite uncalled for—but the circumstances in which M. GALIFET sought redress for the wrong then done him, go far to justify the substance of Mr. BRISTED'S letter, which maintained, if I remember rightly, that there was growing up in France a disposition to *create* duels, and to exasperate every difference, however light, between gentlemen, into the occasion for a rencontre—a disposition, in short, to revive the brutal system which flourished in France under the First Empire, and still more luxuriantly under FRANCIS THE FIRST, of "gallant memory." For, instead of addressing Mr. BRISTED by letter in the first instance, or through the intervention of a friend, M. GALIFET, I understand, presented himself at the gates of the pretty *chateau* which our countryman occupies near Baden-Baden, and met the owner on his return from a walk with a point blank presentation of the offending article, and a peremptory demand for avowals, retractions and apologies. Now, the only conceivable object of this course must have been to irritate Mr. BRISTED into some step which should make all apologies and explanations impossible, and such was, in fact, its result. M. GALIFET got his duel, was shot at, returned the favor, and then, through his seconds, was put back—where a more temperate and high-spirited course would have put him at the first—in a position to explain his grievances, and to accept a proper atonement for the same. Nothing, in short, could more brilliantly illustrate the horrible absurdity of "explanatory ducts" than this whole case. But, as an exposition of the style of the actual *régime* in France, it is still more worthy of notice, and in this aspect it acquires a new value from the commentary afforded by the correspondence of the Prince PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE with General DE FLEISCHMANN, on the subject of certain "imputations" upon the historical character of Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE, his father, contained in a book just *edited*, not *composed*, by the General. The book in question is a volume of the memoirs of Count MIOT, whose daughter General DE FLEISCHMANN married, and who was Governor of Corsica in the time of the first NAPOLEON. The Count relates a conversation of his own with JOSEPH BONAPARTE, in which the latter gave him an insight into the views entertained by NAPOLEON with regard to his brother LUCIEN. On reading this attack upon his father's memory, Prince PIERRE NAPOLEON sits down, and addresses to the General DE FLEISCHMANN, not a letter of inquiry and remonstrance, couched in courteous language, but a violent and vehement denunciation of the Count DE MIOT, with a final suggestion to the General himself of swords and coffee! The General, who is an aged officer in the immediate service of the King of Wurtenberg, replied in the calmest and most high-bred tone to this extremely vulgar and insolent epistle, but could not refrain, as an old warrior, from intimating that if the Prince were resolved to be deaf to reason, he might count confidently upon receiving arguments more appropriate to his condition and his character. Whereupon the Prince, *sending the whole correspondence to the London Times as an advertisement*, valiantly and sensibly declines any explanation, but would be charmed to fight General FLEISCHMANN'S son! The end of all this unpleasant and indecent conduct is not yet, and it is not, perhaps, unchristian to indulge a wish that the young DE FLEISCHMANN may have an opportunity of meting out to this Imperial Tybalt his just deserts. But what are we to think of a Government which allows such scandals to be perpetrated by a near kinsman of the Sovereign, and in the open light of day? There is nothing, even in the shameful history of our own municipal riots and public disorders, of so dark augury, it seems to me, for the social order as frowns upon the future of France from this unchecked license of brutality and bluster, under the immediate shadow of the Supreme authority of the State. The French Press, of course, is silent upon the subject, but we may be sure that the civilized intellect of France is taking account of all these things, while the Prefects are prating about "the salvation of society," and the ignorant priesthood are swinging their censers and jingling their ollertories before the "modern Augustus." In Switzerland and Germany the actual state of France is freely commented upon with a singular unanimity of condemnation, distrust and contempt. The next-door neighbors of the "Empire of Peace" appear to be most oddly skeptical in regard to that wonderful institution. They hang up the portrait of NAPOLEON III here in the hotel Marquardt with his brothers of Wurtemberg and Russia, and they do full justice to his abiltty and his intentions, but these good people of the Rhine and the Danube have long memories, and they know that France is never so dangerous as when the padlock is on her lips. They will not contest the point with you if you quote Frenchmen to prove that France is unfit for freedom, but they point to the fall of the old monarchy, of NAPOLEON, of CHARLES X. and LOUIS PHILIPPE, and ask whether it is safe to conclude therefrom that France is fit for slavery. Nor is their interest in the answer to this question diminished by the present state of their own affairs. All over Germany the need of a new political organization is making itself felt with yearly-increasing power. The demise of a second German crown into the hands of a Regent does not mend matters much. The mistakes of 1848 have not been thrown away upon a people who are becoming more and more practical as they have a larger intercourse with the busy life of modern times, and the dream of a United Germany is fast ceasing to be a dream. The next European convulsion will mediatize more German princes than the Congress of Vienna.

In Switzerland just now, material interests absorb all the attention of the people. They have completely netted the Confederation with telegraphic wires, and they are building and boring in every direction now for the great railway system which is to unite them with the east and the west, the north and the south of Europe. Of course they are fighting savagely over the arrangement of this system, and the canal question never shook New-York more thoroughly to the centre than does the railway war the land of TELL. It has just unmade one President and made another. Mr. FREY-HEROSE, who has just lost his election, being loudly lamented over by the Schaffhausen journals as the "*illustrious martyr of the East and Western line.*" I don't think the wildest political imagination ever soared higher than this in Tammany itself. A railway "martyr" is indeed a new creation. The said East and Western line, be it known, is the opposition line to the Central of Switzerland Railway, now far advanced towards completion, but both lines are really needed for the full development of Swiss traffic, and will no doubt be eventually built. Within the last four years seven of the chief centres of Swiss trade and travel have been connected by railway: Basle, Schaffhausen and Constance in the North, St. Galé, Zurich and Coire in the East, Berne and Lucerne in the mid land region. Another year will connect Berne continuously with Geneva and Lausanne. By Basle, Switzerland is now linked in an unbroken chain of railway and steamer with Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, London, Hamburg and Berlin. By Constance, she is bound as closely to Stuttgart, Munich and Central Germany, while three several western lines connect her with the South and centre of France, and so with the Mediterranean. It was a novel sensation to meet at Lausanne two Spanish gentlemen who had come from Barcelona direct and all the way by steam. Throughout Switzerland everything betokens a great and general activity in the people. Locle, Neuchatel and in particular Chaux-de-Fond, the great seats of the watch manufacture, look as new and brisk and busy as the best towns in England or America, and even the sad, desolated, *crétineuse* Valsis shows signs of great life since I last traversed its picturesque valley some eight years ago. The lead factories of the Dalaschlund, and the iron works of the Hötschthal are both in busy operation, and the railway surveys have been made for a line from Martigny to the foot of the Simplon Pass, which I should say can hardly fail to be an extremely profitable undertaking, did I not fear to wound the susceptibilities of your readers by using the word "profitable" in connection with railways. At any rate, however, I must say a word for the Swiss constructors, who certainly do their work admirably. The central line from Basle to Berne, for instance, is capitally laid through a sufficiently difficult country, with few extravagant curves and fewer inclines.—the trains run smoothly, and the carriages are models of comfort and convenience. They are built upon the same plan with our own, or rather our plan as modified by the Austrians, and are, I think a decided improvement upon our cars. Each compartment will carry from twelve to eighteen or twenty persons, the cars being divided by partitions, with doors so as to escape the nuisance of those long draughts of air, smoke and dust, which are the greatest drawbacks upon the comfort of our cars, while they avoid the absurdity and worse than absurdity of the English system, which isolates each particular carriage from all practical connection with the rest of the train. It is amazing that our British cousins, with the examples of America, Austria, Russia and Switzerland before their eyes, will still persist in building carriages which expose their inmates to all sorts of unnecessary perils and discomforts. Even the French and Germans, who have not fully profited by our system, manage matters better than the English, for they have established a sort of platform running alongside the carriages, by which the guard passes from one end to the other of the train with perfect ease, though not, of course, with perfect security.

To pass from the close, dusty, isolated, low-roofed English railway carriage, of the first class, to the elegant, roomy, well-connected, well-ventilated first-class carriages of the Continent, or even to the neat, comfortable, safe and tasteful second-class cars of Switzerland, is like stepping from the deck of a Dutch lugger on to that of a Peninsular or Transatlantic steamer. H.

# UTAH.

## ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

## THE TERRITORY QUIET.

**Departure of Judge Eckels—Tender of a Complimentary Dinner—Army Intelligence—An Amusing Trial—A Phase of Mormonism—The Indian Outrages—Immorality—The Mail Service—Miscellaneous.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.

Chief Justice ECKELS, who has, by the determined and independent position which he has taken and maintained in regard to the affairs of this Territory, earned the regard and respect of every good citizen of the Territury, left this city on Wedeesday last for the States, on a leave of absence, for three months. He travels in a private conveyance, and it will, therefore, take him about forty days to reach the frontier. Before leaving, he was tendered a public dinner by his friends and supporters in this city, which he, however, declined. The following is the correspondence containing the invitation and the reply:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Sept. 11, 1858.

*Hon. D. R. Eckels, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory:*

DEAR SIR: The undersigned have heard that you are about to leave the Territory on a journey to the States, whither you are called by business. While they envy you the satisfaction which you will feel in rejoining your family and friends in a moral and civilized community, they regret that your services will be withdrawn from the Territory during the coming Winter. That regret, however, is lessened by their belief that your presence at Washington will do much to remove misapprehensions which seem to prevail there, and to cause measures to be taken for the better security of the persons and property of loyal citizens of the United States who are resident in this community.

They will be gratified to have an opportunity before you leave to express to you their sentiments of personal regard, and, accordingly, they request that you will favor them with your presence at a dinner in this city on whatever day during the coming week you may be pleased to designate.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN HARTNETT, | GARLAND HURT, |
| CHAS. E. SINCLAIR, | C. MAURICE SMITH, |
| A. G. BROWNE, Jr., | PETER K. DOTSON, |
| SAMUEL A. GILBERT, | ADEL GILBERT, |
| THOS. S. WILLIAMS, | DAVID A. BURR, |
| C. L. CRAIG, | WILLIAM GERRISH, |
| JOHN D. RADFORD, | H. F. MORRELL, |
| W. J. MCCORMICK, | R. H. DYER, |
| CHAS MOOD, | L. M. STEWART, |
| KIRK ANDERSON, | EDWARD BURR, |
| F. H. BURR, | A. B. MILLER, |
| R. HEREFORD, | C. A. PERRY, |
| JOHN W. POWELL, | WILLIAM SLOAN, |
| H. HOOP, | E. H. PERRY, |
| B. F. FICKLIN, | JACOB FORNEY, |
| JOHN B. COOPER, | A. V. BROOKIE. |

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of the 11th, requesting me to meet you at a dinner before my departure from the Territory. I thank you for the expressions of kind feeling which accompanied the invitation, and shall welcome as cordially as yourselves every opportunity for the expression of our mutual regard. The social relations into which we have been forced by the events of the last twelve months, are such that it is impossible that we should not have formed close friendships, which will be more durable than the state of affairs in which they had their origin.

But my arrangements have been made for starling on the 15th, and that fact alone would prevent an acceptance, were there not other reasons to induce me to decline an invitation to any gathering involving publicity.

In the assurance and desire of rejoining you after a brief interval,

I am, with great regard,
Yours Respectfully,
D. R. ECKELS.

To Dr. GARLAND HURT, JOHN HARTNETT, Esq., the Hon. CHAS. E. SINCLAIR, CHAS. MAURICE SMITH, Esq., and others.

All the Government Officers in the City—except the Governor to whom we understand it was not presented—signed the invitation, as well as all the principal business men of the City.

Seven companies of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. MORRISON and Major LYNDE, passed through this city on Tuesday last, with colors flying and the band playing national airs. They presented a very fine and imposing appearance, as they proudly marched through our streets. There was nothing fancy about them, but as they passed along in their travelling uniform of blue pants and blue-and-white woolen overshirts, covered and begrimed with dust, they looked almost invincible. They were accompanied by the Corps of Topographical Engineers, under Captain SIMPSON. There are attached to this corps two experienced photographers, Messrs. MILLS and KAGIELLO, with apparatus complete for taking views of the scenery, &c., along the route. They have, we understand, secured some very fine pictures on the road between here and the frontier.

An amusing trial took place last week, before his Honor Judge SINCLAIR, of this District, upon the application of a Mormon named ALMEIRON GROW, for the possession of his little daughter, about thirteen years of age, who was bound out by the Probate Court during her father's absence.

During the trial, it was proven that the man was deranged and unfit to be the guardian of his own child, but it was also proven that after he had attempted to have improper connection with his own child, instead of punishing him for the abominable crime with which they charged him, they appointed him Territorial Prosecuting Attorney for the Southern District of the Territory, and afterwards sent him on a mission to preach Mormonism in England.

He is the same man who was arrested and confined for a short time by the army, whilst on its march to Fort Bridger last Fall, having been taken on the road watking across the Plains, on his return from his mission. He pretended, before this trial, to be an apostate, and stated that he wished his child to take with him to California, but from the following letter which he sent to BRIGHAM YOUNG, and which was produced as evidence during the trial, it would appear otherwise.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 9, 1858.

President YOUNG—DEAR SIR: Since my interview with you this morning I have procured a writ of *habeas corpus* for the recovery of my little girl AMY. It will be served to-morrow morning by Marshal DODSON. I feel impressed with the kindness and sympathy you showed me this morning, and on that account I now address you again. I do very much desire to avoid litigation, but my children I am determined to have custody of; I am not particular about taking them to California, if I could have my Priesthood restored and my children with permission to marry, I would be willing to go to Fillmore and reside and try it once more with the people. I will say to you that while in California I did some work. I made an appointment on Putah Creek, about 16 miles from Sacramento, and delivered an address to the people upon Mormonism, preached the first principles of the Gospel, urged an entire consecration of property and life to the Church; after the meeting I baptized some fifteen persons and confirmed them members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Previously, however, I was rebaptized myself and ordained an Elder by Brother DOWELL, a returning missionary from the Sandwich Islands. I organized a branch there, appointed a President, and instructed them to come to Utah this Fall as soon as possible. I then requested Brother DOWELL and the brethren to relieve me and let me stand as I did before, which they did. I succeeded in reconciliating some family difficulties of long standing between parties whom I baptized, and feel that I did a good work.

I think I could live at Fillmore and support my family. If you think this suggestion merits any consideration from you, please let me know. I know that my heart is honest, but I am human and have my weaknesses, but cannot be forced not even into Celestial Glory, but would rather exercise my own free will. I want my priesthood, my children, and a wife, and would then be willing to sacrifice myself to serve you, if need be.

Most respectfully,
(Signed) ALMEIRON GROW.

This may undoubtedly be taken as a fair sample of Mormonism, in one of its phases,—but this does not suit BRIGHAM, as it sets forth certain conditions of obedience to his will, whilst he requires a perfect and implicit obedience.

The Court has, for the present, taken the child into its own custody.

As an example of how impartially "Gentiles" are treated here by the Mormon authorities, I will cite an instance which has recently occurred. As is usual in all cities, all persons engaged in selling liquors, &c., are required to obtain a license. Messrs. Mooo and WILLIAMS, "Gentiles," have built a large brewery between this city and Camp Floyd, which is now completed and in operation. Last week they applied to the authorities of this city for a license for the sale of their beer. This they were informed would be granted to them for the sum of $75 per month, while HEBER KIMBALL, in whose building the only public bar-room in the city is kept, pays for his license only $15 per month, and has the permission to sell any and all kinds of liquors.

By a city ordinance passed lately by the Common Council of the city, no merchant is allowed to sell liquor in less quantity than a gallon, and it is strictly forbidden that any shall be drank on the premises.

We are happy to be able to state that during the past week the city has been very quiet; we have not seen a single turbulent person, and have heard of no difficulties. The fatal affray of last week seems to have had a sobering influence upon a certain portion of the "Gentiles," who were disposed to be violent and noisy, and the Mormons cannot complain of any misconduct on the part of the Gentiles during the past week.

A report has reached us that a man and a boy froze to death during the storm of last week, near Fillmore (190 miles south of this city.) We are, however further informed that these persons lived near the scene of the massacre of the 109 emigrants on the southern road to California, and that they were on their way to this city, from whence they intended to go either to California or to the States; this we think furnishes a clue to their death and the manner in which it was brought about, more plausible than that they froze to death in a storm in the month of September, which, although it clothed the high mountain peaks with snow, was nothing more than a pleasant shower in this city, nearly 200 miles north of the place where it is reported they died.

The body of the boy, only, was found; that of the man, whose name was HOLDEN, has not been found, although we are positively informed that he froze to death.

A letter was received to-day by Gov. CUMMING, from the Bishop of Spanish Fork Settlement, stating that three Indians, on the 10th inst., committed a rape on a woman and her daughter, whilst they were out gleaning in a field near the town. Dr. HURT, the Indian Agent, to whose agency the Indians who committed this alleged outrage belong, was in this city at the time, but has started down to inquire into the circumstances, and, if the report be true, to arrest the offenders. The report, however, may be a ruse of the Mormons, to prevent the permanent establishment of the Indian Reserve on Spanish Fork, which has been inclosed and improved at great expense by Agent HURT.

As we foretold, the Mormons are endeavoring to make capital out of the disgraceful conduct of a few of the Gentiles who have been lately arriving in this city, and the Deseret *News* in its last number, published on Wednesday, the 15th inst., has become quite spicy over it; the following is its editorial on the subject:

"Since the introduction of civilization (!) within our borders, it is so singular and so new to us, especially to those who have been reared in the mountains, that it is a wonder that our citizens have not previously understood enough to petition to have an army sent here, and for the introduction of gamblers, w——emasters, and every variety of ruwdies, that we might not have been deemed so unfashionable, unpopular, and behind the times. But for the gratification of all lovers of modern civilizallon (!), we now enabled to chronicle evidences of its unquestioned progress in this far-off and hitherio benighted region.

For want of space we omit the details of rapidly-increasing profanity and drunkenness, of the progress of gambling, w——edoins, &c., and for the present merely note the fights as yet most prominent. A short time past two colored gentlemen quarreled in the streets; one was stabbed and the other shot dead by his antagunist. On the 9th inst., (a date, by the by, which was enlivened by five other fights between newly arrived citizens, LONOFORD M. PEEL and OLIVER H. RUCKER, from Fort Leavenworth, met and fought with pistols, in MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.'s store, PEEL killing RUCKER, and himself receiving three wounds from which it is not yet known whether he will recover.

As there is a fair prospect for a weekly crop of the thrilling and exciting incidents so common in the world, it is but fair to presume that news from this isolated portion of our country will no longer be quoted as 'unimportant.'"

If drunkenness, profanity and vice are becoming too frequent occurrences in this city, why do not the police attempt to quell it; where are those valiant policemen who, when there was but twenty "Gentiles" in the City, would follow them through the streets, would walk without warning into their private assemblies, in the hope of finding something going on which would give them some shadow of an excuse for vilifying their characters; who would bravely arrest some poor teamster who, in a fit of illtemper, would allow some stray oath to fall from his lips? The laws of the Territory are very severe against gambling—let them be enforced if there are any gamblers to be found in the city. The punishment of adultery is death in this Territory. If, then, it is known that there are adulterers there, let them be punished. If there are none, then let this ranting be hushed.

Again, in the same column, we find the following editurial in regard to the mails, intended to cast an imputation upon all connected with them:

"Through circumstances at present useless to mention,

...ading of ...ts remain the market closes ...

...RKET—In St. Domingo at 22½c., but is generally held at 23c., cash, ₩ gallon. No important sales ...

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 tons Linseed Cake at 14s.; 50 tcs. Beef at 2s.; also, by steamer, 5 tons Lard at 30s., and 500 boxes Cheese at 28c. For London, 30 tons Oil-Cake at 17s. 6d.; 4 tons Seed at 20s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d.; and 200 bales Pigs' Hair at 22s. 6d. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Rosin at 3c. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship from Liverpool to Charleston, Cotton at 1 3-16c.; one from New-Orleans to Tuscan, same rate; one from New-Orleans to Cork for orders, ¾d. If to Liverpool, or 1¾c. to Havre; four from Savannah to Liverpool, ¾d. and 13-32d.; one from Savannah to Hull, 13-32d.; another from Savannah, 13-32d. If to Liverpool, or 13-16c. to Havre; one from Charleston to Liverpool, ¾d.; one from Charleston, 13-32d. if to Liverpool, or ¾c. to Havre: one from Mobile to Liverpool, ¾d., or If to Havre 1c.; one, same voyage, supposed 7-16d.; a ship, 1,300 tons, to San Francisco, and ship *Aldanak*, to New-Orleans, on private terms; a Br. brig to Genoa, Flour, &c., $1 ₩ bbl.; a brig from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $22; one from Pensacola, and another from Wilmington to Havana, lumber, each, $10; a brig to St. Kitts, 45c. ₩ bbl., and back from Turk's Island, Salt 45c.; three from Grand Turk to New-York, Salt, 8c. @ 9c.; one to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and molasses, $3; one 230 tons, from Philadelphia to Charlestown and back to Philadelphia $2,500; one 234 tons, hence to Matanzas and back, $2,500 (vessel paying port charges;) a schooner from Wilmington to Havana, lumber $13.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—BURTON'S THEATRE.
M. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that
MME. CORA DE WILHORST,
the most eminent American Prima Donna, will make her first appearance since her
RETURN FROM EUROPE,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 18,
in Bellini's grand opera
I PURITANI.

In making this announcement Mr. Strakosch begs leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that Mme. de Wilhorst is the only AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA who has made a successful *début* before the most fastidious and critical audience in the world, that of the THEATRE DES ITALIENS, PARIS.

With the prestige of that success, and with her voice and method much improved by the tuition of the best masters, Mme. de Wilhorst now returns to her native city, the public of which first cheered her onward to renewed exertions.

Mr. Strakosch assures the public that Madame de Wilhorst is now one of the very best singers either in Europe or America. She is withal a native New-Yorker, and is, therefore, entitled to the first claim upon the audience, provided her qualifications shall be found equal with her rivals.

Madame de WILHORST will be supported in the principal rôles by
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, JUNCA,
with
A SPLENDID ORCHESTRA
and
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS.
Conductors.....M. STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAO.

The Chorus will not be so numerous as those announced by former other establishments, the dimensions and acoustic qualities of which demand a greater volume of sound than is required in Burton's Theatre; but it will be selected from the very best musicians in the City, and will be strong enough for those who prefer music to noise.

Mr. Strakosch reluctantly refers to the recent publications in which his late opera season has been referred to as a species of senseless opposition. It is not the intention of Mr. Strakosch to "oppose" any one; he simply competes. He has had the honor to give a series of performances which had a brilliant success. He believes that it will be the opinion of all who are qualified to judge, that he has the best artists, and, generally, the best ensemble. Further, he does not recognize the principle that, as an American citizen, he is not entitled to pursue the business to which he has devoted his life, without interruption from any quarter. Certainly the divine right to perform Italian Opera does not rest in the hands of any single person or clique of persons. Mr. Strakosch claims simply that he has a right to give the Opera, and the public has an equal right to come or to stay away. That they have chosen the former alternative, Mr. Strakosch considers that his course has been indorsed by them. The applause bestowed upon
MADAME COLSON,
who has been pronounced one of the
BEST ARTISTS OF THE AGE,
and the favor with which the other principals artists of the company have been received, is the best index of the public feeling. Mr. Strakosch, therefore, takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of his gratitude to the public for the many favors he has always met with at their hands, and he will be encouraged to still greater exertions, if he deserve it.

And, in conclusion, Mr. Strakosch would point out to the public, simply as a suggestion, that experience has proved that this country is equal to any emergency, whether in science or the mechanic arts; and now it is to be seen whether we cannot cultivate
OUR OWN PRIMA DONNA.

As a matter of fact it is absurd to go far away to find anything which is under your own eyes, and the manager has no doubt that
MADAME DE WILHORST
will be warmly received by her countrymen on Monday night.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Burton's New Theatre, Broadway.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
the greatest living American Primn Donna, will make her first appearance
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 18.
in Bellini's grand opera of
I PURITANI,
with Signori Brignoli, Amodio and Marcel Junca in the principal parts.
Conductors..MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Balcony, Parquet and Dress Circle, (including reserved seats,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $12 to $15.

The box offices will be opened daily at 9 o'clock, in Broadway at Burton's Theatre; Breusing's, No. 701; and Hall & Son's, No. 239; in Wall-st., at Sibell's stationery store, No. 20, corner of Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

TO-MORROW—Tuesday—Third Opera night, and last appearance of Mme. CORA DE WILHORST in Bellini's grand Opera, "I Puritani." Seats for to-morrow can be secured to-day at all the ticket offices.

The free list at this establishment during the opera season is entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.
(No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.)
Lessee.....F. Widdows
Stage Manager.....F. C. Wemyss
First Night of the
STAR COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK FAVORITE COMEDIANS,
consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen:
Mrs. Duffield, formerly Miss Kate Wemyss; Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Archbold, Mrs. J. R. Scott, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Tom Wemyss, Mr. Crenshaw, Mr. Sol Smith, Jr., Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Strickland,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1858,
The very laughable Comedy of
SIMPSON & CO.
With a great cast of characters.
To be followed by the Comedietta, with an equally powerful cast,
LADIES BEWARE!
Translated from "La Femme qui se jette à la fenetre."
To conclude with the laughable farce of
BOX AND COX.
ADMISSION—Orchestra seats, 75 cents; parquet, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
The performance will conclude by 10.30 P. M., every night.
Box office open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., where seats may be secured without extra charge.

MADAME COLSON.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Mr. STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that he will give, on his return from Boston to New-York, on his way to the West, three representations of Italian Opera. The first on
SATURDAY, Oct. 16,
only night of Verdi's Grand Opera of
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. COLSON.....as.....VIOLETTA
Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and BARILI in the principal roles.
Conductors, MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAIE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Balcony, Parquette and Dress Circle, (including reserved seat.) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $12 to $15.
The box offices will be opened on Thursday, at 9 o'clock, in Broadway at Burton's Theatre, BREUSING'S, No. 701, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; in Wall-st. at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20, near Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, Opera commences at 8.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
PARKER'S "IL CORSO."
two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CONCERT HALL, No. 444 Broadway.
This EVENING THIS WEEK the following variety will be performed: "The Arab Brothers," Tenderly, The great BOB RIDLEY, Dance de Mnteghat of the Razor," Unsworth's Banjo Song, "Retired Physician," &c. Doors open at ½ to 7; Curtain at ½ to 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Rooms open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.
PROF. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give more
SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION
of new and brilliant experiments in CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1858.
The entertainments will consist of a great variety of experiments in Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry and Philosophy.
Experiments with the Compound Gyroscope,
An Iron will be suspended in the air untouched by
It will be lifted by Electric force.
It will be charged and discharged.
The use of the Magnetic Needle pointing to the North explained.
Proving that the earth is a magnet.
Water will be decomposed and formed.
A cannon will be loaded with water and fired off by Electricity.
Coal will be set on fire, and a bonfire built of Ice, with other instructive and pleasing experiments.
The New Gas-light Experiment will be introduced,
Showing how the English proposed to blow up Sebastopol.
Interesting experiments will be made with a GALVANIC BATTERY, a beautiful
BALLOON ASCENSION,
with car attached, will be made.
The Professor will endeavor to render the entertainment instructive as well as amusing to an intelligent audience.
At the close of the entertainment, Peal's great original painting of the
"COURT OF DEATH"
will be exhibited and explained, which has been expressly engaged for this occasion.
Tickets only 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI.
Lessee and Director.....B. ULLMAN.
The Director has much pleasure in announcing that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Will make her first appearance in America.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20,
CARD.—The Director respectfully informs the public that in his contract with Mr. Lumley it is expressly stated Mlle. Piccolomini cannot appear in New-York on more than twelve nights, after which she will depart for the more important cities of the United States, and return in March to London, for the opening of the regular season of Her Majesty's Theatre. The opera selected for the debut of Mlle. Piccolomini will be
LA TRAVIATA,
for the production of which the most extensive preparations have been made.
The cast comprises
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
Signor STEFANI (his first appearance in that opera.)
Signnr FLORENZA (his first appearance in America.)
THE GRAND AND IMPOSING CHORUS
will cont in
ONE HUNDRED SINGERS.
Including sixty pupils of the gratuitous singing school of the Academy of Music, which has been established since the last three months, and has met with most gratifying success, upwards of three hundred pupils having availed themselves of the facilities placed within their reach.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will be the largest and most perfect ever united for an operatic performance, numbering upwards of
SIXTY PROFESSORS.
It will be under the direction of
Signor MUZIO,
who will make, on this occasion, his first appearance in America.
During the ball scene the admired danseuse,
Senorita SOTO
will make her first appearance since her return from South America. She will be assisted by a Corps de Ballet of
TWENTY YOUNG LADIES.
THE MISE EN SCENE
will be on a grand scale. A magnificent new scene has been expressly painted for the first act, and many new and costly dresses, properties, chandeliers, &c., have been expressly procured for this occasion.
To afford sufficient time for arranging the decorations of the hall-room scene, the opera will be given in four acts instead of three.
INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.
Mr. ULLMAN begs to announce to the patrons of the Opera that during the recess several important alterations have been made in the interior arrangements of the Academy of Music. The first circle in particular has been completely remodeled; all the seats have been removed, and the entire area has been converted into
TWO ROWS OF NEAT PRIVATE BOXES.
The entire number of these private boxes, each of which holds four persons, is eighty—thirty-five of which are front boxes. Every box is so constructed that the spectator, wherever seated, can always obtain
A FULL VIEW OF THE STAGE.
Between each row of these boxes is a spacious passage-way, so that access may be obtained to any part of the circle without inconvenience. In the opera houses of Italy and Paris this facility for interchange of visits between the habitué is considered one of the principal attractions and privileges in the world of fashion. This improvement, he is sure, will gratify the wishes of a large number of patrons, and to obtain which Mr. Ullman has been compelled to sacrifice several hundreds of good seats.
The lobbies and corridors have been handsomely covered with Brussels carpets, and filled with sofas, armchairs and divans, for promenade during the entre acts. Further, the interior flooring of the auditorium has been laid with matting, so as to deaden the sound of locomotion and impart to the house during the Winter months an air of luxurious comfort.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
The Director hopes that the public will immediately recognize that the most lavish expense has been incurred to make the *début* of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, and the opening of the Winter season, one of extraordinary interest. Under these circumstances, he trusts that the scale of prices will meet with approbation.
Admission.....$1
Reserved seats.....2
Family circle..... 50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Proscenium boxes (to hold eight persons).....$20
New private boxes (to hold four persons).....$10
THE FREE LIST RIGIDLY SUSPENDED
throughout the whole of the season.
ORDER OF THE SALE.
The sale of seats for the first night of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, will commence precisely at 9 A. M.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
At the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
The sale for the second night commences on Tuesday, and for the third night on Wednesday.
Purchasers will please remember that the number of seats have been nearly equally divided between the several ticket offices.
PRIVATE BOXES,
however, will be exclusively for sale at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Persons who have left orders for seats at the Academy are respectfully informed that they cannot be attended to, as, in justice to the public, an equal chance has to be given to everybody.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
The necessary arrangements for the production of Tom Taylor's new and original Three-act Comedy
Having been completed, the management would respectfully inform the Public that the first representation of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
which piece has been written expressly for this theatre, by one of the most popular dramatists of the period, and never before acted on any stage, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1858.
With new Scenery,
Appropriate Costumes,
Properties, Appointments, &c., &c.,
And a cast comprising within its limits nearly the entire strength of the Comedy Company.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N.....Mr. Levick
Capt. de Boots.....Mr. Clinton
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a hunter.....Mr. Peters
Buddicombe, Lord Dundreary's man.....Mr. McDouall
Rasper, a groom.....Mr. Wharton
John Whicker, an under gardener.....Mr. B. Brown
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, her daughters.....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina, her daughters.....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
Sharpe, Miss Trenchard's maid.....Miss Flynn
Skillies, Mrs. Mountchessington's maid.....Mrs. Levick
Synopsis of Scenery and Incidents.
ACT I.
SCENE 1—Morning Room at Trenchard Manor....[ALMY.]
Servants' gossip; an itinerant Post-Office much more expeditious than the official slow coach; an unknown locality; where is Brattleboro', Vermoot? Florence; a transatlantic letter; a dead branch of the genealogical tree resuscitated; an interesting invalid; an unexpected arrival; Our American Cousin; cousinly affection checked; an unsatisfactory luncheon; no chowder; no slapjacks; no nothing; an American drluk; brandy smashes and chain lightning.
ACT III.
SCENE 1—The Model Dairy.
The milkmaid again; Asa, like many other astronomers, lost in the milky-way; love; the story of old Mark's death; his will; a noble deed, which consists in lighting a cigar, thereby forming the component part of many other great deeds, smoke! a true hero.
SCENE 2—The Oriel Gallery.
An obedient daughter with a well-regulated affection; solid good qualities better than monetary expectations; specie worth more than promissory notes; cupidity, the arch, and Cupid, the archer, trying to hit the "gold;" Asa's heart the mark; native ingeniousness; avarice on the wrong scent; the man-trap sprung, but no game trapped; love and despondency; good news; a ship in sight; bad news; unexpected relief; a just reward; the sunshine of happiness.
SCENE 3—The Wine Cellar.....[ALMY.]
Evil spirits; a social party; wine in, wit out; Coyle Intoxicated; constructive larceny; Coyle rectivivus; assault and battery; Coyle a prisoner.
SCENE 4—Sir Edward's Apartment.
A father's despair; a fearful alternative.
SCENE 5—Coyle's Office.....[ALMY.]
The search; the private bureau; mensuration and mental arithmetic; a secret drawer; how to find the spring; a master-key; Coyle at liberty; a little rough-and-tumble business; Coyle down; the release found; a villain at bay; Murcott's pledge.
SCENE 6—Sir Edward's Apartment.
Sir Edward's Despair; suicide, the coward's refuge; Florence; the willing sacrifice.
SCENE 7—Library of Sir Edward Trenchard.
Coyle's reparation; a chapter of accidents; Murcott's forgiveness and installation as steward of Trenchard Manor; matrimony, the epidemic, proves very contagious; everybody married and settled; everybody's happiness complete.
End of Piece.
THE ORCHESTRA
will perform between the first and second acts of the comedy (for the first time) a new grand Operatic Selection from Balfe's popular opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
Arranged for this theatre by Mr. Thomas Baker, introducing the most popular airs, with Solos for Flute, Clarionet, Cornet, Trombone, &c.
To conclude with (first time) Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled
A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham.....Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant.....Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham.....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Madame Janette St. George Frederick Victor
Napoleon de la Barbe, a French artiste.....Miss Minnie Macarthy
La Fleur, a Tiger.....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Captain Gironette, a young officer.Miss Minnie Macarthy
Miss Susannah Sophia Sophonisba Snowdrop, a susceptible young lady of color.Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville.....Miss Flynn
ADMISSION:
Balcony Chairs, Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs.....75 cents.
Family Circle.....25 cents | Private Boxes....$5 and $8

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her second grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Mlle. WELLIS will introduce for the second time the
ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
It seems as if the field of the Orgue Alexandre were ahsointely without limit. There is no kind of music which is beyond its resources; not even the most brilliant and elaborate, and hence it is, that all our greatest artists, whatever may have been the peculiar characteristics of each, have been equally enraptured with the instrument.
Mlle. WELLIS will be assisted by
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Soprano.
Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone.
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
N. B.—Full particulars in Thursday's papers.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
The Greatest Living American Prima Donna, will make her First Appearance, on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
in Bellini's Grand Opera of
I PURITANI,
with Signors Brignoli, Amodio and Marcel Junca in the principal parts.
Seats for PURITANI may be secured on Saturday.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,858, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; an Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Unparalleled success of the new drama,
PAUVRETTE!
Seventh week of the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in a new character, written expressly for her,
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
a new romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown," &c.
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Ruined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps.....Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mont Blanc.....Riviere
The Hut of Pauvrette,
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chuteau of the Grandval and the adjacent Park.....Riviere

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
One notice will be given of the next representation of the very successful comedy, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN, which is withdrawn a few nights to afford variety for the patrons of the theatre, in the production of a new Comedy, to be acted in conjunction with Mr. Brougham's grand allegorical extravaganza,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Manifest, Mr. Floyd, first appearance; Grimshy, Mr. John Sloan; Mrs. Pointer, Mrs. Vernon, first appearance this season; Charlotte Manifest, Mrs Sloan, first appearance; Harriet Pointer, Mrs Floyd; Werner, Miss Tree.
After which, Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
Mr. BROUGHAM, Miss MARY GANNON, Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mrs E. HENRARDE, Mrs. FLOYD, Mr. BERNARD, &c., in their original characters.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
KING HENRY IV.
Sir John Falstaff.....Mr. H. J. Wallack
Hotspur.....Mr. J. W. Wallack
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE AVALANCHE.
Francois Marcel.....Mr. G. C. Boniface

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18,
The performance will commence with the drama of
PAUVRETTE.
To be succeeded by another of Fox's Pantomimes,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with the farce of the
POST OF HONOR.
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1858.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
MORNING CALL.
MILLER'S MAID.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, now here—the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. The inimitably diverting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, and the renowned laugh-invoker DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, the very incarnation of wit and facetiæ, THIS AFTERNOON, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock: The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

## DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York,
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn,
Now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars at the Academies.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1858, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order,
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OMACATL CLUB.—THE TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL election for officers of the Club, will be held at the rooms THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance of both active and honorary members is requested. ROBERT A. JOHNSON, Sec'ry.
MARTIN V. B. SMITH, L. I. B.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

## POLITICAL.

FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The Delegates to the American Congressional Conventions of the Fifth Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, are requested to meet in joint Convention at Thorp's, corner of Broadway and Eighth-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1858, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance.
J. W. BARKER, Eighth District.
T. P. OAKIE, Seventh District.
J. W. JARBOE, Fifth District.
HARVEY CAULKINGS, Sixth District.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Republican and Anti-Lecompton grand ratification meeting TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, in Jackson-square, corner 13th-st. and 8th-av., to ratify the nomination of AUG. F. DOW, for Congress. The following distinguished speakers have been invited: Ex-Governor Pennington, of New-Jersey; the Hon. James A. Briggs, of Ohio; Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Luman Sherwood, Esq., Gen. James W. Nye, the Hon. James Watson Webb, Isaac Dayton, Esq., John Bigelow, Esq., Stewart L. Woodford, the Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes, the Hon. David D. Field, the Hon. Jotham Smith, Wm. H. Fry, Esq., of New-York.
Mr. Dow will be triumphantly elected! Look at figures! The vote in December last, was:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republican | 6,990 | Republican maj. | |
| Democratic | 6,961 | American | 2,870 |
| American | 4,120 | Over Democrati | 29 |
| Republican gain from 1856 to December, 1857 | | | 2,890 |
| Democratic gain from 1856 to December, 1857 | | | 439 |
| American loss from 1856 to December, 1857 | | | 1,158 |
| Estimated Republican gain from 1857 to 1858 | | | 3,000 |

Mr. Dow's majority will be at least 2,000 over either of his opponents. By order of Committee of Arrangements.
GEO. A. BLAKELY, Chairman.
CHAS. T. EVANS, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Farrington's Hall, corner 128-st. and 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. A general and punctual attendance is desirable. By order
WILLIE E. PAMOR, Sec'y. JACOB FISHER, Prest.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, THIS EVENING, at 6½ o'clock. Every Republican in the Ward is requested to attend promptly. S. B. DUTCHER, President.
HUMPHREY AYRES, Secretary.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—A meeting of the American County Nominating Convention, will be held at No. 187 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock.
GILBERT C. DEANE, Chairman.
N. S. HUSTED, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DELEGates to the Republican Convention will meet at Runk's Hall, No. 274 Grand-st., MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. R. H. WOODS, Chairman.
D. C. HOGAN, Secretary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—English haunch of mutton on Tuesday; English round of beef on Wednesday. RICHARDSON & HAYTER, No. 120 Water-st., near Wall. For sale—English beef, mutton, filberts, bacon, hams, herrings, pickles, Younger & Bass' ale, London porter, potted bloaters, anchovy paste, &c.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY IS A certain cure in the most distressing cases. The cure is permanent. The remedy contains no acid nor poison, nor anything injurious. New cures are effected every day. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for ten 3-cent stamps. H. HIKA, No. 80½ Prince-st., corner of Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under *Times* Counting-room H. S. TAYLOR.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE, SECOND-HAND safe, in good order. Address B. & P., No. 46 Murray-st., up stairs.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
Our Magnificent Store is distinguished for its
SPECIALITE in CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
SPECIALITE in SHAWLS,
SPECIALITE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FURS,
SPECIALITE in PARIS BONNETS and FRENCH MILLINERY.
In each of these special departments the proprietors feel satisfied that their stock surpasses, in elegance of taste, variety and price, any stock to be seen on this Continent.
LADIES are invited to visit our establishment freely, as the GREAT NOVELTIES we are continually presenting cannot be otherwise than generally attractive and interesting. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

AN INVOICE OF NEW GOODS,
Comprising the LATEST FASHIONS in
PARIS CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
DRESS-CAPS, &c.,
JUST RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER,
Will be exhibited
On Monday next, Oct. 18,
By JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 363 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES
for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Will be offered on Monday the 18th,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

500 PIECES OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS.
At 25 cents per yard.
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 18,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS
Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Velvet and Silk Cloaks | $3 to $25 |
| Silk Velvet Circulars | 12 to 50 |
| Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich | 30 to 60 |
| Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans | 5 to 30 |

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
Rose, Whitney, Mack, Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES.
A large assortment of fashionable Robes and Silks.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., in great variety,
AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 PER YARD,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy articles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c.,
Also, CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES,
In new designs, 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BROCHE, WOOLEN, STELLA,
Plush, Cashmere, Cheoille, and every variety of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Largest assortment in the City, at Retail,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VALENTIA PLAIDS, POPLINS,
Merinos, Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines,
AND LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
Of every kind of Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN
CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
TWO THOUSAND PAIRS,
In new designs, and for sale at very
LOW PRICES!
Citizens and strangers are invited to look at these goods. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now selling their entire importation of
RICH
PARIS RIBBONS
Much under cost.
Canal, corner Mercer.

VALENCIA PLAIDS 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & CO., 471 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning
One case Valencia Plaids, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. per yard.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
AT RETAIL.
On Monday we will open
New housekeeping goods,
At reduced prices.
Napkins, $1 the dozen.
Fine Towels, $1 25 the dozen.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, 50c.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to tha "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BURTON'S THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA, I PURITANI.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—MORNING CALL—MILLER'S MAID.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KING HENYT IV.—AVALANCHE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PAUVARTTE—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE POST OF HONOR.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—SIMPSON & CO.—LADIES BEWARE—BOX AND COX.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 4th, with two days later news from Europe, is now abont due at this port. The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 6th, with four days later news, is also abont due at Qnebec.

From Buanos Ayres we have advlcea to August 28. The Annual Budget has been transmitted to Congress, setting forth the estimated receipts for the current year at $4,255,000, and expenses at $4,544,432. An appropiation has been mada for tha establishment of free schools, and in aid of the Western Railroad. A movemeat is also making for the rednctinn of inland postage. Indian outrages, promptly repressed by the military, are reported from the North. Much dissatisfaction with the law of differential duties is said to exist in the Argentine States.

We have advices from Havana to the 10th, two days later. Tha loss of life by the late explosion is tar larger than previons estimates. At least three hundred mnst hava perished. A concession for the introdnction of 30,000 Coolies has just been granted. The weather of Havana contiuues cool and pleasant. There is but little yellow fever.

By the *Eliza Barss*, from Bermnda, Oct. 5, we have dates to the 29th September. The equinoctial gale had been unusually violent. The schooner *Hiawatha*, bound hence for the Windward Islands, had been severely damaged in sails and rigging.

Our special Washington corrasponden denies the report sent to us by the correspondent of the Associated Press, a faw days since, relativa to an alleged application of two nf the Society Islands for annexation to the United States. The paper presented by Count SARTIGES, instead of being nf the nature represented, asked the withdrawal from the Islands of two Americans who were intermeddling in their political affairs.

Strangers are cautioned not to visit Mobile until after the occurrence nf a frost, on account of tha ravages of the yellow fever. The epidemic still continues in New-Orleans, but the victims are mostly among unacclimated persons.

WILLIAM SANDER, who maidered PETER SHORE at Hamptonburg, N. Y., in August last, in a fit of jealousy, has been sentenced tn be hung at Goshen on Friday, Dec. 3.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS, left her anchorage off the Battery Saturday forenoon, and proceeded, in tow nf the steam-tug *Hunter*, tn the Southwest Spit, where she came to anchor on account nf a southeast wind. At 12½ P. M. yesterday she was got under weigh, and the frigate, whose keel was laid thirty years ago, fast spread har canvas to the breeze. She passed out over the bar in fine style, against a strong flood tide and close hauled upon the wind—being one hour and ten minutes from her anchnrage to a mile outside the south buoy of the bar. She steers perfectly; and in going out, though the wind was scant, and the pilot was obliged to "shake her up" several times, she kept excellent headway, and showed herself a good sailing ship. She put out the pilot (Mr. ROBERTS, nf the *Jane*, No. 1) about 2 P. M, and at 4 o'clock she was out of sight from Sandy Hook. When last seen she was going off finely under all sail, he ding E. S. E Elsewbere in the TIMES will be found a list of the officers and crew of the flag-ship of tha Paragnayan fleet.

TWO MEN, named LEONARD BAKER *alias* JAMES C. WATSON and JAMES JONES, were arrested on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, at Mott Haven, charged with being engsged in the manufacture of counterfeit $10 bills nn the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Bank. Concealed in a closet ware found $11,000 of the counterfeit tens, all signed aad ready to be put immediately into market, a large quantity of bills, half finished, ana packages of baak-nota paper. In ths cellar were found dies, chemicals, a printing press, and all the necessary apparatus for counterfeiting the bills named. There were also plates of a large number of country banks, implements for altering bills, a description of the bills uf nearly all tl e banks in the United States, with *fac simules* of the signatures of their officers, and a good-sized roll of the recent Turkish Government note counterfeits. The prisoners were brought to this City and lockad up for trial. They no doubt have confederates scattered all over the country, and it is expected that further arrests will be speedily made.

On Saturday, Recorder BARNARD sentenced several parties, in the Court of General Sessions, convicted of various offeaces. JAMES SMITH, *alias* GALLAGHER, to one year in the Penitentiary, for an attempt at barglarly. FRANKLIN CASTOR, for participatioa in the same offence, to four months; and JOHN DUNN, for a similar convictioa, to six months in the aame institution. These prisoners were all youths, or their sentences would have been heavier. MARTIN KEARNEY, convicted several terms since, for assaalting Officer SANGER, was discharged, the Recorder deciding that tha authorities of Massachusetts, and not of this State, had cognizance of the matter, SANGER having gone to Massachusetts nearly six months after the assault and died there, whether from the effects of the assaul. or not, could not be fully shown. Judge RUSSELL, sitting in another Coart, seat CHARLES WINCH and JAMES PETERSON, for an attempt at grand larceny, to the Panitentiary for one year. He denied the motioa to grant JOHN B. AITKEN, convicted nf manslaughter in the first degree, a new trial, bnt forebore to sentence him, to allow an appeal to be taken to the Supreme Court.

There is amnng sporting men talk of nothing else just now bat the fight for the championsbip of America, which is to cnme nff nn Wednesday next, at some place as yat unannounced, in Canada. Tha City waa emptied last Saturday of a larga crowd of men who "travel on their muscle." Their place of rendazvous is Buffalo, whence three steamers start out for the anknown island on Tuesday night. One of these takes the backers and friends of the "Benicia Boy," another the friends of MORRISSEY, and the third is nentral, carrying the crowd who prefar to see the combatants before betting.

A Frenchman named LOUIS BERRIERS made an attempt to shoot the Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church la Thirty-fourth-street, last night, while the latter was conducting services. BERRIERS shot at him with a heavily-loaded pistol, tbe ball from which passed by his head apd lodged in tha raar of the pulpit. The would-be assassin was immediately secured and handed over to the Police.

The City Inspector reports that there were 430 deaths in the City during the last week, 10 more than occurred dnring the week preceding. Of thase tha greatest number (74) were caused by consumption. There were 6 deaths from violent causes.

The Grain mnvament on the Lakes since the 1st of October has been very heavy. At the port of Oswegn alone the imports and exports have been as follows: Flour, 57,045 barrels; Wheat, 1,185,864 bushels; Corn, 241,494 bushels; Oats, 89,504 bushels.

The General Markets on Saturday were much more active for Cotton, especially in transit—at, however, a further decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb. Flour was saleble and steady. Wheat and Rye were inactive, and Corn was plenty and cheaper. Pork was in better request at firmer prices. The anction sales of Coffee resnited satisfactorily. Sugars, Rica and Molasses were in moderate damand. Other branches nf trade presented nn really new feature.

### The Approaching Election.

Two weeks from to-morrow our annual State election will occur; and, although the event is so near in point of time, there is surprisingly little excitement in the public mind in regard to it. As to enthusiasm, it is lacking altogether. For some reason New-York presents a marked contrast to Pennsylvania and Ohio—in both nf which an animated political battle was fought against the National Administration. The canvass in those States was not simply a series of moves on the part of politicians. Still less was it a struggle of leaders for supremacy. All such issues, if they had any existence, were wisely thrust aside, and a question distinctly presented, in which the whule people felt a natural and necessary interest. That question was, whether the policy and measures of Mr. BUCHANAN deserved the support of the community. There was no miserable scramble for upper positions, no jealousy between parties which felt alike upon the main issue; no technical obstacles placed in the way of coöperation among the different branches of the Opposition. We speak of the now victorious party which voted against the Administration. The consequence of a cordial union, fairly formed and honestly carried out, was what might be expected. An eager and zealous spirit prevailed. The masses felt satisfied that every vote would tell against their common opponents. There was, therefore, an inducement for a full vote, and the result is known.

In the State of New-York the case is widely different. Here the Opposition are divided, unnecessarily as most of them believe, fatally as many fear. Under such circumstances lack of confidence and enthusiasm is inevitable. There is a pervading sense that a strong position has been relinquished, and that the loss must be made up, if at all, by hard fighting.

On the part of the Democrats, though there is apparent union, no enthusiasm exists. The fact cannot be disguised that the Buchanan Administration is a heavy load to carry, and it is manifest that, if the Democratic State ticket shall be elected, it will be less on account of the strength of its supporters than through the divisiuns uf its adversaries. Can it be surprising that the mass of the people feel no lively interest in a canvass thus conducted? The Democrats are called to uphold an Administration which in their hearts they condemn, and the Republicans to rally in support of politicians and leaders. The people of other States regard with astonishment the posture of affairs in New-York. They cannot comprehend how the canvass could be so mismanaged and belittled. To them it is incomprehensible how the most powerful commonwealth of the coafederacy shuuld be hindered from recording her vote for or against the National Administration, or how a great party has been placed in the false position of voting on questions of personal asceudency.

### Sectional Parties.

The Washington *Union* professes "a little surprise that a public journal in the great commercial emporium of the Union should counsel the organization of Parties upon purely sectional grounds." The *Union* refers to the TIMES. But it labors under an error. We have offered no "counsel" in respect to organizing Parties. The TIMES stated, as a matter uf fact, that differences existed on sectional grounds in the *Union's* own party, and that Northern and Southern candidates found it necessary to "adapt themselves to sectional interests and prejudices." As the *Union* has not denied this assertion of ours, we have a right to believe that it found denial impossible. At all events, the work of sustaining our statement is short and easy. No conventiun or candidate of the Democracy at the North has dared to sustain that provision of the English-Lecompton Bill which furbids Kansas to come into the Union with less than a representative population. Any one who should do this would be beaten in the strongest Democratic district North of Mason and Dixon's Line. Will the *Union* pretend that on this important point there is not a sectional difference in its party? Will it assume to say that Southern Democrats also repudiate that feature of the English Bill? On another question, too, there is a sectional difference nmong the Democracy. We speak of a protective tariff. In the very article to which the *Union* takes exception we noticed the fact that the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Oneida District of this State declared himself in favor of protection. If the *Union's* idea of a political organization implies entire uniformity of opinion in different sections where diverse interests and habits of thought prevuil, it will never live to see its theory realized. President BUCHANAN tried to grind down all sectional peculiarities with his Lecompton mill-stone. Is the *Union*, flattered by the success of that notable experiment?

WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS THINK OF THEIR BRETHREN IN NEW-YORK.—An article which we copy from the Philadelphia *North American* shows how the attitude of the New-York Republicans appears to their brethren in the Keystone State. The victory which has there been won over the forces of the Administration could not have been achieved without union between the different branches of the Opposition, aad those who so easily effected that union are surprised that the effort to unite the Republicans and Americans here should have proved a failure. They well know that in their own case, even with a large actual majority against the Administration, victory would have been unattainable had the Republicans and Americans fought the battle under separate banners, and the conduct of the Oppositiun in this State appears to them like fatuity. Naturally they feel a strong solicitude that New-York should place herself by the side of Pennsylvania, and dread that the Democracy may prove too strong for a divided Opposition here, as they know it would have proved with themselves. Of the opinions expressed by the *North American* in regard to tbe causes of disunion in this State our readers can judge. The subject has been in dispute ever since the Syracuse Conventions. But now the election draws near which must terminate the controversy. With the reasons which kept the two Conventions apart at Syracuse, the masses of the Opposition have now less to do than with the results. The former are past; the latter may still be influenced to some extent by effort and conciliation. Accordingly we notice that the tendency to coalesce, which by some agency or other was defeated at Syracuse, is strong enough to produce joint nominations for Congress. An example of this kind occurred the other day in the First District, where Mr. CARTER was cordially united upon, and since that Mr. HUMPHREY has received a similar nomination in Brooklyn.

### Africa for the Africans.

In another column of this paper may be read the testimony of three colored gentlemen bearing more or less distinctly upon the subject of African emigration. They utter their discourse with far greater intelligence than we are apt to ascribe to the negro; and all argue to the same end, the wisdom of an exodus from this house of bondage to the land of their forefathers. The letter of the Buffalo clergyman is especially clear-headed and sensible. He is addicted to the project of a settlement at the mouth of the Niger, or rather in the region lying back of that point. The evidence of a native of Guinea, borrowed from an English paper, is to the same purpose. On the other hand, Mr. JAMES, a judicial dignitary in Liberia, pleads eloquently fur his republic, detecting advantages there which the American negro, he thinks, accustomed to the ways and indulgences of civilization, can hardly dispense with. The determination of the question we leave to the reader.

It is, however, a notable point, that since the announcement of the absurdities known as the Dred Scott decision, involving, as they threaten, the permanent degradation of the negro frum the status of humanity, so long as he remains within the American Union; and also crippling all efforts for the release of his fellow-countrymen in Slavery, the colored population has become profoundly exercised on the subject of emigration. It appears to be resolved, that as many as can get away, had better go; and that appeals should be made to the charity or business enterprise of the whites to assist the helpless. A seriuus doubt has nevertheless perplexed these anxious seekers as to the site of their new home. They have looked at Central America, have listened to the invitations of Jamaica and of Hnyti, and have turned a deaf ear to the seductions of the Colonization Society. The sense of the majority seems to be in favor of the Quorra, or Niger country, situated in the right-angle of the Guinea coast; and so the name of Yoruba, a name almost unknown to geography, has become current in the negro vocabulary. The Rev. T. J. BOWEN, a missionary bred like LOYOLA to arms, and acquainted, through long residence in the country, with its merits and recommendations, has been lecturing upon them to attentive audiences in this City; and has carried conviction to his African hearers, that Yoruba is their better land.

This Yoruba lies between the two kingdoms of Dahomey and Benin, at the north of the mouth of the Niger, and reaching back some five hundred miles to the shores of that river, which at the east separates it from the territory of Nufi. It is an elevated table-land, lavishly productive, unexceptionably healthy, and not wholly destitute of civilization. The population, owing to the raids of the slave-hunters in other times, is less dense than it might be. But the inhabitants are of a pacific turn, given to agriculture, and yielding largely to missionary influences. The capital is Lagos, a port taken possession of by the English a few years ago, as the only means of extinguishing the Slave-trade, of which it was a busy seat. Since that time the whole country has been virtually under British rule; and what with the vigilance of the look-out, and the calms which beset that corner of the gulf, rendering the voyage of the slave-trader perilous in the presence of British steamers, the coast has been relieved of the traffic. From the business of selling each other, the people have taken to field labor and the manufacture of cotton stuffs. Cotton is in fact so thoroughly at home in the soil, that an article, equal in fineness, staple and color to the American sea-island, grows wild, and may be had fur the gathering. In 1850, Earl GREY pointed out the value of the Slave Coast, as a cotton-gruwing region rivaling the Southern States. Since then, Mr. THOMAS CLEGG, a manufacturer at Manchester, has devoted himself to the development of Yoruba cotton-raising, with the happiest success, proving that the negroes are able to supply the largest demand, and devote themselves to the cultivation with the greatest industry and ardor. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association have come to regard the Guinea coast as the means of releasing them from absolute dependence upon the American crop. Mr. ROBINS, the agent of Mr. CLEGG at Abeukuta, an inland Yoruba town of considerable importance, is kept busy, we are told, until a late hour of the night buying the bales of cotton brought to his warehouse by the natives.

Upon these premises the reasoning of the American negroes is quite simple. They object to Liberia because it is controlled by a society founded by slaveholders, and designed, as they believe, for one of the breakwaters and bulwarks of the institution, and because the white influence still pursues the emigrant thither. Yoruba, however, is effectually independent. It has healthy conditions, which Liberia wants. Its coast possesses harbors and ports, whereas the shore of Liberia is an unbroken beach, only approachable with small boats through a dangerous surf. Above all, cotton can be and is grown there, in competition with Slave-labor at the South, and this is the conclusive argument. Through the writings of Mr. CHRISTIE and others they have learned that the vulnerable side of Slavery is the commercial side. Destroy the monopoly of the American cotton-grower, and one of the cardinal supports of Slavery is knocked away. "We may remain here for ages," they reason, "contributing to the underground railroad, and sending black men to Canada to perish; and yet Slavery loses no whit of its strength. With the Dred Scott decision our hope of political influence against it ends. Let us go to this African paradise, where if we choose we may hold slaves of our own, and so fight out our old grudge with the only weapon left us." An additional inducement offers itself in the circumstance that their presence there will add another impediment to the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade, in the absence of which Slavery at the South must pass away. And the missionary spirit is prayed in aid; for on the whole African coast there is no territory so inviting and hopeful for the evangelist as this of Yoruba. What if a grand Christian republic, replete with all the elements of self-maintenance, civilization and empire, should grow out of this proposed return of the African Heraclida?

With such reflections, the Yoruba scheme has commended itself to American negroes. They regard it with enthusiasm. Had they the capital, the more energetic would move at once. Their ingenuity is directed to the contrivance of ways and means. Will the whites assist them? Will the descendants of those who stole them, aid in restoring them to the fatherland? On the solution of these doubts, we apprehend, the success of the enterprise rests. The negro lacks money-power, self-impulse, self-dependence, courage. Such wants are the natural *sequels* of servitude. If these can be supplied him, he engages to go home, behave himself, grow rich, and, as sure as Commerce is king, beat the slaveholder in that only hopeful battle-field, the cotton-field. To this latter success he may not attain, bnt he will certainly fare better there than here; and we shall fare better in his absence. Liberia in the meantime, so long as it refuses to enter the arena of cotton-competition, may retain the support of the slaveholders, and so subsist.

### The Library of a Poet.

We observe that the library of the late Dr. PERCIVAL has been offered by his executor and residuary legatee to the City of Chicago, in a letter written to "ascertain if it would suit Chicago for a City Library." As some City Libraries are managed it would matter very little of what books such an institution were composed; but it is somewhat amusing to think of PERCIVAL'S unique collection of books as a City Library for our fast brethren of the great City of the Lakes. Chicago is an extraordinary place. In twenty years it reached a population which it took London or Amsterdam twenty centuries to achieve. It is now the greatest primary grain market in the world, though twenty years ago it did not ship a bushel of wheat. But unless it has raised scholars as numerously as grain merchants, we apprehend that it would find PERCIVAL'S library of very little available value. There are hardly a dozen men in the Union to whom it would be a serviceable collection. It was full of books in all the languages which nobody reads, except some such rare enthusiast of learning as PERCIVAL himself. Probably there was no other man in the United States who could read all of them.

PERCIVAL was one of the most remarkable men of his time. As a linguist and as a man of science he was more eminent than as a poet, and yet his poetical faculty was marvellously brilliant and prolific. He was a geologist and a geographer; he understood the structure of the earth we live on, and knew all the highways and byways of its surface—roads, rivers and canals—as familiarly as most men know their own domicile or the way to market. His habits of study were peculiar. He would take up a volume at a bookseller's counter, and stand till he had read it through. He never cut the leaves of his books. For many years he occupied rooms at the Hospital, at New-Haven, and during the whole period those rooms were entered only once by a visitor. He had no food cooked during that time, but lived frugally on dried beef, herring, bread, with apples and other fruit when they were abundant in the market. He read all day and all night—throwing himself on his bed in his clothes, when nature insisted on repose. When his bed-room was opened, after his death, it was covered more than an inch thick with dust, except a path that had been kept free from the door to the bed.

It was but seldom that PERCIVAL took a lively interest in what was going on in the world, but, when aroused by any event, he became enthusiastic in relation to it. The great struggle of Greece for independence appealed most strongly to him, and his poetry at the time was devoted entirely to topics derived from this source. In the famous political campaign preceding President HARRISON'S election, he was drawn out by his friend Dr. BACON, and entered into it with a zeal truly poetic. It is not generally known that a very large number of the songs of those days, that rang through the log-cabins from Maine to Louisiana, were from the pen of Dr. PERCIVAL. He would attend the political gatherings at New-Haven, where they were sung, and enjoy them with as much gusto as the most devoted politician of the canvass. When engaged on the Geological Survey of Connecticut, he was necessarily brought more in contact with men, and the influence of this association was to some extent visible in modifying his morbid temper and habits. An anecdote is told of him in this connection that serves to illustrate his character. The law contemplating the survey, provided that the geologist shuuld receive his remuneration after he had made his report and it had been approved by the Governor. PERCIVAL waited upon Governor ELLSWORTH with the report, and was very courteously received. The Governor took the report, and promised to give it his immediate attention, and when he had examined it as the law required, would make the necessary requisition if it were satisfactory. PERCIVAL rolled up his report, and withdrew. He insisted that neither the Governor nor any one else was competent to pass upon the merits of his report, and he would not submit to the indignity. He was desperately in want of the money that the report would bring him, but he would not take it on such conditions. Some of his friends finally procured the report from him by an innocent stratagem, and it received, of course, the formal approbation of the Governor, who admitted his incompetence to revise a geological work of Dr. PERCIVAL, but was too good an officer not to yield due obedience to the law.

We all remember the story told of the pair of new shoes left at Dr. JOHNSON'S door, when he was a young man, and had not a decent pair to his feet. A similar anecdote is related of Dr. PERCIVAL. A friend noticed that the cap, which had so long peered above the cloak in which the Doctor enveloped himself, was becoming altogether too shabby, and left word with a hatter on the main street to present him with a more appropriate, though less poetical covering. In the most delicate way possible, the shopman intimated to the poet that any hat on the counter was at his service—but the poet turned on his heel with contempt. He would never accept a pecuniary favor of any description. Being at one time somewhat embarrassed by his expenditures on his books, some of his friends made up a purse of $1,400, which they tendered him to relieve his difficulties. He would only accept it as a loan, and not only insisted upon giving security, but actually gave it in a mortgage on his library, from which his friends were ultimately reimbursed, principal and interest.

Of his poetical reputation, Dr. PERCIVAL took no care. If he had managed his productions with a tithe of the art possessed by some of his Parnassian brethren, he might have acquired money as well as fame from his writings. Had he studied the secrets of hot-prees and embellishment, of cream-colored paper laid between drab covers, or been familiar with the effects of blue and gold in giving popularity to inspiration, PERCIVAL would have become a favorite, and the favor of the people would have reacted on his selection of topics and familiarized his style. Those few poems of his in which he treated common and domestic subjects, find a universal acceptance with the lovers of poetry, and all of them deserve a far larger popularity than they enjoy. As to his library, we apprehend it will be ascertained not to suit as a city library for Chicago, and that it will be more usefully dispersed among the various literary institutions of the land, according to their several requirements.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANISM—LETTER FROM SIMEON DRAPER.—We copy from the Albany *Statesman*, a letter written by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER of this City, which appears to have been addressed to a friend and fellow-Republican soon after the Syracuse Convention, although only now published. From the position which Mr. DRAPER has long occupied as a leader of the Whig and Republican Parties, he is well qualified to arrive at conclusions in regard to passing events, and to judge not only of the acts, but the motives of politicians. What he says in regard to the doings of his own Party at Syracuse, will, therefore, be read with interest.

It will be seen that Mr. DRAPER imputes the failure of the Opposition to unite upon a State ticket, entirely to the mismanagement and misconduct of Republican leaders, whose course, in that regard, he characterizes as "inexcusable" and "unpardonable." Although he has never favored the American Party, he says he nevertheless considers their action at Syracuse as patriotic and conciliatory. Few men have been more familiar with the objects and movements of the Republican Party in this State than Mr. DRAPER, and few, indeed, so efficient in furthering its ends. His letter could hardly have been permitted to appear, were it not supposed to indicate the opinions of many Republicans besides its author.

GROANS FROM THE UNTERRIFIED.—In the present City and County Democratic nominations the influence of the Executive is too palpable and undisguised to give satisfaction to the strait-laced and stricter members of the old Jeffersonian Church. They complain that while Mr. BUCHANAN has used his own legitimnte patronage, as for Collector, &c., utterly without regard to the wishes of the City Democracy, he has succeeded in forcing on Tammany Hall a Sheriff, chiefly distinguished for devotion to FERNANDO WOOD, and hostility to the regular organization; that all the federal influence was thrown to defeat JOHN CLANCY, the present nominee for County Clerk, and in favor of some Democrat whose conscieace on the Lecompton policy had fewer tender spots; and finally, that Mr. BUCHANAN, by his bold and open exertions to compass the political ruin of HORACE F. CLARK in the Eighth District, is reviving under the cover of Democratic authority, the worst features and heresies of an early Federalist education.

CASE OF CANCEMI IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.—This case was argued in the Court of Appeals at Albany, on Thursday, by Attorney-General TREMAIN, on the part of the People, and Mr. ASHMEAD for the prisoner. The Court reserved its decision. It seems to be the general impression of those who heard the argument that the question as to the validity of a trial by eleven jurors is not before the Court, and that the decision will turn on the other questioas in the case.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER.—Tha October number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which brought the Magazine to the end nf its first year, was the most brilliant and popular one of the whnle issue, snd yet it caused a universal nutburst of lamentations among the reading public because the "Autocrat of the Breakfast table" went off with the school-mistress, in that number, and wrote finis at the end of his article. In the November number the Autocrat reappears, though not in his proper person, bnt in a report of his person furnished by his landlady to the "Special Reporter of the Oceanic Miscellany."

The report has all the raciness of the Autocrat's breakfast-table colloquies, and one of his poems is given, which is quite as good as anything he has furnished the readers nf the Atlantic in the past twelve numbers. There is a poetical gem, too, evidently from the pen of Dr. HOLMES, entitled "The Last Look," dated Naushon, Sept. 22, 1858. It is a monody, of exquisite sweetness and pathos, on the death of the late proprietor of that lovely Island, Naushon, the largest of the group known as the Elizabeth Islands. The other gem of the number is entitled "A Sample of Consisteacy," a criticism on the letter of CALEB CUSHING to the Commlttes of the Craytonville dinner given to Mr. ORR, of South Carolias. It is by the suthor nf the brilliant criticism on Mr. CHOATE'S Fourth of July oration, and is still more rasping in its sparkliag wit, and rollicking humors than that splendid piece of political chaffing which so tickled the midriff of the reading public a few months ago. Among the other noticeable articles in the November number are, a review of Randall's Life nf Jefferson, a piece of fun entitled "The Great Event of the Century," a capital essay on Physical Courage, aad a sober statistical paper on "Railway Engineering in the United States." There are other capital articles in the November number, and brilliant as the last number was, we are not sure hat the present one will be considered the best yet issued. In point of variety and general ability it exhibits a most gratifying and promising look of permaneat success.

**Amusements.**

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. STRAKOSCH commenced one of his erratic seasons at this house on Saturday evening, playing the "Traviata," with Mme. COLSON as the heroine. There was a large and fashionable attendance, and every one seemed pleased with the lady's performance. To-night Mme. DE WILHORST makes her first appearance, (since her visit to Europe,) in the "Puritani."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new comedy, called "Our American Cousin," by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, will be produced here to-nigbt for the first time in any theatre. The cast includes all the leading members of the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This popular establishment reopens for the season, to-night, under the management of Mr. E. EDDY. The "Lady of Lyons," "A Morning Call," and "The Miller's Maid," will be played. Mr. EDDY has secured the services of an excellent company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new English comedy will he given here to-night, called "Marriage a Lottery," by Mr. CHAS. DANCE. Mr. BROUGHAM'S new burlesque is the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S new drama of "Pauvrette," will be repeated here to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "Theatre of Art," and Dr. VALENTINE are still the attractions here.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.—Mr. WIDDOWS, the enterprising Manager of this little establishment, has engaged an excellent dramatic company, and commences his season to-night with three agreeable pieces, "Timpson & Co.," "Ladies, Beware," and "Box and Cox."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK has been the great attraction here during tbe past week. He will appear to-night in one of his favorite pieces.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Under tha able direction of the new management, this establishment is on the flood tide to fortune. A number of excellent pieces is provided for this evening.

MINSTRELSY.—The establishments that are always good: WOOD'S and CAMPBELLS (PELL'S.).

**Attempt to Shoot a Clergyman in his Pulpit.**

Last evening a well-dressed Frenchman, named LEWIS BERRIERS, entered Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, and took a seat in a front pew facing the pastor, the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD. The reverend gentleman had about concluded his exordium, when BERRIERS coolly rose, pulled out a heavily-loaded pistol, and discharged its contents at Mr. CRAWFORD. The ball passed by his head and struck the wall in the rear of the pulpit, without injuring him. In a moment, the entire congregation was in a great state of excitement. A rush was made for BERRIERS, who was seized by several of the church members, and handed over to the Twentieth Ward Police, who confined him in the cell during the night. Others hurried into the pulpit, expecting to find Mr. CRAWFORD wounded. Order was soon restored, and the services concluded without further interruption.

**Steps Taken to Rebuild the Hospitals.**

The Construction Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, Mayor TIEMANN, &c., visited the Quarantine grounds, Saturday, to examine the work of the contractors, who are busily employed in rebuilding the Hospitals. They found the work going on rapidly, and in accordance with the plans and specifications. The Hospital buildings, which will first be needed by the sick, are fully under headway. Two of them are already completed so as to be ready for tee roofing; and the contractors promise that four of the Hospital buildings, the office for the Health Officer and the Physician of the Marine Hospital, and the lodge for the Gatekeeper, shall be ready for use during the present week.

The buildings which are being put up, and the remaining ones which are contracted for, will be fire-proof, commodious and substantial. They will be built of stone and brick and covered with slate and tin.

The plan of the hospitals will reflect much credit on the Committee of Construction. They are superior in every respect, and they will possess many advantages over the old overgrown hospitals. Their location on the grounds is now admirable. They are situated remotely from the walls of the Inclosure, and widely isolated from each other; and the "hay prospect" from the site of the hospitals will be beautiful, and cannot fail to be of great comfort and advantage to convalescing patients.

The Committee of Construction, in answer to questions put to them, assign two reasons for retaining the Quarantine structures with non-combustible materials, viz: first, that in the ruins of the old buildings they have brick and other material for reconstruction, belonging to the State, by using which the new structures will cost far less than if built nf wood; and second, that buildings being made of brick will be more comfortable, and less liable to retain infection, than if constructed of wood; they are more cool in Summer and warmer in Winter.

Within the past two weeks appearances at Quarantine, and especially on the anchorage, have very much changed. There were on Saturday no vessels at the upper anchorage, and but one—the frigate *Susquehanna*—in the lower bay. The upper anchorage being without a single infected vessel, the sick from Tompkinsville and Stapleton are rid of all danger from yellow fever; and if the plan of Mayor TIEMANN is carried out, viz., to arrange warehouses in the bay, and to prohibit infected vessels hereafter anchoring above the Narrows, the upper Quarantine anchorage can never endanger, and will never again maintain a nuisance to Staten Island.

The incendiary mob, which destroyed the [illegible] property at Quarantine on the 1st and 2d of September ult., destroyed at the same time much private property belonging to private individuals, and it is now reported that these parties are about to institute proceedings for the recovery of their damages. As to individual property, we hear, in most cases it was well insured in the City of New-York, and it is understood that the attempt will be made to compel the insurance companies to pay the damages, although the companies contend that they are under no obligation to pay them, because they did not insure against losses by fire, when the same [illegible] prove to be the work of a *mob* or a *riot*. It is obvious, therefore, that if individuals bring suits for the recovery of their losses, the insurance companies will set up, as a defence, that the property was destroyed by a mob; and on the other hand, the complainants will, undoubtedly, urge a contrary state of facts, and possibly attempt to show that the "burning gang" was a *posse* of "midnight patriots," acting under the ordinances of the Castleton Board of Health. But, in any event, if the suits are brought against the insurance companies, a fair, full and thorough examination may be expected, touching the acts of the Castleton Board of Health, and the deeds of certain leading persons who figured conspicuously at the conflagration, as well as those who stood behind the screen, and who were the back-bone of the organization, formed several months prior to the commission of the arson.

These suits will be followed by important results to the State and to the people of Staten Island. They will involve the consideration of all the loss which the State has sustained by the September fire; and by them it will be determined whether Richmond County will be forced to pay for the same. And the trials which will be instituted, will not be [illegible] like the examinations of RAY TOMPKINS before JOHN METSALF, but will be prosecuted with a [illegible] purpose, and with a view to [illegible] the premises.

There is much anxiety manifested on the Island in reference to candidates for Member of Assembly. Three several nominations have been made—Ramon CHRISTIE on the part of the Democrats, and Judge CROPSEY and Mr. BRADLEY on tha part of the Republicans and Americans. Mr. CHRISTIE is said to be an able lawyer, and has the confidence of his party, expect to elect him by a large majority. But, whoever is the successful candidate, one thing is certain—the berth of Member this Winter from Richmond County will be no sinecure. The County will have many charges of magnitnde and delicacy to parry off and to reconcile.

**City Items.**

WM. SANDER, who, on the night of the 12th of August last, murdered PETER SHORE, at the house of Mr. REEVES, near Goshen, Oranga County, N. Y., by shooting him with a pistol, and shot MARGARET SHEARING in the breast, inflicting a wound which had well nigh proved fatal, was tried last week at Newburgh. MARGARET SHEALING appeared as a witness against him, and the crime (the full particulars of which have been already published in the TIMES) was fully fastened upon him. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty" last Thursday, and, on Saturday morning, the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The prisoner appeared indifferent to the whole proceedings, and even remarked to the interpreter that he might as well die to-morrow as at any other time. The sentence of the law will be executed at Goshen.

Mr. OSGOOD, the artist, has returned from his art tour in Europe and taken a studio at No. 28 Tenth-street.

**Another Chapter on the Comet.**

The *Commercial Advertiser* describes a method of constructing domestic telescopes whereby to see the Comet:

"Procure from an optician a 36-inch object glass (that is, a convex glass, which produces a focus of the sun's rays at the distance of 36 inches,) and a one-inch eye-glass, (that is, a convex glass producing [illegible] at one inch.) Employ a tinplate worker to make two tin tubes, one 30 inches long, and about 1¼ in diameter; the other 10 or 12 inches long, and its diameter such that it will just slide comfortably inside the larger. The inside of these tubes should first be painted or otherwise lined with a dull black. At the end of the larger tube an ingenious workman will have no difficulty in securing the object glass [illegible] so more than an inch diameter of it shall be exposed. At the end of the smaller the eye-glass must be fixed. When the open end of one tube is [illegible] into the open end of the other, so that the two glasses shall be about 37 inches apart, a telescope is at present which will magnify the diameter of the sun 1,000 times; or, in other words, will make heavenly objects appear 36 times nearer. With such a telescope the satellites of Jupiter, the crescent of Venus, the inequalities of the surface of the moon may be distinguished."

The Liverpool *Mercury* reproduces the following from *Things not Generally Known*:

"NEWTON conjectured that comets are the all[illegible] by which suns are sustained, wherefore he conclu[illegible] that these bodies were in a state of progressive decline upon the sun's round, which they respectively swept; and that in these they from time to time [illegible] By way of illustration, he added, whenever the comet of 1560 shall fall into the sun, its heat will be raised to such a point that our globe will be burnt, and all the animals upon it will perish.' Mr. PHILLIPS, in *Worlds Beyond the Earth*, however, maintains that a comet, out of the hundreds which have appeared, has shown any tendency to fall into the sun; they regularly continue in their orbits, as the planets do. Again, the appearances which present themselves when a comet is in the close neighborhood of the sun rather manifest a repulsion between tha matter of tha comet and the sun. Again, if, as is most likely, the atomic constitution of a comet differs from that of the sun, it would not reach the surface. Were a comet to fall

## THE CASE OF THE NEGROES.

### Africa for the Africans—Shall it be Liberia or Yoruba—A Fair Statement of the Controversy by the Negroes themselves.

### Not Yoruba, but Liberia.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 7, 1858.

A few months ago some twenty colored families of this place formed an Association for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia. They invited Judge James, one of the leading citizens of that Republic, now in this country, on business, to give them some account of its condition and prospects. This he did, yesterday evening, before a large and respectable meeting of citizens; at which Ex-Governor WASHBURN presided.

Mr. JAMES is a native of Massachusetts, but has been a citizen of Liberia over twenty years. He is a mulatto of a dark olive color, very intelligent in appearance, and gentlemanly in manner. He began by stating that in 1820 the first emigrants to Liberia, eighty in number, all from the Free States, left New-York in the *Elizabeth*, "The Liberian Mayflower." They landed north of Cape Mesurado, but finding the situation unhealthy, removed in 1822 to Monrovia, the present capital. By 1827, 655 had arrived, only nine of whom were liberated slaves. But this class has been steadily increasing, and now forms the majority of the American Liberians, who number about 12,000. The native population is estimated at 200,000, at least. The Republic extends some 600 miles along the coast and from 75 to 100 into the interior.

In 1847 Liberia became an independent State. Her Government is modeled after our own. The small number of the Congress—four Senators and seven Representatives—speaks well, I think, for the practical good sense of the people. They have a Supreme Court, composed of three Judges, which administers the common law of England and America. It is not very improbable that this system, originating with the Saxons, developed by the wisdom and learning of ten centuries, may yet spread over Central and Southern Africa, and COKE and MARSHALL and STORY be cited with as much reverence on the banks of the Niger as on those of the Thames and Mississippi. The future of our country seemed as unlikely three hundred years ago as this does to-day.

The surface of this African Republic is rolling, the soil well watered and fertile, generally a sandy or clayey loam, and improving as you recede from the coast. A range of mountains, parallel to the coast, and some two hundred miles from it, sends occasional spurs to the sea. These are mostly blue granite. Iron ore of an excellent quality has been found. The sugar-cane has been recently introduced in the river-[illegible]ms, and succeeds well. Three acres near Mon[illegible] produced 1,300 gallons of syrup in 1857. The [illegible]a is said by those from the South to be good. The [illegible] tropical fruits and vegetables grow in great [illegible]ndance, and many of our Northern vegetables [illegible] been cultivated with success. Our domestic ani[illegible]s succeed well. Large quantities of palm oil are [illegible]ported, and some ivory, camwood, &c. Monrovia [illegible] the best harbor. Most of them are obstructed by [illegible], preventing the entrance of vessels of more than [illegible] tons. There is an abundance of excellent timber, for ship and house building, furniture, &c., including a wood resembling mahogany, African teak, &c.

Nor have the Liberians neglected the education of their children. There are four schools in Monrovia, (a town of two or three thousand inhabitants) and three academies. A college has been recently founded. Schools are numerous throughout the country; churches likewise. The Liberians are a moral and church-going people, a majority of them church members, and Mr. JAMES gave it as his opinion,—having been a teacher in Liberia twenty years, and having visited many of our American schools,—that the Liberian children are as quick and apt to learn as those of our own country.

The speaker did not conceal the difficulties attendant upon emigration. Liberia is a new country, and a great deal has yet to be done to develop its resources. It is no place for idlers. There, as elsewhere, bread must be earned by the sweat of the brow. The acclimating fever, which attacks almost every foreigner is a great obstacle. The Colonization Society has done much to diminish its effects by supplying the emigrants with medical attendance, food and shelter, free of expense, for six months after their arrival.

The plain, straightforward way in which these statements were given made a deep impression on the audience. The venerable JARED SPARKS moved a vote of thanks to Judge JAMES, which was carried unanimously.

I [illegible] not to omit to state that Gov. WASHBURN, [illegible] examined a copy of the Constitution and [illegible]ws of Liberia, spoke of them in the highest terms, [illegible] clear and concisely written, and, so far as he [illegible]ould judge, admirably adapted to the wants of the [illegible]ty. Its extract from the Liberian Declaration of Independence, which he read, amply justified this praise.

I can only conclude this long communication with the hope that your readers will be as much interested in it as we were yesterday evening. E. P. W.

### Not Liberia, but Yoruba.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read your suggestions in regard to the cultivation of cotton in Africa, as the means of effecting the two-fold result—of its own civilization, and the abolition of Slavery in America. And I must confess that its perusal has been profitable to me, in more than one respect. In the first place, as evolving a scheme for the extinction of Slavery, both here and there; and one, too, which is exonerated from all objection, either on the ground of impracticability or inexpediency. In the second place, as presenting a broad domain of physical advantages, which will give scope and opportunity for the development of those Intellectual and moral capabilities, the existence of which the white people seem to question, and of the possession of which the colored people seem to be ignorant or indifferent, for want of circumstances to discover them, or of incentive to employ them efficiently for the benefit of the slaves or their own elevation. And in the third place, as a minister of the gospel, I cannot be indifferent to the unmistakable indications of the will of God, in making known these great physical resources, as inducements to missionary combined with commercial labors for the Christianization as well as civilization of Africa.

For though I differ with you in assigning to the negro constitution—physically, mentally, or morally—more congeniality to the climate, habits or religion of Africa than the white man born in this country, the conclusion seems to be irresistable that there is greater necessity for colored people to go to Africa than for white people to go there, not because of his identity with the race, but because the double advantage of commercial influence and political power would be the result of his emigration—two important instrumentalities for usefulness of which the white man is possessed, and of which the colored man is debarred in his country.

[illegible]t is true that "Cotton is King," I see no reason [illegible] may not as well establish his throne in Africa [illegible]Georgia,—especially when it is considered that he would there wield his sceptre rather for the elevation of the American and the African than for the degradation of both. When, instead of the capitalistico-courtiers and ambassadors of London and New-York prostrating themselves with all the cringing sycophancy of Oriental adulation at Washington before the white-haired despot, they might meet in the open halls of reciprocal companionship, or in the secluded chambers of confidential reliance with the same monarch in Liberia, transformed by the talismanic virtue of equality from the absolutism of an autocrat into the republicanism of a wise and humane prince.

That this will ultimately be the case, I have not the slightest doubt; for though I have great confidence in the justice of the American nation, notwithstanding their cruel treatment toward my peeled and downtrodden people, I have still more confidence in the force of Almighty truth, which will sooner or later assert its claim; and he is the judicious statesman and the true philanthropist who shall recognize this claim in his theory and practice of government, and enforce it in the system of his benevolence; and I thank my God that this claim is not contingent upon, nor relative to, any policy that may be adopted by either individuals or nations. If men will not be borne on upon its placid current, they must be dashed to pieces.

So, my friend, you and I both may see that this is a question that concerns the white as well as the colored people of this country, and therefore my plan is this: Let the capitalists and philanthropists of means among the whites, the men of intelligence and means among the blacks, of America, form a joint-stock company, and go to some of the places mentioned in your suggestions and commence the double work of enriching themselves and ameliorating the condition of the Africans. But, perhaps you say that the Colonization Society realizes my idea. I think not; but though that be true, it is useless to think of moving men effectively by worn-out institutions; if that society ever enjoyed a period of usefulness, that time has passed, nor will you or any other man ever be able to employ its resources to advantage among people that you cannot reach. The utterances of the leading men of that society in regard to the expatriation of the free colored people of the country are stereotyped in letters of burning hate upon the hearts of the most illiterate of my people; and no man, however much he may be otherwise respected, can deliver a lecture in its favor without receiving a concert of hisses as venomous in intention as they are degrading in effect upon the speaker.

If societies, either principal or auxiliary, were established in all our large cities, where white men as well as colored could be enlisted in the enterprise of [illegible], and thus convince the black man that it was money and his welfare that you intended to secure, rather than the safety of the system of Slavery, [illegible] engaged in such societies would find themselves rich in a few years, with the consoling thought in the bargain that they were working out the designs of Providence in elevating in the scale of humanity the poor of the land in this, as well as other, lands.

If my views are of any account to you, you may have them as often as you may desire and make what use of them you please, and I shall be ready to be convinced of, and retract any, that you may think and prove erroneous. J. D. M.

### On the Same Side—View of a Native African.

Two letters, addressed to an English merchant, by SELIM AGA, a native of Darfur, in Central Africa, who is engaged in the Niger Expedition, have been forwarded for publication to the Carlisle *Journal*. When the writer was ten years of age he was purchased in Egypt by the gentleman to whom the letters are addressed, and subsequently received an excellent English education. SELIM is now upwards of thirty years of age, and is able to render important aid to the Niger Expedition. The following are extracts from the letters:

LAGOS, West Africa, June 24, 1858.—I am now with Lieutenant GLOVER, getting provisions and other necessaries for our expedition into the interior of Africa. We intend to proceed up the river in the *Spero Meliora*, and to commence our land journey from Rabbah to Kanoo in Housa, theuce to Kirka, in Bornou, and thence to Beghirmi, Wadai, the Mountains of the Moon, to the source of the Nile, thence through Darfur, Kordofan, Sennar, Nubia, and Egypt, to England. I think we may be aoont 18 months before reaching England. I am glad to hear that Mr. LAIAN intends to send many more steam boats to the Niger, and have not the least doubt that the outlay will be covered in a coupla of years; and under the management of sensible men the trade of the country will increase annually nearly a hundred fold, till every patch of useless ground is under cultivation To prove this, let us look at the cotton trade at Abeokuta. It has been established under the auspices o the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and is immediately patronized by the Church Missionary Society, because that Society is now anxious that it should encourage free-labor produce, and give up consuming American slave-grown cotton. A lay agent has been sent to Abeokuta with all the necessaries for cleaning and pressing cotton. The first twelve months he managed to send about three hundred bales, but the second year, which ended in last May, realized something like one thousand, nearly an increase of 250 per cent.; and Mr. ROBIN, the agent, a native of the country, is now obliged to commence business at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning in order to get rid of his customers by 6 o'clock in the evening. Encouraged by this fact, merchants are about to establish themselves at Abeokuta, thus giving every encouragement to the natives of this populous town and surrounding country. Rabbah, although at present a complete ruin, will be one of the greatest commercial emporiums on the banks of the Niger; for, in independent of its position as a marine port, it possesses great interest from the fact of its being the great medium of communication to Kuka, Kanoo and Lake Telad. The last caravan we met with from those localities numbered about 2,000 travelers, with upwards of 600 or 700 horses and donkeys. They bring ivory, gums and hides from the interior of Ilorin, and receive in return European goods and clothing, with which they return back to their own country. Therefore, a clever merchant established at Rabbah would intercept all the trade of the interior, besides the goods which will be supplied by the Tapuh and Nufch people. There is, however, one great want at Rabbah, viz.: a judicial officer in the capacity of consul or magistrate. If such an authority could be sent out from England (and he must be a white man) it would induce many emigrants from Sierra to settle on the Niger, thus facilitating the labors of the missionary and the merchant. For, once perfectly satisfied that the general laws of England are extending their benign influence into this part of Africa, every educated African who is a native of the River Niger will venture, with his life and property, to settle on that river. With regard to the trade of the country, I think there is every facility for a very extensive business as far as the natives are concerned, but the question of sending the produce to the mouth of the river or any other part for shipment is rather a difficult matter, for the Niger is not always sufficiently full to allow for communication by means of steamboats. A question therefore arises as to whether it would be more profitable for the merchant to store up his goods for the space of six months, (the dry season,) or to start a quadruped communication from Rabbah to Lagos. The latter is practicable, only it would entail an immense expense at the onset. The distance is about 400 miles, and I have now traveled the road three times, twice with Lieutenant GLOVER, and once a part of the way by myself, in charge of Government stores for the Niger camp. The stores consisted of 15 loads; a load weighs from 45 to 60 pounds on an average, and is carried on the head of the bearer; each bearer is paid at the rate of 1,000 cowries per day, or 1s. 3d. sterling, thus making, in 15 days, (the period occupied in traveling with loads from Rabbah to Lagos,) the sum of 18s. 9d. per load. Now, will it pay to employ a bearer to bring a tusk, weighing 50 lbs., and which costs from £5 to £6 at Rabbah, for shipment at Lagos? I think it will. Besides this, a number of horses or donkeys might be stationed in the different chief towns on the road, and thus reduce the period of transit from 15 to eight or nine days. The price of a donkey in the Housa country would not be more than fifteen shillings, and if a number of young men were redeemed from slavery and put under the superintendence of a partially educated person at the different stations, they could be employed partly in taking charge of the produce whilst on its way to the next station, partly in cultivating a sufficient amount of ground for the growth of yams, corn and other necessaries for the support of themselves and the beasts of burden under their charge. Land can be had for nothing, and negotiations can be entered into with different kings and chiefs along the road for perfect freedom to pass with the goods. They (the chiefs) are a great nuisance, for they stopped me at one place (Obomishaw) demanding forty cowries for every one of fifteen loads under my charge. I protested against this piece of insolence, threatening the chiefs with the white man's guns, and succeeded in getting away scot free. The next time I came through the same town with six loads, the chiefs and their men retreated into the town, and left the gate entirely at my disposal. Not to abandon the subject of trade, however, it may be as safe to mention that the price of a slave in the Yariba country is from £1 to £11. The free natives will not work for us, and Kroo boys are too lazy, although to be had at a very low price, viz., from 10s. to 17s. a month; but they scarcely pay for their keep, so that the choice of Hobson is left to the man of enterprise—that is, to purchase slaves for domestic and other purposes till a better remedy is found out.

### The Opposition in Pennsylvania to their Brethren in New-York.

*From the Philadelphia North American, Oct. 15.*

The Opposition are, unfortunately, divided. When the American and Republican Conventions recently assembled at Syracuse, there was a foregone conclusion among the honest masses of both parties, that they should sink all former differences, and unite heartily upon the common principles which both avowed. And that purpose was emphasized at the outset by a mutual declaration on the part of the Conference Committees, embodying these principles in a clear and satisfactory manner. Upon that foundation it was easy to have erected a permanent and commanding superstructure. We searched the proceedings of the Conventions, after this basis was laid, for any satisfactory solution of the causes which led to the subsequent separation, without being able to discover a good reason. The extraordinary spectacle was presented of men refusing to harmonize who came together seemingly determined to agree, and who represented constituents who desired union first of all things. It does not become us to place the responsibility of the adverse result upon either side, *though no impartial readers can scrutinize the action of the two bodies without discovering which side is responsible for this unwarrantable failure.* Below the surface there was *a struggle for personal ascendancy*, which was held to be superior to the greater principle at stake, and to that cause may really be ascribed the untoward result. The *Evening Post* deliberately tells the public that there was a contest for control, in which the friends and opponents of Mr. SEWARD figured, and that the real question before the Conventions was not a fusion to rebuke the Administration, but an effort to secure *prestige* for the Presidency in 1860. The cat is thus let out of the bag. We had supposed there was something more important at issue than the prospects of any man or set of men, and that those who had shouted so loudly for Kansas were, at least, actuated by a nobler ambition than one which would allow them to dwarf a great issue by the circumscribed proportions of selfish aspirations. Nor did we expect, when the *Courier and Enquirer*, and other organs of Mr. SEWARD, led off in urgent invocations for a movement in his special behalf, that such a test was to be imposed, either openly or secretly. *No candidate can be helped, now or hereafter, by any such process, and every attempt to manufacture opinions through packed Conventions, will react upon whoever attempts it.* The people are engaged in a great cause, and they mean it shall succeed. Whoever stands in the way of the movement now going forward will be crushed out effectually, *and every side blow struck, by the refusal to unite in a liberal policy, will be resented in good time.*

Since the two Conventions adjourned, after their split, labored efforts have been made by prominent delegates to acquit themselves of any responsibility for not acting together. The Albany *Evening Journal* recently published its reasons for desiring a union of the Republicans and Americans. *Those reasons are sensible and patriotic, and we are quite sure, if they had been urged by the editor of that paper when sitting as a delegate in the Convention, and not as an editor after it, they would have aided materially in producing the result they profess to desire.* At the trying crisis, however, when frank expression was required, and when the influence of old and experienced leaders would have been most potential, *he who has such plausible arguments now, when the mischief is done, never uttered a syllable, so far as the published proceedings show.* The same omission was manifest on the part of others who coöperated with him, and a more culpable course was pursued by others still, who denounced any union whatever. Despite all this mismanagement, we still believe the Administration will be sternly condemned by the popular vote, as it has just been in this State, though the grandeur of the triumph will be diminished by a division, which must stir the regret of every patriot who desires to see the policy of the men at Washington so rebuked and reprobated that Mr. BUCHANAN will at last awaken to a full sense of his own fallen condition. Politicians and managers may attempt to convert the great revolution, which has so auspiciously begun, to their own advantage; but they will discover, before long, that the people are now leading for themselves, and that no little tactics can resist their power. They have been lad a little too long for the good of the country, and the time has come at last for the breaking of the shackles which self-constituted party dictators have imposed through caucuses and conventions.

THE GREAT ILLINOIS SUIT.—We learn from Chicago that the suit of Mr. BATES against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the possession of the valuable depôt grounds of that company has been decided in favor of the company. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court before the Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, and it is said the property involved, with the extensive and costly buildings thereon, was worth $2,000,000. The claim of Mr. BATES was founded under a title obtained from KINZIE to the land, which land was, by the action of the lake, inundated, in consequence of the United States Government building a pier into the lake for harbor purposes. The Government, after having sold it to KINZIE, and received pay therefor, sold it again to the Central Company at $45,000. The Company claim that KINZIE's entry of the land at the Palestine office in 1831 was void, because Congress had passed a law before the entry was made removing the place of selling to another district, and that, although a patent was subsequently issued to KINZIE, and the irregularity was provided for by special act of Congress, still the original entry being void, that the act cannot be legalized.

## SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

### Departure of the Frigate Sabine.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Captain ADAMS, the flag-ship of Commodore SHUBRICK, of the Paraguay squadron, left her anchorage off the Battery at 11½ o'clock on Saturday, in tow of the steam-tug *Huntress*, bound to Paraguay. She carries out as Special Minister Judge JAMES B. BOWLIN, and THOMAS J. PAGE, as Commander of the fleet. As the frigate passed Staten Island a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Seventy-first Regiment, by order of Colonel VOSBURGH, and the flag was dipped. The salute was returned by the frigate with the same number of guns. When abreast of Coney Island, and while the ship was going at the rate of five knots in tow of the steamer, one of the seamen, who, it was given out, was laboring under a fit of *delirium tremens*, jumped overboard from the fore-chains, and struck out for a schooner which was bound up. The word was immediately passed, "A man overboard," and the steamer was stopped. In fifteen or twenty minutes a boat had been manned, and the sailor was taken from on board the schooner, and returned to the ship. It delayed her progress about twenty minutes, and then she proceeded down the bay.

The wind being from the southeast, the *Sabine* was anchored at the Southwest Spit, where she remained until 12½ o'clock yesterday. At that hour she was got under way, a strong wind blowing from the south, and spread her canvas for the first time to the breeze. She crossed the bar at 1:40 P. M., against a strong flood-tide, one hour and ten minutes from the time she filled away at the Southwest Spit to a point one mile outside the south buoy of the bar, close hauled upon the wind, and drawing 22 feet of water. Her pilot, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, of the pilot-boat *Jane*, (No. 1,) says the ship steers perfectly, and from his own observations, as well as that of other pilots who saw her go to sea, it is their opinion that the *Sabine* will prove a fast-sailing ship. Shortly before 2 o'clock the order was given to "square the main yard" to allow the pilot to leave. The ship was hove to, and a few friends who accompanied Judge BOWLIN, Capt. PAGE, and the Commodore down the Bay, went on board the tug. The ship then filled away and went off very handsomely under her three topgallant sails, steering E. S. E. Though close-hauled on the wind she sailed very fast, and before 4 o'clock P. M. she was out of sight from Sandy Hook. The following is a list of her officers:

*Flag-Officer*—WM. B. SHUBRICK, Commanding Brazil Squadron and Paraguay Expedition.
*Captain*—Henry A. Adams, Commanding *Sabine*.
*Commander*—Thomas Jefferson Page, Captain of the Fleet.
*Commander*—Percival Drayton, Ordnance Officer.
*Lieutenants*—M. Woodhull, Executive officer; Chas. S. McDonough, Geo. P. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdaugh, (flag,) Wm. Gibson, R. F. R. Lewis, L. H. Newman, W. P. McCann.
*Fleet-Surgeon*—James M. Greene.
*Purser*—John F. Steele.
*Captain of Marines*—Robert Tansmill.
*First Lieutenant of Marines*—Chas. A. Henderson.
*Second Lieutenant of Marines*——Thos. S. Wilson.
*Passed Assistant-Surgeon*—Jas. F. Harrison.
*Assistant-Surgeon*—J. C. Bertolette.
*Chaplain*—The Rev. John Clarke.
*Commodore's Secretary*. Thos. Jefferson Page, Jr.
*Captain's Clerks*—L. M. Goldsborough, Jr., John Page.
*Purser's Clerk*—John M. Falk.
*Boatswain*—Paul Atkinson.
*Gunner*—James M. Cookes.
*Carpenter*—W. D. Jenkins.
*Sailmaker*—John Jones.
*Master's Mates*—Valentine H. Voorheese, Daniel Dunsmore, Chas. W. Lawrence, John C. Robinson, Wm. G. Roche, James E. Tuwers,

There are also on board the Hon. JAMES B. BOWLIN, Commissioner to Paraguay, and SAMUEL WARD, Secretary of Legation.

The crew consists of 420 men and 106 marines.

### The Austria's Passengers.

The forty-two rescued passengers of the *Austria*, who arrived here on Thursday last in the British war steamer *Valorous*, met by invitation on Saturday afternoon, at the office of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, No. 151 Broadway, where they were presented, by C. B. RICHARD, BOAS & Co., agents of the line, with $30 each, for tha purchaae of clothing, and were informed that they would be provided by the Company with free tickets to whatever destination within the limits of the United States they were bound, and also with fifty cents per day to pay their expenses on the route. Their board, while in New-York, is also paid by the Company.

The following, on behalf of the passengers by the *Valorous*, was drawn up on Saturday, and sent to Captain ALDHAM:

At a meeting of the rescued passengers of the ill-fated *Austria*, held on board the steamship *Valorous* on her passage from Fayal to New-York, the undersigned were appointed a Committee, to express, on behalf of the aforesaid passengers, their deep gratitude to Captain ALDHAM, of Her Britannic Majesty's war-steamship *Valorous*, for his kindness in affording them a speedy and safe passage to their port of destination, and for the kind and humane treatment uniformly extended to them by the officers and crew of his vessel during the passage.

This act of gencresity on his part will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude by the passengers, who hereby tender their best wishes for his future prosperity, and that of the officers and crew under his command. DR. GEO. KUHLMANN,
WILLIAM BECKER.

LATER FROM MINATITLAN.—Captain LOCKWOOD who left Minatitlan on the 28th ult., in the schooner *Emma De Russey*, (bound for Pensacola,) left her at the Balize, and arrived here last evening. He informs us that everything was progressing favorably on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and all the preparations for carrying the mail were about to be completed, and that the people on the Isthmus were anxiously looking for the arrival of the mail steamship *Quaker City*, and the commencement of the California travel and traffic over the Isthmus route.

Capt. LOCKWOOD favored us with a list of the vessels in port and in the river at Minatitlan on the 28th ult., which will be found in the marine news column.—*N. O. Picayune, 10th.*

MARINE REGISTER.—Supplement No. 7, for October, of the New-York *Marine Register*, or *American Lloyds*, has been issued in its usual neat style of paper and typography. The work is now published by E. G. & W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street. The present number contains the names of 29 ships, 18 barks, 21 brigs, 29 schooners, and one steamer, all new, or not before published.

AUTUMN REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The regatta Committee have awarded the prizes as follows:

First class, sloop *Rebecca*.....J. GORDON BENNETT, Jr.
Second class, sloop *Maversing*..E. S. CROMWELL.
Third class, sloop *Fanny*.....E. H. WHITE.
*Schooner Prize*—Schooner *Zinga*, W. H. THOMAS.

The protest by the owner of the *Margaret* against the *Fanny*, for running to the westward of buoy No. 13, was dismissed, as the protestant failed to convince the Committee that the *Fanny* held such a course.

The *Margaret* was ruled not to have competed for a prize—inasmuch as the *boat* she carried was *not* held to have been a serviceable one, as required by the Constitution.

CHAS. H. HASWELL,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, } Committee.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—GEORGE STARK and WM. PERRY, two seamen on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, who had deserted, were on Friday arrested by Officers CORNELL and QUIGLEY of the Harbor Police, and delivered into the custody of Lieut. WOODHULL, on board the frigate.

FOR SAVANNAH.—H. B. CROMWELL'S fine new steamer *Montgomery* leaves Pier No. 12, North River, on Saturday next, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. for Savannah. The *Montgomery* possesses fine accommodations for passengers.

The steamship *Arago*. Capt. LINES, sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying 175 passengers.

THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF AUCTION LAWS.—It will be remembered that sometime ago, an auctioneer, named THEODORE GOLDSMITH, was charged with stuffing houses up town with goods,, and then selling them off, and that he had three such establishments. On Saturday some further evidence was taken before the Mayor in support of this allegation, the object of which, if supported, would have been a deprivation of his license. The question was whether the Mayor could interfere, and whether he would be justified in suspending the auctioneer's license. The evidence of Mr. GOLDSMITH'S participation or of his actual interest in the houses No. 145 West Twenty-fourth-street and 70 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, was somewhat contradictory. An affidavit was produced of Ex-Alderman STONEALL that he leased the house No. 70 West Twenty-sixth-street to GOLDSMITH, and that he is now the tenant. Mr. ZENO BURNHAM testified that he did business on these premises in Twenty-sixth-street, and hired them as sub-tenant from GOLDSMITH. The testimony of CHARLES H. CARPENTER and D. L. HORGH went to show that GOLDSMITH was the principal in both these places. The case is still pending, and excites much interest among furniture auctioneers.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

### Important Arrest of Counterfeiters at Mott Haven—Seizure of Dies, Plates, Presses, and $12,000 in Bogus Bills.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the Detective Police of this City, headed by Captain Walling, made a descent on a counterfeiting den at Mott Haven, arrested two counterfeiters, obtained possession of $12,000 in bogus bank bills, and seized a quantity of dies, presses, chemicals, plates, and all the apparatus for extensive counterfeiting. Several days ago, Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter received intimation that counterfeits were being manufactured on the Ogdensburg Bank, of this State, and that the bogus issues would soon be put into circulation. The Deputy at once deputed Captain Walling and Sergeant Lefferts to make a thorough search for the counterfeiters, and if possible, nip their scheme in the bud. A variety of suspicious places and persons were sedulously "piped," and numberless rides taken in City cars and omnibuses in pursuit of the suspected parties, before the right trail was entered upon.

Two fellows, somewhat notorious for their past operations in putting into the market the "queer," named Leonard Baker, *alias* James C. Watson, and James Jones, were hit upon as the probable financial operators. Their conferences with individuals of stained reputation and their mysterious dodging about, with various other circumstances, excited suspicion against them. At length they were tracked to a house at Mott Haven, about a mile north of Harlem Bridge. They went into the house on Friday night. Notice of this fact was at once communicated to the Police Head-quarters, and a posse of detectives was sent to aid in making a descent on the house. The outer door was locked, but the occupants of the house had evidently no suspicions of the proximity of the Police. The door was forced open, the place entered, and the two men named were immediately arrested. They had just leaped from bed, and when found were hustling themselves with alarming rapidity into their pantaloons. At first they offered a little opposition, but seeing the odds against them they wisely concluded that a graceful surrender was the most valorous course under the circumstances.

A thorough search was made at the house. Twelve packages of $1,000 each of counterfeit tens on the "Ogdensburg Bank, N.Y.," were found in an out-of-the-way closet. They were enveloped in numerous wrappers of brown paper, and the ragged appearance of the bundle gives it the appearance of so much waste paper thrown aside to be sold to the next rag peddler. The bills in the packages were all signed and ready for immediate issue. A quantity of counterfeits of the same denomination, in a half-completed state, was in the same bundle, together with a choice lot of untouched bank-note paper. The cellar was the storehouse for the mechanical implements. A printing-press, dies, chemicals, plates and all the apparatus necessary for counterfeiting were found here. There were also plates for counterfeiting the bills of various country banks, apparatus for altering bills, coats of arms of a number of States, impressed on isinglass, engravers' tools, and books containing a description of the bills of every bank in the country, with *fac similes* of the signatures of the President and Cashier of each. In rummaging through the place the officers came across a roll of the counterfeit Turkish money, an account of the counterfeiting of which was published in the TIMES a few days ago.

The prisoners, together with counterfeit bills, counterfeiting apparatus and other articles referred to above, were brought to this City. The two men were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination. They demand to be tried in Westchester County. The following is a description of the counterfeits:

TEN. | THE OGDENSBURG BANK | 10 | Comptroller's State Vignette.

Will pay TEN DOLLARS on demand to the bearer.

C. No. 3,708. { View of wharf and warehouses at Ogdensburg,—vessels and steamship under sail.

OGDENSBUG, March 4, 1858.
JAMES AVERILL, President.
C. A. BURNHAM, Cashier. X

The bills are well executed, but the paper is thicker than and of inferior quality to the genuine issues. There is no doubt but that the prisoners have numerous confederates scattered throughout the country, and it is hoped that every effort will be made to discover who they are.

HOW FINE GENTLEMEN SUPPORT FINE CLOTHES—HOW ONE WAS CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—There are thousands of girls of the town in New-York who have their "lovers" whom they support in elegant style, paying their board, tailors' and bar-room bills, besides giving them money "to try their luck" at "faro." The most expensively-dressed and extensively-moustached male promenaders on Broadway, belong to this class. The more generous and elevated term applied to them is "fancy men," but the degrading and correct designation is "pimps." One of these debased gentry, who goes by the name of Harvey Field, made a complaint of grand larceny against Emma Morey, Saturday, charging her with stealing jewelry and silk dresses belonging to a girl living at No. 51 Lispenard-street. It was proven on the examination, before Justice WELSH, that Field committed the larcenies himself, and that he made the complaint against the accused because she would not "come down" with as much money as he wanted to gamble with. Field has been, for several years, the supported "lover" of Emma Morey. The facts, as developed, immediately turned the tables against Field. The Magistrate discharged Emma and sent her accuser to the Tombs to be tried upon the charge brought by himself at the next session of the Court of Special Sessions.

KIDNAPPING SAILORS—COMPLAINT AGAINST TWO SCOTCHMEN.—Kidnapping sailors is not an unfrequent occurrence in this City. The abduction is usually effected by getting the unfortunate sailors drunk, and in this condition placing them on board ship. A hard-looking son of Neptune, giving his name as Charles Edwards, made a complaint yesterday against two Scotchmen, named Archibald McAllister and George Smith, charging them with attempting to kidnap him. Edwards says that he has been boarding for some time at a sailor boarding-house in Water-street, kept by a man named Dawson—not the famous Fourth Ward Peter Dawson—and that on Thursday night the accused came there and importuned him to ship on board a vessel ready for sea. He refused to go as requested, and the two men immediately attacked him, knocked him down, beat him savagely, and then took him into a room and there locked him up. After he had been locked up awhile they returned, and with knives in their hands threatened to take his life if he refused to ship on the vessel named. He still refused to go, and although they did not carry their threat into execution, they gave him a second savage beating and then left. After their withdrawal he raised his window, made known his condition to a person outside, who had a policeman come and rescue him. The accused parties were arrested and locked up in the Tombs to await examination.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $20 bills on the People's Bank of this City, have made their appearance. The bills are very well executed. Dennis McCarthy and Michael Murphy were arrested on Saturday for attempting to pass one of them at No. 102 Chatham-street. Charles S. Stodict attempted, on the same day, to pass one at No. 40 Eighth-avenue, and soon found himself in the clutches of an officer. Yesterday, a man giving his name as John Thompson, made a similar effort in the Fourteenth Ward, with a precisely similar result. The arrested parties were locked up for trial.

SWINDLED IN HIS TICKET.—On Saturday morning, JOHN KIST, of Chicago, called at the Mayor's Office, and stated that he, wishing to go to California, had purchased a ticket of STEPHEN GORDON for a passage to California by the steamer *Washington*, and paid therefor $110. The steamer, he was told, was to sail to-day, (Saturday,) but he had since learned that she was not to sail to-day, and so he alleged that he had been swindled, and asked relief. Officer BRANDT, of the Mayor's Squad, recovered for him the amount he had paid to GORDON.

THE OLD STORY.—Mr. Bennett, just arrived from the rural districts, at a late hour Friday evening was persuaded by an enticing young damsel, named Adelaide Lyng, to accompany her to a disreputable house in Thomas-street. He came away minus $56, all the money he had in the world. He made complaint to the Police, and a descent was made on the place. Three girls were arrested there, and $6 of the stolen money recovered. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF ONE.—Isaac Green, a negro, on Saturday, upon entering his apartments in Leunard-street, found James Wiley, a white man, in bed with his wife. Green was greatly incensed, and immediately took the law into his own hands. He drew a razor, and soon drew blood copiously from the veins of Wiley. Green was locked up in the Tombs, and Wiley was conveyed to the Hospital to have his wounds dressed.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—On Saturday night, Officers WELSH and O'BRIEN arrested four men, named JOHN MCCANN, *alias* Hutchin, JAMES SMITH, *alias* Leonard, JOHN LOWERY, recently from State Prison, and CHAS. MYERS, on sospicion that they were about to rob a vessel in the North River. They were brought ashore and locked up in the First Ward Station-house. The men are known to be notorious river thieves. Their likenesses will be taken to-morrow, and placed in the rogues' gallery.

ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.—A stout Irish laborer, John Carroll by name, residing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, Saturday, became enraged at his wife for some trifling matter, and seizing a tea-pot commenced beating her over the head. He broke the pot in pieces, and cut his wife's head in a terrible manner. His wife was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the brutal husband was locked up in the Tombs to answer for his brutality.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.—Julia Flynn, a servant girl in the employ of John Hermann, No. 453 Broome-street, was arrested, Saturday, charged with stealing from her employer $175 in money, and nearly $80 in clothing. After committing the robbery she left. When arrested she had made away with $50 of the money, and had pawned the clothing. Justice BRENNAN committed her for trial.

A man, named Anthony Rosch, hung himself in a barn near More's Corner, in Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday. He had been in the village but a few days, and no cause is assigned.


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BROOKLYN, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

*Sig. G. B. Fontana:*

DEAR SIR: Having learned with great pleasnre that you propose to fix your residence in this vicinity, and to pursue your vocation here as Professor of the Italian language and literature, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to invite you to deliver, as early as may be convenient, the three lectures on Dante, which you delivered last season at Boston. We desire this for ourselves, as wishing to be more fully instructed concerning the great Italian poet, by one so intimately conversant with the theme. And we are persuaded, also, that you would have no reader or better introduction than the one thus afforded, to our most cultivated and appreciative circles. With sentiments of sincere respect and esteem, we are, dear Sir, cordially yours,

| | |
|---|---|
| R. S. Storrs, Jr., | A. A. Low, |
| H. W. Beecher, | Daniel Embury, |
| Fredk. A. Farley, | Edward Whitehouse, |
| Wm. Ives Buddington, | Henry E. Pierrepont, |
| Jared B. Flagg, | James M. Minor, |
| W. E. Lewis, | James Humphrey, |
| Samuel Longfellow, | Lucien Birdseye, |
| Rufus W. Clark, | T. H. Rodman. |

**BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.**—Dr. JNO. W. FRANCIS, President of the Medical Board, will deliver the introductory lecture to the several Courses of Clinical instruction, at this institntion, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the operating theatre. The members of the Medical profession, Medical students, and others interested in Medical science, are respectfully invited to attend.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D., C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., WM. T. PINCKNEY,
J. T. METCALFE, M. D., P. G. MOLONEY,
Executive Committee of Bellevue Hospital.

**THE DEACON OF GLENWOOD'S LECTURE.**—Mr. De Cordova will deliver the last lecture of his Course for 1858, at Clinton Hall, THIS EVENING, Oct. 18. Subject—*The Pothos of Humor.*

To Lyceums—Mr. De Cordova's address is No. 220 West 32d-st., New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.**—Black, 15⅔ hands high, stylish travelers, perfectly sound and gentle; price $175, or one of them would be sold for $250, that would answer well for a coupé. Inqnire at first private stable in East 18th-st., east of Irving-place, before 10 or after 4 o'clock.

**HORSES.**—GENTLEMEN'S HORSES TAKEN TO Winter. For particulars, address O. E. LEE, Fishkill.

## STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufactnrer,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

## PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

**COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.**—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seomstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts nnd do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; no objection to travel; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, and seamstress—can cut and fit; as good cook, and to wash and iron; as first class cook, as experienced waiter, as laundress and chambermoid; as nurse and chambermaid; as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; call at E. CARROLL, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a Scotch Protestant girl and German Protestant girl; the first as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the second as chambermaid and waitress. Both are industrious and careful; desire to go together. Unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 249 East 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, as a first-rate cook, by a respectable woman, who would assist with the washing and ironing; and as chambermaid and laundress, by an English Protestant women who understands fine washing and ironing. Both have excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 228 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR SEParate, by two sisters, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with the washing and ironing; they are particularly neat and tidy, and willing to work; have the very best of City references. Apply, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., in the office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WHO have lived in one family, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $7 a month; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or regular chambermaid; is a nent sewer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; she is fully experienced and can come highly recommended. Any lady requiring the services of a first-class domestic will be pleased by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, of good moral character, temperate habits, and quiet disposition, a situation; has served as first-class chambermaid and waiter; understands the duties of housework; a steady home required more than high wages. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A MOST RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress, thoroughly understands her duties in the dining-room; is a girl of neat and good appearance; has served in some of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; wages not so much the object. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. (No charge.)

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY respectable well-informed Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; will be found a girl of good disposition, kind and obliging; very fond of children; cuts and fits; does embroidery; has the very highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A STEADY, RELIABLE AND first-class servant, a situation, as experienced cook; is an excellent meut and pastry cook; understands making all kinds of soups, &c.; will assist in washing and ironing, or do it all in a small family; refers to one of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private gentleman's family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. For particulars, call at No. 192 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO EFFICIENT young women, in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, fully competent for her duties; makes first-rate bread and pies; the other a neat chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing to perfection. Applyat No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and assist in anything required; is a good sewer; has worked at dressmaking some time, and done sewing by the week for families. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and well recommended woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; she will be found very willing and particularly neat; any family wishing a good servant will call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND well-recommended young woman, as down-stairs servant, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; is willing and obliging; has very good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady, a situation, as housekeeper; is willing to make herself useful. A good home in a gentleman's, or widower's family preferable to high wages; is an excellent seamstress. Apply three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation, as cook; is no excellent baker; would prefer the country, and is willing to assist in the washing and make herself agreeable; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Aveones A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; one as cook or laundress. Also by two nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman of high respectability and religious habit, as housekeeper or nurse in a gentleman's family; can do a number of housework, seamstresses, chambermaids, cooks, young girls for light work. Ladies wishing first-class servants, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., second hoor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. No objection to a short distance in the country, has lived 4 years in her present situation, from which she can be seen and recommended. Apply at No. 137 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or chambermaid, has no objection to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had five years' experience as cutter, a situation in a ladies' and children's furnishing or mantilla and cloak establishment. A line addressed to M. E., Station D., No. 12 Astor-place, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in washing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call, on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking and pastry; would go in the country. Wages $8 to $10. Excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork; is a neat sewer and understands hair-dressing perfectly. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 194 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel with an invalid lady. Understands doing fine musling, and French fluting. Best of recommendations. Apply for two days at 331 6th-av., fancy store, near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 296 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 130 Amity-st., in the front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children or to do light shomberwork and waiting. Call at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room. Reference given if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objections to children or plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, by a very competent English girl, with good City reference. To be seen, until suited, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of dessert, and is a good baker; can give good City references. Inquire at No. 230 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED.—A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as cook, who has lived in English and French families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has two years' recommendation from her present place. Can be seen at No. 197 9th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERician woman, as nurse and seamstress for grown children or an infant; no objection to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 244 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call at or address No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at 85 East 22d-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good working men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Louden, of the Encyclopedia of London, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man of several years' experience in this country, who thoroughly understands his business, viz., green and hot-house plants, the culture of fruits and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c., the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, would take charge in general of any gentleman's place where confidence, honesty and sobriety is required. Has a first-class recommendation of over 6 years from a highly respectable gentleman in this City. Address, for one week, E. B. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, who has lately arrived in this country, desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of gentlemen's horses, and a good milker of cows, and understands garden work; excellent City reference; no objection to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 38 4th-av., corner of 8th-st., or address a note to N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing and industrious man, who can produce the most satisfactory references from firms in Wall, South and Pearl sts., as porter, or to act as entry clork; can keep accounts neatly; can drive and take care of a horse or two; knows the City well. Being married, and having a family, is desirous of a place speedily. Address CLARKSON, No. 24 Ludlow-st., or Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would assist in waiting, if required; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the city or country or any part of the former. The best of City reference as to sobriety, capability and honesty. Can be seen by addressing JAMES, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITH undoubted refereoces from former places, a situation as coachman and groom; is a careful hand over horses, and turns his carriage out in the neatest style; will assist in the garden and make himself useful about any residence, City or country, latter preferred. Moderate wages for the Winter. Address VALOROUS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, or call at No. 3 Nassau-st., on Mr. Anibal.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman or farmer; understands the care and management of horses, cattle and vegetables; his wife as cook, washer and ironer, milk and butter, baking, &c.; they have good reference and prefer the country. Apply to-day and Monday, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., from 8 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman; is single; understands the proper treatment and management of horses in all respects, carriages, harness, and he has had several years' experience in driving, both in London and this country; no objection to a short distance in the country. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at Ryer & Chapman's, harness-makers, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, will be attended to, or can be seen there.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is well acquainted in the City; understands taking the proper care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable German man as coachman; understands the management of horses, is a careful driver, and can show the best of refereuces from first-class families; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady active man, who perfectly understands his business; he comes well recommended from his last situation for sobriety, honesty and attention to business. Address, for two days, at the watch and jewelry store, No. 193 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to go South, as he is accustomed to the climate, and can give the best of references. Address M. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; would make himself generally useful. Address G. R., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter, understands his business perfectly, and has the best of recommendation from his present place where he has lived for the last six years. Can be seen at No. 107 9th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTable family, a native of France, a place in a family as waiter. He nnderstands his business perfectly, and has the best references. Address, in writing, E. M., No. 61 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADvertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, No. 623 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE and member of the Bar desires a situation as clerk in some law office in this City or vicinity; satisfactory references given; salary expected moderate. Address A. X., Box. No. 211 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY IN THE country, about an hour's ride by rail from the City, a competent, sober, industrious Protestant woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing and general housework; and also, in the same family, wanted, a small girl from 12 to 16 years old to wait on the table, &c. The family keeps no cows. Inquire, for two days, at No. 59 Morton-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—COOK AND WAITRESS TO GO AN hours' ride into the country; Protestants preferred; must be first-rate in their departments and willing to wash and iron; family small; house with all moderu convenicnces. Apply this (Monday) morning at the bookstore of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duuue-st.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS AND respectability, to canvass for a book which will pay them from $5 to $15 a week. Ladies out of employment, you will never find a better opportunity for engaging in pleasant and profitable employment. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, on a farm, one to do geueral housework, the other to do general farm-work. Preference will be given to a man who understands the cultivation of fruit and competent to take charge of a small form. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY IN BROOKLYN —a Protestant girl to do general house work; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 31 Johnson st., Brooklyn, W. D.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ACTIVE WOman, accustomed to cloth sewing, is wanted in a large Boys' School near the City. Apply on Tuesday, 19th inst., from 8 to 12 o'clock, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and has good references, can apply at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. Protestant preferred.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

EMPLOYERS OF RESPECTABLE FEMALE servants, wanting good competent help, cannot be disappointed by calling at Wesley's Select Female Employment Offices, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., or No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., as a number of smart English, Scotch, Welsh Protestants and others, are waiting engagements. A good Scotch cook and English nurse on hand at 4th-av. office. N. B.—No charge if not suited.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

## BILLIARDS.

**PHELAN'S**
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway, New-York Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

**SPLENDID SLATE AND MARBLE BED** Tables, warranted, for $225 and $250, every thing complete, superior to the patent humbug cushions of the day. Orders by mail for Tables and Trimmings attended to. WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st. Tables to let.

## INSTRUCTION.

**NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y.

M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

**SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.**

Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-grounnd and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

**SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.**

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

**NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR** WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have orranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continne, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For farther information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental facnities; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, reuder the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

**BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE**—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding Scoool, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue 44 weeks. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York; or the Principal.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 281 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

**THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimouials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA,** ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; MISS FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the prhcipals, at Florida.

**HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.**—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogue and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**—PROFESSOR DON BERNARD, from Paris, French Teacher of the Hungarian Institute, respectfully informs his former pupils and the public in general, that he is now ready to resume his private lessons. Application to be made at Don Bernard's Young Ladies' Institute, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

**ORANGE INSTITUTE**—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—Is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.; will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

**MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS,** teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Secaucus, N. J. The school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year,

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 26 by 63, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hnaterst., being in the most desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, one block north of Fulton-av.; cars pass every five minutes; comprising a full lots, (2 corner lots,) with large double house and good brick stable; 21 rooms, 4 parlors, 2 basements, marble mantels, gas in all parts of house and stable, good fruit and vegetable garden; no incumbrance, title perfect. Excellent for a large school or seminery. Terms $6,000, balance on boad and mortgage. Would not exchange. Apply at No. 20 Pry-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country near the City, worth from $3,000 to $6,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, Inquire at No. 48 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY.—FOR SALE the very desirable building lot and buildings thereon, No. 8 Lndlow-st., 57 feet from the corner of Canal-st.; size of lot 23x87½; terms easy title perfect. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements, a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 326 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st.; lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep. About two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to Wm. B. SMITH, Counselor-at-Law, no. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE LOT, 25x100, 2 and 3 story brick house, situate on 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $4,300. The lot alone is worth $3,600, and rapidly advancing in value. Apply at No. 13 Cedar-st., between 12 and 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement brick house on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in good order, and pays 10 per cent.; price $6,000. Inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR sale, one of the finest building sites on this beautiful avenue, 72 feet front on the avenue, by 125 feet deep, containing 3 and 3-5 lots. Fine fruit trees of eight years' growth. The best bargain offered on the avenue. MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, new, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte House. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house No 184 Forsyth-st. Also, three two-story and basement brick houses, corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av. Rents low. Inquire of G. W. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 48 High-st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The desirable house No. 109 Amity-st., with all the modern improvements, for a small family. Furniture must be sold with the house. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. The house may be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET 25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 89 and 94 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 79 Mamo-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor, in a respectable part of Brooklyn. Rent must be moderate. Address H. H., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE a well-furnished house between 3d and 6th avs. and 30th and 35th sts. Address R. W. KINDALL, No. 39 Vesey-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave the New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid ont, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SIXteen miles from New-York by railroad, through in 60 minutes; situation delightful, eminently healthy, sheltered against rough winds, with an unsurpassed view over New-York, Staten Island, Long Island, the Bays, Narrows, &c. The house is large, very conveniently arranged, cold and warm water in kitchen, laundry and bath, furnace, cellars, closets, &c.; barn, carriage-house, stables, &c., are all new, elegant and strong; five acres of land under high garden cultivation. Price $12,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Will be sold with or without furniture and stock. Could be nsed as a fine Summer boarding-house. Address H. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET, ON THE BANKS OF THE NORTH RIVER.—To let on a lease of four and a half years, rent $1,500 per year, a large, well built, elegantly furnished house, seven bedrooms on one floor, bed room piazza, six acres of ground, splendid garden; in short the most complete and comfortable establishment on New-York Island. None need apply but private families, with the most unquestionable references. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, of FRANK E. HOWE, No. 438 Broome-st., next door to Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

$5,500—A FINE COUNTRY RESIdence.—About 23 acres of the choicest of lands, at Washingtonville, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, in good repair, good buildings, all new; house, carriage-house and barn, two wells of water, 6 to 7 acres young bearing orchard. Apply to JOHN JAQUES, or BIGG SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Welsh, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, [illegible], parks, stores, offices, &c.
Iron doors, safes and window shutters.
Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Coal grates and fenders.
Cast iron roofs.
Have added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to [illegible]
Columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings [illegible] purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Marine Hospitals at Buffalo, Oswego, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Mobile; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HARDWARE.—H. A. PATTERSON & BROTHERS, having lost their entire stock of Hardware by the fire of No. 13 Bowery on the 3d September last, have taken the store No. 27 Park-row, between Beekman and Ann sts., where they are prepared to wait upon their friends and the public with a new stock of goods at wholesale and retail, under the name of PATTERSON BROTHERS.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTnumbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a reduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS' PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

### EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell this following described Stocks at auction at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

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| 360 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. | $50 each |
| 150 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip | 25 each |
| 200 shares Greenwich Bank | 25 each |
| 200 shares Broadway Bank | 25 each |
| 20 shares American Exchange Bank | 100 each |
| 25 shares Bank of North America | 100 each |
| 150 shares People's Bank | 25 each |
| 50 shares Merchants Exchange Bank | 50 each |
| 5 shares New-York County Bank | 100 each |
| 100 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co | 30 each |
| 50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 60 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 30 shares People's Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 250 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 101 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co | 17 each |
| 50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 20 shares Chicago & Rock Island R.R | 100 each |

$500 Third-av. Railroad, 1st mort. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds, due 1860, interest June and December.
$500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, interest April and October.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.

### HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock,
At their Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
500 packages and lots of foreign and domestic Hardware, consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and Country trade.
ALSO,
A large assortment of French and German toy and fancy goods. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture by J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer. The attention of families and others is directed to the large sale of choice furniture continued in the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., to be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 19th, at 10½ o'clock, the whole being of the most expensive kind, having been made to order and cost upwards of $15000, consisting in part of velvet carpet, solid rosewood parlor furniture, such as suites in silk and satin, centre-tables, etageres, work-tables, corner etageres, rich lace and brocatel curtains, French clock, vases, pier mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, oak extension dining-table, elegant China ware, cut glassware, silverware, ivory cutlery, &c. Also, a large and extensive variety of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, sofa-bed, rockers, ingrain carpets, together with a great variety of articles, suitable to a well-furnished house, the whole of which is on absolute sale. Terms cash.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT household furniture, parlor suites covered in brocatel and silk velvet, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, rosewood etageres, oil-paintings, statuary, &c.—WILLIAM T BOYD, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 18, all the furniture in the private residence, No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av. Parlor suites of reception and reclining chairs, centre, side and sofa tables, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, lace curtains and shades, rosewood secretary, book-case, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, oak extension table, rich cut-glass and silver-plated ware, French China dinner and tea sets, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, wash-stands, hair mattresses, sofas, rockers, chairs, corner stands, mirrors, clocks, and many articles too numerous to mention. For further particulars, see *Herald*. Sale positive, rain or shine. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF TWENTY-FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS—On Avenue A, 1st and 2d avs., and 82d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property:
Avenue A—2 lots on southwest corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
1st-av.—2 lots on northwest corner 82d-st.
2d-av.—2 lots on east side, between 81st and 82d sts.
82d-st.—12 lots on 82d-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.
Also, 4 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
Terms per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF $12,000 ELEGANT NEW and second-hand furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., embracing carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, velvet, hair-cloth and reps, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, Voltaire and easy chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, bookcases, oak dining-room furniture, new and elegant designs; black walnut chamber suites, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, with plate-glass backs and doors; rosewood and mahogany corner-stands, what-nots, book-racks, &c. Also, three very elegant rosewood piano-fortes. City makers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 9th-st., near 6th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in purple plush, rosewood centre and side tables, pier mirrors, rich mantel ornaments, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, embroidered cottage suits, matting, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, pillows, oil-cloths, stair rods, &c.; a general assortment of dining and bedroom crockery, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.—Elegant jewelry, consisting of sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, studs, sets of studs and sleeve buttons, vest buttons, &c., set with mosaic, enamels, and cameos of new and rich designs; also, superb 18-carat gold hunting and open cased watches, embracing patent and detached levers, chronometers and double time-keepers, with independent stop seconds; also, gold vest and guard chains, chatelains, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 20th and 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemiaa glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, solid sterling silver ware, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE ON WEDNESday, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, of the personal property of an eminent physician of this City, recently deceased, consisting of household furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gilt framed oil-paintings and engravings, a large and excellent library, a great variety of valuable medicines, one family bay horse, carriage, and several sets of harness. The above removed to No. 444 Pearl-st., near Chatham, for convenience of sale.
HENRY MARCHANT, Administrator,

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—Trade Salesrooms No. 13 Park-row.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock.
PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY—COMPRISING complete sets of Federal and State reports in common law and equity, Admiralty reports, Ecclesiastical reports, digests, commentaries, treatises, &c., including a large collection of choice English law books, many of which are scarce. Catalogues are now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock.
CHOICE LAW LIBRARY—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and Admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, being now out of print; also digests, commentaries, treatises, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable pair of dark brown Canadian Ponies, short tails, 10 years old, 13 hands high, can trot together a mile in four minutes, one can trot in three minutes. They are kind and gentle in harness, one of them a superb ladies' horse, they are well matched. Sale without reserve. Also, a set of double Harness.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Trade Salerooms, No. 13 Park Row,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 6½ o'clock.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF standard works in all departments of literature, arts and sciences, including many choice and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots for City and country dealers. BARTLETT & COWEN invite the attention of those wanting cash bargains. Call and get catalogues. Sales are positive.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.
SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS AT AUCTION, FROM ANDREW DRYBURGH, Philadelphia.—On WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment, comprising all the leading varieties, in fine order, to be sold without reserve.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., a large assortment of household furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City. Also, a large lot of carpets, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.
The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place.
Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 78 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jernsalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORRISON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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BANKERS,
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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Oct. 9, 1858. Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, published pursuant to Chapter 437 of the laws of 1849:

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1851. | | |
| Gottschalk, Sarah | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 20 | 100 |
| Ledentu, Eugene | New York | Feb. 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Mosher, Chas., admr. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 7 | 35 |
| Remington, E. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 50 | 25 |
| Ritchie, Wm. Johnston | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 10 | 50 |
| Smith, John P. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Williams, Sarah S. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 2 50 |
| Appleton, Mrs. J. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 9 | 37 25 |
| Chew, Anthony S., trustee | Cincin'ati | Aug. 1 | 15 | 62 10 |
| Gottschalk, Sarah | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Harder, Nancy | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 11 |
| Holt, Wm. W. | New-York | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 28 |
| Murray, B., jr. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 70 |
| Rice, John | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 14 |
| Shipicy, Robert | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 28 |
| Valentine, J. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Vanderbilt, Jer'mi'h | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Walker, E. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 70 |
| Young, William | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| | | 1855 | | |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Farrand, Frederick | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Holt, Wm. W. | New York | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Rice, John | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Shipley, Robert | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Feb. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Walker, E. R. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Wood, Cordelia | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Mosely, William | N.Hs., Cn. | Aug. 1 | 63 | 252 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Wooster, M. H., trustee for J. H. W. | Brant'd, C. W. | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Wooster, M. H., trustee for M. H. W. | Brant'd, C. W. | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| | | 1854. | | |
| Bellinger, Chris. C. | Herkimer | Feb. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Feb. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Jay, John C., in trust. | Ryc, W. C. | Feb. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Nortoo, Henry P. | Brockp'rt | Feb. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Rawls & Seymour | New-Y'k. | Feb. 20 | 14 | 56 00 |
| Seaver, B. F., trustee. | Unknown | Feb. 20 | 13 | 52 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Feb. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Atwater Mrs. E. E. | Buffalo | Aug. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Bryan, Richard S. | Troy | Aug. 20 | 20 | 80 00 |
| Green, Thomas C. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Hadden, David | New-Y'k. | Aug. 20 | 12 | 48 00 |
| Halleck, Wioes | Wes. N.Y. | Aug. 20 | 4 | 16 00 |
| Hartley, Miss Isabel. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Howell Thomas M. | Canand'a | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Jay, John C., in trust | Rye, W. C. | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Le Roy, Susan E. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Martin, Charles J. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 18 | 72 00 |
| Norton, Henry P. | Brockp'rt | Aug. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Suckley, George | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Aug. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Thurston, J. G. | Lancast'r | Aug. 20 | 9 | 36 00 |

Statement of dividends declared by the late The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, since assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, 1858, published in pursuance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of Dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, D. N. & A. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 6 bal | 1 50 |
| Amerson, A. | Unknown | 1838, Feb. 1 | 10 bal | 25 00 |
| Cook, R. M. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 3 bal | 75 |
| Higginson, Nancy M. | New York | 1848, Aug. 1 | exdiv | 80 00 |
| Miller, S. | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 50 bal | 30 00 |
| Peck, Norman | Unknown | 1838, Aug. 1 | 10 bal | 25 00 |
| Rogers, David L. | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 17 bal | 10 20 |
| Rogers, David L. | Unknown | 1840, Aug. 1 | 17 div | 85 00 |
| Rogers, John | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 22 bal | 13 20 |
| Russell, Thomas S. | Unknown | 1839, Feb. 1 | 20 div | 100 00 |
| Wilkinson, Lewis | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 5 bal | 1 25 |
| Yates, Isaac I. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 10 bal | 2 50 |

THE ROCHESTER & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andrews, Rob't. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 10 | 12 50 |
| Barney, D. N. | Unknown. | 1853, Au. 22 | 10 | 25 00 |
| Evans, Richard I. | Unknown. | 1853, Au. 22 | 12 | 30 00 |
| Evans, Richard I. | Unknown. | 1854, M'ch 1 | 12 | 51 00 |
| Gallingher, C. H. | New-York | 1854, Mch 1 | 20 | 85 00 |
| Henry, B. F., guardian | Unknown. | 1852, Feb. 1 | 2 | 10 00 |
| Kiog, Edward | Unknown. | 1853, Au. 22 | 50 | 125 00 |
| Monell, Robert | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 50 | 212 50 |
| Nenninger, J. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 80 | 340 00 |
| Parkin, Thomas | Unknown. | 1853, Au. 2 | 10 | 25 00 |
| Powis, R. | Unknown. | 1851, Feb. 1 | 27 | 135 00 |
| Rainsford, Cath. | New-York | 1854, Mch 1 | 10 | 42 50 |
| Renous, E. | Unknown. | 1853, Feb. 1 | 17 | 85 00 |
| Smith, D. E. | Unknown. | 1851, Feb. 1 | 25 | 125 00 |
| Simpson, Mary L. | Unknown. | 1853, Feb. 1 | 19 | 95 00 |
| Warner, Abni | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 18 | 76 50 |
| Whitney, Sarah L. | Unknown | 1854, Mch 1 | 14 | 59 50 |

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, John | Unknown | 1841, Aug 5 | 20 | 60 |
| Anderson, E. J. | Unknown | 1838, Nov. 5 | 25 | 100 |
| Bleecker, Barent | Albany | 1840, Au. 22 | 18 | 54 |
| Griffin, Wm. P. | Unknown | 1851, Aug 1 | 10 | 35 |
| Lawson, Peter | Unknown | 1841, Feb. 1 | 5 | 15 |
| Lawson, Peter | Unknown | 1841, Aug 5 | 5 | 15 |
| Millard, Thomas | Unknown | 1838, Nov. 5 | 5 | 20 |
| Suckley, George | Unknown | 1851, Feb. 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Taylor, Arch. R. | Unknown | 1842, Feb 15 | 35 | 105 |
| Thomas, Harriet P. | Unknown | 1853, Feb. 1 | 46 | 184 |
| Van Eps, Abram | Unknown | 1851, Feb. 1 | 5 | 17 50 |

*State of New-York: City and County of Albany, ss.*—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.
GILBERT L. WILSON.
Sworn before me this 9th day of October, 1858.
A. D. ROBINSON, Albany County Judge.
The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office.
oc18-law3w

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those to such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-

## NEW-YORK CITY.

**Reception of the Hope Hose Fire Company of Philadelphia by the New-York Firemen.**

In cordial response to an invitation tendered them by the firemen of this City, the Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia arrived on a visit to this City, at Pier No. 1, shortly after 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, where they were met by eighteen full companies of firemen, each preceded by a band, and first escorted to the Washington Hotel, for the purpose of initiatory refreshment. The Hope Hose Company were eighty-seven in number, and were under the marshalship of the Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, who has just been reelected to Congress. Besides their fine new hose carriage, they brought with them a new steam fire-engine, said to be the smallest ever built in this country, being only nine feet ten inches long; weight 5,150 pounds. The United States Cornet Band of Philadelphia accompanied them. The Company is one of the oldest in the city of Brotherly Love, dating its existence from 1805. The Manhattan Hose Company were their special hosts on Saturday, the other companies acting only as aids. Mr. JOHN P. LACOUA was Grand Marshal of tha occasion. The route of the procession was up Broadway to Springstreet; thence to Sullivan, into Bleecker; back through Bleecker to Broadway, and thence to Unionsquare, along Fourth-avenue to the Bowery, into East Broadway, and thence to the house of Engine Company No. 6, in Ludlow-street, where a splendid collation was prepared, and well partaken of. Along the whole line of route, fireworks of all descriptions were discharged, bonfires blazed, and the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. Yesterday morning, the members of the Hope Hose Company, by invitation, attended Trinity Church. To-day they will visit the public institutions on the Islands, and to-morrow they will exhibit their steam-engine at the Merchants' Exchange, and afterwards partake of a grand dinner at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. They will leave the City on Wednesday.

[Advertisement.]
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PICCOLOMINI
on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PICCOLOMINI
on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Holloway's Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption, and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PICCOLOMINI
on exhibition at
BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to the medical experiments when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 186, 96, 110, 179, 72, 156½, 177, 345, 349½, 350, 361 367, 374, 380, 381, 383 to 385, 388, 389, 391, 393, 394, 399, 401 to 401, 407 to 409, 411, 412, 415 to 418.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1.*—Nos. 149, 1799, 1688, 266, 1713, 1634, 1635, 1152, 1558, 1611, 274, 1767, 66, 1764. *Part II.*—Nos. 1747, 1689, 1825 to 1833, 1031, 1535, 1749, 1793.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 125 to 135, 137 to 140, 98, 100½, 86, 11, 61.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part 1.*—Nos. 1009, 1325, 1349, 1583, 1393, 1394½, 1503, 1629, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1601, 1619, 1613. *Part II.*—Nos. 1878, 592, 476, 1634, 1680, 992, 1708, 840, 848, 1345, 1584, 1672, 1738, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2164, 2106, 2108, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132. *Part III.*—Nos. 1958, 1962, 1966, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2024, 2026, 2030 2032, 2034, 2036, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2052, 2054, 2058, 2064, 2070, 2072, 1221, 1162, 1322, 1696.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 16.
Before Judge Sutherland.

THE GLASS BALLOT INJUNCTION DISMISSED.

*James Hosmer* vs *Fernando Wood and Samuel C. Jellie.*—In this case James Hosmer, as a tax-paycr, had obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from receiving the value of the glass ballot boxes which they had sold to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, on complaint that the defendants and Police Commissioners colluded for the purpose of defrauding the tax-payers. The defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint, and to have the injunction dissolved. Granted.

THE LOWBER JUDGMENT AGAIN.

In the case of the people of this State, at the relation of Comptroller Flagg against Robert M. Lowber, the motion to dissolve the injunction was denied, without costs to either party.

## LONG ISLAND.

**Political.**

The Republican and American County Conventions meet in Brooklyn at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when one more effort will be made to unite the two parties upon the ticket.

The Vanderbilt Democracy hold a mass meeting in the City Hall Park this evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named GEO. MANN, on Friday evening last, was run over by a coal-cart in Huron-street near Franklin, and instantly killed. The driver of the cart was arrested, but upon inquiry as no blame could be attached to him, he was discharged.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—From June 1 to Oct. 1, 2,711 persons have received medical advice and treatment at this institution for the following class of diseases: Diseases of the eye and ear, 204; surgical, 378; females, 113; children, skin and vaccination, 888; heart, throat and lungs, 356; digestive and nervous system, 670; dental surgery, 309. Total, 2,711. Of the above there were males, 1,012; females, 1699. Total, 2,711.

Natives of the United States, 880; England, 87; Scotland, 9; Germany, 12; Norway, 3; Newfoundland, 2; Ireland, 1,711; Wales, 2; Switzerland, 1; West Indies, 1; Canada, 2; Nova Scotia, 1. Total, 2,711.

Prescriptions gratuitously dispensed, 6,041.

Patients visited at their homes, 53; visits paid, 140; cured, 21; relieved, 13; died, 5.

**Brooklyn Items.**

THE BROOKLYN HARMONIC.—The Brooklyn Harmonic Society gave their first concert Thursday night at the Athenæum. The attendance was good, nearly a thousand persons being present. The music, both chorus and orchestra, was conducted by CARL PREE. The music was good, and the audience in an especial good humor. The cantata, "The Lay of the Bell," was well rendered and elicited much applause. The Harmonic Society is a native institution, its public performers being exclusively Brooklynites, and though still young, bids fair to be a successful experiment. Mr. PREE, the present leader and originator of the Society, is especially popular, among the members and tha fraternity.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of WILLIAM MAZONEY, who has been missing for several weeks, was found in the East River, near Fulton Ferry, Saturday. An inquest was held and a verdict of "Found Drowned" was rendered.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A public meeting will be held in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, to devise ways and means to erect a building similar to the Academy of Music in New-York.

## NEW-JERSEY.

**Hoboken.**

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—Last week the Water Commissioners let in the first flow of water from the Passaic Water-works, and since that time the applications for water from the inhabitants have been numerous. The pipes are being tapped daily, and the rates, though not at present fixed, will be about equal to those of Jersey City.

The first step taken in the matter of the introduction of water into Hoboken was in the Spring of 1857, when an act was passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey appointing EDMUND CHARLES, JOHN BOARD, CHARLES CLINTON, JOHN IRELAND, EDGAR BROADHEAD and the Chairman of the Hoboken Council, Commissioners to supervise the introduction of the water. These gentlemen proceeded with the work, and after much delay, arising from the opposition of other parties, they succeeded in completing tha work. They were allowed by their charter to issue bonds for $60,000. They have succeeded in the enterprise at an expense only of $38,000. They have caused to be laid four miles of pipe, of which one mile is the supplying pipe from the place where the Passaic pipe is tapped to the main street. The remaindar consists of twelve and six-inch pipe, and has been extended as far as is necessary for the present uses of the inhabitants. The present Commissioners are Messrs. EDMUND CHARLES, EDGAR BROADHEAD, JOHN IRELAND, WILLIAM W. SKIPPEN and JAMES W. WILSON, Chairman of the Hoboken Council. There is a head of water of from 125 to 128 feet high, with a supply at the smallest tap of from twenty to eighty barrels daily. No public celebration took place on the occasion of the introduction of the water.

RESIGNED.—DUNLEY P. GREGORY, Jr., resigned as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Thursday night. Engine Company No. 4 were suspended from the Department for four months, and the engine ordered to be locked up.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 16.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 6s, '74 | 104⅜ | |
| 8,000 | Tennessee 8s, '90. | 92⅝ | |
| 5,000 | Virginia 8s | 93⅞ | |
| 5,500 | do | 94 | |
| 2,000 | Indiana State 5s. | 91⅜ | |
| 3,000 | Missouri State 6s. | 87⅜ | |
| 8,000 | do | 87⅞ | |
| 20,000 | do | b60 87⅞ | |
| 2,000 | Lonisiana St. 6s. | 94⅛ | |
| 7,000 | Min. S. 8 p. c. bs. | 107½ | |
| 3,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | 96 | |
| 10,000 | B. C. W. Loan | 99¾ | |
| 3,000 | N. Y. C. Bs. 1878 | 99¾ | |
| 1,000 | E. R. 2d M. B. '83 | 76¾ | |
| 8,000 | E. RR. Ct. Bs. '71 | 34 | |
| 1,000 | Har. R. R. 1st M. | 90¾ | |
| 11,000 | Har. RR. 2d M. B. | 80 | |
| 1,000 | Har. RR. 3d M. B. | 65 | |
| 1,960 | Mich. S. 1st M. Bs. | 85 | |
| 2,000 | Mich. S. 2d M. B. | 63 | |
| 5,000 | Goshen Br'd Bs.. | 73¾ | |
| 11,000 | Ill. Cen. RR. Bs. | 90 | |
| 1,000 | Ill. Free'd Ba... | 87 | |
| 300 | Cary Imp. Co..... | 6¼ | |
| 100 | do | b60 6¼ | |
| 2,000 | T. H. & A. 2d m. | 41 | |
| 1,000 | Ga. & Chic. 1st m. | 98 | |
| 1,000 | M. & M. 2dm. 10 hs | 73⅜ | |
| 3,000 | Cl. & To. In. Bs. | 55 | |
| 5 | Bk. of State N. Y. | 104½ | |
| 27 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110½ | |
| 5 | Bk. of the Repub. | 120 | |
| 10 | Common'th Bank.. | 96½ | |
| 50 | Canton Co | 20 | |
| 405 | Pacific M. S. Co | 105 | |
| 150 | do | b60. 105 | |
| 200 | do | s60 104⅜ | |
| 50 | Del. & R. Canal Co | 99⅜ | |
| 200 | Gardiner Gold Co.. | ⅝ | |
| 150 | Harlem R'd Pref'd. | 24⅝ | |
| 50 | do | 24⅜ | |
| 200 | Reading R'd | 50⅜ | |
| 1100 | do | 50⅜ | |
| 500 | do | s10 50⅜ | |
| 300 | do | s30 50 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 84 | |
| 150 | do | h10 | 84½ |
| 7 | do | 84¾ | |
| 150 | do | h10 | 84⅞ |
| 150 | do | b60 | 85⅛ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 84 |
| 100 | do | b10 | 84 |
| 100 | do | s60 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 84 |
| 450 | do | | 84½ |
| 150 | do | s5 | 84 |
| 450 | do | b60 | 84 |
| 350 | do | s3 | 84 |
| 300 | Erie Railroad | | 15¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 15⅝ |
| 18 | do | | 15⅝ |
| 100 | Hudson River R | | 28¾ |
| 200 | Harlem R'd | snw | 12 |
| 50 | do | | 12 |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R'd | | 80½ |
| 120 | M. So. & N. Ia. R'd. | | 24 |
| 300 | dd | b30 | 24½ |
| 25 | M. S. & N. I. G. S'k. | s30 | 50¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 51⅜ |
| 178 | do | | 51¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 51⅞ |
| 220 | Panama Railroad | | 118 |
| 300 | do | b60. | 118¼ |
| 50 | do | | 118¼ |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | s60 | 81 |
| 100 | do | s10 | 83 |
| 10 | Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R. | | 92½ |
| 208 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | | 82¾ |
| 20 | do | | 82¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 82⅝ |
| 150 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | | 34½ |
| 700 | do | | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do | s60 | 34¾ |
| 850 | do | b30 | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do | s10 | 34½ |
| 5c | Chi. & Rk. Is. R. | s60 | 65¼ |
| 29 | no | | 65¾ |
| 250 | do | | 65⅝ |
| 50 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | | 4¾ |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22,000 | Missouri State 6s | 87⅜ | |
| 1,000 | Erie RR. c. b. 1871 | 34 | |
| 1,000 | Erie RR. 2d m. b. | 83¾ | |
| 4,000 | Harlem RR. 1st-m | 90¾ | |
| 150 | Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 105 | |
| 100 | do | s60 | 104¾ |
| 150 | Erie Railroad | | 15¾ |
| 50 | do | | 15½ |
| 150 | N. Y. Cen. RR. | | 84 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 84 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 84 |
| 50 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 750 | do | | 83¾ |
| 550 | do | b3 | 83¾ |
| 100 | Reading RR. | s30 | 50 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Harlem RR. | b30 | 12 |
| 200 | do | b60 | 12 |
| 50 | Mich. So. & N. I. RR. | | 24 |
| 100 | do | s10 | 23⅞ |
| 50 | Mic. S. & N. I. g. s. | h10 | 51¾ |
| 50 | do | | 51¾ |
| 100 | do | | 51¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 51¾ |
| 50 | do | | 51⅞ |
| 100 | Panama RR. | | 118¾ |
| 250 | Galena & Chi. R. | b30 | 82⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 82⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 82¾ |
| 50 | Chi. & R. I. RR. | | 65¾ |

MONDAY, Oct. 18—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Gooda table, of $2,225,931, as against $3,259,943 same week last October. The Export of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,265.120, against $1,721,980 same week last season. The Exnort of Specie, including $426,000 by the *Arago* for Havre on Saturday, is $886.234, against $120,000 same week in 1857. The Cotton porta took from Bank about $500,000 in addition to the shipments abroad. The receipts from California, on Friday, were $1,322,005, and the Sub-Treasury disbursed *net* for tbe week $277,635; the balance standing $10,198,837 on Saturday afternoon, against $10,476.672 at the close of the previous week. The Customs paid in for tbe week are $466,221.

The various Specie movements of tbe week are slightly in favor of the Banks, but as the last official average was a declining one, and the California receipts were not available until Satnrday, the probability is that the statement to be made up this afternoon will show less than the previous reserve of $29,170,254—though the average will be a rising one. The market for Money, at the close of tbe week, notwithstanding the free and unusually easy movement of trade at the South, and a considerable increase of activity on the Stock Exchange, was cheaper than at any time during the year on all negotiations inside of 60@90 days. Short discounts range from 3 to 5 ₱ cent., according to the classification of tbe bills offered, and demand loans from 2½ to 4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The terms were especially easy to the Brokers on Saturday when $100,000 was left on call, in one instance which came to our knowledge, at 2½ ₱ cent., and $40,000 at 2½ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchbanges are 109¾@110 ₱ cent. on London, and f.5 13¾@f.5.12½ to the dollar on Paris. Tbe standard drawers are disposed to hold the rate on London quite firm, in the absence of a free offering of transient bank or merchant bills. French Exchange is easier.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at thie port for the month of September, published a few days since, and our own usual summary, given at tbe same time, of the trade of the nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from the 1st January to 30th September, 1858, were.....$113,366,379
Add two weeks in October.....4,884,741
Total to date.....$118,251,120
Amount same time, 1857.....192,502,615
Decrease this season.....$74,251,495

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscallaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, to Sept. 30... $45,646,000
Add two weeks in October.....3,072,511
Total to date.....$48,718,571
Against same time in 1857.....57,878,960
Decrease to date.....$9,160,389

The same tablea make the Export of Specie to Sept. 30.....$20,603,000
Add two weeks in October.....1,512,051
Total to date.....$21,115,051
Against same time, 1857.....33,677,000
Decrease to date.....$12,561,949

The receipts at New-York of Gold from California, and of Foreign Coin, since the 1st of January to the present date are.....$28,667,052
From Europe, &c.....2,021,000
Total receipts.....$30,688,052
Against previous year:
From California.....$25,550,853
From Europe.....6,678,000—$32,228,853
Aggregate decrease.....$1,540,801

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S | 104@104¼@104⅜, Int. fm. Jan. |
| New-York Central | 83⅜@84⅜@83¼ |
| New-York and Erie | 16⅛@15⅜@15⅜ |
| Reading | 50⅜@52⅜@50⅜ |
| Rock Island | 66@64⅜@65¼ |
| Michigan Southern | 24½@24⅜@24 |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 47⅜@52⅜@51⅞ |
| Michigan Central | 55⅜@57¼@56 |
| Toledo | 32½@35½@34½ |
| Galena | 84½@83¼@82¾ |
| Illinois Central | 79@80@83 |
| Pacific Mail | 103¼@105¼@105 |
| Panama | 118¼@118@118¼ |
| Missouris | 86¼@87¾@87¾ |
| Virginias | 93¾@94@93¾ |
| Tennessees | 91¾@92¾@92¾ |
| La Crosse Bonds | 27@26¾@26¾ |

The Stock Exchange continues active, and begins to attract a more substantial class of orders than has been shown at any time since the crisis. The opinion seems to gain ground among the oldest money lenders of tha Street that dividend-paying securities will have to be more generally resorted to for the employment of private capital at fair rates than heretofore. The City Bank capital of $67,000,000 and a line of undrawn deposits (unprecedented for tho month of October) of $85.000,000 absorb nearly all the merchant and other trade bills now making, and at very low rates of interest, and in addition have also drawn to their portfolios nearly or quite two-thirds of the $30,000,000 United States Treasury bills and stock recently created by act of Congress. The belief that this very easy state of things, so anomalous for tha Fall season of the year, must continue for some time to come, is strengthened by the European advices by the last packets, which represent a similar condition of the discount markets in London and Paris, and a much larger accumulation of bullion in the great banks.

The New Federal Stock has been mostly withdrawn from market, to await better prices on both sides of the Atlantic, as we near the 1st January. Some sales were rendered from Germany by the *Africa* on Friday, which net 105½ ₱ cent. here, counting interest at from January 1, or 106¾, including the intermadiate interest. The bids here are 104½@104¾, without tempting sellers. The demand for State Stocks, both for home investment and and for banking basis in tha interior, and for the temporary employment of foreign balances, is on the increase, and it looks as though Virginias, Tennessees, North Carolinas and Louisianas would be carried up to nearly par before the January dividend, and Missouris and Californias to 92@95 ₱ cent. New-York State fives are worth 104, and the long date sixes 115@116, with an increasing inquiry for banking purposes. The head of the Department at Albany informs us that he has seldom been so actively employed in registering new circulation for the country, and something like the same improvement is being felt in the free bank circulation of the Northwestern States. The prices for Missouris and Tennessees on Saturday show an advance of 1 ₱ cent over the previous week.

The Railway isaues usually called at the Brokers' Board, are gradually improving. The English orders have nearly cleared tha market of New-York Centrals, the 6 ₱ cents. being wanted at 93¾ ₱ cent., and the Convertibla Sevens at 104. Tha Sevens of 1876 (the sinking fund bonds substituted for tha losns of the original companies, as they fall due) have advanced to 99¾ @ par. The whole issue, when exhausted, will be $1,925,000. The Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central are up to 90@90¾ ₱ cent. The Sinking Funds of the Michigan Central, 94 ₱ cent. Tha third mortgage of the Erie Company is in better request, on the advance from London. Tha unsecured Bonds of the Company are also looking up. Sales of tha 1871s at 84 ₱ cent. Harlam Bonds are 90¼@80@65 ₱ cent. for the first, second and third mortgages, respectively. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund 73, and second mortgage 63 ₱ cent., which is a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. There is a fair inquiry, at private sale, for a number of other Western Bonds, heretofore much depressed, but now resuming the regular payment of interest. City of Brooklyn Water Loan has advanced to 99¾ ₱ cent.

On the Share list the movement has become quite general, although the favorite class, for outside orders, is such as continued their regular dividends through the crisis. Panama left off 118½, and New-York Central 83¾ ₱ cent. The sales of the latter through the week—a good deal of the business being on speculation for both the *Bear* and *Bull* account—amount to 30,000 shares. There was less activity toward the close, and the prices stood 84@84⅛ on Friday and Saturday, until a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. was made by sellers on Saturday afternoon, when about 2,000 shares were freely taken. Other orders were believed to be in the market, waiting a more decided reaction in the price. Pacific Mail shows a good degree of steadiness, at 105 ₱ cent., as the November dividend draws nigh. The activity in Reading shares was quite marked again in the early part of the week, but fell off at the close, the price on Saturday being the same as at the end of the previous week. The deliveries maturing this week are understood to be large on sellers' options. The coal tonnage was affected to the extent of 5,000 tons by the cessation of business among the colliers on the Pennsylvania election day. Among the Western shares, Michigan Southern Preferred is the firmest. The advance for the week is about 5 ₱ cent. This class of stockholders will receive the advantage of 5@10 ₱ cent. from the net result, over the operating extremes, interest and sinking fund, of the present fiscal year, which ends 31st December. The gross traffic promises to reach about $2,000,000 on a much reduced scale of expenditure, and without the Lake steamers, which have been abandoned as a source of loss to the Company. This result will revive a reserve of at least 5 ₱ cent. to the credit, (for future payment, after the old embarrassments of the concern are cleared off,) of the preference stock, and it may reach 10 ₱ cent. The common shares are steady at 24, and Rock Island steady at 65⅞ ₱ cent. Toledo is more dealt in on speculation, though part of the advance was lost at the close of the week. The *Bear* account in Galena continues to be felt in the dealings in the stock, and the amount of *short* sales has been rather increased, encouraged by what is considered a light traffic in September, though the difference is not such as to affect the calculation of the management for another 4 ₱ cent. dividend in February. The general market left off steady on Saturday afternoon. Illinois Central shares, on English orders, suddenly advanced to 83 ₱ cent., and were scarce and in demand.

The shares of the City Banks continue in good request, and a further advance is paid in order to execute the demand, on nearly all descriptions. The dividends for the week are 5 ₱ cent. from the Fulton Bank, and 4 ₱ cent. from the City Bank. Tha Shoe and Leather is now in the receipt of heavy deposits on account of the City Chamberlain, incident to the rapid payment of taxes at the City Hall. During the week the small remnant of $1,600, due to the Associated Banks on the New-York Country Currency arrangement of last Fall, was paid off, and the last certificate cancelled, of $7,984,000 originally received in Country Bank Notes, together with $49,805 interest, the same yielding 5.89 ₱ cent. ₱ annum to the City Associates. A higher compliment than the simple statement of this fact, could not be paid to the entire security of the New-York system of banking, in a season of trying pressure and sacrifice. A portion of the Currency received was on tha old Safety Fund Banks, several of which had to liquidate after the crisis, but without loss to the note holders.

Tha number of shares represented is 32,206, and of a capital of 110,000 shares. There was no opposition ticket voted for, and the head of the Board received the support of about 29,000 out of tha shares represented. The Board will be called together this week for the business of reorganization. MR. MORAN will, no doubt, be reelected President, though not, we presume, until the compensation of this officer is fixed, if not materially reduced. We understand there is a decided feeling with a portion of the Board in favor of reduction, and also in favor of dispensing with the office of Assistant to the President, created last Winter while MR. MORAN was in Europe, and since continued at the cost of $7,000 per annum. It is not intended, we believe, by the motion, to reduce the pay of the President to a more rational sum than the one which, as an experiment, was adopted last season, to change the desire or purpose of MR. MORAN to continue his services another year, but rather to strengthen his own and the position of the Board before the public, by a step in the direction of retrenchment, equally called for by the straitened finances of the Road and the actual value of any one man's services in a mere executive station, short of the Presidency of the United States. The Directors who yielded to the experimant of $25,000 last year—some of them reluctantly, and with considerable misgiving as to the propriety of the step—have since seen that it is a failure, in more senses than one. We refer to the subject again only in its general, not personal bearing. The decision is now with the seventeen Directors whose names are published above. A correspondent, on the collateral question of the completion of the Long Dock improvement, to which MR. MORAN, as well as his colleagues in the arrangement, attaches great importance—but none too great, in the estimation of our correspondent—submits tha inquiry whether that gentleman has done, or means to do, more toward the early practical compliation of this improvement, because of his $25,000 a year, than he, or a competent successor, at less cost, would do, if receiving $10,000 a year. The saving of $15,000 on his pay, and $7,000 by dispensing with his assistant, would be quite an item toward this object, in the present poverty of the Company.

The following names comprise the new Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Company, elected at tha annual meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday last:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Moran, | Dudley S. Gregory, |
| Samuel Marsh, | Edwin J. Brown, |
| Cornelius Smith, | Hermann Gelpcke, |
| Daniel Drew, | George Bruce, |
| John Arnot, | Robert H. Berdell, |
| Ambrose S. Murray, | Samuel H. P. Hall, |
| D. A. Cushman, | Edward K. Alburtis, |
| Wm. B. Skidmore, | George T. Cobb. |
| Ralph Mead, | |

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State | 30–100 | Mobile | ⅛@— |
| New-England | 15–100 | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ⅛@— |
| Jersey | ⅛@— | Indiana Frse | 1¼@— |
| Philadelphia | 1–10@— | Missouri | ½@— |
| Penn. Country | ⅛@— | Michigan | ⅜@— |
| Baltimore City | ¼@— | Illinois and Wis. | 1¼@— |
| Maryland | ⅛@— | Tennessee Old | 1@— |
| Virginia Old | ⅛@— | Tennessee Free | 2@— |
| Virginia Free | ⅛@— | Canada | ⅛@— |
| North Carolina | ¾@1 | Phila. Checks | ⅛@— |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | ¾@— | Bult. Checks | ⅛@— |
| New-Orleans | ¾@— | Boston Checks | ⅛@— |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | 75 | 80 |
| 120 acres | 65 | 70 |
| 80 acres | 75 | 80 |
| 40 acres | 90 | 100 |

**General Import List.**

*Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 16, 1858.*

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

| | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| OBINA, GLASS AND EARTH'W'S. | | |
| Bottles | | $257 |
| China | 565 | 26,380 |
| Earthenware | 862 | 27,596 |
| Glass | 258 | 4,802 |
| Glass Ware | 17 | 653 |
| Glass Plate | 2 | 433 |
| DRUGS, &c. | | |
| Acids | 16 | 2,117 |
| Ammonia, Sal. | 72 | 1,913 |
| Bark, Peruvian | 798 | 19,059 |
| Barytes | 80 | 358 |
| Blea. Powders | 506 | 6,929 |
| Borux | 100 | 2,965 |
| Camphor | 100 | 1,642 |
| Cantharides | 9 | 1,233 |
| Cbalk | — | 238 |
| Cream Tartar | 23 | 5,436 |
| Cochineal | 2 | 700 |
| Cudbear | 4 | 491 |
| Gums, Crude | 52 | 1,073 |
| Gum Arabic | 30 | 790 |
| Gum, Copaiva | 24 | 399 |
| Gluc | 6 | 913 |
| Indigo | 9 | 480 |
| Lic. Paste | 236 | 5,846 |
| Oils | 10 | 555 |
| Oils, Cod | 25 | 157 |
| Oils, Ess | 9 | 1,044 |
| Oils, Linseed | 255 | 18,775 |
| Paints | — | 9,274 |
| Rhubarb | 133 | 3,197 |
| Soda, Bicarb | 1,050 | 4,550 |
| Soda, Sal | 214 | 1,781 |
| Soda, Ash | 951 | 28,008 |
| Vermillion | 1 | 315 |
| Other | — | 5,380 |
| FURS. | | |
| Furs | 186 | 67,651 |
| FACUTS, &c. | | |
| Currants | — | 2,453 |
| Nuts | — | 2,797 |
| Oranges | — | 246 |
| Pres'd Ginger | — | 121 |
| Raisins | — | 13,457 |
| Sauces & Pres | — | 1,812 |
| INSTRUMENTS. | | |
| Mathematical | 1 | 80 |
| Musical | 44 | 8,014 |
| Optical | 6 | 3,461 |
| JEWELRY, &c. | | |
| Jewelry | 11 | 5,329 |
| Watches | 19 | 18,979 |
| LEATHER, HIDES, &c. | | |
| Brlstles | 8 | 1,323 |
| Boots & Shoes | 6 | 1,226 |
| Hides, Dressed | 142 | 38,535 |
| Hides, Undr'sd | — | 145,867 |
| Leather, Patent | — | 474 |
| LIQUORS, WINES, &c. | | |
| Ale | 304 | 2,461 |
| Brandy | 45 | 5,508 |
| Beer | 76 | 524 |
| Cordials | 13 | 116 |
| Gin | 55 | 3,104 |
| Porter | 100 | 1,018 |
| Rum | 13 | 1,140 |
| Whisky | 167 | 14,565 |
| Wines | 1,543 | 23,721 |
| Champagne | 5,527 | 35,427 |
| METALS, &c. | | |
| Brass Goods | 17 | 2,966 |
| Chains, Anch's | 130 | 3,347 |
| Copper | — | 2,059 |
| Cutlery | 23 | 13,587 |
| Guns | 48 | 11,887 |
| Hardware | 75 | 11,943 |
| Iron, Hoop, tons | 47 | 2,197 |
| Iron, Pig, tons | 491 | 6,797 |
| Iron, R. R. bars | 2,813 | 14,945 |

| | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| METALS, &c. | | |
| Iron, Sheet, t'ns | 75 | 3,706 |
| Iron, Tubes | 161 | 2,113 |
| Iron, other, t'ns | 905 | 40,146 |
| Metal Goods | 30 | 2,020 |
| Needles | 2 | 1,121 |
| Nickel | 6 | 4,474 |
| Plated Ware | 4 | 534 |
| Percuss. Caps | 2 | 353 |
| Saddlery | 2 | 574 |
| Steel | 672 | 17,228 |
| Spelter | 7,022 | 12,685 |
| Silver Ware | 19 | 1,016 |
| Tin, boxes | 13,588 | 97,006 |
| Tin, slabs | 1,604 | 23,291 |
| Wire | 68 | 1,437 |
| Zinc | 62 | 3,012 |
| SPICES. | | |
| Cinamon | — | 1,794 |
| Mustard | — | 491 |
| Nutmegs | — | 1,825 |
| STATIONERY, &c. | | |
| Books | 149 | 11,346 |
| Engravings | 8 | 3,731 |
| Paper | 37 | 3,052 |
| Other | 14 | 1,531 |
| WOODS. | | |
| Brazil | — | 5,030 |
| Mahogany | — | 927 |
| Ratan | — | 716 |
| Rosewood | — | 21,218 |
| Willow | — | 1,486 |
| Other | — | 1,588 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| Baskets | 17 | 1,029 |
| Bags | — | 1,855 |
| Bricks | — | 202 |
| Boxes | — | 1,549 |
| Buttons | 15 | 1,717 |
| Burr Stones | — | 1,489 |
| Clay | — | 1,319 |
| Cheese | 35 | 1,783 |
| Cigars | — | 11,052 |
| Coal, tons | 1,938 | 6,617 |
| Corks | — | 256 |
| Cotton, bales | 40 | 250 |
| Clocks | 10 | 993 |
| Cocoa, bags | 950 | 14,727 |
| Coffee, bags | 4,821 | 74,788 |
| Emery | 15 | 300 |
| Fancy Goods | — | 11,832 |
| Fish | — | 3,511 |
| Furniture | 19 | 2,069 |
| Grindstones | — | 283 |
| Guano | 604 | 640 |
| Hair | 1 | 962 |
| Honey | 28 | 702 |
| India-Rubber | 388 | 7,966 |
| Machinery | 3 | 647 |
| Molasses | 880 | 18,425 |
| Oil-Paintings | 10 | 3,062 |
| Paper Hang | 2 | 184 |
| Plaster | — | 484 |
| Perfumery | 69 | 4,999 |
| Pipes | — | 2,125 |
| Potatoes | — | 2,099 |
| Salt | — | 4,343 |
| Seeds | — | 422 |
| Soap | 615 | 1,922 |
| Sugar, hhds. | 3,309 | 186,295 |
| bbls. & kgs | 1,432 | 52,263 |
| Sugar, hx. & bg. | 50 | 739 |
| Tapioca | 2,044 | 27,888 |
| Tea | 1 | 100 |
| Twine | 9 | 534 |
| Toys | 1,783 | 34,653 |
| Tobacco | 325 | 9,029 |
| Waste | 507 | 25,627 |
| Wool, bales | — | 3,013 |
| Other | | |
| Total Gen | | $1,446,618 |
| Dry Goods | | 779,313 |
| Total entries | | $2,225,931 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIX MONTHS PAPER WANTED.—First Class Hartford, Boston or New-York names wanted by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Coun.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

**Real Estate....SATURDAY, Oct. 16.**

There were no sales to-day at the Exchange. On Thursday, the 14th, the following real estate sales were made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Merchants' Exchange: One parcel on the east side of the Twelfth-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh-and One Hundred and Eighth-streets, by order of the Supreme Court, size 87 feet 11 inches in front, 87 feet 7 inches in rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, ten lots in Williamsburg, three lots on southeast corner of North Second and Ninth streets; four lots on Ninth-street, adjoining the above, and three lots on the north-west corner of Ninth and Ainslie streets—all about 26x100 each. Sold for $400 each. The first were bought by W. B. MOFFATT at $3,500 and the Williamsburg property by S. B. TOBIN, at $400 each.

Mr. SAMUEL BEMAN has sold for Mr. ARNEST FINK the lot on the southeast corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue, full front, by 95 feet deep, for the sum of $9

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2209. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ...EST BY TELEGRAPH.

...Company's Office—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

## ...DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

...THE ARIEL OFF CAPE RACE.

...VEMENT IN THE WORKING OF THE CABLE.

...Steady—Breadstuffs Tending Downward—Consols 98 to 98 1-4.

...Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Oct. 18.

The Vanderbilt United States Mail steamer ...ptain LUDLOW, from Bremen and Havre *via* ...ton Oct. 6, passed Cape Race on Sunday, ...inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

...ariel has 250 passengers for New-York. Her ...ached here to-day.

...is no improvement in the working of the At...ble at Valentia.

...Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued ...s for £136,000 additional capital to lay two ...om Hull to Elbea in Hanover, and Jonning in ...

...ting is to be held at Paris in November to ...arrangements for the construction of a canal ...s Isthmus of Suez.

...pecie in the Bank of Austria amounts to £11,...sterling.

...Western Bank has made a call for 100 additional ...s for the 1st November.

...were large quantities of tea at Canton, waiting ...reopening of trade for exportation. Trade had ...umed at Shanghae.

...rs were afloat that there were two French ...war at Lisbon demanding the restitution of ...GEORGE.

...King of Denmark was quite ill.

...KLEIN was at Japan, and U. S. Commissioner ...Shanghae.

...s at Canton were in a most unsatisfactory ...Cholera had appeared among the Chinese

### Commercial Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct 6.

...market for COTTON is quiet but steady at the ...orted per *Africa*. The sales of tlie last three ...at up 21,000 bales, of which 1,400 were on ...ion and a similar amonnt for export. Messrs. ...SON, SPENCE & Co., however, say that the fair ...er qualities have been offered to the trade at a ...uction from former prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

...RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR ...y a downward tendency, with prices a little ...though nominally unchanged. The market ...with a tendency still downward. WHEAT dull, ...ally unchanged. Western White is quoted ...@6s. 6d., and Southern at 7s.@7s. 5d. CORN ...quotations nominal. Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s. ...large quantities of Black Sea grains on the ...which are selling at a decline on all grades.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

...heavy. PORK quiet. BACON dull, and prices ...th but little inquiry. LARD dull at 60s.@61s. ...is slow of sale, hnt prices unaltered.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

...is dull, and inferior descriptions of common ...g at 3s. 10d.@4s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady ...@39s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet. RICE ...ASHES quiet at 31s. 6d. for Pots and 32s. 6d. ...CAD OIL dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. Philadel...9s. 6d.@9s. 9d.; Baltimore 6s. 6d.@7s.

LONDON MARKETS.

...id WHEAT is unchanged, while inferior is ...ower is steady. TEA firm. COFFEE unal...TALLOW firm. American FLOUR steady. COT...

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

...closed on Tuesday at 98@98¼ for Money ...nt.

STATE OF TRADE.

...chester market exhibited but little activity, ...was no change in rates.

### Later from Mexico.

...BETWEEN VIDAURRI AND MIRAMON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 18.

...*General Rusk* has arrived here ...s dates to the 14th inst. The Mexican ...brings confirms the report of the battle ...VIDAURRI and MIRAMON. It was fought near ..., and lasted four days, VIDAURRI being bad...d. He had retreated to Monterey, and was ...reparations to attack MIRAMON again.

### ...om Santa Fe—Another Indian Battle.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 18.

...atch from Independence, of the 17th inst., ...the Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 27th ...ed there last night.

...had reached Santa Fé of another battle with ..., in which six of them were killed, and ... recovered. Two soldiers were wounded. ...mail conductor reported meeting a large ... of gold hunters bound to Pike's Peak.

### ...of the Second Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 18.

The second Overland California mail arrived ...Saturday night and brought letters dated the ... The third mail is twenty-five days out, and ...ably reach here to-night.

### ...tion in the Matter of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 18.

...United States Circuit Court, Judge ... presiding, on an application filed by HENRY ...y and N. C. MCLEAN, Attorneys of Messrs. ...GRANT, of London; and THOMPSON and NES... other creditors of the Ohio Life and Trust ..., representing claims to the amount of $700,... injunction has been granted against the as... restraining them from disposing of the prop... the Company under their control. An appli... the appointment of a Receiver, before the ... Court, has been granted, and the Sheriff of ... County has been appointed Receiver.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Oct. 18.

...COVER, Esq.:—*For the Directors of the Atlantic ...graph Company, New-York:*

...t is to say that the preconcerted signals ar... by Mr. THOMSON have failed to elicit any im...t in the reception of signals here.

...know if any improvement has taken place ...

...ence repeating the same system on Wednes...

C. V. DE SAUTY.

### ...alloon Race between Godard and Steiner.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 18.

...alloon race between Messrs. GODARD and ...came off at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They ...maining up three days. Mr. BELLMAN, of ..., preceded them in a small balloon.

### Marine Disasters.

...LOSS OF THE BRIG C. M. LAVERTY.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

...*Beaver* arrived at this port in eighteen ... Turks Island, bringing JOHN ADAMS, mate, ...MITCHELL and DAVID CHANCE of the crew of ...*Laverty*, of Rhode Island, which was ... on the Hawk's Nest Reef, Turks Island, ... The *Laverty* had in abont 6,000 hushels salt, ...in the Hawk's Nest anchorage for safety ...out wind. Capt. ROBINSON, the officers and ... were all saved, but the vessel will prove a ...ck. The *Beaver* spoka, Oct. 7, lat. 30.57, ..., bark *Indos*, of Baltimore, from New-Or... Rio Janeiro, all well. Brig *Abner Taylor*, ...om Turks Island, also arrived in company ...*Beaver*.

...POSED WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 18.

...hooner *Albion*, bound for this port, and ...DECOTTLES, IRWIN & WRIGHT, of this city, is ...to have been lost, with all on hoard, in the ...of the 7th. She left Cleveland for the Wel... on that day, and is said to have gone down ...am. The vessel was insured in the North... ...mpany, of Oswego.

...XPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 18.

...-boat *J. H. Bloore* exploded her boiler ...morning, outside of the harbor, scalding ...so that he will not probably recover, and ...g the captain and one or two deck hands. ...er is missing. The wreck has been towed ...

### ...arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

...IVER DU LOUP, Monday, Oct. 18—1 P. M.

...as yet no signs of the steamer *Anglo...* fully due with four days later news from ...

### ...ern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 16.

...new steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's ...ved to-day from New-York,

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Gen. Jerez Not Dismissed—The Condition of Our Relations with Nicaragua—The Proposed Purchase of Cuba—Post-Office Receipts.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

It is not true that General JEREZ has been dismissed. He will continue to he recognized by our Government as Minister from Nicaragua. After a full discussion of the questions at issue between the two Governments, General JEREZ was satisfied that his present authority would not enable him to yield one or two points insisted upon hy Secretary CASS, and the further consideration of these has been postponed to await dispatches from Nicaragua. General JEREZ informed the Secretary of State that he was unable to say what would be the decision of his Governmen on them. He expects a reply before the meeting of Congress.

It is but just to General JEREZ to say that upon his first arrival here he furnished Secretary CASS with a copy of his powers. His recognition as Minister was suspended only to await authority to apologize for the offensive language used by Nicaragua. That authority came, and the apology was made. General JEREZ was then officially informed that there was no longer any obstacle to his recognition. He never made any representation as to his powers, beyond placing a copy on file in the State Department.

In the meantime, it is the determination of the President to proceed as if the discussion with General JEREZ had not taken place. It is believed, however, that the representations of this Minister as to the determination of our Government, will induce MARTINEZ to give his sanction to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty without further delay. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

It is said that General JEREZ will immediately communicate with the Government of Nicaragua, relative to the non-success of his mission, and ask for further instructions. He was emphatically informed hy Mr. CASS that whatever may be done by France or any other foreign power, our Government will protect the Transit Route to the fullest extent, and at all hazards.

Some friends of the Administration occupying high political position, express themselves favorable to a direct application to Congress for an appropriation to conduct a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba.

The receipts of the Post-Office Department for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, were $1,616,000.

### The Prize-Fighters.

GREAT CROWD OF BRUISERS IN BUFFALO—CONDITION OF HEENAN AND MORRISSEY—FIGHT BETWEEN SCOTTY AND BARNEY AARON.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 18.

The coming fight between HEENAN and MORRISSEY causes the greatest excitement among the "Fancy." The city is probahly fuller of bruisers now than ever before, and delegations continue to arrive by every train. Notorious sporting characters are here from Havana, New-Orleans, California and all the large Northern cities. Both MORRISSEY and HEENAN are reported to he in excellent health and spirits and "eager for the fray."

The fight will take place near Long Point, Canada. HEENAN'S seconds are AARON JONES and JOHNNY MACKAY; and MORRISSEY'S Dublin Tricks and Australian KELLY. The betting is even.

A fight came off to-day, at Point Albino, between two lesser lights of the pugilistic fraternity—Scotty, of Brooklyn, and BARNEY AARON. It resulted in a victory to Scotty, BARNEY AARON giving him a foul hlow. They fought ten rounds in 15 minutes.

### J. Glancy Jones Minister to Austria, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 18.

The Reading (Pa.) *Gazette* announces the appointment of J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Austria.

Judge PORTER has resigned his commission of Supreme Judge, held hy the appointment of Governor PACKER.

### Republican Mass Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

The Republicans held a Mass Meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night. The Hon. A. H. RICE presided. Speeches were made by the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Dr. C. A. PHELPS and others. The Hall was crowded, and considerahle enthusiasm manifested.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 18.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever on Saturday, were 30, and for the week ending on that day, 310.

### The Funeral of Judge Jay.

BEDFORD, Westchester Co., Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your highly interesting notice of the death of the late Judge JAY emboldens me to send you an account of what many of your readers were doubtless anxious to unite in, though in consequence of the day and distance few were able to do it—I mean the last sad services paid to the memory of a good man's life.

The whole aspect of the funeral at Bedford was of a character patriarchal—the old family linked with the history of our country—the old ancestral place, the old trees, the old family servants, the old dependents—one numbering fifty years of service, another forty—coming forth from cottages erected for their comfort, while the whole country for miles around poured forth young and old, to swell the throng of those who came to show reverence or love to an old friend and neighbor—what hesides, he preeminently was, their wise and kind counselor in all their troubles and difficulties. Through all this varied assemhlage there seemed to prevail hut one tone of quiet reverential sadness—the aged men and women talked under hreath of the old Governor and his day, the middle-aged talked of the Judge and how sadly they all would miss him, as they did already his liberal and tender-hearted sisters, whose praise is in all the churches—and his equally kind wife—while the younger portion looked and spoke with more interest of those who were rising up in the family to take the places of those who had gone, and to follow, as we all trust they will, the noble Christian use of wealth and influence.

It was indeed such a funeral as in our "go-ahead" land is seldom seen—quiet, unohtrusive and loving; all had come forth to mourn a friend and honor a Christian; not a word was said about his party or politics, in Church or State; not a word about Slavery or Abolitionism, or Kansas. Such topics were as foreign to the scene and the feelings, as they were to the lesson given of peace and love and holy hopes, and in this spirit was Judge JAY'S eulogium pronounced from the Pulpit to an audience that filled and overflowed the humble, quiet Parish Church, where four generations of the family, including the present, had knelt at the same altar.

To the preacher's mind, Judge JAY was hut the humhle, faithful Christian man—an example to all, in purity of life and in humility of faith—and so far as he was a public man, a model of what public men should be in what is so often wanting—that is, stern integrity and unstained hands, in every duty he undertook to perform. But I must not exhaust your patience by entering upon that wide eulogium. The closing thought of the sermon was in a still higher strain. It spoke of the peace of the dying Christian and his blessedness, while the dark shadows were gathering around that faith in a crucified Saviour which sheds upon those shadows a light which Death cannot extinguish. M.

### Fight with the Camanches—Forty Indians Killed.

An extra of the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* of the 6th, gives the particulars of the conflict between the United States troops and the Camanches, which occurred near the Wichita Village on the 1st inst. A correspondent writes:

Major VAN DORN attacked the Camanches yesterday morning, near the Wichita Village, his express arrived here about two or three hours ago. The action was sharp. Lieut. VAN CAMP is killed, Major VAN DORN is severely wounded; four men dead, one man missing, (Hospital Steward,) ten men wounded. About forty Camanches killed.

☞ WM. DURBROW, a prominent sailmaker of this City, died suddenly on Sunday last. He was at church in the morning, and fell dead as he was leaving his son's house to attend church in the afternoon. He was, for many years, deacon in the First Baptist Church, and was very much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. His disease was of the heart.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was, yesterday morning, found floating in the dock at Pier No. 2 North River. The Coroner was notified.

## CITY POLITICS.

### A New Congressional Movement in the Fourth District.

### Mass-Meeting of the Democracy Near Chatham-square.

### Elijah F. Purdy Declines, and Alderman Thomas Stevens Unanimously Nominated.

**Mr. Stevens Defines His Position—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.**

There was a very large meeting of the Democracy near Chatham-square, last evening, called for the purpose of indorsing Alderman THOMAS STEVENS as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards. It is understood by many in the District that Supervisor PURDY does not intend to run, and the movement last evening was said to have originated in a desire to secure a candidate who would enter the canvass with spirit and overcome Mr. BABB. Soon after 7 o'clock there was a brass hand in attendance, and quite a large gathering of people. At 7½ o'clock there were more than two thousand in the vicinity of the stand; and, at that hour, Mr. CHARLES W. FRANCIS was called to the Chair, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. A series of resolutions, hearilly indorsing Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration and the State ticket, was read by Mr. MACDONALD, and adopted unanimously. The hand played a lively air, and then Mr. STEVENS, after having been loudly called for, came forward amid loud cheering, and spoke, in substance, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: I appear before you this evening under peculiar circumstances, heing a candidate for a high and honorable position, and appealing directly to the people—believing them to be the source of all political power. Believing that those persons claiming to represent the Democracy of the District have not presented a candidate who cares to assume the duties of the office, who would reflect the sentiments of his constituency, I have determined to become a candidate myself, and to give my reasons for so doing, plainly and publicly. Fellow-citizens, I have seen that, through the machinery worked by intriguers for public office and the spoils thereof, the people have been defrauded of their rightful voice in the selection of candidates for their suffrages. Fellow-citizens, the Democratic Party was the natural birth of the Revolution. It was nurtured by a JEFFERSON and a HENRY, and sustained at a later day by the immortal JACKSON. It was then and it is now the embodiment of the principle so well enunciated in the popular phrase, *Vox populi, vox Dei*—the voice of the people is the voice of God; and, fellow-citizens, it is because I believe it to be so still that, in the face of the frauds I have named, I have felt it to be my duty to announce myself a candidate before the people of the District themselves, and to abide hy your decision.

Fellow-citizens, in 1776, the surface of our territory, including Maine and Vermont, but not the western lands, (for which the title was vague, in consequence of the Indians not having ceded it to the English,) was 389,641 square miles. In 1856 we have a territory of 3,260,073 square miles, exceeding, if figures do not deceive me, all Europe, 46,773 square miles. The population in 1776, was 3,000,000. In 1858, nearly 28,000,000. We find our exports in 1776, were $7,161,534: the imports to be $8,907,372. We find in 1856 the exports to be over $220,000,000, and the imports to amount to $200,000,000. Now, fellow-citizens, to what do we owe this mighty increase of our nation and of its commerce? Fellow-citizens, we owe it to the dominance in our State and National Councils of Democratic principles. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, I have here to announce to you, that you may understand me, that I am now, and will continue to be, in favor of the distribution of the public lands, as long as I see,—as I have seen—that we have here and in all thickly settled localities, labor struggling in unproductive channels, and hringing but a scanty reward. [Cheers.] The millions that are struggling for a mere pittance in our over-crowded cities, could, were they located upon the rich lands that are now lying waste, earn a comfortable and independent subsistence for themselves and families, and by so doing they would greatly increase the aggregate productiveness of the nation. [Great applause.]

Fetiow-citizens, I was born and hrought up in the District, and I helieve I know something of the sentiments of the people. [Cries of "You do, Tom; you du."] And I will say, gentlemen, that without arrogating to myself extraordinary intellect, I am willing now, and shall he ready at any time, to meet any candidate for the suffrages of the people of the Fourth District for discussion, at any time he may desire. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I have been informed that I am too young to represent this District in Congress. In answer to that, I have but to say that those who knew best fixed the age for such representation at 25 years, and that I am somewhat older than that. [Cries of "You are old enough—you'll do."]

The speaker then alluded to his course in the Board of Aldermen; challenged any man to point to a single vote of his that was not in strict accordance with Democratic principles, and concluded as follows:

But while you are all, and severally, cherishing your favorite thought or passion, however, lest you forget that you are a man and an American—a man hy nature, and an American hy birth, or free choice; and as an American, a national American—do not forget how many privileges, and therefore how many numerous and arduous duties you owe to the whole people and to the Federal Government. The orator of prophesy used to say, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it; if party strife and blind ambition shall tramp on it and tear it; if folly and madness shall succeed to separate it from that Union by which alone its existence is made sure, it will stand in the end hy the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked, and stretch forth its hand with whatever of vigor it may still retain, over the friends who gather around it, and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the grandest moments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

Mr. STEVENS retired amid loud and long-continued cheers, and after several other speakers had been heard, he was nominated unanimously for the office of Representative of the Fourth Congressional District.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—ELIJAH F. PURDY DECLINES.—Supervisor ELIJAH F. PURDY has declined the Tammany Hall nomination for Congress from the Fourth District—Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards. The reasons which he assigns for so doing are: First, his advancing years; second, his desire to remain in and attend to matters of public benefit which he has undertaken in the Board of Supervisors; and, third, the nature of his private business, which demands his almost constant presence in this City.

This determination of Mr. PURDY was made known yesterday afternoon, and in the evening a special meeting of the nominating Convention was held at Tammany Hall to take action thereon. After organizing, an informal hallot was taken for another nominee when it was found that Mr. SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, of the Tenth Ward, received the highest number of votes.

The Convention then adjourned to Wednesday evening.

### General Walbridge on Packed Conventions.

Another mass meeting of the friends of General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, in the Third Congressional District, was held at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets last evening. Mr. JOEL B. FOX presided, and Mr. HARRISON made the first speech. General WALBRIDGE, in the course of a speech of some length, freely expressed his opinions with regard to the action of the Convention which nominated Mr. SICKLES for the succession in the District.

In this glorious old Third District, (said Mr. WALBRIDGE,) the only serious question involved in the action of this packed Convention is, whether the intelligent and independent Democratic masses are prepared to yield all obedience to those who fatten upon their bounty; those whom they have placed in power, and who thus seek to saddle them with obnoxious candidates? We must divert this evil before it is too late. I conscientiously helive we never shall exercise our legitimate share of influence in the public councils until we have overthrown the fraudulent manner in which candidates are now forced upon the people. Nor can we do it during the years we are engaged in a Presidential struggle. The magnitude of the issues then involved, the high excitement that then pervades the country, often cause the voter to deposit his vote without carefully scrutinizing the candidate for the local or even Congressional office, the whole interests concentrating in the success of the Presidential contest. Do you inquire why the South, whose numerical strength in population is greatly inferior to the North—whose facilities for the general diffusion of knowledge are limited when compared with those of the North, has been enabled thus far to exercise such a preponderating influence in our national Administration at Washington? The answer may he readily found in their superior method of designating candidates for popular favor. There the corrupt, fraudulent ballot-box stuffing and shoulder-hitting Conventinn system is unknown. The candidate for public favor is presented directly to the suffrages of the people, no corrupt and corrupting caucus presenting him fresh from its demoralizing associations.

At the conclusion of the meeting a procession was formed, which, headed by SKELTON'S Band, marched through the principal streets of the District, with loud cheers for their candidate.

**Republican Ratification Meeting in the Seventh Congressional District.**

SPEECH OF MR. AUGUSTUS F. DOW.

Last night the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, who are in favor of the election to Congress of Mr. A. F. Dow, met in Jackson-square, corner of Eighth-avenne and Thirteenth-street, to express their gratification at that gentleman's nomination, and urge successful efforts to defeat the Administration candidate. The assemhlage was large and enthusiastic, hut the enthusiasm was not exactly unanimous. Mr. GEORGE BAIGOS, who was the co-candidate of Mr. Dow for the nomination, had a great many friends present, who gave frequent expression to their feelings in his behalf hy uproarious cheering. The meeting, however, was not seriously interfered with hy these exhibitions, though at one time the state of affairs looked somewhat threatening. The platform was surrounded by hanners and transparencies, hearing Mr. Dow's name and various inscriptions indicative of the political principles which he was assumed to entertain. A cannon was placed at the front of the platform, and hoomed forth repeatedly, filling the square with smoke; innumerable rockets were fired, shooting through the sky in all directions, and, to increase the clamor and applause, two hands discoursed lively music to the crowd.

Mr. LYMAN B. SHEEWOOD was nominated Chairman and elected. In the course of a non-committal sort of speech, he was repeatedly interrupted by "Cheers for BRIGGS."

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was presented and adopted, and then a series of resolutions, reiterating the principles of the Republican Party, severely condemnatory of the Administration, strongly indursing Mr. Dow, and confidently predicting his success, were put to the meeting and carried. Speeches were made by Mr. SHEPARD, Mr. S. B. DUTCHER and Mr. WADE WILSON. Subsequently the crowd formed in procession, and with banners, flags, transparencies and music, marched to the house of Mr. Dow, who appeared on the balcony amid great cheering. He addressed them in a speech of some length, in which he declared that all men are born equal, and entitled to eqnal rights and privileges, political and social. He inveighed against those who endeavored to reduce labor below its natural dignity, and indulged in a severe condemnation of the National Administration on the score of the manifold corruptions in managing the public funds. He deprecated the advances of Slavery, which had grown so rampant that men were pointed at with scorn in the national capital if they dared to express their honest opinions against it. As for himself, he would never hesitate to state his sentiments, let the consequences he as they might.

In conclusion, he returned his warm acknowledgments for the favor the Anti-Lecomptonites of the Seventh Congressional District had conferred on him, and retired, after wishing them God's blessing and good night.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans and Americans of the Third Assembly District, (Fifth, and parts of Third and Eighth Wards,) insist upon the acceptance of their unanimous nomination to the Assembly by Mr. HENRY A. MOROAN. Mr. MOAGAN nt last consents to run; and, looking at the figures of the last election, he can scarcely avoid heing elected over the Tammany candidate.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Mr. J. W. MASON has received both the Republican and American nominations for Assembly from the Sixth Assembly District. The result was brought about by Committees of Conference, which met last evening at No. 187 Bowery.

## BROOKLYN POLITICS.

**Union of the Republicans and Americans in Kings County.**

The American and Republican County Conventions reassembled yesterday afternoon, and, without any great difficulty, agreed to unite upon the hasis as heretofore prepared hy the American Conference Committee, viz.: The Republicans to have the member of Congress for the Second District, and the Americans the other County officers.

The American Convention met at the City Hotel. The Chairman, Mr. E. T. WOOD, being absent, Mr. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS was called to the Chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Chairman of the Conference Committee, Mr. STORY, reported the terms of union agreed upon by the Committees, and that Mr. GERARD M. STEVENS, who received the nomination for County Clerk, had tendered his resignation, if hy so doing a union could he effected.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, from the Sixth Ward, moved that the report of the Committee be received. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMSON then moved that the Committee he discharged.

Mr. WINSLOW, of the Third Ward, moved that the action of the Conference Committee he indorsed.

Mr. WALKER moved that the motion lay on the table.

Mr. WINSLOW urged the adoption of the Report of the Committee, and if the Republicans saw fit to reject it let them do so, and take the responsibility of preventing a union.

Mr. WALKER opposed the motion to adopt the report, and gave the history of the previous attempts made at forming a union, and declared that the Republicans had not acted in good faith heretofore.

Mr. WILLIS, of the Eighth Ward, moved a series of resolutions repudiating the action of the Conference Committee. Laid on the table.

Mr. DOUGLASS, of the Tenth Ward, was opposed to adopting the report, because the Committee had exceeded their authority.

The report of the Conference Committee was then adopted—Ayes 55, Nays 14.

Three hearty cheers were given.

On motion of Mr. WM. B. LEWIS, Messrs. SPADER, FLYNN and PECK were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Republican Convention and announce the action taken.

The Convention then adjourned for thirty minutes.

Upon reassemhling a Committee from the Republican Convention was admitted. They announced that the proposition made had hean accepted and Mr. CHARLES W. THOMAS had been nominated for the office of County Clerk in pursuance of the agreement made.

The report was received and adopted with cheers for the ticket.

On motion a Committee was appointed to announce to the Republican Convention the nominees made hy the American Convention for the balance of the County ticket. Some dissatisfaction was manifested hy several members from the Eastern District. They wanted the candidates nominated at the last meeting to withdraw and commence anew. After a lengthy discussion Dr. ROWLAND, of the Fourth Ward, offered the following to test the sense of the Convention:

*Resolved*, That the action of the American Convention at the last meeting was not only premature but informal, and is hereby declared null and void.

Mr. CADY, the nominee for Surrogate, here came forward and asked permission to make a few remarks. Permission having been granted he stated that, if the Convention desired, he was willing that the whole matter should he again submitted to the Conference Committee. Upon the vote heing taken the resolution was lost. Ayes 22; noes 46.

The result was received with much applause, and after giving three cheers for the County, Congressional and State tickets, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Repuhlican County Convention met at Musical Hall.

The resolutions offered hy Judge BIRDSEYE at the last meeting were, upon motion of Mr. COLE, of the Seventh Ward, reconsidered.

The American Committee having announced the action of their Convention, Mr. CHARLES W. THOMAS was nominated County Clerk.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE UNION TICKET.

*For Congress, Second District*—James Humphrey, Rep.

*For Surrogate*—Howard C. Cady, American.

*For Register*—C. C. Egan, American.

*For County Clerk*—Charles W. Thomas, Rep.

*For Superintendent of the Poor*—John C. Vandeveer, American.

*For Coroners*—Ira Millspaugh, Alfred Horton, Americans.

*For Justices of Sessions*—Wm. H. Hoyt, American.

**Democratic Mass Meeting.**

The Vanderhilt Democracy of Kings County held a mass meeting in City Hall Park, Brooklyn, last evening. An organization was affected at 7½ o'clock by appointing Dr. JAMES H. HUTCHINS Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were made, very briefly, by Daniel S. Dickinson, Colonel Doheny, Dr. John Barber, E. C. Litchfield, (candidate for Congress,) Wm. S. Yard, D. Parmenter, B. F. Brown, J. F. Hennessey, and others. There was a large crowd of spectators attracted by the transparencies and fireworks, and the enthusiasm was great. By 9½ o'clock, however, the meeting was over, and the people had all dispersed to their homes.

**The Straight Americans.**

The Straight Americans, claiming to represent the Second Congressional District, held an adjourned meeting in the Shakespeare Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, last evening. There were eighteen persons present who participated in the proceedings, ahout half of whom were holters from the regular Conventions. After a consultation of several hours, the Convention adopted a resolution, requesting "the thirteen bolters from the Congressional Convention" to fill the vacancies in the delegatinns from each Wsrd, and meet on Friday evening next, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Among the "Straights" present, were E. O. PEREIN, WM. H. STRONG, Dr. GUY, B. F. MIDDLETON, and other well-known Americans.

There were several delegates to the County Conventions present, who propose to take some steps towards nominating candidates for the County offices, during the week.

ASSEMBLY.—In the District embracing the Fourth and Tenth Wards, HARMANUS B. DUSENBERRA has been renominated for Assembly hy the Republicans. He will doubtless also he supported hy the Americans.

## NEW-YORK.

**Nominations for Congress.**

| Dists. | Republican. | Americas. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | L. C. Carter,† | L. C. Carter, | Jno. A. Searing,* |
| 2 | Jas. Humphrey,† | Jas. Humphrey, | { E. C. Litchfield, Geo. Taylor,* |
| 3 | No nomination, | No nomination, | { D. E. Sickles,* H. Walbridge, |
| 4 | No nomination. | No nomination, | E. F. Purdy, |
| 5 | Chas. M. Briggs, | Gilbert C. Dean | Wm. B. Maclay,* |
| 6 | R. H. McCurdy,† | R. H. McCurdy, | Jno. Cochrane, |
| 7 | Aug. F. Dow, | Geo. Briggs, | Elijah Ward,* |
| 8 | Wm. C. Noyes, | No nomination, | { No nomination, *H. F. Clark,*‡ |
| 9 | No nominstion. | No nomination, | { Gonv. Kemble, *J. B. Haskin,*‡ |
| 10 | C. H. Van Wyck, | J. D. Friend, | T. M. Niven, |
| 11 | Wm. S. Kenyon, | C. V. Barnett, | E. F. Strong, |
| 12 | C. L. Beale, | ——— | R. McClelland, |
| 13 | A. B. Olin,*† | A. B. Olin, | D. L. Seymonr, |
| 14 | *Jno. H. Reynolds*, | Jonas Shear, | E. Corning,* |
| 15 | James McKean, | ——— | W. T. Odell, |
| 16 | G. W. Palmer,* | ——— | G. W. Waldo, |
| 17 | F. E. Spinner,* | ——— | Jno. T. Goodrich, |
| 18 | C. B. Cochrane,*† | C. B. Cochrane, | Chas. Goodyear, |
| 19 | J. H. Graham, | ——— | R. Parker, |
| 20 | R. Conkling, | ——— | P. S. Root, |
| 21 | R. H. Duell, | ——— | ——— |
| 22 | M. L. Lee, | ——— | R. H. Tyler, |
| 23 | Chas. B. Hoard,* | ——— | Caleb Lyon,† |
| 24 | C. B. Sedgwick, | ——— | Wm. Taylor, |
| 25 | M. Butterfield, | ——— | ——— |
| 26 | H. B. Pottie,* H. W. Taylor, | ——— | D. A. Ogden, |
| 27 | Alfred Wells, | ——— | Jno. Arnot, |
| 28 | Wm. Irvine, | ——— | ——— |
| 29 | A. Ely, | J. L. Angle, | E. Trimmer, |
| 30 | J. W. Sherman,* Asa. Frank, | ——— | ——— |
| 31 | S. M. Burroughs† | ——— | Jas. F. Pratt, |
| 32 | E. G. Spaulding† | E. G. Spaulding, | I. T. Hatch,* |
| 33 | R. E. Fenton,* | ——— | D. S. Jenks. |

* Renominated, (17.)
† Fusion.
‡ Independent. Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Italics

**Political Items.**

The Hon. ERASTUS CORNING was renominated for Congress, by acclamation, on Saturday, by the Democracy of Albany, (Fourteenth District.)

The Trenton *Gazette* publishes a card from Judge RYERSON, backed by the certificate of three residents of Deckertown, denying the assertion of Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON that the Judge received $1,000 for proving the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Wantage.

**St. Luke's Day at St. Luke's Hospital.**

The holy day of St. Luke was celebrated yesterday by a special service at St. Luke's Hospital, situated on Fifty-fourth-street, corner of Sixth-avenue, and connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The little chapel of the institution, which is a plain but elegant structure, was well filled on the occasion, the hulk of the congregation consisting of crinoline. At the conclusion of evening service by Dr. MUHLENBERG, assisted by several other clergymen, the Rev. Doctor proceeded to read an interesting report of the proceedings of the institution since its opening.

THE REPORT

commenced by congratulating the congregation on the completion of the buildings of the institution, which spoke for themselves as to their fitness for the purpose for which they had been erected, and as being eminently satisfactory. The architect was J. W. RICH: the carpenters, HENNESSEY and GIBSON, and the masons, STEWART and SMITH, who had all performed their contracts in a highly creditable manner. The institution was opened on the 13th May, 1858, since when the following transactions had taken place:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received as inmates | 55 |
| Died | 10 |
| Left by request | 1 |
| Left by advice | 1 |
| Discharged | 19 |
| Remaining | 24 |
| Total | 55 |

To account for this apparently disproportionate mortality, the report states that several of the patients had been received, who had been denied admittance to the City Hospital, and others had been taken from the Infirmary of the Church of the Holy Communion, in a far advanced stage of consumption. Six of the remaining inmates occupied private rooms. They were principally clerks and journeymen mechanics, who lived in private boarding-houses, where they could not obtain proper attendance, but in the Hospital they experienced all the care and comforts of home. And while the care of the body was not neglected, the concerns of the soul were looked after, justifying the motto of the institution:

*"Corpus sanare, animum salvare."*

The institution was Episcopalian, hut that did not preclude the admission of persons of other communions—none were excluded in consequence of difference of creed. On the contrary, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and others had become inmates of the hospital. And while the chapel was open to them as well as to the Episcopalian inmates, inasmuch as some might object to its form of worship, all were free to attend or not, as they might see fit. In the establishment was a resident physician of great skill; and in cases requiring it, consulting physicians of the first eminence were called in. A resident Superintendent was required, and, in a short time, no doubt, the services of one would be secured. On the whole, Saint Luke's, though a religions hospital, yielded to none of a more secular character in usefulness, short as has been its existence. The report went on to speak in terms of high commendation of the sisters of the Holy Communion, who attended the patients as nurses gratuitously, and expressed a hope that more would soon be added to the number. The following had been the receipts and expenditures, during the existence of the institution:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $2,482 69 |
| Expenses | 1,969 54 |
| Balance in hand | $513 15 |

The patients in private rooms paid $3 05 per week, but the cost to the institution was $4 65 each, which would he augmented during Winter hy the price of fuel. The institution derived its principal support from the Board of Missions, collections in the chapel and private donations, hesides contributions in the shape of provisions occasionally. Besides, visitors to the Hospital sometimes left substantial proofs of their good will, as in the case of a lady, who quietly slipped into the hand of the person who showed her over the premises $250. The report then alluded in complimentary terms to the Junior Association, which had sought out patients, and contributed $1,000 to the institution, and to a number of ladies, who had visited several hospitals, and thereby gathered useful hints for carrying on the St. Luke's, as well as given useful garments and recommended suitable furniture, at a cost of $3,175. It concluded with a hope that the Church would foster and encourage the institution, so that in time the wonder would he, under the blessing of God, that the community could have done without it for so long a time.

The Rev. Mr. DYER then made a few congratulatory remarks, urging on the congregation the duty and the privilege of providing for the wants of the bodies of the sick, as well as the necessities of the soul, concluding with an earnest appeal to all to think, watch and pray, in order that the institution might he brought into notice, and receive a hlessing from on high.

The offertory was then sung by the Choir, during which a collection was taken up. A final prayer was offered for the success of the institution, and the benediction closed the services.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS AT HYDE PAR

in his, and begged of her to save her louis, and allow him to tell her fortune. The author of *La Comédie Humaine*, after gracefully kissing the hands he held, gazed for a long time at their lines with a concentrated attention. A profound silence reigned in the assemblage—so profound that one of the party, LAURENT JAN, was inspired with that expression which has become so celebrated since: "One might have heard the stealing of a pocket-handkerchief!" At the end of fifteen minutes, BALZAC had finished his examination, and Mlle. DE SOUBIRAN inquired her fate. "Rejoice!" exclaimed BALZAC. "I am to have good luck!" "Better than you ever dreamed!" "M. BULOS will publish soon the romance I have given him!" "Better than that—you will reign!" "Over the *Revue des Deux Mondes?*" "Over a people!" This last exclamation of the illustrious author of the *Comédie Humaine*, notwithstanding the immense respect in which he was held, provoked a burst of laughter that nearly crushed in GAVARNI's ceiling. "Laugh as much as you please," replied BALZAC, shrugging his robust shoulders. "What is written is written. God is great, and I am his prophet."

BALZAC's prediction came true. A few years afterwards AURELIE DE SOUBIRAN married the Prince GHYKA, Hospodar of Wallachia, and she thus became a reigning princess. On account of the troubles in the Danubian Principalities, the Prince GHYKA resigned his power some time ago, and came to France to await the proceedings of the Conference of Paris, lately terminated, and to further his candidacy for election as Hospodar under the new organization. The Princess GHYKA, deeply interested in her husband's success, had just brought from the press a political pamphlet entitled *Wallachia Before Europe*, a moral and political tableau of the condition of that Principality, and a glorification of the House of Ghyka.

A curious fatality has pursued this family in its male branch. The great GREGOIRE GHYKA, Hospodar of Wallachia and founder of the fortunes of the family, was strangled by order of the Sultan for refusing to cede Buckovine. A cousin of the late GREGOIRE GHYKA, who had also been Hospodar, committed suicide a year ago under extraordinary circumstances, and now we have the death by accident of the last Hospodar of Wallachia in the streets of Paris, and in a manner which recalls vividly the death of the much-regretted Duke of ORLEANS.

But something more curious still has characterized the marriages which have been solemnized in the Ghyka family. Recently the Marquis RESPOLI married a young Princess GHYKA, who had become daughter-in-law of the ex-Hospodar BIBESCO, by a chain of marriages which reads more like romance than reality. The old Prince BRANCOVANO, having no children, adopted a neice of his wife, Mlle. ZOE MAVROCORDATO, a Moldavian of great beauty and accomplishments, to whom this adoption soon gave an immense fortune. The old Prince BRANCOVANO, who was a Prince of the empire, and who might have chosen from among the highest names of Europe or Asia, desired, for a good reason, to give to his adopted daughter a husband from an obscure family. He wished to have over him an absolute control.

With this view he chose GEORGE BIBESCO, a youth of the people, who had just returned from school at Paris with a brilliant education. He obtained from his son-in-law what he desired—implicit obedience. As soon as eight o'clock sounded at the Palace Brancovano, in the evening, GEORGE BIBESCO was at home. But GEORGE at last grew tired of the caprices of the old prince, and, notwithstanding all his good fortune, the love of his wife and six children she had borne him, he fell desperately in love with a woman younger than his wife, and who was her equal in beauty. But this woman was the wife of the Spathar CONSTANTINE GHYKA, brother of the two Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, GREGOIRE (just dead) and ALEXANDRE GHYKA. She, also, this other beauty, had children, and one of these is precisely the young CONSTANCE GHYKA, who has just married the Marquis RESPOLI. GEORGE BIBESCO, afterwards Hospodar himself, had enough influence to brave the Metropolitan, (Bishop,) and to procure two divorces—his own and that of the wife of the Spathar! He celebrated at once two brilliant marriages, and as this new union was fecund in its turn, there happened this singular and rather piquant particularity, that the family offered children of three unions, issues of fathers and mothers all living! At the present time the Spathar husband of the second wife of BIBESCO is dead. His first wife, ZOE MAVROCORDATO, adoptive daughter of the old Prince BRANCOVANO, is a maniac, and lives, consequently, in obscurity.

You will recollect that the Emperor NAPOLEON has a pretty cousin who formerly made him so much trouble he was obliged to expel her from the empire. This lady, Madame de SOLMS, Princess BONAPARTE, after wandering about through Italy for some time, finally fixed herself at AIX in Savoy, where she became the companion of EUGENE SUE, and where she first published her Memoirs—Memoirs well filled with events, notwithstanding they were written by a lady at 27 years of age. But her Memoirs did not produce much noise in the world, and now I have before me two numbers of a monthly journal, entitled, *Les Matinées d'Aix-les-Bains*, of which "MARIE DE SOLMS, *née* WYSE-BONAPARTE," is publisher and editor. The journal is not lacking in the quantity of its matter, but it does not seem to be particularly brilliant in the quality. It will no doubt have at least a success of curiosity. But the greatest success of the pretty but troublesome little Princess is with the authorities She is always in a law-suit. She publishes in one of the numbers of the *Matinées* a severe article criticizing the management of the Thermal Springs at Aix, signed by the Count ERNEST DE VARNOUX. This article aroused the authorities, and both the publisher of the journal and the author of the article were threatened with expulsion from the country. But MARIE replies in her journal that it is against the Sardinian law for the authorities of Aix to set up a preventive censorship, and that she will continue to criticize the conduct of the management till there is a reform.

An example of the manner in which the law on the liberty of the Press is applied in the departments, lately occurred to M. FIORENTINI, the able theatrical and musical critic of the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel*. Madame CABEL, the leading singer at the Opera Comique of this city, was singing at Dijon for the benefit of the poor. After the conclusion of the evening's performances, the Prefect of the Department did not come forward to thank or congratulate the artists, as is the habit under the circumstances. M. FIORENTINI remarked this circumstance, and, in his account of the proceedings, published in the *Constitutionnel*, observed that the Prefect was no doubt absent at the close of the performances, or, with the other official personages, he would have come forward to congratulate Madame CABEL for her fine singing and her generous contribution to the poor of the place. This apparently inoffensive remark of FIORENTINI's, although intended maliciously, (and, we may add, justly so,) nearly cost him his place on the two Government journals. The Prefect was furious, and demanded the writer's disgrace with such insistance that the Ministry ordered the *Constitutionnel* to publish a disavowal, in which it was declared that the words of M. FIORENTINI found a place in the journal unknown to the publishers, and that they condemned this intermeddling of a musical critic with the conduct or motives of official personages!

M. ROGER DE BEAUVOIR, author of several works of romance and of a good many successful plays, was this week condemned to a year's imprisonment for attempting to pass off an actor, named BLACHE, on his mother-in-law, with whom he has had difficulty in regard to his wife, as a high officer of police. M. DE BEAUVOIR, who belongs to a good family, and inherited a fortune, boasts of having swallowed fifty thousand dollars' worth of champagne, and while under the effects of this wine, no doubt, he united himself to Mlle. DOZE, an actress at the Government theatre, from whom he soon separated. It was in regard to his wife's allowance that he attempted an intimidation upon Madame DOZE, the mother; but in France offences of this nature are punished with great severity, and notwithstanding the well-known honor and inoffensive character of M. DE BEAUVOIR, the evidence was too positive, and he was condemned. M. BACHE also received a sentence of three months' imprisonment. There is a general sympathy felt for these two gentlemen, for no two individuals are better or more widely known in the fashionable resorts of Paris than they.

A Congress of literary men, for the consideration of the question of international copyright, is now in session at Brussels; but you will be able to obtain the proceedings in full in the journals.

The astounding performances of young PAUL MORPHY have brought the excitement in the chess-playing world of this city up to white heat. On Monday last he played against and beat, blindfolded, eight of the best players of Paris at one time! The Café de la Regence, at which this extraordinary feat occurred, has two large rooms on the ground floor. In the first room, which is full of marble tables, were seated the eight adversaries of Mr. MORPHY. In the second room, in which are two billiard tables, was seated the single player. A large portion of this room, including the billiard tables, was shut off from the crowd by a cord, and behind the tables, in a large arm-chair, sat Mr. MORPHY, with his back nearly directly to the crowd. Two gentlemen, reporting for the Press, kept the game, and two other gentlemen, Messrs. TOURNOUD and ARNOUS DE RIVIERE, cried out the moves, or rather carried them from one room to the other. The adversaries of Mr. MORPHY were Messrs. BAUCHER, BIRNWITH, BARNEMANN, LEQUESNE, (the distinguished sculptor,) POITER, PRETI and SEGUIN. They were all either old or middle-aged men, and superior players, while Mr. MORPHY is but twenty-one years of age. The boards of the eight players were numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., in the order in which I have given the names of the gentlemen. At 12½ o'clock the game commenced, Mr. MORPHY playing first, and calling out the same move for all the eight boards, K P2. (The games were conducted in French, Mr. MORPHY speaking French perfectly.) At 7 o'clock No. 7 was beaten with an unlooked-for check-mate. Soon after 8 o'clock No. 6 abandoned the game as hopeless, and half an hour later M. LEQUESNE, No. 5, played for and gained a draw game. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, were soon after beaten. At 10 o'clock No. 4 made the blind player accept a draw game, but it was 10½ o'clock before M. SEGUIN, No. 8, a very old gentleman, who contended with great desperation, was beaten. Thus he beat six, while two, who acted on the defensive and only sought a draw game, effected their purpose, but a draw game, under such circumstances, ought to be considered equivalent to a beat.

During the entire game, which lasted just ten hours, Mr. MORPHY sat with his knees and eyes against the bare wall, never once rising or looking toward the audience, nor even taking a particle of drink or other refreshment. His only movements were those of crossing his legs from side to side, and occasionally thumping a tune with his fingers on the arms of the *fauteuil*. He cried out his moves without turning his head. Against 1, 2, 3, and 6 and 7, who were not up to the standard of the other three players, he frequently made his move instantaneously after receiving theirs. He was calm throughout, and never made a mistake, nor did he call a move twice. It must be recollected, moreover, that MORPHY played "against the field"—In other words, that around each of the eight boards there was a large collection of excellent chess-players, who gave their advice freely, and who had eight times longer to study their play than the single player. He played certainly against fifty men, and they never ceased for a moment making supposed moves and studying their game most thoroughly during the long intervals that necessarily fell to each board. And, yet MORPHY who was out of sight of these eight boards, saw the game plainer on each than those who surrounded them! I could scarcely have believed the thing possible if I had not seen it. At the end of the game there was a shout from the three hundred throats present, which made one believe he was back again in old Tammany Hall! The fact is, there was a considerable number of Englishmen and Americans present, (among the latter was Professo MOSSE, who took a deep interest in this extraordinary game,) but much the larger number were French. MORPHY did not seem at all fatigued, and appeared so modest that the frenzy and admiration of the French knew no bounds. He was shaken by the hand and complimented till he hung down his head in confusion. One gray-haired old man, an octogenarian chess-player, stroked his hair with his hands, as he would a child of his own, and showered him with terms of endearment. MORPHY has no beard yet, and looks more like a schoolboy than a world's champion. He escaped from the excited crowd as soon as possible, and left, with some friends, to get something to eat. It is not necessary to point out to chess-players the immensity of the intellectual feat; every one will admit that it borders upon the miraculous, and, as was remarked by one of his antagonists, M. LEQUESNE, such a mind never did exist, and, perhaps, never will again.

Yesterday the match between HARRWITZ and MORPHY was resumed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; but in this instance the players were seated alone up stairs, and three boards were kept down-stairs on which the progress of the game was marked out for the benefit of the large crowd in attendance. At 7 o'clock the game was drawn—*nil*—showing that M. HARRWITZ has picked up a little since his four successive defeats of last week. The game between them now stands HARRWITZ two, MORPHY four, one drawn. The winner of the first seven games is the victorious party. This afternoon they are to play the eighth game. A large amount of money is staked on this game, for the friends of Mr. HARRWITZ are not wanting in "back-bone," while Mr. MORPHY has friends with him from New-Orleans who are capable and willing to back him in millions if the occasion offers. MALAKOFF.

## LONDON.

### General Political Review—A London Israelite—Alderman Salomons—Scandal about Lord Cardigan—Sale of Lord Derby's Favorite—Theatrical Success of Charles Kean—His Beneficence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

If political dullness can be said to be capable of reaching a climax, we may certainly consider ourselves to have arrived at that point during the past week. Our neighbors in France have nothing whereon to hang their fanciful webs of conjecture, save the contemplated visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Warsaw, which here excites neither interest nor curiosity. From Italy we hear of nothing but semi-political demonstrations in the theatres of Venice and Florence, and of certain apocryphal correspondence between the Courts of Vienna and Naples, respecting the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with England and France. Preparations for a general election in Spain give English politicians no concern; and the precise terms on which the Prussian Regency is finally to be fixed, troubles us as little. I may observe, in passing, that the stories current a short time ago regarding the domestic affairs of the youthful Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, are no longer credited by well-informed persons in England. I learned from one of the diplomatic body, who was in Berlin at the time of Queen VICTORIA's visit, that the knotty point said to have been solved by Her Majesty's interposition, was no other than the hour for dinner at Babelsburg. The traditional custom of dining at 4 o'clock had proved irksome to the English bride; but having been prescribed by the Queen of Prussia upon the marriage of her nephew, and that rigid patroness of etiquette having declined to approve of its alteration, there was no recourse but to appeal to an equally exalted personage for the desired sanction. It was the first grand trial of strength between out-going Russian ideas and in-coming English notions; and great, accordingly, was the satisfaction of the Anti-Muscovite waiters on Providence when the Anglo-Saxon hour for sitting down to dinner was announced as having superseded that of the old routine. Such are the questions which frequently form the staple of Court cabals.

Two or three contested elections, shortly about to be decided, form the subject of brief paragraphs in our journals. The only one of them that possesses any degree of interest is that for Greenwich, where Mr. ANGERSTEIN, a conservative Whig, is opposed by Alderman SALOMONS, Ex-Lord Mayor of London, the first Jew that has offered himself as a candidate since the repeal of the Disabilities, which so long excluded members of his race from the British Parliament. Mr. SALOMONS is perhaps the best specimen of his kindred, in many points of view, that is to be found in England. His personal appearance and demeanor are equally unlike those of his nation. Nobody, in fact, would ever in society take him to be a Jew; whereas nobody could sit five minutes in company with any member of the Rothschild, Goldsmid or Montefiore family without being struck by the indelible marks of an "unmingled people." Mr. SALOMONS is not as rich as some of these, but he is highly esteemed in the city; he is Chairman of the London and Westminster Bank, and an influential Director of several other joint-stock companies. He lives a good deal at Tunbridge Wells, where he possesses a charming villa; but his house in town is the scene of constant hospitality, and it is his ambition to be surrounded by literary men and artists, more especially those who form the leading ornaments of our Academy and Societies of water colors. The votaries of fashion are more frequently to be met with at the epicurean table of Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, in Piccadilly; while men like LANDSEER and ROBERTS, MACLISE and COOPER are more frequently to be found at the less ostentatious board of Mr. SALOMONS, in Cumberland-place. No man, however, is wise at all times; and the good sense of the Alderman seems to have forsaken him in some of his recent speeches at Greenwich, in which he seems to have been trying to play fast and loose with popular principles. Had it not been so, the *Times* would hardly have dealt him the back-handed blow it did the other day, plainly telling its readers that the wealthy Israelite had but one chance of getting into Parliament, viz.: by the profuse expenditure of his money. What has done him most harm is, I is affecting to treat with contempt the question of the ballot. All advanced politicians amongst us are strongly in favor of the silent as opposed to the noisy mode of voting at elections. The aristocracy, as a class, are bitterly opposed to it, and so al heart are our millionaires, millocrats, bankers and every Jew that I am acquainted with. The reason is plain—they are all governed by the same mistrust of popular feeling, because they are all conscious of many secret leanings opposed to popular sympathy.

The parties assembled at aristocratic country houses, during the past month, have had singularly few piquant subjects of gossip for the morning-room or after-dinner talk. Amongst the few, however, has been the hero of so many curious tales of love and war, Lord CARDIGAN. During last season, scandal was busy with his name in connection with a lady of good family to whom his attentions in public were ostentatiously marked. Miss D——, though neither particularly young nor handsome, had always occupied a certain position in good society, and she she was often remarked as being one of the most accomplished equestrians to be seen in Rotten-row. Her family and friends gave out that the noble Earl, who had for some years been estranged from his wife, professed his determination to marry her if ever he should be free to do so. Very unexpectedly the contingency has occurred. Lady CARDIGAN died after a few hours' illness, some weeks ago, at her residence in London, and the leader of the crazy charge at Balaklava is once more emancipated from the marital thrall. And now the question, among those who have nothing better to think of is, will he marry Miss D——? The lady, meantime, has founded an establishment of her own, and selected for her residence, strange to say, a house very near the residance of the well-known Duchess of SOMERSET, close to Hyde Park, where Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL was murdered some years ago by his valat, COURVOISIER.

Since my last, Lord DERBY's much-coveted horse *Toxophilite*, having won the "Grand Duke Michael Stakes," the subscriptions for which amounted to nine hundred guineas, has been sold to Lord GLASGOW, at the price reserved at the recent auction of the noble Earl's stud at Doncaster. Instead of twenty-five hundred, the Prime Minister thus obtained three thousand nine hundred guineas for his favorite.

The Princesses theatre, which has been closed during the greater part of September, reopens to-morrow night. The popularity of its enterprising lessee never seems destined to wane. I am happy to be able to say upon the best authority, that the net result of his brilliant succession of experiments in the elaborate reproduction of SHAKESPEARE's plays during his tenancy of the theatre in Oxford-street, has been the accumulation of a handsome fortune. And no man more deserved success than CHARLES KEAN. Besides the service he has rendered to the drama by his historic restorations, and the debt of obligation which the English public owe him for the prolonged series of chaste and instructive theatrical amusements in our time, he possesses a claim on the sympathy and respect of all good men in his stainless private character and exemplary domestic worth. One fact alone which happens to be within my own knowledge speaks volumes in his favor. A short time after he had entered into possession of the Princesses theatre, and commenced the costly experiments which have attracted so much of public attention, his wife's sister was left a widow with eleven children wholly unprovided for. Mr. and Mrs. KEAN did not hesitate to adopt them all, and this not nominally or with any niggard hand, but literally and in the fulness of affectionate and liberal care. He has but one daughter of his own; but when asked what family he has he commonly answers 12 children, and he acts thoroughly up to the spontaneously assumed obligation. No expense is spared in their education and culture, and all look up to him as their father. The eldest Miss CHAPMAN very recently surprised her uncle by the expression of a wish to participate in the labors of the theatre, for which he had never supposed her to possess any peculiar taste, and which she had never been asked any way to share. He rather thought to dissuade her from the attempt, but her own good feeling overbore all obstacles. Mr. KEAN accompanied her to Bath, where she made her *début*, under an assumed name, and the following week she appeared at the Princesses as *Jessica*, in the "Merchant of Venice," a character which she sustained with unaffected grace and *naiveté*.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 19.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 110, 174, 177, 367, 381, 383, 394, 4, 34, 242, 248, 232, 238, 419, 420, 428, 432 to 438, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 447, 448, 449½, 450.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1682, 1656, 1668, 1857 to 1860, 1562, 1563, 1865, 974, 1712, 1696, 1710, 1824. *Part II.*—Nos. 1749, 1839, 1841, 1842, 1814, 1845, 1846, 1848 to 1850, 1852 to 1856.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 131, 133, 134, 137 to 140, 61, 99, 24, 25, 29, 87, 106, 101, 141 to 144.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2035, 1269, 1650, 1307, 1309, 1657, 1948, 1687, 1601, 1619, 1107, 1481, 1675, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1613, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1711, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1741, 1753, 1755. *Part II.*—Nos. 476, 1878, 1684, 1740, 1752, 840, 848, 1346, 1514, 1672, 2074, 2078, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2094, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2128, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2146, 2152, 2154, 2156. *Part III.*—Nos. 1958, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2024, 2026, 2030 2032, 2034, 2036, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2052, 2054, 2058, 2064, 2070, 2072, 1221, 1462, 1522, 1696.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Oct. 16.

Before Judge Ingraham.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

A petition was filed last week in this Court by Bliss and Brown, creditors of the "North American Gutta Percha Company," asking for the sequestration of the Corporation property and the appointment of a Receiver for the same. Claims against the Company to the amount of $80,000 were represented. The Court ordered that Edward S. Innes be appointed Receiver and Richard T. Deming, Esq., of No. 60 Wall-street, be appointed Referee to take the proper securities.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 18.

Before Judges Bosworth, Hoffman and Pierrepont.

*In re William R. Higbee, respondent*, vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This case came up on appeal from a judgment entered on the report of a referee. The action was brought on a note taken under the following state of facts: Stewart and Baylis, the assignees to the plaintiff, contracted with the defendants to grade the track of the railroad at certain prices, payable monthly, on the estimate of the engineer. Nine of these estimates had been paid at the office of R. & G. L. Schuyler, the defendants having their office in a room rented from that firm, and in the same building. On the presentation of the claim for the tenth estimate, Baylis was told by the Schuylers' clerk that they had not money enough, and proposed to pay $3,186 70 in cash and to give the note of R. & G. L. Schuyler, at 30 days for the balance, which was $3,500. Baylis said if the Company had not the money he would take a note with interest added. The note was given, and a receipt signed by Stewart & Baylis for $6,686 70 was taken. The note was not paid and the holders offered to surrender it to the defendants. The defendants set up that the claim was paid by the note, and show that at its date the Schuylers were indebted to the Company in the sum of $200,000, and that they charged the Company with the whole amount of the receipt.

Judge PIERREPONT, delivering the opinion of the Court, said: Stewart and Baylis having done all this work, the amount claimed was due. It has not been paid in money, nor has it been released by any formal instrument. The defendants have received the consideration upon which this action is found, and for it they have nothing. The fact that the Schuylers charged the Company with this note makes no difference in the present case; he was their debtor to a large amount at the time and they parted with no new consideration in consequence of such charge. To make the receipt of the Schuylers' note operate as payment *pro tanto*, it was necessary for the defendants to show an agreement to take it as actual payment. Merely taking it and giving a receipt in full is not sufficient to establish such agreement. The facts, therefore, are correctly found by the referee, and he has drawn therefrom a just conclusion of law. The receipt given did not preclude an inquiry into the agreement actually made in respect to the terms on which the note was taken, and it follows that what was said at the time was competent evidence. The terms of the agreement, if one was made, are to be determined upon a just consideration of what the parties to the transaction said at that time. There was no error in the admission of the evidence, and judgment must be affirmed with costs.

### Judge Russell Not to be Tried—A Nolle Prosequi Entered—The Case of Billy Mulligan Again—Explanatory Letter from Mr. George Wilkes.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Balcom

Yesterday morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer was held pursuant to adjournment, Judge BALCOM presiding. Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, moved that a Special Grand Jury should be ordered, to meet next Monday morning. The criminal business of the county, he said, was so very large that, unless something was done to relieve it, the jails would be filled. No less than 429 persons were now incarcerated for felony, and there were 250 cases of accused persons, out on bail, waiting to be disposed of by the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury connected with the Court of General Sessions were now in session, but they would be discharged on Saturday, and it was necessary that a new Grand Jury should succeed them immediately. The Court granted the motion.

JUDGE RUSSELL'S TRIAL FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The trial of Judge Russell, B. Ullman and others, indicted at the suit of George Wilkes, John Darcie and others for riotous assault and battery at the Academy of Music being first in order, the following letter from Ex-Recorder Smith, was read by the District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1858.

*Joseph Blunt, Esq., District-Attorney, &c.:*

DEAR SIR: I have been retained as counsel in the suit of The People *vs.* Judge Russell, on a complaint of Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie.

I have carefully examined the facts and the law that will control the case, and the conclusion to which I have arrived is that the indictment cannot legally be sustained. A trial, in my opinion, would not be productive of any beneficial results. I have so advised my clients, and they have submitted the matter to my discretion. I think a *nol. pros.* ought to be entered.

If you concur with me, let that course be adopted. It will be satisfactory to the complainants, and certainly, in my opinion, no benefit can result from further litigation in this matter. I am compelled to be at the Court of Appeals on Monday morning, or I would have met you at the Oyer and Terminer, as I contemplated to do at our interview on Friday. Very respectfully, &c., JAS. M. SMITH.

After reading the letter, Mr. Blunt said that as the alleged assault and battery were a private affair, and as he felt satisfied that the indictment for riot could not be sustained, he felt it to be his duty to comply with the suggestions of the letter. He had therefore to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and withdrawn the indictment.

THE MULLIGAN CASE FURTHER POSTPONED.

Mr. Blunt, having thus disposed of Judge Russell's impending trial for riotous assault and battery, addressing the Court, said that in relation to the case of Wm. Mulligan, he held in his hand an affidavit from the District-Attorney, recapitulating the various dilatory motions which had been made in the case, alluding to Mulligan's having once run out of Court, and forfeited his bail, and asking that Mulligan should be sent back for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

Mulligan was called by the Clerk, but of course no Mulligan appeared, for the very sufficient reason that he left this City on Friday afternoon to attend the coming fight between Heenan and Morrissey, in Canada. Mr. Blunt moved that his recognizance be forfeited, and an order to that effect was entered by the Court. Ex-Judge Phillips, entering the Court soon after, argued that the order of Judge Sutherland referred to the *next* Oyer and Terminer, and not to the present one, this meeting of the Court being merely an *adjourned* one. The Judge took the same view of Judge Sutherland's order, and decided that by the terms of Mulligan's recognizance he was not bound to appear until next term, and therefore the order of forfeiture must be vacated. As for the application to send back the case before the Court of General Sessions, that must be made before Judge Sutherland. The Court then adjourned till Thursday.

### LETTER FROM MR. GEORGE WILKES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: As it may seem strange, after the pains which I expended to have Judge Russell indicted for *riot* and assault, that I should relinquish the pursuit just when it appeared to be on the point of its fruition in a trial, it is perhaps proper I should state my reasons for allowing the prosecution to go by. I have not the slightest doubt that under ordinary circumstances the complaint against Judge Russell for *riot and assault* could have been sustained. The riot was deliberately planned, the assault was unjustified and open, and both offences were, as it appeared to me, abundantly susceptible of proof. On the eve of trial, however, I was informed that it was the opinion of the District-Attorney, the charge of *riot* could not be legally sustained, and that under the force of such opinion he would probably consider it to be his duty to abandon that branch of the indictment at the opening of the case. As this would leave me nothing to urge against Judge Russell but a mere constructive assault and battery, the question at once presented itself to my mind whether (after the signal results I had already achieved in vindicating the principle I had set out to defend, and in publicly reprobating Russell's conduct by the solemn condemnation of the Grand Inquest of the County) it was worth the while, and also worth the expenditure of a large sum of money on my part, for the services of a counsel sufficiently eminent to contend against Mr. O'Conor, to proceed with the now vague prosecution of the case. Those of my friends whom I consulted on the subject, told me it was not; and for myself, I felt that a prosecution for mere assault and battery was one in which no man ever yet gained credit. I therefore promptly concluded to take no further action in the matter, and to let the case pass with the results that had already been attained. With these views I placed the case in the hands of my personal friend Ex-Recorder SMITH, and at his request gave him leave to dispose of it as he pleased, by the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* I have just received your note, and appreciate its friendly spirit. I am, however, surprised to learn that it is your opinion, and the opinion of the District-Attorney, that the charge of *riot* for which Judge Russell was indicted, cannot be legally sustained, and that under such opinion the District-Attorney will probably consider it to be his duty to abandon that feature of the complaint at the outset of the trial. This leaves nothing but a constructive assault and battery to prosecute; and in consequence of Russell's distance from me at the scene of the riot, we have perhaps the prospect of a doubtful issue upon that. I am, therefore, under these circumstances, constrained to say that I do not now see much in the matter that is worth seriously contending for, or that if pressed can be of service to the public. I have already fully vindicated the position I set out to sustain in regard to the rights of editors, and elicited a public condemnation from the Press on Russell's conduct; and, therefore, if you think that nothing further can be accomplished in the way of public benefit, by pressing the case, why, dispose of it as you deem best. I place the matter entirely in your hands; act in it rather as my personal friend than as my legal counsel, and do in the premises exactly what you would if acting for yourself. Whatever course you choose will be followed and indorsed by me, and I will continue to remain your obliged and obedient servant.

GEO. WILKES.

On the authority of this letter Mr. Smith consented to a *nolle prosequi*, and Mr. Blunt believing that to be the proper course, the case came to an end. I have only to say in conclusion, that if those who are equally interested with me in the reprobation of Judge Russell, and who have stood aloof throughout this controversy, will take the same pains to present his conduct to the Legislature, which I took in bringing it before the June Grand Jury, they will probably be able to retrieve the failure which they now perhaps deplore. For my part, having done sufficient in the premises both for the public and the Press, I will henceforth attend to my own business, and reserve to myself a species of redress for wrongs hereafter, which will not depend upon the aid of others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILKES.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 18.

Before Judge Hilton and a Jury.

$500 FOR AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

*George F. Cummings* vs. *Auguste Kollman.*—This was a trial for an assault and battery, in which it was alleged that the defendant struck the plaintiff in the face with a glass, cutting him severely. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

$200 FOR KILLING A MAN'S WIFE.

*Alexander Henderson, Administrator, &c.*, vs. *Thomas Schultzhiel.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as the administrator of his wife, who was killed by the careless driving of the defendant. It appeared that the lady, on the 15th of February last, was crossing the First-avenue, when the defendant's wagon, driven by one of his servants, knocked her down, and inflicted such severe injuries that she died the same day. The defence was as usual in cases of street accidents and manslaughters by the carelessness of drivers. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $200.

### MARINE COURT—MONDAY, Oct. 18.

Before Judge Thompson.

*Jay Jarvis, President of the Citizens' Bank*, vs. *John Johnston.*—In this case it appeared that the defendant drew a check, dated March 6, 1858, on the Citizens' Bank, for $90, and passed it over to a Mr. Elliott. When the check matured, the defendant called at Elliott's place of business to pay it, and, not finding him in, left the money with a person in charge, and left without the check. It then appears that Elliott passed the check to some other person, who presented it to the Bank and obtained the money. A man named John Johnson—not the defendant—kept a bank account with the plaintiff, and at the time the check was presented the teller supposed it to be his, and charged it to him. When Johnson saw the check he repudiated it, and it was discovered that it was made by the defendant.

The Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for $105 93.

### Obituary.

The Rev. JOHN SAWYER, generally known as "Father SAWYER," died at Bangor, Me., on Thursday last, at the great age of 103 years and five days. He was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 9, 1755. He served in the war of the Revolution, was present at the capture of BURGOYNE, and had been a resident of Maine for more than 50 years, a large portion of which time was spent in the city of Bangor. He was the maternal grandfather of Mr. SAMUEL FRENCH, the dramatic publisher of this City.

Capt. JAMES GOODRICH, a well-known resident of New-Haven, Conn., died in that city on Saturday, at the age of 89 years. He established himself in New-Haven in 1801, and became an extensive ship owner, carrying on business principally with the East Indies and Europe. As was the custom of the times, he was himself the commander of a vessel, and in one of his voyages he was captured off the coast of France by a French vessel, imprisoned and stripped of all his property, as were many of our merchants. These outrages (says the *Journal and Courier*) rendered him a large claimant for indemnities against France, and he was, probably, the last survivor of the number in New-Haven who were original claimants for French spoliations. He was one of the original movers in the whaling enterprise, commenced in New-Haven 50 years ago.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," will be held in the Hall of the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, having given special attention to this branch of Christian duty, he has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Association on the above evening, upon the *Principles and Policy of Public Systematic Charity*, with a view to promote unity of opinion and actions in respect to the best method of relief. The members and visitors of the Association, the reverend Clergy, Judges, Heads of Police, Directors of Charitable Institutions, editors, and all who have influence over the alms-giving of the City, with the thoughtful public generally, are invited to attend. By order of the Board. R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.—THE UNDERSIGNED request their fellow-citizens to attend a Public Meeting, to be held at the Polytechnic Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 7½ o'clock, to consider and adopt such measures as may be deemed best calculated to accomplish the erection of a large Hall in Brooklyn adapted to Musical, Literary, Scientific and other occasional purposes. Edward Whitehouse, L. B. Wyman, J. Greenwood, S. B. Chittenden, A. Cooke Hull, M. D., J. Carson Brevoort, F. A. Farley, D. D., J. H. Frothingham, J. H. Raymond, W. H. Dudley, M. D., R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Rollin Sanford, C. H. Sand, P. K. Welzel, C. R. Marvin, Samuel S. Powell, A. A. Low, Henry E. Pierrepont, W. C. Langley, Samuel Sloan, Caleb Barstow, Arthur W. Benson, A. M. White, and others.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—TAMMANY HALL, Oct. 18, 1858.—The members of Tammany Society are invited to attend, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at the dedication of the Monument erected in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of the late Grand Sachem, Lorenzo B. Shepard. Carriages will be in waiting at Tammany Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Grand Sachem.

CASPER CHILDS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1858, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order,

JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

EMPIRE LODGE NO. 64, I. O. OF O. F.—Officers and members are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, corner of Centre and Grand sts., on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, THOS. H. JONES. Interment at Greenwood. By order. CHAS. PARET, N. G.

JOHN H. NOBLE, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

## LECTURES.

BROOKLYN.—IN AID OF THE MISSION SUNday School of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. Lecture by the Rev. WM. H. MILBURN at the Athenæum, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*What a Blind man sees in England.* Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the book and music stores, at the rooms, by the Association, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PICCOLOMINI.

Lessee and Director.....B. ULLMAN.

NOTICE.

The sale of seats for the second appearance of MLLE. PICCOLOMINI commences

THIS MORNING, at 9 A. M.,

at the three ticket-offices. The sale for the third night commences on Wednesday.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—To prevent crowding at the ticket offices on Wednesday night, when Mlle. PICCOLOMINI appears for the first time, the $1 tickets may be had on Wednesday, during the day, at any of the ticket offices.

The Director has much pleasure in announcing that

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

Will make her first appearance in America,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20,

The opera selected for the debut of Mlle. Piccolomini will be

LA TRAVIATA,

for the production of which the most extensive preparations have been made.

The cast comprises

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,

Signor STEFANI (his first appearance in that opera.)

Signor FLORENZA (his first appearance in America.)

THE GRAND AND IMPOSING CHORUS

will contain

ONE HUNDRED SINGERS

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 BROADWAY.

Our Magnificent Store is distinguished for its
SPECIALITE in CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
SPECIALITE in SHAWLS.
SPECIALITE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FURS,
SPECIALITE in PARIS BONNETS and FRENCH MILLINERY.

In each of these special departments the proprietors feel satisfied that their stock surpasses, in elegance of taste, variety and price, any stock to be seen on this Continent.

LADIES are invited to visit our establishment freely, as the GREAT NOVELTIES we are continually presenting cannot be otherwise than generally attractive and interesting. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS
Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Velvet and Silk Cloaks | $3 to $25 |
| Silk Velvet Circulars | 12 to 50 |
| Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich | 30 to 60 |
| Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans | 5 to 30 |

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
Rose, Whitney, Mack, Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES.
A large assortment of fashionable Robes and Silks,
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., in great variety,
AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 PER YARD,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy articles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c.,
Also, CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES,
In new designs, 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BROCHE, WOOLEN, STELLA,
Plush, Cashmere, Chenille, and every variety of FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Largest assortment in the City, at Retail,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VALENTIA PLAIDS, POPLINS,
Merinos, Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, AND LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
Of every kind of Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN
CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
TWO THOUSAND PAIRS,
In new designs, and for sale at very
LOW PRICES!
Citizens and strangers are invited to look at these goods. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now selling their entire importation of
RICH
PARIS RIBBONS
Much under cost.
Canal, corner Mercer.

WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS.
DRY GOODS CIRCULAR
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

Our exposition for the present week may be justly termed an event in the Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the Fabrics we offer, but the prices attached being in the aggregate full
40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
As an evidence of the fact,
WE OFFER THIS DAY
A LARGE INVOICE OF
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, New Styles,
At ONE SHILLING per yard.
10,000 yards rich PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at One Shilling Per Yard.
Also,
Five Cases
SUPERB COLORED SILKS, new styles,
at 56 Cents Per Yard.
ROBES A VOLANTE,
ROBES A DOUBLE JUPE,
CHENE BAYADERE,
CAMBRIELLE STRIPE,
AND BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.
OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT
presents new features this week in many new styles of LADIES' RAGLANS,
CIRCULARS,
AND CLOAKS,
which we are enabled to sell at
LESS THAN THE MATERIALS COST.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
we offer inducements to purchasers rarely met with in the City. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

| | Per Yard. | |
|---|---|---|
| VELVET Carpets | $1 25 | to $1 50 |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets | 0 90 | to 1 12½ |
| BRUSSELS Carpets | 1 12½ | to 1 37½ |
| THREE-PLY Carpets | 0 95 | to 1 05 |
| SUPER INGRAIN Carpets | 0 62½ | to 0 75 |
| EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets | 0 45 | to 0 55 |
| COMMON INGRAIN Carpets | 0 25 | to 0 37½ |

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail,
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

MOURNING GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
3,000 yards handsome Plaid Poplins, 25 cents.
4,500 yards 4-4 Striped and Plaid Poplinetts, 25 cents.
3,500 yards Chine Eugenie French Goods, 28 cents.
6,000 yards 6-4 Cuban Cloth, very dark, 56 cents.
4,000 yards Black and White de Laines, 12½ cents.
6,000 yards Black, very fine and choice patterns, 18¾ cts.
5,500 yards Gingham de Chine, 10 cents.
1,500 French Calico Robes, $1 50 per robe.
(Please observe) W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES' CLOTH RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS,
All colors, at $3, $3 50, $3 75, $4 25, $4 75, $5 each.
LADIES' HEAVY CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, in plain and mixed colors, at $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, and upwards.
LADIES' BEAVER-CLOTH RAGLANS, in Browns, Olives and Blacks, at $5, $6, $6 50, $7, and upwards. Also, a choice assortment of Children's and Misses' Raglans.
Ladies, please call and examine.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.
A superb assortment just received of all widths.
Flounces, Veils, Points, Coiffeures, Barbes, capes, &c.
Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
in entirely new styles; Collars and Sleeves, Capes, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Caps, Robes, Insertion Edgings and Mourning Goods.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

EX STEAMER ARABIA.
NINE CASES OF NEW GOODS,
For early Autumn wear.
Comprising the latest novelties in the light shades, for street trowserings, are now offered, being the second delivery of new goods of our own importation.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
A few doors west of Broadway.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
Real Laces and French Embroideries.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a beautiful assortment of the above goods, of their own importation.
Thread Lace Points,
Mantillas and Flouncings,
Point Lace Scarfs and Flouncings.
Real Laces, of every width, by the yard or in sets.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN.
No. 387 Broadway,
Offers, at 50 per cent. below the regular prices, the following Goods:
Rich Ribbons for Bonnets, Dress Trimmings, Silk Velvets, various kinds of fancy Bonnet Silks, Gros Faconne nucut Velvet, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, rich Black Laces, and an elegant assortment of the newest style of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Crochet Fringes, Shawl Bordering, of the latest importation.

INFANTS' ROBES,
CLOAKS and HOODS,
Embroidered, Braided and Plain,
Of new and elegant Patterns,
and REMARKABLY CHEAP,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!
10,000 old skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Skirt Depot, No. 343 Broadway, up stairs. Broken and damaged skirts repaired and made as good as new. Ladies only in attendance.

## DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST:

200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve at 5 Dollars
150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve at 8 Dollars
220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve at 8 Dollars
140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS.....at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS.....at 12 Dollars
120 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS ...at 16 Dollars
90 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Frioge...at 18 Dollars
50 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS....at 35 Dollars
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace.....at 40 Dollars
100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe.....at 50 Dollars
20 MAGNIFICENT EMBROID'D. Do..at 100 to 150 Dollars

Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.
The above is part of the effects of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy.
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES,
AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK.
FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS.
1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars;
500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWLS, at 8 Doll's
800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO, CHENILLE FRINGE, at.....16 Dollars.
And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.
Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50 and 60 Dollars each.
☞ ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will add, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, to their present large stock of
FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Real Barnsly Table Damasks and Cloths, Linen, Linen Sheetings, Sheetings, Piano Covers, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.,
all of which will be offered at moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS,
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN,
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
An elegant assortment of
MANTLE SHAWLS,
In entirely new designs.
Also, a fine lot of
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
At very low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS,
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
ARE NOW READY
AT HIS NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT FALL RAGLANS
ELEGANT BEAVER RAGLANS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
RICHEST GOODS AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.
No. 415 Broadway, one door from Canal-st.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
MALTESE COLLARS.
Honiton Collars, $1 25; worth $2 50.
Maltese Collars from 50c. to $1 25.
WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
Just received a new invoice
At reasonable prices.
Pineapple Hasps,
Buff Lace Sleeves, Breakfast sets.
BEEKMAN COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Super quality 10-4 Blankets, $4 per pair.
Super quality 11-4 Blankets, $5 per pair.
Also, Extra Superfine, at lowest prices.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS 2s. 6d. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & CO., 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning
One case Valencia Plaids, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. per yard.

A GRAND OPENING!
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, RAGLANS, &c., FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1858.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has the honor to announce his return from the EUROPEAN MARKETS, and the arrival, per *Arabia*, *Persia* and *Canada*, of his first, second and third importations of
ELEGANT PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
for the New-York City retail trade, which he will open for public inspection
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.
Having devoted his entire attention during the past two months in Paris, to the careful selection of the choicest productions of that world-renowned EMPORIUM of FASHION, and having spared neither energy nor expense in the search after novelty, he feels confident that his stock far surpasses, in beauty and tasteful elegance,
ANY SIMILAR COLLECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
His leading styles are selected from the ATELIERS of the MOST EMINENT ARTISTS, viz.:
WISNECK, ARMONVILLE & BLOVERT,
PLATEL ET BERGER, Rue Richelieu;
Mme. LA CANU, Rue Richelieu;
Mme. BRAUDAULT, Rue de la Bourse;
Mme. BRUNARD, Rue de la Bourse;
Mme. MARDRET SŒURS, Rue de la Conque;
Names which, in themselves, are a guarantee for the artistic style and peculiar richness of the garments emanating from their various magazines.
W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings,
New-York.
N. B.—Remember the Opening Day, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RAGLANS.
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
will be offered for sale
at the
NEW CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, No. 409 Canal-st.
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of LADIES' RAGLANS to be found in the City.
Comprising
Heavy Brown Beavers at $4 50.
Black Beavers at $5.
Black Tricot Beavers at $6 to $9.
Ribbed Beavers at $5.
Drab and Brown Cloth $4 75 to $4.
A large assortment of fancy trimmed Raglans from $6 to $9.
Misses' Raglans in all sizes.
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks.
HENRY EDGERTON.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 393 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
are now receiving many new and fashionable styles of goods in their line.
Continue to manufacture in DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers for cash or short credit.

## DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, Oct. 18,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS
at a great reduction in price. Most of the above goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, for $1 31; 13-spring, $1 50; children's 4-spring, 25 cents Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 11-spring, $11 per dozen; 13-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

## MILLINERY.

BONNETS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Comprising all that is new, tasteful, and elegant; also,
CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
In great variety,
Are offered at extremely low prices, by
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

## FURS.

LADIES' FURS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THIS CITY.
Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Mink, Marten and Royal Ermine, in
MANTELETS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS and CUFFS.
Choice stock of CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S,
No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
*Established beyond Experiment*, and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, sides and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTED numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY. ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
ELEVENTH-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The subscriber, for many years connected with the Julien Hotel, and lately proprietor thereof, takes this method of informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has, on the 10th of April, A. C., purchased the interest of Mr. D. Julien in the above establishment.
It has, since the consummation of that purchase, been the aim of the subscriber to put his House in complete order, and the same is now thoroughly repaired, replaced, and has been, in every necessary, refurnished. Water-cisterns, heaters, a separate entrance for ladies, and, in short, whatever was required to bring the Hotel upon an equal footing with the best establishments, has been supplied. The kitchen and lower departments of the house have also received the most untiring attention, and the proprietor feels convinced that he is enabled to provide for his guests in even a better manner than he was at his former hotel, and cheerfully gives the assurance, that at all times his whole attention will be devoted to their comforts, and no pains or expense spared to render his House a quiet residence for families as well as single gentlemen. PETER DEGIVE.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY IS really a certain cure, even in the worst cases. It positively contains nothing injurious. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. H. HIKA, No. 80½ Prince-st., corner of Broadway.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 20 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT Have removed from No. 69 William-st to No. 84 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church. The office of the North German Lloyd is at the same place.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUMheads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st New-York.

SAFE WANTED—LARGE SIZE. ADDRESS BOX 1,271 Post-Office, stating maker's name and where it can be seen.

## INSTRUCTION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The following classes are now being formed:
Book-keeping, Mr. B. F. Foster; Terms, $10 for a complete course.
Penmanship, Mr. Hiram Dixon; Terms, $6 for 20 lessons.
Drawing, Morse & Wright; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Mathematics, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
French, Professor A. Bassett; Terms, $5 for 48 lessons.
German, Professor D. Rendan; Terms, $5 for 48 lessons.
Spanish, Professor Juan Barcelo; Terms, $5 for 24 lessons.
Italian, C. B. Fontana; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Latin and Greek, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Elocution, Professor J. B. Brown; Terms, $8 for 12 lessons.
Vocal Music, Professor W. Mayerhoffer; Terms, $8 for 24 lessons.
Gymnastics, J. Wood & Ottignon; Terms, $15 per year, and $9 for 6 months.
Horsemanship, C. F. Dickell; Terms, $20 for 20 lessons.
Horsemanship, W. H. Disbrow; Terms, $18 for 16 lessons.
Fencing, Colonel Salignac; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Also, a short and improved system of computing interest and averaging accounts, taught by J. W. Worthen; Terms, $1.
The attention of the members of the Association is directed to the high character of the Professors in the various branches, and also to the moderate terms.
Members desirous of joining any of the above classes, will please register their names in the Class Book, at the Library, at an early day. CHAS. H. WEIDNER,
Chairman Class Committee.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

ALL PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS and Trustees can obtain competent teachers at the AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 346 Broadway, (free of charge.) Parents and Guardians supplied with School circulars, (gratuitously.)
Particular attention paid to orders for music teachers. Refers—The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Faculty of Amherst College; Dr. LOWELL MASON; SMITH, WOODMAN & Co.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMfield, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties: the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select school for 20 boys, opens its next semi-annual session the 3d November. Parents very particular, exceedingly so in selecting a school for their sons, are most cordially invited to visit this institution. Positively none but pupils of the most unexceptionable character will be received. Address the Principal for circulars or an interview at the applicant's own residence
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN, L. I.—Terms, $20 per quarter, for board, washing, &c. Circulars may be obtained at No. 17 Court-st., Brooklyn; and at No. 135 Grand-st., East Brooklyn; also, at No. 33 Avenue D., near 4th-st., East River, New-York; and at No. 318 Bowery, corner of Spring-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—P. C. HAY, D. D., Principal—is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, at No. 140 Fulton-st., at No. 17 Ferry-st., or from the Principal, at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 220 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 689 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. D

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Napoleon's Defeat.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Italian Opera, I Puritani.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Incognab—Morning Call—Miller's Maid.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pauvrette—The Magic Trumpet—The Post of Honor.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—Simpson & Co.—Ladies Beware—Box and Cox.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—The Infant Esau.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell's Minstrels—Negro Minstrelsy.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston to Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon at 4o'clock.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* arrived off Cape Race on Sunday evening, and we received a brief summary of her news, telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F., last evening. Her advices, which are to the 6th inst., are not very important. There had been no improvement in the working of the Atlantic Cable at Valentia. From China we learn that affairs at Canton were in a most unsatisfactory state; cholera had broken out among the Chinese troops. Commissioner Reed was at Shanghae. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, but steady at previously reported quotations. Breadstuffs were still tending downwards. Consols, for both money and account, were quoted at 96@96¼.

Later Mexican news confirms the report of a battle between Miramon and Vidaurri. It was fought near Ahuatuaco, and is said to have lasted four days. Vidaurri, although reported to be badly defeated, was at Monterey making preparations for another attack on Miramon.

The report published in the *Herald* of last Sunday, to the effect that General Jerez had been dismissed as Minister from Nicaragua, proves to be untrue. He still continues to be recognized by our Government. A full discussion of the questions at issue has been had with Secretary Cass, and Jerez, being satisfied that his present authority would not permit him to yield one or two points insisted upon by Secretary Cass, has asked a postponement of this consideration until he can receive dispatches from Nicaragua, which he expects will be before the assembling of Congress.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the defeated Lecompton candidate for Congress in Berks County, Penn., has received the appointment of Minister to Austria. The salary attached to the place is $9,000 per annum. He will probably resign his present position of Representative, and a new election will have to be held to fill the vacancy in the existing Congress.

Two of the lesser lights in the fistic arena—Scotty, of Brooklyn, and Barney Aaron—fought yesterday at Point Albino, in the vicinity of Buffalo. After 10 rounds, which were fought in 15 minutes, Aaron gave Scotty a foul blow, and victory was declared in favor of the latter. The coming fight between Heenan and Morrissey causes considerable excitement in Buffalo, and the crowd of "bruisers" there is immense. The affair is to take place near Long Point, Canada. Betting on the result yesterday was even.

Mr. De Sauty telegraphs to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that the preconcerted signals have failed to elicit any improvement in the reception of signals at Trinity Bay, but whether there is any change at Valentia he does not know. Another experiment is to be made to-morrow.

An injunction has been granted against the assignees of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, restraining them from disposing of the property under their control. An application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver has been granted, and the Sheriff of Hamilton County has been appointed.

The second overland California mail arrived at St. Louis on Saturday night, bringing letters dated on the 20th ult. The third mail was expected last night.

Manley Locke is on trial at Rochester for the murder of Benjamin Starr. The deed was committed in October of last year. The defence set up is hereditary insanity.

The new Appleton Chapel at Harvard College was dedicated on Sunday. It seats 800 persons.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but, as there was not a quorum present, they adjourned without doing any business.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday; their proceedings were somewhat brief, and were chiefly confined to matters of routine interest.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government of Venezuela to recall General Paez, were publicly received by the City authorities in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen yesterday. Signor Rojas, President of the Delegation, made a speech, in which he thanked the authorities of New-York for their treatment of General Paez during his exile, and Mayor Tiemann made an appropriate response. The exercises were very brief, and at their close, the audience, which was quite large, quietly dispersed.

The Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, Captain Waters, sailed yesterday with 312 passengers and a full cargo. A party of some five hundred ladies and gentlemen who take a deep interest in the success of the new line, accompanied the steamer down the Bay on board the steamboat *Massachusetts*, and Miss Teresa Esmonde, on behalf of the ladies of New-York, presented Captain Waters with a beautiful Irish flag, which was designed and executed by the ladies. Captain Waters acknowledged the gift in a few appropriate remarks.

A ratification meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District was held last night in Jackson-square, the occasion being the nomination of Mr. Aug. F. Dow for Congress, as against Elijah F. Ward, the Administration incumbent. A number of the friends of George Briggs, (who had nearly been the succeasful candidate for the same nomination,) gave frequent indications of their presence by shouting lustily for cheers for that gentleman. When the meeting had terminated, the assemblage formed in procession and marched to Mr. Dow's residence. Mr. Dow appeared and made a good speech, which was immensely applauded.

Elijah F. Purdy, having declined the nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, there was a large meeting of the Democracy, near Chatham-square, last evening, at which Alderman Stevens was nominated unanimously in the place of Mr. Purdy.

The union of the Republicans and Americans of Kings County was effected yesterday, by an equitable arrangement, agreeable to the majority of both parties. The Republicans have the member of Congress for the Second District, and County Clerk. The balance of the nominations have been made by the Americans. The union ticket stands as follows: Congress, James Humphrey, Surrogate, Howard C. Cady. Register, C. C. Eagan. County Clerk, Charles W. Thomas. Coroners, Alfred Horton, Ira Millspaugh. Superintendent of the Poor, John C. Vanderveer. Justice of Sessions, Wm. H. Hoyt. The Straight Americans, representing the Second Congressional District, met last evening, and adjourned till Friday evening, when they expect to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The introductory address of the Winter course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, was delivered last evening by Professor Willard Parker, M. D., before a very large audience. The graduates who took their diplomas last night numbered nineteen; were intelligent-looking, and are, doubtless, well qualified for the responsible duties of the profession.

At the Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, Dr. J. W. Francis delivered the introductory oration, and Dr. James R. Wood, after a few prefatory explanations on the processes of nature in the reparation and reproduction of the bony structure, performed two operations—one for the removal of the lower, the other for the exsection of the upper jaw, for disease produced by the inhalation of phosphorus in the trade of making matches.

The Seventy-first Regiment yesterday returned from their encampment at Staten Island, and were replaced by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who took up their quarters for an uncertain time upon the Island. The Seventy-first was escorted from the ferry landing by the Seventh Regiment, both of which were highly commended for their soldier-like appearance in Broadway.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer—which met, for the present term, three weeks ago—was adjourned till yesterday. Yesterday it only met, and Judge Russell's trial for riotous assault and battery at the Academy of Music was duly called on. Mr. Blunt, the new District-Attorney—producing a letter from Mr. Wilkes' counsel, Ex-Recorder Smith, giving his opinion that no action could lie for a riotous assault—moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered. The Court granted the motion, so Judge Russell will not go before a Jury. In another column will be found an explanatory letter from Mr. Wilkes on the subject. The case of Billy Mulligan, for an assault on Mr. Warner, was called; but as Billy had gone to the great prize-fight, he could not well appear. Whereupon the Court ordered his recognizances to be forfeited. Subsequently, Ex-Judge Phillips, coming late into Court, argued that Judge Sutherland's order evidently intended the *next* term of Oyer and Terminer, and not the present adjourned sitting. The Court agreeing with counsel, Billy was made all straight, and will be at liberty till December next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Barnard presiding, Henry Wilson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and, being quite a youth, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Thomas Boyle, a youth, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing a horse, wagon and harness, worth $280, from his employer. A previous good character having been cordially given him by that gentleman, the Recorder passed a light sentence—one year only in the Penitentiary. David Rogers and Stephen Anderson, two youths, were convicted of burglary in the third degree, in stealing three coats from the stable of Mr. Kingsley, in Franklin-street. Rogers, the oldest, was sent to the State Prison for three years, and Anderson to the same place for two years. Mark B. Kenney and W. H. Jolly, tried for highway robbery, were at once acquitted, the evidence being clearly in their favor. Patrick Brady pleaded guilty to an assault, with intent to commit robbery. Sentence deferred.

In one branch of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, a Jury gave a man $200 for having had his wife killed; and in another branch a man received $500 for having had his face cut with a tumbler.

St. Luke's day was celebrated at St. Luke's (Episcopal) Hospital, corner of fifty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, with appropriate religious exercises, yesterday. The report of the proceedings of the institution represents that it has done much good and is preparing to do more.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Cotton; somewhat unsettled for Flour; heavy for Wheat, Corn and Barley; urisker for the leading kinds of Provisions; depressed for Groceries: and quiet for Naval Stores, Oils, Hops and Tallow. Freights were inactive.

### An Independent Congressman.

The manly and independent letter of the representative of the Eighth Congressional District has excited a feeling of admiration among all classes, which cannot fail, we think, to secure his reëlection. The spectacle exhibited by the brief Congressional career of Mr. Clark is, unhappily, so uncommon a one that the admiration it has excited is the severest condemnation that could be pronounced on the degraded tone of the political morals of the people. We have sometimes seen a Democratic member of the House lead off in a *quasi* opposition to the measures of a Democratic Executive. We have seen him fume and fret a while, and exhibit a great show of fight on the preliminary tests, and then wheel into the ranks, and on the final vote cower to the base dictation of the President as meanly as the veriest bought-and-sold slave of party, dependent for his bread on his fidelity to a master. There have been cases, indeed, like those of Ogden Hoffman and Dudley Selden, where our representatives have separated themselves from their party, and gone over to the Opposition, on great questions as to which they differed from their political friends. Mr. Verplanck, too, left the Democrats for the Whigs, and afterwards the Whigs for the Democrats. But this is a different position from that of the man who merely asserts the right to differ from the chief magistrate of his party on a party measure, and to maintain his position in the ranks. This is the position of Douglas, and this is the position of Mr. Clark.

Mr. Clark should be sustained by the people of his District in the noble stand he has taken against the President on his Kansas policy, and sustained without any reference to party names or organizations. He is a man of excellent character, of good abilities and popular manners, and stands just in the situation to be the subject of an experiment that is well worth trying. That experiment is to show by how nearly a unanimous vote an independent constituency can send back to Congress an independent representative. There is no strong feeling abroad now of party fealty; no great interest felt in party associations. The old Whigs who have kept aloof for the few last years, and have joined either the Republican or American ranks, can vote as well for Mr. Clark as for any other candidate. The Republicans can support in him the man who represents a sentiment that underlies the whole formation of their party. They are only working in their specialty when they vote for Mr. Clark on such an issue. The Americans can afford to be generous, and to do something towards fusing into a common mass all the elements of opposition to Mr. Buchanan in the Eighth District, for the mere purpose of demonstrating that men are no longer to be labeled and led by the nose by Presidents or by party conventions.

When things are at the worst they must mend. Nothing could be worse than the blind and shocking subserviency to party which has hitherto prevailed among the people of the United States and their representatives. Men have gone to Congress, not to represent their constituents, but the President, for the reason that if they differ from the President, they are cut off from the patronage, and their strikers and camp-followers are thrown out in the pursuit of the spoils. That is the *rationale* of the whole matter. It is a feeling, to some extent, of gratitude to his humble supporters, who want to be tide-waiters and Custom-house officers, and aspire to clerkships in the Post-Office; it is this feeling which induces the Democratic representative to feel that he must "stick by the President." If he does not "stick by the President," then he cannot expect the President's officers to reward his friends, and his certificate of character is of no avail in getting a good man a good place. A representative who can do nothing for his friends, cannot expect to retain them—and hence the desire of keeping friends, with an eye to reëlection, too often breaks down the spirit, courage and independence of a public man, and compels him, in spite of his conviction and his sense of duty, to be false to the public sentiment of his district, and to operate as a mere puppet of the Executive.

The experiment of Republican Government *has failed*, if this wretched state of things is permitted to continue. Something has been done towards correcting it. The feeling no longer prevails—which was universal when Douglas broke through the trammels of Presidential control, as Clay broke them in Monroe's time first, and afterwards in the time of Taylor—the feeling that a public man who dares to set himself up against the President of his party is inevitably doomed and ruined. The sympathy of a generous people in a contest of desperate odds has proved stronger than the iron discipline of party. This fact has been marvelously exhibited in Pennsylvania. We have been cheated out of a similar demonstration in the State of New-York by a political legerdemain that will return to plague its inventors. But we can show it on a small scale in a Congressional District here and there; and we believe most successfully and most emphatically in the district that should continue to be independently represented by a man who has proved himself capable of resisting executive dictation.

### Steamships in the Air.

It is a pity to meddle with any young and promising speculation, so long as it affords innocent gratification to the parties engaged in it. Gentlemen of a visionary turn are really entitled to some indulgence in a world of hard facts; and he is sadly lacking in charity who ruthlessly tears down their unfinished castles in the air, or scuttles their imaginary steamships of a million or so tons burden. But even charity has a limit somewhere within the confines of prudence. When the *chateaux en Espagne* threaten to tumble down good, substantial bricks, not only upon the heads of the builders, but upon those of the guileless wayfarer; when the ship is likely to involve the speculators and their victims in common wreck, it is high time to interfere and save all salvable parties.

The California, New-York and European Steamship Company, it will be seen by reference to another column, continue to sell tickets at their office for passage to California by the Nicaragua route. It is some weeks since the prospectus of this corporation first dazzled the public. It was a joint-stock enterprise of giant proportions. There was to be a prodigious capital issued in shares bearing each a coupon, entitling the holder to an annual passage between Great Britain, New-York and San Francisco—an idea probably borrowed from the Academy of Music. There were to be four interminable steamers with innumerable wheels, to move at an inconceivable speed, with multitudinous passenger lists; and the the profits between freights, live and dead, were to put all preceding marine enterprise out of countenance. The programme was matchless. There has been nothing equal to it since the South-Sea bubble; and as this covered the Atlantic as well, it of course quite distanced that paltry speculation. When, however, these superb outlines came to be filled up, the material seemed to vanish in thin air. There was less than the anticipated eagerness for the shares. After energetic efforts, funds insufficient for one of the stupendous steamers were only to be had. There was evident necessity for some action. The Fraser River excitement promised a restoration of the golden days of California passenger traffic. It would never do to let the flood which might lead to sudden fortune pass without any craft to dance on its waves. And forgetting the wisdom of the wisest, that they who make haste to wealth fall into a snare, the Company announced their purchase of the steamers *Hermann* and *Washington*, as the precursors of their future line. The *Hermann* was bought upon a partial payment, and dispatched around Cape Horn. The *Washington* was also announced as purchased, and advertised to leave for San Juan del Norte on the 16th inst. Tickets appear to have been sold for several days; when another announcement appeared that the *Washington* would positively sail on the 20th inst. The disappointed held on, and others purchased; but early last week it was discovered that the *Washington* had not been bought, and of course could not sail. The Company was not, however, to be deprived of its satisfactory little income from the sale of passages in unpossible ships. They at once advertised that they had effected the purchase of the *Atlantic*, steamer world-renowned, of the defunct Collins line, which should positively sail on the 25th. A confiding public, on the strength of this fresh and more brilliant engagement, continued to buy tickets. On Friday, however, this card was withdrawn. The *Atlantic* in truth had not been bought; and the same difficulty therefore debarred her dispatch as had detained the *Washington*. It is said, that the urgent instances of the owners of the *Atlantic* alone procured the suppression of this deceptive announcement. Yet, if we are to trust our present authority, the sale of tickets still proceeds at the Company's office, for a steamer at present nameless, which is positively to clear on Monday next.

In the case of any other than the really respectable names associated with this movement, there would be room to regard it with serious suspicion. There is a striking external likeness between their course and that of men of less integrity, under the same circumstances. It appears to add another to the establishments already extant for the sale of bogus passage-tickets. The managers cannot complain if this be the common belief. Their imprudent haste in publishing, as complete, negotiations barely instituted, and apparently not in any case advanced beyond the mere inquiry into price and terms, raises presumptions against their good faith, only to be combated by the confidence of personal friendship. We may, and, indeed, certainly do believe, that the fault is rather the result of rashness, ill-judgment, and involuntary error. The same visionary perversity that believes in the monstrous steamship lines projected by the Company, and in their creation by an organization singularly deficient in means, may lead the victims to believe they may buy shipping without money, and that the magniloquent title of the Corporation is a sufficient title to credit. It is this ludicrous exaggeration of their extremely finite abilities, added to a Micawberish reliance upon something turning up opportunely to save them, which has led to these mistakes, and misreckonings. They deserve no worse name.

But if carried beyond to-day, they must be differently adjudged and named. The mail steamship of the Panama line takes its departure to-morrow. No other direct steamer leaves this City until Nov. 5. Unless the California, New-York, and European Company have actually secured, beyond the possibility of failure, a steamer to leave on the 25th, they are bound either to transfer their passengers to the Panama route, or to return the money for the tickets sold in time for the passengers to make the change. There is no alternative to this course consistent with honesty. No unfounded confidence in an unfinished bargain will answer. Either give assurance that you are actually in position to forward your list according to engagement, or return the money in every instance. Else the charge of blundering miscalculation must be converted into a charge of more damaging character. Let the Company be heard from to-day.

### What the Washington Union Has to Say.

The President's Washington organ regards the result of the Pennsylvania election entirely from a party point of view. It makes no attempt to show that the heavy majority which voted for the Opposition tickets, misjudged the measures of the Administration. Nor does it think proper to vindicate, in any degree, the policy of the President. But it denounces with furious bitterness those "traitorous Democrats" who have ventured to disapprove of Mr. Buchanan's policy. Their sin consists in having acted against their party. Whether they have done right or wrong the *Union* does not care to inquire. It virtually claims that all who belong to the Democratic Party are bound to sustain the Administration, no matter how strongly they may disapprove its acts or its policy. If they do otherwise, they are threatened with the infamy and the fate of traitors. The *Union* may save its harmless thunders. It is too late to bind large masses of enlightened men in the chains of party obedience. The Democracy of Pennsylvania did indeed give the President his position. But that act, by no means, tied them forever to the wheels of his chariot. They yielded him their votes, but not their freedom and judgment. That they were inclined to sustain him, is true; but they never bound themselves to follow him wheresoever he might go. Having preferred him as their candidate, they reserved the right to discard him whenever his conduct should become such as they could not approve. That contingency, in their judgment, has arrived. The *Union* may crack its whip over their heads, and pour out menaces in full volume. Its wrath excites only ridicule.

There is a wide-spread and growing disposition among the people not to wear the earmarks of party, or be owned by any Administration. We shall see in future a greater freedom of action on the part of the masses. "Desertion," "going over to the enemy," "treachery," are terms which belong to armies, and not to political communities. A free man, who acts upon his convictions, and takes neither service nor pay, is incapable of desertion or treachery. To name those words in connection with him is an insult. When he withdraws his support from a President, whose policy he can no longer indorse, he simply performs a high duty. If he were but a mercenary he might be accused of desertion. Being an independent citizen, such a charge is merely impertinent. The spirit of independent action which animates both the Press and the people to a much greater extent than formerly, is one of the best characteristics of the day. Thoroughly party men and servile party papers are coming to be properly estimated. It is only to such that those forms of speech which have their origin and chief usage where the laws of military subjection prevail, can be made to apply. But when they undertake to extend the rules of the camp and the word of command to men and journals that act upon their own untrammeled convictions, they become not only impertinent but stupid. With them political discussion means indiscriminate laudation or abuse. They have no conception of free thought and free utterance. If a man has once acted with any party they assume to fasten a collar around his neck like that of Gurth the thrall of Cedric. If a public journal has at any time supported the policy or candidates of a certain political organization they represent its opinions and support as mortgaged for all time to come. These antiquated and slavish ideas are becoming not only obsolete but ridiculous. It is quite too late to expect freemen to march at the tap of the drum, or face about at the word of command. This the *Union* and all similar party organs may as well understand.

A Public Scandal Avoided.—We are very glad, on the whole, to be spared the scandal of witnessing the trial of our City Judge for assault and riot, and think, therefore, the country ought to feel under an obligation to Ex-Recorder Smith for entering a *nolle prosequi* in Judge Russell's case. The arraignment of a criminal Judge for such an offence is a spectacle which should not be presented to any community—when it is possible to avoid it. When Judges break the laws, it is desirable, for the credit of the office, to have them kicked off the Bench before they are sent to jail. The way to prevent members of the Judiciary from getting up riots is to take greater care in selecting the candidates for election, and not to present indictments against them to the Grand Jury. We hope that the conduct of some of our Judges will teach the electors of the City a lesson they will not soon forget, of the monstrous and shameful results which flow from leaving appointments of such importance to the public honor and welfare, in the hands of such bodies as Tammany Hall caucuses. To have even connived at the election of a man whom a grand jury would feel itself justified in indicting, is disgrace enough for one generation. If care be not taken, we shall, one of these days, see the General Sessions adjourned, to enable the Court, the Bar and the prisoners to attend a prize-fight, just as the British Parliament suspends its labors on the "Derby Day," to go down to Epsom to a horse-race. We have apparently approached pretty closely to this consummation already. It seems even now—judging from the proceedings in Mulligan's case—all but impossible to bring a prize-fighter to trial for an assault upon a citizen, as long as he has other "engagements" to attend to. When the arrangements of the "ring" and those of the Supreme Court come in collision, it seems that the former must give way. We can readily imagine the paltry insignificance into which all criminal proceedings instituted by the People of the State of New-York, before its courts, must sink in the eyes of the members of "the fancy" now assembled at Buffalo, when compared with the pummeling matches which they are themselves about to superintend.

Speculating in Opera Tickets.—We publish a letter this morning from an unhappy gentleman who complains indignantly of the tricks at the Academy of Music, whereby the public are made to pay any prices for the privilege of hearing Piccolomini, which the rapacity of Israelitish speculators may see fit to impose upon them. Of course the manager has an undoubted right to sell the best seats to those who apply first for them; and, if he chooses, he may sell them all in a lump to any person who will take them, and run the risk of selling them again at an advance. His legal right to do this cannot be disputed, but whether it be good policy on his part, or fair towards the public, is another matter. We certainly think it is not fair, and the opera-going public have it in their own power to put a stop to the practice by refusing to purchase a ticket except at the regular box-office of the Academy. The opera is an expensive amusement, at the best, and the manager will find it for his interest to protect the public from the inordinate demands of speculators in a temporary attraction. If a man is compelled to pay double price for his ticket whenever there is an extraordinary attraction, the natural consequence will be that he will not go so often as he would if he paid only the regular price. So the manager is the loser in the end.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The sale of tickets for the first performance of Mlle. Piccolomini commenced yesterday morning at the Academy of Music. There was a great deal of excitement, and from an early hour people were in waiting to secure their seats. Between two and three thousand places were sold.

Burton's Theatre.—Bellini's opera of the "Puritani" was produced here last evening, and attracted a very fine audience. The principal point of interest was the reappearance of Madame Wilhorst after a long and well spent sojourn in Europe. Madame Wilhorst's fresh voice is heard to much greater advantage, now that she has it more completely under control. The improvement which has taken place is most noticeable, and merits the warmest approbation of the public. The lady is a fine artist, gifted with pleasing powers, and thoroughly capable of gratifying the musical taste of the community. The opera will be repeated to-night.

Metropolitan Hall.—A dramatic company commenced operations here last night. We are desired to state that the same bill will be repeated to-night. The French company retires from the field for a short time.

Niblo's Garden.—Miss Agnes Robertson takes her benefit at this house to-night, appearing as the heroine in Mr. Boucicault's new play of "Pauvrette."

Laura Keene's Theatre—Mr. Tom Taylor, one of the most noticeable of modern English playwrights, and a writer who enjoys very enviable popularity in this City, produced a new play last night, called "Our American Cousin." The work has been prepared for the American market, and deals largely in the "live Yankee" element. From time immemorial there has been but one kind of Yankee on the English stage. The type is amusing, but not flattering. It is something to be cute and good natured; but it is something, also, to be vulgar and lubberly. The average stage Yankee is a creature to be kicked, not admired. His self-sufficiency is intolerable, his smartness excruciating, his bombast insufferable. Moreover, the animal does not exist. It is a hideous caricature born of a British nightmare, of American free-and-easiness. Mr. Tom Taylor is a skillful dramatist, and he has made the most of the materials at his hand. He has produced a clock-maker of the true Sam Slick kind. He has made him ridiculous, and Mr. Jefferson makes the idea amusing. This is the sum total of the play called "Our American Cousin." Considering that Mr. Tom Taylor knows nothing whatever of American life, he steers clear of blunders with unusual skill, and adheres firmly to what may be called the legitimate ideal of Yankeedom. It must be confessed, however, that he raves occasionally on the subject of the Green Mountain State, imagining at one time that it is in the back woods, and at another that it is in the immediate vicinity of the prairies. There are allusions to Buffalo and Crow Indians, which shows that the author's mind was grasping too much of our continent at a time.

Aside from these exceptions, the comedy is a good and effective piece. The plot is not especially brilliant, but it runs smoothly, and although simple, admits of skillful manipulation. The situations are generally telling. In the last act there is some tardiness, and the knife might be used judiciously. The dialogue is by no means pretentious. It is genial and homely rather than epigrammatic and brilliant. *Asa Trenchard*, the live Yankee, is of course the leading character, and his "sayings and doings" are funny enough—no sacrifice is spared to make them so. The part was admirably played by Mr. Jefferson, and to this gentleman's exertions we ascribe the success of the piece, for we do not think that Mr. Tom Taylor's individual merits in this case would have insured that result.

A very small part, *Abel Murcott*, a lawyer's clerk, was intrusted to Mr. Couldock. We do not remember to have seen this gentlemen to finer advantage. It was as perfect a picture as art could conceive or artist depict. All the other parts were respectably played by the members of the company. The audience was thoroughly satisfied, and expressed its satisfaction with unequivocal warmth.

### The Piccolomini Speculation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Desirous of treating the ladies of my family to one of Mr. Ullman's new boxes for Piccolomini's *début*, the subscriber lost half an hour of his time this morning to secure an advantageous place in the "cue" at the office of the opera-house, and was among the first at the ticket-vender's desk. "All sold" was the response to his inquiry for a front box; as indeed was the reply in regard to most of the eligible seats in the house, while several gentlemen of Hebrew visage, on the outskirts of the crowd, expressed their ability to supply him with any seat he might require, at a *small advance* on the regular price. The subscriber's conclusion, from the expeditious sale of the best seats in the house within a few minutes of the opening of the doors, and the bold manner in which these best seats were offered by speculators in the lobby at the same time, was that the ticket-seller, if not the financial manager of the concern, was privy to this attempt to "shave" the public.

A. S. G.

### Personal.

The "lions" at Baden-Baden this season have been pretty equally divided in number between the Russian nobility and famous musicians and composers. Besides a prodigious array of titled personages, whose names are utterly unpronounceable, not to say dreadful, the company of the distinguished guests has included Meyerbeer, Berlioz, Ernst, Sivori, Vieira, Rosenstein, Billet, Herz, and a host in addition. Mr. Meyerbeer, who is personally in better health than usual, is traveling for the benefit of an invalid daughter.

The marriage contract between the Duke of Malakoff and the bride elect is said, by Paris letter-writers, to be a masterpiece of the calligraphic art. It is engrossed on vellum: the arms of His Grace and the future Duchess figure on the binding, and the penman has "given the whole of his mind to it." A large jointure is settled on the bride. The ceremony will take place in the chapel of the Senate, or, possibly, in the chapel of the Tuileries: the Marshal being the Emperor's pet, and the bride the Empress's.

Marshal Canrobert, it is said, is to follow the example of Marshal Pelissier, and get married. Not to the daughter of a hidalgo, but to the heiress of a very rich iron-master in Champagne. "The province of Champagne," says a matter-of-fact correspondent, "besides its renowned wines, furnishes marriageable daughters of superior quality." So Marshal Canrobert invests.

Mr. Charles Kean has entered into an engagement to play 24 nights at the National Standard Theatre, London, after the close of his coming season, and of his lesseeship of the Princess' Theatre. For this engagement Mr. Kean is to receive £1,000.

Mr. Charles H. Van Wyck, Republican nominee for Congress in the Tenth District of this State, was seriously injured last week, by the fall of his horse, while on his way to Bloomingburg.

Vieuxtemps made his first continental appearance at Hamburg, after his return from this country. The "free citizens" were very glad to see him, and more so to hear his music.

Miss Florence Nightingale will shortly visit Liverpool, and take part in the proceedings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

Mr. Solar, a literary man, who, under the auspices of Perrier, has made a colossal fortune, is about to purchase the Paris *Charivari*, and to enlarge it considerably.

Mr. Layard has another good enterprise on hand. He has left England for Italy, where he is to explore for lost treasures of Art.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has conferred on Mr. Hilary Parr, son of Mr. Edward Parr, the author and editor of various literary works, an appointment in the War Department.

Archbishop Cullen is about to leave Ireland to visit Rome, his medical advisers having advised him to pass the Winter in a southern climate.

Father Ventura, the celebrated preacher, is about to leave Paris, to return to Sicily. Ill health tortures him.

The Hon. Benj. F. Butler sails for Europe to-day, with his two younger daughters; intending to pass a year on the Continent.

Lieutenant Wise, U. S. N., author of *Los Gringos*, is at Baden-Baden; his health recruited by his journey.

A letter from Edwin Forrest, written to a friend in Wheeling, repeats the declaration of his decision to retire wholly from the stage.

The venerable Bishop Soule, of the M. E. Church, South, is in a precarious state of health.

That persevering female traveler, Madame Ida Pfeiffer, has arrived at Vienna, but exhausted by her Madagascar escapade and multitudinous adventures. She is reported to be in a state of health so delicate that rest is indispensable. She therefore goes into private life, intending to reside with her brother at Newstadt.

Archbishop Blanc, of Louisiana, is convalescent.

King Otho, of Greece, purposes visiting Venice.

### Sailing of the Galway Steamer Prince Albert.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO CAPT. WATERS—SPEECH OF MISS THERESA ESMONDE.

The fine new steamer *Prince Albert*, Captain Waters, of Lever's line of Galway steamers, sailed from her Pier, (No. 38,) North River, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and the occasion was improved by the friends of the new line, who accompanied the steamer down the Bay, and presented to her commander a beautiful flag, which was at once the design, creation and gift of ladies of New-York.

The steamer, which had been receiving a new propeller, was not released from the dry-dock until Saturday, since which time she had been hauled to her pier, foot of Beech-street, North River, her coal and several hundred tons of freight put on board and stowed, and the ship victualed and manned for the voyage by Monday noon. This, of course, was only done by working night and day, and it is mentioned as highly creditable to her agent, Mr. Burrows, and to the American Express Company, through whose hands, as agents to the line, all her freight had to pass, that the steamer was ready for sea at the day and hour on which she was advertised to leave. She had on board a perfect throng of passengers, there being 264 in the steerage, 26 in the second cabin, and 22 in the first cabin; total, 312.

Her cargo, which consisted of wheat, tobacco and apples, and as much of the cargo of the *Indian Empire* as she could take, filled her up.

The *Prince Albert* is an iron steamer, of great beauty of model, and the passages she has already performed across the Atlantic show that she is capable of competing with any steamer afloat in point of speed. Her screw, unlike that of other vessels of her class, projects entirely outside the sternpost of the ship, leaving the after part of the ship unbroken.

Captain McMahon and Mr. Kelly, of the Committee of Arrangements, chartered the fine steamboat *Massachusetts* to convey the party down the bay. Having called at Brooklyn to receive on board Miss Esmonde, the boat stopped at the Barge office and took on board some three or four hundred persons—ladies and gentlemen—who were in waiting with cards of invitation. As the steamboat neared the dock at the Barge office, with an immense Irish standard floating at the after flag-staff, the band on board played a variety of lively airs, and salutes were fired from her deck from two brass six-pounders which had been obtained for the occasion.

Having received the party on board, they steamed up the North River to the pier adjoining that where the *Prince Albert* lay, receiving salutes and greetings from all the steamers along the route. On board the *Prince Albert*, and upon the neighboring piers, a very large crowd had gathered to witness the departure of the steamer, and to take some part in the ceremonies which it was known were to come off. The steamer was decorated between her masts with flags of all nations. Forward from her jib-boom to royal masthead were strung the Marryat code, and aft from her spanker-boom to the mizzen royal masthead were displayed Rogers' American code of marine signals, which were greatly admired for their beauty and simplicity. Until the sailing of the steamer the escort boat lay opposite her pier at some distance in the stream, the time being spent in exchanging salutes, the discoursing of Irish and American airs by the band, and in dancing on the saloon deck. At 2 o'clock a gun from the *Prince Albert* announced that she had started. In a moment more her graceful bull shot out into the stream amid the discharge of cannon, the reverberating cheers of the multitudes upon the river side, from the masses on board the little steamer, and from the deck of the *Prince Albert*.

Upon the top of the new building of the American Express Company in Hudson-street, "the flag of Erin" was conspicuously displayed, and was dipped several times in response to the salutes from the ships in the harbor. As the *Prince Albert* passed the British steam-frigate *Valorous* the Band struck up "God save the Queen," the flags of the two ships were dipped, and salutes were exchanged.

The *Prince Albert* led the way down to Quarantine in beautiful style, receiving a salute from the encampment on Staten Island, which was returned. Opposite Quarantine the steamers were stopped, and Captain Waters came on board the *Massachusetts*, where he was met by the Committee of Arrangements and conducted to the saloon-deck. Here he was introduced to several ladies and gentlemen, among others to Miss Theresa Esmonde and her mother. Miss Esmonde then removed the flag from the box, and holding it out to Captain Waters, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Captain Waters and Officers of the Steamship Prince Albert: The most pleasing duty that ever devolved on me is mine to-day; and while I thank Colonel Kinsley and the gentlemen who selected me for this proud occasion, I wish the task had fallen into abler hands than mine. In behalf of the ladies of New-York, some Irish by birth, others fired by the enthusiasm that makes the Irish kindred everywhere, I present this flag; its ample ground green as the beautiful hills of old Ireland; its folds floating free as the winds that soon will waft you from the bright shores of America. Across the shield which the genius of America claims we have laid the golden harp of Erin—the hushed music of old Ireland on the Sign Manual of the only really free nation that the sun shines upon. Take the flag; in its fold you carry the breath of freedom; its staff took root in a soil redeemed from European vassalage, as much by the enterprise which makes a great commercial nation as by military valor. This shield and the harp that sleeps upon it are wrought by gentlewomen who have found their highest position in this land, for here men do homage to our sex, not with the lance and spear alone, but with heart and mind.

Carry this flag to Old Ireland; every stitch that glows upon it bears a thrill of love for the dear motherland.

Tell our sister-women how free and how beautiful is the country from which it comes. We select you, Sir, as the recipient of this flag, because we intrust it only to the brave, the honorable and the good. When we do homage to our own nation or adopted country, we tender it also to a man worthy (if that were not a little too Irish) to be a native of both. With the fervent hope that continued prosperity may attend the great national undertaking we this day honor, I consign to you, Sir, this green banner. Place it side by side with the Ensign of Liberty there floating at the masthead of your noble vessel; together let them wave, hailed by the joyful salutations of the Irish people, whose "*Ceade Milee a Faithe*" shall soon welcome your return to Galway Bay, to which port, wishing you, Sir, and the brave officers and crew of the *Prince Albert* a safe and speedy return, I bid you farewell.

The speech was several times interrupted by applause. At its conclusion Captain Waters modestly returned thanks for the beautiful gift with which he had been honored on behalf of the Galway Line of steamers. He said he was too much affected by the circumstances which surrounded him, and by the warm expressions of sympathy for their favorite enterprise to make any extended reply to the eloquent address of his fair friend. He thanked her, and through her the ladies, one and all, who had made him the recipient of so truly beautiful and appropriate a gift. On some future occasion he hoped to have the opportunity to give a more fitting expression to the feelings which now overcame him.

The remarks of Capt. Waters were received with prolonged cheers; the band struck up "St. Patrick's Day," winding up with the "Star-Spangled Banner." The six-pounders again opened their brazen throats, and this part of the ceremony was at an end. Capt. Waters then went on board his steamer, accompanied by two or three boat loads of ladies and gentlemen,

## SOUTH AMERICAN EXPEDITION OF LIEUT. GILLIS.

### Highly Successful Observation of the Solar Eclipse.

From private letters of the most reliable character we have received information of the complete success of Lieut. GILLIS' expedition to South America, to observe the late solar eclipse. In a letter dated Payta, 18th of September, from Lieut. GILLIS himself, he complains of much suffering that he was obliged to undergo in crossing the desert and returning to Payta. "The exposure to the sun," he says, "riding over the mountain all day, under a nearly vertical sun, drinking water impregnated with nitre and lime, and sleeping on the ground, gave me terrible agues. By powerful doses of quinine I stopped them, but all the day preceding the eclipse I was so racked by fever and headache that I could not sit up an instant until late at night." The following extract from Lieut. GILLIS' letter to a friend in this City gives some particulars of his observation:

"We were encamped on a little hill near Olmos, and within the Andes. RAYMOND mounted the telescope, and got the meteorological instruments ready for his part of the work, and after seeing that all was right, I lay down, in the earnest hope that the morning would prove cloudy, as most of the others had been since our arrival in the country. I feared that I should still be prostrated by sickness, and much preferred clouds to compulsory inactivity under a clear sky. Heaven decreed otherwise. My fever was entirely gone before daylight, and though wenk from a three-days' fast, I was quite able to act at the telescope, and observe all the phenomena satisfactorily."

The friend who accompanied Lieutenant GILLIS and of whose assistance the latter speaks in warm, affectionate terms, gives a more detailed account of the expedition. The following extract, which we are permitted to publish from one of Mr. RAYMOND'S private letters home, will be read with great interest. He writes, under date of Payta, Sept. 15:

"Mr. GILLIS and myself left Payta on the 24th of August, for the interior. Our first stopping place was Pinra, the capital of the Province of the same name. To reach it we had to travel over what is called the 'Despoblado,' or uninhabited district. It extends from the sea, inland, to within a few miles of the Andes, and is the most dreary, desolate place I ever beheld. From Payta to Pinra the distance is about 45 miles, which we traveled in eight hours, not including stoppage at 'the half-way house.' The sun was intensely hot during the last half of the journey, and it, together with the reflection from the white sand, which is perfectly bare in most places, rendered it very trying to the eyes and face. On arriving at Pinra we were received by Señor MIRANDA, the head of the house of RUDEN & Co., in Payta. Everything was done to make us comfortable.

We stayed at Pinra three days, and left it on the 1st of September for the Cordilleras. Our journey during that day extended as far as the Vicuz, a small down on the borders of the Andes. Twelve hours and a half were consumed in making that 50 miles. The road consisted of a deep heavy sand, through which it was almost impossible to travel. At 11 we halted for two hours, to let the mules rest and to take breakfast, which was made up of ham, crackers, and tea. At 6, we arrived at the "posada," or halting-place, in Vicuz. As the houses were all very dirty, and were crowded with dirty Indians, we decided to spread the tent in a neighboring field.

We commenced our second day's journey at 5 A. M., leaving Vicuz for a hacienda among the mountains, called Tortalitos. At Payta, Dr. RINGGOLD had lent Mr. GILLIS an American saddle, as those of the country were very narrow and uncomfortable. This saddle hurt the mule's back, and caused delay. On this day, (Sept. 2,) Mr. GILLIS caught fever and ague, brought on by the heat, which was intense, and by the severity of the ride. When we arrived at Tortalitos he was completely prostrated, and I feared he would have to stay there some days. In the morning, however, he was able to resume the tramp, and leaving our resting-place at 4 A. M., we traversed a very steep and picturesque pass of the Andes, and arrived at Naupe, a hacienda on the road. Here the mules obtained water, for the first time during 30 hours, and we got a very good breakfast. At all the houses on the road we were treated with the greatest hospitality and kindness, and to the question, "What is there to pay?" the answer was always "Nothing." The only way the people can be requited is by giving the dollar to one of the children. In the afternoon we started for Olmos, distant 40 miles. We rode till 10 o'clock that night, and then spread our tent; up the next morning at 4 and arrived at Olmos about 10 o'clock.

In Olmos we had the school-house assigned to us for sleeping quarters. Here, in the afternoon, Mr. GILLIS had a very severe chill and a fierce fever, but what with my tending and last doses of quinine it was his last chill. As he was so sick I took his letter of recommendation to the Governor's house. The gentleman was out in the country digging a well, and so I waited for him. In the meantime his wife, who was seated on the *floor* combing her hair, offered me a cigarito, and smoked one with me herself. The Governor soon came in, looking worse in appearance than an average Irishman in Brooklyn. I gave him the letter, and aided by a young man present, he succeeded in spelling out its contents.

Mist they we required to the summit of a small hill to the south of Olmos, and there pitched our tent. This was on the 5th; as we had seen but one or two [illegible] we had been in the country, we [illegible] success on the day of the [illegible] we had done our best, and waited for the result.

On Monday my companion was again prostrated by a severe fever, though the chill had been broken. All day he lay on the bed in the tent suffering much. Of course there was no time to be lost, so I had to mount the telescope and get everything ready for the next morning. We had a great many visitors who, out of curiosity, came up to see our establishment. Mr. GILLIS had eaten nothing for three days, and was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He was so very feeble that he hoped the morning would be cloudy, as he felt he could not do justice to the work before him. But when the morning came he was much better.

The horizon was entirely obscured by clouds, and we feared our journey had been in vain. By degrees, however, that spot at which the sun came over the mountains was cleared, and though we did not see the beginning of the eclipse, yet long before its totality the sky was clear, and *in that part alone*. Mr. GILLISS had a very successful observation, and determined some new features of the phenomena. As totality approached the darkness became almost complete. The birds ceased singing, the laborers stopped working, and all natnre assumed a ghastly look. As I was obliged to keep record of the barometers I had not much opportunity to observe closely the appearance of the sun. I got a glimpse, however, and saw the 'corona light' burst out from around the moon, and I saw quite distinctly the protuberances of solar clouds shining brilliantly at four points of the moon's circomference. It was so dark during total obscuration that I was obliged to hold the chronometers close to the light of a lantern in order to note time."

### Consolation for Glancy Jones—The Mission to Vienna.

*From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

A dispatch from Reading assures us that Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, who was not elected to Congress, from Berks County, on Tuesday last, has received a letter from the President, offering him the mission to Vienna. The salary is nine thousand dollars; the honors are considerable; but, after all, it can afford but little consolation for the loss of the confidence of the Berks County Democracy. There was once a distinguished citizen of Berks County, the Hon. HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, who made a worthy representative of the United States at the Court of Vienna. But Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, if he accepts the mission, goes under less agreeable circumstances. He escapes from the mortifications of home and the immediate presence of his disgrace. But to a true son of Berks, a residence in Vienna, even with the honors and salary of the American mission, is but little better than a decent banishment, when it is pressed upon a man as it now is upon Mr. JONES.

From Reading to Vienna, however, will, in some respects, be a pleasant change for Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. He will miss the Presidential dinners and the Presidential confidences. He will have no more of the pleasant duty of farming out public offices; nor will he retain the honorable position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it will be, as a good Democrat, to recommend a further reduction of the duties on foreign manufactures. These honors he will have to give up. But he will get into a proud, imperial atmosphere, where he will find a good many points of sympathy with the prevailing atmosphere of the White House. But, best of all, he will escape from the sight of his former friends, and the vivid exhibition of his ignominy. He can never hope to recover the love or the esteem of the people of Old Berks, and he will be glad to get far away from his county and his State.

We therefore conclude that Mr. J. GLANCY JONES will resign, and that an election will have to be held to fill the vacancy in the existing Congress. The defeated are surrendering. Judge PORTER'S resignation we announce to-day. Mr. GLANCY JONES' resignation we look for very soon. The latter is rewarded by the President for his subserviency to Lecompton and the South. The question arises, will the other defeated Lecomptonites be rewarded in like manner? Will there be missions enough to offer to all of them, and will all of them resign? The country pauses for a reply.

There is one thing about this appointment that deserves notice. It is a new instance of Mr. BUCHANAN'S contempt for the will of the people. The instant he heard that Mr. JONES had been defeated, in the face of a Democratic majority of nearly 5,000, he took up the man that the people had prostrated, and declared that he would rebuke them for thus punishing their faithless representative. He has been thus defying public sentiment all his life, and unless he should resign and go into retirement, he will continue thus to defy it to the end of his dnys.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT — HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On the 20th of May, 1854, a young lady named CATHERINE PITCHER took the cars at Poughkeepsie for Tivoli, and, on arriving at the dépôt at Tivoli, attempted to leave the cars, when they started, and she was thrown down, the cars passing over one of her feet, crushing it so that amputation became necessary. The father recovered of the Company $750, in a former suit, for loss of service and medical attendance. Another suit was brought and tried last week against the Company, in the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie, to recover damages. Verdict for plaintiff, $5,500. H. A. NELSON and M. SANFORD for plaintiff; JOHN THOMPSON for defendant. Accidents of this nature are daily occurring, and in nine cases ont of ten the injured party is to blame. Scarcely a train leaves this City without some person narrowly escaping a shocking death, by needlessly jumping from the train before it has stopped, springing upon the platform after it has started, or carelessly passing from one car to another. Several very narrow escapes of this kind have happened recently. One occurred at Tarrytown. A young lady was [illegible] of a car as the train was approach[illegible] and before it stopped jumped from the [illegible] with great force to the ground [illegible] within six inches of the track upon [illegible] stood, but she fortunately escaped [illegible] narrow escape occurred some two [illegible] at Poughkeepsie. A young [illegible] upon the cars after they [illegible] In grasping the irons of [illegible] platform, but the rate at which the train was then going prevented him from springing upon the car. He was dragged some distance, when he relinquished his hold, and miraculously escaped with his life. A short time previous a gentleman attempted to pass from one car to another, between Peekskill and Garrison's, when his coat caught in the iron railing which surrounds the platform, throwing his feet from under him; he hung suspended between the cars, and was only saved from death by the brakeman dragging him upon the platform. In the case of Miss PITCHER, the Company will appeal.

### Reception of the Venezuelan Commissioners.

The Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, in the City Hall, was full of people at 3 P. M., yesterday, the hour at which it had been announced that the public reception, by the City authorities, of the Commissioners appointed to escort Gen. PAEZ home to Venezuela, would take place. Within the semi-circle of desks were seated the members of the Board of Aldermen, Reeorder BARNARD, and others of the Municipal powers that be. The Councilmen were in their seats, and *Oi Polloi* were without the bar. At a little after the appointed hour, the Mayor and the Committee of the Common Council, which had charge of the reception, entered conducting the Commissioners from Venezuela: President P. J. ROJAS, General J. DE AUSTRIA, MIGUEL MUOICA, and Dr. M. PAEZ, the son of General PAEZ. The Venezuelan hero himself was not present. It was stated that he was out of town. Much regret was expressed at his absence.

The Mayor introduced President ROJAS and Dr. PAEZ, and conducted them to the rostrum, seating them on either side of him.

The Commissioners are all fine gentlemanly-looking men. Their President was dressed in a suit of black, and wore kid gloves of delicate tint. Holding in his hand the decree of the Venezuelan Government recalling General PAEZ from exile, he arose, and with much dignity and grace, delivered the following address:

The gratitude of Venezuela brings us, Sir, into the presence of this honorable Corporation. In the days of her misfortunes, when the Republic mourned her liberties, her peace and her credit, she rejoiced in secret at the cordiality with which her dispersed sons were received in a foreign land, and was proud to know that the best loved of them all—the protector of those liberties, the supporter of that peace, and the founder of that credit, the victim of the then prevailing despotism—was welcomed to this metropolis with distinguished honors.

The day was not distant when that people arose in their might, cast off their oppressors, and presented themselves to the world with renewed titles to respect. Venezuela is free, and sends us to fulfil to-day an obligation contracted during her adversity.

The splendid ovation, of which General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ was the object, when, as an exile, he knocked at the gates of this Union, was the generous act of the Corporation which I now address. In doing homage to the man, you honored his Republican principles; honoring the citizen, you honored the country which gave him birth, and to whose welfare he had yielded himself a sacrifice. It was yours to change to laurels a martyr's crown, which pressed the brow of our warrior-statesman, and in thus sustaining the defender of popular sovereignty—you fulminated an anathema against abuse and tyranny. For this act Venezuela owes you a debt of gratitude, and in the full flush of triumph her National Convention has decieed a vote of thanks which it is now our pleasing duty to tender in the name of that illustrious body.

Accept these thanks, gentlemen—they come from a weak and unfortunate people, but a people who are generous and worthy of freedom. The sympathy which you evinced in the hour of her calamity will ever do you honor, as will your gracious acceptance of her sincere expressions of gratitude.

The Commissioners, in whose name I address you, are proud to bear the thanks of a nation to a people whose institutions and incomparable progress they admire; and to me the duty is peculiarly grateful in a city which, in my love for the great and the free, I chose as my home in the days of my exile.

Signor ROJAS concluded by reading the Venezuelan decree, and continued standing while Mayor TILLMAN replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF VENEZUELA: In behalf of the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York, I have the honor to receive and accept the thanks which you have been commissioned to tender to them in the name of the National Convention of Venezuela, for the public and spontaneous reception given by the Common Council and people of this City to the distinguished native of Venezuela and illustrious soldier of South American independence, General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, on his arrival here eight years ago, not only as an exile from his country and his home, but as the companion of Bolivar and the hero of Republican liberty.

Venezuela, again restored to peace and good order, now desires the return of her brave and patriotic son, and while acknowledging the distinguished honor conferred upon our City by the action of your National Convention, in respect to the part which we took in welcoming him to this land of freedom and home of the stranger and the exile, permit me to express to you, gentlemen, the sincere feeling of satisfaction and pleasure which, not only myself, but the members of the Municipal bodies assembled, experience in this act of justice done to him, by whose devotion to her servlee and skill as a chieftain of her liberating army, her liberties were mainly secured. I know that he rejoices more over the restoration of that peace and prosperity with which his country is again blest, than even the pleasure of revisiting it and the scenes of his glorious achievements in her cause.

While his departure from among us will be deeply regretted, still he will be remembered not alone as the patriot and soldier endeared to us by his achievements as well as his suffering in the cause of freedom, but also in the rich treasure we possess in the sword carried by him throughout the whole of the eventful and protracted struggle which secured his country's independence, and was presented to us by him as a token of his feelings to this free land "from which Venezuela received the example and by whom the path was traced to all the sons of America."

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that Venezuela, with her distinguished son again at the head of her administration as her Republican President, will move on in a new path of prosperity and glory, and that not only them, but others of the neighboring Republics, emulating the example of our own free, happy and prosperous land, may join together in a bond of similar union and common defence, thus not only contributing to her and their freedom, but adding thereby another example of successful free government to the nations of the world.

Of our own sincerity in this wish, you, gentlemen, are witnesses, and when you return to your countrymen, you can bear to them the evidence of the good feeling and friendship of the Republic of North America.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, Councilman DAVIS moved that His Honor be requested to communicate officially to the Common Council what had just taken place, and the ceremonies were over. The assemblage quietly dispersed. There was no enthusiasm. The speeches were not once applauded. There were about twenty natives of Venezuela present, besides the Commissioners. The latter will start for home in the course of two weeks, *viâ* Philadelphia, New-Orleans and other cities, where there will be ovations in honor of them.

### Sea and Ship News.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—A great amount of mystery and uncertainty continues to invest the operations upon the proposed new route to California. The Company which sent away the *Hermonn*, and afterwards advertised, first, the steamer *Washington* to positively sail on the 16th of October, then to positively sail on the 20th, and finally put up the Collins steamer *Atlantic* to positively sail for California and Fraser's River on the 25th inst., have withdrawn, first, the name of the *Washington*, and lastly, that of the *Atlantic*; and at present, so far as the public know, there is no steamer at all to sail on the 25th, or on any other day, to connect with the *Hermann*. There appears, however, to be an active inquiry for tickets at their office, and it must be assumed, from the honorable character of the principal parties interested in the Company, that they intend some way to redeem in good faith the tickets which they may sell. There have been several applications at the Mayor's Office to recover the money paid for tickets to this Company, but the Mayor has uniformly answered such applicants that until the time is up (the 25th of October) stipulated for the sailing of their yet unknown steamer, they have no right to complain of a breach of contract; and they have been advised to wait and "see what will turn up." Meantime, many who are in this fix are extremely anxious to take the only existing and certain route—that of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Steamship Company, known as the mail ronte. As this steamer sails on the 20th, unless they are sent forward as agreed, it will be a source of great inconvenience and expense to them.

The steamer *Governor*, of the Providence line, which left this port at 4 o'clock P. M., the 17th inst., on the same night, when off Matinicock Point, broke her shaft and crank pin, and came to anchor. Yesterday morning the steam-tugs *Hunfress* and *Jacob Bell* took her in tow and brought her to the City.

COMING TO THE TRIAL.—The schooner *Rachel Jane*, arrived Sunday from Aux Cayes, reports: 16th inst., off Great Egg Harbor, spoke one of HOLMES' life-boats, from Cape May, with a crew of seven men, bound to Sandy Hook, to be present at the trial ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to take place on the 20th inst.; took the boat in tow, and parted with her on Sunday morning, at Sandy Hook.

IMMIGRANTS FOR BERMUDA.—The following somewhat mysterious advertisement appears in the *Bermudian*, (Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 6:)

"NOTICE.—To Agriculturists and others in want of servants: The undersigned contemplate, if sufficient encouragement be afforded, to dispatch the bark *Pearl*, WM. S. HUTCHINS, Commander, on a voyage for the purpose of procuring immigrants, and would be obliged to persons in want of domestic servants, or laborers for farming operations, to make appliealion at the office of the undersigned, so as to enable them to decide whether the *Pearl* may proceed on such a voyage. Immigrants will be introduced agreeably to the regulations made for such [illegible] Excellency the Governor and the [illegible] of Council, for only a limited number can be [illegible] desire that application be [illegible]

WATSON & [illegible]

Quere—Does Capt. HUTCHINS propose a voyage to the Coast of Africa for immigrants, or to New-York for white laborers? The latter voyage is much the shortest and cheapest, and there can be little doubt that the "bark *Pearl*" can find a load of able-bodied servants—men and women—who, for a fair compensation and a cheap passage, would cheerfully exchange the rigors of the North, and the uncertain employment of the winter, for the genial climate of the [illegible] Thursday, work enough and good homes. We request WATSON & JAMES to send Capt. HUTCHINS a copy.

### THE ROCHESTER MURDER.

#### Ira Stout's Farewell to his Mother.

*From the Rochester Democrat and American.*

Below we publish a letter sent by IRA STOUT to his mother. A tone of feeling pervades it that should indicate the writer as a truly penitent man. If IRA is such a one he is sadly belied; if not, he is one of the most impudent hypocrites alive. It will be seen that the letter is dated Tuesday evening, October 12—the evening previous to IRA'S abortive attempt to commit suicide, and it was probably written with the expectation that he would be a corpse by his own hand before another day had fairly dawned. With these remarks we print the letter:

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

MY BELOVED MOTHER: If I knew a name higher and holier, it should be yours; receive my kindest and most affectionate farewell in this world, which has indeed been a tronbled one to us. You have gained some things, mother, but lost your son. Don't imagine that I blame you, because I do not. I deeply pity others, that things should be in a position so unhappy; but as for me, I am content. I would be pleased to live, mother, for your sake and others, not mine; but in the face of all I have suffered, and would have to pass through even if my life were spared, will you ask me to live? I know what human promise is; I know what human resolntion can do. I am willing to display all the regard and affectionate judgment I possess in deciding these things, but in doing this I am driven irresistibly to death.

In my younger days, mother, you did all a good mother could do to make me great and good. My first thought of God and goodness, I learned from you; and the first prayer I ever said, you taught me. My attachment to books and knowledge I owe to you; and any qualities that may redeem my character are the result of your teaching. All my badness and perversion should rest on father and myself. My beloved mother, how good and eminent I might have been had I done as you taught me. It is my last regret that I die without making any return for all you have done for me. But there is no hope or prospect of accomplishing this left me, mother. You will not mourn too much over me, mother; we must all lie down alike in the dust. And what matters it whether we die in the prime and glory of youth, or the weakness of age? Where shall my grave be, mother? Let it be where you and CHARLIE and FRANKY can visit it. But you have another son, mother, the noblest and the best. Our happy CHARLIE—than whom a better son and brother never adorned the earth—will remind *you* of the one you have lost. The hopes wrecked in me, may be realized in him. He has all the power of your tall son, without his terrible experience and unfortunate associations.

And now, mother, you will listen to me more than others; let me say, on the authority of that immortal book called the Bible, there is a better and a brighter world, where peace and happiness reign eternally. By sincere prayer and repentance, a true faith in Christ, a pure and holy life, this world of deathless beauty and perfection may be attained. Though you have lived, mother, an upright Christian life, yet, with a deeper feeling and a purer interest, believe more strong the inspired truths of the Bible, and live nearer the Saviour of the world. This simple belief and prayer will be your support and consolation under all troubles, and cheer the bed of death with a hope of happy immortality. And when long years have rolled, mother, and you have passed from earth, may you reach that world of love and light, and enjoy that peace and contentment which you have not found on earth. Receive the visits and counsels of our learned Christian friends, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. BLOSS and others, who are among God's best and purest children on earth. In my last writing, I have exonerated you and CHARLIE from any connection in this terrible affair, and also stated other expositions as matters of defence, judgment and necessity.

And now, mother, farewell! As my first looks of love and hope were turned to you, so take my latest love and blessing.

"And if there be soma happier sphere,
Where fadeless truth, like ours, is dear,
If there be any land of rest,
For those who love, and ne'er forget,
Oh, Mother mine, all safe and blest,
We'll meet in that calm region yet."

I am yours in death, as in life, mother,

MARION IRA STOUT.

*From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, 15th.*

This morning Sheriff BABCOCK received the following letter from Gov. KING, declining to interfere with the sentence of death now resting against IRA STOUT:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Executive Department,
ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1858.

SIR: A petillon dated the 30th of September, said to have been composed by, and under the hand of IRA STOUT, asking for a commutation of the sentence of death pronounced against him, for the murder of CHARLES W. LITTLES, to imprisonment for life, was received yesterday. The petition was without signatnres, and fully admitted that STOUT was guilty of the homicide. My own sense of duty and a great regard for the feelings of the convict, admonish me not to withhold from him my decision in respect to this case. His crime was of the highest character that man can commit—his guilt was clear—the evidence and verdict of the jury left no grounds for doubt—and the law declares that the life of a murderer is forfeited. Applications and appeels, to some extent, have been made to me in behalf of IRA STOUT, and I have not been able to find in them any ground for changing the sentence pronounced against him. You will, therefore, earnestly request him to dismiss the hope of interference on my part with the sentence of the law; and bid him prepare to meet the change which in a few brief days awaits him. May his humble repentance plead for mercy with Him who alone has power to save. Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,
JOHN A. KING.

A. BABCOCK, Esq., Sheriff of Monroe County.

The Intelligence of Gov. KING'S determination was communicated to the prisoner this forenoon, but we are not advised as to the immediate effect. It is clear, however, that he had pretty much abandoned hope of commutation.

### Another Murder Trial at Rochester—The Case of Manley Locke.

Another trial for murder is in progress at Rochester. The prisoner, MANLEY LOCKE, 22 years of age, is indicted for killing a constable, BENJ. STARR, who attempted to arrest him at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., on the night of the 30th October, 1857. The defence set up is hereditary insanity. The case derives peculiar interest from the pressure of an array of family connections of the prisoner,—a venerable grandfather from Michigan, uncles from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia, the young man's father, mother, sister and other relatives—all persons of very reputable standing, and all attentive spectators of the trial.

The murdered man, STARR, was stabbed by young LOCKE with a shoe-knife, apparently in fulfillment of a threat made by the latter that STARR should never again arrest him. Some time ago, LOCKE threatened the life of his mother, and on her complaint, a warrant was issued for his arrest. The constable, STARR, served the warrant, thus giving occasion for the utterance of LOCKE'S threat. LOCKE was freed from his former difficulty by his father's payment of the fine imposed by the Court. On the night of the murder STARR was again armed with a warrant for the arrest of LOCKE, who was charged with some slight offence. On seizing him, he was stabbed by LOCKE, and expired almost instantly. The murderer started to run to the cars, but was pursued by the citizens and captured. An indictment for murder was found, and upon this indictment he is on trial in Rochester. The prosecution is conducted by District-Attorney HUSON, who was also the prosecuting officer in the STOUT case. One of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. WILLIAMS, is a relative of the LOCKE family.

A day and a half were occupied in procuring a Jury. The trial opened in form on Tuesday afternoon, and voluminous testimony was adduced by the prosecution. The leading facts were fully brought out, and were substantiated by several witnesses. The killing was clearly proved, with the additional evidence that LOCKE had uttered threats against STARR publicly, saying that "if he ever attempted to arrest him again, another star would shine," and more to the same effect. It was proved, moreover, that LOCKE went provided with a sharp knife, and a pair of leaden "knuckles;" that he first had high words with STARR in Peach's Hotel, in Honeoye Falls, on the night of the murder, that he then struck STARR in the face with the "knuckles," and afterwards stabbed him between the fourth and fifth ribs, and that STARR died in a few minutes. At the time LOCKE was intoxicated.

For the defence, it is argued that LOCKE was never master of his actions; that in school he evinced no capacity for knowledge; that he has always been violent and headstrong; and that on one occasion, both his father and mother were in fear of their lives from him. The father, WM. G. LOCKE, gives direct testimony on this latter point:

He had spells of drinking; on these occasions when he thought we did not care anything about him he would carry that idea for two or three days; he was then] dispirited and gloomy; following this directly he would most always commence to drink; when not in this state of mind he did not drink and did not pretend to go near the village unless he had business there; previous to July 3, 1856, he had a spell of feeling bad and he would cry, saying that nobody cared for him and wanted him round; think he drank some at that time: on the 3d of July he came to the house, I think between twelve and one o'clock, went to the drawer of table knives, took a knife out and went into the family room; I went up stairs for something, and when I came down *he was talking with his mother and had his hand on her shoulder; he had a knife in his hand; she said, "Manley, you would not hurt me, your mother?"* think he made no reply; his eyes looked wild, and tears ran down his cheeks; he looked like a creature that was scared; when I came down *he left his mother and came toward me, and said he must kill me;* went out on the steps, or platform, and he followed me out there, some ten or fifteen feet [illegible] the kitchen. I [illegible] Mr. Yales [illegible] asked him to see if he could get the knife away from him; Valentine went in and talked with [illegible] after a while he laid the knife up and sat down in a chair; his appearance when he followed me out was the same as when he was by his mother; he gave no reason why he must kill me; he did not do anything when he said he must kill me; *he had a knife in his hand*; I kept my face toward him; after putting up the knife he leaned his head on a table in the dining room; then went over to the dépôt and walked around on the platform; Mrs. Locke went down town and saw Mr. Cummings, the magistrate; Mr. Starr, the constable, came and arrested him; he was taken in the depot; they took him to the village and then Starr brought him back, saying they had fined him $10; I paid his fine and he was released; when Mr. Starr took the irons off Manley went over with me to the cars.

Similar testimony is given by the mother and an uncle; the drift of the evidence being to show a monomaniac tendency, and hence that this murder could not have been premeditated. Some of the witnesses testify to indications of hereditary insanity in the Locke family, as far back as the third generation.

The case excites great interest. It is still on.

### The Police Commissioners.

A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held at 2 P. M. yesterday. A resolution was passed directing the Deputy-Superintendents of New-York and Brooklyn to issue orders to Captains of the various Wards in their respective Precincts, requiring eight glass ballot-boxes to be placed, by daylight on the morning of the ensuing general election, at the polls in each election district. The Committee appointed, at the previous meeting, to examine into the condition of the glass ballot-boxes reported progress. They will make a full report at the next meeting. The examination thus far made develops the fact that quite a large percentage of the boxes are broken, the cause of the breakage being improper annealment of the glass and placing them too tightly in the frames. Too rough handling has broken a number of the boxes. Since the last election the boxes have been stored in various Station-houses throughout the City. The Board adjourned till 2 P. M. Thursday.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—THE SIXTY-NINTH GONE TO QUARENTINE.—Yesterday being the day for relieving the Staten Island military, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under orders from General SANFORD, went down to the encampment. They mustered about two hundred muskets, and with a few exceptions they were dressed in the new overcoat. There was a drum corps of 12 boys, and a band of 13 pieces. They made a good appearance. The seventeen cart-loads of baggage which brought up the rear, however, attracted particular attention among the Staten Islanders, the extra quantity being suggestive of a lengthy stay. The Seventy-first, after exchanging the usual civilities with the Sixty-ninth, came up to the City, receiving a salute as they passed Camp Washington. They were met at the ferry landing by the Seventh Regiment, and escorted to their quarters. Broadway was thronged with the admirers of those favorite Regiments, who applauded them as they marched along. They never appeared to better advantage.

### Naval Intelligence.

The U. S sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was at Aspinwall on the 5th inst., all well.

H. B. M. sloop-of-war *Cockatrice* had been condemned at Callao, and sold for £1,140; she was bought by Mr. ROBINETT, and is intended to take passengers to Fraser's River. The officers and crew had been transferred to the frigate *Ganges*, for Vancouver's Island, with the exception of her Commander, Capt. PALKINGHORN, who took passage for Panama on his way to England.

At the Philadelphia Navy Yard, there were about 1,800 men employed, (previous to election,) for whose successful vote there was scarce sufficient accommodations. They would be thinned out soon. The *Lancaster* would probably be ready to launch on the 20th. A large force is at work on the first of the new sloops-of-war. The *Congress* frigate is being got ready for sea. The United States Survey steamer *Walker* still lies at the Yard, but will be sent to her former station in the Gulf in about six weeks. She will be commanded by Lieutenant T. B. HUYER. Besides these vessels, the propeller *W. W. Chapin* is being fitted out for the Paraguay expedition. The disbursements are from $40,000 to $50,000 per month.


☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Tracy's Celebrated Shirts**—Made to order, of the best materials, and a perfect fit warranted, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Henry Arrivals of CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,** FROM EUROPE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,

Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY.
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

We also call attention to our Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,

of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at *Extremely moderate prices.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broomest.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
WIDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
{ No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
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☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits!**—Jules Hanel's Eau Athenienne Hair Renovator has no equal in preserving and beautifying the Hair, and in restoring it when impaired or fallen to decay. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Barchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Wedding-Cards and Notes of Invitation**—"At Home" and "At Church," engraved and printed in the most artistic and fashionable manner by HYATT, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane. The oldest establishment in the City.

☞ **Beautiful Ladies use Gardner's Pimple** Destroyer, which accounts for their healthy and beautiful complexion. It removes Pimples and all eruptions upon the skin in a few hours. GARDNER & CO., No. 457 Broadway, Proprietors.

☞ **Bartholf's**
FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT.
OFFICE NO. 469 BROADWAY.

☞ **Full and Winter Undergarments** for men, women and children retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

☞ **Wanted**—AMERICAN GUANO STOCK—In exchange for a first-class house up town. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

☞ **Dyspepsia and Fits.**
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
Great cure of Consumption, was, for several years, badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. The prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

☞ **Why?**—There are abundant reasons why you should deal at CANTRELL'S, but it is sufficient to know that ladies, children and gentlemen, can obtain at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, the best quality of gaiters, boots, shoes, &c., cheaper than at any other establishment. A single purchase of him will convince you that it is both prudent and profitable to patronise him hereafter.

☞ **French Yoke Shirts, New Style,** made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Also, just received per steamer, a splendid assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, including English Scarfs, Tuhular Ties, &c., &c., at BALLOU BROTHERS', No. 409 Broadway.


## MARRIED.

TELLER—TELLER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 17, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, at Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av., Mr. RICHARD WARD ROBERTS to Miss ELIZA JANE TELLER, youngest daughter of Mr. Abraham Teller, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

WOOD—GERSMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 16, by the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, GEORGE W. WOOD to E. LOUISE GERSMAN, all of Brooklyn.

BENNET—RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, by the Rev. W. J. Budington, JOHN Q. BENNET to Miss HELEN M., eldest daughter of Wm. C. Rice, Esq., all of the above place.

BENNET—RAYMOND.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, O

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOman who understands the French and American cooking. No objections to assist with the washing if required. The most satisfactory City reference can be given from families that she has been living with. She can be seen at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waiter or chambermaid, and to do sewing; can do fine washing neatly, and also cut and make children's dresses; will be found trustworthy; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Address C. D., No. 850 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., in the store, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or (in general housework; is very steady and reliable; has the best of references and will be found very intelligent in her duties. Any family requiring the services of a reliable domestic, will find one by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SMART, tidy, Protestant girls, sisters—one as competent chambermaid and waiter—the other as nurse and seamstress; a nice place up town preferable to high wages; would wish to live together. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. N. B.—Have good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, Protestant, in the City or a short distance in the country, to do up-stair work or assist in general housework in a respectable private family; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent woman, who can give the best of City reference. She understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and is experienced in her duties. Apply for two days at No. 301 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and fond of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 Amity-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; she is a most excellent cook, understands baking and pastry; she has a good laundress; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman and niece; one as competent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist with the washing; make up ladies' fineries in the best style; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands her business perfectly well. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., first floor. Can give the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid in a private family; is a good, plain seamstress; if required, has the very best of City references from some of the most respectable families. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Inquire at No. 59 29th-st., third door from 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good fine washer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; the other to cook, wash and iron. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 413 Hudson-st., on the 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable young woman, as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 567 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the kitchen if required; can produce good City references from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 12 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the general housework of a small private family, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman as wet nurse: a German young woman, as cook or laundress; a Scotch young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework and assist in washing and ironing; would like to go a short distance in the country. Has good references. Apply at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid, to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City references. Can be seen at her last employer's till suited, No 52 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business in all its capacities. Can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 183 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as chambermaid or waiter; the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider very neatly; can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 27th-st.; best City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as nurse and plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the entire charge of the nursery. The best City reference given. Call at No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; can dress hair and do up fine muslins in a satisfactory manner; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; she has lived three years in her last place, and can produce the best of reference. Apply, for four days, at No. 207 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; would prefer a private family, but will not object to a hotel or private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and do sewing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 875 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF SEVENTEEN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 62 East 27th-st., where she has lived for the last three and a half years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 Crosby-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, LADIES' and gentlemen's washing. Address C. R. No. 129 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 4th floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, to take in washing and ironing, or would go out by the day. Inquire at No. 83 West 19th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH unexceptionable City reference, a situation as waiter in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 163 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in the washing; references unexceptionable. Address No. 118 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. The best City reference. Call at No. 235 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; no objection to the country. Good City reference given. To be seen, for two days, at 269 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress in a private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Call at No. 114 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 265 5th-av.—her present employer's.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADIES' AND GENtlemen's washing and ironing to do, at No. 200 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and waiter. Apply corner 1st-av. and East 23d-st., southeast corner.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waiter, or would go as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and fond of children; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; is capable of filling either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. She has a daughter aged 14, who wants a place to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse or to sew; together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 189 6th-av., north of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; no objection to travel; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, and seamstress—can cut and fit; as good cook, and to wash and iron; as first class cook, as experienced waiter, as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and chambermaid; as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; call at E. CARROLL, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a Scotch Protestant girl and German Protestant girl; the first as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the second as chambermaid and waitress. Both are industrious and careful; desire to go together. Unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 249 East 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, as a first-rate cook, by a respectable woman, who would assist with the washing and ironing; and as chambermaid and laundress, by an English Protestant woman who understands fine washing and ironing. Both have excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 228 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; she is fully experienced and can come highly recommended. Any lady requiring the services of a first-class domestic will be pleased by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, of good moral character, temperate habits, and quiet disposition, a situation; has served as first-class chambermaid and waiter; understands all kinds of housework; a steady home required more than high wages. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY respectable well-informed Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; will be found a girl of good disposition, kind and obliging; very fond of children; cuts and fits; does embroidery; has the very highest refcrences. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A STEADY, RELIABLE AND first-class servant, a situation, as experienced cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands making all kinds of soups, &c.; will assist in washing and irouing, or do it all in a small family; refers to one of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chambermaid and to do part of the washing and ironing; wages $7. Also, a cook in all its branches, does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is experienced in sickness; is faithful and obliging; has nearly five years' unexceptionable reference; also, a Protestant young girl, for any light work; can sew. Can be seen at No. 463 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private gentleman's family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. For particulars, call at No. 192 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and assist in anything required; is a good sewer; has worked at dressmaking some time, and done sewing by the week for families. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and well recommended woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; she will be found very willing and particularly neat; any family wishing a good servant will call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND well-recommended young woman, as down-stairs servant, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; is willing and obliging; has very good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady, a situation, as housekeeper; is willing to make herself useful. A good home in a gentleman's, or widower's family preferable to high wages; is an excellent seamstress. Apply three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation, as cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country, and is willing to assist in the washing and make herself agreeable; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; one as cook or laundress. Also by two nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman of high respectability and religious habit, as housekeeper or nurse in a gentleman's family; also, a number of housekeepers, seamstresses, chambermaids, cooks, young girls for light work. Ladies wishing first-class servants, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress, in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 35 4th-st., corner Horatio-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. No objection to a short distance in the country, has lived 4 years in her present situation, from which she can be seen and recommended. Apply at No. 137 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or chambermaid, has no objection to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had five years' experience as cnrter, a situation in a ladies' and children's furnishing or mantilla and cloak establishment. A line addressed to M. E., Station D., No. 12 Astor-place, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in washing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call, on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH girl, to do general housework in a small family; she wishes to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Apply at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking and pastry; would go in the country. Wages $8 to $10. Excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork; is a neat sewer and understands hair-dressing perfectly. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 194 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel with an invalid lady. Understands doing fine muslins, and French fluting. Best of recommendations. Apply for two days at 339 6th-av., fancy store, near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, which she lived in 5 years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 180 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 265 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objections to children or plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 270 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the grocery store. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, by a very competent English girl, with good City reference. To be seen, until suited, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of dessert, and is a good baker; can give good City references. Inquire at No. 239 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED.—A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as cook, who has lived in English and French families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as a very good, plain cook and to assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands a care of milk and butter; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 248 East 9th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel; can do fine washing and ironing; has 3 years and 4 months' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference given. Call at No. 128 Chrystie-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress. Call at No. 9 West 15th-st., from 10 to 2, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do cooking or general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation in a small genteel family, to do washing and ironing and plain sewing. Can be seen at the residence of her last employers, No. 168 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as nurse and seamstress for grown children or an infant; no objection to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 244 4th-av., for two days.

## MEDICAL.

### A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D. pupil of Ricoan, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

### SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable REMEDY combines in itself the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the Seal of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, TRIESEMAR No. 2 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectnally, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Ricord, &c., &c., each case containing 4 doses for one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid. tbns insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, AGRICOLA'S, CURMER'S and the Venereal Hospitals Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. At some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 322 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fly exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, also by J. W. JUDD, No. 322 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substance, and of converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and deserved incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A.M. to 8 P.M.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar diseases. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia: REDDING & CO., Boston: W. L. JENISON, Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, Nos. 373 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place. two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. 869 Post-Office.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE.—FAMILies can be supplied at their residences with this delightful tonic beverage, in kegs of 3, 5 or 10 gallons each from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORNUNATE ARE DISAPPOINTED OF A CURE BY NOT CALLING ON DR. HUNTER AT FIRST, THE HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, ESTABLISHED IN 1834, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE. PRIVATE CONSULTATION—DR. HUNTER

Has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effect of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

## BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES And Combination Cushions, protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

## COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—The Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would assist in waiting, if required; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the city or country or any part of the former. The best of City reference as to sobriety, capability and honesty. Can be seen by addressing JAMES, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman; is single; understands the proper treatment and management of horses in all respects, carriages, harness, and he has had several years' experience in driving, both in London and this country; no objection to a short distance in the country. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at Ryer & Chapman's, harnessmakers, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, will be attended to, or can be seen there.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN wishes to hind himself as an apprentice to the engineering business or to a surveyor; has some experience in it; understands mensnration perfectly well; wages not so much an object. The best City reference will be given. No objection to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., room No. 12. J. CAHILL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman of long experience in the care and mnnsgement of horses; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Address T. C., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for three days. Free to Employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is well acquainted in the City; understands taking the proper care of horses, and has had much experience; is a good coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious yonng man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occnpation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced and capable man, who will show ten years of service in one family; being a single man has no objection to travel; has lived in one family all the time he has been in New-York. A line for B. B., COACHMAN, at No. 746 Broadway, will meet due attention until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable German man, as coachman; understands the management of horses, is careful, and can show the best of references from first-class families; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant who perfectly understands his business; he is a u good and careful driver and knows the City well; has no objection to the country, and can come well recommended from his last and former employers; can be seen for two days at Disney's Sadlery, No. 125½ 4th-av., or address JAMES, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY, COLLECTiug or general clerk; by a lad nearly eighteen years old; quick and correct at figures; writes well; willing to make himself useful to his employer; has been in business for two years; can give best of reference, both to present employer and elsewhere. Address P. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation; he is a first-rate coachman and a thorough groom; understands the duties of a coachman well; is a careful and experienced driver; is well acquainted with the City, and can give first-rate City references; would have no objection to the country, and is willing to make himself usefol. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady active man, who perfectly understands the business in all its branches; is recommended from his last situation for sobriety, honesty and attention to business. Address, for two days, at the watch and jewelry store, No. 193 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Yonng's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single young Englishman, who perfectly understands his business; also, the care of horses. Can be well recommended hy his last employer, left this day. Can be seen at the Lawyers' Office, No. 9 Chambers-st. this City, 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to go South, as he is accustomed to the climate, and can give the best of references. Address M. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 5 days, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; would make himself generally useful. Address G. R., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter, understands his business perfectly, and has the best of recommendation from his present place where he has lived for the last 3½ years. Can be seen at No. 107 9th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family; is a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant, and can he well recommended. Address R. P. S., at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTable family, a native of France, a place in a family as waiter. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best references. Address, in writing, E. M., No. 61 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and who has got good

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,754,703 18
Average amount of Specie.... 2,335,225 09
Average amount of Circulation.... 229,894 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,894,387 78

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $924,579 00
Average amount of Specie.... 130,392 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,034 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 621,785 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Districts.... $529,675 00
Average amount of Specie.... 106,785 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,833 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 385,420 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,155,923 36
Average amount of Specie.... 2,569,649 15
Notes of late Bank of America.... 21,846 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 88,617 00 } 110,463 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,038,300 76

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discouts.... $12,912,146 17
Average amount of Specie.... 3,454,264 94
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 9,290,242 19

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,043,760 06
Average amount of Specie.... 161,211 70
Average amount of Circulation.... 127,522 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,145,803 96

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,521,391 47
Average amount of Specie.... 819,626 60
Average amount of Circulation.... 393,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,535,338 18

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,622,061 13
Average amount of Specie.... 255,714 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 69,362 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,434,512 69

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE [illegible] OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As [illegible] by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending [illegible], October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,678,234 26
Average amount of Specie.... 1,030,148 32
Average amount Circulation.... 168,782 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,121,487 53

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES T. SOUTTER, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,641,649 08
Average amount of Specie.... 1,020,816 61
Average amount of Circulation.... 285,671 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,564,436 98

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,328,076 81
Average amount of Specie.... 433,549 55
Average amount of Circulation.... 224,356 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,977,883 26

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $352,329 11
Average amount of Specie.... 32,232 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 100,745 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 304,062 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,558,438 91
Average amount of Specie.... 308,371 33
Average amount of Circulation.... 160,300 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,318,968 23

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $524,419 15
Average amount of Specie.... 95,768 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 101,421 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 306,817 40

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,218,480
Average amount of Specie.... 873,961
Average amount of Circulation.... 285,434
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,626,709

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeut is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARGEA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858.

Avervave amount of Loans and Discounts.... $711,366 07
Average amount of Specie.... 150,358 11
Average amount of Circulation.... 145 270 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 606,189 94

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,081,306 62
Average amount of Specie.... 773,539 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 16,422 91
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,223,294 38

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,361,988 81
Average amount of Specie.... 527,648 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 134,886 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,980,582 05

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,540,126 93
Average amount of Specie.... 412,489 53
Average amount of Circulation.... 133,659 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,690,608 99

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $198,718 00
Average amount of Specie.... 28,822 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 74,539 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 112,267 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,900,559 15
Average amount of Specie.... 337,848 05
Average amount of Circulation.... 137,909 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,717,845 70

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $746,539 05
Average amount of Specie.... 76,719 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 112,910 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 617,603 14

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $317,185 75
Average amount of Specie.... 53,846 56
Average amount of Circulation.... 40,072 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 193,042 08

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,361,348 30
Average amount of Specie.... 367,983 42
Average amount of Circlation.... 100,183 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,028,012 22

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiug Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,564,283 45
Average amount of Specie.... 276,822 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 204,240 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,613,377 57

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of Oc ober, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $860,972 70
Average amount of Specie.... 190,182 35
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,036 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 811,278 55

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,153,220 26
Average amount of Specie.... 337,063 86
Average amount of Circulation.... 221,265 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,889,380 64

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—Of the average daily balances of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,830,102 00
Average amount of Specie.... 1,186,231 91
Average amount of Circulntion.... 329,070 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,011,422 19

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $917,175 58
Average amount of Specie.... 154,618 62
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,276 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 715,117 13

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,709,290 15
Average amount of Specie.... 359,463 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 161,871 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,378,565 19

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,874,357 88
Average amount of Specie.... 890,531 32
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.... 282,360 77
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,627,213 71

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIMZON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $291,122 22
Average amount of Specie.... 101,541 41
Average amount of Circulation.... 70,957 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 197,703 92

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $817,642 52
Average amount of Specie.... 153,378 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 128,624 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 728,397 55

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
F. R. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,624,581 84
Average amount of Specie.... 501,619 31
Average amount of Circulation.... 43,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,363,681 51

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,877,406 03
Average amount of Specie.... 1,779,143 47
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 233,459 50
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,712,882 46

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.*

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,153,938 20
Average amount of Specie.... 270,669 15
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 131,184 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,471,383 71

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,968,055 56
Average amount of Specie.... 1,286,754 61
Average amount of Circulation.... 212,528 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,697,879 56

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,632,106 36
Average amount of Specie.... 212,611 48
Average amount of Circulation.... 109,693 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,101,041 25

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,330,034 24
Average amount of Specie.... 285,303 68
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 173,983 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,302,683 86

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. D. TAPPAN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my kuowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discouts.... $395,560 44
Average amount of Specie.... 36,797 03
Average amount of Circulation.... 91,771 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 278,519 81

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose nnd say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiug Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $410,940 28
Average amount of Specie.... 58,356 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 153,108 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 173,654 08

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of October, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $296,607 07
Average amount of Specie.... 22,621 34
Average amount of Circulation.... 118,391 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 307,540 39

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commisionr of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $150,074 38
Average amount of Specie.... 239,010 23
Average amount of Circulation.... 32,431 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 244,947 07

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required hy Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discouts.... $1,611,372 80
Average amount of Specie.... 351,135 11
Average amount of Circulation.... 106,600 00
Average amonot of Deposits.... 1,309,260 15

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $574,656 83
Average amount of Specie.... 70,533 28
Average amount of Circulation.... 102,972 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 393,982 27

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of October, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,099,026 34
Average amount of Specie.... 200,982 01
Average amount of Circulation.... 127,365 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 848,413 06

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROASEL BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,163,307 76
Average amount of Specie.... 819,408 82
Average amount of Circulation.... 181,552 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,664,064 52

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $858,832 76
Average amount of Specie.... 113,567 21
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,275 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 518,496 41

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my kuowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required hy Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,478,038 71
Average amount of Specie.... 731,445 20
Average amount of Circulation.... 89,496 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,925,282 75

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,053,068 13
Average amount of Specie.... 233,232 86
Average amount of Circulation.... 95,518 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 780,509 02

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,228,966 21
Average amount of Specie.... 274,285 56
Average amount of Circulation.... 203,909 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 906,972 72

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,261,850 00
Average amount of Specie.... 438,535 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 103,066 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,511,624 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,364,784 97
Average amount of Specie.... 168,660 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 316,212 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 773,300 02

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK**—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,922,341 66
Average amount of Specie.... 376,092 08
Average amount of Circulation.... 185,546 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,372,547 17

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Street Commissioner to report the names of all persons for the payment of whose services he has made requisitions upon the Finance Department, the amount of each requisition, the character of the services performed, and the name of every person now employed in the office and the office of the Bureau of Assessments, the compensation each is to receive, and the duties to which they are assigned. Referred to Joint Committee on Accounts.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The following vetoes from the Mayor took the usual course:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return with my objections the resolutions passed by your Honorable Body, directing the Receiver of Taxes, on the surrender of the receipt for the tax of 1856 on a certain lot in the Eleventh Ward, paid by JOHN O'DONNELL in error, a discharge from record on the books in his office for tax for the same year on another lot in the same Ward which was intended to have been paid in by Mr. O'DONNELL.

I doubt if the Common Council have the right or power to direct any alteration in the Tax books, or the transfer of the tax paid on one lot, although in error, to another one. I am aware that this has been done frequently heretofore, but I believe without authority of law for the same.

In this respect I am borne ont hy the Counsel to the Corporation, who has stated to me that, in his opinion, no such right exists in the Common Council.

For these reasons I return the papers to your honorable body for reconsideration.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: The resolution which passed your Honorable Body directing the Clerk of the Common Council to advertise for proposals for furnishing one hundred copies of the Harbor Commissioners' maps of the City, prepared by George Hayward, is herewith returned without my approval.

The copies of this map if intended for the use of the Departments of the City Government, especially of the Street Department, should undoubtedly be accurate copies of the original; if not so, instead of being of service to the members of the City Government, or the Departments, they would lead to probable mistakes in regard to matters connected with harbor lines.

Your resolution is not connected with any satisfactory evidence attached that shows that the maps alluded to are perfect or correct; and as also it would seem that one party is the owner of the same, I cannot see if they were purchased, as directed by it, the City would obtain accurate copies, or that any advantage would be gained by advertising for proposals to supply the same.

The several Departments of the City Government should undoubtedly be supplied with a correct and, in every respect, perfect copy of the Harbor Commissioners' map; but to do this a competent person, surveyor or civil engineer, should be charged with the duty of examining and certifying to such correctness.

Under these circumstances I have withheld my signature from the resolution, and would respectfully recommend that, before any purchase be made of maps of this description, the accuracy of the same be thus properly examined and certified.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

An invitation was received from Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, to witness the exhibition of the steam fire-engine belonging to Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia, at the Merchants Exchange on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M. The invitation was accepted.

MONUMENT TO L. B. SHEPHARD.

An invitation was received from the Shepbard Guard requesting the Board to join in dedicating on Wednesday the monument to the memory of the late Mr. Shephard, lately erected at Greenwood. Accepted.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter of 1857, the Auditor submitted his report of all warrants issued between July 1 and Sept. 30, 1858. Ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

A report was adopted in favor of donating $500 to the American Seamen's Friend Society.

REPAIRING THE CITY ROADS.

The Committee of this Board on Roads brought up their reports on a resolution to appropriate $20,000 for repairing the roads of the City, and to insert that sum on the tax levy for 1859. They propose an ordinance appropriating that amount, yet express "regret that the improvidence of the officials of the last year has forced them to report in favor of an additional appropriation."

Councilman BRADY objected to the appropriation. It was only a trap or bait for votes.

Councilman CROSS thought it would not be right to spend the money before the Supervisors had acted upon the matter.

Councilman GENET desired the speaker would keep closely to the question.

Councilman CROSS maintained that if the Comptroller were to draw his warrant for that amount he would be indicted.

Councilman GENET contended that the Board had a perfect right to pass such resolution. There was nothing on the face of it that was illegal.

On vote, the ordinance was lost; 11 affirmative, 6 negative, the vote not being a constitutional vote.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of donating $750 to the graduates of the New-York Institute for the Blind, was brought up, and, after some opposition, was adopted. The Board adjourned until Thursday.

## The Abandoned Church.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have read in the TIMES a communication from your correspondent "Hearer," in regard to myself, in which the following passage occurs:

"In a sermon preached on Sunday last, in the West Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, the speaker stated that within three blocks of the pulpit in which he was standing, a church organization had recently been compelled to abandon its meetings on Sundays, in consequence of the noise, confusion and din produced by a large assembly, in the immediate neighborhood, composed of those who met for the purpose of drinking, carousing, &c., &c."

This paragraph, though not strictly accurate, is substantially so. I have also read the communication of "JAMES E. COULTER, Captain of the Twenty-second Precinct." What particular necessity there was for Mr. COULTER to appear in the matter I do not see. I made no allusion to the Police—uttered no word of censure—and did not intimate that the state of things could be reached or corrected by the Police. I spoke of the growing public and shameless desecration of the Sabbath among us, and cited the instance alluded to in illustration. When Mr. COULTER is arraigned for a neglect of duty it will be quite time to call out his vouchers.

But what I did state was true. I knew it to be so at the time, and I know it to be so now. That the gentleman was ignorant of it was "suspected" at the commencement as quite probable. These are the facts. On Sabbath, Sept. 12, I was in the upper part of New-York. Located on the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streeets, is a church called the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. Located on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street is a handy resort for a class of Sabbath breakers, and here on the Sabbath men, women and children assemble and drink and carouse. A bad brass band plays continually from the balcony of the house marches, waltzes, "Yankee Doodle" and kindred airs, to the great annoyance and disturbance of families on the Sabbath, who would be glad to keep the day in quietness. And such is the annoyance that the afternoon service had to be abandoned in the church alluded to on the Sabbath I was in that vicinity. I heard the band play. I walked up to the place of carousing and saw the evil myself, and what I said I knew from personal observation. And more than this, I will now say what I did not say on the Sabbath, *that before the afternoon service was abandoned the attention of the proper authorities was called to this nuisance that it might be abated, and it was not.* MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Three articles have made their appearance in your paper, making your journal the unconscious inflictor of a wrong upon the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, located upon the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The assertion, and the impression made upon the mind of the reader unacquainted with the facts, is that the above-mentioned Church has been obliged to discontinue its services on the Sabbath, on account of alleged disturbances from lager-bier saloons in its vicinity. This is absolutely false. The congregation worshipping in that "Presbyterian place of worship," were annoyed some time since by music from the saloon on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, but upon application to the Twenty-second Ward Police the nuisance was removed, and the Church, under the cordial approval and assistance of the Presbytery of New-York, is holding its Sabbath and all other meetings in "peace and quietness." TRUTH.

## Coroner's Inquests.

THE WELL THAT CAVED IN.—Mr. LEVY SPIRES, the gentleman who on Saturday morning fell into a well, at the [corner of Bowery and Grand-street, as heretofore reported, died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of his injuries. An inquest will be held in the case to-day. The well is reported at the Street Commissioner's office as having been filled up seven years ago, instead of which it was merely covered over with boards. An effort will be made to discover the culpable contractor.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.—A young woman named SUSAN HEIZ died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. She was admitted to the Hospital on Saturday night, insensible, and remained in that condition until she died. As a number of marks of violence appear upon her person, the belief is that she has been badly beaten. The Coroner will make an examination to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of JAS. MCADAMS, who fell overboard a few days ago, from the steamboat *Broadway*, was found yesterday at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Death by drowning" rendered. The body of an unknown man was found yesterday at Tubby Hook, and one in the North River, near Pier No. 2. Inquests will be held on the two latter bodies to-day.

FATAL FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION.—Mrs. MARY LYNN, residing at No. 276 Avenue C, was filling a fluid lamp on Sunday evening, while the wicks were lighted, when the lamp exploded. A little girl, daughter of Mrs. LYNN, was so severely burned from her clothes taking fire that she died in a short time. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

## Police Intelligence.

THE ATTEMPTED SHOOTING OF THE REV. DR. CRAWFORD.—PETER L. BERRIER, the Frenchman on account of whose arrest was published yesterday for attempting to shoot the Rev. D. C. Crawford while preaching on Sunday evening at the Methodist Church which he presides in West Thirty-fourth-street, was yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. John Lane, of No. 164 West Thirty-ninth-street, made an affidavit setting forth the facts of the shooting as stated in the published account. On examining the accused, a letter was found in his possession, but bearing no address, showing his undoubted insanity. The letter is a tedious and incoherent rigmarole upon religious subjects. The actions of the man corroborated the supposition of his being insane. The magistrate ordered him to be placed in the care of Dr. Covil, physician at the City Prison. The lunatic—for such he undoubtedly is—has been in this country but three months, having come here direct from Paris. He is a good-looking man, of medium height, and respectably dressed, and aged about thirty-five. He says he has a family residing in Paris.

BRUSHING AGAINST LADIES.—Three rough lads of Irish descent, yesterday, brushed very roughly against Mrs. Caroline Gassener as she was passing through Seventh-avenue. The movement was seen by Officer Bush, of the Twentieth Ward, and knowing the thieving propensities of the youths, immediately arrested them. On the person of one of them was found the portmonnaie of Mrs. Gassener, containing $20 in bills and gold. Mrs. G. had not missed the money, and had not the officer happened to have been on hand the culprits would have escaped. The boys, who gave their names as John Riley, John O'Neal and Francis Fohey, were locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

AN OMNIBUS BUZZARD.—An itinerant pickpocket, who travels principally in omnibuses, and is hence called a "buzzard," was discovered plying his vocation in a Sixth-avenue stage. He extracted a portmonnaie containing $90, from the pocket of Mrs. W. N. Davenport, a lady passenger. A gentleman sitting opposite witnessed the movement, apprised the lady of her loss, and had the scamp arrested. The prisoner, who gave his name as Lawrence Casey, was taken before a Police magistrate and locked up.

ACCIDENTS.—ANNE MULLER, aged 60 years, a native of Ireland, was run over by a furniture cart in Broadway, Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The driver was arrested and held to answer. THOMAS MOORE, an Irishman 27 years old, fell off a Harlem Railroad car while in motion at the corner of One Hundredth-street and Fourth-avenue. Both of these persons are at Bellevue Hospital.

## Well-Dressed Beggars.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

My house is completely run down from morning to night with well-dressed beggars, applicants for rags and bottles, sellers of shoes, trifles, &c., &c. My servants are kept running to the basement, or upper door, incessantly. They are so interrupted, it is almost impossible for them to discharge their duties. I write to inquire if there is no possible way to abate this intolerable nuisance? Is it legal? Are all these beggars and venders licensed? B.

[Advertisement.]

THE BANK-NOTE REGISTER.

PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Weekly.....Two Dollars a year.
Semi-monthly.....One Dollar a year.
Monthly.....Fifty Cents a year.

GWYNNE & DAY'S REGISTER OF GENUINE BANK NOTES.

We are now preparing for publication a descriptive list of the genuine notes of all the Banks in the United States and Canada. It is a work that will involve much labor and expense, but when completed it will be valuable beyond precedent. The plan, method and style are entirely original, and we respectfully ask of the public a comparison of the specimen description with any notes they may have in their possession to test its accuracy. A specimen sheet can be had either on application, or by letter addressed to GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION. Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally. (360 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—If you are dyspeptic, languid, feeble, bilious, suffering from flatulence or bowel complaint, try the Pills. Relief is certain. If scrofulous or rheumatic, resort to the Ointment. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PERSONAL.—NATTY BUMPO.—Do not meet me unless you have procured one of KNOX'S fine Hats. My character claims this consideration at your hands. His store is No. 212 Broadway. Yours, lovingly, but firmly. JENNIE, WITH THE LIGHT BROWN HAIR.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Money saved by subscribing for *Hodge's Bonk Reporter* and *Hodge's New Bonk Note Safeguard*, a sure protection against all classes of bad money and bank failure. Published by J. TYLER HODGES, Banker, No. 271 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

# LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening—President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair.

The Comptroller was authorized to issue bonds for street repairs, amounting to $2,000.

The subject of magistrates retaining fees in bastardy and lunacy cases, was referred to the Law Committee. The same Committee was directed to report the amounts received from the different Justices, and also the amounts of moneys paid to the various officers of said Courts, as well as the names of persons to whom paid, and the several items for one year past.

An opinion was received from the counsellor in effect that the law appointing the Board of Sewer Commissioners was unconstitutional. The document, which is quite lengthy, was laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Board adjourned for one week.

### Brooklyn Items.

On Snnday last the bark *New World*, Captain Ross, from Maracaibo with logwood, was hauled into De Forrest's wharf, Brooklyn. Health Officer FROST boarded the vessel, and found there the bodies of the captain's wife and daughter, who died of yellow fever at Maracaibo, in September last. A permit was granted by the Health Officer to send the remains to Massachusetts.

In Justice FEEK'S Court yesterday, the case of the bemp-stealing in Bushwick was adjourned over until Thursday. In Justice Fox's Court the only business transacted was the disposal of 17 drunken persons.

Zephyr Hose Company No. 4, Eastern District, on Saturday night took possession of the Marshal and one of the members of Hope Engine Company of Philadelphia, and escorted them to the Odeon where a collation was prepared for them.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 18.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 5s '65 | 103½ | 368 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 83⅞ |
| 5,000 | Illinois In. Bs | 103 | 50 | do | s10 83⅞ |
| $5,000 | Indiana St. 5s | 91⅞ | 50 | do | b60 83⅞ |
| 1,000 | Tenn. 6s '90 | 92¾ | 200 | do | b30 83⅞ |
| $5,000 | Virginia 6s | 94 | 50 | do | s30 83¾ |
| 28,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 87⅞ | 100 | do | b30 84 |
| 25,000 | do | b60 87⅞ | 80 | Erie Railroad | 15⅞ |
| 26,000 | do | s30 87¾ | 196 | do | 15¼ |
| 1,000 | Louisiana St. 8s | 95 | 35 | do | b1w 15¼ |
| 1,000 | Mis. St. 8s, C. Bds. | 107¼ | 250 | do | s10 15¾ |
| 23,000 | N. Y. State 5s, '68 | 103⅞ | 250 | Hnd. Riv. RR. | b60 28 |
| 2,000 | Brook. City W. L. | 100 | 150 | do | b3 28 |
| 6,000 | Erie RR. 2d m. b. | 83⅛ | 300 | do | s33 27⅜ |
| 3,000 | Erie RR. 4th m. b. | 86⅛ | 100 | Cbl. & R. I. RR. | b60 65⅜ |
| 2,000 | Har. RR. 1st mge. | 90⅜ | 50 | do | 65⅞ |
| 9,000 | Har. 2d M. B. | b60 80⅜ | 50 | Harlem Railroad | 12 |
| 1,000 | Hnd. Riv. R. 3d Mg | 70⅜ | 14 | Stonington R. R. | 54 |
| 5,000 | Mich. Cen. RR. 8th ot. 1st M. S. F. C. | 95 | 500 | Reading R. R. | b60 50⅛ |
| 1,500 | Ill. Cen. RR. Bs. | 90 | 400 | do | 50⅜ |
| 1,000 | Ter. H. & Alt. 2d M. | 47½ | 500 | do | s10 50 |
| 2,000 | do | 42 | 1100 | do | 50⅝ |
| 1,000 | L. C. M. L. G. B. | 26¾ | 200 | do | s60 49 |
| 92 | Mer. Bank | 113 | 400 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | s60 55⅛ |
| 29 | Bank of N. Y. | 110 | 5 | do | 56¼ |
| 30 | Bank of St. of N. Y. | 105¼ | 100 | do | b60 56 |
| 25 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110⅜ | 50 | do | s10 56 |
| 10 | Canton Co. | 20 | 50 | do | 56⅛ |
| 22 | N. Y. G. Co. ex. div. | 61 | 65 | M. So. & N. Ind. R. | 23⅞ |
| 15 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 99¾ | 50 | do | s10 23⅞ |
| 25 | Cumb. Prefd. | 19 | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | b30 52 |
| 165 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 105 | 140 | do | 52 |
| 115 | do | b30 105 | 50 | do | 52¼ |
| 200 | do | s60 104¾ | 50 | do | s60 51¾ |
| 50 | do | s10 105 | 180 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 82⅝ |
| 50 | do | 105½ | 100 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 82⅜ |
| 200 | Cary Im. Co. | 6¾ | 20 | do | 82⅜ |
| 100 | Cl. & Tol. R. R. | 34¼ | 50 | do | b60 83⅜ |
| 100 | do | b30 34¼ | 100 | do | 82⅝ |
| 100 | do | s30 34 | 110 | La C. & M. R. R. | 4¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 34½ | 90 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 16⅞ |
| 300 | do | s3 34¾ | | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $9,000 | B. C. C. 1st m. bs. | 13 | $500 Mer. M. I. S. of '58 21¾ |
| 9,000 | S. & H. V. RR. 7s | 1¼ | 520 Com. M. I. S. of '58 43½ |
| 2,000 | Cumb. C. & I. C. 6s | 75 | 10 American Ex. Bk. 110¾ |
| 2,000 | La Cr. & Mil. R. 7s | 26¾ | 60 People's Bank. 100 |
| 4,000 | Ill. L. & W. R. 7s | 76 | 10 Howery Fire In. Co. 14 |
| 4,000 | Mil. & Hor. RR. 8s | 25 | 10 Hope Fire Ins. Co. 12 |
| 560 | Sun M. I. S. of '52 | 91 | 8 Arctic Fire Ins. Co. 10 |
| 1,250 | Sun M. I. S. of '53 | 80¾ | 15 N. Y. & Vir. St. Co. 68 |
| 570 | Sun M. I. S. of '56 | 62½ | 25 Arlisans' Bank. 82 |
| 170 | Sun M. I. S. of '55 | 70 | 25 Mercantile Bank. 121½ |
| 450 | Sun M. I. S. of '57 | 65 | 50 Mech. Bank'g Ass. 100 |
| 1,780 | G. W. M. I. S. of '57 | 60½ | 15 St. Nicholas Bank. 86 |
| 1,000 | N. Y. M. I. S. of '58 | 25 | 20 Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 103¼ |
| 5,000 | Quincy City M. I. Bs | 62 | 20 Man. Fire Ins. Co. 173 |
| 1,000 | Sacramento C. 10s | 45 | 40 Lenox Ins. Co. 102 |
| 1,000 | Lce Co., Iowa, 8s | 50 | 50 Etna Fire Ins. Co. 113¼ |
| 3,000 | K. C. 8 ct. bds. | 45 | 30 Brevoort F. Ins. Co. 105 |
| 6,000 | Mich. S. R. S'g F. | 73¾ | 47 Am. Gnano Co., ⅌ sh. $9 62 |
| 7,000 | S1. L. C., M., 6⅌c. b. | 77 | 200 do 9 50 |

MONDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 16, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Oct. 9:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $617,451 |
| Decrease in Specie | 663,692 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 89,883 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 199,148 |

including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Oct. 17, 1857. | Oct. 16, 1858. | Oct. 9, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $63,819,000 | $67,325,182 | $67,325,182 |
| Loans | 97,245,826 | 124,216,701 | 123,599,250 |
| Specie | 7,843,230 | 28,506,508 | 29,170,200 |
| Circulation | 8,087,441 | 7,490,624 | 7,980,519 |
| Gross Deposits | 52,894,623 | 106,497,058 | 105,565,930 |
| Exchanged | 10,198,611 | 19,907,696 | 19,175,716 |
| Undrawn | 42,696,012 | 86,589,362 | 86,390,214 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 5,514,496 | 10,198,837 | 10,476,647 |

The Specie average, though losing on the week, $663,692, is a rising one, and with the help of the California remittance which came in at the close, the actual present reserve, upon which the business of the new week begins, is probably $29,000,000. There is a partial addition to the Loan column, $617,451, distributed among two-thirds the returns, as compared with last week. The Undrawn Deposits keep up astonishingly for the season of the year. The shipping demand for Specie this week will be chiefly for the South; though the sums going in that direction are moderate in consequence of the strong revenue already held at New-Orleans. The Sub-Treasury te-day disbursed $223,029 over its receipts, reducing the balance this afternoon to $9,975,808. We hear of very few Street transactions in Money today. The Banks are taking most of the good paper now being made in the course of general trade. Demand loans are 3@4 ⅌ cent., with occasional deposits left with the Brokers as low as 2½@2¾ ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The sales of bills on London for the Boston mail, thus far, are at 109⅞ @110 for bank, and 109½@109¾ for choice merchant bills.

It will be noticed hy our Bank recapitulation that we compare the present statement with the lowest week's depression, in point of Specie and Deposits, last year, embracing, as it did the day of suspension of Specie payments, when the actual reserve fell to $5,500,000, and the average for the week was $7,843,230. The contrast is most striking. The show of Specie in the City, including the Government Office, is now $39,705,346, against $13,357,726 on Oct. 17, 1857.

The Stock Market is a rising one, throughout nearly the entire list, and closes very firm this afternoon. The dealings opened in the forenoon with some appearance of dullness, but this soon gave way before the general firmness in prices, and the Street bids after the early Board adjourned were ¼@½ ⅌ cent. higher than the registered sales. This feeling grew stronger at and after the Second Board, when 84⅞ ⅌ cent. was paid for New-York Central, 50⅞ for Reading, 54½@½ for Michigan preference shares, and 67 for Rock Island. The recovery of 1½ ⅌ cent. on the latter, under a strong demand, helped the whole Western list. Galena sold for 83, and Toledo 34¾ ⅌ cent. Panama, under renewed advices of the Auatralian mail arrangement, from England, was in request at 119@119½ ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail firm at 105@105½ ⅌ cent. The orders this afternoon for New-York Central were renewed, and Michigan Southern preferred were strong and peremptory, and the additional advance since Saturday on the latter, is about 2½@2¾ ⅌ cent. The Sinking Fund and Second mortgages of the Company also rose 1½@2 ⅌ cent. Indeed, the Railway Bonds dealt in at the Board were generally higher and in good demand. In State Securities, Tennessees rose to 93, Virginias to 94, and Louisianas to 95 ⅌ cent. North Carolinas were held for 96@96½ ⅌ cent. A leading holder, on speculation, supplied the demand for Missouris at 87⅞ ⅌ cent. The orders to buy, which were numerous, amounted to $107,000. The shares of the City Banks were again in firm request. In the New Federal Loan 104⅞ interest from 1st January next was bid. Most of the holders are out of the market.

In reference to the Rock Island line, the Chicago papers notice a project, by a party of local road builders to establish a connexion from Peoria to Jacksonville, 75 miles, to be called the Illinois River Railroad. The Chicago *Press* says:

"This road is virtually an extension of the Chicago and Rock Island and Bureau Roads, from Peoria through the counties of Tazewell, Mason, Cass and Morgan, which, as grain and stock-producing counties, have no superiors in this State. From Jacksonville to Whitehall, in Greene County, the bed of the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Road is ready for the iron, and the rest of the line is being pushed forward with energy. So that by another harvest, we may confidently rely upon having the rich and productive counties of Tazewell, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Greene and Jersey connected with Chicago by rail, and opening the most important stock and grain regions of our great State to this market."

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Currency, Specie, Land Warrants, &c., thus:

BANK NOTES.

| | Discount. | | Discount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State | ¼ | S. C. & Ga. | ⅛@¼ |
| New-England | ½ | Virginia | ¼@¾ |
| New-Jersey | ¼@¾ | Canada | ½ |
| Illinois | 1¼ | Michigan | 1 |
| Phila. Bks., and all Pa. Bks. par there | ½ | Ohio, Ky., & Ind. | ½ |
| Baltimore Banks | ½ | Louisiana | ½ |
| Interior, Penn. | ⅛@1 | Missouri | ¾ |
| Interior Md. | ½@¾ | Tennessee | 1½ |
| Del. Bks. 5s and up. | ½ | Wisconsin | 1½ |
| North Carolina | 1@1½ | Mobile | ¾ |
| | | Ala. (free Banks) | 2½ |

LAND WARRANTS.

| Buying. | | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres, per acre | 75 | 160 acres, per acre 85 |
| 120 acres, per acre | 70 | 120 acres, per acre 80 |
| 80 acres, per acre | 75 | 80 acres, per acre 85 |
| 40 acres, per acre | 90 | 40 acres, per acre 100 |

SPECIE.

| Silver. | Buying. | Gold. | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 1 10 | Sovereigns | 4 87@4 85 |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 05 | 25-franc pieces | 4 70 |
| 5-franc pieces | 97 | 20-franc pieces | 3 85 |
| 1-franc pieces | 19 | 10-franc pieces | 1 92 |
| French Crowns | 1 10 | 10-thaler pieces | 7 87 |
| German Crowns | 1 08 | 5-franc pieces | 96 |
| Prussian Thalers | 70 | 10-guilder pieces | 3 98 |
| German Guilders | 39 | Spanish Doubloons | 16 25 |
| English Silver, &c. | 4 80 | Patriot Doubloons | 15 60 |
| Old Half-Dollars | 1 04 | Old Eagles | 10 60 |
| Old Quarters | 1 02½ | Old Half-Eagles | 5 30 |
| Spanish Quarters | 23 | Bk. of Eng. Notes | 4 86 |
| 12½ cent pieces, per oz | 1 22 | N. C. Dollars | 95 |

## Money Circulars for Europe.

*Per Canada.*] NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The upward movement of our Stock Market has not been as strong as that noticed in our circular of the 12th inst., but the week has been an active one, and with the exception of quotations for some of the Railroad shares, prices generally show an advance on those of the preceding week. The amount of idle capital afloat seems to be daily increasing, and at no former period have rates of interest here ruled as low as at present. The growth of trade is so slow, and the disposition of the public to embark in new enterprises is so marked, that a material change to the present state of things cannot be speedily expected.

State Stocks—The amount absorbed for investment has been quite large. Missouri 6s have risen ⅜; Tennessee 6s, 1; Kentucky 6s, 2; North Carolina 6s, 1; Louisiana 6s, 2; Indiana 5s, 1⅞, and California 7s, 1 ⅌ cent. Sales of Georgia 6s at par, and nf Ohio 6s nf 1860, at 106½. The new Government loan is again higher; 104⅜ is the closing bid. Some United States 6s, of 1868, have been sold at 114. City nnd County Bonds—There has been hut a limited business done in these. The principal transactions have been in Brooklyn 6s, Memphis guaranteed 6s, St. Louis City 6s and St. Louis County 6s and 7s, all at a slight advance.

Railroad Bonds—The better descriptions are generally higher. Illinois Central Construction 7s have risen 1½; Michigan Central 8s, 2; New-York Central 7s, 1; Harlem first mortgage, 1; Harlem second mortgage, 1; and Michigan Southern sinking fund 7s, 4 ⅌ cent. The various issues of Erie Bonds have somewhat advanced. Sales of Little Miami 6s at 83½@88; Lake Erie, Wabash and Western first mortgage at 71; Hannibal and St. Joseph 7s at 59½, and of Milwaukee and Mississippi first mortgage, on first section 8s, and second mortgage 10s at a slight decline. Railroad Shares—The speculative movement continues. Illinois Central Shares have been in demand for English account, and have risen 3⅛ ⅌ cent. Chicago and Rock Island have advanced 1¾; New-York Central, ½; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 4⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 1; and Panama, 1⅛ ⅌ cent. Erie have declined 1¼, Galena and Chicago, 2¼; Readings, 1¼; Michigan Central, 1¼; and Milwaukee and Mississippi, ¼ ⅌ cent. Sales of Harlem Preferred at 14⅞, Stonington at 53½ to 54, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 50 to 51. Money is increasingly abundant: Loans on call, 2½ to 4½; indorsed paper, 5½ to 7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. Exchange on Europe—The market continues but poorly supplied with bills, and rates are firm. The bulk of business on London has been done at 109⅞@110, and on Paris at 5.12½.

DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

*Per Canada, via Boston.*] NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

Since our advices of 12th inst., the buoyancy and activity then noticed have continued to prevail. For the last two days a slight reaction has occurred, owing to several leading holders having taken advantage of the rise to realize their profits. But, to-day, the market again manifests a strong upward tendency. The greatest advance has been on Illinois Central and Michigan Southern guaranteed Shares, (4 ⅌ cent. higher,) and on certain Railroad Bonds which had previously been overlooked, such as Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds, (4 ⅌ cent. higher,) and Northern Indiana, Goshen Branch, (4 ⅌ cent. higher,) and others. City and County Bonds have been quite active, and we have to report an upward tendency on several descriptions. The demand arises equally from foreign and domestic capitalists. The money market shows a growing accumulation of unemployed capital, and rates of interest are on the decline. Loans on call, on first-class securities, have been effected as low as 2½, and even 2 ⅌ cent., ⅌ annum. State Stocks continue to advance, with a large movement, mainly in Missouris; Virginias have sold at 94, the previous price; Missouris, ¾ higher; Tennessees, 1; California, new, ⅝; Louisiana, 2; North Carolina, sales at 96; Ohio, 1869, at 102; do., 1886, at 106½; Indianas, at 91¾; do. 2½s, at 61½; all showing an improvement of ¼@1 ⅌ cent. over our last quotations. The new Government Loan—5s, 1874—has been sold at 104¾, at which price it is still in demand. There have been sales of United States 6s, 1868, at 114. City and County Bonds—There has been a considerable increase in the demand for the better class, but the Bonds of such cities as are in default—Pittsburg, Milwaukee and Wheeling—continue neglected, the present low prices proving insufficient to attract purchasers. There have been important transactions in St. Louis City and County Bonds, at a slight advance; Chicago 6s, at previous prices; Memphis City, guaranteed by the State, at an advance of 1 ⅌ cent.; Brooklyn 6s, at 100. Railroad Bonds—The advance continues, with an active demand. Erie 2d mortgages sold at 83½; 3d mortgages, at 75⅞, (a small amount;) the 1875, 1871 and 1862 Loans have improved 2 ⅌ cent.; New-York Central 7s, 1876, 1¾; Illinois Central Construction, ¾; Michigan Central 8s, 1882, 1½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 4; Northern Indiana, Goshen Branch, 5¾; Galena and Chicago 1st mortgages, 1; do. 2d mortgages, ½; Hannibal and St. Joseph 1st mortgages, 1¾; Hudson River 1st and 3d mortgages, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mortgages, ⅝ ⅌ cent. lower; Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgages sold at 42; Lake Erie, Wabash and Toledo 1st mortgages, at 71. Railroad Shares—Some are lower, the majority higher, the chief advance being in Illinois Central and Michigan Southern guaranteed; very large sales in New-York Central and Reading. New-York Central has improved ¾ ⅌ cent.; Panama, 1½; Michigan Southern Preferred, 4; Illinois Central, 3½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 1¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1; Pacific Mail, ⅝; Erie has declined 1¾; Reading, 1; Michigan Central, ¾; Michigan Southern, ⅝; Galena and Chicago, 1¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ¼; La Crosse and Milwaukee, ½; Hudson River, ⅜; Stonington, 1; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, steady. Money—Increasing abundance; Loans on call, 2½@4 ⅌ cent.; first-class paper, 3½@5 ⅌ cent.; second-class paper, 6@7 ⅌ cent. Exchange firm; transactions moderate; London, 109¾@110½; Paris, 5.13¾@5.11¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

## OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 16.

| Names of Banks. | Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis. | Ave. am't of Specie. | Ave am't of Circula'n. | Ave am't. of Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $924,579 | $130,392 | $96,034 | $621,785 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 7,751,703 | 2,335,225 | 229,894 | 5,894,387 |
| Atlantic Bank | 529,675 | 106,785 | 94,833 | 365,420 |
| Bk. of America | 6,185,923 | 2,569,649 | 110,463 | 7,038,300 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 12,812,146 | 3,414,264 | 1,297,100 | 13,299,242 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,043,760 | 161,211 | 127,522 | 1,145,932 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,521,391 | 849,626 | 393,000 | 3,585,338 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,622,061 | 255,714 | 49,362 | 1,434,512 |
| Bk. of Republic | 3,678,234 | 1,030,148 | 168,782 | 4,121,487 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,641,649 | 1,020,816 | 285,671 | 3,564,436 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,328,076 | 433,549 | 224,356 | 1,977,683 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 352,328 | 32,222 | 100,745 | 304,062 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,558,438 | 308,371 | 150,304 | 1,218,968 |
| Chatham Bank | 524,419 | 95

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2210. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

### Ratification Meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

### GREAT DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

### Speeches of the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, the Hon. Elijah J. Ward, and the Hon. John Kelly.

### RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c.

Last night the Democrats of the City and County of New-York met, pursuant to the call of the above organization, to indorse the City and Congressional nominations of the Party, in the Palace Gardens, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The Garden was hung with colored lamps, was crowded with hearers, and resounded with the music of Dodworth's band. About five thousand persons were present.

Mr. H. P. Cass, President of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, came forward and addressed the audience as follows:

Fellow-Democrats, on behalf of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, which have called you together to-night, I most respectfully request you would come to order. It is, perhaps, proper for me to state, in a very few brief words, the object for which this meeting has been assembled. It has been called exclusively for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at the Syracuse Convention in September last for Governor and the other State officers. [Applause.] We shall have the pleasure, during the evening, of introducing to you some of them personally. I am sure that there is no Democrat within the bounds of the City and County of New-York, but what has, and I am sure does, hail their nominations with unfeigned pleasure. I am satisfied further, from the appearance of the public demonstrations that have been held throughout the State, that when the verdict of the people shall be had at the November election, we shall carry into the Executive Chair our standard-bearer and friend, Amasa J. Parker. [Loud applause.] It is unnecessary that I should dwell upon the object of this meeting. There are others here ready and willing to address you upon this occasion, and I am sure that they can do it better than I can. [Applause.]

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted unanimously, on motion of Mr. Joan E. White:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Monerief, | Wm. N. McIntyre, |
| Royal Phelps, | J. H. Harnett, |
| H. G. Stebbins, | D. S. Coddington, |
| Richard Schell, | Henry Liebenau, |
| Egbert L. Viele, | Wm. N. Beach, |
| C. L. Van Zandt, | S. P. Goldson, |
| H. H. Morange, | J. Flicker, |
| C. G. Gunther, | Isaac Lawrence, |
| John J. Doyle, | Fred. L. Vultee, |
| S. P. Russell, | Lawrence Turnure, |
| J. Augustus Page, | Henry Ahrens, |
| B. S. Hart, | Wm. B. Clerke. |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. S. Sullivan, | Jeremiah Sherwood, |
| N. J. Smith, | O. Sackerdorf, |
| M. Diefendorf, | C. J. Cambreiling, |
| J. G. Byron, | James Hoffman. |
| H. H. Williams, | Brockholst Cutting, |
| J. W. Cbowier, | John W. Goin. |

Mr. A. S. Sullivan, Secretary of the Club, then submitted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we cordially indorse and heartily approve the nominations made by our late Democratic State Convention of Amasa J. Parker for Governor, John J. Taylor for Lieutenant-Governor, Sheboubn B. Piper for Canal Commissioner, and Edward L. Donnelly for Inspector of State Prisons; and that we are especially pleased that the Convention has again presented as our candidate for Governor Amasa J. Parker, a gentleman of rare talents, of high personal worth, and of unhesitating fidelity to principle.

*Resolved*, That we proudly refer to the pages of history and point to the cardinal principles of our Democratic State policy as established by the administration of our State Government for more than three-fourths of our political existence, under the leadership of such statesmen as Tompkins, Clinton, Van Buren, Marcy, Bouck, Wright and Seymour, and triumphantly claim that these principles are the foundation of the prosperity and permanence of our Empire State and of our Metropolitan City.

*Resolved*, That the Democracy are most emphatically called upon at the present time to demand the unconditional repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and all kindred laws which were fastened upon our City by the Republican Dynasty at Albany; to oppose the sale of our Canals, the pride of our State, to a central monied corporation, as has been recommended by Republican leaders; to resist the repeal or alteration of the naturalization laws; also, the enactment of a Registry law, and all interference with the inherent natural rights of all our citizens, whether native born or naturalized, in the full, free and unrestricted exercise of the elective franchise.

*Resolved*, That we fully sustain the Administration of James Buchanan, for the wisdom and firmness it has exhibited in both its domestic and its foreign policy; that in no act of his Administration can we see any reason for disaffection; and it is our duty, as Democrats, to yield our individual preferences for the good of the party, on the continuous success of which depend the perpetuity of our free institutions, and the glory of our country.

*Resolved*, That this Club, as its name imports, is a Union Club; that we do not recognize the existence of sections, factions, or cliques, among Democrats; and that, unaffected by the successes or reverses of our party in other States, we will maintain our Democratic principles, and carry them to full vindication and triumph; and we call upon all true Democrats to unite with us in promoting unison of action against our opponents and the opponents of the rights of all sections of the Union. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE PARKER.

The Hon. Amasa J. Parker, candidate for Governor, was introduced and said:

I come before you this evening, fellow-citizens, in accordance with a promise made nearly four months ago, not for the purpose of advocating any claims of my own to your suffrages, nor with a view of discussing at all the qualifications of the gentlemen who are my competitors for office. I could not speak of any of them except in terms of high personal respect, and I would not speak otherwise of them if I could. But I am here, in pursuance of your invitation, for the purpose of discussing briefly some of the leading questions of policy in both State and national affairs. In all these questions, every inhabitant of our State has a deep stake, and we meet here, in council, as Democrats should meet everywhere, on the eve of an important election, for the purpose of consulting together in regard to matters of common interest. Nor do I come here to inquire into, or to discuss at all, the causes or the merits of the local divisions with which you are to some extent, at least, unhappily afflicted. They are deeply to be regretted by every good Democrat, and I should think myself indeed fortunate if I could do anything to reconcile them. But fortunately these divisions relate purely to local questions—to questions of organization, and not of principle. In the support of our National Administration, and on all questions of State and national policy, you will act in concert and with vigor, anxious, I trust, all of you, equally, to maintain the ascendency of that great Democratic Party of the Union, with which the glory and prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Two years ago I addressed you, during the Presidential election. You cannot have forgotten—I trust you will never forget—the extraordinary character of that contest. A large portion of the population seemed mad with excitement. The sympathies of the people had been aroused and abused under the mantle of a mock philanthropy—the worst passions of the North had been ingeniously stirred up and directed against our brethren of the South—the whole country was convulsed with agitation, and sectional bitterness and strife seemed everywhere to predominate. It was, indeed, a fearful crisis for the country. The black cloud of fanaticism which hung over the entire North, seemed ready to burst upon the country and to overwhelm it with devastation and ruin. The patriot looked on with well-grounded alarm, and disunion, openly invoked by the fanatics of the North, and in retaliation, threatened by hot-blooded and inconsiderate leaders at the South, seemed likely to terminate forever our existence as a nation and our hopes for the future. In that great and fearful struggle, the Democratic Party placed itself between the Constitution and its assailants, and bore back manfully the hostile crowds which threatened it. We should never cease to be grateful to Providence for the successful issue of that contest. Sectionalism was defeated and nationalism triumphed. The election of James Buchanan stilled the troubled waters of strife, and restored to the country permanence and prosperity. [Loud applause.] And now, since the smoke of battle has cleared away and exposed to view the actors in that scene in their true colors, it is a fitting time to look back upon that contest for the purpose of examining candidly and truthfully the issues really involved, with a view to avoid a recurrence of similar errors and to secure for them the just judgment of the people. From the experience of the past let us learn wisdom for the future. The Republican Party was founded upon the single idea of prohibiting, through the action of Congress, the admission of any more Slave States. In other words, Slavery was to be excluded by act of Congress from Kansas, on its preparing to come into the Union. The Democrats, on the other hand, claimed it to be the right of the people of the Territory to decide for themselves, on admission as a State, whether Slavery should exist there. The Democratic platform on this subject was contained in the following resolution, which is too explicit to be misconstrued and too well known to be successfully misrepresented:

*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of the inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

The real issue, then, existing between the Republican and Democratic parties at the last Presidential election related simply to the distribution of power in the different departments of the Government. It was a question whether the power to decide upon the existence of Slavery in a State on its admission should be vested in Congress, or in the people forming the State government and alone interested in the question. It was a question between Congressional Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty—between governing power and popular right. If the power was recognized to exist in Congress, it would necessarily follow that that power might be exercised, as well to establish Slavery against the will of the people interested, as to exclude it against their will. If the power belonged to the people interested, it implies of course the right to reject Slavery or to establish it. Stripped of all misrepresentation and all prejudice, this was the only question involved in that contest—a question who should govern—who should frame that clause of a new State Constitution relating to Slavery—whether it should be done by Congress, a legislative body in which the people of the Territory had no vote, or by the people themselves who were to live under the Constitution. It was, then, as you must see, a *pure question of the right of self-government*. On such a question, the Democracy could not—ought not to hesitate. To have done so would have been an abandonment of their principles. Democrats belong upon the side of popular right, and the Democratic Party will be untrue to its high mission when it ceases to be the jealous defender of the right of self-government. [Applause.] The doctrine of the Democratic faith is, that man is capable of self-government, no matter what his birth place or his religious faith. It is, that man's capacity for self-government depends not upon his possessing property or upon any other accidental circumstances by which he may be surrounded, but that it is an inherent, Heaven-derived and absolute right belonging to the man himself. And in all this, it seems, we differed widely from our opponents the Republicans. By claiming for Congress the exclusive right of deciding this question of Slavery, they denied it to the people interested. They thus opposed the right of self-government. They controverted the doctrine of popular sovereignty. As between power and right, they took side with the former against the latter.

It was once in the history of our country a question whether a man should be permitted to vote without a prescribed property qualification. On that great question the Democracy advocated the right of universal suffrage and their opponents contended for its restriction to the few by demanding the property qualification. Then, as now, it was a struggle for popular right, and that question and this involve the same principle. It is said that when the question of property qualification was under discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature, Dr. Franklin, who opposed it, did much to expose its true character and to defeat it by the following illustration: He said, "Here is a man owning a donkey worth $250—there is a man who owns no donkey. The man who owns the donkey you permit to vote—the man who owns none has no such right. Now, said he, which is it that votes, the *man* or the *donkey*." [Laughter and applause.] The question as to the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves the question of Slavery was precisely similar in character. The Republicans would have made the right of self-government to depend on the mere incident of place of residence, instead of conceding it to all alike as a right of citizenship and manhood. A citizen of this State may have resided in one of your interior towns all his life till he had reached middle age—meantime he may have shared intelligently in all the duties of Government that devolve on the citizen here—may have served in different official trusts and even have represented his neighbors in your Legislative halls and perhaps have voted there for the abolition of Slavery, and he may have exhibited the most satisfactory evidences of his capacity for usefulness. Induced by the wish of establishing more advantageously his family growing around him on the rich lands of the West, he emigrates to Kansas. According to the Republican doctrine, he is no longer capable of self-government—no longer the intelligent citizen—the just and prudent Legislator—no longer fit to decide upon the most important question of domestic policy in framing a Constitution for the new State—but he is reduced to a condition of incompetency, if not of vassalage, and subject in all things to the despotic will of an absolute Congress—a power foreign as to him, because he has no representative who can vote there for him. Is not this the doctrine condemned by Dr. Franklin? Does it not give controlling weight to the incident and deny it to the man? The conclusion is inevitable that in advocating Congressional power as against popular right, modern Republicanism, like ancient Federalism, its finest ancestor, would deprive the citizen of his elective franchise, and deny to man the right of self-government.

But our opponents, my fellow-citizens, were not only wrong on this question of principle, which lies at the foundation of our Government, but they were wrong also on the mere question of expediency. To vest in Congress the power to decide upon this question of Slavery on the organization of a new State would be to keep the whole country in a constant state of agitation and sectional strife. With this firebrand thrown into Congress and blown into a flame by the hot breath of fanaticism, we might well expect there a recurrence of the scenes of violence if not of bloodshed. Will you make Congress the arena for the discussion of this subject? Whole sessions would be spent in irritating and useless debates, to the neglect of all the great interests of the nation, and the mails would groan under the weight of incendiary speeches and documents sent out, under the frank of members, to circulate the poison through every vein and artery of the country. Every Congressional District would be filled with them and they would be thrown into every planter's house at the South and every log cabin at the far West. And such speeches, fellow-citizens, as Republicanism has been capable of uttering in Congress are not always harmless. I will give you a specimen. Mr. Giddings, a prominent Republican from Ohio, and one of the orators brought into this State to instruct us in our duty in the late contest, said on the floor of the House of Representatives:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man armed with British bayonets, and led on by British orators, shall assert his freedom and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of an incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South and blot out the last vestige of Slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity and laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium.

This extract, shocking as it is to the moral sense, should be kept before the eyes of the people as a signal to warn them of the dangers which threaten them.

Are you surprised, fellow-citizens, that with such sentiments uttered in Congress and sent out on the wings of the public press into every house in the country, the people of the South should be extremely sensitive on this subject? Has not every southern planter when he retires to rest at night, great reason to apprehend that he may awake only to suffer the very calamities invoked by the Republican orator I have quoted? Surely, it is not surprising that he should warmly resent an interference which imperils not only his property, but the lives of all he holds dear in this world. Would you commit this subject to Congress, to be renewed every session on the application for admission of every new State? Would you thus carry the question to every Congressional District of the country, and stir up, biennially, the worst passions of our nature, by choosing your representatives with reference to such a question, and in the storm of such a controversy? Would you keep the people of this great country mad with fanatical excitement on this vexed question of Slavery? Would you destroy all fraternal feeling between the North and the South? Would you expose us to constant peril of disunion—nay, would you make disunion inevitable? If so, commit this subject to the keeping of Congress. But if you would calm the public mind, and leave it competent to see and to judge of all the other great interests the country—if you would preserve for our children the blessings which the Union secures to ourselves—then leave this question solely to the people of the Territory interested in its decision. You will thus banish all excitement from the halls of Congress and from the States, and confine it exclusively to the limits of the Territory. Upon the ground of policy, therefore, as well as upon the question of principle, it seems to me no fair-minded man, no true patriot, can hesitate as to the proper tribunal to decide this question. I have thus presented to you, fairly, the only and true question involved in the late contest. But it was very differently, and most erroneously, presented to the public by the Republicans. Because Slavery happened to be the subject on which this question of power was to be exercised, we were ingeniously told that it was a question between Freedom and Slavery. They assumed to be the exclusive opponents of Slavery, and so broad was their philanthropy that, finding no necessity for the exertion of their Anti-Slavery labors here, where Slavery had been abolished thirty years before under Democratic auspices, they expended the whole treasury of their sympathies in intermeddling with the concerns of a distant community in which they had no interest, and over which they had no right of control. The real question was adroitly concealed by them, with a view to excite the prejudices of the North—to lead along with them the tide of numbers by operating upon their sympathies—and thus, by means of a party purely sectional, dominant as they hoped to make it in all the Free States, to bear down the weaker Slave States of the South and subject them to the dominion of a sectional party and upon a sectional question, antagonist to the whole interests and feelings of the South. All this was a gross perversion and concealment of the true question. It is true, the question of power involved, happened to arise on the subject of Slavery. It might just as well have arisen on any other subject of domestic concern. It would then have presented the same question without so much liability to either misrepresentation or prejudice. Many thousands of honest and fair-minded men in every Free State were led away by a misapprehension of the true question under the constantly repeated cry that the Democratic Party was a Pro-Slavery Party. My fellow-citizens, a more groundless charge was never uttered. As a party, the Democrats are neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery. [Applause.] Their doctrine is non-intervention. Leave the people of each State, and of each Territory, in forming a State to shape their domestic institutions in their own way. They are to govern themselves—we are not to govern them. On this great rule of non-intervention, the Democracy of the whole Union agree. While it is perfectly natural that the entire population of the South should prefer to maintain and extend their own peculiar institution, it is quite certain that the Democrats of the North by no means desired the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. But while they would rejoice, each one personally, to see it become a Free State, and would have voted to make it such, if they had lived in Kansas, and had a right to do so, they would never for one moment, deny the right of the people there to decide the question for themselves, whether that decision should be for or against Slavery. And the Democracy of the North condemn, in unmeasured terms, all interference with the right of the people of Kansas to speak for themselves, whether such interference come from Massachusetts or South Carolina—from the Emigrant Aid Societies of the East or the Border Ruffians of Missouri. The Democracy of the North condemn, just as strongly, the frauds and violence really committed on both sides, as they do the other fraud of inventing fictitious murders with which to stimulate to a more intense pitch of excitement the feeling of the North, to use it for political purposes. [Applause.] But all these matters of unwarrantable interference are subordinate, and in no way affect the real questions involved. They are all violations of the Democratic doctrine of non-intervention. At last that doctrine has been fairly tested in Kansas. The people have been permitted to hold an election without foreign interference and have spoken by an overwhelming majority against Slavery. The result is a double triumph to the Democratic Party. It is a triumph of popular right over congressional sovereignty to have the question finally submitted to the people; and the result is an ample vindication of the charge made against us that we were Pro-Slavery men. It shows that the tribunal for which we contended, the people of Kansas, was quite as unlikely to establish Slavery there as Congress itself.

Another election took place in Kansas scarcely two weeks ago and it passed off so quietly as hardly to be known to the citizens of the States. Neither real nor imaginary violence is now heralded through the Press. Kansas has done bleeding. Kansas is to be a free State, just as she would have been if the meddlesome people of the East had in their mercy left her to herself at a earlier day.

The great question of popular sovereignty must now be regarded as having been settled at the last Presidential election. The leaders still cling to their doctrine of Congressional sovereignty, but they are, on that question, officers without an army. Most of those who have been their followers now repudiate it. Indeed, so inconsistent have the Republican leaders shown themselves on this question, that at the last session of Congress, in the hope of aiding to distract Democrats, who differed on a mere question of detail, as to how the popular sovereignty should be manifested, the Republicans were found, one and all, with Mr. Giddings himself among them, voting to submit to the people of Kansas the question whether Slavery should exist there. That act was a virtual dissolution of the Republican Party—a surrender to some new organization, to be built up hereafter among the opponents of the Democracy and upon some new platform. [Applause.] At this distance from the time of the late contest—when the public mind is once more calm—when the judgment is no longer misled by excitement and is less warped by prejudice, we can look back upon that struggle as it will appear upon the page of history, and learn its true character. It needs but to be properly understood to secure to the Democratic party the approval and cooperation of many thousands in every northern State, of those who were led off to act with its opponents. It needs but to be properly understood, to furnish an additional proof, that the Democratic party is the great national and conservative party of the Union—and where alone, national and conservative men can find refuge from the errors and the persecutions of sectionalism. The gallant Henry Clay, if he were now living, could never have consented to identify himself either with a party based on sectional prejudices, or with a party whose platform proscribes men for their birth-place or their religious creed. (Applause and cheers.) It is fitting that his son should be found acting vigorously with us, as he is, in supporting Democratic measures and Democratic men. The great "defender of the Constitution," if he had lived till the present, would have spurned an alliance with a party whose hopes were based solely on Northern prejudices against our Southern brethren, and whose ultimate success could only be achieved by trampling upon that sacred instrument which holds together the States and that was always so dear to his heart. [Renewed applause.] No wonder that the son of Daniel Webster deems his country best served by laboring to promote the success of the Democratic party. The time has now come, fellow-citizens, when national and conservative men, no matter with what political organizations they have heretofore acted, should rally around our standard and enrol themselves in our ranks. They can find no other congenial association and no where else can they labor so effectively to serve the whole country and promote the permanence of the Union. All such men will repudiate the offensive and dangerous assumption of a distinguished Republican Senator of the North, that, by the preponderance of the Northern States in Congress, a victory has been won over the South. Why should we war upon the South? Are they not our brethren—children of a common ancestry? Was not the blood of their fathers shed with that of ours on the same common battle-fields of the Revolution? Have they not fought gallantly by the side of Northern men under one common flag upon the ocean—and on many a bloody field, during our last war with England, and our still later war with Mexico? And when, in the world's history, has there been a more generous rivalry or more daring gallantry than was displayed by the Palmetto Regiment of the South and the brave sons of our own State, in the brilliant exploits that shed such lustre on our arms in the conquest of the last-named country. [Applause.] Has not the South given us Washington and Jefferson and Jackson? [Loud applause.] Yet we make war upon the institutions of the South. They make none upon ours. We are aggressive—they are defensive. Where is our patriotism—where our fraternal feeling—where our sense of justice? There are those at the North who complain of the undue influence of the South and the "aggressions of the Slave Power." See how baseless is this assumption. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there were one Free State and twelve Slave States—a proportion of twelve to one. Now there are seventeen Free and fifteen Slave States. The Free States have a majority of four in the Senate and fifty-four in the House of Representatives. The preponderance of numbers in the Free States has been constantly increasing. In 1811, the majority of Representatives in Congress from the Free States over those from the Slave States was 15. In 1822 it was 35. In 1832 it was 42. In 1842 it was 48, and in 1852 it was 53. Every successive census shows how much more rapidly than the South the North is increasing in numbers and wealth and commerce—in all the elements of power; and just in proportion as we are growing stronger, are politicians emboldened to cry out in alarm, at the supposed undue influence of the South, and to boast the accession of a free State as a victory over the South. Why will not men view this question in its true light, and regard Slavery as the misfortune of the South and not its crime. While railing against our brethren of the South, we ought not to forget how Slavery came to be established there, nor that in framing the Constitution, the time for abolishing the Slave trade was postponed eighty years by the votes of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, against the vote of Virginia.

But the excitement upon this irritating subject has subsided, and, we hope, not to be soon renewed. The victory that Popular Sovereignty has achieved will settle forever the question on the admission of future States. Henceforth the agitation, if there be any, will be confined to its narrow and appropriate limits. The repose which will follow will give to the Democratic Party renewed energy. Relieved from the incubus of popular prejudice, it will move on in its great errand of protecting the individual rights of man, developing his capabilities and adding to his means of happiness.

It is the policy of the Democratic Party to invite emigration to our country. [Applause.] One of the grievances set forth in our Declaration of Independence was that the King of Great Britain had "obstructed the laws for the naturalization of foreigners and refused to pass others to encourage their migration hither." It is to the Democratic Party exclusively, that foreigners owe their rights under our laws. Ever since the memorable struggle against the alien laws in the time of Jefferson, down to the present time, the Democratic Party has been the faithful and true friend of the immigrant. No matter where he may have happened to be born—in the Green Isle of the Ocean—on the banks of the Rhine—or in sunny France—no matter what his country or his creed, he has been welcomed to our shores and cordially admitted to share in the rich blessings which Providence has showered on us. Every ship-load of emigrants adds largely to the wealth of the nation. I do not mean by the mere amount of gold which the emigrant may have treasured up, with which to buy lands for himself and his children. But it brings that which is of far greater value. Labor is wealth. When the emigrant brings here strong arms and a willing heart, he makes a valuable contribution to the nation's wealth. Whether, like Agassiz, he brings the rich genius and learning—or, like Rosalino, the knowledge of engineering which can suspend bridges in the air across yawning gulfs—or whether he brings the skill of the miner or the artisan—in every case he makes a most acceptable offering upon the altar of his chosen country. Let us not fail to esteem as highly, and protect as fully, him, who becomes an American citizen by choice, as him who became so by the accident of birth.

Democrats rejoice in the liberality and equality of our institutions—they rejoice to see their influence felt abroad, far beyond the limits of our borders—even among the less free countries of the Old World. They have watched with great interest the recent struggle in England between the aristocracy and the people, and have seen with delight the prejudice against the Jews crumbling away, little by little, and reluctantly yielding to the popular demand, till Baron Rothschild was admitted to his seat in Parliament. All this is the reflection of our own glorious institutions. It is a great loss to the nation that emigration to this country has largely fallen off during the last two years, and it is to be hoped that by correcting some of the erroneous views and prejudices that have existed on this subject, the full current of emigration may be resumed. It seems to me, we cannot too strongly condemn the new platform recently acceded to by the Republicans at Syracuse, by which it is proposed to deprive, for a time, all naturalized citizens of the right to exercise the elective franchise.

Gentlemen, there is another great advantage to be derived from the settlement of the Kansas question. It will leave to the citizens of our State some time for the considerations of questions of State policy. Such subjects have been too long neglected. The whole State groans under the weight of oppressive taxation, the necessary result of extravagant appropriation and wasteful expenditure. While we have been engaged in governing Kansas we have neglected New-York. [Applause.] The annual volumes of our Statute laws, now swollen to so large a size, contain much reckless legislation and much that conflicts with constitutional guaranties. But your own City has been particularly the sufferer. By an evasion if not by a violation of the Constitution, your right of self-government, to a certain extent, has been taken from you and you are placed under a police government, that you do not elect and cannot approve—that is not responsible to you for its conduct. The passage of the Metropolitan Police bill is justly regarded throughout the State as a gross outrage on your municipal and constitutional rights—[applause and cheers]—a high-handed partisan act, by which you are made to suffer for political purposes. Much of the other legislation in regard to your City has been equally objectionable and plainly unconstitutional. Its object has been to reward political favorites, and much of it weighs heavily upon the great commercial interests of your City. I trust the time is approaching when these abuses are to be corrected. It is to the Democratic Party alone that you can look for protection against unconstitutional legislation. A strict construction of the Constitution is a leading article of its political creed.

But there are other important subjects in which our whole State is concerned that we are not at liberty to overlook. The public interests require that the enlargement of the canals should be completed at the earliest possible moment. If steam can be advantageously used on the canals, by all means let it be adopted. We may safely rely upon the judgment and skill of our engineers and mechanics to secure to us the best and most rapid means of transportation that can be devised.

It has been proposed in a high Republican quarter that the State shall sell the Canals. This policy has been suggested and plausibly advocated by the leading Republican organ of this State, a journal that is supposed to speak always the sentiments of his party, and by the opinions of whose able and experienced editor the measures of his party are shaped and directed. To this measure, fellow-citizens, we are unalterably opposed. [Applause.] The Canals are the wealth and glory of the State. Upon them depend our commerce and our prosperity. So long as the State owns them, all concerned in their management will be responsible to the State for a faithful discharge of duty, and receiving their appointment annually, or at pleasure, they can be held to a just accountability for their conduct. In no other way can the benefits of these great avenues of commerce be secured to the people. Sell the Canals and the State would no longer control its own commerce or its own prosperity—the people would be left burdened by a load of debt incurred in their construction, and the great business interests of the State would be placed entirely at the mercy of a "soulless corporation." Who cannot readily anticipate the evils that would result from such combinations as would then be formed to control the business of the State? The governing motive would then be to secure the greatest amount of gain to the corporation—considerations of public benefit would have no place. Who cannot foresee that we should be subjected to an exacting and dangerous monopoly?

It is by no means probable that this project is abandoned. It only slumbers to await a change of circumstances more favorable to its full development. The speculation is too grand, the profits too tempting. Mark the prediction. In due time it will be again urged and it will require in your representatives abundant courage and strength and integrity to successfully resist it. Our present Constitution forbids a sale of the canals and declares they shall remain forever the property of the State, and that provision ought to be retained in any Constitutional changes that may be made. But Constitutions are only feeble barriers in the way of Republican legislation.

Let your canals, then, be enlarged to the full capacity proposed. Let them be capable of carrying, in addition to the business of our own State, the vast products of the great and fertile States of the West, and of States yet to be organized and settled there. Our canals will be their highway to the ocean. Our commerce will include them all, and they will all pay willing tribute to our prosperity. The benefits of this commerce will be enjoyed either directly or indirectly by every person in the State—every trade and occupation will feel its influence. Its advantages are limited to no particular locality, but extend in some degree to the most secluded portions of the State.

But, fellow-citizens, your City is more deeply interested in the commerce of the canals than any other place. They deposit at your feet and submit to your disposal all that they bring. Through you they will be ready to feed the world. They load your ships for foreign markets, they receive back in turn your importations that are to supply a nation—they enrich your merchants and your forwarders—they give employment to the laborer and competence to all. They will make your City the centre of the commercial world, and fill it with a population greater than any other.

The canals, when enlarged, need fear no competition. They would have advantages over every rival channel of transportation in this or in other States. Railroads cannot compete with them in carrying freight. Let the tolls be reduced to a point low enough to secure the business, whatever that point may be. The business thus secured, being so vastly increased in amount, would yield, even with low tolls, a large revenue—ample for every purpose. The cost of construction would be repaid, and the State saved from taxation. Increase of business on the canals would add but little, if anything, to the expense of maintaining them—for the canals afford merely a right of passage. But it is otherwise with railroads, where the expense of carrying is increased in proportion to the quantity carried. They must cease to compete for freight, when it ceases to pay the expense of transportation. There can be doubt, I think, about the wisdom of this policy—certainly none as to the position occupied by the Democratic Party. The Democratic State officers, nearly a year ago, made a reduction in tolls, against the opinion of many Republicans, and already the tonnage is increased one-third, the revenue not being diminished.

On all these questions of State policy we ought to have the actual and cordial cooperation of all those who formerly acted with the Democratic Party, and who have been separated from us during the last two years, upon the single question of Kansas. We have differed honestly, and the cause of difference is now removed. It has been well said by one of that number—a man distinguished for his ability and honesty—that "the bond which bound the Radical Democrats to the Republican Party is cancelled. Kansas is free." All such will return to act with us on all these matters of State policy, agreeing with us, as they do, in regard to them, and being, with us, desirous of applying practically, in our State, all those Democratic rules of strict construction, of honesty and economy, which have characterized our Democratic State Administrations. I have discussed, my fellow-citizens, some of these questions at greater length than I intended. I have shown the true character of the questions that divide us from our opponents. I, by no means, question the integrity of purpose or the patriotism of the great body of those who differ from us—but I should question their candor, if I should express a doubt that they will be willing to acknowledge a past error and to change their political associations so as to act in accordance with what they shall now see to be for the substantial benefit of the country. We met here for patriotic purposes. We are reminded that this is the anniversary of a day never to be forgotten in the history of the country—when Lord Cornwallis surrendered himself and his British troops to the gallant band of heroes under the command of our beloved Washington. [Loud applause.] We prize the reminiscence none the less and none the more because the event occurred in one of the Southern States. I trust neither our patriotism nor our gratitude is bounded by any sectional limit. Democrats love their country—their whole country—and they hope, under Providence, to be able to maintain and defend it for all time to come. [Renewed and continued applause.]

The President of the Club then introduced to the assemblage the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, who was received with three cheers.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS' SPEECH.

Countrymen, Democrats—When I accepted this evening the invitation to meet you here, it was to see and to hear, not to speak. I have listened with pleasure to the language addressed to you by your candidate for the highest office in the State, because it is the language of patriotism; it is an appeal to the common sense of the people in favor of that fraternity on which our Union was founded, and on which alone it can exist. I have rejoiced to hear the applause with which such sentiments, when he uttered them, have been received by those here convened, and I trust it is but an indication of that onward progress of reaction which I believe has already occurred, and which is to sink beneath the lowest depths of forgetfulness the long struggle which has agitated the country, and prompted you to wage an internecine war against those who are your countrymen. [Applause.] Truly has the distinguished gentleman pointed out to you the extreme absurdity of attempting to excite you upon the ground of Northern aggression. We have nothing to aggress upon. We have not now, as he has told you, the power, though once we had, to interfere with your domestic institutions. We never had the will to do so. And if we had the power now, true to the instincts and history of our fathers, we would abstain from intermeddling in your private affairs. [Applause.] I have no purpose on this or any other occasion to mingle in the consideration of those questions which are local to you. I am not sufficiently learned in conchology to do it if I would, [laughter,] and I have too great a respect for community independence to do it if I could. My purpose then is, simply in answer to the call, to offer you a few reflections, such as may occur to me as I progress, upon those questions which are common to us all, and which belong to the memories of our fathers, and are linked with the hopes of our children. [Applause.] If, then, without preparation, I do it in unvarnished phrase, if I cannot carry you along with me because of the want of that flowing diction which might catch the ear, still I ask you to hear me for my cause, for it is the cause of your country, it is the cause of Democracy, it is the cause of human liberty. [Applause.] Who now stand arrayed against the Democratic party? The relations into which we have been divided have been changed. What now is the basis of opposition to the Democratic Party? It is two-fold: interference with the negroes of other people, and interference with the right of foreigners to come to our land. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] To each community belongs the right to decide for itself what institutions it shall have. To each people, sovereign within their own sphere, belong, and to them only belongs the right to decide what shall be property. You have decided it for yourselves. Who shall gainsay your decision? Mississippi has decided it for herself. Who has the right to gainsay her decision? It lies at the foundation of that Declaration of Independence to which you owe your existence among the nations of the earth; to that Declaration which led your fathers into and through the War of the Revolution. It is that which constitutes to-day the doctrine of States rights, upon which it is my pride and pleasure to stand. [Applause.] Congress has no power to determine what shall be property anywhere. Congress has only such grants as are contained in the Constitution. And the Constitution confers upon it no power to rule with despotic hand over the inhabitants of the territories. Within the limits of those territories, the common property of the Union, you and I are equal; we are joint owners. Each of us has the right to go into those Territories with whatever property we may carry, so that it is recognized by the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] Congress has no power to limit or abridge that right. But the people of the Territory when they come to form a State Government, when they receive that jurisdiction which belongs to the people of New-York or any other State, have the power to decide that question, and no power upon earth has the right to decide it before that time. [Applause.]

[At this point the Young Men's Democratic National Club, with banners and transparencies, entered the Garden, and were received with enthusiastic cheers.]

The dull remarks, my friends, which I was in the course of making to you, have been interrupted by a beautiful episode, which I am sure will more than exceed the whole value of the poem, if I may thus characterize my dull speech. And I am glad that foremost among all the transparencies and banners comes this flag which speaks of the "Young Men's Democratic National Club." [Three cheers for Davis.] It is on the young men that I rely. I have found that in every severe struggle of political principle, where the contest upon the one side was for principle, and upon the other for the spoils, it has been the gray-haired father and the boy with the peach-bloom upon his cheek upon whom I have had to rely for support. My own generation, and I regret to say it, is steeped too much in the spirit and trickery of politics to be able to arise above the influence of personal and political gain, into the pure field of patriotism beyond. And I am therefore glad to see the "Young Men's Democratic National Club" leading this procession.

But to return to the argument I was making. I said that Congress had no power to legislate upon what should be property anywhere; that Congress had no power to discriminate between the citizens of the different States who should go into the Territories, the common property of all the States, but that those Territories of right remained open to everybody with every species of property recognized in the Constitution, until the inhabitants should become a people, form a fundamental law for themselves, and take upon themselves the powers, duties and obligations of a State. And now, my friends, I would ask you, further, of what value would the Congressional act upon that subject be? If it be a constitutional right, as I contend it is, then it is a matter for judicial decision. If Congress should assert that such is not the right of each of our citizens, and the Courts appointed as an arbiter in such cases should decide that it is their right, the law would, therefore, be void. If, on the other hand, it is not a right, but Congress should assert it to be one, and the Courts should declare that no such right exists under the Constitution, then Congress has no power to create it. And it is in this sense that Congress has not the power to establish or prohibit Slavery anywhere. [Applause.] What, then, has been the foundation of all this controversy? Your candidate has justly pointed out to you that unpatriotic struggle for sectional aggrandizement, which feeding, and growing as it feeds, upon itself, has brought about this contest—a contest, as it were, between two contending powers—a struggle for national predominance—a contest upon the one side to enlarge the majority it now possesses, and a contest upon the other side to recover the power it has lost, and become the majority. This is the attitude of hostile nations, and not of States bound together in fraternal unity. This is the feeling that one by one is cutting the strands which originally held the States together. You have seen your churches divided; you have seen trade turned aside from its accustomed channel; you have seen jealousy and uncharitableness and bickerings springing up and growing stronger day by day, until at last, if it continue, the cord of union between the States will not longer hold these States together. You are now united by every tie of fraternal feeling. Shoulder to shoulder, step by step, our fathers went through the Revolution, because of their devotion to the principle of popular liberty. They struggled against the mother country, because that country endeavored to legislate for the Colonies, and the Colonies claimed as a right that they must not be taxed except by their own representatives, and refused to submit to unconstitutional legislation. If now, in this struggle for the ascendency in power, one section should gain such an ascendency as would enable it to legislate for the other, it would throw us back into the condition of the Colonies. And if in the veins of the sons flows the same blood as flowed in the veins of their sires, they would not fail to redeem themselves in the same way from tyranny by resort to revolution. [Applause.] And what is the other question of difference now? It is the agitation, as a national question, of the right of foreigners to suffrage within these States. Now I ask what power has Congress over that question? Yet members to Congress are elected upon that question. How would Congress legislate upon it? They say, by modifying the naturalization laws. What do those laws confer? The right to hold real estate and the right to devise it by will; the right to sue and be sued in the Courts of the United States; and the rights to receive passports and to receive protection from the Government of the United States. Now who wishes to withhold those rights from foreigners? Nobody alleges it. But they say that the ballot-box must be protected from foreign votes. Has Congress the right to say that foreigners shall not exercise the right to vote within the limits of your State? Are you willing to leave that to Congress. [Cries of "No, no," and applause.] In some of the States, by State legislation, foreigners are permitted to vote before they can become citizens under the naturalization laws. The naturalization laws are not, therefore, connected with the question of suffrage. The power of Congress is limited to the establishment of a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the States. And then what do they couple with these demands that

## THE THREE ISTHMIAN ROUTES.

The accompanying table of the length of routes on the globe over which lines of steamers are already established, or towards which, to that end, mercantile enterprise, both in this country and Europe, is now directing its energies, is regarded as of importance in estimating the relative value of the routes. To the people of this country in particular, a knowledge of the comparative excellence of the three Isthmian routes, to develop which such effort is now making on all, is of peculiar importance in our struggle for commercial superiority.

The table shows various distances correctly estimated on the shortest lines, i. e, great circles of the globe, or when land intervenes from Cape to Cape on the coasts. The whole is expressed in nautical miles, and the distances on the Atlantic side include also the land travel across either Isthmus quite to the Pacific shore, and account is also taken of the distance down the Mississippi from New Orleans.

The day's run of a steamer is taken at 230 miles, and in estimating the time, allowance is made for coaling on the long voyages, and for transhipment at either Isthmus, according to its advantages, when the plan of improvement is completed.

With these explanations, the table is herewith given, and, following the table, some remarks on the present condition and use, and projected improvements of the three great lines, and their capacity for improvement, not only by the works of each Isthmus itself, but in the approaches to it.

| ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE. | Miles. | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| From New-Orleans across Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Ventosa | 956 | 4½ |
| From New-Orleans across Isthmus of Nicaragua to St. Juan del Sud | 1,430 | 7¼ |
| From New-Orleans across the Isthmus of Panama to Panama | 1,458 | 6¼ |
| From New-York *via* Tehuantepec to Ventosa | 2,053 | 9¼ |
| From New-York *via* Nicaragua to St. Juan del Sud | 2,182 | 10¼ |
| From New-York *via* Panama to Panama | 2,045 | 9¼ |
| From Land's-end, England *via*, Tehuantepec to Ventosa | 4,693 | 20¾ |
| From Land's-end, England, *via* Nicaragua to San Juan del Sud | 4,582 | 20¾ |
| From Land's-end, England, *via* Panama to Panama | 4,400 | 19½ |
| ON THE PACIFIC SIDE. | | |
| From Ventosa, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to San Francisco | 2,115 | 9¼ |
| From St. Juan del Sud, Isthmus of Nicaragua, to San Francisco | 2,670 | 11½ |
| From Panama, Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco | 3,210 | 14 |
| From Ventosa to Valparaiso | 3,210 | 14 |
| From St. Juan del Sud to Valparaiso | 2,760 | 12 |
| From Panama to Valparaiso | 2,580 | 11¼ |
| From Ventosa to Sydney, Australia | 7,050 | 32 |
| From St. Juan del Sud to Sydney | 7,350 | 33½ |
| From Panama to Sydney | 7,725 | 35 |
| From Ventosa to Sandwich Islands | 3,420 | 15 |
| From St. Juan del Sud to Sandwich Isls. | 3,990 | 17½ |
| From Panama to Sandwich Islands | 4,500 | 19¾ |
| From Ventosa to Shanghae, China | 7,485 | 34 |
| From St. Juan del Sud to Shanghae, China | 8,085 | 36¾ |
| From Panama to Shanghae, China | 8,595 | 39 |
| From Ventosa to Hong Kong, China | 7,995 | 35¼ |
| From San Juan del Sud to Hong Kong, China | 8,595 | 39 |
| From Panama to Hong Kong, China | 9,105 | 41 |
| From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands | 2,040 | 9 |
| From San Francisco to Sydney, Australia | 6,375 | 29 |
| From San Francisco to Shanghae, China | 5,460 | 25 |
| From San Francisco to Hong Kong, China | 6,060 | 27 |
| From Ventosa to Acapulco, Mexico | 270 | 1¼ |

From the above table we can combine distances of the Atlantic and Pacific routes, and thus obtain distances and times between the Atlantic and Pacific stations named, by way of either Isthmus We will give some of the most important, taking the nearest half-day :

| *From New-York* | Miles. | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| To San Francisco, *via* Tehuantepec | 4,168 | 18½ |
| To San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua | 4,852 | 22 |
| To San Francisco, *via* Panama | 5,255 | 23 |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Tehnantepec | 5,263 | 23 |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Nicaragua | 4,942 | 22¼ |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Panama | 4,625 | 20½ |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Tehuantepec | 9,103 | 41 |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Nicaragua | 9,532 | 44 |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Panama | 9,770 | 44 |
| To Shanghae, *via* Tehuantepec and San Francisco | 9,628 | 44 |
| To Shanghae, *via* Tehuantepec direct | 9,538 | 43 |
| To Shanghae, *via* Panama and San Francisco | 10,715 | 49 |
| To Shanghae, *via* Panama direct | 10,640 | 48 |
| *From New-Orleans* | | |
| To San Francisco, *via* Tehuantepec | 3,071 | 14 |
| To San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua | 4,100 | 19 |
| To San Francisco, *via* Panama | 4,668 | 21 |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Tehuantepec | 4,166 | 18½ |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Nicaragua | 4,190 | 19 |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Panama | 4,038 | 18 |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Tehuaotepec | 8,006 | 36½ |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Nicaragua | 8,780 | 41 |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Panama | 9,183 | 42 |
| *From Land's-End, England,* | | |
| To San Francisco, *via* Tehuantepec | 6,806 | 30 |
| To San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua | 7,252 | 32 |
| To San Francisco, *via* Panama | 7,610 | 33½ |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Tehnantepec | 7,903 | 35 |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Nicaragua | 7,342 | 33 |
| To Valparaiso, *via* Panama | 6,980 | 31 |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Tehuantepec | 11,743 | 53 |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Nicaragua | 11,932 | 54 |
| To Sydney, Australia, *via* Panama | 12,125 | 54½ |

The crossing of the Isthmus, on the Panama route, is made by a railroad which has been several years in use, and no material improvement can be made hy which to shorten the time, either on the Isthmus itself, or in aid of the voyages by which it is approached.

On the Nicaragua ronte, passengers, mails, &c., leave the ocean steamers at the mouth of the St. Juan River, (Greytown,) and thence ascend that river by steamboats to Lake Nicaragua, where they are transferred to a Lake steamer, which takes them across the foot of the Lake to a point within a short distance of St. Juan del Sud, on the Pacific, which distance is traversed hy land conveyance. It is not possible, except during freshets, to navigate the whole length of the St Juan River in one boat, on account of rocky impediments and rapids. There is, therefore, a portaga, with steamboats above and below ; and there is transhipment here also, as well as afterwards, into the Lake steamer. The time of transit is about two days.

There can be no improvement of the Nicaragnan Isthmus to quicken the time of transit. The plan of improvement projected is the building of a canal for the passage of ships, in which case, instead of running, as by the present line of transit across the foot of Lake Nicaragna to San Juan del Snd, the line of canal will follow the river and the whole length of the two lakes which occupy the Isthmns, forming a chain with a direction northerly, parallel to the Pacific coast, and thence by deep cutting to Realejo, or the Gnlf of Fonseca, a distance of from 350 to 400 miles, about double that of the present transit line. It may be safely predicted that this work cannot he executed during the lives of the present genaration, if ever, and that therefore no improvement of consequence can be made on this Isthmns over what exists there now. Neither is it possible, more than at Panama, to shorten the time of approaching the Isthmus by bringing into use any of the railroad lines or other avennes of travel of the United States. It may be, therefore, said of the whole length of either route, *vid* Nicaragua or *vid* Panama, that it has received in regard to quick transit ell the development of which it is susceptihle, and that no means exist of shortening the trips hnt hy giving additional speed to the steamers.

On the Tehuantepec route the ocean steemers run np the Coatzacoalcos River 25 miles to Minatitlan. Here the transit begins hy steamboat and coaches to Ventosa, on the Pacific, the time of transit being, as at Nicarsgua, ebout two days. Passengers pass directly from the ocean steamer to the river boat and from thet to the coaches, the distance on the river being 79 miles, and hy land 113, the whole throngh a fine healthy country. The present mode of transit is regarded, however, but as the fore-runner of a railroad which the charter requires to be begun promptly, and which, when complete, will reduce the time of transit to six hours. This ronte has the peculiar advantage of lying directly in the line of benefit of all improvements in the United States which have a southern connection. For instance, we may travel hy railroad now from New-York to New-Orleans in four days, (soon to be reduced to three and a half,) whence to the Isthmns requires but three and a half more, a saving of over two days in the time required in sailing to the Isthmns directly from New-York. All onr interior railroad lines west of the Alleganies may be considered as feeders to the Tehuantepec route; for instance, when the Mississippi Central Railroad is complete, which it will be within a year, it will, in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, give a complete line all down the Mississippi Valley from the northern boundary of the United States. For sea voyages, either from New-York or from England, the completion of the railroad across Florida, now hnilding, will save three hnndred miles of navigation ; and it may be remarked here that vessels from England for Tehnsntepec find thsir shortest route in crossing the hanks of Newfoundland and thence all down the American coast, sailing parallel to it and at no great distance, so that they can tonch with little loss of time, instead of stopping at Jamsica as they now do on their way to Panama—the route from England to that Isthmus heing in mid-ocean or bnt little north of the Azores. It may he said further in favor of the Tehuantepec route that, inasmuch as New-Orleans may be reached from California in so short a time, intelligence may be sent to the whole country hy telegraph in advance of the arrival of passengers, an advantsge possessed hy no othar ronte. When the Tehuantepec works ere as far advanced as the works at Panema now are, that is, when the railroad is complete and steamers run in connection with lt et either end cspehle of making 300 miles a day, (snd steamers often maks more then this,) we may expect to travel from New-York to San Francisco in fifteen days, or from New-Orlaans to San Francisco in elavan days. This can be shown thus, heginning at San Francisco :

| | Days. |
|---|---|
| From San Francisco to Ventosa, 2,115 miles | 7 |
| Across Isthmus to Minatitlan, 166 miles, in 6 hrs. | ¼ |
| Minatitlan to New-Orleans, 810 miles | 2½ |
| Time lost at both ends of Isthmus | 1 |
| Total, San Francisco to New-Orleans | 11 |
| Time in New-Orleans, say | ½ |
| New-Orleans to New-York | 3½ |
| Total, San Francisco to New-York | 15 |

Without doubt there will be special occasions, when all things work favorably togsthar, thst a day may bs saved from even thia short time, and this whole result is of ineatimsble importance.

In tha Pacific we observe further thst in starting from Panama for San Francisco, or for ths Sandwich Islands, or for Hong Kong or Shanghae, the direct route passes so close to Tahuantepec that, by starting from the letter placa, the whole distanca hetween Panama and Tehuantepec, over 1,100 miles, is saved in the voyage. We see, also, in regard to the poaition of San Francisco, that whether we start for any of the placea named above, from either Panama or Tehuantepec, we mey touch at San Francisco and atill lose hut e few miles from our direct course, and that in sail ing from San Francisco for Sydnay the Sandwich Islanda lie nearly in the direct course. This shows very favorably for San Francisco in regard to her prospecta as the great commercial city of the Pacific, and, at the aame time, gives additional importance both for her and for the Atlantic commercial States, thet all means and the best means should be taken to establish closa connection.

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## AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

**The United States Agricultural Fair—Grand Preparations for Political Canvasing—Circulars sent throughout the State—Opposition to Extra Billy Smith—Four Candidates in the Field in the Ninth Congressional District, now Represented by Hopkins—Governor Wise takes the Stump at the Close of his Term of Office, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LEXINGTON, VA., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858.

The tone of preperations here and elsewhere, as gathered from the several papers in every section of the State, foreshadow great success for the approaching United States Agricultural Fair, to open in Richmond on the 25th inst. The success of the past State exhibitions has given an impetus to agricultural pursuits, and produced a rivalry in arts and manufactures which will materially enhance the value and interest of the forthcoming exhibition. Productions of all kinds are far more varied and extensive than heretofore, and each class far superior, from the better appliances set in requisition through the agency of the scientific and experimental knowledge diffused under the auspices of these annual exhibitions. They have thrown a flood of light upon agricultural operations, and the result will be fully developed at the next Fair.

The politicians are not disposed to let the occasion pass without some effort to promote their ends. Thousands of circulars are being sent through the State hy the Hunler wing of the Democratic Parly, soliciting the attendance of the faithful at Richmond, to hold council in reference to the movements set on foot for the defeat of LETCHER. I have seen one or two of these circulars. They were dated respectivsly at Riehmond and Essex, where, it appears, coördinate branches of the Essex Junta are organized. The circulars were perfectly identical, both in language and signatures, varying only in the name of the place where they emanated. The solicitation was earnest, the purposes and results will, I take it, be comprehensive and overpowering. Some say that these efforls will he fully countervailed hy the opposite wing of the Democracy, who, if report be true, are making activc preparations to foil these efforts on the part of the Hunter wing. I am in hopes of obtaining a cuc to the whole proceeding after things are fully matured, in which event you shall have them fully developed. The skeleton, when effectually exposed to view, will form a very strange spectacle. You shall have it if a friend, who will be a member of the caucus, will only carry out his pledge in good faith.

It is now determined as I am confidently informed, to hold a Convention in Extra BILLY SMITH'S district, and nominate another in his stead. It is fully ascertained that the nominee will he either HENRY SHACKELFORD, known as the Red Repuhlican of the Piedmont District ; or WM. H. PAYNE, the Commonwealth's Attorney for the county of Fauquier. BILLY is extremely obnoxious to many influential Democrats in his district ; and lately he seems to have fallen into disrepute with the Whigs, from whose ranks he hoped to obtain a counterbalance for the disaffected among his own party. He has forfeited the confidence of the best and truest among his own party, since his affiliation with Know-Nothingism in 1855. A letter of his, agreeing to accept the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor at that time, should he be favored with it, is in existence, and will probably be published before the period for the nomination in his district arrives. Convention or no Convention, it is said he will run, in which event Democratic asceudency in the district will he jeopardized.

In the Ninth Congressional District, now represented by Judge HOPKINS, four candidates on the Democratic side are announced, viz : Gen. ELBERT S. MARTIN, Judge HOPKINS, GOUVERNEUR FAYETTE, Mr. MULLEN and Col. BENJ. RUSH FLOYD. The latter has announced his intention to run without regard to the action of a Convention. In GOODE and CASKIE'S Districts, Conventions will undoubtedly he called ; and from what I can learn, these gentlemen will certainly be superseded. A general change will probably take place in our Congressional representation.

A gentleman friendly to Gov. WISE informed me, a few days ago, that it was eminently probable that the Governor wants to take the stump at the close of his gubernatorial term, in vindication of the position which he assumed on Lecompton. If he does so, he will certainly carry Virginia with him, and that would be a great stride towards securing his nomination at Charleston in 1860. He has an overpowering influence before the people, and it is probable he will no longer trust to second-hand mediums to accomplish what he aims at.

The respective friends of LETCHER and BROCKINBROUGH are sanguine of the success of their favorite. The Nominating Convention will doubtless be held about the 1st of Decemher, when the long agony will cease.

THE DIFFICULTY AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The Providence *Journal* explains the difficulty which has occurred between the faculty and students of Brown University. A custom has long prevailed in the College, and has latterly increased, of "hazing" the Freshmen. At first the ceremony was little more than a harmless picasantry, and though always discountenanced and forbidden, was not severely rebuked. The *Journal* says : "But, as is too often the case with such abuses, the '*hazing*' has grown more severe, and this year it included not only smoking the Freshmen out of their own rooms with tuhacco—such of them as could not stand it—but squirting water over them, taking possession of their rooms, and compelling them to submit to insults and violence that were not consistent with gentlemanly dignity. Reports, a good desl exaggerated, of what was quite had enough in itself, reached the parents and friends of the boys who had been subjected to this treatment, and serious offence was given. Teachers have also complained, and have hesitated to recommend their pupils to enter the College on this account. Last year, some friendly efforts were made by the government of the College to indnce the Sophomores to give up the custom, but not with much effect ; and this year, the class formally resolved, in class meeting, that they would put their successors through in the same way that they had been put through themselves. And they did. It became necessary to make a serious matter of it, not for the punishment of the past, but to arrest the growing evil. Dr. SEARS remonstrated with the offenders, but willing, in consequence of the laxity that had been shown in such cases before, and in consideration of the custom that has grown up to overlook the past, he only exacted a promise that the offence should not be repeated. This they refused to do, individually, and by resolutions in class meeting. The question then became whether the President or tha Sophomore Class should rule in the College ; whether Brown University should be an institution for the education of young men, or for smoking out Freshmen. The students who refused were dismissed."

## CHINA.

**Our Treaty with China—The Policy of Mr. Reed—Contrasted with that of the Allies—General Review of the Expedition and its Results.**

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SHANGHAE, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

Mr. REED has signed his treaty, a better compect than the former one of Mr. CUSHING in many of its particulars and provisions, hut obtained under the power of the guns of the English and French, and while they were negotiating their treatiea. The ministers of those nations invited the Russian and American envoys to accompany them to the north last February, by stating to them that they intended to address the Prime Minister at Pekin, asking this Government to appoint a Special Commissioner to meet them at Shanghae, and there settle all the disputes existing, and adding that a representative from each of the foreign ministers would probahly have more weight than from one or two of them. The appointed day came when the Chinese Goverament was asked to send a minister to Shanghae, hut without a word of reply from it, though there could be no douht entertained of the reception of the letters ; another set of four was therefore sent, stating that the four writers had decided to go to the mouth of the Pei-ho in order to get nearer to the Imperial Court. To the mouth of the Pei-ho they all came therefore about the middle of April, and ere long a messenger came off to ascertain their husiness, as if nothing had ever heen sent to Pekin. Two Manchoos were soon announced as having heen commissioned to come to the Takoo forts to learn officially what the arrival of so many ships indicated. Nobody would see them in form, but the Russians had a meeting through their interpreters. One of them was TENNOHEN, who had been appointsd by the Emperor in 1854 to confer with Sir J. BOWRING and Mr. MCLANE, and perhaps owed his present appointment to his former success. Their note, informing the forcign ministers of their appointment, was not answered, for it was superseded hy nnother sent to them hy TAN, the Governor-General of this province, informing them that he had been commissioned by the Emperor, and invested with full powers to treat with the ministers of foreign countries assembled at the mouth of the river, and hear all their demands. Before this communication was received, each of the plenipotentiaries had already forwarded a fourth note to YUCHING, the senior member of the Cabinet, informing him of their arrival off the Pei-ho, and asking for an envoy of equal rank to be sent to confer with them, one who had full powers to settle all the disputes and demands against China with each of them.

It may be stated here that this dispatch was sent, like the previous ones, after full agreement among the four powers ; the proposition came from the English in each case, but was heartily responded to by the other three. The Governor-General, in his announcement, said that he was on a military tour when he was ordered to repair to Takoo, and he had had no personal conference with the high officers at the capital. He used in this dispatch nothing besides his usual official titles, and made no reference to the particular points spoken of in the letters sent from Canton in February to YUCHING. On these accounts, Lord ELGIN refused to see him or treat with him, and prelly much ignored his presence, and the French minister acted in concert with him. The Russian and American officials deemed that the Chinese Government had now done all that they required, and had several interviews with TAN, whose instructions, however, were hardly comprehensive enough to settle all their grievances and accede to all their demands. He was vexed at the contempt exhibited hy the English towards him, but their real reason probably for standing out on the point of full powers was that they were determined to get up to the capital, or to get a minister fully empowered to let them go, whose permission was all the evidence they needed of his having full powers. The Manchoo Government had its own ideas about this demand to visit and reside at Pekin, for their officers there knew that conquest was the only inducement they themselves would have had in a similar case ; and they judged therefore that Pekin was to follow the fate of Canton. It was an indignity to the Chinese Government to reject an officer of the rank of TAN, hecause he had not the power to grant the large demands made by the English ; and the same conduct in any other country would, I think, have been so considered hy the English themselves. Here might makes the right to be on their side.

While these negotiations about full powers were going on off the Pei-ho, the English newspapers in China were publishing letters received from the fleet, reflecting on the "intrusive neutrals" and their of ficiousness ; hut all the ministers had come to the anchorage by mutual understanding of each other's position and aims. No explanation of particular views was asked for, as the general policy of each party had been already made known in the public letters sent to Pekin ; and there was consequently no objection made to each minister carrying on his own line of negotiation. It was in fact expected from the first tha such would be the course of procedure, but many seemed to think, and some expressed their thoughts, that because the Russians and Americans came to the Pei-ho with the English and French, therefore the former were expected to stand and idly wait till those had obtained all they wanted and settled all their difficulties, when they would come and take what was ready for them. The alliance of the ministers of these four nations at the gates of the Emperor's Court was rather intended to show his Majesty that they were in earnest, and to present a united front in breaking down the seclusien in which he had for so long a time intrenched himself. But the helligerent powers were in a different attitude from the peaceful ones, and the Chinese were soon made acquainted with the relation in which the two parties stood ; and they have not confounded that relationship.

The arrival of TAN at the mouth of the river as the eovoy of the Chincse Government not only enahled the two neutral plenipotentiaries to begin negotiations with him upon their particular business, but also to do a great deal at preparing the way for the peaceable adjustment of the demands of the two belligerents. Many interviews were held with TAN or his suhordinates, and at every one of them the bad consequences of further resistance was exhibited, the benefits certain to result to all parties from a closer intercourse and understanding represented in the plainest terms. These conferences did good, and the result might have been better if the allied ministers had agreed to meet the Governor-General, and let their further progress towards Pekin depend upon his refusal to accede to that demand, and not on a quihble about "full power." The moral effect would have been greater, judging from what could be learned of the feelings of the Chinese up to the day the forts were taken. No one, who saw their conduct, could reasonably doubt their chagrin at being treated with such indifference, but the practice of disregarding their feelings and views where they do not tally with our own is so common that no importance is given to it.

The forts were taken by the Allies on the 20th of May, and on the 29th the four Ministers left the ouler anchorages by mutual understanding and concert, and proceeded to Tien-tsin, there to continue their separate negotiations. The relationship they sustained to each other was that of independent consultation with the Chinese Commissioners, but carried on concurrently ; no deliberation was held among themselves, though there might have been some good effects resultiug from a different course, and objections to it will readily suggest themselves if the personal temper of the parties was incompatible. Their front towards the Chinese Government was on the whole well understood, and the two neutrals never, I think, made threats of resorting to force to gain any point.

On arriving at Tien-tsin, two high statesmen were appointed to meet the foreign Ministers, named KWEILIANG and HWA-SHA-NA, who put the word "plenipotentiary" on their cards, using the same expression that foreigners used to describe their full powers. This indicated compliance with foreign usages, but it is doubtful whether the officers themselves had any more authority than TAN assumed at the mouth of the river ; that functionary was left out of the commission, though he remained in the city during the deliberations.

The Russian and American Ministers resumed the discussion of their treaties, and the demands of the Allies after each Plenipotentiary had had a formal introductory interview with the Chinese. The latter proposed one general meeting for this purpose, but Lord ELGIN very properly suggested separate meetings as more satisfactory to all parties, and they readily fell in with the motion. No objection was made as to the powers of KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHA-NA by any party. The strict application of the technicalities of Western diplomacy to this people is premature before they have had even an opportunity to learn what they are ; it was perhaps a mere cover for assuming that every demand would be unreservedly granted to the English. It is important to understand, however, the grounds why the neutral powers commenced negotiations before the Allies, for the English papers have fully dilated on the interference of the former and their gratuitous offer of advice to the Chinese, though it does not appear that any such idea or imputation has originated with the English or French Envoys, or been entertained hy them. It is extremely probable that the concert of action between the French and English in conducting their negotiations has been limited to, merely a general understanding that one should not thwart the other, rather than that one should not lose a step unknown to the other.

It was not to be expected that the two neutral Powers should wait until the Allies had signed and sealed their treaties, before they came forward with the hnmhle reqnest that the Chinese would sign and seal similar compacts, meroly changing the names of the countries. The hilligerent powers themselves never anticipated such a course, and the concurrent negotiations of the four Ministers were carried on, and the American and Russian Ministers obtained their lesser demands and signed thair treatiea soonest, hecause the Chinese agreed to them hefore they were ready to comply with all those of the English and French. The assistance of the Russian Minister, particularly, has been important to the success of the Allies, and the expianations, alterations, consequences and suggestions he was continually making through his four interpreters, who had lived at Pekin, did more to hring about a peaceful adjustment of difficulties, I am confident, than their force did to obtain for him all the provisions of his treaty. Perhaps, it is safe to say, in respect to this singular quaternion of plenipotentiaries, met *vis à vis* the Chinese Governmen , that the neutrals were the best complement to the helligerents, and neither would have succeeded as well without the olher, at least without a resort to arms, which every one wished to avoid. After concluding these negotiations, it will he best for the United States, perhaps, not to mix again in such relationships. There was no impropriety in doing it for the present objects, hut it is not easy to avoid collision or imputation amidst so many contrary currents. The ultimate results of the concessions obtained hy one party will enure to all, but the more difficult part will be to save the Chinese Government from dissolution, and this country from anarchy, as those results are carried out. The English have shown themselves more unscrupulous and overbearing in their dealings and threatenings than was expected ; perhaps they resorted to such measures as the least distressing to Chinese really, than actual resort to hostilities. The results have b en here, as elsewhere, that they have got themselves to be hated and disliked hy the Chinese, while no such feelings are exhibited towards the French. As one of the leading members of Parliament lately said, respecting the feelings entertained on the Continent towards Englishmen, that they were generally hated, so it is likcly to be in China. They are now feared and shunned by the Chinese for their overbearing conduct ; their immediate resort to a club or a kick to enforce or illustrate their meaning ; and this feeling, I am sorry to say, is likely to increase as intercourse with them extends. I heard one of the leading members of the British community say "that it was the way to make an Asiatic know you was in earnest—to knock him down—and he never resented it as a European did." This principle has too much guided personal and public conduct in India, and the results have heen seen during the insurrection. The conduct has produced the results which were to have been expected.

During these negotiations the Russian Minister has heen unwearied in his efforts to enlighten the Chinese authorities as to their true powers and position ; and they have learned faster under the pressure of circumstances than they would have done, and owe much to him. Russia cannot see China become an English colony, or even become crippled and dismembered to please the grasping amhition of that nation to control her policy. In this view he has steadily opposed the plan of resident Ministers at Pekin, sure that the permanent establishment of four or five Amhassadors at such a weak, suspicious and ignorant Court as Pekin will work far more evil than good. Judging from the character of the Chinese, and the readiness of an English Admiral and Minister,—of a man for instance like Sir JOAN BOWRING,—to resort to force to increase the energy of his representation, there is fear that irritation and hostilities would ensue, and another blue book he presented to Parliament, entitled "Insults in China," as an excuse for declaring war and appropriating more of her territory. It may he a gratifying reflection to an Englishman that his country is feared hy all others, and his rights are reapected better, perhaps, than the subjects of other crowns ; but when he acts in consequence with hauteur and contempt towards the people of all other lands, and draws upon himself their sullen hatred, when he might, hy the exhihition of courtesy and some regard for the feelings and habits of other nations, insure at least their respect, he must take the results as he has produced them. There is so much in the English character that is excellent, and the institutions of the nation have served as a guide to so many others, that one deplores this nullifying conduct, which transfers the odium due to the rude individual to the whole nation, and makes all other nations suspicious of the conduct of Great Britain.

The treaties of the English and French with China were signed on the 26th and 27th inst., and the Chinese Commissioners reported the contents of the four treaties to Pekin on the 28th. Their memorial was acknowledged in a brief rescript, which was not deemed sufficient hy those Ministers, and the troops lately arrived off the mouth of the river are ordered up to Tien-tsin to strengthen their demand of a more explicit ratification. There are about 1,500 new forces arrived, and while the raal reason of such a movement is probably to ventilate the ships and clean them out, before sending the men back, the effect upon the Chinese will be alarm and distress. The terror of the people at this city will, doubtless, extend to the citizens of the Capital, and give rise to the impression that nothing will serve to hind or restrain the English. A treaty of peace has been signed with them, and immediately after they hring in a large body of troops, whose purpose can hardly be anything else, in the view of the Chinese, than intimidation and hostility. No one supposes that the treaty with either of the four powers will not be ratified, and if the Chinese Government is allowed a reasonable time, the ratificatations will be forwarded.

A long course of kind treatment, and passing by small offences committed hy irritated Chinese officials will be necessary in dealing with the people of this land, under the privileges allowed by the new treaties. I am not disposed to overlook the advantages which will follow them, hecause there will be many drawbacks, nor to blink the real benefits in the minor and apparent troubles attending their progress. The junction of the four greatest nations of the earth at this city, proves to the Chinese that they agree in many things ; and now that those points are granted by solemn treaties, this Government will be bound to fulfill them, and I think will do so in the main. It is a weak Government, weaker than you can understand, hut it is hetter than any which can be substituted yet awhile, and must, therefore, be tenderly treated with a knowledge of the alternative of destroying it, a full perception of the anarchy which would ensue, and can even now hardly be averted. We can look higher too, though I doubt if all the agents in the scene did, and see in these negotiations the opening of this mass of ignorance, pride, superstition and pollution, to the entrance of Christian truth and knowledge ; and the extension of these principles will assure the peace and perpetuity of all that is worth having among Chinese policy and institutions.

### The Nicaragua Intrigues.

*From the Washington Evening Star.*

We have every reason to helieve that the party receiving something in the neighhorhood of half a million of dollars per annum bonus, for keeping the American public out of the use of the Nicaraguan Isthmus route, is at the hottom of the efforts of Dr. JEREZ, the supplemental Nicaraguan Minister, to avoid the return of the CASS-YRISSARI treaty, unmutilated by MARTINEZ. We refer to VANDERBILT, whose man with an unenviahle personal reputation, WEBSTER, is constantly at Dr. JEREZ'S elbow, as on yesterday, on Pennsylvania-avenue. It seems to us that VANDERBILT, (through WEBSTER,) and JEREZ, though agreeing to play a shuttle-cock game against the public intcrest of this country to defeat the opening of the Nicaraguan isthmus under American auspices to American travel, are playing a cut-throat game as against each other. VANDERBILT plays to keep the route entirely closed ; while Dr. JEREZ plays to keep it closed to American interests for the henefit of the Belly moonshine speculation, in which he is well known to be personally interested. The moment the Cass-Yrissari treaty is returned to this Government unmutilated, the schemes of these plotters are exploded ; as VANDERBILT will lose his heavy annual subsidy referred to ahove ; and BELLY'S speculation will, then be as worthless on paper as in reality. That is to say, the Isthmus of Nicaragua will then be opeo to the travel of the world under the joint guarantee of the United States and Nicaragua, with all desirahle privileges common to all who choose to avail themselves of them.

Even without the return of the treaty as explained above, a single month will find the Nicaraguan Isthmus heing regularly used by travelers. Nevertheless, to give the route entire security in the public estimation—and until that is achieved, the timid will not avail themselves of its remarkable advantages—it is absolutely necessary that the world should comprehend that the safety of their lives and property when using it are guaranteed hy the power and will of the United States. It is high time that American public interests had ceased to be at the mercy of such uncivilized—practically—parties, as MARTINEZ & Co. on the one hand, and such desperate steamship speculaters as Mr. VANDERBILT on the other, who, in conspiring together to keep the Nicaraguan route a sealed book for the business world, are playing a game that will soon be brought to an end "with a round turn," or we greatly mistake the emphasis of this Government in carrying out its long since avowed Central American policy.

While some workmen were digging in the marsh on the land of Mr. John McElthone, in Ellenville, Uister County, a few days since, they discovered several huge bones. One is a portion of a jaw-bone ; the others are, evidently, portions of leg or thigh bones. They are all much decayed, having, apparently, been under the soft mud for ages. In the jaw is a mammoth tooth, in a state of almost perfect preservation. It is the tooth of a graminivorous animal, and measures seven inches in length and three in width. These bones are, undoubtedly, those of a mastodon of the largest size. Such bones are usually found in places like this. Those discovered are said to be five or six times larger than the corresponding bones of any living animal, and are, in conformation, unlike them.

### Costa Rica and its American Slanders.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times :*

In your issue of to-day I notice a letter from your Panama correspondent, F. W. R., which is full of errors, and betrays great ignorance of the events he wishes to record, besides making several sweeping assertions that have not a semblance of truth in them, which, if left without a word of remonstrance, would be received by the public as facts, and without examining into the subject, would give the impression that what your correspondent says is true, and that all Americans who lived in Nicaragua and Costa Rica were just as ha represents them : besides, the plea is put forth to the world that the Government of the United States has no just claim on those Governments.

I can assure you, Messrs. Editors, that all who have read the productions of your said correspondent, and have a knowledge of those countries, have come to the conclusion that he is no other than a renegade Englishman and deserter from the ranks of WALKER. Hence his hostility to the Government of the United States, and also to WALKER and every one who was in Nicaragua during the troubles there. This much for preambles. Now to show you that he is iguorant of what he is writing about, and hostile towards everything American : After mentioning that Gen. LAMAR has made a demand on Costa Rica for $2,000,000 he immediately adds : "That any demand should be made hy the United States Government, in the belief that she (Costa Rica) honestly owes its *bona fide* citizens a penny for spoliations during the Nicaraguan war, or for American lives unjustly sacrificed by her, is not a supposable case. Let us review that war a little and see what Costa Rica did to bring down upon her head the displeasure of the American Cahinet." And here he begins to show his ignorance and his teeth. "Soon after WALKER'S occupation of a portion of Nicaragua, in the early part of 1856, he sent three Commissioners to Costa Rica, osteasibly to induce the Government of that Republic to acknowledge his military despotism in Nicaragua. * * The filibuster chief made this a pretext of war against Costa Rica, and invaded her territory with three hundred and fifty men," &c.

General WALKER *did not* send any Commissioners to Costa Rica "to induce that Government to recognize his military despotism," but, by a decree of the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, three Commissioners were appointed to proceed to Costa Rica for an explanation, why she was making such extensive military preparations, and at the same time offer to Costa Rica the hand of friendship, and assure her that Nicaragua desired to live on the most friendly terms with her sister Republic. The Commissioners were insulted and driven out of the territory, and were told by the hoasting rulers of that State that they were about marching an army into Nicaragua that would, in four short weeks, breakfast on WALKER, his riflemen, and even the Commissioners themselves. The Government of Nicaragua, not having anything more to hope from Costa Rica, and wishing to be beforehand in possessing itself of the disputed Territory of Guanacaste, dispatched a force for that object, which was surprised at Santa Rosa and routed. They were afterwards hunted down like wolves ; some of the wounded ones shot down wherever found, and some 22 were taken to Guanacaste and deliberately exccuted, in accordance with a decree of the Government of Costa Rica, appended to the declaration of war against Nicaragua, "That all fillihusters taken during the war should be shot ;" and well and faithfully were these hloody decrees carried out, as the military annals of the times will bear witness. In speaking of this act of cruel harharity, your correspondent says, "Some of SCHLESSINGER'S officers, hoasting that they had killed several Costa Rican prisoners, they had made in advancing upon Santa Rosa, the Costa Rican *soldiers* were so *indignant* that they hecame *unmanageable*, and retaliated hy *shooting an equal number of fillibusters*." Then he adds with a sinr, worthy any renegade, "This is, perhaps, the first count upon which the United States is to be prevailed upon to claim damages." Such language is not worth repiying to. I have stated facts, and your Panama correspondent a tissue of falsehoods.

"Costa Rica....Knowing that he [meaning WALKER] was preparing for another invasion of her territory, *raised an army* of 3,000 men, and, in turn, invaded Nicaragua....taking possession, on the way to Rivas, of Virgin Bay. *Some show of resistance having been made at La Virgin*, [meaning Virgin Bay,] In the vicinity of the Steamship Company's wharf, the Costa Ricans fired a volley or two, thow lightly he speaks of it !] killing several persons who claimed to be American citizens, and who, it is maintained, were non-combatants, but who, at least, were mixed up with those who presented a hostile attitude. This is the second count against Costa Rica." False again. The facts are these : The advance, 500 men, of the Costa Rican army arrived at Virgin Bay about 6 o'clock A. M., just as the workingmen of the Transit Company were getting up and preparing for the labors of the day. They were mostly performing their ablutions at the wharf, when they were fired upon hy the Costa Ricans, and shot down where they stood, not having previously had any warning of the approach of an enemy. They made *no "show of resistance"*—they had *no arms*, and even if they had been armed it would have heen folly for some 18 or 20 men to have made any resistance to 500 armed soldiers. It was a fortunate affair that they arrived so early in the morning, as hut four persons were up at that hour. Had more been stirring, the massacre would have been proportionahly greater. It was a fiendish act, and the hlood of these innocent men cries aloud from the ground for vengeance. It is also false that Mr. LAWLESS and the Rev. Mr. WARKLER were taken with arms in their hands, in their own house and shot (down as he would impiy in their house) during the attacks on Granada, the 10th (12) of October, 1856. They, with two other men, were taken to the upper part of the town and *inhumanly butchered* during that night. They were taken from Mr. LAWLESS' house where he had displayed the American flag at the first moment of alarm, thinking it would be respected. He had a large amount of money in his safe, and offered it all to them on condition that they would spare his life, but they knew they could have both merely for the taking. "F. W. R." must have imbibed of the barbarous spirit of the savages he lauds, to he able to pen, "Whether they were taken with arms in their hands *or not*, it *is* certain Mr. WHEELER was *Chaplain* to WALKER and his hand, and it *is* equally certain that LAWLESS was lawlessly [hear his base pun !] assisting the fillihuster chief to conquer Nicaragua."..... That they had made themselves amenable to the *recognized usages* and *casualties* of war, there can be no doubt. If he calls the taking of noncombat

...the sick gentleman ... reason why I did this was because Dr. Crane told me he had the small-pox; Dr. Gaillardet declined to take such measures; he shrugged his shoulders and said, "I am his physician only." I then said, "I must take some measures and have him removed;" on consulting with Dr. Crane, I proceeded to the Almshouse and had an interview with the Governor for the purpose of having him removed to the Small-pox Hospital; I engaged a physician and nurse to be in readiness at eleven o'clock the following morning; at ten o'clock the morning Dr. Gaillardet came in, and said, in French, to my clerk, Mr. Sanderson, that his patient should not be sent to the Hospital; he said he had procured apartments for him, and would take charge of him; I directed inquiries to be made if Dr. Gaillardet had procured a proper carriage in which to remove the patient, not wishing him to be removed in any one of my carriages; he said he had not; he was then removed in a carriage that I procured; I wrote a note to Gaillardet, to the effect that his conduct rendered it impossible for him to remain longer in my house, and he must procure other accommodations; in a few minutes I received an answer, stating that he would remove as soon as possible, and that the public should be apprised of his reasons for doing so; at the dinner table, while I was sitting there, I felt some blows on my head; our dinner hour is half past five; it was, perhaps, five minutes later than that; I previously saw Dr. Gaillardet look in at the door; after that, and before the blows, I did not again see him; I was sitting at the end of the table, and the entrance door was before me; the distance from me to the door was about sixty feet; the room was filled with guests in the act of dining; I did not see any person approaching, but while helping a gentleman to a dish which stood before me, I received a blow upon my forehead, which shocked me very much, and supposing a hot-dish had burst in the hand of a servant, I bowed my head to the left, when I received another blow on the top of my head; I then thought it was not an accident; I attempted to rise, but the blood was flowing so profusely down my face that I could not see; Dr. Crane, who sat near me on one side and Dr. Woodworth on the other, led me from the room; I was confined to my chamber some ten days; I am not positive as to the time; a large scar is still visible on the top of my head, and one on my forehead.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Coudert*—I asked Dr. Gaillardet in English if he was treating Mr. Armenteros, which was the name of the sick gentlemen; he replied in English that he was; he said it was a fever, or might be measles; this was said without an interpreter; Dr. Gaillardet said "measles" in English; I said I had been informed it was the small-pox; he assured me it was not; when Mme. Gaillardet told me the patient had the small-pox, she said she thought I ought to know it; at the next interview Mr. Sanderson, my clerk, was present, with Dr. Crane and myself, as the Doctor said he could not understand English; I asked him if he was willing Dr. Crane should see his patient; he said he was, and accompanied Dr. Crane to see him; I cannot state at what stage of the conversation the Doctor said he could not understand me; I did not accompany them to the patient's room; Mr. Sanderson accompanied them; they were absent about ten minutes; a discussion then took place between Dr. Gaillardet and Dr. Crane; it took place in French, Mr. Sanderson being the interpreter; Dr. Gaillardet spoke only through the interpreter; I did not say I wanted the patient removed at once; as the conversation was in French, I did not understand it but as it was interpreted by Mr. Sanderson; Dr. Gaillardet denied that the gentleman had the small-pox; I made my arrangements to remove the patient to the Small-pox Hospital the next morning, feeling satisfied it was a case of small-pox: the morning of the removal was cloudy; it had been raining, but was not raining when the patient was removed; Dr. Gaillardet had previously told Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. Sanderson repeated it to me, that he had provided lodgings for the patient.

At this point of the cross-examination of Mr. Cranston, the Court was adjourned to accommodate Mr. Ashmead, who had an imperative engagement elsewhere. The case will occupy the whole of to-day, the Recorder expressing his intention to sit till midnight, if necessary, in order to finish it.

THE WAY PEOPLE GET KILLED IN TEXAS.—The following, from the Bastrop (Texas) *Advertiser*, is a very unpleasant story of wholesale murder: "On Saturday, the 16th, a series of outrageous murders was committed on Burch Creek, in that County. It appears that Mr. B. A. SHAW had a friendly altercation with the cousin of a man named JOHN W. KIRSEY, whereupon KIRSEY, who had previously some words with SHAW, drew his bowie-knife, and cut him so severely as to cause instant death. JONATHAN SHAW, a brother, approaching to separate the parties, was then assaulted and killed. THOMAS M. HUGHES, a brother-in-law of the SHAWS, then rode up, and observed to K. that he shouldn't kill those boys, when K. wheeled upon the old man, and killed him instantly, and then tried to make his escape. While attempting to escape KIRSEY was shot at four times. On the Wednesday following KIRSEY was found with some sixteen or eighteen buckshot in his body, not far from the same place where the difficulty occurred.

RIVER THIEVES AT WORK.—Two of the Harbor Policemen discovered two suspicious-looking customers helping themselves to sugar from on board the brig *Billow*, at Ford's Dock, Brooklyn. The two men, seeing that the officers had spotted them, pulled their oars vigorously—they were loading the sugar into a small boat when discovered—and endeavored to get out of the way. The policemen pulled with equal vigor the oars of their small craft, and overtook the thieves. The latter, with a view to increase their speed, had thrown overboard their booty. The prisoners, who gave their names as Wm. Burns and John McCloud, were committed for examination.

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | — | 50 | — | 50 |
| Flour, bbls | 1,249 | 1,726 | 3,419 | 6,394 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | 700 | — | — | 700 |
| Wheat, bushels | 39,740 | — | 2,756 | 42,496 |
| Corn, bushels | 22,797 | — | — | 22,797 |
| Barley, bushels | 4,548 | — | — | 4,548 |
| Oats, bushels | — | 2,380 | 1,500 | 3,880 |
| Provisions, pkgs | — | 210 | — | 210 |
| Whisky, hhls | 420 | 100 | — | 520 |

ASHES—Are selling slowly at former rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied. Sales, to-day, 400 bags Rio, at 11c. @12c.; and some Laguayra at 12c., ₱ lb. Received during the week, 12,206 bags Rio; stock in first hands, this morning, 67,420 pkgs., of all kinds, including 20,371 mats and 2,169 bags Java, 16,272 bags Rio, 5,847 bags Maracaibo, 1,361 bags Laguayra, 692 bags Costa Rica, and 726 bags St. Domingo.

COTTON—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales in transit. Prices closed more firmly—though we cannot rise our quotations, generally:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 13 |

FISH—The leading kinds are rather sparingly inquired for at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is freely supplied with low grades of Stat and Western Flour, for which the demand is limited and prices are heavy. Medium and extra brands are generally in request at uniform rates. Sales 10,800 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 00 | @$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 25 | @ 4 40 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 45 | @ 4 65 |
| Superfine Western | 4 30 | @ 4 45 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 65 | @ 4 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 45 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 00 | @ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00 | @ 5 20 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25 | @ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25 | @ 8 00 |

Canadian is quiet, and languid; sales 420 bbls. at $4 20@$6 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand, at old rates; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $4 90@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 15 @$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 600 pkgs, Valencia Raisins at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy. Sales have been confined to 8,700 bushels, including fair Red Ohio, on terms not ascertained; fair White Kentucky at $1 25; very choice do., (a small lot,) at $1 50; fair to very good White Southern at $1 22@$1 28; amber do. at $1 25; fair to red Southern, at $1 06@$1 10; mild prime Red Long Island at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales 29,500 bushels at 69c.@71¾c., mainly at 69c.@70c. for mixed Western; 76c. for ordinary Yellow do.; and 80½ for a small lot of Jersey Yellow. Rye is heavy and languid at 75c.@76c. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 18,500 bushels at 90c.@91c. for ordinary State; $1 for very good State; and $1@$1 05 for good to choice Canadian, ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping; Western at 46c.@49c.; Canada at 47c.@49c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 2,500 bales, at 50c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales since our last, 13,000 prime Buenos Ayres, chiefly at 26c., with 3,000 Savanilla, mainly at 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Sales have been reported to-day of 75 bales new crop at 11c. for Eastern, and 12c.@14c. for New-York State. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is inactive at old quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited, and prices have favored buyers. The private transactions have been unimportant. Sales by auction: 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 29c.@32c.; and 33 hhds. sour do. at 19½c.@20½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been sparingly sought after, including common at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ 310 lbs. Holders generally ask more. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet, at old quotations. 170 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 48c.@49c., mainly at 49c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are quiet, at essentially unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 45@$16 50 for old Mess; $16 75 for uninspected Mess; $14 25 for old Prime, and $13 50 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at previous figures. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 530 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c.@10½c. for old, and 10c. for new; also 250 kegs, at 11½c.@ 12c. ₱ lb. Beef has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 480 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 for extra do.; $8@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16 ₱ bbl.

Butter is in request, at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¼c.@ 6¾c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 160 tcs. old and new at from $2 75@ $3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales 430 bushels Clover at 9¾c.@10¼c., and 2,800 bushels Timothy at $2 25@$2 35, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new features, sales having been made of 453 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@7½c.; 146 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7c.; and 51 boxes Havana on private terms.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was not attractive, and the competition for the lots offered was not sufficiently vigorous to sustain prices. The bulk of the catalogue changed hands at about 1c. ₱ lb. off late auction-sale rates.

TOBACCO—Is in pretty brisk request, at full rates. A scarcity of good Spanish Seedleaf has been reported. Sales, since Friday last, 37 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 11c.@14c.; 42 cases Seedleaf, at 20c.; 106 bales Havana, at 32c.@36c.; and 260 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 hhls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; and 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 20s. For London, 200 bbls. Oil at 22s. 6d.; and 10 tons Measurement Goods at 20s. For Antwerp, 1,000 bales Cotton on terms not ascertained.

### Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine is steady, with a moderate business doing at 49c. @50c., in shipping order. The receipts of Resins continue large, and common has declined, and sales have been made as low as $1 67½ afloat, but $1 75 is demanded for lots from yard. In medium and fine grades there is no material change. OILS—Crude Sperm has been more active, and sales amount to 870 bbls., viz.: 500 bbls. at $1 24; 70 bbls. at $1 23½; and 300 bbls. at $1 23, cash. In Crude Whale we note sales of 1,300 bbls. part at 52½c.@53c. Linseed is dull at 69c.@70c. Tallow is in request at 9½c. ₱ lb.; sales during the week of 30,000 lbs. at 9¾c. cash. TALLOW—The market has fluctuated since our last. Large lots have been sold at 9¾c., but to-day melters are demanding 10c. for Prime. We note a sale of 150,000 lbs. Butchers' Association at 10c., for the West Indies. The demand is moderate for home consumption. LARD—The demand for this staple since this day week has proved fair, mainly confined to the home trade. Prices have varied but little, with the turn of the market in favor of the buyer. New is more plenty, and is heavy at the close.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PIECE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina, her daughters.....Miss Effie Germon
Mary Meredith.....Mrs. Sothern
To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham.....Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant.....Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham.....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville.....Miss Flynn
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Tickets 50 cents: no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
PAUVRETTE!
Seventh week of the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in a new character, written expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858,
a new romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bonrcicault, anthor of "Jessie Brown," &c.
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Ruined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwoood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps.....Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mont Blanc.....Riviere
The Hnt of Panvrette,
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of the Grandval and the adjacent Park.....Riviere

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
One notice will be given of the next representation of the very successful comedy, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN, which is withdrawn a few nights to afford variety for the patrons of the theatre, in the production of a new Comedy, to be acted in conjunction with Mr. Brongham's grand allegorical extravaganza,
THIS EVENING,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Manifest, Mr. Floyd, first appearance; Grimsby, John Sloan; Mrs. Pointer, Mrs. Vernon, first appearance this season; Charlotte Manifest, Mrs Sloan, first appearance; Harriet Pointer, Mrs Floyd; Werner, Miss Tree.
After which, Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mrs E. HENRARDE, Mrs. FLOYD, Mr. BERNARD, &c., in their original characters.
ENTIRE SUCCESS OF
Charles Dance's
NEW COMEDY.
It will be acted every night until further notice.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
EXTRA.
Under the sole management of
Mr. WALLACK.
TO-NIGHT, and every evening this week,
New Comedy,
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
and
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES, DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.
Places may be secured three days in advance.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.**
MADAME COLSON.
Immense success of
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THURSDAY, Oct. 21,
Positively last night of
Madame COLSON in
LA TRAVIATA.
M. Strakosch begs leave to announce that, in consequence of the unprecedented success,
LA TRAVIATA
will be performed on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21,
on which occasion
Mme. COLSON
will appear, positively for the last time in New-York, with Signori BRIGNOLI and AMODIO in the principal rôles.
Conductors.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Balcony, Parquet and Dress Circle, (including reserved seats,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $12 to $15.
The box offices will be opened daily at 9 o'clock, in Broadway at Burton's Theatre; Breusing's, No. 701; and Hall & Son's, No. 239; in Wall-st., at Sibell's stationery store, No. 20, corner of Nassan-st.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20,
The performance will commence with the drama of
PAUVRETTE.
After which,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To concinde with the musical Comedietta of
THE TWO GREGORIES.
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
KING HENRY IV.
Sir John Falstaff.....Mr. H. J. Wallack
Hotspur.....Mr. J. W. Wallack
The whole to concinde with the drama of
THE AVALANCHE.
Francois Marcel.....Mr. G. C. Boniface

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858.
ROMEO AND JULIET
Juliet.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
CONJUGAL LESSON.
MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

**METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.**
(Opposite Niblo's.)
Third night of the
STAR COMPANY OF NEW-YORK FAVORITES,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858,
A FAIR EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.
LADIES, BEWARE, and COUSIN JOE.
Family Circle, 25 cents; Parquet, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

**CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"**
and
**BARKER'S "IL CORSO."**
These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

**BERNARD HERZOG, JR.,**
The celebrated guitarist who has played with the greatest applause at several private soirées, begs leaves to announce that he will take engagements for concerts, soirées and private parties. He is also willing to receive a few more pupils. Cnil, or address B. HERZOG,
Teacher of the Guitar, No. 116½ Essex-st.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, now here—the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. The inimitably diverting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, and the renowned laugh-invoker DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, the very incarnation of wit and facetiæ, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 200 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private stagers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.**
Lessee and Director.....B. ULLMAN.
THIS EVENING DEBUT OF
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
LA TRAVIATA.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
To prevent crowding at the ticket offices in the evening, the $1 tickets may be had during the day, at any of the ticket offices.
Admission tickets $1 each, and tickets to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre may likewise be had in the evening at the doors.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
As Mlle. PICCOLOMINI appears immediately on the rising of the curtain, visitors are particularly requested to be in their seats before 8 o'clock.
Those who should arrive later can only be conducted to their seats on the conclusion of the "Brindisi" by Mlle. Piccolomini.
Notice is given that the free list is entirely abolished throughout the entire season. No letters to the manager for free admission will be taken notice of. New doorkeepers have been engaged, with instructions to let nobody pass without tickets.
To insure the Safety of the Public, no chairs will be allowed to be placed in the lobbies or passage-ways. The Academy possesses
FOURTEEN DOORS,
which will be opened at the end of the opera; in case of accident they will be thrown open immediately.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. Ullman respectfully calls the attention of the public to the letter he has addressed to the several editors in to-day's papers, and repeats the assurance given to use every means to prevent any illegitimate sale of tickets. In course of yesterday he has obtained warrants against the ticket speculators who loiter in the steps of the Academy.
THE NEW SYSTEM
of selling seats will go into operation to-morrow, in consequence of which the sale of seats for the second appearance of Mlle. Piccolomini will commence on
THURSDAY, AT 9,
On Friday, second appearance of Mlle. Piccolomini in Verdi's
LA TRAVIATA.

**MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,**
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her second grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Mlle. WELLIS will introduce for the second time the ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
It seems as if the field of the Orgue Alexandre were absolutely without limit. There is no kind of music which is beyond its resources; not even the most brilliant and elaborate, and hence it is, that all our greatest artists, whatever may have been the peculiar characteristics of each, have been equally enraptured with the instrument.
Mlle. WELLIS will be assisted by
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Soprano,
Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone,
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
N. B.—Full particulars in Thursday's papers.

**NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.**
THE GREAT ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUPE,
Comprising all the first riders and acrobatic artists in this country, will perform together in one magnificent exhibition,
AT PALACE GARDENS, (6th-av. and 14th-st.,)
Commencing on MONDAY, Oct. 25, Afternoon and Evening.
The canvas pavilion in which the performances are given is erected on the west side of the Gardens; the whole interior, together with the avenues and entrances thereto, are superbly decorated and brilliantly lighted. A full description of the exhibition will be found in the illustrated posters.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" will be held in the Hall of the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, having given special attention to this branch of Christian duty, he has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Association on the above evening, upon the *Principles and Policy of Public Systematic Charity*, with a view to promote unity of opinions and actions in respect to the best method of relief. The members and visitors of the Association, the reverend Clergy, Judges, Heads of Police, Directors of Charitable Institutions, editors, and all who have influence over the alms-giving of the City, with the thoughtful public generally, are invited to attend. By order of the Board. R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—TAMMANY HALL, Oct. 18, 1858.—The members of Tammany Society are invited to attend, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at the dedication of the Monnment erected in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of the late Grand Sachem, Lorenzo B. Shepard. Carriages will be in waiting at Tammany Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Grand Sachem.
CASPER CHILDS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1858, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order,
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

## POLITICAL.

**FREEMEN RALLY!**
MASS MEETING
OF THE
OPPOSITION
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock,
IN THE PARK,
To rejoice over the recent Anti-Lecompton Triumphs in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.
(By order,)
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements,
JOHN FITCH, Secretary.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—WESTCHESTER, ROCKLAND AND PUTNAM COUNTIES.
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
IN FAVOR OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, AND OPPOSED TO PROSCRIPTION AND CUSTOM-HOUSE DICTATION.
A Democratic Convention will be held at the Franklin House, in Tarrytown, on THURSDAY, the 21st of October, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress, and transact such business as may come before the Convention.
ABM. E. TAPPEN,
A. BADEAU,
BENJ. BLISS,
} Westchester County.
DARIUS TRUESDELL, Putnam County.
DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Rockland County.
Congressional District Committee.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of the Association held on Monday evening, Oct. 18, at No. 435 4th-av., WM. HAW, Jr., was nominated for Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
T. R. VAN BUREN, President.
GEO. T. COACHMAN, Secretary.

## DANCING.

**E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York,
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn,
Now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars at the Academies.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, as popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., and 3½ P. M. for ladies and children. Circulars can be had as above. Days: Wednesday and Saturday.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OFFICE OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES, No. 25 WILLIAM-STREET.
FIRST NATIONAL HORSE FAIR ON THE Eclipse Course, late Centreville, Long Island, $6,000 to be distributed in prises.
"The Union Association for Improving the Breed of Horses" will hold their First Annual Exhibition of Imported Blood and American Breed of Horses, on the Grounds of the Association, on the 26th, 28th, 27th and 28th inst.
On Friday, the 29th, a public sale for Horses belonging to exhibitors who may wish to dispose of any of their stock will take place on the grounds. The Sheriff of the County will attend with sufficient force to keep the peace.
The entrance fee for all prizes under $100 will be $3, and 5 per cent. for all prizes of $100 and upwards. The following sums are to be awarded:
Class 1—Thorough Breeds, from $15 to $200.....$869
Class 2—Trotting Stock, from $10 to $150.....735
Class 3—Farm, Draught Horses and Express Teams..540
Class 4—Matched Carriage Horses, Mares, Geldings, Ponies, &c.....220
Sixteen purses are to be awarded in trials of speed during the four days of the Exhibition, amounting to $3,750.
All entries to be made on or before Friday, the 22d inst., at the office of the Association, No. 25 William-st., room No. 5. LOVELL PURDY, President.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE FOLLOWing, with other personal property of a fixed value, will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for a first-class residence in New-York or Brooklyn, which is not incumbered to exceed one-half of its value, viz: A beautiful span of well-matched, young, kind, medium-sized, hardy and fast horses; a first-class family carriage and top-buggy, with pole and shafts to each; one double and two single sets of harness; one saddle and bridle, and one cutter, rigged for pole or shaft. Address CHARLES FISHER, No. 80 Greenwich-st., first floor.

PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—Black, 15½ hands high, stylish travelers, perfectly sound and gentle; price $475, or one of them would be sold for $250, that would answer well for a coupé. Inquire at first private stable in East 18th-st., east of Irving-place, before 10 or after 4 o'clock.

HORSES.—GENTLEMEN'S HORSES TAKEN TO Winter. For particulars, address O. E. LEE, Fishkill.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS!
Ladies, stop at WHITE & BIRD'S on your way down town, and look at
THOSE $15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK.
LARGE HALF CAPE, MUFF, & CUFFS, FOR
ONLY $15,
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassan-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 665 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

## DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST:

200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 5 Dollars
150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 6 Dollars
220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve..at 8 Dollars
140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS.....at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS.....at 12 Dollars
120 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS...at 16 Dollars
90 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe..at 18 Dollars
50 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS....at 35 Dollrs
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace.....at 40 Dollars
100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Frluge.....at 50 Dollars
20 MAGNIFICENT EMBROID'D, Do..at 100 to 150 Dollars
Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.
The above is part of the effects of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES,
AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS,
1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars;
500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWLS, at 8 Dollars;
800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO. CHENILLE FRINGE, at.....16 Dollars.
And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.
Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50 and 60 Dollars each.
ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

**FAMILY DRY GOODS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will add, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, to their present large stock of
FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Real Barnsly Table Damasks and Cloths, Linen, Linen Sheetings, Sheetings, Piano Covers, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.,
all of which will be offered at moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS,
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES
for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Will be offered on Monday the 18th,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway.
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also, a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

500 PIECES OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS.
At 25 cents per yard.
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 18,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

6-4 BROCADE SATIN DAMASKS
At 75 cents per yard.
VERY CHEAP GOODS
will be offered
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
On MONDAY, Oct. 18.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now selling their entire importation of
RICH
PARIS RIBBONS
Much under cost.
Canal, corner Mercer.

A GRAND OPENING!
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, R

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Piccolomini—La Traviata.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvsette.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Neptune's Defeat.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Romeo and Juliet—Conjugal Lessons—Momentous Question.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—King Henry IV.—Avalanche.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pauvrette—The Magic Trumpet—Nature and Philosophy—The Two Gargoniers.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—Ladies, Beware—Exchange no Robbery—Cousin Joe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—The Infant Esau.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDENS—Nixon's and Kemp's Grand Equestria.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain full particulars of the Burning of the Crystal Palace; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., is now in her eleventh day and due at Halifax. She had not been heard from at 11 o'clock last night. The Galway steamship *Pacific*, which left on the 12th—three days later—is also due at St. Johns, N. F. We have some additional news of interest, though not later, by the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec. Special attention was being given by the British Government to the plan for the federation of the British American colonies. Everything indicates that the present Atlantic Cable must be given up. The London *Times* admits the great superiority of the *Niagara* over the *Agamemnon* in laying the cable. Meantime the shares of the Company had still further advanced.

Advices from Arizona to Sept. 28 are received in Washington. The Silver Mining Company have commenced shipping silver from Tubsc to San Francisco at the rate of one thousand ounces per week. A mass meeting had been held at Tuesan of the inhabitants of the western portion of the Territory, at which the proceedings of the Rio Grande Convention, asking for the separate territorial organization of Arizona, were unanimously indorsed. Lieutent Mowry had been reelected as delegate to Congress, the American vote being largely increased since last year. From the same source we also have late advices from Sonora. Pesquiera's power is fully established, the leader of the rebellion, Gandara, being deserted by his friends. The Apache Indians were making great preparations for a hostile expedition into Sonora, and the Mexicans were raising an army to oppose them.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press reiterates his assertion that two of the Society Islands have made an application for annexation to the United States, on additional, and what he conceives to be relisble, authority. The action of Count Santiges in the matter was not in his official capacity.

By the bark *Stampede*, from Turk's Island, we have the *Royal Standard* to Oct. 2. There is no news. Salt was quoted 7½c.@8c., with over half a million bushels on hand.

The third Overland California Mail arrived at St. Louis on Monday night, bringing letters to Sept. 24, but no papers.

The Conference Committees of Republicans and Americans, who have been arranging for a union of the Opposition vote upon an Opposition candidate for Congress, in the Third District, agreed, last evening, upon recommending Amor J. Williamson, of the Second Ward, suitable for such nomination to the respective Conventions. The Republican Convention, which also met last evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, accepted the report, and then adjourned to this evening, when both Conventions will meet and make a formal nomination.

A union between the Americans and Republicans upon candidates for County officers was completed last evening by the action of the American Convention, which indorsed the nomination made by the Republicans, and nominated, as the portion of the ticket assigned them, a County Clerk, District-Attorney and two Coroners. The united Opposition ticket stands thus: Sheriff, Wm. H. Albertson; County Clerk, Wm. R. Davidson; District-Attorney, Rufus Andrews; Supervisor, Thos. Little; Coroners, Charles Riddle, Dr. A. M. Van Lier, Dr. Edward Hall, Dr. Jas. S. Scofield.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club ratified the State and County tickets of the party last night, by an imposing and spirited demonstration, at the Palace Garden. Speeches were made by the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, the candidate for Governor, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, the Hon. Elijah F. Ward, the Hon. John Kelly, and Major Van Beck. Subsequently, the Club serenaded Mr. Parker and Mr. Davis, and were warmly welcomed by those gentlemen at their respective places of sojourn.

A mass meeting of the friends of the Hon. Gerrit Smith was held, last evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, pursuant to a call published in the morning papers. An audience of about thirty persons attended, and listened to addresses from Sidney A. Beers, the Gerrit Smith candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Max Langenschwarz and others. Another meeting was announced to come off shortly.

The Eighth District Tammany Congressional Convention last evening nominated Ex-Alderman Herrick, on the second ballot. There was a slight row in the Convention. Mr. Busteed left abruptly, taking with him some resolutions which he had offered, and which had been tabled. He was pursued into the street by an exasperated crowd of outsiders, and was obliged to take refuge in a Station-house.

The Board of Governors did not meet on Tuesday; there was no quorum. It was understood that the sudden decease of the mother of Governor Gunther was the cause of the absence of some of the members.

The trial of Dr. Theodore Gaillardet for an assault on Mr. Hiram Cranston, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, occupied the attention of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to the exclusion of all other business. It was not concluded when the Court adjourned, and the probability is that the case will not be submitted to the Jury before a late hour this afternoon. It is a very interesting trial, and the Court-room was yesterday crowded with quite a select audience.

Yesterday the sales of Cotton amounted to 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales in transit, at somewhat firmer prices. No important change occurred in Flour. Wheat was very dull. Corn was heavy and lower. Barley tended downward. Provisions were in better request. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores, and Oils, were restricted. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

The Assembly.—Although the City of New-York notoriously sends men of little mark to the Assembly, other and smaller places make wiser selections. For example, the Republicans of Oswego have nominated the Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, who has repeatedly and ably represented that city in Albany. As the Republicans have a majority in Oswego, the election of Mr. L. can hardly admit of doubt. He was an active advocate of union, both as a member of the Republican State Committee and a delegate in the Republican State Convention.

### Corruptibility of Congress.

We presume that there is no reason to doubt the telegraphic report that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones has been appointed Minister to Austria. The lesson which Mr. Buchanan intends to convey by this appointment is the advantage to the representative of serving the President rather than serving the People. This is the old policy of king-craft. "None will serve *us*," said Burke to the electors of Brietol, when he was about presenting himself for their suffrages, "whilst there is a *Court* to serve, but those who are of a nice and jealous honor." It has been long observed that Mr. J. Glancy Jones is not a man who comes within Burke's exception.

In the work of Mr. Ex-Secretary Duane giving an account of his connection with the Administration of President Jackson, it is etated thnt a favorite theory of the old Chief was the "Corruptibility of Congress." It was this belief that induced him (while a candidate) to recommend the adoption of a constitutional provision making Members of Congres ineligible to Executive appointments for two years after the expiration of their respective terme. "We know human nature to be *prone to evil*,"—wrote the General to the Legislature of Tennessee,—"we are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion that by constitutional provision all avenues to temptation on the part of our public servants should be closed." Much reason is there to believe that this change in the Constitution would be a wise and salutary amendment. President Jackson maintained a party subserviency in Congress, practically sufficient, by acting on his well-grounded impressions of its corruptibility. He appointed no less than forty Members of Congress to desirable offices during his Administration, and among them was Mr. Buchanan himself, who went abroad and remained there just long enough to pocket the largest possible sum for the smallest possible service. traveling about Europe when he ought to have been at the post of his mission.

The corruptibility which General Jackson charged upon Congress was not generally credited at the time, but it gradually became not merely corruptibility but corruption; until the impression very generally prevails, and, we fear, with abundant reason, that the Congress of the United States is as venal as a New-York Common Council. This degradation has been owing, in a great degree, to the policy pursued by General Jackson and his Democratic successors, of providing for the men whom they have seduced from their public duty and integrity; a policy which may be said to have culminated in the mission of Augustus Cæsar Dodge to the Court of Spain, and of J. Glancy Jones to Austria. When Mr. Dodge became intolerable to the people of Iowa, General Pierce sent him to Madrid; and now that Mr. Jones is shown the cold shoulder in Old Berks, Mr. Buchanan sends him to Vienna. The inducement is the same in both cases. Betray and defy your constituents, and you shall find your consolation in a fat contract at home, or in a splendid dishonor abroad.

It is surprising that men can become insensible to the infamy of these jobe; or that an Administration can dare to venture on them. In Mr. Monroe's time, the appointment of Gen. Van Rensselaer, while a representative in Congress, to the Post-Office at Albany; and the employment of Mr. Senator Thomas, of Illinois, at a *per diem* of eix dollare, to look into the condition of certain land offices, created such a strain of indignation throughout the country, that it was found expedient to make a semi-official announcement in the *National Intelligencer*, to the effect that no such appointments would be again made by the Administration. There was no corrupt purpose in President Monroe. He had no occasion to resort to such desperate acts for the support of his Administration. But the intrinsic and obvious impropriety of ever *seeming* to influence the action of the representative body by any kind of Executive favor or bounty, shocked our simple-minded fathers. They had not the nice optics to distinguish between such a transaction and a case of direct and public bribery. How much have we improved on all this? Not only is Executive patronage brought to bear directly upon Congress, but it is emyloyed at a time and in a manner to give point and emphasis to the transaction. The President seizes the very moment when his constituents haved exhibited their marked disapproval of their representative, to show to the world in what elight esteem he holds the judgment of the people, and to invite treason by the conspicuous and eminent reward of the traitor.

But there is another cause for the existing degradation of the House of Representatives, and that is the mode of nominating candidates. There must be nn end to the miserable machinery of party caucuses and conventions, or there will be an end, to all useful and honorable intents, of the representative system. Every one who knows anything of politics is familiar with the pervailing system of packing conventions, and buying nominations; a system that makes such auxiliaries as Mr. Mulligan a necessity to public men, and that insures them the efficient protection, at a pinch, of Judges, ex-Judges, and members of Congress. The mode in which a candidate for the English House of Commons is brought before the people is not only more likely to secure an honest and able representative, but is in all respects more manly and independent. The candidate offers himself to the county which he seeks to represent by an address, oral or written, to the freeholders; on the strength of personal assurances of support from individuals, or such other suggestione as may seem sufficient to hold out a prospect of success. Perhaps he is recommended by some "large and reepectable meeting of his friends," who adopt resolutions requesting him to offer himself as a candidate; whereupon he goes to the Exchange, or some public place, and presents himself formally for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. Why this mode of canvassing never came into fashion in our Northern Statee, or why the people have left these arrangements to the wretched scuffle of conventions, we cannot comprehend; bnt it is very certain that while the present system is permitted to prevail, the patent corruptibility of the nominating bodies will tend very materially to promote the corruptibility of Congress.

A Georgia Douglas Man.—A letter appears in the Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 13th inst. from the Hon. Augustus R. Wright, the Democratic representative in Congress from the Fifth District in Georgia, in which the course of Senator Douglas is fully sustained. Mr. W. ie of opinion that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cobb might be better employed than in crushing out the Little Giant. The Secretary of the Treasury, he says, should let President-making alone till the proper time comes, and the President might profitably devote himself to carrying out the Monroe doctrine. But it is more than doubtful whether they will take Mr. Wright's advice.

### The Routes to the Pacific.

In another column may be found estimates, carefully prepared, illustrating the relative advantages of the three transit routes to the great South Sea. The figures, it will be observed, represent nautical, not statute miles; and the calculations assume the sailing to be done upon a great circle. Any notable divergencee from previous reeults may be ascribed to these conditions. We are thus offered the conclueion that of the three, the line by the way of Tehuantepec possesses the great advantages of brevity and accessibility; that it is the short path from the main seaports of the Atlantic to those of the Northern and Middle Pacific; and that the only serious competition it is to suffer will be in regard to the South American Coast, where the Panama route has the advantage. The line *viâ* Nicaragua hardly enters into the rivalry.

Ae the first steamship of the Tehuantepec route is to leave New-Orleans on next Wednesday, these estimates are peculiarly seasonable. Indeed, at no previous time has the public, on either side of the Atlantic, been more attentive to the relative claims of the several transits. In England, the line by Panama is, at this moment, warmly advocated. A portion of this sudden partinlity may be ascribed to the nationnl animosity to the Suez Canal project of M. Lesseps; and the rest to a just recognition of the advantages offered by the American Isthmus. There is little doubt that the Panama Company is to enjoy a large increase of business from the European trade. The contracts with the Pacific Royal Mail Steamship Company have just been renewed by the British Post-Office. That Company has, also, arranged to run a weekly steamer from Panama to Valparaiso, instead of the present semi-monthly service; and if they order their time-table so as to connect duly with the Aspinwall steamers, a new impulse will be given to intercourse and business on the South-American coast. It is also apparent that the project of a mail line between Southampton and Australia by way of the Isthmus, gains daily in favor in England, and must be realized directly. At the same time, the Tehuantepec transit has attracted equal regard on this side of the water. After passing through various irresponsible or incompetent hands, and vicissitude and opposition sufficient to have extinguished any enterprise of less tenacious vitality, it has at last fallen under influences abundantly able to secure its triumph. The Louisiana Company are understood to possess ample means, and unlimited faith in their project, two highly promising elemente of success. The preparations they have made to secure an efficient working of the line are creditable to their business energy. It is possible they may fail to make the connection at Acapulco on the first, and perhaps on the second attempt. But there is no reason for doubting that, when fairly at work, these desirable results will be attained:

1. The passenger for California may leave New-York five days after the departure of the Panama steamer, and reach San Francisco at the same moment as passengers by that line.

2. The passenger from California may reach New-York the same number of days before the traveler *viâ* Panama.

3. Intelligence from San Francisco will come to us eight days sooner than at present.

4. There will be that most important desideratum—competition, which, however just the conduct of a monopoly, is never without public advantage.

It is easy to foresee the results of this new order of things. If the reader is repelled by our array of figures, he can read the whole story on his map. The business of the Pacific is to be divided between the Tehuantepec and the Panama lines. The bulk of American travel must in time seek the former. The latter will retain so much as goes to the South Pacific, and will engross a vast and constantly growing European business pursuing the same direction. The American will be disposed to use the nearest and shortest route to California, China; and the whaling stations of the Pacific; a route within the reach of American protection. The English will naturally prefer a transit more directly within the highway of maritime travel, and controlled by their adjacent possessions. The partition is a fair one. It affords a reasonable chance to both Companies of a super-abundant business, equal to the gratification of the largest greed.

We give no place in this competition to the Nicaragua route, simply because we are at a loss to find a place for it. If trade seek, as we anticipate, the two channels we have designated, they will meet all its requirements. There is no recommendation claimed for the Nicaragua route that is not possessed in a much larger degree by its fellows. It can lay claim to none of the attributes which commend the others. Nothing, independently of the figures we have furnished, is more obvious than that, if the Panama and Tehuantepec routes be under successful headway, their geographical advantages are such as to leave no profitable residuum of business for an intermediate transit. The fact would remain unaltered, if the special difficulties of the San Juan River, the lake, and the mule track, were out of the question; if that wasp's nest of busy speculators now ruling Nicaragua, were smoked out; if the transit business were under the most judicious management. But in the absence of these circumstances—and their absence is likely to be indefinitely prolonged—there is no possible chance for the route. It may furnish the means of adroit speculation in the hands of those concerned in it; may with careful handling supply the ground of belligerent reclamations on the part of this Government, which may do something to retrieve the bad reputation of the Administration among such as are unacquainted with the real merits of the case; but for any practical share in the active business of mankind, it no longer deserves consideration. To the Panama and Tehuantepec roads the reward of successful competition evidently belong.

The Rival Editors.—Two gentlemen of the editorial fraternity were before the Democratic Nominating Convention of the Eighth District for Congress—Mr. Herrick, of the *Sunday Atlas*, and Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*. Both of these were presented as friends of the Administration, and it was understood that the nomination of either would secure the eupport of the paper of which he is editor. Of course it was the aim of the Convention to secure the moet powerful aid, and after a lively discussion of the claims of each candidate, they at last dropped poor Bennett and nominated Mr. Herrick. What effect the nominatlon will have on the two papers, we shall see.

### The Chinese Negotiations.

Considerable testimony must be taken before we shall be in a positlon to apportion the honors of American diplomacy in China, such as they are, among snch as deserve them. The Washington *Union*, dissatiefied with the share of credit currently assigned to Commissioner Read, begs us to understand that all he did of a meritorious description was accurately set down in his instructions. Protesting indignantly against giving to the creature the praise due to the Creator, it arrogates to the Administration all the glory of the bloodless campaign. And while the unhappy negotiator thus euffers in the house of his friends, he is quite as hndly misused abroad. The English Press, the London *Times* conspicuously, has charged him with impertinent intrigue to defeat the negottiations of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros; an imputation seriously detrimental to the repute of a third party actually availing himself at the time of the courtesy as well as the arms of the French and English. Between these cross-fires it is plain the euccessful negotiator etands a chance of being extinguished even in hie hour of victory; adding another to the evidences of the thanklessness of Republics.

Happily for Mr. Read, there is incontrovertible proof that neither attempt upon his fame is well-grounded. All that is due to the Admlnistration is the questionable policy which sent him a neutral in the triumphant train of the allics. The rest has followed on hie own impromptu discretion. To hie discretion alone wns due the credit of promptly seizing the opportunity of negotiating with the Mandarin Tan, at the mouth of the Pei-ho. The most valuable points secured in his treaty are on the face of them the products of the occasion.

Unless the Administration possess the means of transmitting telegrams to the antipodes through the centre, it can hardly pretend to have guided these spontaneous measures.

With regard to the English accusations, we are enabled to furnieh satisfactory evidence of their incorrectness in a letter printed in another column of this paper. It emanates from an authority minutely familiar with all the facts referred to, and at the same time more profoundly acquainted with the Chinese, their national character and diplomacy thnn any man living. As a thoroughly impartial narration of the expedition, and refutation of the British scandal, it deserves the most careful attention and respect.

The Union of the Republicans and Americans.—Since the Pennsylvania election the Washington *Union* has become extremely amiable and sprightly. It runs altogether to fun. In fact it is so witty that there is no living with it. What principally excites its satire is the union of Republicans and Americans which overthrew the Democracy in the Keystone State; and in view thereof it is moved to make sundry pleasant suggestions, one of which is that a system of diplomatic intercourse should be regularly established between the two branches of the victorious opposition. Possibly the *Union's* advice may be followed. The President's organ further intimates the expediency of forming what it calls "a great opposition party." It says it is prepared to see such an organization. We fully believe it. The Pennsylvania election was certaiuly a severe preparation. That the *Union* is able to work itself into a jovial mood over the recent disasters of its party is eminently creditable to its nerves. And its preparation for a great opposition party is no less creditable to its prudential foresight.

Sixth Congressional District.—Affairs in the Sixth Congressional District wear a promising aspect. The Republicans and Americans have effected a harmonious fusion, adopting as their candidate one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, Mr. R. H. McCurdy, a retired merchant, who has never sought nor held office, and who consents to run only that the fusion in his District may be rendered perfect. Mr. McCurdy was the senior partner in the well-known firm of McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer, and has never been identified with politics in an active way, though a strong Clay Whig and a firm Republican. The American Party in the District have united with the Republicans in a hearty indorsement of his nomination, and the prospects of success are excellent. The Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards compose the District, and John Cochrane is Mr. McCurdy's competitor. The fusion movement, however, is sufficiently strong to do the work required of it, and the election of Mr. McCurdy is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

### City Items.

A man, about 30 years of age, apparently a Frenchman, and rather prepossessing in his appearance, called at a house in Twenty-ninth-street, on Monday, and inquired for the lady of the house by name, saying that Mr. Samson wished to see her. The servant showed him to the parlor, and while absent he appropriated to himself all the visiting cards on the centre-table. When the lady appeared he said he had been recommended by another lady, whose name he mentioned, residing in Twenty-second-street, to offer her a superior article of furniture varnish for sale. The name of the Twenty-ninth-street lady was obtained by the theft of cards in Twenty-second-street, and the address of friends of the family in Twenty-ninth-street is now in his possession, on whom he will undoubtedly call and use their name to effect the sale of his varnish. Look out for him. lhat he does not steal something more valuable than cards.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Madame Le Vert, Governor Brown, of Florida; Mr. Walker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Florida; the Hon. S. S. Randell, T. B. Aldrich, Alice and Phœbe Carey, assembled at the residence of Mrs. De Grow, in Irving-place, last evening, to meet little Ella, and hear her readings and recitations from the poets and dramatists. Little Ella sustained herself admirably, and received the warmest applause. An effort is to be made by several influential ladies and gentlemen, to get up a series of public and private readings for this gifted child, with a view to creating a fund to aid Mrs. Burns in supporting and properly educating little Ella. The reading last evening was designed as a pioneer to the series.

The German Social-Reform Vereins, an associatlon which, in connection with six Unions embracing over 2,000 adults and many children, has for its object the moral and intellectual training of youth, social enjoyment, and physical improvement, on Monday met at Central Hall, No. 218 Grand-street, when the christening of the children took place. Prof. Sauve and others made remarks. The exercises were concluded by the delivery, by Prof. Sauve, of a lecture, in the evening, on "The Crusades and their Lessons"—their loss of life, their wrongs to humanity, their religious fanallcism, and their cruelty even to childhood and youth.

The ordination of Wm. T. Enyard as Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Mott Haven, Westchester County, near Harlem Bridge, will take place on Sunday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Peter Stryker, of New-York, will preach the sermon; Rev. Mr. Lord, of Harlem, will deliver the charge to the people, and Rev. Dr. Hardenburg will charge the Pastor.

The work of breaking up the iron remains of the late Crystal Palace, under direction of the Corporation, is in progress. It is intended, we suppose, to sell the old iron when collected and cleared off from the site of the edifice. But the inadequate force as yet employed on the work, gives little promise of a speedy conclusion.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment, on the 13th inst., a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Woodhull, of the Fourth Brigade, for services rendered in their Hospital Department while at Camp Washington.

Another company of happy children left the office of the Children's Aid Society, yesterday afternoon, for homes in the West.

The Stonington, Fall River and Norwich line of steamers did not arrive until late yesterday morning, being detained in the Sound hy a dense fog.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Piccolomini, the renowned prima-donna of Her Majesty's Theatre, makes her first appearance here to-night in Verdi's opera of the "Traviata." It is the opening event of the season, and has already created a genuine excitement. Concerning the difficulties which surround the pnrchaser of tickets in consequence of the inevitable speculators in the same, Mr. Ullman has addressed the following letter to the Times, in reply to a communication published yesterday:

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

My attention has been called to one of those complaints which are inevitable in a great operatic excitement, and to which every manager has been subjected. A number of correspondents have written to several newspapers to say, in substance, that though they were early at the Box-office of the Academy, they were unable to obtain some of the new private boxes and parquet seats which were in the hands of speculators, who demanded very high premiums.

I am fully aware of the existence of a regularly organized body of dealers in opera tickets. I have steadily refused, on many occasions, and particularly last Monday, to sell places to them. They, however, send persons unknown to my ticket-sellers, (who are tried and faithful persons,) and thus clandestinely obtain tickets. In this, to the management, injurious proceeding they are aided by the servants and har-keepers of nearly all the principal hotels, who are in the habit of selling tickets to strangers at an advance upon the regular prices. It seems to me that it is the duty of the proprietors of these hotels to protect the pockets of their guests from the extortion of their own esiablishmenis.

The fault about this matter lies with the public as much as anywhere else. The public alone has the power to arrest ticket speculating. If persons would not listen to the assertions of these speculators, that all tickets are sold, hut ascertain from the official source, whether this is true or not, and in no case submit to the extortions of outside speculators, and rather stay away from some particular performance, it would follow that the speculators would have their tickets thrown back upon them. One or two such lessons given by the public would break up the business altogether.

Let me assure the public that I have made strong exertions to break up this nefarious proceeding, which is a swindle perpetrated both upon the public and myself. During the Formes excitement last season I even applied for protection to the proper authorities, but without success. I will, however, adopt a new system in the sale of seats, from which I hope to obtain a more gratifylog result, and henceforth sell only one-half on the day preceding the opera, and the balance on the day of performance, retaining, at the same time, a sufficient number for the evening sales. This new regulation will go into operation to-day. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

Academy of Music, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

Wallack's Theatre—A pleasant conversational piece called "Marriage a Lottery" was produced at this house on Monday evening and repeated last night with good success. It is from the hand of Mr. Charles Dance, a gentleman who is peculiarly happy in the delicate fancies of a graceful pen. The hero is a gentleman of undecided habits, who falls into the clutches of an ambitious matron with a marriageable daughter, and conceives by some impossible train of reasoning that he is bound to be tormented by the one and wedded to the other. He is relieved from his predicament hy the usual expedients. An assistant lover steps in and relieves his principal of the young lady, whilst compensatory cheques for preposterous amounts appease the old one. The plot will not bear examination. It is farcical and commonplace, and gains nothing from the constructive skill of the author. The merit of the piece lies in its dialogue, which is sprightly and elegant. The performance depend almost entirely on the efforts of Mr. Lestxx and Mrs. Vernon. Of the gentleman 11 is only necessary to say that there is no one living who can play parts like that of *Wilful Waverly* with such agreeahle skill. Mrs. Vernon, as a termagant mother-in-law of the most ahhorrent species, is, of course, good. The other characters amount to nothing in every exact point of view.

Broadway Theatre.—This much-abused establishment re-opened for the season on Monday night, and, in spite of all the foolish traditions about its being too far down town, attracted a crowded audience. There was a special attraction in the reentrée of Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, a celehrity of high esteem in this City. The reception given to Mrs. Hayne was of the most gratifying character, and the lady's performance justified the puhlic favor. Mr. Eddy, the present lessee of the Broadway Theatre, has secured a good working company, and will doubtless enjoy a profitable season.

### Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia.

TRIAL OF THE STEAM ENGINE IN WALL-STREET—BANQUET AT THE APOLLO ROOMS.

Wall-street was completely blocked at 2 o'clock, yesterday, with a crowd of persons whom curiosity had attracted to witness the capabilities of a fire engine belonging to Hope Hose Company No. 7, of Philadelphia. A party of police from the First Precinct were present to maintain order. The pressure of the crowd before the Merchants' Exchange was very great, and there the members of Manhattan Company No. 8 arrived with their carriage about half-past two. Hope Hose Company, in full uniform, with their steam engine and a cart loaded with wood for the engine fire, soon followed.

The Mayor was present and such was the concourse of people that an additional detachment of Police became necessary to keep back the crowd The fire was kindled and steam was up in about eight minutes. In a few minutes more the engine was working freely and threw a stream of water out of an inch and a half aperture to an height of a yard above the flagstaff upon the huilding—nearly 120 feet. Much merriment was excited when the stream was directed either intentionally or unintentionally upon the crowd. Members of many companies, hoth of New-York and Brooklyn, were present, and a general sentiment of kindly feeling seemed to prevail.

The boiler of the Philadelphia engine is upright and tubular, consisting of 122 tubes, the steam cylinder being eigot and a-half inches in diameter and twelve inches stroke; the pump four and five-eighth inches in diameter and twelve inches stroke; the smoke-stack is four feet high and eighteen inches in diameter; the blast two inches in diameter. Messrs. Renny & Co., of Philadelphia, are the manufacturers

The indefatigable fraternity of "knucks" was numerously represented among the crowd of lookers-on. A posse of "Shadows," from the Police Headquarters, was on hand to watch their movements. Several were "pulled," and hustled away to the nearest Station-house. One fellow was caught in the act of relievihg a gentleman of his watch. He threw the watch away, but this did not save him. He gave his name as James Harrison. Mr. Alfred Cobb, of No. 25 John-street, had his pocket-hook, containing about $50, taken from his pocket. The joh was worked so dextrously that he did not miss his money until some afterward. Mr. J. R. Fisher, of No. 239 East Broadway, lost his watch. He did not miss it until he undertook to see what time it was, and then he found only the ring left.

### THE DINNER.

In the evening Manhattan Engine escorted their guests, Hope Hose of Philadelphia, to the Apollo Rooms in Broadway, where an elegant banquet was awaiting them. Immediately after the good things provided by that best of caterers, Anker, had been discussed, the foreman of No. 8, R. C. Brown, gave the first regular toast, "The Mayor and Common Council of New-York," which was responded to in an appropriate manner by John Clancy, the President of the Board of Aldermen. The next toasts were, "Hope Hose Company No. 8 of Philadelphia," and "Manhattan Engine Company No. 8 of New-York." The Hon. T. B. Florence of Philadelphia, was called on and delivered a lengthy speech in which he thanked the firemen of New-York for the many evidences shown hy them towards their brethren of Philadelphia. He did not think that Steam Engines would injuriously affect the volunteer fire system, and thought the prejudices which have existed in the community in regard to the introduction of Steam Fire Engines, has risen from the fact that in the City of Cincinnati, where Steam Fire Engines were first introduced, the paid firemen's system was tried in connection with it.

The fourth toast was "*The Press*,"—The great engine of modern civilization. It extinguished the fires of persecution; and it shall yet send streams of liberty and knowledge throughout the world."

On Saturday evening next a meeting will be held to adopt measures to form a steam fire-engine company, and already fifty gentlemen have subscribed $100 each towards the enterprise. The style of the engine will he similar to that of the Philadelphia company.

### Personal.

The Rev. Adams Ayer, of Charlestown, N. H., has been appointed a member of the New-Hampshire Board of Education for Sullivan County, in place of the Rev. Giles Bailey, resigned.

The Washington Light Guard of Bridgeport have had a superb sword manufactured in this City, for presentation to their commanding officer, Captain Fitzgibbon.

A Southern paper is endeavoring to establish the fact that a branch of the family of Oliver Cromwell is resident in Madison County, Mississippi.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has accepted an invitation to deliver a course of six lectures in Salem, Mass.

George D. Prentice has accepted invitations to visit New-England on a lecturing tour this season.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Map ville Telegraph Company's Office—Nos. 40 Wall-street and Astor House.

## ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition—Conceded Failure of the Present Atlantic Cable—Proposed Federation of the British American Colonies, &c.

Quebec, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool 6th inst., arrived this morning. Her news has been anticipated by the dispatch from the *Ariel*, off Cape Race. A careful examination of our files, however, gives us some little additional news of interest.

Later advices from Lady Franklin's Arctic yacht *Fox*, mention that the expedition had safely entered the middle ice of Baffin's Sea, and was in a fair way of accomplishing the object of the enterprise.

The London *Times* says that all appearances indicate that the present Atlantic Cable must be given up, and hopes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain. It admits the great superiority of the *Niagara* over the *Agamemnon*, and thinks that a ship should be especially constructed for the laying of cables.

Lord Derby was suffering from an attack of the gout.

It was said that Sir Bulwer Lytton, prompted by the Canadian Ministers now in England, was giving special attention to the plan for the federation of the British American Colonies. The London *Shipping Gazette* is informed that Lord Bury leaves Galway in a week for British North America, with instructions from the Colonial Office to obtain the opinions of the Legislatures and people of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick on the subject of a confederation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moody had been appointed Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had improved to £420@£450.

The *Times'* City Article reports the funds very inactive, and without fluctuations.

The failure of a large sugar speculator in London for two millions sterling was announced on Tuesday. The name is not given.

The London papers of Wednesday publish an able report by Mr. Healey, the electrical engineer, on the state of the Atlantic Cable. He is of the opinion that the cable is seriously injured about 300 miles from Valentia. He has put his large magnetic instrument in operation with a view to transmit messages to Newfoundland, but will not know the result until advised by steamers from America. Any attempt to raise the cable in deep sounding would, in his judgment, cause its destruction. Finally, he does not despair of making the cable work if it does not get worse.

The papers publish a dispatch from Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, in reply to Lord Elgin-borocoa's dispatch. Lord Canning complains of the treatment he has experienced. He defends his policy and asks to be relieved, if he has failed to satisfy the Government.

The Emperor of France was at the Chalons camp.

The *Moniteur* prhlishes a circular forbidding unstamped newspapers to insert advertisements. This return to the strict letter of the law will be a death-blow to a multitude of minor journals.

It is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France; that he has accepted the invitation, and that he will visit both London and Paris next Spring.

### Non-Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 19—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Europa*, now about due at this port, with three days' later news from Europe. Weather clear and calm.

### Later European News Expected.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Pacific*, from Galway 12th inst., is now due, and is fully expected between now and to-morrow morning. Her advices will be three days later than those by the *Europa*, now due at Halifax.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dismissal of Surgeon Sherman from the African Squadron—Late Advices from Arizona—The Silver Mines—Matters in Sonora—Removal of Postmasters in Illinois—The Society Islands—The California Overland Mail.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

It was mentioned that Dr. W. Sherman, Surgeon United States Navy, had appealed to Secretary Toucey from the decision of the Court Martial dismissing him from the African Squadron To understand more clearly the Doctor's offence, I have procured a copy of his letter to Commodore Conover:

U. S. Ship Dale, Porto Praya, July 27, 1858.

Sir: It becomes my duty, as the Surgeon of this ship, and from motives of humanity, to report to you a case of punishment, which had very nearly resulted fatally, on board this ship to-day.

Wallace Halsted, O. S., was placed in confinement in one of the ship's cells (commonly called "sweat-boxes") at about 10 this morning, with his hands in irons behiud him, and kept without food or water until after 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the medical officers were hurriedly called to him. Upon opening the door of the box, the man fell forward on his face in an almost dying condition, and for a time his state was most alarming and distressing; but by prompt removal to the fresh air, and other treatment, he recovered sufficiently to be out of immediate danger.

To understand fully the severity of the punishment, it is necessary to state that the man had already been engaged with the ship's company in exercising sails, before confinement; that the day was one of the warmest we have had at this place; that the cells are close by the ship's galley, which, of course, much increases the temperature; indeed, I found by experiment, after the occurrence, the thermometer stood at 95°, although the fires at that time, 4½ P. M., were nearly out. That the air, beside being very hot, is also rendered much more noxious by the smoke and vapors issuing from the galley, and that the size of the cells alone is sufficient, under any circumstances, to render confinement in them, for any time, dangerous, or at any rate injurious, to the health of the confined. The dimensions of the cells, four in number, are: In height, 6 feet 7 inches; in width, 17⅜ inches; in depth, of the deepest 15 inches, of the more shallow 13 inches.

I have spoken of the probable injnry which might result from confinement in such boxes, but as I do not make representations or remonstrances, except upon the strongest grounds, I determined to wait until such were afforded me, and this case affords grounds strong as anything but death could. It has been the former practice in this ship to keep the men in for 10 or 12 hours, without food or drink—in at least one case for 13 hours. The men have been deterred from appeallug to medical aid by the threat, that if released by such interposition, they would be, on leaving the Surgeon's care, again confined for as long a time as was originally intended, without regard to the confinement already suffered previous to release by the Surgeon's advice.

I submit respectfnlly to you, the highest officer of the United

...ing [illegible] organization of ... endorsed by ... convention of the Territory, at a mass meeting ... Tuesday.

...Representative or Senator was voted for in Al... the New-Mexico Legislature. On the 2d... Mower was reelected del... by about 3,000 votes. The Ameri... largely increased since last year.

...had gone to Guayamas, Sonora, ... it is said, from the Legislature of that State ... of way from Arizona to Port Lobos and ... mas, for a wagon and railroad, and the transit of silver and goods free of duty.

There is no change, as has been stated, in the regulation concerning letters to the East Indies—tha American postage only may be pre-paid.

The franking privilege of the new members of Congress commences on the 4th of March next, and the retiring members will retain it until the first Monday in December following.

All the Departments of the Government are busy preparing their respective reports for Congress.

Thirteen postmasters in Illinois have just been removed from office.

There is the best authority for saying that Gen. JESUP has not been formally dismissed.

Notwithstanding the recently published denial of the truth of the dispatch that our Government has received, through Count SARTIGES, the application of the authorities of two of the Friendly Islands for annexation to the United States, the Agent of the Associated Press reiterates the fact, on additional and reliable authority. It should be stated, however, that the action of Count SARTIGES was not in his official capacity.

The overland California mail is semi-weekly, but in consideration of the Post-Office Department having consented to change one of the days of departure from San Francisco from Thursday to Friday, the Company run a third mail between that city and Los Angelos.

### Republicans Not Allowed to Fire Guns in Washington over their Victory.—Celebration Outside the City Limits—The Ins and Outs—Another Hanging Case.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The election news was so exhilarating to the Republicans and Americans of Washington that they agreed upon one thing—that some gunpowder must fire upon the occasion. Washington is a great place for cannon-firing upon signal occasions. Whenever there is a decided party triumph in Congress, Capitol Hill thunders to the Country round its joy. When the Nebraska bill passed at 1 o'clock in the morning, its friends commenced firing a hundred guns. So when the English bill passed last Winter, at about the usual dinner hour of Congress, the inevitable hundred guns belched forth from Capitol Hill. A shrewd politician *then* remarked: "Wait till October, and see who fires gune!" Well, the supporters of that bill don't have any itching for gunpowder just at present. But the opposition had, on Friday last, and applied to the Mayor for permission to fire the usual guns on the open spot near Indiana-avenue and Third-street. His Honor *refused to allow the guns to be fired*, and stated, moreover, that if they attempted it he would arrest them! He declared that he would allow *no party* to fire guns over a victory while he is Mayor; but his decision at this time against political opponents excited a general suspicion that he did not act in good faith, for guns were fired over his own election, and have been fired since then. But be that as it may, the opposition took their cannon *outside of the city limits*, and had the satisfaction of firing one hundred guns over the victory of their friends in Pennsylvania and other States.

Mr. BUCHANAN is, of course, a little under the weather. One thing should be mentioned in his favor. He does not try to hide from himself the extent of the punishment in Pennsylvania, but owns up very frankly to a tremendous thrashing. Neither does he, like the *Pennsylvanian*, lay all to the tariff, or merely a tariff. He knows well, and does not deny, that Lecomptonism is not popular in his native State.

There has been a hubbub created lately about a timber contract with a Massachusetts Democrat, and gentlemen from New-York are charged with getting the contract annulled. From all I can learn respecting the matter, I judge that both parties would have done well to keep out of print. The Massachusetts contractor has used the Press in his defence, but his contract, it is said, will hardly bear inspection.

CHARLES H. BARRETT, who murdered REMUS LEWIS on Capitol Hill last Spring, is to be hung on Friday next, unless he is reprieved, and Mr. BUCHANAN has been firm in refusing to set aside the verdicts of District juries in such cases, and very wisely. BARRETT persists in stating that a man by the name of WILLIAMS committed the murder. WILLIAMS was tried as an accomplice and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

YYR.

### Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The returns for members of the Legislature thus far received, show the election of twelve Republicans, three Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and twelve Administration Senators, while there are thirteen Republicans and ten Democrats holding over from last session. To the House, fifty-two Republicans, three Anti-Lecompton, and forty-five Administration Democrats are elected. The official returns of a few counties are not yet received, but will not change this result. The Democratic State Ticket has about 2,500 majority.

### Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Times* of the 17th instant says that the Republicans have elected 33 members of the House and the Democrats 28, and that there are 19 Districts yet to hear from. The vote stands, with 4 Districts still to hear from, 10 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

### Arrival of the Third Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The third Overland California Mail arrived last night, bringing letters dated Sept. 24, but no papers. Five passengers came through. The first and second mails from St. Louis were met progressing finely. No Indian interference has thus far been met with.

### The Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Captain LANG, will sail at about 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 9 A. M., but dispatches for Europe left at the American Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 10 o'clock will be forwarded.

### Loss of Steamers Flying Cloud and Rodolph.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Flying Cloud* sank at Devil's Island on the 17th inst. The boat cost $55,000, and was insured for $15,000. The condition of her cargo, which was large and valuable, has not been ascertained.

On the same day the steamer *Rodolph* sank at Goose Island. She was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $15,000. Both boats will probably be raised.

### Fishing-Vessel and Ten Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Ten lives were lost, consisting of all on board, by the wrecking of the fishing-schooner *E. Atwood*, on the 2d inst., on the North Cape of Prince Edward's Island. She belonged to Westport, Me.

### The Balloon Race.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

GODARD, the balloonist, came down last night at about 10½ o'clock, fifteen miles from Sandusky. STEINER, his competitor, came down within a mile of Sandusky at nearly 11 o'clock.

### From the Eastern Coast of Africa.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The schooner *E. H. Miller*, at this port, from Guillimone river, brings news that Dr. LIVINGSTONE had gone up the Nile with his small steamer.

The disturbances with the native tribes continued, and the new Governor had started with a force of three native and forty European troops against them. News had been received of a victory over the natives at Champanzee, on the Zambezi.

### Pennsylvania Politics.

SCRANTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

A mass meeting of the friends of Colonel SCRANTON, to congratulate him upon his election to Congress, assembled here to-day. Speeches were made by WILLIAM H. FAY, Esq., of New-York, and others. This evening there will be a grand torch-light procession, in which the miners and all connected with the mines will participate. Large delegations from Danville, Bloomburg, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Carbondale are present.

### Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city for 30 hours of yesterday were 61.

### The New-Haven County Bank.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Committee of Stockholders of the New-Haven County Bank reported to-day, showing that more than half the capital had been wasted by careless speculations, and fixing most of the blame upon the President, who loaned large sums without the previous knowledge of the directors, in one instance $50,000 to HENRY DWIGHT, without taking even his receipt. The report charged gross mismanagement in numerous particulars for years past. The stockholders voted that it was expedient to choose a new Board of Directors, and appointed a Committee to report thereon next week. The bills of the bank are good. The stockholders only are losers. The report creates a general excitement in the city.

### The Long Island Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

There was no meeting of the Long Island Railroad Company to-day, nor has any meeting yet been called.

### The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

### Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $33,072,500 |
| Loans and Discounts | 55,940,000 |
| Specie | 8,692,000 |
| Amount due from other Banks | 7,474,000 |
| Amount due to other Banks | 7,653,900 |
| Deposits | 22,303,400 |
| Circulation | 6,674,000 |

## MEDICAL.

### Bellevue Hospital School.

Monday was a grand field day among the medical faculty of Bellevue Hospital. It was the opening day of the Winter session. There was the announcement of an "introductory" from the venerable Dr. FRANCIS, and some capital operations were expected from Dr. JAMES WOOD. These proved to be, exsection of the upper jaw of a male for necrosis, induced by exposure to the vapor of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and a similar operation upon the lower jaw of a female for disease produced through the same agency. There was quite a large attendance of practitioners and students.

At 1 o'clock Dr. J. W. FRANCIS entered the theatre accompanied by Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, who in few but appropriate words introduced the lecturer to the audience. With Dr. MOTT were many gentlemen of known celebrity in this City, members of the medical staff of the Hospital, and strangers. The Doctor's oration occupied about an hour, and with some felicitous deviations did not differ very materially from the staple "introductories" that always grace such occasions. There was the usual brief glance at the history of anatomical science from DEMOCRITUS, through HIPPOCRATES and GALEN, to the names that grace the revival of learning, and culminating in the name of JOHN HUNTER, to whose originality, perseverance, simplicity and singleness of purpose the Doctor paid a warm and graceful tribute. The world had produced one GEORGE WASHINGTON and one JOHN HUNTER. From HUNTER and his stupendous museum, the transition was natural to the labors of Dr. MOTT and to the efforts he has made to found an anatomical and pathological museum in this City.

Dr. JAMES R. WOOD prefaced the operations he was about to perform by a few remarks upon the natural reparative process in case of broken or diseased bone. He glanced at the posttion originally determined by Dr. HAMEL, that bone is naturally secreted from the inner surface of the periosteum. He adverted to the practical use that might be made of this natural law. In many cases amputation had been reudered unnecessary, merely by detaching the living periosteum from the dead bone, and so allowing the dead section to separate. A little girl was brought into the operating theatre who had suffered from necrosis of the patella. The periosteum had been elevated, the dead bone removed, and the living membrane had secreted a new "knee cap," certainly more bulky than the original one, but moving freely over the face of the joint.

The same principle, said the Doctor, would apply to necrosis affecting the lower jaw or bones of the face generally. He showed a girl who had suffered removal of the entire lower jaw, (condyles and processes,) and who, nevertheless, had now a tolerably useful jaw. A stout young man was introduced, who, for the same calamity, and from the same cause, the vapors of phosphorus applied through carious teeth and exposed bone, had lost by operation the whole of the lower jaw.

A young woman was subjected to operation for removal, as it was supposed, of the entire lower jaw. The necessary incisions were made, the periosteum separated where it could be, and the chain saw applied a few moments, it appearing that in this instance the bone was sound at its articulations. The woman bore the operation pretty well.

The next patient, an adult, was one in whose case it was necessary to remove the whole of the upper maxillary bone of the right side, the malar bone and the orbital plate of the frontal bone being also implicated. The operation was one involving much dexterity of manipulation as well as anatomical familiarity with the parts, but it was accomplished with great coolness and very quietly.

When the allotted tasks of the day were over, Dr. WOOD alluded to some matters of detail connected with the Hospital, regretting that by a vote of the governors, it was incumbent on each student to pay $5 on his entrance, for which, however, he would have given to him a certificate of attendance. The whole affair passed off more than creditably.

### College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Medical College, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth-avenue, was crowded Monday night by an audience which assembled there to listen to the introductory address of the regular Winter course of lectures for the session of 1858-'59. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, after which the President, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., delivered an address to the graduates of the evening, and conferred degrees upon the following candidates

Alexander Taylor Bell, A. M., New-York City; Jas. Garrit Bradt, Massachusetts; Charles Alfred Brownell, Rensselaer County, N. Y.; James Francis Conway, New-York City; Edward Barry Dalton, A. B., Massachusetts; James Forrester, Jr., New-York City; Michael Kelly Hogan, New-York City; Joseph Ambrose Kerrigan, A. M., New-York City; David Little, A. B., Otsego County, N. Y.; Samuel Paul McIlroy, Kings County, N. Y.; David Burges Miller, A. M., New-York City; Charles Horace Osborne, New-Jersey; George Augustus Ostrander, A. M., Kings County, N. Y.; John Adams Robinson, A. B., Connecticut; Charles Porter Russell, New-York City; A. Heermance Smith, Saratoga County, N. Y.; Robert Stone, New-York City; James Wilkinson, Richmond County, N. Y.; Andrew Jackson Willets, A. M., New-York City.

WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery, then came forward amid loud applause and delivered the introductory address. His theme was "The Progress of the Science of Medicine and its Influences." He sketched the history of the Æsculapian art from the earliest time to the present, and proceeded to show what it had done and what it might yet do. *First*—He showed that it had kept pace with all the other sciences. *Second*—He demonstrated its influences and advances since the time of BACON, and again from the epoch of the discovery of the circulation of the blood by HARVEY. *Third*—He dwelt upon its influence on the practice of the profession; the doctors now relied on Nature more, and stood by simply to afford her assistance in overcoming disease. *Fourth*—He inculcated the lesson that the laws of health, if carried out strictly, could produce good morals, good intellect, and good social relations; the science of medicine demonstrated these laws. Preachers might preach of the torments of purgatory, gibbets might be erected and prisons built, but all the preaching and all the terrors of the law would be of no avail if the physical system was not all right.

At the close of Dr. PARKER'S address a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, and the audience, after looking through the lecture-rooms, which were all thrown open for inspection, with the curiosities of the profession which they contained, gradually left the building.

### Message of the Governor of Vermont.

Gov. HALL, of Vermont, writes a short and explicit Message to the State Legislature; setting forth the prosperous condition of the State and the fact that the debt is very small. The following extract, from the part of the Message which relates to Slavery, is to the point:

"There is reason to hope that the extra-judicial opinions of the majority of the judges in the Dred Scott case, contrary as they are to the plain language of the Constitution, to the facts of history, and to the dictates of common humanity, will meet the fate which has attended those of the judges in the parent country, and that liberty will be eventually established in spite of them."

The Governor adds:

"The people of Vermont, mindful of the history of its early settlers in their struggle against injustice and oppression from without, have deeply sympathized in the extraordinary and protracted sufferings of the people of Kansas in the cause of liberty and right, and now greet them on the favorable prospect of a happy and successful termination of their patriotic labors."

### Jurisdiction in Slaver Cases.

In the United States Circuit Court at Boston Judge SPRAGUE presiding, in the case of Captain TOWNSEND, of the slaver *Echo*, the Court laid down the law as follows in relation to the question of jurisdiction in slaver cases:

"By the Constitution of the United States, all offences against her laws, committed within the limits of the country, are to be tried within the State and district where such offences were committed. This is provided by the Constitution. For offences committed on the high seas, the Constitution makes no special provision, but has left it for Congress to enact such laws as may be deemed proper. On this point several acts have been passed, one in 1790, and another as late as 1835. By the general provisions of both, it is enacted that when a crime is committed on the high seas the offenders shall be tried in the district in which they are first apprehended, or into which they are first brought after the offence is committed. But from the terms of the statutes some doubts have arisen as to their true meaning, and to the true exposition which should be given to them. The one statute contemplates that a party may be found in a judicial district, and if first apprehended there, there he is tried, and the other has reference to cases where the party is brought into the district, and the question arises, what is the meaning of the term, 'being brought into a district?'

The true interpretation of the term seemed to him without doubt to mean this first district into which a prisoner is brought after he is apprehended. A sailor may commit an offence on board a vessel, and be taken into a port, and from thence taken to another port and district, and still be apprehended and tried in the latter, for it is in the district in which he is apprehended that he must be tried. But there are laws of the United States which give certain officers of the Government the power of apprehension on the high seas; and a party thus apprehended must be tried in the district into which he is first brought. If first brought into the district of Massachusetts then he must be tried here, if first carried into another district then it is there that he must be tried."

It is under this decision that the venue for TOWNSEND'S trial is changed from Boston to Key West.

### Fatal Disaster to Fishing Vessels.

The following account of a reported disaster to the fishing fleet of Maine and Massachusetts is from the Bath (Me.) *Tribune* of Monday:

"We are informed by a gentleman from Westport, who is extensively engaged in the fishing business, that a reliable report has just been received there of the loss on North Cape, Prince Edward's Island, during the week before last—precise day not given—of over thirty sail of fishing vessels belonging all along the coast of this State and Massachusetts. The only definite particulars received relate to the new mackerel schooner *E. Atwood*, STINSON JEWETT, master, of Westport, which was lost with every soul on board. The crew consisted of ten persons, including the officers. So far as we have been able to learn, their names are as follows: Stinson Jewett, master; Abner Jewett, brother of the master, and both of Westport; Woodbury Greenleaf, son of Westbrook Greenleaf, Esq., of Westport; Bradford Higgins, whose father is toll-gatherer at the Woolwich and Westport bridge; Eben Baxter, of Boothbay; Thomas Bingley, of Georgetown, and Thaxter Laks, of Richmond. We have just learned that C. Donahue, of Westport; James Hodgdon, of Boothbay, and Samuel Donsett, of ——, were among the lost. The cook, name not given, belonged in Richmond. The schooner was 68 tons, belonged to E. TARBOX, of Westport, and not insured."

The correspondent of the *Advertiser*, at Casco-nnpec, Prince Edward Island, under date of Oct. 8, gives the following additional particulars:

"This island has just been visited by a severe storm, causing a serious loss of life and property among the American fishing fleet. The storm commenced on the evening of Friday, the 1st inst., and continued with great severity through Saturday and Saturday night. The schooner *John Bell*, HOPKINS, master, of Vinalhaven, is ashore on the Sand Hills to the south of this harbor; crew saved. The vessel has bilged, and will be sold at auction on Monday next. The schooner *E. Atwood*, STINSON JEWETT, master, of Westport, Me., came on shore on Saturday night near the North Cape: all hands lost. One man was found locked in the rigging, and three others have since drifted on shore. The four bodies have been buried on the island. The crew consisted of nine, viz.: Stinson Jewett, Levi W. Greenleaf, Thatcher Lake, Cornelius Donahue, Angus M. Ives, B. Higgins, Eben Baxter, Thomas Dingley, Albion Gray, (the bodies of the latter four were found.) The vessel is a total wreck, and but little will be saved from her. She was a fine vessel, built last Spring, owned by EZEKIEL TARBOX, of Westport. There were about two hundred sail of this harbor when the gale commenced; about twenty got in, the rest put to sea. The above-mentioned vessels are the only ones wrecked at this end of the island. We hear, however, that there are three vessels ashore between Malpec Harbor and New-London Head, and that one is the *Columbia*, McFARLANE, Master, of Belfast, and that all hands are lost. We are not sure that this report is correct, but fear it is. Since the storm a large number of vessels have left for home, nearly all with small fares. Mackerel have not bit well this season, but a small part of the usual quantity has been taken."

### The Union of Republicans and Americans.

*From the Washington Union.*

We respectfully suggest that since there seems to be growing up so much business between these two miserable factions they should establish regular diplomatic intercourse—that there should be accredited to each concern diplomatic representatives. "All hail," says the Albany *Evening Journal*, on the occasion of the "union" in Westchester County, in New-York, on their local nominations. We are told that the "Republicans" were quite unanimous, and that the Americans were nearly so. They even consent to call their ticket the "Opposition" to drop the name of each party. This strikes us as very sensible. Four years is a long time for a vagrant to hold his own name. We have expected this result, and are prepared next year for a "Great Opposition Party." The constituent force may disagree about Slavery, but then the Republicans have got a little tired of that "principle," and evidently intend to work away from it. How they will agree about the prohibition against naturalization to twenty-one years, and in proscribing all persons of foreign birth except negroes, we are at a loss to comprehend. If the Americans give up Americanism, and the Republicans give up negroism, they will make a nice show at the elections hereafter. At all events, the South Americans will have a good time of it; but the Fuston in the North unite in utterly condemning the South.

INNOCENT AMUSEMENTS OF THE BALTIMORE YOUTH.—Yesterday afternoon, while a youth named WILLIAM CORD, about 18 years of age, was returning from Mr. VINIOAR'S, on the Philadelphia road, on his way to his father's, he was stopped near the eastern fence of Patterson's Park by a party of five lads, the eldest about 16 years of age, who asked him to let them shoot at him with a double-barreled gun. He being frightened, gave his consent, when one of the party leveled the gun and shot him through his hand which was resting on the fence. The weapon was loaded with balls, one of which passed through the palm of his right hand, severing the artery and caused a considerable loss of blood, while another ball passed through the index finger and shattered the bone. Sergeant CARBACK hearing the report of the gun, hurried to the spot, and conveyed the boy to the office of Dr. DWINELLE, who took a piece of the bone out and dressed the wound, after which he was taken to his father's house. Policemen proceeded in search of the guilty parties, who, however, escaped, though pursued for several miles on the road leading to Patapsco Neck, where they concealed themselves in a marsh.—*Baltimore American.*

### Police Intelligence.

BOGUS MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS.—A man in New-York, styling himself Dr. Hankinson, has for some time past published and circulated a sheet, which he sells for a cent, purporting to be "the New-York Journal." To such postmasters as would consent to act as agents, he allowed a commission of 25 per cent., and upon some medical nostrums a larger gratuity. A Kentucky Postmaster forwarded to our Mayor more than a thousand of these papers, which from time to time have been forwarded to him. The Doctor, for a dollar, would forward "sympathetic cards," the character of the "journal" being quite in accordance with other similar indecent and catch-penny publications. Sergeant Birney made an affidavit of its scandalous character, of the indecency of its advertisements, and that it was calculated to swindle the community. Thereupon the Mayor granted his warrant, and the Doctor was arrested at his place of business in Nassau-street in this City. He was held to bail in $500 to answer at the Sessions. The Police seized the contents of his office.

ROBBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.—Mr. Edward Harrison keeps a lodging-house at No. 179 Chatham-street, and a young man named John B. Carson has lately been a regular customer there. On Monday night Carson came in late, when all the rooms were filled; the landlord, being an exceedingly obliging man, and wishing to accommodate his lodger, whom he esteemed as a good fellow, although a little too much given to drink and late hours, put up a bed for him in his own room. Carson saw Harrison deposit his money, gold watch and a silver goblet in the safe, and put the key under his pillow, previous to retiring. Waiting till Harrison was sound asleep, Carson then abstracted the key from under the pillow, opened the safe, and possessed himself of the contents—$86 59 in money, a two hundred dollar gold watch and the silver goblet—quietly left the premises, and hid his booty in a vacant lot in Oliver-street. Harrison yesterday looked after the absconding lodger, found him, and recovered the money and property. Carson was furnished a safe and free lodging in the Tombs.

CLOGGING THE WHEELS OF JUSTICE.—It will be remembered that several days ago two Scotchmen, named Archibald M'Allister and George Smith, were arrested charged with attempting to kidnap John Edwards, a sailor. Smith pleaded guilty and M'Allister was to have been tried yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions. A German, named John Friend, arrested Edwards in Brooklyn on a charge of grand larceny, claiming to be a Deputy Sheriff, locked him up in a Brooklyn Station-house and prevented his appearance against M'Allister, the result of which was that the latter was discharged. It was afterwards ascertained that Friend is not a Deputy Sheriff, that no complaint had been made of larceny against Edwards, and that his arrest was to secure the discharge of M'Allister. Friend was accordingly arrested and locked up to answer for interference with the revolution of the wheels of Justice.

A DISCORDANT AND DESPERATE MUSICIAN.—Ernest Spancel was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to take the life of Francis Guin, residing at No. 239 Avenue A. Spancel and Guin are Germans, and both belong to the same musical society. There was a meeting of the society at a hall in Avenue B, and Spancel considered himself insulted by some slurring remarks passed by Guin upon his musical talent. Spancel left the hall and shortly returned, rushed upon Guin and stabbed him twice in the head, after which he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him. The bystanders rushed to the rescue of Guin and prevented the firing of the pistol. It was a doubled-barreled pistol, and both barrels were loaded and capped. Spancel was taken before Justice BARNNAN and held to bail to answer.

THE COUNTERFEIT ON THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—The new counterfeit of $20 on the People's Bank of this City, notwithstanding the number of arrests heretofore made, are still offered freely in the City, with but few takers, however. A young man, who subsequently gave his name as John Cotney, passed one of the bills at the lager-bier saloon of John Fair, No. 443 First-avenue. Cotney was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH. At Essex Market Prison, a young man, giving the name of John Thompson, is locked up to await identification by some party upon whom he has passed one of the bills. Storekeepers and others are requested to take a look at the fellow, and by his identification secure his punishment.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR MUTINY.—Last evening Officer Cornell, of the Harbor Police, boarded the bark *Contest*, which arrived during the day from Altata, Gulf of California, and arrested a colored man, named Alexander Cook, for stabbing the Captain while on the voyage. The officer, while attempting to arrest him, was assaulted by Cook with a knife, and, to save himself from injury, and also to effect the arrest, was obliged to fell him to the deck with his baton, and immediately handcuffed him, brought him ashore and locked him up at the Second Ward station-house. This morning he was handed over to the United States Marshal, who committed him for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Michael McGuire, residing at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, was going home at 3 yesterday morning, a man suddenly dodged behind him, pushed him down and robbed him, after which he took to his heels. Officers Weeks and Mason, of the Twenty-first Precinct, hearing McGuire shout "Police," and seeing a man running, gave chase after the fugitive, and captured him in a new building. The prisoner, a young German, gave his name as Frederick Smith, and says he is a baker, but refused to give any further particulars regarding himself. Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up for trial.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—A young boatman, named Stephen Hart, attempted, between 12 and 1 yesterday morning, to take the life of John Ward, residing in Thirty-third-street, near First-avenue. The interference of parties present prevented his effecting his purpose. Officer Weeks, of the Twenty-first Ward, arrested him and conveyed him to the Station-house, where he was placed under lock and key.

THIEVING SERVANT GIRL.—JANE HARRIS, an Irish girl, lately employed as servant in the family of Mr. Benjamin Kellogg, No. 53 East Broadway, was arrested, Monday, charged with stealing $75 worth of jewelry and clothing. None of the stolen property was found. She was locked up in the Tombs.

### Coroner's Inquests.

THE WELL THAT CAVED IN.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of LEVI SPIERS, the man who died from injuries received by falling on Saturday morning, down a well, corner of Bowery and Grand-street. No evidence was elicited showing what contractor took the job of filling the well. The books at the Street Commissioner's office threw no light on the matter. The following verdict was rendered: "That deceased came to his death from injuries received by falling into a well at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery. The Jury believe that the said well was insufficiently covered for the security of persons passing, but are unable to ascertain to whom the contract to fill it was given, and who left it in such an unsafe condition."

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Coroner HILLE held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, which was found dead at Tubby Hook. The clothing of the deceased—gray coat, black pants, silk vest and felt hat—were found on the pier. The deceased was of medium height, black hair, 35 years old, and appeared to have been in the water about twenty-four hours. A verdict of "supposed suicide by drowning" was rendered.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—ALONZO SHERMAN died yesterday at the City Hospital from injuries received a few days ago by the bursting of a gun which he was in the act of firing at a duck in the harbor. Coroner PERRY held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered. The deceased was a native of this City, 25 years of age and unmarried.


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MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.
Dépôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
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☞ Elegant Clocks and Bronzes,
JUST RECEIVED,
PER SHIP AUGUSTUS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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☞ Our Elegant Assortment of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
for the FALL TRADE, is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
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☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Just received by the Africa, a fine lot of scarfs, tubular ties, &c. Also, silk night caps, at the shirt and collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ No More Baldness or Gray Hairs.—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RENOVATOR, the greatest chemical discovery of the age, is an infallible restorer of the hair and sight. In baldness and gray locks it has the virtue of reëssencing the capillary tubes, and giving the article such a stimulus as to fully restore the impaired functions, thereby imparting a new growth of beautiful brown or black, not by acting as a dye, or staining the skin, but giving the hair a soft and glossy appearance, with a tendency to curl. For sale by all respectable druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia.
At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's.
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ Parties Furnished
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Ludd, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Wigs! Toupees! Wigs!—Cilrehugh's Newly-invented transparent divisions are impossible to detect. Strangers will receive, on application, a perfect system of measurement. Prices according to times. No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, third door west of Broadway.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Wedding-Cards and Notes of Invitation—"At Home" and "At Church," engraved and printed in the most artistic and fashionable manner by HYATT, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane. The oldest establishment in the City.


## MARRIED.

DORE—UPDIKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, by the Rev. Dr. Winter, JOSEPH DORE to Miss MARY A. UPDIKE, all of this City.

HOLLINSWORTH—TURNER.—On Monday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. J. Polsal, JOHN H. HOLLINSWORTH, Jr., of this City, to Miss SUE S. TURNER, of Paterson, N. J.

CORNELL—BANTA.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride, No. 34 Troy-st., by the Rev. G. A. Peltz, Mr. ROBERT G. CORNELL to Miss MARY M. BANTA, all of this City.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

BRIGGS—JONES.—At East Chester, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. William Ross, JAMES M. BRIGGS to SUSAN L. JONES, both of East Chester.

## DIED.

GUNTHER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, after a lingering illness, MARY MAGDALEN, wife of Christian C. Gunther.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from her late residence, north west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., on Friday, Oct. 22, at 1 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WEEKES.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 18, of consumption, WARREN W. WEEKES, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Geo. S. Weekes, No. 137 East 22d-st., on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 18, of consumption, THOMAS R. MORRISON, aged 31 years, member of the Typographical Union No. 6, New-York; also, member of Alpha Lodge, F. and A. M., of New-Orleans.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

GASCOIGNE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, JAMES B. GASCOIGNE, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 63 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

MCDONNELL.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, MRS. MARGARET S., wife of Thomas McDonnell, Esq., of New-Orleans, aged 36 years, a native of Richmond, Va.

The relatives and friends of her brothers, Robert L., and Thomas Smith, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Robert L. Smith, No. 181 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

TREALL.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, BILLA TREALL, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, where the friends of the family are invited to attend.


CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING
OF
NIAGARA
Returned, and on Exhibition with
BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
OR THE CARNIVAL RACE AT ROME—15 feet by 8.
THESE TWO MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, together with an immense collection of choice and valuable Engravings, in packages of from $5 to $500 each, ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS for the *fac simile* of
NIAGARA, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLORS.
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ARTIST'S PROOFS, Mounted, $30; PRINTS, $10.
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Admission to view both Paintings 25 cents.
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PATENT NIGHT LATCHES,
SAFE FRONT-DOOR LOCKS,
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STORE-DOOR PAD-LOCKS,
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in great variety, at the lowest prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.
Principal agents for Gaut'er

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND truly trustworthy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough cook of meats and soups; and is an excellent baker of bread and plain pastry. Also, by her friend, as chambermaid and seamstress or would act as seamstress, being fully competent to cut and fit. Both have first-class references from former places. Any family requiring such will call at No. 108 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches: is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can produce the best City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. She has a daughter aged 14 who wants a place to do light chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse or to sew; together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one an experienced cook, fully capable in all kinds of ments, pastry, cake, jellies, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waiter, fine laundress, &c.; also, by a smart Protestant girl, as competent nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. All with good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; is thoroughly competent to undertake either of the above situations, and can furnish most unexceptionable City references. Apply for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., first floor in the rear.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a neat, obliging, and capable servant; has the most satisfactory references for character and experience; wages moderate; also, a very nice young girl as child's nurse, or for up-stairs work; wages $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging in every capacity; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at Dr. JOSLIN'S, No. 72 University-place, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY recommended Protestant girls; one is a thorough meat and pastry cook, understands her business perfectly, both in plain and fancy style; the other is a perfect laundress, or would act as chambermaid, and assist with fine washing, ironing and fluting, &c.; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one to do cooking, washing and ironing; the other to go as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid and sewing; both girls have good references from their last places. Call, for 2 days, at No. 163 East 28th-st., 3d floor, back room, 2 doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, in a private family; is an excellent seamstress; understands all family sewing, and can come well recommended from her last places. Call at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., top floor, room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do waiting or up-stairs work, and fine washing and ironing; is a good sewer; is fond of children; can have the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 689 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN OBLIGING AND WILLING Protestant girl, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; or would do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or waiting; has the best of City references; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as cook, who could assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; they both wish to go together. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 36 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITUations; one as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; three years' reference, if required; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call for two days at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED chambermaid and seamstress who has lived 13 years in her last place. Can give the best references as to capability and character. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children; would have no objection to make herself otherwise useful; well recommended. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands all its branches, also jellies, soups and game, and is willing and obliging. Good reference given. Call at No. 9 East 12th-st., near 5th-av., at her last employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or waiter, by a steady and reliable girl, who has been employed several years in that capacity: refers to her present employers, No. 58 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as family seamstress; would be willing to take charge of one or two children, or would travel; best of reference from her last employer. Address note, or apply personally, to No. 156 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a first-class laundress or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small family as cook, washer and ironer; can make excellent bread. May be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 96 East 27th-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; has no objection to assist at chamberwork. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED.—A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A PROTestant, kind and experienced with children, and can be highly recommended, desires a situation as nurse and chambermaid in a respectable private family. Address A. J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, Welsh and German; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and sewer; wish to be situated together in a small private family. Reference from four to five years. Can be seen at No. 35 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl lately arrived from Ireland wishes a situation as seamstress and to assist in minding children; is a first-rate embroiderer; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 49 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress, by a perfectly competent young woman, who has two years' reference from her present employer. Call at No. 162 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in the washing; best City reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 79 Frankfort-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 197 East 24th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Bank-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from last place. Address or call, for two days, at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, chambermaid, and sewing; or chamber-work and waiting. Has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 259 1st-av., 3d floor, front room, near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE BY a tidy, respectable married woman; is young and healthy, her baby going on 7 weeks old. Can be seen at No. 574 2d-st., between 35th and 36th sts., 3d story. ud

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references. Address for two days, J. S., Box No. 194, this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Call at No. 9 West 16th-st., from 10 to 2, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation in a small genteel family, to do washing and ironing and plain cooking. Can be seen at the residence of her last employers, No. 168 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; has best of City reference from her last place of 2 years. Apply at No. 268 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook or to do general housework. Apply at No. 129 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 270 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the grocery store. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, by a very competent English girl, with good City reference. To be seen, until suited, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of dessert, and is a good baker; can give good City references. Inquire at No. 230 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED.—A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as cook, who has lived in English and French families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOman who understands the French and American cooking. No objections to assist with the washing if required. The most satisfactory City reference can be given from families that she has been living with. She can be seen at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waiter or chambermaid, and to do sewing; can do fine washing neatly, and also cut and make children's dresses; will be found trustworthy; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Address C. D., No. 850 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., in the store, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, Protestant, in the City or a short distance in the country, to do up-stair work or assist in general housework in a respectable private family; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent woman, who can give the best of City reference. She understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and is experienced in her duties. Apply for two days at No. 301 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and fond of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 Amity-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; she is a most excellent cook, understands baking and pastry; she is a good laundress; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman and niece; one as competent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist with the washing; makes up ladies' fineries in the best style; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands her business perfectly well. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., first floor. Can give the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid in a private family; is a good, plain seamstress; if required, has the very best of City references from some of the most respectable families. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Inquire at No. 69 29th-st., third door from 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good fine washer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; the other to cook, wash and iron. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 413 Hudson-st., on the 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 567 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the kitchen if required; can produce good City references from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 12 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the general housework of a small private family, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework and assist in washing and ironing; would like to go a short distance in the country. Has good references. Apply at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid, to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City references. Can be seen at her last employer's till suited, No 52 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business in all its capacities. Can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 183 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. No objection to a short distance in the country, has lived 4 years in her present situation, from which she can be seen and recommended. Apply at No. 137 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had five years' experience as cutter, a situation in a ladies' and children's furnishing or mantilla and cloak establishment. A line addressed to M. E., Station D., No. 12 Astor-place, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or chambermaid, has no objection to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 12th-st., between University-place and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as chambermaid or waiter; the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider very neatly; can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 27th-st.; best City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as nurse and plain sewing; can take care of a baby from its birth; no objection to the entire charge of the nursery. The best City reference given. Call at No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; can dress hair and do up fine muslins in a satisfactory manner; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; she has lived three years in her last place, and can produce the best of reference. Apply, for four days, at No. 207 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; would prefer a private family, but will not object to a hotel or private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and do sewing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 875 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF SEVENTEEN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 62 East 27th-st., where she has lived for the last three and a half years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 Crosby-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, LADIES' and gentlemen's washing. Address C. R., No. 129 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 4th floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, to take in washing and ironing, or would go out by the day. Inquire at No. 83 West 19th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH unexceptionable City reference, a situation as waiter in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 163 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in the washing; references unexceptionable. Address No. 118 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. The best City reference. Call at No. 235 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; no objection to the country. Good City reference given. To be seen, for two days, at 269 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress in a private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Call at No. 114 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 265 5th-av.—her present employer's.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADIES' AND GENtlemen's washing and ironing to do, at No. 209 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and waiter. Apply corner 1st-av. and East 23d-st., southeast corner.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waiter, or would go as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and fond of children; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; is capable of filling either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; no objection to travel; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, as a first-rate cook, by a respectable woman, who would assist with the washing and ironing; and as chambermaid and laundress, by an English Protestant woman who understands fine washing and ironing. Both have excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 228 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a very good, plain cook and to assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands care of milk and butter; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 218 East 9th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel; can do fine washing and ironing; has 3 years and 4 months' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is experienced in sickness; is faithful and obliging; has nearly five years' unexceptionable reference; also, a Protestant young girl, for any light work; can sew. Can be seen at No. 463 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private gentleman's family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. For particulars, call at No. 192 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and assist in anything required; is a good sewer; has worked at dressmaking some time, and does sewing by the week for families. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation, as cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country, and is willing to assist in the washing and make herself agreeable; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress, in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-st., corner Horatio-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH girl, to do general housework in a small family; she wishes to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Apply at No. 398 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking and pastry; would go in the country. Wages $8 to $10. Excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork; is a neat sewer and understands hair-dressing perfectly. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 194 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel with an invalid lady. Understands doing fine muslins, and French fluting. Best of recommendations. Apply for two days at 331 6th-av., fancy store, near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, which she lived in 5 years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 180 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objections to children or plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference given. Call at No. 128 Chrystie-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do cooking or general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

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GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 35 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 81 Wall-st.

$500 WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, WHOSE great reverse of fortune compels her to seek by public advertisement the acquaintance of some party who would advance $500, with which sum she ourposes taking a house, and would give board, with her time and attention, for compensation. References given. Address C. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days, after which an interview can be had if required.

FRENCH CHINA, FINE STONE AND GLASS WARE, AT LOW PRICES.—The subscriber is constantly importing the above goods, of the newest patterns and best quality, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any house in the City. P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Cathariue-st.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY HEAVY TURNING lathe, with back power, wooden shears, slide rest, with belts, hangers, pulleys, tools, &c; also, one large face lathe, with stand, belts, pulleys, chucks, &c.,—the two for $60. Apply to D. MILTON, Greenpoint, near the Ferry.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be procured at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under *Times* Counting-room H. S. TAYLOR.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

NEW IRON PLANER FOR SALE—PRICE $300. Will plane six feet long and twenty-two inches wide. Apply at No. 175 1st-st., Williamsburg, third floor.

SAFE WANTED—LARGE SIZE. ADDRESS BOX 1,271 Post-Office, stating maker's name and where it can be seen.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER PRESS of medium size. Apply at No. 171 West-st.

## COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good working men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Loudon, of the Encyclopedia of London, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would assist in waiting, if required; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the city or country or any part of the former. The best of City reference as to sobriety, capability and honesty. Can be seen by addressing JAMES, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN wishes to hind himself as an apprentice to the engineering business or to a surveyor; has some experience in it; understands mensuration perfectly well; wages not so much an object. The best City reference will be given. No objection to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., room No. 12. J. CAHILL.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, of 23 years of age, a situation for self and wife; no children; man as gardener or coachman, having had experience in the care of horses, or to do any respectable work; wife is a good washer and ironer, and to do general housework; have no objections to go to any part of the country. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is well acquainted in the City; understands taking the proper care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE bat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced and capable man, who will show ten years of service in one family; being a single man has no objection to travel; has lived in one family all the time he has been in New-York. A line for R. B., COACHMAN, at No. 746 Broadway, will meet due attention until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant who perfectly understands his business; he is a good and careful driver and knows the City well; has no objection to the country, and can come well recommended from his last and former employers; can be seen for two days at Disney's Sadlery, No. 125½ 4th-av., or address JAMES, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY, COLLECTing or general clerk, by a lad nearly eighteen years old; quick and correct at figures; writes well; willing to make himself useful to his employer; has been in business for two years; can give best of reference, both to present employer and elsewhere. Address P. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation; he is a first-rate coachman and a thorough groom; understands the duties of a coachman well; is a careful and experienced driver; is well accquainted with the City, and can give first-rate City references; would have no objection to the country, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady temperate habits as waiter, having served in some of the first families in Europe; understands his business thoroughly. Produces the highest testimonials, and will accept very moderate wages for the Winter. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Young's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT man, as waiter, in a private family, or would take charge of an invalid; is strictly temperate and honest, and a first class waiter; references from the first families in the City. Address J. H., No. 38 Hudson-st.; or R. H. TIMPSON, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL MAN, employment as care-taker on a gentleman's country residence during his absence in the Winter; will be recommended by the gentleman whose place he cared for the past two years. Address I. CHAMBERLAIN, Union Post-Office, N. J., until Nov. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single young Englishman, who perfectly understands his business; also, the care of horses. Can be well recommended by his last employer, left this day. Can be seen at the Lawyers' Office, No. 9 Chambers-st. this City, 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and can do most any work on a garden or farm. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk or porter, in a commission or wholesale house, or in a position where he can make himself useful. Salary not so much an object as a permanent place. Address J. Q., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to go South, as he is accustomed to the climate, and can give the best of references. Address M. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 5 days, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family; is a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended. Address R. P. S., at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 427 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTable family, a native of France, a place in a family as waiter. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best references. Address, in writing, E. M., No. 61 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and who has got good City references; any commands for H. B., by calling or leaving a line at Mr. Tilford's grocery store, No. 10 Bowery, will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADvertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITUation as coachman in a private family. He has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses in every respect. City reference can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 888 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family. Is a first-class servant, and can procure the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 24 by 52, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., being in the most desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, one block north of Fulton-av.; cars pass every five minutes; comprising 8 full lots, (2 corner lots,) with large double house and good brick stable; 21 rooms, 4 parlors, 2 basements, marble mantels, gas in all parts of house and stable, good fruit and vegetable garden; no incumbrance, title perfect. Excellent for a large school or seminary. Terms $6,000, balance on bond and mortgage. Would not exchange. Apply at No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY—THE TWO-story and basement brick house No. 2 Pavoola-place, in a pleasant situation for a residence, and convenient for a person doing business on the west side of the City of New-York. gas, water, range, &c., in the house, and the street sewered. Price $3,000. $1,800 on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply to JOHN COWEN, Real Estate office, No. 133 Washington-st., Jersey City, or No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 32d-st., between 5th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country, near the City, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. 48 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, situated corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, directly opposite the grounds of St. Ann's Church. The house is first-class, having water and gas throughout, and being heated by a hot water apparatus of the best description. The owner, about going abroad, will also sell the furniture entire. For cards of admission and price, apply to HAVILAND BROS. & CO., No. 47 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone, high-stoop house and lot, No. 219 Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts.; the house is 20x55 feet, in elegant order, and contains all the modern improvements; has black walnut stairs, &c. Will be sold low, as the owner is removing to the country. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE front high-stoop house No. 22 West 26th-st., adjoining Trinity chapel, nearly finished, four stories high, with fine-finished high-ceiling basement and under cellar, all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., of J. B. CORLIES.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY.—FOR SALE the very desirable building lot and buildings thereon, No. 8 Ludlow-st., 57 feet from the corner of Canal-st.; size of lot 23x81½; terms easy title perfect. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, MURray Hill, between 4th and Madison avs., a first-class four-story brown stone front house, 25 by 60 feet, with every modern improvement, and on one of the very best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises, of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STORE CORner of Waverley-place and Grove-st., a two-story brick house adjoining, a vacant lot on Grove-st., and a front and rear house adjoining; all in one plot will be sold or exchanged for vacant lots on 5th, 8th or 6th-av., south of 106th-st. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in this City or Brooklyn, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, A genteel modern built house and lot (half an acre) in Yonkers. House contains 10 rooms; gas, range, heater, &c.; delightfully situated, with view of the river for 20 miles. Apply to the owner No. 304 Broadway, office No. 10.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 326 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st.; lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep. About two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counselor-at-Law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

## TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, new, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—STORE NO. 444 Pearl-st., 26x106, lot 112. Store open. Call and see it. Old stand for furniture and carpets, looking-glasses, bedding, upholstery or other business. Rent low. For sale cheap. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, HOUSE NO. 34 9th-st., in excellent order, with all the modern improvements, situated between 5th and 6th avs. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, SECOND AND part of the third floor in the fine brick dwelling-house No. 260 West 44th-st., on reasonable terms. Gas, Croton and bath. References exchanged. Apply on the premises, or to S. L. MILES, City Bank.

TO RENT—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 329 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent to a good tenant, $650. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET 25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 11th-st., near Broadway; modern improvements, gas, baths, &c.; ceilings frescoed, and ornamented stained glass. Terms $85 per month. Address A. D., Station D, Post-Office, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO MILLINERS, TAILORS, &c.—TO LET—the large five-story house, with tea-rooms, No. 710 Broadway; the principal and second stories would be rented seperately, if required, for business purposes. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st., Office second story.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, STABLE-KEEPERS OR MANUFACTURERS—TO LET OR LEASE—A plot of ground 50x172.6 feet, with buildings on, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Address H. P. LEAKE, No. 135 Lawrence-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY of four adults and two or six rooms containing the modern improvements, located within ten minutes' walk of Union-square. Rent not to exceed $300; one on the west side of Broadway and below 20th-st., preferred. References exchanged. Address J. H. D., Box No. 3,271 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY NOV. 1, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, a room and bedroom, unfurnished, pleasantly located in the vicinity of Abingdon-square. Terms must be moderate for a good tenant. Address UTILITY, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor, in a respectable part of Brooklyn. Rent must be moderate. Address H. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE vicinity of Broadway, below 30th-st., by a small private family. Address M., Box No. 380 Post-Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $13,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SIXteen miles from New-York by railroad, through in 60 minutes; situation delightful, eminently healthy, sheltered against rough winds, with an unsurpassed view over New-York, Staten Island, Long Island, the Bays, Narrows, &c. The house is large, very conveniently arranged, cold and warm water in kitchen, laundry and bath, furnace, cellars, closets, &c.; barn, carriage-house, stables, &c., are all new, elegant and strong; five acres of land under high garden cultivation. Price $12,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Will be sold with or without furniture and stock. Could be used as a fine Summer boarding-house. Address H. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## AGRICULTURAL, &C.

ELIDE ISLAND GUANO.

A CARGO OF ABOUT 1,500 TONS JUST ARRIVED and for sale by GEO. G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

TREES, PLANTS, SEEDS, &C.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of their unrivalled collection of trees and plants, native grapes, strawberries, bulbous, flowers, &c., can be had gratis, on application to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell the following described Stocks at auction at the Merchant's Exchange, in ths City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

| | |
|---|---|
| 160 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. | $50 each |
| 150 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip | 25 each |
| 200 shares Greenwich Bank | 25 each |
| 200 shares Broadway Bank | 25 each |
| 20 shares American Exchange Bank | 100 each |
| 25 shares Bank of North America | 100 each |
| 150 shares People's Bank | 25 each |
| 50 shares Merchants Exchange Bank | 50 each |
| 5 shares New-York County Bank | 100 each |
| 100 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co | 30 each |
| 50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 60 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 30 shares People's Fire Ins. Co | 50 each |
| 250 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 101 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co | 17 each |
| 50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co | 25 each |
| 20 shares Chicago & Rock island R.R | 100 each |
| $500 Third-av. Railroad, 1st mort. 7 ℘ cent. Bonds. | |
| $1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ℘ cent. Bonds, due 1860, interest June and December. | |
| $500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ℘ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, interest April and October. | |

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., at auction, at No. 41 Lafayette-place, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, and if not sold on that day, to be continued on FRIDAY, 22d—consisting of rosewood and mahogany chairs, arm chairs, sofas and lounges, in crimson, satin damask and tapestry, Wilton and English Brussels medallion carpets, mahogany extension tables, rosewood inlaid with satinwood, agate and marble-top centre tables, secretaries, bookcases, bureaus, wardrobes, gilt and bronze gas fixtures and mantel ornaments, scagliola pedestals, French clocks, oil-cloths, French China tea and dinner sets, cut glass-ware, mahogany, French and carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; a large number of mantel and pier glasses and mirrors of the best French plate, piano, a very rare and choice collection of valuable oil-paintings by celebrated artists; a superb painting, "Death of Tancredi," by Guercino; also, a number of fine pictures, to which particular attention is invited. An extensive assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., a few days before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in brocatel, mahogany do., in hair cloth, mahogany Voltaire rocking and easy chairs, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany etageres, black walnut extension dining tables, mahogany marble-top washstands, rosewood do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, cutlery, glass ware, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, feather beds, mahogany wardrobes, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocade, plush and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated, warc, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues with full particulars ready early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 20th and 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, writers of all sizes, easters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

WILLIAM AABOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, of the personal property of an eminent physician of this City, recently deceased, consisting of household furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gilt framed oil-paintings and engravings, a large and excellent library, a great variety of valuable medicines, one family bay horse, carriage, and several sets of harness. The above removed to No. 444 Pearl-st., near Chatham, for convenience of sale.

HENRY MARCHANT, Administrator,
A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—Trade Salesrooms No. 13 Park-row.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock.

DEWEES' LAW LIBRARY—COMPRISING complete sets of Federal and State reports in common law and equity, Admiralty reports, Ecclesiastical reports, digests, commentaries, treatises, &c., including a large collection of choice English law books, many of which are scarce. Catalogues are now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW LIBRARY—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and Admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, being now out of print; also digests, commentaries, treatises, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, by PEED & COLE, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, I solid rosewood suit in brocatel, and elegant 7-octave piano, made by Stodart; 5 mahogany sofas, 5 mahogany bureaus, 2 bookcases, 3 mirrors, 7 Brussels and ingrain carpets, 1 rosewood centre-table, 2 maghogany bedsteads, 2 large chandeliers, paintings and engravings, and a general assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture. A. HORTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOHN E. VANANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION. NOTICE.—TWELFTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st, in addition to the usual assortment, an entire stock of a retail house, by order of an executor; also, 678 assorted coal bods, a quantity of heavy hardware saved from the late fire in the Bowery; also an invoice of pattern-cards, plated ware, 4 cases axes and hatchets, &c. For particulars see catalogues, ready early on the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, ESQ., AND J. SWINBURNE, ESQ., OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d October, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising about 300 superb paintings, including the works of the first artists in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, Pianos, &c., on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 375 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, comprising superb suites in brocatel, solid rosewood frames, large plate mirrors, marble-top centre and side tables, elegant carved rosewood piano, 7¼-octave, cost $600; tapestry and 3-ply carpets, mantel ornaments, bedsteads, beddings, hair mattresses, feather beds, China and glass ware; also, a general assortment of kitchen furnitnre.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at public auction, at the "Eclipse Course," (late Centreville,) on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, every variety and description of horses, consisting of imported and thoroughbred stock, trotting stock, road horses, double teams, carriage horses, matched teams, draught and farm horses, ponies, &c. &c. Catalogues ready on the 27th inst.

By order of
LOVELL PURDY, President.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of seasonable goods, adapted both for City and country trade. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS—IN GOLD-LEAF frames, at auction. A choice collection of new and original subjects, suitable for parlor, cabinet or saloon, will be offered THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the spacious gallery No. 281 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, AZELEAS, &c., &c., FROM Robert Reid, florist, at auction, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. Plants are all in fine order. Sale positive, without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGnee.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $900 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place. Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 203 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¾c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¾c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¾c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10¾c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats ½c. ℔ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 50 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbered Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,096, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each. Together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last instalment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the instalments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth instalment, previous to which the second instalment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third instalment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals addressed to John M. Forbes, Boston, for the sale of Sinkiog Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $60,000, will be received until noon on the 20th day of October next.

J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., 37 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-Jersey Zinc Company will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 2d Nov. next, inclusive, in consequence of the annual election for Directors.

A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—$3,000 RACINE and Mississippi ten per cent. farm Mortgage Bonds, secured on farms in Illinois on the line of the finished Road. Inquire No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
October 11, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

## BANK NOTICES.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

## INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1767.

CAPITAL.....$280,00

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODOSDON, Secretary.

## LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

## FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

INDIAN EMPIRE....E. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
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| Chief Cabin Passage | $120 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. Cost. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E.

## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

*Continued from First Page.*

taking the resolutions, on the ground that they, having been presented and acted upon by the delegates, (they were tabled,) were the property of the Convention. MR. BUSTEED, however, stuck to his resolutions, and several delegates stuck to him A scuffle ensued and several coats were torn. Mr. BUSTEED succeeded at length in making his exit from the room with the resolutions safe in his breeches' pocket. But he encountered on the outside a much larger and more formidable crowd than he met within. After some wrangling in the hall, he succeeded in making his way down stairs into the bar-room, and thence passed into the billiard-room. By this time a crowd of some 300 men and boys had got wind of the affair, and these all rushed into the billiard-room crying out "Kill the d——d s——n of a b——h, lynch the d——d scoundrel, chuck him out of the window, the dirty villain, with various other expressions of like character. MR. BUSTEED was surrounded by some half-a-dozen friends who conducted him to a corner of the room, and by great prudence and caution in omitting any reply to tha threats and groans of the excited crowd, succeeded in avoiding a row, in which Mr. BUSTEED would in all probability have fared hard. His friends finally succeeded in getting him back through the bar-room and into the street. The crowd followed repeating their threats and mingling their imprecations with cheers for Alderman HERRICK. MR. BUSTEED and his friends took refuge in the nearest Station-house, and the crowd returned to the hotel and took a drink all round.

Meantime another ballot had been taken in the Convention with the following result: Alderman HARRICK, 13; DAVID S. JACKSON, 6; CONRAD SCHWACKHAMER, 1.

Mr. HARRICK was thereupon declared duly nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

### United Opposition County Ticket.

The American County Convention, composed of three delegates from each Ward, met last evening, at the Hall No. 163 Bowery, and nominated candidates for such County offices as was assigned them by the Committees of Conference from the two opposition parties. Every delegate was present, GILBERT C. DEAN presiding. The first business done was the reception of the report from the Committee of Conference, which was immediately adopted.

Official notice of the action of the Republican Convention in nominating its share of the ballot was given, whereupon the Republican nominations were indorsed, and the result was received with cheers. Two ballots were then had for a candidate for County Clerk, with the following result:

| | First. | Second. |
|---|---|---|
| William R. Davidson | 30 | 34 |
| Robert Beatty | 22 | 30 |
| George W. Morton | 12 | — |
| Blank | 2 | 2 |

Mr. DAVIDSON was thereupon declared nominated.

A candidate for District-Attorney was then voted for, and Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS, of the Twenty-second Ward, receiving 46 votes on the first ballot, was declared the nominee. The rest of the votes were divided between Mr. SEDGWICK, present Assistant District-Attorney, and LOUIS N. GLOVER.

Drs. HALL and SCOFIELD were nominated for Coroners on the first ballot.

All the nominations were afterwards to be unanimous, after which the Convention dispersed with loud cheers for the success of the Opposition County ticket.

### Third Congressional District.

The Republicans and Americans of the Third Congressional (Sickles) District, have been exerting themselves for some weeks to unite upon one candidate for Congress. Committees of Conference from the respective opposition Conventions held their final meeting last evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and agreed to recommend to their respective Conventions ANDR J. WILLIAMSON, of the Second Ward, Proprietor of the *Dispatch* newspaper, as the most suitable person to receive the opposition nomination. Soon thereafter the Republican Convention met at the same place, and after considerable discussion received the conference report and accepted its recommendation; but refrained from making a formal nomination until this evening, when both Conventions will meet and nominate.

### Sixth Congressional District—Acceptance of Mr. McCurdy.

On Monday evening, the Republican and American Conventions of the Sixth Congressional District met and unanimously concurred in the nomination of R. H. MCCURDY as the Union candidate for the Sixth Congressional District. The members then in a body proceeded to the house of Mr. MCCURDY, No. 10 East Fourteenth-street, and tendered him the nomination and received the following reply:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: To receive the nomination of member of Congress for the Sixth Congressional District is a high and to *me* unexpected honor. I appreciate it, and thank you for it. It is known to you that I have not sought it; but, gentlemen, whatever objections I may have had to its acceptance, whatever sacrifice of personal comfort or private interest it may involve, or however much I may distrust my ability to discharge its duties to your satisfaction if elected, the patriotic spirit with which you have discarded minor differences and waived your personal and political preferences for other candidates, to unite upon one with so few claims to your support, together with the magnanimous manner in which those who were your first choice have withdrawn their names to secure harmony—all these considerations preclude my declining the nomination, and impose upon me, if elected, the highest obligations to the faithful discharge of its duties to the best of my abilities. I, therefore, accept it most cheerfully.

Gentlemen, in my opinion, the present is a crisis which calls for the earnest, the *united* efforts of all who love their country, irrespective of party ties, to put an end to the abuse of the power and patronage of the Federal Government in corrupting the nation, in squandering its money, and in endeavoring to force upon a free people obnoxious laws to which they never gave their assent.

Gentlemen, Pennsylvania has just rebuked her favorite son in trumpet tones, and the Great West is echoing back the reprimand. Can we do less? Is the Empire State less virtuous than her sisters? I, for one, trust not; and I, for one, will do all in my power to prove she is not.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for the nomination, for the compliment implied in it, but more especially for the spirit you have manifested. I accept it as a *Union* nomination, a union of all who are opposed to oppression, corruption, and fraud.

### Gerrit Smith's Friends at the Stuyvesant Institute.

In response to a published call for a mass meeting of the friends and admirers of the Hon. GERRIT SMITH, the People's candidate for Governor, about twenty-five persons assembled last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. Exclusive of those in the body of the house five persons were seated on the platform; their number, however, was augmented to twenty-seven before the close of the meeting. A member of the Committee of Arrangements attributed the small attendance to the fact that no large posters had been printed, nor had any of the usual extraordinary means for attracting attention been resorted to.

Precisely at 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. SIDNEY A. BEERS, the People's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. It might seem singular to some, he said, that they should have called another party together, but they had felt bound in common courtesy and kindness to labor for the benefit of the large community in which they dwelt. They had long been engaged in attempting to improve the condition of the people by wresting them from the contaminations of vice which flowed from grogshops. They had long hoped to put in nomination capable men to advocate the rights of the community in opposition to the schemes of unprincipled and designing politicians. They appeared in consequence of the disgraceful conduct of preceding political parties in the State. There were four candidates for Governor in the field, three of whom had been nominated by the rum interest, and each nomination had been concocted and arranged in a rum-shop. They would not have appeared in the field had a single one of the three been a fearless advocate of prohibition. But such was not the case, and they had felt it their duty to interpose in behalf of the people, and present a State ticket composed of men whose lives had demonstrated, beyond the possibility of political manœuvres, their principle of fidelity to the rights of the community. They had no faith in political aspirants, nor did they place faith in any man who had not made his mark for uprightness in the community. That alone was the guarantee of usefulness which they gave for their object. They could afford to be defeated, but they could not afford the disgrace of the infamous traffic in rum, by which taxes were more than doubled, and by which politicians controlled the whole vote of the State. They hear that the Republican Party is not in favor of the rum-selling business, while the Democratic Party do not deny that they depend upon the rum interest for their support. True, the mass of the Republican voters were men of intelligence who desire to do right and oppose the rum business, but they were in the hands of leaders who are unreliable. Mr. BEERS proceeded a considerable time in this strain, and concluded by inviting his listeners to form Ward organizations to further the election of GERRIT SMITH, the patriot, the philanthropist and the man.

Dr. MAX LANGENSCHWARZ made a brief speech, in which he related his struggles for liberty in the Old World, and his disappointment in not finding liberty on his arrival in the United States. He contended for the universal Republic. In alluding to the prohibition plank in the Gerrit Smith platform, he remarked that Mr. SMITH had signified to him that he (SMITH) was not opposed to the sale of beer, but only of alcoholic drinks. This brought out MR. EDWARD FAULKNER, the temperance lecturer of the docks, who said that Mr. SMITH was opposed to everything that intoxicated, and if plain cold water had that property in it, he would prohibit its use.

Dr. LANGENSCHWARZ then offered resolutions, which were adopted. Mr. SAMUEL WILDA followed with a few remarks in reprobation of the "mind-blind-of doctrine of expediency," and showing its fallacy by experience. The meeting then adjourned, subject to a call to be printed in all the papers.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—In the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Twenty-second Ward,) ROBERT H. SHANNON, Esq. has received the Union nomination.

### Political Items.

The Hon. ABRAM B. OLIN, Fusion candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, (Rensselaer,) has challenged his Democratic opponent, D. L. SEYMOUR, to a series of public discussions on political topics—but SEYMOUR declines the contest.

Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN writes to the Chairman of the Monroe County Republican Central Committee:

"Let the extravagance which has thus far characterized the Administration of BUCHANAN continue to the end of his term without any increase of revenue from customs, and the proportion which New-York according to her population will be required to pay, by direct or indirect taxation, to meet the debt which must thus be created, *will equal at least the half of all which has been expended upon her public works in forty years.*"

### Pennsylvania Politics.

Judge PORTER'S explanation of his resignation of his seat on the Supreme Bench in Pennsylvania is given in his letter to the Governor. It is an honest avowal. He says:

"The reverse which has occurred to the party is of less consequence than we are apt to suppose. The Democratic Party is coeval with the Government itself, and it will exist so long as the Republic endures. Within its ranks men will always be found, who remain there only to do with more success the work of disorganization. The party itself, though depressed, is not destroyed. The point of its lowest depression is that from which it will, of necessity, begin to rise. At this moment, I solemnly believe it to be the best and strongest political organization which has ever existed for preserving the interests of the whole country.

Now to the point. I am not weak enough to suppose that the inclosed commission has had much to do in causing the present political excitement. *Nevertheless, it is plain that the people of Pennsylvania prefer another person as a Judge of their Supreme Court.* In these circumstances, it seems to me a simple dictate of delicacy and propriety to retire from the office. In addition to this, I ought to state that there are several important causes pending in which I wish to take part as counsel, and these require immediate attention. I therefore inclose my resignation. The office was tendered by you very kindly, without solicitation on my part. I resign it gratefully, and without, as I hope, having brought upon it a stain of dishonor."

[Advertisement]

ADMIRED BY EVERYBODY.—The Knox hat is extolled by statesmen, eulogized by poets, enthusiastically spoken of by fast men, admired by the ladies, and pronounced faultless in material, style and manufacture, by all. Hence its popularity. Hence the reason of his ability to undersell his rivals. Strangers in town, step into KNOX'S salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, and makea purchase.

[Advertisement]

THE GREAT LEVIATHAN.—This great steemer, the most colossal ever built, may now be seen among THIODON'S entertainments, in his Minic World, at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon and evening. Dr. VALENTINE is there, as is the Infant Esau, and a host of other curiosities.

[Advertisement.]

The veteran actors, HENRY WALLACK and JAMES W. WALLACK, appear at Purdy's National Theatre tonight, for Mr. PURDY'S benefit. "King Henry the IV." and the "Avalanche" are to be performed. HENRY WALLACE, as *Falstaff*; J. W. WALLACK, as *Hotspur*; G. C. BONIFACE, as the *Prince*; Mme. PONISI, as *Lady Percy*, and a strong cast throughout.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingreins 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Political.

The Union Ticket in Kings County is received with great favor by the masses of both the Republican and American Parties. So much is this the case that the Democracy have become alarmed, and a desperate effort is being made to bring about a union in their ranks. Prominent Administration officeholders in New-York City were laboring zealously all day yesterday with the leaders of both factions, and, it is said, with some prospect of success. The Vanderbilt wing is still arrogant and defiant, and will not yield The only course left is to buy off the leading candidates of the other branch of the party. Mr. TAYLOR, it is rumored, has been made a tempting offer to withdraw from the canvass, in the shape of a fat berth at the disposal of the President. Whether he is for sale or not remains to be seen.

The Republicans and Americans in the Second Assembly District, which embraces the First, Sixth and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn, have united upon Mr. MARQUIS D. MOORE as a candidate for the Assembly. The District sent a Democrat to the Legislature last year, but Mr. MOORE'S friends entertain strong hopes of making a change this year.

FALL PARADE OF THE FIFTH BRIGADE.—The Fifth Brigade New-York State Militia, General P. S. CROOKE, had their annual Fall parade and drill at East New-York yesterday. The command comprises four Regiments, viz.: Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Colonel ABEL SMITH; Fourteenth Regiment, Infantry, Colonel A. M. WOOD; Seventy-second Regiment, Infantry, Colonel M. BENNETT; Seventieth Regiment, Cavalry and Artillery, Colonel SAMUEL GRAHAM. There were present His Excellency, Governor KING, Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, of his Staff; Major-Generals H. B. DURYEA and Staff, viz.: Colonel STEELE, Colonel COCHRANE, Colonel CHURCHILL, and Colonel FOWLER; Major DENNIS, Major TALMAGE, Major HEUSTIS; Brigadier-General COOK and Staff, viz.: Brigade-Inspector BREWSTER, Aide de Camp COOK, Surgeon BALL, Volunteer Aid. Captain HUDSON, of the Navy, and Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, were also present, and several thousand citizens of Kings County and vicinity. At 1 o'clock the troops were reviewed by the Governor, while in line. The command then passed in review, first at common time, and then at quick time.

In the afternoon, General DURYEA, in presence of the Governor and Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, manœuvred the command. Some of the most difficult brigade movements were executed with a precision and celerity highly creditable. The Governor expressed great satisfaction with the proficiency of the troops, and remarked that in drill and discipline, they equaled any command he had seen in the State. The brigade has materially improved in drill and general appearance since the last muster, but there is, of course, room for improvement yet. The officers seem to be imbued with the right spirit, and are determined that the corps shall equal any in the country both in drill and discipline.

The Seventy-seventh Anniversary of the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown was celebrated last evening, in the Brooklyn Athenæum, by Warren Chapter No. 3, O. U. A., when an address, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by Governor NEWELL, of New-Jersey.

A woman applied at the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, yesterday morning, for a permit to enter the Almshouse. While waiting to be taken to that Institution, she was safely delivered of a male child. It was christened Gouverncur BROOME.

JOHN MORGAN, a lad 9 years old, fell into the Atlantic Basin, yesterday morning, and narrowly escaped drowning. He was rescued by a sailor named HUGH HAMMELS.

The Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, for his lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, next Thursday evening, chooses the unique topic—"What a blind man saw in England."

The movement for building a Musical Hall is yet in progress, and the indications are that the right men have the matter in charge, and that they will succeed in carrying the project into effect. A meeting of prominent citizens will be held at the Polytechnic Institute on Thursday evening, to fix upon a plan of operations.

The River Police, at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested two river thieves while in the act of stealing sugar from a vessel at Ford's Dock. They were committed for trial.

PERSEVERING BURGLAR.—Patrick Branner, *alias* James Corkan, attempted, yesterday morning, to break into the dwelling-house No. 37½ Chrystie-street, but became alarmed and fled. Determined not to "give it up so," he boldly mounted the steps of No. 111 Canal-street, introduced a skeleton-key into the keyhole of the door, and passed inside. Going into a bed-room, he commenced helping himself to some female wearing apparel, but made a noise which awoke Mrs. Knight, the occupant of the room. Mrs. Knight gave an alarm, and the burglarious intruder was arrested by two Tenth-Ward officers, as he was making his exit from the premises. Several daguerreotype likenesses comprised the extent of his booty. He was taken before Justice BAENNAN, and committed for examination.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Ohio St. 6s '60 | | 102 |
| 4 400 | Ohio St. 6s '86 | | 107 |
| 8,000 | Tenn. 6s '90 | | 93¼ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | | 97 |
| 27,000 | Missouri St. 6s | | 88 |
| 15,000 | do | s10 | 88 |
| 5,000 | do | s60 | 87½ |
| 3,000 | Lonisiana St. 6s | | 95 |
| 15,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. Bs. | | 87½ |
| 3,000 | Brook'n C.W.L. | | 100 |
| 4,000 | N. Y. Cen. B. '76 | | 100 |
| 2,000 | Erie R. R. Cs. '71 | | 34¾ |
| 3,000 | Hud. R. RR. C. Bs. | | 60¾ |
| 1,000 | Hai. R. R. 1st M. | | 90½ |
| 4,000 | do | | 91 |
| 5,000 | do | b30 | 91 |
| 5,000 | Mich. C. R. R. 8 ₰ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs. | | 95 |
| 1,000 | N. Ind. 1st M. | | 85 |
| 500 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. | | 90¾ |
| 3,000 | do | | 91 |
| 10,000 | do | | 91¾ |
| 10,000 | do | s60 | 90¾ |
| 1.000 | Mich. S. S. F. Bs. | | 67 |
| 2,000 | T. H. & Alt. 2d Mg. | | 43 |
| 7,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | | 27 |
| 1,000 | C. St. P. & P. D. Ld. | | 50 |
| 4,000 | N. J. Cen. 2d M. B. | | 88¾ |
| 6,000 | Han. & St. J. R. Bs. | | 59⅞ |
| 4,000 | do | | 60 |
| 5,000 | Mich. S. 2d M. B. | | 66 |
| 20 | Traflesmen's Bank. | | 112⅞ |
| 20 | Mer. Ex. Bank | | 104 |
| 5 | Bank of the St. N. Y. | | 105¾ |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | | 94 |
| 10 | Metropolitan Bank. | | 110½ |
| 10 | do | | 111 |
| 25 | Continental Bank | | 100 |
| 5 | Park Bank | | 105 |
| 40 | Citizens' Bank | | 100 |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | | 100 |
| 5 | Cary Improv't Co. | | 6¾ |
| 10 | Penn. Coal Co | | 78 |
| 10 | do | | 76¾ |
| 100 | Cumberland Pref. | | 18¾ |
| 300 | Pacific M. S. Co | | 105¾ |
| 5 | do | | 105⅞ |
| 10 | do | | 105¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 105 |
| 200 | Gardiner Coal Co. | | ⅛ |
| 150 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 84⅞ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 84⅜ |
| 940 | do | | 84⅜ |
| 150 | do | b10 | 84⅜ |
| 200 | do | at 29 d | 84⅜ |
| 250 | do | s10 | 84⅜ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 84⅝ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 84¾ |
| 20 | New-Jersey R. R. | | 128 |
| 100 | Am. Guano Co. | | 7 |
| 5 | Erie Railroad | | 15¼ |
| 352 | do | | 16 |
| 200 | do | b30 | 16 |
| 100 | do | c | 15⅞ |
| 10 | Harlem Railroad | | 12 |
| 150 | do | | 12⅝ |
| 100 | Harlem R. Pref'rd | | 24⅞ |
| 150 | do | | 24⅜ |
| 200 | Reading R. R. | s60 | 50⅜ |
| 200 | do | s60 | 50⅝ |
| 500 | do | | 51⅛ |
| 150 | do | | 51⅜ |
| 700 | do | s30 | 50⅞ |
| 500 | do | b60 | 51⅛ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 51⅛ |
| 100 | do | s7 | 51⅛ |
| 170 | M. S. & N. Ia. R. | | 24⅝ |
| 50 | do | c | 21⅜ |
| 75 | do | b30 | 24⅛ |
| 250 | do | s30 | 24⅜ |
| 500 | do | s15 | 24⅜ |
| 5 | M. S. & N. Ia. guar. st. | | 55 |
| 400 | do | | 55⅛ |
| 400 | do | s30 | 55 |
| 200 | do | s10 | 55⅜ |
| 150 | do | s10 | 55 |
| 50 | do | | 55 |
| 60 | Panama Railroad | | 119¾ |
| 25 | do | | 119⅜ |
| 200 | Ill. Central R. R. | | 83 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 83¼ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 83 |
| 350 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | | 35 |
| 33 | do | | 34⅝ |
| 350 | do | b30 | 35 |
| 200 | do | b30 | 34⅜ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do | b30 | 34⅝ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 34⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 34⅜ |
| 200 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | | 87½ |
| 350 | do | | 87 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 87 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 66⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 66¾ |
| 50 | do | b10 | 67 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 66¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 67 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 67¼ |
| 350 | do | | 87 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 67 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 66⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 66¾ |
| 50 | do | b10 | 67 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 66¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 67 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 67¼ |
| 350 | do | | 87 |
| 352 | do | | 16 |
| 200 | do | b30 | 16 |
| 100 | do | c | 15⅞ |
| 10 | Harlem Railroad | | 12 |
| 150 | do | | 12⅝ |
| 100 | Harlem R. Pref'rd | | 24⅞ |
| 150 | do | | 24⅜ |
| 200 | Reading R. R. | s60 | 50⅜ |
| 200 | do | s60 | 50⅝ |
| 500 | do | | 51⅛ |
| 150 | do | | 51⅜ |
| 700 | do | s30 | 50⅞ |
| 500 | do | b60 | 51⅛ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 51⅛ |
| 100 | do | s7 | 51⅛ |
| 170 | M. S. & N. Ia. R. | | 24⅝ |
| 50 | do | c | 21⅜ |
| 75 | do | b30 | 24⅛ |
| 250 | do | s30 | 24⅜ |
| 500 | do | s15 | 24⅜ |
| 5 | M. S. & N. Ia. guar. st. | | 55 |
| 400 | do | | 55⅛ |
| 400 | do | s30 | 55 |
| 200 | do | s10 | 55⅜ |
| 150 | do | s10 | 55 |
| 50 | do | | 55 |
| 60 | Panama Railroad | | 119¾ |
| 25 | do | | 119⅜ |
| 200 | Ill. Central R. R. | | 83 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 83¼ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 83 |
| 350 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | | 35 |
| 33 | do | | 34⅝ |
| 350 | do | b30 | 35 |
| 200 | do | b30 | 34⅜ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do | b30 | 34⅝ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 34⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 34⅜ |
| 200 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | | 87½ |
| 350 | do | | 87 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 67 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 66⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 66¾ |
| 50 | do | b10 | 67 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 66⅜ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 67 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 67¼ |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | U. S. 5s '74 | | 104⅜ |
| 9,000 | U. S. 5s, '65 | | 103⅝ |
| 4,000 | Ill. Can. Reg. B. | | 100 |
| 500 | Virginia 6s | | 94⅜ |
| 6,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | | 97 |
| 36,000 | Mo. State 6s | b7 | 68¾ |
| 5,000 | Har. R. R. 1st m. | | 91 |
| 1,000 | La C. & M. l. g. b. | | 27 |
| 2,000 | Chi. & Rk. I. Bs. | | 93 |
| 8 | Bk. of New-York | | 110 |
| 20 | Pacific Bank | | 111¾ |
| 100 | Cary Imp. Co. | s60 | 6¾ |
| 150 | Pac. Mail SS. Co. | | 105¾ |
| 540 | N. Y. Cen. RR. | | 84¾ |
| 500 | do | b60 | 84⅞ |
| 550 | do | | 84⅞ |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R. | b60 | 28¾ |
| 200 | do | | 28¾ |
| 100 | Reading RR. | | 51¾ |
| 20 | do | | 52⅛ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 50¾ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. | b60 | 57 |
| 25 | do | | 57 |
| 250 | M. S. & N. I. R. | | 24¾ |
| 100 | Mic. S. & N. I. g. s. | | 55¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 55 |
| 150 | do | s15 | 55¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 54¾ |
| 200 | do | s10 | 55¼ |
| 20 | do | | 55¾ |
| 100 | Panama RR. | | 119¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 119¾ |
| 510 | Galena & Chi. R. R. | | 83 |
| 50 | do | b60 | 83 |
| 10 | Chi. & R. I. RR. | | 68 |
| 100 | do | | 68¾ |
| 100 | do | | 68¼ |
| 100 | do | b10 | 68¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 68¾ |
| 10 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | | 16¾ |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Gs. & C. R. R. 7s. | | 98 |
| 3,000 | Rock Isl. Co. 8s. | | 68 |
| 3,000 | Quincy City Ill. 8s | | 81 |
| 2,000 | Mo. 6s | | 86¾ |
| 1,000 | La Ce. & Mil. R. 7s | | 25 |
| 1,000 | Cumb. C. & I. C. 8s | | 75 |
| 3,000 | D. & M. R. R. 7s. | | 62⅜ |
| 5 | American Ex. Bk. | | 110¾ |
| 20 | do. | | 110¾ |
| 20 | Artisans' Bank | | 82⅛ |
| 20 | Arctic Fire Ins. Co. | | 97⅞ |
| 20 | do | | 100 |
| 20 | Excel. Fire In. Co. | | 102¾ |
| 175 | Am. Guano Co., ₰ sh. | | $9 |
| 30 | L. M. Bank | | 144½ |
| 10 | do | | 143¾ |
| 15 | Bank of America | | 113 |
| 25 | People's Bank | | 101 |
| 25 | Gebhard Fire I. Co. | | 90 |
| 10 | Pa. Mail S. Co | | 105¼ |

TUESDAY, Oct. 19—P. M.

The Money transactions to-day are at the previously-quoted low rates of interest, both on short bills and at call. The Bill Brokers have a moderate offering of long-date paper, but holders are limiting sales within the terms made at Bank, 5@7 ₰ cent., according to classification. The Stock Brokers are getting Money on approved collateral at 3@4 ₰ cent. The European remittances for the Boston steamer seem to have been generally made up yesterday. The additional business to-day was not important. The rates on London close 109⅛@110¾, extremes for bank bills. Some parcels of Southern bills were done at 109⅞. Paris, f.5.15@f.5.12½ to the doller. The Cotton Market to-day is a little steadier after the recent decline.

The printed sales tell but part of the story of the buoyancy of the Stock Exchange to-day, although these make up an unusually heavy list. The Street transactions in Chicago and Rock Island shares, between the two sessions of the Board of Brokers, were quite large and at rapidly-advancing prices, and after the Second Board about 4,000 shares of New-York Central were taken at 85@85½ ₰ cent., cash and seller ten days, the stock closing 85¼ ₰ cent., as against 84⅛ yesterday and 83⅞ on Saturday. These were the leeding objects of speculation, but by no means the only ones on the Share list, while State Securities and Railway Bonds were in good demand, and at advancing prices. The movement is thus made general, and heving already the support of considerable outside orders and the growing opinion among the oldest commission men in the Street that the public have taken hold, in earnest, of all dividend-paying securities as the best present means of employing money, it imparts an interest to the market which we have not seen equaled for six months past.

On the State Bond list Missouris advanced to 88⅛ ₰ cent.; Tennessees to 93½; Virginias 94½; North Carolinas 97, and Illinois Canal sixes par. For $20,000 of the New Federal fives 104½ ₰ cent. was paid, interest from 1st January next, and 103⅜ for $9,000 of the old fives of 1865. Illinois Construction Bonds brought 91½; Southern Michigan Sinking Fund 77; Harlem First Mortgage 91; Michigan Central 8s 95, and New-York Central 7s, of 1876, par. There was a demand for nearly all the second-class bonds, which have been under a cloud since the crisis, and the dealings at the Boerd show as much strength in this line as on any other department of the official list.

In Railway Shares, prices were further advanced from yesterday's closing sales, 1 ₰ cent. on New-York Central; 2 ₰ cent. on Rock Island, (closing 68⅜@69;) 1½ on Michigan Southern Preferred; ½ on the common Shares; ½@¾ on Reading; ½ on Panama; and ½ on Harlem Preferred. There was a free business in Galena, at 83, and in Toledo, at 35@34¾@⅝. The City Banks and Pacific Mail were firm again. The general market closed with firmness.

The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in September were:

| | Gross Earnings. | Expenses | Net Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.** | | | |
| September, 1858 | $432,087 89 | $260,140 99 | $101,946 90 |
| September, 1857 | 506,056 20 | 285,841 38 | 220,714 82 |
| Decrease | $53,968 31 | $25,200 39 | $28,767 92 |
| Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1858 | $3,870,465 97 | $2,228,088 58 | $1,642,377 44 |
| Same period last y'r | 3,950,975 94 | 2,849,705 96 | 1,461,270 98 |
| Increase | ..... | ..... | $181,106 46 |
| Decrease | $80,519 97 | $281,617 43 | ..... |
| **CANAL DEPARTMENT.** | | | |
| September, 1858 | $21,351 10 | $14,496 20 | $6,854 90 |
| September, 1857 | 29,049 04 | 16,246 65 | 12,802 39 |
| Decrease | $7,697 94 | $1,750 45 | $5,947 49 |
| Earnings for August and September, 1858 | $40,572 02 | $30,290 96 | $10,281 06 |
| Same period last year | 56,571 39 | 30,937 06 | 25,634 33 |
| Decrease | $15,999 37 | $646 10 | $15,353 27 |
| Earnings from Jan. 1, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1858 | 125,280 70 | 95,551 61 | 27,729 69 |

The Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₰ cent., clear of State tax, payable on and after Nov. 15.

The Wabash Valley Road and the Peoria Road are to be connected by a new link between Logansport, Indiane, and the State boundary of Illinois, 61 miles in length. The builders are relying principally upon local means to accomplish the work. The bonds which they issue for the purchase of iron and equipment will be of short date, to be retired by the earnings of the road, and to this end are made receivable to the extent of one half their monthly settlements with the other roads. The Wabash Valley, Toledo, Ashtabula, and State Line Companies on this side have, on the advice of their stockholders, agreed, *pro rata*, to use $800,000 of the bonds in question (the entire issue) in paying for service done by the road, for their accounts respectively. In addition to this assurance, the bonds constitute a first lien upon the road. The arrangement secures a continuous line of unbroken gauge from Buffalo, New-York, to Burlington, Iowa. It has been consummated, in good part, by Mr. A. BOODY, of the Wabash Valley.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presidents of the Boston Banks, to hear and act upon the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Suffolk Bank system, and the management of the Bank of Mutual Redemption, held yesterday forenoon, the following report was submitted:

"The Committee to whom was referred the report which was made on the 8th inst., with instructions for the Committee to confer with the Suffolk Bank, and also with the Bank of Mutual Redemption, in relation to their system of conducting the business of redeeming the bills of Banks in New-England, and to report upon the same to an adjournment of that meeting—have had the request before it, and at the same time the important circular of the Suffolk Bank, declaring that the time has arrived to surrender its agency in the system as heretofore conducted, and that its responsibility must now cease, and at the same time stating that it shall continue to receive country money from the banks as heretofore, subject to conditions which it may, perhaps, be found necessary hereafter to make.

This determination of the Suffolk Bank removes so entirely all the cause for further dissatisfaction with it, and places the business of redeeming so open to any and all competition, that your Committee consider it inexpedient to make any further remarks in relation to these institutions.

Practical experience under this change, which cannot now be avoided, will very soon develop the advantages and disadvantages of it. The Committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The request of the Committee to be released from further deliberation upon the matter received the unanimous assent of the meeting, and their report was adopted with equal unanimity. The assembly then dissolved.

A circular was issued from the Suffolk Bank, on Saturday, to the effect that the Boston banks had been notified that the foreign money department of the Suffolk would be given up on the 30th of November. The circular continues in the following terms:

Special deposits remaining in our hands at that time will be credited in account on receiving notice according to the terms of the certificate.

We shall continue to transact business with banks which keep satisfactory accounts with us, and shall receive from them the country money which they may have occasion to send us by way of remittance.

Mr. A. H. DYETT, Broker, late with Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., and recently admitted to the Stock Exchange, has opened an office at No. 43 Exchenge-place.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of September, 1858, and the same month in 1857:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Received from Coal | $184,881 41 | $180,851 97 |
| Received from Merchandise | 34,370 69 | 27,699 40 |
| Received from Travel, &c. | 35,488 27 | 31,800 37 |
| Total | $254,740 57 | $240,151 74 |
| Transportion, Roadway, Dumpage, Renewal Fund, and all charges | $123,795 23 | $120,264 10 |
| Net profit for the month | $130,945 14 | $119,887 64 |
| Net profit for previous 9 months | 770,746 47 | 1,118,748 35 |
| Net profit for 10 months | $901,961 81 | $1,238,635 99 |

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | For cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ₰ 100 @ ⅜ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ₰ 100 @ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 15c. ₰ 100 @ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅜ @ ¾ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜ @ ¾ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ⅜ @ ¾ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ⅛ @ 1 |
| North Carolina | ⅛ @ 1 |
| Virginia | ¾ @ 1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1¼ @ 1½ |
| Michigan | ⅛ @ 1 |
| Tennessee | 1 @ 1¼ |
| Free Indiana | 1¼ @ 1½ |
| Louisiana and Mobile | ½ @ ⅝ |
| Canada | ½ @ ⅝ |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ¼ @ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ½ @ — |

| LAND WARRANTS. | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 90 | 100 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 80 | 85 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 70 | 75 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 80 | 85 |

| DRAFTS AND CHECKS. | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ½ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ½ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ½ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | ¾ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | 1 dis. |
| Bank of England Notes ₰ £ | $4 85@

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2211. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

### ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

### Hopeful View of the Condition of the Atlantic Telegraph.

### INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 93 1-4@93 3-4.**

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last night. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

Among her passengers are the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Judge PUTNAM, of Boston.

The *Europa* reports on the 14th inst. exchanging signals with the British bark *Emigrant*, bound east.

The ship *Daniel Webster*, arrived at London from New-York, reports that, on the 20th September, in lat. 42° 20', lon. 42° 57', she passed a number of dead bodies, supposed to be from the burnt steamer *Austria*.

A deputation from the Atlantic Steam Packet Company had had an interview with Mr. HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of postal subsidies between Galway, Newfoundland and America. He stated that the Government viewed with considerable interest the new line of steamers between Galway and the British North American Colonies by Mr. LEVER, and the importance they attached to be able to communicate between London and Washington in six days.

The Limerick *Chronicle* says that on the assembling of Parliament the Government will recommend giving to Galway a grant of £50,000 as the first instalment for the construction of a breakwater, should the Commissioners' report be favorable. The Commissioners had arrived to commence investigations.

The *Daily News* has a hopeful editorial article on the Atlantic Cable, and thinks it may yet be rendered available. It says that Professor THOMSON has nearly succeeded in neutralizing the effects of earth current, which become perplexing when the currents through the cable are so weak. Professor HUGHES has so modified his printing apparatus that a current of voltaic electricity generated by a small iron wire being held in one hand moistened with water, while a copper wire of equal size is held in the other, the two wires being united to form a circuit, is sufficient in intensity to make his machine print an intelligible message. So sensitive is his new instrument that it will still print correctly, though a current as weak as we have described is diminished still more in intensity by passing through the bodies of four individuals. With the combined improvements and inventions of Professors THOMSON and HUGHES and Mr. HENLEY, we are not without hope that, as soon as their instruments can be conveyed across the Atlantic, electric communication will be once more restored.

The London *Globe* discredits the report that Lord DERBY goes to Canada in connection with the projected federation of the British Provinces.

The Common Council of London have resolved to present the freedom of the city and swords valued at 100 guineas each to Lord CLYDE and Sir JAMES OUTRAM for their Indian services.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, an adjournment took place without the anticipated reduction in the rate of discount.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, had been held in London. The Directors' report, which declares a dividend of four per cent., was adopted by a small majority, an amendment having been proposed, limiting the dividend to 3½ per cent.

A resolution was agreed to, after strong opposition, authorizing the Directors to advance £100,000 for the rolling stock of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

At the General Conference of Railway delegates in session at London, it was resolved to give permanent organization to the Conference, and to form from it an Association called the Railway Companies' Association.

The unsatisfactory exhibit of the Western Bank of Glasgow, and an additional call on the shareholders, had called forth the bitterest strictures of the Press, and the recommendations were that the shareholders be prosecuted.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, in London, it was stated that the gross revenue of the half year was more than absorbed by the works in progress.

It is confirmed that two French men-of-war have gone to the Tagus to support the demand of the French Minister at Lisbon for compensation for the seizure of the French vessel *Charles Georges*, while transporting negroes to the West Indies.

The Emperor would remain at Chalons Camp till the tenth of October.

The chess match between MORPHY and HARWITZ was suddenly closed, the latter being unable to proceed, owing to illness. The state of the game at the close was: MORPHY, 5; HARWITZ, 2; Drawn, 1.

The *Times* correspondent says, there is reason to hope that the difference between the French and Portuguese Governments respecting the seizure of the French bark *Charles Georges*, will be amicably arranged.

Accounts of the great commercial catastrophe at Lille had been received in Paris. A Magistrate at Lille had granted a warrant for the arrest of the principal of a house there, an eminent manufacturer.

The Prelate who is placed at the head of the French Mission in China, is to be raised to the rank of Cardinal.

Mr. MONTIGNY, French Consul at Shanghae, has been promoted to Consul-General of China, at the new port of Tien-tsin.

The *Independent*, of Turin, has declared the visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Warsaw, an event of great political importance, being, as it thinks, the prelude of an alliance between France, Russia and Piedmont, hostile to Austria.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on the Aide-de-Camp who accompanied Prince NAPOLEON to Warsaw, the cross of St. Vladimir, and on the other officers of his suite that of St. Stanislaus.

JUNG BAHADOR, the Nepaulese Prince, was expected in Paris *en route* to London.

The French Three Per Cents closed on Friday, at 72f. 80c. The Bourse had been affected by the Portuguese difficulty, but rallied.

The French Admiral, commanding in the Gulf of Mexico, had quitted Paris for his post with energetic orders to protect French citizens.

Party feeling was very high in Madrid in consequence of the approaching election.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a Royal ordinance authorizing the Government to receive tenders for a line of packets to run between the Peninsula and the Antilles, the tenders to be adjudicated on the 3d of February next.

A semi-official journal says the Spanish Government is about to have built four large and eight small steamers and thirty-two screw gun-boats for the suppression of piracy in the Phillipine Islands.

The English Government has dispatched a note to the Hanoverian Government, urging that immediate proposals may be made for the total abolition of the Sound Dues.

On the 27th of September the Pope held a Secret Consistory Court. No promotions to Cardinals were made, but twenty-five bishops have been nominated, of whom three are French.

Advices from Berlin state that the health of the King of Prussia, which for some time has been getting worse, now gives cause for serious alarm.

A decree has been issued by the King of Prussia appointing the Prince of Prussia Regent. The Prince is to carry on the Government until the restoration of the King's health upon his own responsibility. A proclamation to this effect, and for the further organization of affairs, will appear immediately. The Diet will probably be opened about the 20th inst.

The Danish Diet was opened on the 4th by the Minister of the Interior, in the name of the King, who is seriously ill. The speech was unimportant.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes a new law concerning military conscriptions, limiting the term of service to seven years instead of eight, and including the navy.

Baron WARD, originally a Yorkshire groom and subsequently Prime Minister of Parma, had died a pauper.

The reduction of the Austrian army had commenced. Four sections of the superior command of the army had been dissolved.

The Montenegrins had hoisted their flag in Satoria, a territory on the coast of the Adriatic.

A Trieste telegram says that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had been instructed to express the regret of the English Government for the bombardment of Djidda, and that England intends to indemnify the sufferers.

It was further reported that England will ask to rent the Island of Perim for a hundred years.

### Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9—A. M.

*Friday Evening—Daily News City Article.*

Business throughout the Stock Exchange remains dull, and there is no general movement in prices. Steadiness generally prevails, but the late active demand for Securities has subsided. The funds closed to-day about the same as yesterday. Forty thousand pounds was sent into the Bank. At Hamburg, the rate of discount has risen to 5 per cent., owing to the demand for Silver for Austria, as the Austrian Bank is preparing for a resumption of specie payments. Silver must be attracted from all quarters, hence the pressure on 'Cbange this afternoon. Bills on the Continent were in demand, and rates slightly less favorable for England were established, as regards Holland, Belgium, Austria and Madrid. The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company remain rather flat, and closed at £394 to £410.

*Friday Evening—Times City Article.*

The English funds throughout the day have been firm at the improved quotation of last evening. Payments in the Turkish Scrip, amounting in the aggregate to £700,000, caused a slight demand for money, but not to an extent to produce any material change in the current. The dividends will be payable to the public on Wednesday next, and the opinion seems to be that on the following day the Bank will notify to 2½ per cent., instead of adopting the more desirable course of allowing their terms to be contingent from day to day on the state of the market.

The liabilities of M. DORANT, whose failure at Lille was announced a day or two back, are stated at £200,000.

The *Times* on the state of the Money market says It seems certain that an extraordinary increase of ease must be expected, since the public this quarter have entirely abstained from taking any advance from the Bank during the shutting of the transfer books. The whole of the dividends will therefore come into their hands. Further specie receipts are also certain to take place in the interval, the larger portion of which will be retained here, although some partial amounts will be required for France and Holland, where the demand for money this week has been more active than in London.

The *Times* has received the following telegram:

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The *Cambria* sailed this morning, with the Australian mails for England, and gold valued at £165,033. The dates are Melbourne, Aug. 16; Sydney, Aug. 12. The May and June mails reached Melbourne on the 1st and 13th of August, respectively. The following are the departures of gold ships:

July 24, *Agincourt*, for London, with 70,780 ounces.

Aug. 14, *Lincolnshire*, for London, with 105,612 ounces.

The contract between the Government and the six banks for the negotiation of a Railway loan was signed Aug. 16. The export trade was very dull. The import was overstocked at Sydney.

The supplies of wool were very small. A fire at Auckland had destroyed a large portion of the city.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

It is announced that a reform in the customs tariff will soon be published.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' *Circular* states that the sales of the week were 45,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. The market was slow, but there was no change in prices. Friday's sales were 7,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; Fair Mobiles, 7 9-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.

The stock in port was estimated at 495,000 bales of which 413,000 were American.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales, finding a difficulty in getting current prices, except for middling, which is wanted.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are not favorable. All qualities of yarns had slightly declined. Cloths were firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull; Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. 6d. WHEAT very dull and nominal; Red Western, 5s. 3d.@6s. 4d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN had slightly declined on all qualities, but quotations were nominal; Yellow, 32s.@33s.; White, 33s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote: BEEF dull and steady; the Government contracts had been mostly awarded to American, at £6 10s. PORK steady; the Government contracts had been obtained for Irish, at £7 10s. BACON heavy, with a slight decline in the middling and lower grades. LARD dull, at 60s.@61s. TALLOW firmer; Butchers' Association quoted nominally, at 50s. 6d.@51s., with none on the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES quiet at 31s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR dull, and all descriptions slightly lower. COFFEE firm but quiet. RICE heavy and 3d. lower. TEA firm, with an advance of ⅛d.@1d. on the blackest leaf. RESIN dull; common, 3s. 11d. @4s.; fine, 12s.@16s. FISH OILS—sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL quiet at 32s. 6d. @33s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d. QUERCITRON BARK nominal at 9s. for Philadelphia, and 6s 6d.@7s. for Baltimore.

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. quote BREADSTUFFS dull, but steady. White American WHEAT, 44s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@46s. American FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON firm, a good demand for Bar, at £6 5s.; rails firm, at £6 5s.@£6 10s.; Pig steady, at 54s.@54s. 3d. SUGAR dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm, but quiet. TEA firm, and ⅛d.@1d. better; Common Congou 10½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE opened firm, but closed dull, at 39s. 6d.@39s. TALLOW—All qualities slightly higher; Y. C. 50s. 3d. RICE heavy. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand; New-York, £11; Boston, £10 10. OILS—Fish Oils, sales unimportant. Sperm Oil, £85; Linseed Oil slightly declined; sales at 31s. 9d. on the spot, and 32s. to arrive. SALTPETRE—All qualities slightly higher.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed at 93¾@93⅞, for both money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £236,000.

HAVRE MARKETS.

[For the week ending Oct. 5, inclusive.]

COTTON dull; sales of the week 2,500 bales; *Tres ordinaire*, 112 francs; stock, 62,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS tend downward; quotations nominal. ASHES quiet. SUGAR firm. OILS in but little inquiry, and prices weak. RICE dull. LARD quiet, but firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market generally unchanged. State Stocks were scarce.

Messrs. BELL & SON say there had been an average business transacted without any material variation in prices. The market closed steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Sixes, '67-'68 | 104 @105 |
| United States Bonds, '68 | 104½@105½ |
| Alabama Fives | 78 @ — |
| Kentucky Sixes | 91 @ 93 |
| Maryland Fives | 94 @ 95 |
| Massachusetts Fives | 101 @103 |
| Ohio Sixes | 96½@ 97½ |
| Pennsylvania Fives | 79 @ 81 |
| Peunsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, '77 | 84½@ 85½ |
| Tennessee Sixes | 80 @ 82 |
| Virginia Sixes | 82 @ 84 |
| Virginia Fives | 83 @ 84 |
| Illinois Central Sevens, (Freelands,) '60 | 78 @ 80 |
| Illinois Central Sixes and Sevens, '75 | 81 @ 83 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 22 @20dis |
| New-York Central Sixes | 93 @ 95 |
| New-York Central Shares | 74 @ 76 |
| Erie Sevens, 3d mortgage | 67 @ 69 |
| Erie Shares | 17 @ 19 |
| Panama Bonds of '58 | 98 @ 99 |
| Panama Bonds of '65 | 93¾@ 94⅞ |
| Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st mort | 90 @ 92 |

The London *Times*, of Friday, says that the market was depressed, and Illinois Central Shares had declined. Michigan Central Eights, 1859, Sinking Fund, were sold at 83.

### Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed at 4 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) noon. Weather clear and calm.

### NEWS BY THE EDINBURG.

The British screw-steamer *Edinburg*, Captain CUMMINAS, arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow, which port she left on the 6th instant. We have Glasgow papers of the 6th, and London of the evening of the 5th. The *Edinburg* had strong westerly winds throughout the entire passage. She brings 63 cabin passengers, and 150 in the steerage.

The loss of the steamer *Austria* was known in London on the 3d.

The *Suffolk* had arrived in England from Australia with 79,992 ounces of gold; and the *Ocean Chief* with 47,594 ounces, making a total of gold arrivals in two days of £926,344.

The premises of Messrs. WESTROPP, extensive shipriggers at the West India Docks, London, had been entirely consumed by fire.

The official journal of the Two Sicilies announces that the Hon. J. R. CHANDLER had an audience of the King of Naples on the 20th ult., to present his credentials as United States Minister to the Court of the Two Sicilies.

It is stated that the French Government has sent two ships-of-war to Lisbon, to support its demand for the restitution of the *Charles Georges*. On this subject the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

"Two French war vessels are ordered to proceed at once to Lisbon, and obtain redress for some alleged interference of Portugal with a French ship in the canal of Mozambique. This ship, if you recollect, was found embarking 'voluntary laborers' from the east cosst of Africa for the plantation of Isle Reunion. The *Lusitanian* cruiser thought the joke was carried rather too far."

The *Universal German Gazette* says:

"The presence of the Emperor ALEXANDER at Warsaw forms a new phase in the political state of affairs as far as regards the relations of the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. It can be no longer concealed that all the hopes which had been formed of a reconciliation between Russia and Austria have completely vanished. It is certain that Anstria had manifested her desire to be on a 'friendly footing with Russia, but those advances were received with so much coolness and reserve that all idea of fresh ones had been given up, and it has been decided to only observe in a political point of view the relations of two nations who are at peace. It is in this sense that the mission of Gen. SCHAFFGOTCA to Vienna must be regarded. It is only an insignificant act of conventional courtesy, while, if the Archduke WILLIAM had gone to Warsaw, it would have been an event of great political importance."

A letter from Vienna of the 20th ult. says that the petitions of the Protestant Synods and Churches of Hungary, on the subject of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to celebrate mixed marrisges except on the promise that children born of them shall be brought up as Catholics, have been presented to the Council of the Empire with other documents relative to the affair. The petitions pray that some plan of celebrating mixed marriages shall be formed in the event of such refusal. The same letter says that a number of complaints had been presented to the Council to the effect that Protestants have been punished for having rung bells or worked on Catholic holidays, and that the Catholic clergy had committed encroachments on Protestant privileges; but the Council of the Empire rejected them.

An Italian paper, published at Alexandria, states that there had been fresh troubles at Djidda, and relates an incident which had occurred in the Red Sea. The *Yemen*, a steamer belonging to the house of Pastre, somewhere on the Coast of Abyssinia, took on board a number of Pilgrims. When the steamer was out at sea these fanatics attacked the crew, and mastered them. At a fortunate moment an English steamer, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, appeared in sight, and before the massacre which was intended could be begun the crew was relieved from its perilous position.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company is making several more arrangements of the Villafranca sort. In addition to a depôt in Algeria, others in Egypt and Barbary are mentioned, besides one in Greece.

### Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition.

*To the Editor of the London Times.*

SIR: May I request that you will have the kindness to insert a further letter, which I have just received from Capt. M'CLINTOCK, R. N., commanding Lady FRANKLIN'S yacht, conveying the gratifying intelligence that he has safely crossed the middle ice of Baffin Sea, and is in a fair way of successfully accomplishing the noble object of his enterprise?

Letters which I have read from Dr. DAVID WALKER, the intelligent surgeon and naturalist of the expedition, published in the Belfast *News*, give the most cheering account of the health and happiness of all on board, notwithstanding their winter's campaign in the middle ice.

I am. Sir, your humble servant,

JOHN BARROW.

No. 17 Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, Oct. 2.

ARCTIC YACHT FOX, NEAR PONN'S BAY, July 26, 1858.

MY DEAR BARROW: I cannot let what may be our last opportunity of writing home, slip past without sending a few lines to you. If you let your memory play you a trick, and the past year slip by, you will exactly understand my position. The chief difference is that I am now in sight of Pond's Bay, and have not the dreaded middle ice to circumvent. We reached Cape York on the 26th of June, which is very early, and there PETERSEN had a chat with his old friends, the Arctic Highlanders. Poor HANS (the Esquimaux who accompanied Dr. KANE'S expedition and remained behind) was up at Whale Sound, married, but childless, and unhappy because he could not return to Greenland.

There has been no North or West water as yet this year, at least subsequent to the 20th of June. The whole of Baffin's Bay, from Hakluyt Island to our present position, is filled with ice, light in character, and much broken up, but still as much an impediment to navigation as if it retained its Winter constitution. The Summer is a warm one, but what is wanting is a succession of strong winds to remove the ice. Although round Cape York this day month, we have only succeeded in getting thus far to-day.

It is quite impossible to say what may be the state of Barrow Strait a month, or even a fortnight hence. I am not given to imagining difficulties, so shall not augur evil upon the present state of things. You know that the first week in September is worth the whole season put together, and as we are here to take advantage of it, our chances are by no means to be set down as indifferent. After getting all the intelligence of ships or crews, &c., from the Pond's Bay natives, and for which they have received credit since 1842, I propose making the best of my way to Beechey Island, in pursuance of the objects of my voyage. All this you are well acquainted with. I am sure you will rejoice to hear how generously the whaling captains have behaved towards us, supplying us with potatoes, beer, stores, &c., and even some fresh beef.

We have not been able to communicate with many of them, owing to our hurry to steam onward, but the fault has not been theirs that we have not received still larger supplies. I am happy to say the *Fox* is as sound and well equipped as when she left England, and we are all in excellent health. Such extra supplies as may be necessary should our absence be prolonged beyond next year, I intend to take on board at Beechey Island, as a measure of precaution. But it is not my intention (as you may recollect I stated at the outset) to expose my companions to the risk of being compelled to pass a third Winter, if the object of my voyage can be secured without it. I like them all; they are up to their work, and deserving of my entire confidence.

Near Cape Horsburg we communicated with the natives who were at Fort Dundas at the time of the *Phœnix's* visit. The old Chief remembered Captain INGLEFIELD'S name. For the last two years three families of them have resided upon Point Beatrice—poor isolated, happy wretches!

Should there be any intelligence of interest picked up at Pond's Bay I will certainly endeavor to find some of the whalers along the coast to the southward, in order to send the information home.

For the present good bye, and believe me to rema n, my dear BARROW, sincerely yours,

F. L. M'CLINTOCK."

*To the Editor of the Times:*

SIR: We beg to inform you that our screw whaler, the *Diana*, of this port, Capt. JOHN GRAVILL, Jun., arrived here this day, from Davis' Straits.

She left the *Fox*, discovery vessel, Capt. M'CLINTOCK, in the north part of Pond's Bay, on the 28th of July, and brought home, for the friends of the Captain and officers of that vessel, some cases containing specimens of natural history, &c., and also a quantity of letters, which were posted here this day.

Capt. GRAVILL saw the *Fox* last on the 3d of August, when she was plying up Pond's Bay.

Capt. M'CLINTOCK had heard something about a wreck from the natives there, and was pursuing his inquiries into the matter, after which he intended to proceed to Beechey Island for provisions.

Considering anything relating to the search after intelligence as to the fate of the gallant FRANKLIN of national interest, we forward this intelligence of the progress of Capt. M'CLINTOCK to you, trusting it will thus be communicated to all concerned.

We are glad to state that the *Diana* has 14 whales, 125 tons of oil, and 6⅜ tons of bone; and reports our steamer *Chase* with 8 large fish, 115 tons of oil, 7 tons of bone, and the steamer *Tay*, of Dundee, with 6 whales, 100 tons of oil, 7 tons of bone. The superiority of steamers for engaging in this trade is thus fully demonstrated.

It will be remembered that the *Diana* above referred to was the first steamer ever sent to the Northern fisheries. We are, Sir, your most ob't servants,

W. BROWN, ATKINSON & CO.

HULL, Oct. 1.

### Further Respecting the Turkish Forgery—An English Aspect.

*From the London Daily News, Oct. 4.*

We published last week the particulars of the apprehension of a Greek merchant, now in custody at Birmingbam, charged with having caused to be manulactured a large quantity of spurious Turkish coins, and we have now to narrate the frustration of a scheme for the manufacture of spurious Turkish money entered into by two Frenchmen during their residence in London. Whether the apprehension of the Greek merchant above alluded to led to the discovery of what was going on in the metropolis, we are unable to state; but the loss to the Turkish Government, had the scheme been successfully carried ont, must have been immense, as they are calling in the present coinage at a premium. It appears that in consequence of certain information a few days since by Mr. Inspector WHICHER, of the Metropolitan Detective Police, he, assisted by Sergeant LOCKYER, commenced inquiries, and ascertained that about the end of July last two Frenchmen—one calling himself BOISERROLLE, and the other HUGON—called upon Mr. DAVIES, engineer and manufacturer of die-presses and die-blocks, in Collingwood-street, Blackfriars-road, and inquired the price of a die-press of certain dimensions, which Mr. DAVIES informed them would come to about £300. They objected to the price and left, bnt called again in a day or two; and, after some conversation, Mr. DAVIES agreed to make it for £275. BOISERROLLE and HUGON proposed to pay £100 down and give bills for the remainder, to which Mr. DAVIES objected, and they eventnally agreed to pay £100 down and the remainder when the press was finished, and on the following day Mr. DAVIES, at their request, called at their lodgings, near Cavendish-square, and signed an agreement, setting forth in a most business-like manner the power of the Press, the period at which it was to be completed, and a penalty of 10s. per day for every day after until it was delivered. At this interview HUGON and Mr. DAVIES only were present, BOISERROLLE being absent. On the following day, HUGON called on Mr. DAVIES, paid him the £100, and gave him an order, in addition to the press, for a number of die blocks, to be prepared ready for "sinking," which he promptly executed. In the meantime HUGON called on a die-sinker, named OSTERSETZER, carrying on business in Grsy's-inn-road, and said he wished him to engrave for bim a certain number of dies for Turkish coins, but OSTERSETZER refused to have anything to do with them. HUGON gave bim an order to engrave a die representing St. John baptizing our Saviour in the river Jerdan, with a Latin inscription on the obverse, which he executed; but whether the order was given as a blind, or whether the die really represents a coin of some other country, has not yet been ascertained. HUGON afterwards called upon a German die-sinker, named THOMAS, residing in Stamford-street, Blackfriars, and produced several Turkish plastres of different value, that were much worn, and inquired what he would charge for a pair of dies engraved from them, so as to reproduce their worn appearanee. THOMAS asked the prisoner HUGON what had become of the old dies, to which he replied, "they are broken," and that he had been instructed by the Turkisb Government to get fresh ones manufactured in this country. Eventually the prisoner agreed to give THOMAS £27 for sinking three pairs, and the latter having obtained the die blocks from Mr. DAVIES, commenced his work, and proceeded rapidly with it. During the time the press and dies were being manufactured, the prisoner frequently called on Mr. DAVIES and THOMAS with a view of expediting the work, stating that the articles were required as speedily as possible for shipment abroad; and about a week since as the articles were near completion, be purchased a quantity of sheet copper, also stating it was for shipment at Liverpool, (showing their operations were not to be conducted in this country,) and also to have a few specimens struck off the dies to see how they would act, and if any alterations were necessary in them before their completion. After learning the above facts, Mr. Inspector WHICHER experienced some difficnlty in ascertaining the prisoner's whereabouts, as Messrs. DAVIES and THOMAS were not then in possession of his address, and his visits to them had been less frequent since the apprehension of the Greek merchant than before; but, after a diligent search, Mr. WHICHER succeeded in apprehending HUGON on Saturday in Agar-street, Strand. On being told the nature of the charge, he replied, "Very well," and on searching his lodgings at a hotel in the neighborhood of Regent-street, where he had resided, and passed by the name of AANIE for the last three weeks, representing himself to be a commercial traveler—a sum of £250 was found. From what has been ascertained since the short time HUGON has been in custody, there is no doubt the press and dies were intended for immediate shipment to Alexandria, where these coins are current. The press in question weighs about two tons, and the "strike" on the die is equal to four or five tons, and it is but just to Mr. DAVIES to state that he had no suspicion of the purposes for which the press was required, or he would have given immediate information to the police, and rendered them every assistance, as he has now done. The press and dies are in the possession of the authorities, with whom the Turkish Ambassador is in communication in reference to this extraordinary attempted extensive fraud on the Turkish Government. BOISERROLLE left England in August last, and it is anticipated he has proceeded to the place appointed for HUGON'S joining him with the press and dies, in order to carry out their designs. The prisoner will be taken before a magistrate to-day, and a remand asked for, in order to give Mr. Inspector WHICHER time to make further inquiries.

COMMITTAL OF THE GREEK MERCHANT.

*From the London Post, Oct. 5.*

Yesterday, at the Public Office, Moor-street, Birmingham, before Messrs. T. C. S. KENNERSLEY, D. MALINS and W. MIDDLEMORE, a Greek merchant, residing in Manchester, named ANTONIO CALVOCORRESSI, was brought up on remand, charged with having caused to be made in Birmingham a large quantity of Turkish piastres for circulation in Alexandria, Syria and Turkey. On the bench, with the magistrates, was ASDULLAH EFFENDI, the Turkish Consul at Manchester. Mr. MONTERAM, barrister, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. HARMING, solicitor, defended the prisoner. The case was fully gone into, the first witness being Mr. DIPPLE, brass-caster, of Great Hampton-row, who deposed to the fact of CALVOCORRESSI coming to him in March last and giving him an order for a large quantity of piastres. The copper was to be supplied by the well-known firm of WOON & SON, metal dealers, of Birmingham. About 55 gross of the coin were manufactured and forwarded to CALVOCORRESSI at Manchester, before the transaction was discovered. Messrs. RALPH & GEORGE HEATON (firm of HEATON & SONS, brass casters, of Bath-street) were also examined, and gave evidence of the prisoner, in company with Mr. GEORGE WOON and a foreigner, calling at their place of business in March last, and offering them a similar order. They declined it, and pointed out from the Act of Parliament the illegality of the transaction. After the testimony of Mr. COLLIS, Turkish Consul for Birmingham, and also that of Superintendent GLOSSOP and Inspector TANDY, of the detective force, had been heard, the prisoner was committed for trial at the next borough sessions, the offence being shown to be a misdemeanor, and not a felony. Bail was accepted, the prisoner being bound in £200, with two sureties in £100 each.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

*From the London Times.*

A telegraphic dispatch received at Halifax from New-York on the 23d of September, announces "the cable all right." Other accounts state "satisfactory signals have been received at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, through the Atlantic cable during the past three days." As no messages have been received on this side through the wire, the report will appear at first wholly undeserving of credit, but it admits of an explanation which holds ont the hope that communication from Ireland to Newfoundland may actually have been established. It is believed that some new instruments of extraordinary power have been used at Valentia for transmitting signals, and if these have been successful the circumstance of the connection having been kept up only one way will be accounted for, since they have no similar instruments at Newfoundland by which to send return messages. The public, however, must not rush to any very sanguine conclusions, as, even supposing communication to have been effected, there must be great doubt, under any circumstances, as to its being steadily maintained, unless the injuries known to have been sustained by the cable should be found to admit of repair.

*From the Cork Reporter.*

Newfoundland letters, received in town by the *Propeller, via* Galway, to 21st September, state that a message had been received on that day from Valentia, through the cable; adding what we were hardly prepared to hear, "with a better current than ever." they did not appear to know to what to attribute the cessation in the communication previously, but inclined to the opinion that the instruments hitherto used involved great uncertainty in the working, which appears to be the opinion of many scientific men at this side of the water. Mr. HUGHES, the distinguished American electrician, was on his way from the United States to Newfoundland, to coöperate with and assist the English gentlemen in charge of the batteries and instruments in Trinity Bay, by his great scientific knowledge and experience. The above intelligence coming from a reliable source is calculated to raise some hopes that the defects, whatever they are, or wherever existing, may yet be remedied to some extent.

### A Forty-five Ton American Cutter Crossing the Atlantic.

*From the London Times.*

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 4.—A small craft arrived at Liverpool in July, 1857, named the *Charter Oak*, only 23 tons burden, from New-York, her owner and builder having performed the perilous passage across the Atlantic in this frail bark with a single companion. The adventurous navigator, whose name is CHARLES R. WEBB, has now accomplished a second enterprise of the kind, having arrived at this port on Saturday evening in a small cutter named the *Christopher Columbus*, this time accompanied by two boys, both 18 years of age, neither of them previously acquainted with nautical pursuits.

The cutter had sailed from New-York on the 19th of August, and has occupied 45 days in the voyage. She is only 45 tons burden. 53 feet in length over all, 45 feet keel, 16 feet in width, and the mast is 50 feet 6 inches long. She has no raised bulwarks, the deck being merely protected by a stout rope sustained by iron stanchions. Her greatest draught of water is 6 feet. A more frail looking bark in which to cross the stormy Atlantic it is scarcely possible to conceive, as she lies off the town quay, surrounded by the larger craft built for the purposes of our river and coast. The *Christopher Columbus* was built at Stamford, Conn., in seven months, every part of the work being executed by WEBB himself, except the stopping of the mast and the rigging, even to the cutting down and shaping of the timber with which she is constructed.

WEBB is a native of Stamford, 29 years of age, and a shipwright by trade, his nautical knowledge, as he tells us, having been gained while working as a carpenter on board a Liverpool packet-ship. This is the 17th voyage he has made across the Atlantic—nine out and eight home. The two boys by whom he was accompanied in his daring adventure, are named GEO. COLLEA and SAM. SCOFIELD.

The voyage has been conducted throughout on strict temperance principles, and the stores of provisions were of a very modest and unepicurean character, comprising only biscuit, mackerel, and hams, with a little salt beef. The vessel is built of oak and sloop-rigged. A plain cabin, with sleeping recesses on either side, in the centre, the stores, occupying either end, constitutes the whole internal economy of this remarkable craft. She arrived off Cowes on Saturday at 2 o'clock, and came on here in the evening. Not the least curious part of the whole affair is the log, kept in a very rough manner on a few sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, the entries all made in pencil, ink being evidently an unknown commodity on board.

### China.

*Hong Kong (Aug. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Since writing you on the 22d ult. there is little change to report in the state of political matters in these parts.

We have not been informed of any further details of the new treaty.

The allied fleet had dispersed from the Pei-ho.

Contrary to expectation, Lord ELGIN and Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR have proceeded from Shanghae to Japan. The presence of the latter is much required at Canton, where the state of things does not improve. We hear, however, Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR will come down here after visiting Japan, and he may therefore be expected to arrive in about a month's time. In case it is necessary to undertake active operations in the neighborhood of Canton, it may be as well they should now be delayed, for in the present weather the forces would, no doubt, suffer severely on an expedition.

Lord ELGIN, we believe, will return from Japan to Shanghae to meet the Commissioners that are to be sent down from Pekin to conduct the revision of the new tariff.

Their Excellencies Baron GROS and Mr. REED were at Shanghae, by last advices.

We understand His Imperial Majesty's fleet, under Admiral DE GENOUILLY, rendezvous at Manila, and it is proposed at once to enter on the expedition against Cochin China, in which the Spanish Government is to join.

His Imperial Majesty's steamer *Saone*, with upwards of 500 soldiers, arrived here on the 3d inst., and has sailed for Manila.

Count PUTIATIN, the Russian Envoy, was still at Tien-tsin.

Her Majesty's troopship *Adventure* and the *Sampson* have arrived from the north. The former brought down the 59th Regiment, and the latter the Royal Engineers. Several gunboats have also come in from the north during the last fortnight.

At Canton matters remain much the same as before, and are most unsatisfactory. The Viceroy HWANG has issued a notification that dispatches from the Court of Pekin have been received, advising the conclusion of the treaty. As yet it has produced no effect on the policy of the war party, and it is much to be doubted if it will create any change.

We learn that HWANG'S communication, advising the receipt of the dispatches to the Commissioners, was discourteous.

Notice bas been given that all claims of British merchants are to be proved before Her Majesty's Consul for Canton at the Superintendency here. We conclude, from this, that indemnity for losses was stipulated in the treaty.

The British Consulate has again retired from Canton, and only one or two foreigners are at present up there.

Lord ELGIN has requested an expression of the views of the British merchants as to the most desirable site at Canton for the future British factory. Nothing, however, has been decided upon the point yet.

In consequence of the great inconvenience felt by foreigners, as well as Chinese, from the edicts of the Mandarins ordering the people and servants away from this place, an address, numerously signed by the British community, was presented to his Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, requesting him to take the matter into consideration, and, with the assistance of the senior naval officer, to adopt some measure that would counteract the orders of the Mandarins taking effect here. We send you a copy of the address, and his Excellency's reply; also the proclamation that has been issued, warning the Chinese authorities of the retribution they were likely to bring upon themselves for their evil intentions towards this colony. Heangshan and Sun-on have been the principal places whence the orders have been issued.

The latter place is close to this. A party was sent in the gunboat *Starling* to distribute the proclamation there. About half-a-dozen of the party landed with a flag of truce. While proceeding towards the town they were met by a large body of armed men and had to retire. While pulling away, one seaman was killed by a discharge from a gingall.

We hear an expedition, comprising a force of about 600 men, will leave to-morrow morning for Sun-on.

From Amoy we hear of a good deal of sickness; a kind of cholera prevailed there among the Chinese, and along the coast to the northward of Amoy.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**For Paraguay—The Union and Douglas | The Naval Retiring Board—The Florida War Expenses—Another Ten Million Loan, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

Captain JENKINS left this afternoon to take command of the *Preble*, which sails from Norfolk for Paraguay.

Governor MCMULLEN has been notified that he will be superseded as Governor of Washington Territory.

WENDELL, of the *Union*, declares himself in favor of DOUGLAS. He says he is making money by publishing the attacks upon him, but disclaims any responsibility therefor.

Attorney-General BLACK has given

# EUROPE.

## Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

## ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

## Hopeful View of the Condition of the Atlantic Telegraph.

## INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-4.**

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last night. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

Among her passengers are the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Judge PUTNAM, of Boston.

The *Europa* reports on the 14th inst. exchanging signals with the British bark *Emigrant*, bound east.

The ship *Daniel Webster*, arrived at London from New-York, reports that, on the 20th September, in lat. 42° 30', lon. 42° 57', she passed a number of dead bodies, supposed to be from the burnt steamer *Austria*.

A deputation from the Atlantic Steam Packet Company had had an interview with Mr. HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of postal subsidies between Galway, Newfoundland and America. He stated that the Government viewed with considerable interest the new line of steamers between Galway and the British North American Colonies by Mr. LEVER, and the importance they attached to be able to communicate between London and Washington in six days.

The Limerick *Chronicle* says that on the assembling of Parliament the Government will recommend giving to Galway a grant of £50,000 as the first instalment for the construction of a breakwater, should the Commissioners' report be favorable. The Commissioners had arrived to commence investigations.

The *Daily News* has a hopeful editorial article on the Atlantic Cable, and thinks it may yet be rendered available. It says that Professor THOMSON has nearly succeeded in neutralizing the effects of earth current, which become perplexing when the currents through the cable are so weak. Professor HUGHES has so modified his printing apparatus that a current of voltaic electricity generated by a small iron wire being held in one hand moistened with water, while a copper wire of equal size is held in the other, the two wires being united to form a circuit, is sufficient in intensity to make his machine print an intelligible message. So sensitive is his new instrument that it will still print correctly, though a current as weak as we have described is diminished still more in intensity by passing through the bodies of four individuals. With the combined improvements and inventions of Professors THOMSON and HUGHES and Mr. HENLEY, we are not without hope that, as soon as their instruments can be conveyed across the Atlantic, electric communication will be once more restored.

The London *Globe* discredits the report that Lord BURY goes to Canada in connection with the projected federation of the British Provinces.

The Common Council of London have resolved to present the freedom of the city and swords valued at 100 guineas each to Lord CLYDE and Sir JAMES OUTRAM for their Indian services.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, an adjournment took place without the anticipated reduction in the rate of discount.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, had been held in London. The Directors' report, which declares a dividend of four per cent., was adopted by a small majority, an amendment having been proposed, limiting the dividend to 3½ per cent.

A resolution was agreed to, after strong opposition, authorising the Directors to advance £100,000 for the rolling stock of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

At the General Conference of Railway delegates in session at London, it was resolved to give permanent organization to the Conference, and to form from it an Association called the Railway Companies' Association.

The unsatisfactory exhibit of the Western Bank of Glasgow, and an additional call on the shareholders, had called forth the bitterest strictures of the Press, and the recommendations were that the shareholders be prosecuted.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, in London, it was stated that the gross revenue of the half year was more than absorbed by the works in progress.

It is confirmed that two French men-of-war have gone to the Tagus to support the demand of the French Minister at Lisbon for compensation for the seizure of the French vessel *Charles Georges*, while transporting negroes to the West Indies.

The Emperor would remain at Chalons Camp till the tenth of October.

The chess match between MORPHY and HARWITZ was suddenly closed, the latter being unable to proceed, owing to illness. The state of the game at the close was: MORPHY, 5; HARWITZ, 2; Drawn, 1.

The *Times* correspondent says, there is reason to hope that the difference between the French and Portuguese Governments respecting the seizure of the French bark *Charles Georges*, will be amicably arranged.

Accounts of the great commercial catastrophe at Lille had been received in Paris. A Magistrate at Lille had granted a warrant for the arrest of the principal of a house there, an eminent manufacturer.

The Prelate who is placed at the head of the French Mission in China, is to be raised to the rank of Cardinal.

Mr. MOUSTIER, French Consul at Shanghae, has been promoted to Consul-General of China, at the new port of Tien-tsin.

The *Independent*, of Turin, has declared the visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Warsaw, an event of great political importance, being, as it thinks, the prelude of an alliance between France, Russia and Piedmont, hostile to Austria.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on the Aide-de-Camp who accompanied Prince NAPOLEON to Warsaw, the cross of St. Vladimir, and on the other officers of his suite that of St. Stanislaus.

Jerome BONAPARTE, the Nepaulese Prince, was expected in Paris *en route* to London.

The French Three Per Cents closed on Friday, at 72f. 60c. The Bourse had been affected by the Portuguese difficulty, but rallied.

The French Admiral, commanding in the Gulf of Mexico, had quitted Paris for his post with energetic orders to protect French citizens.

Party feeling was very high in Madrid in consequence of the approaching election.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a Royal ordinance authorizing the Government to receive tenders for a line of packets to run between the Peninsula and the Antilles, the tenders to be adjudicated on the 3d of February next.

A semi-official journal says the Spanish Government is about to have built four large and eight small steamers and thirty-two screw gun-boats for the suppression of piracy in the Phillipine Islands.

The English Government has dispatched a note to the Hanoverian Government, urging that immediate proposals may be made for the total abolition of the Stade Dues.

On the 27th of September the Pope held a Secret Consistory Court. No promotions to Cardinals were made, but twenty-five bishops have been nominated, of whom three are French.

Advices from Berlin state that the health of the King of Prussia, which for some time has been getting worse, now gives cause for serious alarm.

A decree has been issued by the King of Prussia appointing the Prince of Prussia Regent. The Prince is to carry on the Government until the restoration of the King's health upon his own responsibility. A proclamation to this effect, and for the further organization of affairs, will appear immediately. The Diet will probably be opened about the 20th inst.

The Danish Diet was opened on the 4th by the Minister of the Interior, in the name of the King, who is seriously ill. The speech was unimportant.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes a new law concerning military conscriptions, limiting the term of service to seven years instead of eight, and including the nobility.

Baron WARD, originally a Yorkshire groom and subsequently Prime Minister of Parma, had died a Vienna.

The reduction of the Austrian army had commenced. Four sections of the superior command of the army had been dissolved.

The Montenegrins had hoisted their flag in Satorina, a territory on the coast of the Adriatic.

A Trieste telegram says that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had been instructed to express the regret of the English Government for the bombardment of Djidda, and that England intends to indemnify the sufferers.

It was further reported that England will ask to rent the Island of Perim for a hundred years.

### Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9—A. M.

*Friday Evening—Daily News City Article.*

Business throughout the Stock Exchange remains dull, and there is no general movement in prices. Steadiness generally prevails, but the late active demand for Securities has subsided. The funds closed to-day about the same as yesterday. Forty thousand pounds was sent into the Bank. At Hamburg, the rate of discount has risen to 5 per cent., owing to the demand for Silver for Austria, as the Austrian Bank is preparing for a resumption of specie payments. Silver must be attracted from all quarters, hence the pressure on 'Change this afternoon. Bills on the Continent were in demand, and rates slightly less favorable for England were established, as regards Holland, Belgium, Austria and Madrid. The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company remain rather flat, and closed at £394 to £410.

*Friday Evening—Times City Article.*

The English funds throughout the day have been firm at the improved quotation of last evening. Payments in the Turkish Scrip, amounting in the aggregate to £700,000, caused a slight demand for money, but not to an extent to produce any material change in the current. The dividends will be payable to the public on Wednesday next, and the opinion seems to be that on the following day the Bank will notify to 2½ per cent., instead of adopting the more desirable course of allowing their terms to be contingent from day to day on the state of the market.

The liabilities of M. DUHANT, whose failure at Lille was announced a day or two back, are stated at £200,000.

The *Times* on the state of the Money market says it seems certain that an extraordinary increase of ease must be expected, since the public this quarter have entirely abstained from taking any advance from the Bank during the shutting of the transfer books. The whole of the dividends will therefore come into their hands. Further specie receipts are also certain to take place in the interval, the larger portion of which will be retained here, although some partial amounts will be required for France and Holland, where the demand for money this week has been more active than in London.

The *Times* has received the following telegram:

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The *Cambria* sailed this morning, with the Australian mails for England, and gold valued at £165,033. The dates are Melbourne, Aug. 16; Sydney, Aug. 12. The May and June mails reached Melbourne on the 1st and 13th of August, respectively. The following are the departures of gold ships:

July 24, *Agincourt*, for London, with 70,760 ounces.

Aug. 14, *Lincolnshire*, for London, with 105,612 ounces.

The contract between the Government and the six banks for the negotiation of a Railway loan was signed Aug. 16. The export trade was very dull. The import was overstocked at Sydney.

The supplies of wool were very small. A fire at Auckland had destroyed a large portion of the city.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

It is announced that a reform in the customs tariff will soon be published.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' *Circular* states that the sales of the week were 45,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. The market was slow, but there was no change in prices. Friday's sales were 7,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 7 9-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.

The stock in port was estimated at 495,000 bales of which 413,000 were American.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales, finding a difficulty in getting current prices, except for middling, which is wanted.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are not favorable. All qualities of yarns had slightly declined. Cloths were firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull; Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. 6d. WHEAT very dull and nominal; Red Western, 5s. 3d.@6s. 4d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN had slightly declined on all qualities, but quotations were nominal; Yellow, 32s.@33s.; White, 33s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATTHA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote: BEEF dull and steady; the Government contracts had been mostly awarded to American, at £6 10s. PORK steady; the Government contracts had been obtained for Irish, at £7 10s. BACON heavy, with a slight decline in the middling and lower grades. LARD dull, at 60s.@61s. TALLOW firmer. Butchers' Association quoted nominally, at 50s. 6d.@51s., with none on the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES quiet at 31s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR dull, and all descriptions slightly lower. COFFEE firm but quiet. RICE heavy and 3d. lower. TEA firm, with an advance of ½d.@1d. on the blackest leaf. RESIN dull; common, 3s. 11d.@4s.; fine, 12s.@16s. FISH OILS—sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL quiet at 32s. 6d. @33s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d. QUERCITRON BARK nominal at 9s. for Philadelphia, and 6s 6d.@7s. for Baltimore.

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. quote BREADSTUFFS dull, but steady. White American WHEAT, 44s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@46s. American FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON firm, a good demand for Bar, at £6 5s.; rails firm, at £6 5s.@£6 10s.; Pig steady, at 54s.@54s. 3d. SUGAR dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm, but quiet. TEA firm, and ½d.@1d. better; Common Congou 10½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE opened firm, but closed dull, at 39s. 6d.@39s. TALLOW—All qualities slightly higher; Y. C. 50s. 3d. RICE heavy. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand; New-York, £11; Boston, £10 10. OILS—Fish Oils, sales unimportant. Sperm Oil, £68; Linseed Oil slightly declined; sales at 31s. 9d. on the spot, and 32s. to arrive. SALTPETRE—All qualities slightly higher.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed at 98⅛@98¾, for both money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £236,000.

HAVRE MARKETS.

[For the week ending Oct. 5, inclusive.]

COTTON dull; sales of the week 2,500 bales; *Tres ordinaire*, 112 francs; stock, 62,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS tend downward; quotations nominal. ASHES quiet. SUGAR firm. OILS in but little inquiry, and prices weak. RICE dull. LARD quiet, but firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market generally unchanged. State Stocks were scarce.

Messrs. BELL & SON say there had been an average business transacted without any material variation in prices. The market closed steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States Sixes, '67-'68 | 104 | @105 |
| United States Bonds, '68 | 104½ | @105½ |
| Alabama Fives | 78 | @ — |
| Kentucky Sixes | 91 | @ 93 |
| Maryland Fives | 94 | @ 95 |
| Massachusetts Fives | 101 | @103 |
| Ohio Sixes | 96⅜ | @ 97½ |
| Pennsylvania Fives | 79 | @ 81 |
| Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bonds, '77 | 84½ | @ 85½ |
| Tennessee Sixes | 80 | @ 82 |
| Virginia Sixes | 82 | @ 84 |
| Virginia Fives | 83 | @ 84 |
| Illinois Central Sevens, (Freelands,) '60 | 78 | @ 80 |
| Illinois Central Sixes and Sevens, '75 | 81 | @ 83 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 22 | @20dis |
| New-York Central Sixes | 93 | @ 95 |
| New-York Central Shares | 74 | @ 76 |
| Erie Sevens, 3d mortgage | 67 | @ 69 |
| Erie Shares | 17 | @ 19 |
| Panama Bonds of '58 | 98 | @ 99 |
| Panama Bonds of '65 | 93½ | @ 94½ |
| Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st mort | 90 | @ 92 |

The London *Times*, of Friday, says that the market was depressed, and Illinois Central Shares had declined. Michigan Central Eights, 1859, Sinking Fund, were sold at 83.

### Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed at 4 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) noon. Weather clear and calm.

### NEWS BY THE EDINBURG.

The British screw-steamer *Edinburg*, Captain CUMMINGS, arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow, which port she left on the 6th instant. We have Glasgow papers of the 6th, and London of the evening of the 5th. The *Edinburg* had strong westerly winds throughout the entire passage. She brings 63 cabin passengers, and 150 in the steerage.

The loss of the steamer *Austria* was known in London on the 3d.

The *Suffolk* had arrived in England from Australia with 79,992 ounces of gold, and the *Ocean Chief* with 47,594 ounces, making a total of gold arrivals in two days of £926,344.

The premises of Messrs. WEATHERLY, extensive shipriggers at the West India Docks, London, had been entirely consumed by fire.

The official journal of the Two Sicilies announces that the Hon. J. R. CHANDLER had an audience of the King of Napies on the 20th ult., to present his credentials as United States Minister to the Court of the Two Sicilies.

It is stated that the French Government has sent two ships-of-war to Lisbon, to support its demand for the restitution of the *Charles Georges*. On this subject the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

"Two French war vessels are ordered to proceed at once to Lisbon, and obtain redress for some alleged interference of Portugal with a French ship in the canal of Mozambique. This ship, if you recollect, was found embarking 'voluntary laborers' from the east coast of Africa for the plantation of Isle Reunion. The *Lusitanian* cruiser thought the joke was carried rather too far."

The *Universal German Gazette* says:

"The presence of the Emperor ALEXANDER at Warsaw forms a new phase in the political state of affairs as far as regards the relations of the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. It can be no longer concealed that all the hopes which had been formed of a reconciliation between Russia and Austria have completely vanished. It is certain that Austria had manifested her desire to be on a friendly footing with Russia, but those advances were received with so much coolness and reserve that all idea of fresh ones had been given up, and it has been decided to only observe in a political point of view the relations of two nations who are at peace. It is in this sense that the mission of Gen. SCHAFFGOTCH to Vienna must be regarded. It is only an insignificant act of conventional courtesy, while, if the Archduke WILLIAM had gone to Warsaw, it would have been an event of great political importance."

A letter from Vienna of the 20th ult. says that the petitions of the Protestant Synods and Churches of Hungary, on the subject of the refusal of the Catholic clergy to celebrate mixed marriages except on the promise that children born of them shall be brought up as Catholics, have been presented to the Council of the Empire with other documents relative to the affair. The petitions pray that some plan of celebrating mixed marriages shall be formed in the event of such refusal. The same letter says that a number of complaints had been presented to the Council to the effect that Protestants have been punished for having rung bells or worked on Catholic holidays, and that the Catholic clergy had committed encroachments on Protestant privileges; but the Council of the Empire rejected them.

An Italian paper, published at Alexandria, states that there had been fresh troubles at Djidda, and relates an incident which had occurred in the Red Sea. The *Yemen*, a steamer belonging to the house of Pastre, somewhere on the Coast of Abyssinia, took on board a number of Pilgrims. When the steamer was out at sea these fanatics attacked the crew, and mastered them. At a fortunate moment an English steamer, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, appeared in sight, and before the massacre which was intended could be begun the crew was relieved from its perilous position.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company is making several more arrangements of the Villafranca sort. In addition to a dépôt in Algeria, others in Egypt and Barbary are mentioned, besides one in Greece.

### Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition.

*To the Editor of the London Times.*

SIR: May I request that you will have the kindness to insert a further letter, which I have just received from Capt. M'CLINTOCK, R. N., commanding Lady FRANKLIN'S yacht, conveying the gratifying intelligence that he has safely crossed the middle ice of Baffin Sea, and is in a fair way of successfully accomplishing the noble object of his enterprise?

Letters which I have read from Dr. DAVID WALKER, the intelligent surgeon and naturalist of the expedition, published in the Belfast *News*, give the most cheering account of the health and happiness of all on board, notwithstanding their winter's campaign in the middle ice.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
JOHN BARROW.

No. 17 Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, Oct. 2.

ARCTIC YACHT FOX, NEAR POND'S BAY, July 26, 1858.

MY DEAR BARROW: I cannot let what may be our last opportunity of writing home, slip past without sending a few lines to you. If you let your memory play you a trick, and the past year slip by, you will exactly understand my position. The chief difference is that I am now in sight of Pond's Bay, and have not the dreaded middle ice to circumvent. We reached Cape York on the 26th of June, which is very early, and there PETERSEN had a chat with his old friends, the Arctic Highlanders. Poor HANA (the Esquimaux who accompanied Dr. KANE'S expedition and remained behind) was up at Whale Sound, married, but childless, and unhappy because he could not return to Greenland.

There has been no North or West water as yet this year, at least subsequent to the 20th of June. The whole of Baffin's Bay, from Hakluyt Island to our present position, is filled with ice, light in character, and much broken up, but still as much an impediment to navigation as if it retained its Winter constitution. The Summer is a warm one, but what is wanting is a succession of strong winds to remove the ice. Although round Cape York this day month, we have only succeeded in getting thus far to-day.

It is quite impossible to say what may be the state of Barrow Strait a month, or even a fortnight hence. I am not given to imagining difficulties, so shall not augur evil upon the present state of things. You know that the first week in September is worth the whole season put together, and as we are here to take advantage of it, our chances are by no means to be set down as indifferent. After getting all the intelligence of ships or crews, &c., from the Pond's Bay natives, and for which they have received credit since 1842, I propose making the best of my way to Beechey Island, in pursuance of the objects of my voyage. All this you are well acquainted with. I am sure you will rejoice to hear how generously the whaling captains have behaved towards us, supplying us with potatoes, beer, stores, &c., and even some fresh beef.

We have not been able to communicate with many of them, owing to our hurry to steam onward, but the fault has not been theirs that we have not received still larger supplies. I am happy to say the *Fox* is as sound and well equipped as when she left England, and we are all in excellent health. Such extra supplies as may be necessary should our absence be prolonged beyond next year, I intend to take on board at Beechey Island, as a measure of precaution. But it is not my intention (as you may recollect I stated at the outset) to expose my companions to the risk of being compelled to pass a third Winter, if the object of my voyage can be secured without it. I like them all; they are up to their work, and deserving of my entire confidence.

Near Cape Horsburg we communicated with the natives who were at Fort Dundas at the time of the *Phœnix's* visit. The old Chief remembered Captain INGLEFIELD'S name. For the last two years three families of them have resided upon Point Beatrice—poor isolated, happy wretches!

Should there be any intelligence of interest picked up at Pond's Bay I will certainly endeavor to find some of the whalers along the coast to the southward, in order to send the information home.

For the present good bye, and believe me to remain, my dear BARROW, sincerely yours,

F. L. M'CLINTOCK."

*To the Editor of the Times:*

SIR: We beg to inform you that our screw whaler, the *Diana*, of this port, Capt. JOHN GRAVILL, Jun., arrived here this day, from Davis' Straits.

She left the *Fox*, discovery vessel, Capt. M'CLINTOCK, in the north part of Pond's Bay, on the 28th of July, and brought home, for the friends of the Captain and officers of that vessel, some cases containing specimens of natural history, &c., and also a quantity of letters, which were posted here this day.

Capt. GRAVILL saw the *Fox* last on the 3d of August, when she was plying up Pond's Bay.

Capt. M'CLINTOCK had heard something about a wreck from the natives there, and was pursuing his inquiries into the matter, after which he intended to proceed to Beechey Island for provisions.

Considering anything relating to the search after intelligence as to the fate of the gallant FRANKLIN of national interest, we forward this intelligence of the progress of Capt. M'CLINTOCK to you, trusting it will thus be communicated to all concerned.

We are glad to state that the *Diana* has 14 whales, 125 tons of oil, and 6¾ tons of bone; and reports our steamer *Chase* with 8 large fish, 115 tons of oil, 7 tons of bone, and the steamer *Tay*, of Dundee, with 6 whales, 100 tons of oil, 7 tons of bone. The superiority of steamers for engaging in this trade is thus fully demonstrated.

It will be remembered that the *Diana* above referred to was the first steamer ever sent to the Northern fisheries. We are, Sir, your most ob't servants,

W. BROWN, ATKINSON & CO.

HULL, Oct. 1.

### Further Respecting the Turkish Forgery—An English Aspect.

*From the London Daily News, Oct. 4.*

We published last week the particulars of the apprehension of a Greek merchant, now in custody at Birmingham, charged with having caused to be manufactured a large quantity of spurious Turkish coins, and we have now to narrate the frustration of a scheme for the manufacture of spurious Turkish money entered into by two Frenchmen during their residence in London. Whether the apprehension of the Greek merchant above alluded to led to the discovery of what was going on in the metropolis, we are unable to state; but the loss to the Turkish Government, had the scheme been successfully carried out, must have been immense, as they are calling in the present coinage at a premium. It appears that in consequence of certain information a few days since by Mr. Inspector WICHER, of the Metropolitan Detective Police, he, assisted by Sergeant LOCKYER, commenced inquiries, and ascertained that about the end of July last two Frenchmen—one calling himself BOISERROLLE, and the other HUGON—called upon Mr. DAVIES, engineer and manufacturer of die-presses and die-blocks, in Collingwood-street, Blackfriars-road, and inquired the price of a die-press of certain dimensions, which Mr. DAVIES informed them would come to about £300. They objected to the price and left, but called again in a day or two; and, after some conversation, Mr. DAVIES agreed to make it for £275. BOISERROLLE and HUGON proposed to pay £100 down and give bills for the remainder, to which Mr. DAVIES objected, and they eventually agreed to pay £100 down and the remainder when the press was finished, and on the following day Mr. DAVIES, at their request, called at their lodgings, near Cavendish-square, and signed an agreement, setting forth in a most business-like manner the power of the Press, the period at which it was to be completed, and a penalty of 10s. per day for every day after until it was delivered. At this interview HUGON and Mr. DAVIES only were present, BOISERROLLE being absent. On the following day, HUGON called on Mr. DAVIES, paid him the £100, and gave him an order, in addition to the press, for a number of die blocks, to be prepared ready for "sinking," which he promptly executed. In the meantime HUGON called on a die-sinker, named OSTERSETZER, carrying on business in Gray's-inn-road, and said he wished him to engrave for him a certain number of dies for Turkish coins, but OSTERSETZER refused to have anything to do with them. HUGON gave him an order to engrave a die representing St. John baptizing our Saviour in the river Jordan, with a Latin inscription on the obverse, which he executed; but whether the order was given as a blind, or whether the die really represents a coin of some other country, has not yet been ascertained. HUGON afterwards called upon a German die-sinker, named THOMAS, residing in Stamford-street, Blackfriars, and produced several Turkish piastres of different value, that were much worn, and inquired what he would charge for a pair of dies engraved from them, so as to reproduce their worn appearance. THOMAS asked the prisoner HUGON what had become of the old dies, to which he replied, "they are broken," and that he had been instructed by the Turkish Government to get fresh ones manufactured in this country. Eventually the prisoner agreed to give THOMAS £27 for sinking three pairs, and the latter having obtained the die blocks from Mr. DAVIES, commenced his work, and proceeded rapidly with it. During the time the press and dies were being manufactured, the prisoner frequently called on Mr. DAVIES and THOMAS with a view of expediting the work, stating that the articles were required as speedily as possible for shipment abroad; and about a week since as the articles were near completion, he purchased a quantity of sheet copper, also stating it was for shipment at Liverpool, (showing their operations were not to be conducted in this country,) and also to have a few specimens struck off the dies to see how they would act, and if any alterations were necessary in them before their completion. After learning the above facts, Mr. Inspector WICHER experienced some difficulty in ascertaining the prisoner's whereabouts, as Messrs. DAVIES and THOMAS were not then in possession of his address, and his visits to them had been less frequent since the apprehension of the Greek merchant than before; but, after a diligent search, Mr. WICHER succeeded in apprehending HUGON on Saturday in Agar-street, Strand. On being told the nature of the charge, he replied, "Very well," and on searching his lodgings at a hotel in the neighborhood of Regent-street, where he had resided, and passed by the name of ARNIE for the last three weeks, representing himself to be a commercial traveler—a sum of £250 was found. From what has been ascertained since the short time HUGON has been in custody, there is no doubt the press and dies were intended for immediate shipment to Alexandria, where these coins are current. The press in question weighs about two tons, and the "strike" on the die is equal to four or five tons, and it is but just to Mr. DAVIES to state that he had no suspicion of the purposes for which the press was required, or he would have given immediate information to the police, and rendered them every assistance, as he has now done. The press and dies are in the possession of the authorities, with whom the Turkish Ambassador is in communication, in reference to this extraordinary attempted extensive fraud on the Turkish Government. BOISERROLLE left England in August last, and it is anticipated he has proceeded to the place appointed for HOGON'S joining him with the press and dies, in order to carry out their designs. The prisoner will be taken before a magistrate to-day, and a remand asked for, in order to give Mr. Inspector WICHER time to make further inquiries.

COMMITTAL OF THE GREEK MERCHANT.

*From the London Post, Oct. 5.*

Yesterday, at the Public Office, Moor-street, Birmingham, before Messrs. T. C. S. KENNERSLEY, D. MALINS and W. MIDDLEMORE, a Greek merchant, residing in Manchester, named ANTONIO CALVOCORESSI, was brought up on remand, charged with having caused to be made in Birmingham a large quantity of Turkish piastres for circulation in Alexandria, Syria and Turkey. On the bench, with the magistrates, was ABDULLAH EFFENDI, the Turkish Consul at Manchester. Mr. MOTTERAM, barrister, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. HARDING, solicitor, defended the prisoner. The case was fully gone into, the first witness being Mr. DIPPLE, brass-caster, of Great Hampton-row, who deposed to the fact of CALVOCORESSI coming to him in March last and giving him an order for a large quantity of piastres. The copper was to be supplied by the well-known firm of WOOD & SON, metal dealers, of Birmingham. About 55 gross of the coin were manufactured and forwarded to CALVOCORESSI at Manchester, before the transaction was discovered. Messrs. RALPH & GEORGE HEATON (firm of HEATON & SONS, brass casters, of Bath-street) were also examined, and gave evidence of the prisoner, in company with Mr. GEORGE WOOD and a foreigner, calling at their place of business in March last, and offering them a similar order. They declined it, and pointed out from the Act of Parliament the illegality of the transaction. After the testimony of Mr. COLLIS, Turkish Consul for Birmingham, and also that of Superintendent GLOSSOP and Inspector TANDY, of the detective force, had been heard, the prisoner was committed for trial at the next borough sessions, the offence being shown to be a misdemeanor, and not a felony. Bail was accepted, the prisoner being bound in £200, with two sureties in £100 each.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

*From the London Times.*

A telegraphic dispatch received at Halifax from New-York on the 23d of September, announces "the cable all right." Other accounts state "satisfactory signals have been received at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, through the Atlantic cable during the past three days." As no messages have been received on this side through the wire, the report will appear at first wholly undeserving of credit, but it admits of an explanation which holds out the hope that communication from Ireland to Newfoundland may actually have been established. It is believed that some new instruments of extraordinary power have been used at Valentia for transmitting signals, and if these have been successful the circumstance of the connection having been kept up only one way will be accounted for, since they have no similar instruments at Newfoundland by which to send return messages. The public, however, must not rush to any very sanguine conclusions, as, even supposing communication to have been effected, there must be great doubt, under any circumstances, as to its being steadily maintained, unless the injuries known to have been sustained by the cable should be found to admit of repair.

*From the Cork Reporter:*

Newfoundland letters, received in town by the *Propeller*, *via* Galway, to 21st September, state that a message had been received on that day from Valentia, through the cable; adding what we were hardly prepared to hear, "with a better current than ever." They did not appear to know to what to attribute the cessation in the communication previously, but inclined to the opinion that the instruments hitherto used involved great uncertainty in the working, which appears to be the opinion of many scientific men at this side of the water. Mr. HUGHES, the distinguished American electrician, was on his way from the United States to Newfoundland, to cooperate with and assist the English gentlemen in charge of the batteries and instruments in Trinity Bay, by his great scientific knowledge and experience. The above intelligence coming from a reliable source is calculated to raise some hopes that the defects, whatever they are, or wherever existing, may yet be remedied to some extent.

### A Forty-five Ton American Cutter Crossing the Atlantic.

*From the London Times.*

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 4.—A small craft arrived at Liverpool in July, 1857, named the *Charter Oak*, only 23 tons burden, from New-York, her owner and builder having performed the perilous passage across the Atlantic in this frail bark with a single companion. The adventurous navigator, whose name is CHARLES R. WEBB, has now accomplished a second enterprise of the kind, having arrived at this port on Saturday evening in a small cutter named the *Christopher Columbus*, this time accompanied by two boys, both 18 years of age, neither of them previously acquainted with nautical pursuits.

The cutter had sailed from New-York on the 19th of August, and has occupied 45 days in the voyage. She is only 45 tons burden, 53 feet in length over all, 45 feet keel, 16 feet in width, and the mast is 50 feet 6 inches long. She has no raised bulwarks, the deck being merely protected by a stout rope sustained by iron stanchions. Her greatest draught of water is 6 feet. A more frail looking bark in which to cross the stormy Atlantic it is scarcely possible to conceive, as she lies off the town quay, surrounded by the larger craft built for the purposes of our river and coast. The *Christopher Columbus* was built at Stamford, Conn., in seven months, every part of the work being executed by WEBB himself, except the sheeting of the mast and the rigging, even to the cutting, fitting and shaping of the timber with which she is constructed.

WEBB is a native of Stamford, 29 years of age, and a shipwright by trade, his nautical knowledge, as he tells us, having been gained while working as a carpenter on board a Liverpool packet-ship. This is the fifth voyage he has made across the Atlantic—nine out and eight home. The two boys by whom he was accompanied in his daring adventure, are named GEO. COLLES and SAM. SCOFIELD.

The voyage has been conducted throughout on strict temperance principles, and the stores of provisions were of a very modest and unepicurean character, comprising only biscuit, mackerel, and hams, with a little salt beef. The vessel is built of oak and sloop-rigged. A plain cabin, with sleeping recesses on either side, in the centre, the stores, occupying either end, constitutes the whole internal economy of this remarkable craft. She arrived off Cowes on Saturday at 2 o'clock, and came on here in the evening. Not the least curious part of the whole affair is the log, kept in a very rough manner on a few sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, the entries all made in pencil, ink being evidently an unknown commodity on board.

### China.

*Hong Kong (Aug. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Since writing you on the 22d ult. there is little change to report in the state of political matters in these parts.

We have not been informed of any further details of the new treaty.

The allied fleet had dispersed from the Pei-ho. Contrary to expectation, Lord ELGIN and Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR have proceeded from Shanghae to Japan. The presence of the latter is much required at Canton, where the state of things does not improve. We hear, however, Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR will come down here after visiting Japan, and he may therefore be expected to arrive in about a month's time. In case it is necessary to undertake active operations in the neighborhood of Canton, it may be as well they should now be delayed, for in the present weather the forces would, no doubt, suffer severely on an expedition.

Lord ELGIN, we believe, will return from Japan to Shanghae to meet the Commissioners that are to be sent down from Pekin to conduct the revision of the new tariff.

Their Excellencies Baron GROS and Mr. REED were at Shanghae, by last advices.

We understand His Imperial Majesty's fleet, under Admiral DE GENOUILLY, rendezvous at Manila, and it is proposed at once to enter on the expedition against Cochin China, in which the Spanish Government is to join.

His Imperial Majesty's steamer *Saone*, with upwards of 500 soldiers, arrived here on the 31 inst., and has sailed for Manila.

Count PUTIATIN, the Russian Envoy, was still at Tien-tsin.

Her Majesty's troopship *Adventure* and the *Sampson* have arrived from the north. The former brought down the 59th Regiment, and the latter the Royal Engineers. Several gunboats have also come in from the north during the last fortnight.

At Canton matters remain much the same as before, and are most unsatisfactory. The Viceroy HWANG has issued a notification that dispatches from the Court of Pekin have been received, advising the conclusion of the treaty. As yet it has produced no effect on the policy of the war party, and it is much to be doubted if it will create any change.

We learn that HWANG'S communication, advising the receipt of the dispatches to the Commissioners, was discourteous.

Notice has been given that all claims of British merchants are to be proved before Her Majesty's Consul for Canton at the Superintendency here. We conclude, from this, that indemnity for losses was stipulated in the treaty.

The British Consulate has again retired from Canton, and only one or two foreigners are at present up there.

Lord ELGIN has requested an expression of the views of the British merchants as to the most desirable site at Canton for the future British factory. Nothing, however, has been decided upon the point yet.

In consequence of the great inconvenience felt by foreigners, as well as Chinese, from the edicts of the Mandarins ordering the people and servants away from this place, an address, numerously signed by the British community, was presented to his Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, requesting him to take the matter into consideration, and, with the assistance of the senior naval officer, to adopt some measure that would counteract the orders of the Mandarins taking effect here. We send you a copy of the address, and his Excellency's reply; also the proclamation that has been issued, warning the Chinese authorities of the retribution they were likely to bring upon themselves for their evil intentions towards this colony. Heangshan and Sun-on have been the principal places whence the orders have been issued.

The latter place is close to this. A party was sent in the gunboat *Starling* to distribute the proclamation there. About half-a-dozen of the party landed with a flag of truce. While proceeding towards the town they were met by a large body of armed men and had to retire. While pulling away, one seaman was killed by a discharge from a gingall.

We hear an expedition, comprising a force of about 600 men, will leave to-morrow morning for Sun-on.

From Amoy we hear of a good deal of sickness; a kind of cholera prevailed there among the Chinese, and along the coast to the northward of Amoy.

## THE PRIZE FIGHT.

### No News from Morrissey and Heenan—Excitement Among the Bruisers in the City—Noise and Drunkenness—False Rumors.

The City—especially that part of it in which the newspaper offices are located—was as full last night of noise, confusion, blasphemy and drunkenness, as any 4th of July night. The only cause of excitement was the anticipated news from the prize-fighters. The newspaper offices were thronged as early as 7 o'clock, and false rumors of news brought the crowds back again in haste many times after they seemed to have dispersed. The newsboys twisted papers into torches, lighted them, and to the noise of tin pans and extemporized trumpets, marched up and down for hours, making night hideous with their yells.

There were delegates to this crowd from all the suburbs. A company came rushing over from New-Jersey, saying that they had heard that the "Benicia Boy" had his collar-bone and thigh broken—and the boys proceeded to show each other how it was done. Another rumor that made the whole crowd mad with excitement was, that MORRISSEY, at 10 o'clock, was blind in both of his eyes, and was fighting yet. The only re

# [illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 422, 440, 472, 478, 321, 351, 219, 360, 474, 347, 368, 480, 490 to 494, 496, 497, 499 to 502, 507, 508, 512, 516, 517, 519, 521 to 525, 527, 529, 530, 532 to 534, 536.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 271, 290, 294, 295, 346, 316, 318, 322, 327, 345 to 366. *Part II.*—Nos. 269 to 272, 276, 278 to 286, 287 to 300.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—The same as Wednesday, adding Nos. 787, 1081, 1493, 1659, 1457. *Part II.*—Same as before. *Part III.*—Same as before.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Oct. 20.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

*The Embezzlement Case.*—Adolph and Jacob Kohn were arraigned this morning and pleaded not guilty to the indictment found against them for receiving property knowing it to have been embezzled from the Post-Office. Their bail was fixed in the sum of $1,000, and the Court adjourned to Thursday.

## U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Oct. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

EXTRADITION CASE.—In the case of J. Egbert, who was arrested last week on a charge of having committed several private forgeries in the Kingdom of Bavaria, United States Commissioner BETTS made a report to the Secretary of State, setting forth that after the examination into the circumstances of the case, he was satisfied that there was probable cause to believe that the accused was guilty of the charges brought against him. Upon this report the Secretary of State issued the warrant of extradition, which reached Mr. Rynders this morning. Mr. Theodore Rynders, Deputy Marshal, will sail in the next steamer for Havre, with Egbert in his charge.

## SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Oct. 19.

Before Judge Davis.

*John A. Cone* vs. *James DeGray and William H. Phillips.*—This was an action on a promissory note made by the defendants, and prosecuted by the plaintiff on the assurance, as alleged, of the defendant DeGray, that the same was business paper. The defence of usury was interposed. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,889 04.

Before Hon. Judge Balcom.

This was an action between the same parties in a like note and same defence as above. Verdict fur plaintiff for $2,889 04. Capron & Lake for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendants.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

Before Judge Davis

*Sarah E. Clayton* vs. *Ann Yarrington, et al.*—This is an action of partition, brought by the plaintiff, as heir-at-law of Robert Tier, deceased, an old resident of this City, to divide the real estate belonging to Tier, under the allegation that he died intestate. The defendants are devisees under a will left by Tier at the time of his death, but which the complainant contends is void for want of competency of the deceased to execute such will. The property amounts to some $80,000, mostly located in this City. The case will probably occupy some days.

OPERATIC TROUBLES.

Before Judge Clerke.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

*Joseph Felds* vs. *Felicita Vestvali and Henry Vestvali.*—This suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover for services alleged to have been performed by him as agent for the defendants, one of whom is the celebrated cantatrice, and the other an operatic manager. Plaintiff states that the services were performed during a period of eleven months, and were worth the sum of $200 per month, no part of which had been paid. The defendants, for answer, alleged firstly, a general denial; and secondly, that a full settlement had been had by both parties, and that the plaintiff had been fully recompensed for his services. On the case being called this morning, Mr. Felds, the plaintiff, testified in substance, that he had acted as the agent for Madame Vestvali in hiring singers, musicians, and making contracts with divers persons, who formed the Vestvali Opera Troupe, to travel in Mexico. Letters from Madame V. were also put in evidence to show the recognition of the services of Mr. Felds as agent for the troupe. Among the documents was one from Madame V., which authorised Mr. Felds to engage Tiberini as her tenor, stating that she thought the $1,000 per month asked by that gentleman too much. There were also several letters from Henry Vestvali addressed from different places to the plaintiff, directing him how to proceed as their agent. Witness stated that he paid the expenses for the wardrobe which had been forwarded to him from Europe, and also dispatched them after the troupe when they left New-York. Some of the troupe who had been engaged by Mr. Felds also testified to that fact. Case still on.

## SUPERIOR COURT—Oct. 19, 1858.

Before Judge Bosworth.

NO RENT FOR LEAKY ROOFS.

*Ephraim H. Jenny* vs. *William S. Tarbell.*—This was an action for the rent of half the house No. 230 East Broadway, in this City, for the quarter ending Feb. 1, 1856. The defendant had rented the premises from year to year from May 1, 1852, and occupied them till Oct. 4, 1855, when he removed in consequence of the matters alleged in his defence. The defence was, that the roof of the house had been in bad repair and leaked for a long time prior to May 1, 1855; and that at a meeting of the parties prior to the last date, at which the plaintiff desired to know whether the defendant intended to remain another year, the latter replied that he would not remain unless the plaintiff put the roof in thorough repair and made it tight, and the defendant agreed to do so. Some attempts were subsequently made to repair it, but they were insufficient. The defendant's family was absent during the Summer, and returned in September. The roof leaked the first time it rained after their return. During their absence, the plaintiff had caused a stairway to be built, in doing which he cut away for the stair-head a portion of a pantry occupied by the defendant. The defendant contended that the thorough repair of the roof was a condition precedent to his liability to pay rent, and that the taking away the part of the pantry was a partial eviction, which freed him from any liability for rent after he left the premises.

Oct. 20.—The Jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict in favor of the defendant. R. H. Underhill for plaintiff; D. C. Ringland for defendant.

Before Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee.

IMPORTANT TO GAS COMPANIES.

*The Manhattan Gas Light Company* vs. *Parmenus Jackson.*—This was an action instituted by the Manhattan Gas Light Company against Parmenus Jackson, the proprietor of a restaurant in Spring-street, to recover the value of gas burned by him, for a period of four years, which gas was conveyed to his burners by a false connection attached to a disused service pipe, which led to a portion of the building, but had been closed by the company.

The complainant alleged: "That on or about the 23d day of June, 1853, the said defendant requested these plaintiffs to furnish him with illuminating gas for the premises then and now occupied by him, and known as Nos. 341 and 343 Spring-street, in the City of New-York, and that in compliance with such request the plaintiffs did furnish and have ever since continued to supply the said defendant with their illuminating gas for consumption in the premises so as aforesaid occupied by him. That said gas was conveyed from the mains of the plaintiffs' laid in said Spring-street, to the premises aforesaid, by a service pipe, and thence to the burners used by the said defendant, through a water metre adapted to measure and record the amount of such gas consumed by the said defendant, and these plaintiffs aver that at various times since the 23d day of July, 1853, the said defendant has, by means of a secret pipe or pipes, placed by him in connection with the service pipes of these plaintiffs fraudulently conveyed to his said premises, and there consumed large quantities of gas which have not passed through said metre nor been recorded by the index thereof. That by means of the said fraudulent and tortious conversion, the plaintiffs have suffered loss and damage, &c., &c.

The case was tried before the Referee last Summer, and he lately gave judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,812 06, the amount calculated to have been consumed by the defendant over and above the amount recorded by his meter. For plaintiffs, Monell, Willard & Howe. For defendant, Sandford & Emerson.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Mark W. Brett and others* vs. *Kanski.*—This is one of the Harlem land causes on the calendar of this Court on Monday, and was called yesterday morning. Messrs. Cutler and Bidwell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. O'Conor and H. McGown for the defendant. The plaintiffs alleged that Lawrence Benson died in 1822, leaving two children, Benjamin L. Benson, and Susannah, wife of Dr. Philip Milledoler, his only heirs-at-law. That the plaintiffs were the children and heirs of Susannah, and were entitled to one-half of the lands left by their grandfather.

The defendant then produced the will of Lawrence Benson, giving the land in question to his son Benjamin L. Benson, and the successive conveyances by means of which the title to the lots he occupied had come down to him.

The whole question arose on the will, three clauses of which were as follows: "In the first place, I give and bequeath unto my son, Benjamin L. Benson, all that estate now occupied by George Williams, to do and dispose of as he may think proper. I also give and bequeath unto my son, Benjamin L. Benson, the homestead where I now live, situated on Harlem River. Secondly, my will and intention is that my son, Benjamin L. Benson, do give unto my grandchildren, after the decease of my wife, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. Thirdly, the income of these legacies, and also of my estate, real and personal, I give unto my loving wife, Maria Benson, during her widowhood, to do and dispose of as she may think proper."

Mr. O'Conor, for the defendant, argued that under the law, as it stood before the Revised Statutes, the devise of the homestead on the Harlem River, which, standing alone, created only a life estate, was turned into a fee simple by the personal charge made upon the devisee of the legacy of $1,500.

Mr. Cutler and Mr. Bidwell, for the plaintiffs, however, contended that the "George Williams" property amply satisfied the legacy, and that the devise of the homestead left nothing more than a life estate. Mr. O'Conor said the Williams property was only fifteen acres, worth at the time fifty dollars an acre; but he objected to evidence on that subject, and it was excluded by the Court, on the ground that the will must speak for itself.

The evidence being closed, and the cause argued, Mr. Cutler asked that a formal verdict might be entered for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court; but this was opposed by Mr. O'Conor, who claimed the right to a full trial and determination of the whole case at the present time, that the parties might be protected in their property, and not have it reported that the cause had gone against them, unless it ought to go that way in the judgment of the Court.

The Judge said the parties had a right to a decision, and after stating the law he directed the Jury to render a verdict for the defendant, which was entered accordingly, with costs.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

*William Martin* vs. *Thos. A. Howland.*—In this case the plaintiff sued the defendant as one of the indorsers of a protested note, the note reading as follows:

Int. $108 17. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1856.

Nine months after date I promise to pay to the order of Benjamin A. Osgood two thousand dollars at New-York State Bank, New-York, value received, with interest.

ADNA ANDERSON.

Indorsed. { BENJAMIN A. OSGOOD. T. A. HOWLAND. J. A. EDDY.

The only material question in the case was whether the note was payable at the "New-York State Bank," Albany, or the "Bank of the State of New-York," in this City. It was presented at the "Bank of the State of New-York," in this City, and plaintiff's counsel argued that the addition of New-York after the name of the bank was a satisfactory indication that the City institution was the one at which it was made payable, and that, therefore, the indorser was liable. Verdict for the plaintiff, $2,274 10.

## Trial of Dr. Theodore Gaillardet for the Assault on Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New-York Hotel.

SECOND DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of Dr. Gaillardet for an assault and battery, with intent to kill, on Mr. Hiram Cranston, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, was resumed yesterday, in this Court, Recorder BARNARD presiding. Mr. Cranston was recalled to the stand, and his cross-examination continued by Mr. Coudert. Mr. Cranston said that he wished to make a correction; the assault took place on the 26th of May, and not on the 25th, as stated previously. The sick gentleman came, I believe, from Havana; New-York certainly was not his home; I only knew from report that he had left the City; I instructed my room clerk to inform Madame and Dr. Gaillardet to send the boy who waited upon them to inform them that their meals would be served in their rooms during the time they remained at the hotel; it was a verbal direction; I gave it about twelve o'clock, soon after the receipt of Dr. Gaillardet's note.

*Peleg Hall* sworn and examined by Mr. Whiting—I was a guest at the New-York Hotel in May last; I have seen Dr. Gaillardet and family there; I was at the dinner table when the assault was committed on Mr. Cranston; Mr. Cranston and Dr. Crane were at the head of the table; I sat at the right of Dr. Crane; we had been seated at the table perhaps five minutes; I saw Dr. Gaillardet approach Mr. Cranston; he came up the left side, coming from the door; I saw him ten feet distant at first; I saw him stoop over Mr. Cranston and seize a bottle of champagne that was in front of Mr. Cranston and strike him over the head with it; I rose immediately and went round to Dr. Crane; I saw but one blow, but while I was passing round he might have struck another; the bottle was broken in pieces and blood flowed profusely from Mr. Cranston's head; I seized Dr. Gaillardet, but did not see anything in his hand; at the time Dr. Gaillardet struck he made use of some expression; I do not remember what; I cannot tell whether it was in French or English; after he was arrested he said he did not understand English; he said "I no understand English."

*Cross-examined by Mr. Coudert*—I have known Mr. Cranston a dozen or fourteen years; I never spoke to Dr. Gaillardet before that time; it was my usual seat at the dinner table when my family are away; I saw the Doctor when he was about ten feet of Mr. Cranston; I did not hear him tell Mr. Cranston that he had insulted him; directly the blow was struck I walked round to where Mr. Cranston was; I did not keep my eye on Dr. Gaillardet from the time I first saw him till he struck the blow; I was the first who took hold of the Doctor; I did not notice whether the Doctor had his cravat or spectacles on.

*To a Juror*—The bottle of champagne with which the blow was struck was a quart bottle; the cork had just been drawn; the blood flowed at a pretty rapid rate.

*James M. Sanderson* examined by Mr. Whiting—I am a steward at the New-York Hotel; I know Dr. Gaillardet; on the evening of Thursday, 25th of May, Mr. Cranston requested me to be present at an interview between him and Dr. Gaillardet; Mr. Cranston, Dr. Crane, Dr. Gaillardet and myself, walked into a rear passage near the office, where we were entirely alone, and Mr. Cranston requested me to say to Dr. Gaillardet that Dr. Crane was his friend, and physician of the hotel, and that he understood that Mr. Armenteros had the small-pox, and he wished to be satisfied on that point; I stated to Dr. Gaillardet in French what Mr. Cranston desired; Dr. Gaillardet assured me upon his word of honor that such was not the case, and that there was no cause for alarm at all; he had a slight eruption only, which was called in English, "a chicken pox *confluent*;" it was entirely an innocent disease, neither dangerous nor contagious; he endeavored to explain to me technically the difference between that and the small pox; but as it was in professional terms, my French gave out and I could not understand it; I endeavored to explain to Mr. Cranston and Dr. Crane my understanding of what he had said; Mr. Cranston told me to ask him if he had any objection to Dr. Crane's visiting his patient; "Certainly not," said Dr. Gaillardet, "we will go this instant;" Mr. Cranston then asked him to allow me to accompany him; he agreed and we went together; on the way up, I said to Dr. Gaillardet: "Doctor, tell me frankly if this man has got the small pox, as I do not wish to run any unnecessary risk;" he replied: "I assure you, on my word of honor, you have no cause of fear; it is neither dangerous nor contagious;" I then dropped back a step or two, and joined Dr. Crane; when we reached the door of the patient's room, Dr. Gaillardet rapped three times; the door was opened ajar, as if it had been locked, and a few words passed between him and the servant inside in Spanish; I do not understand Spanish; the door was opened and we all three entered, Dr. Gaillardet first, Dr. Crane second, and myself last; the room was quite dark; there appeared to be a sheet drawn round the bed; after a few second's delay a light was brought into the room from the rear apartment; the sheet was drawn aside and there lay on the bed a gentleman with his face closely covered with pustules; his eyes rimmed round with deep, dark red; and all his features appeared to be distorted; there was a disagreeable, sickening smell in the room; before I could take note of anything else Dr. Crane gave me a signal to quit the room immediately, which I did, leaving the two physicians in the room; I went immediately to an open window in the hall, and remained there some three or five minutes; Dr. Crane then rejoined me, and we proceeded together down stairs, where Mr. Cranston was waiting; a few minutes after Dr. Gaillardet came down; we walked together to our former rendezvous; I then said to Dr. Gaillardet that Dr. Crane had pronounced the disease of Mr. Armenteros to be small-pox; I told him that Mr. Cranston was exceedingly angry at the deception he had used in the matter; he said Dr. Crane was an ignoramus, and did not know anything about the small-pox; I told him that Dr. Crane had the reputation of being one of the first physicians in the City of New-York, and that Mr. Cranston had great confidence in his opinion; the upshot of it was, that I told him, at Mr. Cranston's request, that Mr. Armenteros must be removed from the house; he said this was not his affair; he was simply his physician; I stated that to Mr. Cranston; Mr. Cranston remarked, "Well, if it is not his affair, I will make it mine;" I think I repeated that to Dr. Gaillardet; Mr. Cranston turned on his heels and walked off; Dr. Gaillardet shrugged his shoulders and repeated again and again his former remark, that it was the "chicken-pox *confluent*;" I went out myself to make arrangement for the removal of the patient, and engaged a small-pox nurse to come to the hotel and see Mr. Cranston; the next morning, on my return from market, Mr. Cranston told me to inform Dr. Gaillardet that he had made all his arrangements for removing Mr. Armenteros, and he wished to know if he had provided a place for him yet; he said he had; I asked him if he had acquainted the parties of the nature of the disease; I think he told me he had; I asked him when he would be ready; he said, as soon as he could finish his breakfast and Mr. Armenteros could make his toilet; about eleven o'clock Dr. Gaillardet, Mr. Cranston, the nurse and myself went to the door of the room of Mr. Armenteros; Dr. Gaillardet entered the room and remained there some time; he then emerged from the room with a person whose face was covered with a silk handkerchief, supported by Dr. Gaillardet and his own servant; I preceded them some ten feet to keep the passages free of boarders; we went down the private staircase to the Washington-place door, and there the patient entered the carriage; Dr. Gaillardet and Mr. Ryan, the nurse, accompanied him; nothing occurred after that with which Dr. Gaillardet had anything to do, at which I was present, until the assault; on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th, about ten minutes after the doors had been opened in the dining-room, I was standing at a pantry about 30 feet from the dining-room, in a direct line of the end door of the dining-room, so that I could look through; I was giving some directions to the kitchen; I heard a loud noise, apparently of a champagne bottle bursting, immediately followed by shrieks and great commotion in the dining-room; I rushed immediately to the door, pulled aside a screen, and saw everybody standing on their feet, in a position of alarm and terror; Mr. Cranston was immediately in front of me, with his head bowed and covered with gore; I said, "Good God, Hiram, are you much hurt?" He replied, "I don't know yet, but don't let that fellow escape;" I saw Dr. Gaillardet standing, pale and agitated, about ten feet from Mr. Cranston; he remained motionless, perhaps half a minute, and then made a step forward towards Mr. Cranston; as he did so, two gentlemen seized him; one was Ralph Newton, of Boston, and the other was Mr. Hall; immediately afterwards the officer of the house came in and arrested him; I was holding Mr. Cranston in my arms, but as soon as Dr. Gaillardet was arrested, Dr. Crane and Dr. Woodworth took charge of him and led him into the pantry, the bright red blood dropping from him all the time; from there he was led into a bridge that leads from the pantry that goes across the yard into the Washington-place building; I remained there about three minutes with him, and then returned to the pantry, where I found Dr. Gaillardet surrounded by the servants, all of whom were shouting "Kill him;" they did not touch him, however, and he was led off; there was about two hundred and fifty guests in the hotel at the time, and about from one hundred and eighty to two hundred in the dining-room when the assault was committed; I do not know where Mr. Armenteros came to the hotel; his brother came at the time he came, and remained at the hotel about three weeks after he was removed; the furniture of the room occupied by Mr. Armenteros, was burned, every particle of it; the room was entirely stripped, repainted and refurnished.

*Isaac H. Reed*, a guest of the hotel, examined by Mr. Whiting, gave testimony of a similar purport, corroborating the previous witnesses. According to this witness, Dr. Gaillardet was laboring under violent excitement as he walked up the room; the battle was broken immediately from the strength of the first blow; the champagne deluged Mr. Cranston's head and face.

*Peter Gardner* sworn and examined by Mr. Whiting—I am room clerk of the New-York Hotel; Mr. Cranston requested me to send word to Dr. Gaillardet that he would prefer him to eat his meals in his own rooms while he remained in the hotel; this was on the same day that the assault occurred, about 10½ or 11 o'clock; I sent a verbal message to that effect by Joseph Fernandez, the barkeeper of the hotel; I told him to go to Dr. Gaillardet's room and inform him that Mr. Cranston would prefer his taking his meals in his room as long as he remained in that hotel, and that there would be no extra charge made; he returned to me saying, that he had been to the room, that Dr. Gaillardet was not in, but that he had delivered the message to Madame Gaillardet, who appeared to be very angry, and said she knew nothing about it; I did not hear anything more till near the dinner hour, when I inquired of Mr. Cranston what I should do if Dr. Gaillardet came into dinner; he told me he thought the doctor would not come; a few minutes after I was standing at the dining-room door; Dr. Gaillardet was coming from below up stairs; he attempted to say something to me at the time, but I was so busy that I could not listen to him; I next saw him going up stairs; I sent one of the servants to the bar-room for Joseph; he came up almost immediately; I told him to go to Dr. Gaillardet's room, and say to him that I would send up stairs all that he desired, but his seats I had used at the table; a few minutes afterwards I was coming from the lower end of the dining-room, when Dr. Gaillardet passed me and walked towards Mr. Cranston; I turned around and saw him lean over Mr. Cranston, as if he was going to speak to him, when he seize I the bottle of champagne and struck him over the fore-head, and then brought his hand down over Mr. Cranston's head, holding, as I presume, the neck of the bottle; the first blow broke the bottle; I think it was his right hand; the weight of a champagne bottle must be from three to five pounds; I cannot exactly say.

The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing of importance.

*Dr. John J. Crane* examined by Mr. Whiting—I have been a physician and surgeon in New-York for sixteen years; I have been Mr. Cranston's physician for some years, and frequently have attended patients at the New-York Hotel; I am acquainted with the disease called small-pox, or varioloid; I was called some time in the last week of May, to see a gentleman in the hotel; Mr. Cranston sent to me to come to him on special business; I could not come at once, but arrived there between seven and eight o'clock in the evening; Mr. Cranston told me that Madame Gaillardet had informed him that her husband was attending a case of small-pox in the house, and that he wished me to see the patient, and advise him what to do; I saw Dr. Gaillardet, and the object of my visit was stated to him by Mr. Sanderson; the doctor was asked about the case, and he stated the disease that his patient was laboring under was the confluent chicken-pox; I am not acquainted with that disease; I know what chicken-pox is, but not what *confluent* chicken-pox is; I think it means nothing; I went up to the room with him; the door was locked; it was opened by a party outside; the further testimony of this witness on this point corroborated that of Mr. Sanderson; I had previously told Mr. Sanderson that if it was a case of small-pox, I would touch him so that he might leave; with one conversant with the disease it is a simple matter to determine at once what is a case of small-pox; the indications of the disease are unmistakable; the appearance of the eruption showed the patient to be in the seventh or eighth day of the disease; the disease is always contageous, but when the postules desiccate or dry off is the most dangerous time; the pustules were so thick on the patients face, that I did not wish to touch him; there is no material difference between varioloid disease and small-pox; the patient's complaint was a distinct small-pox; I had no conversation with the patient, as he was a Spaniard, and what I might have said would have been all Dutch to him; I told Mr. Cranston my opinion, and he and Mr. Sanderson had some conversation with the Doctor, in which I did not join; as a medical man, I can say that it was not safe for the other guests of that house that the patient should remain there; I told Mr. Cranston that he could be removed with safety if it could be done with care, and I gave directions how it should be done; the patient could be better attended to at the Small-pox Hospital than at the hotel. The cross-examination was not material.

*To Mr. Whiting*—I examined the wounds inflicted on Mr. Cranston; there was one over the forehead an inch and a half long, vertical; there was another stellar wound an inch from the first wound and a third on the top of the head; there was no fracture of the skull, but I considered the wound dangerous; the weight of a filled champagne bottle is four pounds and a half; my opinion was that the blow on the top of the head was given with the neck of the bottle; the blows were likely enough to produce congestion of the brain; Mr. Cranston has not entirely recovered the injuries at this time; a fortnight ago I advised that a seton should be placed at the back of his neck to relieve him.

*Dr. Robert Woodward* examined by Mr. Whiting—I am a surgeon in the navy; I was a guest at the New-York Hotel when the assault occurred; I did not witness the blow; I was seated about six feet from Mr. Cranston; the first that attracted my attention was the blood on Mr. Cranston's face, and then I observed Dr. Gaillardet very much excited; I heard him say "You have insulted me;" I then assisted Mr. Cranston out of the room, and, with Dr. Crane, attended his wounds; such an assault with a champagne bottle is likely to produce serious injuries; it is an exceedingly dangerous weapon; it might produce death; in the hands of a physician, who might know the weakest part of the head, it might be more dangerous than in unskillful hands; the wound on the top of the head was the most serious.

*Cross-examined*—Possibly a blow on the temple would have been more likely to cause death than a blow on the top of the head; inflammation is one of the subsequent dangers, and bleeding would have the effect of reducing the danger arising from inflammation; immediate bleeding would have a tendency to prevent inflammation.

*Josef Fernandez*, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am barkeeper at the New-York Hotel; I understand the French and Spanish languages; I act generally as interpreter between the guests at the hotel and the officers; I know Mr. Armenteros; he is a Spaniard, from Havana; he was at the hotel two or three days before he was taken sick; he came there with his servant; his elder brother was staying at the hotel before he came; he might have been sick four or five days before I knew it; I did not find it out before Mr. Cranston did; I heard in the office that he was sick; I knew Dr. Gaillardet very well; we were rather intimate, quite on friendly terms; I was not present at any of the interviews between him and Mr. Cranston relative to this disease; I was sent twice with messages from Mr. Cranston to Dr. Gaillardet with messages relative to the disease; I was to tell the Doctor that it was the desire of Mr. Cranston he should take his meals in his room, and requested him to have the kindness to comply with Mr. Cranston's wishes on the subject, as the rumor was in the house about this case of small-pox, and Mr. Cranston thought proper to have the Doctor absent from the public rooms until such time as he would leave the house; I went up to his room and the Doctor was not in; I found Mrs. Gaillardet and informed her of Mr. Cranston's message; she said that she knew nothing about it; I requested her to inform the Doctor of the message. (I spoke in English,) so that he might understand Mr. Cranston's reasons for sending the message; she made no reply, but shut the door, and I left the passage; that was the end of the first message; at about half-past five o'clock Mr. Gardner ordered me to go up again, and repeat the same message; I did go up, and as I got up to the fifth floor I saw the Doctor rushing out of his room and his lady trying to restrain him and keep him in; the Doctor appeared to be very much excited; Mrs. Gaillardet was crying; then I questioned the Doctor where he was going; he said he wanted to go and see Mr. Cranston; this was said in French; I told him it would be better for him not to go down; he paid no attention to me, but said he would kill Mr. Cranston; I endeavored to keep him back from going down, several times, but it was of no use; he went down and walked to the head of the table; I followed him as far as the door of the dining-room; on the first landing I called Eugene, the upholsterer, to aid me in stopping the Doctor before he entered the room; we were not able to hold him; he took one arm of the Doctor and I took the other; he got away from us, and went to the next landing; we tried to stop him on the next landing; there were some Spanish gentlemen at the door of the dining-room, who, when they saw him ran up to him; he talked with them a minute in Spanish; he then left them and went into the dining-room and walked up the room; he came up to Mr. Cranston, and seizing a bottle of champagne struck him across the forehead; I then went and got an officer and had him arrested; the Doctor was so excited and so strong it would take a dozen like ore to hold him.

The cross-examination was unimportant.

*John B. Monot* was examined by Mr. Whiting. He witnessed the assault, and stated it to the Jury much in the same language as that of the previous witnesses. When Dr. Gaillardet struck Mr. Cranston he said in French, "You villain," when seized by Mr. Hall he dropped his arms and said, *J'ai fini*—"I have finished."

*Charles W. Ogden*, a guest at the hotel in May last, was examined. He called the attention of Mr. Cranston to the fact that there was small-pox in the house; his room was near that of Mr. Armenteros. Afterwards Dr. Gaillardet showed him a letter he had received from Mr. Cranston; he spoke of it as a gross insult, and said he would be revenged.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

## Venezuela.

Advices from Venezuela, which extend to the 27th ult., announce the settlement of the international difficulties which at one time looked so threatening. General MONZOAS has left the country in safety, and the English and French Representatives, who were on board their men-of-war, have returned to their duties at Laguayra.

The Republic is held to be in such profound peace that six thousand soldiers have been dismissed from service. The National Convention have passed a resolution dividing the Republic into six departments instead of the twenty-one Provinces of which it is formed.

The West India steamers are now to touch at Laguayra which will undoubtedly give an impetus to Venezuelan trade.

The following, which we take from the London *Times*, relates to the debt of Venezuela:

"The Committee of Spanish-American bondholders have received advices from Mr. MOCATTA, dated Caraeas, Sept. 7, in which he states that Mr. ORME had evinced the greatest readiness to aid with his good offices the best interests of the bondholders, but it appears that the finances of the country are in a deplorable state, which has been rendered worse by the large army which the late revolution has obliged the temporary Government to support. Happily, the internal disturbances are subdued, and a considerable decrease in the army is being made, and the men will return to their agricultural labors. It will take some time to establish commercial confidence, but if tranquility in politics continues this will soon improve."

The new United States Minister, the Hon. E. A. TERPIN, arrived at Laguayra on the 12th of September. His credentials were forwarded to Valencia, where the seat of Government is temporarily established.

The people were anxiously awaiting the return of General PAEZ. It is said that he will be offered the next Presidency.

# NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858.

## The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day a the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 19, 1858.

| YARDS. | Beeves. In market to-day. | Beeves. Receipts for the week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st. | 3583 | 3793 | 33 | 482 | 827 | 864 |
| Browning's Sixth-street.. | ..... | 101 | 28 | 31 | 4631 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st .. | ..... | 110 | 87 | 90 | 5984 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street.. | ..... | 54 | 64 | 71 | 1939 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen.... | ..... | 913 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week.. | 3583 | 4971 | 212 | 680 | 13431 | 17894 |
| Last week..... | 3397 | 4653 | 235 | 658 | 16048 | 16943 |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857... } 3,142.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year....3,159.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCE. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad..... | 1189 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hudson River Railroad. | 1471 | .... | .... | .... | 864 |
| Hudson River Boats.... | 80( | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Harlem Railroad..... | 333 | 33 | 482 | 827 | .... |
| New-Haven Railroad.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| On Foot..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1185 | New-Jersey | — |
| New-York | 1299 | Missouri | — |
| Illinois | 925 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Kentucky | 174 | Texas | — |
| Indiana | 171 | Connecticut | — |
| Virginia | — | Michigan | — |
| Iowa | 39 | Cherokee | — |

Receipts of Hogs at the Western Yards, of foot Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Oct. 20, amount to 7,409 head, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Propellers | 175 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 4,775 |
| Erie Railroad | 2,459 |
| Total | 7,409 |

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Oct. 20, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad | 8,126 |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | 405 |
| By Albany propellers | 1,617 |
| By Hudson River Railroad | 655 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 1,356 |
| Total | 12,159 |

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for the week ending Oct. 20, 1858:

| | Head. | | Head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 2,195 | Calves | 43 |
| Hogs | 8,486 | Lambs | 22 |
| Sheep | 2,881 | Horses | — |
| Total | | | 13,627 |

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices of all sales this week, as compared with last week, are about ¾c. lower—the closing rates being even more than this.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle..... | none. | 9½c.@9¾c. |
| First quality..... | 8¾c.@9c. | 9c. @9¼c. |
| Medium quality..... | 8c. @8¾c. | 8½c.@8¾c. |
| Poor quality..... | 6¾c.@7½c. | 7¾c.@8c. |
| Poorest quality..... | 5c. @6c. | 6½c.@7c. |
| General selling prices.... | 7c. @8c. | 8c. @9c. |
| Average of all sales..... | 7¾c.@7½c. | 8c. @8¼c. |

AT BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S rates do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Five thousand bullocks (4,971) again in market for a single week, tells the story of to-day's transactions. Of these, 3,583 were offered at ALLERTON'S alone, and nearly all of them this morning, as there were comparatively few sales yesterday. The sales were slow this morning, and dull at noon, but brisked up a little in the afternoon, as buycrs were then able to make about their own terms. The nominal were really below the actual prices, for most of the bullocks will weigh out better than the estimates allowed. We could find no "premium" Cattle, and but few lots of prime quality. The highest rates paid scarcely equaled 9c., while plenty of good animals brought little over 8c., and any quantity went at 7½c., down to 5c. for the scalawags. The morning sales commenced at about ½c. decline from last Wednesday's average, while the later afternoon's transactions were fully 1c. lower. The weather to-day is more like that of June than what we would look for after the middle of October. Cattle appeared to actually suffer from heat, and some of them stood panting with tongues out. This, of course, prevented butchers laying in very heavily. The large supply of Mutton, and the very great receipts of Swine necessarily depress the demand for Beef. A few more arrivals of 5,000 Cattle per week, must produce a perfect glut in the market, though the low prices greatly increase the consumption, which is now probably greater, in the aggregate, than ever before, and this consumption would be still greater if consumers partook of their full share in the decline. New-York graziers are returning the animals taken out last Spring, and the supplies from this source lead the market. Ohio is the next largest contributor. The high Railroad tariff keeps back Western Cattle, and this will operate still more strongly if the expected increase of $10 per car load goes into effect. The Railroad managers will do well to take into account the present unprecedented low prices of Beef here before materially changing the present tariff on Cattle. When the expenses alone equal 25 or 30 per cent. or more of the entire proceeds of a drove of Cattle, there is little inducement for sending them forward. Nothing but lowest possible rates at which Cattle can be profitably carried, will prevent an almost total cessation of shipping Western Cattle until prices are better than now. At Albany, about 900 Cattle were taken East at prices ranging from 4½c. @4¾c. per lb., live weigh, for good Cattle. One car load, we heard of, brought 5¼c. We present in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

| No. | State. | Owners. | Salesmen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | Ill | W. J. Hutchinson | Hoag & Sherman. |
| 96 | N. Y. | Farmers | Hoag & Sherman. |
| 38 | Ohio | J. W. Geary | Walling & McMahon. |
| 66 | Ohio | B. Bartram | Owner. |
| 82 | Ohio | Westheimer & Carey | P. F. Carey. |
| 60 | Ohio | E. R. Florence | W. Florence. |
| 80 | O. & Ky. | S. Ulery | Owner. |
| 76 | Ohio | A. Warrman | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 37 | Ohio | S. Armstroug | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 77 | Iowa | Eckstein & Lauterbeck | Owners. |
| 68 | Ind | Eckstein & Lauterbeck | Owners. |

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.**
FRIDAY, at 8, Oct. 22,
Second appearance in America of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
Second night of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemble, the splendid mise en scene, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.
Señorita SOTO,
STEFANI and FLORENZA.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
In conformity with the new system adopted for the sale of seats, one-half of the remaining seats for the second night will be sold to-day, and the balance on Friday. Tickets and seats may likewise be had at the doors. In addition to this precautionary measure, the number of seats to be sold to one person is limited to SIX, except to such parties who are known to be *bona fide* purchasers. The Director relies on the hearty coöperation of the public in putting down every illegitimate sale of tickets.
NOTICE.
The public will be duly informed by distinct advertisement in the morning or evening papers when all tickets are sold.
CARD.—The Director respectfully informs the public, that in his contract with Mr. Lumley it is expressly stated Mlle. Piccolomini cannot appear in New-York on more than twelve nights, after which she will depart for the more important cities of the United States, and return in March to London, for the opening of the regular season of Her Majesty's Theatre.
The third appearance of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will take place on
MONDAY, Oct. 25.
In the course of next week
CARL FORMES
will make his first appearance this season.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
PAUVRETTE!
Seventh week of the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in a new character, written expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1858,
a new romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bonreicanlt, anthor of "Jessie Brown," &c.
Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Ruined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps.....Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mont Blanc.....Riviere
The Hut of Pauvrette.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chatean of the Grandval and the adjacent Park.....Riviere
SATURDAY—JESSIE BROWN.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway,
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PIECE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trencnard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina, } her daughters. } Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham.....Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant.....Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham
Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville.....Miss Flynn
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
One notice will be given of the next representation of the very successful comedy, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN, which is withdrawn a few nights to afford variety for the patrons of the theatre, in the production of a new Comedy, to be acted in conjunction with Mr. Brougham's grand allegorical extravaganza, THIS EVENING,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Manifest, Mr. Floyd, first appearance; Grimsby, Mr. John Sloan; Mrs. Pointer, Mrs. Vernon, first appearance this season; Charlotte Manifest, Mrs Sloan, first appearance; Harriet Pointer, Mrs Floyd; Werner, Miss Tree.
After which, Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mrs E. HENRARDE, Mrs. FLOYD,
Mr. BERNARD, &c., in their original characters.
ENTIRE SUCCESS OF
Charles Dance's
NEW COMEDY.
It will be acted every night until further notice.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the
IRON MASK.
Leon De Bourbon.....Mr. J. W. Wallack
Hortense De Piermont.....Mme. Ponisi
The whole to conclude with the drama of
CHARLES THE TWELFTH.
Adam Brock.....Mr. H. J. Wallack

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21,
The performance will commence with the drama of
PAUVRETTE.
After which,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.
THE TWO GREGORIES.
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1858.
THE WIFE.
Marianna.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
CONJUGAL LESSON.
MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE
respectfully announces that her first benefit (since her return from California) will take place on FRIDAY EVENING next, Oct. 22., upon which occasion Mrs. J. D. HAYNE will appear in
TWO OF HER FAVORITE CHARACTERS.
Box book now open.

**NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA, PALACE GARDENS.**
THE GREAT ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUPE,
Comprising all the first riders of both Hemispheres, in one magnificent Exhibition, will give their first entertainment in New-York
On MONDAY, Oct. 25,
A superb programme will be published on Saturday.

**CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"**
and
**BARKER'S "IL CORSO."**
These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, office No. 1.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES, No. 25 WILLIAM-STREET.
**FIRST NATIONAL HORSE FAIR ON THE** Eclipse Course, late Centreville, Long Island, $6,000 to be distributed in prizes.
"The Union Association for Improving the Breed of Horses" will hold their First Annual Exhibition of Imported Blood and American Breed of Horses, on the Grounds of the Association, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Inst.
On Friday, the 29th, a public sale for Horses belonging to exhibitors who may wish to dispose of any of their stock will take place on the grounds. The Sheriff of the County will attend with sufficient force to keep the peace.
The entrance fee for all prizes under $100 will be $3, and 5 per cent. for all prizes of $100 and upwards. The following sums are to be awarded:

| | |
|---|---|
| Class 1—Thorough Breeds, from $15 to $200 | $869 |
| Class 2—Trotting Stock, from $10 to $150 | 735 |
| Class 3—Farm, Draught Horses and Express Teams | 540 |
| Class 4—Matched Carriage Horses, Mares, Geldings, Ponies, &c. | 220 |

Sixteen purses are to be awarded in trials of speed during the four days of the Exhibition, amounting to $3,150.
All entries to be made on or before Friday, the 22d inst., at the office of the Association, No. 25 William-st., room No. 6, ORVILLE PURDY, President.
Tickets and badges will be ready for delivery on Saturday, the 23d inst. Applications for booths to be made to CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, Jr., Secretary of Committee, at this office.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—THE INFANT ESAU, now here—the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. The inimitably diverting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, and the renowned laugh-invoker DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, the very Incarnation of wit and facetiæ. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

**METROPOLITAN GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.**—Soirees first Friday in every month, at Curtiss' Piano Rooms, No. 487 Broadway. First Concert at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, FRIDAY, 22d inst., 8 P. M. Double Quintette Party. Male voices.
Miss L. RHEMMELO, Soprano, (from the London Concerts;) Mrs. WESTERVELT, Contralto; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist; Mr. ALFRED PECK, Conductor.
Subscription lists at Messrs. HALL & SONS, Broadway, and at the principal stores in Brooklyn.

**THE CONCERT OF MUSIC THIS EVENING** in the Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S Church on Washington-square, will afford a rich entertainment. The principal vocalists are Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, Mr. and Mrs. BRUTTER, Mr. P. MAYER and Miss COLEMAN. The object being one of Christian benevolence, we hope a large audience will be attracted. The organist, Mr. W. A. KING, will give additional interest to the occasion.

**SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.**—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 3.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,**
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her second grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Mlle. WELLIS will introduce for the second time the
ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
It seems as if the field of the Orgue Alexandre were absolutely without limit. There is no kind of music which is beyond its resources; not even the most brilliant and elaborate, and hence it is that all our greatest artists, whatever may have been the peculiar characteristics of each, have been equally enraptured with the instrument.
Mlle. WELLIS will be assisted by
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Soprano.
Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone.
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
La Sylphide (Grand Fantasie).....E. Mollenhauer
Aria from l'Eclair.....Signor Bernardi
Simples Melodies.....Mlle. Emma Wellis
Romanzo—"Vanne, vanne," from Robert le Diavolo.....Miss Brainerd
Souvenirs de Norma—(Organ and quartetto accompanimcnt).....Mlle. Wellis
PART SECOND.
Duo—From I Masnadeiri
[Miss Brainerd and Signor Bernardi
Invitation a la Waise.....Mlle. Emma Wellis
Grand Duet on one Violin.....E. Mollenhauer
Romanza—Adieu (organ and voice)
[Mlle. Wellis and Signor Bernardi
Waltz Song—"Al fin brillar".....Miss Brainerd
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be had at the music stores of Messrs WM. HALL & SON, C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and at the door.

**PALACE GARDEN PAVILION.**
14th-st. and 6th-av.
CONCERTS.
A series of Vocal and Instrumental Concerts will be given at the Palace Gardens, (in the new pavillon,) commencing on FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 22.
A young lady, possessing extraordinary vocal abilities, who will be known professionally as the "Veiled Songstress," is engaged by the manager; also, Miss Coleta Farilla, Mrs. Myron, the "American Songstress," her first appearance in New-York; Mr. Sebastian E. Kook, the celebrated pianist, &c.
The gems of the Operas, the most popular Ballads, Sentimental Songs, Serenades, Duets, &c., will be rendered in the styles of Amodio, Brignoli, the Black Swan, Catalina, and other celebrities, and as originally sung by the Veiled Songstress and others engaged for the Palace Garden concerts.
Admittance 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
Concerts to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Entrance at the 14th-st. gate.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
EXTRA.
Under the sole management of
Mr. WALLACK.
TO-NIGHT, and every evening this week,
New Comedy,
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
and
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES, DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.
Places may be secured three days in advance.

# LECTURES.

**BROOKLYN.**—IN AID OF THE MISSION Sunday School of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. Lecture by the Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at the Athenæum, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*What a Blind man saw in England.* Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the book and music stores, at the rooms, by the Association, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

**BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.**—THE DEACON OF GLENWOOD'S LECTURES.—By special request, (as per letter of invitation already published in the *Tribune*,) Mr. De Cornova will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum on three consecutive Fridays, commencing on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., with *Money*. Admission 25 cents.

# DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
Nos. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

**MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY**, No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., is open every day and evening for private lessons and general practice. Her method of teaching makes good dancers in a short time, and recommends itself to old and young. Grand soirees Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 8 till 11 o'clock.

**MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY**—No. 54 East 13th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., and 3½ P. M. for ladies and children. Circulars can be had as above. Days: Wednesday and Saturday.

# FURS.

**FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!**
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS,
being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurating a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

# MILLINERY.

**BONNETS**
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Comprising all that is new, tasteful, and elegant; also,
CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
In great variety,
Are offered at extremely low prices, by
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
**ATLANTIC MONTHLY**
FOR
NOVEMBER,
NOW READY.
CONTENTS.
RAILWAY-ENGINEERING IN THE UNITED STATES.
HER GRACE, THE DRUMMER'S DAUGHTER. (Concluded.)
WORK AND REST.
COLIN CLOUT AND THE FAIRY QUEEN.
MISS WIMPLE'S HOOP. (Concluded.)
NATURE AND THE PHILOSOPHER.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
A PRISONER OF WAR.
THE "WASHING OF THE FEET," ON HOLY THURSDAY, IN ST. PETER'S.
PHYSICAL COURAGE.
NOVEMBER.
A VISIT TO THE AUTOCRAT'S LANDLADY.
THE GREAT EVENT OF THE CENTURY.
THE LAST LOOK.
A SAMPLE OF CONSISTENCY.
LITERARY NOTICES.
The Publishers believe that this Magazine has become a necessity with the intelligent reading public. Not content, however, with past success, it will be the aim of its conductors to make it still more attractive and entertaining, while at the same time its high character and careful scholarship are preserved.
The First Volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended in May last. The Second Volume, also containing seven numbers, will end with the December issue, in which the Index will be given. Hereafter the volumes will begin with January and July.
The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.
TERMS.—$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post-paid, to any part of the United States.
CLUBS.—Five copies will be sent for $10, the subscribers paying their own postage.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.
Trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHER, New-York.

**THE SATURDAY PRESS.**
A new weekly paper, called the SATURDAY PRESS, will be published on SATURDAY MORNING, at No. 9 Spruce-st.
It will contain a powerfully-written story by the late
WILLIAM NORTH,
A more complete summary of literary intelligence than can be found in any other periodical, and a great variety of other matter especially adapted to literary men, artists, teachers, physicians, lawyers, clergymen and other persons of education and refinement.
The SATURDAY PRESS will be for sale at all the News Agencies on SATURDAY MORNING. Price Five Cents.

**THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION** publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

**COAL-OIL FACTORY FOR SALE.**—IN IMmediate vicinity, in complete order and with capacity to distil and refine 1,700 gallons oil. A rare opportunity now offers to engage in a very profitable business, and purchase works at a great bargain. Address Box No. 1,969, New-York Post-Office.

**FOR SALE**—A LUCRATIVE MECHANICAL business, the proprietor being compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. Inquire of W. D. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall-place.

**WANTED**—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER PRESS of medium size. Apply at No. 171 West-st.

# DRY GOODS.

**CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,**
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also, a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flanuels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices

**CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.**
**G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.**
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

**CARPETS.**
**TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.**
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

**SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.**
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

**POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,**
Just received a new invoice
At reasonable prices.
Pineapple Hasps,
Buff Lace Sleeves, Breakfast sets.
BEEKMAN COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
**CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,**
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

**CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.**
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

**WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS.**
DRY GOODS CIRCULAR
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Our exposition for the present week may be justly termed an event in the Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the Fabrics we offer, but the prices attached being in the aggregate full
40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
As an evidence of the fact,
WE OFFER THIS DAY
A LARGE INVOICE OF
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, New Styles,
At ONE SHILLING per yard.
10,000 yards rich PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide, at One Shilling Per Yard.
Also,
Five Cases
SUPERB COLORED SILKS, new styles, at 56 Cents Per Yard.
ROBES A VOLANTE,
ROBES A DOUBLE JUPE,
CHENE BAYADERE,
CAMBRIELLE STRIPE,
AND BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.
OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT
presents new features this week in many new styles of LADIES' RAGLANS,
CIRCULARS,
AND CLOAKS,
which we are enabled to sell at
LESS THAN THE MATERIALS COST.
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
we offer inducements to purchasers rarely met with in the City. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

**GREAT**
BARGAINS
IN
RAGLANS.
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
will be offered for sale
at the
NEW CLOAK AND
MANTILLA STORE, No. 409 Canal-st.
One of the
largest and best
assorted stocks of
LADIES' RAGLANS
to be found in the City,
Comprising
Heavy Brown Beavers at $4 50,
Black Beavers at $5,
Black Tricot Beavers at $6 to $9,
Ribbed Beavers at $5,
Drab and Brown Cloth $2 75 to $4.
A large assortment of fancy trimmed
Misses' Raglans from $6 to $9.
Cloth Raglans in all sizes.
and Velvet Cloaks.
HENRY EDGERTON.

**NEW CARPETS.**
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

| | Per Yard. | |
|---|---|---|
| VELVET Carpets | $1 25 | to $1 50 |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets | 0 90 | to 1 12½ |
| BRUSSELS Carpets | 1 12½ | to 1 37½ |
| THREE-PLY Carpets | 0 95 | to 1 05 |
| SUPER INGRAIN Carpets | 0 62½ | to 0 75 |
| EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets | 0 45 | to 0 56 |
| COMMON INGRAIN Carpets | 0 25 | to 0 37½ |

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail,
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

**CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,**
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

**MOURNING GOODS.**
MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
3,000 yards handsome Plaid Poplins, 25 cents.
4,500 yards 4-4 Striped and Plaid Poplinetts, 25 cents.
3,500 yards Chine Eugenie French Goods, 28 cents.
6,000 yards 6-4 Cuban Cloth, very dark, 56 cents.
4,000 yards Black and White de Laines, 12½ cents.
6,000 yards Black, very fine and choice patterns, 18¾ cts.
5,500 yards Gingham de Chine, 10 cents.
1,500 French Calico Robes, $1 50 per robe.
(Please observe) W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 651 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

**LADIES' CLOTH AND BEAVER RAGLANS,**
All the fashionable colors and styles.
A large assortment,
At $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, and upwards.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S RAGLANS,
In great variety.
Ladies, please call and examine.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak and Shawl Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

**DRESS GOODS**
AND
**SHAWLS.**
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

**A GRAND OPENING!**
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, RAGLANS, &c.,
FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1858,
W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings,
New-York.

**LADIES' MORNING ROBES,**
OF SILK, DELAINE AND MUSLIN,
Elegant and cheap.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**LADIES' UNDER LINEN,**
OF EVERY QUALITY AD STYLE,
Richly trimmed and plain.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!**
10,000 old skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Skirt Depot, No. 383 Broadway, up stairs. Broken and damaged skirts repaired and made as good as new. Ladies only in attendance.

**INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS AND HOODS,**
Embroidered, Braided and Plain,
FROM THE MOST COSTLY TO THE CHEAPEST.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**OPERA CLOAKS!!!**
BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st., will show their new styles on Friday, Oct. 22. Prices from $10 to $16.

**SKIRTS.**—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, for $1 31; 13-spring, $1 50; children's 4-spring, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 11-spring, $11 per dozen; 13-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

# INSTRUCTION.

**MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**
The following CLASSES are now being formed:
Book-keeping, Mr. B. F. Foster; Terms, $10 for a complete course.
Penmanship, Mr. Hiram Dixon; Terms, $6 for 20 lessons.
Drawing, Morse & Wright; terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Mathematics, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
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Latin and Greek, Theodore Coleman, A. M.; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
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Gymnastics, J. Wood & Ottignon; Terms, $15 per year, and $9 for 6 months.
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Fencing, Colonel Salignac; Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.
Also, a short and improved system of computing interest and averaging accounts, taught by J. W. Worthen; Terms, $1.
The attention of the members of the Association is directed to the high character of the Professors in the various branches, and also to the moderate terms.
Members desirous of joining any of the above classes, will please register their names in the Class Book, at the Library, at an early day. CHAS. H. WEIDNER,
Chairman Class Committee.

**NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.
The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.
For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

**YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,**
CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.
Fall Session, of seventeen weeks, commences Nov. 3, 1858. Terms, $75 per session. No extra charge except for music. Address
Mrs. SARAH A. JOHNSON, Principal.
REFERENCES.—Mrs. H. P. DEGRAAF, No. 136 East Broadway; Mr. DANIEL WEBSTER, No. 66 East 38th-st.; and Mr. F. A. GAY, No. 9 John-st.

**MRS. WILLIAMS'**
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

**SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.**
Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

**PELHAM ACADEMY**—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

**ELM-PARK INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

**THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE**—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select school for 20 boys, opens its next session on the 3d of November. Parents very particular, exceedingly so in selecting a school for their sons, are most cordially invited to visit this institution. Positively none but pupils of the most unexceptionable character will be received. Address the Principal for circulars or an interview at the applicant's own residence
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

**CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH** School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

**BOYS' SCHOOL.**—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

**THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

**HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.**—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

**ACADEMIES OF WRITING.**—BOOK-KEEPing, &c. taught at hours suiting pupils at PAINE'S Academies, Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From General Burdick, Newport: I can truly say my sons and daughters have made great improvement under Colonel Paine's tuition, together with the hundreds of others who have attended in this place.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

**FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 8 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with persons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL**, NO. 29 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

**THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK**—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: four copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Nephew's Defeat.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Wife—Conjugal Lessons—Momentous Question.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Iron Mask—Charles the Fifth.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pauvrette—The Magic Trumpet—Nature and Philosophy—The Two Gregoaies.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—Ladies, Beware—Exchange no Robbery—Cousin Joe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—The Infant Esau.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence for Southampton on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail via Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3 P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P.M. |

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Saxonia* and *Edinburgh* at this port, and of the *Europa* at Halifax, our European advices are carried to Oct. 9. They are unusually destitute of importance. Two French ships of war have been dispatched to Lisbon to obtain the restoration of the ship *Charles Georges*, seized by a Portuguese frigate in the Mozambique Channel as a slaver. From India the intelligence is of interest. The English arms continue successful, but the rebellion continues to spring up on all sides. From China a most unsatisfactory state of things is reported as existing at Canton, rendering the return of Sir Michael Seymour, with his fleet, a measure of urgent necessity. Without that material guarantee, it was thought nothing could be done towards establishing the new revenue system exacted by the English treaty.

From Mexico we have additional intelligence received at New-Orleans putting a new construction upon information previously had. The rumor of the defeat of Vidaurri is reconciled with the contradictory statement which gave the victory to that General, and allotted defeat and suicide to his opponent, by the representation that the retreat in the first instance was a strategetic movement to draw Miramon into a bad position; having effected which, Vidaurri had turned and had annihilated the Centralists.

Definite returns have at last been received from the Iowa election, all the counties but nine having been heard from. In the First Congressional District the Republican candidate is elected by a majority of 1,421, and in the Second District the Republican candidate has 3,354 majority, as far as heard from. The election of the Republican State ticket is claimed by 5,000 majority.

We learn from Boston of the frustration of an intended slave voyage. The bark *Isla de Cuba*, owned in this City by Figaniere, Reis & Co., and fitted out here, put into Boston yesterday, in charge of the mate. She had proceeded as far as St. Michaels, when the Captain, named Dobson, asked the crew if they were willing to go to the Coast of Africa. They refused, and the Captain left her, leaving the mate in charge. She has a cargo of rice, beans, and lumber, and took out three passengers, who started for the Western Islands in the long-boat, two days from St. Michaels. The *Isla de Cuba* is a bark of 215 tons, and was built in Boston in 1848.

The new U. S. steam propeller *Lancaster* was launched from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard yesterday, at noon. The launch was perfectly successful. Miss Harriet Lane, the niece of President Buchanan, was present, and christened the new vessel *Lancaster* by breaking a bottle of Conestoga water upon the bows, at the moment she (the frigate, not Miss Lane) slid gracefully into her native element, amid the cheers of assembled thousands.

The prize fighters, Heenan and Morrissey, had not been heard from at the time of going to press. A dispatch from Buffalo, dated at 11½ P. M., states that nothing had been heard of them up to that time. The two principals, with their respective friends, left Buffalo on Tuesday night, and were seen by persons on board passing vessels landing near the supposed place of encounter through a heavy sea. The sea was high on the Lake last night and not a light was visible. Nothing was expected before 2 o'clock this morning. The excitement in this City last night among the respective friends of the combatants was very great, especially about the newspaper offices, and vented itself in various unbecoming noises.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Wednesday; the President, Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., in the chair. Governor King was present. Some conversation was carried on in reference to the expenditure at Quarantine, upon which subject the Governor seemed anxious to make inquiry, he received assurances which appeared to give him satisfaction. After an hour spent in allusions to the above and a variety of other subjects, the Governor withdrew and the minutes were read. A communication was received from Mr. Henry C. Raymond, asking compensation for saving a bookcase belonging to the Health Officer from the fire at Quarantine. Referred to the Health Officer. Commissioner Jellinghaus presented some forged American bills which had been passed upon emigrants before their departure from Europe. He spoke of them as clumsy imitations, but knew of no remedy beyond exposure of the fact in the newspapers. Other routine business was disposed of and the Board adjourned.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, delivered an address last evening at the Cooper Institute on the principles and polity of systematic charity. He said that "To know how most truly and effectually to help the poor, is the highest and best of Christian accomplishments, seeing that money corrupts where it does not bless." Around this idea he clustered a felicitous amount of argument and illustration in deprecation of the existing mode of dealing with poverty and indigence that arrested the attention of the audience. The thanks of the meeting were warmly accorded to the revered speaker.

A very fine granite monument was dedicated at Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday, to the memory of the late Lorenzo B. Shepard. The exercises were of an appropriate character, and consisted of prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, and an oration, by Abram S. Hewitt, Esq. A large number of political men of note participated in the ceremonies—members of the Tammany Society and the Lorenzo B. Shepard Guards, by whom the funds for the erection of the monument were mainly collected.

The Board of Education attempted to hold its regular meeting last evening. At 5½ o'clock the President took the chair. On the calling of the roll, twenty-two members answered to their names, but as twenty-three are required to constitute a quorum, the Board was declared adjourned. Will these gentlemen who cannot afford time to attend to their public business, ask to be reelected to the seats they so constantly leave vacant?

The Anti-Tammany Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, last evening nominated Ex-Alderman Herrick, who is also the nominee of Tammany. The American Convention of the same District resolved to present the name of Erastus Brooks to the next conference with the Republicans, and if he were not accepted, to run him on their own account.

A large and enthusiastic assembly of the Democracy of the Third Congressional District met last night in the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway, to ratify the renomination of the Hon. Dan. E. Sickles for Congress. The principal speech was that of Mr. Sickles himself. Captain Rynders and Mr. Henry L. Clinton made speeches also, which were well received and to the point.

The American General Committee of Kings County, at a meeting held last evening, adopted the action of the Convention in forming a Union Ticket, by 23 to 7. The Democratic County Committees in Kings County met last evening, but not a word was said on the subject of a union, and the leaders say there is no prospect of such a result at this election.

The attempt at Union by the Opposition on a candidate for Congress from the Third District, has failed. The Republican and American Conventions met last evening, and the former put in nomination Andrew Blakely, of the Eighth Ward, while the latter nominated A. J. Williamson, of the Second Ward, who had been agreed upon by the Conference Committee.

A charge of murder has been preferred against the notorious Bob Willis, the alleged proprietor of the gambling house at No. 581 Broadway. A servant girl, recently in his employ, declares that she was awakened at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of September last, by the noise occasioned by a desperate rencontre between Willis and a man in the lower hall entry. She heard a strange voice begging for his life, and distinctly recognized the voice of Willis in response, threatening death to the supplicant. In the morning she discovered the head of a man in the cistern. Around the cistern were marks of blood, and also in the entry-way where the fight occurred. Firmly believing that a murder had been committed, she left the place forthwith. She had forebore giving publicity to what she heard and saw, through the advice of her friends, who told her that she would be locked up as a witness, and that the case would only be another fruitless Burdell inquisition, and involve her in thankless trouble. Following her statement—unjust arrest and imprisonment at the instigation of Willis, compelled her to making the complaint—a warrant was issued for the arrest of the alleged murderer. At a late hour Tuesday evening a large force of Police made a descent on Willis' place, arrested ten men, whom they found gambling, possessed themselves of the entire gambling apparatus, and lodged the prisoners in the Station-house. Willis happened to be absent from his place at the time, but he was shortly afterwards arrested, and is now in custody awaiting trial upon the grave charge preferred against him. An examination was commenced, yesterday, before Justice Connolly, of the parties found gambling. Mr. Willis has employed Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel. Willis is well known as a desperate and hardened character. His arrest—next to the fight between the Benicia Boy and Morrissey—is the most exciting subject of conversation among the fighting men and rowdies of the City.

Mr. Gustavus A. Ratz, proprietor of the Philadelphia House, No. 145 Bowery, last evening gave a complimentary dinner to the officers of the Eighth Regiment, at which Col. Lyon presided. Brigadier-General Hall and a large number of the leading officers of the regiment being present. The dinner was intended by Mr. Ratz as a complimentary return for the civilities he experienced at the hands of this regiment, at Camp Washington. Mr. Ratz being the caterer for the military at Staten Island, and the Eighth Regiment the first company which occupied the encampment. The Eighth Regiment made their annual parade on Tuesday at Tompkins-square, and presented a fine appearance. Yesterday being the last day allowed for the inspection of State troops the Tenth and Sixty-ninth regiments were reviewed at Camp Washington, Staten Island. Major-General Sandford, with a full staff, was present. The Tenth returned to the City in the evening, leaving the Sixty-ninth in possession of the ground.

Michael J. Hannan, member of the Henry J. Irving Target Company, was almost instantly killed, yesterday, at Fort Lee, where he had gone with the other members of his Company on their annual target excursion. In lifting his musket, the breech of which was resting on the ground, he accidentally discharged it, the contents taking effect in his neck, and severing the carotid artery. He bled to death in three minutes. The deceased was 20 years of age, and resided with his widowed mother and two sisters, whose main support he was.

Charles Carter, the clerk in the grocery store at No. 36 Henry-street, who was stabbed on Monday night, died yesterday from his injuries at the City Hospital. At his *ante-mortem* examination, taken a short time before his death, he stated that he was stabbed by Charles McDermott, and corroborated the report of the affair as published in Tuesday's Times. The Coroner will hold the inquest to-day.

The trial of Dr. Theodore Gallaudet, for the assault on Mr. Cranston, of the New-York Hotel, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard. Several important witnesses were examined, and the prosecution rested their case. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the defence will proceed to call their witnesses. The court-room, since the commencement of the trial, has been crowded with a highly respectable and select audience.

Yesterday sales were made of 2,000 bales Cotton at somewhat firmer prices. Breadstuffs were depressed and declining. Rice, Sugars and Provisions were in fair demand at uniform rates. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils were quiet. Freights were dull, with 776 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets have again been overstocked, the total City receipts for the week ending yesterday being about five thousand bullocks, or nearly two thousand above last year's weekly average. Prices, which picked up a trifle two weeks ago, went down to almost the lowest notch yesterday, the best in market bringing scarcely 9c., and the average of all sales 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. for the estimated dressed weight.

### Demoralizing Effects of Prize Fights.

We have already more than once commented upon the important *status* in society which professed pugilists have come to occupy among us. They to all intents and purposes, form at the present moment a "privileged class," and are in possession of vastly more immunities than a nobleman in most European countries. The judges treat their brutal pranks with as much leniency as their English *confrères* would have, displayed two centuries ago towards the person of a young lord. The police are as chary about meddling with them, as an old London watchman would have been in the year 1700 about interfering with a party of "larking" Templars. Their favors are eagerly courted by leading politicians, and many of those who consider themselves in the first rank at the bar depend on a "bruiser" with a zeal and pertinacity which the ire of a decent citizen could never inspire. They regulate the elections in our great cities, decide who shall offer himself for the suffrages of the sovereign people, and some of them receive the best offices in the gift of the President. When they die, we honor them with a public funeral, as in the case of Bill Poole, and publish their biographies in all the papers. All their movements are watched by the public with the same eagerness with which the besotted millions of Europe gloat over the doings of their aristocracies. When two of them determine to maul and bruise each other, the whole City is thrown into intense excitement about the issue. The "condition" and "points" of the combatants are eagerly discussed, and the comparative powers of endurance of two of the vilest and meanest specimens of humanity become a subject of the first moment. Southern planters and dry goods merchants bet on the result of the conflict, a mighty, populous, and refined metropolis waits with hushed anxiety to know which of the two ruffians had his pate first broken, or his chest stove in by the other.

We feel quite certain that no one who cares much for the credit of the country, can contemplate this state of things with much satisfaction. We should not, however, in our opinion, get rid of the disgrace by penalties ever so stringent against prize-fighting. *Per se*, we think the combats of men like Heenan and Morrissey are highly desirable. If they in no way affected the rest of the community, we think it would be wise policy to encourage them. If all the "bruisers" in New-York could be induced to batter one another privately, every day, each to bung up the eyes of his colleague, break their noses and jaws, and otherwise maim and disable them, society would benefit thereby. But unhappily they will not do it privately. They make exhibitions of themselves and their brutalities to make money by it. Their fights are not intended simply as means of wreaking their animosities upon one another, or of testing their physical strength, but of furnishing the young, and the coarse, and the vicious, with the means of gambling. A prize-fight derives nearly all its interest from the fact that large sums of money may be staked on its result. All gambling is a public evil, strikes public morals a deeper blow than almost any other form of vice; but gambling, in which the chances and excitement are found in the suffering and disfigurement of two human beings, trained for the purpose, is one of the most atrocious offences against society that can be conceived of. If there be any one thing more than another which has contributed to the happiness and prosperity of this nation, it is the inherent respect for man as man, in his simplest character, which lies at the base both of our social and political system. We have always proclaimed aloud our respect for humanity, simply because it was human, and we have acted on this declaration, both in our legislation and in all the relations of life.

But how is it possible to maintain this feeling, if our young men are every few months presented with a spectacle which converts two male adults into machines for mutual destruction by pounding, gashing, and mauling, for the gratification of a few hundred gamblers.

An attempt is being made by some of the sporting journals to justify these disgusting performances, by citing the example of England, and alleging that they exercise a useful influence in developing the tone of physical strength and prowess, and in promoting "pluck" amongst our men. All this is pure humbug. Prize-fighting has in England sunk so low in the scale of national amusements, that nobody but the dregs of grog-shops knows anything about the ring, or takes any interest in it. No man with a shred of respectability pays any attention to the doings of "Bendigo" or the "Tipton Slasher;" and yet we should like to know what evidences of the decline of pluck the national character of England has lately shown. English armies exhibit now higher qualities than they did fifty years ago. It has become well established that in modern warfare 'tis *morale* far more than physique, which wins the day. Education, ambition, sense of duty, devotion to the cause and love of country, are the things which now lead armies to victory; and this is so well recognized, that in the British service every effort is being made to find recruits, not among buffers and rowdies, as formerly, but amongst the sober, and the intelligent and well-behaved. To tempt this class, corporal punishment has been almost entirely done away with, better barrack accommodation is provided, libraries and reading-rooms are established. The man who stands up most unflinchingly under fire, and advances most cheerily to the charge, is not the bullet-headed, thick-necked, heavy-jawed bruiser, who "travels on his muscle," but the man whose moral training has taught him, that to die in doing one's duty is a better thing than to live. Moreover, boxing is unknown in France, and yet we have never heard of the French being called bad soldiers. The last and vilest insult which a French soldier can receive is a blow in the face from another; he returns it not with his fist but with steel, and yet we should like to know where he has shown the want of training "in the manly art of self-defence." The period, in England, in which prize-fighting was encouraged by the upper classes, was one in which the lower classes were sunk in the deepest degradation; in which a peasant or a citizen was treated as an inferior animal; in which press-gangs ranged the streets; in which soldiers and sailors were flogged to death for the most venial faults; in which country magistrates shipped off laborers to the fleet upon mere suspicion of poaching; in which the masses only lived and toiled that gentlemen might make merry. With the progress of liberty and civilization there comes in all countries the sentiment of personal dignity, which makes blows in the face a deep degradation; which makes every man's person sacred from the touch of another. It seems to be taken for granted that, if boxing does not prevail, stabbing will. We deny the necessity for either. We ask those who look with lenient eyes on the ring, because it is a good substitute for the knife, to devote a little of their time and money in seeing that the laws are enforced, because we think a justice of the peace can do the work both of the fist and the dagger a great deal better than either. Arms place the weak and peaceable on an equality with the robust and quarrelsome. If the law cannot save us from the Mulligans and Morriseys, few of us can contend against these worthies with our naked hands.

Amending the Constitution.—Besides the ballots for State and local candidates, the voters will find at the polls on the 2d of November two other kinds of tickets, in reference to a new Constitution. One of these reads thus: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." The other is in the same words, except that it concludes with "No." If a majority of the votes given in respect to the proposed Convention shall be affirmative, though that majority may not be one-tenth of the entire vote of the State, then it becomes the duty of the Legislature, at its next session, to appoint the time for holding an election for delegates to said Convention, and also for the meeting of the Convention itself.

Manifestly very little attention has been paid to this subject by the people, and from the outside aspect of the case it would naturally be supposed that they cared little about the matter. Doubtless the vote upon it will be small; yet there are not a few reflecting citizens alive to the intrinsic importance of the question to be submitted. Some of these, who are averse to change when not imperatively demanded, will cast negative votes. But the hopeful are always the majority, and they will vote for a Convention, trusting that a new Constitution will be free from defects which eleven years of experience have not failed to detect in the present instrument. It is premature to attempt to indicate in detail the amendments which may be desirable. Yet some of them are already prominent before the public mind. There is, for example, no difference of opinion in regard to an alteration of our judiciary system. The Constitution of 1846 has made it complicated, bungling and inefficient. Perhaps the reforms expected and promised, at that time, are Utopian. But certainly there was no need of making things worse than they had been; and that such has been done no one can deny. In regard to elective Judges the public mind is divided. It seems undemocratic to go back to the old mode of appointment. Yet few will deny that, in general, we had better men on the Bench when they were designated by the Governor and Senate. Another alteration which will be urged, is a provision in favor of laws insuring honest voting, so plain as to remove all possible cavil about their constitutionality. There is room, at present, for no honest objection to a law which will ascertain whether those who offer to vote are legally entitled to that right. But there is just space enough left by the present Constitution for a dishonest quibble on the part of politicians who rely on spurious ballots to carry every election; and that quibble should be crushed out.

The Convention, should one be called, may render a public service by simplifying the State's book-keeping. In the course of half a century a large number of "funds" have been created, the only use of which is to puzzle plain people and form a mental exercise for clerks in the Comptroller's office. This matter, though not vital, is still worth bearing in mind.

It is probably safe to assume that we shall elect delegates in May, and hold the Convention in June and July. When it comes to that let us have good men—the best men—wherever they may be found. The shrieks of locality should be unuttered or unheeded. A Constitution-making Convention is an extraordinary convocation, and should stand above the rules which govern political naminations.

Let seats in the Legislature or in Congress be reserved for the reward of partizan service. But into the Constitutional Convention none should enter without the disposition and ability to render to the people of the State the highest service.

New-York in an Uproar.—October is always a noisy month in this metropolis, for it is not only the favorite season for target excursions and all manner of street shows, but the City is then crowded with strangers from all parts of the Union, families are returning from the country, the streets overflow with excited throngs of visitors, and everybody is in a hurry to make the most of time, and extract all the enjoyment possible in this golden month before the wintry weather of November sets in; the hotels are suffering from plethora of business, and the theatres, concert-rooms, and opera-houses are filled with gay crowds of pleasure-seekers. In addition to all these ordinary accompaniments of the months, we are now passing through the most exciting and bewildering preparations for our Fall elections that we have ever known. Instead of the usual meetings and Conventions of the two great opposing parties we have a baker's dozen of factions, each one making as much commotion as any one great party in ordinary times. Then we have the Philadelphia firemen and the Piccolomini *furore* to increase the general hubbub. Strangers who wish to see New-York in a whirl of excitement and confusion should drop in upon us now, but, unless they are willing to take it in the rough, and have good strong nerves to endure a constant hubbub, they had better stay away.

Mr. John B. Haskin.—The opposition in the Ninth Congressional District (Westchester, Putnam and Rockland,) have definitively arranged for the campaign by conceding a clear field to their present representative, Mr. Haskin. He received an independent nomination from the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, on the ground of opposition to the President's Kansas policy, which Mr. H. withstood with unfaltering courage at the late session. In this nomination the Republican and American Conventions, held at Tarrytown on Tuesday, have concurred, by refraining from making any nominations of their own, and by recommending his election. He will, doubtless, receive the bulk of the votes of those two parties, and will carry with him a number of his former Democratic supporters, variously estimated from five hundred to two or three thousand. Two years ago Mr. H., running as the regular Democratic candidate, received 7,195 votes, to 5,935 for Strang, Republican, and 5,084 for Cobb, American. His plurality over Strang was 1,260; but the aggregate Republican and American vote exceeded his by 3,824. That aggregate is now expected to be mainly for him, any deficiencies being probably covered by the strength he will carry over from the Democratic camp. So there would seem to be little chance for his defeat.

Is there to be any Attempt Made to Compel Richmond County to Pay for the Quarantine Hospitals?—By the Act of 1853 (Chapter 428 of Session Laws) counties are made responsible for damages to real or personal property occasioned by any mob or riot. This is the law under which it is proposed to hold Richmond County liable for the destruction of the Quarantine property.

The last section of this Act provides that all actions under it must be commenced within three months after the loss or injury. More than half this time has expired since the Quarantine riots, and neither the State nor any individual has commenced suits against Richmond County. Is it not time for the Attorney-General to go to work, even before the election is over?

The Foreign Vote.—Although the Washington *Union* is in the main facetious and jolly over the late disasters of its party, there are some things of which it feels inclined to complain. One of these is the fact "that a large class of naturalized citizens have gone over with the Americans to the Republicans." This the *Union* pronounces "a strange political phenomenon." Possibly it is. But strange phenomena are the order of the day. For example, does it not seem rather "strange" to the *Union* that Pennsylvania should vote 30,000 strong against the Administration of President Buchanan?

Those Scotch Pipes.—According to a correspondent of the Washington *Union*, the Pennsylvania election had no reference whatever to the President's Lecompton policy, or to the general principles of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. It was the Scotch water pipes which did all the mischief! The "iron interest," he says, was exasperated beyond bearing by that unlucky contract, causing the overthrow of the Democracy. There is no philosophy like that which searches out the causes of things.

A Rare Collection of Original Pictures.—Sales of original paintings are as common as sales of furniture and ormolu ornaments; but a sale of really fine original pictures is not by any means an every-day event. It is for the sake of the lovers of art and to encourage its growth among us that we call attention to a remarkably fine collection of pictures, comprising the galleries of two well-known amateurs, which is to be sold at auction by Leeds, commencing this morning and continuing until Saturday. With the exception of the French gallery and the Belmont collection, there has not been so choice a collection of pictures before offered to the public of New-York. The names of nearly all our best artists are represented in the catalogue, and the examples are the best of their works. The cotemporary artists of Belgium, Duasseldorf, England and France are also well represented. The greater part of the pictures are cabinet size, and among them is a remarkably fine specimen of the great colorist, Diaz.

### Accident—Admitted into Bellevue Hospital.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

An unknown woman, aged 50 years, was found lying insensible in the house No. 26 Barrow-street, and was brought into the Hospital by Officer Smith, of the Ninth Precinct.

J. DALY, Warden.

### Mlle. Piccolomini's Debut—Academy of Music.

The spectacle of a brilliant operatic gathering, with its attendant flutter of graceful forms and bright faces, is assuredly one of the most pleasing that the hampered fastidiousness of City life can afford. It takes us for a moment beyond the chilling limits of aristocratic hauteur, without depriving us of the agreeable influences of fashion and good-breeding. In no city of the world is an Opera crowd so intoxicating as here. A man of taste can desire nothing more absolute in the way of enjoyment than that afforded by the narrow gateway of the Academy. The opportunities are tremendous—limited only by the reflection that in time we must pass to our seats and leave the pressure of circumstances to more fortunate and later beings. A prospect "more alluring to the view of an invader" cannot be imagined.

The Piccolomini excitement culminated pictorially last night. Fashion in her most brilliant vestments had possession of Fourteenth-street. From 7 o'clock to 11 when the performances came to an end, the thoroughfares vibrated with the equipages of the fortunate, and the *trottoirs* were as gay and animated as a ball-room. It was a pretty sight, and merited the desultory admiration of the outsiders who assembled in strong force to pay homage to Beauty in the common currency of ogles. There was of course some of the usual confusion that inevitably attends such gatherings, although to a less extent than might have been anticipated. Mr. Ullman's arrangements were of a very complete and satisfactory character, and in no point of view more praiseworthy than in the determination with which he caused the ticket speculators to be driven from the doors. At one time there was a prospect of a collision between these gentry and the officers detailed for their suppression, but so far as we can learn no actual disturbance took place. We are heartily glad that the nuisance is in some shape to be abated. It has grown with the growth of the Academy, and is simply intolerable. Right or wrong the greasy Jews who thrust their foul tickets and still fouler hands in your face the moment you enter the building should be kicked out. If they are inevitable peddlers, let them peddle elsewhere, not in the very threshhold of the Academy itself. Once in the house everything was orderly, elegant and animated. The corridors have been carpeted, and the new tiers of private boxes look extremely comfortable, although yet in an unfinished state. An artistic objection may be taken to the yellow lining of the proscenium boxes. Its direct effect is to turn the complexion of the fair occupants to a dingey green.

Precisely at 8 o'clock the curtain ascended on the opening scene of the "Traviata," and five minutes later Mlle. Piccolomini was an accepted favorite of the New-York public. An audience so easily excited as our own, and so generously alive to the winning impressions of youth and genius, does not hesitate in the expression of its favor, however much it may falter in the momentous matter of condemnation. An intuitive power, youthful and tempered with all kindliness, supplies with our public the place of colder judgment. An instant reciprocity is established, or failing this, a chilling and destructive diffidence assumes its place. All our heroes have to submit to this ordeal, and hence it happens that glorification is frequently short lived, not because we have been deceitful, but because the objects which have drawn it forth have failed to touch those chords which are the secret springs of our sincerity. There can be no possible mistake about the celerity with which we "drop" the people we do not like. From a President to an Irish patriot, we have an ample scope of illustration, if illustration were needed.

Prompt and decided is our genuine approbation. It chimes plessantly with our national inclinations to applaud that which is pleasing; and as every man presumes to know what pleases him best, the operation is instantaneous, and as independent as any generous manifestation can be. The young artist who has just made her triumphant *début* may rest assured that the applause she received last night was no gallant trifling with a reputation, but an honest recognition of merit.

It was in this opera that Mlle. Piccolomini made her English success, and paved the way for her present American career. Previously to 1856 she was comparatively unknown, having but recently broken from the ties of a noble family to essay the lyric stage in the provinces of Italy. Her extreme youth, the prestige of a historical name, and the scandal which attended the production of a naughty opera like the "Traviata" at Her Majesty's Theatre, were so many points in her favor. The curiosity of the *habitués* was excited, and the Press robed itself for the emergency in a mantle of shining virtue which was lovely—at a distance. Mlle. Piccolomini's triumph was instantaneous, and the critics, in spite of their hostility to Verdi, were the first to award her ungrudgingly the position which she has ever since enjoyed. From that moment to the present her career has been an ovation.

Without positive owlishness it is impossible to be blind to the fact that Mlle. Piccolomini's influence over the audience is the result more of manner than method. She is not an astonishing vocalist, nor is she gifted with a voice of extraordinary power. If we try to analyze what it is that gives her preeminence, we must, at the outset, discard these ordinary considerations. Much as her vocal powers have been underrated, they are still in no proportion to her immense histrionic capacity, which embraces so wide a range of emotion that it overshadows everything else. Her voice is a very charming soprano, soft yet full, and of fair compass, although evidently not yet fully developed. It is as fresh as voice can be, and as supple as youth, without much experience, can make it. Under the impulse of emotion it vibrates with feeling, and by indescribable inflections illuminates with electrical quickness, a train of deep sentiment, even as the lightning illuminates the vale. It is this rare gift which distinguishes true from conventional art, and we have seldom seen it manifested more wonderfully than in the case of Mlle. Piccolomini. Her entire performance is, in fact, a protest against conventionality, and to this circumstance we attribute her great success in England, where things in art as in everything else, move in the most steady and antiquated grooves. To say that this independence of model is mere talent, would be absurd. It is genius of the best kind, because creative, and absolutely free from the taint of imitation. Blended as it is with all the gracious suavity of youth, and the bearing of good society, it is not remarkable that Mlle. Piccolomini astonishes as much as she captivates her audiences.

Our readers are so familiar with the plot and music of the "Traviata" that any especial reference to either would be tiresome. The drama and the score have outlived the wearisome opposition which attends, as a necessary evil, every new production in art, and both, in spite of the wailings of high criticism, have grown in the affections of the people. We have had the opera under every variety of circumstances, and we may add that some of the impersonations of the heroine have been so admirable that they are never likely to be greatly surpassed. In reviving the work for the *debut* of Mlle. Piccolomini Mr. Ullman has endeavored to avoid the beaten track. Some of the scenery is new and very fine; the costumes are excellent, and the disposition of the stage forces excessively effective. These are points which give freshness to a work even where there is no especial attraction in the cast. When the latter is entirely new there is little more to be desired. With these remarks we will sketch briefly the performance of last evening. The Brindisi was the first noticeable effort. It was sung well by Signor Stefani and effectively by Mlle. Piccolomini, who threw into it an amount of sprightly dash and coquetry which was irresistible. Her subsequent scene with *Alfredo*, when that misguided young man tells his love, was exquisitely arch and captivating. The finale, too, was very effective, in the contrast from the sad to the gay. In these mercurial transitions Mlle. Piccolomini is certainly without a rival. The allegro was encored, the lady called out three or four times, and finally the curtain had to reascend for the coveted piece, which was repeated.

It is in the second act that Mlle. Piccolomini is seen and heard to the best advantage; for admirable as is the vivacity that surrounds the festivities of the first act, it does not elevate the artist to any level on which she may safely repose. There is dramatic purpose in the second act, and emotional contrast of the best kind. The whole scene with the Father was superb, the duet in particular swelling the highest commendation for its tender earnestness and pure simple feeling. The baritone, Signor Florenza, made his mark here. He has a fine voice, unusually sympathetic in its quality, well cultivated, and managed with intelligence. "Di Provensa" was of course encored, and brought down the curtain for the preparation of the ball-room scene—thus dividing the opera into four acts instead of three. The alteration was justified by a very respectable ballet, headed by Senorita Soto, a charming *danseuse* of the Spanish school, who is well known and appreciated in this City. Then we had the glorious *finale* introduced by Signor Stefani with immense vigor, and acted by Mlle. Piccolomini with even more than her previous intensity and tenderness. The revulsion which she suffers at the insults heaped on her by her lover is depicted with touching truthfulness even in its physical manifestation. This effort has been well described as a great achievement, and it certainly deserves to be so regarded. The last act is filled with lovely feeling and correct human pathos. It depends almost entirely on the prima donna, and has long been famous for that overwhelming outburst "Grand Dio." Mlle. Piccolomini's acting throughout was subdued and natural. The "Grand Dio" piece we have heard to greater advantage, even in an emotional point of view, but the sustained effort of the act was a worthy close to a great performance.

The audience was one of the largest we have ever seen assembled within the walls of the Academy of Music, and that is saying a great deal. The receipts we are informed were between four and five thousand dollars.

Concert.—A Sacred Concert will be given to night at Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, for the benefit of an embarrassed Church. The artists are Mrs. C. M. Brinkerhoff, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Bettles, Mr. Meyer, Mr. J. Butler and Mr. W. A. King.

Niblo's Saloon.—Miss Wellis, the admirable performer on the Alexandre organ, gives her second concert to-night.

### Dedication of a Monument to Lorenzo B. Shepard.

Soon after the death of Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., in September, 1856, an organization was formed by his acquaintances and political associates for the purpose of obtaining by voluntary contribution a sum sufficient to erect a suitable monument as a tribute to his memory. A long time did not elapse before the necessary amount was all subscribed and paid in, although no one person was permitted to contribute more than $50. The work of designing and manufacturing the monument was intrusted to Mr. Thomas Crane, granite dealer, of No. 340 Madison-street, who accomplished his task to the satisfaction of all interested. The monument was dedicated yesterday, at Greenwood Cemetery, with becoming ceremonies, which were participated in by many members of the Tammany Society, and the Lorenzo B. Shepard Guards, to whom, mainly, belongs the credit of originating and perfecting the enterprise. The company proceeded to Greenwood in carriages; the Tammany Society setting out from Tammany Hall, the "Guards" starting from the Mansion House, Thirty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Prior to the arrival of the procession at the grave, the remains had been removed from their former resting-place, and placed directly in the rear of the monument. On the top of the coffin was an infant's coffin having this inscription:

AMELJA H. SHEPARD,

Died March 29, 1857,

Aged 2 months.

On opening the case Mr. Shepard's coffin was exposed to view. It was entirely covered with black broadcloth, which looked the same as when last seen, over two years ago, the only perceptible change in the appearance of the coffin being a slight discoloration of the silver ornaments with which it was plentifully studded. The plate was inscribed as follows:

LORENZO B. SHEPARD,

Died Sept. 19, 1856,

Aged 35 years and 3 months.

The dedication exercises were commenced with a touching prayer by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member at the time of his death. The reverend gentleman's impressive tone, the place, his allusions to the uncertain tenure of man's life, his petitions for God's comfort to the bereaved family, the reverential attitude of the large company, rendered the scene singularly solemn.

An oration was pronounced by Abam S. Hewitt, Esq., a schoolmate and friend of the deceased. The orator spoke of Mr. Shepard's struggles in early life, his perseverance, his precocious talents when a school-boy, his acquirements as a scholar, his industry and purity of life, his generous and gentle nature, his faithfulness to his friends, and his deep devotional disposition. He reviewed his political and legal career, in both of which Mr. Shepard had acquitted himself with honor and credit to his country. Had he lived he would have proved the most eloquent and learned of the legal profession, to which position he was fast approaching. The oration was eloquent, and the orator at times was almost overcome by his feelings. It touched the hearts of his audience, and eyes were moist as the merits and virtues of Mr. Shepard were recounted. The reference to his religious feelings prompted Dr. Adams to say that the night before Mr. Shepard's death he was riding with a friend at midnight, and religion was the subject of their conversation. The deceased felt that there was but one theme which could exhaust and employ all the faculties of his mind, and which he could grapple with the greatest power and earnestness—it was the redemption of the world by a crucified Saviour. As a minister of God's word, the reverend gentleman trusted the occasion would prove of spiritual benefit to his listeners; and, when his mind reverted to the deceased, he could but exclaim in the language of Cowper, when looking upon his mother's picture:

"Oh! that those lips had language!"

Among the gentlemen present were Mayor Tieman, John Van Buren, Colonel Delavan, Dr. Sanger, Isaac V. Fowler, Nelson J. Waterbury, Aldermen Clancey and Adams, and other men of political note.

The monument is a fine granite shaft, situated on a gentle eminence, fronting on Central-avenue. The plot of ground cost $440. The railing, stone and lettering involved an expenditure of $2,700 more—$4,900 for the monument, and $186 for the lettering. Its dimensions are:

Base, 7 feet 6 inches square, 2 feet in height; plinth, 2 feet high; pedestal block, 4 feet 6 inches; shaft, 16 feet.

On the front is the following inscription, in gilt letter ing:

To perpetuate the memory
of
LORENZO B. SHEPARD,
This monument
Is erected by the voluntary subscriptions
of
Citizens who valued him as a public officer,
of
Associates and Clients
Who trusted him as a Counsellor,
of
Friends who loved him as a man,
Just, generous and true,
In all the relations of Life.

On the left-hand panel:

L. B. S.

| | |
|---|---|
| Member of Democratic General Committee | 1839 |
| Chairman of Democratic General Committee | [illegible] |
| President of Democratic State Convention | [illegible] |
| Delegate to National Conventions of | 1852 and [illegible] |
| Grand Sachem of Tammany Society | 1855 and [illegible] |

The cherished aim of his Political
Career was
The Union of the Democratic Party
for the sake of the Union.

On the right-hand panel:

L. B. S.

| | |
|---|---|
| Born May 27 | 1821 |
| Admitted to the Bar | 1841 |
| Examiner in Chancery | [illegible] |
| Member of the Constitutional Convention | [illegible] |
| United States District-Attorney | [illegible] |
| District-Attorney for the City and County of N. Y. | 1853 |
| Counsel to the Corporation of New-York | 1855 |
| Died in office Sept. 18th | [illegible] |

Aged 35 years.

The remaining panel was left blank, and is to be reserved for the epitaph of deceased's widow.

### City Items.

A day or two since two heavy casks were landed on a North River Pier from a Mediterranean vessel, marked Auguste

# THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

## Democratic Meeting to Ratify the Nomination of Daniel E. Sickles.

### Speeches of Mr. Sickles and Captain Rynders.

### Third Congressional District.

The friends of the Hon DANIEL E. SICKLES, the Administration candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, met last evening in the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway, to ratify his nomination. The meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, but at that hour the attendance was exceedingly scanty, and after a time became extremely impatient. Eventually, a gentleman appeared on the platform and stated that the delay in organizing the meeting was due to the fact that a large procession of Mr. SICKLES' friends had been organized down town, and was now on its way to the place of meeting.

This proved to be correct. A brilliant demonstration was, at the moment, marching up Broadway; a band, a portrait of Mr. SICKLES, numerous banners, countless transparencies, an enthusiastic crowd. These constituted the display, which, on entering the hall, was immensely cheered, and filled it to repletion. At this time the audience was increased to about two thousand persons.

At 8¼ o'clock a number of gentlemen, including Mr. SICKLES himself, appeared on the platform amid renewed applause.

Mr. WM. MINER, Chairman of the Convention by which Mr. SICKLES was nominated, called the meeting to order, and proposed for Chairman, Mr. RICHARD WINNEY. Mr. WINNEY was elected unanimously. A list of secondary officers was submitted and adopted.

Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS read the following resolutions, which were carried *nem. con.*:

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm our confidence in the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, relying, as we do, one and all, upon the patriotism, wisdom and judgment of the Chief Executive of the nation so to conduct the affairs of the country as to preserve its domestic tranquility and protect its honor in the controversies which may arise with the nations of the world, firmly believing that he will so shape the foreign and home policy of the Administration, that the rights of our citizens will be protected, and make available every opportunity to contribute to the substantial greatness of the country.

*Resolved*, That we cordially indorse and heartily approve the nominations made by our late Democratic State Convention, of AMASA J. PARKER for Governor, JOHN A. TAYLOR for Lieutenant-Governor, SHERWOOD B. PIPER for Canal Commissioner, and EDWARD L. DONNELLY for Inspector of State Prisons.

*Resolved*, That they each and all are honorable and upright men—true and reliable Democrats, and in every respect entitled to the hearty support of the Party throughout the State.

*Resolved*, That we cordially ratify the nomination of the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES—[great applause]—as our candidate to represent the Third Congressional District in the Thirty-sixth Congress. That his manly and frank advocacy of Democratic principles in the first session of the present Congress,—his firm and unwavering support of the National Administration,—his faithful and constant efforts in our National Legislature to advance the interests of the City of New-York,—above all, his commanding abilities as a legislator, justly entitle him to a re-election, and to that end we do here, in mass meeting assembled, pledge ourselves to give our unceasing and continued efforts in his behalf.

*Resolved*, That we most emphatically condemn the conduct of HIRAM WALBRIDGE, in making a factious opposition to the election of DANIEL E. SICKLES, and thus aiding our enemies, the Black Republicans—that Mr. WALBRIDGE, having himself presented his claims to the Regular Democratic Congressional Convention, and asked at their hands a nomination, which, after due consideration, looking to the interests of their constituency, the Convention did not think proper to give, is bound by the action of said Convention, and should not once acquiesce in its judgment and give his hearty support to the regular nominee.

*Resolved*, That we hereby ratify the County and Judicial nominations made at Tammany Hall, and will give to each and every nominee, from Sheriff to Coroner, our hearty support.

Captain RYNDERS was introduced in response to vociferous calls. His speech was mainly a review of the course of General WALLBRIDGE, whose claims to election as the opponent of Mr. SICKLES, he disparaged and denied. He did not care, he said, what SICKLES had done to WALLBRIDGE, or what WALLBRIDGE had done to SICKLES. That was their business. The Democratic Party could not afford to quarrel with either. [Cheers.] As it had so turned out that Mr. SICKLES, in his position, deemed it due to himself to receive a renomination, why, he (the Captain) agreed with him; and he would ask the Democracy of this District whether it was not their business to renominate the man who had the confidence of JAMES BUCHANAN, and who stood by him in his hour of trial? [Cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes."] When others who had deserted the Democratic Party, and who had faltered in the hour of trial, were seeking nominations at the hands of the Democratic Party, he would ask them, (his hearers,) as Democrats, if it was not a reflection upon JAMES BUCHANAN not to renominate the man who had stood true and faithful to him in every emergency? [Cheers.] Was it not their business to renominate such men? [Cheers and cries of "Certainly," with a solitary "No."] Well, he agreed with them, notwithstanding the "no." If they got as silent a vote as that when they applied for admission into Heaven, he did not think they would have a very good chance. [Laughter and cheers.] When General WALBRIDGE was figuring to get the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT, DANIEL E. SICKLES was the firm and fast friend of JAMES BUCHANAN. [Loud cheers, cries of "That's so," and renewed cheers for DANIEL E. SICKLES.] And would the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN desert for such a man Mr. BUCHANAN's friend? ["No, no."] No, he knew they would not; it would be a reflection on Mr. BUCHANAN not to reelect DANIEL E. SICKLES. A paper, representing a factious minority in this District, advocated the election of a man who was a mere squattter in this City—(for his actual residence was in Washington)—against the friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, against the nominee of the party, who had been born and bred here. Heaven help JAMES BUCHANAN if he had to rely upon such friends as that. [Cheers.] He (Captain R.) meant the *Daily News*. It was no friend of JAMES BUCHANAN, if it wanted, as it did, to cheat the Democrats of the (the Third) District out of a member of Congress who had invariably stood by and unfalteringly supported JAMES BUCHANAN. He (Captain R.) had no desire to have anything but kind feelings between him and General WALLBRIDGE, for, so far as he knew, he and the General had never been other than friends, but his duty as a Democrat compelled him to state the truth, and the truth he would state on an occasion such as this, when he thought that if Democrats supported a stump candidate they would prevent the success of the party and defeat its objects. General WALBRIDGE had characterized the supporters of the regular nominee as "strikers;" now, this was very ungrateful to the General, for his success had always been due to "strikers;" so, too, WALBRIDGE had called his opponents office-seekers; now, in the name of all that was true, was there ever any man who had squatted in the City of New-York, who was so much of an office-seeker as General HIRAM WALBRIDGE? [Cheers, and cries of "No."] No, he never knew of one. After some further remarks in this strain the Captain withdrew, amid loud cheering.

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. SICKLES was introduced amid vehement applause. He said: Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens, I tender to you my sincere thanks for the complimentary and cordial manner in which you have received my nomination when submitted to you to-night, and for the unanimity and enthusiasm with which you have ratified it. It is the first occasion on which I have had the opportunity to meet my constituents since I had the honor to receive at your hands a triumphant majority in the celebrated Presidential campaign of 1856. I came before you then as the representative of the principles of the Democratic Party, and asked your votes, and asked your confidence and support upon the pledge that, as your representative at Washington, I would stand by the Administration of your choice, and the candidate whom you, in common with our fellow-Democrats of other States, had designated as the standard-bearer of the Democracy of the Union. I pledged you my faith and honor that I would stand by our chief magistrate, JAMES BUCHANAN, [cheers;] that I would sustain him so far as my humble abilities would permit, in preserving domestic tranquility and promoting prosperity at home, and in maintaining unsullied and unimpaired the honor of the Republic abroad. [Cheers.] The conventions of the Democratic Party of the District, your representatives elected by you, have reviewed my course and have done me the honor, in your name, to say, that I deserved at the hands of the Democracy a renomination, and have presented me again for your suffrage. [Cheers, and cries of "And you will be elected, too."] I accept the position. I accept it with all its responsibilities and its honors, and I can only offer to you in the future, as the condition of your support, that I shall in the future, as in the past, stand by the principles of the Democratic Party, and sustain the Administration which you have placed in power to support them. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, none of the opposing parties have, as yet, placed a candidate in nomination, and, therefore, even if it would be proper, under other circumstances, holding the position that I do, to indulge in any criticisms upon my opponents their not having placed any candidates, as yet, in the field, renders it impossible for me at this time to discuss the positions of the Opposition, so far as their nominees are concerned. But we are met at the threshold by a gentleman claiming to occupy the position of Democratic candidate, the gentleman who has been already referred to, and whose claims have been so adequately discussed by my friend Capt. RYNDERS. As he is the only candidate as yet in the field who challenges your votes as against me, it will not be improper for me to advert at least to two or three considerations which, I think, should be borne in mind when the Democracy of the Third Congressional District come to pass judgment upon any issue that may possibly be raised between Gen. WALLBRIDGE and your nominee. He says I am not entitled to your support because that, on a recent occasion, only one year ago, I saw fit to take a position somewhat antagonistic to the organization, with reference to a particular candidate then before the people. [A VOICE—FERNANDO WOOD.] I never, fellow-Democrats, shrink from any responsibility attaching to any act of my life, political or private. [Cheers.] I am ready to meet any man, or set of men, face to face, who challenge any act of mine as disloyal to the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] Born in the faith, devoted from my earliest boyhood to the present hour to the maintenance of its principles and the promotion of its interests, I will, at least, whatever I might deny of myself—I will, I say, at least assert that I have devoted as many hours, that I have labored with as much solicitude, that I have struggled as hard, and encountered risks and dangers as great, in the maintenance of the principles, [cheers,] and the doctrines, and the candidates of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York as my distinguished opponent, General WALBRIDGE. [Loud cheers.] But let me meet General WALBRIDGE upon the issue that he has tendered to me in the letter which he addressed to the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*, on Monday last. He says that the Democracy of the district ought not to vote for me, and ought to vote for him, because I did not sustain the regular nominations throughout last Fall. I reply to him, and I say to you, and I proclaim it to New-York and to all the friends that General WALBRIDGE may have, and I stand ready to maintain the charge, that of all the candidates who were anxious to take the field against the Democratic nondnee for Mayor last December—Mr. WOOD—of all those candidates General HIRAM WALBRIDGE was the most anxious to occupy that position. [Cheers.] I make this charge here so that General WALBRIDGE may meet it. I make it, pledging myself to sustain it by overwhelming and unanswerable proof, that he was soliciting, day after day, the position of candidate which was afterwards conferred upon Mr. TIEMANN; that he advocated, as usual, his own claims for that nomination, and that, failing to get it, he was the most sorely disappointed of all the disappointed candidates who sought the position and failed to get the nomination.

CAPTAIN RYNDERS—I know it to be the fact. He applied to me to get it for him. [Cheers.]

Mr. SICKLES—And this is the man who comes forward to the Democrats of the Third District, and asks them to vote for him and against me because he claims, forsooth, to be the peculiar representative of regular nominations. I have made this statement to you, fellow-citizens, and I have made it in the hearing of the gentlemen who represent the Press, that it may go forth to New-York to-morrow, and I challenge General WALBRIDGE to join issue with me upon this charge. I challenge him to appoint two umpires upon his part, and I will name two upon mine, and the four shall select a fifth, and if I fail to establish it to the satisfaction of those umpires, I will surrender the Congressional field of this district to some other nominee of the Democratic Convention, (loud cheers,) provided, however, that if I do establish it by such proofs as will satisfy this board of umpires, General WALBRIDGE will retire to Washington, where he belongs. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Three cheers for DANIEL E. SICKLES."] Now, gentlemen, having presented in this succinct form a clear and definite issue between this redoubtable military commander and my humble self, a mere private in the ranks, which, if he is prepared to meet and can sustain himself against, will dispose of all questions between himself and myself, without troubling you with any farther issues or differences between us, I will occupy the few remaining moments, during which it will be proper for me to engage your attention, in view of what is due to courtesy, to a review of some other aspects in which this election is interesting to you, and important to the Democracy of the State and of the Union. It is known to you, gentlemen, that we are about, in November, to choose the entire delegation to Congress from the State of New-York—to that Congress which is to coöperate with our national Executive during the next two years of his Administration. These two years will be the most important of his Presidential charge. The period of that Administration that has already elapsed, has been occupied in evolving and enforcing the policy and the measures which the President and his Cabinet have matured, with a view to advance the interests and promote the prosperity of the country. The two years that are to follow will enable us to decide how far, under his patriotic zeal, he will be able to restore peace and harmony among the States of the Confederacy, and renew and reëstablish those fraternal relations which characterized our noble Republic in the earlier periods of its history, and which, with the blessing of God, is the prayer of all patriots that we, at an early day, may be able to renew and restore. [Cheers.]

Mr. SICKLES proceeded to speak of the recent defeats which the Democracy had sustained in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, attributing them to local dissensions and diversions in the party itself, and the influences of the late panic. He next discussed the principles of the Know-Nothing and Republican Parties, demonstrating to the satisfaction of his audience that both were equally illiberal and unsound, and in conclusion declared the only hope of the Republic to be in the perpetuation and triumph of the principles of the Democratic Party. He retired amid vehement cheering.

After addresses by Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON and others, the meeting adjourned, cheering loudly for Mr. SICKLES, the regular nominee.

### "Regulars" in the Third District—Sickles' Challenge to Walbridge.

The Third Congressional Convention, elected under the joint call of the People's and Regulars' General Committees, met last evening at the Museum Hotel, Fifth Ward. A. JACKSON PLUMA was elected Chairman, and W. H. WEBBER, Esq., was elected Secretary. The subjoined letter was read by the Chairman from the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, inquiring as to General WALBRIDGE's position in the last Mayoralty election, I have to inform you that the General was the most anxious man in New-York to get the nomination for Mayor against Mr. WOOD—not from Tammany Hall, but from the outside organization which nominated and elected Mr. TIEMANN. He solicited my aid in seeking this nomination. He promised the Committee the support of the *Herald* if he could be nominated. He sent my personal friends to me to soticit my exertions in his behalf with the "People's Convention," and made long arguments with us to prove that he was the most available man. So far as the defeat of Mayor WOOD is concerned, I do not see how the General can claim to be a more "reliable Democrat" than I am.

To place these facts beyond the possibility of question, I authorize you to stipulate for me with Gen. W. or any friend in his behalf, that I will undertake to establish them by the highest testimony, and if I fail to do so will withdraw from the canvass, provided Gen. WALBRIDGE will withdraw if I do establish them.

I propose as umpires in this question ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Chairman of the General Committee, and DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., Chairman of the State Committee. Gen. W. shall propose two on his part, and these four shall select a fifth—the decision of a majority to be binding and conclusive upon both parties.

Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES.

ANDREW JACKSON PLUMB, Esq.

A Committee of Five were appointed, on motion of WM. H. WISE, to confer with General WALBRIDGE, and ascertain whether he will accept the proposition, after which the Convention adjourned until Friday evening.

### Another "Regular" Convention—General Walbridge Nominated.

In the Third District Convention of the Regular Democracy, last night, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, Ex-Alderman WM. WILSON in the Chair, and SAMUEL B. WILLIAMSON Secretary, General WALBRIDGE was unanimously placed in nomination. A rumor had gained currency that the Convention would be broken up by the members of the office-holders Convention, and a large number of the Democracy were on hand. The people are evidently moving for the General, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails.

### Fourth Congressional District.

#### Nomination of John W. Farmer by the Tammany Convention.

The Fourth Congressional Democratic Convention met again in Tammany Hall last evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate in place of ELIJAH F. PURDY, declined. Ex-Alderman MONEGHAN occupied the Chair, and Supervisor —— acted as Secretary. On the first ballot Mr. WEBSTER received 10 votes, Mr. MARSH 9, and Alderman STEVENS 1. The second ballot was the same, with the exception of one less for WEBSTER and a vote for Ex-Alderman HALEY. After two or three ballots more, Mr. JOHN W. FARMER, of the Tenth Ward, and of free-soup notoriety, was named. There was some doubt apparently as to whether he was a citizen and a Democrat. To settle the matter a Committee was appointed to wait upon him. After having been gone half an hour, the Committee returned with the report that he was born in the Tenth Ward, and that he had always been a Democrat, except once, when he ran for Councilman on the Reform Ticket. Justice BRENNAN moved that his nomination be made unanimous, but there were objections. The roll was called, when FARMER received 16, Alderman STEVENS 2, and HARRISON 1. FARMER was then declared the choice of the Convention, which then adjourned. There were very few people in attendance outside, nor was there any excitement at all.

### American and Republican Convention.

The Republicans and Americans of the Fourth Congressional District met last evening, in adjoining rooms, at No. 52 Franklin-street. The Republicans appointed ADOLPHUS BORST President, THEODORE P. KELLY and J. G. BAKER Secretaries. The Americans selected JOEL W. MASON President, and WM. S. LATSON Secretary. Each Convention appointed a Committee of three for conference, who, after deliberation, agreed to fuse on a candidate. The Conference Committee also agreed to go into Joint Convention but the Republicans peremptorily refused to abide by the action of their Committee, while the Americans acceded to that of theirs. After considerable time a communication was presented to the Republicans by the American Convention, to the effect that an informal ballot had been had, which had resulted in giving N. S. HUSTED 14 votes, and A. P. GREEN 6. The Republicans meanwhile had not been idle, but had adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. ROBERT IRWIN, of the Sixth Ward.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of One from each Ward of the Fourth Congressional District, be appointed to meet with a similar Committee from the American Convention, and recommend a candidate to be supported by the opponents of the present National Administration.

To this resolution the Americans acceded. The Committees met, and after a long consultation, returned to their respective Conventions and reported that no union could be effected.

Each Convention immediately proceeded to a formal *viva voce* vote for a candidate.

The Republicans resulted thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Owen W. Brennan, of the Sixth Ward | 16 |
| E. A. Fraser, of the Tenth Ward | 7 |
| Thomas Bennett, of the Fourteenth Ward | 5 |

Mr. BRENNAN'S nomination was declared unanimous.

The Americans declared unanimously in favor of N. S. HUSTED, of the Tenth Ward, for their candidate.

The Conventions adjourned, each loudly cheering the man of their choice.

### Eighth Congressional District.

#### Anti-Tammany Convention—Herrick Indorsed.

The Anti-Tammany or the "Regular" and "Peoples" Congressional Conventions of the Eighth District met jointly last evening at the Four Mile House corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh street. There was a full delegation present and the proceedings were very harmonious. BENJ. P. FAIRCHIN was reëlected President, after which an informal ballot was had at which EX-Aldermen HERRICK received 15 votes, and STEPHEN P. RUSSELL 10. The friends of Mr. RUSSELL then withdrew his name, and Mr. HERRICK, the nominee of the Tammany Convention, was unanimously indorsed.

Mr. HERRICK was called in and expressed his thanks to the Convention, stating that the issue in the coming election would be entirely between himself and HORACE F. CLARK, or between the supporters and opponents of the present Administration. He was willing to go before the people upon this issue, and felt confident that, with the generous support of the undivided Democracy, he would win the battle.

### American Convention.

The American Convention of the Eighth Congressional District met last evening, at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, to hear the report of the Conference Committee, appointed to effect a union with the Republicans. The Committee reported that they had had several conferences but had been unable as yet to agree upon a candidate.

Another Committee was then appointed to hold one more conference with the Republicans, and if that party would accept ERASTUS BROOKS as a candidate, "well and good," otherwise the Americans resolved to run on their own hook, with BROOKS as their candidate.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Americans and Republicans in joint Convention, at the corner of the Bowery and Sixth-street, on Tuesday evening, nominated Mr. JOSEPH CANNINO to the Assembly. A People's Convention was in session at the same time in the District. Hearing of the action of the Joint Convention, they sent up a Committee to assure them that they would indorse the nomination. This is the District in which Mr. CHALMERS is renominated. Mr. CANNINO's connection with the market interests of his District, his friends think, insure him an election in a District which, under any fair circumstances, is expected to send to the Assembly a man whose predilections are for freedom.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Tammany Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held last evening at "Little Tammany," in Yorkville, and nominated JAMES C. RUTHERFORD on the sixth ballot. Mr. RUTHERFORD was a member of the Legislature from the Third and Sixth Wards in 1845. The Anti-Tammany Convention for the same Assembly District will be held this evening.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—JAMES MCLEOD was nominated in this District last evening by the Tammany Convention.

CORONER.—It was Dr. SAMUEL HALL (not EDWARD) who received the Union Opposition nomination for Coroner, on Tuesday evening.

### The Union of the Opposition in Kings County Perfected.

A meeting of the Kings County American General Committee was held at the Shakespeare Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening. Nearly every ward and town in the county was represented, and, as was anticipated, the first subject for consideration was the recent union formed by the Convention. A series of resolutions were offered, to the effect that the American Congressional and County Conventions had exceeded their powers by uniting with the Republicans upon the same candidates. The principal advocates of the resolutions were Messrs. STORY, of the Third, and WILLIAMSON, of the Sixth Ward. They insisted that the delegates to these Conventions were elected to select Americans as candidates for the various offices to be filled; and by forming a mixed ticket, they had exceeded their powers.

Mr. JOHN WINSLOW and several other gentlemen repudiated the idea that the delegates had exceeded their powers, and insisted that their action was indorsed heartily by the party at large.

When the vote was taken on a motion to adopt the resolutions, they were lost by the decided vote of 23 Nays to 7 Ayes—thus perfecting the union of the two parties in Kings County.

### The Kings County Democracy.

The attempt to unite the two wings of the Democracy in Kings County is likely to prove a failure. The subject has scarcely been broached or thought of at all in the two General Committees, and the only efforts worthy of notice that have been made to accomplish this result proceed, if we are correctly informed, from the agents of the Administration in New-York City, acting under instructions from Washington. The two Committees are still firm in their original positions of antagonism. Both met at the Eagle Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening. One Committee occupied a room down stairs, and the other assembled up stairs. The two calls for the Committees to meet at the same place, at the same hour, and on the same evening, gave rise to a wide-spread rumor that a plan for settling the existing difficulties had been prepared, and would be submitted, and that there was a good prospect of a cordial union. But they met, transacted their business, each without the aid or advice of the other; both adjourned to the barroom, ate, drank and talked together without referring to the all-absorbing subjects, which rumor had laid out for them to talk about.

Mr. TAYLOR, the Bradley nominee for Congress, stands firm. His supporters are gaining confidence, and declare unhesitatingly that they cannot be induced to take the back track now—it is too late. They want to be permitted to fight out their family quarrel without interference. There is an old feud existing, and before a compromise can be agreed upon or thought of, there must be a fight. If it does not come off now, it will certainly take place in 1860 and injure the prospects of the party in the next contest for the Presidency; and to avoid this, say the leading spirits of both sides, now is the time to settle it.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republican Ratification meeting will take place in the Western District of Brooklyn, Tuesday evening next. There will also be a ratification meeting in the Eastern District.

## MEXICO.

### Another Version of the Battle of San Luis Potosi.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune.*

Our last details from Mexico were received by way of Crownsville, Texas, and comprised accounts from San Luis Potosi to the 13th ult., up to which time there had been no fighting. VIDAURRI had withdrawn his forces from that city to the hacienda of La Parada, at no great distance from it; and it was remarked that MIRAMON had declined VIDAURRI's offer of battle, and that the latter wished to draw MIRAMON into the city of San Luis, where his defeat would be inevitable. So it has proved.

We have accounts which make it quite clear that there has been a most brilliant strategic victory achieved by VIDAURRI. Accounts reached us yesterday through three channels—first by way of Texas, and secondly, through the British steamer *Soletad* and the Spanish steamer *Mexico*, out Havana, from Vera Cruz. A letter dated Brownsville, Sept. 26, which we found in one of our Texas exchanges, contains the following on the subject:

It is expected here that VIDAURRI will be defeated in the encounter with the priest party, of which MIRAMON is the head; but if defeated, he will not "give up the ship," but will call in a few thousand Americans to aid him in sustaining his ideas. In the event that VIDAURRI is whipped by MIRAMON, then I shall be authorized immediately to organize a force to join his standard. It cannot be doubted, also, that Gen. VIDAURRI's defeat will be a stepping-stone to the declaration of the Republic of the Sierra Madre.

P. S.—News has reached here from San Luis Potosi that a portion of Gen. VIDAURRI's army has been defeated, under Col. ZUAZUA, by Gen. MIRAMON, near San Luis Potosi. Also, that Gen. VIDAURRI had issued orders for all the Spaniards to leave the country. In this city there are many of this class who have come here to escape the vengeance of these orders, as also a large number of priests whom VIDAURRI has exiled.

The postscript here given does not appear much like favorable news for the liberal cause: but as will be presently seen, it is entirely in accordance with the aims of its sustainers.

Immediately after the retirement of VIDAURRI from the city of San Luis Potosi, which, as reported at the time the movement was announced, was suffering under the greatest scarcity of provisions and forage, and the desertion of its inhabitants, MIRAMON marched in. This, according to intelligence received at Havana, by the British steamer *Solent*, and published in the papers of that city of the 10th inst., was on the 12th ult. The *Diario de la Marina*, referring to the intelligence by that steamer, announced the receipt of letters from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst., in which it was stated that a telegraphic dispatch had been received, proclaiming the rout of VIDAURRI by MIRAMON, and that the event was being celebrated with salutes fired, bells rung, &c., although no particulars had been received, and many expressed doubts as to the correctness of the report. However, the celebration was persisted in, and the total rout of VIDAURRI, with the loss of all his artillery, ammunition, &c., was insisted on as a fact justifying it.

The news was received with manifest satisfaction in Havana, and paraded with as much glorification as time and circumstances would admit; but later, and just in time for the same edition of the papers of that city, the Spanish steamer *Mexico*, with very different accounts, and under the head of "Very Latest," the *Diario* quotes from the *Resena de los Acontecimientes Politicos*, published in the *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, gives a statement that VIDAURRI had gradually retreated before MIRAMON, but only in accordance with a strategic plan he had adopted for the purpose of drawing MIRAMON as far from the capital as possible, and at the same time to place him in such a position that he could be attacked from various quarters.

Now the—so called—defeat of ZUAZUA, taking all the facts into consideration, is clearly nothing more than a part of the design of VIDAURRI in attracting MIRAMON into San Luis, and at the same time, the only ground for all the congratulations at the capital on the reported defeat of VIDAURRI. And the next step taken was the attacking of the city of San Luis from various quarters, overwhelming MIRAMON, in what is spoken of in telegraphic dispatches from Charleston as "the last great battle," the result of which drove the outwitted and chagrined Zuloaguista general to commit suicide.

If this is so, and we feel pretty confident that so it is, there is an end to all possibility of the present Government being able to sustain itself, and, it is to be hoped, to the efforts of the *fuero* party ever again to force itself into power.

This defeat had been preceded by another, of secondary importance to this alone. General CASANOVA had been utterly routed by DEGOLLADO in Guadatajara, and the Government partisans at the capital were bitterly mourning it, when the telegraphic dispatch about the defeat of VIDAURRI conveniently arrived to cheer their drooping spirits.

The report of the imposition of a heavy forced loan at Tampico, by Gen. GARZA, is fully confirmed.

A letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 2d inst., states most positively that an attack was about to be made on Vera Cruz, Señors PEREZ GOMAZ and COAOS were to command the attacking corps. The *Progreso* of Vera Cruz notices this threatened attack, and intimates anything but fear as to the result.

ECHEAGARAY still besieged the castle of Perote, but without any result.

Five of the San Vicente assassins had been garroted at the capital; and this is particularly noticed as a concession to the reclamations of Spain. Perhaps the fleet Spain is said to be energetically fitting out against Mexico will now be sent to help ZULOAGA against the Liberals.

ZULOAGA had been personally insulted during the celebration of Independence Day, by having a pack of cards (*Juan Barajo*) thrown at him, by some unknown person, while he was listening to a discourse. The celebration of the day had been suspended on account of the discovery of a conspiracy—against the Government and the rich, say the partisans of the former.

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At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's.
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Ladies' Gaiters.—Mr. J. B. MILLER is selling a very durable and exceedingly comfortable Gaiter for the Ladies at the low rates of 12 and 14 shillings per pair, at the old established shoe store, No. 336 Bowery. If experience in his business, liberality towards his customers, strict attention and promptness in fulfilling orders are deserving encouragement, Mr. MILLER must prosper.

☞ Why?—There are abundant reasons why you should deal at CANTRELL'S, but it is sufficient to know that ladies, children and gentlemen, can obtain at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, the best quality of gaiters, boots, shoes, &c., cheaper than at any other establishment. A single purchase of him will convince you that it is both prudent and profitable to patronize him hereafter.

☞ Herrun Sewing Machine Company's
NEW AND SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, only $25.
Superior to the highest price machines, for
ONE-QUARTER THE COST.
Send for a circular. No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ French Yoke Shirts, New Style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Also, just received per steamer, a splendid assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, including English Scarfs, Tubular Ties, &c., &c., at BALLOU BROTHERS', No. 409 Broadway.

☞ Barthelf's
FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT.
OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Epilepsy.
DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT works most wonderful and marvelous cures. Sold at No. 52 Dey-st.

☞ Wanted—American Gunnn Stock, in Exchange for a first-class house up-town. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

☞ Wedding-Cards and Notes of Invitation—"At Home" and "At Church," engraved and printed in the most artistic and fashionable manner by HYATT, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane. The oldest establishment in the City.

## MARRIED.

ELTING—BIRDSALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, U. S. N., LUDLOW ELTING, of this City, and MARY H. BIRDSALL, of Peekskill, N. Y., niece of the officiating clergyman.

BALL—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at the Madison House, by the Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Mr. S. B. BALL, of this City, to Miss E. JANE TAYLOR, only daughter of F. C. Taylor, Esq., of Augusta, Ga.

HAWES—BARNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, by the Rev. S. C. Keeler, Mr. THOS. E. B. HAWES to Miss SARAH E. BARNES, daughter of William C. Barnes, Esq., all of this City.

KALBFLEISCH—FREEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., EDWARD L. KALBFLEISCH to LUCY, daughter of Henry P. Freeman, all of Brooklyn.

MARTIN—FOUNTAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. B. Hagner, WM. S. MARTIN to MISS ADELAIDE L. FOUNTAIN.

WEBB—SHEPARD.—In Adams, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Ninde, DAVID W. B. WEBB, of Toronto, C. W., only son of the late Capt. W. B. Webb, of this City, to HELEN MAR, youngest daughter of J. D. Shepard, Esq.

BARNARD—BARRY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 19, by the Rev. Samuel A. Clark, of Elizabeth, N. J., JOHN T. BARNARD, of Brooklyn, to CHARLOTTA D. C., daughter of Samuel Barry, of Elizabeth, N. J.

JAMES—BLISS.—At Brimfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 19, by the Rev. Jason Morse, Mr. WM. C. JAMES, of Boston, to Miss MARTHA H. BLISS, of the former place.

COOK—BOURNE.—At Hillside Cottage, West Morrisania, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, THOMAS H. COOK, of New-York, to MARY, daughter of Christopher S. Bourne.

## DIED.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, PIERRE E., infant son of Jefferson and late Catherine C. YOUNG.
The funeral will take place on Friday morning, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, from No. 206 Monroe-st.

GUNTHER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, after a lingering illness

...having the care and edu... sons and daughters, and is too important a sub... without its real value to the ... fully set forth. There has heretofore been con... dwell on the subject in these pages, and it is q... that families would be satisfied with what ... the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine ... ...ersal with their previous achievements ... a very excellent machine. They have ... introduced a new machine for family ... which far excels any thing previously brought ... are too great to be slightly ... ...ady will consent to ... ...of the new GROVER & ... consideration of the ...

...machine makes a new and ... any other made by machine ... much preferred for family sewing, ... of its great beauty, strength and elasticity. ... a rival in these particulars, because fabrics ... by it can be washed and ironed without ... seam. If a thread should break from any ... seam cannot rip, for each stitch is so securely ... to be independent of the remaining stitches ... th. We bere give drawings, some with the threads loose (Figure 1), to enable the reader to

*Figure* 1.

form an idea of the merits of the stitch. It will be seen that the upper thread is passed through the fabric, and that the lower thread is passed both through and around the loop of the upper. Figure 2 exhibits the threads more tightly drawn, and

*Figure* 2.

will enable the reader to judge of the strength of the seam, when told that each stitch is twice tied. Figure 3 shows a

*Figure* 3.

small winding thread, lying flat and close on the under surface of the cloth. The whole duty of this under thread is to securely fasten the upper, and give *elasticity* to the seam. In stretching it the strain is divided between all the stitches, and, as each stitch gives or yields to the strain, there can be little danger of breaking the threads from washing or ironing. Figure 4 shows the seam as it appears when drawn up

*Figure* 4.

and finished. The machine itself finishes the seam, without any recourse to the hand needle to fasten the ends; and if, as above represented, there be an attempt to pull the two pieces of fabric apart, it will be found impossible to do it, without breaking either the threads or the fabric. Another great merit of this machine is that it will sew either silk, linen or cotton thread, direct from the spools, as purchased from the stores, without any re-winding. In other words the two spools may be put upon the machine, and sewed from them direct, and a lady may ready in a few hours to make garments without unthreading either needle. We do not see why she might not exhaust the threads from both spools without re-threading the needles.

We will attempt a short description of the process of making this stitch, with a mere mention of the mechanism employed to do it. The upper thread, carried by a vertical needle, is passed through the cloth where it throws out a loop, which is caught by a circular needle carrying a *thread one-half the size* of the upper thread, which is passed through it and held open until the upper or vertical needle is again passed down, through both the fabric and the loop of the under thread. This process is repeated until the seam is finished, the lower thread passing through the upper, and the upper thread through the lower. We marvel at the ingenuity and simplicity of the mechanism. It is so simple that a child of ten years can understand and manage it, while its durability will bear any test, except *intentional* violence.

An inspection of the stitch cannot fail to impress the examiner with its striking resemblance to the "back stitch," so popular among ladies. Figure 5 shows that in the back stitch the thread is single on the upper side,

*Figure* 5.

while it is double on the under. There is no need for describing this stitch, for it is too well known and appreciated. Figure 6 exhibits the two threads as they appear

*Figure* 6.

on the under surface of the cloth—showing that they run in straight lines parallel with each other, and not winding, as in the Grover & Baker stitch. Figure 7 shows

*Figure* 7.

the appearance (a side view) of the seam after it is finished. While it is equally strong, it has neither the beauty nor the elasticity of the Grover & Baker stitch.

For a better appreciation of the excellence of the Grover & Baker machine, we will show what progress had been made in Sewing Machines prior to their invention. The nearest approach to making a two-threaded seam by machinery was the crossing of two threads, one on the upper surface of the cloth, and the other on the under surface.

*Figure* 8.

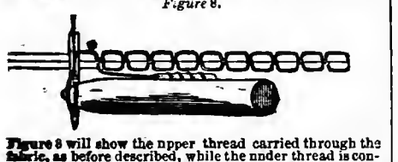


Figure 8 will show the upper thread carried through the fabric, as before described, while the under thread is contained on a bobbin inside of the shuttle, which passes through the loop, and to complete the seam, is drawn into the centre of the fabric. It requires many conditions to enable an operator to do this in all cases, for the thread on the under side of the seam will assume the appearance of the "mail-bag" stitch, (Figure 9,) and when this is the

*Figure* 9.

case the lower threads may be pulled ont without trouble. Even when the machine sews perfectly the sewing will, from many causes, grow worse and worse, as represented in Figure 10. On thick cloths there is less difficulty in making a perfect stitch, with the appearance

*Figure* 10.

of the seam alike npon both sides, as shown in Figure 11.

*Figure* 11.

On such material, where the seam is not tested by washing and ironing, it may be durable enough for many purposes; but if the thread breaks, and the cloth be pulled as in Figure 12, the loops must of necessity draw

*Figure* 12.

out, as far as the ends of the thread will allow them. On thin materials there is not body enough to permit the seaming point to be drawn into the centre, and there is no other way of making the seam than to permit the under-thread to lie flat on the surface of the cloth, as shown in Figure 8. The thread will shrink in washing, and when the material is stretched in ironing, this under-thread must break, and when it breaks there is no security against ripping. The utmost care is required to be used in washing and ironing garments made with the shuttle-stitch seam, and great care may make it quite serviceable on thin fabrics. Every shuttle seam, whether upon thick or thin fabrics, requires to have the ends carefully fastened with a hand needle, that it may be prevented from rippling.

There are various methods of making this stitch, which is sometimes, for effect, called the "Lock Stitch," but it is still a shuttle stitch, whether made by a reciprocating shuttle or a bobbin and a rotating hook; the thread, in either case, must be carefully taken from the original spools, and wound upon the bobbin. These bobbins contain very limited quantities of thread, and, as the reader must readily perceive, the coarser the thread the fewer number of yards the bobbin will contain.

This Shuttle stitch, which we have just described and illustrated, was a great advance upon the Tambour stitch (which preceded it) as the Grover & Baker stitch was upon the Shuttle stitch. The Tambour stitch (shown in Figure 13) has been much used in ornamental sewing.

*Figure* 13.

It is a mere series of loopings on the under surface of the cloth, after the manner of the Knitting stitch, and not one particle more secure, for if the thread breaks, and there be any strain upon the two pieces of cloth, (as shown in Figure 14,) the loops will ravel or rip the entire

*Figure* 14.

length of the seam. We learn that most of the low-priced machines make this stitch, which we regard as almost useless for family sewing, and would besitate long before recommending our readers to invest money in one of them.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.**—A GILT-EDGED POCKET DIARY OR memorandum-book, containing two notes against the Illinois Central Railroad Co., dated Oct. 8, 1858, due on demand, numbered 51 and 52, printed in green. Also, three past due coupons of the 2d mort. La Cr. & Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bond. The finder by leaving the same at this Office will be liberally rewarded.

**LOST.**—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR SIXTEEN hundred and eighteen dollars and sixteen cents, ($1,618 16,) at eight months from Oct. 5, 1858, signed by HERMAN BOKER & CO. Payment of the above-described note is stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating it. A suitable reward will be paid for it by the drawers, No. 50 Cliff-st.

**LOST**—ON SUNDAY EVENING, BETWEEN TRINITY Chapel and Calvary Church, *via* Madison-square, Ladies' Gold Hunting WATCH and CHAIN, with photograph case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same at No. 56 Chambers-st., up stairs.

**FOUND**—ON THE 19TH, IN THE GUTTER OPPOSITE the St. Nicholas Hotel, a GOLD BRACELET, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses, by calling at ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.'S.

**LOST**—ON MONDAY, THE 18TH INST., A GOLD BRACELET; the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to WM. J. HEWIN, No. 31 Pine-st.

**$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF** Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

...NTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTES... girls situations, one as first-rate cook, under... soups, meats, baking, and pastry; the other as ... and seamstress, understands dress-making, ... making, and embroidery, and also all kinds of ... sewing; no objections to the country; has good ... references. Call at No. 367 7th-av., near 33d-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, or has no objections to do the general housework in a small private family; she is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. The best of City references can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 117 37th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABle young girls, (sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate, one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c., the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good references from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady, or travel with a family. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXPErienced English girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; is very capable in the dining-room, and will be found in every respect a most desirable servant. Furnishes the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a most respectable and experienced servant; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has served as nurse in two gentlemen's families in Brooklyn—one three and the other two years—who will give her the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a stout active and well-recommended girl. A smart Protestant girl also wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; she has the best of references. They can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, faithful and competent woman, a situation; understands housework thoroughly, is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, can do up shirts beautifully; will be found particularly neat and willing to please. Can be seen until suited at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or assist with the care of children, or would do cooking in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY, and most respectable girl; has served in first-class families as chambermaid; also, as general servant; can do good plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing, efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; understands all kinds of French finting. Can be well recommended from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Call at No. 94 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, RESPECTAble persons, situations, one as a first-rate cook, and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waiter; both will be found willing, capable persons; refer to former employers. Apply at No. 368 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG woman, with best of references from last employer, a situation to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, for a Protestant girl, to do the general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. She can furnish the very best of City references, having lived for the last year and upwards in a clergyman's family. Inquire at No. 120 East 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; the other to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. The best City reference from their last places can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is a good hand at all kinds of baking; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; no objection to a nice country situation; good reference. Address No. 48 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to travel with a lady, or would go South and take care of children, to which she is accustomed; she is a good seamstress, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread and pastry maker. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has a healthy baby. Can be seen until engaged at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, or address S. M., Box No. 176, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; one who thoroughly understands her business and has good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable young woman who is a good neat sewer; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 244 9th-st., 2d-floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Gramercy-park, 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take the entire charge of a baby or young children; is quick at needle; wishes for the nursery; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; North Orange, N. J., preferred; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or laundress; can give good City reference if required; lived for four years in her last place. Call at No. 213 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Apply at her last employer's, No. 71 East 17th-st., for two days, where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can embroider neatly; excellent recommendations given. May be seen at her present employer's residence, No. 79 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework; one as waitress or seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, as saleswoman in a store; writes an excellent hand and can keep accounts. Can be seen for three days at No. 6 West 11th-st., and can produce satisfactory references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen in the baker's store No. 365 3d-av., three doors from 28th-st. Can show the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GENtlemen's and ladies' washing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 96 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Allen-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to travel with a family. Call at No. 195 Mulberry-st., room No. 5, 2d floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Call on Thursday and Friday, at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children or do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 Forsyth-st., first floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Inquire at No. 61 7th-st.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK AND TO wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, and to do housework, by neat Protestant girls; also, as first-class cook, as seamstress and dressmaker, as infants' nurse, and as chambermaid and fine laundress by very competent young women. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. She has a daughter aged 14 who wants a place to do light chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse or to sew; together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as good plain cook and most excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; have the best of reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one an experienced cook, fully capable in all kinds of meats, pastry, cake, jellies, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waiter, fine laundress, &c.; also, by a smart Protestant girl, as competent nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. All with good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; is thoroughly competent to undertake either of the above situations, and can furnish most unexceptionable City references. Apply for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a neat, obliging, and capable servant; has the most satisfactory references for character and experience; wages moderate; also, a very nice young girl as child's nurse, or for up-stairs work; wages $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging in every capacity; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at Dr. JOSLIN'S, No. 72 University-place, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY recommended Protestant girls; one is a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly, both in plain and fancy style; the other is a perfect laundress, or would act as chambermaid, and assist with fine washing, ironing and fluting, &c.; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one to do cooking, washing and ironing; the other to go as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid and sewing; both girls have good references from their last places. Call, for 2 days, at No. 163 East 26th-st., 3d floor, back room, 2 doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, in a private family; is an excellent seamstress; understands all family sewing, and can come well recommented from her last places. Call at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., top floor, room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do waiting or up-stairs work, and fine washing and ironing; is a good sewer; is fond of children; can have the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 689 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN OBLIGING AND WILLING Protestant girl, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; or would do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or waiting; has the best of City references; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as cook, who could assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; they both wish to go together. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITUations; one as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; three years' reference, if required; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call for two days at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as nurse; is capable of taking a baby from its birth or at any other age, or as seamstress; can cut or fit children's dresses, or any other family sewing. Call or address No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED chambermaid and seamstress who has lived 13 years in her last place. Can give the best references as to capability and character. Call at No. 34 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children; would have no objection to make herself otherwise useful; well recommended. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands all its branches, also jellies, soups and game, and is willing and obliging. Good reference given. Call at No. 9 East 12th-st., near 5th-av., at her last employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or waiter, by a steady and reliable girl, who has been employed several years in that capacity; refers to her present employers, No. 58 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as family seamstress; would be willing to take charge of one or two children, or would travel; best of reference from her last employer. Address note, or apply personally, to No. 156 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a first-class laundress or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; has no objection to assist at chamberwork. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED.—A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A PROTestant, kind and experienced with children, and can be highly-recommended, desires a situation as nurse and chambermaid in a respectable private family. Address A. J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, Welsh and German; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and sewer; wish to be situated together in a small private family. Reference from four to five years. Can be seen at No. 35 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl lately arrived from Ireland wishes a situation as seamstress and to assist in minding children; is a first-rate embroiderer; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 49 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH girl, to do general housework in a small family; she wishes to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Apply at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Apply at No. 46 Raymond-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking and the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress, by a perfectly competent young woman, who has two years' reference from her present employer. Call at No. 162 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in the washing; best City reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 79 Frankfort-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 197 East 24th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Bank-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from last place. Address or call, for two days, at No. 335 3d-av., near 20th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, chambermaid, and sewing; or chamberwork and waiting. Has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 259 1st-av., 3d floor, front room, near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE BY a tidy, respectable married woman; is young and healthy, her baby going on 7 weeks old. Can be seen at No. 514 2d-st., between 35th and 36th sts., 3d story.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references. Address for two days, J. S., Box No. 194, this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Call at No. 9 West 16th-st., from 10 to 2, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation in a small genteel family, to do washing and ironing and plain cooking. Can be seen at the residence of her last employers, No. 168 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; has best of City reference from her last place of 2 years. Apply at No. 268 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook or to do general housework. Apply at No. 129 Court-st., Brooklyn.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPErienced young woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, made dishes, preserves, jellies, &c., &c.; will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly competent to take the charge of any gentleman's kitchen, having served for years in the highest families, from whom she is highly recommended for capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation, as lady's maid, understands ladies' hairdressing, is an excellent seamstress, understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, also doing up fineries and French fluting; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 10th-st.

WANTED.—NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children, and if required teach them the German language in all its branches; best City reference; good wages expected. Call for three days at No. 257 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts., in the milliner's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a small family; or do chamberwork or assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE AND tidy young woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, who has lived four years in her last place; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 4 Phelp's-place, 30th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class cook and baker—bread, pastry, soups, jellies and all kinds of desserts; understands her business in all its branches and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 123 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., for 2 days, if not engaged. The best of reference.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTESTants, situations; one to do cooking and washing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or as child's nurse and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 167 West 13th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL, TO DO general housework, at No. 119 Carlton-av., second house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good working men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Louden, of the Encyclopedia of London, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who has been in charge of good places for many years; understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, planting and pruning all kinds of trees, vines, &c.; saving, raising and forcing all kinds of vegetables; can take care of a green house, and is a first-rate driver if not wholly occupied in the above capacity. Good reference. Address E. L., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, until further arrangements.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener and farmer; his wife is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands dairy-work, &c. Both are willing to make themselves useful. Wages no object. They have the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, a situation for self and wife; no children; man as gardener or coachman, having had experience in the care of horses, or to do any respectable work; wife is a good washer and ironer, and to do general housework; have no objections to go to any part of the country. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, active man, who understands his business well, and the care of horses, and is a careful driver; willing to make himself useful and obliging. Any commands left for S. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, or at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will be respectfully attended to. Unexceptionable and most respectable references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced and capable man, who will show ten years of service in one family; being a single man has no objection to travel; has lived in one family all the time he has been in New-York. A line for B. B., COACHMAN, at No. 746 Broadway, will meet due attention until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant who perfectly understands his business; he is a good and careful driver and knows the City well; has no objection to the country, and can come well recommended from his last and former employers; can be seen for two days at Disney's Sadlery, No. 125½ 4th-av., or address JAMES, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY, COLLECTing or general clerk, by a lad nearly eighteen years old; quick and correct at figures; writes well; willing to make himself useful to his employer; has been in business for two years; can give best of reference, both to present employer and elsewhere. Address P. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, in a shipping, commission, or wholesale grocery house; has had nearly five years' experience; perfectly satisfactory reference given from late employers and others. Address R. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady temperate habits as waiter, having served in some of the first families in Europe; understands his business thoroughly. Produces the highest testimonials, and will accept very moderate wages for the Winter. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, a situation as waiter or footman in a private family; can give good reference from his last employer, where he lived 2 years and 5 months. Call or address No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST discngaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Young's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT man, as waiter, in a private family, or would take charge of an invalid; is strictly temperate and honest, and a first class waiter; references from the first families in the City. Address J. H., No. 38 Hudson-st.; or R. H. TIMPSON, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL MAN, employment as care-taker on a gentleman's country residence during his absence in the Winter; will be recommended by the gentleman whose place he cared for the past two years. Address I. CHAMBERLAIN, Union Post-Office, N. J., until Nov. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single young Englishman, who perfectly understands his business; also, the care of horses. Can be well recommended by his last employer, left this day. Can be seen at the Lawyers' Office, No. 9 Chambers-st. this City, 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant young married man; is a good groom and careful driver; no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last place. Call on or address J. J., coachman, at Mr. Kellogg's saddlery, No. 129 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; will make himself generally useful; no objection to going in the country. For further particulars, address H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office; or W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business, and has good references, and would make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and can do most any work on a garden or farm. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk or porter, in a commission or wholesale house, or in a position where he can make himself useful. Salary not so much an object as a permanent place. Address J. Q., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, on a farm in the country; understands the care of cattle, can milk, and are willing to make themselves generally useful to their employer. Address for two days CARETAKER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 6 days, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 60 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family; is a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended. Address R. P. S., at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITUation as coachman in a private family. He has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses in every respect. City reference can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 888 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family. Is a first-class servant, and can procure the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., for two days, top floor, front rooms.

## SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
A NEW STYLE FOR $60.

Opinions of the American Press respecting the Grover & Baker Machine.

Grover & Baker's is the best.—*American Agriculturalist.*

To all of which the *Tribune* says Amen.—*New-York Tribune.*

It is all that it claims to be.—*New-York Independent.*

It *finishes* its own work; others do not.—*Home Journal.*

We give it the preference.—*American Baptist.*

It needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Adapted for woolens, linen or cotton.—*American Monthly.*

We like Grover & Baker's best.—*Ladies' Wreath.*

Which is best? Grover & Baker's.—*New-York Dispatch.*

Superior to all others.—*New-York Mercury.*

We have no hesitation in recommending it.—*New-York Express.*

It requires no respooling.—*New York Evangelist.*

For family use they are unrivaled.—*New-York Daily News.*

They sew a seam that will not rip.—*New-York Courier.*

It performs nobly and expeditiously.—*New-York Examiner.*

Remarkable for the elasticity of seam.—*Police Gazette.*

Well adapted to all kinds of family sewing.—*New-York Observer.*

Best adapted for family use.—*New-York Day Book.*

We do not hesitate to recommend it.—*New-York Chronicle.*

It sews strongly, and does not rip.—*Life Illustrated.*

The prince of Inventions.—*Protestant Churchman.*

It is woman's best friend.—*New-York Weekly News.*

We give our preference to Grover & Baker's.—*Student.*

The most blessed invention of modern times.—*Monthly Mogazine.*

It makes a pleasure of toil.—*New-York Evening Post.*

The favorite for family use.—*Brooklyn Star.*

We highly appreciate their value.—*American Missionary.*

Its great merit is in its peculiar stitch.—*Family Circle.*

We attest its simplicity and durability.—*Notionol Magazine.*

Admitted to be the best extant.—*Virginia Argus.*

Very Superior—will not rip.—*Moysville Eagle.*

Is managed with perfect ease.—*Fonda Sentinel.*

It finishes its work where it stops.—*Christion Secretary.*

The best for family use.—*Woodstock Age.*

Works more completely than any other.—*N. A. Messenger.*

Is not liable to get out of repair.—*Vergennes Citizen.*

It is adapted to all home requirements.—*Dover Enquirer.*

A very pretty piece of furniture.—*Machias Union.*

Sews with a forty seamstress' power.—*Rockland Gazette.*

Nothing can be more perfect.—*Southbridge Press.*

The most ingenious and useful.—*Nantucket Mirror.*

Has obtained deserved celebrity.—*Salem Observer.*

The best in the market.—*Chicopee Journal.*

It does not get out of repair.—*Cape Cod Advocate.*

Sews silk or cotton from ordinary spools.—*Haverhill Gazette.*

The work it does will not rip.—*Amesbury Villager.*

Are superior to all others.—*Hingham Journal.*

A most admirable invention.—*Boston Courier.*

They are enjoying universal favor.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Superior to any now manufactured.—*New-Orleans Delta.*

Will do more work than a dozen hands.—*Wo shington Union.*

It sews everything.—*Boston Watchman.*

The best of the kind ever invented.—*New-Haven Register.*

There can be no competition with them.—*New-Orleans True Delta.*

We give preference to Grover & Baker's.—*Boston S. E. Gazette.*

Their superiority is acknowledged.—*Indianapolis Jour.*

They require no adjusting of machinery.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

It fastens its own end.—*Nashville News.*

The best machine yet introduced.—*Jackson Standard.*

Is easier kept in order than any other.—*Wool Grower.*

The best machine in the United States.—*Ballston Jour.*

This invention is a blessing to all.—*Middleboro' Gaz.*

Grover & Baker's are superior to any others.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Every family should have one.—*Oswego Times.*

Does better sewing than by hand.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Every home should have a Grover & Baker.—*Newton Register.*

It enables woman to escape drudgery.—*Newburg Gaz.*

The most successful invention.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Is easily managed and understood.—*Fort Plain Register.*

Grover & Baker's is the best.—*Goshen Democrat.*

Has given entire satisfaction.—*Catskill Examiner.*

Grover & Baker's machine is easily managed.—*Flushing Times.*

Purchase a Grover & Baker.—*Elmira Gazette.*

It is strong and durable.—*New-England Farmer.*

The best gift to woman.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A perpetual source of joy to the home circle.—*Kingston Republican.*

The best in the market.—*Middletown Press.*

A beautiful parlor ornament.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

It sews a seam that will not rip.—*Belvidere Intelligencer.*

Each stitch is independently locked.—*De Bow's Journal.*

The best gift to make a wife.—*Springfield Republican.*

The stitch is most beautiful.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

It is in itself a host.—*Puritan Recorder.*

It has no superior.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

A household necessity.—*Batavia Herald.*

Grover & Baker's is unrivaled.—*Brockport Advertiser.*

Meets the wants of the housewife.—*Auburn Christian Advocate.*

A necessity in the family.—*Southern Inventor.*

The best patent now in use.—*Easton Whig.*

The cheapest and best in use.—*Baldwinsville Gazette.*

They are the best in use.—*Waterford Sentinel.*

Grover & Baker have the best improvements.—*Hunt. Jour.*

Not liable to get out of order.—*Westchester Jeffersonian.*

The most convenient in use.—*Chicago News-Letter.*

Possesses more advantages than any other.—*Nash. Gaz.*

All articles are made with it with ease.—*Hasard's Gaz.*

Lightens the labor of those at home.—*Ploughman.*

A child of ten years may use it.—*Farmer and Visitor.*

Will do most beautiful sewing.—*Allentown Democrat.*

It will not get out of order.—*Auburn American.*

Commend us to Grover & Baker's.—*Springfield Nonpareil.*

It is a deed of emancipation to woman.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

Will do better sewing than by hand.—*Geneva Courier.*

Will dn all the sewing of a family.—*Oswego Palladium.*

Sews with facility all kinds of thread.—*Nash Patriot.*

It sews from ordinary spools.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Will not rip if every third stitch is cut.—*Lockport Journal.*

The best machine for family sewing.—*Delhi Gazette.*

We recommend it to our readers.—*Camden Journal.*

It never misses a stitch.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

The best machine for family use.—*N. H. Statesman.*

Not a stitch will rip.—*Country Gentleman.*

Superior to any ever made.—*Carmel Courier.*

Admitted to be the best.—*Norfolk Argus.*

The work it will not rip or wear off.—*Watertown.*

It is more simple than any other.—*Cleveland Reporter.*

Merits a place in every family.—*Abington Democrat.*

Sews a yard a minute.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The best in use for families.—*Biblical Recorder.*

It makes a fine, strong seam.—*Laporte Union.*

Sews from common spools.—*Brunswick Telegraph.*

The inventor deserves well of his country.—*Taunton Gazette.*

This invention is a blessing to all.—*Vineyard Gazette.*

This machine is the finest of its kind.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

In ladies it is most valuable.—*Meredith Gazette.*

Will do all the stitching of the family.—*Northampton Courier.*

It is far the best of its kind.—*New-Jersey Journal.*

Every father ought to purchase one.—*Wmnipisaukee Gazette.*

Takes the lead of every other.—*Northfield Messenger.*

It is the best of its kind.—*Miners' Journal.*

A child may manage one.—*Sussex Register.*

It works on silk, cotton or leather.—*Springfield News.*

Sews from common spools.—*Lancaster Herald.*

Its seams are as durable as the fabrics.—*Virginia Herald.*

Sews a strong and beautiful seam.—*Adams Sentinel.*

It is managed with perfect ease.—*Lagrange Herald.*

Superior to any we ever saw.—*Cortlandt Gazette.*

Will give better satisfaction than any other.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

We know it to be a superior article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

The best manufactured in the country.—*Bollston Journal.*

Not a single stitch will pull out.—*Woodbury Constitution.*

It finishes its work where it stops.—*Aurora Beacon.*

Makes a stitch that will not rip.—*Bordentown Register.*

Of inestimable value to sewers.—*Jersey Shore Repub.*

Rapidly growing in public favor.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Is fast coming into family use.—*Chenango Telegraph.*

The Grover & Baker is the best.—*Concord Gazette.*

The best of its class.—*Gospel Herald.*

This machine finishes its work.—*Northampton Gazette.*

The sewing will not rip.—*German Reformed Messenger.*

Does not get out of order readily.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Cotton is used as purchased on spools.—*Warren Democrat.*

These machines possess an equal.—*Charleston Baptist.*

Sews silk, linen, or cotton thread.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

The best in use.—*Cambridge Jeffersonian.*

We recommend them above all others.—*Knoxville Whig.*

None have given better satisfaction.—*Springfield Journal.*

Makes a seam that will not rip.—*Dansville Herald.*

The very best of the kind.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

Cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Albany Journal.*

Is simple and easily kept in order.—*Watertown Sentinel.*

The very best in use.—*Hamilton Intelligencer.*

The best for family use.—*Georgetown Messenger.*

The source of joy to the home circle.—*Hamilton Republican.*

Sews silk or cotton with equal facility.—*Norwich Courier.*

It is simple in construction.—*Wheeling Times.*

Will not get out of order.—*Herkimer Democrat.*

Sews neatly and expeditiously.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

The best in the market for families.—*Carlisle Herald.*

They give universal satisfaction.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

Has met with unparalleled success.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

The best in use.—*Newark Times.*

Have afforded complete satisfaction.—*Cincinnati Sunday Dispatch.*

Its work will not rip.—*Monmouth Atlas.*

It sews stronger than by hand.—*Newark Courier.*

Easily managed and kept in order.—*Columbus Journal.*

Easily understood and managed.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A wife's deed of emancipation.—*Bloomfield Advocate.*

OFFICES OF SALE AND EXHIBITION.

No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 18 SUMMER-ST., BOSTON.
No. 730 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 58 WEST FOURTH-ST., CINCINNATI.
No. 37 FOURTH-ST., ST. LOUIS.
No. 166 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
No. 143 JEFFERSON-ST., DETROIT.

AGENCIES in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

## AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL,
OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c., &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with intcrest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,

FRIDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture—Carpets, stoves, 10 dozen claret wine, &c. At 2 o'clock P. M.—Rosewood second-hand pianos—1 Brown & Munro, 7-octave; 1 Davis & Brother, 7 do; 1 Bennett & Co., 6¾ do.; 1 Barmore & Co., 6½ do. At 4 o'clock P. M.—Condemned swords and other United States Marine occoutrements.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

At 12 o'clock M., at the Bedford Station of the Long Island Railroad, near Clason-av., Brooklyn. Auction sale of a large cast-iron hoisting machine, capable of raising about 50 tons—very suitable for foundry, quarry, or dock use. Sold to pay advonces and storage.

CAMELLIAS AT AUCTION,
FROM A. DRYBURGH, PHILADELPHIA.

A superior collection of upwards of 500 splendid camelias, selected from the collection of Andrew Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud, and of the choicest description, from one to six feet high. Amateurs and florists are respectfully called to this sale, as it composes one of the choicest assortments ever offered at auction in this City. To be sold at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

J. W. POATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, articles of virtu, &c. J. W. PORTER, will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the residence No. 220 14th-st., near 9th-av., to the highest bidder for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suits, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and back; superior oil-paintings by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window-curtains; heavy lace do.; massive rosewood secretary bookcase; solid and richly-polished extension dining-table, 16 feet; China ware, cut-glass ware, solid silverware in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery; elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c., &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., at auction, at No. 41 Lafayette-place, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, and if not sold on that day, to be continued on FRIDAY, 22d—consisting of rosewood and mahogany chairs, arm chairs, sofas and lounges, in crimson, satin damask and tapestry, Wilton and English Brussels medallion carpets, mahogany extension tables, rosewood inlaid with satinwood, agate and marble-top centre tables, secretaries, bookcases, bureaus, wardrobes, gilt and bronze gas fixtures and mantel ornaments, statuary, candelabras, French clocks, oil-cloths, French China tea and dinner sets, cut glass-ware, mahogany, French and carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; a large number of mantel and pier glasses and mirrors of the best French plate, piann, a very rare and choice collection of valuable oil-paintings by celebrated artists; a superb painting, "Death of Tancredi," by Guercino; also, a number of fine pictures, to which particular attention is invited. An extensive assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., a few days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, bureaus, washstands, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomans, lounges, mattrasses, paintings and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 20th and 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furnitnre, viz., rosewood parlor suites, marble-top centre and card tables, book-cases, extension dining tables, marble-top oak buffet dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., together with a general assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Catalogues with full description now ready.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ANCIENT and modern oil-paintings, all mounted in rich gold-leaf frames, will be sold THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the spacious gallery, (No. 281 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.) In this collection will be found some choice gems by the most talented artists, such as Roesen, Hartwicke, Sommers, Rosenberg, Ranney, H. Boese, Leonard, &c., &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Paintings must be removed immediately after the sale, in consequence of removal. Terms cash.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock,
CHOICE LAW LIBRARY—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, being now out of print; also digests, commentaries, treatises, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

JOHN E. VANANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TWELFTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in addition to the usual assortment, an entire stock of a retail house, by order of an executor; also, 678 assorted coal hods, a quantity of heavy hardware saved from the late fire in the Bowery; also an invoice of pattern-cards, plated ware, 4 cases axes and hatchets, &c. For particulars see catalogues, ready early on the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, ESQ., AND J. SWINBURNE, ESQ., OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d October, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising about 300 superb paintings, including the works of the first artists in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.

PEEN & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, Pianos, &c., on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 275 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, comprising suites in brocatel, solid rosewood frames, large plate mirrors, marble-top centre and side tables, elegant carved rosewood piano, 7¼-octave, cost $600; tapestry and 3-ply carpets, mantel ornaments, bedsteads, bedding, hair mattresses, feather beds, China and glass ware; also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at public auction, at the "Eclipse Course," (late Centreville,) on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, every variety and description of horses, consisting of imported and thoroughbred stock, trotting stock, road horses, double teams, carriage horses, matched teams, draught and farm horses, ponies, &c. &c. Catalogues ready on the 27th inst.

By order of
LOVELL PURDY, President.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-rooms No. 13 Park-row. SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 6½ o'clock, valuable private library of choice standard works in theology, divinity, Biblical literature, embracing the writings of the early fathers of the Church; many of them are very scarce and valuable; also, a collection of books in general literature, comprising history, travels, biography, poetry, belles lettres, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.
SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, AZELEAS, &c., &c., FROM Robert Reid, florist, at auction, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. Plants are all in fine order. Sale positive, without reserve.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, AZALIAS, &c., &c.—FROM Robert Reid, Florist, at auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. Plants are all in fine condition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway: Hand-saws, augers, auger-bits, curry combs, table knives and forks, counter scales, anvils, pocket-knives, shears, scissors, double-barrel guns, revolvers, &c.

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also, an invoice of French and German toys and fancy goods.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal. | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
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| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

STATE OF MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due July 1, 1867, secured by a sinking fund adequate to the payment of the entire loan at maturity.

City of Louisville (Kentucky) Water Bonds, due May 1, 1887, secured by an irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city and a mortgage of its interest in the Water Works.

City of Burlington (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1878.

County of Johnson (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1868.

Peoria and Bureau Valley 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1868. This road is leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at a rental that secures the interest on these Bonds, and 8 per cent. dividend on the stock; the Bonds are convertible into the Stock of the Company.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who offer them for sale.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeitnre will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has, Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-Jersey Zinc Company will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 2d Nov. next, inclusive, in consequence of the annual election for Directors.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Persons holding claims against the above Company will find it for their interest to confer with us immediately. GIBBS, WATSON & GIBBS,
No. 106 Broadway.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

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| Charles H. Russell, | James Warren, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Arthur Leary, | Jos'h Galliard, Jr., |
| Wm. H. Russell, | M. W. Hamilton, | J. W. Watcrbury, |
| A.C. Downing, | Dennin Duer, | Wm. H. Cary, |
| G. B. Lamar, | Jno. Steward, Jr., | Geo. T. Adee, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | R. B. Minturn, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Reuben Withers, | J. Howland, |
| I. Townsend, | E. C. Center, | Rob. S. Hone, |
| D. D. Smith, | F. G. Foster, | J. P. G. Foster, |
| S. V. Hoffman, | J. Anthony, Jr., | J. A. C. Gray. |

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

## BANK NOTICES.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 12, 1858.—At an election held this day, at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT.

At a subsequent meeting of this Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, JR., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES R. WHITE Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

## FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON...Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and good provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they will provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding,

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## Suspected Murder in a Gambling House.

### A CORPSE IN A CISTERN.

### Arrests on Suspicion.

On Tuesday afternoon, just before the closing of Court at the Tombs, a very respectable and intelligent looking Irish girl appeared before Justice CONNOLLY and made a complaint of murder against Robert L. Willis, proprietor of the noted gambling-house at No. 581 Broadway. She told her story in such a straightforward manner, gave so succinctly the details, and presented with such frankness and confidence to the circumstantive proofs at hand, that her recital was at once believed to be truthful, and the grave charge founded upon it.

The girl, who gives her name as Catharine Mulhearn, states that in August last she went to work for Willis, not knowing hnt that it was a perfectly respectable place. Abont 2 e'clock on the morning of the 26th of last September she heard—she slept in the upper part of the building—some one having a violent altercation in the hall, in the lower part of the house. She distinctly heard the words: "In the Lord's name spare my life and I don't care what you do with me." To these words of entreaty she heard Willis respond with a savage oath and threat. During the forenoon of the same day, on opening the cover of the cistern, she discovered a portion of a dead man's head above the water, the eyes open, and glaring at her. Believing that a murder had been committed, she immediately left the house and did not return. Her suspicions was confirmed by seeing the wall of the lower entry-way spattered with blood. She added further that she was arrested on a charge of larceny, preferred by Willis, the object being to intimidate her from making public what she had heard and seen.

Following the above recital, the girl's affidavit was taken, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Willis, the alleged murderer. Justice CONNOLLY instructed the officers attached to his Court to keep themselves in readiness to assist in the arrest of Willis.

As Willis' gambling house does its business principally in the evening, it was decided to postpone the proposed arrest until a late hour in the evening, when Willis would probably be in his den, and his nocturnal game in full blast. To cut off the possibility of escape, Capt. WALLING, of the Detective Police, and Capt. TURNBUM, of the Eighth Precinct, were applied to to furnish each a posse of men.

At 10 o'clock, Justice CONNOLLY, the officers of his Court, and sections of men under Captains WALLING and TURNBULL, altogether about twenty in number, proceeded to make the descent on Willis' place. Completely surrounding the house, and cutting off all chances of escape, the bell was rung, and the door opened by a mnscular and expensively-dressed negro. The colored man declined to admit the party, and made an effort to bring his muscle into play, but the gigantic CONNOLLY gently pushed him aside and rushed up stairs, followed by some dozen officers. The visit was an unexpected one. In the rear room up stairs several men were seated at a table playing "Faro." Those "bucking" against the bank threw down their "checks" with alarming haste, and the gentlemanly bankers made eqnal haste to secure the funds lying on the table, and to hide the cards, deal box, game marker and other gambling paraphranalia. Nine persons were arrested and taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house. WILLIS, the proprietor, and the person most looked after, was not present. The parties arrested gave their names as EDWARD INGERSOLL, GEO. GAGE, WARREN WILLIAMS, HENRY RICE, JAMES STEVENS, WILLIAM ANDREWS, CHARLES SCHOOLCRAFT, JAMES JEFFERSON and HENRY CLARK, the colored waiter found at the door. The prisoners growled a good deal at being locked up, but their complaints passed unheeded. During the night a smart Tennessean, who gave the name of HENRY RICE, escaped from the Station-house.

The following is the affidavit in which the charge of murder is preferred against Willis:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—Catharine Mulhearn, of No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that in the month of August last past, this deponent was employed and went into the service of Robert L. Willis, of 581 Broadway, and further, that she remained in his employment until Sunday, the 10th day of September following; and this deponent adds that on that Sunday evening, at or about the hour of two or three o'clock in the morning of that Sunday night, she was awoke by a cry of distress and noise in the lower part of said Willis' house, and this deponent says that on listening she distinctly heard some person exclaim in the entry-way of the lower part of said house, "In the Lord's name spare my life, and I don't care what you do to me;" deponent further says that she heard the said Willis say in reply at the time, "The G—d d—d son of a b—h, dump him;" deponent could not distinctly hear or understand what else was said, but there were some other hard words and some further noise below stairs; deponent says that she arose the next morning about a quarter past five o'clock, and commenced to wash the foul linen of the family; deponent further says that, between nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon she went to the cistern to empty some suds, and on removing the cover, she saw what seemed to her as part of a coat sleeve cuff just above the surface of the water in the cistern; deponent further says that she took no particular notice at the time; deponent went again to the cistern about 1½ o'clock in the afternoon of the same day to empty more wash suds and on removing the cover from the same cistern, she plainly and distinctly saw the upper part of a man's head and part of the upper face, including the forehead, and a portion of the nose above the water in the cistern; deponent further says the man was or seemed to be dead, that he had dark hair upon his head and had dark whiskers; deponent noticed distinctly that his eyes were open or partly open; deponent was much frightened and shut down the lid of the cistern and ran away with an exclamation caused by her fright; deponent further says that she soon afterward saw her sister, to whom she related these facts, and her sister made her leave the house forthwith; deponent adds that when she arose on the morning after she heard the disturbance in the lower part of the house, (and the day she saw the dead man in the cistern,) she saw a large quantity of blood upon the wall above the lower entry-way of the house, and saw the colored man, Henry in the act of scouring it off with soap and water; deponent further says that she spoke to the colored man Henry about scouring the walls, and he told her to mind her own business; deponent adds that in about four weeks after she had left this house she was arrested by officer James E. Duffy on a charge of stealing some articles from said Willis, and also that deponent's sister was arrested on the same charge with deponent; deponent further says that she was most anxious to impart the fact of seeing the dead man in the cistern, but her sister would not let her, but told her that if she did it would be just such a case as Doctor Budell's was, that she would be locked np as a witness, or get herself in some difficulty about it; deponent further says that the policeman Duffy saw her several times before he arrested her on the false charge of larceny, and pretended that he wanted to hire her to live with him; deponent adds that after her arrest Willis came to the Police Office, and told deponent that if she said nothing about his house the charge would go easy with her, and there would be no further trouble about the matter, or words to that effect; deponent further says that the said Willis keeps a gambling-house at the above house and street, where various and different persons came together for gambling purposes: and further deponent saith not.

Her
CATHARINE ✕ MULHEARN,
mark.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of October, 1858.
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

Yesterday forenoon Willis was arrested and taken to the Eighth Ward Station House. A thorough search was made of the house, and all the gambling apparatus found in the establishment taken charge of by the Police. Every nook and corner of the house was examined in hope of finding some traces of the man alleged to have been murdered. No body was found—it is hardly probable that it would have been allowed to remain there until the present time, had a murder been committed at the time stated—but several things were discovered strongly coroborative of the statements of the complainant. On the wall of the entry-way, on the floor of a dark passage in the basement, and on the wood-work round the cistern were plainly visible marks of blood and indications of an attempt to remove them. Dr. Chilton has been deputed to make an examinatlou to-day, in the mean time the house remains in the custody of the Police.

At 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday the arrested parties were taken before CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, for examination. A large crowd of well-known sporting men, friends of the prisonera, were present. Willis sat with his kids on, and seemed altogether too proper a gentleman for such a disreputable locality as a Tombs Police Court. Corporation Counsellor Busteed appeared as connsel for the parties. The following is the evidence and other proceedings of the case:

*John Miller*, sworn—I am a police officer attached to the First District Police Court; I know the premises No. 581 Broadway; abont ten o'clock last evening I was there; I then saw a table with cards on a plank, or on something that looked like a plank; I saw other things there which, I think, were Jacks of cards; I saw little boxes with packs of cards in them; I saw one instrument there that looked very much like a tailors shears; I saw Justice Connolly with money in his hand; I do not know where the money came from; I do not know what gambling checks are, or what a case-board is; about half a dozen persons were in tha room; I cannot indicate any of the prisoners present as among those I saw there.

*Charles S. Trumbull*, sworn—I am Captain of the Eighth Ward Police; I know the house No. 581 Broadway; I do not know what the house is used for except by reputation; I went there last evening; I saw a table there, and cards and checks, supposed to be used for gambling; I saw a number of persons there; I recognise them now presenting Court; they gave the names affixed to the complaint in the complaint in the present case; whether the names given are the right names or not I cannot say; I am personally acquainted with one of the parties arrested who gave his name as James Jennings which is not his right name; the men were all on their feet when I went in; I saw no gambling going on; I entered the room after Justice Connolly; four or five officers went in before me when I went in; the man giving his name as Ingersoll appeared to have charge of the place; he stepped up to me and asked, "Who is that man," (pointing to Justice Connolly;) I told him who the Justice was and he immediately entered into a conversation with the magistrate in regard to the key of a closet; Ingersoll hesitated about giving up the key when Justice Connolly discovered it, but he finally opened the room and brought out a box; I do not know what was in the box; the checks I saw were red and white, such as usually are used in gambling houses; I do not know who the proprietor of the house is; the house is in my Precinct, and has been reported in my quarterly report to the Superintendent of Police as a suspicious house, and as kept by Robert Willis.

*Wm. Chamberlain*, sworn—I am a Policeman, and detailed at the First District Police Court; I know the premises No. 181 Broadway; I went into the house last evening; I saw on the table two rows of cards, and some money and cards in a drawer; I saw checks there; I saw such checks in use twenty years ago in Mobile; I do not know what a cue-box is; I saw something with a pair of spears attached to it

*Geo. W. Wolling* sworn—I am Captain of the Detective Police; I have known the premises No. 581 Broadway, for some time, as being by reputation a gambling house; I was never there till last night; when I went up-stairs I saw a good many persons there, and cards and apparatus used for gambling; several Policemen were there; I stopped at the door; I saw Justice Connolly and the officers of the Lower Police Court go up-stairs before me; I saw from twenty to thirty packs of cards in the room; some were in a small box made with pidgeon-holes, and some in a table-drawer; the checks were about the size of a silver dollar; I saw a dealing box and a cue box, as they are called; also, a paper with figures on it, used for keeping the game, and a cribbage-board; the cribbage-board I saw this morning.

The gambling apparatus seized upon by the Police when the descent was made on No. 581, and taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, was here brought into the Court-room. Captain Walling and the preceding witnesses identified the apparatus as that they saw the evening previous. The articles were laid before the Magistrate.

*Justice Connolly*—(Scrutinising the mysterious construction of the deal box)—I should like to be fully posted up on the mysteries of this box.

*Looker on*—(Very familliarly and smiling)—You can get posted any night by investing a $100 in two stacks of the reds.

*Justice Connnlly*—(Lifting up his eyebrows)—Rather expensive; I'll consider on it.

*Mr. Busteed*—(Taking a pack of cards out of one of the boxes and dealing of several as though he was accustomed to it)—Here is a chance to speculate.

*Stranger No. 1*—(Examining with a curious look the apparatus with the heavy spears attachment)—I would like to know what this is for.

*Stranger No. 2*—(A grin on his face)—That is to nip the cards with and make them run smooth for the bank.

*Rob. Willis*—(Indignantly frowning,) that is simply a fancy article on which I loaned a hard up fellow some money.

Captain Walling having no further evidence to give, Justice CONNOLLY stated that he would be obliged, owing to the state of his health, to defer the examination till the ensuing day.

*Mr. Busteed*—I move the discharge of the prisoners, their not being a particle of evidence against them on the gambling charge.

*Justice Connolly*—I think there is some evidence against them.

*Mr. Busteed*—There is not a mite of evidence against one of the prisoners.

*Justice Connolly*—Evidence sufficiently strong will be given against them before I can go through with the examination.

*Mr. Busteed*—You are bound to have the examination resumed.

*Justice Connolly*—Positively bound.

*Mr. Busteed*—When will you resume the hearing.

*Justice Connolly*—At 10 o'clock in the morning.

*Mr. Busteed*—What disposition will you make of the prisoners. They can go on their parole I suppose?

*Justice Connolly*—Not exactly. They will have to remain in charge of the police officers.

*Mr. Busteed*—That is not very bad. I put myself in charge of an officer last evening, and found it very pleasant. Officers when well treated are pleasant fellows.

*Mr. Willis*—Who will take care of the articles brought here?

*Mr. Busteed*—Yes, that is very important.

*Justice Connolly*—They will be properly taken care of.

*Mr. Busteed*—Can't a receipt be given for them. They are valuable and cost money?

*Justice Connolly*—It is not usual to give receipts for this kind of goods.

*Mr. Busteed*—They are the property of my client, and must be taken care of.

*Justice Connolly*—For future use?

*Mr. Busteed*—Very probably.

*Justice Connolly*—Very improbably.

A lull followed in the conversation between the magistrate and the Corporation Counsel. The prisoner, who had given the name of Gale, availed himself of this lull to state that he was ready to give bail for his appearance when wanted, if bail would be taken. The magistrate said he would take bail in $500 for all the prisoners except Willis, for whom he should ask $3,000 bail. Mr. Busteed objected, but Mr. CONNOLLY was immovable. Dr. Edward S. McCullom became bail for Mr. Gale, and subsequently for James Stephens. None of the others gave bail, and they were—including Willis—remanded to the charge of the officers who arrested them.

It was announced that the examination would be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. Following this announcement, the Police, the prisoners and friends of the latter, left the Court-room joking and smiling, none more jocose than the gloved and gentlemanly Willis, and none more smiling than the gracious and welcome Corporation Counsel.

### Pollee Intelligence.

CHILD KILLED BY A BLOW AIMED AT ITS MOTHER.—Late on Tuesday evening, Patrick Stackpole, residing at No. 355 West Twenty-sixth street, became enraged at his wife, and seized a chair-round and struck at her, aiming the blow at the top of her head. His wife was sitting on a chair holding in her lap an infant three months old. She dodged and the blow intended for her hit the child on the head, killing it instantly. The police were apprised of the occurrence and at once arrested the father and locked him up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house, to await his examination.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—The Eighth Ward Police Tuesday evening made a descent on the noted gambling house 581 Broadway. They arrested twelve persons whom they found engaged at "faro," including the alleged proprietor, Joe Ingersoll. One of the arrested parties was a Cuban, another a West Indian, and the balance are citizens of the United States. Several complaints have been made against this place, and professionally it is termed a "skinning" den.

COULD GIVE NO ACCOUNT OF HERSELF.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a woman was picked up in the Sixth Ward, covered with blood and bruises. She could give no account of herself. She was sent to the Hospital.

NARROW ESCAPE.—MICHAEL LEVY, a boy 12 years old, was flying a kite from the roof of No. 281 East Twelfth-street, when he accidentally fell off the roof. A fracture of the right thigh was the extent of his injuries, and it is marvelous that he was not instantly killed.

[Advertisement.]

PRIZE CORRESPONDENCE.—The affidavit of Mr. WILSON, given below, must silence scepticism with regard to the honesty of some lottery proprietors. This gentleman has verified the adage, "Better be born lucky than rich."

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 4, 1858.

*Wm. R. Wilson, Esq., No. 498 Pearl-street, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: Allow us to congratulate you on your good fortune, in drawing the whole of the second capital prize of $22,300 in our lottery scheme of Sept. 11, last.

As we do not use the names of prize holders without special permission, we have to ask authority to do so in your case.

We more particularly desire your consent at this time, because there has been a recent attempt to injure our firm.

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL SWAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1858.

Messrs. SAMUEL SWAN & Co., Augusta, Ga.:

GENTS: Yours of the 4th inst. is just received. I most cneerfully give you permission to use my name, and hope it may be of advantage to your concern. I consider I owe you this in consideration of the promptness with which you have paid the prize.

Very truly yours, &c.,
WM. R. WILSON, No. 498 Pearl-st.

P. S.—I herewith inclose to you my affidavit, which you can publish if you think proper.

The undersigned, WM. R. WILSON, of No. 498 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, being sworn, deposes and says: That he was the holder of the whole ticket—numbers 19, 44, 51—in SAMUEL SWAN & Co.'s lottery scheme of Sept. 11, last; and that by reason of the drawing, the said ticket became entitled to the whole of the second capital prize of $22,300, which prize has been fully and promptly paid by the manager.

WM. R. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 8th of October, 1858.
AUGUSTUS J. BROWNE, Com. of Deeds.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION. Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low.

ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—After all other applications fail, Holloway's Ointment is guaranteed to heal an ulcerated leg or any running sore without pain or danger. In dyspepsia, the Pills are a positive specific.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

# NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE OGDEN.—*Abbey Hanson* vs. *John Shotwell.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged error in the survey of the property of plaintiff, by which this property was encroached upon by a building belonging to the defendant. The property is situated in Third-street, between Washington and Hudson streets, Hoboken. The case has occupied the attention of the Court for six days, and was terminated yesterday by a verdict for the defendant. The Court will be occupied on civil business during the present week, and the Oyer and Terminer will be opened on Tuesday of next week, when criminal business will be taken up. The Grand Jury have before them some ninety cases, principally burglary, grand larceny, violent assaults, &c.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy, fourteen years of age, fell from a cart in North Eighth-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and sustained a compound fracture of one of his legs. A servant girl was slightly injured by the explosion of a fluid lamp in Montgomery-street near Warren, Jersey City, on Monday evening. She was not seriously injured. The furniture of the room was damaged considerably.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While a party of men were engaged excavating in the Ridgewood Reservoir yesterday, several of them were buried by the caving in of a large mass of earth. One, a German, residing in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, whose name is unknown, was taken out dead. Another, an Irishman, was taken out with one of his legs badly broken. Several others were more or lesa bruised.

POLITICAL.—The delegates to the Third Assembly Convention met on Monday night at Hudson City, and nominated ERASTUS B. CARPENTER as their candidate. The Convention then adjourned.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE.—General J. C. ABBOTT, of this city, returned yesterday from a month's exploration with the Commissioners of the above-named States, who have run the line from the northern United States boundary to the lower end of Lake Umbagog. Above the lower Magalloway settlement the line was through a dense forest, across streams, over mountains, and through swamps, passing directly over the top of Camel's Rump, a mountain nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The old line was found to be indistinct, and in some places entirely obliterated.—*Manchester (N. H.) American*, 1st.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 20.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 5s '65 | 104 | 300 | Erie R. R. | 16 |
| 10,000 | Indiana St. 5s | 91¾ | 100 | do | s60 16 |
| 2,000 | Penn. 6s '90 | 93¼ | 200 | do | b30 16¼ |
| 8,000 | do | 93¾ | 150 | Hudson River R. | 28¾ |
| 10,000 | Virginia 6s | 95 | 300 | Harlem R. R. | 12¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 95¾ | 500 | do | 12 |
| 15,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | 97¼ | 200 | Harlem R. Prefered | 25 |
| 14,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 88¾ | 1,000 | Reading R. R. | b60 51¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 88¾ | 300 | do | 51¾ |
| 5,000 | do | s60 88¾ | 600 | do | 51¾ |
| 3,000 | California St. 7s | 88 | 300 | do | s60 50¾ |
| 4,000 | do | 88¼ | 100 | do | b3 51¾ |
| 500 | N. Y. C. R. R. 7s | 105 | 5 | N. J. Central R. | 55 |
| 500 | Mich. C. R. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs. | 96 | 50 | Stonington R. R. | 55 |
| | | | 25 | do | 56 |
| 5,000 | do | 95¾ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 58 |
| 1,000 | Mich. S. 1st M. Bs. | 86 | 100 | do | s30 57¾ |
| 1,000 | do | 86¾ | 350 | Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. | 25 |
| 10,000 | Mich. S. 2d M. Bs. | 66 | 900 | do | 21¾ |
| 3,000 | Mich. So. S. F. Bs. | 78 | 350 | do | b30 24¾ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. | 91¾ | 10 | do | 24¾ |
| 2,000 | do | 91¾ | 150 | M. S. & N. I. g'd st. | s10 56 |
| 6,000 | do | 92 | 50 | do | s5 56 |
| 4,000 | C. St. P. & F. D. l. g. b. | 16 | 150 | do | s3 55¾ |
| 5,000 | M. & M. 2d M. 10 Bs. | 75 | 400 | do | 56 |
| 5,000 | Chi. & R. I. Bs. | 94 | 100 | do | s45 55 |
| 20 | Bank of N. Y. | 110 | 50 | do | b7 65¾ |
| 8 | Bank of America | 113¼ | 185 | Panama R. R. | 120 |
| 14 | Bank of Commerce | 103¾ | 50 | do | s30 119½ |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 94¾ | 50 | do | 119¾ |
| 50 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110¾ | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 84 |
| 17 | Continental Bank | 100 | 85 | Cleve. Col. & C. R. | 93 |
| 50 | Man. Gas. Co | 145 | 250 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 83¾ |
| 200 | Canton Co | 21 | 150 | do | b30 83¼ |
| 155 | Del. & Hud. Ci. Co. | 100 | 200 | do | b60 83¾ |
| 148 | Peno. Coal Co | 77 | 950 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 31¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 77¼ | 900 | do | 35 |
| 373 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 106 | 100 | do | s60 34¾ |
| 50 | do | 106¾ | 500 | do | b30 34¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 106¾ | 250 | Ch. & R. I. R. R. | 69 |
| 100 | do | s60 105 | 100 | do | s30 68¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 105¾ | 350 | do | b30 69 |
| 50 | do | b30 106¼ | 200 | do | b60 69 |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s30 85¾ | 100 | do | 69¼ |
| 2258 | do | 85¾ | 100 | do | b10 69 |
| 525 | do | 85¾ | 50 | do | s60 68¾ |
| 450 | do | 85¾ | 100 | do | b15 69 |
| 200 | do | b30 85¾ | 200 | do | 69¾ |
| 350 | do | b30 85¾ | 1000 | do | 69¾ |
| 18 | do | 85¾ | 50 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 4¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 85¾ | 250 | do | 4¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 | U. S. 5s '74 | 104¾ | 125 | Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 105¾ |
| 40,000 | Mo. State 6s | 88¾ | 20 | Erie Railroad | 16 |
| 40,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | 93¾ | 50 | Hud. Riv. RR. | 28¾ |
| 10,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. B. | 88¾ | 900 | Reading RR. | 50¾ |
| 2,000 | Mich. Cen. RR. ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs. | 96 | 100 | do | b30 50¾ |
| | | | 100 | do | 50¾ |
| 25,000 | Ill. Cen. R. B. | b60 92 | 50 | do | s30 50¾ |
| 5,000 | La C. & M. l. g. b. | 27 | 350 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 24¾ |
| 1,000 | Har. R. 1st m. | s10 81 | 50 | Mic. S. & N. I. g. s. | 55 |
| 1,000 | do | 81¾ | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. | b10 83¾ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. | 57¾ | 150 | Galena & Chi. R. R. | 83 |
| 100 | do | b60 57¾ | 250 | do | 82¾ |
| 7 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 85¾ | 50 | do | s30 82¾ |
| 400 | do | 85¾ | 50 | do | 82¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 85¾ | 50 | Chi. & R. I. R. | b10 68¾ |
| 200 | do | b30 85¾ | 400 | do | 68¾ |
| 350 | do | 85¾ | 100 | do | b10 69 |
| 200 | do | b60 85¾ | 170 | do | 68¾ |
| 100 | do | b3 85¾ | 250 | do | b30 69 |
| 100 | do | s60 84¾ | 150 | do | s30 68¾ |
| 50 | do | b10 85¾ | 45 | Stonington R. R. | 57 |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 7s. | 87¾ | 50 | Broadway Ins. Co | 132 |
| 500 | Third-av R. 7s | 100¾ | 100 | do | 133½ |
| 500 | Ill. Cen. R. 7s. | 105 | 60 | Mercantile Ins. Co. | 113¾ |
| 1,000 | Detroit & Mil. 7s. | 65 | 23 | Commercial Ins. Co. | 119 |
| 1,000 | Cal. 7s | 88 | 30 | People's Fire In. Co. | 104½ |
| 8,000 | D., L. & W. R. 7s | 76½ | 20 | Cbic & Rk. Is. R. R. | 68 |
| 3,000 | Mo. St. 6 per ct. bs. | 88½ | 40 | Grocer's In. Co. | 106 |
| 2,000 | Rock Isl. Co. 8s. | 69 | 30 | Astor Fire In. Co. | 129 |
| 3,000 | Quincy City Ill. 8s | 63 | 40 | People's Bank | 104¾ |
| 160 | Man. Gas Co. | 151 @ 152 | 15 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110¾ |
| 160 | do. sc. | 136¾ @ 137 | 20 | Arctic Fire In. Co. | 109 |
| 200 | Greenwich Bank | 141 | 10 | Hope Fire Ins. Co. | 92 |
| 200 | Broadway Bank | 131 | 10 | Columbia Ins. Co. | 102 |
| 20 | American Ex. Bk. | 110¾ | 10 | Pa. Mail S. Co. | 106¼ |
| 25 | Bk. of N. Amer. | 108¾ | 20 | Metropolitan Bank. | 110¾ |
| 150 | People's Bank. | 101 @ 101¾ | 20 | National Bank | 107½ |
| 50 | Mercb. Ex. Bank | 103¾ | 10 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110½ |
| 5 | N. Y. County Bk. | 103¼ | 20 | Etna Fire Ins. Co. | 112¾ |
| 100 | Jefferson F. In. Co. | 168½ | 20 | East River Ins. Co. | 103½ |
| 250 | Green'b In. Co. | 134 @ 134¼ | 6 | Second-av. R. R. | 92 |
| 50 | North Riv. Ins. Co. | 153 | 80 | Am. Coal Co. | $7 |
| 101 | Firemen's Ins. Co. | 147 | | | |

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

The additional Forcign accounts received to-day advise further heavy arrivals of gold in London, aggregating, in two days, $4,640,000, but no change of discount rate is ordeied by the Bank of England. In our own market for Money the rates to the Brokers are the same as previously quoted, with some additional employment on account of the active business going on at tha Stock Exchange. In Discounts the transactions outside of Bank continue modarate. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $44,000. The disbursements are $64,252 in excess of all receipts, redncing the balance this afternoon to $9,862,029. The following is the comparative Bank movement in the leading four cities of the country on the official reports of the present week. The Specie reserve, it will be noticed, holds very large at New-Orleans, and has reached in Philadelphia the highest point yet reported this season:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulat'n |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, Oct. 16 | $124,218,701 | $38,589,361 | $28,506,508 | $7,290,524 |
| Boston, Oct. 18 | 55,940,000 | 22,303,400 | 8,692,000 | 8,614,000 |
| Philadelphia, Oct. 18 | 25,440,105 | 17,239,963 | 7,961,211 | 3,748,492 |
| New-Orleans, Oct. 9 | 17,690,961 | 16,731,639 | 11,317,465 | 4,803,259 |
| Sub-Treas., N.Y., Oct. 16 | | | 10,196,857 | |
| Total | $225,287,467 | 143,857,251 | 66,976,031 | 24,116,375 |
| Last week | $222,306,218 | 141,816,403 | 66,505,126 | 24,457,070 |

The disposition and actual orders to buy Stocks were increased this forenoon, and the dealings of the day have been large and spirited. Stata Stocks and a good number of the Railway Bonds advanca rapidly, most of the purchases being withdrawn from the Street—the State Stocks for Europe and the Savings' Banks, and the Railway Bonds for Europe and by numerous smal l buyers at home. There were some considerable private sales of Michigan Southern Sinkiog Fund 7s at 78@78¼ ₱ cent., an advance altogether of 6 @7 ₱ cent. in a few days. Michigan Central Sinking Fund 8s rose to 96 ₱ cent., and the New-York Cantral Sinking Fund 7s to par and the 6s to 94. The old saven Convertibles brought 105 ₱ cent Missouri 6s advanced to 88¾@¾, Virginias to 95½, North Carolinas to 97½, and further sales of Tennessees at 93¼ ₱ cent. The new Federal 5s sold at 104½, interest from 1st January next. The Bond list generally was very firm and was sustained to the close of the day. In some of the Shares the rspid and extreme advance since Monday brought forward a few sellers for realization, and after 4,000 or 5,000 shares of New-York Central had been taken at 85¾@¾, there was a concession, in the afternoon, to 85⅞@¾, the market finally closing steady at 85¼ ₱ cent. The upward movement in Rock Island was also partially checked, and after the stock had sold freely at 69½ ₱ cent, it closed 68¾ ₱ cent. The *Bear* accounts is still open to a considerable amount, under the late depressed prices for this stock, and the reaction is thus made quite violent, as new buyers, for the rise, send in their orders. The supply of certificates on the Street has already been reduced about 2,000 shares. Michigan Southern preference shares advanced to 56 ₱ cent., but subsequently fell back 55 ₱ cent. sales. The common shares were in request at an advance to 25@24¾. Michigan Central and Illinois Central were also a fraction high, er, and Hudson, Galena, Toledo and Erie all steady Panama in demand at 120@119½, and Pacific Mail at 106@105½ ₱ cent. In Reading, the prevailing tone was lesa firm than on the other Stocks, and the sellers at both Boards were rather pressing though at the very close the Brokers for Philsdelphia account were bidders both for cash and on sellers' option. The prices on the general Share list closed steady, with little or no abatement in tha speculative feeling of the Street.

The strength of the market for City Bank, Insurance and Gas stocks was fairly tested at tha auction mart at tha Merchants' Exchange this forenoon—the sales, as reported, being mostly of a peremptory character and to close an estate. The prices realized were very full.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. | 1854. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 340,000 | 161,000 | 268,000 | 331,000 | 167,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 55,000 | 41,000 | 19,000 | 99,000 | 49,000 |
| Ex. to France | 25,000 | 5,000 | 26,000 | 21,000 | 24,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 5,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| Total Export | 85,000 | 50,000 | 54,000 | 132,000 | 83,000 |
| Stk on hand | 281,000 | 145,000 | 210,000 | 274,000 | 166,000 |

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 109,000 | 59,000 | 83,000 | 72,000 | 43,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 16,000 | 15,000 | 2,000 | 18,000 | 8,000 |
| Ex. to France | 5,000 | 1,000 | 11,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Total Exports | 22,000 | 18,000 | 17,000 | 26,000 | 11,000 |

The Circular of Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co. reports of the prospects of the crop now being gathered:

"We hear of continued fine weather in the South, the picking is going on nnder favorable auspices, and the bulk of this crop will be better in quality than any of the five previous ones. There is a disposition to over-estimate the effect of the late fine weather, and to exaggerate the probable extent of the crop. We see no good reason to alter the figures, 3,300,000 baies as its probable extent, until we know of the occurrence of a killing frost.

Receipts are large, notwithstanding the rivers in the extreme South are so low that only boats of light draft can run with partial loads; they are likely to continue large for some time. This is no indication as to the extent of the crop. Every year new railroads are extended further and further into the interior of the country; these are now taxed to their utmost capacity; the weather for hauling to the various depôts has been favorable, the roads have been good, and planters have made and are making great efforts in availing themselves of these favorable means to hurry their crop to market."

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, during the month of September, were as follows, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Freight | $66,461 22 | |
| From Passengers | 78 624 18 | |
| From Mails | 4,462 29 | |
| From Rent of Road | 5,500 00 | |
| From Miscellaneous | 75 00 | $175,742 50 |
| Earnings same month last year | | 182,482 06 |
| Decrease | | $6,739 56 |

The transportation expenses in September were as follows, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Station expenses | $9,762 16 | |
| Cost of running | 24,856 80 | |
| General expenses | 9,451 55 | |
| Repairs of machinery | 14,973 47 | |
| Repairs of track and roadway | 20,246 86 | |
| Repairs of structures | 2,774 30 | $82,065 14 |
| Transportation expenses in same month last year | | 91,927 04 |
| Decrease | | $9,861 90 |
| Net earnings in September, 1858 | | $93,677 36 |
| Net earnings in September, 1857 | | 90,555 02 |
| Increase | | $3,122 34 |

PITTSBURG BANKS—OCT. 16.

| | Circulation. | Specie. | Loans. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Pittsburg | $265,036 | $619,042 | $1,601,274 | $774,777 |
| Exchange Bank | 497,110 | 389,101 | 1,368,775 | 364,445 |
| M. and M. Bank | 165,362 | 195,935 | 822,368 | 225,091 |
| Citizens' Bank | 132,890 | 82,521 | 612,566 | 102,133 |
| Mechanics' Bk | 117,050 | 118,990 | 603,461 | 128,160 |
| Iron City Bank | 147,220 | 82,838 | 522,851 | 171,659 |
| Alleghany Bank | 195,165 | 83,452 | 543,932 | 111,788 |
| Oct. 18 | $1,540,453 | $1,571,879 | $6,075,227 | $1,878,953 |
| Oct. 11 | 1,515,198 | 1,481,217 | 6,034,370 | 1,913,592 |

The following are the terms of the new Bank of Mutual Redemption in Boston for doing business with the New-England country Banks:

Stockholders will not be required to keep any permanent deposit.

Other Boston Banks will deposit $5,000 each, receiving interest therefor at 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, payable semi-annually.

Other country Banks of New-England, of $100,000 and over, $3,000 each, receiving interest at 3 ₱ cent., semi-annually.

Other country Banks of New-England, of less than $100,000, $2,000 each, receiving interest at 3 ₱ cent., semi-annually.

For this, the Bank will receive and collect all the current money of the New-England Banks received by those Banks in the regular course of their business from the community.

All moneys received, and collections made in Boston, to be credited on the day of receipt, if received before the close of the Bank.

Interest will be allowed to the Banks of New-England, holding stock or depositing as above, on the smallest balance of each week, of their running accounts, at 3 

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2212. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

### Celebration of the Opposition Triumphs.

**Meeting of Americans and Republicans in the City Hall Park.**

**Speeches of the Hon. Charles E. Peabody, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, the Hon. A. S. Diven, Mr. Wm. H. Fry, Chauncey Schaffer and Others.**

### RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c.

Last evening a meeting of the American and Republican electors of this City, favorable to a union against the Administration, on Anti-Lecompton principles, was held in the Park. The immediate origin of the demonstration was a call, addressed to those whose sympathies were with the united Opposition in their recent triumphs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. The meeting was set down to commence at 5 o'clock, but the business of the evening was not formally inaugurated until abont one hour later. Then some 3,000 or 4,000 persons had assembled in front of the platform, and this audience was constant until the close. The usual adjuncts of an open-air meeting were brought into play. A good band, a lavish display of rockets, not one eannon, but two, lent their attractions to the occasion.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Ex-Judge PEABODY. The nomination was accepted with loud acclamations.

The following lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were submitted by Mr. J. RICH and Mr. H. S. SMITH, and were adopted without dissent:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Luther Bradish, | James Bartlett, |
| Hon. Pelatiah Perit, | Alva Spear, |
| Gen. Wm. Hall, | W. R. Beebe. |
| Hon. Wm. Mitchell, | Hon. M. Franklin, |
| Gurdon B. Burnam, | Julius Brill, |
| Zophar Mills, | Francis E. Hurtbut, |
| James M. Cross, | Daniel Baker, |
| Isaac O. Barker, | Jas. B. Hoffman, |
| Wm. Chancy, | John V. Gridley. |
| Amor G. Williamson. | Wm. R. Stewsrt, |
| Otis B. Swan, | E. Harrison Reed, |
| M. O. Roberts, | Julius Britt, |
| Dr. R. O. Doremus, | Theo. Glaubenskleo, |
| Jireh Bull, | D. Thees, |
| E. Benedict Lewis, | Benj. Hutchinson, |
| John A. Livingston, | Augustus F. Dow, |
| Louis D. Carman, | Wm. J. Wright, |
| Simeon Draper, | Charles Fox, |
| E. W. Chester, | Egbert Benson, |
| Isaac De Garmo, | James Harper. |
| James B. Taylor, | Henry Grinnell, |
| James Kelly, | James H. Riker, |
| Owen W. Brennan, | James G. Moffett, |
| Charles A. Dana, | Sylvanus Gedney, |
| Charles C. Leigh, | Robert F. Haws, |
| C. Breuninghausen, | W. Blackstone, |
| Sylvanus S. Ward, | Peter Hammell, |
| Stephen A. Pierce, | Norris A. Phelps, |
| Curtis Skidmore, | Samuel Underhill, |
| Dr. Henry Senden, | John Wilson, |
| Benj. W. Richards, | William Armstrong, |
| Wm. P. Easterbrook, | Monler Franklin, |
| Joseph W. Weeks, | Alonzo C. Reynolds, |
| Hon. A. C. Kingsland, | Willett C. Hunter, |
| Hon. Cyrus Curtis, | William Gesup, |
| Hon. Myron H. Clark, | Daniel Baker, |
| John F. Butterworth, | John D. Conkling, |
| Charles A. Stetson, | John A. Stevens, |
| Samuel S. McKinney. | Francis S. Hoffman, |
| Chas. H. Marshall, | Jonathan W, Allen, |
| Thomas M. Adriance, | Samuel Leeds. |
| Paul Spofford, | Dr. Alonzo S. Ball, |
| Hon. George Briggs, | R. N. Itavens, |
| Fred'k A. Peetman, | A. R. Wetmore, |
| George F. Nesbitt, | Chester Driggs, |
| Peter Wilson, | Wm. A. Thompson, |
| Robert Peterson, | Wm. H, Strong, |
| Mulford Martin, | John Styles, |
| Richard Jackson, | Charles W. Appleby, |
| Thomas Haviland, | George C. Burns, |
| Ebon D. Acker, | Fred'k C. Wagner, |
| George Kirk, | Joseph P. Cooper, |
| George Geoing, | William Durrie, |
| Benjamin Wilson, | John Ives. |
| James H. Welsh, | James W. Barker, |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Anthon, | John A. Parice, |
| James Cushing, Jr., | John Forshay, |
| J. Mansfield Davies, | Andrew G. Campbell, |
| Dexter A. Hawkins, | Horatio Reed, |
| H. S. Cleveland, | George Raymond, |
| William Palmer, | George Southwick, |
| David Gildersleeve, | John H. Briggs, |
| Henry C. Boyd, | J. M. Belden, |
| Augustus Feelen, | John H. Brady, |
| Peter Cook, | G. M. Demerest, |
| John P. Kennedy, | Lewis G. Kirk, |
| James C. Rice, | S. A. Bunce, |
| Dr. P. C. Van Wyck, | G. C. Graham, |
| Wm. Patterson, | Josiah C. Muck, |
| A. H. Stoutenburgh, | James Owen, |
| Henry Smitb, | Augustus Wood, |
| H. O. Ross. | Angelo McFarland, |
| Chas. Thackmaster, | John J. Silcock, |
| Augustus Green, | Wm. A. Smalley, |
| John M. Bennett, | Simeon Johnson. |
| Benj. E. Hancock, | |

Mr. E. D. SMITH then offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Republicans, Americans, and Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the City of New-York hail, with an electric thrill of joy, the tidings of triumph sent them from their brethren in Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

*Resolved*, That the sweeping defeats sustained by the Administration forces in the Keystone State, and in the young and giant Commonweaths of the West, following the recent victories of the Opposition in Maine, Connecticut and Vermont, can be regarded in no other aspect than as the emphatic rebuke of a free people to the sectionalism, the tyranny, and the extravagance of the present Federal Administration.

*Resolved*, That we view with just alarm the encroachments of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government upon the rights and powers of the National Legislature. And as our fathers achieved the independence of our country, aided only by the determined integrity of the Continental Congress, in spite of the decrees of Kings and Judges, so we, their descendants, can restore her waning liberties in no other way than by securing, in the halls of the National Capitol, honest and manly representatives, who will act unswayed by Cabinets and Courts.

*Resolved*, That the course of the President, imitating the crowned heads of Europe, in rewarding his favorites by official patronage for their desertion of their principles and their constituents, calls upon the people to demonstrate their sovereignty and rally to the polls, in order that the true source of honor and power may not be forgotten by the timid, the wavering or the corrupt.

*Resolved*, That we cannot but appeal, in terms of solicitude and of warning, to our friends in those Congressional Districts where the Opposition to the spurious Democracy presents a divided front. We adjure them, by the example of our sister States, to sacrifice personal preferences and past prejudices on the altar of patriotism.

*Resolved*, That while we regret that all branches of the Opposition are not here wholly united upon a single State ticket, yet we rejoice over the triumphs of our friends elsewhere, as an omen of discouragement and defeat to our common foe, whether his march is directed toward the high places of our State, or toward the honors and emoluments of our City Government.

*Resolved*, That the noble public works which have illustrated the name and augmented the wealth of the Emptre State, sbould be prosecuted to completion, unimpeded and unembarrassed by any temporary supremacy of the demoralized Democracy.

*Resolved*, That we regard the question, whether or not the ballot-box is to be efficiently guarded from violence and fraud, as directly at issue in the coming election, and as surpassed in importance by no subject to which the attention of the electors can be directed. That as the leaders of the Administration Party, emulating the example ot their chief, seek success by fraud, bribery and intimidation, it behooves the Opposition to enact laws and construct safeguards in order that the ballot-box shall interpret the will, and cease to smother the voice, of the American people.

*Resolved*, that the experience of the City of New-York in Democratic rule has rendered her tax-ridden people competent witnesses against the pretensions of that party to a longer lease of her confidence and support.

*Resolved*, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens, friends of honesty and capacity, upon the auspices under which the late American and Republican Conventions have presented to the people an Anti-Lecompton Union ticket for county offices. That in William H. Albertson, for Sheriff; William S. Davison, for County Clerk; Thomas Little, for Supervisor; Benjamin W. Bonney, for Justice of the Superior Court; Rufus F. Andrews, for District-Attorney; James S. Schofield, Charles Riddle, Samuel Hall and M. E. Van Lier, for Coroners, we recognize men whose characters reach the Jeffersonian standard, and whose names will rally the combined hosts of the Opposition to a beneficent victory. [Applause.]

*Resolved*, That we exhort the honest masses to shake off the fetters of partisan organizations, and by union and effort erect a moral barricade around the Elective Franchise, restore Free Labor to its ancient supremacy, and wrest the heritage of our fathers from the hands of Buchaneers. [Applause.]

Mr. SMITH then made a brief address, in the course of which he said that distinguished citizens from other States were present to-night to address them, and he would not detain them longer, but simply ask them as citizens of New-York, assembled here to-night, to rally as one man against a party and against a President who, thank God, had had no precedent, no example in the previous history of this country. He hoped they would adopt the resolutions and act on them, and that they would give their County ticket nominated on the principles of Opposition to the Democracy, a support so effective and so hearty that it would strike terror into Tammany Hall, encourage the gallant men of other States who were struggling shoulder to shoulder in the same cause, and make New-York reecho the glad acclaim of triumph that was coming from other States, so that they might stand, as they had stood for years past, in favor of honesty and right, in favor of a pure and well-guarded ballot-box, and in favor of free labor forever, until our country was redeemed, and should take the place which it occupied in the time of WASHINGTON, ADAMS and JEFFERSON. [Loud Apptause.]

The resolutions were then put to the meeting and adopted with great enthusiasm.

A VOICE—Three cheers for the Opposition! [Loud cheering.]

The Hon. CHAS. E. PEABODY, the President, then advanced, amid renewed applause, and said:

GENTLEMEN: [It becomes my duty to suggest to you, in a very few remarks, the objects of the meeting this evening. We are now approaching the season when we are wont to give to the subject of politics and to the interests of our State and our country the attention which, as patriots and citizens, anxious for the welfare of both, we are bound to give. At this time, we have particular occasion to turn our attention thitherward. The recent tidings from several of our neighboring States have unfolded to our view a state of feeling in relation to certain leading measures of the present Federal Administration in matters of the first magnitude, which calls for consideration and acknowledgment from us no less formal or emphatic than it is the purpose of this meeting to bestow upon it. [Applause.] Withdrawing for the moment from our usual personal occupations, we purpose to devote a short time this evening to the consideration of subjects of interest to us as connected with the welfare of our country. On the subject of Slavery we have for some time been witnesses to a course of administration of the National Government which has been strangely at variance with the principles which have seemed to us to lie at the foundation of our Republic. The great purpose of our institutions we have been accustomed to suppose was the establishment and preservation of liberty; the maintenance through our day and generation of a government based on the idea that men have by nature the same rights and are alike entitled by the gift of God to their lives, their liberties and to the pursuit of happiness. [Applause.] Since the inauguration of the present Administration we have had occasion often to witness and deplore the exertion of its influence in a direction the opposite to freedom. We have witnessed its great powers perverted to the extension of Slavery—to planting it in territories where it did not before exist, and to the establishment of it there by the use of force and contrary to law. It has been well nigh forced upon a people free, and determined to be free and to maintain and live under free institutions, resisting sometimes unto death the introduction of it among them. [Applause.] Sometime this lawless force has been exerted under the name and guise of law—sometimes without the pretence of authority in law; and without resort to dissimulation and fraud to conceal the real instruments in use, it has been attempted by undisguised brute force and border-ruffianism. [Cheers.] We have no sympathy with these measures or the end they are designed to effect, but we prefer the administration of mob law, openly and avowedly by the mob, rather than the administration of that same law by the prostitution of tribunals constituted by the laws of the land, and having more apparent claim to respect, as we esteem the influence and effect of the former less pernicious and less dangerous to society and our institutions than the latter. We hold the guilt of the unenlightened instrument of these outrages as but slight, and scarcely worthy to be considered in comparison with the turpitude of those who set the measures on foot, or who from high places encourage and foster them even by the nod of assent or the smile of approbation. We have looked with intense interest to discover the effect of those measures on the public mind, for in proportion as virtue and intelligence retain their places there, these and similar acts are sure to be discountenanced and reproved; and in proportion to the anxiety we have felt during our suspense is the pleasure we are now experiencing as the agreeable solution ts presented to us. But, gentlemen, not only on the question of Slavery has this Administration made itself the object of the most deserved rebuke. Its financial policy has been most disastrous, and its mode of disposing of the public funds most unscrupulous and corrupt. [Cheers.] These practices are so notorious that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon them. The result of the recent election in Pennsylvania is pregnant with agreeable information, for when the leading measure of the Administration is repudiated in the State which has given its chief executive officer to the country and whose pride ts flattered at the circumstance—the State which boasts that it is the birth-place and the home of the President, and whose measures it would if possible approve, and have them approved by all—the rebuke is of tremendous force, and the encouragement afforded by it to those holding our opinions is equally signal. [Applause.] Pennsylvania has declared herself displeased with those measures, and expressed disapprobation in no ambiguous or moderate terms. Other States, too, have borne similar testimony, ont the disapprobation of Pennsylvania comes with overwhelming force to the Administration, while it encourages and gives confidence to the Opposition in a corresponding degree. [Applause.] This occasion, gentlemen, is no ordinary one, as is evidenced by the attendance—the great number of our distinguished guests before you. And I cannot better consult your feetings, or the propriety of the occasion, than by withdrawing to give you an opportunity to listen to eloquent instruction from them. [Loud and protonged cheering.]

The Hon. A. S. DIVEN, of Chemung, was then introduced and said:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK—I regard this as an important crisis in our history. The contest in which we are engaged is one between the principles of Slavery and Freedom. Every vote at a popular election has its bearing upon the decision which must soon be reached. Were there no other question than who is to be your Sheriff, or who your Judge, it would not be worth while to convene you in these assemblies. But it is in the province of the voters of the City of New-York now to determine the question as it stands between these universal principles. I see the augury of coming success. If the vote shall be cast on the side of Freedom, the cup of my expectation will be filled. Is there not intelligence enough here to redeem the City of New-York. [Cries of "Yes, yes."] The Iron State has spoken; Ohio has rolled up her thousands, and Indiana has imitated the worthy example. Shall New-York be behind? ["No, no."] We all remember how you watched for the voice of Pennsylvania in 1856. At Cincinnati subscribers to the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed by the Democratic Party. We believed the Free States would speak out condemning these doctrines, and what disappointment was caused by the decision of Pennsylvania at that time—

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And freedom shrieked when Pennsylvania fell."

[Laughter and applause.]

Now I have an apology to make for that State, which I will give to save our friend GROW the trouble. During the canvass of 1856, Pennsylvania was traversed by FORNEY, PACKER and others who at that time were friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, declaring that the Democratic Party was on the side of Freedom, and that the triumph of the platform of principles which had been adopted at Cincinnati, would be a triumph of free principles. This doctrine was advocated by the eloquent pen of FORNEY and the people believed it. Some of the men who gave it their indorsement were undoubtedly sincere. But all this pretence has been stripped from the Democratic Party. No sooner was it triumphant in the Presidential election than the Supreme Court, which had been holding back its decision lest votes might be influenced, unfavorably proclaimed doctrines subversive of those which the orators of that party had been proclaimtng from the house-tops throughout the world. But, with all the diversity of opinion among the Judges upon minor points, there was one thing upon which all were agreed. They declared unanimously against the principle of popular sovereignty. Every Judge, without exception, did this, though each one arrived at the conclusion on different principles. TANEY says the right to govern is incidental to the right to acquire territory. All agree that Congress has the right to govern territory. Why then, the Democrats ask, do the Republicans object to that decision about which such an outcry has been made. To so much of it they do not object. But it declares more than this. It says that while Congress has the right to govern territory, it has not the right to exclude Slavery from it. [Hear, hear.] We say Congress not only has the right, but it is its duty to prohibit slavery in the Territories. It was the doctrine of the old Democratic Party that Congress has the right of forming a government, and that the government should be based on the popular will. Instead of this, the Democracy of the present day declares that a government may be forced upon the people against their will. ["Shame, shame."] As Republicans we condemn this policy, and declare that it is an outrage upon the principles of justice to attempt to force a social system upon any community which endangers its prosperity. President BUCHANAN indorsea the opinion of the Supreme Court, and in his first Message argues that it is unjust to permit the people of the North to go into the territory of the United States with their property, and at the same time prohibit the people of the South from doing the same thing. Is this true? [Cries of "No."] We open the Territories to the same kind of property for the Southern as we do for the Northern man. Democrats assume that the South has the same right in slaves as the North has in oxen. These are not the doctrines of the fathers of our country. They are not the doctrines of human liberty nor those of universal right. When God created man he gave him dominion over the beasts of the field, but not over his fellow. The right of man to enjoy liberty is the gift of God, and no statutes or law can efface it. Am I then in favor ot abolishing Slavery where it already exists? By no means. At the time of forming the compact which binds these States together, we agreed that what we all believed wrong we would simply tolerate. Beyond that I will never go. [Cheers.] We are told that shrieks for Kansas will no longer avail. Let no Democrat lay this flattering unction to his soul. [Laughter.] So long as the Democratic Party persist in crowding Slavery where it does not now exist, so long will we continue to shriek for Freedom. The battle for Freedom will not be over until slave propagandists give up forever the idea of preserving equality in the number of Free and Slave States. At Syracuse, Gov. Seymour told us how the Free States had been increased in number, but he forgot to tell us of the additions which had been made to slave territory. It is no aggression upon the Slave States, if the lovers of liberty from foreign lands choose to people free territory, and keep away from that tainted with Slavery. They will never consent to lie down wlih the negroes, to help form the mud-silt of society. The principle we advocate is that set forth by Judge BRONSON, when he declared Slavery local, and that it could only go where it was sent by legistative enactment. Now that the attempt is being made to perpetuate it in this way, it is time for us to arise and say it shall not be. It is for you to do this, who have come here from abroad. The American, who believes the term of naturalization should be twenty-one years, and the Republican, who is indifferent as to this, both should unite in resisting att future aggressions of the slave power. [Prolonged applause.]

The Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW was next introduced to the meeting, and received with hearty cheers. A voice in the crowd cried out "Three cheers for the man that towered KEITT," which were given, accompanied by shouts of laughter. Mr. GROW said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Quakers of Pennsylvania have voted. [Laughter.] The enemy have met in the old Keystone a Waterloo defeat. For the first time in my life I stand before a mass-meeting in this great commercial emporium of the Republic to speak upon the political questions of the day. I come fresh from the battle-field of the old Keystone—from the field of conflict. The reason the Quakers didn't vote before was, that while in 1856 they saw inscribed on the Republican banners "Freedom for Kansas and free Territory, as a heritage for free labor," they saw at the same time inscribed on the banners of the other party, "BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE and free Kansas;" and they thought if both parties were for free Kansas there was no need of their going to the polls. [Laughter and cheers.] BUCHANAN, however, has since satisfied the Quakers that there was a difference between the two parties. While in this vast sea of upturned faces I see no familiar lineaments, I feel that I am not surrounded by strangers. [Cries of "No, no."] All the people among whom I live, and whose generous confidence and support make me feel a debt of gratitude, are linked to the people of New-York by the ties of business interests, and common political sentiment. In the whole history of your country, with one single exception, the Keystone and Empire States have marched side by side and shoulder to shoulder, on every decisive political battle-field, whether in defeat or in triumph. Separate for the first time in 1856, Pennsylvania comes to you to-day, and asks you to join hands again in upholding the teachings of your JAY and her FRANKLIN. [Loud cheers.] To-day she vindicates the memories of her by-gone patriots, and asks New-York once more to stand with her, shoulder to shoulder, in redeeming the country from the demoralizing debasement to which it has been reduced. [Cheers.] Upon her soil, on the Fourth of July, 1776, THOMAS JEFFERSON proclaimed to the world the great maxim of human rights, that all men are born to the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. [Cheers.] That declaration startled the world in its self-satisfied conservatism, for it proclaimed a new doctrine as to man's relation to his government. Up to that time the world had been taught that the human race was divided into two classes—one to rule and the other to be ruled. Those who had been born and cradled amid the courts of monarchs believed that they belonged to the governing class, while the great mass of the race were only fit to administer to the caprices and whims of the ruling class. JEFFERSON'S great doctrine struck at the root of that, might, by right, was have, therefore, been accustomed to revere his name as among the greatest and best apostles of liberty; you have been taught from your cradles to cherish the great sentiment which he enunciated as the talisman of American freedom. To-day the Supreme Court of the United States declares to the world that that great announcement is a fallacy, and that your fathers did not know how to use words to convey their ideas. THOMAS JEFFERSON lives in the memories of the great and good of the present, and will live to all time, for that declaration; and yet, by a new construction of that Constitution which your fathers, fresh from the battle-field of the Revolution, with the dust of conflict upon their garments, met to frame—a Constitution from which, on motion of Mr. MADISON, they struck out the word "slave," because it implied that there could be such a thing as property in man—by a new construction of that Constitution, the highest judicial tribunal of the land has recently declared that that noble instrument affirms and protects property in human beings, the same as in goods and chattels. Thus you have a new Constitution, which is made to affirm precisely the opposite of what the framers of that instrument intended and declared it should affirm. No new convention has met to amend it—only a new reading of it by the mouth-pieces of the Government. The President of the United States tells the world that Kansas to-day is as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, notwithstanding your fathers had excluded Slavery from it forever, and consecrated it forever as free territory. Hence the original policy of the Government is overturned. What has produced this great change? Why is it that this old instrument which you have canonized in your hearts has been thus perverted? There are two great elements in the Republic struggling to-day for supremacy tn its administration. On the one side you have the great free-labor system—a system by which each man owns his own labor—owns the product of his own industry, and is at liberty to apply it as he pleases. In a majority of cases the only patrimony of the free laborer of the land is the bone, sinew and muscle that God Almighty gave him. With these he goes forth into the wilderness to seek a home and carve out for himself and his children a fortune. Each man is interested in surrounding his own fireside with comforts—at the same time adding to the well-being of the society in which he lives. Your free-labor system comes into the wilderness, the school-house and church, and all the incidents of a noble and better civilization. It is this free-labor interest that is wafting man on to a higher and nobler destiny. On the other hand, you have in this republic 347,000 men, who own 3,500,000 human beings, who comprise the labor of one section of this country. Under that system, the laborer owns nothing—not even the bones, sinews, and muscles that God Almighty has given him. He cannot even call the offspring of his own body his own. The little child that he fondly dandles on his knee can be sold away from him on the auction-block. Under that system, the laborer has no stake in the well-being of society, for he can leave no patrimony to his children save the chain and the coffle. Now, fellow-citizens, these two great systems are struggling to-day for supremacy in the administration of the republic. On the one hand, it is the interest of the free laborer in the North, with that of the non-slaveholder of the South and the untold millions of the Old World, to seek homes in your territories. On the other hand it is the interest of the owners of those laborers to extend the system of bondage everywhere. Now, remember that the laborer under that system has no stake in this conflict. It is no matter to him where he is driven to his task—whether on the plains of Kansas, or the rice fields of Georgia, or the sugar plantations of Louisiana and Texas. Therefore he has no interest in the conflict. But his owner has; and this aristocracy, owning the labor of one section of the Union, is struggling to-day to use the power of your Government to spread that system of labor over the Territories. That system carries no school-houses—no churches, save a church whose spire points to a God of human bondage. That system carries none of the elements of a great progressive civilization which wafts man on to a higher and nobler destiny. It blasts, and blights, and maldews, not only the soil on which it treads, but the human intellects with which it comes in contact. Remember, fellow-citizens, that the stake in this great conflict is the unoccupied territories of this Union—whether it shall be the home of freemen, the patrimony of free labor, or the domain of Slavery. [Cheers.] The value of your labor consists in the demand for it. The reason why labor in this country occupies a position superior to that of the countries of the Old World, is the fact it is spread over a larger field of territory. Confine the free labor to its present area in this country and you will soon bring upon yourselves all the evils that afflict the laborer of the Old World. [Here the speaker paused a moment and put on an overcoat.] Fellow-citizens, I have been through one campaign, and my throat and lungs have been taxed in one canvass enough for one year, and I am therefore forced to humor them a little. [Three cheers for Penn. were here given.] After some further remarks the speaker closed by saying that the owners of stave labor should be confined to their present limits. Freedom of the Territories was the ptatform, and free homes for freemen the motto of the opponents of Slavery exteusion in the North. [Loud cheers.]

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER was the next speaker. He commenced by saying that he disliked very much to speak to people by the acre. [Laughter.] He had hoped to have the luxury of listening instead of speaking. Another objection to being called out on the occasion was, that he didn't like the smell of that villainous gunpowder. [Laughter.] If he ever snuffed the battle, he wanted it to be afar off, except when the rub came and hard blows were given. [Cheers.] He thought Pennsylvania owed it to the Union, and to civilization and humanity in general, to do precisely what she had done; he did not give her any particular credit for it: she ought to have done tt two years ago. [Cheers.] But while he thought of the past, he could not but think that in 1860 Pennsylvania would marshal herself for the field of the great conflict for human liberty. [Cheers.] It was said that the conflict was ended. It was only begun. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise under false pretences was but the turning over of the first leaf of the Iliad of woes under the august name of Popular Sovereignty. A mighty outrage was performed upon the past history of this Union and upon the moral sense of its founders. "Let the people govern," said the Democrats. So say we. But is that the popular sovereignty the Democratic Party cried out for? No: it was a popular sovereignty by which South Carolina was to govern all the Territories, and we, poor wretches, were to let her tasb us in and take our pay out of the public crib. [Great laughter and applause.] We, like other asses that have gone before us, were to take it out in eating. [Laughter.] Northern men were told to forget their past history and solemn pledges, and most obsequiously the Northern Democrat tooked up and said, "Am I not thine ass; hast thou not rode me all my days? Lay on, Macduff, and curst be he that cries hold, enough." [Great laughter and applause.] Another step was taken by the Slavery propagandists. The noblest talent of the Free States was driven into exile. The last ounce was laid upon the camel's back, and then the sluggish North was aroused until all the waters of the North Sea could not put out the fire. And now an attempt is made to drive the father of the infamous repeal law into exlie. But if he goes, I have nothing to say. We will drop that subject. [Laughter.] I am rather pleased with this little pic-nic to-night; it looks like an old family gathering. It is their own fault that the enemies of slave propagandism have been divided for their interests are common. If you would preserve liberty, preserve the purity of the ballot-box. [Cheers.] When that becomes corrupted, or is made the vehicle of fraud, the revolution is accomplished and the fires of tlberty are extinct. I would as lief live with the bayonets of Russia pointed at my breast as to see the ballot-box corrupted. How was Pennsylvania lost in '56? By 11,000 fraudulent votes in Philadelphia. The first thing that made me rebellious in my life was my love of liberty, and it will make me rebellious till I die. Nothing divides the enemies of Slavery now but little questions that ought not to be postponed. What has kept Kansas writhing under the iron heel of despotism so long? The tirruption of the ballot-boxes and the stowing away of votes in wood-piles. [Laughter and cheers.] What now remains to be done in order to secure a victory? Pass laws and enforce them that will make every vote tell, and then tell me not that in the free States the lovers of Slavery outnumber the lovers of Liberty. [Cheers.] It is a tibel on the fair fame of the North. What are we to-day? Americans, Republicans and Douglas men, and every one that hates an extension of human Slavery—what are we? We are the Union men of the day, and you can't rub it out. [Cheers.] I charge upon the Slavery propagandists North and South that they are the enemies of this Union, and I can prove it. About the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was not WALKER endeavoring to carve out Slave States in Central America, and was not SOULE at the Court of Madrid endeavoring to procure the Island of Cuba? And was it not the idea of the Southern men at that time to push Slavery to the Rocky Mountains, and then erect a great Southern confederacy extending to the Isthmus of Darien? As a Union man I have watched over the Union more nights than RUFUS CHOATE. [Laughter.] But the Union that I would preserve is one that will establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and not absorb the white population and root out white tabor. Here in the hearing of that Hall where disunion is disposed to congregate, I say to them, Do your best; the vipers have bitten the file before you, and if you have any teeth to spare, gnash away. [Loud laughter and cheers.] The speaker continued at some length, congratulating the Republicans and Americans on their union upon the County ticket, and hoping that that union would extend even to the State ticket. [Cheers.] In conclusion he said, Let us say to the allies of the slave propagandists of the North, "Thus far hast thou been permitted to go, but no further." I bope that in a few days it will be said by some of them:

They have stept their tast sleep, they have fought their last battle.
No sound shall awske them to glory again;
Slowly and sadly we laid them awsy,
With their tattered cloaks around them.

And if my wishes were consulted, not a voice would be heard, not a drum would be beat, but we'd leave them alone in their left-handed glory. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. S. P. HANSCOM, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker. He owed it to himself, he said, to say that he came here merely as a listener; but as some of the gentlemen who had engaged to be present as speakers had not yet arrived, he would detain the assemblage for a few minutes. He was glad to hear to-night that the opposition to the slave oligarchy in this county had united, and he hoped the people of the whole State would ratify their action, and follow their example. [Applause.] In 1856, he had been sent to Pennsylvania to do some talking, and found that Mr. BIGLER, who has since become Mr. BUCHANAN'S right-hand man, stumped the State for "BUCHANAN and Free Kansas," in reply to which he (Mr. H.) informed the people that it was all humbug. His impression was that the people of Pennsylvania had shown by their late election that they also were pretty well convinced now that it was all humbug. [Cheers.] What was there in the shell of that Platform but JAMES BUCHANAN without a principle? [Applause.]

Mr. E. D. SMITH said he came before them again to-night because of the absence of the Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, who had made an engagement to be with them at 7 o'clock, but must have been unavoidably detained. He (Mr. SMITH) would therefore say a few words in regard to the County ticket. They met as Americans as well as Republicans, to oppose the Tammany Hall ticket—a ticket nominated by the Sixth Ward, and one which presented all the most objectionable features of the foreign Democracy—a ticket not fairly chosen from the mass of the party, but from the worst section of it. [Applause.] The candidates on the Union ticket were, on the contrary, men of the most irreproachable character, of high intelligence, and of the best qualifications. Mr. SMITH proceeded to eulogize the fusion candidates in turn, but was subjected to a series of annoying interruptions from a parcel of little boys in front of the platform, in which they were warmly encouraged by a number of grown-up people behind them. In conclusion, Mr. SMITH called on the assemblage in the words of HENRY CLAY: "Awake! arise! shake off the dew-drops that glisten on your garments, and once more march to battle and to victory!" [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WILLIAM H. FRY presented himself amid much cheering. He spoke at some length, but was seriously interrupted by the boys in front, who persisted in their displays of bad manners until one of them was removed by a Policeman. He said it had been his intention to say something about the candidates on the Union Ticket, but the gentleman who preceded him had spoken so fully on that point that there was nothing left for him (Mr. F.) to say. He should not, therefore, tire their patience by repeating over again what had been said so ably by him. He (Mr. F.) had just come from the State of Pennsylvania. He had been down into the coal and mining districts. He apprehended that this meeting, or, at least, the greater number of it, was here more for the purpose of rejoicing over the deliverance of Pennsylvania from the spoiler than for the ratification of nominations, or tendering their gratitude to the States of Indiana or Ohio? Pennsylvania,—what was it? It was a State which is the home of JAMES BUCHANAN; it was the State which, at the last election, decided his success; and, after he had been two years in office, it had, with a common front and a common voice, turned against him. In his own County of Lancaster there were 3,500 majority against him, and he was not known to review his action in Congress in reference to the homestead bill and the proposed revision of the revenue laws, and concluded as follows Although averse to the interference of statute: law with the ordinary transactions of life, yet I recognize the protection of the bodies of the weak and the ignorant against their superiors in strength and intelligence, as strictly in accordance with humanity, and within the legitimate province of human government. Therefore did I suffer my attention to be engaged with the authentic accounts furnished to me of hardships endured by defencetess female emigrants on their ocean passage hither. That such offences might occur, was, in my judgment, sufficient justification for creating a legal barrier against their possibility, without basing legislation upon a verdict of guilty against the accused. Yet, did the representations proceed from such high authority, that as a legislator I did not feel inclined to disregard them, and accordingly reported a penal bill for the protection of female emigrants on shipboard. It has not been reached in the order of Congressional business, but I do not question that during the coming session it will become a law. [Tumultuous cheering.] I am aware, fellow-citizens, that I have largely exacted of your indutgence, while engaged in narrating to you those of my Congressional acts in which you are immediately interested, and their reasons, together with my intended future course. I hope, however, that the time has not been uselessly employed. It surely is but a proper respect for the opinions of his constituency, that their representative should present his conrse to their inspection; and it is, I am equally confident, fitting in the candidate for continuance in place, that he should frankly avow his opinions upon the topics of popular interest. I have endeavored to fulfill both duties, and now it is for you to say whether I have represented you aright, and whether I shall represent you again. [Voices, "You shall, you shall."] I entertain no doubts. I know that I have done my duty, as I was taught that it should be done; and I know that the noble constituency that elected me once can and will elect again the representative whom they know is willing and able to do for them his duty. [Cries and cheers and applause followed the close of the speech.]

Addresses followed from Col. ALEX. MINO, THOS. C. FIELD and others. Mr. MINO advocated the return of GEN. WALBRIDGE to Congress with Mr. COCHRANE. The name of WALBRIDGE was received with vehement cheering. Mr. FIELD in his remarks strenuously urged "regularity" upon his hearers, and earnestly advised them to go for COCHRANE and SICKLES. The partisans of WALBRIDGE greeted his name with cheers, and the Sickles men replied with groans, so that at one time there was much excitement.

Col. MINO, for touching upon a quarrel which had nothing to do with the affairs of the Sixth Congressional District, was severely reprehended by Captain RYNDERS and others, who loudly asserted that MINO should have been put out of the room.

Humorous campaign songs by Col. HICKOX, commonly known as the war-horse of Cattaraugus, followed, and the meeting separated with cheers about equally divided for COCHRANE and SICKLES and COCHRANE and WALBRIDGE.

### SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

#### Speech of Mr. Cochrane.

Yesterday evening, the Democrats of the Sixth District met at the Cooper Institute, to ratify the nomination of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE for Congress. The Hon. JOHN WHEELER was appointed Chairman, and he made a brief speech as he accepted it. The list of the Vice-Presidents and other officers, with the resolutions of the meeting, having been read by Mr. J. W. CHANDLER, Coroner CONNERY introduced the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE. The career of Mr. COCHRANE, said Coroner CONNERY, has been such as to distinguish him as one of the soundest Democrats that ever went to Congress from the City and County of New-York. He performed what was in his soul, and therefore he was a good Democrat, but it was one of the most pleasing emotion of his (Coroner CONNERY'S) soul to assist in his reelection. Of all men in the Union, COCHRANE had done as much as others to upbold the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. JOHN COCHRANE exceeded all others sent to Congress in purity of intention, and freedom of expression.

Coroner CONNERY having retired, loud calls were raised for Mr. COCHRANE, who on coming forward was received with overwhelming cheers. Mr. COCHRANE said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this gracious reception. I thank you for the generous enthusiasm with which you greet me—for these ardent demonstrations of your approbation—for these prized instances of your cordiality. It is with an honest pride that, in the light of this evening's events, I refer me to the history of the party. I appear before you not as the knight of untried armor and unfleshed sword. I bear upon my shoulders a dented shield, and lay at your feet the trophies of a hard-stricken field. Clothed in the panoply of your popular vote, I sought the hall you bade me seek, and uttered the sentiments you taught me to utter. [Applause.] If, in the history of the late sesstoo of Congress, there is anything that you are pleased to ascribe as of merit to your representative, I think that you will also be able to assign that merit to his strict conformity with Democratic principles. You no doubt remember that the campaign of 1856 was conducted chiefly with reference to the Kansas agitation. On the one hand, it was charged that the evident policy of the Democratic Party was to strangle the utterances of the people of that Territory, and to frustrate their effort at self-government. These charges proceeded, without exception, from the opponents of that Party, but found their most frequent supporters in the ranks of those who, under the appellative of Republicans—a then new political baptism—pushed their opposition under the lead of JOHN C. FREMONT. The din and clamor of those times have not yet passed from remembrance. They are recollected as the vagaries of men who, excited by artificial stimulants to inconsiderate zeal, became blind to common sense. Even now does the returned reason of many reflect with mortification upon the excesses into which they were betrayed by the madness of the times, and bare reference to a shriek now closes many a mouth that was a freedom-thinker's then. [Laughter.] Time has since approved, and events justified the position then maintained by the Democratic Party. Under the lead of its candidate, JAMES BUCHANAN, it was contended that the political future of the people of Kansas should be relinquished entirely to themselves. This was the doctrine of the Democratic masses. It triumphed in the election of their candidate, and in my judgment it has been signally sustained by the subsequent action both of a Democratic President and of a Democratic Congress. But the country is persistently reminded by the Opposition daily Press that the Democratic Party bas not only tailed to protect the liberties of the people of Kansas, but has been the betrayer of those liberties, and has become their oppressor. Reference to what is significantly known as the Lecompton bill is relied on as the conclusive evidence of this.

Mr. COCHRANE then proceeded to show that the Republicans were the enemies of

## NEW BOOKS.

The most difficult task in literature at the present day, we should imagine, would be to achieve distinction by bringing out a new edition of SHAKESPEARE. That field of literary labor has been so completely overworked by ingenious editors of every grade of qualifications that it must require a rare combination of talent, opportunities and devotional industry, to create anything novel or valuable, in the shape of an edition of SHAKESPEARE which the world would deem worth having. Yet this most difficult work has been accomplished by an American scholar, and not as the product of a long life devoted to the object, but the fruit of the leisure hours of an active journalist. It is this consideration which adds greatly to our admiration of Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S edition of *Shakespeare*, four volumes of which, containing the comedies, have been published by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston. One of the admirable points of this edition of *Shakespeare*, which first attract the eye, and inspires a feeling of confidence and satisfaction in the editor's judgment and good sense, is the exquisite beauty of the "getting up" of the work, which is evidently the result of a highly cultivated taste exercised without stint as to cost, and unfettered by any of the conventional ideas of the "trade." In noticing a work of this kind, the value of which must rest upon the intrinsic merits of the text and the editor's comments, it may seem unnecessary to dwell upon the mere externals, but these are of such extraordinary excellence that it would be a great injustice to the publishers not to commend them for their liberality. The paper and type are of the very best description, and the only illustrations consist of a reduced copy of the title-page, portrait and "preliminary matter" of the folio edition of 1623, while the text presents a pure page, without foot-notes or asterisks, and looks as it might look if SHAKESPEARE himself had read the proof-sheets. Mr. WHITE has aimed to make his edition as nearly as possible to what SHAKESPEARE himself would have made it if he were now alive, and has very wisely founded it upon the first folio, paying the nicest attention to the punctuation, and exercising the greatest caution in the correction of he text. In the remarks on the preliminary matter, and the notes to each play, the literary ability of the editor is very conspicuous, and his modest deference to the opinion of other Shakespearean scholars naturally wins confidence in his own. Although there are a few of Mr. WHITE'S changes of the text on which his edition is based which will be excepted to by judicious critics, yet his alterations are so manifestly just in the whole, that it would hardly be worth while to name the few instances which we should be disposed to condemn. It would afford us infinitely more satisfaction to point out the many corrections which are entitled to commendation. But we must reserve this duty until another opportunity presents itself, when the next three volumes, which are to contain the historical plays, appear. We have no donbt that this edition of the great dramatist will hereafter be the one which will be adopted for universal use—the standard edition for reference, for the desultory reader, as well as for the student.

There are two objections to be made to Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr.'s title to his very readable volume, *From New-York to Delhi*, recently published by APPLETON & Co.; the first is, that it is a parody on THACKERAY'S *From Cornhill to Cairo*; and the next is, that it is not good, *per se*. It is not indicative of the purposes of the book, which commences at Rio de Janerio and goes a vast distance beyond Delhi—namely, to Bombay and Cairo; and nearly a hundred pages at the latter part of the volume are occupied with a general history of India. Apart from these small objections, which do not really amount to much, the volume is a very readable and pleasant one, and especially welcome at this time, since the great revolt has rendered India more than ever a country about which we are always anxious to learn something new. Mr. MINTURN was a young New-Yorker just out of College, and started off upon his journey to the remote regions of the earth with as littleado as though he were going to Hoboken to spend a Summer afternoon. He dates his first letter at Rio, as though that were next door to his own home, but as he saw but little of that metropolis of the Southern continent, it would have been as well to have commenced the record of his travels at Australia, where we next find him; he skips across from Australia to North China, gives us some interesting sketches of Shanghae and the interior, then lands us at Hong Kong, and thence takes us to Calcutta, and so on to Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meeruth, the Himalayas, and then to Delhi. He had the rare good fortune to travel over this ground just previous to the outburst of the great revolt, and his familiar, good-natured, and often racy and picturesque descriptions, are rendered doubly interesting by the horrible tragedies and fierce encounters which were enacted all along the route of his journey immediately afterwards. Mr. MINTURN'S style is plain and unpretending, his observations are characterized by good sense and freshness of feeling, and a vast amount of interesting information is contained in his letter, which might be searched for in vain in any other work on India.

Since the death of EDGAR A. POE and MARGARET FULLER, Mr. LONGFELLOW has been exempt from adverse criticism, and his head has been spread on both sides by a gratified reading public, which has been eager to seize upon anything he might have the goodness to beatow upon them; and he has proved himself worthy of their favor by never abusing il; he has been as cautious in publishing as though he had his reputation to make. Notwithstanding the general favor with which he has been received on both sides of the Atlantic, his last volume, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," has been reviewed in the old slashing style of POE, by the London *Athenæum*, and he has been as unceremoniously cut up hy that critical authority as though he were some unknown rhymester just feeling the public pulse, or a literary quack who had been foisted into notice by surreptitious puffing. But such an attack from such a quarter is simply ludicrous. There were 12,000 copies of *Miles Standish* sold in England before the book was published in Boston, and the publishers here have been unable to supply the demand for the volnme. What can be more absurd than to decry the merits of a poet whose genius obtains such a recognition as this? An individual critic might be pardoned for distrusting his own opinion when he finds it contradicted by the judgment of all the world. As the *Courtship of Miles Standish* is already in the hands of everybody, it is hardly worth while to make any extracts from it, or to attempt to justify the admiration which it has excited, but those who have not read the criticism on it in the *Athenæum*, will be amused at the opinion of that authority that the poem contains but just one line which can be called even pretty. That one solitary prettiness is the line in which flowers are compared to

"Children lost in the woods, and covered with leaves in their slumber."

"The Courtship of Miles Standish," which ought to be called "The Courtship of John Alden," occuplea but one-half of the volume, the rest is filled with short poems, under the general title of "Birds of Passage," the particular fitness of which we do not discover. Most of these birds of passage have before flitted by the pnblic in the pages of *Putnam's Monthly* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. The finest of them are "The Warden of the Cinque Ports," "The Two Angels," "Victor Galbraith," and "St. Filomena." We miss from this volume a poem of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S, which has long been in type, but has never been published, which we anticipated the pleasure of reading. But he is probably holding it back to give weight or variety to his next volume.

One of the most bizarre and peculiar works of fiction that has issued from the American press in a long while, is *Ernestin, or the Heart's Longing*. By ALETH. Published by STANFORD & DELISSER. Although it is copy-righted here, it is evidently the production of an English scholar; it has the audacity of an American free-thinker, and the mysticism of a German romancer. To attempt to give an analysis of so singular a production would require much more space and time than can be afforded hy a daily newspaper. It will repay perusal, which is more than we can say of a good many much more pretentious works; but we cannot recommend it ss s good book for family reading.

*Brandon*, by OSMAN TIFFANY, published by STANFORD & DELISSER, is a historical novel of the SCOTT and COOPER family of fictions, of much greater merit than any of our authors have given us in a long time. Mr. TIFFANY has chosen one of the most interesting periods in our Colonial history, the time of the capture of Quebec by WOLFE, and has introduced into his romance some of the historical characters of the time, whom he has delineated with great success. He lacks the rough vigor of COOPER, but his characters are drawn with clearness and finished with the nicety of miniature painting.

*Peasant-Life in Germany*, by Miss ANNA C. JOHNSON, with whose pleasant, gossippy letters under the name of "Minnie Myrtle" the readers of the TIMES are familiar, has been published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, and has already made its way to popular appreciation before the journals have had an opportunity to make it known. Her book is something more than it pretends to be; for while it gives us a very lively, piquant and picturesque view of the peasant-life of Germany, which has all the appearence of being strictly true, it gives us besides sketches of the social life of German towns; but, whether intentionally so or not, there is a good deal of confusion and obscurity in relation to localities. It seems that Miss JOHNSON went direct from New-York to Bremen, but whether that small city be the place where she first went to church or not, and the manners and customs of which she describes, we are left in a state of doubt. Something of this indistinctness and uncertainty occurs all through the volume, which is, notwithstanding, an exceedingly pleasant and instructive hook to read.

A very valuable compendium has just been issued by EDWARD WALKER, entitled the *Statesman's Manual*, containing the addresses and messages of the Presidents of the United States, inaugural, annual and special, from WASHINGTON to BUCHANAN, with their memoirs, and histories of their Administrations, with correct portraits engraved on steel; together with a very valuable collection of national and statistical documents, compiled from official sources by ENWIN WILLIAMS and BENSON J. LOSSING. In four large volumes, octavo, containing over 3,000 pages.

The November number of *Harper's Magazine* closes the Seventeenth Volume of this popular work. In point of literary attractions and embellishments it is certainly quite up to the mark of its predecessors. The two leading illustrated articles are a history of ETHAN ALLEN, by B. J. LOSSING, and "the Voyage of Paul," the saint of that name being the Paul intended. "Lieutenant STRAIN'S Gallop Across the Pampas," is the subject of another well-illustrated article. Although so much of *Harper's Magazine* has been extracted from foreign sources, the public will be surprised to see the long list of American writers which is given, who have contributed to the work since its commencement. This list contains the names of over a hundred American authors, and yet it is said they do not include half of those who have written for its pages.

The *Knickerbocker* for November presents an unusually varied and attractive table of contents. It has a portrait of GEORGE W. CURTIS, and a highly characteristic article from his pen entitled "The Millennial Club." Among the other contributors to this number are H. CLAPP, Jr., Doctor NOYES, PHŒBE CARY and Mrs. STODDARD.

### University Medical College.

The introductory to the regular Winter Course of lectures in this institution, which, from the year of its inauguration, has never failed to graduate more students annually than any of its City rival, s was delivered by Dr. ALFRED C. POST, on Monday evening, at the Cotlege, in Fourteenth-street. There was a large attendance of professional gentlemen, students and ladies, and the Doctor's appearance was greeted with warm applause. Dr. POST's toptc was, "The triumph of mind over matter." It led him over a wide field, in which he traced the history of the great discoveries and inventions which have most contributed to the elevation of the human race. Of the five great practical ideas which science has developed during the present age, he gloried that four were of American origin, and three had their birth in this City.

### New-York Medical College.

The introductory to the Annual Course of lectures at this institution, was delivered Tuesday evening, before a large audience, by Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS. It was interesting and was listened to with attention. Certificates of Honor were granted to 23 students in Toxicological Chemistry, and to ten of the class attending the Summer Course.

### Courtesy to Old Practitioners.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I wish to protest against the accuracy of the concluding sentence in the report of the proceedings at Bellevue Hospital on Monday. The sentence was this: "The whole affair passed off more than creditably." If it was creditable for the governors or managers of the Hospital to order the old practitioners of the City, with the medical students, to pass up iron stairways on the outside of the buildings, through the windows of the Wards, where the sick were lying upon their beds, instead of passing up and down the main stairway, then the writer's notion of what is creditable differs from your reporter. As to the address of Dr. FRANCIS, if he had shortened it by omitting his flattering remarks upon the distinguished surgeon, who was present, and blown the trumpet during his absence, it would have been in better taste. The remarks upon JOHN HUNTER were exceedingly just and interesting. As to the operations, not having a view of the proceedings, we could not judge of their merits. We disapprove, however, of the surgeon's lecturing while operating. The welfare of the patient requires the whole attention of the surgeon when operating.

M. D.

### Yellow Fever at Charleston.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In this morning's issue of your paper I noticed a remark in allusion to the mortality in Charleston from Aug. 7 to October, which tends to convey a false idea of the prevailing pestilence. It was stated that the whole number of deaths during the interval of two months was *but 573—less than last year*. It was then remarked that the city was not unhealthy. Instead of the mortality being less than that of 1857, it has almost quadrupled it. By comparing the number of deaths in 1854, when the fever was raging in a most violent form, with that of this year, it appeared that the former is greater only by *two* deaths. Proportionately, the decrease this year, from week to week, is not as large as that of 1854. There is no doubt but that before the dire ravager flees that city it will leave deeper traces of its "dead march" than ever before. Strangers should be careful not to embark for Charleston before the decadence of the yellow fever would guarantee a safe residence in that place. By going there now they would only furnish *pabulum* for Death.

S.

A MAIL AGENT ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY.—The St. Louis *Democrat* notices the arrest of a United States Mail agent named MORRIS, for a robbery committed on board the Missouri steamer *Emma*. The amount stolen was $2,000, belonging to the boat. The robbery was ingeniously effected. The room occupied by the clerks as the money depository and that used by the mail agent had formerly been divided by a partition, but being in their separate conditions too small, the partition had been taken down, and the two thrown into one, although separate entrances were still preserved. One of these was used by the mail agent, and the other by the clerk of the boat—their apartments being divided by a double desk only—the money of the boat being kept in one side, and the agent using the drawer in the other side for his purposes. The desk consequently was some inches higher in the centre than at either side. During the trip, the mail agent remained in his part of the room all the time, and in the absence of the clerk used a knife in cutting a hole in the thin wall between his own drawer and that of the clerk's, which, being of light wood, and not more than a fourth of an inch thick, was easily penetrated and cut away. He was enabled to do this by removing his own drawer, or thrusting his hand up between the two drawers, there being no intervening partition in the lower portion of the desk. It was in this way that he was enabled, unknown to the officers of the boat, to cut a hole about six inches square, which permitted him to thrust his arm into the money-drawer, from which he extracted the funds deposited there. So silently and cleverly had he done the work that not the least suspicion was excited against him until the clerk pulled his drawer entirely out of the desk.

## ALBANY.

### Politics at the State Capital—John H. Reynolds—His Nomination by the Hards and his Indorsement by the Republicans—Unfavorable Effect of the Late Elections upon the Democrats—Their Defeat Not Impossible—The American Ticket and its Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tucsday, Oct. 19, 1858.

Politics at the Capitnl are decidedly "high-mixed." It would be difficult for one at a distance to have a just understanding of the precise state of affairs here tocally. Indeed it is difficult for one on the spot, with the best of advantages, to have a clear notion of how things sre, with the whys and wherefores. For some things it would be exceedingty difficult to give any reason, good or bad. For instance, the nomination for Coagress, by the Republicans, of JOHN H. REYNOLDS, a gentleman who all the days of his political life has occupied a position, and has strenuously advocated doctrines as opposite to those the Republicans profess, as North Is to South. Mr. REYNOLDS hss ever been the hardest of the Hard Democrats—a Pro-Slsvery man—in fact, so much so that it has not been much more than half thc time of tate ycars (so his own tate associates say) that he has supported the Democratic Party of the country with his vote, because It was too much tainted with Abolitionism.

The Democrats who brought him forward as their candidate and gave him an irregular nomination, are mostly of the same sort. They nominated him *because* he did entertain just such views; *because* he was fearless and honest in expressing them; and *because* in Coagress and out he would on all proper occasions give utterance to them. And yet this same man, this identical JOEN H. REYNOLDS, is the candidate of the Republicans of Albany County,—the Fourteenth Congressional District,—placed in nomination and indorsed by a regular Convention, fully represented by duly chosen delegates—nominated unanimously and by acclamation, after u recognized, undoubted and very proper kind of Republican had declined the offer of a nomination tn order to make it unanimous and a free gift! Not only this: the *Evening Journal*, the organ of the Republican Party in the State, if not the nation, the keeper and pilot of WM. H. SEWARD'S political fortunes, accepted, applauded, the nomination of this Hard Democrat—this chosen favorite and tried, out-spoken champion of those whom this same journal has never ceased, so much as In a single issue, to denounce as the "Pro-Slavery Democracy."—as a man "whom the Republicans can trust," and every way worthy of their support! I say there is no known theory among men by which you can account for inconsislency like this. Mr. REYNOLDS, scarcely forty-eight hours] before the Republicans took him, was placed in nomination by the Hards, who could not longer affiliate with the Cagger party because of their Free-Sollism and Barnburner antecedents, on the ground that he was a better, harder, stiffer Democrat than Mr. CORNING, whose defeat they thns sought to insure as the candidate of those suspected of a secret friendship for DOUGLAS. In those forty-eight hours Mr. REYNOLDS said nothing, did nothing, that the world knows of, in the slightest degree changing or qnalifying his position or views. And yet, standing as he did, the candidate of the Pro-Slavery branch of the Democracy—bolters from the party on the suspicion that there was a remote tendency towards Douglasism—he is preferred by the Republican Convention of Albany county to a recognized Republican, to any American on whom the opposilton might successfnlly unite; and the nomination Is indorsed by Mr. WEED, in the Albany *Evening Journal*, as a most excellent selection? Very much has been said of the power, the inconsistencies, the more than doubtful policy, the strange purposes, of the "Weed Regency," under whose eye and management ati this has been accomplished, but nothing is on record that approaches this.

On Saturday last, Mr. CORNING was nominated by the Regular Democratic Convention. He wrote a letter declining a renomination, but it was kept close in the pocket of the gentleman to whom it was intrusted. If it had not been thus suppressed it would have been all the same. Had it been read a dozen times the Convention would have evinced the most respectful disregard for it, by assertiog their preference for its author.

In M. SHRAR the Americans have their candidate. Although efforts have been made to iaduce him to decline, they have as yet been unsuccessful, and it is believed that he will remain in the field, notwithstanding the exertions making to reduce the contest to one between Mr. REYNOLDS and Mr. CORNING. It is undoubtedly true that many Americans will support Mr. REYNOLDS. Many more would have done so, but for the union on him of the Pro-Slavery branch of the Democracy and the Republicans. The great body of the Americans agree that if Mr. WEED can "trust" Mr. REYNOLDS, there must be an understanding between them, and, therefore, they should be suffered to fight the battle together, with such others as they can secure from other sources. Some argue that Mr. WEED in thus arranging matters had the election of Mr. CORNING in view, and that he and a few regiments of followers will go over to CORNING in the end and thereby secure his election. Be this as it may, not a few leading Repubticans declare their intention to support CORNING on the ground that, since they are left to choose between two Democrats, they will take the one they like best. It is clearly in the power of the Republicans to elect the American candidate, but it seems to be ordained that there shall not be a single American chosen to Congress from this State, even though the Republicans, to make this exclusion perfect, have to strike hands with the Hard Democrats!

It was not all smooth work at the Corning Convention on Saturday. Mr. VAN ALSTYNE, who had previously been nominated by the hards, succeeded in securing the nomination for Sheriff over SMITH A. WATESMAN, an old stager, who thought himself safe. WATERMAN was sure of the nomination, because he had CAGGER'S support. It would be ungenerous to suppose that CAGGAR suffered himself to be beaten when he might have had it otherwise; nevertheless, WATERMAN insists that he has been cheated, and that, too, for the last time, and declares that he will take the stump against the crowd.

There is some talk of a movement for a People's Ticket, but there are so many tickets in the field now that the ptan will probably not amount to much. It is the opinion of many that the race for Congress is between CORNING and REYNOLDS, and that if the chances preponderate in favor of the former, it is in consequence of the alliance of the Republicans and Hards; but more particularly by the direct indorsement of Mr. REYNOLDS by Mr. WEED, as a gentleman, who, if elected, the Republicans can trust, on account of his sympathy with them on their main doctrines and ideas. If Mr. WEED does not misrepresent Mr. REYNOLDS, when did Mr. R. undergo the great change he must have undergone to justify this open and unreserved indorsement? If Mr. WEED does not speak for Mr. REYNOLDS, that gentleman owes it to himself, if not to the electors of the County, to say so, and declare his views for himself.

If the reports which come in from different parts of the State, and that, too, not entirely through Republican sources, are to be relied on, the late election results, with other things, are having their effect on the Democrats, by spreading a disheartening influence through their ranks, while they animate and invigorate the Republicans. The latter are therefore encouraged, and profess to be sanguine of success in the State. Whether these fresh hopes are to be realized depends altogether on the Democrats themselves, who may yet be capable of retrieving the field from a momentary reverse, and of securing a victory which at the outset was almost, by common consent, awarded to them. Should it become apparent, and past dispute, that the expectations of success by the Republicans are not groundless, but based on the actual state of the two parties, then it is not difficult to conceive how it may happen that the contest will thereafter be between the Republicans and Americans, if such is not the case at this moment. We may well suppose that with the conviction forced on the minds of the Democrats that the field was lost to them, they would yet have the power, with the disposition to use it, to dictate its fortunes, and by well-directed and timely movements, shower defeat where but just before victory was ready to perch, and award victory to those who though not allies, are the lesser foe and entitled to "aid and comfort" as the gallant and hitherto weaker contestant with the common enemy. It would be but the manifestation of a common trait in human nature for the Democrats, finding themselves beaten, and discovering the Americans still fighting right on, though, perhaps, with hardly a hope of victory, to lend them such a degree of assistance as would decide the battle against the Republicans.

It is unquestionably true that Mr. BURROWS and the American ticket have for some time past been receiving numerous accessions, from both Republicans and Democrats. No well-informed politician, determined not to deceive himself, has at any time since the nominations were made, been ignorant of the fact that there was no inconsiderable element in both of those parties which the leaders were powerless to control, and which, as by gravitation, has caused daily and constantly increasing accessions to Mr. BURROWS and his associates. This is a marked feature of the present canvass, which the late elections, in their effect on the Democrats, are not at all calculated to cause to be less. There is another fact to which no intelligent man will permit himself to be blinded, that all that there is necessary to insure the success of the Burrows Ticket is the belief that its election is possible. Therefore, any condition of things, any movement or arrangement which so disposes matters as to create that belief and inspire a hope, will cause the instant disintegration of the Republican and Democratic ranks, certainly to such an extent as inevitably to elect the American ticket. Is there anything to transpire within the present time and the day of the election so to dispose matters, so to change the disposition of men and parties, and thereby create this belief, to inspire this hope? The least that can be said it is not impossible, if the actual fact is not already fixed.

It is undoubtedly true that the Republicans are making very great exertions to bring out a large vote

With the extraordinary vote for FREMONT still in mind, it is not strange that they should be animated with the belief that their vote of last Fall will be increased. It should be recollected, however, that GERRIT SMITH will take from them not less than 25,000. And at this precise point should the Democrats remember that at least as many Americans, who last Fall acted as volunteers in their behalf, will be called back to BURROWS, thus leaving the Republican and Democratic vote relatively as before.

That the Americans are making a stiff fight, probably more so, particularly west of Cayuga Bridge, than at any time since 1855, when they carried the State, is an undenisble fact. They are sailing with a fair and rising tide, and their progress is now, and for some time past has been, unmistakeable. I am assured by a gentleman well qualified to judge, from personal observation and previous experience, that the Fourth Judicial District alone will increase the American vote from 8,000 to 10,000. Washington County will show an increase of 1,000 votes on the American column; while the increase in all Northern New-York, particularly in St. Lawrence, will be at a corresponding rate. These gains will be made up about equally from the Republicans and Democrats, and of those who did not vote last Fall. The Americans claim that there is not a spot where their vote will not be increased.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in this city on Thursday of this week, to compare notes, and take a calm survey of the field.

There is time enough between this date and election day for strange things to happen.

RODERICK.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### Political Meetings—List of Congressional Nominations—Senatorial Nominations—Bolting Officially Advised—Retirement of Mr. Rockwell—Republican Rejoicings—Colonel Fremont in New-England—The Atlantic for November.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

In a fortnight the campsign will be at an end. There is a pretty fair amount of steam oa now, meetings being held every evening, aad many of them. The Democrats and Americans have had Faneuil Hall assemblies, which are just as much parts of an election here as is voting itself. The Democratic meeting I have already written of. That of the Americans was held on the evening of the 15th. The American candidate for Governor, Mr. LAWRENCE, made a capital speech, in which he advocated the union of *all* the opposition in the hour of national conflict, plainly showing where he and his friends mean to be found in 1860. Some few hissed his remarks in this connection, but the hisses were soon put down by storms of applause, thus indicating that the meeting was with the speaker. Mr. E. W. ANDREWS, of your City, and Mr. BADOM, of Philadelphia, also spoke, and put more K. N. into their speeches than our audiences have been accustomed to have They were well received, but some persons endeavored to disturb Mr. BADOM by calling "Fire," which tessened his audience. The meeting was targe and enthusiastic, and the oratory good.

The Republicans have had a meeting at Charlestown, at which General WILSON delivered the best speech that has thus far appeared in the campaign. It is wonderful how the Geaeral improves. He illustrates in his career the remark of JEAN PAUL, that men rise as they are called upon to take part in the solemn feasts of life. I told him, the other day, that though I had but tittle faith in the Republicans carrying the country in this century, I believed he would be the Republican President, if one there should be. He wasn't offended, but smiled blandly. He might become President in 1865 with convenience to himself, as his second Senatorial term will then have just expired. The Republicans are to have a meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening, at which several stars are engaged.

The following is the list of the candidates nominated thus far, for Congress, by all parties:

| Dist. | Republican. | Democrat. | American. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | T. D. Eliot, | Moses Bates, | —— |
| 2. | C. T. Buffinton, | John Wilson. | —— |
| 3. | C. F. Adams, | A. W. Austin, | M. G. Cobb. |
| 4. | A. H. Rice. | —— | N. A. Thompson. |
| 5. | A. Burlingame, | J. T. Heard. | —— |
| 6. | J. B. Ally, | G. B. Loring. | —— |
| 7. | D. W. Gooch, | C. A. Welch. | —— |
| 8. | Charles R. Train, | B. F. Butler. | —— |
| 9. | Eli Thayer, | Nat. Wood. | —— |
| 10. | C. Delano, | Charles Osgood. | —— |
| 11. | H. L. Dawes, | T. F. Pinnkett. | —— |

The Republican list is a sensible improvement on the present delegation. ELIOT, DELANO, and ADAMS are, I might almost say, infinitely ahead of HALL, CHAFFEE, and DAMRELL, though the last-named gentleman, it is but fair to add, was incapacitated by illness from doing himself justice. Mr. RICE, like Mr. COMINS, is a good man to represent a place like Boston, both being merchants. The attempt that was made to force the Republicans to nominate Colonel THOMPSON did not succeed, though at one time it seemed as if the Colonel were to be a "union man." Mr. RICE was very popular as our Mayor in '56 and '57, and I expect he will be chosen in No. 4 by a good majority, but he should have suffered himself to be nominated at the first meeting of the Republican Convention, in which case Colonel THOMPSON would probably not have been a candidate, and the Republican candidate would have gone through the district as the wind goes through the corn. Mr. COMINS has been shamefully treated, and by men who are always for supporting regular nominations, when made at their dictation. Mr. DAVIS has resolved not to oppose Mr. ALLY, so the latter gentleman will have it all his own way in No. 6. Mr. THAYER has no opposition, but he'll hear from the "popular sovereignty" absurdity and atrocity two years hence, unless he shall have the sense to retreat from his position. Thus far he has only canted, and he must recant. Mr. BURLINGAME'S friends are confident that he will be re-elected, and that Mr. FEARINO'S nomination will help him. Mr. FEARINO is one of the steady old Whigs who still cling to that political idea which was so common in our Consul Planeus days, when LEVI LINCOLN was Governor. Gov. GARDNER might have had the nomination, but Styboots knew better than to put himself in a position where he was sure to be "licked" like a runaway slave who has been restored to his merciful master. Mr. FEARING is open to no objection on any score. Of upright life, never seeking office, even in times when he had only to ask to have anything that he might have desired, and sincerely attached to his peculiar views, he is exactly one of the men who are made to lead political forlorn hopes. Had the Democrats nominated him a month ago, they might have carried both our Districts, but I suppose the temptation to nominate Col. HEARD was too great to be resisted, though he does not run so well as at first I thought he would.

As to the Democratic nominees, little need be said. Leaving BUTLER, HEARD, and LORING aside, none of them are first-class men, or even high in the second class. Some of them were never heard of before, and of the rest little good is known. Generally the Democratic nominations seem to have been made on the principle that anybody will serve to fill a ditch. The *Courier* mentions that the Democrats of No. 4 contemplate nominating EBASTUS D. BIGELOW. This would be a very respectable nomination.

The Republicans have had a very exalted time the last five days, reading the dispatches from Pennsylvania and the northwest. They bear their successes very well, however, and as if they had expected them. The Democrats are by no means cast down, and take their reverses like veterans who are equal to any fortune. They say it is better such things should happen now than later, and they refer to what took place in 1854, as indicating that reverses may be overcome in '60, as they were in '56. In good truth, opposition victories do have the unhappy faculty of occurring either two years too soon or two years too late. If their Pennsylvania victory had happened in '56, how valuable it would have been; or if it could have been postponed till '60, it would be priceless! As to its present value, a sensible man would swap it against the reasonable prospect of carrying Missouri a couple of years hence. Carrying the House of Representatives is no victory now, but rather a toss, as it entails responsibility without power, of all things the worst for an aspiring party. As to the Administration, it has already owned that the Republicans of the present Congress have used it better than it was used on some occasions by its friends; and, the intense desire of the opposition not to do anything of an anti-national character would probably lead them to be very lenient toward the Administration, should they have the next House. But it does not seem possible that they should have it, unless what has happened, or more, in Pennsylvania, should happen in New-York and New Jersey. The soberest Democrats here by no means give up the House, but figure out about 120 members of their party as something yet to be calculated upon with a very reasonable degree of hope.

The nominations for Senators go on swimmingly—but these District Conventions, of which there are forty, are nuisances. In the old times, before the Constitution was "tinkered," and when counties were districts, one could keep the run of things very easily, and make something like an approach to a correct prediction as to results. But all that has changed, and it is no slight labor to keep the Senatorial candidates before the eyes of the mind. However, the nominations for Senators are not very interesting, thus far. The most noted, on the Republican side, is that of Mr. D. F. PARKER, in the Central Worcester District. Mr. PARKER is the author of the "Cayenne" letters that were published in the Worcester *Transcript* some weeks since, and of which I wrote you at the time. They were very imprudent letters, though amazingly readable, as most imprudent letters are; but it is a rather strong course to recommend that his nomination should be repudiated, which is the course pursued by one of the Boston Republican papers, because Mr. PARKER said something that was offeasive to one of its editors. It is hard for an editor to support an enemy, but he must be a very lucky dog of an editor who is never called upon to do so. Sensitive souls are not the kind of men to take part in politics; besides, it is possible that Worcester, which is so utterly Republican, may think itself able to go alone in politics, and will not take advice from Boston, the Republicanism of which is of a milder type than that of the heart of the Commonwealth. Mr. PARKER has talents, and is far superior to nine-tenths of the men who have been Senators for many years. To dictate bolting in a spirit of vengeance is just the poorest thing that could be done, and shows a lamentable want of thought. Vengeance is a luxury the politician has no right to enjoy, being reserved for the gods, who, unless they are the infernal gods, can have nothing to do with politics. That shrewd old statesman, Cardinal GRANVELLA, was used to say that injuries were like pills, and should be swallowed without chewing, in order to avoid the taste of the bitter. The idea is not a bad one for our politicians, who should "take" the pills they *must* swallow after the Cardinal's fashion.

Mr. ROBINSON, who has been nominated for the Senate in the North Berkshire District, is a man of decided character and fine talents. He was one of the original Free-sollers, and was a member of the Senate of 1852, being the youngest member except Mr. BURLINGAME. He was one of the clerks of the Constitutional Convention, and was strongly recommended for the office of Judge of the new Probate and Insolvency Court, but did not receive the appointment. Mr. LEWIS, the Democratic candidate in the same District, is also an able man, and if he were opposed to any other Republican than Mr. ROBINSON, I should heartily desire his reelection. He used to be a member of the Legislature, and was much liked by men of all parties because of his boldness, honesty and liberality.

The failure of the Republicans to nominate Mr. CLAFLIN in the Third Middlesex District, he having been defeated, as is alleged, by unfair means in the Convention, and a Know-Nothing nominated, is a serious evil, for he would have made an excellent legislator. There is not sufficient care taken to secure good nominations in some qaarters.

Mr. ROCKWELL, who is Speaker of the preseat House of Representatives, will not be a member of the next House, and his retirement will give a place to some patriot who is desirous of serving his country in the highest possible post. I suspect that disgust has as much to do with Mr. ROCKWELL'S retirement as any other cause. It cannot be very pleasing to him to find himself just where he was two-and-twenty years ago, when HARRY of the West was a living giant, and there was a Whig party in the land. This is "walking round the circle" and "finding it square," with a vengeance. Men now get high offices whom the Mr. Speaker ROCKWELL of 1856 would not have trusted to carry a bundle to his *blanchisseuse*. The age of gentlemen is over, and the people actually call mea to their service. Where It is to end, is an alarming subject lor consideration. The WINTHROPS, STEVENSONS, and others who compose our patriciate, have retired from an ungrateful world, and perhaps Mr. ROCKWELL means to follow their example. The Roman most imitated by disappointed gentlemen here is SCIPIO at Litternum.

Mr. FEARINO Is to give an answer to the Americans to-day, whether he will stand or not. It seems to be the opinion of the Democrats that, if he should stand, the effect will be favorable to Mr. BURLINGAME. In that case, and supposing Mr. FEARINO to be not desirous of aiding the Republicans, he will withdraw; but I am not sure that this view is quite correct, and if he should remain in the field, he may do so to prevent the success of the Republican candidate.

The Republicans of Concord, N. H., had a large congratalatory meeting on Thursday evening, at which Colonel FREMONT was vehemently cheered. The Colonel is *the* popular Republican candidate for the Presidency in New-England, just as he was two years ago, being *Eclipse*. Whether he will be the candidate of the Republicans, It would be hard to pronounce upon now, but he would be the best man, by 50,000, to run in our corner of the earth, meaning the six New-England States. I am only afraid that his prospects may be injured by the action of warm friends, who think that in politics it is safe to say what one thinks—an error that disappears before the light of experience.

The bank war is really going on, notwithstanding the apparent peace that prevails. The Suffolk Bank talks as calmly of abandoning a business of three or four hundred millions a year as the old rat did of retiring from the pomp and vanities of this wicked world to the centre of a Parmesan cheese.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for November will be ont on the 30th. It is an uncommonly good number, with sixteen articles. One said to be by LOWELL, is on Gen. CUSHING; and as he is at 59 as sensitive to newspaper criticism as he was at 19, I think he will feel somewhat angry at this monthly dose. There is a paper by C. C. EGERTON, I think, which adds much to the merits of the number. Dr. RANDALL'S *Life of Jefferson* furnishes the text for an article on the founder of a party which now disowns his principles, and would lynch him if ne were alive. The Autocrat is at his post, and is as agreeable as ever. His connection will be maintained with the magazine. I have heard that he has been offered $5,000 a year to write for one of the weekly papers of your City. He's worth it.

THYME.

### Post-Office Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL FRANKING PRIVILEGE—WHEN IT COMMENCES AND EXPIRES.

In view of the recent Congressional elections and of those which are to occur before the assembling of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the following information in relation to the franking privilege will be of general interest.

The franking privilege of members of Congress—Senators and Representatives—commences with the term for which they were respectively elected, or from the period of their election where that occurred after the final adjournment of the preceding Congress, and this without any reference to the time when they take their seats or the oath of office. In the case of contested seats, the privilege of course belongs to the person holding the certificate.

The time at which the franking privilege of members expires is the first Monday in December following the expiration of their term of office.

The privilege of resigning members ceases on the first Monday in December following the date of resignation.

From this it will be seen that members of the present Congress are entitled to frank up to the first Monday in December, 1859; and members of the Thirty-sixth Congress wit assume that right on the fourth day of March next, or on the day of their election and acceptance, if elected after that date.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

The special attention of Postmasters is called to the necessity of effectually canceling the postage stamps on all letters mailed at their respective offices. Neglect of duty in this respect has become very general; and the trouble it occasions at offices of delivery, and the numberless petty frauds to which it leads, have given to the evil a very serious character. The instances of such neglect officially reported to the Department are so numerous as to render it highly improbable that a more summary method of correction than the system of reprimand now in use will soon be adopted by the appoiating power. It is to be hoped, however, that the good sense of Postmasters, and the exercise of greater care in future, will render unnecessary any further measures for the cure of the evil or the punishment of delinquents.

POSTAGE UPON LETTERS TO INDIA.

The regulations recently promulgated by the British Post-Office relative to the compulsory repayment in full of postage upon letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, (notices of which have been extensively published in the newspapers of this country,) apply only to the letters posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the East Indies, and *vice versa*, and do not extend to transit letters for India received from the United States.

The regulation for collecting the *United States postage only*, upon letters mailed in this country for India, *viâ* England, is, therefore, still in force, the single rate of United States postage being 21, or five cents, according as the Atlantic sea conveyance is performed by United States or British packets.

### American Passports Disregarded by Prussia

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IMPRESSED INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE.

*From the Norfolk Argus, Oct. 19.*

We learn from our correspondent in Berlin that Ex-Governor JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, United States Minister to Prussia, is now corresponding with the Administration upon a highly important subject—nothing less than the violation of our passports by the Government to which he is accredited.

It seems an American citizen has been seized by the Prussian Government and made to serve in the army. This man is a native of Prussia, but migrated to the United States some years ago; was naturalized; served in the Mexican war with honor and distinction, and was wounded in several battles. A few years ago he returned to Prussia, for the purpose of visiting his relations, when he was seized as a Prussian subject, and made to serve in the Prussian army, cut off from his wife, children und property in his adopted country. Another case: An old man ninety years of age, who emigrated to the United States when he was ten years of age, married an American lady, and is the father of sevea children, thus spending eighty years of his life in America, the husband of an American lady, and the father of seven American citizens, returned two or three months since to Prussia on a visit to his relations, and by the merest accident escaped the seizure of the Prussian Government (for impressment into its army) with the aid of friends and excellent good luck.

We trust President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet will look immediately to these violations of the rights of American citizenship by a European despotism, and see that they are not repeated.

Why give a man an American passport if we do not intend to make it respected and recognized by the Governments of Europe? It is the merest farce on earth—in fact, worse than a farce—as our young Republic is thus degraded and disgraced in the eyes

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 22.

Superior Court—Nos. 474, 491 to 494, 577, 520, 524, 525, 529, 415, 369, 536, 540 to 543, 546, 547, 549, 553, 556, 557, 559 to 563, 565 to567, 569 to 578.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Same as Thursday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1147, 1302, 1418, 1944, 2151, 2166, 2540, 2774, 2862, 3062, 3265, 3401, 3884, 3945, 4121, 4140, 4141, 4792, 4823, 4830, 4900, 4902, 4907, 4973, 4947, 5000, 5031, 5055, 5061, 5071, 5076, 5161, 5223, 5274, 5279, 5299, 5426, 5429, 5493, 5601, 5605, 5621, 5626, 5646, 5647. *Part II.*—Same as before. *Part III.*—Add on 568, 1872, 2250, 1242, 1602, 1690, 1342, 2062, 592, 1210.

## SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Balcom.

*John A. Van Buskirk and Rufus Mead* vs. *Jas. Marks.*—Action to recover for defendants falsely and fraudulently representing to plaintiffs that Isaac Harris was fit to be trusted to the amonnt of $350. Defence that the defendant believed the representations he made were true. The plaintiffs sold goods to Harris of the value of $353 29 on the faith of the defendant's representations. The Judge charged the jury that if the defendant's representations were false the plaintiffs could not recover if they were made in good faith when the defendant believed them to be true. Verdict for defendant.

*William Inglis* vs. *James N. Richards impleaded.*—Action on a promissory note. Tried without a jury. Judgment for plaintiff for $537 91.

*John A. Cone* vs. *James De Gray and William H. Phillips.*—An action on a promissory note. Defence usury. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,889 04, subject to the opinion of the Court at the General Term. By consent of counsel the decision nn the verdict to be the same at the General Term as in another action heretofore tried between the same parties.

*Isabella Grimes* vs. *Frederick E. Hale.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

*Jonathan T. Johnson* vs. *William Harsell.*—Action to recover of defendant as owner of the schooner *Martha*, for supplies amounting to $191 38, which the Captain of the schooner obtained of the plaintiff in this City. Defence that the Captain had the entire control of the schooner and was sailing her on shares, the defendant to have half of her net earnings without being liable for any expenses, except half of her port charges, and that the plaintiff knew of this arrangement between the defendant and the Captain at the time he furnished the supplies to the latter. By direction of the Judge the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

*Thomas M. Mayhew* vs. *John Duncan and William Stevens.*—Action on a promissory note. Tried without a Jury. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,616 67.

*Peter Morrison* vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Action to recover the value of a fast mare, which was killed on the defendants' railroad in the town of Rye, in Westchester County, in September, 1856. The mare was kept in a pasture adjoining the railroad, upon the farm of Ezekiah Wetmore. The plaintiff gave evidence which tended to establish that the defendant had not a sufficient fence along the railroad, and that by reason thereof the mare escaped and went upon the road. He also proved by several witnesses that the mare was worth from $1,500 to $2,500. The defendant gave evidence that tended to show the mare was not worth over $175 or $200, and that the fence was sufficient; and defendants' counsel insisted that the Jury should infer from the evidence that Wetmore or his servant left the bars down between the railrosd and the pasture in which the mare was kept, and that the mare went through the bar-way upon the road. The Jury brought in a sealed verdict, this morning, in favor of the plaintiff, for $690 dsmages.

*Peter Gilsey* vs. *Geo. H. Wooster.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $677 75.

*John Butler* vs. *Edgar M. Smith.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $879 32.

*John P. Kane* vs. *Jeremiah Vandrehele.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $121 57.

*Philip Nusbaum* vs. *Augustus Johnson.*—Tried hy the Court. Judgment for plaintiff—that he recovers possession of furniture in question, valued at $50, and $18 50 dsmages, for its detention by the defendant.

*Alex. Dennistown* vs. *Austin E. Thayer.*—Tried by the Court. Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,201 65.

*Thomas J. Easterbrook et al., executors*, vs. *John Benson.* Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,503 50.

Before Judge Clerke.

*Joseph Felds* vs. *Teresa Vestvali and Henry Vestvali.*—This case, for services rendered as an operatic agent, was resumed this morning, and given to the Jnry, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict.

*Benson J. Lossing and William Barrit* vs. *Thomas Bonbnk.*—This was an action to recover for making engravings for defendant's book of travels in Brazil, which book was published by Harper & Brothers. The defence set up was that the Harpers employed the plaintiffs to make the engravings. The plaintiffs' account was originally $310 50, but $100 had been paid on it by the Harpers for the defendants. Verdict for the defendants.

## SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Balcom.

*John W. Font* vs. *George Kellock and John Kellock.*—Defendants' motion to set aside judgment granted. Costs of this motion, $10, to be recovered by the successful party to the action. Defendants have ten days in which to answer the complaint.

*John W. Font and Louis W. Font* vs. *George Kellock and John Kellock.*—Same order as in the above case.

In Chambers.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Charles H. Frost* vs. *Gilmore and others.*—This motion must be denied. First, because Bernstein has no interest in the property mortgaged to entitle him to be subrogated to the rights of the plaintiff. Second, because Koon claims to be the owner of the equity of redemption he is not entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the plaintiff, as mortgagor. He stands in the same position as Gilmore did while he was owner, and must pay the debt. Third, because the Court should not interfere between litigants for the same cause of action, so as to give to either an advantage over the other in prosecuting their claims. Fourth, because such relief should not be given on motion, but only in an action brought for the purpose, in which all interested can be made parties. Motion denied.

*Wm. H. Cary* vs. *Chas. H. McCullough et al.*—The order to stay proceedings in the order of Aug. 30, was to stay proceedings until the case was settled. It appears to have been entered differently in the order of Aug. 28. The time for settling the case has been fixed at twenty days from notice of judgment, and by the order of Judge Sntherland that time was extended twenty days. There is no need of interfering with that order prior to other settlement of the case. After the case is settled, the stay of proceeding is vacated unless the defendant files an undertaking in the appeal in the sum of $4,000.

Before Judge E. Darwin Smith.

*Thomas J. Whitcomb et al.* vs. *Thomas J. Salsman and Cyrus D. Booth.*—If the plaintiffs are to be believed in the affidavit made by them, the defendant, Salsman, obtained the delivery of the goods for which this action is brought by a false representation in regard to the person of his partner, Booth. So far as there is any conflict between the affidavits, in respect to what took place at the time of the sale of the goods, the balance and weight of the testimony is clearly in favor of the plaintiffs, in the proportion of three to one. The plaintiffs say in their affidavits that one of their number knew that Mr. Booth, who was the editor of the Wisconsin *Free Democrat*, and "who had been arrested on account of some difficulty connected with enslaving or liberating of slaves," was a responsible man, and that they sold and delivered the said goods on the faith of the representation that the partner of said defendant, Salsman, was such editor, and was, as the plaintiffs affirm, the said Salsman—"The very man who was such editor, and had such difficulty." Salsman does not deny that he made such representations, but he asserts that he had no intention to defraud the plaintiffs; that his partner had formerly been such editor; that his firm was in good credit at the time; and that he expected and intended to pay the plaintiffs for the goods purchased at the time of the purchase. But this will not answer. If he, in fact, obtained the credit and the goods by a representation false in fact, and which he knew at the time to be false, it will not do for him to say he did not mean to defraud the plaintiffs at the time. They were, in fact, defrauded. They gave credit to a false statement, and the injury to them is the same as if the purpose of Salsman was ever so fraudulent at the time. A purchaser who obtains credit by a false representation, must be held to intend the legitimate consequence of his acts. His intent must be inferred from his acts and declarations. The law requires men to speak the truth in making their contracts, and in all negotiations or representations designed or calculated to influence the conduct of the opposite party in making a trade or giving a credit. The law of good morals and the law of the land coincide in this particular. The motion to discharge the order of arrest should be denied with $10 costs.

*Henry G. Scudder* vs. *James T. Barnes.*—From the statement of the referee accompanying the evidence retained by him, which I think is fully warranted by the evidence, I think it fully established that the defendant made both the verbal and written representations, in regard to his circumstances, claimed by the plaintiff. The verbal representations are the only ones upon which the order of arrest could be sustained, nothing being due the plaintiff for the goods purchased upon the faith of the written representations: "I am perfectly good and responsible for all the goods I may purchase; I own in Jersey City the house and lots in which I am living, which I value at betweeu five and six thousand dollars, and I consider this good and sufficient for any goods I may buy; I also own real estate in Williamsburg, and I have other property." The question presented is whether this representation was false and known to be false hy the defendant at the time. The right of the plaintiff to arrest him depends upon the establishmeut of the allegation in the language of Sec. 179 subdivision 4, by that the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is bronght. The representations that the defendant was perfectly good and responsible for all the goods he might purchase implied, taken in connection with the whole statement, that he had sufficient property over and above all debts and liabilities to pay any debt he might incur in purchasing such goods. The defendant a short time after these representations (the last written statement being made on the 10th of February, 1858,) made a general assignment of all his property, in which he assigned, as appears by reference to the schedule annexed, property to the amount of $1,007, owing at the same time debts, as appears by schedule also annexed to said assignment, to the amount of $2,802 30. The assignment is dated the 15th day of March, 1858. Obviously no change in his circumstances had taken place between the time of the making of the verbal and the written representations, for they are substantially identical. This exhibit of the actual condition and amount of the defendant's property and debts implied upon its face that the represeutations made by him in respect to the amount of his property and his pecuniary ability were clearly false. If he was worth $5,000 or $6,000 on the 10th of February, he ought to have been worth more than $1,607 on the 15th of March. The inference of fraud in his original representation and falsehood is irresistable upon these facts. The burden of proof is then cast upon the defendant to explain these facts and to show how his representations could possibly have been true. To my mind he entirely fails to do so. He shows that all his property was sold and dispersed (except that assigned) before the making of the assignment. As he gives no account of the proceeds of such sales in his assignment, and as the schedule annexed thereto contains no statements of any assets derived from any source, it must be inferred I think that whatever interest he had in such property was absorbed by prefixting debts paid by such proceeds. Speaking of the Jersey City property, which obviously constituted the hulk of the defendant's apparent property, the learned referee says in his opinion "that if he really owed Hannah Smith (to whom the same was conveyed on the 2d of March, 1858,) $4,000 on the 22d of December, 1857, he manifestly was not good and perfectly responsible for all goods he might purchase, and his representations to that effect were false, and the written representations of the 10th of February were equally deceptive. But the referee then adds, "My impressions from the evidence are that the defendant did not owe Hannah Smith," In another part of his report the referee, in stating facts in regard to this sale to Hannah Smith, says: "Hannah Smith paid him no money when she took the deed; the defendant'a account of it is that he was her debtor, and that the conveyance was made to her in payment of that indebtedness." The referee thinks the defendant mistaken in this testimony that he "did not owe Hannah Smith." The effect of the referee's finding on this point is that the defendant has sworn falsely in his account of the transaction, and, therefore, his original representation was not untrue. In this finding I think the referee mistaken. The defendant should not be excnsed from the original frand, on the ground that he has been guilty of false swearing in statements of the manner and the consideration upon which he disposed of his property. The burden was upon him to explain how his original representation could be true, and be showa under oath that it was, in fact, false. I think he should be held to speak the truth under oath, and this substantially establishes his original fraud in contracting the debt. It may be that the referee is right, and that the fraud of the defendant was committed in disposing of his property rather than contracting the debt to plaintiff. But it is illogical and unjust to the defendant so to hold. It is more indulgent to him to hold that he contracted the debt, fraudulently disposed of his property to avoid its payment, and sought to cover up this transaction by false swearing. I think the defendant entirely falls to show that his representations were true at the time, and that the debt was not fraudulently contracted; and the referee is mistaken in his conclusion in this part, and his report should be disaffirmed and the motion to discharge the defendant from arrest denied, with $10 costs. Motion denied with $10 costs.

## COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Balcom.

*The People* vs. *Charles Cabell.*—Indictment for manslaughter in the second degree. Trial postponed to next Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Oyer and Terminer adjourned until Monday, Oct. 25, at 10 A. M.

## MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

*Emilanus Spooney and his wife Louisa*, vs. *Henry Shade.*—This was an action on a promissory note for $118 52 made by the defendant and given to the female plaintiff Louisa, before her marriage with the other plaintiff E. Spooney. The defence set up a counter claim that before the marriage of Louisa with Spooney she was the house-keeper and mistress of the defendant, who was married but did not live with his wife. Louisa sued him and recovered $500; they then compromised matters, but subsequently Miss Louisa ran away with Spooney and got married, Shade promising to give her all the furniture and fixtures. Verdict for the plaintiff $118 52.

## Trial of Dr. Theodore Gaillardet for the Assault on Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New-York Hotel.

THIRD DAY.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court met yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock, and the trial of Dr. Gaillardet was shortly afterwards resumed by the calling of witnesses for the defence, the prosecution having rested their case on the previous day.

*Dr. Cosmo Brailly*, examined by Mr. Coudert—I am a physician practising in New-York; I am acquainted with the diseases called small-pox and varioloid; there is a difference between them; I recollect what Mr. Armenteros' disease was; I was called by Dr. Gaillardet to see him; he was up and had been up several days; after careful examination and inquiries, I came to the conclusion that the person had had a common case of varioloid; he had the mark of good, clear vaccination; I saw two marks on one of his thighs; the marks indicated a good vaccination; in a scientific point of view, small-pox and varioloid are very similar diseases, but in practice they are entirely different; I found the patient in very good condition as to bodily health; I knew Dr. Legrand; he was one of the doctors who made the examiuation of the patient; he is now dead; I do not think it was possible to detect the difference betweeu small-pox and varioloid by the smell; the first symptoms of small-pox and varioloid resemble each other very much.

*Wm. Detmold*, examined by Mr. Coudert—I have been upwards of thirty years a practising physician; I examined Mr. Armenteros, and found that he had varioloid and not small-pox.

*Dr. Joseph Kammerer* gave similar testimony, adding that varioloid would be decidedly contagiona to a person who had not been vaccinated.

*Leon Millard* deposed that he was in the habit of visiting Dr. Gaillardet's room, at the New-York Hotel, every day; noticed a pistol lying on the mantel, which, after the Doctor's arrest, at the request of Mrs. Gaillardet, he took away, and found to be loaded; he loaded the pistol himself at the time, so much was said about garroters.

*Mr. E. Masseras*, editor of the *Courrier des Etat Unis*, deposed that Dr. Gaillardet was at his office till near five o'clock on the day of the assault; he came in in an excited state, and was very indignant at Mr. Cranston's conduct in sending him the note ejecting him from the Hotel; at that time I knew nothing of the Armenteros case; he told me all the facts, and told me the difference between varioloid and small-pox; the object of the visit was to request me to draw up a statement for the newspapers respecting Mr. Cranston's treatment of the diseased person, so as to set himself right before the public.

Mr. Coudert then read an affidavit of Dr. Legrand, (deceased,) stating that he had examined Mr. Armenteros, and that the disease under which he was laboring was varioloid. The defence here ended their case. Counsel for defence addressed the Jury. The Recorder delivered a charge, and the Jury, after deliberation, found that Dr. Gaillardet was guilty of a felonious assault upon Hiram Cranston. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

## Row at Amherst College.

*Correspondence of the Salem Gazette.*

Amherst College, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

Thinking that an incident which happened here yesterday might be very acceptable, perhaps, to some of your readers, I accordingly send you the particulars, in order that you may insert them if you think fit. Our class, the Sophomore, or as it is more commonly called, the class of '61, when Freshmen (which time, by the way, we have almost forgotten) being "rowed" by the then Sophomore class, took, *vi et armis*, from them a huge tin squirt gun, which fact being known all over College, caused them much disgrace and trouble. And in order to occasion them more disgrace, unknown to them we held secret meetings to consult concerning a public burial of the "cold corpus." Yesterday was the day appointed for the funeral. A coffin, bier, and the necessary accompaniments had been provided. A grave-digger, pall-bears, and sexton had been appointed. The mortal remains were then concealed in a room in the upper story of North College; but the Juniors finding out, by some means, the secret, at about 1 o'clock P. M. went and cut down the stairs leading to the attic, in order that we might not get the start of them. Then they tore down the wall of the room, but not being able to get at it that way, broke a panel out of the door. But access was no easier there, for there was one of our men inside, who told them that the first man who tried to enter would be shot. Some of our class, discovering the state of affairs, ran through the streets crying "Sixty-one," and the cry was echoed and re-echoed throughout Amherst, and in ten minutes all our class had arrived, when we found things as before described. It then being nearly time for the exercises to commence, we rushed to the stairs, but, meeting with resistance, retreated, and provided ourselves with clubs, sticks of wood, slung-shot, and even axes, and returned to the stairs. As we ascended, a shower of clubs, descended upon our devoted heads. For some ten minutes there was a general fight, alike disgraceful to both parties; but none were very seriously injured, although several had their coats torn off. Many were slightly injured. But the face of the "Prex" appearing, all parties ceased contention. By his advice, and a vote of the class, we surrendered the body of S. Gun into his possession. But, nevertheless, the funeral went on as appointed. The procession formed and carried the coffin, minus the body, to the grave. There an oration was delivered, and hymns were sung. Then, adjourning to the "grove," we had lemonade, &c., and another oration was delivered, (which, by the way, was a splendid production by J. D. of Newburyport,) and also a poem was delivered, speeches made, and the pipe of peace smoked by our class and Freshmen, whom we have "rowed" to the utmost this year. We then dissolved without any further trouble.

## A Slave Case in Lowell.

An interesting case, involving the ownership of slave property, has been pending in Lowell for several days, and the *Vox Populi* states the following facts in relation thereto, as it learns them:

"Jesse Cornwell, a rich planter in Mississippi, had a favorite slave named Betsey, who was employed in the confidential relation of housekeeper, and with whom he cohabited. The result of this cohabitation was a daughter, who is now 24 years old, named Caroline. Cornwell, on his death-bed, six years since, requested his friend, Dr. Lewis Keyes, to take charge of his effects, including a considerable sum of money; and charged him to take the woman Betsey and her child Caroline to a Free State, and there see them comfortably located. For this special service Keyes was directed to take $5,000 cash, $4,000 of which was to be equally divided between mother and daughter, and $1,000 to be retained for his own services. Instead of performing faithfully this request, it is alleged, Keyes, immediately on the death of Cornwell, took the mother and daughter and hired them out at $100 a year each for a period of six years, when he finally brought them with him North, arriving in Lowell the latter part of May last. They have been here with Keyes' family, under strict surveillance, since that time. On Saturday last the mother and daughter appeared before Isaac C. Morse, Esq., to whom they made a complaint and told their story. Mr. Morse, in their behalf, instituted a suit against Keyes for the recovery of the money given by Cornwell, and also for their six years' labor. Keyes was arrested by Deputy-Sheriff E. L. Shed, and held to bail in the sum of $6,000. He claims that these women were given to him by Cornwell. Gen. Butler has signified a willingness to lend his assistance to the District-Attorney to protect the women in their rights. Hon. J. C. Abbott has been retained by the defendant. The writ is returnable at the December term in Cambridge."

## The Reports to Congress.

*From the Washington Star.*

The Secretaries are also getting up the annual statements of their respective Departments. These will generally be far more interesting than usual, inasmuch as the current year has been peculiarly prolific nf important subjects connected with Governmental affairs. There will be the increased postal service, the difficulties attending the transatlantic mail, and the practical effect of the overland mail to California, claiming attention from the Postmaster-General. The Secretary of the Interior will, no doubt, have various suggestions to make respecting the disposal of the public lands, the settlement of the extensive and annoying difficulties with the Indian tribes, &c., together with interesting statements respecting public grounds and buildings in this city, the Patent-Office affairs, &c. The tariff and matters connected with it will, no doubt, be thoughly considered by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is said to have in course of preparation a comparative statement of imports under the present and former tariffs. This has already progressed so far as to show that importations have fallen off under the present tariff, in consequence of the late financial revulsion, about $75,000,000, from which a revenue of $15,000,000 would have accrued, had there been no reduction. This loss, added to the reveuue received from the present tariff, would, it is thought, have been sufficient to defray the current expenses of the Government. This statement will cost a great deal of unusual labor on the part of the clerks in the Register's office.

From the State and Navy Departments we may expect interesting documents growing out of the events of the year, which have recently transpired, or are about occurring, and which have attracted so large a share of public attention as to make their enumeration unnecessary. The War Department will have the Mormon and Indian wars to treat of, and about these topics a great deal of very interesting matter will, no doubt, be furnished for the consideration of Congress.

The King of Denmark has again become so indisposed that he is confined to his bed, and consequently will nut leave Glucksburg for Copenhagen to open the Legislative Session.

# MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 18 | 23 | —— | 41 |
| Flour, bbls | 19,137 | 3,221 | 2,297 | 24,655 |
| Flour, sacks | —— | —— | 1,113 | 1,113 |
| Wheat, bushels | 51,933 | 600 | 4,138 | 56,671 |
| Corn, bushels | 70,179 | —— | —— | 70,179 |
| Rye, bushels | 6,529 | —— | —— | 6,529 |
| Barley, bushels | 15,764 | 664 | —— | 16,428 |
| Oats, bushels | 52,000 | —— | —— | 52,000 |
| Malt, bushels | 600 | —— | —— | 600 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 840 | 839 | —— | 1,679 |
| Whisky, bbls | 350 | 247 | 276 | 873 |

ASHES—Are in limited demand at previous figures. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The public sale of Java to-day was devoid of animation, and as the bidding fell short of the anticipation of holders, these stopped the sale, when, out of a catalogue of 31,219 pockets, only 4,000 pockets had been disposed of. The public sale of Rio to-day passed off quite spiritedly. The competition having been vigorous, full prices were obtained. The sales comprised 4,000 mats Java at 14c.@14¼c., chiefly at 14c.; and 3,900 bags Rio, ₱ *Don*, at 10¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., averaging $11 19 ₱ 100 lbs. Privately, an active inquiry has prevailed,—and sales have been made of 4,000 bags Rio, ₱ *North Point*, on terms not disclosed. In Philadelphia, to-day, a cargo of Rio was sold, by auction, at 9¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., averaging $10 77 ₱ 100 lbs. The cargo was not as good as that sold here. Hence the difference in the average price of each. 800 bags St. Domingo were purchased here for export at 9¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 bales at former quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12½ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is rather quiet for State and Western Flour, and with free receipts, the tendency towards the close is strongly in favor of buyers. The home demand is restricted. Shippers are not making much inquiry; sales 12,650 bbls. Onsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl....$3 00 @$4 00
Standard Superfine State....4 20 @ 4 35
Standard Extra State....4 40 @ 4 60
Superfine Western....4 20 @ 4 40
Fancy Ohio....4 60 @ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan....4 40 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio....5 00 @ 6 50
Fancy Genesee....5 00 @ 5 20
Extra Genesee....5 25 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri....5 25 @ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old prices; sales 500 bbls. at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in pretty good demand, at old rates; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4@@$4 85 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for inns to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 15 @$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and sought after, at, however, lower prices; sales 31,000 bushels, including ordinary to good white Canada at $1 10@ $1 16; red Western at $1 03@$1 06; very choice white Southern at $1 45, and red Tennessee (a small lot) at $1 10, and damaged Spring at 72c., ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty, cheaper and beavy; sales 42,500 hushels at 66½c.@68½c. for unsound to good mixed Western; 86c. for a small lot of very choice yellow Western; and 82c. for a small lot of poor round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 72c.@73c., and is offered at 74c.@75c. ₱ hushel. No important sales transpired. Barley is ahundant and depressed, at from 85c.@$1. ₱ bushel. 12,500 bushels were reported sold since our last, at 90c. ₱ hushel. Oats are freely offered and are in demand; included in the sales were 5,100 bushels very choice Canada at 50c. ₱ bushel, weight. Western at 47c.@49c.; Canada at 48c.@50c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@43c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales, to shippers, at 55c.@60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steadyy.

IRON—Is in moderate demand at former rates.

LEAD—Continues inactive at our quotations. Foreign Pig at $5 50@$5 62½; American Pig at $5 90@ $6 ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ hhl.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37½c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@25c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales to-day, 233 hhds. Porto Rico within our range; and 31 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand at essentially unchanged prices.

OILS—All kinds are quiet at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at drooping figures. Sales 450 bbls., at $16 35@$16 45 for old Mess, and $14 12½@$14 20 for old prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@ 6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at previous figures. Lard is in demand at uniform rates; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 10½c.@10½c. for old, ₱ lb. Boef has been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 230 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¼c.@ 8½c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 250 tcs. of small lots at from $3 25@ $3 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is depressed, and prices tend strongly downward. Sales 730 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, (chiefly the former,) at from 6c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 22½c.@23c., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 400 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; 16,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d.@5d.; and 200 bbls. Lard, at 17s. 6d. For London, 900 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Rotterdam, a vessel from Baltimore, with Tobacco, at 30s. For the Cape of Good Hope, a vessel, with 20,000 Staves, at $20 for light, and $30 for heavy; also 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 30c.

## The Wool Trade.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, holders of Wool have manifested more firmness, in view of the reduced supplies, especially of desirable kinds of Domestic, available, and the prevalence of a lively inquiry. Prices, however, have not varied remarkably. The actual sales have not been as extensive as those of the preceding week. Included in the transactions were 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, within a range of from 32c. for common to 48c. for choice selected full-blood Merino; 35,000 lbs. Pulled, at from 30c. to 40c. for No. 1 to extra; and 530 bales South American, on terms not disclosed.

In Boston the demand was good, and sales were made of 350,000 lbs. Domestic, chiefly Fleece; 200 bales Chilian and Peruvian; and 128 bales Mediterranean, within the annexed range: Common to full-blood American Merino Fleece, at 34c.@48c.; Saxony do., 50c.@56c.; Western Mixed. 35c.@45c.; Domestic Pulled, at 34c.@45c. for No. 1 to extra; Smyrna, Washed, 17c.@24c.; Unwashed, 9c.@17c.; Crimea, 9c.@17c.; Cape of Good Hope, 19c.@48c.; Syria, Unwashed, 10c.@12c.; Washed, 18c.@20c.; East India, 9c.@26c.; Peruvian Washed, 25c.@28c.; Unwashed, 15c.@19c.; Chilian, Washed, 17c.@33c.; Unwashed, 10c.@22c.; Buenos Ayres, 8c.@37c. ₱ lb.

In Providence, the demand was moderate, at full prices; sales 46,600 lbs. domestic fleece at 35c.@55c.; and 6,100 lbs. do., pulled, at 30c.@45c. ₱ lb.

In Philadelphia, the inquiry was fair, and prices were sustained. Sales transpired of 190,000 lbs. domestic, at 40c.@54c. for common to fine fleece, and 34c.@38c. for pulled, ₱ lb.

In Baltimore, Pittsburg, Albany, Troy and Buffalo, a light business at unchanged prices has been reported.

### ENGLISH MARKETS.

The English Wool trade, during the month of September, has been noticed by Graham & Co., of Liverpool, thus: "We have had a very active demand for most descriptions of Wool during the past month, both for the home trade and for export, with a further advance in the value of some sorts; Donskoi Fleece nontinues neglected, and the bulk of East India is held for the public auctions, but considerable sales have been made in Oporto, Egyptian, Buenos Ayres, Iceland, &c., at rather enhanced rates, leaving the market very barely supplied with most descriptions of low foreign wools. In English there has again been much activity manifested, particularly for long wools, which are scarce and much sought for, commanding very high prices. Scotch in good request, and considerable sales have been made both in laid and white, at full qnotations. Our next public sales are fixed to commence nn Oct. 6, when 15,380 bales of East India, and 6,220 bales of other wools will be offered—comprising, among the foreign descriptions, Egyptian, Turkey, Oporto and Lisbon, Bnenos Ayres, Chili, Mogadore, Iceland, &c.; as also about 800 sheets of English and Scotch fleece and skin wools, for which an active competition is expected."

## Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending Oct. 16.

*From the Chicago Commercial Express.*

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD AND CANALS.

| | 1858. Week. | 1858. Season. | Same time last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 20,626 | 382,618 | 227,569 |
| Wheat, bnsh | 176,637 | 8,583,601 | 7,145,098 |
| Corn, bush | 121,761 | 8,020,538 | 6,991,942 |
| Oats, bush | 18,547 | 1,759,350 | 974,277 |
| Rye, bush | 2,268 | —— | —— |
| Barley, bush | 12,790 | —— | —— |

*Note.*—5,210 bnshels Barley received by Lake during the week.

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

| | 1858. Week. | 1858. Season. | Same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 7,148 | 244,439 | 120,060 |
| Wheat, bush | 451,213 | 7,854,338 | 6,042,367 |
| Corn, bush | 157,147 | 7,164,568 | 6,510,151 |
| Oats, bush | 13,000 | 1,284,458 | 335,479 |
| Barley, bush | —— | 84,306 | 1,104 |

*Note.*—20,923 bushels Oats shipped by Canal to St. Louis during the week.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

| | 1857. Quantity. | 1857. Value. | 1858. Quantity. | 1858. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 227,569 | $1,220,084 | 382,018 | $1,629,734 |
| Wheat, bush | 7,146,098 | 6,297,794 | 8,583,601 | 5,608,745 |
| Corn, bush | 6,991,942 | 4,490,873 | 8,020,538 | 4,235,921 |
| Oats, bush | 974,277 | 417,005 | 1,759 350 | 534,472 |

AMOUNT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

| | Oct. 17, 1857. | Oct. 16, 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 4,050 | 4,160 |
| Wheat, Spring, bushels | 367,610 | 432,902 |
| Wheat, Red Winter, bushels | 29,125 | 192,912 |
| Wheat, White Winter, bushels | 3,224 | 51,449 |
| Corn, bushels | 46,552 | 116,704 |
| Oats, bushels | 22,994 | 126,505 |
| Rye, bushels | 350 | 5,168 |
| Barley, bushels | 11,096 | 88,816 |

## Auction Sales of Fruit in Boston.

*From the Boston Shipping List, Oct. 20.*

Two cargoes of Malaga Raisins have been received since our last, and the market is well supplied. The cargo of the *Emblem* was offered at auction yesterday, and sold as follows: 1,000 casks Sun Raisins, J. Clemens' brand, at $8 05@$8 25; 100 do. do., at $4 40@$4 50; 3,000 boxes layer do., at $2 50; 1,000 half do. do., $1 35@$1 36; 1,000 quarter do. do., at 78c.@ 79½c.; 4,250 boxes bunch do., at $2,20; 3,200 half do. do., at $1 15: 3,500 quarter do. do., at 62½c.@65c.; 90 kegs Grapes, at $3 87½@$4, all 6 months. The cargo of bark *Jehu* sold as follows: 4,000 boxes bunch Raisins offered, Huelin & Son's brand, 1,000 sold at $2 20; 2,836 half do. do., offered, 1,100 sold at $1 15; 3,500 quarter do. do., at 60c.@61c., all 6 months. Of the above cargo, previous to the auction sale, 1,100 boxes, 400 half do., 200 quarter do. Layer Raisins, were sold at private sale at the current rates.

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.

FRIDAY, at 8, Oct. 22,
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences this mornisg at all the three ticket offices. In conformity with the arrangements announced
FOUR HUNDRED RESERVED SEATS
will be for sale during tbe day, and
ONE HUNDRED SEATS
will be retained for this evening's sales.
THIS (Friday) EVENING—Second night of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
Second night of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemhle, the splendid mise en scène, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.
Señorita SOTO,
and FLORENZA.
STEFANI
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
Admission....$1
Reserved Seats....2
Family Circle....50 cents | Amphitheatre....25 cents
Proscenium Boxes (to bold eight persons)....$20
New Private Boxes (to hold four persons)....10
The third appearance of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will take place on
MONDAY, Oct. 25.
In the conrse of next week
CARL FORMES
will make his first appearance this season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE PICCOLOMINI OPERA LIBRETTO.
An elegant edition of the Opera Libretto containing the original Italian, with a correct English translation as performed by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and at the Academy of Music, New-York, has been expressly published for the performances of Mlle. Piccolomini.
THE PICCOLOMINI OPERA LIBRETTO
contains also a biographical sketch of Mlle. Piccolomini, and six pages of music, containing the gems of the Opera, expressly arranged for this edition.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale at the Academy of Music, and at the regular ticket offices.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor....Mr. Lester

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MLLE. PICCOLOMINI—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVERTTE.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE STRANGER—THE LOVE CHASE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—IRON MASK—CHARLES THE SECOND.

BOWERY THEATRE—PAUVERTTE—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE PAGE OF HISTORY—FORTUNA'S FROLIC.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—LADIES, BEWARE—EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY—COUSIN JOE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 8½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail via Erie Railroad | 8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3 P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P.M. |

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Pacific*, of the North Atlantic Steamship Company's Line, from Galway, on the morning of Oct. 13, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, yesterday morning. Her advices are three days later than those by the *Europa*. She reports that the equinoctial gales had done serious damage, attended with loss of life, to the shipping in the North Sea. No American vessels are named among the injured. A project for an Atlantic Telegraph, from France to America, has been discussed by the Corporation of Limerick. The correspondence between General LAMAR and the Nicaraguan Government, in regard to the Belly affair, appears in the Paris *Presse*. From India we have telegraphic news without importance. The news from China is of interest. General VON STRAUBENZEE had arranged the last outrage at Nanitu by destroying the town. The troubles at Ningpo continue. Among the passengers by the *Pacific* is Lord BURY, son-in-law of Sir ALLAN MCNAB.

By the arrival of the *Black Warrior*, we have Havana dates to the 15th. They contain little of interest. The walls of the Tacon Theatre, according to one account, were so damaged in the late explosion as to require the demolition of the building. Another authority speaks of the injury as less serious.

The arrival of the third Overland Mail from California at St. Louis brings dates from San Francisco to the 24th September, three days later than our last steamer advices; but the mail agent neglected to furnish papers containing the latest intelligence. The agents of the line report that they met with no detention, kept contract time for nearly the whole distance, and made the trip from city to city in twenty-five days. The citizens of Fort Smith, Ind., celebrated the arrival of the mail by a grand demonstration, including a procession, oration and banquet.

Curious developments of Bank management have been made public by the reports of the Investigating Committee appointed at New-Haven, to examine the affairs of the New-Haven County Bank. The President has loaned large sums without security, and without the knowledge of the Directors, and packages of money were deposited in the vaults of the Metropolitan Bank in this City, for safe-keeping, and then paid away without orders by a clerk who cannot now be found. The Bank has means to pay depositors and bill-holders, but stockholders will probably lose one half of their stock.

The Washington *Union* announces that J. GLANCY JONES has accepted the appointment of Minister to Austria.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *Pleades*, Captain FULLERTON, on her voyage from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, and fourteen of the crew were put in irons. Upon her arrival ont they were imprisoned for trial.

At the Cooper Institute, yesterday evening, a ratification meeting in favor of the renomination of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE to Congress, for the Sixth Congressional District, was held, before a crowded audience. The speakers were Coroner CONNERY, Mr. COCHRANE, Colonel MIX, Mr. T. C. FIELD and Dr. CHAUNCEY. The whole proceedings were of an enthusiastic nature, and the large lecture-room of the Institute was not only well filled, but overflowing. A stand was erected outside, from which speakers addressed a supplementary crowd; bonfires were burned and cannons were fired. The friends of Mr. COCHRANE did their utmost to make the occasion one of great rejoicing.

An enthusiastic gathering of Republicans and Americans convened in the Park yesterday afternoon, shortly after 5 o'clock, to ratify the Union county ticket, and express their gratification at the result of the Congressional elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. Speeches were made by the President of the meeting, Judge C. E. PEABODY, the Hon. A. S. DIVEN, the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Messrs. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, W. H. FAY, D. E. SMITH and others.

A Committee of the Senate appointed to "examine into the sanitary condition, and what, if any, alterations are necessary to be made in the health laws of the City of New-York," met at the City Library on Wednesday and organized. Yesterday Dr. GRISCOM was to have testified, but only one member (Senator SCHELL) attended, and the meeting was postponed until 2 P. M. to-day. The Committee consists of Senators ELY, MATHER, DUCHERTY, SCHELL and BAANDARTH.

The Board of Councilmen attempted the transaction of business on Thursday night, but were suddenly brought to a stand, a call from the house demonstrating that there was not a quorum present. The Board was declared adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Police Commissioners met in secret session yesterday afternooo, at the usual hour. No business of importance was transacted.

During the trial of life-boats which came off in the 19th, at Sandy Hook, under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, a small boat was swamped in the surf near the Ocean House, and WEST PRAAT, one of the two men that were in her, was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday, two miles from the scene of the accident.

The examination upon the charges of gambling preferred against ROBERT WILLIS and nine others arrested at No. 561 Broadway on Tuesday evening, was concluded yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs. The magistrate held WILLIS and INGERSOLL, the alleged proprietors of the gambling-house, to bail in $1,000 each, to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions. The others were discharged. Upon the charge of morder brought against WILLIS, the examination adjourned till 3 P. M., Saturday, in order to allow Dr. CHILTON, the chemist, more time to analyze the nature of the blood-stains found in the entry of the house where the murder is alleged to have been committed, and aronnd the cistern where it is stated the body of the murdered man was thrown after being murdered.

The Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment in the case of CANGEMI, convicted of the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, and have ordered a new trial.

The trial of Dr. GAILLARDET, for a felonious assault on Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, at the New-York Hotel, was concluded last evening. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was remanded.

A large and quite enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S Church to decide upon the best means to adopt for the erection of the proposed new church edifice. $175,000 was reported to be necessary. The meeting voted that it should be raised. About $20,000 were pledged by three or four persons, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening when subscription books will be ready.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, held at the Polytechnic Institute last evening, at which Mr. A. A. LOW presided, a resolution to organize a joint-stock company, with a capital of $125,000, for the purpose of erecting a Opera House, was adopted, and a committee of twenty prominent citizens were appointed, to carry the project into effect. The shares were fixed at $25 each.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,900 bales, at steady prices. Flour was plenty and closed heavily. Wheat and Corn were depressed and lower. The auction sales of Rio Coffee were successful. That of Java was a failure. Sugars and Molasses were in demand; prices, however, favored buyers. There was less activity in Provisions and Rice. Freights were quoted firmer, with moderate engagements.

## Judge Parker on the Stump.

Many hard things may be imagined. The ancient poets invented all manner of penal woes to be undergone in the spirit for sins committed in the flesh. There was one poor fellow condemned to fill a sieve with liquid, and another to roll a wheel up hill that never reached the top. A third was afloat up to his chin in water, "but not a drop to drink." The poet GRAY conceived a terrestrial elysium in lolling all day on a sofa and reading novels. Our most vivid idea of an intellectual Tartarus would be a condemnation to sit forever on a straight stool and read such speeches as Judge PARKER delivered before the assembled Democracy of the City at the Palace Gardens.

There was some fun in the speech of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. No man could well help laughing when he heard the distinguished Senator from Mississippi holding forth on the beauties and advantages of Union. That was real music. So with the letter of JOHN VAN BUREN.

But there was nothing of all this sport to redeem the solemn and owl-like utterances of Judge PARKER. His stump speech had no more variety and vigor than a declaration at common law, and was as long and full of verbiage as an old-fashioned bill in Chancery. *Howard's Practice Reports* would furnish much more lively entertainment even to a layman. It is difficult to imagine by what process even a Judge could become so exceedingly grave on so effervescent an occasion. For all the world it reminds us of what Dr. JOHNSTON said of one of the SHERIDANS. "Sherry is dull," said the giant lexicographer; "naturally dull, but it must have cost him a great deal of pains to become what we now see him. Such an excess of stupidity is not in nature." We think Judge PARKER must have been a great while in training to ascertain the limit of ponderosity which a Tammany athlete might attain. "He rides a race" like JOHN GILPIN—and like JOHN GILPIN, too, "he carries weight" with a witness.

It is a matter of regret to find Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON in such company. He should give up writing letters to Democratic gatherings. His epistle to DOUGLAS we sympathized with. It was written in a generous spirit. Whatever may be his political predilections, no man can look upon the gallant fight that DOUGLAS is making with Power, and not kindle somewhat at the spectacle. It was all well enough for Mr. JOHNSON to send him a word of encouragement. But it is too great a descent for such a man to come down to the Palace Garden level of the Buchanan Democracy; particularly if he has nothing more germain to the matter than is contained in his letter from "Lyndhurst, near Baltimore," which was a pendant to the epistle of JOHN VAN BUREN.

All that is now dangerous before us, Mr. JOHNSON thinks, is "the Presidential contest of 1860." He thinks that if it terminates in Democratic success, by a decided vote, we shall then be all right. If we had not heard Mr. JOHNSON indulge in the same style of prognostication in several instances, with regard to *Whig* Presidential candidates, we might think there was something in it. He once thought the election of Mr. CLAY essential to the salvation of the country. Mr. CLAY was not elected, but the country continued to flourish. Now we should very much like to know if Mr. JOHNSON supposes that the chances of this Union would be materially advanced by the election of another President precisely like Mr. BUCHANAN. If he answers this in the affirmative, then we would be pleased to learn how he can be writing letters of condolence to such a traitor as Mr. DOUGLAS, who differs from Mr. BUCHANAN on points that they both deem not only essential but vital. But we do not propose to cross-examine the distinguished advocate. He can make ont a very good case on either side of a question, and be on both sides of it at once—as a man must be who goes in so strong alike for DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN. The truth is that Mr. JOHNSON, like most men who are in the habit of supporting the opinion they are paid for, probably has no very strong political convictions on any subject.

## South Carolina Speaks.

The centre and focus of Southern Democracy is at Charleston. There is published the *Mercury*, that chief organ of Southern opinion, and there the next Democratic Presidential Convention is to be held. The influence of CALHOUN'S name and the authority of his opinions still linger in that political metropolis; the *Mercury*, so long his organ, has not yet lost its *prestige*, but speaks with the boldness of other days in defence of the interests and rights of its section. That journal regards the recent elections with eminent disapprobation. What little confidence it felt in Northern Democracy is sadly shaken. Indeed it has come to the conclusion that no Northern Democrat, not even the most steadfast, is fit to be trusted. At the late session, it says, "the Northern wing of the Democratic Party divided in twain, and one half deserted the Administration, deserted their brethren of the South, and went over to the Black Republicans on the Kansas issue." This, certainly, was sufficiently disheartening. But it was not the worst. Hear what the *Mercury* has next to say:

"The other half—being a mere fraction of the North, represented by some 24 or 30 members in the House of Representatives, and a half dozen in the Senate—were supposed to be sound. They were bepraised in the South as the gold purified—martyrs ready for the stake—angels in their holiness, dauntlessness and purity, clothed in the white garments of the Democratic faith. They go back to the people armed with truth, the whole power of the Administration, and the great issues of the Union to support them. Alas! they did not even make a fight. They went down on their knees at the first shout of abolitionism, and crawled and prayed for pardon and mercy, with abundant promises of future atonement. They forthwith, as one man, from Maine to Kansas, gave up the Kansas Conference Act, and pledged themselves to vote for its violation on the first motion of the Abolitionists in Congress."

There is truth in this lamentation. The Lecompton members did exactly what the *Mercury* charges. They repudiated the English bill. ENGLISH himself was compelled to do so, or be beaten out of sight. It was hard enough to be reëlected even with this concession, and the help of the Administration. But what would the *Mercury* have them do? They wanted to go back to Congress. Does the *Mercury* blame them? They could not be elected in any part of the North so long as they adhered to the English bill. If the *Mercury* wishes to retain a party in the Free States it must not impose conditions so degrading. Charity should induce it to excuse some slight concessions to Northern opinion. The people, this side of Mason & Dixon's line failed to understand why Kansas free must have a population of 90,000 before she could be admitted, when with Slavery she was not only allowed, but bribed, to come in with 30,000. But the *Mercury* refuses to pardon this natural feeling at the North. It emphatically declares that if, at the next session of Congress, the pledges so made shall be carried out, and the other pledge in favor of a protective tariff, "the Democratic party will be dissolved." The South, it says, "will then stand alone faithful among the feithless."

## Giddings on Cuba.

The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS has written a letter to TOM CORWIN, in which he criticizes some remarks made by the latter in a recent epeech at Xenia. It appears that Mr. CORWIN expressed himself in favor of admitting Cuba as a Slave State in case that island shall be acquired by our Government. Mr. GIDDINGS is entirely opposed to euch a course. He declares that the Republican Party is bound to vote against it, and indulges in a rehearsal of abstractions upon the subject of Slavery, dating from the adoption of the Constitution down to the time of Texan annexation. As a member of Congress who has received his dismissal, he addresees Mr. CORWIN immediatly upon his election. The question of Cuban admission he saye will probably be eubmitted to Mr. CORWIN for his vote, and he cites for his guidance and admonition several distinguished Ohio examples, including those of Judge MCLEAN, ELISHA WHITTLESEY and himself.

What reply Mr. CORWIN may think proper to make, we, of course, do not know. As he is a practical man he may deem it best to wait till the emergency arises before determining upon the exact line of policy he will pursue. Statesmanship is a matter of practice rather than of theory. What will be best in any specific juncture can seldom be foreseen. Anti-Slavery men, as sincere as Mr. GIDDINGS, have very conscientiously and patriotically taken positions which no Abolition Convention would be likely *a priori* to approve. Mr. SEWARD, for example, declared in the Senate that he would have voted for California with Slavery had she presented herself in that predicament, and it is not impossible Mr. GIDDINGS might have done the same thing in the like contingency. At all events, we know that Mr. GIDDINGS did vote last Winter for the Crittenden Amendment, which provided conditionally for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State.

His prediction that the Republicans will oppose the admission of Cuba unless her Slavery is abolished is idle. That Party will do no such thing. Now that it has discarded Mr. GIDDINGS, it may be doubted if a single member will vote in the manner he predicts. When we acquire Cuba, it will be with the distinct and general understanding that she shall come in as a Slave State. The North would, indeed, gladly have it otherwise; but it is utterly chimerical to expect that we are to get that island for the purpose of liberating its slave population. There are many reasons, commercial and political, why it is desirable that we should acquire Cuba; and when time and opportunity serve, we shall accept her, Slavery and all. It is an existing institution there, to the establishment of which we have not contributed, and our dominion certainly will not make the condition of the slaves worse than it has been and now is. On the contrary, by putting an end to the Slave-trade, it will vastly improve it. Is Mr. GIDDINGS acting as a true friend of the colored race, by insisting, as he virtually does, that Cuba, with her hundreds of thousands of slaves, shall continue under the rule of Spain, and be for all time the sole enpport of the African Slave-trade in the New World?

PORTUGAL INTERFERING WITH THE FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.—Under a properly-conducted system the French negro colonization scheme might have been so worked as to have been a blessing both to the negro and to the country where his services were in urgent demand. But what was originally asserted to be "voluntary emigration" has turned out to be the Slave-trade in a most obnoxious form, and there is no longer any doubt that the practice of carrying off Africans by force for the French Plantations receives the sanction and support of the Imperial Government.

We published, not long since, the story of the French ship *Regina Cœli*, which was notoriously engaged in the Slave-trade, and which was captured and brought into the port of Monrovia by the English packet-ship *Ethiope*. The captain of the *Regina Cœli* complained of the act to the French Naval commander on the station, and that officer, in a bombastic protest, declared that the capture had been arbitrary and illegal, and ordered that the captain be placed in immediate possession of his ship. This order was not obeyed by the President of Liberia, in whose jurisdiction and under whose authority the seizure was effected, and we have not heard that either upon him or upon the British Government was any reclamation made. The precedent, however, has not been adopted in the case of the *Charles Georges*, lately seized, not by English, but by Portuguese authority, in one of the ports of Mozambique—a port, by the way, which is closed to general commerce, except under special circumstances. The captain of the *Charles Georges* alleged that she was leaky, and that her rigging needed repair; but she was overhauled, and the excuse was found to be fictitious. She had negroes on board; and, in direct violation of Portuguese law, she was lying in a Portuguese port fitted out for the Slave-trade. Under these circumstances, the authorities took possession of the vessel, and she is, at present, lying in the Tagus. Captain ROUXEL, her commander, writes that the most firm and positive demands for reparation were at once made by the French Minister at Lisbon; and that they have not been so promptly responded to, as to pretermit the dispatch of ships-of-war to sanction them, must be ascribed to their offensive presentation or insulting tenor. For the same authority states that his vessel is perfectly free to go where it pleases, and that, in its eagerness to forestall the French complaint, the Portuguese Government had, before his arrival, dispatched orders to the officials at Mozambique to release the ship and pay its master 110,000 francs indemnity.

Such, then, is the *casus belli* between France and Portugal, and it explains the announcement in yesterday's TIMES, that to enforce its demands for indemnity to the owners of the *Charles Georges*, the Imperial Government had sent two war steamers to the Tagus. There is no material difference between this case and that of the *Regina Cœli*, except that the captors of the latter were British, while the former was seized by a power which can be bullied with comparative impunity. As Portugal has justice on her side of the quarrel, we hope that it will be adjusted to her honor and advantage. And if the pretensions of the Imperial Government are pressed too far, Great Britain can scarcely refuse to interfere in behalf of an ancient ally and of principles which she has labored so assiduously to maintain before the world.

TWENTY FOR ONE.—In the recent elections the Opposition took a sweeping revenge for the loss of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr. On his political grave twenty Democratic victims have bled. Thirteen Lecompton ghosts crossed the Styx from Pennsylvania, four from Ohio and three from Indiana. Well may the wrathful shade of BLAIR be appeased.

The blow dealt upon the Administration may well stagger its Northern adherents. But it is at the South that its effect is most disastrous upon the fortunes of the Democracy. The fate of those members of Congress who voted for the English bill, destroys the confidence of the Southern Democracy in their brethren of the Free States. The Washington *Union* may asseverate that the Democratic Party is one and indivisible, bnt its words cannot change the fact. A split has existed for years running along Mason and Dixon's line. It is widening, and soon no bridge can cover it. There is already little which is national in the Democracy except its name, and the time is not distant when no name, however popular, can longer conceal the sectionalism which rends that party in twain.

We are fast tending to the formation of sectional parties. Hitherto the Democrats have boasted that this tendency found an effectual barrier in their organization. But the vaunt, if true heretofore, is true no longer. Observe the ground taken by their candidates at the North on Lecompton and on the tariff; then read the denunciations of their Southern Press. He must be blind who does not perceive the opening chasm which separates the Northern Democrats from the Southern. While endeavoring to bestride it, Mr. BUCHANAN fell in.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—All good thorough education is practical; but there are particular institutions in which industrial efficiency is made more than usually prominent. One of these is the new "People's College," at Havana, near the head of Seneca Lake, in this State, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate observances in the presence of ten or fifteen thousand people last month.

A spacious and elegant edifice has been commenced. Its length will be 320 feet, the extent of each wing 206, and its cost $175,000. Ancient and modern languages, with the higher mathematics, are to be taught, as in other Collegiate Institutions, but its characteristic, if not peculiarity, consists in fitting all its graduates for the practice of some trade, profession or industrial calling, so that upon leaving its walls they may be ready, without further training, to enter upon the practical duties of life. To this end employment, both agricultural and mechanical, is furnished, and all are required to take part therein. It is anticipated that much of the expense of college life may thus be defrayed.

This College and others like it are expected to derive important aid from a bill which passed the House of Representatives, and failed in the Senate for want of time, to be renewed, as we understand, next Winter, appropriating 6,340,000 acres of the public lands, to be divided among the States, at the rate of 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative—the proceeds to be permanently invested in stocks for the maintenance of colleges, where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

THE NEW MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.—The Washington *Union* of yesterday announces with "great pleasure" the appointment of the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Austria, which post, it says, "was voluntarily tendered him by the President." Mr. JONES has, no doubt, all reqnisite qualifications for the place; but it is not on that account he has been selected. If the people of his district had not rejected him at the recent election, the President would hardly have made a Minister of him. There may be a difference of opinion on the question, whether a popular condemnation should be an imperative passport to Executive favor. But according to the laws of latter-day politics, Mr. BUCHANAN was bound to take care of a friend maimed and crippled in his service, and he has done it not only promptly but, as the *Union* assures us, "voluntarily."

NEW TRIAL FOR CANGEMI.—We learn by telegraph from Albany that the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of MICHAEL CANGEMI, and granted a new trial. He has already been tried three times. Twice he was convicted, and once there was a disagreement of the Jury. He is, beyond all question, guilty of an unprovoked and brutal murder. But his chance of escape is now good. We cannot wonder at his wish to escape the gallows, but the question arises, What are our Courts good for?

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Post-Graduate instruction, which, according to the advertisement in another column, Columbia College is about to undertake, promises well for the cause of thorough education.

It is known that many of the cleverest and most earnest of our College graduates are now compelled to go to Europe, and then at Edinburg, or Paris, or Rome, or Berlin, or elsewhere, seek the higher instruction for which no adequate provision is found at home.

Columbia College aims at remedying this deficiency, and in the programme now put forth gives good earnest of what, if encouraged and sustained by public favor, they will hereafter accomplish. This programme embraces law, letters and science, and in each offers most important courses, under the lead of able Professors. We certainly hope that such a measure of success will attend this experiment as to encourage and enable the College to give a yet larger scope to its University instruction, and thus make our City the centre and seat of the higher education.

### Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. STRAKOSCH'S season of Italian Opera (a prosperous one we think) came to an end last eveoing. The Company proceeds to Baltimore and Washington, returning by way of Philadelphia.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Traviata" will be repeated to-night for the second time, with PICCOLOMINI, STEFANI and FLORENZA in the leading *rôles*.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Miss WELLIE gave her second Coocert last evening at Niblo's Saloon. The eotertainment was excellent in every respect. Nothing can be more exquisitely finished than Miss WELLIE'S performance on the Alexandre Organ. It is a new element of pleasure in the Concert-room, and merits the best consideratton of the public. The instrument itself seems to gain new power and beauty under her hands. Miss WELLIS was supported by Miss BRAINERD, Signor BERNARDI, Herr MOLLENHAUER, and Mr. H. C TIMM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This evening Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will take her first benefit (since her return from California) at this establishment, where her success has been eminent. On the close of her Metropolitan engagement, Mrs. HAYNE proceeds to the South and West, after which she proceeds to London, where, we are informed, she has effected an engagement at one of the principal theatres.

A fresh importation of eighty camels, at New-Orleans, is noticed in the *Picayune*. The animals are to be sent to Texas.

### City Items.

MRS. LAMBERT, *alias* Flora Temple, of Boston, and Mrs. MARIETTA BUCKLEY, *alias* Prioress, of Lynn, Mass., commenced a walking match at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street, on Tuesday. Both parties have been in training for the match for the last six weeks, and both appeared to be "in good condition" at starting. They were dressed in gaudy bloomers and commenced at noon their walking match, by the terms of which they are "to walk a plank 30 feet long, 3 feet wide, and raised 3 feet above the floor. The one that sits down, goes to sleep, or falls off first, to lose the stake—$100." They will probably continue walking until some time on Saturday, and meantime ten minutes, three times a day, is all the time that they have for refreshment, which most be takeo in a standing posture and with eyes open. Flora, who is the favorite, weighs 110 pounds, is 25 years old, short and thick-set. Her opponent weighs 120 pounds and is not quite so stout. Both are experienced pedestrians.

The work now in progress by Messrs. HUESTEN & KEOZHL, with RYERSON'S submarine diver, on Diamond Reef, is so far advanced that two more weeks of favorable weather will suffice for its completion, when there will be a uniform depth of twenty-two feet on every part, and the buoy can be removed. The rock is so much broken that but little more blasting will be required, (so we are informed,) the time being mostly occupied in removing fragments to the place of deposit on Govcrnor's Island. Some of the latter weigh several tons, and have to be subdivided by smaller blasts. Others, where it is impracticable to pass them up to the interior deck of the bell, and thence through the man-hole to a vessel in waiting, are slung off by a hawser passed under the bottom, after they have been raised from their bed. The City Surveyor has examined the work within a few days past, and will, it is said, soon report to the Common Council.

Madame MORROW, the female Astrologist, was arrested last Tuesday. Somebody sent the Mayor one of her circulars inclosed in a letter complaining of her as a nuisance. Sergeant CROFT took her, her husband, and her servant girl into custody, at her residence No. 46 Norfolk-street. He effected an entrance with some difficulty, and caught the fortune-teller in the act of deluding a lady, while three others were waiting to be deluded in another room. The Sergeant stated that he had been told that Madame MORROW'S customers were all ladies, who were in quest of husbands, ladies who were about to leave their husbands for other men, ladies who wanted informatioo as to where their husbands spent their evenings, and whether they were attached to other women or not. Madame MORROW'S mother became her surety in $500, for her good behavior and abstinence from fortune-telling (at which she has made $50 to $75 a day) in future.

The annual session of the Law Department of the New York University commences next Monday evening in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The introductory lecture of the course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor; subject, "Legal Education and the Best Method of Rendering it Effective."

One of the owners of the sloop *Hornet* has given notice that he will sue for the value of a mast stolen with some rigging from the sloop while she was lying at Greenpoint for repairs some time ago. The mast was transformed into a liberty-pole and erected by the Democrats at the corner of Franklin and Huron streets at a recent enthusiastic gathering of the unterrified.

The Rev. T. J. BAMIN, lately missionary in Africa, last evening delivered a graphic and geographical lecture on "Central Africa" before the American Geographical Society, at its stated meeting. It was a continuation of those delivered recently before the Mercantile Library Association, and was quite as interesting as they were.

Have conductors on the Hudson River Railroad a right to set apart a car for the especial accommodation of those whom they see fit to allow to enter it, and exclude others who have paid for their passage on the same train? The conductor on the express train from Albany, which arrived at Thirty-first-street at 4:04 o'clock yesterday, did so.

The Company engaged for some time past in endeavoring to recover the $2,000,000 sunk near Hurl-Gate, on the old frigate *Hussar*, in seventy-two feet of water, have applied for the use of RYERSON'S submarine diver to aid them in their labor. Their bid, it is said, was not high enough; at all events they are are not using the diver.

The Guard of Erin, composed of citizens of the Eleventh Ward, commanded by Captain PATRICK DUFFY, proceeded on their fourth annual Excursion, to Mott Haven, on Tuesday. Their uniform and marching attracted much attention. In the evening they had a ball at the Chinese Assembly Rooms.

At the Metropolitan Hotel is Ex-President COMONFORT, just returned from a trip through portions of Canada and the New-England States.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* was towed from the lower bay yesterday, and anchored at the Navy Yard.

### Personal.

A Boston correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes that the Rev. THEODORE PARKER is dangerously ill. The intelligence of the illness of Mr. PARKER, says the writer, "will be received with sorrow throughout the country. He has occupied so large a space in the public eye for so many years, and maintained it with such vigor, that nobody ever seemed to anticipate that he would yield to anything. For several weeks he has been sick in bed, and for a much longer time has suffered from a lingering and increasing indisposition. Last Sonday his pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Mr. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, and the next it will be filled by the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of Lynn. In addition to his weekly sermons, he has devised and commenced a course of lectures, written multitudes of review and magazine articles, and done as much miscellaneous work as half a dozen ordinary men. Great apprehensions are felt for his recovery, especially as he has lost several brothers and sisters by consumption, at about his time of life. His peculiar sphere of activity could never be filled again."

The *Critic* hears of a literary curiosity forthcoming which is likely to be the cause of some gossip, if not scandal. It is a copy of a private journal kept by the celebrated CATHARINE the Second, for her own amusement and reference. The text of this singular document is in French, and, as might be expected, much of its contents is not of a kind usually brought within the reach of either ears or eyes polite. The journal also contains revelations respecting the Russian Royal family and its allies, congeneric and political, and hints of the Imperial policy, such as can be found in no other quarter. For the satisfaction of those who may be sceptical, adds the *Critic*, we may state that the document has been submitted to very competent authority, and has been pronounced to be thoroughly genuine.

A magnificent diadem has been designed in London for the Princess WORONZOFF, of Russia. It is so formed as to be convertible at pleasure into a necklace or bracelets, and consists of nine brilliants of enormous size, each surmounted with brilliants of smaller dimensions, and connected by elastic-jointed chains composed of stones of the same material, the whole being set in silver. The value of the ornament is upwards of £20,000. The diamonds have long been heir looms in the Woronzoff family.

The *Court Journal* states that the Earl of DERBY is suffering from a severe attack of gout at Knowsley. The gout is a bitter enemy of the Premier's; for, though others may suffer more frequently, none can do so more severely. In Lord DERBY'S case it not only seizes the feet but the arms also, and the present attack, which has now lasted about a week, equals in virulence that which kept the noble Earl so long confined to his house in St. James'-square in the height of the Parliamentary session.

"All that has transpired relative to the steps taken by Prince NAPOLEON to induce the Czar to visit Paris," says a Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels, "is this: ALEXANDER II. is said to have replied that he had promised the Emperor of the French and Queen VICTORIA to visit France and England, and that he hoped to be able to perform his promise next Spring."

On the 22d ult. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE received a deputation of the British residents at Constantinople. In thanking them for the compliment paid him, he said that his stay at Constantinople would be but of short duration, and then went on to speak in praise of his successor.

The Russian envoy remained at Tien-tsin at last advices. A large number of Russian ships and steamers were in the vicinity of, or on their way to, the Pei-ho.

Lieutenant MAURY is announced to lecture before the Cleveland Literary Association on the Atlantic Telegraph. RALPH WALDO EMERSON and BAYARD TAYLOR are to speak before the same Society.

The marriage of the Duke of MALAKOFF was to have been celebrated on the 12th inst., and on the 14th the bride and groom would repair to London.

The venerable JOHN VANDENHOFF begins his farewell appearances in Liverpool with *Julius Cesar* and ends with *Cardinal Woolsey*.

Miss LANDOR, the Salem sculptress, has returned to Italy with a portfolio filled with orders.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 41 Wall-street and Astor House.*

## EUROPE.

### ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

### THE PACIFIC AT ST. JOHNS.

### A New Atlantic Telegraph Company.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA.

### Interesting from India and China.

**Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols, 98 5-8@98 3-4.**

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Pacific*, Capt. W. C. THOMPSON, has arrived at this port, from Galway at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th.

The *Pacific* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. She has 280 passengers, among whom are Lord and Lady BURY and suite. She encountered heavy westerly gales during five days.

The *Pacific* brings Liverpool mail advices of the 11th, and telegraphic accounts of the 12th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York on Wednesday, the 29th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 10th inst.

The screw-steamship *Vigo*, from New-York on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, from New-York on the 25th ult., arrived at Cowes on the 9th inst.

The corporation of Limerick had started a project for a transatlantic line between France and America.

The equinoctial gale has done considerable damage to shipping in the German Ocean. Several wrecks and loss of life are reported, but no American vessels are mentioned.

The new Company for completing the *Great Eastern* has been delayed in its organization by the non-attendance of the Directors of the old Company to complete the necessary forms.

France exempts from navigation-dues for another year cargoes of corn, flour, rye and vegetables.

The two French men-of-war have arrived at Lisbon.

The Paris *Presse* publishes the correspondence between the United States Minister to Nicaragua and the Foreign Minister of that Republic, touching the conventions of FELIX BELLY. The American Minister declares that no arrangement of Nicaragua with M. BELLY shall be recognized or assented to—that is contrary to the jost rights acquired by American citizens, and that the liberal policy resulting from the Transit Treaty of November last, shall be constantly maintained. The Nicaraguan Minister replies that his Government wishes only for justice and its rights; it desires friendly relations with the United States, but declares the Transit treaties of no value, because the route was not opened at the stipulated period. M. BELLY appealed to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for protection, and Lord MALMESBURY, in a letter to M. BELLY, tells him that the stipulation of that treaty will, in his own opinion, apply to his scheme, if it is carried out.

The Bank of Frankfort has again advanced its rate of discount, making it five per cent.

The cholera is said to have carried off 20,000 people at Mecca.

The Calcutta mail of Sept. 9 reached Suez on the 3d inst. The news is unimportant. The Calcutta produce market was steady, and the import market brisk. Money was easy. Tonnage abundant. Exchange was 2s. 3¼d.@2s. 3½d.

Hong Kong advices are to Aug. 24. Affairs at Canton were satisfactory. In punishing the late outrage at Namtou, Gen. VAN STRAUBENZEE, with 700 men, sacked and burned the place.

The troobles at Ningpo continued.

Trade at Hong Kong was dull. Exchange 4s. 3¼d. @4s. 4d.

The Shanghae markets were dull. Exchange 4s. 11d.@5s.

### Commercial Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 12—A.M.

The sales of COTTON during Saturday and Monday were 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed steady.

Messrs. CLARK & SONS say the market closed with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market had been quiet since the departure of the *Europa*, and prices of all articles are nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF is dull. PORK is dull. BACON dull. LARD quiet. TALLOW in but little inquiry and prices weak.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR is quiet. COFFEE also quiet, but firm. TEA firm. ASHES quiet both for Pots and Pearls. FINE OILS—All descriptions slightly lower.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 11—P. M.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT firm. SUGAR closes buoyantly. COFFEE is firm. TEA is firm. RICE is dull. TALLOW has slightly declined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS close to-day at 98⅝@98¾ for money, and 98¾@98⅞ for account.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Alleged Violation of American Passports by Prussia—Important Land-Office Decision—Balance in the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

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six Ministers and one hundred and fifty-five Churches, each entitled to one Delegate.

### Iowa Election.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The *Hawkeye* has returns from all the Counties of the First Congressional District, except three, which do not change the result. The Hon. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Republican, will have a majority of about 500.

In the Second Congressional District W. VANDEVER's, Republican, majority is 2,000.

The Republican State ticket is elected by an increased majority.

### Indiana Election.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Mr. ENGLISH'S official mdjority in the Second Congressional District of Indiana is 1,918.

### Politics in Albany County.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 21.

A public meeting was held this afternoon and a Committee appointed to consider the practicability of making a United Opposition ticket in this county against the Democracy. The Committee is to report on Monday.

### The Alleged Slave Bark Isla de Cuba.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The alleged slave bark *Isla de Cuba* remains in possession of the United States officials, while the crew have been held as witnesses in bail of $1,000 each—in default of which they are placed in jail.

### From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Letters from New-Mexico furnish additional items of news. Colonel MILES was organizing two columns to take the field against the Navajos, and severe fighting was anticipaled. The Indians in the northern district were quiet. Judge BOWNE had arrived at Santa Fé. Captain POPE and party would probably Winter at Galesto, twenly miles soulh of Santa Fé.

### Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool *vid* Halifax, arrived at this port aboul nine o'clock this morning. The trip from Halifax was made in 29 hours. The mails for the South will be forwarded by the afternoon train *vid* New-Haven, due in New-York at midnight.

### The Prince Albert Ontward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Caplain WATERS, from New-York for Galway, arrived here last night. She made the passage (in fifty-one) hours, and is expected to make a remarkably rapid trip to Galway.

### Mutiny at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Ocl. 21.

New-Orleans papers to hand by the mail state the arrival of the ship *Pleiades*, from Philadelphia, having fourteen of the crew in irons, charged with mutiny on the high seas.

### The Steam-Tug Explosion at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Mrs. KANE, one of the injured by the explosion of the steam-tug *Bloore*, died lasl night. Her husband cannot survive.

### The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Ocl. 20.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 34.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 16.

### The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Ocl. 20.

There were seven deaths to-day, but none of them were from yellow fever.

## CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.

### Arrival of the Third Overland Mail at St. Louis—Celebration at Fort Smith.

The third Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis on the 16th inst., in twenty-five days from San Francisco. The dates from California are to Sept. 24, three days later than the news hy the last steamship arrival at this port. The papers, however, contain no news, nor do the mail agents report any intelligence later than former dates. The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"Near Fort Yuma they met the first mail from St. Louis going West. It had met with no detention, kept contract time pretty nearly the whole distance, and was sure of touching its Pacific terminus within the specified period of twenty-five days. The second St. Louis mail was met at a locality the precise name of which was not ascertained, but situated four or five days' journey east of Fort Yuma. It had lost some time by detention in the Llano Estacado or Eighty-Mile Desert, where the great distance between the stations which bound it and the soft, sandy soil of the Llano were sufficient to tire down the mules attached to the coach. For a short distance the mail was conveyed on horseback; another coach-station was attained, and all went on smoothly again—the mail when met being in course of recovering all its lost time. The Company everywhere keep extra stock, and have such arrangements that delays cannot he of long duration, or troublesome or inconvenient lo passengers. The mules collected along thal division of the line are said to be generally small, hul the Company are preparing to replace lhem wlth stronger stock."

A grand celebration took place at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 13th inst., on the arrival of the Overland Mail. A correspondent at thal fort writes us the following account of the ceremonies:

FORT SMITH, Ark., Thursday, Ocl. 14, 1858.

As it was announced that the citizens of Fort Smith would celebrate the first arrival on the 13th inst., no pains or expense was spared to make it one of the grandest festivals ever witnessed on the borders of the Western frontier. At dayhreak the bells of the city were rung, a sainte of 32 guns was fired at sunrise by Lieutenants STEIN and BELL, of the United States Army, and at 9 o'clock A. M. a procession was formed in front of the City Hotel, headed by the Fort Smith brass band and military, followed by the I. O. of O. F., Hook and Ladder Co., citizens and visitors on foot. The mechanics turned oul in force. Among the trades represented were a blacksmith's forge and anvil, mounted on a wagon; a gunsmith, a carriage-maker, carpenter, chair-maker, bookbinder, silver-smith, butcher, &c., all wollowing their various avocations, followed by a Menagerie and Circus, which is performing here to-day. The procession marched through the principal streets, and then to the grove, where a stand had been erected and barbacue dinner prepared. Among the distinguished guests were the Hon. JOHN S. PEKINS, M. C., from Missouri; Ex-Gov. DARW, and Major DORN, Indian Agent. Mayor WALTON read many letters from invited guests who were prevented from being present. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, the Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD, JOHN ROSS, J. M. WIMER, and others. After which he introduced Mr. JOHN B. LUCE, orator of the day. Mr. L. addressed the audience over two hours upon the different roules from Fort Smith to San Francisco.

After the oration a sumptuous dinner was prepared for the multitude. To-night a grand ball will be given in honor of the occasion, and promises to be a fine affair.

Lieutenant BEALE's party is now here, and he is hourly expected. They expect to take their departure about the 1st of November.

Yours, H. F. F.

LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO MR. BUTTERFIELD.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858.

SIR: On my return from Tennessee, I received your dispatch announcing the arrival at St. Louis of the first great overland mail from San Francisco. Since then the public journals have announced the safe arrival of several other malls of that line.

I rejoice in your success. Il may develop not one only, but several Californias on this side lhe shores of the Pacific. The country cannot award too high credit to the lamented RUSK, and other members of Congress, who authorized this line to be! established, or to the President who devoted his great abilities to carrying the law into execution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
AARON V. BROWN.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Esq., President of the Overland Mail Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT HORSE FAIR.—To-day is the last day of entering horses for the first annual meeting o the Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses. This meeting is to take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, on the Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, Long Island. Over two hundred horses have been entered for the prizes, which run from $10 to $500. This Association is the one that was chartered Winter before last, and this is its first public meeting. The contracts for a Clubhouse have been made, which is to be erected in time for the June meeting.

POLITICS AND FINE ARTS.—The City is not so entirely convulsed by politics but that the sale of American paintings at LEEDS', yesterday, attracted a very large number of the lovers of art, and the pictures sold, particularly those of KENSETT, LEUTZE, GUSTEN BAKER, HART, BOUTELLE and JENKINS, brought very good prices. The beautiful little picture "Diaz" did not bring a quarter the sum it would have commanded in Paris. In the sale of to-day there are some of the best examples of the landscapists, such as SHATTUCK, CROPSEY, DURAND and JANES, and charming little pictures hy EDWIN WHITE, BAKER and JENKINS.

A match for $1,000 took place at Washington Trotting Park, Providence, on Monday, between *North Star* and *Telemachus*. Bolh hors s were in good condition, and *North Star* won; the shortest time being 2.39¾.

## THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

### Particulars of the Great Mill Between Morrissey and Heenan.

### MORRISSEY THE VICTOR IN ELEVEN ROUNDS.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Thursday Oct. 21—2 A. M.

The champion fight, after a battle which, considering its brief duration, is unprecedented for its severity in the annals of the ring, has been decided in favor of MORRISSEY, who beat the Benicia Boy in eleven rounds occuoying 21 minutes.

During Sunday and Monday the trains brought in from every quarter of the Union the leading men of the mill, and, except Mr. TOM HYER, whose absence was severely commented on and altributed to various unfaltering motives, and who in New-York was

"Like the lasl rose of Summer left blooming alone,
All his lovely companions being faded and gone,"

There was scarcely a sporting man of any note who was not present. The city was on Monday all hustle and excitement, and in every circle, the fashionable and legal, as well as the low, the fighl was the engrossing lopic. Even Mr. FILLMORE with his quiet old family hutler air, seemed to partake of the spirit of the hour, and there were rumors rife that he inlended to he presenl on the field. Many, however, even of those who traveled a long distance, were delerred at the last moment from going, hy the distance and consequent difficulty of reaching the ground, and hy the rumors, for which there was much color, that the Morrissey party, if their hero was beaten, intended blood. Belween the followers of either standard there was little room for choice. It would be difficult, wilh, of course, some exceptions of men who delight in the noble art as a science or a spoit, to select a crowd in any part of the world whose features were more deeply seethed wilh every had and foul passion that helongs lo man. Indeed, did his Satanic Majesty desire to raise a special body-guard for state occasions he could not have sent his recruiting sergeant to more admirable ground than Buffalo has presented the past few days. It would he difficult to find a more blackguard breed than the cross of the Irish and American rowdy offers, and of such were the groups that gave heauty to Bufialo. In all the saloons crowds of these worthies were gathered on the nighl before the fight, all armed lo the leeth with knives and pistols, playing the hully game and lrying each lo cower lhe opposing side. In one of lhe principal sporting saloons indeed pistols were freely presented, and it wanted bul a little more rum lo raise the row into another Bill Poole affair. Of course the rumor of these lllile preliminary discussions frightened many from lhe field. As it was, however, the three steamers charlered for the occasion were crowded.

The night of Tuesday was beautiful, the Indian Summer, in all its soft glories, having smiled Into stillness the storms of the past week, and Lake Erie looked lovely under the brighl moon, as the steamers rode down beneath the shadow of the harhor to her ample breast. The whistles sounded a start aboul 11 o'clock, and, as the different voyagers went aboard, each of the prominents were received with lusty cheers hy the crowds who gathered on the docks. The *Galena* was the first to start, conveying MORRISSEY'S friends. She was followed by the *Ruloola*, the neulral boat, and the *Globe*, with the Heenan party, came last. Shortly after leaving the harbor most of the passengers retired to rest, and found themseives abont 4 in the morning lying off a long sandy island, on the Canada side, called Long Point, some seventy miles from Buffalo. MORRISSEY WAS the first to put ashore—a small boat being seen making for land, which carried Cæsar and his fortunes. For those who followed there was great difficulty of landing, many having to wade to shore up to their arm-pits, and those who did nol having to ride on men's shoulders, and pay for the transport a fare which for extortion might put to blush even a New-York hackman. About 11 the cargoes were landed and found the ring about being formed at a spot some three miles from the Point. This, however, was changed to the Point subsequently, and Immediately beneath the light-house the ring was fixed, HEENAN was the first to enter, accompanied hy his seconds, MCCABE and JONAS, his colors being the stars and stripes, and was followed quickly by MORRISSEY with his seconds, KELLY and an Irish friend.

Round MORRISSEY'S plume were gathered MULLIGAN, who, in his pea-green kids and Russian lealher long hoots, looked the Beau Brummel of the king; Dad CUNNINGHAM, BARNEY AARON, PATTERSON, and various other brilliant fistic knights. HEENAN was supported by HUGHES, COBURN and MCCABE.

On the champions entering the ring il was evident the Morrissey faction was in the ascendant—HEENAN being received with faint and far-between appiause, whereas MORRISSEY'S entrance was greeted with a yell of savage joy. MORRISSEY went forward with cheerful alacrity, and shook his opponent cordially hy the hand, the seconds exchanging similar gracefui courlesies. Their bearing afterwards was wholly different—HEENAN looking and acting with great modesty, while MORRISSEY hlustered and hullied around, offering one thousand to seven hundred, then six hundred, that he would win the fighl, and one hundred lo seventy-five thal he would whip HEENAN within an hour.

Previous to their entrance, HUGHES, on HEENAN'S part, addressed the reporters, who occupied a gallery pleasanly placed on the sand outside lhe inner ring, and staled that although HEENAN was entitled to claim the stakes—the rules of the ring requiring the fight to he on sod, not sand—yel, sooner than disappoini such numbers from various portions of the Union, he would fight. [Much cheering.]

A discussion of an hour then took place as to the referee. Mr. OLIGAN, on MORRISSEY'S side, naming SANDFORD, ODDINGTON and others; and MCCABE, for HEENAN, naming LOUIS BEIREL and others, willhout success. MORRISSEY, at this juncture, offered to fight until a stand-still, and addressing the crowd, said that he felt convinced there was no intenlion to fight. To remove all obstaclea, he would leave the decision lo four persons—LOUIS BAIREL, SANDFORD, ODDINGTON and AUSTIN. To this, HEENAN replied that he came ready to fight—that he simply desired a fair and honest referee, and would consent to no other. Finally the decision was left to LOUIS BSIREL and another gentleman of high character in the Ring, who declined to have his name mentioned, and the champions peeled for action.

There was a vast difference, however, in their appearance. MORRISSSY looked a magnificent animal—red, sinewy and lean, and there was a look of wear and tear about him which spoke volumes. Of the two, he was too finely drawn—weighing only 169 pounds, when his proper fighting weight should have heen 176. His eye, the index of physique, looked clear and hrighl, and full of savage resolution. HEENAN, on the other hand, looked pale and dull of eye, and his muscles, though large, lacked consistency. He had a loose, boyish air about him, and he resembled an Illinois Hoosier ralher than the firmer compactness of MORRISSAY. Altogether he looked soft, and scarcely cut out for a day's work—owing, as afterwards shown, to the condilion of his leg, of which I hefore apprised you, and which confined him to his room down to the day of hattie. Il was in a condilion which should have prevented his seconds from allowing him to fighl, for which the character of lhe ground gave sufficient justification.

Al 27 minules lo 4 the men shook hands, and the seconds retiring, business commenced.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

FIRST ROUND—Both men came up steady. After some sparring and an attempt hy Morrissey to put in his righl, which was well warded off, Heenan gol the first blow on Morrissey's eye; Morrissey struck out lwice without reaching Heenan; Heenan got in his left three or four times on Morrissey's face; Heenan followed Morrissey up to the ropes, when they clinched, both fighting desperately and doing their best. They broke away and gave hil for hit, Heenan putting in effective hlows. They then clinched again, putting in hody hlows. Morrissey got a lock on Heenan, which lhe latter broke, and getting his leg behind Morrissey, threw him. Time, 4½ minutes; first blood and first fall for Heenan.

SECOND ROUND—Both men came up weak. Morrissey played off, and there was a good deal of feinting. Heenan got in his left twice on Morrissey's nose and eye, drawing claret. Morrissey hadly punished. Heenan's blows were terrific. Morrissey planted some very good hits, hut not equal to those of the Benicia Boy, getting in however on Heenan's neck and ribs with effect. Another clinch. During the struggle Heenan's hand crossed the face of Morrissey—loud cries of "Foul" from Morrissey's friends, led hy Mulligan. The claim of foul was refused by consent of referees. Close—Morrissey down.

THIRD ROUND—Morrissey led off but fell short, sparring and feinting. Heenan planted two tremendous hlows with his right on Morrissey's face, putting in his left on Morrissey's nose. Morrissey got in lwo or three Ieft-handers on Heenan's mouth and nose and a severe one on his Ieft kidney. Another clinch, when Morrissey threw Heenan heavily, and fell on him.

FOURTH ROUND—The Benicia Boy came to the scratch apparently weak, dropping his hands below his waist, and retiring to his corner, Morrissey preasing him strongly. Morrissey stock up—odds 100 to 60. Heenan got in a tremendous hlow on Morrissey's nose. Morrissey got in a heavy hlow on Heenan's [illegible] with blood and fought to a clinch, Gen. Morrissey threw Heenan heavily, and fell on top of him. Heenan showed evident signs of weakness. In this round Heenan struck one of the stakes with his left hand, nearly disabling it.

FIFTH ROUND—Both parties showed punishment. Heenan got in his lefl upon Morrissey's nose three times rapidiy. Morrissey got in a heavy blow on Heenan's forehead, which staggered him. He came back leading with his lefl, which was slopped, and Morrissey countered him on the nose, drawing blood in great quantities. Heenan began to fight wildly, getting his left around Morrissey's neck, bul Morrissey gave him hit for hit, finishing lhe round hy a right-hander under lhe jaw, which brought Heenan down, but which the judges decided was not a knock-down blow. Morrissey stock rising; 100 to 20 offered—no takers.

SIXTH ROUND—Morrissey came up strong; Heenan growing weaker. Morrissey got in a stunner on Heenan's nose. Heenan returned three times, which staggered Morrissey. The latter then got in one which shook Heenan terrifically. Both slopped fighting for a few seconds, and looked at each other, when Morrissey hegan again with renewed energy, planting his left heavlly on Heenan's neck, and stopping two or three home hlows of Heenan's. The Benicia Boy gol in some hlows on Morrissey's head, but fought widely. Round closed by a clinch, Morrissey throwing Heenan and falling nn nlm.

SEVENTH ROUND—Heenan led off with his right on Morrissey's nose. Morrissey returned, giving Heenan sharp hits on the mouth and neck. Heenan got in some sharp hits on Morrissey's face, which was dreadfully disfigured. Heenan was hadly baltered about the nose and mouth, bleeding freely. Morrissey showing the hardest hitting, delivering the most effective hlows and putting in two or three heavy ones on Heenan's kidneys. Close—a clinch; Heenan down. Cries of "Foul," as Morrissey's hand accidentally passed over Heenan's face. Claim nol sustained.

EIGHTH ROUND—Heenan came up staggering. He struck in four or five times, but his blows had lost their vigor, and several did not reach. Morrissey came well up lo his work, and put in six or eighl heavy hils on Heenan's face and body. Heenan strove to grapple with Morrissey, and fell heavily.

NINTH ROUND—Heenan came up very weak but fought Morrissey to his corner, when he got in one on his eye. Morrissey finally got in a righl-hander on Heenan's neck, and bolh fell over sideways.

TENTH ROUND—The hilting allogelher in favor of Morrissey; Heenan's blows, though frequent, showing diminished force. He gave Morrissey one, the force of which turned him round, and in the turn Morrissey gave him a severe upper cut under the chin. Another clinch and fall, with Heenan under.

ELEVENTH ROUND—Both men came up very feeble, hut Heenan the mosl so. Some heavy hlows were exchanged, when Heenan, striking oul at Morrissey, missed him, and Morrissey put in a terrific hlow on the jugular. Heenan fell npon his face, Morrissey stepping away from him.

TWELFTH ROUND—Morrissey came up to the scratch weak, hut Heenan did not come to time—Morrissey was therefore deciared the victor.

Immediately at the close the parties made for the boats.

HEENAN has scarcely received any punishmenl, while MORRISSEY bears on his face fearful disfigurations.

The display of science was not very hrilliant. HEENAN, however, showed the most of lhe lwo, MORRISSEY being a most uncultivated fighter, and trusting solely lo his stamina and pluck.

There were about one thousand persons on the stand, among whom were a party of British officers from Canada. O.

## WHAT THE SPORTING MEN SAY ABOUT IT.

### Tom Hyer Desires to Fight Morrissey, or any Other Man in the World, for $10,000.

Though the pugilists, HEENAN and MORRISSEY, are, as their names indicate, of immediate Irish extraction, if not of Irish hirth, yel one of them, HEENAN, was by force of circumstances looked upon in the recent combal as the champion of lhal portion of the "roughs" denominated "American," of which TOM HYER is the reputed chief. These pugilistic squabbles were first brought to light hy lhe Slanwix Hall tragedy, which, as every one knows, resulted in the death of BILL POOLE. This event, which so stirred the community at large, occasioned a compulsory truce among the fighting men, which was broken by the shooting of PAUDEEN, of lhe Anli-Morrissey crowd. Between these lwo events, (and during the truce named,) the two greater factions became split, and subdivided into as many cliques as the Democracy suffers now-a-days. It was determined on one side, however, with considerahle unanimity, that MORRISSEY should be whipped, and the man to do it was sought for. At length, to the great joy of the sporting world, the "Benicia Boy" (HEENAN) arrived in this City from California, where he had made himself noted for his prowess, though he never there or elsewhere had had a ring-fight. He was immediately and urgently pressed to meet MORRISSEY and give him the chastisement which it was believed he so richly deserved. HEENAN seemed not very eager for the fray, preferring, as he said, to lead a life other than thal of a pugilist, and soon afterwards he was appointed to a situation in the Custom-house at a salary of $1,500 per annum. Bul he was not permitted lo enjoy his place or carry oul his good intentions. He was conslantly beset by his professed friends wilh entreaties to agree to a match with MORRISSEY, while the latter was goaded on to seek the fight by representations that HEENAN had repeatedly and launtingly said that he had come from California for the express purpose of whipping MORRISSEY. Of course, with such men matters could not long remain in this condilion. Several hilter and helligerent notes were exchanged between the parties through their City organ, and, at length, after tedious negotialions, a fight was arranged for $2,500. This is the fight which has just taken place.

From the beginning the odds were in favor of MORRISSEY, whose game and calibre had been shown in power by his former ring-fights, but more especially in his contest with Yankee SULLIVAN, at Boston Four-Corners. He had also, as hackers, the chief "faro" men, and, as a general thing, the less respectable of the sporting and fancy men.

HEENAN, however, had lhe good wishes of the more respeciable men of the world, who were not niggardly in accepting hets from his opponents. He had, too, the sympathy of mosl of the community who take any inlerest in such matters, because he had never heen known to he guilly of any open ruffianism. Nol many believed he would succeed, bul it was generally hoped he would.

The drinking saloons were kept open all Tuesday night, and betting was briskly carried on. About the newspaper and telegraph offices crowds of not very amiable-looking men and hoys remained until long after daylight, eagerly making up and retailing every report set afloat from motives of fun or gain. The authentic reports of the result, when finally made known by the later issues of the morning papers, were doubted hy many, who were hoping against hope. Those interested in MORRISSEY'S success, were, of course, elated in proportion to the amount of money which they had at slake.

It may not he out of place to menlion thal one well-known sporting character of, this City losl $5,000 by the result, while another won $3,000.

By noon of yesterday all doubts were dispelled, and large nunihers of lhe private debts were paid.

In the evening the friends of MORRISSEY had a grand carousal at BUTT ALLAN'S, in Broadway. TOM HYER, who was a heavy hacker of HEENAN, appecred among them in no good humor, and freely expressed his opinion, winding up hy the declaration lhal he was prepared to fight and "lick" MORRISSAY, or any man in the world, for $10,000.

Though the leading sports had not yet relurned from Buffalo there was quite a gathering at E. T. WHITE'S, in Broome-street, which is the rendezvous for the Anti-Morrissey men. Favorable opinions were expressed of the defeated pugilisl, as a young man of undoubted pluck. It was argued lhat he was a hetter sparrer than MORRISSEY and an abler wrestler, and that if he had nol gone in so vigorously on the start—if he had not over-fought himself—he would, evidently, have won the fighl. His seconds were blamed for indiscretion. It was claimed too thal, as it was, MORRISSEY had received the greatest amount of punishment, and, on the whole, the unsuccessful parties were in good spirils, though they mus have lost largely.

OFF FOR THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—The little schooner *Sea Witch*, of New-London, 109 tons hurden, and originally built for the business of Bank fishing, has just sailed for the Society Islands, *vid* Rio de Janeiro, in command of Capt. CHAPMAN. She is to run between the Islands and San Francisco, carrying fruit. Captain CHAPMAN and his associates also have it in contemplation to build two other vessels of larger tonnage, and swift sailers, to put into the same trade.

THE HON. J. GLANCY JONES.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that the appointment of the Hon. J. GLANCY JONAS, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Austria, which was voluntarily tendered lo him by the President, has been accepted by that gentleman. The faithfulness and ability of his whole course in Congress as a national Democrat have been recognized and indorsed hy the country. As Chairman of lhe Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives—the most important position in that body—he was eminently successful in his statements. Should the tariff question be agitated in Congress at the next session, his loss will be felt. Bnt his appointment to Austria was fit to he made, and we are glad that he has [illegible]. *Washington Union.*

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

### Contents for Saturday, Oct. 23.

I.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Democratic Flunkeys—Administration and Opposition Parties—The Political Tornado and its Effects—Pennsylvania and New-York—Africa for the Africans—Movements of Spiritualists.

II.—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from Paris, London, Germany, Havana, etc.

III.—LATER AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

IV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE.

V.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

VI.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

VII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

VIII.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IX.—THE THREE ISTHMIAN ROUTES.

X.—REPORT OF LIEUT. GILLISS' ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION—The Solar Eclipse in South America.

XI.—THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS—The Result in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iown—Tables of Congressmen Elected.

XII.—PERSONAL ITEMS.

XIII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Items for Farmers.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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*Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.* BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau-streets.


**Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe**

Is the only Safe in market which
COMBINES BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
Examine lhe SHEAT-IRON SAFES which were *unexpectedly tested* at the burning of the Crystal Palace, the woodwork in *every one* of which is either *wholly or partially destroyed.* It will hardly he *pretended* at this day lhat any Sheet-Iron Safe is burglar-proof.
Dépôt for LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
At FAIRBANKS & CO.'S,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

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MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER,
NEVER FAILS
TO ERADICATE AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS. &c., &c., &c.
Dépôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

**Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.
This prices of all our standard machines have been greatly redneed. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, It is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now redneed so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**Elegant Clocks and Bronzes,**
JUST RECEIVED,
PER SHIP AUGUSTUS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

**A New Importation of Tubular Ties,** Scarfs and Fancy Neck-Ties of all kinds, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

**No More Baldness or Gray Hairs.**—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ARCHENIENNE, or HAIR RENOVATOR, the greatest chemical discovery of the age, is an infallible restorer of the hair and sight. In baldness and gray locks it has the virtne of disengaging the capillary tnbes, and giving the cnticle such a stimnlus as to fully restore the impaired functions, thereby imparting a new growth of beautiful brown or black, not by acting as a dye, or staining the skin, but giving the hair a soft and glossy appearance, with a tendency to curl. For sale by all respectable druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia.
At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

**Stearns & Marvin's,**
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
{ No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
{ No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

**Our Elegant Assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,** for the FALL TRADE, is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

**Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

**Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings,** &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Herron Sewing Machine Company's**
NEW AND SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, only $25.
Superior to the highest price machines, for
ONE-QUARTER THE COST.
Send for a circulsr. No. 447 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements nver all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing this keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

**The Celebrated Scotch-Wool and Shaker-knit Undershirts and Drawers.**—Also, Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

**Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Snpporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Ladies' Splendid Gaiters, with and without Heels,** from 12s. to 20s.; charming Slippers 6s. to 10s.; lovely Boots and Shoes for children, all styles and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal st.


## MARRIED.

WOLFE—LAFORGE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. SEWARD WOLFE to Miss MARY L., daugbter of Bornt S. Laforge, Esq., all of this City.

HARLOW—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, hy the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, GEORGE HARLOW to MARTHA A., youngest daughter of John H. Lockwood, Esq., all of this City.

BEALIN—BOARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, CHAS. J. BEALIN to Miss HATTIE L. BOARD, all of this City.

WILCOX—SWITZER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, hy the Rev. S. D. Burchard, CHARLES C. WILCOX to ELIZABETH W., daughter of Andrew Switzer, Esq., all of this City.

WAIR—WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, hy the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. JAMES B. WAIR to FANNIE E., second daughter of Ross W. Wood, Esq., all of this City.

PHILLIPS—BARNSTAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington-square, by the Rev. Doctor Hutton, ENWIN PHILLIPS to AMELIA L., daughter of Henry Brewster, all of this City.

TAUKSDAIL—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. JOHN A. Smith, all of Brooklyn, to Miss THERESA A. Smith, all of Brooklyn.

[illegible], on Wednesday, Oct. [illegible], by the Rev. Peter [illegible], ALBERT J. [illegible] L. HEWLETT, all of this City.

HOLBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. [illegible] the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Samuel [illegible], D. D., LAICESTRA E. ELY, of New-York, to ANNA N., daughter of Lowell Holbrook, Esq., of Brooklyn.

HOLBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. [illegible] the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Samuel [illegible], D. D., LAURUS BLAKE, of Orange, N. J., to ANNA N., daughter of Lowell Holbrook, Esq., of Brooklyn.

CARPENTER—HYATT.—At Locust Grove, Chappaqua, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Black, of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, Mr. THOS R. CARPENTER, of New-York, to Miss KATE A., daughter of Nath. Hyatt, Esq., of Chappaqua.

WOOD—SHOTWALL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by Friends' ceremony, THOMAS S. WOOD, of Philadelphia, and CARRIE A., daughter of Henry R. Shotwell, of the former place.

WASHBURN.—At Locust Grove, Chappaqua, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, Mr. JAMES C. HULL, of Claremont, to Miss MALISSA A., daughter of Samuel Ashburo, Esq.

LEONARD.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, JAMES B. LEONARD, in the 72d year of his age.

GREEN.—At New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., of yellow fever, HANNIBAL H. GREEN, a native of New-York, aged about 40 years.

BULLIONS.—At Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 19, after a lingering illness, HENRY L. BULLIONS, M. D., aged 26 years.

## DIED.

BARR.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE BARR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

CROTTY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, ELLA FRANCES, only child of Henry F. and Rachel A. Cristy, aged 1 year, 7 months and 16 days.

The funeral services will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of Wilbur T. Hale, No. 46 Leroy-st., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J., for interment.

DENNISTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, ADA, daughter of Wm. M. and Margaret W. Denniston, aged 2 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) aftern

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or to do the general housework in a small private family; is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Best of City reference can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL, and well-recommended woman, a situation; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, &c., and is a first-class washer and lroner; has eight years reference from her last place; she will be found economical, willing and particularly neat. Any family wishing a reliable servant, will call at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small, private family, one intending to leave the City preferred. Understands all kinds of family cooking, and can offer the most satisfactory city reference as to character and capability, having lived for seven years in one family. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAhle young girls,[(sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate, one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c., the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good references from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady, or travel with a family. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, or has no objections to do the general housework in a small private family; she is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. The best of City references can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 177 37th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXPErienced English girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; is very capable in the dining-room, and will be found in every respect a most desirable servant. Furnishes the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE STEADY WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; has a smart boy 13 years old, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if he was taken with her. Call at No. 128 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND willing young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, either in this City or Brooklyn; can give best of references in either city; can refer to one family with whom she lived nearly 6 years. Apply at No. 133 West 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; the other to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. The best City reference from their last places can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook, no objection to assist in the washing in a small family; the other as nurse, is capable of taking the situation; three years' reference if required. Call, for one day, at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at sea. Good City refereuces. Can be seen at No. 185 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's till suited, No. 52 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing and French fluting. Has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread and pastry maker. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has a healthy baby. Can be seen until engaged at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, or address S. M., Box No. 170, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a good neat sewer; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 244 9th-st., 2d-floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Gramercy-park, 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; the other to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. The best City reference from their last places can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 25th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing and French fluting. Has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread and pastry maker. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has a healthy baby. Can be seen until engaged at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, or address S. M., Box No. 170, *Times* Office.

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WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND willing young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, either in this City or Brooklyn; can give best of references in either city; can refer to one family with whom she lived nearly 6 years. Apply at No. 133 West 32d-st., in the store.

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WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND willing young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, either in this City or Brooklyn; can give best of references in either city; can refer to one family with whom she lived nearly 6 years. Apply at No. 133 West 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; the other to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. The best City reference from their last places can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook, no objection to assist in the washing in a small family; the other as nurse is capable of taking the situation; three years' reference if required. Call, for one day, at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at sea. Good City refereuces. Can be seen at No. 185 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's till suited, No. 52 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing and French fluting. Has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread and pastry maker. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has a healthy baby. Can be seen until engaged at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, or address S. M., Box No. 170, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a good neat sewer; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 244 9th-st., 2d-floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 177 37th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY, and most respectable girl; has served in first-class families as chambermaid; also, as general servant; can do good plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing, efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting. Can be well recommended from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Call at No. 94 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, RESPECTable persons, situations, one as a first-rate cook, and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waiter; both will be found willing, capable persons; refer to former employers. Apply at No. 368 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG woman, with best of references from last employer, a situation to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, for a Protestant girl, to do the general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. She can furnish the very best of City references, having lived for the last year and upwards in a clergyman's family. Inquire at No. 120 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is a good hand at all kinds of baking; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required; no objection to a nice country situation; good reference. Address No. 48 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to travel with a lady, or would go South and take care of children, to which she is accustomed; she is a good seamstress, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a grown child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a small family; or do chamberwork or assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE AND tidy young woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, who has lived four years in her last place; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 4 Phelp'a-place, 30th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class cook and baker—bread, pastry, soups, jellies and all kinds of desserts; understands her business in all its branches and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 129 7th-av., corner of 19th-st., for 2 days, if not engaged. The best of reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as nurse; is capable of taking a baby from its birth or at any other age, or as seamstress; can cut or fit childrens' dresses, or any other family sewiug. Call or address No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Apply at No. 46 Raymond-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking and the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or laundress. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT ONE AND a half hours' ride from the City, a girl to do general housework for a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and baker. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 218 Pearl-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock. English, Welsh, Scotch or German preferred.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress. One willing to go in the country. Call at No. 130 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday and Friday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED — SEVERAL RESPECTABLE LADS, living with their parents, to act in the capacity of check boys. Salary, $50 per annum. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO'S., Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 15 TO 19 years of age, to assist in LORD & TAYLOR'S office. Salary very moderate. Apply by note only.

WANTED.—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can bring good City references, may apply at No. 8 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A LAD NOT OVER 15 YEARS OLD. Apply by letter to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Inquire at No. 61 7th-st.

WANTED — A GOOD SMART GIRL, TO DO general housework, at No. 119 Carlton-av., second house from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

## DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars at the Academies.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY No. 54 East 13th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., and 3½ P. M. for ladies and children. Circulars can be had as above. Days: Wednesday and Saturday.

ENGLISH ROAST AND BOILED BEEF for dinner to-day. RICHARDSON & HAYTER, No. 120 Water-st., near Wall, who have for sale Scotch grouse and spechirens, English pheasants, hares, bacon, hams, herring, roast mutton, patted bloaters, pickles, &c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who has been in charge of good places for many years; understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, planting and pruning all kinds of trees, vines, &c.; saving, raising and forcing all kinds of vegetables; can take care of a green house, and is a first-rate driver if not wholly occupied in the above capacity. Good reference. Address E. L., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, until further arrangements.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 YEARS OF age, from Ohio, where he has had two years experience in a wholesale and retail store, a situation as clerk in any respectable wholesale business; grocery, dry goods, or books and stationary preferred. Can control some trade and is willing to travel. Salary less of an object than a good situation; undoubted references as to character, &c. Address OLIVER, No. 76 Barclay-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener and farmer; his wife is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands dairy-work, &c. Both are willing to make themselves useful. Wages no object. They have the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as conchman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL RECOMmended, a situation in some wholesale, retail or any other business where he can devote his time to his employer's interest; speaks and writes German, and will be found willing, obliging and industrious; by applying or addressing a note to A. S. G. No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, active man, who understands his business well, and the care of horses, and is a careful driver; willing to make himself useful and obliging. Any commands left for S. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, or at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will be respectfully attended to. Unexceptionable and most respectable references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, in a shipping, commission, or wholesale grocery house; has had nearly five years' experience; perfectly satisfactory reference given from late employers and others. Address R. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN 20 years of age, a situation as waiter or footman in a private family; can give good reference from his last employer, where he lived 2 years and 5 months. Call or address No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Young's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE single young man, to go in the country for the Winter; is a good groom and plain gardener; can milk well; understands the care of stock thoroughly, and is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Good refereuce from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT man, as waiter, in a private family, or would take charge of an invalid; is strictly temperate and honest, and a first class waiter; references from the first families in the City. Address J. H., No. 38 Hudson-st.; or R. H. TIMPSON, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant young married man; is a good groom and carefnl driver; no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last place. Call on or address J. J., coachman, at Mr. Kellogg's saddlery, No. 129 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; will make himself generally useful; no objection to going in the country. For further particulars, address H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office; or W. H. ANABLE, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business, and has good references, and would make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and can do most any work on a garden or farm. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk or porter, in a commission or wholesale house, or in a position where he can make himself useful. Salary not so much an object as a permanent place. Address J. Q., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, on a farm in the country; understands the care of cattle, can milk, and are willing to make themselves generally useful to their employer. Address for two days CARETAKER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 5 days, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family; is a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended. Address R. P. S., at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family. He has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses in every respect. City reference can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 888 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family. Is a first-class servant, and can procure the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., for two days, top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family, or to travel with a gentlemen. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 32 University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address B. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, in the South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GALE, COIT & FISHER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING, No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York. WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information is at free.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible despatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned against harboring or placing any confidence in a young Englishman calling himself Henry J. Wilson, who pretends to be an Episcopal clergyman connected with Trinity Church, New-York, and refers to the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton and the undersigned. The said Wilson is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in height, dark hair and eyes, and plausible address. It is believed that he assumes different names. I hereby denounce him as a thorough impostor. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Minister Trinity Parish.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASkets, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.

Gold Watches from $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the First Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY HEAVY TURNING lathe, with back power, wooden shears, slide rest, with belts, hangers, pulleys, tools, &c; also, one large face lathe, with stand, belts, pulleys, chucks, &c.,—the two for $60. Apply to D. MILTON, Greenpoint, near the Ferry.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or Inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG working man, wishes the use of a Lawyer's Library, (so that he may employ his leisure time in reading law,) for which a reasonable compensation will be given. Address JUNIUS, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THIS AND foreign countries published and imported by BELKEL BROTHERS, Opticians, No. 19 John-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN. Fall Session, of seventeen weeks, commences Nov. 3, 1858. Terms, $75 per session. No extra charge except for music. Address Mrs. SARAH A. JOHNSON, Principal. REFERENCES.—Mrs. H. P. DEGRAAF, No. 136 East Broadway; Mr. DANIEL WEBSTER, No. 66 East 38th-st.; and Mr. P. A. GAY, No. 9 John-st.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE. The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION. Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

BOYS' SCHOOL, No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction. The Lessons will be two daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk. The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors. The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick. In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons. The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter. Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES, MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Executive Committee.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY of the City of New-York, will commence its annual Session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The Introductory Lecture of the Course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor of the Law Faculty. Subject—*Legal Education and the best method of rendering it effective.* Members of the Bar, with their ladies, and the friends of the University generally, are invited to attend. The Law Lecture Room in the University will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, where students can apply for admission. Tuition $100. Session four months.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountain and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers. M. MORSE, J. H. WRIGHT.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard'a, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS,

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

**SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-... BROOKLYN.**—A first-class, brown-stone ... 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second ... feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in ... garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good ... neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and ... city. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min ... ferries. A cheerful and complete home ... expensive one; will be sold with or without ... or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable ... sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can ... bond and mortgage. Possession given imme... in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 ... Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

**SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A BEAUTIFUL ... four-story, high-basement, brown-stone ... nearly new and in perfect order, located in ... tween 8th and 9th nvs., on high ground and in ... ghborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for ... ace in the country, near the City, worth from ... $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and ... For further information, inquire at No. 43 ..., of Mr. LYNES.

**SALE**—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE ... high-stoop house, No. 22 West 26th-st., adjoin... chapel, nearly finished, four stories high, ... finished high-ceiling basement and under ... the modern improvements, and built in the ... Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock ... J. B. CORLIES.

**SALE IN BROOKLYN**—TWO VERY ... got up cottage houses, one with two lots, situ... west side of Classon-av., between Putnam and ... also two on Washington-av. between Ful... Lafayette avs. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. ..., Washington-av., fifth house north of ...

**SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—THE ADVER... would sell or exchange a valuable block of land, ... the city of Buffalo, on Big Buffelo Creek, for ..., either in this City or Brooklyn. For further ..., inquire of GREGORY & AVERY, No. 19 ...

**SALE**—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY ... ed, and ready for immediate improvement, ... on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and ... terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to ...TRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

**SALE OR EXCHANGE**—THE MODERN ... brown-stone house No. 151 Avenue B, oppo... ...ins-square, in good order, with every con... would be exchanged for other City property ...av. Apply to W. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

**SALE**—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS ON ... side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., ... ithout building loan; a very desirable property ... improvement. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d ...

**SALE OR TO LET**—A HOUSE AND ... on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all ... provements; in first-class residence in every ... For card of admission and terms apply to DA... Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

**SALE**—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET ... 31st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas ... water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood ... easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 ...

**SALE**—THE 4-STORY STONE-FRONT ... No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th nvs.; ... odern improvements, and is in perfect order. ... the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-...T.**—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots ... a few minutes walk from Hnrlem and Peck-slip ... 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Un... water views, high ground. Ten years to pay ... ar with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 ... st.

**$1[illegible]000 OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY** for sale and exchange for merchandise; ... the best business stores well let in Fulton-av. ... st. Lots on Fulton and Flathush avs. A ... ge on Beltic, Duffield and Adelphi sts. In... the owner, WILLIAM MACKAY, 93 Fulton-av.

## TO LET.

**ROOF STORES, LOFTS AND ... TO LET.**—In the *Times* Building, on Park, ... and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—3-STORY ... etic high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar ... lot No. 292 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Price $5,... Rent $400. Gas through house, and ..., &c., with the house. Possession immedi... at No. 18 Exchange-place, Office No. 5, ... 1 o'clock, on W. W. LELAND.

**T—NO. 108 RYERSON-ST., NEAR MYRTLE-...** road, 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; ... er conveniences; tea-room, &c. Possession ... ey at No. 106; call and see it. Apply on ... to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

**T—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT ...** nt, consisting of six rooms, in house No. 35 ... also, three rooms on the third floor to n small ... h gas and Croton water. Inqnire on the ... or of A. RAYMOND, No. 297 Broadway.

**T—TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR,** ... bedroom and cellar-kitchen, gas, bath, &c., ... t 23d-st., near 2d-av. Rent $200. Apply on ... es or to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* ... 138 Nassau-st.

**T—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST** ... at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th ... es one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the ...

**L TO LET.**—THE PREMISES KNOWN ... Eastern Hotel, situate on the corner of ... and South sts, at the South Ferry, contain... 70 rooms, many of which are now let to ... occupants, and the remainder are filled by ... persons. The furniture will be sold, or let ... house, if not sold. The present tenant being ... lth, is desirous of giving possession immedi... ly at office of W. W. TOWNSEND, No. 1 ... ntry, front.

**...SES. DURING THE LAST YEAR THE** ... ry and attic house, No. 39 Franklin-st., five ... of Taylor's Saloon, was fitted up into six suites ... bed and bath rooms, and eight single rooms, ... modern convenience of gas, water, &c., and is ... w to let for one or two years. Rent for the balance of ... year $100 a month. There are daily applications for ... ites of rooms and board. No. 39 Franklin-st. It can be ... en at any time.

**FURNISHED ROOM IN BROOKLYN.**—TO ... be rented to a private family till the 1st of May next, ... the handsome 3-story brick house, with basement ... and sub-cellar, No. 42 Joralemon-st. Premises in good ... repair; gas and gas fixtnres throughout; four minutes' ... walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Rent, $275. Ap... ply on the premises.

**STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET**—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, ... with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light ... manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores ... Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement ... and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 79 ... Nassau-st.

**TO RENT**—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT ... brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, ... and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good ... tenant, $650. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Chambers-st. Possession immediately.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET**—NO. 64 EAST ... 22d-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; 3 rooms ... deep, with the improvements and in perfect order. Ap... ply to R. C. REED, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

**DESK ROOMS TO LET IN THE *TIMES*** ... Building. Inquire of NATHAN NESBIT, Nos. 39 ... and 40 Park-row, Room No. 15.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO RENT**—A THREE-STORY AND ... attic or a five-story English basement house above ... 14th-st. and between 3d and 8th avs. Murray hill pre... ferred. Address Box No. 2,929 Post-Office.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, ... a well-furnished house between 10th and 30th sts. ... Address Box No. 1,441 Post-Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE**—SIX-... miles from New-York by railroad, through in 60 ... minutes; situation delightful, eminently healthy, shel... tered from rough winds, with an unsurpassed view ... over New-York, Staten Island, Long Island, the Bays, ... Narrows, &c. The house is large, very conveniently ar... ranged, cold and warm water in kitchen, laundry and ... bath, furnace, cellars, closets, &c.; barn, carriage-house, ... stables, &c., are all new, elegant and strong; five acres ... of land under high garden cultivation. Price $12,000; ... one-half may remain on mortgage. Will be sold with or ... without furniture and stock. Could be used as a fine ... Summer boarding-house. Address H. B., Box No. 158 ... *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—A ... country residence, pleasantly situnted on the main ... street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 ... acres of land. The house is in complete order, having ... recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in ... good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. ... Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, ... Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, ... known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable ... dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 ... feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. ... HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**TO LET**—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A ... house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a ... few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, fur... nace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. ... Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—TEN THOUSAND OR FIFTEEN ... thousand acres of land for grazing or agricultural ... purposes in Central Tennessee; also, 500 to 1,000 acres in ... Michigan; also, a farm of 1,400 acres well improved, for ... sale or exchange for City property. Full particulars ... given by JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN** ... all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, ... finished in laudscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. ... FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. ... Established 1848.

**CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS**, WITH SIDES—... cottage bedsteads, new styles, only $4; cribs, cradles, ... &c., a variety of new and beautiful patterns; mattresses ... of all kinds, warranted good and prices low, at WALK... ER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., ... in the basement.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR...** uiture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, ... At prices from $25 and upwards. ... WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) ... Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI...** TURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, ... No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply ... constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on ... application as above.

**$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF** ... Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 ... Ann-st. Also, these $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, war... ranted to give satisfaction.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**THE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD** furniture, rare and valuable paintings, &c., will be continued THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 22, at No. 41 La... fayette-place, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL,** OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the dépôt. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, rauge, furnace, marble mantels, &c., &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers n desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Frout-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

**TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.**

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

The well-known establishmeut of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on hond and mortgage for five yenrs.

**CAMELIAS AT AUCTION,**

FROM A. DRYBURGH, PHILADELPHIA.

A superior collection of upwards of 500 splendid camelias, selected from the collection of Audrew Dryhnrgh, the largest in the United States, all in hud, and of the choicest description, from one to six feet high. Amateurs and florists are respectfully called to this sale, as it composes one of the choicest assortments ever offered at auction in this City. To be sold at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Cat alogues uow ready.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jaun...

**P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER** of Jacob W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchents' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 8 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt on West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Peter Harmou, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, frontiug on the Turupike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE OF TENTH-AVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET PROPERTY.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—The lot and buildings known as No. 352, east side, 74½ inches south of 33d-st.

ON THIRTY-THIRD-STREET—Three lots and buildings known as Nos. 307, 309 and 311, north side, 45.9 feet east of 10th-av.

ON THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots and buildings thereon, north side, 100 feet east 10th-av., Nos. 303 to 309, inclusive.

BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREETS, ADJOINING ABOVE AND TENTH-AVENUE LOT—One lot and building. Dimensions of all to be found on maps, at No. 7 Broad-st. By order. CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee. CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureans, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, bureaus, washstands, &c., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomeus, lounges, mattrasses, painting and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

**HARDWARE AT AUCTION.**—RICHARDS & KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway: Hand-saws, augers, auger-bits, currycombs, table knives and forks, counter scales, anvils, pocket-knives, shears, scissors, double-barrel guns, revolvers, &c.

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also, an invoice of French and German toys and fancy goods.

Catalognes and samples early on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—PEREMPTORY SALE OF household furniture, carpets, &c. M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., all the household furniture contained in the said residence, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in moquet and hair cloth; centre and side tables, rosewood bookcase, extension dining tables, cutlery, glass ware, dinner sets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, together with n general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.—Elegant jewelry, consisting of sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, ear-riugs, studs and sleeve buttons, vest buttons, &c., set with Mosaics, enamels, and cameos of new and rich designs; also, superh 18 carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, embracing patent and detached levers, chronometers, and double timekeepers, with independent stop-seconds; also, gold vest and guard chains, chatelaines, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Anctioneer.

Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock.

**CHOICE LAW LIBRARY**—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and Admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, being now out of print; also digests, commentaries, treatises, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.** THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, ESQ., AND J. SWINBURNE, ESQ., OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d October, at 10½ o'clock each day, comprising about 300 superb paintings, including the works of the first artists in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a second-hand fashionable coupé, plate-glass, lined with blue cloth, fit for immediate nse without any expenditure; cost $600. Will be sold without reserve.

Also, a fine, short-tailed, black Bashaw horse, very stylish, 16 hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle in all harness; has trotted in 2.46.

A. M. MERWIN, Anctioneer.

**BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.**—TRADE SALE—Rooms No. 13 Park-row, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 6½ o'clock, valuable private library of choice standard works in theology, divinity, Biblical literature, embracing the writings of the early fathers of the Church; many of them are very scarce and valuable; also, a collection of books in general literature, comprising history, travels, biography, poetry, belles lettres, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

**BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.**—TRADE SALES Rooms No. 13 Park-row, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 6½ o'clock. New and Old Books—Comprising a large variety of fine library copies of valuable standard works in general literature, embracing many old and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

**OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.**—JOHN LEVISON, salesroom No. 281 Broadway, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a fine collection of about 150 paintings, the property of a geotleman leaving for Europe, among which will be found some rare gems by the most talented artists of the day. Connoisseurs and others are respectfully invited to attend this sale.

FIELD & COLE, Auctioneers.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—FIELD & COLE will sell, THIS DAY, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 151 Fanderhilt-av., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, Sheriff's sale of wines and liquors, champagne, claret, brandy, gin, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a family horse, 6 years old, black, very gentle and kind, and desirable for family nse; will be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.**—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

SIMSON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.**—Regular auction sales of the Merchants'-Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE** late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Willimnson, No. 37 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

## LOAN OFFICES.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL** kinds of Merchendise. Watches bought and sold. No. Nertlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

## FINANCIAL.

**JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,**
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Irelnnd, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jernsalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sals in sums to suit.

**COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF J. R. DIORTON & CO.,**
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particnlar attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, nt current rate of Exchenge.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } ss.
SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

**UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK** Commissioner of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.

Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the sad Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, }
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.) }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858. }

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of snbscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfelted. This forfeitnre will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of thnt firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in snch extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchnnge thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO } R. R. Co., 37 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858. }

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

**REMOVAL.**—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughont America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wnll-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED**—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, }
October 14, 1858. }

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst, until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

**THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK** have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

## BANK NOTICES.

**CITIZENS' BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

**ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18,** 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

**CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.**—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$800—PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS** GROCERY STORE.—An old-established stand, and one of the best in the City. Any respectable man having $800 cash can half interest, or a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply in the store No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

**COAL-OIL FACTORY FOR SALE**—IN IMmediate vicinity, in complete order and with capacity to distil and refine 1,700 gallons off. A rare opportunity now offers to engage in a very profitable business, and purchase works at a great bargain. Address Box No. 1,969, New-York Post-Office.

**FOR SALE**—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy goods and millinery store; one of the best stands on the 6th-av.; store beautifully fitted up; stock light, and will be sold very low, if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, No. 19 8th-av.

**FOR SALE**—A LUCRATIVE MECHANICAL business, the proprietor being compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. Inqnire of W. D. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall-place.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.**—A GILT-EDGED POCKET DIARY OR memorandum-book, containing two notes against the Illinois Centrnl Railroad Co., dated Oct. 8, 1858, due on demand, nnmbered 51 and 52, printed in green. Also, three pnst due coupons of the 2d mort. La Cr. & Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bond. The finder by leaving the same at this Office will be liberally rewarded.

**$10 REWARD.**—LOST ON WEDNESDAY evening last, on the corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, a gold three wire band BRACELET, with an engraved scroll in front. The above reward will be paid if left with J. Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

**LOST**—ON MONDAY, THE 18TH INST., A GOLD BRACELET; the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to WM. J. IRWIN, No. 51 Pine-st.

## FOR EUROPE

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worrow, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

**THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF** Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

| From New-York for South-ampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Southampton for New York |
|---|---|---|
| ARIEL.....Oct. 30. | Nov. 27. | Dec. 1. |
| VANDERBILT.....Nov. 27 | Dec. 25. | Dec. 29. |

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificetes issued for passage from Europe.

Specie dellvered in Loudon and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,** BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without deley, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## THE GAMBLING-HOUSE CASE.

**Examination Resumed before Justice Connolly--Large Crowd of the Fancy--The Blood-spots Found in the Entry-way--The Examination on the Charge of Murder Set Down for Saturday--All the Gamblers but Two Discharged--Willis and Ingersoll Admitted to Bail.**

The examination in the case of the parties arrested on Tuesday evening, at the alleged gambling-house No. 581 Broadway, upon the charge of gambling, was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Tombs, before Justice CONNOLLY. Robert Willis, the proprietor of the gambling-house, was present, wearing his kid gloves and complacent smile of the previous day. A large crowd of the "fancy" was present, highly interested in the proceedings. Conspicuous among the throng was Marcus Cicero Stanley.

James Jennings was first put on the stand.

Justice CONNOLLY informed the witness that he was not obliged to answer any questions tending to criminate or degrade him.

Mr. Busteed objected to the right of the magistrate to make such an announcement, alleging that it could only be made by the District-Attorney.

Justice CONNOLLY insisted that he knew something about law.

*Witness examined.—Question*—Where do you live? *Answer*—I decline to tell where I live, except that it is in the Eighth Ward.

Q.—Do you know the premises No. 581 Broadway? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you there on the evening of the 19th of this month? A.—I was.

Q.—What part of the house were you in? A.—I was in the second-story front parlor; I went there about 9 o'clock.

Q.—What took you to the house? A.—I went on business.

Q.—What did you see in relation to gambling?

Mr. Busteed objected to the question as intimating positively that gambling was going on in the house.

Q.—What did you see there? A.—I saw a table, cards, boxes, ivory checks, &c.

Q.—Did you see any money? A.—No, I think not.

*Mr. Busteed*—Except the money the Judge got.

*Witness*—Yes, I did see the Justice have some money counting in his hands.

Q.—Were there any drawers in the table? A.—One drawer I saw; I did not see what was in the drawer; several persons were about the table when I entered the room.

Q.—Who did you see? A.—I recognize several present as among those I saw there.

Q.—What were the persons in the room doing? A.—They were manœuvring around the table with checks.

Q.—Was any person dealing cards? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Ingersoll was dealing.

Q.—Were they playing for money?

Mr. Busteed objected to the question, on the ground that the witness could not tell what was being played for, unless he was playing himself. The witness went there on business.

*Justice Connolly*—Evil communications corrupt good morals.

*Mr. Busteed*—Good manners, if you please.

*Justice Connolly*—The last part of the observation is original.

*Question renewed*—Were the persons you saw playing for money?

Mr. Busteed renewed his objection.

*Justice Connolly*—I will put the question differently. The men were playing with checks, were they not? What did they do with the checks? A.—They put them on the different cards.

Q.—What did the dealer do? A.—He pulled the cards out of the box; he moved the checks more or less.

Q.—Were the checks lost and won? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Did the checks represent money? A.—I cannot tell.

The magistrate here showed the section (sec. 18, art. 3, Revised Statutes, vol. 2, 4th edition) of the law upon which he was proceeding with his present course of examination.

Mr. Busteed insisted that the law had nothing to do with the case.

Justice CONNOLLY insisted otherwise.

Q.—Do you know the keeper of the house? A.—Robert Willis is the proprietor.

Q.—Were you ever in the house previous to that night? A.—I have been there on business.

Q.—Did you ever see any gambling in that house previous to that night?

Mr. Busteed objected, which objection was sustained.

Q.—Did you ever gamble in that house yourself?

Mr. Busteed—I object unequivocally.

Objection not sustained and question put again.

A.—I refuse to answer.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed*—Q.—Do you not know that the cheques on that night represented no value? A.—I do. The men were merely playing for amusement.

*Mr. Busteed*—I have no further questions to ask.

*Justice*—(To witness.) You are discharged.

*Charles Schoolcraft*, sworn—I reside in Twenty fourth-street, bnt refuse to give the number.

*Mr. Busteed*—The same admonition as to answering questions, I suppose, is given to this witness?

*Justice Connolly*—Certainly.

Q.—Do you know the premises No. 581 Broadway? A.—I do; I was there on Tuesday evening; it was 10 o'clock when I went there; I had been there about five minutes when the officers made a rush into the place; several gentlemen were seated in the back parlor; I did not notice what the gentlemen were doing; I saw some cards and checks after the officers entered the place.

Q.—Do you know what the game of "faro" is?

*Mr. Busteed*—I object to the question as irrelevant.

*Justice Connolly*—It is the foundation for another question.

*Mr. Busteed*—I want my objection entered on the records.

*Justice Connolly*—We don't enter objections in this Court.

*Mr. Busteed*—It ought to be done.

*Justice Connolly*—Don't worry; every thing will be done right and square here.

*Witness*—I have seen the game of faro; when the Police came in some words passed between those in the room; I don't recollect the conversation; I saw no money exchanged for the checks.

Mr. Busteed stated that he had no questions to put to the witness.

*Justice Connolly*, (to the witness)—You are discharged.

*Mr. Busteed*, (to witness)—You are at liberty to go home, like a quiet gentleman, or stay here and see the sport out.

*Justice Connolly*—We have no further witnesses.

*Mr. Busteed*—What are you going to do with the prisoners?

*Justice Connolly*—It is a clear case for a Grand Jury.

*Mr. Busteed*—I shall have something to say then. This is a very strange proceeding, for which no rational reason can be given. Here are eight or ten men arrested on a charge of gambling, the only allegation against them is a sentence on the tail end of an affidavit of a poor servant girl who signs her name with her mark. Upon this bare complaint a posse of policemen, headed by the magistrate, entered the house on the night of the 19th October, inst., dragged the prisoners to a Station-house, and they are brought here for examination. A pair of tailor's shears is identified, and a box or two, which are now performing as harmless offices as they ever did. Not a witness testifies to seeing any gambling going on. The witnesses for the prosecution testify in favor of the accused. Several men were amusing themselves with cards. There is no proof of any crime, and the complaint must be dismissed against all but Mr. Willis' without a word of equivocation. As for Mr. Willis, I demand his discharge. There is a great deal of mock sentimentality uttered about gambling. Wall-street is a great gambling mart.

*Justice Connolly*—I shall do my duty without any fear or favor. I shall not be intimidated. I will read over the evidence, and give my decision at 4 P. M.

*Mr. Busteed*—About the murder charge. Will you allow the case to go before the Recorder?

*Justice Connoly*—I have no objection. I will see the Recorder, and if I cannot attend to it myself, I will hand it over to him.

The examination was here adjourned to 4 P. M.

Captain Walling announced that Dr. Chilton had been unable, thus far, to ascertain whether the blood found in the entry-way and around the cistern, was human blood or not. He was to make a further examination, and a positive result might be given. At 4 P. M. a large crowd of fancy men, the prisoners and Mr. Busteed again appeared before Justice CONNOLLY. The Justice stated that he would proceed with the examination upon the charge of murder on Saturday, at 3 P. M. He postponed the examination till this time in order to allow Dr. Chilton—pursuant to the request of the latter—ample time to submit to every possible test the blood-stains found at the gambling-house in question. Relative to the charge of gambling, he discharged all the prisoners excepting Willis and Ingersoll, the alleged proprietors of the gambling-house. These two he required to give bail in $1,000 each, to answer a charge of keeping a gambling-house, at the Court of Sessions.

The discharged parties took the announcement of the decision, as far as they were concerned, with evident gratification. The majority of the "fancy" present signified, by their smiling faces and knowing nods, that the result was precisely what they anticipated. Willis & Ingersoll at once furnished the required sureties, and were discharged from custody.

Mr. Chas McDermott, cooper, of No. 17 Fletcher-street, requests us to say, to free him from false imputations and annoyances, that he is not the Charles McDermott charged with taking the life of the young man Caster, in a Henry-street bar-room, a few evenings since.

### The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The ordinance for the better regulation of the Fire Department was reported upon and laid over.

A resolution, giving to the Mayor authority to appoint an Inspector of Apparatus, who shall be a merchant and an exempt fireman, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, to superintend the construction and repairs of fire apparatus, was so amended as to give the power to the Street Commissioner instead of the Mayor, and then adopted.

The report and resolution in favor of an additional appropriation of $300,000 for improving Central Park, were called up and adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reference to some of the irregularities in the matter of contracts.

The following was received and accepted:

*To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:*

GENTLEMEN—I was employed by you to visit Europe, and I have known yourselves and predecessors for a generation.

In view of our long and intimate relations, I invite you to attend my Concert and Lecture at Hope Chapel, on Monday evening next, and laugh and sigh, as the following mirthful and pensive scenes transpire before your eyes:

The vocal Gems of "Il Trovalore" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," by SEBASTIAN, LOUIS, CHARLES, LOUISA and JULIENNA KOCH, in opera costume. Also, comic vocalization, and violin and piano solos, by these superior artists.

My lecture will open with a colored convict barber, with dull shears and razors, clipping and tearing my head and whiskers from my head and face—the examination of my person for scars, to detect me if I escape from prison—my bath—my cell—my march in the chain-gang (for breakfast of bread and water) from the prison to mess hall—my march from mess hall to the quarry, with a lash at my heels—my drilling holes in the rocks in the quarry—my march to mess hall for dinner, (of soup and lean grizzly meat,) and my return to the quarry—my march to mess hall for tea, (of bread and water,) and return to prison, with my bucket, for my nightly repose on my iron cot. I have engaged a person as overseer, and there will be three convicts in the chain-gang at my lecture, recently discharged from Blackwell's Island, and will keep excellent time in the "Rogue's March" before the audience.

The Chain-Gang at my Lecture will consist of ten persons, including myself, all clad in full Prison Costume.

I herewith inclose twenty-four tickets for your honorable body, and sincerely hope you will honor me with your grateful presence.

With profound consideration,

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1858.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall on Thursday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman BUNCE moved that the Street Commissioner inform the Board of the cause of tha delay in the erection of Tompkins Market, why the work has again totally ceased, and when the time by contract for its completion expires. Adopted.

On the question of an invitation from Stephen H. Branch to attend his lecture, Councilman CROSS moved that the applicant have leave to withdraw the application. Nevertheless, the invitation was accepted.

Some of the members having absented themselves, the Board was, on a call of the House, declared adjourned until Monday.

### CORONER'S INQUESTS.

#### The Fourth Ward Homicide.

Coroner CONNERY yeaterday completed the inquest at the City Hospital, in the matter of CARSON CARTER, the clerk in the grocery store No. 36 Henry-street, who was stabbed on Monday night by CHARLES MCDERMOTT. Several witnesses were examined and nothing important was elicited in addition to the facts already published. MCDERMOTT and about half-a-dozen companions came into the grocery and called for drinks, which were given them. Drinks were called for a second time, which the deceased refused to give them, as they were pretty well intoxicated, and immediately MCDERMOTT seized a large meat knife and stabbed young CARTER. The Jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

That CARSON CARTER, the deceased, came to his death by being stabbed in the left side with a large meat knife at the hands of CHARLES MCDERMOTT, at the grocery store, No. 36 Henry-street, on Monday night, Oct. 18, 1858.

MCDERMOTT was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. THOMAS O'NEIL and DAVID GRADY were held as witnesses. The deceased was only 18 years of age, and a native of England.

A RIVER THIEF DROWNED.—While JAMES GRIFFITH and THOMAS, his brother, were stealing some coal from a barge on Wednesday evening, at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, their boat was capsized, and JAMES was drowned. His body was discovered and an inquest held. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The coal on the barge belonged to a Mr. BETTS. The brother, THOMAS, made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The deceased was a married man, and resided in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-third-street.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—LUKE FLYNN, a laborer employed at the Central Park, was instantly killed yesterday by a large stone which fell upon him from a derrick. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of the deceased at St. Luke's Hospital, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TAXES COLLECTED.—WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes, has received, previous to the 15th of October.....$1,200,000 00
Received Oct. 15.....148,667 71
Received Oct. 16.....136,086 65
Received Oct. 18.....203,957 97
Received Oct. 19.....163,904 07
Received Oct. 20.....168,679 25
Received Oct. 21.....193,519 68
Total.....$2,214,815 33

### The Church in the Twenty-second Ward that was Not Abandoned.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There have appeared several anonymous articles in your paper in allusion to the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church; which, though manifestly injurious to our Church, and tending to throw discredit upon the permanency and stability of our organization, we have refrained from taking any public notice of.

In your issue of yesterday morning we were pained and surprised to find a repetition of these over the signature of the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

We have no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy with Mr. SMITH, nor shall we again trespass on your columns after we have stated what we regard as due to the cause of truth and the defence of our Church against her assailants.

Mr. SMITH writes under the caption of "The Abandoned Church." Now as we have many warm friends outside of our immediate society interspersed among the down-town congregations, we wish to state that our church *is not, and has not*, nor *will* it be abandoned, so long as God in his providence shall continue to bless and sustain it as he has done in days ygone.

Mr. SMITH, referring to his statement that Sabbath desecration had caused the abandonment of our afternoon services, writes: "What I did state was true. I knew it to be so at the time, and I know it to be so now." This, however, is not now true, and never was true. Mr. SMITH has either been imposed upon, or has made his statements at random, and without due inquiry and proper care being first had as to their correctness. The facts are, that our services during the Summer months were held in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the *evening* at 7½ o'clock, *and not until one week after Mr. Smith says we had to discontinue them, did we commence* to hold the second service in the *afternoon*, viz: on the 19th September, at which time they still continue to be held; so that what Mr. SMITH says, "Before the afternoon service was abandoned the attention of the proper authorities were called to this nuisance, that it might be abated, and it was not," has no foundation in fact.

We consider it due to the Police authorities to state that the nuisance referred to as caused by the lager-bier gardens and their musical performances, has been abated.

This did exist, to the annoyance of the whole neighborhood, but upon proper representations being made to his Honor the Mayor, they were promptly put a stop to by the Police, and it is but justice to state that the Police of the Ward have at all times paid every attention to our requests to have the order and quiet of the Sabbath observed and enforced, and with the best possible results, as we can testify.

ISAAC O. WASHBURN,
J. M. MIRRIELEES,
WILLIAMSON C. BALL,
JOHN MESLER,
Trustees Bloomindale Presbyterian Church.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

*From the Home Journal.*

THE GLORY OF VERSAILLES.

Among the palaces of France, the *Palais des Thermes*, the *Louvre*, *Malmaison*, the *Elysee*, magnificent though they were, that of Versailles took precedence. When LOUIS XIV. ascended the throne of France he became discontented with his beautiful palace at St. Germain. From its windows he could discern, at no great distance, the towers of L'Eglise St Denis, beneath whose gloomy walls reposed the ashes of the Kings of France, and the royal sensualist, too much in love with life ever to reflect on death, determined to remove from the shadows which those sacred walls threw daily over his mind: and in what was then the Forest of Versailles, at the cost of $200,000,000, he erected a palace for himself, his favorites and courtiers, that surpassed in magnificence the wildest dreams of those who had preceded him. A circuit of sixty miles inclosed the immense park, in the centre of which the kingly palace was embowered, and, as if by magic, a magnificent city took the place of hill and dale, fern and forest, and wealthy nobles reared their princely homes near the royal residence, and a hundred thousand citizens soon thronged the streets of gay Versailles.

Babylon, in all its glory, was eclipsed by this modern seat of splendor and voluptuousness, and millions toiled throughout the length and breadth of the land to feed and clothe these proud Patricians, and to administer to their indulgence. The nobles of the Bourbon Court, in all the extravagance of aristocratic pomp and pride, crowded the brilliant *Salle de l'Opera*, and the gorgeous *Salons de Dance*. Prodigality and voluptuous joy ruled the hour. This was fashion's home: and here, king over all—even over royalty itself—dictating alike to potentate and prince, to royal mistress and to the Queen of France, ADOLF DE LA MAIRE, the Court costumer, presided. In all matters of dress, of taste, of decoration, his *dictum* was supreme. He held the place of Master of the Robes, and each morning after the *valets* and the gentlemen of the royal chamber had performed their various offices, with the utmost solemnity of etiquette, Monsieur DE LA MAIRE approached to dress the king, and one by one he handed to the head *valet* the various articles to be worn by majesty; and no article, from the garter to the royal robes, could be worn unless sanctioned by his dignitary. After breakfast the services of LA MAIRE came again into requisition, to dress the monarch for the cabinet. Again for dinner, and after that for supper. And imperious royalty, self-willed and exacting upon every other point, ever bowed in acquiescence to the will of the *Maitre des Robes*.

LOUIS XIV. passed from the scene, and in course of time ADOLF LA MAIRE was gathered to his fathers, leaving his wealth and place to his son, AUGUSE LA MAIRE, who ruled as potently in the world of fashion as did the king over the world political.

But he, too, passed away, and his descendant, VICTOR LA MAIRE, fashioned the garments in which the sixteenth Louis and the unfortunate MARIE ANTOINETTE stood before the altar at Versailles. In consummation of that nuptial union which terminated in the most melancholy tragedy the world has ever known.

Political dynasties changed—the Bourbons were driven from the throne, and returned to it; but though different monarchs swayed the sceptre over the land, the family of LA MAIRE continued, through every change, to hold the reins of fashion. Son succeeded father, generation after generation, and dictated what was and was not fit to adorn the royal form, and set off to the best advantage the queenly beauties who thronged the court. And when the man of energy, of action and of intellect came to usurp the place of the sensual, the voluptuous and the vain, when the Corsican soldier came to think, to do, to toil, day after day, and night after night, to promote the prosperity of France through all its varied interests, one would have thought that a man like LA MAIRE would have been overlooked, and that he would have had cause to have exclaimed, "My occupation's gone!" Not so, for when the monarchs of Europe, with their united millions combined, had chained the democratic king to the bleak rock of St. Helena, and replaced the Bourbon on the throne, a certain AMBROSE LA MAIRE was left the King of Fashion still, as he had been, during the reign of the Corsican. Revolution followed revolution, still the LA MAIRES, with a tenacity that scarcely has a parallel, and which can only be accounted for on the ground of their wonderful capacity for the *rôle* they played, held their place; so that even now, when the nephew has succeeded the uncle, and driven once more the Bourbons to flight and exile, a descendant of that same ADOLF LA MAIRE, who presided over the *toilette* of LOUIS XIV., is the *Costumier de L'Imperatrice*, and still sways the sceptre over the world of Fashion. True, the LES MAIRES no longer confina their presence to Versailles, but one JEAN DE LA MAIRE, from his throne, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, Paris, dictates to all Europe the style and fashion of their garments. He speaks, and crinoline expands its graceful airiness, or contracts its vast dimensions within the sphere he circumscribes, and to the house of LA MAIRE the ladies of our own country are indebted for nearly all the graceful novelties in shape of mantillas, *robes*, etc., that are worn by the *élite*. So great has been the demand from this country upon that famous house, that at last he has been forced to concentrate the trade with this country to a single dépôt, where, at all times, his latest novelties will be found, and through which all orders will reach him. The person whom he has selected for this important place is our well-known *costumer*, Mr. WM. B. MACKENZIE, No. 503 Broadway, whose name has long been the synonym of all that is elegant, *distingue* and tasteful. In order to afford a place where the rich fabrics of LA MAIRE may at all times be seen to the best advantage, and where he could have sufficient space to keep the large assortment of which he is in constant receipt properly in view, Mr. MACKENZIE has leased and fitted up a *Polais des Modes*, three doors below the St. Nicholas Hôtel, where the votaries of Fashion will always find the latest novelties of the fickle goddess. Mr. MACKENZIE thus makes one of the principal features of Paris a part of our own metropolis; and we predict that it will not be long ere the branch house of LA MAIRE in Broadway will be as famous as the great original of Rue Neuve St. Augustin, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let the pallid, broken-down, spiritless martyr to dyspepsia and liver complaint hasten to obtain these pills. There is health and life in them for all thus afflicted. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Approved of by the intelligent, indorsed by the prudent, its excellence universally acknowledged, and sold at the low price of $4. What is it? The KNOX Hat. If you want an elegant, stylish, comfortable and cheap hat, patronize the KNOX establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PICCOLOMINI.

A finely colored photograph of PICCOLOMINI on exhibition at BRADY'S National Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# LONG ISLAND.

### Political.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Convention for this District, which embraces the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the County towns in Kings County, met last night at Boerum's Hotel, Joralemon-street, and nominated Mr. GEORGE W. STILWELL. There are now four candidates before the people in this District for Assembly. A union of Republicans and Americans was at first confidently anticipated. The two Conventions met, and each appointed a Committee of Conference. The joint committees agreed that the nomination belonged to the Republicans, because last year Mr. STILWELL, who was nominated last evening, withdrew in favor of the American candidate. The Committees so reported to their respective Conventions. The report in the American Convention, which met first, was promptly laid upon the table, and Mr. A. W. H. VAN SICKLEN was nominated as a Straight American candidate. The Republican Convention yesterday had no alternative left but to nominate, as they did, Mr. STILWELL. This result is unfortunate, for the opposition might have secured the Assemblyman by a union at first proposed, as will be seen by the vote in the district last year. At the last election there was only one Democratic candidate in the field, and he received 1,491 votes. The Opposition candidates received 946 votes. This year there are two Democratic candidates in the field, and those who are most likely to be good judges, say that they will about equally divide the Democratic vote between them.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican and American Conventions of the Sixth District, embracing the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of Brooklyn, met together Wednesday night, and united upon Mr. ASBAHAM MESEROLE as a candidate for Assembly.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The American General Committee, on Wednesday evening last, appointed the necessary committees to make arrangements to hold a public meeting to ratify the State and county ticket. The meeting will be held in the early part of next week.

THE COLORED VOTERS.—At a meeting of the colored citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, held Wednesday evening last, they resolved to vote for the Republican nominees.

AN ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR BROOKLYN.—An adjourned meeting of some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Brooklyn, interested in the enterprize, was held in the lecture-room of the Polytechnic Institute last evening. The meeting was respectable in every point of view. Mr. A. A. Low was called to the Chair. He briefly stated the object of the meeting, and stated that it met his hearty approval. Judge GREENWOOD, of the Special Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, submitted as the result of the deliberations of the Committee, two resolutions—one to the effect that it was desirable and expedient to erect a musical hall similar to the Academy of Music in New-York. The second resolution asserted that such a structure could be put up at a cost of about $125,000, at which amount they proposed to fix the capital stock, and the shares at $25 each. Also, authorizing the Chairman to appoint twenty gentlemen, who, with the Chsirman of the meeting, should constitute a Committee to carry the project into effect.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, of the Special Committee, stated that the subject of a location for the building had been considered; but it was thought advisable that it be left to subscribers for the stock. The property belonging to Mr. SCHENCK, now known as the Military Garden, on Joralemon-street, just in the rear of the City Hall, containing fourteen lots, could be obtained. The property is 150 feet front by 190 feet deep; and such a building as has been talked of could be erected for about $70,000.

Remarks, favoring the project, were made by the Rev. Drs. FARLEY and KENNEDY, Ex-Aldermen LOWBER, Prof. RAYMOND, Alderman PIERSON and others.

The meeting, at a late hour, adjourned, and judging from the spirit manifested, an Opera-house in Brooklyn will soon be a fixed fact.

THE NEW CHURCH FOR THE REV. H. W. BEECHER.—A large meeting was held last evening in the Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, agreeably to the call of the Committees on location and building. Mr. HOWARD called the meeting to order. H. B. CLAFLIN, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Mr. HOWARD acted as Secretary. Mr. BEECHER offered prayer.

The Committees reported that $175,000 would be required to purchase the lots, and put up a building capable of seating six thousand persons. The report of the Committee was accepted, and it was voted that the Society deem it expedient to raise the sum named.

Various plans were proposed for raising the money, such as loans upon scrip, and by donation. They finally voted to make the effort to raise the amount by donation. It was suggested, if it could not be raised in that manner, other plans might be adopted, but there was a general expression against loans or scrip. Some $20,000 was pledged by three or four persons, and the hour being late the meeting was adjourned to Monday evening next, at which time books of subscription will be ready for circulation.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, at their meeting held in this city on Thursday last, declined to accept the terms and conditions named to them by the citizens of Brooklyn for a change of terminus from Brooklyn to Hunter's Point. The stockholders, however, desired the Board to make further efforts in the matter. It is probable they will consent to the change, and the abandonment of steam on the Jamaica Road, if the price named is reduced and the terms made easier to them. Some of the stockholders advocate the change of terminus, but desired that Long Island Company to continue possession of the Jamaica Road under their lease, and to convert it to a horse-road, which would, we presume, meet the wishes of the citizens of Brooklyn.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.—WILLIAM JACKSON *alias* Squib Dixon, was convicted in the Queen's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge STRONG, Wednesday, on an indictment for larceny. The prisoner for many years has been a notorious pickpocket. At the great ball match on the National Race Course, which came off on the 20th of July last, he picked the pocket of Mr. ORANGE JUDD, Editor of the *Agriculturalist*, of a pocket-book containing money and papers to considerable value. He was arrested in the act by Detective VAN WAGNER, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, and placed by him in custody of a Queen's County constable. While on the way to prison, JACKSON with a dislike to the constable, so to get rid of him, tapped him on the head, and left for parts unknown. Officer VAN WAGNER subsequently recaptured DIXON in Boston, and again placed him in charge of the Police of Queen's County, and this time they kept him. For robbing Mr. JUDD he was indicted for larceny, convicted as above stated, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoner is a man 50 years old, and an Englishman by birth.

JOHN WELLS, an accomplice of JACKSON, who was arrested by Detective VAN WAGNER for participating in the robbery of Mr. JUDD, was tried the same day on a similar indictment and acquitted. He was so much affected at the result of the trial that he promised to lead a correct life hereafter.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, on Wednesday, President SMITH in the Chair.

The Committee on Accounts of Store-keeper at Almshouse, reported that they had examined the annual report of the store-keeper, referred to them, and had found the same correct.

By the report it appears that there was on hand at the beginning of the year, in stock.....$569 08
Received during the year.....134,085 39
Total.....$134,654 47
Distributed.....$130,908 68
Sold.....1,277 72
Used in store.....368 66—132,555 06
On hand.....$2,099 41

The report was adopted and placed on file.

The matter of purchasing an addition to the County Farm was laid on the table, as the Law Committee reported that the Board had not the necessary authority to make the purchase.

The salary of out-door clerk to the Commissioners of Repairs was fixed at $1,000.

The Board refused to reconsider their former action fixing the salary of the in-door clerk at $300, by a vote of 6 to 14.

The bills of Messrs. Kelsey & Laughlin, $257 90; Patrick Conlan, $44 03; Peter Clemilson, 33 75, and Crawford & Chandler, $15 90, were ordered paid, when the Board adjourned till the 1st day of November, at which time the tax books will be signed by the Supervisors.

### Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* was at Callao. The *Merrimac* had sailed from Callao for the Sandwich Islands, and from thence was to visit the western coast of Mexico.

The U. S. ship *Roanoke* touched at Aspinwall on the 20th of September, and left immedtately for San Juan del Norte.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was at Acapulco on the 28th ult., bound for Panama.

The British fleet left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th inst., under command of Admiral KELLETT, for Greytown, Nicaragua.

At the Charlestown (Mass.) Yard, the ship *Charm*, Capt. LUCAS, is loading with stores for the East India Squadron. The last of October a storeship will be sent to the African Squadron, when letter-bags will be dispatched from the Naval Institute.

The brig *Dolphin* is all ready for sea, and will sail on Thursday or Friday morning, going to Paraguay direct. Acting-Master CROSSMAN has been detached from her. The following is a corrected list of the officers of the *Dolphin*:

Commander—JOHN H. STEEDMAN. Lieutenants—John Van McCullum, Charles W. Thessen, and Edward P. Williams; Assistant Surgeon—Albert L. Gihon; Commander's Clerk——— Gould.

The new sloop-of-war *Hartford* will be launched about the middle of November.

A sham battle was fought at Natick, Maas., on the 19th, to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. The British commander was personated by Col. E. G. Locke, of Lowell, and General Washington by Col. Jas. Brown, of Saxonville.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 21.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 5s, '65 | 103⅞ | |
| 3,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | 97 | |
| 5,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 89¾ | |
| 2,000 | do | 89⅞ | |
| 10,000 | do | 89⅞ | |
| 13,000 | do | 89⅝ | |
| 13,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. B. | 89⅜ | |
| 3,000 | do | 89 | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. C. R. 6s | 93 | |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 3d m. b. '83 | 78⅜ | |
| 5,000 | E. R. R. C. 1s, '71 | 31½ | |
| 1,000 | H. R. R. 2d mge. | 91½ | |
| 1,000 | H. R. R. 1st mge. | 92 | |
| 12,000 | M. Cen. R. R. 8 p. ct. 1st mge. S. F. C. bs | 96 | |
| 6,000 | Goshen B. Bnds | 75 | |
| 1,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | 27½ | |
| 1,000 | do | 27½ | |
| 1,000 | M. S. 1st M. B. | 87½ | |
| 1,000 | C. & R. 1 Bs | 94½ | |
| 6 | Bank of America | 113½ | |
| 26 | National Bank | 107½ | |
| 60 | Bank of Commerce | 103½ | |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 95 | |
| 10 | Penn. Coal Co | 77 | |
| 100 | do | 78 | |
| 10 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110½ | |
| 10 | Metropolitan Bank | 110¾ | |
| 100 | Commonwealth Bk | 97¼ | |
| 20 | Psrk Bank | 105 | |
| 200 | Cary Imp. Co | b60 6¾ | |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 100 | |
| 50 | do | s60 99¾ | |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. S. Co. | 105 | |
| 225 | do | 104¾ | |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s10 85 | |
| 50 | do | s30 84¾ | |
| 1400 | do | b60 85 | |
| 50 | do | b30 85 | |
| 100 | do | b10 85 | |
| 2775 | do | 85 | |
| 100 | do | b60 85½ | |
| 160 | Erie Railroad | 15¾ | |
| 50 | do | b30 15¾ | |
| 200 | do | 16⅛ | |
| 25 | Clev. P. & Ash. R. | 120 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Min. St. 8 p. c. Bds. | 107¼ | |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 95½ | |
| 15,000 | Tenn. 5i. 6s, '90 | 94 | |
| 10,000 | do | 125 | s30 94 |
| 1,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. B. | 89¾ | |
| 5,000 | do. | 89¾ | |
| 35,000 | Mo. State 6s | 89⅜ | |
| 13,000 | Har. 2d M. B. | 81½ | |
| 72,000 | Har. RR. 1st mge. | 92 | |
| 9,000 | Har. RR. 3d m. bs | 65 | |
| 1,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 3d Mg | 73 | |
| 6,000 | Erie R. R. c. b. '71 | 34⅛ | |
| 1,500 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs. | 92 | |
| 1,000 | Mich. Cen. RR. 8 p. ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs. | 96 | |
| 50 | Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 104¼ | |
| 10 | do | 105 | |
| 100 | do | 104⅞ | |
| 50 | Canton Co | 29 | |
| 100 | Penn. Coal Co | 78 | |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 85¼ | |
| 600 | do | b60 85⅜ | |
| 100 | do | b10 85¼ | |
| 200 | do | b10 85⅜ | |
| 100 | do | s10 85¼ | |
| 100 | do | 85⅜ | |
| 200 | do | b30 85½ | |
| 125 | New-Jersey Zinc | 6¼ | |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. RR. | 29 | |
| 100 | do | b30 29 | |
| 100 | do | s30 29 | |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad | 11¾ | |
| 350 | do | 11½ | |
| 100 | LaC. & Mil. R. | 4½ | |
| 200 | Reading RR. | s60 50 | |
| 150 | do | b60 50⅜ | |
| 100 | do | 50¼ | |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 24⅜ | |
| 5 | Mic. S. & N. Lg. s. | 54 | |
| 150 | do | 51¾ | |
| 100 | do | b30 54½ | |
| 50 | do | s60 53 | |
| 60 | Panama Railroad | 119 | |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. | 82⅝ | |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 34⅜ | |
| 200 | do | 34½ | |
| 250 | Chi. & R. I. R. | b15 69 | |
| 100 | do | s15 69 | |
| 50 | do | s30 69 | |
| 100 | do | 69¾ | |
| 150 | do | b60 69⅝ | |
| 100 | do | b30 69¾ | |
| 150 | do | 69⅞ | |
| 100 | do | b10 69¾ | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Miss'ri State 6s | 88¾ | |
| 1,000 | Tennessee 6s | 93 | |
| 300 | N. Y. City 7s | 97 | |
| 1,000 | Det. & Mil. R. 7s | 65 | |
| 2,000 | La C. & Mil. RR. 7s | 26¾ | |
| 5,000 | Ches. Val. R'd 7s | 33 | |
| 5,000 | Del. L. & W. R. 7s | 80 | |
| 240 | At. M. Ins. Sc. '56 | 102 | |
| 70 | At. M. Ins. Sc. '57 | 97 | |
| 150 | N. Y. Ins. Sc. '58 | 41 | |
| 3,000 | R. & Mis. R. F. M. | 40 | |
| 2,000 | Memphis City 6s | 74 | |
| 5,000 | Cl. & To. R'd In. 6s | 55 | |
| 3,000 | Det. & M. R'd 1st M. | 65¼ | |
| 4,000 | Nash. & Ch. R. 6s | 75 | |
| 18,000 | R. & M. R. 1st M. 8s | 43 | |
| 500 | S. Mu. In. Sc. '53 | 80 | |
| 800 | C. Mu. In. Sc. '57 | 42 | |
| 580 | M. Mu. In. Sc. '58 | 35 | |
| $520 | N. Y. Mu. In. Sc. '68 | 38 | |
| 20 | Bank of New-York | 110¾ | |
| 50 | People's Bank | 101¼ | |
| 10 | Am. Exchange Bk | 110¾ | |
| 50 | Tradesmen's Bank | 112½ | |
| 15 | Pac. M. S. S. Co | 108 | |
| 100 | Allegh. Min. Co | 75c. | |
| 425 | Gold Mining Co | 52c. | |
| 130 | People's Bank | 101½ | |
| 25 | Artisans' Bank | 82¾ | |
| 45 | Ætna F. Ins. Co | 111¾ | |
| 50 | Lenox F. Ins. Co | 100¾ | |
| 10 | Bowery F. Ins. Co | 176½ | |
| 10 | do | 178 | |
| 15 | Hope F. Ins. Co | 92½ | |
| 150 | Amer. Gnano Co | 8⅞ | |
| 70 | do | 9 | |
| 80 | Amer. Coal Co | 6¾ | |
| House 32 | Henry-st | $3,500 

Electric Telegraph Company's Office—No. 48 Wall-street and Astor House.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Departure of Sir William Gore Ouseley for Central America—The Treaties to be Negotiated—The President's Proscription of the Douglas Democrats—Vice-President Breckinridge's Letter, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

It is understood here that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY will leave for Central America to-morrow. The treaties he is instructed to negotiate, drafts of which have already been prepared, will be entirely satisfactory to our Government. It was desired that our treaty should be first concluded and ratified, in order that the English treaty might be made to harmonize with it, but as delay with us was inevitable, it was thought best for Sir WILLIAM to proceed with his mission, and secure by negotiation that stereotyped article in recent treaties—"All other privileges granted to the most favored nations." This would appear perfect equality, and any want of harmony can be afterwards corrected.

Colonel MARSH, who has returned in fine health from his Northern tour, will leave again to-morrow to attend the Richmond Fair.

Collector SCHELL has seized a large lot of French China, in consequence of its including a number of little China images pronounced indecent by the Collector. An appeal was taken to Secretary COBB, who sustains the decision of Mr. SCHELL.

The dispatch announcing that Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE had written a letter urging DOUGLAS' re-election, has created great excitement here. Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

New-York and Illinois politicians of weight have remonstrated with Mr. BUCHANAN in person against his proscription of the Douglas Democrats since the elections. The President is visibly shaken. The thirteen Illinois Postmasters dismissed on Monday last were insignificants, none of them receiving over four hundred dollars per year. Their cases were determined before the elections. Forty postmasters in all have been dismissed in Illinois. WENTWORTH has been always much opposed to the war on DOUGLAS, and the *Union* now holds its fire.

The Southern pressure against Secretary COBB is strong. He is held responsible for the divisions in Illinois and Indiana.

The drafts issued each week are nearly three times as great as the weekly revenue.

The Attorney-General is examining the cases of several officers, which have been referred to him, and he will soon report in their favor. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Secretary of the Navy has chartered of Captain TRIPLETON, of New-Orleans, for six months, the side-wheel steamer *Metacomet*, 395 tons burden, for the Paraguay Expedition—the owner to bear the risk of loss from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, and from the latter to New-Orleans.

CHARLES H. BARRETT, who was to have been hanged to-day for murder, has been respited for two weeks by the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Hon. J. GLANCY JONES arrived here this evening. He was received by his political friends, and made a speech. The assemblage was also addressed by Ex-Governors LANE and STEVENS, and by Messrs. RATCLIFFE and BERRET. The President subsequently was serenaded.

## THE EXECUTION OF IRA STOUT.

**Scenes and Incidents at the Gallows—His Petition to Gov. King for a Commutation, &c.**

ROCHESTER, Friday, Oct. 22.

IRA STOUT suffered the full penalty of the law to-day. At 2¼ o'clock, a procession headed by Deputy-Sheriff WARNER, reached the jail. The military were drawn up in lines, so as to open a passage to the jail. As soon as they had arrived and taken the places assigned them by the officers, the prisoner, IRA STOUT, was brought down from his room to the gallows. He was supported by Deputy-Sheriffs POND and MARRILL, and followed by his spiritual advisers, Messrs. HOTCHKISS, CUTTING, BOARDMAN, and others.

The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerably firm, considering the fact that he had a spell of fainting about noon. On reaching the gallows he took a seat while Deputy Sheriff WARNER read the death warrant in a distinct and forcible manner.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. WARNER told the prisoner that the time had arrived to put the warrant into execution, and that if he had anything to say he had now an opportunity. STOUT did not rise, but while seated, in a clear and firm voice said:

GENTLEMEN: I am of the opinion that there has been considerable vindictiveness in this matter, and where there is vindictiveness it is difficult to speak. I have left my oracle, which contains an expression of my feelings as a dying man, and that contains all I have to say.

The Rev. Mr. HOTCHKISS, then standing at the prisoner's right, said he would read the whole of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians at the request of the prisoner, and he read it—the prisoner, meanwhile, seated with his head supported by his right hand.

At the conclusion of the reading of Scripture, Mr. HOTCHKISS said he would address the Throne of Grace, hoping that the prisoner would find strength to follow in a short prayer.

Mr. HOTCHKISS then made an impressive prayer, which interested the audience, if it did not the prisoner.

The prayer concluded, Mr. HOTCHKISS conversed a moment inaudibly with STOUT, and then said that STOUT desired him to say he did not feel strength to pray, but heartily adopted the whole prayer he had just heard.

The Deputy Sheriffs, officers and friends then shook hands with the prisoner, and Deputy Sheriff WARNER put the rope about his neck and drew the cap over his face. While the officers were pinioning his arms, those stood quite erect, and remained in that attitude to the last. He was quite firm in his demeanor, and gave the same complacent smile to all the lingering adieu that he gave at all times, when conversing, since his arrest.

All being ready and the spectators standing in breathless silence, at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock Sheriff BABCOCK pulled the fatal line and IRA STOUT was suspended three feet from the floor. Not a sound was heard in any direction, save the fall of the heavy weight, which did the fatal work.

The death of the ill-fated man was not as sudden as could be desired. His struggles for eight or ten minutes were severe, and caused the spectators to turn away in disgust. His neck was probably not dislocated and he died by a slow process of strangulation. Drs. HALL, AVERY, JAMES and MILLER stood near, and in eight minutes after the drop fell they said his pulse was as full as in life.

At the end of half an hour his body was cut down and placed in the coffin, preparatory to being taken to the residence of his mother on Exchange-street.

The following is the petition for a commutation of the sentence of death, presented to Governor KING in the handwriting of IRA STOUT:

*To His Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:*

The undersigned, citizens of the county of Monroe and city of Rochester, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased to commute the sentence of IRA STOUT, now in confinement in Monroe County jail, to imprisonment in the State Prison for the period of his natural life.

The grounds of this application are as follows:

1. Assuming the guilt of the prisoner, of murder, the whole case showed that he had a terrible provocation in the desire to free his sister—the wife of the deceased—of a husband who united in his person all the bad qualities which could render a husband a curse. He was a tyrant, an adulterer, a debauchee, of the vilest character.

2. Whatever was the guilt of the prisoner, it is evident, from all the evidence in the case, that IRA STOUT and Mrs. LITTLES shared in the crime and are equally guilty. Indeed, it was the *theory* of the *prosecution* that Mrs. LITTLES and IRA STOUT contrived the plan to decoy LITTLES to the fatal spot and there kill him. Yet, upon this very same evidence, while IRA STOUT was convicted of *murder*, and is under sentence, she hung on the 22d of October, Mrs. LITTLES was only convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison seven years. Certainly, justice demands that the one who was only an instrument to aid and assist the sister should not lose his life, while the principal escapes with comparatively a light punishment.

3. That IRA STOUT *is guilty of the homicide is beyond all question*; but there is great doubt from the evidence that he is guilty of premeditated homicide. The prosecution proved no antecedent menaces or threats, and no antecedent ill-will. On the contrary, it was shown, and uncontradicted, that STOUT frequently advised his sister to become reconciled with her husband. No preparations for the crime were shown, no instrument proved, and the circumstances relied upon to show premeditation are all explained equally well by the hypothesis of a sudden affray. It is the settled conviction of many of the most intelligent and acute men in this community that the prosecution *utterly failed* to prove premeditation, and that in this respect the Jury were carried away by the overwhelming pressure of public opinion.

4. But granting the guilt of the prisoner of murder, his whole case shows him, in our opinion, to be a fit subject for the exercise of Executive clemency. His father was a professional criminal and early trained him wrong. While yet a mere boy, he was taken away by his father, to assist in a crime for which he suffered *five* years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, although so young that he virtually acted under parental compulsion. He has fine talents, and if he had been early trained religiously or morally, would doubtless have made an ornament to society.

We think that justice will be done to him, and to society, by commuting his punishment to life imprisonment.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The petition is written in a bold, firm hand. There are some few things, such as capitals and punctuation misplaced, that evince a deficient education, but the spelling is nearly faultless. There were no signatures attached to the petition as received by Gov. KING, but it appears it was not the original paper, which was subsequently laid before the Governor by the mother of the prisoner, with a large number of signatures attached. Mrs. STOUT was in Albany up to a late hour on Wednesday night, hoping against hope for some change in the Governor's determination. Gov. KING was not in that city, but the poor woman awaited a telegraph from him with the most intense anxiety. She left for a final interview with her son, entirely broken down in spirit.

Mrs. STOUT appears quite a respectable woman, and is evidently the best of the unfortunate family.

### Execution of Mrs. Twiggs at Danville, Pa.

DANVILLE, Friday, Oct. 22.

Mrs. TWIGGS was executed here, to-day, for the murder of her husband. P. CLARK, her paramour, was executed some time since. She protested her innocence on the scaffold, and her readiness to die, saying the only regrets she had was that she left behind her two orphan children.

### Letter from Vice-President Breckinridge Urging the Re-election of Douglas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Oct. 22.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE writes to the Hon. JOHN MOORE, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, in reply to an invitation to visit Illinois and address the people, that the information of the Committee that he desired to do so is incorrect, but that he will not decline to answer their courteous letter. He says that he cannot indorse the course of Mr. DOUGLAS in the late session of Congress upon the Kansas question, but that the question being practically settled, and Mr. DOUGLAS being the leader of the Democracy of Illinois in their present fight against Black Republicanism, he sympathises with him, desires his success, and trusts that the Democracy of that State, that has never given a sectional vote, will not be found now laggard in duty to the Constitution and the Union.

W. LEROY, the Administration candidate for Congress in the Third District, made a speech at Bloomington last night, withdrawing his name as a candidate, and advising his friends to support the regular Democratic nominees for Congress, State officers and representatives who will vote for DOUGLAS for United States Senator.

### News from Kansas.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT—THE SOUTH PLATTE MINES, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 22.

We have Leavenworth datee of the 20th inst. A portion of the Lawrence Company had returned from the South Platte Mines, bringing news to Sept. 20. Their accounts fully authenticate the existence of gold all along the South Platte, having prospected everywhere with fair success. Most of the miners were seeking Winter quarters at Bent's and St. Vrain's forts. The returned party designed wintering at Lawrence, where they were tendered a public reception. They will return to the mines in the Spring with a large outfit. Numbers continue to leave here with the intention of wintering along the road.

Major SIBLEY arrived yesterday from Utah, accompanied by Lieut. BELL, who was lost from his detachment in the Cheyenne country. Lieut. CUNNINGHAM, with a detachment of infantry, left yesterday for the Pawnee nation, to superintend the payment of the annuities to that tribe.

### Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Salt Lake mail with dates of the 25th September reached St. Joseph on the 16th. Sixty trains had passed Fort Bridger up to the 22d ult., twenty were met on the Sweetwater, and eight more north of the crossing of the Platte. Snow was encountered east of Fort Laramie. Two companies of cavalry, returning *viâ* Pike's Peak, were passed on the Big Blue, Judge ECKEL was met on the Big Sandy. Col. WILSON was at O'Fallon's Bluff, progressing finely. The Indians were numerous, but peaceable. It was thought that several trains would be overtaken by snow in the mountains, and much suffering was anticipated. Business was very brisk at Salt Lake. Trains were constantly arriving from California with goods and provisions. There was good feeling between the Mormons and Gentiles. The former speak in high terms of Governor CUMMING. Gen. JOHNSTON's command consists of 7,000 to 8,000 men, including troops and employes, all of whom were consolidated in one grand encampment, and would remain together during the Winter. There were also about 4,000 at Fort Bridger, under Col. CAMBBY. Col. MORRISON, of the Seventh Infantry, had arrived at Camp Floyd.

### The Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Oct. 22.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey is in session at Orange. The Rev. O. M. JOHNSON was elected stated clerk in place of the Rev. JOHN LEWIS, resigned. Various reports pertaining to the records of several Presbyteries have been made and adopted.

The Publication Committee were heard through the Rev. Mr. DALLES, of Philadelphia, the Secretary. He stated that the Committee had bought a house for publication purposes in Philadelphia at a cost of $50,000. This building was paid for, but the Committee had no funds to carry on their operations, and made an appeal to the Synod for assistance.

Reports from different Conventions were also made by the Rev. Drs. JUDD and J. FEW SMITH.

Judge DENNISTON and WM. E. DODGE were appointed a Committee to secure contributions for a church at Washingtonville, which was embarrassed from the efforts of the Old School Presbytery to obtain possession of the church edifice and the parsonage.

### Important Legal Decision.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 22.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge MCLEAN presiding, in the cases of Sturges *vs.* Stetson and Fosdyck *vs.* Sturges, Judge LEAVITT delivered an opinion that the Directors of the Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railway had no power under its charter to issue stock at a price below the par value; that a stockholder reselling stock thus issued, though the sale is valid, is not liable to the purchaser for any depreciation in the stock which such Company might suffer in consequence of such fraudulent issue by the Directors.

### The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 21.

The deaths in this city yesterday were five, none of which were from yellow fever.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 22.

The deaths in this city, yesterday, by yellow fever, were forty-one.

### Burning of the Steamer Ben Franklin.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Memphis steamer *Ben Franklin* was burnt, yesterday, near Vicksburg, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

### Pennsylvania Politics.

The Hon. CAYLORD CHURCH, of Crawford, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge PORTER, resigned.

### Captain Holmes found Guilty.

PORTLAND, Friday, Oct. 22.

The trial of JOHN A. HOLMES, late master of the ship *Theresa*, before the United States District Court, for the murder of GEO. W. CHADWICK, seaman, was finished to-day. The Jury rendering a verdict of guilty.

## THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

**The Day After the Fight—Condition of Morrissey and Heenan—Their Reflections on the Past and Intentions for the Future—The Seconds, and How They Carried Themselves—Retrospect of the Fight and Fighters—More Fights Ahead—The Star-Spangled Banner—The Courtesies of War, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1858.

To-day Buffalo has shaken off a large load of rowdyism, and breathes more freely, although it is estimated, by a keen statistical authority, that $75,000 has been spent here. No city ever rejoiced more at the departure of an invading army than does this at the receding roll of every train which carries off a detachment of "Dead Rabbits." That style of game has been abundant; and of all foul breaths, never was fouler than that which made the dens of dissipation here reek with drunkenness and blasphemy the past few days, and made pestilent the air beneath the light-house of Long Point yesterday. The principals, seconds and leading ministers of "the mill" alone remain, and most of them take wing this evening.

MORRISSEY, the victor, who remains, is staying at the International, but, for *striking* reasons, has not delighted the Buffalonians to-day with a vision of his disfigured mug. He has, however, received in his private boudoir, several of his leading friends, among others Mr. MULLIGAN, who plays the Talleyrand to this fistic Napoleon, and who exhibited no ordinary powers of diplomacy in the preliminary negotiations of Wednesday. MORRISSEY is said to express very frankly that he felt no ordinary pleasure when his task of yesterday was at an end. He went into the ring, he states, with a full conviction that he should not gain a bloodless victory, and that he should get his brain-pan pretty well knocked up, but we question whether he anticipated it would be quite so hot as it turned out to be in the first six rounds. He says indeed it was a much tougher job than he expected, and does not disguise the fact of his being glad when it came to an end. He adds, also, that whoever fights HEENAN for the future must put up with a good deal more punching than will do him good. To-day he was challenged by HEENAN's friends to another conflict for $5,000 a side, which, however, he declined. Previously to entering the ring on Monday he declared his intention of making it his last appearance, and he may now well relire from the field with glory. He says that he has a family, and that his wife's connections are very properly opposed to his present pursuits. It is his intention to set up a drinking-saloon, where the fame of his past exploits will doubtless insure him many customers and future wealth. As the birth-place of the great "Ameriean Champion" has been a subject of question, we may mention that he was born in Tipperary, Ireland, famous for the fighting propensities of its peasants, and came over here when a child. Indeed, the sponsorial appellation, as *Mr. Toodles* terms it, of nearly all the surrounding crowd, and the richly buttered tone in which they vented their vociferations, proved most of the surrounding elements of Monday to be Milesian. Though confined to his rooms, he has not suffered so severely from HEENAN's artillery as reported. His nose, though damaged, is not broken, and, beyond a swelling around the left eye, he carries no other mark. He has already notified his purpose of giving an exhibition here on Monday evening next, with his second KELLY. He is a shrewd, strong-headed fellow in more senses than one, and has far more brains than most of the crowd around him. He estimates his winnings on the fight at $4,000.

HEENAN, after taking a bath in the manner of the olden gladiators, and having slept for a few hours, rose refreshed as a giant and sat all the morning at BLOOMER'S, smoking his cigar and discussing the delicate details of the fight. He speaks of the strife of Wednesday with the most graceful levity, and, beyond a slight injury to two of his left-hand fingers, does not carry a single scar. He attributes his defeat entirely to his being thrown off his training by the state of his leg, which from near the knee to the ankle was one mass of sore, irritated too by the application of a blister. From Tuesday week he did no out-door work, and the last few days was unable to walk. Indeed both he and his backers exhibited no ordinary pluck in fighting under such circumstances, more especially as the violation of the rules in the selection of the strand instead of sod gave them ample justification for claiming the stakes, or at all events postponing the battle. He declares his conviction that nothing but this defect prevented his whipping MORRISSEY, and is eager for another fray. Although apparently not beaten until the sixth round, he states he felt himself give way in the second and unable to follow up his blows, after the first round, in which he punished MORRISSEY so terribly, and which JONES, who has seen a hundred fights, declares to be the severest he ever witnessed in the ring. During the sixth round, he states he could not see MORRISSEY, and lost much strength in striking wild. MORRISSEY, he says, whether right or not, forced him into this fight, and he is determined in turn to force MORRISSEY to fight him. At present it is his intention to resume his position as deputy to Surveyor HART, between whom and HEENAN a most romantic friendship exists, and he leaves Buffalo this evening for town.

As to the seconds, MORRISSEY had decidedly the advantage. One of them, styled Australian KELLY, is remarkable for having fought in Australia for six hours and twenty-three minutes, and has been matched to-day for a fight with COBURN, one of HEENAN's chief backers. He is active and quick in the ring. So was his brother-second, another Irishman, who, both in respectability of manner and appearance, was far above his compeers, and, with some sense of this, entreated the suppression of his name. If is his intention not to appear again in the ring, but remove to the west of Ireland and establish at Galway, the western port of departure, a hotel on the American plan.

Of HEENAN's seconds, on the other hand, MACRAY was not equal, either in strength or position in the ring, for the post assigned him, though he acted with courage and zeal. AARON JONES, the other second, was completely cowed by the threats, both by letter and parole before the morning and on the morning of the fight, to make away with him if MORRISSEY lost the fight, and by the display of pistols and knives around the ring, a spectacle to which he was a complete stranger in the English ring, where the carrying of a pistol would doom its possessor to summary lynch law. To use his own graphic description, "the Twenty-third Fusileers, at the battle of Alma, never presented such a battery of arms as bristled round the ring." It is JONES' intention immediately to start for England, where he holds a situation as Professor of the manly art at Christ's College, at Oxford, to a number of young noblemen, headed by Lord COVENTRY, at a salary of $2,000 a year. He states that no amount of money would induce him to appear again in the American ring after what he has seen, nor would he have gone on the ground on Wednesday had he not been compelled by a sense of duty. By way of parenthesis, we may remark that the supposition that the young English noblemen of the present day do not take an interest in the manly art is entirely incorrect. In JONES' list of patrons, there are the names of thirty-seven young noblemen. The Marquis of BATH, Sir ROBERT PEEL, and a multitude of others, attend almost every prize-fight, and it was but a short time since the late Marquis of QUEENSBURY, then Lord DRUMLANRIG, was brought before the House of Commons for acting as second and stakeholder in a prize-fight, while filling a high office in the Queen's Household, and the charge was boisterously shouted down. This, however, is not a justification for the practice of prize-fighting, especially as conducted with us.

Now that the red cloud of battle has passed from Buffalo, and the heat of strife is over, men are discussing more calmly the features of the fight and qualities of the fighters. Both sides no doubt hold up for their respective champions. HEENAN has already challenged his victorious rival to another bout. The condition of his leg afforded his admirers ample excuse for his defeat. We question, however, had HEENAN been in the most perfect condition, whether the fight would have resulted differently. The fight clearly demonstrated to our mind that HEENAN does not possess the physique to contend against such a hardy heap of muscle as MORRISSEY. He is a harder and better hitter than MORRISSEY; but unless a man has a frame of iron, which HEENAN has not, this gift is diminished by the constant jar; and a man of savage pluck and fierce vigor like MORRISSEY, with a granite nob capable of sustaining any amount of punishment, is sure to live longest in a give-and-take fight, such as Wednesday's. He punished MORRISSEY more than that hero was ever punished before, and had he possessed more wear and tear it might have been a nearer thing. He had in the first three rounds, all the best of the hitting, but failing weak the inequality was speedily removed by MORRISSEY, who seeing he had his work to do, never allowed him breathing time in the last rounds. HEENAN may be the best, or one of the best, three-round fighters or ten-minute fighters in America, but we question whether he will ever take a high position as a pugilist, not from want of pluck or capacity as an inflictor of punishment, but from the fact that he has none of the signs of possessing a sufficiently strong constitution to stand for any great length of time the fattgues of a contest with a powerful adversary like MORRISSEY. It is possible his constitutional defects may be removed as he advances, for he is at present young and raw, and if so he must prove a terrific fighter. It were, however, far better were he to confine himself to the duties of his position, where at least he is monarch of all he surveys. He is a most civil and well-conducted young man, much too good for the ring, and his bearing through the fight has won him golden opinions and friends on every side.

As might be expected, so interesting an occasion could not pass over without the spirit kindled prompting to other wagers of battle. HEENAN has challenged MORRISSEY to another fight for $5,000. JONES has likewise challenged MORRISSEY to battle on the other side for $5,000, offering him a free passage to England and home, which may afford him a pleasing opportunity of making the Continental tour. Other cartels of battle also fall thick and fast. Articles of war have been signed between COBURN and KELLY for a fight for $2,000, $250 being paid down here to-day. A match has also been arranged between KERRIGAN and MACKAY. So there is war on the wind, and TOM HYER and other old horses snuff the battle scent and cry, Ha! ha! The fight of Wednesday partook largely of a political as well as pugilistic complexion. With the exception of MULLIGAN, who belongs politically to the other side, MORRISSEY and his party are Wood men, while HEENAN's belong to what is deemed the aristocratic section, of Fowler, Hart and Rynders. Indeed, the coming fight between SICKLES and WALDRIDGE has been as eagerly discussed in the bar-rooms of Buffalo as that between MORRISSEY and HEENAN.

One of the most amusing features of the fight was the fact that the two combatant knights for "the American Championship" were Irishmen. Nothing could be more ridiculous than to see JONES, a full-blown Englishman, enter the ring with a huge roll of stars and stripes, while his Irish principal too hoisted the spangled banner and died like KIRBY, wrapped up in the American flag.

All the courtesies of war were observed with the most delicate grace. At the close of the fight MORRISSEY was carried over to his fallen foe and in true French style kissed his hand in token of his valor. Both were borne from the field in the same wagon. This morning HEENAN left "his card" on MORRISSEY, and MORRISSEY sent in return a gift of one hundred dollars to HEENAN, who, although he declined a purse presented, accepted MORRISSEY's gift in token of amity.

Notwithstanding the rowdy character of the surroundings, it is but justice to say that neither in Buffalo nor the field of fight, whether from happy accident or good intention, there was no disturbance or breach of peace.

Another correspondent furnishes some omitted incidents and some opinions of his own:

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

HEENAN's friends are dreadfully annoyed at the flagrant partiality to the other side displayed in the *Herald* report of the fight. That paper, they assert, has a great deal of exclusive intelligence, in its own peculiar style—intelligence that is decidedly more exclusive than consistently correct. It states, for instance, in both Thursday and Friday's issues, that MORRISSEY got the first knock-down blow, at the conclusion of the fifth round, when every person present was impressed with the idea that that important muscular effort was achieved by HEENAN. It also states that MORRISSEY, at the termination of the fight, jumped over the ropes and walked to the house where he had to change his dress. It is astonishing what a number of spectators, who have a reputation for good eyesight, nevertheless saw that gallant hero carried to the scratch, more than once, in so exhausted a state as to be hardly able to stand, and utterly incompetent to have struck a man less enfeebled than his unlucky opponent; and also witnessed his removal on a bed, in the same wagon with HEENAN, in very nearly, if not quite, as prostrate a condition. It is likewise marvelous to count the number of terrific blows that the *Herald's* representative saw planted on the nose and eyes of the Benicia Boy—blows which, singularly enough, left no traces; for, an hour after the combat was over, he exhibited nothing hut a slight discoloration under one eye, and a contusion just inside the mouth, whilst MORRISSEY's countenance was scarcely distinguishable from a mixture of raw beef-steak and one of those jelly-fish sometimes seen left by the tide on Staten Island beach.

The very general opinion among disinterested people round town is, that the most fortunate thing in the world to JIM HUGHES, AARON JONES, and one or two other well-known characters, was the defeat of HEENAN. Good judges of such matters do not hesitate to assert that the Mulligan crowd would never have quietly lost the large sums (mostly bet in odds) which they had depending on the result, and that had the day been apparently going against MORRISSEY, pistols would have been unsparingly produced, the ring broken in upon and plenty of old-time New-York grudges settled upon the bleak Canadian peninsula. A more disgusted Britisher than AARON JONES it would be difficult to find. His opinion of the American Ring is of the most contemptuous description. The idea of men going to see a pugilistic set-to armed to the teeth, is a notion to him as novel as it is *not* pleasing. We really believe he is right, when he says that "it's not the way they do such things at 'ome." One little incident struck him as particularly queer. In one of the rounds HEENAN was fighting MORRISSEY up into his (HEENAN'S) corner. Fearing, in the clinch, one or both of the men would fall on him, JONES endeavored to move a little on one side, when the MULLIGAN, clapping his hand on a six-shooter, cried, keep still—(a slight expletive) or I shoot you down—(another slight expletive.) There is no doubt that JONES, unaccustomed to such scenes, was in very natural fear of his life all the while he was endeavoring to do his duty.

The MULLIGAN is a large winner, and, no doubt, with his increase of available means, his fears of receiving his deserts, in his forthcoming trial for assault and battery, proportionally diminish. HYER did not go to either Canada or Buffalo, and from various remarks made in that city and on the battlefield, it is perhaps as well for him that he stayed away. One or two notorious men went to Buffalo, but not liking the look of the party to which they did not belong, came back without seeing the fight.

### HEENAN'S CHALLENGE.

The following card appeared in the *Evening Express* yesterday, marked "advertisement:"

*To the Editors of the New-York Express:*

SIR: Myself and friends not being satisfied with my defeat by JOHN MORRISSEY, on Wednesday last, through sickness, which laid me on my bed for six days previous to the day of fighting, and I only met him on that day to prevent animadversions from himself or his partisans, being totally unfit for the struggle; and, to show that I wished to fight under all disadvantages, I waived my right to claim a turf-sodded ring, according to the first article of the new London Rules. I hereby challenge him to fight me for $5,000 a side or upwards, and the Championship of America, in four or six months from the first deposit.

JOHN C. HEENAN.

### Naval Intelligence.

THE NEW STEAM-PROPELLER LANCASTER.—The dimensions of the new United States Steam-Propeller *Loncaster*, just launched from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, are as follows: Length of spar-deck, 251 feet 10 inches; extreme breadth of beam, 45 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of kelson to berth-deck, 11 feet 7 inches; length of keel, 236 feet 8 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 3 inches; burthen of vessel, 2,240 tons; diameter of propeller 17 feet 4 inches. Her engines have been made by NEAFIE & Co., of Philadelphia, and she is expected to be ready for sea in the Spring. She will carry 20 guns.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, which sailed on the 16th inst., for Buenos Ayres, was spoken on the 18th, in lat. 40° 12', long. 72°, by the bark *Savannah*, which arrived on Thursday. She was heading Southeast.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* was towed from the lower hay on Thursday, and anchored at the Navy-yard.

### Letter from Mr. De La Figaniere.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of this morning, under the head of telegraphic news, I notice that the bark *Isla de Cuba* is reported as belonging to me. Be pleased to correct this error, the vessel not being owned by me, which can be ascertained by inquiry at the Custom-house in this City. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. DE LA FIGANIERE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1858.

Bowdoin College has 209 under-graduates, 50 medical students, and 14,500 volumes in the library.

## Official List of Passengers on Board the Burnt Steamship Austria.

**Four Hundred and Fifty-six Lives Lost—Eighty-eight Saved.**

By the arrival of the *Europa's* mails a full list of the passengers who were on board the *Austria* when she was burnt at sea, on the 13th day of September, has been received by the agents in this City. We have so classified it as to exhibit the number lost and saved; the latter are distinguished by an asterisk:

FIRST CABIN.

| Persons. | | Persons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Herman Sondheim | 7 | Lena Meyer | 1 |
| Bridget Loughlin | 1 | Minna Smith | 1 |
| Anna Papers | 3 | Jacob Friendly | 2 |
| Marie Herken | 1 | F. Gorrison | 2 |
| Wilh. Stachel | 1 | Sophie Jegel | 2 |
| Caroline Howltz | 1 | J. Borgel | 2 |
| Adolph Hermann | 9 | Gustav Kuhn | 1 |
| L. Kizelaff | 1 | *R. v. Dürfeldt | 1 |
| A. E. Wiedmann | 1 | *Theodore Gleubenskiee | 1 |
| Hedwig Dormitzer | 1 | Fr. Bartels | 1 |
| H. M. Starmund | 1 | J. R. Massury | 1 |
| Helene Wolff | 1 | Herm. Thorbecke | 1 |
| C. D. Trott | 1 | Joseph Hope | 1 |
| E. Weisker | 1 | Edward Adelsdorfer | 1 |
| A. Weissenborn | 1 | Edward Bogel | 1 |
| Julie Ebbinghaus | 2 | Carl Nettmann | 1 |
| Julius Busch | 1 | Thr'se v. Mengershausen | 1 |
| Emilie Vezin | 4 | *Theodore Elsfeldt | 1 |
| Wm. Rosenthal | 7 | | |
| Total in first cabin | | | 67 |
| Saved | | | 4 |
| Lost | | | 63 |

SECOND CABIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George Weyer | 2 | Minna Werner | 2 |
| Theodore Gerock | 1 | Hel. Schiebe | 1 |
| Wm. Meyer | 1 | *Phil. Berry | 1 |
| Cecilia Marschitz | 1 | Moritz Kunz | 1 |
| Sophie Geist | 1 | *Georg Kuhlmann | 1 |
| W. K. Bruel | 1 | Emma Schramm | 1 |
| Ch. Heinz | 1 | M. Freudensteln | 4 |
| Mathias Robiqué | 2 | A. William | 3 |
| Rud. Neumann | 1 | Ros. Rubens | 1 |
| Babette Fritz | 2 | Georg Kücken | 3 |
| Th. Wieland | 1 | T. T. Hulmann | 2 |
| A. Friedländer | 2 | August Dülchen | 5 |
| Emma Ruttenburg | 1 | Franziska Sliber | 1 |
| Joseph Blumenthal | 1 | J. B. Brabant | 1 |
| Julie Jscoh | 1 | Georg Meyer | 1 |
| Matthias Samuel | 1 | *Alfred Vezin | 1 |
| Wilh. Gräter | 1 | Hildegard Thedy | 1 |
| Johann Hennings | 2 | Therese Ulbricht | 1 |
| Jacob Clausen | 2 | F. W. Striedmann | 4 |
| Georg Riesen | 2 | J. M. Israel | 2 |
| Anna Osbahr | 1 | Adolph Hespe | 1 |
| John Weimann | 1 | Zaegel | 1 |
| Mich. Schuhmann | 1 | Anna Becker | 1 |
| *L. Wolff | 1 | E. Hildebrandt | 1 |
| *Franz Zitz | 1 | H. Schusicke | 2 |
| C. W. Stamm | 2 | C. A. Born | 1 |
| J. Straube | 1 | *Ernst Witte | 1 |
| J. J. Cordes | 1 | Ch. Hahn | 1 |
| Bertha Kupfer | 1 | Adolph Apel | 1 |
| M. A. Friedmann | 1 | *Wm. Becker | 1 |
| Lina Iglauer | 1 | Marianne Joel | 1 |
| Fanny Schmidt | 1 | M. Nachmann | 1 |
| Sigmund Kupfer | 1 | M. Louis | 1 |
| Mich. Pfretzfelder | 1 | Chs. Kohlhoff | 1 |
| Nathan Jonas | 1 | Rich. Seltener | 1 |
| Victor Milling | 1 | Henry Bandt | 1 |
| Anna Spott | 1 | Michel Prince | 1 |
| Johann Holmberg | 1 | Bertha Black | 1 |
| *J. Lindstein | 1 | Ricke Loewenthal | 1 |
| Otto v. d. Beck | 4 | Jette Loewenthal | 1 |
| Total in second cabin | | | 108 |
| Saved in second cabin | | | 7 |
| Lost | | | 101 |

STEERAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Peter Wagner | 1 | Wilhelmine Schilling | 1 |
| Caroline Hujin | 3 | *Conrad Eifert | 2 |
| Lisette Leherr | 2 | *Philipp Müller | 1 |
| Eva Simun | 1 | Johann Biebler | 1 |
| Johana Maistem | 1 | Mich. Weninger | 4 |
| Asmus Wiese | 2 | Anton Wenniger | 1 |
| Anna Neuer | 1 | Jos. Friesberger | 1 |
| Regine Banzloff | 7 | Maria Lusse | 1 |
| Julius Breitzmann | 1 | Kunig. Bühler | 1 |
| Caroline Brechtel | 1 | *Joachim Pless | 1 |
| Salomon Rosenberg | 1 | *Nicolaus Sicks | 1 |
| Jacob Friedrich | 3 | Th. Lud. Reuss | 1 |
| Hel. Fasen | 1 | *Joh. Dawmüller | 1 |
| *Hubert Scheck | 3 | Theod. Schaller | 1 |
| Rachel Stern | 1 | Joh. Cordes | 1 |
| *A. Bernstiehl | 1 | *Ed. Ahlers | 2 |
| *Fr. Wagner | 1 | Fritze Cultner | 2 |
| J. H. Cranz | 1 | *Rosalie Itzig | 1 |
| Maria Frank | 1 | Rane Ungar | 1 |
| Wm. Giessen | 1 | *Tietge Honcrloh | 1 |
| Mary Berthold | 1 | Claus Lütie | 1 |
| Maria Carl | 2 | Claus Madsen | 1 |
| Bertha Welsse | 1 | W. Kutz | 1 |
| Marg. Hinrichs | 1 | *Samuel Hess | 1 |
| *Eduard Wünschmann | 1 | S. Weinstock | 1 |
| Jscob Stoll | 1 | L. Wedeles | 1 |
| Egeline Progler | 1 | Charles Bessel | 1 |
| Susanne Progler | 1 | Martin Grafelmann | 3 |
| Agnes Rohmann | 1 | *Ch. Düncker | 1 |
| F. W. Silberg | 1 | *Jürgen Titschen | 1 |
| *Hch. Hanse | 1 | Tces Mariens | 1 |
| *Hch. Osbahr | 1 | *Catharine Hauschild | 1 |
| Jacob Holl | 1 | Catharine Rupers | 1 |
| *Bertha Bovendaln | 1 | Carl Gross | 1 |
| Carl Behrmann | 1 | Leopold Abeles | 1 |
| Hch. Kettenhorn | 1 | Friedrich Diedewig | 1 |
| *Trina Tinken | 1 | Vinc Mowitny | 1 |
| Caroline Kolster | 2 | Anna Hek | 1 |
| *Fritz Betcke | 1 | Vincencia Luckas | 1 |
| *G. Vollersen | 1 | Anna Lucka | 1 |
| Franz Clausen | 1 | Joh Enders | 2 |
| Wilh. Laas, (H. Laas was saved) | 2 | *M. E. Smith | 1 |
| Carl Bracke | 1 | *John Coxe | 1 |
| Fritz Möller | 1 | *Levy Bock | 1 |
| *Fritz Thomsen | 1 | Levina Stern | 1 |
| Aug. Petersen | 1 | *Samuel Polack | 1 |
| Otto Maass | 1 | Maria Rottmayer | 1 |
| Carl Jürgemer | 1 | Mendel Gottschalk | 1 |
| Maria Johansen | 1 | Fried. Geltts | 1 |
| *Fried. Staberow, (both saved) | 2 | H. Löwenthal | 1 

# EUROPE.

## THE MAILS BY THE EUROPA.

## Details, Extracts, and Correspondence.

### LONDON.

**The Chancellor of the Exchequer at Aylesbury—The Chief of the Barings—His Hospital—The Prussian Regency—The Thackeray and Yates Imbroglio—Return of Charles Matthews—Theatrical—Sporting News—One of the Wellesleys—The Fraud—Portuguese Difficulty.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

A good deal of curiosity was felt by expectant politicians at the commencement of the present week, regarding the speech Mr. DISRAELI was announced to make at Aylesbury. It has been his custom for several years to avail himself of the annual dinner of the Agricultural Society of Buckinghamshire, to give utterance to the pungent criticisms on the public affairs in which he is so great a master. His last harangue of this kind was to the Farmers' Club at Slough, during the Whitsuntide holidays, in which he gave the memorable description of the confusion and discomfiture of his Parliamentary opponents on Mr. CARDWELL's motion. A good many topics of future rather than past interest seem to call for some indication of Ministerial views just now. The Administration are for the present playing on velvet indeed; and with money at 2¾ per cent., peace with China, a good harvest and an average state of trade, there is nothing likely to disturb their equanimity until after Christmas. They must be conscious, nevertheless, that the thread of their existence is brittle; and that unless they can early in the Spring contrive to encase it in a stout sheath of popular policy, it will be likely to snap before Easter. In one word, the Tory-Radical Government now in office wants steam. There is no popular outcry against it, but there is no popular feeling in its favor: and the only two men it contains who have sufficient go in them to rouse the country on their behalf, are Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI. Both are born demagogues, though of very different kinds. In the deadly struggle of 1832 regarding reform, the most vehement and inflammatory language used on the part of the Whigs was that of the present Premier, then Mr. STANLEY. Mounted on a chimney-piece at Brookes' Club, he delivered, as is well known, the best speech he ever made, and which had the effect of reanimating, at a critical juncture, the drooping spirits of the Whigs, of whom he was then the hope and idol. Of Mr. DISRAELI's powers it is needless to speak. This time, however, he has not chosen to put them forth, and conjecture is busy as to the cause. It is remarked that during the last few weeks he has had a succession of political visitors at Hughenden Manor, each of whom has spent some days there *tête-à-tête* with the plotting Chancellor of the Exchequer. First, there was Lord STANLEY; then Sir BULWER LYTTON; then Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, the Secretary to the Treasury; and last week, Mr. THOMAS BARING, M. P., at the head of the great house of that name, and about the most popular and influential man of the mercantile class connected with the conservative party. Mr. BARING received some time ago, by the death of his relative, Mr. BARING WALL, a large accession of fortune: and what he probably values still more, the means of showing tasteful and splendid hospitality in one of the most beautiful country seats possessed by our landed gentry. At his mansion in Grosvenor-street he has long been in the habit of giving those *recherché* dinners, where all that was most distinguished in politics, arts, and letters, was unfailingly to be found. The late RICHARD FORD, himself a king among epicures and *dilettanti*, used to declare with earnest solemnity that the *cuisine* at Grosvenor-street was "equally wonderful for its versatility and precision," and the exquisite collection of pictures, for which Mr. BARING had a gallery especially built, always added greatly to the attractiveness of his invitations. Norman Conrt, in Wiltshire, was filled by its late possessor with many choice specimens of art, more especially sculptnre; and this, which now forms the Summer residence of the great merchant, affords him opportunities for displaying his taste for hospitality on a still larger scale. Mr. BARING does not speak often in Parliament, hut when he does it is always with success. His keen sense of ridicule renders him, perhaps, somewhat too weary at times in the expression of his opinions; but strong and deep-rooted opinions he certainly has, and no party ties would be strong enough, on occasions of moment, to make him forego their utterance. He was to the last an unconvinced protectionist; and he is still a sincere and thorongh-going conservative. He is therefore just the man with whom Mr. DISRAELI would feel the necessity of making early confidence respecting his further plans in the direction of progress. Meanwhile he excuses his non-appearance at Aylesbury, on the ground that he needs a respite from publicity, and Lord DERBY being still in the gout at Knowsley, in Lancashire; the Cahinet meetings which were to have been resumed this week are still further postponed.

There is no foreign news of particular interest this day or two. The Regency question still continues to perplex politicians of Berlin; and the Crown Prince has returned from his interview with the Czar, without evincing any change of disposition or intention. ALEXANDER II. endeavored, it is said, to persuade him into favorable terms with the Queen, who is the Emperor's aunt; hut his resolution having once been taken, he remained deaf to all the Imperial blandishments, and seems determined to be either sole and absolute Regent, or nothing. I remember an incident which occurred during his stay in England not long ago, which, though apparently of a trivial character, may serve to illustrate the matter-of-fact character of the man. At one of the balls at the Palace, the Queen, who was in high spirits, suddenly addressing him, said, "How is it that you do not ask mamma to dance?" and pointing with her fan to the Duchess of KENT, who was sitting near, Her Majesty added, "she is passionately fond of dancing, and, I think, she expects you to ask her." Whereupon, the Prince forthwith proceeded to importune the old lady, and would not be put off with any ordinary assurances that she never did so, while the Queen standing within earshot enjoyed her little practical joke, and gave vent to her merriment with her usual unreserve. The truth is, the futnre sovereign of Prussia is essentially a dull, unobservant, self-satisfied man; he now feels himself to be *l'homme inevitable*, and he is not likely to be bent from his purpose of absolutism by either foreign diplomatists or native logicians.

The literary world is returning from its Autumnal travels, and preparing to take up the threads of the old wrangle about the Garrick Clnb, pretty much where they left it, at the end of July. But the quarrel has, meantime, passed from the closed doors of King-street, Covent Garden, to the threshold of open court, and as the main point at issue really concerns men of letters generally, there can no longer be any hesitation in mentioning the details of the affair. Some months since, as you have doubtless heard, a skeich of Mr. THACKERAY appeared in a weekly journal entitled *Town-Talk*, in which his personal history, manners and appearance, were somewhat brusquely, but not ill-naturedly, given; and in which some legitimate but lenient criticisms were made upon his recent publications. Having ascertained that the writer of the article was Mr. EDMUND YATES, a well-known contributor to the London Press, Mr. THACKERAY addressed to him a letter in terms exceedingly offensive, demanding an absolnte retraction and apology. Mr. YATES refused to make any concession upon such a summons; and both gentlemen being members of the Garrick Club, Mr. THACKERAY appealed to the Managing Committee, npon the ground that the author of the obnoxious paper had assumed in it a tone of familiar acquaintance with him, whereas, as he averred, they had never met in society except within the walls of the Club. Strange as it may appear to most of your readers, a majority of the Committee took up the matter in the sense suggested by Mr. THACKERAY, and called on Mr. YATES to make an ample apology, or withdraw his name from the list of members. Acting upon the advice of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, Mr. ALBERT SMITH and several other distinguished members of the Garrick, Mr. YATES refused to do either. A general meeting was called, at which a very warm discussion took place, Mr. Justice WILLES and Mr. DICKENS being prominent in the defence of the accused writer. A resolution was passed to the effect that an *amende* should be made, in writing, for the expressions which had given pain; and in compliance therewith Mr. YATES wrote a letter expressive of his regret that the sketch should have appeared, more especially as it tended to disturb the harmony of the Club; but he declined to make any reparation personally to the author of the *Virginians*, because in a recent number of that work distinct and undeniable allusion had been made to him under the designation of "Young Grubstreet," and also on account of the insulting letter of Mr. THACKERAY, above alluded to. The Committee in consequence of this took upon themselves to erase the name of Mr. YATES from the list of the Garrick. Upon his presenting himself for admission, the resolntion of the Committee was placed in his hands, and upon his expostulating with the Secretary upon the illegality of the proceeding he was given to understand that he would not be allowed to enter. Strong legal opinions have been given by Mr. HONEYMAN and other well-known lawyers as to the unwarrantable nature of the acts thus described, and under their direction an action has been commenced by Mr. YATES against the Committee of the Club. Bitter and angry feelings have been widely enlisted on both sides of the quarrel. Those who affect a West-End tone, side in general with Mr. THACKERAY, while the more democratic leanings of the Press are decidedly with Mr. YATES. In point of taste there are undoubtedly some expressions in the sketch which might have been modified or omitted; but as a public lecturer and candidate for Parliament at the last contested election for Oxford City, Mr. THACKERAY, in the judgment of the most fastidious, fairly placed himself within the range of personal description; and no man in modern literature has ever used the license of pen-and-ink caricature more ruthlessly than he has done. Had the offender against his Sardonic equanimity been Lord EDMUND YATES, of Park-lane or Eaton-square, people would have looked very differently on the transaction, and active sympathy the author of *Vanity Fair* would have had little or none. Be that as it may, it is generally felt that the Committee of the Garrick Club have assumed an authority which, for the sake of all such institutions, it is most undesirable they should be permitted to enforce. The trial of the action now brought is consequently awaited with no little interest.

CHARLES MATHEWS and his bride are announced to appear at the Haymarket next week. A new play at the Olympic, by WILKIE COLLINS, is about to be produced, which is said to possess no ordinary merit; and Mr. SELBY's farce, called "The last of the Pigtalls," is having a marvetous run at the Strand. This little theatre has been leased, for some time, by a young lady, who first came to town under the patronage of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and who has since been so fortunate, it is said, as to win the pecuniary confidence of no less a personage than Lord PANMURE, the late Minister of War. Rumor has it, that it is with the money of the inexorable champion of the Free Kirk, and sanctimonious denouncer of Puseyism and Popery, that Miss SWANBOROUGH has been enabled to undertake the lesseeship of the Strand. Her adventure was not, at first, particularly successful, and the histrionic talents of her brother, whom she has been the means of introducing to the stage, were not of the class likely to improve the prospects of her speculation. Latterly, however, things have brightened, and the prolific pen of Mr. SELBY will soon make her *repertoire* second only to the Olympic in farce and vaudeville.

The racing season is drawing rapidly to its close. Nothing remains worth speaking of, to be run for, this month, but the "Caesarowitch" and "the Cambridgeshire Stakes." *Priuress* is still the favorite for the former, which she won last year. The odds at present stand: Twelve to one offered; thirteen to one taken freely. Mr. TEN BROECK's *Babylon* was beaten by Mr. PAYNE's *Pandour*, at Newmarket, the other day, very unexpectedly, through the fault of the rider, who seems to have lost his head, and, as the sporting phrase is, "being quite abroad at the finish."

Lord CHARLES WELLESLEY, the only brother of the present Duke of WELLINGTON, is said to be dying of softening of the brain. This disease has become strangely frequent, in the last few years, amongst us. It generally attacks men who have overworked their intellect in law, politics, or letters, and in most cases shows itself in the loss, partial or total, of the power of sight. Lord CHARLES was neither a studious nor a dissipated man. He married, many years ago, Miss PEREGRINE, the celebrated heiress, by whom he has a numerous family. He lived, for the most part, in retirement, and without any ostentation, being a great favorite with the Iron Duke, who left him one-half his property in the funds. Since 1851 he has been afflicted with total blindness, though otherwise retaining the enjoyment of his usual health. His chief occupation has been the weaving of small wicker baskets, many of which I have seen, and which he learned to form with marvelous precision and taste. The disease has now laid hotd upon the vital organs, and his relatives have been this week summoned to his death-bed.

I have just learned that urgent remonstrances have been addressed by our Government to that of France, in consequence of the *Austerlitz* and *Donaverth* having been sent from Toulon to Lisbon to demand satisfaction for the seizure by Portuguese cruisers of a French vessel carrying negroes from Africa to one of the French Colonies. There is not at present an English ship-of-war in the Tagus, and a friend of mine, just returned from Gibraltar, says that he left but one in the harbor there. The Portuguese are, of course, in no condition to repel force by force. Considering the intimate relations long subsisting with this country, and the family ties which connect the two Courts, it is not improbable that the demands of France, whatever may be their justice, will summarily be pressed. If they should he, the situation will be a highly embarrassing one.

## NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

**Origin of the Belly Contract—Manifesto from the Consul-General of Nicaragua in London—Denunciations of the United States—View of the Paris Presse.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

How often it may be repeated that one-half this world does not know how the other half lives! How often are we deceived into the belief of the merest shams, mistaking grandeur for insignificance, dignity for well put-on huffoonery! There is a strange history in connection with the late exposures before the Paris police in regard to the selling of false titles and honors which cannot fail to interest the reader.

Ten or twelve years ago there lived in Greytown, Nicaragua, a Frenchman calling himself the Viscount AUGUSTE DE BARRUEL-BEAUVERT. He had a little store, composed of the odds and ends suited to such a market, the total value of which was, perhaps, one thonsand dollars. He had, besides, a numerous family. On one occasion, while seeking to organize some sort of a joint-stock enterprise in which he expected to find his funds and his dupes at New-York, he signed at the bottom of his plan the slightly distorted but euphonious and high-sounding names of all his children, in order to give an air of solidity to the scheme. The Hon. E. G. SQUIER, who was then the diplomatic agent of the American Government in Nicaragua, exposed this little piece of by-play on the part of BARRUEL-BAUVERT, in a letter to a journal of New-York, and received from the disappointed Frenchman a challenge to mortal combat.

Later, Greytown was bombarded by Captain HOLLINS, of the U. S. ship *Cyane*, and among the sufferers by that act was M. BARRUEL-BEAUVERT. His thousand-dollar store then became the basis of a new chapter in his life. He put in a claim for one hundred thousand dollars damages, and became at once the loudest and most clamorous of memorialists. He came to France, and from this point commenced writing for the French Press violent articles abusive of the United States, not only in the affair of Greytown, but in that of filibusterism; for WALKER was then at New-Granada. He published here two pamphlets on the subject, one in a fiery red cover, with two flaming brands on the title-page, and one in blue, with the same burning brands. These documents, which Isaw no longer ago than yesterday, are addressed to the French Government, and are full of abuse of the American Government.

While thus pouring out his wrath in red and blue-colored literature against the United States, BARRUEL-BEAUVERT encountered in Paris M. FELIX BELLY. From this encounter was hatched the grand Millaud-Belly scheme of a Nicaraguan canal, which made so much talk lately in the United States. It was the eldest son of BARRUEL-BEAUVERT who went to Nicaragua with M. BELLY, and served him as an interpreter and secretary during his negotiations in that country. (In the connection which is here made of the name of M. BELLY with that of M. BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, I ought to state that no imputation is intended upon the honor of M. BELLY, who, it is to he presumed, did not know the character of his colleague.)

It is now time to inform the reader who the Viscount AUGUSTE DE BARRUEL-BEAUVERT is, how he spent his time in Paris, beyond his labor in abusing the United States and in assisting in the organization of the great canal scheme which was to checkmate the United States, and, in fine, how he gained his living. An extract from the indictment in the Police Court of Paris, in the case of the individuals arrested for selling false titles, will tell the story. The indictment contains the following paragraph:

"All these titles did not satisfy the ambition of VESIN, (one of the prisoners.) He learned that a man named BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, calling himself the repreaentative at Paris of the pretended free city of Greytown, a hamlet of five hundred souls in Central America, distributed crosses—a medal, which they soon converted into an order of chivalry, under the title of *San Juan*, created in favor of the protectors of the sald city of Greytown. Immediately he leagued himself with this BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, already much reduced (*très-gêné*) in his affairs, and at the price of money he obtained from him the *grand cross* of the above order. A short time afterwards, BARRUEL-BEAUVERT started precipitately to America, to escape the judicial proceedings of his creditors, and there obtained by his influence for his new friend VESIN, decrees (from whom?) conferring on the latter the following titles: 1. Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua at Paris. 2. Delegate, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe of the city of Greytown. 3. Grand Master Defender in Europe of the order of San Juan, with the double faculty of appointing *Chargés d'Affaires* and Consuls of the said city of Greytown near the various European courts, and to confer grades in the order of San Juan. A clause attached to all these decrees stipulated that no emolument was to, be derived by the holders of them."

These are the words of the indictment. The same indictment says further in regard to VESIN:

"The latter received from the hands of a man named MELANO, residing at London, and whom we find everywhere in communication with the individuals inculpated in the sale of foreign decorations and other traffics of the same kind, of false diplomas of the order of the Golden Militia, entitling the bearer to the title of Count, of Grand Cross of a pretended Asiatic order founded by *une intriguante*, calling herself the Sultana ALINE DELLIS, of Commander of the United orders, of the Four Emperors and of the Merit of the Lion of Holstein-Limbourg, and finally of fifteen diplomas of members of pretended learned societies of Paris and other cities."

A word as to M. MELANO referred to in the above paragraph of the indictment of the Paris police. The *Presse* of last evening contains the following letter from that gentleman, addressed to it from London, which I copy in full, nowithstanding its length:

The principal European commercial houses established in different points of the Republic, [of Nicaragua,] justly discouraged and especially fatigued in *reclaiming uselessly*, for the last *four years*, the protection of their respective Governments, to obtain reparation and the repression of attempts of all sorts committed in that country for more than four years, and almost continually against their persons and property, either by the Government of the United States or by citizens of that nation, have the honor of praying the Consul General of the Republic of Nicaragua at London to publish in the European press the following simple recital.

Two ships-of-war of the United States occupy the port of San Juan del Sur; another ship of the same nation occupies that of Realejo—on the side of the Pacific.

The Fort of Greytown, (San Juan del Norte,) on the sea of the Antilles, is occupied hy a corvette and two frigates of the United States, and three steamers-of-war of the same nation are daily expected.

The entire Republic of Nicaragua is deprived of any European Consular Agent who *can* or *dare* protect his countrymen; but the United States have in that Republic *several Consuls*, and a *Minister* resident at Managua, the capital.

The propagandism of these agents of the Union produced the famous hombardment of Greytown, which is fresh in the mind of every one, and they sustained *openly* and *publicly* the acts of the fillibusters!

The present Minister of the United States in Nicaragua is General LAMAR. He has just signified to the Government of Nicaragua:

1. That he protests formally and energetically in the name of his Government against the treaty of canalization made with Messrs. BELLY and MILLAUD, of Paris, on the ground that this treaty was in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, and that the United States would never permit its execution.

2. That the Government of Nicaragua must accept IMMEDIATELY, *and without the least modification*, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

3. That the Government of Nicaragua must accept IMMEDIATELY the Treaty of canalization and of transit, known as the White, Stebbins & Co. Treaty.

4. That, in default of rupturing the Belly-Millaud treaties, and in default of a compliance with the two preceding demands, *they will force by arms* the Government and the people of Nicaragua to pay immediately to the United States a sum of *six millions of dollars* for damages caused to the citizens of the United States within the last four years, by the UNCIVILIZED Government and people of Nicaragua.

The entire Republic and all the foreigners established in the country who have seen the Americans *at work* in the bombardment and destruction of Greytown in 1854, and in that of Rivas, Granada and of Massaya, are justified in anticipating new events of a tragical nature; and since they are powerless in deciding their respective Governments *to listen* to their just complaints, *to protect* them, or to compel their aggressors *to render them justice* for so many audacious and unheard-of attempts, they are compelled thus to come before the public in order that their protest may serve as a historical note (*sic*) to those who shall write one day the history of crimes and attempts which leave far behind them the abominations of the most savage barbarism.

The will of God be done, then; And let Europe, if she does not tremble in face of the revolvers of the Yankees, inregister the complaints of her children about to be massacred, and who see before them nothing but ruin and despair!

Signed, Count ANTOINE DE MELANO,
Consul-General of Nicaragua.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1858.

Do you see the chain? What think you of the noble defenders of Nicaragua on foreign soil? What a precious set of self-constituted noblemen and Ambassadors, all originating in the little one-thousand-dollar shop of the *Viscount* BARRUEL-BEAUVERT at Greytown! Unfortunately every one is not in the secret of these manœuvres, and thus it is that the editor of the Paris *Presse* precedes the above manifesto of the self-appointed and self-ennobled Count MELANO with the following extraordinary commentary: "We have received from the Consul-General of Nicaragua at London the following letter, which shows to what a degree of insolence and of contempt of the most elementary rules of justice the Government of the United States has arrived. We will return again to this subject, which seems to merit the most serions attention of the Cabinets of Paris and London." Poor M. GUEROULT did not know how cheaply he was being sold by a dealer in false titles, whose manifesto was only an advertisement to keep up his flagging business, exposed by that incorrigible Paris police!

I would gladly copy here the whole police report on the trial and conviction of the men engaged in these unlawful transactions; for it is curious, instructive and useful. But it is too long. Five individuals were tried and condemned each to several years' imprisonment and considerable fines for their swindling operations, and for having usurped for themselves, in contravention of the law, titles and honors which did not belong to them. One of these individuals, named CHARLES FRANCIS VESIN, referred to above, is 47 years of age, and was dubbed by the Greytown Viscount with the title of Count Romanini, Commander of the Order of San Juan de Nicaragua, etc. This Count Romanini is a character well known to the Parisians, by sight. He is a very large and fine physical man, with the bravado air of an ex-fencer of the Guards. He wears a hat with large rolled-up brims and a pointed top, a white vest with crystal buttons, a black coat and wide Cossack pantaloons, strapped under the boots with chains of silver. His feet are encased in elegant patent leather boots, which resound with a pair of golden spurs affixed *en permanence* to their heels. In the button-hole of his coat he carries a collection of nobiliary decorations, in the form of a *brochette* of small gold medals. The Count was condemned to one year's imprisonment and 500 francs fine.

Another of the prisoners, CABINIS, calling himself the Count DE ST. MAURICE CABANY, and who represented himself in court as a man of letters, is none other than the individual who, a year or two ago, hatched up and imposed upon the literary world the pretended posthumous manuscript of a novel by Sir WALTER SCOTT. This is a fact, I believe, not generally known. CABANIS got two years of prison, and 500 francs fine.

The great match in chess between MORPHY and HARRWITZ has been decided in favor of the former. The games stood, 2 for HARRWITZ, 5 for MORPHY, and 1 drawn. The fifth game was won by MORPHY in twelve moves, when HARRWITZ renounced any further pursuit. ANDERSSEN and HEYLDEBRANDT have arrived here to play MORPHY.

MALAKOFF.

### Bank of England—Rate of Discount.

*From the Times' City Article, Thursday evening, Oct. 7.*

The BANK COURT broke up to-day, without deciding upon any alteration in their rate of discount. Of course it is impossible to judge the motives of their course, and as it can make no ultimate difference in the supply of money, which will find its level under all circumstances, there is no occasion for any speculation on the subject. All that can be remarked is that the present refusal to make advances at the market rate is at entire variance with the precedents of former years, while it is also inconsistent with the usual ideas of the duties a joint-stock establishment owes to its proprietary on the one hand, and its customers on the other. If the hope is to check the possibility of inflation, the intention must he contemplated with respect, whatever may be the opinion as to the futility of the means. Like all attempts to put commerce under restraints—whether the article to he dealt in is money, grain, cotton or anything else—it can only end by increasing the evil it is intended to avert; but as every deviation in political economy has always been accomplished under the cry of "prudence," doubtless a large number of people will hail the example with great satisfaction. There is no danger at this moment of inflation, for the simple reason that every one is looking for it, but the tendency will undoubtedly gradually develop itself in proportion as the influx of good continues, and the time will arrive when the proclamation of any downward movement by the Bank will act as a spark, the susceptibility to excitement being universal. The effect of delay, therefore, is merely like that of a dam, and the tide will be more intractable in proportion. If inflation is dreaded this week, when there has been a large addition of gold, what will be the chances seven daya hence, when the dividends will be in course of payment, and the *Persia* most likely will have brought a further large sum from New-York, and we shall also have received a new quantity from Russia, and perhaps from Australia? Obviously, if the Bank intend to follow the market at all, they had better follow it naturally, instead of by jerks according to caprice. If, on the other hand, they do not intend to be led by it, and have resolved to revive the old practice, which has lately even been exptoded by the Bank of France, of declining to make any profits at all unless those profits can be obtained at a certain rate, a short time will show whether their self-sacrifice accomplishes its object of preventing money from being cheap, and meanwhile they will have to render their theory palatable to the holders of their stock. Looking, however, at the ability and steadiness with which the Bank has been managed during the last ten years, it is scarcely to he imagined that there is any real intention to revert to the practices that formerly prevailed, and that comported well with the doctrines of protection and prohibition. It will be more acceptable to infer that the anomalous experience of the moment may be attributed to some casual or exceptional cause, or, better still, that it may be a consequence of an approaching determination to abandon altogether the objectionable and unbusinesslike system of fixing arbitrary rates for any period whatever.

### Influence of an Atlantic Telegraph.

*From the Manchester Guardian.*

When communication by telegraph is finally established between the two countries, there are excellent reasons for believing that we shall never see England thereby Americanized. For we shall not he thought by Englishmen at least to depreciate the work of laying the Atlantic Cable, when we say that, while it is of the highest importance to us commercially, politically it scarcely concerns us. Disputes between the two countries may indeed be terminated more easily when a message can be sent across the Atlantic in an hour; hut, except for the purposes of the Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans markets, it is scarcely probably that the cable will he frequently used by any hut official persons. The mere cost of transmitting American ideas through the cable would be a serious matter; and we fancy that the citizens of the States who mediate a crusade against all things European, have not thought sufficiently of this impediment.

But supposing American ideas to come to us by this next passage, what influence will they have in England? Whether it arise from our ignorance or our pride, the fact is that Englishmen don't care at all about American ideas. Not one man in a thousand in this country ever looks into an American paper; and we fear that a more general familiarity with such low-class journals as the New-York *Herald* would only breed an unjust contempt for the American people. For in the Press the worst qualities only of our transatlantic cousins seem to he represented; and it is not likely that an Englishman would form any very high idea of the intelligence or the honesty of a Republican journalist, who has the boldness to announce in the *Herald* that the income tax in this country is levied on all incomes of £50 a year and upwards, and to inform us that consequently there must be only 258,850 persons in England who have so much as £50 a year.

While, however, the American Press has no political influence in this country, there are, it is said, signs that the current is setting strong the other way, and that the Americans, with all their talk of Independence, are being gradually Anglicised. This is, indeed, but natural. The great English writers, from CHAUCER down to the end of last century, are the common property of both countries. America has as yet hut little literature of her own, and the sympathies of cultivated Americans grow daily stronger and stronger with the country which sends them hooks, papers and magazines that educated men can read with pleasure. The influence of the English authors of this century in America has frequently been proved in a way more honorable than profitable to them. And it is seen, not only in the numerous reprints of these writers' works, but in the hooks of recent American authors. There is scarce one hut FENIMORE COOPER who has in him anything that distinguishes him from an Englishman. A WASSINGTON IRVING or a NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE is no more an American writer than the philosophers of Alexandria, at the time when the Greek school most prospered, were Egyptians. The only American poet of any note—LONGFELLOW—wrote pretty verses enough till he tried to produce an American poem, and brought forth "Hiawatha." Whatever there is of literary taste and culture in America, comes from England; and lately the young Republicans have, according to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, taken to copying our manners and our sports. Whatever, therefore, may be the results of laying the Atlantic Cable, it is clear that, by drawing closer the communications between the Old World and the New, America stands as good a chance of being Anglicized as England does of being Americanized.

### International Copyright.

*From the London Morning Herald.*

The rights of property have been almost universally recognized in all nations that have any true claim to be called civilized. The grounds on which the recognition has been exercised have appeared so purely just and reasonable, so advantageous to all parties, that the protecting hand of the law has been stretched out less as an indulgence than as a positive and actual tribute to the cause of public necessity. Men of all ranks, and of widely different pursuits, have directly benefited by this wise concession. They have toiled on hopefully year after year, quietly, patiently, and thoughtfully elaborating the cherished idea of their lives, until at last, perfected and complete in all its parts, it has been made known to the world for whose benefit it was intended. Let the elaboration cost what years of thought and toil it might, the patient workman has labored hopefully, knowing that in the end the triumphant fruit of his toil would claim and receive protection from the august power of the law. If his invention, or discovery, were really worth anything, he would easily gain for it such a recognition as should insure to himself all just fruits and profits, whether of praise or of a more substantial kind. Once patented, it would be securely his own for at least a fair term of years. No other man, whether of equal or even superior ta ent, would he able to reap the fruit of his long years of toil by an easy adaptation of the idea. And the law which served thus far to protect him at home, more or less befriended him abroad.

Thus a patent candle, or an infallible steel pen, a perfect telescope, or an unimprovable chronometer, stood a good chance against all comers, until a hetter one was invented.

"And Jones gave way in turn to claims
For which perfection were a feehle name."

Substantial property of any kind thus had thrown over it a protecting *ægis* which enhanced its value in exact proportion to its merits. If the unsurpassable chronometer really kept time "more genuinely true than Greenwich," it only received the protection its merits deserved, and obtained the sale of which it was worthy, while, if worthless, the hand which protected it from pirates rarely commanded a sale for a single day longer than was necessary to discover its worthlessness.

But, strange to say, amid all this display of protecting power, the man who most needs protection, who works hardest for it, who expends upon his production that most precious and irreparable of all possessions, the brain alone—and thus speaks words that may live to benefit unborn generations—to him the law of nations has unjustly afforded the least protection. He may spend the best years of his life on the production of a couple of octavos, and all his fortune in giving them to his country; and they may he of such words of wisdom, of beauty, and of wit so rare as to command universal attention. For a few years, in his own country, his printed words are his own, to bear what small golden harvest he can extract from them at the reluctant hands of Paternoster-row. But within a week, in a neighboring State, his guinea volume may he, perhaps, selling in paper covers for a much smaller sum; while within a month, at New-York, it may possibly he had for a shilling. Thus, if the old Rugby boy gives us a fresh and bright picture of school life, in his delightful volume of *Tom Brown*, for half a guinea, at once starts up a neat pocket edition at half a thaler, in those yellow-paper covers which must be so ohnoxious to every workman in the literary vineyard. Even BULWER himself, in *Blackwood*, is not safe; for fast as "Ebony" appears are the successive numbers of brilliant *What will he do with it?* quickly collected in single volumes, at a like fatal price. MACAULAY'a *England* shared a still more atrocious fate, heing published in America, as the volumes appeared, in the form of newspapers, at some few pence each. Surely nothing can be more unjust than this. And yet the system goes on with a steady and increasing rapacity, which is utterly unworthy even of the unscrupulous appetite of America. England has done all in her power to arrange the copyright question with hrother Jonathan upon terms which shall he mutually advantageous; but the matter seems as far off settlement as ever. Still, month by month, and year after year, the cream of our best authors is seized by the Transatlantic publisher without scruple and without remorse. It appears almost incredible how a nation, laying claim to free and just aspirations, can indulge in such a system of wholesale plunder; but it is, nevertheless, as true as it is incredible.

It is, indeed, suggested that we might indulge in reprisals, and coin guineas out of the wisdom and wit of our cousins, as they do from ours. But though the suggestion seems a natural one, it is difficult, if not impossible, to follow. In the first place, the wit and wisdom which travel to us across the Atlantic are both rare and scanty. Even if we did turn literary pirates, there is little to be had, and that only of a second-rate quality. EMERSON commands few readers, and writes little. The muse of LONGFELLOW is anything but prolific, and rarely rises above the magazine flight. PRESCOTT's noble toil is all but over. Who else is there?

It is on these grounds, therefore, that we hail on the literary horizon the dawn of we hope better days, in THE COPYRIGHT CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS. The sittings of the *Congres International de la Propriété Litteraire et Artistique* are now over, and the results of the Congress are thus briefly stated:

1. International admission of the right of literary and artistic copyright, with or without reciprocity.
2. The establishment of a uniform law, that protection to the produce of intellect may be universal.
3. Complete equity between native and foreign authors.
4. A simplification of the formalities required for an author to publish his work in a foreign country—that is to say, that the fact of his having complied with the requirement in his own country shall be sufficient.
5. Dramatic works and musical compositions to be placed on the same footing as literary works, as regards copyright.
6. An author's or composer's control over the representation or performance of his works.
7. Works of design, painting, sculpture, architecture and engraving to be placed on the same footing as regards copyright as works of literature.
8. An abolition or, at least, a reduction of Customs' dues on all works of genius.

The principle of perpetuity in literary and artistic copyright was rejected by a large majority.

It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of these resolutions, and of unity of feeling in their acceptance by the literary representatives. We sincerely trust they will bear a far truer and more golden fruit than certain recent and similar resolutions of a railway conference among ourselves, which seem only to have been passed for the simple purpose of being afterwards denied. The man of letters requiers protection, not only against the sharks of foreign climes hut also the hard hargains of English publishers; and we trust that for him, as well as the rest of us, a good time is coming.

### The Great Wall of China.

A letter from Shanghae of the 2d August, in the *Moniteur*, contains the following interesting account of a visit to the Great Wall of China:

"The treaties of Tien-tsin having been ratified by the Emperor HIEN-FOUNG, Baron GROS was desirous of visiting the Great Wall, and of judging, from personal observation, of the correctness of the statements representing it as commencing in the sea at the entrance of the Bay of Leo-Toung. At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 11th July, the Ambassador, followed by his secretaries and attaches, embarked on board the small steamer the *Pregent*. The distance of the Wall from the place where the *Audacieuse* frigate was at anchor was thought to be from 30 to 40 leagues. Towards evening, the weather not being very clear, it was thought prudent not to approach too close to the shore, and the steamer came to an anchor in the offing. At daybreak on the following morning she again got under weigh, and soon after the Wall appeared in view. It looked like a long range of hull dags of the same height, crenellated, and traversing the plain from the sea to the foot of the chain of mountains which run parallel with the coast, hut at more than a league intand. An hour after, the wall, with its crenellated top, forts, jetties running out into the sea, and the pagoda on ahore, were perfectly distinct in all their details. We had before us the most picturesque prospect that can be imagined, along the sea coast the vast plain is covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, with nnmerous villages buried in trees, and at the back a horizon of lofty mountains. At the foot of the wall, on the side of China, were seen the white tents of two Tartar camps, with their horses grazing at liberty around. Seen from the Chinese side the wall resembles an immense work in earth, crowned with a crenelated wall in brick, hnt in a very dilapidated state. On the Mantchouria side, on the contrary, it is built of brick on a fanndation of stone. It has, along the whole length, square towers at a distance from each other of about two bowshots' length, so that the enemy might be struck from either of them. It runs down into the sea by two parallel jetties, the incline of which is so slight that persons landing from a boat may easily walk up to them. The largest vessels may approach to within about two miles of this spot, wblch is the place where future tourists ought to land. Unfortunately we were not then aware of this fact, and we came to an anchor at a spot where the landing was not very easy. The shore was soon covered with Chinese from the neighboring villages. M. MACARTNEY, the interpreter to the mission, and Count D'ORNAY, the commandant of the *Pregent*, were the first to go on shore, in order to confer with the authorities, and ascertain whether any objection would be made to the landing of the party. A mandarin mounted on a white horse, and followed hy two borsemen, arrived from the camp to inquire what these men, come from an nnknown world, wanted. On receiving pacific assurances from our interpreter, he said no opposition would be made to the disembarkation. When all were on shore, we proceeded direct towards the Wall. We had to cross several rivulets which ran down towards the sea, and we were afterwards obliged to strike a little more inland, in order to find ground rather less moist. As we approached towards the Wall, we observed the Tartars mounting their horses, and betraying hy their gestures considerable emotion. They separated into three bodies—one remained on horseback in front of the tents, thus cutting off the road to the Wall; another proceeded on our left, where they alighted among the high grass; and the third advanced at a hand-gallop to meet us. They asked whence we came, where we were going, and told us that they would not allow us to advance any further. Their chief, they said, was absent, and they could not take on themselves the responsibility of permitting us to approach. You may judge of our astonishment when we learned from these men, encamped, as it were, at the very gates of the capital, that they had heard nothing of their country having been at war with France and England. The taking of Canton, the bombardment of Takou, and the peace concluded at Tien-tsin, they were completely ignorant of. After a little negotiation, we thought we had got over our difficulty, and we were allowed to advance, but we had not proceeded more than three or four hundred yards, when some fresh horsemen advanced, and urgently impressed on us the propriety of not going any further. With our escort of twelve men, well armed, and our revolvers, we might have kept off those three hundred Tartar horsemen, and have mounted the Wall in spite of them, bnt the Ambassador was anxious to avoid any dispute, and would not compromise his position for the mere gratification of curiosity. After having taken a few sketches, purchased some fans from the Tartars, and astonishing a whole host of Chinese by letting them taste our brandy and look at our watches and compasses, Baron GROS returned to the boats. These Tartar horsemen had neither bows nor arrows, but they all had matchlock guns slung over their shoulders. Their powder appeared to he very coarse, and in addition to ball they had in their cartrouch-boxes small pellets of lead. Each man carried in his large boots his pipe and fan. Before leaving the coast we went in the *Pregent* to have another view of the country on the other side of the Great Wall, opposite the plains of Mantchouria, which were covered with the most extraordinary verdure, only to he found in countries where the ground, after being buried in the snow, is vivified by a hot sun. The Wall was seen growing up as it were out of this exuberant vegetation, and ascending the side of the mountain, to follow, for more than 500 leagues, the half-savage countries which extend as far as the confines of Mongolia and the Kou-Kou-Noor. After having for some time contemplated this magnificent scene, Baron GROS gave the signal for departure, and the *Pregent* steered for the Toki islands, where the *Audacieuse* frigate was waiting for us."

### Additional Foreign Items.

An "outline of a plan for a Country Bankers' Clearing-house," is stated to be generally approved both hy the London and country hankers. It is reasonably contended that by the establishment of a special clearing-house in London, the business of the country hanks would be greatly facilitated, and even a considerable pecuniary saving effected. There are many country hanks which have now to dispatch 50 or 60 letters containing checks per diem; by the plan proposed one letter would be sufficient. In addition to the saving of postage, there is the saving in labor, for, whereas a country check hy the present plan is entered at least 16 times hy the different parties through whom it passes, by the plan proposed the entries would be redu

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Oct. 22.

THE CASE OF THE HAIDEE SLAVERS.—This case was to have been concluded before Commissioner WEBB to-day, but owing to engagements of Mr. Joachimssen it was postponed without day.

### SUPREME COURT—Oct. 22.

Before Judge Clerke.

*Joseph Felds* vs. *Felverts Vestvali and Henry Vestvali.*—Verdict for plaintiff $990.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Woodruff and a Jury.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.

*Nelson & Sturges* vs. *Wellington.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of an insurance note given by the defendant to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, payable to its order, dated Nov. 24, 1855, on an open policy of insurance in advance of premiums. About one-third of the amount of the note had been earned and indorsed on the policy. On the 15th day of January, 1856, this note, with others, was transferred by a certain trust deed to Nelson & Sturges, who were Trustees of the Company, as collateral security to a loan made by them to the Company. The trust deed contained a provision that the plaintiffs might sell the notes taken under it at public or private sale; but plaintiffs, instead thereof, brought suit. The indorsement on the note was, "Pay ——— for account of Atlas Mutual Insurance Company.—Geo. H. Tracy, Secretary."

Defendants claim that the trust deed was void, being in violation of the Statute, but if not void the only remedy of plaintiffs is to sell and not to sue; that plaintiffs acquired no title to the note; that the company was insolvent when the note was transferred, and hence the transfer was invalid, and that in any event only the amount indorsed on the policy can be recovered. The Jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount of the note.

This case derives importance, as well from the principles of law involved as from the fact that it is a leading case to determine the right to the recovery by the plaintiffs of a large number of notes held under the same circumstances.

Julius R. Pomeroy and Britton & Ely for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 22.

Before Justice Daly.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Robert B. Dyer, directed to Thos. Augustus Kelly, and Frances Grace Helen Dyer, and made returnable this morning, requiring them to show cause why they illegally restrained Susanna Catherine Dyer from the custody of her father, the petitioner. It is alleged that while Susanna, who is only fifteen years of age, was on board a steamboat in this port, about to go to her father's residence, in Massachusetts, Kelly, with the aid of Frances Dyer, who is Susanna's sister, abducted the girl, and conveyed her to the residence of Kelly, where she was kept, and where she has since been seduced by Kelly, who now prevents her from coming to the petitioner. It was also alleged that the other sister, Frances, had been living with Kelly, as his mistress, for the last year. The return simply denied the fact that the girl was in the custody of the relators. The Judge ordered that testimony should be taken relative to the facts.

### The Great Balloon Race.

*From the Buffalo Express, 20th.*

We learn from Mr. S. R. THURSTON, of Livingston County, a brother of the unfortunate aeronaut who recently ascended from Adrian, Mich., and has not since been heard from, that, while on his way to this city, *viâ* the Lake Shore Railroad, when near Fremont, Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, he saw the rival balloons of Messrs. GONARD and STEINER. They were also seen by nearly all the persons on board the train. They were at a considerable elevation, and were, when first seen, nearly south—one of them much further southward than the other. As the train proceeded onwards towards this city, the balloons were kept in sight all night, apparently making a direction almost due east. Both also appeared to work gradually to the northward, and, towards morning, the one which was nearest when first discovered had obtained an elevation directly over the train, while the other was much to the southward. When the train reached this city, which was about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the locomotive had gained upon them so that one bore nearly south of west, and the other a very little south of southwest. They were evidently separating, the southernmost one working rapidly to the east, while the other was going in a northeast direction. After sunrise Mr. T. saw one, which then appeared to be working to the northeast, and which must have brought it over a portion of the city. Mr. T. pointed them out to a number of our citizens, and we also learn that they were seen by several, and in various parts of the city. Mr. T. says that during the night both balloons kept a strong light exhibited, which gave them the appearance, from the height at which they were, of burning stars. They must have made very rapid progress from Cincinnati, which place they left at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, passing due north until they came within the influence of the lake winds, when they followed the shore of the lake due eastward. The separating point appears to have been near this city, when, probably, in consequence of experimenting, they had got into different currents of air, and immediately diverged—one passing northeastward, and the other, as near as could be judged, a little south of eastward. Mr. T. says that both balloons, after daylight, appeared at an extraordinary height.

Our informant, Mr. THURSTON, has been on a visit to Michigan to obtain tidings of his lost brother. He informs us that nothing has yet been heard of him, and that all hope has been given up. It is believed, from circumstances, that he landed from the balloon alive, in the immense marshes bordering on Lake St. Clair, and, in his then exhausted condition, perished before assistance could be reached.

Since the above was put in type, the afternoon telegraphic report announces that both balloons descended near Sandusky on Monday night. We presume that it is intended only to say that they descended within hail, so as to make themselves known and report progress.

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Mrs. William Jewett, relict of the late Rev. William Jewett, of Poughkeepsie, died very suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence in Mill-street. She had just given some orders concerning her household affairs, when she fell forward from her chair to the floor, and was taken up a corpse. Her death was caused by a sudden rush of blood to the head.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

#### MEATS.

Butchers and dealers report a limited inquiry, with a generally heavy market, to-day. Nearly all kinds are plenty and prices lean in favor of buyers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Lamb, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Pork, salted, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Pork, jowls, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 25 |
| Soup Meats, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ lb | 13 | @ | 15 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| Hams, ℔ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| Tongues, each | 62½ | @ | 91 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Sausages, City made, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |

#### POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is well stocked, and prices are unchanged. The demand is fair.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ pair | 62½ | @1 | 25 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 75 |
| Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair | 87½ | @1 | 75 |
| Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 88 |
| Ducks, ℔ pair | 50 | @1 | 50 |
| Geese, each | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Western Poultry, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen | 2 25 | @2 | 75 |
| Woodcock, ℔ dozen | 4 00 | @5 | 00 |
| Woodcock, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ dozen | 2 50 | @3 | 00 |
| Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz | 1 25 | @1 | 50 |
| Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Plover, ℔ doz | 2 00 | @3 | 25 |
| Partridge, ℔ pair | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Reed Birds, ℔ doz | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Teal, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 62½ |
| Rabbits, each | 25 | @ | 37 |

#### FISH.

The supplies are fair to-day, and the demand is somewhat restricted, though buyers have any existing advantage.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brook Trout, ℔ lb | 50 | @ | — |
| Salmon Trout, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | — |
| Codfish, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Pickerel, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Halibut, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Eels, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Flounders, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Porgies, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Sea Bass, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Striped Bass, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Perch, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Weak-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Blue-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Black-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Mullet, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Haddock, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | — |
| Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | — |
| Herr'g, ℔ bunch | 12 | @ | — |
| Mackerel, each | 12½ | @ | 25 |
| Frogs, ℔ dozen | 25 | @ | $1 |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | 50 | @ | 1 00 |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | $1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Clams, ℔ 100 | 25 | @ | 1 00 |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Crabs, ℔ doz | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Crabs, Soft Shell, ℔ doz | 87 | @ | 1 25 |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |

#### VEGETABLES.

The leading varieties are plenty and procurable at low prices, yet the demand is tame. Red Cabbage, Spinach and Oyster Plants have appeared. We have rarely seen as fine a display of Cauliflowers in markets we noticed to-day. Cucumbers and Okra are gone, for this season.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @2 | 75 |
| Potatoe, ℔ bushel | 59 | @1 | 00 |
| Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 10 | @ | 17 |
| Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck | — | @ | 25 |
| Corn, ℔ dozen | 12 | @ | — |
| Turnips, ℔ busbel | 50 | @ | — |
| Turnips, ℔ half peck | 6 | @ | 8 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | — |
| Carrets, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Carrots, ℔ peck | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Beets, ℔ dozen bunches | 44 | @ | 50 |
| Beets, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Onions, ℔ bushel | 62½ | @1 | 00 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 25 | @ | 43 |
| Green Peppers, ℔ doz | 12 | @ | — |
| Red Peppers, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | — |
| Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen | — | @1 | 25 |
| Cabbage, Red, ℔ head | — | @ | 12½ |
| Cabbage, new, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 87 |
| Cabbage, new, ℔ head | 3 | @ | 8 |
| Cauliflower, ℔ dos | 62½ | @2 | 25 |
| Cauliflower, each | 7 | @ | 25 |
| Cranberries, ℔ quart | 18 | @ | — |
| Tomatoes, ℔ basket | 50 | @ | 62½ |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart | — | @ | 4 |
| Beans, ℔ peck | 25 | @ | 37 |
| Lima Beans, ℔ half peck | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch | 10 | @ | — |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Celery, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Mint, ℔ bunch | — | @ | 2 |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ dezen | 75 | @ | — |
| Egg Plants, each | 8 | @ | — |
| Salad, ℔ doz. heads | 25 | @ | 37 |
| Spinach, ℔ peck | — | @ | 12½ |
| Squashes, ℔ dozen | 75 | @1 | 25 |
| Squashes, each | 7 | @ | 12½ |
| Pumpkins, each | 10 | @ | 12½ |

#### FRUIT.

This branch of business presents no remarkable alteration. The demand is moderate, and prices are generally uniform. Plums have disappeared. We have added to our list Bananas, though such lots of these as are in the market are in the main of a poor quality.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, ℔ half peck | 12½ | @ | 40 |
| Crab-Apples, ℔ quart | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Pears, new, ℔ basket | 2 00 | @6 | 00 |
| Pears, new, ℔ quart | 12½ | @ | 50 |
| Peaches, ℔ half-bushel basket | 2 00 | @5 | 00 |
| Peaches, ℔ quart | 18 | @ | 37 |
| Grapes, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 18 |
| Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb | 62½ | @1 | 00 |
| Citron, each | 3 | @ | 6 |
| Quince, ℔ doz | 18 | @ | — |
| Oranges, ℔ doz | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Lemons, ℔ box | 4 00 | @5 | 00 |
| Lemens, ℔ dozen | 18 | @ | 37 |
| Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen | 50 | @ | — |
| Bananas, ℔ bushel | 75 | @1 | 25 |
| Figs, ℔ box | 40 | @ | 75 |
| Figs, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Dates, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Raisins, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Currants, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Green Ginger, ℔ lb | — | @ | 25 |

#### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

All articles in this line continue in good request at our revised quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 24 |
| Butter, State, ℔ lb | 22 | @ | 26 |
| Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb | — | @ | 31 |
| Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb | 16 | @ | 21 |
| Cheese, new, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 11 |
| Eggs, six for | 12 | @ | — |
| Eggs, thirteen for | 25 | @ | — |
| Eggs, fifty-six for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ℔ can | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, ℔ bottle | 25 | @ | — |
| Honey, pure Nurthern, ℔ lb | 25 | @ | 28 |

#### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz | — | @ | 37 |
| Mangoes, each | — | @ | 4 |
| New-York Peppers, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Gherkins, ℔ 100 | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Pickled Onions, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle | 15 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart | 6 | @ | — |
| Sardines, ℔ box | 31 | @ | — |
| Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle | 12½ | @ | — |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon | — | @ | 50 |
| Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon | — | @2 | 50 |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FOSSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LANOH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 10 | 9 | — | 19 |
| Flour, bbls | 5,220 | 2,691 | 6,551 | 14,462 |
| Wheat, bushels | 50,407 | 1,540 | 248 | 52,195 |
| Corn, bushels | 50,326 | — | — | 50,326 |
| Barley, bushels | 8,357 | 236 | — | 8,593 |
| Oats, bushels | 6,000 | — | — | 6,000 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 119 | 498 | 56 | 673 |
| Whisky, bbls | — | 97 | 25 | 122 |

ASHES—Are in moderate request, at uniform rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; prices, however, have not varied.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 1,000 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ |
| Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13 |

DRY GOODS—Trade is dull. Cottons are in fair supply at about previous prices, but there is no general, nor is there any active, inquiry for them. Woolens are partially neglected, and prices rule very low. Foreign Goods are very sparingly sought after. Really desirable styles are not pressed on the market. Prices are generally firm for these. Other descriptions are depressed and unsettled. Auction sales of any importance have nearly ceased. One of Shawls occurred to-day, but it resulted rather unsatisfactorily. The entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port, during the week, were moderate, in value $943,592, against $914,211 same week last year. The amount marketed was $1,014,428, including Woolens to the value of $534,107; Silks to the value of $323,109; Cottons, $154,536; Manufactures of Flax, $145,506; and Miscellaneous, $57,172. The total value of Foreign Goods marketed during the same week last year was only $202,767.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported since our last of 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $21@$21 50; and 450 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $14, cash, ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request and are steady. Mackerel and Herring are quiet at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no very remarkable change. Some good brands, especially extra State and Western, wanted by the home trade, are less freely offered, at somewhat firmer prices. Other descriptions are obtainable at former quotations. The demand is not very brisk. Sales 13,000 bbls.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl | $3 00 | @ | $4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 20 | @ | 4 35 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 45 | @ | 4 70 |
| Superfine Western | 4 20 | @ | 4 40 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 60 | @ | 4 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 45 | @ | 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 10 | @ | 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00 | @ | 5 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 30 | @ | 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25 | @ | 8 00 |

Canadian continues quiet at old prices; sales 470 bbls. at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, at former rates; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4@$4 85 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 600 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 50; 200 boxes Bunch do. at $2 20, each box; and 1,000 pkgs. Valencia, part at 7c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and heavy, though the demand is somewhat brisker; sales have been reported of 23,500 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 11½; White Western at $1 10; fair to very good Red Western, at $1 02@$1 06; unsound Chicago Spring, part at 70c.; very choice White Kentucky, (300 bushels.) at $1 54; prime White Southern, (a small lot,) at $1 35; and inferior to prime Red Southern, (also small lots,) at $1 04@$1 13 ℔ bush. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 32,500 bushels, at 65½c. @66½c. for mixed Western; and 71c. for nearly pure Yellow do., ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at from 72c.@74c. ℔ bushel. Barley is freely offered and in demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 15,300 bushels State, at 88c.@95c., including 7,000 bushels, to arrive, at 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for at previous figures. Included in the sales were 6,300 bushels Canada, at 48½c.@49c. ℔ bushel. Western at 47c.@49c.; Canada at 48c. @50c.; Slate at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@43c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, to shippers, at 50c.@60c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The very heavy receipts this week—amounting to 136,000 Hides—have deterred dealers from operating. Prices have declined about ½c. ℔ lb. The principal sales have been 12,000 Buenos Ayres, at 25½c.@26c., 6 and 8 months; 10,000 Orinoco, at 23c., 6 months; 5,000 Chagres, at 21c., 6 months; 4,000 Savanilla, at 16½c.@17c., 6 months; 8,126 African, on private terms; 600 Rio Hache, 20½c.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 36 tcs. Cuba, in bond, for export, part at 60c., cash, ℔ gallon.

LEATHER—The demand for light Sole Leather has been good, most of the surplus stock of this description having been taken by Eastern manufacturers and dealers. The week's movement has been as follows:

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts, sides | 64,800 | 4,100 |
| Sales, sides | 85,800 | 4,600 |
| Stock at the close, sides | 143,800 | 25,800 |

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37½c.@48c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@35c.; Cuba Muscevado, 24c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@25c., ℔ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin and Tar remain as previously reported. Crude Turpentine has been more sought after, and has been quoted at $3 87½@$4 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, at 48½c.@49c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., at 53c. cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid; sales 475 bbls., at $16 35@$16 40 for old Mess; $15 62½ for sour Mess; and $14 10 for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Ice-house cured Hams, 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at previous figures. Lard is in demand at uniform rates; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 10¼c.@10¾c. for old, ℔ lb. Beef has been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess, and $7 @$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c. @22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4¾c.@8½c., ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 90 tcs., at from $3 62½@$3 81¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate at drooping prices; sales 435 hhds., chiefly Cuba, but including Porto Rico, at 6c.@6¾c.; also, 5,900 bags Batavia, at 7c. ℔ lb., 4 months' credit.

TEAS—Only a portion of the catalogue offered at auction, to-day, was disposed of at previous prices. Holders withdrew the principal portion, having been dissatisfied with the bidding.

TOBACCO—The market is moderately active and very firm, especially for such lots as are wanted by cigar manufacturers. Sales since Tuesday last: 38 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@12½c.; 63 cases Seed-Leaf at 14½c.; 344 bales Havana at 28c.@55c.; 327 bales Cuba at 17c.@20c., and 123 bales Carman, for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6d. ℔ bushel; 800 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d.; 400 boxes do., by steamer, at 40s.; and 200 tcs. Lard, at 20s. For London, 600 barrels Resin, at 2s.@2s. 3d.; and 500 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Rotterdam, 100 bales Cotton, at ⅜c.@½c.; Ashes, at 20s.; and Measurement Goods at 25s. For Melbourne, a vessel was chartered on private terms,

### Free Entry of Grain Bags of American Manufacture.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

SIR: It has been decided by the Department that bags of American manufacture exported from the United States filled with grain and afterwards imported empty, or exported empty and afterwards imported filled with grain, will, as heretofore, be admitted to entry free of duty, upon the production of the proof of such origin required by law and the regulations of the Department. I am, very respectfully,
(Signed,) HOWELL COBB.
Secretary of Treasury.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of Customs, N. Y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.**
MONDAY, Oct. 25,
Third appearance of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
Third and last night of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemble, the splendid mise en scene, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.
Señorita SOTO,
STEFANI and FLORENZA.
NOTICE.—It has been the intention of the Director that Mlle. Piccolomini should not appear more than twice in the same character. An exception, however, had to be made as regards
LA TRAVIATA,
to satisfy the curiosity of the public, who, from want of seats, had no opportunity of hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great character of Violetta.
On Wednesday she will appear in a new character.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
Admission..... $1
Reserved Seats..... 2
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
New Private Boxes (to hold four persons).....$10
Only one half the seats will be sold to-day—the balance on Monday.
In the course of next week
CARL FORMES
will make his first appearance this season.
SALE OF SEATS.
In answer to numerous applications the ticket offices at the Academy of Music and Breusing's will henceforth be open at ½, and that in Wall-st. at 9 o'clock, as usual.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING,
An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Mansfield, Mr. Floyd; Grimshy, Mr. John Sloan; Mrs. Pointer, Mrs. Vernon; Charlotte Manifest, Mrs. Sloan; Harriet Pointer, Mrs. Floyd; Werner, Miss Tree.
After which, Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mrs E. HENRARDE, Mrs. FLOYD,
Mr. BERNARD, &c., in their original characters.
GREAT BILL
for Saturday evening. After the new comedy of
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
will be acted, first time in this country, a new petite comedy, entitled
DYING FOR LOVE.
Characters by Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Chandler, (bis first appearance in three years,) Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Chippendale and Miss Carman. To be followed by Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
A new five act comedy is in rehearsal.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PIECE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....} ber daughters. } .....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina.....} ber daughters. } .....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham.....Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant.....Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham.....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville.....Miss Flynn
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
By particular request,
JESSIE BROWN.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
DION BOURCICAULT,
in their original characters,
supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
Second time as Randal McGregor.
Miss Clifton.....as.....Amy Campbell
Mr. A. H. Davenport.....as.....Geordie
Mr. Whiting.....as...The Rev. David Blount
Mr. Jas. Seymour.....as.....Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor.....as.....Achmet
And the Grand Tableaux,
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS,
FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Sole Manager.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
Charles Dance's successful comedy of
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.
With, first time in America, a petite comedy, by Morton, entitled
DYING FOR LOVE.
To conclude with Brougham's great extravaganza, entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. John Sloan, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Chandler, Mrs. Floyd, Miss E. Henrarde, Mr. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.
A new five-act comedy, founded on life and manners in New-York, is in the course of rehearsal.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858,
Sixth night of MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
Will commence the play, in four acts, of
PIZARRO, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
Elvira.....Julia Dean Hayne
Rolla.....Mr. E. Eddy
After which THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the play of
PIZARRO.
Rolla.....Mr. J. W. Wallack
Elvira.....Mme. Ponisi
To be followed by the drama of
CHARLES THE TWELFTH.
DEAD BOXER.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23.
The performance will commence with the drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
After which, the beautiful drama of
PAUVRETTE.
To conclude with
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

**CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"**
and
**BARKER'S "IL CORSO."**
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

**THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE**
OF NIXON & KEMP
Will give their first performances in this City AT PALACE GARDENS, ON MONDAY EVENING.

OFFICE FOR THE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES, 25 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEments for the opening of the first Annual Exhibition of Horses of the Union Association, will be published in detail on Monday morning, the 25th inst., in all the daily papers. All exhibitors are particularly requested to be on the grounds with their stock as early as possible on Monday, and report themselves at the Grand Marshal's Tent, in order to participate in the Cavalcade which will take place at 10 A. M. Every possible arrangement has been made by the Association for the accommodation and comfort of ladies. A large Police force will be in attendance to maintain peace and preserve order. Ladies not admitted to the Stands unless accompanied by gentlemen. Badges are now ready and can be had at the Office, or at the President's Tent, on the morning of exhibition.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, now here—the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. The inimitably diverting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, and the renowned laugh-invoker DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, the very incarnation of wit and facetiæ, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.**
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1858.
DEBUT OF
MISS KATE DEAN,
assisted by the following artists:
Mr. W. H. GOOKE, tenor; E. MOLLENHAUER, violin; LOUIS SCHREIBEK, cornet à piston; G. T. EVANS, piano. Tickets, $1. To be had of Wm. Hall & Son, Firth, Pond & Co., and at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

**BERNARD HERZOG, JR.,**
The celebrated guitarist who has played with the greatest applause at several private soirees, begs leaves to announce that he will take engements for concerts, soirees and private parties. He is also willing to receive a few more pupils. Call, or address B. HERZOG,
Teacher of the Guitar, No. 116½ Essex-st.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON.**
J. B. BROWN, with
LITTLE ELLA, the Infant Reader,
will give a varied dramatic and poetic entertainment at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Children half price.

**NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA, WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Dying for Love—Neptune's Defeat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Pizarro—Belle of the Faubourg—King in the Dark.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Charles the Second—Pizarro—Dead Boxer.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pauvrette—The Magic Trumpet—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Age—The Infant Essay.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European Mails by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3 P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P.M. |

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The official list of the passengers who were on board the burnt steamer *Austria*, which was destroyed on the 13th of September, has been received by the agents of the Hamburg Packet Company in this City, by the *Europa*. The first intelligence of the disaster was received in Bristol, Eng., by the screw steamer *Pemberton* on the 2d inst., which had spoken the bark *Lotus* with 18 passengers on board. The news was immediately telegraphed to the agents at Southampton, Messrs. Crosky & Co., by whom it was repeated by telegraph to Hamburg and Bremen. The agents in the latter place immediately sent off the list of passengers to their agents here. The list as now received exhibits as the number lost 456,—saved, 83.

The Salt Lake Mail to the 25th of September reached St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 16th inst. Everything was quiet in the Territory, and good feeling is reported to exist between the Mormons and the Gentiles. Business was brisk at Salt Lake City. Trains of goods and provisions were constantly arriving from California. The supply trains from the States were also arriving in good condition and great numbers. Sixty had passed Fort Bridger, and twenty were met on the Sweetwater, and eight were north of the Platte. All the troops under Gen. Johnston are consolidated in one encampment. His command, including employes, number 7,000 or 8,000. About 4,000 men were also at Fort Bridger, under Col. Cumbey.

We learn from Kansas that a portion of the Lawrence company had returned from the South Platte gold mines, whose accounts fully authenticate the reports of the existence of gold all along the South Platte River. They prospected very extensively, with fair success. Numbers continue to leave for the mines, with the intention of wintering on the road.

Our files from Rio Janeiro extend to Sept. 18. The general news is unimportant. Money was scarce, owing to the elevation of the rate of discount by the Bank. Coffee of the new crop was coming in freely, and was selling at a decline.

Two executions occurred yesterday—that of Ira Stout, at Rochester, for the murder of his brother-in-law, and that of Mrs. Twiggs, at Danville, Penn., for the murder of her husband. Stout's demeanor was firm and his manner collected. He addressed a few words to the crowd collected to witness the execution, in which he accused the prosecution, in his case, of vindictiveness. His mother was in Albany, previous to his execution, with a petition to Governor King for a mitigation of punishment, in Stout's own handwriting, in which he admitted the homicide, but pleaded extenuating circumstances, and protested against the justice of finding him guilty of murder, while Mrs. Littles, his sister, was only found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. He died very hard, by the slow process of choking to death.

Vice-President Breckinridge has written a letter to the Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, urging the reëlection of Senator Douglas. He says that he cannot indorse the course of Douglas in the late session of Congress, but he being the leader of the Democracy of Illinois in their present fight against the Republicans, he sympathizes with him, and desires his success. Mr. Le Roy, the Administration candidate for Congress in the Third District of Illinois, has withdrawn from the contest, and advises his friends to support the regular nominees for Congress, State Officers and Representatives, who will vote for Douglas for Senator.

The great balloon race at Cincinnati between the American Steiner and the Frenchman Godard has been won by Steiner. He made a distance of 230 miles in a little over six hours.

Mr. C. F. Daniels, late Editor of the New-London *Chronicle*, and formerly of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, died at New-London, Conn., on the 20th inst., aged 69.

It is expected that Sir William Gore Ouseley will leave in the *Valorous* to-day on his mission to Central America.

A large and earnest meeting of the Democratic Party of Kings County, favorable to a union of the opposing factions, was convened last evening in Brooklyn, under a call issued by Mayor Powell. The meeting was intended to be private, but the numbers who flocked to the place obliged them to adjourn to the City Hall. The meeting, however, was private. The discussions were earnest, but good-natured, and moderate counsels prevailed. Resolutions were adopted, requesting the two Congressional candidates to withdraw, and to submit their claims to a union Convention. The candidates for Assembly, and for County officers, were politely requested to smoke the pipe of peace, and agree among themselves as to who should lead the Democratic hosts to victory. The Committees report on Monday.

Simon Galinger, the head of the firm of S. Galinger & Son, dealers in ribbons and millinery goods, No. 40 John-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with feloniously setting fire to, and burning, articles of merchandise in his own store, on the evening of the 13th of October, with intent to defraud the Lenox Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Galinger was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500 by Justice Welsh, and set at liberty.

Sentence was to have been passed on Dr. Gaillaudet yesterday, but owing to the exertions of his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, who is preparing a bill of exceptions to take to the Supreme Court, with an application for a new trial, the District-Attorney was prevailed upon to consent that sentence should be deferred till next term.

Yesterday a dozen female fortune tellers, astrologers, and other similar speculators upon human gullibility were arrested and brought, with their various implements—cards, keys, crystals, bibles and books of palmistry—before the Mayor. Our chief Magistrate dismissed some upon the promise to abandon the profession. These women are well known, their names having been paraded before the public for years. They presented a motley assemblage; the poorer sort were compelled to go to the Tombs for want of bail, while others procured the requisite security and departed.

Dr. J. H. Griscom gave evidence before the Sanitary Committee of the State Senate, as to the condition and prospects of public health in this City. The Committee will meet daily in the Library of the City Hall.

E. J. Dillon, Esq., owing to private circumstances, has sent in his resignation of the office of Commissioner of the Central Park.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Murtha Sullivan was tried before Recorder Barnard, for an assault and battery on Peter Brown, a sailor, with intent to rob. Brown was walking in Centre-street, with a companion, named Wallace, when the defendant and two others, named Lane and King, knocked him down with a slung-shot. He had no money about him, and therefore could not be robbed of any, and the Recorder stated that the charge of robbery could not be sustained. He was convicted and sentence deferred till to-day, which is the General sentence day. The Recorder observed to the defendant's counsel that in this, as in all future cases, any application for mitigation of sentence must be made publicly in open Court, as he was run down at his hotel, office, and in the street, with such applications, in nearly every instance where sentence was deferred. In justice to the public, this could not be allowed. Maria Brenner was tried for an assault on Mrs. Goldsmith, of No. 189 Chambers-street, by firing a loaded gun at her. Three witnesses for the prosecution swore that the defendant fired the gun, while two witnesses for the defence deposed that they saw it fired by a man. The testimony was so conflicting that the jury acquitted the prisoner.

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton. Flour was in fair demand at steady rates. Wheat and Corn were freely offered at easier prices, yet were not in brisk request. Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Provisions were quiet. Sugars were only moderately dealt in. Tobacco was in good demand at full quotations. Ship-owners were asking higher rates on freight to Liverpool, but the engagements were limited.

### American Trade with China.

A statement, prepared by a thoroughly competent person at Shanghae, setting forth the scope and probable operation of the recent Chinese treaties, so far as they affect American commercial interests, may be found in another column. The writer, with apparent reluctance, admits the liberality of the concessions, and the large extent to which they exceed the general anticipation; and looks to the active employment of the opportunities thus presented, as opening to American commerce a new and splendid era. The hope is perfectly just. The only doubt attending it hangs on the uncertain value of Chinese faith leaving it in question how long before all the advantages will be realized, and through what preliminary squabbles and contests the foreigners—barbarians no longer—may have to pass.

A "harmony" of the four treaties discovers three eminent points of vantage we have gained:

1. Access for trading purposes to the whole of China. It is true the number of ports is only increased from five to eleven, but, then, the trader is permitted to pass behind the Hong merchants—through whom hitherto he has been forced to transact business, and who have imposed what prices they chose upon the foreign buyer—and may resort to the very source of the produce and the manufactures which he desires to procure. And in this privilege is involved another of the utmost moment. His person is protected, and his goods secured from the arbitrary exactions of the mandarins, which weigh down the native trader, and add enormously to the price of commodities when delivered to the shipper. Through the same faculty, moreover, of penetrating inland, he may reach those regions now occupied by the rebels on the line of the Yangtse, which for the present are shut to the foreign vessel. The writer at Shanghae anticipates an entire revolution in the interior traffic, arising from this immunity of the foreigner. The Chinese will presently abandon the business to competitors, who can thus beat them in every available point of competition.

2. A similar advantage accrues to us with regard to the coastwise trade, in consequence of a second series of provisions in the treaties relating to commercial imports. Of these, the one modifying tonnage duties was secured by Mr. Reed. It stipulates that coasting vessels, upon clearing at any of the open ports, shall have a certificate exempting them from further payments for four months. And as this tonnage duty for vessels of 150 tons and less is only one mace,—about fifteen cents,—per ton, the entire toll would not exceed 44½ cents per ton for the year. Under conditions so favorable, foreign vessels of about the same size as that fatal lorcha the *Arrow*, from whose mishaps sprang all these acquisitions, will soon supersede the native junks in the coasting business. Their ability to elude, or to beat, the pirates, will of itself strongly tend to give them the preference. The Tariffs, too, which have hitherto been wholly at the caprice of local authorities, are now in the course of adjustment at Shanghae; and although nothing is known of the new basis, it is understood that the tea-duty is to be fixed at five per cent. *ad valorem*.

3. The provisions in regard to the drawback upon foreign goods reshipped, are of signal importance. They stipulate that, upon exportation, the foreign merchant shall be entitled to a certificate, which is to be receivable in payment of duties. Grain, not landed, may leave the port without any charges whatever. And, we may add in this place, the merchant who has imported merchandise into any of the ports may reimport it subsequently without liability for additional duties. All these are privileges peculiar to the foreign interest—not granted to the Chinese dealer—and, as such, will be of inestimable service as well to our East India as to our China trade.

Such are the leading commercial traits of these Conventions. They are common to all the negotiators; but their main benefit will be secured by that nation which first makes its appearance in the field. In fact, it only requires an exhibition of the characteristic energy of our merchants to seize a lion's share of the results. One consequence of the hostile proceedings of the French and English has been the violent and relentless hatred of the population of Kwantung—the province of which Canton is the capital—who have proclaimed implacable hostility to the foreigners, exhorting all Chinamen and Tartars to slaughter the barbarians wherever they may be met, to withdraw from all communication with them, and to lend them neither aid nor comfort. The proclamation is a source of serious embarrassment to the English, French and Portuguese. Hong Kong and Macao are absolutely deserted by the natives, apprehensive of violence from this murderous Vigilance Committee if they remain; and the residents are left to cook their own provisions, and trundle their own tea-boxes. A remarkable point in this manifesto of Chinese Lynch-law is the exemption of the Americans and Spaniards, as nations "on good terms with the Chinese," from the threats of the Braves; an exemption which indicates an admirable opportunity to secure an entrance and successful traffic, where the French and English can only through a protracted struggle obtain a pacific footing. It remains to be seen whether advantages so immediate are to be seized with the necessary promptitude.

Grounds of the Decision in Cancemi's Case.—The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Michael Cancemi was to the effect that a criminal cannot, even with his own consent, or under any circumstances whatever, be tried by a jury consisting of less than twelve men, Judge Strong, who gave the opinion, remarking that if one juror could be dispensed with, a greater number, or even the whole panel might, and the trial take place by the Court only, a doctrine wholly inadmissible. There can be no doubt that the judgment of the Court of Appeals is correct. The misfortune and the marvel are, that the Oyer and Terminer should have fallen into the trap set by the prisoner's counsel. A ready consent was yielded by the District-Attorney and the Judge who tried the cause to allow the juror Muller to be withdrawn upon the consent and waiver of the prisoner and his lawyer. We can imagine the quiet satisfaction of the counsel for the defence on seeing the bait so readily swallowed. That the prosecuting officer and the Court were aware of the effect of the absence of a juror, sufficiently appears from the pains taken to keep that fact out of the record. But their efforts in this regard did not succeed, and the result is a new trial, involving a heavy expense and the probable escape of a notorious murderer.

### Compulsory Christianity in Italy.

A recent stretch of Papal power in Italy is making a noise in Europe, which will not be hushed up, we believe, without serious detriment to somebody. It appears that, five years ago, a respectable Jew, named Montard, residing in Bologna, had a child suffering from worms, or some other infantile disorder. The nurse, a girl apparently of great piety, took upon herself, according to her own account, to administer the rite of Christian baptism to her charge, and soon after left her situation. The child duly recovered, continued with its parents, and was to all outward appearance a promising member of the Hebrew persuasion, when in June last it was seized upon by the police, taken by force from its father's house, and handed over to the priests, for education in the Catholic Church. The ex-nurse had given information of the service she had rendered her master's family, in christening the infant; it was, therefore, declared by the spiritual authorities to be *de facto* and *de jure* a Christian, and as such entitled to the Church's aid, to be rescued by her from its infidel parents, and be brought up in the Christian faith. The father urged his claims in vain. The boy has since been removed to Rome, where he still remains in the hands of the priests, though his father, is, permitted to have access to him, and an offer has even been made to restore him to his custody, if he will promise to have him educated a Christian. Into this arrangement, however, with usual Jewish obstinacy, he has refused to enter, and has laid his case before the Emperor Napoleon, and before the civilized world.

We can comment on this strange story with all the greater freedom from the fact that both sides of the case have appeared. The *Journal de Bruxelles*, a papal organ of some note, has given us its version of the facts, which is the one we have given above. It corrects the accounts of the enemies of the faith upon a single point,—the refusal of the papal functionaries to allow the father to have access to the child,—and admits all the rest, but of course ascribes the comments which have been made upon the affair to the malignity of heretics and infidels.

The Jew finds two grounds of exception to the treatment he is receiving in the ecclesiastical law of his persecutors. He declares that, in the first place, the evidence upon which the Church justifies itself in tearing his offspring from him, is insufficient—the uncorroborated story of a menial servant in Italy, told five years after the event, evidence which would not be sufficient to deprive him of an old coat, not to speak of a son. Secondly, that baptism so administered by lay hands, to have any virtue, must be administered to a child in imminent danger of death, in which predicament his child never was. The baptism is, therefore, a nullity, and therefore the boy is not a Christian, and not entitled to the good offices of the Church.

What effect this reasoning will have on the hearts of the Romish evangelists we do not know. We confess we hope it may have none at all, for cruel and intolerable as the wrong would be, we would rather see the unhappy man deprived of his son a thousand times, than to see him liberated upon any other ground than the utter injustice, intolerance and wickedness of any such claim as the Church is putting forward in his case. If the principle be once established that a father's rights and a father's feelings may be sacrificed every time a lying chambermaid chooses to come forward and say she sprinkled water on the face of his infant, and invoked God's blessing on the performance, as part of Papal polity, other people besides Jews will have a word to say in the matter. If rascally servants may clandestinely baptize the children of Hebrews, there is no reason why they should not extend the same blessing to those of Protestants, and if the Church can lawfully found a claim to the possession of their persons and their minds upon such a ceremony in the former case, they may in the latter.

We shall not insult our readers by arguing the question in its religious aspect. We shall not do more than call attention to the monstrous violation of religious liberty perpetrated in educating a child against his parents' will, in a faith which they abhor. In a political light alone the matter is serious enough. The system under which this atrocity has been committed is one maintained by the bayonets of Louis Napoleon's army. If the French troops were withdrawn from Rome to-morrow, the whole population would rise in arms in defence of the father's rights. Will the Emperor suffer an act of this kind to be perpetrated in Rome when he dare not countenance it in France? Is it possible that he will consent to have the families of Jews laid at the mercy of knavish menials, when Jews are amongst the best soldiers in the army which alone upholds his throne? England is fresh from extorting from the Turks and Chinese the liberty of professing Christianity for those who will, and of educating their children in its pale. With what force can she and her ally talk through their Ministers at Constantinople and Pekin in defence of a right which is violated under the solemn sanction of the law in the headquarters of Christendom itself?

Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe.—The Count Antoine de Melano, Consul-General of Nicaragua in London, has published, in the Paris *Presse*, a communication which does no great credit to his discretion or his common sense. The communication will be found in the letter of our Paris correspondent, who, at the same time, gives an interesting historical *résumé* of the origin and progress of the famous Belly contract. That contract, or treaty, appears to be another offshoot of the everlasting Greytown bombardment, and it is alleged to have been brought about and negotiated by the persevering industry of certain French gentlemen who pretend to have suffered from the fire of the *Cyane*, but who, failing to receive the support of their Government in the prosecution of their claims, have consoled themselves with abuse of the United States, and petty opposition to our interests in Central America. We should not feel it our duty to notice these gentlemen if it were not that they have influenced some respectable French journals to take a very unfair view of American interference in the domestic policy of Nicaragua. The Paris *Presse*, in particular, is so deplorably ignorant of the subject it pretends to discuss as to publish and indorse the foolish manifesto of Count Antonio de Melano. The inconsistency and incorrectness of that document it is hardly necessary to point out. It does not advance a single statement that is altogether founded in truth, while many of its assertions are wholly false. It is untrue, for instance, that the United States hold armed occupation of the Nicaraguan ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and it is untrue that the Government of the United States are encouraging fillibusterism in Central America. We do not care a cent about the Belly scheme, for we regard it as purely chimerical. We shall certainly insist on the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, for by it we expect to obtain reparation for past injuries and security for future travel on the inter-oceanic route. This security is to us a matter of paramount importance, and will be obtained at all hazards. As to the designs upon Nicaragua attributed to the Government of the United States by the Consul General of Nicaragua in London, they are so supremely ridiculous that we can afford to pass them by in silence—particularly as the manifesto, from first to last, can only be regarded as a splenetic ebullition of disappointed Greytown claimants. The Consul General of Nicaragua in London will not advance his own reputation, or his country's interest, by yielding so unreservedly to such a questionable influence.

### Vice-President Breckinridge for Douglas.

As November approaches, the interest attaching to the Illinois contest deepens. Yesterday a letter was received at Springfield, from Vice-President Breckinridge, urging the election of Douglas. Thus the split in the Democratic Party developed by the Illinois war, has reached the Administration itself. It has separated the President and the Vice-President. While Buchanan pursues Douglas with unrelenting hostility, Breckinridge calls upon the Democrats of Illinois to sustain him. Rumor had for some weeks attributed to him sentiments friendly to the Little Giant, but a report so improbable was generally discredited. It could not be regarded as likely that he would take sides openly with the rebellious Senator in his bitter war against the President. Such, however, is the case, and it is one of the remarkable phenomena of the day. The letter is so timed as to tell most severely against the Administration. Its appearance is on the heels of the Pennsylvania election. Really, the Vice-President is cruel. The sympathy and popularity which attend the Douglas movement at the South may well astound the President. It is indeed a state of things calculated to puzzle superficial observers. But those who scrutinize the actions of Southern politicians cannot fail to detect a disposition to desert Northern public men who by ultra support of Southern measures sacrifice their influence in their own section of the Union. It has become manifest that such is Mr. Buchanan's predicament. This was evident enough before the late elections; it is quite undeniable since. On the other hand, Douglas has not only retained his power in the Free States, but greatly increased it by his course last Winter. Southern men look upon the Illinois fight with calculating eyes. The President regards Douglas as a dangerous and detested enemy, personal as well as political. In this animosity no Southern man, not even the Vice-President, sympathises. It might indeed have been supposed that regard for appearances would have kept him from a public declaration in favor of Douglas. But it seems not.

Land Warrants.—There is a complaint in the *Bank Note Reporter* that their communications to the General Land Office, making important inquiries in regard to the mode of assigning Land Warrants issued to deceased warrantees, are not attended to by the Commissioner. But that official, it appears, has been engaged of late in looking after the election in Indiana, and has just now returned to his post, and will probably be able to attend to his numerous correspondents.

### City Politics.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that the Conference Committee of the American and Republican Conventions of the Third Congressional District advised a union, and the nomination of Amos J. Williamson as candidate for Congress. The Republican Convention has not indorsed this nomination, but the following-named gentlemen, Messrs. G. W. Hallock, B. F. Weymouth and George F. Randolph, were appointed a Committee to tender formally the nomination to Mr. Williamson. In accepting it, the candidate announces himself as opposed to the present Administration, and to the extension of Slavery, as in favor of a protective tariff, and of "land reform," of a railroad to the Pacific, kept out of the hands of monopolists.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A mass meeting of the Republicans and Anti-Lecomptonites, of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, comprising the Seventh Congressional District, was held last night in the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. The building was quite full.

Mr. Geo. P. Nelson was elected Chairman. A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, after which a series of resolutions indorsing the Republican State ticket, the Union County ticket, and the Republican nominee for Congress, were offered by Messrs. S. B. Dutches and Solomon L. Hull.

In the preamble of the resolution approving of the Congressional nominee, it was stated that Mr. Dow had proposed to withdraw from the canvass in case Mr. Briggs should follow his example, so that the Opposition might be enabled to unite on another candidate acceptable to both parties.

Mr. Dow himself appeared and made a brief address, stating that such a proposition had been made by him to Mr. Briggs, and that he (Mr. D.) was still willing to abide by its terms, though no reply had yet been received from his competitor.

Mr. Dow was warmly applauded by the audience, and the subsequent speakers declared that in the event of a refusal from Mr. Briggs, they would leave no legitimate effort unspared to secure Mr. Dow's election.

Mr. Luman Sherwood, Mr. Frank W. Shepard and Mr. S. B. Dutcher made short addresses indorsing Mr. Dow's course.

The Convention adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Eighth District Conventions (Republican and American) have not yet named a Union Opposition ticket. Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes not having expressed his willingness to accept the nomination of the Republicans, the Conferring Committees—ten persons from each Ward—on Thursday night met and balloted several times. On the fifth and last ballot Mr. Fairman received 11 votes; Mr. Alex. W. Bradford, 1; and Mr. Erastus Brooks, 8.

The following is the resolution, indorsing the Administration, which was offered at the Thursday evening meeting of the Tammany General Committee by Mr. Geo. H. Purser, and which was passed without debate and with but one dissenting voice:

*Resolved*, That while differences of opinion among Democrats are to be expected upon many points, and should be tolerated with the utmost liberality consistent with the integrity of the party, every rightful limit is passed, when those who differ with us counsel with our opponents previous to the battle, and aid them in the contest; and that those members of the two houses of Congress who thus counselled with our opponents at the last sessions of Congress for the defeat of their former friends, or who are now seeking reëlection by the aid of our opponents, have justly forfeited the sympathy of Democrats, and *should give place to men of sounder and sterner political faith.*

### Personal.

The Hon. James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, sails this morning for the island of Madeira, where he will spend the Winter for the benefit of his health, after which he will make the tour of western Europe, returning home next Fall.

Academy of Music.—The second performance of the "Traviata" last night attracted a fine audience, much finer than could have been expected, considering the weather. Mlle. Piccolomini was in better voice, and sang and acted excellently.

## THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

**The Subject of Literary Property in Europe—Proceedings of the Recent Literary and Artistic Convention at Brussels—Notices of the Leading Members—Reception and Speech of F. S. Cozzens, Esq., the American Delegate.**

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
Brussels, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The great Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic Property, to which public attention has been directed for some months past, has just closed its labors and adjourned. Knowing the interest which the subject has excited in the United States, and being desirous that the Times should be able to present to the American public an intelligent summary of its proceedings, I came from Germany to this city for the purpose of attending its sessions. The debates have been animated and interesting, and the conclusions which the Convention has reached commend themselves to general approbation. Its proceedings will undoubtedly have a very marked effect upon the legislative action of the principal nations of the Continent.

It may be well enough to say, in advance, that the Convention grew out of the fact that literary property not only rests upon a different basis from that of every other kind of property, but that this basis is not the same in any two countries of the world. Every nation has its own laws defining and limiting the extent to which an author may enjoy the fruits of his labor,—and the laws of one country have, as a matter of course, no validity or effect within the limits of any other. In England the copyright of a book lasts during the author's life, and for seven years longer—or for 42 years in case the seven years granted to the heirs, added to the period enjoyed by the author, do not make up 42 years. In the United States the term is 28 years, though this may be extended to 42 in certain cases. In France the right extends 30 years from the death of the author, or from that of his widow. In Belgium it extends 20 years; in Sweden, 20; in Russia, 25; in the Roman States, 12; in Spain, 50; in Denmark, 30; and in Austria, Bavaria, Portugal, Prussia, Saxony, the two Sicilies, Wurtemberg and the States of the Germanic Confederation, 30 years from the death of the author. In Greece and Sardinia it is only 15 years from the date of publication. It was for the purpose of bringing about some uniformity in the legislation of Europe upon this subject, and also of giving the authors of each country the enjoyment of their property in every other, that this Congress was called. The project originated in Belgium. A Committee of Authors and Artists was formed in that country last Spring, which addressed to the various countries of Europe invitations to send delegates to a general Congress for the consideration of the whole subject of literary and artistic property. It was warmly responded to, especially in France, and great activity was evinced in issuing circulars, and preparing programmes for the proceedings of the Congress. The whole business of the Convention was set forth in a series of questions,—divided into five sections,—covering the whole subject;—and all the Convention had to do was to give answers to these questions. It met on the 27th of September in general session, and was divided into *five* sections,—each section electing its own officers and taking up one of the five schedules of questions for discussion. These sections met at 9 o'clock in the morning and sat for two, three or four hours. At 1 o'clock the whole body met,—the sections reported their action and this was ratified, modified or annulled, as the case might be. The utmost method was observed in the proceedings—the debates were animated, noisy and tumultuous, after the manner of French assemblies, but the results reached were clear, definite and generally satisfactory. The discussions were in French, though delegates from other countries had a right to use their own language,—their remarks being afterwards interpreted for the general benefit. Only Messrs. F. S. Cozzens and Robert Bell, Esq., the former from the United States and the latter from England, availed themselves of this permission.

The business of the Convention was mainly in the hands of the French and the Belgian delegates. A large number of distinguished literary men from England were announced as "adherents;" the names of Dickens, Bulwer, Gladstone, Mill, Reade, Tom Taylor, Reeve, Eastlake, and others, being upon the published list of members. But the only two English delegates present were Mr. Robert Bell, the dramatic author, and Mr. J. P. Knight, Secretary and Delegate of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in London. A long list of the illustrious literary men of France was also given, but with the exception of Scribe, the dramatist, none of them were present. The Publishers of Paris mustered in strong force, no fewer than twenty-seven being in attendance, and the debates were principally in the hands of advocates, who, it was easy to see, had been retained by special interests for their own protection. The President of the Congress was Mr. Charles Faider, formerly Minister of Justice in Belgium, and a man of considerable distinction as a lawyer and *savant*. He presided at the general meeting held at 1 o'clock, and had the direction of the business under the published rules which had been prescribed by the Committee of Organization. He is a tall, gray-haired man, apparently 55 years of age, clear-headed, energetic, and, in spite of an impediment in his speech, a forcible and impressive speaker. He presided with dignity, and exercised a reasonable degree of control over the stormy elements of the Convention. The sessions were held in a moderate-sized room, none but members being admitted. The Vice-Presidents had seats upon the platform, directly in rear of the President. Immediately behind him set a gray-haired men, of medium height and size, with a plain, serious face, and an air altogether so staid and sober that he would naturally be taken for a deacon in some orthodox church. I think that if he were to walk down Broadway, nine persons out of ten would be astonished to see him countenance the theatre so far as to stop at Wallack's and read the placard announcing the play for the evening. This was Eugene Scribe, who has written more popular plays than any two other authors living. He represented the dramatists of France, and although he took no part in the debates of the session, he was warmly greeted when he appeared.

It would not be worth while for me to repeat in detail, or with any formality, the debates of the three sessions of the Convention, inasmuch as the general results are all in which the American public can feel any special interest. The main point of controversy, the question which enlisted the warmest discussion, was that of the *duration of the right of literary property*. A very considerable portion of the members were present as ardent champions of the principle that an author has precisely the same right of property in the product of his intellect that a workman has in the labor of his hands. This was advocated with great earnestness and tenacity of purpose by several speakers, and when it became evident that a very large majority of the Congress was not prepared to adopt it, the minority evinced a degree of discontent and resentment amounting almost to indignation. One of the most prominent speakers upon this side was Mr. Breulier, a Paris advocate, who came prepared with a long and elaborate argument founded on the general nature of property and the impossibility of establishing any distinction between the products of intellectual and of manual labor. He joined considerable eloquence to a good deal of pretension, and as he persisted in very greatly exceeding the limit of *fifteen minutes* prescribed to speakers,—(what would our members of Congress think of that?)—he was heard with a good deal of impatience. A much abler and more effective advocate of the same principle was Jules Simon, formerly Counselor of State and Professor of Philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was called out at the close of the discussion on the second day, and presented himself upon the platform, to which each speaker was required to advance, with hesitation and apparent reluctance. He is a man rather under medium size, apparently forty-five, with a round face, slightly bald, and a very mild, amiable expression of countenance. His manner was quiet and conversational at the outset; his voice pleasant, but not strong; his tone candid and deferential, and the effect of his speaking rather pleasant than impressive. But as he proceeded he grew more animated, and, before he sat down made one of the most eloquent and admirable speeches I ever heard. He based his advocacy of the *perpetual* right of literary property mainly upon two points. He was afraid, in the first place, that if the Government established the principle and the precedent that *one* kind of property might be seized, under pretence of the public good, the Communists might avail themselves of it to seize another kind. Possibly at some day, said he, the hungry, ignorant mob may present itself at your doors and demand bread. You tell them bread is property and is sacred. They reply that books are property. But you have said property is *not* sacred, beyond a certain point. You answer that the public needs books, and that, therefore, private rights must give way. They reply that they need *bread* too—and that the private right which prevents them from having it must give way also. In the second place, M. Simon said he saw no security against the possible disposition of a tyrannical government, depending upon ignorance for its security, to suppress books, except in the recognition of the absolute, perpetual, indefeasible right of property in books, with which no government could ever interfere. He urged this point very earnestly, and with evident allusion to the present state of things in France: and this allusion he made all the more pointed by stopping to say that of course he could have no reference to the Government of Belgium, which had always shown itself ready to protect letters and literary men, and which was honorably known throughout Europe as the friend of liberty and of human progress. He was listened to with great interest, and was loudly applauded even by those who differed most widely from him.

He was answered by M. Wolowski, member of the Institute, and one of the most constant contributors to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, who had taken a very active part in the discussions of the Congress, and who, in point of fact, seemed to consider himself entitled to speak much too often for the patience of the Assembly. He is a good speaker, clear in his statements and forcible in his language,—with a perpetual smile upon his face and an excess of suavity in his manner. A more pleasing speaker upon the same side was a young Paris advocate, M. Chalmels;—and a still more effective one was M. Victor Faider, brother of the President and a young advocate of Brussels. He spoke without the least attempt at effect, but with a clearness, precision and force that carried great weight. The main argument urged against conceding the perpetual right of literary property, was founded upon the assumed interest of society. The first necessity of a community is that it shall have the means of making progress: and if the heirs or representatives of an author have the absolute right of controlling the reproduction of his books, and even of suppressing them if they choose, a very formidable obstacle to social progress would be interposed. The analogy between intellectual and manual labor, upon which the absolute right of property is sought to be established, was denied. An author writes a book, and *his* work is done once for all. If it is reprinted, at the end of ten, twenty or fifty years, he does not thereby expend any additional labor, and does not consequently acquire any absolute right to additional pay. The question was treated as one of expediency and not of absolute right.

This view of the case was pressed by M. Rolland, General Secretary of the Congress; by M. Foucher, who had been appointed Reporter of the second section, and by many others who took part in the discussion. It was sustained also by Mr. Cozzens by his vote, and by both the English delegates present. After the advocates of the perpetual right of literary property found that they could not carry their proposition in the form they desired, they endeavored to effect a compromise. They asked the Congress to declare that, as a general and abstract principle, the right of property in literary and artistic productions *ought* to rest upon the same basis as any other kind of property:—but that, in consideration of the public interest and the differences of opinion upon the subject, they would assent to its limitation. This, however, was rejected by the Congress, and it was finally decided by a very large majority, that *the right of an author in his works should extend to fifty years after his death.* This, you will observe, is only eight years more than is now accorded by the law of England and virtually by that of the United States.

The remainder of the discussions of the Congress turned upon various details of the proposed legislation. It was decided that every nation ought to admit the right of property in books, in the manner and to the extent proposed, whether other nations should reciprocate the acknowledgment or not:—that there ought to be one uniform law by which all authors, foreign as well as native, should enjoy in every country the product of their labor;—that the fact of an author's having complied with the formalities of the law in his own country should be sufficient to entitle him to the protection of the law in every other; that dramatic works and musical compositions, works of design, painting, sculpture and engraving, should be placed on the same footing as literary works, as regards copyright: and that there ought to be a reduction of customs duties upon works of genius. It was also voted that an author should have the right to control the translation of his works.

The proceedings of this Congress, you of course understand, were merely recommendatory. It was simply a Convention called to discuss the subject and to *advise* such legislation as should be deemed proper. It depends entirely upon the legislative authority of each country how much effect shall be given to the decisions reached by the Congress. The initiative in legislation will undoubtedly be taken by Belgium. The Prime Minister, M. Rogier, has attended all the sessions of the Congress and evinced the warmest interest in the proceedings. The King and his eldest son, the Duke of Brabant, were present during part of the session of Wednesday, and at the close of the Congress, the President, M. Faider, announced, apparently by authority, that the Government would proceed immediately to take steps for embodying in the form of laws the decisions which had been reached by the Convention. How far the example [illegible] will be followed is uncertain. If France should take the same steps it will probably have a good deal of influence over other continental nations. It is probable that the meeting will lead to some changes, more or less important, in the general code of Europe in regard to literary property. England will be very likely to assent to these changes, inasmuch as she has much more to gain than to lose by them.

How far the Government of the United States will be prepared to go in the same direction it is not necessary to conjecture. Thus far it has refused to take any steps towards the recognition of international copyright. The Brussels Congress evidently did not embrace the United States within the original scope of its plans, as nothing whatever was said during the whole session of the probable action of our Government upon the subject. Mr. Cozzens was received, however, as our delegate with distinguished honor and was warmly welcomed. The Congress seemed a little surprised, perhaps, that the United States, or anybody there, should take interest enough in the subject to send a delegate so far. Mr. Cozzens was by acclamation elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress. On Wednesday he addressed the assembly, but very briefly, saying he would avail himself of the permission granted to publish what he had intended to say, in the *Comptes Rendus* of the proceedings. He called attention to but two points in connection with the subject. It would be found indispensable, he said, to any legislation in the United States for the protection of foreign copy-right, that the *manufacture* of the books should be done in that country. And in the second place he thought few Continental authors were aware of the great importance to themselves of controlling the *translation* of their works—inasmuch as they were probably not aware of the enormous extent to which that translated works were sometimes sold in America. These views, and others which he intended to set forth, Mr. C. said he should extend in the written paper which he would present to the Committee of Publication. His remarks were translated by Mr. Rolland, and elicited marked applause from the audience. Just as Mr. Cozzens rose to speak, the proceedings were interrupted by the announcement of the King. The President left his seat and proceeded, followed by all the officers of the meeting, to wait upon his Majesty, who soon after entered

in advance, followed by his son—the whole audience rising and receiving them with applause. Both the King and the Duke were in military dress and acknowledged the applause by repeated bows. The King is tall, and begins to show his age. He has a broad and pleasant face, wears a wig, and looks to be, what I believe every one concedes that he is, an amiable, upright and well-meaning monarch. His son is tall and slender—with more of amiability than energy or intelligence in his countenance. Both listened to the proceedings for an hour, and then took their leave—with the same formalities as had attended their entrance.

The proceedings of the Congress were agreeably interspersed with social enjoyments. In the evening of the first day's session the members were invited to a reception by M. ROGIER, the Prime Minister,—a tall, stout, fine-looking gentleman, who speaks English perfectly and was greatly interested in American affairs. The second evening the members to the number of 200 dined together at a *café*, and on the third evening they were invited to a reception by the King. The Congress finally adjourned on Thursday afternoon.

Yours, R.

### Unfortunate Fortune-Tellers—Eleven of them Before the Mayor.

At the Mayor's Office yesterday there was a compulsory gathering of female astrologers, clairvoyants, spiritualists and fortune-tellers.] Armed with warrants, Officer BURNET made a general tour of inspection which resulted in a grand gathering of female notabilities in the presence of the Chief Magistrate and Justice WELSH—young and old, the coarsely vulgar, and the semi-genteel. The Mayor heard their statements. Some admitted that they had been in the "profession," in this City, from two to twenty years. They had with them, and there were brought away by the officers, a variety of large door keys, Bibles, magic glasses, and lots of packs of cards, and other implements with which to look into futurity, together with some astronomical diagrams, and a few German books of palmistry.

The following are the names of the parties arrested:

Madam YORK, No. 134 Eighth-avenue.
Mrs. FLEURY, No. 263 Broome-street.
Miss A. W. SNOW, No. 93 Green-street.
Madam PREWSTER, No. 309 Bowery.
Madam HAYES, No. 327 Broome-street.
Madam LANE, No. 159 Mulherry-street.
Madam CARST, No. 153 Stanton-street.
Madam WIDGER, No. 118 Forsyth-street.
Mrs. ROWA, No. 88 Forsyth-street.
Madam JANSEN, No. 47 Delancey-street.

and one other woman, whose name (she being immediately discharged) we refrain from publishing. Some others were, on a promise to abandon the business, discharged; some were held to bail, and others were committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

### Coroner's Inquests.

THE REPORTED CHILD-MURDER CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 355 West Twenty-sixth-street upon the body of CATHARINE STACKPOLE, a child three months old, who was reported to have been killed by her father. The original story was that the father, while in a drunken fit, became enraged at his wife, seized a stick and attempted to strike her over the head, but that he hit the child on the head instead, causing its instant death, the child being at the time in its mother's arms. The evidence of the wife, the principal witness, showed a very different state of facts. She swore that she was intoxicated, and while in this state lay upon the child and caused its death from suffocation. As the post-mortem examination revealed no injury to the child's head, the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the mother's statement. On the rendition of the verdict, PATRICK STACKPOLE, the father, was released from custody.

SUICIDE AT THE PACIFIC HOTEL.—A young man named William R. Cole committed suicide yesterday at the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-street, by taking a dose of strychnine. He was on his way to California, and in purchasing a ticket was cheated out of $25 at a bogus ticket office. The loss of the money and ill-health are supposed to have induced the commission of the act. In his room were found a paper containing strychnine, a bottle of laudanum and a bottle of morphine. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and has until recently been engaged as a teacher in Kentucky.


[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution of which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning, at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where information does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men in the country:

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman. W. H. PARKER, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Miss SARAH SWAIN, of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1848 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

After an hour's operation, Dr. HARTLEY removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss SWAIN's hearing is now fully restored.—*Nantucket Enquirer, July 9, 1856.*

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., July 27, 1856.

Dr. HARTLEY: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses, of which I had been in a measure deprived for three long years; but nevertheless it is true, that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as ever I did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing. REBECCA D. HOWARD,
Daughter of Mr. J. HOWARD.

[Advertisement.]

CIRCULAR
OF
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
For Winter, 1858.

We beg leave to call special attention to the style and variety of garments composing our Winter stock of ready-made Clothing now exposed and on sale, first floor. It will be found that we have selected our fabrics with great taste, and manufactured them with all the style of our best ordered work, so that even our very lowest-priced garments have that stamp and character which distinguish them at once from the "slop style" that gives to every garment a stereotyped appearance.

In directing attention to our Merchant Tailoring Department, second floor, it is with great pleasure we announce that the large Increase of business in this department has compelled us to increase both the room and assistants very much. The great popularity of the various cutters in this department is very generally known; for each one is perfect master in his line, whether of coats, of pants, or of vests, and we will have none other, cost what it may.

The variety of Cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c., in this department, was never so large nor so select.

We beg also to call attention to our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, which is largely supplied in all Winter Under-Garments, Gloves, Robes, &c., &c. Our manufacture of Shirts has become a very important branch of our business, so much so that we can scarcely meet the increasing demand for them all over the country.

Our great aim in every department of the business is, to endeavor to supply the best thing that can be produced for the money, whether it be coarse or fine, and to keep up our superiority of style and finish in every garment we manufacture.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BARNUM'S MUSEUM overflows just now with entertaining, instructive, diverting and surprising curiosities and comicalities. The Bearded Baby is the latest novelty. This afternoon and evening, in the lecture-room, the famous Dr. VALENTINE, and the charming Mimic World of THUMB.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 378 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—Buy your Fall hat at KNOX'S. If you ask the reason for this advice, "be our plain answer this:" He manufactures just the neatest, nicest, finest, handsomest and cheapest articles of head-gear procurable. Is not that enough? We think it is; but as an additional inducement to patronize his establishment let us hint that his charge for his matchless Fall hat is only $4.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Meyer's
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER,
Dépôt No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and for sale by all respectable druggists.

☞ See column of certificates and particulars relating to the efficacy of these miraculous remedies, published on the eighth page of this day's paper.

☞ Cancers Cured.—Patients afflicted with these terrible maladies are invited to call and see some very interesting cases, now under treatment, in the Hygeio-Therapeutic Institute, No. 15 Laight-st. One of the cases is an immense medullary tumor of both breasts, now being removed by an easy, safe, and almost painless process, notwithstanding a large number of surgeons had been applied to without finding one who dared undertake an operation. Hundreds of patients are, every year, given over to die, whose cases are perfectly and speedily curable by the new method. N. B.—All diseases are treated in this establishment on strictly hygienic principles. Drug-medicines are never employed.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.,
D. A. GORTON, M. D.,
MRS. C. L. SMALLEY, M. D.,
} Physicians and Proprietors.

☞ Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

☞ Get Your Boys' Clothing
At No. 31 John-st.,
Corner Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Extra Heavy Silk and Merino Shirts and Drawers, and all the latest styles of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ Heavy Arrivals of
CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,
FROM EUROPE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe.
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY,
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
*Extremely moderate prices.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broomest.

☞ No More Baldness or Gray Hairs.—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RENOVATOR, the greatest chemical discovery of the age, is an infallible restorer of the hair and sight. In baldness and gray locks it has the virtue of disengaging the capillary tubes, and giving the cuticle such a stimulus as to fully restore the impaired functions, thereby imparting a new growth of beautiful brown or black, not by acting as a dye, or staining the skin, but giving the hair a soft and glossy appearance, with a tendency to curl. For sale by all respectable druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia.
At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

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WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
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☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
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☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's NEW AND SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, only $25. Superior to the highest price machines, for ONE-QUARTER THE COST.
Send for a circular. No. 447 Broadway.

☞ To the Country Clothing Trade.—Our stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys is now ready, and our object being to command the custom of Southern, Western and other country merchants, by presenting a large and varied stock at remarkably low prices, we think that country dealers now in town will find it to their advantage to give us an early call.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

☞ Why?—There are abundant reasons why you should deal at CANTRELL'S, but it is sufficient to know that ladies, children and gentlemen, can obtain at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, the best quality of gaiters, boots, shoes, &c., cheaper than at any other establishment. A single purchase of him will convince you that it is both prudent and profitable to patronize him hereafter.

☞ French Yoke Shirts, New Style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Also, just received per steamer, a splendid assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, including English Scarfs, Tubular Ties, &c., &c., at BALLOU BROTHERS', No. 409 Broadway.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Trusses.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Barthelf's
FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT.
OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY.

☞ Wigs! Toupees! Wigs!—CLIREHUGH'S newly-invented transparent divisions are impossible to detect. Strangers will receive, on application, a perfect system of measurement. Prices according to times. No. 162 Fulton-st., third door west of Broadway, up stairs.

☞ The Celebrated Scotch-Wool and Shaker-knit Undershirts and Drawers.—Also, Undergarments for men, women and children, at MOGERLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ French Imported Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, cork soles, double soles and single soles, just received from Paris. Also a large assortment of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS & SON,
Bootmakers, No. 62 Nassau-st.

☞ Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor.


## MARRIED.

McLEOD—WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. NORMAN McLEOD, of this City, to JESSIE WILSON, daughter of the late Alex. Wilson, Esq., merchant, of Bushy, near Glasgow, Scotland.

LIVINGSTON—HYSLOP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Lieut DE GRASSE LIVINGSTON, U. S. N., to GEORGIANNA MESIER, daughter of Robert Hyslop, Esq., all of this City.

SALTUS—SANFORD.—On Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Canfield, NICHOLAS SALTUS, of New-York, to MARIA SEYMOUR, daughter of Rollin Sanford, of Brooklyn.

TOOKER—LOUNSBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Saviour, by the Rev. Doctor Farley, Mr. JAMES B. TOOKER to M. LOUISE, daughter of the late Samuel Lounsbury, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Akron, Ohio, papers please copy.

MILLER—McNAUGHTON.—At Albany, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. William A. Miller, of Rhinebeck, ERNEST J. MILLER to JESSIE, daughter of Dr. P. McNaughton, both of Albany.

WEEKS—ALLEY.—At Westbury, L. I., on fifth day, (Thursday,) Oct. 21, according to the order of the society of Friends, NATHANIEL M. WEEKES, of Michigan, to SARAH ELIZABETH ALLEY, of the former place.

## DIED.

McNAMEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 21, Mrs. CATHARINE McNAMEE, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 363 Cumberland-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, after a short illness, ARTHUR B., fourth son of Thomas S. and Caroline Thorp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Washington-av., near Green-av., on Sunday, 24th, at 2 P. M.

McCHRISTIE.—At West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 21, LAVINIA, youngest daughter of Robert and Rachel McChristie, aged 2 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, West Farms, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

JOURNEAY.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Oct. 21, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN, wife of Albert Journeay, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderhilt's Landing, upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. boat from New-York.

SPINNEY.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Friday morning, Oct. 22, SARAH FRANCES, wife of Joseph S. Spinney, and daughter of the late Captain John G. Bunker, aged 23 years and 1 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fairfield, on Monday, Oct. 25, at 2 P. M. New-York and New-Haven cars leave 27th st. at 7 A. M.; returning, leave Fairfield at 5.20 P. M.


☞ Wedding-Cards and Notes of Invitation—"At Home" and "At Church," engraved and printed in the most artistic and fashionable manner by HYATT, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane.

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### NOTICE.

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A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS, PHTHSIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, PREDISPOSITION TO CONSUMPTION.
This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to render it necessary to enter into an elaborate discussion of its merits; it is sufficient to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the severest and most obstinate character, and that all who are afflicted with any of the above-named complaints, after having once tested by experience the rare power and success of this medicine in expelling disease, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

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A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy is that cases of long standing and severe character yield as readily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medicine over disease," and providing, by the combination of science and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable degree, to a class of diseases so numerous and general that scarcely one individual in the community is wholly exempt from their influence during some part of the season.

That this medicine performs all that it promises, let those testify who can speak from experience:

Consumption and Whooping Cough.

*Letter from a highly respectable gentleman.*

KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1858.

S. W. FOWLE & Co.—*Gentlemen:* This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats.

After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised to try *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength.

I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of Whooping Cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. JOSIAH HOFF.

Another.

*Letter from a gentleman of great respectability and influence.*

MADISON, N. Y., March, 1857.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., BOSTON—*Gents:* It is a pleasure to me to acknowledge the virtues of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* My case has for several years been pronounced one of "*incurable consumption.*" Wistar's Balsam was recommended. I have used it, and it has been a source of incalculable relief to me. I think it is the *best* remedial agent in the patent-medicine vocabulary for lung or throat complaints. Although not desirous of becoming notorious as puffing your specific, I feel sustained in recommending this to *all* suffering from coughs or colds. Yours, C. KIRKWHITE.

Opinions of the Press.

*From the Flag of Our Union, July 17, 1858.*

The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial. More than ten years since, the editor of the *Flag* tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative in pulmonary disease.

*From the Boston Post.*

We have not, until recently, been acquainted experimentally with the true value of Wistar's Balsam. From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cough and cold with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those who are alike afflicted. It is a scientific preparation, worthy of confidence.

*From Ballou's Pictorial, Aug. 1, 1858.*

Realizing the true sense of the responsibility attaching to the editor and publisher of a widely circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medicine compound, the real value of which we could not conscientiously indorse. This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture, and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, should make use of this unequaled remedy.

The only genuine Balsam has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outer wrapper, and also the printed name of the proprietors,
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chapter | I | Guilt. |
| Chapter | II | Love. |
| Chapter | III | Lionardo Salviati. |
| Chapter | IV | Homicide. |
| Chapter | V | Pasquino. |
| Chapter | VI | The Son. |
| Chapter | VII | Jeronomy. |
| Chapter | VIII | The Confession. |
| Chapter | IX | Death. |

LETTER FROM SIGNOR GUERRAZZI.

GENOA, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

MY DEAR MONTI: In reply to your letter, I inclose you a portrait of Isabella Orsini. It is the only undoubted portrait extant of that beautiful and unfortunate daughter of the Medicis, and was obtained not without great difficulty, for I had sought in vain through every public and private gallery for a genuine likeness, and was on the point of opening the sarcophagus wherein the ashes of the murdered woman had lain mouldering for two centuries. At last, however, while I lay in prison, the Marquis —— died. His heirs immediately disposed of the very large collection of paintings, furniture, books and family relics. Among these a friend of mine discovered this precious memorial—a bronze medal, bearing upon one side a profile of Isabella Orsini, and upon the reverse a hust, with flowers, fruits, and the inscription, "Flores, Simul et Fructus."

A photograph of it did not succeed well. I would willingly send you the medal itself, but fear that it may be lost, and thus the only portrait of that unfortunate woman be forever destroyed, deters me. I have, however, caused a drawing to be executed by one of our best artists, Chevalier Frascheri, Professor of Painting in the Ligurian Academy, which I think will please you.

Yours affectionately, F. D. GUERRAZZI.

To Signor LUIGI MONTI, Boston Mass.

*Extract from an article in the Boston Courier, by Prof. C. C. Felton, of Harvard College.*

There can be no question that these novels of Guerrazzi are of marked and high literary merit. Their style is clear, pure and vigorous. The power of the author is shown in his brilliant pictures, his vivid descriptions, and his brief energetic expressions of feeling. His characters are drawn with short, sharp strokes, as with the point of a sword. The reader becomes a spectator. From his post of observation he sees a dramn enacted before him; the scenery and costumes are perfect; there is a fearful earnestness and vitality in the performers. With parted lips, and cheek growing paler, he watches with eagerness the progress of the action till the curtain falls.

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A fresh and glowing American fiction by a prominent Southern authoress. Elegantly bound in muslin. Price $1.

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Oad on a Weelbarer—in 2 parts.
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Soliliquy: Adrest to a Berd onto the Feus.
Pome: A noad to the Grek Slaiv.
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*From the Philadelphia Press.*

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NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITNER: I have been afflicted with external Piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and I have tried all the advertised remedies for curing Piles, but they did me no good; I was

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WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do part of the washing and ironing; does plain sewing and irons; wages $6; also, a regular cook and laundress; wages, $7. Call nt No. 216 East 23d-st., cellent bread; wages, $7. Call nt No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or to do the general housework in a small private family; is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Best of City reference can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small, private family, one intending to leave the City preferred. Understands all kinds of family cooking, and can offer the most satisfactory city reference as to character and capability, having lived for seven years in one family. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young girls (sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate, one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c., the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good references from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady, or travel with a family. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND visiting young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, either in this City or Brooklyn; can give best of references in either city; can refer to and family with whom she lived nearly 6 years. Apply at No. 139 West 33d-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; the other to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. The best City reference from their last places can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook, no objection to assist in the washing in a small family; the other as nurse is capable of taking the situation; three years' reference if required. Call, for one day, at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at sea. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 185 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-work and ironing; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages, $7. Call nt No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days. Good City reference.

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WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread and pastry maker. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework; one as waitress or seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, as saleswoman in a store; writes an excellent hand and can keep accounts. Can be seen for three days at No. 6 West 11th-st., and can produce satisfactory references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen in the baker's store No. 365 3d-av., three doors from 28th-st. Can show the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, PROTESTants, situations; one to do cooking and washing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or as child's nurse and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 147 West 13th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation, as waiter, in a first-class family. Cnn be seen at No. 163 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Apply at No. 46 Raymond-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR to do chamberwork and fine washing in a respectable family; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady, to take charge of a baby or an old lady. Good City reference given by the head doctors. Call at No. 92 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. No objection to the conntry. Good City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GENtlemen's and ladies' washing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 96 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business. best of City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Allen-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; no objection to travel with a family. Call at No. 196 Mulberry-st., room No. 5, 2d floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Call on Thursday and Friday, at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children or do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 Forsyth-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given. Call at her last employer's, No. 33 West 24th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, nr has no objections to do the general housework in a small private family; she is a perfect, good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. The best of City references can be given if required. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Call at No. 177 37th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has a healthy baby. Can be seen until engaged at No. 204 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, or address S. M., Box No. 170, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable young woman who is a good neat sewer; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call nt No. 244 9th-st., 2d-floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress in a private family, or would do shamberwork and fine washing; one who thoroughly understands her business and has good City reference. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITnation as nurse; is capable of taking a baby from its birth or at any other age, or as seamstress; can cut or fit childrens' dresses, or any other family sewing. Call or address No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress for chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at her present employer's till suited, No. 52 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking and the washing and ironing of a small family. The best of reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or laundress. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 YEARS OF age, from Ohio, where he has had two years experience in a wholesale and retail store, a situation as clerk in any respectable wholesale business; grocery, dry goods, or books and stationary preferred. Can control some trade and is willing to travel. Salary less of an object than a good situation; undoubted references as to character, &c. Address OLIVER, No. 76 Barclay-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable man as waiter in a gentleman's family, or would take charge of an invalid; is perfectly capable of filling any respectable in-door situation; is strictly honest and temperate, and a first-class waiter; references from first families in the City; moderate wages only required. Apply, or address No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; one that perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has no objection to City or country; the strongest of references can be given. Address L. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, in a shipping, commission, or wholesale grocery house; has had nearly five years' experience; perfectly satisfactory reference given from late employers and others. Address R. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Young's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE single young man, to go in the country for the Winter; is a good groom and plain gardener; can milk well; understands the care of stock thoroughly, and is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Good reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business, and has good references, and would make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and can do most any work on a garden or farm. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, on a farm in the country; understands the care of cattle, can milk, and are willing to make themselves generally useful to their employer. Address for two days CARETAKER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 5 days, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman as coachman in a private family; can give the best of reference either from city or country; has no objections going to the country. Address JAMES, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN IRISHMAN AND WIFE, situations to work on a farm; they both understand the care of cattle well. Address LABOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that nnderstands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUAtion as verbatim or abstract, in the Sonth or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR COOK AND the other for nurse and chambermaid; Protestant Germans. Scotch or Americans preferred. Call to-day, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, Washington-av., Brooklyn, 8th door northeast of Gates. CHARLES N. KINNEY.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A THORonghly experienced salesman for the curtain and upholstery department; City experience absolutely necessary; none nther need apply. A liberal salary will be paid. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A STOUT AMERICAN BOY, FROM 12 to 15 years of age; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 722 Broadway, at the Piano-Forte Warerooms of JUDSON & MUNGER.

WANTED—A LAD NOT OVER 15 YEARS OLD. Apply by letter to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., nt the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SOUTH.—MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTurers who may have outstanding claims or business of any kind thnt wonld be benefited by the personal supervision of a man of experience, will find it to their interest to address E. L. S., care Mr. Geo. Jones, *Times* Office. The advertiser goes Sonth in November. First-class City reference given, and security for the faithful performance of all business intrusted to the advertiser's care.

WANTED—DENTISTRY—A SITUATION AS AN assistant, or an interest with an old-established dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is fully qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alexander Van Valin, No. 47 Vandum-st., New-York, for one week. Best of references given.

$800—PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery store, an old established stand, one of the best in the City. Any respectable man buying $800 cash cnn have half interest or a salary of $1,000 per annum. Apply in the store No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

COAL-OIL FACTORY FOR SALE—IN IMmediate vicinity, in complete order and with capacity to distil and refine 1,700 gallons oil. A rare opportunity now offers to engage in a very profitable business, and purchase works at a great bargain. Address Box No. 1,969, New-York Post-Office.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST in a good and safe business, that will pay at least four times the above amonnt in one year, to a good active man. Address D. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $500 cash to engage in a light, pleasant business that will pay $3,600 a year. Address Box No. 3,224 Post Office, with real name and where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE MECHANICAL business, the proprietor being compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. Inqnire of W. D. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall-place.

## INSTRUCTION.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newhnrg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY. CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

MRS. WILLIAMS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION. Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

BOYS' SCHOOL, No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY of the City of New-York will commence its annual Session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The Introductory Lecture of the Course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor of the Law Faculty. Subject—*Legal Education and the best method of rendering it effective.*

Members of the Bar, with their ladies, and the friends of the University generally, are invited to attend. The Law Lecture Room in the University will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, where students can apply for admission. Tuition $100. Session four months.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select school for 20 boys, opens its next semi-annual session the 3d November. Parents very particular, exceedingly so in selecting a school for their sons, are most cordially invited to visit this institution. Positively none but pupils of the most unexceptionable character will be received. Address the Principal for circulars or an interview at the applicant's own residence

JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air nnd water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and hon. JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had several years experience as a teacher, who can refer to families in this City, and whose terms are modcrate, would like to make an engagement as morning governess. Her course of instruction comprises the various English branches, French, German and Drawing. Will also receive some pupils in the house to join afternoon classes in the above branches. Address Box No. 4,191, Post-Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

BUSINESS WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING—ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training, No. 609 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand, and make better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems of random practice do in ten months. Two $5 seats for writing vacant this day. Book-keeping, $10.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term at this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLERKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 29 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, 15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 48 West 24th-st, Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERGHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH and French Private School for young gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st. Terms will be greatly reduced to suit the times.

NOVEMBER 8.—STUDENTS ARE RECEIVED at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board and tuition, common English, $3 a week. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEmen, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 762 Broadway.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADway—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address

Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

## INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

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Address IVISON & PHINNEY, Educational Publishers, New-York.

A GRADUATE, A MEMBER OF THE Church of England, who obtained high honors in classics, mathematics, and divinity, and has been successfully engaged for the last nine years in England, in the preparation of pupils for university and government examinations, would be glad to purchase a share in a first-class, well-established school, in the management of which he would take an active part. Advertiser's wife would be willing to undertake the entire or partial management of the domestic arrangements, or the department of modern languages, to which she is well accustomed. Address P. R., No. 257 4th-av., near 20th-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained nf Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ACADEMIES OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, arithmetic, &c. Ladies or gentlemen attend at hours suiting, day or evening, No. 62 Bowery, or 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gen. Burdick, Newport—"I can truly say my sons and daughters have made great improvement under Col. Paine's instruction, together with hundreds of others who have attended in this place."

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.

Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. NOEL BERGIER, OF PARIS, AN EXperienced professor, continues to give instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av.

FRENCH, CLASSICS, SPANISH, ITALIAN CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d-st. PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, LIVING IN Brooklyn, wants a situation as daily teacher in a school or private family, to teach young children English, French and the rudiments of music; she would accept of a very moderate salary, or would take music lessons in part payment for her services. Address H., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO RESIDENT TEACHERS IN A Seminary near the City. One for the piano and singing, the other for French. If either can undertake German or drawing, also, remuneration increased. Interview indispensable. Cards with E. WALKER, Esq., No 114 Fulton-st.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as Teacher of the English branches, French, music and drawing. Unexceptionable references can be furnished as to ability, as an instructress. The South preferred. Address for one week TEACHER, No. 231 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERvices as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

WANTED.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College desires a situation as teacher in a school or private family. The best of references given. Address R. F., Box No. 1,666 Post-Office, Boston, Mass.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEW.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, PUBLISH, THIS DAY:

THIRTY YEARS' VIEW; OR, A HISTORY OF THE WORKING OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FOR THIRTY YEARS. From 1820 to 1850,

Chiefly taken from the Congress Debates, the Private Papers of General Jackson, and the Speeches of Ex-Senator Benton, with his actual View of Men and Affairs;

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* This Book is now first published to the Public, having been sold heretofore exclusively by subscription. It should be in the hands of every one who holds a vote.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

*From the Lawrence Sentinel.*

Thomas Hart Benton needs no formal introduction to the American reader, as with Clay, Calhoun and Webster, he has grown up in the service of his country, and become identified with his country's history.

*From the Boston Post.*

To the older race of extant politicians in particular, it will be heartily welcome for its reminiscences, while to their successors it gives much important information, and many most interesting sketches and anecdotes of the then leading citizens of the Republic.

*From the Freeman's Journal.*

Those desirous of having an insight into the government, could not persue a better work.

OVER TWO HUNDRED LAUDATORY NOTICES of this TRULY NATIONAL PUBLICATION have been received, ALL OF WHICH UNITE IN COMMENDING IT TO AMERICAN READERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is possible that some who subscribed for the first volume have not yet received the second. To such we can supply the last volume, bound to match the first in any style, whether cloth, sheep or half morocco.

D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH, AND HAVE READY FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY, Vols. I. to VIII., inclusive, OF THE ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, From 1789 to 1856. To be completed in 15 volumes, 8vo. EDITED BY THOMAS H. BENTON. Subscription Price: Cloth, $3; Law Sheep, $3 50; Half Morocco, $4; Half Calf, extra, $4 50.

THE WASHINGTON ILLUSTRATIONS. Now Ready, neatly put up in a box, price $5, ILLUSTRATION

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in front, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in front, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min utes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one: will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country, near the City, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. 43 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE front high-stoop house, No. 22 West 26th-st., adjoining Trinity chapel, nearly finished, four stories high, with fine-finished high-ceiling basement and under cellar, all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., of J. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY nicely got up cottage houses, one with two lots, situated on the west side of Classon-av., between Putnam and Fulton avs.; also two on Washington-av. between Fulton and Lafayette avs. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. ENGLAND, Washington-av., fifth house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 29th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 38th and 39th sts., for short terms.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY excavated, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KILPATRICK, No. 491 3d-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 59 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near 4th-av., house 3-stories brick, with good conveniences, size 20x60, lot 110 feet, as the owner intends leaving town. Price $13,000—$6,000, can remain. Can be seen after 10 o'clock. R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferry, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivalled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay in. Circular with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

$100.000 OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY for sale and exchange for merchandise. Several of the best business stores well let in Fulton-av. and Court-st. Lots on Fulton and Flatbush avs. A small cottage on Baltic, Duffield and Adelphi sts. Inquire of the owner, WILLIAM MACKAY, 31 Fulton-av.

## TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 207 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with back basement, cellar, front and rear yard, two water-closets, bath and gas through the house, the two parlors to be newly painted, with four rooms on the second, and five rooms on the third floor. The house would be let without the third floor. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at the house, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement, consisting of six rooms, in house No. 35 King-st.; also, three rooms on the third floor to a small family, with gas and Croton water. Inquire on the premises, or of A. RAYMOND, No. 297 Broadway.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE PREMISES KNOWN as the Eastern Hotel, situate on the corner of Whitehall and South sts, at the South Ferry, containing about 70 rooms, many of which are now let to permanent occupants, and the remainder are filled by transient persons. The furniture will be sold, or let with the house, if not sold. The present tenant being in bad health, is desirous of giving possession immediately. Apply at office of W. W. TOWNSEND, No. 1 South-st., second story, front.

BOARDERS.—DURING THE LAST YEAR THE three-story and attic house, No. 80 Franklin-st., five doors west of Taylor's Saloon, was fitted up into six suites of parlor, bed and bath rooms, and eight single rooms, with every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., and is now to let for one or two years. Rent for the balance of the year $100 a month. There are daily applications for suites of rooms and board. No. 80 Franklin-st. It can be seen at any time.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 16 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $650. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Chambers-st. Possession immediately.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1858; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, STABLE-KEEPERS OR MANUFACTURERS—TO LET OR LEASE—A plot of ground 50x172.6 feet, with buildings on, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Address H. P. LEAKE, No. 136 Laurens-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DESK ROOMS TO LET IN THE TIMES Building. Inquire of NATHAN NESBIT, Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, Room No. 15.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a well-furnished house between 10th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 1,441 Post-Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT with suitable buildings, all new, and 66 acres of excellent land handsomely located, one minute's walk from depôt and 45 miles from New-York. Good hunting and fishing, fine mountain scenery. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—NINE acres choice land, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, one mile from depôt, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, is offered for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to W. BEMENT, No. 1 Hanover-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—The Inspectors of Election of the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are hereby notified to appear at the office of the County Clerk on Wednesday, the 20th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the same hours. The Canvassers of the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are requested to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Friday, the 22d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The Canvassers of the XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Saturday, the 23d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1858.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that, by an act of the Legislature, ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on Nov. 1 next, in addition to five per cent. incurred on Aug. 1 last.
Water-rents are payable on May 1 in each year in advance, and the penalties on unpaid rents attach with equal certainty on the 1st of August and November thereafter.
It must be desirable to every owner to preserve his property from being returned to the Collector of Arrears, which, if not redeemed, will be sold according to law.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I HAVE THIS day received the books enabling me to collect the tax of 1858. A long day having occurred, I would most respectfully urge upon the tax-payers the necessity of an early call at this office. The law compels me to add one per cent. on all taxes unpaid on Dec. 1.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A suit has been commenced for the dissolution of the partnership of HENRY WATSON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in straw goods in the City of New-York, by the subscriber, a partner of the said firm, by C. M. Northrup, Esq., his attorney, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, by the issuing of a summons dated this 18th October, 1858.
EDWARD W. EALES.

## PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 328 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

## AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN, ON THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the depôt. The grounds contain about 31¾ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c., &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.
TERMS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.
Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE-SALE ROOMS,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Works of Art, &c.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, commencing at 6½ o'clock,
A Library of choice Works on Drawing, Painting, Penmanship, &c., splendidly Illustrated, many of them scarce and valuable, together with a large variety of books in the various departments.

CAMELIAS AT AUCTION,
FROM A. DRYBURGH, PHILADELPHIA.
A superior collection of upwards of 500 splendid camelias, selected from the collection of Andrew Dryburgh, the largest in the United States, all in bud, and of the choicest description, from one to six feet high. Amateurs and florists are respectfully called to this sale, as it composes one of the choicest assortments ever offered at auction in this City. To be sold at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 23, at the large brown-stone house in 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlors, two suites of parlor furniture covered in rich brocade, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, seven-octave piano-forte, cost $600, pearl keys, stool and cover, secretary and bookcase, pier and mantel mirrors, French painted China vases, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, oak extension table, rich cut glass, silver-plated ware, spoons, forks, &c., ivory-handle table cutlery, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, mahogany sofas, rockers, &c., hair mattresses, and a general assortment of household furniture. Sale at 10 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping commencing for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, bureaus, washstands, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomans, lounges, mattrasses, paiotings and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS. THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, ESQ., AND J. SWINBURNE, ESQ., OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d October, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising about 300 superb paintings, including the works of the first artists in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.
ON BROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 132d and 135th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a second-hand fashionable coupé, plate-glass, lined with blue cloth, fit for immediate use without any expenditure; cost $600. Will be sold without reserve.
Also, a fine, short-tailed, black Bashaw horse, very stylish, 16 hunds high, 8 years old, kind and gentle in all harness; has trotted in 2.46.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of superior household furniture, for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, &c., in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; also, bedding, mattresses, mirrors, two piano-fortes, oil-paintings, China, tea and dinner sets, plated ware, cutlery, &c., worthy the attention of those about refurnishing. Sale peremptory.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at public auction, at the "Eclipse Course," (late Centreville,) on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, every variety and description of horses, consisting of imported and thoroughbred stock, trotting stock, road horses, double teams, carriage horses, matched teams, draught and farm horses, ponies, &c. &c. Catalogues ready on the 27th inst.
By order of
LOVELL PURDY, President.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-Rooms No. 13 Park-row, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 6½ o'clock, valuable private library of choice standard works in theology, divinity, Biblical literature, embracing the writings of the early fathers of the Church; many of them are very scarce and valuable; also, a collection of books in general literature, comprising history, travels, biography, poetry, belles lettres, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALES Rooms No. 13 Park-row, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 6½ o'clock. New and Old Books—Comprising a large variety of fine library copies of valuable standard works in general literature, embracing many old and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superior sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; has been used by the owner for the last two years, and sold only for want of use; is a good saddle horse.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET. Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 150 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

## DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

| | | |
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| Charles H. Russell, | James Warren, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Arthur Leary, | Jos'h Galliard, Jr., |
| Wm. H. Russell, | M. W. Hamilton, | J. W. Watcrbury, |
| A. C. Downing, | Dennin Duer, | Wm. H. Cary, |
| G. B. Lamar, | Jno. Steward, Jr., | Geo. T. Adee, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | R. B. Minturn, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Reuben Withers, | J. Howland, |
| I. Townsend, | E. C. Center, | Rob. S. Hone, |
| D. D. Smith, | F. G. Foster, | J. P. G. Foster, |
| S. V. Hoffman, | J. Anthony, Jr., | J. A. C. Gray. |

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company, provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

## COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## AGRICULTURAL, &C.

ELIDE ISLAND GUANO.
A CARGO OF ABOUT 1,500 TONS JUST ARRIVED and for sale by GEO. G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |
| | ALSO, ON | |
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

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Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia and
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FOR INVESTMENT.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.
Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.
MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

STATE OF MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due July 1, 1867, secured by a sinking fund adequate to the payment of the entire loan at maturity.
City of Louisville 6 per cent. Water Works Bonds, due May 1, 1887, secured by an irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city and a mortgage of its interest in the Water Works.
City of Burlington (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1878.
County of Johnson (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1868.
Peoria and Bureau Valley 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1868. This road is leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at a rental that secures the interest on these Bonds, and 8 per cent. dividend on the stock; the Bonds are convertible into the Stock of the Company.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who offer them for sale.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 620, 627, 629, 677, 595, 607, 616, 639, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 834, 855, 863, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, }
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected in England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. G. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 66th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—E. E. & E. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans, also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 20, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this 21st inst., is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $50,000 ON UNINCUMbered property on Boadway, near the City Hall. Brokers need not apply, as none but the principals will be treated with. Address Box No. 2,900 Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank. Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 78 Beaver-st.

## BANK NOTICES.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

## LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 3 Ortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

STEAM TO JAMAICA.—THE SPLENDID AND powerful steamer WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain H. CHURCHILL, will leave for Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, touching, to land passengers only, at Kingston, Jamaica. For passage, apply only to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Titles paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway will be as follows, until further notice, viz:
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON ..Friday, Nov. 5
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third-Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30, or from other points in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green at starboard bow, and a red light on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the

## LONG ISLAND.

**Important Meeting of the Democracy in Kings County—An Attempt at Fusion—Great Excitement.**

The vague rumors which had been in circulation for a week past, that an attempt would be made to unite the two Democratic factions in Kings County, assumed a tangible shape last evening, when a large number of the most conservative Democrats, who had taken no active part in the strife between the Vanderbilt and Bradley factions, held a private meeting at the City Hall in obedience to the following circuler, issued by Mayor POWELL:

"DEAR SIR: The present divided condition of the Democratic Party in the County of Kings, seems to call for prompt and practical action on the part of every man who holds dear its cherished and time-honored principles; and, while tha Democracy of the County comprises a vast majority of the people, yet, through the strifes of faction, its power is likely to be broken, and the Administration of your choice left without a majority in ths National Legislature to sustain it.

Among us there is no division of sentiment on either the principles or measures of the Administration. Every Democrat in the County is warmly attached to and will faithfully sustain it, and the people look to you, and to such men as you, to give direction to their united energies in order to secure success.

I, therefore, in compliance with the request of many influential members of the party, take the liberty of inviting you to a conference, to be held at the Mayor's Office on Friday evening, tha 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration tha present difficulties in the Democratic Party, and the best mode of extricating ourselves from them, to the end that we may have that victory which perfect unity will be sure to secure.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL S. POWELL.

This circular was sent to about one hundred well-known Democrats throughout the entire County. Nearly every man responded to the call, and, by 7½ o'clock last evening, so many had assembled that it was found necessary to adjourn to the City court-room to accommodate them.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mayor POWELL to the Chair, who stated that the meeting was called to devise some means to unite the party upon one ticket and secure a triumph. The debate of those opposed to, and those in favor nf any attempt at a union lasted for a considerahle time, but though earnest, it was conducted with an unusual degree of forbearance on both sides, so that the Unionists began to feel encouraged that their efforts would be crowned with success.

A motion was finally made that a Committee of seven be appointed to request both of the candidates for Congress to resign and submit their claims to a newly-constituted Convention specially called to nominate a Union candidate.

There was an evident attempt on the part of many to avoid this question, but it was finally carried by a vote of 37 to 17.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the Committee.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the subject of the Assembly nominations, and the nominations for County officers.

The importance of securing a union was eloquently urged hy several gentlemen, especially on the candidates for Assembly and Congressmen. Messrs. JOHNSON, DRIGGS, the McLAUGHLINS, Dr. THORNE POWELL and others, participated in the debate. Finally, a Committee of seven was appointed to confer with the nominees for Assembly, and for county offices, with instructions to request them to agree among themselves and form one ticket.

The Committees will report the result of their labors on Monday next. In case the candidates for Congress withdraw, some Democrats assert that a Straight Democrat will be put into the field.

The vote on appointing the first Committee (37 to 17) is said to show the relative strength of the two factions as represented at the meeting—the greater number being for the Vanderbilt nominee, Mr. LITCHFIELD.

The great excitement, however, was outside of the meeting. The call was a private one, and it was intended that the meeting should not have been publicly known. But it was known throughout the city, and during the whole session squads of excited Democrats could be seen within and about the City Hall and at the various corners and bar-rooms in the vicinity.

The friends of both sets of candidates were firm in their determination to stand by their respective nominees. The Bradley folks were much elated about 9 o'clock, when it was announced that Ex-Alderman BACKHOUSE had been nominated as a Straight American candidate for Congress. They entertain the opinion that had not this nomination been made, Mr. LITCHFIELD would have received at least one thousand American votes which now will go to Mr. BACKHOUSE.

On the whole the leading Democrats themselves have no hopes of effecting a union, and in reality but few want it at this election.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Twenty-two gentlemen, who claim to represent the Straight American Party in the Second Congressional District, met at the Shakespeare Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening, and, without any unnecessary delay, proceeded to make a nomination for Congress. On the informal ballot, Mr. E. T. BACKHOUSE, of the Eleventh Ward, received 14 votes, and Mr. JAMES R. BOUTON, of the same Ward, 6 votes.

Mr. BOUTON, who was acting as Chairman of the Convention, stated that he was not a candidate, and upon the first formal ballot Mr. BACKHOUSE received every vote in the Convention, and was declared unanimously nominated. At this stage of the proceedings an enthusiastic young man proposed three cheers for the nominee, but he was suddenly checked by the Chairman.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of Three, consisting of Messrs. GUY, STOAT, and HUADSA, to inform the candidate and obtain his acceptance.

The Committee soon after adjourned.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The American Ratification Meeting will be held on Monday evening next, in the City Hall Park, Brooklyn. Messrs. LUDLOW, BROOKS, and others, have promised to speak.

☞ A meeting of the friends of GERRIT SMITH was held in the South Third-street Congregational Church, Thursday evening. There was a respectable attendance.

FAIR.—The Fair for the benefit of the "Ladies of the Visitation" will close at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, this evening.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 22.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s, 1865 | 103⅞ | |
| 1,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90, | 94 | |
| 4,000 | do | 94⅜ | |
| 28,000 | Virginia 6s | 95⅝ | |
| 2,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 89⅜ | |
| 12,000 | do | 88⅞ | |
| 1,000 | Ohio St. 6s, 1886 | 108⅛ | |
| 1,000 | Louisiana St. 6s | 94⅞ | |
| 1,000 | do | 95 | |
| 4,000 | Cal.St.7s, N.Bds. | 90 | |
| 2,000 | City 5s, '58 | 92 | |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. 6s | 93 | |
| 6,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, 10s | 107 | |
| 2,000 | E. R. 1st m. bs '83 | 79 | |
| 4,000 | E. R. R. ct. bs. '71 | 35 | |
| 10,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d m. | 73 | |
| 10,000 | M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. s. f. ct. bs. | 96⅜ | |
| 11,000 | do | 96⅞ | |
| 5,000 | do | 96⅞ | |
| 6,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. bs. | 92⅜ | |
| 2,000 | do | 93 | |
| 2,000 | Gal. & Ch. 2d M. B. | 94⅜ | |
| 1,000 | Chic. & R. I. Bs. | 95 | |
| 7,000 | L. E. & W. 1st M. | 72 | |
| 2,000 | M. & St. L. R. Bs. | 60 | |
| 3,000 | Cley. & Tol. I. B. | 57⅜ | |
| 1,000 | M. S. 2d Mtg. Bs. | 67 | |
| 1,000 | C. B. & Q. R. Bs. | 85 | |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 95 | |
| 30 | Amer. Ex. Bank | 110¼ | |
| 5 | Continental Bank | 100 | |
| 5 | Commonwealth Bk. | 97⅜ | |
| 20 | N. Y. Gas Co. | 162 | |
| 200 | Del. & H. C. Co. | 160 | |
| 225 | Penn. Coal Co. | 79 | |
| 20 | Pacific M. St. Co. | 105 | |
| 20 | do | 105⅜ | |
| 100 | New-Jersey Zinc | 6⅜ | |
| 200 | do | 7 | |
| 20 | Brans. City L. Co. | 2¾ | |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 85⅞ | |
| 100 | do | 85¾ | |
| 1575 | do | 85⅜ | |
| 1000 | do | 85⅝ | |
| 100 | do | 85⅝ | |
| 200 | do | 85⅜ | |
| 100 | do | 85⅝ | |
| 50 | do | 85⅞ | |
| 25 | Hudson River R. R. | 29 | |
| 100 | do | 29⅝ | |
| 100 | do | 29¾ | |
| 100 | do | 29⅞ | |
| 150 | do | 30 | |
| 25 | do | 29¾ | |
| 10 | Indian. & Cin. R. R. | 40 | |
| 560 | Harlem Railroad | | 12 |
| 150 | do | | 12⅛ |
| 500 | Reading Railroad, b3 | | 51⅝ |
| 1050 | do | | 51⅛ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 50¾ |
| 1000 | do | s60 | 50¾ |
| 200 | do | s10 | 61 |
| 400 | do | s3w | 50⅞ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 50¾ |
| 20 | Mill. and Miss. R.R. | | 16⅝ |
| 100 | do | | 16¾ |
| 50 | Mich. Cent. R. | s60 | 57 |
| 125 | do | | 57⅛ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 67⅜ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 57⅜ |
| 100 | do | | 67¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 58 |
| 50 | do | | 58 |
| 25 | do | b30 | 61½ |
| 100 | Ill. So. & N. Ia. R. | | 24⅞ |
| 500 | do | | 24⅞ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 24⅝ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 24⅝ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 24⅝ |
| 1438 | Mil. So. & N. Ia. G. | | 54⅜ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 54⅜ |
| 275 | do | | 54⅜ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 53⅜ |
| 50 | Panama R. R. | s60 | 119 |
| 100 | do | | 119¼ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 119¾ |
| 100 | do | | 119 |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | s30 | 62⅛ |
| 110 | do | | 84 |
| 150 | do | | 83¼ |
| 460 | Galena & Chic. R.R. | | 82⅝ |
| 300 | do | b60 | 82⅝ |
| 70 | Clev. & Tol. R.R. | | 34⅛ |
| 100 | do | | 34⅛ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 34⅜ |
| 300 | Chi. & R. Is. R. | | 88¼ |
| 100 | do | b15 | 69¾ |
| 500 | do | | 69⅜ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 69¾ |
| 250 | do | b60 | 69⅝ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 69½ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 69⅜ |
| 200 | do | s60 | 69⅞ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 69½ |
| 70 | LaC. & Mil. R.R. | | 4⅜ |
| 100 | do | | 4⅜ |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '60 | 102⅜ | |
| 22,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94⅜ | |
| 19,000 | N. C. State 6s | 97⅛ | |
| 2,000 | Virginia 6s | 96⅜ | |
| 5,000 | Mo. State 6s | 88⅜ | |
| 8,000 | N.Y.Cen.R.R.8s. | 93 | |
| 10,000 | N.Y.Cen.Bds.'76. | 100 | |
| 15,000 | Ill.Cen. R. Bds. | 93 | |
| 1,000 | LaC.&M.L.G.Bds | 27⅜ | |
| 25 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110¾ | |
| 30 | Park Bank | 105 | |
| 50 | New-Jersey Zinc | 7⅛ | |
| 20 | Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 105⅜ | |
| 50 | do | b10. | 105⅜ |
| 75 | do | 105⅜ | |
| 20 | Penn. Coal Co | 79⅛ | |
| 1675 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 85⅛ | |
| 50 | do | s5 | 85⅛ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 85⅝ |
| 100 | do | b7 | 85⅜ |
| 35 | Erie Ra lroad | | 15⅜ |
| 1500 | Reading RR. | s10 | 51⅜ |
| 500 | do | | 51⅜ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 57⅜ |
| 85 | M. S. & N. I. R. | | 24⅛ |
| 50 | Mic.S.&.N.I.g.s. | | 54 |
| 100 | do | b30 | 53⅞ |
| 300 | do | | 53⅝ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 53⅜ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 53⅜ |
| 650 | Gal. & Chic. R. | b60 | 82⅛ |
| 100 | do | | 82⅝ |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. R. | | 34⅜ |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I. R. | | 68⅞ |
| 550 | do | | 68¾ |
| 150 | La C.& Mil. R. | | 4⅜ |
| 50 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | | 16 |
| 25 | Stonington R. R. | | 60 |

**REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Sac. City 10s | 43 | |
| 3,000 | Lee Co., Iowa, 8s | 48 | |
| 3,000 | Ra.& Miss. RR 8s | 46 | |
| 5,000 | H.R. RR. 7 p.c.bs | 70 | |
| 2,000 | N.Y.&E. R.R. 7s | 55½ | |
| 700 | C. Mu. In. Se. '57. | 43 | |
| 3,000 | Mil. & Hor.RR.8s | 20 | |
| 50 | Grocers' Bank | 74⅜ | |
| 50 | do | 74⅜ | |
| 9 | Chatham Bank | 66¼ | |
| 9 | Goodhue F. Ins. Co. | 94⅜ | |
| 20 | Grocers' F. Ins. Co. | 107⅜ | |
| 20 | Bowery F. Ins. Co. | 176 | |
| 10 | Am. Express Co. | 96 | |
| 80 | Amer. Coal Co. | 6½ | |
| 200 | Amer. Guano Co. | 3⅝ | |
| 162 | La C.&Mil. R R. | 4⅜ | |
| 30 | Bank of America | 113 | |
| 9 | Eagle Fire Ins. Co. | 151½ | |
| 45 | East River F. I. Co. | 101¾ | |
| 10 | Tradesmen's Bank. | 113 | |
| 50 | Am. Exchange Bk. | 110⅝ | |
| 15 | Bank State of N.Y. | 105 | |
| 10 | Bank of New-York. | 109⅜ | |
| 10 | Col. Fire Ins. Co. | 102 | |

FRIDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The *Europa's* mails from England to Oct. 9, which were delivered here this morning, are anticipated by a later dispatch, by four days, from the Galway steamer at St. Johns, Newfoundland. The publication of this news, which, financially, is probably the most huoyant we have yet received, had the effect to further stimulate our Stock Exchange, as well as to increase the anxiety of private money lenders to employ their surplus means even at the lowest rates of interest now prevailing on demand loans. The advance in Consols to 98¾ ⅌ cent., according to the latest London dispatch, occurred on the eve of the payment of the heavy quarterly dividends on a large class of the public funds, and on the eve also of the weekly meeting of the Court of Bank Directors, at which it seemed not improbable that the rate of discount would be marked down to 2½ ⅌ cent. From the return of Wednesday, Oct. 6, it would appear that the Bank is berely eble at 3 ⅌ cent. to sustein a discount line of $75,000,000, (£15,122,081,) although holding a stock of bullion of $97,630,000. The following are the figures compared with the previous week.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public deposits | £8,411,449 | Decrease. | £445,421 |
| Other deposits | 11,914,939 | Increase. | 371,063 |
| Rest | 3,710,120 | Increase. | 9,125 |
| Government securities | 11,131,669 | Inerease. | 150,985 |
| Other securities | 15,122,081 | Decrease. | 112,410 |
| Notes unemployed | 12,502,350 | Decrease. | 101,240 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,822,960, being an increase of £325,195, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,526,475, showing an increase of £235,996, when compared with the preceding return.

The Discount Brokers are doing bnt little today in the way of mercantila hills. Most of the good paper offered is taken up at Bank. The Stock Brokers get Money, on call, at from 3 to 4 ⅌ cent. The payments into the Sub-Treasury for Customs are $69,000. The disbursements from the office are $162,922 in excess of all receipts, redncing the balance this afternoon to $9,791,856. The paymenta into the Shoe and Leather Bank, (office of the City Chamberlain,) since Friday last for City Taxes amount to $2,214,815. The Exchanges for the European packet sailing to-morrow were done to-day at 109¾@110 for bank hills on London, and 109¼@109¾ for merchant bills. Francs are chesper, ranging 5.16¼f.@5.12½f. to the dollar.

The new Board of Directors of the Erie Company organized this afternoon by the reëlection of Mr. CHARLES MORAN as President, and Mr. SAMUEL MARSH as Vice-President. The subject of salaries wss not finally disposed of.

A heavy day's work was done at the Stock Exchange, tha business, as will be seen by reference to the printed list of saies, being pretty widaly distributed betwsen the Bond and Shara securities. As State Stocks advance, and the offerings decline, there is more inquiry for the various Railway Bonds dealt in at the Boesrd, and the demand wss assisted to-day, and prices stiffened, by some English orders at hand *per Europa*. Illinois Central Construction Bonds also feel tha good effect of the removal of the assignment of October, 1857, which was known early in the day among the friends of the office. The Bonds brought 93 ⅌ cent. this afternoon. Tennessee 6s rose to 94½; Missouris leave off 89 bid; Virginias, 95¾. The Bonds of tha New-York Central ware again advanced, the old Convertibles to 106 ⅌ cent., new 7s sold at par, and the 6 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund at 93 ⅌ cent. The 8 ⅌ cents of Michigan Central rose to 96¾ ⅌ cent. ex-dividend. Hudson River, Wabash Valley and Cleveland and Toledo Bonds, and the unsecured isaues of the Erie were all in better demand. Tha first mortgaga of the Claveland and Toledo sold privately at 80 ⅌ cent., after having been neglected for some time at 70@75 ⅌ cent. La Crosse Land Grants rose to 27½ ⅌ cent. A parcel of Ohio State sixes due in 1860 brought 102½ ⅌ cent, and the New Federal fives 104⅛ interest from next January. For the Brooklyn Water sixes 101½ ⅌ cent. was bid.

On the Share list there was great eagerness shown before and at the early session of the Brokers to buy New-York Central at 85⅞@⅞ and this feeling, though less strong, continued at the Second Board, at 85½@⅝, closing 85½ bid, as against 85@85½ on Thursday. The sales of the day are about 5,000 shares. As much as 86 ⅌ cent. was paid in the morning before the first registered sales. Next to this the stock of the Reading Company was firmest, closing at 51⅞ ⅌ cent There were also heavy dealings in Rock Island, the prices, as on yesterday, quite unsettled. The advantage of the *Bull* account was partially lost in the afternoon, when the *Bear* sellers were offering fresh contracts at a concession of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The sellers of Galena also pressed the stock at 82¼ ⅌ cent. They report that tha old President, Mr. TURNER, dissatisfied with the recent refusal of the stockholders to incur new obligations for a bridge across the Mississippi, has resigned. This information is not directly authentic, hut if true, *and for the cause assigned*, the stockholders will scarcely be the losers by the change. It is about time that Railway stockholders, generally, should assert the right of rastraining new expenditures, which imply an increasa of debt. They were invited by circular to do ao in this instance, and simply, hut respectfully, by a vote of 21,000 shares to 4,000 shares, advised against the proposed measure. The Vica-Preaident of the Company is Mr. W. J. McALPINE. The preference shares of the Michigan Southern rose to 54½ at the early Board, but fell off to 53½ in the afternoon. Several of our cotemporaries represent that a dividend on this stock has been declarad. This is premature. There is no probability of such a declaration, in the usual sense The most that is claimed is that the gioss income of the current year, about $1,960,000 or $2,000,000, will covar the operating expenses, interest upon the debts of all classes, and sinking fund, and leave from 5 to 10 ⅌ cent. to the credit ot the preferance sharehalders, ta which in some shape they will ba entitled aftar the final adjustment of the old ambarrassments of the Company, for which the Securities on hand are likely to be more than ample as their market valua improves. Pensylvania Coal Sharas improved 2 ⅌ cent.; Delaware and Hndson is at par, saller 60 days. Panama steady, at 119; and Pacific Mail strong, at 105¾@105½ ⅌ cent. The general market closed steady.

Of American Stocks in London. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"Since our last, the market for American Securities has remained steady, with a fair, though not a large business doing: the chief demand still continues to be for well known States' Stocks, and first class Railroad Bonds. Illinois Shares have been firm, in anticipation of the Scrip dividend, which is estimated at from $2@$4 ⅌ share in market value."

We hear to-day that the Illinois Central Company have resumed their due payments on the unfunded obligations which were provided for under the assignment made just one year ago in the midst of the crisis. The assignment has thus been released. It covered originally $5,300,000 indebtedness, the liquidation of which, through the financial embarrasaments of the past year, will no doubt be the source of hearty congratulation among the stockholders, here and in England. The London deputation who have recently been over the road in Illinois and examined also the conduct of the New-York office, have returned home, and it is understood with a very satisfactory report. It is not unlikely, from the commanding interest in both the Stock and Bonds of the concern now held in England, that any future financial arrangement which may be necessary to the good credit of the Company, will be made by the London Committee of proprietors.

The "blue-book" of the Bank Committee having just been printed for the British Parliament, our London Correspondent has gathared from the evidence of Mr. FLEMING, manager of the Western Bank of Scotland, the particulars of the connection of that establishment with Messrs. J. LEE & Co., of this City. This connection had already existed several years when, in the Summer of last year, Messrs. LEE & Co. proposed that they should take the name of agents of the bank, as another house in New-York had in respect of the City of Glasgow Bank, being under the impression that such a step could enable them to sell their bills upon the Western Rank more freely The Directors, however, after hearing Mr. JAMES LEE's views and explanations, came to the following resolutions: "First, with reference to the form of documents proposed to be used by JAMES LEE & Co. in issuing credits on the Western Bank, and to the legal opinion thereon of Mr. BLATCHFORD, an eminent lawyer in New-York, the directors do not approve of Messrs. LEE & Co, being described as agents for the bank, they being merely ordinary customers and correspondents. Secondly, in regard to the securities, already and to be heresfter taken by Messrs. J. LEE & Co. for behoof of the bank, it is to be clearly understood that these are held by that firm solely in the character of trustees for the bank, and subject at all times to tha orders of the Board; but the Directors, while they repose every confidance in the integrity and honor of Messrs. J. LEE & Co., in thus allowing the securities to remain in their custody, deem it expedient and in accordance with the bank's rules, that periodical reports shall be made to them upon thase documents. With this view the directors desire that once every two months an abstract of the securities then in J. LEE & Co.'s custody shall be made out, describing their nature and value; which list shall be compared with the securities themselves hy Mr. BLATCHFORD, or, failing him, such other person as may be named hy the Board; and a certificate by him appended thereto, stating that the attestor has then actually seen these securities in Messrs. J. LEE & Co.'s possession, and finds them to agree with the abstract; such certified bi-monthly list to be sent to the Western Bank at Glasgow for the directors' information, commencing the transmission as at 1st Jnly, 1857." In the statement of liabilities of the Western Bank, reported upon by a Committee of shareholders six months after the foregoing resolutions were passed, there is the items, "Credits on account of foreign customs, past due," and "Ditto, current," which Mr. FLEMING stated to represent the account of LEE & Co., amounting together to £376,520, against which securities ware held in New-York under the cognizance of Mr. BLATCHFORD. These securities consisted, to a great extent, of railway honds and current bills receivable. With respect to the nature of these transactions, Mr. FLEMING gave the following evidence, in answer to the interrogation of Mr. G. C. GLYN, the benker, who wes a member of the Committee: "It appeers to me that, in many cases, the credits estsblished by LEE upon the Western Bank have been modes of raising money for the purpose of constructing American railways, and for speculation in stocks in New-York. A party came to LEE & Co., and said, I want to raise a certain sum of money. After negotiating and arranging the security which was to be lodged, LEE & Co. gave him a letter addressed to the Western Bank of Scotland, stating that they had opened a credit upon the bank in favor of the party named in the letter, and requesting the bank to honor the drafts of that party in virtue of that letter of credit. The view which I have all along entertained of the position of LEE & Co. as regarda the Western Bank was, that the Bank was under no legal obligation to act upon this credit; that it was a mere request; that the Western Bank hsd never given to LEE & Co. an authority which would bind the Bank upon the issuing of this letter of credit. The individual to whom the credit was given either drew upon the Bank, or indorsed the letter of credit to LEE & Co., who then drew upon the Bsnk themselves, and sold the bills in the exchange market. The parties who were bound to provide for the drafts either psid LEE & Co. the money, or the credits were renewed. A legitimate portion of this business was dona on account of traders in New-York who have connection with this country, and who came over to buy goods here; it was a mode hy which they made their payments satisfactorily to the parties from whom they purchased on this side." The advantage which the Western had in these operations was a commission of ½ per cent. "For that commission," said Mr. GLYN, "they ran all the risk, and came under certain cash advances also?" and the witness replied that, according to the correspondence between Mr. TAYLOR (his predecessor) and Mr. LEE, LEE & Co. were bound to relieve the Western Bsnk of the loss upon the account to the extent of a hali; and he added, that the Bank had been in cash advance upon the account for some years hack. Mr. ROBERTSON, Cashier of the Royal Bank in Edinburg, observes that, so long as matters went fair; the banks might uot require to be much in advance; but a severe monetary crisis occurring in America, remittances were not forthcoming to meet the acceptances of the banks, which hed to come under large advancea, and look for reimbursement to the securities held in New-York in connection with the original credits. Both the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank were in the habit of accepting four months' inland bills drawn from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, in respect of these credits, a system which was concemned by all the other banks in Scotland, and by the Bank of England, as totally opposed to the principles of safe banking.

In reference to the condition of the unfortunate affsirs of the Western Bank of Scotland, the London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes by the last steamer:

"The next topic of importance has been the further disgraceful revelations in the progress of the liquidation of the Western Bank of Scotland. The ruin it has spread through Glasgow is beyond anything experienced from any financial disaster during the last twenty years. Thirteen hundred families held investments in the concern, which, in many cases, constituted the sole dependence of aged professional men, widows, and orphan daughters. The total paid-up capital was equal to $7,500,000, and a year or two before the failure the price of shares of $250 was $400. When the stoppage occurred it was seen that the whole of that property was swept away, and that those who had nothing else would be reduced to destitution. It was hoped, however, that this would be the worst. In a little further time it transpired that there would be a deficiency of $1,500,000, in addition to the loss of the whole capital. A call of $125 per sbare was accordingly enforced on all who had anything left. This was finally paid in June last. A lull then intervened, and it was supposed the end of the mischief was known. Gradually, however, it crept out that fresh misery would be entailed, and it was also stated that in the progress of investigation it had been discovered that the delinquencies of all concerned in the management could be traced back for many years. Still it was believed that any new contribution that would be demanded from the unhappy shareholders, would be comparatively moderate. Complete astonishment was therefore excited the day before yesterday, when it was announced that the deficiency, instead of being $1,500,000, had proved to be $7,000,000, and that upon each share a fresh payment of $500 would be required within twenty-four days."

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, which we gave yesterday, contained some errors. Below we giva a correct statement for the nina months ending Sept. 30 last:

| 1858. | Earnings. | Expenses. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $70,492 23 | $41,324 38 |
| February | 68,138 49 | 37,313 32 |
| March | 86,522 96 | 44,110 25 |
| April | 91,872 31 | 50,747 15 |
| May | 92,968 26 | 40,479 51 |
| June | 85,387 42 | 45,896 24 |
| July | 90,371 76 | 37,303 33 |
| August | 112,138 04 | 48,110 63 |
| September, (estimated) | 115,708 31 | 45,000 00 |
| Total | $807,599 78 | $390,284 81 |
| Net | | $417,314 97 |
| Earnings same time in '57 | $873,036 85 | |
| Expenses same time in '57 | 513,060 21—net | 359,376 64 |
| Net gain over 1857, for nine months | | $57,938 33 |

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of MORSE & Co., offering for sale $250,000 of the 10 ⅌ cent. semi-annual coupon honds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for tha week, and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1858. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $1,083,271 | $914,211 | $943,592 |
| Thrown on market | 991,830 | 202,767 | 1,014,428 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $81,820,920 | $84,889,789 | $53,426,086 |
| Thrown on market | 81,208,668 | 78,993,924 | 68,212,110 |

| CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs | Value. | WITHDRAWN Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool | 768 | $273,862 | 47 | $16,712 | 170 | $54,245 |
| Man. of Cotton | 503 | 131,284 | 66 | 11,480 | 151 | 23,252 |
| Man. of Silk | 416 | 311,108 | 17 | 12,365 | 11 | 11,999 |
| Man. of Flax | 439 | 124,225 | 110 | 23,010 | 95 | 21,281 |
| Miscellaneous | 121 | 29,335 | 19 | 4,211 | 185 | 27,837 |
| Total | 2,237 | $876,814 | 259 | $67,778 | 612 | $138,614 |
| | | 67,778 | | | | 875,814 |
| Total Entered | | $943,592 | Total Marketed | | | $1,014,428 |

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS report the Land Warrant Market steady, so that the wide margin between the buying and selling rates is no longer necessary. They quote to-day an approximation of two cents per acre, viz:

| | Buying. | | Seller. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 acres, per acre | 90 | 40 acres, per acre | 100 |
| 80 acres, per acre | 80 | 80 acres, per acre | 83 |
| 120 acres, per acre | 70 | 120 acres, per acre | 73 |
| 160 acres, per acre | 80 | 160 acres, per acre | 83 |

**CITY BANK CAPITAL—SEPT. 25.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York | $2,784,650 | Chatham | $450,000 |
| Manhattan Co | 2,050,000 | People's | 422,500 |
| Merchants' | 2,590,875 | Bk. of N. America | 1,000,000 |
| Mechanics' | 2,000,000 | Hanover | 1,000,000 |
| Union | 1,500,000 | Irving | 500,000 |
| Bk. of America | 4,000,000 | Metropolitan | 4,000,000 |
| Phenix | 1,800,000 | Citizens' | 400,000 |
| City | 1,000,000 | Grocers' | 240,000 |
| North River | 316,000 | Nassau | 979,200 |
| Tradesmen's | 800,000 | East River | 206,525 |
| Fulton | 600,000 | Market | 1,000,000 |
| Chemical | 300,000 | Saint Nicholas | 748,000 |
| Merch. Exchange | 1,235,080 | Shoe and Leather | 1,500,000 |
| National | 1,500,000 | Corn Exchange | 1,000,000 |
| Butch. & Drovers' | 800,000 | Continental | 1,979,200 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 400,000 | Bk. of Com'weath. | 750,000 |
| Greenwich | 200,000 | Oriental | 300,000 |
| Leath. Manufact'r | 600,000 | Marine | 659,100 |
| Seventh Ward | 500,000 | Atlantic | 400,000 |
| Bk. State of N. Y. | 2,000,000 | Imp. & Traders' | 1,500,000 |
| Am. Exchange | 4,961,225 | Park | 2,000,000 |
| Mech. Bkg. Ass'n | 316,000 | Artisans' | 600,000 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 8,770,480 | Dry Dock | 200,000 |
| Broadway | 1,000,000 | N. Y. Exchange | 130,000 |
| Ocean | 1,000,000 | Bull's Head | 173,300 |
| Mercantile | 1,000,000 | N. Y. County | 200,000 |
| Pacific | 422,700 | | |
| Bk. of the Republic | 2,000,000 | Total | $67,734,755 |
| Capital as per report Jnne 19, 1858 | | | 67,357,182 |

**NEW-JERSEY BANKS—OCTOBER.**

| | July. | October. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | $7,606,286 | $7,396,961 |
| Circulation | 4,237,359 | 4,113,860 |
| Deposits | 4,684,318 | 4,998,266 |
| Dividends unpaid | 69,274 | 92,142 |
| Due other Banks | 688,481 | 700,061 |
| Other debts | 96,163 | 44,678 |
| Surplus | 1,253,735 | 123,779 |
| Discounts | 12,411,114 | 13,061 |
| Specie | 993,744 | 993,077 |
| Due by other Banks | 1,008,198 | 1,760,230 |
| Notes, checks, &c | 577,101 | 374,664 |
| Real Estate | 359,390 | 404,822 |
| Stocks | 690,652 | 803,343 |
| Other assets | 306,223 | 372,924 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

**Real Estate....FRIDAY, Oct. 22.**

Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. have sent to us the following report of sales to-day:

Three-story brick house and lot No. 6 First-street, lot 19 feet 10 inches by 50 feet—$4,600; three-story brick house and lot northeast corner Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue—$6,025; house and lot southwest corner Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, lot 25 feet by 87 feet 6 inches—$8,500.

We bava heretofore stated there is an active inquiry for lots around about the Park. This activity is daily on the increase.

Mr. SAMUEL BEMAN has just sold, for A. W. GRISWOLD, Esq., four lots—two on Fifth-aveuue, northeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street, and two adjoining in the rear, north side of the same street, for the sum of $15,000. The buyer, THOS. C. SMITH, Esq., was offered, and promptly refused, a check of $500 for his bargain, before he had touched pen to paper.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have just sold six lots—three north side Sixty-fifth-street, 425 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and three south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 350 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $1,250 ⅌ lot. PETER MORRIS, Esq., to Mr. DAVIS.

## IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

**At the Port of New-York,**

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1858.

**ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.**

**MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.**

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woolens | 109 | $57,639 | Shawls | 64 | $34,184 |
| Carpeting | 74 | 19,256 | Gloves | 3 | 1,139 |
| Cloths | 29 | 15,184 | Lastings | 10 | 4,510 |
| Costings | 3 | 617 | Braids & B | 10 | 2,861 |
| Worsteds | 127 | 46,707 | Blankets | 26 | 6,079 |
| Merinos | 1 | 190 | Hose | 8 | 3,213 |
| De Laines | 83 | 19,584 | Worsted Yarn | 29 | 6,284 |
| Cot. Worsted | 182 | 61,672 | Total | 758 | $279,862 |

**MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.**

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottons | 208 | $61,469 | Hdkfs | 20 | $4,483 |
| Colored | 94 | 18,500 | Spool | 62 | 13,957 |
| Emb. Muslins | 6 | 4,948 | Velvets | 4 | 952 |
| Prints | 28 | 6,042 | Hose | 30 | 4,346 |
| Laces | 51 | 16,587 | Total | 503 | $131,284 |

**MANUFACTURES OF SILK.**

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silks | 130 | $134,970 | Silk Worsted | 60 | 21,642 |
| Ribbons | 53 | 49,824 | Silk and Linen | 2 | 1,172 |
| Cravats | 12 | 6,006 | Velvets | 22 | 9,370 |
| Vestings | 2 | 486 | Braids & B | 17 | 10,325 |
| Plushes | 6 | 6,175 | Crapes | 10 | 7,484 |
| Shawls | 2 | 678 | Silk & Cotton | 34 | 19,025 |
| Laces | 50 | 29,580 | Raw | 17 | 15,371 |
| Total | | | | 416 | $311,108 |

**MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.**

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linens | 336 | $86,568 | Thread | 68 | $18,069 |
| Laces | 2 | 6,106 | Linen & Cotton | 26 | 10,460 |
| Handkerchiefs | 7 | 4,020 | Total | 439 | $43,405 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straw Goods | 34 | $8,068 | Embroideries | 36 | $13,386 |
| Millinery | 6 | 1,469 | Coll., Cuffs, &c. | 1 | 362 |
| Feath. & Flow's | 13 | 2,379 | Kid Gloves | 1 | 288 |
| Clothing | 11 | 1,461 | Suspenders | 6 | 880 |
| Leather Gloves | 13 | 11,063 | Oil-cloths | 1 | 76 |
| Total | | | | 121 | $29,335 |

**ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.**

**MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.**

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woolens | 6 | $3,356 | Shawls |

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2214. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## POLITICAL.

### NEW-YORK.

**Letter from Ex-Governor Clark.**

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858.

REV. H. A. GUILD, Poughkeepsie—*Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., making certain inquiries of mo relative to the views and position of the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, the Republican candidate for Governor, on the question of Temperance or Prohibition.

It would probably be more satisfactory to you, and others for whom you inquire, if Mr. MORGAN should be interrogated on the subject and answer for himself. But, as you have seen fit to write *me*, and I presume earnestly desire information, I will briefly give you what knowledge I have on the subject.

To your second question, I have to say (what the Senate Journal will show) that Mr. MORGAN was a member of the Senate, and in attendance on the day that a Prohibitory Liquor bill, introduced by me, passed that body, and "had an opportunity to vote for" it, but *did not vote*, either for or against the bill. I think he was the *only* member who failed to vote on the question.

To your first and third questions, I have to say, that feeling much interest in the success of the bill above-mentioned, which finally passed the Senate by barely the constitutional number of votes, I had reason to suppose Mr. MORGAN at that time was *not in favor of Prohibition*. What his views are "to-day" on the subject, or whether he is "practically" an abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, I do not know. But, as the Republican State Convention entirely ignored the question of Temperance or Prohibition, in its resolutions and platform of principles; its controling influence acting on the old idea that it is simply a question of morals, and should not be mixed up, or interfere with politics, it was probably not expected that its nominees would be supported or opposed because they were in favor of or against Prohibition.

Respectfully and truly yonrs,

MYRON H. CLARK.

**Gerrit Smith in Reply to J. R. Giddings.**

GERRIT SMITH has written a reply to the letter recently sent to him by JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. He says:

"You act with the Republican party; and surely it is not at work to abolish any slavery. Your Free-Soil party of 1848 declared its purpose to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. But I never heard that this is one of the purposes of the Republican party. The *words* of its platform may include this purpose; but they are of no account as long as the *deeds* of the party do not express it.

Why, your party does not undertake to do even so little as to abolish Slavery in what are miscalled the Free States! In my own State it has refused to do so. It leaves the way open in all these Free States for the kidnapper to come and sink men and women and children into the pit of Slavery.

Now, whatever your party may say against the extension of Slavery, does it go against it? It voted in Congress to receive Kansas with or without Slavery. I know that Republicans in this State still talk against admitting Slave States. But how little reliance should be placed upon this talk, so long as they are not willing to clear their own State of Slavery! It is no more to be believed that he who leaves Slavery untouched at home is to be relied on to stop it abroad, than it is that he who has the small-pox is sound on one side and unsound on the other.

Whatever the Republican Party may be in Ohio, it is a coward and a hypocrite in this State. It is a coward in the presence of both Rum and Slavery. It is a hypocrite;—for its agents are going up and down the State to persuade the friends of Temperance that EDWIN D. MORGAN is worthy of their votes. But that he alone of all the Senators dodged the vote on the Prohibitory Law is notorious. Moreover, had he been friendly to such a law, the Republican Party would not have so dared to defy the Rum interest as to put him in nomination. It is a hypocrite—for it is laboring to cheat the colored people into the belief that the Republican Party will give to them the right of suffrage. But the party that refuses to protect colored men in their right to their bodies, will never give them the right of suffrage.

With great regard, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

**Ex-Governor Hunt on Fusion.**

At a Union meeting in Buffalo, held on Friday, a letter was received from the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT. He says:

I consider the course pursued in your county by the opponents of the Administration eminently wise, patriotic and sensible. In its immediate results it cannot fail to prove beneficial, while in its bearings upon the future it must exert an important and salutary influence. The same liberal policy ought to be pursued everywhere. What the country most needs, in the present posture of affairs, is an united Opposition. We have an Administration which has forfeited the public confidence. A large majority of the people of the Union are dissatisfied with its conduct, and opposed to its general policy. Why should we waste our strength in factious conflict over sham issues and barren abstractions? In most things our countrymen are sagaciously practical. In ordinary affairs they watch consequences, and adapt means to ends with considerable skill and calculation.

They chiefly in the regiou of politics that they dream dreams and contend for the impossible. Let us once more vindicate the claims of common sense in our political action. The opposition strength has been frittered and distracted on specialties and chimeras, while the evils of maladministration have become "too grievous to be borne." It is time for the scattered clans to return from their wanderings, and rally under the flag of Union and Reform. We must have a more economical Government; a revenue system under which American industry can live and prosper; Federal aid for the improvement of rivers and harbors; and, above all, we must have an independent Congress and an upright Executive, who will deem country paramount to party, and make the Constitution his platform. If I could be with you, my only appeal would be to the freemen of Erie to persevere in the good work they have so well begun. When the pending contest is over, let us go forward in the effort to reconstruct and reunite the Oppositiou, on principles of patriotic concession and conciliation, and thereby combine the friends of good government and the advocates of reform, everywhere North and South, East and West, in a well-directed national movement, alike elevated in its purposes and irresistible in its strength.

I remain, very respectfully and truly, yours,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

NOAH P. SPRAGUE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

**Comparative Congressional Vote by Districts—1858 and 1856.**

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes the full official returns from the Congressional Districts of the State. We compare the aggregates with the vote of 1856 in the same Districts:

| Dist. | 1858. | | 1856. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.—Ryan, Opposition | 6,492 | Opposition | 7,275 | |
| Florence, Dem | 6,823 | Democrat | 9,496 | |
| Nebinger, A. L. D. | 2,462 | Dem. maj. | 2,220 | |
| Florence's (Dem.) plurality | 331 | | | |
| II.—Morris, Opp | 5,653 | Opposition | 6,411 | |
| Martin, Dem | 4,630 | Democrat | 6,018 | |
| Morris' (Opp.) maj | 1,023 | Opp. maj | 411 | |
| III.—Verree, Opp | 6,977 | Opposition | 6,999 | |
| Landy, Dem | 5,854 | Democrat | 8,046 | |
| Verree's (Opp.) majority | 1,143 | Dem. maj | 1,147 | |
| IV.—Millward, Opp | 5,749 | Opposition | 6,560 | |
| Phillips, Dem | 6,451 | Democrat | 9,279 | |
| Millward's (Opp.) majority | 3,298 | Dem. maj | 262 | |
| V.—Weed, Opp | 9,701 | Opposition | 3,154 | |
| O. Jones, Dem | 7,209 | Democrat | 3,026 | |
| Weed's (Opp.) majority | 2,492 | Opp. maj | 128 | |
| VI.—Hickman, A. L. Dem. | 6,786 | Opposition | 9,356 | |
| Bresnall, Opp | 4,676 | Democrat | 3,338 | |
| Manly, Dem | 5,185 | Opp. maj | 1,018 | |
| Hickman's (Opp.) plurality | 2,110 | | | |
| VII.—Longnecker, Opp | 8,326 | Opposition | 8,776 | |
| Roberts, Dem | 8,076 | Democrat | 10,943 | |
| Longnecker's (Opp.) maj | 249 | Dem. maj | 6,644 | |
| VIII.—Schwartz, A. L. D. | 7,321 | Opposition | 4,628 | |
| J. G. Jones, Dem | 7,396 | Democrat | 11,272 | |
| Schwartz's (Opp.) majority | 15 | Dem. maj | 6,644 | |
| IX.—Bowers, Opp | 9,513 | Opposition | 11,200 | |
| Hopkins, Dem | 6,341 | Democrat | 8,731 | |
| Bowers' (Opp.) majority | 3,172 | Opp. maj | 2,469 | |
| X.—Killinger, Opp | 8,900 | Opposition | 8,520 | |
| Weidle, Dem | 5,580 | Democrat | 5,697 | |
| Killinger's (Opp.) majority | 3,320 | Opp. maj | 2,823 | |
| XI.—Campbell, Opp | 7,183 | Opposition | 6,776 | |
| Stewart, Dem | 4,397 | Democrat | 10,094 | |
| Cake, A. L. Dem | 579 | Dem. maj | 3,318 | |
| Campbell's (Opp.) plurality | 2,786 | | | |
| XII.—Scranton, Opp | 10,041 | Opposition | 9,228 | |
| McReynolds, Dem | 8,183 | Democrat | 12,222 | |
| Scranton's (Opp.) majority | 1,860 | Dem. maj | 2,994 | |
| XIII.—Shoemaker, Opp | 6,566 | Opposition | 8,956 | |
| Dimmick, Dem | 8,009 | Democrat | 12,822 | |
| Dimmick's (Dem.) majority | 1,443 | Dem. maj | 3,866 | |
| XIV.—Grow, Opp | 11,185 | Opposition | 15,159 | |
| Furkhurst, Dem | 7,339 | Democrat | 6,348 | |
| Grow's (Opp.) majority | 7,706 | Opp. maj | 9,271 | |
| XV.—Heil, Opp | 9,238 | Opposition | 9,239 | |
| White, Dem | 7,349 | Democrat | 10,350 | |
| Heil's (Opp.) maj | 1,889 | Dem. maj | 1,111 | |
| XVI.—Junkin, Opp | 8,648 | Opposition | 9,791 | |
| Fisher, Dem | 8,600 | Democrat | 12,438 | |
| Junkin's (Opp.) m | 48 | Dem. maj | 2,647 | |
| XVII.—McPherson, Opp | 9,348 | Opposition | 10,225 | |
| Reilly, Dem | 9,081 | Democrat | 10,899 | |
| McPherson's (Opm | 267 | Dem. maj | 674 | |
| XVIII.—Blair, Opp | 9,114 | Opposition | 10,101 | |
| Fersling, Dem | 8,679 | Democrat | 8,983 | |
| Blair's (Opp.) maj | 2,435 | Opp. maj | 1,118 | |
| XIX.—Cavede, Opp | 9,749 | Opposition | 11,486 | |
| Foster, Dem | 8,174 | Democrat | 9,614 | |
| Cavede's (Opp.) maj | 965 | Opp. maj | 1,802 | |
| XX.—Knight, Opp | 5,791 | Opposition | 9,462 | |
| Montgomery, A. L. D | 9,254 | Democrat | 10,589 | |
| Montgomery's (Opp.) maj | 3,460 | Dem. maj | 1,127 | |
| XXI.—Moorhead, Opp | 6,539 | | | |
| Burke, Dem | 4,879 | Opp. maj | 1,780 | |
| Moorhead's (Opp.) maj | 1,660 | | | |
| XXII.—McKnight, Opp | 5,4381 | | | |
| Williams, anti-Lec. | 3,901 | Opposition | | |
| Birmingham, Dem | 502 | majority | 2,331 | |
| McKnight's (Opp.) plurality | 1,535 | | | |
| XXIII.—Stewart, Opp | 6,721 | Opposition | 9,859 | |
| McGuffin, Dem | 5,717 | Democrat | 5,824 | |
| Stewart's (Opp.) maj | 2,941 | Opp. maj | 4,035 | |
| XXIV.—Hall, Opp | 5,943 | Opposition | 10,145 | |
| Gillis, Dem | 8,111 | Democrat | 10,719 | |
| Hall's (Opp.) majority | 832 | Dem. maj | 567 | |
| XXV.—Babbit, Opp | 6,360 | Opposition | 10,845 | |
| Marshall, Dem | 4,113 | Democrat | 5,775 | |
| Babbitt's (Opp.) majority | 2,247 | Opp. maj | 5,070 | |

RECAPITULATION—VOTE OF 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Opposition vote | 190,193 |
| Regular Democratic vote | 146,038 |
| Regular Opposition majority | 44,155 |
| Add Anti-Lecompton Dem. vote | 29,417 |
| Total Opposition majority | 73,572 |
| Total vote cast for Congressmen | 338,937 |
| Total vote cast for Supreme Judge | 368,215 |
| Total vote cast for Canal Commissioner | 367,956 |

The Opposition Committee of Correspondence (HENRY C. CAREY, JAMES MILLIKEN, and others) publish an address to the People of Pennsylvania, in reference to the triumph in the State. They say:

"The true Pennsylvania policy knows no north, no south, no east, now west—it being that which tends to promote the good of all, whether farmers or planters, miners or manufacturers, makers of railroads, or owners of ships. It is that policy which seeks to obtain perfect freedom of commerce among ourselves, and with the world at large, by means of such measures of protection as shall enable all to unite in the effort to increase the productiveness of the labor of each and all—there being a perfect harmony in the real and permanent interests of every section of the country, and every portion of our population. That the existence of such harmony may have the chance of being fully demonstrated, but little is now required, except another long pull, another strong pull, and another pull all together, by the men of the Keystone State."

### NEW-JERSEY.

**The Fourth Congressional District.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PATERSON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

The united Opposition had a most enthusiastic meeting here last night. Called by the old-line Cincinnati-Platform-Democrats, to reassert their principles and denounce the heresies of their office-holding servants, it met with a cordial response from Republicans and Americans, who can well join in an effort to settle, now, a paramount question, in which we are all equally interested.

Col. FOANET addressed the dense crowd, in a speech of telling force against a recreant Administration. His review of BUCHANAN'S Kansas policy and disorganizing course with the Democratic Party, left the weak old gentleman in a very pitiable condition before the assembled sovereigns.

Dr. RIGGS, the able and trustworthy candidate for Congress, defined his position to the perfect satisfaction of everybody, if we may judge from the general applause that followed the laying down of each plank in his platform. It is strange how nearly honest men agree, when they speak honestly!

Mr. DALRYMPLE, of Morristown, made a fine opening speech, and Mr. BARKALOW, the Chairman of the meeting, a clinching closing one. All these names you will recognize as those of tried Democrats, that can keep a true position and stand fire.

**Political Items.**

NEW-YORK.—The Republicans and Americans of Schoharie county have fused in the nomination of the Hon. CLARK B. COCHRANE for Congress, and of WM. E. SPRANG for Assembly.....The Republicans of Chenango have nominated HIRAM BRIGGS for Assembly in the First District, and JUDSON L. GRANT in the Second.....The Democrats of the XXXth Congressional District have nominated the Hon. JNO. B. SKINNER.....The Democrats of the XXIst Congressional District nominate Dr. SANDS.....In the XXVIIIth Congressional District the Democrats nominate GEORGE B. BRADLEY.....The Albany *Statesman* publishes the official indorsement of the American State Ticket by the Order of United Americans.

JAMES R. THOMPSON, American nominee for Canal Commissioner, writes a letter of acceptance, reflecting upon the action of the Republican Convention.

SAMUEL W. WALDRON, Jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the tVth District of Massachusetts.

There is to be a contested seat in Congress from Ohio. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"The official majority for Mr. ALLEN, Democrat, in the Fourth Congressional District, over NICHOLS, Fusion, is 83. The Piqua *Register* says that one township in Shelby County has returned 131 votes for 'William Ellen,' by a mistake of the clerk, they being cast for WILLIAM ALLEN. The Columbus *Journal* adds that 'Mr. NICHOLS will receive the certificate of election, and that ALLEN will contest it in Congress.'"

PRENTICE has this item, under the head of "Literary Intelligence Extraordinary:"

"The *Reveries of a Bachelor*, new series, edited by JAMES BUCHANAN, are to be published in serial form, by WENDELL & Co., of Washington City, through the columns of the official paper."

### CALIFORNIA.

**Arrival of the Overland Mail.**

The Overland Mail which left San Francisco Sept. 23 arrived at New-York on the 22d inst. The news we receive comes to us from private sources, as under the present arrangements of the road newspapers are not carried in the mails.

Among the marine arrivals at San Francisco, subsequent to the departure of the last Panama steamer, were the *Europa*, *Comet*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Hound* and *Rodiant*, from New-York. There were also arrivals from China, and one from Japan.

The latter brings intelligence of new and important concessions from the Emperor to the outside traders.

**The Fourth Overland Arrival.**

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 23.

The overland California mail of the 27th ult, four days later, has just arrived. No papers came to hand. Arrangements are being perfected by which regular newspaper exchanges will be established between St. Louis and San Francisco.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

**Particulars of the Engagement Between Vidaurri and Miramon.**

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*, of the 13th inst., has dates from Victoria to the 30th ult., from Tampico to the 2d inst., and from Monterey to the 10th inst.

The news confirms the accounts of a battle between the Conservatives, under MIRAMON, and the Liberals, under VIDAURRI, in which the latter were partially defeated. VIDAURRI himself was not on the field when the engagement was commenced, and his army appears to have been attacked when least apprehensive of and least prepared for an attack. The rumors at Brownsville were that the defeated army lost 500 men killed, 2,000 prisoners, and their artillery and provisions taken.

VIDAURRI himself, in a dispatch of the 29th ult., dated Hacienda des Espiritu Santo, and addressed to the Governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, acknowledges his defeat. The conflict took place in the vicinity of the town Ahualuseo, and lasted from the 25th to the 29th ult. The following is the dispatch referred to:

*Army of the North—General-in-Chief:*

EXCELLENT SIR: After a severe engagement between our enemy and the forces under my command in the vicinity of the town of Ahualuleo, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of the present month—the latter fighting with the same valor and intrepidity that they have ever shown in every encounter they have had—have unfortunately sustained a defeat to-day, which, taking from them the victory that they so justly merited on account of their sufferings and privatiuns, also caused us to lose nearly all the train of war that we had acquired at such an immense sacrifice.

In conformity with that principle which I have ever kept, of never to hide or misrepresent facts, I now have the sorrow of announcing to you this unfortunate event, and although I propose to explain to the Sovereign Congress the causes that have brought it on and influenced it thus far, the lack of time at present prevents me from making a similar explanation to you, although I shall confine myself to stating that the principal causes have been the utter scarcity of re-ources of every kind, together with the great poverty and misery experienced by the soldiery, and that felt by them particularly on the days of battle.

Great and profound indeed is the grief which at this moment weighs upon me, as you may well imagine; nevertheless, an idea consoles me still, that if the adverse tide of battles may ever retard the triumph of the cause sustained by our State, which is that of justice and humanity, it can never destroy it entirely.

Be pleased to acquaint the State with this unfortunate occurrence, so as to prevent that any sinister versions be made of it, and so soon as I shall have obtained the data necessary concerning the victims and losses of all kinds that we have sustained, I shall communicate the same to your Excellency with a similar object.

Accept, therefore, my particular regard and consideration. God and liberty.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

To his Excellency, the Governor of Nuevo Leon y Coahuila.

HACIENDA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, Sept. 29, 1858.

VIDAURRI'S dispatch was written under the impression that the defeat was a total one; but an express from Monterey, with dates of the 10th inst., arrived at Matamoras on the 13th, and reported that VIDAURRI had arrived at Montery on the 8th inst., and that the loss sustained by his troops was not so great as was reported at first, as only a portion of the artillery and munitions had been captured by MIRAMON'S forces, and the Liberal army had made their retreat from the field of battle in good order.

The official paper of Monterey states that General VIDAURRI has already sent orders to the commander at Tampico for another park of artillery, where there is a plenty to be had; which will soon be on the field, together with many forces that are concentrating about VIDAURRI, to renew the attack.

*El Prisma*, published at Tampico, with date of the 2d inst., says that Col. GUADALUPE GARCIA, who had entirely recovered his health, would leave on that day for the interior with 300 men of infantry and three pieces of artillery.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 6th inst., gives some details of the preliminary movements by the two armies, previous to the battle which we above alluded to. They are interesting:

"Gen. MIRAMON that entered the city of San Luis, seeing that it had been left entirely unprotected by VIDAURRI, and fortified himself within. Gen. VIDAURRI was still at La Parada—eight leagues from San Luis—awaiting the arrival of Generals BLANCO and CORONADO, who were soon to join him with a well-equipped force of about 3,000 strong.

A letter, written from VIDAURRI'S camp, with date of the 26th ultimo, states that an express had just been received there from General DEGOLLADO, with the news that this chief had defeated CANSANCO completely, who was guarding Guadalajara, and taken possession of that place.

MIRAMON had sent out two columns of his troops, to force, if possible, two of the positions of VIDAURRI, but these were twice defeated in their attempt at doing so, losing thereby all the artillery and ammunitions that they had taken out for the attack.

Colonels SAYAS and ARREGUIN, who, a short time since, had left the neighboring State of Tamaulipas with reinforcements for VIDAURRI, had arrived within 16 leagues of San Luis, with a force of 1,000 Tamaulipecos, well armed and full of enthusiasm.

General VIDAURRI will begin an attack upon his enemy within San Luis as soon as he shall receive all the reinforcements that he expects, and are now reaching him fast.

### WEST INDIES.

**Demerara—Business Promise—Return Passages—The Labor Movement—St. Kitts—Turk's Island.**

By the arrival of the bark *Virginia*, Capt. HILL we have dates from Demerara to the 29th September, from Berbice to the 23d, from St. Kitts and St. Eustasius to Oct. 2, and from Turk's Island to the 9th inst. At Demerara the sugar crop was nearly all gathered in, and was one of the most abundant in British Guiana for twenty years past, that is, taking into account the number of "estates" that have in that time been "abandoned," the apathy of the West India Creole negro, and the scarcity of labor, of which the colonists so constantly complain.

Several of the houses that had succumbed during the Spring pressure, were again commencing under favorable auspices. Messrs. WHITNEY & Co., of Demerara, largely engaged in the American trade, were about starting again, helped by friends here, in Barbadoes, and in Demerara. BRIDGES, SHERLOCK & Co., assisted by the house of CAVAN & Co., of London, had again commenced. Only a few days prior to the sailing of the *Virginia*, a public meeting on the subject was held in the reading rooms of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, and resolutions strongly opposed to such return passages were unanimously adopted. A Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the return passages be, from the beginning of 1859, in future discontinued. The Governor, P. A. WIREHOUSE, Esq., labored hard last Spring with the Home Government to obtain for Colonial immigration a more favorable consideration than heretofore, and concessions were made to him more favorable than the most sanguine friend of the Colony could have anticipated.

His Excellency was away in the country, spending a month *en siesta* with his amiable lady, so the business of Government House was suspended. The Courts were also enjoying a vacation, but during the present month both the executive and judicial bodies were again to be called into active business life.

The produce reports from the West Indies generally are favorable, and the season has been more than usually healthy. The sugar crop everywhere is a large one.

At St. Kitts there was a severe fever raging. The business of the season was mostly done there.

An American bark, one of Messrs. TROWBRIDGE & DWIGHT'S, the *Excelsior*, arrived there from the windward on the 2d inst.; there was about half a cargo of sugar and molasses there for her.

There was but little salt on the island, and the price was 30 cents a (flour) barrel for it. At St. Martins the quantity of salt was also small, and the price was the same as at St. Kitts.

At St. Eustasius, (Dutch,) the chief topic was the Slavery abolition question. It is expected there that during this Fall the slaves in all the Dutch colonies will be emancipated. There was about 1,100 hhds. of sugar made on the island this year. The health of the island was good.

At Turk's Island, as elsewhere in the West Indies, the great absorbing subject is the labor question.

A public meeting, "convened for the purpose of consulting on the best course to be pursued for procuring additional laborers for this Colony," was held in the Court House, Grand Trunk, on the 5th instant. I. R. TALBOT, Esq., presided. Several resolutions on the subject were passed, and a Committee appointed to petition the Home Government on the subject. The salt-making season, which has been more than usually prosperous, was nearly closed. The price of salt was 7½ to 8 cents a bushel. There were shipped during the week preceding the 9th inst., nearly 22,000. There were over half a million bushels on the Island.

**Business in Barbadoes.**

BARBADOES, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The market for all descriptions of breadstuffs and provisions is unusually depressed, owing to heavy importations and a very reduced consumption, arising from the great abundance and cheapness of sweet potatoes. At the present moment it is next to impossible to make sales from the vessels, as our dealers are determined not to fill themselves up with stuffs at present rates, looking forward to lower prices soon. The consequence is that recent arrivals are all going into store. There will, without doubt, be a better demand shortly, as native provisions must soon be scarce and dear; but from the great amount of Breadstuffs now on hand, and several large cargoes known to be due, it will be some weeks before the market gets into a healthy state again. The quotations which are annexed may be considered nominal, as sales to any extent could not be made unless at a reduction.

Several arrivals of Codfish have taken place during the past fortnight, and the market is now fully supplied. One cargo from Demerara is now afloat.

The arrivals of White Pine have been and continue excessive; dealers are all abundantly supplied, and next sales will not realize present quotations. Three cargoes well assorted Pitch Pine would sell at fair rates. Cypress Shingles, all descriptions, and Red Oak Staves are wanted.

The shipment of sweets may be virtually considered as closed, there not remaining over 800 puncheons of Molasses for shipment after the departure of the *N. H. Goston*, whose cargo is included in the following statement:

The total shipments of Sugar for the year, reduced to hogsheads, is 50,027, and Molassess 19,754 puncheons. The prospects for the growing canes are gloomy indeed, and under the most favorable circumstances, the coming crop will fall short 10,000 hhds. of the present one, and may reach 20,000 hhds. Many parts of the Island are suffering severely from the want of rain, without which they will make scarcely any crop at all. Some fine showers have fallen within the last forty-eight hours, and indications are that the wet season has finally set in.

The season, thus far, has proved unusually sultry, but the health of the Island is generally good; no epidemics prevail.

**The Young Men's Association of New-Orleans.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your able journal of Sept. 21, in an article headed, "A Stricken City," appeared the following:

"I regard the application of the Young Men's Christian Association for foreign aid as wholly unwarranted, and an unjust reflection upon the proverbially liberal benevolence of our people."

4. *The Militia of New-York*—and its distinguished Commander-in-Chief, Major-General SANDFORD.

[Loud applause.]

Major-General SANDFORD replied. He claimed for Venezuela that she had reversed the maxim that "Republics are ungrateful."

5. *The Press of New-York*—The constant friend of truth and liberty.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS responded. He asserted that history had not done justice to the Spanish race; that Fillibusterism was highly improper; made some disparaging remarks on MIRANDA, and assured the Venezuelans that there was no use in their copying our Republican institutions, unless they also imitated us in our obedience to law. Law and liberty should be inseparable, else the latter would degenerate into anarchy. Mr. BROOKS was warmly applauded.

6. *The Bar of New-York.*

In compliance with repeated and pressing calls, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY rose and said:

I came here to-night to listen—not to speak. CARLYLE has said, "Speech is great—silence is greater." If you had not done me the honor, and accorded me the kindness to mention my name in connection with the sentiment just proposed, I would have permitted my profession to remain for once in that condition which is not characteristic—voiceless and uninfluential in the presence of men. But, gentlemen, I have observed some things here to-night which deserve to be mentioned. I agree with my friend Mr. BROOKS that this occasion exhibits a novel spectacle. I believe this is the first time in the history of my native City that the exiles from any part of the world have tendered to our municipal authorities any public testimonial of gratitude for the hospitality extended to them. If Venezuela has done nothing else, as her enemies might falsely suggest, this at least must be said of her, that she has set an example of courtesy and gratitude which entitles her from every resident of New-York to undying recollection and admiration. I am sorry, however, to perceive the naked appearance of yonder table, the places of which should all have been filled, that the politeness and consideration of our Venezuelan hosts might appear to be properly appreciated. But I am happy to say—without intending any disrepect to those who represent us in the councils and government of New-York—that the City does not owe its character to, and will not receive its judgment from, the proceedings of the individuals who may at any time manage its public affairs. I know something of Venezuela and of her history. As Venezuelans inhabit part of the Territory on which our Republic is placed, we cannot but be interested in her destiny. But a few days have passed since a magnificent banquet was spread in this building, when men of eloquence assembled, and Genius shed its effulgence over the festive board. An intelligent multitude attended to celebrate an event, then considered to be perfectly accomplished, by which two great nations would be enabled to breathe their thoughts into each other's ears. It was a great and interesting incident. But I think more highly of the event, soon I trust to happen, when from one end of this continent to the other there will be no electric telegraph required—no cable to be laid as an indispensable medium of mingling the thoughts of the people spread over that Territory—but one sentiment shall pervade it as by a single and continuous thrill, and all who dwell upon it shall be American in Government if not in name. Nor am I unwilling—with deference to our eloquent friend Mr. BROOKS—to extend this wish a little further, and if the Genius of our Republic, already holding sway over the broad rivers, majestic mountains, and lovely valleys of our land, contemplates and hopes for the coming of the time when she may affix a star upon the forehead of the Queen of the Antilles, and place her in the constellation of our Union, I reflect upon that hope, and would receive that event with unmingled delight. We have heard, however, denunciations of fillibusters. I would not—I do not advocate lawless aggression, or fanatical propagandism, when either would force upon any people a government they do not seek. But there is nothing to alarm us in the necessary employment of honorable means to gain a more extended area for the control of true civilization, enlightened progress, and free institutions. That man was a fillibuster who first wrested from the hands of Barbarians territory, which they had devoted to such uses as uncultivated instincts might suggest—and consecrated it to the influences of intellect, religion and social refinement. On these subjects men differ much in opinion, and it is not to be wondered at that the name of MIRANDA should have been mentioned at this table with reproach. That name has been almost forgotten except amongst those who ever remember and honor all men who, however unsuccessful, deserve to be classed as patriots in the annals of our race. I cannot think of MIRANDA, nor speak of him, except with sympathy. His name excites alike regret and admiration. It is true that his achievements fell short of his efforts and his merit. It is true that his name is often treated with obloquy, but the poet has prepared us to disregard such injustice.

"Rebellion! foul, dishonoring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft hath stained
The holiest cause that book or sword
Of mortal ever lost, or gained,
How many a spirit born to bless
Hath sunk beneath thy withering name
Whom but a day's—an hour's success—
Had wafted to eternal fame!"

The fate of MIRANDA is connected in some degree with the subject of the toast to which I respond. SMITH and ODDEN were many years ago tried for having aided his enterprise. They were defended by a lawyer whose name fills the chalice of my heart to overflowing, and in its mention will suggest most honorable appreciation of his profession. It is a name around which the instincts, the love, the honor of his race delight to cling. It suggests an eloquence which, in these days, we may not expect to find equaled, and a purity of character never surpassed. I refer, of course, to the late THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT. In his memorable defence on the trial already mentioned he uttered that striking passage, which may be familiar to most present, and which, as an admirer of his genius, I will presently repeat—a passage highly suggestive of what we should feel towards that country and those people whose interests we have to-night in earnest contemplation. Thus spoke the great forensic orator—the ardent and incorruptible patriot—the sincere and upright man: "In whatever country the contest may be carried on—whoever may be the oppresser of the oppressed—may the Almighty Lord of Hosts strengthen the right arms of those who fight for the freedom of their native land. May He guide them in their councils, assist them in their difficulties, comfort them in their afflictions, and give them victory in their battles." [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

7. *The Judiciary of New-York.*

Judge DALY replied in an excellent speech, which was much applauded.

8. *The Ladies of New-York.*

DON RAMON PAEZ replied.

9. *The true American International System of Free Government*—Unbrial amity between the free Governments of the American Hemisphere, and amity of position without intermeddling in their domestic affairs.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED responded, indorsing the sentiment of the toast. He was frequently applauded.

Speeches were made by Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM and others, in response to volunteer toasts.

Before taking his leave, the Mayor called on Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT for a song. Mr. MASSETT complied, and sang.

"I would I were a boy again,"

with great feeling, and was greeted with loud applause.

The assemblage did not disperse until the clock announced Sunday morning.

### PARAGUAY.

**Change in the Fluvial Policy of that Republic—New Decree to Prevent Smuggling in the Paraguay Waters.**

From files of the Asuncion *Seminario* to Aug. 21, we derive additional details of Paraguayan intelligence.

DON JOSE RUFOS CARNOS has been appointed Consul-General for Paraguay, at the capital of the Argentine Republic.

DON EDUARDO GARRO has been named Resident-Consul at Rosario, in the same Republic.

It is understood that the object of these appointments is to draw closer the relations of the Government of Paraguay with that of General URQUIZA, as one step in prosecuting the quarrel which LOPEZ just now entertains with Buenos Ayres. He also seconds the blow leveled at the latter place, by changing the southern terminus of the Paraguayan river steamers from Buenos Ayres to Rosario.

The following decree regulates the intercourse between foreign shipping and the Custom-houses of the State.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,

Considering the convenience now afforded by the use of seals, instead of the guards now employed by the fiscal police of the merchant vessels navigating the waters of the Republic, concludes and decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Every merchant vessel, of whatever nation, which, whether with a cargo or in ballast, enters the waters of the Republic, whether for a Paraguayan port, or the port of any other nation, shall after the visit made by the fiscal authorities of the frontier at the point through which it is admitted, receive the fiscal seals of the Republic upon its hatches and depositories of the cargo.

ART. 2. Every vessel dispatched by the Custom-houses of the Republic shall not leave port without first being visited by the fiscal of the place, who shall look and seal the depositories of the cargo.

ART. 3. If any vessel arrive with hatches fastened and sealed by any foreign Custom-House, the frontier fiscal police shall content itself with annexing seals to the same places.

ART. 4. Vessels arriving in the Paraguay River shall receive from the fiscal police of Humaita the visit and seals mentiuned in Article 1.

ART. 5. The detention shall be protracted no longer than is necessary to exhibit bill of health, accomplish *practique*, if necessary, and to make known the nationality, the port, and the destination of the vessel.

ART. 6. Vessels coming from Matto Grosso shall be visited and sealed at the port of Olimpo.

ART. 7. Vessels bound for an open port of the Republic shall preserve its seals intact until the local Custom-house official remove them.

ART. 8. Seals affixed at any national Custom-house are not to be removed, save at the last Custom-station to which the vessel goes in the Republic.

ART. 9. Vessels bound up or down the rivers, to or from Brazil, shall only have their seals removed at the last Custom-house of the Republic they pass.

ART. 10. Vessels having deck loads shall have guards assigned them by the Police officials, the guards to be fed and paid by the Master.

ART. 11. In case of disaster, the captain of a vessel may break the seals and discharge any portion of the cargo he may deem necessary, previously sending notice to a convenient official, and complying with the regulations he may dictate for the prevention of smuggling.

ART. 12. In case of disaster which prevents the previous notice above required, the captain shall subsequently give the information, proving that the act was necessary.

ART. 13. Charges the Federal officials to punctually fulfill the terms of the Convention of 12th of February last.

ART. 14. Orders the publication of the decree in the official journal.

ASUNCION, Aug. 16, 1858.

CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ.

MARIAN GONZALEZ."

**Sea and Ship News.**

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—It has been currently rumored, for some time, that the Panama Railroad Company was negotiating for the purchase of the Collins steamships *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, with a view of establishing a weekly line to California *via* Aspinwall and Panama. While there is no doubt that the powerful Companies which now control the California travel will take great pains to prevent it from passing into other hands, it is doubtful whether the Panama Company will think the business authorizes the large expenditure which would be required for the purchase of these steamers, to say nothing of the immense outlay which would be required to run them upon this route.

FREE WHEAT AT FAYAL.—Information has been received at the Department of State from C. W. DABNEY, Esq., the United States Consul at Fayal, that official notice has been given that wheat and other cereals will be admitted for consumption in the district of Angra, Azores, free of duty, excepting a small local duty, until the 31st of July, 1859.

The day of the sailing of the Galway steamer *Pacific* has been changed from the 5th to the 24 of November. The agents are the American Express Company, Hudson-street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British screw-steamer *City of Baltimore*, Captain EDDEN, left on Saturday for Liverpool, with 51 cabin passengers and 189 in the steerage, a list of whom may be found in another place. She also carried out $365,000 in specie.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The President and the Pacific Railroad—Ratification of the Chinese Treaty, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 24.

I learn to day, from a reliable source, that Mr. BUCHANAN will take strong ground in his Message in favor of the passage, this Winter, of a Pacific Railroad bill. He will sketch the plan of construction to be favored by his Administration.

Gen. JO. LANE has been quite unwell, but he is again convalescent.

Dispatches received at the State Department contain the gratifying intelligence that the Emperor of China has ratified the Treaty with this Government, and also those with England, France and Russia. Nothing remains on our part but the final approval of the President and the Senate of the Treaty negotiated by Mr. REED, when it may be returned to China for the exchange of ratifications.

Information has also been received at the State Department from WILLIAM B. CROSBY, Consul at Talcahuana, Chili, of the death of the following American seamen: JOHN CASPAR, ROWLAND CHRISTIAN, and GEO. TAYBANT. Q.

**The War on Douglas Stopped—The Tariff Bugbear—Governor Wise on Douglas—J. Glancy Jones.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1858.

The President and his mouth-piece, the *Union*, incline to favor DOUGLAS since the Pennsylvania broadside. If a couple of months could ensue before the Illinois election, we should behold the singular spectacle of the Administration and the *Union* working in his favor. But there is not time

## ST. PETERSBURG.

**An Imperial Fete—Its Show and its Splendor—The Fair at Nijni-Novgorod—The Emperor at Moscow—Honors to General Menraviefl—A New Code of Signals—Reorganization of the Imperial Guard—A Cross of St. Andrew to Alexander Gortschakoff—Life at the Capital—Theatres.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

The 26th ultimo, (old style,) the anniversary of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty, Alexander II, was kept as a *fête* day throughout the Empire. The Emperor waa absent from St. Petersburg, which necessarily diminished the interest of the ceremonies here, tut a grand religious service was nevertheless performed in the Church of St. Alexander Nevski in the morning, all places of business were closed throughout the day, and in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated—in which operation, by the way, a comet which is just now paying us a visit, obligingly assisted. The ceremonies at St. Alexander were very imposing and beautiful. The Church stands on the outskirts of tho city, and, from the Kazan Cathedral, which is on the Nevski, not far from the river, a parqnet was laid down the entire distance, abont two and a half miles, to St. Alexander. Over this parqnet the splendid religious, military, and civic procession passed. The inclemency of the weather somewhat marred the effect, but did noi deter an immense crowd from thronging the street, upon both sides, to look upon the pageant. Tbe beholders themselves were not the least curious part of the spectacle. Here was a bronzed veteran of the Empire, in his gray surlout, a long row of stars and medals decorating his breast, tanding motionless, cap in hand, gazing reverently at the procession. Peasants from all the neighboring provinces, and Cossacks from the Dou, and even here and there a Circassian, in his tunic and flowing sleeves, were scattered along the way. The entrance to the Court-yard of St. A'exander was guarded by long double ranks of grenadiers, before whom the procession passed, as it entered the gates. Previous to the exercises in the church, u solemn ceremony was performed in the court-yard. A number of priests and high dignitaries of the Greek Church assembled in a circle, in the open air, and chanted prayers, whilst a crowd of nobles and military men of high rank, all uncovered, stood by, silently participating, heedless of the rain now falling heavily. In the meantime, the church commenced filling with the various high functiuuaries who were to engage in or witness the ceremonies, and, at about 12 o'clock, the Grand Duke Constantine, eldest brother of the Emperor and his representative, entered the cathedral, accompanied by his son, a fine-looking lad of perhaps 12 years, and took his place near the altar, on the right. The great dignitories of the Empire filled the right aisle, Prince Orloff standing a little in advance of the rest, and remarkable above all for his immense stature and the magnificent jewels which blazed upon his uniform. The ceremonies which now took place, partly in the Russian and partly in the ancient Greek language, were most solemn and beautiful. The Emperor's chnirs occupied places on either side of the altar, and accompanied the chants of the priests, two of whom, both venerable men, with long white hair and flowing beards, possessed voices of a depth and power impossible to describe. The choirs, too, composed of men and children of all uges, sang most exquisitely; and, throughout the entire ecremony, which lasted fully two hours, the vast body of people assembled in the cathedral preserved a death-like stillness. At the close of the religious offices, the numerons priests came down from the altar and embraced the Grand Duke, who came forward half way to meet them. The crowd then silently dispersed, again passing through the throng of lookers-on, still patiently waiting in the streets. I have witoessed the ceremonies of Holy Week, in Rome, but never before anything to equal the awe and solemnity of this impressive scene.

The Emperor is on a voyage toward the south of the Empire, and last week visited the Fair at Nijni-Novgorod. Several American ladies and gentlemen were here a few days ago, on their way back from Nijni, which place they visited from motives nf curiosity, having heard glowing accounts of this great Fair—alluded to by me in a previous letter to the Times. They expressed some disappointment; not so much at the Fair itself, which was very novel and totally unlike what they had anticipated, but the fatigue they were obliged to undergo in traveling quite destroyed the pleasure of the trip. From St. Petersburg to Moscow, the journey is made in about 20 hours by railway. From Moscow to Nijni, they were forced to take the stage or diligence, and traveled incessantly sixty hours ere reaching their destination. To increase the unpleasantness of their situation, they found, upon arriving at Nijnt, that the actual population of the town, not exceeding 30,000, was augmented by about 200,000 strangers, and beds could not be obtained at any price. So, during their atay they alept on the floor, and were only too glad to have found the shelter of a roof. The principal articles of trade at this Fair are tea, Iron and precious stones—particularly diamonds and turquoises—o which enormous quantities are sold at low prices One of the gentlemen of whom I speak showed me a ing formed of linked turquoises, eight in number, for which he paid one rouble, or about 75 cents. The stones would bring at least $25 in the United States. The ladies also had purchased various articles of Russian and Persian jewelry, as souvenirs of their visit, which I doubt if any American ladies had previouly made. Governor Seymour, our late Minister at this Court, was at Nijni, on his way to Constantinople, and thence homeward.

On the anniversary of their coronation, the Emperor and Empress were at Moscow, and at mid-day a religious ceremony took place in the cathedral of the Assumption, and afterward in the Convent of Tschoudow, at which their Majesties were present. They will not probably return to St. Petersburg until toward the end of the present month, and do not take up their Winter residence here until sometime in December.

General Mouravieff, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has been created a Count of the Empire, with the title of Count Mouravieff-Amoorski. The Emperor has conferred this distinguished honor upon General M. in loken of hia approbation of the services rendered by the Governor-General of Siberia in settling the boundaries of the Amoor country, and adding a large and valuable territory to Russia. He is, also, promoted from the rank of Lieutenant-General to that of General of Infantry.

In pursuance of an arrangement agreed upon by the various maritime powers, relative to the use on board of vessels of lights and signals, for the purpose of preventing collisions at night, during the prevalence of fogs, &c., the Emperor, upon the recommendation to ibat effect of his Imperial Highness the Grant Admiral, has ordered tbe adoption of similar lights and signals by all Russian vessels of war, the post, the yacht club and the commercial marine. The order goea into effect from and after the 1st proximo. I have deemed it judicious to mention this fact, for the information of American Captains engaged in the Russian trade.

Anoth[illegible] order of the Emperor, lately promulgated will probably occasion a very decided change in the organization of the Imperial Guard. By the regulations in force, until the present time, young noblemen desirous of entering any of the regimenis of the Guard were obliged to do so between the ages of seventeen and twenty years. Henceforward, admission to them will be accorded from the age of sixteen, without an established maximum. The Emperor has also decided that young nobles, who have pursued their scientific studies in the universities and other superior educational institutions of the Empire, shall be absolved from the examination which they have hitherto undergone upon entering the military service, hnt subjecting them to an examination upon branches of military sclenee at the time of their first promotion.

Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recently been honored by his Sovereign with the Cross of St. Andrew—a very rare distinction—thia decoration being worn by the Imperial family, and only conferred in recompense of the most distinguished services. On this occasion it is stated to be for the consummate tact and wisdom displayed hy Prince Gortschakoff in directing the operations of the mission in China, and securing a highty advantageous treaty with that country. Prince Gortschakoff is a most adroit and profound diplomatist—probably the first in Europe. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries to the famous Congress of Vienna; and, though the result of that conference did not lead to peace, such was the talent with which he conducted his share of the negotiations that the Emperur made him Ambassador to Vienna, then the most important diplomatic post in the gift of the Russian Government. In speaking of him, during the Vienna Conference, a European journal says: "He failed in his efforts to bring back the Western Powers to ideas of moderation, but these conferences fully indicated the place which of right belonged to him. He there displayed an uncontestable superiority. The ability, coolness and tact which he exhibited, his profound knowledge of the questions submitted to the Congress, struck the Plenipotentiaries. Several of them were distinguished orators in the deliberative assemblies of their own countries, and he astonished them by the ease of his warm and brilliant elocution, and often conquered by the charm of his wit and manners, and by the piquant vivacity of his repartees."

Shortly after the conclusion of the late war, Prince Gortschakoff was elevated to the high and reponsibl post which he now fills. He is known to be devoted to the clear-sighted policy of the present Emperor, an ardent advocate of peace, and is doing much in the numerous works of reform and progress inaugurated by Alexander II. Like many of his countrymen, Prince Gortschakoff speaks the various languages of Europe with purity and elegance. Thoroughly versed in the politics of the day, he adds to the solid qualifications necessary to the statesman, an extended, quick and unerring judgment, great powers of concentration, and the firmness which is perhaps the most invaluable of qualities in diplomacy. Altogether, Prince Gortschakoff will make an enduring impression upon the history of his country and the age.

The Fall and Winter gayeties will commence presently in earnest. Every fresh arrival from abroad brings as shoals of wanderers, returning from their Summer travels, and taking up Winter quarters at home. A sure indication of an influx of absentees or strangers is the decrease of premium on foreign gold. Two months ago brokers on the street paid as high as twenty cents premium on the Napoleon, or piece of twenty francs. Now, the Napoleon is at a discount. The balance of exchange, however, is very much against St. Petersburg, and for drafts upon London and Paris exorbitant prices are paid.

The theatres are now all open, the first representation of Italian Opera being announced for this evening, and the ballet will, probably, commence during the week. The opera opens with Verdi's "Vêpres Siciliennes." The company is a fine one, cumprising many distinguished artists, some of whom are well-known to the American public, viz., Madame Bosio, the prima donna, Marini, the basso, Tagliafico and Ronconi. The opera and ballet of St. Petersburg are said to be the finest in the world. They are certainly both costly enough to be good.

MARC RANDOM.

## REMINISCENCES.

### General Jesup on the Capture of the Chief Osceola.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

A question having been recently started respecting the circumstances which attended the capture of the Seminole warrior, Osceola, Major-General Jesup, of the United States Army, with the view of placing in their true light the incidents connected with a transaction in which he was personally and prominently an actor, avails himself of the occasion thus offered to present, in the subjoined paper, a narrative of that interesting event in the history of the "Florida war."

STATEMENT BY MAJOR-GENERAL JESUP.

A matter has been recently brought into discussion with which my name was connected some twenty years ago, and, though explained at the time, seems not even now to be understood. It has been published in a neighboring print, on the authority of a distinguished professional and public man, that the Seminole Indian warrior Osceola, who, by the murder of General Thompson and by other atrocities, began the Seminole war "*was captured by treachery and fraud,*" and that "*when dying in his hopeless captivity his bitterest regret was that history would deprive him of the honor of winning the battle of Withlacoochee.*" Had the gentleman who penned the paragraph referred to (a part of which is quoted above) been better acquainted with the details of the transaction, he would have been aware that the late General Clinch won the battle of Withlacoochee, and that there is some doubt whether Osceola was in the battle at all. With that portion of the story, however, I have no further concern than a desire to vindicate the truth of history and the reputation of a departed friend.

But the other part of the story, containing the charge that Osceola "was *captured by treachery and fraud,*" concerns me alone; and, if true, would not only be damning to me, but be a stain upon the character of the country for all time to come; for when in command of the Southern army in 1837, I, as the representative of the Government, ordered the seizure and retention of that warrior.

Osceola had come into Fort Peyton, a few miles from St. Augustine, not on my invitation, nor that of any other officer; but he, with his warriors, had accompanied a messenger of Emathla, (King Philip,) the principal chief of all the Seminole bands on and near the river St. John's, who had been captured some time before, and who had been allowed to communicate with his people on his assurance that they, or the greater part of them, would come in and accompany him tu the West. Osceola, no doubt, intended to return should he fail in the object that really brought him in, which was to capture the place and release the prisoners.

In a conference which I held with the Semiuole chiefs, at their own request, but a few weeks before, t had assured them that I would hold no further conference with them, except to receive from them the notice of their readiness to fulfill their obligations under the treaty at Payne's Landing, and of their capitulation with me at Fort Dade; but I assured them that when prepared to fulfill those obligations, I would receive them and provide for their removal to the new country assigned to them west of the Mississippi; and if any separate parties or bands should decide to come in before the body of the nation were ready to move, I would receive and protect them.

The chiefs expressed some apprehension that, in coming in to me, they might be attacked by my scouting parties, and their people be scattered. To enable them to join me without danger of attack from these parties, I provided them with a quantity of white cotton cloth, to be used as flags in communicating with any of those parties they might fall in with on my outposts; but the flags were to be used for no other purpose. And the chiefs were distinctly and positively told that none of them nor their people must attempt to come in again, but to remain. When Philip's messenger, his son Coacoochee, left St. Augustine to communicate with his people on the St. John's, there were but few troops at the post. On meeting with Osceola, he informed him that he could with a hundred warriors, take the place and release his father. Warriors enough arrived to have taken the place had the force not been increased; but, before they came in I had thrown in large reinforcements. I had become acquainted with their designs through Indian negroes, some of whom remained with the Indians and possessed the confidence of the chiefs, but whom I had in constant pay, and from whom I received information of all that took place or was about to take place among them. When Osceola found there was no chance of taking St. Augustine, nor of releasing the prisoners, he determined to return, as I was informed by the Indian negroes about him. But he, with all who accompanied him, had come in with the distinct understanding that they were not to return. He was a prisoner who had violated his parole; he had killed one of my messengers in time of truce, when going under the sanctity of a flag with a message to chiefs in his neighborhood; and he would have killed a second messenger but for the energetic interference of Appiacca, (Sam Jones,) the Miccasuky chief now in Florida, who interposed, saved him, and sent him back to me at Tampa Bay. he had also violated the last truce made by me with the chiefs. By either one of these acts he had forfeited his life by the laws and usages of war as recognized by civilized nations.

Had I allowed myself to be trifled with, and my solemn assurances to the chiefs that none were to come in but to remain to be falsified, I should have received, as I would have deserved, their scorn and contempt. It was my duty to the country to detain them, and I directed that all should be secured and detained.

In the closing report of the operations of the army under my command, dated the 6th of July, 1838, which was called for by a resolution of the Senate, and printed by order of that body, and thus became a part of the documentary history of the country, I stated all the facts in regard to the detention of Osceola which could then be disclosed without compromising persons in the Indian country, and under Indian control, and embarassing my successor in command; but facts were then given sufficient to the complete understanding of the merits of the case. For the truth of that report I was then, as I am now, both officially and personally responsible. The prominent facts of the report were stated by Colonel Benton, in a speech in the Senate, and by Judge Underwood in the House, without contradiction. Every one who has the Articles of War is aware that my commission was pledged for the truth of my report in all its parts. I was here ready to meet any investigation either before Congress or before a court of my peers. But my report I have reason to know was satisfactory to the Government, as I believe it was to every fair-minded and honest man in the country who read it at the time.

Osceola had by his repeated violations of the usages of war forfeited his life, particularly in his attempt to use a flag for hostile purposes at St. Augustine, which made him a spy as well by the laws of nations as by our own Articles of War. Whether he should be punished as a spy was at the time merely a question of policy with me. I could have convicted him; but to have done so I should have lost the services of all who would have testified against him, as not one of them could have returned to the Indian country without the certainty of being put to death. I could not afford to lose the services of the witnesses in future operations. even had I been inclined to proceed against him criminally, which I was not. Had we been at war with Britain or France, however, and Osceola been a British or French General, his fate would have been that of Andre. But, though an intelligent and talented man, he belonged to a savage tribe, not supposed to be acquainted with the laws of nations or the usages of war; and in place of punishing him I sent him out of the country, to Charleston, a prisoner. In my course on that occasion I was influenced alone by the high obligations of public duty, and if called upon to act in a similar case to-day, were the circumstances the same, I should consider it my duty to the country to act as I acted then.

TH. S. JESUP.

### Recent Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

*From the Albany Argus.*

Several cases were decided by the Court of Appeals at the term which has just closed, involving important questions of law, or of Constitutional construction, some notice of which may be acceptable, at least to our legal readers.

The case of the Bank of Rome *vs.* the Village of Rome, presented the question of the vattdity of bonds issued by municipal corporations in aid of railroad construction. The decision esiablishes the legality of such bonds, and the constitutionality of legislation authorizing cities and villages to subscribe for stock and issue bonds to provide the means for paying for it. The point settled is one of much moment, not only in this State, but in its bearing upon similar questions pending in other States.

In the case of Canomi, convicted of murder in the City of New-York, a new trial was ordered. It will be recollected that one juryman was discovered to have had something to do with the defence, and by consent of both sides was withdrawn, and the trial proceeded before the remaining eleven. The consent that the trial should proceed with only eleven jurors, and that the minutes and records should be made up in the ordinary way, showing a trial before twelve jurors, was given by the defendant in very strong terms. But the Court held this mode of trial illegal, and sent the case down for a new trial. There have been already two convictions, and one trial of the case without an agreement of the jury.

In the case of Eldridge, convicted of murder in St. Lawrence County, a new trial was ordered on account of errors in the Judge's charge to the jury. The case is one of much interest, although we are not advised that the legal questions settled in the decision are of any special importance, except in their application to this case.

In a case, the title of which we do not recollect, the Court made a decision in relation to the law of fixtures, which is of some importance, although not involving, perhaps, anything new to the legal profession beyond settling (in accordance with the prevailing professional and non-professional opinion, we think) the application of the law to manufacturing property under particular circumstances. The property consisted of "broad looms" used in a factory and fastened to the floor by screws. They were claimed by one party, under an execution, as personal and by the other, under a mortgage, as real property. The Court decided that they were *personal* property.

In the case of Aanold *vs.* Bees, the constitutionality of the statute conferring jurisdiction upon the County Courts in actions for the foreclusure of mortgages was affirmed.

Re-arguments were ordered in several cases in which the Judge was unable to agree upon a decision. One was that of the Rome Exchange Bank *vs.* The Metropolitan Bank, involving a question of some practical importance in relation to the mode of demanding payment of a note of the maker, under particular circumstances, so as to charge the indorser. The case has already been twice argued.

Another was a case presenting the question in relation to the right of the old policemen of the City of New-York to be continued as members of the force under the Metropolitan system.

Still another was the case of Thomas *vs.* Downes, upon the decision of which depends a vast amount of litigation in this State. The case involves the validity of an assessment made upon the prendium notes of a Mutual Insurance Company, in part to pay losses upon what are known as "cash policies," which were in *judgment.*

The Court of Appeals disposed of an unusually large number of cases during the recent term.

During the present year more than 300 causes have been taken from the Calendar by argument and submission—a number very much larger than in any previous year.

### The Last Chapter of the Little Tragedy.

EXECUTION OF IRA STOUT AT ROCHESTER—SCENES AT THE GALLOWS.

*From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, 22d.*

The tragedy of Falls Field—the first act of which was performed on the night of the 19th of November—has this day been concluded by the execution upon the gallows, of Marion Ira Stout, the chief actor.

Stout and his sister Sarah decoyed Charles W. Littles, the husband of the latter, to the high bank of the river, in a lonely place, in the evening, and there Ira beat his head with some deadly weapon till life was extinct. The sister and wife standing not far away, came to the spot, and the bloody corpse was drawn to the edge of the precipice and thrown over, but it did not go alone, for the murderers, by accident, fell with it some thirty feet, and both had limbs broken. This fall might have killed them both and thrown them into a common grave with their victim, had not Providence wisely ordered otherwise, and spared them to answer to their fellow-beings for the crime they had committed. The fall led to their detection, because they did not complete the concealment of the body, and if they had, the broken limbs and other evidences of the dreadful adventure would have betrayed them.

At early dawn of Sunday, the 20th of December, the mangled body of Littles was found, and before noon of that day his murderers were in the hands of the officers of justice—one to remain there seven years and a half—the other to the end of his life, which terminated this day on the gallows.

The motive to the commission of the crime is to some extent a matter of uncertainty and speculation—but the principal has left a statement which, if credited when revealed, may put an end to the uncertainty. Ira and his sister had doubtless been guilty of the revolting crime of incest, which the husband and brother-in-law knew—and by his murder they vainly hoped to remove a dangerous witness of their guilt. This was the chief motive, no doubt, but things of less moment to them conspired to urge them on to the fatal act.

For the past few days the prisoner has not seen any visitors except his spiritual advisers, relatives and such friends as he desired to see. The Rev. Messrs. Hotchkiss and Cuttino visited him regularly every morning, offered spiritual advice, and urged him to prepare his mind for the great change. They prayed with him and for him with anxious solicitude for that change of heart that was essential to calmness and resignation in his last moments, as well as to hope for happiness beyond the grave. At times the prisoner has prayed with much appareut fervor, but generally before concluding he would give vent to some manifestation of a spirit yet unsubdued. Such was the case as late as yesterday. We wish there was more to encourage a hope that the condemned man had made his peace with his Creator.

He has been quite regular in taking his meals and his rest. Last night he ate supper with his customary readiness, and retired to rest before 11, and slept till morning. This morning he took his breakfast as usual, and conversed freely with his attendants, in his usual mood, on the event he was about to meet. He said he desired to have his body kept until Sunday, and then interred at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Cuttino repaired to his room, to remain with him while he should live. Soon after, the Rev. Mr. Boardman came—Mr. Hotchkiss being confined to his house by illness. These clergymen conversed with him freely, but found no apparent change in his mind from that condition he exhibited yesterday. While they were there his mother came to the jail to bid adieu to her son. She was conducted to the cell by Messrs. Merrill and Smith, and as soon as she saw Ira she sprang forward and embraced him, weeping most piteously. After a little time she composed herself so far as to fall upon her knees, and prayed audibly for her son. The scene was an affecting one, and brought tears to the eyes of all present. Ira gave way under this appeal, and wept.

While Mrs. Stout was praying for her son, she asked the Lord to take him away before the time of execution. W. C. Bloss, Esq., who was present, and who has been a constant attendant upon the prisoner since his conviction, interrupted the prayer, by saying, "Lord, not my will, but Thine be done!"

Shortly after the youth Charles and his little sister Franky were brought in to bid adieu to Ira, and this interview still further affected the spectators. The children have not been with him, perhaps, enough at any time since they were infants to become greatly attached, especially the little girl.

Shortly before the clergyman visited the prisoner, Mr. Pomeroy, his counsel, who has so zealously supported his cause in the Courts, called upon him and remained for some time after the clergy arrived. Dr. Hall, physician to the Jail, had been sent for to put the bandages upon the prisoner's arm at his request, as he said the sight of the wound made him sick at his stomach. When his arm was bared, Mr. Pomeroy remarked that the gash was a large one. Ira replied that it was strange that he did not cut the artery, as he intended to do; and in reply to a remark as to his knowledge of where the artery was, he pointed to it upon his right arm. When the bandages had been replaced, Dr. Hall asked him if they were not too tight? Ira replied that they were rather tight, but as he had but a short time to use them, it made no difference; and that he would not put the Doctor to the trouble of changing them.

Mr. Pomeroy told the prisoner that he would be frank and tell him where he thought he erred and that was in not making him a confidant in the outset and disclosing the true state of the case. And added in the course of the conversation that it would be a satisfaction to him to know whether in conducting the case he had failed by some technicality or by negligence to avail himself of the technicalities of the law, or whether it was the facts that bore him down. He told Ira that if he was disposed to grant him any especial favor in consideration of the relation they had held the night, through one of his spiritual advisers, set his mind at rest in the doubiful point. Stout said he had been frequently importuned to make such a disclosure, and thought he should have done so to his counsel before the trial, but did not give Mr. Pomeroy assurance that he would do so. Before Mr. Pomeroy left he handed the prisoner a couple of gold rings which he had desired him to purchase, to be given, we suppose, as parting tokens to friends.

The gallows is the same which has always been in use in the jail—the rope, a hempen cord, alone being new. A weight of 186 pounds, rests upon a swing door set in the garret floor of the jail. From this weight, the rope runs over two pulleys above, and the end of it drops through two floors, and nearly to the main floor of the jail. The weight falls about eight feet, jerking the slack end that distance. The halter attached to the main rope is a long distance below the main enginery of death, and the latter is not seen by the spectators or prisoner. The Sheriff stood at the foot of the stairs, some forty feet from the prisoner, and by a small cord pulled the latch which let the fatal weight fall.

The prisoners, some sixty in number, were all locked in their cells, and many of them were within hearing of the proceedings at the gallows, but none could see the condemned man there. The spectators and officers stood upon the flag-stone floor of the halls running past the cells or upon the galleries above. All the arrangements were made by the Sheriff with particular care that nothing should occur to mar the solemnity of the occasion. A good coffin was procured and placed in a vacant cell near the gallows, in which to place the remains as soon as the body was cut down.

The military—three companies—the German Grenadiers, Light Guard, and Union Grays, marched to the Jail soon after 1 o'clock, and formed lines of sentries to keep the crowd back from the Jail yard. The avenue leading from Court-street southward was kept entirely clear. Many people could be seen about there as early as 10 o'clock this morning, and the multitude increased from that hour till the execution was over.

At 2 o'clock the persons invited to be present assembled at the Supreme Court-room, and went to the place of execution in a body.

At 2½ o'clock the procession, headed by Deputy-Sheriff Warner, reached the jail. The military were drawn up in lines, so as to open a passage to the jail. As soon as they had arrived and taken the places assigned them by the officers, the prisoner was brought down from his room to the gallows.

He was supported by Deputy-Sheriffs Pond and Merrill, and followed by his spiritual advisers, Messrs. Hotchkiss, Cuttino and Boardman, and others. The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerably firm, considering the fact that he had a spell of fainting about noon.

On reaching the gallows he took a seat while Deputy-Sheriff Warner read the death-warrant in a distinct and forcible manner. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Warner told the prisoner that the time had arrived to put the warrant into execution, and if he had anything to say he had now an opportunity.

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His neck was probably not dislocated, and he died by a slow process of strangulation. Doctors Hall, Avery, James and Miller stood near, and in eight minutes after the drop fell they said his pulse was as full as in life. At the end of half an hour his body was cut down and placed in the coffin, preparatory to being taken to the residence of his mother on Exchange-street. And thus, with the execution of Ira Stout, ends the Little tragedy. The chief actor—the man who plotted the murder and boldly executed it—has paid the penalty the law demanded.

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### The Portuguese Capture of a French Slaver.

*From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.*

The question in dispute between the French and Portuguese Governments, as to the seizure of the French bark the *Charles and Georges*, is a very unpleasant one; but I have reason to hope that it will be settled without serious consequences. So far as I can learn the facts, and I have little doubt of their general correctness, the French Government is in the wrong, and, what is more vexatious, it half suspects it is in the wrong. It is, of course, vain to expect any statement worthy of notice from the Ministerial press, at least if we may judge by the extracts given below. We know that the *Charles and Georges* was seized by the Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique waters on the ground of her being caught in an interdicted port, and that the French Government demands that she shall be restored, and satisfaction given for the outrage. The French Government deny that the ship was engaged in the slave-traffic, but that she was merely engaged to convey free laborers to the Isle La Reunion. They also maintain as a principle, which cannot and must not be called in question by any foreign Government, that the presence of a French delegate on board a French merchant vessel is a guarantee that the occupation of the ship is a lawful one; and that consequently such ship cannot be visited, overhauled, and, much less, seized. They allege that in the present instance the blacks who were on board were laborers, who had engaged of their own free will to proceed to La Reunion, under regular passports furnished by the authorities at Mozambique; and that under such circumstances all interference was a violation of that principle and of international law, and an insult to the French flag and to the delegate representing for the time being the French Government. To enforce the demands of the French Minister two French ships-of-war are announced to have proceeded to Lisbon. Such are substantially the arguments and demand of France.

Now let us hear the other side. It is certain that the *Charles and Georges* was found in a place interdicted to general commerce—known and admitted to be so interdicted. When the Portuguese cruisers off Mozambique visited the ship, as it had a perfect right to do under the circumstances, 110 negroes were found on board. On inquiry of the captain and the delegate the Portuguese were informed, as I have said, that the negroes were free agents, and had voluntarily contracted to be sent to La Reunion. On these unfortunate creatures being interrogated, they, as I am assured, declared one and all, and that the statement was untrue, and that they were taken from Mozambique against their will. The delegate and captain were then asked to exhibit the passports alleged to be given by the authority at Mozambique, who had received the usual fees, as it was manifestly a breach of duty on the part of any Portuguese authority to deliver passport or permit to a ship found hiring laborers in an interdicted port. When the document was produced, it proved to be merely a pass, not issued by any Portuguese authority whatever, but by the Sheik or chief of a savage tribe, who probably was himself the purveyor of this merchandise.

The Portuguese Government do not refuse to admit the pretensions put forth by France, and her "principle," as it is termed, of inviolability of a vessel on board of which a delegate of the French Government is present. But the inviolability ceases the moment the character of a delegate is laid aside, and that character is laid aside the moment the said vessel commits a violation of international law, and penetrates to a spot interdicted to commerce, for the reason that in that spot the trading in slaves is carried on. The Portuguese Government are willing to believe, if requested, that the Nantes ship *Charles and Georges* and the delegate had no intention of trafficking in human flesh—that is, of selling the 110 negroes they had on board; but it is not denied, nor can it be denied, that she was found where she had no right to be, where she knew she had no right to be; and the presumption is, that she was there for an illegal purpose. With respect to the sufficiency of the passes granted by the friendly Sheik, or by whatever name the amiable Chief of the tribe is known, the French Government are asked, what would they say to a similar case occurring in Algeria? Would they consider that an act of a petty Chief of an Arab encampment under French domination, in opposition to, or in defiance of, the Governor-General, would be a sufficient plea on the part of the Portuguese? Would they not scout the notion of such a plea? For these reasons, therefore—namely, the presence of the *Charles and Georges* in an interdicted port, by which the French delegate forfeited his official character, the declaration of the negroes themselves in presence of the delegate, and the worthlessness of the passes or permits given by the chief of the tribe, the Portuguese Government refused to accede to the demands made by France. Thus, I believe, the question stands at this moment. Several notes have already passed between the Governments. But, notwithstanding the steps taken by France, there is, as I have said, reason to hope that the matter will be amicably arranged.

To show how the Ministerial press writes about the matter I give the following from the *Pays:*

"Our colonies, in place of being ruined by the abolition of Slavery, have since the adoption of the measure increased in prosperity in a degree not anticipated by them. The blacks, on all occasions, have preferred to contract engagements with French planters rather than English, declaring that they are better treated by the former than by the latter. These facts are proved by official inquiry, and their existence has always profoundly excited the jealousy of the English newspapers. They explain their language and their bad faith, for these journals could see the condemned man there. The spectators and officers stood upon the flag-stone floor of the halls running past the cells or upon the galleries above. All the arrangements were made by the Sheriff with particular care that nothing should occur to mar the solemnity of the occasion. A good coffin was procured and placed in a vacant cell near the gallows, in which to place the remains as soon as the body was cut down.

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RICE—Sales 45 tcs., at from $3 50@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 150 hhds. Cuba, at from 5¾c. @6¼c., a small lot in bond at 6c.; and 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c. @7¼c. ₱ lb.; also, by auction, 86 hhds. Cuba, $5 96@$6 60, and 109 boxes damaged Havana, at $5 12½@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 425 bbls., chiefly at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 120 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 10,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 5d. ₱ bushel: 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 600 boxes Cheese at 20s.; and 12 tons Seed at 20s. For other ports, no very important engagements transpired. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ship *Hussar*, 721 tons, to Melbourne; a ship from Charleston to Havre, and a brig to south side Cuba and back, on private terms; a ship from New-Orleans to a port in the North Sea, Cotton, 1¼c.; one from New-Orleans to Havre, and one from Mobile to Havre, 1c.; one from Mobile to Trieste, 1¼c.; one from Savannah to Liverpool, ⅝d.; one from Charleston to Trieste, 1 3-16c.; two from Charleston to Liverpool, 13-32d.; a brig from Darien to Rio, Lumber $18; one, 363 tons, from Jacksonville to Rio and back to New-York, $1 15 ₱ bag for Coffee; one, same voyage out, and back to a port in the United States, $2 ₱ bbl.; a schooner from Richmond to Rio, $1 ₱ bbl.; one, 123 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2,600; a hark new at Boston, and a brig in Maine, from Sidney, C. B., to Cardenas, Coal, and back to New-York, Sugar etc., and Molasses $4 under and $3 50 on deck; a brig, 170 tons, from Bangor to St. Croix and back from Turk's Islands to New-York, $1,350; a bark from Norfolk to a windward Island, hhd. Staves, $13; one bound to St. Pierre, Mart., 70c. ₱ bbl.; a brig to Point Petre, Guad., 65c.; a schooner from Pensacola to Havana, Lumber, $10; one from Jacksonville to Jamaica, $10, and if back to New-York, Wood, $5; a brig from St. Mary's to Matanzas, Lumber, $9; a schooner, 189 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,350; a brig, 300 tons, to Cardenas, $2,000; one, 224 tons, to Havana, $1,200; one to Matanzas and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3, with privilege of Molasses only, $3 50; one to north side Cuba and back, Sugar 37c., and Molasses, on deck, $2 50; a schooner to St. John's, N. B., 25c. ₱ bbl.

### Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

HIDES—The receipts since my report of the 16th, have been very heavy—the largest ever imported during one week. The market has been languid; the large importation, together with the anxiety manifested by some of our holders to realize, has depressed prices; and sales, though to a fair extent, show a reduction in price of ½c. @1c. ₱ lb. on most descriptions, and many of the Trade demand a still greater concession before they are willing to operate. The arrivals from Europe continue, but as prices there have advanced materially we cannot expect any further shipments, although several parcels are now on the way. Our import after this month will be only moderate, and it is probable that prices will be lower during the next two weeks than at any time this Fall, as we have only our direct receipts to depend on. Calcutta Stock—By recent arrivals, direct and from Europe, the market is well supplied with Cows and Buffaloes. Salted Hides—Foreign are firm and in good demand. Slaughters have a downward tendency. Receipts have been 136,091 hides from foreign ports, as follows: 53,669 Orinoco, ex. *Augustura, Flora, C. Knuth* and *Saxonia*; 30,132 Buenos Ayres, 5,891 kips, ex *Mary Bentley, Homer* and *Effort*; 14,100 Rio Grande dry, and 1,010 salted, ex *Hannah*; 1,700 Bahia; 1,733 Maracaibo, ex *Main*, from Hamburg; 11,000 Zanzabar, ex *Main* and *Saxonia*; 1,748 Central America, ex *Saxonia* from Hamburg; 8,126 Gambia and Bissau, ex *Africanus*; 2,673 Porto Cabello, ex *West Dennis*; 1,412 Valparaiso, ex *Wild Pidgeon*; 971 West India, ex *Annahunk*; 484 Porto Rico, ex *Belloni* and *W. L. Richardson*; 194 Bermuda, 194 from Liverpool, 1,054 from London; 144 bales Calcutta Cow, 143 bales Calcutta Buffalo, ex *British Trident* and *City of Glasgow*; 123 bales from Hamburg, ex *Raleigh*; 5,160 Coastwise. Total, Foreign and Coastwise, 141,251 Hides, and 267 bales Calcutta Cow, and 143 bales do. Buffalo. Import for the month, up to date, has been 230,635 Foreign, and 33,468 Coastwise. Total, 264,103; also 267 bales Calcutta Cow and 143 bales Buffalo. Sales have been 60,255 Hides as follows: 16,700 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 22 lbs., 26c., ll and 8 mos., usual selection; 3,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 22 lbs., 25½c. less 3½c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 dry Montevideo, to arrive, on private terms; 10,500 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 23c., 6 mos. usual selection; 5,000 dry Chagres, 18@20 lbs., 21c., 6 mos. usual selection; 4,050 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., 16½c.@17c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,121 dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, on private terms; 1,000 dry Fort-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 17½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water-damaged; 1,300 dry Bogota, 19@21 lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad and water-damaged; 837 dry California, 23 lbs., on private terms; 661 dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., as they run; 300 dry salted Maracaibo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 8,126 dry Gambia and Bissau, 9 lbs., on private terms, to go East; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10@12 lbs., 24c. @25c., 6 mos. usual selection; 1,010 salted Rio Grande, on private terms; 1,500 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 8½c., and 205 wet Salted Bermuda, 80 lbs., 9c. cash. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 132,000, (same time last year 268,900—year before, 6,620.) Also, 3,000 salted, and 2,687 dry Horse; 200 hides Singapore, and 830 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 8,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kip.

SKINS—Deer continue quiet, without change in prices. I have no sales to notice. Goat are more active, and sales, to a considerable extent, have been made as follows: 130@140 hales Curacoa, at 65c. @68c. 6 months; 14 bales Payta; 10 bales Sandwich Island, and 50 do., to arrive, on private terms.

LEATHER—There has been more animation this week, and sales are in excess of the receipts about 20,000 Sides. Prices are unchanged, and for good qualities of Middle and Over-weights, are uniform, while Inferior tannages and Light-weights vary in prices 1c. to 2c. ₱ lb. Eastern manufacturers operate sparingly, in hopes of being able to purchase more advantageously by waiting. The receipts are likely to be liberal for several weeks, but the demand will, doubtless, be steady, as shoe manufacturers have bought only for immediate use, and will be compelled to come into the market often. Oak-tanned is in fair demand, at previous rates. Upper in Rough is in good request and limited supply. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c. @30c.; do. good Middle, 27c. @30c.; do. Heavy, 27c. @30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c. @26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c. @30c.; do. Spanish, good all weights, 26c. @28c.; do. Cropped, 34c. @36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c. @23c.; do. good middle, 24c. @25c.; do. good heavy, 23c. @24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20½c. @21½c.; do. do., good middle, 23c. @23½c.; do. do., good heavy, 22c. @23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 18c. @20c.; do. do. do., Poor, all weights, 12c. @14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, In rough, 25c. @27c., on 6 months' credit.

### Rising Rowdyism.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Having occasion to pass down the Sixth-avenue this morning, about 7 o'clock, I was forcibly struck with the growing rowdyism of a certain class of our young men. When near Nineteenth-street I observed three young fellows, about 17 or 18 years of age, just drunk enough to be ugly, committing all sorts of depredations. They gave chase to a baker's wagon, from corner of Nineteenth-street to corner of Eighteenth-street, where they overtook it and backed it on to the sidewalk, and nearly into a grocery store, the driver all the time calling "Watch!" at the top of his voice. They stopped unprotected females in the street, hiccuped in their faces, and followed them with their low slang in a most insulting manner. Had a father, or father, or husband, interfered at such a time, I have every reason to believe that these young rowdies would have blown out his brains, or ripped his vitals, in cool blood, just as young ROGERS and SWANSTON, and the *freeling* communally endeavor to find extenuating circumstances in the extreme youth, and the fact of their being under influence of bad liquor. I saw these rowdies pick stones large enough to kill a man—some of them weighing two pounds—and hurl them at the first dog that came along, to the detriment and danger of peoples' drives and basement windows. They called in a grocery store on the corner of Seventeenth-street for rum, which being refused, raised their ire to such a pitch that they commenced beating the poor client most shamefully. One of them got both of the boy's fingers in his mouth, and bit him to the bone, upon which he fainted and had to be carried out into the open air, and restored to consciousness by the application of cold water to his temples. Talk of the Five Points and Water-street! Take a pleasant Sunday afternoon walk in some of the streets of our upper wards, and you will find that the localities above-named are quiet and orderly in comparison—you will find every other door the entrance to a rum-hole. Nineteenth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, for instance. I do not think that, for months past, as much as one Sunday has passed without a fight or row of some kind. While the boy was being beaten this morning and roaring with pain, a policeman stood on the opposite corner regardless of the fact, because the other side of the avenue belonged to Ward! SUBSCRIBERS.

### A Singular Story of Kidnapping and Seduction.

The New-Oregon (Iowa) *Sentinel*, of the 15th ult., states that on the 9th of this month two strangers came in that village from the southwest on foot. On inquiry subsequently of Mr. HUCKINGS, a man with whom they stopped several days, the latter learned that one of them was NICHOLAS SALMONS, who was convicted in July, 1855, of the murder of a half-breed named THOMAS PORTER, near Kankakee, in this State, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Having served about one year he was pardoned and set loose. For several years SALMONS and the lad, whom he called CHARLES SALMONS, had been stopping at HUCKINGS', when Mrs. HUCKINGS remarked to her husband that there was a strong resemblance between the boy and a girl whom they knew in Illinois, named EMERANDA JOHNSON. SALMONS immediately replied that EMERANDA was at her grandfather's in Illinois. But suspicion was excited, and one night, in the absence of SALMONS, young HUCKINGS shared the bed of the boy, and made the discovery that the boy CHARLES SALMONS was in reality the girl EMERANDA JOHNSON. The *Sentinel* further says: Meanwhile, NICHOLAS SALMONS died, and JAS. H. BROWN, Esq., immediately issued a warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnapping and seduction. From the girl we learn that she is 15 years old, and an orphan. She says that SALMONS used her in an unfrequented spot, and declared that he was in debt and obliged to run away, and that she must accompany him. She insisted to the contrary, but he threatened to kill her. She was on her way to her grandfather's and had a suit of her dead brother's clothes, SALMONS stripped off her own clothes and compelled her to put on her brother's. He then cut off her hair quite close, put her on his horse and started for Kankakee, where he pawned his horse for a trifling sum of money and then started for Kansas. Arriving at Davenport they had to come on foot the remainder of the journey; up through the long valleys of the Cedar, across never-ending prairies, they wended their tedious way. At night they shared the same bed—the vampyre and the victim; the former passing under the name of Charles Howlan, the latter under that of Charles Salmons.

The girl's story, in many particulars, is highly improbable. We infer that she accompanied SALMONS of her own accord, for we do not believe that any man could have so conquered her will as to successfully bring her all the way from Kankakee in Illinois to this place without discovery, merely by the power of brute force.

On the other hand, we do not for a moment doubt but that SALMONS is a fugitive from justice, and that not of a civil, but a criminal process. Our theory is that EMERANDA JOHNSON is a victim of SALMONS, and that she preferred as a last resort to share his hasty flight rather than remain behind. Repenting at the eleventh hour, she is yet possessed of sufficient native modesty to attempt to hide her sin, and accuses SALMONS of kidnapping and forcing her away.

A RESIDENT OF NEWARK LOST IN THE AUSTRIA.—The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says: "The suspence concerning the fate of our fellow-citizen, Mr. JOHN MENTZ, is at last ended. His loss in the *Austria* is a matter of certainty. Mr. ADOLPH BIENSTALL, one of the passengers by the *Austria*, who was saved by the French brig *Maurice* and taken to Fayal, came to this city on Monday, and communicated to the family of Mr. MENTZ the sad intelligence that he was a passenger on board the ill-fated vessel, and was among the lost. Mr. B. was well acquainted with Mr. MENTZ, and was an associate with him on the passage. When the fire broke out, all was confusion, and he did not see Mr. MENTZ afterwards, but he saw a young lad, about 16 years old, who came from Germany with Mr. M., struggling in the water, and saw him drown.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The alarm of fire for the First District at 3 yesterday morning was caused by the burning of the steamboat *Ice King*, lying at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River. The steamboat was burned to the water's edge. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The steamboat belonged to Messrs. C. B. DEBERGH & Co., and cost $35,000. She was insured for $25,000 in the Oswego and two other Insurance Companies

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—HANNAH KEICHENBACH, a German girl, was arrested on Friday evening, charged with having destroyed her new-born child by throwing it into the sink attached to her residence, No. 325 Eighth-avenue. She confessed her guilt, and was locked up for trial.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.
MONDAY, Oct. 25,
Third appearance of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
Third and last night of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemble, the splendid mise en scene, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra and the corps de ballet.
Señorita SOTO,
STEFANI and FLORENZA.
NOTICE.—It has been the intention of the Director that Mlle. Piccolomini should not appear more than twice in the same character. An exception, however, had to be made as regards
LA TRAVIATA,
to satisfy the curiosity of the public, who, from want of seats, had no opportunity of hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great character of Violetta.
On Wednesday she will appear in a new character.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences, this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
Admission.....$1
Reserved Seats.....2
Family Circle.....50 cents] Amphitheatre.....25 cents
New Private Boxes (to hold four persons).....$10
Only one half the seats will be sold to-day—the balance on Monday.
In the course of next week
CARL FORMES
will make his 6rst appearance this season.
SALE OF SEATS.
In answer to numerous applications the ticket offices at the Academy of Music and Breusing's will henceforth be open at 8½, and that in Wall-st. at 9 o'clock, as usual.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858,
JESSIE BROWN.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
DION BOURCICAULT,
in their original characters,
supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
as Randal McIlregor.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Clifton | as | Amy Campbell |
| Mr. A. H. Davenport | as | Geordie |
| Mr. Whiting | as | The Rev. David Blount |
| Mr. Jas. Seymour | as | Cassidy |
| Mr. Grosvenor | as | Achmet |

And the Grand Tableaux,
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS,
FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
NOTICE.
In rehearsal and will be immediately produced,
A GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
IN SIX TABLEAUX,
by Dion Bonrcicault, author of "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," &c., abounding in adventure and historical incidents. Illustrated with gorgeous scenery on a scale of magnificence never hitherto attempted. New music and new costumes.
On the First Night of this drama
The Winter season will be Commenced.
CHANGE OF TIME.
The curtain will rise at 7¾; doors will open at 6½.
The upper tier of boxes will be opened at 25 cents.
Entrance in Crosby-st.
100 ORCHESTRA STALLS
will be fitted up with every luxury, affording
AMPLE ROOM TO EACH SEAT,
with comfort to the occupant and the best view of the stage.
THESE SEATS MAY BE SECURED,
and will be kept for the purchaser throughout the performance.
Price.....ONE DOLLAR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS (in consequence of the production of a new five-act comedy) of Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
LAST NIGHT
of the new and successful comedies,
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN,
and
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.
MONDAY.—In consequence of numerous demands at the Box Office for its repetition, Stirling Coyne's charming comedy,
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN,
DYING FOR LOVE,
and
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Tuesday—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE, and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
Wednesday—NOTHING VENTURE, DYING FOR LOVE and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
During the week will be produced a new and original five-act comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by a gentleman of this city, entitled
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. John Sloan, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Levere, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Tree, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Bernard, Mr. C. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Carman, &c.
The comedy will be produced with
New and Superb Scenery and Appointments.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
The management, gratified by the success of the new piece, which has been hailed with acclamations of delight by fashionable and crowded audiences every night, would respectfully announce its repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee | Mr. Jefferson |
| Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet | Mr. Varrey |
| Lord Dundreary | Mr. Sothern |
| Coyle, Attorney-at-Law | Mr. Burnett |
| Abel Murcott, his clerk | Mr. Couldock |
| Binney, nbutler | Mr. Peters |
| Florence Trenchard | Miss Laura Keene |
| Mrs. Mountchessington | Miss Mary Wells |
| Augusta, Georgina, } her daughters. | Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern |
| Mary Meredith | Miss Sara Stevens |

To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Wyndham | Mr. Levick |
| Sam, his servant | Mr. Peters |
| Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham | Miss Minnie Macarthy |
| Jane, servant to Miss Grenville | Miss Flynn |

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858,
Will be acted the tragedy, in five acts, of the
GAMESTER.
Mrs. Beverly.....Mrs. Jolla Dean Hayne
After which the new farce of
TIC DOLOREUX; OR, LESSON FOR LOVERS.
To conclude with the drama of
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE O'CONNORS.
Pat Rooney.....Mr. H. C. Roniface
Andy O'Connor.....A. Fitzgerald
To be followed by the musical Extravaganza of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
The performance will commence with the drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Cyrus Manly.....Mr. J. B. Howe
Mary Norton.....Miss Peavil
After which, the pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON.
To conclude with
THE MANIAC LOVER.

NIXON & KEMP'S
GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, and during the week,
Will be presented in the arena, a succession of
SUPERB FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
By the greatest Riders in the World!
With a beautiful display of Classic Exercises, &c.
AFTERNOON performances on Wednesday and Saturday.
Admission.....Chairs, 50c.; Children, 25c.

CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1858,
BENEFIT OF
MISS KATE DEAN,
assisted by the following artists:
Mr. W. H. CODKE, tenor; E. MOLLENHAUER, violin; LOUIS SCHREIBER, cornet a piston; G. T. EVANS, piano. Tickets, $1. To be had of Wm. Hall & Son, Firth, Pond & Co., and at T. A. Crowen's Bookstore, corner 4th-ave. and Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST GRAND
NATIONAL HORSE FAIR
OF
THE UNION ASSOCIATION
FOR
IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES,
WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 25,
and continue during the
THREE FOLLOWING DAYS,
AT
THE ECLIPSE COURSE,
(LATE CENTREVILLE,)
LONG ISLAND.

The "Union Association for Improving the Breed of Horses," organized under a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will hold their First Annual Exhibition of Imported Blood and American Breed of Horses, on the grounds of the Association, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th instant.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

The Union Association, in announcing its "First National Horse Fair," would direct attention to the following general programme involving the distribution of
SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN PRIZES AND PREMIUMS,
of which the following is a list:

CLASS NO. 1.

1. For the best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion.....$200
2. For the 2d best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion.....100
3. For the 3d best Imported or Native thorough-bred Stallion.....50
4. For the best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side.....100
5. For the 2d best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side.....50
6. For the 3d best thorough-bred Mare with Foal by her side.....30
7. For the best thorough-bred, 3 years old.....75
8. For the 2d best thorough-bred, 3 years old.....50
9. For the 3d best thorough-bred, 3 years old.....25
10. For the best thorough-bred, 2 years old.....60
11. For the 2d best thorough-bred, 2 years old.....40
12. For the 3d best thorough-bred, 2 years old.....20
13. For the best thorough-bred Yearling.....40
14. For the 2d best thorough-bred Yearling.....25
15. For the 3d best thorough-bred Yearling.....15

CLASS NO. 2.

16. For the best Trotting Stallion.....150
17. For the 2d best Trotting Stallion.....100
18. For the 3d best Trotting Stallion.....50
19. For the best Mare with foal by her side; produce of Trotting Stallion, or Trotting Mare with foal by a thorough-bred Stallion.....100
20. For the 2d best thorough-bred Stallion.....60
21. For the 3d best thorough-bred Stallion.....30
22. For the best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....50
23. For the 2d best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....25
24. For the 3d best three year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....20
25. For the best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....40
26. For the 2d best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....25
27. For the 3d best two year old produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....15
28. For the best Yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....30
29. For the 2d best yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....20
30. For the 3d best yearling produce of thorough-bred Stallion.....10

CLASS NO. 3.

31. For the best Stallion for farm or work-horses.....50
32. For the 2d best Stallion for farm or work horses.....25
33. For the 3d best Stallion for farm or work horses.....20
34. For the best pair farm or work horses.....25
35. For the 2d best pair farm or work horses.....20
36. For the 3d best pair farm or work horses.....15
37. For the best single farm or draught horse.....50
38. For the 2d best single farm or draught horse.....15
39. For 3d and best single Farm or Draught Horse.....10
40. For the best four-in-hand Express Team, in harness.....100
41. For the second best four-in-hand Express Team, in harness.....60
42. For the third best four-in-hand Express Team in harness.....30
43. For the best pair Express Horses.....50
44. For the second best pair Express Horses.....30
45. For the third best pair Express Horses.....20

CLASS NO. 4.

46. For the best pair of Matched Carriage Horses in Harness.....50
47. For the best pair of Fancy Matched Horses in Harness.....30
48. For the best pair of Matched Ponies, 12 hands or under.....20
49. For the best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness.....30
50. For the 2d-best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness.....20
51. For the 3d-best Single Mare or Gelding in Harness.....10
52. For the best Saddle Mare or Gelding.....30
53. For the 2d-best Saddle Mare or Gelding.....20
54. For the 3d-best Saddle Mare or Gelding.....10

TRIALS OF SPEED.

During the meeting, the following prizes will be given in trials of speed, to the best-bred Trotting Horses, viz.:

55. Mile Heats under the Saddle.....$150
56. Two Mile Heats in Harness.....250
57. Mile Heats in Harness, best three in five.....250
58. Mile Heats in Harness, best in five, free for all Horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45.....150
59. Single Mile in Harness, for three-year-olds.....100
60. Single two miles in Harness, for four-year-olds.....150
61. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, for Stallions, Wagon and Driver to weigh 300 lbs.....500
Second-best to receive his entrance money.
62. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, double Teams.....400

The above prize is intended for Horses known to have been used and driven together on the road.

63. Two-mile Heats to Wagons, double Teams, owned and driven by members, Club Cup.....500

This prize is likewise to be trotted for by Double Teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person entering for it.

64. Two Mile Heats, Single, Harness, owned and driven by members, Club Cup.....100

The intention of the Association in offering Cups to members to contend for, is to give gentlemen who are in the habit, almost daily, of encountering each other on the road, an opportunity to have a fair and friendly race among themselves, of the relative speed of their horses, on the grounds of the Association, and not to permit, on any account, a professional driver, or one in the habit of driving in public for money, to handle the reins for either of the abovenamed Cups.

To Suffolk County will be given for horses, owned and bred in the County:

65. Two Mile Heats in Harness, Prize.....$200
66. One Mile Heat under the Saddle.....100

To Kings County, Horses owned and bred in the County:

67. Two Mile Heats in Harness.....$200
68. One Mile Heat under the saddle.....100

To Queens County, Horses owned and bred in the County:

69. Two Mile Heats in Harness, Prize.....$200
70. One Mile Heat under the saddle.....100

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

All exhibitors, whether successful competitors or not, will be required by the Association to have their horse on the ground whenever required by the Judges, throughout the four days of the Fair.

The Association also reserve to themselves the right of making such alterations in the regulations of the Trials of Speed from day to day as they may deem best calculated to promote the interests of the Association and those of the exhibitors.

THE PUBLIC SALE.

The public sale of horses belonging to Exhibitors wishing to dispose of any portion of their stock will take place on the Exhibition grounds on
FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

The Fair will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock precisely, with a Grand Cavalcade of all the horses entered for exhibition. Exhibitors will be on the ground with their horses at 9 A. M., and report themselves to the Grand Marshal at the Marshal's stand.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK

there will be an examination in front of the Judges' stand of imported and native thoroughbred Stallions, four years and upward.

AT HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK

an examination of one, two and three year old thoroughbred Colts.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

The following is a programme of the Trials of Speed which will take place during the four days of the Exhibition with each day's entry:

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 25.

AT 1 O'CLOCK—TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 67.)—For horses owned and bred in Kings County. Two mile heats in harness, for a prize of $200.

Cnrl & Cropsy enter ch. m. *Miller's Damsel.*
C. Vandeveer enters b. h. *Andrew.*
TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 68.)—For horses owned and bred in Kings County. Mile heats under the saddle, for a prize of $100.
C. Vandeveer enters b. h. *Andrew.*
Not filled.
AT TWO O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 55.)—Free for all horses. Mile heats under the saddle, for a prize of $150.
David Holmes enters br. h. *Phil.*
M. Goodwin enters b. g. *George.*
S. McLaughlin enters b. g. *Lamont.*
H. Woodruff enters gelding ——.
Thos. G. Ayerigg enters h. h. ——.

SECOND DAY.
TUESDAY, Oct. 26.
QUEENS COUNTY PRIZES.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 69)—For Horses owned and bred in Queens County. Two Mile Heats in Harness for a Prize of $200.
D. W. Jones enters r. g. *Almack.*
Not filled.
A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 70.)—For Horses owned and bred in the County. Mile Heats under the Saddle for a Prize of $00.
Not filled.
AT ONE O'CLOCK, A TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 62.)—Double Teams for Horses known to have been used and driven together on the road. Two Mile Heats to Wagons. For a prize of $400.
H. F. Jones enters g. h. *Charley Foster.*
H. F. Jones enters b. h. *Bob Fillinghame.*
M. Roder enters r. h. *Pythias.*
M. Roder enters b. h. *Damon.*
A. Howes enters b. h. *Bill.*
A. Howes enters br. m. *Lady Ward.*
P. Truesdale enters g. h. *Boston.*
P. Truesdale enters g. m. *Belle of Orleans.*
B. F. Whitlock enters pair, *Hawk and Buzzard.*
B. F. Whitlock enters pair Black Mares.
AT THREE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 64.)—For Horses owned and driven by members of the Association. Two-heats in harness. Gold Cup of $400.
B. Montague names b. h. ——.
T. G. Ayerigg names b. h. *Jim.*
J. J. Bevins names r. h. *Mountain Boy.*
B. F. Whitlock names m. *Sue.*

THIRD DAY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 65.)—For Horses owned and bred in Suffolk County. Two mile heats in harness for a prize of $200.
H. M. Conklin enters Sorrel Mare.
Not filled.
AT HALF-PAST TWELVE—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 58.)—For three-year olds, single mile in harness, for a prize of $100.
E. F. Bliss, stallion *John Anderson.*
F. Galloway, b. Stallion.
Case S. Batt, s. f. *Lady Emma.*
J. B. Rayenod, b. h. *Jocko.*
J. B. Rich, Martin's Colt.
George Kuhl, s. c. *Napoleon.*
AT ONE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 60.)—For four-year olds, single two miles, in harness, for a prize of $150.
D. W. Jones enters h. g. *Romeo.*
W. Nodine enters s. stallion *Wild Warrior.*
Hewlet Allen enters b. m. *Lady Clark.*
G. W. Thompson enters g. *Honest Harry.*
Peter W. Jones enters Jones' stallion.
AT TWO O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 58)—Free for all horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45. Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $150.
W. W. Little enters b. m. *Fanny.*
M. Goodwin enters *Jack Smith.*
W. C. McKeever enters b. g. *Brannan.*
Savage & Scofield enter bl. *Black Boy.*
H. F. Osborn enters dun m. *Lady Greenfield.*
A. Howes enters br. h. *Bill.*
W. H. Smith enters bl. m. ——.
John Perrin enters ch. h. *C. Monroe.*
R. James enters br. gelding ——.
B. Woodruff enters horse *Frank Temple.*
M. Rodin enters br. h. *Mocking Bird.*
R. Galloway enters b. m. *Lady Booker.*

FOURTH DAY.
THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

AT 12 O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 57.)—Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $250.
M. Goodwin enters b. g. *George.*
J. D. McMann enters g. h. *Gray Eddy.*
W. Nodine enters l. g. *George Washington.*
D. Piper enters br. g. *Brown Dick.*
AT 1/2 O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 61) for Stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.; two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.
J. R. Rich enters s. *Jupiter.*
Walter Smith enters h. s. *Columbus.*
R. James enters b. h. s. *Toronto Chief.*
L. S. Sammis enters ch. h. *Ploughboy.*
Wm. Wheeler enters g. s. *Greyhound.*
AT THREE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 63) for double teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person entering them. Two mile heats, to wagon, for the Gold Cup of $600;
H. F. Jones enters g. h. *Charlie Fuller*, h. h. *Bob Fillinghem.*
T. G. Ayerigg enters b. h. ——, b. h. *Jim.*
A. Howes enters b. h. *Bill*, b. m. *Lady Ward.*
J. Truesdale enters g. h. *Boston*, g. m. *Belle of Orleans.*
B. F. Whitlock enters *Hawk* and *Buzzard*, ilo. pr. black Mares.

REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE.

Members, invited guests and exhibitors will enter the grounds by the Club entrance adjoining Van Wicklin's house. Visitors by the cars and pedestrians generally, will enter by the small gates between the Club and first entrance. Carriages from New-York and Brooklyn by first and second entrance gates. Those from Jamaica and the east by the lower gate.
LOVELL PURDY, President.
GEO. B. BOYLE, Secretary.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, MONDAY and the three following days. Special trains on the Long Island Railroad will leave the depot in Brooklyn at 9 and 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the Course, returning at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Passengers by the ordinary way trains, running every hour, 15 cents each way.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE Eclipse (late Centreville) Course—MONDAY and three following days.
Tickets can be obtained at the principal hotels, at the depot of the Long Island Railroad, and at the gates. Price 25 cents each day. Grand stand tickets 25 cents each.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, on MONDAY and three following days. Lines of stages will run throughout each day from all the principal ferries.

GRAND NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE "The Eclipse" (late Centreville) Course on MONDAY and three following days.
BADGES.—The Judges, Committees and invited guests will receive their badges on application at the President's tent.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—NOTICE TO JUDGES AND CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.—Books will be furnished containing the rules and regulations of the Association, by which they will have to be governed in making the awards in the several classes, for which books application must be made at the President's tent.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH
Will give a CONCERT and LECTURE on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Hope Chapel, and will illustrate his sad career as a convict on Blackwell's Island. There will be ten rolls and ten convicts on the stage, in prison costume. Three prisoners, recently discharged, will be in shackles. The convicts will partake of bread and grizzly meat and soup, before the audience, and march to solemn music to the Quarry and drill the most solid granite. To commence precisely at 7 o'clock, as the performance will be protracted and delightful and profoundly solemn. The Corporation and Supervisors of New-York will be present.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MLLE. PICCOLOMINI—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—DYING FOR LOVE—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—GANESTER—TIC DOLOREUX—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE O'CONNORS—CHERRY AND FAIR STAR—PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—ROSE OF SHARON—MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATER OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock of that day.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Mexico we have at last what is probably an authentic account of the engagement between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON. The former was not on the field when the engagement commenced, and his army appears to have been attacked when least prepared for it. The rumors at Brownsville were that VIDAURRI's army lost five hundred men, killed, and that two thousand of them were taken prisoners, with their artillery and provisions. An express from Monterey to Matamoras, however, says their loss was not so great—that only a portion of the artillery and munitions were captured by MIRAMON's forces, and that the Liberal party made their retrent from the field in good order. An officiat paper received at Monterey says that VIDAURRI had already sent orders to the commander of Tampico for another park of artillery, which will soon be in the ficid, together with the many forces concentrating about VIDAURRI to renew the attack. Colonel GUADALUPE GARCIA was to leave Tampico on the 2d inst. for the interior, with 300 infantry and three pieces of artillery.

Our dates from Georgetown, Demerara, are to Sept. 29; from Berbice to the 23d; from St. Christophers and St. Eustatius to Oct. 2; and from Turks Island to Oct. 9. The sugar crop at the former place had all been gathered and was unusually abundant. Business was dull. Several houses, however, which yielded to the pressure last Fall, had resumed, and others had been established. The health of the colony was good. The labor question there, as everywhere in the West Indies, was the absorbing topic.

The labor movement was the subject of public discussion at Turk's Island. A meeting on the subject was held at Grand Turk, Oct. 5. The salt-making season was drawing to a close. The price ranged from 7½c.@8c. per bushel, and on the island there were nearly a half million of bushels.

The health of St. Kitt's had been bad—a prevalent fever having proved extensively fatal. The busy season was over.

At St. Eustatius, the people were preparing for the immediate emancipation of their slaves agreeably to the decrees of the French Government.

We derive some additional information in regard to the affairs of Paraguay from the local files. The Dictator, probably with a view to the American visit, was busily consolidating relations with the Argentine Government, as he had previously done with that of Brazil. Hereafter, the southern terminus of the Paraguay river steamers will be Rosario, instead of Buenos Ayres. An important decree in reference to custom-house intercourse with foreign shipping, we transfer from the *Seminario*, the official organ of LOPEZ.

The Overland Mail, which left California, Sept. 23, arrived in this City on Friday. From private letters, with copies of which we were favored by Mr. ADAMS, of this City, we learn of several marine arrivals at San Francisco, among others of a vessel from Japan, announcing new and important concessions by that Government to foreign commerce.

The Overland Mail, which left on the 29th, has reached St. Louis. It brings none but private advices.

The American treaty with China, according to intelligence received at the State Department, has been ratified by the Chinese Emperor. It now awaits the approval of the President and the Senate, when it will be returned to China for the exchange of ratifications. The treaties with England, France and Russia have also been ratified by the Emperor.

The latest arrivals from the Pike's Peak gold mines, in Kansas, indicate a better condition of affairs. Fine specimens of the gold have been received at St. Louis. Snow had began to fall on the mountains, and the weather had become unfavorable for digging.

Gov. DENVER has written a farewell letter to the people of Kansas on resigning the Governorship. He discourages the formation of a State Government in the present straitened state of the finances.

The British Mail steamship *Persia* is to be withdrawn for the Winter after she makes her next outward trip. She is due here on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. The *Europa*, now running on the Halifax and Boston route, will take her place between Liverpool and New-York.

Another murder was committed in Cincinnati on Thursday. The victim was Mr. JOHN L. MORTIMER, an esteemed citizen, a native of Baltimore. The murderer was an old Penitentiary convict named AUGUSTUS WARD. A quarrel occurred in a grog-shop and WARD stabbed Mr. MORTIMER.

IRA STOUT, the Rochester murderer, who was executed on Friday, has left an autobiography, treating of the LITTLES murder, and his own share in it.

The Mayor, municipal officers and members of the Common Council of this City, were the guests of the Venezuelan Commissioners on Saturday evening in the Metropolitan Hotel, and were entertained at a magnificent banquet. An admirable speech was made by Señor ROJAS, who presided, and the proceedings were creditable and complimentary alike to all who bore a share in them.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, now on duty at Staten Island, are to be relieved during the present week by one hundred and twenty-five men of the Fifty-fifth, who will be placed inside the Quarantine inclosure.

On Saturday afternoon Justice CONNOLLY resumed the investigation into the charge brought against Mr. ROBERT L. WILLIS, by a servant girl recently in his employ, of having murdered some person unknown, at his gambling rooms, No. 581 Broadway. The girl was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, and a portion of her testimony was declared by one of her fellow domestics to be utterly untrue. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions came to a close on Saturday, Recorder BARNARD presiding. The only sentence of importance was that of School-Commissioner RICHARD BARRY, a member of the Board of Education, and an Ex-Councilman. He pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on PHILIP WOOLFE, the keeper of a house of ill-fame in Howard-street. It was believed by many persons that his position would secure his release, but it did not. Recorder BARNARD stated that nearly two hundred applications had been made to him on BARRY's behalf for a suspension of judgment. But he could not do so in justice to the public. Men like BARRY could not ever be fitly punished with a fine. If he should suspend judgment, or even let the defendant off with a fine, the public would be justified in accusing him of partiality. He would not be so accused, but would perform his duty without reference to the position of the accused. He accordingly sentenced Mr. BARRY to the Penitentiary for four months. The Grand Jury made an important presentment, which will be found in its appropriate place. It is rumored, and, we believe, correctly, that bills of indictment have been brought against seven official persons for frauds in the Street Department of the City Government, four contractors, and an Ex-Deputy Collector of Assessments are mentioned. The names are only whispered, as yet, no arrests having been made. It is also said that, although seven parties only have been indicted, three times that number, not knowing their names, are in special trepidation.

The City Inspector reports that there were 360 deaths in the City last week—70 less than occurred during the previous week. Consumption, as usual, carried off the greatest number. There were ten deaths from violent causes.

The general markets, on Saturday, closed heavily for Cotton, of which only 600 bales were reported sold. Flour was in fair demand at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was in better request and was somewhat dearer. Corn and Barley were plenty and heavy. Groceries, Provisions, and Naval Stores and Oils exhibited no really new feature. Freights were quiet, with 700 vessels of all classes in port.

### The Douglas Contest.

Mr. DOUGLAS is waging a very unequal contest. Illinois, in the last Presidential canvass was carried for BUCHANAN, by only about 10,000 majority. Mr. DOUGLAS now proposes to carry it, not only against the Republicans, but against Mr. BUCHANAN also. He took the liberty at the last session of Congress of thinking and acting for himself. By some rare and unaccountable interposition of Providence, the idea seems to have occurred to him that a Democratic Senator of the United States need not necessarily be the flexible and obedient parasite of a Democratic President,—but that, upon sufficient emergencies, he might pay some slight regard to his own character and consistency, and act upon his own convictions of the public good. How, for so doing, he has been hunted and hounded by the agents of power, it is not needful to rehearse. Though his offence lay merely in refusing to turn square about, when Mr. BUCHANAN gave the command and the examples, it was treated and punished as an act of political and of personal perfidy. He was denounced, vilified, and menaced with political extermination. All the engines of power were turned against him;—every accessible avenue of influence was closed to his appeals;—every office-holder who would not join in the crusade was expelled from office;—the ordinary courtesies of official and personal intercourse were denied him,—and in every possible way he was made to feel the deep and damning character of the offence of which he had been guilty. He had dared to doubt the essential divinity of the Great Mogul of his party:—and the decree forthwith went out that he was to be hamstrung, beheaded, tied in a sack and thrown into the sea. Weak men have often been treated thus. Indeed, such treatment is in strict accordance with the established law of our political parties. No man is allowed to speak his own thoughts, or act upon his own judgment, against the wish of his party, here, any more than under NAPOLEON III. or the Emperor of Austria.

But Mr. DOUGLAS showed fight. He went home and appealed to the people against the tyranny of party. He appealed to the men who made Mr. BUCHANAN President, against Mr. BUCHANAN himself. He had a right to count upon the forbearance, if not upon the aid, of the Republicans, for he was giving substantial and effective support to the principles which they profess. But their party despotism was as relentless and as intolerant as that of Mr. BUCHANAN, and they entered with equal zest and vigor into the contest for his defeat. They have shown great energy in the warfare. Their two leaders, one the colleague of Mr. DOUGLAS and the other the aspirant for his seat, have waged war upon him with a degree of ability and of unscrupulous devotion to party and to personal ends seldom surpassed in our political history. It is quite possible that they will succeed. It would be strange, indeed, if they should fail, for they bring the whole weight of their party against such a fragment of the Democracy as Mr. DOUGLAS may be able, in spite of the most formidable opposition, to detach from the main body. If they carry the State, Mr. LINCOLN will become a United States Senator, and one more vote will be added to the growing Republican column. But that he will render to the country any service to be compared with that of his predecessor, he see no reason to believe.

Meantime, whatever may be the result, the substantial victory already rests with Mr. DOUGLAS. He has broken down and prostrated Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration upon the leading point at issue between them. No man doubts that the great mass of the Northern Democracy is with him, and every day gives new evidence that the conservative Democrats of the South concede the impregnability of his position. Even Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, elected upon the same ticket with Mr. BUCHANAN, pledged to his views, and believed hitherto to be most firmly wedded to his fortunes, deserts his official leader and proclaims his support of DOUGLAS. In every Northern State the candidates of the Democratic Party repudiate the restriction of the bill of last session upon the admission of Kansas, and take ground in favor of its admission at the earliest moment, with any Constitution which its people may approve. That they do this from the necessities of the case,—to secure their own election, rather than from any intense conviction of its essential justice,—only strengthens the proof afforded of the fact that the Administration is already thoroughly and effectively beaten among its own partisans, upon this very issue. The President has been deserted upon it by his closest and most devoted friends. Except Col. KEITT, of Whippy Swamp, we call to mind no prominent Democrat who is likely to stand by him to the bitter end. Kansas, if she chooses to apply, will be admitted as a Free State at the coming session of Congress; and unless Mr. BUCHANAN courts a more signal political overthrow than has overtaken any of his predecessors, he will not throw himself in the path of this resistless movement.

Aside from all immediate political issues, we regard the success of Senator DOUGLAS with the greatest interest, as a practical protest against that intense and relentless tyranny of partisanship which is degrading our public life and rendering the race of statesmen impossible among us. The slavishness of one of LOUIS NAPOLEON's subordinates is not one whit more complete, or more inconsistent with manly public service than that which our political parties exact from every man who holds a place of public trust. Senator DOUGLAS has made a bold and a vigorous protest against it. He has staked his political existence upon the issue. His example has been imitated by men of his own party, in Congress and in the Press. We should hail their success, in the appeal they have taken to the people, as among the most hopeful signs in our political horizon.

PORTUGUESE INTERFERENCE WITH THE FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.—In commenting the other day on the recent capture of the French ship *Charles and George*, in a Mozambique port by Portuguese authority, and on the reclamation, backed by two of his Imperial Majesty's war-steamers in the Tagus, to which the seizure had given rise, we intimated that the Portuguese Government had justice on their side. This view of the case is maintained by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter which we publish elsewhere. It seems perfectly clear that the 110 negroes found on board the *Charles and George* had been captured against their will, and though it is admitted that they were not to be sold, but to be transferred to French plantations in the Antilles, yet this sort of trafficking in Africans is quite as objectionable a form of the Slave-trade as any other. If, under the disguise of "Free Immigration," the French, with the support and sanction of their Government, are permitted to renew the Slave-trade, the sooner it is known to the rest of the world the better.

### The English on the Plata.

The questions at issue between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine have already, if we may trust information received from the former city, elicited British intervention. Mr. WILLIAM D. CHRYSTIE, the English resident at Paraná, is reported as having protested against the law of differential duties, and submitted the subject to the consideration of the Home Government. It is hard to say what action is to be anticipated. If the instances of English creditors have their usual effect, the interposition may take a more decisive shape. In that event, it may become a matter of interest to learn how this Government stands related to the controversy, and whether other uses may not be found for the Paraguay squadron, after the affair at Asuncion has been dispatched.

Buenos Ayres is unquestionably a member of the Argentine Confederation, agreeably to the fundamental law of that Union. It has no power to secede. When, therefore, in 1853, it disowned the immediate executive of the Republic and withdrew from the federation until the official term of Gen. URQUIZA had expired, it gained no political status from which it could claim to be recognized as independent by any foreign Government. Indeed, its own repented declarations for the last five years have been to the effect that its separation is temporary, and that it will resume its federal obligations when the fact upon which its adhesion rests shall occur. In other words, when, with the cessation of the influence of Gen. URQUIZA, it shall become possible to close the rivers and regain the old monopoly of foreign trade. It is upon this point, then, of the formal independence of Buenos Ayres, that the question turns. If that State be still a member of the Union, the commercial issue between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres is a domestic one, with which no foreign power has a right to interfere. We have seen that the recusant State does not admit her withdrawal from membership. As the Argentine Union is based upon our own, we can appreciate how entirely invalid and inadmissable such voluntary secession would be, by the supposition that New-York should withdraw temporarily from the Confederacy, claiming and consuming, in the meantime, the entire receipts at the Federal Custom-house. And we may comprehend the degree of right attending the protest of Mr. CHRYSTIE, assuming it to be applied to any action Congress might take to punish the desertion and embezzlement of New-York in the case assumed.

The truth is, considerations of right are not at all likely to control British policy in the matter. The security of the British debt due from Buenos Ayres must be impaired by any act reducing the revenues drawn from its principal port. English capital is largely engaged in trade at that city. The new differential tariff, it is conceded by the most candid of the Buenos Ayreans, must effect business there, seriously, and as an *entrepôt*, fatally. In such circumstances, there can be no doubt of the line the English Government will be disposed to pursue. They will sustain the rebel State.

The policy of the United States, whether prompted by international law, or by justice, or by considerations wholly selfish, inclines to the side of the Argentine. Its Constitution is a transcript of our own; and, in fact, was drafted by an American. Its Administration is liberal, progressive, enlightened. To it we owe the opening of waters leading to the heart and the heart's wealth of South America. From it we are to expect the only energetic resistance to the absorption of the entire continent between the Amazon, the Andes and the Atlantic, by Brazil. The Argentine people are almost singular among the South American population in being warmly prepossessed in favor of the North Americans. All these considerations must have their weight in determining the attitude we are to assume, if this domestic quarrel be converted into an international one; or, at all events, must prevent mere passivity. The entire question deserves mature reflection. Having, by this Paraguay business, reëmbarked in South American politics, where shall we, or where ought we to land?

### Value of an American Passport.

The Washington *News* informs us that some remonstrances which have been forwarded by Mr. WRIGHT, the United States Minister at Berlin, relative to the violation of American passports in the hands of Prussians who have been naturalized in this country, but left home without serving their allotted term in the army, will not produce any result—the principle which is to regulate these cases having been already laid down. Leaving Prussia without having rendered military service is, it seems, for a Prussian subject an offence against the laws, which the Prussian Government is justified in punishing, whenever the offender again enters its territory, even though he may in the interval have become a citizen of another State.

If any such conclusion has been made by the American Government, it seems to us they have made a very great mistake. If the validity of our passport in the hands of a naturalized citizen is to depend upon the claims which his former Government may make on him, our citizenship looks very like a sham or a delusion. If the Prussian or any other Government may decide that no man shall quit their territory till he has served five or seven years in the army, they may decide that he shall not quit it until he is fifty years of age, or not quit it at all. If, as against us, they may do the one, they may do the other—the principle is the same. But we have asserted the right of expatriation over and over, against the demands of European power. We have recognized in the amplest manner, both in our legislation and in our diplomacy, the right of every man to change his country, and in doing so to throw off his allegiance. It seems to us that to allow foreign Governments to fix the conditions under which our passports shall be valid is to allow them to fix the conditions under which this right of expatriation may be asserted.

If the Prussian Government were to make all its people liable to militia duty up to the age of 60, and a man took it into his head to come over here to be naturalized at 40, and we refused him the protection of our passport afterwards on his return to his native land, it would undoubtedly be tantamount to saying to foreigners that your naturalization laws depended for their efficacy upon the will of the Government under which our immigrants are born, and not upon our construction of them. And yet Prussia would have just as much right to enforce such a rule as this against us, as a rule making every person liable to five years' service in that army as long as he lived, and no matter where he lived. The United States should have no such thing within its borders as conditional citizens—persons who are American citizens here, or Prussian or Austrian defaulters elsewhere. If our passports cannot be made absolute and of valid force everywhere, they should not be given to foreign-born citizens at all. It reflects nothing but disgrace on our own institutions to have persons serving in the ranks as private soldiers in Europe who have solemnly sworn allegiance to our Government, and spend the best years of their lives on our soil. If nothing else can be done the military powers of the Continent ought at least to be called on to place some limitation on claims of this sort—to fix some period at which this debt of military service shall run out. To allow it to stand for a man's life is preposterous injustice to which we ought not to submit. To allow Prussia or Austria to insist upon a man's serving in their armies or going to prison at forty years of age, when he has not set a foot on their soil for twenty years previously, is something too absurd for discussion. If we can do nothing else, we ought at least be able to say to those whom we make "fellow-citizens," that if they left home without satisfying the claims of the Government upon them for military service, that claim would stand against them for seven or ten years, but that at the expiration of that period our passport would protect them against the world.

FEDERAL UNION OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PROVINCES.—The recent arrival of Lord BURY in Canada lends probability to the rumor that he is specially commissioned to take initiatory steps for erecting the five British-American Provinces into one federation. This movement has been long contemplated by the Home Government, and the increasing importance of British possessions on this continent, especially since the discovery of the Fraser River gold mines, and the movement to abolish the Hudson Bay monopoly, renders the accomplishment of such an object of more than mere local interest. Every step taken to develop the resources of the vast territory to the North must be a matter of deep concern to the people of this country. Our trade with the Canadas is already large, and will go on increasing for many years to come. We shall receive no small share of benefit from the transformation of these colonies into a magnificent empire. The people, it is true, are loyal to the British crown, and are likely to remain so for a long period of time. We would not have it otherwise, for annexation of Northern territory is what no class in the United States desire to see just now. But the loyalty of British-Americans is to be attributed and traced to the wise policy of the mother-land in leaving them to govern themselves in their own way, rather than to any popular preference for monarchical rule. Their political sympathies have always tended and must always tend towards a Democratic form of Government. The Provinces have, in fact, abandoned even the forms of monarchy, while in reality they are Republics, whose institutions vary in no essential particular from our own. Nor is it inconsistent with its Republican tendencies that British America should seek to sever itself from the powerful protection of the mother-land. It is not with them as it was with us; for interest and a common patriotism bind Great Britain and her colonies to each other in a firm alliance. The movement to create a British Empire of the North is not one which should cause us any doubt or uneasiness; for, without seeking to discredit the present loyalty of our enterprising Provincial neighbors, it is clear that the more important they become as a people, the more reason will they have to seek admission into the American Union.

GEN. WALKER'S CIRCULAR.—"The Gray-eyed Man of Destiny," as his admiring friends—the survivors of them, we mean—are fond of styling him, proposes to go into the passenger and transportation business. He has issued a printed circular, announcing to the public, but more particularly to his special friends, that a vessel will leave Mobile for Nicaragua on the 10th proximo, for the purpose of carrying "any passengers and freight that may offer." We do not imagine, however, that the Walker line will be very extensively patronized. The gray-eyed man has been in the same business before, and truth requires us to say, without that degree of success which might commend him to the traveling public. Nicaragua might, no doubt, be greatly improved by a supply of the right kind of "passengers and freight" from the United States. But it is not under the auspices of General WALKER that her condition can be ameliorated. Nevertheless, the continual attempts to organize illegal expeditions should be noticed in some practical way by our Government. In the first place, instead of being winked at and then put down with a great show of virtuous indignation, they should be vigilantly watched and firmly suppressed. Secondly, the restless disposition of our population to overrun Nicaragua and Mexico should be accepted as a foreshadowing of the policy which our relations to them demand. We shall gain nothing by strenuously shutting our eyes to the fact that those effete and crumbling republics lie at our door. Whether we will think so or not, we cannot separate ourselves from them or be unaffected by their destiny. If the Government stands aloof, the people will not. Better, therefore, to adopt some policy worthy of the national character, which may at the same time repress irregular invasions like those of WALKER, satisfy the aspirations of our people, and rescue our unhappy neighbors from anarchy and ruin.

NO MORE MARYS FOR THE CATHOLICS.—The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception brings comfort to the Protestant heart. That antecedent of the Virgin Mary's birth having been adjusted, and sanctified, by the recent Papal bull on the subject, His Holiness finds it due to the divine character now affixed to her nature to forbid the use of her name as at present; and we accordingly have a decree, attested with all the insignia of Papal authority, forbidding the true Catholic hereafter to call his child "Mary." Had the decree, going a step further, had retrospective action, and unnamed the actual wearers of the prenomen, it would have been still more grateful. It would have benefited this generation, as well as those to follow. For it has happened that the Virgin Mary, as the most powerful medium of devout aspiration in Heaven, has been unduly honored with this peculiar form of ascription. Pious Catholic families, desirous of conciliating this potential influence, have usually so named one, at least, of their children. Hence the multiplicity of Marys—an exuberance, among other domestic evils of Protestantism not the least annoying, since, to say nothing of the sentimental side of the question, the number breeds infinite confusion, and often involves the necessity of attaching a substitute *ad libitum* to some of the throng. The immediate bearing of the pontifical rescript upon this "minor misery" is obvious. The name "Mary" becomes a Protestant name; it attains sectarian significance. It has been turned out of the church, and falls, like others of its good things, to unbelievers and enemies. The Protestant may felicitate himself upon the acquisition.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Southern men are beginning to discuss the trade in slaves as a moral question. A correspondent of the Richmond *South* asks, "Ought negro-traders to be hung?" His own convictions are decidedly that they ought not. In short, he thinks it absurd that those whom the law allows to buy and sell slaves in Virginia should suffer the ignominy of scaffold and hemp merely for making their purchases of human merchandise in Cuba, three days' sail from Norfolk, and he asks, "Can it be possible that the people of Virginia are in favor of laws like these?" The same writer proceeds to inquire, and not without logical force, "Where is the grant of authority found which authorizes Congress to denounce and punish as piracy, a trade the moral guilt of which we all incur when we sell a slave to the Southern market?" It is quite evident that the more progressive portion of the Southern mind is earnestly and hopefully devoted to a renewal of the African Slave-trade. Cuba is, of course, referred to only by way of illustration. Slaves are more likely to go to Cuba from Virginia than to come from Cuba to the United States. Africa is manifestly the source of supply which is looked to. Slave-labor in the cotton and sugar States is in demand. It is therefore natural that the planters, whose aspirations are financial rather than political, should revolve in their minds the reopening of the Slave-traffic. They can lawfully import negroes from Virginia, Maryland and Missouri, and they profess to see no moral distinction between that sort of trade and the importation of negroes from the Guinea coast. The argument is doubtless with them. There *is* no moral difference. The practical question presented would seem to be whether the inter-State Slave-trade shall not yield to the general sentiment of the age, and such is felt to be the real issue in the case, by the more reflecting Southern men. Accordingly they assume thus early the aggressive side, and insist that a trade which civilized nations have long consented to regard as piracy shall be restored to the category of legitimate commerce. But this bold claim, so well calculated to startle the Free States, is not countenanced by the politicians of the South, who feel that it must disturb existing party relations, and thus upset political arrangements. Yet the time is coming when the pecuniary interest of the sugar and cotton region will assert itself, and many years may not pass before the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade will be insisted upon at the South as the paramount sectional issue. When this shall happen, the South will become smaller than it now is. Virginia and the other non-cotton-growing States will attach themselves to the North, so that Mason and Dixon's line shall virtually be carried to the borders of South Carolina and Mississippi. In anticipation of this, Cuba is to be purchased and Mexico conquered or annexed. The abolition and extension of Slavery have always been effected on grounds of political economy rather than through moral considerations, except in the case of the British West India Islands, where the will and wishes of the Mother Country overruled the interests of the colonies. In this country it is idle to suppose that the planting interest will omit to push its claims, or that those who buy slaves within the Union will see anything repugnant or startling in the proposition to go to Africa when the Virginia supply is short.

THE POLITICAL PRIZE RING.—Talk of the terrible blows that MORRISSEY and the Benicia Boy bestowed upon each others heads! They were mere love-taps and gentle endearments compared with the terrific epithets which some of our political cotemporaries hurl at each other. Strong language is at a premium, and the politician who is so happy as to have a plentiful commodity of epithets at his command is greatly to be envied. The season is highly provocative of abuse, and to call a gentleman a felon or a scoundrel because he happens to differ from you in opinion on an abstract question, is quite a matter of course. This outburst of malignant epithets will continue with increasing vigor until the final explosion on the day of election, after which will come "a syncope and awful pause," and we shall all relapse into our accustomed peacefulness, and attend to our business like sensible men and Christians.

The Boston *Traveller*, in alluding to one of its next-door neighbors, says:

"The whipped curs of the *Post*, having convicted themselves, for the hundredth time, of ignorance, are endeavoring to escape under a cloud of mud taken from their native gutters."

It must be pleasant in Boston to engage in a newspaper controversy conducted in such a spirit as is indicated in that paragraph. One our City cotemporaries, in alluding to the speech of Judge PARKER at the Palace Gardens, accuses that highly respectable gentleman of "bold and gross falsehood," calls him "an audacious blasphemer," a "double-faced and double-tongued hypocrite," and a good many more equally hard and unsavory names. But, hard names, happily, break no bones, and our political Morriseys and Heenans will leave the ring none the worse in person, though some of them may suffer in reputation, for the terrible pummeling they have given each other.

### City Items.

The *Saturday Press* is the name of a new and neatly-printed weekly sheet published in this City. The first number appeared on the 23d inst. Its aim is "to furnish its readers with as great a variety as possible of interesting facts, leaving them the privilege of making their own comments." If this policy is carried out, the *Saturday Press* will soon become popular. It is a journal eminently fitted for families and those who look for select reading matter.

Professor DORRMUS and Dr. JAMES R. WOOD will report this day, at 10 o'clock, before Coroner CONNERY, the result of the examination which they have made of the body of Mrs. STEVENS, alleged to have been poisoned by arsenic.

BILLY MULLIGAN denies the statement that at the recent prize-fight he drew a pistol upon and threatened to shoot AARON JONES, the second of HEENAN.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON.—We learn that the old managers who for so many years conducted the offices of the National Monument at Washington, and who were removed to give place to an "American" Board of Directors, have been restored to the management. There is a prospect that, under their management, the monument may be completed, at least so far as the erection of the square pillar goes. This is now about 175 feet high, and by carrying it up a few feet every year it will in time be completed, and from its magnitude alone will be a most imposing object at the National Capital.

### Personal.

Sir WILLIAM DOG, the amateur actor [illegible] ured in this City not long ago, has been [illegible] the Sunderland (Eng.) Police Court, *of* an [illegible] upon an actor, and sentenced to a fine. The suit was brought by one EDWARD BURCHELL, who prayed relief for "wilful damage to a hat, coat, shirt, his property, valued at £3 5s." Sir WILLIAM got enraged at something that went wrong before the curtain at the Lyceum Theatre, where he and BURCHELL were performing, and revenged himself by banging BURCHELL's valuable person against the properties.

M. EUGENE VEUILLOT one of the writers in the *Univers*, and brother to the celebrated Louis VEUILLOT, was recently married to Mlle. D'AQUIN. The ceremony was performed by Father VENTURA, who in an allocution with which he wound up the service, informed the congregation that the bride, as her name indicated, numbered among her ancestors no less a personage than THOMAS AQUINAS—*Callice*, St Thomas D'Aquin!

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, whose extraordinary freaks in Parliament obtained for him no little notoriety in this country, was appointed Attorney General at Hong Kong. The *China Mail* to news of his suspension from that office, by [illegible] "acted towards the Government and other offices in a manner which necessitated the step."

The partnership between Messrs. RACKETT & GOODENOUGH has been severed; "and while the latter," says the *Illustrated London News*, "has returned to Canada with a cool ten thousand as his emolument, after deducting expenses, the master-spirit has taken a journey to Sweden, and purposes seeing Lapland before he returns. It is surprising how the system takes everywhere."

The *Monitore Toscano* announces the discovery at Florence of a copy of DANTE ALIGHIERI's *Divina Commedia*, written in PETRARCH's own hand. It further adds that the late GIACOMO LEOPARDI's manuscripts, which were believed to be lost, have just been bought by the Grand Ducal Library.

The London *Globe* states that the visit of Lord and Lady BURY to the United States is not connected with State affairs, but undertaken solely for private reasons. Her ladyship is a daughter of Sir ALLAN MCNAB of Canada.

The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, says the Boston *Transcript*, has been confined to his house by illness for ten days, and it will probably be a fortnight before he will be able to appear in public.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER had an audience of the King of Naples on the 29th ult., and presented his credentials as American Minister.

The Baptists of Liverpool encourage art. They have just awarded a prize of $5,000 to the artist [illegible] Wood for his picture of "the Baptism of Christ."

M. PROUDHON has published, in Belgium, a pamphlet, entitled *La Justice Poursuivie par l'Eglise*, [illegible] relates to his recent trial and condemnation.

BALFE has set to music LONGFELLOW's poem "Daybreak," one of the pieces in the volume of *Standish*.

The late Duchess of MONTMORENCY left bequests to charitable institutions to the amount of a million francs.

A handsome tablet of Carrara marble has been placed in Guy's Hospital, London, to the memory of Sir ASTLEY P. COOPER, Bart.

Mr. J. B. GOUGH is suffering from an attack of illness at Orkney, and has been advised to proceed to Edinburgh and put himself under medical treatment.

HUME, the mesmerizer, figures as a lion in the Russian *salons*. He wears a fantastic dress and a Scotch cap and feather, which he never takes off in any *salon*.

A chair has been made for the Governor of Vermont, from the timbers of the old *Constitution* frigate.

The Marquis of Bristol has entered his 90th year, in good health.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES is residing at [illegible], having recovered from his illness.

M. DE RENNEBAT has been appointed Director of the French Railway.

MEYERBEER has left Baden for Nice, still traveling with his invalid daughter.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking office of Messrs. [illegible] Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Sept. 24 to [illegible] 7, 1858:

*New-York*—M. Gibuez, wife and son; J. W. [illegible] bert, Professor Morse and family, S. E. Morse [illegible] family, H. S. Crick, A. J. Todd, A. P. [illegible] Garcia, N. Cleveland, A. Bassa, G. W. [illegible] O. Lamson, the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, the Rev. A. Vermilye, G. S. Bussing, Jr., R. W. Bogart, [illegible] Hughes, Dr. J. W. Crane, R. Halsey and wife, E. [illegible] Squier and wife, J. S. Crick and wife, H. J. Raymond, O. M. Moore, W. E. Schenck and wife, Mrs. [illegible] Kleeck, W. L. Cole, J. A. Robinson and wife, J. [illegible] Voisin, A. H. Lockwood, A. G. Graves, G. Barker, E. W. Corning, G. G. Byron, O. Mead and wife, A. L. Hyde, C. W. Bates. *Pennsylvania*—J. W. Griggs, W. S. Haseltine. *Alabama*—R. Montgomery, M. Carmelich. *Florida*—G. A. Chisolm, J. N. Hawk. *Connecticut*—Henry Trowbridge and family, Mrs. P. Hall.

### Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. C. F. DANIELS.—Mr. C. F. DANIELS, recently editor of the New-London *Chronicle*, died at New-London, Conn., on the 20th instant, aged 69. Mr. DANIELS was a native of Waterford, Conn., was educated for the law, but forsook the profession and assumed editorial labor in Cheraw, S. C., in 1825. In 1828, he published a paper at Camden, S. C.; and in 1833 returned to the North, and became connected with the editorial department of the *Courier and Enquirer* of this City. In 1837, in company with Mr. LANG, he purchased the New-York *Gazette*, which paper he edited till 1839, when he again entered the service of the *Courier and Enquirer* and remained till 1848, when he took the editorship of the London *Chronicle*. In 1857, after ten years' [illegible] that paper, ill-health compelled his withdrawal. His last illness was prolonged.

DEATH OF BARON WARD.—Baron WARD, the famous Yorkshire groom who played so prominent a part at the Court of Parma, has just died at [illegible]. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

"The history of this extraordinary man is full of remarkable events. He left Yorkshire as a boy to page of Prince LICHTENSTEIN, of Hungary, and after four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna, Hockey, he became employed by the then reigning Duke of Lucca. He was at Lucca promoted from the stable to be valet to his Royal Highness. This service he performed up to 1846. About that period he was made Master of the Horse of the Ducal Court. Even then he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance, which office he held when the Duke abdicated in 1848. At this period he became an active agent of Austria during the revolution. As Austria triumphed he returned to Parma as Prime Minister, and negotiated the abdication of CHARLES II., and placed the youthful CHARLES III. on the throne, who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. I should have observed, as soon as CHARLES III. came to the throne, the then Baron WARD was sent to Germany by his patron as Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his Royal patron's tragical end. When the present Duchess Regent assumed the authority, WARD retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived while and speak German, French, and Italian, conducted the affairs of State with considerable [illegible] erness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. Baron WARD was married to a humble person of Vienna, and has left four children. Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than WARD, the groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic occupation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious *arcana imperii*."

Vice-Admiral MAINWARING died on the 20th ult., at Bath. He was Lieutenant of the Naiad, and served under Lord NELSON at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805. He commanded the Tartarus fireship at Copenhagen in 1807; was promoted to post rank in 1810, accepted the rank of retired Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846, and retired Vice-Admiral Sept. 11, 1854.

MARTIN LANE, for nearly thirty years cashier of the Cambridge Bank, died, at his residence in Cambridgeport, on Saturday. He was a native of Northampton, and brother of the Hon. EBENEZER LANE, the former Chief Justice of Ohio. His age was 72. One son, Professor LANE, of Harvard College, survives him.

The Chevalier DE NEGRELLI, who is known to the British public as the opponent of Mr. STEPHENSON in the Suez Canal question, died in Vienna on the night of the 30th ult.

Letters from Verona mention the death, by suicide, of the Italian poet BETTELONI, who, it appears, shot himself through the heart with a pistol, discharging two barrels.

The Ambassador of Prussia at Brussels, M. DE BROCKHAUSEN, died on Monday night, at Baden, where he had been staying for the recovery of his health.

The Countess of ROSSLYN died on Thursday, at Dysart House. Her ladyship was the daughter of the late Lieutenant-General WALPOLE WEMYSS, and was married to Lord ROSSLYN in 1826.

Mr. CHARLIER, the Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, died on the 28th ult. He had seen, in his earlier

### Improved Condition of American Trade with England.

The August accounts of the British Board of Trade, delivered a day or two before the departure of the mail, show a marked improvement in the trade between the United States and Great Britain, as compared with the earlier months of the present year. The total declared value of the exports of British manufactures and produce was £11,134,763, against £11,638,805 in the corresponding month of last year; whilst the aggregate exports of the eight months ending Aug. 31, are valued at £75,596,564, against £84,666,718 in the same period of 1857. In the cotton trade, and certain branches of the iron trade, the exports of August even exceeded those of the corresponding months of last year. The calicoes, cambrics, muslins, fustians, and mixed stuffs exported during the month amounted in quantity to 212,471,191 yards, and in value to £2,926,982, against 169,678,545 yards and £2,505,922. In lace, net, hose, and small waree, there was a falling off, but it was more than compensated by the increased foreign demend for sewing cotton; and there was a considerable increase in the exportation of cotton yarns, chiefly to India, the total value being £851,316, against £832,883. The exports to the United States are still, as regards most commodities, below those of last year, but a comparison with the trade of eight months will show that there has been a considerable improvement, as compared with the earlier portion of the year. This will be apparent from the following table, which shows the value of the principal exports to the United States in each of the undermentioned periods:

| | August, 1857. | August, 1858. | Eight Months, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beer and Ale | £5,483 | £6,390 | £70,741 |
| Coals and Culm | 8,006 | 15,855 | 147,104 |
| Cotton Goods | 216,537 | 208,439 | 1,486,988 |
| Earthenware | 45,365 | 35,525 | 252,586 |
| Haberdashery | 115,350 | 62,846 | 670,176 |
| Hardware and Cutlery | 114,261 | 52,294 | 383,320 |
| Linen Goods | 13,434 | 109,437 | 753,677 |
| Pig Iron | 7,365 | 16,643 | 112,178 |
| Bar and Rod Iron | 131,767 | 75,047 | 351,924 |
| Cast Iron | 2,136 | 3,035 | 37,083 |
| Wrought Iron | 45,606 | 26,910 | 180,682 |
| Steel | 35,329 | 26,864 | 161,367 |
| Copper Sheathing | 5,523 | 11,213 | 44,056 |
| Lead | 4,655 | 4,261 | 37,095 |
| Tin Plates | 105,090 | 79,548 | 561,917 |
| Salt | 7,882 | 9,712 | 68,955 |
| Seed Oil | 2,155 | 9,693 | 62,634 |
| Silk Goods | 30,604 | 28,571 | 169,809 |
| Stationery | 8,351 | 2,586 | 25,567 |
| Woolen Goods | 181,887 | 167,868 | 1,334,346 |
| Worsted Goods | 46,618 | 40,478 | 365,617 |

The quantity of American produce imported into the United Kingdom during the same periods cannot be shown in so much detail, the country of growth not being specified in respect of provisions, rice, tobacco, and many other articles. As regards the all-important article of cotton, the imports during the month amounted to 598,219 cwts., and during the eight months to 5,780,640 cwts., against 314,063 cwts., and 4,871,611 cwts. in the respective corresponding periods of last year. The total imports of the month were 681,382 cwts., and of the eight months, 6,787,814 cwts., the returns for the corresponding periods of last year showing 480,907 cwts. and 6,327,417 cwts. The supply from India has fallen off very much, and the same may be said of Brazil, but from Egypt and the unenumerated sources of supply there was an increase. The importation of American wheat was 96,506 qrs., against 23,048 qrs.; or, during the eight months, 488,787 qrs., against 348,685 qrs. The total supplies of the month amounted to 373,274 qrs, against 383,480 qrs., and of the eight months, to 3,120,216 qrs., against 1,857,527. There was also an increased supply from Russia and Egypt, and large arrivals from Turkey; but the imports from other countries were below those of the corresponding period of last year. American flour, to the extent of 197,291 cwts., was imported during the month, against 7,579 cwts. last year; and 1,536,083 cwts. were imported during the eight months, against 931,018 cwts. The total imports of flour were 247,400 cwts. during the month, against 72,532 cwts.; and 3,039,855 cwts., against 1,245,280 cwts. during the eight months. The bullion and specie accounts show the balance to have been still in favor of England. There were no remittances to the United States during the month, whilst the receipts were £473,507 nearly all in gold. From British Columbia gold was exported to the amount of £3,668, this being the first official record of gold arrivals from that quarter. The shipping accounts show a diminution in the number and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British ports; the entries being 3,504 vessels and 936,303 tons, against 3,894 vessels and 969,798 tons. The decrease was confined, however, to the British, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Prussian, Dutch and Belgian flags, all the rest having increased. Under the flag of the United States 138 vessels entered, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 124,181 tons, against 107 vessels and 95,709 tons in the corresponding months of last year. The clearances under all flags were more numerous than the entries, being 4,397, but they were proportionately below those of last year. The clearances under the American flag were 147, against 120, and their tonnage 134,324 tons, against 106,321 tons. Of the total entries, the largest amount of tonnage, without reference to flags, was from British possessions in North America, Russia and the United States holding the second and third places respectively; the arrivals from American ports being 106,563 tons, against 71,388 tons. Of the departures, however, the United States had by far the largest share, namely, 128,358 tons, against 94,158 tons in the August of last year. France holds the second place, and then come the Hanseatic ports. The arrivals and departures of the eight months ended Aug. 31 show an increase of the former, as compared with the first eight months of 1857, for Russia, Norway, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, India, Central America and United States; and of the latter, for Russia, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece and Central America.

### The Summer of 1858.

"How cool this Summer has been." This remark has been often made in our hearing within the past week, and has induced us to examine the record of the weather kept in this City for the four preceding years, and the result, like many other popular errors, is that such is not the fact.

By this examination we find the following results. The mean temperature for each Summer month, and for the season, as also the maximum and minimum, is furnished, that a comparison may be made.

| | Mean Temperature. Degrees. |
|---|---|
| In 1854—June | 69.99 |
| July | 77.26 |
| August | 74.35 |
| For the Summer | 73.86 |
| In 1855—June | 68.36 |
| July | 75.10 |
| August | 71.28 |
| For the Summer | 71.58 |
| In 1856—June | 71.61 |
| July | 77.42 |
| August | 71.92 |
| For the Summer | 73.65 |
| In 1857—June | 67.94 |
| July | 73.94 |
| August | 73.76 |
| For the Summer | 71.88 |
| In 1858—June | 73.87 |
| July | 76.84 |
| August | 73.16 |
| For the Summer | 74.62 |

This shows that the mean temperature was .76 of a degree higher (or warmer) this Summer than either of the others, and 1.5 degree than the mean for the five years.

The maximum of heat was not as high at 2 P. M. as it was July 21, 1854, or July 27, 1856, when it was 95°, while on the 26th of June, 1857, it was only 90°. On the 19th of July, 1855, and 26th of June of this year, it was 93.5. This year it was one-tenth of a degree less than the mean maximum for the five years.

Nor has the minimum been as low at 7 A. M. as in either of the preceding four years, as on the 27th of June, 1854, it was 37°; June 12, 1855, it was 55°; June 6, 1856, it was 53° 8″; July 3, 1857, it was 52° 9″; and June 14 of this year 56°—one degree higher than either, and 3.4° higher than the mean of the whole.

As to the mean for the months, June, 1858, was the warmest, July warmer than in 1855 and 1857, and August warmer than 1855 or 1856.

These figures prove that the physical sense is not always correct, and that we may frequently misjudge as to the relative heat of the atmosphere.

### Quarantine Affairs.

Yesterday, and for several days previous, all things were very quiet at Quarantine. The present regiment of "citizen soldiers" stationed there seems not to have attracted so much attention as its predecessors. The ferry-boats, yesterday, instead of being crowded with visitors going to and from the Island and appearing at "Camp Washington," carried but few passengers. It was predicted that the present regiment at Quarantine would be less efficient and less remarked for its soldier-like bearing, than those which had preceded it. The prediction has come wide of the truth. The regiment now on the ground has been quite as vigilant as its predecessors, and in other respects it is said to suffer nothing by the most rigid comparison.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will be relieved the present week by 125 men of the Fifty-fifth, who will be stationed inside the Quarantine walls. The whole water-front is now closely guarded.

Preparatory to quartering the military for the Winter within the Quarantine inclosure, Gen. TOWNSEND was on the grounds, Saturday, giving orders to carpenters and other mechanics, who were busily engaged in erecting the necessary structures to shelter and make the soldiers comfortable during the cold weather. Three structures are being put up by the State authorities. They consist, or will consist, of two wooden buildings, 130 and 150 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and several dependent and small structures; and the whole are very well designed and properly arranged on the ground for hospital purposes, when it shall be no longer necessary to have them occupied by a force to prevent arson.

The brick hospitals and other buildings being put up by the Commissioners of Emigration appear well, and wear an air of comparative comfort. They do credit to the good sense of the Commission, and when completed they cannot fail to serve the purposes of the institution admirably. Four of the hospitals, and the Health Officer's office, will be in condition for use in a very few days; and the remaining structures will be in readiness in a few weeks. This dispatch is necessary, for without buildings to shelter them from the Winter patients cannot be cared for and treated, nor can officers and employes remain on the ground without offices and residences.

But the brick walls, stone foundations and slate coverings suggest to the disaffected that the Commissioners of Emigration put a liberal construction upon the term temporary, and the suggestion alarms them. Frequent threats are heard in the streets and in the bar-rooms that whatever the material the nuisance will be but temporary—that it is bound to be abated as soon as the troops are removed. Meanwhile the leaders of the Quarantine removal movement are giving all attention now to election matters. The State and Congressional tickets on Staten Island attract no attention. All interest centres in the Assembly nomination. And with very good reason. The County will be called upon to answer for the destruction of $300,000 worth of State property, and to meet the military expenses of "the war." To represent the county in the Legislature they have need, then, of their most sinewy man. But though the County is united in its desire to have the State pocket the losses, it is blest with its three parties, and each of them has nominated an Assemblyman. ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq., is the Democrat; Judge HARMON B. CROPSEY, the Rupublican; and Hon. ALVIN C. BRADLEY, the American. The Democrats are strongly in the majority. Until Saturday last it was supposed by the Americans that Judge CROPSEY would haul off, and that there would be a Democratic defection in favor of their man. Mr. BRADLEY was the Republican candidate for the same post in 1856. Three candidates were still standing, however, on Saturday night, and if they all stand firm, the Democrat will doubtless be elected.

AN INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.

The authorities of Richmond County, we are informed, have made an *ex parte* application to Judge LOTT, of Brooklyn, for an injunction to prevent the Commissioners of Emigration from erecting hospitals at Quarantine. The Judge, it is said, refused to grant the application.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S engagement has been eminently successful so far. The houses have been large and remunerative. Mr. ULLMAN announces that the "Traviata" will be given to-night for the last time. During the week Mr. CARL FORMES will make his reappearance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S very successful drama of "Jessie Brown" will be played here to-night. A new five-act play is in rehearsal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comedietta called "Nothing Venture Nothing Win," will be played for the last time, to-night; followed by "Dying for Love" and "Neptune's Defeat."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S comedy called "Our American Cousin" is of course the attraction here. It is followed by Mr. CHARLES SELBY'S "Day in Paris."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. EDDY'S enterprise is flourishing, and crowded houses have rewarded the talented and industrious manager. To-night Miss FANNY MORANT makes her *debut* in the new comedy called "A Lesson for Lovers." Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE and Mr. EDDY are "stars" in the play of the "Gamester." The petite drama of the "Pride of the Market" will also be given.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Three pieces will be given here to-night. A new local drama called "New-York and Brooklyn;" the "Rose of Sharon," and the "Maniac Lover."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The drama of the "O'Connors;" the piece called "Cherry and Fair Star," and a farce which ought to make a hit called "The Prize-fighters."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Thiodon's Theatre of Art; Dr. VALENTINA; the bearded boy, and other attractions are proposed by the energetic manager of this establishment.

CONCERT.—Miss KATE DEAN announces a Concert at Niblo's to-morrow evening. Messrs. COOK, SHREIBER, MOLLENHAUER and EVANS will assist.

CIRCUS.—Messrs. NIXON & KEMP'S "grand equestria" commences operations "up town" to-night. The proprietors of the Palace Garden have constructed an ample Circus corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and the artists of the troupe seem to promise an excellent entertainment.

MINSTRELSY.—WOOD'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and CAMPBELL'S, No. 444 Broadway. Excellent and characteristic programmes at each establishment.

### Cook, the Alleged Mutineer.

The Captain of the bark *Contest*, which arrived at this port on Monday last, from Altala, Gulf of California, delivered to the United States Marshal a colored man named ALEXANDER COOK, upon a charge of mutiny and revolt. Paragraphs also appeared simultaneously in most of the City papers stating that Cook had stabbed the Captain, and was placed in irons: also, that he assaulted the officers who attempted to arrest him. Our Reporter visited the Tombs, and sought out the alleged criminal. He was shown to a cell where he found the colored individual referred to, and set to work to obtain a narrative of the events in which he had acted so important a part. His story is too lengthy for publication, and would not interest the reader beyond the ordinary details of sea quarrels. Suffice it to say that Cook is a native of Nassau, N. P., and shipped at San Francisco in the *Contest*, on the 30th of last April as cook, at $30 per month. After waiting at Mazatlan and Altala, at each of which ports the captain added three or four persons to the crew, some of whom were to work their passage, the vessel started for New-York. There was some difficulty, first with the crew, whom the cook was ordered by the captain to keep out of the galley, and afterwards with the captain himself, who found it convenient to have him placed off duty, but he was not put in irons. Cook says he was assaulted in an outrageous manner by the Captain, and put in fear of his life by the second mate, who threatened to harpoon him, and kill him in divers other ways, but Cook says that he never stabbed anybody, or attempted to do so while on board the hark, and he was not aware that he had been so charged. He denies that there was any difficulty between him and the officers who took him from the hark; on the contrary, he was very glad to escape from the vessel, where he has been in terror of death for several months, and kept on short allowance. He avers that the proceedings against him are for the purpose of despoiling him of the wages which he is fairly entitled to. He is, of course, without friends, (except the mate of the hark, who always befriended him,) and having no money, desires the assistance of the British Consul.

### Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I respectfully ask a little space in your columns for the defence of right against wrong—to vindicate political principle against political incendiarism; and I pay no fulsome compliment to the TIMES when I say that its columns are never closed against any man, who, having good purposes in view, will observe the proprieties of language.

At the last meeting of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall certain resolutions were offered by a Mr. MAY. I shall refrain from saying any thing about the origin or motives of those resolutions. I have nothing to do with cliques or factions in the Democratic Party. In their shameful bickerings and bitter personal animosities I feel no other interest than that which arises from regret.

Those resolutions not only call upon the Committee to indorse the Administration of the President, but also to denounce Mr. DOUGLAS because he was guilty of a breach of party discipline last Winter; because he differed with the President and nearly all the Democratic Senators on a particular point of policy to be pursued in relation to Kansas. Well, that transaction, however objectionable, and the issue that gave rise to it, are now among the things that are past. What have the Democratic General Committee of New-York to do with it? Has it not enough legitimate business of its own to attend to, that it should travel out of its course so far as to denounce a real or supposed error committed by Mr. DOUGLAS? Why should it not denounce everybody else who has committed political errors, or differed with the President? Why not denounce Mr. TOOMBS, who opened upon the President's Army bill all the batteries which his eminent abilities could bring to bear?

Is no difference of opinion to be tolerated in the Democratic Party? Are all men to be denounced who differ with the President? Look where such a doctrine would lead. It would lead to this: That the President must not only, *ex officio*, be the acknowledged head of the party which elected him, but that he must also be crowned as the political Pope, and that those who dare to differ with him must incur the pains and penalties of excommunication and purgatory!

Mr. DOUGLAS is engaged in a desperate conflict in a distant State. We see him there struggling with a powerful and dangerous foe. His courage, his great abilities, his noblest energies are taxed to the uttermost. Into which end of the scale will the Democratic Committee throw its weight?

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

### City Politics.

GERMAN CONVENTION.—The German Republicans of the City having elected two delegates from each Ward for the purpose of considering the interests of the German population in reference to the celebrated "Twelfth Section" of the Syracuse resolutions, met yesterday morning at No. 91 Bowery and appointed a Committee to make preparations for a grand German Republican ratification meeting, to take place some day this week. It is intended to make this meeting one of the largest ever held by the Germans in this City, not excepting those gatherings which distinguished the last Presidential campaign. After a long session, carefully considering the aims and intentions of said "Section," they resolved that there was nothing in it which should offend Germans, and that Mr. MORGAN was a good enough Morgan for them for two good years after the next election.

The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS has declined the nomination of the American Convention in the Eighth Congressional District, partly because the Republicans have refused to unite with the Americans, and partly from an unwillingness to run in opposition to Mr. CLARK, the present representative.

JOSHUA B. ARTHUR'S name has been mentioned as the Union candidate for Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION.—The American Assembly Convention of this District met on Saturday evening, and nominated ADOLPHUS BORST, of the Fourteenth Ward, the Republican nominee for this District, in place of JOEL W. MASON, declined. The American Convention then met the Republicans at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, when a joint Convention was formed by the appointment of JOEL W. MASON, Esq., of the Tenth Ward, as Chairman. The joint Convention unanimously ratified the nomination of Mr. BORST, who subsequently addressed the Convention, accepting the union nomination. The Americans and Republicans in the Tenth Ward have agreed on a union ticket for Inspectors and Canvassers.

SANITARY INVESTIGATION.—The sanitary investigation as to the condition of the City, before the Committee of the Senate, is still progressing. Dr. GRISCOM, Dr. MCNULTY and Dr. SAMUEL ROTTON were examined on Saturday. The latter gentleman mentioned that if the City Inspector did his duty, he could in a single day annihilate the evil arising from crowded cars on the City Railways, and from the mischief arising from want of due ventilation on those conveyances. There was the greatest unanimity among these medical witnesses as to the advantages which would arise from more rational hygienic precautions in school-houses, cars, and in the dwellings of the poor, and of the citizens generally.

The following tabular statement was furnished by Dr. GAISCOM:

| | |
|---|---|
| Population of New-York by last census (1855) | 629,810 |
| Population of London by last census | 2,362,236 |
| Nearly four times as great. | |
| Mortality of New-York was in 1857 | 23,196 |
| If the mortality of London bore the same proportion to New-York as does its population it would have been (in 1857) | 92,784 |
| But it was only | 56,786 |
| A saving of lives over the New-York rate of nearly | 45,998 |

This statement of Dr. GRISCOM is closely allied to the fact of a better hygiene police in the 32 districts into which London is sub-divided, each under the supervision of a medical inspector, and the whole under the eye of a medical city inspector.

Adjourned to Monday.

### Extension of the Broad Guage.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to correct an error of the Press, with regard to the broad-guage extension of the New-York and Erie Railroad, through Pennsylvania and Ohio. The point of divergence is neither at Olean nor Little Valley, but at a point on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 415 miles from New-York City, at the mouth of the Little Valley Creek, on the Allegany River, in Cattaraugus County, 19 miles *west* of Olean, and 7 miles *east* of Little Valley station.

C. C. J.

### Police Intelligence.

CHAPTER OF BURGLARIES.—The gentlemen of the false key and jimmy were around in great numbers Saturday night and yesterday morning. The drug store of Mr. George Lee, corner of Grand and Allen streets, was entered and robbed of $40 in gold and silver coin. An entrance was effected through the cellar-door, and the burglars were marching off hilarious at their good luck, when two Tenth Ward officers ended their march and hilarity by arresting them. One of the burglars proved to be a brother of the owner of the store, and his companion a noted young thief, named John McCune. They were committed by Justice BRENNAN for examination. Two youths, giving their names as John Centre and Patrick Waters, through the instrumentality of a false key, made their way into the cigar packing establishment of Solomon & Bros., No. 15 Barrow-street. They carried away nineteen boxes and twenty-three hundles of cigars, but did not carry their booty far, for they were overhauled by the Police, and the stolen property recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY and locked up to answer. Jonathan Ireland—a sort of a Yankee Irishman, as his name indicates—being rather deficient in the essential article of wearing apparel, introduced a skeleton key into the door of Mr. Henry Haggerty's residence, No. 470 Broome-street, walked cooly in and helped himself to a quantity of clothing. He was arrested soon after leaving the premises. Justice BRENNAN had him placed in a warm cell, where his present supply of clothing will answer his immediate demands. Some timid burglar selected the dwelling-house No. 24 West Broadway, as a suitable place for professional experiment. He filled a sack with a choice selection of articles, but something frightened him, and he vamoosed without his booty. A remarkably stupid youth, about two o'clock yesterday morning, stepped up to an officer who happened to be standing in citizen's dress at the corner of Waverly-place and McDougal-street, and asked him to join him in a "crack"—a friend, for whom he had been waiting a long time, having failed to keep his appointment. The officer readily accepted the invitation, accompanied the youth to the house it was proposed to enter, and entered with spirit into all the preliminaries. Before the joke grew stale, he pulled out his club, displayed his shield, and arrested the unscrupulous youth, who gave his name as Richard Pierce, and was locked up in Jefferson Market Prison.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM A STATION-HOUSE—ALLEGED COMPLICITY OF A DOORMAN.—Two men, giving their names as Thomas Connell and Michael White, were arrested, it will be remembered, about ten days ago, charged with having, at 2 o'clock in the morning, knocked down a Hungarian in Grand-street, beating and robbing him. The prisoners were committed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. At 1 o'clock Saturday morning they were suddenly missing, and there was a good deal of wondering and theorizing with regard to the way which they had effected their escape. John Murphy, a prisoner who was confined in one of the cells, on a charge of petit larceny, said that the doorman in charge of the station-house had let them out. He did not see the doorman, but heard the conversation in which the prisoners promised to pay a round sum to be released. He said he could recognize the voice of the officer. Upon this statement Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter summoned all the officers of the Ward before him, and had each of them read a paragraph from a newspaper—some stumbled badly over the long words—so that Murphy might indicate the alleged guilty party. Murphy pointed out George Foster as the man. An examination was entered upon yesterday in the case, before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court. Murphy was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination, but, although considerably confused by the examining lawyer, he stuck pretty close to the allegations contained in his original affidavit. Captain Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, gave the suspected officer a good character. It was his opinion that the prisoners, with a key probably given to them by one of the lodgers—prisoners and lodgers occupy contiguous cells—unlocked their door from the inside, went down a flight of stairs leading into the basement, and escaped through the cellar-door. The examination will be continued to-day.

STABBING WITH A SWORD-CANE.—George Schermoly, a German, residing at No. 288 Seventh-street, had an altercation yesterday with Henry Wiggans, also a German. Wiggins became greatly enraged and atabbed his antagonist twice with a sword-cane, in the left side and in the cheek. The wound in the side is pronounced dangerous. Wiggans was arrested and committed by Justice BRENNAN in default of $2,000 bail.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JOHN WALLACE, a child three years old, Friday evening, fell from the third story of No. 369 West Forty-second-street and was instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

### Roman Catholic Instruction for American Youth at Rome.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following document, addressed to Archbishop HUGHES by the Propaganda at Rome:

*Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir:*

In a letter dated Feb. 12, 1856, addressed to the Archbishops of the United States of America, the Sacred Council for the Propagation of the Name of Christ signified that our most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., had not only approved the wish uttered by many that an Ecclesiastical Seminary for all the Dioceses of the United States might be founded in the chief city of the Catholic world, but he also desired that such a work should be commended to all the Bishops of those churches in his name, and promised that he would aid in accomplishing it, with a willing heart. Most gladly we announce to you, that what the Holy Father then promised has now, by His Holiness, been performed. The Holy Father has obtained the large and convenient house which a few years ago was occupied by the religious women of the Visitation, with the fine church adjacent, and has granted its use to the Bishops of the United States, that youth chosen by them to be sent thither may be received there, and instructed in sound doctrine and the ecclesiastical life. Therefore we rejoice that the time has come for this most renowned nation to possess such an institution in the mother city, and under the eyes of the Supreme Pastor, as other nations, these many years have gloried to have obtained. Nothing, therefore, will be more worthy the Primates of the United States than that, corresponding with renewed promises, they should themselves take this work in hand, and with alacrity complete what the Roman Pontiff has begun, and what he has so earnestly promoted by words and in deed. In this affair we doubt not of the most ready aid of the faithful of North America, as well because they show a magnanimous liberality in every good work, as because especially it is a question of an institution whence the American name will gain great glory, and the Catholic faith and religion receive great increase through America. But it is left to the zeal and prudence of the Archbishops and Bishops to use that method which will seem to them more fit and timely that the new Seminary may be furnished in all things it may need, and that, as soon as may be, it may be opened to American youth.

Meantime, that God Almighty may preserve you, etc., etc.

Given at Rome, from the S. C. de Propaganda Fide, on the Feast of the Assumption of the B. V. M., 1858.

(Signed) AL. CARDINAL BARNABO, Prefect.

CAJET, Archbishop of Thebes, Secretary.

To the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York.

### The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Oct. 23.—Match $200; mile heats to wagons.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. MURPHY, ch. g. *Bell* | 1 | 1 |
| D. MCGIVEN, b. g. *Turk* | 2 | 2 |

Time: 2:57; 2:58½.

THE GREAT HORSE FAIR ON LONG ISLAND.—The first annual show of the Union Association commences to-day over the Eclipse Course, (late Centreville,) Long Island, and will continue four days. There is a large collection of horses from all parts of the State. The premiums, which amount to $6,000, are sufficiently large to secure a fine gathering of blooded stock.

A great Stallion Trot is to come off for $2,000 between *Ethan Allen* and *George M. Patchen* over the Union Course, Long Island, on Thursday next, 28th inst., mile heats, in harness. It will come off rain or shine.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—STEPHEN LANE, a young man employed at No. 77 Fulton-street, Friday evening fell through the hatchway and was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 25 Norfolk-street.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

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☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

New style, price $50.

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☞ **No More Baldness or Gray Hairs.**—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RENOVATOR, the greatest chemical discovery of the age, is an infallible restorer of the hair and sight. In baldness and gray locks it has the virtue of disengaging the capillary tubes, and giving the cuticle such a stimulus as to fully restore the impaired functions, thereby imparting a new growth of beautiful brown or black, not by acting as a dye, or staining the skin, but giving the hair a soft and glossy appearance, with a tendency to curl. For sale by all respectable druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia.

At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**

WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **To the Country Clothing Trade.**—Our stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys is now ready, and our object being to command the custom of Southern, Western and other country merchants, by presenting a large and varied stock at remarkably low prices, we think that country dealers now in town will find it to their advantage to give us an early call.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c.,** Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Maganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of the famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Celebrated Scotch-Wool and Shaker-knit Undershirts and Drawers.**—Also, Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depot, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ **Heroin Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Fits! Fits! Fits!**
No longer doubt: Dr. HART'S Vegetable Extract has cured and will cure this terrible disease. Sold at No. 58 Bey-st., New-York.

☞ **A. Bartholf's Family Shuttle**
SEWING MACHINES
Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.*
Office No. 489 Broadway.

### MARRIED.

CAHOONE—MARSCHALK.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, STEPHEN H. CAHOONE to SOPHIA A., daughter of Capt. John Marschalk, all of that city.

HITCHCOCK—MORAHOUSE.—In Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., by the Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, of Piermont, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. J. V. Stryker, of Sharon, Conn., SOUTHARD HITCHCOCK, Esq., to Miss JANE A. MORRHOUSE.

STAYNER—LYMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Stearns, THOMAS A. STAYNER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY A., daughter of Thaddeus Lyman, Esq., of Newark.

WILLIAMS—HEILIG.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Theophilus Stork, OLIVER WILLIAMS, of Chicago, to ANNIE A., daughter of John Heilig, of the former place.

### DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 23, Mrs. CLOTILDA SMITH, widow of the late John J. Smith, in the 65th year of her age.

Due notice of her funeral will be given in Tuesday's morning papers.

WOOLDRIDGE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Mrs. LYDIA HASBET WOOLDRIDGE, widow of George Wooldridge, aged 62 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, George B. and Napoleon Wooldridge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 132 White-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MARSH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, THOMAS MARSH, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends, and the Association of Sailmakers, are invited to attend his funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 220 Varick-st.

CRANE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 23, after a brief illness, MARIA R., wife of Mr. James W. Crane, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son-in-law, Joseph Craig and L. Boardman Walker, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. Joseph Craig, No. 38 King-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CHALMERS.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 22, of consumption, JAMES CHALMERS, a native of Scotland, aged 70 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. Thompson's,) this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 22, ESTHER F., eldest daughter of James and Dollie A. Smith; aged 19 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her parents, No. 35 West 22d-st.

TELLER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, GEO. W. TELLER, aged 27 years.

His family and friends are invited to attend the funeral of the M. E. Church, Forsyth-st., near Division-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge Rooms, No. 163 Bowery, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother.

SAML. J. WILLETT, N. G.

MOORE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, EMILY CONSTABLE, eldest daughter of the Rev. John W. Moore, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral at the Church of the Annunciation, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

FAGER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 23, CHARLES H., son of Gustavus Wm. and Angelica B. Faber, aged 4 months and 27 days.

JOURNEAY.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, after a lingering illness, MRS. ANN, wife of Albert Journeay, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing, upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. boat from New-York.

SHOEMAKER.—At Flushing, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER, in the 24th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Ann Bowne, in Flushing.

WOODFORD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, JOSIAH C. WOODFORD, formerly of this City, aged 52 years, 8 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Stamford. The cars leave the New-Haven Railroad depôt, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12½ o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Stamford at 6 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford depôt to convey friends to and from the house.

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**
VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches at less than usual prices.

| LADIES' | GENTLEMEN'S |
|---|---|
| Enameled watches. | Gold English patent levers. |
| Diamond and gold watches. | Gold chronometers. |
| Watches with rich engraved cases. | London duplex watches. |
| | T. F. Cooper watches. |
| Gold magic watches. | Jules Jurgensen watches. |
| Gold lepines. | Independent second watches |
| Gold detached levers. | |

Silver English patent levers, silver detached levers and lepines

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THE ENTIRE WORK UNABRIDGED.

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WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

**NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 500 pages, and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The co-operation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

**THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION** publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday, morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

**CUTTER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER**—Third edition, just published, $6; Catalogue of Masonic Books, $1 25; Allyn's Ritual, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $1; Plato on the Soul, $1; Rochefoucault's Maxims; Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, $1; Lacon $1 25. By remitting, the book will be sent by mail, postages prepaid. W. GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st.

**NEW MUSIC.**—PICCOLOMINI POLKA, WITH beautiful vignette of Mlle. Piccolomini, price 32c.; plain 25c. The last Varsoviana, price 25c., both by Augustus Cull. The Empire, or Reichs quadrilles, a new dance, with figures attached, as taught by Kate Luby. No. 270 Bleecker-st.; music by Herr Richter, price 25 cents, just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

## LECTURES.

**BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**—The Board of Directors have the honor to announce that the first regular course of lectures before the Association, will commence at the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings thereafter, as follows:

1. Nov. 16—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston. Subject—*Lafayette.*
2. Nov. 23—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia. Subject—*The Passions.*
3. Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS, Subject—*Education and Democracy.*
4. Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject—*Moscow.*
5. Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.) Subject—*The Spendura of Money.*
6. Dec. 21—The Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio. (A new Lecture.)
7. Dec. 28—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. (A new Lecture.)
8. Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN. Subject—*Oliver Goldsmith and his Friends.*
9. Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Subject—*Country Life.*
10. Jan. 25—G. B. FONTANA. Subject—*King Bomba, or the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty.*
11. Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject—*Toussaint L'Ouverture.*
12. Feb. 8—GEO. VANDENHOFF. Reading—*The Courtship of Miles Standish.*
13. Feb. 15—EDWARD G. PARKER. Subject—*Parrish, the Orator and Statesman.*
14. Feb. 22—The Hon. JOEL T. HEADLY. Subject—*Italy.*

Tickets for the course, $2 each to Members of the Association; to other persons $3 each. Members' tickets are for sale at the Library.

The $3 tickets may be purchased of R. J. Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

No tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient number of Course tickets are taken to fill the house.

On behalf of the Board of Directors.

LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

**NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. Miller, Mathews & Clasbeck, No. 757 Broadway.

MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

**FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS. RALLY**—The Fifth Ward Republicans, and all those opposed to the present Administration, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the State, Congressional and County nominations. Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting. By order, THEO. A. WARD, President.

JOHN CONTRELL, } Secretaries.
ANDREW W. LEGGAT, }

## POLITICAL.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**—In an advertisement of the proceedings of the Republican meeting in the IXth Ward on Friday evening last, Mr. Dow is reported to have stated that he intended to propose to me that he would withdraw from the canvass for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District if I also would withdraw, and thus enable the Opposition to the National Administration in the District to unite upon a single candidate. Upon the strength of the announcement of this intention, Mr. Dow is reported to have received the applause of the meeting. Upon what grounds that meeting approved of that proposition is not stated. On Saturday morning, 23d inst., Mr. Dow called upon me and made the proposition which he had promised to the meeting. I had not before understood that the differences which existed in the ranks of the Opposition had reference to individuals exclusively, or that their reconciliation depended upon the sacrifice of both the candidates. I so stated substantially to Mr. Dow, and declined to accept his proposition. I represented to him that having received the nomination of the Conference Committee appointed by the two Opposition Conventions, it was not competent for me, whatever might be his notions upon the subject, to make such a bargain as he proposed. I, however, stated to Mr. Dow that I was willing the Conference Committee should be again convened. That for that purpose the Committee should be in part reorganized and three friends of Mr. Dow the substitutes in the place of those unfriendly to him in the delegation in the Committee from the Republican Convention. That to the Committee thus reorganized I would resubmit the whole question of the Opposition nomination to Congress, and by the result I would pledge myself to abide. This proposition Mr. Dow declined.

Feeling a sincere and earnest desire to harmonize all the Opposition electors of the District upon one nominee for Congress opposed to the present Administration, not only in respect to the Lecompton iniquities, but in respect to every kindred measure which their ingenuities may invent, I proposed to Mr. Dow that I would submit myself with him to a committee of five high-minded Republicans residing out of the District to be agreed upon between us, before whom we should both appear and state the case, and by whose decision as to the candidate who should be supported I would consent to be governed. Mr. Dow inquired whom I proposed as the members of such Committee. I stated that I had not any names then in my mind, but suggested that they should be of the high character of such men as Judge Cowles or Judge Peabody. To my surprise, Mr. Dow rejected this fair and liberal proposition, and insisted that no proposition would be entertained by him unless I withdrew from the field.

I submit to the electors of the Seventh Congressional District whether the responsibility rests on me of dividing the Opposition vote of the District, and thereby endangering its loss, by which a Lecompton Democrat may be again returned to Congress. GEORGE BRIGGS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1858.

**GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.**—EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A mass meeting of the Republicans will be held at Worth Monument, opposite Madison-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by David D. Field, J. Fairman, Joseph Dean, Hon. Mr. Bowne, of Ohio, Wm. H. Fry, Benjamin and others. Let all who are opposed to the present Administration attend. HENRY BEESLY, Chairman.

J. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

**THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—The regular meeting of the Association will be held on THIS DAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at Sanderlank's, No. 40 Canal-st., at 7½ P. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested. LEANDER LOOT, President.

HENRY A. SPICER, Secretary.

**YOUNG MEN'S ASHLAND REPUBLICAN CLUB OF KINGS COUNTY.**—A meeting of the Club will be held at No. 170 Atlantic-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual and full attendance is requested.

JOSEPH REEVE, President.

J. OAKLEY NICHOLS, Secretary.

**TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—A Special Meeting will be held in Farrington's Hall, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is desirable. JACOB FISHER, President.

W. S. PARSONS, Secretary.

**$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF** Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a very capable English servant: is also an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine clothing: wages moderate; highest testimonials: also, situation wanted by a very experienced, respectable person as child's nurse: perfectly capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; refers to where she served as nurse three years. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook: thoroughly understands meats, poultry and pastry; also, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and seamstress; both can give the best of City reference from their last places. Apply at No. 334 32d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, ABLE and efficient woman, either in a hotel, boarding-house or private family: understands housework and is a first-class laundress; no objection to the country, or anywhere so as to have a steady place; wages no object; too good house. Apply for DELIA, at HENDRICKSON'S, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber maid and do part of the washing and ironing: does plain sewing and ironing; washes $6; also, a regular cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; washes, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days. Good City reference.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook and first-class washer and ironer, by a steady, reliable servant, with the highest references for neatness, experience and integrity; also, situations wanted for a few other experienced and very respectable domestics as nurses, waiters and general servants. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, (sisters, Episcopalians,) together or separate, one as chambermaid and waiter, fine washing, &c., the other as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has good references from the old country, also in the City. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and nurse, a neat sewer, will make herself generally useful; both have good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the office.

**WANTED**—TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT COlored girls wish for situations; one is a competent cook and makes bread, cakes, pies and preserves of all kinds; the other is a neat chambermaid and will assist to wash and iron. Both are able to do their work, and will be found trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place. Good reference given.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as regular chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, if required; has the very best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen until engaged at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, neat and obliging young woman of high respectability as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has served in first-class families, from whom can be well recommended. Ladies wishing a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call during two days, at No. 125 12th-st., west of 5th-av., first floor, front room. Has good City reference from her last employer.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron; is well recommended, faithful, competent and economical, particularly neat and willing to please. Ladies in want of a trustworthy domestic, apply 110 Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

**WANTED**—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; she can take care of an infant from its birth, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 301 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress, or infant's nurse; one as cook, or to do general housework. Also, by three nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

**WANTED.**—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with two children, wishes work of any kind; is a good washer and ironer, or would go as wet nurse; is young and healthy. Her babe, four weeks old, can be seen at No. 544 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found fully competent. Best City reference given. Call at No. 193 3d-av., near 18th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS who is accustomed to go out by the day, wishes a few engagements; can do every kind of family sewing and dress-making. Can be highly recommended. Address 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with the best of references as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 268 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do chamber work, waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to the country; North Orange, N. J., preferred; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework; one as waitress or seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

**WANTED**—BY A NEAT GIRL OF TWELVE years of age, a home, board and clothes only wished; she reads and does waiting and chamberwork and if desired, her cousin, does general housework; wages, $0. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 31th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at No. 189 West 20th-st., corner of 8th-av. Good city reference given. Can be seen until engaged.

**A FAMILY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE** City are desirous to find a situation for a faithful Protestant servant as waitress, or to assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 65 East 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 9 West 25th-st., at her present employer's, near Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; has good country reference. Apply at No. 14½ Whitehall-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and assist with washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 167 9th-st.

**WANTED.**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiter, with a good reference from where she lived for seven years. Can be seen at No. 25 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE. By an experienced woman, who has lived more than five years in her present situation. Apply No. 22 East 13th-st., between Union-square and 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook: understands all kinds of soups, pastry, creams and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 237 6th-av., near 45th-st.

**WANTED.**—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, in a family; is competent to fill either. References given and required. Call at No. 51 Fleridge-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid or waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 250 West 29th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 295 West 17th-st., rear, third floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 152 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation, as waiter, in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 174 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, the other chambermaid and laundress. No objection to the country. Good City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 19 Allen-st., in the rear.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference given. Call at her late employer's, No. 33 West 20th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a first-rate cook; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Call for two days, at No. 267 3d-av., near 28th-st.

## LOAN OFFICES.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL** kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 5 Chatham-st., (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

**EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND** Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 305 Broadway, New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable English Protestants, man and wife, without incumbrance, the man as first-rate gardener and farmer, or coachman and groom; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or dairy-woman; both perfectly understand their business, and can produce the best of reference from their last employer. no objection to any part of the country; can be seen for three days. Address J. B., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 134 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. (Free to employers.)

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable man as waiter in a gentleman's family, or would take charge of an invalid; is perfectly capable of filling any respectable in-door situation; is strictly honest and temperate, and a first-class waiter; references from first families in the City; moderate wages only required. Apply, or address No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage: he is a skillful driver, also a good plain gardener, and can take care of a cow and furnace (if prized); 20 years' experience in this country; wages moderate for the Winter; and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as second woman and groom; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would be willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; one that perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has no objection to City or country; the strongest of reference can be given. Address L. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 106 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, is a good careful driver; or as a plain gardener; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; can give six years' reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or plain gardener; is a good milker; has no objection to City or country; can give the best of City or country reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman as coachman in a private family; can give the best of reference either from city or country; has no objections going to the country. Address JAMES, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY AN IRISHMAN AND WIFE, situations to work on a farm; they both understand the care of cattle well. Address LABOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—IN A DRY GOODS STORE ON BROADway, a young man of pleasant address who is well acquainted with the retail business, and can give good references. Address A. D. Y., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, with name, residence and references.

**WANTED**—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A THOroughly experienced salesman for the curtain and upholstery department; City experience absolutely necessary; none other need apply. A liberal salary will be paid. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, as first-class cook, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

**FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS** for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

**FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF** good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at MORRIS CONNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. Terms moderate.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-**PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and rents easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

**FOR SALE**—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE front high-stoop house, No. 22 West 26th-st., adjoining Trinity chapel, nearly finished, four stories high, with fine-finished high-ceiling basement and under cellar, all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., of J. B. CORLIES.

**FOR SALE.**—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTHav. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 28th and 29th sts., for short terms.

RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

**FOR SALE**—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY excavated, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KILPATRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-**STREET.—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferry, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivalled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay in. Circular with full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 28 Beekman-st.

## TO LET.

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND** OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—FOR $250, FROM NOW TO MAY 1, A three-story and high-stoop house, in a good location, worth $700 per year, or will sell or exchange. Apply to JNO. J. MULLINS, No. 473 3d-av., corner of 31th-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

**TO LET**—THE LARGE 3½ STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 263 9th-av., containing 12 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner 26th-st.

**TO LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

**STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET**—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE**—A TRINITY-CHURCH LEASE, SITuated at No. 3 Bleecker-st., dated May 1, 1833, 21 years, cheap for cash. Possession Nov. 1. For further particulars, apply to D. BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a well-furnished house between 16th and 20th sts. Address Box No. 1,341 Post-Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 220 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**TO LET**—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**NOTICE.**—CAME TO THE PREMISES, A BAY mare, on the 11th instant. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. If not taken away in ten days will be sold. R. N. MERKLEHAN, Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I.

## INSTRUCTION.

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.: JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

**MRS. WILLIAMS'**

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

**SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.**

Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with the playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

**BOYS' SCHOOL,**

No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

**NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR** WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clock.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS, } Committee.

**THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNI-**VERSITY of the City of New-York, will commence its annual Session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, President of the Faculty. The Introductory Lecture of the course will then be delivered by the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Senior Professor of the Law Faculty. Subject—*Legal Education and the best method of rendering it effective.*

Members of the Bar, with their ladies, and the friends of the University generally, are invited to attend. The Law Lecture Room in the University will be open on Saturday and Monday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, where students can apply for admission. Tuition $100. Session four months.

**BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE**—REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOM-**FIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the educational method of the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

**MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S** ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 625 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECLAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers.

M. MORSE,
J. H. WRIGHT.

**INSTRUCTION.**—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had several years experience as a teacher, who can refer to families in this City, and whose terms are moderate, would like to make an engagement as morning governess. Her course of instruction comprises the various English branches, French, German and drawing. Will also receive some pupils in the house to join afternoon classes in the above branches. Address Box No. 4,191, Post-Office.

**THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE** CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACASON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Dixon & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

**HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGI-**ATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P.

## AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN.**

On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the depôt. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c., &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 8 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to this place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

**HARDWARE AT AUCTION.**

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

500 packages and lots of heavy and Shelf Goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

A large assortment of French and German Toys, Fancy Goods, China Toys, Tea Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.**—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1856 and 1857, and largest in the country, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is not above $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—PEREMPTORY AUCTION sale of elegant and costly household furniture.—JOHN FISHBLATT, Office No. 100 Maiden-lane, will sell on THIS DAY, Monday, at the private house No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., parlor suites covered in rich brocade, and silk velvet, etagere, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; mahogany and birch walnut bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, clocks, carpets, extension table, china, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, rich cut-glass decanters, tumblers, goblets, champagne wines, table-cutlery. Sale at 10½ o'clock. The attention of the trade and families is called to this sale as being worthy their attention.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

**P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER** of Jacob W. Fecter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the depôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Peter Harmon, Esq., consisting about 8 acres of superior land, fronting on the Pompton road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large stable, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For all particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE OF TENTH-AVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-SECOND STREET PROPERTY.**—A. J. BLEECKER, & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TENTH-AVENUE—The lot and buildings known as No. [illegible] side, 74½ inches south of 33d-st.

THIRTY-THIRD-STREET—Three lots and buildings known as Nos. 307, 309 and 311, north side, 45.9 feet east of 10th-av.

ON THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots and buildings thereon, north side, 100 feet east 10th-av., Nos. 303 to 309, inclusive.

BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREETS, ADJOINING ABOVE AND TENTH-AVENUE LOT—One lot and building. Dimensions of all to be found on maps, at No. 7 Broad-st. By order. CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**JEWELRY**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of magnificent diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and ear-rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18 carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, comprising chronometers, double timekeepers, and independent second watches, duplex patent and detached levers, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches,, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 33 Nassau-st., ten rosewood mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, reps and plush, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, voltaire and Turkish easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, tapestry wash-stands, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, ottomans, lounges, mattrasses, paintings and a general assortment of furniture. Also, three elegant rosewood piano fortes, City made.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,** at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire household furniture of a large house: elegant carpets, oil-cloths, pier and mantel mirrors, paintings, centre, side and extension tables; piano, French mantel clock, 21 days; vases, book case, parlor suite, sofas, chairs, curtains, amoire a glace, mahogany and other bedsteads, beds and bedding, blankets, sheets, spreads, feather beds, hair and other mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, crockery, glass, &c.; dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., stoves, tubs, tin-ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine, and just the kind of goods to suit families commencing housekeeping, as there is everything useful and necessary.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

**LARGE SALE OF MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD furniture**, velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, French plate mirrors, piano-forte, lace and other curtains, sewing machine, &c., on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 546 Houston-st., near Broadway, being the entire furniture of the large four-story house, and comprising every variety of good parlor, dining rooms, bedrooms and basement. More full particulars to-morrow.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.** WILL SELL AT Auction on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass cases; arranged and prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq. In this collection may be found birds from all parts of the world, and are true to life, having been prepared by the well-known Taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

**BANGS, MERWIN & CO.**—TRADE SALES from No. 15 Park-row. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock. New and Old Books—Comprising a large variety of fine library copies of valuable standard works in general literature, embracing many old and scarce books; also, a collection of new publications, &c. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**AT ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.**—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

SIDNEY DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIDNEY DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.**—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE** late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

**GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION**—On TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale comprises a well-selected assortment of Acacias, Camelias, Cacti, Begonias, Heaths, Azalias, Ferns, &c., &c. Also, many new and rare plants, all in fine order, from LOUIS MENARD, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

## STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

**AT EVERDELL'S**—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

## FINANCIAL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,** BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Oct. 9, 1858. Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, published pursuant to Chapter 437 of the laws of 1849:

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'ot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1854. | | |
| Gottschalk, Sarah | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 20 | 100 |
| Ledentu, Eugene | New York | Feb. 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Mosher, Chas., admr. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 7 | 35 |
| Remington, E. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 50 | 25 |
| Ritchie, Wm. Johnston | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 10 | 50 |
| Smith, John P. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Williams, Sarah S. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 2 50 |
| Appleton, Mrs. J. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 9 | 37 26 |
| Chew, Anthony S., trustee | Cincin'ati | Aug. 1 | 15 | 62 10 |
| Gottschalk, Sarah | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Harder, Nancy | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 14 |
| Holt, Wm. W. | New-York | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 28 |
| Murray, B., Jr | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 70 |
| Rice, John | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 14 |
| Shipley, Robert | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 28 |
| Valentine, J. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Vanderbilt, Jer'mi'h | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Walker, E. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 70 |
| Young, William | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| | | 1855 | | |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Farraud, Frederick | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Holt, Wm. W. | New York | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Rice, John | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Shipley, Robert | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Feb. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Walker, E. R. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Wood, Cordelia | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Mosely, William | N. Hs., Cn. | Aug. 1 | 63 | 252 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Wooster, M. H., trustee for J. H. W. | Brant'd, C. W. | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Wooster, M. H., trustee for M. H. W. | Brant'd, C. W. | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| | | 1856. | | |
| Bellinger, Chris. C. | Herkimer | Feb. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Feb. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Jay, John C., in trust. | Ryc. W. C. | Feb. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Norton, Henry P. | Brockp't | Feb. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Rawls & Seymour | New-Y'k. | Feb. 20 | 14 | 56 00 |
| Seaver, B. F., trustee | Lockport | Feb. 20 | 13 | 52 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Feb. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Atwater Mrs. E. E. | Buffalo | Aug. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Bryan, Richard S. | Troy | Aug. 20 | 20 | 80 03 |
| Green, Thomas C. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Hindden, David | New-Y'k. | Aug. 20 | 12 | 48 00 |
| Halleck, Wines | Wes. N.Y. | Aug. 20 | 4 | 16 00 |
| Hurtley, Miss Isabel | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Howell Thomas M. | Canaod'a | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Jay, John C., in trust | Rye. W. C. | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Le Roy, Susan E. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Martin, Charles J. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 18 | 72 00 |
| Norton, Henry P. | Brockp't | Aug. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Suckley, George | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Aug. 29 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Thurston, J. G. | Lancast'r | Aug. 20 | 9 | 36 00 |

Statement of dividends declared by the late The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, since assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, 1858, published in pursuance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of Dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'ot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, D. N. & A. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 6 bal | 1 50 |
| Anderson, A. | Unknown | 1838, Feb. 1 | 10 bal | 25 00 |
| Cook, R. M. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 3 bal | 75 |
| Higginson, Nancy M. | New York | 1848, Aug. 1 | ex div | 80 00 |
| Miller, S. | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 50 bal | 50 00 |
| Peck, Norman | Unknown | 1838, Aug. 1 | 50 bal | 25 00 |
| Rogers, David L. | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 17 bal | 10 20 |
| Rogers, David L. | Unknown | 1840, Aug. 1 | 17 div | 85 00 |
| Rogers, John | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 22 bal | 13 20 |
| Russell, Thomas S. | Unknown | 1839, Feb. 1 | 20 div | 100 00 |
| Wilkinson, Lewis | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 5 bal | 1 25 |
| Yates, Isaac I. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 10 bal | 2 50 |

THE ROCHESTER & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'ot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andrews, Rob't. | Unknown. | 1851, Mch 1 | 10 | 42 50 |
| Barney, D. N. | Unknown. | 1853, Aug. 22 | 10 | 25 00 |
| Evans, Richard I. | Unknown. | 1853, Aug. 22 | 12 | 30 00 |
| Evans, Richard I. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 12 | 51 00 |
| Gallagher, C. H. | New-York | 1854, Mch 1 | 20 | 85 00 |
| Henry, B. F., guardian | Unknown. | 1852, Feb. 1 | 2 | 10 00 |
| King, Edward. | Unknown. | 1853, Aug. 22 | 50 | 125 00 |
| Monell, Robert | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 50 | 212 50 |
| Nenninger, J. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 80 | 340 00 |
| Parkin, Thomas | Unknown. | 1853, Aug. 22 | 12 | 25 00 |
| Powis, R. | Unknown. | 1851, Feb. 1 | 27 | 135 00 |
| Rainsford, Cath. | New-York | 1854, Mch 1 | 10 | 42 50 |
| Reooux, E. | Unknown. | 1853, Feb. 1 | 17 | 85 00 |
| Smith, D. E. | Unknown. | 1851, Feb. 1 | 25 | 125 00 |
| Simpson, Mary L. | Unknown. | 1853, Feb. 1 | 19 | 95 00 |
| Warner, Abm. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 18 | 75 50 |
| Whitney, Sarah L. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 14 | 59 50 |

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'ot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alleu, John | Unknown | 1841, Aug 5 | 20 | 60 |
| Anderson, E. J. | Unknown | 1838, Nov. 5 | 25 | 100 |
| Bleecker, Barent | Albany | 1840, Au. 21 | 18 | 54 |
| Griffin, Wm. P. | Unknown | 1851, Aug 1 | 10 | 35 |
| Lawson, Peter. | Unknown | 1841, Feb. 1 | 5 | 15 |
| Lawson, Peter. | Unknown | 1841, Aug 5 | 5 | 15 |
| Millard, Thomas | Unknown | 1838, Nov. 5 | 5 | 20 |
| Suckley, George | Unknown | 1851, Feb. 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Taylor, Arch. R. | Unknown | 1842, Feb 15 | 35 | 105 |
| Thomas, Harriet P. | Unknown | 1853, Feb. 1 | 46 | 184 |
| Van Eps, Abram | Unknown | 1851, Feb. 1 | 5 | 17 50 |

*State of New-York: City and County of Albany, ss.*—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.

GILBERT L. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.

A. D. ROBINSON, Albany County Judge.

The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office.

oc18-law3w

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858, by order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

**REMOVAL.**—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 25 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL** RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.

J. N. PERKINS.

## FINANCIAL.

**GEORGE BUTLER,**
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

**FOR INVESTMENT**—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are the best offered by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.

Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.

MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

**NOTICE.**—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit: on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company. David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin: the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sehre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds. It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank).

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.**—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

**WANTED**—AMERICAN GUANO STOCK—IN EXchange for a first-class house up town. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED**—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

**THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK** have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

## BANK NOTICES.

**NASSAU BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

**CITIZENS' BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

**CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.**—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the ensuing annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

**ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.**—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE W. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c. Balustrades, &c.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES** of handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

**RUSSIA SHEET IRON.**—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.

A. A. THOMSON, No. 225 Water-st.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY. ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**OAMES & SON'S** SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN** all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

**CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS**—WITH SIDES; cottage bedsteads, new and beautiful styles, $4 and upwards; a large variety of cribs, entirely new patterns; mattresses of all kinds made to order and for sale very low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture**, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $15 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 36,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**THE INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED.**—Have you seen it? We wish to remind you that there is such a thing. And all we want now is to have you see it. If you will look at it, we won't ask you to buy, but if you can't help it, then you can have one. Do look at it at No. 59 Beekman-st.

**MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE**—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE.**—FOR SALE, A splendid set of school furniture, consisting of 30 Grammar School desks, double, (Paton's make,) at a great sacrifice. Inquire at No. 18 King-st.

## COAL.

**SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.**—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers,

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### The Alleged Murder at Willis' Gambling House in Broadway—Investigation Continued.

On Saturday afternoon Justice CONNOLLY resumed the examination of Robert L. Willis, of No. 591 Broadway, suspected of murder on the testimony of his late servant girl, Catharine Mulhearn. Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, appeared for Mr. Willis, and very sharply cross-examined the girl Mulhearn. The following is her testimony, under this cross-examination:

I am nineteen years old; I am a native of Ireland; I have been in this country four years; I came to this country alone; I have been in the State of Delaware; I lived there with Mr. Charles Dupont for three years; I have lived with Madame Schiff, at the corner of Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue; I lived with her about ten months; I went there through my cousin, who lived with Mrs. Schiff for five years; I got a written recommendation from Mrs. Schiff, but I lost it; I also lived with Mrs. Blake, corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue; I was there when I was arrested; I lived also at Mr. Willis'; I got that situation through an advertisement; I was then stopping with my cousin in Twenty-sixth-street; I went to Mr. Willis' in August, on a Saturday; I don't know the day of the month; I called upon Judge Stuart; I can't say whether the affidavit shown me is the one he drew up, for the reason that I cannot read writing; I can't say whether I ever saw the paper before; I might look at it a month and not know it; the paper was signed at Judge Stuart's house, and I swore to it before the magistrate in this court; no one accompanied me to the Tombs; the paper was signed in the presence of Judge Stuart and his clerk, at the office of the Judge in Broadway; I had been arrested and charged with stealing before I made the affidavit; I was taken before Justice Welsh, where I told the story about the man being murdered; Justice Welsh told me to go to the Tombs, and he would not listen to my story; I have a certificate of character from the man I lived with in Delaware; I have got it at home; it is in the bottom of my trunk; I saw it this year—what time I can't say; my duties at Mr. Willis' were to cook, wash and iron; Mr. Casey went bail for me; my brother got Mr. Casey to go bail for me; a Mr. Edward Keating used to visit me while I was at Mr. Willis'; I represented him as Mr. Willis' as my brother, and the reason was because they would not admit a stranger to the place; Mr. Casey lives in West Broadway; I don't know what business he is in; the bail was taken by Justice Welsh; I knew nothing at all of Judge Stuart until the day I was going to be tried; my brother got him for me as counsel; this was before I made the affidavit; I usually went to bed about ten or eleven o'clock; on the night of the 19th September I went to bed about three-quarters past nine o'clock; I slept on the top floor, back room; Mrs. Rockliff slept in the same bed with me that night; her child was also in the same bed; I went to bed first; I did not go to sleep right away after going to bed; I was awake for two hours, perhaps; there was no clock or watch in the room; I can't say how soon I awoke, but to the best of my impression it was about two or three o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Rockliff was awake before I was; I sleep soundly; I am not living at service now; I am living at No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, with an old lady named McNulty; I have known Mrs. McNulty since I was a child; on the morning of the 20th, when I awoke, I did not dress myself, but sat shivering on a chair, fearing that some one would kill me; I thought I was going to be murdered; I thought Mr. Willis was going to murder me; I besought Mrs. Rockliff to quit crying, or else Mr. Willis would come up stairs and murder us both; I did not tell her that there was a man being murdered, for she heard the cries as well as I did; she begged of me to go out of the house with her, so as to escape being murdered; Mrs. Rockliff exclaimed, "For God's sake, Catharine, come—if we don't get down by the back entry, they will murder us;" I came down stairs that morning about five or half-past five o'clock; the bedroom door was closed; the window was open; it overlooks the yard; I heard a man crying, "In the Lord's name, spare my life, and I don't care what you do to me;" the voice came from the entry-way in the basement.

Mrs. Rockliff, who was seated beside the witness, here arose and stated that all the above testimony, as far as it related to her, was utterly false. Considerable excitement prevailed in the Court-room upon this announcement.

Pending the report of Dr. Chilton, who has been instructed to examine the stains on the wall of the passage of Willis' house—alleged to be blood stains—Justice CONNOLLY adjourned the further hearing of the case until Tuesday afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge and waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Political.

The Committees appointed at the Mayor's meeting held on Friday night last, in Brooklyn, to endeavor to effect a union of the Democracy, will report this evening. It is understood that their efforts have thus far proved fruitless.

A conference meeting was held in the Vth Congressional District, Friday night last, to endeavor to unite the Opposition. Mr. BRIGGS, the Republican and Mr. DEAN the American candidate were present during the evening. Mr. BRIGGS offered to withdraw, provided Mr. DEAN would do the same, and submit their claims to a Union Convention. This Mr. DEAN declined to do. He was in favor of union, but wanted the union to be made upon himself. In view of the peremptory manner in which Mr. DEAN declined to withdraw, the officers of the Republican Convention, which adjourned *sine die* at its last meeting, refused to call another meeting.

### Probable Murder.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while Officers ORTS and POWERS, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, were patroling their beat in Kelsey's Alley, they saw a woman named GALVIN staggering along the street, and supposing that she was drunk they took her in charge, when they found that she had been stabbed in several places, and blood was running freely from her wounds. She was conveyed to her residence, and Drs. MCGRATH and MEEHANS were called to attend her. They found five knife wounds—three on the back, one on the right shoulder, and one on the head. One of the wounds on the back near the shoulder blade is about two inches deep and penetrates the lung. It is considered mortal. She stated that her husband, JOHN GALVIN, had stabbed her with a jack-knife. GALVIN was subsequently arrested by the officers abovenamed, and committed to the cells to await the result of the injuries to his wife. The accused is an Irishman, 27 years old, and is a stevedore by trade, but for the last four months he has worked as a laborer in the Navy-yard. He is also a Lieutenant in the George Taylor Musketeers, and has been arrested several times before for stabbing persons.

### Brooklyn Items.

A German girl, whose name is not known, was found Saturday morning last on the beach at Greenpoint in a destitute condition. Her story is that she had been at work in a shop in New-York, where the foreman had seduced and then discharged her. She had attempted to commit suicide, but her courage failed. She was sent to the Almshouse.

The Police made 51 arrests Saturday night last, and the same night 16 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the various Station-houses.

Hack Inspectors STRANG and COBB on Saturday last arrested eight persons for violating the city ordinances. Among the arrests were car-drivers, hackmen and dirt-cart drivers. Most all of the parties were fined and a few were let off with a reprimand.

MARY COCKS was arrested in the Fourth Precinct yesterday for threatening to kill MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN. She was locked up. In the Second Precinct MICHAEL BURNS was arrested for attempting to stab a man with a knife. He was committed for examination.

In the Third Precinct MICHAEL DOYLE, an enthusiastic TAYLOR man, was arrested Saturday night for attempting to shoot JOHN BURNS. DOYLE got excited because BURNS did not admire Mr. TAYLOR, and thinking no doubt that he would benefit this candidate and at the same time the community, attempted to shoot, but the pistol missed fire.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.—JOHN MCLAUGHLIN and PATRICK DUNN, two well-known characters, were, on Saturday night last, caught on board the dismantled frigate *Brandywine*, lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Having no legitimate business on board, it was but a fair presumption that their purpose was to steal something. They were accordingly locked up to await examination.

In the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, Saturday night, JAMES CAIN (formerly a policeman) and JAMES DEASY, were arrested for stealing about 480 pounds of sugar from a vessel in the Atlantic Basin. Both are old offenders, and were committed for trial.

### Fire.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a block of pump shops on North First-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, owned by WILLIAM DEARY, and a dwelling house adjoining, were destroyed by fire. Mr. DEARY's loss is $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Fulton Company. The loss on the house is $800; owner's name not known.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 23.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | U. S. 6s, 1868 | 114⅝ | |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, 1868 | 104 | |
| 6,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 94⅜ | |
| 16,000 | Virginia 6s | 95⅞ | |
| 2,000 | N. C. State 6s | 97¼ | |
| 30,000 | Missouri State 6s | 89⅜ | |
| 15,000 | do | b60 | 89⅛ |
| 10,000 | do | | 89⅞ |
| 60,000 | do | | 89½ |
| 48,000 | La. State 6s | | 95 |
| 6,000 | Cal. State 7s, n.b. | | 92 |
| 1,000 | Ohio State 6s, '58, 109 | | |
| 28,000 | N. Y. Cen. bs, '76 | 100 | |
| 1,000 | E. R.R. 2d m. bs. | 85 | |
| 10,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d m. | 74 | |
| 1,000 | Har. R. R. 1st m. | 92¼ | |
| 5,000 | Read. R. R. bs, '58 | 72½ | |
| 17,500 | Mich. Cen. R.R. 8s cl. 1st M.S. F. & B.s. | 97¼ | |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 94¼ | |
| 4,000 | do | | 94⅞ |
| 3,000 | Ill. Freeland Bs. | 90 | |
| 11,000 | L. E. & W. 1st M. b. | 71 | |
| 1,000 | La C. & Mil. L. R. | 27⅜ | |
| 1,000 | Chic. & R. Isl. Bs. | 96 | |
| 3,500 | Mich. S. 2d M. Bs. | 88 | |
| 6,000 | Il. & St. J. R. Bs. | 61 | |
| 1000 | D., L. & W. R. 1st m. | 77 | |
| 6000 | do | | 78 |
| 80 | Broadway Bank | | 129 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | | 95 |
| 72 | Continental Bank | | 99⅞ |
| 18 | do | | 100 |
| 15 | St. Nicholas Bank | | 95 |
| 24 | Metropolitan Bank | | 111 |
| 12 | Home Ins. Co | | 160 |
| 5 | Park Insurance Co. | | 130 |
| 20 | F. Loan & Trust Co. | | 57 |
| 100 | Cary Imp. Co | s60 | 6¾ |
| 125 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | | 100⅜ |
| 100 | Penn. Coal Co | s60 | 79½ |
| 200 | do | | 80 |
| 325 | Pacific Mail S.S Co. | | 105¾ |
| 50 | New-Jersey Zinc | | 7⅜ |
| 800 | N. Y. Central R. R. | | 85¾ |
| 150 | do | s30 | 85¾ |
| 450 | do | b60 | 85⅞ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R.R. | b60 | 85⅞ |
| 100 | do | | 85¾ |
| 100 | do | | 85⅝ |
| 100 | do | | 85½ |
| 100 | do | | 85⅜ |
| 100 | do | | 85¼ |
| 100 | do | | 85⅛ |
| 100 | do | | 85 |
| 50 | do | | 84⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 84¾ |
| 50 | do | | 84⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 84½ |
| 50 | do | | 84⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 84¼ |
| 50 | do | | 84⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 84 |
| 50 | do | | 83⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | | 83⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 83½ |
| 50 | do | | 83⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 83¼ |
| 50 | do | | 83⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 83 |
| 50 | do | | 82⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 82¾ |
| 50 | do | | 82⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 82½ |
| 50 | do | | 82⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 82¼ |
| 50 | do | | 82⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 82 |
| 50 | do | | 81⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 81¾ |
| 50 | do | | 81⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 81½ |
| 50 | do | | 81⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 81¼ |
| 50 | do | | 81⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 81 |
| 50 | do | | 80⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 80¾ |
| 50 | do | | 80⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 80½ |
| 50 | do | | 80⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 80¼ |
| 50 | do | | 80⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 80 |
| 50 | do | | 79⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 79¾ |
| 50 | do | | 79⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 79½ |
| 50 | do | | 79⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 79¼ |
| 50 | do | | 79⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 79 |
| 50 | do | | 78⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 78¾ |
| 50 | do | | 78⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 78½ |
| 50 | do | | 78⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 78¼ |
| 50 | do | | 78⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 78 |
| 50 | do | | 77⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 77¾ |
| 50 | do | | 77⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 77½ |
| 50 | do | | 77⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 77¼ |
| 50 | do | | 77⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 77 |
| 50 | do | | 76⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 76¾ |
| 50 | do | | 76⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 76½ |
| 50 | do | | 76⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 76¼ |
| 50 | do | | 76⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 76 |
| 50 | do | | 75⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 75¾ |
| 50 | do | | 75⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 75½ |
| 50 | do | | 75⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 75¼ |
| 50 | do | | 75⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 75 |
| 50 | do | | 74⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 74¾ |
| 50 | do | | 74⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 74½ |
| 50 | do | | 74⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 74¼ |
| 50 | do | | 74⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 74 |
| 50 | do | | 73⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 73¾ |
| 50 | do | | 73⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 73½ |
| 50 | do | | 73⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 73¼ |
| 50 | do | | 73⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 73 |
| 50 | do | | 72⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 72¾ |
| 50 | do | | 72⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 72½ |
| 50 | do | | 72⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 72¼ |
| 50 | do | | 72⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 72 |
| 50 | do | | 71⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 71¾ |
| 50 | do | | 71⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 71½ |
| 50 | do | | 71⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 71¼ |
| 50 | do | | 71⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 71 |
| 50 | do | | 70⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 70¾ |
| 50 | do | | 70⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 70½ |
| 50 | do | | 70⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 70¼ |
| 50 | do | | 70⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 70 |
| 50 | do | | 69⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 69¾ |
| 50 | do | | 69⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 69½ |
| 50 | do | | 69⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 69¼ |
| 50 | do | | 69⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 69 |
| 50 | do | | 68⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 68¾ |
| 50 | do | | 68⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 68½ |
| 50 | do | | 68⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 68¼ |
| 50 | do | | 68⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 68 |
| 50 | do | | 67⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 67¾ |
| 50 | do | | 67⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 67½ |
| 50 | do | | 67⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 67¼ |
| 50 | do | | 67⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 67 |
| 50 | do | | 66⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 66¾ |
| 50 | do | | 66⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 66½ |
| 50 | do | | 66⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 66¼ |
| 50 | do | | 66⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 66 |
| 50 | do | | 65⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 65¾ |
| 50 | do | | 65⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 65½ |
| 50 | do | | 65⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 65¼ |
| 50 | do | | 65⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 65 |
| 50 | do | | 64⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 64¾ |
| 50 | do | | 64⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 64½ |
| 50 | do | | 64⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 64¼ |
| 50 | do | | 64⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 64 |
| 50 | do | | 63⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 63¾ |
| 50 | do | | 63⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 63½ |
| 50 | do | | 63⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 63¼ |
| 50 | do | | 63⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 63 |
| 50 | do | | 62⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 62¾ |
| 50 | do | | 62⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 62½ |
| 50 | do | | 62⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 62¼ |
| 50 | do | | 62⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 62 |
| 50 | do | | 61⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 61¾ |
| 50 | do | | 61⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 61½ |
| 50 | do | | 61⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 61¼ |
| 50 | do | | 61⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 61 |
| 50 | do | | 60⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 60¾ |
| 50 | do | | 60⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 60½ |
| 50 | do | | 60⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 60¼ |
| 50 | do | | 60⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 60 |
| 50 | do | | 59⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 59¾ |
| 50 | do | | 59⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 59½ |
| 50 | do | | 59⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 59¼ |
| 50 | do | | 59⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 59 |
| 50 | do | | 58⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 58¾ |
| 50 | do | | 58⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 58½ |
| 50 | do | | 58⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 58¼ |
| 50 | do | | 58⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 58 |
| 50 | do | | 57⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 57¾ |
| 50 | do | | 57⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 57½ |
| 50 | do | | 57⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 57¼ |
| 50 | do | | 57⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 57 |
| 50 | do | | 56⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 56¾ |
| 50 | do | | 56⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 56½ |
| 50 | do | | 56⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 56¼ |
| 50 | do | | 56⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 56 |
| 50 | do | | 55⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 55¾ |
| 50 | do | | 55⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 55½ |
| 50 | do | | 55⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 55¼ |
| 50 | do | | 55⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 55 |
| 50 | do | | 54⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 54¾ |
| 50 | do | | 54⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 54½ |
| 50 | do | | 54⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 54¼ |
| 50 | do | | 54⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 54 |
| 50 | do | | 53⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 53¾ |
| 50 | do | | 53⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 53½ |
| 50 | do | | 53⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 53¼ |
| 50 | do | | 53⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 53 |
| 50 | do | | 52⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 52¾ |
| 50 | do | | 52⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 52½ |
| 50 | do | | 52⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 52¼ |
| 50 | do | | 52⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 52 |
| 50 | do | | 51⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 51¾ |
| 50 | do | | 51⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 51½ |
| 50 | do | | 51⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 51¼ |
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| 50 | do | | 51 |
| 50 | do | | 50⅞ |
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| 50 | do | | 50½ |
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| 50 | do | | 50¼ |
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| 50 | do | | 50 |
| 50 | do | | 49⅞ |
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| 50 | do | | 49½ |
| 50 | do | | 49⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 49¼ |
| 50 | do | | 49⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 49 |
| 50 | do | | 48⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 48¾ |
| 50 | do | | 48⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 48½ |
| 50 | do | | 48⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 48¼ |
| 50 | do | | 48⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 48 |
| 50 | do | | 47⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 47¾ |
| 50 | do | | 47⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 47½ |
| 50 | do | | 47⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 47¼ |
| 50 | do | | 47⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 47 |
| 50 | do | | 46⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 46¾ |
| 50 | do | | 46⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 46½ |
| 50 | do | | 46⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 46¼ |
| 50 | do | | 46⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 46 |
| 50 | do | | 45⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 45¾ |
| 50 | do | | 45⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 45½ |
| 50 | do | | 45⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 45¼ |
| 50 | do | | 45⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 45 |
| 50 | do | | 44⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 44¾ |
| 50 | do | | 44⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 44½ |
| 50 | do | | 44⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 44¼ |
| 50 | do | | 44⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 44 |
| 50 | do | | 43⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 43¾ |
| 50 | do | | 43⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 43½ |
| 50 | do | | 43⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 43¼ |
| 50 | do | | 43⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 43 |
| 50 | do | | 42⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 42¾ |
| 50 | do | | 42⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 42½ |
| 50 | do | | 42⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 42¼ |
| 50 | do | | 42⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 42 |
| 50 | do | | 41⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 41¾ |
| 50 | do | | 41⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 41½ |
| 50 | do | | 41⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 41¼ |
| 50 | do | | 41⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 41 |
| 50 | do | | 40⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 40¾ |
| 50 | do | | 40⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 40½ |
| 50 | do | | 40⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 40¼ |
| 50 | do | | 40⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 40 |
| 50 | do | | 39⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 39¾ |
| 50 | do | | 39⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 39½ |
| 50 | do | | 39⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 39¼ |
| 50 | do | | 39⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 39 |
| 50 | do | | 38⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 38¾ |
| 50 | do | | 38⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 38½ |
| 50 | do | | 38⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 38¼ |
| 50 | do | | 38⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 38 |
| 50 | do | | 37⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 37¾ |
| 50 | do | | 37⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 37½ |
| 50 | do | | 37⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 37¼ |
| 50 | do | | 37⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 37 |
| 50 | do | | 36⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 36¾ |
| 50 | do | | 36⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 36½ |
| 50 | do | | 36⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 36¼ |
| 50 | do | | 36⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 36 |
| 50 | do | | 35⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 35¾ |
| 50 | do | | 35⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 35½ |
| 50 | do | | 35⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 35¼ |
| 50 | do | | 35⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 35 |
| 50 | do | | 34⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 34¾ |
| 50 | do | | 34⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 34½ |
| 50 | do | | 34⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 34¼ |
| 50 | do | | 34⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 34 |
| 50 | do | | 33⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 33¾ |
| 50 | do | | 33⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 33½ |
| 50 | do | | 33⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 33¼ |
| 50 | do | | 33⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 33 |
| 50 | do | | 32⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 32¾ |
| 50 | do | | 32⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 32½ |
| 50 | do | | 32⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 32¼ |
| 50 | do | | 32⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 32 |
| 50 | do | | 31⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 31¾ |
| 50 | do | | 31⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 31½ |
| 50 | do | | 31⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 31¼ |
| 50 | do | | 31⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 31 |
| 50 | do | | 30⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 30¾ |
| 50 | do | | 30⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 30½ |
| 50 | do | | 30⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 30¼ |
| 50 | do | | 30⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 30 |
| 50 | do | | 29⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 29¾ |
| 50 | do | | 29⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 29½ |
| 50 | do | | 29⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 29¼ |
| 50 | do | | 29⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 29 |
| 50 | do | | 28⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 28¾ |
| 50 | do | | 28⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 28½ |
| 50 | do | | 28⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 28¼ |
| 50 | do | | 28⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 28 |
| 50 | do | | 27⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 27¾ |
| 50 | do | | 27⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 27½ |
| 50 | do | | 27⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 27¼ |
| 50 | do | | 27⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 27 |
| 50 | do | | 26⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 26¾ |
| 50 | do | | 26⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 26½ |
| 50 | do | | 26⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 26¼ |
| 50 | do | | 26⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 26 |
| 50 | do | | 25⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 25¾ |
| 50 | do | | 25⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 25½ |
| 50 | do | | 25⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 25¼ |
| 50 | do | | 25⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 25 |
| 50 | do | | 24⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 24¾ |
| 50 | do | | 24⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 24½ |
| 50 | do | | 24⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 24¼ |
| 50 | do | | 24⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 24 |
| 50 | do | | 23⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 23¾ |
| 50 | do | | 23⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 23½ |
| 50 | do | | 23⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 23¼ |
| 50 | do | | 23⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 23 |
| 50 | do | | 22⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 22¾ |
| 50 | do | | 22⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 22½ |
| 50 | do | | 22⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 22¼ |
| 50 | do | | 22⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 22 |
| 50 | do | | 21⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 21¾ |
| 50 | do | | 21⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 21½ |
| 50 | do | | 21⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 21¼ |
| 50 | do | | 21⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 21 |
| 50 | do | | 20⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 20¾ |
| 50 | do | | 20⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 20½ |
| 50 | do | | 20⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 20¼ |
| 50 | do | | 20⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 20 |
| 50 | do | | 19⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 19¾ |
| 50 | do | | 19⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 19½ |
| 50 | do | | 19⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 19¼ |
| 50 | do | | 19⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 19 |
| 50 | do | | 18⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 18¾ |
| 50 | do | | 18⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 18½ |
| 50 | do | | 18⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 18¼ |
| 50 | do | | 18⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 18 |
| 50 | do | | 17⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 17¾ |
| 50 | do | | 17⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 17½ |
| 50 | do | | 17⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 17¼ |
| 50 | do | | 17⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 17 |
| 50 | do | | 16⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 16¾ |
| 50 | do | | 16⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 16½ |
| 50 | do | | 16⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 16¼ |
| 50 | do | | 16⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 16 |
| 50 | do | | 15⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 15¾ |
| 50 | do | | 15⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 15½ |
| 50 | do | | 15⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 15¼ |
| 50 | do | | 15⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 15 |
| 50 | do | | 14⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 14¾ |
| 50 | do | | 14⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 14½ |
| 50 | do | | 14⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 14¼ |
| 50 | do | | 14⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 14 |
| 50 | do | | 13⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 13¾ |
| 50 | do | | 13⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 13½ |
| 50 | do | | 13⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 13¼ |
| 50 | do | | 13⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 13 |
| 50 | do | | 12⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 12¾ |
| 50 | do | | 12⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 12½ |
| 50 | do | | 12⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 12¼ |
| 50 | do | | 12⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 12 |
| 50 | do | | 11⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 11¾ |
| 50 | do | | 11⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 11½ |
| 50 | do | | 11⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 11¼ |
| 50 | do | | 11⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 11 |
| 50 | do | | 10⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 10¾ |
| 50 | do | | 10⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 10½ |
| 50 | do | | 10⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 10¼ |
| 50 | do | | 10⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 10 |
| 50 | do | | 9⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 9¾ |
| 50 | do | | 9⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 9½ |
| 50 | do | | 9⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 9¼ |
| 50 | do | | 9⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 9 |
| 50 | do | | 8⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 8¾ |
| 50 | do | | 8⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 8½ |
| 50 | do | | 8⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 8¼ |
| 50 | do | | 8⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 8 |
| 50 | do | | 7⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 7¾ |
| 50 | do | | 7⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 7½ |
| 50 | do | | 7⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 7¼ |
| 50 | do | | 7⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 7 |
| 50 | do | | 6⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 6¾ |
| 50 | do | | 6⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 6½ |
| 50 | do | | 6⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 6¼ |
| 50 | do | | 6⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 6 |
| 50 | do | | 5⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 5¾ |
| 50 | do | | 5⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 5½ |
| 50 | do | | 5⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 5¼ |
| 50 | do | | 5⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 5 |
| 50 | do | | 4⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 4¾ |
| 50 | do | | 4⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 4½ |
| 50 | do | | 4⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 4¼ |
| 50 | do | | 4⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 4 |
| 50 | do | | 3⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 3¾ |
| 50 | do | | 3⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 3½ |
| 50 | do | | 3⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 3¼ |
| 50 | do | | 3⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 3 |
| 50 | do | | 2⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 2¾ |
| 50 | do | | 2⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 2½ |
| 50 | do | | 2⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 2¼ |
| 50 | do | | 2⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 2 |
| 50 | do | | 1⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 1¾ |
| 50 | do | | 1⅝ |
| 50 | do | | 1½ |
| 50 | do | | 1⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 1¼ |
| 50 | do | | 1⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 1 |
| 50 | do | | ⅞ |
| 50 | do | | ¾ |
| 50 | do | | ⅝ |
| 50 | do | | ½ |
| 50 | do | | ⅜ |
| 50 | do | | ¼ |
| 50 | do | | ⅛ |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 | U. S. 5s, '74 | b60 | 104⅜ |
| 25,000 | do | | 104⅜ |
| 11,000 | Mo. State 6s | | 89¾ |
| 10,000 | do | | 89⅞ |
| 50,000 | do | | 90 |
| 26,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | | 94¾ |
| 4,000 | La. State 6s | | 95¾ |
| 25,000 | Virginia 6s | | 95¾ |
| 1,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n.b. | | 92½ |
| 5,000 | Har. R.R. 1st m. | | 93 |
| 3,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 3d m. | | 75 |
| 3,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | | 95¼ |
| 2,000 | N. J. Cen. 2d m. Bs | | 90 |
| 9 | Continental Bank | | 100 |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co | | 80 |
| 150 | do | | 80¼ |
| 50 | New-Jersey Zinc | | 7⅜ |
| 110 | Pacific Mail SS. Co. | | 106 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 106 |
| 150 | do | | 106¼ |
| 20 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | | 100⅛ |
| 50 | Canton Co | | 21 |
| 150 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s60 | 86 |
| 400 | do | | 86⅛ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 86 |
| 50 | do | s45 | 86 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 86¼ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 86⅜ |
| 300 | Erie Railroad | | 15¾ |
| 200 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | s30 | 31 |

# The New-York Times.

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## ...THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

### ...ocratic Ratification Meeting in Tammany Hall.

### GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

...ss of the Hon. John Van Buren, the ...n. John A. Dix, the Hon. John Kelly ...Resolutions, &c., &c.

Tammany Hall Democracy have at length ...n field. Last night, in pursuance of a public ...ed "Buchanan, Parker and Victory," the ...atic electors of this City, "friendly to regular ...tions and the usages of the party;" as the ...goes, met *en masse* in Tammany Hall to express ...pproval of the State and County nominations. ...was, of course, a cannon in the Park and a ...on the balcony. Yet these fell short at first of ...usual success. The meeting, in the beginning, ...not half so numerous as many that have been ...ed on similar occasions. By degrees, however, ...ll filled up, until at last the audience was com...ely large, and eventually almost crowded the ...

...n the doors were opened, the meeting was ... to order by Mr. Wm. B. Miner, who nominated ...hairman Mr. Wm. D. Kennedy. When Mr. ... had taken his seat, the crowd outside were ...ted to enter, and a list of Vice-Presidents and ...aries was submitted and elected *nem. con.*

Wm. Brown then offered the following resolu...

...olved, That the Democracy of New-York gladly ...themselves of this occasion to record their entire ...val of, and perfect confidence in, the administra... of James Buchanan; that, by a wise, conserva... and truly national policy, carefully and delib...y matured and carried out with the bold... patriotism, it has stilled the storm of sectional ...internal discontent which threatened to dismem... Confederacy; has done much towards restoring ...monious relations among the States of the ... happily subsisted in the earlier periods of ... history; has crushed a dangerous and fa...lion in a remote corner of the continent, and ...d the supremacy of the Federal authority; ...y maintained the national honor abroad, and ... extraordinary financial difficulty and pres... the resources of the country, has provided for the ... the Government with remarkable ability and ...e economy.

...That we unequivocally and emphatically ...d denounce the conduct of those who, calling ... Democrats, and professing to differ from the ...ocracy on only one question—now happily ... removed from Federal politics—have acted ...ith the opposition during the last session of ...used their power and influence to weaken ... the Democratic Administration, and now ...id and favor of our enemies to enable them ... a renewal of the trust which they have so ...y betrayed.

...That, while we deplore the partial defection ... Democratic ranks which has recently taken ... a neighboring State, in consequence of the ... counsels and willful misrepresentations of ...enegades, and their traitorous alliance with our ... we rejoice that the Democracy of New-York ... and determined to use their best energies to ... empire State to her proper place among the ... States of the Union, and that the partial de... we have sustained elsewhere have only ... to greater exertions and closer union.

...Indorsing, in the warmest terms, the several ...s on the State and County tickets, the reso... indorse the Canal Enlargement, condemn the ...arden's and Metropolitan Police acts, approve ... Railroad to the Pacific, and of the acquisition of ...

...Resolutions were adopted by a storm of ayes.

#### SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

...In response to mingled calls for Kelly and Van ...

...Van Buren came forward, amid vehement ... and said:

...Gen you my sincere thanks for the kindness of ... reception of me this evening. We have been ...ed for a few months past, but I think I see fa... faces at the meetings that I have attended here... at Tammany Hall. Never was there a time, ...-citizens, in my humble judgment, when it ... important that the Democrats of Tammany ... New-York, Democrats of the State and City ...ally with their ancient vigor and their time... unanimity, to sustain Democratic principles ...litical contest, than now. We are assem... ratify the nominations made of State and ... tickets. I have been absent from the ... during the time when these nomina... were made, have taken no part in ... and therefore may be supposed to be a dis... judge of the relative fitness and deserts of ...idates; and, looking at our whole ticket from ... bottom, State as well as County, from the ...r to the State Prison Inspector, from the ... down to the humblest name upon the County ... I pronounce it to be one of the most admirable ... that ever was nominated for the support of the ...cy of the State and County. [Applause.] ... first to last, eminently worthy of your united ... Every individual has had a fair chance to ... his claim. Merit and desert have been ... upon the attention of the various Conventions, ... result has been, to present the combined ...ou have heard read to-night, and which you ...atified with such gratifying unanimity. We ...o another and perhaps a higher duty to per... Those of us who are not specially candidates ..., or immediately connected with those who ..., look upon this as one of those occasions that ...ently recur when an opportunity is presented ... professing a particular political faith, by the ... of their ballots to give expression to their ... and I propose, for the few moments that may ...ed to me, to review briefly some of the ... State and National, which are to be passed ... electors of this City and County, as well ... this Fall. We are assembled here as ...ters of the administration of James Bu... [Applause.] We meet here to-night pre...ndorse and to defend his Administration ...vernment, and however we may be disposed ... the conduct of those who have seen fit to ...condemn different acts of his Administra... of those who, from his entrance into ...tial office up to the present time, have en...o show upon all suitable occasions, that ... was dictated by the highest patriotism ... disinterestedness. [Applause.] How ... otherwise with a man whose life has been ... to the public service and who is now ap...his end, serving a single term in the Presi...ffice with no earthly desire but to ... honest name behind him and to ...or and glory upon the country of which ...ys been proud. [Applause.] When Mr. ...ntered upon the administration of the Gov...here were two questions in regard to which ...s were apprehended. One was the con... Mormon population, and the other was ...ion of the disorganized Territory of Kansas. ...a more important question than either soon ...ch was the reassertion of a right on the part ...ritain to inquire into the authenticity of the ... American vessel in time of peace. [Ap... These difficult questions came directly upon ...istration of Mr. Buchanan after a heated ...ed political canvass, and I stop for a mo... consider how he has dealt with the three. ...n difficulty threatened civil war for the ... A population at an extremely remote point, ...hest state of insurrection, threatening to ap... to, and to drive our small num... troops from the country, who were ... to subdue them, recognizing no human ... and professing no Christian creed, ...n subdued without the shedding of a ... blood, or been removed from the Territory ...occupied. The arm of the Government has ...fully extended over them, and for a few ...s not a whisper has been heard throughout ...n in regard to this great Mormon difficulty. ...] The right to search our vessels—to visit ...mine them—had been asserted by Great ... and was one of the main causes of the war ... It was again asserted, when it was alleged ... fleet was a shelter of the infamous slave traf... under circumstances calculated to enlist the ... of the whole country, where the opposition ...ut the South as well as the North to the ne...ffic was so general. But it was an asser...warranted by law. Whatever use the Ameri... is put to in time of peace, concerns the ...n people, and no other. [Applause.] We ...e assistance to protect either the honor or ...ity of the United States, and James ... announced at once that the efforts ...t our ships on the high seas and ... for any purpose, even to verify ...erican ship, should be resisted by force, ...ary. [Applause.] And what do we find? ...a party in this country, who always side with ...y in time of war—a party that always side with ...ro against the white—a party who are pre... to plead that their own country must be ...ounced his conduct in no measured ... But what was the consequence? A force ... to the Gulf of Mexico to protect the doc... which he espoused. Remonstrances were sent ... Britain, and a few weeks since I had the ...tisfaction of being in London, in the House of ... with Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason, two of our ... abroad, when Lord Lyndhurst, a former ...llor of Great Britain, and the very end of the ... there, at 88 years of age, a prodigy of physical ...d intellectual vigor, proclaimed that the American ... was true—that James Buchanan was right—... the language used by Mr. Dallas, in his remon..., was the law of nations, and that no power on ...arth could interfere with that right. [Lond applause.] ...Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Mason and ... met at the hospitable table of Mr. Dallas, ... evening of the same day when this grand ... of the American Democratic position had just ... made by the highest authority in Great Britain, ...you may well sympathize with me, when I assure ... that of all the proudest moments in my life, the ...t was that when in the British House of Lords, ...highest tribunal known to that country, the ...an position taken against Great Britain, which ...en carped at and criticised and condemned by ...licans here, was justified by the unanimous ... of that body. [Applause.] One more subject. ... was in a state of insurrection; she had the ... Legislature; she had the Territorial Legisla... she had the Free-State Legislature; and with ...three organs of legislation she was preparing ...event of either being adopted, to use the other ... opposition to it. Shrieks were being heard, ...re being killed, and the State of New-York ... from her moorings, afflicted by hysterics like ...l of old women and children, and by an over... majority decided against Buchanan. He said ...do justice in the Kansas matter. He did. She ... a State Constitution at Lecompton, agreeably ...w of Congress, and applied for admission. Mr. ...an recommended her admission. We met here to indorse that recommendation, and I thought then, and I think now, that it would have been wiser to have admitted her in pursuance of that recommendation. But such was not the judgment of Congress. A modification was proposed by Mr. English, which became a law, and the effect of that was to send back to the people of Kansas the right to determine whether they would come into the Union under the modification of their proposition, which Congress would assent to, or not, and they refused to come in. What has been the consequence? Absolute quiet in the Territory. Does anybody hear a shriek from Kansas now? [Laughter.] Does anybody hear the least disturbance there now? Peacefully governed by Territorial authority, the last man killed there, so far as my observation extends, was killed by a great Republican leader, as he was coming to a Free-State well, to get a drink of Free-State water. [Great laughter and applause.] With that exception, no difficulty has occurred in the Territory, and she stands there now with a population probably entitling her to admission in pursuance of the provision of the English bill. She has polled some 15,000 votes. She is required to have a population equal to that of a Congressional district before she can apply for admission, and I know hardly any Congressional district in the United States which polls as many votes cast as Kansas. I infer, therefore, that she has a sufficient number of votes to entitle her to come in. The people of Kansas evince no anxiety to come in. I have no anxiety that they should come in. There is nothing in their conduct—nothing in the position of the people of that Territory—that gives me any great desire to force them to apply to form a State Government, and ask to come in to the Union any quicker than they want to. I can wait as long as they can. [Laughter and applause.] The State of New-York, with its wealth, its patriotism, its intelligence, its immense commerce, its great material resources, has two votes in the Senate of the United States. And I am in no hurry, upon all the great questions of peace and war, which are passed upon by that Senate, upon all the great questions of commerce and trade, and treaties there to be decided upon, to have her two votes neutralized by two new Senators from a new State, even if it should be the new State of Kansas. [Applause.] Our Republican friends pretend to be exceedingly anxious to get in new States. Yet they could not vote, many of them, for the admission of Minnesota. They stove off the admission of Oregon, and she is consequently not yet a State; and I think it would be quite time enough for Kansas to come in when she gets ready to ask for admission, and begin with the States already prepared to come in, Oregon and Minnesota. These were the three great questions, and they are now disposed of. What did the Republicans propose? They proposed to abolish the twin relics of barbarism, pulygamy and Slavery. What have they done? What have they done about polygamy? Nothing. What have they done about Slavery? Nothing. Two Free States have been kept out for months by their exertions, and one is still kept out. They proposed to abolish Slavery in the Territories. Yet, by the Crittenden amendment, they proposed that the people of Kansas should determine for themselves whether they would have Slavery or not, and come in as they should determine. That is the Democratic doctrine. [Applause.] They have got upon the Democratic platform, and have got there, as they usually do, just about the time when the questions they claim to be so important have ceased to be of much practical importance. What do they claim now? The claim they set up at the present time is well calculo to bewilder a man who is not accustomed to hear them talk, and more particularly to see and hear the extraordinary excitements they create. Who was the hero of the great campaign against us in 1856? John C. Fremont, a gentleman who had made himself distinguished as an explorer, who had made reasonable contributions to science, and had acquired a respectable position among scientific men. Two years ago—not so much, in fact—a year ago last November, this whole country rang with peans to that young man, and anybody would have supposed that he would certainly have been elected President, if not then, at least at the next campaign. Where is he now? [Laughter and applause.] Not what are his principles—not what is his position; but where is his body? [Renewed laughter.] Hardly a man knows; and if an accident should befall him, it would be weeks before the account of it would reach the public Press. [Applause.] And yet they tell us we should go into the election in this State upon the question of Lecompton or Anti-Lecompton—an issue past and dead. Every day I pass under a flag which says that William H. Alberson is the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Sheriff. What is he going to do about Lecompton if he gets in as Sheriff? [Vociferous laughter and applause.] Of course we will never know, because he will never get in. [Renewed laughter.] That issue is dead and past. It is just as sensible to go into an election in this State in regard to Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton, as it would be to run William Mogoan for Governor, instead of Erwin D. Morgan. [Applause.] One is just about as dead as the other. But let us see what there is of practical importance to us in these State and Congressional elections. We have an effort made here throughout this State to elect Seward members of Congress. These two parties—the American and the Seward parties—have been occupied throughout the whole Summer, as I should judge from the papers, and during the Fall, as I have had occasion to observe, not in discussing Kansas, not in discussing any of the great questions to which I have adverted, but in arguing the great question—How will you trade? [Laughter.] That has been the whole controversy, and they are engaged in it yet, and they will go all the way up to the polls, swapping jackets with each other. [Laughter.] But in this trade, Seward, of course, gets the best of the bargain. It is of vital importance to him to have the best of it. He thinks that the Presidential election may go into the next House of Representatives; and if they can start candidates enough in every State to divide the Democracy, possibly that may be so; and therefore, whatever else may happen, he insists upon having all the members of Congress. In this City, where the Seward Party does not number one-quarter of the white population—[laughter]—every member nominated by the united opposition is a Republican. Over in Brooklyn, where the same thing is true, the candidates are Republicans. Americans, of course, cannot be allowed to run. In Erie, under Fillmore's own nose, where the Americans outnumber the Republicans very largely, Mr. Seward has assigned to Mr. Fillmore the pleasant task of electing a Seward-Republican member to Congress, to cut his own throat. [Laughter and applause.] No wonder that Mr. Fillmore is troubled with sore eyes in consequence. [Renewed laughter.] What does Mr. Bagoos say in regard to this? He says:

"While an American might rejoice to represent his American brothers of New-York at the head-quarters of the Federal Government, and to give there a reason for the faith that is in him as a member of the American Party, that privilege is denied from the bitter and vindictive policy of the controlling men in the ranks of the Republican Party. Neither in this Congressional District, nor in any other in the City, and in but one other in the State, are members of the American Party allowed to be put in nomination for Congress by a united Opposition. Here, as at Syracuse, in the Republican State Convention, the bans of union are forbidden. The malign influence which directs the machinery of Party claims to rule or ruin, and intelligent and independent American citizens consent to have their minds and wishes crushed by some political Juggernaut who threatens to meet resistance to tyranny with the overthrow of his Party.

* * * * * * *

In other districts, from Erie County to the City of New-York, Americans may vote for Republicans, but not Republicans for Americans. The rule is to place 'none but Republicans on guard,' and to rule out all who are or have been Americans. If there is any worse slavery in America than submission to this tyranny in the Free States of the North, it would be difficult to point it out. It makes a man the mere plaything of a nest of political gamblers, who count the gains and losses of politics, not by the good or evil they may do to the State or country, but by the benefits or injuries they may bring upon themselves. I am happy, in this District, and out of it, to be counted by all such persons as a political enemy."

Now, there is a reason for all this. Mr. Brooks calls it the influence of the "one-man power." He says:

"It was this one-man power which threw Clay out of the National Convention in 1840; which killed him stone dead in New York in 1844, and which allows no man to be either President or Constable who does not live and move within the sphere of its power."

Our friend, Mr. Wren, of Albany, who will take anything that can answer the purpose of Governor Seward when he gets to Washington, up in the district above us, has chased down a bolting Democrat and made a candidate of him, in the Ninth District, of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland counties, and he was nominated at Tarrytown. Now, my friends, in the early history of the Republic, a great treason was developed at Tarrytown. [Continued applause.] And if the Democrats of Westchester will seize and search John B. Haskin, I shall be surprised if they do not find a pass from Seward in the heel of his boot. [Laughter and applause.] But, fellow-citizens, let us pass, for a few moments, to the consideration of the affairs of our State, and then I will give place to those whom you no doubt will hear with more pleasure than any extended remarks from me. When we met here last Fall, I undertook to show you—as I thought at the time, with some success, and, as the vote of the people in this State led me to suppose, with some sort of good impression upon them—that the policy of the party opposed to the Democracy in this State, the Seward party, in reference to our works of internal improvement, had always been attended with disaster to the State; that they had rolled up an enormous debt; that they had three times abandoned the public works; that they had never begun, and had never finished, a canal; and that it was the highest duty, therefore, of the friends of internal improvement, and the honor of the State, to expel them from power. And they did so last Fall, by a commanding majority, and in my humble judgment they will repeat that verdict more emphatically this time. [Applause.] I undertook to show that the policy of the Democratic Party, alluded to in your resolutions, by which the surplus revenues of the canals were to be appropriated to their enlargement and the completion of the new canals, would by this time, if faithfully carried out, and strictly applied, have completed the Erie Canal enlargement, the Oswego enlargement, the Genesee Valley Canal, and have paid the public debt, leaving us now entirely free from debt. It is susceptible of demonstration, taking the net amount of that surplus, and the actual cost of those works, we would have been, and really should have been, free from debt to-day; we should have two millions of revenue from the Canal to pay the general expenses of the State Government: we should have been able to reduce the tolls upon the Canals so that produce could be brought here at one-half of what it now costs, and have been left without any debt at this moment. But, instead of this, what do we find? A Canal debt of six-and-twenty millions of dollars against us; a general fund of four millions of dollars dissipated, and a debt of several millions of dollars to pay. The taxation is increasing day after day and year after year. The taxation of 1856 nearly doubled in 1857. Excuse me for a few moments, while I call your attention a little while to this matter of figures, because you and I, who do not hold offices, may some of us have to pay the taxes. And when this great party of Seward is asking to be restored to power, it is a little important to see what they have done in regard to the State finances. In 1856 the State tax upon the City of New-York was $511,740; in 1857 it was $1,171,276. For the entire State, the State tax in 1856 was $1,430,000; in 1857 it was $3,224,000: an increase in 1857 over 1856 of $1,791,611. But the Democratic Party is as celebrated for diminishing taxation, as this party of Seward is for increasing it. They got partial possession of the Government last year, and although there was a deficiency of $750,000, a debt created by this party of Seward, the State tax was reduced this year $721,000. This gives you an idea of the difference, in a few single years, in the administration of the two parties. The tax for the three years of 1855, 1856 and 1857 is as follows: That for 1855, was $1,400,000 merely for the expenses of the Government, independent of the taxes for other purposes: in 1856 it was $1,680,000, and in 1857 it was $1,858,000. Now look a little at the Democratic tax. In the year 1854 it was $909,000; in 1853 only $590,000; not much more than a quarter of the tax imposed by this honest, Freedom-loving party, called the Republican of the State of New-York. [Applause.] When they got the canals so nearly done that they thought they could see their way through, they said that $9,000,000 would finish them. They had those nine millions and have spent them; they had a million and a half more of premiums on the loan; they had three millions of tax, making $13,500,000 in all. And yet they have now $2,000,000 of work to do, and $2,000,000 of work which is still worse done but not paid for. Eighteen millions have been spent on the canals. I have detained you, gentlemen, for some time in reference to this dull detail of figures. I have shown you the extraordinary expenditures of this party. And where do you suppose all this money has gone? Do you think that it has gone into the canals? [Laughter.] Certainly not. It has gone into the canals of these men. ("Into their pockets.") Now let us hear what Simeon Draper says about it. On the 23d of September, 1858, about a month ago, he writes to a friend:

"The truth is we are no longer engaged in the fight you and I began 25 years ago. Political campaigns have turned into fights for pay. * * * * We are the mere tools of those whose business it is to make the most of power for other ends and for other objects."

Such is the testimony of Mr. Draper. But let me read to you the testimony of one of the men the Republicans have been trading with, one of the editors of the American *Statesman* of Albany, so late as the 7th of April, 1857, and with that extract I will relieve you from any further reading in regard to this most respectable Republican Party, and I beg you to bear in mind that this is the testimony of an opponent to the Democratic Party; not of a Democrat; not in the language of a Democrat. It is too flattering for me to use, but it is such as they choose to employ, and you shall have the benefit of it:

"The Hundred Days of the Spoliators.—The constitutional term of one hundred days has proved too short for the present intensely Republican Legislature, for although the hundred days have expired the session continues. All the schemes of villainy (we use the term in its broadest sense) and plunder have not yet been consummated, though heaven knows that not since legislatures came to be known among men has there been perpetrated so much dishonest legislation as within the last hundred days. It needs no prescience to discern that throughout all future time, till the records rot out, will the Legislature of 1857—in which the Republican Party, professing all the cardinal virtues, have almost undisputed power—stand out and be remembered as the Legislature of corruptionists. Schemes of personal aggrandizement have occupied their attention instead of questions relating to the general welfare, and the result is a plundered, bankrupt treasury, and unequaled taxation of the people. The revenues of a single year would not suffice to appease the avarice and villainy of Republicanism, for the appropriations already made (and heaven, or the other place, only knows what else they may yet do) will absorb the ordinary revenues of the State for two years to come! Such recklessness, such downright scoundrelism, was never before dreamed of. From the very first day the session opened, down to the last midnight hour, it has been one protracted assault upon the State treasury, as though the power that was given the Legislature was to be used to satisfy trumped up, dishonest claims, in giving success to conspiracies for private objects—doing everything and anything that the profligate leaders of an unscrupulous majority, backed by a totally depraved lobby, might invent. There has been no limit—there has been no conscience—there has been no honesty—Republicanism has been rampant. Its sway in both houses has been complete. Although probably nearly twice as many laws have been enacted as by any previous Legislature, yet excepting not to exceed six, the State would have been infinitely better off had they not been passed. There has been done so much that is utterly dishonest—so much not relieved by a single proper motive—so much that is had from design—so much that is pure villainy—that the people and the State might better have dispensed with all legislation for the year. The locusts of Egypt; the malaria of the Poisoned Valley; nothing known among men—certainly nothing in our past experience or dreamed of as possible under our system of Government—was ever more fatal to prosperity so contrary to right and justice as has been the legislation of the past hundred days. The session that is now about closing in infamy may well be termed the hundred days of the spoliators; and it would be in perfect consonance with all their previous acts, having exhausted their ingenuity and power for evil, were they to fire the Capitol at midnight, and amid the glare of conflagration, and with the desperadoes of the lobby, headed by Thurlow Weed still at their backs break open the vaults of the State Treasury and proceed to divide amongst themselves whatever could be found there.

We tell the reader, in all soberness, that this is not an exaggeration, but a picture that even falls of a full conception of the actual state of things at the capitol. It will be years before the State fully recovers from this advent of Republicanism, which may with entire truth be compared to the descent of the Goths and Vandals."

This is the picture of that party, drawn, as I told you, by an opponent of the Democratic Party. Now what do you suppose is the banner under which this party are rallying to the present election? Why, as I walk down from my lodgings to my office every morning I see a large transparency at No. 618 Broadway, and one or two ill-looking men with cigars half-burned out, and which do not seem to have been lighted for several days, and represent no doubt the fires in Kansas, and on their transparency is transcribed—"Republicans meet here: rally to the standard of principle and the support of honest men." [Laughter.] That is the banner under which they go into the election now. That is the banner under which the men, of whom I have just read you a description, expect to conquer the Democratic Party. Will they do it? [Cries of "No," "No."] The Democratic Party is notorious for the constancy with which it adheres to its principles and its men. Your Fremont may be defeated and cast aside. Your men of temporary expediency in the Opposition ranks may be used and thrown aside. But he who secures the confidence of the Democratic Party secures for all time their steady support. When Jefferson was defeated in 1796, was he abandoned? No: the Democrats rallied to his support in 1800 and made him President for two terms. When Jackson was defeated in 1824 was he abandoned? No: the Democrats rallied for him, elected him for two successive terms. When Bouck was defeated in 1840 was he dropped, as is the habit of the Republicans? No: the Democrats rallied in 1842 and put him in the gubernatorial chair. And so it will be in 1858. Amasa J. Parker was defeated in 1856, and he will be elected Governor in 1858. [Applause and cheers.] There is a broad distinction between the two parties in this respect. No man can pass any length of time in the service of the Republican Party in this State. They made John Young Governor. Weed got tired of him, and he was turned out. They made Hamilton Fish Governor. Weed got tired of him, and he was also turned out. So it was with Washington Hunt. So with Myron H. Clark. Governor Kino was not allowed to decline, but he must go into the Convention, when he was set aside. He was elected by accident, but they turned him adrift by design. [Laughter and applause.] The Democratic Party is an institution of the country. It is the glory and the pride of the man who is a Democrat to have it known during his life, and to have it remembered after his death. You who attended recently the dedication of the monument of our young friend, Lorenzo B. Shepard, [cheers,] will remember how his friends and his family inscribed upon his tomb, which is to stand defying the fingers of time and the storms of ages to come, that he was

Member of the Democratic General Committee.....1839
Chairman of Democratic General Committee.....1853
President of Democratic State Convention.....1850
Delegate to National Conventions of 1852 and 1856
Grand Sachem of Tammany Society.....1855 and 1856

Those are proud boasts to go down to posterity. Did you ever hear of an opponent of the Democratic Party that had any such thing inscribed upon his tomb? Did you ever hear of one, who did not, the moment his party was defeated, join the Democracy and swear that he never belonged to any other party in his life? [Laughter and applause.] It is the peculiarity and boast of the Democratic Party that, come weal or come woe, professing certain principles, belonging to a certain organization, knowing that that is the true exponent of the opinions of the people, that it must be through them that the history of the American Government is to be illustrated, under all circumstances and in all time to adhere to it. I am admonished, fellow-citizens, as I should have been before, that I ought to bring my remarks to a close. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] Let me say one word in you in conclusion. We have a great battle to fight in this State. Beyond all question, there is no doubt that it is the expiring effort of the Seward Party to put Governor Seward at the head of the Opposition to the Democracy. There is no doubt that there is an effort being made to carry this State, and if money and organization and effort will do it, it will be done. It is upon us, under peculiar circumstances, that this campaign falls. Other States—it is folly to disguise it—have to some extent suffered reverses. New-York, as we all know has heretofore leaned largely upon Pennsylvania. And we lost the honor of our victory by having it said that we were carried because Pennsylvania had led the way, and therefore the result was ascertained before we began. We are now to stand up in the North alone, and I mistake the spirit of the men here assembled, the history of the Democratic Party, if there can be any doubt of the result. The men who rallied in the support of Jefferson—the men who stood by Tompkins during the war of 1812—the men who stood by Jackson and his successor in the severe contests through which they passed—the men who stood by Silas Wright when others faltered and fell—[applause]—the stalwart Democracy of this metropolis, who were never called upon in a political contest when they failed to rally to the cry, will go forward now and do their part, pledging themselves here to each other, to harmony, to effort, and to union; pledging themselves to their brethren throughout the State that New-York shall be redeemed. [Applause and cheers.]

The Hon. John A. Dix was then introduced to the assembly, and was received with vociferous applause and cheers.

#### SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN A. DIX.

When the applause which followed Mr. Van Buren's address had subsided, the Hon. John A. Dix was introduced, and said:

Fellow-Citizens: We are assembled to ratify the nomination made by the regular Democratic Conventions, for State and County offices. The individuals selected are able, honest, and faithful men. Your candidate for Governor has talent, integrity, and experience. In the Legislature, in Congress, and on the Bench, he acquitted himself with credit; and if elected Governor, as I am confident he will be, he will discharge his duties ably and satisfactorily to the people of the State. I believe the other candidates are equally worthy of the positions for which they are nominated—those whom I know personally certainly are—and they are all entitled to our cordial and united support. Although we are here for that special purpose, we are here also for another purpose—an incidental one—to declare our confidence in the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and our determination to sustain it against all opponents, whoever or whatsoever they may be. [Applause.] It is not enough to declare our intention to support it. The declaration is to be carried out, here and everywhere else—in the canvass and at the ballot-box—in the face of the world and in our secret consultations with each other—by firm, efficient, persevering, and faithful action. This course is the only one befitting true Democrats and honest men. [Applause.] Though we are engaged in a local election, it is, from peculiar circumstances, scarcely less important than a canvass for the Presidency. It involves great national issues. It has an aspect and a bearing on the contest in which we are to be engaged, two years hence, for a Chief Magistrate of the Union, and it may be that the result now, so far as this State is concerned, will foreshadow the result then. For this reason, if for no other, we should go into the present election with all the force we can command. It is needless to say to you, fellow-citizens, that efforts have been made in quarters, where we had a right to look for better things, to embarrass the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, greatly to the prejudice of the public interest and to the peril of our ascendency as a party. I may say, I am sure, with the approbation of every Democrat here, that no Administration has in so short a time established a higher claim to a generous confidence and a hearty support. When Mr. Buchanan came into office, the country was rent by internal dissensions and the Government involved in angry disputes with foreign powers. In the brief period of eighteen months all this agitation at home and abroad has been effectually quieted; and this result is due pre-eminently to the calmness and steady conduct of the Executive. Calmness in the head of a Government soon works out its legitimate effects upon the country. Your own experience, fellow-citizens, standing as you do, if I may so express myself, at the very portals of the Atlantic, will readily suggest to your thoughts an analogy in familiar objects. No matter how violently the storm may rage, or how profoundly the great deep may be agitated, the moment the winds are stilled the waves begin to subside into their natural rest. It is the same in the political world. If a chief magistrate pursues quietly, and with a determination not to be thwarted, the great public ends he proposes, the country soon attains—no matter how much its quietude may have been disturbed—a corresponding freedom from excitement. Political agitators make but a feeble impression on the public mind, and those who have been accustomed to practice upon the fears of a timid Executive for selfish purposes, lose their calling—their occupation, like Othello's, is gone. These truths are strongly illustrated in the events of the last eighteen months. Throughout all the assaults and annoyances of the last session of Congress (and few Presidents have encountered more) Mr. Buchanan maintained an invincible imperturbability. I believe there was nothing more annoying to his opponents than this. What they desired above all things was, that he might lose his equanimity of temper. But they were disappointed. When his assailants were most clamorous, not a sound was heard in response from the Executive mansion. There were no signs of the perturbation which attends upon indecision and timid counsels. The calmness with which Mr. Buchanan met these and all other emergencies, both at home and abroad, communicated itself to the country, and the fixed determination he has shown to maintain, in our foreign relations, the right against the wrong has everywhere produced its natural effect. There will be no more attempts at intimidation within, and no more aggression from without. If the administration of Mr. Buchanan, through any calamity, were to terminate to-day, he would rank among the most able, patriotic and successful Presidents the country has ever had. Fillibusterism, Kansas agitation, the Mormon war, and the right of search, have all been disposed of; and we all know there is a moral power in success when it is seen to be the result of steadiness of purpose, which is the best of all safeguards against future wrong. [Loud applause.] Our opponents, if they were frank, would acknowledge the truth of what I say. Indeed, on most of these questions they admit his success, but they are silent as to the merit. They seem to act on the cautious principle I once heard advocated by a somewhat bigoted partisan—never to speak well of a political opponent until after his death. This want of frankness on their part causes no surprise on ours. We never ranked the candor of the Republican Party high—certainly not higher than their political integrity—and of this we have a very poor opinion. I do not speak of the great body of the Party—the majority of all parties are honest in intention—but speak of their leaders. We have no faith in their principles on any great question of public policy. They are unsound on finance, on expenditure, on the tariff, on the interpretation of constitutional law, and on the administration of political power. They are not only unsound, but they are heterogeneous in principle and material. It is a great good fortune for a free country to have two parties nearly equally balanced, standing upon distinct grounds, and proclaiming frankly and boldly the principles for which they contend. Such were the character and positions of the Democratic and Federal Parties from 1798 to 1817. The Federalists, though wrong, as we contend, on constitutional questions, were always frank, manly and decided. They watched their adversaries with unslumbering eyes, and they never failed to strike promptly and boldly whenever they thought they had discovered a weak point in our policy. This watchfulness, on our side, was the parent of vigilance and caution on the other; and I venture to say that no Government was ever more honestly, prudently, or carefully administered than ours under Jefferson and Madison during the sixteen years in our political history, when political feeling was most intense, and when parties were most distinctly marked in principle and action. Unfortunately, it is not so now. They feel the want of an opposition, guided by high purpose, and watching with all the vigilance which patriotism inspires for errors in our conduct. It is not well for a dominant party to have no principle of restraint except that which is contained in itself: for we know how prone the best men are to err. It would be far better for us and for the country if the Republican Party were as high-toned as the old Federal Party of 1798, and as eager to detect and expose all misuse of power. But I do not believe their leading men, with honorable exceptions, would have virtue enough to denounce corruption in their political opponents. If we were to commit an act of public plunder I doubt whether they could be relied on to expose it. They would prefer leaving the example unrebuked, in order to profit by it themselves, in case they should succeed in gaining possession of the Government. It is equally to be regretted that they are not united on any question excepting that of Slavery. Though they agree on this, they are discordant on all others. In one State they clamor for a high tariff. In another they are silent in regard to it, not because they are indifferent in all cases, but because they fear they may be losers by openly advocating it. It has, nevertheless, in the Republican ranks some strenuous opponents. In this Free-trade State, for instance, it is well known that the leading Republicans are high-tariff men; and yet, there is no concerted action in this direction. How could there be with such organs as the *Evening Post* and the *Tribune*—the one, (whatever may be said of its intolerance in other matters,) one of the soundest journals in the Union on all questions of finance, currency and commerce, and the other, as I sincerely think, the very unsoundest. The poets of the one and the philosophers of the other may coalesce as long as they have the Slavery question to unite them; yet they have no essential principle of cohesion, and they will separate as completely as oil and water the moment the movers of sectionalism cease stirring them together. These two journals are fair types of the party they represent; and it is a great misfortune for the country that it is so. [Applause.] It is still more unfortunate that there is a third party in the field—I mean the Americans. I always feel embarrassed, fellow-citizens, in undertaking to refer to them for any purpose. I have read their platforms and declarations of principle; and I must say, that excepting so far as they design to impose new restraints upon the naturalization of foreigners, I do not understand them, at least in any practical sense. In all other respects it seems to me they do not themselves understand very distinctly what they mean, or what they intend to do. They appear to have no fixed standard of faith by which their own orthodoxy may be tested. Notwithstanding this radical defect (and it is a very radical one—for what is any party worth without clear and well defined purposes?) they have two elements of respectability; 1st, the high character of some of their leading men, (Fillmore and Crittenden, for example unrebuked, in order to profit by it themselves, in case they should succeed in gaining possession of the Government. It is equally to be regretted that they are not united on any question excepting that of Slavery. Though they agree on this, they are discordant on all others. In one State they clamor for a high tariff. In another they are silent in regard to it, not because they are indifferent in all cases, but because they fear they may be losers by openly advocating it. It has, nevertheless, in the Republican ranks some strenuous opponents. In this Free-trade State, for instance, it is well known that the leading Republicans are high-tariff men; and yet, there is no concerted action in this direction. 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Why will they not be persuaded to make themselves more respectable by joining us, or add to the respectability of the Republican Party by going over to it? Either alternative would be preferable to a distinct organization. Triangular contests are always unprofitable; and the American Party ought to have too much self-respect to stand, as they do, like the Westchester cow-boys of the Revolution, between the two principal combatants, waging a piratical warfare against both.

With all this array of incongruous elements in opposition to Mr. Buchanan, there is but one question of policy, in regard to which his adversaries find fault with him—that is, the Kansas question; and yet no one of them—not even the most uncandid—will deny that, if his advice had been followed, Kansas would now, while I am speaking, have been in the Union as a sovereign State, with a constitution of her own choice. The people of that Territory organized a Convention at Lecompton, and through its agency formed a constitution. I do not hesitate to say that if the majority of the people had taken part in all the proceedings in the Territory from first to last in the formation of a constitution, they would have been able to shape it as they pleased. But under very bad advice they allowed the minority to act for the Territory. The constitution was sent to Mr. Buchanan, and, as in duty bound, he transmitted it to Congress. He recommended, as it had been framed in accordance with established usages, that it should be approved, and Kansas admitted into the Union at once as a State. A bill framed in conformity to his recommendation passed the Senate, but it was defeated in the House of Representatives by the Opposition, aided by the votes of a few Democrats, who were elected to support the Administration, and who are now acting openly with its enemies. Now, will any man deny, if Kansas had been admitted into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, that it would long ago have been superseded by one formed in accordance with the popular will? The people have, by a recent vote, rejected the propositions offered to them by the English bill, as it is called; and their refusal to accept them indicates clearly that the Lecompton Constitution would have been remodeled and made to conform to the wishes and opinions of the majority of the people. Who, then, are responsible for the existing condition of things? By whose act has Kansas been kept out of the Union? Not by Mr. Buchanan's. If his recommendation had been adopted, she would as I have already said, at this very moment have been in the Union with a constitution of her own choice. She has been kept out of the Union by the act of her professed friends. I do not inquire into their motives. I never impute motives to any man or set of men. Some of them may have desired to keep the question unsettled for political uses. But it is more charitable to suppose that they took a course which they knew would for the time keep Kansas out of the Union for

### The Proposed Constitutional Convention—A Radical Change of the Judiciary Not Required.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The subject of the proposed Convention to revise the Constitution of this State has not, I think, attracted sufficient of the public attention. I see you have occasionally called attention to it, and have thus provoked discussion. It is very questionable whether the time is not quite inauspicious for the holding of such Convention, and whether there is not danger of making things worse in the present temper of the factions and parties and of the people of this State. I send you some thoughts upon the present Judiciary System of this State, to aid in directing attention to that particular portion of the Constitution.

The election of Judges by the people is yet an experiment. It is too soon to declare it successful or a failure. It started off under most favorable circumstances. The members of the Bar, who are always conservative, and are, of course, the best judges of qualifications of their own members for the judicial office—together with a large portion of the best members of the great political parties, determined not to regard the office as purely political, but to vote for the best men in nomination. The first election for Judges, too, was held by itself, distinct from the general election; and the Judges then elected were doubtless, as a whole, as able a body of men as can serve the people of this State in the Judiciary department of Government or in any other. To those who can see no merit except at a distance, and who think that wisdom in this State or capacity for judicial duty died with Judges COWEN and MOSELEY, this may not be admitted. The change in the time of the election since made, making the election of Judges to take place at the general election, was doubtless unwise and calculated to mix up this nomination and election with the ordinary strife and scramble of a political party canvass. And such is and has been the growing tendency ever since the first election. That this is unfortunate for the Judge, and calculated to impair the just weight and influence of the judicial office, if it does not affect the integrity and independence of the Judiciary, can scarcely be denied.

While the Judges elected by the people under the present Constitution may not suffer in comparison with those appointed under the present or any former Constitution, there is no certainty that this state of things will so continue. The obvious tendency in respect to all elective officers in this State is and long has been to lower the standard of official character and qualification. But, however this may be, and whether the Judges be elected or appointed, the present judicial system, as a whole, is the best ever devised for this State. Assuming that the Code is to remain the law of the State, and that the system of practice and proceeding which it has introduced is to remain substantially unaltered, and that the law and equity powers are to remain united in the same tribunals, the system cannot be much improved. The Court of Appeals has fulfilled its purpose well. The business in that Court remains about as it was at its commencement. It has just about kept pace with the current business, aside from the old accumulations cast upon it from the old Court for the Correction of Errors. Let the Judges of this Court be reduced to five or six, and let them be elected or appointed from the State at large, and for a longer period, and have a more adequate compensation, in addition to their traveling or other expenses when away from home, so that they could extend the Sessions of the Court; and then let some more legislative restraint be put upon appeals, so as to stop frivolous appeals for more delay, and the business of that Court could be done up well, and kept done up sufficiently close for all practical purposes. The organization of the Supreme Court can scarcely be improved. A Court of original and general jurisdiction is an obvious necessity. The present Supreme Court meets this necessity, and at the same time, in the division and arrangements of its force, it secures to each part of the State all the advantages of a local Superior Court. Each of the eight Judicial Districts has four Judges of the Supreme Court residing within its limits, and exercising therein, chiefly, their judicial functions. If, instead of composing part of a Court of general and original jurisdiction for the whole State, these Judges were mere District Judges and held a mere local District Court, then we should have eight inferior Courts—like the Superior Court of this City or of Buffalo, or the Court of Common Pleas of this City. This would, obviously, depreciate their character, influence and consideration. Local Courts, though composed of eminent judges, never command the confidence and respect of the public in the same degree with the Superior Courts. They become inferior Courts in fact as well as in name.

So far as the Circuit Court, Oyer and Terminer, and Special Term business is concerned, it never has been done better in this State, or more to the satisfaction of the legal profession or of the public, than under the present system. Equity causes have been tried by a single Judge, like law cases, in the county where they originated, and where the parties and witnesses reside, and have been decided and disposed of much more promptly than under the former Constitution. The right of appeal from the Circuit and Special Terms, from one Judge to four, insures the prompt review of the cases in the locality, and without the employment of new counsel. This is a great relief and benefit to suitors, and a great advantage to the Bar. It makes better lawyers, and secures, on the whole, a better examination of the case. The legal profession in every court and in every district possess equal advantages in the argument and trial of their own causes and in appearing before the Court in bank. This is an advantage secured to the people and to the legal profession, under the present system, never before enjoyed under the previous Constitutions of this State.

The evil of a conflict of decision between the General Terms is slight and trifling compared with these advantages. It is far less, at the worst, than it would be between eight distinct Courts. The growing harmonious actions of the Judges, and the respect which they will be likely more and more to pay to the decisions of each other, as they get past the embarrassment of the Code, with the control of the Court of Appeals, will speedily remedy any seeming evil in this direction.

The great principles of law are the same, and will be recognized, declared and enforced generally in the same way by all the Judges. In England, there are three great Courts of the Common Law, besides the Courts of Chancery, and yet no serious evil is experienced from a conflict of decision. In this State, under the former Constitution we had eight local Courts of Equity, besides the Chancellor's Court, with local Courts in every county: a Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas and Marine Court in this City; yet no particular evil arose from conflict of decision. Over all these Courts we had a final Court of Review, and we have such Court now in the Court of Appeals. Nobody of an equal number of men can perform, within the same period of time, more judicial labor than the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State have within the last twelve years. That this labor has been well performed is evidenced by this fact, that not more than one case in five, carried to the Court of Appeals, has been reversed in in that Court. The ratio of reversals was not less in the old Court for the Correction of Errors.

The great mistake in the article of the Constitution relating to the Judiciary, was in tying up the Legislature so that no measure could be devised or lawfully enacted to relieve the Supreme Court of the great accumulation of business generally or in local cities. The vast increase of business, in that Court required some relief. The only relief now is through the aid of referees, to whom many causes are referred for trial which would or ought to be tried by the Court, if the time of the Judges was not so much employed in disposing of a class of business that might just as well be done in the County Courts. The Legislature should have power to confer such original jurisdiction upon the County Courts as it might deem proper. The County Courts are good Courts and well qualified generally to try all actions of assault and battery, libel, slander, false imprisonment, horse-trading causes, and many other actions involving small amounts, and which now take up a good portion of the time of the Circuits. In counties having 50,000 inhabitants and upwards, the County Courts should have original jurisdiction of all such cases, and of all causes at common law, to the amount, perhaps, of $500. With this relief, the Supreme Court, as now constituted, could do all the business of the State, except, perhaps, in this City, where doubtless more local courts or greater judicial force in the present courts is requisite.

CONSERVATIVE.

### An Uproar at Yale.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

YALE COLLEGE, N. H., Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

Observing in your issue of to-day an account of a College row in Amherst, doubtless appreciated by your readers, I thought that they might be also interested in some of the doings of our Sophomore Class of '61 in "Old Yale," the arena of so many miniature political contests. Be it known then, that during the customary persecution of last year, we meditated a terrible revenge upon our innocent successors, and have not been disappointed. The ordeal consists in a forcible entrance into the room of the unfortunate "green," about the small hours of the night, in smoking him out till he is completely subdued, and then taking him before the "Court of the Areopagus," and consigning him to awful punishment. I can assure you, from past experience, that the sound of their coming, "like the rushing of mighty waters," the "bangers" familiar in every "Yalensian," and lastly their hideous masks, are well calculated to terrify the boldest Freshman.

The Sophomore Societies Pi Theta, and Sigma Phi, are avowedly for this purpose. Well, the Faculty having been informed of the leaders in certain recent affairs of this kind, yesterday, in spite of a petition signed by us to the contrary, "*expelled unconditionally*" two of our fellows, youths of high promise and intellectual acquirements, without their usual "warning." Two Juniors have also been "*separated*." You will correctly suppose that so unprecedented an act has set the College world into a greater uproar than the "champion fight" in the world around us. "The burial of Euclid" by our class, soon forthcoming, will, doubtless, in consequence, be productive of unusual disturbances, and such student publications as the "Gallinipper" and "Meerschaum," soon recommence their satirical fire on *some* of the Faculty. Meanwhile,

"Nunquam patimur
fraenula Jovem ponere fulmina." P.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 26.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—The Calendar will not be called again for the remainder of the term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 383, 380, 474, 491 to 493, 534, 368, 538, 541, 561, 562, 579, 580, 581, 590, 595, 294, 346, 284, 292, 329, 461, 588, 599, 600 to 604, 606 to 608.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1671, 1631, 1081, 1787, 1583, 1705, 1529, 1767, 1619, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1797, 1799, 1803, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1822, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851. *Part II.*—Same as Monday. *Part III.*—Nos. 1052, 5000, 2338, 2284, 2322, 2324, 2330, 2332, 1782, 2001, 1518, 2230, 1634, 1892, 1704, 1706, 2250, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2372, 2374, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 25

Before Judge Betts.

This Court was opened to-day, and several parties who had been recently indicted were arraigned. George Williamson *alias* Young, Frederick Martinus, Cancento Nunari, (a woman,) Charles Howard and James W. Ryall, all charged with passing counterfeit money, pleaded not guilty.

Peter Fay, and five of the crew of the ship *Orient*—Fred Francis, John Stevenson and Henry Geraun—pleaded not guilty to the charge of revolt and riot on shipboard.

Oliver Brown, of ship *Emerald Isle*, and Mark Harrington and John Downes, of the steamer *Roanoke*, pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny on the high seas.

Jacob Williams, steward of the steamer *Star of the West*, pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon.

Antonio Furitno *alias* Moderica, pleaded guilty to a charge of counterfeiting United States coin.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Oct. 25.

Before Judge Woodruff.

*William Herbert, by his Guardian, vs. William E. Brockway.*—This was a suit for damages for injuries sustained from the bite of a dog. It was shown in the case that a portion of the boy's eyelid was bitten off, and the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $250.

### SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Mary H. Crane, &c., vs. J. W Crane.*—Motion to sequestrate the personal estate, &c., of the defendant, and appoint a receiver, granted, with $10 costs.

*Luther G. Laurence vs. Francis W. Hartley.*—Motion granted on judgment of all costs, and $10 costs of this motion. Judgment to stand as security.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Oct. 25.

Before Judge Brady.

*Kelly et al. vs. Baker et al.*—An assignment for the benefit of creditors, with or without preferences, made by one or more copartners without the concurrence, consent or authority of all, is absolutely void, (Wetter *vs.* Schieper, 6 Abb., 123,) and to this case, therefore, the only question presented is, whether the copartner making the assignment had the authority thereto. On that subject the papers on which this motion is made disclose the following letter from the dissenting partner written to his associate and received prior to the assignment:

NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

ADOLPH REYMAND, Esq.—*Sir:* I tried in every way to make some arrangement to prevent the failure of our concern, but being disappointed in my last hope, I could not bring myself to bear the disgrace of a failure. I became disheartened and in despair; so I concluded to abandon all to you to try to make a living by seeking my fortune in California or some other place; and some future day I hope to *return* with sufficient means to pay every debt we owe. Please tell all that we owe that they shall be paid every dollar with interest. I hope you may get some one to advance means to carry on the business prosperously.

I have lost, by loaning money on stock, notes, &c., some $20,600 and upward. I felt as if I did not care to live after having everything that I had worked hard to accumulate stripped from me. Hoping that you may get along without me, I subscribe myself, yours, &c.,

D. F. BAKER.

It will be perceived that Mr. Baker concluded to "abandon all" to his copartner and "to try to make a living by seeking his fortune in California or some other place." This language imports two operations of the mind, one investing his copartner with the whole of the copartnership effects, and the other a determination to seek a livelihood in a distant place and to yield all control over the partnership property. The partner thus invested by the surrender of his associate had power to dispose of the interest of that associate for the best general interest of both; and having made an assignment for the benefit of creditors without preference, no abuse of the power has taken place; and the assignment should not be disturbed, (Kemp *vs.* Cawley, 3 Duer;) where a power is conferred upon one of several partners to assign the partnership assets for the benefit of creditors, or such authority can be fairly and justly implied from facts and circumstances, or either, it will not be abrogated by courts of equity. There are, perhaps, in this case, circumstances which contribute much to show an intent on the part of Baker to grant his associate full power and authority to make a general distribution of the partnership effects; but I deem the letter referred to sufficient to uphold the assignment, and decline to allow the injunction. The motion will, therefore, be denied with costs.

*Borsdorff et al. vs. Brampson et. al.*—The discovery sought in this application is too general. A party has no right to a general examination of the books, papers and documents of an adversary, with a view to ascertain if something cannot be found therein which will possibly aid him. (Hoyt *vs.* American Exchange Bank, 1 Duer 652; Davis *vs.* Dunham *et al.*, 13 How, Pr. Rep. 425; McAllister *vs.* Pond *et al.*, 15 How, 299.) And see Brevoort *vs.* Warner, 8 How, Pr. Rep. 325, containing a review of the cases on this subject, and of the principles on which these applications are entertained. The plaintiffs desire to inspect and to take copies of all the books and papers of the late firm of Goldsmith & Gutman, of which the defendants are assignees, for the purpose of showing that Goldsmith & Gutman knew certain representations made by them at the time of a purchase of goods from the plaintiff were false. The defendants being assignees for the benefit of creditors, and having succeeded to the books, are in effect in *custodia legis*, the defendants being trustees, and subject to the control of the courts. Such being the case, I do not understand why they may not be compelled to produce the books at the trial, under a subpœna *duces tecum*, when the plaintiffs may examine them at length. I do not understand, either, why access to the books should be denied to a creditor, although it might be prudent, if not politic, in some instances, to prevent copious extracts from the business record of the assignees. The case of the Commercial Bank of Albany *vs.* Dunham (13 How. Pr. Rep. 541) shows that where the books and papers can be reached by subpœna, a discovery will not be ordered, nor is it required where an "indefinite search" seems to be the subject designed. This case presents, I think, a question differing from that involved in other cases and requiring, perhaps, a different rule. The charge is fraud, which it is alleged the books and papers of the defendants' assignors will clearly show, and fraud is often so subtle in its form that many combinations are necessarily employed to develop it. Great latitude must be allowed in its investigations, subject nevertheless to the established rules of law. If the plaintiff desires a statement of the amount of the capital of the firm named, as shown by the books, or any other distinct fact or facts specially stated, I think it would be proper to direct such discovery as would show it or them. As before suggested, however, this application is not for such a purpose, and the general rules which prevail on kindred petitions should not be abrogated unless some urgent necessity requires it. I think, therefore, that the application must be denied, with $10 costs, to abide event, and with liberty to the plaintiffs to renew the application on further or other papers, if so desired.

*Opdyke et al. vs. Tallmadge et al.*—In Putnam *vs.* Wise, 1 Hill, 240, it is said by Cowen, J., "If the defendant had taken the wheat tortiously, the owners, though but tenants in common, must all have joined in trover, or they might, according to the well known right of election in such cases, have brought assumpsit for goods sold and delivered." Again, in Cummings *vs.* Verce, 3 Hill, 282, it was held that where goods are tortiously taken, trover, trespass and assumpsit were concurrent remedies, and this seems to be the general impression of the profession. I have not been able, however, to find an express adjudication of the question in this State in McKnight *vs.* Dunlop, (4 Barb., Rep.,) Justice Paige, at page 42, upon the authority of several cases, asserts the right to maintain assumpsit where goods are tortiously taken to be confined to cases where the goods have been sold by the wrong doer. It is also said to be maintainable where money has been tortiously recovered or goods acquired by fraud, (1 vol. Chitty, pp. 113, 114.) A collection of cases in a note of the reporter to Putnam *vs.* Wise shows a conflict of cases on this subject, but proves the weight of authority in favor of the rule stated by Justice Paige. Assuming this rule to be correct, the question presented on this motion is not whether the plaintiffs have elected to bring trover, but whether on the facts set forth in the complaint they were entitled to judgment without application to the Court. I think that they were not. Their complaint is one for the conversion of property alleged to be of the value of $474 53, with a demand for judgment for that amount, the summons being one for a money demand on contract. There are no allegations of a sale and delivery of either, and no allegation that the property tortiously taken or illegally detained was sold by the defendants, which would be necessary, perhaps, if this were a case in which the plaintiffs would have the right to complain in that mode; nor is there any allegation that the tort is waived, nor any other averment altering the legal effect of allegations which show conversion of property only. It is true that there is a statement of value, but it is not conclusive. It goes only to the *quantum* of damages, and must be proved. (Conners *vs.* Weit, 2d Ed., Smith's Rep., 314.) The doctrine of the election of actions seems to be destroyed by the code, and the plaintiff must stand or fall by the facts averred as the basis of this action. If it appear by them that he is entitled to judgment, the manner of obtaining it depends upon the ceremonies prescribed by the statute and the rules of practice. The averments of the plaintiffs show that they are entitled to a judgment against the drafts, but not upon contract express or implied, and in such cases application to the Court for judgment must be made. The defendants' proceedings are, therefore, irregular and must be set aside, with liberty to amend the summons; and as the question is not free from difficulty, the defendants' costs, $10, must abide the event.

### Why is Tompkins Market Unfinished?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Can you inform the many anxious inquirers in the vicinity of Tompkins Market why it is that the work upon that building has ceased? There has been nothing done upon it for some time. There is certainly a lack of good management somewhere, the work lying idle such beautiful weather as we have had, with Winter fast approaching, and if the work is allowed to remain for a month or two longer, nothing can be done until next Spring.

The butchers and others who occupy the miserable shanties opposite have calculated upon getting in the new market this Winter, but it is impossible, and it will probably be a year from this coming Winter before they will be able to occupy it.

It is certainly a burning shame. Why, Sir, a good-sized building on the corner of Seventh-street, opposite the market, commenced by private enterprise in the month of May last, has been finished at least two months, while the *first* story of the market is not yet completed, and it was commenced one year ago last month. Who's to blame? Let the people know.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

### Interesting Reminiscence—Letter from Mr. Foresti to the Hon. D. E. Sickles.

The original of the following letter is published in the *Echo d' Italia* of this City. It derives additional interest from the recent decease of its gifted and distinguished author:

"GENOA, Thursday, July 22, 1858.

*To the Honorable D. E. Sickles:*

MY DEAR SIR: I write to you in the language of my native country, because it seems to me that in it I can better express my sentiments. I know, besides, that you know it sufficiently well to understand me, and that it must sound gratefully to the ear of one whose companion for life is the charming daughter of an Italian father.

I have obtained, at last, the Consulship to Genoa, chiefly through your influence, your unremitting, friendly and generous exertions. The good you have thus done me is great; because it is a testimony that, in the opinion of my American fellow-citizens, my early life was not without moral and political value; and because, it secures me, for at least some years, a modest independence; bringing me that rest from painful cares, to which, as an exile, I have been so many years a stranger.

These advantages suffice to fix the measure of my gratitude; but it becomes, if possible, still greater when I reflect upon the slender claims I had upon your friendship. We first knew each other through MAESTRO BAIOLI, and, although our acquaintance did not ripen into familiar and intimate habits, we saw enough of each other to learn that we had the same political tendencies, and that our public and private lives were regulated by the same maxims of honor.

On one occasion, especially, your sympathy for me was expressed in such a manner as to leave an impression upon my memory which time will not efface or weaken. At the dinner given to Senator DOUGLAS at the Astor House, in 1851, you extemporized an eloquent address to the distinguished guest, in which you were pleased to refer to my past career, to my cruel incarceration in the historical cells of Spielberg, my loss of estate by confiscation, and my exile. And thus, as a champion of liberty, and a martyr to its cause, you commended me to the consideration of the American people.

In pursuance of your friendly design, you used your influence with President PIERCE to procure for me the post I now hold, but at that time the Sardinian Government was opposed to my reception. Another President succeeded—an illustrious statesman, to whom you were attached by the strongest bonds of friendship—and again you exerted yourself to procure for the old persecuted prisoner of the Spielberg that favor and countenance from his adopted country which he would have sought in vain from the land of his nativity.

I owe you much, my dear Sir—I know it and feel it. I can only give you thanks. Accept them, and write to me that you do so. While to me from that distant American shore which I love so well. Or rather, come and see Italy, with your dear and lovely wife. With regards to all.

Believe me, yours affectionately,
M. FELIX FORESTI.

### Horrible Murder in Cincinnati.

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 22d.*

Another unprovoked, brutal and bloody murder has been committed in our city, and by one of the most notorious rowdies in our midst, who was once an inmate of the Penitentiary, and has time and again been confined, for violation of the laws, in the City Prison and the County Jail. The victim of the sanguinary assassin was a very quiet and amiable citizen.

JOHN L. MORTIMER, a resident of our city for five or six years, formerly a citizen of Pittsburg, Pa., and a native of Baltimore, Md., employed by DAVID MILLS, Jr., dealer in wines and liquors, No. 67 Walnut-street, was the victim; and AUGUSTUS WARD, a notorious Thirteenth Ward rowdy, is the murderer.

MORTIMER, who drove a wagon, and sold gingerbeer for the house by which he was employed, stopped in the afternoon at GEO. V. BUTZ's saloon, northwest corner of Hunt and Sycamore streets, and entered the house to deliver some of his bottles. While there he sat down with the proprietor and entered into conversation, which was interrupted by the entrance of WARD, who made some ill-natured remarks to the two men. BUTZ told him that, as no one was speaking to him, he would do well to keep quiet, which WARD failing to do, he was put out of the saloon by B. The rowdy came in again, and used very abusive language, and ran his hand into his pocket several times, which MORTIMER observing, said: "Don't draw a knife." BUTZ then arose and once more ejected WARD, who attempted to get in again, but was shut out by the proprietor. WARD then caught hold of an empty barrel as if to throw it through the window, when BUTZ told him to clear out or he would have him arrested, as he (W.) had given him (B.) a great deal of trouble, and had been expelled from the saloon some thirty or forty times before for disorderly and outrageous conduct.

BUTZ and WARD then resumed their conversation, but after a few minutes the former said he must go and see about his horse, standing in front of the saloon. He went out and found WARD standing on the opposite side of the street. W. spoke to M. in the most insolent and provoking manner, and dared him to fight; M. replied, "I know you have a knife," which W. denied, and said to the other, "You are a d—d cowardly son of a —— if you don't fight."

MORTIMER, as some state, then went toward WARD, but others affirm that the latter approached the former; but, at any rate, by some movement, M. slipped and fell while the two were apart. WARD immediately rushed upon him before he could rise, and drawing a dirk, the blade of which was about ten inches long, caught him by the hair of the head, and stabbed him in the back near the right shoulder. BUTZ by this time had come into the street, and seeing the two as if in collision, ran to pull WARD off, when W. made a blow at B., but missed, and then struck M. again in the leg near the knee. MORTIMER died in about five minutes. WARD then started and ran, B. and several others following, down Sycamore-street, and as he crossed the Miami Canal bridge, he threw his weapon into the canal. At the corner of Court and Sycamore he was overtaken and arrested.

## MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 32 | 53 | — | 85 |
| Flour, bbls | 22,074 | 2,646 | 960 | 25,680 |
| Meal, bbls | 503 | — | — | 503 |
| Meal, bags | 300 | — | — | 300 |
| Wheat, bushels | 97,785 | — | — | 97,785 |
| Corn, bushels | 90,080 | — | — | 90,080 |
| Rye, bushels | 4,061 | — | — | 4,061 |
| Barley, bushels | 24,563 | — | — | 24,563 |
| Oats, bushels | 10,807 | 430 | — | 11,237 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 736 | 954 | — | 954 |
| Whisky, bbls | 495 | 202 | — | 697 |

ASHES—Are quiet at former rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market presents no new feature. The near-by and local dealers are now the principal buyers from manufacturers. Stocks of desirable goods are light, and the production of new work progresses very slowly. For shipment, few inquiries have been made since our last, though some holders appear to be inclined to forward, on their own responsibility, supplies to San Francisco. We now quote the various styles, thus: Men's Thick and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Boys', 70c.@95c.; Youths', 45c. @75c.; Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $1 87½@$2 50; Boys', $1 25@$1 62½; Youths', 95c.@$1 30; Women's Calf, Goat and Enameled Boots, 90c.@$1 10; Misses', 70c.@80c.; Child's, 45c.@55c.; Women's Kip, Grain and Split Boots, 70c.@90c.; Misses', 60c.@70c.; Child's, 40c.@50c.; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 25 @$1 50; Ladies' Kid, Goat and Enameled Boots, $1 @$1 37½; Misses', 75c.@$1; Child's, 50c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters, 70c.@$1; Misses', 70c.@$1; Children's Fancy Shoes, 40c.@50c.; Men's India Rubbers, 80c.; Ladies', 60c.; Misses, 50c.; Children's, 40c. ₱ pair.

In Boston, last week, business was quite moderate, and prices were unchanged. Heavy Goods were most sought after. Manufacturers, being desirous to finish up for the season, are disposed to make some concessions to purchasers of large quantities. For California, some demand has prevailed, and some lots being shipped. The total quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House, for all ports, has been as follows:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| For the week, cases | 3,701 | 4,203 |
| Since Jan. 1 | 180,458 | 208,332 |
| Total | 184,159 | 212,535 |

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 100 bags Government Java at 14c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 12½c.@12¾c.; 150 Maracaibo at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 280 Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c., and 30 St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ lb., usual terms. The receipts during the week comprised 1,700 bags Santos, and 3,310 bags Bahia; total, 5,010 bags. Stock of Rio in first hands this evening, 6,972 bags. In Baltimore, last week, there were received 3,034 bags Rio; sold, 3,034 bags Rio at 10¾c.@12c., and a cargo of 3,500 bags to arrive, at 11c. ₱ lb. Stock there on Saturday last, 9,000 bags Rio.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at previous figures. Sales 1,900 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12¾; and other grades in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly, though steadily, for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The supply is ample, and holders are free sellers. The demand is moderate mainly for home use. Sales, 11,000 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl. | $3 00 | @$4 90 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 20 | @ 4 35 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 50 | @ 4 70 |
| Superfine Western | 4 20 | @ 4 40 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 65 | @ 4 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 45 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 20 | @ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00 | @ 5 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25 | @ 7 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25 | @ 8 00 |

Canadian is in moderate request at old prices; sales 580 bbls at $4 90@$5 25 for low to choice double extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at former rates; sales 1,300 bbls. at $4@@$4 80 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 10 @$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day, 1,000 boxes Raisins at $2 47 for Layer, and $2 15 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; proportionate rates for smaller packages. Receipts of Fruit from Sicily and Spain, recently, have been quite liberal.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, and somewhat unsettled in value. The demand is more active. Sales 45,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at 97½c.; good mixed Western, at $1 05; fair to good red Western, at $1 04@$1 05; choice white Southern, at $1 40; and prime to very choice red do., at $1 16@$1 20, ₱ bushel. Corn has been freely offered and purchased at easier prices. Sales 70,000 bushels, at 63c. for a small lot of inferior mixed Western; 64c. for heated do.; 64½c.@66c. for fair to choice do.; and 80c. for white Southern, ₱ bush. Rye is in demand at 68c.@70c., and is generally held at 72c.@74c. ₱ bushel. Barley is abundant and depressed. Sales 23,500 bushels very poor to choice State at 80c.@97½c. ₱ bushel. 6,000 bushels Barley Malt were reported sold at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at our revised quotations: Western at 46c.@49c.; Canada at 47½c. @49½c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@43c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—100 bales were sold in Boston at private bargain.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales to shippers at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales, in Boston, 300 bales Jute at $92 50@$95 per ton, 6 and 8 months; 9,062 bales Manila at 6½c. ₱ lb., 8 months; and 40 tons Russian Hemp Yaros at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

HIDES—Are inactive at old prices.

HOPS—Continue quiet at previous quotations. New, 10c.@15c.; Old, 4a.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is moderate, and prices are steady. The British schooner *Lavinia*, from Port George, N. S., arrived at this port on Saturday with a cargo of Pig Iron—the first importation of the kind from the Provinces. It is said to be superior to Scotch Pig.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37½c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@25c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Common, part to arrive, at $1 62½@$1 65 ₱ 310 lbs.; 250 bbls. No. 2, at $2 25, and some White and Pale within a range of from $5@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. The sales of Spirits of Turpentine amount to 500 bbls., chiefly at 5c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Continue quiet at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $16 56¼@$16 68¾ for old Mess; $16 75@$17 for uninspected Mess; $16@$16 12½ for thin Mess; $18 for Clear; $15 75 for Mess; $14 15@$14 20 for old Prime, and $14 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in stock request, including Hams, at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at old prices; 50,000 lbs. dry-salted City Cut Sides were sold at 7¾c. ₱ bbl. Lard has been freely offered at rather easier prices; yet it has been lightly dealt in; sales 379 bbls., in lots, at 10c.@10½c. for old; and 9¾c.@10c. new, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at old figures; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c. @21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., at $3 @$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston 471 bags Crude, at 8½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston 5,000 bushels Calcutta Linseed, part to arrive, at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ bushel, cash and 90 days, with interest.

SALT—Free sales have been reported on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has improved, and prices are quoted somewhat firmer. Sales 1,100 hhds. Cuba within a range of from 6c.@7c., and 58 hhds. Porto Rico at 6c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 200 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 10,000 bushels Corn, at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; 30 bales Rags, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 150 bales Tobacco, at 3-15d., and 50 tons Linseed Cake on private terms. For London: 100 cases Rhubarb, at 15s. ₱ ton, measurement, and 30 tons, dead weight, also, at 15s. A vessel (about 600 tons) was chartered from Charleston for Liverpool, Cotton, at 13-32d. ₱ lb.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


**THE GREAT WONDER**
**OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,**
**PROFESSOR WOOD'S**
**HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat:* "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from such a source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

*Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:*

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week, I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

**WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

**GALE, COIT & FISHER,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

**CABLE LUNCH,**
NO. 167 WILLIAM-ST.
Fish Chowder—Free Lunch TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 10 to 12. Mountaineers made at the bar.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P.

## DRY GOODS.

Our Magnificent Stock is distinguished for its
SPECIALITE in CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
SPECIALITE in SHAWLS,
SPECIALITE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FURS,
SPECIALITE in PARIS BONNETS and FRENCH MILLINERY.

In each of these special departments the proprietors feel satisfied that their stock surpasses, in elegance of taste, variety and price, any stock to be seen on this Continent.

LADIES are invited to visit our establishment freely, as the GREAT NOVELTIES we are continually presenting cannot be otherwise than generally attractive and interesting. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DOMESTICS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand Flannels of all the most approved make, viz.: Ballard Vale, Saxony, Shaker, and Welsh, In all widths.
Also, Sheeting and Shirting, Damask Table Linen, Towellings, Scotch and Russian Diaper, &c., &c.,
With a superior assortment of
DRAPERIES, QUILTS AND BLANKETS,
Purchased at late auction sales,
And will be sold very cheap.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

DRESS-TRIMMINGS.
THOMAS C. McRAE & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
LADIES' DRESS-TRIMMINGS, viz.:
Fringes, Cloak Tassels and Bindings, Buttons, Velvet Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Embroidery Silk, &c., &c.
TRIMMINGS MADE TO ORDER.
No. 382 Canal-st.

CHEAP CLOAKS! CHEAP RAGLANS!
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Beaver Raglans | $5 00 |
| Colored Beaver Raglans | 6 50 |
| Colored Beaver Raglans, fine quality | 8 00 |

Children's Raglans in great variety.
An assortment of Opera Cloaks on hand.

WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS.
DRY GOODS CIRCULAR
or
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Our exposition for the present week may be justly termed an event in the Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the Fabrics we offer, but the prices attached being in the aggregate full
40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
As an evidence of the fact,
WE OFFER THIS DAY
A LARGE INVOICE OF
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, New Styles,
AT ONE SHILLING per yard.
10,000 yards rich PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at One Shilling Per Yard.
Also,
Five Cases
SUPERB COLORED SILKS, new styles,
at 56 Cents Per Yard.
ROBES A VOLANTE,
ROBES A DOUBLE JUPE,
CHENE BAYADERE,
CAMRIELLE STRIPE,
AND BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.
OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT
presents new features this week in many new styles of LADIES' RAGLANS,
CIRCULARS, AND CLOAKS,
which we are enabled to sell at
LESS THAN THE MATERIALS COST.
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
we offer inducements to purchasers rarely met with in the city.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

A NEW AND
Complete assortment of
CLOAKS,
CIRCULARS,
SACKS WITH SLEEVES,
AND RAGLANS,
In elegant designs,
Will be offered for sale on
MONDAY, Oct. 25,
at the
NEW CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
No. 409 Canal-st.
Our stock, comprising all the novelties of the season, is assorted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 black Beavers, at | $4 50 |
| 300 black English Beavers, at | 6 00 to $8 00 |
| 200 black Felt Beavers, at | 5 00 to 8 00 |
| 400 black Trecot Beavers, at | 5 00 to 9 00 |
| 400 black English-Ribbed Beavers, at | 6 00 to 7 50 |
| 100 Double-faced Beavers, at | 5 00 to 8 00 |
| 100 Cadet-mixed Beavers, at | 7 00 to 8 00 |
| 200 Drab-Felt Beavers, at | 8 00 to 9 50 |
| 100 black Castor Beavers, at | 9 00 to 10 00 |
| 150 black Esquimaux Beavers, at | 12 00 to 16 00 |

FANCY-TRIMMED RAGLANS.
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes.
HENRY EDGERTON.

IMPORTERS' SALE.
No. 503 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS.
AT RETAIL,
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH VELVET MANTILLAS,
RICH VELVET TALMAS,
And
RICH CLOTH CLOAKS
Of
EVERY VARIETY, MANUFACTURED
By
THE CELEBRATED
PARISIAN ARTISTE,
JEAN DE LA MAIRE,
And offered at a great reduction from regular prices,
AT THE GREAT SALE,
No. 503 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Buildings.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

| | Per Yard. |
|---|---|
| VELVET Carpets | $1 25 to $1 50 |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets | 0 90 to 1 12½ |
| BRUSSELS Carpets | 1 12½ to 1 37½ |
| THREE-PLY Carpets | 0 95 to 1 05 |
| SUPER INGRAIN Carpets | 0 62½ to 0 75 |
| EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets | 0 45 to 0 55 |
| COMMON INGRAIN Carpets | 0 25 to 0 37½ |

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail,
GEO. E. L. HYATT.
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

LADIES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS, &c.
A choice selection of black, brown and mixed cloths, beautifully made and trimmed, at $3 50, $4, $4 50 and upwards.
LADIES' CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
In Drabs, Olives, Browns, Steel and Black, made and trimmed in a superior style, at $4 50, $5, $6 and up.
LADIES' BEAVER CLOTH RAGLANS.
In all the fashionable colors, elegantly made and trimmed at $6, $6 50, $7, $8 and up. We invite the ladies to inspect our present large stock. We guarantee our garments are as well made as any on Broadway or Canal-st., and our prices are full 40 per cent. lower.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery near Houston-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
A very choice stock of embroideries and laces, point lace sets, Honitons, &c., very cheap and good; real black lace edgings, Valencia edging, 1s. per yard, by the piece; black veils and Shetland wool, a fine assortment. The stock of infants' caps, medallions, handkerchiefs, basques, illusion and mourning goods well worth attention, and cheaper than at any other house. Ladies' dress caps and head-dresses.
RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!!
From auction just received:
100 pair 10-4 Union Blankets, at $2 75 a pair.
100 pair 12-4 Union Blankets, at $3, worth $4 25.
100 pair 11-4 all wool English Blankets, at $3 50 per pair.
100 pair 12-4 super super all wool Blankets, $4 50 per pair.
Now is the time to get Blankets cheap, before the cold weather.
W. K. PEYTON.
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING FOR AUTUMN,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The high reputation of the Bazaar for the style and make of its
BOYS' CLOTHING
is fully maintained by the beauty and elegance of Fall Stock for 1856.
THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
deserve the attention of parents.
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONFECTIONS FOR DAMES.
MADAME F. PINCHON
has opened a handsome assortment of
SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
Also some new Opera Cloaks.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Will be open on Monday morning, the 25th inst., a large stock of the newest styles of Trimmed Sleeves and Basques so much admired.

## DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Oct. 26,
A LARGE INVOICE OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Gents' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 50 per doz., worth $2 25.
Gents' all linen handkerchiefs, $2 25 per doz., worth $3 00.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs, $2 50 per doz., worth $3 25.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs, $3 per doz., worth $3 50.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs, $3 50 per doz., worth $4
Embroidered handkerchiefs,
Pineapple handkerchiefs.

BEAVER AND OTHER CLOTHS IN ALL SHADES
FOR LADIES' BASQUES AND CLOAKS.
A good assortment of the above
JUST RECEIVED
By BEEKMAN & Co.
No. 473 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
TWO THOUSAND PAIRS,
In new designs, and
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK LYONS VELVET,
In Super qualities,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
One block below St. Nicholas.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now selling their entire importation of
RICH PARIS RIBBONS
MUCH UNDER COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
MALTESE COLLARS.
Honiton Collars, $1 25; worth $2 50.
Maltese Collars from 50c. to $1 25.
WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS!
MOURNING GOODS!!
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
3,000 yards handsome Plaid Poplins, 25 cents.
4,500 yards 4-4 Striped and Plaid Popliuetts, 25 cents.
3,500 yards Chine Eugenie French Goods, 28 cents.
6,000 yards 6-4 Cuban Cloth, very dark, 56 cents.
4,000 yards Black and White de Laines, 12½ cents.
6,000 yards very fine and choice patterns, 18¾ cents.
5,500 yards Gingham de Chine, 10 cents.
1,500 yards French Calico Robes, $1 50 per robe.
N. B.—The best French Black Kid Gloves, 62½ cents per pair.
Please observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

LADIES' TRAVELING CLOAKS.
REDUCED TO $2 AND $3.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MOURNING BONNETS!
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!!
A very large and elegant assortment now open
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PICCOLOMINI OPERA CLOAKS.
An elegant article just introduced at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 509 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAMAGED GOODS.—A LARGE LOT OF French merinoes, assorted colors and qualities; printed merinoes, poil de chevres plaids, delaines, linens, table cloths, damasks, napkins, towels, crash, handkerchiefs, cloths, cassimeres, flannels, blankets, sheetings, and a general assortment of dry goods for sale at very low prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, for $1 31; thirteen springs, $1 50; sixteen springs, $2; children's four springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with eight springs for $8 per dozen; eleven springs, $11; and thirteen springs, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FAMILY SEWING.—FAMILIES WISHING sewing done upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine, will be waited upon by a lady, with excellent references, by addressing J. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
eing DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SOUTH.—MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTURers who may have outstanding claims or business of any kind that would be benefited by the personal supervision of a man of experience, will find it to their interest to address E. L. S., care Mr. Geo. Jones, *Times* Office. The advertiser goes South in November. First-class City reference given, and security for the faithful performance of all business intrusted to the advertiser's care.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale Crockery house in this City; a party having experience in the business, capital and a trade, will receive attention. Address, with particulars and references, B. C., Box No. 1,546 Post-Office. Communications strictly confidential.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED.—THE BUSIness has paid over $5,000 per annum for the past six years; $20,000 can be made this year by the help of an active partner; a man acquainted with farming preferred. Address C. H. STICKNEY, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN SUCCESSFUL OPeration, and may be increased by strict attention, now baking from 30 to 35 barrels per week and sold over the counter. Apply at No. 94 Murray-st., or on the premises No. 226 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE MECHANICAL business, the proprietor being compelled to retire in consequence of ill health. Inquire of W. D. PORTER, No. 6 City Hall-place.

## CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

## LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—CAME TO THE PREMISES, A BAY horse, on the 14th instant. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. If not taken away in ten days will be sold. R. N. MEIKLEHAN, Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I.

## REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS, SOME MALIcious person or persons having wantonly set fire to the house occupied by Engine Company No. 49, located on the east side of 4th-av., between 125th and 127th sts., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., the above Company will, on detection and conviction of such person or persons, pay the above reward, on application to the Foreman. By order of the Company.
E. W. GARDNER, Foreman.
JOHN KANSKI, Secretary.
HARLEM, Oct. 22, 1858.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM-BOOK marked 1857, in gilt, on cover, containing general memoranda of merchandise, and also a few letters, addressed to C. Hall. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at the Libby House, No. 58 Warren-st.

HIKA'S TOOTH-ACHE REMEDY.—This is really a certain remedy for the tooth-ache in the worst cases. It is perfectly simple and harmless. The cure is permanent. Sold by P. J. BUCKLEY, No. 345 Broome-st., and at wholesale and retail by H. HIKA, No. 80½ Prince-st. Price 25 cents; by mail ten three-cent stamps. Six boxes $1; half-gross $10; gross $18.

## POLITICAL.

MR. EDITOR: DEAR SIR.—WE SEE BY the Michigan papers that our old friend JOHN F. DRIGGS, formerly of this City, has been nominated by the people of his district, in his adopted State of Michigan, as a candidate for the Legislature, and we congratulate him as well as those who have put him in nomination; and, in common with hundreds of his old friends in the VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards of this City, shall rejoice at his election, as we donht not all will do where he now lives, when they shall know and appreciate him as we do.

JOHN E. MILLER,
WILLIAM STEVENS,
ASA STEVENS, Jr.,
CHAS. S. GOSS,
JAMES G. MOFFET,
JOHN A. LORD,
W. RYDER,
GILMAN & CONNOR,
THEODORE B. YOUNG,
JEREMIAH BESSON,
DR. EDW'D W. LOZIER.
JOHN C. RENNET,
JOHN DUNHEIM,
GEORGE COLON,
GEORGE STANCLIFF,
SMITH D. BELLOWS,
J. W. ALLEN.

VIIIth CONGRESSIONAL
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress:
JAMES FAIRMAN.

XIVth ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
GEORGE OPDYKE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
XIIth, XVIIIth, IXth, XXIst and XXIId WARDS.
FOR CONGRESS,
HORACE F. CLARK.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—You have long had the credit of being the most wealthy, moral and intelligent Ward in the City. You have had larger interests to be effected by the action of our rulers than any other Ward, yet it is well known that you have taken less interest than any other in the election of those rulers. Perhaps it has been because the candidates for office, which you have, by your apathy and indifference, left to politicians to select for you, have not met with your approval. You have now a candidate for Congress presented to you, in the person of ROBERT H. McCURDY, selected by the delegates of several conventions, because it was supposed he would be the most acceptable to your Ward, where he has resided for over twenty years, and is well known, and because it was thought he would not be opposed by the respectable and intelligent citizens of other portions of the Congressional District, where he is less known.

Now, gentlemen, will you sustain him? We do not ask if you will vote for him, for we know you will *if the weather is fair;* but we call upon you to make some sacrifice, if necessary, to aid his election in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, where many of you have business associations and can use your influence favorably. We call upon you to aid in circulating information among a class less favored than yourselves, and more easily misled by designing demagogues. If Mr. McCURDY is elected this time it will inaugurate a new era and be a good omen for the future; but if he is not, it will be, in a great measure, owing to your supineness; and you need not expect that another candidate will soon be presented to you by politicians, who will be a representative man of your Ward, one who possesses the qualifications he does. If you continue to leave your highest interests in the hands of speculative politicians, make no more complaints of unfaithfulness in your office-holders.
(Signed,) Several of the Committee of Nomination from the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.—EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A mass meeting of the Republicans will be held at Worth Monument, opposite Madison-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by DAVID D. FIELD, J. FAIRMAN, JOSEPH HOXIE, Hon. Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, Wm. H. FRY, BENJ. WOGDEN and others. Let all who are opposed to the present Administration attend. HENRY BEENEY,
J. S. MATHEWS, Secretary. Chairman.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. — WALBRIDGE MEETING TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The Hon. Daniel J. Dickinson and Fernando Wood will positively address the meeting to be held in the public square, corner of Franklin and West Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN RAY, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at Onderdonk's, No. 405 Grand-st., at 7½ P. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested. ENEAS ELLIOT,
HENRY C. BOYD, } Secretaries. President.
HENRY A. SMITH, }

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR Improving the Condition of the Poor, will hold their annual meeting in the Lecture-room of Rev. H. W. Beecher's Church, Cranberry-st., on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Reports will be presented and the officers elected for the coming year. Members of the Association, and the public, are invited to be present.
Per order. LUTHER EAMES, General Agent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—MRS. E. OAKES SMITH will read an Essay before the Union THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our Humanity.* The public are invited.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NORTH AMERICAN GRAND UNION D. OF T.—An adjourned session will be held in the Hall, No. 187 Bowery, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock. Representatives will please be punctual. By order.
MARY E. V. FORBES, T. S. S.

A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF Phœnix Lodge No. 15 are requested to be punctual in attendance on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 26, as business of importance is to be transacted.
W. CLUCHY, Secretary. S. R. THORN, W. Master.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WASHINGTON ILLUSTRATIONS.
Now Ready, neatly put up in a box, price $5,
ILLUSTRATIONS
TO
IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON,
(Designed for the Octavo Edition,)
Comprising
Eighty-five Superior Engravings on Steel,
and
Forty fine Wood Cuts.
These form a companion volume to the work in 4 volumes, or can be bound in their places.
Published for the Proprietor by
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 506 Broadway.

THE MINISTRY OF LIFE.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, WILL PUBLISH
In a few days,
(From early sheets,)
THE MINISTRY OF LIFE.
BY MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH,
Author of
"Ministering Children."
1 vol., 12mo, cloth.
The previous volume by this talented authoress, had a sale of over 50,000 copies in England.

THE NEW EDITION OF IRVING.
NOW READY.
The ALHAMBRA. With 2 Engravings on Steel.
The CONQUEST OF GRANADA, with Portrait of Isabella.
G. P. PUTNAM, Agent, No. 506 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER.—Third edition, just published, $6; Catalogue of Masonic Books, $1 25; Allyn's Ritual, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $1; Plato on the Soul, $1; Rochefocault's Maxims; Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, $1; Lacon $1 25. By remitting, the book will be sent by mail, postages prepaid. W. GOWANS, No. 65 Centre-st.

THE NORTHWESTERN QUARTERLY IS a valuable Magazine to those having an interest in the Northwestern States. It will be mailed to subscribers for $1 per year. Sample numbers sent to book agents for 25 cents. Address R. BLANCHARD, Chicago, Ill.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 20½ Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11½c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9½c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¾c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¼c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10½c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₰ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

WHAT CHEER HOP YEAST CAKES.—THE very best thing for making sweet and wholesome bread and buckwheat cakes. These cakes are made of pure dry hops, and are free of any deleterious matters. They keep for any length of time (in a dry place) in any climate, and are always ready for use. They are put up in one dozen packages (for 12 cents,) and in gross boxes ($1 25.) For sale at the following groceries, and at wholesale by
STEPH. WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.
Nos. 94, 107, 159, 247, 258, 321, 371, 9th-av.
Corner 22d-st., and corner 29th-st., and 10th-av.
Nos. 63, 125, 129, 162, 191, 196, 239, 288, 341, 352, 391, 425, 443, 467, 480 457, 547, 581, 597, 610, 737, corner 21st-st., corner 43d, corner 44th, corner 50th, corner 58th sts. and 8th-av.
Corner of 15th-st. and 7th-av.
Nos. 130, 229, 477, 518, 556, and corner 22d and 31st sts. and 6th-av.
Nos. 56, 74, 116, 103, 342, 355, 401, 441, and corners 86th, 125th sts. and 4th-av.
Nos. 1, 76, 95, 145, 143, 174, 263, 360, 457, 468, 630, 383, 1956, and corners of 27th, 50th, 59th, 120th, 125th, 122d, 91st sts. and 3d-av.
No. 541 2d-av.
Nos. 151, 162, 297, 323 1st-av.
Nos. 64, 143, 126, 177, 299, 325, 326, 330 Spring-st.
Nos. 132, 156, 376 Bowery.
Nos. 41, 720 Greenwich-st. and corner Jane-st.
Nos. 121, 299, 518, 549, 631 Hudson-st.
Nos. 118, 291, 299 Bleecker-st.
Nos. 254, 522, 554, 557 Grand-st.
Nos. 1, 38, 307, 702 Washington-st.
Nos. 637, 719, 985, 1003 Broadway.
Acker, Merrill & Co., Chambers-st., corner College-place.
Nos. 8, 52, 68, 56, 107, 197, South st.
Nos. 122, 126 Beekman-st.
Nos. 18 37 Carmine-st., No. 66 Irving-place.
No. 12 Fulton-st., No. 27 Coentes-slip.
No. 62 Vesey-st., No. 115 Wall-st.
Corner 27th-st. and Lexington-av., No. 33 Canal-st.
No. 114 Amity-st., No. 148 Prince st., No. 34 Moore-st.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.
BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.
The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.
The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.
The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.
In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.
The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.
Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.
MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE — REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for steeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers. M. MORSE,
J. H. WRIGHT.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE higher English branches, mathematics, book-keeping, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and German, desires an engagement. He could introduce some pupils; would purchase an interest in a good school. Address EXCELSIOR, *Times* Office, Box No. 220.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MRS. HEATH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 95 West 48th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils, with unsurpassed advantages. Dancing Class now forming for Masters and Misses. For Circulars, apply to the Principal.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1858.


### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Dying for Love—Neptune's Defeat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Hunchback—Tic Doloreux—Miller's Maid.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Rose of Sharon—Maniac Lover.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—The Infant Boy.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

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|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3 P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P.M. |

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Vigo*, which left Liverpool on the 13th inst., and the *Persia*, which left the same port on the 16th, are now about due. The former brings four days', and and the latter a week's later European advices.

Two lake steamers—the *America* and the *Ontario*—owned by Hugh Tyler, were chartered yesterday for the Paraguay Expedition, at $4,000 per month. They are to be fitted for sea at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard with all possible dispatch, and four hundred new hands will be taken on specially for the work. The Expedition now consists of fourteen vessels, which can navigate the Parana and Paraguay rivers as far as Assumption, and the frigates *Jamestown*, *Plymouth* and *Falmouth*, which are of too heavy draft to go up, but whose crews will be placed on board smaller vessels, at the mouth of the Paraguay. The fighting force of the Expedition will consist of three thousand men.

Our correspondence from Salt Lake City to the 25th of September, indicates that the Territory is in a quiet condition. A suit had been brought against Brigham Young by Mr. McNeill, for false imprisonment, with damages laid at $25,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has apprised the Collector at Rochester that bags of American manufacture, exported from the United States, filled with grain, may be returned empty free of duty; or if exported empty, are free of duty if imported filled.

Senator Seward addressed a very large Republican meeting at Rochester last night on National Politics. He dwelt chiefly upon the subject of Slavery and its tendencies, and the policy of the Republican party as contrasted with that of the Democratic.

There have been seven arrivals of vessels from Sicily and Spain since last Friday, bringing almost exclusively cargoes of raisins and almonds of the new crop. Other arrivals are daily expected from the same ports.

The jury in the case of Manley Locke, at Rochester, have returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, although the Court charged that such a verdict could not be rendered.

Before the Committee of the State Senate which has in charge the investigation of the Sanitary condition and requirements of the Metropolis, Dr. Isaac Wood, Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Batchelder and Dr. J. L. Phelps, gave their testimony on the subject in hand. It accorded generally with the testimony of the other physicians who have been examined.

Tammany Hall last night ratified the State and County nominations. The assemblage was large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by the Hon. John Van Buren, the Hon. John A. Dix, the Hon. John Kelly and others, and a series of resolutions ratifying the nominations and the Federal Administration, were adopted unanimously.

Yesterday morning there was the highest tide in the East and North Rivers that has been known for over eight years, owing, it is said, to the long prevalence of strong easterly winds, it being also about the full of the moon. Many cellars along the water fronts of both rivers were inundated, and considerable damage was done.

The first National Horse Fair of the Union Association opened yesterday, at the Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, L. I. The Exhibition is a good one, and it is expected that before it closes it will be better.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening and transacted a great deal of purely routine business, concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the appointment of polling places for the Election Districts, and referring to appropriate Committees a variety of reports as to the formation of sewers in various localities. Many papers were laid over. It was ordered that several piers be repaired. It was decided to remove sundry pumps, and petitions were received in favor of the appointment of new Commissioners of Deeds. A resolution to appropriate $15,000 to pay the expenses of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, was negatived by 14 to 6. A resolution to appropriate $50,000 for repairs to the City Hall, was negatived by 11 to 9. The motion to pay the President of each Board $500 for their services as Health Commissioners, was lost, but on reconsideration, laid on the table. The ordinance for the better regulation of hack-drivers was adopted. The Board adjourned to Thursday, when the question of licensing the City cars will be the special order.

A number of prominent members of the Fire Department have resolved to form an organization, and if possible, procure a steam fire-engine, to be used in this City. The company is to consist of 100 men, at least 50 of them to be exempt firemen, with a President and other officers at the head of the organization. The engine will be self-propelling, and will be kept ready for use at a moment's warning. The expense of keeping the steam on day and night will not, it is said, be much greater than that of the fires which are commonly kept burning in engine-houses to keep the valves from freezing. The engine-house will probably be somewhere between Bleecker and Fourteenth streets, near Broadway.

Quite a numerous audience assembled in the larger Chapel of the University last evening, to attend the ceremonies consequent upon the inauguration of the Law Department of that Institution. Dr. Ferris, the Chancellor of the University, gave a sketch of its past history, and introduced Judge T. W. Clerke, who delivered an inaugural discourse on the subject, "Legal Education, and the best method of rendering it effective."

The Coroner's inquisition in the case of James Stephens, charged with having poisoned his wife about a year ago, was concluded yesterday. Prof. Doremus submitted a lengthy and highly-interesting report of the chemical analysis of the body of the deceased, showing clearly that death was caused by arsenic. The Jury rendered a verdict to this effect, and Stephens was remanded to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. During his examination by the Coroner, (Connery,) after the rendition of the verdict, Stephens asserted that he had been foully dealt with in the examination, the Coroner having refused, as he says, to examine witnesses in his behalf whom he had requested him to examine. Mr. Connery was indignant at the imputation of unfairness put upon him, and immediately ordered the removal of the prisoner, before the latter had signed his examination, but afterwards recalled him. Stephens asserts his innocence and his ability to clear himself of the grave charge preferred against him.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit Room, pursuant to adjournment, Judge Balcom presiding. A Grand Jury, with Gabriel Mead, Esq., as Foreman, was impanneled. The Judge's charge referred mainly to the points which, by the statute, he was required to allude to. He moreover stated that the fact that many indictments were found without any just cause, was notorious; and that the facility with which indictments were found against innocent persons was a very great evil, inasmuch as it induced evil-minded persons to procure indictments for the purpose of injuring those they hated. In reference to the act to prevent intemperance, the Judge charged that the Grand Jury could find indictments against parties who sold adulterated liquors, or the materials for adulterating them, and drew the Jurors' attention to the fact that a merchant of this City advertises openly that he will sell to any one flavoring extracts to make pure spirits resemble any kind of genuine liquor. It was the duty of the Jury to indict such men, if they were brought before them. To-day, Dr. Cerr will be tried for manslaughter, in this Court.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. A resolution, offered by Alderman Douglass, to declare that the water contractors had forfeited their contract, was voted down by a vote of 11 ayes to 7 nays. On motion of Alderman Van Buskt, the Corporation Counselor was directed to notify the City Railroad Company that unless immediate action be taken to lay the rails on Flatbush-avenue, that he will at once proceed to commence legal proceedings with a view to declare void the franchise. The Counselor is also directed to report what action, if any, he has taken under a former resolution of the Board to the same effect. The list of polling places was made out, and the vacancies in the office of Inspectors of Election filled by the Aldermen. After which the Board adjourned.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales, at previous prices. Flour was in moderate demand, and was steady. Wheat and Corn were plenty, cheaper, and, consequently, brisker. Provisions and Sugars attracted more attention. Hay, Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow were in fair request. Freights were firm, but not active.

### The Mexican Problem.

A political canvass in Mexico is attended with several peculiarities that seem to distinguish it from the conduct of the same business here. The candidates take the field in no metaphorical sense. Their devices are not merely abstract sentiments, or threadbare and thrown-away principles. Their assertions are eminently practical, so much so indeed, that those who vindicate them hasten, the moment they are uttered, to promulgate them in the forum of arms. Balls, not ballots, decide the election. And when it is decided, the victor is quite apt to be inaugurated at the cannon's mouth, and presently after dismissed at the point of the bayonet. The only party to contests of this bellicose sort, who has reason to felicitate himself upon the result, is the party beaten; he may select his own place of exile, and stand a feeble chance of dying somewhere quietly in his bed, if not in his native country.

One of these electioneering crises has just been brought to a violent end. At Ahualulco, not far from San Luis Potosi, the Constitutional army of Vidaurri was attacked, on the 25th of September, by the Centralists, under Miramon. The action was an obstinate one. It lasted until the 29th, when it terminated in favor of the Zuloaga faction. Vidaurri appears to have fled from the field some time before the end of the fight. A dispatch from him, dated at a point forty miles from the scene of conflict, yet written on the 29th, communicates the tidings of the reverse to the Governor of Coahuila, overstating, as later advices show, the extent of damage, and assuming a tone needlessly despondent. It was probably this first hasty report that gave the sum of the Constitutionalists killed at five hundred, and the prisoners at two thousand. It seems that the number killed was but trifling—a fortunate characteristic of Mexican warfare—the prisoners a mere handful; and that but a portion of the artillery and munitions had fallen into the hands of Miramon. It was doubtless this better news that brought Vidaurri back to the main body of his troops, who held their own at La Parada, within call of Potosi. Here he has since maintained his position, notwithstanding the repeated assaults of the Zuloagists, awaiting reinforcements, which are said to be on the way from Guadalajara and Tampico. As further additions to the strength of Miramon appear to be out of the question, in the exhausted financial condition of his party, the odds seem to be in favor of the eventual success of his antagonists. And here is a new crisis in Mexican affairs.

At the same moment a crisis of no slight import is notable in their foreign affairs. From Paris comes the information that a French fleet has been ordered to the Mexican coast to protect the subjects of the Empire. The Spanish expedition is rapidly preparing to sail from Cadiz with hostile designs upon Vera Cruz and Tampico, by way of vengeance for wrongs done to subjects of her Catholic Majesty. The moment is doubtless chosen with reference to the fact that both those ports are just now rank in their Constitutionalism, and a blow opportunely struck will at once vindicate Spanish honor, and do service to the flagging cause of the Church and Centralism. The action of the British Government upon the protest of the English resident at the City of Mexico is still undivulged, but it will hardly fall short of the French and Spanish reclamations in vigor.

It is remarkable, that with the most tenable grounds of complaint, the United States, the power most profoundly interested in the fate of Mexico, is the only one that witnesses this desperate state of affairs with indifference. Was it not Lord Palmerston who denied that we had a foreign policy? Certainly if that convenient guide in cases of difficulty have existence, it cannot be employed too speedily to the present case. There is no doubt that the secret object of the Spanish demonstration is to restore the ascendency of Spanish influence in the person of Santa Anna. With the success of Miramon the project ceases to be impracticable, and if that success be followed up, Santa Anna, supported by a Spanish fleet, will doubtless return and resume his Anti-American domination. His agents are now busy at the city of Mexico. We can only look to the triumph of the Constitutionalists to prevent this serious evil; and yet we can hardly see how it is to avert the other, namely, the pressure of foreign reclamations upon a treasury worse than bankrupt. Perhaps some of those who denounce the idea of American intervention may have some other and better solvent for this confused question.

Partino Advice.—Governor J. W. Denver, of Kansas, upon resigning his office, improves the occasion by offering some suggestions to the people of that Territory. Among other things he advises them not to be in haste about establishing a State Government. The Territory, he says, has no money, not a dollar—but, on the contrary, labors under a heavy debt, and is, therefore, in no condition to incur the expense of a State organization.

Governor Denver indicates the direction in which the real interest of Kansas lies. She is now beyond the reach of outside interference. Her *status* as a free community is unalterable. The causes, therefore, which have impelled her to seek immediate admission into the Union no longer exist. What her people require is three or four years of industrious application to agriculture, without political disturbances or oppressive taxation. Doubtless such a condition would best suit the masses. But ambitious men who hope to be Senators, Representatives, Governors and Judges, will think differently, and accordingly we shall see a successful application for the admission of Kansas at the approaching session of Congress. The application will be virtually unresisted. Mr. Keitt and a few like him may indeed insist on a strict fulfillment of the English-Lecompton bond, but the Administration has been taught that it is madness to oppose the sentiment of the North on that question. Mr. Buchanan, if he be wise, will decline still further to increase the dangerous power of Douglas. When Kansas knocks at the door no Northern voice will dare bid her stand back. Nor will the South itself be unanimous in an attempt to repulse her. Half the region beyond Mason and Dixon's line already sympathizes openly with Douglas in his war against the President on this very question.

### The Haskin Fight.

The Westchester District absorbs a large share of political attention just at present. The point at issue seems to be whether Mr. Haskin shall go back to Congress or not. The party which elected him two years ago is now the only one from which he has anything to fear. Its leaders have decreed his political extinction. He has been guilty of that deadliest of all political sins—independence. He had the audacity, as member of Congress, to act for himself, instead of merely registering the edicts of the President. He voted against the Lecompton swindle, after Mr. Buchanan had determined that the Lecompton swindle was pure Democracy. He was one of the Douglas recusants—one of the boldest, most determined and unswerving of them all. He had pledged himself to his constituents in the canvas not to attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas against the will of her inhabitants, but to consult their will and conform to their wishes. Mr. Buchanan had done the same thing and given the same pledges; but he found it convenient to repudiate the obligation and refuse to fulfill his engagement. Mr. Haskin did not. He adhered to his position, fulfilled his promises, and voted against Lecompton. We venture to say that there are not ten intelligent men in his district who will say, or who think, that he did wrong,—or who do not believe that he acted for the public good and in strict accordance with justice and right. But he violated the obligations of Party discipline. He refused to permit the Party to dictate the votes he should give. He declined to link his personal identity, and to merge his official responsibility, in the President of the United States. He considered that he had duties, responsibilities, obligations, and rights, as well as the President,—that his official oath was as binding as the President's,—and that every consideration of personal manliness, as well as of political duty, required him to act upon his own judgment and his own conviction of the public good. For this offence he now encounters the bitter opposition of the subalterns of the Power which he braved, and of that active and rather numerous class of politicians whose only conception of political duty consists in support of "regular nominations."

This alone would commend him thoroughly to our support. It is a positive luxury, in these days of degenerate and degrading servility, to find a man before the people who is something more than the slave of Party, or the tool of Power. We have often expressed our belief that the tyranny of Party in this country is the great evil from which the country has most to fear. It is rapidly driving everything like independence from our public councils, and manliness from our public men. It is this which has banished our best men from public life, and given the power of the Government into the hands of the weak, the timid, and the corrupt. Strong men will not take office, if they are to be merely the tools of their Party leaders,—and Party leaders will not have them on any other terms. No tyrant likes to have able men about him,—for they do not readily become the instruments of his will;—and Party machinery in this country is rapidly becoming as arbitrary and as absolute in its tyranny, as any Emperor or Czar in Europe. We welcome every protest against this downward tendency of the times, as among the most promising signs of the political horizon. We rejoice to see the indications thus afforded, that there are still public men who do not cringe to power, or abase themselves at the dictation of Party leaders. We trust there is still virtue enough left among the people to assure these men that independence and a manly consistency still hold rank as cardinal political virtues.

But Mr. Haskin has earned the support of his constituents by other equally manly efforts in the public service. His exposure of the enormous frauds involved in the purchase of Willett's Point by agents of the War Department, was equally creditable and effective. In this, as in his opposition to Lecompton, he braved the whole power of the Administration and encountered its most virulent assaults. No man who remembers the history of that affair, doubts that the public treasury was robbed of enormous sums of money in that transaction,—either through the connivance, or the equally culpable ignorance, of the direct agents of the Government at Washington. The Administration party as a general thing regarded it as a sacred duty to endeavor to cover up the details of the business, and screen its official leaders and representatives from the censure which their exposure could not fail to induce. Party fealty required such a course. Mr. Haskin disregarded all such assumed obligations, and did all in his power to expose the fraud and drag the parties involved in it to the punishment of public scorn. This is among the gravest of his offences against the tyranny of Party: and it is also among the best and worthiest of his titles to public applause.

It is highly creditable to the people of his District that Mr. Haskin encounters no real spontaneous opposition from the people themselves. The movement against him is purely spasmodic and artificial. If the Custom-house agents and Party wire-pullers had left the whole thing alone he would have been reëlected by an immense majority. But the Lecompton Democrats, under official inspiration, have nominated a man of character, substance and position against him, and by this unwonted act have testified the extent of their anxiety for his defeat. They have also succeeded in bringing forward another candidate under the American flag, in the hope of thus diverting votes that would otherwise be given to Mr. Haskin. What the effect of these manœuvres will be, it is useless as well as impossible to predict. They may defeat him—and if they do it will by no means be the first time that the intolerant tyranny of party has asserted its supremacy.

Incarnate Devils.—At our last election the Hon. John Cochrane, to show his fidelity to his party, uttered the shocking sentiment that he would vote for a devil incarnate if he were the regular candidate of Tammany Hall. But his example has not had much effect upon his party, for since then there have been fearful defalcations in the Democratic ranks, and a growing spirit of independence has been manifested in the very heart of old Tammany. The devil-incarnate principle, so boldly avowed by Mr. Cochrane, has found small favor among his colleagues. There have never been so many splits, divisions and independent movements among the Democracy of New-York, since the party was organized, as there are at the present time. Regular nominations have become a regular farce.

### The State Judiciary.

A legal correspondent, to whose communication we give place this morning, expresses himself strongly opposed to any radical change in the framework and machinery of our present judicial system. He thinks that the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court have done as much work as could have been reasonably demanded of them, and done it as well; that at no period of the history of the State have causes been tried more promptly and satisfactorily; and, in short, that the Constitutional Convention, if we are to have one next year, will do well not to interfere largely with the Courts as now constituted, for fear that harm instead of good might ensue. At the same time he admits that certain alterations would be beneficial. The restriction upon the power of the Legislature, which prevents it from conferring original jurisdiction upon the County Courts, he would have removed, so that those tribunals might relieve the higher Courts of a share of their business. This strikes us as a good suggestion. He allows also that the choice of Judges at the same time with that of political officers is bad, as necessarily involving the Judiciary in partisan strife, and possibly affecting its independence and integrity. As a remedy, he purposes to return to the mode adopted at the first election of Judges after the adoption of the present Constitution, when they were chosen at a special instead of a general election. Yet this cure would be but partial, for Judges were on that occasion nominated by party Conventions and supported as party men.

Our correspondent is unquestionably so far correct, as that no reconstruction of the Courts can enable them to dispose of the great and growing business of this community without labor and time. The expectations indulged in 1846 of a legal millennium as the result of the changes then effected, have not been realized. Those anticipations were sanguine and unreasonable, as must be all hope of a time when litigation shall be otherwise than vexatiously tedious and ruinously expensive.

### One More Unfortunate.

When Mr. Richard Barry, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, committed the offence for which he was sentenced on Saturday in the Court of Sessions, the account of it published in our columns was extracted into the London papers, and appended thereto were editorial exclamations of surprise that we should have given such a story to the world without note or comment. Foreign journalists do not seem to be aware that so many extraordinary occurrences of the same sort are constantly taking place in this City, that we are obliged to husband our expressions of astonishment, or else we should have none left in case Mr. William Mulligan should give two black eyes to a Judge of the Supreme Court, or Judge Russell should act as bottle-holder at a battle for "the championship."

People who live under the pugilistic *régime* must not be too lavish of their exclamations of surprise. Prize-fighters and their friends are constantly employed in the preparation of the most charming little "coups," and it would be treating them shamefully not to have in reserve some means of indicating superlative astonishment.

We confess, however, that we do think the case of Mr. Barry would have called for more wonderment than we have bestowed on it, if we had not wished to save the credit of our Courts by maintaining silence until the oracles of the land had spoken. If, for instance, the peccant School Commissioner had been brought up before Judge Russell and had received from that eminent magistrate a touching address, intended to soothe the culprit's feelings by reminding him of the many extenuating circumstances attendant on the commission of the crime, and had then been mulcted in the sum of $100, we should have felt either that we had been very foolish in considering the affair very serious, or the Judge very remiss in his duty, in treating it so lightly. Either conclusion would have caused scandal, so we held our tongue.

Now that the affair has ended in Mr. Barry's being consigned most righteously to the Penitentiary for four months, we may express our very great satisfaction and thankfulness at the Recorder's decision. That a man invested by the people with the superintendence of the education of the children of the State should, in the first place, publicly frequent a house of ill-fame of the worst character, and, on being robbed therein, instead of complaining to the police, go out, collect a mob, and return and beat the proprietor of the den, on mere suspicion, in a most brutal manner, was bad enough; but it would have been far worse, if he had got off with the payment of a small fine, as we had every reason to expect. It is very sad indeed that we should have to clap our hands in triumph over the condemnation of such an offender to the Penitentiary; but the world knows how easily men like Barry have hitherto secured impunity for their crimes in this City. Recorder Barnard seems to be determined to do his duty manfully, and we thank him for it most sincerely. If he only adheres to his present course, though he may earn the malice of the pimps, pugilists, thieves, and Short Boys, and not improbably be turned out of office by their instrumentality, at the expiration of his term, he will have earned the highest character on earth—that of an upright Judge—and with it the gratitude and respect of every decent man in the State. He will, moreover, have done more for the comfort and happiness of his fellow citizens, and more for the credit of the City throughout the world, than if he had won a battle. Our real heroes in our present unhappy condition, are those who aid in sending our scoundrels to jail and in bringing our assassins to the gallows. The corruption of the Judiciary and the inefficiency of the laws are worse evils than a foreign invasion, because they are the precursors of national decline, and sap the very foundations of honor and morality. The fact which the Recorder revealed in passing sentence on Barry, that he had had from one hundred to one hundred and fifty applications from "prominent men" in this City, to induce him to turn the fellow loose on society unpunished, is a painful proof of the disjointed state of the times. One hundred "prominent men" are to be found in New-York to ask a criminal judge to discharge a School Commissioner guilty, by his own confession, of heading a gang in the night in brutally assaulting a low brothel-keeper in whose house he had been robbed, with a nominal punishment. This is the example we set to the rising generation, and this is the public spirit we flaunt in the eyes of mankind. We think judges who are pestered with applications of this sort should publish the names of the "prominent" sympathizers with criminals, who endeavor to dissuade them from doing their duty.

### High Tides—Piers and Cellars Flooded.

Owing to the long and strong prevalence of easterly winds, (so say the Pilots,) and to the concurrence of the full moon "just about these days," according to the New-London Almanac, there was yesterday one of the fullest tides that has occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, certainly since 1650. The official time of high water was 10 o'clock and 11 minutes, but by 9:45 A.M. the tide in the East River was level with the top of several of the piers. At 10, the outer end of the Fulton Market pier was fourteen inches submerged, the carts being hub deep. Some casks and other goods left for shipment were well soaked. Several other piers were overflowed. On pier No. 14 there were some crates which were partially wet. A large number of the cellars not cemented were filled with water from one to three feet deep. Mr. Gillette, No. 40 South-street, ships' cabooses, iron and copper ware, had his stock considerably damaged. The water was three feet deep, overflowing many valuable articles. The dining-saloon and bar-room kept by H. C. Springer, under the Old Slip Market, was completely drowned out. His bar-keeper sat upon the bar, calling upon his customers, who stood lugubriously looking in at the door, "Come in old fellers, if you want yer bitters this mornin' you'll have to wade for 'em."

Mr. Halloran, who sells clothes, hats, and shoes at No. 39 South-street, was washed out. His stock was somewhat damaged, and business put back for a season. Mr. Peaar, cooper, at No. 28 South-street, also had his cellar floor washed, and business stopped. Damage trifling.

At the corner of Coenties-slip and South-street, the tide washed into the street, and a small quantity of flour was slightly wet. It was removed to higher and dryer quarters. About 100 barrels of potatoes were half submerged on bulkhead between piers Nos. 4 and 5. Cartmen who have been fourteen years engaged upon these docks say they never saw the river so high before.

Washington and Greenwich streets were all more or less flooded, some cellars on the two latter streets being occupied by families gave them somewhat the appearance of May-day. In most of the cellars goods were stored that are not liable to damage by water, such as iron, molasses, pitch, pork, &c,

The cellars up Broad-street as far as Beaver were flooded. The most serious losses reported were those of Coddington & Co., of No. 76 Beaver-st., on zinc, &c.; J. Carmer & Co., No. 67 Broad-street, metals: Herkimer & Lataaop, No. 107 Broad-street, on flour; Hoyt and Austin, No. 116 Broad-street, flour. At Peck-slip the tide was across South-street, covering the railroad track. The floor of our ship-news office at Whitehall-slip was under water.

The rails were, of course, also drowned out all along the dock, and dogs, men and boys were busy with teeth and clubs to finish them as they escaped from their deluged nests. Large numbers lost their lives. Upon the North River the piers and cellars were not so much affected by the flood. Some coopers'-shops, and pump and block makers, who occupied basements, were partially overflowed. At the foot of Robinson-street, the water flowing across West-street, and some of the vegetable dealers in Washington Market had a portion of their stock wet by the rising tide. At 11 o'clock the water began to subside, greatly to the relief of those who live on the water levee of both the East and North Rivers.

Last night the tide rose to about the same height, but the precautions of the day prevented any further damage.

The tide on the Jersey shore was higher than it has been known to be for many years, and set back into the sewers in Jersey City so as to flood basements several blocks from the ferries. The tow-path of the Morris Canal was two feet under water the whole distance of the bay.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Piccolomini's third appearance last evening was attended by an audience scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of the first night. The fascinating little lady grows on the public, and will evidently maintain her position. The opera was admirably given in every respect—as well as any work of art need be given. Mr. Ullman is fairly entitled to public consideration, not only for the energy he displays in securing the best of artists, but for the elaborate way in which he produces his operas. It is a treat to see a work completely presented in every respect, like the "Traviata."

Broadway Theatre.—A very lively and competent actress, Miss Fanny Morant, made her appearance at this house last evening with deserved success. Miss Morant possesses much versatility, and plays in protean pieces, assuming a variety of characters with more or less happiness. Such pieces are not fair tests of actual dramatic ability, although they are calculated to draw forth the native talent of the artist. Miss Morant seems to be a dashing, well-informed, sprightly actress, and will undoubtedly make her way with the public. The house was very well attended.

Concert.—Miss Fanny Dean gives a concert to-night (her first public concert) at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Messrs. W. H. Cooke, E. Mollenhauer, L. Shreiber and Y. T. Evans.

### Personal.

A Moldavian Jew, Israel Benjamin, is preparing for a journey through Affghanistan and China. Since 1845, he has gone over the Eastern countries of Europe, as well as Egypt, Palestine, Persia, the Regencies of Tripoli and Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. The Geographical Society of Berlin have charged him to solve several geographical and ethnographical questions. Benjamin has published papers in Arabic, Hebrew, French, and German, and has just had printed at Hanover a work entitled *Eight Years' Travels in Asia and Africa.*

The marriage of the wealthy heiress Mlle. Mory, daughter of the owner of the vineyards which produce the well-known Moet champagne, with her cousin, M. Aubar, of Marseilles—announced some time ago—was celebrated a few days ago at Epernay. The Abbé Laine, chaplain of the Emperor, performed the ceremony. A magnificent breakfast of 120 covers was given by the parents of the bride, and at night they had a splendid ball.

A Dr. Van Vleck is exposing the tricks of of Spiritualism in Newark. He first appeared as an expounder, but a Committee detected his manœuvres, and then he became an exposer.

M. Jules Janin announces a volume upon *Rachel and the State of Tragedy in France*, which will contain a review of the great tragedian's performance of her grandest parts.

Mr. Wm. Carey Jones publishes his fifth card about Colonel Benton and Mr. Blair. He now offers to the public inspection the manuscript of Colonel Benton.

Mrs. Gore, the novelist, who has become afflicted with partial blindness, is about to submit to an operation for cataract.

The Rev. Thomas Whittemore, of Cambridge, Mass., is writing a volume upon his life and the opening years of his ministry.

A History of Western Vermont is in preparation by the Hon. Hiland Hall, recently a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

The Rev. Dr. Coleman, for twenty-two years Rector of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, has accepted a call from St. Louis.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Charleston, was attacked by the yellow fever while visiting New-Orleans, and barely escaped death.

The Hon. T. L. Clingman delivered the annual address before the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina on the 21st inst.

Mr. Austin, principal keeper of the Auburn State Prison, has been suspended by Inspector Rhodes.

Lieut. Maury is announced to deliver lectures in Cleveland and Detroit.

Chancellor Dargan, of South Carolina, has suffered severely from a recent stroke of apoplexy.

The Indictan City Officials.—Who are the illustrious defalcators indicted by the late Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions? As we remarked yesterday, although only seven were indicted, there were three or four times seven quaking in their boots, anticipating that their turn is come at last. Then who are the seven, that the others may be relieved of their apprehension for another term or so? Rumor has it that Charles Devlin, who has already been indicted and partially tried once, and who is revealing in Europe for the benefit of his health, as is stated, is one of them. Rumor also has it that John Fitzpatrick, late of the Street Commissioner's Office, is another. And the name of Mr. Enoch Dean, of the Bowery Bank, is also mentioned. With the same significance, we have heard the name of Timothy Brann alluded to. But who are the two Deputy Collectors of Assessments? There is one consolation, to-day will reveal everything.

### Sea and Ship News.

The steamship *Quaker City*, which leaves New Orleans for Havana, with passengers for California, by the Tehuantepec route, will run thereafter regularly, leaving New Orleans on the 12th and 22d of each month, and Havana on the 2d and 17th.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 48 Wall-street and Astor House.*

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

### Panic Among the Anti-Douglasites—Steamers Chartered for the Paraguya Expedition—Number of Vessels and the Fighting Force—The Acquisiton of Cuba, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 25.

There is a perfect panic among the Anti-Douglasites in the Administration. The President has come out, but stands alone. The entire Cabinet is with favorable to Douglas or neutral.

Hugh Tyler's lake steamers *America* and *Ontario* chartered to-day for Paraguay at $4,000 a month, or 300 feet long, 58 feet beam, and 1,300 tons burden. They cost $300,000 each. They draw eight feet, and the Paraguay and Panama Rivers have nine feet in their channels to Assumption. They will carry artillery and stores, but no troops. They will be fitted for sea at Brooklyn with all possible dispatch. Four hundred new laborers are to be hired for this week, with orders to vote for Taylor and Maclay on Tuesday next. These vessels are afterwards to be sent to the Pacific, for service on the coast of New-Granada and Central America.

The Paraguay Expedition now consists of fourteen vessels, which are to proceed to Assumption, and the frigates *Jamestown*, *Plymouth* and *Falmouth*, whose crews will be placed on smaller vessels at the mouth of the Paraguay. There will be a fighting force of three thousand men. A distinguished naval officer says it will be a farce or a tragedy. The cost will be five million dollars. The ratification of the rejected treaty will not be insisted upon.

The Administration will not suspend efforts to annex Cuba. Colonel Parrott's mission relates chiefly to that object. Many clerks are engaged in making a *résumé* of the claims against Spain, to be used in the Cuban negotiation.

It is rumored that, after making his annual report Secretary Cobb will take a foreign mission.

Messrs. Corcoran, Bright and Slidell have combined against Douglas, and have contributed large sums to organize the Opposition in Illinois. Hence, Douglas' denunciations of Corcoran on the stump.

A.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Oct. 25.

The State Department has neither received, officially or written, anything recently concerning Walker's movements. The orders, however, heretofore issued to the Federal officers for the prevention of the violation of the neutrality laws remain in full force.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones leaves for Austria in November. By his retiring from Congress Mr. Perkins, of Missouri, a Free-State Democrat, is first on the list of the Committee of Ways and Means, and, if parliamentary usage be followed, will be its Chairman at the next session.

### Speech of Senator Seward at Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 25.

Senator Seward addressed a very large Republican meeting in this city to-night. Corinthian Hall was crowded to excess. He spoke about an hour and a half, and dwelt chiefly upon the subject of Slavery, showing, first, what were the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, and, second, what has been the tendency of the Government under the control of the aristocracy of Slavery. This country, he said, must eventually be wholly free, or altogether slave-territory. He arraigned the Democratic Party as the great ally of the Slave-Power. Democratic Administrations merely record its behests. The next demand of the Slave-Power will be the abrogation of the law suppressing the Slave-trade, and so they will import from Africa at the cost of only twenty dollars a head, slaves enough to fill up the interior of the continent. Thus relatively increasing the number of Slave-States, they will allow no amendments to the Constitution prejudicial to their interests, and having permanently established their power they will expect the Federal Judiciary to nullify all State laws which shall interfere with the internal or foreign commerce in slaves. When the free States shall be sufficiently demoralized to tolerate these designs they may reasonably conclude that Slavery will be accepted by those States themselves. If it were possible to conceive for a moment that the Democratic Party should disobey the behests of the slaveholders, we should then see a withdrawal of the slaveholders who would leave the party to perish. The portion of the party which is found in the free States is a mere appendage, convenient to modify its sectional character without impairing its sectional constitution, and is less effective in regulating its movement than the nebulous tail of the comet is in determining its appointed, though apparently eccentric course, or the fiery sphere from which it emanates. Senator S. finally spoke of the policy of the Republican Party as contrasted with that of the Democratic, and alluded to the recent successes of the former in Pennsylvania and the West. His concluding remarks were as follows: The secret of its assumed success lies in that very characteristic which, in the mouths of scoffers, constitutes it a great and lasting imbecility and reproach. It lies in the fact that it is a party of one idea; but that idea is a noble one—an idea that fills and expands all generous souls—the idea of equality—the equality of all men before human tribunals and human laws as they all are equal before the divine tribunal and divine laws. I know, and you know, that a revolution has begun. I know, and all the world knows, that revolutions never go backwards. Twenty Senators and a hundred Representatives proclaim boldly in Congress to-day sentiments and opinions and principles of Freedom, which not so many men even in this free State dared to utter in their own houses twenty years ago. While the Government of the United States, under the conduct of the Democratic Party, has been all that time surrendering one place in and castle after another to Slavery, the people of the United States have been no less steadily and perseveringly gathering together the forces with which to recover back again all the fields and all the castles which have been lost, and to confound and overthrow, by one decisive blow, the betrayers of the Constitution and of freedom forever.

### Case of Kidnapping—Great Excitement.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Oct. 25.

Horace Bell, who released his father and brother from Bradenburg Jail last July, committed on the charge of running off negroes, was taken on Saturday from the fair grounds at New-Albany, Ind., without a warrant, and brought into Kentucky, by Louisville officers. The New-Albanians became tremendously excited; the fire-bells were rung, and a large meeting was held on Saturday evening. A hundred people have chartered the ferry-boat *Empire*, and talk of going to Bradenburg to-day to rescue Bell. An express has been sent from Louisville to Bradenburg to place the citizens on their guard against the hostile expedition. Governor Willard, of Indiana, has promised a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for the men who captured Bell. A meeting has been called here to denounce the proceedings of the officers in capturing Bell.

### State Politics.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 25.

Mr. Shear, the American nominee for Congress, is understood to have written a letter declining in favor of John H. Reynolds, independent Democrat, thus uniting the Opposition to Erastus Corning.

### Opening of the United States Agricultural Fair.

Richmond, Va., Monday, Oct. 25.

The United States Agricultural Fair will be opened to the public to-morrow. The display is fine, particularly in horses. There are many visitors from other States, and the crowd is augmenting.

### Burning of Flour Mills.

Cincinnati, Monday, Oct. 25.

The flour mills of Tapp & Co., at Dover, Ky., were destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with 18,000 bushels of wheat and 800 barrels of flour. The loss is estimated at $40,000, on which there is $16,000 insurance.

### Yellow Fever at Charleston.

Charleston, Sunday, Oct. 24.

The deaths by yellow fever for the week ending yesterday were 22.

### Obituary.

M. Eugene Ruolle, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry, at Laval, was found a few days back lying dead on the beach of Cesson. He had gone out with the intention of bathing in the open sea, but had not afterwards been heard of.

Mr. Kimball Cleaver, a prominent politician of the American Party in Pennsylvania, died at Pottsville a few days since, aged 44.

Count de

## UTAH.

**General Condition of Territorial Affairs.**
*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858.

There has been very little of interest transpiring during the past week. The absorbing topic with us has been the sudden increase of the police force of the city—one hundred and twenty special policemen having been sworn in. This sudden transition from one extreme to the other, from the apparent non-existence of a single policeman to the crowding of every store and thoroughfare with these gentlemanly loafers—who, although decorated with brass stars are anything but ornamental—has taken us quite by surprise. Upon inquiring into its cause, we are informed that this step has been taken by the direction of Governor CUMMING. What, however, appears to us most singular, is the fact that each member of this police force is relieved from duty every other day, and another man summoned to fill his place, and that those persons who have generally figured most extensively as BRIGHAM'S "cat-paws" now act as policemen.

Mr. F. E. MCNEIL, who was in close confinement by the Mormons during the whole of last Winter for no other crime than that of being an American citizen, and who was otherwise shamefully treated by them—as appeared in the letter of your special correspondent in this Territory, dated June 26, 1858—has brought a suit against BRIGHAM YOUNG and others for false imprisonment. He lays his damages at $25,000.

The parties against whom this prosecution has been commenced are very anxious to make a compromise with MCNEIL. If a compromise is not effected the case will come up before Judge SINCLAIR, in this city, at the next term of the United States District Court, which meets on the 4th day of next month.

If Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, the newly-appointed District-Attorney for this Territory, does not arrive in the next mail from the East, we fear that the Court will have to adjourn, for the want of a prosecuting Attorney, without trying any of the many criminal cases now awaiting investigation, and which it is highly important should be tried as soon as possible.

Considerable excitement has been created in this city by the reports received from the newly-discovered gold mines on Cherry Creek, in Nebraska Territory, and parties are leaving daily for these new "diggings." We have seen several fine specimens of scale gold, which we are informed were taken from the bed of Cherry Creek.

This creek lies within a short distance of Pike's Peak, about 150 miles due south of Fort Laramie, and is a tributary of the South Platte. It is reported that gold has been found in considerable quantities, not only in the bed of the creek, but in its banks on either side.

The whole of the plateau which extends eastwardly from the base of the Rocky Mountains, between the head waters of the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers, has for several years past been reported to be rich in gold and other minerals. It remains only to be determined whether these mineral resources can be profitably developed, to fill this whole country with an enterprising population.

The valleys in the neighborhood of Cherry Creek are reported to be fertile, affording an abundance of pasturage, &c. The Winters are generally quite mild.

In addition to the numerous Gentile stores already established in this city, we learn that the firm of LAND & HOSMER, merchants in San Francisco, Cal., have now on the road here 30 heavily loaded mule wagons destined for this market. The market is not as yet overstocked, as merchandise of all sorts sell readily at extravagant prices. Coffee and sugar now sell at 65 cents per pound. Ordinary domestic and other cotton fabrics from 25 to 40 cents per yard. Whisky, common, $8 per gallon, and everything else in proportion.

A friend of Senator BRODERICK, of California, informs us that he will undoubtedly take the Central Overland Mail Route, and pass through this city on his way to Washington to attend the next session of Congress.

Several new buildings are being erected in the business part of the city.

The universal building material in this country is the adobe, or sun-dried brick; it is generally laid with a mortar composed of sand and clay mixed.

Lime is used chiefly in the construction of the stone foundations of the buildings, and the stone walls with which the gardens of the dignitaries of the church are surrounded.

This lime is obtained from a species of limestone rock abundant in this vicinity, and is remarkable on account of its very dark slate color. This dark lime is considered more tenacious and strong than the ordinary white lime of the States, by the masons in this country.

Plaster of Paris and gypsum are also very abundant here, and are used to finish off ceilings, &c.

The only lumber suitable for building purposes found growing in this country is the pine, and even this is generally very knotty. The hardest wood found in any considerable quantities is a species of maple, but it is too brittle to be used for anything but firewood.

All the oak and hickory wood used here is obtained from the ox wagons brought in annually by the freight trains. The only value of these wagons being the value of the hard wood and iron about them.

Cottonwood is chiefly used in the manufacture of furniture, &c. A. B. C.

### Stephen H. Branch's Experience on Blackwell's Island.

Hope Chapel was crowded, last night, with quite a select audience, attracted thither by a curious announcement that STEPHEN H. BRANCH would give a delineation of his recent convict-life on Blackwell's Island, where, in pursuance of the verdict of the Jury, he exploted his libel on Mayor TIEMANN and Governor SIMON DRAPER. The advertisement promised a rich operatic treat, nothing less than vocal gems from "Lucia Di Lammermoor," and "Il Trovatore," by SEBASTIAN, LOUIS, CHARLES, LOUISA and JULIETTA KOOK. Of these artistes, only four appeared, one of the gentlemen having, we presume, an engagement elsewhere. Of the vocalists who gratified Mr. BRANCH'S audience last night, the eldest was perhaps 16, and the youngest, 6 years old. It is but justice to them to state, that all things considered, they sang well. For instance, the "Anvil Chorus," from the "Trovatore," was quite nicely rendered, and some popular ballads were very sweetly sung. But the audience, impatient for BRANCH'S appearance, grew weary of this part of the entertainment, and clamored for Blackwell's Island. At length BRANCH appeared, and addressed them in a few words. Blackwell's Island, he said, would henceforth be more than Elba, or St. Helena, or that lovely isle on the Ohio, where BLENNERHASSET had his fated interview with BURR. The curtain falling for preparations, was raised again for the first scene in the great Blackwell's Island Drama.

ACT I.

*Ten Prison Cells in the background—Width of stage, twelve feet; depth, seven feet—Enter Overseer of Penitentiary and* STEPHEN H. BRANCH, *in citizen dress—Overseer sits at a table and prepares to write.*

OVERSEER—What is your name?
PRISONER—STEPHEN H. BRANCH.
OVERSEER—Where were you born?
PRISONER—In Providence, Rhode Island.
OVERSEER—How old are you?
PRISONER—I was born in 1813.
OVERSEER—What business do you follow?
PRISONER—Editor. [*Rousing cheers from the audience.*]

This being committed to writing by the Overseer, he orders a convict, in the prison dress, to convey BRANCH to the bath-room. The curtain falls, the pianist plays a solemn, serious air, during which BRANCH is supposed to be undergoing the process of lavation.

ACT II.

*Branch having taken his bath, is led forward to be shaved and decapitated. A negro operator cuts his hair very short, and shaves off (with real lather) his heavy burnt-cork whiskers.*

OVERSEER—JACKSON, cut his hair close.
NEGRO OPERATOR—Yes, Sir.

*Enter a convict in prison costume, who ties up Branch's citizen dress in a bundle, and labels it. Overseer further examines Branch.*

OVERSEER—Black hair, black eyes, florid complexion—(*Branch is examined for marks*)—tattoed on right arm, mole on left arm. (Voice—"An alligator on his breast.")

OVERSEER—Are you married or single?
BRANCH—Single.
OVERSEER—What religion are you?
BRANCH—Congregationalist.
OVERSEER—Can you read?
BRANCH, seizing a newspaper from the table, reads as follows:

"COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Aug. 25.—Yesterday STEPHEN H. BRANCH was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and ordered to pay a fine of $250."

OVERSEER—Take BRANCH to cell No. 169.

[*Branch is led off by another convict, to an air resembling the Dead March in "Saul."*]

ACT III.

Prisoners are seen through the grating of the door folding up their bedding. Cell doors are thrown open. Ten prisoners come forth and march five or six times in single file round the stage, BRANCH walking next to a negro. They reach the washing apparatus and fall to. They quarrel for the towel. Overseer cracks his whip, and marches them back to their cells.

ACT V.

The prisoners are ordered out to breakfast off a chunk of bread and a tin pan of water. This repast finished, the Overseer sets BRANCH to work in a quarry. A large stone on the stage serves the purpose of a quarry. The ten prisoners stoop at the stone, and with mallets and chisels, set to with a will, raising such a noise as the walls of Hope Chapel have never echoed since they were first built. Other scenes, which are little more than a recapitulation of these follow. Then BRANCH steps forward and says that he has given in a moderate way a delineation of one day's experience on Blackwell's Island, and intimates that other good things are in progress for a future exhibition. The audience vociferously call upon him for a speech, and he replies that he is unprepared to speak, and is also too fatigued. And so the entertainment ends.

Take it altogether, with all its ludicrousness, and we may add folly, an audience perhaps never laughed more genially, or enjoyed themselves better than they did last night.

## THE STEVENS WIFE-MURDER.

**Coroner's Investigation Concluded—The Chemists find Arsenic in the Body—Verdict Against the Accused.**

The Coroner's Jury, impanneled to inquire into the charge preferred against JAMES STEVENS, of having poisoned SOPHIA STEVENS, his wife—after an adjournment of nearly a month to await the report of the chemical analysis of the body—reassembled at 10 A. M., yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital. About a dozen persons were present. The prisoner, STEVENS, showed very slightly the effects of his imprisonment, now extending over a period of nearly five weeks. He chatted freely with his friends, and as far as his looks and actions went, was apparently perfectly unconcerned as to the result.

The testimony heretofore taken was read, after which Professor DOREMUS submitted his report, detailing minutely the processes by which he and his assistants had been convinced that small quantities of arsenic were traceable in several of the viscera and in some of the tissues of the body of the deceased. He concludes that, in "consequence of the responses to the tests related, and to various others, which, though important in a Court of justice, are, perhaps, unnecessary, and would prove tedious and uninteresting at a preliminary inquisition, the deponent is forced to state his convictions that the body of the late Mrs. SOPHIA STEVENS contained arsenic to an extent sufficient to have produced death."

The Coroner read a very lengthy charge, reviewing the testimony. At 2 P. M., the Jury retired, and after an absence of a little over an hour, returned with the following

VERDICT.

We the Jury, on the evidence furnished us, find that the deceased came to her death from poison administered to her by her husband, JAMES STEVENS, during the month of September, 1857, in the house No. 166 West Twenty-sixth-street, in New-York City.

STEVENS was immediately examined, as follows, by the Coroner:

Q.—What is your name? A.—James Stevens.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Between thirty-four and thirty-five years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—Ireland.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 166 East Twenty-seventh-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Laborer in a cash factory.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—All I have to say is that I have got foul play by you; I don't blame the Jury at all.

Coroner CONNERAT—I'll not have any abuse of me, Sir. It is for you to tell simply what you have to say relative to the charge against you.

STEVENS—I deny the charge against me: you did foul by me; I gave you the names of several witnesses and you would not examine them.

Coroner CONNERAT—Hear that, will you! I will not listen to him any longer. Officer, (addressing an officer,) take him to prison.

The officer addressed proceeded to comply with the order, but had not proceeded far with STEVENS before the Coroner called to him to bring back the prisoner, which he did. The Coroner then informed STEVENS that he had called him back to sign his examination, but previous to signing the same, he would give him an opportunity to say anything he might think proper, in addition to what he had already said relative to his guilt or innocence. The prisoner replied that he declined saying anything more until he had consulted with his counsel—he had been foully dealt with, but, at his forthcoming trial, the witnesses in his behalf would be heard, and his innocence clearly established. The Coroner intimated that he thought he took a very judicious course in declining to say more until he had consulted his counsel. The prisoner then affixed his name to his examination, and was immediately reconducted to prison, bail having been refused by the Coroner. As he left, he evinced no emotion, but threw on his hat with an air of unconcern, and walked away with a quick and light step.

**The New-York State Arsenal**, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, is rapidly approaching completion. It is the intention to inaugurate it on the 25th of November. During the present week there will be an opportunity for architects, engineers, builders, and others interested, to examine the construction of the roof which spans the drill-room, 183 feet long and 83 feet wide, without support between the walls. The ceiling rises into the roof 13 feet above the walls. This is one of the largest, if not the very largest, roof ever built without a tie at its base, and is noticeable also for its strength and the lightness of the material, both in the aggregate and in detail—the largest timber being 2½ inches by 14 inches. In a few days the ceiling of the drill-room will be formed, hiding the roof-framing from sight.

THE LOCKE TRIAL AT ROCHESTER.—In the Locke case at Rochester, a summary of which we gave a day or two ago, the Jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. The Court charged explicitly that the crime of LOCKE did not come within the first or second degrees of manslaughter; so that the case assumes a peculiar phase. Counsel for prisoner argued, after the rendition of the verdict, that sentence could not be pronounced, any more than if the prisoner had been convicted of arson or burglary. Sentence was suspended, and the prisoner was remanded. A writ of error will be sued out.

**Senator Douglas and the Republicans.**

Some time since the Jefferson (MO.) *Examiner* charged that Mr. DOUGLAS had sent a message to Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., by Mr. COLFAX of Indiana, in substance as follows: "Tell Mr. BLAIR to come to me; I wish to give him JAMES S. GREEN'S place in the United States Senate." This charge rests upon the authority of one ISAAC H. STURGEON, who publishes in the St. Louis *Evening News* a letter on the subject, of which we give the material portions. Mr. STURGEON relates the substance of a conversation held with Senator DOUGLAS in July last, at Springfield, Illinois. He says:

"On the evening previous to this interview, I intimated to Judge DOUGLAS that Mr. BLAIR had written such letter as has been stated, when he replied that he thought it could not be so. When I met him, according to appointment, I stated to him positively that BLAIR had written such letter, and requested him to state to me whether he had ever had any conversation with Mr. BLAIR to justify it. Judge DOUGLAS said that he did not remember ever to have had any conversation with Mr. BLAIR that would have justified him in writing any such letter; that he might at some time, when dealing in badinage with Mr. BLAIR, have made some loose expression, but that he never had any conversation with him to justify the writing of such letter. I further asked Judge DOUGLAS whether he intended to support the nominees of the Charleston Convention, and abide by its action. He stated to me that he had received many letters on this subject, to none of which he had replied in writing, but in meeting with his friends he had invariably answered the question in this way: That he had always been a Democrat, and expected to remain one, and that he expected to support the nominees of the Charleston Convention, unless that Convention made a platform that he could not stand on—that he intended to follow the great principle of popular sovereignty to wherever its logical deductions and conclusions might lead him. He said that if the Convention made a platform on which he could not stand, there would be nothing left for him but to walk out of it and take his own course. I have tried to give the substance of his replies, so that the reader may get it just as it came from Judge DOUGLAS. His answers were not as clear as I would have liked them; yet, after hearing his speech, and having had this conversation, I made up my mind to be content. I so stated to the friend who arranged the interview for me, and so I remained, until I learned from a source, with such particularity as to circumstances and time, that no doubt was left on my mind of its truth, that Judge DOUGLAS had sent a message to Mr. BLAIR, by Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, in substance as follows: "Tell Mr. BLAIR to come and see me; I wish to give him JAMES S. GREEN'S place in the United States Senate." Mr. COLFAX delivered this message to Mr. BLAIR; and in compliance with this request, Mr. BLAIR did go to see Judge DOUGLAS, when Judge DOUGLAS presented to Mr. BLAIR the feasibility of their being able to defeat JAMES S. GREEN for the United States Senate in Missouri, by uniting their influence. The matter was argued by them, and if it was thought attainable, Judge DOUGLAS was willing to aid in it. Much more occurred, which it is unnecessary to state, as having been told to me. The first was sufficient for me, for I felt that if Judge DOUGLAS was willing to give to the leader of Emancipation in our State, and a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Republican party, the seat of such a Democrat as JAMES S. GREEN in the United States Senate, it proved all that was charged upon him. Mr. BLAIR being an Emancipationist, and indorsing the doctrines of the Republican party, Judge DOUGLAS could not be willing to aid in giving him the seat of a faithful, able and reliable Democrat, without indorsing his position.

After learning these things of Judge DOUGLAS, I wrote to our mutual friend at Springfield, Ill., that all doubt that rested on my mind in regard to Judge DOUGLAS' meditated abandonment of the party had been removed, and that I could go no further with him—that I doubted whether I should not feel it my duty to the Democratic Party to make public the information I possessed; and that if I refrained from doing so, it would be solely from my disinclination to be involved in a public controversy. My friend regretted that I felt constrained to adopt this course, and stated that he would follow me when he saw Judge DOUGLAS' conduct in the same light. * * *

With all the knowledge in my breast of his acts—knowing that Mr. BLAIR would make good all that I have stated, were Judge DOUGLAS to permit him to speak, (and he is ready to speak, if the Judge consent;) believing, also, that GEORGE T. BROWN, editor of the *Courier*, Senators WILSON of Massachusetts, KING of New-York, TRUMBULL of Illinois, and Representatives WASHBURNE of Illinois, KELLOGG, FARNSWORTH, LOVEJOY, and others, could a tale unfold that would corroborate and go to sustain the worst suspicions in reference to Judge DOUGLAS—I would have despised myself as the meanest of hypocrites, to have professed longer faith in his Democracy. Why does he not call upon those gentlemen to exonerate him from these charges, if innocent? Why not ask them to tell all they know—all that did pass? Will Judge DOUGLAS state, or call on the gentlemen herein named to state, whether he did not counsel with them for the formation of a great Opposition party to the National Administration?

After I learned that Mr. BLAIR had written Mr. BROWN, I observed there were no more denunciations in the *Democrat* for Judge DOUGLAS. He was lauded. The New-York *Tribune* went so far as to advise the Republicans of Illinois to make no opposition to his return to the Senate. All these things made me fear; and yet I hoped, until information pressed upon me in such shape that I was no longer left room to doubt, and then came his Freeport speech.

I have felt compelled to make this statement to show why it is that the testimony looked for by the public has not been forthcoming, and to justify myself for the course I have pursued in this controversy. It can be seen that it can be had whenever Judge DOUGLAS calls for it. It is so late in the canvass of Illinois that it could not now produce any great effect, I presume. For all minds not blinded by prejudice it does not seem to me that enough is already known to prevent any Democrat from supporting any man who will vote for Judge DOUGLAS' return to the United States Senate.

**Governor Denver's Farewell Address to the People of Kansas Territory.**

FELLOW CITIZENS: The announcement of my resignation of the office of Governor having induced many of the good people of the Territory to express their regrets that I should do so, and some having gone so far as to express misgivings as to the future, it may be proper for me, when about to sever my official connections with you forever, to address to you a few words at parting. It is true that at the time I took charge of this office, great confusion existed in the Territory, and that everything is now quiet; but it is equally true that the continuance of peace and quiet depends, henceforward, more on the people themselves than on the Executive of the Territory. In every county the people have a superabundance of civil officers, elected by themselves, and an election has just been held all over the Territory, for Representatives in the Legislative Assembly, without the occurrence of any disturbance, and without the intervention of the Federal authorities. The necessity for such intervention is a stigma on the American people, who boast of their voluntary obedience to the laws and their ability to govern themselves. It is to be presumed, that the experiments made are sufficient to satisfy the people that political objects cannot be attained by absenting themselves from the polls on the day of election—that peace and quiet are better than intestine broils and civil war—that an honest and faithful administration of the civil law is better than military rule, and that there is a much greater degree of responsibility attaching to legally-constituted authorities than to self-constituted leaders. It really makes but little difference who may be the representative of the general government here, if the people are true to themselves and true to American institutions. To obey the laws—to select good men to fill the local offices, and hold their officers to a strict accountability, is all that is necessary for the people to do to give continued peace and prosperity to the Territory. Every citizen ought to make it a part of his business to see that offenders against the laws meet with sure and speedy punishment—that officers discharge their duties faithfully, and that each and every one of his neighbors is protected in all his rights, civil, political and religious. There is no reasonable man who will claim such rights for himself, and not be willing to concede the same to his neighbors. The duties of the Governor of a Territory are ordinarily few and simple. Now that this Territory is thoroughly organized, all he has to do is to see that the laws are properly administered, and to this end he must commission the officers elected, suspend or remove such as the laws direct, see that the peace is preserved when the local officers—the sheriffs and constables—are unable to do so, assist the Legislative Assembly in enacting laws, and also to do a few other acts of an executive character. All these are plain and simple duties, and such as can be performed by any man of common sense. Under our system of government the chief responsibility rests on the people themselves, and it behooves them to exercise towards each other a spirit of tolerance and fraternal feeling. Free intercourse and interchange of sentiments will remove any false impressions entertained of each other by persons coming from different sections of our common country, and a better state of feeling will hereafter prevail. During the time I have been with you I have earnestly endeavored to discharge the duties devolving on me faithfully, honestly, and impartially; and, if I have done this in such a manner as to meet with the approbation of the good people of the Territory, I cannot but feel gratified; and it may be proper for me to state that in all I have done I have received the most cordial approval from President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet. In conclusion, permit me to warn you against the tricks and machinations of designing demagogues, who prefer turmoil and strife to peace and prosperity, for it is only at such times that they can bring themselves into notice. In this Territory there has been a mania for making State Constitutions, and effort after effort has been made to organize a State Government before any of the necessary preparations have been made to meet its responsibilities. Without a dollar in the Treasury, with but little taxable property, without any well-regulated system for collecting revenue, and a considerable Territorial debt, the organization of a State Government, at this time, must prove an onerous burden to the people. That these efforts will be renewed, I have no doubt; and whether these burdens and responsibilities shall be assumed before you are prepared for them, my fellow-citizens, and before you know well the men whom you will have to intrust with your dearest rights and interests, will remain for yourselves to determine. Sincerely hoping that the future of Kansas may be as prosperous and happy as the past has been boisterous and troublesome,

I remain, my fellow-citizens,
Your obedient Servant.
(Signed) J. W. DENVER.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Oct. 9, 1858.

**Fires.**

BARCLAY-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Eighth District, at 7:25 o'clock on Monday evening, was caused by a fire occurring in the store No. 96 Barclay-street, occupied by RENAUD & ZEMSONIO dealers in foreign and domestic fruits. The basement was occupied by STOCKFLETH & ESPRIS, produce brokers. The loss of the former will amount to $1,000, said to be insured. The stock of the latter firm sustained damage to the amount of $300; insured. A large quantity of Chinese fire-crackers were in the building, and it is due entirely to the exertions of the firemen that the flames were prevented from spreading.

**Trotting in Chicago.**

GARDEN CITY RACE TRACK, CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 1858.—Purse $800, with inside stake $500 each; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple* | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Owner, b. g. *Ike Cook* | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Owner, blk. g. *Reindeer* | drawn. | | |

Time: 2:31½; 2:38; 2:42.

GARDEN CITY COURSE, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1858.—Purse $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MR. FISH, b. g. *Lipton* | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| MR. CHAMPLIN, b. g. *Ten Broeck* | 1 | dist. | |
| MR. ANDERSON, s. g. *Speckled Trout* | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| J. D. MCMANN, ch. g. *Prince* | drawn. | | |

Time: 2:38½; 2:46; 2:45; 2:44.

SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1858.—Purse $200; three mile heats, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. MCMANN, ch. g. *Prince* | 1 | 1 | |
| MR. BINWELL, b. m. *Gipsey Queen* | 2 | 2 | |
| Owner, b. g. *Ten Broeck* | 3 | 3 | |

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**

PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,

and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

☞ **For California, San Francisco and Fraser's River.**—The clipper ship GRAY FEATHER is now rapidly taking in her cargo, and will sail positively in a few days. A few passengers can be accommodated at the very low rates of passage by applying immediately at the office of L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **No More Baldness or Gray Hairs.**—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RENOVATOR, the greatest chemical discovery of the age, is an infallible restorer of the hair and sight. In baldness and gray locks it has the virtue of disengaging the capillary tubes, and giving the cuticle such a stimulus as to fully restore the impaired functions, thereby imparting a new growth of beautiful brown or black, not by acting as a dye, or staining the skin, but giving the hair a soft and glossy appearance, with a tendency to curl. For sale by all respectable druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia.

At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ **A. Barthelf's Family Shuttle** SEWING MACHINES
Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.*
Office No. 488 Broadway.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Fall and Winter Under-Garments,** for men, women and children, wholesale or retail. Also, a complete assortment of men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, knit woollen jackets, &c., at MCLAUGHLIN'S shirt Depot, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ **Gents' Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Blankets** and heavy Under-shirts and Drawers, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 97 and 99 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe**
Is the only Safe in market which
COMBINES BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
Examine the SHEET-IRON SAFES which were *unexpectedly tested* at the burning of the Crystal Palace, the woodwork in *every one* of which is either *wholly or partially destroyed*. It will hardly be *pretended* at this day that any Sheet-Iron Safe is burglar-proof.
Depôt for LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
At FAIRBANKS & CO.'S,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**
PATENTEE'S PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.*
STEARNS & MARVIN.
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Neatness, Elegance and Durability.**—These are the characteristics of the ladies', gentlemen's, and children's Boots and Shoes manufactured by the celebrated CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway. He has always on hand a very extensive assortment of these superior articles, and we doubt if at any other establishment in the City they could be obtained at such reasonable prices as he demands—indeed, that articles of equal excellence can be obtained elsewhere is to us very questionable.

☞ **For Sweet Breath and Brilliant White** TEETH use Dr. G. S. THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL DENTIFRICE. Certificates of its purity and innocence are given by the celebrated Chemists TORREY and CHILTON. Sold by all Druggists, and at CHILSON'S Perfumery Store, corner Broadway and Duane-st., New-York; Wholesale, by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 116 Franklin-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Mark these Prices!!**—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½@$1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices!
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

### MARRIED.

DUNCAN—YOUNG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, of Belleville, LIVINGSTON W. DUNCAN to JULIA MILLER YOUNG, daughter of Silas Young, Esq., all of New-Jersey.

BARTON—BARTON.—At Buffalo, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. J. Hyntt Smith, JOHN BARTON, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., to ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Phineas Barton, Esq., of New-York.

WHITTAN—MITCHELL.—In Pittsburg, Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. W. C. Jackson, at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. JAMES B. WHITTEN, of New-York, to MARTHA H. MITCHELL, daughter of Thos. Mitchell, of Pittsburg, Penn.

HOYT—REESE.—At Lancaster, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 20, by the Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, ALFRED M. HOYT, of New-York, to ROSE E., daughter of William J. Reese, Esq., of the former place.

### DIED.

TINGLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 24, of consumption, MARY CHARLOTTE TINGLE, aged 24 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Will be buried from her mother's house, No. 125 East 13th-st., at 3 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday.) Friends are invited, without further notice.

ANDERSON.—In this City, suddenly, WILLIAM ANDERSON, aged 35 years.

The members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 157 33d-st., near 7th-av.

ELLIOT.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 25, MARY, wife of Dr. James W. Elliot, aged 40 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 Abingdon-square.

COUTANT.—In this City, at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 42d-st., east of 8th-av., Mrs. ELIZABETH COUTANT, aged 96 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BUCKMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25, after a lingering illness, ALANSON K. BUCKMAN.

Her friends and relatives and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 65 3d-av.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Mrs. CLOTILDA SMITH, widow of the late John J. Smith, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 128 West 23d st.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 24, of remittent fever, MARTHA ANN, second daughter of James and Martha Roberts.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 415 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Marietta, Ohio, papers please copy.

WOODFORD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, JOSIAH C. WOODFORD, formerly of this City, aged 52 years, 8 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Stamford. The cars leave the New-Haven Railroad depôt, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12¾ o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Stamford at 6 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford depôt to convey friends to and from the house.

OVARINO.—At Throg's Neck, on Monday, Oct. 25, at his residence, after a long and painful illness, HENRY OVARINO.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Wednesday afternoon, at 12 o'clock.

HENRY.—On Sunday, Oct. 24, of consumption, Mrs. SOPHIA HENRY, aged 53 years.

☞ Rahway and Newark papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—At East Chester, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 25, Mr. STATES BRIGGS, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) from the Episcopal Church, East Chester, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven cars leave from 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FERGUSON.—In Williamsburg, on First day evening, Oct. 24, ANN, daughter of George and Sarah Ferguson, the former deceased.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends Meeting House, in Brooklyn, on Third day, at 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 26.

LABAGH.—At Griggstown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 25, the Rev. PETER LABAGH, D. D., in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock, at the Harlingen Church, N. J. The relatives and friends are requested to meet at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. S. Vanderveer, at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

GOODWIN.—In Middletown, Conn., on Monday evening, Oct. 18, Mrs. CATHARINA T., wife of the Rev. Frederic J. Goodwin, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity of that city, and daughter of the late James Bloodgood, of Flushing, L. I.

☞ Flushing papers please copy.

HOBY.—At Aquenuk, Wayne Co., Penn., Oct. 13, after a brief illness, JOHN HOBY, in the 62d year of his age.

WELLS.—In Boston, on Sunday, Oct. 24, Mrs. KATHERINA, wife of Benjamin S. Wells, and daughter of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, of this City.

PERKINS.—At East Boston, Mass., on Friday, Oct. 22, LIZZIE E. PERKINS, daughter of Abram and Charlotte Perkins, (deceased,) aged 18 years.

☞ Philadelphia and Wisconsin papers please copy.

GAS FIXTURES.

A superb assortment of CHANDELIERS,
And other descriptions of GAS FIXTURES,
NOW OPENING.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
Offered to purchasers of FULL SETS.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 823 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

CROSBY & WILLIAMS,
GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS',
AND CHILDREN'S
FINE CLOTHING,
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS
TO ORDER.
BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST

DELANO'S IMPROVED LIFE-PRESERVING VEST.—This new and invaluable article is in the form of an ordinary Vest, and when uninflated may be worn as such. It is so constructed that the "float" can be instantly filled with air without being removed from the person; and when thus filled is capable of sustaining the wearer for any length of time in the water. It has been publicly tested on many occasions and found to be in all respects a perfect production. In fact, to sink with it on is impossible. Travelers to and from California will find this an invaluable article, as it will enable them to float with to Eight Thousand Dollars of Gold upon their persons. The public are invited to examine the article at our Manufactory, Nos. 283 and 285 East Canal-st. L. L. MOORE & CO.

N. B.—On Wednesday, 27th inst., will be for sale at W. T. JENNINGS & CO.'S, No. 566 Broadway.

W. C. BERRY, Sole Agent for New-York City.

AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL store prices,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
GO

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook and baker nf bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, by a young woman in the washing and ironing, or to assist in the man, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing and French fluting, or as laundress; washing and ironing to her business; both have the best thoroughly understands her business; both have the best of City references from their last employers. Call, for three days, at No. 63 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY RE-spectable Protestant girls, sisters, either together or separately, one as good cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework, makes excellent bread and plain pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter or children's nurse. Both are very capable, trustworthy servants, and leave the very best City references. The latter served three years in her last place. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in care of children, and is willing to travel with the family. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 3d-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do fine washing and ironing; will be found competent and trustworthy; has good City reference. Call at No. 850 Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts., between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, for two days, in the store. C. K.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS: one as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress, who can do the best fine finting; would do all the work of a small private family; best City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 228 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; she has lived in the most respectable families, and can produce satisfactory reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 215 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and froning: and also a girl to do general housework; a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and can give reference, if required; have no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and all sorts of soups and jellies, and game, and is a first-rate baker. Can be seen for two days, from her last situation, at No. 9 East 12th-st., near the 5th-av. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would go as laundress in a private family; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 246 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue E, first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or would assist with the washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL OF RE-spectability to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; neat in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 226 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A middle-aged woman; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the above capacity the last twelve years; unexceptionable City references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as laundress and chambermaid; does up shirts, muslin and lace in a magnificent style; wages $9. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress in all its branches; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a competent nurse and plain sewer; would have no objections to go to New-Orleans; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for 2 days, No. 111½ West 24th-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do general housework in a small family. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 237 East 18th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO GENERAL housework, by a most efficient and well-recommended girl; she is neat, economical and obliging. Two smart small girls also want situations. They, with several others, can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and character. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability would like an engagement to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. C. L. DUNCAN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, for one week, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as childs's nurse: has great experience, and is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has the best City references; would prefer an infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 68 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to chamberwork or laundress; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can do ladies' fine muslins; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 111½ West 24th-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 7th-av., corner of 24th-st. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting dresses. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR no objection to the care of a child; can do cutting and fitting and fine sewing: can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 107 13th-st., near the 3d-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as excellent cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 200 14th-st., 1st floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business, and can sew with Grover & Baker's machine. Good refereuce given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with two children, wishes work of any kind; is a good washer and ironer, or would go as wet nurse; is young and healthy. Her babe, seven weeks old, can be seen at No. 574 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best of references can be given. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 33 Bank-st.

WANTED.—A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER wish to obtain situations in a small, quiet family, the elder as cook, the younger as chambermaid. Both are Protestants and have the best of refereoces. Call at No. 57 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, but a short time from Ireland, as seamstress, or to take care of an iovalid lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 23d-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT women; one as cook, and the other as laundress, to a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; good City references. Call at No. 349 9th-st., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference, can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the cooking of a small family, or the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 4 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, by a competent woman, who would tend an invalid or travel; also as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 228 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT cook, who understands the business perfectly; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 90 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has just lost her own child. Apply at No. 120 East 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Apply at No. 99 East 22d-st., for two days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations; one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; they have first-class testimonials, having served in some of the best families in this City, and have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 184 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a very good sewer; can embroider and do point lace work; would do light chamberwork if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can give good City references. Call at No 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands meats, pouitry and pastry; also, hy a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fino washer, or chambermaid and seamstress; both can give the best of City reference from their last places. Apply at No. 354 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE SERvant, a situation as cook and first-class washer and ironer; has the highest references for neatness, experience and integrity. Also, a situation wanted for a thoroughly-experienced housework girl, who has references from the best of families in Brooklyn that she has served with. Both can be seen at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as regular chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, if required; has the very best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen until engaged at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; she can take care of an infant from its birth, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 301 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to going a little way in the country. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 214 West 43d-st., near 8th-av., third floor, and front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found fully competent. Best City reference given. Call at No. 184 3d-av., near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER wishes to engage with a few private families by the day or week, or would take work to her own home. A note addressed to M. O., Madison-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse; capable of taking care of a babe and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; pleasing City reference given, where she lived three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 89 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS who is accustomed to go out by the day, wishes a few engagements; can do every kind of family sewing and dress-making. Can be highly recommended. Address 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with the best of references as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and lonodress; has the best of City refereoce from her last place, to which she has lived for three years and six months. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as seamstress and assist in chamberwork, or wait on children or ladies; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing; is competent to fill the best situation in a respectable private family; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 397 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a respectable American Protestant lady, in a hotel, or widower's family. Can take full charge, and will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork, waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; North Orange, N. J., preferred; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and woitress, or to take care of children; is willing aod obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 34th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at No. 189 West 20th-st., corner of 8th-av. Good city reference given. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AND NEAT PROTESTant girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work and to be useful in a family; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the most fashionable style. Call, for two days, at 308 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 9 West 25th-st., at her present employer's, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; has good country reference. Apply at No. 14½ Whitehall-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 103 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and assist with washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 107 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiter, with a good reference from where she lived for seven years. Can be seen at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by an experienced woman, who has lived more than five years in her present situation. Apply No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastry, creams and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 237 6th-av., neor 15th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, in a family; is competent to fill either. References given and required. Call at No. 61 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid or waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 295 West 17th-st., rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 162 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—TO NURSE, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, either at home or to go out; has a good breast. Apply at No. 48 Christie-st., second floor, near Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Call for two days, at No. 367 3d-av., near 28th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, who is practically acquainted with cold or hot graperies, green and hot house plants, early forcing of fruit and vegetables, planting and pruning of ornamental trees and shrubs, the laying of new grounds; no objection to a small farm; the wife will render any services requested which she can do; is clean and tidy; both can come well recommended from respectable families in this City. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable man as waiter in a gentleman's family, or would take charge of an invalid; is perfectly capable of filling any respectable in-door situation; is strictly honest and temperate, and a first-class waiter; references from first families in the City; moderate wages only required. Apply, or address No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; he is a skillful driver, also a good plain gardener, and can take care of a cow and furnace if required; 20 years' experience in this country; wages moderate for the Winter; and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good refereuce. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; one that perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to take care of a small garden and make himself useful otherwise. Has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. E., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address J. G., coachman, No. 90 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLEMAN—A PROTESTANT—a place either in City or country, where he can make himself useful and earn his bread honestly. He understands all about horses and is a good gardener, and will do anything round a nice place; wages very moderate for the Winter. The best of recommendations as to character and capability. Address A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, which will be attended to immediately.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation by a single man that understands all kinds of Fall and Winter work, transplantiog and pruning all kinds of fruit trees, vines, &c.; saving, raising and forcing all kinds of vegetables. Has been in general charge for many years. Reference good and wages low. Address J. M., Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the core and treatment of horses; is also a good milker of cows, and would he willing to help in the garden; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, or No. 39 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; one that perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has no objection to City or country; the strongest of reference can be giveo. Address L. D., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, or call nr address at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT, man and wife, a situation; he is a good farmer, &c., also, a good coachman and groom; understands both thoroughly; she is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Both are highly recommended and willing to work; distance no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION IMMEDIATELY, BY an experienced book-keeper; knows double entry, &c., thoroughly; has no objection to a position requiring physical as well as mental ability; has been in the employ of prominent City merchants to whom he is permitted to refer. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 204 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable middle-aged man, who understands his business perfectly well in all its branches, and has long experience in both the old and new country; has no incumbrance; no objection to the country or to travel. Any message left verbally or in writing to P. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or a respectable hotel, by a young man; has good reference from Dublin, from whence he has just come; wages no object, as it will be his first situation in this country. Address J. L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, which will be attenoed to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Address F. P., care of Mr. H. Keer, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place; will receive immediate attention; for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL MAN, employment as care-taker on a gentleman's country residence during his absence in the Winter; will be recommended by the gentleman whose place he cared for the past two years. Address I. CHAMBERLAIN, Union Post-Office, N. J., until Nov. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; is a good careful driver; or as a plain gardeoer; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; can give six years' reference. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; is willing to work in a garden. Has the best of reference from his last employer. No objection to the country. Address B. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, who is a good writer and quick at figures, a situation in some wholesale house; would go as light porter. Best of City reference given. Address, for two days, T. K., Box No. 218, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at W. Trainor's, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of steady and sober habits who perfectly understands his business. No objection to country or City. Can produce the best of City reference. Address T. M., *Times* Office, Box No. 183.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; no objection to the country. Good City reference given as to capabilities and industry. Address J. R., S. COXHEAD'S, harness maker, No. 704 Broadway, near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY AN IRISHMAN AND WIFE, situations to work on a farm; they both understand the care of cattle well. Address LABOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTARLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. H. W. TRAINOR, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City refereoce from his last plnce; can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, in a wholesale importing house. Wages not so much importance as a permanent place. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the country; understands taking care of horses, farming and gardening. Address, for two days, C. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man that understands his business, and would take charge of a vegetable garden; has good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE ON BROADway, a young man of pleasant address who is well acquaioted with the retail business, and can give good refereoces. Address A. D. Y., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, with name, residence and references.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF RESPECTABLE help, both male and female, will find a number of cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses. Also, coachmen and waiter men. All are Protestants, with good recommendations. The office is free to all employers. Apply at the employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS desirous of procuring respectable and experienced Protestant and other help, for City and country, will please call at WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., where they can get well suited, or no charge. A lady in attendance.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also a number of German and French girls can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady speaking the German and French languages in attendance.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at MORRIS CONNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. Terms moderate

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $26 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 96.) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson-sts. Circulars sent on application.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School offices of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm steets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth-street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, setteea, &c., &c., pursuan to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendeot of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM DEALING, Jr., Secretary.

## AGRICULTURAL, &c.

ELIDE ISLAND GUANO.

A CARGO OF ABOUT 1,500 TONS JUST ARRIVED and for sale by GEO. G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

## COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer,

PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR, NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the dépôt. The grounds contain about 31½ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good pottery garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c., &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are convenient, properly arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining on the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jnuncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

A. M. MEAWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., curious and valuable books, forming the entire library of the late Hermann E. Ludwig, LL. D.:

MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 8 and 9, commencing, each day, at 4 o'clock, Autograph Letters, Documents and Curiosities, the collection of a connoisseur, formed during the last 25 years, with much care and expense, both in this country and in Europe.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 10, 11 and 12, at 4 o'clock. Private Library of the late John J. Palmer, Esq., recently and for many years, President of the Merchants' Bank of this City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th-av., being two full lots of ground; a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

500 packages and lots of heavy and Shelf Goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

A large assortment of French and German Toys, Fancy Goods, China Toys, Tea Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 29, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's dépôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE GALLERY COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Probably the finest collection ever offered by us—the property of a gentleman removing permanently from the City.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire private gallery of a gentleman leaving the City, without reserve; many of them are of a class rarely offered by public sale, comprising specimens of art which will be sold under guarantee, having been purchased direct from the artists themselves, both in Europe and America, without regard to cost. Among them will be found the celebrated "Twin Lambs," by Eugene Verbockhoven, of Brussels; "Going to Market," by Wm. Thayer, Sen.; "The Wine Cellar," by Harmeclever, of Dusseldorf, and also fine specimens by Preger, Hauff, Schmidt and other artists of that school. Among the American productions may be mentioned two fine landscapes by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., being among his finest works; Landscape and Cattle, a master piece by Hinckley, of Boston; with various other paintings by Cropsey, Huntington, Vanderlyn, Doughty, Sontag, &c. Also many fine paintings by leading artists of the English, Flemish and other schools, as well as a few good examples of the old masters. They may be viewed with catalogues at our galleries on Tuesday, and until day of sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, OCT. 27, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (Having been removed for convenience of sale,) comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites covered in French satin brocatelle and hair-cloth, tête-a-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension-tables, rockers, 1 oilcloth stair and other chairs; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c.

Also, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oil-cloth, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock,

One rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

One mahogany 6⅔-octave piano-forte.

Catalogues with full particulars, ready early morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jaun City Court.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER of Jacob W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Peter Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars ap

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $8,108,779 43 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,214,653 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 231,394 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 7,070,313 61 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. MURRAY, Assistant Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $941,490 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 143,271 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,965 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 652,088 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, [illegible] of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, [illegible] say that the above statement is correct, to the [illegible] knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by [illegible] Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts | $535,032 00 |
| [illegible] amount of Specie | 82,289 00 |
| [illegible] amount of Circulation | 95,772 00 |
| [illegible] amount of Deposits | 347,527 00 |

*[illegible] County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. Assistant Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,185,236 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,269,286 09 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 21,846 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 83,154 00 |
| | 105,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,833,804 93 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $12,682,722 60 |
| Average amount of Specie | 3,098,635 37 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,975 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,467,104 81 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,049,829 91 |
| Average amount of Specie | 143,267 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 130,046 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,172,624 49 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,522,388 44 |
| Average amount of Specie | 978,405 20 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 388,797 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,652,962 35 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,609,898 41 |
| Average amount of Specie | 341,846 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 59,909 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,649,315 58 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,762,167 61 |
| Average amount of Specie | 912,325 19 |
| Average amount Circulation | 174,208 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,157,306 20 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWAY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,533,123 69 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,080,427 67 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 278,709 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,612,614 28 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,374,577 13 |
| Average amount of Specie | 424,159 80 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 221,184 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,012,756 89 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PALMER, President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $352,863 72 |
| Average amount of Specie | 46,367 38 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 100,384 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 320,685 96 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,556,842 80 |
| Average amount of Specie | 287,584 11 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 153,324 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,189,894 41 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $522,148 56 |
| Average amount of Specie | 87,679 17 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,641 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 294,294 02 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,079,329 |
| Average amount of Specie | 901,109 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 286,243 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,507,833 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $719,008 40 |
| Average amount of Specie | 159,183 12 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 147,025 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 622,509 24 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,956,889 46 |
| Average amount of Specie | 865,058 99 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 10,416 25 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,328,641 97 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
W. C. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,393,268 81 |
| Average amount of Specie | 622,563 47 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 174,884 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,057,657 75 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,831,786 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 301,526 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 130,176 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,786,210 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $206,515 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 30,895 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 75,178 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 117,969 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,984,144 22 |
| Average amount of Specie | 202,585 78 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 131,224 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,685,557 65 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $741,695 88 |
| Average amount of Specie | 151,830 03 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 121,966 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 583,886 65 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $320,810 51 |
| Average amount of Specie | 64,927 50 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 43,713 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 205,441 88 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,378,572 67 |
| Average amount of Specie | 366,680 19 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 87,556 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,056,510 37 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,599,555 97 |
| Average amount of Specie | 238,622 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 202,388 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,602,090 14 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $871,524 86 |
| Average amount of Specie | 207,248 54 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 106,774 03 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 843,396 98 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DAN'L. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,120,892 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 327,359 02 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 217,724 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,019,855 39 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,685,205 70 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,344,109 45 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 317,732 83 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,090,388 91 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $919,160 02 |
| Average amount of Specie | 191,095 80 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 118,023 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 744,702 58 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,730,598 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 324,964 18 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 169,621 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,369,170 53 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYNOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,372,405 76 |
| Average amount of Specie | 962,873 58 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank | 275,862 10 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,709,780 64 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $282,766 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 118,398 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 69,919 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 204,121 42 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $797,430 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 154,018 01 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 130,437 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 702,264 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,680,307 76 |
| Average amount of Specie | 451,785 79 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 44,293 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,374,876 23 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,014,673 52 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,788,020 24 |
| Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank | 252,397 83 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,992,392 04 |

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.*

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,145,119 10 |
| Average amount of Specie | 212,105 72 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank | 132,913 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,383,391 41 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,086,203 60 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,273,521 47 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 226,772 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,883,621 65 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,626,559 38 |
| Average amount of Specie | 259,459 71 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 110,099 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,113,817 18 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,333,469 12 |
| Average amount of Specie | 389,588 46 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 164,501 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,431,469 59 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $393,449 34 |
| Average amount of Specie | 35,272 73 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 90,048 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 273,785 16 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $411,489 08 |
| Average amount of Specie | 60,147 52 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 43,715 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 172,411 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of October, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $296,010 89 |
| Average amount of Specie | 22,533 68 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 116,486 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 312,353 59 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $203,527 49 |
| Average amount of Specie | 253,405 47 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 38,509 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 313,910 10 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,651,223 51 |
| Average amount of Specie | 456,572 53 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 109,883 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,554,873 01 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $583,639 06 |
| Average amount of Specie | 64,080 01 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 99,365 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 401,779 67 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of October, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,113,443 88 |
| Average amount of Specie | 189,938 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 127,100 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 948,284 21 |

*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
WM. LEA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,199,468 33 |
| Average amount of Specie | 972,804 54 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 181,835 69 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,757,983 12 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $853,304 74 |
| Average amount of Specie | 128,505 04 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 115,880 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 534,401 27 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,441,276 14 |
| Average amount of Specie | 779,939 45 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,283 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,992,362 34 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,070,374 66 |
| Average amount of Specie | 225,429 09 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 95,653 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 788,273 41 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD RASKURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,275,333 62 |
| Average amount of Specie | 245,083 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 204,158 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 833,188 12 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,461,752 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 609,885 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,957 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,974,210 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN A GAMBLING HOUSE.

### Search after Missing Men—A Brooklyn Baker Reported to be the Murdered Man—The Blood Stains Declared to be Human Blood.

The Detective Police are still engaged in the investigation regarding the alleged murder at the gambling-house of Robert L. Willis, No. 581 Broadway. In the case of parties reported to be missing, the time of their disappearance and the circumstances connected therewith, have been carefully inquired into with a view to ascertain if any ground existed for connecting their disappearance with the alleged murder at Willis' establishment.

A gentleman who has been stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, under the name of G. Bellstein Holliday, of the Swedish Royal Navy, it will be remembered, was said to be missing. His baggage was at the hotel, and his bill unpaid. As soon as the supposed murder was made public it was feared that he might have been the unfortunate victim. The rumor to that effect obtained considerable currency from a statement that shortly after his arrival at the hotel he had been "roped" into a Broadway gambling-house, and victimized out of $5,000. Captain Walling set some of his men to inquire into the matter. The missing man has now turned up, and made his reappearance at the hotel. Mr. P. B. Middleton, of Goshen, Orange County, who came to this City on the 1st of September, and drew $2,500 from a Bank, and was not heard of, has also made his reappearance among his friends, and set their minds at rest.

At the present time there is considerable suspicion that John Sullivan, a baker, who resided and kept a bakery at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, may be the unfortunate victim—if there is any victim in the case. He is reported to have got into the habit of visiting New-York gambling houses, and to have lost considerable money. When he left home, he had a considerable sum of money with him. His disappearance took place several days before the commission of the alleged murder, but it is supposed that he may have spent this time in gambling, in the vain hope to recover his past losses. He had on a vest of a red hue, which corresponds with the color of the vest which the servant girl—Catharine Mulhearn—said was on the murdered man whom she saw in the cistern. Another circumstance strongly confirming the suspicion that he is the murdered man is the fact that since the present trial of Willis commenced, a letter has been received by the brother of the missing man, dated at Albany, but with no signature, stating that his brother was safe, and on his way to Canada, but vouchsafing no further particulars.

Dr. Chilton yesterday announced informally—he is to make the official announcement to-day—that the blood-stains found in the entry and around the cistern of Willis' place were made by human blood. He is understood, however, to have declared that the blood had been there nearly a year, which, if so, fails to connect them with the present alleged murder.

### COMMUNICATION FROM MR. ROBERT L. WILLIS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It would seem to have been taken for granted by some reporters and journalists that, because I have been accused of a crime, I am necessarily guilty. A half a dozen different gentlemen have been, each in his turn, pronounced to be the identical one who was so unceremoniously disposed of by me, and afterwards hidden (?) in a cistern *to which a dozen persons have uncontrolled access.*

Unfortunately for me, these sensation-paragraphs are much more spicy and readable, and will, therefore, be much more widely copied than the dry legal investigation which will establish my innocence. As an offset, then, to these earnest rumors, is it not fair that I should be allowed to give my statement of the case, which will be taken for what it is worth, and is as follows:

The girl, Catharine Mulhearn, after living in my family one month and four days, left my house without any notice, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Willis missed several articles of small intrinsic value, but highly prized by her, for reasons which will be appreciated by persons who cherish reminiscences which link the present with the past. Although these articles would not be worth more than perhaps $50 to any one else, to my wife they were literally priceless. Who, for example, will dare to estimate the money-value to a woman of a patchwork quilt composed of remnants of the wearing apparel of departed relatives? Three such quilts were among the lost property of my wife.

Not a doubt existed in my mind, or that of my wife, that the girl Catherine had carried off our property. But I did not wish to arrest the girl. Indeed, any employer of a dishonest female servant would, it prudence rather than feeling directed his movements, suffer a trifling loss rather than risk being charged with some disgraceful crime by one who, from having been an inmate of his house, has the power to give a purely false and malicious accusation the semblance of truth. Many employers have suffered for their imprudence in this regard more than I am likely to suffer. A charge of seduction or rape is the favorite weapon of an arrested female servant, especially when her employer holds a prominent position in the religious or moral world. But I felt bound to respect the feelings of my wife; and she wanted to get her property back. It was a month, however, before Catherine could be found, or rather identified and arrested; for, when the officer first called at her lodging-place, she personated another person, and stated that she, Catherine Mulhearn, had gone to Philadelphia. When she made this false statement she had not been accused of any crime; nor did she know she was speaking to an officer. What was she afraid of, if she had done no wrong? These falsehoods were repeated on subsequent visits; but, at last, the whereabouts of Catherine's sister, Annie, was ascertained, and from the latter the officer learned that Catherine had been all along in the house at which he had called, and that it was her to whom he had been speaking. On calling there once more, a girl who came to the door denied that Catherine was in; but when the officer insisted upon going into the house, Catherine acknowledged her name. She was then arrested, and taken before Judge WELSH, who committed her. Catharine was then given to understand from me that all I wanted was to get the things back, and that if they had been pawned or sold, I was willing to redeem them at my own cost, and to let the whole matter drop. Catharine persisted that she was innocent, and declared that she would have satisfaction out of me—that she would take her oath that I kept a gambling house, and that I had murdered a man. These threats were made before Judge WELSH. The next day Judge WELSH concluded to hold both the sisters—Annie as an accessory. They were accordingly committed. The trial was set down for Saturday Oct. 16, on which day their counsel, Ex-Judge Stuart, asked for an adjournment, stating that the girls had made representations to him which would startle all New-York, etc., etc. On the strength of Judge Stuart's brief sensation-speech, the case was adjourned until last Saturday, Oct. 23. On Tuesday an affidivit was drawn up by Judge Stuart, based upon the representations of the girl Catherine, and a warrant was issued for my apprehension. The warrant was served between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, by a large body of Police officers, headed by Judge Connolly. They did not find me, however, for just at that time I was at Burton's, drinking in deep draughts of the divine harmonies and soothing melodies of "Puritani." At the close of the opera I was informed of Judge Connolly's *coup d'état*, and preferring not to be confined in a station-house, I accepted the proffered hospitality of a friend. In the morning, after consulting my counsel, I gave myself up, when Judge Connolly placed me in charge of an officer to await an examination.

There have been already two hearings of this "murder" case, and I think I speak the opinion of every unprejudiced person who was present at them, or who has read them, especially that of last Saturday, when I state that a more ridiculous attempt has never been made in New-York to impose upon the credulity of the public. I can neither make head nor tail of it. Who can? Officers were placed in my house, and kept there until last Saturday, but for what purpose neither they nor I knew. They were not directed to supervise me. I went and came as I pleased. Again, my colored servant man is looked up as a *witness*, Judge Connolly refusing to take bail for his appearance, while I, the *principal*, am at large. It's a curious affair all round.

ROBERT L. WILLIS.

### Police Intelligence.

WANTED TO KILL HIMSELF.—A young man, very well dressed, but with a shirt-bosom and collar which looked as though they had not been in the wash-tub for a month, and with a pair of eyes which looked as though he had not slept for the same period of time, on Sunday stepped into the drug store, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, threw a ten-cent piece on the counter, and asked for its equivalent in corrosive sublimate. The equivocal appearance of the young man suggested to the clerk the propriety of asking him what use he proposed to make of the poisonous liquid. The strange young man was inclined at first to regard the query as rather impertinent, but he finally subsided into a confessional mood and acknowledged that his intention was to have swallowed the poison. He gave his name as William Blanchard, age 18, and residence Massachusetts. He had tried to get employment here, but had failed, and as friends in the City had deserted him. These two facts—so his story ran—had combined to disgust him with the world and make him anxious to get out of it. He was taken to the Twenty-first Ward Station-House, and was yesterday sent to Massachusetts. The impression is that he is a run-away from home, and that he has been living the life of a vagabond, and not having the money or face to go home, resolved to make away with himself.

ROPE HIMSELF INTO A SCRAPE.—A gaily-dressed young fellow, on Friday morning, walked into the livery stable of Michael McLaughlin, No. 78 East Twenty-fourth-street, described various circles in the air with a stylish Malacca cane, and ordered a "fast nag," as he wished to take a drive on the Bloomingdale road. The fastest horse of the establishment was in quick time before a light buggy, and behind, holding the ribbons, was the dashing young man. About two hours afterwards the young man returned, cast the lines to the hostler, and passed over a $10 bill to the proprietor. The bill purported to be a $10 bill on the Rockland Bank of Rockland County, New-York, but on examination proved to be an alteration of one of the bills known as the Wanbeak Bank of De Soto, Nebraska. The young man was told that the bill could not be received in exchange for the wear and tear of horse-flesh, and he handed over a $5 bill on the Granite Bank of Boston, Mass. This bill, upon inspection, proved to be also an alteration from one of the same Nebraska issues. The young man had several of the altered bills, but no good money. McLaughlin very naturally fell enraged, and called a policeman, who arrested the fellow. The prisoner gave his name as Benjamin Jones, and was committed to Jefferson Market prison to answer.

THE GAILLARDET VERDICT.—The Recorder on Saturday postponed sentence in the case of GAILLARDET, convicted of a felonious assault on Mr. CRANSTON, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, until the next meeting of the Court. A French paper of this City having made the assertion that "money was wanted to compromise the case," it is a sufficient answer to publish the following letter sent by Mr. CRANSTON to the Judge on the morning after the conviction:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

The Hon. G. G. BARNARD—*Dear Sir:* In the case of Dr. GAILLARDET, who stands convicted before you of an assault and battery made with intent to kill me, I beg to say that this civil suit brought by me, and so much complained of by the Doctor's counsel, was instituted solely with the view of securing the personal attendance of the Doctor at the trial. My wish was that through a fair trial the truth should be judicially made to appear, and to that I looked for the vindication of my character as the keeper of a hotel, and the propriety of my conduct in the removal of the sick gentleman, towards whom I was charged with inhumanity, as one of the excuses for the Doctor's conduct.

The law having been vindicated by the conviction, I have directed my counsel to discontinue the civil suit; and I desire to say, that so far as I am personally interested in the consummation to follow the finding of the Jury, my wish and hope is, that the judgment shall be mercifully tempered, so that a common humanity shall approve of the doings of the minister of justice. Yours very respectfully,

HIRAM CRANSTON.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION. Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (386 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

"I WONDER!"—When a man is successful in business people wonder at the means by which that success is achieved; but no one wonders at the business of KNOX, the great halter, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. His success is owing to the fact that he makes the most tasteful and durable hats in New-York, and everybody knows it.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sore leg and all ulcers, eruptions, and injuries of the flesh, heal kindly and swiftly under the operation of the Ointment, and the Pills, by their gentle aperient action, assist the cure. Sold at No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# LONG ISLAND.

## POLITICAL.

In the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, the Association of Tax-payers have nominated for Assembly Mr. CHAUNCEY A. LAY, who, if he stands, will doubtless receive a respectable Democratic vote.

In the Second Assembly District, Brooklyn, "the Workingmen's Protective Democratic Club" have nominated WM. SILKE MCNAMARA for Assembly, as an independent Democrat.

There was a rousing and significant Union ratification meeting of the Opposition in the Seventh Assembly District last evening, held at the corner of DeKalb and Franklin avenues. Addresses were made by Mr. SETH B. COLE, Mr. RODMAN, Mr. SAMUEL BACKUS, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BLAKE, and Mr. FRANKLIN TUTHILL, the nominee for Assembly. The meeting adjourned, to attend a ratification meeting to be held in the limits of the Sixteenth Ward on Thursday evening.

An adjourned meeting of the Democracy called together by Mayor POWELL was held last evening, in the Brooklyn City Court room. The attendance was larger, if anything, than before, and there were more outsiders to discuss the objects of the meeting—but there was less excitement. The Congressional Committee of seven reported that they had called on Messrs. TAYLOR and LITCHFIELD, and made known to them the request of the meeting. Mr. TAYLOR was willing to withdraw, if Mr. LITCHFIELD would do the same, and go into the Nominating Convention again. Mr. LITCHFIELD, on the contrary, refused to recognize the authority of the Committee or the meeting appointing it, and positively and peremptorily refused to propose or accept any terms of compromise. No action was taken on this report.

The other Committee, appointed to invite the Assembly candidates and candidates for County offices to fuse among themselves, also reported. They had met with but indifferent success. A meeting of about a dozen of the candidates was held at the Mayor's Office yesterday afternoon, but they could come to no arrangement. The Committee was allowed to sit again, and the meeting adjourned.

We understand that the Police Commissioners have directed the Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, to keep a sharp watch upon the Prisons in Kings County, to prevent the convicts from being taken out to vote on Election-day. Last year the Democratic vote was much increased by this class of voters.

The Americans of Kings County held their ratification meeting last evening in the Musical Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. MORRIS REYNOLDS, Esq., presided, and the usual number of Secretaries and Vice-Presidents were appointed. Addresses were made by Hon. E. T. WOOD, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, Dr. GRAY of the Third Ward, and Mr. C. C. EGAN. The Hall was well filled, and the meeting quite enthusiastic. The nominations were ratified, like a string of onions, in a bunch.

The American and Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District met informally last evening in separate rooms at No. 68 East Broadway. The Chairman and Secretary of the Republican Convention waited upon the American Convention and reported the action of the Republicans in rejecting Mr. DEAN and nominating Mr. BRIGGS, and that Mr. BRIGGS was ready to withdraw from the canvass provided Mr. DEAN would do the same. The Americans resolved to adhere to their candidate, and the Republicans thereupon sent word to them that they had no further communication to make. The Americans immediately adjourned with cheers for their candidate, and the Republicans soon followed suit.

### Brooklyn Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The November Calender will not be called until the 18th instant. No equity causes will be placed on the November Calender, as a Trial term for equity causes is appointed for the month of December. The November Circuit Calendar will be made up as follows:

1. All the undisposed-of causes of the October Circuit will be the first on the Calender, and called first in their order.

2. The remainder of the Calender will then be called. Judge EMOTT will hold the November Term.

CITY COURT.—The Jurors in this Court were discharged yesterday morning for two weeks.

### Important Telegraphic Arrangements—A Move in the Right Direction.

The "North American Telegraph Association," composed of the leading Companies now owning or working the main telegraph lines from Newfoundland to New-Orleans, and from Quebec to the western border of Missouri, closed a three-days' session in this city on Saturday. The Association was organized by the appointment of PETER COOPER, Esq., of this city, President; CHARLES A. MANN, Esq., of Utica, Vice President, and A. A. LOVETT, Esq., of this city, Secretary.

A large delegation from the several Companies interested was present, and the practical, business-like manner in which the matters for advisement were disposed of, gives promise that the business of telegraphing has, at last, fallen into hands competent to systematize and make it, as it should be, a means of reliable and rapid communication throughout the whole extent of this country.

Amongst the important subjects of consideration, we understand, was the early construction of a reliable line to California and Oregon, and a Committee was appointed to take this matter in hand and adopt prompt and efficient measures for the prosecution of the important work.

A long-desired reform was adopted in the uniform mode of counting the words constituting a message.

Another subject was a better union for the improvement and protection of telegraph interests, aiming at increased facilities, with an ultimate reduction of tolls.

Another feature of the objects of the Association, was the better regulation of the connections of the various lines, with a view of enforcing a more prompt correction of errors, and a more strict and satisfactory performance of duties to the public.

And many other kindred subjects tending to systematize this important business, occupied the deliberations of the Association, and, if carried out in good faith, as we have no doubt they will be, will greatly improve this branch of the public conveniences in the communication of its vast wants, both of a social and mercantile character.

The Association is composed of the New-York, London and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, the American Telegraph Company, the New-York and Buffalo Company, the Western Union Company, the Atlantic and Ohio Company, the Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin Company, the New-Orleans and Ohio Company, and the Montreal Company, having an aggregate capital invested of between five and six millions of dollars, and operating between thirty and forty thousand miles of wire.

We also learn that arrangements are in progress, if not already consummated, by which the House Printing Telegraph line, between New-York and Washington, is to be consolidated with the lines of the American Telegraph Company, thus placing the latter Company in immediate communication with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and removing the last obstacle in the way of a speedy extension of the Printing Telegraph Lines along the seaboard to New-Orleans.

The central offices in this City, for all the above-named telegraph companies, are at No. 21 Wall-street and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange.

### Wonders of the Atlantic Cable.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, under date of Sept. 30, (*Transcript* of Oct. 16,) takes upon himself, by authority of "Mr. FRANCIS LE BARON," a Director of the Atlantic Cable Company, to read a somewhat sarcastic homily to those on this side of the Atlantic who have ventured to doubt the statements put forth in the name of that Company and by its officials, respecting the working of the cable. He follows up his sneers and sarcasms with a swolen eulogy of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and a vindication of Mr. FIELD's conduct in this cable matter.

Now, with that critic's opinions of Mr. FIELD's "great capacity" and exemption from "duplicity" and "high-toned honesty" and the like, I am not disposed to quarrel; and no more ought the critic volunteer a quarrel through the American prints, with the opinions of others, upon these topics. Let all such personalities pass.

But what I wish to criticize in the statements of this Paris correspondent, is the following:

"I see [he remarks] that some of your cotemporaries are also indulging to a great extent in the same manner, and are [am] astonished that any person, even a *very intelligent* one, should for a moment hazard the remark that no message had ever been sent across the ocean. One fact alone contradicts this beyond the power of any man to refute. *The collision between the Europa and Arabia was known here the day after it occurred.* Perhaps some *learned* and very intelligent person will explain very cleverly that the collision was an intended one arranged by the owners of the Telegraph to cause stock to go up. I should not be astonished; it would be on a par with some of their assertions already before the public."

Without saying what other statements of the Cable Company's officials the above statement is "on a par with," I do say there is no truth in so much of it as represents "the collision between the *Europa* and *Arabia*" as having been known in Paris "*the day after it occurred.*"

To make good my absolute denial above, I will copy *verbatim*, from the London *Morning Chronicle*, of Saturday, Aug. 21, the "*first*" pretended information by the cable of the collision referred to, being no less *than one entire week later than this Paris correspondent asserts the fact to have been.*

In the London *Morning Chronicle*, of Aug. 21, is the following announcement, strung out in capitals:

THE FIRST NEWS MESSAGE.
By the
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH!
COLLISION IN THE ATLANTIC
Between the
"EUROPA" and "ARABIA,"
By ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH
(FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.)

"Last night we received the following communication respecting the Telegraph transit of intelligence between Valentia and Newfoundland:

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company having received from Newfoundland the following intelligence, have felt it their duty to publish it, with a view to allay the anxiety of the friends of the passengers by the *Europa* and *Arabia*. Further particulars have been asked for, and will be published if received.

*The Europa and Arabia have had a collision; one of them has put into St. Johns, Newfoundland. No lives lost. All well.*

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

CHIEF OFFICE, No. 22 Old Bond-street."

In the same paper, and same column, is the following:

"FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The message asking Newfoundland for further particulars, was dispatched from London at 5 P. M. last evening, (Friday,) and the following reply was received back from Newfoundland at 7:30 P. M.

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

No. 22 OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON, Aug. 20, 1858:

*Arabia* in collision with *Europa* off Cape Race, on Saturday last.

*Arabia* on her way to New-York, slightly injured.

*Europa* lost her bowsprit, and cutwater slem sprung. Will remain in St. Johns, Newfoundland, ten days from the 16th.

*Persia* calls at St. Johns for mails and passengers.

No lives lost."

I do not *now*, and *here*, raise the question whether this news was so sent by the Cable *seven days after the collision?* I simply say, the statement of the Paris correspondent that it "was known here [Paris] the day after it occurred," is utterly unfounded; and his sneers at the "very intelligent" minds on this side of the Atlantic who doubt a great deal of what has been *officially* represented of the performances of the Cable, are not justified *by the existence of any such fact* as he appeals to.

If any writer wishes to combat the *doubters* upon any other point, he is invited to name it, and his case will be attended to.

ONE OF THE DOUBTERS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858.

P. S.—Since writing the above my eye has chanced to fall on the New-York *Tribune* of Thursday, Aug. 26, which says:

"The following dispatch from Trinity Bay and Carbonear were received on Friday morning by CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.:

CARBONEAR, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

The Cable is working beautifully to-day. I reach Cyrus Station this evening. A. MACKAY.

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

We sent a very explicit message this morning to Mr. MCIVER, of Cunard steamers, in Liverpool, respecting the disaster to the steamship *Europa*.

DE SAUTY."

Mr. Editor, please stick a pin in these facts. The Company's Secretary in London announces the "*first message*" over the Cable as having been received from Newfoundland on *Friday*, the 20th of August, and *further particulars* on the evening of that day. "DE SAUTY," at Trinity Bay, on *Thursday*, the 19th, telegraphs to Mr. FIELD that he had sent that message to Valentia on that "*Thursday morning*"—one day and night before *it reached Valentia*—and says it was "a very explicit message." *Seven days* after this—Thursday, Aug. 26—DE SAUTY's dispatch to Mr. FIELD, of *Thursday*, the 19th, is published in the *Tribune!*

Facts are funny things, *when straddling the ocean!*

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... | 95 | 25 Harlem R. R..... | 12½ |
| 5,000 Virginia 6s..... | 96 | 100 do.....b30 | 12¾ |
| 20,000 do..... | 96¼ | 500 Har. R. R. Pref'd.. | 26 |
| 500 Georgia State 6s. | 101 | 250 do.....b60 | 26 |
| 22,500 N. C. St. 6s..... | 98 | 100 do..... | 25⅞ |
| 57,000 Mo. State 6s..... | 90¼ | 200 do.....b10 | 26 |
| 25,000 do.....b60 | 90¾ | 20 Sixth-avenue R. R. | 125 |
| 9,000 do..... | 90½ | 500 Reading R. R. ..s10 | 52¼ |
| 10,000 do.....b30 | 90⅝ | 500 do..... | 52⅜ |
| 2,500 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds.. | 92¾ | 250 do..... | 52½ |
| 15,000 do.....s10 | 92¾ | 200 do.....b30 | 52½ |
| 500 do..... | 93 | 1600 do.....b60 | 52½ |
| 2,000 Minn. St. 8 p.c. Bs. | 107¾ | 1800 do..... | 52⅝ |
| 21,000 Louis. State 6s... | 95¾ | 200 do.....s15 | 52¼ |
| 2,000 Bkln C. W. Loan | 101½ | 33 Mich. Cen. R. R.... | 60 |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s. | 94 | 150 do.....b30 | 60 |
| 7,000 do..... | 95 | 100 do.....s60 | 59 |
| 5,000 E. R. R. 2 mg. bs. | 85 | 250 do.....b60 | 59⅝ |
| 15,000 E. R. R. 3mg. bs. '83 | 79 | 125 do..... | 59⅜ |
| 2,000 E. R. R. cvt. bs. '71. | 36 | 65 Stonington Rail'd.. | 61 |
| 11,000 E. R. R. cvt. bs. '62. | 36½ | 100 Mil. S. & N. la. R.. | 60 |
| 3,000 H. R. R. R. 3 mge. | 75 | 100 do..... | 25 |
| 2,000 do..... | 75⅜ | 400 do..... | 25 |
| 2,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds. | 96 | 450 do..... | 24⅞ |
| 3,000 La. C. & M. L. Gt. bs. | 28 | 100 do.....b30 | 24⅞ |
| 500 D. L. & W. R. 1st m | 78 | 200 do.....s30 | 24⅞ |
| 2,000 N. J. C. 2d m. b.. | 90 | 350 Mil. S. & N. la. g'd st. | 54⅜ |
| 1,000 Chic. & R. I. bs... | 96 | 50 do.....s10 | 54½ |
| 200 Phoenix Bank..... | 111½ | 100 do.....b7 | 54⅜ |
| 100 Canton Company.... | 21¾ | 50 do.....b30 | 54⅜ |
| 130 Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 101½ | 450 do..... | 54⅜ |
| 350 Penn. Coal Co..... | 85 | 150 do.....s45 | 54½ |
| 100 do..... | 81¾ | 400 do..... | 54⅞ |
| 100 do.....b60 | 82 | 190 do.....b30 | 55 |
| 12 Cumberland Pref.. | 19 | 50 do..... | 55 |
| 110 La Crosse & M. R. | 4½ | 650 Panama Railroad.. | 122¾ |
| 225 do..... | 4¾ | 73 Ill. Cen. R. R..... | 86 |
| 100 Pacific Mail S.S. Co. | 182½ | 200 do..... | 87 |
| 175 do..... | 107 | 100 do.....b30 | 87 |
| 475 do..... | 107¼ | 50 do.....b30 | 87¼ |
| 100 do.....b30 | 107¾ | 50 do.....b30 | 87½ |
| 650 N. Y. Central R. R. | 87 | 169 do..... | 87⅝ |
| 300 do.....b30 | 87½ | 300 do.....b30 | 88 |
| 100 do.....s60 | 86¾ | 150 do..... | 87¾ |
| 400 do.....s30 | 87 | 353 Cleve., C. & Cin. R. | 96⅜ |
| 600 do.....b10 | 87½ | 750 Gal. and Chic. R. R. | 84 |
| 200 do.....b15 | 87½ | 50 do.....b30 | 84¾ |
| 500 do.....b60 | 87¾ | 100 do.....b10 | 84 |
| 2375 do..... | 87½ | 300 do.....b7 | 84 |
| 250 do.....s10 | 87½ | 100 do.....s10 | 84 |
| 414 Erie Railroad..... | 16¾ | 1050 do.....s60 | 85 |
| 100 do.....b60 | 16¾ | 141 do..... | 83½ |
| 225 do..... | 16¾ | 200 do.....s10 | 83½ |
| 150 Hudson Riv. R. R. | s60 33 | 50 do.....b10 | 83½ |
| 50 do.....s60 | 32½ | 330 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 35 |
| 100 do.....s30 | 33 | 200 do.....b10 | 35 |
| 100 do.....b30 | 33½ | 500 do..... | 35¼ |
| 100 do..... | 33½ | 200 do.....b60 | 35¾ |
| 100 do..... | 34 | 800 do.....b30 | 35¾ |
| 800 do.....b30 | 34 | 400 do.....s10 | 35½ |
| 250 do.....s30 | 34 | 100 do.....b10 | 35½ |
| 350 do.....b10 | 34 | 100 do..... | 35½ |
| 150 do.....s10 | 34 | 100 Ch. & R. I. R. R. | 69⅝ |
| 100 do.....s30 | 33½ | 930 do..... | 69½ |
| 150 do.....s30 | 33⅜ | 750 do..... | 69½ |
| 50 do.....s60 | 33¾ | 200 do.....b30 | 69⅞ |
| 750 Harlem Railroad.... | 13 | 480 do.....b28 | 69¾ |
| 50 do..... | 12⅞ | 50 do.....s10 | 69¾ |
| 200 do.....b60 | 13 | 50 Chic. B. & Q. R. R. | s10 67 |
| 400 do.....b30 | 13 | 250 Mil. & Miss. R. R.... | 16 |
| 320 do..... | 12¾ | 100 do.....b30 | 16½ |

### BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100,000 Mo. State 6s.... | 93¾ | 100 Hud. Riv. R. R. | b30 33¾ |
| 2,000 La. State 6s..... | 96 | 50 do..... | 33⅝ |
| 5,000 N. C. State 6s..... | 98 | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R..... | 86 |
| $5,000 M. So. S. F. bds. | 79 | 50 do..... | 86¼ |
| 5,000 Har. R. R. 1st, m. | 93 | 100 do.....b30 | 86¾ |
| 3,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m. | 75 | 100 Gal. & Chic. R. | b60 83¾ |
| 2,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. cl. | | 181 do..... | 83 |
| 1st m. S. F. Con. bs. | 98 | 100 Reading R. R..... | 52¼ |
| 7,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.. | 96½ | 100 do..... | 52⅝ |
| 1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m. Bs | 90 | 290 do..... | 52⅝ |
| 150 Penn. Coal Co..... | 83 | 500 do.....b30 | 53¾ |
| 100 Del. & H. Can. Co. | 60.102 | 600 do.....b60 | 53¾ |
| 175 Bruns'k City L. Co. | 3 | 1700 do..... | 53¾ |
| 100 Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 107½ | 50 Mic. S. & N. L. g. s. | 10 55 |
| 100 do.....s30. | 107 | 150 do.....s10 | 55¼ |
| 20 do..... | 107½ | 150 do.....s60 | 54¾ |
| 250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... | 87¼ | 50 do..... | 55¾ |
| 200 do.....b30 | 87¼ | 200 do..... | 55¼ |
| 500 do.....b60 | 87¼ | 150 do.....s60 | 55 |
| 300 do..... | 87¾ | 125 Panama R. R..... | 123 |
| 100 do.....b30 | 87½ | 135 Chic. & R. I. R.... | 69¾ |
| 550 M. S. & N. I. R.... | 24¾ | 50 Stonington R. R... | 61 |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| $170 S. M. In. C. scrip '56 | 68 |
| 1,000 7 ₱ ct. bds, St. Cal | 22½ |
| 1,000 D. & M. R. C. Im. 7pc | 61 |
| 2,000 St. P. & F. du L. 8 p c | 14 |
| 3,000 L. Cr. & M. R. C. 7p.c | 27½ |
| 3,000 M. & L. H. R. Co. 8 p.c. | 19¾ |
| 500 C. Mn. In. Scrip '57. | 40 |
| 630 N. Y. M. In. Scrip '58 | 37 |
| 280,000 Breck. Coal Co.. | $50 |
| 12,000 Min. Pt. R. Im. b. | 70 |
| 5,000 C., S. P. & F. du L. | 45 |
| 3,000 L. Co. la. 8p. cbds. | 50 |
| 6,000 C. & P. R. 1stm. | 19¾ |
| 10 Am. Ex. Bank..... | 110¾ |
| 10 Bank of New-York. | 110 |
| 10 Bank State of N. Y. | 105 |
| 60 People's Bk. Stock. | 101 |

### MONDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 23, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Oct. 16:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $657,521 |
| Increase in Specie | 174,921 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 11,600 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 553,805 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Oct. 24, 1857. | Oct. 23, 1858. | Oct. 16, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $63,519,000 | $67,734,755 | $67,325,182 |
| Loans | 95,976,487 | 124,874,222 | 124,216,701 |
| Specie | 10,011,355 | 28,681,429 | 28,506,508 |
| Circulation | 6,884,739 | 7,879,024 | 7,890,624 |
| Gross Deposits | 57,801,098 | 108,072,518 | 106,497,058 |
| Exchanged | 9,656,478 | 20,929,351 | 19,907,696 |
| Undrawn | 48,144,620 | 87,143,167 | 86,589,362 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 5,835,209 | 9,605,817 | 10,198,837 |

The Bank movement, it will be seen, is a steady and easy one. The Specie line is well maintained. The Deposits in gross are the heaviest ever reported. The undrawn total is also on the advance. The moderate addition to the Loan column is mainly the result of further purchases of Treasury Bills and of short acceptances discounted for the Southern Banks. The new week opens without alteration in the rates of interest. The Stock Brokers are employing more money, but the free disposition of lenders is more than equal to the demand. The terms at call are 3@4 ₱ cent. The Bill Brokers are passing short paper at 3½@5 ₱ cent., according to classification, and 5@7 ₱ cent. for long dates. The Exchange market for the Cunarder, on Wednesday, is, thus far, flat for London, at the rates of last week: bank bills, 109½@110; merchant bills, 109¼@109¾ ₱ cent. Francs in fair request, 5.16¼@5.12½ (extremes.) The export demand for Bullion is moderate. The Sub-Treasury received to-day for customs $80,000. The disbursements of the office were $61,188, in excess of all receipts: The balance this afternoon stands $9,544,628.

The buoyancy in prices and extreme activity in the dealings at the Stock Exchange, to-day, are significant of the legitimate working of the present Money market, and the influence of dull employment and low rates of interest in other departments of business. The public take hold in earnest of the stocks of the States, and of the best mortgages and dividend shares of the Railways, and speculation follows in the train by seizing upon the non-dividend list. Including the Street transactions, the reported sales of the day reach nearly *fifty thousand shares and half a million in bonds.* The printed list is one of the heaviest, if not the heaviest, in amount ever recorded, in a single day, and it was with much difficulty that the leading Brokers got through their transfers. The early meeting of the Board did not break up until after 1 o'clock. The second session, though opening with a slight concession in one or two stocks, from the extreme advance of the morning, became quite excited towards the close, and there was great eagerness shown to purchase several of the cheaper Railways, which were comparatively neglected through the rise of last week and this forenoon, and the general market finally left off firm.

The State list advanced, as compared with Saturday's closing prices, on Missouris to 90¾ ₱ cent., at which $60,000 were taken by private contract after the First Board; Tennessees to 95 ₱ cent., at which $30,000 were also taken privately after the First Board; Louisianas to 96½; North Carolinas to 99; Virginias to 96½, and Californias to 93 ₱ cent. In Railway mortgages, $14,000 in Burlington and Chicago 8 ₱ cents, were bought at 88½ ₱ cent., a rise of 3½ ₱ cent. since Saturday; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents at 98; New-York Central Sixes, 95; Michigan Southern Sinking Funds, 79; Erie Thirds, 79; Hudson Thirds, 75; Harlem Firsts, 93, and Illinois Central Construction, 96½ ₱ cent. The common Bonds of the Erie Company were also in request, and a further rise took place in Delaware and Lackawanna mortgages, New-Jersey Central, Rock Island, and La Crosse and Milwaukee. The Land Grants of the last-named Company brought 28 ₱ cent.

As intimated by the grand total of the Share dealings, the business was spirited, generally distributed, and nearly all at advancing prices. Compared with the market on Saturday afternoon, the additional rise is from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. The top rates of the day were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central.. | 87⅛ | Erie..... | 17⅛ |
| Panama..... | 123 | Rock Island..... | 69¾ |
| Galena..... | 84 | Toledo..... | 35¼ |
| Pacific Mail..... | 107½ | Reading..... | 52¼ |
| Delaware & Hudson. | 102 | Harlem..... | 13 |
| Pennsylvania Coal.. | 83 | Michigan Southern.. | 25 |
| Illinois Central.... | 96½ | Mich. Southern Pref. | 55½ |
| Clev. and Columbus | 96½ | Michigan Central.... | 59½ |
| Sixth-avenue..... | 125 | Hudson..... | 34 |

The closing rates were, with few exceptions, quite equal to the above figures. The advance in Erie to 17¾ ₱ cent. occurred after the printed list. The rise in Galena was partly lost at the Second Board; free use being still made of the change in the Presidency of the Board. The probability is that Mr. NEWBERRY, of Chicago, will be induced to take the place of Mr. TURNER; a selection which

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2216. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Latest Telegraph Dispatches, Editorials, &c., on Third and Fourth Pages, Eighth Column.]

### INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

**Probable Resignation of Secretary Floyd—Important Changes—The Home Squadron to be Strengthened—The New-York Post-Office—Importation of Camels, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The rumor is current here, to-day, that Governor Floyd will resign the War Department for a foreign mission, and will be succeeded by Attorney-General Black. Judge Wolf, the present Commissioner of Patents, it is said, is to succeed Judge Black. When Governor Floyd is to go is not stated.

Mr. Dallas has written to the President that he will return home in the Spring, and Mr. Clay has been recalled from Peru. I also learn that Mr. Buchanan declines the mission to Spain, after having intimated his acceptance.

The President has determined to reduce Pennsylvania's share of the public spoils.

Secretary Toucey declines to restore Dr. Sherman to the sloop-of-war *Dale*, of the African squadron—but at the same time the questions presented by the record in the Doctor's case are reserved for future disposition. He leaves for Paraguay as the surgeon of the steamer *Caledonia*.

The Secretary of War has had nothing to do with the late importation of camels into the country—but his Department will give them constant employment in transporting supplies for the Army. Such was the expectation of the parties engaged in the enterprise, though no such understanding was had with the Government.

Secretary Cass had a consultation yesterday with Secretary Toucey, about strengthening the Home Squadron, in view of our Mexican relations, and the anticipated Spanish fleet for Cuban waters. It is probable that several vessels will be ordered home from foreign stations for this shore.

The Government has chartered a store-ship, which will sail from Boston on the 10th proximo with supplies for the African squadron. A letter-bag will be made up at the Navy Department.

The Hon. W. D. Miller, of Texas, who was appointed Commercial Agent at St. Paul's de Loando, Africa, by Mr. Buchanan, has not been heard from by the Government since his appointment in August last. He has never signified his acceptance of the office.

Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Gov. Brown professes great anxiety to make a speedy location of the New-York Post-Office. He thinks the price reasonable for both Appleton's and Brown & McNamee's buildings; but the rear lots, which must be had to complete the site, are owned by separate proprietors. Petty hankering after economy is nullifying the action of Congress.

Senator Bigler arrived to-night; also Tom Florence. They desire salves for the wounded in the late battle.

Hughes, of Indiana, will be paid, but not with the Russian Mission.

The Indian Department is much embarrassed by Van Dorn's attack upon the friendly Indians, who were reported as bringing in to the agents of the Department stolen horses.

A.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The movements of Gen. Walker are regarded with much interest, especially in diplomatic circles, it being represented that he is well supplied with both men and money for his professedly peaceful enterprise. There is reason to believe that should he attempt to land with his followers in Nicaragua he will be repulsed by the British naval forces, as the Admiral of the West India Station, it is intimated, has instructions to arrest filibustering expeditions into Central America from any quarter whatsoever. Past as well as present events strengthen this assertion.

Other parties have recently been endeavoring to secure the Government's recognition and protection in another contemplated transit line over the Nicaragua route, and with whom Gen. Jerez has been in communication. No success thus far has attended their efforts. While the Administration will not interfere between citizens in matters relating to that subject, it is well known those who have already contracted with the Nicaraguan Government will be fully protected in their rights and property.

The camels which recently arrived at New-Orleans were imported on private and not on public account, as stated in the newspapers.

The State Department is preparing to send books and documents of a public character as a present to the Kings of Siam.

### News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

A dispatch from Independence says that the Santa Fé mail, with dates of the 4th inst., arrived the 22d.

The report of the second battle with the Navajo Indians had been confirmed. Mr. Yost, their Agent, had formally suspended all relations with them, and he states that their wealth consists in 250,000 sheep and 30,000 horses, which, if destroyed, will drive them to desperation, and that a second Florida War may be expected.

### Arrival of the Fifth Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The Fifth Overland Mail arrived this evening—ahead of contract time five hours.

### The Congressional Question in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The American General Committee held a warm session to-night, the question being whether the Committee shall fill the vacancy on the county ticket caused by the resignation of the American candidate for Congress. The Committee is still in session, and the chances are that John D. Livingston will be nominated for Congress, in place of Jonas Shear, withdrawn.

### Mr. Blair and Senator Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., publishes a letter in reply to Isaac H. Sturgeon, declining to answer certain interrogatories of the latter in reference to a conversation between him and Senator Douglas in Washington last Winter, on the ground of his holding private conversations sacred. He says, however, that the letter written by him to B. Gratz Brown, was in strict accordance with the wishes of Judge Douglas himself, and that he deemed that the object of the interview was to mitigate, through him, the hostility of the Radical Democracy and Press of St. Louis. He also states that he has had no agency whatever in giving currency to the contents of that letter; and that the character of the invitation and message of Judge Douglas, received through Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, was not such as to prepare him for hearing of Mr. Douglas calling for three cheers over his defeat in this District.

### The Meeker Will Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The well-known Meeker will case, which has occupied the attention of our Courts, more or less, for a number of years, has assumed a new phase, and is now being tried before Justice Haines, in the Supreme Court Circuit. Nearly three weeks have been occupied in hearing the evidence. This morning the summing up was commenced by Courtlandt Parker, Esq., for the plaintiffs. He will be followed by Gov. Pennington, and the Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, of New-York, for the defence. The case will be closed for the plaintiffs by F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq. It is thought the counsel will occupy the remainder of the week in summing up.

The trial of James McMahon, who was indicted by the recent Grand Jury for the murder of his sister-in-law, in this city, on the 17th ult., and who was arrested a few weeks since at St. Louis, by Chief Whitney, of the Newark Police, is set down for Nov. 5. There is little doubt but that he will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

John Penn, a member of the City Board of Excise, from the Eleventh Ward, was indicted by the recent Grand Jury for bribery, in receiving money for his influence in securing certain licenses.

### From Louisville.

THE NEW-ALBANY KIDNAPPING CASE—THE STEAMER H. D. NEWCOMB SUNK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

An expedition left New-Albany, last night, for Brandenburg and Elizabethtown, for the rescue of Grace Bell. They were heavily armed for the purpose, and it is reported that Kentuckians here and elsewhere are concentrating with the intention of meeting them.

The steamer *H. D. Newcomb*, from Cairo bound to New-Orleans, yesterday struck a snag near the foot of the island Twenty-one, in the Mississippi River, sunk and broke in two parts. No lives or baggage were lost, but the boat is a total loss.

### The United States Agricultural Fair—Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 26.

The United States Agricultural Fair grounds were visited to-day by immense crowds of people. General Tilghman, President, delivered the address, and brief speeches were made by Governor Wise, Ex-President Tyler, and W. C. Rives, Esq.

The Democratic State Committee to-day fixed upon Petersburg, Dec. 1, for holding the State Convention.

### Failure of Curtiss & Co.—Great Excitement.

PEORIA, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Great excitement exists here, on account of the failure of Messrs. Curtiss & Co., bankers, of this city. The people threaten to mob the banking-house and the private residences of the members of the firm. The military have been notified to be in readiness for any attack that may be made.

### From Boston.

BURNING OF A CHURCH—THREE DEATHS FROM SUFFOCATION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The Catholic church on Cabot-street, in Roxbury, with a dwelling-house and stable adjoining, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The church was of wood, and with the organ was valued at $12,000.

Nathaniel and Thomas Butler, brothers, and Peter Lyons lost their lives to-day by suffocation in the vaults of the resin oil distillery at Pine Island, Roxbury.

### Loss of the Schooner A. J. Ward with all on Board.

NORFOLK, Monday, Oct. 25.

The schooner *A. J. Ward*, from Sandy Point, Va., was knocked down, on Sunday, off Chincoteague. All on board were lost. The sea was exceedingly high at the time and the wind light.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 49, and for the week ending on Saturday, 265.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia* Capt. M. Berry, from New-York, arrived here Monday evening at 9 o'clock.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this morning. Great want is felt for laborers.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the South* arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

### The Pennsylvania Bank Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The new Pennsylvania Bank building was put up at auction this evening and $175,000 bid for it, which was refused. The price asked was $200,000.

### Politics in the City.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Yesterday the Fifth Ward was in a ferment. A political row was deemed inevitable. The irreconcilable division among the Democrats of the District of which this Ward forms a part, was thought to approach a bloody collision. The friends of Sickles, the Tammany nominee, had called a Ward ratification meeting for last evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway. Subsequently, the friends of Walbridge called a District ratification meeting for the same time and at the same place. Hence the fears. Walbridge's friends struck their tent, and removed to the corner of Beach-street, where they rejoiced undisturbed.

Mr. Sickles' meeting, organized by the Ward Club, was a large one. There was a band, countless torches, a great display of banners and transparencies, and a numerous delegation from the Italians of the Ward, headed by Mr. Secchi de Casali, and preceded by a beautiful silk flag,—the revolutionary red, white and blue,—bearing the motto, *Dio e Popolo*, God and the People.

Mr. Recorder Tillou presided, and made a speech, as did Mr. Thomas C. Field and Captain Rynders. Mr. Sickles made an elaborate speech, in which he renewed the charge he had previously made against his competitor, of having last Fall sought the irregular nomination for the Mayoralty as against Fernando Wood, the regular candidate, and not only denied, in emphatic terms, that he had ever supported in the State Senate any of the legislative enactments of last year interfering with the municipal privileges of the City of New-York, but asseverated most solemnly, and for the truth of his asseveration appealed to the Senatorial records of the votes, that he had opposed and voted against the Metropolitan Police bill, against the Port Warden's bill, against the Central Park bill, and against the Wharves and Piers bill. Towards the close of his address—which was frequently cheered—delegations from the Walbridge meeting, which had previously adjourned, marched through the crowd on their return to the head-quarters. The cheering and counter-cheering was so terrific, that at one time it would have been difficult to ascertain whether the vollies were for Walbridge, Sickles, Wallbrickles, or Brickelaidge.

General Walbridge's meeting having been convened on a call addressed to the electors of the whole District, was larger than the other, and quite as enthusiastic.

Mr. C. P. Schermerhorn was elected Chairman, and on taking his place made a few appropriate remarks. He was followed by the Hon. Fernando Wood, who made a long address, reviewing with strong disapproval the career of Mr. Sickles in the State Senate and in the House of Representatives, charging him with aiding and abetting in the passage of the Excise law, the Metropolitan Police law, and other Republican measures aggressive on the rights of the people of the City and County of New-York. In regard to the charge against Mr. Walbridge, of having sought the nomination for Mayor as against him, (Mr. Wood,) he said that he was the only man who had a right to complain of it, if it were the fact; that he had never complained of it, and that nobody else had any right to complain of it for him. Mr. Wood was loudly cheered.

General Walbridge himself then appeared, amid vociferous cheers. His remarks were of a general character, and bore reference to the great issues involved in the contest as between the Democratic Party and its opponents, without, save incidentally, touching on the personal matters in controversy between him and his Democratic opponent. He was repeatedly cheered. Both meetings dispersed without disturbance.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democracy, to the number of about 2,000, assembled in Buchanan-square, Canal-streeet, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Alderman Thos. Stevens, an independent anti-Tammany candidate for Congress from the Fourth District. Joseph Matthews was chosen President. After a few remarks from the President, resolutions were adopted congratulating the Democracy upon the success of President Buchanan's Administration, and indorsing the Democratic nominations for State officers. The report of the nominating Convention of the District was then read, and unanimously adopted. It presented Alderman Stevens as a candidate for Congress, and denounced the numination of Mr. Bare.

Mr. Stevens was then introduced, and spoke to the points at issue in the canvass. After some further speaking by the Chairman and by Capt. James Halstead, the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for Alderman Stevens and the Democratic State ticket.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates to the Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District assembled last evening at No. 68 East Broadway. A communication was received from Charles M. Briggs, declining the nomination as the candidate for Congress, upon the ground that some other person could better unite the Anti-Lecompton strength of the District. After discussion, a resolution was adopted accepting the declination of Mr. Briggs, which was followed by another resolution, tendering him the thanks of the Republicans of the District for the honorable and self-sacrificing course he had pursued. A resolution was then passed, adopting Philip Hamilton as their candidate, and declaring that his course upon the Lecompton question had been entirely satisfactory. His name was then adopted by acclamation.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Whigs of the Sixth Congressional District indorsed the nomination of R. H. McCurdy by acclamation.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democracy of the Seventh Congressional District turned out with cannons, rockets and music, last evening, at Knickerbocker Hall, to ratify the renomination of the Hon. Elijah Ward for Congress. Philip Enos, Esq., was chosen President. Speeches were made by Col. Alex. Ming, the Hon. A. D. Banks, of Virginia, the Hon. Elijah Ward, Senator Spinola and Nelson J. Waterbury.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The nomination of Anson Herrick, Esq., for Congress was ratified last evening at the corner of Thirty-second street and Fourth-avenue. Isaac Townsend, Esq., acted as Chairman. Mr. Herrick, C. Edwards Lester, Senator Spinola, Col. Hickox and H. B. Perkins, Esq., made addresses.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward assembled at Worth's monument, (opposite Madison-square,) last evening, to ratify the nomination of James Fairman, Esq., for Congress. B. F. Manierre, Esq., Dudley Field, Esq., Delafield Smith, Esq., and the Hon. Fred. A. Conklin spoke, and after them James Fairman, Esq., was enthusiastically received. He defines his position on the subject of Slavery very distinctly. The people of the North should realize the fact that without their consent no slave can be held, and that so long as they occupy a neutral position on this great question they are the real slaveholders themselves. [Applause.] The General Government has descended so low in subserviency to this power that were George Washington now living he could not obtain a situation as light-house keeper did he not belong to the right party. [Laughter.] After giving numerous statistics to demonstrate the ruinous effects of Slavery both to the soil and among the people where it existed, Mr. Fairman defined his position with reference to the public lands. "Freedom of the public lands to actual settlers" was his motto. The audience soon after dispersed, with cheers for their candidate.

### Politics in Brooklyn.

GREAT UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING IN MUSICAL HALL—ADDRESS OF THE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY AND OTHERS.

There was a very large gathering of those opposed to the Administration of James Buchanan, in Musical Hall, last evening, in response to a call to ratify the Republican State ticket, and the nominatinn of Mr. James Humphrey for Congress. At 7½ o'clock, the Hon. Rolin Sanford, being chosen Chairman, opened the meeting with a spirited address. Mr. Seth B. Cole read a series of resolutions, declaring for freedom; rejoicing in the union of the Opposition; and expressing entire confidence in Mr. Humphrey and the men on the State ticket. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Senator Diven followed, and after him

Mr. Humphrey, the candidate for Congress, was announced, and received with loud applause. He said he did not come there to speak of personal claims. For himself, he was aware that he must stand by the reputation he had gained during a residence of more than twenty years among the people of Brooklyn. He was satisfied that as the tree had fallen so it must lie for the present. But he felt that though it might be improper for him to say anything of himself, it would not be wrong in him to say that he considered the present contest for control in the House of Representatives, the most important in which they had been engaged for years. They had chosen to select him as their candidate for Congress; and he felt that it was a great honor to hold such a position in the Second Congressional District—which he believed was the largest, or at least one of the largest, in the country; one with six times the white population of some of the districts represented on the floors of Congress. [Applause.] The enthusiasm with which they had been animated two years before had been eloquently referred to by the Chairman of the meeting, and he would make no other reference to it than to express the belief that it was sufficient now to relieve the country from the depth of evil into which it had been plunged by the present Administration. [Applause.] It was for them to remember that they were there defending a principle, and that in doing so they had not only the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, but also the Judiciary, against them. With them the evils complained of were growing rapidly, and he knew nowhere to find a remedy except among the people. The whole question lay with them, and it was for them to see to it that they sent men to represent them in the next Congress who would stand firm for the right. It would be for them to say whether the principles of the Administration of James Buchanan should rule only two years, or more than two. He did not propose to detain them to discuss topics that had already been ably discussed. But he would remark that it was gratifying to him to know that in the present campaign they were fighting the battle under the Union flag, [applause,] for he had always felt that if they could fight under that flag they were safe. [Applause.] He believed they had not taken it up for the present only. They would triumph with it again; and if they were defeated with it on Tuesday next, they would gather up its drooping folds with care and prepare to fight under it again.

Mr. Humphrey retired amid loud and prolonged applause.

He was followed by Mr. Wharton, editor of the Brooklyn *Evening Star*, who made a successful *début*; and after him, Mr. Strong and others spoke. The meeting did not disperse until a very late hour.

ASSEMBLY.—In the Fourth Assembly District the Republicans have adopted the American nominee for Assembly, Mr. Stewart.

In the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County the American Convention, held Monday evening adopted the Republican candidate, Franklin Tuthill.

BROKE DOWN.—At a meeting of the Litchfield Democracy, corner of Pearl and York streets, Brooklyn, Monday night last, the speakers' platform broke down and fell a distance of twelve feet to the sidewalk. Several gentlemen had narrow escapes from serious injury—among the number, Mr. Litchfield, Vanderbilt candidate for Congress, and Mr. Del Vecchio, candidate for Register on the same ticket.

### New-York State Election.

*To Editors, Reporters, Telegraphers and Politicians:*

The Superintendents of the several lines of Telegraph in this State have, in the kindest manner, signified their willingness to hold all of their offices open on the night of the election, for the reception and transmission of returns for the Press, free of all expense except for the services of operators, which will be defrayed by the several editors served; and with a view to facilitate the reception and arrangement of returns, I beg respectfully to ask your particular attention to the following suggestions:

What the Press desire more than all else on election night is a comparative statement of the vote for Governor—that is, the loss or gain of either ticket in the town or towns, or district, sent by telegraph, as compared with the vote for Secretary of State last year. Simple returns by themselves are no guide, for we have no means of comparison, or even if we had, the time allowed for the preparation of the dispatches for publication, would not admit of making it. The vote for the other candidates on respective tickets is not wanted, as it will only make confusion and encumber the telegraph lines with needless matter.

The next thing in importance is the actual or probable result in the several Districts for Members of Congress. We do not want the votes cast in the respective towns, except in the case of large cities; but as soon as an approximation of the result can be arrived at we desire it. The name of the Member elect is all that is necessary to be telegraphed.

The only other matter desired on election night is the name and politics of Members elect of the Senate and Assembly. The vote of a district or town is neither required nor wished; the mere name and politics, as already stated, being all that is wanted.

Will all Editors, Reporters, Telegraphers, and Politicians thoughout the State, oblige the Press by keeping these few and simple directions in view, when sending election news, and thus facilitate the labors of those who have to spread them before the public in an intelligible form? Respectfully, etc.,

D. H. CRAIG,

Agent of the New-York Associated Press, composed of the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, *Express*, *Sun*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Evening Post*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Staats Demokrat*, *Courier des Etats Unis*, and all the leading journals of this and other States of the Union.

THE KANSAS GOLD REGION—THE TRUE STORY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has visited the Kansas gold region at Pike's Peak, for the purpose of investigating the actual condition of the locality, sends home a long and interesting account of his examination. The writer says positively that there is no gold at Pike's Peak. He remained at the diggings for five days, and did not find a trace of gold. The absence of the precious metal is accounted for by sundry facts: there is no quartz, no rock, except upon the surface, and no indication of gold in the soil. All that has been found, according to this authority, is "Wash Gold." The story of the discoveries of nuggets and of yields of $20 to $100, are declared to be sheer nonsense; but some of the miners had succeeded in "washing" $2 50 to $5 a day, though under the necessity of carrying the dirt to distances of from four to seventy rods. Those who intend to emigrate are advised to delay their departure until Spring.

THE PUGILISTS.—Morrissey, the pugiliat, and his companions, it appears, on their return from Buffalo, Saturday evening, according to Buffalo and Rochester papers, literally "traveled on their muscle." They absolutely took possession of the cars in which they were riding, refused to pay any fare and intimidated the conductors. One, when his fare was demanded, presented a pistol at the conductor. They robbed and maltreated passengers, and at Utica thrust a German, whom they had robbed, from the cars. Previous to leaving Buffalo they had a sparring exhibition, at which Morrissey and his second, Australian Kelly had a set-to. They left without paying for the use of the hall in which the exhibition was held, for which they owe the city $50.

## EUROPE.

### ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER

### ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND THE VIGO

### AMERICAN RACERS IN ENGLAND.

**Probable Settlement of the Franco-Portuguese Difficulty.**

### MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN MOROCCO.

### Interesting from India and China.

**Cotton and Breadstuffs steady—Consols 98 3-8 a 98 1-2.**

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, C. H. E. Judkins, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Oct. 16, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She brought 221 passengers.

The Royal Mail screw-steamship *Vigo*, P. McGuigan, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool Oct. 13, with 250 passengers, arrived two hours later.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of Oct. 12.

The steamer *Bremen*, from New-York for Bremen, touched off Cowes on the 9th.

The ship *Anglo-Saxon*, of Boston, was at Bathurst on Sept. 25, with her captain and crew dead of fever.

The American bark *Antelope* was lost near Hong-Kong.

The steamer *Ireland*, from Hong-Kong *viâ* Fayal, had arrived at Dartmouth, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the ill-fated *Austria*. They have published a letter in refutation of the censure cast upon them in the various statements of the calamity. They claim that they did all that it was possible for them to do under the circumstances, and also represent that the captain did the same.

The general news by these arrivals is of secondary interest.

A Baronetcy had been conferred on Sir James Outram for his Indian services.

Mr. Barbar, the recently appointed British Consul for Virginia, has been removed to the Island of Candia and Mr. George Moore is appointed his successor.

The race for the Cæsarewitch Handicap at Newmarket, for which the American horse *Prioress* was first favorite, was won by *Rocket* by a head only—*Prioress* and the *Brewer* running a dead heat for the second place. Thirty-five horses ran. The race is thus described: "As the horses approached the new ground *Zouave* took the command, and was soon in possession of a clear lead, his immediate followers being *Scribbler*, *Rocket*, *Physician*, *English Rose*, the *Brewer*, *Malacca*, *Underhand* and *Prioress*, the American mare being out-paced early, but running with great firmness under the determined riding of Fordham. On reaching the bushes a change in the foremost positions occurred, for *Zouave* dropped back, and *Physician*, *English Rose*, *Malacca* and *Underhand* no longer showed in the front rank. On their disappearance the *Brewer* obtained the lead, *Rocket*, *Prioress*—whom Fordham never "left"—going on second and third; with *Satinstone*, *Zouave*, *The Courier*, *Turned Loose*, *Bacon*, and *Scribbler* next in pursuit, but with scarcely a ghost of a chance of overhauling the leaders. Half way in the cords *Rocket* shot out, and the American mare and the *Brewer* joined issue; one of the most exciting races ever seen, ending in favor of *Rocket* by a head. *Prioress*, thanks to the admirable riding of Fordham, running a dead heat with the *Brewer* for second place. Two lengths off *Satinstone* was fourth, and about four lengths from him were the *Zouave*, *The Courier*, *Turned Loose*, *Beacon*, and *Scribbler*. At the head of the track were *Mr. Sykes* and *Fearful*, and far in the rear were *Odd Trick*, *Bellona*, *Vandermenlin*, and *Melissa*. Several lengths behind them were *English Rose*, *The Grand Secret*, and *Madame de Chantilly*. *Leamington* broke down. The fact that *Prioress* should again run a dead heat for the race—but this time for second place only—was the most remarkable incident connected with the Cæsarewitch."

The Admiralty had entered into a new contract with the African Steamship Company for the conveyance of the West African mails. Liverpool is to be the port of departure and arrival of the mails.

The British Government had accepted the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a monthly mail service between Great Britain and Australia *vid* Suez. The route proposed is by the Mauritius, and the time between Southampton and Sydney is 65, and Melbourne 52 days, which will be reduced to 50 and 47 days, respectively, by the Marseilles route. The first vessel will leave Southampton for Sydney on the 1st November, carrying mails. The subsidy is said to be about £185,000 a year. There was, it is said, only one other tender from the Royal Mail Company.

It was said that the new Company for the Great Eastern steamship was delayed in completing its organization by the non-attendance of the Directors of the Company to complete the necessary forms.

At a regular meeting of the iron-masters at Birmingham, a greatly improved tone was observable. Buyers were numerous and prices were firmly maintained, while the principal manufacturers were reluctant to enter into contracts for deliveries at distant dates.

The annual meeting of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," which has been in session at Liverpool for a week, was brought to a close on the day the *Persia* sailed. On the preceding evening a grand banquet was given in St. George's Hall, presided over by Lord Brougham. The principal speakers were the Chairman, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Lord John Russell, Carlisle, Shaftesbury, &c. The speciality of the occasion was the admission of ladies to the banquet. The Bishop of Pennsylvania took a prominent part in the proceedings of the week.

The late disastrous floods in Ireland are said to have seriously effected the potato crop in the low-lying districts, where the disease was destroying a large portion of the yield.

The London *Daily News* publishes a long letter from Mr. H. Hyde, the business manager of the Hughes Telegraph Instruments, in response to the insinuations of Mr. Whitehouse in regard to the adaptability of the Hughes machines for ocean telegraphy. Mr. Hyde refutes the several statements of Mr. Whitehouse, exposes his designs, and shows that the Hughes instruments have clearly proved their superiority over all other systems for working the Atlantic Cable.

The Corporation of Limerick had taken steps for the formation of a company to start steam packets between Foynes and America.

According to the Royal Commissioners' report, Foynes is the best of Irish ports.

The new Galway line continues to engage general attention. The Company has just issued its prospectus. The London *Times*, in its City Article, says:

"It is proposed to give an enlarged and permanent character to the steam transit lately established between Galway and America, and a prospectus of the Atlantic and Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £500,000, in £10 shares, has been issued for the purpose. The service is to be weekly, and the principal advantages set forth by the promoters are, that it will save one or two days to all passengers, and, owing to its telegraphic facilities, will enable messages to pass between London and Washington in about six days; that the dangers of the channel are avoided; that there will be a saving of insurance as well as of wear and tear from the reduced sea distance; that the Governments on both sides of the Atlantic will be likely to grant mail contracts; and that the requisite vessels, owing to the serious depression in the value of steamships, can be purchased for extremely small sums. More than a third of the capital is stated to have been already subscribed."

The trustees are the Earl of Shrewsbury, Coleridge John Kennard, and Edward Masterman; the Directors, Lord Bury, Sir P. H. Hesketh, Sir Allan Napier Macnab, J. A. Roebuck, Thomas Howard, George Peter Lascaridi, J. A. Lever, T. D. Stock; the Acting-Manager, A. M. Weir.

Previous to the dispatch of the *Pacific*, on the 13th, the departure was celebrated by a grand banquet at Galway, whereat the leading speakers were Lord Bury and Mr. Roebuck. In the course of the remarks of the latter he took occasion to say:

"It appears to me that a great deal has to be learnt yet by America with regard to England—and I believe there are now present American gentlemen to whom I may address myself as persons connected with the Press of that country, and through whom we may speak to the people of the New World. Sir, it appears to me that America does not know the position which England holds. She, happily for herself, is beyond the vortex of European politics; she is safe in her position. We are now upon the very verge of the crater; the volcano is burning beneath us; and it is only the magnanimous feeling of English hearts that maintains us in our position in Europe. Of that America knows nothing, and everything which brings us in more immediate communication with America teaches her our position, and teaches her her own position with respect to England. Sir, believe it, England stands, in spite of American desire, at the head of the civilization of the world. I care not in what society I say it, but the liberty of mankind depends upon England. Therefore, Sir, our cousins, as they are called, but I shall more properly denominate them our children, in America, have to know that the world is to be benefited through England—the liberty of mankind is to be maintained by her; and if they wish well to mankind they ought to keep friends with England. Every manifestation of ill-will—I care not whence the feeling comes—every manifestation of ill-will through the Press of America is a disgrace to America herself, and not to us who are the objects of it. Sir, I believe that this route which brings us in immediate communication with America will do good to mankind, by making her understand our position."

It was stated that Lord Bury, who went out to America in the *Pacific*, was armed with plenary powers from the new Galway Company to conclude mail contracts with the Governments of the United States and the several British Colonies.

In reference to the Stade Dues, it is stated that Lord Malmesbury gave notice to Hanover in August of the British intention to withdraw from the treaty of 1844. No reply having been received, a fresh note has been dispatched, requiring Hanover to make what proposals she has to offer for the commutation of the toll forthwith.

The gossip that Lord John Russell had been invited while in Liverpool to visit Lord Derby at Knowsley, had given rise to the rumor of an intended coalition between the Whig and Tory leaders, on the Reform bill. The *Morning Herald* explodes the story as a *canard*.

The mediation of a friendly power had been conditionally accepted in the dispute between France and Portugal, after it had been twice peremptorily refused by the former Power. It was suggested that the Portuguese Government should order the *Charles et Georges* to be given up, on condition that the French ships-of-war should previously withdraw from the Tagus and return to France, so as not to let it appear that the surrender was made under the menace of their guns, and that the amount of indemnity shall be left to arbitration.

The decree permitting the importation of foreign iron into France was about to be renewed, with certain modifications.

A magnificent steam-yacht was about to be constructed for the service of the Emperor and Empress during their marine excursions.

The marriage of the Duke de Malakoff with Mademoiselle Panikoa was solemnized in the Imperial Chapel of St. Cloud on the evening of the 12th inst., in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, and a numerous and brilliant assemblage. Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, and M. Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave away the bridegroom, and M. Fould, Minister of State, and a Spaniard, the Marquis de Casa Riera, did the same office for the bride. The Duke is said to be in his 67th year, and his bride in her 33d. They were expected to start forthwith for England.

The French Government had issued a decree continuing to exempt from navigation dues, cargoes of flour, rice, vegetables, &c.

An increased demand for money had been observable in all the principal Continental Markets.

Admiral Jurien de Lagravière was spoken of as the probable successor of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, in the Chinese seas. It was also said that he would be sent to Pekin in a diplomatic capacity.

Several journals in the Departments announce that all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers on leave of absence, have received orders to join their regiments forthwith.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Rheims from the Chalons Camp, on the 11th inst.

The *Journal des Debats* states that M. de Lesseps, now that he has obtained the necessary powers from the Viceroy of Egypt, has come to the determination to proceed at once with the Suez Canal project, in spite of the opposition of England, and the Porte. He leaves the political part of the question to be settled by diplomacy, and to his own Government he will look for that protection to which as a French subject he is entitled.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the bullion of £1,770,000 sterling. The returns show a revival in the discounts, the increase under this head for the month being £1,350,000. An official return of indirect revenue of France for the first nine months of 1858 show an increase of 31,000,000 francs.

The latest accounts from Paris say that no doubt was entertained of a pacific solution of the difficulty with Portugal.

On the Paris Bourse on the 15th the 3 per cents. closed at 73 35, having slightly declined during the day.

A marriage between a Frenchman and an English girl, duly solemnized in England, both parties being of full age, has been declared void in France for want of the consent of the husband's father.

The French Government has received information of the arrival about the middle of August at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, of M. De Castelnau, who has been appointed Consul to that place; also, that he was to be received in solemn audience by the two Kings of Siam on the 18th of that month. He is instructed to demand reparation for infractions of treaties with France.

A Spanish steamer had discovered two islands on the coast of Africa, and taken possession of them.

The Madrid journals are occupied almost exclusively with election matters.

The Marquis de Turgot, Ex-Minister from France, had taken leave of the Queen.

The Madrid *Gazette*, publishes the contract for the transatlantic packet service. The departures from Cadiz to Havana are to be made every fifteen days; eight new steam packets are to be prepared, each of 2,300 tons. They must either be constructed in England, or according to the English model. The contract is to be in force eight years.

A Portuguese decree permits the free importation of wheat, rye and barley, in grain, flour or bread, into Oporto, Braga Vlana, Villa Real and Braganza, until the end of May, 1859.

The Queen of Portugal is announced to be pregnant.

The Bank of Frankfort had again raised its rate of discount, making it 5 instead of 4 per cent. The currency arrangements at Vienna are considered the cause of the movement.

The Prussian *Staatsanzeiger* publishes the following decree establishing the Regency:

*To His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia:*

In replacing me in the direction of the affairs of the Government during the year which has elapsed since the commencement of my illness, your Royal Highness has given me a great consolation, for which I return you my sincere thanks. Now that I am, by God's will, still prevented from the state of my health from devoting myself to the cares of government, and now that the physicians have advised me to make a journey during the Winter in a Southern climate, I invite you, in consideration of the continued hindrance of governing myself, to exercise the Royal power in my name as Regent, according to the inspirations of your conscience, and being responsible only to God, until the moment I shall be again able myself to fulfill the duties of my Royal functions, and beg of you to take the necessary measures to that effect. I reserve to myself to make ulterior arrangements respecting those affairs of my royal house which concern my person. (Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

(Countersigned) Von Manteuffel, Von der Heydt, Von Bodelschwingh, Von Flottwell, Von Manteuffel 2.

The Prince Regent had issued a decree in which he assumes the responsibility conferred upon him, and convokes the Diet for the 20th of October.

The first act of the Regency was the dismissal of M. de Westphalen, Minister of the Interior, the representative in the Cabinet of the party of reaction. M. Flottwell had been appointed his successor, *ad interim*. M. de Raumer, Minister of Instruction and Public Worship, was reported soon to follow M. de Westphalen.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

The establishment of the Regency had been officially notified to all foreign Courts, and in reply to the notification the four great Powers of Europe immediately telegraphed their congratulations to the Prince of Prussia.

The departure of the King and Queen from Berlin to Meran is described as having been a most affecting scene. An immense crowd greeted the King with enthusiastic marks of sympathy.

The French Corps in the Papal dominions has been raised from 6,000 to 11,000 men. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* remarks: "The French papers state that the garrison at Rome was reinforced by the desire of the Papal Government, but the fact is that his Holiness is much annoyed at what has occurred. The head of the Roman Catholic Church is tired of the company of his protectors, and he had flattered himself that he should see no more of General Goyon, the commander of the French corps."

A panic was prevailing on 'Change at Vienna, caused by the fears of the speculators at the approaching resumption of cash payments by the Bank.

The *Imperial Law Gazette* publishes a publication to export into the Principality of Servia any arms or ammunition, except in small quantities and with a Government permit.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that Austria will demand explanations from the Pope respecting the augmentation of the French forces at Rome.

Dr. Brunns, of Berlin, has computed the orbit of Donati's comet, and finds that the period of its revolution round the sun is no less than 2,101,68 years.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between Austria and Russia will expire early next year, and in the present state of feeling at the two courts, and with the competition likely soon to arise between the Russian and Austrian steam companies, it is considered that the negotiation of a new treaty will involve many delicate questions and considerable difficulties.

A dispatch from Tituan, Morocco, states that the Vice-Consuls of Spain and France have been assassinated. No particulars are given. It was believed that the two Governments would adopt energetic measures to obtain satisfaction.

A Paris telegram says the two ships-of-war lately sent to Lisbon, would proceed to Tituan to avenge the massacre.

The Turks in Candia had again made such a display that it was feared the massacre of the Christians was intended. Great excitement prevail

this is exactly what URQUIZA is doing in this Decree: he exasperates Buenos Ayres by his effort to injure its commerce, and so prolongs its separation from his Confederation; but that he will succeed in seriously diminishing the trade of Buenos Ayres or in increasing his own revenues, it is impossible to believe."

The London *Morning Herald* (Ministerial organ) is led into a disclosure of the British policy in Central America, by the publication of the Ouseley Treaty in the NEW-YORK TIMES. It closes a long historical article on the general subject:

"Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY was sent out to treat directly with the States of Central America. He was directed, however, to take Washington on his way. There he has been detained till now, unable to arrive at any conclusion, and delayed by the Summer season, during which it was impossible to continue his journey. The United States, though dissatisfied with the existing status, will consent to no solution. Jealous of us without cause, they will neither alter, modify, nor even agree to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The settlement, however, can no longer be delayed. Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, we understand, is about at once to proceed to Central America to effect a final arrangement of the question. He is fortified by instructions to negotiate, and, if possible, to conclude treaties of commerce and amity with the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua—a solution which will be much facilitated by the good understanding lately established between those States. He will effect some arrangement for the Mosquitoes, which, by showing a due regard to the interests of that nation, will enable us in a worthy manner to relinquish a protectorate productive of much jealousy in others and of no benefit to ourselves. He will therefore be enabled to adjust our relations so as to set at rest some of the disputed points in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If successful he will have accomplished a great task in a manner worthy the country he represents. We shall then be able to coöperate with the United States in a work of interest to the world, but of special interest to both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—the establishment of an inter-oceanic communication. We can have no object but free access to our colonies. To England it is essential, and to other nations a free passage of the Pacific is of the first importance.

We trust that in securing this we shall be enabled to allay the absurd and groundless jealousies of the States—jealousies they absolutely refuse to extirpate, by any plan of coöperative policy. Our only wish can be to obtain for ourselves our just due, and to throw open those commercial facilities of which no State can be entitled to the exclusive enjoyment."

The *Daily News*, in an editorial upon the Nicaragua Transit route, says: "It is now clear that the decisive moment is at hand in which the assumption ascribed to the Washington Cabinet must be clearly ascertained, and finally reconciled with the interests of other nations, and especially with the rights of the inhabitants of the Isthmus." It hopes the rights of the Central American States may be established with the aid of the United States for the honor of nations and the welfare of the world.

The Manchester *Guardian* continues its criticisms upon Mr. CORDOVA and Consul CAMPBELL, and their recommendations of Texas. It holds that:

"The land-jobber of the great Republic is, to say the truth, an animal of whom most Englishmen have a wholesome dread. He is believed to be the impersonation of that quality which his own go-ahead countrymen call smartness, but which we of the Old World, with less politeness, or shall we say from an inability to appreciate the glories of intellect, designate as swindling. With his name are connected lively recollections of bands of poor emigrants, plundered of the small savings they had scraped together to purchase some fruitful territory whereon they might build for themselves a happy home in the new country, and receiving in exchange either forged bonds, or else allotments of rocks and belts of swampy ground, where they might take their choice of dying quickly by starvation or rotting slowly with the ague."

And discouraging the emigration of workmen, which those gentlemen urged, it says:

We trust that those Manchester artisans who, being utterly unfit for all kinds of agricultural labor, may have been induced by Mr. CORDOVA's lectures to think seriously of emigrating to Texas, will not blink to themselves the important fact that Texas is a Slave State. Perhaps, however, workingmen in this country do not understand the full significance of these words. They are not aware of the literal truth of Mr. Consul CAMPBELL's warning, that it were better for them to be at the bottom of the Atlantic than to emigrate to a Slave State until they have renounced all notions of abolishing what is the curse of the Southern States of America. They must be prepared, when they enter Texas, to abandon freedom of thought, and to become citizens of a country in which there is no longer any respect for man, or any dignity in labor. And if they are also poor men, without capital to invest in land, they must be prepared to submit to the unspeakable degradation of being regarded as low-caste people—poor whites who are scorned by the land-owners, and pitied even by the slaves. For the South has laid her hand upon Texas, and the benumbing influence of Slavery is already felt throughout the land.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* considers the condition of Mexico, in a long and, upon the whole, fair article. After summarizing the evils impending over that Republic, it asks:

"Is it not to be feared that, reduced to this extremity, Mexico will fall a prey to the United States, whenever the latter shall take the trouble to reach forth its hand? The Americans pretend that they shall make no haste—that they will wait until that unhappy country shall be in its last agony. It is true, they say, we shall secure the annexation of a part of Mexico without assuming her debts. For it is not the whole of Mexico, but only of certain Northern Provinces, that the great Republic appears covetous. Let us hope that the future will disappoint these sad forebodings, hitherto so well authorized. Europe will be agreeably surprised if, contrary to the general expectation, there arise from the midst of these factions a statesman able to restore order to Mexico, and to reopen the sources of national wealth. We should be the first to encourage such efforts, and to applaud the regeneration of that interesting country."

## LONDON.

THE FRANCO-PORTUGUESE QUARREL—SOCIETY AT BIARRITZ—FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY—PERSIGNY AND HIS COUNTESS AT BALMORAL—THE QUESTION OF TOILETTES—HOSPITALITIES OF LORD PALMERSTON—THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING ADVERTISER—HIS PARTIALITY FOR LORD SHAFTESBURY—LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SOCIOLOGICAL ADDRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

The chief topics of conversation this week have been the appearance of the French ships-of-war in the Tagus to demand reparation in the affair of the *Charles et Georges*, and the proceedings at Liverpool of the Association for the advancement of what is called Social Science. The resolution to dispatch the *Donawerth* and *Austerlitz* to Lisbon, is believed to have been taken rather suddenly, and without the knowledge of the better advisers of NAPOLEON III. M. WALEWSKI, who was much out of favor after his unsuccessful attempt to bully us on this side of the Channel into an anti-refugee law in February last, is supposed to have recently regained a good deal of his old influence over the Emperor in his moods of *inertia*, which gradually become more frequent and are of longer duration. "It is essentially a sluggish nature," said a French lady to whom I was talking the other day, 'with occasional fits of energy superhuman; what passes with the world for profound meditation and impenetrable reserve, is oftentimes little else than apathy; when he does take to work he goes at it like a boa-constrictor, swallowing it whole; but then he takes a long while to digest, and during the process he remains in a state almost approaching to intellectual torpor, letting things go on around him very much their own way." This was said by one of the keenest-divinera of character I have ever met with, and one who has had peculiar opportunities of estimating this singular being accurately. M. WALEWSKI and his wife understand, at all events better than most people, how to manage their Imperial master and mistress. At Biarritz they were quite domesticated in the imperial household, not only dining every day, but generally breakfasting and spending the entire of the forenoon with their secluded majesties. On his return to Paris the reception given to LOUIS NAPOLEON was cold and silent, and the contrast with his ovations in Brittany probably caused him to yield more readily to the impulsive counsels of his Foreign Minister. The disciplined cheers of the soldiery at Chalons may not have rendered him indifferent to the importance of doing a little bit of national swagger to satisfy his civilian subjects; and as the mere enforcement of demands on a dwarf State like Portugal could hardly in itself win him any laurels, it was no doubt deemed necessary to give the affair an aspect of overriding English influence at the court of Lisbon. Hence the jealous and ungracious tone assumed by the French journals, especially those that are under the direct control of the Government. This, at least, is the interpretation put upon the matter here in ministerial circles. It is still confidently believed that if the question is not actually settled by arbitration or compromise, it will amount to no more than a suspension for a season of diplomatic intercourse between the two courts, an event which we are fast learning to regard as one of little if of any significance. For two years past Prussia has not thought it necessary to have any accredited Envoys at Vienna, Constantinople, Stuttgard and two or three other Capitals of Europe. Austria has had none at Turin, and France and England none at Naples during the same interval; yet it would be rather difficult to say what precise difference the want of such functionaries has made in any of the cases referred to. There is growing up in this country a strong disbelief in the value of diplomatic mystery, and still more in the utility of regular diplomatic residence at foreign Courts. Even before the Electric Telegraph we had begun to find that whenever anything of moment called for discussion between the Governments, it was either done better by epistolary intercourse, or by sending some one of special fitness to perform a special service. But with the establishment of instantaneous intercourse between distant countries, it will go hard with the aristocracy to keep up the pressure of patronage which diplomacy has long been to them.

Count and Countess PERSIGNY have been for some days the guests of the Queen, at Balmoral. It hardly needed this to prove how much the EX-Ambassador is liked in the governing circles here. His successor is expected to return to his post next week, immediately after his marriage; but his inefficiency is only equaled by his unpopularity; and it is thought that on the first opportunity he will give place to M. PERSIGNY. What qualities Mlle. PANIKOA may have for discharging the duties of fascination and condescension as wife of the French Ambassador, remains to be seen; curiosity being chiefly excited amongst English women of fashion about her *trousseau*, which is said to be superlatively tasteful and splendid. But nobody had a higher character for dressing well than Madame WALEWSKI, and nobody adheres more devotedly to a bad *toilette* than Madame PERSIGNY. I remember the first time I met her was at a reception at the house of one of the late Ministers, where the grand-daughter of Marshal NEY appeared in a very elaborate but frightfully ill-made and unbecoming costume, and where the sole impression she made with her odd and abstracted look was that of suggesting an unfavorable comparison with the pretty and coquettish descendant of the celebrated Prince PONIATOWSKI. The witchery of dress is one to which English women are in general painfully conscious that they possess no claim. Most of our fine ladies make an autumnal pilgrimage to Paris in search of attractions for the wearing season. When Lady M——, the aspiring widow of a distinguished Baronet, returned the other day, with the baggage of beautificatidees, the first person she encountered was the dowager Marchioness of A——, with whom she had long sought to vie in flirtation and extravagance. "I have almost ruined myself. Of course I went to Camille; she has made me a *Maure* velvet, with such Mechlin lace!—fifteen hundred francs! and a *groseille des Alps* that cost eleven hundred; and a *basque*—such a love—but such a price!" "Don't waste time telling me, my dear friend, for I really don't understand *cheap* dresses!" Under his old signature of S. G. O., Mr. SYDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBOANE continues to rail in the columns of the *Times* against the increasing prodigality and extravagance in female dress; but no remonstrance is of any avail, and the striking example afforded by her Majesty Queen VICTORIA on all occasions in the opposite direction, simply affords a subject of never-ending ridicule.

I alluded last week to Mr. DISRAELI's succession of political visitors at Hugen-don—(or as a malicious Whig wit insists on calling it *Hugger-mugger*)—Manor. Lord PALMERSTON has not abandoned similar *empressemens*, and Broadlands is full of visitors as usual. The wily veteran knows well the importance of keeping on his side the personal sympathy of those who direct the Press; and as regards them, he has always been more hospitable and confiding than any of his party. Among his guests in Hampshire this week, is Mr. JAMES GRANT, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, a paper of large circulation in London, especially among the "Licensed Victuallers," to whose associated body it belongs. Mr. GRANT is a vehement advocate of Radical, but if possible, still more of Evangelical opinions. It is on account of the latter that he enjoys the friendship of Lord SHAFTESBURY, the son-in-law of Lady PALMERSTON, and to whom, perhaps, the ex-Premier is somewhat indebted for the useful adherence of the *Advertiser* to his cause. On two or three occasions lately the *Times* has refused to discount the Viscount's drafts on public credulity; and the *Examiner*, which supported him while in power, no longer deems itself bound to follow his personal caprices, now that it appears to be matter of more than doubt whether he will ever again be at the head of his party. Meanwhile, Lord JOHN RUSSELL has gained considerable reputation by his statesmanlike address at the opening of the "Socio-logical Gathering," as Lord LYNDHURST quizzingly calls it. Even the *Times*, which has for years been the unrelenting enemy of Lord JOHN, has spoken of this recent effort in terms of high laudation.

## PARIS.

THE NICARAGUA BROIL—A VISIT TO THE SPRING OF LOURDES—A CASE OF SIGHT MIRACULOUSLY RESTORED—NO REPORT FROM THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE LOCAL FAITH—SOURCE OF THE DELUSION—MOVEMENTS OF THE IMPERIAL COURT—THE MARRIAGE OF MALAKOFF—A BONAPARTE RETURNING TO BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.

The history I sent you last week in regard to the performances of the Nicaraguan representatives abroad has a sequel. The letter of the self-styled Count MELANO, directed to the *Presse* of this city, and calling on the European cabinets for aid in protecting Nicaragua against the United States, was published in that journal with all the appearance of good faith on both sides, and was preceded by a preface from the chief editor, promising an article in the next day's paper on the impertinent and aggressive character of the United States. I sent you Count MELANO's manifesto and M. GUEROULT's preface on the day they appeared, and awaited with curiosity the next day's demonstration. At the same time it seemed impossible that M. GUEROULT should not learn from some source or other the true character of his warlike correspondent at London, and the compromised position in which he was placing his journal. This anticipation was realized. Instead of an extinguishing leader from M. GUEROULT, we had two official documents from the Foreign Office, and a preface from another editor of the *Presse*, M. PAUCHET, in explanation of the mistake of the preceding day. The Foreign Secretary, seeing the blunder into which the *Presse* was drifting, sent to the editor a copy of a letter recently written by Gen. MIRABEAU LAMAR, American Minister in Central America, to the Foreign Secretary of Nicaragua, with the reply of the latter—two documents which contradict in many important points the assertions of the manifesto of Count MELANO, "Consul-General of Nicaragua at London."

But the *Presse* is owned principally by M. MILLAUD, and M. MILLAUD is the projector of the Millaud-Belly inter-oceanic canal scheme. It was on this account that the "Consul-General of Nicaragua at London," and dealer in nobiliary titles, preferred that journal as the organ of his schemes; and it was on this account that it jumped so readily at the bait that was tendered it. But the firm position of the Government of the United States required that the Millaud-Belly canal should be hacked up, and M. GEROULT, notwithstanding his false step, was obliged by his master to write a subsequent article denunciatory of the United States. It is pitiable to see a leading journal like the *Presse*, the journal which enjoys the largest circulation and the widest influence of any in France, thus prostituted to the vilest of puffing of the shabbiest of stock-jobbing enterprises. M. MILLAUD is not to be defeated in his scheme of throwing on to the Paris market several hundred millions of fancy stock by any such trifle as the character of the journal he owns. After that M. CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY ought to re-write his book on *The Press in Great Britain and the United States*, and commence his chapter on venality at Paris.

I have just heard a Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris describe a visit to Lourdes, in the south of France, the scene of the late miracle, which does not give one a very exalted opinion of the enlightenment of the Catholic masses. The Professor is, himself, a Catholic, and cannot be accused of exaggeration. Every day the plain in front of the miraculous spring is covered with pilgrims. Of these a large proportion are invalids, while all carry away bottles of the precious water. The Professor showed us a bottle of the water, which his wife, more zealous than himself, had insisted on bringing to Paris. The cures at the spring are so numerous, and the faith in its virtues so absolute, that the Mayor of the village has withdrawn his prohibition proclamation, and there is now no check on the pilgrimages. Every fine day the crowd is numbered by thousands.

The Professor saw little BERNADETTE, the girl to whom the Virgin made the revelation, but he could discover nothing in her temperament or state of health to throw light upon her imposition. One day a girl two years of age, afflicted with strumous ophthalmia, a disease of the eyes in which the lids are red and swollen, the lashes destroyed, and the vision impaired, approached the spring, led by her parents, and was submitted to an ablution of the eyes in the water of the miraculous spring. In this disease there is a discharge of matter, and constant attention is required in the cleaning and dressing of the eyes to prevent the lids from sticking together. On the voyage to the spring the child's eyelids had agglutinated, and, for the crowd, she was blind. The ablution opened her lids, and she looked around upon the wondering people with the remark that she could see now. The word was caught up and carried rapidly to the farthest extremity of the multitude. As the story progressed it gained force and magnitude, and a veritable excitement was the result. An opening was made in the crowd for the passage of the subject of this new and astonishing miracle, and as she passed to the outer edge of the mass she encountered BERNADETTE, who cried out, "Let her come to me! Let me embrace her! I feel that it will do me good!" And the two children embraced with effusion. This act brought the excitement, the wonder and the religious awe of the assemblage to the maximum, for when a crowd is excited and willing to believe, it requires but a little stimulus to complete the scene. Of the thousands who were present at the miraculous spring that day, not one, if we except the scientific recounter of the incident, will ever admit that the strumous child was not the subject of a true miracle, for they will always be prepared with that clinching argument, "I saw it!"

The Professor saw a man assiduously bathing his feet at the spring, and supposing that he was applying the remedy to the affected part, asked him how long he had been paralyzed. "I am not paralyzed at all, Sir; it's my eyes that are seized!" He had a beautiful cataract in each eye. The doctor asked him how long he had been using the remedy, and whether he was getting well. The man replied that he had been at the spring a fortnight, and that he saw no change, but he still had hope, and was going to continue the treatment. The Doctor suggested that he should apply the water to his eyes.

The Committee appointed by the Bisdop of Tarbes to examine and report upon the truth or falsity of the miracle, has not yet brought in its report, but the Professor declares that, judging from the opinions of one of its important, if not the most important, members, (the physician of the locality,) the report will inevitably establish its authenticity; and then the spring of Lourdes will pass into the faith of the Church, along with the Immaculate Conception, the pieces of the true cross, and the femoral bone of St. Paul. This local physician declared to his Paris *confrere* that he had the register of more than two hundred miraculous cures performed by the water of the spring of Lourdes. He offered to detail them at length before the Professor's eyes. But the Professor informs us that the physician of Lourdes is an individual disposed to charlatanry, who was formerly known to the profession at Paris by his attempts to introduce new and absurd theories on human magnetism. He is just the kind of man, therefore, to lend himself to any imposition which would be likely to bring his name prominently before the public.

The Professor was curious to know whether the educated and more reasonable people of the neighborhood gave credit to the shameful absurdities that were daily passing under their eyes, and made inquiries of several persons of this class to that effect. He was not a little surprised to find that they too had become infected with the general excitement, and when he pressed them to explain what positive facts they had to offer in justification of their faith, they exclaimed, "Well, we don't know; but somehow when we are near the holy spot we feel penetrated with the spirit of the Virgin!"

Thus you see to what point of civilization the Catholic Church of the Nineteenth Century has arrived in France. It is not, perhaps, astonishing that the uneducated masses should still exhibit that primitive ignorance which characterized the masses in the earlier history of the Church, when miracles abounded, for it is a notorious fact that in certain localities of France, far removed from the capital, the progress of enlightenment on all subjects, spiritual as well as temporal, is so gradual as to be scarcely perceptible from the end of one half century to another. But it is astonishing that any Church of Western Europe, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, should contain bishops and ministers who are not ashamed, in the face of the civilized world, to foster and encourage such ignorance as that of which the vision of Lourdes is an example—veritable Joe Smiths and Brigham Youngs of spiritual exploitation.

But the Government is more to blame for this shameful state of ignorance than the Church. It is public education, an extended system of common schools, that is wanted. The *Presse* of last evening contains a chapter of statistics on the public schools of France, which is positively astounding in the facts it discloses. Look for a moment at the following astonishing figures, and you will comprehend the whole subject. The national appropriations made for the year 1859 are, for the War Department, 345,000,000 francs; for Primary Education, 6,000,000 francs. The City of New-York alone allows 6,000,000 francs, nearly, for its Public Schools; and yet New-York does not contain a population of over 700,000 souls, against a population in France of 36,000,000. The whole sum voted for the budget of 1859 for public education was 20,000,000 francs, of which, 14,000,000 are to be devoted to superior education, the colleges of letters, arts, and sciences, and 6,000,000, as above stated, to common schools. The Minister of Public Justice (Courts, Prisons and Penal Colonies) has an allowance of 28,000,000, more than the sum allowed to both superior and primary education, and yet it is one of the commonest facts in political economy, that crime diminishes in an exact ratio with the increase of education. From which it follows that France is not yet penetrated with the knowledge *that they can save money to the treasury*, to say nothing about public morality, by putting more money into common schools and less into prisons and law courts. But this figure of 6,000,000 for primary education only stands out in proper relief when compared to that voted for the army, 354,000,000? A still more prominent relief may be given to it by a comparison with the United States. Let the sums voted by all the States of the Union for common schools be added up and placed alongside the army budget of the Federal Government, and the condition of France, "the most civilized nation in the world," will be shown up in a most awkward position in comparison to its pretensions.

Among the minor facts, I have little to-day of importance. The movements of the Court for the last week have attracted some of the public attention. The final grand review at the Camp of Chalons took place under the orders of the Emperor on Sunday last, in presence of the Empress, who had arrived from St. Cloud the evening before, and a large company of distinguished visitors. The next day their Majesties left for Rheims, and the camp was raised. One company will remain in camp during the Winter, however, to preserve the buildings for use next year.

At the ancient city of Rheims, which has had the honor of crowning in its cathedral nearly all the ancient Kings of France, a grand reception was given on Monday to their Majesties. At the gate they were presented with the keys of the city, a ceremony which has not been performed since the entry of CHARLES VII., and a speech was made by the Prefect. The streets were lined by soldiers and citizens and covered with triumphal arches. At the door of the cathedral they were again speechified, exalted, cheered and admired. A banquet and a ball followed, and the next day the imperial party arrived at St. Cloud, where they were received at the station in state by the imperial infant, the Little Corporal, NAPOLEON IV.

On Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock all Paris was startled by the rapid and oft-repeated discharges of cannon in the direction of St. Cloud. Various were the surmises in regard to this unusual proceeding in this country of "order and public surety." Some timid persons ventured to suggest an attack on the palace of St. Cloud, while the politicians, who had been reading the threatening article in the evening's *Patrie* on the difficulty with Portugal, suggested the arrival of the Portuguese before the city in Don PEDRO's unique man-of-war! Happily it was nothing of the kind. It was only a salute fired at the barracks of St. Cloud at the moment the Duke of MALAKOFF was united to Mlle. DE PANIEGA. It is true, this is an unusual proceeding, and is raising a sort of revolt in the army; but even that is better than a revolt of the people or an attack from Don PEDRO.

The marriage of the Duke took place on Tuesday evening, at the chapel of the palace of St. Cloud, in presence of the Emperor and Empress, and of the Prince JEROME, the Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess MATHILDE, the Princes and Princesses LUCIEN and JOACHIM MURAT, the diplomatic corps, the cabinet, and a large number of distinguished persons. The preliminary service before the Mayor of the Duke's *arrondissement* took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, with great pump. The procession was composed of four carriages, of which the two first, containing the bride and her relatives and witnesses, belonged to the Emperor. The witnesses of the Marshal were the Count WALEWSKI and Marshal Count VAILLANT. Those of the bride were M. FOULD, Minister of State, and the Spanish Marquis DE CASARIEGA. After the ceremony at St. Cloud, the married couple remained in the grand saloon, the *salon d'Apollo*, until half past twelve, receiving the congratulations of the company, when they returned to the Duke's residence on the Champs Elysées. His Excellency, with his bride, will leave to resume his post at London the present week.

The marriage portion, and a considerable proportion of the bride's *trousseau*, were furnished by their Majesties. His Majesty has also just made over to the Countess of MONTIJO, the mother of the Empress, the handsome chateau in the Champs Elysées, known as the De Lauristen House, for which he paid five millions of francs. This extravagant outlay of money for Spanish pensioners has excited a good deal of indignation among the French, who foot all the bills in heavy taxes and a crippled commerce. They might stand, perhaps, the gift to the Countess of MONTIJO, but they see no reason why the Emperor should portion the Empress-mother's maids of honor.

Captain BONAPARTE, formerly of Baltimore and of the United States Army, is about to return to the United States on a six months' furlough.

MALAKOFF.

### The Atlantic Telegraph in Court.

Lieut. F. HIGGINSON, R. N., applied on the 14th to Alderman SALOMONS, at Guildhall, for a summons directed to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the ground of its non-compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act. He stated that he had invested £1,000 in the enterprise, and could obtain no information from the Company, which ignored all his demands for light. He believed himself swindled. Alderman SALOMONS declined to entertain the application, as he was likewise a member of the Company, and a party in interest; mainly, however, because the Company was without notice of HIGGINSON's application. After an angry conversation, the Lieutenant was removed, and gave the suggested notice, returnable on the day following. On the 15th, accordingly, the case came up a second time, the solicitors of the Company being in attendance. The charge of deviation from the Act having [illegible] as frivolous, Lieut. HIGGINSON begged to [illegible] of his proceeding, which was to show [illegible] no cable down between Valentia [illegible] land, and that there never has been any [illegible] communication between the two countries.

Alderman SALOMONS—Well, now, I really must stop you. I do not wish to be discourteous, but I am afraid you will make me so if you persist in these statements. I have taken your application out of the ensual course, and now that I have given you my answer, I have no right to impede public business. If publicity is your object, you can write to the newspapers, which will answer just as well.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—No, Sir; I do not think it will; and, if you will allow me, I will read this affidavit in support of the information for the summons.

Alderman SALOMONS—I hope it is not very long.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—No, Sir, it is very short. I will read it: "I, FRANCIS HIGGINSON, a lieutenant in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, do hereby make oath and say that I, as well as others of Her Majesty's subjects,——

Alderman SALOMONS—You must suppose that these gentlemen (the reporters) are taking down all you say.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—(not noticing the interruption)—"having in divers ways been cheated"——

Mr. Martin.—This is very irregular. The information has been read.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—(reading in a louder tone amid great confusion)—"and defrauded of large sums of money"——

Alderman ROSE—I really must support my brother Alderman. (Increased noise and confusion.) Officer, keep order in the Court.

Lieutenant Higginson—(who stopped for nothing, proceeded)—"by means of certain false and fraudulent pretenses used by and on behalf of the"——

Alderman SALOMONS—You are an officer in Her Majesty's Navy, and I am surprised that you do not take the answer you have received.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—Will you permit me to say that there is a feeling abroad, in consequence of what took place yesterday, that when great names are brought forward here, different justice is administered to them.

Alderman SALOMONS—Will you listen to me? It is the rule of this Court, when accusations are made here against any one, whether he be a Baring or a mechanic, to send for the party accused to hear the complaint at the time it is made, and I have done so in this case.

A gentleman (whose name we understood him to say was ABELL) said—I made an application to the Lord Mayor respecting the North of Europe, and he acted as you have done in this case.

Alderman SALOMONS—I am not responsible for what the Lord Mayor does. I am responsible to God and my country for my position here. It is a very serious position, and I will not allow the Court to be made the vehicle for giving publicity to such statements, which are extremely irregular. You have no right to come here and try my temper, to irritate me when I have a public duty to perform. Having no legal business here, you had better take your friend (Lieutenant HIGGINSON) away. I want to get the business done. I have been here four hours, and I want now to get away.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—Will you hear me, Sir?

Alderman SALOMONS—I shall have you taken out of Court, if you are not quiet.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—The conduct of a magistrate can only be reviewed in a Court of law, and I bow to the necessity. But your officer assaulted me yesterday. He defiled my person by an assault in dragging me out of Court, (laughter,) and I therefore apply for a summons against your officer.

Alderman SALOMONS—You are now doing what you did yesterday.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—It I displayed any contempt for your authority, you had a perfect right to commit me; but your officer was not justified in dragging me out of Court.

Alderman SALOMONS—He did not do so.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—You told him to drag me out of Court.

Alderman SALOMONS—No such thing. You were doing then as you are now, and I told the officer to see you out of Court.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—Will you grant me a summons against your officer?

Alderman SALOMONS—Certainly not. The officer was doing no more than his duty.

Lieutenant HIGGINSON—I came here for justice, and to assert my rights as an Englishman. It is impossible to believe that such injustice can be perpetrated in this country, and that Englishmen can look on and permit it. No person can be more oppressed than I have been, and when I apply for justice it is refused me. I apply for a summons against the Atlantic Telegraph Company for fraud, and you will not grant it to me.

Great confusion here ensued, in the midst of which the parties left the Court, which was crowded to suffocation throughout the whole of these extraordinary proceedings.

### Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe.

The Paris *Presse* publishes the following correspondence:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MANAGUAY, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1858.

*To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua:*

SIR: In admitting that the publication made in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 10th of June last is a true and authentic copy of a contract concluded between Nicaragua and M. FELIX BELLY, I ought to say that any public or private arrangement of your Government with this gentleman will not be recognized when it conflicts with the just rights that American citizens have acquired in this country, and that the liberal policy, developed in the treaty of November last in regard to the transit route, will be firmly sustained. The interests of Nicaragua, as those of all commercial nations, require the maintenance of this policy. As to the measures which my Government may think proper to take in the emergency, I know nothing.

The contract of M. BELLY is followed by a document signed by President MORA, of Costa Rica, and MARTINEZ, of Nicaragua, who appeal to European Powers against the United States of America. I admit that these two supreme chiefs have deemed it right to make this act of defiance against my Government and against its agents in this country. But the gratuitous recriminations contained in this document, and the measure by which their value is to be estimated, are matters not for my consideration, but for that of my Government.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

MIRABEAU LAMAR.

*Reply.*

NATIONAL PALACE, MANAGUAY,
Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

*The Minister of Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs, to His Excellency M. Mirabeau Lamar, Resident Minister of the United States in Nicaragua:*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: His Excellency, the General President of the Republic, has taken cognizance of the sentiments embodied in your communication of the 11th inst., and has directed me to reply to you in the following terms:

The principle of the foreign as of the domestic policy of Nicaragua is justice; and this justice my Government design for all, for itself and for the people whose destinies are confided to its care. Consequently it cannot alienate the exercise of its right; it is, on the contrary, determined to maintain inviolate, with all the dignity in its power, those rights which belong to the Republic. After this statement, his Excellency, the Minister of the United States, must believe that my Government has never entertained the idea, and does not entertain it to-day, of infringing upon the rights of North American citizens, whose Republic is at peace with ours; and to give proof of the friendly relations that unite the two Republics, I ought to inform him that the treaties made with his countrymen, relative to the transit, are of no value;—that of STEPHENS, because the transit was not open in the stipulated time, the Company being notoriously unable to fulfill its engagements. And as this Company has raised sundry issues of law, my Government has sent General JEREZ to Washington to ensure the triumph of that principle of justice which it has never deserted.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most humble servant.

ROSALIO CORTES,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writing on the same subject, says:

"The *Presse* publishes a correspondence which has taken place between the United States Minister at Nicaragua and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that Republic, touching the Convention signed between the President of the Central American States and M. FELIX BELLY. The United States Minister declares under date Aug. 11, that no public or private arrangement of the Nicaraguan Government with M. BELLY shall be recognized or assented to in anything that is contrary to the just rights which American citizens have acquired in that country, and that the liberal policy which results from the treaty of November last with respect to the transit across the Isthmus shall be constantly maintained." The Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his reply, declares that the treaties relative to the transit are of no value, because it was not opened at the stipulated period, &c. The negotiator, M. FELIX BELLY, appeals, moreover, to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for protection for the projected canal. The following is the communication addressed to him by Lord MALMESBURY on that subject:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, June 11, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter which you addressed to me on the 1st ult., enclosing a copy of an agreement concluded between you and the Presidents of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and I beg to acquaint you that the stipulations of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, will, in my opinion, apply to this scheme, if carried out.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

MALMESBURY.

M. FELIX BELLY, &c."

Upon this letter, the London *News* makes the following comments:

"The reply of Lord MALMESBURY (June 11) to M. BELLY, declaring that, in his opinion, the treaty for the ship canal (dated May 1) is in accordance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, has come out, and the remarks of the French journals indicate that the Emperor's Government is in agreement with ours—is pledged, in short, to sustain the independence of the Central American States, and to protect the free and neutral character of the transit route as a highway for the whole world. We shall take an early opportunity of commenting on the treaty between this country and Nicaragua, which is understood to be the model on which treaties with the neighboring States will be framed. It will now be seen whether the Government of the United States will be satisfied to share with other Powers the advantages of the Central American route, or whether it will make any special demand. It seems to have experienced, as yet, none of the "calm" anticipated by Mr. BUCHANAN as the characteristic of his rule. In the north and west, at sea and on land, troubles have sprung up, and clouds have gathered thick. It seems scarcely credible that new turmoils should be instituted to the south of the Gulf for purposes of ambition which have no warrant in reason, policy, or international law. A short time must [illegible] Presidency [illegible] to consider the rights of [illegible] thoroughly established, with or without the aid of United States. With their aid, let us hope, for honor of nations and the welfare of the world.

### The Loss of the Austria.

The following statement has been furnished the Press by a portion of the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Austria*:

We, the undersigned, first, second and third officers and six of the crew belonging to the *Austria*, arrived in England, on board the *Ireland*, Captain JACKSON, from Fayal, have read the different statements of passengers about the loss of our vessel, and beg to add our statement, showing what has been done on our part. We leave it to every one to judge whether we have done our duty or not. The full protest having to be made up before the competent authorities of Hamburg, we here only give account of what we personally experienced.

The second and third officers had the watch, and were on deck when the cry of fire broke out at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 13th of September. The Captain, who was in the cabin at the time, came instantly up the bridge, and gave orders to attend to the pumps. The engine at the same time was put to half speed, and the signal was given to work the steam pump. There was a regularly organized fire roll for our vessel, each man having his place marked out at the pumps, and being exercised to their use. At the command of the Captain the men of the fire roll ran below to the pumps and began working them, but found that they could draw no water, the pipes being precisely at the spot where the fire broke out, and the lead having therefore melted. The steam pump could also not work for the same reason. The men were, moreover, forced to leave the pumps as the fire and smoke surrounded them. In the course of 15 minutes from the commencement of the fire the three decks were in a blaze. It was impossible to stop the engine, as one could not get to it on account of the fire. There was hardly any wind at the time, merely the draught caused by the motion of the vessel. The Captain, seeing the impossibility of overpowering the fire, then ordered the men to lower the boats. There were on board eight boats—viz.: three FRANCIS' metallic life-boats, capable of containing 60 persons each; two wooden an: one metallic life-boat, capable of containing each 50 persons; two smaller wooden jolly-boats, capable of containing from 30 to 40 persons each. The boats were in perfect order, ready, and so fastened that they might be lowered in the shortest possible time. There existed a regular boat-roll on the vessel, so that each man knew to which boat to attend in case of need, under the command of an officer or sub-officer. The men were hindered in getting to the boats by the frantic passengers, who already had rushed to them. We tried to repel them by all means in our power, but in vain. The four boats on the starboard soon caught fire, this side being most exposed to the flames. On the larboard four boats were lowered, but three of these were smashed before they reached the water by the people overcrowding them, and one boat alone got safely afloat.

After the Captain had given the command to lower the boats he was seen by us to jump down from the bridge, probably intending to keep the passengers in order. In running aft to the quarter-deck he had to travel through the fire, which now already separated the fore part from the aft part of the ship. The Captain, breaking through the flames, was much injured; he was seen later by the first officer, standing on the quarter-deck, larboard side, apparently stunned by the injury he had received from the fire, and some passengers say they saw him jump overboard.

The single boat which reached the water without being smashed was one of the large metallic life-boats. It was at first, when lowered down, filled with people, but the weight was so great that many of them fell out when the boat reached the water. Thirty of them succeeded in keeping on, but the boat capsized several times, being full of water, and seven men were drowned thereby. There then remained in the boat the undersigned, first officer, and six of the crew, besides one steward and 15 passengers. It was 3 o'clock when our boat got free of the steamer, and we were left immediately behind, the vessel still going ahead, and we being unable to manage the boat, so that we soon were separated from the vessel. We tried hard to bale the water out of the boat, but did not succeed till we constructed a raft of the oars and masts belonging to the boat, and got the passengers upon it; then we got the boat clear of water and took the passengers in again. About an hour after having left the steamer, we got sight of the French bark *Maurice*, and pulling to her, we reached her at 8 o'clock, where we found already the third officer and some of the passengers.

The second officer was taken up by the *Maurice*, swimming, at 8½ o'clock. He had been pushed overboard the *Austria* at 2½ o'clock by the rush of the passengers, who jumped into his boat and smashed it. He kept afloat, swimming for six hours, without anything to hold on.

The third officer left the steamer at 5 o'clock. He remained on the deek of the *Austria* till he saw that no boat was left, and was driven by the fire overboard, but kept on to it by a rope alongside of the vessel till 5 o'clock, when he jumped off, the iron-plates of the vessel getting red-hot. He then took to swimming, and caught hold of some pieces of floating wood, by which he held himself afloat till 6½

## COURT CALENDARS.

...Common Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1871, 1...
...1799, 1803, 1706, 1520, 1707, 1625, 1178, 1781, 1...
...1807, 1808, 1791, 1792, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1807, 1...
...1817, 1818, 1817, 1819, 1823, 1822, 1822, 1826, 1827, 1...
...1833, 1835, 1827, 1830, 1841, 1842, 1845, 1847, 1...
...*Part II.*—Same as Monday. *Part III.*—...
...2000, 2330, 2284, 2322, 2324, 2330, 2332, 1782, 2...
...2338, 1834, 1822, 1704, 1706, 2250, 2336, 2338, 2...
...2346, 2348, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2372, 2376, 2...
...2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394.

Superior Court.—Nos. 339, 491 to 493, 368, 538, 541, 547, 562, 570, 566, 567, 587, 590, 595, 284, 292, 320, 491, 598, 599, 600, 602, 604, 607, 323, 143.

### SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Oct. 26.

Before Judge Clerke.

ANOTHER BATCH OF DIVORCES.

*Margaret Gilmer* vs. *William B. Gilmer.*—This is a suit for divorce brought by the plaintiff, who sues also for the custody of her infant children. The parties were married in 1828. They have a large family, married and marriageable, and the defendant is reported wealthy. The charges are acts of adultery, during two years just passed. The answer is a general denial. Sealed verdict ordered.

*Catharine M. Olney* vs. *William Olney.*—Judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

*Nathaniel Richmond* vs. *Wm. H. Howland et al.*—Motion granted.

*Catharine Messerschmidt* vs. *Philip Messerschmidt.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*Peter S. March et al.* vs. *Allen Melvill.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

*Ellsworth Chesebrough* vs. *Jone M. Munroe.*—Same order.

### SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 26.

Before Judge Davis.

COMPELLING A PURCHASE.

*Norsworthy* vs. *Bergh and others.*—Motion to compel purchaser to take title on sale of property by order of this Court, in which the parties to this suit were interested, pursuant to the act of 1855, authorizing sale of real estate to pay assessments. (Session Laws of 1855, chap. 227.) The constitutionality of this act having been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, cannot now be questioned. (Powers *vs.* Bergen, 2 Selden, 358; Blakely *vs.* Caldee, 15 N. Y. Rep., 617.) An examination of the statute will show that it is not essential that the particular parcel sold should have been assessed. The authority is given to this Court when several persons are interested in any real estate, situate within the bounds of any city or village, and such real estate or any part thereof has been assessed, or is liable to be sold for assessments, to order a sale of such real estate or any part or parts thereof. To give the Court jurisdiction, therefore, it is necessary that several persons should be interested in the real estate, all of which must be within the bounds of any particular city or village; that such real estate or some part thereof has been assessed or is liable to be sold for an assessment, then the Court can order a sale of such real estate or any part or parts thereof. All the requirements to give the Court jurisdiction were, therefore, presented in this case, and it rested in the discretion of the Court what particular part or parts of the real estate should be sold. It forms no valid objection, therefore, that any particular part or lot sold was not actually assessed, nor that any particular assessment was not legal or created a valid lien on the lot sold. It is conceded that there were valid assessments on some parts of real estate in which the parties to this suit were interested, situated in the City of New-York, and which might be held to pay such assessments. These facts are sufficient to give the Court jurisdiction, and form no valid objections to the title acquired by the purchasers at such sales. This disposes of the main objection of the purchasers. I am not able to see that the judgment against Sherman and Hichall could ever be enforced against the parcels of property sold for the purposes of this act. It may well be doubted if they create any lien upon the estates of their wives, but I have no doubt that they never could be enforced against the parcels of the estate sold by virtue of the judgment of this Court for the purposes of this act. I am unable to see why Judge Sherman was not made a party. He clearly had an interest in the estate, but as it was suggested that he would execute releases to the purchasers, this objection can thus be obviated. All other persons having any interests seem to be parties to the suit, and I am therefore of the opinion that upon Judge Sherman executing releases, the purchasers will acquire a good title. An order must therefore be made compelling the purchasers to complete their purchases on receiving such releases. The costs of all the parties on this motion will be paid out of the proceeds of the sale as part of the common charges. Such costs will be to the plaintiffs' attorneys $20 and $25 to each of the purchasers appearing on this motion to oppose the same.

### [illegible] Term.

Before Judge Bosworth and a Jury.

*The Bank of the State of New-York* vs. *The Summit County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.*—This case came on for trial on the 22d inst., and on account of the important questions of law involved, after the evidence was closed the Jury discha ged the Jury until [illegible] morning, and directed the counsel to argument of law on Saturday, which was accordingly done. The action was brought against the [illegible] on the following indorsement on a promissory note: "Pay Edwin Ludlow, Esq., Cas., or order, [illegible] Cas." It was admitted that the indorsement was in the handwriting of Comstock, and the cashier of the defendant. The defendant proved that the note had been owned by the [illegible] discounted by it in Ohio, and the indorsement to put on it; and that it had been sent to its [illegible] Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in this City, for collection. That the Bank had never authorized it to be indorsed except for collection; that the Cashier had no power to indorse except for collection, never having been authorized by the Board of Directors; that by a statute of the State of Ohio, the defendant was expressly prohibited from transferring the negotiable securities of the bank for any other purpose than for collection, or to pay the debts of the bank, &c. The plaintiff then proved that it had taken the note from the Trust Company as collateral security for a loan of $50,000, made to the Trust Company, which had not been paid. It was insisted by the counsel for the defendant, that, as the name of the defendant did not appear on the instrument, it could not be made liable. That it appeared on the face of the instrument that Comstock was an agent, and that the plaintiff was therefore bound to [illegible] into the extent of his authority. That he had [illegible]arly proved that the defendant had not the power to bind itself by its indorsement. The plaintiff took the note with notice on its face [illegible]act, and was bound to take notice of the Ohio [illegible] defendant's counsel insisted that the cashier by virtue of his office, the right to indorse the [illegible] to bind the defendant, and that a purchaser [illegible] faith, for a valuable consideration, had a right [illegible] such authority. And that citizens of this [illegible] not bound to notice the laws of other States [illegible] the negotiability of commercial paper. Yesterday the Judge, considering that the ques[illegible] important and difficult, ordered [illegible] Special Term, to be there heard and [illegible] instance.

[illegible] the plaintiff, Mr. Stanley and Mr. [illegible]

### COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 26.

Before Judge Balcom.

THE COBEL ABORTION CASE.

The case of Dr. Chas. Cobel, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of Mrs. Amelia Weaver, by procuring an abortion, was commenced to-day.

Henry Weaver, husband of the deceased, testified that he was the keeper of a hotel at Warnerville, Schoharie County; that his wife came to this City on the 5th of May last; that, in consequence of letters received from Dr. Cobel, he came to this City on the 11th of May, when he found his wife lying dead in the [illegible] house; that the Doctor denied that he had [illegible]n an abortion, and said that deceased "died of [illegible] struck to her lungs, and afterwards to [illegible]," that the funeral took place on the day of [illegible]; and that Dr. Cobel, another German Doc[illegible]mself, were all who were present. In answer to a question, the witness said that when his wife [illegible] he was not aware of her condition.

[illegible]. *Hoffman* testified that he was the undertaker of the funeral; that he was engaged by Dr. [illegible] at 10 o'clock, who desired that the funeral procession should start between one and two o'clock, P. M.; he said he found the body lying in the garret.

*Dr. Geo. A. Kretzschmar* testified that he had attended deceased professionally, twice before her death; that nothing was said of an abortion, and that he believed she died of congestion of the brain.

*Dr. Joseph Monell* was called and identified the physician's certificate given by Dr. Cobel, in which he attributed her death to paralysis.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Oct. 26.

Before Justice Brady.

INTERESTING NOTE CASE.

[illegible] *R. Foster and Charles F. Stephenson* vs. [illegible] *M. Henriques.*—In this case the plaintiff had [illegible]ased of the defendant a note, drawn by, B. M. [illegible] payable to the order of, and indorsed by the [illegible]t, which he represented to be business pa[illegible]e brings this suit to recover damages. The [illegible] protested for non-payment, at maturity, and [illegible]dorsed against the maker and the defendant, [illegible]er. They pleaded usury, and stated that the [illegible] made without consideration for the accom[illegible] of the defendant. That suit was discontin[illegible], and the present one brought. It was found, upon the trial, that statements of the defendant at the time of the purchase of the note, as to the consideration and character of the note, were made to defraud the plaintiff, and the Judge decided the plaintiff was entitled, by reason of the fraudulent acts of the defendant, to judgment for the amount of the note, with interest and allowance of five per cent.

## MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls..... | 18 | 45 | — | 63 |
| Flour, bbls..... | 4,225 | 4,438 | 6,343 | 15,026 |
| Wheat, bushels.... | 19,292 | — | — | 19,292 |
| Corn, bushels..... | 28,045 | — | — | 28,045 |
| Barley, bushels.... | 12,500 | 1,386 | — | 13,886 |
| Oats, bushels..... | 17,000 | — | — | 17,000 |
| Rye, bushels..... | — | 1,200 | — | 1,200 |
| Pork, bbls..... | 150 | 1,467 | — | 1,617 |
| Whisky, bbls..... | 666 | 50 | 87 | 803 |

ASHES—Are inactive at old figures. Pots, $6; Pearls, 12¼@6 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 2,800 bales, [illegible] in transit, at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb.....10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Middling, ₱ lb.....12¼ | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb.12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices are a shade easier, especially for low and medium brands. The [illegible]nd is moderate, and is freely met by holders. [illegible],000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] and rejected State, ₱ bbl..... | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Superfine State..... | 4 15@ 4 30 |
| [illegible] Extra State..... | 4 45@ 4 70 |
| [illegible] Western..... | 4 20@ 4 35 |
| [illegible] Ohio..... | 4 60@ 4 70 |
| [illegible] Indiana and Michigan..... | 4 45@ 6 00 |
| [illegible] Ohio..... | 5 20@ 6 50 |
| [illegible] Genesee..... | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| [illegible] Genesee..... | 5 25@ 7 75 |
| [illegible] very choice Extra Missouri..... | 5 25@ 8 00 |

[illegible]dian is in moderate request at languid prices; [illegible] 450 bbls. at $4 75@$6 25 for low to choice [illegible] extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand at [illegible]r rates; sales 1,900 bbls. at $4@@$4 80 for re[illegible] brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight [illegible]s, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice [illegible] brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 [illegible]0@4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 75@$5 00 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues plenty, and irregular, though the demand is good, partly for export. Sales 61,000 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 12; White Michigan at a price not ascertained; good mixed Western, at $1 07; fair red Western at $1 02@$1 03; damaged do., on private terms; good Milwaukee Club at 98c.; unsound Chicago Spring part at 66c.@68c.; good Red Genesee at $1 07; good ordinary White Southern at $1 13½; fair Red Southern at $1 13½ ₱ bushel. Corn is less freely offered and is in good demand at firmer rates. Sales 64,000 bushels, at 66c.@66c. for fair to good mixed Western, and 68c. for very choice high mixed do., ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy; 5,000 bushels Western were purchased at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied much. Sales 3,200 bushels very good Canada at 95c. and 3,500 bushels fair State at 85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request at strengthening prices. Included in the sales were 6,700 bushels prime to choice Canada, at 50c. @51c. ₱ bushel. We quote Western at 46c.@50c.; Canada at 48c.@51c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@43c., and Southern at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 2,000 bales to shippers at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 12,000 Rio Grande at private bargain.

HONEY—Sales 175 tcs. and 13 bbls. Cuba, in hond for export, part at 62½c. ₱ gallon.

IRON—Is in request at firm rates. Sales 230 tons Scotch Pig at $22 50@$23 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is moderate, and prices are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, at languid prices. New-Orleans, 37c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c.; Claved Cuba, 22c.@25c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.; and 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part at 51c., cash, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively inquired for at improved and rising prices; sales have been reported of 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17 for old Mess; $18 25 for Clear; $16 25 for thin Mess; $16 for sour Mess; $14 25 for old Prime, and $14 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. At the close nothing less than our highest quotations would be accepted. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is sparingly sought after, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Smoked Hams command 10c@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is essentially unchanged; sales having been reported of 300 bbls., at 10c.@10½c. for old; and 9½c.@10c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is in better request at full prices; sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; $7 50@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio: 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 60 tcs., at $3 37½@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Find ready buyers, to-day, at firmer prices. Sales 1,350 hhds. Cuba, at from 6c.@7¾c., free, and 5¾c.@5¾c., in bond; 280 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c.@7¾c., free: and 1,432 boxes Havana, at from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Cigar manufacturers are purchasing freely, at full prices. Sales since Friday last: 41 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@12½c.; 213 cases Seed Leaf, at 15c.@20c.; 12 cases Florida, on private terms; 685 bales Havana, at 33c.@55c.; with 178 bales Cuba, and 30 cerroons St. Domingo, (the latter for export,) on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 320 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. ₱ lb.; and 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ships' bags, at 7d. ₱ bushel. For London, 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 80s.; and 750 hhds. Resin, at 2s. For Hamburg, per steamer *Saxonia*, 200 bales Cotton, at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 3,000 bags Seed, at 12d.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s.@45s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 6d.; with 200 bales Cotton, 50 hhds., 50 cases and 200 bales Tobacco, and 800 bbls. Resin, on private terms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
### HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat:* "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

*Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:*

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND,
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

**GALE, COIT & FISHER,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 49 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

**CABLE LUNCH,**
NO. 167 WILLIAM-ST.
Fish Chowder—Free Lunch TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 10 to 12. Mountaineers made at the bar.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of Information sent free.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL** AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL, repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.**—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

**PICTURES AND MARBLES.**—A SMALL, choice collection, at private sale, Room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway. May be seen from 10 to 3, each day.

**BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.**—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND.
No. 66 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CLOTH**ing, a gold hunting watch, double time keeper, twenty-three holes jeweled. Address J. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE**—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER Printing Press. Address B. G. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

**PAINT-MILL WANTED.**—A LARGE-SIZED mill, "Burr Stone" preferred. Address C. B., Post-Office.

**BUTTERFLIES EXCHANGED** WITH COLlectors, by Mr. WHITEMIRE, No. 19 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**1842 BOURBON WHISKEY.** FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

**EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND** Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 393 Broome-st., New-York.

## POLITICAL.

"None will serve us while there is a Court to serve, but those who are of a nice and jealous honor."

### THE PEOPLE NOT MACHINES.

FREEDOM OF THE REPRESENTATIVE—STATE RIGHTS AGAINST FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

The People of the VIIIth Congressional District in favor of encouraging a Representative to do his duty in Washington independent of Washington dictation, and to vote as his constituents wish and not as others dictate;

The People in favor of making and keeping FREE the only popular branch of the Federal Government;

The People who approve of the Hon. HORACE F. CLARKE'S course in Congress in favor of *honest Suffrage in Kansas and for self-government there*—are invited to meet at the Cooper Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

The following distinguished gentlemen will positively speak:

The Hon. John W. Forney. The Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes.
The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts. The Hon. James Brooks.
The Hon. Richard Busteed. The Hon. John McKeon.
The Hon. David Dudley Field.

VIIIth CONGRESSIONAL
**REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**
For Congress:
JAMES FAIRMAN.

XIVTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
GEORGE OPDYKE.

**EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
XIIth, XVIIIth, IXth, XXIst and XXIId WARDS.
FOR CONGRESS,
HORACE F. CLARK.

**SEVENTH WARD.**—GRAND RALLY OF THE REPUBLICANS.—A Mass Ratification Meeting will be held by the VIIth Ward Republican Association, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Ex-Justice PEARCEY, CHARLES S. SPENCER, GEORGE TERWILLIGER, and other gentlemen, have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of freedom in the old Seventh. A band of music will be in attendance.

**EIGHTEENTH WARD.**—MR. WILLIARD A. FISK having withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Assembly, the Americans of the XVIIIth Ward unanimously adopted the Republican nominee (Mr. GEO. OPDYKE) as their candidate.

G. PAULDING BROWN,
Chairman of the Amer. Assem. Com.

**SIXTEENTH WARD.**—THE REPUBLICAN Association meet in Hitzelberger's Rooms, No. 206 8th-av., EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rally to the support of honest men and Republican principles.

ADAM C. ELLIS, Chairman.
ANGUS CAMERON, } Secretaries.
E. D. CHUACH. }

**A UNION MEETING OF INDEPENDENT** voters of the VIth Congressional District, to confirm the nomination of R. H. McCURDY, and to take measures to secure his election, will be held at the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD VIGILANT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**—Met at P. Anthony's, 49th-st. and 11th-av., on Monday, Oct. 25, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to devise some means to secure the running of small cars on the 11th-av. to 53d-st., in accordance with the original petition. The Committee appointed to wait on the President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, report as follows: Having added to their numbers Mr. John F. Flacke they called on Alderman John Clancy, who stated if the Hudson River Railroad Company would agree to the restrictions and conditions imposed upon other City Railroad Companies, they should have his vote. The Committee called on Mr. S. Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, who agreed to this as follows:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

*To Messrs. Jos. P. Travers, Matthew Allen, P. Anthony, Jno. F. Flacke:*

GENTLEMEN: This Company earnestly unite with you in the application for the right to run City cars on their Road, and we will, upon the passage of the City Ordinance giving us the right, under regulations similar to other City Railroad Companies, forthwith make arrangements to put the City cars on our road.

SAML. SLOAN, President H. R. R. R. Co."

This document was placed in Alderman Clancy's hands, who offered it at the opening of the Board of Aldermen, when it was referred to the Railroad Committee. Messrs. Boole and Reed agreed to meet the other members the next day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, to deliberate on the matter.

The Committee beg leave to call the attention of the Association to this important meeting, and invite them to be present. It was then

*Resolved*, That this Meeting can see no just cause why the privilege should not be granted by the Common Council to the Hudson River Railroad Company, to put small cars on their track to 53d-st., for the conveyance of City passengers, and that such permission by the Common Council will, if carried out by the Company, be in accordance with the just demands and wishes of those concerned along the line of the road.

*Resolved*, That this meeting stand adjourned to Monday evening, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at P. Anthony's, 49th-st. and 11th-av., where the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward are invited to be present, for the purpose of considering the propriety and necessity of putting in nomination honest and suitable men to represent said Ward in the City Government.

S. B. WALLER, Chairman.

JAS. P. TRAVERS, Secretary.

The Committee further report: Having attended the meeting with a number of citizens at the City Hall, at the time appointed, they found Alderman Reed, who stated that except Alderman Boole, none of the other members of the Committee were present, and he himself considered it an outrage and shame to humbug the people in this manner. We simply offer the above as a sample of the manner in which our City fathers respect the prayers and wishes of the people.

**BROOKLYN BURNS CLUB.**—THE ADMIRERS of the immortal Scottish bard, Robert Burns, are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Hutcheon's confectionary, corner of Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

W. MOFFATT, Chairman pro tem.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.

Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

**LADIES' FURS AT GENIN'S NEW STORE,**
NO. 507 BROADWAY.
The cheapest assortment in the City of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN,
ROYAL ERMINE,
in mantalets, capes, fichous,
Victorines, muffs and cuffs
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 509 and 513 Broadway.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST**—OPERA TICKETS.—TWO STOCKHOLDERS' TICKETS, for balcony seats Nos. 15 and 17, were lost on Monday night, between the Opera House and Clarendon Hotel. The finder will be rewarded, with thanks, by leaving them at the Clarendon, or at the office of the Company, No. 51 Exchange-place.

## REWARDS.

**$500 REWARD.**—WHEREAS, SOME MALIcious person or persons having wantonly set fire to the house occupied by Engine Company No. 49, located on the east side of 4th-av., between 126th and 127th sts., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., the above Company will, on detection and conviction of such person or persons, pay the above reward, on application to the Foreman. By order of the Company. E. W. GARDNER, Foreman.

JOHN KANSKI, Secretary.
HARLEM, Oct. 22, 1858.

**$3 REWARD.**—THIS SUM WILL BE PAID BY the undersigned to any person who will restore him his dog, which he lost on the 25th inst. My name and number, as below, is on the collar he wears.

P. HINRINH VON GLAHN, No. 65 A. C

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN** all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR**niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI**TURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

**MR. CHARRUAND'S DANCING ACADEMY**—No. 54 East 13th-st.—Is now open for the season. Pupils can commence at any time on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, and 3¼ P. M. for ladies, Misses and masters. TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8, evening, for gentlemen. To commence 2d November.

**MISS PARKER'S DANCING CLASS IS** now open, at No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st. Classes for Ladies, Misses and Masters on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock; Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

**$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF** Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## MATINEE AT [illegible] ROOMS.

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her first Alexandre Organ
MATINEE,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858.
MLLE. WELLIS will be assisted by
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone,
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist,
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.

Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
Doors open at 1; commences at 2 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be had at all the music and bookstores on Broadway, and at the door.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
THIS EVENING,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

The balance of seats will be sold this morning, at the three ticket offices. Tickets may likewise be had at the doors.

First joint appearance of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI and CARL FORMES.
Début of Signor TAMARO.
First night of Donizetti's Opera, in two acts,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her renowned character of Maria.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Every effort, on the part of the Director, to prevent an illegitimate sale of seats for the Piccolomini nights has been made. He is sorry to say that he has only partially succeeded. The speculators, driven away from the precincts of the Academy, have opened ticket offices of their own, the two principal ones of which are the book-stand at the St. Nicholas Hotel and the Union-square Post-office, which they unhlushingly advertise in the daily papers. How far the respective proprietors of these places are to be blamed in permitting such transactions, it is not for the Director to decide.

The fact of Mlle. Piccolomini appearing together with Formes in new characters to-morrow evening, will, of course, stimulate speculators to greater exertions. The Director, therefore, announces that the

LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO
will be performed on Friday, Oct. 29, and that
A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT
will be given on Saturday evening, Oct. 30.

Mr. Ullman, therefore, calls upon the public to assist him in putting down this, to every party, equally injurious proceeding, which can only effectually be done by not listening to the assertions of these speculators, that all tickets are sold, but ascertain from the official source whether this is true or not, and in no case submit to the extortions of outside speculators, and rather stay away from some particular opera. Several performances of the most extraordinary character are in preparation, and unless the nuisance is abated, the Director will feel himself reluctantly compelled to resort to the auction system.

On FRIDAY, Oct. 29,
Second night of
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
The sale of seats for Friday's opera commences on Thursday.
On Saturday evening, Oct. 30,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,
to meet the increased demand for seats. Full particulars on Thursday.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS

Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.

The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st.

Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.

Forty-fifth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.

First night of a grand new Drama in Six Tableaux, by the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," "The Life of an Actress," &c.

This WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, 1858, will be produced
THE NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE,
In Six Tableaux and Five Acts, entitled
THE POPE OF ROME,
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., and produced under Stage Direction.

Entirely new scenery of unapproachable magnificence. New costumes,

Mr. GEORGE JORDON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT,
Mr. MADDOCKS,
Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENER, and
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,
Will sustain the principal characters.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

LAST THREE NIGHTS (in consequence of the production of a new five-act comedy) of Mr. Brougham's great allegorical extravaganza,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.

To-night—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE, and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

Thursday—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

Friday—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE and NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

Saturday—Will be produced a new and origiual five-act comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by D. WADSWORTH WAINWRIGHT, M. D

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MLLE. PICCALOMINI—LA FIOLIA DEL REGGIMENTO

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE POPE OF ROME.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—DYING FOR LOVE—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE LOST SON—TIC DOULOUREUX—MILLER'S MAID.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE O'CONNORS—FEMALE HIGHWAYMAN—PRIZE FIGHTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—ROSE OF SHARON—TOM CRINGLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock.

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship *Persia*, we receive four days' later advices from Europe. Politically, the news is not important; and, in the absence of more interesting topics, the Paris and London journals are discussing the interminable Central American question. Both are unfavorable to the predominant position taken by the United States in Nicaragua. In the dispute between France and Portugal, relative to the capture of the *Charles and Georges*, at Mozambique, the mediation of a friendly Power has been conditionally accepted. The result will, probably, be that France will withdraw her war steamers from the Tagus, and Portugal will then give indemnity for the seizure. Among the general intelligence received by this arrival, is an account of the famous Cesarewitch Handicap, at Newmarket, in which the American horse *Prioress*, the favorite, was beaten by *Rocket* by a head. Later news is also received from India and China. As the cool season approaches, the rebels continue to be more effectually beaten in all directions, and it is fully expected that in a short time there will exist no living embers of the late mutiny. Mr. READ was at Shanghae, awaiting the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners to settle the tariffs and other details and appendages of the treaty with the United States.

The Galway steamship *Pacific*, a summary of the news by which was telegraphed from St. John's, N. F., and published in the TIMES of Friday, arrived at this port late last night.

We have intelligence from Rio to the 16th inst. The Chambers were dissolved on the 13th inst., the Emperor dismissing them in person. The expedition to Paranagua, for the observation of the solar eclipse of Sept. 7, had returned after a successful result. The coffee market is reported as quiet, owing to the downward tendencies.

Dates from the River Plate are at hand a few days later, but without intelligence of moment. The movement of legislation at Parana is still in the direction of improvement. The Paraguayan Consuls at Parana and Rosario were daily looked for.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has undertaken a careful exploration of the Pike's Peak gold mines, in Kansas, writes that the stories of the discoveries of large lumps of gold and of great yields, are wholly unfounded, and that all the gold that is to be found in that region is "washgold," from which careful men may possibly realize $2 50 to $3 per day.

The report of the second battle with the Navajo Indians in New-Mexico has been confirmed. All relations with them have been suspended by their Agent, who apprehends a lengthened difficulty with them.

RUMORS of changes in the Cabinet are current in Washington. It said that EX-GVERNOR FLOYD will resign the War Department for a foreign mission, but to what country he is to be accredited is not stated. Attorney-General BLACK is the person spoken of as his successor in the Secretaryship, while Judge HOLT, the present Commissioner of Patents, is to succeed Mr. BLACK. Diplomatic matters also possess considerable interest now. Mr. DALLAS, our Minister to England, has written to the President, intimating his intention to return bome in the Spring. The Mission to Spain again goes a-begging. Colonel PRESTON, it is understood, now declines it, having previously signified his acceptance.

CURTISS & Co., Bankers, of Peoria, Ill., failed yesterday. Great excitement existed among the citizens there in consequence of the failure, and the banking-house and private residences of the firm were threatened. The military were notified to be in readiness.

Mr. PEABODY has added $200,000 to his former donation to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, making the whole endowment half a million of dollars.

A singular suit for the recovery of the amount of a life insurance policy, is in progress at Detroit. The suit of the widow for the recovery is resisted on the ground that the policy-holder, Mr. S. M. HOLDEN, of Ann Arbor, was murdered in order to obtain the money. The Company involved is the Mutual, of this City; the amount $9,000.

The remains of IRA STOUT, the Rochester murderer, have been given up to his relatives for interment. A story is current, in Rochester, to the effect that efforts were made, after the execution, to resuscitate the corpse.

For the week ending on Saturday last there were two hundred and sixty-five deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans.

The City was all a-blaze with ratification meetings last night. A collision was expected in the Third Congressional District, where WALBRIDGE and SICKLES had appointed meetings at the same place and at the same hour. WALBRIDGE hauled off his forces, however, a short distance, but paraded their strength directly through the body of SICKLES' meeting, on breaking up. The statements of Mr. SICKLES and of Ex-Mayor WOOD chanced to touch upon the same topics, and exactly disagreed.

The Independent Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District, to the number of about 2,000, met in Buchanan-square last evening, to ratify the nomination of Alderman THOS. STEVENS, the People's candidate. The nominating Convention presented a report condemning the action of the clique that nominated THOS. J. BARR, and justifying their course in presenting a new candidate. Speeches were made by Alderman STEVENS, JOSEPH MATTHEWS, Capt. HALSTEAD, and others, indorsing the nomination.

There was a large Republican meeting in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, at which the Republican State ticket and the nomination of Mr. HUMPHREY for Congress, were ratified. Speeches were made by the Hon. ROLIN SANFORD, Senator DIXON, JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., and others.

In the Fifth Congressional District, Mr. CHAS. M. BRIGGS last night declined the Republican nomination, and Mr. PHILIP HAMILTON was chosen in his place.

At Dr. CHAPIN'S Church last night a very crowded meeting was held to take the initiatory steps for the establishment of a Library for working women. Eloquent speeches were made by Mayor TIEMANN, the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, and the Hon. JAMES T. BRADY.

The investigation in the case of ROBERT L WILLIS, charged with the mysterious murder supposed to have been committed in the gambling-house No. 561 Broadway, early in the morning of Sept. 20, was resumed at the Tombs yesterday. Dr. CHILTON testified that some of the stains found on the walls of the house and on the fence in the back yard were blood. CATHERINE MULHAHN, the servant girl upon whose statements the charge is founded, underwent a severe cross-examination. The counsel for the defendant was not done questioning her when the case was adjourned to Thursday. It was stated by the Assistant District-Attorney that the colored man employed as a servant in Mr. WILLIS' house, and other witnesses, were yet to be examined. Judge CONNOLLY says that some startling disclosures with regard to the case have been made to him, but he does not deem it advisable at present to reveal them.

The City Officials indicted by the late Grand Jury appeared before Recorder BARNARD, at his office, yesterday, attended by their counsel, and gave bail in $2,500 each, on each indictment found against them. CHARLES DEVLIN, late Street Commissioner, then responded to five indictments; CHARLES TURNER to four, JOHN FITZPATRICK to two, JAMES FUREY to two, JAMES B. SMITH to two, and Messrs. MCCRAVE, DEYER and VIDAL to one each. The charges were misdemeanor, conspiracy, and obtaining goods under false pretences.

Another attempt to murder was made on the Hempstead Plank-road, near Brushville, Long Island, Monday night last, when two men, named DAVID and THOMAS MCALLISTER, were fired upon by two ruffians, who fled, but fortunately one was subsequently captured. The charge of one gun containing buckshot lodged in the left side of DAVID MCALLISTER, inflicting a serious wound. THOMAS MCALLISTER escaped uninjured.

The second day of the National Horse Show of the Union Association on the Eclipse Course, Long Island, yesterday, brought forth many of the strong points of the exhibition. There were some 250 horses in the grand cavalcade.

The General Markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Cotton, at uniform prices. Flour was heavy and rather easier. Wheat and Corn were in lively demand, the latter at improved rates. Sugars were brisk and buoyant. Pork was freely dealt in at advanced figures. Spirits Turpentine was more sought after, and was dearer. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

### John Van Buren's Speech.

JOHN VAN BUREN made a good speech at Tammany Hall on Monday night. He seldom makes a poor one. He is always witty and sometimes sensible. He has a capital faculty of making points that tell, not only with his immediate audience, but with everybody who reads his speeches. He is an intrepid orator, never alarmed by an obstacle, either of fact or of logic, and quite as ready to expose himself as the party he is assailing, for the sake of making a good hit. Nothing could be neater than his reference to ANNRE'S adventure at Tarrytown, and his remark that if the Democrats of Westchester would "seize and search JOHN B. HASKIN they would probably find a pass from SEWARD in the heel of his boot." Perhaps the license of the platform would excuse the false assumption that ANDRE was guilty of treason; but it must have required all JOHN'S hardihood for him to provoke reminiscences of his own political career, by the intimation that Mr. HASKIN had forfeited all claim to confidence and respect by treachery to the Democratic Party. Mr. VAN BUREN has had some experience in this very matter. He once had the independence and the manliness (it was a long time ago) to discard the dictation of party when it conflicted with his own convictions of right; and although he may long since have repented his excessive confidence in his own integrity and strength, and resolved never to make a similar experiment again, he ought to have more sympathy for his earlier and better self than to echo against another the reproaches once so lavishly heaped upon him. This, however, we have little doubt was merely a rhetorical trick. He could not resist the temptation to make the joke; and we are very glad he did not, for it will make a great many worthy people laugh, without in the least damaging Mr. HASKIN. Indeed we have not the slightest doubt that HASKIN'S pluck and manly courage are quite as much admired by Mr. VAN BUREN as by anybody else—and no man would take the stump for him quicker than JOHN, if he felt free to act upon the impulses and convictions of his own nature.

But there is another point on which Mr. VAN BUREN carries the joke quite too far. It is all very well to say sharp things about Mr. HASKIN and pleasant things about Mr. WEEN, for there is nothing in the position of either of these gentlemen to prevent their enjoying them. But he has no right to vex the declining days of our venerable President with adulation which sounds so much like satire. We don't object to his giving Mr. BUCHANAN full credit for having closed the Mormon War, and put an end to the Right of Search,—for we quite agree with him in thinking that upon both these points Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration has earned a fair title to public approbation. Both were delicate and difficult matters to deal with, and both have been skillfully treated and, on the whole, very fairly settled. But in regard to Kansas, Mr. BUCHANAN has bungled from beginning to end; and in spite of his laudations nobody knows this better than JOHN VAN BUREN. No man ever had a straighter or a plainer path before him than Mr. BUCHANAN upon this very question when he first came into office. The whole subject was certainly involved in snarls and confusion; but nothing was needed to end it all but a frank, honest, straightforward adherence to the principle of Popular Sovereignty which Mr. BUCHANAN had fully espoused, and which was in fact the corner-stone and essential strength of the movement which made him President. That principle required that the people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to form and adopt their own Constitution whenever they should propose to form a State Government. All that Mr. BUCHANAN had to do was to adopt and act upon this principle, steadily and firmly, in its plain and obvious signification,—to take it just as it was understood by nine-tenths of the Democratic Party throughout the Union. This at the outset he seems himself to have fully understood,—for his appointment of Governor WALKER and the instructions which he gave him, clearly showed his intention to pursue this course. We have no doubt that, up to the time of the adoption of the ultra Anti-Walker Lecompton resolutions in Mississippi, Mr. BUCHANAN was perfectly honest and resolute in the purpose to stand by Governor WALKER in the position he had taken in conformity with his instructions. But from that time his resolution wavered. He became impressed with the apprehension that he should lose the support of the Southern Democracy; and this unworthy fear seemed utterly to paralyze his firmness and destroy the balance of his judgment. He could see nothing but this ridiculous phantom. He forgot the Democracy of the North, the people of Kansas, the principle of Popular Sovereignty, his pledges to Governor WALKER, his own consistency and every consideration of the public good; and from that time to this every step he has taken has been downward, and has weakened him with the Democratic Party.

We will do both Mr. VAN BUREN and Gen. DIX the justice to believe that they know perfectly well that this is so. They both knew that Mr. BUCHANAN has lost ground *with his own party* more rapidly than did ever any one of his predecessors, with the possible exception of Mr. TYLER. They both know that if the party were to be polled to-morrow as between him and Mr. DOUGLAS, the latter would have ten votes to Mr. BUCHANAN'S one in every Northern State. Indeed we have not the slightest doubt that both those gentlemen at this moment have fully decided in their own minds to give Mr. DOUGLAS their support; and if they have not made their intention public, we presume it is simply because they see no necessity as yet for saying anything whatever upon the subject. But both were judiciously silent in reference to the Douglas movement which has hitherto given the adherents of the Administration so much concern. The fact is, the Administration itself is rapidly deserting its own position and giving in its adhesion to the Illinois Senator. We have little doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN himself will be a Douglas man before many days.

### Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe.

It would seem as though the excitement in regard to the Nicaragua transit had been transferred from the American to the European continent. London and Paris journals, lacking a more interesting question to discuss, are just now occupied with the Central American imbroglio, including the famous Belly contract and the special mission of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY. The Paris *Presse*, in particular, pursues the subject with great energy. It is violent in its defence of M. BELLY, and virulent in its denunciations of the policy of the United States, calls for the interference of France and England to check our fillibustering tendencies and protect European interests in the Central American Republics. The indignant remonstrances of the *Presse* are doubtless sincere, and its proprietor, who is the partner of M. BELLY in the Nicaraguan canal grants, is probably most anxious to remove American competition from the field of speculation which he hopes to monopolize. We take it, therefore, for granted that the articles in the *Presse* will have little weight with the Government of either France or England, and the ludicrous manner in which the Government and people of the United States are misrepresented may be safely passed over without a word of comment.

At the moment that the *Presse* is thus launching into the mysterics of the Central American imbroglio, the London journals are also discussing them, though from another point of view. They have at length discovered, through the medium of the NEW-YORK TIMES, the nature of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY'S mission to this country, and that during the past Winter he was not an idle resident of the Federal Capital. We published some time ago the draft of a treaty which the special British Minister to Central America, in conjunction with the Nicaraguan representative, had drawn up, and we announced that Sir WILLIAM would shortly leave to obtain the ratification of the same. We did not, nor do we now, believe that this treaty was drawn up with any hostile or unfriendly feelings towards the United States. But there was one article among its provisions to which we conceived it to be the duty of our Government to object. That clause gave to Great Britain the power to protect the Isthmus by force of arms; and in this provision, it seems to us, the whole point at issue between Europe and America in regard to the inter-oceanic routes is embodied. France, by the Belly contract, England by the Ouseley Convention, and the United States by the Cass-Yrissari treaty, all claim predominance on the Isthmus, but it is very clear that all cannot obtain it. France and England have no earthly interest in this route, except in its neutrality and in a desire to secure equal rights and privileges to all commercial nations. With us the case is very different. This Isthmus is the highway of travel between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. It may be a vital necessity to us, in the event of war, that the route should be under our control. Our citizens now have rights in Nicaragua which the citizens of no other nation can pretend to have; and our Government, under these circumstances, can never permit either France or England, or any other power in the world, to exercise a protectorate which would be an infringement on our rights now, and a bar to our expansion hereafter. We crippled ourselves with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and it is not likely that the experience will be profitless. The sneers of Paris journals against the "Monroe Doctrine" are, in this case, entirely thrown away. We are not contending here for the Monroe Doctrine, but for a national advantage which we cannot afford to lose, and which must, at all hazards, be secured.

The attention given to Nicaraguan affairs in Europe should warn our Government against further delay in this important matter. If five millions can be expended in making war upon Paraguay for refusing to ratify a treaty, surely some notice ought to be taken of our neglected interests in Nicaragua and New-Granada. The moral of all this is that President MARTINEZ should be compelled to ratify the Cass-Yrissari treaty without any further prevarication or delay.

A PLEASANT SPECTACLE.—A goodly number of the ex-officials of our City have been *indicted* by the Grand Jury. Their names will be found in the criminal record of this morning's TIMES. This is an edifying spectacle—one calculated to stimulate our municipal pride and make us deeply proud of our institutions. There is a pleasant intermingling of scoundrels and office-holders,—a delightful confusion of criminals and guardians of the public welfare in our City arrangements. It is not easy to tell "which is the Justice and which the thief." When our officials are thus swept off by the wholesale and brought under the operation of criminal law, we may well consider government little more than a solemn farce.

One would suppose that such an indictment as this would create a sensation in the public mind. But it does not. Nobody seems surprised by it. Nobody thinks it deserving more than a passing remark. It does not excite a hundredth part of the sensation created by the Morrissey fight. Nobody has any serious doubts of the guilt of these men, nor does anybody anticipate their conviction and punishment. It is something, undoubtedly, to have got them indicted, but they have stolen money enough to fee lawyers with for a year or two, and long before they are half-way through their demurrers, and special pleas, and bills of exceptions, everybody will have forgotten their offences, and ceased to care whether they are punished for them or not. Still it is one step in advance to have had them indicted, and the Grand Jury deserves the thanks of the public for the attention they have given the subject, and the fearless manner in which they have performed a public duty. The responsibility now rests with the criminal courts. How they will meet it remains to be seen. The public odium which the fact of an indictment of necessity involves, will do something, perhaps, towards checking the corruption of our City officials. But swindlers are not, as a general thing, particularly susceptible to impressions of this sort, and punishment, as well as indictment, is needed to make any impression adequate to the emergency.

ONCE MORE.—We have repeatedly endeavored to call attention to the fact that the question, whether we shall have a Convention to revise the State Constitution, is to be decided one way or the other next Tuesday. It is no part of our present intention to influence the vote of our readers by argument. But we ask them to take the subject into consideration, and then to act thereon as their best judgment shall dictate. Better not vote on it at all than to vote blindly. Yet every intelligent citizen, be he lawyer or layman, may, if he will take the trouble, form an enlightened opinion and cast a sensible ballot. Let him read the present Constitution carefully. It will do no harm for him to peruse that of 1822 also. This is a progressive age, and experience is a good guide. But every step is not necessarily an advance, or every change an improvement. Nevertheless improvement and progress are quite possible in the light of experience and in accordance with the spirit of the age. If we are to have a Convention, let it spring from the deliberate thought, and not from the caprice or carelessness, of the people.

### Prospects of Increased Cotton Cultivation in India.

The blue-book of the Select Committee of the House of Commons for considering the questions of European settlement in India has been published, but the inquiry not having been completed, the report contains no expression of opinion upon the subject. The evidence, however, of which an enormous amount has been taken, shows conclusively that the climate is opposed to European settlement, even if there were not already a dense population; out-door labor is impracticable to Europeans, and native labor is abundant and cheap. It is considered by some that India affords a wide field for the employment of European capital in agricultural and mining operations; but the more general opinion seems to be, that it would be more profitable for European settlers to employ their capital in commercial enterprises, as, for instance, buying cotton of the native cultivators, and cleaning and pressing it for exportation. Mr. J. LANNON, a cotton merchant in Guzerat, says: "I think that mercantile men are most required in India. I know of no other class of settlers who could find profitable employment there. They could be best employed in the districts in which produce is grown for exportation, in purchasing the produce from the cultivators." The witness has a large establishment for cleaning cotton, which he does by the American saw-gins, worked by steam; he says: "I have been using the American saw-gins ever since I have been there, but I am the only person in Guzerat who has used it; and my cotton has always, without any extra care, commanded a higher price, both in the Bombay and the English markets, than the native-cleaned cotton." It appears, however, that there is a native establishment of the same kind, superintended by an Englishman formerly in Mr. LANNON'S employment, and that many native dealers have their cotton cleaned by the machines of one or the other. His machinery, with the aid of thirty hands, does the work of about 3,000 natives; about 25,000 lbs. of cleaned cotton is turned out per day when in full work. It is packed with presses similar to those in use on our Southern plantations, and shipped coastwise to Bombay, to be there repacked for shipment to Liverpool.

Mr. LANDON considers that Indian cotton can never enter into successful competition with American so long as the quality continues so inferior, however much its production may be stimulated; but he says that it has been raised in value considerably by the greater care taken with it during the last ten years. So much has appeared lately in papers printed by the House of Commons with reference to the ability of India to compete with the United States in supplying Great Britain with cotton, that it is interesting to refer on this point to the evidence of Major WINGATE. In a report submitted to the Bombay Government in 1852, he estimated the waste lands of Khandeish at 5,000,000 acres, consisting for the most part of soils suitable for the production of cotton, oil, seeds, and other exportable products; and this statement appears to be the basis upon which a member of the Committee grounded his opinion that Khandeish is capable of producing more cotton than is grown in the United States. If the whole of the waste lands of that province are capable of producing cotton, which is not likely, and cotton were grown on it once in three years, which is the ordinary rotation, we should have 1,666,666 acres of cotton annually; and estimating the crop at 100 lbs. of cleaned cotton per acre, which is Mr. CHAPMAN'S estimate for the cotton lands of Guzerat and Khandeish, and is also the estimate for India generally given in *Statistical Papers relating to India*, published by the East India Company in 1853, we have a total annual produce, for these waste lands, of 166,666,600 lbs., or about one-eighth of the cotton crop of the United States. Major WINGATE says: "I think it is quite a mistake to suppose that India could, under any circumstances, supply an amount of cotton sufficient to render England independent of America. I am disposed to think, however, that a large increase of production is devisable from Khandeish, and also from other parts of India, by means of irrigation, if the price of the staple should rise sufficiently to make irrigation available; at present my belief is, that the low price of cotton prevents irrigation being resorted to.

With regard to the increased cultivation of New-Orleans cotton in India, Major WINGATE gave the Committee a return showing that in 1856-57 there were 112,667 acres planted with it in the southern Mahratta country, (the collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum,) though the first plantation was made only in 1845, when 2,000 acres were planted. The American saw-gin is coming rapidly into operation in those districts, in consequence of the impossibility of extending the culture of cotton without improvements in the mode of cleaning it. The prices of cotton rose so high shortly after its introduction as it to make it a highly profitable cultivation, if they could only obtain the means of cleaning it; the saw-gin gave them the means, and they adopted it. Mr. LANNON, though he does not anticipate that India will ever compete successfully with America in the production of cotton, is of opinion that the supply will be greatly increased when the railways now in course of construction are completed. "I believe," he says, "that when railways penetrate into the interior in any direction, it will be the means of introducing a much greater quantity of European manufactures, and of bringing to the seaboard a vast amount of exportable produce, which is now utterly unavailable. If cotton has not been more extensively cultivated, it has arisen from the circumstance that other crops have been found more profitable; but, at the same time, owing to the want of the means of cheap and speedy transportation from the place of growth to the place of exportation. When railroads penetrate these districts, there will probably be a great increase, as the cost of transport will be so much reduced as to enable supplies to be contributed by districts which are now beyond reach of the market." Another witness, Mr. J. O'B. SAUNDERS, says that, in the country between Delhi and Agra, spoken of by Sir J. LAWRENCE as producing 400 lbs. of clean cotton, has very much fallen off, in consequence of the opening of the trade and the competition of American cotton in the markets of Asia.

THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—What the South needs is a political quarantine. Her soundest men cannot visit the North with impunity. Even JEFFERSON DAVIS returns from his Summer rambles in Maine very badly infected. Ever since he made that Fourth of July speech on shipboard, his fire-eating associates have been concerned about him, and their alarm increased with his every public appearance in the Free States. The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* expresses no little dissatisfaction with Mr. D's recent address before the Young Men's Democratic Club in this City. Its tone, that paper observes, is essentially "unionistic." Evidently that was not expected of General DAVIS, and it fears that, "whether on the sea, in Fannell Hall or in the Palace Gardens of New-York, the generous efforts of the *former Southern fire-eater* will avail but little to stay the onward progress of fanaticism against his section."

Evidently, it will not do for "Southern fire-eaters," particularly if of a "generous" turn, to visit the North. They are sure to go back tainted with "unionistic" sentiments. Who shall be safe where JEFFERSON DAVIS fell? The South must keep its men at home; or, at least, establish a thorough system of quarantine, to save their resident population from the spread of infection. Would it not be well to keep JEFFERSON DAVIS in Charleston, at least long enough to fumigate his garments?

OUR CITY POST-OFFICE.—A telegram from Washington states that the choice of a Post-Office site for this City, has nearly "settled down between the buildings of APPLETON & Co. and those of Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE." It is not impossible, but it is very unlikely, that this should be. Neither locality is at all suited to the purpose, and we can scarcely believe that either the President or the Postmaster-General will select either of them. The only object of removing the Post-Office from its present location is to find one which will be more convenient for the great mass of the people who have occasion to use it. Neither of the points indicated would attain this object. Both are remote from the centre of business, and not at all accessible to the mass of the City population. They would accommodate Broadway, and that is all.

If the Post-Office is to be removed, it should be located *upon the Park*. Every consideration of public convenience designates the Park as the suitable location for the Post-Office. And until our City Government shows a willingness to afford the requisite facilities for placing it there, the federal authorities should refuse to make any change in the location.

THE HOME SQUADRON.—It is stated that in compliance with the urgent representations of Secretary CASS, a number of the national ships will be recalled from distant foreign service to strengthen the Home Squadron with special reference to our Mexican relations. This is a sensible measure. Our Government cannot devote too much attention to Mexico and Central America. Those countries are more important to us than all our other foreign interests combined. They lie at our door. Our citizens cannot be prevented from occupying them. They require to be made available to the commerce and business of the world. European powers having a common commercial interest with ourselves, are calling upon the United States to exercise that guardianship which some power must necessarily assume, and which our position assigns to us. It is well, therefore, to hold ourselves in readiness. Passing events show that Mexico has well nigh reached that point at which nationality ceases, even in name. A crisis must arrive ere long, may come at any time, in which the interference of this country will be a necessity too manifest to be disputed.

### The Indictment of City Officials—Nineteen Indictments Found.

Yesterday, the parties indicted by the late Grand Jury for defalcations committed in their official capacity, having been arrested by Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, on bench-warrants issued by Recorder BARNARD, appeared at the Recorder's office with their counsel, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM. They waived an examination and proceeded to give bail. Against CHAS. DEVLIN, FERNANDO WOOD'S Street Commissioner, there are five indictments for conspiracy and obtaining goods under false pretences; against CHAS. TURNER, Deputy Street Commissioner under TAYLOR and DEVLIN, there are four indictments for conspiracy and misdemeanor; against JAMES FUREY, Strect Commissioner before TAYLOR there are two indictments for conspiracy and misdemeanor; against ENOCH DEAN, President of the Bowery Bank, where the contractors' funds are kept, there is one indictment for conspiracy; against JOHN FITZPATRICK, ex-contractor, there are two indictments for obtaining goods under false pretences—one in connection with DEVLIN alone, and the other with DEVLIN and JAMES B. SMITH; against JAMES B. SMITH there are two indictments for conspiracy and obtaining goods under false pretences against P. H. DEYER, surveyor, and F. P. VIDAL, surveyor, there is one indictment each for conspiracy, and against JOHN MCCLAVE, Ex-Councilman and contractor under FUREY, there is also an indictment for conspiracy. The Recorder held all these parties to bail in the sum of $2,500 on each indictment. Mr. JOHN J. KELLY, of No. 221 Thirty-fourth-street, became surety for FUREY; Mr. PATRICK K. BOYLAN, of No. 137 East Twenty-sixth-street, and Mr. JOSEPH LYNCH, of No. 150 East Thirty-seventh-street, for FITZPATRICK; Mr. CORNELIUS BRODERICK, of No. 198 East Fifteenth-street, for DEVLIN, in all five indictments; Mr. JOHN B. MORRELL, of the Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Mr. JAMES HUMES, of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, for TURNER, in two indictments each; Mr. TERRENCE FARLEY, of East Fifty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues, for DEAN; Mr. HUGH MCCABE, of No. 61 West Forty-sixth-street, for VIDAL. JAMES B. SMITH, being sick, did not make his appearance yesterday, and both DEYER and MCCLAVE were absent.

**City Items.**

THE LATE MR. SULLIVAN.—[illegible] VAN, Esq., of Brooklyn, writes us concerning [illegible] mor which was published yesterday on the [illegible] of Officer McDe[illegible]al, of the Detective Police, regarding his brother's name with the victim of the [illegible] pected murder in a Broadway gambling-house. [illegible] says that his brother left his residence (corner of [illegible] fayette and Cumberland Avenues) on the 20th of September—ten days subsequent to the alleged murder for the purpose of collecting a small sum that he had loaned, and has only been heard of once since. A letter had been received from St. Louis signed "Frank Deveze," stating that the writer rode with a man answering to the description of the missing [illegible] from New-York to Albany on the night of the [illegible] September,—but there he lost sight of him. Mr. ROBERT SULLIVAN says to the Police [illegible] he minutely described the missing man, and [illegible] all the circumstances of his disappearance; that he named the party of whom his brother was to collect the debt, and who, he has reason to believe, [illegible] untrue statement as to the case, and urged that [illegible] arrested; that he has labored assiduously to [illegible] some assistance from the Police, but in vain. He denies that his brother was a gambler or a [illegible] and he offers the conclusive testimony of [illegible] Wall-street with whom the missing man was [illegible] eral years connected as to his irreproachable character. A further investigation of the whole [illegible] convinces us that there was not the slightest [illegible] that should connect Mr. SULLIVAN with violence [illegible] s supposed to have been perpetrated at No. [illegible] Broadway.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.—The canal-boat *Niagara*, fitted up with one of CAMMELL'S propellers, started yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., on a trip to Buffalo. She carries 120 tons of pig iron and 12 tons of [illegible] which, with machinery, make an aggregate of [illegible] tons. This propeller, which has been in [illegible] operation for over a year on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is attached to the main shaft by a bolt and socket, or universal joint, and passes through the rudder, moving with it in any desired direction. This arrangement, it is claimed, gives instant control of the boat to the helmsman, as the propeller acts always in a direct line with the rudder or shaft. The *Niagara* made between five and six miles an hour going up the North River against a head tide. The engine is a double direct acting stationary one, of 50 horse power, and worked very well. They expect to be able to make from four to five miles an hour on the canal. As she passed along the river, she was greeted by the whistles and bells of the passing steamers.

FIGHT BETWEEN TARGET COMPANIES.—Two rival target companies had an exciting rencontre on Monday afternoon at Leslie's River House, Hoboken. The members of the companies, after [illegible] ing, adjourned to the hotel to take a drink all round. The bad liquor they swallowed (they had drunk considerable previously) began to make its [illegible] mate manifestations in loud and blustering [illegible] Fists were freely used, and the empty bottles, glasses and decanters flew about in lively style. Pretty soon they began to discharge their [illegible] one another. Several shots were fired, but fortunately no one was injured. The Twelfth Ward Police received information of the fight, and hurried to the scene of battle. A requisition was at once made on the Nineteenth Ward Police for a posse of men, [illegible] was immediately complied with. PETER SMITH and JOHN NEVILLE, the ringleaders in the disturbance, were the only parties arrested. The proprietor of the house suffered a loss of some fifty dollars in damaged furniture and broken bar-fixtures.

UNIVERSITY LAW COURSE.—PETER Y. CUTLER, Esq., last evening delivered the introduction to his course of lectures in the Law Department of the University of New-York, at the small chapel of the University. The audience was composed of many friends of this new enterprise, as well as of the students who have entered for the same. Mr. CUTLER'S subject was the "Law of Real Property." He traced the history of laws upon this subject from the middle ages down to the present time.

THE SENATE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—The members of the Committee of the State Senate, which is conducting the "sanitary investigation," reassembled on Tuesday in the City Hall Library. Evidence and opinions were given by Dr. BIBBINS, Professor PARKER, Professor J. M. SMITH, and Dr. ALEXANDER H. [illegible] VENS. Their evidence was quite similar to that which had been given by witnesses on previous days.

A VISITOR.—The Mayor of Montreal has been recently on a visit to this City. Accompanied by the Mayor of New-York and Governor B. F. [illegible] he has examined all the Institutions under the management of the Board of Governors.

ONWARD.—The Rev. JOHN PIERPONT delivered his spiritualistic poem entitled "Onward" at [illegible] worth's Academy last evening. The entertainment was varied with songs by Miss HOSKINS.

THE VALOROUS.—The British steam-frigate *Valorous* will probably leave this port to-day, about noon, for San Juan del Norte, with Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, the British Minister to Central America, on board.

A LADY'S PAPER.—Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH will this evening read an Essay before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, on "Our Homes."

The manifest of the ill-fated steamer *Arctic* has reached us. It is too lengthy for publication.

### Brazil and the River Plate.

Our dates from Brazil are to September 16.

The political news is of less than the usual [illegible]

On the 13th, the General Legislative Assembly dissolved by the Emperor in person. In the [illegible] ary speech his Majesty congratulated the [illegible] the universal peace and prosperity of the [illegible] its several provinces, on the pacific condition of [illegible] foreign relations, and on the measures in which he [illegible] been supported by the Chambers for the [illegible] of the material resources of the country.

The *Correio Mercantil* records that the American bark *Dawn*, from Richmond, had, on the 6th and 7th inst., discharged 2,800 barrels of flour in the [illegible] brief space of 12¼ hours.

On the 13th, the Commission sent to Paranagua by the Government to observe the eclipse of the sun on 7th September returned to Rio upon the steamer *Pedro II.* They were highly gratified with their reception at Paranagua, where they were treated with great hospitality and extremely *fêted*.

The shipments of Coffee from Rio for the month up to the 15th, amounted to 106,839 bags.

On the 15th the sales were only 3,000 bags, at a decline.

Flour was in good demand. The cargo of the American bark *Evangeline* had been disposed of at $17@$18, at six months.

Exchange on London was 26⅝@26¾d. Freights for the northern United States, 40c.

From Montevideo we have files to Sept. 5, and from Parana to Sept. 1. Those from Buenos Ayres are later than before.

The Oriental province of Tacuarembo has at last become composed, and order restored, after years of commotion. The affair with Mr. TORRINGTON, the English merchant, at Montevideo, whose letters had been seized by a government official, had been arranged.

A proposition has been submitted to the Argentine Government for the colonization of the southern banks of the river Bermejo.

An application to the Pope was contemplated for the reduction of the number of feast days.

The contract with the Baron DE MAUA for the establishment of a bank of discount, issue and deposit, has been ratified by the Congress.

Our dates from Asuncion, Paraguay, are to August 28.

The Consuls appointed for Parana and Rosario had departed to their posts.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAM-FRIGATE VALOROUS.—The British steam-frigate *Valorous*, Capt. ALDHAM, is announced to leave this port to-day at noon, with the British Minister to Central America on board. She goes direct to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY will be received on board at 10 o'clock A. M.—not with a salute, however, as, not being accredited to this Government that honor, by the rules of the service, is reserved for him upon his leaving the ship in Central American waters. He will then be saluted with fifteen guns. The officers of the *Valorous*, during her sojourn in port, by their gentlemanly bearing, have secured the respect of all who have come in contact with them.

USE OF CAMELS FOR ARMY SERVICE.—We learn that the last three years, the Government has imported seventy-five camels for service on the Plains. The Washington *Star* says:

"The Secretary of War is thoroughly satisfied of the great usefulness of these animals, and their superiority for army service in the wilds of the interior over both the horse and mule. This opinion is confirmed, too, by the experiments already made, especially those by Lieut. BEALE, who has used them in crossing the plains of New-Mexico, and in travelling over the mountains, and found them entirely capable of enduring the climate, and of being used to great advantage. Notwithstanding these facts, however, a number of the army officers speak in disparaging terms of the experiment and manifest little prejudice toward the animals. Be this as it may, from the experiments already made there is no reason to believe that their prejudices are founded on reasons as to entitle them to any serious consideration; and it is generally believed by those best acquainted with the matter, that the increase of the number of camels in the service will, without doubt, prove to be a measure of great economy and utility."

The Washington *Star* has a statement that nearly a million of dollars will be required to pay volunteers alone engaged in service against the Florida Indians during the late troubles and for their removal, and for losses

### A Library for Working Women.

A meeting, having for its object the establishment of a library and reading-room for the working men and women of this City, was called, by advertisement and circular, at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, last evening, at which it duly took place. Nearly an hour before the commencement, the spacious edifice was so crowded that the aisles could afford no more standing room, and some four or five hundred people were obliged to retire without getting within several rods of the doors. The audience was just what could be desired, more than half women of the best social position. Among the male portion of the audience we noticed many of our prominent merchants and tradesmen. Mayor TIEMANN presided the Chair. He opened the meeting with a few brief remarks. It was with no ordinary sensations, he said, that he appeared before such an audience—so large, so important—assembled to take into consideration the improvement of that class of people who had been neglected from all time, the *working-women*. He was gratified to see that their cause was so well appreciated. He related a story of a boy who was run away with by a horse. He was riding, and a lady ran out of a store and stopped the horse. Somebody seeing the risk she had run afterwards if it was her child. She replied, no, but it is somebody else's child." So with the working girls. If they are not our children, they are somebody else's children. He hoped that they (the ladies and the people of the City) would deal with them as Christ had dealt with us. [Cheers.]

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY nominated as Secretary of the meeting Miss E. M. POWELL, and requested that the meeting would wait a little while with patience, until the arrival of Messrs. BEECHER and CUYLER. On such arrival, Mayor TIEMANN stated more fully the object of the meeting. It was to provide a place for the working class of females, and subscriptions were now being received for it, Mr. THOMPSON, the treasurer, says a great many girls, having headed the subscription with $200.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER now arrived, and was announced to the audience amid loud cheers. He opened by saying that he had expected to be like a thin piece of meat, between two large pieces of bread, between the Rev. Mr. CUYLER and the Rev. Mr. Brady, but as Mr. CUYLER, owing to sickness or some other cause, was not present, he found room to make the introductory speech, without being under the necessity of preparation. The presence of such a crowd, on such an occasion, was, in itself, a circumstance. He could not say the public was apathetic with respect to the wants of the working men, when that capacious edifice was found incapable of holding hundreds who wished to attend. He was sure that public mind was directed to an evil when it proved to be real, they might be pretty sure that the evil would be remedied, even though it might be some time to remedy it; and though they could not thoroughly help those in whose behalf this meeting was gathered, yet they could materially help them. There were two classes of government which undertake to provide for society. One which assumed to take care of society, and the other which provides the means for society to take care of itself. The first was better than nothing, for it was certainly good that the wise and strong should be appointed to take care of the masses. But it was better still for the Government to inspire the whole people to take care of themselves, and this we, in America, have undertaken to do, at least in this Northern part of it. (Cheers and some hisses.) We have undertaken to provide stimulants by which every individual shall be preserved and conserved by his own power. Incident to this work are, for the time being, many weaknesses; for always in a community there are the strong, then the less strong, then the middling, then the weak, and oftentimes the weak are trodden down in the bustle of progress. Therefore it belongs to this condition of things that there must be some failures. It was also impossible, in taking care of ourselves, to avoid a little sort of contempt for those who cannot take care of themselves. Nowhere was the going to the Poor-house so degrading as in New-England, where so few persons go to it. But it should not be so. It was not a man's fault that he was born with feeble endowments, any more than it was the fault of a sack that it could not stand upright when the corn was taken out of it. A great many men have never had any corn put into them. They were appealed to on the occasion, in behalf of a class, who were not alone weak on account of absolute weakness, but also by the regulations of society. Woman, in her sphere as wife, mother, companion, is the noblest thought of God ever expressed on this earth, but thrown out of her sphere, she was the most wretched thought ever expressed on this side of perdition. Standing erect in her virtue, was there anything nobler than woman? Man was said in Scripture to have been made a little lower than the angels. Woman needs no such comparison, for she is fully their equal. [Loud cheers.] A woman in the family circle, as wife or mother, is filling her sphere, though unfortunately, by their own fault, or without their fault, there are thousands who remain single. Woman can do little for herself, and by herself, that is lucrative, because she is not taught. We expect our boys to do everything—to turn to any occupation—to dig, or cobble shoes—but we educate women to be married, and, first, she is taught to sew. Thank Heaven, sewing is nearly over. The needle is nearly gone—ruled ou. by the machine. Needles have done more injury to women and the world than ever the sword has done, and though their abolition may for a time afford injury to women, it will in time be the better for them. He (the speaker) knew that there were many people who would retain women in their present sphere. Well, let them, at least, combine to get her a good husband. Whatever was right for a man to do, was right for a woman to do. [Cheers.] Boys were educated to earn a living or steal it, (for some of them were educated to be politicians,) but woman's education was confined to so narrow a sphere that she had not a fair chance in the industrial avocations of life. But she will achieve her rights when she takes her rights; for when a woman is intent on having her rights, he is a bold, brave man who dares oppose her. Had the audience any conception of the number of women, mostly single, that were employed in manufacturing purposes? It was almost incredible. He had consulted his friend Miss POWELL, and she said there were not less than 80,000 engaged in stores, manufactories, and other laboring situations. It was the population of a city. It was an army in itself. And think of the temptations to which these women were exposed. For his part, he would prefer that a child of his should go as a domestic into a virtuous family than take her chance in a store or manufactory. What was sought to be done, by this present movement, was not anything Quixotic. It was: Such of these women as desired it should have the opportunity of reading. The books they were likely to find in their boarding houses were just the sort of books they should not read. The Sunday papers, with their sensation stories, were altogether unhealthy for them, just as a person would be unhealthy who lived on confectionery instead of good beef. And, besides good books, they must be provided with good rooms of resort. And the next important thing was that they should have *time* to read. That question came home directly to employers. It was not right for 100, and still less for 1,000, and still less for 50,000, women to say, In this Christian city, "We have nowhere to go to read, and no time to read if we had, for we are driven and pierced by the needle all the day long." He had received a letter from the clerk of the Mercantile Library, that female clerks were received at that institution on the same terms as males were. That was something, but it was not much. As for the other libraries, what chance was there for women, considering their hours for labor? We had a magnificent mausoleum of a library. [Laughter—he meant the Astor.] He had once gone to that lonely hall, and met with a more stony reception; all that he had got there was a cold, and he should never go there again. What chance then had a woman there, when the portals were opened after her hours of labor commenced, and closed before they concluded? Gaslight could not be afforded for information in the principal library of this City. In fact, it was only a gilded library for gilded men. He did not know whether other libraries were open in the evening, but if they were, were a crowd of young women expected there? It was the head that ruled—that was the distinction between people of station and mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Well, what provision for headwork had we made for women? Have the churches made any? He could say that his church had not. Brother CHAPIN was not present to answer for his. He (the speaker) begged pardon—he should have said *Mr. CHAPIN*. He once called him Brother CHAPIN before, and had a year's bombarding from the religious papers for doing so. [Laughter and cheers.] The principal employers of working-women had been foremost in this movement. It was their duty to do so—to make a sort of family-circle of their workwomen—to know their residences—to learn their circumstances—to know them when work abounds, and still more when it does not abound. They would not lose by it, for whatever is right is in the end profitable.

Mr. BEECHER resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Rev. Mr. CUYLER not being present, a collection was taken up before Mr. BRADY was introduced to the audience. Mr. BEECHER announced that three gentlemen present had subscribed $200 each, and one of them had just converted his $200 into $1,000.

The Hon. JAMES T. BRADY followed in an eloquen address, in which he inforced the claims of the new movement on the attention of the audience, and read the following resolutions, which were put to the meeting by Mayor TIEMANN, and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to the employers of workwomen to lessen the number of hours' labor required of them, to assist in preventing their wanting employment, and generally to aid in the improvement of their social condition.

*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the poorer classes of females in this City, and especially the operatives, may be much aided in obtaining subsistence and securing elevation of character, by the establishment of an institution for females, combining, with a library and reading-rooms, a system of judicious instruction, by which women may be educated for honorable employments from which they are now excluded from want of such instruction.

*Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to consider and hereafter report at a public meeting to be called by them, as to the best method of carrying into effect the object mentioned in the last resolution.

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|---|---|
| W. S. Thompson, | Benj. H. Field, |
| Wilson G. Hunt, | The Honorable the Mayor, |
| John N. Genin, | *ex officio.* |
| Hon. Henry Hilton. | |

*Resolved*, That the ladies whose names are subjoined, be requested to act as a Committee in procuring subscriptions for the object above mentioned.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Lyman Beecher, (Treasurer.) | Mrs. Mary Hastings, |
| Mrs. Theodore L. Cuyler. | Mrs. E. M. Powell. |

Mr. SOLON afterwards addressed the audience, which separated shortly before 10 o'clock.

### The Eclipse Expedition.

The Commission dispatched by the Brazilian Government to observe the solar eclipse, have returned to Rio. Their point of observation was Paranagua, where they report they met with a cordial reception and unbounded hospitality. The following notes of the Expedition were furnished by Señor CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA, the head of the corps, to the Rio Press:

"The Astronomical Commission, charged by the Imperial Government with the duty of observing the total eclipse which was to take place at the city of Paranagua on the 7th of September, arriving at that port on the 20th of August, proceeded, without loss of time, to make the necessary indispensable observations, in order to demonstrate the most convenient place to be used as an observatory. Thanks to the kindness of the President of the Commission, with Dr. ANTONIO DE MALLO and Mr. LIAIS, they were enabled to form the opportune resolution of distributing the *personnel* of the Commission at three stations, assistant to the central observatory.

1. Station at Campina, situated at a rocky summit, at a distance of about twelve leagues to the west of the central line of the eclipse. This station was entrusted to Lieutenant SILVA BARANNA, and to RUFINO GALVAO, Captain of Engineers.

2. Station of the Isle of Pines, distant about eight leagues from the Central Observatory, and to the east of the medinl line of the eclipse. This station was in charge of Captain RAYMUNDO DE BRITO, Commander of the *Pedro II.*, with the aid of Lieutenant ABANJO, attached to the marine corps of that vessel.

3. Station on board the *Pedro II.*, anchored near the Central Observatory. This post was confided to Lieutenant AZAMBAJA, of the steamer. To Señor MELLO was assigned the duty of determining the contact of the two bodies, and the observation of the various phenomena presented by the luminous ring which surrounds the moon at the moment of complete occultation. M. LIAIS undertook to photograph the several phases of the eclipse. Other duties were distributed among the minor officers of the expedition.

The latitude of the Observatory was ascertained from the altitude of several stars to be 25° 35' 39" S., and the longitude by the comparison of three chronometers to be 21' 21" W. of the Observatory at Rio Janeiro.

The observation of the first contact of the two bodies failed to be observed at the central post, owing to the intervention of a cloud, which concealed the sun. It was observed, however, at the second station.

As the phenomena of occultation advanced, the anxiety of the astronomers increased with regard to the appearance of the luminous ring, at the moment of second contact, or of the entire occultation of the sun. At this period the most perfect silence reigned in the Observatory, both on the part of the observers and among the spectators of both seves who were present: a silence for several minutes, only broken by the sonorous and distinct voice of Lieut. NETTO counting the seconds of time. Then the occultation of the sun was completed by the momentary appearance of the ring of light surrounding the disc of the moon; that stupendous wonder which can never be adequately described; however grand our conceptions of the singular phenomena, the account belittles the reality.

The scientific details of this important observation will be published within a few days at a length irreconcilable with this hasty notice.

CANDIDO BAPTISTA DE OLIVIERA.

PARANAGUA, Sept. 10, 1858.

### Miscellaneous.

The remains of Ira Stout, the Rochester murderer, executed on Friday, were delivered to his mother. The body is to be placed in a vault at Mount Hope, until Spring, and will then be removed to Ithaca or Owego. The Rochester *Union* says: "A report gained currency Friday evening, that efforts were being made to resuscitate Ira, but whether there was any truth in it we are unable to say. At one time it was even maintained that the thing was accomplished.

Joseph Byron and wife, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., have been arrested and held to bail for an assault upon Miss Rebecca Drake, a schoolmistress, who punished a son of Byron's, and was assaulted therefor by both the parents. The lady was so severely injured by blows from the irate mother of the lad that she is unable to leave her house.

Mr. Dawson, engineer of the Red River exploring party, sent out by the Canadian Government, has returned, and is preparing a report of his survey. A Toronto paper says that he brings from the Red River region specimens of lignite, which place it beyond question that considerable deposits of coal will be found in various parts of the country, more particularly on the Souris River.

A meeting of claimants for Canal damages was held at Brockport on the 19th inst. Complaint was made of unjust appraisement, and a Committee was appointed to interrogate the nominees for Assembly touching the modification of the present law.

The Postmaster of Albany gives a notice that is useful everywhere, to the effect that letters for the Pacific coast should be marked Overland, Tehuantepec or Panama, according to the route by which it is intended they shall be forwarded.

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on one day of last week, Judge BIGELOW granted fourteen divorces, nine of which were suits of wives against their husbands.

Considerable stocks of goods are leaving Santa Fé, to meet the emigration at Tuscan, and parties were leaving, at last advices, on gold-hunting trips to the Platte River.

A Pioneer Celebration came off on the 20th inst., at Newburg village, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. It was the first of the kind in commemoration of the settlement of that county.

Thanksgiving in Mississippi is appointed for Thursday, Nov. 25.

### The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Wednesday evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following communication was received from the Hudson River Railroad Company:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: This Company earnestly unite with you in the application for the right to run City cars on their road; and we will, upon the passage of the City ordinance giving us the right, under regulations similar to other City Railroad Companies, forthwith make arrangements to put the City cars on our road.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The following message, vetoing a proposition to restore the pay to cartmen, was received.

*The Honorable the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, with my objections, a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to restore the price of labor paid to cartmen employed in paving the streets to the same rate paid prior to the first of July last.

From the information I have obtained on this subject, it appears that the price now paid to cartmen by the Croton Board is more than is ordinarily paid by individuals for similar work. Besides, in matters connected with the rates of wages to be paid by the Department for work done under their direction. I believe they should each be left to regulate the same without any direction of the Common Council, especially when the wages are, as in this case, greater than the ordinary current rates.

Under these circumstances, I am constrained to withhold my signature from your resolution. While doing so, however, I would state that I am in favor of paying for the labor employed by the City, the most liberal as well as highest rates paid for the same work, but beyond this I do not think the Common Council in exercising any discretion in the matter would be justified in going. DAN'L. F. TIEMANN.

A petition was received from Auriatic Engine Company to be furnished with a new engine in lieu of the one destroyed by fire at the Crystal Palace. It was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A petition of property owners to have Bleecker-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, paved with Belgian pavement, was referred to Committee on Streets.

A preamble and resolution in relation to the recent sale of the paintings, &c., in the City Hall, to satisfy the Lowber judgment, pronouncing the sale illegal, and directing the Counsel to the Corporation to institute forthwith such proceedings as may be necessary to test the question and recover back and restore said property to its legitimate owners, were read and adopted.

A preamble, setting forth the fact that the bulkhead line as established by the Harbor Commissioners, deviates from the line formerly fixed to such an extent as to require a change of grade in the intersecting streets, and a resolution referring the subject to the Committee on Roads, were read and adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

### Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday, the President WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

This being "requisition day" the usual demands were received, and with some modification, allowed.

Mr. Rufus Ripley forwarded a communication, through the Warden, offering his resignation, unless continued at an increased salary, his demand being $800 per annum. During the discussion as to the acceptance of the resignation, the Mayor entered and took a seat. The resignation was accepted.

In reference to the direction given to the President to sign the check for $1,500 in favor of Dr. Morton, the President wished to say that he had received a communication from Dr. Jackson as to the assignment of Dr. Morton's claim, and also that he had written to Mr. Busteed for further advice, as to whether he was legally at liberty to sign such check. New light had broken in upon him in this matter, and therefore he wished the letters to be read.

Mr. Busteed's letter was read, and that of Dr. Jackson was read nearly through—when a member rose to a point of order, and the whole question was laid over for a week.

Ultimately, Governor DUDRO moved "That the Corporation Counsel be instructed to search the title to ascertain whether Dr. Morton still holds the patent for the discovery, or, whether any claim can arise from any party to whom he may have assigned it."

It was resolved to draw $25,000 on account of payments for the new Island Hospital.

After the transaction of other business the Board adjourned.

### Coroner's Inquests.

ARSENIC AND CANDY.—PATRICK MCCORMICK, who has been stopping for several days past at the Bowery Hotel, corner of Bowery and Sixth-street, died, yesterday morning, quite suddenly. He told a physician before his death that he believed he had poisoned himself. He had purchased some arsenic to kill rats, and the paper getting loose in his pocket, it was mixed with some candies in the same pocket, which he ate. Coroner HELLS commenced an inquest in the case, which he will conclude to-day.

BURNT IN A LIME-KILN.—The body of JOHN MCGUYAR, an Irishman, was found yesterday morning burned to a crisp in a lime-kiln in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue B. As he was in the habit of drinking to excess it is supposed that he crawled into the kiln while intoxicated, lay down on the hot lime, and so was burned to death. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

### Personal.

Mr. Nathaniel Willis publishes in the *Boston Recorder* his experience of half a century in newspaper life. In 1796, he commenced an apprenticeship in the Boston *Chronicle*, in the same room in which his father had worked, and where Benjamin Franklin worked before him. In 1803 Mr. Willis started the *Eastern Argus*, in Maine, and in 1816 started the *Recorder*, a religious newspaper, in Boston, in connection with Mr. Sidney E. Morse, who, however, soon withdrew, leaving the paper to Mr. Willis. A brisk controversy has lately been waged concerning the claim of the *Recorder* to be the oldest religious journal in the country. Mr. Willis is now in his 79th year. He concludes his chapter of experiences with the following bit of counsel to the new race of journalists:

"Young men who aspire to the Press, as profession, let an old man advise you to depend on industry, integrity, perseverance, self-reliance and the blessing of God, rather than the promises of men. By these I have succeeded with the advantage of an education which only a printing-office affords. I have paid my debts, and by prudence, and by gathering up the fragments, I have a competence which will carry me to the edge of the Jordan."

Mr. Morphy is to have another opponent, worthy of his powers. Herr Anderssen, the well-known victor in the tournament of 1851, is on his way to Paris, to contend against the young champion. Until his arrival Mr. M. is having his daily jousts at the Café de la Régence against all comers. In a letter to Mr. Staunton, renewing his challenge, Mr. Mhrphy says: "I am not a professional player—that I never wished to make any skill I possess the means of pecuniary advancement—and that my earnest desire is never to play for any stake but honor. My friends in New-Orleans, however, subscribed a certain sum, without any countenance from me, and that sum has been ready for you to meet a considerable time past."

Madame Lagrange, who left Paris a short time ago for Rio Janeiro, with a salary of two millions of francs for two years and a half, has just written home a description of her reception by the Emperor and Empress of Brazil: "While His Majesty received me with the greatest affability as an artist, the Empress received me with the most delicate ceremony as a Countess. As my husband made me Countess and I made myself artist, of course you may judge which style of reception gave me the most pleasure."

The remaining library manuscripts and autographs of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, are to be sold next season. The London *Athenæum* reports them to be exceedingly valuable, and says that the sale will be one of the events of the Winter. Entire volumes are filled with letters of Queen Elizabeth, the Medical Family, Napoleon Bonaparte, General Wolfe, the Duke of Marlborough, Tasso, Voltaire, Sir Isaac Newton.

Prof. Daumer's work on Kaspar Hauser has been published. German papers say that it throws little new light upon the problem of Hauser's birth and fate, but gives a good deal of information respecting his intellect and character. The author, after fighting against Christianity, and sustaining Buddhism and Mahommedanism, has recently become a Roman Catholic.

Louis Blanc, in a letter to the *Times*, impeaches the veracity of Lord Normanby's Preface to the translation of *A Year of Revolution in Paris*, adhering to his original statement, in a letter to a London journal, to the effect that the members of the Provisional Government were elected as such, by the people of Paris, on the day of the Revolution.

The Glasgow *Journal* has the following paragraph: "M. Kossuth has consented to deliver two lectures next month on 'Hungary and Hapsburgian Traits.' At the first lecture, it is expected that Mr. Dalgish, M. P., will preside, and the Honorable the Lord Provost at the second."

Robert Dale Owen, Esq., son of Robert Owen, and late United States Minister at Naples, arrived in London on the 9th inst., and left again almost immediately for Seven Oaks to see his father, who had, for some days, been much indisposed and confined to his bed.

One hundred and fifty MSS. have been received in England in competition for the two prizes of 100 guineas and 50 guineas on "The Decline of the Society of Friends." The essays thus sent in are very varied in character, quality and length. Several of them are from America.

A Paris letter mentions the purchase for 75,000 francs of the celebrated villa of Monte Cristo, on an island of the Seine, on which Alexander Dumas lavished enormous sums, by Monsieur Fowler, a dentist in Paris.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has seen a letter from an intimate friend of Edwin Forrest, in which the report that he intends to retire from the stage is pronounced a humbug.

It appears from the British game list that no less than six clergymen of the Church of England have taken out "certificates" licensing them to sport this year.

The Austrian Emperor's younger brother, Carl Ludwig, Governor of the Tyrol, is about to retire to a monastery. The young Archduke from his boyhood had a strong tendency to lead a life of seclusion.

The citizens of Detroit have tendered a public dinner to Mr. JOHN H. HARMON, of that city, on the occasion of his removal to the West, after a residence of twenty years, but the compliment was declined.

Prince Jerome Napoleon responds in a complimentary letter, to the vote of thanks of the Connecticut Legislature, for the presentation of his Report on the Paris Industrial Exhibition.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who was wounded in a duel by O. Jennings Wise, is reported to be in a very critical condition. Hope of his recovery has been abandoned by his friends.

Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, M. P., and Dr. Donaldson are at work on a History of the Literature of Greece, from the manuscripts of the late Prof. Muller.

General Tom Thumb (Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport) has lately been exhibiting himself to admiring crowds at the Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, after 14 years' absence.

It is stated that a Frenchman, who holds the rank of General of Division in the Persian Army, has been appointed by the Shah Minister of War.

The literary men of Great Britain intend to celebrate the centenary of Robert Burns in January next, at his birthplace, on the banks of Doon.

Prof. P. A. Chadbourne has accepted an invitation to fill temporarily the Bowdoin Professorship left vacant by the decease of Professor Cleveland.

An attack of gout has caused Mr. Charles Kean's temporary retirement from the stage.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has presented a statute of Dr. Barrow to Trinity College, Cambridge.

M. Donati, the discoverer of the comet lately visible, has been appointed Assistant Astronomer of the Imperial Museum of Florence.

John Butterfield, Esq., President of the Overland Mail Company, arrived in town last evening.

### Obituary.

Baron Benjamin de Tascher de la Pagerie has just died, at the age of 81, near Orleans. The Baron served as a Royalist volunteer in 1815, and married the daughter of Count de Montalivet, Senator and Minister of the first Empire. The Tascher family was divided, in the middle of the fifteenth century, into two branches, that of Tascher de Pouvray, from which descended Baron de Tascher, and that of Tascher de la Pagerie. From this latter was descended Baron de la Pagerie, whose only daughter was the Empress Josephine.

Letters from Tunis mention that the first of the three wives of the Bey, whose name was Lelia Khebira, died on the 20th ult. She had several children, and exercised great influence over her husband. Her mother was a French woman of Nismes, of the name of Edouard, who, having run away from home when young, arrived in Tunis, where she married one Suria who was a son of Prince Ismael, uncle of the present Bey, by a Christian woman.

Brevel Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Taylor, of the Army, died at Brownsville, Texas, on the 11th inst., of yellow fever. Colonel Taylor acquired distinction during the Mexican war.

The Hon. Robert Rantoul, of Beverly, died at Beverly, Mass. on the 24th, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Rantoul formerly took an active part in politics in Massachusetts. He first served in the Legislature in 1809.

The death of Lord Charles Wellesley, brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Wellington, is announced. He was the youngest son of the late Duke, born in 1808. He leaves four children.

### Fires.

PEARL-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 6½ o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a straw bed on the premises No. 293 Pearl-street, near Fulton-street, in the room occupied by Officer BENNEIT, of the Second Precinct.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 8¼ o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the stable at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, owned by Mr. WALLACE. There were seven horses on the premises at the time of the occurrence all of which were rescued. Damage to stable about $200; fully insured in the North River Insurance Company.

NINTH-STREET.—At 9¼ o'clock last evening, a servant girl in the employ of THOMAS DISBROW, No. 25 Ninth-street, accidentally set fire to a bed in the above premises. Damage about $50.

## NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS—CONVICTION OF PRIZE-FIGHTERS.—The criminal business before this Court—Judge OGDEN and Associate Judges FINE and CHARLES presiding—is progressing rapidly. The only trial of interest so far is that of HENRY HAZZARD and JOHN CLIFFORD, as principals, and JOHN HALL as second, in a prize-fight. The affair occurred some time since, in a field near Hudson City. The whole affair was arranged according to the rules of the ring, and the artists were contending manfully—having come to the "scratch" several times, when the wife of one of the parties, accompanied by a Justice of the Peace and officers, suddenly came upon and arrested them. Judge OGDEN was very severe in his charge against the prisoners, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.


FIRST DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, as is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

For California, San Francisco and Fraser's River.—The clipper ship GRAY FEATHER is now rapidly taking in her cargo, and will sail positively in a few days. A few passengers can be accommodated at the very low rates of passage by applying immediately at the office of L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's. WILDER PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES. *Seventeen years in use and have never failed.* STEARNS & MARVIN. Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Parties Furnished AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream; mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Elegant cut-glass, china, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

Ladd, Webster & Co., (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,) TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE. For all manufacturing purposes not family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

Jules Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED'K. W. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin-Destroyer, Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER'S Miraculous Remedies. For sale at the proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-street., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Gevanlum, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Mark these Prices!!—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½ $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices! ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Gentlemen Having Large or Small lots of left-off clothing suitable for the City and Western market, and wishing to dispose of them, will receive 50 per cent. more than their supposed value by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

A. Bartholf's Family Shuttle SEWING MACHINES Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.* Office No. 489 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Lace and Muslin Curtains from Auction.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have on hand 20,000 lace and muslin curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Pelham Farm.—Newtown Pippin Apples for sale, packed expressly for presents, and delivered in Europe, if desired. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, (Pelham Farm,) Æsopus, Ulster County, North River.


## MARRIED.

PICKETT—BAILEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rector, HEPHAESTION PICKETT, Esq., of Mississippi, to Miss BARTIE BAILEY, daughter of Genl. William Bailey, of Louisiana.

Virginia and Louisiana papers please copy.

BARTON—BARTON.—At Buffalo, on Thursday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, JOHN BARTON, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., to ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Phineas Barton, Esq., of New-York.

## DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 23, Mrs. CLOTILDA SMITH, widow of the late John J. Smith, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 126 West 23d-st.

BUCKBEE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25, after a lingering illness, ALANSON K. BUCKBEE.

Her friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 65 3d-av.

ELLIOT.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 25, MARY, wife of Dr. James W. Elliot, aged 40 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st.

JESSUP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, of apoplexy, Mrs. ABIGAL JESSUP, aged 52 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 28th, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse A. Bradley, No. 199 Monroe-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel:
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, after a lingering illness, MARY, the beloved wife of T. Lynch.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 1 Dean-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

HAWKINS.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Oct. 25, suddenly, ALFRED R. HAWKINS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives, and also the friends of his brothers, William, George, and Charles, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 7½ o'clock, from No. 34 South 4th-st., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Far Rockaway for interment.

GILROY.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, GEORGE GILROY, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

COOK.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, at his house in Jersey City, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN J. COOK, of Newport, R. I.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock precisely, this day, (Wednesday,) without further invitation.

REYNOLDS.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 25, at the residence of his son, Saml. W. Reynolds, Captain CALEB REYNOLDS, aged 85 years.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

KAUDLER.—At Fort Brown, Texas, on Friday, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock M., after a few hours illness of yellow fever, JOHN A. KEUDLER, Company L, First Artillery U. S. Army, and for many years a member of Third Company, Seventh Regiment National Guards, of this City, and second son of John R. Krugler, of Canton Berne, Switzerland.

His remains were interred in the cemetery grounds attached to the Fort.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, St. Louis, California, and Kansas papers please copy.

OVERING.—At Throg's Neck, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at his residence, after a long and painful illness, HENRY OVERING.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Wednesday afternoon, at 12 o'clock.


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. — A lady, who is a rapid and excellent penman, and under stands copying, desires employment. Address COPYIST, care of B. Lockwood, Broadway Post-Office.

AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL store prices. DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and BREASTPINS, GOLD CHAINS. D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

DR. DORFMUS, HAVING OPENED HIS Chemical Laboratories, is prepared to receive students in Analytical Chemistry.

The Chemical Lectures at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., occur in the afternoons at 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 70 Union-place.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEEKLIES.—LOOK out for the NEW-YORK LEDGER to-morrow morning. This week's issue will be altogether the best number of that incomparable family paper ever published. It will contain the beginning of a new and powerfully-written story, by Mr. Cobb—a story which is fully equal, if not superior, to his celebrated tale, THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW. Also, contributions by all the popular writers of the LEDGER staff. Will be ready to-morrow (THURSDAY) morning at all the news offices.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEEKLIES.—LOOK out for the NEW-YORK

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting only. Can offer the most unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability, the former having lived for two years in her last place. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as chambermaid or nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand if required; is willing to travel to California or any other part; can take good care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 168 East 12th-st., east of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid, or would assist in the care of children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing perfectly. Would have no objection to go South with a family; has good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 215 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a gentleman's family, by a most efficient and well recommended girl; she is particularly neat, economical and obliging; has the highest reference for experience and integrity. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORTHY and reliable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a willing and efficient servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS, English servant, who has served in first families in Europe as well as this country, in the capacity of chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest style; is neat, tidy, willing and efficient in her duties. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND willing young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, either in this City or in Brooklyn. Can give the best of references in either City. Can refer to one family with whom she lived nearly six years. Apply at No. 85 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED AND TRUSTworthy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for years. Call at No. 7 Prince-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands the doing up of fine muslins and fluting, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply for one day at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; she is competent and obliging, and has the best of City reference; has lived four years in her last situation. Address, for two days, No. 296½ fancy store, 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent and very highly recommended young woman; will be found fully competent, tidy and neat; she is a thorough houseworker; she understands cooking and pastries. Can be seen until suited at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as nurse or chambermaid; she can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED.—A WIDOW OF SETTLED AGE wishes to engage herself as housekeeper; is competent and useful; will manage with economy and strict integrity. A small family preferred where there is help. Can be seen, or address M. D., No. 116 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, SITUAtions—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Are very reliable, trustworthy and hard-working girls; highly recommended, and understand their business. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation in a respectable family; is a very good washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook. Can be seen at No. 4½ Bank-st. for two days, and the best of City reference, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chamber maid; will make herself generally useful. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 141 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, where she will receive a good recommendation.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman; is a good, neat sewer; no objections to do the chamberwork if required. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; is a good washer and superior laundress, neat, humble and willing to please her employer; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 164 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewing, or fine washer and ironer; is a Protestant, and has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference given from her last place, where she has lived two years. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT women; one as cook, and the other as laundress, in a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME, where she will be considered one of the family; she will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Address immediately USEFULNESS, Yorkville Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as professed cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best of City of reference. Call at No. 112 27th-st., second house from 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, TRUSTY PERSON, who can give the best City references, a furnished or unfurnished house to take care of for the rent until wanted by the owner, or is rent-free. Address A. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, with particulars.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as waiter and chambermaid, or parlormaid and assist with housework; also, one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a competent cook; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation, in a small private family, as chambermaid and waiter; would take care of children, or would travel with a lady. Call, for 2 days, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO WELSH GIRLS, SITUAtions—one accustomed to chamberwork and fine washing; the other in first-rate cook and seamstress. Best of City references from first families. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; very good temper and fond of children. The best of City references. Call at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference. Call at No. 82 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to do chamberwork; lived five years in her last place. Call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; can cook, wash and iron. The best City references given. Apply at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waiter, chambermaid, or child's nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 364 6th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A girl who has lived for the last three years as nurse and chambermaid in her family. Apply at No. 44 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; good City references. Call at No. 349 9th-st., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker; cuts to advantage, fits neatly, and is also a good plain sewer. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 242 6th-av., between 18th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the cooking of a small family, or the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 4 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Good reference if required. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, is a good cook, washer and ironer; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 228 West 12th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or will make herself useful; is well recommended. Call at No. 94 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT cook, who understands the business perfectly; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 288 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 90 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has just lost her own child. Apply at No. 120 East 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Apply at No. 89 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman, a situation as laundress. Call at her present employer's, No. 18 West 25th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook and baker of bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, by a young woman, as chamber maid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing and French fluting, or as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; both have the best of City references from their last employers. Call, for three days, at No. 33 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in care of children, and is willing to travel with the family. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do fine washing and ironing; will be found competent and trustworthy; has good City reference. Call at No. 850 Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts., between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, for two days, in the store. C. K.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS one as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress, who can do the best fine fluting; would do all the work of a small private family; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 228 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; she has lived in the most respectable families, and can produce satisfactory reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 215 East 19th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and also a girl to do general housework; a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and can give reference, if required; have no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and all sorts of soups and jellies, and game, and is a first-rate baker. Can be seen for two days, from her last situation, 62 No. 9 East 12th-st., near the 5th-av. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and would go as laundress in a private family; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 246 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue E, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A middle-aged woman; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the above capacity the last twelve years; unexceptionable City references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a competent nurse and plain sewer; would have no objections to go to New-Orleans; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for 2 days, No. 111½ West 24th-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do general housework in a small family. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 237 East 18th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and character. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability would like an engagement to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. C. L. DUNCAN, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for one week, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as child's nurse; has great experience, and is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has the best City references; would prefer an infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 58 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to chamberwork or laundress; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or would assist with the washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL OF REspectability to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; neat in her habits and about her work; highly recommended for capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a very good sewer; can embroider and do point lace work; would do light chamberwork if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can give good City references. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to going a little way in the country. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., between Avennes A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 214 West 43d-st., near 8th-av., third floor, and front room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER wishes to engage with a few private families by the day or week, or would take work to her own home. A note addressed to M. O., Madison-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse; capable of taking care of a babe and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; pleasing City reference given, where she lived three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 69 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can do ladies' fine muslins; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 111½ West 24th-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 7th-av., corner of 24th-st. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting dresses. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR no objection to the care of a child; can do cutting and fitting and fine sewing; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 107 13th-st., near the 3d-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as excellent cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 200 14th-st., 1st floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business, and can sew with Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with two children, wishes work of any kind; is a good washer and ironer, or would go as wet nurse; is young and healthy. Her babe, seven weeks old, can be seen at No. 574 2d-av., between 36th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best of references can be given. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 33 Bank-st.

WANTED.—A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER wish to obtain situations in a small, quiet family, the elder as cook, the younger as chambermaid. Both are Protestants and have the best of references. Call at No. 57 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, but a short time from Ireland, as seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 East 23d-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, in which she has lived for three years and six months. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, as seamstress and assist in chamberwork, or wait on children or ladies; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing; is competent to fill the best situation in a respectable private family; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 397 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a respectable American Protestant lady, in a hotel, or widower's family. Can take full charge, and will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the most fashionable style. Call, for two days, at 308 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 East 25th-st.

WANTED—TO NURSE, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, either at home or to go out; has a good breast. Apply at No. 49 Christie-st., second floor, rear Canal-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and obliging, and fond of children, and would make herself as useful as possible, and willing to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to do housework in a small family. Call for two days at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A NEAT SEAMSTRESS, FOR ONE month, a short way in the country; none but a neat and active person will be accepted; a reference will be required; price, $8 per month. Address note to Yonkers Post-Office, Box No. 234.

WANTED.—GERMAN PORTERS—TWO GOOD coopers, and have experience in working in provision stores. None other need apply. Apply at Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, wishes a situation in a retail dry-goods store; has five years' experience. Good references. Address M. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—HARDWARE—A YOUNG MAN WITH some knowledge of the retail hardware business. Address HAMILTON, Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN experienced salesman, competent to take charge of a glove stock. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ON DEMANDE—POUR SOIGNER DEUX ENfans, une bonne Protestante. S'adresser No. 48 West 25th-st., de 9 à 12 heurs de matin.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PERMAnent arrangement can be made for choice rooms, (unfurnished,) in a fine house, with first-class board, by calling at No. 411 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3 or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family.; no other boarders. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH pantries attached, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 189 East 15th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a room for one or two single gentlemen, on the fourth floor, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN A private house, handsome apartments for a family without children. References required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall and Atlantic-st. Ferries. A room on first floor, suitable for a professional gentleman, having library fixtures.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERries.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen seeking a home for the Winter, will find handsome rooms and every home comfort, on moderate terms, in a private family, by early application at 28 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms to let, with board, to a small family of adults. Bath and gas in house, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner Hampden-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there is only one other boarder. Two steady, single gentlemen will find a good home at No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—TWO OR THERE children can be accommodated with board, in the family of a widow, residing in the most healthy part of Harlem. Address F., No. 12 James-slip.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FOR A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Location on Brooklyn Heights, near the Fulton Ferry: a private family desired. Address W., Box No. 1,324, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, two children, both under three years of age, and nurse. Address Box No. 1,250 Post-Office, stating location, terms, which must be moderate, &c.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, RESiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, within about half a mile of Wall-st. or South ferries, would let two rooms, to single gentlemen only, with full board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, and furnace in the house. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,409 New-York Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FEW DOUBLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen, with full board; also, meals without rooms, embracing a choice of every seasonable luxury on the table of the best. Dinner at 6 o'clock to 7 o'clock, at low rates by the week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. Spanish spoken.

I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within 4 minutes walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

AT NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR the principal hotels, large, pleasant rooms on 2d and 3d floors, front, in suites and single, with conveniences of fire, bath, gas, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. References required.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

NO. 145 TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR 2d-av., rooms on the second floor, front, small one communicating if required; a gentleman and wife, or two single gentleman, can find desirable accommodations in a private family. References given and required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with parlor and chamber adjoining, at No. 8 Willow-st., within three minutes' of Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

A FAMILY OF FOUR GROWN PERSONS require board for the Winter, in a first-class house; a private family preferred; they will require the whole of the second, or part of the second and part of the third floor. Address HOME, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, TWO FURnished bedrooms, with board, by a lady, for herself and maid, in strictly private first-class family, up town. Address Box No. 663 Lower Post-Office.

TO LET—IN A FEW DAYS, TWO MOST DESIRable parlors and bedrooms, and two single rooms, at No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square. Suitable reference will be exchanged.

NO. 120 NINTH-STREET.—A FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; the situation is very desirable, being a few houses west of Broadway; references exchanged.

NOS. 1 AND 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET—Furnished rooms to let with board to gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO A SINGLE gentleman, by a private German family. Inquire at No. 7 Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 865 Broadway, a few doors above Union-park.

ROOMS WITH BOARD ON THE SECOND AND fourth floors, of No. 62 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. Refereoces exchanged.

## HOTELS.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE, No. 27 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. PEININGER and servants speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

EARLY DINNERS UP TOWN.—GENTLEmen and families can have their meals, with a choice from the "bills of fare," embracing every seasonable luxury, with dinners from 2 o'clock to 7, at low rates, by the day or week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. French spoken.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. J. APGAR, Architect, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO GO into the country, to take care of children; must be able to do plain sewing and willing to make herself generally useful. None but those who have had experience and can bring the best testimonials as to character need apply. To a satisfactory person a good home and liberal wages are offered. Address by mail R. R., Peace Dale, R. I., giving name and address.

WANTED—A NEAT SEAMSTRESS, FOR ONE month, a short way in the country; none but a neat and active person will be accepted; a reference will be required; price, $8 per month. Address note to Yonkers Post-Office, Box No. 234.

WANTED.—GERMAN PORTERS—TWO GOOD coopers, and have experience in working in provision stores. None other need apply. Apply at Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, wishes a situation in a retail dry-goods store; has five years' experience. Good references. Address M. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—HARDWARE—A YOUNG MAN WITH some knowledge of the retail hardware business. Address HAMILTON, Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN experienced salesman, competent to take charge of a glove stock. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ON DEMANDE—POUR SOIGNER DEUX ENfans, une bonne Protestante. S'adresser No. 48 West 25th-st., de 9 à 12 heurs de matin.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PERMAnent arrangement can be made for choice rooms, (unfurnished,) in a fine house, with first-class board, by calling at No. 411 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3 or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family.; no other boarders. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH pantries attached, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 189 East 15th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a room for one or two single gentlemen, on the fourth floor, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN A private house, handsome apartments for a family without children. References required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall and Atlantic-st. Ferries. A room on first floor, suitable for a professional gentleman, having library fixtures.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERries.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen seeking a home for the Winter, will find handsome rooms and every home comfort, on moderate terms, in a private family, by early application at 28 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms to let, with board, to a small family of adults. Bath and gas in house, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner Hampden-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there is only one other boarder. Two steady, single gentlemen will find a good home at No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—TWO OR THERE children can be accommodated with board, in the family of a widow, residing in the most healthy part of Harlem. Address F., No. 12 James-slip.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FOR A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Location on Brooklyn Heights, near the Fulton Ferry: a private family desired. Address W., Box No. 1,324, New-York Post-Office.

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I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts

## AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN,**

on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

...t splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or ...'s Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the ... The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which ... is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of ... fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, ...-story and attic frame of modern construction, ...40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated ... the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an ...ve view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and ...djacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, ... mantels, &c.. &c. The barn, stable and carriage ... are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the ... To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, ... offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so convenient to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and ... of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase ...ey on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for ... and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest ... Insurance clause.

...mediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and ... utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk ...; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c., &c. Also, ...beautiful 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, the balance of the furniture remaining in the house.

POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the ...neer, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey-court, or JOHN S. ..., Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.**—ALBERT H. ...COLAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. ... 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, ... well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, ...cted in 1828 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-...story brick building with an addition built of stone for a ...king-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface ...14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington- ...and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet ...ish. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris ...Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-...shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-...engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and ...the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The ...s No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to ...annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are ...able previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the ...ble property is about $400. The water-rent on the ...perty is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey ...ntral Railroad Company have petitioned the New-...ey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jer-...ey City, and it is thought that in such an event this ...operty would be wanted for the Company's dépôt ...rounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this ...ale as the property is constantly increasing in value, ...and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal ...and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and hand-...bills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., ...New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES**—Probably the finest collection ever offered by us—the property of a gentleman removing permanently from the City and Country.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire private gallery of a gentleman leaving the City, without reserve; many of them are of a class rarely offered by public sale, comprising specimens of art which will be sold under guarantee, having been purchased direct from the artists themselves, both in Europe and America, while travelling. Among them will be found the celebrated "Twin Lambs," by Eugene Verbockhoven, of Brussels; "Going to Market," by Wm. Thayer, Esq.; "The Wine Cellar," by Harmeclever, of Dusseldorf, and also fine specimens by Preger, Haaff, Schmidt and other artists of that school. Among the American productions may be mentioned two fine landscapes by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., being among his finest works; Landscape and Cattle, a master piece by Hinckley, of Boston; with various other paintings by Cropsey, Huntington, Vanderlyn, Doughty, Sontag, &c. Also many fine paintings by leading artists of the English, Flemish and other schools, as well as a few good examples of the old masters. They may be viewed with catalogues at our galleries on Tuesday, and until day of sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL, THIS DAY, OCT. 27, AT** 10¾ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (Having been removed for convenience of sale,) comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites covered in French satin brocatelle and hair-cloth, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension-tables, rockers, Voltaire and other chairs; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c.

Also, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oil-cloth, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock,

One rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

One mahogany 6¾-octave piano-forte.

Catalogues with full particulars, ready early morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—PEREMPTORY AUCTION sale of elegant and costly household furnitnre.—JOHN FISHBLATT, Office No. 100 Maiden-lane, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at the private house in West 18th-st., near 6th-av., parlor suites covered in brocade, and silk velvet, etagere, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; mahogany and black walnnt bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, clocks, carpets, extension table, china, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, rich cut-glass decanters, tumblers, goblets, champagne wines, table-cutlery. Sale at 10½ o'clock. The antiencer wonld call particnlar attention of his friends and the pnblic to this sale as being the largest and best assortment offered at anction this season.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jaun cey Court.

**P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER** of Jacob W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—E. F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the balance remaining unsold from a sale of Oct. 13, late the property of an up-town wine and cigar store, including pale, brown and golden sherries, Madeiras, ports, claret, hocks, champagnes, old cognac brandies in bottles, magnums, cases, demijohns and casks; old Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Hollands, Bourbon, Monongahela and Wyoming Valley Whiskies; Scotch and Irish do., in bottles, cases, demijohns and puncheons; Westaphalia sauce; also, the following brands of Havana cigars: La Amelia, La Turca, Montoro, La Preioza, Rio del Norte and other favorite brands; signs, pumps, clock, &c., &c. By order of F. HALE, Assignee, No. 46 Beekman-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the household furniture contained in the said residence, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, covered in green plush; marble-top centre tables, rosewood marble-top ladies' secretaire, Brussels and velvet carpets, oak dining-room furniture, dinner and tea sets, china, pantry, glassware, dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, chairs, lounges, &c.; also one patent heater for heating the house, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany carved, rosewood ditto, centre and pier tables, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatelle and hair-cloth, sofas and tête-à-têtes, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, marble-top commodes, hair mattresses, blankets, pillows and bolsters, together with a large assortment of crockery and kitchen ware.

Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, a large assortment of jewelry, &c., to be sold without reserve.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.**—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st. In addition to the usual assortment of Shelf Hardware will be found an entire service of English Britannia and American block tin and fine plated ware, cutlery, liquor flasks, rules, padlocks, carded goods, brass candlesticks, axes, hatchets, &c., &c.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Also will be continued the sale of hardware saved from the late fire in the Bowery.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

**MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME** household furnitnre, pianos, &c., on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one suite of furniture in brocatel, 5 mahogany sofas, 6 mahogany bureaus, 3 mahogany centre tables, 4 mirrors, 7 Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, washstands and chairs, gas chandeliers, paintings and engravings; also, 7-octave, carved rosewood piano, made by Stodart, elegantly carved, and cost $600. Sale positive.

A. HORTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES,** brogans, and rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a complete assortment of fresh and desirable goods. Also, several invoices of stock goods, in good order. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4** BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—DAMAGED HIDES.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Jackson's stores, between Fulton and Catharine ferries, Brooklyn, a lot of damaged hides, for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds

## AUCTION SALES.

HARRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 East 21st-st., adjoining the Grammercy Park Hotel, a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussells, velvet and ingrain carpets, pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk; brocatelle do., covered in plush; carved furniture in hair cloth, rosewood piano-forte, lace and other curtains, mantle ornaments, centre tables, dining-room furnitnre, extension tables, sideboards, China and glass ware. Bedrooms—Complete assortment in rosewood and black walnut cabinet bedsteads, very fine, feather beds, mattrasses, &c.; dressing burcaus, washstands, marble tops, oil-cloths and other furniture, including kitchen-ware, all to be sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.** WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid farm of 183 acres, in Dutchess County, town of Milan, N. Y., 6 miles east of Barrytown Station, H. R. R. R., mostly under cultivation; land excellent; neighborhood improved; view fine; well watered; numerous buildings, &c. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-** PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 63, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country, near the City, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. 48 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-boilt 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtnres, ranges, &c., io complete order. Property situatcd next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

**FOR SALE.**—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.

TO LEASE—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 38th and 39th sts., for short terms.

RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—TWO BUILDING LOTS, ALREADY excavated, and ready for immediate improvement, situated on the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Terms easy; location unsurpassed. Apply to E. KILPATRICK, No. 481 3d-av.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—A NEAT THREE-story, brick dwelling-house, pleasantly situated in Canton-st., near the Fulton-av. cars. Apply to B. E. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York; or to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE.**—NO. 59 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near 4th-av., house 3 stories high, with the modern improvements, size, 20x50; lot 100 feet. The owner intending to leave town, desires a quick sale. Can be seen after 11 o'clock. R. C. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-** STREET.—WILTON.—Eighty double building lots for sale, a few minutes walk from Harlem and Peck-slip ferry, and 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroad stations. Unrivalled water views, high ground. Ten years to pay in. Circular with full particnlars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

## TO LET.

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND** OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—THE LARGE 3½ STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner 26th-st.

**TO LET CHEAP**—A CARRIAGE HOUSE WELL fitted up, room for four horses and two or three carriages, in 46th-st., near 7th-av., for one or eight years. Inqnire at the Coal Office, 46th-st., or J. C. FULLER, Warren-st.

**TO LET**—A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, IF required, on the second floor; also, two on fourth floor, with ample closet room, and every convenience for a family, or for gentlemen, at No. 52 East 16th-st. References required.

**TO LET**—RENT $400, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEdiately, the three-story brick house, in good repair, with gas, water, &c., No. 44 Bank-st.; a good neighborhood. Apply on the premises, or to A. S. SOLOMONS, No. 78 John-st.

**TO LET**—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 121 Varick-st., furnished, consisting of four rooms, either separate or together, with water-closets, bath, hot and cold water. Will be rented very low for the Winter.

**TO LET**—NO. 542 PEARL-STREET, NEAR Broadway, a large store, with rooms adjoining; 75 feet deep; suitable for wholesale or retail business; also, a nice country place reasonable. Inquire on premises.

**TO LET**—THE SECOND STORY OF THE MODern two-story attic house No. 19 Vandewater-st. Desirable apartments for a respectable family. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—THE SECOND FLOOR OF AN ENGLISH basement house, consisting of four or six rooms, as required, gas throughout, in Clermont-av., fifth house south of De Kalb-av., in Brooklyn; good neigbborhood.

**TO LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET**—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A DOCtor to let, possession given immediately, at No. 208 West 30th-st. Inquire on the premises.

**TO RENT**—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $600. Apply on the premises, or at No. 103 Chambers-st. Possession immediately.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTY-** second-st., a few doors east of 4th-av., to a private family only. 3-story, 3 rooms deep, and in perfect order. To see the house, apply to R. C. REED, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—A HOUSE, PARTLY FINISHED, by an experienced housekeeper; rent to be paid in boarding, with the privilege of taking a few select boarders; location pleasant, between 10th and 25th sts., 4th and 8th avs. Persons who respect the Sabbath will address HOUSE, Box No. 182 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.**—THE premises known as "Hampton-place," (former residence of General Scott,) embracing 15 acres of land. The house is large, contains 21 rooms, in good order; gas and water throughout, bath room, &c.; also, new barn and carriage-house, with other necessary out-buildings. Situated in the heart of the town; convenient to churches, dépôt, &c.; is well adapted for a boarding school, or a gentleman's residence, for which purpose a lease for a term of years would be given. Hourly communication with New-York; time, 50 minutes. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real-Estate Broker, No. 211 Broadst., near Dépôt, Elizabeth, N. J.

**FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Wchb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**TO LET**—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**TO EMIGRANTS.**—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine naks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMunnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM SITUATED IN THE TOWN of New-Windsor, Orange Co., within 4½ miles of Newburg and one mile of Vail's Gate dépôt; it is in a high state of cultivation and well fenced, and n never-failing stream running right through it. It contains 120 acres of land, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMSON, No. 58½ Division-st.

**ILLINOIS FARMS.**—TWO IMPROVED FARMS, of 320 acres each, all good land, near Joliet, with good buildings and fences, to exchange for real estate or merchandise. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

**AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES** for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, &c. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
**BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,**
**ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

ALSO, ON

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| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**GEORGE BUTLER,**
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York: Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**NOTICE.**—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit: on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State on State of Wisconsin, the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclesnre of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*. A true copy. Attest,
J. M. MILLER, Clerk.

**FOR INVESTMENT.**—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislnture, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Duhuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 126 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.

Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtess of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.

MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF** the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds as agreed upon by the Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 628, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchasen on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trnstees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar-st.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trnstees,
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.

ABRAHAM. K. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

**OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAIL-** ROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., 37 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office.
JOSEPH K. EMERTON,
Vice-President.

**$2,000**—WANTED TO OBTAIN A LOAN of $2,000 on some of the best property in in Cleveland, Ohio, worth $10,000. Interest of ten per cent. semi-annually in New-York. Also, a loan wanted of $5,000 on 500 acres of good land, worth $25,000. Apply to JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 191 Broadway.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.

**INTEREST.**—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

**REMOVAL.**—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN RE-MOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL** RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

**MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD** COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court.) New-York City.

## FINANCIAL.

**$3,000** TO $5,000 WANTED—FOR A SAFE and profitable manufacturing business. use of which will be guaranteed 15 per cent. per ... on amount invested. For character of business refer... can be had of our best merchants. An unusual opp... nity is here offered for a good interest free from risk. Interview address, confidentially, SECURITY, Box No. ... Post-Office.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns in Europe.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 49 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL CANCELED BOND** Receip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st.

**SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BEL-** MONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
October 11, 1858.

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

**THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK** have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By nrdar of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

## INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1767.

CAPITAL.....$28

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HONOSDON, Secretary.

## BANK NOTICES.

**NASSAU BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

**CITIZENS' BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

**CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.**—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

**ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18,** 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensning election, will be held at the

# N2W-YORK CITY.

## THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

**Investigation Continued—Testimony of Dr. Chilton—The Blood-Stains on the Wall—Catharine Mulhearn Cross-Examined.**

The investigation in this case was resumed before Justice Connolly, at 3 P. M., yesterday, at the Tombs. Willis, the accused, was present with his counsel, Mr. Busteed, exhibiting no consciousness either of guilt or innocence. He seemed interested in the proceedings, but manifested no excitement.

*Dr. James R. Chilton*, examined—I examined the wall in the back entry of the house No. 581 Broadway, and discovered upon it a number of spots or stains of a dark brown color; also some small spots of a dark red, and also spots upon the surface, similar to the others; upon the floor, just below the part of the wall where the spots were, there were some dark patches of a dark brown color, nearly black; I scraped off some of the spots on the wall and surface; these I took with me for the purpose of examination; the particles were exceedingly minute; I could only try them by means of a microscope; those of a dark red color gave indications of being blood; water acting upon them extracted a deep red color, and the microscope revealed small discs, the same as are observed when blood is examined in the same manner; a drop of acetic acid dissolved the exterior coating of these globules, and left minute *nuclei*, just as blood does; those particles that were of a deep brown color did not present the same appearance or act in the same manner under the action of water; I then had a portion of the floor and surbase removed and taken to my laboratory; I there made a number of other experiments, and from the brown spots I could detect indications of blood; the action of the agents upon them showed that there were some resinous matter, containing a great deal of iron; I also examined some spots that were on the fence in the yard over the cistern; these gave indications of blood; I examined the large stains that were on a portion of the floor in the entry, and found them to correspond with the dark-brown stains on the wall, giving no indications of blood.

Q.—What effect would the scrubbing of blood from the wall have? A.—I think it would remove the greater part of the blood, but leave stains similar to those.

Q.—If those stains were scraped as you scraped them, what would be the result? A.—I would not get the same indication on afterwards examining them.

Q.—Suppose the scrubbing was on such boards and such floor as that of the house? A.—From such painted wood I should expect to remove the stains in a month, leaving, perhaps, some marks; the large brown stains, and those on the floor, resemble more nearly than anything else the peculiar dark matter that sometimes is left on the wall by stove-pipes—pyroligneous matter; I could not tell whether the blood stains were stains of human blood; they appeared like the blood of some animals I have examined, and like the blood of man too; from the examination of the particles ascertained to be blood I cannot state whether the blood was recently spilled, or whether it was there more than a month; the spots on the fence were very small, about as big as the head of a pin, covering an area about two feet square some distance apart from each other; I should suppose the brown spots in the hall had been there some time; I cannot tell how long; the brown spots were in number in the proportion of more than twenty to one to the red spots; I cannot tell how long the red spots were there; I think they were more recent; if a man had been killed by a blow in the face or on the head, a larger amount of blood, I should think, would be scattered around than was found, if it was done recently; when I examined the wall of the lower entry, I found it smoother, but I cannot say it was cleaner, than the other wall; I noticed no stove-pipe or stove-pipe hole; if a man had been killed there by a blow of a club, the blood could only be partially removed by washing the next day; repeated washing, I think, would take the stains off more, but they could not be taken entirely from the whitewashed wall without removing the wall with them; they could be removed from the wood-work.

*Catharine Mulhearn*, recalled and cross-examined—I have seen a man named Duffy, a policeman, who arrested me; I've heard him state his name as James E. Duffy; the day I went to his house I made the complaint to him; I went there before I made the complaint to Judge Connolly; I did not represent myself to him to be any other person than Catharine Mulhearn; he came to my sister, corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue, and asked if a girl named Kate lived there, saying that he wanted a smart-working girl; I went to the house, and a lady told me that Duffy, the policeman, wanted a girl; I saw him in an alley-way; he told me he wanted to see me; I asked him if it was about a murder committed in Broadway; that was the first that was said to me about it. [The testimony on this point was objected to by Mr. Busteed.] I slept in that house with Mrs. Rockliff but one night (Sunday); I was the only kitchen-girl; I did all the washing alone; there was some kind of a soap box over the cistern; there was no lid to the cistern; the windows of the kitchen of that house have a distinct view of the cistern; there were no curtains to them while I was there; the water in the cistern was not used for washing purposes; the dirty water was thrown into that cistern, but none was drawn out of it for use; I could go to the cistern whenever I wished, but I never went except on Mondays; on the 19th September I went to the cistern between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; I removed the soap box; I threw some suds out of a pail there; I got the suds out of a tub; I had that morning washed shirts, pocket-handkerchiefs and fine under-clothes; I staid in the house from five o'clock when I got up till ten o'clock; Mrs. Rockliff left between seven and eight o'clock that morning; I heard Mr. Willis say "G—d d—n Irish s—n of a b—h, dump him;" the word "Irish" was not louder than the others; I don't know how far the kitchen is from the cistern; I slept in the upper story, back room; you cannot see the cistern from that room; I got the breakfast that morning; I saw Mr. Willis and Mrs. Willis that day; the first thing I saw in the cistern was the cuff of a coat and two buttons on it; they seemed to be black buttons; they were not very large; I saw no hand or arm; I then had no idea that a murder had been committed; I was not frightened when I saw the cuff; I emptied no suds into the cistern after that time, till half-past one o'clock; at half-past one o'clock I emptied one pail of suds into the cistern; I saw a man's face; his eyes were open; I also saw his hair; I saw no blood on the face; it was dark brown hair; I cannot tell whether it was long or short hair; it was a little longer than my fore-finger; his eyes were only partly open; I was too much shocked to look closely; I do not know whether he had a moustache; he had dark whiskers; I don't know whether they were long or short; I saw the blood on the wall about five o'clock; the entry is not very dark or very light; Henry was scrubbing when I came down; there was a quantity of blood there; I asked Henry what he was doing; I next saw my sister on Thursday; I told no person of this murder from Monday till Thursday; I then told my sister; I left the house on Thursday at six or seven o'clock P. M.; I was not discharged; my sister was in the house when I left; she went with me; I did not take any property belonging to Mr. Willis; my honesty is all I've got; after half-past one o'clock Monday, I felt sure a murder had been committed; I slept alone there every night till Thursday; on Sunday morning I was afraid I should be murdered if I said anything; I never was examined in court before.

At this point the Judge declared that the case must be adjourned. Mr. Busteed demurred, but the Court insisted.

Mr. Busteed asked Mr. Sedgwick if there were any other witnesses for the prosecution?

Mr. Sedgwick said there were, and that the colored man Henry, and others, would be examined.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday.

Mr. Busteed asked if Mr. Sedgwick would take bail for the colored witness. Mr. Sedgwick would not.

[Advertisement.]

VERY ENTERTAINING INDEED!—That Bearded Baby at Barnum's Museum is a remarkable curiosity. It surprises and amuses all who gaze at its beard and whiskers. This afternoon and evening the entertainments at Barnum's will be delightful. THEODON'S Mimic World, including the steamer *Leviathan*, in motion, and DR. VALENTINE, constitute a charming entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, contusions, have no terrors for those who possess HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, and know its properties. In all internal diseases, rely on the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

### The National Horse Fair.

The proceedings of the Second Day on the Eclipse Course, Long Island, attracted an unusually large attendance.

The cavalcade of horses of all classes entered for exhibition commenced at an early hour, and was an interesting feature in the day's proceedings. The show of thoroughbred and trotting stock, stallions, mares and foals, was remarkably fine. The stallions *Mango*, *Wild Irishman*, *Jupiter*, *Romeo*, *Ploughboy*, *Kemble Jackson*, *Young Black Hawk*, *Grey Messenger*, *Logan*, and others, were much admired. A Bashaw mare and foal claimed special attention. The cavalcade having passed, several teams were brought upon the Course, among others Mr. LANGLEY'S, of Kings County, six in hand to a double wagon. Mr. LANGLEY was requested to send his team round the Course. The mile was accomplished in 3 55.

The American Express Company's team, of four blacks, also elicited admiration—perfect in match and symmetry of form. Mr. HEWITT, who drove them, had them under the most complete control—exhibiting their paces, turning them at will within the smallest compass, and displaying the results of equine education in the most satisfactory manner.

The first trial of speed in the day's programme was set down for 1½ o'clock, and the entry was as follows:

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 64)—For horses owned and driven by members of the Association. Two mile heats, in harness. Gold Cup of $400.

B. MONTAGUE names b. h. *Quaker*.
T. G. ATCHESS names b. h. *Jim*.
J. J. BEVINS names r. h. *Mountain Boy*.
B. F. WHITLOCK names m. ———.

Of these all, but Mr. WHITLOCK'S nomination, came to the score, (the latter was drawn, after weighing in,) *Jim* being driven to wagon, the other two in harness.

Time—Middle Boy had the pole, Quaker second and Jim outside. At the word they got away at a good square trot—but the *Mountain Boy* soon showed in front, and at the lower turn took a strong lead, with Quaker next, and *Jim* in the rear. In this way they traveled to the back-stretch, where *Mountain Boy* increased his lead, passing the half-mile post in 1:23. At the home-turn *Quaker* closed the gap a little, but the *Boy* immediately opened it again, and completed the first mile in 2:45, *Jim* being beaten off. In the back-stretch *Quaker* went off his legs, which enabled *Mountain Boy* to make a still wider gap, and he passed the half-mile post for the second time in 1:15, was never after approached, and came home an easy winner—despite a final brush from *Quaker*—by two lengths in 5:19, *Jim* being distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—*Mountain Boy* got off with a lead of half a length, but before going a hundred yards went off his feet, and lost about a dozen lengths before he could be got to work again, *Quaker* passing the half-mile post, with a clear lead, in 1:17. *Mountain Boy* gradually gained on *Quaker* as they made the home-stretch, where he went up again, and lost at least six lengths, *Quaker* passing the stand in the first round in 2:35. In the second mile the *Boy* went to work, and continued steadily to gain on his opponent, coming in an easy winner of the heat and race in 5:16.

RECAPITULATION.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26—A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 64).—For Horses owned and driven by members of the Association. Two-mile heats, in harness. Gold Cup of $400.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. J. BEVINS' r. h. *Mountain Boy* | 1 1 |
| B. MONTAGUE'S b. h. *Quaker* | 2 2 |
| T. G. ATCHESS'S b. h. *Jim* | Dis. |

Time—5:19; 5:16.

The next event in the programme was:

A TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 62.)—Double Teams for Horses known to have been used and driven together on the road. Two-mile heats, to Wagons. For a prize of $400.

M. F. JONES enters g. h. *Charley Fuller*.
M. F. JONES enters b. h. *Bob Fillingham*.
M. RODEA enters r. h. *Pythias*.
M. RODEA enters b. h. *Damon*.
A. HOWES enters b. h. *Bill*.
A. HOWES enters br. m. *Lady Ward*.
P. TAUERSALE enters g. m. *Boston*.
P. TAUERSALE enters g. m. *Belle of Orleans*.
B. F. WHITLOCK enters pair *Hawk and Buzzard*.
B. F. WHITLOCK enters pair Black Mares.

All the five teams came up the sams, when a protest was entered against Jones' team going for the money, on the ground that they were purse-horses and not regular roadsters, within the terms of the conditions; an objection was also urged against the ownership. A lengthened discussion ensued. The Judges decided that JONES' team was entitled to go—when all the others immediately withdrew, leaving JONES to trot over for the prize at his leisure, which, in accordance with the conditions, only amounted to a moiety of the advertised sum.

The President then announced that the Association would give a new purse of $200 for the teams which had withdrawn if they chose to trot for it, and there was every prospect of an interesting contest.

THE BROOKLYN POOR.—The Fifteenth Annual meeting of this Association was held in the Vestry of the Plymouth Church, last evening. From the Annual Report, it appears that from October to April last, 2,960 families received assistance; and during the year, provisions and clothing have been distributed to the value of $12,664,558, leaving the Society in debt $265 89. During the same period of time the Superintendent of the Poor furnished provisions and coal, under the head of temporary relief, to 29,793 persons in the first 12 wards, amounting to $15,653 41. The Brooklyn benevolent Society distributed 404 tons coal, 1,340 pair shoes and stockings, among 1,410 families, comprising 4,529 persons. The aggregate cost of charities distributed among the poor, through their agencies, was $34,000.

The yearly receipts of this Association, since its organization, have been as follows: $2,259, 2,870, 3,312, 3,452, 3,627, 3,916, 4,167, 7,584, 7,579, 5,954, 8,311, 14,724, 8,463, 7,143, 12,619—total, $95,972.

After electing officers the meeting adjourned.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.—At an early hour on Monday morning the body of a woman, nearly nude, was found on a vacant lot near Marcy-avenue, on Wheat Hill, Brooklyn. Officer BROWN, of the Sixth Precinct, was notified and took the body in charge. He subsequently ascertained that the name of the deceased was Mrs. BARSTON, and that her husband resided near the place where the body was found. From inquiries made it appears that the deceased has been intoxicated for nearly three weeks last past. Late Sunday night she left her home and went into the vacant lots, and all attempts on the part of her husband to get her to return were futile. She probably died from exposure and intemperance. Coroner SNELL will investigate the case.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB.—A man named DANIEL MCKENNY was brought before Justice VOORHIES, Monday morning, and held to answer a charge of attempting to rob, preferred by ELIAS E. BROWN. It appears that Mr. BROWN reached Brooklyn at an early hour Sunday morning, and hired two boys at the Fulton Ferry to take his trunk home. While walking up Fulton-street, the boys with the trunk being a little behind him, he heard them cry for assistance, and, turning, saw the accused struggling to get possession of the trunk. The complainant interfered and was knocked down by MCKENNY. Just at this moment an officer came up and secured the would-be robber.

PROBABLE MURDER AT BRUSHVILLE.—There were various rumors throughout the city of Brooklyn yesterday, relative to a murder said to have been committed on the Jamaica Plankroad on Monday last. These rumors were based upon the following facts, obtained from sources believed to be reliable:

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, Monday night last, as Mr. DAVID and Mr. THOMAS MCALLISTER, the former a blacksmith and the latter a wheelwright, by trade, residing on the plankroad, near Brushville, three miles east of Jamaica, were returning home, when near their residence, two men came to within pistol-shot of them, when both discharged a gun at the MCALLISTERS and then fled. The charge (buck-shot) from one gun lodged in the left side of DAVID MCALLISTER, inflicting a wound which it is feared may prove fatal. The other shot passed close to THOMAS MCALLISTER, but without injuring him. The injured man was taken home immediately, and medical aid called. No cause can be assigned for the attack, unless it was to obtain plunder.

Late last evening it was said that the men who fired the guns were pursued, and one was arrested yesterday, and the other the Police expected to secure last night. The same informant says that the name of the man wounded is DAVID KING, and the person with him THOMAS COLLISTER.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 5s, '86 | 104 | |
| 6,000 | Ill. 1860 | 90½ | |
| 13,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 98 | |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 96¼ | |
| 1,000 | N. C. State 6s | 99 | |
| 86,000 | Missouri State 6s | 90½ | |
| 8,000 | do | 90¼ | |
| 10,000 | do | s10 90¼ | |
| 10,000 | do | b30 90⅝ | |
| 1,000 | La. State 6s | 96½ | |
| 4,000 | Cal. St. 7s, N. B | 93 | |
| 2,000 | do | s10 92¾ | |
| 3,000 | do | 92¾ | |
| 500 | City 6s, '87 | 102 | |
| 1,000 | Brooklyn C. W. L. | 101¾ | |
| 3,000 | Erie 4th M. Bds | 60 | |
| 3,000 | Erie R. R. Bds. '75 | 35½ | |
| 2,000 | do | 36 | |
| 4,000 | Erie R. C. Bs. '71 | 37¼ | |
| 2,000 | Erie R. C. Bs. '62 | 37 | |
| 3,000 | H. Riv. R. 1st M. | 102 | |
| 4,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d m. | 75¼ | |
| 9,000 | do | 75¼ | |
| 2,000 | M. C. R. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st mtg. S. F. | | |
| | Co. bds. | 98¼ | |
| 16,500 | Ill. Cent. R. R. bs. | 87 | |
| 3,000 | Ill. Freeland bds | 90½ | |
| 2,000 | Har. 2d m. bds | 83 | |
| 6,000 | N. Ia. 1st. mtg | 87½ | |
| 2,000 | M. & M. 2d m. | 10 bs 74½ | |
| 1,000 | Mich. S. 2d m. bds | 68 | |
| 7,000 | do | 69¾ | |
| 2,500 | do | 70 | |
| 50 | Bank of New-York | 110 | |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 103½ | |
| 10 | Nassau Bank | 100 | |
| 11 | St. Nicholas Bank | 95 | |
| 119 | Del. & Hud. Cal Co. | 102 | |
| 50 | Cary Imp. Co | 2¼ | |
| 80 | Penn. Coal Co | 62¾ | |
| 290 | Pacific Steams'p Co. | 107 | |
| 50 | do | s10 107 | |
| 350 | Albert Free Stn. Co | 6½ | |
| 20 | Am. Guano Co | 7 | |
| 120 | N. Y. Central R. R. | 67 | |
| 100 | do | 67⅛ | |
| 200 | do | b60 67¼ | |
| 200 | do | s10 67½ | |
| 100 | do | 67¾ | |
| 1275 | do | 67⅞ | |
| 100 | do | b60 67⅞ | |
| 25 | do | 67⅝ | |
| 205 | Erie Railroad | 17½ | |
| 222 | do | 17⅝ | |
| 100 | do | s30 17¾ | |
| 100 | do | 17⅞ | |
| 100 | do | b3 18 | |
| 200 | do | s15 17⅞ | |
| 70 | Hud. River R. R. | 33½ | |
| 65 | do | 33¼ | |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | 33¼ | |
| 100 | do | s60 33¼ | |
| 200 | do | Stonington R. R. | 61¼ |
| 450 | Reading R. R. | 53 | |
| 200 | do | b30 53 | |
| 300 | do | s30 53 | |
| 400 | do | 53¼ | |
| 100 | do | s30 53¼ | |
| 600 | do | b30 53⅜ | |
| 200 | do | b30 53⅜ | |
| 300 | do | s10 53⅜ | |
| 600 | do | s3 53¾ | |
| 75 | Clev. C. & C. R. R. | 93½ | |
| 300 | Harlem Rail'd | b30 12¾ | |
| 1150 | do | 12¾ | |
| 50 | Mich. Cent. R | s30 69¾ | |
| 260 | do | 69¾ | |
| 100 | do | b30 60 | |
| 223 | do | 60 | |
| 200 | do | b60 60½ | |
| 1225 | Mic. So. & N. Ia. R. | 25 | |
| 200 | do | 25½ | |
| 100 | do | b60 26¼ | |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. g'd st. | s30 55 | |
| 100 | do | b10 55¼ | |
| 350 | do | 55¼ | |
| 28 | do | 55¾ | |
| 21 | do | 55⅞ | |
| 350 | do | b60 55⅝ | |
| 263 | do | 56⅛ | |
| 50 | Panama Railroad | 123 | |
| 100 | do | b60 123¼ | |
| 125 | do | 123¾ | |
| 200 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 87 | |
| 450 | do | 88 | |
| 50 | do | b60 86 | |
| 160 | Gal. & Chic. R. | b60 83¼ | |
| 200 | do | b60 83⅜ | |
| 300 | do | b30 83⅜ | |
| 100 | do | b30 83⅜ | |
| 200 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 35¼ | |
| 300 | do | 35⅜ | |
| 100 | do | s60 35¼ | |
| 100 | do | s10 35⅜ | |
| 300 | do | 35⅜ | |
| 50 | do | s60 35⅝ | |
| 100 | do | b60 35⅞ | |
| 50 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | s24 69¾ | |
| 480 | do | 69⅝ | |
| 1045 | do | 70 | |
| 200 | do | b60 70 | |
| 100 | do | b10 70 | |
| 150 | do | b30 70 | |
| 347 | La C. & Mill. R. R. | 4¾ | |
| 300 | do | 4⅝ | |
| 66 | do | 5 | |
| 69 | Mill. & Miss. R. R. | 16¾ | |
| 35 | do | 16¾ | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 5s, 1874 | 105 | |
| 7,000 | Teno. 6s, '90 | 96¼ | |
| 7,000 | Virginia 6s | 96¾ | |
| 6,000 | Mo. 1. 6s | 90¾ | |
| 40,000 | do | 90¾ | |
| 14,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. B | 93 | |
| 1,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | 28¼ | |
| 5,000 | do | s60 29 | |
| 10,000 | do | 30 | |
| 2,000 | Erie R. 3d m. b. | 36½ | |
| 7,000 | M. C. R. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. Co. bs. | 98¼ | |
| 20,000 | do | 99 | |
| 60 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110 | |
| 250 | Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 107¼ | |
| 200 | Peno. Coal Co | b60 83¾ | |
| 109 | Canton Co | 21¾ | |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | b30 67¾ | |
| 150 | do | 67¾ | |
| 10 | Erie Railroad | 16 | |
| 44 | do | 16¼ | |
| 10 | do | 18¾ | |
| 700 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | 35 | |
| 460 | do | 34¾ | |
| 25 | Bank of Jersey City | 67½ | |
| 48 | Etna Fire Ins. Co. | 112¾ | |
| 35 | East Riv. Fire In. Co. | 103 | |
| 75 | L. Cr. & M. R. | 4¾ | |
| 50 | Rock. Min. Co. | 26 | |
| 75 | Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 114 | |
| 10 | Bank State of N. Y. | 105 | |
| 50 | Phenix Bank | 110¼ | |
| 20 | Bank of New-York | 109¾ | |
| 10 | Pacific Bank | 116½ | |
| 30 | Am. Ex. Bank | 110¾ | |
| 20 | Ocean Bank | 96¾ | |
| 10 | Chic. & Rock I. R. | 69⅝ | |

### REPOSTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | F. & W. I. Co. 8s | 80 | |
| 5,000 | D. & M. 7s | 65 | |
| 12,000 | Mem. City 6s | 69 | |
| 6,000 | C. & P. R. 7s | 20 | |
| 5,500 | S. & H. V. R. 7s | 7 | |
| 1,500 | M. M. In. scrip '68 | 30 | |
| 1,000 | M. Cen. R. 7s | 43 | |
| 4,000 | Mil. City 7s | 50 | |
| 1,000 | M. S. & N. I. R. 7s | 74¾ | |
| 2,000 | do | 65¾ | |
| 1,000 | M. & H. R. 8s | 24 | |
| 3,000 | C. & P. R. 7s | 19¾ | |
| 20 | Artisans' Bank | 81¾ | |
| 13 | Am. Ex. Bank | 118½ | |

## TUESDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The favorite steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, made a fine run from Liverpool, and delivered her mails from Liverpool of Saturday, Oct. 16, this morning, a part of ten days. She brought the reply correspondence to letters from this side, of Saturday, Oct. 2, which went out by the *Vanderbilt*. The market news is of a firm Cotton market, (our advices, however, from this side less favorable for the new crop,) and of steadiness in Wheat and Flour. Financially, the accounts are interesting, though something less buoyant for the English Funds than by the Galway steamer of Oct. 13. The English Bank made no alteration in the rate of discount at the weekly meeting on the 14th. The momentary changes in the Continental markets arising from the return to Specie payments at Vienna, constitute the main reason for not reducing the rate below 3 ₱ cent. Of the open discount market the London *Economist* remarks:

"Extreme ease has prevailed in the money market until this afternoon, when a sudden and very brisk demand was experienced, partly in connection with the fortnightly settlement in shares, which was this day completed in the Stock Exchange. The general supply of money is still very large, and the rate of discount for the best bills, after falling to 2½ and even 2 ₱ cent., does not now exceed 2⅝ ₱ cent. in the open market. An active damand is generally experienced on a Friday, owing partly to the growing disposition to make a partial holiday of the Saturday. Many people anticipated that the Bank of England would reduce their rate yesterday, but the expectation proved erroneous. The circumstance is of little importance, in so far as the general movement of the money market is concerned."

The English funds lost ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the previous extreme buoyancy. The private banking houses in London report money easy in the open market. A well-advised anthority in regard to disoonnts says that the best bills are done at 2½@2⅝ cent. Touching American Securities, the London figures, at the sailing of the steamer, were conformed to the advices from this side to the 1st or 2d October, and of course below the subsequent advance here. State Stocks are reported scarce in BARING'S Circular; the market bare of Pennsylvania fives, old. Some further transactions were had in the New Federal Stock at 94½@95 ₱ cent. sterling, interest from the 1st January next. Sales of New-York Central at 76 sterling or 81 Federal money quoted from New-York. Illinois Centrals were flat.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | £5,356,897 | Decrease | £3,084,552 |
| Other Deposits | 14,569,366 | Increase | 2,654,427 |
| Rest | 3,091,312 | Increase | 618,608 |
| Gov. Securities | 10,817,467 | Decrease | 322,202 |
| Other Securities | 14,817,709 | Decrease | 304,372 |
| Notes Unemp'd | 12,137,550 | Decrease | 364,610 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,201,120, being an increase of £478,160, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,496,991, showing a decrease of £29,484 when compared with the preceding return. The payment of the Public Dividends during the week, which amount to nearly three millions sterling, made some inroad upon the Specie reserve, requiring a considerable sum in the aggregate of Gold change for the smaller settlements—the lowest denomination of Bank of England notes being £5, or about $25.

The monthly return of the Bank of France for October shows an increase of Discounts, since the rate of interest was brought down to 3 ₱ cent., of about $6,500,000, besides increased advances in the Public Funds, and a decrease in Specie of abont $8,850,000, as compared with the September return. The movement denotes a little more activity in general trade, and also a demand for the precious metals for the German markets. The first being esteemed a favorable sign, and the last a very temporary check upon the stock of bullion in the Bank, the present return had little or no influence on the Bourse. The 3 ₱ cent. *Rente* is quoted 73.70.

The Exchange on London, to-day, for the steamer *Africa*, fell off an eighth from, the extreme of yesterday, and most of the business in Bankers' bills was at 109⅞ ₱ cent.; transient bank and best merchant bills, 109¾@109½. Francs were easy at f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾ to the dollar. The shipment of Bullion is about $400,000. The movement in Money to-day seems to involve very inconsiderable borrowing among the Brokers. The rates on temporary loan are easy at 3@4 ₱ cent. Discounts as reported yesterday.

The financial news by the *Persia* created a momentary disappointment on the Stock Exchange, and some few Street sales were made before the first session of the Brokers on the calculation that lower prices would be made at the Board. New-York Central was done, in this way, at 87 ₱ cent., and Reading at 52¼ ₱ cent. But it was soon found that the buoyancy of yesterday, though slightly checked, was by no means lost, and that the control of the market had passed from the jobbers of the Exchange, who ordinarily give it tone. Most of the orders of the day were to buy; the outside realizations upon the previous advance being comparatively few. The consequence is that at the close of the dealings this afternoon the State and Railway Bond lists stand higher, upon the actual sales, than at any time since the crisis of last Fall. The points made are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 90½ | Illinois Central 7s | 98 |
| Virginias | 96¼ | Michigan City 8s | 99 |
| Tennessees | 95¾ | Erie, 1883 | 79 |
| New Federal Loan | 105 | La Crosse L. Grants | 30 |
| Californias | 93 | N. Y. Central 6s | 94 |
| Louisianas | 96¾ | N. Y. Cen. Conv | 105½ |
| North Carolinas | 99 | | |

On the Share List, the top prices made were generally higher than on Monday. This afternoon New-York Central brought 87¾ ₱ cent.; Reading, 54; Michigan Central, 60; Rock Island, 70; Hudson River, 35; Michigan Southern, common stock, 25⅝; Toledo, 36½; Galena, 84; and Erie, 18¼ ₱ cent. From these rates, after the printed sales, there was a concession of from ¼ to ½ ₱ cent., and a disposition shown to weaken the market. There were sellers of New-York Central at 87⅞@¾, and of Reading at 53⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and the advance in Hudson River was scarcely sustained to the close. Owing, however, to the extreme firmness of State Stocks, and the leading railway mortgages, the adverse impression thus made at the close of another active day's work was not deemed important or likely to prove lasting.

We here repeat, by way of answer to frequent private inquiry on the subject, our summary of the Public Securities of the State of Tennessee:

I. The regular six ₱ cent. coupon Bonds of Tennessee, the same now dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange, run 40 years from date, and fall due from 1890 to 1896–7. They amount to $6,049,000, and are a loan upon 604 miles finished railway, within the State boundary, to the railway companies, and constitute a first and only mortgage lien, to the extent of $10,000 ₱ mile. The primary obligation to pay the interest is upon the Companies, but the State has made it her first duty to provide the interest with promptness, at the Merchants' Bank in New-York, July 1 and January 1. The Bank of Tennessee is the fiscal agent for this purpose, and to collect in turn the interest from the Railways. 2. The State has indorsed to certain other Railways, finished and in operation, $2,200,000 6 ₱ cents., due in 1882–85, being the first and only mortgage lien upon 220 miles within the State. 3. The State, to enable the City of Memphis to aid the Little Rock Railroad Company to build thirty five miles from the Mississippi River, immediately opposite the city, through the delta or swamp lands of Arkansas, has indorsed $350,000 six ₱ cent. City Bonds due in 1885. The Bonds constitute also a lien upon the Road. Four-year old or miscellaneous Public Debt is in $1,000,000 six ₱ cents for capital in the Bank of Tenneesee, due 1868. In $889,000 six ₱ cents for the erection of the new Capitol and the purchase of the Hermitage estate. In $125,000 five ₱ cents. for capital in Union Bank of Tennessee, due 1863. And in $2,051,000 five and five and a quarter ₱ cents. in aid of the old Internal improvements of 1838–44, due 20 years from date.

RECAPITULATION OF TENNESSEE DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Six ₱ cents. of State to RR | $6,049,000 |
| 2. | Indorsed six ₱ cents. of R. R | 2,200,000 |
| 3. | Indorsed six ₱ cents. of Memphis | 350,000 |
| 4. | Old Debt of State: | |
| | For Bank Capital (self-supporting) | 1,125,000 |
| | Internal Improvements, &c | 2,940,000 |
| Total of all obligations | | $12,664,000 |

The Railways within the State are generally free of all other b[illegible]

State. Five years after the aid is rendered they are bound to contribute two ₱ cent. a year of the principal by way of Sinking Fund. Of the remainder of this Fund, the Controller writes, Oct. 1, 1858:

"It may not be improper to state that the year just closed is the first one of operation, under the act of 1856, creating a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the bonds loaned to, or indorsed for, railroad companies. The act requires 2 ₱ centum ₱ annum of the bonds loaned or indorsed by the State to be paid into the Treasury, after five years from their issuance or indorsement, as a sinking fund with which the Governor, Comptroller, and President of the Bank of Tennessee, as Commissioners, shall purchase the said bonds, and reinvest the accruing interest in like securities. All the railroads from which the 2 ₱ centum was due have promptly met the calls, and the fund has been invested in 44 State and indorsed bonds for $1,000 each. This promptness in the beginning, during a season of embarrassment, and when many of the roads were in an unfinished condition, augurs well for a system which will annually yield an increased and increasing fund that will, if adhered to, ultimately redeem all the bonds, issued or indorsed by the State, before their maturity. Whatever may have been thought as to the policy of undertaking, at once, so grand a system of internal improvements in Tennessee as we have in operation and in progress, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of this measure. It requires the railroads to pay annually so small a ₱ centum upon their indebtedness, or the State's for them, as will not embarrass them, but finally extinguish the whole of it before it becomes due, leaving the State without debt for these works, with her numerous lines of railroads traversing every important section of her territory, paid for, and with no tax upon the wealth or industry of her citizens to sustain them."

The City of Madison, Indiana, is in default of interest on $50,000 Bonds issued some years ago to the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. In reply to an inquiry from the bondholders here on the subject, the City Clerk, under date of 7th inst., replies, under consultation with the City Council that as this Railway was to pay the interest for ten years, *no other* provision has been made for it. The creditors, therefore, had as well consult upon the readiest means of making the legal issue, and to this end they are invited to meet with Messrs. OELRICH'S Co., of this City, who hold the correspondence on the subject.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week | $1,390,116 | $1,893,121 | $1,257,289 |
| Previously reported | 63,360,877 | 57,962,099 | 47,809,519 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $64,750,993 | $59,855,220 | $49,066,808 |

The Commissioners appointed by the State Comptroller to receive subscriptions for the capital stock of the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, give notice that they will attend daily for that purpose, at the office of the Company, until Nov. 8.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | Per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ₱ 100@ ⅜ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ₱ 100@ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 15c. ₱ 100@ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ¼@ ⅜ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ ½ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ⅜@ ⅜ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ⅜@ ⅜ |
| North Carolina | ⅞@1 |
| Virginia | ⅜@1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1⅛@1⅜ |
| Michigan | ⅞@1 |
| Tennessee | 1 @1¼ |
| Free Indiana | 1⅛@1⅜ |
| Mobile | —@ ⅜ |
| Louisiana | par |
| Canada | ⅜@ ⅜ |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ⅜@ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ⅜@ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 100 | 100 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 90 | 93 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 70 | 73 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 80 | 83 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | par |
| Bank of England Notes ₱ £ | $4 8c @$4 87 |
| Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| *Silver.* | Buying. | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 1 05@ — | Spanish Qrs. each | 23@ — |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 07@1 10 | Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz | 1 22@ — |
| Five franc pieces | 87@ — | | |
| Freoch Crowns | 1 10@ — | *Gold.* | |
| Germao Crowns | 1 08@ — | Sovereigns | 4 86@4 87 |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ — | Twenty Francs | 3 85@3 86 |
| Guilders | 40@ — | Ten Thaler pieces | 7 85@7 86 |
| English Silver | 4 80@ — | Ten Guilder pcs | 3 98@ — |
| Species | 1 08@ — | Spanish Doubl'nds | 25@16 50 |
| Old Am. Half Dols | 04@ — | Patriot Doubl'ns | 15 50@15 65 |
| Old Am. Qr. Dols | 1 02½@ — | Gold, Am. Old | 6c. prem. |

SATTERTHWAITE refers to money matters and American Securities in London, thus:

"Money remains very easy at 2½ ₱ cent., though the Bank still refuse to discount under 3 ₱ cent.; the reasons for their declining to reduce are not obvious, unless, indeed, the directors view the lower rate of continental exchange as likely to last for some time, instead of being merely of a temporary character. Consols are 98⅞@98⅝ for Money, and 98⅛@98⅜ for Account. In American Securities, during the past week, there has not been much animation, and quotations are slightly lower. Illinois shares are sellers at

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2217. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## [illegible] to Murder all his Family.

## [illegible], Two Brothers and One Servant-girl Mortally Wounded---The Mother and Another Servant-girl Seriously Injured.

## MURDERER BLOWS OUT HIS OWN BRAINS.

## CORONER'S INQUEST COMPLETE.

At a late hour on Tuesday night a more horrible [illegible] was enacted in this City than we have ever had occasion to record. Francis A. Gouldy, [illegible] years, attempted, at his father's house, No. [illegible] West Thirtieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth [illegible], to murder his father, mother, two brothers [illegible], two servant girls, and terminated the terrific [illegible] by effectually blowing out his own brains. Although the wounds inflicted on his father, brothers, [illegible] one of the servant girls, are of such a fearful nature as to preclude any hope of their recovery, none have yet expired at the time of our going to press. [illegible] Gouldy entered Showler's lager-bier and [illegible] saloon, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-[illegible]-streets, Eighth-avenue, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night. He was accompanied by a boy 13 or 14 years old. They partook of oyster stews, bnt drank no liquor. Gouldy was in the habit of frequenting this saloon, but for a long time had drank no intoxicating liquor. On Tuesday night he left this saloon a little after 9 o'clock, in a perfectly sober state. While there, he remarked that he had had a dispute with his father about money. From the fact that he reached [illegible] about twenty minutes before 10 o'clock, and that the distance from the saloon to his father's house is but over five minutes' walk, he could not have stopped at any place on the way. He rang the door bell, his father having refused him a night key. The door was not opened by a servant, bnt by his father, who was awaiting his arrival. Immediately on his entrance, the old gentleman charged him with abstracting a Saving's Bank book from his private desk [illegible] procuring money thereon, representing the act [illegible] as bad as a direct robbery. The young man replied that as the account with the bank was opened in his name, he had a right to take the book. Soon after young Gouldy retired.

It would seem that he proceeded to his room in the rear of the house, on the third floor, and, in a cool and collected manner, changed his dress, removing his coat, vest and cravat, hanging his watch on a nail by the side of the mirror, taking off his boots, and even removing the sleeve-links of his shirt. Then taking a hatchet in his hand he descended the stairs in his stockings, without boots or slippers, entered the sitting-room where his father was just turning off the gas, and dealt him a blow on the head, fracturing his skull, and striking therefrom a portion of the bone from the temple, three inches long, and two and a half inches in width. Mr. Gouldy fell, and the blood issuing from the fearful wound, made a large and deep pool upon the floor. Mrs. Gouldy, who had just gone to bed, heard the heavy fall, and was in the act of raising herself to listen, when the boy entered her room exclaiming, "Mother—oh, mother!" Instantly he seized her hand, and dealt her a severe blow upon the head with the hatchet, which deluged her face with blood. She screamed and sprang from the bed, when the young fellow repeated the blows until she was rendered senseless. He then repaired to the hall bedroom, where his two brothers, Nathaniel and Charles, aged 13 and 6 years, were sleeping in the same bed. He struck at them both with the same weapon, cutting from the head of the eldest a piece of bone, two inches long and nearly an inch wide. The younger was not so severely injured, but his skull was fractured, and pieces of the bone chipped away.

The assassin next proceeded to the hall of the third floor, where the two servant girls, who had heard the noise, had come from their room, to listen. He immediately attacked them with the hatchet, dealing them frightful blows on the head. One of them wrested the weapon from his grasp, but he recovered it, and struck her to the floor, by a powerful blow. His sister Mary, hearing the struggle and screams of the servants, opened the door of her room, and saw the girls covered with blood, but did not recognize her brother supposing him to be a burglar, she retreated into the room, locked the door, threw open the window and shouted for the police. Some officers of the Ward (the Twentieth) hearing her cries, hurried to the spot, forced open the door, and were spectators of such a scene of horror as they had never before witnessed. The father lay upon the floor entirely unconscious, his face and head covered with blood. The mother was insensible in the next room, and also deluged in blood. In the hall-bedroom, the little boys were in a similar condition. Ascending the stairs, they found the servant girls lying in a pool of gore, entirely unconscious, while, in his own chamber, the wretched young man was stretched upon the floor, wallowing in his own blood, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. His brains were scattered about the floor, and his right hand still grasped the pistol, two barrels of which were still heavily loaded. When the officers entered he was not quite dead. He gave a few convulsive gasps, uttering no word, and expired. Doctors Harmon, Newall, and others, living in the neighborhood, were called in, and rendered all the assistance in their power.

The wound which the suicide inflicted on himself was on the right side of the head, immediately behind the ear, the skull being greatly shattered. A pool of blood, two feet in diameter, lay thick and moist around his head. The surgeon's probe and the discoloration of the left eye show that the ball lodged near the frontal bone, on the left side of the orbit. He fell by the side of a cabinet, between the door and the fire-place. His coat was thrown carelessly on a chair; his vest was hanging on a bedstead; his watch was hung on a nail; his cravat thrown on the floor; one boot was standing by his side, the other thrown under a table by the window, and the stockings on his feet were soaked with blood, showing that before he fell he must have trodden in his own gore. A more terrible sight than the corpse exhibited yesterday, even those who have "supped on horrors," have rarely seen.

The particulars of this most fearful tragedy are more fully detailed in the inquest taken yesterday before the Coroner's Jury.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest was commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., before Coroner Hills. The following persons were impannelled as Jurors:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amos Willis, | Daniel Townsend, | A. H. Campbell, |
| P. H. Williams, | S. Wilkes, | D. S. Youngs, |
| | R. E. Glover. | |

The first witness examined was Mrs. Jane Gouldy, the step-mother of deceased. Her testimony was taken while she lay in bed suffering intensely from her wounds, and laboring under strong nervous excitement. She deposed:

Deceased was my stepson; since July last he has not been in any employment; he has been clerk at Sullivan & Hyatt's, hardware merchants in Platt-street; he has been in the habit of coming home usually at ten o'clock at night; his father was very strict in this respect; deceased was at tea in his usual good health and spirits at 6 o'clock last evening; after tea he went out; soon after he had gone his father discovered that a bank-book for $50 which had been in his desk had been removed; I at once suspected deceased and spoke to my husband about it; I asked Mr. Gouldy if he had not given this book to deceased, and he answered that he had not; deceased returned to the house at ten minutes before ten last night; his father let him in; he was in very good humor; Mr. Gouldy asked him if he had opened his desk; Frank answered that he had; his father asked him why he took the book; Frank replied that as the money was placed in [illegible] name he had a right to take it and do what he pleased with it; his father reprimanded him for this, and he went out of the room laughing; it was not a pleasant laugh, but rather fiendish and exultant; Mr. Gouldy remarked it at the time; the dispute took place in the front room of the second floor; after deceased left the room I went immediately to my bedroom, in the rear of the front room, and went to bed, leaving my husband in the front room.

Q.—What next did you observe? A.—About a quarter of an hour after, I heard my husband call, and immediately deceased rushed into my bedroom with an axe in his hand exclaiming, "Mother! oh, mother!" I raised my hands as he approached the bed, and said "What is the matter, Frank?" deceased took hold of my hand and struck me on the head with the axe, cutting me severely; he then rushed out; my nurse shortly ran into my room; she was wounded, and almost covered with the blood which had flowed from her cuts; I then ran into my husband's room, and saw him lying on the floor wounded and insensible; my little son, [illegible] fourteen years of age, was kneeling over his father, saying to him: "Nattie was also wounded in the head; I raised the window and called for help; some persons came to the front door, and I went down and let them in; in all, there were six of us wounded; I heard during the night that Frank was found dead in his own room; Johanna Murphy and Elizabeth Carr are the names of my servants.

Wm. L. Hammon, M. D., was next examined. He said: I reside at No. 231 West Thirtieth-street; about half-past ten o'clock last night some person came to my door calling for the doctor, and saying that something horrible was going on at Gouldy's; I came to Mr. Gouldy's door and found it fast; I was accompanied by two or three others; we broke in the door, and saw Mrs. Gouldy coming down stairs; she was wounded; I rushed up stairs, and saw Mr. Gouldy lying on the floor in a pool of blood; I also saw two servant girls rushing round the room in great confusion; they were also wounded; I attended to the wounded as well as I could, and then went up stairs and saw the deceased lying on his back, dead; I saw a wound in his head and a pool of blood beside him.

*Andrew Clow*, a Police Officer of the Twentieth Ward, testified that he was on the Eighth-avenue, when, about 11 o'clock, he heard the Officer who first reached the house give the alarm rap; he rushed up and when he got within the door he met the servant girl and asked her where the man had gone, and she said he had gone up stairs and that it was the son of the man who was killed that done it; witness got an officer's club, ran up stairs, and, at the head of the second flight, he saw the hatchet which another of the officers picked up; the girl had the room door pushed open when he got to it, and witness saw the deceased lying on the floor; the hatchet lay within about eight feet of him; he was insensible; he had a pistol in his right hand; I took it away; he breathed for about five minutes afterwards, but never spoke; I saw the wound in his head, and the blood flowing from the right temple; he had on neither coat nor boots, but a gown that he probably put on when preparing to go to bed; the knife was found by another person, and handed to witness; the pistol was hard clenched in the hand of the deceased; witness had to pull to get it away.

*Mary E. Gouldy*, sister of the suicide, testified: I live with my father here; was home last night; I was in my room, which is the back entry bedroom on the third floor, when I heard screams of murder, "Frank, don't kill my father," and I don't know what; I opened the door and saw my brother, who is dead, on the third story hall fighting with Johanna Murphy; some light was burning, I am not sure which; I was frightened, went into my room, shut the door and locked it; thought what I should do, and did not know; I heard other cries of distress, but could not distinguish the voice; it was a female voice; murder was in the cry; I cried too; I raised the window and cried for any one to come to assist; I came out of my room, in a little while, and came down stairs, and found that assistance had arrived; I found a good many in.

Q.—Did you see anything further? A.—I don't know; I was so frightened that I forgot what I saw after; I cannot say for certain that I heard the report of a pistol, but I think I did.

*To a Juror*—I heard conversation between my brother and the servant; I thought that thieves had got into the house, and that he was protecting her; I did not think that he was the cause of the difficulty; my little sister was not in the room with me; I recognize the hatchet exhibited as the one which my brother usually kept in a trunk in his room; he procured it at the hardware store where he was formerly employed; he often used it about the house; my brother always carried a pistol; the one exhibited I think I have seen before in a drawer in his room; the knife I do not remember to have seen.

*Dr. Hammon* recalled, said—There could be no doubt as to the cause of the death; the deceased could not have breathed probably more than two or three times after the wound was given; I think, from the appearance of the wound and the pistol in his hand, that a pistol-shot was the cause of death; the wound was a hole on the right side of the face, about two inches in diameter, from which the brain was exuding; the pistol must have been placed directly in contact with the face, as the black marks of the powder are plainly visible.

*John W. Hull*, a patrolman, was the next witness. He testified as follows—Last night I was on duty on this beat, and about twenty-five minutes past ten I was at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue; Officer Morehead came up, and while we were speaking I heard a cry as of halloing; it was was repeated, and I said what is that; he replied that it was boys; just then a gentleman came running up and said that a person had been murdered in Thirtieth-street, just behind his house; the three of us started off, and just as we came to the door, a lady raised the window, put out her head, and cried, "We are all murdered!" "Help!" assisted by citizens, we broke open the door, and I saw a lady in her night clothes, her neck all bloody, and a sheet about her; I said, "Who did it?" she answered, "The old gentleman's son;". I did not know who that lady was at the time; I learned afterwards that it was the nurse; I cannot tell whether it was the servant or Mrs. Gouldy who opened the window; I immediately ran up stairs, and on the doorway of the second floor, front room, I saw Mr. Gouldy lying with his head in the room and his feet out; there was a good deal of blood about his head; he did not speak; I spoke to him, and getting no reply, I judged him to be dead; I next saw the little boy, about 12 years of age, in his night-clothes, and all covered with blood; I asked him who did it; he said it was his brother; I then asked him where his brother was; he said he did not know; I then ran down to the door to guard against his escape; (I should state that when I first got to the door, I found it secured;) I gave the alarm, and received the assistance of officers Clow and Lloyd; when I went down stairs I told them that some person had been seen running along the roof, and told them to go up as soon as they could and hunt for him, and that I would remain at the door; I remained at the door; that is the substance of what I know.

*Thos. Stephen Showler*, residing at No. 358 Eighth-avenue, testified: I keep an oyster-saloon at the number mentioned; I knew the deceased, and have probably been acquainted with him about six months; the last time I saw him alive was last evening between nine and ten o'clock; I am sure it was after nine, but I cannot say the exact time; I saw nothing unusual in his manner to attract my attention.

Q.—Did he appear to have been drinking? A.—No, Sir; he drank nothing in my place; he only took a stew of oysters; I can volunteer some testimony as to his habits; he told a person in my presence some time ago that he was under obligations to his father not to drink anything; a boy I should judge to be about 13 or 14 years of age was with deceased in my place last night; from ten to fifteen minutes elapsed from the time deceased entered my saloon to the time when he left it, when he went out he bade me good night; I was not intimately acquainted with him; he had been in my place several times.

*To a Juror*—He had not the hatchet nor any other weapon in his hands when he was in the saloon, that I saw; I think I should know the boy who accompanied him if I saw him dressed in the same way; he wore a short round-about; I do not think I would recognize the boy by his daguerreotype.

No other testimony was taken, and the Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of "Suicide by a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by himself."

### THE GOULDY FAMILY.

Francis Gouldy, the father of this family, is about 45 years of age, and is well-known in the upper part of the City as a lumber-dealer, who had accumulated a handsome property, and retired from business about six years ago. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being a Trustee of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, for the erection of which he devoted much of his time and means. He was held in the highest esteem, not only in the Church, but among his business acquaintances. In his family he was said to be very affectionate, but firm. Those who have known the family for years, speak of it as one of the happiest and most affectionate they ever knew.

Mrs. Gouldy, whose maiden name was Jane A. Dissosway, has been married to Mr. Gouldy about nine years, and is his second wife. She is an estimable member of the same Church with her husband. In her family she was greatly beloved, and no one among the children manifested more affection for her than did Francis. It is said that he submitted more easily to her control than he did to his father's. Mrs. Gouldy is far advanced in the period of maternity.

Francis, who was the eldest son, and the author of this horrible tragedy, would have been nineteen years of age on the 19th of next April. At the common schools, while young, he made only tolerable progress. At fourteen he was sent to a boarding-school at Furguesonville, Delaware County, where he remained only a term and a half. He was so intractable and vicious that he was at first separated from the other boys, and finally sent away. After remaining at home a short time he took a notion to go to sea. His father objected, but finally acquiesced, and furnished him an outfit. He was absent about a year, making a trip to Liverpool and several other ports. Returning, he was out of business for some time; he then obtained a situation as clerk in a real estate office, but soon after left it. His father then found a situation for him in the law office of Moody & Willis, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. He exhibited no fitness for the place, and was in a short time discharged.

His last attempt at business was as a clerk in the hardware store of Messrs. Sullivan & Hyatt, in Platt-street, but he did not suit his employers and lost his situation on the first of July last. During all this time he remained an inmate of his father's house, receiving the kindest and most careful attentions. He was, however, addicted to late hours, and his companions say to immoral practices. When the family went into the country last Summer he accompanied them to Newberg, and remained with them until their return. At home he was at times pleasant towards his brothers and sisters, occasionally taking the little ones upon his knee and fondling them with much affection. At other times he was morose and revengeful, and exhibited an uncontrollable temper. He would not let the family know what he was about. He had a fondness for billiards, and it is supposed that he thus lost considerable money. During the religious excitement last Winter he manifested much interest and was admitted as a member on probation in the church to which his father and mother belonged; but he was finally dropped on account of his irregular habits. His father on Frank's account finally decided to embark once more in his former business, taking him in as a partner. A sum of money was deposited in the Savings' Bank to his credit, which he was told he would be permitted to draw on coming of age. Often dollars, which he had drawn on his father's bank book on Tuesday morning, only forty cents were found on his person after his miserable suicide. The slightest opposition would throw him into excitement, while his secretive propensity and obstinacy prevented his friends from tracing him to his haunts, or exercising any influence over him.

The eldest daughter of Mr. Gouldy, Mary Eliza, will be 16 years old in February. She is an intelligent woman, and gave her testimony before the Coroner's Jury with great clearness.

Nathaniel is the next eldest son, being 14 years old in December. His skull is badly fractured, a piece of bone two inches long, by an inch in width, was removed from the right side of his head. When discovered, he was bending over his father's body, moaning and praying piteously.

Charles Wesley, the first child by the present wife, will be seven years old in February. He is a bright little fellow, and bore heroically the operation of trepanning which was determined necessary.

The only remaining children are Jane, aged 5 years, and Catharine, aged 2½ years, who were both in the room with their mother—Jane in a crib, and the babe in bed. Neither of them were injured.

There were never any indications of insanity in the family.

### APPEARANCE OF THE SCENE AND CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

The house in which young Gouldy resided with his family, is a substantial three-story and basement building in the modern style. The family live in ease and comfort. The room occupied by the suictde, in the rear, on the third story, was well and tastefully furnished. Two trunks belonging to him were filled with wearing apparel, school books, fishing tackle, skates, boys' playthings, &c. On a table were Sue's *Mysteries of Paris*, Shakespeare, and the New Testament with Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary. On the mantel, beside some ornaments in bronze and China, were daguerreotypes of himself and a young male friend. On the walls were some pictures, and a map of the Holy Land.

Phrenologically considered, the head of this young man was not good. The forehead retreated, almost like those plaster-cast foreheads of idiots exhibtied in the phrenologists' windows, while the posterior organs were quite largely developed. What is certain, from the report given by those most intimately connected with him, is, that he was utterly devoid of relf-restraint, and seemed to be without a clear perception of moral duty.

In the room in which he committed suicide a coffin was yesterday placed, destined to receive his remains. It bore the inscription:

"FRANCIS A. GOULDY,
Died 26th October, 1858,
Aged 19 years."

The hatchet, with which the wounds were inflicted, he had brought some weeks since from the hardware store where he was employed, and had kept in his room. It was about fifteen inches long, with a blade about four inches wide. It was very much gapped on the edge, as if it had been used to chop a much harder substance than wood. He also had a stevedore's sheath knife, about twelve inches long, which appears to have been sharpened recently.

The assault on Mr. Gouldy, Senr., was committed in the front sitting room on the second floor. There is in it a sofa-bedstead,—a sofa by day, a bedstead by night. Thereon our reporter found Mr. Gouldy lying in a state of total unconsciousness. Close to the door of the apartment was a large, moist, deep pool of blood, marking the spot where the wretched parricide had struck his father down. Mr. Gouldy was lying on this sofa-bedstead yesterday, under the superintendence of Dr. Harmon. Twice during the day he woke up to a sufficient knowledge of his situation to ask where he was and who had hurt him. These were momentary gleams of a sort of semi-consciousness; otherwise he has been totally insensible. He cannot survive. In a front bedroom, on the same floor, is the younger brother of the suicide, Nathaniel Gouldy. His condition is very doubtful; indeed, it is next to an impossibility that he can survive. In a rear bedroom, on the second floor, Mrs. Gouldcy and her youngest son, Charles Wesley Gouldy, are under the care of the doctor. Mrs. Gouldy is not very seriously injured. Her skull is slightly fractured, and the flesh much lacerated, but she will probably recover. Little Charley's skull is fractured, and pieces of bone have been removed therefrom. There is but slight hope of his recovery.

Of the servant-girl, Johanna Murphy, the attendant surgeon said, would die. Of Elizabeth Carr's recovery there was some hope. The latter, however, is delirious, and, among many incoherent ejaculation, exclaims frequently, "Oh, that I should have gone there to be murdered by that bad boy Frank." She also states in her intervals of consciousness, that when young Gouldy approached her she snatched the hatchet from his hands. In seizing it from her, he exclaimed, "I am not going to kill you, Lizzie, I only want to get away." He then struck her three blows on the head with it. Immediately he ran into his own room, which was on the same floor, and in less than a minute she heard the report of a pistol. She says Frank was considered by the family a very hard boy; that his father had had a great deal of trouble with him, and had irled every way to make him steady. He stayed out all night once last week, and did not return till 10 o'clock the next morning. She thinks he was somewhat addicted to drinking, as she had let him into the house on several occasions when he stated to her that he was drunk. She has always taken care of his room, and had never seen anything of the hatchet until she saw it in his hands on Tuesday night. The two oldest children were his own brother and sister, the others were children of his step-mother.

HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK, Thursday, Oct. 27.

At 1 o'clock this morning there had been no further deaths from the Thirtieth-street tragedy.

The parties at the Hospital, however, were not expected to live many hours.

## NICARAGUA.

### Important to Emigrants—Regulations of the Government of Nicaragua in Regard to Colonists.

LEGATION OF NICARAGUA,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 27, 1858.

The Republic of Nicaragua, being threatened by a new invasion of fillbusters, who are endeavoring to enter that country under the disguise of colonists, and under other pretexts, the public are hereby informed that all persons, whatever may be their nationality, going to said Republic, to any part or place within its territory, will be subject to the following regulations:

1. All persons, whatever may be their nationality, arriving at any port or place of said Republic, will be obliged, before entering or landing, to present themselves to the local public authority with a passport signed as follows: If going from any of the Spanish American States, by the Minister or Secretary of Foreign Relations; if going from the United States of America, or from any other countries, by the Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister Resident or *Chargé d'Affaires*, and in default of these, by the Consul-General of Nicaragua in such countries respectively.

2. Passengers going for the purpose of passing through without stopping longer than may be absolutely necessary to make the transit from one ocean to the other, and embarking immediately for California or any other foreign port, are exempt from the obligation of presenting passporte.

3. Persons attempting to enter the country, or to land therein without a passport, in the cases in which it is required, will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country.

4. Persons arriving for the purpose of passing through to foreign countries, and who may unnecessarily stop or tarry in the Republic, will be considered as suspected individuals and be subject to such measures as the laws of the country have established, or may hereafter establish, for the preservation of the public peace, excepting, however, cases of sickness or other physical impossibility.

5. All persons arriving at any place in the Republic in any ships or vessels not belonging to the Company having the right of transit, or who may attempt to enter the country, being in either case more than ten in number, and who shall not immediately proceed on their way to a foreign country, shall of these facts alone be subjected, as suspected individuals, to the measures now existing, and which may hereafter be adopted for the preservation of the public peace, excepting, however, the case of sickness or other physical impossibility.

6. All persons not passing through by direct conveyances shall immediately on landing declare before the local public authority what business (if any) takes them to the Republic, or what art, trade or profession (if any) they intend to carry on therein, and also the place in which they respectively intend to reside.

7. The public authority, before which the bearer of the passport shall first present himself, shall subscribe the same, and write at the foot thereof, "The bearer goes to ——," inserting the name of the place mentioned by the bearer, who shall present himself with his passport, certified as aforesaid, before the public authority of the place in which he may have decided to reside; and the two aforesaid public authorities shall immediately give notice to the Minister or Secretary of Foreign Relations, that such person has appeared as required.

8. The Consular Agent at San Juan del Norte, and the Commandant of the port of San Juan del Sur, shall insert in a book, to be respectively kept by them for the purpose, the names of persons arriving with passports by every ship or vessel at each of said ports respectively, setting forth the places to which they are going, and shall also give to the Minister of Foreign Relations notice of all persons who have landed from the ship or vessel.

9. All foreigners attempting to enter the Republic without a passport, in the cases in which it is required, shall be considered as suspected individuals and may be compelled to leave the territory of the Republic by the same place and in the same ship or vessel in which they arrive.

10. Ships or vessels arriving with passengers at San Juan del Norte, or at any other port of the Republic, shall receive on board the agent or officer that may be appointed by the Government for the purpose of enforcing the faithful performance of these regulations.

11. The public safety of the Republic requiring, under present circumstances, that all its ports shall not be opened for the transit of passengers to California and other foreign places, nor for the purpose of receiving colonists or emigrants, such transit and the introduction of colonists or emigrants, can only take place by the ports of San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Snr, until new regulations or orders are made on the subject, and such colonists or emigrants shall not be allowed to take with them arms of any kind that may be used in war.

A. J. DE YRISARRI.

## CITY OF MEXICO.

### Policy of the Government Towards Foreigners—The British Protest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1858.

The political cauldron continues to boil here with its accustomed fury, and the country continues settling lower and lower. It is a great mistake to think that we have yet come to the worst. Mail after mail has carried you bad news from this country, and you have repeatedly said that our condition was then the worst possible. I grant that it seems impossible to make you believe that our condition has grown worse since the date of my last—that the country could become worse than I then described it. Nevertheless we have become worse, and for us foreigners in Mexico, circumstances have placed us in a most disagreeable situation for the present and the future. The Government Press no longer contents itself with mere denouncements of us. We are now openly accused of conspiring for the accomplishment of the most diabolic acts. The pretended discovery, on the 14th inst., of a plot to assassinate the President, his Ministers and many citizens, and to give the city up to sack and plunder, has created a deal of noise through the Press. The semi-official organ openly accuses foreigners of having concocted this hellish scheme, and the other organs of the Government reassert this base accusation.

The pretended scheme of the 14th was discovered by the Chief of Police in the Calle Pila Seca, where a blood red flag, with a black dagger painted on it, 120 muskets, 50 brace of pistols, a lot of Orsini bombs and a number of stilettos were found deposited. The house was mined, and a passage opened towards the Santo Domingo. The Government has seized and thrown into prison some 60 persons in consequence of this discovery, but no startling developments have yet been made. The official journal says it does not consider it prudent to make public the names of the persons marked out as victims of this St. Bartholomew-like conspiracy.

Opinion varies as to the real merits of the discovery. One opinion, which I give most credit to, is that the whole affair was arranged by the Government to get up a *furore* for Independence Day, (the 10th,) and to create a more bitter hatred for *los malditos estrangeros*, ("cursed foreigners.") Others say that the arms discovered were only a small portion of a great lot distributed over the city, and that now we are sleeping on a volcano that surely will break out in a few days. The eruption was to have taken place on the evening of the 15th, but all is as tranquil yet as our venerable old grey-headed friend, Popocapetl. The Glorious Independence Day passed off with the usual display of gold lace, crosses and orders, music and hungry soldiers. The bonfires, fireworks, &c., were let off on the evening of the 16th, and failed to be embellished, as the *abladores* had before said, by the gleam of the assassin's dagger. The disposition undoubtedly existed to bring the night to a close with a tragedy, but the valor of the Puros was not of that class to second their ambitious views.

My reasons for saying that the "conspiracy" was an affair of the Government to make capital against foreigners are these: The known hatred of the Government for all foreigners, excepting the Spaniards, whom they do not look upon as foreigners; the interest of the Government at this time to make all the enmity it can against foreigners amongst the people; and the unanimous protests of all foreign Governments against the forced loan of May 15. By the last mail from England the British minister, resident here, received orders to protest against the law of May 15, and to demand the repayment of all moneys collected under it, at least so far as all British subjects were concerned, and in consequence made a protest, a copy of which I give in continuation:

MEXICO, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

The undersigned, on the 22d of May, had the honor of addressing the predecessor of His Excellency Señor Don J. M. DE CASTILLO Y LARRAS, &c., &c., on the subject of the tax imposed upon capital by the decree of the 15th of May, requesting that the action of that decree might be suspended, as far as British subjects are concerned, until such time as the undersigned could learn whether or not, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, they were liable to be called upon to contribute to such an impost.

The Mexican Government having refused to accede to the above request, it has now become the duty of the undersigned to acquaint His Excellency Señor CASTILLO Y LARRAS that, by the mail of August, the instructions referred to have reached him, and that he is thereby directed to protest, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, against the imposition of this tax upon British subjects.

The main grounds on which the undersigned is directed to found his present protest are the following:

That this tax cannot be held to be a general measure, but that it is a mere local impost to which the majority of Mexicans do not contribute, and consequently is obviously partial and oppressive, and that the view taken Her Majesty's Government of the measure is a correct one is established, as the undersigned conceives, beyond all question by the undeniable fact that the Supreme Government has of late adopted very unusual measures to obtain money from certain influential capitalists—measures so unusual that it may be fairly assumed they never would have been had recourse to, had the tax in question operated as a general measure; in which latter case, as the undersigned has reason to believe, its produce would have exceeded $6,000,000; whereas, as he has learned from the highest authority in the Republic, its receipts have not, up till now, exceeded $300,000. That, though foreigners cannot claim to be exempt from the payment of the legal taxes imposed generally throughout the country of their temporary residence, her Majesty's Government cannot admit that, by the mere will of the authorities of that country, a right is conferred upon those authorities to appropriate or confiscate the property of her Majesty's subjects, either in whole or in part.

If, indeed, the authorities referred to have a right to appropriate to themselves a portion of such property, it does not appear easy to define the limits to which that right of confiscation extends; and the principle of confiscation of the capital of foreigners being once admitted, there seems to be no assignable reason why that confiscation should not be held to be applicable to the half or the whole of the capital in question.

For the above reasons, the undersigned, by the direction of his Government, protests against the tax upon capital, established by a decree of the 15th May last, being made applicable to British subjects residing in the Republic of Mexico.

In conclusion the undersigned has the honor to acquaint His Excellency that Her Majesty's Government hope that the Government of Mexico will not drive matters to extremities by insisting on refusing to refund the British subjects the sums they have paid under the impost treated of.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew, &c., &c., &c. Signed, L. C. OTWAY.

His Excellency Señor DE CASTILLO Y LARRAS, &c."

Now, the Government has not the wherewith to refund the money it has already confiscated of English subjects, and, as a last spasmodic throe, it has in the opinion of many got up this "conspiracy" as a miserable trick to bring foreigners into discredit and avert the day of reckoning by exciting the sympathies of all quiet peace-loving foreigners in its favor, for were the "conspiracy" really the work of foreigners, as the Government journals say, all good foreigners must of course denounce so base a plot to overthrow the Government.

It is not yet decided what is to be done with the persons accused of complicity in the conspiracy. If there be really any foundation to the accusation against them they will most likely be executed. So far several foreigners are in prison, but none of them of a respectable character. There are two Frenchmen, an Italian, and, it is said, a German. No "conspiracy," in these days, can be managed without an Italian.

As you may well imagine, the circulation of reports of conspiracy against foreigners, together with the studious efforts of the Government to make us unpopular in every way, leave us now in a very unenviable position here. If we are not assassinated like dogs in the streets, it is not because the feeling does not exist to do it. Our present liberty and freedom is owing to the fact that any positive act of persecution against us must start into life a combination of foreigners, who acting on the principle of self-protection, would hot this city in terror, and once started might lead to most disastrous results.

A still further evidence of the determination of the Government to persecute us in every possible manner it may be found in the following arbitrary prohibition of the entrance or departure from this country of air commercial or private correspondence:

MEXICO, Sept. 11, 1858.

The undersigned, Minister of Relations, &c., has the honor to inform His Excellency, L. C. OTWAY, &c., for convenient effects, that the Minister of War yesterday issued orders to the respective Ministers, that only the importation of cotton by Vera Cruz should be permitted, as in the terms stipulated in the supreme orders of 2d June last, and of the 6th inst.

That it will be permitted for foreigners to pass free from said port (Vera Cruz) on the presentation of passports from abroad, and those from the interior (central part of Mexico) will be allowed to go to Vera Cruz with a similar document given in this Ministry of Relations.

And further, *That only the diplomatic correspondence coming from abroad, as also that going to the port referred to (Vera Cruz) will be allowed to pass, that bearing the seal of the Foreign Legations.*

The subscriber has the honor, &c., &c.
(Signed) J. M. DE CASTILLO LARZAS.
To H. E., L. C. OTWAY, &c., &c.

Here is a pass for you. Were we in Paraguay, under the daring Dr. FRANCIA, we would not be excluded more completely from our friends and our business abroad—we could not be more threatened with ruin than we are now by the capricious acts of this Government. The foreigners have already lost much by the last eight months of civil war. Many are already ruined who before were considered to be in very good circumstances, Bnt how, if we are to be ent off from the world, and our business correspondents to be disappointed in the receipt of letters from here, can we hope that any man or merchant here, no matter how good may be his credit, how well known his personal integrity, will be able to obtain credits from abroad?

Every day we are going from bad to worse, and still we have no encouragement from abroad. We, who have come here to live, have made this our home, expecting to enjoy the provisions of a series of treaties which are as binding on the honor of the Governments that made them as their Constitutions. An American in Mexico has the same right to clamor when he is wronged in violation of treaties as a citizen at home has to complain when he is prejudiced in violation of the Constitution of his country. The moral right is the same. But we who go abroad are, more or less, lumped up under the general heading of "adventurers," and although the word may be applied to us in Mexico, for none of us can claim that we are sure of anything, not even our lives, still there are many foreign adventurers here who deserve well in any country, and the repeated outrages which have been perpetrated against them in violation of treaties should have attracted attention long since. The number of this class is large, and many American citizens are to be found amongst them. And now all of us Americans, and all other nationalities, are directly outraged by this suspension of correspondence.

What is to be our next persecution remains to be seen. It was rumored, yesterday, that the house of Mr. FORSYTH would be entered by force and the refugees now there taken from it. I believe there are some grounds for this report, although last evening at 5 o'clock nothing of the kind had occurred. I also learn from good authority that Mr. FORSYTH himself and his friends were yesterday soliciting the aid of foreigners to defend his house against invasion. I believe that arms have also been sought for this object, as well as combustible missiles. It is to be hoped that nothing will come of this, for should a gun be fired from the United States Legation, I fear we shall see a bloody tragedy. No good can come from it for us foreigners in Mexico.

Really, I am at a loss to see what keeps Mr. FORSYTH here. Surely ten thousand "northers" at Vera Cruz, and the *vomito*, ten thousand times as bad, are less dangerous to him than remaining here to foment trouble when it is questionable whether the American Government can sustain or protect him. His acts have all tended to get us into trouble since the day of his arrival. He has now ceased his diplomatic character and surrendered the archives of the Legation to the United States Consul here, and why now try to play out the miserable *rôle* which he has taken on himself to act in Mexico? I think he deserves great censure for staying here to keep in his house men who are known to be scheming against the Government. If trouble now comes upon us from his acts, we shall have him to blame for it.

I should like to laugh at the reported invasion of Mr. FORSYTH'S house, but I cannot. I believe a majority of the Cabinet, in council, a few days ago, voted in favor of doing it, and also of sending him out of the country under escort. The Government of Mexico rely on the imbecility of the Government at Washington, and are, therefore, bold in taking such a step. But, in former letters, I have spoken enough of this. I have now only to ejaculate—how long is it to be before the mad course of Mexico will demand the attention of the American Government? So far, Mr. BUCHANAN has treated us with silence and apparent contempt.

The latest news we have from VIDUARRI, he was on the retrograde movement. After all his boasting he has fled from San Luis Potosi, and the forces of the Government under MIRAMON have entered and taken possession of that place. Reports say the retreat of VIDUARRI is a stratagem. It may be, but it appears to me a very lame one to desert a large place like San Luis. I think the truth is that there is disaffection amongst the Federal leaders in the interior. It is reported here that some misunderstanding has taken place between VIDUARRI and DAGOLLADO. This is quite probable to be the case before victory, as it is sure to come afterward.

If VIDAURRI is forced to go back to the frontier, he will most likely take the assistance of some Americans who have volunteered their services to him. If he takes such aid, he will most likely make his way to this capital. But in the meantime the country is under an enormous pressure. The civil war is now going ahead at a cost of nearly $12,000,000 per month to the national credit and to the industry of this country. The thousands of families now destitute of homes and the means of living will be reduced to the most abject poverty, and those who were before living in affluence must become beggars, to behold their families reduced to vices of the most hideous kinds. Already in this capital we have abundant evidence of the degradation which has been brought upon many a family that was living happily on their haciendas before this civil war commenced. The small hovels in the *barrios* of this city and in the villages all about here are crowded with respectable people from the interior, who have been compelled to fly from their houses, and many well-dressed and respectable females are now found asking small gifts in different houses.

I cannot tell you the exact state of the different armies in the interior. No one knows. The Government puts so many obstructions in the way of all correspondence that it is difficult to obtain correct advices from any part.

Last night we had a report that the *pintos* from the South had actually entered Yguala and Lasco and were threatening Cuernavaca. This may or may not be true.

On the Vera Cruz line there have been no essential changes. It is said that a slight rupture has taken place between ECHEGARAY and COBOS, the Government leaders. This, if true, only means that double imports instead of single will be put upon all industry. Politically it matters little whether they pull together or asunder. The strife will remain the same and the country continue to suffer.

An attempt is being made here to create a speculative feeling amongst the clergy—to induce them to convert their millions upon millions of wealth into railroad stocks. This idea has been conceived by a few capitalists here, who are already deeply enlisted in the regeneration of their country by means of railroads. A journal has made its appearance in the English and Spanish languages, (under the title of "The Bee," (*La Abeja.*) which advocates this scheme. Its editorials are signed by M. MORAN, editor of the suppressed *Extraordinary*, but it's well understood that the editor of the Spanish Department is really Don MANUEL PAYNO, Minister of Finance under President COMONFORT. GEO. L. HAMMEREN, Esq., builder and principal owner of the railroad from this city to Tacubaya, has come out with a proposition addressed to the Archbishop on this subject. The proposition is a bold and fair one, and it is not at all improbable that the clergy, in dread of having their properties confiscated at some future day, may accept it. If they do, a grand step will have been taken for the regeneration of Mexico.

Gen. ROBLES has not yet reached this city, so far as publicly known. He was looked for to arrive here a week since, but, as the Government had expressed some intention of imprisoning him as soon as he should arrive,

## THE [illegible] CAMPAIGN.

### Position and Intentions of the Democratic [illegible] Party.

SPEECH OF THE HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, DELIVERED AT ROCHESTER, MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1856.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The unmistakeable outbreaks of zeal which occur all around me show that you are earnest men—and such a man am I. Let us, therefore, at least for a time, pass hy all secondary and collateral questions, whether of a personal or of a general nature, and consider the main subject of the present canvass. The Democratic Party—or, to speak more accurately—the party which wears that attractive name, is in possession of the Federal Government. The Repnblicans propose to dislodge that party and dismiss it from its high trust.

The main snbject, then, is whether the Democratic Party deserves to retain the confidence of the American People. In attempting to prove it unworthy, I think that I am not actuated by prejudices against that party, or by prepossessions in favor of its adversary; for I have learned, by some experience, that virtue and patriotism, vice and selfishness, are found in all parties, and that they differ less in their motives than in the policies they pursue. Our country is a theatre which exhibits, in full operation, two radically different political systems—the one resting on the basis of servile or Slave Labor; the other on the basis of voluntary labor of Freemen. The laborers who are enslaved are all negroes, or persons more or less purely of African derivation. *But this is only accidental.* The principle of the system is, that labor, in every society, by whomsoever performed, is necessarily unintellectual, groveling and base, and that the laborer, equally for his own good and for the welfare of the State, ought to be enslaved. The white laborer, whether native or foreigner, is not enslaved only because he cannot, as yet, be reduced to bondage. You need not be told now that the Slave System is the older of the two, and that once it was universal. The emancipation of our own ancestors, Caucasians and Europeans, as they were, hardly dates beyond a period of five hundred years. The great melioration of human society which modern times exhibit, is mainly due to the substitution of the old system of volnntary labor for the old one of servile labor, which has already taken place. This African slave system is one which, in its origin and its growth, has been altogether foreign from the habits of the races which colonized these States and established civilization here. It was introduced on this new continent as an engine of conquest, and for the establishment of Monarchical Power by the Portuguese and the Spaniards, and was rapidly extended by them over all South America, Central America, Louisiana and Mexico. Its legitimate fruits are seen in the poverty, imbecility and anarchy which now pervade all Portuguese and Spanish America. The Free-Labor system is of German extraction, and it was established in our country by emigrants from Sweden, Holland, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland.

We justly ascribe to its influence the strength, wealth, greatness, intelligence and freedom which the whole American people now enjoy. One of the chief elements of the value of human life is freedom in the pursuit of happiness. The slave system is not only intolerant, unjnst and inhuman towards the laborer, whom, only because he is a laborer, it loads down with chains and converts into merchandise, but scarcely less so to the freeman, to whom, only because he is a laborer from necessity, it denies facilities for employment, and whom it expels from the community because it cannot enslave and convert him into merchandise also. It is necessarily improvident and ruinous, because, as a general truth, communities prosper and flourish, or droop and decline, in just the degree that they practice or neglect to practice the primary duties of justice and humanity. The free-labor system conforms to the divine law of equality, which is written in the hearts and consciences of men, and therefore is always and everywhere beneficent.

The slave system is one of constant danger, distrust, suspicion and watchfulness. It debases those whose toil alone can produce wealth and resources for defence, to the lowest degree of which human nature is capable, to guard against mutiny and insurrection, and thus wastes energies which otherwise might be employed in national development and aggrandizement. The free labor system educates all alike, and by opening all the fields of industrial employment and all the departments of authority to the unchecked and equal rivalry of all classes of men, at once secures universal contentment and brings into the highest possible activity all the physical, moral and social energies of the whole State. In States where the slave system prevails, the masters, directly or indirectly, secure all political power, and constitute a ruling aristocracy. In the States where the free-labor system prevails, universal suffrage necessarily obtains, and the State inevitably becomes, sooner or later, a Republic of Democracy.

Russia yet maintains Slavery, and is a despotism. Most of the other European States have abolished Slavery and adopted the system of free labor. It was the antagonistic political tendencies of the two systems which the first NAPOLEON was contemplating when he predicted that Europe would ultimately be either all Cossack or all Republican. Never did human sagacity utter a more pregnant truth. The two systems are at once perceived to be incongruous. But they are more than incongruous, they are incompatible. They never have permanently existed together in one country, *and they never can.* It would be easy to demonstrate this impossibility, from the irreconcilable contrast between their great principles and characteristics. But the experience of mankind has conclusively established it. Slavery, as I have already intimated, existed in every State in Europe. Free labor has supplanted it everywhere except in Russia and Turkey. State necessities, developed in modern times, are now obliging even those two nations to encourage and employ free labor, and already, despotic as they are, we find them engaged in abolishing Slavery. In the United States Slavery came into collision with free labor at the close of the last century, and fell before it in New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but triumphed over it effectually, and excluded it for a period yet undetermined, from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Indeed, so incompatible are the two systems that every new State which is organized within our ever-extending domain, makes its first political act a choice of the one and an exclusion of the other, even at the cost of civil war, if necessary. The Slave States, without law, at the last National election, forbade, within their own limits, even the casting of votes for a candidate for President of the United States supposed to be favorable to the establishment of the free labor system in new States.

Hitherto the two systems have existed in different States, but side by side, within the American Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of equal States. But in another aspect, the United States constitute only one nation. Increase of population, which is filling the States, pnt to their very borders, together with a new and extended net-work of railroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate, is rapidly bringing the States into a higher and more perfect social unity or consolidation. Thus these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results.

Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore easily healed, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that *the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a Slaveholding nation, or entirely a Free-labor nation.* Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New-Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New-York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New-York become once more market for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the Slave and Free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, vain and ephemeral. Startling as this saying may appear to you, fellow-cittzens, it is by no means an original or even a modern one. Our forefathers knew it to be true, and unanimously acted upon it, when they framed the Constitution of the United States. They regarded the existence of the servile system in so many of the States with sorrow and shame, which they openly confessed, and they looked upon the collision between them, which was then just unveiling itself, and which we are now accustomed to deplore, with favor and hope. They knew that either the one or the other system must exclusively prevail.

Unlike too many of those who, in modern time, involve their authority, they had a choice between the two. They preferred the system of free labor, and they determined so to organize the government, and so to direct its activity that that system should surely and certainly prevail. For this purpose, and no other, they based the whole structure of government broadly on the principle that all men are created equal, and, therefore, free—little dreaming that within the short period of one hundred years their descendants would bear to be told by any orator, however popular, that the utterance of that principle was merely a rhetorical rhapsody; or by any judge, however venerated, that it was attended by mental reservations, which rendered it hypocritical and false. By the ordinance of 1787, they dedicated all of the national domain, not yet polluted by Slavery, to free-labor immediately, thenceforth and forever, while by the new constitution and laws, they invited foreign free-laborers from all lands under the sun, and interdicted the importation of African slave-labor at whatsoever. It is true that they necessarily and wisely modified this policy of freedom, by leaving it to the several States, affected as they were by differing circumstances, to abolish Slavery in their own way and at their own pleasure, instead of confiding that duty to Congress, and that they secured to the Slave States, while yet retaining the system of Slavery, a three-fifths representation of Slaves in the Federal Government, until they should find themselves able to relinquish it with safety. But the very nature of these modifications fortifies my position that the fathers knew that the two systems could not endure within the Union, and expected that within a short period Slavery would disappear forever. Moreover, in order that these modifications might not altogether defeat their grand design of a Republic maintaining universal equality, they provided that two-thirds of the States might amend the Constitution.

It remains to say on this point only one word to guard against misapprehension. If these States are again to become universally slaveholding, I do not pretend to say with what violations of the Constitution that end shall be accomplished. On the other hand, while I do confidently believe and hope, that our country will not become a land of universal freedom, I do not know that it will be made so without deliberate, determined action of the several States, cooperating through the action of the several States, cooperating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.

The strife and controversies concerning Slavery, which gentlemen of excited persons habitually deprecate, is nothing more than the ripening of the conflict which the Fathers themselves not only thus regarded with favor, but which they may be said to have instituted.

It is not to be denied, however, that thus far the course of that contest has not been according to their humane anticipations and wishes. In the field of Federal politics, Slavery, deriving unlooked-for advantages from commercial changes and energies, and unforeseen from the faculties of combination between members of the slaveholding class and between that class and other property classes, early rallied, and has at length made a stand, not merely to retain its original defensive position, but to extend its sway throughout the whole Union. It is certain that the slaveholding class of American citizens indulge this high emhition, and that they derive encouragement for it from the rapid and effective political success which they have already obtained. The plan of operation is this: By continued appliances of pstronsge, and threats of disunion, they will keep a majority favorable to these designs in the Senate, where each State has an equal representation. Through that majority they will defeat, as they best can, the admission of Free States, and secure the admission of Slave States. Under the protection of the Judiciary they will, on the principle of the Dred Scott case, carry Slavery into all the Territories of the United States now existing and hereafter to be organized. By the action of the President and the Senate, using the treaty-making power, they will annex foreign slaveholding States. In a favorable conjuncture they will induce Congress to repeal the Act of 1806, which prohibits the foreign Slave-trade, and so they will import from Africa, at the cost of only twenty dollars a head, slaves enough to fill up the interior of the continent. Thus relative by increasing the number of Slave States, they will allow no amendment to the Constitution prejudicial to their interest, and so, having permanently established their power, they expect the Federal Judiciary to nullify all State laws which shall interfere with internal or foreign commerce in Slaves. When the Free States shall be sufficiently demoralized to tolerate these designs, they reasonably conclude that Slavery will be accepted by those States themselves. I shall not stop to show how speedy or how complete would be the ruin which the accomplishment of these slaveholding schemes would bring upon the country. For one, I should not remain in the country to test the sad experiment. Having spent my manhood, though not my whole life, in a Free State, no aristocracy of any kind, much less an aristocracy of slaveholders, shall ever make the laws of the land in which I shall be content to live. Having seen the society around me universally engaged in agriculture, manufactures and trade, which were innocent and beneficent, I shall never be a denizen of a State where men and women are reared as cattle, and bought and sold as merchandise. When that evil day shall come, and all further effort at resistance shall be impossible, then, if there shall be no better hope for redemption than I can now foresee, I shall say with FRANKLIN, while looking abroad over the whole earth for a new and more congenial home: "Where Liberty dwells there is my country."

You will tell me that these fears are extravagant and chimerical. I answer, they are so, but they are so only because the designs of the slaveholders must and can be defeated. But it is only the possibility of defeat that renders them so. They cannot be defeated by inactivity. There is no escape from them compatible with non-resistance. How, then, and in what way, shall the necessary resistance be made? There is only one way. The Democratic party must be permanently dislodged from the Government. The reason is, that *the Democratic party is inextricably committed to the designs of the Slaveholders, which I have described.* Let me be well understood. I do not charge that the Democratic candidates for public office now before the people, are pledged, much less that the Democratic masses who support them really adopt those atrocious and dangerous designs. Candidates may, and generally do, mean to act justly, wisely and patriotically, when they shall be elected; but they become the ministers and servants, not the dictators, of the power which elects them. The policy which a party shall pursue at a future period, is only gradually developed, depending on the occurrence of events never fully foreknown. The motives of men whether acting as electors, or in any other capacity, are generally pure. Nevertheless, it is not more true that "Hell is paved with good intentions," than it is that earth is covered with wrecks resulting from innocent and amiable motives.

The very constitution of the Democratic Party commits it to execute all the designs of the slaveholders, whatever they may be. It is not a party of the whole Union, of all the Free States and all of the Slave States; nor yet is it a party of the Free States in the North and in the Northwest; but it is a sectional and local party, having, practically, its seat within the Slave States, and counting its constituency chiefly and almost exclusively there. Of all its representatives in Congress and in the electoral colleges, two-thirds uniformly come from these States. Its great element of strength lies in the vote of the slaveholders, augmented by the representation of three-fifths of the Slaves. Deprive the Democratic Party of this strength, and it would be a helpless and hopeless minority, incapable of continued organization. The Democratic Party being thus local and sectional, acquires new strength from the admission of every new Slave State, and loses relatively by the admission of every new Free State into the Union. A party is in one sense a joint-stock association, in which those who contribute most direct the action and management of the concern. The slaveholders contributing in an overwhelming proportion to the capital strength of the Democratic Party, they necessarily dictate and prescribe its policy. The inevitable caucus system enables them to do so with a show of fairness and justice. If it were possible to conceive for a moment that the Democratic Party should disobey the behests of the slaveholders, we should then see a withdrawal of the slaveholders, which would leave the party to perish. The portion of the party which is found in the free States is a mere appendage, convenient to modify its sectional character, without impairing its sectional constitution, and is less effective in regulating its movement than the nebulous tail of the comet is in determining the appointed though apparently eccentric course of the fiery sphere from which it emanates. To expect the Democratic Party to resist Slavery and favor Freedom, is as unreasonable as to look for Protestant missionaries to the Catholic Propaganda of Rome. The history of the Democratic Party commits it to the policy of Slavery. It has been the Democratic Party, and no other agency, which has carried that policy up to its present alarming culmination. Without stopping to ascertain, critically, the origin of the present Democratic Party, we may concede its claim to date from the era of good feeling which occhrred under the Administration of President MONROE. At that time in this State, and about that time in many others of the Free States, the Democratic Party deliberately disfranchised the free colored or African citizens, and it has pertinaciously continued this disfranchisement ever since. This was an effective aid to Slavery; for while the slaveholder votes for his slaves against Freedom, the freed slave, in the Free States, is prohibited from voting against Slavery. In 1824, the Democracy resisted the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—himself before that time an acceptable Democrat—and in 1828 it expelled him from the Presidency, and put a slaveholder in his place, although the office had been filled by slaveholders thirty-two out of forty years. In 1836, MARTIN VAN BUREN—the first non-slaveholding citizen of a Free State, to whose election the Democratic Party ever consented—signalized his inauguration into the Presidency by a gratuitous announcement that under no circumstances would he approve a hill for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. From 1838 to 1844, the subject of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the national dock-yards and arsenals, was brought before Congress by repeated popular appeals. The Democratic Party thereupon promptly denied the right of petition and effectually suppressed the Freedom of Speech in Congress, as far as the institution of Slavery was concerned.

From 1840 to 1843 good and wise men counseled that Texas should remain outside of the Union until she should consent to relinquish her self-instituted Slavery; but the Democratic Party precipitated her admission into the Union, not only without that condition, but even with a covenant that the State might be divided and reorganized so as to constitute four Slave States instead of one.

In 1846, when the United States became involved in a war with Mexico, and it was apparent that the struggle would end in the dismemberment of that Republic, which was a non-slaveholding power, the Democratic Party rejected a declaration that Slavery should not be established within the territory to be acquired. When in 1850, governments were to be instituted in the Territories of California and New-Mexico, the fruits of that war, the Democratic Party refused to admit New-Mexico as a Free State, and only consented to admit California as a Free State on the condition, as it has since explained the transaction, of leaving all of New-Mexico and Utah open to Slavery, to which was also added the concession of perpetual Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the passage of an unconstitutional, cruel and humiliating law, for the recapture of fugitive slaves, with a further stipulation that the subject of Slavery should never again be agitated in either chamber of Congress. When, in 1854, the slaveholders were contentedly reposing on these great advantages, then so recently won, the Democratic Party unnecessarily, officiously and with superserviceable liberality, awaked them from their slumber, to offer and force on their acceptance the abrogation of the law which declared that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist within that part of the ancient Territory of Louisiana which lay outside of the State of Missouri and north of the parallel of 36° 30′ of north latitude, a law which, with the exception of one other, was the only statute of freedom then remaining in the Federal code.

In 1856, when the people of Kansas had organized a new State within the region thus abandoned to Slavery, and applied to be admitted as a Free State into the Union, the Democratic Party contemptuously rejected their petition, and drove them, with menaces and intimidations, from the halls of Congress, and armed the President with military power to enforce their submission to a slave-code, established over them by fraud and usurpation. At every subsequent stage of the long contest which has since raged in Kansas, the Democratic Party has lent its sympathies, its aid, and all the powers of the Government which it controlled, to enforce Slavery upon that unwilling and injured people. And now, even to this day, while it mocks us with the assurance that Kansas is free, the Democratic Party keeps the State excluded from her just and proper place in the Union, under the hope that she may yet be dragooned into the acceptance of Slavery. The Democratic Party finally has procured from a supreme judiciary, fixed in its interest, a decree that Slavery exists, by force of the Constitution, in every Territory of the United States, paramount to all legislative authority, either within the Territory or residing in Congress.

Such is the Democratic Party. It has no policy, State or Federal, for finance, or trade, or manufacture, or commerce, or education, or internal improvements, or for the protection, or even the security of civil or religious liberty. It is positive and uncompromisingly in the interest of Slavery—negative, else. It boasts its love of equality, and wastes its and even its life in glorifying the only aristocracy in the land. It professes fraternity, and exists as Slavery requires. It glories itself with pride. It magnifies its conquests in foreign lands, but it sends the national eagle forth always with claims and not the olive branch in its fangs.

This dark record shows you, fellow-citizens, what I was unwilling to announce at an earlier stage of this argument—that of the whole nefarious schedule of slaveholding designs which I have submitted to you, the Democratic Party has left only one yet to be consummated—the abrogation of the law which forbids the African Slave-trade.

Now, I know very well that the Democratic Party has, at every stage of these proceedings, disavowed the motive and the policy of fortifying and extending Slavery, and has excused them on entirely different and more plausible grounds. But the inconsistency and frivolity of these pleas prove still more conclusively the guilt I charge upon that party. It must indeed necessarily excuse such guilt before mankind, and even to the consciences of its own adherents. There is an instinctive abhorrence of Slavery, and an inborn and inhering love of freedom in the human heart, which render palliation of such gross misconduct indispensable. It disfranchised the free African on the ground of a fear that if left to enjoy the right of auffrage he might seduce the free white citizen into amalgamation with his wronged and despised race. The Democratic Party condemned and deposed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS because he expended twelve millions a year, while it justifies his favored successor in spending seventy millions, eighty millions, and even an hundred millions a year. It denies emancipation in the District of Columbia, even with compensation to masters and the consent of the people, on the ground of an implied constitutional inhibition, although the Constitution expressly confers upon Congress sovereign legislative power in that district, and although the Democratic Party is tenacious of the principle of strict construction. It violated the express provisions of the Constitution in suppressing petition and dshate on the subject of Slavery through fear of disturbance of the public harmony, although it claims that the electors have a right to instruct their Representatives, and even demand their resignation in case of contumacy. It extended Slavery over Texas and connived at the attempt to spread it across the Mexican territories, even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, under a plea of enlarging the area of freedom. It abrogated the Mexican slave-law and the Missouri Compromise prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, not to open the new Territories to Slavery, but to try therein the new and fascinating theories of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty; and, finally, it overthrew both these new and elegant systems by the English Lecompton bill and the Dred Scott decision, on the ground that the Free States ought not to enter the Union without a a population equal to the representative basis of one member of Congress, although Slave States might come in without inspection as to their numbers.

Will any member of the Democratic Party now here, claim that the authorities chosen by the suffrages of the party, transcended their partisan platforms, and so misrepresented the party in the various transactions I have recited? Then I ask him to name one Democratic statesman or legislator, from VAN BUREN to WALKER, who either timidly or csutiously, like them, or boldly and defiantly, like DOUGLAS, ever refused to execute a behest of the slaveholders, and was not therefore, and for no other cause, immediately denounced, and deposed from his trust, and repudiated by the Democratic Party for that contumacy.

I think, fellow-citizens, that I have shown you that it is high time for the friends of freedom to rush to the rescue of the Constitution, and that their very first duty is to dismiss the Democratic Party from the Administration of the Government. Why shall it not be done? All agree that it ought to be done? What then shall prevent its being done? Nothing but timidity or division of the opponents of the Democratic Party. Some of these opponents start one objection and some another. Let us notice these objections briefly. One class say that they cannot trust the Republican Party, that it has not avowed its hostility to slavery boldly enough, or its affection for freedom earnestly enough.

I ask in reply, is there any other party which can be more safely trusted? Every one knows that it is the Republican Party, or none, that shall displace the Democratic Party. But I answer further, that *the character and fidelity of any party are determined, necessarily, not by its pledges, programmes and platforms, but by the public exigencies, and the temper of the people when they call it into activity.* Subserviency to Slavery, is a law written, not only on the forehead of the Democratic Party, but also in its very soul. So resistance to Slavery, and devotion to Freedom, the popular elements now actively working for the Republican Party among the people, must and will be the resources for its ever-renewing strength, and constant invigoration.

Others cannot support the Republican Party, because it has not sufficiently exposed its platform and determined what it will do and what it will not do, when triumphant. It may prove too progressive for some and conservative for others. As if any party ever foresaw so clearly the course of future events as to plan a universal scheme for future action, adapted to all possible emergencies. Who would ever have joined even the Whig Party of the Revolution, if it had been obliged to answer, in 1775, whether it would declare for Independence in 1776, and for this noble Federal Constitution of ours, in 1787, and not a year earlier or later? The people of the United States will be as wise next year, and the year afterwards, and even ten years hence, as we are now. They will oblige the Republican Party to act as the public welfare and the interests of justice and humanity shall require, through all the stages of its career, whether of trial or triumph.

Others will not venture an effort because they fear that the Union would not endure the change. Will such objectors tell me how long a Constitution can bear a strain directly along the fibres of which it is composed? This is a Constitution of Freedom. It is being conversted into a Constitution of Slavery. It is a Republican Constitution. It is being made an Aristocratic one. Others may wish to wait until some collateral questions concerning temperance or the exercise of the elective franchise are properly settled. Let me ask such a person, whether time enough has not been wasted on these points already, without gaining any other than this single advantage, namely: the discovery that only one thing can be effectually done at one time, and that the one thing which must and will be done at any one time is just that thing which is most urgent and will no longer admit of postponement or delay. Finally, we are told by faint-hearted men that they despond; the Democratic Party they say is unconquerable, and the dominion of Slavery is consequently inevitable. In reply to them that this complete and universal dominion of Slavery would be intolerable enough when it should have come after the last possible effort at escape should have been made, There would in that case be left to us the consoling reflection of fidelity to duty.

But I reply further, that I know—few I think know better than I—the resources and the energies of the Democratic Party, which is identical with the Slave-Power. I do ample prestige to its traditional popularity. I know further—few I think know better than I—the disadvantages and difficulties of organizing a new political force like the Republican Party, and the obstacles it must encounter in laboring without prestige and without patronage. But notwithstanding all this, I know that the Democratic Party must go down, and the Republican Party must rise into its place. The Democratic Party derived its strength originally from its adoption of the principles of equal and exact justice to all men. So long as it practiced this principle faithfully, it was invulnerable. It became vulnerable when it renounced it, and since that time it has maintained itself, not by virtue of its own strength, or even of its traditional merits, but because there as yet had appeared in the political field no other party that had the conscience and the courage to take up and avow and practice the life-inspiring principle which the Democratic Party had surrendered. At last the Republican Party has appeared. It avows now, as the Republican Party 1800 did, in one word, its faith and its works: "Equal and exact justice to all men." Even when it first entered the field, only half organized, it struck a blow which only just failed to secure a complete and triumphant victory. In this, its second campaign, it has already won advantages which render that triumph now both easy and certain.

The secret of its assured success lies in the very characteristic which is the mouth of scoffers constitutes its great and lasting unbecility and reproach. It lies in the fact that it is a party of one idea; but that idea is a noble one—an idea that fills and expands all generous souls; the idea of equality—the equality of all men before human tribunals and human laws, as they are all equal before the Divine Tribunal and Divine Laws.

I know, and you know, that a revolution has begun. I know, and all the world knows, that revolutions never go backward. Twenty Senators and a hundred Represeutatives proclaim boldly in Congress to-day, sentiments and opinions and principles of freedom which hardly so many men even in this free State dared to utter in their own homes twenty years ago. While the Government of the United States, under the conduct of the Democratic Party, has been all that time surrendering one plain and castle after another to Slavery, the People of the United States have been no less steadily and preseveringly gathering together before the forces, with which to recover back again all the fields and all the castles which have been lost, and to confound and overthrow, by one decisive blow, the betrayers of the Constitution and of freedom forever.

### A Card.

The undersigned, members of the Finance Committee of the "American Industrial Association," convinced, after a thorough acquaintance with the practical working of the institution, that its objects and plans have everything to recommend them to the practical philanthropist, now desire to bring before the public the project of sending the *unemployed poor to the West.*

In appealing to our fellow-citizens for pecuniary aid, it is proper to state that the directors are still trying the experiment of dispensing with paid collectors, thus economizing funds which a benevolent public may contribute. It is therefore hoped that the wise expedient of removing the unemployed poor to the country, where their services are needed, will not be lost sight of amid the numerous other charitable institutions, the claims of which are pressed on individual notice by personal applicants.

Donations in money to purchase passage tickets, or in provisions for our temporary lodging-house, No. 67 Greenwich-street, will be thankfully received.

J. H. RANSOM, No. 39 Dey-street.
JOHN STEWART, No. 35 Vesey-street.
SAML. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip.
Finance Committee.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says of the overland route to California, that some of the stations are sixty-five miles apart; but most of them are from eight to ten miles. On the plains the corrals are either of logs or stone, and occupied, some by a dozen men and some by no more than four or five. The stage was detained fourteen hours by a sand storm in the California Desert, and two days by reason of high water in Kern River, at the point of crossing which the ferry-flat was out of repair, which was supplied as speedily as possible. The Company are making preparations to bridge the various streams that cross the road, and have already engaged a large number of men for instant work.

## [illegible] LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1856.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day is the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 26, 1858.

| YARDS. | BEEVES. In market to-day. | BEEVES. Carry'd over this week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st. | 3036 | 3036 | 39 | 375 | 840 | ..... |
| Browning's Sixth-street | ..... | 134 | 46 | 48 | 4313 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st. | ..... | 68 | 35 | 74 | 3749 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ..... | 49 | 92 | 98 | 1827 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 1006 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week | 3036 | 4293 | 212 | 595 | 10729 | 10346 |
| Last week | 3583 | 4971 | 212 | 680 | 13431 | 17894 |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857... } 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year....2,981.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCES. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 723 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Boats | 1137 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Railroad | 208 | 39 | 375 | 840 | ..... |
| New-Haven Railroad | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | 1223 | 173 | 1111 | ..... | ..... |
| On Foot | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were dsrived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 922 | New-Jersey | — |
| New-York | 594 | Missouri | — |
| Illinois | 630 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Kentucky | 433 | Texas | — |
| Indiana | 250 | Connecticut | 24 |
| Virginia | — | Michigan | 47 |
| Iowa | 136 | Cherokee | — |

Receipts of Hogs at the Western Yards, of foot Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Oct. 27, amount to 4,434 head, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Propellers | 837 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 2,514 |
| Erie Railroad | 814 |
| From Hudson River Yards | 269 |
| Total | 4,434 |

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Oct. 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad | 4,717 |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | — |
| By Albany propellers | 1,023 |
| By Hudson River Railroad | 715 |
| Camden end Amboy Railroad | 272 |
| Total | 6,727 |

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for the week ending Oct. 27, 1858:

| | Head. | | Head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 2,184 | Calves | 44 |
| Hogs | 5,077 | Lambs | — |
| Sheep | 1,825 | Horses | 8 |
| Total | | | 9,138 |

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices of all sales this week, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | 9¾c.@9¾c. | none. |
| First quality | 9c. @9¼c. | 8¾c.@9c. |
| Medium quality | 8¼c.@8¾c. | 8c. @8¼c. |
| Poor quality | 7c. @7¾c. | 6¾c.@7¾c. |
| Poorest quality | 6c. @6½c. | 5c. @6c. |
| General selling prices | 7¾c.@8¼c. | 7c. @8c. |
| Average of all sales | 7¾c.@8c. | 7¼c.@7½c. |

AT BROWNINO'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNINO reports Beeves at 7c.@9¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9¼c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A cool but beautiful day and the pleasant countenances of the owners of stock, together with the general good quality of the hullocks offered and animated activity in sales gave a very cheerful appearance to the cattle yards at Forty-fourth-street to-day. The total City receipts for a week past sum up 4,293, which is 1,150 more than last year's weekly average, but low prices and a large influx of strangers in the City have created an unusual demand for beef, and this large supply is scarcely above the present current wants. The sales at Bergen have been unusually large, and nearly 1,000 cattle were sold at ALLERTON'S yesterday, so that the show in the Forty-fourth-street yards this morning appeared small in comparison with several past market days. This stimulated buyers to an unusual degree of activity, and they readily paid an advance of above ½c. ₱ lb. asked by sellers, especially as the cattle were in better condition than for some time past. The yards were thoroughly cleared out before 4 o'clock P. M., to the no small disappointment of several buyers, who came in at a late hour, expecting to purchase at low rates towards the close of the day—as they have been generally able to do for two months past.... For good cattle the prices ranged from 8c.@9c., but a considerable number of Kentucky and Ohio grade Durhams went at 9½c., and some as high as 9¾c. These, it should be understood, were really choice animals, such as are not ordinarily met with. We put the advance on the average of all sales yesterday and to-day at ¼c.@½c., the closing sales, and indeed most of those made after 9 or 10 o'clock, being fully ½c. advance; the sales yesterday were at lower rates than to-day.... The receipts from New-York have been small this week, there being no certainty of any advance in time to bring in even the cattle nearest at hand. Though the transactions closed to-day with a small unsupplied demand, there is a probability that even the small advance will call in a rush next week, and knock prices down again. There will, however, be scarcely time to forward cattle from distant points, though Eastern and Central Ohio will be likely to take advantage of to-day's report. The chances, therefore, are about even for the next market being about as to-day, or a little lower.... At Albany, 650 cattle went East, at 3¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, mostly ranging at about 4¼c. for good bullocks.... The Hudson River Railroad, which has for some time past brought down cattle at 50c. ₱ head, has advanced its rates to $10 ₱ car, which reduced the numbers brought over that route materially, the charge of the boats being lower. The price ₱ car-load from Buffalo to this City is now $85.... We present in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

| No. | State. | Owners. | Salesmen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 77 | Ohio | Emerson, Black & Co | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 72 | Ohio | Yeazel & Trotten | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 88 | Ky. | S. Very | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 33 | Ohio | J. Biggerstaff | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 37 | N. Y. | Gillett & Toffey | Owners. |
| 30 | Ky. | F. Hibler | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 60 | Ohio | Yearzel | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 77 | Ohio | Emerson, Miller & Co | T. C. Eastman. |
| 18 | Ohio | Seymonr & Co | T. C. Eastman. |
| 49 | Ohio | Harper & Brock | I. Bndlong. |
| 37 | Mich | Haywood & Fenton | I. Budlong. |
| 18 | N. Y. | Sibley | I. Bndlong. |
| 75 | Ill. | Newman & Morrison | J. A. Merritt. |
| 31 | Ohio | P. F. Carey | Owner. |
| 89 | Ohio | J. Brysnt | C. G. Teed. |
| 112 | Ky. | Richardson & Utterback | Owners. |
| 48 | N.Y.&c. | D. Barnes | Owners. |
| 45 | Ohio | B. Holloway | H. Myers. |
| 28 | Ind. | H. Myers | Owner. |
| 89 | Ill. | George Funk | O. Hurd. |
| 73 | Ill. & O. | Mallory & Morehouse | Haring & Gurney. |
| 70 | Ky. | J. H. Williams | Owner. |
| 42 | Ohio | Lauterbeck & Seigle | Owners. |
| 125 | Ill. & Ia. | A. Sloan | Owner. |
| 55 | Ky. | Vail & Co | Owners. |
| 66 | Ky. | H. Dennison | Vail & Co. |
| 56 | Ill. | Florence & Bloomer | Owners. |
| 71 | Ind. | J. Pancera | Beach & Bray. |
| 15 | N. Y. | Watkins | Beach & Bray. |
| 68 | Ind. | J. S. Wright | Beach & Bray. |
| 31 | Ohio | J. Sloan | D. G. Culver. |
| 24 | N. Y. | D. G. Culver | Owner. |
| 80 | O. & N. | Allerton & Conger | Owners. |
| 22 | N. Y. | D. S. Tallman | D. Belden. |
| 90 | Ill. | W. D. Blackburn | Owner. |
| 106 | Ill. | W. J. Hutchinson | Haag & Sherman. |
| 34 | Ill. | Several Owners | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 72 | Ohio | Cox & Hughes | T. White. |
| 75 | Ill. | J. McKee | H. Hurd. |
| 137 | Ill. | Several owners | Doty, Church, &c. |
| 30 | N. Y. | Farmers | T. Wheeler. |
| 81 | N. Y. | George Sage | Owner. |
| 73 | Ky. | H. Eckstein | Owner. |
| 23 | N. Y. | E. Kelley | Owner. |
| 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| No. | State. | Owners. | Salesmen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | N. Y. | P. Wicks | [illegible] |
| 34 | Conn | A. M. Brush | [illegible] |
| 37 | N. Y. | A. & J. Gardner | [illegible] |
| 45 | Ohio | E. W. Gardner | [illegible] |
| 67 | Ill. | [illegible] | Bartlet & Valentine. |
| 27 | N. Y. | [illegible] | Owner. |

Together with numerous smaller lots.

SALES AT BERGEN.

| No. | State. | Owners

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**COURT CALENDAR**—THURSDAY, Oct. 28.
Common Pleas—Special—*Part I.*—Nos. 1671, 1631, 1668, 1686, 1687, 1679, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1788, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1803, 1807, 1809, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1833, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, and *II.*—Same as Monday. *Part III.*—Nos. 2322, 2324, 2330, 2332, 1762, 2004, 1694, 1802, 1704, 1706, 2250, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2372, 2374, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394.
Superior Court—Nos. 383, 491 to 493, 541, 562, 570 to 578, 254, 292, 529, 461, 569, 600, 603, 604, 607, 577, 582, 583, 419, 346.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**—Oct. 27.
Before Judge Betts.

*The Brig Gem Revolt.*—The trial of Henry Graham, Frederick Francis and John Stevenson, and for riotous conduct on board the American brig *Gem*, was brought to a close to-day, when the Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of riot." They will be sentenced on Saturday.

**SUPREME COURT**—CIRCUIT.—Oct. 27.
Before Judge Clerke.

THE GILMER DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Margaret Gilmer, suing for a divorce from Wm. H. Gilmer, the Jury were directed to render a sealed verdict last evening. This morning the seal was broken—verdict for the defendant.

Before Judge Balcom.

*Aaron M. Burt, Receiver of Joseph Dorlan, vs. John Poyatt, Executor, and Ann A. Clowes, Executrix of the last will of Nancy Dorlan and Anson Taylor.*—This was a case in which the Executor and Executrix were sued to whom to pay a legacy of $600, bequeathed to Joseph Dorlan—the defendant, Taylor, having taken an assignment of the legacy from Dorlan. The Jury found the assignment to have been made in good faith, in payment of a note and of a debt of Dorlan's. The Judge decided that Dorlan could legally assign the legacy to pay his son's debt, to the prejudice of his own creditors, although he had acted in good faith, and that he was not legally bound to pay that his son owed Taylor, as his promise to do so was in writing; but that, under the finding of the Jury, Taylor was entitled to be paid out of the legacy.

DECISIONS,
By Judge Ingraham.

*Buskirk vs. Rees.*—Motion to discharge attachment granted; plaintiff's costs, $10, to abide event.

*Gregor et al. vs. Jas. Comstock.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*In the matter of the Petition of Aaron Degraw*—Order that the assignee be removed, and reference to Ulshoeffer to appoint a suitable person in his place.

*Peck et al. vs. Eliza Meserole, &c.*—Referred to Wm. Mitchell to inquire as to the facts in relation to the right of the petitioner.

*Bank vs. The Farmers' Branch of the State Bank of N. Y.*—Motion denied without prejudice as to renewal on payment of $10 costs.

*Graham vs. Graham's Patly Impleaded.*—Motion denied with costs.

**SUPERIOR COURT**—Oct. 27.
Before Judge Woodruff.

SUITS AGAINST THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

*Weldon vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries received from defendant's cars. It appeared that the injuries were received during the Winter of 1856, on the line of the Company's road; that the horses after having been removed from a car—one having a rider—became frightened, ran upon and injured the plaintiff. The question in the case was, whether it was as safe to use a pair of horses sitting upon the back of one horse as it would be to control them from the pavement. Several drivers testified that they could control horses best when riding. As the law of the case is settled, the Judge told the Jury that all they had to do was to find with what perty there was negligence. The case was not one in which vindictive damages should be given. They should look carefully into the extent of the injuries received, and render accordingly. Veodict for the plaintiff $500.

*Weldon and wife vs. The Harlem Railroad Company.*—In this case the same state of facts appeared as in the above case, except that in this the action was brought to recover damages for injuries received by the wife of Mr. Meidon, who was walking with him and run down at the same time. Verdict for the plaintiff $1,000.

Before Judge Hoffman.

*Abraham Bininger and others vs. Jamee Barker.*—The following decision was on a motion to open a default. The Judge ordered that it might be opened on the defendant depositing with the Clerk of the Court the amount of the judgment and costs, and the costs since the trial, the Sheriff's fees, and $10 of opposing this motion, within five days from service of a copy of this order. Otherwise denied with costs.

*Conroy vs. Anton Heim.*—Motion for a new trial denied with $7 costs.

**COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.**
Before Judge Balcom.

TRIAL OF DR. COBELL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Yesterday the case of Dr. Cobell, charged with the manslaughter of Mrs. Weaver, by procuring an abortion, was resumed. For the defence, Mr. Clinton called Dr. Alexander B. Mott, who testified that the appearances on the person of the deceased might be the result of other causes than pregnancy; and that they by no means indicated, in any case, that violence had been committed. Dr. Alanson Jones and other physicians gave similar testimony. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

**Personal.**

Mr. Barnum has been in a slight trouble in Manchester. He was announced to deliver a lecture on "Money-Getting," but before the evening of the performance arrived heard that it was intended by some one to publish in a penny pamphlet a report of his address. He, therefore, obtained legal advice, and, in the terms of an act of William IV., gave a written notice to two Justices of the Peace, by virtue of which he secures to himself the copyright of his address. This notice having been lodged two clear days before the delivery of the address, its unauthorized publication would render the publisher liable to the forfeiture of every copy of the work, and a fine of a penny upon every sheet printed.

An aged tobacconist, Herr Prætorius, has received a splendid ovation at Berlin on the 50th anniversary of his setting up a small shop in 1808, being now a millionaire at his 73d year. The Minister of Commerce, Von der Heydt, and the Secretary of State, by order of the new Regent, paid their respects.

Professor Aytoun has been asked to officiate as croupier at the Burns Centennary, and the request has been acceded to. Invitations are issued to the leading legal, literary, and artistic celebrities of the day. The demonstration is to be held at Alloway, in a pavilion to be erected in close proximity to the "auld clay biggin."

An accident occurred recently to M. Alexandre Dumas, Jr. He was driving a spirited horse down the Champs Elysées, when the animal took fright and dashed off at a tremendous rate. M. Dumas was thrown out, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

The last letters received from Mr. Albert Smith were dated Ceylon; he had punctually kept the dates laid down in his farewell speech until just before writing, when the bursting of one of the boilers of the engine had caused some few days' delay.

Mr. Moss, another Manchester merchant, has been committed for trial by the Birmingham magistrates, on a charge of having Turkish plastres coined without authority from the Porte.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have elected Benjamin George McDowell to the post of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Harrison.

M. Thierry, the historian, is staying in the French province of Perigord, engaged in collecting materials for a new work.

Gen. Monagas, ancient President of the Republic of Venezuela, has arrived in Paris, where he proposes to pass the Winter.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.


**FREE LIBRARY FOR WOMEN.**

One important branch of information for
YOUNG WOMEN
should be the ways and means whereby
MAN, WHO SHOULD PROTECT,
strives, with all his arts and hosts of emissaries, to lead her from the path of virtue.
One volume, though small, should be, then,
No. 2 TRICKS AND TRAPS OF NEW-YORK.
Written with the especial design to warn young women of the snares which beset them everywhere.
Price 10 cents; free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION issues more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 316 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

PUBLISHED TO DAY—"THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY of Teaching the Young to Spell and Read." This book should be in the hand of every reader.
N. TIBBALS & CO.


# BUSINESS CHANCES.


A WATCHMAKER, WHO WILL GO SOUTH in a few weeks, offers his store, (and goods,) well established by fourteen years' profitable business, for sale This is an excellent opportunity for a man with small capital to place himself at once in a good business. The location is in one of the most beautiful and enterprising villages in the State, the resort of hundreds of pleasure-seekers every season. For further particulars, inquire of COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT-RIGHT OF AN improved window Blind, which has advantages over all others. Any person wishing to make a good investment can have an opportunity of buying a State or the whole right. For particulars call at A. SIEDER'S hardware store, No. 20 Fulton-st., corner Front, where models can be seen.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTner, with $25,000 in cash, to continue the trade of an old-established straw hat house, (package trade only.) Undoubted references can be given, and inducements offered of no ordinary character to a business man. Address T. W. H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER Printing Press. Address B. G. S., Box No. 173 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery Store, located on 6th-av. Inquire at No. 704 Washington-st.


# POLITICAL.

**CARTMEN'S MEETING.**
ALBERTSON FOR SHERIFF.
THE CARTMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Irrespective of party, who are in favor of the elevation of our old friend and associate,
WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON,
to the office of
SHERIFF,
Are requested to attend a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held at MOZART HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY,
On THURSDAY EVENING,
Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock,
For the purpose of taking such measures as will insure the success of the UNION AND CARTMEN'S CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.
The meeting will be addressed by DANIEL ULLMAN, Col. SEVIER, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and A. J. H. DUGANNE.
Good singers will be in attendance to add to the entertainment of the evening.
By order of
ELISHA SNETHEN,
DAVID H. PRATT,
JOHN H. BRIGGS,
GEO. HALL,
A. E. DUBOIS,
} Executive Committee.

"None will serve us while there is a COURT to serve, but those who are of a nice and jealous honor."

**THE PEOPLE NOT MACHINES.**

FREEDOM OF THE REPRESENTATIVE—STATE RIGHTS AGAINST FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

The People of the VIIIth Congressional District in favor of encouraging a Representative to do his duty in Washington independent of Washington dictation, and to vote as his constituents wish and not as others dictate;

The People in favor of making and keeping FREE the only popular branch of the Federal Government;

The People who approve of the Hon. HORACE F. CLARKE'S course in Congress in favor of *honest Suffrage in Kansas and for self-government there*—are invited to meet at the Cooper Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

The following distinguished gentlemen will positively speak:
The Hon. John W. Forney. The Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes.
The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts. The Hon. James Brooks.
The Hon. Richard Busteed, The Hon. John McKeon.
The Hon. David Dudley Field.

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
HEAD-QUARTERS AT ONDERDONK HALL,
No 405 Grand-st.
For Congress:
GILBERT C. DEANE.

The friends of the Hon. GILBERT C. DEANE, and all those in favor of the speedy admission of Kansas, protection to American labor, and opposed to the Lecompton frands and the present corrupt Administration, are invited to attend as above. The rooms will be open day and evening until after the election on Tuesday nex. By order Executive Committee.

VIIIth CONGRESSIONAL
**REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**
For Congress:
JAMES FAIRMAN.

XIVth ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
GEORGE OPDYKE.

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
REGULAR REPUBLICAN ANTI-LECOMPTON NOMINATIONS.
Ist. IId, IIId, VIth and VIIIth Wards,
For Congress,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

**EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
XIIth, XVIIIth, IXth, XXIst and XXIId WARDS.
FOR CONGRESS,
HORACE F. CLARK.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—GENTLEMEN: The Republican Central Committee, through their Executive Committee, having requested Mr. A. F. DOW to accept the proposition of Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS, to leave to a Committee of five the settlement of the question whether Mr. Dow or Mr. Briggs should withdraw from the canvass, in order to unite if possible the Opposition strength of the District upon a single candidate, that gentleman promptly complied with the request, and, with Mr. Briggs, selected the Committee before whom both appeared and stated their own claims, as well as the claims and prospects of the party they severally represented, in a manner creditable to both, each manifesting an earnest desire to save the District. The Committee having duly considered all the facts and questions bearing upon the case, came to the conclusion that Mr. Dow should withdraw, and that Mr. Briggs should remain a candidate for the Congressional honors of the District, which decision was readily acquiesced in by Mr. Dow, in a manner very gratifying to the Committee, and they therefore earnestly hope and believe that this decision will result in the triumphant election of the Hon. George Briggs.
CHAS. A. PEABODY,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
J. AUSTIN STEVENS,
ROBT. A. WEST,
JAMES W. RIGGS,
} Committee.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association, held at No. 194 Spring-st., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Republican State ticket, headed by Edwin D. MORGAN, for Governor, is entitled to and will receive our cordial support.

*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the Union County ticket, and will use our best endeavors to secure its election.

*Resolved*, That we regard the nominatiou of such a man as ANDREW BLEAKLY as a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, as an insult to the Republican voters of the VIIIth Ward, which we feel bound to publicly repudiate, and call upon the honest Anti-Lecompton voters of the district to support AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, the Regular Union Anti-Lecompton Candidate, whose nomination we hereby indorse and ratify.

*Resolved*, That we heartily and cordially indorse the nomination of HENRY A. MORGAN, in the Third Assembly District, and JOHN VANDERPOOL in the Fifth, as the candidates for Assembly who are deserving of our support; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election.

ALFRED BRADY, Chairman.
AUSTIN LEAKE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.—For Assembly—CHARLES S. SPENCER. At a regular meeting of the American Council of the XVIth Ward, held Oct. 25, 1858, CHARLES S. SPENCER was unanimously adopted as the candidate of the American Party for Assembly.

*Resolved*, That the above be published in the daily papers, by order of the Ward Committee.
George P. Brown, Joseph Humphreys,
Thomas McTaggart, David May,
Adrian Graff, Jr., John H. Fullis,
Lyman W. Jones, Dr. Loomis,
E. W. Houghton, Committee.
GEORGE P. BROWN, Chairman.
THOMAS MCTAGGART, Secretary.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—The IIId Ward Republican Association will meet at No. 170 Joralemon-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Highly important business will come before the Association. A full attendance is particularly requested.
S. M. PARSONS, President.
B. M. CASE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS, AROUSE.—A grand Republican Ratification Meeting will be held in the Hall over Union Market Stationhouse, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Workingmen, rally, and assert your rights. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Down with John Cochrane.
WM. GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

EIGHTEENTH WARD, ATTEND.—MEMbers of the XVIIIth Ward Council are requested to attend a meeting at their rooms, corner of 2d-av. and 20th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to proceed from there in a body to the Ratification Meeting of HORACE F. CLARK.
DE WITT C. WEEKS, Chairman,
WILLIAM A. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—A MEETING OF THE XIIIth Ward Council No. 13 will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Onderdonk Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., at 8 o'clock. Members will be punctual in their attendance, as important business will come before the meeting. D. T. WASHBURN, President.
AUG. T. HOUEL, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Association meet in Hitzelberger's Rooms, No. 206 8th-av., EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rally to the support of honest men and Republican principles.
ADAM C. ELLIS, Chairman.
ANGUS CAMERON,
E. D. CHURCH.
} Secretaries.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the XVth Ward will hold a business meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ P. M., at No. 618 Broadway, front room. A general attendance is requested. WICKHAM HOFFMAN, President.
CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

A UNION MEETING OF INDEPENDENT voters of the VIth Congressional District, to confirm the nomination of R. H. McCURDY, and to take measures to secure his election, will be held at the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock.

# LECTURES.


**LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.**
CHAPEL COURSE.
A
COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES
will be given at the New Chapel,
corner of Clinton and Congress sts.,
commencing THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1858,
at 8 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 28.....The Rev THOMAS STARR KING
*Socrates.*
Nov. 4.....The Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.
*Sir Walter Raleigh.*
Nov. 11.....The Rev. EDWARD E. HALE
*The Hellespont, or Europe and Asia.*
Nov. 18.....THOMAS HICKS, Esq., N. A.
*The History and Mission of Art.*
Nov. 25.....GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
*Sir Philip Sidney, or the Gentleman.*
Dec. 2.....The Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON
*Physical Training for Americans.*
Dec. 9.....WILLIAM H. MITCHELL, Esq.
*China and the Chinese.*
Dec. 16.....The Rev. A. D. MAYO
*Woman in America.*

Tickets for the Course, admitting a gentleman and lady, $3; single tickets for the Course, $2. Tickets to be had of Mann, Stearns & Beale, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York; John C. Beale, No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl, New-York; W. H. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn. Single tickets at the door.

FAMILIAR LECTURES ON HISTORY AND Geography will be delivered every TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 4, by JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M., at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance no 20th-st.) Tickets 25 cents, may be had at Crowen's, or at the door. Each ticket admits two persons. Half tickets also for sale. Five tickets for $1. To commence Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

"THE GREAT AMERICAN GIFT-BOOK HOUSE"—No. 233 Broadway, is now offering extra inducements to purchasers and Agents; a gift with every book, in value from 75c. to $200. Our new descriptive catalogue, containing a vast assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Works by the best authors of the day, will be sent free to any one on application. Address A. HANNEY, Agent,
No. 233 Broadway, New-York.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. [illegible]-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.


# AMUSEMENTS.


**MATINEE AT BODWORTH'S ROOMS.**
MLLE. EMMA WELLIS.
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her first Alexandre Organ
MATINEE,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858.
MLLE. WELLIS will be assisted by
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone,
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist,
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
Doors open at 1; commences at 2 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be had at all the music and bookstores on Broadway, and at the door.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
Friday, Oct. 29—Second night of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
THE SALE OF SEATS
Commences this morning at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's at 8¾ and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. On Saturday evening, Oct. 30,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT
Will be given for the third and last time. The sale of seats for the third night will commence on Friday.

The Director regrets to announce that even with the new system of selling tickets for the Piccolomini nights, all his efforts to put down the illicit traffic have been perfectly powerless. After the most careful examination he finds that none of the regular ticket-sellers are to blame, as might have been expected from their tried characters. The ticket office in Wall-st. is superintended by Mr. Ormsbie, the well-known book-keeper of the Ocean House, in Newport; that at Mr. Breusing's is under the superintendence of Mr. Breusing himself, and that at the Academy is conducted by the regular Treasurer of the Opera. Encouraged by the exorbitant premium paid for seats and boxes, unauthorized ticket offices are springing up in every direction, to the manifest injury of the opera, it being apparent that a person having to pay to a speculator three times the value of a ticket will come once, where else he would have gone three times to the opera.

The Director publicly expresses his surprise that the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, the Union-place Post-Office and of a well-known exchange office at the Howard Hotel—not to mention other equally respectable parties—should lend their countenance to such proceedings, and once more calls the attention of the public to the fact that they have the power certainly in their own hands, by not listening to the assertions of these speculators that all tickets are sold, but must ascertain from the official source whether this is true or not, and in no case submit to the extortions of outside speculators, and rather stay away from some particular opera. The Director, on his part, will give to the public every opportunity to hear Mlle. Piccolomini at the prices announced.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
LA TRAVIATA.
In answer to numerous requests by those persons who have had no opportunity to hear Mlle. Piccolomini in her great character of
LA TRAVIATA,
for a repitition of that opera, Mr. Ullman respectfully answers, that owing to the new operas which have still to be produced, it cannot only form one of the Farewell Performances of Mlle. Piccolomini, of which due notice will be given.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.
Forty-fifth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
First night of a grand new Drama in Six Tableaux, by the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," "the Life of an Actress," &c.
This THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1858, will be produced
THE NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE,
In Six Tableaux and Five Acts, entitled
THE POPE OF ROME,
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., and produced under Stage Direction.
Entirely new scenery of unapproachable magnificence. New costumes.
Mr. GEORGE JORDON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT,
Mr. MADDOCKS,
Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENER, and
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,
Will sustain the principal characters.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Under the entire direction of MR. WALLACK.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the present popular pieces.
Mr. Brongham's celebrated extravaganza will be given as
THE SECOND PIECE.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Oct. 28, and FRIDAY, 29th,
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
To conclude with
DYING FOR LOVE.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brongham, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Sloan.
Saturday—Will be produced a new and original five-act comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by D. WADSWORTH WAINWRIGHT, entitled
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
An original song composed for the comedy by G. F. BRISTOW, Esq.
Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. John Sloan, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Levere, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Tree, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Bernard, Mr. C. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Carman, &c.
The comedy will be produced with
New and Superb Scenery and Appointments.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrny
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Coulduck
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....her daughters.....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina.....her daughters.....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham.....Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant.....Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham.....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville.....Miss Flynn
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of the present Popular Pieces.
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
DYING FOR LOVE,
AND
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
WEDNESDAY, 27th.
THURSDAY, 28th.
FRIDAY, 29th.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,
The performance will commence with the drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Cyrus Manly.....Mr. J. B. Howe
Mary Norton.....Miss Denvil
After which, the pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON.
To conclude with
TOM CRINGLE.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Oct. 28,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama, entitled the
HARVEST QUEEN.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE O'CONNORS; OR, THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.
Pat Rooney...Mr. Boniface | Mag. O'Connor...Mrs. Jones
To conclude with the
PRIZE FIGHTERS.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1858,
Will commence with the five-act play of
THE DUKE'S WAGER.
Gabrielle De Belle Isle.....Miss Julia Dean Hayne
Chevalier D'Anhigney.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the drama of
SATAN IN PARIS.

**GRAND EXHIBITION**
OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS,
AT THE
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of female beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." These paintings are the production of the greatest classic painters of the ancient school, when the chaste and beautiful form of lovely woman, void of drapery, was the theme of rivalry and competition. The life-like effects a complete deception, and their haste form disarms an evil thought. The finest living models the world ever produced must have been the exclusive study of the artists, to enable them to produce such incomparable, unparalleled and exquisite beauty. Faultless in color, drawing and effect. Artists and connoisseurs should not fail to see so rare a collection.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
**SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,**
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
Will be held at the
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Oct. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.
MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S BAND.
Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the door.

**CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"**
and
**BARKER'S "IL CORSO."**
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

**CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,**
No. 444 Broadway, open for the season.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Performance commence at 7½.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EVENING READINGS OF CHARLES DICKENS' CHRISTMAS BOOKS, AT CLINTON HALL.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will read the "Cricket on the Hearth," on SATURDAY EVENING, 30th inst. Admission 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting five persons, 75 cents.


# AMUSEMENTS.


THE FIRST GRAND
NATIONAL HORSE FAIR
OF
THE UNION ASSOCIATION
FOR
IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES,
AT
THE ECLIPSE COURSE,
(LATE CENTREVILLE,)
LONG ISLAND,
LAST DAY
OF
THE FAIR,
THREE GREAT TRIALS OF SPEED.
CAVALCADE OF ALL THE EXHIBITION HORSES.
SINGLE DASH OF THE TROTTING STALLIONS.
AWARD OF THE PREMIUMS.
PROGRAMME OF THE DAY.
AT TEN O'CLOCK.—The Grand Cavalcade of all the Exhibition Horses will be formed under the direction of the Grand Marshal.....JOHN B. RICH, Esq.
This will be followed by the completion of the deferred Trial Trot, (No. 58.) mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for horses that never trotted in 2:45—commenced but not completed yesterday.
There will then be a final examination of stock, and an exhibition of large teams, including the great "Eight-in-Hand."
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 57.)—Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $250.
M. Goodwin enters b. g. *George.*
J. D. McMann enters g. h. *Gray Eddy.*
W. Nodine enters i. g. *George Washington.*
D. Piper enters br. g. *Brown Dick.*
AT HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK—A TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 61.)—For Stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs. Two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.
Mr. Tallman enters s. *Jupiter.*
Walter Smith enters b. h. *Columbus.*
R. James enters b. b. s. *Toronto Chief.*
L. S. Sammis enters ch. h. *Plowboy.*
Wm. Wheeler enters g. s. *Grayhound.*
AT 3 O'CLOCK—A trial of speed (No. 63) for double teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person entering them. Two mile heats, to wagon, for the Gold Cup of $500.
H. F. Jones enters g. h. *Charlie Fuller*, b. h. *Bob Fillingham.*
T. G. Aycrigg enters b. h. ——, h. h. *Jim.*
A. Howes enters h. h. *Bill*, h. m. *Lady Ward.*
J. Tuesdale enters g. h. *Boston*, g. m. *Belle of Orleans.*
B. F. Whitlock enters *Hawk* and *Buzzard*, dc. pr. black Mares.
THE SALE OF STOCK
Will take place TO-MORROW (Friday.) Catalogues can be obtained on the grounds.
LOVELL PURDY, President.
GEO. B. BOYLE, Secretary.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT the Eclipse (late Centreville) Course, MONDAY and the three following days. Special trains on the Long Island Railroad will leave the depôt in Brooklyn at 9 and 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the Course, returning at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way. Passengers by the ordinary way trains, running every hour, 15 cents each way.

**NIXON & KEMP'S**
GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS,
THIS EVENING, and during the week,
Will be presented in the arena, a succession of
SUPERB FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
By the greatest Riders In the World!
With a beautiful display of Classic Exercises. &c.
AFTERNOON performances on Wednesday and Saturday.
Admission.....Chairs, 50c.; Children, 25c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE BEARDED BABY, only FOUR YEARS OLD, and yet luxuriates in an ample Beard and Whiskers. THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD, or THEATRE OF ARTS, together with the famous DR. VALENTINE'S comicalities, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MISS VIRGINIA VAUGHAN HAS THE honor to announce that she will read Longfellow's new Poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," THIS EVENING, at Dodworth's Hall. The reading will begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the principal book and music stores, and at the door.

THE JEWS' HOSPITABLE BANQUET AND ball will take place THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 6 o'clock, at Niblo's Garden. P. S.—Drivers of hackney coaches will set their company down horses heading up Broadway, and receive on the reverse, by order of Hackney Coach Inspector. ABRAM V. DAVIS.


# DANCING.


**E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADemy, No. 645 Broadway, one door above Bleecker-st., is open every day and evening for lessons and general practice. Her method of teaching makes good dancers in a short time, and recommends itself to old and young. Grand soirees Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 8 till 11 o'clock.

MR. CHARRUAND'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st.—Is now open for the season. Pupils can commence at any time on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ P. M. for ladies, Misses and masters. TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8, evening, for gentlemen. To commence 2d November.


# MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.


**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES,
SOEBBELER & SCH

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person getting up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Pope of Rome.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Dying for Love—Neptune's Defeat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Duke's Wager—Satan in Paris.

BOOTH'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The O'Connors—The Two Queens—Paris Fighters.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Rose Michel—The Chinese.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Tycoon's Theatre—The Infant Esau.

CHRISTY BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The German Mail by the steamship *Saxonia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 11 o'clock of that day.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada | 3½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail via Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3 P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P.M. |

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A most horrible tragedy, even for this age of tragedies and excitements, took place late on Tuesday night, at No. 217 West Thirtieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avennes, in the family of Mr. Francis Goelet, a respectable merchant of this City. The eldest son of Mr. Goelet, a wild youth, not quite twenty years of age, had, through his gambling proclivities, become involved in pecuniary difficulties, and was accused by his father of appropriating some of the family money which was not strictly his own. On Tuesday night, shortly after 10 o'clock, the young man went home, and after a brief altercation with his father, proceeded up stairs, partially changed his apparel, took a hatchet, and with it attacked each of his parents, his brothers, and the two servant girls of the house, his sisters only escaping. The wound inflicted on his father, is of such a nature that recovery is impossible, a portion of the skull, on the temple, three inches in length and two inches and a half in width, being cut away by the blow. The skulls of his mother, two younger brothers, and the servant girls, are also fractured, and portions of the bone either driven in upon the brain or cleanly cut away. After committing these atrocious deeds, the wretched man returned to his room and shot himself, blowing his skull to pieces, and scattering his brains about the floor. An inquest on the body of the suicide was held yesterday, on the premises where these deeds were committed, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, the street being thronged during the entire day.

Our City of Mexico correspondence to the 19th of September has reached us. On the 14th the Government made the discovery of a pretended plot to assassinate the President, his Ministers, and many citizens, and to give the city up to sack and plunder. The foreigners were openly accused of having concocted this scheme, and the Government was taking every means to exasperate the people against them. The position of the foreigners in the city seems to be very precarious. Mr. Forsyth still remained there, and was threatened with an attack on his house, the object being the arrest of the refugees harbored there. His continuance in the city for so long a time gave great dissatisfaction to the Americans, as, from his enmity to the Mexican Government, it tended to bring them into trouble.

The California Overland Mail which arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday night, brought letters to Oct. 1, but no papers from San Francisco. In a Los Angeles paper, however, is contained an account of a battle in Oregon on the 1st of September, between three hundred troops under Col. Wright, and five hundred Indians, in which the latter were completely routed, without loss to the troops. The Oregon State Legislature had adjourned *sine die*—thus giving up the State organization until such time as Congress may see fit to admit Oregon regularly into the Union. There is no California news.

The United States Agricultural Society commenced its Sixth National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., on Monday last. Compared with the previous exhibitions of this Society, the opening was not very successful, though it was believed that on the succeeding days there would be an increase in the numbers, both of exhibitors and visitors. The condition upon which the Fair was held at Richmond, this year, was that the city should guarantee $12,000 to the Society,—to be demanded, however, only in case the receipts do not come up to the amount paid out for premiums. The whole affair seems to be viewed with distrust, simply because it has been gotten up under Yankee auspices.

The trial of Dr. Cobell for manslaughter was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Dr. Alexander B. Mott and other physicians were examined for the defence, and their testimony being favorable to the accused, the Jury acquitted him.

The Rev. Henry Bleby made some interesting statements in the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church last evening with reference to the results of Emancipation in the West Indies, where he has been laboring for 27 years as a missionary.

The National Horse Fair of the Union Association on the Eclipse Course, L. I., continued yesterday. There were several interesting trials of speed. To-day the Fair closes.

The General Markets yesterday were heavy and lower for Cotton. Flour was freely offered and purchased at, in some instances, easier prices. Wheat, Corn and Rye were brisker and firmer. Less activity was discernable in Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Hides and Freights. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 702.

At the Cattle Market, yesterday, there was a better feeling and more activity than for some time past. The total City receipts for the week, (4,293,) though 1,150 above the average of last year, were 780 less than last week, and as much below the average for nearly two months past. Owing to previous large sales both there and elsewhere, the show of cattle at Forty-fourth-street was small, as compared with the usual Wednesday morning stock, and this operated as a stimulus to those having purchases to make. The sellers, accustomed to low rates so long, gladly availed themselves of a slight advance, and the yards were well cleared before 4 o'clock P. M., with some buyers unsupplied.

The Tragedy in Thirtieth-street.—The horrible occurrences in Thirtieth-street on the night of Tuesday, the sickening details of which we publish this morning, are without a parallel in atrocity. The examination of witnesses before the Coroner's inquest yesterday, though every fact in connection with the terrible affair essential to a perfect explanation of the manner in which the butchery was committed, was made known, failed to elicit any adequate motive on the part of the fiend who perpetrated the foul deed. He seems to have acted with too much deliberation and coolness, and was too well prepared with proper tools for the accomplishment of his hellish purpose, for the supposition that he committed the murder in a paroxysm of rage. According to the testimony of his step-mother he exhibited no signs of aberration at tea time, and the keeper of the saloon in Eighth-avenue, where he took some oysters between 9 and 10 o'clock, says that he drank nothing there, and that he appeared to be perfectly sober. He is not shown to be intemperate in his habits, and there was no evidence offered of any irregularities; but he must have long nursed a malignant purpose in his heart, and provided himself with the means of accom-

plishing it, and designs. It is fearful to think of a youth of his years so utterly devoid of all moral sensibility as to deliberately conceive the idea of murdering his parents, and who could aim a murderous blow at his infant brother while he was kissing the face of his prostrate father. It is a fearful mystery, sickening in its details and startling from the depths of possible depravity which it discloses. We have no wish to dwell upon it, and trust we shall never have occasion to record anything like it hereafter. The only satisfactory feature of the case is that the wretch executed upon himself the justice he might otherwise have evaded.

### Governor Seward's Speech.

We publish in full Gov. Seward's speech recently delivered at Rochester. Though professedly discussing the pending State election, it is devoted exclusively to federal politics, and to the single topic of Slavery. It is evident, therefore, that the only importance of the coming election, in his view, grows out of its bearing upon national politics, and the contest between the Democratic and Republican parties for control of the Federal Government. In this opinion, Gov. Seward only shares the general conviction. The result of the contest, so far as the State officers to be elected are concerned, cannot affect the substantial interests of the State in any very marked degree. But it will have a very important bearing upon the Presidential contest of 1860, and still more upon the nominations that may be made for that great campaign. It is not surprising, therefore, that Gov. Seward should address himself, with special emphasis, to the national issues which the election of next week will involve—and his remarks will attract the general and earnest attention which they deserve.

Gov. Seward insists, as he has often done before, that all the States of this Union must become *Free* States, and that this result must and will be brought about by the ascendancy of the Republican Party. It is this position, repeatedly stated and steadily maintained by our distinguished Senator, which has done more to alarm the Slave States, and to puzzle and perplex the Free States, than anything else in his public career. No party except the Abolitionist has ever asserted the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery wherever it exists under the guaranty of State laws. The Republican Party, by its acts, and through its most authoritative public documents, has always disavowed the purpose attributed to it by its enemies, of meddling in any way with Slavery in any Slaveholding State of the Union. Nine-tenths of the people of the whole Union, without regard to sectional or party distinctions, recognize not only the necessity, but the justice and the duty, of leaving to every State the absolute and perfect right of maintaining or abolishing Slavery, as it may see fit. Gov. Seward himself has repeatedly expressed his concurrence in this position, and in his Rochester speech he says explicitly, for the very purpose of preventing misconception, that he does not expect Slavery to be abolished in the Slaveholding States, "otherwise than through the action of the States themselves, coöperating with the Federal Government, and *all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*" It certainly is not easy to reconcile this disclaimer with Gov. Seward's proposition—or, rather, to perceive any practical and effective meaning in his declaration that the Republican Party is to abolish Slavery, under the limitations and restrictions which he thus imposes upon its action. It is possible that he means nothing more than that the natural effect of Republican ascendancy in the Federal Government—the influence of its patronage and the tendency of its exercise of power—will be to build up an Anti-Slavery policy in the Slaveholding States, and to encourage movements looking to its abolition. It is easy to see that this would be its natural effect;—and if Gov. Seward means nothing more than this, few would doubt the justice of his remark. At the same time we cannot help thinking that he would allay a good deal of very natural alarm in one quarter, and solve a good many disturbing and perplexing doubts in others, by being somewhat more explicit upon a point of such vital interest and importance. Without explanation he stands before the country as advocating the direct and effective interference of the Federal Government for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States—and it is this, more than anything else, which has made his name an object of so much terror to the South.

Gov. Seward reviews with great force and cogency the history of this country for the purpose of showing that the Democratic Party has been the positive and uncompromising advocate of the Slaveholding interest for the past twenty years. Its whole course in regard to all the great interests of the country has been dictated by its subserviency to this single class. It has used all the departments of the Government, and all the powers of each department, to sustain Slavery in its constantly advancing claims. Upon this point the record is incontestable, and no man arrays the facts of history with more conclusive force and cogency in support of his positions than Governor Seward. Reasoning for the future from the past he predicts that the Democratic Party will continue in the same career,—and that nothing but its dethronement can prevent it from reopening the Slave-trade and planting Slavery in every Free State of the Union. Mr. Seward very naturally foresees that he will be charged with extravagance in the imputation of such designs and purposes to the Democratic Party, and concedes that there may be no consciousness of any such intention on the part of the candidates and leaders of the Democratic Party. But that party, he says, is inextricably committed, by its very Constitution, to the interests of the Slaveholders,—that if it falters for a moment in its obedience to their behests, it will inevitably lose the support of the Southern States, while in the Northern States it has only the semblance of an organization without the slightest hope of ever regaining power. Its very existence, therefore, depends upon its continued, uniform, unswerving devotion to the interests and behests of the Slaveholders of the Southern States. It must do their bidding or die. And while it continues in possession of power, there can be no limit or check upon the aggressions and extension of Slavery. Its expulsion is absolutely essential, therefore, to the preservation of the freedom and the protection of the rights of the Free States.

It is this conviction, so strongly stated and so ably sustained by Gov. Seward, which lies at the basis of the Republican organization. It is the aim of that party to ward off these menacing dangers, and to check the aggressions of Slavery by expelling from power the party which has encouraged and sustained them. Gov. Seward predicts with confidence that this result will be attained,—that the Republican Party will carry the country and take the administration of the Federal Government into its own hands. We agree with him in the

the conviction for its necessity shall remain fixed in the public mind. If the Democratic Party continues in the Pro-Slavery career which Mr. Seward has sketched with so much fidelity and skill, its overthrow is inevitable. The People of the United States are not in favor of Slavery, nor will they permanently assent to its extension, to the restoration of the Slave-trade, or to the subjugation of the whole country to the Slaveholding interest. And if the Democratic Party persists in the policy which has controlled its councils and governed its action in the past,—if it still commits its guidance to the Pro-Slavery ultraists who have hitherto used it for the promotion of their own designs, its defeat and ignominious overthrow is inevitable. And nobody knows this better than the more sagacious of its own leaders.

But in the sanguine positiveness of his predictions Gov. Seward neglects a principle which he himself lays down, and which has a very important bearing upon the future of both the two great political parties. In answering the objection raised in some quarters against the Republican Party, that it is not sufficiently open and bold in its hostility to Slavery, Gov. Seward reminds his hearers that "The character and fidelity of any party are determined necessarily, *not by its pledges, programmes and platforms, but by the public exigencies, and the temper of the people when they call it into activity.*" This is eminently true, and it gives the key and prescribes the rule of all political parties. It is quite as true of the Democratic as of the Republican Party. No party can long pursue a policy which the people do not approve; and every party must sooner or later conform its action to the "public exigencies and the temper of the people," or it must cease to exist. A readiness to do this,—sagacity in detecting the tendencies of the public mind and promptness in following them, has been the secret of the long-continued ascendancy of the Democratic Party: and an obstinate determination to force the people into their own way of thinking and of acting, was the cause of the death of the Federalist party, the Whig party, and other parties which have flourished for a time and then died out. If the Democratic party has now the wisdom to change its course with the wind and the current,—if it abandons the determination to sail obstinately in the teeth of the popular gale and conforms its course to the tone and temper of the public mind, it may avoid the perils which threaten it with shipwreck. The whirlwind of 1856 certainly gave it a useful lesson in the science of political navigation.

Gov. Seward evidently foresees the possibility of such a result, though he denies the probability of the change which alone can bring it about. "No Democratic statesman," he says, "or legislator, from Van Buren to Walker, who either timidly or cautiously, like them, or boldly and defiantly, like Douglas, ever refused to execute a behest of the Slaveholders, and was not, therefore, and for no other cause, immediately denounced, and *deposed from his trust and repudiated by the Democratic party for that contumacy.*" We cannot help thinking that it is a little too early to venture upon so strong a statement. The point at issue is not yet decided. The whole case is still before the Court. So far as the action of the President goes, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Walker have undoubtedly been "denounced and deposed":—but it is not yet clear that the President is the Democratic Party, or that his action will be accepted as final and conclusive in the premises. Mr. Douglas has appealed to the people against the President,—and to make the verdict still more decisive, he makes the appeal to the Democratic Party alone. That party has to decide whether it will follow the lead of Mr. Buchanan or that of Mr. Douglas—whether it will make the Lecompton principle the corner-stone of its faith and surrender all control of its action to the Keitts and Yanceys of the South, or enter upon the broader, juster and more national path which the "bold and defiant" course of Senator Douglas has pointed out. Indications certainly are not wanting that Mr. Douglas will prevail. Nine-tenths of the Democracy of the North are unquestionably with him, and the fact that Messrs. Orr, Stephens, Breckinridge and other prominent and sagacious Southern Democrats have espoused his cause, indicates *their* perception of the tendencies of the time, and *their* unwillingness to contend against the manifest destiny of the Democratic Party.

If the Democratic Party, therefore, follows the lead of Douglas, we think it has a very fair chance of carrying enough of the Northern States to compensate for the extreme Southern States which it would undoubtedly lose. Of course, whether it will do so or not remains in doubt. If not, then Gov. Seward's prediction will very probably come to pass; but the defect in his argument consists in his failing to appreciate the importance of the opposite contingency.

### Trial by Jury—Should a Majority Convict?

The principle has been settled in Cancemi's case that in a criminal trial no lawful conviction can take place by a jury consisting of less than twelve persons. This particular number has come down to us with the sanction of the common law, as has also the rule that unanimity among the jurors is essential to a verdict. In regard to the number there can be no objection. It is large enough for the purposes of deliberation and not too large for convenience. The departure In Cancemi's trial was casual, and, so far as we know, unprecedented. Even in that case it was assumed that the record, by a fiction of law, must show the regular number, though in point of fact there were but eleven.

In respect to the doctrine of unanimity, there begins to be a difference of opinion among legal men. The ends of justice are frequently defeated by the obstinacy, and still oftener by the corruption of a single juror. So common has this become, that a remedy seems necessary. Accordingly, we find that in England Lord Chief-Justice Campbell has given notice of a bill, to be introduced at the next session of Parliament, making a verdict lawful when delivered by a majority of the jury. It is not stated whether that majority shall be required to consist of a greater number than seven. Should Lord Campbell's bill pass, and be found to work well in practice, we may look for the speedy and general adoption of its principles in the United States.

A trial just concluded at Rochester furnishes a remarkable illustration of the abuse to which our present Jury system is liable. One Manley Locke, a young man of dissolute habits and ungovernable temper, stabbed a constable who was arresting him under a warrant issued by a magistrate. The officer died on the spot, and Locke fled with the bloody knife in his hand, but was overtaken and committed for trial. After lying in jail some months he was arraigned before the Monroe County Oyer and Terminer. It being a desperate case, the plea

to, and able counsel under the lead of H[illegible] under the circumstances could not be [illegible] prompt conviction was confidently looked as the result. But there was one man on the Jury who declared himself against such a verdict. The other eleven could make no impression upon the single recusant. At length a compromise—the most absurd which it is possible to imagine—was agreed upon. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. They might as well have brought in a verdict for horse-stealing. Of course no judgment could be enforced upon a verdict so manifestly contrary not only to evidence, but also to the explicit charge of the Court. Accordingly the Judge who tried the case granted a stay of proceedings, preparatory to carrying the record to the Supreme Court upon *certiorari*. A new trial will be granted, and a new Jury impanneled, possibly to imitate the folly of their predecessors.

The majority system would put an end to occurrences of this kind, and there is no reason to apprehend that it would in any way prejudice the administration of justice. We shall look with interest to the experiment likely to be made in England.

### Our City Jewels—The Batch of Indicted Officials.

The fact that in the first attempt yet made to punish the frauds on the City Treasury the Grand Jury has been compelled to indict almost every official who at the time the offences were committed had anything whatever to do with the execution of the municipal works, speaks volumes for the depth and extent of the corruption. It is not often that public robbers hunt in great parties. The work of plunder is generally done by one at a time, and he is generally a spendthrift or gambler, whose necessities get the better of his honesty. False entries are mostly made, or checks forged, or false returns given in, by a single thief, who scarce dares breathe to himself an allusion to his villainy. Peculators generally pay respect enough to morality to let nobody else into their secrets; but our depredators have been afflicted by no such delicacy. They appear, the moment they get into office, to enter into a combination against the City, and help one another with as much *sang froid* as if they had formed a partnership for commercial purposes. In looking over the records of their career, so open, systematic, and combined are all their operations, that one might fairly conclude, if one did not know to the contrary, that robbing the Treasury formed part of their official duties.

In the frauds now before us, we find that there is no "prime mover" as ring-leader,—no preëminent delinquent on whose head the major part of the guilt can be heaped. The Grand Jury appears to have been obliged to ask for a list of all the persons who in certain years had any connection, however remote, with the Street Commissioner's Office, and find an average of four bills against each man for various degrees of cheating and swindling. Whether or not, they might have done so at all events, without much danger of injuring the innocent. The proceeding might have been irregular, but they would have done substantial justice. We find a singular proof of the regularity with which knave succeeds knave in the fattest offices, in the fact that James Furey, who was Street Commissioner before Mr. Taylor, has had two indictments found against him; that there exists ample grounds for indicting Taylor, if he were living, and that Chas. Devlin, Fernando Wood's appointee, and Taylor's successor, has had five indictments found against him. This, it must be confessed, is pretty well for the heads of the department. Descending in the scale of official dignity, we find that Turner, who was Deputy Commissioner under Taylor and Devlin, has had four bills found against him. Further down the Grand Jury has not gone, we suppose upon the principle contained in the legal maxim, *de minimis non curat lex*; but we doubt not the clerks, and all other subordinates down to the old woman who swept the rooms and lighted the fires, had their pickings as well. The entries in the books could hardly have been altered, and leaves extracted, as has been the case, without their connivance. Stepping out of the office, we find that two Surveyors did the out-door work of the concern admirably. Two of them, P. H. Dryer and F. P. Vidal, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, were members of the conspiracy to defraud. The department assigned to these gentlemen, we may mention, was the distribution amongst the contractors of false certificates as to the amount of work done, and the manner of doing it. We presume they duly certified this well in the Bowery, in which a man was killed the other day from falling through the rotten boards which covered it, to have been well and solidly filled with earth. Only two contractors have been laid hold of—John McClane and John Fitzpatrick—though, of course, they are only the clumsiest and least skillful members of the fraternity. The more expert practitioners revel in fraud and leave no trace behind. Among this batch stands the name of J. B. Smith, better known last Summer as "Cheming Smith." This young gentleman attended to that unfortunate branch of the business which had to be transacted in the Comptroller's office, and we believe he did his duty very fairly, and was tolerably successful, living at the rate of ten thousand a year upon twelve hundred. The Grand Jury have evinced their sense of his merits by twice indicting him for conspiring to defraud and obtain goods under false pretences. In one of his achievements he appears to have shared the profits more especially with Mr. Charles Devlin and Mr. John Fitzpatrick. At the tail of the procession comes Enoch Dean, President of the Bowery Bank, where the contractors' funds are kept. What part this gentleman played in the concern, we are not aware. We presume, however, that the President of a Bank would not accept a subordinate position, and the Grand Jury have conveyed to him the acknowledgments of the county in a joint indictment for conspiracy to defraud.

We looked with some anxiety through the list for the name of our old friend Terence Farley, Esq., to find, however, that he has not, on this occasion, been selected for the higher honors of his profession. He occupies simply the humble position of bail to his more enterprising brethren. We have not heard, by-the-by, of his returning that money which he drew for work he never performed, and which the Street Commissioner was anxious to have him refund a short time ago. We hope he will attend to it as soon as he has helped his friends out of their trouble.

Deplorable as the situation of the City has been, no doubt, while its funds were in the hands of gentlemen of such capabilities as the list we have been enumerating, we think we may congratulate it upon the improvement which the past year has brought about.

[illegible] the last shred of respect [illegible] stood a good chance of reëlection. His satellites were rubbing their hands with glee over the prospect of his success, and were preparing for a year of plunder under his auspices that would probably have thrown all that has yet been done into the shade. To have ousted that hungry pack from the City Hall, and put an honest man in the Street Commissionership, and another in the Mayoralty, is a great gain; and to have taken even one step towards bringing the swindlers to justice, is a still greater. Of their conviction we entertain little hope, at present; but if the citizens will only go to the polls as manfully this year and next as they did last, we dare say we shall ere long see the day when "a true bill" found against them will send those who plunder the treasury to jail.

An Important Change in the Navy.—Ever since we had a Navy the midshipman has been regarded as an indispensable institution on board our ships-of-war, and our old Commodores would as soon have thought of going to to sea without a binnacle, or a bobstay, as without the usual number of "young gentlemen." The middy has been regarded as necessary to the creation of the higher grade of officer, as the egg is to the fowl. He has become a naval necessity as well as a political institution, and members of Congress have looked upon the gift of a midshipman's warrant as much a part of their perquisites as the hooks they vote themselves every Congress. There have been some bold innovators who have had the courage to declare that the midshipman was a useless and aristocratic appendage to the service which we had borrowed from England, and that such an anomaly as "young gentlemen" on shipboard should be abolished. The late Fenimore Cooper and Commodore Stewart were among those who entertained such radical notions, and avowed themselves in favor of making promotions directly from the ranks, and doing without the midshipman altogether. No attempt to produce such a reform in the service has ever been made, but a practical demonstration has been offered of the possibility of dispensing altogether with the services of "young gentlemen" in our ships-of-war. The *Sabine*, which has just gone to sea as the flagship of the Brazilian station, though the largest sailing frigate in our Navy, and the largest, for that matter, in any navy, has not a single midshipman on board. It is the first time, we believe, that one of our national vessels has ventured to sea without a complement of these germs of future commanders and commodores, and if she should arrive at her destined port safely, perhaps our Secretary of the Navy may venture to send other ships to sea without these budding officers. In time the whole order may possibly be abolished, and the same rule obtain in the Navy that works so well in the merchant service, of promotion from the ranks. If that time should ever arrive, a very different class of men would enter the service from what are found there now, and it would not again be necessary to appoint a Retiring Board to weed out the incompetent drones who had fastened themselves upon the Navy. It is understood that the reason of the *Sabine* being sent to sea without any midshipmen was, that there were none on hand whose services could be made available.

The Third District—The Case of Mr. Sickles.—The contest in the Third Congressional District waxes warm. There seems to be a great multiplicity of candidates, without a corresponding variety of issues. Both political parties seem to have "split" upon some of the many hidden rocks which impede political navigation during the present low tide of principle. Mr. A. J. Williamson is presented—by a regular Convention we believe—as the Anti-Lecompton candidate, and defines his position upon the various points of political interest in a forcible letter which we print elsewhere. But the Republicans do not seem satisfied with a man who is merely an Anti-Lecomptonite, so they have nominated Mr. Andrew Bleakley as their special favorite. But it is easy to see that the chief interest of the contest turns upon the reëlection of Mr. Sickles. The opposition to him in his own party dates back two years, and at the outset seemed to turn upon the allegation, made by Gen. Walbridge, his competitor, that when he was first nominated Sickles entered into a written contract to give *him* the nomination next time in that District, or to secure one for him in some other. Walbridge ought to have gone to a court of law and compelled Sickles to fulfill his engagement, or else have sued him for breach of promise. But instead of taking this legal and orderly mode of redress, he has taken the stump against him, and thrown himself upon God and the country for a redress of grievances. The General enters zealously upon the canvass, and makes speeches which are admirable in their way—his only defect being that he says nothing. We believe he is for Lecompton or against it, and that he prefers Buchanan or Douglas on the general issue; but we find it quite impossible to ascertain his views with any greater precision.

Ex-Mayor Wood, however, in a speech on Tuesday night, made it very evident why Sickles is opposed with so much bitterness. It seems that he opposed Mayor Wood's reëlection, and that the indignant Mayor then resolved upon his political extermination. He urged this on Tuesday night as the leading reason why Sickles should be defeated, and attempted to back it up by citing sundry other occasions on which he had not yielded an unhesitating obedience to the dictation of his party. If the Ex-Mayor had made out a clear case against him, we should have been strongly induced to pronounce in his favor, for we have a high regard for men who have independence enough to judge for themselves against the despotic tyranny of political parties. We are compelled to say, however, that on the general indictment the Ex-Mayor broke down, though there is no doubt whatever of the fact that Mr. Sickles opposed Mayor Wood's reëlection, and did more than any other single man in the City to achieve his defeat. We cannot help thinking that he deserves for this *some* mark of the public gratitude.

Pennsylvania and the Foreign Missions.—Of our foreign missions the Keystone State has received the lion's share. There are twenty-six in all, and Pennsylvania has six. She has Mr. Dallas in England, Mr. Chandler in Naples, Mr. Reed in China, Mr. Buckalew in Ecuador, Mr. Clay at Lima, and Mr. J. Glancy Jones about to go to Austria. When it is considered that, in addition to the above, she has furnished the President and a member of the Cabinet, it must be allowed that her lot is a

[illegible] a small part of your space to say what [illegible] vise Young America (or young men) as to [illegible] to that part of the world. Could not some [illegible] follow start out there some place, and try [illegible] tion of a fortune? What say you, sir, [illegible] get information?

The advice we have to offer depends upon our correspondent's complexion. If he is a white, unquestionably the better thing for him is to expend his enterprise upon the New World rather than upon the Old, which [illegible] has facilities, opportunities, and [illegible] tion, which render every conceivable [illegible] ment and degree of prosperity possible. In Africa, the whiteness of his skin would rather retard, than aid his progress. And it is superfluous to say, that America, with its free institutions, civilization, equal laws [illegible] and equal chances for all men, is a [illegible] theatre for individual ambition than any other country upon the map.

But if our applicant be an African, we presume he is, we venture to hint, that he should attempt [illegible] himself from dependence upon [illegible] counsel, material aid, law, or [illegible] great want of the negro character is strength to stand and move erect. [illegible] Monboddo placed the African physically [illegible] degree above the Pongo. In a moral point of view he certainly assimilates with the monkey-tribe in his inability to sustain himself upright. In the present case, however, a lack of acquaintance with sources of inquiry [illegible] the trouble, and if so, we beg to point the inquirer to a pamphlet just issued by Mr. [illegible] min Coates, of Philadelphia, setting forth a sensible scheme of African emigration; to the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson's work on Western Africa; to the Rev. T. J. Bowen's volume and lectures on the same subject; to the reports of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association; and to the letters of Messrs. McLaren, Clegg, and others. From these authorities he will learn the pacific and industrious habits of the African dwellers about the mouth of the Niger; the advances already there achieved in civilization; the inexhaustible room for population; the cordial welcome afforded by the natives to all immigrants; the encouragements to culture and other culture; the benignity and wholesomeness of the climate; the merely nominal cost of living. Having mastered such details, he will be in a position to answer for himself whether in Yoruba there is a place to lay the foundation of his fortune. We think there is.

Nicaraguan Emigrants.—The Government of Nicaragua has taken active measures to meet the renewed invasion of filibusters by which they are threatened by Walker. Her Minister, M. Yrissari, has published a notification to all who intend to emigrate thither that *passports* will be required duly signed and countersigned by the representatives of Nicaragua here,—and that without such documents they will not be allowed to land. The efficacy of this precaution depends, of course, upon the ability of the Government to enforce compliance with it. Upon the river San Juan it will doubtless have the aid of Costa Rica,—and at all points it will undoubtedly offer sufficient resistance to any attempt at evading the regulations to make the character of the [illegible] apparent to the world.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Performances opened the "Daughter of the Regiment" was produced last evening with an entirely new cast. Mlle. Piccolomini was the *Marie*, Herr Formes the *Sulpizio*, Signor Tamaro the *Tonio*. The "house" attracted by this fine bill presented an extremely animated appearance, and was, in a pecuniary point of view, quite equal to the opening night of the season. It is pleasant to record these things, for it does not always happen that deserving effort meets with its just reward.

The actual fact about Piccolomini is that she is a most fascinating young actress. Beyond this judicious acknowledgment criticism cannot well go. The cultivated ear rejects the tradition that she is a great singer—a tradition, by the way, which Mr. Ullman never indorsed. Her voice is delicious, but scanty; her method good, but incomplete; her intonation more often faulty than exact. In spite of these limitations she is remarkable. There is a graceful vivacity in her performance which is irresistible. Her youth, her diminutive stature, her pleasing features, her [illegible] fish airs, her pleasant impudences,—these are the [illegible] tricks she directs against the audience [illegible] so potent that even critical [illegible] when thinking of anything else. We [illegible] perfectly how the sternest pens have been mollified by such witchery, and can appreciate, too, the [illegible] geniality of European audiences. If Mlle. Piccolomini were to grow in public favor and attract larger audiences than those that have witnessed her performances up to the present moment, we should not be in the slightest degree surprised. Playful episodes of so charming a character are not [illegible] the lyric stage. Every now and then we may [illegible] in them without compromising our good taste or impairing our sound judgment. In the "Daughter of the Regiment" we failed to detect any new indications of greatness. Vocally considered, the effort was an average one, and no more. The *mot caux* have become thoroughly stated, and this perhaps accounts for the coldness with which they were received. Certainly they derived no new lustre from Mlle. Piccolomini. In every dramatic respect the case was entirely different. It is difficult to imagine a more delightful *Marie* than the bright little creature who is presented to the audience. Her every motion is filled with dazzling animation, and from the tips of her boots to the tassel on her cap, she is a most intoxicating *vivandière*. This [illegible] gift is an immense compensation. In its way it is [illegible]

Herr Formes, as *Sulpizio*, was capital, filling up the scene with tact, humor and brusqueness. There is little else to be done with the part. Every one was glad to see the great basso once more in his proper home.

Signor Tamaro—the *Tonio*—appeared necessarily to disadvantage, the *rôle* being unimportant to itself. He has a pleasing tenor voice, of good quality, but of no strength—at least in the performance of last night the strength was not noticeable. He sang well, and certainly gave promise of future excellence in operas of the Bellini school.

The general performance was admirable. We have never heard the male chorus of the Academy to such decided advantage. The orchestra, too, was all that could be desired. Signor Muzio is a conductor of the right stamp. He improves on acquaintance, and shows none of that speedy carelessness which is almost an epidemic with his kind. The opera will be repealed on Friday.

Concert.—Mlle. Emma Wellis announces a *matinée*, at Dodworth's Saloon, to-morrow, Friday, at 2 o'clock. Signor Bernard, Herr Mosenthal and Mr. Timm will assist. Mlle. Wellis will play some of her most admired pieces on the instrument which is her specialty—the Alexandre Organ.

Palace Gardens.—Things move by magic at this unique place of amusement. The "gardens" sprang into existence in a day. The "California Nursery" moved out, and the public moved in. The change was acceptable to the latter, and a prosperous season rewarded the management for its energy, good taste and liberality. We have scarcely lost the last strains of Mr. Baker's orchestra, when lo! we are summoned to a new transformation. A concert-room has, by some strange hocus-pocus, found its way into one corner of the garden, and a circus into another. Of the latter we wish to say a word or two. It is well managed, and attracts large and fashionable audiences—a better class of people than is usually found at such entertainments. The artists are great. There is Mr. Melville, the Australian rider, whose equal is not to be found; there are several strong men who do everything but break their necks, and there is a child called "Little Alice," who performs an act which out-distances all that has been attempted in the way of female equestrianism. Innumerable other riders, two clowns, a good band, and an extensive stud of horses, are the additional features of this entertainment. An up-town circus is a comparative novelty, and as this is well conducted, we have no

doubt it will succeed. Messrs NIXON & KEMP are the proprietors.

EVENINGS OF LONGFELLOW.—It will be seen by an advertisement which we publish elsewhere that Miss VIRGINIA VAUGHAN will this evening read LONGFELLOW's new poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," at Dodworth's Rooms. Miss VAUGHAN has a melodious voice, and a delivery which will not fail to charm an audience.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.*

## From Washington.

FILLIBUSTERISM TO BE PREVENTED BY THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCES—THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS—THE STEAMERS FOR PARAGUAY—THE PACIFIC WAGON-ROADS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

There is no doubt but that Admiral KELLETT has instructions from the British Government to prevent fillibustering expeditions into Central America. The indications are that the President will shortly issue a proclamation with a view to prevent the violation of the Neutrality Laws.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Gen. TWIGGS, confirming the heretofore-published accounts of a fight with the Indians in Texas, and will take immediate mensures for increasing the military force in that State.

Commander MICHAUD and the other officers of the steamer *Memphis* have been transferred to the steamer *Canada*, recently chartered for the Paraguay Expedition, the former not having been accepted by the Navy Department.

Rumors of changes in the Cabinet are revived, but they are altogether without foundation.

The California mails *via* Tehuantepec were to have left New-Orleans to-day. The Company expect to deliver them in San Francisco in sixteen days.

The General Superintendent of the Pacific wagon road says, the entire road from El Paso to Fort Yuma has been greatly improved and shortened during the past season; that the road through Nebraska is probably completed; and that the Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake road is finished from the South Pass to City Rocks.

## News by the Overland Mail.

SUCCESSFUL BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS IN OREGON—ADJOURNMENT OF THE OREGON STATE LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

The overland mail which arrived last night brought letters to Oct. 1, but no San Francisco papers. The Los Angeles *Vonegerd* of the 2d inst. is, however, at hand. It contains an account of a battle at Four Lakes, Oregon, on the 1st of September, between 300 troops, under Col. WRIGHT, and 500 Indians, in which the Indians were completely routed, with the loss of 17 killed and many wounded. The troops sustained no loss whatever.

The Oregon State Legislature met at Salem on the 13th of September, and adjourned *sine die*, thus giving up the State organization until the regular admission of Oregon into the Union, by Congress.

DELAZON SMITH and L. F. GROVER, who have been elected to represent the State in the United States Senate, were about leaving Portland for Washington.

Several attempts had been made to set fire to Portland.

There is no California news of interest in the Los Angeles paper.

## Death of Lieutenant George L. Wheeler.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Lieutenant GEORGE L. WHEELER, formerly of the Japan Expedition, and recently attached to the revenue cutter *Aiken*, died here yesterday. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

The deaths in this city, to-day, were three, two of which were from yellow fever.

## Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

The St. Paul, (Minnesota,) *Pioneer*, of the 23d inst., states that definite returns from every part of the State, excepting one District, indicate that the Legislature will stand thus: House—Democrats 39; Republicans, 40. Senate—Republicans 15; Democrats 21.

## Republican Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

There was a large and enthusiastic Republican gathering in Faneuil Hall this evening. SAMUEL HOOPER presided. Among the speakers were the Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, and Senator WILSON.

## American Congressional Nomination.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

The American General Committee have nominated JOHN D. LIVINGSTON, of Albany, for Congress, in place of JONAS SEBAR, withdrawn.

## Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 31.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education was in session from 5 o'clock to 10¾ last evening. The award of contract for mason-work, ($15,400,) and carpenter-work ($7,700) for a new school-house in Oliver-street, by the Fourth Ward School Officers, with a request for an appropriation of $800 more for painting, occasioned considerable debate. Three school officers protested against the awards, and the subject was referred to the Finance Committee. After another long debate, the Board resolved to pay the bill for printing of Messrs. PUDNEY & RUSSELL, (over $1,100,) who, it had been alleged, had charged a great deal more than they were entitled to—ayes, 16; nays, 7. The establishment of an Evening School for females in Ward School No. 34 was authorized. The Board appropriated $100,000 for teachers' and janitors' salaries, and a requisition on the Comptroller for $150,000 was authorized. The Board refused (29 to 1) to pay H. SEBERT & Co. $200 for a clock purchased from them three years ago, for which they charged $400. Much other less interesting business was transacted.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.—The Committee of the State Senate, which has in charge the investigation into the management of the Metropolitan Police Department, still holds its sessions daily, at Florence's Hotel, Broadway, corner of Walker-street. The subordinates of the police force are at present undergoing interrogation. Commissioner BOWEN, who refused to reply to the questions of the Committee, when he was before them last week, will be called before the Committee again in the course of a week or ten days. Senator SPINOLA, the Chairman of the Committee, says he will then be compelled to testify with regard to the financial affairs of the Department.

THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—At Hope Chapel last evening the annual gathering of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College took place. A business meeting was held there at 7½ P. M., and at 8 o'clock a large audience was assembled in the lecture-room to listen to the Oration and Poem. The Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK was the orator. "Education" was his theme. He eulogized the *Alma Mater*, whose offspring he was addressing—dwelt upon the influence of such institutions on the progress of the age, and expressed his views forcibly concerning the educational wants of the present. He was listened to with the most marked attention, and at times loudly applauded. Mr. JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M., was the Poet of the occasion. "NATHAN HALE and his connection with Columbia College" inspired his muse. The audience seemed well pleased with the effort. The Alumni dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel this evening.

THE SANITARY INVESTIGATION.—Yesterday Dr. MEREDITH REESE appeared before the Committee and read a statement as to the increased mortality of the City. He denounced the action of the Health Officer and that of the officials at Quarantine. He thought there was no necessity for the detention of passengers at Quarantine after their clothing had been taken from them that they have worn without change during their voyage. Doctors WATSON and KISSAM were also examined. Their opinions were substantially the same as those of previous witnesses. Professor HORACE GREEN agreed with them, and, as an illustration, stated that since, in the county town of Nottingham, in England, a medical police had been organized, the ratio of mortality had diminished no less than 75 per cent. Dr. ELISHA HARRIS generally confirmed the testimony of the other medical witnesses.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners met yesterday, and received a communication from the Health Officer, Dr. THOMPSON, and the Physician of the Marine Hospital, Dr. BISSELL, stating that unless suitable accommodations for the Quarantine force were immediately constructed at Quarantine, it would be physically impossible for them to remain and do their duty there this cold weather.

HARMONY IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—PHILIP HAMILTON, Esq., Anti-Lecompton Democratic nominee for Congress from the Fifth District, and CHARLES M. BRIGGS, Esq., who has lately withdrawn from the list of candidates in the same District, appeared together, last evening, at a Seventh Ward Republican Ratification meeting, both zealously laboring for the success of the Union ticket.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The difficulty between the Republicans and Americans in the Seventh Congressional District is at last amicably settled. Mr. DOW and Mr. BRIGGS having agreed to leave their interest in the hands of a Committee of five, Mr. DOW, in accordance with the decision of that Committee, withdrew his name and left Mr BRIGGS the sole Anti-Lecompton candidate in the District.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, sent a communication to the Republican Convention, declining the nomination, last evening. Resolutions complimentary to him and recommending the Republicans of the District to support the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK were adopted. The Old Line Whigs of the District have indorsed Mr. CLARK.

SICKLES AND WOOD.—At a German political meeting held last night at Spring-street Hall, Mr. SICKLES explicitly charged Ex-Mayor WOOD with the purpose of falsifying the Senate records in his speech at the Walbridge meeting on Tuesday night.

THE GALWAY LINE.—The Galway line of steamers is to be increased by the addition of four new steam vessels, to be built immediately by Mr. LEVER, and placed on the route, with a guarantee to perform the trip from Galway to St. Johns, N. F., in five days. Lord BURY is prepared to sign a contract, on behalf of the Galway Company, to run such boats between the two ports in seven days. The Imperial Government has consented to make an advance of fifty per cent, upon its promised £3,000.

SAILING OF THE VALOROUS.—The British steam-frigate *Volcano*, Captain ALDHAM, departed yesterday for Nicaragua, with the Central American Minister on board.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—The name of the man shot at Bushwille Monday night, was DAVID KING. The shot entered his side and back, but he is not thought to be in any immediate danger. The shooting was by a relative, and the cause, a long-standing family quarrel about property.

HIGHWAYMEN.—The Cypress Hill Plank-road has been infested by highwaymen ever since the commencement of the Reservoir at Ridgewood. Not a week passes but more or less farmers are stopped and robbed in the vicinity of this reservoir, while on their way to New-York with produce. The robbers generally go in gangs of from four to six. One seizes the horses, while the others jump into the wagon and help themselves, sometimes carrying off half of the load at a time. A farmer named VANDERVEER was thus robbed on Tuesday night last.

BETTER LIGHTS.—That portion of the traveling public which crosses the East River in the boats of the Union Ferry Company, will be gratified to learn that the Company are having their boats arranged for lighting with gas, instead of oil or fluid as heretofore. The Fulton ferry-boat *Nassau* was hauled off the line yesterday to have the necessary pipe and apparatus put in.

ACCIDENT.—MARK MCCANN, a laborer, had one of his legs badly fractured at the Atlantic Basin yesterday, by a lot of lumber falling upon him, which had been piled up carelessly.

JUSTICE TO MR. STRYKER.—It was two years ago, instead of one, as we inadvertently stated a day or two since, that prisoners were let out of the County Jail to vote. Mr. BURDETTE STRYKER had charge of the Jail one year ago, and no man ever charged him with such questionable practices.

NAMED.—The name of the man, killed by the caving of an embankment at Ridgewood Reservoir, a few days ago, was JOHN LYNCH.


☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**

PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,

and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

☞ **For California, San Francisco and Fraser's River.**—The clipper ship GRAY FEATHER is now rapidly taking in her cargo, and will sail positively in a few days. A few passengers can be accommodated at the very low rates of passage by applying immediately at the office of L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

☞ **No Work of Art has Given More Universal** satisfaction than the elegant hats manufactured by ESPENSCHEID. The beauty of material, style and workmanship is unsurpassed. It is folly to pay $4 for a hat in Broadway when one superior in all respects can be had at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Shirts, Collars and all styles of Men's** Furnishing Goods, at retail, very cheap, for cash, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,** FROM EUROPE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe, Consisting in part of

ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES, BRONZES.

CLOCKS, VASES.

CANDELABRAS,

FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,

PARIAN STATUARY,

PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

We also call attention to our Stock of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and MIRRORS, of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at *Extremely moderate prices.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.** THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. E. G. WILDER & CO., NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Jules Hauet's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap**—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chamber-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Neatness, Elegance and Durability.**—These are the characteristics of the ladies', gentlemen's, and children's Boots and Shoes manufactured by the celebrated CANTRELL of No. 812 Broadway. He has always on hand a very extensive assortment of these superior articles, and we doubt if at any other establishment in the City they could be obtained at such reasonable prices as he demands—indeed, that articles of equal excellence can be obtained elsewhere is to us very questionable.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,** (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,) TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE, For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Mark these Prices!!**—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½@1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices!

ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Fits! Fits! Fits!**

The only sure and unfailing remedy for this afflicting disease is Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. Principal Dépôt, No. 58 Dey-st.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.

They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.


## MARRIED.

BERRY—COLE.—At the "House of Prayer," Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. John W. Shackleford, assisted by the Rev J. Saunders, WM. D. BERRY, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss MAGGIE E., daughter of the late Geo. Cole, M. D., of Madison, N. J.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

STOUT—WARNERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. W. S. Stuller, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, THEODORE B. STOUT, of New-York, to SUSIE M., daughter of Joshua Weekes, Esq., of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

ELLIOT.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 25, MARY, wife of Dr. James W. Elliot, aged 40 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st.

JESSUP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, of apoplexy, Mrs. ABIGAL JESSUP, aged 52 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 28th, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse A. Bradick, No. 199 Monroe-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

LANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, after a short illness, CHARLES HUBERT, infant son of W. G. & M. C. Lane, aged 16 months.

Their friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services, at their residence, No. 1 Madison-av., on Friday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, PETER ARMSTRONG, son of Bartholomew and Bridget Armstrong, aged 26 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Washington Engine Co., No. 20, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 State-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.


**BALDWIN'S**

**CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,**

THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,

Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq.,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE BUSINESS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED.

THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DEFIED.

LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! FANCY GOODS**

FOR CASH!!! FOR CASH!!! FOR CASH!!!

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., Importers and Jobbers of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FANCY GOODS, EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY RETAIL TRADE.

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|---|---|---|
| Combs! | Dress Buttons! | Brushes! |
| Threads! | Sewing Silks! | Braids! |
| Bindings! | Tapes! | Suspenders! |
| Scissors! | Fans! | Porte-monnaies! |
| Perfumery! | Ladies' Belts! | Jewelry! |

FANCY GLASS AND GILT HAIR-PINS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS.

FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF SKIRTS. SKIRT SPRINGS! SPRING COVERING! REEDS, &c., &c., &c.

The most extensive stock of the above Goods to be found in the City, all of which is offered at prices which defy competition. CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

**JEWELRY VERY LOW.**

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF JEWELRY FOR SALE AT RETAIL, At less than usual prices, By C. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 41 Wall-st., 2d floor.

**CROSBY & WILLIAMS,** GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S FINE CLOTHING, READY MADE AND TO ORDER. FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS TO ORDER. BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST

**CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,** FOR HEATING CHURCHES, STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.

This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

**SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,** Compounded entirely from Gums.

Precisely what the name indicates. Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.

DR. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by all Druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

**AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL** store prices, DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and BREASTPINS, GOLD CHAINS. D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

**LECTURES.**—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of BAYARD TAYLOR'S unavoidable detention, his lecture on MOSCOW (being the first of the course) is postponed until MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. Tickets for the course, admitting a lady and gentlemen, $2 50. Single course ticket $2.

**DR. DOREMUS, HAVING OPENED HIS** Chemical Laboratories, is prepared to receive students in Analytical Chemistry.

The Chemical Lectures at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., occur in the afternoons at 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 70 Union-place.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—THE AIR OF GENTILITY that pervades our stock of Overcoats, Business suits, &c., for Winter wear, commends them to the discerning. Prices moderate. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., Pioneer Clothing House, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner of Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**—A lady, who is a rapid and excellent penman, and under stands copying, desires employment. Address COPYIST, care of B. Lockwood, Broadway Post-Office.

**TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, &c.**

The subscribers offer for sale the following second hand Printing Machines, all of which are warranted:

One Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 10x63 inches.

One Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x57 inches.

One Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50 inches.

One Single-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 60x40 inches.

One Medium Washington Press with Steam Inker.

One Super-Royal Washington Press with Steam Inker.

One each Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Washington Presses.

One Card Printing Machine.

One Job Printing Machine, bed 20x13 inches.

The above have been but little used, and will be sold low.

Also, one second-hand steam engine, 5-horse power. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

SWEDENBORG.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY,

**SWEDENBORG,** A HERMETIC PHILOSOPHER:

Being a Sequel to "Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists," showing that Emanuel Swedenborg was a Hermetic Philosopher, and that his Writings may be interpreted from the point of view of Hermetic Philosophy. With a Chapter comparing Swedenborg and Spinoza. By the author of "Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists."

1 volume, 12mo, $1.

D. APPLETON & CO. have also for sale:

REMARKS UPON ALCHEMY AND THE ALCHEMISTS—Indicating a Method of Discovering the true nature of Hermetic Philosophy; and showing that the Search after the Philosopher's Stone had not for its object the discovery of an Agent for the Transmutation of Metals. Cloth, $1.

**WILL SHORTLY CLOSE** Exhibition of F. F. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF NIAGARA and T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO," (The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival,) WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., NO. 353 BROADWAY.

N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac simile* of CHURCH'S NIAGARA, Without other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.

THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing, ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15. Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

**SILVER-PLATED WARE.**

SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, SILVER-PLATED COFFEE URNS, SILVER-PLATED TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c., For sale at manufacturers' prices, by DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

**REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.**

Families having Plated Casters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at a moderate price by applying to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

**FRENCH CHINA**

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS, &c., &c., In great variety. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

**"RING, RING, RING!"**

That MAGNETIC SALVE rings long and loud. Yes, and its undulations are rolling round the world. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 222 Canal-st., and by druggists. Also by E. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st.

**CLOTHING READY MADE TO ORDER,** Cut and made in best style, from late and fashionable goods, at prices to suit the closest buyer, at DRUMGOLD & PROUTS, No. 129 Fulton-st.


## A STRANGE INCIDENT.

A curious story is told by a Florida paper—a story so very strange, indeed, that without the best possible vouchers, one would be slow to believe it. It seems—at least so the story goes—that Capt. CHARLES Fisherman, of Key West, recently caught a very large shark, which they threw out upon the beach and cut open. On laying open his stomach, or whatever passes for a stomach in a shark, they found therein the body of a well-dressed man, who, evidently, had been swallowed by the monster but a very short time before, as he was in a state of remarkable preservation. But what was the most curious circumstance of all, in the left hand of the unfortunate victim was clinched a portion of a copy of the NEW-YORK LEDGER, which looked as though it had been torn in passing through the shark's teeth. This singular circumstance suggests the idea that the unfortunate man had become so absorbed in the perusal of the LEDGER as to lose his balance and fall overboard from some ship, the officers and crew of which had been unable to rescue him, on account of the shark's having been too quick for them.

## A WELL-KNOWN GENTLEMAN EXCITED.

"Hurrah!" cried Greeley, "hurrah! hurrah!"

"Why, in St. Tammany's name!" exclaimed John Van Buren, who happened to be passing at the moment; "what ails Horace? Have the Republicans carried the State? Has the election come off, while I have been asleep? Hulloo, Greeley! I say! what's the matter? Is Morgan elected Governor?"

"Not that I know of."

"What are you hurrahing about, then?"

"What am I hurrahing about? Why, about COBB'S new story in the LEDGER, to be sure. Isn't that enough to hurrah about?"

"Well it is, and no mistake. But excuse me, my dear Horace, I must step into Ross & Tousey's and get my copy of the LEDGER. Good-bye."

"Good-bye."

## COBB'S NEW SICILIAN STORY.

Oh, TANTHE the fair and ALARIC the brave,
Are the hero and heroine of COBB'S great new Story,
Which, wherever the star-spangled banner doth wave,
Will add to the author's already great glory:
While the critics and the fair,
Who have four cents to spare,
Will the NEW-YORK LEDGER buy
That's for sale everywhere.

And read, while the Autumn boughs mournfully wave,
Of TANTHE the fair and ALARIC the brave.

Oh, then let us haste by the dawn's early light,
For the Story that all are so earnestly reading,
While the characters and the fair,
Close pages enchain us from morning till night—
The bright scenes each other so swiftly succeeding;
While the incidents are rare,
And the heroine so fair,
Give proof in each line
That our COBB is still there.

Oh, then let us read, though loud the winds rave
Of TANTHE the fair and ALARIC the brave.

Oh, during these Fall days, so windy and chill,
'Tis only when one the LEDGER is reading,
He forgets all his cares and every ill,
And every heart-wound ceases its bleeding
In the LEDGER so rare—
That's managed with such care,
There's no paper on earth
Can with it compare.

We can read, though fierce Boreas madly doth rave,
Of TANTHE the fair and ALARIC the brave.

Oh, the gallant ALARIC had many fierce foes,
Who in his best heart's-blood their hands would be laving,
But our hero, indignant, with fury arose,
And swept them before him as wind sweeps a shaving;
And away then he did bear
Our heroine so fair
To the throne of her father,
And long they reigned there.

Oh, then let us shout, and our banners all wave,
For TANTHE the fair and ALARIC the brave!

## SIR WALTER SCOTT'S OPINION OF IT.

Breathes there a man with a soul so dead,
Who never hath the LEDGER read,
At evening to his fireside hand?
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
Carrying the LEDGER in his hand?

If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no sweet heart's raptures swell—
For him no wife's or children's smile
Will the weary evening hours beguile,
High though his office, proud his name,
Brisk his business as wish can claim,
Despite his office, power and pelf,
The blockhead, centred all in self,
When to his breakfast he comes down,
All lolling in his dressing gown,
Shall drink cold coffee every morn,
Nor comfort take, except "in a horn."
While his wife shall to the newsman fly,
And with her own pence the LEDGER buy.

## THE NEWSBOYS' SHOUT.

O, heard ye the shouts of the newsboys this morning,
As they rose on the air so clearly and bold,
While the old and the young together came swarming,
To the offices where the last LEDGER is sold?

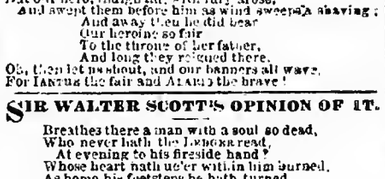
O, great is the rush to the newspaper seller;
And loud is the chink of the pennies that fall
Into their till, as "jolly good fellows"
The LEDGERS hand out of their customers' call

And why is all this rush? and why is this hustle?
And why do the ladies thus mix in the strife?
They sure would not lightly thus struggle and bustle—
To danger exposing their critudine and life!

The reason is this, that COBB'S great New Story
This morning appears in the LEDGER—just out;
And for this do the fair, the young and the hoary,
Thus recklessly mingle amidst the wild rout.

This story of COBB'S is of Land and of Ocean,
With it may the mind of fatigue be beguiled,
In every heart must the strongest emotion
Be raised by its scenes of adventure so wild.

## NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.



COMPOSITE IRON RAILING. (Secured by Letters Patent.) Cemetery Lots inclosed with IRON RAILING. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

**J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR** AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS Cure Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS AND BLOOD. OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN, APPLIED AND INHALED. THE POWDERS ACT DIRECTLY UPON THE BLOOD, IMPARTING TONE AND VIGOR TO THE SYSTEM.

The following editorial, written by Mrs. E. D. Leonard, wife of the Rev. Dr. Leonard, Editor of the Exeter, N. H., *News Letter*, is taken from that paper of April 2, 1858:

**Dr. J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.**—As this is the season for Colds and Pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the attention of our readers to this invaluable Remedy. We have used it over a year, and have great confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the cures for which it is prescribed. We have also used Dr. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and have great confidence in them as a TONIC, imparting to the system generally Strength and Vigor. We have tested both and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a Practical and Scientific Chemist, and made conformable to an accurate knowledge of Physiology.

We have also Testimonials from:
I. V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
CHARLES TAINTOR, Esq., of New-York.
C. L. LAND, Esq., Pub. *Independent*, New-York.
Rev. Dr. BEECHER, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
E. S. COLMAN, Esq., late of Astor House, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass.
STEPHEN LEGARE, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gen. T. J. GREEN, Texas.
JOHN B. STEENBERGH, Esq., California.
And thousands of others.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle; Powders $1 a package; three packages $2 50 at No. 315 BROADWAY, next to the Hospital.

**LEED'S HOT WATER FURNACE** IS THE FIRST ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL and THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL APPLICATION of this ELEGANT, HEALTHFUL and ECONOMICAL SYSTEM OF HEATING THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF WATER.

WE HAVE THOROUGHLY TESTED THESE HEATERS in various situations, and find them ENTIRELY EFFICIENT IN THE COLDEST WEATHER.

THIS HOT WATER FURNACE is durable, has few water joints, does not leak, needs no repairs, is easily managed, does not shrink, or injure the furniture and wood-work of the building, and can never set them on fire, and POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES over long circuitous coils of steam pipes or radiators.

ESTIMATES made for WARMING and VENTILATING, either by HOT WATER STEAM, or WARM AIR, at short notice, and personal attention given to the same, by

GEORGE L. CANNON, NO. 406 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

**STEAM ALE.**

THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY, Nos. 43 and 45 Carmine-st., and Nos. 17 Downing-st., BREWERS OF EXTRA SUPERIOR PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES and PORTERS, for DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING, Brewed by the new process of Steam.

The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.

All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only.

Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

WE SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT OUR Nervous Antidote is a positive cure for all nervous affections and debility, for epilepsy, neuralgia, or dolorous, mental or physical debility, coughs, nightsweats, delirium tremens, loss of vital energy, or any disease of the nerves. How does it do it? It quiets the nerves, it restores the strength that has been lost by disease, it insures good, sound, refreshing sleep, from which the patient awakes with a delightful sensation of cheerfulness, with the appetite sharpened, and he looks back on his former painful existence as upon some frightful dream; and this strength is permanent, and we declare solemnly that it is so, and to convince the most obstinate sceptic we will refund the money in any case where the Antidote is not beneficial. Now if this is humbug who do we humbug. JOHN TYNE & CO., Proprietors of Watts' Nervous Antidote No. 108 Nassau-st., and druggists generally in the United States.

**ASTONISHING!**—$5 SEWING MACHINE.—A practical Family Sewing Machine for $5. Exclusive Rights for States, Counties and Towns now selling. Novelty $5 Sewing Machine Co.—Office, BARTLETT & CO., needle manufacturers, No. 421 Broadway. See letters of reference in New-York *Tribune*.

**BY SPECIAL REQUEST,** Mr. DE CORDOVA will repeat, at Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, his lecture on *The Four Great Rodes of Society—Anybody, Everybody, Somebody, and Nobody.* Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

## PART OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER PORTRAIT GALLERY.

### PORTRAIT NO. I.

Soft as a Summer rose's dream,
That glistens o'er a glassy stream;
Sweet as the wind in thrilling leaves
On Autumn's melancholy eves,
When overhead the sad clouds throng.
Is lovely Alice Cary's song.

And O, how sweet the sentiment
In all her ideal splendors blent,
While Purity's own voice is heard,
In every silver-sounding word,
And Harmony throughout the whole
Moves an Imparadising soul.

Sing on, sing on, thou minstrel heart!
Of beauty make us, too, a part.
Still from the Ledger's glorious bower
Charm sweetly every passing hour;
Still show the world what genius gleams
Along Columbia's glassy streams!

### PORTRAIT No. II.

As a dashing, rainbow torrent,
See his great Romances roll,
Full of large Invention's wonders,
Full of beauty's glowing soul!
Never falling, always flowing,
Never tiring, see him march,
With a brow brim-full of power.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful, trustworthy and highly-recommended servant; is a thorough cook, and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly efficient in all kinds of kitchen and housework; is a steady woman of good moral character, reliable and truthful; appreciates a good situation more than wages; will be found a most desirable servant. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble Welsh and English Protestant women, as experienced cooks and to assist with washing and ironing; also, by three respectable Protestant English girls, as nurses and seamstresses, and six Protestant girls for general housework. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 293 4th-av., near 23d-st. No charge to employers. N. B.—Best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a most respectable girl, just leaving her place, in which she has lived four years, in consequence of the family removing. Has the most satisfactory references for experience and good character. Will be found very neat and obliging. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking perfectly; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY DESIRES a situation as housekeeper in a first-class hotel or boarding-house; she is competent to take charge and bring up a family of children; can give the best of reference both as to respectability and capability. Address M. R., No. 63 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to do the fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, smart young woman as good cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 296 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT OF middle age, a situation to take charge of an infant, or the care of one or two children; is capable of instructing them if required, and a neat, plain sewer. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, at No. 315 4th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to take care of children, or to do plain sewing; also, to do light chamberwork. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 393 4th-av., from 8 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to take care of children or do light chamberwork; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 57 West 31st st., northwest corner 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY, as a dressmaker or seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a first-class shirtmaker; can cut and fit for children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, TRUSTY PERSON, who can give the best City references, a furnished or unfurnished house to take care of for the rent until wanted by the owner, or la rented or sold. Address A. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, with particulars.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation, in a small private family, as chambermaid or waiter; would take care of children, or would travel with a lady. Call, for 2 days, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; would do plain sewing, or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO WELSH GIRLS, SITUAtions—one accustomed to chamberwork and fine washing; the other a first-rate cook and seamstress. Best of City references from first families. Apply at No. 693 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; very good temper and fond of children. The best of City references. Call at No. 345 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing; is competent to fill the best situation in a respectable private family; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 307 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook or laundress, or would do chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a respectable American Protestant lady, in a hotel, or widower's family. Can take full charge, and will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF RESPECtability wishes to engage to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as companion to an invalid lady, or matron in a school. Apply at No. 17 5th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel South. Best of City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 144 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 54 Eldridge-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of desserts, French and American cooking; good City reference given; call at No. 94 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 76 Spring-st., in the dry-goods store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference. Call at No. 87 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to do chamberwork; lived five years in her last place. Call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation, in a small private family, as chambermaid or waiter; would take care of children, or would travel with a lady. Call, for 2 days, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; would do plain sewing, or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

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WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN

## AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF OAK HILL, OR NORTH'S PLACE, IN NEW-HAVEN,**

On THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

That splendid country seat known as Oak Hill, or North's Place, on Whalley-av., about 1½ miles from the depot. The grounds contain about 31¼ acres upon which there is a grove of forest trees and a large variety of choice fruit, good garden, &c. The dwelling, nearly new, is a two-story and attic frame of modern construction, about 40x44, with a wing attached, beautifully situated upon the crown of a magnificent lawn, commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c. &c. The barn, stable and carriage house are conveniently arranged and well adapted for the place. To a person desiring a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, as its location, so contiguous to the city of New-Haven, will make it a profitable investment. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. in cash to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale; one-third of the balance of the purchase money on Nov. 11, when the deed will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money can remain for three and five years, with interest, 6 per cent. semi-annually. The bond and mortgage to contain the usual interest and insurance clause.

Immediately thereafter, FOR CASH, the stock and farming utensils belonging to the place, will be sold, consisting of cows, horses, hogs, of the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds; carriages, wagons, carts, harness, &c. &c. Also, one splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, and the balance of the furniture remaining in the house. SALE POSITIVE. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or JOHN S. HILL, Esq., No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

**BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,**

FRIDAY, Oct. 29,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway.

A large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., for City and country trade, consisting of shovels, trace chains, saws, files, manure forks, bolts, axe handles, squares, carbon, screws, gimblets, pivets, compasses, handcuffs, tape measures, stone sledges, whips, chisels, coal shovels, curry combs, locks, wrenches, augers and auger bits, table and dessert cutlery, pocket cutlery, razors, scissors, shears, &c., &c.

Also,

An invoice of Jewelry and Plated Ware.

An invoice of Harness and Trace Buckles.

100 gross fine Horn and Rubber Combs.

Also,

(By order of the Assignee,)

Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

**BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,**

Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., curious and valuable books, forming the entire library of the late Hermann E. Ludwig, LL. D.;

MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 8 and 9, commencing, each day, at 4 o'clock. Autograph Letters, Documents and Curiosities, the collection of a connoisseur, formed during the last 25 years, with much care and expense, both in this country and in Europe.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 10, 11 and 12, at 4 o'clock. Private Library of the late John J. Palmer, Esq., recently, and for many years, President of the Merchants' Bank of this City.

ALONZO H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.**—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1856, comprising a substantial brick building with one addition for a blowing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is supplied by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount to be paid by the purchaser is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depot grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

J. W. PONDER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood pinno-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 213 West 18th-st., near 7th-av., by J. W. PONDER will sell, FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames, one of those celebrated 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl, solid pearl keys; rosewood reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich 21-day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and high cost.

DINING-ROOM—Solid extension table, suite in moquet, richly-carved secretary, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware; rich silver ware, casters, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor-stand, butter-knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 30 pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall-stand, silver-plated stair-rods, work-table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES**—Probably the finest collection ever offered by auction, the property of a gentleman removing permanently from the City.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire private gallery of a gentleman leaving the City, without reserve; many of them are of a class rarely offered by public sale, comprising specimens of art which will be invaluable to the collector, having been purchased direct from the artists themselves, both in Europe and America, without regard to cost. Among them will be found the celebrated "Twin Lambs," by Eugene Verboeckhoven, of Brussels; "Going to Market," by Wm. Thayer, Sen.; "The Wine Cellar," by Harmsclever, of Dusseldorf, and also fine specimens by Preger, Hauff, Schmidt and other artists of that school. Among the American productions may be mentioned, two fine landscapes by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., being among his finest works; landscape and Cattle, a master piece by Hinckley, of Boston; with various other paintings by Cropsey, Huntington, Vanderlyn, Doughty, Sontag, &c. Also many fine paintings by leading artists of the English, Flemish and other schools, as well as a few good examples of the old masters. They may be viewed with catalogues at our galleries on Tuesday, and until day of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF TENTH-AVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET PROPERTY.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—The lot and buildings known as No. 352, east side, 74½ inches south of 52d-st.

ON THIRTY-THIRD-STREET—Three lots and buildings known as Nos. 307, 309 and 311, north side, 45.9 feet east of 10th-av.

ON THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots and buildings thereon, north side, 100 feet east 10th-av., Nos. 305 to 308, inclusive.

BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREETS, ADJOINING SOUTH AND TENTH-AVENUE LOTS—One lot and building. Dimensions of all to be found on maps, at No. 7 Broad-st. By order. CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

CAMBRELENG & PINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.**—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 72 William-st. In addition to the usual assortment of Shelf Hardware will be found an entire service of English Britannia and American block tin and fine plated ware, cutlery, liquor flasks, rules, padlocks, carded goods, brass candlesticks, axes, hatchets, &c., &c.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Also will be continued the sale of hardware saved from the late fire in the Bowery.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

**MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME** household furniture, pianos, &c., on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one ante of furniture in brocatel, 5 mahogany sofas, 5 mahogany bureaus, 3 mahogany centre tables, 4 mirrors, 7 Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, washstands and chairs, gas chandeliers, paintings and engravings; also, 7-octave, carved rosewood piano, made by Stodart, elegantly carved, and cost $600. Sale positive. A. HORTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**FURNITURE**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a very large consignment of superior furniture, embracing parlor suites, in brocatel of various colors, plush and hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut, and enameled chamber suites, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, centre tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining tables, office and library tables and chairs, lounges, &c., &c. The above being a large and superior stock will be peremptorily sold. For particulars, see catalogues at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10-12** o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a 4-story house, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Mahogany and rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, of every description; Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, mattresses, sheets, dinner cutlery, crockery, &c., worthy attention. By order of E. JENNINGS, Junior Attorney for Mortgagees, Office No. 5 Beekman-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.** WILL SELL at public auction, at the "Eclipse Course," (late Centreville,) on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, every variety and description of horses, consisting of imported and thoroughbred stock, trotting stock, road horses, double teams, carriage horses, matched teams, draught and farm horses, ponies, &c. &c. Catalogues ready on the 27th inst.

By order of

LOVELL PURDY, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**BRANDIES AND SCOTCH WHISKY IN BOND.**—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.:

60 ½ casks Olive Freres Brandy, in bond.

6 puncheons Gray's Scotch Whisky, 4 years old, in bond.

Also,

56 barrels Bourbon Whisky.

52 barrels Monongahela Whisky.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.**—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.**—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.** will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 East 23d-st., adjoining the Gramercy Park Hotel, a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussells, velvet and ingrain carpets, pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk; brocatella do., covered in plush; carved furniture in hair cloth, rosewood piano-forte, lace and other curtains, mantle ornaments, centre tables, dining-room furniture, extension tables, sideboards, China and glass ware, Bedrooms—Complete assortment in rosewood and black walnut cabinet bedsteads, very fine, feather beds, mattrasses, &c.; dressing bureaus, washstands, marble tops, oil-cloths and other furniture, including kitchen-ware, all to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.** WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Manhattan-place, near Reade-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suits, in hair-cloth, mahogany tete-a-tetes, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, rockers, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, mahogany etageres, Boston rockers, in hair-cloth, mahogany marble-top centre tables, hair mattresses, blankets, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, comforters. Together with a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ON 57TH-AV. 105TH AND 117TH STS.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.** WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 2d-AV., S. E. corner of 105th-st., 4 lots.

ON 105th-ST. 7 lots, south side adjoining above.

ON 117th-St. 6 lots north side, 150 feet W. 5th-av.; also 5 gore lots adjoining, in the rear.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

**FRIDAY, OCT. 29**—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., AT the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, tables, chairs, feather beds, heater and fixtures, cook stoves, one hoist-wheel and ropes; also, a lot of condemned swords and other marine accoutrements.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1858.

**BY THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION OF** the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15th, 1857," it is provided, "That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon any day of public election within the Metropolitan Police District under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed.

And it further provides, that "no booth or box, for the distribution of tickets at any election, shall be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said district."

It further declares that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment "in the county jail or penitentiary, not less than one, nor exceeding two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against a law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member with fraudulent design."

The Police of the Metropolitan Police District are specially required to see that the above provisions of law are carried into effect.

F. A. TAILMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the undersigned in behalf of the School offices of the XXIIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Canal and Elm sts., until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth-street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 84 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr., Secretary.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL** persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Fort Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.

jy28 law6mW*

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—The firm of P. CHOUTEAU, Jr., SANDFORD & CO. has been dissolved, of which notice is hereby given.

Either of the surviving partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

P. CHOUTEAU, Jr., SANDFORD & CO.

October 27, 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.**

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

**GALE, COIT & FISHER,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 49 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

**CABLE LUNCH,**
NO. 167 WILLIAM-ST.
Fish Chowder—Free Lunch TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 10 to 12. Mountaineers made at the bar.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information gratis.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS,** HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

**LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.**—BOYS' MEETING EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.—The following eloquent and eminent divines are to speak as follows:

Oct. 28, The Rev. RICHARD A. STORRS, D. D., of the Church of the Pilgrims.

Nov. 4, The Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., Church on the Heights.

Nov. 11, The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, of the Elm-place Congregational Church.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7¾. Admittance free.

**$500 REWARD.**—WHEREAS, SOME MALICIOUS person or persons having wantonly set fire to the house occupied by Eagine Company No. 49, located on the east side of 4th-av., between 126th and 127th sts., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., the above Company will, on detection and conviction of such person or persons, pay the above reward, on application to the Foreman. By order of the Company.

E. W. GARDNER, Foreman.
JOHN KANSKI, Secretary.
HARLEM, Oct. 22, 1858.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.**—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

**STOP, THIEF.**—A ROBERT H. MCCURDY BANNER was stolen by some of John Cochrane's friends on Monday night, from Houston-st., near the Eleventh Ward Station-house. A liberal reward will be paid for the thief or banner by the Eleventh Ward Republican Association. DANIEL WILLIS, Chairman.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED** through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and Instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

**COAL.**—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND Broad Mountain, of qualities second to none in the market, at $4 75, delivered from boats; also, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, recently imported, at lowest current rates. HENRY REEVE,

Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

**COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.**—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st

**FOR SALE**—CHURCH PEW.—AN ELIGIBLE pew in St. Bartholomew's Church for sale very low, if applied for immediately. Address C. B., Box No. 768 Post-Office.

**PICTURES AND MARBLES.**—A SMALL, choice collection, at private sale, Room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway. May be seen from 10 to 3, each day.

**BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.**—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHing,** a gold hunting watch, double time keeper, twenty-three holes jeweled. Address J. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

**$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF** Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $2 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

**AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.**—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail noted, and specimens sent on application.

**WANTED**—A PARTY HAVING A POST-OFFICE box to dispose of, will find a purchaser by addressing, statiag price, A. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

**PAINT-MILL WANTED.**—A LARGE-SIZED mill, "Burr Stone" preferred. Address C. B., Post-Office.

**BUTTERFLIES EXCHANGED** WITH COLlectors, by Mr. WHITEMIRE, No. 49 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**1842 BOURBON WHISKEY,** FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

**EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND** Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New York.

## FINANCIAL.

**AUGUST BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 70 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

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| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

Also, on

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| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, |
| Beyrout, | Jerusalem, | Cairo, &c. |

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**GEORGE BUTLER,**
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Road & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1359X
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**NOTICE.**—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, viz: on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin; the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Chester Bowen, in Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds, and thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*. A true copy. Attest,

J. M. MILLER, Clerk.

**FOR INVESTMENT**—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of the Code of Iowa, for the sole purpose of legislating out the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 126 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.

Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the Interest and principal of the indentedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.

MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

**DIVIDEND**—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

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| Charles H. Russell, | James Warren, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Arthur Leary, | Josh Gallard, Jr., |
| Wm. H. Russell, | W. Hamilton, | J. W. Waterbury, |
| A. C. Downing, | Dennis Ford, | Wm. H. Carey, |
| G. B. Lamar, | Jno. Steward, Jr., | Geo. T. Adee, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | R. B. Minturn, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wotfe, | Reuben Withers, | J. Howland, |
| I. Townsend, | E. C. Center, | Rob. S. Hone, |
| D. D. Smith, | F. C. Foster, | J. L. Foster, |
| S. V. Hoffman, | I. Aathony, Jr., | A. C. Gray. |

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 60 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest; the Company offers to dealers the same advantages as any other York Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CUSHY, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1858.

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced at the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** in CANADA. Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when any charge thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New York.

**CITIZENS' BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

**CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.**—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.

**INTEREST.**—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

**REMOVAL.**—TEN EYCK & COCHRAN REMOVED TO NO. 35 WALL-STREET.—T. E. & C. give particular attention to collections, payable at all points throughout the United States and Canadas, buy and sell uncurrent money, negotiate loans; also, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, strictly on commission.

**DIVIDEND.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day. T. BAILLY MYERS, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL** RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay. J. N. PERKINS.

**MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD** COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

**THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK** have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

**$3,500 WANTED.**—THE ABOVE SUM IS wanted for one year, on a good note, and amply secured, collaterally, by stock that pays a large dividend. Address J., Box No. 3,504 lower Post-Office.

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.**—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

## FINANCIAL.

**STATE OF MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. BONDS**, due July 1, 1867, secured by a sinking fund adequate to the payment of the entire loan at maturity.

City of Coalville 6 per cent. Water Works Bonds, due May 1, 1887, secured by an irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city and a mortgage of its interest in the Water Works.

City of Burlington (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1878.

County of Johnson (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1868.

Peoria and Bureau Valley 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1868. This road is leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at a rental that secures the interest on these Bonds, and 8 per cent. dividend on the stock; the Bonds are convertible into the Stock of the Company.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who offer them for sale. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

**NOTICE.**—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.

ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH D. MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

**SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED**—IN A PERfectly safe and well-established manufacturing business, with a cash capital of $10,000. Ample security on that amount will be given, in addition to the interest in the business, if desired. Or if a loan of that amount can be made on good security, and without any connection in the business, it would be fully as acceptable to the applicant. Address B. D. S., Box No. 153 *Times

## POLITICAL.

### The Third Congressional District—Letter from Mr. A. J. Williamson.

The following letter was written by Mr. WILLIAMSON in reply to the Committee who informed him of his nomination for Congress. It is a clear and explicit statement of his opinions, and leaves no doubt as to the political course which he will pursue if elected:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter tendering me a nomination for Congress, as the Union Anti-Lecompton candidate in the Third Congressional District, is before me. This evidence of the confidence of my fellow-citizens belonging to opposing political organizations who have united for the common good, calls for my most grateful acknowledgments. While I accept the nomination thus tendered by the opponents of the present Administration, I beg to assure the voters of the District that I do so with a full conviction of the responsibility that accompanies the honor conferred by their representatives. There are momentous interests at stake in the election which is now so close at hand. On the result of the election in this District may depend what shall be the policy of our Government for years to come. It may be that this one vote will turn the scale either for or against Free Labor—or it may be used to reënact in the other Territories of the Union the scenes of fraud and violence to which the people of Kansas have been subjected. It is, therefore, a matter of the gravest concern to the people of the District to pause and consider the probable consequences before depositing their votes for Member of Congress.

As your Convention have adopted no specific platform of principles, I feel bound here to state my own views in reference to some of the leading questions now before the country:

*First*—I am opposed to the present Administration, and the party by which it is sustained. While loudly professing to be in favor of an honest and economical Administration of the Government, it has sanctioned the most glaring corruption, and squandered millions of the people's money in rewarding political favorites in every department of the Government, and in every section of the Union. I am opposed to the present Administration, because it has been untrue to its own platforms and pledges—made both before and after the election of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency. The President was pledged to protect the rights of the people of Kansas, and yet we have seen, not only the disgraceful and open violation of that pledge, but the humiliating spectacle of the Chief Magistrate of the Union bringing to bear the whole power and patronage of the General Government to so control Congress, as to force upon the people of that Territory a Constitution conceived in fraud, which nine-tenths of them opposed and repudiated. We have seen him giving instructions to public officers, and afterward removing these same men for carrying them out. The creature of a party professing the doctrine of non-intervention, the President has used the power and patronage of the General Government to interfere with the local affairs of the people—deciding at Washington who should and who should not be supported for members of Congress, and even for State and local officers—a species of despotism at war with the spirit of our Republican institutions, which calls for, and must receive, the condemnation of the American people. I am opposed to the vacillating course of Mr. BUCHANAN and his supporters in our foreign affairs—alternately encouraging and denouncing filibustering—one day ordering the arrest of expeditions of this character, and the next disgracing the officer who carried out the instructions of the Government. In a word, I am opposed to the present Administration because it stands before the country convicted of corruption, abuse of power, squandering the public money, and perpetuating a course of public policy which has involved the whole country in disgrace and ruin.

*Second*—I am opposed to the extension of Slavery. The founders of our Government clearly intended that this curse should be confined to the States in which it then existed. I believe the Federal Government was instituted for the purpose of passing laws for the benefit and protection of the people of the different States and Territories. Therefore Congress ought not, directly or indirectly, to aid, countenance, or establish Slavery in any of the Territories of the Union, as, by so doing, the rights of Free Labor and the prosperity of the future States to be admitted to the Union must be seriously injured. In this connection it is, however, proper to state, that I would not countenance or vote for any interference with the constitutional rights of any of the Slave-States now in the Union.

*Third*—I am in favor of such an alteration of the Tariff as will give protection to American industry. We have tried the Democratic Tariff, and the result is before us. Our manufactories are closed, while the mechanics and workingmen of the country are begging for labor to keep them from starvation in a land of plenty. Our commerce, too, has been dragged down in the general ruin which the Democratic Party has brought upon the country. It is time that American statesmen ceased to legislate for the benefit of the cotton lords and iron-masters of England, and turned their attention to passing laws for the encouragement of American labor.

*Fourth*—I am in favor of the early passage by Congress of an act that will set apart the Public Lands for the sole and exclusive benefit of the actual settler, on such terms as will enable the honest and industrious poor man to secure for himself and family a homestead. The people demand that the great fountain of corruption flowing out of the Public Lands, should be placed beyond the reach of the speculators who annually swarm about the halls of our national Legislature, with applications for donations of the public domain for the ostensible purpose of building railroads, but in reality for the purpose of dividing between themselves and the unfaithful representatives who vote away the people's inheritance. Land reform, in my judgment, is one of the most important measures now before the country, and one which I should feel bound to use my best efforts to accomplish.

*Fifth*—I am in favor of building a National Pacific Railroad on some plan which shall not transfer to the hands of a giant monopoly all the most available public lands along the route of this great national highway. Unless we take speedy action in this matter, British capital will have anticipated us in opening railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

In conclusion, permit me to again thank you for the honor conferred, and to assure you that if, by the united exertion of the honest masses of the Opposition voters of the Third Congressional District, I should be so fortunate as to be elected to Congress, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent on a Representative of the People in a manner to reflect no disgrace on the District. It is for the people to say, however, whether the honor and responsibility of representing them will be conferred upon me. That class of my fellow-citizens by whom my opinions are not indorsed will vote for some one of the opposing candidates, whose views coincide with their own. I shall cheerfully bow to the verdict of the people, as expressed through that great palladium of freedom—the ballot-box.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON.

To Messrs. HALLECK, WEYMOUTH and RANDOLPH.

### Mr. Sickles' Nomination—Letter from T. F Meagher, Esq.

The following letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, was read at the meeting held to ratify the nomination of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES on Tuesday night:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I regret sincerely it will not be in my power to attend the Ratification Meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel this evening, to which the Committee, of which you are the Chairman, have so cordially invited me. A violent cold confines me to my room. I have not been out for the last five days. I do not expect to be out for a week to come.

Were it not for this, I should be with you. The nomination of Mr. SICKLES for reëlection to Congress having to be confirmed—this being one of the chief objects of the meeting—it would gratify me much to be present, and in the heart of the Fifth Ward Democracy commend him to the triumphant support of the people.

There should be no question concerning his success. He is unquestionably entitled to it.

His accomplishments, political experience, familiarity with the influential men, the conflicting parties, the resources and the foreign relations of the country, are query where admitted. His address, tact and cultivated eloquence are equally well-known and admitted. To these are added indomitable pluck and inflexibility of purpose.

What are the objections to him? He has served one session in Washington. In political importance no session claims a more serious chapter in the history of the Union. Does the record of that session contain an act, a vote, a syllable of DANIEL E. SICKLES, which will not bear the strictest criticism and the roughest overhauling? More than this, and better than this, was not the conduct of DANIEL E. SICKLES, all through that session, such as to deserve the highest commendation from every enlightened party in the Union? Those who agreed with him in politics, had every reason to be satisfied with the political position he took up and maintained. Those who differed from him in politics, could not but admire the perfect ability he displayed upon every question which elicited his opinion.

What these facts before them, it would seem to me somewhat capricious and wanton were his constituents at the coming election to withdraw their votes from him. I say so respectfully, but not the less firmly. The Democratic Committee of the Fifth Ward having invited me to speak upon the subject, I do so freely, fearlessly and without the least reserve. It is true I may incur the displeasure of some old friends of mine, by being so frank and so emphatic. But the friendship which tongue-ties a man upon public questions, and depends for its warmth upon his obsequiousness or silence, when such questions are debated, is not worth half a pint of swill milk.

Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of action—the first controlled by conscience, and the latter two by the laws of the land, and by them alone—these are the three great original rights of the individual, the one relise of which no Democrat can resist or resent, without becoming an outrageous Turk.

I understand, however, that the opponents of Mr. SICKLES, failing to defeat, even upon the most minute microscopic inspection, a flaw in his Congressional record, revert to his Senatorial career at Albany, and, with the help of vague rumors and reckless inventions, pervert it, in an essential measure, into an impeachment against him.

This style of proceeding would have been more appropriate the time Mr. SICKLES first stood for Congress. It would then have been fresh, and might have gone down. Now it is hard, and stale, and unjust, and goes for nothing, and won't go down, unless, indeed, with those who know no better. The assertion that Mr. SICKLES facilitated the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, is a fiction founded upon nothing, unless falsehood be something. The official papers, relating to the introduction of, the contention for, and final triumph of that mischievous and audacious bill, assert the contrary. They exhibit Mr. SICKLES as the persistent opponent, and most effective, as he assuredly was the most brilliant, assailant of that bill. Further more, I may add, there appeared in the *Irish News* a series of articles against that bill. The facts, the figures, the views embodied in those articles, were contributed by Mr. SICKLES.

Convinced that he is highly qualified for the seat to which he aspires, and that New-York should make it a point, in view of her augmenting interests and splendid growth in every respect, to select such men as her representatives; and convinced, moreover, that there is nothing urged against his reëlection which can stand and prevail for a moment, if it is honestly sifted and brought into the clear light of day, and knowing well he has ever been the friend, the unequivocal and earnest friend, of the foreign-born citizen, I heartily wish him good luck and victory in his fight, and, regretting that I cannot do more than address to you these few words, remain, with much regard,

Your faithful servant and fellow-citizen,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

### Another Letter from Governor Clark.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th instant was received yesterday. I need not assure you that I rejoice with you in the bright prospects of the Republican Party in this State and in the nation. While I should have been better pleased if our Platform had been made to include Temperance as well as Freedom, I nevertheless, under all the circumstances, most heartily approve the action of our Convention at Syracuse. Its nominees are all men of high character and well known to me as ardent and faithful Republicans. Mr. MORGAN was with me in the Senate, and was often brought into official relations with me while I was Governor, and long ago secured my respect and esteem. He is a man peculiarly well fitted to fill the station he will be called to occupy, and as the contest is wholly between him and Judge PARKER, I cannot see how any of our friends can hesitate to give him all their influence and support. Of course you and I will do so, and I am glad to hear that you are already so actively engaged in the good work.

The party that we helped to form and build up in 1854, and which has achieved such glorious victories in almost every Free State, must not be allowed to decline in our own State. Our friends alluded to in your letter, especially, ought now, more than ever, in this crisis, to give to it all their former zealous and effective support. I have no doubt they will. No true friend of Temperance, it seems to me, can throw away his vote on GERRIT SMITH, and thus help to bring into power a party that has ever been the deadly enemy of Temperance, as well as Freedom. I feel confident that calm reflection will lead every one of them to view the matter as we do.

Our friends here are confident of bringing MORGAN'S vote up much nearer to PARKER'S, in New-York and Kings, than FREMONT'S was to BUCHANAN'S in 1856. The majority against him in this City is daily growing less. I am still a voter in Canandaigua, and shall pass through your city on my way there next week, to vote, and to remove my family to New-York for the Winter, when I hope to meet you.

* * * * * * *

With much regard, MYRON H. CLARK.

### The Westchester District—Note from Mr. E. W. Andrews.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In an editorial of your paper of this date headed "The Haskin Fight," I find the following allegation: "They (the Lecompton Democrats, under official inspiration,) have also succeeded in bringing out another candidate under the American flag, in the hope of thus diverting votes that would otherwise be given to Mr. HASKIN." On Saturday last, at a Convention of Americans held in Tarrytown, in which twenty towns of the Ninth Congressional District were represented, I was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress. I believed the nomination then unanimously tendered me was a free, unbought, honest expression of the attachment of that body to American principles, and of their determination to support them, even amidst the discouragements of faithlessness and treachery on the part of professed friends.

If I was wrong in this supposition I desire to know it—and if you are in the possession of facts which show that my nomination was made under the influences you name, and will prove it to be so, I will withdraw from the contest and give a clear field to the two Democratic nominees now before the electors of that District. Respectfully yours,

E. W. ANDREWS.

### Letter from the Vice-President in Support o Senator Douglas.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I received, this morning, your letter of the 28th ult., written as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, also one from Mr. V. HICKOX, who informs me that he is a member of the same committee. My absence from home will account for the delay of this answer. In these letters it is said that I am reported to have expressed a desire that Mr. DOUGLAS shall defeat Mr. LINCOLN in their contest for a seat in the Senate of the United States, and a willingness to visit Illinois and make public speeches in aid of such result; and if these reports are true, I am invited to deliver addresses at certain points in the State. The rumor of my readiness to visit Illinois and address the people in the present canvass is without foundation. I do not propose to leave Kentucky for the purpose of mingling in the political discussions in other States. The two or three speeches which I delivered recently in this State rested on peculiar grounds, which I need not now discuss. The other rumor to which you refer is true. I have often, in conversation, expressed the wish that Mr. DOUGLAS may succeed over his Republican competitor. But it is due to candor to say, that this preference is not founded on his course at the late session of Congress, and would not exist if I supposed it would be construed as an indorsement of the attitude which he then chose to assume towards his party, or of all the positions he has taken in the present canvass. It is not necessary to enlarge on these things. I will only add, that my preference rests mainly on those considerations; that the Kansas question is practically ended—that Mr. DOUGLAS, in recent speeches, has explicitly declared his adherence to the regular Democratic party organization—that he seems to be the candidate of the Illinois Democracy, and the most formidable opponent in that State of the Republican party, and that on more than one occasion during his public life, he has defended the Union of the States and the rights of the States with fidelity, courage and great ability. I have not desired to say anything upon this or any other subject about which a difference may be supposed to exist in our political family, but I did not feel at liberty to decline an answer to the courteous letter of your Committee. With cordial wishes for the harmony of the Illinois Democracy, and the hope that your great and growing State, which has never yet given a sectional vote, may continue true to our constitutional Union,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. JOHN MOORE, Chairman of the Committee.

### Political Movements.

THE ALBANY DISTRICT.—The Albany papers contain the letter of Mr. JONAS SHEAR, declining the American nomination for Congress. He gives, as the reason for his withdrawal, an unwillingness to contribute to the reëlection of a candidate who supports all the measures of the National Administration. Mr. DANIEL WORMER, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, also declines, from a desire "to conciliate and combine together the elements of opposition to the National Administration." These two declensions, doubtless, indicate a union of the Republicans and Americans on all the county nominations, with the view chiefly, of defeating Mr. CORNING. The way is now clear for the support of Mr. JOHN H. REYNOLDS by the combined forces of the Republicans, Americans, and Hards.

The Republicans of the City of Albany have nominated GEORGE E. SEATON, of the First Ward, for member of Assembly.

In the Fourth Assembly District of Albany County the Republicans and Americans have united upon LORENZO D. COLLINS, (Republican,) of West Troy, as their candidate for the Assembly.

The Republicans and Americans of the Second District of Westchester have nominated JAMES S. SEE, (Republican,) of Mount Pleasant, as their candidate for the Assembly. This result was attained through Conference Committees, and is stated to be harmonious.

A CANDIDATE UNDER BONDS.—A curious memorial has been addressed to the Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, Speaker of the present Assembly, who was recently nominated by the Democrats of Syracuse for reëlection. The document, which is signed by 450 "elector of the Fifth Ward, of the city of Syracuse," declares that each and every one of them will support Mr. A, provided he will enter into an agreement, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of $20,000, that he will, at the next session of the Legislature, do his best to procure a law setting off that portion of the Fifth Ward aforesaid to the town of Geddes. The proceeding is intended to taunt Mr. A. with some sins of omission or commission last Winter. The idea of placing a candidate under bonds is novel, and not bad. We do not learn that the Speaker has executed the contract.

A BUSY CANVASS.—The Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of the Ninth Indiana District, has just been reelected to Congress by 1,930 majority. During the campaign he made one hundred and one speeches, thus increasing his majority nine hundred above that which elected him two years ago. Mr. C. is among the ablest, though also one of the youngest, public men of the country.

THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE.—The Republicans of the Thirtieth Congressional District (Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany) have had two candidates in the field. Owing to some misunderstanding their Convention, held a few weeks ago at Warsaw, split, one branch nominating the present member, J. W. SHERMAN, of Allegany, for reëlection, and the other presenting the name of AUGUSTUS FRANK, of Wyoming. At length the trouble is settled by the withdrawal of Mr. SHERMAN, and thus Mr. FRANK is left the sole candidate of his Party.

In the Second District of Rensselaer County the Republicans and Americans have united upon HENRY B. CLARK for the Assembly.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Livingston County have nominated JOHN WILEY, of Springwater. Mr. W. is a Methodist clergyman.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal*, of the 23d inst., contains a call for a State Convention of Americans and Old-line Whigs to be held at Louisville, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Officers. With union, the *Journal* expresses itself confident of overthrowing the Administration Party in Kentucky.

LETTER FROM MR. CRITTENDEN.—A private letter, written by Senator CRITTENDEN, in August, indorsing and commending the course of Senator DOUGLAS, has made its appearance in Illinois. It was written to Judge DICKEY, an Old-line Whig, who has recently taken the stump for DOUGLAS.

EX-SENATOR FERDON.—This gentleman has written a letter contradicting the report that he had abandoned the American Party. He was in favor of union at Syracuse, but supports the American nominees.

GOV. WISE'S DOUGLAS LETTER.—In a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention of Illinois, Gov. WISE, of Virginia, strongly indorses Senator DOUGLAS, and denounces with characteristic vigor the "tyrannical proscription" by which the Administration is endeavoring to put him down. The letter fully vindicates DOUGLAS and calls upon the Democrats of Illinois to sustain him. But for official ties, feeble health and family illness, Gov. WISE says he would gladly take the stump for DOUGLAS in Illinois. The letter has greatly inspirited the Douglas men, and correspondingly offended the President and his special supporters.

### Election of School Officers for the Public Schools.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

At the ensuing election the places of *half* of the School Officers of the several Wards are to be supplied by new men. Six in each Ward, making 132 altogether.

The position of a School Officer should be kept separate and aloof from *party politics*. The most *capable* and the most *energetic* men should be selected, without regard to their political creed. Men who will make it a business to perform their duties; to visit the schools; to enter into the class-rooms and examine the children for themselves; men who will be economical of the public moneys, and will spend them as prudently as if they were their own; and above all it is important that the Board of Education should be composed of *educated* men.

Such is the *theory* of the organization of the public schools of our City, but many of the men who are elected as school officers have, for the last few years, fallen far short of the above standard.

Half of those elected pay little or no attention to the duties required of them, and for want of the necessary qualifications themselves, are incapable of telling whether a school goes on well or ill, and when they enter a class-room inspire no respect either in teachers or scholars. So that there is very strong suspicion in the public mind that the public money is squandered away without a fair equivalent, and the public sentiment is fast setting, not only against the inefficient School officers who are at the head of the system, but at the *system* itself.

What has led to this depreciation in the qualifications of School officers? Party and local politics have crept into and *poisoned* the system. It is now considered a *political* office, and is made subservient to the petty, *contemptible* politics of the Ward. The *pot-house* political Committees who sell their influence and votes to *would-be* Congressmen, Legislators, Aldermen, &c., now put out the office of a School Officer *for sale*—either for money or some *political* equivalent.

It is purchased by some as a first *stepping-stone* to political preferment in the Ward—by others who wish to have their names advertised as candidates for office in the newspapers, and placarded on the electioneering handbills of the Ward. Others hope to get jobs in building or repairing school-houses, or to make the public money which passes through their hands *pay toll*.

School officers whose terms have expired, and who are willing to serve another term, are called upon by the political Committees of the Ward to pay money to help on the election, and if a school officer feeling that it is an insult to be called upon to buy his renomination indignantly refuses to open his pocket-book and throw it contents into the hands of political committees to be disbursed in the machinery of an election, he is *blackballed*, his name erased as a candidate, and the situation will be offered to the first aspirant for office who will pay for it, without regard to the question whether or not he is a proper man, able and willing to attend to the *moral* and *mental* wants of the children of his Ward.

I have been a school officer of the Eighteenth Ward for nine years; during that time I have endeavored faithfully to discharge my duties as such by visiting the schools of the Ward and the class-rooms, and by throwing in my mite of instruction to thousands of poor children who have been placed under my jurisdiction. But because I last year peremptorily refused the political committees of the Ward, who called on me, to give them money for the purposes of the election, my name was left off by such committees, and, under the influence of party machinery, I had thousands of votes cast against me by the parents of the *very* children whom I had for many years been endeavoring to elevate *morally* as well as *intellectually*, and should have been defeated but for the declining of a friend who was put up against me, by which I was elected by a majority of *twelve* votes.

In another article on Monday, I will give an analysis of the stupendous system of Public education, by which *sixty-two thousand children* are educated for future usefulness, the great *conservative principle* of the vicious population of this great City, and I will give further reasons why all parties should put up for School officers men of *intelligence, character*, and energy, who will attend to the duties required of them without regard to any political considerations. And I wish that *every paper in the City would copy these articles*, so that they may be brought home to the great body of the electors, who ought to insist upon having good School officers to superintend the mental and moral education of their children. J. W. C.

### Emancipation in the West Indies.

The Rev. HENRY BLEBY delivered a lecture last evening in the Church of the Puritans, on the "Results of Emancipation in the West Indies," where he has been performing missionary labor for the last 27 years. After reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Mr. BLEBY was introduced.

He gave an interesting sketch of the progress of events which made emancipation a necessity. The two prominent causes were the insurrections, which told the people of Great Britain that it was unsafe to hold slaves in the colonies, and secondly, the persecutions of the missionaries. Many interesting incidents, of which Mr. B. was an eye-witness, were interwoven.

The most important part of his remarks related to the effects of emancipation. It is suprising, said he, to find to what an extent the belief prevails in this country that the colonies were ruined by it. Extracts were read from State documents, to establish the fact that the colonies were previously in a state of bankruptcy. Slavery destroyed the planters, and Emancipation is their restorer. [Applause.] To establish this point, Mr. B. cited official tables, comparing the state of the population, the revenues and shipping, during the time Slavery existed, and subsequently. Since the abolition of Slavery, in 1834, the shipping coming into the seaports had advanced more than thirty per cent., and the revenues had increased more than 70 per cent. And what was the most remarkable fact of all, the imports of articles conducive to the comfort of laborers in 1851 was $7,500,000 more than it was in 1854. [Great applause.] The assertion that the social position of the people had not improved is false, and as absurd as it is false. Formerly they had no homes of their own. Now, by the aid of the missionaries, 50,000 of the people hold freeholds. There is but little intemperance among them. It is a libel to say the people will not work. When planters have wanted them as free men to work upon Slavery terms they have of course refused.

Emancipation has been no failure in an intellectual point of view. Negroes are not inferior. People here may think so, but it is only because they are ground down by legal disabilities. Very much credit is due to Lord MAHOGANY. He has not only at evening parties led out colored ladies to dance, but has introduced colored gentlemen to his wife as her partners. [Laughter.] When others of his guests objected he has intimated to them that they need expect no more invitations to Government House. Is if the stipendiary magistrates in the Islands are colored men. They have been selected for office because they are best fitted for it. Every where when talent is required they show themselves capable of equaling and of distancing white men. [Applause.] The children in the schools there fully equal the children in the schools here. Missionaries have done away with the plea that they are an inferior race. They have dived into those minds and brought up jewels flashing with the light of intellect. [Applause.] Mr. B. closed with a plea on behalf of an educational enterprise he has in charge. Now 500 were gathered in the schools and soon he would have 1,000. Canada and New-England had contributed enough to have schools named after them, and he wished New-York to do likewise. Before the contribution was taken up a gentleman in the audience asked the lecturer what was the effect of emancipation upon the amalgamation of the races. He replied that whites and mulattoes intermarried and considered it no disgrace to do so, and that unions between whites and blacks also occasionally took place. Mulattoes are no more numerous now than they have been.

After a few characteristic remarks by Dr. CHEEVER, the assembly dispersed.

### The National Horse Fair.

A great many people attended the Horse Fair at the Eclipse Course yesterday. The various Committees examined the stock with a view to the award of premiums, and the following trials of speed took place:

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 65.)—For Horses owned and bred in Suffolk County; two-mile heats; in harness, for a prize of $200.

D. M. CONKLIN enters Sorrel Mare.
Not filled.

The next event was

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 59.)—For three years old, single mile in harness, for a prize of $100.

E. F. BLISS, stallion *Jno. Anderson*.
F. GALLAWAY, b. Stallion.
CASE S. BARR, s. f. *Lady Emma*.
J. B. RAYMOND, b. h. *Jacko*.
Mr. TALLMAN'S Martenze Colt.
GEO. KURL, s. c. *Napoleon*.

Of these all, but *Jacko* and *Napoleon* came to the post. At starting, GALWAY'S stallion and *Lady Emma* got off together, the others close up. At the lower turn *Lady Emma* took the lead, increased it around the bend and along the back-stretch, was never caught, and trotted home an easy winner in 2:50—the half-mile being accomplished in 1:19.

RECAPITULATION.

A TRIAL OF SPEED, (No. 59.)—For three-year olds, single mile in harness, for a prize of $100.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASE S. BARR'S s. f. *Lady Emma* | 1 |
| F. GALLWAY'S b. *Stallion* | 2 |
| Mr. TALLMANN'S Martenze colt | 3 |
| Mr. E. F. BLISS' stallion *John Anderson* | 4 |

Time—2:50.

The winner is by *Jupiter*, dam by *Abdallah*, and was raised by E. F. JANES and E. PEARSALL. She is a remarkably fine filly, and made extraordinary half-mile time. It will be strange if she is not heard of again. The Martenze colt, is also by *Jupiter*, and gives great promise of future excellence.

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 60)—For four-year olds, single two miles, in harness, for a prize of $150.

D. W. JONES enters b. g. *Romeo*.
W. NODINE enters s. stallion *Wild Warrior*.
HEWLETT ALLEN enters h. m. *Lady Carl*.
G. W. THOMPSON enters g. *Honest Harry*.
PETER W. JONES enters *Jones' Stallion*.

The entire lot came to the score, *Lady Carl* having the pole, *Romeo* next, and then *Honest Harry*, *Wild Warrior* and *Jones' Stallion* in order named.

Prior to the start an examination of the mouths of the competitors was demanded, which proved satisfactory.

After two false starts they got off cleverly, *Wild Warrior* and *Lady Carl* in close company. At the turn *Lady Carl* took the lead, with *Wild Warrior* second, JONES' stallion third, *Romeo* fourth, and *Honest Harry* fifth. At the quarter *Honest Harry* passed *Romeo*, and near the half mile *Wild Warrior* closed with *Lady Carl*, but immediately went off his legs, and dropped back. At the three-quarters *Lady Carl* went up, when *Wild Warrior* closed again closely followed by Jones' stallion, but *Lady Carlt* ecovered her lead and passed the stand six lengths in advance, *Wild Warrior* second. On reaching the lower turn *Lady Carl* again went up, when *Wild Warrior* closed on her at the quarter, and the *Lady* again broke, when Jones' stallion passed him, gathering on *Wild Warrior*, who now held the lead, but the latter being let out went clear away, and despite another dash, came in an easy winner in 5:41; first half mile, 1:22; first mile, 2:49. The rest following in Indian file.

RECAPITULATION.

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 60).—For four year olds, single two miles, in harness, for a prize of $150.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. NODINE'S s. stallion *Wild Warrior* | 1 |
| P. W. JONES' *Jones' Stallion* | 2 |
| H. ALLEN'S b. m. *Lady Carl* | 3 |
| G. W. THOMPSON'S g. *Honest Harry* | 4 |
| D. W. JONES' *Romeo* | 5 |

Time 5:41.

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 58.)—Free for all horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45. Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $150.

W. W. LITTLE enters b. m. *Fanny*.
M. GOODWIN enters *Kate Smith*.
W. C. MCKEEVER enters b. g. *Brummin*.
SAVAGE & SCOFIELD enter bl. *Black Boy*.
H. F. OSBURN enters dun m. *Lady Greenfield*.
A. HOWES enters br. h. *Bill*.
W. H. SMITH enters bl. m. ——.
JOHN PERRIN enters ch. h. *C. Manners*.
R. JAMES enters br. gelding ——.
H. WOODRUFF enters horse *Frank Temple*.
M. ROBIN enters br. h. *Mocking-Bird*.
R. GALLOWAY enters b. m. *Lady Banker*.

Of these *Moses Taylor, C. Manners, Kate Smith*, SMITH'S black mare, *Mocking Bird, Frank Temple, Lady Banker* and *Brummin* came to the score, *Kate* heading the score, *Frank* second and *Mocking Bird* third place.

FIRST HEAT.—Soon after starting *Kate* took a clear lead, was never headed, and won easily in 2:38—*Moses Taylor* second, *Brummin* third, *Frank Temple* fourth, and *Mocking Bird* fifth.

SECOND HEAT.—*Kate* and *Moses* had it all their own way, *Moses* coming in first, but on protest from *Kate's* driver, was ruled out for running on the back stretch, and the heat given to *Kate*. All four came in close together at the finish. Time 2:38.

THIRD HEAT.—*Moses* led, *Kate* next, but broke at the turn, when *Brummin* passed her, *Moses* still leading; at the half mile *Brummin* broke and *Kate* went ahead of him; at the home turn they were all together, but *Moses* came out and won the heat cleverly; the rest being separated by a length or two—*Frank Temple* being second, *Kate* third, and *Brummin* fourth. Time 2:40.

Darkness coming on, the Judges decided on deferring the balance of the trial until to-day, when it will be first on the list.

To-day is the last day of the Fair, when all the stock will be exhibited and the premiums awarded; there are also three or four trials of speed to come off


[Advertisement.]

TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS NOW USE THEM IN THEIR PRACTICE.—The Brandreth Pills remove in an almost imperceptible manner all noxious accumulations, and purify and invigorate the blood; and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience. Being composed entirely of Vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger; their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered in infancy, youth, manhood, and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and reëstablish their health.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness; twenty-nine hundred conscientious physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known, sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor.

Principal Brandrethian Office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—We witnessed, while walking up Broadway, the other day, a catastrophe which, for a while, threatened terrible consequences. A young gentleman, crossing the street, had his hat knocked off. It rolled on the pavement, and an omnibus horse, passing, "put his foot in it," utterly destroying its shape. KNOX'S elegant store on the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, was at hand, however, and the young man was supplied with the latest Fall style, with which he appeared delighted.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood-vessels become the channels of disease and death when circulating a poisoned fluid. It is by disinfecting the diseased blood that the Pills cure all internal disorders. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.


## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 27.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,900 | Ohio State 6s,'86 | 109 | 10 | Am. Guano Co | 7 |
| 16,000 | Ill. Int. Imp. '47 | 103½ | 50 | Harlem R. R. Pref. | 27½ |
| 6,000 | Ill. Int. '60 | 91 | 200 | do | 27¾ |
| 7,000 | Indiana State 5s | 82 | 200 | do | 27¾ |
| 9,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 95¾ | 14 | Stonington R. R. | 61 |
| 5,000 | Virginia 6s | 96½ | 1300 | Reading Railroad | 53 |
| 22,000 | Missouri State 6s | 80½ | 350 | do | b30 53 |
| 31,000 | do | 79½ | 600 | do | b60 53½ |
| 1,000 | Minn. St. s. f. c. Bs. | 107¾ | 200 | do | b10 53 |
| 2,000 | N. C. State 6s | 98 | 500 | do | s30 53½ |
| 6,000 | City 5s '60 | 97½ | 200 | do | 53½ |
| 2,000 | E. R. R. 2d m. bs | 85 | 200 | do | 53½ |
| 4,000 | E. R. R. 4th m. bs | 60 | 200 | do | s60 53½ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. 3dm. | 75½ | 100 | do | b60 53 |
| 3,000 | Harlem 2d m. bs | 82½ | 40 | New-Jersey R. R. | 128 |
| 21,500 | Ill. Cen. R. bs | 97 | 50 | Mich. Central R. | 59½ |
| 20,000 | do | s60 96½ | 100 | do | b60 59½ |
| 15,000 | do | s60 96½ | 100 | Mil. S. & N. la. R | b30 24¼ |
| 10,000 | La C. & M. L. 2 bs | 20 | 100 | do | 24¼ |
| 3,000 | do | b30 30½ | 100 | do | b10 24¼ |
| 3,000 | D. L. & W. R. 1st M. | 89 | 100 | Mil. S. & N. La. 1st | b60 54½ |
| 3,000 | Gal. & Chic. 1st M. | 98½ | 750 | do | 54½ |
| 20 | Chatham Bank | 70 | 200 | do | b30 54½ |
| 25 | Bank of the Repub. | 120½ | 300 | do | b30 54½ |
| 13 | do | 120 | 50 | Panama Railroad | 122½ |
| 5 | Corn Exch. Bank | 102 | 100 | do | 122¾ |
| 45 | Park Bank | 105 | 100 | do | 122½ |
| 35 | Cary Imp. Comp'y | 6 | 100 | do | b60 122½ |
| 100 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 101¾ | 50 | do | 122¾ |
| 100 | do | b60, 101¾ | 100 | Ill. Central R. | s60 87 |
| 5 | Canton Company | 21 | 350 | do | b60 87 |
| 100 | do | s10 21½ | 100 | do | b3 88 |
| 100 | do | 21½ | 450 | do | b30 88 |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co | 82½ | 55 | Cleve., Col. & Cin. R. | 95¾ |
| 185 | Pacific M. S. S. Co. | 107 | 25 | do | b30 95¾ |
| 100 | do | 105 | 41 | do | 95¾ |
| 250 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | b60 87 | 100 | Gal. & Chic. R | b10 83½ |
| 1850 | do | 87 | 200 | do | s30 83½ |
| 200 | do | 87 | 300 | do | b30 83½ |
| 300 | do | s60 86½ | 100 | do | s10 83 |
| 200 | do | b30 87 | 50 | do | b30 83 |
| 200 | do | b30 86½ | 250 | do | s30 82¾ |
| 300 | do | b30 86½ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 35½ |
| 200 | do | b3 86½ | 250 | do | 35¾ |
| 400 | do | b10 86½ | 600 | do | b30 35¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 86½ | 500 | do | b60 35¾ |
| 300 | Erie R. R. | b30 17¾ | 550 | do | 35¾ |
| 250 | do | 17¾ | 350 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | 68 |
| 450 | do | 17¾ | 1150 | do | 68¾ |
| 250 | do | 17¾ | 250 | do | b30 68 |
| 8 | Hud. River R. R. | 33½ | 150 | do | b10 68½ |
| 295 | do | 33¾ | 100 | La C. & M. R. R. | s60 5 |
| 200 | do | b60 34 | 280 | do | 5¼ |
| 50 | do | s60 33½ | 486 | do | 5¼ |
| 21 | do |

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2218. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## ...from the Newly Discovered Gold Region.

### ...and Authentic Statement of the Gold Prospects.

...have received by the *St. Louis*, which arrived ..., voluminous dispatches from our Special ..., and giving a detailed account of his visit to ...River Gold Mines. Our space will permit ... this morning only the following letter,—... but recent in point of date,—which embodies the ... intelligence from that region. It will be found ... and important.]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

Having been detained nearly a fortnight at Victoria waiting for the steamer to this place, (and consequently missing earlier connection with the East,) I am enabled to give you the latest news from the Fraser River country. The later advices, I regret to say, have not changed the aspect of affairs there for the better. Indeed every arrival brings us additional reasons for disencouragement. The river has fallen about fifteen feet, but instead of revealing richer diggings than heretofore discovered, the miners find absolutely no gold at all a short distance below high water mark. Though at first this result may seem surprising, it is capable of easy solution—or at least a plausible solution so plausible as to be readily accepted by the disappointed miners themselves. The probability is that no more gold will be found until the waters reach their lowest stage. The gold on the Upper Fraser you will remember, is all float dust, brought down by the rapid currents, and deposited on the river banks or bars by the whirling eddies which form at various points, and whose operation is to carry to the surface all substances within their control. The river is generally, either at its highest or lowest stage, never standing long at any intermediate point. Thus it happens that the gold deposits can only be at high water mark or the other extreme—because at no other point are the eddies which bring the dust out of the current, and land it, continuous enough to collect that end to any considerable extent. The discovery of this fact, of course, adds another evidence that the gold deposits of the *lower* Fraser, at least, are comparatively light, and must soon be entirely washed out. Old California miners who are now upon Fraser's River declare that its deposits are entirely different from that on the rivers in California. They are impressed with the idea that the Fraser River gold deposits are the washings of comparatively recent date, for the diggings thus far are all surface diggings, the strata of "pay-dirt" is very thin, and no dust is found upon the bed-rock, where, in California, the richest results are always looked for. Nevertheless, hundreds of years must have been employed in making these deposits, for in one case, at least, I saw "pay-dirt" taken out from Texas Bar beneath the roots of fir trees one hundred and fifty or two hundred years old.

Another discouraging feature is the fact that some of the bars which have heretofore proved the richest upon the river are giving out. I have seen and conversed with several of the fortunate ones who have been taking out large amounts of gold on Texas Bar, but who have sold out their claims for inconsiderable sums, because satisfied, from the indications, that they were about exhausted. Another man—one of three who have brought down $15,000 as the result of their Summer's exertions upon Hill's Bar—sold out his claim for only $200! Not half the number of men were at work on the latter bar on the 24th ult as were there a month ago. Mr. H. M. SNYDER, an intelligent gentleman, whose acquaintance I made while at Fort Yale, writes from that point in very discouraging terms, stating that large numbers of the most sanguine are becoming disheartened—that the diggings upon the lower Fraser do not average two dollars per day to the man, and that men pass Yale every day on their way to California from the upper Fraser, where their search for gold has proved equally unsuccessful.

But we have still more positive evidence than this. Just before leaving Victoria, I saw and conversed with two intelligent and euergetic California miners, who were among the first to join in the search for gold on the upper Fraser. Employing Indians to guide them and to carry their provisions, they penetrated the country far above the forks of Thomson River,—from whence they had returned thoroughly disgusted, having spent several weeks in "prospecting" diligently, in the precise locality where all the theories have supposed the richest deposits to lie, without finding the precious metal anywhere in sufficient quantities to justify a return thither. Still others, who have prospected all along the Fraser, for a distance of a hundred miles above Thomson River, tell pretty much the same story,—declaring that they nowhere found diggings which would pay over $5 per day, and seldom as much as that. But to reach the point where even that much might be made, the miner must encounter severe toil and privation; brave many dangers, and then expend the greater part of his earnings in procuring food.

The Harrison River trail has been passed by several hundred miners, none of whom, so far as heard from, have found any reasonable encouragement to their enterprise. One party, recently returned *via* that route, penetrated a distance of forty miles above Bridge River, where they met a party of Oregon miners returning, equally discouraged with themselves. From the point where they struck the Fraser from the Harrison River trail, they found that the stream swept with resistless current through a continuous cañon,—and that its banks presented no earth of any description to be worked,—the bare rock coming to the water's edge, and in many places overhanging it. The Oregonians, who had been over a hundred miles further up, told the same story of the country through which they had passed. Only occasionally could they find a point on the river where any earth had been collected, and here they nowhere found it yield more than four or five dollars per day.

These accounts have much depressed everybody at Victoria, and real estate of every description is very flat. There is no denying the fact that the upper Fraser has been extensively explored by competent and experienced men. It is barely possible that they have overlooked some rich gold region, and yet it is not probable. It *may* be that richer deposits will be found at a distance from the river, on one side or the other; but if the evidence of the witnesses already referred to can be relied upon, it seems clear that the theories are annihilated which suppose the deposits of the lower Fraser to have been washed down from beds traversed by the sources of that stream. As suggested in a previous letter, however, we cannot be long without news of the result of still more thorough exploration, for not less than twenty-five hundred miners have before this solved the problem for themselves. Another month, at latest, should give us the results attained by them, and relieve us from all uncertainty. Meantime, Governor DOUGLASS is fully impressed with the belief that British Columbia is far richer in gold than even California. He does not hesitate to express this opinion in private circles, though more cautious in public, basing his faith upon the evidence of Indians who come to the posts of the Hudson Bay Company to trade.

Dry diggings, limited in extent, have been discovered within eight or ten miles of Fort Yale, which were paying pretty well, but they afford claims to a small number only of miners. Mr. HICKS, the Collector at Yale, has information upon which he relies, announcing the discovery of a mine of liquid quicksilver (not cinnebar) in the same neighborhood, but I was unable to get any confirmation of the statement. During Governor DOUGLASS' recent trip up the river, quite a number of quartz specimens were brought to him, with the declaration of their holders that they had found them in various localities back from the River. Some of these specimens were moderately rich. In conclusion, in respect to the mines of British Columbia, let me say that, while the present weight of evidence is decidedly against the proposition that they are rich enough to attract a large and permanent American mining population, those evidences are still so slender, and the explorations so imperfect, that no one can do more than express a hazardous *opinion* upon the subject.

Of the twenty-five thousand Californians who rushed to the Fraser mines, more than half have returned to their "first love," quite satisfied with their experience, and firmly resolved never to be carried away again by reports of new and richer diggings. The remainder of the crowd will also return soon, unless British Columbia should prove so rich in gold that the Californians can see their way clear to fortune within a few months. But notwithstanding, the probabilities now are against any considerable permanent settlement of Americans in the British mines, there can be little doubt that they will attract a large European emigration, composed of men who are quite content to labor for a dollar or two per day. It is the interest of the British Government to promote this settlement of the Territory, and the efforts certain to be made to stimulate immigration hitherward, can hardly fail of abundant success.

Gov. DOUGLASS had returned from his trip up river, where he had had no difficulty with miners or gamblers, whom he made no issue with them. A little while previous he had informed him that it would be useless to attempt to punish the miners who took up arms against the Indians, so he let that subject pass with a deserved reprimand to one of the leaders in the operations against the savages. The gamblers kept a little quiet while at Fort Yale, and the Governor winked at their iniquities. Soon as he had left, however, Regiment on Monday.

everything went on just as before,—and the rum-sellers and gamblers had affairs their own way.

Mr. MCKAY, who went to explore a reported route from Jarvis Inlet to Lake Anderson, on the Harrison River route, has returned. He found the route without difficulty, and reports it entirely practicable, although very rocky. He received information, however, of another route still, which is even more advantageous,—so that if the mines of the upper Fraser should prove rich, there is little doubt that the lower river route will be quite abandoned at an early day.

The various American towns on Bellingham Bay, which sprang into life under the influence of the gold excitement, have all gone down—most of them being nearly deserted. Of these the most promising was Whactom, which boasted an express office, and a spirited newspaper called the *Northern Light*—but the express office was closed for want of business six weeks ago, and the paper has ceased its issues, its editor having packed up the office and returned to San Francisco. Such facts as these present indisputable evidence of the discouragement and gloom which have settled down upon the prospects of the Fraser River country.

JOHN NUGENT, "United States Commissioner," (Commercial Agent, in fact) arrived at Victoria on the 19th ult. Some of his personal friends had proposed to welcome him with a salute upon his arrival, and to give him a dinner the next evening. The authorities refused permission for the salute, stating that they would attend to that themselves; but they failed to burn the powder, and the proposition for the dinner also fell through. I understand that Mr. NUGENT is very much disappointed with the position assigned him, and that he designs an early return to Washington, to renew his demand for the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, now held by Mr. HENLEY. NUGENT'S paper—the San Francisco *Herald*—came out recently with some very malignant and personal articles against Senator GWIN, which are to be accounted for, doubtless, from the fact—which I have from excellent authority—that the Senator had notified the President that he would oppose NUGENT'S nomination if it should ever be sent to the Senate for confirmation.

A boat upset on Fraser's River on the 10th of September, by which accident four men were drowned. Their names were A. DAILEY, THOMAS PURSELL, HENRY WALL, of Horsetown, California, and RICHARD HOLEY, of Yreka, California.

ABRAHAM LAVIL, an old man from Wisconsin, died suddenly on the Harrison River trail, on the 23d of August, while packing up a steep hill. Over five hundred dollars in gold were found upon his person.

On the night of the 5th of September WM. EATON, a miner at Cross Bar, near the Big Cañon of Fraser's River, was killed by WM. KING, in EATON'S cabin. KING was carried to Fort Hope, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to transportation for life.

A man named JOHN COLLINS, from Iowa Hill, California, but originally from Canada, was killed in Victoria on the 13th of September, by WM. MORRIS *alias* Tipperary Bill, a graduate of the California State Prison. The two men having quarrelled, went out into the street with their revolvers, and engaged in an impromptu duel. MORRIS, who was a boatman, escaped in his light skiff, in which it is supposed he crossed the Gulf to United States territory.

The comet made its first appearance at Victoria on the 7th of September—then appearing to be only two or three degrees in length. To our view here, at the present time, it is very brilliant, while its luminous trail extends across the horizon about twenty-two degrees. It is observable for a brief period early in the morning, although its finest displays are witnessed in the early evening. S.

### Fight Between the "Benicia Boy" and "Dublin Tricks"—The Latter Badly Beaten.

About 12 o'clock last night HEENAN, one of the the principals in the late prize-fight, entered the bar-room of the Lafayette Hall in Broadway, which was crowded at the time. He had been there several times during the evening, apparently in quest of some one. He made his way towards the billiard-room, in the rear of the bar-room, and called for JERRY BRYANT, who immediately followed HEENAN towards the bar, where WILLIAM HASTINGS ("Dublin Tricks") one of the seconds of MORRISSEY, and several of his friends were drinking. HEENAN took a position at the side of "Dublin Tricks" at the bar, and asked him whether he had ever made any remarks derogatory to his (HEENAN'S) character as a fighter. "Tricks" replied that he had not. HEENAN immediately replied: "You lie;" (coupling it with an expletive,) I have a witness;" and immediately followed the remark with a tremendous slap on the side of HASTINGS' head, which nearly knocked him down. A desperate rough-and-tumble fight then ensued—some of the crowd endeavoring to part them, and others being in favor of letting them fight it out—which resulted in HEENAN'S giving HASTINGS a dreadful mauling, it eventually becoming necessary to take HEENAN off by main force. HASTINGS' face was dreadfully cut, and he was otherwise badly injured, and was forced to retreat behind the counter to escape HEENAN'S fury. The Police now rushed in with a large crowd of the "fancy," when HEENAN quietly retreated through the billiard-room and made his escape. The lights in the house were immediately turned down, and the crowd were ejected by the Police.

HASTINGS is well known as having fought and beaten ORVILLE GARDNER some years since in a ring fight, and is now the keeper of a public-house in Centre-street.

### Jews' Hospital Banquet and Ball.

The banquet and ball in aid of the Jews' Hospital in New-York, at Niblo's Saloon last evening, was attended by at least 1,000 persons, who sat down at 7 o'clock to tables bountifully spread. BENJAMIN NATHAN, Esq., President of the Hospital, presided at a table at one end of the room, at which also were seated Mayor TIEMANN and other distinguished guests. The Rev. J. J. LYONS offered a prayer, and then the substantials were disposed of. It was a good hour's work. The Rev. Mr. KRAMER then chanted the "Blessing after meals." The President next arose, and welcomed the guests to the banquet. Since the opening of the Hospital 747 patients had been admitted to it, and all but 73 of these were treated gratuitously. The treasury of the institution was now empty, and believing that they would relieve its wants, he would now read the first regular toast: "*The Jews' Hospital in New-York*—founded in charity, benignant queen of all the virtuee, whose diadem reflects no ray more pure than that called forth by the gratitude of ailing misery."

The Rev. S. M. ISAACS, pastor of the Wooster-street Synagogue, one of the founders of the Hospital, responded.

Mr. LIONEL GOLDSMIDT then read a list of donations to the institution. They amounted altogether to near $12,000.

The second toast was, "*The President of the United States.*" Received with three cheers.

To the third toast—"*Civil and Religious Liberty*"—the Rev. Dr. FISCHELL replied. He traced the advance of Civil and Religious Liberty within the present century, and expressed his happiness that Jews and Gentiles were now associated more closely than in the times of their ancient persecution.

The Fourth Toast was, "*The Mayor and Constituted Authorities of the City of New-York*"—to which Mayor TIEMANN responded. Among other things he said: The expenses of our City are annually upwards of half a million of dollars in the support of public and in aid of private charities, but I can well say, from my experience while connected with the Almshouse Department, for a period of over three years, seeing as I then did, during the whole of that period, but three of your faith within the charitable institutions under its charge, that if all the other sects and denominations were to take the same care of their own poor and afflicted members as yours do, there would be need of a much smaller sum for the support of those only whom no religious sect or society could claim as their own.

To the fifth toast—*Education*—The Rev. Dr. ADLER replied in German. The seventh toast—*Foreign Ministers and Consuls Resident in the United States*—Was responded to by Mr. BAUCH, British Consul at Charleston. Dr. MCCREADY spoke for the Medical staff of the Institution. The ninth toast was in memory of JUDAH TOURO and SAMPSON SIMPSONS, to whose munificence the Jews' Hospital in New-York is indebted for its present usefulness. To the tenth toast—*The Benevolent Societies of New-York*—Mr. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN responded. For *The Press* no one spoke. For *Dear Women* R. J. DE CORDOVA answered.

Long before the speaking was over the guests began to leave the dining hall, and dancing soon commenced in the saloon above. It was late before the dancers separated.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.—A communication was received by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, from the Health Officer and the Physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, calling their attention to the fact that the increasing severity of the weather would render necessary some further provision for the comfort of the patients than the temporary accommodations thus far provided. The letter was referred to the Committee on Construction.

The tents of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were all struck yesterday, and the soldiers were moved inside the Quarantine walls. They number 125 in all, with 36 muskets. They will be relieved by the Fifty-fifth

## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

### Great Meeting of "The People who Approve of the Hon. Horace Clark."

### Who Rules—The People or the President?

**Speeches of Daniel Lord, Esq., David Dudley Field, Esq., Richard Busteed, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., the Hon. John W. Forney, and the Hon. John McKeon.**

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, with "people who approve of the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK'S course in Congress in favor of honest suffrage in Kansas, and self-government there." The poster that called the large assembly together, was an immense placard bearing at its head, "The people not machines;" across it ran a ribbon, inscribed "None will serve us while there is a *Court* to serve, but those who are of a nice and jealous honor;" while at the foot it promised among those who would positively speak, with a single exception only, the names of the distinguished gentlemen who actually did speak.

At ten minutes to 8 o'clock, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Esq., called the meeting—a compact mass of solid men—to order, and announced that when the meeting was over they would go in procession to the Everett House, the headquarters of the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK. He then nominated the Hon. DANIEL LORD as Chairman. Mr. LORD was elected by acclamation. Among the hundred Vice-Presidents selected, were HIRAM KETCHUM, SHEPHERD KNAPP, MOSES TAYLOR, RICHARD M. HOE, E. L. SNOW, JAMES HARPER, GARRET H. STRYKER, EDGAR KETCHUM, A. C. KINGSLAND, SILAS C. HEARING, M. O. ROBERTS and PELETIAH T. PERIT. Among the Secretaries were WM. JOHNSTON, DAVID WEBB and WM. B. ROCKWELL.

The President read a brief address, arguing that in our elections, neutrality and inactivity are a treason against popular Government. They had assembled to assert the independence of the public man on a question of right, on which action was urgent. Mr. CLARK was a man raising himself from the most moderate circumstances to a competent fortune by industry, integrity and devotion to business—a public servant who had served faithfully, honestly in the midst of temptation, fearlessly under threats, independently and bravely—he deserved their approval. If it be sought to put him down by a dependent of the Administration, said Mr. LORD, we may at least scrutinize the merits, the achievements of that Administration. By the praises of its friends, they seem to be, a history over Utah, who would not fight, (laughter;) if settling a claim as to a right of search against England, which England did not claim, (cheers,) and constituting Kansas a Free State, whose people could not be forced or bribed to be otherwise. If these were its achievements, they were proofs of slight prowess. They hardly showed it sufficient to conquer Cuba or annex Mexico. It would scarcely be enough to break down a single independent man. (Loud applause.)

Mr. DAVID DUNLEY FIELD was next introduced. He advanced amid applause, and said: They had met to-night, not as party men to promote party measures, but as citizens to defend the Legislative department of the Government from Executive usurpation. The country had at length arrived at that period, so long predicted and so much dreaded, when the independence of Congress was threatened by the President's menace—a menace which it was the duty of the people to hurl back with defiance. (Applause.) What had Mr. CLARK done that should subject him to Executive hostility? It was the duty of a representative to carry out the wishes of his constituents, and that Mr. CLARK had done. Irrespective of the causes of difference between him and the President, it was the duty of the people to sustain him; how much more their duty to do so, when, as in this case, their representative had done nothing in which they did not concur. He had, notwithstanding the President's wishes to the contrary, opposed the admission of Kansas under a Constitution which was a structure of knavery and Slavery. This entitled him to a reëlection, as the most fitting recognition of the popular gratitude and favor. And in this the will of the people could no more be resisted than could the tide rushing up from the sea to clasp our District in its arms. (Loud Applause.)

Here there were loud calls for "FORNEY;" the chairman gave assurances that Mr. FORNEY would soon be forthcoming, and introduced

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., who supported HORACE F. CLARK on the grounds of his honesty and his capability—better grounds, he thought, for approval than the trick and cheat called "regular nominations." Regular nominations were those which reflected the will of a majority of the electors—and the only "regular" thing about any other style of nomination, was its "regular irregularity." (Cheers.) Mr. BUSTEED detailed a conversation which he had enjoyed with Mr. CLARK, immediately after he had announced in the Representatives' Hall his firm conviction that the interests of the country and of the Democratic Party required an investigation into the alleged Lecompton frauds. He had urged to Mr. CLARK that his duty to the party required him to adhere to the policy of the Administration. Mr. CLARK replied: "I owe to my party merely political fealty. I owe to my country and my God patriotism and honesty, and if I must be sacrificed politically, because of the conscientious discharge of my duty, I may as well be a victim now as at any other time, I believe." (Cheers.)

While Mr. BUSTEED was speaking, a long line of men squeezed its way up the west aisle, bearing a banner inscribed, "The Eighteenth Ward American Council Endorses Mr. CLARK for Congress." It was lustily cheered.

Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, whose appearance was greeted with warm applause, said he confessed it was with no ordinary pleasure he met such an unwonted assemblage of his fellow-citizens. How happened it, he asked, that they—Democrats, Republicans, Americans—none of them forgoing their attachments or their principles—felt that they were performing a high public duty in thus coming together? In the election two years ago the Democrats voted for JAMES BUCHANAN and HORACE F. CLARK, whilst he (Mr. EVARTS) had voted against both. What was it which brought here thousands of Democrats, Republicans and Americans to unite with their fellow citizen in his contest with the President of the United States? What, but that the contest was one between the President and the people; and in all such contests the President would always find the people taking their own side. This issue must have arisen on some question of not a merely party or technical character. It had arisen on the question as to the admission of Kansas—a question which, in the differences between the President and the people of that Territory, resembled the causes which led to the Revolution. It was a question of representation. And Mr. CLARK, as an able lawyer, had remembered and acted on one maxim of the profession, which was universally accepted, viz.: Fraud vitiates everything; for he knew it to be fraud to claim that the people of Kansas approved of or desired admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. BUCHANAN, on the contrary, adopting the policy of power, declared, like GEORGE the Third, that such turbulent subjects had had representation enough. For this difference Mr. CLARK was proscribed. He (Mr. E.) had nothing to say of Mr. HERRICK personally. They all knew him as well as he did. He was not obscure. He had been before the people. He had been before the people as an Alderman, and even when forty other Aldermen were distinguishing themselves in the same line. He had been tried and had been dismissed without. It was to be hoped, the smell of smoke on his garments. But this he would say, without any reference to the personal character of this gentleman, that it was a bold, an impudent, and an infamous combination on the part of the Chief Executive of this Government, to take an officeholder of his own, nominated by a Convention controlled by officeholders of his own. Now, that was the issue, and it was the rotten-borough issue in its most offensive and extreme form. If their candidate was elected and the people's candidate defeated, he would agree with the President of the United States that the Eighth Congressional District is a rotten borough, and that he (the President) knew it. If he (Mr. E.) was satisfied that the people of that district were of that description, he would not threaten to move out of it, for that would not improve it—(laughter)—but he would try to get some other people to move in. (Renewed laughter and applause.) Mr. CLARK, being reflected after his proscription, would meet the President after two elections—one in his own Congressional District, thrice armed with Republican, American and Democratic support; the other the election in Pennsylvania, the President's own home, and his own constituency. And if, in the former contest, the President supposed that in popular favor and in power he had the advantage of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, when they met again, after those two elections, in popular favor, and in an honest, bold and upright front, he (Mr. E.) did not think their representative would be the inferior. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY was introduced amid loud cheering. He thanked his fellow-citizens of New-York from a full heart for their generous welcome. The issue here was not simply the issue of Kansas; it was a higher issue, if possible. It was the issue whether their representative should be the slave of the President of the United States. As to Kansas and all its struggles, that had gone by. The people had declared that the Administration, in opposing the voice of the citizens of Kansas, and failing in all its pledges, had been convicted of a capital offence, and the misfortune was that, as it had yet two years to run, sentence could not be executed immediately, and it was to carry on its struggle during the months that remained to it, supported by those who are paid to hurrah for it. (Applause.) Passing by it, then, as a thing of the past, he came to the point of immediate interest to his audience. In the first place he wished to say that the idea that the Administration was the Democratic Party was a very absurd one. It was a mere skeleton as it stood. It was a mere servant, a paid servant—he might say, a household servant. And was not the idea of this servant, dressed in our livery and taking our money, presuming to dictate to the Democratic Party, an absurdity? (Applause.) If there had been no Federal officers and no Federal patronage in Pennsylvania, the Administration, in the recent election, would not have had 10,000 votes. This was a Northern battle. It was a battle for ourselves, on issues broadly presented. It would do no harm at times to come together and see how strong we were. They did it in the South, successfully. (Applause.) In 1826, Mr. BUCHANAN had said; "The possession of power has a strong natural tendency to corrupt the heart; the lust of dominion grows with possession; the man who in humble life was pure and just, is often transformed by the possession of power into a monster." (Laughter.) And he had also given utterance to the opinion that "our rulers should be narrowly watched." (Renewed laughter.) Elsewhere he had said that "in his humble judgment, the present Administration (ADAMS') would not have existed a single year with the least hope of reelection but for their patronage." That was an original leaf from what Mr. BUCHANAN thought more than thirty years ago. Now, where did we find him to-day? The patronage of the United States, which in 1836 was $20,000,000, to-day was $100,000,000. The States, which were few in number then, were large in number now. The lessons which he preached then, he had forgotten to-day; and to day we witnessed the most extraordinary and profligate prostitution of patronage-power to which the annals of politics offered comparison. To-night, then, they had assembled for the purpose of rebuking the manner in which the Federal power had been prostituted and bestowed, and to vindicate, in the person of their high-toned, intellectual and independent representative, the principles which Mr. BUCHANAN had trampled under foot. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. JAMES BROOKS was next introduced. He belonged once, he said, to a party that had gone to the lomb of the Capulets, but he belonged now to the great outside party represented there that night, that recognized the right of no Tammany Hall or any other Hall to do its thinkling for it—to the new great break-down, smash-up party of all other parties. He liked this nomination because it was made nowhere, ratified no where, but was the spontaneous generation of the people. He opposed all primary nominations, which at night black-legs, bullies and women of the town concocted. (Sensation.) He trusted the time was coming when if a Convention—a machine—nominated a man, it would be deemed reason enough to let him alone. He alluded to and rejoiced in the election of a Mayor for this City without a nomination. He glorified the upright, steadfast history of CLARK, who withstood the blandishments and the thunder of the Administration, to serve his constituency. He had himself experienced the terrors of standing in Congress under the ban of the White House, but the gentleman who presented him (Mr. FORNEY) would testify that during the four years he was in Congress he never gave but two strictly party votes—one of them against him, and the other against the Speaker of the House.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON followed. He confessed that rebellion was in his blood. He had been put through the machines. The President had thought to get rid of him when he ventured to speak for himself, by cutting off his official head. He survived, however, to watch, with interest, the question whether from the Eighth Congressional District a friend of Mr. BUCHANAN could ever get to Washington again. We had sadly changed, he said. FORNEY, BUSTEED and himself were out of the party, and JOHN VAN BUREN, General DIX and JOHN COCHRANE were in it. (Great laughter.) Mr. MCKEON proceeded to show that instead of settling the question of right of search, the Administration had complicated it. It had made a treaty with China—John Bull having done all the fighting. It had done one thing, however; it had exhausted itself in preparing to fight Paraguay (laughter) for causes which he ventured that not ten men in the City could recite. He arraigned the President on a series of charges, specifically on that of ordering his myrmidons to pack their primaries and elect a substitute for HORACE F. CLARK to the next Congress,—and substantiated by documents a charge upon it of wasteful and wicked extravagance.

THE SERENADE—SPEECH OF THE HON. HORACE F. CLARK.

Mr. MCKEON having concluded his remarks, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the audience withdrew from the Hall, cheering loudly. A large procession was then formed outside, and, with banners, transparencies, torches and music, marched to the Everett House, before which it halted.

Mr. CLARK, accompanied by many friends, appeared on the balcony and was enthusiastically cheered.

He said:

ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: I thank you for your generous greeting. Language fails me when I would give expression to the gratitude I feel. I am a candidate for election to the Thirty-sixth Congress; and I ask the support of such of the electors of my District as are of opinion that they can safely place in my charge their public interests at the Federal capital.

I took my seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress, sincerely believing myself to be the friend of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. I had been brought forward as the candidate of the Democratic Party, and I felt pledged to sustain such measures of national concern as in my best judgment should subserve the interests of the country and the whole country. In far-off Kansas, beyond the Missouri border, were a people who had wandered from their homes at the North and the East. They sought to ordain for themselves the institutions under the protection of which they and their children were to live. I had been taught that they might. I thought that the people of Kansas were entitled to an honest suffrage and to self-government there. When canvassing for my election to the Thirty-fifth Congress, I had pledged myself to that infant community, and to the country, that the privilege should be afforded them. Mr. BUCHANAN was also pledged, and to the same extent. I stand now upon the self-same spot where Mr. BUCHANAN stood some two and a half years ago, on his return from the Court of St. James, and addressed his countrymen. He had borne well his part in a foreign land, and was about to be crowned with the highest honors of the American people. From this very spot he pledged himself to the country that the dealing in respect to the subject of Slavery in the Territories of the Federal Union should be fair. On this very spot I now leave it to the judgment of impartial history to determine how that pledge has been redeemed. It was proposed to impose upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they did not approve, and the attempted imposition appeared to me to be sustained by the vast power and patronage of the Federal Government. I saw them struggling for that popular liberty which is the inheritance of Americans, and I thought it to be my duty to render them my aid. I, therefore, resisted the scheme for the imposition of that Constitution upon that infant people, and thereby placed myself in opposition to an Administration measure. I thought myself a representative of the people, and not a servant of the Executive. I thought I had the right to judge for myself as to the justice of the measure, and here, to-night, I think so still. I do not claim that I was the peer of the President, but I do claim that in my capacity as one of the representatives of the people at the seat of their Government, I was superior to the President in respect of legislative power. Under the Constitution of the United States it was my prerogative and that of my colleagues in Congress from the whole Federal Union to make the laws, and it was the duty of the President to execute them when made. I was responsible to my constituency for my public acts, and the President was not. In Imperial Russia the Czar decrees. In Republican America the People, through their representatives in Congress, ordain, and the President executes the laws when made. I also opposed the bill, which ultimately passed, providing for the admission of Kansas, and establishing, as I thought, a discrimination in favor of Slavery and against Freedom.

For these assertions of the Constitutional rights of my constituency, and for my exercise of the power of legislation intrusted to my keeping by the people of the VIIIth Congressional District of the State of New-York, I am sought to be excluded from the Thirty-sixth Congress. My opponent in the canvass is a Federal office-holder, of whom I will forbear to speak further than to say that, in my judgment, he bears aloft the banner of a false Democracy. That banner is like the flag of my country with all the stars erased. There is no personal issue between myself and my competitor. In a contest like this, my humble name and humbler history, and his, shrink far from sight.

It is said that I am irregular, because in accordance with the usage of political parties in the North, the selection of candidates for public offices is left to a few men of those parties. I choose to disregard the usage. I *am* regular; I *am regular because I am right*.

I must be permitted to say that if the time has arrived when the great question must be determined whether Slavery shall be confined within her present limits, or be permitted to be extended over the free regions of the North, by force and by fraud, for one I had rather chain her where she is. I shall not speak of platforms. They are sometimes too narrow, and sometimes too broad. They are sometimes too sectional, though never too national. The platform upon which I stand in this canvass is that of the independence and integrity of the House of Representatives. These I beseech you to preserve as you would preserve the apple of your eye.

Teach your representatives that when platforms are all broken up by the concussion of political elements, or when they are misconstrued, or abandoned by Presidents, or Cabinets, or Congressmen, or parties, they may safely and securely follow the right wherever it may lead. Tell them that when they go to the Federal Capital as the representatives of the people, they need not feel the pressure of any fetters beyond those which the genius of Constitutional liberty wears. Thus will you preserve the dignity of the representative—thus will you secure the liberties of the Republic.

I bid you, one and all, good night.

(Loud and prolonged cheering during which Mr. CLARK withdrew.)

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—Public rumor is again at work creating difficulties in the Cabinet of the President and foreshadowing specific changes which are soon to be announced to the country. Of course there is not a word of foundation for what is said on this subject. The President and his official advisers are united; and there really seems to be no encouragement to the anxious persons who would have it otherwise.—*Union.*

## CALIFORNIA.

### ADVICES TWO WEEKS LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

### $1,472,979 IN TREASURE.

### Details from California, Oregon and British Columbia.

### LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., Commanding, from Aspinwall, Oct. 19, with mails, treasure, and passengers, brought down from San Francisco, Oct 5, by the *Golden Gate*, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, and store-ship *Relief*, was at Aspinwall. The British sloop-of-war *Devastation*, was also there.

We are indebted to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., of the California Express lines, and to the Purser of the *St. Louis*, for especial favors.

The following is the

TREASURE LIST OF THE ST. LOUIS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Ex. Bank | $80,000 | R. Meader & O. Adams | $20,000 |
| Frank Baker | 10,500 | P. Naylor | 10,000 |
| J. H. Brown & Co | 10,000 | J. B. Newton & Co | 50,628 |
| J. H. Browning | 16,000 | T. Y. Parker & Soo | 7,100 |
| Cary & Co | 3,610 | James Patrick | 65 000 |
| Clark & Wilbur | 13,000 | Richard Patrick | 65,000 |
| W. F. Coleman & Co. | 68,900 | J. Phelon, Jr. | 5,250 |
| Conroy & O'Connor. | 10,000 | S. G. Reed & Co | 3,500 |
| C. W. Crosby | 7,700 | Renard & Co | 7,000 |
| De Witt, Nettle & Co. | 29,000 | H. L. Rich & Co | 2,496 |
| Duncan, Sh'n & Co | 34,048 | Ross, Falconer & Co. | 20,747 |
| N. Espenscheid | 17,500 | Wm. Schalle & Co | 8,800 |
| L. Emstein & Bro | 8,544 | Seligman & Co | 20,000 |
| Fowler, Rogers | 4,800 | J. D. Sparkman | 6,104 |
| Freeman & Co | 82,238 | Strauss, Hartman & Co | 8,666 |
| H. E. Giffin & Co | 3,010 | Taaft, McCahill & Co | 50,000 |
| T. J. Hand & Co | 2,000 | Treadwell & Co | 15,000 |
| Wm. Helle & Co | 112,248 | J. B. Weir | 15,991 |
| Wm. Hoge & Co | 32,000 | W F. Weld | 15,000 |
| Howes & Crowell | 10,000 | Wells. Fargo & Co | 377,000 |
| Howell & Aspinwall | 15,875 | Order | 41,870 |
| J. Keanes & Co | 10,800 | Total | $1,472,978 |
| F. Kelly & Co | 65,000 | | |
| L. S. Lawrence & Co | 11 000 | | |

There is nothing of leading interest from California. The 27th of September was devoted at San Francisco and various other portions of the State to Atlantic cable celebrations. The spectacle in the former place was magnificent. All the different societies, associations and organizations, the military companies, the members of the various trades and professions, and the citizens generally, joined in a procession, accompanied by delegations from sister cities and visitors from the neighboring country. This procession extended more than two miles, and made a most imposing appearance. After marching through the city, it stopped in front of the Oriental Hotel, around which the crowd gathered. Here, an eloquent oration was delivered by E. D. BAKER, and a poem by WM. H. RHODES. At night the whole city was illuminated, and presented a magnificent appearance. The firemen then had a torch-light procession, which was probably the most striking and beautiful portion of the day's ceremonies. A display of fireworks from the Plaza closed the festivities at 12 o'clock at night. This, says the *Bulletin*, was the greatest *fête* ever held on the Pacific.

The warehouse of MOORE & FOLGER, on Davis-street, San Francisco, was burned on the 30th Sept. with all its contents, consisting of groceries and other merchandise placed there on storage by various parties. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000. The flames were confined to the building in which they originated.

ANDREW J. TAYLOR, familiarly known as "Natchez," the keeper of a shooting gallery and salesroom for arms in San Francisco, was killed on the 24th by an accidental shot from a pistol in the hands of JOHN TRAVERS. TRAVERS was bargaining for a pistol, and, in examining the weapons laid before him, snapped one, which, by gross carelessness of the deceased, was unexpectedly loaded and capped. To TRAVERS' horror, the pistol exploded, and TAYLOR fell dead, having received the ball in his brain.

THOMAS STARBUCK, of Massachusetts, a Daguerreotypist, fell dead in the rooms of Mr. SHEW, in San Francisco, on the 20th ult.

OWEN MATTHEWS was killed on the 17th Sept., by Mr. EVANS, at Kincaid's Flats, Tuolumne County. The men were quarreling, when MATTHEWS assaulted EVANS, who seized a gun and shot him dead.

ELIZA ANN HAYDEN, aged 13 years, daughter of Dr. HAYDEN, living near San José, was burned to death in consequence of her clothes taking fire, on the 22d Sept.

An Englishman named WM. HOPE blew his brains out on the 25th Sept., at White Rock Cañon, El Dorado County.

PATRICK HENNESSEY was killed on the 23d ult., in San Mateo County, by striking his head against the bow of a tree, while riding on horseback.

FRANCIS PERKINS, of Colorado, was killed in Mariposa, on the 19th of September, by a rifle ball,—but whence it was fired could not be ascertained.

JACOB COMBS was killed at Rich Flat, El Dorado County, on the 20th of September, by a Mr. PHILLIPS. Cause—improper intimacy between deceased and PHILLIPS' wife.

JAMES KENN, formerly of Pennsylvania, was killed in a mining claim near Bensonville, Tuolumne County, by a falling boulder, which crushed his head horribly.

A black man, named BROWN, formerly from Portland, Me., was murdered by unknown miscreants, on the 10th ult., near Murphy's, in Calaveras County.

JAMES CARR, a well digger, was suffocated by mephitic vapor, in attempting to descend a well in San Francisco, to repair it.

Senator BRODERICK left for Washington on the 30th September, *viâ* the overland mail from Placerrille to St. Josephs, Mo.

In regard to the new water works for San Francisco, the *Alta California* has the following:

"The Bensly Water Company, since our last issue, have completed their aqueduct, and are now supplying a large portion of the city with pure and cool water from Lobos Creek, a stream emptying into the ocean a short distance below the entrance of the harbor. The capital of the company is $1,500,000, and there has been already expended over $200,000. The water is raised by means of two steam engines, of 150 horse-power, into a distributing reservoir, situated on Telegraph Hill,

...years.
...daughter of Jonas...
...Mrs. Jane E. Stratton, ...aged 27 years.
...on board the ... *Gate*, at sea, Sept. ..., Wms, aged 42 years, late from Derby Line, ..., formerly resided at Petaluma, Cal.
...On board the ship *Golden Gate*, Sept. 23, Michael ..., aged 30 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland, late resident of Salem, Mass.
...Jackson, Amador County, Sept. 20, Spencer A. ..., formerly of Connecticut, aged 60 years.
...Santa Clara County, Sept. 20, Eliza... wife of Richard Tennant, aged 30 years, a native of Ireland.
...In Sacramento, Sept. 29, Wm. Ludwig Eisenmenger, aged 9 months.
...In Sacramento, Sept. 27, Mary Abbie, daughter of Enoch and Abbie S. Jacobs, aged 8 months.
...At Murphy's, Sept. 26, Margaret, wife of John Perry, aged 37 years.
...In San Francisco, Oct. 3, Ann Helen, only daughter of James and Janet Robinson, nged t year, 4 months and 23 days.

## OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

### A Severe Battle with the Indians—Details of the Encounter.

We have dates from Oregon and Washington Territory to the 23d and 24th Sept. The most important news relates to a battle between the United States troops and Indians at the Four Lakes in the Spokane country, in which the troops were signally victorious, about 330 soldiers with artillery were engaged by about 500 Indians. The latter were ... on the field, after a spirited conflict in which ... of the enemy, including a chief, were killed ... many wounded. The long range of the Minnié ... and howitzers of the troops enabled them thus to ... the savage foe, without the wounding of a single white man.

It had been rumored and was believed at Portland Oregon, that Gen. PALMER, formerly Indian Agent in Oregon, who started from Portland some weeks ago for the mining country with o company of sixty men and about $50,000 worth of provisions, had been cut off and murdered hy the Indians. We have reliable *private* advices, however, by the way of Fraser River, contradicting this story, and asserting that several of the General's men had arrived at Victoria, who report a successful expedition, although the party were attacked by Indians whom they beat off with some loss on both sides.

Col. WRIGHT is stated to have captured and shot two noted hostile Indian chiefs. There was no indication of a speedy termination of the war.

The wife of Major GARNETT, U. S. A., died at Fort Simcoe, on Sept. 17.

The Humboldt *Times* reports several Indian aggressions in that vicinity, and says:

"Since the forepart of June we have been called upon to notice, in nearly every number of our paper, murders, robberies, and other depredations committed by Digger Indians in this section of the State. Within that time two men at work on their logging claims east of this place, have been shot from an ambush, and wounded, one of them quite severely; THORNTON, of Mattole, has been murdered, and his body mutilated in a manner which the Diggers only are capable of doing; Ross, while peaceably following his business as packer, on the public thoroughfare between Union and Trinity, has been wounded in such a manner as to render recovery hopeless; and SAWYER, while in pursuit, with others, of the scamps who shot him, was himself shot dead. CHAUNCEY MYRER, a trader on the Trinity, being down after goods, and finding the trail dangerously infested with Indians, volunteered for the purpose of removing this obstruction to interior trade; he also forfeited his life, and one of his companions, WINSLETT, was severely wounded. VANDAL, murdered near the mouth of the Klamath by his treacherous guides, may also be added to the list of victims heretofore mentioned."

The State Legislature elect met at Salem, the capital, on the 13th inst., and adjourned *sine die* the next day, without doing any business, thus virtually giving up their State organization nntil they shall be regularly admitted by Congress.

Several attempts had been made to set fire to Portland.

The following narrative of the engagement at Four Lakes is from a mass of correspondence and the official dispatch:

Col. WRIGHT's column was delained two days at Fort Taylor hy violent rains. They then took two days to cross the river with the supplies. Their march for the three following days was a toilsome one, as the command was pushed forward with all possible rapidity.

Aug. 30.—The Indians were first seen. Just after they got into camp, two of the Nez Perces rode in, announcing that a body of Spokans were app.oaching. The dragoons at once saddled their horses and held them in readiness to start at a moment's notice. About half an hour after, shots were heard exchanged between their ontposts and the hostiles, when the companies were turned out, but before they got under arms the Indians retreated.

During the next day's march, a small body of forty or fifty warriors kept in sight all day. These (as they afterwards found to be the case) were supposed to be scouts from the main body. Whenever the dragoons deployed towards them, they took to flight at once. Just before getting into camp at night, they rode up near the rear guard, set fire to the grass, and fired a few shots. Captain KEYES at once ordered out Captain WINDER's company of rifles to deploy across the rear of the column, at right angles, to a company deployed on the right and another on the left of the column, thus forming a rectangle about the train. The grass was too green to burn long, and the Indians retreated as soon as their fire was returned. On encamping, Col. WRIGHT determined to remain there two or three days, to allow the men and animals to recover from their fatiguing march.

SEPT. 1.—At daylight a body of Indian scouts was seen on a hill to the right of the camp, on the look-out. At 6 o'clock orders were issued to have the Artillery Battalion in perfect order, as they might be called out at any moment. Half an hour later, the dragoons, four companies of artillery, one section of the howitzer battery, and the two rifle companies were ordered out. One company of artillery under Lieutenants GIBSON and DANDY, a detachment of dragoons and the guard, consisting of about fifty men, were left in the camp to guard it.

The dragoons under command of Major GRIER started first, marching around the base of the hill at the left. The body of friendly Indians (Nez Perces) under the direction of Lieut. MULLAN (Top. Engineer in the command) started next up the hill, to the right. Then came Col. WRIGHT, commanding, with his staff, followed by Capt. KEYES, commanding the Third Artillery, with Lieut. LAWRENCE KIP, Adjutant of the Artillery Battalion, and the Third Artillery, the Rifles and the howitzer battery.

The dragoons reached the top of the hill, first driving the enemy off, and holding it until the foot soldiers could arrive. On their way up, Colonel WRIGHT received an express from Major GRIER that the Indians were collected in large numbers (about 500, it was thought) at the foot of the hill, apparently prepared to fight. Captain KEYES immediately advanced the battalion rapidly forward, ordering Captain ORD's company to the left, to be deployed as skirmishers. Upon reaching the top of the hill, they found the dragoons, as skirmishers, keeping the Indians in play, until they could be relieved by the Artillery and Rifles.

When the command was concentrated on the hill, the Rifles were ordered to deploy down to the right and drive the Indians out of the wood, while the howitzer battery, under Lieutenant WHITE, supported by the artillery company, under Lieutenant TYLER, were ordered to charge at the left of the Rifles. These orders were most gallantly performed, and, after a sharp fight, the Indians were driven from the wood.

At this time the scene was exceedingly fine. The plain below and the slope of the hills was covered with the enemy, numbering, it was thought, about 500. The troops had been formed into line, more than a mile long, which advanced with fall the precision of a parade, firing as they went. As they moved steadily forward, delivering a most effective fire, the enemy fell back, and many took refuge in a wood at the left. Here they were charged by Lieutenant RANSOM, with company G, of the Third Artillery, and after a short struggle distodged. After the enemy had been driven partly across the plain, the dragoons passed through the intervals of the companies, and charged them in the most splendid style, driving them ... to take refuge in the opposite hills. Then the artillery companies and howitzer battery again passed ... driving the Indians over the hills, when the rout was entire, and the enemy, without attempting ... to make head, scattered through the woods and broken grounds, where they could not be followed by the troops. The last shot was fired by the howitzer battery, throwing a shell into a group, which most effectually scattered them. After remaining some time and no enemy appearing, the recall was sounded, and the troops marched back to camp.

During the fight the Indian force was driven back about three miles and a half, the firing commencing about a mile and a half from camp, and ending about five miles off. The hostile Indians numbered, as near as could be judged, about 500, all splendidly mounted and well armed. A large number of trophies were taken, in the shape of bows and arrows, buffalo robes, provisions and horses. It was amusing to see the troops returning with their spoils; one officer had two buffalo robes and a blanket wrapped around himself and horse. Strange to say, not an officer or man on our side was hurt, although some of them had bullets through their caps, and a dragoon-horse was shot. The long rifle-muskets took the Indians very much by surprise. The tribes engaged in the fight were the Spokans, Pelnze and Coeur d'Allenes. What was their loss, it is impossible to say, as being all mounted, they rush forward and carry off those who fall. Eighteen dead bodies, however, were found, and the number of wounded must have been large. Our allies, the Nez Perces, took a number of scalps, which they brought into camp, where they had a grand dance on their return.

About one-half the men had never before been under fire, but the officers all say that they have never seen finer discipline or more gallant conduct than they evinced. The spirit of the hostile tribes must now be broken, when they find themselves deprived of the *prestige* they supposed they had won by the defeat of Colonel STEPTOE. The whole arrangements of Colonel WRIGHT, in command of this expedition, have been most admirable. His efficient measures will crush this outbreak, and teach the northern tribes a lesson which they will not soon forget. Next to him must be mentioned Captain KEYES, who commands the 3d Artillery, as no field officer is with the regiment. His untiring efforts during the last three months have brought the regiment to a height and perfection of discipline which we believe is unsurpassed in our army, while his decision on the field, on ... to secure the ... Congress also ... President confer upon ... and meritorious officers a brevet for their services in this campaign. It would be well merited.

The following is a list of the officers who were engaged in the battle: Commander, Colonel George Wright. Staff—Captain Ralph W. Kirkham, Quartermaster; Lieutenant P. A. Owen, Assistant Adjutant-General; Dr. Hammond, Surgeon.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Captain Erasmus D. Keyes, Commanding. *Staff*—Lieut. Lawrence Kip, Adjutant of the battalion; Lieutenants, Robert O. Tyler, D. R. Ransom, George P. Ihrie and James Howard.

MOUNTAIN HOWITZER BATTERY.

One section commanded by Lieutenant James L. White.

DRAGOONS.

Brevet-Major Wm. N. Grier; Lieutenants Henry B. Davidson, Wm. D. Pendu and David Mc M. Gregg.

RIFLES.

Captains Fred. T. Dent and Charles S. Winder; Lieutenant H. B. Fleming.

Surgeon Randolph was also on the field. Captain E. O. C. Ord, and Lieutenant M. R. Morgan, were with the reserve. Captain J. A. Hardie, and Lieutenanants H. B. Lyon, H. G. Gibson and G. F. B. Dandy, were with the companies left as guard to the camp.

The command was to be pushed forward immediately to Spokan River, in pursuit of the hostile tribes.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### Fall of the Waters—Mining Prospects—The Immigration.

The accounts from Fraser River are very discouraging. The River had fallen some fifteen feet, but the result had disappointed even the least sanguine, as little or no gold is found a few feet below high-water mark. It is now supposed that the prospect will not improve until the water reaches its lowest stage. To add to the disappointment, several of the river bars heretofore worked with great success, appear to be giving out, and the claimants are selling out for trifling sums.

The thousands recently drawn to the Pacific from the Atlantic States, in consequence of the Fraser excitement, have halted in California and scattered themselves over the State. So far as heard from they are doing well; for California never offered more flattering rewards for honest labor than to-day, although the time for making fortunes in a week has passed forever.

No valuable dry diggings in the upper Fraser River country are yet reported upon reliable authority, and as a consequence many of the speculative towns are rapidly declining.

The news has had a very depressing effect upon Victoria and the many "projected" great cities. Whatcom has incontinently "dried up," and most of the other places on the main-land have followed its example. Victoria, being the seat of the Hudson's Bay Company's Government, as well as that of the Colony of Vancouver, of course cannot entirely go down; but it has, of late, rapidly receded. In the meantime, we may say, that it apparently suffers more under the influence of a sudden panic than by any well-established evidence of the worthlessoess of the Fraser River mines. The waters of the Fraser have at last fallen, and all those having claims are at work. From the best evidence at our command, we are led to believe that such are doing remarkably well. But those possessing claims are a very small portion of the miners. The greater number are without claims, and all the rich ground yet discovered being taken up, they have become disgusted, and are fast returning to California, roundly abusing the northern country and their ill-luck. The number of such have produced a panic at Victoria and the other places dependent upon the new mines.

Whether there are any extensive gold fields at the head of Fraser's or Thompson's River, is not yet settled. Sufficient time has not been allowed for "prospecting" in that distant and hardly accessible region. It will be a year before the gold-minting capacity of British Columbia is fully known. The bars in the bed of Fraser's River are being worked with good results. In some places, it is complained that the pay dirt does not hold out to any great depth—but this fact does not appear to be fully sustained by the proof at hand. In short, the condition of affairs in British Columbia may be summed up in a sentence: There are more miners there than can find diggings; the idle are returning disgusted, abusing the country; those busy are operating very quietly, keeping their own counsel, but are undoubtedly doing well; even if "dry diggings" be discovered, it will not be possible to do much upon them until next season; and, in the meantime, the people at Victoria may expect to see pretty "hard times." Probably more than half of the Californians in that region will return to our State during the next three months—some never to go back, and some determined to "try again" next season.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

### Treaty with France—The Whaling Fleet—Hawaiian Guano.

Our dates are to 16th September. The long-pending treaty between the Hawaiian Government and France has at leogth been approved and ratified by the former. The *Commercial Advertiser*, the American organ at Hoooluiu, says the treaty is universally condemned by the people, who consider it an injustice to the weaker party thereto. The main points yielded to France are that the French language is to be placed on a par with the English, the duty on French liquors to be reduced from $5 to $3 per gallon, French vessels in Hawaii to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian, and the French Consul to exercise judicial functions belonging of right to the Hawaiian Courts. The enforcement of the treaty, it is estimated, will involve a loss of some $40,000 per annum of revenue to Hawaii.

Eighteen whaling ships had arrived at the islands since July 27, bringing an aggregate of 1,695 barrels of oil. The reports from the Arctic Whaling Fleet are extremely discouraging.

The ship *John Marshall* arrived at Honolulu from her second voyage to Jarvis Island, with 500 tons guano for the American Guano Company, of New-York. She reports everything going on favorably at the island. The clipper ship *White Swallow* was taking in the deposit, and would sail for New-York about the 25th of August, with a cargo of 1,200 tons. The Captain reports the moorings at the island perfectly secure at any and all times, and that the fertilizing deposits are loaded without the least difficulty, at a trifling cost. Two other vessels, each with 1,200 tons of the fertilizer, were already far on their way to New-York.

GEO. WM. MILLER, so long Her Britannic Consul at Honolulu, had departed for Valparaiso in a British man-of-war.

The whaler *America*, Capt. BRYANT, reports that he was boarded by an officer from a Russian steamer, in Behring Straits, close in with the land. The Russians professed merely to be desirous of knowing the name of the whaler, and the amount of oil on board. Still this "visitation" by the officer of an armed ship didn't please the Yankee skipper. Another ship is reported to have been similarly visited.

## SOUTH PACIFIC.

### Wreck of an American Vessel—Complaints Against the American Consul at Tahiti.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Captain SINCLAIR, arrived at Tahiti on the 10th ult., having on board Capt. J. N. KNOWLES, late master of the ship *Wild Ware*, which left San Francisco on the 9th of February last for Valparaiso. She was lost on the island of Jeno, about 75 miles northwest of Pitcairn's, on the 5th of March, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The Captain was fortunate enough to land all his crew in safety, with the provisions of the ship, and $50,000 in gold, and, what is strange, but true, the crew were ignorant of the gold being landed.

The Captain, after remaining on the island for ten days, started in one of the boats for Pitcairn's Island, expecting to procure relief there, but found the island uninhabited, the colony having been removed to Norfolk island.

At Pitcairn's the captain had the misfortune to lose his boat in the surf, consequently he, together with his mate, J. F. BARTLETT, and two men who were with him, were compelled to cut down trees and build a boot, before they could leave the island. This could not have been done, but that the islanders lett some tools behind them, as well as tar, oakum and sailcloth. When the boat was built they started for Tahiti, but in consequence of head wind, they made Noukaheva, one of the Marquesas group, at which place they fell in with the *Vandalia*, which carried them to the Society Islands.

The *Vandalia*, after obtaining wood and water, left for the purpose of saving the balance of the crew of the *Wild Wave*. The captain of the *Ware* departed on board of the French man-of-war *Eurydice* for San Francisco *vid* Honolulu. The captain saved his gold, and has it with him.

Much complaint is made of HENRY OWNER, the United States Consul at Tahiti. He is charged with habitual drunkenness and official extortion. In connection with the wreck of the *Wild Ware*, we have the following statement:

"It appears that Captain KNOWLES went to OWNER for the purpose of having the usual protest, in such cases, noted and extended. Whenever a ship is lost, a copy of the log-book, or a statement of the circumstances of loss, is made out and sworn to before the Consul, so that the insurance can be collected. OWNER, after receiving the log-book, retained it for six days, and, although repeatedly asked for the papers, refused to give them up. Captain KNOWLES stated that he was going away on a vessel about to sail, but OWNER said that he would keep him as long as he liked. Some words occurred—Capt. KNOWLES demanding his papers and OWNER refusing to give them up—when OWNER made out a warrant for his arrest, but the Governor would not allow it to be served. Subsequently Captain KNOWLES received his papers, for which he was asked the modest price of $199 70—whereas the legal price for such documents ought not to have exceeded $10."

## JAPAN.

### A New American Treaty.

Capt. KRELL, of the brig *Geo. Krell*, arrived at San Francisco on the 22d ult. from Hakodadi, reports that an important treaty had been concluded between Mr. HARRIS, U. S. Consul at Jeddo, and the Japanese Government. By this treaty a new port, lying in the bay of Jeddo, five miles from the City—(probably Kanagawa—ED. TIMES)—is to be opened to American trade. A son of Capt. TAUSALL had left Washington with the treaty, by the way of China. It is also stated that a Japanese prince, with a suit of fourteen attendants, was to depart immediately for Washington *vid* California and Panama. The U. S. steamer *Mississippi* was at Hakodadi at last dates. The *Powhatan* was expected there soon from China.

## NEW-GRANADA.

### Dodges of Gen. Herran—Isthmus Politics—President Ospina on the Cass-Herran Convention.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

We have dates from Bogota only up to Sept. 12. There is not a word of interest from that quarter, save that the Attorney-General has made an adverse plea to the last Court of Appeals against the claims of the Panama Railroad Company that their road was only finished this month, and that consequently their forty-nine years' charter only commences now, instead of in March, 1855, when it was first open to traffic and travel.

A transient Washington Correspondent of the TIMES appears to have been spreading himself in your number of Oct. 7. He says he *telegraphed* you that Gen. HERRAN had received important dispatches from Panama, to the effect that the elections had terminated peacesbly throughout the State, and that no fears of a disturbance were apprehended—facts which you published in my letters eight days previously. He goes on to say:

"The dispatches to General HERRAN also state another gratifying fact, that Señor JOSE M. HURTADO (the candidate of the *Conservadores* for the Governor ship) is to remain in the discharge of his dutles as tneteadente and agent of the Federal Government in the State of Panama, a position of high trust and responsibility, and for which I understand he is eminently filied. No gentleman in Panama, I learn, stands higher in the respect and confidence of both hatives and foretners.

The Administration of Governor OBALDIA, with the coöperation of Señor HURTADO, it is generally anticipated, will mark a new era in the intercourse and social relations between Americans and New-Granadians in Panama—an era of reciprocal good feeling, proper understanding and cordial cultivation of the common interests of both the people in that region. All this comes of the Federal Administration of President OSPINA, whose enlarged views and liberal feelings towards foreign nations, and especially the United States, have entitled his Cobinet to the name of the "American Cabinet Ospina." We have proofs of this in the conduct of OSPINA, touching the Cass-Herran Convention."

All this would be "important if true." But as this and other similar statements appear simultaoeously in the influential New-York Press with the departure of Gen. HERRAN to Washington, on a mission to endeavor to throw dust into the eyes of Gen. CASS and the President just as they are making the first draft of the Presidential Message to Congress, it squints awfully to a collusion, to say the least of it, between Gen. HERRAN and your *irregular* correspondent.

When Mr. HURTADO was appointed to the National office of Intendente General of Panama, I wrote you that a worse selection, or a more unpopular one among all classes, except a few who feed upon the British Consulate, could not have been made. For, although Mr. HURTADO is a gentleman in his manners, he is an Englishman by birth, marriage and inclination. He looks upon an American with pretty much the eye of contempt that a first-class Fifth-Avenuedle may be supposed to look upon a denizen of the Bowery, or upon his wood-sawyer. There is about the same chance that the Administration will have the "coöperation of Señor HURTADO" as that Mr. BUCHANAN will have the coöperation of GERRIT SMITH or THEODOAR PARKER. Señor HURTADO was the opposing candidate for Governor of the State of Panama last month; and all the readers of the TIMES know that that canvass was conducted with such bitterness that this city was filled with armed men ostensibly to keep the peace, but really to overawe the friends of Mr. OBALDIA, and that bloodshed was so certainly expected to follow the decision that many families fled to the country and islands, and foreigners placed their property under the immediate protection of the Courts. If the Hurtado party had the numerical force and courage to do it, Señor OBALDIA and the whole "American party" would be expelled at the point of the bayonet and exiled to Carthagena in the same way that they expelled and exiled two members of the Legislature, who were friends of foreigners, two years ago.

Personally, Mr. HURTADO is an estimable gentleman, but as to his unfitness for the office he occupies, no better proof is needed than his actinn in the case of Mr. MARTIN, with which the TIMES is familiar. Some four months since, Mr. MARTIN, an American citizen, had his launch seized and sold by the authorities of Tahoga, an island in this bay, because he refused to pay them $40 for sea-sand which he had taken from the beach for hallast. Mr. M. laid his case before Mr. CORWIN, United States Consul, who claimed the restoration of the property from the proper officer, the Intendente-General. The Intendente, Señor HURTADO, acknowledged at once that the authorities and Judge who confiscated the property, had been guilty of robbery, as the sand was national property, if it could be considered property at all, and ordered them to restore the launch to the owner. To this, and a reiterated order, the Judge gave not the least attention. Mr. CORWIN still continuing to urge the matter, (and the commander of the United States ship-of-war, under whose guns the outrage was committed, having declined to act,) the Intendenie thought that to use physical means to enforce his mandates would result unfortunately to his prospects of being declared Governor, and so advised Mr. MARTIN to carry his case into the Criminal Court, the Judge of which was the very man who had despniled him of his launch, and who had now gone on a pearl-shell expedition in her!

That President OSPINA preferred Señor HURTADO to Señor OBALDIA for Governor of Panama, is evidenced hy the fact that all the jails at Carthagena, at the intercession of the Hurtado party, were emptied of their convicts to come to Panama, to assist Mr. H. in the occupation of the Gubernatorial chair. So "all this" *does not* "come of the Federal Administration of President OSPINA." Besides, it is well known here that the Intendeney, which was ostensibly established here by the New-Granadian Congress for the better protection of foreign interests, was only intended as a blind to enable General HERRAN to get better terms when he was in the act of making his convention with General CASS. And as proof of this, it is only necessary to bring forward the fact that the Congress of New-Granada, *after the convention had been made*, peremptorily refused the appropriation for the salary attached to the office.

That President OSPINA would be willing to accord justice to the American Government and American citizens for the massacre at Panama, I have constantly assured you. But he has not the power. The Congress of New-Granada is opposed to it, and will continue to oppose any fair settlement of this and the other questions at issue, until the Cabinet and Congress of the United States evidence their intention to use other arguments than paper ones, in case justice is not meted out. All the begging and coaxing of President OSPINA and the smooth talk of General HERRAN amount to nothing. Everything has got to be forced out of them. They will laugh in the faces of General CASS and President BUCHANAN, if they fail to use the Senate of the United States to insist upon every line, letter and comma of the original draft of the Cass-Herran Convention.

Speaking of Mr. MARTIN's case, I may mention that immediately on the rejection of Señor HURTADO as Governor, the Attorney-General of the State voluntarily took up his case, and has officially given it as his opinion that a great outrage has been committed against him by the rascally authorities under the old *regime*. He urges the Supreme Court to cause Mr. MARTIN's property to be restored to him and to enforce the payment from the Treasury of all the damages and losses he has suffered. So, for the sake of a paltry $40, the authorities will have to fork out something like $2,000. If Gen. CASS is disposed to believe Gen. HERRAN's story that the Government appointed an *Intendente* at Panama for the better security of American interests, all he need to do is to read the voluminous correspondence of the U. S. Consul at Panama with that officer, now on file in the State Department at Washington, in regard to the outrage perpetrated on Mr. MARTIN.

Capt. ALLEN MCLANE, agent here of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left on the *Sonora* on the 10th inst., for Acapulco, thence to Tehuantepec, on the *Oregon*, to open the part of the new route between Ventosa and Acapulco. Mr. MCLANE will make a thorough survey and examination of the roadsteads of Ventosa and Salina Cruz, as well as of the long land and river route. His report will be conclusive and reliable as to the feasibility of embarking and debarking passengers and freight in ports specified; as, if the Tehuantepec route is to be a success, the quicker his company become satisfied of the fact the better.

tlon. PHILO WHITE, late United States Mintster Resident to Ecuador, goes home on this steamer, as does also Mr. GAME, who has long and honorably occupied the Consulate at Guayaquil.

Some seven or eight deaths have taken place in town, at the Company's Islands in the bay, and on board the United Stales frigate *Saranac*, from a severe type of the hilions fever, which has given rise to the report that the yellow fever exists among us. The two who died in town, were passengers from St. Thomas, and if they did die of yellow fever, they brought it with them. Two or three of the remaining were slowly from New [illegible] sickness from exposure [illegible] on board the *Saranac*. Although [illegible] sometimes interested here died at Aspinwall by passengers from St. Thomas, if never has become epidemic at either place, confining itself to the persons who were brought on shore with it in every instance.

An English Missionary, who calls his name CROWE, arrived here on the *Columbus* on her last trip from Salvador, having been expelled from that Republic at the intercession of the priesthood. He goes to the United States and Great Britain in search of sympathy. He takes with him, as a specimen of his converts, a short, dumpy, coarse-haired Indian wife.

Orders went to Callao a month since for the United States flag-ship *Merrimack* and the sloop-of-war *Decatur* to go to Realejo, Nicaragua. The *Merrimack* had left for the Sandwich Islands, but the *Decatur* was to leave immediately for Realejo, perhaps touching in here. The *Merrimack* can scarcely be at Realejo before December, but it is not probable she will be needed there, if ot all, until Congress takes some action in regard to the tantrums of President MARTINEZ. Half a dozen United Stotes ships-of-war have been loafing about the ports of Nicaragua the past four months, for what reason it would be hard to guess, as President BUCHANAN is proverbially indisposed to take any responsibility on his shoulders, and our Naval Commanders in general are very fond of red tape and the circumlocution office.

Your Washington correspondent "S.," who has been Mormonizing at Salt Lake the past season with the army, rather unexpectedly made his appearance at Panama last evening from on board the *Golden Gate*. He looks well after his Rocky Mountain and Fraser River experience.

The Hon. DELAZON SMITH, United States Senator, and Mr. GROVER, Member Congress elect from the proposed State of Oregon, arrived here at the same time, *en route* for Washington; but Mr. SMITH is too ill, in consequence of protracted sea sickness, to proceed. He waits here, accordingly, for the next steamer, two weeks from now. Mr. GROVER also remains to keep him company.

F. W. R.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Crops and Contracts in Costa Rica—The Proposed Confederation—Intelligence from Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's U. S. Mail steamship *Columbus*, Captain J. M. DOW, arrived at this port on the evening of the 8th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to Sept. 27, from Salvador to the 29th, from Realejo, Nicaragua, to Oct. 1, and from Costa Rica to the 3d. I am, as usual, indebted to Captain DOW for matters of interest that cannot be found in the newspapers of the different States.

### COSTA RICA.

The coming crop of Coffee, it is said, will amount to 100,000 quintals. There is more complaint of the drouth in the interior of this State than elsewhere along the coast. The result is that the coffee has ripened before its time, and cultivators have been compelled to commence thus early their harvesting.

Congress had passed a law approving the contracts made with CAUTT & SON, for navigating by steam the Serapiqui and the San Carlos, and for the construction of a road between San José and the Serapiqui River, but without any exclusive privilege or subvention on the part of the Government for the service of transporting the mails. Congress had authorized the Executive to regulate a uniform currency for the several States, and to determine the respective values of foreign coins; to harmonize the duties on foreign commerce; to establish unity in the representation of Central America in respect to foreign countries; to seek the means of establishing on the Pacific coast a fortnightly communication hy steam; to regulate the postal communication; to seek to abolish reciprocally in all Central America the tax assessed upon their productions and arts; to fix upon the contingent of troops which each Republic shall furnish in case of foreign invasion, or the equivalent in cash in case they cannot contribute men; to determine the person who shall have the chief command of the army, and his substitute. Besides these, Congress has authorized the President to procure the establishment of a Diet, or Central Political Body, in which shall be represented all the Republics of Central America in their affairs.

The report of Gen. CANAS, who occupies the posts of Minister of War and Secretary of the Treasury, enters very largely into the situation and prospects of not only Costa Rica, but of the whole of Central America. He reviews the filibuster war, and recounts the great sacrifice made by Costa Rica to drive out the buccaneers—pays a well-deserved compliment to Com. PAULDINO: "This chief, worthy of the times of WASHINGTON, has added to the lustre of the star of the New World, whose ardent rays illumine all the nations of COLUMBUS." He alludes to the treaty of union made on the 17th of April last at Rivas, between Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador as a very beneficial one for Central American interests, and asks its approval.

In regard to the proposed meeting of the five Central American Chiefs, he proposes that it shall be held as soon as practicable in the capital of Guatemala. He says, "It is to be desired that the combined labors and patriotic efforts will produce an unity of political action, an identity of opinions among the divers prominent sections, and to bind together more strongly the moral and material interests of Central America; from these will enure the positive and permanent union of the States. To seek to reach these objects through the medium of projects more or less brilliant, is to spend time uselessly, and to render abortive the efforts which may be employed to obtain this desired union."

The Secretary then reviews the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and concludes his remarks on that subject as follows: "In view of the origin of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain, it seems strange that, without the concurrence and deliberation of the Ministers of Central America, two great nations should enter into treaties that can have no binding force without our consent; for, in accordance with principles followed and admitted by all enlightened nations, questions in the interest of divers powers cannot be treated upon and resolved without the concurrence of their several representatives. Thus, the Clayton-Bulwer and Dallas-Clarendon treaties, in conformity with these principles, should have been celebrated with the concurrence of the representatives of Central America, in order to their validity." He protests against the anomaly of a free city like Greytown; thinks it will always, in its present situation, be exposed to renewed attacks of men like KINNEY, and that the United States and Great Britain will often have to send vessels of war there to protect their commerce from depredations, until it is admitted as an appanage of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The Secretary says the Government of Costa Rica interested itself with Nicaragua to induce that State to ratify the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, "with such necessary emendations as should prudently shun the unfortunate consequences that might arise from the stock of interests between the natives of the country and transient foreigners, so that in no case could the public liberties and the integrity of the territory of Central America be exposed to danger."

"Some reclamations," he says, "have been made upon Costa Rica by the United States, in favor of persons who ask reparation for losses which they pretend to have sustained in the war; *upon which the proper Department has given, and will continue to present, conclusive proofs which shall destroy the base of such reclamations.*"

The treasury of the Republic, in the year 1857, received $615,923, which is about equivalent to the *real* receipt of 1856. The income would be equal to the expenditure, were it not that the country has run up a debt of $350,000, principally accruing from the filibuster war, upon which it has to pay a large interest. But the number of the employes of the Government is to be lessened, in order to meet this deficiency.

General LAMAR was officially received at San José, Sept. 13.

On the whole, Costa Rica, under its intelligent and patriotic heads, President MORA and General CANAS, appears to be in a very prosperous position; and, as far as the industry and morality of its people are concerned, a model which the other Central American States would do well to imitate.

### NICARAGUA.

There is nothing of importance from this State. The people were celebrating, with much enthusiasm, the promulgation of the new Constitution. It is nearly a pattern of that of 1838, with two very important amendments. One is, that "Any private domicil can be entered and searched for suspected persons;" the other, that "All private correspondence can be opened, at the will of the Government." But as "Government" has always done this, under any and every constitution, the practical effect is not much altered. If the new issue gets beyond its babyhood, it will have better fortune than any of its predecessors.

The rebuilding of Granada is proceeding with spirit. Ladies of the most elevated class and tenderest training do not disdain to labor upon the temples.

Don PEDRO ZELEDON has been named Secretary of State.

The *Columbus* does not touch at San Juan del Sur.

### SALVADOR.

President SANTIN had resumed the duties of his office, which he had temporarily delegated in the General ... Pacheco.

The crops are in a [illegible] condition, notwithstanding the ... Arraya, which is everywhere complained of in Central America. The coffee estates about ... have proved failures, and on one, in particular, of the young trees nearly all have died. This result was anticipated by all who were not interested in the way of capital invested. They were situated about 20 miles from the sea, and on a rolling country whose greatest height above the sea level was not more than 200 feet. On the other hand, the estates situated on the high lands are progressing finely, and from one alone there has been promised for export 200 quintals. On the estates of Sonsonnate the proprietors are trying the experiment of growing cotton from seed, and with great hopes of success. The sugar crop promises large.

The quantity of indigo for exportation the approaching season, it is said, will be greater by 2,000 cerroons than last year, which was estimated at 10,000 cerroons, (15,000 quintals.) Of the fleet of vessels on the way from Europe with goods for the Fair of San Miguel in November, two have arrived, the *Odin* and the *Skimmer of the Seas*. It is expected that the price of indigo will reach high figures, owing to the great quantity of goods with which the market will be stocked. A very stringent law has been passed in this State against the manufacturers who may be discovered to have adulterated their indigo with any foreign substance, which some appear to have been in the habit of doing. Any person who shall be guilty of this practice forfeits his stock, the informer to have one-half. The merchant who buys the article, knowing it to be adulterated, forfeits the whole of his purchase.

The 16th of September in Salvador, the anniversary of Colonial Independence, was celebrated with great rejoicings in Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

The Rev. F. CROWE, Missionary for the American Bible Union to Central America, has recently been expelled by the Government from the State. In July last Mr. CROWE opened a school in San Miguel, but through the interference of the priests an attempt was made to drive him away, and he was ordered up to the Capital. When there he was recommended to go to Sonsonate by the Presideot, but whilst on his way thither he was seized hy an armed force, taken down to Acajutta, and placed on board the *Columbus*, bound to Panama. Mr. C. complains that he had committed no offeace, and broken no law, nor was he allowed a trial or any hearing by the authorities. Although claiming to be a British subject, the *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul refused to take up his case, on the grounds that he had no right to protection, being born in Belgium, so that he was unable to make any defence whatever. In 1846 Mr. CROWE was driven out of Guatemala in a similar way, and he is now on his way home, with the view of represeating his sufferings to his Government, when the matter will doubtless be fully inquired into.

### GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

The newspapers give an account of the reception of BEVERLY L. CLARK, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala and Honduras, the facts of which I stated four weeks since. They represent that Mr. CLARK has produced a favorable impression in both States. I am glad of it, for our Ministers of late have not been liable to this encomium.

The meeting of the Presidents of the five Central American States, it is said, will take place in a town in Guatemala, called Jutiapa, in December or January. The object is not very clearly stated, either in the papers or in the report of General CAÑAS, whom I have quoted under the Costa Rican head. But some mutual arrangement will undoubtedly be made to protect themselves against fillibusters. I doubt much if the heads of the several Republics are ready to adopt the late recommendation of President MARTINEZ, to place the five States under a single head.

The contract with the Panama Railroad Company, giving their monthly steamer on the coast $8,000 a year for carrying the mails, and allowing 10 per cent. deduction from the gross amount of duties on goods imported hy the Company by steam, has been approved of hy Congress. You will recollect that the Company had already obtained the same advantages from Costa Rica and Salvador. The *Gaceta Oficial* of Guatemala says: "The Company's steamer *Columbus* brought this voyage 2,000 cases of merchandise, the principal part destined for Salvador. The deduction of 10 per cent. of the duties conceded by the Governments of Central America is, Mr. NELSON, the Commercial Agent at Panama, writes, the cause of this augmentation; for, on this account, the goods cost less delivered here across the Isthmus of Panama than around Cape Horn."

Of the last crop of cochineal in Guatemala, 3,000 to 4,000 cerroons have been shipped from the port of San José for Europe, at the rate of ten shillings, English, freight, per cerroon. It is said that fewer engagements are being made for charters the coming year. Shipowners are becoming discouraged at the prospect of again obtaining remunerative homeward freight from the Central American coast. The yield of coffee for export the present season will only be about 1,500 quintals. But it is said the evidences now are that in the course of a very few years Guatemala will equal Costa Rica in this respect.

The Indians in the mountains are still in revolt, and several sanguinary encounters had taken place between small parties of troops and these guerrillas.

F. W. R.

### Naval and Marine Intelligence from the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

In my last I mentioned the arrival of the *Cass-Yrissari*. She remained here four or five days, making necessary repairs, and for the facilities afforded, her officers express themselves under many obligations to Flag-officer MCINTOSH, who gave directions to the Captain of the Flag-ship *Roanoke* to render every facility in his power. The *Cass-Yrissari* is now at the "Machuca Rapids," awaiting a stage of water to take her over. She will probably be detained but a few days by the low water.

The *Catharine Maria* arrived here on the morning of the 13th inst. in good condition. The *Liberty* is still due, and hourly expected, though she left Key West about twenty hours previous to the *C. M.* [She arrived out on the 18th.—EN. TIMES.]

Colonel CHILDS arrived here on the 11th inst., in the English mail steamer, from Aspinwall, and is much occupied in selecting a site for the location of the Company's Dépôt. It is thought he will select the right-hand shore going into the harbor—on what is claimed to be the "Mosquito Territory!"

Her British Majesty's steam-frigate *Leopard*

...by way into the Bogota ... and was ... insulted to the world, in ... of the ... injunctions of Señor ..., as he alleges—but he does not deny its authenticity. This foreign diplomatic interlude of course brought down the Americans and English Ministers in ... upon the head of their Peruvian colleague, ... sufficiently spiced and somewhat ...

... the 30th ultimo, two Peruvian steamers of war, the *Lee* and the *Tumbes*, arrived in the Guayaquil River with dispatches from Lima in regard to the ... between the two Governments, and communications many surmised, an *ultimatum* in relation thereto. These dispatches were sent by special express to Quito, and the answer was awaited with intense anxiety at Guayaquil, but had not reached there at the sailing of the mail steamer thence on the morning of the 3d inst.

It should be stated in this connection, that the cabinet, at Quito, on suspending diplomatic intercourse with Señor CAYZEDO, commissioned a Plenipotentiary, in the person of Señor FRANCISCO PABLO ICAZA, Minister of Finance, to proceed to Peru to effect an adjustment of the pending difficulties, if possible. And the fact that he has not dates from Lima, Señor ICAZA's mission ... not suspended, leaves room to hope that the questions at issue may yet have a peaceful solution. But there are many persons in Peru of a good ... influence, who are endeavoring to bring about a war to subserve revolutionary purposes. They believe that war against Ecuador would imperil the rule of CASTILLA, as after he had sent away a considerable portion of his troops, and found foreign employ for his marine, ECHENIQUE and his friends would improve occasion to assert his right to the Presidential chair, from which he was ousted in 1855 by its present possessor. It would seem that CASTILLA ought to be astute enough to spoil this scheme, by adopting a conciliatory course with Ecuador, but late successes may have turned his head a little, so that he is prepared to leap into the gulf towards which his enemies are leading him.

There is no doubt, in case of a war, that CASTILLA could take Guayaquil, and hold it for a while, but he could go no further. There is not much in the way of ... Peruvian soldiers and officers in Ecuador. A South American soldier fights well enough when anybody is to be robbed, and South American officers have no objections to "pitch in" at home, in the way of a revolution that shall turn their political enemies out of place and turn *them* in. But their patriotism is not sufficiently strong to stand the test of gunpowder unless it is ... by a certainty of immediate personal gain. So, taking into consideration the fact that Peru would have to fight not only Ecuador, but possibly, Bolivia and Chili, and certainly ECHENIQUE and his partisans, I think the weight is altogether on the side of a peaceful termination of the dispute.

In the meantime Ecuador is arming to the extent of her ability. It is said she already has 10,000 men prepared for the fight. Of course, in this state of things, business throughout the little Republic is completely paralyzed, and agricultural and industrial pursuits are much neglected, thus adding greatly to the poverty of a people who at best have no surplus of the world's goods. F.W.R.

### College Disturbances—Affairs at Yale.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe, in your paper of Tuesday, an account from a correspondent at New-Haven, of an "Uproar at Yale," with a threat of certain other proceedings, which are to be "soon forthcoming." Every graduate of our American Colleges knows that many customs have existed in them from time immemorial, assuming the form of "practical jokes." Vivacity and pleasantry will be objected to by none; but it has occurred to many of us who have been looking at the Colleges from our "loop-holes of retreat," that what are known as practical jokes—miserable things at the best—have of late grown into indignities which are ... scholars and gentlemen. We are mistaken if the publication of *Tom Brown's School-Days*—a most clever and readable book—has not contributed something to this result, by making us familiar with the English system of *fagging*, and kindred customs. It is time that this mischief should be suppressed. Mock "burials" of anything are, to say the least, bordering on irreverence. College Faculties will not, of course, visit with extreme censure those old customs which, tolerated so long, have insensibly grown from bad to worse, without *due notice*. But let them announce, at the entrance of every new class, a full and explicit intention to abate all personal indignities practiced by one class upon another, however traditionary may have been the custom, and I am confident not only that every young gentleman will cheerfully conform to the new *regime*, but that a hundred pens and tongues will rally to the support of the Faculty, if administering discipline upon such offences, after *public warning*. ALUMNUS,

### American Interests in Russia—Letter from Hon. F. W. Pickens.

*From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.*

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept., 1858.

The interests of the two Governments—the Russian and American—are becoming daily more intimate. Our increasing settlements and trade in California and on the Pacific are bringing us into intercourse with Russian possessions on the Amoor River and the Asiatic coast, as well as with their possessions in America. The trade of the Amoor River is immense—something like $30,000,000 a year—and growing very rapidly.

I have Consuls under my jurisdiction through Asia as well as Europe, and their reports and accounts to me bring me into official communication with a large portion of the globe. I had no idea that the actual business of this office was as extensive and important as it is. We have large American merchant houses in this city, and American ships at Cronstadt are more numerous than those of any other nation, except Great Britain. Thirteen ships arrived at this season direct from Charleston and New-Orleans loaded with cotton, without having touched at Liverpool at all, as has heretofore been the case. The direct trade must increase every year. Manufactures in cotton are increasing immensely about Moscow, and one may see loads of cotton here every day in the streets passing to the railroad for that point.

### Carden Again in Trouble.

Mr. JOHN CARDEN, of Barnane, is again in trouble. At Kingstown Police-office this day a young and respectably-dressed woman, named MARIA DOUGLAS, otherwise KEATING, was placed in dock to answer an offence set forth in the following terms in the charge sheet:

"MARIA DOUGLAS, for conspiring with JOHN CARDEN and others, and endeavoring to accomplish the abduction of a lady at present residing at Lord GOUGH'e place, St. Helen's, she having called at the gate lodge and made particular inquiry relating to the lady in question, and then and there held out a bribe to Lord GOUGH's gatekeeper, should she give assistance in accomplishing the object sought."

The lady in question is Miss ELLEN ARBUTHNOT, whose attempted abduction by Mr. JOHN CARDEN six years ago must be still in the recollection of the public. Mr. JOHN E. WALSH, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution; Mr. ROLLESTON, Q. C., for Mr. CARDEN; and Mr. CURRAN for the prisoner. Mr. WALSH called upon the magistrate to take recognizances both from the woman and Mr. CARDEN to keep the peace towards Miss ARBUTHNOT. After a lengthened discussion between counsel, the magistrate read the information of Miss ARBUTHNOT, in which, after referring to the events of her previous persecution by Mr. CARDEN in 1852, and his subsequent conviction and imprisonment, she deposed as follows:

After the expiration of this imprisonment, the same JOHN CARDEN recommenced the same system of annoyance towards me incessantly, following my movements wherever I went, insomuch that I could not visit even the private residences of my friends without his locating himself immediately in the neighborhood, and obtruding himself on me when walking or riding. He did not, however, on these occasions, venture to address me, or write to me or my friends, until later, when I was on a visit at Eldersley, in the county of Surrey; but while I was there, as I was riding one day in company with my brother, WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, Mr. CARDEN suddenly rode up from behind and commenced addressing me in an excited manner by name. My brother thereupon interfered, and compelled Mr. CARDEN to retire. On the same evening Mr. CARDEN wrote a most insulting letter on the subject of this meeting to my brother. Just at the same time Mr. CARDEN addressed a letter to Mr ARBUTHNOT, my sister-in-law, residing at Cowarth, near Staines, with the object of procuring an interview to press his suit to me. The letter was, however, returned to Mr. CARDEN, who, however, forwarded it again, with an additional one, to which I also refer, marked with the letter C. I further say that it was my intention to reside shortly with my brother-in-law, the aforesaid Hon. GEORGE GORDON, at Loughcooter, in the County of Galway, which is in a lonely and retired part of the country; and I have been credibly informed that the said JOHN CARDEN within a short time said that I was returning to the neighborhood of Clonmel, where I should be surrounded by friends, and he had no chance, but that when I should be at Loughcooter he would have good opportunities of carrying out his views. I have recently been informed a woman employed by him has been arrested, and, from his previous conduct towards me, and his objects with regard to me, after he was well aware, notwithstanding his pretences to the contrary, that I will never consent to see or have any intercourse whatever with him, I swear that I am apprehensive that he will, should occasion offer, again commit serious violence to me, and that I am in danger from him, and that I positively swear that I entertain the greatest aversion to the said JOHN CARDEN, and I have never given any encouragement to justify his addresses to me, either directly or indirectly."

After a lengthened argument, Mr. PORTER, the magistrate, said there could be no question with regard to the merits of the case, but he wished to take time to consider the question as to the extent of his jurisdiction. He proposed, therefore, to postpone the further hearing of the case until Wednesday. Mr. CARDEN applied that the case should be adjourned until Monday, on the ground that a brother of Miss ARBUTHNOT and his wife, who were now staying at Burnane, were material witnesses on his behalf, and they could not attend before that date. Mr. WALSH said that the brother resigned to was in exile from his family, and a pensioner of Mr. CARDEN's. The case was then adjourned until Monday next. Subsequently, upon entering upon her own recognizances to appear when called on, MARIA KEATING was discharged from custody.

### Scientific Items.

An important modification of WHEATSTONE's stereoscope has just been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences by M. D'ALMEIDA. With the common instrument only one observer at a time can view the relief; M. D'ALMEIDA renders it visible to several at a time, and at a distance of several metres. For this purpose he causes two stereoscopic images to be reflected simultaneously on a screen; as they are not identical, but only similar, the outlines of the one will intersect those of the other, and generate a confusion which can only be obviated by making each eye see only one of the images. For this purpose the inventor causes the luminous rays from each image to pass through a glass of a different color, one red and the other green, whereby one of the images will be reflected on the screen in red, the other in green. Now if the observer's eyes be provided with glasses of the above-mentioned colors, the eye covered with a green glass will only see a green image, while the other will only be visible to the eye protected by a red glass. The moment this is effected the relief appears, and if the observer shift his position laterally, the figure will appear to move in a contrary direction, which adds to the illusion. M. D'ALMEIDA proposes another plan in which both images are uncolored, and each eye is made to perceive one image only by rapidly intercepting the other from view by means of a revolving piece of pasteboard, cut so as only to cover one of the images at a time at each half revolution. As soon as the rotatory motion acquires sufficient rapidity, the figures appear in relief.

It is well known that photographs on paper are, after a certain time, dimmed by a kind of colored film, which is sometimes formed on the surface, and sometimes in the texture of the paper itself. M. GAUDINER, in a paper presented to the Academy of Sciences, obviates this inconvenience by rendering the paper waterproof before exposing it to the action of the sun. His process is as follows: Having dissolved a certain quantity of gutta percha in benzine, the solution is decanted after a few days' rest, to obtain it quite clear. Sheets of paper are then dipped into it, one by one, and immediately taken out again, and hung by one of their corners to dry. The sheets are afterwards found to be covered with a kind of what may be termed powder of gutta percha, there not being sufficient adhesion to give it the quality of a vernish. To obtain this the sheets are exposed to the action of a good fire, which makes the particles of gutta percha glue together, covering all the fibres of the paper, which thus becomes waterproof without losing its transparency. The paper then receives a solution of albumen, (albumen, 100 parts, water, 25, chloride of sodium, 6,) which is allowed to dry, and then rendered sensible to light by a solution of crystallized nitrate of silver, of the strength of 15 per cent. The rest of the operation is quite the same as usual, only shorter, the photograph being fixed in the course of a few minutes; the washing, which generally lasts from twelve to twenty-four hours, is reduced to a quarter of an hour. The photograph obtained is transparent, and the paper retains its former whiteness.

The labors of Mr. CHARLES BABBAGE, in the contrivance of a calculating engine, are well known. We have now, says *Galignani*, to mention a new invention of this kind, due to the genius of Messrs. GEORGE and EDWARD SCHEUTZ, natives of Sweden, who, after many years of toil, have succeeded in producing a machine which will not only effect calculations, but at the same time produce stereotyped plates from which these calculations may be printed without the slightest possibility of error. Certain beginnings of calculations being introduced into the apparatus, an immense number of results are obtained by merely setting and keeping it in motion. We cannot, of course, enter into the description of so complicated a machine, which could not be understood without mathematical explanations and a series of detailed diagrams; but we may state that a Committee of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm reported favorably on it in 1850, in consequence of which the inventors obtained a national recompense; that M. BABINET has read a favorable report to the Academy of Sciences here on the same subject, and that their machine has been bought by Mr. J. RATHBONE, of Albany, United States, who has presented it to the Dudley Observatory of that place. Like every new invention, the general utility of the present one can hardly be appreciated as yet. The valuable services it will render in the printing of intricate calculations are self evident, and it cannnt be doubted that ere long every large printing establishment will be provided with one. Its cost would of course preclude private persons from purchasing it, but it is not impossible to perceive that in the course of time, calculators may find it their interest to pay for its use at so much per page, just as is the case with electric telegraphs at present.

It has generally been stated that aluminium could resist the highest temperature without absorbing oxygen; but we now learn that if the temperature be raised from a white to a welding heat, aluminium will burn with great intensity until a stratum of alumina be formed on its surface sufficiently thick to exclude the atmosphere. As regards alloys, that made with iron is not malleable, but will crystallize. An alloy of 100 parts of aluminium and three of nickel is more fusible and harder than the pure metal. Bismuth forms with aluminium, in the proportion of one to three, an alloy which is very fusible, but also very subject to oxidation when in a state of fusion. If two equivalents of aluminium and one of oxide of lead be exposed to a white heat, a violent detonation ensues, the crucible breaks into pieces, and even the doors of the furnaces are driven to a distance. Similar effects occur with oxide of copper, or the sulphates of potash or soda. Aluminium is now much used for jewelry, especially bracelets, pins, and combs; in cabinet making it is excellent for inlaid work; its lightness renders it exiremely convenient for pencil-holders, thimbles, seals, small statues, medallions, vases, and the like; for spectacles, as it does not blacken the skin, like silver. But one of its most useful applications consists in using it for reflectors of gas-lamps, since it resists the effects of sulphurous emanations, which silver and brass do not.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 4907, 1767, 1407, 5161, 959, 1147, 1715, 1825, 1944, 1992, 2035, 2734, 2838, 2976, 3024, 3479, 3491, 3503, 4006, 4108, 4792, 4811, 4524, 4879, 4902, 4947, 4973, 5031, 5055, 5221, 5337, 5493, 5622, 5626, 5647, 5667. *Part II. and III.*—Same as before,

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 491 to 493, 579 to 581, 590, 595, 284, 292, 329, 461, 599, 600, 603, 604, 607, 143, 97, 469, 377, 582, 583, 578.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 28

Before Judge Betts.

THE REVOLT ON THE ORIENT.

*The United States* vs. *Peter Fay and four others.*—These parties were indicted for revolting while on board the American ship *Orient* during a Liverpool voyage. They were brought up for trial this morning. The captain and first mate testified in effect that during the voyage, the men were so disorderly that it became absolutely necessary to put them in irons, while the second officer testified that the men were well-disposed, and that the whole difficulty was attributable to the misconduct of the captain and mate. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

*The United States* vs. *Antonio Furiatano.*—The defendant in this case is the one who was indicted jointly with a French lady—he for manufacturing, and she for passing counterfeit twenty-five-cent pieces. It was in evidence to-day that the defendant resided at No. 189 Mott-street; that the people in the house, together with the landlord, became suspicious of him, gave information to the Police, who searched his premises, and found dies, ladles, smelting apparatus and other conveniences for coining. The particulars were published fully at the time of his arrest. The case is still on.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Richmond* vs. *Hamilton and Howland.*—This case was referred to a referee, who reported in favor of the defendants. They refused to take up the report on account of the large amount charged by the referee for his fees. They paid him $100, and demanded the report, which he retained for the balance of the fees claimed by him, and the report is still in his hands. The plaintiff now moves for an order vacating the order of reference and setting aside the subsequent proceedings. This relief certainly is not the proper one. The case has been tried and decided, and it would be very unnecessary to put the parties to the trouble and expense of a new trial. The plaintiff may take an order directing the defendants to file the report within ten days and enter up judgment thereon; and in default thereof, giving plaintiff leave so to do without costs. Any dispute as to the amount of the referee's fees may be settled by requiring the referee to have the same taxed. No costs are allowed on this motion.

*Crane* vs. *Crane.*—The plaintiff obtained some months since an order for alimony, which the defendant has not complied with. He now moves to have such payment enforced. The motion is granted accordingly.

*The City Bank of Brooklyn* vs. *George Webb and Cornelius Minor.*—In this case Judge HOFFMAN decides that the judgment of the referee in favor of the plaintiff stands in force; although the notice of the appeal was served in time, being unaccompanied with any undertaking or order to stay, was ineffectual for any purpose. Order for payment of the fund to the plaintiffs.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Hoffman.

*Prescott Tracy and Emmet T. Ruffin* vs. *Gilbert H. Wines and Chas. A. Whitney.*—Motion for new trial by defendants.

HOFFMAN, J.—I think a new trial must be granted, upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. First, the evidence is so important that I think it would probably change the result, and this is the strongest form in the rule stated as to the question of the weight of the new evidence. The discovery could not be made before trial with reasonable diligence. The party who gave the information of the evidence which the proposed new witness could give, and who only arrived the day before trial, and did not make his disclosure until after the verdict was rendered, may be examined on short notice.

## MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 31 | 18 | —— | 49 |
| Flour, bbls | 16,463 | 2,491 | 1,749 | 20,703 |
| Wheat, bushels | 42,333 | —— | 4,460 | 46,793 |
| Corn, bushels | 58,979 | —— | 600 | 59,579 |
| Rye, bushels | 5,200 | —— | —— | 5,200 |
| Barley, bushels | 30,389 | —— | —— | 30,389 |
| Oats, bushels | 7,500 | —— | —— | 7,500 |
| Peas, bushels | 2,742 | —— | —— | 2,742 |
| Malt, bushels | 4,588 | —— | —— | 4,588 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 304 | 697 | 116 | 1,117 |
| Whisky, bbls | 152 | 361 | —— | 513 |

ASHES—Are quiet yet steady. Pots $6, Pearls $6 12½@$6 18¾, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to small lots of Laguayra at 12c., and Rio at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been freely offered at rather easier, though not quotably lower prices. Hence there has been more activity apparent, sales having been made of 3,500 bales, including 2,500 bales in transit. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Middling Fair, ℔ lb | 12¾ | 13 | 13 | 13 |

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day of dress and millinery goods, shawls and carpets were moderately attended, and all the lots offered, save the millinery goods, brought pretty good prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is brisker and firmer for really desirable qualities of State and Western Flour, which the home trade require. Other descriptions are in slack demand, and are rather heavy. Sales 14,350 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl | $3 00@$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 10@ 4 40 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 45@ 4 75 |
| Superfine Western | 4 20@ 4 40 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 60@ 4 70 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 45@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 20@ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25@ 8 00 |

Canadian is in request at old prices; sales 700 bbls. at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at previous rates; sales 1,650 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 250 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 10; 350 half boxes do. do., at $1 07½@$1 10; and 300 quarter boxes do., at 62½c. each. Also, 200 casks Currants, on private terms; and by auction, 100 kegs Malaga Grapes, at $4@$5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at improved and strengthening prices; sales 50,000 bushels, including choice white Canada on terms not ascertained; good ordinary do. at $1 13; white Western at $1 12½; good red Western (which is most sought after, partly by speculators,) at $1 10; mixed Western at $1 07; good ordinary Milwaukee Club at 88c.; unsound Chicago Spring, part at 66c.; white Southern at $1 33@$1 38 ℔ bush. Corn is in moderate demand at rather easier rates; sales 38,000 bush., at 66c. for a small lot of inferior mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for fair to good mixed do.; 69c. for (1,200 bush.) choice do.; and 80c. for straw-color Southern, ℔ bush. Rye is in demand at 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied much; 6,500 bushels fair to good were sold at 88½c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and advancing. We quote Western at 48c.@51c.; Canada at 49c.@52c.; State at 44½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c., and Southern a 36c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

HIDES—The principal sales, to-day, were 2,600 prime Buenos Ayres, part at 25½c., six months' credit; and 7,500 Rio Grande at private bargain.

HOPS—Sales 90 bales new at 10c.@15c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is in request at strengthening prices.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately dealt in, at reduced prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c., ℔ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 125 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@27c. ℔ gallon. Also, by auction, 5 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26½c.; and 15 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request at previous figures, including Common at $1 62½@$1 65 ℔ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold at 51½c.@52c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Holders of Fish Oils ask higher prices, in view of the unfavorable news from the Arctic whaling fleet. We have heard of no important sales, however. Linseed and Lard Oils are in moderate demand at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled, sales 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½@$17 for old Mess, and $13 50@$14, for Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef is quiet, including Hams at 7½c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Bacon is sparingly sought after chiefly at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Rough Sides, 7½c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in demand, at former rates; sales 400 bbls., at 10c.@10½c. for old; and 9½c.@10c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at old prices; sales have been reported of 230 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$13 50 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; $7@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8¾c., ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., at $3@$3 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices favor factors. Sales, to-day, 950 hhds. Cuba at 6c.@7c.; and with 70 hhds. and 50 bbls. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., ℔ lb. Also, by auction, 59 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., chiefly at 21¾c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; 550 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 30 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d., and 5 tons Seed at 22s. 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil-Cake on private terms. For Antwerp, 100 bbls. Lard on private terms, and 30 bags Clover Seed at ¾c. ℔ lb.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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From Presidents Washington to Buchanan.
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Four volumes, royal 8vo.
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and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
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MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her first Alexandre Organ
MATINEE,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858.
MLLE. WELLIS will be assisted by
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone,
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist,
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
Doors open at 1; commences at 2 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be had at all the music and bookstores on Broadway, and at the door.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Under the sole management of.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST NIGHT
of the present popular pieces.
Mr. Brougham's celebrated extravaganza will be given as
THE SECOND PIECE.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Oct. 29,
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
To conclude with
DYING FOR LOVE.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Sloan.
Saturday—Will be produced a new and original five-act comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by D. WADSWORTH WAINWRIGHT, M. D., entitled
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
An original song composed for the comedy by G. F. BRISTOW, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| Job Merryweather | Mr. John Brougham |
| Arthur Beaufor, nephew to Job | Mr. Lester Wallack |
| Herbert Vane | Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh |
| Charles Hearty | Mr. Thomas Chandler |
| Dence, proprietor of the "Hell" | Mr. John Sloan |
| Thomas, servant to Mrs. Grafton | Mr. F. Chippendale |
| Bob, servant to Vane | Mr. Floyd |
| Brown, Jones, Smith, Robinson (Friends of Vane.) | Mr. Levere, Mr. Tree, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Lascelles |
| Newsboy | Mr. Parsloe |
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| Waiter at "Hell" | Mr. Oliver |
| Promenaders in Street Scene—Players at "Hell"—Guests at Ball. | |
| Mrs. Grafton | Mrs. Grattan |
| Helen Grafton | Mrs. Hoey |
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| Beggar | Mrs. Carman |

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
By ISHERWOOD and WALLACE.
ACT I.
Scene 1—Vane's Apartments.
Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's House.
Scene 3—Library in Mrs. Grafton's House.
ACT II.
Scene 1—Artbur's Studio.
Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's house.
Scene 3—View of 5th-av. from 14th-st.
ACT III.
Scene 1—Library, opening into Drawing-room.
ACT IV.
Scene 1—Moonlight View of Union-square.
Scene 2—Entrance to a Fashionable "Hell."
Scene 3—Fashionable Gambling Saloon.
ACT V.
Scene 1—Ball-room in Mrs. Grafton's.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

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Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents: no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.
Forty-fifth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
First night of a grand new Drama in Six Tableaux, by the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," "The Life of an Actress," &c.
This FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858, will be produced
THE NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE,
In Six Tableaux and Five Acts, entitled
THE POPE OF ROME.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., and produced under Stage Direction.
Entirely new scenery of unapproachable magnificence. New costumes.
Mr. GEORGE JORDON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT,
Mr. MADDOCKS,
Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENER, and
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,
Will sustain the principal characters.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee | Mr. Jefferson |
| Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet | Mr. Varrey |
| Lord Dundreary | Mr. Sothern |
| Coyle, Attorney-at-Law | Mr. Burnett |
| Abel Murcott, his clerk | Mr. Couldock |
| Binney, a butler | Mr. Peters |
| Florence Trenchard | Miss Laura Keene |
| Mrs. Mountchessington | Miss Mary Wells |
| Augusta, Georgina (her daughters.) | Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern |
| Mary Meredith | Miss Sara Stevens |

To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Wyndham | Mr. Levick |
| Sam, his servant | Mr. Peters |
| Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham | Miss Minnie Macarthy |
| Jane, servant to Miss Grenville | Miss Flynn |

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
Seats may be had at all the three ticket offices for to-night's opera, and for to-morrow's TRAVIATA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 29,
Second, and most positively last night of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING—EXTRA NIGHT.
In consequence of the very pressing demand from those persons who, from a want of seats, were prevented from hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great rôle of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its unique ensemble, the splendid *mise en scène*, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra, and the corps de ballet.
SENORITA SOTO.
STEFANI AND FLORENZA.
the sale of seats for TRAVIATA commences this morning.
ON MONDAY, Nov. 1,
Fifth night of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, the great contralto,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
will make her first appearance this season, together with PICCOLOMINI.
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear next week.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of the present Popular Pieces.
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
DYING FOR LOVE,
AND
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
WEDNESDAY, 27th.
THURSDAY, 28th.
FRIDAY, 29th.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Oct. 29,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama, by N. B. Clarke, entitled
KENNETH;
OR, THE WEIRD WOMAN OF THE GLEN.
To be followed by the Musical Extravaganza of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
To conclude with
THE PURSE.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1858.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
Will commence with the five-act tragic play of
ADRIENNE LE COUVREUR.
To be followed by
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
A KISS IN THE DARK.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
The performance will commence with the drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
After which, the pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON.
To conclude with
WOMAN'S LOVE.

**GRAND EXHIBITION**
OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS,
AT THE
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of female beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." These paintings are the production of the greatest classic painters of the ancient school, when the chaste and beautiful form of lovely woman, void of drapery, was the theme of rivalry and competition. The life-like effect is a complete deception, and their chaste form disarms an evil thought. The finest living models the world ever produced must have been the ones the artists, to enable them to produce such incomparable, unparalleled and exquisite beauty. Faultless in color, drawing and effect. Artists and connoisseurs should not fail

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Pope of Rome.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Marriage a Lottery—Dying for Love—Neptune's Defeat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Adrienne—Katharine an Improvisatrice—A Kiss in the Dark.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kenneth—Cherry and Fair Star—The Purse.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Rose of Sharon—Mother's Love.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Anatomy—The Living Egg.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Mlle. Piccolomini—The Daughter of the Regiment.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The German Mail by the steamship *Saxonia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 11 o'clock of that day.

**Mails Close at Post-Office.**

Northern, Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail old Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall on the 19th, arrived yesterday, with two weeks' later intelligence from the Pacific coast. Her dates from San Francisco are to Oct. 5. The California news is unimportant. On the 27th ult., the laying of the Atlantic cable was celebrated with unexampled pomp at San Francisco, and with due honor at other points of the State. Much satisfaction was felt at San Francisco at the completion of the water-works, introducing the water of Lobos Creek into the city. Mining interests were generally active in the State, though on the eve of the rainy season.

The news from New Granada lacks interest. The Cass-Herran Treaty is still discussed without acquiring additional favor. Action has been taken in the Martin case. The Panameño Attorney-General has given an opinion favoring the claims of that gentleman. The newly-elected Senators from Oregon are at Panama, detained by the illness of the Hon. Benjamin Stark, one of their number.

From San José, Costa Rica, under date of Oct. 3, we learn that the contract with Cauty & Son, for navigation of the Serapiqui River, has been signed. Congress was also engaged in discussing the project of a new Confederation, and a variety of new and progressive measures. Gen. Cañas had just sent in his report as Secretary at War, reviewing the sacrifices of Costa Rica in the repression of fillibusterism, and recommending a project of federal consolidation. He is especially denunciatory of English and American dictation in the politics of the Isthmus. He claims the amendments sent to Washington with the Cass-Yrisarri treaty as being prompted by Costa Rican dictation. The fact of reclamations having been made by Gen. Lamar is alluded to, but it is asserted that the Government can easily prove the groundlessness of the claims. Gen. Lamar was officially received on the 13th ult.

The intelligence from Nicaragua is unimportant. The American and British squadrons remained at Greytown; the *Devastation* and *Valorous* being expected to reinforce the latter. The river steamer *Cass-Yrisarri* was aground at the Machuca Rapids, awaiting a rise of the water to float it off. The agent of the White Steamship Company had desired to purchase necessary land at Greytown, but the British Consul had declined to authorize a sale, until the arrival of Sir Wm. G. Ouseley. From the interior we learn that the inauguration of the new Constitution was celebrated with great enthusiasm. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* was daily expected at Realejo, on the Pacific side.

President Santin has resumed office in Salvador. In that State, as throughout Central America, the crops were suffering from the drouth. The Indigo crop will probably be the largest ever gathered.

The Hon. Beverley L. Clark has had his public reception as American Minister to Guatemala and Honduras. It is in the town of Jutiapa, Guatemala, the Congress of Central American States is to meet, in December or January.

Our advices from the Pacific shore of South America are of interest. The dates from Valparaiso are to Sept. 15; from Lima to Sept. 27. The proposition for the Chilian Government to purchase the stock of the Santiago Railroad had become a law. A measure had also passed regulating the alloy of coin. Clouds had prevented an observation of the solar eclipse at Valparaiso. The military executions in Bolivia, arising from the recent conspiracy, had continued. Father Foscil, Captain Blanco, a Lieutenant and two Sergeants having suffered. There seems to be a decided popular leaning towards the restoration of Belzu. The threatened war with Ecuador occupied general attention in Peru. Two war vessels had been dispatched for the mouth of Guayaquil River, as provision against the approaching outbreak. Troops had also been sent to the frontier. Gen. Echenique, on the other hand, was in Bolivia, preparing to invade Peru.

The accounts from Oregon and Washington embrace the particulars of a brilliant engagement with the Indians of the Spokan country, the troops under Col. George Wright achieving a handsome victory. The affair took place on the 1st Sept. The Indians found themselves unable to contend with the long range of the Minié rifles handled by the troops, and took to flight. In the conflict and pursuit, 17 of the savages were killed, and many wounded. It was supposed at Portland that General Palmer, formerly Indian Agent, who, with a company of miners, had set out for the Fraser mines with a provision train, had been cut off by the Indians.

From the Society Islands we have information of the wreck of the ship *Wild Wave*, of Boston, Capt. J. M. Knowles, which occurred March 4, on the Island of Oeno, in the South Pacific. The captain and eight men saved; but only the former had made his way to Tahiti. Help had been sent to the sailors, who, on their desert island, were provisioned for five months.

The interesting intelligence comes to us from Japan, that Major Harris, the American Commissioner, has effected a new treaty with the Emperor, opening a port to our commerce a short distance from Yeddo, and securing admission for our citizens elsewhere in the Islands. It is stated that a Japanese Prince is to visit, with his suite, the United States.

The intelligence from Fraser's River is very far from encouraging. The water had at last fallen, but had left no gold discoverable in the river bed. The result had proved a serious damper upon speculation at Victoria and Whatcom. It seems to be conceded that the motive to further immigration had ceased.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are to Sept. 16. The treaty with France had just been received with the Emperor's ratification. From the returning whalers the accounts of Arctic adventure were discouraging. The loading of guano at the newfound islands proceeded fortunately.

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst. The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* was posted at Capt. Dahlgren, of the *Plymouth*, during a visit to Tampico, had called upon Garza, and obtained from him a promise of reparation for the outrages lately committed on American citizens by his orders.

The California and Salt Lake Mail arrived at St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 23d, having left Salt Lake on the 2d. Everything is reported quiet among the Saints. The U. S. District Court was in session, the Grand Jury being composed of wagon-masters and mountaineers. Severe snow-storms are reported in the mountains, with the loss of several hundred animals.

By the arrival of the steamship *Isabel* at Savannah, we have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. There was no news of importance. Sugars were quoted firm; molasses dull and firm; and freights dull and declining. The officers and crew of the lost bark *Phantom*, of Philadelphia, had arrived there safe.

An accident occurred on the Buffalo and Corning [illegible] by which three persons were killed and sixteen wounded.

The record of City affairs presents nothing of special interest. None of the victims of young Goudy's demoniac passion are yet dead, though it was very doubtful whether the father, and the servant Joanna Murphy, could survive through the night. The eldest of the boys was also sinking, but the mother and little brother are improving, and their recovery is probable. The other servant girl is almost out of danger. The murderer was buried without any funeral ceremonies at Greenwood, yesterday.—The examination in regard to the alleged murder of a man in the Broadway gambling-house of R. Willis was continued yesterday, but nothing was elicited to warrant the detention of the accused. The case was adjourned for a week. No business of any general interest was transacted in either branch of the Common Council, or by the Police Commissioners. A very large and enthusiastic meeting, apparently embracing men of all parties, ratified the nomination of Hon. H. F. Clark for Congress; and several minor political meetings were held in various parts of the City.

A fire occurred in Sixth-street last night, by which two persons were suffocated, twelve horses were burnt to death, and several buildings were badly damaged. The fire broke out in a cooper's shop attached to Jones' brewery, and soon communicated to the stable under the brewery, from which it was found impossible to rescue the horses, and they perished. The flames then caught a tenement house adjoining, and the smoke from the burning hay in the stable rendered it almost impossible for any of the inmates to escape. Two of them, a German named Hertel, and his daughter, lost their lives. The loss by this fire is estimated at $12,000, covered by insurance.

Commodore Breese has been appointed Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in the place of Commodore Kearney, who has been ordered, during the absence of Commodore Shubrick, to assume the duties of President of the Lighthouse Board.

A Banquet and Ball, in aid of the funds of the Jews' Hospital, founded in 1852 and opened in 1855, were given at Niblo's Saloon last evening. It was a brilliant affair. Mayor Tiemann and others made speeches at the banquet, and the dancing was kept up till a late hour. The donations amounted to nearly $12,000.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton reached 3,500 bales, including 2,500 bales in transit. Prices slightly favored buyers. Flour and Wheat were firmer, with a good inquiry for desirable lots. Corn was heavy and languid. Sugars were in fair request at buoyant prices. Pork was depressed and unsettled. Rice, Hides and Spirits Turpentine were more active. Other branches of trade presented no really new features.

## The State Election.

The State Election is close at hand. The preliminary canvass has been unusually animated, less, however, from any intrinsic importance in the issues of the contest than from their bearing upon the approaching Presidential contest of 1860. It is very important to know upon which side of that controversy the State of New-York will probably be found; and the result of next Tuesday's election, though it will not be decisive, will throw some light upon the probabilities of the contest. The Republicans of this State are evidently determined to make Gov. Seward their next candidate for the Presidency. If they can carry the State this Fall, they will confidently pledge themselves to their brethren throughout the Union to carry it for Mr. Seward in 1860;—and with such a promise they will stand a very good chance of securing his nomination. It is universally felt by the great mass of the Republican party, that Mr. Seward is preëminently entitled to the nomination, if there is a reasonable chance of success. The experiment of an expediency candidate will not again be tried, except in the last emergency. Col. Fremont was nominated in 1856, not because he was a recognized representative of Republican principles—still less on account of any services he had rendered to the party or the country,—but solely and exclusively because it was believed that he would evade hostilities which other and more deserving candidates would be sure to encounter. It is not likely that the experiment will be immediately repeated. We hear indeed of movements, among those persons in Boston and Pennsylvania who were originally instrumental in bringing Col. Fremont before the country, in favor of Mr. John M. Read, of Pennsylvania, as the Republican candidate for 1860. But these manœuvres will be of little service. The whole country, for the moment, at least, is tired of running platforms, and will insist upon men, for political candidates. Both parties are likely to nominate prominent and recognized leaders as their standard bearers in the coming contest. The Republican Party, at all events, seems inclined to act upon this principle, and will in all probability make Seward, Chase, or some equally prominent and influential statesman, its candidate for 1860. If New-York elects the Republican candidates for State officers next week, Gov. Seward's friends will insist upon the expediency, as well as the intrinsic justice, of his nomination.

The prospect at present is that the Republicans will carry the State. They are fortunate in their candidate, their organization and the temper of the public mind. The recent elections in Pennsylvania and other States show clearly the intensity of the popular resentment against the Lecompton Pro-Slavery policy of the present Administration. A year ago the Democrats carried this State, partly by reason of supineness in the Republican ranks, but mainly because Mr. Buchanan had strongly declared his purpose to permit the people of Kansas to vote upon the Constitution that had been framed for their government. That purpose was abandoned. The President disappointed the just expectations of his political friends and of the country;—and that violation of good faith will be resented and punished. The sentiment of the people of this State is overwhelmingly and intensely Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Buchanan. The feeling pervades the ranks of the Democratic Party as well as of the Opposition,—and it will make itself felt at the coming election. Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is an able lawyer, an honest politician and an estimable gentleman. But he has undertaken, as an act of supposed duty, to vindicate the Kansas policy of the President,—and he has thus damaged his own prospects beyond estimate. If the State Convention which nominated him had taken ground frankly and fully with Senator Douglas upon this question, it would have been very much stronger in the State, and would have had a much better chance of electing its ticket. But it failed to meet the popular expectation upon this vital point, and it pays the penalty in the utter lack of enthusiasm, energy and zeal which characterizes the canvass. The Hards, moreover, have been soured and alienated by the summary manner in which they were thrust from the Convention, and seem inclined to revenge themselves effectually upon their family foes. Judging from present appearances, a very large per centage of the Hard-Shell vote will be withheld from the State ticket,—and this is made still more probable from the ostentatious proclamation of which the telegraph advises us, exhorting that wing of the party to give it their support.

The Republicans are active, resolute and confident. They feel the impulse of the popular current which sets in their favor. They have unexceptionable candidates, Mr. Morgan, their nominee for Governor, being well known and highly esteemed as a merchant and a citizen, and being eminently worthy of any public confidence. The organization is complete, thorough and efficient; and they are animated by the enthusiasm which the expectation of victory never fails to create, and which is, of itself, a prominent element of success. Unless appearances are deceitful, they will cast a vote considerably larger than they gave a year ago; and this, we have no doubt, will insure them success. Mr. Burrows, the American candidate, is run mainly because the Republicans refused to unite with them at Syracuse. The American issues are not at all conspicuous in the canvass; the party does not even profess any hopes of success; and it ostentatiously avows its agreement with the Republicans upon all the leading principles which divide the country. Its ticket is kept in the field mainly for the sake of punishing the Republicans for rejecting their proffered alliance.

The election will be over at sundown on Tuesday; *and then the real canvass will begin*. When the sentiment of New-York is known, both parties will be able to see through the mist which now surrounds them, and will begin to marshal their forces, and select their leaders, for the great campaign of 1860.

## Shall the Pacific Railway be on United States or on British Territory?

It is currently reported in political circles, that Mr. Buchanan, in his forthcoming message, will favor the passage, this Winter, of the Pacific Railroad bill. We are not yet enlightened as to the plan of construction to be favored by the Administration, but we can safely say that any plan which advocates the immediate and energetic commencement of this great national undertaking will be approved and warmly seconded by all classes of the people.

It is too late in the day now to set forth the advantages of a railway which would connect the Atlantic with the Pacific States of the Union. These advantages are admitted on all sides, and far-seeing men have gone so far as to say that a telegraph and a railroad across the Plains are the only means by which our brethren on the Pacific can be retained within the Union. Certain it is that an independent empire on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, from Fraser's River to the Isthmus of Panama, settled by Anglo-Saxons and propelled by Anglo-Saxon energy, would promise as grand a future as it is possible to conjecture. The loyalty of the people who inhabit this region, and their love of the Union, cannot now be questioned; but if such a policy as that displayed by the Admiuistration last Winter be persevered in—a policy which evinced a settled determination to overlook the dearest interests of our Western Coast—it is neither an impossible nor an improbable event that California should one day disavow the authority of our Federal Government.

The marvellous progress of the Pacific States was in itself an argument, unanswerable and complete, that a road, connecting the East and the West, should be commenced without delay and carried on with all possible speed. This, of all the roads on the Continent, is one of national and vital necessity. If there had been a Pacific railroad—if it had been only commenced—we should not have been obliged to expend millions to suppress a Mormon rebellion. A Pacific railroad, besides developing the resources of an immense tract of country, and connecting the American settlements of the East with those of the West, would put an end to our anxiety about the Isthmian routes and the quarrels that are incessantly springing from this interminable question. A Pacific railroad would make us, comparatively speaking, independent of the casualties of war, and would be a safeguard to those distant States, which would otherwise lie at the mercy of a great naval power in the event of hostilities.

Great Britain, whose interests on this Continent are not to be compared with ours, has already manifested a disposition to prosecute this important enterprise. Since the discovery of the Fraser River gold mines, and the spread of Canadian settlements towards the Red River, the work is looked upon, from a British point of view, as a national necessity and a means of opening up that immense territory which will soon be freed from an odious monopoly. The magnificent country, whose resources the Hudson's Bay Company have taken such pains to conceal, is no longer an unknown wilderness; but surveys and examinations have been made, and have fully demonstrated the practicability of a road from the head of Lake Superior to the gold region of the Fraser River. It is reported, among the last news from Europe, that the British Government will guarantee a liberal interest on the capital expended in the construction of such a road, and this, it would seem, is all that is required to insure its immediate commencement. A glance at the map will illustrate the feasibility of constructing a road through the British North American possessions, and the superiority of the route over any one that the territory of the United States affords. Starting from a given point at the west end of Lake Superior, it is proposed that the road be constructed along the banks of Rainy Lake, and thence to Red River—a distance of about 350 miles. From the Red River to the northern extremity of Lake Winnepeg—a further distance of 300 miles—there is good navigation for large-sized steamboats; and from the head of Lake Winnepeg, the Saskatchewan River is navigable for 750 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Here the road would be again taken up, and it is remarkable that the pass selected for the route is only 900 feet high—a very small obstacle to so great an undertaking. The lowest pass through which it is possible to construct a railroad in United States territory is double and treble the height of this. After the mountains are crossed on the projected British route, a branch of the Fraser River is in close proximity, making a distance of 950 miles from the head of Lake Winnepeg, and of about 1,600 miles from Lake Superior. It will be observed that two-thirds of the journey will be performed by steamboat. The remainder, to be traveled by rail, is over prairie land, with a climate similar to that of Northern New-York, and a country plentifully supplied with coal and water. Now that the whole route has been surveyed, and its character accurately determined, the construction of the railroad appears no longer a chimerical or even a difficult undertaking. Money alone is required, and money can be obtained; and, considering the attention which the subject has attracted in England and the Provinces, and the number of influential men and capitalists who have expressed their readiness to commence the work and to carry it through, we have little doubt that a railroad to the Pacific is already a part of the settled policy of the British Government.

We commend these facts—for facts they are—to the earnest attention of the Administration. It is notorious that, through their influence, a Pacific Railroad bill was defeated last [illegible] this action of the Government with its personal promises and with its declaration that the measure was a Democratic one, and should receive the encouragement and aid of a Democratic Administration. We have yet to see these promises and pledges—neglected by the Government of President Pierce—fulfilled by that of his successor; and if Mr. Buchanan should so far consult the vital interests of California, and the wishes of the entire people of the Union, as to make this national measure a part of his programme, we trust that, in its prosecution, all sectional and party interests will be thrust aside and the welfare of the country alone consulted. We do not care whether this or that route is selected. Let it be impartially decided which road, the Northern or Southern, can be most economically and advantageously constructed, and the people will be satisfied with the choice, whatever that choice may be.

It is clear to all who have taken the trouble to think upon the matter, that, at no very distant day, a railroad to the Pacific must be constructed, either by the United States or Great Britain. We have endeavored to show the facilities for such a road through the British American possessions, and the determination evinced by the British Government and by British capitalists to see the enterprise carried out. It will be the very next step taken after the abolition of the Hudson Bay monopoly. Upon the importance of such a work to British America, and of its tendencies to consolidate an Empire that may one day be a formidable rival to the United States, we need not enlarge. It requires no special vision of prophecy to foresee the immense tide of emigration that would pour along this highway of travel between Europe and Asia, or to imagine the valley of the Saskatchewan studded with thriving settlements from Lake Superior to the banks of the Fraser River. Without the rivalry of Great Britain the construction of a Pacific Railroad is, to the United States, a matter of the last importance; but with the rivalry of that great commercial Power, and its indomitable and persevering energy to contend against, we dare not neglect any longer an enterprise in which the honor and interests of the Republic are so deeply concerned. A Pacific Railroad on United States territory, has become a national necessity, and must, therefore, be accomplished.

## The New Fillibuster Crusade.

General Walker's ambition appears to be to constitute himself the Sysiphus of our age, with the State of Nicaragua for his own private and particular boulder. A day or two ago we copied into our columns a circular issued by this adventurer, announcing to his friends that a vessel "taking freight and passengers" for San Juan del Norte would shortly leave Mobile, and that any persons desiring to "emigrate" to that country must advise him of such desire as speedily as possible. On the other hand, the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington has given public notification to the effect that no person will be allowed to land in that State without the usual passports. We are further told that the Administration at Washington "will shortly issue a proclamation, with a view to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws." And by the telegraphic intelligence in yesterday's papers we learn that the British Squadron on the West India Station is instructed to prevent by force, if needful, the landing of fillibusters in Central America.

It appears to us, accordingly, that the course indicated to our Government in this matter by common sense, as well as by a becoming regard for the national honor, is plain and simple. It is undoubtedly proper that a proclamation, with a view to prevent the violation of our neutrality laws, should be immediately issued. But the Administration will very widely misinterpret the wishes of the people if its measures stop with a simple proclamation. We have already seen the little good which is to be effected by such a document unsupported by those more vigorous measures which such an occasion imperatively demands. There must be no trifling on a subject like this. The object of this new expedition of Walker is no secret. The call for emigrants, and the flimsy covering which is sought to be thrown around his lawless purpose by an adverlisement for "Freight or passengers," is perfectly transparent. The aim of Walker is as well known to the Administration as it is to the Public or to Walker himself. He designs again to overspread a peaceful country with bloodshed and rapine, and to supplant the blessing of tranquillity in Central America with devastation and the horrors of an unholy war. This must not be. And on the Administration which would, in how remote a manner soever, connive at such a course by inactivity, or assist it by criminal supineness or premeditated indifference, must fall the responsibility of the consequences.

Should Walker succeed in sailing from Mobile with his crew of fellow-adventurers, his landing, with hostile intent, on the Territory of a State with which we are at peace, must be thwarted at any cost and at all hazards. The National honor is involved in this business and must be vindicated. We have vessels enough at command—as witness the Paraguay expedition, which it is presumed does not absorb all the naval means at the disposal of the Administration. It is for us to do this simple act of National duty. And it will be a disgrace to us, after our repeated assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, if, through our neglect to perform an obvious obligation, the way is left open for British vessels to execute a task which is exclusively ours, and which would doubtless be as disagreeable as it would be onerous to the British Government.

But on this phase of the question one thing must be distinctly understood. Should the Administration disregard its responsibilities and forbear to arrest the illegal designs of Walker and his followers, the People will not sustain any attempt on the part of our Government to bluster, or to set up a hue and cry against England, in the event of her performing an act of public justice which ought to have been executed by us. Should British guns be interposed between the shores of Nicaragua and Walker's followers and dupes, the only feeling on the part of our people will be one of applause for England, mingled with shame for ourselves. Let our Government neglect its obvious duty in this matter, and the effect on the people of the United States will be the same, whether that neglect proceeds from an unmanly and silly fear of factious opposition from a miserable and hopeless minority, or from sinister designs which the Cabinet is ashamed openly to avow. Let the Administration fail to prevent so flagrant an attempt as that which is yet again meditated by this disturber of the public peace, and the intelligence and patriotism of our country will be disposed to rejoice at rather than to censure such steps,—not inconsistent with our national rights.—as England may take, to do what we should have done ourselves.

Walker's designs are at once illegal and [illegible] American people [illegible] world at his abettors. If we fail to thwart his infamous plans, we shall appear to connive at them; and, worse still, if anything can be worse, we shall be yielding up to another power a dangerous but a necessary and an inevitable privilege.

The comparative helplessness of Nicaragua is no reason for regarding our obligations towards her with any less sincerity and sacredness than if Walker's designs were directed against the more powerful States of France or Russia. Our duty is one and ever the same in all cases. Above all, let the Government reduce itself to the wise and honest policy of calling a spade a spade. If it be intended to seize and annex Nicaragua, let the intention be openly declared and fully understood by the people. But let not the Government sink the United States so low in the estimation of civilization as even to seem to attempt covertly what we may not do openly and above board.

We trust, therefore, that the Administration will not content itself with merely issuing a "Proclamation." Let it rather go on and prevent the sailing of Walker's piratical expedition; or should that expedition succeed in leaving the harbor of Mobile, (and, indeed, we cannot at all see why, with proper vigilance and prompt action, this need occur,) then let American guns be stationed to frustrate the disemharkation of these unprincipled men. So shall we avoid any risk of having our rights exposed to foreign intrusion, command the esteem of other nations, and, better still, preserve our own.

The Indiana Kidnapping Case.—The unlawful arrest of Captain Horace Bell, a citizen of Indiana, at Albany in that State, by some five or six ruffians from Louisville, is one of those occurrences which excite to the highest pitch a spirit of animosity between Free and Slave States. He was taken without legal warrant of any kind, and forcibly carried into Kentucky, where he is now confined in jail. The facts of the case may be briefly stated. About a year ago the father of Captain Bell, a man 70 years old, together with one of his sons, was seized at his residence in Harrison County, Ind., and taken across the Ohio River to Brandenburg, in Kentucky, where he suffered an imprisonment of nine months. Bail was offered, but the amount required ($10,000) was so great that none could be given, and one of his friends who went to Brandenburg on that business was murdered in the street. The old man Bell was thus seized and carried away upon a frivolous charge of secreting runaway slaves. Not only was his arrest illegal, but attended with circumstances of insult and brutality—the life of his sick wife being threatened to make her keep quiet.

Captain Horace Bell, and his brother John, sons of the old man thus outraged, were in California when these events took place. They lost no time in returning to rescue their father and brother, which exploit they successfully accomplished. Enraged at losing their victims, the people of Brandenburg offered a reward for Captain Bell. Accordingly, as above stated, half a dozen men seized him in the streets of Albany,—carried him by force across the river and lodged him in jail, first at Louisville and next at Brandenburg. As might well be supposed, great and angry excitement prevailed on the Indiana side, and threats of rescue were freely made. We do not learn that any collision has, as yet, taken place. Efforts to prevent the effusion of blood were made by the authorities of both States, aided by the exertions of well-disposed citizens. The Louisville *Journal*, while deploring the unfortunate affair, concedes that the original lawlessness and wrong were on the side of the Kentuckians, followed up, indeed, by unlawful acts by the Bells. But the rescue of their aged parent by Captain Bell and his brother, although technically illegal, was an act demanded under the circumstances by filial affection and duty, while the seizure of the old man in his own house, and on the soil of a Free State, wholly without authority, was not only a violation of the letter of the law, but an outrage of the most offensive character.

National Agricultural Society.—The sixth annual Fair of the above-named organization, which has just been held at Richmond, in Virginia, turns out to be a failure. We believe this is the first of its anniversaries celebrated out of Washington City. Large preparations were made for visitors who did not come, and for a Show which proved discreditably meagre. Under these disheartening circumstances an attempt is made to cast the blame of the failure upon Southern dislike of a Yankee Society. But there is a better reason. The Society itself has established no claims upon the confidence of the agriculturists of the Union. Like most institutions located at Washington, it is believed to have become mainly a source of support for officials. This suspicion or prejudice, whether well or ill founded, is fatal to the Society. And even if it were otherwise, the attempt to carry the Exhibition away from the national capital to a place where it must be regarded as seeking rivalship with a State Society, was necessarily unfortunate.

The National Agricultural Society, if properly managed, and confined to its own sphere, might be capable of much good. As an informal adjunct of the Patent Office it could materially aid in the diffusion of useful knowledge. Such was its original design. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Lee, of Georgia, who was its first Secretary. But no sooner had it manifested promise of influence and prosperity than it was seized upon and perverted by men sharp enough to see its capabilities as a means of personal emolument. For two or three years afterwards it managed to get on tolerably well, when it fell into a decline; and now we hear of its death at Richmond.

Pleasures of Misery.—The Charleston *Mercury* finds its chief enjoyment in being miserable. It talks of disunion with melancholy satisfaction. The late elections have by no means gone as it could have wished. Like the distressed Hibernian damsel, the South has been ruined times without number. The latest disaster has been the repudiation of the English bill. The whole North, says the *Mercury* is sectionalized. Almost every man who voted for the Lecompton act is politically buried. "The President's home, and county and State have turned their faces in rebuke and anger away from him." The *Mercury* does not impute this to Scotch pipes, or any such nonsense as the wrath of the iron interest. And it concludes with this touching appeal: "People of the North, leave us to our rights in peace or we dissolve the Union!"

Frost made its appearance on the line of the Hudson River two nights ago, and coated over with ice all standing water to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, snow fell at New-Hamburg, but it had vanished by the morning.

## FROM WASHINGTON

**The Rumored Changes in the Cabinet—Prediction of the Treasury—Return home of Jefferson Davis—Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 25.

General Jefferson Davis left here for Mississippi this morning. He returns charmed with his Northern tour, and with many of his ideas of Northern people changed.

The Hon. James Craig, of Mississippi, is said, on reports the Missouri Democracy in favor of the success of Senator Douglas.

The rumors relative to changes in the Cabinet are stoutly denied. I gave them only as rumors, but from intimations received to-day I am disposed to believe them true. Something is evidently on foot more than usual.

The President has appointed J. H. Gardner Register of the Land-Office at Washington, Miss.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the city shows one death to every 88 inhabitants, or 1,100 during the year.

Seventy new inventions have been patented during this week, yielding a revenue to the Patent Office of $2,100.

Most of our distinguished officials are absent at Richmond, attending the Fair.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was $7,689,000. The receipts of the week were $656,000. The drafts paid were $1,442,000, the drafts issued $1,728,000, and the reduction of the public debt $1,071,000.

Commodore Breese is appointed to the command of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in place of Commodore Kearney, who has been ordered on temporary duty as President of the Light-House Board, during the absence of Commodore Shubrick.

It is said that there is in course of preparation at the State Department a reply to an official dispatch informing our Government of the purpose of Great Britain to suppress fillibusterism in Central America.

The military force in the Department of Texas will probably be increased by troops from Governor's Id., and, in view of the present Indian hostilities.

The estimates for next year's expenditures are not yet completed, and not until they are will it be decided what measures are necessary for the increase of the revenue.

The subject of our foreign affairs occupies a large share of the attention of the Administration. The President has been at the State Department every day during the week.

General Pare and suite arrived here to-night from New-York.

**The California and Salt Lake Mail.**

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The California and Salt Lake Mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 22d inst. Eight passengers came from San Francisco to Salt Lake, among them Mr. Wallace, editor of the *Alta California*, en *route* to New-Hampshire. Mr. Wallace speaks in high terms of the California and Salt Lake Mail line. The weather was fine, the grass good, and the Indians numerous.

The citizens of Carson Valley were asking for a Territorial Government.

Col. Andrews, of the Sixth Infantry, with one thousand men and one hundred and fifty wagons, were met at Alkali Springs, *en route* to Benicia.

The mail left Salt Lake on the 2d inst. Everything was quiet and prosperous among the Saints. The United States District Court was in session, Judge Sinclair presiding. The Grand Jury was composed of wagon masters and old mountaineers.

Severe snow-storms had occurred on the mountains, and several hundred animals had been lost.

**Later from Havana.**

Savannah, Thursday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana on the 25th inst., has arrived here. Sugars were firm. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was limited to 92,000 boxes. Molasses was dull and firm. Freights were very dull and declining. Exchange was high and firm: Sterling, 15@15½ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York at sixty days, 4@4½ ₱ cent. premium.

Capt. Quiby and the officers and crew of the lost bark *Phantom*, of Philadelphia, arrived safe in Havana on the 11th inst. The cook and steward were drowned.

**Politics in Albany.**

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The prominent Hard-Shell Democrats, including Attorney-General Tremaine, General Garrettson, Rufus W. Peckham, W. W. Wright, Col. Hammond and others, are about to issue a letter calling for the most earnest support of the Democratic ticket, and cautioning Democrats against being influenced by the action of any Democratic papers that may have been purchased by the Republicans.

The Americans held quite a large meeting last night, and indorsed the nomination of John D. Livingston for Congress. The party is, however, divided—many denying the power of the General Committee to fill the vacancy, and declaring in favor of Mr. Reynolds. The *Statesman* does not hoist Mr. Livingston's name.

**Election of Judges by the Vermont Legislature.**

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Legislature, in Joint Assembly this afternoon, elected the following named gentlemen Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts: Isaac F. Redfield, of Windsor, Chief Justice; Milo H. Bennett, of Burlington, Lake P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, Asa O. Aldis, of St. Albans, John Pierpoint, of Vergennes, and James Barrett, of Woodstock, Assistant Justices. The Hon. Edward Everett is in town, and delivers his oration on Washington in this place this evening.

**Illinois Politics.**

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Dr. Leroy denies through the Chicago *Herald* having withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Third District of Illinois.

**Accident on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad.**

Corning, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The night express West, which left this place at 5¾ o'clock this morning for Buffalo, on the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, was thrown from the track between Conesus and Springwater, 25 miles north of Corning. Mr. O'Neil, a drover, S. M. Reed, of Greene, Chenango County, and an infant were killed, and one other person, whose name is unknown, is so severely injured that he cannot live. Fifteen others were somewhat injured.

**Marine Disaster—Yellow Fever at Savannah.**

Savannah, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Capt. Hayden of the ship *Gebhard*, from New-York, off Hatteras on Saturday in a storm, saw a schooner capsized bottom upwards, and thinks all on board of her perished. She was about 125 tons burthen. Her hull was of a light lead color and her bottom green.

There was only one death by yellow fever in this city to-day.

**Fires.**

PLANING MILL BURNT AT LOWELL.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 28.

In Lowell last night a large wooden building occupied by Norcross & Co., for a planing-mill and containing valuable machinery and a large quantity of lumber, was destroyed by fire. Loss $25,000; mostly insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FLOUR MILL BURNT AT MADISON, IND.

Madison, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Messrs. Shrewsbury & Price's flouring mill, one of the largest in the country, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, with 3,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is stated at $50,000; insured for $20,000.

**The United States Agricultural Fair.**

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The United States Agricultural Fair grounds were again largely attended to-day. The Hon. Caleb Cushing made an able address, taking strong States rights' grounds, and in favor of the constitutional annexation of Cuba and Mexico.

**Masonic Dedication.**

Doylestown, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to-day dedicated the Masonic Hall in this place with all the honors.

**The Indian Empire Outward Bound.**

Halifax, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, Capt. Cudlip, from New-York, arrived at 7 o'clock this [illegible]

and will sail at about noon to-morrow for Galway. She had terrible weather on the voyage from New-York.

### The Allegheny County (Pa.) Anti-Tax Case.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 28.

This morning, before the full bench of the Supreme Court, the case of The Commonwealth *ex rel.* Thomas vs. The Commissioners of Allegheny County, was heard, on an application for a *mandamus* to compel the respondents to levy a railroad tax. Gustus Hasbrouck, for the petitioner, opened the case, and suggested an amendment of the record by substituting the name of ZACCHEUS PATTERSON, the new Commissioner, for that of JACOB TOMER, whose term of office has expired, which was agreed to. The gentleman spoke for two hours, in an able argument, which was responded to by THOMAS WILLIAMS, in behalf of the respondents, who, in opening his speech, referred to the record as defective. After some discussion, it was agreed to waive the objection against the application on the grounds of informality. He spoke nearly three hours, and was listened to with much attention. Mr. Hasbrouck will make the closing argument. Great interest is manifested in the case, and the court-room was crowded all day with spectators.

### Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 28.

The Governor has appointed Thursday, November 25, as a day for Thanksgiving in this State.

### Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 28.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts is appointed for Nov. 25.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were twenty-one.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Daughter of the Regiment" will be given to-night for the second time. The cast includes the names of PICCOLOMINI, FORTES and TAMARO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S drama of "Sixtus the Fifth" was revived here last night under the title of the "Pope of Rome." The work has been played in this City at the Bowery Theatre, and is well known in the provinces. It is based on the old tradition of SIXTUS, who assumed extreme senility in order that he might obtain possession of the papal chair—an impossible attainment with youth, ambition and firmness at his back. The play, although shorter than the original version, is still too long. It hangs fire, and tries the patience of the audience. As a work of art it is perhaps the least meritorious of Mr. BOURCICAULT'S productions, although the dialogue is frequently very good. The construction is commonplace, the situations hackneyed, the incidents of the bluest melodramatic hue. A play so overwrought needs good acting, and this it certainly did not receive last night. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is a charming actress in her line, but *Bianca* does not belong to it. The best-drawn character is that of *Hugo*, a soldier of fortune, played by Mr. BOURCICAULT with decided ability. A Mr. MADDOCKS made his *début* at this house in the character of the *Count*, and produced some fine effects in the 'Ercles vein. Mr. MADDOCKS would be considered ultra in the Bowery. The gorgeousness of his style astonished the *habitués* of Nibio's, and, we fear we must add, offended them. The drama has been placed on the stage with care, and displays a large quantity of good scenery. The house was well attended.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This evening Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will take her benefit, upon which occasion will be presented the attractive play of "Adrienne Le Convreur," to which will be added SHAKSPEARE'S "Katherine and Petruchio." The houses at this theatre have been crowded nightly, and Mrs. HAYNE has been received with every demonstration of delight. Her engagement terminates on Saturday evening.

The members of the Rev. Mr. COREY'S Church and Society had a pleasant gathering in the lecture-room of the Church on West Eighteenth-street last evening, to hear Little ELLA give some of her readings and recitations. The large room was crowded and a fine collation was partaken of by the company, after which ELLA and her mother were introduced by Mr. J. H. WARDWELL at the request of the Pastor. ELLA acquitted herself to the astonishment of all, and could not have had a more gratifying reception. A handsome sum was raised and handed to the mother. Mr. COREY announced a benefit-reading for Little ELLA, to come off on Tuesday evening of next week at the Musical Exchange rooms of Mr. CURTISS, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, which were tendered for the purpose.

### Theodore Eisfeld.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter just received from this gentleman, concerning whose so much anxiety is felt. Mr. EISFELD is still in Fayal, and the state of his health prohibits the possibility of his return this Winter. The terrible shock occasioned by the catastrophe to the *Austria* terminated in an inflammation of the lungs, under which Mr. EISFELD is still suffering. He desires it to be known, therefore, that for the season, at least, he will be unable to resume his duties in this City as Conductor of the Philharmonic and teacher of music. With rest and the genial climate of the Azores, we may reasonably hope to have him restored to us early in the Spring. It is pleasant to hear that he is meeting with kindly attention from the good people of Fayal. He speaks with heartfelt gratitude of their many favors. Mr. EISFELD'S struggle for life was more desperate than seemed possible to those who knew his feeble body. After leaving the ill-fated vessel he was for two hours and a half until, thoroughly exhausted, he became insensible and sank. An undertow brought him to the surface in time to be picked up by the boat of the *Maurice*.

### Death of the Hon. Alvah Hunt.

We regret to hear of the decease of the Hon. ALVAH HUNT, whose connection with public affairs has made him well known to the people of this State. He died, yesterday morning, at the residence of SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq., after an illness of but few days. He was a native of Seekonk, L. I., but spent the larger portion of his active life in Greene, Chenango County, where he was an honorable, upright and successful merchant. He was elected by the Whigs of that district to the State Senate, and in 1852 was nominated by the Whigs and elected Treasurer of the State. His discharge of the duties of that office, and of the more difficult duties of the Canal Board, of which he became *ex officio* a member, was marked by intelligence and fidelity. After leaving Albany he removed to this City, and became Treasurer of the Des Moines Improvement. He married many years ago a sister of the Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, who survives him in impaired health and under circumstances of great affliction. Some four or five days since Mr. HUNT was seized with partial paralysis, while sitting in his office, and gradually sunk under the blow until his death yesterday morning. He was 60 years of age. His decease will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

### Large Fire in Sixth-street.

TWO PERSONS AND TWELVE HORSES BURNT TO DEATH—LOSS $12,000.

The alarm for the Fifth District at 8:47 last night was caused by the discovery of a fire in the cooper-shop attached to JONES' brewery in Sixth-street, between Avenues B and C. The flames soon communicated to the stable in the basement of the brewery, in which there were twelve valuable cart horses. All effort to save the horses proved unavailing.

The flames communicated to a five-story tenement house adjoining the brewery, in which there was a large number of families. The smoke from the brewery having filled the house, rendered it almost impossible for the inmates to escape; as it was, two persons named MICHAEL HERTEL, a German, aged 50, and his daughter, CATHERINE HERTEL, were suffocated. Their lifeless bodies were conveyed to the Eleventh Ward Station-house.

The brewery and house are damaged to the extent of $8,000; the value of the horses is estimated at $4,000—all insured. Both buildings belonged to DAVID JONES.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH AT BERGEN, N. J.—The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J., was dedicated last evening. Dedicatory prayer by the Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., of this City; sermon by the Rev. E. W. FARNUM, pastor of the church; address by the Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Bergen Point. This church is a handsome and tasteful brick edifice, of gothic architecture, 85 feet in length, and 58 in breadth. It is without galleries, has an organ-loft, and contains 136 pews, capable of seating 700 persons. Its tower and spire are conspicuous at the Narrows, Brooklyn, and Elizabethtown. The church has an excellent bell. The building was commenced about a year ago. Its interior is elegantly furnished by the ladies of the congregation. The Church was organized two years ago, with 24 members. Eighty-eight have since been added. The Rev. E. W. FARNUM has been the pastor from the beginning. The edifice is situated on Bergen Heights near the plank-road, and overlooks the Bay. Its entire cost is $18,000. Congregational singing is adopted, and the specimen given last night was highly creditable.

### The Abolitionists—Their Views of the Slave Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your journal of this date, in commenting upon the speech of Mr. SEWARD, lately delivered at Rochester, you say:

"No Abolitionist has ever asserted the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery wherever it exists under the guaranty of State laws."

Permit me to observe that "the Abolitionist Party" has not only never asserted, but often denied the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States. "The Abolitionist Party" assumed an organized form in 1833, when the American Anti-Slavery Society was instituted at Philadelphia. The Declaration of Sentiments adopted on that occasion, and written by Mr. GARRISON himself, the originator of the movement, contained this explicit avowal:

"We fully and unanimously recognize the sovereignty of each State to legislate exclusively on the subject of the Slavery which is tolorated within its limits; we conceive that Congress, *under the present national compact*, has no right to interfere with any of the Slave States in relation to this momentous subject."—*Platform of Am. A. S. Soc. p.* 10.

The same admission is also made in the Constitution of the Society, (Art. 11.,) where it is said:

"While it [the Society] admits that each State in which Slavery exists, has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said State, it shall aim to convince all our fellow-citizens, by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences," &c., &c.—*Platform, p.* 4.

Over and over again, amidst the mobocratic excitements of 1834-5-6, did the Abolitionists reiterate these declarations; but the slaveholders and their allies drowned their voice with a perpetual roar of calumny. Their acts, too, were in strict accordance with the doctrine of State sovereignty. Of the thousands of petitions which they sent to Congress in 1835-6-7, and which, under the operation of a gag-rule, enacted for the purpose, were laid upon the table "unread, undebated and unreferred," there was not one asking that body to perform an unconstitutional act. They were all carefully adjusted to the provisions of the Constitution, as expounded by CLAY, WEBSTER, and other leading statesmen of that or a former period. Not one of them asked Congress to interfere with slavery in the States.

The American Anti-Slavery Society holds to-day the same view of the powers of the National Government which it so clearly set forth in 1833. In this view the great body of the Abolitionists concur. There is, however, a small party, of which GERRIT SMITH is the acknowledged leader, which holds that the National Government has full power, under the Constitution, to abolish Slavery in every part of the country. That party is not "The Abolitionist Party," but, according to its own chosen designation, the party of "Radical Abolitionists," in distinction from that.

The American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends hold essentially the same doctrines of the Constitution that are held by the Republican Party. They set up no new glosses or interpretations whatever; but, believing that the Constitution is, in some of its clauses, Pro-Slavery, and, therefore, immoral, they would have the North repudiate it, withdraw from the Union of which it is the bond, and organize a new Government free from all complicity with Slavery.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1858. VINDEX.

### Slavery in Turkey—Correction of a Statement in Gov. Seward's Speech.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Mr. SEWARD was mistaken when he said that free labor had supplanted slave labor everywhere but Russia and Turkey. Russia is the only exception. The only slaves in Turkey, are the female inmates of the harems of some of the great men, and a few male domestic servants. But tillage of the soil by slaves is unknown. The peasantry are not even serfs. They pay the Mussulman middlemen, to whom the Government leases the villages, and the land attached thereto, by a fixed proportion of the crops and other products of the soil, which is quite as good a sort of tenure as that enjoyed by the peasantry in most other countries of Europe. Owing to the absence of a good police, and the general inefficiency of the laws, the rayahs are frequently robbed and maltreated by passing Turks, but no such thing as either a slave, or even an *adscriptus glebæ*, is known in any part of Turkey, except in the cases we have mentioned. Forced labor is exacted by the troops when on the march in time of war, but this is done by every army on the European continent.

The Christian peasantry in no part of the empire are liable to forced removal from their homes, much less to sale in market overt. The only portion of the Turkish dominions in which an approach to serfdom was to be found, of late years, was in the Danubian prior to 1848. The condition of the Wallachian and Moldavian peasantry was precisely similar to that of the Russian; they were bred to the soil, were forced to labor for their seigneurs, and were beaten at pleasure, though their masters were their countrymen and members of the same church. The result was that vast numbers from time to time fled into Turkey, and now form thriving villages along the whole line of the Danube, and in Bosnia, in the enjoyment of a much larger share of comforts and prosperity than the majority of the peasantry in either France or Italy. They have an unlimited supply of land, large crops, and flocks and herds, and the drawbacks from their happiness is simply the chance of being now and then visited by a Turkish dignitary, who won't pay for the food consumed by himself and his suite. As far as regards the main elements of material happiness, there is no peasant in European Turkey at least, where his co-religionists are in a majority, who would care to change places with his Russian brother. He is exempt, also, from one of the most terrible scourges of the unhappy Mujite, the military conscription. In Turkey the dominant class do all the fighting.

What makes the conditions of the Turkish rayah deplorable is, not that he is a slave or a serf, but that he lives under the most galling kind of political tyranny—tyranny based on difference of religion and race. His property, to be sure, is insecure, because the laws are badly administered, and the country suffers in consequence; but he has managed in the midst of all to develop a sort of rude energy and independence which will one day or other bear fruit.

### Still Another Accession—Letter from Gov. Kemble.

We are glad to see by the following letter that GOVERNEUR KEMBLE, who has been nominated as the especial Administration candidate for Congress in the Westchester District, repudiates what has been represented to be the settled policy of the President in regard to the admission of Kansas. We have very little doubt that the Administration itself will ere long be constrained to take the same position:

"COLD SPRING, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received your note of the 21st inst., only on Saturday evening, which will explain the delay in answering it. I regret it the more, because I have no desire to conceal what I should think my proper course in the supposed contingency. The question put me is, "Should you be elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and Kansas before attaining the population required by the English bill, should present herself for admission to the Union, would you, without regard to her population, vote for her admission with a Constitution declaring her a Free State?"—I answer, Yes!

I approved of the recommendation of the President, and the action of the Democratic Party at the last session of Congress, in relation to the admission of Kansas into the Union, not that I entertained any predilection for the Lecompton Constitution, but because it was the simplest mode of settling a vexed question that was agitating the whole country, and embarrassing all the legislation of Congress, not doubting at the same time that the Slavery clause would be modified by the people of the State, who alone possessed the legal power to do it,—the right of Congress extending only to the acceptance or rejection of the State with the Constitution as presented to it.

Having thus approved of the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I certainly would not reject her when she lawfully presents herself for admission into the Union under a free Constitution—at the same time I confess that as an original proposition, I consider the reception of new States before they have attained a population that would entitle them to a seat in the House of Representatives, to be wrong in principle, and injurious to the rights of the older members of the Union. Very respectfully and truly yours, GOUV. KEMBLE.

E. A. DOOLITTLE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

### Mr. Blair and Judge Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

*Isaac H. Sturgeon, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: I have received your note putting certain interrogatories to me in reference to the conversation held by Judge DOUGLAS and myself at his house last Winter. It has always been a principle with me to hold sacred every private conversation between any gentleman and myself, and this will forbid my saying anything in answer to the questions you have asked. Although Mr. DOUGLAS, by his conduct to me, and by the unscrupulous attacks of his partisans, has forfeited all claim on my forbearance, yet I do not consider that because others have failed to conform to the proprieties of life, it furnishes an excuse for me to follow their example.

After what has been said, however, it is just and proper to myself to say, that the letter which was written by me to Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, of the Missouri *Democrat*, and which has been the basis of the assaults made on me by Mr. DOUGLAS' partisans for violating an alleged confidence, was *written in strict accordance with the wishes of Judge Douglas himself.* In fact, I deemed it to be the single object of the interview to which I was invited to mitigate, through me, the hostility of the radical Democratic Press of St. Louis towards him. I wrote for this purpose, believing it to be his desire, and I had no agency whatever in giving currency to the rumors about the contents of that letter which have found their way into the newspapers. The blackguardism of the newspapers in the interest of Mr. DOUGLAS on this account compels me to make this explanation, and is the only occasion for my writing a word on the subject.

I have said I was invited to this interview by Judge DOUGLAS. I say so to repel the idea that I sought any

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Colfax, of Indiana, and [illegible] have been treated as a private matter. I take the occasion to say, that neither the message sent me, nor anything else, ever occurred between Judge DOUGLAS and myself prepared me for hearing of his calling for three cheers over the defeat of the Emancipationists of Missouri, and my own defeat by the Pro-Slavery-Lecompton-Buchanan Democracy of Missouri.

Yours, FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

### Later from Mexico.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune.*

We have received a file of the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, to Oct. 2:

We find in it a decree of the Constitutional Government, proroguing to the end of the year the permission to introduce foreign soap, rice, lard and corn, under the decree of the 5th of April last.

A Señor D. FAUSTINO SUAREZ had been arrested, on his arrival in the steamer *Mexico* from Havana, with a number of letters on his person addressed to the Zuloaguista General, CONAS, and to a number of priests, &c., recommending him as an adventurous Spanish soldier worthy of their patronage in the struggle against the Constitutionalists. A Señor RAMON PELLON, of Vera Cruz, to whom some of the letters were addressed, was discovered by them to be of the wrong stripe, and is held up by the *Progreso* in no flattering light.

A force of 300 of the Zuloaguistas, with two field pieces, had been routed ignominiously by a handful of Constitutionalists, between Soledad and Camaron, on the 27th ult.

Long particulars are given in the *Progreso*, of the 2d inst., of a conspiracy discovered in the City of Mexico, of the Zuloaguistas, and in which a large deposit of arms was found, and a list of 211 persons who had been devoted to assassination, with arrangements to start four large fires about the city so as to distract attention while they prosecuted their designs.

The papers before us contain nothing so late in reference to the movements of the great bodies of the Constitutionalists and the Zuloaguistas as we have already published.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Mexico* has arrived here with Galveston dates to the 26th inst.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* was waiting off Vera Cruz, on the 22d inst., for Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, who was hourly expected.

Capt. DAHLGREEN had visited General GARZA at Tampico, and obtained from him the promise of reparation for outrages on Americans.

### Naval and Marine Intelligence.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The Naval Department have chartered the steamers *America* and *Canada* for the Paraguay expedition. These steamers arrived here about a month ago from Quebec, *en route* for the Pacific, to take their place on the line to Fraser's River, and have been undergoing repairs at Green Point. They were built at Niagara for the Lake trade, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railroad. They are said to be very substantial vessels, and well found in all respects. The owner receives $4,000 per month for their charter.

The steamer *Westernport* received on board her Marine Guard yesterday, consisting of twelve non-commissioned officers and privates, under command of Lieut. COMBS.

The United States storeship *Release*, Lieutenant-Commanding WM. A. PARKER, took in the last of her stores yesterday, and will sail at noon on Saturday, for Paraguay. Her officers are Lieutenant-Commanding WM. A. PARKER; Lieutenants J. S. FILLEBROWN and J. G. MAXWELL; Midshipman G. S. PERKINS. She is the second store-ship sent out.

Commodore KEARNEY, Commanding at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been detached, and ordered to the head of the Light-house Board, in place of Commodore SHUBRICK, sent in command of the Paraguay Expedition. Commodore BREESE assumes the command at the Navy-yard.

### PERSONAL.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the Empress' mother, Mme. de Montijo, the splendid mansion in the Champs-Elysées, lately purchased of the Marquis de Lauristan. The property is valued at 4,000,000 francs. The Emperor also gives a million of francs as his contribution to the dowry of Mlle. Paniega, the future Duchess of Malakoff; while her Majesty superintends the preparation of the bride's *trousseau*.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte recently visited Keswick and Appleby, accompanied by Mr. John Rayson, who has translated for him the Song of Solomon into the Cumberland dialect. This forms one of a hundred provincial dialects into which Prince Lucien Bonaparte is having the Song of Solomon translated.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of Saint Vladimir de Franconière, first aide-de-camp to Prince Napoleon, and that of Saint Stanislas on the other two officers who accompanied the Prince to Warsaw.

Mr. John Stuart Mill retires from the Examinership of the India House, which he has held for many years. It is his intention to seek an improvement in his health by settling down for the Winter in a warmer climate.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia has decided that henceforth *Terence* and *Plautus* shall not be used as class-books in the public schools of that country.

Mrs. Estelle Lewis is the guest of the Baroness de Bellecote, in Paris.

Miss Coutts has offered the sum of £15,000 toward the endowment of a bishoprick in British Columbia.

M. Adams, the sculptor, is engaged upon a bust of the Empress Eugénie.

### NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

**Contents for Saturday, Oct. 30.**

I.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Demoralizing Effects of Prize Fights—The State Judiciary—Corruptibility of Congress—One more Unfortunate—The Routes to the Pacific—The Mexican Problem—Judge PARKER on the Stump—No more Marys for the Catholics—The Chinese Negotiations—Gov. SEWARD'S Speech—The English on the Plata—South Carolina Speaks—Federal Union of the British North American Provinces—An Important Change in the Navy—Short Articles on Current Topics.

II.—SHOCKING BUTCHERY OF THE GOULDY FAMILY—Full Particulars.

III.—THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—The Encounter of JOHN MORRISSEY and the "Benicia Boy" in Canada.

IV.—EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE—Nicaraguan Affairs in Europe—International Copyright—Full Details of European News to the Latest Dates.

V.—OUR LONDON, PARIS AND ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENCE—European News and Gossip.

VI.—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—Speech of Gov. SEWARD at Rochester, in full.

VII.—THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION—Proceedings of the Convention at Brussels—Editorial Correspondence.

VIII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—Particulars of the Engagement between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON.

IX.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Deaths of Distinguished Persons.

X.—PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Public Characters.

XI.—DOMESTIC NEWS—Summary for the week.

XII.—CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS—Summary for the week.

XIII.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Money and Stock Movements during the Week.

XIV.—NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the New-York Live Stock and Produce Markets for the Week—Miscellaneous Items.

XVI.—THE WOOL TRADE—Special Reports of the Recent Wool Sales in American, English and German Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau-streets.


☞ **Fraser's River and San Francisco.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ **Men's Fine Clothing, Business Suits,** Furnishing Goods, &c., at moderate prices for quality. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal-sts.)

☞ **Personal Taste Consulted.** Twelve Different Styles Dress Hats, At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The Hat, Face and Figure should Agree.** Twelve styles to choose from, At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap**—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Parties Furnished** AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Lndd, Webster & Co.,** (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,) TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE. For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Mark these Prices!!**—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½@$1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices! ANDERSON, No 99 Bowery.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.** Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER'S Miraculous Remedies. For sale at the proprietor's depôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-street, and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals,** Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Hammond's Orris Tooth Soap** is the best article ever offered to the public to preserve and beautify the teeth and gums, and sweeten the breath. Carefully manufactured by a practical Dentist, and for sale by druggists and perfumers generally. Wholesale Depôt No. 221 Greenwich-st., New-York.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1858. This, the genuine article, has never been equalled for producing them before possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Hats, Caps and Furs.**—A large and well-assorted stock of the most approved and fashionable styles for sale at retail, cheap for cash, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur store, No. 90 Fulton-st. CHARLES P. MELLENEY.


### MARRIED.

HALL—MACREA.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Burnard, THOS. S. HALL to ISABELLA D., eldest daughter of Wm. Macrea, all of this City.

MYDATT—ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette-place, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Lieut. JARED P. K. MYGATT, U. S. N., to SARAH MATILDA, daughter of Jacob A. Robertson.

RICH—WHEELER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. CHARLES O. RICH, of Boston, to Miss J. ISABELLA WHEELER, of this City.

HAYES—MOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev S. H. Weston, EDWARD J. HAYES, of New-York, to M. LOUISA WALACE, daughter of the late Lieut. Wm. H. Mott, U. S. N.

THOMPSON—ZEILFF.—At Port Richmond, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. James Brownlee, JOHN V. THOMPSON to ELIZABETH E. ZEILFF.

MULLER—HOLT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Mr. Weston, C. OTTO C. MULLER to Miss MARY L. HOLT. Also by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, G. GRANVILLE HOLT to Miss JULIA E. HOLT, both daughters of Asa Holt, Esq.

SEIBERT—ADRIANCE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. CHARLES SEIBERT to Miss LIZZIE E. ADRIANCE, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

ROWLAND—AUSTIN.—At West Farms, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. JOHN C. ROWLAND to CATHARINE M., daughter of Laymus Austin, Esq.

### DIED.

NEWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, EMMA MARY, wife of Wm. E. Newell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 71 West 47th-st. Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

MCCOWAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of Mrs. Lovell, 7th av., near 49th-st., after a lingering illness, ISABELLA MCCOWAN, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this morning, when the remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MONTPELLIER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 6 o'clock A. M., GEORGES CHARLES MONTPELLIER, son of Alexander and Louisa Montpellier, of this City, aged 3 years and 8 months.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, PETER AARMSTRONG, son of Bartholomew and Bridget Armstrong, aged 26 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Washington Engine Co., No. 20, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 State-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.


MEN'S CASSIMERE BUSINESS SACK COATS AND VESTS.—A large assortment, cheap for quality. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A lady, who is a rapid and excellent penman, and understands copying, desires employment. Address COPYIST, care of B. Lockwood, Broadway Post-Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BROOKS BROTHERS Still continue to keep (as heretofore,) at their Old Establishment, CHERRY-ST., CORNER CATHERINE. A choice selection of Goods for ordered Work.

Their usual assortment of FINE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, For City Trade, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS, UNIFORMS FOR SCHOOLS; Together With all kinds of Outfits for VOYAGES AND TRAVELING.

☞ **Drew & Bliss' Premium Sewing Machines** Are now reduced to $50. Office No. 343 Broadway.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,** FROM EUROPE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe, Consisting in part of ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS, FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, PARIAN STATUARY, PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. We also call attention to our Stock of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and MIRRORS, of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at *Extremely moderate prices.* E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

☞ **For California, San Francisco and Fraser's River.**—The clipper ship GRAY FEATHER is now rapidly taking in her cargo, and will sail positively in a few days. A few passengers can be accommodated at the very low rates of passage by applying immediately at the office of L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

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☞ **Parties Furnished** AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Lndd, Webster & Co.,** (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,) TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE. For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE GREAT HAIR AGENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.**
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
**HAIR RENOVATIVE.**

St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman [illegible], which speaks strongly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such [illegible] must have its effect [illegible] coming from a [illegible] source. If certificates are [illegible] Dr. Dooley needs no encomiums, nor [illegible] from the Press.

[illegible], Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

O. J. Wood & Co.:

[illegible] my attention called a few months [illegible] beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I [illegible] to make application of it upon my [illegible] became quite gray, probably one-[illegible] whiskers were of same character. Some [illegible] I procured a bottle of your hair restorative [illegible] it. I soon found it was proving what [illegible] used it about twice a week. I have [illegible] other bottle, of which I have need some. [illegible] to the world that the gray or white hair [illegible] restored its natural color, and I believe more [illegible] than it has been before for 25 years. I [illegible] years old; my good wife at the age of 53 has [illegible] with the same effect.

[illegible] notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my [illegible]. I am a citizen of this city and a resident [illegible] the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every [illegible] and adjoining towns, and use [illegible] you may make [illegible] and name attached, is at your service. [illegible] wherever the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

L. C. RAYMOND.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1858.

**WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

[illegible] Wood—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune [illegible] the best portion of my hair, from the effects [illegible] in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced [illegible] your preparation, and found it to answer [illegible] recommended. My hair is now thick [illegible] could one express my obligations to you [illegible] the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

[illegible] Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister [illegible], and pastor of the Orthodox Church [illegible]. He is a gentleman of great influence, [illegible] universally beloved. WM. BYER.

Brookfield, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that it [illegible] has been excellent in removing inflammation, [illegible], and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and [illegible] for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least [illegible] per cent. more in proportion than the small, and [illegible] for $1 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York,
(in the great New-York [illegible] Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. [illegible].

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
**PRICES REDUCED.**

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 [illegible]-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

[illegible] City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11¾c.
[illegible] Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¾c. to 9¾c.
[illegible] Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7¾c.
[illegible] City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c.
[illegible].....10¾c. to 11c.

Barrel Meats ½c. ₩ lb. extra.

New-York, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Prime Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

**GALE, COIT & FISHER,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
New-York Times Building,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
William H. Gale, William Coit, George H. Fisher.

**RODGERS' POCKET-KNIVES.**
FRENCH GOLD PENS.
ENGLISH LETTER AND NOTE PAPER.
Every description of Stationery, of the very best kinds, at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

**OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. F. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information is at free.

**SLOTE & JANES,**
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufactrurer,
No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

Office of the Superintendent of Police,
No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm,
New-York, Oct. 20, 1858.

**BY THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION OF** the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15th, 1857," it is provided, "That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon any day of public election within the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed.

And it further provides, that "no booth or box, for the distribution of tickets at any election, shall be *erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet* of any polling place within the said district."

It further declares that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment "in the county jail or penitentiary, not less than one, nor exceeding two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the Police force [illegible] in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against a law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member with fraudulent design."

The Police of the Metropolitan Police District are specially required to see that the above provisions of law are carried into effect. F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS,** HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say that they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS** — GUTTA PERCHA DOLL HEADS.—A large assortment of these superior Doll Heads on hand, suitable for Holiday presents. A liberal discount to jobbers and retailers. Wholesale [illegible] by SAMUEL C. BISHOP, No. 181 Broadway, [illegible] Agentee in the United States.

**ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND VEAL,** BOTH SALT LING FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—[illegible], English Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, Ham, [illegible] Mutton, Filberts, &c.; Welsh Mutton, Scotch [illegible], Oatmeal, Speidrens, &c.
ARLEDON & McLEOD, 120 Water, near Wall-st.

**GERMAN'S FARM MILL.**—THIS MILL HAS taken the First Premium at the State Fair at [illegible], and is now creating a great excitement amoag [illegible] throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., [illegible]-ork.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED** by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren, corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must [illegible] certificates. Passport laws and [illegible] of France issued with each passport. Bounty [illegible], pensions and extra pay procured.

**SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL** [illegible] Company, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR SALE** — CHURCH PEW.—AN ELIGIBLE [illegible] in St. Bartholomew's Church for sale very low, if [illegible] for immediately. Address C. B., Box No. 768 Post-Office.

**BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.**—PERFECT-[illegible] reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very [illegible] low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE** FOR CLOTHING, a gold hunting watch, double time keeper, [illegible] jewels holes jeweled. Address J. M., Box No. 114 Times office.

**$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF** [illegible] Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 [illegible] Also [illegible] at $3 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted [illegible].

**A FEW HUNDRED** [illegible]—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE [illegible] beautifully engraved, can only be [illegible] at 349 Canal-st. Orders by mail or [illegible] attended to on application.

**BUTTER WANTED** IN EXCHANGED WITH COL-[illegible] by Mr. WHITEMIRE, No. 19 Jnralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**1842 BOURBON WHISKEY,** FOR SALE [illegible] at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

**EDWARD A. FRASER,** ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

## LECTURES.

**BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**—The Board of Directors have the honor to announce that the first regular course of fourteen lectures before the Association, will commence at the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings thereafter, as follows:

1. Nov. 16—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston.
2. Nov. 23—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
3. Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS.
4. Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR.
5. Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.)
6. Dec. 21—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.
7. Dec. 28—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
8. Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN.
9. Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
10. Jan. 18—[illegible] FONTANA.
11. Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
12. Feb. 8—[illegible] VANDENHOFF.
13. Feb. 15—EDWARD G. PARKER.
14. Feb. 22—The Hon. JOEL T. HEADLY.

Tickets for the course, $3 each to Members of the Association; to other persons $5 each. Members' tickets are transferable at the Library.

The $3 tickets may be purchased of B. J. Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

No tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient number of Course tickets are taken to fill the house.

On behalf of the Board of Directors.
LEWIS ROBBETS, President.

**FAMILIAR LECTURES ON HISTORY** AND Biography will be delivered every TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 4, by JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M., at his rooms, No. 800 Broadway, (entrance on 20th-st.) Tickets 25 cents, may be had at Crowen's, or at the door. Each ticket admits two persons. Half tickets also for sale. Five tickets for $1. To commence Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MRS. WILLIAMS'**
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 808 Broadway.

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 12. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

**BOYS' SCHOOL,**
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

**NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN**—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND GYMNASIUM, YONKERS, N. Y.**—The Winter session of five months will commence on the first Monday in November. The discipline of the School is military. There are at present five vacancies. Boys between the ages of 13 and 18, and only those who can bring satisfactory testimonials of character will be received. Terms for board and tuition, $300 per annum. Circulars, with full information of the School, and catalogues of its members, will be found at the Bookstore of Clark, Austin & Smith, Park-row, New-York, or furnished on application to the Principals, the Rev. GEORGE COOKE and M. N. WISEWELL.

**BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE** — REV. F. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

**PELHAM ACADEMY**—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

**MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY** of Drawing and Painting, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers. S. M. MORSE,
J. H. WRIGHT.

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

**THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

**HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.**—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD. White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

**THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK**—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

**MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS,** teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

**WM. B. STOUGHTON RESPECTFULLY** informs his friends and patrons that the next session of the Summit Seminary will commence on Monday next, Nov. 1. N. B.—The new building will not be used by the boarders this Winter.
Summit, Union County, N. J.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

**FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

**MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL,** WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD,** Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

**TWO OR THREE LADIES WISHING TO** board where they can finish their education in the French language, drawing, painting and music, can find a pleasant home in a French family. References exchanged. Apply, after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 89½ West 26th-st.

**GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH** and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES**—No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. Don BERNARD, *nee* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutgers Institute.

**THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL** IS THE New-York Polytechnic. Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (16 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; bookkeeper $25.

**RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE,** L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 383 Broadway.

**MRS. SKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO** receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

**$130 PER YEAR.**—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

**GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET** will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

**PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND PAINTING.**—Miss. M. ANTISELL continues to instruct in the above branches, in Brooklyn and vicinity, and wishes to engage a few additional pupils for the Winter. Address No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

**MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S** French Boarding School, Commercial and Classical; Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., *Excelsior* Office.

**POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.** WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett.) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE**—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

**NOVEMBER 8.**—STUDENTS ARE RECEIVED at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board and tuition, common English, $3 a week. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT** Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

**EVENING DRAWING CLASS**—FOR GENTLEmen, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

**SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK,** CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

**PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY**—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

**FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE,** NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 26th-st.** A primary department has been added. Prof. LUIE CHARLIER, Director.

## INSTRUCTION.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1858.**
POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR 1858-9.—Lectures will be delivered as follows:

IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At the College, in 49th-st., beginning on Nov. 8.

By Professor McCULLOCH—On the Mechanics of Etherial Matters; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Heat, Light, and Electricity.

By Professor JOY—On Chemistry, with practical instruction in the Laboratory.

By Professor PECK—Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the use of Instruments, general principles of construction, and graphics.

By Professor DAVIES—On the Higher Mathematics, and the nature and history of Mathematical Science.

By Professor HACKLEY—On Physical Astronomy, with the practical use of instruments.

By Professor TORREY—On Botany.

IN THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

At the Rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

By Professor LIEBER—On the History of Commerce; and, subsequently, on Political Science.

By Professor NAIRNE—On Ethics.

By Professor GUYOT—On Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization.

By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH—On the English Language.

The Law School, under the charge of Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, will open at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on the 1st day of November.

Price of tickets to each course $5, to all but graduates, of not more than three courses, in the School of Columbia College, the New-York University, and Free Academy, to whom the price will be $3, except the course on Chemistry and the Law School, for each of which a special charge will be made.

Further information can be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, at the office of Wm. Betts, Esq., of No. 52 Wall-st., from either of the Professors, or from the President of the College.

CHARLES KING,
President of Columbia College.

**LADIES' CLASS.**—ENCORE LA METHODE LEROBERTSON.—French in Sixty lessons; class for beginners followed by a conversation class, 3 lessons a week, $3 a month; also, private lessons. Apply to Prof. JOSEPH GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av., near 10th-st., from 1 till 2, and 5 till 7. From the first week pupils read, translate, and answer in French questions addressed to them.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS** UNDER 12.—Terms $40, including music at $10, per quarter, in advance. Time of commencing, 1st Monday in November. Further information and good references given by correspondence. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon Station, Conn.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 7 BROADWAY**—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,** NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

**WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL,** French and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Residence of Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

**A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON** the piano-forte for $10 per quarter, and engage to give satisfaction. Apply at No. 259 Houston-st.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED**—A FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF Paris, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, desires a situation as governess in a private family, to teach French, music and drawing. Has no objection to go to the South. Best references given and required. Address S. T. F., Box No. 1,559 Post-Office.

**NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,** NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES** as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

**WANTED**—A MUSIC TEACHER IMMEDIATELY. A lady competent to teach vocal and piano music, and also to assist in the general duties of a Female Boarding School. Apply, for three days, at No. 260 Spring-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. Inquire for Dr. MILLER.

**WANTED**—A TEACHER OF VOCAL AND PIANO music. Call at Room No. 130 French's Hotel, till Saturday noon, 30th inst., or address PHI BETA, Great Barrington, Mass.

**A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUA**tion South, as governess. Has had experience in teaching. Would prefer to engage in a Baptist family. Address Miss J. E. H., Box No. 443, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A PROtestant woman as nurse and seamstress, where the children are not very young; she must be a capable, efficient person, and understand cutting and making children's clothes. Apply at No. 42 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**WANTED**—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Must be a good cook, and must be a Protestant, well recommended from her last employer. Apply from 9 to 12, A. M., at No. 149 Lexington-av., second door north of 30th-st.

**WANTED**—A NEAT SEAMSTRESS, FOR ONE month, a short way in the country; none but a neat and active person will be accepted; a reference will be required; $8 per month. Address note to Yonker Post-Office, Box No. 234.

**WANTED**—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a woman who has been accustomed to do the washing only. None others need apply. Call with references, after 10 o'clock, at No. 18 East 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A MAN AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; best of references required from last employers. Apply at No. 31 Chambers-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

**WANTED**—TYPE CASTERS, AT CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printer's Warehouse, No. 29 Spruce-st.

**WANTED**—HARDWARE—A YOUNG MAN WITH some knowledge of the retail hardware business. Address HAMILTON, Chatham-square Post-Office.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**JANES, BEEBE & CO.,**
**No. 356 Broadway,**
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

**ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,**
FOUNTAINS, VASES SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

**IRON BEDSTEADS**
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**IRON STABLE FURNITURE,**
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

**IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.**
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

**BEEBE'S**
**CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,**
*Established beyond Experiment* and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES,** handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower prices. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 96 William-st.

**RUSSIA SHEET IRON.**—600 PACKS ASSORted numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

**NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD**—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

**ALLEN & SONS' SHOVELS & SPADES.**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 96 William-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY EXperienced nurses; one a middle-aged and most respectable person, fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth, and a most responsible servant; the other is an English Protestant, and is also fully experienced with young children, and is an excellent seamstress. Both are persons of good manners, kind and obliging dispositions, which their references in Brooklyn, being of the highest order, will testify. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and games; can prodnce the best City references: no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; also, a first-class chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., between the hours of 9 and 5.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in care of children. No objection to travel with the family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, tidy, willing and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse, laundress, or to do plain sewing: would do housework in a small family; is a person of good moral character and perfectly efficient in the duties of a family domestic. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone, in a respectable private family; no objection to a short distance in the country if required. Call at No. 131 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking perfectly; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Also a regular chambermaid and waitress; can do the washing; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOtel or first-class boarding-house, by a woman who understands making pastry, jellies, sonps, &c.; satisfactory reference given. Inquire until Nov. 1 at No. 314 Mott, near Bleecker-st. None need apply but those who want a good cook, and can afford good wages.

**WANTED**—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY DESIRES a situation as housekeeper in a first-class hotel or boarding-house; she is competent to take charge and bring up a family of children; can give the best of references both as to respectability and capability. Address D. E., No. 63 West 36th-st.

**WANTED**—BY TWO ACTIVE YOUNG WOMEN, situations as good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or would do general housework. An American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to do the fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, smart young woman as good cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 22d-st., 2d floor, front room, for 2 days, between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands h

...THREE LOTS ON WEST SIDE O... of 47th-st., and gore lot in rear ... between 47th and 48th sts. ... 6 lots east side 11th-a... and 10th sts. ; 4 lots north side 61st-st., ... 2d ave. ; 4 lots south side 61st-st., ... ave. ; 3 lots east side 3d-av., ... 4 lots west side 3d-av., between ... north side 125th-st., between 6th and ... name ; 4 lots corner 6th-av. and ... running same in 126th-st. ; 2 lots on ... between 6th and 7th avs., and 2 directly in rear ... ; 22 lots—10 on north side of 129th-st. and 6 on ... east side. Inquire of F. and J. E. HEATH, No. ... Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OF... ers for sale a Farm, in the town of Varick, Seneca County, State of New-York, on the banks of the Seneca River, 1½ miles South from Geneva, on the Lake Railroad, and 8½ miles North from the State Agricultural Farm and College containing 241 acres choice wheat land, 80 acres of which is wood land ; has good buildings, choice fruit, well watered with never-failing springs. The farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st., New-York ; or to the owner, HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A three-story, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 183 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plots, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min by Fulton Ferry Stages. A cheerful and complete home and not expensive one ; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 84 Livingston, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—THE premises known as "Hampton-place," (former residence of General Scott,) embracing 2½ acres of land. The house is large, contains 21 rooms, in good order ; gas and water throughout, bath room, &c.; also, new barn and carriage-house, with other necessary out-buildings. Situated in the heart of the town ; convenient to churches, depot, &c.; is well adapted for a boarding school or a gentleman's residence, for which purpose it is let for a term of years would be given. Hourly communication with New-York ; time, 50 minutes. Apply to O. S. WHITELSEY, Real-Estate Broker, No. 211 Broadway, near Depot, Elizabeth, N. J.

DESIRABLE FARM.—TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, 44 acres of prime land, with a new and spacious dwelling, and barns, out-houses, &c. 38 acres in a high state of cultivation, and 6 acres of wood. Cost of building $3,000. Fenced and fenced ; within 30 miles of New-York, on New-Jersey Railroad. Price about $5,000, and the title will be made very easy. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or of SAMUEL SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL ... class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in ... between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for ... in the country, near the City, worth ... balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. ... of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODERN ... brick houses, with basement and ... water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and ... Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement ... Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED IN THE TOWN of New-Windsor, Orange Co., within 4½ miles of Newburg and one mile of Vail's Gate depot; it is in a high state of cultivation and well fenced, and a never-failing stream running right through it. It contains 120 acres of land, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMSON, No. ... Division-st.

TO LET—LOFTS IN PARK-PLACE AND MURRAY-STREET.—The lofts of store No. 15 Park-place, running through to No. 12 Murray-st., 25 feet by 150 ; also the lofts of store No. 10 Murray-st., 25 feet by 75, adjoining, which can be connected with the lofts of No. 12 Murray-st. if desired. Apply to HURLBUT, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 15 Park-place.

WANTED—A HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, by an experienced housekeeper ; rent to be paid in boarding, with the privilege of taking a few select boarders. A location pleasant, between 10th and 25th sts., 4th and 5th ave. Persons who respect the Sabbath will address HOUSE, Box No. 182 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in completo order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, an excellent three-story and basement house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, being a most eligible situation. The house is in thorough repair, having been occupied till last week by the owner. Apply to W. MACKEY, House Agent, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR BLOCKS from the ferry, commanding a prospect of the bay and harbor, a three-story brick house, No. 65 Hudson-st., with all modern improvements ; hot and cold water, bath room, gas, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BOYLE, opposite the premises.

COUNTRY STORE, &c.—WANTED A COUNTRY store within about 50 miles of New York. Also, in connection with above, a dwelling with 10 to 15 acres of land. Any party having such a place to sell on reasonable terms may address, stating terms, location, &c., B. S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

NEW HOUSES TO LET—NOS. 203, 205 AND 207 East 19th-st., well dried and in complete order, with the modern improvements, three-stories, high stoops, iron balconies, &c., &c. Also the lower parts of Nos. 197 and 201, same block ; keys in No. 209. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTH-av. in 27th-st., or would exchange for lots in New-York.
TO LEASE—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., 30th and 29th sts., for short terms.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

UPPER HALF OF THE ELEGANT BRICK House, No. 14 Lee-av., Williamsburg, with basement, 7 rooms and 5 pantries, to let at $150 per annum. Also, No. 144 South 9th-st., rent $500 per annum. S. COCKCROFT, No. 79 South 7th-st., or No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements ; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID HART, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 422 PACIFIC-STREET, Brooklyn. Furniture for sale, if desired. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of D. FREDENBURGH, No. 257 State-st., or No. 6 Beaver-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTY-second-st., a few doors east of 4th-av., to a private family only, 3-story, 3 rooms deep, and in perfect order. To see the house, apply to R. C. REED, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF MODERN HOUSE NO. 251 West 34th-st., second floor, two large rooms, pantries, with gas-fixtures, &c., one room in third story, and rear basement, all in first-rate order. Rent low to a small American family.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

TO LET —THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn ; gas, heater, water complete, at a low rent until 1st of May. Inquire at No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States ; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

DIAMOND FARMS.—TWO IMPROVED FARMS, 80 acres each, all good land, near Joliet, with good buildings and fences, to exchange for real estate or merchandise. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL NEW BRICK HOUSES ON 126th-st., near 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, arranged to be economically heated. Rent to good tenants only $300 per annum. Apply at No. 397 4th-st., near the Bowery.

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½ STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 243 5th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms ; rent low to a good tenant ; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 246 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TO LET CHEAP—A CARRIAGE HOUSE WELL fitted up, room for four horses and two or three carriages, in 46th-st., near 7th-av., for one or eight years. Inquire at the Coal Office, 46th-st., or J. C. FULLER, Warren-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, IF required, on the second floor ; also, two on fourth floor, with ample closet room, and every convenience for a family, or for gentlemen, at No. 92 East 16th-st. References required.

DESK ROOM WANTED IMMEDIATELY by an insurance office, lawoffice, or counting room. Moderate and respectable. Address DESK, Box No. 182 *Times* office.

TO LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR AND BACK PARLOR, if wanted, of house in Mansfield-place, West 61st-st., near 9th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 26th-st. ; gas, bath, &c. Will be let only to a small family ; rent moderate, and possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE-HOUSE NO. 45 GROVE-st., suitable for a hotel or extensive boarding-house. Also to let the modern four-story house No. 3 Perry-st. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 121 Varick-st., furnished, consisting of four rooms, either separate or together, with water-closets, bath, hot and cold water. Will be rented very low for the Winter.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE MOORE two-story attic house No. 19 Vandewater-st. Desirable apartments for a respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG, FOR A SMALL ... four or five rooms, consisting of two basement rooms and two rooms on first floor, all in first-rate repair.

WANTED—IN HOBOKEN, FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, an unfurnished apartment, consisting of four or five rooms. Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family, in West 21st-st. Rent from $275 to $450. Address J. F. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A DOCTOR to let, possession given immediately, at No. 302 West 30th-st. Inquire on the premises.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PERMANENT arrangement can be made for choice rooms in a very fine house with first-class board, by calling at No. 411 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3, or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family. Unexceptionable refereuces given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, desiring handsome accommodations, with every comfort and convenience, will find them at No. 105 West 14th-st., the family private, and the situation unsurpassed.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH pantries attached, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife ; also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 189 East 15th-st.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR to let with board, unfurnished ; also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished ; will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen ; also, a room for one or two single gentlemen, on the fourth floor, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family ; gas and bath in the house ; references exchanged ; at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 867 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTINS, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. A handsome furnished room, second story, at No. 83 Sands-st. ; first-class brown-stone house, well ventilated and warmed in season, most healthy location, about six minutes from the ferry : terms moderate ; family small ; no children.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a private family. Location convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address G., Box No. 2,455 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 39 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there is only one other boarder. Two steady, single gentlemen will find a good home at No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire furnished rooms, with board, in a respectable private family, occupying a modern built house in a desirable neighborhood. Address, stating terms and full particulars, C. F. C., Box 975 Post-Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, RESiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, within about half a mile of Wall-st. or South ferries, would let two rooms, to single gentlemen only, with full board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, and furnace in the house. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A four-story brown-stone house, in a fashionable locality up town, is desirous of renting the entire second floor, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or a small family, with full board. Dinner at 6. Parties wishing the comforts of a home, will address Box No. 4,210 New-York Post-Office.

EARLY DINNERS UP TOWN.—GENTLEmen and families can have their meals, with a choice from the "bills of fare," embracing every seasonable luxury, with dinners from 2 o'clock to 7, at low rates, by the day or week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. French spoken.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen ; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FEW DOUBLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen, with full board ; also, meals without rooms, embracing a choice of every seasonable luxury on the bills of fare. Dinners from 2 o'clock to 7 o'clock, at low rates by the week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. Spanish spoken.

I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 76 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within 4 minutes walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A COMfortable home for the Winter, can have a large nicely furnished parlor, with grate, for $5 per week ; or, if they require partial board, $10. The house has all the modern improvements. Location West side, below 41th-st. Address HARRIS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH and SIXTH AVENUES.—Two handsome rooms to let with board, to desirable parties, in the above first-class house. Also, a room suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives in a private family where the comforts of a home can be had. Parties having the requisite accommodations on, or below 17th-st., will address, for this week MYRTLE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square ; also, single rooms ; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements, one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS private house in one of the most central and pleasant locations in the City, will be let to a party of gentlemen ; the rooms would be let separately if desired. Address R. A. C., Union-square Post-Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to gentlemen or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 24th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, to a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen ; also, a room for a gentleman, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN A DEsirable location, with board convenient to the different stage and car lines ; gas, water, bath, &c. No. 251 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD IN A first-class house, all the modern improvements, at No. 37 Washington-square. References given and required.

TO LET—IN A FEW DAYS, TWO MOST DESIRable parlors and bedrooms, and two single rooms, at No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square. Suitable reference will be exchanged.

NO. 120 NINTH-STREET.—A FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let to gentlemen only ; breakfast if desired ; the situation is very desirable, being a few houses west of Broadway ; references exchanged.

NOS. 1 AND 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET—Furnished rooms to let with board to gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate

ST. JOHN'S PARK HOTEL—CORNER OF Hudson and Laight sts., has rooms to let from $3 to $6 per week. Restaurant attached to the house.

## DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirees given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time. During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARBUAND'S DANCING ACADEMY —No. 54 East 13th-st.—is now open for the season. Pupils can commence at any time on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ P. M. for ladies, Misses and masters. TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8, evening, for gentlemen. To commence 3d November.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—TWO LADIES' PONIES to Winter for their use ; also, ten carriage horses to board. Accommodations good. Charges from $6 to $8 per month. For reference and particulars, address ACKERMAN & HOLLAND, Fishkill, N. Y.

FAST HORSES.—TROTTING TOM DAMON and PYTHIAS will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at Eclipse Course. The above team will show 2:40 together at time of sale.

## BANKING, &c.

BANKING, NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
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Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
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Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

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COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
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REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneideu & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
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1836
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit : on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit : Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin ; the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having said into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds. It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*. A true copy. Attest.
J. M. MILLER, Clerk.

FOR INVESTMENT—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent, Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Burnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.
Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.
MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) } NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last instalment is called and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive moneys on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
B. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, } October 11, 1858.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., 37 William-st. New-York, Oct. 18, 1858. }
INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH E. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 22, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. E. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

$3,500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE SUM IS wanted for one year, on a good note, and amply secured, collaterally, by stock that pays a large dividend. Address J., Box No. 4,467 lower Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERY and IRON PAPER wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

## FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) on the 9th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. each day.
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOGGE,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MANOUSE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD Co., No. 37 William-st., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A half per cent. (2½) on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 4. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co., } CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, 1858.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., } BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.
BANKERS AND OTHERS HOLDING COUpons of New-York Central Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, are requested to leave them with Transfer Clerk, in order that checks may be filled up in advance and delay avoided.

$1,000—A GOOD FIRST MORTGAGE property worth double the amount for sale at 8 per cent. payment of over $100, as the money must be raised. Address S. X., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for four days. Half of the above will be received in good groceries and liquors.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the 1st mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1, 1858, at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

GASLIGHT STOCKS, PAYING TEN PER cent. dividends, for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.
Notes and Drafts collected throughout America.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, will be paid by the Bank of America on and after that date.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

$1,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved City property. Apply to JOHN F. GRAY, No. 41 Park-row, (*Times* Building.)

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Cortlandt-st. (upstairs.) M. E. REED.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CANCELED BOND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS E. BERGER, Executor, and MARY R. RAY, Executrix of &c., of Sarah L. Boggs, deceased, vs. JEROME FINCH, GARNETT B. ADRAIN, JOHN A. MACHADO, George J. Seuey, John Dunham, William A. Rutherford, Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Heppermann, Edward K. Abbottis, Christian S. Sloane, Benjamin R. Allen, John Myers, Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, John Harper, James B. Cunningham, Michael J. Luff, John W. Wheelock, James Almon, Walter W. Berry, Charles W. Prentiss, Beujamin Salter, Jr., David Porter Lord, John Rickard, Charles H. Oley, John C. Bach, George S. Puffer, George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph B. Vandervoort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis H. Tiers, John M. White, Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lillienthal, The Hazard Powder Company, Theobald C. Jung. Summons : You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint, and in case of your failure to answer within twenty days after service hereof ; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the pla

## City Intelligence.

### The Thirteenth-ward Tragedy.

The body of FRANCIS A. GOULDY was removed on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock to the premises of Mr. HARMON, the undertaker, No. 149 Eighth-avenue. Yesterday morning at 11 it was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, only one carriage, containing an uncle of the deceased, the undertaker, and sexton of the Thirty-fourth-st. M. E. Church, being in attendance. There were no religious services either at the house or at the grave.

Mrs. GOULDY, Sen., remains much in the same condition as described yesterday. During yesterday she fainted at intervals, and repeated his questions as to how he was injured, and who had injured him. Direct answers were waived by his friends, and he soon relapsed into a state of unconsciousness. There is no prospect whatever of his recovery.

Mrs. GOULDY is slightly improved in her condition, and her physicians entertain hopes of her ultimate recovery, though she will wear the marks of her injuries, and suffer from some of their consequences, probably, as long as she lives.

The boy NEWMAN is rapidly sinking. The doctors consider his case hopeless.

CHEEVER, the little fellow of five years of age, is in a precarious state, a portion of the skull being driven in upon the brain. Still, he rallied yesterday, and possibly may recover.

The two servant girls at the City Hospital, JOHANNA [illegible], is still living, but pronounced by the attendants to be beyond recovery. Her death is hourly expected. ELIZABETH CASS is improving, and will be enabled to converse with freedom. She will, in all probability, be able to leave her bed in a few days.

The house in Thirtieth-street where the terrible scenes were enacted, is surrounded by a large crowd, a strong detachment of the Twentieth Ward Police are stationed to prevent any unauthorized person from entering the house, or even ascending the steps. Admission is only obtainable through the basement door, the knocker of which is muffled. The Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, pastor of the Thirty-fourth-street Methodist Church, was yesterday in attendance, together with Drs. HARMON and SEWALL.

The Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, who was well acquainted with young GOULDY, corroborates the statements that have been made respecting his peculiar habits and disposition. He was a coward, and from a boy was afraid of boys half his age and size. He never looked any one straight in the face, but always dropped his eyes while speaking or being spoken to. He was revengeful, obstinate and morose. In intellectual qualities he was below mediocrity. The secretiveness of his disposition was eminently noticeable to all his friends. He was slow and heavy in his movements, and as a boy, took very little part in the sports of his companions. The motive, or impulse, that urged him to the commission of the deed, will probably ever remain a mystery.

### The Boy Gouldy—Dangers of Keeping Deadly Weapons.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In reading your valuable paper this morning my attention and feelings have very naturally been almost absorbed by the startling details of the terrible tragedy in Thirtieth-street. In your editorial remarks you seem to be impressed with the idea that young GOULDY had weapons of death in his possession. He must therefore have long before conceived the dreadful purpose, and deliberately planned in cool blood the awful deed.

I cannot coincide in your views: it appears to me the evidence does not show that he was of a vindictive spirit, or that, if he were, that he had any occasion to revenge himself in this awful manner; but it does appear that he was subject to turns of sudden passion. In this instance, having been chided for his wrong doing, it appears to me he has gone to his room, and, goaded by a sudden gust of passion, has seized the weapons *which were at hand* and in a frenzy set about his work of death, and probably did not contemplate suicide until he saw what he had done, when with the rapidity of thought he concluded to put an end to his own existence.

Now, Mr. Editor, it appears to me the great and startling evil developed by this tragedy, and which I fear is becoming far more common than the public is aware of, is the practice of our young men keeping in their rooms and carrying about their persons weapons of death, intending them merely as weapons for self-defence, but which in a sudden gust of passion, or to revenge a fancied wrong, or to defend themselves from a slight assault, they are tempted to use in such a way as to bring ruin upon themselves or upon others.

I hope the Press will avail itself of this dreadful tragedy, so to speak out on this subject, as to impress upon the minds of this community the enormity of the evil and be the means of producing a salutary reform. W. T.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1858.

### The Alleged Murder in a Broadway Gambling House.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUIRY—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CASE UNTIL THURSDAY NEXT.

The examination upon the charge of murder preferred against ROBT. S. WILLIS, proprietor of the gambling-house No. 561 Broadway, was resumed yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs.

*Catherine Mulhearn*, the complainant, was further cross-examined by Mr. Busteed, and testified as follows: Henry, the colored man, was scrubbing the wall as I came down stairs, about five o'clock in the morning; I heard the altercation between Mr. Willis and a man in the entry-way; there is a store on the first floor of the building, with windows in the rear; from those windows the cistern can be seen; I was never in the store, and don't know what kind of a store it is; I have seen head-dresses there and women at work; the women had free access to the yard; the store is opened between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; there is a door leading from the store into an entry, and a door thence leading into the yard; some children of the women who keep the store passed through the yard to their play-ground in the rear.

The entire testimony of the complainant, including her direct and cross-examination, was read over to her, and she affixed her mark to it.

Justice CONNOLLY said he would send for the sister of the witness in order to prove that the latter told the former of the murder previous to her arrest by Mr. WILLIS upon a charge of larceny, thereby rebutting the allegation that the complaint was made to gratify a revengeful feeling.

Mr. BUSTEED said he was willing to admit such evidence on the part of the sister, without her being sworn.

Justice CONNOLLY thought the admission would not answer the purpose as well as the living testimony. He would await the arrival of the District-Attorney before proceeding further.

After about an hour, a note was handed to the magistrate from District-Attorney BLEDT announcing that he was officially engaged elsewhere.

A conversation, very much in the nature of an unseemly wrangle, then occurred between Mr. BUSTEED and the Justice in regard to the further detention of the witness CATHARINE MULHEARN—the former stating that a charge of perjury would be brought against her, and that she should be detained. The Judge said he would guarantee her appearance to answer the complaint.

Mr. BUSTEED desired that Mrs. ROCKLIFF should be put upon the stand; but the Justice decided that her conduct in volunteering to contradict the witness MULHEARN had rendered her an improper person to give testimony. He refused, therefore, to allow her to be called.

*Henry Clark*, the colored waiter, was next examined, and testified that he was in the employ of Mr. Willis on the night of the 25th of September; that he sat up until three or four o'clock and saw several gentlemen in the parlor whose names he did not know; they talked and read the newspapers, but did not drink; he got up at about nine o'clock the next morning.

Being cross-examined by Mr. BUSTEED, witness said he had been locked up for about a week in the City Prison, but that no one, except his sister, had been to see him. He said he did not wash the lower hall on the morning when CATHERINE MULHEARN went away—nor had he ever washed it in his life; she never spoke to him about it, nor did he ever tell her, in reply to any inquiries, to mind her own business. He saw no blood in the lower entry-way or on the wall,—nor did he hear any noise or disturbance in the night or on the morning referred to. He did not know what business was carried on in the house, but believed that part of it was let to lodgers.

*Ann Mulhearn* testified that she had occasionally visited her sister Catharine while living at the house of Willis; and that her sister told her that a man had been murdered in the house, and showed her the marks of blood near the cistern and upon the wall at the right of the entry. She wanted to go to the City Hall and make complaint, but was deterred by the witness on the ground that she would involve herself in trouble by so doing. It was on account of this murder, and of the fact that the house was a gambling house, that her sister left—with her full assent. Witness said she had talked of this matter frequently to Judge CONNOLLY, Judge Stuart, Mr. Duffy, her brother and other persons—how often she could not say. She was now under arrest on a charge of theft, and had been bailed out by Mr. Casey of the Custom-House.

This closed the testimony,—but the Judge said the names of some other witnesses had been mentioned to him and he would not therefore now dismiss the case, although this far nothing had been shown sufficient to detain the accused. He accordingly adjourned the inquiry until Thursday next at 12 o'clock M.

### The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLARET in the Chair. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to carry out the resolution [illegible] by the Common Council in relation to the City Hall. He considered it a matter of considerable importance to the people of that portion of the City, so much so that he had presented a written consent from the Company to run the small cars, in accordance with the City ordinance. He would favor any measure by which the object desired might be accomplished.

Aldermen BOOLE said he had not yet succeeded in getting a quorum together, but he would endeavor to report as soon as possible, either for or against the road.

Alderman TUCKER made a motion to the effect that the Committee be requested to report on Monday next; but after some additional debate he withdrew it, and the matter remained with the Committee as before.

The Board then adjourned to Mondey evening next.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented by M. Jules Vicunot, for permission to erect public urinals at his own expense. Referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A petition was received from the Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the year 1858. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition for a new engine for Adriatic Company No. 31, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution in relation to the appointment of an Inspector for the iron railing around Tompkins-square, was laid over.

A resolution to remove a sunken vessel from the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, was laid over.

It was moved to fence vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A resolution, that Corlears-street at its intersection with Water-street, (as well as Water-street,) be regulated and paved under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The usual election resolutions were passed in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, as to the appointment of Inspectors.

Several reports were laid over.

After an ineffectual attempt to adopt an ordinance in relation to the Street Department, which was then made the special order for the 15th of next month, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met in secret session at 2 P. M., yesterday, the President in the Chair.

An invitation was received from a Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine inviting the Commissioners to join them in an inquiry they are about to make into the sanitary condition of the City. It was referred to the Committee on Discipline.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Captains to report the names of 50 citizens in each Precinct, who will act as special patrolmen on election day,—and informing the Board of Supervisors, in answer to an inquiry, that no assessments have ever been levied by the Commissioners upon any of the subordinates for any purpose whatever.

The Board adjourned to Saturday at 3 o'clock.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—The Committee of the Senate on the sanitary condition of the City, reassembled on Thursday in the Library of the City Hall. Dr. BULKLEY testified that the improper construction of dwellings, and the absence of ventilation, were removable causes of mortality. Doctors ROCKWELL and JAMES R. WOOD were of opinion that small-pox and yellow fever were liable to be introduced to the City from Quarantine. Small-pox might be eradicated by proper preventive arrangements, including the enforcement of vaccination. These gentlemen were unanimous in their recommendation of a sanitary medical police. In reply to the Committee, they stated that infant mortality is very great in this City, and that it may be attributed to the greater prevalence of Summer complaints in this locality than elsewhere.

The Committee adjourned to Friday.

### Sea and Ship News.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—Letters from New-Orleans, dated the 21st, state that the order for the delivery of the California mail to the new Tehuantepec Mail Steamer (the *Quaker City*) had been received from the Postmaster-General, and that everything was in readiness for the departure of that steamer on the 27th inst. A large number of passengers had applied to go by her, but the agents declined to receive only a limited number, and no females until they had received advices of the completeness of all the arrangements for their accommodation in crossing. The Company have contracted with Captain BUNKER to proceed to Ventosa with the requisite launches for the transport of passengers from the road terminus to the steamer. The steamer of the Pacific Mail Company from Panama receives the passengers and mails by this route at Acapulco, to which port they are conveyed by a steamer specially detailed for the purpose. Acapulco is about one day's steaming from Ventosa. The iron steamer *Suchil*, intended for conveying passengers up the Coatzacoalcos River, has probably arrived at her destination.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The frequent rumors which have been put in circulation, to the effect that the Panama Railroad Company were negotiating for the purchase of these vessels for some use in connection with the California passenger trade, we are authorized to state, are *wholly without foundation*. This may be considered as settling, once for all, the stories put afloat on that subject.

GREAT TROTTING—THE BEST TIME EVER MADE.—On the Union Course, yesterday, the celebrated horse *Ethan Allen*, in a stallion trotting match with 100-pound wagons, accomplished the mile in two minutes and 28 seconds. The stake was $2,000. This is the best time ever made. *Flora Temple* once trotted a mile in the same time, but with a skeleton gig. The *George M. Pitcher*, which was entered yesterday, trotted his mile in two minutes and 35 seconds. Over 5,000 persons were present to witness the race and a large amount of money changed hands.—*Ethan Allen* being the favorite from the start.

TOSSED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A woman, who subsequently proved to be CATHARINE BRADLEY, was yesterday afternoon walking on the Harlem Railroad track, near Fifty-first-street, when a train came along and threw her several feet into the air, landing her on the side of the track. She was dangerously injured, and removed to her residence in Fifty-third-street. She was intoxicated, and, instead of heeding the blowing of the whistle, stopped still in the centre of the track.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.—Yesterday, JAMES MCCLAVE, Surveyor, one of the indicted City officials, who was not present on Tuesday when bail was taken in the other cases, appeared before Recorder BARNARD and was admitted to bail in the prescribed sum, $2,500. Mr. DRYER, another of the indicted, is yet to be heard from.

WORTHLESS BILLS.—A young man, yesterday, succeeded in disposing of a roll of bills of the Warbeck Bank of Nebraska, an institution which never had any real existence, at the store of Mrs. ISAACS, No. 5 Division-street, for which he purchased two mantillas worth $51. The Police are after him.

FATAL FALL.—DANIEL VERNON, an Irish laborer, residing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, yesterday fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, while intoxicated, and was instantly killed. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 2,900 Physicians now use them in their practice.

The Brandreth Pills remove, in an almost imperceptible manner, all noxious accumulations, and purify and invigorate the blood; and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience. Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger; their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered in infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health.

Our race is subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use, we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heartburn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness; twenty-nine hundred conscientious physicians use them in their practice, to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor.

Principal Brandrethian Office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sufferers from Bilious Fever can rely on this medicine as a sure and speedy antidote. Thousands in every land have proved their efficacy. They are the first, best and only cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

### The Grand National Horse Fair at the Eclipse Course.

LAST DAY—THURSDAY.

The proceedings, yesterday, commenced with a final examination of the stock entered for premiums, which occupied some time, and excited much interest, as all the candidates were paraded in front of the [illegible] and pedigrees announced. [illegible] away, after one or two heats, in good style. At the turn *Mocking Bird* went up, and *Moses*, followed by *Frank* passed, but *Moses* almost immediately broke. *Frank* having the second place, and *Kate* the third, taking the back stretch, *Kate* obtained the lead through *Frank's* going up at the half mile. At the half mile *Moses* and *Kate* lapped, *Frank* dropping into the rear. At the upper turn *Moses* obtained the lead, *Kate* second, (whipping,) and *Frank* closing up. *Kate* tried in vain to collar *Moses*, but failing dropped back, *Moses* continuing the lead, with *Frank* close in his wake. Making the home stretch, all the whips were employed. *Moses*, however, continued his lead, whilst *Frank*, persevering, obtained second place, *Kate* third, *Mocking Bird* fourth. Time—half mile 1:16, mile 2:36.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Frank*, *Moses*, and *Kate* came to the score, and got off pretty well together, *Moses* leading at the turn—but making the back stretch broke again and again, enabling *Frank* to close with him, but the latter going up *Moses* again obtained the lead—the bay mare running; making the home stretch they were all together when *Frank* went up to *Moses*, who had a strong lead, but the former going off his legs at the distance, *Moses* came home an easy winner of the heat and race in 2:36; half mile 1:18.

RECAPITULATION.

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 58.)—Free for all horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45. Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $150.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Moses later* | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Frank Temple* | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| *Kate Smith* | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| *Mocking Bird* | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| *Brummy* | 3 | 3 | 4 | dr. | |

Time, 2:38; 2:38; 2:40; 2:36; 2:36.

The next event was

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 57.)—Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $250.

M. GOODWIN enters b. g. *George*.
J. D. MCMANN enters g. h. *Gray Eddy*.
W. NODINE enters i. g. *George Washington*.
D. PIPER enters br. g. *Brown Dick*.

For which, as neither of the other contestants appeared, *Brown Dick* walked over. After which the great American Express team of eight matched blacks were shown upon the Course. This was followed by a trial of speed (No. 61) for stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds. Two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.

Mr. TALLMAN enters s. *Jupiter*.
WALTER SMITH enters b. s. *Columbus*.
R. JAMES enters b. b. s. *Toronto Chief*.
L. S. SAMMIS enters ch. h. *Plowboy*.
WM. WHEELER enters g. s. *Greyhound*.

For which all but *Jupiter* and *Greyhound* came to the post, *Columbus* having the inside place and *Hiram Drew*, *Toronto Chief* and *Plowboy* coming next in the order placed.

FIRST HEAT.—After two or three attempts, they got off on fair terms, *Hiram* leading slightly, *Columbus* coming second and *Plowboy* bringing up the rear. At turn *Hiram* had the lead, which he continued to the back stretch, *Plowboy* lying fast. On making the home stretch *Hiram* went up, but recovered himself again and took a strong lead. The heat finished in favor of *Hiram Drew*, the *Chief* being second, *Plowboy* third and *Columbus* fast.

Time—5:21; half mile, 1:17; first mile, 2:37.

SECOND HEAT.—For this heat *Columbus* was drawn from tack of condition at starting. *Hiram Drew* took the lead, the *Chief* second. At the turn both went up, but gathered again at the back of the course, PFIFER'S horse having a strong lead and *Plowboy* broke again, At half-mile *Plowboy* was last; at the upper turn *Hiram Drew* was first and the *Chief* second, and at the stand they were tapped. They travcled much in the same way to the home stretch, where *Toronto Chief* came out, and collaring *Hiram Drew*, won handily, *Plowboy* being far behind.

Time—5:22; first half-mile, 1:20; first mile, 2:40.

THIRD HEAT.—*Plowboy* took the lead, the other two close up at the turn. In the back stretch some trifling changes took place. At the upper turn all together, and flogging, but the *Chief* was first past the stand. Taking the lower turn for the second mile *Plowboy* led, other two close up. The race was now between *Toronto Chief* and *Plowboy*, a fine struggle terminating in a dead heat.

Time—5:26; first half-mile, 1:20; first mile, 2:40.

FOURTH HEAT.—All got off together. At the turn *Plowboy* dropped and gave the *Chief* the lead, who went on with the race, and won cleverly.

Time, 5:33. First half-mile, 1:21. First mile, 2:45.

RECAPITULATION.

TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 61.)—For stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs. Two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Toronto Chief* | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *Hiram Drew* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| *Plowboy* | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| *Columbus* | 4 | drawn. | | |

Time—5:21; 5:22; 5:26; 5:33.

This was succeeded by the double-team trial, but night came on before it could be concluded.

To-day the sale by auction of thoroughbred and trotting stock will take place, at 11½ o'clock, by Messrs. BREEDEN & SONS, and the premiums will be awarded.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—THE GREAT STALLION TROT.—Thursday, Oct. 28, match, $2,000, mile heats, to wagons, weighing 100 pounds.

D. MACE'S *Ethan Allen*.....1
J. BUCKLEY'S g. m. *Patchem*.....Dis.

Time, 2:28.

*Patchem* broke badly, and was outpaced throughout.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE TO SPAIN OPTIONAL.—We are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post-Office that the reduced rates of postage (*in the British mail*) between the United States and Spain, including Majorca, Minorca, and the Canary Islands, may now be paid in advance, or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender. Correspondents should be particular to prepay the *full postage* chargeable on a letter, or *none at all*, as partial prepayments of postage are not recognized or credited by the exchange offices.—*Union*.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $28,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 95¼ | 100 Harlem R. R. | b10 12⅜ |
| 5,000 do | b30 95¾ | 100 do | s30 12⅝ |
| 6,000 Virginia 6s | 96⅜ | 116 Harlem R. R. Pref. | 27 |
| 33,000 Mo. State 6s | 80¼ | 200 do | 27⅛ |
| $1,500 Cal. St. 7s N. B | 92½ | 100 Reading R. R. | s10 53 |
| 5,000 Erie R. 4th m. b | 60 | 100 do | s10 52⅝ |
| 2,000 Erie R. Con. B. '71 | 83¾ | 200 do | 53¼ |
| 2,000 Ind. Riv. R. 1st m. | 102½ | 200 do | b60 53 |
| 4,000 Harlem R. 1st m. | 92¾ | 100 do | b30 52⅝ |
| 4,000 Har. 2d mgte. bds. | 82 | 100 do | 52⅝ |
| 1,000 N. Ia. 1st mtge | 87½ | 500 do | s60 52 |
| 3,000 M. S. & P'd bds. | 79 | 600 do | s30 52⅝ |
| 3,000 Read'g R. bds. '86 | 73¾ | 200 do | s10 52⅝ |
| 1,000 Ill. C. R.R. bds. | 97 | 1400 do | 52⅝ |
| 11,500 do | 96⅝ | 50 Mill. and Miss. R.R. | 17 |
| 3,000 Ill. Freeland bds. | 92 | 300 do | b30 17 |
| 40,000 LaC. & M l. g. bds. | 29½ | 50 Mich. Cent. R. | s60 58 |
| 10,000 do | s60 29 | 100 do | s30 58⅜ |
| 2,000 M. & Miss. 2d m | 10b 74 | 50 do | b30 58⅝ |
| 5 Bank of America | 114 | 125 do | 58¾ |
| 38 Am. Ex. Bk. ex div. | 106¾ | 100 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R. | 24½ |
| 20 Corn Exch. Bank | 101½ | 550 do | 24⅝ |
| 200 Canton Company | 24½ | 50 do | b10 24½ |
| 300 do | b60 24⅝ | 250 Mi. S. & N. I. R. g'd st. | 53¾ |
| 200 do | 24⅝ | 100 do | 54 |
| 100 Cary Improv. Co | 6¾ | 50 Panama Rail'd | b60 122 |
| 100 do | b30 6¾ | 250 do | 122 |
| 100 Cumb. Preferred | 19 | 35 do | 122½ |
| 125 Amer. Guano Co | 8 | 50 do | b60 122⅝ |
| 19 Pacific Mail S.S. Co. | 106¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 87½ |
| do | s60 106¾ | 400 do | 87⅝ |
| do | b10 106⅝ | 100 do | s60 87 |
| do | 106¾ | 100 do | b60 87½ |
| 50 do | s30 106⅜ | 50 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R. | 95½ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | b60 87 | 50 Gal. & Chic. R. | b60 82⅞ |
| 150 do | 86⅞ | 350 do | 82½ |
| 235 do | 86¾ | 350 do | b10 82½ |
| 350 do | b10 86¾ | 100 do | s60 82 |
| 200 do | b7 86⅜ | 100 do | 82½ |
| 100 do | s60 86⅜ | 100 do | b60 82½ |
| 100 do | s10 86⅜ | 100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 35 |
| 200 do | s4 86⅝ | 300 do | 35⅜ |
| 50 do | b60 86⅝ | 200 Chic. & R. I. R. R. | 68½ |
| 100 do | b30 86¾ | 200 do | s10 68¾ |
| 100 do | b60 86¾ | 200 do | b30 68¾ |
| 100 do | s10 86⅞ | 100 do | 68¾ |
| 150 Erie Railroad | 17¾ | 800 do | 68¾ |
| 300 do | 17½ | 200 do | b60 68⅞ |
| 25 do | b10 17½ | 250 do | b60 68½ |
| 5 Hudson River R. R. | 34 | 100 do | s30 68 |
| 550 do | 33¾ | 50 do | b10 68¼ |
| 100 do | b60 33¾ | 350 La C. & Mil. R. R. | 5½ |
| 150 do | b30 33¾ | 50 do | b30 5⅝ |
| 100 do | s15 33¾ | 54 New-Jersey C. R. R. | 60 |
| 15 do | 33⅞ | 70 Brooklyn City R. R. | 109 |
| 10 Third Avenue R. R. | 122½ | | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 96¼ | 100 M. S. & N. I. R. | 24⅜ |
| 15,000 do | 95 | 300 do | b30 24⅜ |
| 15,000 Virginia 6s | 96 | 100 do | b30 24⅜ |
| 7,000 Mo. St. 6s | 80¾ | 50 Mic. S. & N. I. g. s. | 53¾ |
| 6,000 do | 80 | 100 do | s10 53¾ |
| 1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds. | 96 | 200 do | 54 |
| 1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B. | 29¾ | 200 do | b30 54 |
| 5,000 do | 29¾ | 17 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 87 |
| 100 Pacific Mail S.S. Co. | 106¾ | 108 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. | 89½ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 86¾ | 50 Gal. & Chic. R. | b60 82 |
| 250 do | b10 86¾ | 50 do | b60 81⅞ |
| 100 do | b60 86⅞ | 50 do | 81⅞ |
| 650 do | 86¾ | 200 Cle. & Tol. RR. | 35¾ |
| 10 do | 86¾ | 200 do | b60 35¾ |
| 31 Erie Railroad | 17¾ | 100 do | 35⅝ |
| 100 Hud. Riv. R. R. | s15 33¾ | 200 Chic. & R. I. R. | 68 |
| 100 do | b30 33¾ | 1000 do | 68¼ |
| 100 do | 33¾ | 200 do | b60 68¼ |
| 50 do | 33¾ | 50 La C. & Mil. R. R. | 5½ |
| 50 Har. R. R. | b60 12⅜ | 300 do | b30 5¾ |
| 19 do | 12⅜ | 50 do | 4⅞ |
| 200 Reading R. R. | s30 52⅜ | 26 Stonington R. R. | 59½ |
| 1250 do | 52⅜ | 10 Buff. & St. Line R. R. | 83 |

THURSDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The California mail and treasure shipment of Oct. 5 were delivered this afternoon by the steamer *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall. The amount of Gold on freight is $1,472,979. The amount of Government drafts, in addition, will not be known until to-morrow, as the mails were not fully assorted until late this P. M. The remittance altogether is a satisfactory one. The shipments of treasure from San Francisco for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | $8,591,132 | England | $2,136,627 |
| Panama | 73,691 | China | 718,837 |
| Manila | 19,500 | Sandwich Islands | 17,750 |
| Total | | | $11,557,537 |

The next mail packet for Europe is the *Ariel*, for Havre and Southampton, to sail on Saturday. The terms for Exchange are tending to easier rates, though no important business is looked for by this opportunity. The transactions in Discounts, to-day, outside of Bank, of which we are advised, on prime bills, are at 4 ℔ cent per annum for some very choice names in the leather trade, due in April next; and 4½ ℔ cent. for domestic commission paper, 4@5 months to run. The general rates are thus indicated to be about as low as at any time this Fall. The Stock Brokers are employing more Money on temporary loan, the considerably advanced market values alone demanding more means to carry on speculation—particularly while the *Bull* account at the Board is decidedly in the ascendant. The regular houses, in established credit, continue to get money at call, at 3@4 ℔ cent., charging their own dealers 6 ℔ cent., end relending on the Street at 5@6 ℔ cent. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury, yesterday, were $125,000; to-dey, $115,000. The Sub-Treasury balance stands, this afternoon, $9,513,678, against $9,605,817 at the close of last week. About half a million of dollars was transferred, to-day, to the credit of disbursing officers from the reguler Treasury account.

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, there were some further realizations on the recent advance in prices, and more disposition was displayed in the direction of the *Bear* account by the jobbers at the Board, who, before the turn, seemed reluctant to resist the rise. Withal, however, the orders to buy and the outside confidence in the general upward course of the dividend Securities, kept the Market from falling off materially, and prices at the close were again steady: New-York Central, 86⅝ sales, ½ bid; Missouris, 90, and thet rate bid; Tennessees, 95; Virginies, 96; New Federal Loan, 105; Pansma, 121½@122, and Pacific Mail, 106½@106¾. In the Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals receded to 96, and La Crosse Land Grants to 29¾ ℔ cent. In Reading the movement was active, both at the Board end on the Street, the contest among the speculators, for and against the Stock, being pretty equal. The highest sales, 53; lowest, 52; closing, 52½@⅝ ℔ cent. In the Western Road stocks there was a sharp fight on Rock Island at 68¼@½@68@68¾ ℔ cent, and further contracts in Galena at a decline of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. in the forenoon, and sales at the Second Board as low as 81⅜ ℔ cent. The mortgages of the Harlem Company, and the Preference Shares are in favor, the letter advancing within a few days from 25 to 29 ℔ cent., closing 27½ ℔ cent. Common Shares, 12½; Hudson River steady at 33¾ @¾ ℔ cent. In City Bank Shares, there is little or no yielding in price. American Exchange, whose half-yearly dividend is 3½ ℔ cent., sold at 106¾, ex dividend; Bank of America, 114 ℔ cent. The general market, after showing some weakness on the printed sales of the afternoon Board, finally left off steady.

BANKS OF NEW-YORK STATE—SEPT. 25.

| | June. | September. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $190,980,431 | $186,137,899 |
| Overdrafts | 341,649 | 351,965 |
| Due from Banks | 13,859,406 | 12,660,855 |
| Due from Directors | 9,296,883 | 7,113,896 |
| Due from Brokers | 4,954,449 | 4,206,020 |
| Real Estate | 8,509,041 | 8,212,925 |
| Specie | 36,404,058 | 29,905,295 |
| Cash Items | 16,923,450 | 13,740,131 |
| Stocks and Promissory Notes | 23,228,965 | 25,031,416 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 8,706,944 | 8,597,097 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | 1,971,528 | 2,106,653 |
| Bills of Suspended Banks | 7,003 | 8,949 |
| Loss and Expense Account | 1,635,526 | 1,149,423 |
| Add for Cents | 946 | 965 |
| Total Resources | $302,538,358 | $268,371,169 |
| Capital | $114,690,541 | $109,996,550 |
| Circulation | 25,154,931 | 26,605,407 |
| Profits | 14,747,594 | 12,136,872 |
| Dne Banks | 36,469,584 | 33,610,448 |
| Due Individuals, &c | 876,235 | 984,544 |
| Due Treasurer State of N. Y. | 3,130,387 | 2,268,054 |
| Due Depositors on demand | 105,754,137 | 101,213,691 |
| Amount not included in above | 1,713,934 | 1,555,085 |
| Add for Cents | 515 | 518 |
| Total Liabilities | $302,537,858 | $268,371,169 |

The summary, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, shows the aggregate of the Resources and Liabilities of the Banks of the State of New-York, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State, of their condition on the morning of Saturday, the 19th of June, and the 25th day of September, 1858. The June summary embraces returns from 297 Banks, excluding Luther Wright's Bank, which was winding up, and including the Dover Plains Benk. a new Banking Association. The Septeuber report embraces returns from 300 Banks, including the Banks of Newport and Stissing, and the North River Bank, New-York, which has lately resumed business. The Powell Bank is winding up, and did not report. The Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, nnder authority of Chapter 222, Laws of 1858, has its name altered to "Manufacturers' Bank," Brooklyn, taking effect on the 1st instant.

The Central Railway of New-Jersey, a concern which is quietly, though energetically, managed, shows a good result for the half year ending Sept. 30. The six months' receipts on the 63 miles, are $445,473, against $370,132 the corresponding period in 1857, and this traffic was done at an expense of $170,021, against $178,845 on the smaller traffic of last year. The increased business is from the coal tonnage derived from the Lackawenna region, which hes run up to 241,286 tons for the *six* months, against 132,616 last season. The road is also deriving more business from the Lehigh coal region—65,712 tons, against 45,384 last season. The balance-sheet of the Company stands, Oct. 1:

| | |
|---|---|
| In cost of Road, Equipment, Stations and Ferry | $5,617,290 |
| Represented by | |
| Capital | $2,000,000 |
| First mortgage | 1,500,000 |
| Second mortgage | 1,500,000 |
| Income Bonds and Bills | 492,307 |
| Net Income Credit | 124,963—$5,617,290 |

The Chicago *Journal* says of the recent annual meeting of the Chicago and Fond du Lac Company:

"The Stockholders of this Company were in session in this city, at their annual meeting, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The attendance was larger than ever before, more than three-fourths of the entire stock being actively represented. The affairs of the Company, its condition, future plans and policy, were fully stated and amply discussed. The concurrence in the necessity, wisdom and propriety of the recent surrender of the road under all circumstances to the Trustees of the Land Grant bondholders was very general. It was considered as placing the stockholders and creditors in the strongest position possible, to claim in return from the bondholders due consideration of them, in the readjustment and reorganization which the embarrassment of the road, because of the great panic and consequent commercial [illegible] of last year, had made necessary to its [illegible] dust were light. The through of Montana [illegible] from the lower coast of the Pacific [illegible] $100,000 in September. In regard to the arrangement of the unfunded San Francisco City and County liabilities, some farther legal difficulty appears to have depressed [illegible] value of scrip and bonds. The circular of Messrs. COLEMAN & Co. remarks:

"The most prominent feature of interest in the immediate financial operations of the day, consists in the course being pursued in regard to the action of the late Board of Examiners, who passed upon upwards of $1,100,000 outstanding City and County indebtedness of San Francisco. As is known, this was done under a State law, and the Commissioners appointed by the act have been enjoined from issuing bonds to scrip-holders, upon the ground that the debt was originally illegal, and that no legislative enactment can make valid the debt of a corporation illegally incurred. The effect has been greatly to depreciate approved scrip, which has receded from 54c. to 40c. on the dollar. San Francisco 6 ℔ cents have also declined to 50c., as will be noted by our figures below."

By the arrival of the steamer *St. Louis* this morning, we have later news from California, and an addition of nearly a million and a half of specie. The exports of treasure from San Francisco for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Manila | 19,500 | Sandwich Islands | 17,750 |
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# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2219. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

### The Contest in the Ninth Congressional District.

### Administration Meeting in Yonkers.

### SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

A large meeting of the friends of the Administration was held last night in the hall at the Getty House, Yonkers. The assemblage met pursuant to a call addressed to the Democracy of the County favorable to the election to Congress of Mr. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, of Cold Spring, the Democratic opponent of Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN, the Anti-Lecompton candidate. On the platform were many gentlemen well known in the locality as warm friends of Mr. KEMBLE, and staunch supporters of the party in whose interest he was nominated. Mr. KEMBLE himself was present, and took part in the proceedings. Judge WEBSTER, the President of the village Board of Trustees, was chosen President. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was submitted and adopted, and a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions.

After some delay, Dr. SKINNER appeared and read a series of resolutions ratifying the nomination of Mr. PARKER for Governor, and indorsing the remaining candidates on the State ticket; declaratory of a firm determination to use every legitimate effort to secure the election of Mr. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE to Congress; approving heartily of the County ticket, and disapproving, with much emphasis, of the recent encroachments on municipal rights by Black Republican legislation. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then introduced the Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, who said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this kind reception. We are assembled here on an evening somewhat inclement, when fair-weather soldiers might well remain at home; but, as everybody knows, it is no part of the Democratic character to stand back in consequence of storms. We have seen darker nights than this; and the Democrats of Westchester, of all the State, may peculiarly claim, under all circumstances and in all seasons, to have stood manfully forward for the assertion of their rights, and the upholding of what they believed to be the true principles of liberty. In compliance with the invitation which I received from some of our friends, it has given me the greatest pleasure to attend here, to be present with you, participating, as I do most heartily and cordially, in the sentiments of the resolutions which you have just adopted, and anxious, as every Democrat must be, not only in your own district, but in the State and in the United States, that in this Congressional District, above all others in the State, an expression should be given to the opinion of the people, which shall be remembered by those who are faithful to their trust, and never forgotten by those who betray their trust. [Applause.] I propose to call your attention for a few moments to some questions that are agitating the public mind throughout the State, and in doing so to refer a little particularly to a recent speech that has been delivered by a distinguished leader of the Republican Party. You are aware that there has been for very many years a marked difference between the policy of the Democratic Party of this State and that of their opponents. That policy, to which I wish to call your attention for a few moments, relates to the internal improvements of this State, the financial policy of the State, and it is in regard to that that the Democrats of Westchester, however they may have differed among themselves in other respects, have always evinced singular unanimity. You are aware that the Democratic policy in reference to internal improvements is what is called, in homespun language, "the pay-as-you-go policy." They paid for the work that was performed with the money they had, and undertook nothing beyond their means, or what might reasonably be expected to be obtained from incoming revenue. That policy in 1825 resulted in the construction of the Erie Canal and its competition. And I want you for a few moments to be patient with me while I state to you some of the results that were produced by the adherence on the part of the Democrats to the policy which they had established. Because, however other questions may be drawn into this canvass, you will find that when the tax-gatherer comes around, the one that concerns you here in regard to this canvass, is, how is taxation to fall the lightest upon you? or how are you to be subjected to the heaviest load of debt and taxation? In 1825 the Erie Canal was completed, and the Democratic Party were in power from 1825 till 1838. During that time they had either paid or provided for the payment of the whole Canal debt. The Erie Canal had cost some seven millions of dollars, and the whole debt and the interest upon it were paid, or their payment provided for prior to 1836. The enlargement of the Erie Canal had been commenced upon the plan of appropriating the surplus revenues of the Canal for that purpose; and the Oswego Canal enlargement had been commenced; the Chenango and Black River Canal construction had been commenced. At this time the Democrats went out of power, and Governor SEWARD, to whom I shall call your attention presently a little more particularly, came into office. I could not do better justice to the Democratic policy than to call your attention for a single moment to what Governor SEWARD said had been the conduct of the financial affairs of the State. He said that the treasury was full, and needed no replenishing, and that ample means were provided for meeting the future engagements of the State. He then was kind enough to describe the achievements of the State of New-York. He said:

"History furnishes no parallel to the financial achievements of this State. It surrendered its share in the national domain, and relinquished for the general welfare all the revenue of its foreign commerce, equal, generally, to two-thirds of the entire expenditure of the Federal Government. It has, nevertheless, sustained the expense of its own administration, provided and endowed a broad system of education, charitable institutions for each class of the unfortunate, and a government established which is adopted as a model by civilized nations. It has increased four-fold the wealth of its citizens, and relieved them from direct taxation; and in addition to all this, has carried forward a stupendous enterprise and improvement, all the while diminishing its debt, magnifying its credit, and augmenting its resources."

Such was the history of the Democratic policy prior to 1838. Governor SEWARD took possession of this overflowing treasury, these augmented resources, this diminished and substantially paid debt, and he immediately announced that the State could bear a debt of 40 millions of dollars, that the Canal revenues would cut down the interest and eventually extinguish such a debt. He started in the career of credit from that time. He was Governor from 1838 till 1841. He ran up the debt of the State in these three and a half years to 27 millions of dollars. He ran down the credit of the State so that a five per cent. stock sold at a discount of 22½ cents on the dollar. The State could not pay its creditors, the officers of the government were skinning about Wall-street to borrow money to pay the public creditors. The public works were stopped, and the last act of Gov. SEWARD's Administration was the signing of a law stopping the public works, and laying a tax upon the people to pay the interest on the debt accumulated under his Administration. Now what was the Democratic policy in regard to these improvements that were just going on? It was to apply the surplus revenues to the prosecution of the work, and by taking an exact estimate of those surplus revenues up to the present time to the actual cost of those public works. It is demonstrable that their revenues alone would have completed every one of the public works which I have mentioned, and leave the State at this moment with its works all finished, entirely free from debt, with a surplus of two millions annually applicable to the expenses of the Government, with the power to reduce the tolls one-half or two-thirds, and entirely exempt the people from the State taxation they now have to pay. [Applause.] Such was the policy of the Democratic Party. It was departed from, and the consequence has been that the public works are unfinished; that three times in the course of the career of this Seward Party the public works have been brought to a dead stand; that only this last Winter the State was bankrupt and its paper dishonored, and that at this moment a tax is levied upon the people of nearly $2,000,000 to meet the interest and provide for payments of the principal of this debt. Three millions, two hundred thousand dollars of taxes last year, and for the last three years the taxes upon the people for the support of the Government have been $1,800,000! And while this has all been going on, never was a public work commenced by Gov. SEWARD'S party—never was a public work finished by Governor SEWARD'S party, except the public credit, which was exhausted and nearly finished three different times during his Administration. [Applause.] Now, people may say to you that this is not near so important as Slavery in Kansas. My own impression is quite different. My impression is, that it is not only the mistaken policy of this party that is more important, but it is the corrupt expenditure of the public money, and the refusal to put your and my money into the Canals, and squandering it upon politicians, that ought to engross our attention. The consequence is, that there is a great disposition to drive this Seward party from power. There is a general determination that it is time to quit. There is a general feeling similar to what prevailed in this State upon every other occasion when they have got into power—the result of which, in my humble judgment, will be next Tuesday to drive them from the offices which they now occupy. [Loud applause.] Let us hear what is said by the editor of the *Evening Express*—himself an opponent of the Administration—I allude to Mr. BROOKS. He says:

"Every hope of reform turns upon reforming the State. To vote the Republican ticket is to reinstate the Seward-Weed dynasty, and to give it a new lease to plunder our people. To vote the Republican State ticket is to keep up future feuds and further division among the Opposition in this State. Mr. MORGAN may be well enough, as Gov. KING was well enough; but see what the King administration has to its City, produced. The higher laws of the State disarm and degrade even respectable men, when embraced in the folds and gripe of this higher law. Give us a change, then, a change—first in the State Government, in order to have a change in the City Government. The old Seward-Weed dynasty has ridden this groaning City long enough. Nothing can be worse, and anything may be better." [Applause.]

Such being the condition of the public mind; such being the history of this State in regard to Governor SEWARD's connection with it since 1838, now twenty years ago, the Governor has taken the stump. The father of the forty-million debt has himself proceeded to expose his views to the people. The great apostle of Republicanism was unveiled to his admirers on the 26th of this month, at Rochester; and what do you suppose he says in regard to this system of finance? What do you suppose he says in regard to these internal improvements, in regard to these taxes that are eating up your substance and my substance? Why, nothing. Not one word. Not an allusion to a matter that concerns you, or concerns me, or that can affect for weal or for woe our position. But we do have from him a general assault upon the Democratic Party, a general declaration of war upon the Democratic organization, and a declaration that Slavery must not only cease to exist in this State, as it long since has in the other States of the Union that are non-Slaveholding, and in all the Territories, but that it must cease to exist in South Carolina and Georgia; and we are going into an election next Tuesday, according to the suggestions of His Excellency Governor SEWARD, to abolish Slavery in South Carolina and Georgia. [Loud applause.] Now, there never was a more preposterous charge brought against the Democratic Party than the charge brought against it by Governor SEWARD, of having been an assistant in the extension of Slavery. The Democratic Party, as a party throughout the Union, never, until 1850, took any position upon the subject of Slavery. We, in the Free States, were opposed to it. Democrats in the Southern States, in common with all other citizens of the Southern States of any political party, were in favor of it. But, as an organization, our rule was to leave to each State, and submit to each Territory, the right to organize for itself, frame its own institutions in its own way, and be on a footing of equality with its brethren of the Union, whether it established, or whether it prohibited Slavery. [Loud applause.] Now let us for a single moment what are the charges which the Governor brings against the Democratic Party, because these concern the election which is now to take place. If he satisfies you that the Democratic Party is guilty of what he charges, why, it is a reason why that organization ought not to be sustained. He says it is the ally of the Slave-Power. He says it must be disloged. He says it entertains designs which he describes, and which I will occupy your attention for a few moments in reading to you. Let us see what they are. He asserts that "By continued appliances of patronage, and threats of disunion, they will keep a majority favorable to these designs in the Senate where each State has an equal representation. Through that majority they will defeat, as they best can, the admission of Free States and secure the admission of Slave States."

What is the fact in regard to that? The last two Free States which attempted to enter the Union, the State of Oregon and the State of Minnesota, were both cordially supported by the Slaveholding States, were both opposed almost as cordially by the bulk of Governor SEWARD'S friends. Minnesota came in over his head. Oregon failed of admission by the contumacious opposition and procrastination of the Republican members of Congress. "Under the protection of the Judiciary," he said, "they will, on the principle of the Dred Scott case, carry Slavery into all the Territories of the United States now existing and hereafter to be organized." What is he going to do with the Dred Scott case? [Loud applause.] The Supreme Court of the United States consists of nine Judges; they stood seven to two in favor of the Dred Scott decision. One of the two has resigned and a Democrat has been put in his place, and they now probably stand eight to one, appointed for life, to remain there long after Governor SEWARD ceases to vex and harass the public mind. [Applause.] And will he reverse that decision and abolish that course? It is preposterous; it is a piece of his great plan of agitation which is always to advocate something which can never by any possibility be attained, and, therefore, can always be agitated by him. [Applause.] What else does he say? "In a favorable conjuncture they will induce Congress to repeal the act of 1808, which prohibits the foreign Slave-trade, and so they will import from Africa, at the cost of only $20 a head, slaves enough to fill up the interior of the continent. Thus relatively increasing the number of Slave-States, they will allow no amendment to the Constitution prejudicial to their interest, and so, having permanently established their power, they expect the Federal Judiciary to nullify all State laws which shall interfere with internal or foreign commerce in staves." Now does Governor SEWARD believe a word of that? What is the history of the last few months? Why, a Convention assembled in the South, composed exclusively of delegates from Southern States, and by an overwhelming majority, denounced this slave-traffic. In December, 1856, Colonel ORR, a member of Congress from South Carolina, introduced this resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient, unwise and contrary to the settled policy of the United States to repeal the laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade.

And every member of the House of Representatives except ten, voted for that resolution, and Colonel ORR was made the Democratic Speaker of the House. How preposterous, in the face of these facts, to charge a design upon the Democratic Party of the Union, so utterly foreign to many of their purposes and so entirely contradicted by their history. [Loud applause.] After describing the Democratic Party in no flattering terms, he says:

"Such is the Democratic Party. It has no policy State or Federal, for finance, ur trade, or manufacture, or commerce, or education, or internal improvements, or for the protection or even the security of civil or religious liberty."

This man, arraigned before the people for his own financial policy, and his own system of internal improvement, which are the opposite, as he knows, of the Democratic policy, stands up before the people and unblushingly asserts that the Democratic Party have no policy upon finance. Where are the Banks? Where is the Independent Treasury, against which he contended all the earlier days of his political life? No policy as to trade! What is the revenue tariff which they have advocated, and which he has not opposed? No policy as to civil and religious liberty! When, in the whole history of the Democratic Party, was there a more brilliant era than its successful and gallant assertion of the principles of civil and religious liberty when a party was formed for the purpose of subverting them? [Loud applause.] Again, he says the Democratic Party has always been the ally of Slavery, that: "It extended Slavery over Texas and connived at the attempt to spread it across the Mexican Territories, even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, under a plea of enlarging the area of freedom. Who ever extended Slavery into Texas? Who ever heard that any portion of the American people had anything to do with establishing Slavery in Texas, which was a Slave Territory when it came to us? "It abrogated the Mexican Slave-law." Again an untrue assertion. The Mexican Slave-law never was abrogated. It is still in existence. "It abrogated the Mexican Slave-law and the Missouri Compromise prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, not to open the new Territorities to Slavery, but to try therein the new and fascinating theories of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty; and finally it overthrew both these new and elegant systems by the English Lecompton bill and the Dred Scott decision, on the ground that the Free States ought not to enter the Union without a population equal to the representative basis of one member of Congress, although Slave States might come in without inspection as to their numbers." Again an assertion utterly unsustained by facts. Now, it is the custom of speakers here on the Republican side to charge over and over again, that by Mr. ENGLISH's bill, a State was allowed to come into the Union with a Slavery Constitution, with a population less than the ratio of a representative, but with a free Constitution she is not to be allowed thus to come in. Where is that in the English bill? I should like some of the Republican orators to point me to the provision in the English bill that says, that if Kansas were to-morrow to form a Slavery Constitution without the requisite population, the English bill does not forbid its admission into the Union—equally so, whether it forms a Free or a Slave Constitution; it is equally forbidden to come in unless it possesses the requisite population. And that is the provision, in regard to which it is very well known that your candidate for Congress has taken the position, that he should vote for the admission of Kansas, utterly regardless of its population. But she no doubt has already the population to entitle her to admission. But the assertion is false, that one rule is made for the admission of Free States, and another for the admission of Slave States. Again it is asserted that every man who opposes this view is cut down. Gov. SEWARD says:

"Then I ask him to name one Democratic statesman or legislator, from VAN BUREN to WALKER, who, either timidly or cautiously, like them, or boldly and defiantly, like DOUGLAS, ever refused to execute a behest of the slaveholders, and was not therefor, and for no other cause, immediately denounced, and deposed from his trust, and repudiated by the Democratic Party for that contumacy."

Let us look a little into the history of these times. Several of these gentlemen I happen to know personally something about. Let us begin with MR. VAN BUREN. In 1848 who were the bitterest opponents that he had in the State of New-York? WILLIAM H. SEWARD and THURLOW WEED. Who pursued him throughout the State with the bitterest malignity? The same two men. And whom did they support against him? ZACHARY TAYLOR, a slaveholder, in preference to any of the candidates who were non-slaveholders. But now it has occurred to them, some ten years after that time, that Mr. VAN BUREN was persecuted by the South, though SEWARD himself was the leader always of the opposition to him. How was it with Gov. WALKER? He was sustained during the whole of his continuance in office in Kansas till he chose voluntarily to resign, and upheld by the President and the Democratic Party. And who denounced him from one end of the Union to the other? The Northern opponents of the Administration and the Seward men without stint. And now now in regard to DOUGLAS. The opposition to DOUGLAS in Illinois is with the Republican Party. The opposition to DOUGLAS here is led by Gov. SEWARD and Mr. WEED and Mr. GREELEY, and yet they now turn around and charge that the opposition to that gentleman comes from slave-holders. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Col. ORR, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, both the Democratic papers in Richmond, Va., all the Democratic papers in New-Orleans, support Mr. DOUGLAS. Where is the Seward paper in the State of New-York that even ventures to say a word in his behalf? And yet the Governor, making war upon the three men he has named, as well as upon all other Democrats, arraigns the South and the whole slaveholding community as the men opposed to these individuals. I have thus gone through with some of the suggestions made by Governor SEWARD. I wish now to call your attention for a few moments, a little more generally, to what he says of the Democratic party, and to state to you what I understand to have been its history. Gov. SEWARD says that the Democratic Party has always been devoted to Slavery, that the Democratic Party has always been engaged in extending Slavery and in aiding the Slave-power. I say that the Democratic Party, as a party in the nation, has had nothing to do with Slavery one way or the other. It has stood up for the constitutional rights of the South as well as of the North; it has tied up to the constitutional bond, and so far as the subject of Slavery has been concerned it has left the people of each community to manage that matter for themselves. Now, what has been the result in the various portions of the Union under the Democratic policy of leaving each community to manage its own affairs, so far as the subject of Slavery is concerned? It has been that a confederacy of thirteen States, that had but one Free State in it, has grown up to be a Union of thirty-two States, seventeen of which are Free States, and fifteen Slaveholding. Out of the Territory of Virginia, at the time this Union was formed, five Free States have been framed, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. And not this alone: In the States themselves, by the exercise of the power of the people residing in them, Slavery has been abolished in many of them. How was it here in the State of New-York? Under the hand of TOMPKINS, a native son of Westchester, Slavery was abolished in New-York. How was it in Pennsylvania? Under Democratic rule, Slavery was abolished there. How was it in California, that distant member of the Confederacy, bordering upon the Pacific Ocean, and lying quite south of any imaginary line, to which it was supposed Slavery might be permitted to go? Even there, by Democrats, exercising their honest convictions in reference to their own affairs, Slavery was prohibited. Now, let us see if that is not the wisest way. We all admit, that after a State comes into the Union it can prohibit or establish as it chooses. The Democratic policy was to leave to the people of the Territories the same power, so that the subject of Slavery might not be interfered with by Congress. A large number of Democrats desired to have Slavery prohibited, but in 1850, by common consent, a compromise was entered into by which it was left to the people of the Territories as in the States whether they would or would not have Slavery. We all assented to that; that was the Democratic Platform. We have stood upon that platform from that time to this, and we stand upon it now, and, come weal or come woe, the Democratic Party will stand there until that principle is established as a part of the policy of this Government. [Applause.] I say that that is the Democratic policy, and now let me see if I cannot say a little more. Recently the people of Kansas met at Lecompton and formed a Constitution. In that Constitution they established, if you please, Slavery in Kansas, and they submitted to the people of the Territory to determine by their votes whether the provision establishing Slavery should remain in their Constitution or not, a majority of those who chose to vote, voted to allow that provision to remain in the Constitution, and it was presented to Congress in that form. Mr. BUCHANAN sent that Constitution to Congress with he recommendation that Kansas should be admitted into the Union under it, at the same time expressing his regret that the whole Constitution had not been submitted to a vote of the people, stating that that was the usual course, and one which he hoped would always be followed hereafter, but that it was not absolutely requisite for the admission of any State. What was done then? The whole Republican Party rose up in arms—and with JOHN B. HASKIN in their arms [laughter]—in opposition to the Democratic policy. There was no end to the denunciations of the President, and what? Because it was charged that the Lecompton Constitution had been fraudulently made, that it was an atrocious piece of rascality; that the people never had agreed to it, and that it had not a particle of validity. And this country rings now with denunciations of what is called the Lecompton fraud and the Lecompton iniquity. Now let me read to you an authority upon that point, which I think ought to be conclusive. When that bill came before the House of Representatives there was a proposition made by Mr. MONTGOMERY—similar to one which had been offered by Mr. CRITTENDEN in the Senate—which was to send the Constitution back to the people of Kansas, to be voted upon, and, in case it was rejected, to enable them to form a new Constitution, upon the Democratic plan, determining for themselves whether they would have Slavery or not, and for admitting her into the Union, whatever that determination might be. And in the Montgomery amendment, as also in the Crittenden amendment, was incorporated this provision:

"Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by Convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton, on the 4th day of September, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Constitution is republican in form."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD voted for that declaration that that Constitution had been framed by the people of Kansas, and that it was in republican form. JOHN B. HASKIN voted for that provision. Every Republican in both branches voted for that legislative declaration, under the sanction of their official oaths, that the Lecompton rascality, as they call it now, was no rascality at all, but a valid and legal instrument. [Applause.] Now, there is nothing left of this Lecompton question, nothing at all left of it. Mr. ENGLISH's bill, which became the law, sent the Constitution back to the people of Kansas, and they chose to vote against it. They have expressed no earthly desire to form another Constitution; they have manifested no disposition to come into the Union, and the question is whether there is anything to authorize a Democrat now to abandon a nomination fairly and regularly made and enter into the service of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. And let me ask you exclusively to consider what that service is He lays down his platform, and I will read it to you. He says:

"Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a Slaveholding nation, or entirely a Free-Labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by Free Labor, and Charleston and New-Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New-York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New-York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men."

Now, then, after Gov. SEWARD had himself assented to the principle of leaving to the people of Kansas to determine for themselves whether they would have Slavery or not, and to be admitted into the Union irrespective of that determination, after JOHN B. HASKIN had voted for that provision—after Gov. SEWARD had announced, in the discussion upon the admission of California, that he would have voted for her admission even if she had come as a Slave State—after his announcement only last Spring, upon the floor of the Senate, that the battle was in fact won, and the only difficulty with his friends was, that they did not know the fact—now, on the eve of an election, when he supposes there is an opportunity to carry the State of New-York, he proclaims war against our brethren of the South, war against the commerce and the business of this State and of the different States of the Union, and announces his purpose to keep on agitating until his purposes shall be accomplished. What matter is it that he cannot succeed? He never did undertake anything in which he expected to succeed. "Anti-rent" was a good cry for him, because it had no earthly practical bearing. "Anti-Masonry" was the same clamor for Internal Improvement was in the same, so long as he began no canal, and finished none, and was driven from power the moment he had exhausted the resources of the State. Agitation is his trade, and the trade of agitation ceases when the object is accomplished. He is one of those patriots who must have a grievance, and when the grievance is healed, their occupation is at an end. He is represented by JOHN B. HASKIN. Mr. HASKIN is the nominee of the Republican Party; he stands as the exponent of Mr. SEWARD'S policy; stands as a member, in full communion, of the party of which Mr. SEWARD is the head, or else he stands in a position where he is not dealing fairly by those who are tendering him their support. On the other hand, you have Mr. KEMBLE—[Applause]—living in this District before Mr. HASKIN was born, largely identified with the business and with the interests of the District, having represented you upon two previous occasions, honored not only throughout the District, but throughout the State and throughout the Union, a man of strict integrity, high gentlemanly feeling, universally known for his hospitality, his kindness and his benevolence. [Applause.] Am I to suppose that in such a contest the people of Westchester can hesitate as to which is their true course, independent of the claims of their candidates personally? Is there not something in this attempt now, when the whole controversy in regard to Slavery has been, at all events, transferred to a distant territory, when the subject is removed from the halls of Congress, when the State of New-York, especially, has ceased to be agitated upon the subject, when our accustomed feelings of kindness towards our Southern brethren, growing out of an association personally, and joint interests, depending the one upon the other, have been restored to retight the fires of sectional strife, to propose now to set at hazard all these great commercial interests depending on the union of the States, to arouse these feelings of jealousy, this discord, this bad blood, which this whole agitation upon the subject of Slavery has occasioned, and for what? For the mere Quixotic purpose of engaging in a crusade in favor of an abstraction, and placing WM. H. SEWARD in the Presidential chair? [Applause.] I never shall believe, whatever may be the decision of other communities, that this old county of Westchester can, for a moment, take part in any such controversy. You have a people distinguished throughout the State for intelligence, for patriotism, and for respectability. You have a history rich in associations. Every hill of old Westchester has been lighted with the fires of freedom, and every stream stained with the blood of a patriot in the dark period of the Revolution. [Applause.] I shall never believe you can be led to think that those bloody times were passed through to establish the independence of New-York or the independence of New-Jersey. It was for the independence and consolidation of the whole Union that the Revolution was fought. It is for its preservation that the kind feelings of the Revolution must be maintained; and my word for it, if this controversy, which has once been passed through, and is now hushed, shall be reopened, no portion of the country will feel more deeply the consequences that may follow than the people of the county of Westchester. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE was then introduced, and was heartily cheered. He said he had entire confidence in the success of the Democratic State ticket and, without referring particularly to himself, entertained the same feeling in regard to the County and Congressional nominees. He was little of an orator. His life had been differently occupied. He wished to the best of his power to discuss properly the questions which were now before them, in which the great interests of our country were involved, but they had been so ably treated by his friend (Mr. VAN BUREN) that he felt it unnecessary to make the attempt. He would thank them again, therefore, for the kind reception which he had received, and which he should regard to the last day of his life as the highest honor which could have been conferred upon him. [Loud applause.]

Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. DUGAN, Mr. GILLY, Mr. SCAGHAM, Dr. SKINNER, and others, and, at a late hour, the meeting adjourned, cheering vociferously for Mr. KEMBLE and the Democratic State and County ticket.

### Sixth Congressional District.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. M'CURDY.

A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to confirm the nomination of R. H. MCCURDY, and to take measures to secure his election. At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized. CLARKSON CROLIUS, Esq., presided. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read and confirmed, and a series of resolutions indorsing Mr. MCCURDY adopted. Then DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., was introduced. He commended Mr. MCCURDY for his intelligence, fidelity, and honesty. But there were other reasons, far more weighty, in favor of his election over his competitors. This election would prove whether Mr. COCHRANE'S course, with regard to Kansas, met the approval of the people. Mr. COCHRANE was one of the few representatives from the North who voted for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, and when that fraudulent scheme was defeated in Congress, he voted for the apparent submission of the question to the people of Kansas, but endeavored to bribe and threaten them to accept the Slave-Constitution. The speaker commented, with censure, upon this conduct, and contrasted it with the course of Mr. COCHRANE, in behalf of Freedom and against Slavery, in 1848. He reviewed the Kansas question and the action of the Administration with regard to it, and inquired how a man who looked to the President instead of his own constituents for guidance dared offer himself as a candidate for re-election. He exhorted the people to express their opinion of such a man at the polls on Tuesday; if they did so the deplorable scenes enacted at Washington last Winter would not be repeated. Mr. FIELD'S speech was loudly applauded. Addresses were delivered by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., and others, much to the same effect, after which the assemblage, which was more respectable in appearance than in size, dispersed.

MR. COCHRANE'S RALLY.—The Cochrane ratification meeting, announced to be held in Tompkins-Square last evening, did not take place, in consequence of the storm. Two stands had been erected, and every preparation made for a demonstration. About forty influential friends of the candidate assembled in a neighboring hotel, exchanged their views on the results of the election, and separated.

THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.—A Convention of Old-Line Whigs of the Third Congressional District, was held last evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, in West Broadway. B. D. GRIGG, Esq., presided, and A. M. BININGER acted as Secretary. Dr. HALL, who had been nominated for Congress, sent in a letter of declension, whereupon AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, the Union Anti-Lecompton candidate, was nominated by acclamation.

Notwithstanding the nomination of Mr. BLEAKLEY, Mr. WILLIAMSON has received the indorsement of the Republicans of the First, Second, Fifth and Eighth Wards. The Land Reformers have also declared in his favor.

### Political News.

THE HARD ANDREWS.—The appeal of the leaders of the Hards at Albany, in their brethren throughout the State, already announced by telegraph, appears in yesterday's *Atlas and Argus*. It calls upon all Democrats to support regular nominations, and cordially sustains the Democratic nominations made at Syracuse, but is wholly silent as regards the National Administration.

POLITICAL FIGHT.—A meeting of bolting Democrats, chiefly adopted citizens, held in Buffalo, on Wednesday, to protest against the way in which the local nominations were made, was violently broken up by an invasion of Regulars. Freedom of speech and safety of heads were alike disregarded by the friends of the ticket. The police were sent for, but they refused to compromise their neutral position, and allowed the fight to go on without interruption.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.—It is claimed by the St. Paul *Times*, (Republican,) of the 21st inst., that the Republicans have a majority of three on joint ballot, in the recently-elected Legislature—thus:

| | Rep. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| Senate | 17 | 20 |
| House | 43 | 37 |

The Democratic papers concede the House to the Republicans, but claim four majority in the Senate. Gen. SHIELDS' term as U. S. Senator will expire on the 4th of March next. It would naturally seem to follow that a Republican successor to General SHIELDS would be selected next Winter; but at the last session the Democrats passed a law postponing the next meeting of the Legislature two years, *unless called together by the Governor, who is a Democrat.*

MR. RAYNOR, OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Hon. KENNETH RAYNOR, of North Carolina, has written a letter to a political committee at Wilmington, Del., in which he takes strong ground against the Kansas policy of the Administration, and in favor of protection to American industry, which he regards as a national and not as a Northern question.

### To the City Election Canvassers.

The canvassers are particularly requested to fill up the blanks which are left at the polls of each election district, as soon as the votes are counted; and deliver them when called for by the collectors for the Associated Press. By so doing the vote of the City will appear the next morning in every daily paper in New-York.

### The Alleged Fraud of American Engineers in Russia.

Mr. THOMAS WINANS publishes in the Baltimore *Sun* the following letter in regard to the alleged discovery that the American contractors for the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad had cheated the Government by misrepresenting the length of the road. The whole story strikes us as preposterous. Mr. WINANS, after copying the paragraph, says:

"I assert that the statement itself, and every insinuation of fraud or unfair dealing by the American Company alluded to, is false in the whole and in every particular. Nor do I for a moment credit the declaration that any error has been discovered in the length of the railroad track between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The line of the road has been so repeatedly surveyed, both before and since it was built, and by different parties, as to preclude the possibility of such a mistake or such a fraud. But, beside this, the route of the road had been surveyed by Russian engineers, and its cost ascertained under such surveys long before Major WHISTLER or any other American engineer had been employed or had anything to do with the road—long before the presence of any of the American Company referred to in Russia, and, of course, before they had anything to do with the road. And when it is borne in mind that the railroad is so located as to follow the line of a turnpike built half a century or more ago, and without any considerable deviation, and whose length must have been a matter of familiarity to the Government and the people, it will appear almost impossible that a discrepancy of sixty miles could have existed without attracting attention, and, if fictitious or fraudulent, leading to an investigation and exposure.

If such a discrepancy has been discovered, it cannot for these reasons be chargeable to Americans. Certainly the American company alluded to in the article above quoted had neither knowledge of nor participation in it. I have received by the last steamer letters to the 7th of October, the latest possible dates, from that company, (of which I am myself a member,) which make no mention of the extraordinary revelation set out in the above paragraph, nor have I ever heard of it before.

The article published in your paper is from the London *News* of the 16th of October. The date of its letter from St. Petersburg is not given—but it is not likely the St. Petersburg letter was of a later date than mine. It is scarcely possible that if such a revelation had taken place, my correspondent would have been ignorant of it, or failed to communicate it to me.

The inquiry naturally arises how such reports originate and get into circulation. The answer may probably be found in the fact that English engineers and manufacturers entered into very strenuous competition with the Americans at the time of the original employment of American engineers and manufacturers by the Russian Government, and that this is one of the many efforts they have made to compensate themselves for their disappointment by aspersions upon their successful antagonists.

The most superficial examination of the latter paragraphs of the article will disclose the spirit which dictated it. After making the pernicious stab, the writer assumes that the matter will be hushed up, to prevent the public scandal which will attach to "*so many persons of the highest rank and importance who are compromised in it*;" and the persons aimed at are thus to rest under the suspicion of being guilty of fraudulent and dishonorable peculation upon the Russian Government, which that Government itself dares not investigate or punish. The object of the fabricators of this story is too manifest, and the suggestion that the Government is lending itself to the concealment of a fraud against itself is too absurd to entitle it to the least credit.

THOS. WINANS.

## POLITICAL NOMINATIONS.

### Candidates in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Delaware, and Illinois.

### ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

#### NEW-YORK—STATE.

| | Republican. | American. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Edwin D. Morgan | Lorenzo Burrows. |
| Lieut.-Governor | Robert Campbell | Nath'l S. Benton. |
| Canal Commiss'r | Hiram Gardner | J. R. Thompson. |
| State Prison Ins. | Josiah K. Everest | Wm. A. Russel. |
| | **Democratic.** | **Gerrit Smith.** |
| Governor | Amasa J. Parker | Gerrit Smith. |
| Lieut.-Governor | John J. Taylor | Sydney A. Beers. |
| Canal Commiss'r | Sherburne B. Piper | J. C. Harrington. |
| State Prison Ins. | Edw'd L. Donnelly | Silas T. Fyler. |

#### CONGRESS.

[Republicans in Roman; Americans in SMALL CAPS; Anti-Lecompton Democrats in *Italics*.]

| Districts. | Republican and American. | Democrat. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Luther C. Carter.† | John A. Searing.* |
| II. | James Humphrey.† | E. C. Litchfield, V. |
| | E. T. BACKHOUSE. | George Taylor.* B. |
| III. | Amor J. Williamson,† | Daniel E. Sickles.* |
| | Edward S. Boyd.† | Hiram Walbridge.◊ |
| | Andrew Bleakley, | Archibald Cochrane.‡ |
| IV. | Owen W. Brennan, | John W. Farmer. |
| | SAMUEL F. HUSTED, | Thomas J. Barr.◊ |
| | | Thomas Stephens.‡ |
| V. | *Philip Hamilton,* | William B. Maclay.* |
| | GILBERT C. DEANE, | |
| VI. | R. H. McCurdy,† | John Cochrane.* |
| | Thomas Little,‡ | John Anderson.◊ |
| VII. | GEORGE BRIGGS.† | Elijah Ward.* |
| VIII. | *Horace F. Clark,**† | Anson Herrick. |
| | | Gouverneur Kemble. |
| IX. | E. W. ANDREWS. | *John B. Haskin.** |
| X. | Charles H. Van Wyck. | Thornton M. Niven. |
| | J. D. FRIEND. | |
| XI. | William S. Kenyon, | E. P. Strong. |
| | O. V. BARNETT. | |
| XII. | C. L. Beale. | R. McClelland. |
| XIII. | Abram B. Olin,*† | D. L. Seymour. |
| XIV. | *John H. Reynolds,* | Erastus Corning.* |
| XV. | James B. McKean, | W. T. Odell. |
| XVI. | G. W. Palmer,* | A. B. Waldo. |
| | C. M. WATSON, | |
| XVII. | F. F. Spinner,* | John T. Goodrich. |
| XVIII. | Clark B. Cochrane,*† | Charles Goodyear. |
| XIX. | J. H. Graham, | R. Parker. |
| XX. | B. Conkling, | F. S. Root. |
| XXI. | R. H. Duell, | Wm. G. Sanda. |
| XXII. | M. L. Lee, | R. H. Tyter. |
| | ALBERTUS PERRY. | |
| XXIII. | Charles B. Hoard,* | Caleb Lyon.‡ |
| | H. H. BABCOCK. | |
| XXIV. | C. B. Sedgwick, | William Taylor. |
| | Cyrus Prindle,‡ | |
| | B. DAVIS NOXON, | |
| XXV. | M. Butterfield. | Aaron Griswold. |
| XXVI. | E. B. Pottle,*† | D. A. Ogden. |
| XXVII. | Alfred Wells, | John Arnot. |
| | WM. T. LAWRENCE, | |
| XXVIII. | Wm. Irvine, | George B. Bradley. |
| | GOLDSMITH DENNISON, | J. C. Sibley.‡ |
| XXIX. | A. Ely, | Eliphaz Trimmer. |
| | J. L. ANGLE, | |
| XXX. | J. W. Sherman,* | |
| | Augustus Frank,‡ | John B. Skinner. |
| | JAMES W. BLACK, | |
| XXXI. | Silas M. Burroughs,* | James F. Pratt. |
| | JOHN H. WHITE, | |
| XXXII. | E. G. Spaulding,† | Israel T. Hatch.* |
| XXXIII. | R. E. Fenton,* | Lemuel S. Jenks. |
| | WM. S. JO

## THE FRASER RIVER REGION.

### General Description of the Country and of the Access to it—Position of the Hudson Bay Company—Personal Incidents of the Journey, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

FORT YALE, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1858.

Until the gold discoveries were made in New-Caledonia, a few months ago, there were few probably, even among the best students of geography, who could tell you in what part of the world the point from which I date this letter was located. But already the gold-hunters have made it familiar as a household-word all along the Pacific coast of North America, and by this time, I doubt not, your readers of the Atlantic slope also have a general idea of its locality and character. At least you know that it is the head of navigation on Fraser River—a stream declared sometimes to hold untold fortunes for thousands upon thousands, who have only to come and pick them up—and almost in the same breath is pronounced to be the scene of a delusive dream, drawing to poverty the multitude who throng its waters and explore its banks for precious metal. Did the reader ever before meet with any subject so beclouded and befogged in contradictions? From the beginning to the present hour, no two men have told the same story at the same time, in regard to Fraser River. The journals of California and of New-York have been alike full of the most irreconcilable statements of those who profess to have joined in the gold-search in this comparatively unknown country. One writer has assured you that the Fraser River region outstrips California or Australia in mineral wealth; and another, at the same instant, is positive in the declaration that there is *no gold* in Fraser, and that he has returned in disgust from a view of this, the most elephantine humbug of the century. Such was the effect of these contradictory statements when I left San Francisco on the 21st ult., that the people of California were earnestly discussing the probabilities *pro* and *con.*, and it is not unlikely that this letter will find you of the East in the same quandary. Under these circumstances, it becomes my duty to present the readers of the TIMES with the results of my personal observations here. In view of the extraordinary conflict of testimony from this quarter, it may be neither superfluous nor unnecessary to remind your readers that I am in no way interested in this part of the world, that I am neither merchant, miner nor speculator, but simply the special correspondent of the TIMES, who made the journey hither for the express purpose of ascertaining *the facts* for its columns, and who—that duty fulfilled—returns at once to the Atlantic coast. Under these circumstances, my views and statements are not likely to be influenced, even unwittingly, by any considerations of self-interest, or by prejudices of any sort.

That there is an extensive gold region upon the Fraser River and its tributaries there can be no doubt; and the only question remaining to be solved at the present day is, whether the precious metal is to be found in sufficient quantities to justify the labor of mining it. Those who have declared that there is no gold on Fraser's River have been as inconsiderate as those who, without satisfactory examination, have declared this country a formidable rival to California, thus jumping at conclusions which led thousands hither to suffer grievances and disappointments, and much unnecessary hardship. The speculators and the croakers have alike exaggerated greatly, and thus left the public in distracting doubt as to the truth. The mining thus far has been chiefly, indeed almost exclusively, upon the lower Fraser's River,—that is to say, at Fort Yale and between this place and a point ten miles below Fort Hope, or twenty-five miles below Yale. It has been supposed, however, that the chief gold-region is high up above this, in the open and comparatively level country, drained by the upper Fraser and its sources. The upper Fraser being quite inaccessible by way of the river, because of its frequent and dangerous rapids, the miners have been compelled to seek other routes to the neighborhood of the *placers*, supposed to exist in the region designated. I say "*supposed*" to exist, because they have not yet been discovered—for the country of the upper Fraser has not been explored yet, and cannot be until roads thereto are opened by which provisions for the miners can be carried to them in sufficient quantities and at reasonable rates. Hitherto the miner has been compelled to pack his provisions upon his own back, in addition to the bedding indispensable in this climate, and was unable, therefore, to travel far enough from the settlements to satisfactorily prospect the upper country. At the same time, the character of the gold deposits found in the lower Fraser have been regarded as presenting certain evidence that they were the lighter washings of more extensive placers high up the stream. These deposits are evidently what is known as "flour gold;" the smaller and lighter particles brought down by the rapid currents from beds in which the coarser and richer treasures were supposed to lie still concealed. Several routes to the upper Fraser have been projected, starting at different points on the lower river and on Puget's Sound; but the only one to which the Hudson's Bay Company, as the Trustees of Her British Majesty's purse in this quarter, have extended any aid, is one by the way of Harrison River and Lake. This route I have "prospected" in part, and propose to give you my notes of the trip to the head of navigation thereon, and thence to Fort Yale, reserving for the present further comments on the character of the mines.

Fraser's River discharges itself into the Gulf of Georgia a little above the 49th parallel north latitude—a line made famous by the discussion of the Oregon Boundary question during Mr. POLK's Administration. The mouth of the stream is about sixty miles from Victoria, the route winding through numerous islands which dot the Gulf. We started from Victoria on the 20th August in a little steam propeller belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company,—touching on our way out at Esquimault Harbor—a few miles distant, to take on board the Governor of Vancouver's Island, who was likewise bound for the Gold Country, on an official tour. While waiting for His Excellency we had leisure to view the fine scenery before us—the broad Gulf with its forest-covered islands, and the snow-topped peaks of the Olympian range of mountains towering upon the coast of Washington Territory beyond the heaving sheet of water. A picturesque point jutting out just in front of Esquimault, and in a measure protecting its harbor, was selected by the British Government during the Crimean war for a hospital station for the use of any sick or wounded who might be brought from the fleets operating at Petropolovski. The point is still occupied for hospital purposes, for which spacious and suitable buildings have been erected. In this vicinity, also, the British Government proposed to establish extensive military and naval depôts.

A salute of seventeen guns from Her British Majesty's frigate *Satellite* announced the approach of the Governor, who came on board, accompanied by several gentlemen, including Mr. DONALD FRASER, the California correspondent of the London *Times*. Governor DOUGLAS—who, besides being chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, is the Governor of Vancouver's island, and the representative of the Queen in the Government of her possessions in Northwestern America—or rather a fine looking English gentleman, some 55 or 60 years of age, cordial in his manners, and very ready to communicate any information in his power to a stranger who seeks it. Your correspondent is indebted to him for polite attentions which he cannot forbear acknowledging.

A few hours' run carried us to the mouth of the Fraser, where we were transferred to a snug little stern-wheel steamer called the *Umatilla*, and proceeded in her to Fort Langley, 25 miles above. The river is quite two and a half miles wide at its mouth, and very shallow, except in the channel, which is straight and deep. Its banks are very low for ten or twelve miles, when we strike the steeper bluffs, which still further up rise to the dignity of mountains, locking in the river on either side. The stream is full of low islands, evidently thrown up by the river itself, from the alluvium washed down by its rapid currents. These islands are so frequent that one rarely gets a view of the stream in its entire width—which at times would measure several miles, except for these obstructions. The islands, like the mainland, are covered with trees. Indeed, the whole Fraser River country, from the gulf all the way up for 140 miles, at least, may be characterized as one vast and almost impenetrable forest,—the islands being covered chiefly by species of maple and the cottonwood, and the mainland by cedars, firs, spruce and hemlock. The exceptions to this rule are insignificant, consisting of a few acres only of open country, in half a dozen spots, until we get east of the Cascade Mountains. Mount Baker, rising 17,000 feet, covered far below its summit by "eternal snow," is a prominent feature in the view from this part of the river, during a clear day. This grand old landmark may be seen also in passing up the gulf, when the fog does not interpose,—and, once noticed, is not likely to be forgotten by the most common-place observer of Nature's beauties.

Fort Langley is said to be only twenty-five miles from the mouth of the river, but it can scarcely be less than thirty-five. Like most of the settlements in this section, it was originally a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company. The "fort" consists of a stockade, some fifteen feet high, made of logs driven endwise in the ground, and fastened at the top, for protection against the Indians. Inside the stockade are the buildings of the Company, consisting of a store, forge, cooper's shop, and residence of the traders and their employes, &c. These buildings are all of hewn logs, fastened together with wooden pins, with roofs of bark, and very rude in their construction. Since the gold-fever broke out on the river the immigrants from California have put up a number of rude structures on the river bank, below the fort a little, which, together with the numerous tents of miners waiting for the fall of the stream, and of traders who were content to do business under canvas, made quite a respectable little village here on the evening of our arrival. Some have supposed that Fort Langley is destined to become a commercial place of considerable importance—basing their hopes upon the idea that square-rigged vessels having goods destined for the mines will come here to discharge. I don't believe their anticipations will be realized—first, because commercial enterprise has already centred and invested extensively at Victoria; and secondly, because navigation through the thousand islands of the Gulf of Georgia, with its light, uncertain and baffling winds, is dangerous for sailing vessels, unless towed by steamers—an expedient not likely to be resorted to for the sake of any advantages to be gained by making Langley their point of discharge.

As our steamer touched the bank the runners for the hotels began to ply their vocation, and for a little while the respective claims of the "Lemi-ah-moo." "What Cheer" and "Our" houses were urged as vociferously as though the "Metropolitan" or "Astor" of New-York were anxiously awaiting to do us honor. Two of these "hotels" I soon found stowed away in the corners of a couple of tents, ten feet square each, and in which sacks of onions, potatoes, beans and flour were piled in glorious confusion, leaving plenty of room for lodgers *outside*, provided they had their own blankets along. I had noticed an advertisement in a Victoria paper, wherein somebody announced that he had opened "a first-class hotel at Fort Langley," and proceeded to set forth his fare in the following glowing terms, viz: "The table will be supplied with all the luxuries the market can afford. The proprietor will spare no pains to render it one of the most comfortable hotels for the traveling public. A private table for evening parties." That last item decided me. An establishment which furnishes a "private table for evening parties" must be rather aristocratic for a wild country, thought I, and of I packed in search of it. I discovered it, at last, in a one-story log hut of the rudest exterior. Pushing by a couple of filthy-looking squaws squatted at the front door I found myself in the office, dining-room, parlor, kitchen and bar-room of this model establishment, all at once. The house seemed destitute of furniture, save a chair or two, and a rough cedar table, ranged in front of a bench supported upon stakes driven in the ground. A glance at "all the luxuries" was enough to satisfy one that "the market," just then, was excessively slim, affording only salt bacon, fried onions, baked beans, poor bread, and butter quite strong enough to travel alone. Having lost my Salt Lake appetite, I beat a hasty retreat from the best hotel in Langley with "all the luxuries," and gladly accepted a berth for the night on board the *Umatilla*.

The next morning I took the steamer *Marin*, bound from Fort Langley up Harrison River and Lake. The Harrison empties into the Fraser, from the northward, about seventy miles from the Gulf. About twelve miles above Fort Langley, the Fraser begins to lave the spurs of the Cascade Mountains, the scenery becomes more rugged, and the current of the stream strong and rapid. Neither the stream itself nor the surrounding scenery, however, can compare with the Columbia for grandeur and sweep. The water is of a light clay color, and full of air vents and eddies, the strength of which may be judged from the fact that we were six hours in steaming the distance of thirty-five miles. The general course of the Fraser as far as Fort Hope is northeast. At its junction with the Harrison it makes a sharp bend to the eastward, while the latter stream turns towards the northwest,—the general direction of the Harrison River and Lake. Upon entering the Harrison we found ourselves in smooth water, clear as crystal, and without any current. This river is in fact a chain of small lakes, with high precipitous banks, and very deep water,—the streams swelling at times to a width of two or three miles, and again contracting to a few hundred yards. Just inside the mouth of the Harrison we halted for a few minutes at an Indian *Rancheria*, or village, situated on the east bank of the stream, where we embraced the opportunity for a brief examination of some extensive lodges. The Indians of this region, when not engaged in their salmon fisheries, usually live in communities. Instead of circular lodges of skin, each occupied by a single family, their habitations are generally constructed of wooden plank, split out from great cedars, and tied upon rude frames with twine made from the inner bark of the same tree, or of a species of grass. Occasionally, however, the lodges are covered in with bark, or, more frequently, with strong matting woven by the savages from a species of flag found in the swamps. These lodges are frequently from one to two hundred feet in length, by fifty or sixty in breadth, and are partially divided into compartments by breast-high partitions marking off the allotment of each family without any attempt at privacy. A door is provided at either end for ingress and egress, but no attempt is essayed at either windows or chimneys,—the light finding its way in and the smoke escaping alike, through crevices in the loosely laid planks of the roof. The Chief has a lodge by himself, which, at the Rancheria visited by us, was nearly as large as that provided for the accommodation of at least twenty plebeian families. The roof of the Chief's lodge was upheld by cedar columns, the inner surface of which had been laboriously planed with hatchets constructed of a species of hard shell, (not the Tammany Hall article, by the way,) and ornamented with rude carvings of beavers rampant, and hideous human figures, in a variety of attitudes and shapes. These carvings are executed by a tribe of Indians living two or three hundred miles north of this, who are the carvers for their red brethren all over this region. Their works are held in high repute, and bring prices—payable generally in salmon—which, in proportion to the means of the purchasers here, would stagger the enterprise of the most liberal patrona of art in civilized America. Some writers have ascribed artistic merit to these works, seeing in them evidence of genius, needing only a little cultivation to set Italy or Greece on fire with enthusiasm; but, for my life, I could find nothing justifying the poetic dream. Indeed the school-boy who perpetrated an effigy in snow so unsightly as the best of these wooden images that have fallen under my observation, would be snow-balled by his fellows without mercy.

Just across the river from this *Rancheria*, in a prettily-shaded nook, which the passer can hardly overlook, is an Indian burial-ground—one of several that present themselves for the observation of the traveler on the river. The mode of sepulture here is peculiar. The dead are not buried in the earth, but in rude sarcophagi, constructed of rough cedar slabs, and elevated a little above the ground. The corpse, as soon as life has departed, is drawn up into a doubled position—very much as an Indian often sits upon the earth—with his knees nearly to his chin and his feet flat upon the ground. In this position the body is placed in the sarcophagus, which, in the case of a chief, is sometimes shaped on the bottom like a canoe. These receptacles for the dead are often ornamented with miniature carvings of the character already described, and representing various wild beasts and reptiles—the beaver, however, being the principal subject of the effigy. The dead are provided oft-times with a canoe and paddle, an old net and other implements necessary to savage existence. These are placed over the sarcophagi, instead of being buried *with* the dead, as is the custom with some of the tribes on the Atlantic slope. The tombs are generally guarded by a row of wooden effigies of men, carved and painted—sometimes to resemble a warrior, with weapons in hand, ready to defend the sacred spot from intrusion or desecration. In these burial-places, as well as in the daily intercourse among the tribes, we witness many evidences of affection stronger than I have been accustomed to see among the aborigines in other parts of the continent.

Harrison River is about twelve miles long. As already intimated, its waters are generally very deep, but there are occasional bars, the water over which is very shallow. A steamer of not more than four or five feet draft, however, could probably navigate it during most of the year. The scenery of Harrison Lake is very grand, although I do not think it equals that of the Columbia. The lake is a great basin, locked in by steep mountains on every side, covered with giant fir trees, rooted apparently in the granite rock itself, for of soil there seemed to be literally none in many places. A prettier sheet of water I certainly never saw than was this in the calm, still morning when it was my fortune to look upon it. The Indians, however, say that during a storm it is terrific. It receives not only the waters of the Lilvoet Lake, pouring in from the northwest through the river of the same name, but is fed also by numerous little streams, which tumble down the steep mountain sides in many a musical cascade, their white foam glistening cheerily out of the dark forest through which our glimpses of them are obtained. The mountains inclosing the lake often rise to a height of two or three thousand feet, while occasional peaks—the ancient sentinels over this vast wilderness—lift their gray heads far up into the region of perpetual snow. As a whole, however, the scenery is inferior to mountain views in other latitudes, where these monotonous forests of cone-bearing trees are replaced by the oak, the hickory, the maple, the beach and other hard woods, with their luxuriant foliage, and constantly-varying color and form as the seasons follow the sun.

Arrived at the head of the lake, we found the muddy waters of the Lilvoet discharging through two mouths, divided by a delta of alluvial marsh land. We *crossed* the mouth at our right and steamed into another little lake, scarce half a mile long, inclosed by forest-covered heights, and known as Port Douglas. At the head of this pool commences the Harrison route Trail to the Upper Fraser, now opening by a party of five hundred miners, under contract with the Hudson's Bay Company, who supply them with means of transportation and subsistence while engaged in the work, taking from each man a deposit of $25, to be returned in provisions at the head of the trail, at reasonable prices, when the work shall be concluded. The civil authorities, to further encourage the laborers, have agreed to use their best endeavors to secure them a fortnight for "prospecting" for gold after the trail is completed, and before it is thrown open to others. In another place, in describing the various routes to the Upper Fraser, I shall refer more particularly to this Harrison Trail.

Port Douglas is yet in its earliest infancy. The site of the future town is at the head of the lake, where there is a low beach of an acre or two in extent between the water's edge and a forest-covered bluff rising rapidly in its rear. Upon this, the pioneer's axe has leveled the trees, although those original monarchs of the soil still lie where they fell, to be "cleared" from the spot as wanted for timber or for fuel. Amid the fallen trees two or three log buildings have been erected for the storage of supplies, and as many more framed houses covered with "shakes," (or short, thin clap-boards split out of cedar logs,) for the use of traders and "hotel" keepers. In the shade of the woods a hundred or more of miners have pitched their little tents, awaiting the time when they may pass over the trail to the anticipated gold-fields of the Upper Fraser. Still others, not choosing to encumber themselves with tents, spread their blankets beneath the rude bowers covered in with branches of fir or cedar. The kitchens are all out of doors, consisting of a pile of stones on the lee side of a massive stump, against which the fires are built. The kitchen implements generally comprise a fry ing-pan, small camp-kettle, coffee-pot, and a fork. More than these would be deemed superfluous. Imagine, if you can, a hundred men with faces almost hidden by a profusion of hair and beard, each perspiring over his kitchen fire, frying bacon or slap-jacks, and baking beans. Think you not that such a scene in the edge of a great forest, with mountain cliffs beetling down on nearly every side, presents about as rude a picture as one need care to witness? A long, clean slab, just split from a cedar log, constitutes the table of a mess; generous-sized chips of the same timber form the plates, and teeth and fingers never fail to do the office of knife and fork. The appetites of the waiting miners, however, rude as their fare, seldom fail to aid them in attacking the repast with a zest most provoking to pampered dyspeptics.

One steamer, having discharged her cargo of supplies for the trail-cutters, left Port Douglas, steaming out of Harrison Lake and River, and up the Fraser to Fort Hope, situated on the southern bank of the river, thirty-five miles above its junction with the Harrison. As we ascend the river we find the mountains closing in upon it, confining it more narrowly. The mountains become more lofty, too, rising sometimes to a height of 3,000 feet at least from the water's edge; and the currents of the stream become much more rapid and very strong. Indeed the currents at some of the bends of the stream, and especially in front of Fort Hope, resemble much those of the Niagara a mile below the Falls, and seemed quite as hard to steam against. Our trip from the mouth of the Harrison to the Fort occupied quite ten hours, and yet we made the "quickest time on record." A passage up the stream in canoes is very tedious and laborious. We met, however, over one hundred discouraged miners on their way *down*, in canoes, with a view of returning to California, going at least nine miles per hour. Eight miles below the Fort we passed the first operating miners at work in the river bank; but little has been done yet in that vicinity.

Fort Hope is situated on the right bank of the river, as we ascend, upon a level bluff, some 20 feet above the water, and in the elbow of a great bend of the stream. This flat runs back perhaps a mile, but the interminable forest is cleared from a few acres only, and the high mountains which surround it and shut out the rays of the evening sun long before they cease to gild the overhanging heights. There is quite a settlement here, in addition to the Hudson's Bay Company's stockade and stores, and many expect a brilliant future for the place, as the head of steamboat navigation. A single steamer, the *Umatilla*, succeeded once in ascending the rapids 16 miles further, to Fort Gale, but the experiment was so hazardous that it is not likely to be repeated until the trade warrants the construction of a vessel with great power, expressly for that service. The settlers at Fort Hope complain that they can't purchase building sites of the Company yet, which seriously retards the march of improvement. Nevertheless, many of them have expended hundreds of dollars in the erection of buildings upon locations which they are fully aware they may be called upon to vacate at any hour. The Hudson's Bay Company are very slow and old-fogyish in their movements, and it requires little acumen to perceive that if this region proves to be rich in precious metals its development must be materially retarded by the influence of that overshadowing monopoly, should the British Government be unwise enough to renew their charter. Not only are they needlessly slow in encouraging settlers by selling them lots on which to build, but they exact an onerous mining tax of $7 50 per month from every miner, and 10 per cent. on all supplies of every kind passing into the country.

By far the most extensive mining yet done on Fraser's River is upon the bars between Fort Hope and Fort Yale. With a view of satisfying myself as to the actual operations and successes of the miners here, I determined to visit all the bars in person. Accordingly I sallied out early on the morning of the 4th instant, and soon engaged an Indian chief and his squaw to carry me up the rapids in a light canoe, with the privilege of stopping as aforesaid. The bargain concluded, my chief lifted his canoe as though it were a feather, his squaw picked up her naked baby, and both started to the river. I confess that when I looked at the tiny bark, as its owner launched it, and glanced at the rapid, roaring, whirling stream, I hesitated a moment, to recall whether all my swimming experiences in bye-gone years could encourage me to hope for escape from the flood—for it seemed scarcely possible that I could avoid the experiment before reaching my destination. The frail vessel, cut in one piece from a cedar tree, and most gracefully modeled, was not to exceed fifteen feet in length, and two in breadth. With sharp bow and stern, no keel, and the whole affair scarcely weighing fifty pounds, the little craft might have been capsized by the strength of a child of ten years. Reassured by the reflection that not more than one in ten of these canoes were upset even when managed by the less skillful whites, I tossed my blankets into the boat, and sat myself down flat upon its bottom near the centre. My chief took his station in the stern, paddle in hand, while his unpoetic-looking squaw, similarly equipped,—attired in a string of beads and a single muslin garment hanging loosely from her shoulders,—took her position in the bow; both kneeling upon the bottom of the canoe and facing up stream. All being ready, and the baby stowed away in the extreme bow, face up, to roast in the sun, we pushed off, keeping close to the shore whenever it was possible in order to avoid the rapids. But now a bend of the river sweeps the current with almost resistless power down upon the side on which we find ourselves, and it is necessary to shoot across the rapids to gain the smoother water. Now comes a moment of excitement. By a few quick strokes of the paddle, our "*kanim*" (canoe) is forced like an arrow out upon the swift current, which seizes it in an instant and begins to carry it and its human freight down the stream, amid the boiling, dashing eddies that threaten to swallow it in their angry waves. "*Issick! Issick!* hyack! hyack!" (Paddle, paddle! *quick! quick!*) exclaims our pilot, and the strokes of the paddle are plied with wonderful celerity. Down! down! *down* we go, but we are nearing the smooth, shallow water on the opposite shore. Take care! we shall surely capsize on that snag! No, we escape it; but we are just upon a sharp point of rock which sticks its ugly head up among the frightful eddies whirling around it. Nothing *can* save us from wreck—so off boots and be ready for a life-struggle with the treacherous element which is hurrying us so swiftly along! *Hurrah!* The rock is already in our rear. A slight but skilful motion of the paddle in the bow carried us clear of the danger, and shot our frail bark into smooth water where she sits as proudly and gracefully as a queen. A great institution is that squaw in the bow, if her baby has been squalling dismally for the last half hour. There is no little excitement in all this,—and some pleasure as well,—although the latter, it must be confessed, consists chiefly of the relief which one feels on emerging from the danger. We crossed the river in this way very frequently, occupying some eight hours in ascending to Fort Yale, sometimes struggling with the rapids, and at others paddling along in the shade of rocks or trees overhanging the edge of the river. The river continued to narrow gradually, and the mountains to become higher and more precipitous as we ascended.

Deferring for the present any statement of the results of my inquiries of the miners at the bars, with a view of grouping my mining facts all together, I proceed to some notice of Fort Yale. This also is a post of the Hudson Bay Company. It is located on a high bluff on the left bank of the river as we ascend, at a point where the stream sweeps around in a grand curve a mile or more in length. Directly in rear of the "Fort" there is a stretch of table land, running back a mile or more to a depression of the mountain range—this depression itself being flanked on either side by peaks which cannot be far from 3,000 feet in height. Across the river, also, the mountains rise again, so that the view is completely shut in upon all sides. Fort Yale is the head of Canal Navigation during the seasons of high water, or, in other words, the greater part of the year. Indeed it is only with much labor, and by the aid of warping lines that laden canoes and skiffs are brought up hither from Fort Hope. We passed many of them on our way up, in some of which eight stout oarsmen were unable to stem the currents at various points. In these cases their only resource was to get out into the stream near the shore, and drag the boats along with the aid of the ropes,—the men frequently wading to their arm-pits in the water, chilled as it is by the melting snows which feed this river during the Summer. The settlement at Fort Hope is, at present, altogether the most promising of any upon the river. Some thirty or forty houses have already been put up here, although no titles to property can yet be obtained; and not less than two thousand miners have had their tents pitched all along the river bank here for weeks past, awaiting the anticipated fall of the stream before starting over the trail from this place to the Upper Fraser in search of gold. The river having fallen quite three feet within the last day or two, from a thousand to fifteen hundred miners have taken the trail, packing their blankets and provisions generally upon their backs, and hundreds of others will speedily follow. Trade is pretty brisk at Yale—but the market is well stocked with the staple articles which miners will purchase in such a country as this. Some three hundred pack animals have arrived here from Oregon, to carry supplies over the trail to the Upper Fraser. If they succeed, the miners will purchase more liberally—the chief difficulty they now experience being in procuring means of transportation. As all accounts agree that there is no grass upon the trail, the animals must necessarily subsist upon the un forbrush in the woods—a fate likely soon to unfit them for the hard service required.

Gov. DOUGLAS is understood to be on his way hither, with a view of enforcing the regulations against gambling, and against selling liquor without license. The rate of liquor license is fixed at $600 per annum, with a view of restricting the sale; but quite a number of parties are vending their poisons here in open defiance of the license law. These declare they will not pay the license, and profess to believe the miners will sustain them by force. I trust and believe that they are mistaken in their calculations, and that these infringers of the law will be made to yield. The Governor started from Victoria with a force of about 30 men, picked from the sappers and miners, and the marines stationed on board Her B. M.'s frigate *Satellite*. These are now encamped at Fort Hope, but I am informed that several of them have already deserted, under the influence of the law-breakers, who confidently anticipate that by the time the Governor has been at Fort Yale a day or two he will have no force to aid him in his efforts. Upon another point, however, the Governor may have difficulty. Several hundred miners on New-York Bar and other bars above Fort Yale, recently took into their own hands the redress of Indian grievances, as you are already aware. Governor DOUGLAS goes to inquire into the facts, and it has been rather imprudently said by some of those who are about him, that it is the Governor's purpose to hang the leaders in these hostile movements upon the Indians. I do not believe he will attempt anything so foolish. A little inquiry must satisfy the Governor that the miners were justified in their course by the law of self-defence. Certain it is that if he attempts to punish any of their number for the recent orgaaized effort at the repression of Indian outrage, he will signally fail, unless he has a British Army of 3,000 men at his back. The Governor will find soon that his only way of maintaining his authority here is by an appeal to the better judgment of the miners, who, as a class, are very orderly, well-disposed men; but, while they will not attempt to shield any man from punishment for unprovoked outrage, whether upon white man or Indian, they will stand together in each other's defence against persecution for having taken the law into their own hands where its ministers were unable to afford them prompt and adequate protection. The Indians, since the recent difficulties, are more friendly than ever before.

A mile above Fort Yale the river is guarded on either side by great mountains rising very precipitously opposite each other, their bases scarcely sixty yards apart, forming what is known as "the lower cañon," through which the immense volume of water that makes a wide and deep river half a mile below is compelled to pass. Of course it is very rapid, and its depth at this season can scarcely be less than sixty feet. It is this gate which shuts out the navigation of the Fraser upward from Yale, at ordinary seasons compelling the traveler to take a trail through the woods by a somewhat circuitous route back from the river, or to climb over the craggy heights lying along and above the stream.

In order to get an idea of the character of this latter trail, as well as to obtain a view of the river above the cañon, I clambered over its rugged paths a distance of several miles. My experience here added another to the evidences of the fatigues and risks men will undergo or incur in search of gold. The trail carried us up hill and down, compelling us constantly to jump from one sharp point of a rock to another, and oftimes to cling for life, with hands and feet, to crags rendered smooth and slippery by the thousands who had passed over the road before us, and where a single misstep would have hurled us far below. Thus climbing and crouching, crossing a great cleft in the rock by means of a narrow plank thrown over the chasm, we came to a point where a mountain goat would not have ventured the sharp angle around which the path turned. No friendly crevice here presented a sure hold for hand or foot. There was nothing to be done but get on all-fours, crawl around the angle on a slippery shelf, scarcely a foot wide, with a very threatening inclination towards the chasm beneath, at whose foot rolled the deep currents of the river, or back out. I own that I chose the latter, and became thoroughly satisfied ten minutes later that discretion is the better part of valor, when I learned that an Indian fell from this precipice only an hour before, and was killed. The river here bends to the left, and winds along through mountains still higher and more steep, until it reaches the "Big Cañon," a distance of twenty miles. Here again the river is compressed into a very narrow stream, and passes for twelve miles through a succession of absolutely perpendicular cliffs. It is here that the Fraser breaks through the cascade range—the traveler above the Big Cañon finding himself in a comparatively open country, east of the mountains, and in the region where it has been supposed that the great gold *placers* of New-Caledonia lie.

The Indians of this country subsist exclusively on berries during the Summer and smoked salmon in the Winter. The salmon are taken all along the river—but the best fisheries are above the "Little *Cañon*." The mode of taking the fish is very simple and successful. The grown salmon always running up stream—*never* down—and are known to take advantage of the eddies and make around points of rock jutting out into the river, to avoid the strength of the currents. The Indian fishermen take advantage of these peculiarities. The salmon seldom bites at a hook, and so must be taken in nets. The net in use among the Indians here is a dip net about five feet deep, stretched upon an elliptic circle, fastened secure to a pole ten or twelve feet long. The net is permanently secured at the lower end of the elliptic circle, but the remainder of its mouth is fastened to a succession of wooden rings which run freely upon the elliptic frame. At the same time the fisherman has control of the net by means of a stout line tied to its upper edge, by drawing which he can spread its mouth wide open at will. Armed with this fish-trap, the fisherman takes his position on a rocky point jutting out into the water, and throws the net up stream to the extreme length of the pole, at the same time drawing his line taut, and opening the mouth of the net. Sweeping the net leisurely *with* the current, close to the rock, he is certain to take the fish which happens to be dodging through the eddy up stream. Lifting the net out of water, a tap or two over the head with a short club ends his struggles, and the salmon is thrown to the shore. During a very few minutes' observation I saw a squaw, sumptuously robed in a red blanket tied around her waist, scoop up three of these fine fish, weighing from ten to fourteen pounds each. They frequently, however, weigh thirty or forty pounds, but the present has proved to be a very poor season. The fish are smoked without salt, packed away in boxes for Winter use, and hung up in the branches of trees.

My next letter I propose to devote to the presentation of such facts as I have been able to collect relative to the Fraser River mines, and a consideration of their probable value.

S.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD.—The Buffalo *Commercial*, of Thursday, gives the particulars of the accident on the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, before received by Telegraph:

"The train was running at the usual speed, the track being on an ordinary ditch-embankment, a few feet above the level of the country. The passenger and baggage cars, it was found, were off the track, and, before the speed of the engine could be checked, they were completely wrecked, the material composing them being scattered over considerable space. The engine remained upon the track, the spreading of which caused the dreadful calamity.

KILLED.—The following five persons were instantly killed, some of them being dreadfully mutilated: O. Hurd, engineer, from New-York City; S. M. Reed, Greene, Chenango County; a woman and infant, who are unknown.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—H. M. Valentine, New-York City; Elias Kuhnn, New-York City; J. R. Paddock, Terre Haute, Indiana; David Treewellenger, Greene County, N. Y.; Mrs. David Treewellenger, Greene County, N. Y.; Mathias Fox, Avoca, N. Y.; W. Willis, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Wm. McElwen, Astabula, Ohio.

"There are several others badly wounded, whose names we have not learned."

## MARKET REPORTS.

### FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 29, 1858.

#### MEATS.

Supplies continue ample; the demand is moderate; prices have not varied much. To-day, business is quite spiritless, and dealers complain of the inactivity.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 16 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, corned, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Lamb, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Pork, fresh, ₩ lb | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Pork, salted, ₩ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Pork, jowls, ₩ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Soup Meats, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | 6 |
| Smoked Beef, ₩ lb | 13 | @ | 15 |
| Bacon, ₩ lb | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| Hams, ₩ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Shoulders, ₩ lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| Tongues, each | 62½ | @ | 75 |
| Lard, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Sausages, City made, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | — |

#### POULTRY AND GAME.

This branch of trade presents no really new feature. The leading varieties are plenty at previous quotations; the inquiry is moderately active.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ₩ pair | 62½ | @ | 75 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ pair | 1 00 | @ | 1 75 |
| Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair | 67½ | @ | 75 |
| Chickens, Spring, ₩ pair | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Ducks, ₩ pair | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Geese, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 00 |
| Turkeys, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Western Poultry, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen | 1 25 | @ | 2 00 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen | 2 25 | @ | 2 75 |
| Woodcock, ₩ dozen | 4 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Woodcock, ₩ pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Snipe, Curlew and Mertin, ₩ dozen | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Snipe, Dowicher, ₩ doz | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Snipe, Ox-eyes, ₩ doz | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Plover, ₩ doz | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Partridge, ₩ pair | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Reed Birds, ₩ doz | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Teal, ₩ pair | 50 | @ | 62½ |
| Rabbits, each | 25 | @ | 37 |

#### FISH.

The market is not very brisk, to-day. Supplies of some kinds of fresh fish are light, and higher prices are claimed for such. Oysters are plenty, varying much in size, quality and price. The inquiry for pickled and smoked fish is moderate.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brk Trout, ₩ lb | 43 | @ | 50 |
| Sal'n Trout, ₩ lb | 12½ | @ | 15 |
| Codfish, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | 7 |
| Pickerel, ₩ lb | — | @ | 12½ |
| Halibut, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Eels, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Flounders, ₩ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Porgies, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Sea Bass, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Striped Bass, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Perch, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Weak-fish, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Blue-fish, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Black-fish, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| White-fish, ₩ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Mullet, ₩ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Haddock, ₩ lb | 5 | @ | — |
| Gr'n Turtle, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | — |
| Herr'g, ₩ bunch | 12 | @ | — |
| Mackerel, each | 12½ | @ | 25 |
| Frogs, ₩ dozen | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Oysters, ₩ 100 | 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100 | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Clams, ₩ 100 | 25 | @ | 1 00 |
| Lobsters, ₩ lb | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Crabs, ₩ doz | 12 | @ | 25 |
| Crabs, Soft Shell, ₩ doz | 87 | @ | 1 25 |
| Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Codfish, dry, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb |

[illegible] Michigan..... 5 00@ 5 25
..... 5 25@ 5 50
..... 5 50@ 5 75
Extra very choice Extra Missouri..... 5 75@ 6 00
Canadian continues in request at old prices; sales 750 bbls. at $5 25@$5 35 per bbl. to choice double extra. Rye Flour, $3 50@$5 25 per bbl. to choice double extra. Southern appears in fair demand at previous rates; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 @$4 80 for re-trade brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$5 for low fancy to very choice extra. Brandywine, $ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 85@$4 10 for fine to superfine, $ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$5 00 for Brandywine, $ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 2,000 boxes Raisins, including Layer, at $2 35@$2 40, and Bunch at $2 05@$2 10 $ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts less attention at previous quotations. Sales, to-day, 28,500 bushels, including good White Canada at $1 20; Canada Club at [illegible]; fair White Western at $1 16; Mixed Western at private terms; Milwaukee Club at 89c.; unsound Chicago Spring at 86c.; choice White Southern at $1 [illegible]; good to prime Red do. at $1 12@$1 15 $ bushel. Corn has not varied much, sales having been reported of 49,000 bushels at 66¾c.@68c. for ordinary to prime mixed Western; 70c.@71c. for very choice do.; and 90c. for a small lot of prime white Southern, $ bushel. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bushels, part at 70c. $ bushel. Barley has been chiefly offered and purchased at reduced rates. Much of what is now arriving consists of inferior, discolored Barley. Sales 22,500 bushels State and Canadian at 90c.@95c.; chiefly at 80c.@85c. for good to prime, $ bushel. Oats are salable and firm. Sales of Western at 48c.@51c.; Canada at 49c.@ [illegible]; Sixth at 44½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 46c.@48c., and Southern at 36c.@40c., $ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,800 bales at 50c.@65c. $ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales to-day, 3,000 Buenos Ayres at 25¼c. @26c. $ lb., part 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at unchanged rates. New, 10c.@15c.; Old, 4c.@7c. $ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 250 tons Scotch Pig at [illegible]@$23 25; and 100 tons common English Bar at $94 $ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, $ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely dealt in, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 31c.@33c. $ gallon, usual terms. Sales to-day, 400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; and a lot of Porto Rico at 26c. $ gallon

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds have been moderately inquired for to-day, at previous quotations.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 2,000 bbls. Crude Whale, at 50c.@52c., and 2,500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 22@$1 24, cash, $ gallon. Here, the demand is restricted, parties disagreeing about prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping; sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 85@$16 90 for old Mess; $18 25 for Clear; $16 25 for thin Mess; $16 for sour Mess; and $13 75@$13 87 for Prime, $ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 7¾c.@8¾c. and Shoulders at 5c.@5½c. $ lb. Bacon is sparingly sought after chiefly at 9c.@10c. $ lb. Rough Sides, 7¾c.@7½c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11¾c. $ lb. Lard is in better demand, at firmer rates; sales 1,750 bbls., here and to arrive, at 10c.@10¾c. for old; and 9¾c.@10¾c. for new, $ lb. Beef is in fair request at old prices; sales have been reported of 270 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$13 50 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; $7@$8 for do. Prime, $ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$16 $ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, $ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@6¾c., $ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., at $3@$3 75 $ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day: 670 hhds. nearly all Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c., but including some Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c., $ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was spiritless. Only a portion of the catalogue was sold at full prices. Holders withdrew most of the Blacks; these having become inferior quality, were tamely competed for.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand at full prices. Sales since Tuesday last, 38 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@15c.; 94 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@20c.; 150 bales Havana at 31c.@36c.; 341 bales Yara on private terms, and 40 bales Cuba at 17c. $ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 360 bbls., part at 22c., cash, $ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. $ lb.; 500 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d.; 128 bbls. Lard at 15s.; and 500 bbls. Tar at 2s. 9d. For London, 175 hhds. Quercitron Bark at 30s.; 1,000 bbls. Resin and Tar at 2s. 6d. $ bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine at 5s. For Bremen, 108 bales Cotton, 50 tcs. Lard, 40 hhds. Tobacco, and 200 bbls. Shoe-pegs on terms not disclosed.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st.
Private Boxes..... Five Dollars.
Forty-eighth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
Third night of a grand new Drama in Six Tableaux, by the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," "the Life of an Actress," &c.
This SATURDAY, Oct. 30, 1858, will be produced
THE NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE,
In Six Tableaux and Five Acts, entitled
THE POPE OF ROME,
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., and produced under Stage Direction.
Entirely new scenery of unapproachable magnificence.
New costumes.
Mr. GEORGE JORDON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, (his first appearance here,)
Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT,
Mr. MADDOCKS,
Mr. WHITING,
Mr. GROSVENER, and
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,
Will sustain the principal characters.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.....Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Conidock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....{ her daughters. }.....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina.....{ her daughters. }.....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:
A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham.....Mr. Lewick
Sam, his servant.....Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham.....Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville.....Miss Flynn
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
LAST NIGHT OF MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1858,
Will commence with the five-act tragic play of
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Adrienne.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
To be followed by
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
To conclude with the Farce of
STATE SECRETS.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
The performance will commence with the drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
After which, the pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON.
To be succeeded by the Irish comedy of
THE LIMERICK BOY.
To conclude with
JUMBO JUM.

**FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Oct. 30,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama, entitled the
FIEND OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To be followed by the drama of
THE PIRATE OF THE ISLES.
To conclude with THE O'CONNORS.

**GRAND EXHIBITION**
OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN AT THE
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 613 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of female beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." These paintings are the production of the greatest classic painters of the ancient school, when the chaste and beautiful form of a lovely woman, void of drapery, was the theme of rivalry and competition. The life-like effect is a complete deception, and their chaste form disarms an evil thought. The finest living models the world ever produced must have been the exclusive study of the artists, to enable them to produce such incomparable, unparalleled and exquisite beauty. Faultless in color, drawing and effect. Artists and connoisseurs should not fail to see so rare a collection.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

**NIXON & KEMP'S**
GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS,
THIS EVENING, and during the week,
Will be presented in the arena, a succession of
SUPERB FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
By the greatest Riders in the World!
With a beautiful display of Classic Exercises, &c.
AFTERNOON performances on Wednesday and Saturday.
Admission.....Chairs, 50c.; Children, 25c.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—THE BEARDED BABY, Nearly FOUR YEARS OLD, and yet luxuriates in an ample Beard and Whiskers. PHIDON'S MIMIC WORLD, or THEATRE OF ARTS, together with DR. VALENTINE'S complacities. THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

**SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.**—A CHOICE Collection, comprising works by the eminent sculptors, Palmer, Church, Dimond, Kennett, Cropsey, Trein, Hart, and other well-known artists, at private sale, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway. May be seen each day, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

## LECTURES.

**JOHN** [illegible] An Introductory Lecture will be delivered in the Church in the United Presbyterian Church, in the Union Square, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., with a Reception, Invitation Cards for which will be issued by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, at 3½ P. M. Addresses by the Revs. Dr. BANGS, J. B. WAKELEY, Prof. H. MORTON, Dr. MITCHELL, B. M. ADAMS, and others, at 6 P. M. Addresses at 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Subject—*Methodism, or Christianity Earnest.* Refreshment provided for aged persons. A collection will be taken after each service, for the benefit of the church.

**FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be held on SABBATH EVENING, the 31st inst., in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church. The Annual Sermon will be preached by the Rev. JOEL PARKER, D.D., and the Annual Reports read. Services commence at 7½.
LEWIS E. JACKSON,
J. MILTON SMITH,
DAVID HOADLEY,
A. MERWIN,
} Committee of Arrangements.

**NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.**—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

**THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY** of the Youth's Missionary Association, connected with Spring-st. Presbyterian Church will take place on next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be presented, and addresses delivered by the Rev. A. A. WOOD and the Rev. PETER STRYKER. Services will be held in the church. The public are invited to attend.

**THE BEULAH PARTICULAR BAPTIST** Church will, hereafter, God willing, meet for worship in the building No. 200 Broadway, southeast corner of 20th-st., entrance in 20th-st. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½.—Preaching by the Pastor, Elder JOHN BENNET. Lovers of salvation, by grace alone, are especially invited. Seats free to all.

**FIRST CONGREGATIONAL M. CHURCH** OF BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BARES, at the chapel corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of their new church edifice will take place Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the corner of State and Hoyt sts. Rev. Drs. BRAGDON, CLARK, and other eminent speakers, will officiate.

**JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.**—The Rev. MORGAN DIX will preach (D. V.) before this Association, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-av., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, when there will be a collection in aid of the funds of the Society. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**PULPIT LECTURES FROM THE LIPS OF ST. PAUL.**—The second of the above series will be given by the Pastor, in the Lecture-room of the Church, in 16th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. In the MORNING, a discourse suitable to the Festival of the Reformation will be delivered.

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, of New-York, at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

**BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.**—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.—The Rev. Messrs. BALLOU, of Portland, Me., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

**THE REV. DR. CRAWFORD** will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Dutch-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

**A BOYS' MEETING**—AT THE NEWSBOYS' Lodging House, top story of No. 128 Fulton-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, concluding with supper. Admission free—no collection. Interesting speakers wanted continually.
Oct. 31, JONATHAN REVELL will sing and tell the boys a story.

**WILLIAMSBURG.**—THE REV. T. S. BROWNE, of Brooklyn, will preach the fourth sermon in course to young people, in Grace Church, corner of Cleveland and Lorimer sts., on SUNDAY NIGHT, the 31st inst., service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Go directly through 7th and North 2d sts. to Grace Church.

**AT UNION CHAPEL**—CORNER OF BROADway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, the Rev. H. MATTISON, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Evening subject—*The Endless Punishment of the Wicked consistent with the Infinite Goodness and Love and Mercy of God.* Seats free, and the public generally invited.

**SPIRITUALISM.**—THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Evidence of Spiritualism.*

**PREACHING, TO-MORROW, AT THE BETHESDA** Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av. JOHN BRAY, Pastor. Subject in the MORNING—*The Best Kind of Electioneering.* AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, a Sermon suggested by the 30th-st. tragedy. All are cordially invited.

**LEE-AVENUE SABBATH-SCHOOL.**—MEETing every SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock. Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY NIGHT at 7½ o'clock. Next THURSDAY, Nov. 4, the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE is to speak; Nov. 11, the Rev. Wm. E. BARTLETT; Nov. 18, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL.

**LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,** Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. The Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, will be delivered a second sermon on *Religion and Business*,—relating to the intercourse of buyer and seller.

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION** Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

**THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH** EVERY SABBATH EVENING (D. V.) in the Oratorio Institute, Astor-place. The doors will open at 6½ o'clock; services commence at 7½. Seats free. People will bring hymn books.

**AT TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL** Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., the Rev. ANNA OLIVIA will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, Pastor, in the EVENING at 7½.

**PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH,** CORNER 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. A. PEIRCE. Baptism (by kind permission) in the South Church, 26th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

**NOTICE.**—THERE WILL BE A GENERAL prayer meeting in the Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Oct. 31, 1858, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free, and all lovers of prayer and praise are invited to attend.

**CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH**—CHERRY-STREET, NEAR CLINTON.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Sufferings and Humiliation on the Cross*; and at 7½ P. M., subject—*Christ's Glory and Triumph at the Second Coming.*

**THE COMING GLORY!**—SAMUEL S. SNOW, Minister of the Last Dispensation, will preach the true Gospel, in contra-distinction to clerical deception, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery. If you love truth come and hear.

**CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—ELDER GEO. STORRS, will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. on *Encouragements to Prayer*, and at 3 P. M., on *the Nature of Hell.*

**THE REV. D. OGILBY, ASSISTANT MINISTER** of Trinity Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

**EIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,** Corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Anniversary of the settlement of the Pastor, W. S. HALL, will be held SABBATH NEXT. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Come to the feast.

**THE REV. WILLIAM JAMES, OF ALBANY,** will preach in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church NEXT SABBATH, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

**MEMORIAL CHURCH.**—THE REV. A. F. MITCHELL will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) morning in the Church corner of Rivington st. and Bowery place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7 P. M. Seats free.

**REV. SIDNEY A COREY WILL PREACH** in the 18th-st. Baptist Church, one door west of 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

**ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.**—The Rev. D. SKINNER, of Utica, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. All are invited.

**FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH,** 20th-st., near 6th-av., the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

## POLITICAL.

**A CARD.**
TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Grieved beyond expression by the action of enthusiastic but injudicious friends, in advocating my claims for your suffrages, I take this means to publicly declare that I am not, nor will I be, an Independent candidate in the ensuing election. Any one who has read my original platform, will see that I earnestly deprecated all factional schisms whereby the strength of the opposition would be weakened. With the real interests of the party at heart, either Mr. Blakely or Mr. Williamson would likewise withdraw—the one in favor of the other—that we might unite upon one man whose triumph would be insured.
Oct. 27, 1858. E. S. BOYD, No. 45 North Moore-st.

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
GRAND RALLY.
The friends of the Hon. GILBERT C. DEANE, and all those opposed to the present Administration, are invited to attend the ratification meeting to be held in Washington Hall, Williamsburg, SATURDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting:
Hon. Daniel Ullman, Judge Gnackenbush,
Hon. James W. Barker, J. Mansfield Davies, Esq.,
Hon. Judge Maynard, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq.,
Hon. Gilbert C. Deane, Richard A. Larremore, Esq.
Daniel L. Northup, Esq., and others.
By order, W. K. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Chairman of Committee on Ratification.
J. HARMON VANDERBEEK, Secretary.
The VIIth and XIIth Wards will meet at Onderdonk's, and proceed from thence in a body.

**RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!**
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT RATIFICATION MEETING.
The friends of the Hon. GILBERT C. DEANE and all those favorable to his election are invited to meet at the corner of Grand and Clinton sts., THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to form in procession and proceed from thence to Washington Hall, Williamsburg, corner of South 7th and 4th sts. Let all, whether they be Americans, Republicans or Democrats, be on hand, and thus show to the people that there is a feeling abroad which must ultimately cause his election. A band of music will be in attendance, and the cavalcade will form at 6¾ o'clock.

**SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS,**
ATTENTION!
ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION DAY,
TUESDAY, NOV. 2.
The State, County, Congressional and all other ballots will be ready for delivery from sunrise to sunset at the head-quarters, No. 52 Franklin-st., at the store No. 126 Leonard-st., at the store corner Centre and Duane sts., and at booths at every polling in the Ward.
ROBERT IRWIN, President.
CHAS. B. FOOT, ABON FLORENTINE, } Secretaries.

VIIITH CONGRESSIONAL
**REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**
For Congress:
JAMES FAIRMAN.

XIVTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
GEORGE OPDYKE.

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
REGULAR REPUBLICAN ANTI-LECOMPTON NOMINATIONS,
1st, IId, IIId, VIth and VIIIth Wards.
For Congress:
ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
REGULAR UNION ANTI-LECOMPTON NOMINATION.
For Congress,
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON.

**EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
XIIth, XVIIIth, IXth, XXIst and XXIId WARDS.
FOR CONGRESS:
HORACE F. CLARK.

**FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.**
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
*For Assembly:*
ARTHUR J. DELANEY.

**PRINTERS' CALL.**—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED Printers, belonging to the City of New-York, feeling an interest in the political advancement of our FELLOW-CRAFTSMAN, and ever faithful friend, AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, invite the Printers of the City to meet *en masse* at the Clifton House, No. 19 Beekman-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, 1858, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to ratify and sanction his nomination for Congress in the Third Congressional District. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. B. Smith, | W. H. Tinson, |
| D. W. Flynn, | A. Rogers, |
| C. W. Colburn, | John Thomas, |
| Joseph Smyth, | John J. Hallenbeck, |
| S. Sloan, | Joseph A. Robinson, |
| George Sherman, | Henry W. Farr, |
| Thomas N. Rooker, | F. J. Ottarson, |
| M. F. Gale, | P. B. Whitlock, |
| W. B. White, | T. D. Turis, |
| David T. Whitney, | E. A. Scrip, |
| Geo. Stranahan, | James Delehant, |
| Jacob M. Merssles, | John B. Smith, |
| D. B. Wakeman, | Wm J. Fogarty, |
| T. S. Loudun, | Henry L. Clew, |
| C. Marlner Jenkins, Jr., | Wm. J. Adams, |
| P. B. Bloodgood, Sen., | Andrew Campbell, |
| Wm. H. Thomas, | W. H. Brown, |
| A. Mataran, | Francis J. Fogarty, |
| Wm. A. Canner, | Patrick Fitzgerald, |
| Geo. A. Hardcraft, Sen., | Wm. Claygni, |
| H. C. Martingale, | F. J. Doughton, |
| James McFarland, | R. H. Willoughby, |
| Jas. H. Van Benschoten, | F. Church, |
| John Fitzpatrick, | John D. Morgan, |
| John Jones, | W. H. Tinwer, |
| Thomas G. Wilson, | H. May, |
| George Bowerym, | W. D. May, |
| B. D. Ames, | F. L. Jerdar, |
| S. T. Selleck, | J. E. Dought, |
| Isaac D. Ayres, | Jos. Evans, |
| T. R. Holmes, | A. B. Frazier, |
| P. Hackett, | Thomas Taylor, |
| J. J. Clarke, | Charles McDonnell, |
| Samuel Smith, | W. F. Redfield, |
| E. H. Purdy, | J. Hatsen, |
| John B. Wood, | W. D. Dow, |
| J. Thomas, | H. K. Kimball, |
| John Shipton, | F. P. Wendell, |
| James F. Horn, | Geo. H. Hinckley, |
| Joseph S. Robinson, | Charles P. Nichols, |
| S. C. Dickinson, | W. A. Dodge, |
| F. F. Tewers, | Wm. L. Stubbs, |
| Charles B. Baxter, | J. B. Adams, |
| Elijah F. Sawyer, | Geo. A. Thitchener, |
| A. B. Williams, | Gec. Powers, |
| Wm. W. McCall, | Wm. G. Murray, |
| Wm. R. Wells, | Samuel S. Potter, |
| Benj. C. Truman, | Joseph Twigg, |
| John W. Moulton, | James Lamin, |
| Wm. M. Trumbull, | Thomas Eastburn, |
| G. W. Okee, | C. B. Cammeyer, |
| Wm. B. Smeeton, | H. S. Hull, |
| P. Browne, | C. Williams, |
| M. German, | T. Beaunell, |
| J. W. Emmons, | A. D. Smith, |
| J. A. Berry, | Wm. A. Wilkinson, |
| R. A. Jones, | A. J. Miller, |
| H. Holden, | John W. Sweet, |
| E. D. Rigby, | Robt. D. Kelly, |
| John R. Bartlett, | C. H. Wellock, |
| John W. Lee, | A. Simmons, |
| M. Ryan, | Isaac Newton, |
| W. R. Finch, | Robert Hamilton, |
| A. Macauley, | William Quin, |
| J. F. Hennessy, | H. G. Laughton, |
| F. E. Hubbard, | Chas. P. Evans, |
| James Riley, | Wm. Goodland, |
| Robert Teppan, | Chas. A. Cornwall, |
| C. Clayton, | E. H. Rogers, |
| Wm. Malory, | W. G. Cowlee, |
| James E. Clifford, | J. C. Card, |
| John F. Watron, | Henry Egbert, |
| G. Crain, | S. Sears, |
| James Craft, | Wm. Moir, |
| John Craft, Jr., | Wm. H. Elke, |
| John W. Forbes, | James Dickson, Jr., |
| George W. Neat, | Peter Maine, |
| Jas. D. Armstrong, | J. Connor, |
| Henry Curry, | Jamee D. McKinnon, |
| J. C. R. Pooler, | Frederick O. Cameron |
| J. T. Preston, | Wm. Clinton, |
| Thomas Owen, | Henry Smith, |
| Chas. Ed. Hagan, | Charles De Boen, |
| Patrick O. Campbell, | W. H. Mabry, |
| J. La Zurnée, | Charles H. Gallalee, |
| Mikle Mayne, | Edwin W. Hacker, |
| John Kraft, | John A. Morgan, |
| Maurice O'Connell, | D. D. Davis, |
| Wm. H. Stiner, | Henry W. Phair, |
| George M. Tompkins, | Theo. G. Chambers, |
| F. S. Benson, | J. Ransom, |
| Daniel Austin, | John Shipton, |
| Joseph G. Byers, | John M. Limmer, |
| Joseph H. Bradley, | Nelson Kinmonth, |
| Edward D. Pepper, | Wm. Young, |
| Aaron Bradley, | M. H. McNamara, |
| E. Huntsman, | George L. Young, |
| J. D. Heppard, | Charles H. Coe, |
| D. Bowler, | Nathaniel Garland, |
| Edward Burnside, | James M. Timmony, |
| H. S. Walker, | W. R. Potter, |
| E. L. Alvord, | G. Gray, |
| G. F. Williams, | John R. Winser, |
| Jno. E. Morse, | F. Winton, |
| R. Kinmonth, | J. R. McGown, |
| J. S. Bundick, | W. J. Stanley, |
| Jas. S. Nixon, | Mort. Decatur Rainey, |
| S. G. Perter, | |

AND FIVE HUNDRED OTHERS.

**TWENTIETH WARD**—ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—People's Regular Democratic Republican Candidate for Assembly,
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
A mass meeting to ratify Mr. ROBINSON'S nomination will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hudson Exchange, corner of 10th-av. and 30th-st. Several eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Kennedy, | James Connolly, |
| James Baglen, | Michael G. Walsh, |
| Francis Reynolds, | James Furey, |
| Matthew O'Farrell, | John Halligan, |
| Edward Cornwell, | John Bloxham, |
| Andrew Coakley, | Edward Dagnan, |
| James McMullen, | Committee. |

**TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**—It having been maliciously reported that I have withdrawn from the canvass, this is to inform all those opposed to the present Administration that I have not only not withdrawn, but, being the only Union and Anti-Lecompton candidate in the field, I shall remain as such until after the canvass, believing, as I do, that if all those professing friendship for the principles which I sustain do their duty, I shall be triumphantly elected on Nov. 2 next.
GILBERT C. DEANE.

**STRIKERS ABROAD.**—THE REPUBLICANS of the Third Congressional and Fifth Assembly Districts are hereby cautioned against an organization claiming to be the Executive Committee of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association, and signed by Alfred Brady as Chairman and Austin Leake as Secretary—there being no recognized body of that kind in the VIIIth Ward.
WILLIAM PALMER, Chairman *pro tem.*
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Secretary.

**SIXTEENTH WARD.**—THE REPUBLICAN Association meet in Hitzelberger's Rooms, No. 208 8th-av., EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rally to the support of honest men and Republican principles.
ADAM C. ELLIS, Chairman.
ANGUS CAMERON, E. D. CHURCH, } Secretaries.

**BROOKLYN.**—THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS will meet at Holder's Hotel, Fulton-av., on SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, to complete the arrangements for the ensuing election. By order of the Association.
BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, President.
JOHN D. CUTLER, Secretary.

## DRY GOODS.

**A NOTICE TO LADIES.**
Removal from No. 415 to his old Stand,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
GEORGE BULPIN,
IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
Having purchased from the assignees of Louis Victor Armand & Jean Jacques Lamontaine the entire
Assets of their Estate, including not only the
SUPERB STOCK of PARIS CLOAKS and MANTILLAS
Lately on exhibition at No. 361 Broadway,
But also the balance of the Estate in Paris, to the amount of nearly One Million Francs, and now on its way to this country, embracing, in addition to a most superb assortment of
VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS and OPERA CLOAKS,
An unusually costly collection of
PARIS-MANUFACTURED FURS,
Has much pleasure to state, in connection with this event, that he has re-leased his old, commodious and most popular Store,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
And will remove and reopen there on MONDAY, Nov. 1,
Having found the premises recently occupied by him in Brandreth Buildings, although eligibly located, entirely too small for his still increasing trade.
The First Grand Exposition for City Retail Trade,
At BULPIN'S old premises, No. 361 Broadway,
Will take place on MONDAY, Nov. 1,
On which occasion will be displayed
COSTLY PARIS-MADE FURS,
IN
RUSSIAN SABLE CARDINALS,
RUSSIAN MINK CARDINALS,
RUSSIAN SABLE SETS,
RUSSIAN MINK RAGLANS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE CARDINALS,
RUSSIAN MINK SETS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL CARDINALS,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL SETS.
Also, Royal Ermine, Buenos Ayres Chinchilla, Kelinski Minlva, Fox, Stone Marten, Fitch and Silver Bear,
In CUFFS, MUFFS, TIPPETS and CAPES.
Superb Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Superb Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Very Heavy Beaver Cloth Raglans,
Superb Velvet Cloaks, with Crochet Adornments,
Rich Black Castor Beaver Cloaks.
All of which, having to be converted into cash within the next sixty days, will be offered at astonishingly low prices.
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NEW CLOAKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
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Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy.
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**NEW PARIS BONNETS.**
WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY.
Also, some
MAGNIFICENT FLOWER HEAD-DRESSES AND COIFFURES.
CHARLES STREET & CO,
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NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWL

[illegible], SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1858.


## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Mlle. Piccolomini—La Traviata.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Pope of Rome.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—A Day in Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wheat and Chaff.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Adrienne—La Toua de Nesle—Grace Sherwin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Fiend of the Mountains—Pirate of the Isles—The O'Connors.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Rose of Clifton—Limerick Boy—Jumbo Jum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thidon's Theatre of Art—The Infant Esau.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Artel*, hence for Southampton, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The German Mail by the steamship *Saxonia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 11 o'clock of that day.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....3½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have highly important intelligence from Oregon, in a letter from Lieut. Tyler, of the Army, to his father, residing in Hartford, Conn. The news is fifteen days' later than any other received from that region, and was expressed to Fort Taylor, on the Snake River, near Walla Walla, by Indian runners. He states that the Spokan and Pelouse Indians had been defeated, after two days' fighting—the Spokan Chief being captured by the troops, and nine hundred horses having been taken from the Pelouses. All the plunder which had been taken from Col. Steptor's command in his unfortunate affair with these Indians had been recovered, even to Col. Steptor's pistol, which was found on the person of an Indian who was killed. The Army did not lose a man. Lieut. Tyler considers the war in that quarter at an end—the Indians begging for peace, and complying with all the demands of the United States authorities. This letter is believed to be the only one of so late a date which came through by the last California steamer.

The important part which the Fraser River section of country is likely to play in the future history of the British American Provinces, and the excitement which has prevailed concerning its Gold Mines, will give special interest to the letters of our Special Correspondent from that region. The one which we publish this morning gives a graphic description of the country, with personal incidents and experiences in reaching it. Although the first reports undoubtedly exaggerated the extent and richness of the gold mines, enough of the precious metal exists there to reward the well-directed and persevering labor of a numerous population. Its discovery will give a decided stimulus to emigration thither, and thus tend greatly to promote the more rapid settlement of the country.

In accordance with a previous arrangement, General Paez, accompanied by several members of the Venezuelan Delegation, by General Herran, the New-Granadian Minister, and others, paid a visit to the President yesterday, and was formally introduced by Secretary Cass. The object of the visit, as expressed by General Paez, was, that he might bid farewell to the nation through the President. The interview was interesting and gratifying. It is stated that General Paez will return to Venezeula in a U. S vessel of war.

A large Democratic meeting was held last night at Yonkers, for the purpose of indorsing the State and County tickets, and more especially to ratify the nomination of Gouverneur Kemble, the Congressional candidate in the Ninth District, where John B. Haskin is the Independent candidate. The leading address was one by the Hon. John Van Buren, in which he reviewed and denied many of the positions assumed by Senator Seward in his recent speech at Rochester. A few remarks were made by Mr. Kemble himself.

A great deal of interest is excited in Newark, N. J., by a will case now before the Supreme Court there, known as the Meeker Will case. Eminent counsel are employed on both sides, and property to the value of $30,000 is involved. A verdict for the plaintiffs, the contestants of the will, involves a conviction that the instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Jonathan M. Meeker, under which J. K. Boylan has possession of the property, is a forgery, and that the subscribing witnesses have sworn falsely.

The Governor of Rhode Island has appointed Thanksgiving for Thursday, Nov. 25. Six States have already agreed upon that day—New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Mrs. Studley, convicted at Providence of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, began the term of her sentence on Thursday.

The Howard Association of New-Orleans, having become embarrassed by the calls of the destitute appeals for pecuniary assistance. The fever in the city is now mainly prevalent among new comers.

Mrs. Gardner, convicted in Hingham, Mass., of murder in the second degree, for poisoning her husband, has been sentenced for life to the House of Correction.

A company of thirty colored people is about to leave Boston for Liberia. A farewell meeting was held in Boston on Thursday.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were 1,200 balea at steady prices. Breadstuffs generally were less freely dealt in. Barley was lower. Coffees, sugars and tobacco were in good demand, at buoyant rates. Provisions, Naval Stores and Rice were lightly purchased. Molasses was more active, as were likewise Fish Oils. Freights were quiet.

Burning of the Austria—An Important Discrepancy.—Upon the arrival on this side the Atlantic of the survivors of the terrible catastrophe on board the *Austria*, it was represented that the officers did nothing whatever towards extinguishing the flames, or providing for the safety of the passengers. It was stated that the pumps were not worked, that the captain rushed from the cabin and attempted to jump into one of the boats, and that the subordinate officers and crew sought only to save themselves. In these statements all the surviving passengers, so far as we recollect, have concurred, and the result has been a universal outcry against the alleged mismanagement of the ship.

The surviving officers, however, give an entirely different statement of the affair. In the letter which they published on reaching England, and which was copied into our columns on Thursday last, they assert that there was an excellent organization on board,—that at the first alarm the engine was put at half speed, and the pumps were promptly manned and set to work. But the lead had melted so that the pumps could not be worked—the flames and smoke drove the men from the deck—the engine could not be stopped because it could not be reached; and the Captain ordered the boats to be lowered. There were eight of them, and there was a regular boat roll on the vessel, each man having his appointed station. They could not reach the boats, however, on account of the rush of passengers; part of the boats caught fire and others were crushed, and the Captain jumped down from the bridge and rushed through the flames probably to keep the passengers in order. He was afterwards seen by one of the officers greatly injured and apparently stunned, and a passenger reports having seen him jump overboard.

It is not strange that there should be some discrepancy between the statements of the officers and the passengers in regard to such a catastrophe; and the truth cannot probably be ascertained except by a thorough legal inquiry into the affair. Upon one point, the *origin* of the fire, the officers say nothing, and there can be no doubt that it was caused by the criminal and most outrageous carelessness of the officer who attempted to fumigate the vessel. The fact that such carelessness was possible is of itself sufficient to show that the discipline of the vessel was not what it should have been.

### The Clark Meeting.

The meeting of Horace F. Clark's political friends on Thursday night was, what the *Daily News* very justly styled it, "a piebald affair." It was made up of men from all partics,—men who have never before been found acting together and who will probably never act together again. There were Republicans, Democrats and Americans, Hard Shells and Soft Shells, Old Hunkers and Old Barnburners,—the Old Whigs even taking part in the demonstration. It was a grand collection of inoongruous elements, and the predominant sentiment of every man present must have been astonishment at finding who his neighbors were. Daniel Lord presided, and Richard Busteen made a speech. Evarts and McKeon,—Field and Forney, James Brooks and Horace Greeley found themselves upon the same platform, animated by the same feelings and seeking to accomplish the same result,—namely the reëlection to Congress of a man whom every one of them opposed and denounced but two years ago! This was certainly a curious spectacle, and suggests some valuable lessons which, we hope, will not be overlooked, either by the parties most directly interested or by the public at large.

We do not mean to exaggerate the importance of this general rally to the support of Mr. Clark,—still less to extol unduly those who lead it on. They are probably not wholly free from the less exalted motives which animate politicians of every class. Mr. Clark stands opposed to the Administration, though elected as one of its friends,—and many of those who now support him do so undoubtedly because they can thus strike the most effective blow at a party which they hate, or revenge personal injuries they have sustained at its hands. All this is very natural; but it does not essentially impair the significance of the movement or detract from its importance. Mr. Clark has rebelled against party dictation, backed by official power,—and the extent and enthusiasm with which he is supported, by active members of party organizations, shows that the public mind recognizes something higher, as a rule of action, than party discipline or the dictation of party leaders. The result, we trust, will teach politicians, and those who have hitherto been their tools, a lesson which both have needed to learn. It will give them a more accurate idea of the real nature and limits of party organizations,—the uses to which they may be put, and the purposes for which they are valueless,—in what cases they may be counted on, and in what it is dangerous to use them.

From the language and metaphors of the organs of party—especially of the Democratic Party—for some time past, it appears that the two things to which their body might be most accurately compared, were the Catholic Church and an Army in time of war. That they supposed there was a literal resemblance between them, we do not mean to say; but their figures and forms of speech prove, beyond question, that they thought there was a strong analogy. The terms constantly applied to persons such as Douglas and Clark, who deviated from the line of action in Congress laid down by the President, or such as Mr. McKeon and other "Softs" who deviated from the course marked out by caucuses here, were "deserter" and "traitor,"—both military designations of a particular class of offenders against military law—or else "renegade" and "apostate," expressions descriptive of those who disobey the lawful commands of ecclesiastical superiors. These comparisons were rigorously followed out in the columns of the official organ. Douglas was "read out" of the Party, or in other words "excommunicated." He was "brought to the drumhead" and executed. He was admonished to "recant," and "return to the bosom of the Party." No one can say that these phrases were newly coined to meet the exigencies of the present defection. They have been in use for some time as a recognized part of the technical phraseology of politics. They are figurative to be sure, but they indicate certain prevalent ideas just as clearly as if they were applied to a runaway soldier or a priest gone over to Protestantism.

What these ideas were, we all know. The first and foremost was that, when a man joined a party through concurrence in certain principles it laid down, he bound himself by the mere act of adhesion to support it to the full extent of his ability, as long as it retained its original name, whatever might be the nature of its subsequent acts. As long as he remained outside its pale, he might exercise his reason freely upon everything, but as soon as he crossed the line, he was bound to take his conclusions ready-made from higher authority. It would be hard to conceive anything more suicidal than to place such a rule at the basis of an organization which has at command no machinery for enforcing the obedience of delinquents. The soldier whose duties disgust him is kept to his work by dread of the lash or the platoon; the lax Catholic by fear of hell: but what terrors can a party hang over the heads of its defaulters beyond expulsion? Moreover, both in the Army and the Church, to reason is a crime—to obey, the highest of virtues; while parties, in their fiercest struggles for victory, do little else than make appeals to private judgment. Stump speeches, articles, pamphlets, are so many formal acknowledgments of each man's right to think for himself. If each member of a party is bound to vote as the heads of it direct, "canvassing" is useless, except to make converts; "mass meetings" and "stump speeches" are so many acts of insubordination.

What the mistake is which political partisans of the old school commit, it is easy to perceive. They suppose that a party organization, instead of being intended to enable those who think together to act together more vigorously, is a contrivance for making a certain number of people act together, whether they think together or not. How they happened to fall into this delusion is just as easy of apprehension. Their error is one with which the world has unhappily been long familiar under the form of religious intolerance. The absurd pretensions of Mr. Buchanan are simply an extension to the field of politics of the monstrous pretensions for so many ages asserted in the domain of faith. The Democratic Party has been trying to do what the Roman Church did in the middle ages, and what the English Church did in the days of Laud. The mental or moral adhesion of large masses of men, seems, with a regularity which wears the appearance of a law, to beget a blind impatience of opposition or difference. Even those who have suffered most in past times, for conscience sake, were most ready to persecute others for the same cause when they had the chance. No people ever endured more from this cause than the English Puritans, and yet as soon as they found themselves in the position here which their enemies occupied at home, they became too ready to follow in their footsteps.

Such movements always provoke a reaction, and the revolt now raging in the bosom of the Democratic Party is the legitimate result of the intolerant despotism which that party has sought to exercise over the action of its adherents. Mr. Buchanan, as the head of his party, has put on airs and held a tone modeled upon the example of the French Emperor or the Russian Czar. Men of independence cannot long endure such imposed servility. Sooner or later they will rebel; and they will always have with them the sympathy and support of the people. We trust that the movement now in progress will teach politicians and men in office that there is a limit to the exactions of party and of power—that parties are formed to enable individuals to make their convictions felt, and that it is as lawful and as creditable an act to abandon a party as to join it.

### The Doctrine for Nicaragua.

While the Cass-Yrissari treaty figures in a state of suspended animation upon the files of the State Department, Sir William Gore Ouseley has steamed away to San Juan to conclude a convention of amity and mutual guarantees between Nicaragua and Great Britain. The treaty is almost identical in terms with the American. The several advantages, that with some show of propriety this Government might claim to be peculiarly its own, are written in this Anglo-Nicaraguan instrument, and without some decisive action on the part of the Executive, England will preclude the United States from their enjoyment. Such is, in fact, one object of the British policy. The London *Herald*, speaking by authority, announces this as the object of the Ouseley mission; the *Morning Chronicle* trusts that object may be secured even at the cost of a war. So urgent and so fierce is the new European interest, in the vindication of the newly-adopted European policy; for it has thus far unfortunately happened that upon neither side of the ocean has there been a definite and well-determined system pursued in regard to Central American affairs. England has fluctuated in turn toward every possible view of the subject; at one moment claiming, and at the next disavowing, the Mosquito protectorate; now asserting a sort of tutelar sovereignty over Greytown, and now standing by as an indifferent spectator, while an American cock-boat levels the town to the sand; now erecting and now abandoning a colony of Bay Islands. The French have heretofore refrained from active interference, though now at last in the field. The United States, professedly claiming exclusive jurisdiction, have negotiated in turn the Clayton and Dallas treaties, which, instruments of peace as they were, were nevertheless in irreconcilable enmity to each other. And at the present moment, when a treaty is on the eve of celebration between England and Nicaragua, militating triumphantly against the general scope of American ideas, the State Department affords no indication of a design to interpose or to defeat the intervention.

We submit to Secretary Cass that not a moment is to be lost in resolving this uncertainty. The passage to San Juan is short; the ascent of the river, and of the lake to Managua, the affair of a day. The Ouseley treaty, as we have already given it to the readers of the Times, will undoubtedly be ratified as soon as it reaches that place, unopposed,—for it is the product of a mischievous plot contrived by the persons in power there,—and, of course, will be promptly recognized and sanctioned. If anything is to be done to prevent this conclusion, it must obviously be done with the utmost celerity.

The immediate issue is this, Shall the European scheme of a balance of power be introduced into the politics of this continent? The diplomacy of M. Belly assured the authorities of Nicaragua and Costa Rica that it could; and acting on the assurance, the Government of the former State uttered that remarkable appeal to the European Courts appended to the Millaud contract, for the establishment of a balance against the growing power of the United States. The appeal has been urged with all the energy of hate by M. Marcoleta, who, having been snubbed and dismissed as offensively impertinent by the State Office at Washington, obtained a vibratory commission as Nicaraguan agent at London and Paris. What with the activity and enthusiasm of M. Belly, and the animosity of M. Marcoleta, the English Foreign Office has been led to believe in the possibility of counteracting the American movement; and, opportunely, the Suez project has excited an English interest in the American Isthmus, which has prompted the experiment of which Sir William Ouseley is the instrument. But whatever be the language of treaty or protocol, there is no point upon which the people of the United States are more willing to take an unalterable position than the resistance to the introduction of a European political system into this hemisphere. "Balance of power" is a phrase obnoxious to every American feeling. It is hostile to the whole scheme of our foreign intercourse; it is precisely that mischief against the intrusion of which the Monroe doctrine was intended to guard. We may call the Ouseley treaty by what name we will, and may explain away its provisions with what subtlety we may, but we cannot avoid the fact that it is part and parcel of a new political scheme, at the base of which lies the design of thwarting the normal development of the American influence. Against its consummation it is the obvious duty of our Government to take the most prompt and effectual measures.

A New City Hall.—The Board of Supervisors is acting the part of the dog in the manger, with distinguished success. The Mayor last evening, for the *fourth* time, sent in the names of a Commission to proceed with the work, and for the *fourth* time the Board rejected it. Of course, no reasons for this obstinate disregard of the public interests are given nor is it necessary that there should be. The Board is not satisfied with the party complexion of the persons nominated, and they intend to prevent the work being done at all until it can be put into the hands of their political partisans. The correspondent who asks us why it is that so many of the laboring classes are kept out of employment, can find a partial answer to his inquiry in this continued refusal of the Board of Supervisors to permit this great public work to be undertaken. Money was never more abundant than it is at present, and everything is favorable to the prosecution of this enterprise. It is scarcely necessary to say that the names sent in by the Mayor were wholly unexceptionable. The action of the Supervisors is factious and reckless of the public interest.

### The British Colonies.

The scholarship and statesmanship of England have their National Association, as well as the resolvers of impossible equations and the finders of squandered asteroids. The Association for the Advancement of Social Science has just had its yearly session at Liverpool, where Lord John Russell has officiated in a salutatory speech, embracing his average number of pleasant and useful platitudes; Lord Brougham has discoursed on popular knowledge, and Mr. Ruskin has developed himself on Art-Education. All manner of questions, germain to the organization, have come in for discussion from every degree of talent, and with more or less preparation; and among these, the inexhaustible topic of the Colonies has been cleverly handled by Sir James Stephen, well known as a critic and a historian. Upon the whole, no paper presented, or speech made, was received with favor such as this. None, certainly, has attracted so much attention outside, where the recent Glasgow speech of Mr. John Bright has excited unwonted interest on the subject of emigration. Besides, a topic treated controversially is always of profounder popular interest than one purely didactic; and in selecting the late Chancellor of the Exchequer for an adversary, Sir James has made happy use of this attractive method.

Sir George C. Lewis has adopted, with some reservations, the colonial system of the late Sir William Molesworth. He is hardly prepared to go the length of discarding the colonies altogether, bidding England, like a convoy ship, cast loose her dependants, and go her ways wholly unhampered by such drags upon her home forces. But he is not at all unwilling to witness the gradual dissolution of the colonial attachments, detects incurable evils in the existing scheme, and only awaits the opportunity to thrust the colonial foundlings out upon the world, on their own youthful responsibilities. Against this view Sir James Stephen arrays himself, not failing of cogent support in his wide historical reading, and quite candid enough to admit the force of the leading points in the Molesworth scheme. He admits that no income to the treasury is to be expected from the colonies; that they will furnish no recruits to army or navy; that they can no longer be used as penal settlements; that a monopoly of their trade is not worth having, and not to be had if it were; that Government ought never to interfere with their official patronage, and seldom with their internal affairs. This looks very like admitting the entire argument. What is there left? Let Sir James answer:

"The glory of being the metropolis of these magnificent dependencies is a real and a substantial advantage to Great Britain and Ireland, although I confess that I am unable to define the nature or to express the amount of that advantage in any authentical or statistical terms. But of the most precious treasures of a great nation, how many are there which cannot be spanned by the theodolite, or weighed by the steelyard, or measured by avoirdupoise; and, of such treasures, is there any more precious than the title which such a nation may have established to the esteem and gratitude of mankind at large, by the wise, magnanimous and beneficent use of her powers? And when were such national powers ever employed more wisely, or magnanimously, or beneficently, than when we converted the American and Australian wildernesses into the abodes of populous commonwealths, the inheritors of our Christianity and civilization, and impressed with the very image and superscription of our ancient constitutional monarchy."

Conceding the utmost value of this imponderable sentiment, which, scholar-like, the speaker sets above all practical considerations, it must strike the most careless that there is a sorry halt in the logic. The glory incident to extended empire of the sort described, belongs not to political rule, but to affinity of race. How the distinction failed to impress Sir James Stephen, at the moment he cited the satisfaction which the prospect of American civilization affords the true Briton, we are at a loss to conceive. Evidently, among the enlightened English there is little, if any more, gratification in witnessing the progress of Canada or Australia, than there is in the progress of the United States; and, as a return sentiment, the people of the United States have a proud content in hailing London as the metropolis of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Thus all the glory, which Sir James accepts as sole compensation for material losses, a glory only secured by perpetual sacrifices—diplomatic sacrifices, the sacrifice of costly wars, the incessant sacrifice of revenue and expenditure—shrinks from scrutiny. Surely no such price was ever paid for a sentiment.

Her colonies dispensed with, England would be relieved of the exhausting drafts of its present army and navy, maintained on every square league of the map as a defence of her possessions; would be relieved of her vast civil establishment preserved for colonial administration; might reduce that merciless taxation which burdens every ship, darkens every shop, and depletes every acre of cultivated land in Great Britain. Abstract glory—and the idol Sir James cultivates is no more—is a wretched return for outlays like these.

The truth is, the movement of opinion in England on this subject is one only to be stayed by stronger reasoning than this. It is precisely equivalent to what we know as popular sovereignty. As at present administered the colonial system is analogous to the Territorial system of the United States, when the relation was recognized, as that of guardian and ward, save that when the infant comes of age it is not entitled to independence. The future English policy will leave the colonists to frame their own institutions, create their own form of Government, levy their own taxes, and when mature, and capable of sufficient self-defence, maintain themselves with their own internal resources against the world. Even the tie which here unites the State, at its majority, to the Federal Union, will there be dispensed with. Politically and commercially independent, the one link which still binds the United States to the parent country will alone subsist, and will prove far more valuable, while without cost, than a solar system crowded with colonies. It is amazing that the most hasty glance at the subject should fall short of this urgent conclusion. Had Sir James Stephen been less of a student of mediæval history, and more of a man of the actual world, he could not have missed it.

The Locke Murder Case at Rochester.—The verdict in the case of Manley Locke, at Rochester, has already been announced as that of manslaughter in the first degree. The Court charged that the proof did not show the case as coming properly under that designation; but the Jury thought otherwise and returned the verdict, which is now made the plea for suing out a writ of error. The Rochester papers, of Thursday, publish the charge of Judge Johnson in full. The following is the portion upon which the prisoner's counsel rely:

"All the evidence shows that the only crime in which the prisoner was engaged was the assault upon the deceased, and his attempt to escape from his custody by force, and as it was but one transaction, the Court are clearly of the opinion that the offence does not fall within the Statute definition of manslaughter in the first degree."

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The second performance of the "Daughter of the Regiment" was a decided improvement on the first. Mlle. Piccolomini was even more lively than usual, and excited the audience to frequent bursts of applause. Signor Tamaro was in better voice, and sang with artistic finish and neatness. Formes, in his own peculiar way, was all that could be desired. Chorus and orchestra admirable.

This evening there will be a special performance of the "Traviata," (at regular prices.) It is the last time that this favorite opera can be heard.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.—The first concert of the season takes place to-night, at the Athenæum. Mme. Gazzaniga is the vocalist of the occasion.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new five-act comedy of American life, called "Wheat and Chaff," will be produced here to-night. The cast includes all the leading members of the company.

Max Maretzek.—Musical affairs in Havana are not in such a bad way as they were supposed to be. A telegraph has been received from Mr. Maretzek, announcing that his artists must hold themselves in readiness to depart on the 12th of November. Mr. Maretzek returns to the City in the *Cahawba*.

Mr. Hopkins' Sacred Concert.—Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins) of whose late organ performances in Philadelphia the Press of that city has spoken so flatteringly) gave a complimentary concert on Thursday evening at Dr. Parker's Church, consisting of selections from his forthcoming book of *Sacred Song*.

He was assisted by a select chorus and quartette, as also by Mr. Geo. T. Atherton, a very charming tenor.

Although a great portion of the programme was original, quite a number of tunes were compositions of the author's father (Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont,) and brother (our *confrere* of the *Church Journal*.) Of these the most admired were "Prelate" and "Black."

The long and elaborate *Gloria in Excelsis*," with soprano and tenor solos, and fugued "Amen," was performed with great effect, and redounded much to the credit of Mr. Dressler, the conductor, and the young composer who presided at the organ.

Miss Virginia Vaughan.—Longfellow's new Poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," was read on Thursday evening by Miss Vaughan to a crowded house in Dodworth's rooms. The reading of this lady was a complete success. Her audience testified their satisfaction by emphatic applause. We understand that Miss V. will follow this successful *début* by another entertainment next week.

### Life and Surf Boats—Meeting of the Committee Appointed by the Government.

The Committee on Life-Boats, consisting of Isaac H. Upton, of New-York; Wm. S. Smith, of Philadelphia, and Captain John Whitcom, of the Revenue Service, who have been appointed by the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, to test the comparative advantages of Life and Surf Boats, give notice that they will be at Fire Island, on Long Island, on the 17th of November next, for the above-named purpose. The last trial by this Committee was made a few days since upon the New-Jersey beach, near the Ocean House, on which occasion a small fishing-boat, with two young men in it, was capsized in the surf, and one of them was drowned within fifty yards of the shore. At the same moment a crowd of men stood upon the beach, and one at least of the boasted life-boats was at hand, but it was reported that not an effort was made to launch the boat to save the drowning man, who sank almost within reach, while *ladies* stood upon the beach imploring them "if they were men" to save the young man's life. The excuse given was, that the life-boat was *so heavy it could not be launched*. Old ship captains tell us experience has shown that in nine cases out of ten, where the emergency has called for a resort to boats for the saving of life at sea, that *small boats* have proved better than large ones, as they can be *easily handled*; consequently the ship which is provided with the *most* boats, without regard to their size, is the safest in case of disaster. As a second prime requisite they tell us if boats could be provided which *could not be stove alongside of the ship by the force of the sea*, you have attained all that can be secured in a life-boat for deep-sea purposes. The quality which makes a boat safe in landing through a surf is not required for use in the open ocean. Such boats are only requisite for use at life-saving stations along the coast. Boats which can be seized by three or four persons and thrown clear of the ship, which may be on fire, or in a sinking condition, will save more lives than the cumbrous crafts called life-boats, which are so heavy that they cannot be got over the ship's side by any means where there is a crowd of panic-struck passengers, as in the case of the *Austria*. Experience therefore teaches that small boats, and plenty of them, with oars and bailers securely attached, are the best guarantee for the preservation of life on passenger ships and steamers.

### Naval Intelligence.

The names of the vessels which have been chartered by the Navy Department for service in the Paraguay expedition, after sifting out all unseaworthy crafts, are the *Caledonia*, *Westernport* and *Atlanta*, of the Cromwell line of steamers; the *Southern Star*, of Richmond, Va.; *Metacomet*, of New-Orleans; the *M. W. Chapin*, of Philadelphia, and the *Canada* and *America*, owned by Nelson P. Stewart, of Michigan, of 1,300 tons each, with side-wheels. The *Westernport* was tried on a trip down the bay yesterday, and her ten-inch guns were fired to see how she would stand the shock. The result of the trial was satisfactory, but proved the necessity for some slight alterations in her machinery. A few ladies and gentlemen were on board as guests of Capt. Hunter.

The trial trip of the steamer *Southern Star* also took place yesterday afternoon. She stood the tests applied satisfactorily, and will pass as one of the Paraguayan fleet.

The *Memphis*, which was condemned for this expedition, will be removed from the Navy-yard to-day.

The work upon the new steam-frigate *Brooklyn* is proceeding rapidly. Yesterday a trial of her boilers was made, by the application of the usual hydrostatic test, and scarcely a leak was detected. Fifty pounds' pressure was applied. She will be ready for the trial trip in about a month.

A store-ship for the African Squadron will sail from Boston on the 10th of November for the coast of Africa. Letters will be forwarded, if sent to the Navy-yard, Boston, or to the care of the Navy Department, Washington.

For California.—Since the departure of the steamer *Hermann* for California, *via* Cape Horn, with a full load of passengers, the bark *Vickery* has sailed for the same destination, with about one hundred passengers, male and female, and the clipper-ship *Gray Feather* is now on the berth at No. 6, North River, to sail in a few days for the same destination. She is dispatched by the same house that sent out the *Vickery*, Mr. L. H. Simpson, of Beaver-st. A large number of passengers are engaged. The accommodations provided are of the best description, and the price of passage is only $150 in the first cabin, while the second cabin and steerage are $100 and $75 respectively. Several families have taken passage by the *Gray Feather*, and there will be many ladies on board.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.—It seems to be an ascertained fact that the fever in New-Orleans would gradually disappear but for the constant arrivals of unacclimated persons, who will not heed the official remonstrances of the authorities. The reports from the Health Department show a decided diminution in the number of deaths of acclimated residents; so that if strangers or absent citizens would delay their journey for a few weeks, the prospect would be good for a restoration of the City to its usual measure of health. The unceasing drain upon the purses of the charitable to aid the destitute sick, has occasioned a heavy expense, and at last compelled the Howard Association to issue an appeal for assistance. A fund of $37,000, with which this Association began at the appearance of the epidemic, is nearly exhausted, and the officers are seeking to avert the necessity of incurring a heavy debt by soliciting voluntary contributions.

The Kansas Gold.—Accounts from the new gold region in Kansas differ widely. According to some correspondents, there is none of the precious metal except the few grains that may be washed out after hard labor, while the Kansas papers publish glowing accounts from the mines. The Lawrence *Republican* announces the arrival of members of a company, which left that city for the mines some time ago, who are satisfied with the results of their trip. The *Republican* says:

"Mr. Britton confirms the accounts we have from time to time published from the company. The most of the Summer was spent by them in prospecting over a large extent of country, finding gold in almost all cases, but not, as was thought, in paying quantities, except by one prospecting party, who found on the head-waters of the Platte diggings where they thought from $5 to $8 per day might be made.


## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 48 Broadway and Astor House, Hotel entrance.*


## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

### Probable End of the Indian War in that Region.

### Defeat of the Spokan and Pelouse Tribes, after Two Days' Fighting.

Times Office, Hartford, Friday, Oct. 15.

We have a letter from Lieutenant Tyler, of the United States Oregon Army, dated at Camp Monument Mission, Washington Territory, Sept. 15, with [illegible] days later news than any other account from there.

The Spokan and Pelouse Indians had been defeated after two days fighting. The Spokan Chief was taken by the United States forces, and 900 horses had been taken from the Pelouse tribe.

All the plunder which the Indians took from Col. Steptor's command had been recovered. Colonel Steptor's pistol was found upon an Indian that was shot down in his saddle.

The army did not lose a man.

The Indians were begging for peace and complying with all of the demands of the United States officers.

Lieutenant Tyler considers the war in that quarter as ended. His letter was expressed to Fort Taylor on the Snake River, near Walla-Walla, by Indian runners. It was directed to his father, who resides in this city, and is probably the only letter that came through by the last California steamer from the seat of the Oregon war.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Administration and the Protection of the Nicaragua Transit Route—The British Fleet and the Fillibusters—Interview of General Paez with the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 22.

Mr. Buchanan expresses his astonishment that any respectable journalists should suppose he possesses any power to protect the Nicaraguan Transit beyond the range of the guns of our Navy. That protection he can give—beyond that he is utterly powerless, until Congress acts.

The rumor that the British fleet will interfere with the American fillibusters is entirely a fabrication. Our Government has no information of such intention, nor would it be permitted by the Administration under any circumstances whatever.

Dispatches from Commander Sinclair, of the *Vandalia*, dated Tahiti, Aug. 10, report all well. Those of the crew of the wrecked whaler *Wild Wave*, of Boston, were on board.

Postmaster-General Brown spent a portion of the day in consultation with Gen. Cass at the State Department.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Friday, Oct. 22.

Gen. Paez, accompanied by P. J. Bojas and two other members of the Venezuelan Delegation, and Mr. Herran, the New-Granadian Minister, and Mr. Pombo, his Secretary, proceeded to the Executive Mansion to-day, and was there introduced to the President by Mr. Cass, in pursuance of a previous arrangement.

Gen. Paez said he came to bid farewell to this nation, through its President; that he considered the United States his second home, and expressed the hope that the sympathy bestowed upon him in his exile would be extended to Venezuela. The high respect and gratitude he felt for the United States would daily increase at his fireside, and when justice or the good name of the United States required it, his friendship would be abundantly manifested as a tribute which he owed to this people, whose illustrious chief now received his adieu.

The President in reply said he was happy to see the man who had won so great a name in the Columbian war of Independence, and who had made so many sacrifices for his country. General Paez being known as the defender of constitutional liberty, it was gratifying to the President that he had received the nation's sympathy. With all his heart he wished him triumphant success on his return, and that Venezuela may consolidate her liberties under such an eminent leader. Entertaining the warmest feeling for the prosperity of Venezuela, he desired that the two countries would maintain the most friendly relations. If any difficulty should arise between them he entertained no doubt it could be amicably adjusted.

The interview, as General Paez subsequently remarked, was of a highly gratifying character.

General Paez will dine with the President, and also with Mr. Cass before his departure, and as a further evidence of the friendship of our Government, he will return to Venezuela in about three weeks in a national vessel, tendered him for that purpose.

The State Department having reason to suppose that some irresponsible persons in England and others there, writing under assumed names, have induced parties in this country to forward remittances thither for recovery of estates, to which they are led to believe they are entitled, cautions persons to whom such representations are made, to be satisfied as to the identity and character of their correspondents.

Emory D. Potter has been appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, Ohio, in place of Mr. Coghlin, removed.

The Navy Department advertises for proposals for furnishing steam machinery to the screw-propeller sloop-of-war at the Gosport Navy-yard.

### Affairs in New-Jersey.

THE MEEKER WILL CASE—MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED—DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Newark, Friday, Oct. 22.

The Meeker will case, which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court Circuit, and excited the interest of our citizens during the whole of the present term of the above Court, is drawing to a close. T. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq., made the concluding speech on the part of the plaintiffs to-day, having taken six hours in its delivery; it is regarded as one of the most able and brilliant speeches ever made at the Essex County Bar. The other counsel, Cortlandt Parker, Esq., the Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, and Governor Pennington, each spoke from six to eight hours. The charge of Judge Haines to the jury will be delivered to-morrow. Property to the value of thirty thousand dollars is involved in the suit. A verdict for the plaintiffs can hardly be regarded otherwise than as a conviction in the minds of the jurors that the instrument purporting to be the last will of Jonathan M. Meeker, under which J. K. Boylan, the principal deposee, has possession of the property, is a forgery and the subscribing witnesses have sworn falsely. The Jury is composed of picked men.

The day for the trial of James McMahon, charged with the murder of his sister-in-law, has been changed to the 6th proximo, owing to the necessary absence of Judge Haines to attend the Supreme Court at Trenton the coming week. Gen. T. Runyon and Amzi Doan, Esq., have been assigned as counsel for the prisoner by the Court. The prisoner is in excellent spirits, and says he will be able to prove his entire innocence.

A grand rally of the Democracy took place in this city to-night at Concert Hall. The spacious building, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was filled to overflowing and great enthusiasm prevailed. The first speaker was the Hon. C. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, who announced himself a native of Newark. He was warmly received and made an able and eloquent address, which was vehemently applauded throughout.

### New-York State Politics.

Albany, Friday, Oct. 22.

The American General Committee met to-day, and after a protracted session, nominated Henry H. Ewing for County Clerk, and J. H. Seymour, for Justice, in place of the candidates nominated by the County Convention, who have resigned. Much dissatisfaction exists in the party, the straight-out Americans declaring in favor of the straight American ticket, and the Anti-Corning men for the Union ticket.

Rahway, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 22.

C. V. Barbeh, the straight American candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District—Ulster and Greene Counties—has withdrawn in favor of Mr. Kenyon, the Republican and American Union candidate.

### Democratic Ratification Meeting in Boston.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 22.

Faneuil Hall was densely crowded last night by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District, in which John T. Heard is their candidate. Speeches were made by Ex-Governor Henry J. Gardner, Caleb, Theodore Russell and others, and a letter from Burke Cloate read, favoring the election of Mr. Heard to

...the present man-...Republican nominee.

## ...h of Hon. William H. Seward at Rome.

ROME, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 29.

SEWARD spoke to a very large audience here ... He began with an allusion to the nomination ...ber of Congress in the Oneida District, and ...s high eulogium on Mr. CONKLING, urging his ... Passing from this subject, he said the elec... close at hand. It was too late for argument. ...e first of the stage at which the contest for ... in the United States had arrived. That ...was the effective organization of the Re... Party, now complete throughout all the ...tates and soon to be extended throughout the ...tates. He showed how the party was organ... Maine, under the direction of HAMLIN and ...DEN; in Massachusetts, under the guidance of ... and ADAMS; in New-York, under the lead of ... GREELEY and PRESTON KING; in Pennsylvania, ...the lead of CAMERON and CAMPBELL; in Ohio, ...the lead of CHASE and WADE; in New-Hamp... under the conduct of HALE and CLARK; ...Vermont under the management of FOOTE and ... But, he said, as yet the Republicans ...d under the disadvantage of having a portion ... to twenty of their Members of Congress ...ed by the three-fifth representation of the slaves ... Slave States. He then proceeded to speak, ...fly, of the objects first to be obtained— ...mission of Kansas, the overthrow of the ...Scott decision, and the restoration of ... in the Territories were distont, and ultimate ... First of all and permanent to all was the at... of fair play in the contest. That fair play ... that remained for the Administration of ...BUCHANAN. All the other interests of freedom ...been betrayed and surrendered before. ...Mr. BUCHANAN had promised in his in... fair play, and even this pledge ...been broken. A Republican Congress was ...sary to give a voice in favor of Freedom when ...sed in their elections. In the third place, Mr. ...as said, the way of the battle had changed. Here... the battle had been with the slaveholders of ...United States honestly contending for rights ...they deemed essential to Slavery, which ...deemed essential to their interests, and ... extension of which, they believed practi... But they had now given over the contest as ... In the course of the contest, however, ...enlisted the Democrats of the Ninth as re... and these latter would not give up the con... fear of confiscation and punishment. It was ...not the slaveholders that now continued the ... Our war henceforth was with them. They are ...found in the Post-Offices and Custom Houses, in ... missions and in territorial employments. ...are insignificant in numbers and will be speedily ...; and the question is how to dispose of them ...ely to prevent their further mischief. He sug... that they be sent to Brazil, or to Russia, or to ..., where the agitation of Slavery was pending ...alarming circumstances, and where they might ... their skill in saving the Union in these Empires. ...need doubt that they would accept such ...ment for they are compliant in disposition and ...accommodate themselves to circumstances. ...the Free-Soilers of 1848 who threw the ...sincere believers in Slavery, out of public em... ...nt, and took their places, under a profound ...ion that it was necessary to do so in order to ... the cause of freedom. They now surrener the ... of freedom and become the retainers of Slavery ...the conviction that this last sacrifice was neces... save at once their places and the Federal ...

MR. SEWARD concluded his speech, which was about an hour in length, with assurances that the election would result in the complete route of the Democratic retainers of Slavery in the State of New-York and throughout the Free States.

### Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

CAPE ISLAND, Friday, Oct. 29.

The bark *Carlo Mauran*, from New-York for Aspinwall, sunk yesterday, about twenty miles southeast of the Five Fathom Bank. The crew were landed here, after much suffering, in boats, excepting one, who was lost by the capsizing of a boat. The cook died after reaching the light ship.

### Sentence of Mrs. Gardner.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 29.

MRS. GARDNER, convicted of murder in the second degree for poisoning her husband, late postmaster at Hingham, has been sentenced to the House of Correction for life.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 29.

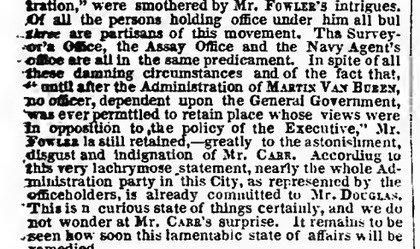
The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 25.

## City Intelligence.

THE POLITICAL SORROWS OF MR. CARE.—MR. THOMAS N. CARE, who was once more prominent as a Democratic politician than he is now, has published a letter addressed to our excellent Postmaster, Mr. FOWLER, assuring that gentleman that he is not a good Democrat, and does not deserve half the favors he receives at the hands of the Democratic Administration. He charges him with being a "Douglas man," —and with aiming to nominate DOUGLAS for President in 1860, and makes the rather startling declaration that in this endeavor he has the active aid and support of *every Federal office-holder in the City*, with one exception, that of Collector SCHELL. Through the active intrigues of Mr. FOWLER, not a high "national Democrat" (except two or three members of the Cabinet) was invited to participate in the Tammany celebration of the Fourth of July; all were Douglas men. The Haskin meeting in Westchester was got up by Mr. FOWLER,—and the speech of FORNEY was rehearsed in Mr. FOWLER'S private room, and all the arrangements there made for the dinner to Colonel FORNEY. All the participants in the Tammany ratification meeting were also Donglas men, and the resolutions recently offered in that Hall, "disapproving of that Senator's course and approving of the Administration," were smothered by Mr. FOWLER'S intrigues. Of all the persons holding office under him all but *three* are partisans of this movement. The Surveyor's Office, the Assay Office and the Navy Agent's office are all in the same predicament. In spite of all these damning circumstances and of the fact that, "until after the Administration of MARTIX VAN BUREN, no officer, dependent upon the General Government, was ever permitted to retain place whose views were in opposition to the policy of the Executive," Mr. FOWLER is still retained,—greatly to the astonishment, disgust and indignation of Mr. CARE, according to this very lachrymose statement, nearly the whole Administration party in this City, as represented by the officeholders, is already committed to Mr. DOUGLAS. This is a curious state of things certainly, and we do not wonder at Mr. CARE'S surprise. It remains to be seen how soon this lamentable state of affairs will be remedied.

ROWDYISM IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—A correspondent informs us that as he was riding on Sunday afternoon in a Bloomingdale omnibus, in which were one or two other gentlemen and a lady, a party of eight persons, respectably dressed, got in, and, after frolicking among themselves for a time, began annoying the lady. The one who sat next her lifted her veil and put his arm around her, and the others, under pretence of interfering for her protection, threw themselves against her, &c. This was kept up for a long time, and was followed by insults still more gross—until she finally succeeded in leaving the omnibus, though not until they had subjected her to the grossest indignities. None of the other passengers dared to interfare, as these were all athletic men, and evidently anxious for a row. The driver saw the whole proceeding, but said afterwards that he was afraid even to remonstrate against their conduct. As soon as they could possibly do so, all the other passengers got out leaving the stage in exclusive possession of the rowdies. It is not easy to see what remedy can be applied to so gross an evil. So long as the class of brutes to which these persons belong exists among us, they will undoubtedly find occasion for the indulgence of their propensities, and it is impossible for the officers of justice either to prevent or arrest them. But they render our thoroughfares utterly unsafe, and no female should venture upon them without adequate protection, except in cases of absolute necessity.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Early last evening the Thirteenth Ward Police arrested a young man named JNO. MCGUIRE, a canal boatman, on a charge of attempting to pass a new and dangerous counterfeit of the following description:




The paper of the bill is quite poor, but the engraving is good.

It is supposed it was intended to flood the City with the trash, as several arrests were made in some of the up-town Wards.

A VALUABLE COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. ABBOT, of the Spingler Institute, has made arrangements for a series of lectures to be delivered there by Professors HITCHCOCK, SMITH, CROSBY and BOTTA, during the present season. Each gentleman lectures upon the department of Literature with which he is most conversant,—and the design of the course is to present the whole history of civilization in the most attractive and instructive form. The ability of the lecturers is a guarantee for the excellence of the series. The announcement will be found at length in our advertising columns.

THE CITY PRESS ON SUNDAY NEWS-CRYING.—An eight-page pamphlet gives the editorial articles of the *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier*, TIMES, *Tribune*, and *Post*, on the newsboy controversy, appending the comments of the leading journals, secular and religious, on the Recorder's charge respecting Sunday laws. It shows entire harmony of views among Editors, differing widely enough as to many questions, on the matters under discussion. It would seem to be an easy task, with such a state of public feeling as has been manifested respecting the suppression of the news-crying nuisance, for the Police to put a speedy end to the disturbance.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair. Another communication was received from the Mayor, nominating still another set of men for Commissionars of the new City Hall, as follows: HENRY J. ANDERSON, LEMUEL BANOS and WM. H. APPLETON. A motion was made to confirm the nominations, but it was lost.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, showing the following statement of births from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1858:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January...Males, 670 | ..Females, 644 | ..Total, 1,314 |
| February..Males, 1,000 | ..Females, 916 | ..Total, 1,919 |
| March.....Males, 712 | ..Females, 613 | ..Total, 1,325 |
| April.....Males, 629 | ..Females, 538 | ..Total, 1,167 |
| May.....Males, 1,033 | ..Females, 947 | ..Total, 1,980 |
| June to 9th.Males, 290 | ..Females, 270 | ..Total, 560 |
| Totals.....4,334 | 3,928 | 8,262 |

For registering these he charged $826 20. The communication was referred. The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

FAT CATTLE EXHIBITION.—The American Institute have procured the large building known as the New-York Tattersalls, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, for the purpose of holding this Exhibition. The premises provided is well adapted for the purpose, having a great number of permanent stalls and other conveniences.

THE THIRTIETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—There was no change in the condition of any of the parties yesterday. Mr. GOULDY, Sen., was rational for a short time in the morning. He asked to see his son FRANK, and seemed to think that the youth had got into some trouble. Mrs. GOULDY and the little boy CHARLES are improving. NATHANIEL manifests no improvement. The girls in the Hospital are in the same condition as previously reported.

S.

FEES IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.—The exaction of fees in the Register's Office for indexing conveyances and mortgages, complained of by District-Attorney BLUNT as illegal, commenced thirty-five years ago. The illegality of the exaction has been acknowledged by Mr. MINER, the Register, and the the practice abandoned. The receipts from this source have been from three to eight dollars a day—the charge for each indexing being fifteen cents. A clerk at a salary of $1,200 has had charge of the index-books, and making the various entrances and receiving the pay, has comprised his entire duty. The indexing has proved so useful and convenient to parties having business at the office, that, notwithstanding the abolition of the fees, the indexing will be continued and the clerkship unabolished. The business transacted the present year at the Register's office is stated to be one-third less than that of last year; so that the net profit of the year, pocketed by the Register, will be only about $15,000. This is a very favorable result, as far as the public is concerned, conlrasted with the fooling up of the accounts previous to the conversion of the office from a salaried to a feed office, four years ago—the expenses of the last eighteen months under the old *regime*, exceeding the receipts by $28,000. Under the present law the Register hires all his clerks—of whom their are 23 in the office—and pays all the expenses.

### Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—The body of an unknown man, a German, apparently about 30 years of age, was found, yesterday, in an open lot near One Hundred and Eighteenth-street. A bottle of laudanum and a paper labeled "arsenic" were found in his pockets. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, at the Twelfth-Ward Station-house. The evidence showed that he procured the laudanum and the arsanic at a drug-store in Harlem, and that at the house of JAMES RILEY, in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, he mixed a white powder in some water, and swallowed the mixture. A *post mortem* examination indicated that death was caused by arsenic, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. The deceased was of medium height, had dark hair and whiskers, and was dressed in a black frock-coat, mixed twilled pants, and light fancy-colored vest.

THE FIRE IN SIXTH-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, upon the bodies of MICHAEL HESTELL, and CATHARINE HESTELL, his daughter, who were suffocated and burnt to death at the fire in the tenement-house No. 189 Sixth-street, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. Several witnesses were sworn, but no facts were elicited additional to those that have already been published. The Jury rendered a verdict in each case of "Death from suffocation and burns." The father was aged 48, and a native of Ireland, and the daughter 20, and also born in Ireland.

FATAL FALL FROM A CHAIR.—EDWARD A. VANDERHOFF, a young German, 23 years old, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received by falling, while intoxicated, out of a chair, at his residence No. 76 Church-street. His head struck against the floor, fracturing his skull. An inquisition was held, and verdict accordingly.

## A NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.

### The Wreck of the Wild Wave—Remarkable Experience of the Captain—An Interesting Narrative.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

Among the passengers who leave for New-York in the steamer for Panama, to-day, is Captain J. M. KNOWLES, of the clipper-ship *Wild Wave*, which has been missing for several months, and long since given up as lost, with all on board. As the Captain's story is a very interesting one, I have obtained the particulars from him for your readers. The ship left New-York in September last, for San Francisco, where she arrived on the 14th January, leaving again in ballast on the 9th February last, for Valparaiso.

The strong easterly winds which prevailed for some time after starting, forced the vessel considerably to the westward of the usual track of vessels bound for the South American ports. All went well, however, until the night of the 4th of March. Captain KNOWLES had taken fair observations daily, and on the night in question supposed himself at least sixteen or eighteen miles from any land. An hour after midnight he discovered breakers upon the lee bow. The helm was put hard down, but the ship miss-stayed, and, while wearing, struck upon a sunken coral reef, and soon fell over on her side and bilged. A heavy surf broke over the ship, and it became evident at once that she must be lost. Her top-masts were cut away, to ease her as much as possible, but all efforts to relieve her materially failed.

Daylight at last revealed their position, and showed that the vessel had struck the reef surrounding Oeono, a very low lagoon island, a mile and a half or two miles in circumference, the reef extending in some places two miles from the shore. Soon after daylight the boats were got out and all hands landed. In the course of the day the Captain succeeded in getting his nautical instruments and a supply of provisions ashore. During the ten days following they were unable to get out to the wreck more than twice, in consequence of the surf. While upon the island Captain KNOWLES made very careful observations, from which he ascertained that Oeono lies 16 miles East of the position ascribed to it on the latest English charts, by which he had navigated the ship. To this error of the chart—which Captain KNOWLES is confident will be also exposed by the officers of the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, soon—the loss of the *Wild Wave* is attributed.

Upon the 14th of March, started in his life-boat, with his first mate, Mr. JAMES F. BARTLETT, of Binghamton, N. Y., and five men, for Pitcairn's Island, 75 miles to the southward, expecting to find relief there, not to be had at Oeono, which is out of the usual track of vessels in any trade. When he left, the ship had not broken up, and the Captain got out his specie and carried it down with him. Pitcairn's Island, it will be remembered, is a fertile and pleasant island, only four miles in circumference, which was settled many years ago, by the mutineers of the British naval brig *Bounty*. It has long been a favorite stopping-place for whalers, and the Captain went there in hopes of meeting some one of them who would carry himself and his men to the Sandwich Islands.

Arriving at the island in forty-eight hours, he found it uninhabited, the settlers having been removed to Norfolk Island. In landing, too, the life-boat was stove and ruined. Of course the unfortunate men were now without a boat of any description, and had no tools with which to construct one. There seemed to be nothing for them to do but possess themselves in patience until next February or March, when they might hope for succor by the whaling fleet bound up the Pacific. The island abounds in tropical fruits which, with goats and chickens left by the late sellers, promised abundant support meantime. So the Captain fitted up a deserted tenement, and made himself comfortable as possible. An old gun-barre picked up on the island was mounted upon a rude stock, so that one man could fire it with a match while aimed by another. In this dual fashion the goats were brought down for meat.

In walking anout the deserted settlement one day, they found old rusty tools, consisting of a few axes, planes and augurs. With these the Captain determined to build a boat to get away with, and the party proceeded at once to carry the plan into execution. Of course it was no small undertaking, for they had no saws, nor rigging, nor iron-work for fastenings. They went into the woods, however, with their axes, hewed a single plank out of each tree, until the whole was ready to put together. In the meantime they found a few nails, and burned a couple of houses to get more. With these and wooden pins, they fastened the vessel, and in about three days had it ready to launch, a trim-looking, though frail schooner, thirty feet in length. From a quantity of condemned ropes picked up on the island, they made oakum to caulk the seams, as well as rigging for the schooner. The sail of the life boat, and some old mill cloth, also picked up at Pitcairn's, furnished sails for the *John Adams*, as the new craft was christened. From a bucket of tar, and several pounds of resin, found in a deserted tenement, the bottom seams were paid, and the rest were painted with some refuse white lead from the same source. The hold was eight feet deep, and well decked over. It only remained to get a set of colors. These the Capiain soon provided, an old shirt furnishing the white stripes and slars, some trimming from the church pulpit the red, and the curtains before a bunk in a deserted house furnished the blue for the field.

After three weeks effort, the *Adams* was launched, provisioned with jerked goat's meat, chickens, fruit, a few cans of preserved meats, and an abundance of water. Three of the sailors, fearful of the craft, preferred to remain where they were. So Captain KNOWLES, his mate, and two men set sail from Pitcairn's on the 3d of July for Tahiti, intending to call in at Oeona Island, where he had left 32 men. The first night out, they encountered a severe gale from the norlhwest, which lasted three days, forcing them so far to lha eastward that they could not make Oeona. They bore away accordingly for tha Marquesas, 1,300 miles from Pitcairn's, where they arrived safely on the 5th of August. Here they found the United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Commander SINCLAIR, who immediately got under weigh for Tahiti, to get wood and water, and proceed thence to the rescue of the *Wild Wave's* crew, remaining on Oaona and Pitcairn's. To Tahili Captain K. and his companions also proceeded. The mate went with the *Vandalia* on har arrand of mercy, and Captain KNOWLES was carried by the French frigate *Eurydice* to Honolulu, whence he started for San Francisco on a merchant schooner, arriving here on the 28th Sept., bringing his colors and his specie with him. He starts for home to-day, as already slated, and carries the first news of his ship which has reached the East since last Spring. His family, who live at Cape Cod, have long since given up all hope of ever hearing from him, as he learned from his friends here. He is evidently an intelligent and honorable gentleman, and his misfortunes command the sympathies of the San Francisco merchants and shippers.

S.

### The Great Fair of the Union Association.

Thursday was *de facto* the last day of the Fair, yesterday being devoted to the preparation of the Judges' reports on the exhibitions of stock, for the several premiums to be awarded, and the sales by auction of racing and trotting stock.

First, however, the adjourned double-team trot of the previous day had to be completed, which we now give in full.

A trial of speed (No. 63) for double teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person entering them. Two mile heats, to wagon, for the Gold Cup of $500.

H. F. JONES enters g. h. *Charlie Fuller*, b. h. *Bob Fillingham*.

T. G. AYCRIGG enters b. h. ——, b. h. *Jim*.

A. HOWAS enters b. h. *Bill*, b. m. *Lady Ward*.

J. TAUESDALE enters g. h. *Boston*, g. m. *Belle of Orleans*.

B. F. WHITLOCK enters *Hawk* and *Buzzard*, do., pair black Mares.

For this event all the enlries came to the post but H. F. JONES', who, not desiring to compete with the others, withdrew.

WHITLOCK drew the pole, HOWE second, TAUESDALE third, and AYCAIGG fourth. At starting, AYCRIGG and WHITLOCK got off together, HOWE bringing up the rear at the half mile. AYCAIGG led, with WHITLOCK close up, and TAUESDALE third. The trol laid entirely between these two, AYCAIGG winning a finely contested race by a length, HOWE'S team being distanced.

Time—5:42½; first mile, 2:52.

SECOND HEAT.—The second heat resulled in a close contest between WHITLOCK'S and AYCRIGG'S team throughout the two miles, the former winning in handsome style in 5:46. First mile 2:50. Darkness coming on, the deciding heat was adjourned until Friday.

CONCLUDING HEAT.

WHITLOCK'S team had the pole. A capital start was effected; WHITLOCK taking the lead, which he continued to the lower turn, where AYCRIGG went up, giving WHITLOCK a strong lead, which he continued round the back stretch; at the half mile, AYCRIGG drew up a little, and at the upper turn gained still more. At the stand, WHITLOCK'S went up, and AYCRIGG'S passed him, leading at the lower turn, which he increased on the back stretch. At the half mile, WHITLOCK'S driver let his horses go up again, and before he recovered them, AYCAIGG'S went clear ahead, and won cleverly, by two or three lengths.

Time—5:44¼; first half mile in 1:26.

RECAPITULATION.

A trial of speed (No. 63) for double teams, known as such on the road, and to be the property of the person enlering them. Two-mile heals, to wagon, for the Gold Cup of $500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. G. AYCRIGG'S b. h. and b. h. *Jim*..... | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| B. F. WHITLOCK'S *Hawk* and *Buzzard*..... | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| J. TAUESDALE'S g. h. *Boston* and g. m. *Belle of Orleans*..... | 4 | 3 | dr. |
| A. HOWE'S b. h. *Bill* and b. m. *Lady Word*..... | 3 | | dr. |

Time—5:42½; 5:46; 5:44¼.

MR. WHITLOCK'S leam was badly handled, else there is no doubt he would have won the race. Several of his friends, who knew the team well, readily offering two cups of the same value against the one won—provided they could be matched for some other day with another driver.


**Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now redneed so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**Trees and Plants.**

PARSONS & CO., are now delivering lrees and plants from their grounds at

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,

and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

**Fraser's River and San Francisco.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

**Men's Fine Clothing, Business Suits,** Furnishing Goods, &c., at moderate prices for quality.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

New style, price $50.

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

**Wildar's Patent Salamander Safe.**

THE

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

No. 191 BROADWAY,

Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**

See in the *Tribune* of this day a column of certificates attesting the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin.

**Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and** Toupees surpass in excellence any in the world. This popular establishment is in Broadway, under the Astor House, first door north of main entrance. The assortment of Hair Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Fronts, &c., &c., cannot be equaled by any other house in the Union; and his world-renowned Excelsior Hair Dye is applied, by experienced artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, expressly constructed for the purpose, and splendidly lighted by skylights, it being most essential to insure perfection in the dyeing of Hair, Whiskers, &c. Wholesale and retail. Copy address.

CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

**Jules Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap**—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

**Neatness, Elegance and Durability.**—These are the characteristics of the ladies', gentlemen's, and children's Boots and Shoes manufactured by the celebrated CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway. He has always on hand a very extensive assortment of these superior articles, and we doubt if at any other establishment in the City they could be obtained at such reasonable prices as he demands—indeed, that articles of equal excellence can be obtained elsewhere is to us very questionable.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

**Barry's Tricopherous**

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTIOLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Ladd, Webster & Co.,**

(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)

TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.

For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 463 Broadway.

**Prague Medicines.** [illegible] the most desirable place to have prescriptions and recipes compounded, as the proprietor devotes his time to the business, having had no experience of less than years in this City, in the first establishments.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, &c.,

Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

**Mark these Prices!!**—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½@$1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices!

ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

**Water-Proof and Dress Boots.**—LORIN BROOKS (established in 1839) is still manufacturing superior boots and shoes. If you want an article made of the best material and at a reasonable price, go to his only establishment, No. 189 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.

LORIN BROOKS & SON.

**Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, rose de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 459 Broadway.

**Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Silk, Satin and Bombazloo Stocks, of all kinds.**—The improved Napoleon Tie, and all the latest novelties in Fancy Ties, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.

A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.

They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers.

GEO. & S. SAUNDERS,

Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Dressmaking and Family Sewing,** in every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, at No. 495 Broadway. Asn guarantee of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines.

**Men's Furnishing Goods.**—Under Shirts, &c., Gloves, &c., Cravats, &c., Travelers' Shawls, Shirts, Leggins, &c., Handkerchiefs, &c., Three-ply Linen Collars, &c. Wholesale and retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

**Lace and Muslin Curtains from Auction.**—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have on hand 20,000 lace and muslin curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation.

**Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Stuglo and Double** soles, (with heels,) from 12s. and 14s. upwards, with Ladies', Misses', Boy's and Children's Boots and Shoes. India Rubbers, &c., of all styles and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'s, No. 387 Canal-st.

**French Imported Boots, Shoes and** Gaiters, cork, double and single soles; just received from first makers in Paris. Also a large assortment of our own manufacture.

EUGENE FERRIS,

Boot maker, No. 82 Nassau-st.

**Wigs! Toupees! Wigs!**—CLIREHUGH'S newly-invented transparent divisions are impossible to detect. Strangers will receive on application a perfect system of measurement. Prices accordiug to times. No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, third door west of Broadway.

**Hats, Caps and Furs.**—A large and well-assorted stock of the most approved and fashionable styles for sale at retail, cheap for cash, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur store, No. 90 Fulton-st.

CHARLES P. MELLENEY.


## MARRIED.

TOWNSEND—SHEPARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND to Miss JENNIE SHEPARD, adopted daughter of S. W. Britton, all of New-York.

TUBBS—TUTHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Hagany, Mr. SAM W. TUBIS to Miss R. EMMA TUTHILL, daughter of Saml. B. Tutbill, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

COBLIES—MEIOS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Charles Fay, of St. Alban's, Vt., BENJAMIN F. COALIES, of New-York, to SUSAN, second daughter of Chas. A. Meigs, of Bedford, L. I.

JACKSON—FLORANCE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, EUGENE J. JACKSON, of New-York, to CORINNE, daughter of Wm. Florance, Esq.

ROSMAN—ASHMEAD.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Dr. JOHN GAUL ROSMAN, of Brooklyn, to ELIZABETH L., daughter of the late John Ashmead, of Philadelphia.

VAOOM—DOANE.—At East Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Thomas H. Vail, of Taunton, Mass. GEORGE A. VAOOM, of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, to GERTINE M. DOANE, of East Haddam.

## DIED.

WENMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 29, CATHARINE A. WENMAN, wife of the late Samuel P. Wenman, and daughter of John Conrey, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RICHARDS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 29, ELIZA MALVINA, only daughter of Thos. H. and Martha Calhoun Richards, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, No. 121 West 10th-st., (late Amos,) on Saturday, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUSH.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 29, FRANCIS A. BUSH, aged 24 years and 7 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Stout, No. 212 Wooster-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Orange Co.

RHOADES.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 29, suddenly, Mr. THOS. S. RHOADES, aged 58 years.

Funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of his brother-in-law, David H. Knapp, No. 118 1st-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

MCCLENAHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 29, WILLIAM, son of John McClenahan, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of deceased, which will take place on Sunday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 68 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn.

BUAT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 29, AGNES, daughter of Charles and Margaret Burt, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Funeral service will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 163 Carlton-av., on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, New-Jersey.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 28, GEORGE H., son of John Bennett, aged 20 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 72 South 6th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

COIT.—Suddenly, at sea, on Friday, June 18, FLETCHER COIT, son of Emeline and the late Capt. Christopher Coit, of Brooklyn, aged 28 years.

HOWES.—LAWLER.—In Brownsville, Texas, on Friday, Oct. 8, of yellow fever, Mr. F. J. HOWES, and on Sunday, Oct. 10, Miss E. J. LAWLOR, both late of Syracuse, N. Y.

Syracuse papers please copy.

## CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Burns Club of the City of New-York being desirous of celebrating the approaching Centennial Anniversary of the Birthday of Scotland's most honored Poet, ROBERT BURNS, in a manner worthy the occasion, and creditable to the chief City of the Western Hemisphere; and believing that such celebration should, as far as possible, be united and general throughout the North American Continent, take this method of announcing to the Clubs of the United States and the British Provinces, and to such other associations as may feel an interest in the occasion, that they will be gratified to make arrangements with them for such cooperation as may be practicable, by means of *written communications, telegraph dispatches*, or *delegations*, for the purpose of giving united expression to those sentiments of reverence for the memory and admiration for the genius of the Poet of Humanity, which, while especially natural and becoming to his countrymen, find an echo and a sympathy in the hearts of the people of America and of every civilized nation. The preliminaries of such cooperation may be arranged by previous correspondence; and any suggestions which may tend to render this demonstration more general, united and effective, will be cordially entertained. Communications with reference to the proposed arrangements may be addressed to VAIR CLIREHUGH, Jr., Corresponding Secretary, at the Astor House.


**GAS FIXTURES.**

CHANDELIERS FOR PARLORS,
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STORES, PUBLIC HALLS, &c., &c.,
AT
LOWER PRICES

than any establishment in New York.

Also, an immense choice in French China dinner sets, cut and pressed table glass, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., at equally low prices. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

**NOTICE.**—CALIFORNIA COUNTRY PAPERS PLEASE COPY.—A young lady offers her services for three months as nurse, governess or companion, to any lady or family going to California, in exchange for the expenses of the voyage. She is accustomed to the sea. Would take an engagement in any Californian city, in a store or show-room. Has a knowledge of millinery and dressmaking. Address G. V., No. 201 Atlantic-st., for one month.

**THIS WEATHER PRESSES HEAVILY** UPON THE SOURCES OF VITALITY.—The system should be sustained by the occasional use of a mild restorative, so pure as to preclude all danger of reaction. Such a restorative is CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. So say our leading physicians. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Depot No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

**ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.**—Fresh supply just received this day. A new pamphlet, giving certificates of cures from our most respectable citizens, just issued. Quarts, $3; pints, $2.

C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

**BOOKS BOUND**—BY THE QUANTITY OR single volume. Harper's and other magazines, Bibles, music, pictorial works, &c., bound up in the best manner, at low prices, in JAMES FOSTER'S Book Bindery, No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Discount to the trade.

**CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.**—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphene 

## INSTRUCTION.

**CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.**
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

Next session will commence Nov. 1. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 264 Pearl-st., New-York, or address

C. G. HALLINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER.

**MRS. WILLIAMS'**

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delacroix, No. 508 Broadway.

**BOYS' SCHOOL,**

No. 21 East 38th-st. J. H. TYNG.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND GYMNASIUM, YONKERS, N. Y.**—The Winter session of this Institute will commence on the first Monday in November. The discipline of this School is military. There are at present five vacancies. Boys between the ages of 10 and 12 only those who can bring satisfactory testimonials of character will be received. Terms for board and tuition, $300 per annum. Circulars, with full information of the School, and catalogues of its members, will be found at the Bookstore of Clark, Austin & Smith, Park-row, New-York, or furnished on application to the Principals, the Rev. GEORGE COOKE and M. N. WISEWELL.

**BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE**—REV. E. BEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered (to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. Taylor & Co., No. 33 Park-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

**DELHAM ACADEMY**—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., P. C. D., Principal.—In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

**MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY** of Drawing and Painting, No. 838 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all the branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. BENEHAM, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers.

M. MORSE,
J. H. WRIGHT,

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the school. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

**CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH** School, No. 572 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Terms—Preparatory department for boys from 5 to 7 years of age $60 a year; for boys from 8 to 10, $90; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 3d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

**ELM-PARK INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and engineering. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. Arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watson, No. 39 Nassau-st.

**WOLCOTT INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. Inmates are members of the Rector's family and subject to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. The session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies his pupils from and to New-York.

**MESSRS. COLBURN & NASH, TEACHERS OF SINGING AND THE PIANO-FORTE.**—No. 411 Broadway. Hours from 4 to 6 o'clock on SATURDAY only. Classes are now forming at the First Baptist Church, and in Springfield Presbyterian Church, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.

M. COLBURN.
F. H. NASH.

N.B.—Private Lessons in the EVENING.

**MILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.**—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

**VISITING TUTOR.**—A GENTLEMAN, WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, German and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged, will meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. H., No. 12 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

**THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK.**—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys opens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. All instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment and comforts of home. For circulars, information, &c., interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

**THE DAILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS** in 12—Terms $40, including music at $10, per quarter in advance. Time of commencing, 1st Monday in October. Further information and good references by correspondence. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Tremont Station, Conn.

**THE INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSS, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 230 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term re-opens Sept. 13.** Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars for further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Lafayette-pl., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

**FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—AT LITTLE FERRY, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Jersey City, N. J. This school is situated on a hill, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $250 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with references, addrees A. B. WINANT.

**THE BOARDING SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y.**—The Winter Term will be commenced at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 48 Walker-st., on Nov. 1, or by application to the Principal.

JOHN OAKLEY.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD,** Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAM SMITH, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or the Principal.

**TWO OR THREE LADIES WISHING TO** spend where they can finish their education in the French language, drawing, painting and music, can find a pleasant home in a French family. References exchanged. Apply, after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 89½ West 13th-st.

**THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE** New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. BROWN, 26 years principal Mount Washington and Mercantile School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; book-keeping.

**THE ROSEWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE,** Yonkers, resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 289 Broadway.

**MRS. S. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO** receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

**$30 PER YEAR.**—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 1. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

**GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERGER** will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

**PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND PAINTING.** MR. MANSELL continues to instruct in the above branches, in Brooklyn and vicinity, and wishes to add a few additional pupils for the Winter. Address Mr. Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

**POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**—KERING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for College. Catalogues sent on application. The winter term commences Nov. 3.

**WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL,** French and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Residence of Principal, No. 273 East 12th-st.

**DR. BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE** Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) per week. Students received Nov. 8.

**OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT** Oakdale, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT** Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing, address the Principal.

**DANCING CLASS**—FOR GENTLEMEN from 6 to 8. Drawing-room, plaster casts and furniture, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, 663 Broadway.

**SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL,** NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

**PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY.**—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

**THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND** Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. E. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

## INSTRUCTION

**"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"**
No. [illegible] Broadway,

Supplies Schools and families with competent teachers and governesses, parents with Schools (circulars, (gratis,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, et alias. Wanted, a male teacher of French, drawing and music; also, three governesses, to go South at good salaries.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**LECTURES FOR LADIES AT THE SPRINGER INSTITUE.**—First Course—By Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D.D., of the Union Theological Seminary, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock, on MORAL PHILOSOPHY, comprising the following topics: Man as a Moral Agent; Liberty and Neccessity, with the various theories; Conscience and its functions; the Idea of Right; the Different Theories of the Nature of Virtue; Personal and Social Duties and Rights; Political Duties and Rights, including the Rights of Woman; Duties to God; the Harmony and Difference of Natural and Christian Ethics, and the Christian Virtues.

Second Course—ON THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY: Nature and Outline of the Argument; Possibility and Need of a Revelation.

1. *Historical Proof*: Life and Character of Christ, the Apostles and their Testimony; of Prophecy; of Miracles; of the Scriptures and their Inspiration.

2. *Philosophical Proof*: Christianity the Perfect Religion; Christianity Superior to Philosophy; Christianity the Centre of History.

Third Course—ON ESTHETICS; the Beautiful, in Distinction from other Ideas; the Different Theories; of Imagination, Genius, and Taste; the Artist; the Different Forms and Laws of the Beautiful; Oriental, Classic, and Christian Art; the Beautiful in Nature; the Beautiful in Art; Architecture; Sculpture; Painting; Music; Poetry, Lyric, Epic, and Dramatic; the Beautiful, in Relation to Culture, Morals and Religion.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.

1. By Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Seminary, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 o'clock, commencing Nov. 2.

ON THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD BEFORE CHRIST, as a Providential Discipline, paving the way for Christianity; embracing: 1. The Preparation of the Theatre of this History. 2. How it was Peopled. 3 The Catastrophes which Befell it. 4. The several Races of Men. 5. The Hebrew Nation in the several distinct Stadia of their History. 6. The Grand Historic Civilisations and Empires, such as the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman, which conditioned the Hebrew development and prepared the way for Christ.

2. By Professor HOWARD CROSBY, of the New-York University, the commencement of which, and of the following course, will be duly announced:

ON THE HISTORY OF GREECE, and its relative position in the World's History; embracing a view of the great historical facts connected with the origin, the progress and decline of Empire, its Heroes, Statesmen, Historians, Philosophers, Poets, and Monuments of Art; the influence of Greece on the Roman Empire and the Modern World.

3. By Professor VINCENZO BOTTA, Ph. D., of the New-York University:

ON ITALY AND THE ROMAN EMPIRE, including a survey of the various causes, elements, and effects of Italian Civilization.

This course, in connection with Professor BOTTA'S class in the Italian Language now forming, will give a rare opportunity for acquaintance with the Roman World, its History, Literature, Philosophy, and Fine Arts.

The Class in Italian, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Ladies desiring further information respecting the above, or the Classes in the Italian or German Language, may obtain it at the Institute.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE**—POST GRADUATE COURSE.—The Law School will be opened on MONDAY EVENING next, at 3 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., by Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, who will deliver an introductory Lecture on "Our Municipal Law, and the best Mode of acquiring a Knowledge of it." Those desirous of attending this School will have an opportunity, at the close of the Lecture, of conferring with the Professor. This Lecture will be open to all.

CHAS. KING, President, Columbia College.

**A GRADUATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE,** Dublin, who obtained high honors in Classics and Mathematics, and has been successfully engaged for nine years, in England, in preparing pupils for honors at the Universities, would receive a few select pupils preparing for university or college examinations. Address Mr. STEVENSON, No. 257 4th-av., near 20th-st.

**AT $10.**—BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence a practical course on Monday to prepare gentlemen for head or assistant book-keepers the 1st of January. Second seats only $10 for the full course. Apply this day for $10 seats. Regular terms, $25. Writing, $5 for afternoon pupils.

**YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE,** NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address

Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,** No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON** the piano-forte for $10 per quarter, and engage to give satisfaction. Apply at No. 269 Houston-st.

## TEACHERS.

**A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS** experience in teaching in the best female seminaries in the State, having retired to the country, (three hours' ride from the City,) would take three or four misses into her house to educate. In addition to the English branches, French, music, drawing and painting will be taught. If desired, instruction in housekeeping will be given. Refer to the Rev. Dr. Bellows. For particulars, address S. H. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of the classical department in a Boys' Boarding School. He would also be expected to instruct in a few English branches, and to assist in the care of boys out of study hours. Preference given to a person who, in addition to above, can teach French. Address, stating terms PRINCIPAL, Norwalk, Conn.

**VISITING GOVERNESS.**—A LADY, FULLY competent to teach the elementary and higher branches of English, and also the French language and music on the piano-forte, desires to obtain a few pupils as visiting governess; the most satisfactory references will be given. Address S. G., Box No. 2,350 Post-Office.

**WANTED**—A FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF Paris, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, desires a situation as governess in a private family, to teach French, music and drawing. Has no objection to go to the South. Best references given and required. Address S. T. F., Box No. 1,569 Post-Office.

**MUSIC AND FRENCH TEACHER WANTED**—To reside in a first-class Family Boys' Boarding School, within an hour's ride by railroad, of the City. Salary from $300 to $500, according to competency. Address, without delay, X. Y., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

**NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.**—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES** as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Application for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

## LECTURES.

**LECTURES—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

BAYARD TAYLOR—*Moscow*—on MONDAY, Nov. 1; THURSDAY, Nov. 4, G. M. VANDENHOFF, M. A., Shakespearean Readings. Tickets for the course of six lectures, lady and gentleman, $2 50; single, $2; single admission, 50 cents. Lectures commence at 8 o'clock.

**NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Messrs. HALL & SONS', No. 239 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLARK'S, No. 754 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

**FAMILIAR LECTURES ON HISTORY AND** Geography will be delivered every TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 4, by JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M., at his rooms, No. 800 Broadway, (entrance on 12th-st.) Tickets 25 cents, may be had at Crowen's, or at the door. Each ticket admits two persons. Half tickets also for sale. Five tickets for $1. To commence Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN** all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 288 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

**CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS**—WITH SIDES: Cottage bedsteads, new styles, $4; cribs, cradles, &c., a variety of new and beautiful patterns; mattresses of all kinds warranted good and prices low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE,** in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 36.) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE**—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED** and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson-sts. Circulars sent on application.

**FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.**—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$300 REWARD.**—THE STORE OF THE SUBscriber was entered on the night of the 26th inst. and eight cases of Sewing Silk taken therefrom. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the property and conviction of the thieves. JOSEPH M. STRONG,

No. 82 Reade-st., and No. 95 Church-st.

**LOST**—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST, A BROWN OVERCOAT. The person having the same can keep the coat, if he will return the papers, which are of great value to the owner. Return, through post or otherwise, to THOMAS DENNIS, Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

**DOG LOST**—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27TH inst., A SETTER DOG, white and liver color; had on a collar marked "D. B. Keeler, No. 133 East 16th-st." The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to the above address, or at the Coal-yard No. 210 East 16th-st.

**LOST**—LEFT IN A BROADWAY STAGE, LAST night, a small Blue PARCEL, containing two hard fire screens. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 19 Dey-st.

**FOUND**—IN OUR STORE, NO. 335 BROADWAY, a Bracelet, which the owner can receive by paying for the advertisement. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and games; can produce the best City references; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; also, a first-class chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 70 East 12th-st. one door east of 4th-av., between the hours of 9 and 5.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in care of children. No objection to travel with the family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st.

**WANTED.**—A RESPECTABLE WELSH PROtestant widow wishes a situation as housekeeper; is competent to take full charge, and make herself useful; has no objection to one child; can give good City reference. Can be seen or address M. E., No. 118 16th-st., between Stuyvesant-park and 1st-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY, as a dressmaker or seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a first-class shirtmaker; can cut and fit for children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; lived eight years in one family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Best of City reference. No objection to leave the City. Washington preferred. Call for two days at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker. Has unexceptionable references. Call for two days at No. 149 Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Spring sts., 1st floor rear, front room.

**WANTED.**—AN INDUSTRIOUS, TIDY, AND competent girl wishes a situation. She is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of references. Can be seen at her present employer's, (by whom she will be highly recommended,) No. 42 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as wnitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone, in a respectable private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 131 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking perfectly; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

**WANTED**—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY DESIRES a situation as housekeeper in a first-class hotel or boarding-house; she is competent to take charge and bring up a family of children; can give the best of references both as to respectability and capability. Address D. E., No. 63 West 36th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to do the fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD, FAITHful girl, for general housework, is a good plain cook, bakes excellent bread, and washes and irons first-rate; is civil and obliging, not afraid to work, and will try hard to please; has good references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, smart young woman as good cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, is a good baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 298 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, the first—a Protestant—as nurse and seamstress, and the other one as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; the best of City references can be given by both. Call at No. 49 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; she is an excellent washer and ironer. Also, a girl to do chamberwork and waiting. The best City reference, if required. Inquire at No. 196 West 11th-st., corner Greenwich-av., in the girl's last place, for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to do a little chamberwork, or mind children; willing to go into the country or travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME, where she will be considered one of the family; she will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Address immediately USEFULNESS, Yorkville Post-Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK can do all kinds of baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has got the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear first floor.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation, to take care of children, or to do plain sewing; also, to do light chamberwork. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 393 4th-av., from 8 till 4 o'clock.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to take care of children or do light chamberwork; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 87 West 31st-st., northwest corner 6th-av., 2d floor.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; would do plain sewing or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook or laundress, or would do chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, and assist with the washing, or chambermaid and sew; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. Call at No. 367 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, for this day and Monday.

**WANTED.**—AN AMERICAN LADY OF RESPECtability wishes to engage to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as companion to an invalid lady, or as matron in a school. Apply at No. 17 5th-st., for one week.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT AND USEFUL girl, a situation as nurse or waitress to some lady and gentleman going to Australia; she would remain with them when landed, to pay for her passage. Address MARY CLEARY, No. 91 Columbia-st., Albany, N. Y.

**WANTED.**—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN, would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where she could pay part of the expense in sewing, or in teaching two or three small children. The best of City reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel South. Best of City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 144 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—TWO GOOD PROTESTANT SERVANTS —English or Scotch would be preferred—one for general kitchenwork, the other for chamberwork. Apply at Ryerson-place, corner of Myrtle and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY young woman, to do the work of a small family, good City reference. Call at No. 125 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and attend to children in a small family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 142 Johnston-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of desserts, French and American cooking; good City reference given; call at No. 94 West 15th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 70 Spring-st., in the dry-goods store, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 51 West 24th-st., at her last place; best of City reference.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN person, as chambermaid or nurse, in a private family, or to travel with a lady; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; would assist at chamberwork if required; understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 59 Bleecker-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and nurse in a small family. Apply at No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family as good cook and laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 91 Cranberry-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, RESpectable girl, that has the best references, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker; cuts to advantage, fits neatly, and is also a good plain sewer. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as excellent cook and good baker. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 4 East 29th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook, who understands her business perfectly; the best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 496 2d-av., one door from 31st-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COLORED WOman, as chambermaid or stewardess on board of a ship; she is an honest, industrious woman. Inquire at at Nos. 221 and 222 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress in a private family best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 41 West 32d-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE and faithful girl; understands good general housework, bread, biscuit, &c.; excellent washer and ironer; is neat, economical and a most reliable servant; appreciates a good situation more than wages. Families wishing first-rate servants can be supplied promptly by applying to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH CHAMbermaid and laundress, with the best of City references, who is also a good cook, washer and ironer, a situation in a respectable family, either in the City or country. Call at No. 13 Bible House, 6th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing perfectly; is willing to assist as nurse. Satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 88 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable young woman; has no objection to assist at washing and ironing; will go a short distance in the country if required. Call at No. 276 1st-av.; can be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, or would go as housemaid; understands her business well; is highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for 2 days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, or to do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., first floor, back room.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women—one as cook, and the other as laundress—in a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do general housework in a small, private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 99 West 33d-st., in the rear. Can be seen until engaged.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook, wash and iron, and is a good baker; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 85 West 26th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 Amity-st., corner of Greene.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is kind and affectionate with children, and can be highly recommended. Address A. J., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Inquire in the fancy store No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 104 Charles-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; can come well recommended. Inquire at Merchants' Hotel, room No. 69, Cortlandt-st., from 8 till 1.

**TO CALIFORNIANS.**—AN AMERICAN WOman wishes a situation as wet nurse, or in other capacity, to accompany a lady to California; is prepared to pay one-half of her passage money, the other half to be deducted from her wages. Best of reference will be given, by calling upon or addressing a note to H. BARNET, store No. 126 William-st.

**FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS** for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

## MALES.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, who is practically acquainted with cold or hot graperies, green and hot house plants, early forcing of fruit and vegetables, planting and pruning of ornamental trees and shrubs, the laying of new grounds; no objection to a small farm; the wife will render any services requested which she can do; is clean and tidy; both can come well recommended from respectable families in this City. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for one week.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; he is a skillful driver, also a good plain gardener, and can take care of a cow and furnace if required; 20 years' experience in this country; wages moderate for the Winter; and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—IMMEDIATELY, A SITUATION BY an experienced book-keeper; knows double entry, &c., thoroughly; has no objection to a position requiring physical as well as mental ability; has been in the employ of prominent City merchants, to whom he is permitted to refer. Address, appointing an interview, A. ANDREWS, Box No. 204, New-York *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CO

# REAL ESTATE.

**T—THE STABLE IN THE REAR OF NO.** -av., 4 stalls, large and convenient coach and rooms, entrance in 22d-st. Inquire at No. 162

**-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND ES TO LET.**—In the *Times* Building, on Park, and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**SALE—THREE LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF** way, corner of 47th-st., and gore lot in rear; 5 side Broadway, between 57th and 58th sts., and , fronting 58th-st.; 8 lots east side 11th-av., 58th and 59th sts.; 4 lots north side 61st-st., between and 3d avs.; 4 lots south side 61st-st., between avs.; 2 lots east side 3d-av., between 81st and 5 lots west side 3d-av., between 88th and 89th lots north side 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; of same; 4 lots corner 6th-av. and 128th-st., adjoining same in 128th-st.; 3 lots south side between 6th and 7th avs., and 3 directly in rear ; 22 lots—16 on north side of 107th-st. and 6 on east side. Inquire of F. and J. E. HEATH, No. mbers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

**EMIGRANTS.**—A RARE CHANCE TO GET A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including nt, or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., dent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The hot oleared are stndded with fine oaks, chestnkories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil ted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., ucing grass spontaneously in abundance. On are some twenty-five springs, and several In point of location it has many advantages, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester, unaville Railroad affords an outlet to market. hfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverdle indisputable. Will be sold at a very low A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadork.

**FOR SALE.**—THE SUBSCRIBER OF- r sale a Farm, in the town of Varick, Seneca State of New-York, on the banks of the Seneca miles South from Geneva, on the Lake Railmiles North from the State Agricultural Col- 83½ mil-s lege containing 241 acres cacice wheat acres of which is wood land; has good buildings, and 3d avs.; 4 lots south side 61st-st., between 2 lots east side 3d-av., between 81st and 5 lots west side 3d-av., between 88th and 89th lots north side 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; of same; 4 lots corner 6th-av. and 128th-st., adjoining same in 128th-st.; 3 lots south side between 6th and 7th avs., and 3 directly in rear ; 22 lots—16 on north side of 107th-st. and 6 on east side. Inquire of F. and J. E. HEATH, No. mbers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

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**SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-** E, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone e, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second 33 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good the neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and city. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min ree ferries. A cheerful and complete home expensive one; will be sold with or without or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can bond and mortgage. Possession given immediin the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

**T, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.**—THE es known as "Hampton-place," (former resiGeneral Scott,) embracing 2¼ acres of land, is large, contains 21 rooms, in good order; gas throughout, bath room, &c.; also, new barge-house, with other necessary out-buildings. in the heart of the town; convenient to depôt, &c.; is well adapted for a boarding a gentleman's residence, for which purpose a term of years would be given. Hourly com- with New-York time, 60 minutes. Apply to TELESEY, Real-Estate Broker, No. 211 BroadDepôt, Elizabeth, N. J.

**SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A BEAUTIFUL ss, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone e, nearly new and in perfect order, located in ween 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in ghborhood. To be sold for cash, or exchanged place in the country, near the City, worth to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond ge. For further information, inquire at No. t., of Mr LYNES.

**SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD t 3-story brick houses, with basement and water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete perty situated next to corner South 6th and location unexceptionable and terms easy to a Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement rg City Bank.

**SALE**—A FARM SITUATED IN THE TOWN Windsor, Orange Co., within 4½ miles of New. e mile of Vail's Gate depôt; it is in a high state ation and well fenced, and a never-failing ning brook through it. It claims 120 acres commands a fine view of the Hudson River. ars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMSON, No. -st.

**SALE**—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, ndred acres of land, suitable for building tifully located, well wooded, and with fine s. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It ning-grounds, and is approachable by steamer hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY loyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. th-st., New-York.

**T—LOFTS IN PARK-PLACE AND MUR-** STREET.—The lofts of store No. 15 Park-place, rough to No. 12 Murray-st., 25 feet by 150; fts of store No. 10 Murray-st., 25 feet by 75, adhich can be connected with the lofts of No. 12 if desired. Apply to HURLBUT, VAN BURGH & CO., No. 15 Park-place.

**SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.**—NINE choice land, beautifully situated on Strawberry mile from depôt, commanding an extensive Long Island Sound, is offered for sale on reaterms, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to W. No. 1 Hanover-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS,

**SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—A residence, pleasantly situated on the main the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 nd. The house is in complete order, having en painted, and the outbuildings are all in r. Possession immediately or in the Spring. W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

**E TO LET IN BROOKLYN.**—TO LET, ellent three-story and basement house, No. 72 av., Brooklyn, being a most eligible situation. is in thorough repair, having been occupied ck by the owner. Apply to W. MACKEY, gent, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

**T—IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR BLOCKS** the ferry, commanding a prospect of the bay ers, a three-story brick house, No. 65 Hudson- l modern improvements; hot and cold water, ces, &c. Possession given immediately. Ap- ROYLE, opposite the premises.

**SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD,** the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, e No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable house, together with the adjoining grounds, 220 and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. o. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**SALE—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 15** dwellings and all the necessary outbuildings, out 20 miles from the City on the New-Haven said farm will be sold low and the terms easy. ulars, inquire of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlanooklyn.

**ED—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE** h Ward, part of a house, consisting of four or for a gentleman and his wife. The house must d location, and contain the modern improve, baths, &c. Address W. A. S., Box No. 187 ce, stating location, rent, &c.

**HOUSES TO LET**—NOS. 203, 205 AND t 19th-st., well dried and in complete order, modern improvements, three-stories, high balconies, &c., &c. Also the lower parts of 201, same block; keys in No. 209. Apply to SON, No. 138 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

**SALE.**—HOUSES AND LOT NEAR SIXTHth-st., or would exchange for lots in New-

**SE**—Lots on 28th-st., near 6th-av., on 2d-av., th sts., for short terms. ICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

**SHED HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTY-** st., a few doors east of 4th-av., to a private y, 3-story, 3 rooms deep, and in perfect order, house, apply to R. C. REED, No. 64 East 1 to 2 P. M.

**T.**—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN use No. 922 Henry-st., Brooklyn; gas, heatr complete, and a tenant until 1st of May. o. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery,

**ED**—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, a house for a small family; must be in a reighborhood, and have gas, water, &c.; rent derate. Address A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* ing full particulars.

**H AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**— paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded s investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, , Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, roadway, New-York.

**T**—THE LARGE 3½ STORY BRICK HOUSE 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent orms fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms; to a good tenant; possession immediately. In- o. 245 9th-av., corner 26th-st.

**T CHEAP**—A CARRIAGE HOUSE WELL up, room for four horses and two or three carh-st., near 7th-av., for one or eight years, the Coal Office, 46th-st., or J. C. FULLER,

**T**—A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, IF ed, on the second floor; also, two on fourth th ample closet room, and every convea family, or for gentlemen, at No. 52 East 16th- nces required.

**SALE OR LEASE OF BROADWAY** y, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May w occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10

**T.**—THE THIRD FLOOR AND BACK PARwanted, of house in Mansfield-place, West 31st- av., with all the modern improvements. o. 3 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

**T**—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. rick-st., furnished, consisting of four rooms, rate or together, with water-closet, bath, hot water. Will be rented very low for the Winter.

**T**—THE SECOND STORY OF THE MODn-story attic house No. 19 Vandewater-st. Deents for a respectable family. Apply on

**CELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES** in Orange County, in a thickly settled farm- 3¼ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**T**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the

**T**—IN HOUSE NO. 17 CORNELIA-ST. ive rooms, consisting of two basement rooms ms on first floor, all in first-rate repair.

**RD**—IN HOBOKEN, FOR A GENTLEMAN wife, an unfurnished apartment, consisting ve rooms. Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office.

**T**—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL in West 21st-st. Rent from $275 to $150. Ad- O., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

**T**—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A DOCor, possession given immediately, at No. 203 . Inquire on the premises.

# REAL ESTATE.

**BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVING-** TON.—Large two-story mansion, 54x90 feet, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas pipes, &c.; large carriage house and small barn, and about four acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from depôt. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**NOTICE**—IN THE SALE ON THURSDAY LAST of the Cox Property, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., by Anthony J. Bleecker, Son & Co., the company was informed by the auctioneer that the property was bought in by the heirs of the late Joseph Cox, thereby indicating that the interest of John Cox was disposed of. Such is not the fact, it having been bought in for the present owners, and is now offered at private sale. JOHN COX.

**BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.**—FIVE first-class frame dwellings, built in superior manner, two stories, basement, sub-cellar and finished attic, on Canton-st., between Fulton-av and Washington Park, location unsurpassed. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOMAS W. LOWE, on the premises.

**TO LET CHEAP**—TO A GOOD TENANT, PART of a first-class house, first, second and basement stories, modern improvements, neighborhood unsurpassed can be divided; pleasant family on the third floor. Apply at No. 136 49th-st., fourth house east of 8th-av. Inquire within for three days

**PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, SMOKING-** ROOM and bath-room, with water-closet, all on the first floor of No. 80 Franklin st., near Taylor's Saloon, to let for six months. Can be seen at any time. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st,

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR** Exchange for City or Brooklyn property, in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, L. I. Apply to WM. H. BRIGGENS, No. 189 William-st.

**FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A** nice cottage house, and one acre of ground; two minutes' walk from the railroad station; will be sold a bargain. Inquire of ROWLAND JOHNSON, Orange, or No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN JERSEY City. Pleasantly situated. Furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at No. 121 Warren-st., Jersey City, or of S. J. DENNIS, No. 195 Fulton-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family, in West 21st-st. Rent from $275 to $450. Address J. F. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office

# FINANCIAL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

| | | |
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| France, | Belgium, | Italy, |
| Great Britain, | Spain, | Germany, |
| Ireland, | Portugal, | Russia, |
| Holland, | Switzerland, | Sweden. |

Asia, on
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jernsalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**GEORGE BUTLER,**
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co. Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF** the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 3, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 73, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 435, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,316—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 651, 660, 730, 770, 773, 820, 833, 865, 878, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,061, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,222—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

**STATE OF MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT.** BONDS, due July 1, 1867, secured by a sinking fund adequate to the payment of the entire loan at maturity.
City of Louisville 6 per cent. Water Works Bonds, due May 1, 1887, secured by an irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city and a mortgage of its interest in the Water Works.
City of Burlington (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1873.
County of Johnson (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
Peoria and Bureau Valley 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1903. This road is leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at a rental that secures the interest on these Bonds, and 8 per cent. dividend on the stock; the Bonds are convertible into the Stock of the Company.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who offer them for sale. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, pursuing the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAIL-** ROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 21, 1858.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, 63d-av., between 66th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA**—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., 56 William-st. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.
**INTEREST NOTICE.**—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

**CITIZENS' BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858. —The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

**CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.**—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.
**INTEREST.**—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL** RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay. J. N. PERKINS.

**MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 45 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

# FINANCIAL.

**KNICKERBOCKER**
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL ..... $3?
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HOBBOOK, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit: on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin, the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holder of said bonds. It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*. A true copy. Attest,
J. M. MILLER, Clerk.

**FOR INVESTMENT**—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to secure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.
Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.
MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(60 per cent. of the profits to be assured.)
**DIVIDEND**—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | James Warren, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel B. Fearing, | Arthur Leary, | Josh Gallaird, Jr., |
| Wm. H. Russell, | M. W. Hamilton, | J. W. Waterbury, |
| A. A. Low, | Dennis Perkins, | W. H. Clary, |
| G. B. Lamar, | Jno. Steward, Jr., | Geo. T. Adee, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | R. B. Minturn, | J. J. Astor, Jr., |
| N. H. Wolfe, | Reuben Withers, | J. Howland, |
| I. Towasend, | E. C. Center, | Rob. S. Hone, |
| D. D. Smith, | F. G. Foster, | J. P. G. Foster, |
| S. V. Hoffman, | J. Anthony, Jr., | J. A. C. Gray. |

The Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 6th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

**TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COM-** PANY.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., and will remain open until the whole of the capital stock of $150,000 shall be subscribed.
D. B. KEELER,
E. D. BROWN, } Commissioners.
E. S. WALTON,

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, 1858.
**HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE** Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, New-York, Oct. 26, 1858.
**BANKERS AND OTHERS HOLDING COU-** pons of New-York Central Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, are requested to leave them with Transfer Clerk, in order that checks may be filled up in advance and delay avoided.

**ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18,** 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD** COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the 1st mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1, 1858, at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

**THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK** have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and Iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**GASLIGHT STOCKS, PAYING TEN PER** cent. dividends, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.
Notes and Drafts collected throughout America.

**TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.**—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston, Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

**THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE** Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will be paid by the Bank of America on and after that date.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** Sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL** kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL CANCELED BOND** Scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st.

# IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters,
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Cowego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES,** handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

**NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD**—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCATIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED** through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and claims pay promptly.

# SHIPPING.

**CALIFORNIA LINE,**
VIA NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.
The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons,
having been fitted up expressly for the California trade, by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.,
carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Snr with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
For San Francisco, California.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

**CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.**
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, OR LESS.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Freight on Butter and Cheese, ½ cent per pound.
Freight on Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
NASHVILLE,
L. M. MURRAY, Commander,
Will leave from Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomery, Ala. | $26 | Columbia, S. C | $20 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 23 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 20 |
| Augusta, Ga. | 20 | Palatka, Fla. | 23 |

The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**COLEMAN'S**
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
**WALTER LORD,**
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

**SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.**
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

**COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE**
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No

## Two Letters from John Morrissey.

MR. MORRISSEY ADDRESS TO THE RESOLUTION TO LEAD A PEACEABLE AND REPUTABLE LIFE.

TROY, Friday, Oct. 29, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Previous to my recent engagement with Mr. HEENAN, I publicly announced that it would be my last fight. At its conclusion I proclaimed the same determination. Circumstances, seeming to me imperative, forced me into that contest. I considered myself, in my position, obliged to make the match, and fight it, determined by it to vindicate my character for honor and courage, and to relieve myself from the persecution and assaults of my foes. I consider the first of those objects accomplished. No one has, or can, complain of the manner in which my friends or myself conducted the fight. I had hoped the second object would have also been secured. I have no desire for further contest with any man. My duties to my family and myself require me to devote my time and efforts to purposes more laudable and advantageous. I hope to be permitted to do so without further interference from my late antagonist or his friends. I am aware of his published challenge and threat. It seems to be the determination to force me to another match or to assail me openly with violence. I again repeat that I shall never enter the prize-ring again, and those who know me, will not misapprehend my motives from this resolution. It arises from no fear of any man, but from an honest desire more becomingly to discharge my duties to my family and society. Nor shall I be driven from my purpose by any threats of unlawful violence. I shall trust to the laws, and the just influence of public sentiment, to preserve me in the enjoyment of the common privileges of an American citizen. If assaulted, I have no fear of my ability to defend myself, unless overcome, as I have heretofore been, by cowardly combinations. I shall exercise the right of protecting myself, and trust to the countenance of all fair men to sustain me in my honorable determination. Before the fight with Mr. HEENAN, I declared publicly on the ground, that if he conquered me I would take him by the hand and acknowledge my defeat, without cherishing any animosity. My treatment of him and his friends, after it was over, is well understood. It certainly was not illiberal or unkind. It is not for me to proclaim or boast of it, but I am entitled to say that it ought at least to protect me from all abuse from him or them.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN MORRISSEY.

LETTER NO. 2—MR. MORRISSEY DENIES CERTAIN PUBLISHED STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIM.

TROY, Friday, Oct. 29, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of the 27th inst., under the head of "The Pugilists," I find several severe reflections upon the conduct of my friends and myself on our return from the late prize fight. I trust to your justice for an opportunity to repel those most unjust and disgraceful charges. Not one of them is true, in whole or in part, nor did anything transpire during the slightest color to any such imputations. Neither myself or any associate of mine, declined to pay railroad fare, or had any difficulty with any conductor, or took possession of any car; nor did either present a pistol in answer to the demand for fare, or rob or maltreat any passenger, or thrust any one from the car. I came from Buffalo, with my friends, on the 22d of October, in the night train. The conductor can state if my denial is incorrect.

I gave a sparring exhibition at Buffalo, and have now a receipt for the use of the St. James Hall, wherein it was given. I endeavored so to deport myself as to secure, so far as I might, the good will of the community. I knew the estimation placed by the public upon the business in which I was engaged, and the necessity of avoiding all outrage and disturbance; and I trust, however, I may be regarded, that few will believe me capable of countenancing ruffianism towards unoffending citizens. It is proper for me to state, what under other circumstances I should not, that I bestowed considerable amounts of money to enable persons to return home from the fight. At the Railway Depot, Buffalo, I found three persons—one of them my friend, and the other two belonging to the party opposed to me—without money enough to pay their fare, and I gave it to them. About 500 people stopped at the International Hotel with myself, part of them my opponents.

We left Buffalo at ten minutes before 12 o'clock P. M. The landlord informed me, about 10 o'clock P. M. that their bills were all paid, with the exception of $35. My own expenses were enormous; but no man can or will accuse me of leaving any charge unpaid.

Intending never again to be engaged in a prize fight, I strove to conduct myself with all manliness and decorum, hoping in some degree to relieve myself from the public odium of the occasion.

Under the circumstances, I feel such assaults as the article I speak of to be oppressive and unjust. I have been greatly misrepresented by the Press, but have not chosen to court publicity by answering every attack. I shall hereafter trust to my conduct to vindicate myself in public estimation.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

[The statements of which Mr. MORRISSEY complains were made on the authority of a Troy paper, the correctness of which we had no reason to doubt. We are glad to bear that they were untrue, and cheerfully give Mr. M. the opportunity of denying them. We congratulate him upon his resolution to abandon the ring, and to lead a reputable and quiet life. We hope he will adhere to it.—ED. TIMES.]

## The Lafayette Hall Fight.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your report of the assault which Mr. HEENAN was pleased to commit upon me on the night of the 28th inst., at Lafayette Hall, and which appeared in your columns of the 29th inst., has given me a notoriety which I have always endeavored to avoid. It also contains a few material errors, which, for the vindication of my character, and the satisfaction of my friends, I trust you will do me the justice to correct. The true facts of the case are simply as follows:

On the evening in question, I was in company with a few friends at the above hotel, engaged in conversation at the bar. While thus occupied, Mr. HEENAN came in, and, accosting me, asked the reason, "Why I went around New-York proclaiming him a loafer." In reply, I stated "That I begged to differ with him in that, as I had done nothing of the kind." He insisted that I had done so, and offered to bet me $50 he could prove it. I accepted his offer, and while in the act of counting the money, and with my face turned away from him, this brave aspirant for the Championship of America actually struck me a blow on the side of the head, which *might* have been serious, had his power to do me injury equaled his will. He continued to repeat his blows until I fell, when he commenced kicking me in the most brutal manner, until one of his friends removed him by force.

I am not badly beaten, however, but, on the contrary, I am happy to inform my friends that I have not sustained any material injury; and to my own good sense in not returning one blow, and to the sickly fit of fear which must have seized my gigantic assailant, do I impute this strange, but fortunate fact. I will now state, for the information of Mr. HEENAN, that I have never in my life said anything derogatory to his character as a gentleman, but I have expressed (when asked) my opinion that, as a pugilist, he does not possess those powers of endurance which are actually necessary to the success of a pugilist of his "vaulting ambition." Yet this opinion was not given in the terms which Mr. HEENAN makes use of, (for I trust I am capable of better language,) but in a manner which I intended should merely express the truth, without hurting that gentleman's feelings. Those who know me will, I am confident, concede that I am not in the habit of abusing any person, either by word or deed. It is true I have the reputation of a pugilist, but no man ever deserved this reputation less than myself, for although I have never suffered defeat at the hands of any man, (and I have encountered a few,) I have never entered the Ring but when the force of circumstances, and the vindication of my honor, has compelled me to do so.

I feel this statement due to my family and my friends, as the Press seems to lay particular stress upon the words "notorious pugilist," &c., in connection with my name. In conclusion, I have simply to say, that with Mr. HEENAN I shall deal in accordance with the law, and as I well know how unfavorable the public eye looks upon these broils, I hope the judgment of the public will be suspended until the true facts of the case are elicited. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM HASTINGS.

CENTRE-STREET, New-York.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, Oct. 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Seeing my name in your columns in connection with an affair that took place in Lafayette Hall, between JOHN C. HEENAN and WILLIAM HASTINGS, you will oblige me greatly by stating that I was not in the harroom at all, and when my name was called I did not know by whom or for what purpose. I wish your readers and the public to understand distinctly that I know nothing whatever of the dispute between the above parties.

Yours, respectfully, JERRY BRYANT.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motions and decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 29.

Before Judge Sutherland.

*The Harlem Railroad Steam Injunction Case.*—In the matter of the application of Daniel M. Whitney and wife for an injunction restraining the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York from repealing the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on the Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street, Judge SUTHERLAND delivered an opinion this morning, denying the application and dissolving the temporary injunction, with $10 costs. The charge in the complaint was that the members of the Common Council had been bribed to act in the matter. The Judge said if that charge were true, the individual members could be indicted and punished.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Morris Van Buskirk vs. Alexander Ross.*—The cause of action stated in the paper on which the attachment was granted is the following: Conkey & Co. were indebted to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered; they afterwards sold their stock to the defendant, and he promised them to pay therefor to the plaintiff the moneys to the amount of the indebtedness of Conkey & Co. This promise is valid, not within the statute of frauds, and may be recovered upon by the party to whom the money was agreed to be paid. Motion to discharge attachment denied. Plaintiff's costs to abide events.

*John Macgregor et al. vs. James Comstock.*—The plaintiff brought an action of ejectment, before the code of procedure was adopted, against a tenant in possession of certain premises. The landlord, which, as may be supposed, the consent of the tenant, employed an attorney to defend the title in the name of the tenant. After a litigation of many years, and two appeals to the Court of Appeals, the defendant succeeded throughout, and entered up his final judgment for costs in both Courts, in his judgment of affirmance. The attorney then applied to the plaintiff for payment, and received a promise to pay at a future day. Before that time had arrived, the attorney for the plaintiff applied to the defendant in whose favor judgment was recovered, and obtained from him a satisfaction piece of both judgments, the one in the Court below and the judgment of affirmance which was docketed in May, 1858. Those satisfaction pieces were executed without the assent or knowledge of the attorney to whom the costs were due, as well as of the landlord who had ordered the suits to be defended. The attorney of the defendant now moves to vacate the satisfaction so entered, upon the ground that the same was a fraud upon him, and that the judgments being exclusively for costs were subject to his lien therefor until he was paid. Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 29.

Before Judge Bosworth.

THEATRICAL DIFFICULTIES.

*In the matter of Laura Keene vs. John La Farge*, deceased, for ejectment, his personal representatives moved for an order that it be continued as against them as defendants. The plaintiff opposed the motion, on the ground that she did not wish to continue the suit, or be compelled to do so against her will. The Judge denied the motion, without costs.

INTERESTING TOBACCO CASE.

William H. Goodwin brought an action against Werner Knoop, on an agreement for purchase of 91 cases of tobacco at a fixed price amounting to $11,705 15. Five cases only were delivered worth about $800. The defendant had agreed to pay $3,000 on account *within a reasonable time*, but had paid nothing. Action was brought to recover $3,000 and interest. The defence was that suit was prematurely brought, as only a small part had been delivered and that was inferior to the samples, and the sale was by sample. It appeared the contract was made by a broker March 11, 1857, and action was brought April 2, 1857, and that between these dates the defendant was called on several times to pay the $3,000 on account of the contract, and kept promising to settle it. The tobacco was sold by samples drawn out of each case of the 91 cases by a regular sampler of tobacco, and was not otherwise examined by defendant, and it appeared that the bulk of the five cases did not correspond in quality with the samples shown, but was inferior. The Judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the $3,000 if the action was not commenced before the expiration of a *reasonable time*, and that the defendant was entitled to deduct the deficiency in value of the five cases if the sale was by sample.

Verdict for plaintiff, $2,850 33. For plaintiff, E. Terry; for defendant, E. S. Van Winkle.

## Relief for the Yellow-Fever Patients.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Please acknowledge the following additional contributions for the relief of the yellow-fever patients under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association, New-Orleans:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Hebbard & Co | $10 | Lewis B. Brown & Co | $25 |
| Merrill, Fitch & Allen | 50 | Catlin, Leavitt & Co | 25 |
| Wood & Hughes | 25 | Duryee, Jacques & Co | 25 |
| Plume & Lamont | 25 | Wessen, Vanderhoff & Co | 25 |
| Henrys, Smith & Townsend | 25 | Warner & Wilson | 25 |
| | | G. W. & J. Read | 25 |
| Cushing, King & DeGraw | 15 | Baldwin & Starr | 25 |
| A. T. Stewart & Co | 25 | Cash—E. W. T. & Co. | $10 |
| Edw'd Lambert & Co | 25 | W. S. B. | 25 35 |
| Ross & Ballard | 25 | Lathrop & Wilkinson | 25 |
| Wolfe, Dash & Fisher | 25 | | |
| B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co | 25 | | $585 |
| H. E. Dibblee & Co | 25 | Previously acknowl'd. | 2,128 |
| North, Sherman & Co | 25 | Total | $2,713 |
| Furman, Davis & Co | 25 | | |

Respectfully, BENEDICT & CO.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, cure diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS AND BLOOD.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAUTIES OF KNOX.—The illustrated beauties of KNOX, the Hatter, are always to be found at his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and very admirably they are got up. His latest beauty is the Fall style of Hat, which is now commanding so much attention, and which both Old and Young America are alike extensively patronising, so very neat and becoming is it. His stock of hats and caps is very large, and all tastes may he suited.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

GLORIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.—The entertainments at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening are of the most surpassingly diverting and popular character. They are charmingly interesting. The Bearded Baby is the cynosure of all eyes yet at this establishment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment should be in every household, ready for emergencies. The Pills are the best and safest medicine for children, while the Ointment quickly heals cuts, burns, scalds and bruises.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The actual transactions reported to us in the Discount market, to-day, consist of Bank, are at 4½ @5 ℔ cent. for April paper equal to 5 months' date. Prime short acceptances, 30@60 days, are done at 3½@4 ℔ cent. The business in temporary loans is at 3@4 ℔ cent. to the leading Brokers. The outside lenders are under-bidding the Banks, and leaving Money with their Brokers at 3 ℔ cent. The general supply is again easy today, and there is less appearance of active employment among the Stock people. At the same time we remark an increase of late of buyer's options at the Board, which carry 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Ariel*, to-morrow, are not heavy in amount. Merchant bills on England are easier—sales 109½@109¾ ℔ cent; bank bills, 109¾@109¾. the market closing weak, particularly for merchant bills. Francs in free supply at 5.16¼@5.13¾ to the dollar. There were few or no Government Disbursement Drafts from California presented at the Sub-Treasury to day.

The reaction noticed yesterday and the day before against prices at the Stock Exchange assumed a more determined shape this forenoon, and heavy sales were made, both for realization by the *Bulls* and upon contract by the opposite party. The latter, as usual, operate with more freedom on a declining than a rising market, just as the former too frequently reverse the rule. For the first time since the recent upward movement the State Stock list wavered in prices, though without yielding in its general tone, which is one of firmness. The concession of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. brought in buyers of Virginias, at 95½@¾; Missouris, at 89¾@½, and Tenessees at 95@94¾ ℔ cent. In the afternoon, Missouris were done at 89½@⅝, and North Carolinas, 98¾ ℔ cent; the New Federal Loan, 105@104¾ ℔ cent. The prominent or active Railway Bonds were also ¼@1 ℔ cent. lower, as compared with Thursday, Illinois Central being done at 96@95¾ ℔ cent., and La Crosse Land Grants at 28¾ ℔ cent. Erie third mortgage fell off 1 ℔ cent., selling at 78, while the Convertible issues were again in request at 36@37 ℔ cent. Hudson mortgages were all firm. A small parcel of New-York Central sixes done at 93½ ℔ cent., which is a concession from the top rate of the week of 1@1½ ℔ cent. At the Second Board this department of the list was quiet, no disposition being shown to press sales at the decline. City Bank shares were generally firm, the offerings being in small lots and at very full rates. Commerce brought 166½ ℔ cent. In the Railway shares there was a large activity in New-York Central, the transactions of the day reaching 12,000 or 13,000 shares, including non-registered or Straat sales. The price opened at the Board at 86½@¼@86, at which 5,000 shares were freely taken; then, after the adjournment, 1,000 shares, cash, at 85⅞ ℔ cent. The Street sales between the sessions were at 86@85⅞ ℔ cent, and at the Second Board the business in the Stock ranged, on buyer's option, 86@85¾@85½, and for cash, and seller's option, 85⅞@85½@85½ ℔ cent., the price stiffening after the printed list and closing with sales at 85⅞ and 85¾ ℔ cent. bid, cash. The animation in the Stock, throughout the day, was more than usually marked, the recent well-sustained advance having enabled such holders as desired to realize to meet the market freely as sellers, while the decline since day before yesterday brought in a number of fresh and substantial buyers. The general tone of the Share market was materially influenced by the heavy movement in Central, and nearly all descriptions fell off in proportion: Reading, 52@52½@52¾, closing 52½ ℔ cent., bid; Rock Island, 67½; Galena, 79⅞@¾@80; Michigan Central, 57½; Hudson, 32½; Michigan Guaranteed, 53½; and Erie 16½ ℔ cent. The market left off somewhat unsettled in tone, the movement and counter-movement in New-York Central absorbing most attention.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Company, who had hard work to open their Road before the crisis, have been further embarrassed since in meeting the interest on its mortgages, most of which are held in Europe. In this emergency, Mr. POWELL, of London, of tha highly respectable firm of HASELTINE & POWELL, who have had much to do with American securities, came out to Ohio, and after thorough examination, returned home, prepared to submit to the bondholders the best means for rendering the mortgages secure and tha Road itself remunerative, at least to the extent of its funded interest. His plan, we understand, contemplated no abatement from the face of the mortgages, and no additional outlay not fully secured by lien on the work necessary to complete the connexion with the Baltimore and Ohio North western branch at Parkersburg. The whole advances to this object were to be less than 10 ℔ cent. of the original mortgages, or about $400,000—the two mortgages being $4,500,000. No foreclosure or other legal proceedings against the Company was contemplated. But on reaching home, Mr. POWELL found that a most extraordinary circular had been issued in French to the continental bondholders, by an American, dating from "34 Great George-street, Westminster, London," proposing that, for the consideration of *ten per cent. commission on four hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, HE would undertake to foreclose the mortgages, not at par, but after tha rate of 80 cents on the dollar of the first lien, and 70 cents on the dollar of the second lien, and pay all legal expenses! This last item being about one cent. on tha dollar of his own commission, implies a degree of liberality which the bondholders are expected to appreciate, since their trustee in New-York—a well-known, irreproachable Banker—might possibly run up a hill of expense exceeding $5,000, in foreclosing at a hundred cents on the dollar!

This public-spirited American, though almost wholly unknown on this side, (and where known, not very favorably so,) who has been figuring between London and Paris for the last year, salling, or proffering for sale, *air* line bonds at one time, and depreciating, for purchaa or foraclosure, *bona-fide* mortgages at another, claims the indorsement of Ex-President FILLMORE and the American Ambassadors at the Courts of London and Paris. How far he has licensa for this from Mr. DALLAS and Mr. MASON we are not prepared to say, much less to deny that he has succeeded in impressing his importanca as a railway negotiator upon these distinguished gentlemen. But aome of tha European bondholders may not, perhaps, take everything on trust; and by inquiriea through their New-York correspondenta, learn the real extent of Mr. FILLMORE'S implication. Parhaps *he* has not yet been consulted or given advice on the details of the scheme, and it is even barely possible that his own personal acquaintance with its American author is but slight; bis letters of confidance being based on his reputation in Western New-York for energy *and enterprise!* The facts in the case, we have reason to hope, will reach at least a portion of the Bondholders. Our own interest in the subject has been awakened by the following translated copy of the principal circular from "34 Great George-street," and a translated copy of a supplemental circular from Mr. FRED. VANDEN BROEK and C. G. GREENE, of Paris, indorsing not only the feasibility of the scheme, but the public spirit of its author, who, by the counsels of his distinguished referees, is to succed in "reëstablishing, as far as possible, tha *somewhat tainted reputation (reputation un peu tachée) of American Securities!*"

[Translation.]

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

No. 34 Great Geurge-street, Westminster.

*To the Committee of Bondholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company:*

GENTLEMEN: Referring to my several interviewa with you, and also to the conversation we have had with the Hon. G. M. DALLAS and the Hon. J. Y. MASON, touching the affairs of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, I have the honor to announce that with the sanction of the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President of the United States, and of Messrs. MASON and DALLAS, I am prepared to take charge of the interests of the Bondholders of that Company, whether in proceeding to a foreclosure or in taking such other measures as may be necessary to obtain the payment of the principal and interest on such bonds as are secured by a first or second mortgage.

I agree to disburse, at my risk and peril, the costs of such proceedings, including law-fees, in consideration of my receiving as a remuneration for my time and expense in case I succeed, a commission of 10 ℔ cent. on the total amount that may be recovered or secured by a sale or purchase of the railway, and to be paid in the same way. I. e., in cash, should the Bondholders be paid in money; in secured bonds should they accept others in exchange, or in stock should that be the method of settlement.

It is to be understood, that should the railway be sold for a certain amount of money, the price is to be equivalent, at least, to the aggregate of the two secured loans, taking the first at 80 cents and the second at 70 cents on the dollar. In case it be sold or funded in shares or otherwise, the price of purchase to equal the totals of the two omissions at par. Should, however, some arrangement be made resulting in the sale of the road to the Pennsylvania Railroad, or to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the 6 ℔ cent. bonds and the 6 ℔ cent. privileged stock of these roads, or of either of them, are to be considered as an equivalent at par for the 7 ℔ cent. bonds, also at par, of the Mariettа and Cincinnati Railroad.

It is understood, according to the above arrangements, that if the road is sold for $4,500,000, (the amount of the first and second mortage bonds,) and paid either in bonds or shares, my commission is to be $450,000, similarly paid; if the road is sold for $3,400,000 in money, say $2,500,000 for the first mortgages, at 80 cents per dollar, and $2,000,000 for the second, at 70 cents, my commission shall be $340,000 in money.

On this basis I am disposed to accept the shares or obligations, whatever may be the terms the first and second mortgage bondholders have to submit to.

I remit you Mr. FILLMORE'S (Ex-President of the United States) adhesion to my proposition to act as agent on the afore-mentioned conditions. My letters of power and instructions are to be prepared in the sense indicated in this communication.

The City Councils of Dubuque, Iowa, have unanimously resolved against all further Railway aid in the shape of City Bonds; leaving the issue fixed at $200,000 to the Pacific and $250,000 to tha Western Road. The latter are the Bonds now on sale in this market. They bear 10 ℔ cent. coupons; the principal due in 1877. The taxables of Dubuque are eleven millions. The annual taxes $143,000, and the annual charge on these taxes for interest on the Municipal and Railway debt $70,000. The real estate belonging to the City is $265,000, about equal to tha Municipal debt. The City is a shareholder in the two Railways to the extent of $450,000. The Sinking Fund attaching to the $250,000 10 ℔ cents. to the Western Road is $5,500 a year.

Mr. GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Broker in Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, No. 49 Exchange-place, has associated with Mr. H. A. BOSTWICK, a member of tha Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. T. ARNOLD, under the style of SATTERLEE & CO., Commission Stock Brokers.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foraign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $845,072 | $720,604 | $1,236,688 |
| Thrown on market | 872,110 | 201,212 | 1,221,122 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $82,665,892 | $85,620,383 | $51,662,774 |
| Thrown on market | 82,080,778 | 79,195,136 | 59,433,232 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs | Value. | WITHDRAWN Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool.. | 958 | $317,443 | 146 | $37,038 | 203 | $56,420 |
| Man. of Cotton. | 1,046 | 224,398 | 236 | 33,100 | 81 | 15,011 |
| Man. of Silk | 371 | 334,607 | 16 | 9,626 | 46 | 6,905 |
| Man. of Flax | 633 | 144,300 | 142 | 23,028 | 63 | 16,564 |
| Miscellaneous | 751 | 80,673 | 1,538 | 32,475 | 123 | 24,901 |
| Total | 3,759 | $1,101,421 | 2,078 | $135,287 | 476 | $119,701 |
| | | 135,267 | | | | 1,101,421 |
| Total Entered | | $1,236,688 | Total Marketed | | | $1,221,122 |

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote an advance of one cent ℔ acre in Land Warrants, with a demand exceeding the supply. They also quote the market firm at the advance as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acres | 95 | 105 |
| 80 acres | 81 | 84 |
| 120 acres | 71 | 74 |
| 160 acres | 81 | 84 |

TAYLOR BROTHERS, however, quote Land Warrants dull to-day, thus:

| | Buying | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | 80 | 83 |
| 120 acres | 70 | 73 |
| 80 acres | 80 | 83 |
| 40 acres | 90 | 100 |

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Oct. 23. | Oct. 16. | SPECIE. Oct. 23. | Oct. 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 4,171,663 | 4,238,896 | 2,763,651 | 2,914,415 |
| Canal Bank | 2,147,125 | 2,168,648 | 863,356 | 952,053 |
| Louisiana | 2,674,824 | 2,377,134 | 2,664,146 | 2,441,154 |
| Louisiana State | 4,085,234 | 4,044,711 | 2,698,194 | 2,554,916 |
| Mech. & Trad | 672,995 | 673,370 | 421,341 | 406,662 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns | 1,288,532 | 1,273,322 | 535,363 | 466,224 |
| Southern Bank | 186,380 | 183,747 | 576,697 | 516,506 |
| Union Bank | 1,137,983 | 1,073,728 | 433,339 | 406,460 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 255,715 | 257,877 | 213,311 | 234,459 |
| Crescent City | 983,413 | 982,627 | 278,613 | 260,259 |
| Bank of America | 661,825 | 666,321 | 320,849 | 318,664 |
| Total | 18,266,049 | 17,941,171 | 11,678,770 | 11,473,722 |
| | Increase | $324,878 | Increase | $204,998 |

CASH LIABILITIES.

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. Oct. 23. | Oct. 16. | DEPOSITS. Oct. 23. | Oct. 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,298,195 | 2,142,170 | 4,637,658 | 4,858,488 |
| Canal Bank | 579,060 | 591,530 | 1,270,079 | 1,282,510 |
| Louisiana | 765,169 | 732,069 | 3,748,478 | 3,371,095 |
| Louisiana State | 1,459,105 | 1,425,150 | 4,187,753 | 4,308,905 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 180,315 | 183,640 | 757,051 | 671,887 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 411,305 | 424,745 | 989,617 | 876,965 |
| Southern Bank | 204,205 | 202,675 | 233,925 | 218,755 |
| Union Bank | 623,625 | 534,800 | 794,529 | 690,039 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 367,405 | 358,780 | 295,810 | 310,851 |
| Crescent City | 124,515 | 123,675 | 323,618 | 323,618 |
| Bank of America | 181,360 | 162,300 | 618,952 | 538,792 |
| Total | 7,004,259 | 6,902,234 | 17,874,990 | 17,451,905 |
| | Increase | $102,025 | Increase | $423,085 |

| BANKS. | EXCHANGE. Oct. 23. | Oct. 16. | DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 23. | Oct. 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 1,794,238 | 1,448,718 | 419,376 | 332,020 |
| Canal Bank | 1,412,508 | 1,260,833 | 149,020 | 175,192 |
| Louisiana | 668,500 | 662,795 | 608,647 | 444,132 |
| Louisiana State | 547,406 | 569,520 | 288,663 | 326,098 |
| Mech. and Trad | 334,185 | 282,783 | 58,750 | 54,370 |
| B'k of N. Orleans | 730,804 | 700,820 | 62,910 | 67,354 |
| Southern Bank | 547,638 | 562,046 | | |
| Union Bank | 320,561 | 321,400 | 54,805 | 46,272 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 281,318 | 219,383 | 22,341 | 105,378 |
| Crescent City | 155,733 | 118,953 | 10,345 | 5,182 |
| Bank of America | 2,511 | 20,118 | | |
| Total | 6,775,262 | 6,165,369 | 1,694,869 | 1,556,596 |
| | Increase | $600,893 | Increase | $138,273 |

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.

☞ STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICE—I have this day associated with me, as partner in my business, Mr. H. A. BOSTWICK, member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. TRACY ARNOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of SATTERLEE & CO.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

The undersigned continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business of George B. Satterlee at No. 49 Exchange-place.

Particular attention is given to the purchase (on commission) of securities for investment, and our house will hold on sale a desirable line of such City and Railway Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks as are not, at all times, to be obtained in the market.

SATTERLEE & CO.

☞ UNITED STATES 6s of 1867.
United States 5s of 1565.
New-York State 5s of 1868.
North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri Coupon Bonds, for sale in amounts to suit.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Also, $10,000 Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio, 6 ℔ cent. Conpon Bonds, security equal to any State stock.

☞ WE HAVE A FEW 10 PER CENT. TEN-YEAR Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, which we will exchange, on favorable terms, for the past-due Bonds and Interest Coupons of that city, by immediate application at our office. WM. J. BELL & CO.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS FUNDS WANTED AT PAR, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

## Real Estate.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

By order of Court, Mr. LUDLOW sold in the respective suits, as follows:

Samuel Dayton *vs.* William H. Lush, one lot, south side Forty-ninth-street, 400 feet west of Sixth-avenue, lot 25x100 feet. Plaintiff, $2,057.

Ebenezer C. Jackson *vs.* Joseph S. De Agreda, one lot on the west side of Broadway, 95 feet 5 3-5 inches north of Forty-sixth-street, lot 23.10 2-5 front, 23.3½ rear, by 71 feet 11 inches in depth on the north side, and 77.7 feet on the south side. EDWARD FOX, $3,925.

Same *vs.* Same, one gore lot adjoining the above, has no front on Broadway, is 17.8¾ feet in the rear, by 78 feet deep on its north side, and 71.11 feet on south side. EDWARD FOX, $1,005.

William N. Mellargh *vs.* Peter Morris, one lot, north side Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, lot 25 by about 147 feet. JAS. MUNSON, $1,025.

Robert H. F. Davenport *vs.* Thomas Charters, house and lot, south side Twenty-sixth-street, 170 feet west of Seventh avenue, lot 23x98.9. J. C. & E. DEWITT, $2,050.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Third-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $600 per lot. RALPH MARSH, Esq., buyer.

We learn from Mr. H. HENRIQUES, one of the brokers concerned in the late sale, that the ten lots on Fifth-avenue between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, alluded to in our yesterday's report, were sold by him for PETER MORRIS, Esq., on the 24 of August last to Mr. ALBERT HAAN for $30,000. Now resold to A. W. G. for $35,000. Some five years ago they cost Mr. MORRIS about $12,500. Present price, $40,000.

# IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

## At the Port of New-York,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858.

### ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woolens | 129 | $64,706 | Gloves | 4 | $1,280 |
| Carpeting | 124 | 28,780 | Lastings | 4 | 4,270 |
| Cloths | 68 | 34,889 | Braids & B. | 2 | 362 |
| Worsteds | 182 | 61,057 | Blankets | 96 | 16,006 |
| De Laines | 45 | 13,879 | Hose | 18 | 2,423 |
| Cot. Worsted | 192 | 57,147 | Woolen Yarn | 52 | 16,485 |
| Shawls | 46 | 20,208 | Total | 958 | $317,443 |

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottons | 764 | $62,098 | Hdkfs | 15 | $2,039 |
| Colored | 121 | 25,784 | Gloves | 5 | 1,207 |
| Emb. Muslins | 13 | 9,185 | Spool | 322 | 10,662 |
| Prints | 42 | 4,680 | Hose | 203 | 46,433 |
| Laces | 12 | 3,300 | Total | 1,046 | $224,398 |

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silks | 197 | $226,043 | Velvets | 13 | $7,672 |
| Ribbons | 60 | 44,836 | Silk Worsted | 10 | 8,168 |
| Cravats | 12 | 4,485 | Braids & B. | 4 | 1,435 |
| Vestings | 7 | 4,118 | Crapes | 3 | 1,477 |
| Plushes | 4 | 4,700 | Silk & Cotton | 30 | 14,963 |
| Shawls | 1 | 173 | Sewings | 4 | 2,872 |
| Gloves | 1 | 376 | Raw | 7 | 5,163 |
| Laces | 18 | 8,117 | Total | 371 | $364,607 |

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linens | 497 | $110,802 | Thread | 51 | $12,433 |
| Laces | 5 | 3,098 | Linen & Cotton | 76 | 16,376 |
| Handkerchiefs | 4 | 1,691 | Total | 633 | $144,300 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straw Goods | 13 | $1,868 | Mantillas | 19 | $6,466 |
| Millinery | 16 | 4,966 | Kid Gloves | 3 | 6,767 |
| Feath. & Flow's | 18 | 3,945 | Corsets | 12 | 2,889 |
| Clothing | 6 | 489 | Suspenders | 6 | 2,562 |
| Leather Gloves | 10 | 8,985 | Matting | 613 | 4,220 |
| Embroideries | 31 | 26,811 | Oil-cloths | 2 | 84 |
| Coll., Cuffs, &c. | 3 | 1,241 | | | |
| Total | | | | 751 | $80,673 |

### ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. |

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2220. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

### The Canvass for Members of Congress ... Important Public Meetings.

### THE ISSUES AND THE CANDIDATES.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF GENERAL WALBRIDGE—SPEECH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD—ATTACK UPON THE POLITICAL CAREER OF HON. D. E. SICKLES.

A mass-meeting of the Democratic electors of the First Ward, for the purpose of responding to the nomination of General HIRAM WALBRIDGE for member of Congress from the Third Congressional District, was held, on Saturday evening, in Greenwich-street, opposite the drinking saloon No. 36. Mr. WM. WILSON, Ex-Alderman of the Ward, was appointed Chairman, and in a few words stated the object of the meeting. General WALBRIDGE, he said, was nominated by the people, and not by any clique. SICKLES helped to pass the odious excise law, and assisted to turn Castle Garden into an emigrant dépôt, worse than a hospital. Mr. WILSON read a series of resolutions, which were adopted with loud cheers.

General HIRAM WALBRIDGE was then introduced. He was received with loud applause. He said that if he ever entertained any apprehensions as to the feeling of the Democracy of this District, or of the result of the struggle in which they were engaged, the vast array of upturned faces before him would dispel them. This sight, said he, proves to me that the people are determined to manage matters for themselves. They put honors and emoluments aside, for I have no such things to give; I have no such encouragements or indncements to extend to you. This meeting shows me that the public liberties of the country may be safely left to the people themselves, without regard to honors and emoluments. I am now standing within a few yards of the spot where the emigrant lands when he first touches these shores, on escaping from the tyranny of the Old World; where he may worship God as his conscience dictates; where all distinctions of caste, of race, of people, are obliterated; for it is the characteristic distinction of our Government, that we all stand on one common platform, for, according to our creed, the man who seeks an asylum from the tyrannies of the Old World is as much entitled to the privileges of our Constitution as a native-born citizen. Referring to the division in the Democratic camp, Gen. WALBRIDGE remarked that a very unusual spectacle was presented, but he had no doubt of the result. *He* would be elected. [Cheers.] He did not wish to wound the feelings of anybody, but it was his privilege to discuss subjects which agitated the Ward. In 1856 the Presidential contest agitated all the people of these States. In the Third District of this City the partiality of his friends had put him in nomination, and Mr. SICKLES also was placed in nomination. Without consultation with any person, nut of regard to Mr. SICKLES, he (WALBRIDGE) withdrew to promote the prosperity of the community, and the interests of the Party. And by this withdrawal the success of Mr. SICKLES was assured. An honorable understanding was arrived at between him and myself, and I supposed (continued the speaker) that that understanding would receive the respect of the parties bound by it. To my surprise, at this Fall election my old competitor is in the field again, and men are transported from the Navy-yard to rule down the nomination of the people. From such conduct I appeal to the Democracy, and I will rest by their decision.

General WALBRIDGE retired amid loud applause, and ex-Mayor FERNANDO Wood was announced as the next speaker. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am glad to meet you to-night. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to have an opportunity to confer with the lion-hearted Democracy of the First Ward. This is the first time, although I am your debtor for favor after favor, that I have had the honor to appear and thank you for the many obligations I owe to you. I am additionally thankful that I have this opportunity to express to you my sentiments upon a contest involving such vital principles, and concerning, not only the Democratic Party in this District and City, but the issue of which must leave the Democratic Party honored or disgraced, as it may decide between the two gentlemen presented for its suffrages. Upon a recent occasion, in the Eighth Ward, I attempted to hold up the true political character of the services and claims of DANIEL E. SICKLES and HIRAM WALBRIDGE. I gave an impartial, unprejudiced and truthful account of the relative merits of these two candidates. I attempted to wrest from SICKLES the only ground on which he based his claim to your suffrages, that of being regularly nominated. I showed that one or two men, by back-stair influence, had palmed him upon the people; and such a "nomination," I, in common with every honest man, must spit upon. I said, in my speech upon that occasion that it was not to be respected, but despised. I ask you if the worst Know-Nothing, or the worst Republican might not have the same claim held up for him—that he is regularly nominated. And in such a case would you support him? The common sense of every man rejects such nonsense. We not only look to the regularity of the nomination, but we look to the candidate, and that for the very reason that would force us to reject a disguised Republican if he was presented to us by a Democratic nomination. Having disposed of this pretended claim of regularity, I passed, in my speech, to the personal claims of Mr. SICKLES. Now, his claim to serve yon another year in Congress must depend on his past acts. I charged against him that he was guilty of base ingratitude, and treachery to the Democracy of this State and country. He voted for the Canal bill. He had an understanding with the Black Republicans in Albany, and his votes went to give everything into their hands. If he had voted as the other Democrats did, the Canal bill would have been lost. I also charged upon him that he voted for the License law, that odious law which compels every poor man to pay $50 before he can sell intoxicating liquor, while the rich man has only to pay the same sum, thus discriminating between the poor and the rich, which is contrary to the spirit of our Constitution. The proprietors of the Astor House, the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, and similar large hotels, only pay $50, and the poor adopted citizen who keeps a corner grocery is taxed to the same amount. I said that that was not right, and I maintain it is not right. [Loud applause.] I charged against SICKLES that he voted with aristocrats and Black Republicans for this infamous enactment. But you have rightly trampled this detestable law under foot. All around us, as we are assembled here, it is trampled under foot, and liquor is openly sold here without such a license. I call upon yon to trample, politically, that man under foot. [Tumultuous cheers.] I charged also against SICKLES that he voted for the Central Park bill, and the whole infamous Charter of 1857,—for all the infamous bills of that session,—and that where he did not openly vote, he was consulted by the Black Republicans, and pledged himself to vote, if his vote was necessary. I never said he voted for the Metropolitan Police bill; bnt he suggested certain names in connection with it, and pledged himself to vote for it, if his vote was required. I charge these things upon him. I did so on Tuesday night, and this is Saturday. He has made two speeches since. I have looked anxiously in the newspapers, but he has not, for any denial from him of these charges. I did not think an honest man could live under these allegations, without denying them, if not guilty. I made these charges distinctly. I made no allusion to his Congressional career. I propose to do so to-night. Before doing so I will briefly continue his Democratic history. He was elected to Congress in 1856. His treachery to the Democratic Party began in Albany in the Spring of 1857. I was reëlected to the Mayoralty [cries of "You will be again"] for two years, 1857 and 1858, but a new law put me out, and—great confusion among the crowd. A VOICE—"D—n the law that put you out,"] The law did put me out, and 5,000 honest Democrats were sacrificed with me. And all this was done with the vote, connivance and influence of DANIEL E. SICKLES. He came to this City, still agreeing with the Republicans, and took open part with the Black Republican candidate for Mayor; and by most treacherous collusion, and profligate expenditure of other people's money he prostituted himself to obtain my defeat. He perpetrated a most atrocious fraud to obtain that result. [illegible] his coadjutors resorted to means to obtain [illegible]ds, which, if the proof were laid before the [illegible]nity, would find Mr. SICKLES, instead of seeking to lay around and connect himself indirectly with the White House at Washington, serving a term [illegible]in white house up the river. [Uproarious laughter.] It is not often that I use language as severe [illegible]. [illegible]y against my nature to say severe [illegible] any man. The history of the Mayoralty [illegible] of 1857 is yet to be told, in which TIEMANN [illegible] the instrument on one side and myself the candidate of the Democracy on the other. That bloody record is yet to be written, and I hope the Almighty will spare me for that work. What will be said when one feature of that campaign is told, when I say that I know that convicts from the State Prison, who had years to serve, were pardoned out, on the condition that they would come down here and insure my defeat? What will you say to that? I will say no more on that head. I have no disposition to raise that subject. We are met here to discuss this present Congressional election, but I should have been less than a man, if I had omitted to say what I know to be true about Mr. SICKLES and that election. He went to Congress saying he represented the capital of Wall-street. Let us look into his career. He served there one session. He held his seat until its adjournment a short time since. During that session the most important events have occurred. The President of the United States was extremely embarrassed from a want of the support of a portion of the Democratic Party. He (the President) looked to the City of New-York to support him, and knowing the truly national character of the Democracy of this City, he had a right to look to your representatives to support him. I have seen, (added Mr. WOOD,) placarded in the streets of this Ward, a portrait of JAMES BUCHANAN over the name of DANIEL E. SICKLES. That portrait was prostituted. Do not allow your judgments to be misled. I contributed as much as any man in the State of New-York did towards the election of JAMES BUCHANAN. The last twelve years of my life have been devoted to that purpose, and I now wish to free him from that incubus that runs around the White House, that is to be found in his kitchen if he can't get anywhere else. What has SICKLES done for the Democracy of his District, or of New-York? Is the commerce of the port any way improved? [A VOICE: "It is worse."] Has he made a single speech in favor of workingmen? Has he not prosituted his influence to his own personal avarice and ambition? I appeal to every unprejudiced man, in what are you to be benefited by continuing him as your representative in Congress? [MANY VOICES—"None, none."] He has the reputation of being a man of some ability; but I say here, and I challenge denial, that it is a notable fact, that at Washington he shrank into insignificance. He does possess a certain kind of showy, superficial accomplishments, more effective in a ward meeting than in the Congress of the United States. He was there without any influence whatever, personal or moral. All he accomplished was done by mousing about the public offices, and presuming on his relations to the President, endeavoring to pick up a crumb for some one or other of his friends. I make no charges against him; I do not know his circumstances, but when we are called to pass upon a public man, his character is open to the severest scrutiny. It is claimed for him that he stood by the Administration upon the Lecompton question. I am willing to say, if it be a merit to have voted for Lecompton, that he did vote for it. But it is said that another gentleman, whose relations to him are of the closest character, had arranged with him, that if one voted for it, the other should vote against it, so that like two buckets in a well, if one went up the other would go down. Until he was driven into a corner on the subject, his voice was not raised; he kept his own counsel, and, as it is said, until he had exacted certain implied promises, he refused to sustain the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, whose portrait he now blazons about the streets as if JAMES BUCHANAN indorsed him. Have I, exclaimed Mr. WOOD, have I any friends here? [Shouts of "Yes, you have."] I call upon them to remember that *every vote cast against Daniel E. Sickles is a vote cast for Fernando Wood.* After a few more remarks Mr. WOOD retired, amid loud and prolonged cheering. One or two other speakers followed, and the meeting broke up.

### The Third District—Meeting of the Sickles Party.

SPEECH OF THE HON. D. E. SICKLES.

A large demonstration of the friends of the Hon. DAN. E. SICKLES, candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, occurred on Saturday evening at the Bowling Green. Notwithstanding the weather, the attendance was numerous and the audience enthusiastic. On motion of Mr. SIMON MEYER, Mr. SAMUEL AULD was appointed Chairman. A series of resolutions was submitted by Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, and adopted by acclamation. Mr. WILLIAMS made a speech, in which he advocated Mr. SICKLES' election, challenging the most thorough investigation as to his course in Congress and in the State Senate, and deprecating the efforts that had been made by Mr. SICKLES' opponents to introduce local issues in a contest properly involving national questions alone. Speeches were also made by Ex-Senator McMURRAY, Capt. RYNDERS and Mr. THOS. C. FIELD.

Mr. SICKLES, on presenting himself, was vehemently cheered. He said that he always came to the Democrats of the First Ward with confidence, because he has never appealed to them in vain. I regret, he proceeded to say, that the labor of this canvass prevents me from addressing you to-night as fully and as elaborately I could desire, and as I had intended to do, upon each and all of the issues which my opponents have tendered to me. I will not content myself with any merely personal appeal. I come before you and the electors of this District as the representative of the Democratic Party. I come before you asking your indorsement and approbation, because the interests of the country and of the Democratic Party require that every man who is loyal to the Democracy presented as a candidate for Congress, shall be reëlected, in order that he may sustain by his voice and by his vote, our patriotic and venerable President in his efforts to restore to our country that concord, that peace and prosperity which, in the earlier and happier days of our Republic, was our blessing and boast. [Applause.] You are asked at this time to scatter and divide your forces. Men heretofore eminent in the Democratic Party ask you to desert the Democratic standard and assist in the election of a man who is the foe of your principles. You will not do it. [Vehement cries of "No, no, no."] The issue in this canvass is between Mr. WILLIAMSON and the humble citizen who now addresses you. [A VOICE—"We are going to vote for no Know-Nothing." Cheers.] Every vote given for Mr. WALBRIDGE is a vote given for the Know-Nothing and Republican candidate. [A VOICE—"That is so."] Every man who desires the election of the Know-Nothing and Republican candidate, Mr. WILLIAMSON, will vote either for WALBRIDGE or WILLIAMSON, as he may prefer; but every man who desires in his heart the success of the Democratic Party will vote for the regularly nominated candidate presented by the Democracy for your support. [Applause.] General WALBRIDGE has pledged himself to sustain the Republican Party in the next House of Representatives, and to vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker in the House, if he can receive the Republican vote of this district; and he has promised, in the same event, the support of his obedient friends for the coalition Know-Nothing and Republican County ticket for Sheriff, County Clerk, Coroner, and other County officers. In the German papers of to-day you will find the most authoritative and specific declarations, made by General WALBRIDGE's Republican friends, that the General is in entire harmony of opinion, and sentiment, and action, with the opponents of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. General WALBRIDGE has addressed many meetings in this district during the canvass. I ask you to look over all the speeches which he has made, and although they are copious in statistics, about tar, and cigars, and sugar—although they abound in the most admirable sentiments about everything in general and nothing in particular—although they resound with magnificent phrases of admiration of the American Eagle, yet at no time and nowhere has he said one word from which you can derive a guarantee that he will stand by the Democratic Party, that he will stand by President BUCHANAN that he will be the representative of your convictions and your wishes in the Congress of the United States. [" Three cheers for James Buchanan."] And yet General WALBRIDGE claims your support, fellow Democrats, and upon two grounds. First, he says that Mr. SICKLES in 1856 promised him that he might run for Congress in 1858. Well, could a man run for Congress in this District who relinquished his residence in the State? [Cries of "No."] I think not. In 1856 General WALBRIDGE said to me in substance: "I have not been identified with the organization of the Democratic Party of this City and State—I know it, but I mean to be so; I have never been a member of a Ward Committee or of a General Committee. I have never been a delegate to a State Convention. I have had no identification with your politics, since I was in Congress, except to make a speech now and then; but I mean to have, and I appeal to you, Mr. SICKLES, to aid me in return for my withdrawal at this time, in my aspirations for a seat in the next Congress." He removed to Washington; his family resides there now. He never came to me, from that hour, until the last of September, 1858, just about the time that a nominee for Congress was to be chosen. I told him that, if my constituents desired to reëlect me, I would yield to their request, and would make the canvass of 1858; and that if he desired to run, it must be in some other District, and, in that case, I would cheerfully aid him in obtaining a nomination. [Applause.] Without consultation with me or my friends, and in disregard of every dictate of common sense, he announced himself, that very night, a stump candidate in this District, against the organization of the party, and in defiance of the Nominating Convention, thus putting it utterly beyond my power, or that of my friends, to assist him in obtaining a nomination in any other District. I was desirous of fulfilling every obligation, express or implied, that devolved upon me as an honorable man, but by his own folly, and his own reckless course, defying the organization of the party, refusing all consultation with my friends or myself, he put it entirely out of my power, and out of the power of the Democratic Party of any District, to gratify his wishes. If I had agreed to give General WALBRIDGE a dinner at the attractive table of our friend O'GRADY's, and we had sat down to the table together, and he obstinately refused to eat, would it be my fault if he starved to death? [Applause and laughter.]

A VOICE—He ought to be starved to death any way. [Renewed applause.]

The case is precisely parallel. In the second place Mr. WALBRIDGE says that he supported regular nominations last year and I did not, and therefore that he is the representative of regular nomtnations now and I am not. I have already charged that Mr. WALBRIDGE himself last year solicited the nomination against Mayor WOOD, which Mr. TIEMANN obtained. I have challenged his denial of the accusation, for I have in my pocket now conclusive proof of its truth. I have the letters of Mr. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, and of Captain RYNDERS, the United States Marshal, fully indorsing all that I have said, and General WALBRIDGE will resign his military title and return to the obscurity of the ranks before he will venture to deny these gentlemen's statements. And yet, in the face of the hostility of Mr. WALBRIDGE to the Administration, you find FERNANDO WOOD, DANIEL S. DICKINSON and GIDEON J. TUCKER coming into this District, to which they do not belong, and with which they have never been identified, and, in order to gratify their personal animosity against me, ask you to desert the Democratic standard round which you rally, and assist them in electing a Know-Nothing Black Republican fusionist. [Applause.] These ornamental members of the Democratic Party go about your District assailing me, and endeavoring, by slander and by intrigue with the enemy, to defeat me. They say that I voted for and aided the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill. They know that the charge is false—false in every particular. The journal of the Senate is an undying witness that Mr. WOOD is false to you and false to himself when he makes that statement. [Applause.] But he is the last man to arraign me for disloyalty to the old Municipal Police. What did he do last year, after Mr. DRAPER had resigned the office of Commissioner, and when political parties in the Board of Police Commissioners were equally balanced, rendering it impossible for the Republican Commissioners to do anything in which the Democratic Commissioners did not concur? Mr. WOOD himself then proposed, and advocated, and voted for the appointment of two Black Republican Commissioners—SIMEON DRAPER and FELATIAH PERIT. [Applause.] Mr. PERIT was elected, and to his election is due entirely the preponderance which is now held by the Black Republican Commissioners in the Board of Police Commissioners; and this was done by Mr. WOOD after he had been nominated in Tammany Hall. [Applause.] He did more. He issued a proclamation to the people of New-York, subsequent to his nomination for Mayor, during what were called the "bread riots," in which he gave license to disorder and outrage, promulgating doctrines in utter disregard of the first principles of social order, and striking at the very foundation of good government. He said, not to the people, but to the famished, infuriated mob, help yourselves and never mind the laws of the land, which protect the property of the citizen; or the Constitution, which guarantees the rights of all.

A VOICE—I say, will you answer questions?

Mr. SICKLES—Yes, in a few moments. For these things, fellow-citizens, I arraign FERNANDO WOOD; for these things——

THE INTERROGATOR—Didn't you go back on FERNANDO WOOD? Will you deny it?

[Confusion, and cries of "Put him out!"]

Mr. SICKLES—No, you must not put him out; I desire to answer the question. Let this man alone, my friends; I will answer his question.

INTERROGATOR—If Mr. SICKLES answers fair, I will abide by it.

[Cries of "Put that man out!"]

Mr. SICKLES—No, you shall not put him out, I tell you; I want to answer his question, or the question of anybody else. I denounced FERNANDO WOOD when he proved recreant to the Democratic Party, and I denounced and defeated FERNANDO WOOD when he proved recreant to every obligation of honor to one who had saved him in his darkest hours of trial. [Loud applause, followed by some disorder, during which Mr. SICKLES' querist was ejected. Three cheers for Mr. SICKLES and three groans for Mr. WOOD terminated the episode.]

Mr. SICKLES resumed—Fellow-Democrats, FERNANDO WOOD himself is at liberty to come at any time where I am, and put any question to me he chooses, and if I am willing to assent to that, I will not shrink from any inquiry propounded by any representative he may send here. [Renewed cheers for SICKLES and groans for WOOD.] Mr. WOOD appeals to you to desert the Democratic standard and support Mr. WALBRIDGE, although he knows that the support of Mr. WALBRIDGE can only result in the loss of a Democratic member of Congress. In the same breath he professes to be a friend of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. His professions are false. Mr. WOOD, Mr. TOOMBS and Mr. DICKINSON, who have come into this district to defeat me, are engaged also in an attempt to defeat the Democratic State ticket. They are as much opposed to Judge PARKER and the Democratic State ticket as they are to me. Has any one of them been heard any where on the stump in support of any friend of Mr. BUCHANAN or the State ticket, or any regular nominee for Congress in this canvass,—in this hour of greatest trial and need to the Democratic Party? No! What have these men done? They have come into this District, where it was possible to foment difficulties and distract and divide the Democracy, and they have labored like traitors in the camp to strike at the heart of the Administration and of the Democratic Party, in achieving the defeat of those whose success was dear to both. [Loud applause.] I accept the issue which they tender to me. I am willing to appeal to the people of my District to decide between them and myself. [Applause.] What complaint can Mr. DICKINSON present against me?

A VOICE—Because you went against Mr. SCHELL.

Yes, I did; because he did not do right. [Cries of "Bravo!" and cheers.] Mr. SCHELL has not proved loyal to the Democratic cause. He has not done justice to my District, and I have denounced him, and I will denounce him until he does justice to you and to all my District. [Cheers.] Mr. DICKINSON is against me because I will not sacrifice the interests of the Democratic Party of New-York to his personal aspirations. He is hostile to me because in 1855–6 I was the advocate of the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN—[cheers]—and because I believed the nomination of DANIEL S. DICKINSON would have been impossible and absurd. Why is Mr. TOCKER, the Secretary of State for New York, opposed to me? He has a good reason; he knows that I think he is much more a monkey than a man. [Laughter and cheers. A VOICE—"We'll cut his tail off."] Mr. TOCKER says he is identified with this District. How? In 1849 he came to me and asked me to introduce him to the leading Democrats of the Fifth Ward, where he resided, because, he said, he desired to participate in our politics. I did so, and introduced him to my friends HART, FRANCIS, BAKER, and others, and told them that I desired to encourage him and hoped they would bring him forward whenever they could. He was poor and friendless. In 1851 he came to me and sought employment. He told me that as a lawyer he could not get practice, that he was unable to maintain himself in his profession, and that he desired a position. I gave him a letter to my friend, JOHN C. WRIGHT, then comptroller of the State at Albany, and, upon my recommendation, Mr. WRIGHT gave him a clerkship at $1,000 a year. He quarreled with Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. WRIGHT was forced to dismiss him. Still desiring to do what I could for him, I recommended him to Mr. CROSWELL, the editor of the *Argus*. Mr. CROSWELL took him into the *Argus* office, and he remained there for a year or two, until the *Argus* changed hands. In 1854, he came to New-York and became connected with the *Daily News*, a paper published by people pretending to be Democratic, but which is a disgrace to the Democratic Party and to the Press of the United States. [Cheers.] In 1855, Mr. TUCKER found me a candidate in this District for the State Senate. He saw that I was laboring to reunite the Democratic Party which had been divided into Hards and Softs in 1853, while I was absent in Europe. I told my "Hard" friends, for I had always been identified with them in former struggles, that I thought the Democratic Party of New-York ought to be reunited; that the issues upon which they had divided were lost and buried, and that they ought to reunite on the new issues which had arisen since their separation. These issues were opposition to Know-Nothingism, opposition to the Maine Liquor law, and support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I told them that it was in vain to hope, distracted and divided as the Democratic Party was in New-York, that we could present a candidate for the Presidency from New York; that we must ask Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. MARCY to postpone their aspirations, and leave to the future the recognition of the claims of our statesmen. I recommended that the Democratic Party of New-York should reunite upon the platform which I have indicated, and declared myself in favor of the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Democracy in the Presidential contest of 1856. [Loud cheers.] These recommendations and this desire proved obnoxious to Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. SCHELL and Mr. TUCKER, and they and others leagued together against me, and have ever since, with the aid of a more recent coalition with Mr. WOOD, endeavored by every effort, no matter how mean or infamous, to accomplish my overthrow, because I would not yield my convictions of what I thought was best for the Democratic Party and for the Republic, to their notions of what was most advantageous to themselves. [Applause.] Another word before I dismiss Mr. TUCKER. In 1855, I say, this gentleman, who is now in charge of the official pigeon-holes at Albany, was editor of the *Daily News*, and, desiring to defeat my election to the Senate, called me in his dirty, paltry newspaper a Free-soiler, when he knew that I had always been identified with the National Democracy. He called me, too, a Know-Nothing, although he knew that at every period of my career I had assailed every dogma of that party in whatever form presented. In company with my friends, Mr. WILEY and Mr. GRAHAM, I went to his office and said to him, "I ask you, Sir, to do me the simple justice to publish my address to the people of the District in accepting their nomination, so that your readers may know both sides of the question. I ask you upon what grounds do you call me a Free-Soiler or a Know-Nothing." His reply was, and my friends can bear testimony to it, "That is the best way to defeat you, and therefore I do it." I then said to him, in the presence of the gentlemen I have named and of his own men who were employed in his office, "Sir, I came here expecting to get justice from a gentleman, but find you a common libeler and a scoundrel, and you must never dare, while you live, to speak to me again." [Cheers, and "Groans for TOCKER."] And this is the so-called Democrat who comes down into our district to ask you, faithful and loyal Democrats, to desert your standard, and assist in the election of the Black Republican Know-Nothing candidate. [Cries of "It's no use."] Mr. WOOD comes before you a sour, disappointed, broken-down politician. He has held office. He has enjoyed the confidence of the people, and he has lost both. He is outside of Tammany Hall. He is outside of the State Convention. He is outside of the Democratic Party. And there let us leave him; there let him stay and rot. On the other hand, I will venture to say, and say it with pride, that the longer I have been in public life, the more proofs I have received of the confidence and regard of the good citizens of New-York. [Cheers.] In this respect, my career presents an agreeable contrast to that of FERNANDO WOOD. It is a dark fact in his history, and in the political history of New-York, that, after filling various public situations, FERNANDO WOOD descends from public life, having made his name forever synonymous with all that is degrading in official conduct. [Loud cheers.] Fellow-Democrats, I have no fears of the result of this contest. [Voices—"Nor me, either."] I have no fears for your fidelity to the Democratic cause. You have proved your loyalty to the Democracy of the City, of the State, and of the Union. You have proved it before and you will prove it again. ["Good."] Upon you, therefore, the lion-hearted Democracy of the Fifth Ward, to which I have never appealed in vain, I now rely, as I did in '55 and '56, for justice and for vindication. Whatever my humble abilities could effect to advance your interests and to protect your rights, I submit to you I have done. I appeal to the records of the State Senate and of Congress. I invite the closest scrutiny into every vote I gave and every speech I made. I come before you now, as heretofore, the representative of the principles and platform of the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] Those who wish the success of the Democratic cause will honor me by their votes. Those who do not desire the success of the Democratic cause will do me equal honor by their opposition. [Vehement and long-continued cheering.]

### The Westchester District—Meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Party.

SPEECHES OF THE HON. LORN MCKEON, MR. T. B. MILLIKEN, AND THE HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

A meeting of the citizens of Morrisania and vicinity assembled at Morrisania Hall on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination and indorsement of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN as the Anti-Lecompton and People's candidate for Congress. The meeting was organized by choosing WILLIAM CALDWELL, Esq., Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Chairman stated briefly the objects of the meeting, and then introduced to the assemblage the Hon. JOHN MCKEON, who was received with three hearty cheers.

Mr. MCKEON said that it afforded him great pleasure to meet them upon that occasion, to ratify the nomination of an honest and fearless Representative. [Applause.] They had been addressed in another part of this county within twenty-four hours past, by JOHN VAN BUREN, a gentleman of some distinction in this State, who had presented himself to the electors of this District for the purpose of convincing them that they should reject JOHN B. HASKIN and select GOUV. KEMBLE for their Representative to Congress. Mr. VAN BUREN attempted to turn the issue from the acts and doings of the President of the United States to the prospects and wishes of Mr. SEWARD. Now, the real issue in question is not whether Mr. SEWARD is right or wrong, in his late speech at Rochester, but whether Mr. HASKIN was right or wrong in the course he pursued in Congress last Winter. In 1848 a party rose in this country whose object was to paralyze the energies of this Government upon the Slavery question between the North and the South; and one of the prominent leaders of that party was JOHN VAN BUREN, who said in his speeches then that Slavery was a curse and a blight upon the interests of the South and the whole country, and that it would not be longer submitted to by the people of the North. He (Mr. MCK.) was struggling with Mr. HASKIN at that time in behalf of CASS and BUTLER, and for the principle that the South had equal rights in the Territories of the United States, and that the people of the Territories should have the right to determine the question of Slavery for themselves, irrespective of the action of Congress. Where Mr. HASKIN stood in 1848 he stands to-day. And if the Democratic Party abandons that principle then he (Mr. MCK.) would abandon them. [Applause.] He had never been an extreme man in relation to the Slavery question. He was in Congress, was a Northern man, was nominated by the Democrats, and an attempt was made to break him down, by Southern gentlemen. The issue was presented that no person should be allowed to petition Congress upon the subject of Slavery. And when the Party as a Party went against the right of petition he (Mr. MCK.) had stood up in defence of it. [Applause.] Six years afterwards the position he had taken was sustained by the Democratic Party. In 1848 Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, introduced his proviso in relation to Slavery in the Territories acquired from Mexico. Against that he (Mr. MCK.) had voted, because it was unjust to the South, which had fought and paid for the territory, and had an equal right to it with the North. When the South demanded that he should go against the North in the right of petition, he disobeyed; when the North demanded that he should go against the South in regard to the Territories of the United States, he had again disobeyed. And when the President had turned his back upon the great principle of Democratic freedom, self-government, upon which he had been elected, Mr. HASKIN had refused to obey him, and the question for the electors of his district to decide was, whether their representative should be free and independent or the mere creature and tool of the President. JOHN VAN BUREN claims that the Democracy are the especial friends of the adopted citizens. Yet in this Lecompton Constitution, which the head of the Democratic Party endeavored to force through Congress, is a provision that no man shall be chosen Governor of Kansas who had not for twenty years been a citizen of the United States. General SHIELDS, that gallant Irishman [applause] who had been left for dead upon the battle-field in Mexico, with his breast pierced through and through with the balls of the enemy, who had been elevated twice to a seat in the Senate of the United States, once from Illinois and now from Minnesota, if he lived in Kansas could not, under the Lecompton Constitution, be chosen Governor there. Mr. HASKIN is assailed because he refused to do the will of the President. Mr. HASKIN is your representative, not the servant of the President. Who is Mr. BUCHANAN? I remember when I was in Congress more than twenty years ago that I remarked to one of the Cabinet of JACKSON that I thought Mr. BUCHANAN would be a proper man to lead the Democratic Party. I shall never forget the reply of the old man: "No, Sir. Mr. MCKEON, he will not do; he was born a Federalist, and if he should be elected President of the United States, and two roads were shown to him, he would be sure to take the wrong one." [Applause.] Mr. BUCHANAN has shown himself true to his old Federal instincts, what I am struggling for now is to cut the Democratic Party loose from him. If the Democratic Party does not let him go, he will drag it down into the abyss as sure as we live. We must choose one of two things; either to let Mr. BUCHANAN sink, or let the Democratic Party sink. ("Let him sink.") Let him sink! He has sunk so low that the trump of the resurrection will not wake him. Put him down! He is down already. Laughter.] What we want is to prevent him from getting up. All we ask is that he will not trouble the Democratic Party any longer, but look to his office-holders for support, and them alone. And I believe that if you will take out the office-holders and the office-seekers, there will be no Democratic Party for Mr. BUCHANAN to depend upon. The expenditures of the Administration are now $100,000,000 a year, though Mr. BUCHANAN had in Congress abused TYLER for spending thirty-one millions a year. There was something inspiriting in the thought that Mr. HASKIN had stood up in the House of Representatives, and set at defiance the President of the United States, with his $100,000,000 of patronage, with his power and money, and boldly stood forth in defence of the principle of popular sovereignty and self-government, and in accordance with the pledges he had made to his constituents. Under the Constitution the President is in reality less powerful than the representative. After all, the true power of the Government is in the Senate and the House of Representatives. But if the principles for which Mr. BUCHANAN is contending are carried out, he will make himself the head of a consolidated empire, with hundreds of millions of dollars of patronage, than which no tyranny would be more terrible. He would have 40,000 or 50,000 postmasters and all the officers of customs, and it would not be long before the army and the navy would force us to submit to BUCHANAN or some one like him, as the French did to NAPOLEON. I have a great respect for office-holders, for I have been one myself. [Applause and laughter.] But when the President attempted to interfere with me, I told him he and his office might go to the—mischief, [laughter,] for I would not obey him. As I have never had an opportunity of telling the whole story before, I will tell it now. When I was contending against the late Mayor of New-York, whom I considered an improper man for the place, about 6 o'clock in the evening, when I was under promise to speak at a public meeting, I received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. SCHELL, who was then in Washington, that "After due deliberations with our friends here, I suggest that you take no part in the meeting to-night." I felt indignant that Mr. SCHELL, the Collector of this port, who was my peer, but not my superior in office, should attempt to dictate to me. If they were the wishes of the President that he was conveying to me, the President should himself have conveyed them to me. All that I regret was that it was not a message from the President to me, desiring or suggesting that I should not speak, for I would, in the spirit of an American freeman, have trampled it under foot in the presence of the assembled thousands whom I addressed that night. [Vociferous applause.] As it was, I put it in my pocket, and went to the meeting fully convinced that I was carrying my official death-warrant, as an office-holder under Mr. BUCHANAN. I mounted up to the guillotine and he cut off my official head. [Applause.] He only aroused me to tell him some truths he needed very much to hear. [Applause.] As long as I live no man shall own me. My own conscience is my own. [Applause.] JOHN VAN BUREN says that the Democracy—the Buchanan Democracy—will carry this State in this election. He said in 1848 that his father would be elected President, and yet he was the only candidate for that high office since the formation of the government who has failed to get a single electoral vote. [Applause.] I do not mean to prophesy concerning this election. But, in the almanac way, "about this time look out for storms." [Laughter and applause.] If it is not found out by next Wednesday morning that a hurricane has swept over this State, then I shall be very much mistaken. [Renewed laughter.] I will say in regard to Congress, for the particular benefit of Mr. BUCHANAN, that I shall be very much mistaken if he gets five members in this State. As for the City of New-York, we are in a very rebellious state there, and no doubt Mr. BUCHANAN thinks it is a great pity that he cannot order the troops from Governor's Island to put us down. New-York City is indeed in an awful condition for Mr. BUCHANAN. [Continued laughter and applause.] After some further remarks, contrasting Mr. BUCHANAN's timidity with the courage of Gen. JACKSON, Mr. MCKEON concluded by saying that there was something encouraging in going up to the support of one who, whether right or wrong, is honest and capable. I ask you to stand by Mr. HASKIN in this struggle. It will be to the glory of this District to return him to Congress, thereby evincing your determination to sustain right and justice and thereby secure liberty to every individual in this County and the permanency of the institutions under which we live. [Applause and cheers.]

Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN addressed the meeting at some length. He announced himself as a Republican, but he united cordially in the support of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, for he had shown himself true to the cause of truth and justice, and such was the man he wanted to represent him in Congress. He instituted a comparison between the two candidates for Congress in that district. Mr. M. was frequently interrupted during his eloquent remarks by loud and enthusiastic applause and cheers.

THE HON. JOHN B. HASKIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. HASKIN came forward in response to loud and repeated calls of "HASKIN," "HASKIN," and was received with hearty cheers and applause.

He said: On the 22d of June last, within this hall, I commenced my campaign in this district to be returned to Congress; and the cheering greeting which the friends of my early life and the companions of my manhood's prime gave me upon that occasion, inspired me with the hope that I should receive the approval of the intelligent electors of this district on the 2d of November next. I have thrown my banner to the breeze in this district, as the Independent Democratic candidate for Congress, asking the people, by their verdict on the day of election, to approve or condemn my course in the House of Representatives at the last session. As you approve or condemn my course, so do you determine the independence of the legislative department of the Government from the tyranny of the Executive. [Applause.] In 1856, in the Convention which conferred the honor of a nomination, and in every meeting that I attended during that campaign, I proclaimed that the Democratic party was neither a Pro-Slavery nor an Anti-Slavery party, but the constitutional party of our common country, recognizing the rights of the people of the South as well as of the North, of the East and of the West. [Applause.] I also stated that as a Northern man I would like to see Kansas admitted as a free State, and I would not vote for her admission unless, after full and fair submission, the Constitution she should present, should have received the approval of a majority of the people of Kansas, recognizing the right, however, of the people of Kansas, as well as of other Territories, when they come to form a State Government, to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. I was elected upon these principles, the same as those upon which Mr. BUCHANAN was brought into power. When I took the oath of office, I regarded myself as the representative, not merely of the party who had voted for me, but of every citizen in this District, whether Democrat, Republican or American. So viewing my duty, and fully appreciating the sentiment common to this entire District in favor of human liberty, when Mr. BUCHANAN asked the representatives of the people to admit Kansas under a Constitution which I was satisfied her people repudiated, I determined that I had the right to look into and behind that Constitution, in order to ascertain whether it embodied the will of the majority of the people of Kansas; and, therefore, I gave the casting vote—the proudest vote of my life—for the investigation of the frauds which I believed had been committed in Kansas in regard to that Constitution, and which, it has fully appeared since, had been committed—a vote the memory of which, whether I am sustained or defeated, will ever be a proud legacy to my children. [Applause.] By that and my subsequent votes against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, Kansas has been preserved from the outrage which was sought to be forced upon her by JAMES BUCHANAN, the President whom I supported upon the doctrines he himself had proclaimed, in favor of popular sovereignty and the right of the people to self-government. [Applause.] I went to Congress with no particular prejudices against the peculiar institutions of the South, although, as a Northern man, in favor of freedom; still, I was determined to vote for the admission of Kansas under any Constitution, whether in favor of Slavery or Freedom, could I be satisfied that it had, after full and fair subm

# EUROPE.

## ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

### The Imbroglio Between France and Portugal.

### The Massacre of the French and English Consuls in Morocco.

### Cotton and Breadstuffs Firm—Money Without Change.

The screw-steamship *Borussia*, Captain TRAUTMANN, of the Hamburgh Line, from Southampton on Monday, the 18th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Her intelligence is two days later.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th.

The Queen of England was still at Balmoral.

The affairs of Mr. JOHN CARMICHAEL, of Liverpool, whose failure in the Central American trade has excited extended interest, were before the Court of Bankruptcy in that town.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph had experienced a further decline, being held on the evening of the 16th at £300@£350.

The prospectus of a new West End Hotel, on joint stock principles, is circulated in the London money market. The *Times* reprobates the plan, alleging that the "general desire is for establishments on the admirable scale, as regards charges and management, of those of the American cities."

The journey of Prince NAPOLEON to Algeria is adjourned until March next.

According to returns in the *Moniteur* the French revenue receipts for the first nine months of the present year have exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1857 by £1,244,000. The chief increase has been with duties on sugar.

The Viscount DA PAIVA, Minister of Portugal at Court, left Paris on the 14th for Nantes, where he was to embark for Lisbon. "Matters still look well towards a friendly arrangement," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "but nothing decisive will be done until M. DA PAIVA's arrival in Portugal. The Marquis DE LISLE, French Minister at that Court, receives instructions by M. DE PIENNE, who left L'Orient yesterday in the *Coligny*, also for Lisbon, to come to an understanding with M. DE PAIVA on the whole affair. M. DE PIENNE is second Secretary of the French Legation in Portugal, and returns to his post, after leave of absence. The instructions do not, I believe, contain the *ultimatum* intended some days ago to be sent; and I am glad to say that there now appears, on both sides, a desire for an amicable solution of the difficulty. By the French Government no step will be taken until an answer be received from Lisbon. The Chevalier DANTAS, First Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, will act as *Chargé d'Affaires* during M. DA PAIVA's absence."

A dispatch, dated at Lisbon on the 15th, appears in the Paris papers. It states that the French frigates *Austerlitz* and the *Donerwerth* were still in the Tagus; and that the English line-of-battle ship *Victory*, of 101 guns, and the English steam corvette *Raccoon*, of 28 guns, had just arrived.

It is reported, from Lisbon, that the Portuguese Chambers had been closed.

The journal *Openiano* states that the Tribunal are occupied with the affairs relative to the seizure of the *Charles et Georges*.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* makes the following remarks in allusion to the same business:

"If the commerce in hired laborers takes a more considerable development, who can say that it will not exercise an analogous influence among the African chiefs and Sultans? It is this consequence, unfortunately too probable, which alarms us in the system adopted since 1852. We think that the public mind ought to be reassured on the point. We should desire an inquiry, in order to know the importance of the operations to which the system of the engagements has given rise since 1852. We should desire that the mode of carrying on this commerce, and the results which it may have produced in Africa and in our Colonies, were studied and exposed with a vigilant and equitable impartiality. Philanthropy, we know, is not in fashion at the present day; but we should not object to a little ridicule, provided we threw light on a matter which interests mankind, and which cannot remain indifferent to the generosity and honor of our nation. Moreover, the frightful accident of the *Regina Cœli* and the capture of the *Charles et Georges* are warnings more eloquent than any instances of ours, and we do not doubt of their being felt and understood."

Forty thousand pounds had been taken from the Bank of England on the 19th of October for Lisbon, perhaps in connection with the new Portuguese bonds to be put on the market for railway purposes.

M. MON, Embassador of Spain to the Court of the Tuileries, left Madrid Oct. 14.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of the 12th, contains an account of the reception by the Queen of the Marquis DE TURGOT, Ex-French Embassador, to present his letters of recall.

The Prince of the Asturias is again convalescent. The daughter of the Duke of MONTPENSIER is seriously ill.

A Royal decree in the Madrid *Gazette* enacts that all steamers plying regularly between the ports of the Isle of Cuba and any of the ports of the United States of North America are to enjoy the same privileges as the English Royal Mail steamers, with liberty to carry six tons of merchandise without paying lighthouse duties for them. It is believed, it appears, that this decree will tend to diminish the continual misunderstandings which have prevailed between the captains of American vessels and the Cuban Custom-house authorities, and which have created considerable ill-feeling. Another decree authorizes the construction of an aqueduct in Cuba, to convey water from the Vento springs to the town of Havana.

The Bank of Bavaria has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent., the Bank of Prussia to 5, the Bank of Leipsic to 6, and the Bank of Nassau to 4½. These movements are chiefly due to the restrictions in the discount market at Vienna, pending the return to specie payments; but money at this period of the year is always in demand in Germany for the vintage and other purposes.

A letter from Milan informs the *Times* that the statement published in the French papers of a coolness having arisen between the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Government at Vienna is erroneous.

The last dispatches received by the French Government from Algiers announce that the empire of Morocco is in a state of great disorganization and anarchy.

The news of the massacre at Tetuan is, unfortunately, confirmed. M. NAIXON, the French Vice-Consul, and the Vice-Consul of England, have been massacred by the populace. This event took place at the commencement of October. The first accounts announced that the two persons assassinated were the French and Spanish Vice-Consuls, but a later dispatch corrects this account and says it was the English and not the Spanish agent who has fallen. The Paris *Presse*, in mentioning the above melancholy affair, affirms that the English Vice-Consul escaped, and that it is the French and Spanish agents, as at first stated, who have been the victims.

The French Vice-Consul at Tetuan, who was murdered, acted under the direction of the Consul-General of Tangier. There is likewise a French Consul at Mogador, and one at Rabat. There is a French Consular Agent at Casablanca, and another at Saffy.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has received a visit from the Ministers of the Porte, and has himself visited the Sheik-ul-Islam. The conference on the subject of the frontiers of Montenegro has been adjourned for a week, in consequence of the indisposition of the Austrian representative. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE is expected at Athens about the 23d inst.

The Porte had suppressed a number of Government offices, and had resolved to reduce the staff of the army. The pay of the troops is generally in arrear.

Two new battalions had been sent as a reinforcement to Candia, where the fermentation in the minds of the people was on the increase.

### The France-Portuguese Difficulty.

*From the London Times, Oct. 18.*

Whatever be the result of the difference which has arisen between France and Portugal there are in it many things on which the mind of a well-wisher to the general peace of Europe, and to the great interests of humanity at large, must rest with little satisfaction. The circumstances appear very simple, and, indeed, on the facts there is very little dispute. A French vessel, the *Charles et Georges*, is found by the Portuguese authorities of Mozambique on a port of the coast interdicted to the approach of foreigners, because an approach to it in that particular point is regarded by the Portuguese Government as almost conclusive evidence of an attempt to carry on the Slave-trade. On board the ship were 110 negroes and a delegate of the French Government. The delegate and captain stated to the Portuguese authorities that the men were there by their own free consent, having engaged themselves to go as laborers to the Island of Réunion, that the negroes had regular passports from the authorities at Mozambique, and that the vessel was lying off the interdicted portion of the coast for the purpose of obtaining a surgeon. To this it was answered by the Portuguese, that a surgeon was to be found at Mozambique, and was not to be found on that part of the coast. The negroes were examined, and declared one and all that they were carried off against their will and not in virtue of any agreement, and the passports spoken of turned out to be documents furnished by a native chief, who probably was the person from whom the negroes were obtained. Under these circumstances the vessel was seized as a slaver and sent to Lisbon for adjudication. On hearing of this the French Government have sent two men-of-war to the Tagus to wake with the thunder of their gun the echoes of the Rock of Lisbon, have peremptorily demanded the surrender of the *Charles et Georges* within forty-eight hours, have given orders to the fleet at Toulon to hold itself in readiness to sail, and twice verbally refused the offer of the Portuguese Government to submit the matter to the arbitration of a third Power. The latest accounts hold out a hope, indeed, that a friendly arrangement may be expected, but matters are still in an uncertain state. The ground on which the French Government is understood to rely is that the presence of a French delegate on board the ship necessarily implied such absolute innocence of any design of Slave-trading that the Portuguese Government was bound to be satisfied with it at once, and to inquire no further, and that compared with this conclusive proof all matters of suspicion or irregularity become absolutely insignificant, and ought to be thrown aside as of no account whatever.

To us the mere merits of this controversy, assuming the facts to be correctly stated above, appear to present no difficulty whatever. We know not what proof can be required of an offence of this kind if the facts which we have just alleged are not to be held sufficient. The vessel was found in flagrant delict, with the negroes actually on board her, and they stated, when examined, that they were there, not by their own free will, but under the compulsion of superior force. If it be said that the captain and delegate were deceived in the matter and believed these people to have gone on board voluntarily in pursuance of an agreement to labor in the colony of Réunion which they fully understood, we may ask why the ship was taken to an unusual and interdicted station, why an utterly absurd reason was given for her going there, and why false statements were made with regard to passports from the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique? These things showed not only that the French captain and delegate were doing wrong, but that they knew it, and, coupled with the fact that they had a hundred and ten negroes on board, made out as complete a case as the nature of the transaction could possibly admit. To all this the French had nothing to oppose except a conclusive presumption invented by themselves, that it is absolutely impossible for a delegate of the French Government to lend himself to a Slave-trading transaction; and that, therefore, such a transaction must be assumed to be impossible whatever evidence there be to the contrary. We are not aware that the law of nations recognizes as one of its principles the absolute impeccability and incorruptibility of the agent of a foreign Government, or considers that Government to be entitled, by placing a delegate on board a ship bearing its flag, to give that ship a license to violate with impunity the obligations of treaties and the police regulations of a friendly State. *We, therefore feel no difficulty in concluding that on the merits of the question the great Power is entirely in the wrong, and the little one is entirely in the right.* This, however, is but a very small part of the matter. Let us assume France to have been as clearly right as she was manifestly wrong. Surely, in order to enforce that right, she should have uttered no menaces and employed no measures which she would not have used to Russia, to England, or to the United States of America. If France believed herself to be in the right, in what respect could her dignity suffer if, instead of the intolerable pretension to be judge in her own cause, she had shown herself ready to abide by the impartial decision of a neutral power? If she knew she was wrong, no doubt the course adopted is explicable enough; but it is not the less an invasion of that equality which the public law of modern Europe attributes to all sovereign States, and an infraction of that declaration of the Paris Congress which binds the great Powers to have recourse to the intervention of an impartial arbitrator before appealing to arms.

No doubt it is exceedingly convenient for nations as well as individuals to decide their own causes in their own favor, but the time will often come when the inexpediency of this one-sided method of adjudication is made manifest even to those who are most inclined to have recourse to it. The doctrine that justice is only for equals, but that between superior and inferior relations are to be regulated by their relative powers alone, finds no acceptance in the code of modern Europe, and any Power that succeeds in introducing it will have shaken to their foundations those doctrines upon which alone a general peace can be permanently maintained. We cannot but regard it as unfortunate that infractions, real or supposed, of the international law of Europe with regard to the Slave-trade should so frequently form the occasion of differences to which France is a party. We might have hoped that a nation which claims, not unreasonably, a foremost place in directing the march of civilization, would, even if she had been subjected to a slight amount of unmerited annoyance and vexation by the honest efforts of other countries to put a complete end to the Slave-trade, have considered the excellent end in view as a complete excuse for any irregularity in the means taken to attain it, and would have always been satisfied with proof that the dispute arose from endeavors made in good faith to put down this abominable trade. Unhappily, the exact contrary seems to be the case, and *nothing excites the indignation of the department over which* Count WALEWSKI *presides so much as an honest and unselfish attempt to avert the most hideous cruelty that even the thirst of gain itself ever prompted or defended.*

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The demand for COTTON, to-day, has been to a moderate extent, and the sales do not exceed 7,000 bales, 1,000 on speculation and for export. Prices steadily maintained.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Grain trade is represented by firmness in price and fair demand for the daily large consumption of Breadstuffs.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.—The English Funds remain without any important variation. Consols for money, 98⅜@⅝. For the 10th November, 98⅜@⅝.

London Produce and Provision markets unchanged.

### Burning of the Steamboat Ben. Franklin—Loss About $250,000.

*From the N. O. Crescent, of Oct. 23.*

Captain CLARKE and several other officers of the burnt boat *Ben. Franklin*, reached this city last evening. To the courtesy of the captain we are indebted for the following particulars of the disaster:

At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, when the boat was approaching Ashton, about ninety miles below Vicksburg, smoke was discovered issuing from the hold, through the pump-holes, aft the boilers. The boat was at once rounded to and landed, and every effort made to extinguish the fire below. Steam from the boilers was turned into the bold; and, the fire-pumps being manned, water was freely applied by hose through the forward part of the boat, holes being cut in the deck for the purpose. At one time it was thought the fire had been got under; but this proving to be a mistake, and the fire more unmanageable than ever, after two or three hours' combat with it, Capt. CLARKE determined to save as much of the boat and cargo as possible, by the last resort of scuttling. The boat was scuttled; but it failed to save her. At about 7 o'clock, the fire broke through the deck in flames, and in the shortest possible space of time the boat was burned to the water's edge, with the whole of her cargo, consisting of 3,038 bales of cotton, and 25 or 30 tons of bacon and other freight.

The boat was landed so soon after the discovery of the smoke from the hold that nothing was lost except the boat and cargo. The crew and passengers numbered 200 altogether, and all got ashore with their baggage and everything. Quite a number of ladies were on board, and among the gentlemen was Senator SLIDELL. All the boat's books and papers were saved. The manifest had not been made out; but from the bills of lading, &c., which Captain CLARK brought down with him, the manifest will be made out and submitted to the public to-day. The United States mails were put on board the *Princess*, which boat will get down to-morrow.

The origin of the fire could not be accounted for by any of the officers of the boat. Her cotton was piled on the guards to the hurricane deck, stowed away abaft the boilers, and a portion of it in the hold. It was from the cotton in the hold that the fire started. The hatches were last open at 7 o'clock the previous evening; and the only lights ever used in the hold, and used there then, were glass lanterns. No torches were used at any landing during the night, the moon giving all the light that was necessary. The origin of the fire was, therefore, and is, a perfect mystery.

The *Ben Franklin* was worth about $70,000, and her cargo worth about $180,000 or $190,000.

### Cotton Culture in Utah a Failure.

*Utah Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.*

Since the year 1855 several efforts have been made to introduce the culture of cotton in this Territory, the first at Fort Clara, on the Santa Clara River, upwards of 300 miles south of the Great Salt Lake City, but the result was not satisfactory. The present year, at the same place, more than twenty acres have been planted, one-half or two-thirds of which is a failure. The cause is attributed to the lack of water, bad seed, and mineral in the soil. Other settlements have been formed on the Rio Virgin, where there have been planted this year about 400 acres, only 130 of which is considered a fair stand. At this colony the salt, saleratus, and other minerals have been very destructive. This information is from one of the officers of the Deseret Agricultural Society, and the cotton culture, so far, in Utah, may be set down as a failure. In this connection I will state that the annual Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, for this Territory, commences next Monday, Oct. 4, in this city, which will prove an interesting feature, and from which I expect to glean some interesting items connected with the growth and progress of this Territory

DONATI'S COMET SEEN THROUGH DONATI'S TELESCOPE.—The Florence correspondent of the Newark *Daily* says: "I saw the Comet a few evenings ago through the telescope of DONATI, its discoverer; but the effect was not good. Signor DONATI estimates its period around the sun at about 30 years. 'Why, then,' I asked 'has it not been known and registered?' 'Because,' he replied, 'it may have been obscured by unfavorable seasons; for if it should return in the Winter it would not be seen.' Other observers conjecture it to be a comet of sixty years ago, but without hazarding a positive opinion. If it should prove so, of course our townsman would lose the credit of discovery, and the Comet its name. Its velocity is so great, said he, that a planet like ours in its course would be involved in its nucleus in about five minutes. What a hurricane that would be! Imagine a wind sweeping across our sublo earth in five minutes."

## THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

### Close of the National Agricultural Fair at Richmond, Virginia.

### Gen. Caleb Cushing on the Annexation of Mexico.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858.

The number at the Fair ground to day was, if anything, greater than on yesterday. The fact that the Hon. CALEB CUSHING was to speak, as announced on the first day, brought thousands to the scene who took no interest in the Fair. I have no doubt that many had deferred their departure from here until after the delivery of this address, so great seemed to be the fame of Gen. CUSHING among the Virginians, and the desire to hear him.

Since the first day but little interest seems to be attached to the exhibition. From being an agricultural show it has become a ladies' show, for it is in reference to them that the principal interest now exists. And as if conscious of this, they give the fullest opportunity to be seen to advantage, selecting the most exalted and prominent positions on the several tiers of seats which line the fence dividing the Fair ground and horse track. They seem to disregard the inconvenience of the dust in their overweening desire to show, and this they do to advantage.

Lord and Lady NAPIER arrived yesterday evening and were on the ground during the day. They were "the observed of all observers." In short they attracted much more observation than any feature of the exhibition, while they themselves seemed to take a warm interest in the scene. They were much interested in the cavalcade of horses which took place at 11 o'clock, and his Lordship spent the greater portion of his time in inspecting the various classes of these animals on exhibition. The cavalcade was magnificent. It included a series of horses and buggies yoked two in hand, sulkeys with trotters and blooded and trotting stallions innumerable. The cavalcade covered the whole range of the track, and there was a large number of inferior class horses that could not be accommodated. These, however, were displayed to advantage in the spacious area within the track. After the cavalcade was over there was a test of trotters which excited a great deal of interest. The performances were admirable—equal, according to the testimony of some good judges present, to any which they had heretofore witnessed.

But little of interest transpired on the Fair ground, to-day. I am informed that the gold medal for the best piece of machinery was awarded to the proprietor of the Eagle Foundry, of this City, a Mr. RHAM. The competition, I believe, was entirely confined to Richmond, owing to the great inconvenience of transporting heavy machinery from distant points. The contributions from abroad are made up chiefly of agricultural implements and horses. In these the North is fairly represented; and in the matter of premiums, I imagine they will have their full share.

Owing to the general anxiety to hear Mr. CUSHING's address, it was deemed expedient to select some place in the open air, the large tent usually allotted for the speaking being incapable of accommodating the number who had assembled to hear him. Accordingly, a spot on the horse track was chosen, and a platform erected there for the speaker. It was the point where the largest number usually assembled, being near the dividing line of the Fair ground and horse track. There were several seats convenient, which were principally reserved for ladies; and no doubt this consideration, too, influenced the selection of that locality.

At 12 o'clock Mr. CUSHING ascended the platform accompanied by JAS. LYONS, Esq., and Gen. TILGHMAN, President of the United States Agricultural Society. The rush to the scene was immense upon his making his appearance, each one being anxious to secure a place near the platform. The whole assembly at the Fair ground was, in fact, concentrated at this point, every other feature of interest in the surrounding scene being forgotten or disregarded in the desire to hear the address. After a few brief introductory remarks by Gen. TILGHMAN, in which he reviewed the public services of Mr. CUSHING, Mr. C. advanced to the front of the platform and proceeded with his address. He occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, during which time not a whisper could be heard escape from the lips of any in the immense assemblage, so earnest was the desire to preserve order and hear every word of the address. It was the most orderly crowd of such magnitude I have ever beheld. The address maintained the high reputation of its author, and was very warmly applauded at different stages.

A splendid ball comes off at the Exchange Hotel tonight, and it is intimated that a banquet will be given before the close of the Fair. All that has been said of the hospitality of Virginia I have fully realized. To strangers the people are particularly courteous and generously hospitable. They seem to derive great pleasure in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of those who visit them upon any public occasion of this sort. There was a report that the President would visit Richmond during the Fair, but there seems little probability of his doing so.

GEN. CUSHING'S VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE EXTENSION OF OUR TERRITORY AND THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

The following is the concluding portion of Gen. CUSHING's address:

Unhappy Mexico! The initial step of her national independence was not like ours, a Congress of the colonies deliberately pronouncing and preparing to maintain it, but a tumultuary uprising of Indians warring on white men. Such was the revolutionary *Grito* of Dolores, under the auspices of the Priest HIDALGO. The second step, that of the Priest MORELOS, was no better; for this, also, was but another tumultuary insurrection of Indians. The third step, ITURBIDE's plan of Iguala, professed to give equality to the two races, European and Indian; but that, of course, did not satisfy the latter. Since then, forty years of revolution and of domestic or foreign war have elapsed, with gradual expulsion or extinction of the white race, and now, from end to end of the land, while the sillily pretentious party cries of Liberal, Constitutional, Federal, Central, Pure, and what not, are the watchwords of contending factions, efficient alike only to waste their common country—that country, a plague-spot of social war all over, is fast losing all the attributes of a civilized State, and relapsing into aboriginal barbarism. Those of the departments nearest to the United States are already half-depopulated by the incursions of the nomad savages; the more central and populous departments are overrun by red *guerrilleros* and robbers, their plantations ravaged, their cities worse off than if sacked by foreign foes, and their white men cowering in presence of the omens of coming disaster, while the extreme southern departments are already at the mercy of their resident *Pueblo* and *Sierra* Indians.

As to our intervention to stay this surging deluge of calamity, it is *a question of amicable international negotiation, not of unconstitutional intermeddling with affairs not rightfully concerning us*; it is not a question of the conquest of a neighboring people, but of their salvation; it is not a question of hostilities, but of commercial union and protective alliance.

When America had been discovered by Europe, it was not the voice of the Pope, but the voice of God, which gave to them the New World to occupy, to Christianize, and to civilize. And so the will of God seems by evident signs and portents to intervene as a nation for the salvation of the people of Mexico.

We frequently hear of the American policy of excluding Europeans from America. I think that much of what is said on that subject is somewhat vaguely said, since they who say it seem not to remember that all along our Northern frontier there is a British America on the one sea, and a British Columbia on the other; and that while we are absorbed in the discussion of metaphysical subtleties, England is, with our aid, attaching those colonies more closely to herself by an oceanic telegraph, and to one another by a continental railway, so that, not ours, as it ought to be, but hers, shall be the line of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let that pass. British America, after all, has her own republican future, plain and assured before her. I assume that *our predestined line of expansion, now at least, is to the West and to the South.* If Cuba lies in the path of that destiny, so much the better; but that Mexico must and does, I religiously believe; and I would have it so, not in the sense of animosity, but of friendship—not by the act of *frivolous, irresponsible, mischievous, private invaders, but by the deliberate, efficacious, and official* action of the Government of the United States.

If any thoughtful person can test this—if, apart from the question of expediency, they doubt its rightfulness, and therefore oppose the continuation of the advancement of the United States—let them tell me by what argument they justify the beginnings of that advancement and its progress thus far—nay, let them tell me by what rule of right we stand anywhere in America. Where is Powhatan? Where is Massasoit? Is not the occupation of any portion of the earth by those competent to hold and till it a providential law of national life? Can you say to the tide that it ought not to flow, or the rains to fall? I reply, it *must*. And so it is with well-constituted, and therefore progressive and expansive, nations. They cannot help advancing; it is the condition of their existence.

When, in a celebrated State paper of the last Administration, three eminent statesmen alluded to this law of natural life as applicable, in assigned contingencies, to the relation of the United States to Cuba, the suggestion was reprobated, in some quarters, as a political heresy. Was it so? Did not WASHINGTON himself, reserved as he was usually in speech of such matters, express the same idea, in one of his letters to LEE, anticipating, twenty years beforehand, the acquisition of Louisiana? "Whenever the new States," said he, "become so populous and so extended to the westward as really to need it, there will be no power which can deprive them of the use of the Mississippi." I pray you to weigh well these words—to penetrate into their inner thought—and then decide, if you can, at what point on the continent of North America they cease to have significance.

The United States are already most beneficently as well as gloriously involved within the fortunes of Mexico. What waste wilderness of undiscovered wealth, prosperity and happiness were not Texas and California before their association with us. Nay, the presence even of the armies of the United States in Mexico was a benefit to her rather than a prejudice; never before nor since did the material interests of the Mexican Republic better flourish; never before or since did she enjoy more of substantial peace or security of persons or property; never elsewhere was conquered country so favored and so treated as friend and ally, instead of the prey of the conqueror. When ZACHARY TAYLOR, that illustrious son of Virginia, led the victorious eagles of the Union from Palo Alto to Resaca, and from Monterey to Buena Vista; when that other illustrious son of Virginia, WINFIELD SCOTT, led the same victorious eagles from Vera Cruz to Cerro Gordo, and from Puderno to Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and at length planted the banner of the Union on the site of the old Teocalli of the Aztecs: as they severally marched onward from triumph to triumph they vanquished hostile armies, in fair encounter, of course, but they respected the persons and property of the people of the country as carefully as if it had been their own; and they occupied the territory of Mexico, its cities and its hamlets, as peaceful governors, not as hostile masters. And if you, the men of Virginia, who, as I right well know, furnished to that war the most numerous and best-appointed of all the many regiments of volunteers that served in it, did not have the good fortune to participate in its glorious battles, it was honor enough for you to have been the birth-place of the mother of its great commandera, TAYLOR and SCOTT. They, I say, occupied in the spirit of friends rather than of enemies; and the Federal Government of that day, JAMES K. POLK its President, JAMES BUCHANAN and WILLIAM L. MARCY its Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War, manifested, in the conduct and conclusion of the war, the most noble forbearance towards Mexico, the most considerate generosity—as, indeed, in less critical emergencies, have other administrators of the Federal Government. I reiterate, then, that the sum of our national action respecting Mexico has been conceived beneficently and so conducted. And I assert, what I believe to be true, the double proposition—first, that the people of the United States desire, expect, and intend, sooner or later, to interpose in Mexico; and secondly, that the interposition will be in good will towards her, and with cooviction of the common utility of such intervention, as well to Mexico as to the United States.

And who shall gainsay us when that day arrives? Spain? I trow not. Suffice it for her if she have no other or earlier cause of quarrel with the United States. France? We do not call her to account for the progress of her authority in Algeria; nay, we applaud what she is doing there, as in the common interest of civilization; and we should not be sorry to see her, or Spain, do for the Sheriff of Morocco and Fez, and the bigots of barbarism he rules, what she has done for Algiers. As little right or cause would she have to complain, and as much to approve, if we should interpose for the redemption of Mexico. England? I think we have no reason to expect—I will not say to apprehend—any jealousy on the part of England. She discerns now, in the retrospect, what she did not see clearly in the prospect, that, whilst her mission is in Asia, ours is in America. To her, the termination of her attempt to hold us in subjection was the real commencement of the conquest of India. The Moiras and the Cornwallises, who conquered it for her, learned the lessons of victory at the hands of one by whom it was honor enough to be defeated, and even so taught—namely, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia. England wisely resolves no longer to dispute with us the supremacy of influence in America.

Sir, [addressing Gov. WISE,] to you, who now occupy and adorn the executive chair of the Commonwealth of Virginia, let me say there was a time—now more than twenty years agone, in the days of our youth, in that old deserted hall of the House of Representatives, which echoes no longer to the voice of eloquence—in that time we resuscitated, we almost created, the life of the United States on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. We reminded our countrymen that a forgotten Oregon existed, and that alongside of it was California. At a subsequent time, under the auspices of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia—a name never to be mentioned by me but with reminiscences of respect—we coöperated to "pluck up," as it were, Texas "by the locks," and bring her into the Union. In that so wretched, that so miserable Mexico, there is more than one other Texas, more than one other California, which awaits but the touch of the formative hand, but a breath of the vivifying genius of the people of the United States, to awaken from its lethargy, and become a truly and really American State. When that happens it will be the signal of regeneration to Mexico, as it will be the harbinger of countless benefits to the United States. You see clearly—no man better knows—and you have in your own comprehensive thought and expressive language described—how intimately connected are the interests of the whole Union, and of this part of it especially, with the other colonial States of America. Shall we not then lift up our voices in unison together again as of yore, and appeal from the paltry passions of the hour, from its visionary abstractions, and from its unwholesome sectional agitations, to the nobler and better instincts, the loftier ambitions, and the national sentiments of the people, to the end of the greater glory of the Union?

### Who Reads an American Newspaper.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: In your issue of Saturday, 23d inst., may be seen an extract from the Manchester *Guardian*, England, containing the following sentence: "Not one man in a thousand in this country, ever looks into an American paper." In the Spring of 1857, I was traveling in Great Britain, and my attention was naturally arrested by the frequency and prominence of notices relating to America, or more strictly speaking, the United States. I determined to make a minute of the number of articles in the English and Scotch papers, either copied from American journals, or connected with our country. The papers which I examined for this purpose were only such as accidentally fell into my hands in the coffee-room. The result was as follows:

The London *Times*, for April 29, 1857, contained *five* articles about America, being extracts, or letters from correspondents; for April 29, *seven*. The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, April 25, contained *nine* articles of the same sort. The Glasgow *Daily News*, April 29, contained *six* articles; May 26, *nine*. The Glasgow *Citizen*, Jan. 6, had no fewer than *twelve*. The question, "Who reads an American book?" was answered long ago; the recent statement, "not one man in a thousand in Great Britain, ever looks into an American paper," may be now considered as having also received its quietus. It seems that the leading English and Scotch journals habitually fill up their columns with items relating to America, and this fact implies a wide-spread interest in the subject.

I may be pardoned for adding some other facts which fell under my observation, illustrating the same thing, a European interest in America.

A traveler walking along the streets of European cities, will notice at the shop-windows, "American overshoes," or "American sewing-machines," or the engraving of "Young America;" on theatre bills he will read the name of "the American Comedienne;" in the bookstores he will meet Stowe, Harland, Wetherill, Prescott, Barnes, and Hodge; at the bookstands, Dwight, Williams, Cheever, Sprague, Spring; further on he passes "the American Photographic Gallery." HENRY RUSSELL draws crowds to hear him sing about "Life in America." On the hustings Lord PALMERSTON tells something borrowed from the Americans. In the churches Dr. GUTHRIE extols the American educational system. At a meeting for Irish Missions, Professor MILLER and Dr. COOKE tell how the Irish flock over to America and learn independence. Go to a missionary meeting, and Dr. ANDREW THOMPSON eulogizes the American missionaries, ELIOT, BRAINERD and GRANT. Go to a temperance meeting, and you will be sure to hear of the Maine Law. Go to the Free Church General Assembly, and you hear them speaking of the American Missions in Turkey, or of the great American revival. Go to the procession of the Queen's Commissioner to the Established Assembly, and you will find the dragoons trotting off to the American tune of "The Old Folks at Home." Go to the Glasgow Cemetery, and you will meet with a funeral motto from LONGFELLOW. Go into private families, and you will hear the lady of the house singing at the piano the American song "Excelsior!" and the little girl calling her kitten "Topsy!" And, not to be tedious, if you go into the London *Times'* rooms, you will find that journal printing its slanders on the United States upon Hoe's American printing press.

VIATOR.

### Midshipmen In the Navy.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In yonra of this date you speok of the *Sabine* going to sea without any midshipmen as an extraordinary circumstance. By reference to your files for the last four years, you will find that at least three-fourths of our "men-o'-war" during that period have carried no midshipmen, and at one time there were none afloat except in the practice-ship *Preble*. To take their places in part, the Department have appointed masters' mates, shipped for the cruise like the men. A mate in old times was a senior midshipman, a competent deck-officer and a thorough sailor. Neither of these qualifications seems to be requisite in the mates now appointed. The berth is obtained through influence, and one half of the mates are perfectly green. After the voyage is over they lay aside their buttons until another chance turns up. You will see that under this order of things Jack stands no chance for the quarter-deck, and in fact he is just as far from it as ever.

In the case of the *Sabine*, the mates have all, I believe, had experience at sea; but this is not usual. As regards the usefulness of middies the Department does not compliment them at all by placing such men in the service as substitutes, and it would doubtless be better if they would select men who are posted in the duties assigned to them, rather than boys who have their duty to *learn*; and it is a pity that the berth could not be given to worthy foremast hands. The *Sabine* will, I trust, reach her destination. I think she would even if she had "middies" instead of "mates" aboard, and if she had, I do not think that they would bring discredit upon the service to which they belong, or retard in the least its efficiency. The school at Annapolis is training our young officers to *be* what the West Point graduates *are*—an honor to their country; and I think your remarks upon the junior officers of the Navy were rather unjust. The midshipmen of the present day are not of the class that you read of in MARRYAT's novels, but gentlemanly and intelligent young men, and I hope that the day is far distant when they shall be considered a "useless oppendage" aboard ship or a disgrace to the service ashore.

Yours, respectfully,

WARD-ROOM.

The tide on the Hudson River still continues very high. On Sunday the water was but a few inches lower than the day previous, and flooded docks, lots, gardens, &c., covering nearly the same ground as on Mondoy. All the damage was done on Monday. With the change of wind, the water is now rapidly receding. Yesterday the tide was lower than on Tuesday, though many of the docks were covered with water.

### Liberia and the Emigrant Slaver—Letter From President [illegible].

It will be remembered that representations were made by the captain of the French vessel *Regina Cœli*, recently concerned in transporting negro emigrants from Africa to the French Colonies, implicating the authorities of the Colony of Liberia in the business. The President of the Colooy, Mr. BENSON, has written the following letter to the Rev. Dr. PINNEY, Secretary of the Colonization Society, which denies in the most explicit manner every one of these allegations:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I have but a moment's time to pen you a few lines *viâ* England. I would refrain from sending this hurried sheet, if it were not that I think it may not be amiss to correct some of the errors which have found their way into the newspapers, either honestly, for the want of better information, or malignantly intentional, respecting affairs in Liberia, and especially the policy of the Government in reference to the French emigration system, and especially as relative to the *Regina Cœli*.

You are at liberty to publish as false, as downright untruths, and that upon the authority and responsibility of the Government of Liberia, the following statements, which have appeared in Europeao and other papers

*First*—That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied Capt. SIMON to Monrovia to arrange for the procurement of emigrants.

*Second*—That the Presideot of Liberia urged Capt. SIMON to procure his emigrants within the jurisdtction of this Republic.

*Third*—That the President or the Government of Liberia became a party to a contract to furnish any emigrants whatever;

*Fourth*—That $1,164 had been received by this Government as passport money.

*Fifth*—That the emigrants were procured under the immediate superintendence or by the agency of this Government.

*Sixth*—That any of the emigrants were Americo-Liberians, or persons of color from the United States, or their descendants.

Sir, there is not a particle of truth in any of those assertions. I can prove them all to be downright falsehoods by more than a hundred living witnesses, and abundant documentary evidence. Captain SIMON, of the *Regina Cœli*, paid nothing to this Government but the usual tonnage duties of the vessel, and the *ad valorem* duties on such merchandise as he expected to land within the jurisdiction of this Republic, all of which, comprising every cent ever paid to this Government, amounted to only $369, as the books of the Custom-house will show. Not the first penny was ever paid by him to this Government for passports, and well he knew it. How could this Government receive passport money from him before we had ascertained how many, if any, voluntary emigrants could be procured by him? for before he was permitted to enter his vessel, and allowed to enlist emigrants within our jurisdiction, he and the French naval officer were told by me, in presence of unimpeachable witnesses—one of whom was a foreign official—that he was to call in here and clear his vessel at the Custom-house, according to law, when each emigrant would be examined thoroughly by the Secretary of State, as to whether his emigration was constrained or free, and that the declaration of each emigrant would guide the Secretary as to the cases in which he would grant passports, and all who might then declare their emigration involuntary, would be taken on shore and discharged; and that in the event of any cases occurring in which it was manifest that force or fraud was used to get them on board, he would be punished according to the laws of this Republic; and I told him and the French Government naval officer, then and there, in the presence of witnesses, that in case he did not wish or intend to enlist them on such conditions, to leave our jurisdiction and go elsewhere. He then and there pledged himself, in presence of witnesses, among whom were H. B. M. and H. I. M. Consuls, that he would faithfully comply with the terms, and every other law of the Republic having a bearing upon him. He spoke fairly; said his object was to act honestly and upon principle; if he could not procure free and voluntary men, he would have no other; that he had been particularly instructed by his Government not to violate our laws. He condemned CHEVALIER's course; said that CHEVALIER was an old acquaintance of his; that he was a man of no principle, and he did not wonder that the Government of Liberia had trouble with him; and that he (Capt. SIMON) regarded him as a contemptible man. This was spoken in presence of witnesses.

As to any of the so-called emigrants on board the *Regina Cœli* being Americo-Liberians, the idea is preposterous; not one of them was an Americo-Liberian, nor of their descendants. Sir, a French or any other emigrant ship might try for five consecutive years to enlist Americo-Liberian emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, and I am bold to say that even if the terms are doubly as favorable as are usually offered, such vessel would not succeed in enlisting five Americo-Liberian emigrants in five years; nor, in my opinion, could twenty of our aborigines be induced by a year's effort to voluntarily emigrate under the system.

So far from my urging Capt. SIMON in November last, to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, I have now a copy of a letter (authentic copies of which I send you) which I addressed him on the 4th of December, in answer to one received from him, (a copy of which I also send you,) in which I advised him to leave our juris

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 30, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Provisions by commission houses in this city during the past week, since noon on yesterday, have been as follows:

| Articles. | Beeves. | Cows & Calves. | Veals. | Sheep & Lambs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls. | 20 | 19 | ——— | ——— | 39 |
| Flour, bbls. | 23,138 | 1,584 | 4,835 | 925 | 29,557 |
| Flour, sacks | ——— | ——— | ——— | 955 | 955 |
| Wheat, bushels | 21,260 | ——— | 250 | 21,538 | |
| Corn, bushels | 42,780 | ——— | ——— | 42,780 | |
| Barley, bushels | 14,796 | ——— | ——— | 14,796 | |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,089 | 301 | ——— | 1,324 | |
| Whiskey, bbls | 165 | 17 | 60 | 342 | |

ASHES—Are quiet at previous prices. Pots, $6 ; Pearls, $6 12½@6 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,323 bbls; including 1,093 bbls. Pots, and 430 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Hide & Leather district during the week, 150 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₱ ton.

BEANS—Sales have been confined to 30 bags Lamata, at 120c.; with 250 bags Rio and Santos at 10¾c.

COTTON—The demand is somewhat stricken, and prices remain about the same. Sales 2,000 bales, part in transit. We quote lots, here, thus :

| | |
|---|---|
| Orleans ₱ lb. | 10¾ |
| Mobile, ₱ lb. | 10¾ |
| Florida, ₱ lb. | 10¾ |
| Texas, ₱ lb. | 10¾ |
| Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb. | 12¾ |
| Middling, ₱ lb. | 12¾ |
| Low Middling, ₱ lb. | 12¾ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed and while the demand is limited. Prices favor buyers—State and Western Flour—the supply being heavy,—though but moderate. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bbls. Spring Turpentine at 51c.@52c. ₱ gallon ; 3,500 bbls. common Resin, chiefly to arrive, at $0 ₱ 310 bbl. Crude Sperm at 70c. ₱ gallon ; 250 bbls. Whale at 52c. ₱ gallon ; 250 bbls. Linseed at 56c. ₱ gallon ; 250 bbls. Lard Oil at 70c. ₱ gallon ; and 1,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 20c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@52c. ₱ gallon ; 3,500 bbls. common Resin, chiefly to arrive, at $0 ₱ 310 bbl. Crude Sperm at 70c. ₱ gallon ; 250 bbls. Whale at 52c. ₱ gallon ; 250 bbls. Linseed at 56c. ₱ gallon ; 250 bbls. Lard Oil at 70c. ₱ gallon ; and 1,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 20c. ₱ gallon.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MLLE. PICCOLOMINI—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE POPE OF ROME.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WHEAT AND CHAFF.

BROADWAY THEATRE—TORTESA THE USURER—HUSBAND AT SIGHT—HERCULES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LOST TREASURE—FIEND OF THE MOUNTAIN—AMERICAN TAR.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—LOST TREASURE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The German Mail by the steamship *Saxonia*, hence for Hamburg to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 11 o'clock.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

☞ J. P. POTT, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn from Washington that a new transit contract has been executed between General JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Representative, and Messrs. VANDYCKES and WALLACE, of Philadelphia, under the title of the Central American Transit Company. The main points of the contract, which meets the approbation of our Government, are that the transit shall be opened within four months, and that there shall be a mail at least twice a month. The contract is for fifty, or, should a railroad be constructed, for sixty years. It is subject to all treaty stipulations which may be hereafter made and is not a monopoly. In connection with this subject we publish an important article from the Washington *Union* setting forth the policy of the United States in regard to the Central American question. It is an article which will not fail to attract attention.

The President has issued a Proclamation, which will be found in our columns this morning, against WALKER's new projected Nicaraguan Expedition and filibusterism in general. He says that although the scheme is ostensibly an Emigration movement, its hostile design is manifest; and that the landing of any body of men in Nicaragua, without proper passports from competent authority, will be rejected, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. The President warns any American citizens who may have been deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants of the disastrous consequences to which they will be exposed, and enjoins upon all officers of the Government, civil and military, to be vigilant, active and faithful in the suppression of all such illegal enterprises.

The mail steamship *Borussia*, of the Hamburg line, arrived from Southampton yesterday, having sailed thence on the 18th ult. As the dates by the *Persia* were to the evening of Saturday, the 16th, the commercial advices are substantially but a single day later, and exhibit no change. The general news is of slight interest. The Queen still remained at her Summer retreat. The voyage of the Prince NAPOLEON to Algeria had been postponed until Spring. The difficulty between the French Government and that of Portugal in regard to the *Charles et Georges* remains unsettled. Lisbon is still threatened by the presence of the *Austerlitz* and the *Donawerth*, while, as an offset, two British men-of-war had anchored in the Tagus. In the meantime the letter-writers predict a speedy and peaceful solution of the business. The assassination of the French and English Consuls at Tetuan is confirmed. The Spanish Government has issued a decree permitting the United States mail steamers visiting Havana to carry six tons of freight free from light duty, a concession already made to the British steamers.

Both of the lines to Montreal and Quebec, the direct one *viâ* Troy, and that *viâ* Portland, were down yesterday and last night. We are therefore unable to say whether the steamer *Indian*, now fully due with Liverpool dates to the 20th Octoher, has arrived at the former port. It is hoped that the lines will be in working order this forenoon.

The *Empire City* arrived yesterday from Havana, having left that port on the 26th. A portion of the Spanish fleet destined to act against Mexico, had sailed for Tampico. The main body, which is *en route* from Spain, was daily looked for at Havana.

The acting Consul at Havana had refused to permit the American vessels, the *Ardennes* and the *Enterprise*, to leave the port, as he has reason to regard them as destined for the slave-trade. Two British steamers were in port, with Coolies from Amoy and Hong-Kong, numbering some 800 in both ships. Two hundred had perished on the voyage. The Maretzek Opera Company is to appear at the Villanueva theatre, the Tacon requiring the winter for repairs.

By the way of Havana we have Porto Rico dates to October 9. The insular crops are reported as doing finely owing to recent copious rains.

A correspondent of a Boston paper sends from Japan a few notices of the Harris treaty. He confirms the rumor that a Japanese Ambassador, with suite, will visit Washington, should our Government furnish a national vessel as a conveyance.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 5th September are received. The Legislative Chambers were still in session, though no measure of importance had become law. Only slight modifications in the Tariff, had been adopted. The ill effects of the new Argentine law had not yet been experienced. Ounces were selling at $18 15. From the Argentine and Paraguay Republics we have nothing of interest. The movement for the development of interior commerce had received a new impulse in the appointment of Mr. PEASE as Inspector of Customs at Rosario.

The intractable character of Mahomedan bigotry received another illustration at Jerusalem. Miss CORNEY, an English teacher of destitute children in that city, had been brutally murdered by two or three Arabs, just without the walls. The Pacha is making every effort to discover the assassins. Several suspected persons are under arrest.

The Meeker will case, which has been attracting so much attention at Newark recently, was given to the Jury on Saturday, who last evening returned a verdict for the plaintiffs. They, however, exculpate Dr. DANIEL K. BOYLAN, the principal defendant, from any participation in the fraudulent will.

The inclement weather on Saturday checked business. 2,000 bales Cotton were sold at uniform rates. Breadstuffs and Provisions were inactive. Sugars were in good demand and were a shade firmer. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

THE THIRTIETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—The accounts as to the condition of the Gouldy family continue more favorable. Mr. GOULDY was conscious all day yesterday. He knows that he has been the victim of some violent assault, but has manifested no inquisitiveness in the matter. He occasionally asks for FRANK, but the conversation is directly turned by his friends to something else. On Saturday he gave directions as to the way in which he wanted a silver icepitcher fixed. His right arm and side are still paralyzed from the effect of injury to his brain. Notwithstanding his marked improvement, his physicians do not consider that the critical period in his case has yet arrived. Mrs. GOULDY is fast recovering. The boy NATHANIEL is doing well, and the symptoms of erysipelas have entirely disappeared. CHARLEY is improving rapidly. The servant girls are both much better. In several of the Churches, yesterday, reference was made to this shocking tragedy.

## The Election To-Morrow.

To-morrow our citizens plunge into the excitements and responsibilities of a new election. No election is unimportant—though some may be less important than others. But at every election men are to be entrusted with power and authority,—with the power to make laws for the control of our persons and property, and the power to put them in execution. A community is always judged by the character of its public men,—and in a community where all its public men are elected, no test of character could possibly be more unexceptionable. The election to-morrow is thus one of great importance, and no citizen can excuse himself for refusing or neglecting to take part in it. But let every man act for himself—upon his own conviction of wisdom and justice,—not upon the dictation of anybody else. Let him act for the public good, not for the good of a party, as the end of his efforts. If party action offers the best mode of securing the public good, —then that is the right path;—if not, not. The evil is that men vote with their party, merely because it is their party and requires this obedience at their hands.

It is, indeed, not the least amusing inconsistency of the American character that we, who are loudest in our denunciations of tyranny, are the people who have hitherto been most abject in our obedience to the despotism of Party. We do not refer here to the rule which a section of the so-called Democracy have recently had the audacity to set up, and which seeks to annihilate political conscience and to substitute in its stead the law of blind and miserable obedience to centralized power. This description of servility must necessarily be very short-lived among a people claiming to be free and jealous of their freedom. We allude rather to the folly which has hitherto led men of all shades of opinion to esteem their own ideas of policy as of no possible consequence to themselves, in comparison with the views of the half-dozen professional politicians who work the wires of the political machine. Men who have hitherto permitted themselves, without any apparent feeling of shame or mortification, to tremble before the bugbear menace, "Never mind what you think. It is clear that if you don't do so or so, the party must inevitably be broken up." How many people have ever paused to think that possibly there might be no great harm done if "the party," and, indeed, all the parties, *were* broken up? What end do they generally serve beyond providing a couple of hundred persons with desirable salaries, and a few thousands of others with annual payments, in most instances not larger than could be acquired by any other description of employment? Of course, we are not now weighing the "honor" of being a clerk in the Custom-house or Post-Office, or a gauger or a Harbor-master. Whatever honor there may be attached to these offices, we should esteem as considerably too dear for our market, when we think of the much cringing servility which is necessary to procure those posts. But, taking these spoils at the most that anybody may suppose them to be worth, what, after all, do they amount to? Is it an object to twenty thousand Smiths that they should all sink their private opinions and most earnest convictions, in order that one Jones may obtain for four years an annual payment of one thousand dollars from the National Treasury? And has it ever been more than a national mania that has for so many years so exalted one Jones at the expense of so many Smiths?

Then again, there are great numbers of persons who have always stuck to "party," simply because they must be consistent,—political Mrs. Fieldings, whose axiom is—"let us be consistent or die." The "*tempora mutantur*" of these unconsciously inconsistent persons is not followed by the "*et nos mutamur*" of ordinary minds. "If the times choose to change, more shame to the times—we will set the times an example; they shall find no change in us." We imagine that the gentleman who delights to walk Broadway in the periwig and cocked hat of the last century must be one of these disciples of party. POPE said truly that "Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few"—and it may be that the "devil incarnate" doctrine, by which Mr. COCHRANE gave a somewhat coarse expression to the views of the President, may, after all, work as much good as such extreme dogmas usually do. It may, indeed, have the very desirable effect of opening men's eyes to one of the natural results of blind adherence to party rule. It may even show them that an undue concession of positive conviction to the behests of party discipline may perhaps lead the party itself to Mr. COCHRANE'S suppositious candidate, quite as soon as it may bring that candidate before the people.

Happily, however, the prosperity of the nation does not by any means depend on Party. We are not quite sure but that the country could manage to survive the extinction of any of the great parties, or of all the great parties together. It would even more puzzle any one to define political landmarks in England to day than it would to define them here,—and yet we do not receive any reliable indications of serious decadence in that quarter. We believe we should contrive to go on here, too, even were all vestiges of the present combinations, to be swept away before the common sense of the people.

But there are other respects in which we should be gainers by the rupture of party lines and demarcations. We should not only economize money by the change, but should even gain in the respect and esteem of all other nations. Look, for example, at the degrading character of the debates, if they can be dignified by such an appellation, in Congress. Think of the public money squandered every Session on Honorable gentlemen who squander the public time, not in discussing matters of national interest—not in considering questions touching our welfare at home, or our position abroad—but in "defining their position." And to what does this incessant definition amount? Not to show that A or B voted in eighteen hundred and something, like an honest man, and according to his conscientious dictates and heartfelt sentiments—by no manner of means. Such a showing would be childish and uninteresting. The position is defined to prove that A or B voted in eighteen hundred and something with the Party—voted last week with the Party, and will vote again in eighteen hundred and as many more as you please with the Party, if he has the opportunity to do so. "If I voted then," says the honorable member, "if I voted then that the moon was made of green cheese, I did so in strict accordance with the principles of the Cattaraugus Convention; if I vote to-day that it is Stilton, I am true to the record of the Robinsonville platform;" and as soon as the honorable member has made this quite clear to the House, which he will, perhaps, succeed in doing in the course of a week or so, his claims to the confidence and esteem of all patriots are directly established. Meanwhile, the country has to pay the piper handsomely for the week so expended, in proving that the Hon. member is entirely free from the stigma of having conceived any lunar ideas of his own, but has always confined himself, like a gentleman and a patriot, to the astronomical assertions of the great infallible "Party."

Let any man recollect how many weeks of every session are passed in efforts at self or party vindication scarcely less ridiculous than that which is above imagined, and then let him think, if he can, of the infinitesimal amount of respect which foreign nations can feel for our great national system of party politics. Even this reflection, however, would be of small consequence if we could reconcile that system with our own self-respect. But we believe that there are few intelligent men, not actually enjoying or hungering for public situations, who can regard the corrupt and debasing influences of party, as they now obtain among us, with any other feelings than those of disgust, regret and shame.

## Central America—The Isthmus Question Settled.

Our correspondence from Washington announces the final settlement of the controversy concerning the Isthmus route, by the grant of a charter to a new Company and the assured ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty. So many reports to the same effect have proved to be unfounded, that the public will regard this with something of suspicion. It will be good news if it turn out to be true. Meantime an article on this subject, which we copy from the Washington *Union*, cannot fail to be read with very general satisfaction. It is intended to define the position of our Government toward the several States of Central America, with special reference to the accusations made abroad, and the suspicions cherished at home, that we are meditating extensive and lawless conquests in that quarter. Its tone, as well as its contents, indicate its official character,—and there is reason to suppose that it was written by a member of the Administration whose secret wishes and purposes it so confidently declares.

We are assured in this article that our Government neither seeks nor desires to acquire any part of Central America,—nor to monopolize any of the Isthmus routes, but to open them and have them free to all the world. Nor does the Administration relax in the purpose which it evinced upon WALKER'S last landing by his seizure and suppression—namely, to prevent all such unauthorized invasions, by private parties from the United States, of the territory of nations with which we are at peace. Our Government has the present concurrence, and anticipates the full friendship and coöperation, of all the great European Powers in its Central American policy,—and neither Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY nor Lord NAPIER has ever indicated any desire to initiate any opposition to the well-understood policy of this country.

These assurances are gratifying. We trust they will do something to check the efforts of those who are moving for a new crusade against the States which occupy the Isthmus. They come very opportunely, to reinforce the effect of the intelligence which reached us by the last arrival from the Central American States. While this is of a character to afford much gratification to those who love freedom and hate oppression, we must confess it will not be likely to prove very satisfactory to those gentlemen who may engage "freight-room or passage" in the new expedition projected by General WALKER. If commercial prosperity and peaceful contentment may be accepted as any evidences of capacity for self-government, it would appear that there are States in that part of the world which can not only exist but even flourish without the aid of any outside influences.

The last mail brings such accounts of the condition of Costa Rica as might lead any person who has no lawless design upon that country to almost believe that the Costa Ricans, if seriously put to it, could some how manage to govern themselves. The crops are said to be abundant—a report which is to some extent suggestive of skill and industry—and the people are described as heartily coöperating in the measures of the authorities; which certainly does squint a little towards political wisdom on the one part, and orderly habits on the other. But according to what would appear to be the *animus* of the Walker Party, (and very insignificant indeed in numbers we judge that party to be,) Costa Rica is entirely wrong to be prosperous or to be contented. Prosperity and contentment only indicate happiness; and happiness is not what is required in Central America. Their only real need is regeneration, and not any ordinary kind of regeneration. By no means. The Walker regeneration is the only real and original article; all others are spurious; "no connection with the shop over the way." Good is not good if it is done by CANAS, who, being a Costa Rican, might appear to ignorant persons to have some little right to do good in Costa Rica. No! The only benefits to be conferred upon Central America must come from WALKER, who knows everything and can do anything, who is, in fact, another Don MARZIO of Goldoni.

But, seriously speaking, we should like to have some analysis of the views which actuate those who desire to become "passengers" with WALKER. We take it for granted that there must be many who, understanding fully the objects of WALKER, are as great knaves as he is. But we doubt not that there are also some miserable dupes—men whose very goodness has been so wrought upon by stories of the fearful want of "regeneration" in Central America, as to have consented to go thither, with philanthropic views, to expend humanitarian gunpowder. It would perhaps slightly astonish such persons to learn that in at least one portion of the country whose people they are desirous of shooting into regeneration, the inhabitants are not only commercially prosperous, but even enjoy the great advantage over ourselves, that they are satisfied with the conduct of those whom they have elected to govern them.

In any aspect of the case, however, it becomes us as a nation to whom national honor and good faith are objects of importance, to demand that the proposed lawless intermeddling with our peaceful neighbors should be at once and peremptorily stopped. WALKER and his crew lose nothing by disgracing us, while we should lose much of the respect of other nations if we suffer it to be believed that we want either the willingness or the means to enforce on our own citizens respect for our laws. If, after the experience we have already had, we should allow WALKER to land armed men in Central America for a purpose hostile to her people and in direct violation of her laws, we shall appear before the world as either too weak to perform a duty which in any other free country would be easy and simple, or too lost to honor to regard the obligations which bind us alike to the weak and the strong among our sister nations. There is no middle course for us in this matter, and the great mass of our citizens, without distinction of party, will rejoice at the assurance afforded by the article which we copy from the *Union*, that the President will use the ample power at his command to suppress this new attempt at invasion. No act of his Administration commanded more general approval, from the best portion of our people, than PAULDING'S seizure of WALKER. We trust a similar exercise of prompt and effective justice will not be again left to the volunteer performance of a Naval Commander.

## The Future of Mexico.

Gen. CUSHING enjoys, and deserves, the reputation of great ability, learning, industry, and restless and rather unscrupulous political ambition. He has acted a conspicuous and influential part upon several scenes already, and will unquestionably play a still more prominent *rôle* in the political future of the country. He was an active, eloquent, Whig member of Congress, many years ago,—when he denounced with great vehemence and effect the Pro-Slavery policy of the South, and seriously questioned the wisdom of extending our territory southward of its then present limits. How completely he has changed his views, or his position, upon both these points, everybody is well aware. He is the ablest New-England member of the Administration party, and has just delivered an address in Virginia, in which he urges upon the country the duty and necessity of extending our sway over the neighboring Republic of Mexico. What he has to say upon this subject deserves attention, for he brings intelligence and ability to its discussion. In all that he says of the *need* of a stronger and more stable government for Mexico than she now has, and of the duty of our Government to intervene rather than permit any European Power to supply that want, we fully concur. But we do not see, as clearly as Mr. CUSHING professes to, that the moment has yet arrived when such intervention on our part is either necessary or proper.

As things are now going on, no future event can be more certain than the necessity, sooner or later, of foreign interposition in Mexico. To the point which shall imperatively require it she is drifting by the sure process of an inevitable law. It may not be easy to predict when the crazy machinery of her Government will altogether stop, or which shall be the last in her series of revolutions; but it is evident that such consummation is not likely to be much longer averted. The question is not whether Mexico shall continue an independent self-governing power, but upon what nation, American or European, shall devolve the obligation of affording to her people the indispensable blessings of law, order and government. Upon this point we apprehend very little difference of opinion. England, France and Russia aspire successfully to extended dominion in the Eastern Continent. The time in which they might acquire additional territory in America has gone by. With their present possessions on this Western Continent, Great Britain and Russia must rest content. To this extent at least the Monroe doctrine is not such a myth as the London *News* supposes. Our people understand it sufficiently well to resist the expansion of European dominion on this side the Atlantic. The time may not yet have come for us to assume control over Mexico, but that contingency can never happen in which France or England will establish their power between us and the Isthmus. Two flourishing States of this Union have already been carved from Mexico. Who shall say that any interest of nations or individuals has suffered, any substantial public or private rights been sacrificed, by our acquisition of Texas and California?

Mr. CUSHING sees no reason to apprehend any opposition, on the part of any foreign power, to our acquisition and absorption of Mexico. Provided it is sought to be effected by legitimate means, neither do we. The interests of every civilized nation would be greatly promoted by the change. The only benefit England or France can possibly derive from Mexico is through their commerce with her; —and whatever promotes and increases that commerce increases their prosperity. But no desire to benefit either England and France, or Mexico herself, should blind us to our own substantial interest in the matter. Nothing but injury could result from the premature absorption and admission into our Union of so vast a region, and with such a population as that of Mexico. That our Republic will eventually be extended over her limits is possible and under certain circumstances would be desirable. But those circumstances can scarcely arise for many years to come, and must spring from conditions very different from those which now exist. Mexico needs strength in her Government to withstand the constant shocks and revolutions to which she is now subject, and which render everything like steady growth and prosperity impossible. We may, when her people ask it, extend to her that strength, and aid the enlightened and patriotic portion of her citizens to protect themselves from the surges of anarchy, to whose violence they are now exposed. This is the extent of the service we can now render her,—and beyond this it is neither just nor politic to extend our views. General CUSHING seems to advise the immediate annexation of the whole of Mexico to the federal Union. He will find few men in any section or of any party to concur with him in the wisdom of such a scheme.

### A Fishery Difficulty in Kamskatka.

It is very well for the American whalers to vex every sea with their fisheries, but when they vex those who claim the ownership of the seas, a little wholesome hesitation may not be ill-placed. Of late years the whaling fleet has pushed its search into the Sea of Ochotsk, among the Aleutian Islands, through Behring's Strait, and along the Arctic shore of Siberia. Until the present season they have done so unmolested. This year, however, the business has encountered an unexpected disturbing force, in the shape of a polite visitation from Russian cruisers, inquiring into the nature of their cargoes, and the object of their voyages; and reminding them of the fact that no fishing would be permitted within three marine leagues of the shore. It is admitted by the whalers that nothing can exceed the courtesy of the Russian visitors, or the choice phraseology in which the warning was couched; but they express no less surprise at finding in the Kamskatkan waters that myth of publicists, a closed sea; and want to know the title of the new claim, and the ground of the new Russian policy.

The only two cases of visitation of which information has reached us, are those of the *America* and the *Caroline*, both of whom were apparently called upon by the same vessel-of-war. In the instance of the *America*, the Russian Commander simply inquired the name of the vessel and the amount of oil on board. The skipper of the *America* received no exhortation touching the three marine leagues; and refuses to believe in the adoption of any new policy. The *Caroline* appears to have urged its fishing quite near the Kamskatkan coast, so near, indeed, as to excite suspicion of pursuing other than the spoils of the sea: in other words, of trading with the natives, with a view to procuring furs, contrary to Custom-House regulations. The visiting officer obviously had this suspicion in view, for his remonstrance was principally directed to the fur-trade, and the request to keep outside of the Russian shore limit could have had no other significance. There is no evidence of a disposition to close the Siberian waters; and certainly no evidence of hostility to American commerce. The desire to direct trade to the new depôt at the mouth of the Amoor River may demand greater rigor in the repression of illegitimate traffic on the coast. That is probably the most that can be said. We published yesterday an extract from a letter of the present American Minister at St. Petersburg, which attests the extreme liberality of the Russian Government towards American enterprise. The same disposition has been observed on every occasion, and at no point with greater demonstrativeness than in the new Pacific settlements, whose main prosperity is dependent upon the frequent visits of American shipping.

## Political Matters.

### The City Candidates for Congress.

The canvass for members of Congress in our City Districts has been unusually animated. The intrinsic importance of the office combines with its party aspects to give the contest this character. It is perfectly well understood among professional politicians, —by which we mean those who seek office as a means of making money,—that the office of Congressman affords abundant opportunities for accomplishing this object. There are large contracts to be given out, important charters to be granted, and enormous jobs to be authorized by law,—and the parties interested can very well afford to pay members very large sums of money for their votes, or to give them a contingent interest in the enterprise itself. Any member who will devote himself, with energy, industry, and an unscrupulous contempt of everything like honesty and reputation to amassing money in this way, can easily do it. It is the knowledge of this which prompts men of a certain class to seek the position. Nine-tenths of those in this City, who are most active in seeking nominations for Congress are men who have no taste for the duties of public life, and no qualifications for performing them. It is always a matter of surprise that men utterly ignorant of public affairs, with no special interest in the public welfare, without any talent for debate or for business, should covet a place where their inferiority will be conspicuous to the world, and which they must be perfectly conscious of their inability to fill, with any credit to themselves, or benefit to anybody else. But the explanation is simple. They seek the place to make money out of it. Many of them have been connected with our Common Council, and are anxious to transfer to a wider sphere the skill and experience they have thus acquired. Unfortunately, in too many cases they succeed in this endeavor. Party considerations, as a matter of course, play an important part in the canvass, though in this City they are less controlling than usual. The Administration will naturally do everything in its power to sustain itself by the election of its supporters, and the Opposition aims at control of Congress. But this feeling is greatly modified by circumstances in the several Districts.

In the EIGHTH DISTRICT the contest is unusually enthusiastic, though it is between two Democrats. The Hon. HORACE F. CLARK is a candidate for reëlection, and he enters the canvass upon the single issue of the independence of a member of Congress as against the attempted, arbitrary dictation of the President as the head of his party. Mr. CLARK voted against the Lecompton bill, when it was distinctly understood that every Democrat who wished to maintain his standing with his party must vote for it. He was at once treated as a "renegade" and "traitor," and the whole influence of the Administration, and the discipline of the Democratic Party, were brought to bear against his reëlection. They endeavored at first to nominate against him our neighbor, Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, under the assurance that they could thus secure the vigorous support of that journal;—but a majority of the Convention preferred the support of the *Sunday Atlas*, and made its editor, Mr. HERRICK, their candidate. His only experience in public life has been in connection with our City government, where he did not commend himself to the confidence of the public. He was accused of having been bribed, and though acquitted upon the trial, did not satisfy the public mind of his integrity as a public officer. In a speech which he made on Saturday night he wisely disclaimed any special fitness for Congress, and urged his own election solely and exclusively upon the ground that he was the regular nominee of the party, and that his opponent had refused to "stand by the Administration of our noble and patriotic President." This is Mr. HERRICK'S sole claim to support for the office; and it would be surprising to persons not familiar with the absolute despotism of Party in our day, to find his claim fully recognized by many men of position and character. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, for example, sent to the meeting $50 to aid Mr. HERRICK'S election, and wrote a letter hoping for the defeat of Mr. CLARK, whose "*disloyalty to the Administration*," said he, "I, as one of his constituents, will never forgive." Upon Mr. PHELPS'S theory of the duty of a representative, the only "constituency" he can possibly have is the President of the United States. Gen. DIX and the Hon. S. J. TILDEN wrote letters of sympathy to the same meeting. Mr. CLARK, meantime, receives the support of the entire Opposition—Republicans and Americans—of some Democrats who are dissatisfied, on personal or political grounds, with the Administration, and of very many in the same party who are unwilling to subscribe to the doctrine—fitter for France or Russia, than for America—which requires a Representative of the People to be the tool and echo of the President Personally, Mr. CLARK is far better qualified for any position of public responsibility than Mr. HERRICK, and we trust his election is not doubtful.

In the THIRD DISTRICT the contest derives special interest from the vigorous attempt of Ex-Mayor WOOD to defeat the reëlection of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, by way of punishing him for having opposed his reëlection as Mayor, a year ago. Gen. WALBRIDGE, who once represented that District, is Mr. WOOD'S candidate now, and is making very active and vigorous exertions. He is a Democrat, although his party position is not very clearly defined, nor is he supposed to be at all obstinate in his attachment to any specific policy. Mr. A. J. WILLIAMSON, Editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, is the candidate of the Americans, and substantially of the Republicans also, though Mr. A. BIERKLEY has been put in nomination by a portion of the latter. His vote will probably be small, and Mr. WILLIAMSON will receive nearly the full support of the Opposition. He is a man of fair abilities, decided business enterprise, and has been connected with the City government without bringing upon himself any special suspicion of official dishonesty,—which of itself is a mark of distinction. In ability and experience of public life Mr. SICKLES is decidedly superior to all the other candidates. He is a thorough-going supporter of the Administration,—but upon all but party questions his course in Congress met the general approval of the public. Mayor WOOD'S active hostility will give him the support of very many men whose regard for independence in public office is greater than their party zeal.

In the SEVENTH DISTRICT, after a good deal of manœuvering, the canvass has been narrowed down to a contest between Hon. ELIJAH WARD, the present Member, and Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, who has already represented the District for two terms. Personally, both are worthy and unexceptionable candidates: while neither has any special qualifications for making a brilliant figure, or for exciting a commanding influence in the higher departments of public life. Mr. WARD, during the last session, was a silent, unhesitating "supporter" of the Administration,—voting for all its measures without scruple or inquiry,—and acquiring some reputation thereby as a loyal, reliable Democrat. He is an evident believer in the divine right of party leaders, and will not vitiate his political orthodoxy by any exhibition of perverse independence. Mr. BRIGGS will doubtless be equally steady in acting with the Opposition, though his political action will have a somewhat wider range from the fact that he represents two parties,—the Americans and Republicans,—his connection with the former being much closer and more decided than with the latter. He is likely to be elected.

In the SIXTH DISTRICT, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is the Administration candidate for reëlection, and is opposed by Mr. MCCURDY, who is a merchant, of good character, without any experience in public life or any peculiar fitness for its active duties. His election is urged on the ground of his direct connection with the commercial interest, and his representing the political opposition to the Administration. Mr. COCHRANE, in his service last year, evinced very decided ability, and acquired considerable distinction by his intelligent and assiduous attention to the commercial interests of the City. Few members from New-York have ever brought greater industry or devoted more special care to the service of their immediate constituents. In everything relating to party interests he is a thorough-going party man, and drew upon himself no small degree of just censure by proclaiming, during the Mayoralty canvass of last year, the absolute and unqualified duty of every man to vote for the nominee of his party, even if he were "represented to be the devil incarnate." Mr. COCHRANE'S abilities, experience and political ambition combine to give him special qualifications for the place which his competitor does not possess.

In the FIFTH DISTRICT Mr. MACLAY the present Democratic member is a candidate for reëlection. He is a gentleman of ability, cultivation and personal character. Being a rigid party supporter of the Administration, the opponents of its Lecompton policy have nominated PHILIP HAMILTON, Esq., a Democrat who sympathizes with Senator DOUGLAS against him. Mr. H. is a man of position and character, and will receive the support of the Republicans, and probably of many Americans, though the latter have a candidate, Mr. G. C. DEANE in the field.

In the Brooklyn District there is a variety of candidates, sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious. Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, the present Incumbent, receives the active support of the Administration, while Mr. E. C. LITCHFIELD is the candidate of the disaffected Democrats. Mr. JAMES HUMPHREY is the candidate of the Republicans, and Mr. E. T. BACKHOUSE of the Americans. Personally, they are all men of good character and of fair abilities.

[In our table of candidates, on Saturday, the name of Mr. R. H. SHANNON, candidate for the Assembly in the Thirteenth Assembly District, was accidentally omitted. J. M. DAVIES, Esq., who was marked as an independent candidate in the Seventh District, is the nominee of the American Party.]

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 48 Wall street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.*

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Central American Question.

### EXECUTION OF A NEW TRANSIT CONTRACT.

### Neutrality of the Isthmus Guaranteed.

### The Policy of the United States Officially Explained.

### Proclamation by the President Against Walker's New Filibustering Project.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Messrs. WHITE & Co. are defeated and Gen. JEREZ has triumphed. A transit contract with Messrs. VANDYCKES & WALLACE, of Philadelphia, under the title of the Central American Transit Company, was executed to-day by Gen. JEREZ. It was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Secretary CASS, who cordially approves of the same. It is understood that Commodore VANDERBILT is the secret silent partner.

The contract requires semi-monthly mails and continues for fifty years, or, should a railroad be constructed west of the Bay, for sixty years. The transit must be in successful operation within four months or the grant and property of the line will be forfeited. Should the line be interrupted at any time for the space of four months, a forfeiture will ensue.

The only tax which can be imposed is one dollar on each passenger. Ports at the termini are free and so is all interior navigation. The contract is subject to all treaty stipulations which may be hereafter made.

This contract secures the great object at which our Government has aimed—the free navigation of the River and Bay. The White contract was a monopoly of interior navigation as well as the through transit from ocean to ocean, and hence it was seriously objectionable. The Administration fully approve of the conditions of the new contract.

WHITE & Co.'s steamers, which have gone out, will likely be employed in the River and on the Lake in the interior trade.

I learn that Nicaragua will not interrupt the steamer advertised to leave New-York for San Juan with through passengers, but she will enter a protest.

General JEREZ will leave to-morrow for New-York, *en route* for Nicaragua, where he goes to have the Cass-Yrissari treaty formally signed and ratified in a manner entirely acceptable to our Government. After this he will return with it to the United States.

I learn that our Government has been much pleased with the personal and official bearing of General JEREZ during his sojourn among us. For some days back the General has been investigating our public land system with a view to the establishment of a Land Office in Nicaragua. This is a good move in the right direction.

### AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE VIEWS OF OUR GOVERNMENT CONCERNING CENTRAL AMERICA.

*From the Washington Union, Oct. 30.*

It would be unreasonable, perhaps, to expect the English and continental journals to deal fairly by the United States in the discussion of the affairs of Central America. They are preoccupied with the idea that we are conducting a system of expansion without any regard to the rights of others, looking directly to the conquest of the Isthmus States, and to the exclusive control of the Isthmus inter-oceanic passage. So long as this impression prevails, it is of course quite impossible that the real attitude of this Government can be understood. The London *Daily News* has recently served its readers with a fearful programme of aggression, which it not only attributes to "the Washington Cabinet," but against which it invokes the interposition of the Governments of England and France. It is little to the credit, candor and intelligence of the *News* that it manifests so much ignorance of the position of the United States, England and France in regard to this whole Central American matter.

*The policy of the United States is not to acquire Central America, or any part of it, but to open the Isthmus routes and to have them free to all the world.* This policy we have distinctly avowed to the European States. It is well known in London as in the Department at Washington; in Paris as by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. There has been no concealment about it. The *News* ought to have known it; the *Patrie* ought to have known it. What is said by our foreign cotemporaries and our own press about the Belly contract is all the merest moonshine. We have taken no exceptions to the conditions of that contract. We care nothing about it. If there are fifty such papers in existence it is all the same to this Government. What the United States object to is the enforcement of any such covenants as would interfere with contracts previously made with our citizens. That is all. The "Cabinet at Washington" intend to maintain and enforce the rights of American citizens, but without special reference to the Isthmus routes, which it is their purpose, as we have said, to open to the commerce of the world.

What may have been the object of the mission of Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY to the United States in reference to Central American affairs, we are not able to say. It is certain, however, that if he had any special purpose in view, *he did not think it proper to make it known to General Cass.* We are satisfied, indeed, that he never made any proposition, or even suggestion, during his residence in this City, to the Secretary of State about the concerns of Central America. Lord NAPIER, it is equally well understood, has taken no exception to the dispatch of General CASS to General LAMAR, our Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which has in part been made public. If we add to this the full apology of the Nicaraguan Minister, for the language used in the Belly contract, and the equally satisfactory apology of the Costa Rican Government to General LAMAR on the same account, the fearful warnings of the *Daily News* will dwindle into petulance and contempt. But we must go still further. Mr. BELLY is regarded in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, London and Paris precisely as he has been, from the first, regarded by the Administration—as a mere adventurer, unworthy of notice, and without the least consideration of any of the Governments referred to. The letter of Lord MALMESBURY, looking to the completion and use of the canal, amounts to nothing. *It is precisely what General Cass would have said, what everybody claims and desires—the opening of a route for the free transit of the nations.* The Government of Costa Rica has distinctly declared that, if they had understood Mr. BELLY'S purposes as they do now, they would have made no contract with him.

The silly parade by the *Patrie* and the *News* about schemes of marauding conquest by the United States is hardly worthy of the least notice. An attempt is made to connect the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN with WALKER and his gang of *filibusteros*, in the very face of the energetic measures adopted a short time ago to suppress and crush out that miserable combination of American enterprise and patriotism. The policy which controlled the President in exacting the prompt enforcement of the laws against the Walker marauders was simply this: He *believed that the expressive powers of the American Union were quite sufficient, when restricted within the limits of law, to secure to us all the advantages on this continent* which it was desirable to possess. Independent, then, of the obligations which rested upon him, as the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, to enforce the rules of Government, the dictates alike of sound policy and morals demanded that parties acting without the authority of law against a neighboring Republic, with a view to its subjugation, should be arrested in their career, and punished according to their offenses. The *Daily News* could not have been ignorant of the conduct of "the Cabinet at Washington" in this respect; and yet they suggest to the Government of Nicaragua the propriety of exacting reclamations upon the United States in consequence of the illegal conduct of WALKER and his men. We shall now expect the *News* to insist that the African tribes shall demand indemnifications of the Union, growing out of the illegal use of its flag by pirates in capturing and carrying slaves to Cuba and Brazil.

On this subject it may be interesting to the *News* to learn that the

...selected for sen... ...intelligent men in London knew ... of the Filibusters of the United States in Central America; no others should have been permitted to write on the subject. The Department of State have furnished copies of its dispatches for the information of the various legations. Their character is no secret. There was no reason to suppose we contemplated conquest; and *much less that* Mr. BUCHANAN *would give the least countenance to* WALKER *and his gang of marauders, whom he had so recently demolished,*

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST FILLIBUSTERING.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 31.

*By James Buchanan, President of the United States of America.*

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has reached me, from sources which I cannot disregard, that certain persons, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State with which they are at peace.

In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds and other contracts, pledging the public lands of Nicaragua and the transit route through its territory as a security for their redemption and fulfilment.

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders unless the present Government of Nicaragua shall be overthrown. Besides, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government in the United States has issued a notice, in pursuance of his Instructions, dated the 27th inst., forbidding the citizens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua over the Transit route from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport, signed by the proper Minister or Consul-General of the Republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed; such persons, with this exception, will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country.

From these circumstances the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know, in advance, that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua obtained a clearance from the Collector of the Port at Mobile. Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet when they arrived in Nicaragua they were found to be armed and equipped, and immediately commenced hostilities.

The leaders of the former illegal expeditions of the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited through the public newspapers American citizens to emigrate to that Republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the Collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of those emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November.

For these, and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequences to which they will be exposed, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon all officers of the Government, civil and military in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active, and faithful in suppressing these illegal enterprises, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect, and exhorting all good citizens by their respect for the laws, and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

L. S.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-third. JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President.
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

The War Department has received official accounts of two late battles in Washington Territory. Gen. CLARKE presumes the success narrated therein is a surety of peace with the Indians enconntered on the Spokan Plains, the red men having been soundly beaten, and some frightened into earnest overtures of peace. The contents of Lieut. TYLER'S letter are all thus confirmed.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD has arrived here with a view to procure protection to the California Overland Mail, which he says could be rendered at a comparatively small expense, and which would enable him to shorten the time of transit to twenty-two days.

The report that GEORGE N. SANDERS has gone to Kansas on business for the President, and is likely to succeed to the Governorship, has no truthful foundation.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion in reference to the proper construction of the Act of June last, which provides that the title to a land-warrant issued after the death of a person who has applied for it according to the prescribed forms shall vest in the widow, if there be one, and if there be no widow, in the heirs and legatees of the claimants. He draws the following conclusions: First, that a warrant issued after the death of a claimant who has left a widow and children enures to the widow's benefit alone; second, when the deceased claimant leaves a widow, with two sets of children, the warrant enures to the benefit of her heirs and legatees; and third, the heirs are those who are so declared by the law of the claimant's domicil.

### The Meeker Will Case—Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

NEWARK, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Judge HAINES delivered the charge to the Jnry in the Meeker Will case in the Supreme Court Circuit at 0 o'clock this morning, occupying an hour and a half, in which he eulogized the ability and fairness displayed by the connsels on both sides. By permission of the Bench, the counsel in the case submitted to the Jury a number of exhibits which they took with them in retiring. The general impression is that the Jury will fail to agree.

NEWARK, Sunday, Oct. 31.

The Jury in the Meeker will case came in, this evening, with a verdict for the plaintiffs. They also presented to the Court a resolution exculpating DANIEL E. BETLAN from any participation in making the fraudulent January will, and asked that it be placed on the files of the Court, which was acceded to by Judge HAINES.

### Political Matters in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Intense excitement prevails here in relation to the Congressional contest. Last evening a bet of one thousand dollars on REYNOLDS against CORNING was made and twenty thousand were offered. The odds seem in favor of REYNOLDS.

A meeting of German Republicans was held at the Capitol to-night. It was largely attended. The *Statesman*, this evening, declares itself in favor of Mr. REYNOLDS, the Republican and Hard Democratic candidate for Congress.

### The Montreal Telegraph Company.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, to-day, successfully laid a cable across the Niagara river, to connect at this point the Canada lines with the lines in the States. The cable is 2,500 feet long, and has three conductors. The time occupied in laying it was eight minntes.

### Falling of a Roof—Five Men Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Yesterday afternoon the roof and upper walls of a brick house, in course of erection in Washington-avenue, fell, severely injuring five workmen, one of whom, THOMAS GAGAN, since died.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were nineteen.

### The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 30.

There were five interments to-day, of which one was from yellow fever.

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—The opening of this route to travel and the mails, on Wednesday next, will be very quietly done; but the importance of the event cannot be sufficiently estimated. However, it is the part of prudent men not to perform an anticipatory arithmetical operation, which is vulgarly called counting one's chickens before they are hatched, and our people here are not apt to celebrate an event ere it shall have proved itself worthy of that honor. Probably, therefore, the *Quaker City* will take her departure in a quiet way, opposite to the name she bears, and we shall await her return and the news of the result of the first trip through to San Francisco, ere we think of setting fire to the City Hall and burning it up in honor of the opening of the Tehuantepec Route.—*N. O. Picayune.*

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY MORTALITY.—The health of the City is remarkably good. The deaths reported to the City Inspector last week numbered 348, which is less by 12 than the week preceding, and 53 less than for the corresponding week of last year. There is no epidemic in the City, and of contagious or infectious diseases less than usual. The nuisance of small-pox—for nuisance it is, and one which all consent could easily be abated under a proper sanitary *regimé*—destroyed four persons; scarlet fever four; dysentery six. Of the total number of deaths, 182 were of persons under ten years of age. The stillborn number 19—considerably less than is usual. No wail came from the dumb mouths of these 19 to haunt the dreams of their mothers, though far the larger portion of them were murdered without a doubt. During the past year it is probable that over 1,500 children were stillborn. The fact produces no sensation in society, or long ago, for humanity's sake, we should have had a Foundling Asylum established here.

THE LAW COURTS.—The November term of the Courts commences to-day, when the following will be in session: There will be two parts of the Supreme Court Circuit for the trial of issues of fact. The General Term will be in session to-day. Terms for litigated motions will be held from 9½ to 11 A. M. daily. There will be two trial branches and one Special Term in the Superior Court. There will be two terms for the trial of issues of fact, and a Special Term for the trial of issues of law, in the Court of Common Pleas. The District-Attorney has given notice that he will call on some of the liquor cases to-day. The Grand Jury will be dismissed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, when, it is rumored, they will bring in bills of indictment against Ex-Mayor WOOD, and many of the members of the Common Council of 1857, for misdemeanor. The Court of General Sessions will open this morning, Judge RUSSELL presiding. There are ninety-six cases on the Calendar, of which 33 are for grand larceny, 12 for forgery, 7 for highway robbery, 14 for burglary, 3 for arson, 10 for assault and battery, and no less than 8 for murder. In the murder cases are included those of the three Italians who killed the Irishmen in the lager-bier saloon at Yorkville. That of STEPHENS, for poisoning his wife; of LARKIN, who shot a barkeeper in Mulberry-street, escaped from the City and was arrested in Rhode Island; and of MCDERMOTT, the boy who recently stabbed an unoffending man in the street, the case being similar to that of ROGERS, now under sentence of death.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW BRICK CHURCH.—The new edifice, just completed, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, on the summit of Murray Hill, was dedicated to Divine service yesterday morning. The building was filled to overflowing. Religious exercises according to the forms of the Presbyterian Church preceded the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. GARDNER SPRING, the pastor. The discourse was exceedingly lengthy and very general in its scope. Its purpose, as far as it could be gathered, was to enforce the precept that the congregation should support the Church: the Church was built for the people, and the people should be laid under contribution. At the close of the sermon the pastor requested the congregation to rise and dedicated the Church to the service of Almighty God. From this congregation rich harvests, he said, had in bygone time been reaped. He expressed the hope that in this new edifice much might be done for the cause of Christianity. A hymn was then sung, the benediction pronounced and the audience dismissed. Among those present we observed Ex-President FILLMORE and lady, both apparently in excellent health.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.—Sunday being the anniversary of "John-street," the first Methodist Church in the United States, the services were crowded. In the morning at 8 o'clock, there was a reunion love-feast, and at 10½ preaching by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the old Bedford-street church. In the afternoon the building was completely crowded, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dissosway, the Rev. Dr. Bangs, Professor Matteson and the Rev. Dr. Porter. Professor MATTESON furnished some interesting statistics in relation to the progress of Wesleyan Methodism in the United States. In 1773 there were ten preachers and 1,160 members; in 1818 there were 748 preachers and 229,617 members, and in 1841 there were 3,776 effective traveling preachers, and nearly a million of members. This rapid increase he attributed to several causes, among which were, in his opinion, the fact that Methodism is the New Testament religion, and also, that Methodism is peculiarly adapted for the masses. A collection was taken up, and in the evening a sermon was addressed to the people by the pastor.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE STEAM QUESTION AGAIN.—AN INJUNCTION FROM BROOKLYN.—Friday evening Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, was somewhat surprised by a visit at his residence from some gentleman, who served upon him an injunction, granted by Judge LOTT, of Brooklyn, restraining the New-York Common Council from repealing the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-st. The merits of the question have already been decided by Chief Justice NELSON, and Judges HILTON, BRADY and others.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. BEECHER gave notice yesterday, from his pulpit, to a crowded house, that there would be a public meeting in his Church this evening, to take further steps in relation to a new Church. From all we can learn, we judge that this new project will meet with entire success. Considerable sums of money have already been offered by persons not connected with the Plymouth Church, and there is reason to believe the total amount necessary to construct an edifice that will hold 6,000 persons can be raised without difficulty.

THE WEATHER.—After three days of rain, mud and fogs, the sun came out unclouded yesterday, giving us a very creditable Summer Sunday. The side-streets and by-ways are so filthy, however, that it will take another warm dry day to make them pleasantly passable. The rain, considering the beautiful weather that it ushered in and its fair promises for Tuesday, receives the hearty thanks of the politicians.

QUARANTINE.—It was expected that the Sixty-ninth Regiment would return on Saturday from Quarantine. An order from Head-quarters, however, detained them till to-day, when 125 men of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. LE GAL, are to relieve them.

THE SWILL-MILK AFFAIR—LESLIE NOT INDICTED.—The Grand Jury has not found any bills of indictment against FRANK LESLIE,—for the pictures of swill-milk Aldermen which several complaints alleged to be libelous. We presume that nothing more will be heard of the libelous cuts.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A person by the name of TIMOTHY JACKSON, was last evening killed by being run over by one of the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars. The body of the deceased was removed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house to await the action of the Coroner.

INJURED WHILE TRYING TO STEAL A RIDE.—On Saturday evening last as the Camden and Amboy freight train from Philadelphia was coming to the Depôt at Jamesburg, a man who had placed himself between two of the coal cars, for the sake of a passage to Amboy without the knowledge of the conductor, L. M. COLE, was injured by attempting to jump off while the train was in motion. He was first discovered on the cars while the train was at Cranberry Station, and the conductor ordered him off, and, as he supposed the man complied. But when the cars started again he saw him sitting with his legs hanging down where he was in very great danger of being crushed when the cars stopped. The conductor told him to get off, and while he was attempting to do so, his foot was caught between one of the car wheels and the rail, crushing his foot very badly. He was brought to Amboy, where he was placed in charge of Captain FISH, the Agent of this road, for medical treatment.

A LAND-SLIDE IN BROOKLYN.—During the heavy rain of Saturday night last, a portion of the heights at the foot of Cranberry-street gave way and was landed in Furman-street, carrying with it a portion of the wall erected there to protect it. A small house located on the hill and fronting Furman-street, occupied by a man named GORMAN, was much damaged by the falling mass, but the inmates escaped uninjured.

## Police Intelligence.

NEW COUNTERFEITS AND ARRESTS OF COUNTERFEITERS.—An attempt was made, on Saturday evening, to flood the City with new counterfeit tens on the New-England Bank, of Boston, Mass. Through the police telegraph, the police of the various Wards were notified of the issue of the spurious bills, and storekeepers and others were put on their guard against taking them. The arrest of three men, on Saturday afternoon, with a quantity of the spurious bills in their possession, developed the fact of the design to put them in circulation. Two Thirteenth Ward officers observed three suspicious-looking fellows walking through Canal-street. Presently, one went into an umbrella store, while the other two waited outside. The parties outside observed the officers, whistled an alarm, and immediately started up Wooster-street, followed in double-quick time by their former associate. The officers ran after them and soon overtook the fugitives. On the way to the Police Head-quarters one of the prisoners managed to escape. The other two gave their names as William Marshall and William Jones, and $170 in counterfeit tens on the New-England Bank, of Boston, Mass., were found in their possession. They were taken, yesterday, before Justice STEERS, and committed for examination. During Saturday evening five more arrests were made of persons attempting to pass similar counterfeits. Charles E. Scranton and Jerome Huntley, in the Eighth Ward; George Davis, in the Ninth Ward, and Levi Ross and James Cornell, in the Tenth Ward. The prisoners were all locked up for trial. The bills are well executed, marked letter A, and are dated Oct. 1, 1858. The name of the Bank is printed in a curve, with a medallion portrait of President BUCHANAN on the right, and on the left a representation of a mowing scene, with a man, woman and child in the foreground.

Counterfeit twos on the Delaware City Bank, of Delaware City, Md., made their first appearance in this City on Saturday night. The bill is very poorly executed. The vignette represents the Goddess Ceres seated amid a quantity of sheaves of grain and agricultural implements and a train of cars in the back ground. On the right is a steamboat and on the left the head of an old man. Four persons were arrested for attempting to pass the bills—Richard Williams, at a liquor store in Broadway; Jeremiah Sinclair, at No. 44 Broome-street; Oliver Drisler, in Delancy-street, and Richard Sinclair, in the Fifteenth Ward.

Quite a number of the new counterfeit twos on the Granite Bank of Boston, a description of which was published in Saturday morning's Times, have been offered and passed in the City. Nearly a dozen of the bills were passed within two blocks of the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. The Police were apprised of the rapid circulation of the bills, and at once set about searching for the guilty utterers. They soon arrested Charles Lockin and Catherine Lockin, his wife, who proved to be the most active circulators of the bogus issue. They were arrested in the third story of a tenement house in Fifty-third-street, where they had hired rooms during the day. Several of the counterfeits were found in their possession. They were taken before Justice BROWNELL, of the Fourth District Police Court, and committed for examination. Patrick Bulkley was arrested for passing the same kind of bills in the Fourth Ward.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY UPON A SILK STORE AND REMARKABLE ARRESTS.—On Saturday Detective Officers KING, SLOWEY and MCCORD, arrested six men who gave their names as Max Kreilisheire, Lewis Mendieshon, Isadora Abraham, Barnard Price, Max Crucer and Julius Glass. They were charged with having burglariously entered the silk store of Messrs. STAONO & ADAMS, at the corner of Reade and Church streets, and stealing therefrom $2,700 worth of sewing silk and silk handkerchiefs. The arrest of the burglars and recovery of the bulk of the stolen goods—($1,800 worth of the goods were recovered)—were rather curiously brought about. An elderly gentleman passed through Johnstreet with a well-filled carpet-bag in his hand. His hurried walk and the furtive glances he cast about him, excited the suspicion in the minds of the officers who happened to see him that he was not a newly-arrived visitor in the metropolis, and that the carpet-bag was not a receptacle of clean linen. Watching his movements, they saw him enter the house No. 72 Forsyth-street, and there leave his carpet-bag. Thence he proceeded to a noted "fence" in Elizabeth-street, and, after a short call there, he stopped at a house bearing a somewhat stained reputation in Grand-street. One of the officers in the meantime had walked into the house in Forsyth-street, and having displayed his shield, asked to be allowed to look into the carpet-bag which had been left there. The request, after considerable demurring, was complied with, and the carpet-bag, as the officer anticipated, proved to be filled with a portion of the missing sewing silk. The other places were also searched and a large box and trunk were found filled with the stolen goods. Some costly furs, a choice lot of revolvers and a rich velvet mantilla were also found, the undoubted proceeds of other burglaries. All the prisoners named above, including the carpet-bag man, were arrested and committed for examination. Considering that the officers had no clue to work upon, the arrests in this case were creditable to them and fortunate for the cause of public justice.

FIGHT AND SHOOTING CAUSED BY ELECTION EXCITEMENT.—A disturbance occurred at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the coffee and cake saloon of James Burns, corner of Bowery and Broome-street, growing out of an excited discussion regarding the merits of one of the Congressional candidates. About a dozen persons were in the room. Chairs, decanters, tumblers and old bottles flew about in lively style. Mr. Burns, the proprietor, attempted to eject the hellicose parties, but was roughly handled for his interference. One of the crowd, named John Buckley, ran into the street, thinking it a safer place, but just as he reached the sidewalk he was shot in the left thigh and dangerously wounded. The firing of the pistol caused a general stampede, and only one of the crowd was arrested—a young man named James Devoy—fortunately the one who fired the pistol. Buckley was taken to the City Hospital and the prisoner was locked up in Essex Market Prison.

THE BENICIA BOY ARRESTED.—Wm. Hastings, *alias* "Dublin Tricks," on Saturday preferred, before Justice BRENNAN, a complaint for assault and battery against John C. Heenan, *alias* "the Benicia Boy." The complaint was based on the assault alleged to have been committed by the Benicia Boy on Hastings, at Lafayette Hall, as fully reported in Friday's TIMES. Heenan gave bail in $300, to answer the charge.

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's popular opera of the "Trovatore" will be played here to-night, with PICCOLOMINI, D'ANGRI, STEFANI, FLORENZA and GASPARONI in the principal *rôles*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—There is a prevalent impression that nothing in the world is easier than editing a paper, unless, indeed, it be writing a comedy. Special talent in either case is considered superfluous. It happens, consequently, that the world encounters broadsheets of rare dullness, and comedies of severely trying gravity. The faculty of hitting the precise taste of the moment is one of the rarest of gifts. The best journalists and the best dramatists are they who have this gift in its keenest form. A gentleman may take his degree at college, and go into the world with wisdom at his fingers' ends, and yet he hopelessly dull to the impressions of every-day life. He may move in circles that are the least approachable to the *littérateur*, and find nothing therein save inanity. If with such reminiscences he endeavors to paint a picture of life, his reward will be failure. Truth in art means elevation. Beneath the dry outline limned from the world there must be substance gathered from the heart—good or bad. A flat, dry sketch, however mechanically exact, is wearisome. To make it tolerable it must be elevated by the arts of literature; by the discreet use of pathos, epigram and genial humor. Without these, the dialogue of comedy is more insignificant and insipid than the colloquialism of a Police Court.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT'S comedy of "Wheat and Chaff," (produced at Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre on Saturday night,) is a mistake. It is deficient in all the requisites that we have hinted, and is sadly dull as a literary production. If such society exists as that which he depicts—and we do not question the author's experience—it is far too stupid for the eager audience of a place of amusement. In its density it is perhaps a study for the social philosopher, but people do not go to the theatre to study philosophy. Something lighter is what they want; something that they know exists in the great world, but lies a little out of their way. A dead level talk, with a mere pebble for an incident, is exhaustive.

The plot of the comedy displays no invention. It is the old story of the perverse heiress who insists on marrying a poor artist instead of accepting the hand of a popular scoundrel. The inevitable disclosure comes in the last act; the never-failing discomfiture, the perpetual triumph of virtue. Popular scoundrel is discovered to be pennyless, and addicted to larceny. The effect of this personal ventilation is marvelous. All the characters become amiable to a fault, and the comedy ends with the usual coupling of the leading persons. There is neither mystery nor intrigue to command the attention of the audience; nothing, in short, but an occasional exhibition of brazen heartlessness. The underplot is objectless. It is confined strictly to the slanguiarities of two domestics, and has been tagged to the piece for the convenience of making changes in the scenery.

It is with much regret that we speak thus disparagingly of Dr. WAINWRIGHT'S maiden effort. The labor of writing a five-act comedy is in itself great, and even when accomplished it is not always that a manager can be found willing to place the work before the public. Dr. WAINWRIGHT has been singularly fortunate. Even an author's fastidiousness may be gratified with a company like Mr. WALLACK'S. The characters were excellently impersonated, especially the *Job Merryweather* of Mr. BADGDAM, and the *Arthur Beaufort* of Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, a very good comedian, was sadly stilted as *Herbert Vane*, and made the part much heavier than the author intended. Mrs. HOAR and Miss MARY GANNON did the best they could with very poor parts, and the less important members of the company were generally good and painstaking. With all these advantages the piece dragged, although vehemently applauded wherever there was an excuse for applause. We are at a loss to imagine how a play so destitute of plot, incident and characterization can succeed.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The first concert of the second season of this young and prosperous association took place at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Saturday evening. The hall was crowded. Seldom does it happen that an art-society meets with such prompt recognition at the hands of the public. The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was ushered into being at a most critical period. The panic had well nigh driven all thought of amusemhnt from the public mind. It seemed barely possible to reckon on an audience at any price, and still less to entertain expectations of a subscription list. Yet so eager were the Brooklynites for classical music that a large number of subscribers were at once obtained and the first annual report informs us that the average attendance at the concerts was from one thousand to twelve hundred persons. This, in so dull a season, was indeed a triumph. The prospects this year are, of course, even more flattering.

The orchestra consists of forty players, selected mainly from the Philharmonic Society of New-York. It is as well balanced as its strength will permit, and can boast of some of the finest artists. Mr. THEODORE EISFELD was the conductor last year, but owing to that gentleman's absence the *baton* has momentarily passed into the hands of Mr. NOLL, the leader. Hereafter Mr. CARL BERGMANN—one of the best conductors of classical music—will supply the place of Mr. EISFELD. The programme contained three orchestral pieces, SPOHR'S Symphony of the "Seasons," BEETHOVEN'S overture to "Egmont," and SPONTINI'S overture to "La Vestale." Each of these pieces was executed with marked ability: the Symphony in particular bringing forth the best traits of a well-drilled band. We have not heard it given so well. There were two instrumental solos, one for the clarionet, by Mr. KEITZA, the other for the cornet, by Mr. SCHREISSA. Both were rendered deliciously.

In the vocal department Brooklyn gave a lesson to New-York. At our philharmonic the singing is usually third rate. The sister institution boasted no less a singer than Mme. GAZZANIGA—the greatest prima donna in the country. This remarkable artist sang *Ah! mon fils* from the "Prophete," with a depth of emotion that we have never heard surpassed. We were unprepared for so striking a rendition of MEYERBEER'S music. The aria from the "Favorita" was also admirably given, and the sequetish Spanish *chanson* called "The Orange Girl." Madame GAZZANIGA was heartily applauded. The concert was in every respect a complete success. Mr. NOLL conducted.


☞ J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar,
AND
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS AFFLIED AND INHALED,
IT CURES
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
AND ALL OTHER DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.
The Powders impart energy to the system and expel all impurities from the
BLOOD.
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J. H. LADD, Esq., Pub. *Independent*, New-York.
Rev. EB. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
R. B. COLMAN, Esq., late of Astor House, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass.
SIMEON LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.
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Gen. T. J. GREEN, Texas.
JOHN B. STEENBURGES, Esq., California.
And thousands of others.
Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle; Powders $1 a package; three packages $2 50 at No. 315 BROADWAY, next to the Hospital.

☞ Fraser's River and San Francisco.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, THIS DAY, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Heavy Arrivals of
CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,
FROM EUROPE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES,
CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY,
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We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
*Extremely moderate prices.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ Juice Huuel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Parties Furnished
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest collection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Mark these Prices!!—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½@$1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices!
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ Ladd, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Epilepsy.—Examine the testimonials and satisfy yourself of the truth, that Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is the only known and unfailing remedy for Fits. Principal Depôt, No. 58 Dey-st.

☞ Dressmaking and Family Sewing, in every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, at No. 498 Broadway. As a guarantee of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines.


## MARRIED.

OSTRANDER—BENEDICT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. ISAAC OSTRANDER to Mrs. SUSAN C. BENEDICT, widow of the late Dr. Benedict, all of this City.

MORSELL—GAGE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. ISAAC W. MORSELL, of Newtown, L. I., to Miss NELLIE E. GAGE, daughter of J. L. Gage, Esq., of New-York City.

## DIED.

WENMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 29, CATHARINE A. WENMAN, wife of the late Samuel P. Wenman, and daughter of John Conrey, deceased.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 29, ISABELL, only daughter of James L. and Josephine Davis, aged 7 months and 10 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 7 2d-st.

LAMB.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 30, SUSAN LAMB, daughter of Geo. C. Lamb, in the 23d year of her age.
Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from No. 389 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Oct. 31, ELIZA JOHNSON, aged 57 years and 3 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jeremiah Johnson, No. 469 Grand-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOOMIS.—In Bennington, Vt., on Thursday, Oct. 21, MRS. SARAH LOOMIS, widow of the late Rev. Aretas Loomis, aged 67 years.

KIRK.—At New-Orleans, on Friday, Oct. 29, GEORGE G. KIRK, in the 48th year of his age.


WILL SHORTLY CLOSE:
Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF
NIAGARA
and
T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
(The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.)
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac simile* of
CHURCH'S NIAGARA,
With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.
THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing.
ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15.
Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

AUTUMN AND WINTER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
PARIS AND LONDON
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimanx, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys.
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
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ADVERTISEMENT.
BROOKS BROTHERS
Still continue to keep (as heretofore,)
at their
Old Establishment,
CHERRY-ST., CORNER CATHERINE,
A choice selection
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Goods for ordered Work.
Their usual assortment
of
FINE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For City Trade,
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS,
UNIFORMS FOR SCHOOLS;
Together
With all kinds of Outfits
for
VOYAGES AND TRAVELING.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
TO RIBBON BUYERS.
Our highest priced ribbons,
Job lots,
Is $2 50 per piece.
These goods were never imported less than $5 25 per piece.
Call and see for yourselves.
Save 50 per cent.
And purchase of the cash Ribbon House No. 116 Chambers-st. JNO. FARRELL.

LIGHT!—KEROSENE!!—LIGHT!!!
LAMPS! LAMPS!!
OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL!
TUCKER & PADDON, No. 90 Duane-st., corner of Broadway, are now prepared to furnish Kerosene Oil and Lamps, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash. Call and see them burn.
China, Glass, and Crockery, at wholesale and retail. Dinner sets, $12; tea sets, $2 50.
No. 90 DUANE-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

☞ "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE-POTS.
"OLD DOMINION" TEAPOTS.
Used by everybody.
E. P. TORREY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Agent,
No. 9 Platt st., New-York.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
DR. SAN

# AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
CHANGE OF BILL.
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
Never acted,
GREAT HIT BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR.
MONDAY, Nov. 1—Second night
of a New and Original Five Act Comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by D. Wadsworth Wainwright, M. D.,
entitled
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
An original song composed for the comedy by G. F. BRISTOW, Esq.,
Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh
Mr. Thomas Chandler
Mr. John Sloan
Mr. F. Chippendale
Mr. Florid
Mr. Levere
Mr. Tree
Mr. Jeffries
Mr. Lascelles
Mr. Parsloe
Mr. Bernard
Mr. Mason
Mr. Oliver
Mrs. Grattan
Mrs. Hoey
Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Carman
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
By ISHERWOOD and WALLACE.
ACT I.
Scene 1—Vane's Apartments.
Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's House.
Scene 3—Library in Mrs. Grafton's House.
ACT II.
Scene 1—Arthur's Studio.
Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's House.
Scene 3—View of Fifth-avenue from Fourteenth-street.
ACT III.
Scene 1—Library, opening into Drawing-room.
Scene 2—Moonlight view of Union-square.
Scene 3—Entrance to a Fashionable "Hell."
Scene 4—Fashionable Gambling Saloon.
ACT V.
Scene 1—Ballroom in Mrs. Grafton's.
The new and capital farce,
DYING FOR LOVE.
will conclude the evening's entertainments.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
The new Comedy,
WHEAT AND CHAFF
will be repeated every evening until further notice.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st. Private boxes $3. Children 25 cents.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1,
Fourth night of the Grand Historical Romance,
THE FORE OF ROME.
Written by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
Produced with new Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments.
Forty-ninth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And DION BOURCICAULT,
Who will appear in their original characters of
BIANCO and HUGO,
Assisted by the following talent:
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT, Mr. MADDOCKS,
Mr. WHITING, Mr. GROSVENER.
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE.
The entire company, with seventy auxiliaries.
On Tuesday, the celebrated horse ETHAN ALLEN will appear.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
Houses Crowded to Overflowing! Enthusiasm Unbounded! Applause Unlimited! Good Humor and Hilarity Reigning Supreme!
Such is the unparalleled success which has characterized this last production of the celebrated TOM TAYLOR, that the management deems it simply necessary to announce its continuance on the hill until further notice.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a Live Yankee, Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet, Mr. Vahrey
Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law, Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk, Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler, Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard, Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington, Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, her daughters, Miss Effie Germon
Georgina, Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith, Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Levick, Peters, and the Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
LAST WEEK OF MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1858,
Will commence with the five-act play of
PORTIA AS THE ESURER.
Isabella Falconer, Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
To be followed by
HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
To conclude with the Farce of
HERCULES.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1 and 2, the performances will commence with an entire new drama entitled
THE LOST TREASURE,
or
THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.
Enrique de Moneva, Mr. G. C. Boniface
Concluding with the highly successful local drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

**FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Nov. 1,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama, entitled the
LOST TREASURE; OR, THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.
To be followed by the drama of the
FIEND OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the drama of the AMERICAN TAR

**BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.**
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
The public are respectfully informed that an
ONLY CONCERT
Will be given by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI AND CARL FORMES,
On THURSDAY next, Nov. 4, which will be most positively their only appearance.
The following artists will most positively appear:
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
GASSIER, FLORENZA, TAMARO,
CARL FORMES.
The programme will be a most interesting one, consisting of twelve pieces, including
An Acting Duet, by
PICCOLOMINI and FORMES.
An English Ballad, by
PICCOLOMINI.
"The Wanderer" and "Standard-bearer," by
CARL FORMES.
Full particulars on Monday. The sale of seats commences on Wednesday Nov. 3, at 9 precisely, at Carl Prize's, No. 213 Fulton-st., and Rose's book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.
Reserved seats.....$1 50
Admission.....1 00

**MIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA,**
PALACE GARDENS,
Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 2 and 3, and also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
PAVILION WARM AND DRY.
AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.
Pronounced by by all to be the most brilliant Entertainment in the City.
First appearance in this country of the celebrated Parisian Rose Danseuse,
MME. ALEXANDER,
From the Hippodrome and Cirque Olympique—the most Daring Artist in the World.
LITTLE ALICE,
the Child Rider, in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.
MELVILLE,
The Great, on his Barebacked Steed,
with a full troupe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.
MIXON & KEMP'S EQUESTRIA.
The children engaged in the performance of "Cinderella," the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway Box-Office, at 10 A. M.
NIXON & KEMP.
Doors open at 2 and at 7 P. M.; performances to commence half an hour afterwards.
Admission.....50 cents
Children under 12 years.....25 cents
No reserved seats.

**GRAND EXHIBITION**
OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN, AT THE
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Containing A selection of various specimens of female beauty, unembellished and "unadorned." These paintings are the production of the greatest classic painters of the world, and exhibit, when the chaste and beautiful form of the female sex is the subject of inquiry, was the theme of rivalry and competition. The life-like effect is a complete deception, and their chaste form disarms an evil thought. The Living models the world ever produced must have been the exclusive study of the artists, to enable them to produce such incomparable, unparalleled and exquisite beauty. Faultless in color, drawing and effect. Artists and connoisseurs should not fail to see so rare a collection.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

**CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.**
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
The greatest Band in the Empire City.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK in a new piece, entitled
CONGO.
Hernandez as the Brazilian Ape.
In which he is unrivalled....not even by Marcette.
Preceding the above piece, UNSWORTH'S LAMENT, McGowan's Reel, Excelsior Plantation Dance, new Burlesque Quartette, and Ethiopian Minstrelsy in all its variety.

**HOWARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.**
This great Mechanical Picture will open shortly in his Building, Broadway. Particulars given in future advertisements.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
No. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.**—A CHOICE Collection, consisting works by the eminent sculptors, Palmer, Church, Durand, Kensett, Cropsey, Treio, Hart, and other modern artists, at private sale, at rooms No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway. May be seen each day, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

**M. DE CORDOVA'S READINGS AT CLINTON HALL.**—The reading of "THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH," which was announced for Saturday evening last, and which was postponed on account of the extreme inclemency of the weather, will take place at Clinton Hall on SATURDAY EVENING next, Nov. 6.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—PICCOLOMINI—D'ANGRI.—MONDAY, Nov. 1—IL TROVATORE.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for IL TROVATORE commences on MONDAY at the Academy of Music and Bressing's at 8½, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may likewise be had at the door on the evening.
On Monday—Positively the last week but one of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
IL TROVATORE,
Which will be given with a cast and an ensemble such as has never been attempted.
First appearance of the great contralto,
Madame D'ANGRI,
with whom arrangements have been made for a few nights, in consequence of which she will sing her renowned role of Azucena, which made such a sensation last season.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
who will make her last appearance (but five) will sing the highly dramatic role of Leonora.
The great baritone, Signor FLORENZA,
will appear, for the first time in America, in his admired role of Conte de Luna. Sig. STEFANI in his great role of Manrico. Sig. GASPARONI as Farando.
THE TROVATORE
has always been a popular opera. Although it has been given so many times, the Director confidently trusts that from the
UNRIVALLED ENSEMBLE,
and from the unprecedented combination of such artists as
PICCOLOMINI, D'ANGRI,
STEFANI and FLORENZA,
the unrivaled excellence of the orchestra and chorus, under the direction of
Signor MUZIO, the favorite pupil of Signor VERDI,
it will present all the attractions of a most interesting novelty.
On Wednesday—Last appearance but four of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
On Thursday—PICCOLOMINI and FORMES will make their first and most positively only appearance in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, in a Grand Festival Concert.
On FRIDAY NIME. GAZZANIGA
will appear. This will be the only opportunity her numerous admirers will have to hear her in one of her great characters, as she has accepted an engagement with Mr. Maretzek to sing in Havana. The entertainment selected for
THE GAZZANIGA NIGHT
will consist of the entire opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA and the fourth act of LA FAVORITA, with a great cast.
On Saturday will be given the only
MATINEE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure to announce that
MLLE. GHIONI,
one of the principal artists of Mr. Lumley's Company, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has arrived. Due notice will be given of her first appearance in America,
TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. ULLMAN, from a sense of justice, deems it his duty to publicly announce that the several proprietors of those places where irregular and illicit ticket offices had been established by speculators have withdrawn their permission.
Public attention is likewise called to the fact that during the great rush a number of counterfeit tickets had been sold by itinerant ticket speculators to respectable persons, who, of course, were denied admission. The co-operation of the public is still confidently relied upon, particularly at the approach of Mlle. Piccolomini's farewell performances in several entertainments of the most striking character.

**CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"**
and
**BARKER'S "IL CORSO."**
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer,
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—ANOTHER WEEK OF the Infant with a Beard—the little boy, only FOUR YEARS OLD, with redundant Beard and Whiskers. THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD, in some of its most perfect and delightful Series of Novel Entertainments. The presence of humorists, DR. VALENTINE, in an original collection of eccentric anecdotes, stories, sketches, &c. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

# LECTURES.

**LECTURES—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**
BAYARD TAYLOR—*Moscow*—on MONDAY, Nov. 1;
THURSDAY, Nov. 4, G. M. VANDENHOFF, M. A., Shakespearean Readings. Tickets for the course of six lectures, lady and gentleman, $2 50; single, $2; single admission, 50 cents. Lectures commence at 8 o'clock.

**LECTURES FOR LADIES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUE.**—First Course—By Prof. HENRY R. SMITH, D.D., of the United Theological Seminary, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock, on MORAL PHILOSOPHY, comprising the following topics: Man as a Moral Agent; Liberty and Necessity, with the various theories; Conscience and its functions; the Idea of Right; the Different Theories of the Nature of Virtue; Personal and Social Duties and Rights; Political Duties and Rights, including the Rights of Woman; Duties to God; the Harmony and Difference of Natural and Christian Ethics; and the Christian Virtues.
SECOND COURSE—ON THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY; Nature and Outline of the Argument; Possibility and Need of a Revelation.
1. *Historical Proof*: Life and Character of Christ; the Apostles and their Testimony; of Prophecy; of Miracles; of the Scriptures and their Inspiration.
2. *Philosophical Proof*: Christianity the Perfect Religion; Christianity Superior to Philosophy; Christianity the Centre of History.
THIRD COURSE—ON ESTHETICS; the Beautiful, in Distinction from other Ideas; the Different Theories of Imagination, Genius, and Taste; the Artist; the Different Forms and Laws of the Beautiful; Oriental, Classic, and Christian Art; the Beautiful in Natnre; the Beautiful in Art; Architecture; Sculpture; Painting; Music; Poetry, Lyric, Epic, and Dramatic; the Beautiful, in Relation to Cu ture, Morels, and Religion.
HISTORICAL LECTURES.
1. By Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Seminary, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 o'clock, commencing Nov. 2.
ON THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD BEFORE CHRIST, as a Providential Discipline, paving the way for Christianity; embracing: 1. The Preparation of the Theatre of this History. 2. How it was Peopled. 3. The Catastrophes which Befell it. 4. The several Races of Men. 5. The Hebrew Nation in the several distinct Stadia of their History. 6. The Grand Historic Civilizations and Empires, such as the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman, which conditioned the Hebrew development and prepared the way for Christ.
2. By Professor HOWARD CROSBY, of the New-York University, the commencement of which, and of the following course, will be duly announced:
ON THE HISTORY OF GREECE, and its relative position in the World's History; embracing a view of the great historical facts connected with the origin, the progress, and decline of Empire, its Heroes, Statesmen, Historians, Philosophers, Poets, and Monuments of Art; the influence of Greece on the Roman Empire and the Modern World.
3. By Professor VINCENZO BOTTA, Ph. D., of the New-York University:
ON ITALY AND THE ROMAN EMPIRE, including a survey of the various causes, elemeots, and effects of Italian Civilization.
This course, in connection with Professor BOTTA'S class in the Italian Language now forming, will give a rare opportunity for acquaintance with the Roman World, its History, Literature, Philosophy, and Fine Arts.
The Class in Italian, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Ladies desiring further information respecting the above, or the Classes in the Italian or German Language, may obtain it at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

**BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**—The Board of Directors have the honor to announce that the first regular course of fourteen lectures before the Association, will commence at the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings thereafter, as follows:
1. Nov. 16—Hon. JOSIAH QUINOY, Jr., of Boston.
2. Nov. 23—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
3. Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS.
4. Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR.
5. Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.)
6. Dec. 21—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.
7. Dec. 28—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
8. Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN.
9. Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
10. Jan. 25—G. B. FONTANA.
11. Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
12. Feb. 8—GEO. VANDENHOFF.
13. Feb. 15—EDWARD G PARKER.
14. Feb. 22—The Hon. JOSEPH R. READLY.
Tickets for the course, $2 each to Members of the Association; to other persons $3 each. Members' tickets are for sale at the Library.
The $3 tickets may be purchased of R. J. Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.
No tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient number of Course tickets are taken to fill the house.
On behalf of the Board of Directors.
LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

**NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Messrs. HALL & SONS', No. 239 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK'S, No. 757, Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lectnre. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

**FAMILIAR LECTURES ON HISTORY AND** Geography will be delivered every TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 4, by JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M., at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance on 20th-st.) Tickets 25 cents, may be had at Crowen's, or at the door. Each ticket admits two persons. Half tickets also for sale. Five tickets for $1. To commence Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

**THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,**
MORSE LINES,
General Office, No. 43 Wall-st.
RATES REDUCED.
With six wires, and improved business facilities, this Company is enabled to reduce their charges as follows, viz:

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THE MAGNETIC COMPANY
Invite business for all points in the United States and Canada. Their lines are connected with the Eastern and Canada Lines at New-York, and with the Western Lines at Baltimore.
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Is the Oldest Telegraph Company in the United States, and alone have the right to use the Morse Invention upon the route of their Lines.
The public may rely upon the prompt and accurate transmission of all dispatches deposited at the following offices:
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Philadelphia.....No. 302 Chesnut-st.
Philadelphia.....Girard House.
Baltimore.....Sun Iron Building.
Washington.....Cor. Pennsylvania-av. and 6th-st.
Washington.....United States Capitol.
Boston.....Merchants' Exchange.
Portland.....No. 29 Exchange-st.
Cincinnati.....Under Burnett House.
New-Orleans.....Under St. Charles Hotel

# INSTRUCTION.

**BUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

**MRS. WILLIAMS'**
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

**BOYS' SCHOOL,**
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1858.**—POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR 1858-9.—Lectures will be delivered as follows:
IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.
At the College, in 49th-st., beginning on Nov. 8.
By Professor MCCULLOCH—On the Mechanics of Ethereal Matters; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Heat, Light, and Electricity.
By Professor JOY—On Chemistry, with practical instruction in the Laboratory.
By Professor PECK—Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the use of instruments, general principles of construction, and graphics.
By Professor DAVIES—On the Higher Mathematics, and the nature and history of Mathematical Science.
By Professor HACKLEY—On Physical Astronomy, with the practical use of Instruments.
By Professor TORREY—On Botany.
IN THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.
At the Rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
By Professor LIEBER—On the History of Commerce; and, subsequently, on Political Science.
By Professor NAIRNE—On Ethics.
By Professor GIBSON—On Comparative Physical Geography, in its relations to History and Modern Civilization.
By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH—On the English Language.
The Law School, under the charge of Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, will open at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on the 1st day of November.
Price of tickets to each course $5, to all but graduates, of not more than three years' standing, of Columbia College, the New-York University, and Free Academy, to whom the price will be $3, except the course on Chemistry and the Law School, for each of which a special charge will be made.
Further information can be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, at the office of Wm. Betts, Esq., of No. 52 Wall-st., from either of the Professors, or from the President of the College. CHARLES KING,
President of Columbia College.

**NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN**—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.
The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.
The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.
The Wood-Engraving classes will continne, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.
In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.
The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.
Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.
MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND GYMNASIUM, YONKERS, N. Y.**—The Winter session of five months will commence on the first Monday in November. The discipline of the School is military. There are at present five vacancies. Boys between the ages of 11 and 18, and only those who can bring satisfactory testimonials of character will be received. Terms for board and tuition, $300 per annum. Circulars, with full information of the School and catalogues of its members, will be found at the Bookstore of Clark, Austin & Smith, Park-row, New-York, or furnished on application to the Principals, the Rev. GEORGE COOKE and M. N. WISEWELL.

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thnrough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the edncation of boys. For circnlars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

**THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE**—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

**THE ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND FRENCH** Boarding-school for boys at Litchfield, Conn., will commence its ninth session on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Rev. Dr. RICHARD SWAIN, Principals and proprietors. The boys will leave the 27th-st. depôt on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., under charge of one of the instructors who can be seen at the office at R. A. WATKINSON, on Monday, the 1st of November, No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

**A GRADUATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE,** Duhlin, who obtained high honors in Classics and Mathematics, and has been successfully engaged for nine years, in England, in preparing pupils for honors at the Universities, would receive a few select pupils preparing for university or college examinations. Address Mr. STEVENSON, No. 257 4th-av., near 20th-st.

**THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS,** NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instrnction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,** NO. 220 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

**FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL**—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tnition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

**MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS,** teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

**GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH** and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

**MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL,** WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

**THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL** IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal,) Mount Washington and Merchants School, Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

**MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO** receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

**$130 PER YEAR.**—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

**GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BRETHET** will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

**POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.** WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

**A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE** Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE**—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT** Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

**EVENING DRAWING CLASS**—FOR GENTLEmen, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

**SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL,** NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

**PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY**—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

**FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO.** 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**AT $10—BOOKKEEPING, &C.**—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, will commence a practical course THIS DAY, to prepare gentlemen for head or assistant bookkeepers, by the 1st of January. Secured seats only $10 for the full course. Apply at once. Regular terms, $25. Writing 5, for afternoon pupils.

**YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE,** NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
MRS. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN**tlemen, No. 48 East 34th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

# INSTRUCTION.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,**
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter Session of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November next.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE**—POST GRADUATE COURSE.—The Law School will be opened on MONDAY EVENING next, at 3 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., by Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, who will deliver an introductory Lecture on "Our Municipal Law, and the best Mode of acquiring a Knowledge of it." Those desirous of attending this School will have an opportunity, at the close of the Lecture, of conferring with the Professor. This Lecture will be open to all.
CHAS. KING, President, Columbia College.

**WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICES,** No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., and No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. Employers in City and country wanting respectable, experienced and well-recommended help, consisting of American, English, Welsh, Scotch, Protestants and others, cannot fail to be suited, or no charge. N. B.—Four Protestant cooks, four nurses and seamstresses, and three chambermaids and waiters on hand; also, two good lanndresses. A lady in attendance.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS** UNDER 12.—Terms $40, including music at $10, per quarter, in advance. Time of commencing, 2d Monday in November. Further information and good references given by correspondence. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon Station, Conn.

**A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON** the piano-forte for $10 per quarter, and engage to give satisfaction. Apply at No. 259 Houston-st.

# TEACHERS.

**A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS** experience in teaching in the best female seminaries in the State, having retired to the country, (three hours' ride from the City,) would take three or four misses into her house to educate. In addition to the English branches, French, music, drawing and painting will be taught. If desired, instruction in housekeeping will be given. Refer to the Rev. Dr. Bellows. For particulars, address S. H. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of the classical department in a Boys' Boarding School. Would also be expected to instruct in a few English branches, and to assist in the care of boys out of study hours. Preference given to a person who, in addition to above, can teach French. Address, stating terms PRINCIPAL, Norwalk, Conn.

**VISITING GOVERNESS.**—A LADY, FULLY competent to teach the elementary and higher branches of English, and also the French language and music on the piano-forte, desires to obtain a few pupils as visiting governess; the most satisfactory references will be given. Address S. G., Box No. 2,350 Post-Office.

**WANTED**—A FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF Paris, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, desires a situation as governess in a private family, to teach French, music and drawing. Has no objection to go to the South. Best references given and required. Address S. T. F., Box No. 1,569 Post-Office.

**MUSIC AND FRENCH TEACHER** WANTED—To reside in a first-class Family Boys' Boarding School, within an hour's ride, by railroad, of the City. Salary from $300 to $500, according to competency. Address, without delay, X. Y., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

**NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,** NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

**PARENTS WISHING TO EDUCATE** THEIR children can find circulars of the best School at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers and teachers with engagements. References: Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, et als. Teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SER**VICES as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

**A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY**—Wishes board and teaching in a respectable family. Address D. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

# MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactnre for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail,
PIANOS TO RENT.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS.**
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

**PIANO-FORTES,**
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to insp

## REAL ESTATE.

**TO LET—THE STABLE IN THE REAR OF NO. 163 Mercer-st., 4 stalls, large and convenient coach and harness rooms, entrance in 2d-st. Inquire at No. 142 5th-av.**

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.**—In the *Times* Building, on Park, new, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a Farm, in the town of Varick, Seneca County, State of New-York, on the banks of the Seneca Lake, 8¾ miles South from Geneva, on the Lake Railroad, abt 60 miles North from the State Agricultural Farm and College containing 241 acres of choice wheat land, 30 acres of which is wood land; has good buildings, choice fruit, well watered with never-failing springs.

The farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st., New-York; or to the owner, HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.**—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home that not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Bi-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—VALUable property in the city of Brooklyn; the lot of land with the dwelling-house thereon, on the southerly side of Warren-st., 200 feet easterly from Hoyt-st., lot 25x100 feet. Also, the lot of land and dwelling-house thereon on the northerly side of Dikeman-st., 115 feet westerly from Van Brunt-st.; also of lot 25x100 feet. Apply to ST. CLAIR SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.** JOHN BRODIE, } Executors.
JAMES GIBSON, }

**BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.**—Large two-story mansion, 54x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas pipes, &c.; large carriage house and small barn, and about four acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from depot. For sale on easy terms, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.**—FIVE first-class frame dwellings, built in superior manner, two stories, basement, sub-cellar and finished attic, on Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington Park; location unsurpassed. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOMAS W. LOWE, on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next the corner of South 5th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM SITUATED IN THE TOWN of New-Windsor, Orange Co., within 4½ miles of Newburg and one mile of Vail's Gate depot; it is in a high state of cultivation and well fenced, and a never-failing stream running right through it. It contains 120 acres of land, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMSON, No. 58½ Division-st.

**TO LET**—LOFTS IN PARK-PLACE AND MURRAY-STREET.—The lofts of store No. 15 Park-place, running through to No 12 Murray-st., 25 feet by 150; also the lofts of store No. 10 Murray-st., 25 feet by 75, adjoining, which can be connected with the lofts of No. 12 Murray-st. if desired. Apply to TREADWELL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 15 Park-place.

**FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

**NEWTOWN, L. I.**—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**TO LET**—IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR BLOCKS from the ferry, commanding a prospect of the bay and narrows, a three-story brick house, No. 65 Hudson-st., with all modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath room, gas, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BOYLE, opposite the premises.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as Nn. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID HAIT, Jeweler, No. 406 Broadway, up stairs.

**A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET**—Continuation of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall—superior suit of front rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of amusements, principal hotels, &c.

**TO LET**—THE NEW AND PLEASANT COTTAGE with tea-room nn parlor floor, gas, dumb-waiter, in garden, and very convenient to Myrtle-av. cars, No. 168 Ryerson-st., key at No. 166.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

**TO LET**—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE modern 3-story dwelling house, No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; has the usual conveniences of a family residence. Inquire at HENDRICKS & BROS.', No. 77 Broad-st., or No. 93 9th-st.

**TO LET**—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 156 West 24th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Will be let only to a small family; rent moderate, and possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET**—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn; gas, heaters and water complete, at a low rent until 1st of May. Inquire at No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

**WANTED**—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, part of a house for a small family; must be in a respectable neighborhood, and have gas, water, &c.; rent must be moderate. Address A. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded in Cities investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Chicago, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, 256 Broadway, New-York.

**TO LET CHEAP**—A CARRIAGE HOUSE WELL fitted up, room for four horses and two or three carriages, in 46th-st., near 7th-av., for one or eight years, to be at the Coal Office, 46th-st., or J. C. FULLER, 46th-st.

**TO LET.**—THE THIRD FLOOR AND BACK PARLOR, if wanted, of house in Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., near 8th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

**TO LET**—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 9 Varick-st., furnished, consisting of four rooms, separate or together, with water-closets, bath, hot and cold water. Will be rented very low for the Winter.

**AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES** for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—A FARM WITHIN FORTY miles of New-York City, for cash, as the owner is West, or will be traded for a stock of goods. Address L., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

**DESIRABLE DESK ROOM FOR QUIET** respectable business to let in Appleton's Building, No. 343 Broadway. Apply at room No. 26.

**TO RENT.**—A MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED house in a good location. The board of two ladies will be taken in part payment of the rent. Address Box 4192 New-York Post Office.

**TO LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts. Engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET**—IN HOUSE NO. 17 CORNELIA-ST. four or five rooms, consisting of two basement rooms and two rooms on first floor, all in first-rate repair.

**TO LET**—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A DOCtor to let, possession given immediately, at No. 208 10th-st. Inquire on the premises.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
**EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,**
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
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Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Iron doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Iron gates and fenders.
Wrought iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to make, at short notice,
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, the American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Broadway; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
The United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Portland; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**KEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES**, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

**NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD**—DAVIS patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL sizes for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**CUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** to any; pays better in market. Agents wanted. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
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**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
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Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
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Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**GEORGE BUTLER,**
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES.—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

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BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
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**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Oct. 9, 1858. Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, published pursuant to Chapter 437 of the laws of 1849:

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1854. | | |
| Gottschalk, Sarah | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 20 | 100 |
| Ledentu, Eugene | New York | Feb. 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Mosher, Chas., admr | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 7 | 35 |
| Remington, E. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 50 | 25 |
| Ritchie, Wm. Johnston | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 10 | 50 |
| Smith, John P. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Williams, Sarah S. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 2 50 |
| Appleton, Mrs. J. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 9 | 37 26 |
| Chew, Anthony S., trustee | Cincin'ti | Aug. 1 | 15 | 62 10 |
| Gottschalk, Sarah | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Ilarden, Nancy | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 14 |
| Holt, Wm. W. | New-York | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 28 |
| Murray, B., Jr. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 70 |
| Rice, John | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 14 |
| Shipley, Robert | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 28 |
| Valentine, J. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Vanderhilt, Jer'mi'h | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 70 |
| Walker, E. R. | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| Young, William | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 10 | 41 40 |
| | | 1855 | | |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Farrand, Frederick | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Holt, Wm. W. | New York | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Rice, John | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Shipley, Robert | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Feb. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Walker, E. R. | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Wood, Cordelin | Unknown | Feb. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Aug. 1 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Mosely, William | N.Ha., Cn. | Aug. 1 | 63 | 252 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Wooster, M. H., trustee for J. H. W. | Brant'd, C. W. | Aug. 1 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Wooster, M. H., trustee for H. H. W. | Brant'd, C. W. | Aug. 1 | 1 | 4 00 |
| | | 1856. | | |
| Bellinger, Chris. C. | Herkimer | Feb. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Cruthers, George | Unknown | Feb. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Jay, John C., in trust. | Rye, W.C. | Feb. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Norton, Henry P. | Brockp'rt | Feb. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Rawls & Seymour | New-York | Feb. 20 | 14 | 56 00 |
| Seaver, B. F., trustee | Unknown | Feb. 20 | 13 | 52 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Feb. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Atwater Mrs. E. E. | Buffalo | Aug. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Bryan, Richard S. | Troy | Aug. 20 | 20 | 80 00 |
| Green, Thomas C. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Hadden, David | New-York | Aug. 20 | 12 | 48 00 |
| Halleck, Wines | Wes. N.Y. | Aug. 20 | 4 | 15 00 |
| Harley, Miss Isabel | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Howell Thomas M. | Canand'a | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Jay, John C., in trust | Rye, W.C. | Aug. 20 | 5 | 20 00 |
| Le Roy, Susan E. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Martin, Charles J. | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 18 | 72 00 |
| Norton, Henry P. | Brockp'rt | Aug. 20 | 10 | 40 00 |
| Suckley, George | Unknown | Aug. 20 | 2 | 8 00 |
| Townsend, D. J. | Buffalo | Aug. 20 | 1 | 4 00 |
| Thurston, J. G. | Lancast'r | Aug. 20 | 9 | 36 00 |

Statement of dividends declared by the late The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, since assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, 1858, published in pursnance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of Dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, D. N. & A. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 6 bal | 1 50 |
| Anderson, A. | Unknown | 1838, Feb. 1 | 10 bal | 25 00 |
| Cook, R. M. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 3 bal | 75 |
| Higginson, Nancy M. | New York | 1848, Aug. 1 | exdiv | 80 00 |
| Miller, S. | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 50 bal | 30 00 |
| Peck, Norman | Unknown | 1838, Aug. 1 | 10 bal | 25 00 |
| Rogers, David L. | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 17 bal | 10 20 |
| Rogers, David L. | Unknown | 1840, Aug. 1 | 17 div | 85 00 |
| Rogers, John | Unknown | 1837, Aug. 1 | 22 bal | 13 20 |
| Russell, Thomas S. | Unknown | 1838, Feb. 1 | 20 div | 100 00 |
| Wilkinson, Lewis | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 5 bal | 1 25 |
| Yates, Isaac I. | Unknown | 1837, Feb. 1 | 10 bal | 2 50 |

THE ROCHESTER & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andrews, Rob't. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 10 | 42 50 |
| Barney, D. N. | Unknown. | 1853, Au. 22 | 10 | 25 00 |
| Evans, Richard I. | Unknown. | 1853, Au. 22 | 12 | 30 00 |
| Evans, Richard I. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 12 | 51 00 |
| Gallagher, C. H. | New-York | 1854, Mch 1 | 20 | 85 00 |
| Henry, B. F., guardinn | Unknown. | 1852, Feb. 1 | 2 | 10 00 |
| King, Edward | Unknown. | 1853, Au. 22 | 50 | 125 00 |
| Monell, Robert | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 50 | 212 50 |
| Nenginger, J. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 80 | 340 00 |
| Parkin, Thomas | Unknown. | 1853, Au. 22 | 10 | 25 00 |
| Powis, R. | Unknown. | 1851, Feb. 1 | 27 | 135 00 |
| Rainsford, Cath. | New-York | 1854, Mch 1 | 10 | 42 50 |
| Renoux, E. | Unknown. | 1853, Feb. 1 | 17 | 85 00 |
| Smith, D. E. | Unknown. | 1851, Feb. 1 | 25 | 125 00 |
| Simpson, Mary L. | Unknown. | 1853, Feb. 1 | 19 | 95 00 |
| Warner, Abm. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 18 | 76 50 |
| Whitney, Sarah L. | Unknown. | 1854, Mch 1 | 14 | 59 50 |

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

| To whom payable. | Residence. | Date of dividend. | No. of shares. | Am'nt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, John | Unknown | 1841, Aug 5 | 20 | 60 |
| Anderson, E. J. | Unknown | 1838, Nov. 5 | 25 | 100 |
| Bleecker, Barent | Albany | 1840, Au. 21 | 18 | 54 |
| Griffin, Wm. F. | Unknown | 1851, Aug 19 | 10 | 35 |
| Lawson, Peter | Unknown | 1841, Feb. 1 | 5 | 15 |
| Lawson, Peter | Unknown | 1841, Aug 5 | 5 | 15 |
| Millard, Thomas | Unknown | 1838, Nov. 5 | 5 | 20 |
| Suckley, George | Unknown | 1851, Feb. 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Taylor, Arch. R. | Unknown | 1842, Feb 15 | 35 | 105 |
| Thomas, Harriet P. | Unknown | 1853, Feb. 1 | 48 | 184 |
| Vn Eps, Abram | Unknown | 1851, Feb. 1 | 5 | 17 50 |

*State of New-York: City and County of Albany, ss.*—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.
GILBERT L. WILSON.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
A. D. ROAINSON, Albany County Judge.

The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office.
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OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,** as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**CITIZENS' BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.

**INTEREST.**—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next., will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

**MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

## FINANCIAL.

**NOTICE.**—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bnnk,) until the 8th day af November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.
ABRAHAM. R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and
$50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
F. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., and will remain open until the whole of the capital stock of $150,000 shall be subscribed.
D. B. KEELER, }
E. D. BROWN, } Commissioners.
E. S. WALTON, }

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
October 11, 1858.

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

**NASSAU BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, 1858.

**HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE** Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BONN, at No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The Interest Coupons of the 1st mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1, 1858, at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. WM. EMERSON, Treasurer.

**THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK** have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

**FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS'** and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

**TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.**—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

**THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE** Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, will be paid by the Bank of America on and after that date.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE** ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL CANCELED BOND** scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
**HARDWARE AT AUCTION.**
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock,
At their Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
500 Packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Hardware &c., &c.
Consisting of Heavy and Shelf goods,
in lots to suit the City and country trade.
ALSO,
An invoice of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.**—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1828 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen lots of ground on the South of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property, is about $600. The water rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment offers terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
**ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, & SON WILL** sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, CENTRAL PARK LOTS, 5th-av. and 105th-st.
One lot southeast corner of 5th-av. and 105th-st., 25x100 feet.
Three lots on 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100 feet each.
Seven lots south side of 105th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., adjoining above, 25x100 feet each. These lots are directly opposite the arboritum of the Central Park, which is to contain all the variety of American forest and ornamental trees The most picturesque spot in the entire Central Park.

EDWARD SCAENCK, Auctioneer.
**FANCY GOODS.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 3 and 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music-boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**FURNITURE**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY (Monday) Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, a very large consignment of superior furniture, embracing parlor suites, in brocatel of various colors, plush and hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut, and enamsled chamber suites, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, centre tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining tables, office and library tables and chairs, lounges, &c., &c. The above being a large and superior stock will be peremptorily sold.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.**—Foreclosure sale, of two first-class brown-stone front dwellings, just completed, on Murray Hill, known as Nos. 9 and 11 West 38th-st., built in the best manner, and furnished with every modern convenience, to be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Terms made known at the sale, or on application to GEO. T. STRONG, No. 70 Wall-st., or to GEO. S. STITT, No. 192 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN** FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.
ON BROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 132d and 135th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
**BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.**—TRADE SALE—BROOMS, No. 13 Park-row—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock.—Curious and valuable books, forming the entire library of the late Hermann E. Lndewig, LL.D., comprising a collection of fine and choice works on Ethnology, Bibliography, American History, Biography, voyages and travels, and miscellaneous literature, embracing many very rare, curious and valuable books, difficult to be obtained. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 34 BROAD-STREET.**—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
**WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,** at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house. Elegant carpets, as well as everything useful for housekeeping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**BY S

## Marine Intelligence.

A PASSENGER SHIP RETURNED DISABLED.—TOTAL WRECK OF THE BRIG KALOOLAH.—The Hamburg ship *Doctor Barth*, hence for Hamburg on the 19th ult. with thirty passengers and a cargo of merchandise, returned yesterday to this port in a disabled condition. During a gale which lasted from the 24th to the 26th ult., it was found necessary to cut away the main and mizzen topmasts. Then it appeared that there were five feet of water in the hold, and that the cargo had shifted. The *Doctor Barth's* rudder was split, her wheelhouse was stove in, and her deck strained. For forty hours the pumps had to be kept in motion to free the vessel. After the storm abated, the *Doctor Barth* fell in with a boat from the brig *Kaloolah* of Machias, containing the Captain and six of the crew, who requested to be taken on board, as their vessel was a perfect wreck. The request was, of course, complied with, and the men were brought to this port. Previous to leaving their vessel, the Captain and crew of the *Kaloolah* had subsisted for four days on deck, and on such of the damaged provisions as they had rescued from the waves.

RESCUED FROM A SINKING SHIP.—The schooner James Smith, which arrived at this port yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., reports that on the 27th inst., in lat. 39° 41', long. 74° 20', she fell in with tha Portuguese schooner *Feior de Furto*, from St. Ubes for New-York. *Feior de Porto*, which was loaded with salt, had nine feet of water in her hold with her pumps choked. Her crew had been without water and provisions for five days when they were thus happily rescued, and captain and eight men in all were brought to this port.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY—WISCONSIN TO NEW-YORK.—The new bark *Permelia Flood*, Captain [illegible], cleared at Green Bay, Wis., and hailing from [illegible], arrived at this port on Saturday, from [illegible], with a cargo of spars, timber, &c. She is about 300 tons burden, and is consigned to [illegible] & DRAKE of this City. She sailed from the former port on the 11th ult., and was 15 days from the latter.

SEA-GOING STEAMERS.—The steamship *Ariel*, Captain LYMAN, left this port on Saturday for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, with 160 passengers, and specie amounting to $363,000. The *Edinburg* also left for Glasgow, with 200 passengers. The Hamburg steamers are to be hauled off from the 1st of December to the 1st of March, on account of the ice, which renders navigation on the Elbe impossible during the Winter months.

ARRIVAL FROM WISCONSIN.—A new bark called the *Permelia Flood*, Captain ADAMS, arrived at this port on Saturday from Green Bay, Wisconsin, with a load of spars, timber, and fish. She left Green Bay on the 11th of September, and sailed from Quebec on the 14th of October, being fifteen days from the latter port. She is a staunch vessel of 300 tons, and was built at Green Bay. She hails from Howard, Wis. She comes consigned to BANNEY & DRAKE.

FOR PARAGUAY.—The United States storeship *Release* is announced to sail for Buenos Ayres this morning at 10 o'clock, from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. Up to the time of sailing, letters and papers for the fleet will be received on board. Her officers are: Wm. A. PARKER, Lieutenant Commanding; Lieutenants T. S. FILLEBROWN, B. R. TAYLOR; Acting Master, Geo. H. PERKINS; Captain's Clerk, BARRET H. LANE.

### Another Mussulman Outrage in Syria.

The Boston *Traveller* has a letter from its correspondent at Beirut, dated Sept. 28, detailing the particulars of another outrage upon Christians in Asiatic Turkey. Miss CREASY, an English lady of extreme benevolence had addicted herself to the instruction of native children at Jerusalem, where for several years her charities had made her generally esteemed. About the middle of September, after a day of extreme heat and close application, she set out at nightfall for a walk to the quarters of Mr. FINN, the British Consul, who was encamped without the walls. The act would have been imprudent at noonday, even in the present pitch of Mahomedan bigotry; but after dark it was in the last degree dangerous. The tragedy must have occurred within a short distance of the camp. There some days after the body was found, torn to pieces and half devoured by jackals and vultures. No conclusive evidence as to the assassins had been discovered. A woman and a boy testified independently of each other to facts probably connected with the affair. The boy la passing along the path traversed by Miss CREASY just before the murder, heard two men cursing the Christians, and threatening death to any one whom Allah threw in their way. When they saw the English woman, they were heard to say they would kill her. The woman heard from a cave or olive grove at the roadside the cries of a woman's voice, in great terror and agony, but was told by the men they were ravings of a crazy woman. The Pacha, urged by the British Consul, has expressed the utmost determination to bring the murderers to justice. Several Sheikhs have been arrested; and others suspected are closely watched. The increase of such facts, will require some new measures at Constantinople.

### The New Treaty with Japan.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Herald* from Hakodadi, Japan, under date of Aug. 18, giving interesting notices of the new treaty effected by Col. HARRIS with the Emperor. By this treaty, he says:

"The port of Simoda, of no account to us, will be closed, and the beautiful harbor of Langua, only twelve miles from the city of Jeddo, is to be opened to us for commerce, &c. After the treaty is ratified, that port will be the residence of Mr. HARRIS.

"It is a beautiful harbor, easy of access at all times of the year, well protected from all storms, and is not like that of Simoda, surrounded at its extremes by sunken rocks. It is also capable of accompodating a large number of ships, while that of Simoda is not large enough to allow more than three or four ships to ride at anchor at the same time. Its proximity to the Court of Jeddo will also make it convenient for Col. HARRIS.

The Japanese Government has decided to send an Ambassador to Washington, in March next, on the condition that our Government will convey him and his *suite* to Panama in a Government ship *en route* for the United States. I learn that Colonel HARRIS and Commodore TATNALL assured the authorities of Jeddo that it would be gratifying to the United States Government and its people to comply with this request, and that the return mail would no doubt bring orders to that effect.

Sunday, August 1, was an interesting one at Simoda. At 10 o'clock A. M., all the boats of the *Powhatan* and of this ship, were seen pulling to the landing near the Consul's residence, one mile from Simoda, properly filled with officers and men, among whom were Commodore TATNALL, Captain NICHOLSON, and the Rev. Mr. WOOD, Chaplain of the *Powhatan*. This party, numbering four hundred, proceeded to the Consul's residence for the purpose of attending Divine Worship of Almighty God, on Japanese soil. It was an interesting time to us all, and the very idea of being able to worship the Most High, in this land of Heathenism and Idolatry, was extremely gratifying."

## Law Intelligence.

### COURT CALENDAR, MONDAY, Nov. 1.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 1369, 1369, 1147, 1025, 1505, 1549, 1977, 1777, 765, 1297, 1225, 705, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1865, 1873, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1893, 1899, 1900, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1919. *Part II.*—Nos. 856, 1804, 2250, 1838, 1502, 1010, 2435, 1362, 2395, 2396, 2404, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2116, 2422, 2424, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 490 to 493, 541, 329, 461, 142, 277, 502, 184, 185, 222, 253, 256, 242, 434, 435, 442, 335.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 23, 27, 1603, 1602, 1605, 1606, 1609, 1759, 1762, 1758, 1801, 450, 1825, 1826, 1827. *Part II.*—Nos. 166, 171, 1212, 1625, 1699, 1745, 1695, 1699, 1666, 1670, 1673, 1673, 1677, 1682, 1665, 1668, 1674.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 30.

Before Judge BETTS.

A COUNTERFEITER FOUND GUILTY.

The trial of Antonio Enriatano on a charge of having been engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit 25-cent pieces, was brought to a close to-day, the Jury bringing in a verdict of Guilty.

STEALING A BAG OF CLOTHES.

Oliver Brown was brought up for trial, on a charge of having stolen a bag of clothes, belonging to one of his shipmates. It was given in evidence that he was arrested while walking on the Battery with a portion of the stolen goods on his person. The Jury found him guilty.

BOGUS COUNTERFEITING CASES.

An Italian woman, named CONSERTO NUNARI, was brought up, charged, as an accomplice of PORTANTANIO, with having passed the coin manufactured by him, and pleaded guilty. Sentence deferred.

Charles Howard also pleaded guilty of counterfeiting. Sentence deferred.

MISDEMEANORS.

During the morning the Grand Jury came into Court with a batch of indictments. One for refusing to do duty on board ship; one for making a revolt; one for an assault with a dangerous weapon on the high seas, and one for counterfeiting.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Oct. 30.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

*In the Matter of the Will of Robert Vier.*—This case, which has been before the Court for two weeks, was concluded to-day by a verdict sustaining the will.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 30.

Before Judge Bosworth, presiding, and Judges Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff and Perrepont.

The following General Term decisions were rendered:

*Spring, Receiver*, vs. *Strauss and others.*—Order affirmed.

*Lowery* vs. *Stewart, Jr.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

*Banks, Receiver*, vs. *Angevine and others.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

*Gould, Administrator*, vs. *Parsons.*—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

*Kendall* vs. *Hodgkins.*—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM. Oct. 30.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED, REVERSED AND MODIFIED.

During the afternoon the following decisions were promulgated:

*Judgments affirmed, with costs.*—Edward vs. Little; Smith vs. Wright; Hughes vs. Caldwell; Oppenheimer vs. Schaefer; Harrison vs. Hoffman; Nixon vs. Lenihan; Reilly vs. Murphy; Crook vs. Maiden; Warner vs. Fitzpatrick; Onderdonk vs. Trask; Koon vs. Jackson; Underhill vs. Schmidt; Suder vs. Mabey; Carpenter vs. Doughty; Moshery vs. Moore; Beaumont vs. Shaw; Smith vs. Brittan; Freeman vs. Linned; Berly vs. Smith; Lake vs. Redfield; Smith vs. Ely; Blumendal vs. Twick; Briggs vs. Marsh; Lawrence vs. Russell.

*Joyce* vs. *Holbrook*—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

*Gillies* vs. *Crawford*—New trial ordered.

*Clark* vs. *Lyon*—Order moved for.

*Clapp* vs. *Graves*—Leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted.

*Williamson* vs. *Mills*—Motion to reargue denied, with plaintiff to pay $10 costs.

*Leopold* vs. *Myers*—Order appealed from affirmed, and appeal dismissed without costs.

*Esley* vs. *Gilsey, Robinson* vs. *Nestle, Bellington* vs. *Horner, Tallman* vs. *Huner, Hasbury* vs. *Wilcox, Schenck* vs. *Wilson, M. C. Betts* vs. *Hege, Speilyard* vs. *Singer, Muldener* vs. *Fincke, Jackson* vs. *Orser.*—Order affirmed.

*Woodruff* vs. *Commercial Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff for full amount of verdict.

*Jones* vs. *Horner*—Judgment reduced to $2,212—and reversed as to balance without costs.

In the following cases the judgments appealed from were reversed with costs.

*The Mayor* vs. *Phelan, Hennier* vs. *Jackson, Ross* vs. *Gameden, Seever* vs. *Morgan, Bask* vs. *Bulkley, Wells* vs. *Henshaw, Kendall* vs. *Cunny, McCabe* vs. *James, Callaghan* vs. *Haas, Clark* vs. *Lockwood, Hoag* vs. *Wade, Bidwell* vs. *Weeks.*

[Advertisement.]

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that the prices of this invention have been too high—so high as to place them beyond the reach of many whom they would most benefit. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufacture in the same range of purpose and material. During the present Autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler and Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State fairs of the New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and California, and the fairs of the Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis Institutes, already held. At the fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association the Committee consisted of twenty-five ladies of the highest social standing, who without a dissenting voice awarded for the Wheeler and Wilson machine the highest and only premium, a silver pitcher valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

The following editorial, written by Mrs. E. D. LEONARD, wife of the Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Editor of the Exeter, N. H., *News Letter*, is taken from that paper of April 2, 1858:

Dr. J. Stafford's Olive Tar.—As this is the season for Colds and Pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the attention of sufferers to this invaluable Remedy. We have used it over a year, and have great confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the cures for which it is prescribed. We have also used DR. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and have great confidence in them as a tonic, imparting to the system generally Strength and Vigor. We have tested both and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a Practical and Scientific Chemist, and made conformable to an accurate knowledge of Physiology. See other Testimonials on Fifth Page.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills cleanseth the human system as thoroughly as soap does foul linen. All disorders of the stomach and liver are speedily cured by their powerful yet safe and reliable action.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Cantoo Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 30.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 5s 1865 | 104¼ | 10 Erie Railroad | 16¾ |
| 5,000 Tenn. 6s '90 | 94½ | 200 do | 16¾ |
| 1,000 do c | 94 | 250 Harlem R. R b60 | 12½ |
| 5,000 Virginia 6s | 95⅞ | 550 do | 12½ |
| 58,000 Mo. State 6s | 89¾ | 15 Reading Railroad | 52½ |
| 1,000 Cal. St. 7s N. Bds | 90¾ | 300 do | 52¾ |
| 1,000 Brook. C. W. L. | 101½ | 300 LaC. & Mil. R. b30 | 4⅞ |
| 6,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3 m. | 76 | 328 do | 4¾ |
| 8,000 Mich. C. R. s p. c. 1 m. sk. fd. con. bs. | 98 | 150 Mich. Cen. RR. b30 | 57¾ |
| 1,000 M. S. & N. I. sk. fd. bs. | 79¾ | 100 do s60 | 57¾ |
| 5,000 do | 79¾ | 200 do | 57¾ |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R. bds | 96 | 25 do | 57⅞ |
| 8,000 La C. & M. L. G. B. | 28½ | 100 M. So. & N. Ia. RR. | 24 |
| 4,000 L. Erie & W. 1st M. | 74 | 50 M. S. & N. I. Grtd. stk. | 54 |
| 1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M. B | 90 | 250 do | 53¾ |
| 25 Bank of Commerce | 103½ | 200 do b10 | 53¾ |
| 27 Bk. of the St. N. Y. | 106¼ | 200 do s60 | 53¾ |
| 50 Chatham Bank | 75 | 100 do | 53½ |
| 50 Canton Co | 21¾ | 50 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | 95 |
| 176 Del. & Hud. Can. Co | 100 | 492 Gal. & Chic. R. | 80¼ |
| 5 do | 99½ | 500 do s10 | 80 |
| 50 Penn. Coal Co | 78 | 100 do b60 | 80¾ |
| 50 Pac. Mail S. Co. s10 | 105¾ | 150 do s30 | 80⅝ |
| 25 do | 105¾ | 120 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 34½ |
| 25 do b30 | 105¾ | 200 do b30 | 34¾ |
| 100 do s60 | 105 | 700 do | 34½ |
| 150 N. Y. Central R. R. | 85¾ | 440 Chi. R. I. R. R. | 68 |
| 1850 do s3 | 85¾ | 260 do | 67¾ |
| 400 do s30 | 85¾ | 50 do s30 | 67¾ |
| 50 do b30 | 85¾ | 50 do s30 | 67¾ |
| 670 do | 85¾ | 100 do s7 | 67⅞ |
| 400 do b60 | 85¾ | 200 do b30 | 68 |
| 50 do b10 | 85¾ | 5 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 16½ |
| 400 do c | 85¾ | 90 Am. Guano Co | 9½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Tenn. 5s '90 s30 | 94¼ | 100 Erie Railroad | 16⅝ |
| 1,500 Cal. St. 7s N. Bs | 91 | 25 do | 16¾ |
| 5,000 Mo. St. 6s | 89¾ | 1500 Harlem R. R. | 13 |
| 4,000 M. & N. I. 2d M. Bs | 74 | 150 do s30 | 13½ |
| 50 Pa. Mail S. Co | 106 | 100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 54¾ |
| 30 do | 106¼ | 50 do | 54 |
| 50 do | 106¾ | 100 do b60 | 51¾ |
| 50 do | 106¾ | 50 do | 54½ |
| 100 do b20 | 107 | 200 Reading Railr'd b60 | 52¾ |
| 200 Ga. & Chi. R. R. | 80¾ | 500 do | 52¾ |
| 100 do s30 | 80¾ | 100 do s30 | 52¾ |
| 100 do | 80¾ | 140 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 58¾ |
| 100 do b10 | 80¾ | 150 do | 58¾ |
| 200 La Cr. & Mil. RR. | 5 | 50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. | 24¾ |
| 400 do b15 | 5 | 400 do | 24¾ |
| 500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60 | 86¾ | 300 Clev. & Tol. R. R. b30 | 34¾ |
| 547 do | 86¾ | 200 do | 34¾ |
| 300 do | 86¾ | 100 do b60 | 34¾ |
| 500 do s60 | 86 | 100 Chi. & B. I. R. R. b60 | 68¾ |
| 150 do s10 | 86¾ | 200 do | 68¾ |
| 100 do s15 | 86¾ | 100 do s4 | 68¾ |
| 200 do b30 | 86¾ | 100 do b30 | 68¾ |
| 100 do b60 | 86¾ | 50 do s10 | 68¾ |
| 160 Hud. Riv. R. R. | 33¾ | 200 do s30 | 68¾ |

MONDAY, Nov. 1—A. M.

The Hamburg screw-steamer *Borussia*, which touched at Southampton Monday, Oct. 18, brings us English papers of that day. The Cotton market kept steady at Liverpool, and Breadstuffs were firmer. In London, the English Funds closed on Saturday 98⅞@98¼ ℔ cent. The market for money unchanged. The Banks in most of the small German States had advanced their rates of interest, on account of the preparations at Vienna for specie payments. The French Funds are steady. The following is the latest in American Stocks in London, Saturday, Oct. 16, before the arrival out of the *Niagara* from this side with the improved quotations of Oct. 5. The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool the next day.

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. | Business. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 8 ℔ ct., 1875 | 79 to 81 | |
| Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875 | 79 to 81 | 80 |
| Do., do., Freeland, 1860 | 80 to 82 | |
| Do., $100 shares, $60 paid | 25 to 23dis. x. | |
| Michigan Central 8 ℔ c., 1869 | 84 to 86 [d. | 85 |
| Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82 | 84 to 86 | |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885 | 64 to 66 | |
| Do., $360 shares | 20 to 25 | |
| New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883 | 81 to 83 x.c. | |
| Do., 7 ℔ cent., con., 1864 | 94 to 96 | 94¾ |
| Do., $100 shares | 75 to 76 | 76 |
| New-York and Erie 2d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883 | 67 to 69 | 66¼ 7 |
| Do., $100 shares | 14 to 16 | |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent. | 90 to 92 | |
| Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl. | 89 to 91 | |

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, shows an entire movement in the Import entries, the arrivals being quite heavy in the General Merchandise List. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,804,098, as against $2,336,347 the same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,257,289, as against $1,893,121 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $183,000 by the *Ariel*, on Saturday, for Havre, is $593,510, against $116,000 same week last season, when a large amount of Foreign Gold was coming in to the relief of the embargoed exchanges shortly after tha crisis. The Sub-Treasury during the last week disbursed, over all its receipts, $454,236; leaving the balance on Saturday afternoon $9,151,581, as against $9,605,817 at the close of the previous week. The deliveries of Gold from California on Thursday afternoon were $1,472,979. The remittances of Gold to the South and Southwest by coast steamers and by express were unusually active, the exchanges in that direction, on account of the large and early movement of the Cotton crop, being against New-York, at the moment when the rates with Europe are turning in our favor. The following is an approximate report of the sums which have gone out during the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| To New-Orleans | $943,000 |
| Charleston and Savannah | 435,000 |
| Teanessee | 400 000 |
| Together | $1,778,000 |
| Foreign export as above | 593,510 |
| Total outward | $2,371,510 |
| From California | $1,472,979 |
| Sub-Treasury | 454,236—$1,927,215 |
| Net withdrawn from Bank | $444,295 |

But as the last average of $28,681,429 was a falling one, and the California remittance counts but two days of the six on the average to be made up this afternoon, the return is expected to fall to about $27,500,000, while the business of the new week will open with about twenty-eight millions actually in Bank. The rates of Foreign Exchange, since our last Monday's review, have fallen off ⅛ @¼ ℔ cent. on bankers', and ¼@½ ℔ cent. on merchant bills on England, with a corresponding weakness in French exchange. The terms on London are now 109@109¼ for merchant and 109⅜@109⅝ for bank signatures. The rates for Money, on the Street, are quite as low as at any time during the season, both for Discounts and on temporary loan. Choice March and April bills are done at 4¼@5 ℔ cent., and 90@60-day acceptances at 3½@4 ℔ cent. Private lenders, many of whom are quite full of Money held on European account, are leaving deposits with their Brokers at 3@3½ ℔ cent., and occasionally on select collateral at 2½ ℔ cent. But at Bank these low terms are not so current. Demand loans are made at 4@4½ ℔ cent., and, in particular quarters, there is a disposition to talk up the rates of discount, which some of the Bank officers insist have been too low for some months back; in reply to which the leading Bill Brokers say now, as they did with truth at the close of the Spring trade, when a prospective rise in Money was discussed at Bank, that there is too little paper created, of the right sort for the present discount facilities of the market, which for the month of October were certainly never so large as this season. How far this view may be weakened by the partial distribution of the heavy stock of Specie held here through a term of nearly twelve months, to the South and West, we are not prepared to say. But as the drain is to be of short duration, and no part of the coin is to leave the country, the calculation is not an unreasonable one, that this distribution will soon be productive of more good to enliven trade from the interior next Winter and Spring, than any probable inconvenience to the steady movement of the City Banks.

As we expect to be able, in a few days, to present the official returns, from the Custom-house, of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for tha month of October, we omit, this morning, our usual Comparative Summary by weeks. The Import entries of the ten months of the calendar year are still about $71,500,000 behind the corresponding period of 1857, though the turning-point has probably now been reached, as we begin to compare with the reduced movement after the crisis of October, 1857.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S. | 104¾@104¾ | @105 | Int. fm. Jan. |
| New-York Central | 86⅜@88 | @85¼@86¼ | |
| New-York and Erie | 15⅜@18 | @16⅜@16¾ | |
| Reading | 51⅞@54 | @52@52¾ | |
| Rock Island | 69¼@70 | @67⅞@68¼ | |
| Michigan Southern | 24¾@25 | @24@24⅞ | |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 54½@55 | @53⅜@54 | |
| Michigan Central | 59@60 | @57¼@58⅜ | |
| Toledo | 34⅞@36 | @34¼@34¾ | |
| Galena | 82¾@83 | @79¾@80⅜ | |
| Illinois Central | 85@89 | @86⅜@86⅞ | |
| Pacific Mail | 106¼@107 | @104½@107 | |
| Panama | 121½@123 | @121@121¾ | |
| Missouris | 90@90⅜ | @89¾@89¾ | |
| Virginias | 95¾@96 | @95⅞@96 | |
| Tennessees | 94¾@95 | @94@94½ | |
| La Crosse Bonds | 27⅛@30 | @28½@28⅝ | |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 95¼@98 | @96@96 | |
| Hudson River Shares | 32½@35 | @32¼@33¾ | |
| California Sevens | 92¾@93 | @90¾@91 | |

The strong advancing tendency noticed at the close of the previous week, continued until Thursday, the additional rise being noted in the second figure of the above comparative table. The activity early in the week was almost unprecedented in the magnitude of the registered sales at the Board; the dealings taking a wide range on both the Boud and Share list. On Thursday and Friday there were some considerable realizations for the *Bull* account which, in turn, produced first a partial pause and then a general decline in prices. The downward movement continued through the early call of the list on Saturday, but was soon followed by a decided reaction, many of the sellers at higher rates, reëntering the market as buyers again. The market left off firm, notwithstanding some use was made on the Street of the disposition of one or two of the leading Banks to get up the price of Money, on the temporary transfer of Specie to the Cotton ports, and the probability that the line of discounts has been voluntarily enlarged by other Banks to promote this object. It was also rumored that some sort of Bank declaration is shortly to be fulminated in regard to the Bullion basis, but in what form or under what imposing names, is not stated. Important, however, it must be, when such heads as usually mouse around the Clearing-house to regulate the business of their neighbors and to traduce the State currency, are laid together.

Statement of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York, for October:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1, 1858, by balance | | $8,361,647 51 |
| Receipts during the month: | | |
| Customs | $1,903,637 33 | |
| Palent Fees | 6,570 67 | |
| Post-Office Department | 596,899 34 | |
| Miscellaneous | 7,150 02— | $2,511,257 36 |
| Total | | $10,876,184 87 |
| Payments: | | |
| Treasury Drafts | $4,306,444 04 | |
| Post-Office Drafts | 421,615 46— | 4,738,260 50 |
| Balance | | $6,137,844 37 |
| Oct. 30, 1858, by balance, Cr., disbursing accounts | $2,562,032 51 | |
| By receipts during the Month | 2,471,962 25— | $5,033,114 76 |
| To paymenls | | 2,535,266 68 |
| Balance | | $2,497,848 13 |
| By balance, Cr. interest accounts | | $90,803 52 |
| To payments | | 9,846 00 |
| Balance | | $99,957 52 |
| By receipts for Customs in Oct., 1858 | | $1,903,637 33 |
| By receipts for Customs in Oct., 1857 | | 992,110 43 |
| Increase in Oct., 1858 | | $1,011,526 90 |
| By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office | | $1,628 133 40 |
| By Coin received during the Month | $416,260 86 | |
| By Fine Bars received during the Monlh | 1,160,275 54— | 1,576.536 40 |
| Total | | $3,204,669 80 |
| To payments in Coin | $185,726 20 | |
| To payments in Fine Bars | 1,527,249 38— | 1,712,975 58 |
| Balance | | $1,491,694 22 |
| By Coin in hand, in Assistant Trcasurer's Office | $8,716,650 02 | |
| By Coin in hand in Assay Office | 274,686 10— | 8,991,336 12 |
| By fine bars in Assay Office | 1,217,008 12 | |
| By unparted Bullion in Assay Office | 262,779 87 | |
| By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage | 309,293 03— | 1,789,081 02 |
| Total | | $10,780,417 14 |
| Less due Depositors | | 1,628,335 40 |
| Balance | | $9.151,581 74 |

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Oct., 30, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | $8,000 00 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 3,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion | 1,539,000 00— | $1,550,000 00 |

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | $265,850 00 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 2,800 60 | |
| United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,) | 15,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (Old Coins,) | 1,500 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (Lake Superior) | 850 00— | 286,000 00 |
| Total | | $1,836,000 00 |

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in Bars | $1,566,000 00 |
| Payable in Coins | 270,000 00 00 |
| Gold Bars stamped | 1,137,633 00 |
| Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phil., for Coinage | 342,698 00 |

The interest due Nov. 1, 1858, on the following class of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on presentation, viz.: Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, Michigan Southern Bonds of 1860, Second General Mortgage Bonds of 1877.

The Interest Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the city of Rock Island, issued to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, will be paid on and after the 1st inst. on presentation at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State | 30–100 | Mobile | ¼@— |
| New-England | 15–100 | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ⅜@— |
| Jersey | ¼@— | Indiana Free | 1¼@— |
| Philadelphia | 1–10@— | Missouri | ⅜@— |
| Penn. Country | ½@— | Michigan | ⅜@— |
| Baltimore City | ⅜@— | Illinois and Wis. | 1¼@— |
| Maryland | ½@— | Tennessee Old | 1 @— |
| Virginia Old | ½@— | Tennessee Free | 2 @— |
| Virginia Free | ¼@— | Canada | ½@— |
| North Carolina | ⅜@1 | Phlis. Checks | ⅛@— |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | ⅛@— | Balt. Checks | ⅛@— |
| New-Orleans | Par. | Boston Checks | ⅛@— |
| New-Orleans Sight Exchange | | | ¼ premium |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | 81 | 85 |
| 120 acres | 70 | 75 |
| 80 acres | 80 | 85 |
| 40 acres | 100 | 105 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.

☞ STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICE—I have this day associated with me, as partner in my business, Mr. H. A. BOSTWICK, member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. TRACY ARNOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of SATTERLEE & CO.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

The undersigned continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business of George B. Satterlee at No. 49 Exchange-place.

Particular attention is given to the purchase (on commission) of securities for investment, and our house will hold on sale a desirable line of such City and Railway Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks as are not, at all times, to be obtained in the market.

SATTERLEE & CO.

☞ UNITED STATES 6s of 1867.
United States 5s of 1865.
New-York State 5s of 1868.
North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri Coupon Bonds, for sale in amounts to suit.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Also, $10,000 Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio, 5 ℔ cent. Coupon Bonds, security equal to any State stock.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

☞ NEW-ORLEANS FUNDS WANTED AT PAR, by THOMPSON BROTHERS No. 2 Wall-st.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR market very quiet to-day; demand confined to the home trade; sales about 6,000 bbls. at $4 25 for superfine Wisconsin; $4 75@$5 40 for the whole range of extra and double extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canada. WHEAT in good demand for milling and market for red Winter firmer; sales 50,000 bushels at 65c. for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 for No. 1 red Winter Illinois; $1 01 for white Wisconsin; $1 02½ for white Michigan; included in the sales were 20,000 bushels red Ohio on private terms. CORN in fair demand and steady; sales 20,000 bushels, at 60c. BARLEY dull and held at 75c.@85c. RYE do., at 65c. OATS steady at 45c.@46c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Receipts by Lake for the last 24 hours*—3,980 bbls. Flour; 49,914 bush. Wheat; 17,941 bushels Corn; 2,285 bushels Barley; 1,628 bushels Oats,

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand, market steady. WHEAT firm; sales 30,000 bushels at 73c. for Chicago Spring, 90c. for Milwaukie Club; $1 for Red Winter Illinois; $1 01½c. for White Canada. CORN without material change; sales 20,000 bushels at 59c.@61c. for good to choice Illinois. BARLEY dull and lower. OATS and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—14,300 bushels Wheat; 51,600 bushels Corn; 3,900 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—30,000 bbls. Flour; 11,200 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 2,800 bushels Rye; 2,800 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; $4 35@$4 65 for Superfine, and $4 75@$5 for extra. WHISKY dull, at 17½c.@18c.; supply in excess of the demand. HOGS dull; more sellers than buyers, at $5 75. One house packed 300 to-day. There are plenty in the pens. All the houses will commence packing as soon as cold weather begins.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR stesdy. WHEAT quiet at 64c. CORN firm at 55c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—27,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—16,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—4,200 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 29.

COTTON—Sales, to day, 2,000 bales, at 11¼c.@11¾c. The sales of the week sum up 15,000 bales, and the receipts, 16,000. Receipts ahead of last year, 2,850 bales. Stock, 69,000 bales. In port—7 ships and 2 barks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling. MOLASSES, 28c. for Prime. FLOUR firm, at $5 for Superfine.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR dull and very heavy; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 12½. WHEAT in fair demand at unchanged prices. CORN steady; old White, 72c.@75c.; yellow, 78c.@80c. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR dull and declined 12½c. WHEAT dull. CORN dull. WHISKY firm, at 21c.@22c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board.*—$400 City 6s, 102¾; $400 City R. R. 6s, 102¾; $1,000 Elm R. R. 

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2221. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

### ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

### THE ATLANTIC CABLE HOPELESS

### A New Phase of the Stade Dues Question.

**Cotton Unsteady—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 96 1-4@96 3-8.**

RIVER DE LOUP, Monday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Indian* from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult., has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The U. S. steamship *Niagara* from Boston *vid* [illegible] at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the [illegible]th ult.

The [illegible] *Peppercll*, Captain DERBY, from [illegible], reports having passed the [illegible] Isle, and saw a ship alongside.

[illegible] was to leave Southampton [illegible] same day as the *Indian*.

The [illegible] news is quite unimportant.

The Administration against the introduction of [illegible] in the Church of England had taken [illegible] in London.

Extensive works of a very formidable nature had been completed at Fort Matila on the Clyde.

The London *Morning Chronicle* says that the Galway line of steamers will certainly get a Government mail subsidy at least equal to that paid the Cunarders.

A letter from Valentia says the shore end of the Atlantic Cable was about to be laid, and that all the staff at Valentia had got notice to leave the Company on the 15th of November, unless something favorable turns up.

Parliament has been further prorogued, nominally, until the eighteenth of November.

The French officer who threatened to shoot the Newcastle editor for libelling his father, the French Consul, had been fined five pounds.

The London Money market continued very easy, 2½ @ 3 cent. being the minimum rate of discount.

The Atlantic Telegraph sharee were quoted £300 to £306.

American Securities were dull, with but little change in rates.

Wm. ARNOLD & Sons, hemp manufacturers, London, have failed; liabilities small.

A difficulty has arisen between France and Brazil in regard to the property of French subjects dying in Brazil. The French Consul had struck his flag at Pernambuco, and appealed to his Government.

The French Ambassador at Rome had, by direction of the Emperor, made a strong representation to the Pope against the recent abduction by the Catholics of the Jewish child at Mortara.

The Paris Flour market was firmer. Wheat was dull. The provincial corn market wse unchanged.

Manufacturers in France were well employed, but the foreign orders were not so extensive as in former years. A slight rise in Spirits is recorded.

It was reported that the French Government had refused to permit England to act either as arbitrator or mediator between France and Portugal.

The Bourse was declining. The Three Per Cents opened on the 29th at 73fr. 95 cts. and closed at 73fr. 25cts.

Only two French men-of-war remained at Lisbon. Two British vessels had also arrived in the Tagus.

In consequence of the earnest representations of the British Government with reference to the abolition of the Stade Dues, Hanover had declined to send an agent to London with full powers to negotiate the affair.

It was said that the Prince Regent of Prussia had decided on proclaiming a political amnesty to all persons compromised since the events of 1848.

In Austria reports were current that Count BUOL had resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and would be succeeded by Baron BACH, the present Minister of the Interior.

In Russia a gigantic fraud upon the Government had monopolized attention. The Government had paid twelve millions of roubles overcharge for constructing the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, the contractors having charged for a much longer line than was laid down. The rolling stock was furnished by an American Company, according to distance, inclosing a fearful overcharge on this head also. Many influential persons are compromised by the transaction. The matter is expected to be hushed up.

Tremendous fires are reported to have occurred at Orel, in Russia, and five hundred buildings are said to have been destroyed.

A telegram from Algiers says the reported assassination of the two Enropean Vice-Consuls is believed to be pure fiction. On the other hand, the Paris journals say the massacre is confirmed, one being certainly the French Vice-Consul, but that it is doubtful whether the other is English or Spanish.

An insurrection is reported to have occurred at Livny, a Bosnian town of importance on the Servian frontier. No particulars are given.

### Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The Bombay mails, the newe by which has already been telegraphed, reached London this morning.

The *Daily News* city article says: "The funds opened dull on Tuesday, and during the greater part of the day a reduction of ¼ was quoted. At the close there was more firmness at fully Monday's rates. The public sales was flat, but closed firmer. £96,000 in gold, during the day, were sent to the Bank. Gold was engaged here being made to the continent, owing to the less satisfactory rate of exchanges. The discount market remained easy."

The *Times* city article says that on the Stock Exchange money was procurable at 1@2 per cent., and in open market the general minimum rate was 2 per cent.

The disturbances in the Eastern Provincee of Russia were more serious than at first represented, and in the Southern Provinces the insurrection of the peasants had assumed an alarming aspect.

The *Times* complains that the part played by Mr. REED, the American Commissioner to China, was worthy of his countrymen. It says, when the English and French were demanding natural rights for all nations, Mr. REED begged a treaty for himself and his nation, and that this treaty contains no provision for free transit through the country, no provision for the opening of new ports, and no provision for an amended tarif.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool Colton Market for the three days, were 19,000 bales., including 1,000 for export. The market closed quiet, but with quotations barely maintained.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, there being a slight decline on all qualities of manufactured goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and steady. Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 22s.@23s. 6d. Wheat firm on the best grades: Red Western, 8s. 2d.@8s. 6d.; White Western, 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN dull and quotations nominal; Yellow, 31s.@33s.; White, 33s. 6d.@35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef dull. Pork heavy, and qnotations maintained with difficulty. BACON dull. LARD also dull at 58s. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. ASHES quiet; Pots, 30s. 6d.; Pearls, 32s. 6d. RESIN dull, at 3s. 11d.@4s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 39s. 6d.@40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm, with a slight advance on prime grades of English WHEAT. SUGAR firm at an advance of 6d. TEA in increased demand; sound Congou sells at 11s. 4d. RICE steady. TALLOW firm; Y. C., 39s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

CONSOLS closed at 96¾@96¾ for money, and 96¾ for account.

### New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 1.

A large number of inquiries having been received to-day, asking if Mr. BURROWS has declined running for Governor, it is deemed proper to authoritatively deny from him that there is any foundation whatever for the rumor.

The excitement on the Congressional fight here is intense. Close figures shows an anticipated majority either way of only one or two hundred. Large bets are being made on the result.

### Conviction of Mrs. Jourdon.

ROME, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 1.

Mrs. JOURDON, who has been on trial here for the past week for poisoning her husband in Ava, in August, 1857, was found guilty to-day of murder. The Jury recommended that the sentence be imprisonment for life. Sentence suspended nntil the next term of the Court.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

**The California Overland Mail Route—Naval Changes—Ratification of the New Constitution in Nicaragua—General Jerez—The British Naval Forces and the Fillibusters, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD is here, seeking military protection for his Overland Mail route, but the Administration are little disposed to grant it, there being neither men nor money available for such a purpose.

The Naval Officers detached from the steamer *Memphis* are ordered to report for dnty on board the steamer *Canada*, now at New-York.

Commander GREEN and Lieutenants CUTLER, BELKNAP, JONES and ADAMS, are ordered to the steamer *America*. Lieutenant-Commanding MACOMB and Lieutenants MOORE, FAIRFAX and CILLEY, are ordered to the *Metacomet*, at Pensacola.

Lieut. MAFFITT returns to the Coast Survey duty, when he becomes the guest of the city by invitation of the Mayor.

Dispatches received here state the people of Nicaragua have ratified the new constitution with wonderful unanimity and great rejoicings. The badges which had been previously worn to distinguish the contending factions, were torn from the lappels and button-holes and trampled in the dust. President MARTINEZ promptly tendered his resignation, which was not accepled. This he will again do when the regular Congress assembles, an extra session of which will be called. The meeting of the several Presidents of the Central American States will meet in Guatemala in January, at which General LAMAR says he will be present by express invitation.

I mentioned in my dispatch that Gen. JEREZ had determined to leave for Nicaragua. This conclusion was in consequence of a desire to settle our Nicaraguan matters in the speediest way. Had he waited here for instructions, any arrangement he then made would have been sent back for ratification. The understanding now is that he will bring the Irealy in a form acceptable to our Government already signed and ratified. This view met the approval of the Stale Department, and it is now anticipated that the return of Gen. JEREZ will result in a complete arrangement of all outstanding difficulties.

I am assured that the British Government has given no orders whatever to their officers to interfere with American ships having on board either fillibusters or Nicaraguan emigrants. Such a thing would nol be permitted by our Government. What II is supposed England would do, *if called upon by Nicaragua*, would be to land troops to "protect the Transit," under the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and, as a consequence, to expel the invaders. This would be a nice point between the two Governments, but it is not considered clear that we should have a right to object to England, or any other power, rendering assistance against invaders, when called on for such assistance. The question may open a wide field for diplomatic discussion.

It is rumored here that Mr. BUCHANAN has written a letter to the Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, saying that should he be defeated for Congress, he shall be tendered the Treasury Department, now so ably presided over by Mr. COBB. Such is the talk among the *quid nuncs*.

The Ho . J. GLANCY JONES has fixed no time for his departure, as the State Department has as yet given him no intimation when he will be expected to leave. He says he is ready to obey orders. Should he be detained here during the Winter, he will not resign his seat in Congress, but serve his term out. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, President of the California Overlsnd Mail Route, made application to-day for protection through the country traversed by their stages, from Indian incursions. The Secretary of War gave him a most cerdial reception, congratulated him on his success, and assured him that military prolection should be afforded at as early a day as possible. Troops will probably be concentrated at Fort Smith, In considerable numbers, and be moved in suitable detachments to the exposed points.

This important movement of the Government will open all Texas and Arizona to settlement. The forces so successfully fighting the Camanches are to be promptly reinforced by a regiment from Fort Leavenworth, with lhe view to compel them to sue for peace. Improved arms, similar to those which were so effective at Washington and Oregon, will be forwarded to Fort Smith. The President favors the prolection of the mail and emigrant route from Indian attacks.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD left for home this afternoon, greatly pleased with the comprehensive plans of the Secretary of War. He will soon start for Memphis, Little Rock and Fort Smith, to see whether that route cannot be greatly improved. The Postmaster-General is ealished the mails can be carried to Califorula in twenty to twenty two days, as soon as the War Department shall bring the Indians along the route under control.

The Pension Offiee, in Oclober, issued six hundred and fifty-nine Land Warrants under the act of March, 1855, to satisfy which about 100,000 acres are necessary.

Mr. ISAAC HOLLAND, Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, died to-day.

The following officers have been ordered to the steamer *America:* Commander, Joseph H. Green; Lieutenants Cuyler, Belknap, M. P. Jones, Adams and Greer; Engineers, De Luce, Snyder, Whiteker, Develin and Brown.

The following have been ordered to the steamer *Metacomet:* Lieutenant Commanding, Macomb; Lieutenante More, Fairfax and Cilley.

Both the above vessels are for the Paraguay expedition.

J. H. Rathbun has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, *vice* Payne, dismissed.

Lieut. Maffit has been ordered to the Coast Survey.

Lieut. Livingston, of the Navy, has resigned.

### Explosion on Board the Steamer Alice Price—Six Persons Injured.

HIGHLANDS, Monday, Nov. 1.

The steamer *Alice Price*, of the Shrewsbury line, burst her chimney at the Ocean House at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The engineer, two firemen, and four passengers were scalded.

OCEAN HOUSE, Monday, Nov. 1.

I have just visited the steamer *Alice Price*, and find, on inquiry of the Pilot, that the disaster to the steamer wes caused by the bursting of the steam chimney from an imperfect sheet of iron. The scalded and injured were: WEEKS, the engineer, badly, two firemen slightly, four passengers and the stewardess. The passengers' names are: Captain ROBBINS, Mr. LOW, of the Phalanx, N. J., Mr. LUFBURY, and a lady, all of whose hands were scalded.

The boiler was examined and found full of water, and a passenger says she registered only 25 pounds of steam at the time of the accident. No blame is attached to any one. She was commanded by Captain JOHN BORDEN, a very careful man. The steamer *Highland Light*, Captain HENRY PASKER, came by and took the wounded and passengers lo New-York.

### Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The Overland Mail from California, with dates to the 4th of October, has arrived here. The dates are anticipated *viâ* the Isthmus. The mail arrived within the schedule time. Three passengers from California came on the train.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 1,

The United States mail steamship *Alabama* arrived below at 10 o'clock last night. All well.

### Affairs in New-Jersey.

THE MEEKER WILL CASE—MILITARY PARADE IN NEWARK.

At the opening of the Court this morniog, Hon A. C. M. PENNINGTON, counsel for defence in the Meeker will case, asked the Court to be allowed time to prepare the bill of exceplions, which he had taken, and move for a new trial. Thirty days were granted by the Court.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer is now in session.

The full parade of the Independent Essex Brigade, Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, took place this morning. This brigade is composed of the First Regimenl of Infantry and Artillery, Col. TRAWIN, and the Second Regiment Rifles, Col. PECKWELL. About six hundred men were under arms. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the brigade were reviewed on the Military Park by Governor NEWELL and staff, after which a general inspection of arms took place. The display is brilliant, and attracted a large number of spectators.

### Mexican News by the Southern Mail, etc.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

New-Orleans papere of Wednesday last, containing Vera Cruz dates to the 22d of October, are received.

A rumor was current in Vera Cruz that CAROS, the commander of ZULOAGA's forces near Orizaba, had received orders from the City of Mexico lo join ECHEGARAY at Jslapa.

It was reported that General DEGOLLADO, Commander of the Constitutionalists, entered Guadalajara on the 5th of October.

The *Boletin Oficial*, of Zacatecas, annonnces the town of Lagoa taken by the Constitutionalists from Zacatecas and Neuvo Leon.

The steamship *Quaker City* left New-Orleans on Wednesday, the 27th ult., for Minatitlan to open the Tehuantepec route. Many applications were made for through passage to San Francisco, but only a few were accommodated.

### Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city for the week ending on Saturday were 24.

### The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—The Epidemic Ceased.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 1.

The Howard Aesociation close their labors this day, the fever being no longer epidemic.

E. F. SCHMIDT, President.

### Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 1.

The number of deathe in this city, yesterday was seven, of which four were from yellow fever.

### Thanksgiving in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 1.

Governor STEWART of this State has appointed Thursday, the 25th of November, as a day of thanksgiving.

## City Intelligence.

### Board of Aldermen.

SPECIAL MEETING IN RELATION TO THE RUMORED INDICTMENTS.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting at 1 o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of considering upon the course most proper lo pursue in relation to the rumored indictments against the members of the Common Council. The object of the meeting was stated by Alderman ADAMS, who thoughl the movement had originated in a desire lo injure Alderman CLANCY's chances of election as County Clerk.

It was said, (so he understood,) that the indictments had been found in consequence of the action of the Common Council, some time ago, granting land to the Catholic Orphan Asylum; and he believed the District-Attorney was doing his utmost to push the matter.

Alderman MCSPEDON spoke at some length on the purily of motive by which the Common Council had been actuated In making that grant.

Alderman CLANCY had been somewhal surprised when he heard of the matter. He looked upon the whole movement as a transparent effort lo injure his prospects of election.

Alderman BOOLE said he had been informed that the indictments were all ready, hul thought they should nol be acted upon unlil after 3 o'clock. The Board then adjourned lo 5 o'clock, and the understanding was that there would not be a quorum present.

At 5 P. M. there were but two Aldermen prescnt, Aldermen TUCKER and LYNES, and of course there was nol any business done.

NO QUORUM.—The Councilmen attempted a meeting last evening, but failed of a quorum.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE ELECTION.—It is a surety that there has not for years been a night just previous to an important clection during which there was so little apparenl excitement as was visible after sunset last evening. Those most immediately interested as candidates, or the personal friends of candidates, were busy in private places preparing their tickets and instructing lhose employed to urge them upon the people. There was an unusual—an unnatural calmness in public placcs generally; even the bar-rooms were not crowded. The rule appeared to be lhat for once the inevitable topers were obliged to work for candidates' rum before drinking it; so that they, too, were off, however unwillingly, binding the mysterious little bundlcs with hands as flexible as their consciences. Hardly a bonfire blazed in honor of any man; the general doubt as to who would win, seemed to have engendered a parsimoniousness lo the dispensation of the article tar, that sent hosts of vagabond boys home lo their kennels in unmitigated disgust. It was only in the lower districts, and here and there in the Eighth, that the atmosphere was thick and black, as if his majesty had been taking part in the performancea and burnt his woolens, in the undue excitement of the occasion. There were but few public meetings and but little talking. Early in the evening a band of Italians, with handsome banners, on which Italy and the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES were inscribed; and Mr. C. B. WOODRUFF was vouched for as a "gay boy," visited Mr. SICKLES at his head-quarters, corner Park-place and Broadway, and, finally, by cheers and cries, succeeded in getting that gentleman in front of his hotel, where, after presenting them with a handsome banner, he polished off FERNANDO WOOD to the delight of his audience. General WALSH spoke, from the first nighl since the commencement of the campaign, to the amazement of all, did not have a ratification meeting. In Mr. FARMER's district there was an occasional effort to disparage the quality of his last Winter's soup, and to cry up Alderman STEVENS as the poor man's real, original Jacobs, but there was not much noise. The lungy gentlemen were reserving their powers for to-night. In HORACE F. CLARK's district, all parties seemed to think they had something better to do than loiter around corners. There were some tar-barrels burned, but principally by hoys and the keepers of corner groggeries. Elsewhere all was quiet and serene,

SEIZURE FOR VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.—The old schooner *Madison*, formerly connected with the United States Coast Survey service, and which has recently been sold, was seized on Saturday, while on her way eastward, by Lieut. D. J. KELLUM, of the revenue-cutter *Washington* The parties who had her in charge, not having obtained lhe proper clearance, laid themselves liable to have the vessel seized. She was accordingly pursued as far as Greenwich, Conn., where she was overhauled and boarded. As the Captain could ehow nothing but a bill of sale, the vessel was brought back and anchored in Buttermilk Channel. The Commander of the cutter reported the case to the Collector. The case appears to have been one of stupidity, or of mere oversight on the part of the persons employed lo convey the vessel to Salem, where the owners lived. The vessel having been purchased of the United States aulhorities, they supposed they would be permitted to remove her to another District without taking out papers at this Custom-house. There is no reason for supposing that the vessel was intended for the Slave-lrade, as was absurdly reported by a City paper yesterday.

A NEW ORDINANCE FOR THE HACKMEN.—A new law, for the regulation of that much-abused class of our citizens, the hack-drivers, who we fear have deserved all the abuse they have ever received, has been passed by the Board of Councilmen, and will doubtless be approved by lhe Aldermen. One of the regulations of the new ordinance requires every driver to wear a badge, which is nol a matter of much importance, except that it will lead lo the identification of any one who misbehaves himself when he is not in his box; but a more important provision is that which compels the driver to present a card to each fare, containing his number, address and rate of charges. As the ordinance has been approved by a Committee of Hackmen, it ought to be such a one as they will be able to obey. If we must have hackmen, it is very well to have a new ordinance for their regulation, but the best thing for the public would be lo abolish them altogether, and lo subslilute cabmen in their place.

RETURN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, or that portion of i which has been doing guard duty at Quarantine, was relieved yesterday by three Companies of the Fifty-fifth Regimenl, viz: Company B—Captain JOHNSON; Company G—Captain HALLIER, and Company K—Captain ROBERTS. The detachment under the command of Colonel LE GAL paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., passed down Broadway in admirable order, followed by their baggage train. About 1 o'clock, the Eleventh Regiment, Rifles, Colonel BOSTWICK, which was designated to do the return escort-duly to the Sixty-ninth, passed down to the Battery, and then awaited the arrival of the regiment from Staten Island. The Fifty-fifth were received at the Quarantine encampment with all the honors, the retiring regiment, which has been highly complimented for its soldierly conduct during its stay upon the Island, being very willing to resign the honore of the campaign to their comrades. The Fifty-fifth took up their quarters inside the walls which were vacated by the Sixty-ninth, and immediately inaugurated the rules of the camp. As they passed upwards on the boat, they were complimented with the usual salnte. On arriving at the Battery, they were received hy the Eleventh Regiment, and escorted to their armory. As the two regiments entered the lower part of Broadway, they met a funeral procession, headed by the Protestant Association Lodge No. 19, and both regiments were drawn up in line, at shoulder arms, until the cortège had passed. Their marching was excellent, and, it was remarked, exhibited the advantage of the drilling they had enjoyed at the encampment.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON MOSCOW.—Clinton Hall was not half large enough to hold the crowds that pressed at the door for admission last evening. It had been announced that BAYARD TAYLOR would there deliver the first lecture of the course before the Mercantile Library Association, commencing at 8o'clock. More than an hour before the hour named the audience began to assemble, and soon the hall was so full that it seemed impossible that more should enter still, people continued to prese in at the doorway; chairs were placed in the aisles, and crinoline was contracted into unheard-of compactness to make "room for one more." On an already crowded seat at this juncture, a gentleman advanced on to the stage, and a welcoming murmur was audible among those of the audience who were not acquainted with the appearance of BAYARD TAYLOR. But the greeting was changed when he announced that the meeting was adjourned to the Cooper Institute because Clinton Hall was not large enough. Then there were hisses from those who, by coming long before the appointed hour, had secured the best seats, and now would be behind those nearest the door in the rush for Cooper Institute. Thither instantly all hurried; such a scrambling, pushing, and getting down the stairs that lead to the subterranean lecture-room, no religious anniversary, no political meeting, held there, has yet seen. The large hall was soon filled, and even the seats on the stage were occupied by the audience, when, at ten minutes past 8 o'clock Mr. PETER COOPER came forward and expressed his regret that the steam-heating apparatus that warmed the hall was not in working order. At length, after all this trouble and delay the innocent cause of it all was introduced, and stood with manuscript in hand, and head inclined, until the applause with which he was greeted had subsided. "Moscow" was hie theme, and he introduced it by relating the story of the King who attempted to outdo Solomon in sylendor; how he expended his treasure in beautifying his city, and when he had built him a magnificent palace found his wealth exhausted and the cap lile on the roof slill wanting; how he seized a gold plate which hung around the neck of an orphan boy lhal he might complete the unfinished edifice, and how court and king were annihilated to punish the injustice of the Ruler, and the city removed to a distance, where Arab tradition says it still stands, and travelers gaze upon its splendors from without but no mortal is permitted to enter. So to the traveler approaching it for the first time, seems the City of Moscow. After traversing a dull monotonous country, where, journeying for days, one began to think that there were no trees hut birch and fir trees in the world, and the smallest hills appeared like Alps, suddenly the scene changed, and, standing on the hrow of one of the hills which overlook the city, a dazzling sight burst upon the view. Thousands of gilded domes, plnk, blue and yellow towers, green roofs—these were the prominent features of the scene. Mr TAYLOR dwelt upon the peculiarities of the Ancient Capital—its public buildings, ils size—greater than that of Paris, and scarcely less than that of London—the labyrinthine streets, and the varlely of architecture and street scenes. "No one," said he, "hul one of lhe oldest inhabitants, can tell what a street may hring forth in Moscow,"—the curious, varie-colored towers of lhe Csthedral of St. Basil, "the apothesis of chimneys," the fondness for gaudy colors displayed by the inhabilants in the decoration of their houses, which caused Moscow, amid the snows of Winter, to resemble "a turbaned Oriental smoking his pipe on an Arctic block of ice;" the habits of the peasanlry and sociely among the "upper ten;" Summer and Winter enjoyments in Russia; the advance of civilization, and increased circulation of newspapers in Moscow. The ancient city, he said, would always reflect the character of the people—would always he the illuminated index of the country.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Prof. DWIGHT, who has been called to the head of the Law Department of Columbia College, made a most successful *début* last evening in his introductory lecture at the Historical Society's room. He was greeted by a most flattering audience, numbering among them the President of the Society, the Hon. Luther Bradish, Bishop Whitehouse, Judge Conklin, late Minister of the United States to Mexico, and by the United States Judge of the Northern District, Justices Bosworth, Davies, Daly, Mitchell, Clarke, Woodruff, Pielrepont, District-Attorney Blunt, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., and two foreign jurists of renown, Messrs. Spillhoon and Malile. The beginning was very auspicious for the College. Prof. DWIGHT is to be followed on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock, by the Hon. Mr. MARSHAL KESAVET, whose subject is the "English Language," a magnificent theme, and he is the man to do justice to it. The College ie fortunate in securing such professors.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN AT THE POLLS.—Fifty Special Policemen have been appointed from each Ward, to assist in preserving order at the election polls to-day. The Police Commissioners met yesterday, and perfected the appointments. The Specials appointed receive no pay from the City, bnt, as was the case last year, rely on future voluntary contributions for indemnity for their service.

FRENCH LITERATURE.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Rev. Mr. MIEL's course of lectures on French literature, which will commence at his house, No. 144 Eleventh-street, to-day. These lectures consist of discriminating and eloquent criticisms of the leading French anthors, and are delivered in the French language. A more desirable opportunity for those who are anxious to acquire a facility in the use of French cannot be found. Mr. MIEL is one of the most scholarly and eloquent representatives of the pulpit orators of France.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The *Alice C. Price*, while leaving the dock at the Ocean House, yesterday abont 11 o'clock, burst her steam chimney, seriously scalding her engineer, three firemen, and several others of the crew and passengers. Some of them are believed to be fatally injured. There was great confusion, of course, some even jumping overboard to escape the cloud of steam. Passengers on board the *Highland Light* say they saw the steam thrown out from the top of her emoke-pipe over an hundred feet high, while the boat was scarcely visible, so completely was she enveloped. The passengers as well as the injured were brought to this City by the steamer *Highland Light*.

FAIR OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—A Fair for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a charilable Association of laymen for the relief of the sick and poverty-stricken withoul dtstinction of creed or birth-place, was held In the City Assembly rooms during the pasl week, and elosed on Saturday nighl. It is estimated that the visitors numbered thirty thousand. The contributions were exceedingly liberal, and the net proceeds are reported to be unusually large.

A NEW ORDINANCE FOR THE HACKMEN.—A new law, for the regulation of that much-abused class of our citizens, the hack-drivers, who we fear have deserved all the abuse they have ever received, has been passed by the Board of Councilmen, and will doubtless be approved by lhe Aldermen. One of the regulations of the new ordinance requires every driver to wear a badge, which is nol a matter of much importance, except that it will lead lo the identification of any one who misbehaves himself when he is not in his box; but a more important provision is that which compels the driver to present a card to each fare, containing his number, address and ratc of charges. As the ordinance has been approved by a Committee of Hackmen, it ought to be such a one as they will be able to obey. If we must have hackmen, it is very well to have a new ordinance for their regulation, but the best thing for the public would be lo abolish them altogether, and lo subslilute cabmen in their place.

GETTING BLUE.—The pump handle eches again at the hands of the milkmen. The specific gravity of "pure country milk" has marvelously diminished again of late, and the distillery stables that were almost lenantless in June, are aboul as full as ever. It is time for another *raid* of the artists.

NOT BY SIGHT.—Last year, men who stood at the polls found the glass ballot-boxes a great convenience—the differenlly indorsed tickets showing for themselves prelly clearly how the condicates were running. The glass boxes being laid aside this year, partisans must work by faith rather than by sight.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.—Last evening an introductory lecture was dellvered In the hall of the Historical Society, by Professor THEODORE DWIGHT, on "Municipal Law; the Best Mode of Acquiring a Knowledge of It." The discourse formed the commencemenl of a course in the law school of Columbia College, and was attended by about a hundred gentlemen. Presldent KING introduced the lecturer in few and appropriate words, alluding to the liberality of the Hislorical Society in the free use of their hnilding. The lecture was historical and comprehensive in its skelch of municipal law, and was heard with altention.

ESCAPE OF MCCOMBER, MATE OF THE SLAVER HAIDEE.—MCCOMBER, mate of the ship *Haidee*, sunk off Montauk Point in September last, and who, while his trial on a charge of having been engaged in the Slave-trade has been progressing, has been confined in Eldridge-street Jail, made his escape Sunday night, by scaling the rear wall, and has not since been heard of.

FRUITS OF THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.—The late prize fight between Morrissey and the Benicia Boy has not yet become a threadbare topic of conversation among "sporting gentlemen." In Broadway drinking saloons, expensively dressed men with mammoth gold chains, and in the Bowery and side streets, "Mose" with no watch chain, continue to make pungent criticisms and drink spicy whisky punches over the matter. The respective friends of the contestants are so warm in their partisan statements that it is not unlikely serious quarrels if not bloody encounters will yet occur. At Sol. Kipp's, in Broadway, Dan. Cunningham, who shot Pandeen for calling Morrissey a coward, and Hen. Drake, a particular friend of Heenan, had a discussion regarding the merits of the prize fight. Cunningham said Heenan was a coward, which Drake indignantly denied. Cunningham repeated his statement, and Drake reiterated his denial. Presently Cunningham, it is said, pulled out two loaded pistols, and told Drake to take his choice and have an immediate settlement on the spot. Drake accepted the offer, but before the settlement of the preliminaries, according to the "code," friends interfered.

The above matter being amicably adjusted, a fellow going by the insignificant name of 'Pat Duffy' stepped up to Cunningham and offered to fight him a fist fight, which was at once agreed to. The challenge and the acceptance were models of brevity.

"I will fight you," said Pat.

"Fight it is," replied Cunningham.

The requisite arrangements were made, the seconds named, and the hour and place of meeting agreed upon. For unexplained reasons the parties were not on hand at the stipulated time and place. It is said that an adjournment was agreed upon.

## Police Intelligence.

BILLY MULLIGAN COMPLAINS OF BEING BEATEN AND ROBBED—A TWO-FOLD STORY.—Billy Mulligan, who was victorious in his assault some time since upon Capt. Webb, at the Metropolitan Hotel—who was victorious at his trial at the Court of General Sessions, an easy fine of $2 50 comprising the extent of his punishment—who was victorious in lining his pockets with the proceeds of successful bets at the late prize-fight on Canadian soil, and who has been victorious in an indefinite number of genuine, hard-fought battles, has at last, according to his own frank confession, found a victor. The confession was made yesterday, the confesstonal being the Tombs, and the father confessor Justice CONNOLLY. At a little before 3 o'clock Mulligan entered the notable granite structure dedicated to Justice, to which reference has been made, accompanied hy two friends. The magistrate was busy disposing of the ease of an audacious hackman, who had spoiled the countenance of a respectable-looking country gentleman for refueing to countenance his exorbitant chargee. Seeing his distinguished visitor, he cut short the story of the rural gentleman with the spoiled face.

"What is the matter now?" inquired Mr. CONNOLLY, blandly smiling.

"Matter enough," responded Mulligan, with a profoundly serious look, "see these cuts and teethmarks; (pointing to his face;) there is a model of finger for you," (holding up the little finger of his right hand, minus the fleshy termination.)

"I see; I see;" laconically ejaculated the Justice.

Mr. Mulligan proceeded to tell his story. On Saturday evening at 11 o'clock—so opened his recital—he was passing leisurely through Prince-street. Just after he had crossed Thompson-street he was suddenly attacked, was struck several violent blows over the head, and his gold watch snatched from his pocket. With one hand he took hold of the coat collar of his daring assailant and with the other took hold of his watch, thinking to put the one in the Station-house and the other in his pocket. His assailant would nol yield up the watch, and with equal pertinacity refused to go to the Station-house. He endeavored to "punch" the impudent fellow with his fists, when the latter retaliated by biting him in the face and chewing the end of his little finger. He gave the name of his assailant as Patrick Irvin.

Following the statement and accompanying "exhibits" of Mr. Mulligan, the magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the alleged assailant. The officer in whose hands the warrant was placed, found Irvin, and the Justice forthwith required him to find bail in $2,600 upon two separate charges—assault and battery and grand larceny. Failing to procure the stipulated bail Irvin was committed to the City Prison, where he still remains in close custudy.

Irvin—he is an Irishman, giving his age as 25, and business house-painting—tells a story very differenl from Mulligan's. He says that on the night in question he was going to his residence in Prince-street, near Thompson. When within two doors of his house he saw Mulligan talking to a woman. Hearing a noise he stopped an instant, when Mulligan in a rough manner told him to "move on." He disregarded the injunction and immediately Mulligan's right fist was in his face. He struck back the best he could and shouted, "Police." An Eighth Ward officer soon arrived and arrested Mulligan. He went to lhe Station-house intending to enter a complaint of assault and battery. Mulligan begged him hard not to press the complaint, and a mutual agreement wss made to let the matter drop.

AN IRATE POLITICIAN PRACTISING WITH A REVOLVER.—Francis Duffy and John Carpenter are residents of the Tenth Ward, and differ with regard to local politics. About 2, yesterday morning, they met on the corner of Grand and Essex streets. An altercation commenced and soon merged into a fierce combat. Duffy was getting the worst of it, when he drew a revolver and commenced shooting at his antagonist, He fired two shots, hut they took effect only on Carpenter's garments. A Tenth Ward Officer promptly made his appearance, arrested both parties, and took them before Justice STEERS. They were each held to bail in $500 to keep the peace.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Jeremieh Dunham, a slalwart Irishman, was sent to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island some two months ago, on a charge of assault and battery. To vary the monotony of Penitentiary life he stole a row-boal, hustled in a choice assortmenl of shovels, picks and other industrial implements as cargo, threw himself in after them, and commenced vigorously plying the oars. He landed safely at one of the upper docks of the City, sold his cargo, doffed his prison attire and repaired to his old haunts in the Thirteenth Ward. He was preparing to make himself useful on election day when an officer arrested him. He was taken back to his old quarters yesterday morning.

ARREST OF PHILADELPHIA SHOPLIFTERS.—A telegram was received by Captain Dowling on Saturday from Philadelphia, giving a description of a man and two women, who would probably arrive in the evening train from that city, and asking their arrest for shoplifting. Captain Dowling and two officers were in waiting on the arrival of the train. The parties described took a carriage, and, with their baggage, were driven to a house in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. They had hardly entered the house and shaken the Pennsylvania and Jersey dust off their garments before the officers arrested them. They were taken to the Station-house, and on overhauling their trunks about $800 worth of dress silks, jewelry and furs were found. The prisoners were locked up to await lhe action of the Philadelphia authorities. The man gave his name as Peter Finn, and the women the names of Mary Finn and Margaret Ryan. They refuse to give any account of themselves.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man wss found, on Saturday, at the foot of Jay-street. He was well dressed, about 35 years of age, of medium height, with blue eyes, curly hair, and side whiskers. The initials "B. P." were marked on a fine white handkerchief, and may possibly lead to his identification. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and no marks of violence being found, a verdict of "Supposed drowning" was rendered.

### Coroner's Inquests.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—GROSS CULPABILITY SOMEWHERE.—A brief paragraph appeared in yesterday's TIMES, announcing that a man named TIMOTHY JACKSON, was run over on Sunday evening, by a Sixth-avenue car, near Forty-seventh-street and instantly killed. The report was that the deceased was a poor drunken wretch, and that his death was only to be attributed to the liquore he had drank and his excessive carelessness. The deceased proved to be Mr. JACKSON, the well known inventor of the "Hotel Annunciator" in such popular use at leading hotels, a highly respectable and upright man. He has left a wife and interesting young family at his late residence, No. 51 West Thirty-first street. Coroner HILLS repaired to the house yesterday to hold an inquisition, but owing to the absence of material witnesses, adjourned the ease till to-day. The driver states that he did not see Mr. JACKSON at all, and that the first intimation he had of the accident was feeling the cars passing over something. Large quantities of building materials are on the side of the track where the accident occurred, which the driver says prevenled him

## LIFE IN GERMANY.

PEASANT LIFE IN GERMANY. By Anne C. Johnson. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co., Broadway.

We have already alluded, in a brief paragraph, to Miss Johnson's capital book on German life; but it is a work of too much importance to be so summarily dismissed, for we believe it to possess an intrinsic excellence which will command extensive reading and a more enduring position in literature than the great majority of popular books of travel will be likely to achieve. Miss Johnson has done herself an injustice by bestowing a title of such limited meaning upon her unpretending volume, for the revelations she makes are not by any means confined to the ways of Peasants, but extend to the people of Germany of all classes,—their habits, laws, customs, traditions and costumes, the Germans at church, at fairs, at weddings, funerals, christenings and festivals; German vintages, German parlors, kitchens, work-shops, fields, garrets, libraries, gardens and studios; Germans in town and Germans in the country, form the the subjects of Miss Johnson's observing eye and graphic pen. She possesses the rare faculty of knowing what to observe and how to observe, and the still more rare art of imparting to others the sensations which she experienced herself. No *man* could have written such a book as *Peasant-Life in Germany*, for it would have been impossible for any man to have gained that view of the interiors of German houses which Miss Johnson had the privilege of enjoying, and we doubt if there be another woman of her abilities who possesses the courage and perseverance to accomplish what she did in the pursuit of her object. She left New-York without any attendant or companion, and wholly unacquainted with the language of Germany, with the determination of studying German life in the homes of the people; but a woman of her education and accomplishments could not confine herself wholly to the unintellectual and coarse society of the peasantry. Though she went to observe "life among the lowly," that phase of German social existence forms but an episode of her most instructive volume; and we should not have discovered that it was her special purpose to depict the peasant-life of Germany exclusively, if the title of her work did not convey that idea.

She went directly from New-York to Bremen, and landed in that quaint but thrifty little city without having the rough edge of her New-World prejudices blunted by any preparatory glimpses of European life. The change from New-York to Liverpool is not a very violent one, but to go from New-York to Bremen is passing from one state of existence to another, and we are not surprised, therefore, that Miss Johnson saw at once so many things that struck her as "funny," (*sic,*) and that for "many weeks she could do nothing but stare wildly around," so bewildered that she "was not capable of seeing anything or capable of comparing one thing with another." But this state of bewilderment wore off after a while, and she soon began to make good use of her eyes and her note-book, and she seems never again to have suffered from the same cause, or at least we infer that she did not, from her cool self-possession, and the shrewd common sense which she exhibits in her remarks. There is some confusion in her descriptions, not owing to their indistinctness, or want of what artists call filling-in, but from a neglect to state to what localities they apply. In her first chapters, for example, she gives a lively description of her first impressions of going to church and of a Sunday pic-nic; but there is nothing to indicate the locale of her observations. We are at liberty to select the location ourselves; it may have been Bremen, or it may have been Frankfort. As it was her object to see the inside of Germany, she allowed no opportunity to escape for accomplishing her purpose, and no over-strained delicacy prevented her from asking the privilege of looking into kitchens, garrets, cupboards, clothes-presses, water-closets, or anywhere else in which she imagined there might be lying in the dark, or overgrown with cobwebs, anything characteristic of the country she came to inspect and describe. What struck her most forcibly at first was the incongruity between the sense of the beautiful which was manifested in public places and the externals of society, and the squalid discomfort and positive wretchedness of the domestic life of the people. Directly the reverse of this she had always been accustomed to in America.

"In Hanover and Cassel," she says, "when we enter the doors of the people of rank, we can think of nothing but a livery stable. The ground-floor is earth in a small open place, like a shed: the stairs are of rough boards, and when you get to the top of each flight the first object is the water-closet, with no accessible water, and the next door is that of the kitchen, so arranged that we cannot understand how human beings can think of eating and living there a single day."

But Cassel, according to Miss Johnson's observations, is the Egypt of Germany. It was in Hesse-Cassel that she was shocked to see, for the first time, woe-begone-looking women hoeing in the fields, driving horses and oxen, and carrying heavy burdens through the streets. One who had lived long at Cassel told her that women are

"Bought and sold every day, not at public, but at private auction, and the trifling sums for which they may be had, proves how wretched must be their poverty. As we see them by the roadside, in the fields, and at the market, we can hardly believe they are women. More and more are we bewildered as we pass on."

But that which she saw then, and which so pained her fine American sensibilities, was nothing but the coarse exterior of female life in Germany. She soon learned how much more degraded and painful were the morals of these wretched women. But Miss Johnson did not go prowling about looking for dismal and disgusting objects; she had no theory to establish, nor any Anti-Germanic prejudices to gratify. Her sole object was to see things as they were, and to describe truly what she saw. She omits no opportunity for dashing into her picture little sketches of pleasant subjects when she encounters them, and her canvas is relieved by a good many brilliant little figures and gleams of golden scenery which she found in her rambles. Here, for example, is a bit of description as full of color as one of the sun-lit groups of Diaz:

"A troop of Bohemian girls among the shadows of the forest is still more picturesque; their skirts of the brightest carmine red, reaching a little below the knee, not to conceal the snowy stocking and silver-buckled shoe. Around their head is a turban of one bright or many colors, leaving unconfined only a few plaits of hair upon each temple. The little jacket reaches not quite to the hips, and wide open in front and low in the neck, to allow the snowy chemise to show to full advantage, coming, as it does, in full rob-plaine or silk handkerchief. Beneath the jacket is a bodilee covering only a small part of the back and bosom, but richly ornamented. Their lovers are in black leathern small clothes, and white stockings, o blue stockings and half boots, a red, or blue, or yellow silk vest, and bright carmine neckerchief. Before they are beat and browned by toil, there is something in their movements of the Eastern Princess and the beauty of the heroine of *Lalla Rookh*. There are a softness of voice and litheness of limb, that tell us their fathers were *wanderers* in another land, where they toiled not neither did they spin, and no degree of cold or hardship for centuries has destroyed their sportive *gayety, nor the fawn-like grace* which characterizes the daughters of sunny climes."

The English papers have recently given a revelation of a most degrading habit which prevails among the better classes of German men, that has caused a good deal of excitement in England. The London *Times* first led off with an indignant letter from a traveler recently returned from the continent, exposing the filthy "Judas holes" of the German hotels. Miss Johnson makes a note in reference to these inconceivable meannesses of the Germans, though she does not appear to have heard of the complaints in the London journals. She says:

"At a watering-place we were beyond endurance annoyed by the *staring*. If resting in some quiet nook, a troop of men would pass along and keep upon us one uninterrupted gaze, looking back over the shoulder, after having passed on.

'What are they who stare so?' we ask. 'Do they belong to the rank of gentlemen, who are guilty of such rudeness?'

'Yes,' she says, 'in Germany it is always the gentlemen who stare; in other countries it is the gentlemen who do not.'

Never, among the meanest and rudest in young America, did we see such impoliteness. Almost every day, she would come in convulsed with laughter, because she had interrupted some gentleman at his observations through a key hole, and in many rooms she found holes made with gimblets for the same purpose. She had been much in England with ladies at such places, and never once saw anything like it; and we are sure every room at Saratoga and Newport may be inspected, without such a discovery."

It is not at all strange in countries where the men lack gallantry the women should lack chastity. Miss Johnson says:

"The young girl whom we met in Winkle, and who became our traveling companion, told us many things we should scarcely dare repeat, and should not expect to be believed. But she said the reason of the immorality among young girls was, that they were kept under this restraint without being told the reason, and secluded from temptation without knowing why, and when obliged to go into the world to take care of themselves, they have no moral strength. She said, in one town, where she was in the Spring, after her arrival from America, there was a confirmation in her church, and three hundred girls were to be confirmed, who were from 14 to 16 years of age, and when the examination came only 16 could be admitted to the church by this holy rite; all the others were, at this early age, fallen women. We could scarcely believe our ears, and should not have credited the statement if we had received it from one who belonged to a different communion, but our informant was a member of the same church, and a most earnest defender of her faith. It was in the same village that we afterwards heard a bell ringing through the street. On looking out, we saw a man patrolling the town with this singular music, and she said it was the custom throughout all this province when a young girl had gone astray from rectitude, and had concealed her sin instead of confessing it to the priest as required, for the police, as soon as they ascertained the truth, to take a bell in this way and ring it through the town, calling the name of the guilty one, and proclaiming her fall. One would think a woman needed no such herald to proclaim her shame, especially when no means are used to ascertain her accomplice, but this is the way of the world where men rule.

We remarked to a lady that in the country in America, among respectable families, these misfortunes seldom happened. 'Why,' she exclaimed, 'and here so often.' But the unfortunate are not hurled down to infamy so irrevocably as with us. Ladies in cities who need nurses, prefer this class, and they have no difficulty in finding employment, and cases are known to occur of girls wishing to make this their profession, and voluntarily passing through the degrading ordeal which alone can fit them for it.

In some provinces at the north, the law requires that the son who is to inherit the farm, shall also be a father, and in these cases marriage is not consummated till a child is born, and a woman must not expect to be made the lawful wife who is not first a mother.

In the little town of Goar it has been the custom for three hundred years, to collect the young girls upon an open platz and put them up to the highest bidder—the whole lot for fifty dollars—and then each one separately. A man having bought and paid for one, she is subject to him for a year, and must, during that time, be his partner in the village dances, or at least dance with no one else, and consider herself at all times at his disposal when required for his gratification."

As to German art our authoress has a good, sturdy, practical American appreciation of the value of much of the tinsel trumpery that passes under that name. "We have said, and we repeat," she remarks with honest vehemence, "that this excessive patronage of the fine arts and sensuous indulgence obtained by continual contemplation of this species of beauty is relic and evidence of barbarism rather than superior civilization." And she finds abundant evidence of the truth of her startling remarks in artistic Bavaria.

"In Munich, the *home of the arts*, the homes of the people are most uncomfortable, and it is proverbial that they seldom invite strangers to enter their doors, they are so ashamed of the best accommodations they can offer. They have not the least idea of comfort, and the humblest class of mechanics, and even laborers in America, would not think such tenements habitable, as people of rank here eat and drink, and sleep in all their lives content. If you stay a week, you will sleep in a room bare of everything you have been accustomed to consider necessary to daily use. A rude pitcher containing a pint of water will be thought sufficient for your ablutions, and such a convenience as a slop-jar has not entered into the catalogue of the chamber furniture of the highest dignitaries, and we venture to say there is but one in Germany, and that owned by an American lady, who sent to England, and paid ten dollars for one. You will have one towel a week, and one pair of sheets a month, with the upper one sewed to the quilt, as you will find it also in the common inns of Hungary and Wallachia. Table furniture and table etiquette will be such as would surprise almost any greenhorn of Yankeeland for its rudeness. Alas! how little those who *go abroad*, and spend a day in one city and a day in another, gaining at palaces and wondering at collections of fine arts, know of the lands they visit, and how little capable are they of judging of their own. These people who cannot furnish you with what you have deemed necessary to the common decencies of life, and have enjoyed without thinking of them, will parade you through *Glyptotheques* and *Pinacotheques*, by which barbarous names the King of Bavaria has christened his salons for the reception of pictures—lead you a promenade in public gardens, where you see plants and flowers of all climes, and hear the music of all the spheres, and then return to their homes which they reach by ascending dark, filthy staircases, to sit upon uncushioned chairs, walk upon uncarpeted floors, and be lighted to feather beds by tallow candles, and expect you to commend their superior refinement and civilization."

We fear that our bold and inquisitive countrywoman will be regarded by the Germans as an American Trollope; but if they will only read what she has written about them, though they may be angry at her exposure of their little foibles and infelicities of housekeeping, we are very sure they will be profited by her remarks. To those who have never visited Germany her book will impart a livelier idea of the ways of the people than could be gained by the perusal of a hundred German novels. But to us, with whom the German element forms so important a part of our population, the minute information which Miss Johnson gives us of the Germans in their native homes, is in the highest degree valuable and interesting. It will be a very great mistake to infer, from the extracts which we have given from her book, that there is any want of sympathy or genial appreciation of the German character in her remarks; on the contrary, she appears to have a genuine kindness for the people, and to regard the country with fondness. But her American pride seems to have been rather rudely assailed by disparaging remarks about her own country, and she was driven to an exposition of German peculiarities, which have an unsavory odor, in self-defence. For example:

"They have the idea not only that ladies in America know nothing of *great stacks of fine linen*, but that they have no linen at all. They have heard that a marriage *outfit* consists of two night-gowns, four *Hemden*, three pair of stockings and twenty-four silk dresses! We are afraid some of them do provide these things in this proportion; but, on the whole, an American lady's wardrobe is more complete than a German lady's. We have never seen in Germany the long *robe de nuit*, now universal among English, French and American ladies. The peasantry do not wear night-gowns or night-caps, though they wear white caps all day; and the young ladies when at their work, don the coquettish little *Mütze*. But the *robe de nuit* is a short jacket of thick corded stuff, gathered into a belt behind, which ties in front. If they are very nice, they have also, a three-cornered kerchief crossed over the bosom, and a coarse *Nachthemd*, made something like a gentleman's shirt. They pronounce the *robe de nuit* too warm, and very extravagant. They could not afford such fine dresses for night; but in many cases we should have preferred to spend in this way the money which they devote to embroidery upon the bottom of their skirts and trimmings upon their street dresses."

What could have been more womanly and natural, than that she should retort upon such an imputation on the *trousseau* of an American bride, by informing the world that German women do not wear night gowns? And, in respect to the boasted superiority of German Education, she says:

"We are continually taunted with the reproach that Americans are without education, without appreciation of the fine arts; that money is their God. To which we could reply (and probably she does) that there is more really valuable education in one State of our Federal Union than in all the German States put together."

The closing chapter of the volume, describing the departure of a family of emigrants for America, is one of the most interesting and characteristic in it. Her testimony to the German character is, on the whole, flattering, notwithstanding all the unpleasant revelations she makes of the German at home, and she is not loth to see so many of the people crossing the Atlantic to become residents and citizens of this country:

"Having," she says, "for a year and a half very diligently studied the German people, we are ready to say 'good speed to every shipload that sails across the water.' They will not be all worthy people, as so many from any country cannot, but the greatest proportion will become so, and even those that Government and friends pay for going, to get them out of the way, have some inducement to reform, and are quite as likely to become good as to remain bad."

There are many pleasant little episodes in the volume descriptive of social life in Germany, amusing narratives, quaint traditions, and romantic stories, and, on every page there is something to arrest the attention and afford amusement, if not instruction. There is a want of method in the arrangement of the matter, and some confusion is occasioned, as we have already mentioned, from a neglect to locate her descriptions. The use of the editorial "we" instead of the personal pronoun in the first person singular, produces an awkward effect, for after the author has informed us at the outset that she traveled alone, it sounds oddly for her to use constantly the imperial "we."

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**The Closing up of the Contest in Massachusetts—The Congressional Canvass in Several Districts—The Schoolmaster at Home—The Dead Alive, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

A "few last words" will sum up the state of the political field here, just previous to the time of voting. This is virtually the last day of the contest, Monday amounting to nothing, and on Tuesday we vote—such of us as shall not stay at home. The whole vote is variously estimated. The highest figures are 150,000, and the lowest 135,000; but 140,000 appears to be the favorite number, which would be a fair increase on last year, but still much short of what we can do.

Two or three American candidates for Congress have been added to the list of that party's nominations. Mr. Temple is up in No. 8, but he cannot injure Mr. Train. In No. 6 Mr. Load has been placed in nomination, and though not precisely selected by Americans, he has accepted the American platform, now that they have discarded secret action. He made a capital Republican speech at Salem the other day, when accepting the nomination tendered him, so far as national politics go, condemning "popular sovereignty" in strong terms; but as he was quite as pointed in his denunciation of the removal of Judge Loring, he cannot be supported by those who wish well to Governor Banks, and the Republican Party is firm in upholding the Governor in all points. Mr. Load's nomination is expected to prove more injurious to the Democratic candidate, Dr. Loring, than to Mr. Alley, who carries the Republican flag; but, practically, it cannot have much effect one way or the other. Out of our own two districts, I see no reason for doubting the election of all the Republican candidates, by the most decisive votes that could be reckoned upon in ordinary circumstances. Others, however, think Mr. Alley is in some danger of defeat.

As respects the Boston districts, the contest in No. 4 is virtually between Mr. Price and Colonel Thompson, and the election of either of these gentlemen must be a Democratic defeat, as both are opposed to the Administration. Yet as between the two the Democrats are represented to have a preference, which causes them to lean towards Colonel Thompson, but Democrats seldom leave their own candidates for those of other parties, and I cannot, as yet, believe that any large number of them will leave Mr. Waldron, who is a fair man, for the sake of supporting an opponent of their party. Still, enough of them may do it, under the supposition that Colonel Thompson is at war with the Republicans, who are their foes.

Of No. 5 there is nothing new to say. The contest goes on there with much vigor, and it is a fact to be noted that there should be any doubt as to the result. Mr. Burlingame should be returned with no more than a formal contest, but the battle is anything but a formality. It is a passage of arms with sharpened words and grinded lances, and many fear the worst, in view of the energy of the Democrats.

The Faneuil Hall meetings have been well attended this week. Wednesday evening the Republicans crowded it, to hear Gen. Wilson and Mr. Hamlin, the special purpose being to give Mr. Burlingame a lift, and very good lifting he had. Thursday evening the Democrats had a meeting there, and were addressed by that veteran member of their party, ex-Gov. Gardner, who assailed Gen. Wilson and Mr. Burlingame in very choice blackguardism. It was ungrateful in him to attack the latter, who made him Governor four years ago; but that's the way his used-up and expended ex-Excellency always rewards his friends. He announced, by authority, that Col. Heard was in favor of a protective tariff, and also was an anti-Lecompton Democrat. This statement would not have been believed on the utterer's words, his asserlions being held to be "Dick Talbot's truths," which were so like unto lies that no one placed any faith in them; but a respectable Whig, who presided, having indorsed the statement, it passed current, and, like Timothy Moroan, will last until after election.

The Democrats have set up a school for the improvement of their Irish friends in the useful arts of reading and writing. It would be a capital subject for the caricaturist, that of such men as Colonel Heard, Colonel Greene, Mr. Hallett, and other portly, good-looking Democrats, instructing the "better citizens" in the key of knowledge. The teaching is so good that only five persons have been turned back for deficiencies, and, no doubt, they'll be fixed before the 2d of November. The Democrats have got ahead of the Republicans in No. 5, in getting voters on the list, to the number of 300, which may make the difference between defeat and victory. In 1856, Mr. Burlingame was aided by a portion of the Irish citizens of the District, but I cannot learn that there is any division among them now. "The Irish Brigade" is apparently united, and means to make a Fontenoy of the battle—if it can. If Burlingame should be beaten, it will be the work of the Irish, and they will not gain much by their conduct. Much money has been spent in this contest, not less than $50,000, and probably more. Nothing like this ever before happened in Boston, and it shows how much our election contests have changed in character.

The town has been a little amused, this week, by the appearance of a political address, signed by eleven score of respectable gentlemen, who call themselves Whigs, and who speak of the resuscitation of the Whig Party as soon to happen, but who are now doing what they can for the Democrats. There is nothing improper in what these gentlemen have done, but it has an egotistical appearance, and the public long since came to the conclusion that the Whig Party, if not dead, was engaged in a snooze, likely, in depth and length, to rival that of the venerable firm known as the Seven Sleepers, all the members of which were sleeping partners. The absence of certain names from the list, like the absence of the images of Brutus and Cassius from the funeral procession of Junia, attracted more attention than did the names that were appended to the address. The effect will be unappreciable, for every man who signed the paper has only told the public how he means to vote, and so he would have voted if the address had never been thought of. If it be true, as is asserted, that some of the signers have been dead and buried for a considerable time, it will be the duty of the officers to see that their ghosts do not vote by proxy.

There is a report that certain live Whigs intend to come out with an address in reply to the dead men's talk, and to "cut up" the latter, as capital specimens of morbid anatomy, but nothing of the kind has yet appeared.

There is a quarrel among the Republicans of the Lowell Senatorial District, which is expected to lead to the election of Gen. Butler, the Democratic candidate, who runs for the Legislature as well as for Congress. It would be well for the Legislature to have some able lawyers in it, as the revised statutes are to come before it, and thus far the amount of legal talent bespoken for the work is not large in any sense. The Republicans of one of our Boston districts tendered a nomination to Judge Curtis, in the hope of securing his services, but he would not accept the nomination; and this action of theirs, showing so much desire to promote the general good, has brought upon them the charge of impudence, from old Whigs!

To sum up the condition of things here—Governor Banks, and all the other persons whose names are on the State ticket, will be chosen; nine of the eleven candidates of the Republicans for Congress will be chosen, unless something should happen in No. 6; in the Fourth and Fifth Districts the result is in doubt; the Legislature will contain a large majority of Republicans, who will reelect Henry Wilson to the Senate; most of the Republican candidates for local offices will be successful, and the Democrats will be, as transcendantly dogged as they were in Pennsylvania, and as we hope they will be in New-York.

THYME.

### How French Consuls Behave Themselves in England—A Queer Affair.

*From the London Times, Oct. 18.*

Vicomte F. de Maricourt comes to us from the polite land of France, where Alexandre Dumas discovers eager readers for the achievements of historical duellists, and where the writers in the comic papers find it necessary to keep their swords brighter than their wit. His name might adorn the traditions of the Regency, and he writes himself "*Ilme Dragon.*" What he does in England we are not told. His father exercises the office of French Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and perhaps the *dragon* is a clerk in the palernal Consulate. It would appear that the Consul entertains more than one of these illustrious *dragons* under the palernal roof, and that it is the instinct of the *dragon* to cultivate the possession of large walking-sticks and small pocket-pistols. Now, it happened that in this town of Newcastle certain borough elections arose, as in this country of unsafe institutions will often happen; and it also occurred that Maricourt *père* either did or did not canvass the householders of the ward of Westgate. As likewise will be in this ill-regulated island, there was a newspaper in the town, which was inexperienced in that happy system of managing the Press which obtains in M. le Vicomte de Maricourt's native land. It is very probable that the newspaper went in rather heavily for some particular line not well understood beyond the precincts of the borough, and wrote some very fine writing about the impropriety of foreign Consuls interfering in English elections. We must assume that this was so, for, although the ancient Consular nobleman did not himself complain, the *dragons*, his offspring, were moved to fierce indignation, and the Vicomte, mindful, no doubt, of the history of his ancient house and of the times of Louis XIV., determined upon a *dragonnade* against the heretic press of Newcastle. Wiping his pen and locking his desk, securing the manifestoes and shipping lists, and other *memorabilia* of the Consular bureau, he loaded his pocket-pistol and poised his thick stick, and set off upon his enterprise. His adventures wanted only the addition of a tame eagle to make them worthy of history. With the dignity of a hero in a Christmas pantomime, he presented a card at the office of the obnoxious journal, commanding the Editor to come up to the smoking-room of the Exchange Hotel, unless he preferred to be horsewhipped in his own house. The Editor, knowing nothing of this hostile *carte*, and hoping in the meditation of future articles at his own private residence, put in no appearance at the appointed whipping-place. Then the Viscount went forth in his wrath. Pistol in hand, he entered the outer office of the journal, and terribly frightened two lads engaged in the peaceful process of folding the newspapers. He penetrated even to the Editor's *sanctum*, and dreadfully alarmed the small boy who was making the place tidy. Balked in his great revenge, he lurked about for his victim until, under terror of the pocket pistol, one of the lads told him where the private house of the editor was. Thither he proceeded, forced his way with heroic resolution through the opposition of the maid-servant, and, stationing his brother, the younger *dragon*, outside the editor's chamber, he burst in upon the astonished journalist. He cocked his pistol, and he talked French with an uncomfortable rapidity, and he kept his trigger finger on the trigger, and the muzzle against the right eye of his victim. The literary culprit was not invited to defend himself or to take another pistol and retire to a gentlemanly distance; he was simply told that he was about to be shot dead. Looking down the barrel with an interested and inquisitive eye, the editor became aware of the presence of a dull half sphero of lead: the reflection suggested by this object was a little illogical, but, under the circumstances, not very unnatural. "I say," he says, "that if he did fire I should never know what hurt me." The consolation inspired by this idea appears not to have been sufficient to reconcile the victim to his fate. He expostulated, explained and submitted. The heroic French nobleman, happily grew calmer in the assurance of his victory, and, the Editor having now surrendered at discretion, the two *dragons* took their prisoner away to the den of the old *dragon*. The editor at length found himself in the presence of the French Consul, with his brains in their accustomed receptacle, and relieved from the uncomfortable propinquity of the pocket pistol.

There is nothing very impossible in all this. There are lunatics in the world, and Frenchmen are not more exempt from lunacy than other nations. It might happen, of course, that a French Consul might have a French idiot son, and might omit to keep him properly watched. But, according to the statement sent us, it would appear that Maricourt *père* gave his full approbation to all that had been done, and declared that his son being a French cavalry officer could not have acted otherwise than as he had done. This opens rather a new view of the case. French officers have, as we know, rather peculiar duties to perform in respect of the Press. They must, upon given occasions, combine together to perforate the livers of obnoxious journalists, and they must pursue their object by means which we should in England call cowardly, and which are, even in France, sometimes thought murderous. But these duties are surely confined to French soil. It cannot be that it is the duty of any two French officers to carry about an English editor between them with a loaded pistol pressed against his head all through the streets of Newcastle. It has scarcely happened since the days of the Old Man of the Mountain that any potentate has sought to punish upon foreign soil; we cannot believe that the Comte de Maricourt is quite correct in saying that it is the duty of any French soldiery to do these things in our English towns. No doubt, a good English cudgel or the point of a double-soled boot might abate the inconvenience without much bloodshed, but still it jars upon our habits to have to defend ourselves against ruffianism of any kind. We pay our police-rates and don't expect to have to go about armed to protect ourselves against the bravoes of a petty French officer. We have laws, which are not at all dormant, that will give full damages to all libelled persons, whether English or foreign, and we have criminal process, whereby all who are under the protection of our English institutions may take ample revenge for wrong; but we pride ourselves upon having emerged from that savage state wherein the *lex talionis* is the proper remedy for an injury, and assassination is the natural consequence of an insult. The Press in this country may very possibly overstep the frontiers of moderation and legality in speaking of a foreign potentate or of a foreign official, but it does so at the peril of our own English laws, and not under the terrors of domiciliary visits from French dragoons. It is a very singular story altogether, but by far the gravest part of it is the conduct attributed to the French Consul. The young men might have been mad; he who threatened assassination might have acted under the ruffianly instincts of an underbred Frenchman, or there might possibly be some exaggeration in the account of the degree of violence used; but it seems impossible to doubt that the French Consul was quite aware that the editor of the journal in question had been brought before him by these two young men under threats of violence, and that, instead of repudiating and apologizing, he adopted their act. Now, we cannot have this sort of thing done in England; such practical jokes are very liable to be misunderstood, though we admit that the provocation was very offensive. This very noble family must be wanted in France. Surely the Emperor can find some apt employment for the explosive Dragoon and his pocket pistol. Perhaps the Count tumself might be the better for an Imperial admonition that to threaten assassination to an unarmed man is not a courageous or an honorable act, even though the perpetrator of it should be entitled to wear a French uniform.

## Law Intelligence.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Nov. 1.

None.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 1.

Before Judge Betts.

SMUGGLERS.

Oliver Brown, convicted of stealing wearing apparel, sentenced to imprisonment 60 days.

Fred. Francis, John Stevenson and Henry Girard, convicted of riot on board the ship *Gem*, were sentenced to pay a fine of $15, and the others $2 each.

George Williamson and Fred. Martines, for counterfeiting, were sentenced to be imprisoned in House of Refuge one year, and to pay a fine of six cents.

Antonio Furiatanio, convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and to be imprisoned three years.

Contento Numari, who was implicated with Furiatanio, and pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned 60 days.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nov. 1.

Before Judges Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD MATTER.

This morning, Judge Davies gave the following opinion in the matter al issue between Milhaw and Sharpe and others.

The complaint in this cause was filed by the plaintiffs, stating that they were owners of lots on Broadway, with buildings erected thereon, and doing business therein.

That the defendants were about to construct a railway thereon, without legal authority, and that such railway would be specially injurious to them.

The Judge, at Special Term, before whom the case was tried, found as matter of fact:

*First:* That the plaintiffs are severally owners and occupants of buildings upon said street, and of the lots of land upon which said buildings are erected, as particularly set forth in the complaint, and have been auch owners and occupants for several years last past.

*Second:* That the establishment of a railroad in Broadway aforesaid will be specially injurious to the said property of the plaintiffs.

Upon this finding a judgment was entered perpetually enjoining and restraining the defendants from entering into or upon said street called Broadway, for the purpose of laying or establishing a railroad therein under the grant referred to in the complaint. From that judgment an appeal has been taken by the defendants to this Court.

David Dudley Field, for appellants; G. C. Bronson and J. Van Buren for respondents.

*By the Court*—Davies, presiding J.—The only question necessary to consider on this appeal is whether upon the facts found the plaintiffs can maintain this action, and if so, are entitled to the relief which has been granted.

It appears to us that both of these points have been settled in the affirmative by the Court of Appeals in the case of Davis and Palmer *vs.* these defendants, (Davis *vs.* the Mayor, &c., of New-York, 14 N. G. R., 4 Kernan, 506,) in a suit relating to this same grant. It is true that other questions were presented and argued in the case, and decided by the Court, but it seems to us that the points presented in this case were also presumed and [illegible] Denio, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court in that case, says: "[illegible] where such an offence [illegible] special injury to one individual which cannot well be compensated in damages, equity will entertain jurisdiction of the case, at his suit," and cites numerous authorities to sustain that position. Wright, J., who delivered the dissenting opinion, manifestly concurred in this view of the law, for he says, "Private persons could not interfere except the act authorized tended to the creation of a public or private nuisance, especially injurious to them, or from which they apprehended a direct special damage." In that case it was not proved that the plaintiffs were the owners of lots on Broadway, and the Superior Court found, as matter of fact, that the railway would not be a nulsance or specially injurious to the plaintiffs. It is seen that the facts found in this case are entirely different, and it appearing that the plaintiffs are owners of lots on Broadway, and that the establishment of the proposed railway would be specially injurious to their property, we must affirm the judgment of the Special Term on the authority of the Court of Appeals, in Davis and Palmer *vs.* the same defendants. Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Meyer H. Meyer* vs. *Leon Van Collem and others; Henry F. Turner* vs. *the same; Philip Frankenheimer and others* vs. *the same.*—These cases came up on a demurrer. Each complaint states an indebtedness from the firm of De Young, Newman & Schmidt, to the plaintiffs, and asks for a judgment of such indebtedness against all defendants. Besides this, the complaints set up that Van Collem is liable as a general partner, although by agreement he was to be a special partner, and only liable as such. Secret, collusive, and fraudulent confession of judgment by De Young & Co., for the purposes of delaying and defrauding, are also alleged; as well as that all the parties except Van Collem are insolvent. The Judge held that all that could be said about the other matters stated in the complaints and the other remedies asked for is, that the plaintiffs asked for more than they are now entitled to, and have unnecessarily and improperly inserted in their complaints various matters with a view to such additional premature remedies. They are liable to have these unnecessary and improper matters stricken out on motion with costs, but he did not see that under the code they can suffer any other penalty or the defendants have any other remedy. The two grounds of demurrer were, he thought, inconsistent with each other. If the facts stated in the complaints constitute two causes of action, they must constitute one. The judgment of the Special Term for the plaintiffs, or demurrer must be affirmed with costs.

INTERESTING CASES TO BE HEARD DURING THE PRESENT SESSION.

During the present Session of the General Term, the New-Haven Railroad cases of fraud against Schuyler will come up, as will Mrs. Cunningham's appeal from the Surrogate's decision in the matter of the estate of Harvey Burdell; the Parish Will case; the Washington Market Controversy; the International Life Assurance Company against the Tax Commissioners; the case of Shepherd, sentenced in the General Sessions to be hung for arson; the case of Berrien against Charles Devlin, and the contest between the Clerks of the Justices' Courts.

THE CASE OF MICHAEL CANGEMI.

The District-Attorney appeared and asked to file the *remittitur* of the Court of Appeals in the case of Michael Cangemi. Judge Davies said the Court could take no action in this matter unless Cangemi were present in Court. Mr. McKeon said he had been told by the presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals that that was not necessary. Judge Davies said if that opinion was on record, they must notice it, but if not, they must decline to act upon any private expression of an opinion. It was then agreed that the prisoner should be produced on Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nov. 1.

Before Judge Balcom.

ALL ABOUT A PIANO.

*Joseph B. Isaacs* vs. *John B. Folks.*—The plaintiff in this case sued to recover possession of a plano-forte from the defendant, who is Deputy Superintendant of Police in Brooklyn. The plaintiff proved that he purchased the piano of Charles Burdick, in the Fall of 1857, and that in a few days thereafter it was taken from his house forcibly by two Policemen to Brooklyn as stolen property. The defendant held the piano for Mrs. Susan Mathews, who claimed to be the true owner of it. It was subsequently set up that the piano had been bought by a Mr. Price from a manufacturer, and that he died leaving a widow, who was the daughter of Mrs. Mathews; that the piano was then sold and delivered to Mrs. Mathews; that Mrs. Price then married Mr. Burdick; that Mrs. Mathews then lent the piano to the then Mrs. Burdick, and that Mr. Burdick, without the knowledge or consent of Mrs. Mathews, sold the piano to the plaintiff for $100. The Judge expressed the opinion that the title to the piano was in Price's Administrator, but that as between the parties, Mrs. Mathews had the best right to the possession. He directed the jury to find for the defendant, and they did so.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Nov. 1.

Before Judge Davies.

DECISIONS.

In the case of the Niagara Falls Water Power Company *vs.* A. M. Chesbrough, the plaintiffs' motion to refer was granted with $10 costs, and reference ordered to Alfred Conkling, Esq.

In the case of the same *vs.* the same, the defendant's motion to change the place of trial to Niagara County denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Balcom.

Yesterday, the Grand Jury of this Court presented a batch of indictments to the judge, and were discharged for the term. It was rumored all the morning, and in fact had been so rumored for some days past, that they would present bills of indictment against certain City officials, including nearly all the members of the Board of Aldermen for 1857, a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court, an ex-Mayor, and other persons either now or lately high in authority. The names of these parties are scarcely a secret, so freely were they canvassed in the Court yesterday, but thus far the rumor proves to be unfounded.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Judge Russell.

The November Term of this Court commenced yesterday. As usual, on the first day of the term, there was not a sufficient number of gentlemen summoned as Grand Jurors present to form a quorum. To-day being election day, there will be no Court, and very little will be done here on Wednesday. The next call of the Grand Jury was therefore postponed till Thursday, when the Judge will deliver his charge. Yesterday, John Collins, Patrick Morrissey, and John Wade were tried for an assault and battery on Policeman R. B. Montgomery, on Nov. 26. The evidence being insufficient to convict them, they were acquitted. The Court then adjourned.

## MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 23 | 26 | — | 49 |
| Wheat Flour, bbls. | 22,970 | 2,505 | 3,855 | 29,330 |
| Rye Flour, bbls | 50 | — | — | 50 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | — | 725 | 725 |
| Wheat, bushels | 104,884 | — | 11,427 | 116,311 |
| Corn, bushels | 60,676 | — | — | 60,676 |
| Barley, bushels | 11,308 | — | — | 11,308 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 2,555 | 894 | — | 3,449 |
| Whisky, hhls | 673 | — | — | 673 |

ASHES—Are selling at previous figures. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, include only 50 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; and 70 bags Rio, at 10¾c-@11¾c, ₩ lb.

*Stock of Coffee in New-York Nov. 1.*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Bahia, bags | — | 2,810 |
| Ceylon, bags | 700 | — |
| Costa Rica, bags | — | 692 |
| Java, bags | 295 | 4,600 |
| Java, mats | 10,750 | 43,402 |
| Laguayra, bags | 750 | 1,970 |
| Maracaibo, bags | 5,901 | 4,948 |
| Rio, bags | 79,556 | 8,769 |
| Singapore, bags | 1,475 | — |
| St. Domingo, bags | — | 600 |
| Total pkgs | 99,327 | 67,991 |

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales, at languid prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₩ lb | 10½ | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ₩ lb | 12½ | 12½ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens tamely for nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour. The current receipts are largely in excess of the requirements of buyers,—and receivers appear to be anxious to sell. The demand is restricted,—and is mainly for home use; sales 10,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₩ bbl | $3 00@$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 10@ 4 35 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 45@ 4 70 |
| Superfine Western | 4 15@ 4 35 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 60@ 4 70 |
| Extra Indiana and Mich

...Thursday evening... PAEZ, the ... had signified ... before his departure for ... occurred yesterday, ... and friendly manner. General PAEZ to the Secretary of ... General CASS presented, afterwards, both ... and those accompanying them, to ... General PAEZ addressed Mr. BU... deep emotion, expressing his happiness ... to avail himself of the occasion for ex... the American people, through their illus... Magistrate, his profound gratitude for ... hospitality to him, and for the many proofs of gen... bestowed upon him by the people of ... Republic during his long and painful exile. ... that the remembrance of that hospitality ... these proofs would long survive the remembrance of his sufferings; and that in his own country he would consider himself most happy to obtain oppor... to reciprocate to Americans the treatment he ... received here. He added particularly to Mr. Bu... that he was deeply sensible of the testimo... accorded to him by the President of ... in person.

... of the President was happy and appro... the occasion, both in feeling and expression. ... was glad to recognize in General PAEZ the ... champion of liberty, who had sacri... welfare to the defence of good princi... in his own country; that in his ... peace, happiness and suc... eminent leader, he enter... Venezuela would be prosperous ... in case of any difficulty occur... States he doubted not it would ... The President concluded by ... PAEZ that with all his heart he ... happiness as a just retribu... and exile.

... of Hampden Sidney College, in ... about to start a magazine, edited and ... by themselves.

## POLITICAL.

### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

THE STATEMENT MADE THAT GENERAL WAL... IS AN ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, AND THAT HE IS OPPOSED BY THE ... ADMINISTRATION, MAY MISLEAD VOTERS WHO DESIRE TO VOTE FOR AN ANTI-... MEMBER OF CONGRESS. LET IT THEREFORE BE UNDERSTOOD THAT GENERAL WALLBRIDGE STANDS PLEDGED TO SUSTAIN THE POLICY OF THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION; AND THAT THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIM AND DANIEL E. SICKLES, AS CANDIDATES, IS THAT SICKLES IS THE REGULAR TAMMANY ... LECOMPTON CANDIDATE, WHILE WAL... IS AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CAN... WHOSE VOTE IS ON RECORD IN FAVOR ... REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, ... HIS RECENT SPEECHES TO THE ELEC... OF THE DISTRICT WERE OPEN LY AND UN... IVOCALLY IN FAVOR OF THE PRESENT AD... ISTRATION.

THERE ONLY CANDIDATE NOW IN THE FIELD ... REPRESENTS THE ANTI-LECOMPTON SENTIMENT IS

AMOS J. WILLIAMSON,
HENRY SMITH, 1st Ward,
PETER FRITZ, 1st Ward,
JAMES H. WELSH, IId Ward.
ALFRED McINTYRE, IId Ward.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, IIId Ward.
EDWIN MEREDITH, IIId Ward.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, Vth Ward.
NATHAN KINGSLEY, Vth Ward.
WILLIAM TUCKER, VIIth Ward.
DAVID COLEMAN, VIIIth Ward.

### FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
*For Assembly*
ARTHUR J. DELANEY.

### SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN AND TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION
For Member of Assembly,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

### SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN NOMINATION.
*For Congress*
GEORGE H. BRIGGS.

### SEVENTH DISTRICT.
AMERICAN NOMINATION
For Assembly,
J. MANSFIELD DAVIES.

CIRCULAR—THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS of New-York, acting under no party organization, recommend the Hon. JOHN KELLY as a suitable person to be elected to the important office of Sheriff. The peculiar fitness of Mr. KELLY is found in his energy and firmness of character, as well as in his strict integrity, and his honorable career in Congress, and in every other position he has occupied as a public man. We hail, as a harbinger of his success, his hitherto unrivaled popularity with all classes of our citizens, to whom he has been so long known as a faithful friend, a consistent, unselfish politician, a discreet and wise counsellor—and, above all, a man notably just, and proverbially honest. To such a man we are anxious the important trust in question should be confided, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election:

| | |
|---|---|
| John W. Ritch. | C. F. A. Henrichs, |
| Thos. S. Murphy, | John Satig, |
| Wm. McArthur & Co., | F. Frederick Gunther, |
| C. Woodward, | C. F. Damhmann, |
| Wheeler & Harding, | Auffmordt, Pessenberg & Co., |
| Wm. Waller, | Dr. A. G. Gescheidt, |
| Richard Thomson, | Albert Osthaim, |
| Jas. Farrell, | James H. Sandford, |
| Walker & Penman, | John C. Gunther, |
| E. K. Waller, | John Welckert, |
| Nathan Brown, | Richard Hartt, |
| Wm. A. Kobbe, | Philip F. Pistor, |
| Chas. Blumenger, | J. H. Hinlesion, |
| John F. Broderick, | John Windmuller, |
| D. Hennessy, | Adolphus Osthaim, |
| Abm. B. Clark, | A. Merkle, |
| Wm. Henry Gunther, | J. W. Davis, |
| Ex. C. Henchel, | H. A. Bostwick, |
| Donnelly, Holmes & Co., | John Foster, |
| John Reid, | John E. Beadix, |
| F. G. Schatz & Co., | Richard Brown, |
| William Curtiss, | P. C. Baker, |
| [illegible] | P. Reynolds. |
| [illegible] | Daniel Kelly, |
| [illegible] | Keegan & Ternan, |
| [illegible] | D. Sweeny & Son, |
| [illegible] | M. Newell & Co., |
| [illegible] | Michael Dungan, |
| [illegible] | Peter H. Duncan, |
| [illegible] | John M. Mott, Jr., |
| [illegible] | James H. Cross, Jr., |
| [illegible] | S. B. Waller, |
| [illegible] | J. E. Sniffen, |
| [illegible] | Wm. H. Toxboss, |
| [illegible] & Co., | E. H. Lane, |
| [illegible] | Wm. Brosser, |
| [illegible] | John Van Allen. |
| [illegible] | D. H. McGuire, |
| [illegible] | P. Lorentz, |
| [illegible] & Walbach. | Thos. Downell, |
| [illegible] | Wm. H. Hall, |
| [illegible] | T. B. Sniffen, |
| [illegible] Dever, | Nicholas Buterly, |
| [illegible] Steenbergh, | Wm. McCormack, |
| [illegible] Bleecker. | John D. Domerque, |
| [illegible] | Thomas C. Clark, |
| [illegible] | D. T. Easton, |
| [illegible] & Elliott, | H. B. McMurray, |
| [illegible] & Son, | John S. Meyer, |
| [illegible] | Christian Schwarzwalder, |
| [illegible] | Caleb Smith Woodhull, |
| [illegible] & J. D. West, | C. Godfrey Gunther, |
| [illegible] Baxter, | Wm. McEvily, |
| [illegible] & Lee, | Nichols, Goodwin & Co., |
| [illegible] Stevens, | Wm. A. Turnure, |
| [illegible] Murphy, | Wm. G. Campbell. |

### [illegible] CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
[illegible] ... GEORGE ON HIS MUSCLE.—... a lively time in this District. Our old ... again on the track for Congress, with ... success this time, his Republican com... having been hocked down by the Albany Regent, ... aid of Jim Taylor & Co. George having grown ... since his last service in Congress, when he ... a high reputation for tongue and muscle, has ... in training already, determined that his ... od, Greeley & Co., shall not be disappointed in ... during the next Congress. Judging ... exhibitions he has already given among his ... for the future. He has some ex... which he is, however, getting rid of fast in ... of the most approved Billingsgate character. ... of muscle bid fair also, though his ... have as yet been limited. His pitting his fist ... to his late competitor's (Dow's) nose, ... and foul language threatening ... concession was made, is admitted to ... scientific; while his demonstration be... , by an attack upon one of his small ... the number one order. After letting off ... and other epithets, to indicate the ... determination of his soul, he made a rush at the ... and had he not been restrained by several other ... would have seized him by the seat of his pants and tail. ... is not improbable that the force and effect ... might have carried him quite to Blackwell's ... last exhibition was at his ratification meet... Ward on Friday evening, hnt for want of ... the exhibition was limited to the appli... of some choice Billingsgate to another brother. It ... hoped that he will not be so cramped for time on the ... occasion of meeting the brother, and that he may ... likewise be honored by the presence of some of his more ... respectable constituents. NINTH WARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED CORDIALLY RE... COMMEND HOWARD C. CADY, Esq., for the office of Register. His professional experience and personal character render him eminently fit to discharge its duties.

A. B. RAYLIS,
CONKLIN BRUSH,
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
T. H. RODMAN,
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
ARTHUR W. BENSON.
C. P. SMITH
LUCIEN BIRDSEYE.
FRANCIS B. STRYKER.
WILLIAM WALL,
B. W. WILSON.

NO BACKING OUT.—TWENTY THOUSAND ... could not induce W. E. ROBINSON to back ... candidate for Assembly in the Eleventh ... against DAN CONOVER and NOAH CHILDS. ... stories circulated to that effect are the weak inven... of his frightened opponents. If all who prefer him ... vote for him, his election is sure by a very large majority. ... men will so fail for "Richelieu!"

### THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—
1st, IId, IIId, Vth and VIIIth Wards.
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL AMERICAN ANTI-LECOMP... TON CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY FARRINGTON.

### FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—
REFORM AND ANTI-LECOMPTON NOMINATION.
*For Congress,*
GILBERT C. DEANE.

### TWENTY-FIRST WARD TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION—Fifteenth Assembly District.—*For Member of Assembly*—J. AUGUSTUS PAGE.

### SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS,
ATTENTION!
ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION DAY.
TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

The State, County, Congressional and all other ballots will be ready for delivery from sunrise to sunset at the head-quarters, No. 62 Franklin-st., at the store No. 126 Leonard-st., at the store corner Centre and Duane sts., and at booths at every polling in the Ward.

CHAS. B. FOOT, ABSN FLORENTINE, } Secretaries. ROBERT IRWIN, President.

### AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVEN... TION, FIFTH DISTRICT.

This Convention met at the Odeon, Williamsburg, on the 7th ult., and unanimously nominated for Congress GILBERT C. DEANE.

We take pleasure in presenting the above-named gentleman for the suffrage of the electors of this District, believing that in his election the interests of conservative men of all parties will be faithfully sustained.

DR. JOHN WITHERELL, Chairman.
DANIEL T. WASHBURNE, Secretary.

### VIIIth CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress:
JAMES FAIRMAN.

### XIVTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
GEORGE OPDYKE.

### TWELFTH WARD.
The Republican candidate for Member of Assembly, Seventeenth Assembly District, is WILLIAM DUNNING, and no one else, and there is no Union candidate in the field.
JOHN GILLILAN,
Chairman of Convention.

### THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN ANTI-LECOMPTON NOMINATIONS.
Ist, IId, IIId, Vth and VIIIth Wards.
For Congress:
ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

### THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION ANTI-LECOMPTON NOMINATION.
For Congress,
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON.

TAX-PAYERS AND HONEST VOTERS.—William E. Robinson, Dan. D. Conover and Noah A. Childs are the candidates for Assembly in the Eleventh District, XXth Ward. Can our over-taxed citizens look to the proceedings at Albany last session and vote for any of those candidates except WM. E. ROBINSON?

## DRY GOODS.

### CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We shall inaugurate the Winter season by exhibiting On MONDAY, Nov. 1,
without any reservation of style, the entire of our latest importations of
WINTER CLOAKS.
We have also copied and adapted to American taste the most desirable patterns, and intend to offer at prices that shall meet the wants of the general community. Our Cloaks, it is well known, are of the best manufacture, and have a
PECULIARITY OF STYLE
which distinguishes them as superior to all others, and our prices, on examination, will be found as low as the keenest competition can make them.

SHAWLS!

### SHAWLS!
SHAWLS!
We have made a large and general reduction in the prices of our
NEW AND EXTENSIVE SHAWL STOCK.

### PARIS BONNETS!
Also, elegant Bonnets of our own manufacture. Ou assortment of
NOVEL AND ELEGANT BONNETS
is unprecedented, and includes the latest styles, both original and copies, of
LAURE, GOLBERG, ALPHONSINE,
and others. As we are determined to make this charming feature of our establishment
POPULAR,
we have marked our Bonnets at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction.
On MONDAY, we shall exhibit a new arrival of exquisitely-fine
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

### A NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
PARIS CLOAKS AND FURS.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED
The Bankrupt Stock of ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
Recently on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
has removed his own stock thither,
And will sell the whole
For the next 60 days,
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, and
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
All of the newest styles,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

### FURS: FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
eing DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

### CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &c.
A new and complete assortment of
FINE CLOTHS, CASTOR CLOTHS and BEAVERS,
in choice shades of
Fawns, Drabs, Browns, and Black;
elegantly made and trimmed
in the Latest Styles,
at $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6 and upwards.
We invite the ladies to inspect our stock, which is very large, and well assorted, both in
LADIES,' CHILDREN'S and MISSES' SIZES.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

### REAL LACES.
POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, MECHLIN and VALENCIENNES LACES, in sets and by the yard.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
Received by the *Persia*, will be opened
At RETAIL, MONDAY, NOV. 1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner Mercer.

### CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will, on MONDAY, make large additions to their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Which, in style and quality,
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CANAL, corner Mercer.

### RAGLANS AND CLOAKS.
If the ladies wish to find a very large and
Varied assortment
Of these articles, at exceedingly
Low prices,
They will call and examine
the stock
at
The New Cloak and Mantilla Store,
No. 409 Canal-st.,
Where we are selling
Brown,
Grey,
and Black
Beaver Raglans, at.....$4 50
Ladies' Cloth Raglans, at.....$2 75
Finer quality of goods in proportion.
The goods we offer this week are new styles, and the stock being very large, are prepared to offer them at a great reduction from former prices
HENRY EDGERTON.

### FURS! NOTICE! FURS!
THE HUDSON BAY
FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY, 54,
WILL SELL AT RETAIL
all their immense stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of Sable, Mink and all other kinds of Furs, in capes, mantillas, victorines, muffs and cuffs.
CHILDREN'S FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SLEIGH AND BUFFALO ROBES
&c., &c., &c.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

### RICH CARPETING.
ROYAL VELVET, $1 12.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 87c.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, $1.
TAPESTRY INGRAIN, 7s.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. 6d.
ALL WOOL INGRAIN, 3s. 6d.
COMMON INGRAIN, 2s. to 3s.
ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF OIL-CLOTHS, FROM 1 TO 8 YARDS WIDE. RUGS, MATS, FRENCH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, &c.
J. HYATT'S CARPET EMPORIUM.
NO. 210 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE RIVINGTON-ST.

### LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Pattern
BONNETS, HEAD-DRESSES AND FLOWERS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

### AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
A fine lot of VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, one shilling a yard by the piece.

### INFANTS' BOBES, CLOAKS AND HOODS.
Embroidered, Braided and Plain.
From the most costly to the cheapest.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
[illegible] St. Nicholas Hotel.

## DRY GOODS.

### LORD & TAYLOR
Will offer at Retail,
On MONDAY, NOV. 1,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT WOOLEN PLAIDS
In the City, including many new and desirable styles.
200 pieces Choice Winter Colors, at 50 cents per yard.
500 pieces Real Saxony Plaids, at 62½ cents.
Also, Valentia and Raw Silk Plaids, in great variety,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

### LORD & TAYOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
Have on hand a full assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Casimeres, Beavers, Peterhams, Vestings, Fancy Overcoatings and Trimmings of every kind,
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

### LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
RICH ROBES AND DRESS SILKS,
Choice Paris Fall Styles, in great variety. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS.
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.

### LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
FALL EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Fall assortment of New Shapes and Designs now ready.

### LORD & TAYLOR
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 1, a number of entirely new designs in
CLOAKS, TALMAS, MANTILLAS, &c.
Our present large assortment of Ladies' Over-garments includes all the latest PARIS and LONDON SHAPES, in every variety of material and Trimming, at
26 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,

### CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

### CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

### ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering
800 WOOL SHAWLS, at $5, worth $7.
ALSO,
250 ALL-WOOL LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, at $20.
Reduced from $30.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

### CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

### ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, NOV. 1.
An elegant assortment of
REVERSIBLE MANTLE SHAWLS,
Received by the *Persia*,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

### NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 148 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

### ALL WOOL MUSLIN DE LAINE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their Entire Stock
MUCH UNDER COST, on MONDAY.
CANAL, corner Mercer.

### OPENING.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, RAGLANS, &c.,
FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1858.
WILLIAM BUCKMAN MACKENZIE has the honor to announce his return from the European markets, and the arrival, per *Arabia*, *Persia*, and *Canada*, of the first, second and third importations of
ELEGANT PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
for the New-York City retail trade, which are now open for public inspection.
Having devoted his entire attention during the past two months in Paris, to the selection of the choicest productions of that world-renowned emporium of fashion, and having spared neither energy nor expense in the search after novelty, he feels confident that his stock far surpasses, in beauty and tasteful elegance,
ANY SIMILAR COLLECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
His leading styles are selected from the ateliers of the most eminent artists, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wisneck, Armonville & Blovert, | Rue Richelieu; |
| Platel et Berger, | Rue Richelieu; |
| Mme. La Canu. | Rue de la Bourse; |
| Mme. Dubault, | Rue de la Bourse; |
| Mme. Brunard, | Rue de la Conque; |
| Mme. Mardret Sœurs, | Rue de la Conque; |

Names which, in themselves, are a guaranty for the artistic style and peculiar richness of the garments emanating from their various magazines.
W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings.

### WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS.
DRY GOODS CIRCULAR
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Our exposition for the present week may be justly termed an EVENT in the Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the Fabrics we offer, but the prices attached being in the aggregate full
40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
As an evidence of the fact,
WE OFFER THIS DAY
A LARGE INVOICE OF
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, New Styles,
At ONE SHILLING per yard.
10,000 yards rich PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at One Shilling Per Yard.
Also,
Five Cases
SUPERB COLORED SILKS, new styles,
at 56 Cents Per Yard.
ROBES A VOLANTE,
ROBES A DOUBLE JUPE,
CHENE BAYADERE,
CAMBRELLE STRIPE,
AND BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.
OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT
presents new features this week in many new styles of LADIES' RAGLANS,
CIRCULARS,
AND CLOAKS,
which we are enabled to sell at
LESS THAN THE MATERIALS COST.
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
we offer inducements to purchasers rarely met with in the City.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

### CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 368 Broadway,
Have now In store for exhibition to the RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

### RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway, are offering the following articles at greatly reduced prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Veils, | Embroidered Sets, |
| Flounces, | Medallion Sets, |
| Points, | Insertion Sets, |
| Barbes, | Crape Sets, |
| Point Collars, | Mourning Sets, |
| Point Sets, | Infants' Caps, |

To which they invite the attention of purchasers.

### LADIES' UNDER LINEN OF EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
Richly trimmed and plain,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable hustle, best pattern and well made for $1 31. 13 springs $1 50 and 16 springs $2, children's 4 springs 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8-spring skirts for $8 a dozen 11-springs $11 and 13 springs for $15. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

LADIES' SKIRTS! LADIES' SKIRTS!!—10,000 cast-off steel spring extension Skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Skirt Manufactory, No. 383 Broadway, up stairs, over Morrison's. Every style of quilted, netted, lace and extension Skirts made to order at shortest notice. Ladies only in attendance.

### CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes,
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes,
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

### STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PICCOLOMINI—D'ANGRI. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—IL TROVATORE.
The Director has to ask the indulgence of the public for departing from his usual course, viz.: a strict adherence to the announcements made. The demands, however, for seats to hear the TROVATORE has been so extraordinary, and the disappointment by numbers of persons who at an early hour could not get any, has been so unequivocally expressed, that he believes it to meet the wishes of numerous patrons of the Opera in announcing for WEDNESDAY a repetition of
IL TROVATORE
Which, under any circumstances, will be the last.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—The second and last night of
IL TROVATORE
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
Will sing the highly dramatic rôle of Leonora.
Second appearance of the great contralto,
Madame D'ANGRI,
with whom arrangements have been made for a few nights, in consequence of which she will sing her renowned rôle of Azucena, which made such a sensation last season.
The great baritone, Signor FLORENZA,
will appear, for the second time in America, in his admired rôle of Count de Luna. Sig. STEFANI in his great rôle of Manrico. Sig. GASPARONI as Farando.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for IL TROVATORE commences TO-DAY at the Academy of Music and Brensing's at 8¾, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may behad at the door on the evening.
On Thursday—PICCOLOMINI. FORMES, GASSIER, FLORENZA and TAMARO will make their first and most positively only appearance in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, in a Grand Festival Concert.
The sale of seats for the concert commences on Wednesday.
On FRIDAY MME. GAZZANIGA
will appear. This will be the only opportunity her numerous admirers will have to hear her in one of her great characters, as she has accepted an engagement with Mr. Maretzek to sing in Havana. The entertainment selected for
THE GAZZANIGA NIGHT
will consist of the entire opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA and the fourth act of LA FAVORITA, with a great cast.
Madame D'ANGRI,
STIFFANI, GASSIER, TAMARO,
will appear. The sale of seats for the "Gazzaniga" nights begins on Thursday.
On Saturday will be given the only
MATINEE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure to announce that
MLLE. GHIONI,
one of the principal artists of Mr. Lumley's Company, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has arrived. Due notice will be given of her first appearance in America,
CARL FORMES
will make his third appearance this season on Saturday.
Next week will be the last week of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S
performances prior to her departure for Boston and Philadelphia.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodions and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st. Private boxes $5. Children 25 cents.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
Fourth night of the Grand Historical Romance,
THE POPE OF ROME.
Written by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
Produced with new Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments.
Forty-ninth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And DION BOURCICAULT,
Who will appear in their original characters of
BIANCO and HUGO,
Assisted by the following talent:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, | Mr. CHARLES FISHER, |
| Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT, | Mr. MADDOCKS, |
| Mr. WHITING, | Mr. GROSVENER. |
| Mrs. COLEMAN POPE. | |

The entire company, with seventy auxiliaries.
After the Piece, the celebrated horse
ETHAN ALLEN
will be introduced.
This horse was brought to New-York at the wish of the Board of Management of the great National Fair held last week. The extraordinary speed and gentle docility displayed by this beautiful creature on Thursday, drew the attention of many of the patrons of the Garden, who, wishing their families to have an opportunity of viewing him, have induced the management to gratify their request. He will appear, and he can be seen daily at home in the drawing-room.
WEDNESDAY—JESSIE BROWN and ETHAN ALLEN.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CHANGE OF BILL.
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
in five acts.
GREAT HIT BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR.
of a New and Original Five Act Comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by D. Wadsworth Wainwright, M. D., entitled
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
An original song composed for the comedy by G. F. BRISTOW, Esq.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Levere, &c., &c., in the piece. To conclude with
DYING FOR LOVE.
On THURSDAY—An entirely new and original comedietta, entitled
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.
Characters by Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Sloan, Miss Tree, Miss Carman and Mrs. Sloan.
A new and original comedy, by the celebrated Tom Taylor, now acting with the greatest success in London, will be produced immediately.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

### LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 2, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee | Mr. Jefferson |
| Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet | Mr. Varrey |
| Lord Dundreary | Mr. Sothern |
| Coyle, Attorney-at-Law | Mr. Burnett |
| Abel Murcott, his clerk | Mr. Couldock |
| Binney, a butler | Mr. Peters |
| Florence Trenchard | Miss Laura Keene |
| Mrs. Mountchessington | Miss Mary Wells |
| Augusta, Georgina, } her daughters. | Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern |
| Mary Meredith | Miss Sara Stevens |

To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Lovick, Peters, and the Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

### BROADWAY THEATRE.
FAREWELL WEEK OF MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1858,
Will be acted the beautiful play, in five acts, of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
To be followed by the Comedy of
HIS LAST LEGS.
To conclude with the Farce of
HERCULES.

### BOWERY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
The performance will commence with an entire new drama entitled
THE LOST TREASURE,
Or,
THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.
Enrique de Moneva.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
Concluding with the highly successful local drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

### PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 2,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama, entitled the
LOST TREASURE; OR, THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.
To be followed by the drama of the
BLACKSMITH OF DEAL.
To conclude with the drama of the
FIEND OF THE MOUNTAIN.

### NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN
PALACE GARDENS,
Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 2 and 3, and also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
PAVILION WARM AND DRY.
AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.
Pronounced by by all to be the most brilliant Entertainment in the City.
First appearance in this country of the celebrated Parisian Rope Dansense,
MME. ALEXANDER,
from the Hippodrome and Cirque Olympique—the most Daring Artist in the World.
LITTLE ALICE,
the Child Rider, in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.
MELVILLE,
The Great, on his Barebacked Steed,
with a full troupe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.
NIXON & KEMP'S EQUESTRIA.
The children engaged in the performance of "Cinderella" and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway Theatre last Winter, are requested to meet at the Palace Garden Box-Office, at 10 A. M. NIXON & KEMP.
Doors open at 2 and at 7 P. M.; performances to commence half an hour afterwards.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admission | 50 cents |
| Children under 12 years | 25 cents |

No reserved seats.

### CHURCH'S "NIAGARA" and BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent Paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

### CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY,
OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Hernandez as Pongo, the Ape. Unsworth's new banjo song. B. A. Cotton's Essence of Essence. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

### BANVARD'S [DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
This great Mechanical Picture will open shortly in his new Hall, Broadway. Particulars given in future advertisements.

### WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER WEEK OF the Infant with a Beard—the little boy, only F

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Pope of Rome.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The Ordinary Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wheat and Chaff—Dying for Love.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Love's Sacrifice—His Last Legs—Hercules.

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATRE—Lost Treasure—[illegible] of Daly—Fiend of the Mountain.

[illegible]—New-York and Brooklyn—Lost [illegible].

[illegible] AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre [illegible] Variety.

[illegible]—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 3 P. M.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Friday next, at 1 P. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
South and West WAY Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have two days' later news from Europe, by the arrival of the steamship *Indian*, at Quebec, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 20th ult. There is nothing of special importance. The Confessional question was still agitating the public mind in England, and another demonstration against the innovation in the Church of England had taken place in London. The Atlantic Cable may be considered in a hopeless condition. The Staff at Valentia had received notice to quit the Company on the 30th of November, unless something favorable occurs in the meantime. Arrangements, however, were going forward for laying the shore end, and the shares were quoted at £300 to £320. The French Government, it was reported, had refused to permit England to act either as arbitrator or mediator, between France and Portugal, in their pending dispute. The Stade-Dues question had been complicated by the refusal of Hanover to send an agent to London with powers to negotiate—in consequence, it is said, of the representations of the British Government. Cotton is quoted unsteady, breadstuffs and provisions generally dull, and consols 98¾.

The determination of Gen. Jerez to depart immediately for Nicaragua, as announced in our Washington dispatches, is in consequence of a desire to settle, in the speediest manner, all matters of negotiation between the Government of Nicaragua and our own. He will thus be enabled to bring with him, when he returns, the Treaty in a form acceptable to our Government, already signed and ratified, thus obviating the necessity of sending it home for ratification, which would have been the case had he waited here for instructions. His contemplated action meets the approval of the State Department, and there can be little doubt that it will result in the speedy and complete arrangement of all pending difficulties.

Application was made yesterday to the Secretary of War by Mr. Butterfield, President of the Overland Mail Company, for military protection through the country traversed by their stages. Owing to the almost constant occupation of our troops at present in the arduous duties of the frontier, there is little prospect that this protection can be immediately afforded, but Mr. Butterfield received assurances from Mr. Floyd that it should be as soon as possible. Measures will probably be taken to concentrate a considerable body of troops at Fort Smith, from which point suitable detachments can be moved to the exposed positions. This movement will give an impetus to emigration in that direction, as it will open a great part of Texas and Arizona to settlement. It is understood that the troops now engaged in fighting the Camanches are to be reinforced by a regiment from Fort Leavenworth, and that they will be furnished with the improved fire-arms—the Sharp's rifle with the Minié bullet—which recently did such terrible execution in the Indian battles in Oregon.

Elections will be held to-day in six different States, New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Delaware and Illinois. In this State the election is for State Officers, Congressmen and Assemblymen; in Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan and Delaware, for State Officers and Congressmen, and in Wisconsin for Congressmen alone. We hope to be able to-morrow morning to state with certainty the general results in all these States.

One of the Shrewsbury line of steamers, the Atlantic, met with a disaster yesterday, by which six persons were injured. While at the Ocean House, she broke her steam chimney burst, owing to its imperfect construction, and the engineer, two firemen and four passengers were scalded, the former very badly. Her boiler was full of water at the time of the explosion, and she registered but twenty-five pounds of steam.

The murder case, which has occupied the Courts of Alabama at intervals for fourteen years, was finally decided last week. In February, 1844, an overseer employed by Dr. Chapman, of Henry County, in that State, whipped a slave to death, and was found guilty of murder, but through some legal technicality, escaped execution. He has now been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree.

The citizens of New-Orleans have responded freely to the call of the Howard Association for aid, to enable them to bestow proper attention upon the sufferers by the fever. The average number of cases of fever under treatment daily, is 120.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite heavy for Cotton, Flour, Corn and Barley. Wheat was stiffly held, but was inactive. Groceries were also quiet. More activity was discernible in Pork. Turpentine attracted considerable attention. Freights were dull.

Fernando Wood—The Noble Army of Dolters.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* publishes, as a matter of interest, the following extract from a private letter written by Ex-Mayor Wood, on Thursday last:

"Myself and friends have supported the Democratic State ticket from the start, and shall continue to do so to the end. It will receive the whole Democratic vote of the County, so far as my friends are concerned."

This declaration, if sincere, proves that its author is not only a strict party man, but also of a forgiving disposition. He will not permit the treatment experienced by himself and friends at Syracuse to interfere with his partisan obligations. Or if he contemplates a little sweet revenge, he is too shrewd to confess it beforehand.

Bolting is a great conservative right. Denounced as it may be by the friends of regular nominations, it cannot be prevented. Nor should it be. It not only corrects and punishes evil, but often prevents it. Were it not for the dread that independent men will bolt, we should see even worse nominations than we now do. The more thoroughly caucuses and Conventions are delivered from the fear that their tickets may be repudiated, the more corrupt they will become. Every voter with a mind of his own should scrutinize his ballots, and if he finds unworthy names thereon, it is his duty to erase them. Just so soon as nominating bodies discover that the people will not swallow whole every dose which they may choose to administer, they will become careful and discreet in their selections. Every voter on going to the polls to-day will be presented with a variety of ballots for his acceptance. Let him examine and criticise. It cannot be his duty to deposit any one unaltered, merely because his party has nominated it. He should pay little attention to the warnings against split tickets. His vote is or should be the expression of his own judgment, and not the servile adoption of a partisan selection. We hear too much of men as masses. It is as individuals, thinking and acting for themselves, that they should vote.

### The Election To-Day.

The political contest, to-day, is likely to be unusually earnest and animated. Both parties strive for *prestige* rather than immediate power. Both look rather to the effect of the result upon the Presidential election of 1860, than to the offices which it will immediately place at their disposal. The Republicans are well organized, energetic, resolute and confident of victory. This, of itself, gives them a very decided advantage in the contest. The Democrats are divided, and evidently not very confident of success. Nine-tenths of the Democratic Party in this State detest the Lecompton policy of President Buchanan, and resent his attempt to enforce adhesion to it as a test of party fidelity. The canvass to some extent has been made to turn upon that issue. Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has defended and sustained that policy, and caused it to be understood that his election will be considered a Lecompton victory. He has thus done the utmost in his power to secure his own defeat, for a large portion of his political friends are more earnest to rebuke that policy than to make him Governor.

State issues make a very small figure in the contest. Indeed there are no questions of State policy of any magnitude likely to be seriously affected by the result. The canal policy of the State is substantially and permanently settled. The canals are to be finished, whether the cost of finishing them is more or less. Both parties are wasteful and extravagant in their management, and indeed no *party* management of such works can ever be otherwise. If the Democratic Party gain the complete ascendancy, they would probably sweep away our present Police system and restore the old one. If the Republicans bear sway they will keep it as it is. Neither party, in its probable action, will consult the best interests of the City, which require the modification, but not the overthrow, of our present system. New-York has never before had so good a Police as it has at present, though it is still susceptible of improvement.

The sharpest interest of the canvass turns upon the election of Members of Congress. There is, in the first place, the regular party issue, which is exasperated by the Lecompton question. And then there is the new issue growing out of the attempt of the President to crush out those Democratic members who refused to follow his lead or yield to his dictation. The public sentiment has rallied with unusual spirit to the new issue which has thus been raised. It is widely felt that this touches the prevalent political vice of the times—the slavish submission of representatives, chosen by the people, to the dispensers of place and the possessors of power. It is an evil which has grown to be intolerable. The scandal of Congressional subserviency has in fact become so great that the people, always slow to move against an Administration which they have themselves elected, are driven to rebuke both the tempters and the tempted. The question presented is not new. To a certain extent it arises under every Administration. Human nature is the same at all times and in all parties. There is, therefore, always a tendency on the part of members of Congress to forget allegiance to their constituents, in their anxiety to please the President. But all Presidents are not equally inclined to seduce representatives from the performance of their obligations. We are at this time called to witness a remarkable spectacle. Members elected as friends of the present Executive, and bound to his support by every tie of interest and selfishness, break away, if not from their party, at least from its acknowledged official head, making their appeal to the people who sent them to Washington, and whose approval they prefer to the smiles and rewards of power. In this course there is a boldness and manliness which claims the applause of all independent men. It is one of the best signs of the times that such representatives are sustained. Party lines are obliterated and partisan prejudices renounced in their favor. Clark, Haskin, and others of that stamp, will be sent back to Washington by the aid of thousands of votes which two years ago were cast against them. That courage which can confront the menaces of power never appeals in vain to a magnanimous people.

### The Liquor-dealers.

There is an effrontery of manner peculiar to political combinations which is not to be met with under any other circumstances. The most glaring inconsistencies, the most determined obliquity, seem to seize upon men who give themselves up to the fascinations of party purpose; and everything in the shape of delicacy, or common decency, is sacrificed with almost inconceivable readiness.

There is a body of men in this State, but more particularly in this City, who banded themselves together some three years ago in defence of certain rights which they conceived to have been invaded by a Temperance law of the State Legislature. In order to combine against legislation which affected their interests, and which they deemed unjust and improper, they effected a regular organization and became "The New-York Liquor-dealers' Association." Against this action we have nothing whatever to say. It is the undoubted right of every citizen, or of any number of citizens, to endeavor by legal, honorable and open means to secure the repeal of any enactment which he or they can show to be unjust or detrimental to the public interests. But the New-York Liquor-dealers' Association has gone considerably beyond this. They have not been content with fighting giants already grown up and ready for battle, but like doughty Tom Thumb they "made the giants first and then they killed 'em." The Society have, it appears, been instituting a secret inquisition into the views of the various candidates for office, and on discovering that A or B declines to give the pledges required, resolve immediately to go in and finish him. They have accordingly issued a circular to the members of the Society, of which the following is a copy:

[Confidential.]

"New-York, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR-DEALERS' SOCIETY.

The obligation of members of the New-York Liquor-dealers' Society, to vote only for such candidates for public office as are opposed to proscriptive or prohibitory enactments framed for the purpose of exactions on their particular trade, in contradistinction to others, renders it necessary for us prior to an election to ascertain what are the views of candidates for certain stations, touching the impositions which have been and again are attempted to be put upon our calling.

In conformity with this article of our Association, and in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Society, the Executive Committee herewith submit to you the names of candidates to be voted for at the November Election, *who have declared themselves favorable to our interests, and every member is called upon to give his earnest and undivided support.*"

There is something novel in this method of treating public subjects, and not more novel than repulsive. There are, perhaps, few men connected with this Liquor-dealers' Association who would not very distinctly condemn what are known as the dark-lantern principles of the Know-Nothing Party; yet we doubt if there have ever been any attempts made by that or any other party so thoroughly of the dark-lantern order as those recently made by the liquor-dealers.

Their whole organization is secret—the questions they have asked, and the pledges they have secured, are kept secret—and the whole thing is carried on in precisely that method which excited such general reprobation when it was first practiced by the Know-Nothing lodges. It is of the very essence of freedom, and of intelligent and safe self-government, that the people and the candidates for office should understand one another; that the principles, and sentiments, and purposes of the men who ask for office should be known and canvassed by the whole community whose interests are to be committed to their care. The action of the Liquor-dealers breaks down this essential safeguard. It substitutes secret pledges for an open committal. It puts all the rest of the community in the power, and at the mercy, of a single class and a single interest. It discards and ignores all other rights and all other interests of the State—slinks all questions of ability, of integrity, of fitness for public place, and makes devotion to "*our interests*"—to the private, peculiar, pecuniary interests of a single class—the sole qualification for office.

We have nothing now to say of the particular law against which this action is directed. It may be a good law, or it may be a bad one. Judging from the manner of its enactment and from its reception, it is a bad law and needs amendment. But this is not the way to secure the amendment of that or of any other law. The Liquor-dealers have no right thus to band themselves together, and by secret pledges, unknown to the rest of the community, steal a march upon them and put the public welfare into the hands of their private tools. No man who will secretly pledge himself to *any* special private interest is fit for the duties and responsibilities of public office. Every man who goes to the Legislature should go free to legislate for the whole State—for all its interests and for all classes of its people. And any man who has disqualified himself for thus acting freely, impartially and for the greatest good of the greatest number, should be carefully and rigidly excluded from every place of public trust.

### Our Central American Relations.

President Buchanan's proclamation against Walker and his new crusade upon Nicaragua will be read with general satisfaction,—and this feeling will be greatly increased by the indication of a purpose to *enforce* the principles and prohibitions which it embodies. Its reference to the "standing orders" which collectors and other federal officers at our seaports are enjoined to obey, to prevent the sailing of such expeditions, may suggest some doubts of its effect; for Walker sailed upon his last expedition under precisely such orders and in the face of a similar proclamation. Fresh instructions, more specific and emphatic in their terms, would not have been amiss. The Administration, however, is fully committed to the suppression of these hostile movements. Paulding's seizure of Walker and the approbation of his act by the Government, were decisive indications of their purpose to put a stop to movements so dangerous to our peace and so damaging to our reputation. Congress and the country have fully indorsed this prompt and decisive action; and the proclamation just issued gives us good reason to hope that any renewed attempt which Walker may make to invade the territory of a nation with which we are at peace, will be as effectively thwarted as was his last.

This step of the President, taken in connection with the official exposition of the policy of his Government on the Central American question and the execution of a new transit contract—all of which were announced in yesterday's Times—show that the Administration are at last resolved on the course to be pursued, and are determined to bring this Central American squabble to an end. We are no longer in doubt as to the position which our Government has thought proper to assume. They recognize the neutrality of the Isthmian routes and that they should be free to the whole world. This is indeed the true position for a great commercial nation to hold upon such a question. We can have no reason for desiring to exclude the commerce of other nations from this route to the East,—for they can never compete with us to any injurious extent in its advantages. We may very well be jealous of endeavors on the part of England or of France to establish political dominion, or a predominant political influence, upon the Isthmus, for such an attempt might involve us in serious and damaging complications. But in commercial competition we should be willing to meet all nations upon a common field.

If the purposes thus declared by our Government are carried into effect promptly and in good faith, we see nothing to prevent the speedy and amicable adjustment of all the differences with England which have hitherto grown out of these Central American affairs.

### Our Relations with New-Granada.

It has been frequently reported, of late, that Gen. Herran, the New-Granadian Minister at Washington, was disposed to take a reasonable view of our long-standing difficulties with his Government, and that they were on the eve of a final and satisfactory settlement. We are told that Gen. Herran, with the sanction of his Government, recognizes the justice of those provisions in the treaty drawn up by Gen. Cass, which grant indemnity for the Panama massacre of 1856, and promise security, for the future, to passengers crossing the Isthmus. It is said that the only obstacles in the way of an adjustment of our differences with New-Granada relate to certain tonnage dues imposed on American vessels, which, Gen. Herran contends, are the same as those imposed on national ships, and are therefore neither exorbitant nor unjust. If this is, in reality, the only point of difference between the two Governments, it seems to us that it offers no reasonable excuse for delay. But we very much fear that, in spite of the disposition of Gen. Herran to effect a settlement, or of the friendly feelings of President Ospina towards this country, they have to deal with an intractable Congress, which refuses to accord us the simple justice that we ask.

Of all the pending disputes between the United States and Spanish-American Republics, the one with New Granada is in every sense the most important. It is far more serious than the one with Paraguay, which we are expending five millions of dollars to adjust. We are asking reparation from New-Granada for a gross insult to our national honor, and for a brutal violation of private rights, by which the lives and property of many of our fellow-citizens were wantonly destroyed with the knowledge and undisguised encouragement of New-Granadian authorities. The outrages to which we allude, now almost forgotten, were committed upon a highway of travel, the neutrality of which it is of the utmost importance to preserve. In our demands for redress, after having fully ascertained the facts, we merely asked that indemnity should be accorded to those American citizens who had suffered from the Panama massacre of 1856, and that, for the future, the Government of New-Granada should guarantee a reasonable protection to persons crossing the Isthmus. These most just and temperate demands—in view of the great injuries inflicted—should have been yielded by the Government of New-Granada without hesitation, if that Government had been at all anxious to remove from itself the stigma of secretly supporting the brutal outburst of popular prejudice at Panama. But a paltry meanness and a miserable national vanity, where all sense of national honor is lost, have hitherto prevented the New-Granadian Congress from doing a plain act of justice in a plain, straightforward way or from listening to the representations of such enlightened men as President Ospina.

If this degradation of the New-Granadian Congress is to be deplored and condemned, the leniency of our own Government in the matter cannot be passed by unheeded. Their only excuse is that the State from which we had suffered such a grievous injury was so miserably weak and decrepid as to be unworthy the punishment that it richly deserved. But this argument will not hold good while the wrongs done to American citizens remain unredressed. We should have obtained that redress, by force if necessary, within a month after the outrage was perpetrated. But nearly three years have elapsed since American citizens were slaughtered at Panama, and the victims of that infamous act have been waiting in vain to be indemnified for their losses. The reflection is not creditable to the foreign policy of our Government, nor will it increase that respect which it should always command abroad. We trust, however, that our distinguished Secretary of State—always ready himself to defend the interests of his country and fellow-countrymen abroad—will succeed in bringing the New-Granadian question to a speedy issue. And if the Congress of New-Granada should remain obstinate in their refusal to accept the original Cass-Herran treaty, it is quite time to let them know, by a formidable demonstration of power, that we are determined to enforce its ratification. In this view the Paraguay squadron may render a more important service to the country than the one upon which it is now engaged.

### The Evil of Injunctions Again.

We all remember the scandals caused last year during the Street Commissioner contest by the cross injunctions which were granted so liberally by the judges, apparently without the slightest thought either for the public interests or the dignity of their own office. The Court of Common Pleas was in collision with the Supreme Court, and the Superior Court with the Court of Sessions. It was altogether a remarkable epoch in our history. The Mayor was in rebellion, two mobs were fighting for the possession of the City records with clubs and pistols, and the judiciary took sides in the row, each Court belaboring the other with orders and injunctions as zealously as if each Bench had backed Conover or Devlin largely. The City and State stood aghast at this strange spectacle, and Governor King, in his message to the Legislature at the opening of the session, reprobated in the strongest terms the practice, indulged in by the Courts, of making orders in cases, on the merits of which other Judges of the same Court, or another Court, had already passed, and recommended the adoption of a remedy of some sort.

A bill was accordingly introduced rendering it necessary to give notice to the party to be enjoined before every application for an injunction, and restricting the power of granting it to one Court, in order to avoid a repetition of the unseemly conflict of jurisdictions which had taken place during the previous Summer. This bill was never passed; why, or through whose fault, we do not know. Orders to show cause accordingly continued to be granted as recklessly and lavishly as ever, upon the smallest pretexts, and without the slightest inquiry as to their effect upon proceedings taken upon the same state of facts in other Courts, or before other judges. The abuse came before the public in a very striking shape, in the case of *Hasbrouck* vs. *Ehrich*, before Judge Emott, on a motion for a new trial, at Brooklyn, in July last. In that case the defendant actually succeeded in obtaining from a Justice of the Supreme Court in New-York an order returnable in Brooklyn in July vacating an order of arrest and staying proceedings in a cause set down for trial in Orange County in June, though it had previously been refused him, on the same state of facts, in Orange County.

Judge Emott commented upon the affair in very strong terms, but not half as strong as the circumstances demanded. He said: "That such an order should have been granted shows the mischief to which the constant practice of granting orders to show cause which prevails in the City of New-York may tend." Something clearly needed to be done to abate the nuisance, and the Supreme Court did what was in its power at the session of the Judges in August last. An amendment was there introduced into the rules, providing—that

"If an application for an order be made to any Judge or Justice, and such order be refused in whole or in part, or be granted conditionally or on terms, no subsequent application, upon the same state of facts, shall be made to any other Judge or Justice; and if upon subsequent application, any order be made, it shall be revoked; and in his affidavit for such order, the party shall state whether any previous application for such order has been made."

This is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not prevent the party making an application to another Court, or a fresh party making it to another Judge of the same Court; and how much may still be accomplished in this sort of dodging is being very satisfactorily proved to us in the controversy now pending between the Murray-Hill property-holders and the Harlem Railroad. The Common Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street. The Railroad asked the United States Circuit Court for an injunction and were refused it. They were equally unsuccessful in the State Courts, and the ordinance was enforced. Upon the representations of a large number of citizens, the Board of Aldermen have repealed the ordinance, but the new question now arises whether they can legally do so, and the work of injunction-issuing begins again. Judge Sutherland has already refused to restrain the Common Council from concurring with the Aldermen, upon the application of one party. Judge Hilton has, we believe, refused a similar application from another; but, nevertheless, on Saturday Judge Lott granted a temporary injunction in Brooklyn for the same purpose. We suppose these several applications are made by different members of the community known as the "Murray-Hill Property-holders," and probably upon a slightly different state of facts—but the merits of the question in each were substantially the same. We are not now discussing the *pros and cons* of the dispute between the Railroad Company and the residents in the Fourth-avenue. Whether the use of steam should be allowed below Forty-second-street is one question; and whether injunctions should be granted indiscriminately by the various Courts in this City, and by different Judges of the same Court, in cases on which other Courts and other Judges have already adjudicated, is another.

We cannot help adding that the spectacle of Judge Lott granting what Judge Sutherland has refused, is a scandalous spectacle—that it not only diminishes the confidence of the public in the law, and increases the uncertainty of individuals about their rights, but it brings the Judiciary into contempt. It is a misfortune to have several courts of concurrent jurisdiction at all, but it is one of the necessities of a high state of civilization, and of a complex social organization. The conflict of jurisdictions is, however, one of the worst evils which can flow from it, and against this the good sense, good temper, discretion and purity of the Judges ought to be amply sufficient to protect us. It ought not to be necessary to define by law the exact powers of each of the higher Courts; but we have now too many proofs that it is necessary, and therefore it ought to be done. Some provision should certainly be made by the Legislature next session, restricting the enjoining power to one Court—and prohibiting the issue of injunctions in one district or county, where one having precisely the same object has been already refused upon the application of another party in another district or county. The purpose of the order should be made the test, and not the state of facts or the parties alone.

### Dictionary Making.

The prospectus of a new English Dictionary has been put forth by the British Philological Society. About a year ago the Association proposed to complete the deficiencies of Johnson and Richardson; and, with that view, issued an invitation to scholars at large to furnish such omitted words as they might encounter in their reading. The return for the bread thus cast upon the waters exceeded every anticipation. Another volume, as bulky as Johnson's largest folio, must have failed to garner the voluntary harvest. Overcome by its sudden affluence, the Society enlarged its plan, determining to remodel English lexicography from the foundation; and appointing Committees to consider the most effective plan of operations. The inquiry has resulted in a fresh appeal to scholars, and lovers of learning and philological inquiry, for additions to their vocabulary, engaging to employ the raw material thus contributed to the best advantage, such men as Dean Milman answering for the historical and literary treatment, and such men as Prof. Malden holding themselves responsible for the etymologies. We are promised, as the product of the enterprise, the first perfect dictionary of our language. Such as have any superfluity of words about them may dispose of them to the best advantage by addressing the Secretary at London.

There is no doubt about the want of a better English dictionary. Johnson's, even with Todd's inestimable additions and corrections, comes very far short of fairly representing the sources and resources of the language. The etymological department is extremely defective; the vocabulary admits of reduplication. Richardson is of authority in orthography, and has many decided literary merits. He is, nevertheless, as incomplete as Johnson in his list of words; and in definition he is to the last degree unprecise and unreliable. Of Webster it is hardly necessary to speak. His capricious trifling with the rules of orthography, added to the facts that his citations are seldom from original authorities, and his definitions still less accurate than Richardson's, must exclude his labors from serving even as a basis of the complete dictionary of our language. It is quite as well for any fresh undertaking to hold itself independent of all these endeavors, using them wherever they may be advantageously employed, but relying upon their own more catholic plan. There is danger, however, that the present plan will fall considerably short of the entire requisitions of the enterprise. It is intimated that scientific and provincial words are to be excluded; that slang is to be inadmissible; that archaisms are to be tabooed; that none but the actual words recognized in the literature of the century are to be accepted; and that these are to go unverified by citations. An adherence to so narrow an outline would at once consign the business to contempt. A dictionary of the language at this time of day, with all the helps at the command of the makers; the etymological helps derived from the researches of recent Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and Oriental scholars; the literary helps furnished by the labors of recent commentators upon the earlier English poets, and upon the dramatists of the reigns of Elizabeth and James; the numberless unnoticed and forgotten works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries reprinted by the English antiquarian Societies, bringing to light earlier authorities for well-known words, and words else not commonly known; and redeeming others from the class of slang and *patois* by proving them to have once been of respectable literary standing; all these accumulated resources of recent scholarship are at the service of the lexicographical guild; and any dictionary omitting to use them will be neither complete, nor in any just sense a dictionary of the language.

A perfect dictionary, indeed, may be judged by a few very simple criteria. It will presuppose, on the part of the consultant, entire ignorance of the language. It will, therefore, exclude no word in actual use, whether technical or scientific, slang or provincial. It will take in all such as are found in the literature of the language, without regard to classical or other arbitrary rules of discrimination. It will present, in its proper alphabetical place, every mode of spelling a word to be noted in literature. Every variation of a word due to inflection, or to conjugation, will be found in its proper order. From these predicates, we infer that we should make the dictionary absolute in itself, so that, in the absence of grammatical aid, the inquirer should not be defeated in his reference. He ought to be saved the embarrassment arising from the quotations of forgotten, or vulgar, or provincial words, which constantly recur in every-day reading. So far, in fact, as concerns vulgarisms and scientific words, they so constantly pass from partial into general use, and rise from base to classic, that to shut them from a good dictionary is to render it of purely ephemeral value. A thousand expressions, which a few years ago were strictly technical, and under any rule to be excluded, have now passed into the dictionary current, familiar and of daily necessity. [illegible] that is a lexicographical cheat which, [illegible] pompous to acquaint the foreigner, who hears or reads them, with the meaning of [illegible] isms which, base-born as they are, are destined, we may be sure, to a respectable longevity, and, perhaps, perpetuity. As to nativeness, it is enough to observe that, if the Delia Cruscans or the French Academy had omitted [illegible] words, it is more than doubtful whether we could now shudder over the pictures of Dante, or laugh with Rabelais, or moralize with Montaigne.

And when the word is admitted let it be defined. Another and convertible term, which is all usually offered as the definition, is nearly of the sort. We need, of course, as large a number of synonyms as can be mustered; which [illegible] may add, unless discriminated, [illegible] never yet been in dictionary, are useless. But these are insufficient. It is not enough to tell one who looks for "fire-shovel" [illegible] domestic instrument," or "a [illegible] about a hearth;" these are mere [illegible] definitions, and are no application to [illegible] tongs, or the hand-irons, or the [illegible] pots and pans which garnish the [illegible] the implement in question. It should be remembered that that alone is a definition which discriminates the article defined from [illegible] And how little this simple principle is attended to in any existing dictionary the reader can easily satisfy himself.

In regard to etymologies, they are of little value unless pursued as far as philological research can follow them. A word may [illegible] come over with the Conqueror; and the lexicographer may content himself with assuming the French parent as its original; but if it [illegible] into French from Latin, and into Latin from Etruscan, and into Etruscan from Pelasgic, [illegible] is no history of the word which omits the entire pedigree. If the word be derived from the German, and thence from the Sanscrit, the inquirer is fully entitled to know it. All the authorities are indolently non-committal [illegible] in this particular.

Such are a very few of the attributes essential to the complete English dictionary. They encounter, of course, at the outset the objection, that they swell the lexicon to utterly unmanageable bulk. They certainly enlarge the actual size materially; but since we can only thus secure completeness, and since we reconcile ourselves to encyclopædias in a hundred and fifty volumes, and to biographical dictionaries in a hundred, we may put up with a dictionary in five or six. Much space may be saved, also, in the excision of multiplied quotations, which need only be retained to illustrate some nice discrimination among synonyms. It may be considered, moreover, that such a work is not designed for popular use, but as the foundation and material for the [illegible] tain-head and depository, from which the [illegible] ular manual, and dictionary for easy reference may be compiled. Unless the plan of the British Society be expanded to the scope we indicate, to others will be left the task and the honor of constructing the authoritative dictionary of our language.

### Health of New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* indulges in the following pleasing speculations upon the consequences that are to follow the opening of the new Tehuantepec route:

"The departure of the *Quaker City* may be considered as the commencement of a new epoch in the history of New-Orleans. Since the founding of the city, it is doubtful if any event has occurred so pregnant with beneficial consequences as this. The shortening of the distance to San Francisco and Asia eight days' time, by one single movement annihilating thousands of miles of travel as suddenly as the shifting of a stage scene, is, in itself, a startling achievement; but we are not cause to be so familiar with wonders as almost to have lost the power of being surprised. Its effects upon the direction of the human current that sets westward, and upon the course of the richer portion of the great trade of California and the ancient empires of the East, can be anticipated, when it brings them so much nearer to our growing mart."

When the first trip of the Tehuantepec line shall have ended happily, and within the time announced, we shall be prepared to join our cotemporary in his jubilee. There are many doubts attending the enterprise—none of them affecting the means, or business energy, or thorough self-reliance of the Company—but in regard to the state of the transit route, and the possibility of embarking passengers on the Pacific side. One outward and inward trip will clear up these material points, and replace the merits of the route beyond controversy.

But to attain the "new epoch in the history of New-Orleans," in regard to which the *Picayune* felicitates itself, there is much for that city to do. The business upon which the company relies for immediate returns is the conveyance of passengers. Freight, in the present condition of transportation facilities on the Isthmus, is out of the question. And nothing can be clearer, than that during three fourths of the year, while the yellow fever rages in the city, sweeping its daily hecatombs to the grave, few passengers will care to expose themselves to the hazards of the pestilence, by choosing New-Orleans as their point of departure. To adopt every sanitary precaution; to maintain perfect cleanliness in the streets, and a thorough inspection of houses, of the drainage and sewerage; to investigate all possible sources of miasmatic and pestilential influences, with the purpose of removing them, will do a great deal toward excluding the disease, and, if thoroughly and faithfully persevered in, may banish it finally. In saying so much, we only repeat the conclusions of the safest sanitary authorities. Without some change for the better, the Tehuantepec Company will either have to abandon New-Orleans as its terminus at the commencement of every Summer, or abandon all hope of profit on its annual balance-sheet. Men will not go to California through the valley of the shadow of death.

### Defences of Paraguay.

*From the Washington Correspondence of the Tribune.*

"An English officer direct from Paraguay informs me that Lopez is preparing effective modes of defence and defence by building fortifications and [illegible] the navigation of the river. He has placed [illegible] and become aware, and proposes making [illegible] in the channel, in which event our [illegible] could not ascend. Several Belgian and Hungarian officers are engaged in directing operations."

Let this go for what it is worth, which is little. The English officer in question could hardly make better time than the [illegible] patches from the Parana, which came to hand on Saturday. They tell us that so far from obstructing the channels of the river, a measure which would never be allowed by Brazil, whose inland trade throngs the upper waters of the Paraguay, Lopez has just dictated new arrangements for running his steamers from Asuncion to Rosario, and for extending his traffic with the Argentine ports. He appears to have made no preparations whatever for attack; nor is he likely to take steps that would annihilate the entire commerce of his country months in advance of actual danger.

## The King of Prussia and American Citizenship.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: One by one the Governments of Europe have abolished those distinctive American principles which found no place in, or were held to be at variance with, what they were pleased to style "the Law of Nations."

The acknowledgment of the rights of neutrals—the repudiation of mere *paper* blockades—the abandonment of the impudent claim to visitation and search—the abolition of the black-mail system of Sound Dues—all are recognitions of principles peculiarly American. The doctrine, "Once a subject, always a subject," was virtually renounced by England in the case of LAWLESS—who was killed in Nicaragua, and whose heirs claimed the interposition of the British Government—when Lord CLARENDON, in January, 1857, in answer to Mrs. LAWLESS, refused to interfere, on the ground that LAWLESS had placed himself, by his own act, outside British protection, by becoming a citizen of the United States, claiming to be such up to the time of his death. England thus sanctioned the right of expatriation as held by this Republic. Once admitting this right, all minor claims on the subject for military or other service falls with it. In view of all these advances on the European Code, it is late for King or Kinglet to attempt to limit the rights of American citizenship, or to draw a line of distinction, between the native and naturalized, unknown to our laws. It seems, however, the King of Prussia claims to hold a lien on his subjects after they have passed beyond his jurisdiction, and taken upon themselves the new relation of citizens of the United States. Should they, in virtue of their new nationality, and under the protection of an American passport, reenter his dominions, on business or pleasure—a right guaranteed by treaty to *American citizens* without qualification or exception—he seizes upon them under some plea of services previously due the State. It is time this matter were set at rest. If the King of Prussia can claim military service for a term of years, he can claim *life* service—which is in open conflict with the American doctrine of the right of expatriation, and a denial of the principles for which we battled in 1812, and for which the people are at all times ready to contend. It must not be tolerated that *any* government shall be allowed to go behind the passport of our Department of State; *that* is *prima facie* evidence of nationality. We cannot permit that any foreign official shall make a distinction unknown to our laws. *As to all foreign governments, our naturalized citizen, bearing our passport, is a new creation; his political antecedents have been blotted out by his renunciation of all foreign allegiance.* It does not comport with the standing of the United States among the nations, nor with the dignity that should attach to those she receives to her citizenship, that she should stamp them with any character less exalted than that of FREEMEN—in the broadest acceptation of the term. When she admits a citizen into the fellowship of the American family, it must not be after the fashion of the playbills, "John Smith, American citizen—by the kind permission of the King of Prussia." Should this citizen desire to go abroad, he must not be deemed subject to the previous lien of some idiotic or drunken monarch, or the ruler of some petty principality whose main revenue is derived from a gambling tax, and whose possessions—in point of population, wealth and morality—are far below the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York. The so-called "law of nations" has too often been set aside to meet the requirements of American principles to be considered of much account, as to its utterings, one way or another, on this question. It is a part of the mission of this Republic to amend this "law of nations," to expurgate all that clashes with the natural rights of man, as man, and to make known to Europe those principles incorporated into the new order of rights inaugurated on the Continent, and which cannot be measured by the dwarfed standard set up by the little coteries that manufacture that piece of political patchwork called "International Law." The United States is no party to the arrangements by which the sovereigns of Europe would hold in perpetual bondage their subjects, and deny their right to choose for themselves a home and a Government. Only so much of the "Law of Nations" is binding, as we have formally assented to. We claim for man, as an inalienable right, that he shall have liberty to enter on "the pursuit of happiness." If, in the prosecution of this pursuit, he selects our country as his home and his resting-place; if, conforming to our laws, he perfects his citizenship and is admitted to a participation in our political equality, it is our part of the contract to defend the equality of those rights against the world. Anything short of this would prove a delusion and a snare, and give the lie to our professions.

The Democratic Party has always urged upon emigrants the propriety and the duty of availing, at the earliest moment, of the privileges of citizenship, as equally for their, as for the general good. It inculcated the necessity of a unity of interest, political as well as material. It called upon every man, who set foot on our shores, to take an equal interest in the country and its future. In opposition to the teachings of the Know-Nothings, it discouraged the building up of a Foreign Encampment in our midst—owning other allegiance—looking to another destiny, distinct from and antagonistic to, the principles and feelings of the American People. It discouraged mere domiciliation and therefore opposed itself to the prolongation of the term of probation now required by law. In its advocacy of this policy it could not have been the intention to invite men to a partial or inferior citizenship. Its theory of the principles and spirit of the Government looked to the formation of *one* great people, and therefore it labored to obliterate the distinctions arising out of repudiated nationalities, by combining all on a common platform: a fusion of the races and the nation that our policy had gathered to our shores—to aid us in subduing to the use of man the most varied country that the sun shines upon, and in building up the noblest fabric of Government that the world ever beheld—into a homogeneous nationality, was the professed object of its labors—not the marking out of grades of citizenship. Claiming peculiar loyalty to the Constitution, it recognised the exception provided for in that instrument. Professing to yield equal obedience to the laws, under the same Constitution, it repudiated all others. This was the ground on which the Democratic Party boasted that it had planted itself, and it assumed to itself the peculiar prerogative of defender of the rights of emigration, and the citizens we had acquired by it.

Believing these declarations, the candidates for citizenship, having on solemn oath repudiated *all* foreign allegiance—having thrown off all political ties binding them to the Governments under which they had formerly lived—having sworn to support and defend the Constitution, presumed that they were admitted as citizens of the United States. They carried this Democratic Party on their shoulders—they proved their fidelity to the principles it professed to be governed by. In its darkest hour they never swerved. The chief that *it* placed on its platform *they* accepted, and by their votes he was placed in the Presidential Chair. For what? How stands the Democratic Party—or that faction of it represented by the Administration—when its professions are brought to the test?

It is said that our minister, Mr. WRIGHT, has made strong representations to the Prussian Government on its interference with American citizens, and failing to receive satisfaction, has remitted the question to Washington. It is also given out that the Administration refuses to indorse the course of Mr. WRIGHT, and abandons our citizens to the tender mercies of Prussia. Should this report prove true, it merely defers the question for the present. We have no fears as to its final determination. There is a principle involved which can neither be dodged, buried out of sight, nor ceded away. This principle the European rulers will incorporate into their "law of nations," as they have others of American origin. It will live in the hearts of the people when Presidents and Cabinets have passed into oblivion. If the Democratic Party—through the defection of its Administration faction, its Douglas faction, or its Southern sectional faction—be not bold enough, nor honest enough, nor strong enough, to defend the principles on which it has rode into power and kept it, *it will be time to make new combinations*, and appeal to the PEOPLE—which is yet above party—to crush out such base defenders of American principles.

We must be prepared to answer our naturalized citizens whether we have admitted them to a reality or to a sham. If the candidate be required, as a preliminary, to abjure all foreign claims on his allegiance, is not the United States bound to defend him against the consequences of such act of abjuration? Is not the obligation on the part of the Government reciprocal under this implied contract? Shall we ask of the naturalized citizen, that he, equally with his native-born son, take up arms in defence of their common country? and shall we, if, according to the chances of war, both be taken by the enemy, allow that the soldier-father be executed as a traitor of the Government of which he had originally been a subject, whilst the soldier-son shall be merely held as a prisoner of war? If the country submits to such a distinction, let the law afford a means whereby allegiance undertaken in error—it may be on false representations—may be resigned. Let the citizen we have acquired by such means be permitted to lay down whatever rights he may have acquired. Let him surrender his bastard citizenship, so that he can resume the personal dignity that would be tarnished by the retention of an inferior status in a land claiming to be the chosen home of freemen. Yours, &c., K.

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Trovatore"—most popular of operas—was played here last evening with an important cast. The house was crowded in every part. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as *Leonora* is heard to very decided advantage. She sings better, more dramatically, and with greater accuracy of intonation, than in any other work that we have heard. Her acting in the more delicate shades of the character was as finished and admirable as ever. It was a highly meritorious performance. Mme. D'ANGRI made her *rentrée* as *Azucena*, and was warmly welcomed. Her success was marred by over-effort, and by a tendency to be too impressive. The result was sometimes grotesque. In the third and fourth acts Mme. D'ANGRI recovered her artistic equilibrium, and sang—as she can sing—faultlessly.

Signor FLORENZA was the *Conte di Luna*, and gave a fair, but fine drawn, rendition of the *rôle*. Signor STEFANI was laboring under a severe attack of indisposition, sufficient, we were assured by the Manager, to have justified a refusal to sing at all. In the first and second acts, the blemishes arising from this state of things were painfully noticeable, and vexed the audience to retaliation. Mr. ULLMAN then came forward and explained the matter, after which the good public cheered Signor STEFANI, and thought no more of his short-comings.

The orchestra was admirable; so good that we have no recollection of a better performance. Signor MUZIO is unmistakably the first conductor we have ever had in this country. He has made the orchestra one of the leading attractions of the evening's entertainment.

The "Trovatore" will be played on Wednesday for the last time.

LITTLE ELLA.—The entertainment by this little lady will take place on Thursday, at Curtis' Rooms, not Tuesday, as previously announced.

ALLEGED DISCOURTESY OF NEW-YORKERS TOWARDS ENGLISH OFFICERS.—The *Albion* complains, with a good deal of feeling, of the lack of hospitality on the part of citizens of New-York towards the officers of the British steam frigate *Valorous*, which aided the *Agamemnon* in laying down the Atlantic Cable, and has now gone to take Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY to San Juan. During her stay in this port, the *Albion* says, only two New-Yorkers showed them any attention whatever, and of these one had public and the other private reasons for their civility. Such attentions as they did receive were exclusively from English residents. Of our public officials the Mayor went on board the *Valorous* and, as he was leaving, invited the commander to call upon him "at his office," an invitation, the *Albion* says, which was not accepted. Two army officers paid him an unofficial visit; from the navy came only an invitation to dine fixed for a day subsequent to that when it was well-known the vessel was to sail. Capt. ALDHAM, says the *Albion*, "probably carried away with him the impression that New-York is a very populous and flourishing place, with great profusion and luxuriousness and ostentation in the style of life among the opulent, with a considerable number of its civic guardians under indictment for peculation—with filthy streets, rampant rowdyism and inaccessible justice." Our English *confrère* is somewhat more bitter than usual in his reference to this matter. We should certainly be very sorry to learn that there had been any lack of proper attention on the part of our citizens towards these gentlemen, though we are glad to find that they have not been persecuted with the tosdying notice that sometimes very justly disgusts foreign visitors of distinction among us. The *Albion* thinks that one reason why Capt. ALDHAM has received so little civility here, was "because he was not a lord,"—and another it finds in the very natural reaction from the extravagant and absurd, celebration of the 1st of September. We venture to suggest still another:—Capt. ALDHAM probably brought no such letters of introduction as would secure him special social attentions, and although he is doubtless an excellent officer and gentleman, he had no such prominence before the public as to render them unnecessary. *Voila tout.*

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHERIES.—Another fishery dispute has sprung up between the French and English along the coast of Newfoundland. From a petition addressed by British subjects in that neighborhood to the Governor of Newfoundland, it appears that they have received notice from the Commander of the French naval squadron on that coast, forbidding them to continue the concurrent right of fishery, which, as they allege, they have enjoyed "without molestation or question for a period of eighty years and upwards." They say that the threatened interference will utterly destroy their business and reduce them to a condition of famine, and they solicit the protection of the authorities. Governor BANNERMAN replies, asking for further information upon the subject, and saying that seventy-five years ago it is quite clear the French had no right of fishing, concurrent or otherwise, on any part of St. George's Bay, though in 1814 they acquired the right concurrently with the English. He promises to bring the matter to the immediate attention of the English Government, as he says it is the evident intention of the French Government to assert the exclusive right to fish in these waters.

THE FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The appeal of the Howard Association of New-Orleans meets a ready response. Voluntary contributions are passing rapidly into its coffers. Two days after the publication of their appeal the sum of $970 was received. On the following day $1,487 were contributed. All classes lent their aid, and among the names of the contributors appeared merchants, planters, ladies at watering-places, grocers, confectioners and billiard saloon keepers. The German Volksfest Committee collected a considerable sum. The average number of cases of fever under daily treatment is 120.

☞ We are indebted to Purser EBBENBRACK, of the steamship *Parkersburg*, for Charleston and Savannah papers in advance of the mail.

## MEXICO.

### The Great Battle at La Parada.

The following letter to the Galveston *Civilian* gives some interesting details of the long anticipated conflict between VIDAURRI and the Government forces under Gen. MIRAMON. It is written by a warm sympathizer with the Church Party:

Some weeks ago I wrote you that it was impossible for the Northern faction in Mexico long to sustain themselves in opposition to a Government having its headquarters at not the City of Mexico, and sustained by the Catholic clergy. Recent events have verified that statement. General SANTIAGO VIDAURRI is emphatically whipped out and used up. VIDAURRI—after having entered the city of San Luis Potosi, without opposition, and about which so much was said—finding that the presence of his army was obnoxious to the citizens, retreated from the city to the hacienda "La Parada," about eight leagues from San Luis.

On the 26th of September, General MIRAMON sent a detachment of 1 200 men to reconnoitre his camp, with orders to fall back in the event of an attack. On the 28th he sent out a larger detachment with similar instructions, and after having made himself thoroughly acquainted with VIDAURRI's strength and position, on the morning of the 29th, prepared for a general attack. His army consisted of 11,000 men, officered by the best men in Mexico. Having determined to make the attack with the bayonet and lance alone, he detained 3,000 men to retain as a guard for the artillery and military stores. He then ordered 3,000 lancers to take positions on the right and left wings of VIDAURRI's army, at safe distances, and hold themselves in readiness to cut off the fugitives in the event of a route. Then placing himself at the head of 5,000 infantry and cavalry, he moved toward the camp of VIDAURRI.

As the army arrived upon the hills which commanded the plain where VIDAURRI with 8,000 was encamped, Gen. MIRAMON ordered a halt; and, pointing with his sword across the plain, said: "Soldiers of Mexico! there are the enemies of the Republic, and the enemies of the Church; this day we shall strike a blow that will give rest to the Republic, and rebuild the altars of our holy religion." When these words were concluded, shouts from 5,000 voices of "Viva la Republica, Viva la Iglesia!" resounded in tones of the deepest enthusiasm throughout the lines. As soon as silence was restored, the buglea sounded, and the army advanced with fixed bayonets and lance, orders having been given for not a musket to be fired until the batteries should be taken. As the attacking army advanced, VIDAURRI's gunners were distinctly seen holding in their hands their lighted port-fires, awaiting the orders of their commanders, but the army of Mexico steadily advanced. When within two hundred yards of VIDAURRI's lines, the order to fire was given, and sixty pieces of cannon and eight thousand small arms belched forth their murderous hail upon the assailants. In an instant, and before the troops had time to waver, the order to charge rang down the line from the sharp voice of General MIRAMON; the order was obeyed—and before the artillerymen could reload their pieces, a large portion of them were lanced at their guns, and the batteries were taken. Simultaneously MIRAMON's infantry had fallen upon VIDAURRI's volontarios with their bayonets with such fury as was irresistible. Lances and bayonets were clotted with blood, while bullets pierced the frightened fugitives. Footmen were trampled under the feet of the cavalry that had been posted upon the right and left of VIDAURRI, and many of them lanced. The plain to the north and east of the Hacienda was covered with fugitives, flying towards the mountains, almost breathless from the impetuous lanceros.

It was a San Jacinto victory; 500 are reported killed; 1,100 wounded—one-half supposed to be mortally; 2,000 taken prisoners; the balance made their escape into the mountains, with the exception of about 250, mostly officers, who escaped with Gen. VIDAURRI. The victors took 560 mules and horses, 320 wagons, 60 pieces of artillery, 90,000 pounds of ammunition, besides muskets and the usual amount of camp equipage. Gen. VIDAURRI, in an express to Monterey, wrote: "All is lost;" which, being interpreted, means that he will no longer handle the public revenue. These disturbers of the public peace are brought up at last, as they ought to have been twelve months ago. If there is a compensation in nature, as some believe, men cannot in the name of liberty, *or in any other name*, long be allowed to plunder private property, rob and demolish churches, murder and banish priests, without being called upon for a settlement—and Gen. MIRAMON, although but 26 years of age, seems to have been the employed agent in the hands of an overruling Providence, to check the operations of the band of plunderers and to make them account.

## PERSONAL.

The position of Principal of the Philadelphia Central High School has been resigned by Professor John S. Hart, after an occupancy extending over 16 years. Dr. Hart was chosen upon the resignation of Dr. A. D. Bache, when the latter accepted the charge of the Coast Survey. His administration has been eminently successful. The institution has attained the highest eminence under his influence and the able assistance of the several distinguished coadjutors in the faculty. Dr. Hart has been invited to become the editor of the periodicals of the American Sunday School Union, and will accept the tender. It is a post of much importance.

The *Evening Post* says that Mlle. Piccolomini has taken for herself and her family a pew near the altar in St. Stephena's (Dr. Cummings's) church, in Twenty-eighth-street. The niece of Cardinals and Popes, as she is called, was once in a fair way to become a Lady Abbess in an Italian Convent. But though diverted from so saintly a career, she still maintains her devotion for the religion of her ancestors. The spread of Romanism up town, as manifested in the number of young Protestants who attend St. Stephens since her arrival, is quite alarming.

A contribution to literary history has been brought to light in the shape of Pope's Correspondence with Broome. These MSS., now in the hands of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, of Piccadilly, for sale by auction, consist of near 100 letters, many of them in the hand of Pope, and nearly all relate to the translation of the Odyssey. They are said to throw new light on the relative shares in that work of Pope, the Rev. Mr. Broome, and Mr. Fenton.

A Florence letter in the Providence *Journal* says: Powers has in hand at present a *replica* of his statue of Washington, for some masonic lodge in America. The figure is decked out with the emblems of a Master of that order. This artist still continues to give much of his attention to busts, in which line of art he is known to have attained such eminent success. Two, recently finished, are those of Mr. Jared Sparks and Mrs. Gen. Wadsworth.

The second bronze cast of Power's Webster is just finished at Florence. If possible, (says the correspondent of the Newark *Daily*,) it is more perfect than the one lost at sea. It should be exhibited at Washington before being placed on its pedestal in Boston. I doubt if there is a nobler portrait statue extant. "Webster seems to fill every part of it," said one of our gifted countrymen this morning, after contemplating it for an hour.

The American Sculptor, Hart, still has his studio at Florence. He has achieved a measure of success with his new machine for modeling from life. His nephew, Robert Hart, is said to be of great promise as a sculptor. He has meditated modeling a bust of Washington, the head alone to be eight or nine feet in diameter, or nearly double the size of the Bavaria at Munich.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are expected at Florence, from Switzerland, *en route* for Rome, whither Mr. Hawthorne has gone. Mr. H. passed the Summer in a pleasant villa, near Florence, with his family. The reading public will probably not be disappointed in its expectation of another book from his pen.

JEWETT'S picture of "Calshott Castle and Southampton Water," lately on exhibition in Hartford, has been purchased by a gentleman of that city for $75. Mr. JEWETT has just completed a copy of TURNER'S celebrated picture of the "Old *Temeraire*," the second ship in the line at Trafalgar.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "It is noteworthy that leading reviews on both sides of the Atlantic have recently published able papers on Montaigne, both articles appearing at the time the citizens of Bordeaux were engaged in the erection of a statue to his memory.

The illness of the Rev. Theodore Parker has assumed a favorable turn, so that he has been able, within a few days, to walk out. His friends are now encouraged to believe that he will soon be able, with restored health, to resume his public duties.

Father Caro, Apostolical Visitor of the Order of St. Francis, has returned to New-York from a special mission to the houses of that Order in California. Father Caro will soon sail for Europe, where business of his Order calls him, first to Paris, and then to Rome.

A runaway negro was overhauled in Texas, not long ago, well equipped for his journey to free territory. He had possessed himself of a surveyor's compass, a map of Texas, and a quantity of provisions.

The late Archduchess Margaret of Austria, was a daughter of the King of Saxony, and married the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor of Austria, in 1856.

The Rev. Dr. Coit, of Bridgeport, preached his twenty-fifth annual sermon on the 24th. The present Church of St. John, in which Dr. Coit officiates, was consecrated by Bishop Brownell in 1836.

Mlle. Piccolomini was robbed yesterday morning, while on her way home from Mass, at St. Stephens', of a Chatelaine watch, set with diamonds, and valued at $500.

The white slave ROSINA, whose case made some excitement in Wisconsin recently, is safe in Canada. Clothing and money were abundantly provided for her.

Governor Banks has pardoned Edward C. Delano, convicted in Boston of an assault. Delano served under Lieut. De Haven and Dr. Kane, in the Arctic expedition.

Mr. James E. Murdock, having finished a theatrical engagement in Nashville, has betaken himself to the Cumberland Mountains for a hunt.

The Corporation of Montreal have presented a complimentary address to Sir William Williams, the hero of Kars.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has became a permanent resident of Kansas, and is spoken of for United States Senator.

The Rev. Thomas B. Thayer, of Boston, is dangerously ill, at Lowell, in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from a carriage.

The venerable Rembrandt Peale is announced to lecture in Philadelphia on "Washington and his Portraits."

Prof. Wier, of West Point, is engaged on a new portrait of Gen. Scott.

Madame Lola Montez will sail for Europe to-day. She intends to visit Ireland.

Judge MEEK'S "History of Alabama" is completed, and will soon be issued from the Press.

Mrs. Bostwick is concertizing at Detroit.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee has taken the field as a lecturer in Canada.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered his Washington Oration at Montpelier, Vt., on Thursday.

Miss Hensler, the Boston singer, is in Trieste, and the journals compliment her in a glowing fashion.

Col. Kinney has gone to Western Texas.

## Miscellaneous.

The following is the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, in reference to titles to land warrants: "It is held that the heirs of a man are those persons who are entitled by the *lex rei situs* to take his inheritable real estate at the time of his death. His legatees are those to whom he has bequeathed his personal property by will. Heirs sometimes means children, in common parlance, and the word is to be so understood in a statute when the context shows that intention to have been in the mind of the legislature. But, says the Attorney-General, I am not aware that any reason exists here for taking it in a sense different from that in which it is usually and properly accepted. This act of Congress, then, vests the land in the persons to whom the claimant may have left it by will: and if he died intestate, then it goes to his heirs—that is to the persons who are entitled to claim his real estate by the intestate laws."

A man named Garrett Dorland is under arrest in Chicago, charged with swindling two young drovers out of $8,000, under the following circumstances: The drovers, Benham and Barnet, are residents of Texas, and recently started from Gonzales County for Fort Leavenworth with a herd of 500 cattle. Their market failed them, and they turned back disheartened, when they were met by Dorland, who hailed from Ashland County, Ohio, and was about to start for Chicago with a drove of mustang horses, and, after some chaffering, agreed to take the whole herd of 512 cattle and beeves at about $16 per head, for a total sum of $8,272. Notes were given by Dorland, which matured Oct. 15, but the affair has resulted in swindling Messrs. Benham and Barnet out of the whole amount. Dorland exhibited a letter from his father, in which he pretends to have had his pocket picked of a large sum.

The office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, Pa., was entered by robbers on Wednesday night of last week, who, after garroting the paymaster Mr. GAINES, and robbing him, entered the vault of the office, and took a large sum of money therefrom. Mr. GAINES went into the office, and while engaged in lighting a lamp, was suddenly seized by the throat from behind, overpowered, and rendered insensible. His legs were then tied together, and his pockets emptied of their contents, consisting of the vault key, a valuable gold watch, and about $50. With the key the vault was then opened, and money to the amount of $1,500 stolen.

A lady correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* utters this lament, touching the slaves: "I have reason for believing that the free negroes employed on our finest steamers as stewards are nearly all trained and paid to use their influence at all times and in all convenient places, to prevail upon our servants to abscond. They meet them at Cairo, and from that point defy all efforts made to recapture. I lost a valuable man in this way, enticed away by the steward of the *Diana*—a negro who has been engaged in this way some years—and at this moment I have in my possession a card of his house in Chicago, where he receives his colored friends—they paying him well for his trouble, as a matter of course."

The thirty colored persons who are to be sent out to Liberia from Boston by the Colonization Society, sailed Saturday afternoon in the steamer *Joseph Whitney* for Baltimore, whence they sail immediately upon their arrival in the colonization ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, for Monrovia. Their friends, to the number of nearly one hundred, assembled upon the wharf to see them off. With but one or two exceptions the colonists came from Cambridge, and they are said to be very worthy people.

The Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats have just concluded their annual meeting at Buffalo. A number of important subjects were discussed. More stringent regulations were adopted to guard against fire in passenger-steamers. Measures were also taken to prevent the fraudulent stamping of boiler iron.

The great Cuban Dry Dock, ordered to be built at New-Orleans for use at Havana, has been completed. The *Crescent* says: "It is an immense structure, capable of picking up the largest man-of-war like a toy; and the launch will be worth seeing. The dock has been built with a bow like that of a flat-boat, in order to breast the waves in its towage across the Gulf; and a Spanish steamer will soon be here to tow it over."

The annual message of Mayor Stith, of New-Orleans, alludes to the epidemic, and states that since its commencement not less than fifty thousand dollars have been expended, besides the disbursement of the city treasury for the burial of the dead and the conveyance of the poor to the hospitals, and the multiplied private benefactions made by the charitable of the city while on their daily errands of mercy.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is in receipt of intelligence from the Chippewa Agency, under date of Oct. 17, which alludes to an attempt made to rob the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. CUMMING, on his way thither to pay over to the tribes the annuities due them. Col. C. had in his possession about $40,000, but repelled the attack of the robbers and saved the money.

Efforts are being made in Detroit to raise money to back "Dutch Hans," who beat Chrystal in the great billiard match which caused so much excitement last Winter, to enable him to take up the challenge of Mick Phelan, to play any man in the country for $5,000 and the "championship." The *Free Press* says that $5,000 have already been raised.

The water is so low in Red River and all the navigable streams in Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, that freights are accumulating in all the towns at the termini of steamboat navigation. The New-Orleans papers lament the stoppage and cry out for the construction of Railroads.

The Boston *Transcript* denounces the spire of the new College Chapel at Cambridge as the ugliest architectural object in the place. The height of the spire above the tower is only 20 feet, and the whole is surmounted by a small iron pillar.

A communication on the condition of the deaf mutes in Canada, appears in a Toronto paper. In Toronto, there are 33 deaf mutes. Nine are under instruction in Mr. GAINES's School.

The Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Society have begun to make preparations, so far as they are able in the present state of their affairs, to recommence the work.

The Philadelphia Hose Company (No. 1) has adopted the New-York style of fire-hat, in place of the thin pasteboard head-covering usually worn by Philadelphia firemen.

The steamer *Isabel* brought to Charleston, on her last trip from Havana, a mail of 4,387 letters and 1,257 newspapers.

The new Vermont State House is nearly completed. The total cost will be $89,000, of which sum $32,000 have already been expended.

The wooden bridges on the Great Western Railroad in Canada are to be replaced by iron ones.

The Quarantine season at Boston has closed.

Thanksgiving in Maine, Thursday, Nov. 25.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A very singular circumstance happened to a young lady a few nights since. The evening, or rather all the day previous, she had been complaining of a severe pain in the head and eyes, more particularly the latter. Judge of her astonishment and that of her friends to find, the morning following, that during the night she had become completely cross-eyed. The transformation occasioned her no additional pain, and has been since a matter of much speculation. Her name is LUCILLA MARKS; she is about 15 years of age, and resides on Barr-street, near Linn.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

☞ J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar,
AND
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED AND INHALED,
IT CURES
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
AND ALL OTHER DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.
The Powders impart energy to the system and expel all impurities from the
BLOOD.
We have Testimonials from:
I. V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
J. H. LADD, Esq., Pub. *Independent*, New-York.
Rev. Ed. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
R. B. COLMAN, Esq., late of Astor House, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass.
SIMEON LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gen. T. J. GREEN, Texas.
JOHN B. STEENBUSGEE, Esq., California.
And thousands of others.
Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle; Powders $1 a package; three packages $2 50 at No. 315 BROADWAY, next to the Hospital.

☞ Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

☞ Fraser's River and San Francisco.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, THIS DAY, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ Jules Hanel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the resplendent, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER'S Miraculous Remedies. For sale at the proprietor's depot No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Winter Arrangements.—Overshoes, heavy boots, substantial gaiters, strong shoes, dancing-slippers, and other feet-covering for the Winter, for in-door and out-of-door use for ladies, gentlemen and children can be furnished advantageously at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. His stock is large and valuable, and he is now selling cheaper than ever.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Bullen's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Ladd, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Tracy's Celebrated Shirts and Collars, ready made or made to order. Also, stocks, neck-ties, gloves, hosiery and heavy under-clothing, at the Shirt and Collar Depot Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ Ruptnre Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Dressmaking and Family Sewing, in every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, at No. 495 Broadway. As a guarantee of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines.

☞ Oh Scissors! Ladies' Scissors, Tailors' Shears and Trimmers, Bank Shears, Barbers' Shears, Pruning Shears, &c., &c., made and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN ROWE & CO., No. 269 Pearl-st., one door from Fulton. Every article warranted.

☞ A. Bartlelf's Family Shuttle SEWING MACHINES
Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.*
Office No. 488 Broadway.

☞ At Dempsey & Fargis' 603 Broadway, WEDDING CARDS.
VISITING CARDS.
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $60.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ Miller's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

## MARRIED.

PRENTISS—PENFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. J. Millard, Mr. WILLIAM E. PRENTISS and Miss ELLEN L. PENFIELD, daughter of the late Sylvester Penfield, all of this City.

NEWELL—RANDEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, Mr. GEORGE B. NEWELL to Miss JULIA E. RANDEL, daughter of the late John Randel.

## DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 31, BENJ. AUSTIN, aged 73 years.
His friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 1, and the members of the Exempt Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son John, No. 15 2d-st., without further invitation.

KAZINSKA.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 10 P. M., Countess MARY KAZINSKA, wife of Count Louis Kazinski, aged 24 years.
The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., from Calvary Church. Services by the Rev. Dr. Hawks. Friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, Mrs. ELIZA D., widow of the late Edm. Townsend, of this City.

HAXTUN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 31, of consumption, FLORA L. HAXTUN, daughter of the late Andrew B. Haxtun, aged 16 years.
The friends of the family, and of her father, D. E. Wheeler, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, at his residence, No. 148 6th-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 1, GEO. VAN BENSCHOTEN, in the 36th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 177 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

VAN ANTWERP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 1, LOUISA N. JENNE, daughter of Lawrence and Martha F. Van Antwerp, in the 5th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 311 Dean-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 1, MRS. AGNES R. LAWRENCE, wife of the late Nathaniel Lawrence, aged 80 years.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, John S. Duryee, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, this day, at 3 o'clock.

WILSON.—At Somers, on Friday, Oct. 29, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. N. Todd, JANE WILSON, widow of the late Samuel Wilson,

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would go as laundress; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; has the very best of City references for either of the above capacities from some of the most respectable families in town. Can be seen at No. 50 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and is also a neat plain sewer; would have no objections to wait on a lady; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at or address No. 76 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-rate cook; understands soups and all kinds of desserts, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing, if required. Good City reference given. Call at No. 120 21st-st.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waiter; can also assist in fine washing and ironing; is a most desirable servant and accustomed to the first families; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, hotel or first-class boarding-house, for a most respectable colored servant as professed cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, but prefers a regular kitchen place; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS; ONE AS COOK, BY A Scotch woman, and to do the washing of a small family; understands baking; the other, a German Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference. Apply at No. 132 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] to cook, wash and do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived two years in one place, and left only because [illegible] days, at No. 119 Elizabeth-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTA[illegible] as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. If required;—the other, as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference can be given. Call or address, at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as nurse, in which capacity she held a place in her present employer's family for several years. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 2d-av., where a recommendation may be received from her present employer.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as lady's and chambermaid: does up linen in a magnificent style; will work in a respectable boarding-house; wages $7; also a cook in all its branches; makes gravy, soups, and all styles of baking; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, A respectable parentage, a situation as chamber-maid, nurse or general servant; will be found perfectly trustworthy, and a girl of excellent character; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY, as a dressmaker or seamstress, who understands all the fashionable sewing, and is a first-class shirtmaker; cutting and fit for children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 83 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and good baker. Has unexceptionable references. Call for two days at No. 149 Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Spring sts., 1st floor rear, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION. BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and has no connexions in this country. Call at No. 220 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or waiting-maid, in a respectable private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 131 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL SOUTH, as housekeeper—widow's family preferred, or governess.—By a respectable American lady, who has been in the South; has undoubted reference in the City, for three days, at No. 6 East 34th-st., near 5th-av., N. R.—A good home preferable to high wages.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, age 32, who has two children to take care of; has a comfortable home for them; has no family but herself; has had the best of children; her charges not high. Apply for three days, at No. 174 31st-st., corner 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A middle-aged woman as nurse to a young baby. She is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; 9 years in her present place. Apply at No. 44 [illegible] 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-RECOMmended girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. Is willing to make herself generally useful; understands embroidery. Apply for three days, at No. 15 East 27th-st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of 15, to do light chamberwork or take care of children; will make herself generally useful. She has the best of City references. Can be seen at the house of her present employer. No. 44 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and all kinds of sewing; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 163 East 26th-st., two doors from 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by a highly experienced English woman, who is competent to take the entire charge from birth; the best City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker, and would go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 68 4th-st., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as family seamstress; does cutting, fitting and fine sewing; no objection to the care of one or two children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 226 Henry-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and launderess, or would cook and assist in the washing; is an excellent baker. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 649 Hudson-st., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as competent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the finest of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to assist with children. Can be seen at her present employer's, as here she has lived five years. Call at No. 13 West 18th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND USEFUL girl, a situation as nurse or waitress to some lady who is going to Australia; she would remain with them when landed, to pay for her passage. Address MARY CLEARY, No. 21 Columbia-st., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK AND a waiting sisters, who are desirous to engage together in same house, as well as a number of other German and some French girls. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible-House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, of steady habits, as chambermaid and waiting on chamermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, and waitress; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 739 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do all kinds of cooking and baking, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 209 7th-st., corner 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general housework in a small private family; good reference given. Can be seen for one week at No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; willing to do the general housework of a small, private family. Call at No. 213 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, down stairs, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid or to do light housework in a small family. Call at No. 105 Gold-st., in the store. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; can give the best reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at No. 3 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid with washing or plain cooking. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 171 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is kind and affectionate with children, and can be highly recommended. Address A. J., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON, A SITuation as chambermaid or nurse; no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry. Has the best of City reference from her last employer. Inquire for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., in the trimming store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to take the care of a young infant; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, No. 20 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant young woman as dressmaker, in a private family; fully competent in her business. Call at No. 80 West 17th st., up stairs, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 76 Spring st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as laundress or to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business. Call at No. 6 Jersey-st., for three days, near Crosby-st., back of Niblo's.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in the washing of two or three families; the best of City references can be given. No. 128 East 20th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and well-recommended young woman to do downstairs work, or would have no objection to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands boning fowls and cooking all kinds of game and soups and jellies, and a first-rate baker; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; can do all kinds of baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has got the best of City reference, can be seen for two days, at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st. Can be seen till she is suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; has best City reference. Apply at No. 66 West 30th-st., in the rear.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—AN AMERICAN WOman wishes a situation as wet nurse, or in other capacity, to accompany a lady to California; is prepared to pay one-half of her passage money, the other half to be deducted from her wages. Best of reference will be given, by calling upon or addressing a note to H. BARNET, store No. 126 William-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

### MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, who is practically acquainted with cold or hot graperies, green and hot house plants, early forcing of fruit and vegetables, planting and pruning of ornamental trees and shrubs, the laying of new grounds; no objection to a small farm; the wife will render any services requested which she can do; is clean and tidy; both can come well recommended from respectable families in this City. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SITUATION BY an experienced book-keeper; knows double entry, &c., thoroughly; has no objection to a position requiring physical as well as mental ability; has been in the employ of prominent City merchants, to whom he is permitted to refer. Address, appointing an interview, A. ANDREWS, Box No. 204, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND GROOM DEsires a place in regard to the care and treatment of horses; he perfectly understands their care and treatment, and is a good groom, as well as driver; will be found competent, willing and obliging on any gentleman's place; is a single man; has no objection to City or country; is a useful man. The strongest references can be given from gentleman in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk or salesman, by a person who has lately arrived from Dublin, and can be well recommended for any of the above; salary not so much an object as employment. Address, appointing an interview, A. B., care of G. Harpur, No. 7 Henry-st., or R. Graves, No. 358 Carleton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER DEsires a place in City or country, has six years' references from former employers; is a careful hand over horses, and is a good plain vegetable gardener; can milk and take care of cattle well. A good place more desirable than high wages. Apply by letter to M. L. Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; just arrived from Europe; has good references. Call for two days at No. 149 Grand-st., or address W. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Scotchman; is a very steady, industrious man, and understands his business in all its branches. Can produce the best City and country reference from his last employers. Address ALEXANDER, box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, a situation in some store or office, or as copyist; is a good writer, and smart at figures; best of City reference given. Address for two days, T. C. K., Box No. 180 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man in a private family; understands his business well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the druggist store corner of 4th and Wooster sts., No. 388.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TAILOR BY trade, a situation in a wholesale clothing store; willing to trim or do any work. Address I. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to tend bar or open oysters, and to make himself useful about the house. Good reference given. Address D. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORganist in a Catholic Church, by one who is able to conduct a choir, and knows the Catholic service. Address J. REWELL, Bentley's, Madison-square, New-York.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS organist, by a professor of music, in some church, either in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 4,599 New-York Post-Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN GARDENER, TO GO on the upper end of the Island—one capable of taking care of a horse and wagon, understands the culture of fruit trees, vines and flowers, and the keeping of pleasure grounds in order. A steady, active man, who will make himself generally useful, required; an American, with small or no incumbrance, preferred. Apply, for one week, at No. 48 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits, as clerk in a hot air furnace, range and stove store, in Connecticut—one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, with reference, W. & B., Box No. 585 Post-Office, New-Haven, Connecticut.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PROTESTANT SERVANTS —English or Scotch would be preferred—one for general kitchenwork, the other for chamberwork. Apply at Ryerson-place, corner of Myrtle and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

TO SHOE FOREMEN.—WANTED, AN EXperienced and competent foreman to take charge of a wholesale establishment in this City, making the finest and best work; also an experienced cutter. Apply at Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS

Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,

HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS. In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND SENATE CHAMBER, and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S

CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,

*Established beyond Experiment* and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, sky-lights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place, Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O'NEIL & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 19 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

EAST FLORIDA.—THE INDIANS HAVING been removed from that part of Florida where the most desirable climate for invalids and others may be found, via Enterprise, on Lake Monroe, at the head of navigation of the St. John's River, in latitude 28°, which may be reached from New-York in 5 days, and where there is one of the largest and best hotels in the State, known as the BROCK HOUSE, located on the bank of the Lake. Attached thereto is a fine orange grove of the choicest fruit, places for amusement, boats for sailing and fishing. Of the latter, the river is well stocked with trout and other fish, and the forests with deer, turkeys and other game. References may be made to D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway; O. E. Treadwell, No. 104 Warren-st.; T. W. Harsh, No. 163 West-st.; O. Bamber, No. 223 Greenwich-st.; W. S. Abbey, No. 279 Union-st., Brooklyn, and many others. For further information apply to A. S. PETERS, No. 183 Reade-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PERMAnent arrangement can be made for choice rooms in a very fine house with first-class board, by calling at No. 411 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3, or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house first-class and replete with all the modern improvements. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, desiring handsome accommodations, with every comfort and convenience, will find them at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the family private, and the situation unsurpassed.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant furnished rooms, with board, on moderate terms, in a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner of 8th, facing Washington Park.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate house, to gentlemen or to a family without children, a parlor on first floor, with one or two bedrooms communicating by private staircase. References required. Apply at No. 166 2d-av., convenient to 8th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be obtained, with good board, in a private family, in a delightful location, at No. 309 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a first-class house, wish to let, with board, a large front or back room, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, HANDsomely furnished, on second floor, front, gas chandelier and all modern improvements; family small; no children; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette place.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BUTTON.

BOARDING BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board, may be had by applying at No. 98 Clark-st. The house is desirably situated, convenient to the Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and near the cars. References required.

WANTED—BOARD, AND THREE FURNISHED rooms, for a family of four grown persons and one child. Pantries and Croton indispensable. Location may be between 10th and 30th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Late dinners, and terms moderate. Unexceptionable references will be required. Address, with real name, B., Box No. 3,488 Post-Office.

A LADY, TWO BLOCKS FROM BROADway, No. 3 5th-st., has the second floor to let to a few boarders. Gentlemen taken for $4 per week, fuel and gas included. One of the rooms has bedroom and pantry; very nice for a family. A lady can be accommodated who will be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part pay. References given and required.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within 4 minutes walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—BOARD.—SUITES of well furnished rooms, for families and single gentlemen, in a first-class house, are now ready for the coming season. Table d'hote at 5½ o'clock. Private table if required. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 15th-st., near 2d av.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

AT NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR the principal hotels, large, pleasant rooms on 2d and 3d floors, front, in suites and single, with conveniences of fire, bath, gas, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, IF required, on the second floor; also, two on fourth floor, with ample closet room, and every convenience for a family, or for gentlemen, at No. 62 East 16th-st. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD from about the 1st of December, in a pious family, who reside in a desirable neighborhood. A 2d-story room with closet, gas and water, is desired. Address, stating terms and particulars, X., A. T., Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to gentlemen or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 36th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board; also, two rooms on fourth floor, of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. They have every convenience for a family or gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD—CAN be obtained at No. 161 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av. Locality unexceptionable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family in West 21st-st. References required. Address Box No. 1,640, Post-Office.

ST. JOHN'S PARK HOTEL—CORNER OF Hudson and Laight sts., has rooms to let from $2 to $6 per week. Restaurant attached to the house.

A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—Wishes board and teaching in a respectable family. Address D. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place, with or without partial board.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SOUTH.—MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTUrers who may have outstanding claims or business of any kind that would be benefited by the personal supervision of a man of experience, will find it to their interest to address E. L. S., care Mr. Geo. Jones, *Times* Office. The advertiser goes South in November. First-class City reference given, and security for the faithful performance of all business intrusted to the advertiser's care.

A GENTLEMAN IS ABOUT GOING TO CALIfornia and would like to engage with some firm as agent, or would engage with a strict religionist as overseer of business of most any kind where it would not interfere with religion or its duties. References given. Address R. R., Box No. 112, *Times* Office, for one week.

FOUNDRY WANTED—AT CHEAP RENT, IMmediately, in the City of New-York, Brooklyn or vicinity, having steam engine of from 8 to 10 horse power, small machine shop connected. Address, for one week, FOUNDRYMAN, with full description, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS CHANCE—A GROCERY FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of an excellent stand, on the northwest corner of 33d-st. and 6th-av., at the junction with Broadway. The same will be sold very low, for cash, or on approved credit. Apply to THERASSON & RRYAN, No. 8 Wall-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED 12 years, and in successful operation, on one of the leading avenues; the business is all done over the counter. Reason for selling, owner has other business. Apply at No. 94 Murray-st., or on the premises 223 8th-av.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST stands in the City, baking 25 to 40 barrels per week. The owner retiring from the business. Address Box No. 414 Post-office.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, at noon. Subjects for consideration—*Farm Fruits, General Harvesting* and *Preservation of Fruits*. Extracts from works, foreign and home, recently received by the Institute, will be read. Admission free.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock, in compliance with the resolution of the Society adopted at the last meeting. GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., will repeat his paper on *The Treason of Major-General Charles Lee.*
ANDREW WARREN, Recording Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. E. NONES, Notary Public, No. 134 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMunnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a Farm, in the town of Varick, Seneca County, State of New-York, on the banks of the Seneca Lake, 8½ miles South from Geneva, on the Lake Railroad, and 8½ miles North from the State Agricultural Farm and College, containing 241 acres choice wheat land, 50 acres of which is wood land; has good buildings, choice fruit, well watered with never-failing springs. This farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st., New-York; or to the owner, HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 153 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $150 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about ten acres, most eligibly situated, within three miles of the Exchange, commanding a splendid view of New-York Bay, and for beauty of location, healthiness, and prospective improvement in value, not to be equalled by any similar piece of property in the neighborhood of New-York; and if laid out into lots would probably bring double the price required within twelve months. Purchase this property will be parted with at a decided bargain. For particulars, apply to J. B., Box No. 1,334 Post Office, New-York.

TARRYTOWN.—FARM FOR SALE, ABOUT 2½ miles from the depôt; seventy acres in high state of cultivation, small new house and barns; very fine springs, one higher than the house, from which there is a view of the Hudson River; very healthy and pleasant neighborhood, near church, &c. Fine orchard, and some wood land. Will be sold at farm prices, and is a first-rate chance to secure a place for the coming Spring. Terms very easy. Address SPRING-SIDE, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—POSITIVE SALE AT the Gotty House, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at noon, of the valuable country seat, containing 150 feet front by 376 in depth, with handsome dwelling house, out buildings, &c., on the west side of the Post Road, about half a mile south of the village of Yonkers. Title perfect; 10 per cent. down, and 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Look at the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FIVE first-class frame dwellings, built in superior manner, two stories, basement, sub-cellar and finished attic, on Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington Park; location unsurpassed. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOMAS W. LOWE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED ARchitect, and an experienced builder, offers his services to capitalists seeking safe investments in building. He would make all the necessary drawings, and guarantee that his construction shall not surpass his estimates. Best reference given. Address, with real name, ARCHITECT, Box No. 116 4th-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—NINE acres choice land, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, one mile from depôt, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound; is offered for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to W. BERMENT, No. 1 Hanover-st., or to JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

PARTIES HOLDING ORIGINAL TITLES to lands in Michigan that have been sold for taxes will find a purchaser by addressing the undersigned. Valuable pine and farming lands in Michigan to exchange for merchandise of any description, City or Brooklyn property. C. D. SMITH, No. 62 Exchange-place, basement.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air, at $260 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, an excellent three-story and basement house, No. 72

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[Published under the provisions of the Act of the State Legislature, and by the Bank Department.]

## STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—

As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,218,732 56 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,629,918 59 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 237,139 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,943,208 46 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $360,567 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 126,191 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 95,843 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 648,887 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—

As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, October 29, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Distriots | $558,869 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 79,183 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,506 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 389,005 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

EDWARD COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,462,759 09 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,160,034 54 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 21,846 00 |
| | 80,181 00 |
| | 102,027 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 6,829,699 35 |
| Average amount of Deposits | |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—

As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discouts | $12,316,421 21 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,507,079 25 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,315 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,434,899 89 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

RICHARD STACKPOOL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—

As reqnired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,045,606 07 |
| Average amount of Specie | 177,491 17 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 124,905 16 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,240,377 67 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,447,466 86 |
| Average amount of Specie | 920,783 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 382,195 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,536,788 22 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,585,974 61 |
| Average amount of Specie | 285,148 33 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 73,600 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,572,915 31 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,659,096 29 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,081,709 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 189,165 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,378,660 67 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWAT, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,563,201 37 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,254,573 01 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 272,434 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,312,728 81 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUAB, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,425,788 88 |
| Average amount of Specie | 401,042 53 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 227,352 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,037,099 33 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

MAGNELIUS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $362,776 94 |
| Average amount of Specie | 31,374 50 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 100,098 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 218,217 21 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

## STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,575,050 41 |
| Average amount of Specie | 265,376 04 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 166,633 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,158,511 71 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BANANIOR LAWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $524,342 12 |
| Average amount of Specie | 86,330 67 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 91,658 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 307,372 91 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,084,000 |
| Average amount of Specie | 730,031 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 276,642 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,397,053 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—

As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $736,249 09 |
| Average amount of Specie | 126,393 67 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 145 068 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 612,015 56 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposed say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,014,742 06 |
| Average amount of Specie | 790,756 70 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 18,411 25 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,272,468 28 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,544,691 31 |
| Average amount of Specie | 518,803 25 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 132,570 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,191,262 30 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,855,851 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 316,042 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 134,979 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,919,954 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK,

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $235,984 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 29,641 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 78,288 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 121,854 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of October, 1858.

WM. H. RISLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—An required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Lonns and Disconnts | $1,926,172 44 |
| Average amount of Specie | 202,353 63 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 131,131 09 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,653,123 12 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—An required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $628,826 16 |
| Average amount of Specie | 120,079 46 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 123,535 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 633,535 87 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JAS. HARAISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required hy Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $331,632 75 |
| Average amount of Specie | 62,238 26 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 41,686 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 205,542 49 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK,

NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,407,552 16 |
| Average amount of Specie | 338,858 05 |
| Average amount of Circlation | 97,422 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,025,236 64 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,607,928 90 |
| Average amount of Specie | 196,637 70 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 201,446 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,574,350 94 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $573,986 80 |
| Average amount of Specie | 186,278 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 106,866 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 299,611 34 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JNO. HAGAMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,137,479 33 |
| Average amount of Specie | 323,714 56 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 44,812 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,845,100 04 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,853,550 83 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,118,832 89 |
| Averago amount of Circulntion | 303,527 00 |
| Averago amount of Deposits | 4,013,631 94 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK,

NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $912,651 61 |
| Average amount of Specie | 191,481 98 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 117,802 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 715,582 81 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,721,476 90 |
| Average amount of Specie | 319,949 37 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 164,955 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,322,212 68 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,005,799 57 |
| Average amount of Specie | 843,811 78 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank | 273,999 10 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,763,610 52 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—An required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $287,102 25 |
| Average amount of Specie | 131,084 30 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 71,021 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 235,958 35 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $796,415 03 |
| Average amount of Specie | 153,544 18 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 129,431 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 683,986 01 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YONLE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YONLE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JNO. HEUSMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,139,823 22 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,295,183 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 220,099 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,883,913 45 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS

required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Disconnts | $1,608,302 72 |
| Average amount of Specie | 208,496 48 |
| Average amonnt of Circnlation | 117,198 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,087,310 29 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amonnt of Loans and Discounts | $2,380,981 08 |
| Average amount of Specie | 294,652 75 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 158,844 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,355,135 45 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge nud belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $391,587 59 |
| Average amount of Specie | 37,052 71 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 89,545 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 279,214 09 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERSON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK FERRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $422,410 27 |
| Average amount of Specie | 58,610 82 |
| Average amount of Circulntion | 150,834 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 169,486 68 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HASTIE, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $294,481 71 |
| Average amount of Specie | 26,016 17 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 116,434 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 303,159 98 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $271,412 17 |
| Average amount of Specie | 196,447 46 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 37,920 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 335,401 14 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,705,348 56 |
| Averge amount of Specie | 467,607 11 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 113,454 00 |
| Averago amount of Deposits | 1,526,096 12 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $575,850 90 |
| Average amount of Specie | 62,458 65 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 98,186 83 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 394,107 66 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOS. M. PRICE, President of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

JOS. M. PRICE, President.

Sworn before me this 1st day of November, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—

As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Disconnts | $1,103,477 67 |
| Average amount of Specie | 171,570 40 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 129,949 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 929,512 57 |

*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS

required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,244,182 68 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,018,174 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 181,459 83 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,313,715 77 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

## STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK,

NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $668,573 54 |
| Average amount of Specie | 124,774 32 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 114,317 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 539,776 96 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFRAAT W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of October, 1858.

P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,479,112 05 |
| Average amount of Specie | 748,957 53 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 104,496 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,032,061 26 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,091,304 13 |
| Average amount of Specie | 208,104 39 |
| Average amount of Circnlation | 95,486 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 803,060 18 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,277,100 13 |
| Average amount of Specie | 224,966 31 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 191,939 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 977,913 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YONLE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Disconnts | $3,850,326 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,063,045 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 99,535 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,171,976 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashior.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,288,487 03 |
| Average amount of Specie | 170,922 87 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 310,394 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 766,053 85 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD BARRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

## STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,868,152 54 |
| Average amount of Specie | 392,291 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 190,701 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,323,221 67 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.


**BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT** the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at low cat factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. MOFFET, 51 Wall-st.


# FINANCIAL.


**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

**JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.

...Presentation of ... to the Italian Demo...

...Democratic Club, a political organ...which numerous members reside in the Third ...District, were the recipients last night of ...a complimentary banquet, at Gardner's Hotel, corner of ...Prince and Broadway. The presentation was ...made by the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, on behalf of the ...donors by whose contributions the gift was purchased. ...Mr. SICKLES in CHAIR informed the assemblage of the ...object for which they were convened and was loud...ly applauded.

...Mr. BATTISTINI made an address in Italian, remind...ing his hearers of their early and successful struggles ...for the cause of liberty, and congratulating them upon ...their determination to exercise now, for the first time, ...their right as American citizens, to vote for men duly ...qualified, by ability and character, to administer the ...Government under which they lived.

...Mr. SICKLES, after reminding his hearers of the im...portance of the privilege which they were about to ...exercise on the morrow, many of them doubtless for ...the first time, proceeded to speak of the character of ...the opposition which he had had to encounter in his ...canvass as candidate for Congress, replied with indig...nant emphasis to Mr. WOOD'S speech in the First ...Ward on Saturday evening last. He remarked that ...he (Mr. SICKLES) and the Revised Statutes of the State ...were equally hostile to that individual, and that Mr. ...WOOD had good reason to oppose him, as the day ...might yet come when he (Mr. S.) would be the means ...of enforcing the penalties prescribed by those Sta...tutes against so notorious an offend...er. He now learned that Mr. WOOD possessed execu...tive power, and that, under the impression that abil...ity conscientiously exercised, he had secured ...his election as a candidate for political hon...ors, he had procured for him an invitation, signed by ...many of the most eminent citizens of New-York, to ...become a candidate for the Mayoralty. Not satisfied ...with that, he had assisted Mr. WOOD repeatedly in his ...desires for exalted public station, but was eventually ...compelled by the conduct of that individual, when he ...had succeeded in obtaining office, to change his ...opinion as to his character, and regard him as one ...of the most dangerous demagogues and incapable ...administrators who had appeared in our public annals. ...For this reason he (Mr. SICKLES) had become active ...in organizing an opposition to him, and the success ...which had followed his efforts in that direction, he ...regarded as the brightest incident in his public life. ...He hailed the hostility of such a man, and defied both ...him and his satellites. [Lond applause.]

...Mr. SICKLES then referred to the agreeable ...alacrity with which Mr. BUCHANAN had yielded ...to his request for the appointment of Mr. FELICE FOR...NACIARI as Consul to Genoa—a gentleman who had suf...fered much in the cause of Liberty, and whose claims ...were recognized by the President as entitling him to ...all the honors which it was in his power, as first Mag...istrate of this Republic, to bestow. Finally, Mr. SICK...LES passed a warm eulogium on the President as an ...estimable citizen and a true patriot, whom he had ...been taught to revere, and by whose lessons and ex...perience he hoped always to be guided. [Applause.]

...The flag was handed by Mr. SICKLES to Mr. DE CA...SARI, who declared the Club accepted it with the ...warmest feelings of affection and gratitude, and felt ...confident that it would inspire them with renewed ...courage in the cause of Democracy, in its hour of ...need.

...A large band, numerous banners and transparancies ...that had been in waiting outside, were then brought ...into requisition, and the Club formed into procession ...and marched through the leading streets of the Dis...trict, cheering loudly.

MEETING OF GERMAN REPUBLICANS IN THE VOLK'S GARTEN.—The People's Garden, a large hall for public entertainments, opposite the Bowery thea...tre, was well nigh filled last night by German Repub...lican voters, (and their wives,) who met on the eve of ...the election, to express their opposition to Mr. Bu...chanan's administration and declare their determina...tion to support the Republican Congressional, State ...and County tickets.

...Mr. EDUARD KAUFFMANN was chosen President, ...with Mr. ADOLPHUS LANGE Secretary.

...A series of resolutions, declaring their adhesion to ...the Republican platform, were presented by Mr. ...HANSEN and adopted unanimously.

...Speeches were made by the President, by Mr. ...THUMANN, Dr. FORSCH, Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and ...others, and the meeting adjourned, cheering loudly ...for the Republican nominees.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—We are requested by ...Mr. WILLIAMSON, the American and Republican candi...date for Congress in the Third District, to say that the ...rumors put in circulation that he has withdrawn from ...the canvass are utterly *untrue*. He has not withdrawn ...and does not intend to do so.

### Note from Hon. John Cochrane.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: I am suffering injustice from those who charge that I uttered the sentiment that the nom...inees of Tammany Hall should be supported, though a devil incarnate.

What I said was at a meeting in Tammany Hall on the evening of Monday, Nov. 23, 1857, on the naming of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, and what I said was *verbally* and *literally* the following, as reported in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the next morning, viz: "These nominations have been concentered on the names of certain gentlemen. Among those names is the name of FERNANDO WOOD; and were he *proclaimed* a devil incarnate, so long as in the judgment of up...right and intelligent Democrats, with opportunity and qualified to judge of him, he has been prooounced to be a worthy standard-bearer of our principles, he is to be supported."—NEW-YORK TIMES, *Vol. 7, No.* 1,929, *date Tuesday, Nov.* 24, 1857.

I made this same correction in a letter published in the *Herald* Nov. 25, 1857. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN COCHRANE.

THE RIOT AT PEORIA.—THE BANKING-HOUSE TROUBLE.—A telegram from Peoria gave some particu...lars of a recent riot in that place, more fully ex...plained by the following from the *Transcript*: "The failure of the banking-house of N. B. CURTIS & CO. created great excitement throughout the city. The same house failed about one year ago, and had suc...ceeded in establishing itself in business again, princi...pally through the leniency of its creditors, who had confidence in the integrity of its managers. N. B. CURTIS & CO. are the owners of a wildcat bank in At...lanta, Ga., called the "Cherokee Insnrance and Banking Company." At the time of their first failure a large amount of this trash was in the hands of the people of this section, many of whom submitted to heavy shaves upon it, while a few held on to what they had and what they could buy of it until Messrs. CURTIS & CO. had reëstablished themselves, when it was redeemed. During the six months in which they have been doing business since their reopening, CURTIS & CO. have been quietly paying out all the Cherokee they could manage to, and re...deeming every dollar of it presented at their counter, have succeeded in maintaining its credit. The consequence is that a large amount of this de...scription of shinplaster currency is in the hands of our farmers, mechanics, merchants, and others, who must submit to a heavy and perhaps total loss upon it; all hope of the reëstablishment of Messrs. CURTIS & CO. has fled. They even refuse to take Cherokee in payment of their own debts, although, by some cu...rious management which we do not fully comprehend, it is announced that it will be taken in payment of the existing debts of Moss, HARDEE & CO. The pre...cise amount of Cherokee money now in circulation we are unable to ascertain, and it is of course impos...sible to tell. The prevalent opinion is that there is about $150,000 of it in the hands of the people of this section. There may be distant localities where it has been paid out. The amount of money on deposit with CURTIS & CO. by our business men, at the hour of failure, will not fall far short of $40,000. They promi...se their depositors, we understand, that they shall shortly receive their money in full. There is confi...dence in the promise in some quarters, but it is not general.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS POISONED AT DINNER.—Mr. MUCHLEMANN, his wife, two children, two servant girls and twelve boarders, were poisoned, Wednesday while at dinner, by taking arsenic, which had been mixed with their food. Mr. MUCHLEMANN keeps a public house on Second-street, between Almond and Poplar. After the boarders and the family had finished their meal, they were all taken with severe griping of the bowels and vomiting. A doctor was sent for, and immediately saw that this general illness had been produced by poison, and went to work at once administering antidotes. By a good deal of industry and proper attention, the patients were quickly better, and yesterday morning were so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. The result will not be fatal in any case. By examination and chemical analysis, it was discovered that arsenic was in the soup, meat, and all the food. The poison had been thus distri...buted by being mixed with the salt. The salt used in cooking had been taken from a pitcher on a shelf in the kitchen, close to a window opening on the back yard. On analyzing that ieft in the vessel, arsenic was found, and it was evident, from this fact, that here was the origin of the mischief. As yet nothing has been learned on which to rest a well-grounded suspicion as to the perpetrator of this piot.—*St. Louis Republican, Oct.* 29.

WALKER'S NEW FILLIBUSTER SCHEME.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* has the following: "A vessel is to leave Mobile on the 10th of November, for the Central American paradise, and with the emigrants there collecting, the company in this city is forming and preparing to leave. Major ELLIS is forming the company here, and his office is at the Merchant's Hotel, where he will be plaased to receive the appli...cations of all who desire to go along. This is a civil and peaceable enterprise, and those who go will land and be received, and suffered to look out, each man for himself, just as the ship-loads of men do who land here from the old shores of Europe. Nicaragua is a place where citizens of the United States can settle and thrive in a peaceable way, and there are thousands who want to do so. All necessary particu...lars about the emigration will be given upon appli...cation to Maj. ELLIS."

VALUE OF THE NEW FIRE-ARMS IN INDIAN WARFARE.—The value of Sharpe's rifle and the Minié ball in Indian warfare has been thoroughly demon...strated in the operations in Washington Territory. Col. WRIGHT'S command is the first one that has en...countered the Indians with these modern weapons. Col. STEPTOE had the old cavalry carbine, which was never known to kill an enemy on any occasion, whatever damage their recoil was in the habit of inflicting on the unlucky troops who had to fire them. Col. WRIGHT's command has had the sharpe rifle, and the difference in result is most striking. Says one account of the battle of Four Lakes: "We have killed and wounded more than forty-seven of the enemy, and not one of us hurt. I tell you the Indians were astonished when our fellows perched them off at four and five hundred yards. They won't let a single man now approach them nearer than half a mile." The War Department has given unusual attention of late to the improvement of fire-arms, and especial pains have been taken to supply our forces in Washington Territory with the most effective of the various newly-invented guns. This has been done not less to give the highest efficiency to our troops on that distant theatre than to test by actual use and trial the relative value of the new arms.—*Washington Union.*

PAY OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.—The Attorney-General has, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, given an opinion in refer...ence to the pay allowed by law to District-Attorneys. It is held that the act of Feb. 6, 1858, can admit of but one construction. The services of a District-Attorney, in the examination of persons charged with crime, are to be paid by the day, and are not to receive compen...sation for each separate case. No matter how many cases he may examine in one day, his pay must be but five dollars for the day's service. In many cases per...sons charged with crime are arrested in localities where there is neither a Judge nor United States Com...missioner, and where the examination must be had before some other magistrate. The law cannot scarcely intend, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the District-Attorney shall make such an examination without being paid. A fair construction of the fee-bill entitles him to his *per diem*, without regard to the par...ticular title by which the judicial officer before whom he examination is had may be known or called, if he be of competent authority. The same principles apply in the *per diem* allowance to Marshals.—*Washington Union.*

A poor English woman, Mrs. Houghton, attempt...ed to commit suicide in New-Orleans a few days ago. Her late husband was a Free Mason, and since his death the fraternity in New-Orleans have allowed her $6 a week. Becoming discouraged, she tried to drown herself, but was rescued.

The deepest coal-pit in Great Britain, and proba...bly in the world, has, after nearly twelve years' la...bor, just been completed and opened at Dukinfield, Cheshire, Eng. The shaft of this pit is 666½ yards deep, and the sinking of it has cost nearly £100,000.

M. GAIBOURT has been experimenting on an ori...ental article of food, known as the *trehala*. It is the cocoon of a coleopterous insect, the insect itself sometimes remaining within. It is composed chemi...cally of 66.54 parts of starch, 4.66 of insoluble gum, and 28.60 of sugar of a bitter principle, and some mineral salts.

A writer on lightning-rods urges the necessity of closing the windows of a house after the outside has become wet in a shower. The outside is then a good conductor, and the dry air of the interior a non-conductor, and the chances are small that the elec...tricity will enter the house.

### Correction.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Under the head of "Police Reports," in your edition of this morning, I find to my surprise that I am charged with attempting to pass a $2 counterfeit bill on the Delaware City Bank. The fact is, that in...stead of attempting to pass the bill, I was the person on whom it was attempted to be passed, and appeared against that person, before the Judge at Essex-street Market next morning; and he was held to bail. Hoping that you will insert this correction, in justice to my friends and myself, Yours,

RICHARD WILLIAMS,
No. 440 Broome-street, corner Broadway.


[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bron...chitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engra...vings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Blotches on the skin, scorbutic eruptions, scabs, boils, and all complaints of this kind, are quickly cured by using the above peer...less unguent. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

The following editorial, written by Mrs. E. D. LE...NARD, wife of the Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Editor of the Exeter, N. H., *News Letter*, is taken from that paper of April 2, 1858:

Dr. J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.—As this is the season for Colds and Pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the attention of sufferers to this invaluable Remedy. We have used it over a year, and have great confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the cures for which it is prescribed. We have also used Dr. STAF...FORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and have great con...fidence in them as a TONIC, imparling to the system generally Strength and Vigor. We have tested both and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a Practical and Scientific Chem...ist, and made conformable to an accurate knowledge of Physiology. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle; Powders $1 a package; three packages $2 50, at No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.

See other Testimonials on Fifth Page.


## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Ind. State 5s.... 92 | 435 | Har. R. R. Prefer'd 27 |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90..s30 94¾ | 100 | do.....27¼ |
| 15,000 | do.....94¾ | 10 | Eighth-avenue R.R.143 |
| 10,000 | do.....s30 84¾ | 700 | Reading Railroad...52¼ |
| 10,000 | Virginia 6s..... 95¾ | 500 | do.....b60 52⅝ |
| 91,000 | Missouri St. 6s.. 89¾ | 600 | do.....s30 52 |
| 6,000 | do.....s30 89¾ | 700 | do.....52⅜ |
| 14,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. Bds 91 | 200 | do.....s10 52¾ |
| 1,000 | B. City W. L....101½ | 25 | Mich. Cen. RR.....58 |
| 11,000 | Erie R.R. 2d m. bs 85¾ | 100 | do.....b60 57¾ |
| 5,000 | Ill. C.R.R. bs. s60 95 | 20 | do.....57¾ |
| 8,000 | LaC. & Mil. l. g. bs 28¾ | 55 | do.....57⅝ |
| 5,000 | do.....b30 28¾ | 100 | do.....s30 57 |
| 1,000 | G. & C. 2 m. ex Int 91 | 300 | do.....57 |
| 20 | People's Bank.....102 | 25 | Chi. B. & Quin. RR. 56 |
| 10 | Nassau Bank.....100 | 800 | M. S. & N. Ia. R.R. 24 |
| 50 | Contiuental Bauk...100 | 100 | do.....b60 24½ |
| 60 | Mechanics' Bank...118 | 350 | do.....s30 23⅞ |
| 120 | Del. & H. Canal Co. 99¼ | 100 | do.....b30 24 |
| 160 | Penn. Coal Co..... 79 | 150 | M. S. & N. Ia. g. s. 63¾ |
| 100 | Cumberland Pref... 19¾ | 167 | do.....63¾ |
| 350 | Pacific M. S. Co. s30.106¾ | 50 | do.....s30 53¾ |
| 185 | do.....106¾ | 50 | do.....s30 53¾ |
| 100 | do.....s60.106¾ | 150 | do.....53⅞ |
| 100 | do.....s60.106¾ | 25 | do.....s9 53⅞ |
| 6 | do.....106¾ | 50 | do.....b60 54 |
| 100 | Ill. Cent. R.....b60 87 | 100 | Panama Railroad...121 |
| 50 | do.....b60 86¾ | 50 | do.....b60 120¾ |
| 100 | do.....86¾ | 300 | do.....120 |
| 100 | do.....s60 86¾ | 50 | do.....b30 120¾ |
| 5 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R 86 | 100 | do.....b60 120¾ |
| 425 | N. Y. Cen. R. R.....86 | 12 | Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 9 |
| 100 | do.....s30 86 | 1294 | Ga. & Chicago R.R. 79½ |
| 250 | do.....b30 86 | 50 | do.....b30 79½ |
| 150 | do.....b60 86 | 300 | do.....s30 79½ |
| 1650 | do.....85¾ | 50 | do.....s30 79½ |
| 150 | do.....b10 85¾ | 200 | do.....s60 79½ |
| 25 | do.....b30 85¾ | 300 | do.....b60 79¾ |
| 200 | do.....b60 85¾ | 150 | do.....b30 79¾ |
| 50 | do.....b30 85¾ | 200 | do.....79¾ |
| 100 | do.....s30 85¾ | 200 | do.....b3 80 |
| 1200 | do.....85¾ | 200 | do.....s30 79¾ |
| 50 | do.....s10 85¾ | 50 | do.....c 79¾ |
| 50 | Erie Railroad..... 18¾ | 500 | Clev. & Tol. R. R.... 34 |
| 110 | do.....18¾ | | do.....s60 33¾ |
| 70 | do.....16¾ | 280 | do.....s60 33¾ |
| 200 | do.....b60 16¾ | 300 | do.....s60 33⅓ |
| 50 | do.....s30 15¾ | 300 | do.....s10 33⅓ |
| 350 | do.....s10 15¾ | 1000 | do.....33⅓ |
| 100 | do.....s30 16¾ | 450 | Chi. & R. I. R. R... 87¼ |
| 150 | do.....b60 15¾ | 100 | do.....s30 67 |
| 100 | Hud. River R.R. . 33¾ | 1350 | do.....87½ |
| 39 | do.....33¾ | 100 | do.....b60 67¼ |
| 150 | Harlem Railroad... 13 | 100 | do.....s10 67¼ |
| 200 | do.....b30 12¾ | 100 | do.....h10 67¼ |
| 100 | do.....12¾ | 350 | L. C. & Mil. RR.... 5 |
| 250 | do.....12¾ | 150 | do.....h15 5 |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 5s, 1874....104⅞ | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R.....56¼ |
| 1,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90.....94⅜ | 100 | do.....56 |
| 5,000 | Virginia 6s..... 85¾ | 25 | do.....s30 56 |
| 5,000 | Mo. St. 6s.....s30 88 | 50 | do.....56½ |
| 10,000 | do.....89¾ | 180 | La Cr. & Mil. RR... 4¼ |
| 5,000 | Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds 95¾ | 300 | Clev. & Tol. R.R.... 33⅜ |
| 10 | Del. & Hud. C. Co.. 99¼ | 100 | Reading Rail'd..s60 51¾ |
| 200 | Canton Co.....s10 21 | 100 | do.....s10 52 |
| 100 | do.....21 | 100 | do.....s15 52 |
| 150 | Pa. Mail S. Co.....105¾ | 100 | do.....52¼ |
| 50 | do.....106¾ | 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. GS b30 53¾ |
| 150 | Hud. Riv. R. R..... 33 | 150 | do.....s30 53¾ |
| 100 | do.....32¾ | 100 | Panama Railroad...120 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 84¾ | 100 | Ga. & Chi. R. R.b30 79¼ |
| 1300 | do.....85 | 100 | do.....79¾ |
| 100 | do.....s30 85 | 100 | do.....s60 78¾ |
| 300 | do.....b60 85¾ | 100 | do.....78¾ |
| 500 | do.....s10 85 | 50 | do.....s10 78¾ |
| 150 | do.....85½ | 250 | Chi. & R. I. R. R.... 66¾ |
| 50 | Harlem R. R.....12¾ | 250 | do.....b60 66¾ |
| 10 | M. S. & N. I. R. R.. 24 | 200 | do.....b30 66¾ |
| 50 | do.....s30 23¾ | 400 | do.....s30 66¾ |
| 100 | do.....23¾ | | |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| £500 | C., L. & Chi. BR. 6s 59 | 3,000 | Cum. C. & Iron 6s 71 |
| $8,000 | Col. P. & Ia. R.R. 7s 50¾ | 19 | Am. Exchange Bk. 109 |
| 3,000 | Cle. M. & T. R. 7s 5 | 20 | Hanover Bank.....92¼ |
| 1,000 | Gt. W. M. In. S. '57 62 | 30 | Artisans' Bank.....83 |
| 1,370 | N. Y. M. I. Co. S. '58 35 | 12 | Bowery F. Ins. Co. 171½ |
| 530 | do.....'53 78¾ | 40 | Lenox Ins. Co.....102 |
| 70 | do.....'55 59¾ | 10 | Goodhue Ins. Co.... 83¾ |
| 2,000 | do.....'56 58 | 50 | Etna Fire Ins. Co... 113½ |
| 430 | do.....'58 50 | 18 | Del., Lac. & West. R. 31 |
| 1,000 | do.....'57 57 | 5 | Nassau Bank..... 99¼ |
| 490 | do.....'57 54 | 25 | Chatham Bank..... 77½ |
| 280,000 | Forty B. C. C. C. 700 | 45 | Bank of New-York. 109¾ |
| 8,000 | C. N. McK. Co. Bk 20½ | 20 | Ocean Bank..... 95¾ |
| 5,000 | Chi. St. P. & F. du | 20 | New-World Ins. Co 96½ |
| | Lac R. R..... 16 | 25 | N. R. Fire Ins. Co...153 |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s..... 89¾ | 20 | Pacific M. S. S. Co...106½ |
| 5,000 | Chi. C. W. L. Bds 86 | | |

MONDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 30, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Oct. 23:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $1,219,364 |
| Decrease in Specie | 1,972,612 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 56,045 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 163,219 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Oct. 31, 1857. | Oct. 30, 1858. | Oct. 23, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $63,519,000 | $67,734,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans | 95,317,754 | 126,093,586 | 124,874,222 |
| Specie | 12,683,441 | 26,707,817 | 28,681,429 |
| Circulation | 6,334,748 | 7,822,989 | 7,879,024 |
| Gross Deposits | 61,463,664 | 108,801,206 | 108,072,518 |
| Exchanged | 9,610,506 | 21,494,870 | 20,929,351 |
| Undrawn | 51,853,158 | 87,306,336 | 87,143,167 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 5,403,396 | 9,151,581 | 9,605,817 |

The Bank averages present a larger decrease of Specie than was generally anticipated; thus showing that the transfer in Coin to the Southern porte for the purchase of Exchange is more im...portant than we had record of through the week. We find that one or more of the large Banks sent forward Gold to New-Orleans for this object on their own account, while others accommodated their correspondents in the same direction by dis...counting their collections. The whole movement is a healthy evidence of a return to active trade with the interior. Its influence will return to New-York in a few months, three fold, in the fall of Exchange on Europe and in the sale of Goods to and prompt collection of Money from the South and Southwest. The remarkable feature in the present average is the maintenance of the line of Undrawn Deposits. The balances are now heavier than at any time these six weeks, notwithstanding the increased clearances, as deducted from the gross line of Deposits.

To-day there is another decided decline in Exchange, which, for the Boston steamers, has been done at 109@109¼ for merchant, and 109¼@109¾ for bank and bankers' bills on London. The market is quite unsettled, most of the heavy re...mitters anticipating still lower rates. French bills are also weak, f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾ to the dollar. The business for this mail, unless more important to...morrow forenoon, will prove moderate. Several of the leading banking houses are receiving heav...ily from the South, where the export movement of Cotton is unusually early and free. The estimates for the crop have been enlarged by the very fine picking weather and the absence of frost.

In the Money Market there is a less activity in demand loans from the Stock Brokers. They continue to supply their wants at 3@4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. At Bank there is more talk of better rates for the lender for Discounts, the free distribution of part of the heavy accumulation of Specie at this point to the South, being urged in favor of the re...action. At the same time this feeling is by no means general among the Bank officers, owing to the fact that outside lenders continue to seek prime lists of paper on low terms through the leading Bill Brokers. We quote short acceptances 4 ℔ cent., and 3 to 5 months' paper 4½ to 7 ℔ cent., according to classification.

On the Corn Exchange, to-day, the receipts of Grain and Flour were reported heavy in amount, and the market for Wheat from the latest English news affording some encouragement to holders for better prices abroad. Cotton is rather weak in this market, but considerable activity prevails at the Southern ports at very steady prices.

The Stock Exchange, to-day, felt the com...bined influence of the heavy realizations of last week for the *Bull* account, and the new contracts which are being put out for a further decline by the opposite interest on the diminished Bank re...serve. The signs of recovery and firmness on Saturday afternoon, passed off early in the day, and there were free sellers of the principal Rail...roads at a decline of ¼@1 ℔ cent., the specula...tive business being divided principally between New-York Central, Galena, Rock Island and To...ledo. The others sympathized in the de...cline. About 8,000 shares of Central were done at from 86 down to 85 ℔ cent, with good buyers at the close at 85 ℔ cent., the stock leaving off steady. Galena fell to 78¾ and Rock Island to 66¾@½, both being weak...ened by the reported traffic in October, which, on account of the dullness of the Grain trade at Chicago, will probably be light. The *short* inter...est in Galena has been growing in the market for several weeks past, and more than the usual ac...tivity is shown in the speculative sales. The deal...ings in Toledo were large, but the price less affec...ted than for the other Western lines. Michigan Central weak; Michigan Southern, both common and preferred, rather steady, considering the weak tone of the general market, and Reading firm at the close at 52¼@⅜ ℔ cent. Both Pa...cific Mail and Panama shares were lower, the former 105¾ at the close, the latter, 119½@120 ℔ cent. In the Railway Bonds prices yielded ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. Illinois Centrals 95½ ℔ cent. In State Stocks heavy purchases were made of Missouris at 89½@¾. Tennessees and Virginias are about ⅜ ℔ cent. off the top rates of last week. The New Federal Loan 104⅜ ℔ cent. The general market, after considerable excite...ment at the Second Board on the announcement of the reduced Bank reserve, closed with a steadier feeling. Several of the leading Brokers, whose dealers were sellers last week, on the first turn of prices, and realized a good part of the recent handsome advance in New-York Central and other leading shares and bonds, seem disposed to come in again as buyers.

The following has been handed to us by a stockholder of the Eighth-avenue Railroad:

The statement of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Com...pany shows a capital of $800,000. Paid since organi...zation, 12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, in quarterly dividends. The last quarterly statement shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $90,393 62 |
| Expenses | 39,484 54 |
| Net profits for quarter ending Oct. 1, 1858 | $50,909 08 |

The Company have a large amount of property—70 cars, 500 horses; road in the best condition, and the Company own more real estate than any other City railroad.

### Money Circulars for Europe.

*Per Steamer Europa, from Boston.*]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

Our Stock market on the 26th ultimo, date of our last circular, exhibited a degree of firmness and activity which afforded every indication of a further advance in prices, but, as usual, after a rapid improve...ment, an increased supply of Stock was brought on the market, and the consequence has been a moder...ate reaction, which has effected solid securities, as well as those of a more speculative nature. This de...cline has, in some quarters, been partly attributed to the shipments of specie to the South, reaching, in the aggregate, about $2,500,000, and to the influence of the Central American imbroglio. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have declined 1¼; Tennessee 6s, ½; Virginia 6s, ¾; North Carolina 6s, ½, and California 7s 2 ℔ cent. Sales of Indiana 5s at 92. For the new Government Loan 104⅞ is the closing quotation. City and County Bonds—There has been but a moderate business done in these, but prices are well sustained. We notice sales of Brooklyn 6s, Detroit Water Loan 7s, Cincin...nati Water Loan 6s, Peoria 7s, School Fund and Louisville 6s, Railroad issues. Some St. Louis 7 ℔ cent. County bonds have changed hands at a slight advance. Railroad Bonds—Market active, prices ir...regular, but generally firm. Illinois Central Con...struction 7s have declined 1¼. Erie 3d mortgage 1¾, New-York Central 6s ⅜, do. 7s 1½, and Harlem 1st mortgage 1 ℔ cent. Erie 2d Mtge. have advanced ¼; Erie Convertible, ¼@½; Hudson River First Mort...gage, ¼ ℔ cent. Sales of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western First Mortgage, at 80; Milwaukee and Misaisippi Second Morigage 10s, at 74; Detroit and Milwaukee 7s, at 65; and of Peoria and Oquawka Eastern Extension 8s, at 75¾@76. Railroad Shares—The market has been active, hut at a general decline in prices. New-York Central have fallen 2½; Erie, 1¾; Galena and Chicago, 4¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 3¼; Reading, 1¼; Panama, 3½; Illinois Central, 2½; Michigan Central, 4; Michigan South...ern, 1¾; Do. guaranteed Stock, 1¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 2¼; and Milwaukee and Mississippi, ½ ℔ cent. Sales of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, at 95, a fall of 1½ ℔ cent.; of New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, at 128, and of Little Miami shares at 61. Harlem Preferred rose to 29, and receded to 27. In the Money Market, we have no change to notice. Exchange on Europe—The market is well supplied with bills, and the demand being but moderate, rates are easier. The principal sales of Sterling have been at 108½ asked, and of France at 5.15@5.13¾.

DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

Our last advices were to the 26th ult. The buoyancy then prevailing has given place to quite a general reaction, with a decreased activity. On Sat...urday there was a partial recovery of prices, but to-day the downward tendency is again in the ascendant. The Money market presents no perceptible changes, unless it be in a disposition to give more firmness to the rates for loans on call, owing to the large move...ments in Stocks caused by the recent speculation on the Stock Exchange. Our last advices from Europe are to the —th ult., ℔ *Borussia*, arrived this day. States—There is a regular decline, with redneed sales; (Missouris, about $500,000;) Virginia, ⅝ de...cline; Missouri, 1¾; Tennessee, ¾; California, new, 2; North Carolina, ½; Ohio, 1886, sales at 109. United States 5s, 1865, ¼ ℔ cent. higher; the new Loan, 5 ℔ cent., 1874, moderate; sales at 105@104¾. City and County Bonds—We note some transactions of importance of Louisville 6s, Railroad issues, at firm prices; St. Lonis City and Brooklyn City 6s, without change, and Memphis 6s, guaranteed, at 1½ ℔ cent. advance. St. Louis County 7 ℔ cents., 1863, have been taken at 89. Railroad Bonds lower, with moderate sales. Erie 2d Mortgages, sales at 85; do. 3d Morigages, 79@78; do. 1871, 1 ℔ cent. lower; New-York Central 6s, 1¼ lower; Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 2; Michigan Central 1st Mort...gages, 1882, 1; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d Mort...gages, ½; Harlem 1st Mortgages, ¼; do. 2d Mort...gages, 1; New-York Central 7s, 1876, sold at 1¾ ℔ cent. advance; Illinois Central Freeland Bonds have improved 1½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, ⅜; Reading, 1866, 1¼; Hudson River 1st Mortgages, ⅜; do. 3d Mortgages, ¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s, ½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st Mortgages, 2; Wabash 1st Mortgages, 1; Erie 4th Mortgages sold at 60; and Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgages at 98¾, and 2d Mortgages, at 91 ℔ cent. Railroad Shares—The decline is general, with a re...duced movement, except for New-York Central, the sales of which exceed 30,000 shares. Erie has de...clined 1¾; Reading, 1¾; New-York Central, 2¾; Panama, 3½; Michigan Central, 3¾; Michigan Southern, 1⅞; Michigan Southern Preferred, 1¾; Illinois Central, 2¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 2¼; Rock Island, 3¼; Galena and Chicago, 5½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1; Milwaukee and Missis...sippi, ½; La Crosse and Milwaukee, ¼; Sioning...ton, 1¾; Hudson River, 1⅞; Pacific Mail, 1¾. Money without quotable change, except for call loans, which stand 3@5 ℔ cent.; first-class paper, 3½@5 ℔ cent.; second-class paper, 6@7 ℔ cent. Exchanges—Rates lower, with a downward tend...ency. Principal sales on London, 109¾@109¾. Paris, 5.16¼@5.13¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

### OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 30.

| Names of Banks. | Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis. | Ave. am't of Specie. | Ave am't of Circula'n. | Ave am't. of Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $960,567 | $126,191 | $95,843 | $648,887 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 8,218,732 | 1,629,916 | 237,139 | 6,943,203 |
| Atlantic Bank | 558,889 | 79,153 | 94,505 | 389,003 |
| Bk. of America | 6,462,759 | 2,150,034 | 102,027 | 6,829,699 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 12,348,421 | 2,507,078 | 1,975 | 8,434,899 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,045,606 | 177,491 | 124,905 | 1,240,377 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,447,466 | 920,783 | 382,195 | 3,536,788 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,563,974 | 254,148 | 73,600 | 1,572,915 |
| Bk. of Republic | 6,659,096 | 1,081,709 | 169,165 | 4,375,050 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,563,201 | 1,254,573 | 272,434 | 3,812,728 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,425,788 | 401,042 | 227,252 | 2,037,099 |
| Bull's Head Bonk | 362,776 | 31,324 | 100,098 | 319,977 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,575,050 | 265,375 | 156,633 | 1,158,511 |
| Chatham Bank | 524,342 | 86,330 | 91,658 | 307,372 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,084,000 | 730,031 | 276,642 | 2,397,053 |
| Citizens' Bank | 736,249 | 126,383 | 41,696 | 612,015 |
| City Bank | 2,214,742 | 790,156 | 16,411 | 2,272,469 |
| Continental Bank | 3,544,581 | 548,803 | 132,576 | 3,191,262 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,665,851 | 314,642 | 121,979 | 1,910,854 |
| East River Bank | 235,984 | 29,641 | 78,288 | 121,854 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,526,172 | 202,133 | 131,134 | 1,653,123 |
| Greenwich Bank | 628,826 | 120,070 | 123,535 | 633,836 |
| Grocers' Bank | 782,832 | 82,283 | 41,096 | 703,542 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,401,562 | 338,858 | 97,422 | 1,025,236 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,607,928 | 196,637 | 201,646 | 1,574,350 |
| Irving Bank | 573,986 | 186,278 | 106,866 | 529,611 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,137,479 | 323,716 | 214,812 | 1,845,100 |
| Manhattan Co | 4,853,550 | 1,118,832 | 303,

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2222. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE ELECTIONS.

### Republican Ticket Probably Elected.

### Loss of Five Congressmen to the Administration in New-York.

### MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN.

### ILLINOIS YET UNCERTAIN.

Owing to circumstances, and, among others, to the interest upon the Presidential contest of 1860, attending the election of yesterday one of special interest, the returns of the result, at the time of going to press with our first edition, are not as full as we could desire, but enough is known to make certain first, in this State, the Republican ticket elected. In regard to the Congressional districts, the Administration have lost at least five supporters.

A heavy vote was polled in the city, and the election, with a few unimportant exceptions, was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner.

The Republican ticket in Massachusetts has been elected; but we have not, at the time of writing, sufficient returns to form a reliable opinion as to the result in the Western States.

### NEW-YORK ELECTION.

#### STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Governor.....EDWIN D. MORGAN, Repub.
Lieutenant-Governor.ROBERT CAMPBELL, Repub.
Canal Commissioner.HIRAM GARDNER, Repub.
State Prison Insp'r..JOSIAH K. EVERETT, Repub.

#### STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

| | Morgan. | | Parker. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Queens County | 800 | New-York | 19,400 |
| Rockland | 88 | Buffalo | 502 |
| Saratoga | 111 | Deer Park | 40 |
| Schenectady | 83 | West Farms | 3 |
| Schoharie | 74 | South Yonkers | 80 |
| Schuyler | 37 | Cortlandt | 94 |
| Seneca | 47 | Chester | 35 |
| Steuben | 36 | Rome | 250 |
| Suffolk | 88 | Goshen | 48 |
| Sullivan | 159 | Weston | 47 |
| Tioga | 135 | Pelham | 35 |
| Tompkins | 89 | New Rochelle | 165 |
| Ulster | 113 | South East | 32 |
| Warren | 41 | Hamptonsburg | 70 |
| Washington | 25 | Syracuse | 10 |
| Wayne | 11 | Yonkers | 3 |
| Westchester | 47 | Fort Edward | 51 |
| Wyoming | 160 | Mt. Pleasant | 54 |
| Yates | 160 | Mt. Vernon | 105 |
| Albany | 179 | | |
| Allegany | 92 | | |
| Black Creek | 43 | | |
| Brighton | 46 | | |
| Buffalo | 112 | | |
| Chelsea | 68 | | |
| Clarence | 60 | | |
| Cataract Falls | 118 | | |
| Flushingburg | 140 | | |
| Hempstead | 59 | | |
| Long Neck | 15 | | |

Note.—The names in *italic* are counties complete; all others, the names of cities and towns in other counties.

#### CITY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

| Wards. | Governor, 1858. Parker. | Morgan. | Sec. of State, 1857. Tucker. | Clapp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | 1356 | 248 | 1073 | 124 |
| II. | 258 | 181 | 275 | 106 |
| III. | 422 | 218 | 356 | 152 |
| IV. | 1871 | 368 | 1724 | 128 |
| V. | 1628 | 724 | 1193 | 492 |
| VI. | 2265 | 280 | 1986 | 177 |
| VII. | 2485 | 1101 | 2171 | 635 |
| VIII. | 2032 | 1028 | 1706 | 636 |
| IX. | 1977 | 2069 | 1939 | 1372 |
| X. | 1403 | 900 | 1482 | 472 |
| XI. | 2956 | 952 | 2685 | 617 |
| XII. | 1195 | 532 | 1024 | 474 |
| XIII. | 1692 | 773 | 1655 | 488 |
| XIV. | 2328 | 421 | 1911 | 212 |
| XV. | 1169 | 1722 | 1138 | 883 |
| XVI. | 2155 | 1770 | 2086 | 1156 |
| XVII. | 3417 | 1664 | 2490 | 790 |
| XVIII. | 2182 | 1580 | 2348 | 954 |
| XIX. | 1427 | 740 | 1298 | 519 |
| XX. | 2907 | 1867 | 2487 | 1494 |
| XXI. | 1969 | 1317 | 1820 | 851 |
| XXII. | 1877 | 1314 | 1777 | 819 |
| Total | 41,171 | 21,765 | 36,631 | 13,548 |

#### AMERICAN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

| Wards. | 1856. Sec. State. | Wards. | 1858. Barrows. | 1857 Sec. State |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | 69 | 12 | 224 | 169 |
| II. | 97 | 13 | 324 | 461 |
| III. | 88 | 14 | 58 | 192 |
| IV. | 81 | 15 | 396 | 504 |
| V. | 323 | 16 | 604 | 736 |
| VI. | 27 | 17 | 516 | 588 |
| VII. | 362 | 18 | 386 | 556 |
| VIII. | 481 | 19 | 113 | 153 |
| IX. | 1161 | 20 | 482 | 329 |
| X. | 268 | 21 | 412 | 446 |
| XI. | 373 | 22 | 128 | 141 |
| | | Total | 6644 | 5001 |

#### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

Sixth.....JOHN A. SEARING, Democrat, reëlected, (doubtful.)
Second.....JAMES HUMPHREY, Opposition, elected in the place of G. B. TAYLOR, present member.
Third.....DANIEL E. SICKLES, Democrat, reelected by 269 majority over WALBRIDGE and 138 over WILLIAMSON.
Fourth.....THOMAS J. BARR, Democrat and Anti-Tammany.
Fifth.....WM. B. MACLAY, Democrat, reëlected.
Sixth.....JOHN COCHRANE, Democrat, reëlected by 1,451 majority over MCCURDY, Opposition.
Seventh.....GEORGE BRIGGS, Opposition, elected in place of ELIJAH WARD, Democrat, present member.
Eighth.....HORACE F. CLARK, Fusion.
Ninth.....JOHN B. HASKIN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, reëlected.
Tenth.....CHARLES H. VAN WYCKE, Republican.
Eleventh.....E. P. STRATTON, Democrat.
Twelfth.....C. L. BENEDICT, Opp., (doubtful.)
Thirteenth.....ANDREW B. OLIN, Opp., reëlected.
Fourteenth.....JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, elected by 1,500 majority over CORNING, Democrat, present member.
Fifteenth.....JAMES B. MCKEAN, Republican.
Sixteenth.....G. W. PALMER, Republican, reëlected (doubtful.)
Seventeenth.....P. K. SPINNER, Republican, reëlected.
Eighteenth.....CHARLES B. COCHRANE, Union Opposition, reelected.
Nineteenth.....J. H. GRAHAM, Republican.
Twentieth.....REUBEN CHAPMAN, Republican, elected in place of MATTESON.
Twenty-first.....R. H. DUELL, Republican.
Twenty-second.....M. L. LEE, Republican.
Twenty-third.....CHARLES B. HOARD, Republican, reelected.
Twenty-fourth.....C. B. SEDGWICK, Republican.
Twenty-fifth.....MARTIN BUTTERFIELD, Republican.
Twenty-sixth.....E. B. POTTER, Union, reelected.
Twenty-seventh.....AUGUSTUS WELLS, Republican.
Twenty-eighth.....WM. IRVINE, Republican.
Twenty-ninth.....A. ELY, Republican.
Thirtieth.....I. W. SHERMAN, Republican, reelected.
Thirty-first.....ORLO M. BURROUGHS, Republican, reelected.
Thirty-second.....E. G. SPAULDING, Union, elected over HATCH, Democrat, present member.
Thirty-third.....R. E. FENTON, Republican, reelected.

The Administration loses five members of Congress positively, in this State.

In the First District GEORGE TAYLER is defeated by JAMES OAKLEY, Fusion.

In the Seventh, ELIJAH WARD is defeated by GEORGE BRIGGS, Fusion.

In the Ninth, JOHN B. HASKIN, elected in 1856 as an Administration candidate, is reëlected on the Opposition ticket.

In the Fourteenth, ERASTUS CORNING is defeated by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Anti-Lecompton Democrat and Fusion candidate.

In the Thirty-second District, (Erie County,) ISRAEL T. HATCH is defeated by E. G. SPAULDING, Fusion.

Three of the present Democratic members from this City—SICKLES, in the Third; MACLAY, in the Fifth, and COCHRANE, in the Sixth—are reëlected.

#### NEW-YORK COUNTY TICKET ELECTED.

Sheriff.....JOHN KELLY, Democrat.
County Clerk.....JOHN CLANCY, Democrat.
District Attorney.....NELSON J. WATERBURY, Democrat.
Judge of the Superior Court—JAMES MONCRIEF, Democrat.
Supervisor—WM. C. COWLES, Dem.
Coroners—
- HENRY GAMBLE, Dem.
- WM. SCHERMERHORN, Dem.
- FRANCIS E. D'ERETZ, Dem.
- ANDREW JARMAIN, Dem.

#### KINGS COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

Register.....H. C. Cody, Union.
County Clerk.....C. Tracey, Union.
Surrogate.....E. C. Reinhard, Democrat.
Supervisor-at-Large.....J. Vanderpoel, Union.
Sheriff.....George I. Lott, Union.
Coroners.....A. Norton, Union.
Justices Sessions.....W. H. Hoyt, Union.

The election passed off quietly in Kings County, but the vote polled in the City was unusually large. In the Seventh Ward, for example, MORGAN polled 330 votes, 20 votes more than FREMONT did in 1856. PARKER polled 766 votes; BURROUGHS, 185—the total Presidential vote scarcely overrunning that obtained yesterday. HUMPHREY was elected to Congress from the Second District, and LITCHFIELD led TAYLOR. In many wards TAYLOR and LITCHFIELD ran very closely together. BACKHOUSE did well in his own, the Eleventh Ward. The Union County ticket was elected by a handsome majority—excepting that BRAINARD, Democratic nominee for Surrogate, outran Mr. EGAN.

#### MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

[The following are the only returns at all satisfactory concerning the members elect for the next Assembly. On some of these the official vote has not yet been counted:]

*Kings*..... 1. Geo. W. Stillwell, Union.
2. Thomas Mulligan, Dem.
3. Harwaunt B. Duryea, Rep*.
4. Thomas. A Gardiner, Dem.
5. John A. Dayton, Dem,
6. Abraham Messerole, Jr., Union.
7. Franklin Tuthill, Union.

*New-York*.... 1. J. L. Smith, Dem.*
2. Michael Fitzgerald, Dem.*
3. C. B. Woodruff, Dem.
4. William Glover, Dem.
5. A. J. Delaney, Dem.*
6. Geo. A. Jeremiah, Dem.
7. Fred. A. Conklin, Rep.
8. J. J. Reilly, Dem.
9. Robert D. Livingston, Dem.
10. J. W. Chandler, Dem.*
11. N. A. Child, Dem.*
12. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Dem.
13. Peter Masterson, Dem.
14. Edward C. Genet, Dem.
15. Edward Murray, Dem.
16. James Rutherford, Dem.
17. Thos. Veitch, Dem.

*Onondaga*.... 2. H. W. Slocum, Rep.
*Washington*.. 1. Geo. H. Taylor, Dem.
*Westchester*.. 1. S. D. Gifford, Union.
2. E. G. Sutherland, Dem.

* Reelected.

### THE VERY LATEST.

### Majority for the Republican State Ticket of 20,000 to 30,000.

### ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES

#### NEW-YORK STATE.

**Table of County Majorities.**

| | Morgan. | | Parker. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Niagara County | 1200 | Chemung County | 200 |
| Ontario County | 1600 | Seneca | 24 |
| Tompkins County | 1500 | | |
| Herkimer County | 1600 | | |
| Onandaga County | 2500 | | |
| Steuben County | 850 | | |
| St. Lawrence County | 5500 | | |
| Cayuga County | 3000 | | |
| Oneida County | 2500 | | |
| Tioga County | 150 | | |
| Rensselaer County | 3000 | | |
| Columbia County | 1000 | | |
| Genesee County | 1000 | | |
| Orleans County | 1500 | | |
| Monroe County | 2100 | | |

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 3—1¼ A. M.

The *Atlas and Argus* give up the State, putting Morgan's majority at 20,000. They claim only two members of Congress certain and three more probably.

UTICA, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Republicans sweep Oneida, electing Roscoe Conkling to Congress by 3000 majority, together with their whole County ticket and four Assembly men. Morgan, for Governor, has 2500 majority against 1000 Republican for Comptroller last year.

ORASMUS B. MATTESON, member of Congress, was challenged at the polls of the Ward where he resides in this City, to-day, and his vote was refused. The ground of challenge was that he had a wager pending on the result of the election. The challenge was insisted upon, and he did not vote.

#### The City Vote for Congressmen.

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| | Sickles. | Walbridge. | Williamson |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 686 | 740 | 224 |
| Second | 153 | 82 | 292 |
| Third | 193 | 262 | 249 |
| Fifth | 949 | 732 | 934 |
| Eighth | 1171 | 1067 | 1315 |
| Totals | 3152 | 2883 | 3014 |

**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| | Farmer. | Barr. | Stephens. | Brennan. | Husted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth | 271 | 869 | 519 | 361 | |
| Fifth | 84 | 1026 | 599 | 800 | 3 |
| Tenth | 250 | 829 | 432 | 724 | 256 |
| Fourteenth | 222 | 1215 | 920 | 403 | |
| Total | 827 | 3939 | 2470 | 2286 | 259 |

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| | Maclay. | Hamilton. | Deane. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seventh | 2326 | 1228 | 320 |
| Thirteenth | 1631 | 603 | 148 |
| Williamsburg | 1822 | 2929 | 148 |
| Total | 5779 | 4960 | 816 |

**SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| | Cochrane. | McCurdy |
|---|---|---|
| Seventh | 3170 | 2268 |
| Eleventh | 2726 | 1263 |
| Fifteenth | 1024 | 2268 |
| Totals | 6920 | 5469 |

**SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| | Ward. | Briggs. |
|---|---|---|
| Ninth Ward | 1773 | 3317 |
| Sixteenth Ward | 2017 | 2401 |
| Twentieth Ward | 2821 | 2281 |
| Total | 6611 | 7969 |

**EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| | E. F. Clark. | Herrick. |
|---|---|---|
| Twelfth | 582 | 558 |
| Eighteenth | 2523 | 1207 |
| Nineteenth | 1010 | 1123 |
| Twenty-first | 2222 | 1420 |
| Twenty-second | 1791 | 1458 |
| Total | 8328 | 5766 |

**NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

Haskin, Anti-Lecompton, leads Kemble, Democrat in West Chester, and is probably elected.

#### KINGS COUNTY—VOTE FOR GOVENOR.

| Wards. | Districts. | Parker. | Morgan. | Burrows. | Smith. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.. | 1 | 130 | 252 | 39 | 2 |
| | 2 | 212 | 104 | 22 | — |
| II.. | 1 | 254 | 40 | 20 | 1 |
| | 2 | 464 | 123 | 64 | — |
| III.. | 1 | 199 | 341 | 78 | — |
| | 2 | 191 | 370 | 94 | — |
| IV.. | 1 | 148 | 237 | 67 | 1 |
| | 2 | 296 | 227 | 96 | — |
| | 3 | 164 | 180 | 89 | — |
| V.. | 1 | 630 | 41 | 13 | — |
| | 2 | 354 | 122 | 96 | — |
| | 3 | 236 | 62 | 35 | — |
| VI.. | 1, 2, 3 | 926 | 651 | 250 | 4 |
| VII.. | 1 | 362 | 83 | 39 | 1 |
| | 2 | 462 | 247 | 96 | — |
| VIII.. | — | 403 | 174 | 85 | — |
| IX.. | 1 | 199 | 144 | 47 | — |
| | 2 | 495 | 159 | 6 | — |
| | 3 | 178 | 38 | 18 | 1 |
| X.. | 1, 2, 3 | 1100 | 1200 | 600 | 3 |
| XI.. | 1 | 270 | 265 | 114 | 4 |
| | 2 | 726 | 282 | 94 | — |
| | 3 | 286 | 378 | 131 | 1 |
| XII.. | 1, 2 | 442 | 95 | 31 | — |
| XIII.. | 1 | 275 | 419 | 96 | 3 |
| | 2 | 259 | 464 | 170 | 9 |
| XIV.. | 1 | 378 | 73 | 7 | 2 |
| | 2 | 324 | 152 | 58 | 1 |
| | 3 | 227 | 94 | 25 | 2 |
| XV. | 1 | 185 | 175 | 39 | 1 |
| | 2 | 148 | 164 | 91 | 3 |
| XVI. | 1 | 163 | 119 | 26 | 9 |
| | 2 | 247 | 197 | 19 | 1 |
| | 3 | 230 | 108 | 9 | 3 |
| XVII. | 1 | 260 | 112 | 75 | 2 |
| | 2 | 158 | 93 | 68 | 3 |
| XVIII. | — | 168 | 116 | 45 | — |
| XIX. | — | 222 | 261 | 44 | 2 |
| Total | | 12,381 | 8,323 | 2,948 | 50 |

**SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| Wards. | Districts. | Littlefield. | Taylor. | Humphrey. | B'k's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 1 | 97 | 27 | 271 | 6 |
| First | 2 | 98 | 111 | 113 | 9 |
| Second | 1 | 175 | 80 | 43 | 0 |
| Second | 2 | 242 | 247 | 144 | 2 |
| Third | 1 | 91 | 102 | 397 | — |
| Third | 2 | 92 | 91 | 450 | 2 |
| Fourth | 1 | 60 | 83 | 238 | 3 |
| Fourth | 2 | 90 | 211 | 290 | 21 |
| Fourth | 3 | 99 | 91 | 232 | 32 |
| Fifth | 1 | 332 | 301 | 47 | 1 |
| Fifth | 2 | 162 | 332 | 175 | 15 |
| Fifth | 3 | 141 | 196 | 73 | 20 |
| Sixth | comp. | 667 | 375 | 710 | 176 |
| Seventh | 1 | 1614 | 211 | 84 | 34 |
| Seventh | 2 | 210 | 170 | 288 | 45 |
| Eighth | complete | 379 | 142 | 211 | 21 |
| Ninth | 1 | 97 | 101 | 155 | 32 |
| Ninth | 2 | 225 | 183 | 160 | 1 |
| Ninth | 3 | 106 | 53 | 42 | 14 |
| Eleventh | 1 | 138 | 270 | 310 | 78 |
| Eleventh | 2 | 420 | 361 | 202 | 94 |
| Eleventh | 3 | 222 | 67 | 412 | 80 |
| Twelfth | complete | 258 | 110 | 110 | 13 |
| Nineteenth | complete | 60 | 158 | 269 | 16 |
| Totals | | 4832 | 4100 | 5486 | 808 |

Tenth Ward still to hear from.

### MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The result of the election in Massachusetts indicates, as far as heard from, the complete success of the Republicans. The whole Republican State ticket is elected, as follows:

**STATE TICKET ELECTED.**

*Governor*—NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
*Lieutenant-Governor*—ELIPHALET TRASK.
*Secretary of State*—OLIVER WARNER.
*Auditor*—CHARLES WHITE.
*Attorney-General*—STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS.

Returns from seventy towns and cities show a plurality of 9,000 for BANKS. The vote in Boston was very close, standing as follows: BANKS, Republican, 6,306; BEACH, Democrat, 6,357; and LAWRENCE, American, 1,916.

The Democrats have elected B. F. BUTLER to the State Senate, and CALEB CUSHING to the lower House of the Legislature.

**MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.**

Districts.
*First*.....THOMAS D. ELIOT, Republican.
*Second*...JAMES BUFFINTON, Republican, reëlected.
*Third*....CHARLES F. ADAMS, Republican, (doubtful.)
*Fourth*....ALEXANDER H. RICE, Republican, 1,000 plu.
*Fifth*.....ANSON BURLINGAME, Republican.
*Sixth*.....JOHN B. ALLEY, Republican.
*Seventh*..DANIEL W. GOOCH, Republican.
*Eighth*...CHARLES R. TRAIN, Republican.
*Ninth*....ELI THAYER, Republican, reëlected.
*Tenth*....CHARLES DELANO, Republican.
*Eleventh*..HENRY L. DAWES, Republican.

The vote in ALLEY's District stands as follows: ALLEY, Republican, 3,028; OTIS P. LORD, Independent, 2,013; LORING, Democrat, 932.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2—10 P. M.

The Republicans have swept the State. One hundred and ten cities and towns are heard from, and foot up a plurality for Banks for Governor of over 14,000. The entire Republican delegation to Congress is elected. In the Fifth District, where the contest was the most doubtful, Burlingame has over 200 majority. In the Fourth District, Rice has 1,100 plurality. The Senate and House will be largely Republican. The Republicans are celebrating their victory by processions, illuminations, speeches, music and fireworks.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Hon. Eli Thayer is elected in this District, by a majority of at least 5,000. In 1856 his majority was 1,300. His vote now is far ahead of his ticket.

### NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.

FOR CONGRESS.

*Fourth Ward*—PENNINGTON, 140 majority.
*Fifth Ward*—WORTENDYKE, 211 majority.
*Tenth Ward*—PENNINGTON, 33 majority.
*Eleventh Ward*—PENNINGTON, 22 majority.
*Clinton Mownship*—WORTENDYKE, 22 majority.

Harrison, Hudson County—WORTENDYKE, 23 majority.

BOND, Democrat, Assemblyman, is elected in the Second District.

Waldron, Opposition, Assemblyman, is elected in the First District.

Essex County will give Governor Pennington, Opposition, for Congress, 1,500 majority.

Newark gives 900 majority for Pennington.

Bloomfield gives Pennington 259 majority, and Milburn gives him 50 majority.

The Opposition Sheriff is also elected, and 6 Opposition Assemblymen.

In Morris County, Rockaway Township gives Riggs, Opposition, for Congress 115 majority over Huyler.

In Essex County the Opposition gain five members of Assembly.

Orange, for Congress, gives Pennington 306 majority.

In the Sixth Assembly District, Trimble, Opposition, is elected.

In Union County, Elizabeth City gives Pennington 68 majority.

The Republicans are having a grand torch-light procession, headed by a splendid band of music, and are cheering vociferously in honor of their victory in the State.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

*Burlington County*—Thirteen townships—Stratton's majority (Opposition) for Congress, 1,505.

Norcross, Opposition, for the State Senate, has 1,185 majority.

All the Opposition Assemblymen in this county are elected.

*Mercer County*—Stratton's majority in this County for Congress will be over 500.

*In Pequannac Township, Morris County*—Riggs, Opposition for Congress, has 117 majority over Hunter Lecomptonite.

*Camden County*—All the Opposition Assemblymen are elected.

Nixon, the People's candidate for Congress in the First District, is undoubtedly elected.

Applegate, Democrat, for Assembly, in the Third District, is elected by 92 majority.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

In the First Assembly District in Warren County, Adrain, Opposition, for Congress, has 144 majority. In the same District, Wm. Tait, Opposition, is elected to the Legislature.

In the borough of Hackstown, Adrain has 54 majority. Rusling, Opposition, for Assembly, has 128 majority, and is elected—an Opposition gain.

In the borough of Belvidere, Patterson, Democrat, for Congress, has 18 majority over Adrain.

In Hunterdon County, Lambertville borough gives Adrain 30 majority.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

*Mercer County*—STRATTON, Opposition, for Congress, 600 majority. MUIRHEAD, Opposition, for Sheriff, 200 majority.

Martin, Opposition, for Assembly, is elected.

Aitkin, Opposition, for Assembly, has 197 majority.

### DELAWARE ELECTION.

The returns from Delaware are meagre. A portion of the City of Wilmington is reported. The Opposition have a small majority.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

All the Wards in this city have been heard from, and give 540 majority for the People's ticket.

### MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, (Mich.,) Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The city gives the Democratic State ticket from three to four hundred majority. The Republicans claim the election of eight of the eleven Aldermen and a portion of the County ticket.

The returns from the State are meagre, and indicate that a light vote has been polled. This is owing to a severe storm that has prevailed throughout the State to-day.

The Republicans undoubtedly have carried all the Congressmen.

### ILLINOIS ELECTION.

#### ILLINOIS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Five precincts of Saugamon County show a Democratic gain of 199 over the vote of 1856—when the united Opposition carried the County by 311 majority. In Madison County, Alton City gives the Democratic State ticket about 100 majority.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

A private dispatch from Chicago states that that city had gone Republican by 1,000 majority. The lines between Chicago and Detroit have now been interrupted by the storm.

### INCIDENTS OF ELECTION-DAY.

About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some soldiers from Governor's Island, in a steamtug, attempted to land at the barge-office—the design of the soldiers, it was said, being to swell the Sickles Congressional vote. A large crowd gathered at the wharf, and opposed the intended landing. There was some pretty warm fighting, and it was believed that the contest would be a bloody one before it ended. A number of the First Ward Police speedily arrived, and endeavored to restore quiet, but in vain. A requisition was made on the Second Ward, and on the Police Head-quarters, for additional men, and soon some dozen Second Ward Officers, and a formidable squad of Detectives, arrived. The Police, armed with their clubs, "went in," and the fighting crowd soon went away. Some endeavored to signalize their departure by throwing overboard Detective Officer McDougal, but the officer, being springy and muscular, escaped the salt-water bath. The boat-load of soldiers headed for Governor's Island, and there was no more disturbance.

A boat load of marines, from the United States Receiving ship *North Carolina*, landed at 3 o'clock in the Seventh Ward. They acted without any interference.

Near the site of the Old Brewery, at the Five Points, there was a fierce contest about 2 o'clock. Several pistols were fired, and the wildest excitement prevailed for a time. Two men, named FRANK MCMANUS and HENRY HALON, were shot. They were removed to the Hospital. MCMANUS was shot in his left eye. A ball grazed the head of HANLON, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The Sixth Ward Police arrested two men, named TIMOTHY SULLIVAN and JEREMIAH SHEA, and seized two muskets, two double-barreled guns and three revolvers—all heavily loaded. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

At the Police Head-quarters there was a throng of anxious inquiries concerning the progress of the election, all day. In the evening, till a late hour, the telegraph office was completely jammed, in the expectation that the results of the canvassing in the various Wards would be announced there. The news gathered through this channel was very meagre, and the consequent disappointment was very great.

Two Bleecker-street omnibuses, with four horses attached to each, were chartered yesterday by Captain WALLING to carry his Detective Squad to such sections of the City as might require their presence. They were called in several directions and quelled several incipient disturbances.

Mayor TIEMANN, accompanied by his special "shadow," Sergeant BERNEY, took a ride in a buggy yesterday through several of the Wards. They were well received wherever they went, and evidently had a pleasant ride.

In the Third Congressional District, the excitement during the morning was not very great, although several rumors were rife, which, if true, would have materially affected the success of the several candidates. It was stated, with much show of honesty, that in the Eighth Ward the Republicans in the Bleakeiy interest were throwing their ballots for WALBRIDGE, considering him less their political enemy than Mr. SICKLES. In the lower Wards it was stated, and proof was freely offered, that FERNANDO WOOD, satisfied that General WALBRIDGE could not beat Mr. SICKLES, had gone over with his cohorts to the interest of Mr. WILLIAMSON—determined, at all hazards, that Mr. SICKLES should not be returned. These, among other rumors, with a talk about the lightness of the vote, served as subjects of conversation until the polls closed. It was then asserted strongly by Mr. WOOD's friends that Mr. SICKLES had made a beggarly show in the lower Wards, whatever he might have done in the upper section of his District; and that Mr. WALBRIDGE was surely elected. But, soon after the polls closed, the friends of the respective candidates retired to their respective head-quarters, and there awaited the arrival of the returns. At the Head-quarters of Mr. WILLIAMSON there were many of his friends, and early in the evening they were confident of success, but their confidence did not continue long. At the Head-quarters of General WALBRIDGE there was an occasional demonstration, but as the later returns came in they subsided. At the Head-quarters of the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, corner of Broadway and Park-place, there was a confident air, although the returns did not always appear to the uninformed to be very favorable.

For a long time the returns stood with WILLIAMSON 17 votes ahead, and only two Districts in the lower part of the City to be heard from. Nevertheless, they were all joyful; and when Mr. SICKLES appeared he was greeted with three cheers as the hero of a glorious fight. Mr. SICKLES felt assured that his friends had succeeded, but advised a little patience until all the returns came in. At length they came, and showed the following: DANIEL E. SICKLES over General WALBRIDGE, 227; over Mr. WILLIAMSON, 360. The enthusiasm which this announcement occasioned was extreme. Cheers upon cheers were given. Many of the most respectable and prominent Democrats in the City throwing up their hats. The entire party now moved below, with the intention of forming a procession and proceeding to Tammany Hall. But each had so much to congratulate the other upon that for a long time no movement to get outside the hotel could be made with any prospect of success. As Mr. SICKLES entered the lower room he was seized, raised to the shoulders of two stalwart friends, and sustained there until another tremendous volley of cheers had been given. Everybody was either cheering or shaking somebody's hand over the great triumph over FERNANDO WOOD. About this time Capt. WILEY appeared and was cheered as one who had earned himself a successful General's chaplet in the fight just past. While they were cheering him he held up, with as much grace as the "subject" would allow of, a "dead Rabbit" skinned. As soon as the defunct animal was seen by the people, they all as with one voice cried out "FERNANDO WOOD." Some of them tried to weep, but always as they raised their hands to

"Wipe away a tear,"

their hands would pass to their hats, and then more cheers would be the result.

At length Mr. THOS. C. FIELD was called on for "a few brief remarks." He mounted a chair amid a renewal of cheers, and said he presumed it was unnecessary for him to assure them that he entered fully into their joy over the result of the fight. [Cheers.] After a brief allusion to the struggle, he referred to what, he said, had given him a new sensation, and a higher opinion of his fellow-man—that was the firm and unwavering friendship and strongly-expressed desire of JAMES BUCHANAN for the success of his tried and ever-faithful friend, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. [Vociferous cheering.] It was gratifying to him to know that while clouds were gathering—while darkness for a time seemed to overshadow the prospects of their friend, the Chief Magistrate of the nation looked to him (Mr. SICKLES) for a successful indorsement of the policy of his Administration—that while their natural foes were gathering against Mr. SICKLES, and while there was treachery in the Democratic ranks, the Chief Magistrate was ever found expressing his strong desire for the success of his friend. [Great applause.]

Mr. FIELD then stated to the meeting the success of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, by a majority of 1,500. The announcement was received with loud cheers, as was the announcement of the success of the entire County ticket.

There were now loud calls for Mr. SICKLES, who at length appeared and said: The triumph which he had obtained in his District was a triumph of his friend and of himself; it was a triumph of the Democratic Party against its foes, both individually and collectively. [Applause.] Whatever was vital in the Know-Nothing spirit had been arrayed against him—whatever was strong in Black Republicanism had been arrayed against him—whatever was infamous in the Democratic Party had been united against him—but without success; and he was happy in having defeated the common enemy and securing the triumph of the candidate presented by the Democracy of the District. [Cheers.] He thanked them from his heart for their support in this contest, and expressed his acknowledgment of their friendship in having disregarded the dictation of his personal enemy, FERNANDO WOOD. He charged Mr. TUCKER, the Secretary of State, with having gone, during the past week, to a respectable Democratic friend of his (Mr. S.'s,) residing in the Fifth Ward, and with having offered to procure for him the pardon of a man now in the State Prison on a conviction for felony, on condition that he (his friend) would desert Mr. SICKLES and aid in the election of an opposing candidate. Mr. SICKLES allowed Mr. TUCKER ten days in which to meet this accusation and asserted that, in the event of a failure to refute the charge he would resign his position as member of Congress, provided Mr. TUCKER would vacate the office of Secretary of State in the event of his being found guilty of the charge made against him. In conclusion, Mr. SICKLES referred in complimentary terms to the Democrats who had sustained him in his contest against the opponents of the Administration, and declared that, in the City of New-York, his experience had confirmed him in the belief that a candidate could be a man, and need not necessarily be a machine, and that he could base his claims more on his personal qualifications than on his claims as an office-seeker.

In the Sixth Congressional District, comprising the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, there was considerable disturbance in the fore part of the day. In the Seventeenth Ward the ticket boxes of the American and Republican parties were overturned and destroyed by the repulsed friends of Mr. COCHRANE, and the ballots scattered to the winds. The police soon quelled the disturbance. Nobody was injured, and the voters found their way to the polls without any obstruction. Mr. COCHRANE met a few friends at the Lafarge House last night, but the result was too dubious to admit of a public demonstration.

In the Seventh District of the Thirteenth Ward yesterday, a man voted in the morning for the State officers, depositing three tickets only in the ballot box. Five or six hours afterwards he presented himself again at the polls and tendered his votes of county officers. He was challenged on the ground that he had already voted once, but he swore his vote in and the Inspectors allowed it. Part of the prescribed oath, "in such case made and provided," is to the effect that the challenged party has not yet voted. A question has arisen whether a man may legally deposit a portion of his votes and afterwards return and vote the remainder of the ticket.

A large representation of the friends of the Democratic State, County and Congressional tickets met last night in Tammany Hall. DANIEL B. TAYLOR presided. As the returns were submitted, the audience cheered loudly, the majorities, of course, being always presented as in favor of the Democratic candidates. Mr. KELLY, Mr. CLANCY, Mr. COCHRANE and Mr. SICKLES were the favorite nominees.

Speeches were made by Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Capt. RYNDERS, and others, and, eventually, a series of resolutions were presented, indorsing the successful nominees. These were adopted by acclamation.

In the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, there was no doubt, from the first, but that HORACE F. CLARK would be reëlected. The election was conducted very quietly, for the most part. At the corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street, where the polls for the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, were held, the Inspectors were not at their post until 18 minutes before 8 o'clock in the morning; there was no voting there, consequently, until after that hour, and many declared that the whole vote could be thrown out, inasmuch as the law was not complied with. The Republican ticket boxes in this District were carried away by a crowd of rowdies in the middle of the day, and there was some fighting there. Mr. CLARKE was at the Everett House during the whole evening, but those who inquired for him were told that he had gone to bed with a sick headache.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The English and French Governments and the Belly Contract—Fabricated Reports—Blunders of the Telegraph—The New Transit Arrangement, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

There is no truth whatever in the statement, published from Washington in yesterday's *Herald*; that the English and French Governments have notified our Government of an intention to enforce the Belly contract, nor has there been any intimation from any quarter that they intend to take any such step.

Nor has there been any unusual increase of the naval force of these powers in the Nicaraguan waters. I have the best possible authority for saying that the report in question is an entire fabrication. Both these Governments express their entire approval of the course of our Government towards M. BELLY.

Lord NAPIER has just returned from Richmond, and Count SARTIGES leaves to-night for New-York.

The horrible mangling of my dispatch, last evening, by the telegraph operators, rendered a portion of it wholly unintelligible. I said, "President PAEZ had left for Philadelphia, where he becomes the guest of the city," &c. The telegraph makes me say: "Lieutenant MAFFITT returns to the Coast Survey, when he becomes the guest of the city," &c. I regret that such blunders are becoming as frequent as they are annoying.

I reiterate my dispatch concerning the new Transit contract, and can assure you that it is correct in every particular, excepting the omission made by the Telegraph in the style of the Company. It should have been, "The United States and Central American Transit Company." Those who happen to be ignorant of important transactions here, content themselves with denying them, and fabricating others.

Q.

#### Our Washington Correspondence.

NEW-GRANADIAN AFFAIRS—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

Your Panama correspondent, under date of Oct. 19, pretends to contradict my dispatch which appeared in the TIMES of the 7th ult., but in his attempt, he gives to that dispatch, to every word of it, the most ample corroboration. I stated that the elections had terminated peaceably, and that no fears of a disturbance were apprehended. "F. W. R." says: "That the elections had terminated peaceably throughout the State, and that no fears of a disturbance were apprehended are *facts* which you published in my letters eight days previously." So that this part of Q.'s

## FROM FRASER'S RIVER.

### The Mineral Wealth and Prospects of the Fraser's River Region.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

VICTORIA, V. I., Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

The important query as to whether New-Caledonia is sufficiently rich in precious metals to reward the enterprise of a large mining population, yet remains to be solved. Although many thousand miners rushed hither from California at the first blush of the gold excitement, at least half of whom have returned whence they came, satisfied that they had been pursuing a myth, the country, until recently, has been almost unexplored, and no one can say with any degree of certainty to-day what *is* its character as a mineral region. We only know that thus far there is no *reliable* evidence of the existence of extensive and rich *placers*—but the absence of such evidence, however discouraging, does not absolutely settle the question. Many miners upon the bars of the lower Fraser have taken out considerable amounts of the precious dust; but ten times their number, working almost by the side of these favorites of fortune, have scarcely made their expenses; and thousands have been waiting weeks and months for the fall of the river in order that profitable claims may be exposed and explored. The Fraser, lying as it does in the Cascade Mountains, is swollen during the Summer by the melting snows, and recedes when the season has so far advanced as to check further thaws upon the mountain summits and in their sheltered ravines. Thus the river begins to rise in May—and the waters ordinarily subside in July or early in August. The miners who rushed up here last Spring had only just begun to reap the reward of their enterprise, when the mountain torrents came down and drove them from the river's bed, compelling all to cease labor and wait for the fall of the stream, with the exception of a few hundred whose claims contained "pay dirt," high up the banks. The season of high water seems to have been unusually prolonged this Summer; but the stream has fallen three or four feet during the last week—and if the cold nights now upon us should continue, it can not be long before the river reaches its lowest stage, when we shall speedily be informed as to the extent of the mineral wealth now covered by its waters. The falling of the waters has also started some fifteen hundred mining explorers towards the upper Fraser by the arduous trail from Fort Yale, and, with the five hundred men who cut the Harrison River trail, and hundreds more who are waiting to pass over that route when it is opened, will very soon run over the region wherein the richest beds of ore are *supposed* to lie, and settle the question in *that* section.

A few weeks, then, at furthest, must put an end to speculation as to the mineral character of New-Caledonia, and bring us to the examination of plain, palpable facts. And it is *facts* alone which *can* settle the question—for there is no law governing gold deposits, upon observance of which we may anticipate the facts with any degree of certainty, as experience in the California mines has clearly shown. With these suggestions, I proceed to give such facts as have come under my observation, or I have been able to procure from thoroughly reliable sources, during my own explorations. As stated in a former letter, I visited every mining bar on the lower Fraser, between Forts Hope and Yale—that comprising almost the entire district in which mining operations are at present conducted. In every case I talked with the miners—whom I found generally to be very intelligent and respectably-behaved men—examined their operations in person, and noted down the results of my inquiries in most cases. The "bars" (as they are called) now being worked are, in fact, the low banks of the river, formed many years back, doubtless by deposits brought down the current, and landed at points where eddies formed. The gold found here is all "float" metal, evidently washed down by the stream, and deposited on these bars by the same operation of Nature that formed the bars themselves.

At "Mosquito Bar," the first passed above Fort Hope, I found about forty men at work, averaging from a dollar and a half to two dollars per day. The strata of pay dirt was from one to four inches only in thickness.

"Fifty-four Forty" Bar, just above, seems to have been completely worked out above high-water mark, and abandoned for the present.

At "Union Bar" there were a hundred and fifty men at work, making from fifty cents to a dollar and a half per day to the man, although a few of the claims were paying as high as three dollars. The strata of pay dirt five to six inches thick. The general testimony of the miners here and at nearly every other point upon the river is, that thus far their claims pay better as the water recedes, the gold becoming coarser and more abundant. I should have before remarked that the metal found in these banks is in the shape of exceedingly fine dust, very difficult to save even by amalgamation with quicksilver.

Canada Bar. The fifteen or twenty miners here are doing a little better, and making perhaps three dollars per day each. The laborers all look sad and discouraged, *hoping* that they will do better when the river falls, and declaring that if this hope fails them, they must suffer severely next Winter.

"Santa Clara" Bar furnishes present employment to fifteen or eighteen men, who are making from two to four dollars per day. Upon "American Bar" there are over a hundred men at work, making from three to twelve dollars per day, and some few as high as sixteen dollars per man, with improving prospects as the river falls.

On "Puget's Sound" Bar, less than twenty men were making fair wages. The forty-odd men at Victoria Bar, were averaging five dollars per day; and at "Alpha Bar" the average of thirty men was estimated at about a dollar per day.

On "Strawberry Island," a large island in the river, midway between its two banks, there are over a hundred miners, more than half of whom were idle, waiting for the fall of the river, so that they could get at their claims. Those who were at work were making from fifty cents to a dollar per day. They do not doubt, however, that they shall do well when the river falls, as they have obtained fair "prospects" by wading out in the stream.

"Texas Bar" was one of the first on which rich diggings were struck, and it is still paying the claimants handsomely. The original company of ten claimants have mostly sold out to advantage, and left with from two to three thousand dollars each in their pockets. Their successors are working a "sluice," bringing the water from a creek nearly a mile distant. They employ sixteen laborers at five dollars per day. The profits of each proprietor in this sluice company amounts to from forty to fifty dollars per day. Eighty or ninety others are at work on the same bar with "rockers," making from eight to sixteen dollars per day each. On a bar just above them the few long-visaged miners at work say they "are not making grub."

At Emory's Bar there are some two hundred men at work, who are making from fifty cents to five dollars per day; when the river was down they made from five to ten dollars per man. At Trinity Bar there were about thirty men at work, hardly making expenses. The few miners at present on Benicia Bar were idle, waiting the fall of the water.

"Hill's Bar" is about the best on the river, and furnishes employment to some three hundred men, who have built up quite a town on the bluff. The miners are averaging from one to two ounces per day to the man. Here also the testimony is that the bar pays better as it approaches the river bed. The metal is a fine float gold, and has been dug here in some instances from a strata of earth lying ten feet under a bank of red sand. Three sluices have been erected here to work over the tailings, which are found to pay well,—but thus far the supply of water is too limited for constant work.

At and near Fort Yale there are a few miners at work, making from one dollar to five dollars per day. At "New-York" Bar, just above, there is a small company of New-Yorkers at work, with little success at present.

So much for my own personal observation of the mining operations. Besides the men noted above as at work, there could not have been less than a thousand men at different points upon the river, who were absolutely idle; and it is safe to say that the amount of gold being taken out at this time would not make an average of two dollars per day to all hands. The idlers, however, have materially decreased by the recent exodus towards the Upper Fraser—and the remainder of them, doubtless, will get fair and perhaps first-rate claims upon the lower river, when the waters recede and uncover the lower bars. The officers of the Hudson's Bay Company here, say that the stream will fall perpendicularly yet ten or twelve, and in some places, twenty feet.

A very simple calculation shows that, according to the foregoing notes of mining operations, a large amount of gold must have been already taken out of Fraser River,—and as very little of it has found its way out into the hands of the merchants or bankers, you ask, "What has become of the dust?" The fact that so little Fraser River gold has come to market hitherto very naturally suggests a doubt whether it has really been mined. A little observation on the river will explain this seeming anomaly. In the first place, the miners who came here from California were generally men of some means, who brought with them funds for their more immediate necessities, carried up river a present stock of supplies, and so have had no occasion to part with their dust. In the second place, there have been no parties up the river until very recently prepared to purchase the dust for coin. Still again, the commercial value of the Fraser River dust has not yet been established,—and the miners are unwilling to part with it for such prices as those who are now prepared to buy are willing to pay. At sixteen dollars per ounce, a hundred thousand dollars worth of gold might be collected from the miners within an hour; but purchasers are not willing to give more than from fourteen to fifteen dollars per ounce, as the dealers in bullion profess to have had assays made showing that the cleanest of it will not coin much over sixteen dollars per ounce. The Hudson Bay Company take it in trade at the latter rate, and are now receiving considerable quantities.

Gold seekers will not see in these results much present encouragement to immigration hither. Certainly if I were to advise, I should counsel patience and delay. If it should turn out that the diggings are confined to the rivers already explored, there are already as many miners in the country as can do well for the present. If, on the other hand, Fraser River shall prove to be only the tail sluice of a great gold region East of the Cascade Range, there will be plenty of room for those who wait a few months instead of taking a desperate leap in the dark. California, with her tens of thousands of miners, could still afford profitable wages to many thousands more; and there is little probability that the gold region of the Pacific Coast will become overstocked with laborers at an early day.

My best efforts to obtain satisfactory evidence that there are extensive and rich deposits of gold upon the Upper Fraser have failed of success. That there is more or less gold found upon the river banks from thirty or sixty miles above Fort Yale—gold in coarser particles than that obtained in the Lower Fraser, is undoubtedly true; and the weight of Indian testimony is that, there are dry diggings somewhere to the northeast of this point. Still it is very vague and indistinct. I have conversed with several very intelligent young men, who have been up to Thompson's River,—a stream discharging into the Upper Fraser from the eastward some ninety miles above Yale,—and who say that they prospected extensively there, without finding gold in sufficient quantities to justify a return hither; yet Thompson's River, you will remember, was not long since declared to traverse immense placers. My informants are not disheartened men about to leave the country. On the contrary, they are determined to stay and see the end, believing they can make *something* in the river when it falls, and hoping that the dry diggings may be discovered somewhere in the meantime.

On one point the old California miners now here seem to hold quite a unanimous opinion, to wit: that New-Caledonia can never become a formidable rival of California. Judging from such evidences as they already have, they do not believe its mines are as rich, and the climate is far inferior, shortening greatly the season during which they can labor profitably. The miners in the river cite, in support of this proposition, the fact that it is now near the middle of September, with the bars still covered by water—that within six weeks the water will be too cold to work in it until towards the 1st of April, and that by the 1st or 15th of May the rising torrents will again drive them from their claims. The Winters here are not as severe as in the same latitude upon the Atlantic, nevertheless they must interfere seriously with the labors of the miners upon the river unless the bottom bars are found rich enough to warrant them in wheeling the pay dirt above high-water mark, and deferring its washing until the Summer floods come on.

I hear frequently of men who profess to have found rich dry diggings on he Upper Fraser and its sources, but have met none such on whose statements I could rely.

On the other hand, I have met some intelligent gentlemen, experienced in gold-mining in California, who have just returned from a prospecting tour of several weeks, in the region where all the theories locate the grand reservoir of New Caledonia gold. They found the metal distributed in minute particles everywhere throughout a large district of country, but found it nowhere in paying quantities. But their ill-success does not prove that the *placers* lie not *somewhere* to reward more fortunate, though no more intelligent or persevering, explorers.

The fact that so much gold has been found along the lower Fraser, and that it becomes somewhat coarser as we pass up the stream, is cited oft-times as evidence to show that the river *must* of necessity drain rich *placers* from which it floats off these smaller and lighter particles of precious dust. The argument is unsound and cannot be relied upon. This whole region, so to speak, is impregnated with gold. Dig where you choose on Vancouver's Island, or anywhere in the Fraser River country, and you will find microscopic specks of the precious metal, if nothing more. The "prospecting" miner scarcely ever fails to find the "color." It may be, therefore, that the Fraser River drains *no placers* whatever,—and that the gold found in its bars consists simply of the small particles found everywhere here, and which the stream has been engaged for centuries in washing together, until accumulated in sufficient quantities to repay the miner's toil. These are all-important suggestions for the consideration of those who think of basing business operations upon the chances of successful mining in New-Caledonia. Until good *placer* or hill diggings have been found here, no reliance can be placed upon the stability of anything based upon gold mining in the new "Dorado." If such *are* found, another year will dawn a new era upon this region, drawing hither a large European emigration, even though our own people should not care to brave the disadvantages which New-Caledonia unquestionably must labor under when compared with our own California.

Let me conclude upon this point with one word of caution. When the water falls to its lowest stage, as it certainly must soon, large amounts of gold will be taken from its bed in all probability. Then the excitement will be renewed and thousands will be tempted to abandon fair business elsewhere to rush hither, vainly supposing that there is room for all. Be not deceived. The most sanguine of the miners now on the river will assure you that the diggings are shallow and cannot last. Be content then to let those who have waited in patience upon the ground for this season, reap so much of reward as they can snatch in the few weeks before Winter,—remembering the old proverb, that "A single swallow does not make a Summer." When Winter sets in fairly, you may look for a very general stampede back to California among those who have been successful enough to procure the means of returning,—provided always that the dry diggings are not discovered in the meantime. S.

# EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

### Details of Foreign Intelligence.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, J. A. WOTTON, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The general traits of her news have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Indian* at Quebec.

The Queen, Prince Consort, Princes and Princesses and Royal suite were to leave Edinburg on Wednesday morning, Oct. 20.

The *Fiery Cross* has arrived from China with 859,200 pounds of tea, being the first cargo of the new crop.

The extraordinary perfection attained in locomotive steam-power, as evinced by the success of BRAY's traction engine, in daily operation in Woolwich Dock-yard, has attained a high degree of interest.

The London *Herald* says the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, formerly Postmaster-General, has complained in a public letter, that the mail contract with Mr. CUNARD has been prematurely renewed, notwithstanding the existence of the Lever line, and his Lordship has suggested a public meeting of the people of Galway to consider the matter.

A man named WEBB and his three children were suffocated on the 15th by an escape of gas, which took place in their cottage, in a wretched row of buildings at the back of Church-street, Pillgwenlly, near Newport, Monmouthshire. An inquest was opened on Saturday, and adjourned.

The joint committee of the Harbor Board, Chamber of Commerce, and Corporation of Limerick, have resolved to procure a steamer to start from Foynes to New-York. That the arrangement will be carried out there is no doubt whatever.

The Social Science meetings at Liverpool were brought to a successful termination on Saturday, the 16th. A grand banquet took place on Friday night, when several sprightly speeches, chiefly of a complimentary character, were delivered. On Saturday morning Lord JOHN RUSSELL read the paper on Jurisprudence which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland would have read himself, as the President of that Section, had he obtained the Queen's permission to leave Ireland in time. Altogether, the Congress has been one of a very remarkable character, and its promoters consider that it has been much more successful than they could have anticipated.

The ceremonies of proroguing the Imperial Parliament took place with the accustomed formalities, on Tuesday, the 19th. The Lord Chancellor said: By virtue of the commission which has just been read, I declare, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, that this Parliament is prorogued until Friday, the 19th November next.

Mr. STRAHAN, who was sentenced with his partner, Sir JOHN PAUL, to 14 years penal servitude, has completed three years of that term. The feeling is that his punishment should now end.

Mons. DE LESSEPS has made a communication to the Marseilles papers about the Suez Canal, of which the following is an extract: "The execution of this canal, with fresh water, would require one year; and would have the advantage of fertilizing the ground, which has been granted to the company. If established as a maritime canal, it would take six years to complete it, and its revenue is estimated at thirty millions of francs."

It is announced that the English Government, having repeatedly insisted on the immediate abolition of the Stade Dues, the Hanoverian Privy Counsellor, Mr. LANG, will leave for London, furnished with full powers to come to a settlement.

M. WALEWSKI had informed the Israelite Consistory of Paris that he has, by order of the Emperor, sent a note to the French Ambassador at Rome, to be communicated to the Pontifical Government, expressive of the dissatisfaction with which the Emperor has heard of the child MORTARA having been forcibly taken away from his parents, and that he has instructed the Ambassador to make strong remonstrances on such conduct.

The Emperor leaves on the 14th inst. for Compiegne.

FUAD PASHA had his farewell audience of the Emperor, and will leave Paris for Constantinople.

It is stated in Austrian diplomatic circles that the French Government refused to permit England to act either as arbiter or mediator between France and Portugal.

The French Government are constructing a considerable number of vessels for the transport of cavalry. Although the fortifications of Civita Vecchia are making rapid progress, orders had recently been received from Paris to put on more hands.

The Augsburg *Gazette* learns from Warsaw that Prince NAPOLEON was not more than three minutes alone with the Emperor ALEXANDER, but the Czar tells a very different story. The Cracow paper affirms that the Czar and his guests were closeted together for an hour and a half, and that the countenance of the French Prince was quite radiant when he quitted the Russian Monarch.

The *Times* correspondent says a steamer had been sent with materials for an electric telegraph between Cattaro and Antivari. An earthquake had done great damage at Sophia.

The last news from Constantinople is of the 9th instant. The map of Montenegro is finished, and will be brought before the Council. There have been great reductions in the departments of Justice and Police. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had dined with the Sultan.

A bloody fight has taken place near Damascus, between two Arab tribes, who left 400 killed on the field, the victorious party afterwards pillaging the villages in the neighborhood. The returning Mecca caravan had reached Damascus, and naturally added to an excitement following upon the Jeddah bombardment in that fanatical and blood-stained part of Syria.

The awful assassination of the two Consuls at Tetouan turns out to be a *canard*. A dispatch from Algiers, received in Paris, thus alludes to the matter: "The vessel from Tangiers has arrived. Dispatches from the Consul-General of the 11th make no allusion to the supposed events of Tetuan." They are, then, pure invention.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that a trifling difference has arisen between France and Brazil. A French merchant having died at Pernambuco, leaving children under age, the French Minister, Count DE LEMOFF, caused the French Consul to put seals on his premises. The local authorities maintain that he had no right to do so, as by Brazilian law the children of foreigners born in Brazil are Brazilians, and subject to the laws of the country. On appeal to the justice of the peace, he decided that the local authorities were in the right, and the seals were removed. In consequence Count DE LEMONT struck his flag in order to await the instructions of the French Government.

The Paris *Pays* has private advices from Shanghae to the 12th of August, according to which the mandarin KEYING was not sentenced to death, with the privilege of committing suicide, as reported by the correspondents of English journals. He was, like YEH, degraded and condemned to ten years' confinement in the fortress of Tho-ho. This, at his advanced age, will probably prove to be imprisonment for life.

The Imperial General TSAN-KWO-LE-ANG, who in June last suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Nankin rebels, likewise incurred the Emperor's displeasure; but, as he is a great favorite with the army, it was thought advisable to punish him by proxy. An effigy of the General having been procured, one hundred lashes were administered to it with becoming gravity.

At the close of Mr. JOHN CADEN's examination, for his renewed annoyances to Miss ABBOTT, he was held to bail in the sum of £5,000 to keep the peace toward that lady.

The story respecting the frauds committed by the American contractors in the measurements of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad has hitherto rested upon the single assertion of an anonymous correspondent of the *Daily News*. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in the following paragraph, appears to confirm it:

"A most shameless attempt to defraud the Russian Government has just come to light. The Imperial authorities declared the distance from St. Petersburg to Moscow to be 607 versts, but M. VON STRUVE has found it to be 683½ versts less. The American company which is to construct the railroad would have pocketed about $12,000,000—or, at all events, a considerable part of that sum—had it not been for M. VON STRUVE's opportune discovery. In order to make out the 607 versts, all the distances given on the projected railroad were given erroneously. The Emperor, as you can easily conceive, is very angry, but the matter is likely to be hushed up, as the reputation for common honesty of men of high rank is in jeopardy."

A few days ago the *Gazette de Cologne* learned from its Vienna correspondent that a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor ALEXANDER had been discovered and the persons concerned in it arrested, but nothing tending to confirm the intelligence has yet come to knowledge. In fact, the correctness of the news is greatly questioned. Every man of well-constituted mind must sincerely hope that a special Providence may watch over the Emperor ALEXANDER, and that he may be permitted to complete the great work which he has begun. The Russians boast much of the personal courage of the Emperor NICHOLAS, but the present Monarch is the braver man, for he has dared to undertake a task from which his father shrank. The late Czar once in plain terms confessed to a celebrated Austrian statesman that he was "afraid" to meddle with the serf question.

There was a tremendous fire at Orel, the capital of the Russian Government of the same name, on the 1st of October, and another on the 26th of September at Livny, in the same Government. At Orel 500 buildings were destroyed, and about 200 at Livny.

Mr. J. R. HIND transmits to the Press the following figures in regard to DONATI's Comet, obtained from Mr. LOSWY, of the Vienna Observatory:

"The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun a few minutes after 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of September; its longitude, as seen from the sun at this time, being 36° 13', and its distance from him 55,000,000 miles. It ascended from the south to the north side of the ecliptic 186½ days before the perihelion passage, or on the 27th of March, 1858, distant from the sun 3·11, or situate among the orbits of the minor planets, and will again traverse the plane of the earth's path, moving south, on Monday next, 18½ days after perihelion, at a distance of 0·71. The longer diameter of its orbit is 184 times that of the earth's, or 35,100,000,000 miles, yet this enormous space is considerably less than one-thousandth of the distance of the nearest fixed star! The smaller diameter of the ellipse is about 2,780,000,000. The orbit is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 63° 2', and intersects it in longitude 165° 19' and 345° 19'. From what has been here stated it will be seen that the comet remains on the north side of the earth's path only 205 days, so that nearly the whole of its vast trajectory is situate below or rather to the south of that plane. The time of revolution resulting from Mr. LOEWY's calculation is 2,495 years, which is about 500 years less than the comet of 1811, during the period it was visible from the earth. The hourly velocity of the comet in its orbit varies between 127,000 miles at the perihelion and 480 miles at the aphelion."

A great sensation has been created in Yorkshire, East Riding, in consequence of the elopement of an heiress, having a fortune in her own right, with her father's groom. Pursuit was ineffectual, and they are supposed to have been married.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been "for twenty years on the Pacific Ocean," argues the advantage of the Panama over the Suez route, and the propriety of putting a steam mail line on the Pacific side. Among other inducements, he holds that:

"Should this line have a coaling depôt at Tahiti, I have no doubt that the invalids who now flock to Italy and the south of France would be sent there. Its climate is one of the best, if not the best and most regular in the world, and although it is more distant than Italy, still passengers would get there at the present day in less time than they did to Italy 25 years ago, enjoying besides the advantages of fine weather all the way."

ALBERT SMITH has arrived at Hong Kong, and is obviously brain-turned with the novelties of Chinese life and habits. He writes, Aug. 22, detailing his experiences at Singapore, by the way:

"Here we are all safe and sound, among them at last, surrounded by junks and pigtails, and noble ladies and gentlemen. I have bought the inclosed pictures from a splendid merchant who has come off to the side of the ship on three planks, by aid of a broomstick. We left Singapore on the 23d ult. I was immensely delighted with it; it is quite a Chinese place. The shed shops are such rich places, they sell the most wonderful things in them—toys and gods and lanterns, and joss properties and queer crockery. The filth they eat in the eating-houses far surpasses that cooked at that old *trattoria* at Genoa. It consists for the most part of rats, bats, snails, bad eggs, and hideous fish, dried in the most frightful attitudes. Some of the *restaurateurs* carry their cookshops about with them on long poles, with the kitchen at one end and the *salle-à-manger* at the other. These are celebrated for a soup made, I should think, from large caterpillars, boiled in a thin gravy with onions. The barbers also carry their shops about, and they shave, cut beards, and syringe ears right in the middle of the street. A Chinese merchant asked me to dinner. I went, of course, and after dinner we started for the theatre. They played a Chinese opera, with fifty performers; there were lots of devils in the piece, with tumbling and fighting in every scene. They only had one clarionet and two gongs in the orchestra, but when there was a situation in the piece one fellow knocked two hollow canes together to show the audience they were to applaud. The merchant lives in first-rate style, and has a wonderful garden. All the fruit trees are very small; there were pines like cabbages, and a quantity of a large creeper called 'monkey cups,' because down the stalk there are regular pitchers and tops filled with water, from which Jocko refreshes himself in the woods. There were also among his live stock Cashmere goats, porcupines, kangaroos, Pekin pigs, and Brahmin bulls, and in the jungle across the valley tigers and all sorts of novelties. I slept on shore that night, or rather I went to bed, but I could not sleep, as I missed the noise of the screw and the creaking of the timbers, and the bed was too steady. The last night before we got to Hong Kong we had an 'entertainment' on board, and I was stage manager. We made a first-rate room of sails and flags, and the whole affair went off capitally. There are no hotels in Hong Kong, but a very nice club with bed-rooms. I was proposed and elected as soon as I arrived, so that is very jolly. To-day they hold a Chinese *fête* in honor of their dead relations. They keep firing crackers all day in the streets, and burn those long pastilles. I do not think they care much about their religion; they go into their temples to get cool, or to sit down, or to sleep. The children are frightened at the gods, they are so hideous; they roar with terror when they are placed in front of them. The people walk about with their hats on, and whistle and smoke, and do what they like; the merchants selling gilt paper and pastilles sit round the sides, and sometimes they beat a gong to attract customers. Nothing that I can write now can give you the least idea of this wonderful place; I see every hour how very faithful Cooke's descriptions were."

## NOTICES OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

The London *Times*, in its City article for the evening of the 19th, continues its criticisms on the policy of the Bank of England in regard to the rate of interest. It denies that the Directors have any right to "sit on the golden sands of Threadneedle-street, and, surrounded by a number of deferential admirers in the shape of 'prudent' capitalists, command the ebb and flow of the discount market;" and is especially severe upon these admirers for seeing in the present action of the Board a prescience and sagacity not given to the ordinary banker or merchant. It says: "The rate of discount in ordinary quarters has now for two or three weeks stood at 2½ per cent., and within the past few days has touched 2 per cent. If a change were to occur in the aspect of the market it would be desirable that it should everywhere be instantly felt and known in its full force. But the Bank of England contrives as far as they can to defeat that possibility," and "a rise of three-quarters per cent. in the value of money might now take place without any effect being produced as far as the notifications of the Bank are concerned. By not putting their rate down when money is a drug, owing to every one being too timid to use it, they deprive themselves of the power of raising it when this [illegible] there may be a tendency [illegible] would, of course, not advance [illegible] demand had become excessive at 3 per cent., might be possible that the event would not [illegible] all; that just as 3 per cent. had been reached, [illegible] influx might take place, and that thus the whole [illegible] son which would have been taught to the class [illegible] fortunately too numerous, who still suffer themselves to believe that the bank can control the course of the circulation, and who consequently look to it alone for guidance, would be completely lost. Such are the primary effects of meddling to obstruct natural operations. And the fact of their having to be pointed out after all the conflict through which we have passed on the question of freedom of commerce is thoroughly disheartening."

The London *Telegraph*, whose rapid growth in popularity is one of the newspaper curiosities of the age, repudiates the notion that Anglophobia is epidemic in the United States, and restricts the operation of the disease to the Irish and German citizens. On the other hand, it charges the English press and people with looking with silly and presumptuous disdain upon the Americans, remarking in that connection:

"With all our levity of observation upon the Yankee character, and in spite of our affected indifference, we can ill bear to be commented upon by Transatlantic speakers or writers. Invariably do we look invidiously upon an American tourist. We are ever trying to persuade the Republican that he is a participator in the social crime of Slavery; that he is himself the victim of mob-influence; that he owes his good fortune less to himself than to the Polar regions at the head of his continent, and the Tropics at her feet, to the bosom of the Mississippi, and the shadows of the Alleghanies. Recent London literature has overflowed with jibes and sarcasms against our presumptuous cousins who claim relationship with the setting sun, and it has been a favorite falsehood of unscrupulous satirists that, in North America, no one is so fit for Congress as a convicted liar; a bully who has been kicked, cuffed and caned; a broken swindler; a "tin-peddler;" or a man who would sell another's skin for a beaver. A hundred times have these ribald exaggerations appeared in print; continually has the United States Press quoted and refuted the libels of their half-informed and random visitors; but when they venture to express an opinion of their own upon British policy, sore-backed persons are to be found who accuse them of ingratitude, bitterness and jealousy. Are we not, however, too much in the habit of disparaging American intellect, of forgetting the jurists KENT and STORY, the painter WEST, the sculptor PAYNE; the statesmen WEBSTER, BUCHANAN and CLAY; the orators EVERETT and PARKER; the historians PRESCOTT, BANCROFT and IRVING; the essayists CHANNING and EMERSON? In one word, are we accustomed, as a nation, to render the United States full justice? In general terms we are; but there is among us a class of journalists and bookmakers who incessantly vituperate and misrepresent everything human or moral between the Atlantic and the Pacific. And all the while we complain of New-England hunkum—we, who are perpetually boasting of our Empire, our commerce, and our civilization, our national bias, our dominion on which the sun never sets, our unrivalled arts, stupendous wealth, our conquests in the East, and our West Indian Indemnity! America may be vain and sometimes uncivil, but Great Britain, it must be allowed, is scarcely by the most unpresuming or diffident of powers.

The Paris *Patrie*, in an article on the Portuguese difficulty, explains that the article in the treaty of Paris, recommending that, in case of a serious difference between States, they should, before retiring to arms, seek the good offices of a friendly Power, is governed by the words "so far as circumstances may admit," and therefore is not at all applicable to the present French quarrel with Portugal. That, it says, relates to a question of dignity and honor requiring reparation, and not leaving any door open for conciliation. It is instructed to say that the French ultimatum comprises three points: the immediate restitution of the *Charles Georges*; the enlargement of the captain sentenced to two years' imprisonment in irons by the Court of Mozambique; and an indemnity, the amount of which is to be ultimately settled. As to the first two points, the French Government will neither hear of a legal trial delay or good offices. It will accept of nothing but satisfaction. As to the third, it is quite willing to accept the good offices of a friendly Power.

The *Constitutionnel* makes an announcement on the Mortara case—that of the Hebrew child stolen and baptized by Catholic priests—which bears the signature of M. AMEDEE RENEE, and has other indubitable tokens of semi-official authority. The writer says:

"The French Government will, at least, not have left anything undone to incline the Holy See to give to public opinion the satisfaction which on all sides it demands. But it would appear that the authority of the Pope is powerless to invalidate a religious fact which the Church has, from all time, considered as belonging exclusively to the spiritual power, and which cannot, therefore, depend on the personal will of the head of the Church. The necessity of declining a responsibility so prejudicial to the interests of religion is understood at Rome, and the official journal, if we are well informed, will soon publish explanations tending to show what the situation of the Holy See has been in this deplorable affair. A *memoire* is in preparation which will furnish all the explanations necessary to establish that the Sovereign Pontiff has not the power to interfere, and to use his authority to restore the young MORTARA to the religion of his fathers and his family. We cannot beforehand pronounce a judgment on the principles of canonical law which it is intended to invoke; but if, as is hoped at Rome, the *memoire* is to have for its effect to prevent the repetition of such events, to guarantee hereafter the security of families, and to fortify the public sentiments justly affected, we have cause to congratulate ourselves, without ceasing to regret a fact which nothing can justify."

The *Courrier de Paris* has the following observations upon the state of the Eastern populations:

"The Christians of the East have hitherto accepted the Turkish yoke as a necessity; but the hatred which they nourish against their ferocious conquerors, although patient and resigned, has not been the less kept up, from generation to generation, by the remembrance of four centuries of humiliation and sufferings. At the day of deliverance this feeling will become implacable. Even now it is with difficulty kept down, and the agitation which has manifested itself during the last two years in the Sclavonian Provinces, and in some of the Islands of the Archipelago, shows clearly that a conflict is imminent, and that it promises to be on both sides without truce or mercy. These consequences of the concessions made by the Sultan to the Rajahs, perceived, so to speak, instinctively by the Mussulmans, explain, if they do not justify, their tenacious exposition. The passive resistance, by the aid of which they endeavor to paralyze the effects of these concessions, will be the more obstinate, that they regard them only as an act of weakness on the part of the Padishah towards European nations, and the anger which they feel removes from their eyes the prestige with which every son of Othman has hitherto been surrounded. Hence arose the excitement which has manifested itself among the true believers in all the countries subjected to Islamism; hence those appeals to holy war, attended by acts of violence and by murders; those warlike preparations, those purchases of arms denounced to Europe as a menace of approaching danger. The real authority of the Sultan scarcely extends beyond Constantinople; in the provinces, the Pachas, who govern in his name, are absolute masters. Some among them have, it is true, adopted unhesitatingly the cause of reform, or have even made themselves the promoters of it; but almost all of those reside at Constantinople, and form part of the central administration. Others, and those constitute the great majority, continue the adversaries of reform, because they are too much interested in allowing abuses to remain. That disgraceful oligarchy, the disgraceful dilapidations of whom are every day revealed to us, paralyze the efforts of the Divan on all points of the Territory. The circle in which they have succeeded in enclosing the Sultan is so narrow, that this sovereign was lately found to be powerless in introducing order into his finances, and repressing the outrageous prodigality of his harem."

The *Opinião* and *El Journal Mercantil* of Lisbon, the former a Government organ, are the only journals of that city which occupy themselves with the arrival of the *Donawerth* and the *Austerlitz* in the Tagus. They consider that incident as of little importance. The *Opinião* suggests that they have probably gone there only to Winter, laughs at those persons who say that the object of their visit is the affair of the Sisters of Charity and the *Charles et Georges*, and praises the fine appearance of the officers and men. The *Journal Mercantil* manifests still greater confidence, and says: "What is the use of making military demonstrations against us, when everything can be obtained by a simple note? We are so insignificant! A display of force on the part of France would do us too much honor."

## American Diplomacy in China—A Severe Review of Commissioner Reed.

*From the London Times, Oct. 20.*

We have from time to time copied from the American newspapers their reflex of the public opinion of the United States upon the recent treaties with China. It is not a favorite subject with our cousins, for it is one upon which they cannot possibly persuade themselves that their Government has played a manly part; but we are pleased to see that the nation, and especially the mercantile community, see cause for much quiet joy in the advantages that have been obtained. It is not our custom here in England to crow very long and very loudly over successes won, or, after the event is over, to indulge in invidious comparisons between our own exploits and those of other nations. We can remember without vaunting, and trust to history to write our annals true. In the observations we are about to make, therefore, we have no intention of wounding the national vanity of American citizens, or of doing more than to appeal to their own common sense and to their own patriotism how far they themselves have been served in the recent negotiations.

From the commencement of the rupture with the Chinese authorities the position of America has been one of complete security. Her interests did not rest, as they did previously to the treaty of 1842, upon a mere confidence, however well-grounded, that England would continue to pursue a generous policy, and would hold open for the world the door which she had forced open by her own power. The United States had a direct stipulation with the Chinese Government that they should participate in any privileges that might thereafter be granted to any other power. It was quite open to them, therefore, to look on from a distance, and to quietly take possession of a common interest in any concessions that England might obtain. Perhaps it had been a wiser course, if certainly would have been a less expensive course, had she contented herself with this attitude. She, however, thought otherwise. Mr. REED was dispatched to China as the Plenipotentiary of this first-rate power. The pacific character of his mission was shown by his being sent [illegible] to his resolution. Such as it was, however, it was a diplomatic failure. It was the enemy of a spirit in the lower walks and byepaths of diplomacy. It was like the rude attempt of a countryman to imitate the tricks of a juggler. Had he stuck to his honest common sense he might have held his own; but his clumsy attempts at sleight-of-hand only made the old professional jugglers smile at his imitations and his failures. Canton fell, and the scene of action was moved to Pei-ho. Thither Mr. REED followed, and by the aid and under the protection of the English and French guns he was enabled to proceed up the [illegible] do not ask what might have been [illegible] him there, as the representative of a class [illegible] and kinsman Power; we ask only what he was to be expected to do as the agent of his own countrymen. We had a right to speculate that the man who was sent out by the American people on this important business should look after the Americans interests. We knew that next to the Americans are interested in [illegible] China. Looking a little ahead, and [illegible] her increasing population, her growth of cotton, her consumption of tea and silk, it is not much to say that the American people are vitally interested in opening up the industry and the wants of the Asiatic [illegible] than even we homebred Englishmen are. [illegible] of the two nations were inseparable. [illegible] the "favored nation clause," and [illegible] most that either got must be shared by the other might have been imagined that a man of [illegible] sense and "mother wit" would have taken a business view of the question, and would have been content to give the moral weight of his country influence to the cause of civilization. To the [illegible] ment even of the Russian, who had not [illegible] fond a dupe, the American Minister was found to be America's most intractable enemy. Whether he had some private crotchets of his own, or whether he thought—a common error with smatterers—that the ways of a diplomatist must necessarily be tortuous, he was always on the side of the Chinaman, and always against his own countrymen. He only, we are told, in no confidential or diplomatic conversation, was told by an English official that his sentiments were more Chinese than those of the Mandarins, and that he would be better placed at the Court of Pekin than as Minister for a civilized State; and his answer was an avowal that he thought very much as the Chinese thought upon many of the subjects under discussion. Meanwhile, when the Russians and French were demanding natural rights for [illegible] kind, Mr. REED begged a treaty for himself and [illegible] nation. That treaty is now before us. It consists of thirty articles, and is the exact measure of what America would have obtained if, even with the advantage of the English and French guns, her interests had been left to the management of her Representative.

The first article of this document provides that if any other nation shall act unjustly or oppressively the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question "not a very unusual stipulation, and only remarkable as a commentary upon Mr. REED's declared desire to avoid entangling alliances. The fifth article confers on the United States the right to send a Minister to Pekin, but on the condition that he is not to stop there, or to have more than twenty persons with him, or to come into the Pei-ho in a ship-of-war, or to stay when his business is done, or to come without having business to do. The fourteenth article opens to American commerce the new ports of Swatow and Tai-wan, both of which were already in undisturbed exercise of foreign commerce. But this most unnecessary article, as regards the treaty, is clogged with the provision that any subject of the United States engaging in contraband trade shall be dealt with by the Chinese local authorities, without protection from the Government of the United States. When it is remembered that Mr. REED was most careful to use terms which should include the importation of opium—in order, as it was suggested, to spite the British for their crusade against Slavery—and as all the eminent American houses in Hong Kong deal in that drug, it may be imagined what the treaty rights of an American citizen would have been in China under this treaty. This is the whole of the document, so far as any new concessions are concerned. There is no provision for free transit through the country, no new ports, no provision for an amended tariff, nothing that could be of the least value to any class of merchants wishing to export from the harbors of America,

…unless anything favorable…
…in all probability Mr. Kelt, who has been…
…with the Mediterranean cable, will be able…
…operations in about three days, and the…
…is, that the shore end will be brought in…
…House, instead of round between Church…
…the mainland, as at present. The superin-…
…approves of this idea, as it avoids…
…I know, …sea.

### The Burning of the Austria.

The journals of Nantes publish the following report, sent by Captain Renaud, of the ship *Maurice*, to the owners, Messrs. E. de Bonfay and Charles Gassin, of Nantes, in which he gives some fresh details respecting the *Austria*, and the individuals whom…

…Saint-Nazaire on July 2, 1858, being bound…
…I had on board all that was nec…
…a long voyage, and my ship was in ballast.
…Aug. 4, 1858, at 10 A. M., at the…
…for receiving a freight. Hav-…
…cargo of dry fish, packed in cases, I…
…P. M., and sailed for the Réunion.
…which took me, by Sept. 12, to…
…41.0). W. longitude. At 2…
…sighted a steamer in front of us,…
…half hour we saw nothing but flames.
…and we were not a mile from…
…before we began saving some poor…
…had fled themselves to pieces of the…
…when they fell, had been almost utterly…
…We saved several from time to time as we…
…to the steamer, which was nothing but one…
…from stem to stern. When my position…
…me to lie to, without risk to my vessel and…
…sent her two boats to the succor of those un-…
…who were stretching out their arms to us…
…heartrending cries.

Here I transcribe the report of my two officers, Messrs. Rivoire, second mate of the *Maurice*, and Bernard, third mate, who had charge of the boats, and whose conduct is beyond all praise. These gentlemen said we "that the ship was on fire from stem to stern, and that her wretched crew and passengers had…" On the bowsprit there were at least 300…all along the gunwale from 150 to 200 at least, …hanging overboard by means of ropes…to the ship's rails. There were here and there…to 30 holding on by the same rope. It would catch fire from the heat within, and the whole of the poor wretches disappear without there being a possi-…of helping them, nor were they seen on the sur-…again until they were dead. We saw from 250 to…in this way." At length, by their activity, …gentlemen, after four trips, were able to muster…on deck 45 souls, on whom we bestowed all pos-…care. At 9 P. M., one of the steamer's boats, in…condition, came alongside, and 20 more…saved. Finally, it was quite dark when our…was completed under M. Bertaud's…command. It was 9 o'clock, and he had only been…to make two more lives. He told me that, fore-…a dreadful night, those poor creatures had…themselves into the sea, and only reappeared…dead. In short, the sight he witnessed was sad…; the oars of his boat had to make way…the midst of floating dead bodies. When he…on board, as I did not wish to expose the…needlessly, and, as the sea was already running…kept with a few sails set at a little distance…the ship, in order to ascertain whether there…any victims to be saved. But in the morn-…Norwegian vessel was on the spot before I was,…ranged along the steamer's side there…a person there. I do not know if the vessel…saved any one, for I communicated with…neither by signal nor words. I have said that…conduct of my two officers was beyond all praise.…also to say the same of my whole crew, and I…especially name Hamon, Gendron and Mauvilain, who…excelled each other in their zealous efforts to save…victims from the sea. But, in connection with…crimes, it is painful to instance facts disgraceful to manhood and to humanity. *Whilst I was lying-to…offering a salvage, three vessels passed in sight. I…recognized their hulls, and, consequently, the Cap-…those ships must have clearly seen the duty I was…fulfilling, and which was theirs likewise. Those gen-…tlemen, I say, sailed away from the calamity, and did not neglect that their fellow-men stood in need of their…assistance.* I comfort myself with the hope that they were not Frenchmen, for I did not see their colors. And now, this day, Sept. 14, 1858, I have 67 ship-wrecked passengers on board, several of whom are seriously ill, although the promptest succor has been bestowed upon them by every one, for the crew emptied their boxes in order to clothe them. In conse-…quence of this event, I found myself compelled to touch at the nearest land. I am making for the Azores, either Flores or Fayal, as those two places are nearly in my course; so that this day, the 14th, at 9 A. M., after ascertaining that there was no longer a living soul about the ship left to save, I am steering for the Azores. God grant me a safe passage and complete the deliverance I have begun. The burnt steamer's name is the *Austria*, Captain Heitmann, and she be-…longs to the Hamburg and American Packet Company. She had on board 550 persons, including her crew and passengers, and supposing the Norwegian vessel to have saved none, there will remain 483 individuals victims of this fearful catastrophe. This evening, the 14th of September, 1858, I have met an English ship, the *Lotus*, bound to Halifax from Europe. She has taken twelve of the passengers, and their respec-…tive names are: Charles Tras, Jean Pole Krouska, Frederick Thompson, Philip Berry, Herman Rondet, …Sven Petersen, Glauss Bogquist, Charles Werossin, Henry Smith, John Cox, T. Glaubenskiee, and A. Weglo. It was 4 P. M. when we put them on board the other vessel, and at 4½ o'clock, I was steering for the Azores. This day, Sept. 15, the condition of the sick seems improved; but the wounds caused by the flames are so bad that the poor resources we have at our disposal are hardly enough for their cure. If we could only arrive in time for a medical man to save them from this new death that threatens them! The rations have been served out to them with order; everything is quiet on board, and the winds are favor-…able.

Sept. 16.—Nothing is changed in our position, only the wind is against us. According to the statement of the first mate, when the Captain saw that all was lost he instantly threw himself into the sea, where he found death. This day, the 17th, the winds are varia-…ble, shifting from the E. to E. S. E. I am only 35 leagues from Flores. If I can reach it by to-morrow it would be well for the sick, for their state requires much more minute treatment and care than I am able to bestow. This day, the 18th, I am off Flores, but the head-winds prevent my anchoring; at 2 P. M. I make sail for Fayal. To-day, the 19th, I anchor in the roadstead of Horta, at 9 A. M. All going on well E. RENAUD.

Horta, Sept. 19, 1858.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above report is the exact truth:

J. Rivoire, second mate; Bertaud, first mate; L. Bernard, third mate of the *Austria*; J. W. Hesdran, second mate; J. C. Bernet, third male.

### Loss of the American Ship "Antelope."

*From the Hong-Kong Daily Press, Aug. 16.*

The ship *Antelope*, Clarke, of New-York, left the outer anchorage of Bangkok on the 27th ult., for Hong-Kong, with a cargo of general merchandise. The voyage prospered without any occurrence worthy of note until the 5th inst., on which day good observations were taken, which made the ship about seventy miles distant from Discovery Shoal (Paracels). A course was accordingly steered N. by E., which course gave the shoal a wide berth of forty miles. During the night of the 5th the wind was very light, and on the morning of the 6th, between half-past 1 and 2, the ship struck the shoal. There was no appearance of breakers, nor rocks above water; the sea at the time was quite smooth. Discolored water had been seen a minute before the ship struck, but there was not time to alter the course. It should here be mentioned that observations made when the ship was on the shoal gave her position correctly, which, proving the chronometer to be right, leaves no doubt that the current had set the ship forty miles east of her course between noon of the 5th and 6 A. M. of the 6th, or in eighteen hours. Immediately upon the ship striking an anchor was run out, but no bottom could be found at a very short distance from the ship. It was let go notwithstanding; but the warp attached to it, on being hove tant, pointed at far too sharp an angle to render it of any efficacy in heaving off. The tide was decidedly falling soon after the ship struck, and the cargo was jettisoned, in the hope that the ship might have struck at half-flood, and would float off next tide; but this proved a vain hope, for the tide continued falling until 5 P. M., making it clear that the ebb and flood each ran 12 hours, and that the ship must have grounded at the top of the flood. The fall of tide proved considerable, leaving only three feet of water under the ship. The entire shoal then became visible. Its shape is elliptical, about three miles in diameter one way, by six the other. The formation is not coral, but dark-colored rock—…probably sand-painted. The ship's position was most…easterly, being to windward of the shoal the…sea broke and there was a beat so heavily upon her that it was a matter of difficulty to launch the boats, and, in-…deed, one of them got stove. With wind and sea thus…running, our hope, for nothing, to heave off by, all hopes of saving the ship were abandoned, and, it being clear if any lessons should spring up there would be no pos-…sibility of getting the boats clear, it was decided to quit at once, notwithstanding that night was setting in and that there was no moon. Accordingly at 6 P. M. the crew took to the boats. After mature deliber-…ation it was deemed prudent to take no arms, under the idea that they might cause trouble and could do no good—a sad mistake, as the sequel will prove. The master, one European, three Chinese passengers, two cooks and three colored seamen, were told off for one boat, making eighteen all told; whilst the mate, one European, and eight Chinese passengers were told off for the other boat, making ten in all. The captain's boat was crowded and very deep—the mate's much more so, and, although a small boat, was a much bet-…ter sea. The intention was to keep company and make for the nearest land, which was a place called on the charts Lemsey, on the coast of Hainan. During the first night (i. e., the 6th inst.,) the boats kept company, and nothing has been since heard of the mate's boat. The captain's boat made the high land of Hainan on the 9th, without en-…countering any bad weather, and on the 10th fell in with two fishing-boats, with whom communications of a friendly nature were opened. Water was the great requirement, and the fishermen agreed to tow the *Antelope's* boat for $20, to a place where water might be got. Accordingly a line was made fast, but instead of towing, the fish-boat be-…gan hooking and filling, and describing a circle. This proceeding was remonstrated against and resulted in a quarrel, the fishermen demanding more money. A second boat full of men was now seen bearing down, and it was clear their intentions were hostile. Cap-…tain Clarke therefore made off under sails and oars,

…and succeeded in…
…night in our wake.
…force by force, con-…
…structed into…
…their voyage north-…
…straits for water,…
…11th inst., upon…
…an Island, they saw three fishing-boats bear-…
…upon them, evidently with unfriendly inten-…
Captain Clarke kept away, hoping to elude…, but the breeze freshening, they could outsail…him; he, however, got them all astern and some distance apart. On the first coming up she commenced throwing large stones, two men standing in the bow with spears. Having no means of resisting, Captain Clarke made signs of submission, and threw a line as a signal to be allowed to come alongside, but the Chi-…nese were too wary, and the *Antelope's* boat fell into their wake. Captain Clarke then cut the line and made an attempt to escape by pulling—he got a little distance ahead, when the China boat ran into his stern, carrying away the rudder and staving in the quarter. The two Chinese still kept guard with spears at the bow, precluding all possibility of boarding, and, under these circumstan-…ces, everything was surrendered to them, and passed out of the boat over the stern. The sight of the plun-…der was too much for the Chinamen. They relaxed their vigilance, allowing the *Antelope's* boat to fall alongside. There had been no plan of attack con-…cocted, because no opportunity of resistance was hoped for, but no sooner did this chance present itself, than two sturdy Jacks sprung upon the China boat's deck. Captain Clarke followed, but not having the use of his legs after being cramped up so long in the boat, he got tripped up and fell overboard. Long be-…fore he could get on board again his crew had over-…powered the Chinese, killing all save one, who jumped into the water badly wounded, but as the other two China boats made off immediately the altered state of affairs became developed, he must have been drown-…ed. The Chinese numbered twelve. The surprise was complete; not one of the *Antelope's* men was wounded, and all the property was recovered. The prize had water and rice in abundance. A course was steered for this port, where they arrived in two days, i. e., on the 13th inst. Unless the mate should have fallen into the hands of Philistines such as we have described, Captain Clarke considers he must be safe; but as he had no chronometer, he would neces-…sarily make the coast a long way north of the point he was directed to steer for, by reason of the current set-…ting in that direction with considerable velocity. The *Antelope* was chartered by the opium farmer. We hear that her cargo was valuable, say upwards of $100,000.

Aug. 23.—The master reports that the mate and a seaman, who were in another boat, had been mur-…dered by pirates.

## NICARAGUA.

**The Country as it is—Desolation—Traces of the Late Convulsions—Popular Demoraliz-…ation—Suspension of Industry and Agri-…culture—The Government—San Juan del Sur—Rivas—Virgin Bay—Errors of Walk-…er—Notes, Comments, Reflections.**

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, }
Friday, Sept. 3, 1858. }

I arrived here a few days ago from Nicaragua, and as the steamer *Columbus*, of the Panama Railroad Company's line, sails to-morrow, I will give you a hasty sketch of what I saw and heard in that unhap-…py land. At present the whole country presents a most desolate appearance. From Leon to Granada, or rather where Granada once stood, nearly every step of the way shows marks of the late bloody conflicts between Walker and the allies. The people seem to have all lost what little energy they ever had. Fields that with little labor might be cultivated and made to yield abundantly all the cereals of the tropics, are al-…lowed to be overgrown with weeds which spring up so rapidly in this climate. Houses that a few days' labor would repair, are allowed to go to ruin, while the occupants, as long as they can secure a dry cor-…ner to hang up their hammocks, are quite content to swing there all day, seldom moving unless it is to pick a plantain from the nearest plantain-patch. The monotony of their life is only varied when a small party of soldiers are seen coming, when they abscond to the neighboring thickets to avoid being pressed as soldiers, as the Nicaraguan army is composed almost entirely of pressed men, no one serving willingly without pay and scanty rations, when they can idle away their time at home, and supply their physical wants for the mere trouble of plucking the fruits which Providence has so bounteously bestowed upon them. Some writer on Nicaragua spoke truly when he called Plantains and Frijoles institutions for the encouragement of laziness.

In conversing with these people, many of whom owned small estates adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rice, Tobacco, &c., and asking them why they allowed their fields to run to waste when a little labor would supply them so abundantly, their answers invariably have been: "We may work and plant, but others will reap the benefit. When the crops are ripe a party of soldiers may come along and take all we have; if not, the Government will make a requisition if they know we have a good crop, or perhaps we may be pressed as soldiers while we are laboring in the fields." And such is really the case. The policy which the Government of Nicaragua is now pursuing, if continued in, will so completely pros-…trate it that nothing will ever be able to revive it again save an influx of new people, and as it is now it would be one of the greatest blessings Nicaragua could re-…ceive should an emigration of the industrious classes from Europe or the United States take place. They would soon make that now barren wilderness blossom with good things, and its happy influences would be felt throughout all Central America. But the Govern-…ment are opposed to all foreign emigration. The present score or so of military chieftains who now rule the country would sooner see the present state of things last as long as they can enjoy the luxury of power, and by virtue of it levy contributions at their will, than to see their country enjoy prosperity and they not have its management under their own despotic control. From what I have seen of these officials, I can safely say there is not a spark of patriotism in a solitary one. And although the people do not com-…plain of Walker—I mean the common people—still his acts during the brief rule he held in Nicaragua show he was as vile a despot as the most selfish or unscrupulous of their own native tyrants.

From Realejo to Leon there is a good wagon road which is continued on to Granada through the towns of Puebla Nueva, Nagaroll, Matearas and Massaya. All these were once flourishing towns, and the produce of the country was transported along that road to Granada, and there reshipped in hungoes down lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, and thence taken on vessels to foreign countries. Now you may travel from Realejo to Granada and not meet a single cart, when a few years ago the entire distance was lined with vehicles passing to and fro.

Between Realejo and Leon the country is well adapted to the sugar cane. As you journey along you pass the remains of several once valuable sugar estates. The cactus hedges struggling with the un-…derbrush, the ditches used for irrigation partly filled up, the buildings and machinery in ruins, or fast rot-…ting away. Cotton was once also cultivated in this part of Nicaragua, but that also has sympathized with everything else, and now scarcely any is grown. I should mention, however, that there is one large sugar estate doing a successful business. It is owned by an American, Mr. Dejohn, formerly from Alabama. It is well known throughout the country as the "Pul-…vone" estate, situated some ten miles from the city of Leon. It contains over seven thousand acres. There are some four hundred acres in cane; he em-…ploys about one hundred and fifty laborers, has ma-…chinery of the latest patterns imported from the States, and in fact it is conducted as well as any sugar estate in our Southern States. He procures his labor very cheap, only two dimes a day for each of the workmen and their board; but he is frequently em-…barrassed for the want of labor, as he is liable to have a large portion of them seized by the military leaders and pressed into the service as soldiers.

One time during the Walker war his outbuildings where his men sleep, were surrounded at night by a large force, and in the morning, the entire lot were marched off by Col. Mendez. Mr. Dejohn suffered severely by this inroad on his estate, and by dint of bribery he induced Mendez to leave him thirty out of the one hundred and thirty, but in the course of a fortnight he had them all back again. They all de-…serted while on their march to Granada, in parties o…five or ten at a time, and by circuitous routes made their way back again to the estate.

With this example of what one American can do in cultivating the cane, one would think these foolish people would encourage other for-…eigners to come there and do likewise, or at best allow those of their own people who are dis-…posed to work to do so unmolested; but "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The only article of prodnce now shipped from Nicaragua is hides and deer skins. They are shipped from Realejo on board the steamer *Columbus*, and thence to Panama *en route* to New-York. The steamer *Co-…lumbus* touched a few times at San Juan del Sur, the only other port of Nicaragua, but, as that desolate place offered no freight, they have ceased calling there. In fact, San Juan del Sur never possessed any trade or commerce, the transit across the Isthmus being its life and soul. The transit having now ceased more than two years, the place is fast going to ruins, the houses rotting down, grass growing in the streets and from the roofs of its mouldy buildings about the only white inhabitant being the American Consul, who can be seen daily pacing the long corri-…dor of his tavern, the "Pacific Hotel," looking out on the harbor unwhitened by a single sail. Plenty of time on his hands must have Mr. Consul Palmer,

…in excellent repair. I think they have been working at it lately, in anticipation of the Transit soon opening. It is a good Macadamized road; we have few better ones than this in the States—twelve miles long—a delightful and romantic drive—winding its way along the base of high mountains, and as-…cending one so gently that one is at the summit be-…fore one is aware of it. There you have a magnifi-…cent view of Lake Nicaragua, with its volcano of six thousand feet from the waters of the Lake. Should the Transit route be ever opened again, I would advise all lovers of the picturesque to take that route in preference to any other. Virgin Bay is another hard place, presenting the same dilapidated appearance as does San Juan del Sur, and like it depends entirely on the traffic caused by the transit of passengers across the Isthmus. It has one long straight road or rather street, the transit road running down to the lake, where a very fine wharf has been built by the Transit Company. As passengers who embark here for the mouth of the San Juan Riv-…er are obliged to procure their own supplies for a journey of some twenty hours, the tradesmen at Vir-…gin Bay drive a good business when the semi-monthly caravan of passengers arrives from the Pacific steamers, and they get very remunerating prices too for the articles sold, if you can credit the report of travelers. They look so woe-begone and hungry, —these caterers for the public, at Virgin Bay,— …sitting in the doors of their empty houses, or lazily swinging in their hammocks, I could not but feel com-…passion for them. At the same time, I must confess the thought occurred to me, that the first invoice of hungry travelers who may pass through Virgin Bay will be fully as deserving of sympathy, perhaps, more so, before they leave the place.

Crossing the Transit Road from Virgin Bay, and proceeding northward, you enter the Rivas Depart-…ment, extending along the shores of Lake Nicaragua for many miles. This Department has been cele-…brated many years for its immense cocoa estates. Many of them formerly yielded their proprietors in-…comes from twenty to thirty thousand dollars per an-…num. One cocoa estate, formerly owned by the Ber-…mudes family, has been known to yield fifty thousand dollars in a single year. This Department has al-…ways been the stronghold of the Chamorro Party. They were opposed to the Democratic Party who in-…vited Walker into the country. After the defeat of the Chamorro party by Walker, he commenced con-…fiscating these estates right and left; and from the commencement of that foolish act he can date the beginning of his downfall. The owners of the con-…fiscated estates, with their dependents, fled to the op-…posite side of the lake, among the mountains of Chon-…tales, where they banded together under the leader-…ship of Martinez, the present President. The arbi-…trary acts of Walker soon lost him the confidence of his old friends, the Democrats, and what followed is a matter of history.

The town of Rivas at present appears as if it had just been engaged in a siege. The ruined suburbs first strike the eye, and as you enter the Plaza and look around, you can scarcely see a roof but bears the marks of the twenty-four pound shot which were poured on them by the allies. So likewise does St. George, two miles distant from Rivas, exhibit the re-…cent scars of war. St. George was occupied by the allies soon after Walker made his head-quarters at Rivas; he made three different attacks on the place but was defeated every time, losing many of his best officers.

The country around Rivas also offers the same deso-…late appearance, as do other portions of Nicaragua. Here you see neglected cocoa-estates, plantain-patches cut down to prevent their falling into the hands of either party, fields that could be cultivated with the least expense of labor allowed to remain wild; while even the hacienda buildings are in the same ruined state as in the time of the war. It seems as if the people had lost all confidence in themselves, as well as in their country and their rulers.

I have more to say in relation to Nicaragua, but time presses and I must close. In my next I will also describe what has or may come under my observation in Costa Rica. I have just had a few minutes' con-…versation with Gen. Lamar. He is completely dis-…gusted with Nicaragua; and says, that during the residue of his mission he shall reside in Costa Rica, and not set his foot on the soil of Nicaragua again. The General is in feeble health. A.

### The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop on the Agi-…tation of the Slavery Question.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

Gentlemen: I thank you for your polite invita-…tion to preside at the proposed meeting of the National Men, on Monday evening next. It will not be in my power to attend it, and I must beg you to excuse me. Belonging to neither of the three parties which have candidates in the field, I have had no disposition to render myself responsible for any vote but my own at the coming election. I desired and designed, on the contrary, to keep myself entirely aloof from politics during the present campaign. But, observing a will-…ingness in some quarters to draw my position into doubt, and to throw discredit on my friends, owing to the absence of my name, with others, from the signa-…tures of the recent Whig Address, I cannot hesitate to avail myself of your obliging invitation to avow ex-…plicitly the intention which I long ago formed in re-…gard to the particular subject of your meeting.

I have an unchangeable conviction that intemperate Anti-Slavery agitation has been the source of a very large part of the troubles by which our country has been disturbed and harassed for some years past;— …that it has done nothing to advance any real interest of freedom, but has provoked and stimulated not a few of the very measures against which it was osten-…sibly aimed;—that it has impeded and obstructed all other measures for the prosperity and welfare of the people; and that there is little hope of any useful or practical legislation being successfully attempted un-…til Congress shall cease to be a mere ring for the prize-…fights of Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery agitators. It is for the highest interest of the whole country that there should be an end of this sectional strife; and I know not how this result can be more effectively pro-…moted than by granting at least a temporary furlough to those of the combatants who, by disposition, or principle, or antecedent circumstances, or connec-…tions, are most strongly inclined to prolong and aggra-…vate that strife.

This consideration alone is sufficient to determine my choice between the only two candidates presented to us in the district in which it is my fortune to reside, and it is hardly necessary for me to add that my vote will be given to Colonel Heard.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

A Courtesan Murdered in Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati papers have full particulars of another horrible murder, committed in that city on the even-…ing of the 30th. The place of the murder was a house of ill-fame, on Lodge-street, kept by a woman named Davis; the victim, a courtesan, who went by the name of Kate Bearrau; the murderer, Charles Cook; and the accessory, William Seiter. The cir-…cumstances of the case were as follows: Three young men, two of whom were Cook and Seiter, went to the house together on Saturday night, and Seiter made overtures to Kate, which she repelled. He then told her he had "plenty of money," to which she replied that if he had, "he had better give it to his sister." Seiter, who was intoxi-…cated, resented this reference to his sister, telling Kate that "no woman in her position should mention his sister disrespectfully;" then seized her by the waist, and dragged her towards a sofa. She struggled, and he threw her upon the floor, and kicked her twelve times, when she re-…covered her feet, and seizing a heavy earthen-…ware spittoon, aimed a blow at his head. At this juncture the young man Cook interfered, when the woman split the spittoon upon his head, inflicting a severe wound. This so enraged him that he drew a knife and stabbed the woman in the side. She died in fifteen minutes. The murderer and his accom-…plice are in jail, and the Coroner's Jury has rendered a verdict against them. The *Commercial* says of Cook, the murderer, that he is but 25 years of age, was liberally educated, but is an idle and dissipated character. The murdered girl, Katz, was an Irishwoman by birth, and is said to have formerly been a traveling companion and mistress of the pugilist Yankee Sullivan. Since then she settled in New-Orleans, married and had a child, when she left and went to Cincinnati as chambermaid upon a steamboat. She first applied to the mistress of the house, in which she met her death, for a situation to do the housework, but was advised, on account of her personal charms, to relinquish that comparatively honorable but menial position, and become one of the boarders. Her career was short, and will serve to "point a moral," as many a similar close of life has adorned more than one tale. It is conjectured that Bearrau was an assumed name.

From the Northwestern Boundary.—A private letter has been received by a gentleman of this city from a member of the Boundary Commis-…sion, appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States Territory and the British Possessions, from the Pacific Coast to where the line is already established. It is dated at Camp, on the Bay of Simiahano, Sept. 15. The writer says that the English Commissioners appointed to run the same boundary arrived one year after the American Commissioners, and took the field in August last, the Americans being ahead of them on the survey. It was the expectation of both parties to reach Fort Col-…ville, near the headwaters of the Columbia River, by next Spring, if the Indians do not prove too trouble-…some. The Indians occupying the country between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains are represented as being far more formidable than Indians generally, as they are more numerous, and are for the most part mounted, and provided with excellent arms and am-…munition obtained from the Hudson Bay Company. Their long intercourse with the Company has like-…wise accustomed them to the use of arms, and ren-…dered them more intelligent than tribes less favorably situated. It was reported that they had routed a company of two hundred white men, while the latter were on their way to the gold-diggings on Fraser's River.—*Washington Star.*

A desperate encounter with a burglar is noticed in the Rochester papers. The residence of Wm. C. Ely, at Clyde, N. Y., was entered on Sunday night by a burglar, who was detected by Mr. Ely. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which Mr. Ely received eleven wounds, some of which are dangerous. The robber escaped.

The Salem *Register* says that on Saturday a fine specimen of the *Mus Norwegicus*, probably the only one ever taken with a hook and line in those waters, was caught from one of the wharves of that City. It has a long and slender tail, and, unlike most fishes, no gills.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Pro-…duce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, hbls | — | 60 | — | 60 |
| Flour, bbls | 1,675 | 1,662 | 4,626 | 7,963 |
| Flour, sacks | — | — | 1,553 | 1,553 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8,200 | — | 9,930 | 18,130 |
| Corn, bushels | 10,300 | — | 4,750 | 15,050 |
| Barley, bushels | — | 504 | — | 504 |
| Malt, bushels | — | 480 | — | 480 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 766 | 1,374 | 259 | 2,399 |
| Whisky, hbls | 444 | 361 | 10 | 815 |

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, and are steady. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, only 75 bags Maracalbo at 12½c.; and 50 bags Laguayra at 12c. ₱ lb. Re-…ceived since Oct. 26, 4,200 bags Rio.

*Philadelphia Coffee-Trade Statistics.*

| | 1857. Rio. | 1857. Other kinds. | 1858. Rio. | 1858. Other kinds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, bags | 114,996 | 23,779 | 69,755 | 53,044 |
| Stock, Nov. 1 | 41,828 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 10,227 |

COTTON—Sales 1,300 bales at previous quotations

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12 | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12⅜ |
| Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |

DYEWOODS—Are inactive at unchanged quota-…tions.

*Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, Nov. 1.*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Barwood, tons | 350 | 400 |
| Brazilletto Wood, tons | — | 30 |
| Camwood, tons | 35 | — |
| Fustic, tons | 500 | 62 |
| Lima Wood, tons | 250 | 539 |
| Logwood, tons | 2,168 | 511 |
| Sapan Wood, tons | 167 | 25 |
| Total, tons | 3,478 | 1,567 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. The demand is fair for desirable brands, at uniform prices. Sales, 10,250 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 00@$4 00 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 10@ 4 30 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 45@ 4 70 |
| Superfine Western | 4 10@ 4 30 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 60@ 4 70 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 45@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 20@ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25@ 8 00 |

Canadian continues quiet at old prices; sales 500 bbls. at $4 50@$6 25 for low to choice double ex-…tra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at droop-…ing rates; sales 1,300 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for re-…jected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Bandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet and is somewhat nominal to-day. Holders claim very full rates. Buy-…ers are not disposed to pay asking prices. The supply is heavy, though it is not pressed on the market. Sales have been confined to 15,300 bushels, in lots, in-…cluding red (Winter) Western (reported) at $1 12; mixed Illinois at $1 02; red Genesee at $1 15½; white Kentucky at $1 43; and poor white Southern at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is in limited demand at about former quotations. Sales 23,500 bushels at 68c.@70c. for fair to choice, and 65c.@67c. for unsound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,200 bushels, at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues plenty and heavy. Sales 21,000 bushels State within a range of from 70c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at buoyant prices. We quote Western at 50c.@53c.; Canada, at 51c.@53c.; State, at 46c.@48c.; Jersey and Penn-…sylvania, at 41c.@45c., and Southern, at 37c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

*Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston during October:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 168,349 | Oats, bushels | 69,956 |
| Flour, half bbls | 659 | Rye, bushels | 950 |
| Corn, sacks | 1,200 | Shorts, bushels | 5,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 136,662 | Wheat, bushels | 26,467 |

The quantity received in October is the largest ever received in one month at the port of Boston.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request al firmer rates; sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@ $16 90 for Mess, here; an unascertained price for Mess, for future delivery; and $13 60@$13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, and somewhat nominal. Shoulders sell at 6¼c.@ 6½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is sparingly sought after, chief-…ly at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Smok-…ed Hams, 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in de-…mand, at buoyant rates; sales 430 tcs. and hhls., at 10¾c.@10¾c. for old; and 10¾c.@10¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess, $6 50@$7 75 for do Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in re-…quest, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb.

*Stock of Groceries in Boston, Nov. 1.*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Coffee, bags | 10,121 | 6,400 |
| Coffee, packages | 9,753 | 24,950 |
| Molasses, hhds | 6,598 | 10,289 |
| Molasses, bbls | 1,550 | — |
| Sugar, hhds | 6,044 | 3,363 |
| Sugar, bags | 17,133 | 5,373 |
| Sugar, boxes | 10,375 | 8,434 |

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 47½c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at old rates. New, 10c.@15c.; old 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, and is generally held at from $23@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely sought after at previous prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales since our last, 300 hhds. Porto Rico, on private terms; and 100 bbls. New-Orleans (new crop) at 45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet to-day. Sales have been made of 180 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51½c., cash. ₱ gallon; and 500 bbls. common Resin, afloat, at $1 60 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The leading kinds are in moderate request at previous figures.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs. at $3 37½ @$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in demand at full rates. Sales, to-day, 1,950 hhds., nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, at 6¼c. @7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls at 22c., cash ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very quiet to day. For Liver-…pool, there were taken 300 hhds. Resin at 1s. 9d.; and by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Antwerp, 800 bags Coffee at 30s. ₱ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d.

### Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Abram Knight & Son's Naval Stores and Oil Circular.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

Naval Stores—In Spirits of Turpentine there is a fair business doing, and the market is steady at 52c., cash. Common Resin has advanced since our last issue, and a good demand exists at $1 60, afloat, and $1 67½ from yard. Lots to arrive are worth $1 60, afloat. In other grades there is no change.

Oils—Crude Sperm have been in active demand, with sales of some 3,270 bbls. at prices ranging from $1 20@$1 23, including a small parcel at $1 24, clos-…ing with further inquiry. Whale Oil, in consequence of the discouraging news from the fleet, has been in better demand, with sales of 2,000 bbls. to the trade, at 50c.@53c. Linseed is dull at 65c.@66c. Lard is firm at 90c.@95c. for No. 1, Winter.

Tallow—The transactions of the past week have been small; the market continues firm at 10c. for prime City rendered. Sales amount in all to 50,000 lbs.

Lard—A much better feeling has prevailed since our last issue; the demand has improved, and has been active for future delivery, and with a stock much reduced, prices have advanced ¼c., and close with an upward tendency.


AGENTS AND CANVASSERS
Wanted throughout the United States.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 363 Broadway, New-York,
Desire to secure the services of Agents and Canvassers in every city of the Union, to procure subscribers for the fac-simile of F. E. CHURCH'S original picture,
THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA,
In connection with the PECULIAR ADVANTAGES detailed in the prospectuses of the same, which will be forwarded on application.
N. B.—Agents will apply as above, and must, in all cases, furnish first-rate guaranteed security.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 203 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams 11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams 9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders 7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders 8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon 10¾c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 23d ULTIMO, two letters, one addressed to W. ARRIEN, BARRY & CO., Boston, Mass., and containing their note, dated Boston, Sept. 21, 1858, at 4 months, for $703 79, and payable to their own order; the other, addressed THO-…MAS J. HOMER, Boston, Mass., and containing City Bank of Boston's draft, at sight, on Manhattan Company, New-York, for $738; also BROMLEE, HOMER & CO.'S note, dated Boston, Aug. 24, at 8 months, for $671 55, and payable to their own order. Payment of the above hav-…ing been stopped, the public are cautioned against nego-…tiating the same. WM. LOTTIMER & CO.,
No. 23 Park-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfound

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Mlle. Piccolomini—Il Trovatore.

BIELO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The Obenreath Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wheat and Chaff—Dying for Love.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Camille—Black-Eyed Susan—Seven Sisters.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Lost Treasure—Wallace—Hemstreet.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Lost Treasure.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Ars—Dr. Valentine.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vigo*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Friday next, at 1 P. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
Northern and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western and Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
Hudson and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland."

☞ Messrs. Orband & Carrant, Chicago, Ill., will supply those who want the Daily or Weekly Times. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-York election, yesterday, gave the Democratic ticket in the City about nineteen thousand plurality over the Republican, and twelve thousand majority over all. This on the Governor. The County ticket, not yet canvassed, has probably gone the same way. For Congress, Mr. Briggs, Fusion, supersedes Mr. Ward in the Seventh District, and Mr. Clark, Anti-Lecompton, is reëlected in the Eighth District. Mr. Sickles and Mr. Cochrane, Democrats, are reëlected. Out of the City, the partial returns favor the success of Mr. Morgan, Republican, for Governor, and the election of twenty-eight or twenty-nine Republican Congressmen.

The election in Massachuset s resulted in the complete success of the Republicans. Gov. Banks is reëlected by a handsome majority over Beach, (Democrat,) and the whole Republican State ticket is elected. We have full returns from seventy cities and towns in the State, which give Banks a majority of 9,000. The Administration have gained nothing, except the election of Caleb Cushing to the lower House of the Legislature. Eleven Republican members of Congress (the entire State delegation) are probably elected. Mr. Burlingame is reëlected from the Fifth District over Heard. In the Fourth District, Alexander H. Rice (Republican) beats Watson by 1,000 majority. In the Sixth District Alley (Republican) is probably elected over Gushin B. Loring.

Up to the time of going to press (2 A. M.) no returns from New-Jersey, Illinois, Michigan or Wisconsin, have reached us.

From Delaware, the only returns we have is a portion of the City of Wilmington, which gives the Opposition a majority.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are additional to those received by the *Indian*, as the latter brought no London files of the morning she left. There is little of serious moment. France is busy with the two branches of the Portuguese family, having quarrels on hand with the courts of Lisbon and Rio. Neither is likely to eventuate in hostilities. The Emperor has remonstrated with the Papal Government in regard to the baptism of the Hebrew child of the Mortara family. The Queen of England had left Balmoral for London. The latest advices left her at Edinburg. Parliament had been prorogued to the 18th of November. The story of the assassination of the French and English Consuls at Tetuan proves to have been a fabrication. From China, a Paris paper has information that Keying, the veteran diplomatist, is still living, though imprisoned.

Our advices from Vera Cruz are to the 22d ult. They embody nothing reliable as to the condition of affairs in the interior, as the means of intercourse are wholly suspended. Mr. Forsyth, the late American Minister, who was to have left Vera Cruz on the 18th, had not, according to the papers, arrived from the capital up to the 22d. The intelligence from the Southern States exhibits a rapid advance of the liberal cause.

A horrible murder was committed in a house of ill-fame in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening. The victim was a courtesan, who was known by the name of Kitty Eramman; the murderer, a young man of 20 years of age, Charles Cook, who had visited the house in company with two others, one of whom, named Sayre, resented a fancied insult to his sister, and assaulted the woman Kate. Cook interfered in the quarrel, and stabbed the woman, who died in fifteen minutes. Cook and Sayre are under arrest.

The Delaware Bank, at Delhi, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and robbed of $37,000. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the detection of the robbers.

Thanksgiving in Maryland is appointed for Thursday, Nov. 26—the eighth State which has selected that day.

The General Markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Cotton and desirable lots of Flour. Wheat and Corn were sparingly dealt in. Barley was plenty and depressed. Sugars, Provisions and Tobacco were in good request. The movements in other branches of trade were somewhat restricted.

### The Elections—New-York.

The partial returns from the interior, coupled with a diminished Democratic majority in the City, received to the hour of sending the first edition of The Times to press, this morning, render it pretty certain that Edwin D. Morgan, the Republican candidate, is made Governor of New-York.

Judge Parker, his Democratic opponent, goes out of the City with 19,400 majority, a reduction since last year of four thousand. The heavy vote for Morgan in the city of Buffalo indicates a Democratic loss of 2,000 or 2,500 in the County of Erie, while the general complexion of the township returns from other Counties makes it almost certain, without further evidence, that the Democratic plurality of 18,057 in the State last year has been overcome, and Mr. Morgan triumphantly elected. The vote for the American candidate fell below that of 1857 in the City. It is yet too soon to judge of his relative strength in the interior.

The election of Mr. Morgan carries with it the entire Republican State ticket, while the fusion between the Americans and Republicans in nearly all the Congressional Districts, and the nomination by the same parties of an Anti-Lecompton Democrat in Albany, have left the Administration but three successful members thus far to the next Congress, out of a delegation of thirty-three, with the bare chance for two others outside the City and County. These are Messrs. Sickles and Cochrane, reëlected; and Mr. Barr, in place of Mr. Kelly, who is made Sheriff.

The Assembly is no doubt Republican. The Senate holds over from last year.

We do not [illegible], for everybody understands the position of that extensive, historical ligament. But what has become of that *ideal* transatlantic Telegraph which two months ago filled everybody's mind and left the impression that for the next ten years nothing would be considered worthy of a thought, except that stupendous achievement of science and money which had bronght the two hemispheres into immediate contact? The whole thing seems to have vanished from the speech and the thoughts of men. Nobody talks of the Telegraph any longer. No newspaper issues honrly bulletins concerning the health of Mr. Field; the enormous grasp and magnificent sweep of American enterprise are no longer celebrated in prose or verse,—and people talk of other things than the electric current, the annihilation of time and the inestimable luxury of hourly intercourse with those worn-out despotisms for whom we have been in the habit of expressing such intense contempt. The whole thing seems to have gone down with the Comet, or faded from the public mind with the glare of the illumination which celebrated the great event that has not yet taken place. Everybody seems to have forgotten all about the Telegraph, and we are not at all sure that it would have occurred to us as a topic of comment, but for the announcement in yesterday's London news that the Telegraph shares had again fallen and were quoted at £300 to £330 per share, or about double the price of Erie Railroad stocks.

It is, indeed, remembered that the Telegraph was once supposed to have been constructed, and some very remarkable demonstrations took place by way of celebrating that event. But with the nsual perverseness of all reactions from great excitement, the public mind now goes to the opposite extreme,—and, if you can engage any average man in conversation on the snbject, the chances are two to one that he will express his belief that the whole thing was a swindle,—that no communication was ever sent through the Cable, and that the pretext that messages had been received was merely intended to enable stockholders to sell the shares they had on hand. We have upon our table at this moment several communications claiming to demonstrate, by comparison of dates, the flagrant and palpable deceptions practised upon the public by some of the managers of the enterprise. One writer quotes the letter of Mr. George Saward, Secretary and Manager of the Company, dated at London, Aug. 17, stating that on the day before the Queen's Message to the President, "consisting of 99 words, had been *received by Newfoundland* in 67 minutes,—and *repeated back to Valentia* to test its accuracy and was found to have been taken with great exactness,"—when, in point of fact, as it afterwards turned out, only twenty-two words,—less than *one-third* of the Message was received that day either way. But these inferences or suspicions are exaggerated. That the collision of the *Europa* and *Arabia* was telegraphed by the Cable there can be no doubt, as it was published in London only two days after it occurred. And one instance is as good as a thousand to establish the fact and the feasibility of such communication. Indeed it is said in London, and we believe with truth, that the British Government sent a dispatch through the line to Canada, countermanding an order previously given for the dispatch of 2,000 troops to India; and the opinion has been expressed that having once thus used the line themselves, the British Government will be bound to pay the subsidy promised from the date of its completion. Upon this point, however, we presume the Government itself will hold a different opinion,—and in view of their plans and hopes for the future it is not likely that this claim, though now hinted by shareholders, will ever be pressed by the Company.

It is pretty well established that thns far the Transatlantic Telegraph is a dead failure. The Cable has indeed been laid,—but practically that is the worst feature of the case, for being at the bottom of the sea, and useless, it is lost and the money it cost is equally sunk. Experimenting of one sort or another is still continued at the other end, but with no hope of reëstablishing communication. Indeed it is said that another break has been discovered, and preparations are in process for disbanding the whole *corps* of workmen and abandoning the attempt to make this Cable work. The enterprise thus far has established two points of great importance—first that a cable *can be laid*, and secondly that the electric current can be made to traverse its whole length. Beyond this nothing has been done. It is very clear that nothing whatever is yet known of the best form and structure for such a cable. The present Cable is clearly and unmistakably unfit for use;—that *fact* is demonstrated, but the reasons are still unknown. It has been suggested to us, and with great show of reason, that the outside or protecting wires, being a coil, would naturally yield to a heavy strain, which must *break* the inner or conducting wire, which is practically a single straight rod, and which is thus forced to sustain the whole weight, which only *untwists* the outer covering. But this is only conjecture, though it should be put to the test of experiment before any new cable is made upon the same plan. The whole subject must evidently be studied anew before capitalists can be found to risk their money in a fresh attempt. Indeed, we do not consider it quite certain that the experiment can be easily renewed as a private enterprise. The sum of money required is too large, the result is too doubtful, and the experience thus far has been too disastrous to encourage the hope that private individuals will rush at once into a new subscription. An endeavor will probably be made to induce the British Government to undertake the construction of the cable and the establishment of the line, and at all events to contribute largely, by direct gift, to its completion. And there are many reasons why such an application should receive favorable consideration. The interest of the British Government in the work is infinitely greater than that of any other party. So long as England holds her American colonies, an immediate communication with them is a matter of the greatest importance even in a pecuniary point of view. The single dispatch, countermanding the order for sending 2,000 troops to India, probably saved at least $200,000 to her treasury.

This line of Telegraph is now and must always be thoroughly and exclusively a British line. Both its ends rest upon British soil, and are under the jurisdiction of British law; and in spite of all the fine hopes and expectations that have been expressed upon this subject, it will remain a British institution. Its "neutrality" may be solicited and even guaranteed, but even then it can amount to nothing. What would such a guarantee be worth in the event of a war between Great Britain and the United States? Does anybody suppose for a moment that Great Britain, having complete control of such a means of communication, would [illegible] the territory occupied by the Rebels along the Yang-tse. In that case, rights, privileges and immunities must be alike worthless. It is for the *Times* to determine, upon more mature scrutiny, whether, in its excessive anxiety to deplete the Chinese resources, it has not inaugurated a system which will hasten their utter exhaustion. The American requirements were restrained within limits consistent with the maintenance of the empire and order, without which all that makes the trade of China of any value must presently disappear. In disregarding this precaution, the English, there is reason seriously to apprehend, have imperilled the stability of the existing dynasty; a dynasty, it may be added, which has exhibited every readiness, in spite of reiterated and indeed incessant wrongs experienced at the bands of the English and Portuguese, to concede everything reasonable to foreign trade, and to fulfill religiously every engagement. In truth, were the history of Chinese wrongs from these two sources fairly written, there would be no room to wonder why the English are so cordially hated in China.

The provocation that, after all, underlies this remarkable assault of the *Times*, is the fact that, out of this disagreeable business, the United States has issued without the guilt of a gratuitous war, without impairing its influence with the Chinese people, and yet with a great share of the advantages which the opening of China to the world will bring. The question of magnanimity is of little moment; yet we can hardly conceive of a policy more deficient in that characteristic than the one the *Times* reproaches us with not having adopted. Without a shadow of a cause, to have joined in a general attack upon a government, friendly, unoffending and helpless; a government which, without coercion, had negotiated a treaty of the utmost value to our commerce, and stood ready to negotiate another, would certainly have entitled us to an epithet quite different from that now denied us. As it is, we are without such ground of self-reproach; we have secured advantages which must make the bulk of Chinese commerce and Chinese carrying trade our own; and while doing all this, we have earned for ourselves a measure of respect and good-will among the Chinese, which no Englishman can ever secure. It is a fair type of the popular feeling in the Empire, and a sufficient response to the sneer of our British cotemporary about "American man hereafter boing only number two class Englishman," that in the late manifestoes of the Kwangtung braves, beneath the terrors of which the British of Hong Kong and the Portuguese of Macao, were stripped of all Chinese servants and Chinese trade and interconrse, that the most ample reservations were made in behalf of the Americans as friends of the Chinaman, everywhere to be befriended. With the method and the products, therefore, of the Reed Treaty, we have every reason to be satisfied, and we may indulge the satisfaction without any of the shame the *Times* persistently tenders us. Let us be content.

There is one point in this remarkable article which deserves passing notice. The London *Times* writes with the American treaty in full before it, quoting its actual language, while our own press and people have been gratified with the merest and barest outline. Is it not high time our State Department abandoned its needless reserve, and gave to the American public a document which is immediately interesting to them who have it not, and a matter of indifference to those who have it?

### The Paraguay Expedition.

The habitual readers of the Times do not need to be reminded that we have never been among those who have measured the wisdom or the honesty of a Government solely by the amount of money which it has required for the public service. We advocate and have always insisted on prudence and economy in the expenditure of the public money; but we are, at the same time, opposed to undignified penuriousness or ill-timed parsimony. And while we are as ready as the most rigid economist can desire to condemn unnecessary extravagance wherever it is practiced, we are equally ready to understand that increased disbursements are likely to be not only compatible with, but even inseparable from, new acquisitions and extraordinary emergencies. Indeed, we believe that of the two evils, we would rather see a little extravagant, if honest, liberality in the expenditure of the country, than a display of petty economy which would render any branch of the public service inefficient or tend to bring us into contempt—and it is this feeling which has induced us to look somewhat closely into the *matériel* of the Paraguay Expedition.

It will be readily understood that we are not now arguing either the necessity, the policy, or the propriety of that expedition. Our present remarks would apply to any expedition, with objects quite as righteous and as unexceptionable as, by the reader's leave, we will, for the sake of argument, assume the one now under consideration to be. We will accept the necessity for the naval demonstration against Paraguay, but we ask attention to the miserable means which compose the American fleet destined for that purpose.

This fleet is somewhat magniloquently described as carrying some 2,800 men and 190 guns—which armament we concede is quite sufficient, under the management of American seamen, to reduce Paraguay to any terms we might impose. But it happens that, of the 190 guns so liberally set out on paper, there are not more than 20 or 25 that are ever likely to go up the river as far as Asuncion, where, it appears, our great demonstration is to be made. The Paraguay River is said to contain not over nine feet of water, which difficulty will effectually prevent the *Sabine*, *St. Lawrence*, *Perry*, *Bainbridge*, *Dolphin*, *Falmouth*, *Preble* and *Fulton* from taking any part in the hostile proceedings, or from progressing much further on the way to Asuncion than the junction of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers. The actual demonstration, then, in ships and guns, must necessarily devolve on the "Cromwell line" of steamers, which have hitherto figured in the newspapers in a very different kind of service—namely, as peaceful carriers of freight and passengers between this port and Baltimore, for which occupation, indeed, we believe them to be eminently fitted. These Cromwell steamers and two British boats, the *America* and the *Canada*, which are represented as being of the same class as the steamers that ply daily between New-York and Boston, are the vessels which are to do all the fighting at Asuncion, if indeed the whole affair does not end in that peaceful kind of smoke which belongs to national salutes rather than to national warfare. These, then, being the vessels to which American naval honor is to be intrusted in an encounter with one of the weakest Governments in the world, it behooves us to look well and earnestly into their char- [illegible] be beaten in a naval engagement with France or England, we could afford to stand up under the disgrace for a little while and until we could wipe it out with another tune on the same fiddle. But if we should be beaten off by the people of Paraguay—if our vessels should have to come home repulsed—or, worse still, if, catching a tartar, our ships were never permitted to come home again at all,—we confess that we do not very well see how we should get over the disgrace of a beating from a no doubt very respectable, but certainly a very "picayunish" enemy. To go ont for wool and come home shorn is a very disagreeable operation at the best of times, but to go out to beat Paraguay and to get a beating from Paraguay instead, would not only slightly astonish, bnt would even be apt considerably to mortify us into the bargain. Even Don Quixote got his face frightfully scarred by a cat for whose attacks he was unprepared, and we all remember the fable of Bruin and the Bees.

We would, therefore, seriously ask the Administration to consider whether merchant steamers, built for carrying freight and passengers, are fit vessels for American war purposes. We would beg the Government to assnre itself beyond a peradventure that these vessels, if they receive a shot or two a-piece would be fit for anything but sinking afterwards. We confess that we have our doubts on this point. We submit that we never saw a river steamer that we judged capable of sustaining a broadside, and we would go even further and say that we don't believe any member of the Government ever saw one either.

The question, then, naturally arises—If we have occasion to make war on Paraguay in the heart of her territory, why have we not steam-gunboats, as the English and French have? If our quarrel is just, and we are driven to war in vindication of our rights, no money, rightly expended in such a war, would be denied by the people. If we are correct in fighting Paraguay, and if Paraguay can only be fought by war vessels of light draught, let us by all means have those war vessels. They will, of conrse, cost money, but they will be effective—they will do what we desire should be done, and will belong to us after the fighting is over. But when, instead of doing properly at first what must be done at last, we begin by chartering unsuitable vessels, at a large monthly cost, with every risk save the stout American hearts on board against us, we shall find that our economy is a false one, and our management a total failure. There may be prolonged delays even after the vessels have arrived as far in South American rivers as they can go; and then we shall begin to find that the expense of these chartered steamers will be larger than it would have cost us to build really good, serviceable vessels.

It is possible that the Government does not expect really to have to fight Paraguay in the end. The idea may be that we shall only have to appear in the river to bring Lopez to terms. This may or may not prove to be the case. But it is quite certain that we have no business to act on any such calculations. If we go there at all, we should go prepared to make Paraguay sick of fighting in a very short time; and this we should do at the least possible expense to the public purse. But to send thither river steamboats and merchant ships totally unfitted for the purposes of war, is only to make ourselves supremely ridiculous, and to risk disgrace to our arms and ruin to our *prestige* not only in a quarter where we have hitherto stood in high repute, but in all parts of the world, besides incurring unnecessary and unpardonably extravagant expense.

But apart from other considerations, we do not know that it would be a very bad thing for us if we were to keep a few light draught steamers-of-war on hand. We do not believe, for example, that Great Britain, backed by her gunboats, would feel less disposed to be "bumptious" towards a Power not possessing gunboats, than she used formerly to be when other means of offence and defence were similarly unequal. We do not want many of these vessels, but some few would not be undesirable property in these times, especially in view of the Paraguay Expedition; at any rate, we could better afford to pay for six gun-boats than to lose the services this Winter of the steamer which was built ostensibly to cruise off the coast for the relief of inward-bound vessels in distress—but which has been pressed into the Paraguay war to furnish, with her sister vessels, the only valuable ships, we believe, in the whole squadron.

It may be that the whole Paraguay business will end in smoke, and that the expedition is sent out with the same views as those which actuated the search after the British gun-boat *Styx* by the steamer *Arctic*, which certain newspapers boasted was to have brought in the gun-boat a prize, but which broke down one day out of New-York, and was 16 days in getting to Havana.

### The Wreck of the Austria Again.

The advices from Europe by the *Fulton* furnish us with a piece of intelligence, which is, to say the least, extremely painful, and which will require a very lucid explanation before we shall be able to contemplate its disclosures without a feeling of national horror.

It will be remembered that when the Captain of the *Arabian* reported having fallen in with the burning steamer *Austria*, he stated that he saw a vessel two or three miles to leeward. This vessel, which afterwards turned out to be the French bark *Maurice*, from Newfoundland bound to Nantes, was so fortunate as to be the means of saving sixty-seven of the *Austria's* passengers. Capt. Renaud, her commander, in his report to the owners, Messrs. Botere & Gresle, of Nantes, mentions that while engaged in the performance of this most arduous but most noble duty, *three* vessels passed them without deviating from their course, though they were near enough to ascertain the precarious position of the steamer and the task in which Capt. Renaud was so worthily engaged.

What vessels two of those mentioned by Captain Renaud could have been, we are yet unable to learn; but the following passage in the foreign shipping intelligence is suggestive of an accusation which will cause deep regret to the public here, since it points to the American Captain of an American ship as one of those who so strangely and culpably neglected a duty which we are glad to say it is not the custom of American Captains to overlook:

"The *Pepperell* has arrived at Bordeaux from New-York. This vessel reports falling in, on the 14th September, in lat. 45° 52', long. 41° 20', with a large steamer on fire, one ship lying by her. The *Pepperell* appears to have passed on her way."

This is an astounding piece of information concerning a vessel under the American flag. To see the disabled steamer burning—to know that there must be many passengers on board; and yet to leave her, satisfied because there was *one* other vessel along side! The flush of [illegible] the subject at once, and while there is yet time to expose ridicule and distrust. If we were to

[illegible] the shame of the week with [illegible] We have heard of that [illegible] which belongs to the national character when he behold [illegible] doing, alone, what an American should [illegible] any other American would have hesitated to share in?

The first feeling on an occasion like this should be a desire to record in the fullest manner our admiration of the noble conduct of Captain Renaud, of the *Maurice*, whose letter in another column of to-day's paper our readers will peruse with interest, and to whose conduct every man in this country will accord his highest admiration. Captain Renaud's statement, too, is as modest as his conduct was praiseworthy, and our admiration of his noble and active humanity should have been made. But we confess that is, mingled with our feelings of admiration for the French captain, so much of shame for our own countrymen, that we are unconsciously led to consider the last first. We do hope that there was some reasonable reason—it must indeed be terrible [illegible] sufficient for this apparently heartless and graceful neglect by the captain of the American ship *Pepperell*, of the dearest and most sacred dnty of a seaman. We do hope and trust that he can prove that his own vessel was in danger or was in a sinking condition, or give some other good reason for this otherwise most detestably, dastardly and disgraceful act.

In Capt. Renaud's Report, which so closely coincides with that of the captain of the *Pepperell* in respect to the relative position of the vessels as to make the case very strong indeed against the American ship, Mr. Renaud says:

"While I was lying to, effecting a salvage (of passengers,) three vessels passed in sight. Their hulls, and consequently the captains' ships must have clearly seen the duty I was performing, and which was theirs likewise. But these gentlemen sailed away from the calamity, and disregarded the fact that their fellow-men stood in need of their assistance. *I comfort myself with the hope that they were not Frenchmen.*"

Capt. Renaud may well comfort himself with such a hope, while we are left, by the [illegible] rative evidence before us, to deplore that [illegible] of them was (*proh pudor!*) an American. We wish to hear what excuse he has to offer, that we may tell him beforehand that [illegible] can adduce a very good and sufficient one, his return to the United States will not [illegible] much pleasure on any true man heart, and [illegible] likely to draw forth any cordiality or [illegible] ness in the way of welcome. He can [illegible] on his way" elsewhere, as he did when [illegible] the steamer in flames at sea. We shall [illegible] him.

Mr. Butterfield's Overland Mail. The enterprising gentleman who presides over the California Mail Route Company is reported to be making application at Washington for military protection against Indians. Hitherto, during the few weeks the line has been in operation, the savages have caused little or no trouble; but such a state of things cannot be expected to continue. At least, we must infer that this is Mr. Butterfield's opinion. There can be little doubt that the Government will accede to his request. The Overland Mail is regarded with favor both by the Federal authorities and the people of the West, especially, is almost as much excitement concerning it as the whole country was two months ago about the Atlantic Telegraph.

The enterprise is already a *success*, and has its intrinsic importance. But that importance consists not so much in what the overland mail can accomplish, as in the promise it holds out. All that it has done, or is capable of, in small enongh. Half a dozen passengers and a limited quantity of mail matter reach us yearly from San Francisco. Nor can the mail by way of channel be expected to anticipate that which comes round by the Isthmus. Evidently, the overland stage route is unsatisfactory, so far as it assumes to furnish adequate communication with California. But it does show the feasibility of maintaining a regular transit across the Continent, thus foreshadowing the great want of the day, a railway from New-York to San Francisco. Our Pacific possessions are constantly becoming more important. Even in California itself, the natural resources of the country are bnt beginning to be developed, and if we need a railroad now, how much more necessary will it be when the China trade centres at San Francisco. It is impossible to overestimate the commercial importance of recent events in China. That vast Empire, where nearly half the wealth and population of the world have so long been shnt in, is henceforth to be open to the rest of mankind. Our own country will be among the most favored in respect to the traffic of the Celestial Empire, and from her situation California must be its American dépôt. Whatever enterprise or improvement facilitates the intercourse between our Atlantic States and the Pacific seaboard, cannot cost more than it will be worth, and cannot be realized too soon.

### A Gross Abuse.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In taking up a Sunday paper, yesterday [illegible] I rarely do—I was surprised to behold in its columns a story based upon the Thirteenth street tragedy, and mentioning *facts* and *names* in full. I [illegible] aware that the fertile imagination of the writer is worthy of wonder, for he seizes every notorious murder or accident which takes place, and serves it up for its most attractive form to satisfy the morbid appetite of the rising generation. He ends his sketches invariably with a moral, which morals are far more easily for him to preach than to practice. It is a moral degradation, Sir, a crying sin which should be put down—I mean especially all articles of a personal nature. It were enough for that unhappy family and their afflicted friends, that a deed of horror is done in their midst, as in the case of the Gouldy family, but to bruit the tragedy abroad as a newspaper story, to invade the domestic circle in their trouble and affliction, were a cruel thing. The deed is bad enough, and is past; but a respectable family and respectable friends should be spared. A newspaper writer may weave a story from the woof of daily events, but there is an [illegible] of personalities. One would suppose that a man of [illegible] talents, *no matter how small*, would know enough [illegible] to lay open the feelings of a private family and probe the wound afresh. The author of the piece which I refer to, is a sailor, or has been a sailor by profession, but is only such in name, for, with all his vices, a sailor or is noble and generous to the suffering, which the writer of this scandalous story is not. Private feelings should not be sacrificed for the benefit of the public, and an indirect attack of this kind is like plunging the dagger of the assassin in the heart of a foe after he is fallen. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

JUSTITIA.

A Model Judge.—One of the morning papers contains an advertisement signed by Freeman Carey, one of the Judges of the Marine Court, offering to bet $100 or $1,000 that Gideon H. Pendleton will not be elected to the office of Comptroller. If such arrests should be made for violation of the law against betting on elections, the Marine Court would be a capital tribunal for the trial of the case.

Academy of Music.—The "Trovatore" will be played to-night for the second time, with Piccolomini, D'Angri, Seffani, Fiorentza and others in the cast.

The Jews of New Orleans have contributed $150 for the New-Orleans sufferers.

...Letter.

...to the 22d ...

...root of VERA...nas, already ...later in them. The ac... Government are discredited. ...of DOBLADO over CASA... is fully confirmed; and his is ...have a well-armed and equipped force of ..., and to be threatening Tulancingo.

...on taking San Luis Potosi, banished the ... and thirty priests to the Rio BRAVO.

... sum of $60,000 had been imposed on the ... of Morelia.

The canton of Minatitlan is announced to be quite under Constitutional rule. The Ayuntamiento of ... have passed a vote of thanks to the ... Government for making arrangements for the ... of a road from Minatitlan to the San ... Pass.

Conde, who had been sent with an escort to convey money to ECHEGARAY, had been unable to effect ... object, and was reported to have been ordered to return to the capital. A person arrived at Vera Cruz ... that he had been seen at San Martin Texmelucan, with about 200 men.

There has been some fighting in the neighborhood of Lagos, of which the Constitutionalists appear to have ultimately gained possession. A prize of $229,000 ... fallen in with by the captors, immediately ... at a convent in the neighborhood.

... is reported at Tesiutlan, with a well-... and equipped force of 2,000 men, and about ... against the Reactionists in Puebla.

... the cause of the Liberals is reported ... A small force routed a body of Con... on the 18th ult., killing 16 and wound...

... of General ALVAREZ's forces, under General ... gained a victory, on the 7th, over a Reaction... in the neighborhood of Coatepec Costales. ... of ALVAREZ had been again reported, and ... contradicted.

... had been declared in a state of siege by the Tehuantepec Government; and General ESPAZO ... appointed over the command to General D. LEON ... The *Progress* remarks that such changes as ... are generally prophetic of the overthrow of the reactionary influence, and prays that so this may prove.

... had been taken by the Liberals, without an encounter, the Reactionist forces abandoning it, with all their arms, ammunition and provisions, on their approach.

A long account is published of the execution affair of the assassins of San Vicente, in December, 1856, and of the particulars of their crime; but these are generally too well known to those who interest themselves in Mexican affairs to need repetition.

MR. FOSSETT, U. S. Minister, was expected at Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., to embark on the *Plymouth*, for this country, but later papers give no account of his arrival.

The Juarez Government has published a decree, allowing of the export from Vera Cruz of foreign money, free of duty, at any time, while the Government shall not occupy the capital, and either in the same or other coinage. Only the importing parties themselves will be allowed this privilege. The money must be entered on the bill of lading, in the same manner as other commodities imported.

THE NIAGARA RIVER—TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—A submarine cable was laid across the Niagara River, ... the foot of Albany-street, below the ice-breaker ... by the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway Company, on Saturday afternoon. The cable is about an inch and a half in diameter, and contains three conducting wires. It was wound on a large reel, which was placed in the stern of the tug *Henry N. Martin*, Captain COOK. The tug left the American side about ... o'clock, and in *eight minutes* the cable was successfully laid. The cable was laid under the superintendence of JAMES FOSTER, Superintendent of Repairs for the Montreal Telegraph Company. The Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway Company will use one of the connecting wires in the present cable, the Montreal Telegraph Company a second, and the other is ... The connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company, from this side, has heretofore been ... at the Suspension Bridge. The cable connects with the American lines at the Union Telegraph ... The shore ends of the cable are fastened to ... poles on either side of the river.—*Buffalo Express*, 3d.


[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX STYLE—The popular hatter, KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is a gentleman of decided style—and is very stylish in his ... as exhibited in the hats he introduces every season. This Fall he seems to have outdone all his previous efforts in this way, and has produced the *ne plus ultra* of neatness. It is an article which commands attention and excites curiosity. Drop in at the store, and examine his stock of hats and caps.

[Advertisement.]

SUDDEN CHANGES.—The sudden change of the weather will be productive of much sickness, unless BRANDRETH's Pills are used. Those who rely upon them do not rest on a broken reed. Recent coughs are at once cured by them. Principal office No. 296 Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box—the same sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT TO-DAY!—Everybody wants to see not only who is elected, but what those delightful entertainments are that are given this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. The Bearded Baby, as well as the Ballot-Box, with great objects of public curiosity at this moment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY's Ointment and Pills combine more valuable medicinal properties than any other medicines in the world. The Ointment cures gout, rheumatism and all eruptions, while the Pills never fail in liver complaints.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.


## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | Tenn 6s, '90.... | 94¾ | 500 | Reading Railroad.. | 51¾ |
| 26,000 | do..... | 94½ | 1000 | do..... | 51⅝ |
| 6,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 95¾ | 500 | do.....s10 | 51¾ |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s.... | 89 | 600 | do.....s10 | 51⅞ |
| 40,000 | do.....b60 | 88⅞ | 1400 | do..... | 52 |
| 14,000 | do..... | 88¾ | 1500 | do.....s10 | 52 |
| 500 | Cal. S. N. & N. B.... | 90¼ | 400 | do.....s20 | 51¾ |
| 500 | N. Y. C. R. 6s... | 91 | 200 | do..... | 52¾ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. C. R. 7s.... | 105 | 10 | Gal. & Chi. R.R.... | 77¾ |
| 3,000 | H. & E. R. R. 3 m. int | 72¾ | 400 | do..... | 78 |
| 2,000 | T. H. & I. R.R. 8d bds. | 76 | 200 | do.....s30 | 78 |
| 1,000 | Ind. & Mil. R. bds. | 28 | 200 | do.....s10 | 78 |
| 1,000 | Mich. Cen. R. R.... | 97 | 200 | do.....s30 | 78¾ |
| 2,000 | Ohio & Miss. R. bds. | 15 | 350 | do.....s30 | 78¾ |
| 12,000 | T. H. & I. R. R. 2 pc. Im. | | 50 | do..... | 79¾ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cent. bds.. | 97 | 200 | Mich. Cen. Railroad | 55¾ |
| 20 | Ocean Bank..... | 95½ | 200 | do.....b60 | 58¼ |
| 5 | N. Y. 6d. of N. Y.. | 106 | 50 | do..... | 56 |
| 15 | Mechanics' Bank..... | 91½ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. St. | 53¾ |
| 10 | Commonwealth Bk. | 99¾ | 150 | do..... | 53⅞ |
| 25 | do..... | 99¾ | 350 | do..... | 53¾ |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 98 | 50 | do.....s10 | 53 |
| 20 | do.....b60 | 98 | 250 | do.....s30 | 52¾ |
| 5 | Pac. M. S. P. Co.... | 105¾ | 100 | Panama R.R.....s60 | 119 |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cen. R.B... | 84½ | 25 | do.....b30 | 119¾ |
| 1,550 | do..... | 84¾ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R.. | 33 |
| 100 | do.....b5 | 84¼ | 600 | do..... | 33¼ |
| 400 | do.....s10 | 84¾ | 200 | do.....s10 | 33¼ |
| 400 | do.....b10 | 84¾ | 350 | do..... | 33⅜ |
| 400 | do.....s60 | 84 | 300 | do..... | 33½ |
| 400 | do.....s30 | 84½ | 200 | do.....b30 | 33½ |
| 400 | Erie Railroad..... | 16¾ | 250 | Chic. & R. I. R. R.. | 66 |
| 50 | do.....s30 | 16¾ | 300 | do..... | 66¾ |
| 200 | do..... | 16¾ | 100 | do.....b10 | 66½ |
| 200 | Hudson Riv. R..... | 31¾ | 650 | do..... | 66½ |
| 200 | M. So. & No. Ind. R. | 23¾ | 1150 | do..... | 66¾ |
| 100 | do.....s60 | 23¾ | 250 | do.....b60 | 66¾ |
| 200 | do..... | 23¾ | 600 | do.....s30 | 66¾ |
| 100 | do.....s15 | 23¾ | 550 | La Crosse & Mil. R.R. | 4½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Mo. State 6s... | 88¾ | 100 | Canton Co.....s60 | 20¾ |
| 10,000 | do.....b60 | 88¾ | 100 | do.....b60 | 21 |
| 1,000 | N. Cen. R.R. Bds | 95 | 100 | Erie R.R..... | 16¾ |
| 20,000 | do.....b60 | 94¾ | 100 | do..... | 16¾ |
| 4,000 | do.....s60 | 94 | 20 | Hud. Riv. R. R.... | 32 |
| 4,000 | do..... | 94¾ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. R.... | 56¾ |
| 2,000 | La C. & M. L. R. bds | 28 | 150 | M. S. & N. I. R. R.s3 | 23⅝ |
| 2,000 | L. E. & W. 1st m. b. | 75 | 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. GS.s10 | 52¾ |
| 15 | B'k of the Republic. | 120 | 100 | do.....s30 | 52¾ |
| 50 | Fa. Mail S. Co. s30. | 106¾ | 150 | do..... | 52⅞ |
| 50 | do.....b10 | 106 | 100 | do..... | 53 |
| 200 | do..... | 106 | 50 | do.....s60 | 52¾ |
| 1,000 | Pa. Coal Co....b60. | 78 | 10 | Panama Railroad.. | 119¼ |
| 2,000 | Mil. & Miss. R.R.... | 15¾ | 50 | do..... | 119 |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. R.R.... | 94¾ | 125 | Ill. Cen. R. R.... | 94¾ |
| 100 | do..... | 84¾ | 100 | Ga. & Chi. R. R.... | 78¾ |
| 200 | do.....s3 | 84¾ | 400 | Clev. & Tol. R.R.... | 33¾ |
| 100 | do.....s15 | 84¾ | 150 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. s10 | 66¼ |
| 200 | do.....b30 | 84¾ | 100 | do..... | 66¾ |
| 200 | do.....s90 | 84¾ | 50 | do..... | 66¾ |
| 200 | do..... | 84¾ | 200 | do.....s15 | 66¼ |
| 100 | do.....b60 | 84¾ | 200 | La Cr. & Mill. R. R. | 4½ |
| 200 | do.....s3 | 84¾ | | | |

TUESDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Southampton Wednesday, Oct. 20, arrived at this port early this morning. Her news is anticipated by telegraph from the Quebec steamer, same date. The mail advices report a firm market for wheat at London and Liverpool. The Cotton market weak, and trade at Manchester less firm in the price of Goods and Yarns. The English Funds steady; discounts, 1@2½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Further arrivals of Gold reported $800,000 from Australia, and $1,000,000 from Russia. In American Stocks the business unimportant.

The rates of Exchange for the Boston steamer sailing to-morrow closed this afternoon quite unsettled, and with a downward tendency. The terms made for merchant bills took the wide range of 109@109¾ ℔ cent., and bank and bankers 109¼@109¾ ℔ cent. The quotations come lower by telegraph from New Orleans, and as the export movement of Cotton for the week from all the Southern ports is equal to an exchange of $2,500,000, (and on the increase,) a further concession on bills in this market is looked for by the next packet day. In Money affairs, some of the large Banks have advanced their rates ½@1 ℔ cent. on paper running over 90 days, and the Discount Brokers quote a like advance, though still complaining that the Fall trade has not created a efficient amount of paper, of the right sort, for the present facilities of the market. They are taking March and April bills, first class, at 5@6 ℔ cent.; fair names at 7 ℔ cent. Prime short acceptances and demand loans to the Stock Brokers are still done at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. The subsidy for the Collins line for to-day was 3 ℔ cent. on State Stocks and 4 ℔ cent. on general collateral. The Sub-Treasury has disbursed since yesterday morning $449,478 over all its receipts. The additional remittances to the South are about $700,000.

The Stock Exchange continues unsettled in tone. State Stocks have further yielded ¼@½ ℔ cent., and the Railway bonds dealt in at the Board of Brokers, ¼@½ ℔ cent. In both departments there is a greatly reduced business, at the decline, as compared with the buoyancy and activity of last week, most of the holders being indisposed to follow down the market. The closing sales of Missouris were at at 88¾c. ℔ cent., cash, 88⅞ buyer 60 days, and Illinois Central Bonds, 94¾ ℔ cent. The half-yearly interest on the third mortgage of the Hudson River, was paid yesterday, and the price ex dividend is 72½ ℔ cent. firm, the security being in growing favor from the easy finances of the Road, and the fact that after 1860 the Bonds become the second mortgage. The half-yearly interest was also paid on the New-York Central 6 ℔ cents., and the Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, both of which are in request ex dividend. The 7 ℔ cent. Convertibles of the New-York Central brought as much as 105, the half-yearly interest falling due December 15. La Crosse Land Grants sold at 28 ℔ cent. They were paid out to the contractors at a rate equal, with the overdue coupon, to 33½ ℔ cent. They constitute a first lien on 103 miles of the Western section of the road, recently opened, independent of the contingencies of the Land Grant. The issue is $4,000,000. The Michigen Central 8 ℔ cents. sold at 97 ℔ cent. In other descriptions there was little or no business.

On the Share list the temper of the general dealings turned upon New-York Central, in which the ten transactions of the day reach nearly 9,000 shares, opening at 84¼ and closing with sales at 84¼ ℔ cent. The sellers for the *Bear* account, and other sellers in the forenoon, whose judgment inclined to lower prices, conceded at the start ¼ ℔ cent. from the closing sales of Monday. A single Broker sold 2,000 shares at 84¼ cash, and 84¼, seller 30 days. This cash price brought forward a large number of buyers at the early Board, and the rate strengthened a fraction before the adjournment. On the Street the sales were again at 84¼ ℔ cent. At the afternoon Board 84¼@¼@¼ ℔ cent. was paid. About 7,000 shares Reading were taken at 51½@¾@52@52½@52¼ ℔ cent, and 5,000 shares of Rock Island at 66@¼@¼@¼ ℔ cent. The other Western roads were dealt in in like proportion to yesterday's sales. Hudson River fell off to 31¼, closing 32. Panama showed considerable steadiness, and Pacific Mail left off as high as 106¾ ℔ cent. Delaware and Hudson declined to 98 ℔ cent, and Pennsylvania Coal brought 78 ℔ cent., buyer 60 days. There was a fair demand for shares generally at the afternoon session, and although prices are irregular, there seems to be on the Street a disposition among the *Bull* speculators, particularly those who realized at the close of last week, to watch the market closely for what is called the "turning point."

The Stock Exchange firm of DOLE & Co. was dissolved, on 1st inst., by the retirement of the senior partner. The business is continued by Mr. S. L. HAVEN, who is a member of the Stock Exchange Board,

Mr. EDWARD WILLIS is made President of the Grocers' Bank, in the place of Mr. CHARLES DENNISON, Senior, who resigns, and Mr. NATHANIEL HAYDEN is placed at the head of the new Direction of the Chatham Bank, in place of Mr. JOHN LEVERIDGE, who was left off the succeasful ticket at the annual election on Monday.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at P'ts..... | 563,000 | 249,000 | 448,000 | 481,000 |
| Ex. to G. B..... | 101,000 | 87,000 | 50,000 | 162,000 |
| Ex. to France.... | 56,000 | 19,000 | 41,000 | 33,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 11,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 31,000 |
| Total Exp't..... | 168,000 | 122,000 | 106,000 | 229,000 |
| Stock on hand... | 388,000 | 169,000 | 303,000 | 289,000 |
| Of which, during the past week, included in the above: | | | | |
| Rec. at P'ts..... | 115,000 | 38,000 | 92,000 | 81,000 |
| Ex. to G. B..... | 22,000 | 30,000 | 21,000 | 38,000 |
| Ex. to France.... | 21,000 | 6,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 3,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 |
| Total Exp'ts..... | 46,000 | 40,000 | 33,000 | 56,000 |

The Circular of Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co., of this week, remarks:

"The weather at the South is still reported as favorable for the gathering of the crop. No frost has occurred, and the prolonged season naturally encourages increased estimates, but while admitting this, we are of opinion that much exaggeration prevails on the subject. The favorite estimate in the Gulf ports ranges from 3,300,000 to 3,350,000 bales. In the Atlantic States, where undoubtedly the largest crops in proportion will be secured, the estimate generally adopted is 3,500,000 bales. When we hear of a killing frost and know its probable effects, we may venture upon an opinion as to its probable extent with more confidence; meanwhile it is unsafe to take our present scale of receipts into the ports as a guide, the evidence being ample that more than ordinary exertions have been made this season to hurry the crop to market, and more than usual facilities have prevailed to accomplish this end.

Receipts at the Ports for the week amount to 115,000 bales. Next week they promise to be about the same. The inducement and facilities are so great that the total receipts at the ports, to the dates given in our tables, exceed those of any previous year. The comparison with last year is not a correct criterion where by to form an opinion of crop, and much caution is necessary while the present feeling exists, of measuring the one by the other."

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week... | $1,917,412 | $1,964,553 | $1,252,200 |
| Previously reported. | 64,750,993 | 59,855,220 | 49,066,809 |
| Since Jan. 1..... | $66,668,405 | $61,719,773 | $50,319,008 |

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 ℔ cents. ½@¾ ℔ cent. prem.

| | Per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 ℔ cents | ¼@ ⅜ |
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ℔ 100@ ¼ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ℔ 100@ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 15c. ℔ 100@ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| North Carolina | ⅜@1 |
| Virginia | ⅜@1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1¼@1⅜ |
| Michigan | ⅜@1 |
| Tennessee | 1 @1¼ |
| Free Indiana | 1¼@1½ |
| Louisiana | par |
| Mobile | —@ ½ |
| Canada | ½@ ⅝ |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ¼@ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ⅛@ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 95 | 105 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 81 | 84 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 71 | 74 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 81 | 84 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | — |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | par to ¼ prem. |
| Bank of England Notes ℔ £ | $4 85@$4 87 |
| Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| | Buying. | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Silver.* | | | |
| Mexican Dollars | 1 05@ — | Spanish Qrs. each | 22@ — |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 07@1 10 | Spanish ½ and t-16 per oz | 1 22@ — |
| Five franc pieces | 97@ — | *Gold.* | |
| French Crowns | 1 10@ — | Sovereignas | 4 85@ 4 87 |
| German Crowns | 1 08@ — | Twenty Francs | 3 85@ 3 86 |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ — | Ten Thaler pieces | —@ 7 86 |
| Guilders | 40@ — | Ten Guilder pcs | 9 80@ — |
| English Silver | 4 80@ — | Spanish Doubl'ns | 15@16 50 |
| Specles | 1 08@ — | Patriot Doubl'ns | 15 50@15 65 |
| Old Am. Half Dols | 04@ — | Gold, Am. Old | 6c. prem. |
| Old Am. Qr. Dols. | 02½@ — | | |

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, says of the Ohio Trust affair:

"On Saturday afternoon, JAMES P. KILBREATH, Esq., called upon the Sheriff and made a demand for the surrender of the assets, by virtue of his appointment as Receiver by the United States Court. As was anticipated, Sheriff MATHEWS pointed to the broad seal of the Superior Court as his authority for holding on to the funds, and declined to hand over any portion of the Trust Company property which happened to be in his possession. Mr. KILBREATH, therefore, returned without the spoils, to counsel with his friends as to the next proper step to be taken in the business. What it will be, remains to be seen; although we presume the Sheriff will be cited before the United States Court to answer for contempt. Below will be found a complete list of the assets of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, which were taken possession of by Sheriff MATHEWS under authority from the Superior Court. It will be seen that the same amounts to $1,416,866 05, of which $14,000 is in cash:

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Individual Notes, good, doubtful and bad | $338,431 |
| Total in cash | 14,000 |
| 171 coupons, 7 ℔ cent. Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.. | 8,595 |
| 3 bonds Knox County, Ohio, $100 each | 300 |
| 2 shares Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R. R | 200 |
| 3 bonds Decatur County, Indiana | 3,000 |
| 10 bonds Great Western R. R | 10,000 |
| 100 bonds Nor. & Worcester R. R., $100 each | 10,000 |
| 1 bond Trevorton Coal Company | 1,000 |
| 2 bonds Ind. & C. R. R | 2,000 |
| 8 construction bonds, O. & M. R. R | 5,000 |
| 12 bonds Hempfield R. R | 6,000 |
| 10 bonds Toledo & Illinois R. R | 5,000 |
| 8 bonds Florida Freeland R. R | 8,000 |
| 38 bonds (3d mortgage) Cleve. & Pitts. R. R | 38,000 |
| 350 shares Cleve. & Pitts. R. R | 17,500 |
| 13 bonds Jeffersonville, Indiana | 13,000 |
| 15 bonds Fort Wayne & Southern R. R | 15,000 |
| 31 bonds Tiffin & Fort Wayne R. R | 31,000 |
| 66 income bonds, Marietta & Cincinnati R. R | 66,000 |
| 20 income bonds, Cleveland and Pitts. R. R | 20,000 |
| 20 Dividend bonds of Cleveland and Pitts. R.R. | 20,000 |
| 153 bonds (3d mortgage) Marietta and Cin. R.R. | 153,000 |
| 100 bonds Cin., Ham. and Dayton R. R | 100,000 |
| 192 bonds Hillsborough and Cin. R. R | 192,000 |
| 51 Junc. R.R bds. (with individual guarantee.) | 51,000 |
| 67 Knox Co. bds., with coupons due Jan. 4, '58. | 6,700 |
| 3 City of Cin. bonds, (two coupons due,) | 3,000 |
| 4 City of Covington bonds | 4,000 |
| 9 bonds Township of Dayton | 4,500 |
| 30 Henderson and Nashville R. R. bonds | 30,000 |
| 1 bond of Fayette County, Ky | 1,000 |
| 5 bonds Boyle County, Ky | 5,000 |
| 2 bonds of Clarke County, Ohio | 2,000 |
| 200 bonds (4th mort.) Cleve. and Pitts. R. R | 200,000 |
| 200 shares Cin., Cleve. and Delhi Pl'k Road Co | 10,000 |
| 14 shares Madison, Peru & Indianapolis R. R | 700 |
| 771 shares Med River and Lake Erie R. R | 38,000 |
| 60 shares Vincennes Branch State Bank of Ind | 3,000 |
| Total assets in hands of the Sheriff | $1,416,866 |

The *Gazette* adds of the legal question;

"We understand that the Judges of the United States Court are very firm in the decision rendered last week, at the time Mr. KILBREATH was appointed Receiver. If this statement be correct, the full strength of the law will undoubtedly be put forth to compel obedience to the process of the Court. Should the proceedings finally be carried on in the United States Court, several important points will have to be decided, which will be sharply contested at every step. For instance, an effort will be made to compel the banks that may have received funds from the Trust Company since its failure, to disgorge the various amounts, to go into the general aggregate for the benefit of all. Another position will be to compel the stockholders who have received dividends *since the Company became insolvent*, to pay back the sums so paid. The third position, however, and one which will be contested with desperation, will be to *make the Trustees personally liable*, and as they are supposed to be worth in the aggregate between three and four millions of dollars, not a point in the legal contest will be yielded by either side. When, or where, it will end can only be a matter of conjecture.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 1.

| | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circula'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $3,558,000 | $917,000 | $1,812,000 | $276,000 |
| North America | 2,855,000 | 1,147,985 | 1,889,596 | 251,705 |
| Farm. & Mech. | 3,939,353 | 1,333,844 | 3,301,280 | 411,820 |
| Commercial | 1,602,000 | 392,000 | 984,000 | 142,000 |
| Mechanics' | 1,803,061 | 576,733 | 1,201,629 | 159,309 |
| N. Libertles | 1,320,000 | 543,000 | 1,219,000 | 110,800 |
| Southwark | 923,147 | 293,724 | 741,753 | 95,250 |
| Kensington | 669,925 | 241,970 | 567,378 | 109,880 |
| Penn Township | 781,719 | 246,392 | 638,995 | 83,925 |
| Western | 1,481,207 | 342,217 | 1,123,151 | 141,335 |
| Man. & Mech | 1,180,545 | 177,930 | 674,640 | 147,045 |
| Commerce | 814,072 | 195,037 | 612,106 | 92,830 |
| Girard | 2,081,177 | 345,239 | 846,089 | 196,905 |
| Tradesmen's | 646,840 | 270,489 | 657,154 | 100,110 |
| Consolidation | 488,035 | 106,888 | 306,925 | 69,825 |
| City | 802,579 | 207,836 | 436,816 | 112,510 |
| Commonwealth | 375,009 | 142,213 | 279,445 | 106,945 |
| Corn Exchange | 114,182 | 101,843 | 95,946 | 34,510 |
| Nov. 1 | $25,463,417 | $7,581,340 | $17,390,903 | $2,642,004 |
| Oct. 25 | 25,225,000 | 7,361,906 | 17,241,249 | 2,728,580 |

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers | $84,304 98 |
| Freight | 12,000 00 |
| Total | $96,304 98 |
| Due other Roads | 23,455 05 |
| Net Receipts | $72,849 93 |
| For Oct., 1857 | $74,809 54 |

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, notices finance and business in Boston, during the past week, thus:

"On Saturday, the aggregate of the bank specie was nearly *nine and a quarter millions*. Money was offered on call at 4 ℔ cent. The banks are quite pleased to get a fine lot of paper at 5. Boston owes little or nothing to New-York, and, indeed, the recent course of specie has been hitherward. Under these circumstances there is no good reason why money should not be as cheap in State-street as in Wall-street, or say at 3@4 ℔ cent. to fair people on call. Business is about over for the season, although some anticipate considerable home trade through the Winter, from the fact that the interior is notoriously bare of goods, while dealers have been recently buying from hand to mouth only. Many consider, also, that the means of country consumers have increased sufficiently to allow them to purchase with more freedom than heretofore."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS


No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.

☞ STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICE—I have this day associated with me, as partner in my business, Mr. H. A. BOSTWICK, member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. TRACY ARNOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of SATTERLEE & CO.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

The undersigned continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business of George B. Satterlee at No. 49 Exchange-place.

Particular attention is given to the purchase (on commission) of securities for investment, and our house will hold on sale a desirable line of such City and Railway Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks as are not, at all times, to be obtained in the market.

SATTERLEE & CO.

☞ WE HAVE A FEW 10 PER CENT. TEN-YEAR Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, which we will exchange, on favorable terms, for the past-due Bonds and Interest Coupons of that city, by immediate application at our office. WM. J. BELL & CO.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858


**Real Estate....TUESDAY, Nov. 2.**

By order of Court in the case of the Seaman's Bank for Savings *vs.* Ellen Stanly, (widow of the late Wm. W. Stanly, builder,) John Stanly et al., Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER sold the new house and lot No. 9 West Thirty-eighth-street, 210 feet west of Fifth-avenue, lot full size, with a four-story brown-stone house thereon, for $19,500—WM. BLACK, buyer. Also, in the suit of Bartlett Smith *vs.* Ellen Stanly (as above) and others, house and lot No. 11, same street, adjoining the above, and same size, with a party wall between, for $20,800—DR. ELEAZER PARMLY, buyer. On No. 9, one-half remains on mortgage; and on No. 11, $12,000. Balance, cash on the 15th inst.

We have so often had occasion to condemn the injustice with which foreclosure sales are conducted, that if is fair to say Messrs. GEORGE T. STRONG and GEORGE S. STITT, the Referees in the above sales, have exerted unusual diligence, not only in causing this property to be fully advertised by the public press, posters, &c., but in selecting an auctioneer known for his integrity, and who exerted himself to get the highest price for the houses. If all foreclosure sales were managed in the same way, we should have little occasion to condemn the course referees are required by law to take. As it is now the law should be amended so as to require referees to do in all cases what Messrs. STRONG & STITT have in this done by the consent of one or both of the parties in the suit. In the sale to-day there is no room for complaint that the houses did not bring their full fair value. We hope our members of the Legislature at Albany will not neglect to have this matter perfectly attended to this coming Winter.

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER and JACOB BAKER have made the following office sales:

Two lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 225 feet West of 5th avenue, for $2,200 each. JOHN DUNHAM buyer, JAMES LAING seller.

Also, two houses and lots on the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, and two do. on the north side of Seventy-eighth street, in the rear of the above, 275 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $12,500. E. GROSA, seller; WM. V. BRADY, buyer.

Also, four lots on the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second-street, a little over full size on the average, for $12,500. JAMES B. LAING, seller; OLIVER H. JONES, buyer.

Also, a plot of ten lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, and north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 225 feet west of Ninth-avenue, for $2,500—$250 each. ISAAC TAYLOR, seller; ROLPH MARSH, buyer.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of two full lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, 500 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $4,250 each; with a builder's loan of $2,500 on each house—J. D. PHILLIPS to Mr. HAZELTINE—who designs erecting three 16.8a 48 feet houses, three stories and basement, brown-stone fronts, thereon.

Mr. CHARLES SANDFORD, the builder, has sold 26 lots in a solid body, between One-Hundred-and-Fourteenth and One Hundred-and-Fifteenth streets, extending on each street 245 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for the sum of $14,000, or $500 per lot all round—Mr. CLARK, buyer.

Mr. SANDFORD OWNS, on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 18 lots—four on Fifth-avenue and 14 on the street adjoining; and also two lots on the northwest corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue—20 in all. For these 20 lots he has been offered and has refused to take $70,000, or $3,500 per lot.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand, in part for through shipment, and prices easier; sales 1,800 bbls. at $4 37½@$4 50 for good to choice superfine; $4 70@$5, for good to choice extras; $5 50 for double extras. WHEAT quiet and market firm; sales 25,000 bushels at 78c. for Chicago Spring; 92c. for Canadian Club; $1 02 for Red Ohio; $1 12½ for White Kentucky. CORN quiet, and the firmness of holders restricts business; sales 9,000 bushels, at 58½c. for No. 2 Chicago; 60c. for No. 1 do. No sales of BARLEY and RYE. OATS—Small sales, at 46c. WHISKY steady, demand good; sales 1,000 bbls., at 19½c.@20c., mostly at the inside figures. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Receipts*—8,600 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Barley. *Shipments*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 30,500 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; sales 10,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 10. CORN firm and in fair demand; sales 15,000 bushels at 61c. for Illinois No. 1, and 56c. for damaged ditto. OATS firm; sales 6,000 bushels Canada at 45c. BARLEY quiet. RYE steady; sales 3,200 bushels Canadian at 60c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 3,200 bushels Barley; 1,300 bushels Peas, Canal *Exports*—74,000 bushels Wheat; 8,200 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Barley; 2,100 bushels Peas.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and without change in prices. WHEAT a trifle more active; sales 12,000 bushels at rates from $1 12@$1 30 for good to very choice, white Western; $1 45 for choice white Canada. CORN—Sales 9,000 bushels at 67c.@68c. BARLEY dull and buyers holding back. Holders of ordinary four-rowed State ask 77c.@78c. Choice State and Canada are offered for 86c.@89c. without takers; sales 34,000 bush. good State at 80c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

COTTON active; sales to-day, 8,000 bales Middling, 11¾c. Sales of three days, 20,500. Receipts the same time, 38,500. STOCK dull, and declined ¼c.; fair to fully fair, 5¾c. MOLASSES, 26c. for prime. FREIGHTS—Of cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.; ditto to Havre, 15-16d. STERLING EXCHANGE—7¾@8. EXCHANGE ON NEW-YORK—1¼; do., 60 days, 2¾.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at 66c. CORN active at an advance of 1c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—Flour, 800 bbls; Wheat, 15,500 bushels. *Shipments to Oswego*—Corn, 15,000 bushels. *Receipts*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bushels Wheat; 4,500 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull and generally unchanged. WHISKY in large supply, and selling at 18c. Hogs firm and in good demand at 5¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR quiet; no export demend. WHEAT steady; White, $1 25@$1 30; Red, $1 18@$1 20. CORN dull. WHISKY firm, at 21c.@22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 1.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 7,000 bales, at unchanged prices. SUGAR has declined ¼c. MOLASSES is 3c. lower.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board.*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 94; $1,514 do. 93¾; $500 City 6s, 105¾; $500 do., 10½; $1,000 Morris Canal 6s, 88; $1,500 North Pennsylvania R. R. 80; $500 Reading R. R. 6s. '86, 73¾; $1,000 Long Island R. R. 6s, 81½; $2 000 Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mortgage, 73½; 14 Norristown R. R., 55; 505 Reading R. R., 26; 305 do., 26⅛; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 30; 9 Pennsylvania R. R., 

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI—MANGRI.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—IL TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—The second and last night

THE SALE OF SEATS
TROVATORE commences to day, at the Academy
and Brooklyn, at 8½ o'clock, and at Sibell's,
at 8. Seats and tickets may be had at
in the evening.
PICCOLOMINI, FORMES, GASSIER,
and TAMARO will make their first and most
only appearance in Brooklyn, at the Athe-
Grand Festival Concert.
of seats for the concert commences on Wednes-

MME. GAZZANIGA
THE GAZZANIGA NIGHT
the entire opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA
act of LA FAVORITA, with a great cast.
day will be given the only
MATINEE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
week will be the last week of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S
performances prefer to her departure for Boston and Phil-
delphia.
The public will be pleased to learn that
Madame LABORDE
whose name is associated with the most pleasant associ-
tions in the memory of opera goers,
HAS ARRIVED IN THE FULTON.
The favorite who treated in this country, where she began
her artistical career, and where she achieved her first
triumphs, is still fresh in public remembrance. Since
that time she has become a leading prima donna in the prin-
cipal theatres of Europe, and has lately been one of the
stars of the Paris Grand Opera. Mme. Laborde is now
regarded as one of the most brilliant singers di Bravura
equal to La Grange and Bosio—whilst her voice retains
all the freshness that was so much admired a few years
ago.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
The public are respectfully informed that an
ONLY CONCERT
Will be given by
MME. PICCOLOMINI AND CARL FORMES,
on THURSDAY next, Nov. 4, which will be most posi-
tively their only appearance.
The following artists will most positively appear:
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
GASSIER, FLORENZA, TAMARO,
CARL FORMES,
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will sing the Brindisi from "La Traviata," the Conviene
partire from "The Daughter of the Regiment," the quar-
tette from "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Gassier, Flo-
renza and Tamaro, and the duet from "Don Pasquale,"
with Carl Formes.
CARL FORMES
will sing "The Wanderer" and "Standard-bearer," and
the Liberty Duet from "I Puritani," with Gassier.
Signor GASSIER
the Largo al Factotum from the "Barber of Sevilla."
Signor FLORENZA
Il Balen from "Il Trovatore," and romanza from "La
Traviata."
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday Nov. 3,
at 9 precisely, at Carl Fox's, No. 213 Fulton-st., and
Meyer's book store, No. 349 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and
Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.
Reserved seats.....$1 50
Admission.....1 00

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence
at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as
possible.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person.
These seats may be secured, and will be retained through-
out the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Cross-
by-st. Private boxes $5. Children 25 cents.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1858,
JESSIE BROWN.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
And DION BOURICICAULT,
In their original characters.
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN.....as.....Randal McGregor
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss ADA CLIFTON,
Mr. WHITING, Miss BARNET,
Mr. SEYMOUR, Miss GIMBER,
Mr. [illegible]ROSVENER, Mr. BAKER,
[illegible]RIAN ALLEN
[illegible] brought to New-York at the wish of the
[illegible]ment of the great National Fair held
extraordinary speed and gentle docility
[illegible] beautiful creature on Thursday, drew
[illegible]sion of many of the patrons of the Garden, who,
[illegible] to have an opportunity of viewing
[illegible] the management to gratify their re-
[illegible] will appear as he can be seen daily at home in

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
SECOND WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchesington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, } her daughters. } Miss Effie Germon
Georgina, }
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE OBDURATE FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Lewick, Peters, and the
Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Third night of the new five-act comedy, by Dr. Wain-
wright, called
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham,
Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Wheat-
leigh, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Chippendale, Mr.
Lavers, &c.
To conclude with
DYING FOR LOVE.
On THURSDAY—An entirely new and original come-
dietta, entitled
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.
Characters by Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Miss
Hezarde, Miss Tree, Miss Carman and Mr. Sloan.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 3,
The performance will commence with an entire new
drama entitled
THE LOST TREASURE,
Or,
THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.
Marquez de Monova.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
Concluding with the highly successful local drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 3,
The entertainment will commence with the play of the
HONEY MOON.
Duke Aranza.....Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the drama of
WALLACE.
To conclude with the drama of
LOST TREASURE; OR, THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1858,
Will be acted the beautiful play, in five acts, of
CAMILLE.
Camille.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne.
After which, the Drama in five acts, entitled
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William.....Mr. E. Eddy.
To conclude with
STAGE SECRETS.

ORTON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.
PALACE GARDENS,
Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock.
PAVILION WARM AND DRY.
AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.
Pronounced by by all to be the most brilliant Entertain-
ment in the City.
First appearance in this country of the celebrated Pari-
sian Royal Danseuse,
MME. ALEXANDRE,
from the Hippodrome and Cisque Olympique—the most
Daring Artist in the World.
LITTLE ALICE,
the Child Rider, in her unapproachable act of Horseman-
ship.
MELVILLE,
The Great, on his Barebacked Steed,
with a full troupe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.
The children engaged in the performance of "Cinder-
ella" and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway
Theatre last Winter, are requested to meet at the Palace
Garden Box-Office, at 10 A.M.
Doors open at 2 and at 7 P.M.; performances to com-
mence half an hour afterwards.
Admission.....50 cents
Children under 10 years.....25 cents
No reserved seats.
Remember—Saturday nights will hereafter be set apart as
a grand entertainment for the masses.
Admission 25 cents; no half price.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BIERSTADT'S "IL CORSO,"
Those two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer,
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER WEEK OF
the infant wish a Beard—the little boy, only FOUR
YEARS OLD, with redundant Beard and Whiskers.
TROCADERO'S MIMIC WORLD, in some of its most per-
fect and delightful Series of Novel Entertainments. That
prince of humorists, DR. VALENTINE, in an original
collection of eccentric anecdotes, stories, sketches, &c.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVEN-
ING at 7½ o'clock. The Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria,
Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen at
all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children an-
der 10, 15 cents.

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED—FAVORITE
Mazurka, "Marie Mazurka" and "Ada Polka," by
C. Bayo, author of "Theresa Varsovienne," "Sarah
Polka," "Washington Monument Polka," "Mountain
Echo Polka," "Uncle Tom's Cabin Redowa," &c. For sale by
FIRTH & POND, No. 547 Broadway; C. BREUSING,
No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 65 West 28th-st., New-
York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
JOAN OF ARC, MAID OF ORLEANS.
From Michelet's History of France, with Introduction.
Neatly cloth bds. Forming the first vol. of the new series
entitled Household Library.
A brilliant episode of history—the life and martyrdom
of Joan of Arc.
*From the Scottish American.*
There is nothing more spirited or interesting in this
great work, than this narrative of the career of Joan of
Arc.
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway.

# LECTURES.

[illegible] LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
[illegible] of Directors
[illegible] that the first regular course of lectures
[illegible] before the Association, will commence this
[illegible]nam, at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov.
[illegible] and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings thereof,
as follows:
Nov. 16—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston.
Nov. 23—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS.
Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR.
Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.)
Dec. 21—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.
Dec. 28—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN.
Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
Jan. 25—G. B. FONTANA.
Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Feb. 8—GEO. VANDENHOFF.
Feb. 16—EDWARD G PARKER.
Feb. 23—Hon. JOEL T. HEADLY.
Tickets for the course, $2 each to Members of the Asso-
ciation; to other persons $3 each. Members' tickets are
for sale at the Library.
The $3 tickets may be purchased of R. J. Davis, corner
of Fulton and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner
of Atlantic and Henry sts.
No tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient
number of Course tickets are taken to fill the house.
On behalf of the Board of Directors.
LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST GRADUATE
COURSE.—The lectures in this course will be as fol-
lows, in the room of the New-York Historical Society,
corner 11th-st. and 2d-av.:
LAW SCHOOL—By Professor DWIGHT, every day except
Saturday and Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
LETTERS—By the Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, on the *English
Language*. Introductory at 8 o'clock Wednesday even-
ing, 4th inst., and on every succeeding Monday and
Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By Prof LIEBER, on the *History of Commerce*. Intro-
ductory at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, 9th inst., and
every succeeding Thursday and Tuesday, at 3 o'clock
P. M.
By Prof. NAIRNE, *Ethics and Æsthetics*. Introductory,
Monday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, and every fol-
lowing Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
The School of Science will be opened on Monday, 8th
inst., at the College, in 49th-st., by Professor Hackley in
Astronomy; McCulloh in Heat, Light and Electricity;
Tay, Chemistry; Davies, Higher Mathematics; Peck,
Civil Engineering.
These Professors will all be in attendance on Monday,
at 1 o'clock, to receive classes, and will then arrange
with them the future hours of attendance.
CH. KING, President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION.—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD
BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8
o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Hu-
mor*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Messrs.
HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD
& SON'S, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN'S, No.
699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLAS-
BACKER'S, No. 161, Broadway; and at the door on the even-
ing of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PARK BENJAMIN WILL DELIVER HIS
celebrated lecture on *Matrimony* at the 16th-st. Bap-
tist Church, (West 16th-st., east of 8th-av.,) on WEDNES-
DAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets
may be had at APPLETON'S bookstore, Nos. 346 and 348
Broadway; FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway;
B. B. MERRILL'S, No. 2 Maiden-lane; WM. POND'S,
No. 130 West 18th-st., and at the door on the evening of
the lecture.

FRENCH LECTURE, BY PROFESSOR DUBOS,
at Hope Chapel, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
at 8 o'clock, on the *History of Civilization by Woman,
and her Influence on the Manners of Ancient and Modern
Nations*. This lecture is patronized by the most dis-
tinguished members of the clergy. Admittance, 50 cents.

LECTURES IN FRENCH—ON FRENCH LIT-
erature, by M. CHARLES MIEL, every WEDNES-
DAY, at 1 and 8 P. M., at his residence, No. 44 East
11th-st., begin Nov. 3. Admission, 50 cents; twelve cards,
$5. N. B.—A few boarders taken in Mr. MIEL'S family.

# DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth
has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar
dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present
time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will
be introduced at the earliest moment of the present sea-
son. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES.—
New classes are constantly forming at Halsey's
building, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Metropolitan
Hall, No. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. A grand
*soirée* will be given at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brook-
lyn, on TUESDAY evening, Nov. 9. Wallace's band
will attend.

# MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the
superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully
warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST
PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD
ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES,
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-
FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument
are invited to inspect our stock.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—NEW
and second-hand, for sale or for rent at reduced rates,
with rent applied if purchased. A superior rosewood
piano, full round corners, pearl keys, diagonal scale;
cost $375 nine months since, will be sold for $225 and war-
ranted. A rosewood piano, nearly new, for $125. Two
melodeons, $30 each, in good order.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84
Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always re-
ceived the first premium where and whenever in compe-
tition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Phila-
delphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three
years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR
make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at ex-
tremely low prices, ranging from $35 to $150. One of the
largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical
instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the
lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent;
monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.
421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid as-
sortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles,
constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Pur-
chasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for
their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD
piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and
touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bar-
gain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by AL-
BERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE
Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assort-
ment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest
rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and
guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO
BEACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers,
warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, offers a full
assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of
our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

# MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE
a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSI-
CAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the
best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the
largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
MORSE LINES,
General Office, No. 43 Wall-st.
RATES REDUCED.
With six wires, and improved business facilities, this
Company is enabled to rednce their charges as follows,
viz:

| | Ten words. | Each addl. word. |
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| New-York to Philadelphia | 25 cents | 2 cents |
| New-York to Baltimore | 50 cents | 4 cents |
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(A corresponding reduction between intermediate points.)
THE MAGNETIC COMPANY
Invite business for all points in the United States and
Canada. Their lines are connected with the Eastern and
Canada Lines at New-York, and with the Western Lines
at Baltimore.
THE MAGNETIC COMPANY
Is the Oldest Telegraph Company in the United States,
and alone have the right to use the Morse Invention
upon the route of their Lines.
The public may rely upon the prompt and accurate
transmission of all dispatches deposited at the following
offices:

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| New-York | No. 43 Wall-st. |
| New-York | Astor House, at Main Entrance. |
| New-York | New-Haven dépôt, 27th-st. |
| Philadelphia | No. 302 Chesnut-st. |
| Philadelphia | Girard House. |
| Baltimore | Sun Iron Building. |
| Washington | Cor. Pennsylvania-av. and 6th-st. |
| Washington | United States Capitol. |
| Boston | Merchants' Exchange. |
| Portland | No. 29 Exchange-st. |
| Cincinnati | Under Burnett House. |
| New-Orleans | Under St. Charles Hotel |

WELSH MUTTON, SCOTCH GROUSE,
and partridge, for dinner to-day. English roast-
beef and mutton to-morrow. For sale, English pheas-
ants, bacon, hams, cheese, and filberts; Scotch beef-hams,
oatmeal, speldrens, &c. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No.
250 Water-st., near Wall.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.
## FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO THOROUGHLY
experienced and well qualified recommended, middle-
aged women (sisters); either separate or together; one
as excellent cook, washer and froner, can do all kinds
of cooking, washing, ironing, game, preserving, baking,
&c., similar to her last place, where she lived seven years.
The other is a first-class chambermaid and waitress, in
which capacity she refers to her last place, where she
lived over six years. They are very neat, economical
and hard-working servants, and will satisfy any families
requiring first-class, reliable help. Apply, where they can
be seen, at HENDRICKSON'S Agency No. 58 Atlantic-
st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT
girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or
would take the charge of children in a respectable fam-
ily; can be well recommended by the family she last
lived with, where she resided for nearly seven years, and
can also refer for character or qualifications to several
respectable families, both in this City and the country.
Apply to MARY, the second brown-stone front house in
28th-st., from 8th-av.

WANTED.—TO EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SER-
VANTS.—A respectable Welch chambermaid and
waitress, 3 smart English nurses and seamstresses, and a
number of neat, tidy, Protestant girls in various depart-
ments, also a respectable American lady late from the
South, who wants a situation to travel, are now waiting
engagements at Wesley's Select Female Employment
Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good
baker and an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her
habits and obliging; has the best of City reference. Ap-
ply at No. 210 West 26th-st., 2d floor, back room, for two
days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
young woman as waiter or chambermaid, and to do
plain sewing or finn washing; will be fonnd most com-
petent and trustworthy, and also very obliging; has the
best of City references. Call at No. 360 1st-av., between
22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
young woman, as nurse; she is kind, obliging and
faithful, and her present employer, with whom she has
lived for three years, will give the best of recommenda-
tions. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 State-st.,
Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN
wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; can
do np fine cloth in the neatest manner. Can be seen at
her present employer's, No. 82 10th-st., where she has
lived two years, for two days, from 10 to 5, between Uni-
versity-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITU-
atioo as seamstress in a respectable family; she
would also act in the capacity of governess, or any other
light work. No objection to travel. Call at No. 71 West
20th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A MID-
die-aged woman; can take care of an infant from
its birth; has 12 years' experience in same capacity; no
exceptionable City references can be given. Apply at
No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A BESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL,
a situation as lanndress and to assist in the cham-
berwork. The best of City reference can be given from
her last places. Apply to No. 88 32d-st., between the 6th
and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTA-
bie girls; one as cook, washer and lroner; the oth-
er as chambermaid and waitress. Good references from
their last places, where they lived for seven years. Call,
for two days, at No. 67 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUA-
tion as waitress or chambermaid; would mind
children and sew. Has the best of reference from her last
place, where she lived 3 years. No objection to the coun-
try. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECT-
able young women to cook, wash and iron, or do
general housework in a private family; good City refer-
ence. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 18th-st.,
candy store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WO-
man, one or two children to take care of; has a com-
fortable home for them: has no family but herself; is
very fond of children; her charges not high. Apply for
two days, at No. 171 31st-st., corner 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A
middle-aged woman as nurse to a young baby. She
is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from
its birth; 3 years in her present place. Apply at No. 44
East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-RECOM-
mended girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or
chambermaid and waitress. Is willing to make herself
generally useful; understands embroidery. Apply, for
two days, at No. 75 East 27th-st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL
of 15, to do light chamberwork or take care of chil-
dren; will make herself generally useful. She has the
best of City references. Can be seen at the house of her
present employer, No. 44 West 33d-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN,
would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where
she could pay part of the expense in sewing or in teach-
ing two or three small children. The best of City refer-
ence given. Address R. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUA-
tion as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamber-
work and all kinds of sewing; has good references from
her last place. Call at No. 163 East 26th-st., two doors
from 2d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT
girl a situation as lanndress in a private family; is
honest and obliging, and can offer the most satisfactory
City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 107
East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE,
by a highly experienced English woman, who is
competent to take the entire charge from birth; the best
of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st.,
near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT
girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private
family, or to do general housework. Good City refer-
ence. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av.,
between 6th and 7th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-
man, as chambermaid and laundress, or would cook
and assist in the washing; is an excellent baker. Good
City reference from her last place. Call at No. 629 Hud-
son-st., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG
woman, a situation as competent cook; has no ob-
jection to assist in the washing and the ironing; has the
best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union
Court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND USEFUL
girl, a situation as nurse or waitress to some lady
and gentleman going to Australia: she would remain
with them when landed, to pay for her passage. Address
MARY CLEARY, No. 91 Columbia-st., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE
young German lady, speaking a little English, a si-
tuation to take care of children and make herself useful
in general. Salary no object. All that is expected is a
good home. Address G. O., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK AND
a waitress, sisters, who are desirous to engage to-
gether in same house, as well as a number of other Ger-
man and some French girls. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible-
House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITU-
ation in a small private family, or to attend on an
invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 125 Hudson-
st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG
woman, of steady habits, as chambermaid and wait-
ress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and
ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTARLE YOUNG WO-
man, a situation as nnrse and seamstress or chamber-
bermaid and waitress; best of City reference given; can
be seen for two days at No. 739 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID
and waitress or nnrse and plain sewer by a girl of
17 years of age; refers to her present employer, No 58
East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL,
a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or cham-
bermaid and to dn plain sewing. Has good reference.
Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
girl, to do all kinds of cooking and baking, and to as-
sist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call
at No. 239 28th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-
man, a situation as general houseworker in a small
private family; good reference given. Can be seen for
the week at No. 134 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
woman, to cook, wash and iron; willing to do the
general housework of a small, private family. Call at
No. 213 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, down stairs, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
young girl, as chambermaid or to do light house-
work for a small family. Call at No. 105 Gold-st., in the
rear. Can be seen notil engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID
and waitress; can give the best reference from her
last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at
No. 23 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A
situation as chambermaid with waiting or plain
sewing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 171
12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A
Protestant, a situation as nurse and chambermaid;
is kind and affectionate with children, and can be highly
recommended. Address A. J., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON, A SIT-
uation as chambermaid or nnrse; no objection to
travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 89
West 11th-st. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SIT-
nation as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry.
Has the best of City reference from her last employer.
Inquire for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT
girl, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing.
Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at
No. 471 6th-av., in the trimming store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN,
a situation as nnrse and seamstress, or to take the
care of a young infant; has the best of City reference.
Apply at Ns. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN,
a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress;
has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, No.
296 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A BESPECTABLE
Protestant young woman, as nnrse and seamstress,
or as chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen for
2 days at No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECT-
able Protestant young wnman as dressmaker, in a
private family; folly competent in her business. Call at
No. 80 West 17th-st., up stairs, between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WO-
man, a situation as cook, washer and lroner; has
no objection to general housework in a small private
family. Call at No. 76 Spring-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT
woman, as laundress or to cook, wash and iron; she
understands her business. Call at No. 6 Jersey-st., for
three days, near Crosby-st., back of Nibio's.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.
## FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITU-
ation as chambermaid and waitress or as chamber-
maid; does neat plain sewing or will help with
housework; wages $5 a month. Also, a cook and laun-
dress; does nplinen in style; or as cook in all its branch-
es, baking, &c.; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.,
for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITU-
ation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do
plain sewing, or would go as laundress; is an excellent
hand at doing np ladies' fine muslins; has the very best
of City references for either of the above capacities from
some of the most respectable families in town. Can be
seen for No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-
man, a situation as seamstress in a private fam-
ily; can cnt and fit children's clothing, and is willing
to assist in care of children, and is willing to travel
with the family; the best of City reference. Can be
seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st.,
New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED
and well-recommended yonng woman to do down-
stairs work, or would have no objection to do general
housework, is a first-rate washer and lroner and a good
plain cook and baker; will make herself generally use-
ful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378
6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT
woman, as a first-class cook, who thoronghly under-
stands her business in all its branches; nnderstands bon-
ing fowls and cooking all kinds of game and soups and
jellies, and a first-rate baker; no objections to assist in
the washing and lroning. Can be seen, for two days, at
No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
Protestant yonng woman, as waitress in a private
family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of
her business; would have no objection to do the cham-
berwork and waiting of a small private family; can pro-
duce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two
days, at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
young womsn, as chambermaid and fine washer and
ironer; can do washing in the finest style, and is a first-
rate laundress; understands her business perfectly
well; she can give the best of City refereoce from her
last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 East
12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUA-
tion; she thoronghly understands her business; is
an excellent baker; would be willing to assist in the
washing and ironing; has the best of City references.
Call for two days at No. 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and
7th avs, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS
seamstress; she nnderstands cuttiog and fitting
ladies' dresses, and is also a neat plain sewer; would
have no objections to wait on a lady; the best of City
references can be given. Can be seen for two days.
Call at or address No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
yonng woman, as cook; one who understands her
business in all its branches; willing to assist in the wash-
ing and ironing if required; best of City reference can
be given. Call at No. 59 Bleecker-st. Can be seen for
two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A
situation as first-rate cook; nnderstands soups and
all kinds of desserts, and thoroughly understands her
business in all its branches; no objection to assist in
washing, if required. Good City reference given. Call
at No. 103 27th-st.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGLISH
girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or cham-
bermaid and waiter; can also assist in the ironing and
ironing; is a most desirable servant and accustomed to
servo in the first families; has excellent references.
Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S
family, hotel or first-class boarding-house, for a most
respectable colored servant as profes-ed cook; is willing
to assist with washiog and ironing, but prefers a regular
cook's place; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 10
Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS; ONE AS COOK, BY A
Scotch woman, and to do the washing of a small
family; understands baking; the other, a German Pro-
testa-t, as chambermaid and waitress; have good City
reference. Apply at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d
and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
Scotch girl, to cook, wash and do general housework
for a small family, or chamberwork; is willing to make
herself generally useful; has lived two years in one
place. Call for two days, at No. 111 25th-st., first floor,
back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTA-
ble young women, one as first-rate cook; is willing
to assist with the washing and ironing, if required;—the
other, as chambermaid and laundress; good City refer-
ence. Call, or address, at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th
and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUA-
tion as lady's and chambermaid: does up linen in a
magnificent atyle; will work in a respectable boarding-
house; wages $7; also a cook in all its branches; makes
pastry, soups, and all styles of baking; wages $7 to $8.
Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—BY A S

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENERAL PLEASANT, [illegible] furnished rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, can be had with board, by calling at No. [illegible] (Madison-square,) from 2 to 3, or 7 to 8 P. M. only. [illegible] family. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE [illegible] made for choice [illegible] with first-class board, by calling at No. [illegible] from 2 to 3, or 7 to 8 P. M. only. [illegible] family. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 46 East [illegible]th, near Madison-square; house first-class and [illegible] with all the modern improvements. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, desiring handsome accommodations, with every comfort and convenience, will find them at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the family private, and the situation unsurpassed.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentleman, can have pleasant furnished rooms, with board, on moderate terms, in a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No 141 Macdougal-st., corner of 4th, facing Washington Park.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be obtained, with good board, in a private family, in a delightful location, at No. 200 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first class house, wish to let, with board, a front, rear or back room, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a [illegible] family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. [illegible] exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., [illegible] University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, HANDsomely furnished, on second floor, front, gas chandelier and all modern improvements; family small; no children; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette place.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a fine house in a genteel neighborhood, would let a few single-furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 11 Albion-place.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.) References given and required.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Unisn-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN ANO WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires breakfast and tea, dinner on Sundays, with unexceptionable, intelligent family, either in Brooklyn or New-York, where he can enjoy cheerful and agreeable society, with something like the comforts of a home. A well-furnished room, with gas and conveniences for fire required. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, for three days, stating price, &c., C. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board, may be had by applying at No. 98 Clark-st. The house is desirably situated, convenient to the Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and near the cars. References required.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN RE[illegible] to the City for the Winter can be accommodated with rooms, partial, full, or without board, on application at No. 72 East 15th-st. The house is pleasantly located, near Irving-place, and within a step of the Academy of Music. Rooms unexceptionable, second story, front, or rear, as desired; also third-story rooms.

WANTED—BOARD, AND THREE FURNISHED rooms, for a family of four grown persons and one child; parlor and Croton indispensable. Location may be between 10th and 20th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Liberal charges and terms moderate. Unexceptionable references will be required. Address, with real name, B., Box No. 2,488 Post-Office.

A LADY, TWO BLOCKS FROM BROADway, at No. 3 6th-st., has the second floor to let to a few boarders. Gentlemen taken for $4 per week. Coal and gas furnished. One of the rooms has a bed-room and parlor; very nice for a family. A lady can be accommodated who will be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part pay. References given and required.

A TEACHER OF MUSIC (AN AMERICAN) wishes to find a small furnished or unfurnished room, without board, in some family in Brooklyn, where instruction in music would be an equivalent for the room. The highest references as to character and competency will be cheerfully given. Address GLUCK, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

HOME ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 19 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within 4 minutes walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

NO. 707 BROADWAY.—BOARD.—SUITES of well furnished rooms, for families and single gentlemen, in a first-class house, are now ready for the coming season. Table d'hote at 5½ o'clock. Private table if required. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, IF required, on the second floor; also, two on fourth floor, with ample closet room, and every convenience for a family, or for gentlemen, at No. 52 East 16th-st. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD from about the 1st of December, in a plons family, who reside in a desirable neighborhood. A 2d-story room with closet, gas and water, is desired. Address, stating terms and particulars, X. A. T., Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR the Winter, without board, by a young man of unexceptionable character, in a private family, for $2 per week; will pay every week in advance. Address A. R., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, separately or together, with or without board, in a neatly-furnished house, having every modern convenience. Location No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 161 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a desirable location, and convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c. No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board; also, two rooms on fourth floor, of No. [illegible] East 16th-st., near Irving-place. They have every convenience for a family or gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD—CAN be obtained at No. 151 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av. Locality unexceptionable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family in West 21st-st. References required. Address Box No. 1,540, Post-Office.

MUSIC.—A LADY (A THOROUGH BERTINI) wants board in this City or Brooklyn, where she can teach the piano as compensation. Address, for two days, P. E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—WILL board and teaching in a respectable family. Address D. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place, with or without partial board.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
GEORGE E. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, steam, offices, &c.
Iron doors, shutters and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enamelled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
Custom-House, Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Portsmouth; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Army Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, of extra shape, durable; much superior to any [illegible] and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 86 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 465 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL [illegible] for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR [illegible] none better in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND [illegible] TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE IN FISHkill village, now occupied as a Female Seminary, and formerly as a public house. The executors of the estate of the late C. C. Van Wyck, wishing to settle the same, will sell this property at a low price. It is at present occupied by the Rev. C. Ackerman with a flourishing female school, the building, situation and grounds being well calculated for that purpose; or it can be put to its original use as a public house, and during the Summer months can be filled with boarders from the City, having been so used by the present occupant during the Summer vacation of his school, and also by former occupants. Sufficient grounds will be included for a fine lawn and garden. Terms of payment easy. Reference to the office of the *Christian Intelligencer*, No. 103 Fulton-st.
JOHN C. VAN WYCK, } Executors.
CHAS. VAN WYCK, }

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a Farm, in the town of Varick, Seneca County, State of New-York, on the banks of the Seneca Lake, 8½ miles South from Geneva, on the Lake Railroad, and 8½ miles North from the State Agricultural Farm and College containing 241 acres choice wheat land, 50 acres of which is wood land; has good buildings, choice frnit, well watered with never-failing springs.
The farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st., New-York; or to the owner, HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-rooms and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is nasurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Mid-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres, Throegh the centre rune the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For further particulers, Inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near tha farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about ten acres, most eligibly situated, within three miles of the Exchange, commanding a splendid view of New-York Bay, and for beauty of location, healthiness, and prospective improvement in value not to be equalled by any similar piece of property in the neighborhood of New-York; and if laid out into lots would prohsbly bring double the price required within twelve months. For cash this property will be parted with at a decided bargain. For particulars, apply to J. B., Box No. 1,334 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—VALUAble property in the city of Brooklyn; the lot of land with the dwelling-house thereon, on the southerly side of Warren-st., 220 feet easterly from Hoyt-st., lot 25x100 feet. Also, the lot of land and dwelling-house thereon on the northerly side of Dikeman-st., 115 feet westerly from Van Brunt-st.; size of lot 25x100 feet. Apply to ST. CLAIR SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN BRODIE, } Executors.
JAMES GIBSON, }

FORECLOSURE SALE.—POSITIVE SALE AT the Getty House, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at noon, of the valuable country seat, containing 150 feet front by 375 in depth, with handsome dwelling-house, out buildings, &c., on the west side of the Post Road, about half a mile south of the village of Yonkers. Title perfect; 10 per cent. down, and 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Look at the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large two-story mansion, 54x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas pipes, &c.; large carriage house and small barn, and about four acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from depôt. For sale on easy terms, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FIVE first-class frame dwellings, built in superior manner, two stories, basement, sub-cellar and finished attic, in Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington Park; location unsurpassed. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassan-st., New-York, or THOMAS W. LOWE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A desirable property, beautifully situated in Westchester County, six miles from New-York, accessible hourly; house 46x40, two-story and basement—1½ acres—grounds beautifully embellished with fruit and shade trees. A good City or Brooklyn residence would be taken. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtnres, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED ARCHITECT, and an experienced builder, offers his services to capitalists seeking safe investments in building. He would make all the necessary drawings, and guarantee that his construction shall not surpass his estimates. Best reference given. Address, with real name, ARCHITECT, No. 116 4th-st.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually by occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassan-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A LOCAtion 3 or 4 miles from the City, a newly-built brick cottage on over half an acre of ground, with stable, &c., pleasantly situated on the post road, in the village of Irvington, Hudson River. Address or apply to S. H. RATHBONE, M. D., No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, an excellent three-story and basement house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, being a most eligible situation. The house is in thorongh repair, having been occupied till last week by the owner. Apply to W. MACKEY, House Agent, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET—Continnation of Cliuton-place, opposite Clinton Hall—superior suit of front rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of amusements, principal hotels, &c.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoronghfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE OPENING.—THE SECOND-story room in the building No. 208 Market-st., Philadelphia, occupied for the last nine years by the advertisers for the silk and dry goods jobbing business, will be to rent nu or about the 10th inst., or will be retained until Jan. 1. The rent is low, the location desirable, and the stand established. The room is 75 feet deep, has good light and other advantages, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom met with for a person wishing to commence a business. Address W. S. STEWART & CO., No. 208 Market-st., Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN IS ABOUT GOING TO CALIfornia and would like to engage with some firm as agent, or would engage with a strict religionist as overseer of business of most any kind where it would not interfere with religion or its dnties. References given. Address R. R., Box No. 112, *Times* Office, for one week.

$20,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH the above amount, in a manufacturing business which will pay a large profit. One having a dry-goods connestion preferred. Addrese J. B., Box No. 4,613 Post-Office, New-York.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED 12 years, and in successful operatiou, on one of the leading avenues; the business is all done over the counter. Reason for selling, owner has other business. Apply at No. 94 Murray-st., or on the premises 226 8th-av.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 86 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 36 Wall-st.
TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.
PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commeneing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.
One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an eddition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. Tha cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the omount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's dépôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full inforuatiou, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 3d and 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of superb fancy goods, comprising elegant marble vases and urns of classic and antique designs, superb bronze groups and statuettes of Music and Poetry, Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy, Atella and Morena, The Hunter and Leopard, Home and other beautiful pieces; elegant Parian groups and statuettes of Christ end His Disciples, Christ Blessing Little Children, Cupid and Psyche, Hesitation, Miranda, The Finding of Moses, Terpsichore, Resignation, Dorothea, The Seasons, Poetry and Music, and many others; superbly decorated china vases and receivers, dinner and tea sets, figures, &c.; magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, Bohemian glass ware, magnificently cut and engraved ruby vases, wine sets, frnit staods, decanters, card-receivers, gohlets, &c.; elegant silver-plated waiters of all sizes, tea and coffee acts, castors, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass decanters, gohlets, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed at small cost.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 3, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacions salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand Household Furnitnre, having been removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel and hair-cloth, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension tables, rockers, Voltaire and other chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. Together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, one sewing machine.
At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, one mahogany 6¾-octave piano-forte. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 158 9th-av., near 21st-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a family, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, Brussels carpets, large mirrors, rosewood and French bedsteads, marble top centre and side tables, Turkish and rocking chairs, rosewood etagere with mirror-front, mantel clock and ornaments, dress and plain bureaus, hair and spring mattresses, toilet sets, cane-seat chairs; also, a superior piano-forte, City-make; large pier and oval-framed mirrors, French plate; landscape and fruit paietings sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs, &c. Terms cash. Deposits required. Goods must be removed immedlately after the sale, as the house has to be vacated.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets; gilt frame pier-glasses, book-cases, extension dining-tables, marble-top centre-tables, damask and silk window curtains, parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands to match, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, wardrobes, &c.; together with a large assortment of new furniture to be sold to pay advances. Dealers and honsekeepers will find the above sale well worthy of attention. Goods can be boxed and shipped from the premises. Catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, & SON WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, CENTRAL PARK LOTS, 5th-av. and 105th-st.
One lot southeast corner of 5th-av. and 105th-st., 25x100 feet.
Three lots on 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100 feet each.
Seven lots south side of 105th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., adjoining above, 25x100 feet each. These lots are directly opposite the arboritum of the Central Park, which is to contain all the variety of American forest and ornamental trees The most picturesque spot in the entire Central Park.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE BY AUCTION.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual large assortment of hardware,) an invoice of German samples: One case German brushes, assorted; 60 dozen American shoe and scrubbing brushes, 50 gross table spoons, 29 casks wrought nails, 8 and 10; 900 cedar pails, 12 case axe and hatchet, plated and Britannia ware, spoons, &c.; 2,000 rolls wall paper, 100 drinking flasks, 300 pairs carvers, &c. Damaged Goods—A large lot of damaged hardware, saved from the late fire in the Bowery.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE—ROOMS, No. 13 Park-row—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock.—Curious and valnable books, forming the entire library of the late Hermann E. Ludewig, LL.D., comprising a collection of fine and choice works on Ethnology, Bibliography, American History, Biography, voyages and travels, and miscellaneous literature, embracing many very rare, curious and valuable books, difficnlt to be obtained. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

JOSEPH HOXMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 172 Clinton, between Warren and Beltic sts., South Brooklyn. Household furniture, in good order; mahogany parlor furniture, in crimson; polished oak book-case, library table, chairs, lounge, iron bedsteads, with spring mattresses, carpets and oil-cloths, Hedenburgh heater, with fixtures, Chioa and glass-ware, with kitchen furuiture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ON 5TH-AV., 105TH AND 117TH STS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 5TH-AV., S. E. corner of 105th-st., 4 lots.
ON 105TH-ST., 7 lots, south side adjoining above.
ON 117TH-ST., 6 lots north side, 150 feet W. 5th-av.; also 5 gore lots adjoining, in the rear.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, oil-cloths, bedding, quilts, &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock at No. 59 Beekman-st. A large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting, in part, of several velvet, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, several dozen curled maple chairs, office desks, glass cases, French bedsteads, stoves, mirrors, several dozen chairs, beds, bedding, cutlery, &c. Also, many goods from Houston-st. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TWENTIETH-STREET HOUSES.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on 20th-st.—nine three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 19 to 27, inclusive, 20th-st., north side, west 1st-av., 15 feet 3¾ inches by 92 feet; houses 40 feet deep and contain gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubs, &c. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
9TH-AV. AND 68TH ST. LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 9th-av., southeast corner of 68th-st., 4 choice lots.
On 68th-st., 12 choice lots, south side, adjoining above; size 26x100 each, only half a block from Central Park; 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. By RICHARDS & WHITING. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of men's, boys' and youths' heavy boots; ladies lasting heel gaiters and copper-nail boots. Also, misses' and children's wear of various kinds Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a thorough-bred black mare, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted perfectly soued, kind and gentle in every way, and an elegant saddle beast. Also, a black horse, 5 years old, 16 hends high, kind and gentle in every way.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Hammersley-st., assignee's sale; the stock of a piano-forte tool maker, consisting of iron planes, drill stocks, turning hammers, do. lathes, and sundry machines and tools, without any reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT MADE-up furs, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms of HERTS & MOSS, No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising elegant mink, stone martens, real sable, coney, fitch and muskrat capes, muffs, gloves, mufflers, sleigh and lap robes, &c., in lots to suit the trade. By order of SYLVESTER BRUSH, Assignee.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed store No. 9 John-st. Sale comprises a general assortmeot of choice Winter-blooming plants, viz.: Azaleas, Camellias, Ferns, Lycopodiums, Chinese Primroses, Acacias, &c., &c., from LOUIS MENAND, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

## FINANCIAL.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
Gso. HOGGSDON, Secretary.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect olaims throughont Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hawitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, dnring which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
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THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Seelden & Co., Nailson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Mechanics' Bank, New-York.
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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP OR STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of snbscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth instalment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassan-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., eech day.
ABRAHAM A. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchesed and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of the firm, and will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 8 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $

# PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICA.

NUMBER ONE.

## The Cordilleras of the Sierra Madre.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

IRONTON, Mo., Friday, Aug. 8, 1858.

This is an immense department of our country [illegible] interest. Vaguely described as the Rocky or Stony or Rocky Mountains," occupying an immense waste beyond the energies [illegible] mankind has heretofore heard [illegible] distance, and all minute details [illegible] To establish its title to [illegible] opinion of the world, the compiler's view of this, is my object.

I [illegible] in the "Mountain System of the Globe" [illegible] girdle of mountains, granitic in formation, [illegible] with snow, having volcanoes on its [illegible] and everywhere throughout. This commences [illegible] Horn, traverses the whole length of America [illegible] Brazil, traverses Asia and Europe to the [illegible] of Gibraltar, traverses Africa and appears in [illegible] of Madagascar, Australasia and New-Zealand. If the straits of Gibraltar and Hercules were closed, and [illegible] opened, this continuous mountain crest would exactly encircle all the salt and fresh waters of [illegible] Ocean, a closed circle, and divide them [illegible] of the Atlantic.

[illegible] becomes, in some localities, [illegible] in breadth and altitude, as at [illegible] America, and in France. Elsewhere [illegible] expansion in area and altitude, [illegible] out and elevating itself into the continental [illegible] occupies the whole of Central [illegible] still grander "Plateau of the Table [illegible] our North America. The "mountain [illegible] of North America" is, then, an important [illegible] of this immense girdle, which bisects all the continents. It has an area, a massiveness and altitude, a position and climate, a fertility, a variety which blends all the peculiarities of all other sections, a [illegible] of configuration, and a sublimity of [illegible] which transcends all the rest. Thus, in the "Cordillera Nevada de los Andes" is found the full [illegible] of the South American mountains, volcanoes, active and extinct, crowned with glaciers and of [illegible] altitude, battlements of columnar basalt, peaks of lava, subterranean and thermal streams. [illegible] and its primary chains outrival in area and [illegible] those of South America and Asia combined. Finally, the stern and stupendous masses of [illegible] and themselves surpassed by the primeval [illegible], the prodigious length and breadth, the immense [illegible], the romantic parks, the far protruding [illegible], and the cloud-compelling icy peaks of the Cordilleras of the Sierra Madre.

"The chain of the Mother Mountain" is the generic name which piety awards to this continuous crest, [illegible] whose flanks descend all the feeders of the ocean. Let me name them: the Athabasca, the Saskatchewan, the supreme Mississippi, the Texan rivers and the Rio Grande del Norte, the Fraser, the Columbia and the Colorado, in the northern continent. In the southern, the Magdalena, the Oronoco, the Amazon, the La Plata, the Patagonia rivers and [illegible] of the Pacific slope! Is not this Cordillera then rightly called the mother of rivers?

The fresh waters of the earth come from the clouds; the clouds come by evaporation from the surface of the oceans. We shall know that the Sierra Madre divides and rules the invisible fluids of the atmosphere, equally as the waters which we see descending down the flanks.

But let me at present restrict myself to the Cordilleras as it runs athwart our own domestic country, [illegible] its varied features as they display themselves [illegible] looking out as I now am, hence [illegible] to the Pacific.

[illegible] the mountain mass debouches north from [illegible] of Tehuantepec, that it bifurcates into the [illegible] Cordilleras, which continue to expand [illegible] one another. The mother mountain, on the east, [illegible] from to the Gulf of Mexico, whose shore it [illegible] nearly to the Pass of Monterey and Saltillo. [illegible] to the Arctic Sea the crest preserves a very regular [illegible] to the north-northwest. At the point of entry into our present territory, it is gorged by the cañon of the Rio Grande del Norte. This cañon is a gorge [illegible] through and through the bowels of the Cordilleras, where the river, burrowing a chasm 125 miles in length, accomplishes at once its exit into the [illegible] region and its descent from the "Plateau of the Table Lands." This impracticable gorge is the only water current by which the Sierra Madre is pervaded anywhere between the extremities of the continent. I have elsewhere spoken of this cañon, together with that of the Colorado and that of the Columbia, as the three remarkable water gaps whereby the system discharges its surplus waters to the seas.

The Cordillera of the Sierra Madre enters our Territory in latitude 29°, longitude 103°, and passes beyond the 49th° in longitude 114°. Its length [illegible] within these limits, exceeds 1,600 miles. It [illegible] an average distance from the Mississippi [illegible] exceeding 1,000 miles, and has the same distance from the beach of the Pacific Ocean; it forms, therefore, a continuous summit crest parallel to and midway between them. All the varieties of formation which distinguish the mountain chains of the continents here follow one another, or are blended in groups, and exist on a Titanic scale of magnitude. Mesas exist, being mountains of [illegible] base, and perpendicular walls, whose [illegible] have the level surface and smoothness of a table; Buttes, which are conical peaks wrought into perfect symmetry of contour by the corroding power of the atmosphere; Sianos, being mesas of inferior elevation prolonged outward as promontories protruding from the mountain flanks, and separating from one another the descending rivers; Cañons, chasms walled in on either side with mural precipices of mountain altitude; Bayons, or parks, [illegible] scooped out of the main dorsal mass of the Cordilleras, within which they are encased, each as an [illegible] basin. This mountain crest, exhibiting all these varieties of profile, has, when seen against the horizon, the resemblance of a saw or cock's-comb, whence the provincial Sierra; the continuous mass [illegible] which they most resemble a chain of links, or cord [illegible], whence the name Cordillera. Thus is [illegible] descriptive definition wherein the first Europeans, the Spaniards, our predecessors, have combined the supreme mountain feature of our continent [illegible] de la Sierra Madre!

[illegible] mind to an easy and familiar understanding of this subject, embracing so many details, [illegible] easy to ascend on to the summit crest at the [illegible], to follow its sinuous edge to the South, to skim [illegible] to point of the serrated profile, and, from [illegible] to extend the vision outward on either [illegible] it subsides into the general foundation of the Cordilleras. From such a position [illegible] overlooks the "Plateau of the [illegible] on the West, the "Basin of the Mississippi" on the East. The average elevation of [illegible] 12,000 feet above the sea, that of the [illegible], from whose longitudinal axis it [illegible] feet; the breadth across is 300 miles; [illegible] area, bulk and solidity, is the mass [illegible]. Every one has built card [illegible], having a second story over the [illegible] a structure illustrates a cross section of the [illegible] in its primeval form. This regularity of [illegible] has disappeared under the corroding influences of the atmosphere, operating during countless ages [illegible] the abrading powers of a thousand rivers, carrying down their attritions to the sea; what is left [illegible] an immense labyrinth of mountain summits, [illegible] and channeled to a profound depth by the [illegible] gorges of the streams.

[illegible] than along the mother crest is the direction [illegible] the whole eastern flank to the 43d° of [illegible] of longitude, (the South Pass,) is [illegible] the rivers which converge to form the [illegible] and the Yellow-stone. These are [illegible], the Missouri, the Wisdom, Jefferson, [illegible] all the forks all converging into the [illegible] Yellow-stone proper, the Wind, Pokerivers all converging into the Yel[illegible] Grand River, each having its complement of [illegible], and all of great length and pour [illegible] immense volume of waters. A very small [illegible] reaches the sea, for where they debouch [illegible] at the lowest altitude, these waters are consumed by evaporation, rising to quench [illegible] and atmosphere and surface of the [illegible]. But down the western flank, [illegible] same limits, descend rivers of equal [illegible] and magnitude, going to traverse the eleven [illegible] of the Columbia; these are the Columbia [illegible], the Castleanis, the Flatbow, Pend-oreilles, Spokane, Salmon and Snake Rivers. These rivers have a more immediate descent to the sea than those upon the east; the mountain spurs between them are likewise more numerous, abrupt and of greater altitude. It is easily discernible that over this serrated crest, whence so many rivers radiate as from a single [illegible] edge, there are many depressions or passes having every variety of altitude and accessibility. The [illegible] which lead outward from these passes, all eventually converge to the Missouri and to the Columbia.

The most southern portion of this mountain crest, where it divides the waters of the Yellowstone and [illegible] Rivers, and is seen from the great road of the [illegible] Pass traveled by our people, has the local name of [illegible] River Mountain." The mountain crest, [illegible] to the east, and describing a semi-circle, encircles the whole basin of the Yellowstone as in a [illegible], and subsiding gradually, in altitude, disappears upon the bank of the Missouri. It is by this peculiar configuration that the mountain crest here [illegible] finally disappears, and leaves the open depression of the South Pass, into which we gain access by the [illegible] valley on the east, and by Snake River on the [illegible] westing by this means, completely around the [illegible] are described by the Wind River Mountain crest.

A similar conformation to this exists, on a small [illegible] in the Alps dividing France from Italy, which [illegible] particularized here on account of the aptness of [illegible] and the familiarity with which history [illegible] countries invested it. It is where the [illegible] crest, under the successive names of Savoy [illegible] Mont St. Cenis and Maritime Alps, sweeps [illegible] in a regular arc from Geneva to Genoa, and [illegible] inclining into the Appenines, bisects Italy [illegible] to the sea. Within this arc is embraced [illegible] basins of the Po, called once Liguria, but now Piedmont. Around this arc marched the armies of [illegible] and HANNIBAL, these of the Romans passing [illegible] Gaul, and those of the Gauls [illegible] and here also still pass the armies and people of [illegible] and the modern Europeans.

Upon Snake River is developed the most northern of the Parks. As the river descends from the Sierra Madre, it debouches into and bisects an immense plain of the most novel and remarkable features. This is the Lava Plain. It is an elliptical bowel embraced between the Salmon River and Snake River Mountains, 75 miles in length and 95 in breadth. It is a uniform, pedrigal or flat surface of vitrified basalt, melted by volcanic fires and congealed as into a lake of cast iron. Along its longitudinal axis stands isolated peaks, known as the "Three Buttes," which erect themselves to the snow line, like volcanic cones protruding above the sea. Cracks of profound depth traverse this plain, whose blasted surface is without vegetation or water. It is traversed beneath by subterranean streams, which issue from natural tunnels in the wall of Snake River, plunging into its bed by magnificent cascades. Bald nakedness, rather than sterility, is the extreme characteristic of this wonderful plain which has around its rim a fringe of little "vases" upon the streams bubbling from the mountain base, of exquisite fertility and of the most perfect romantic beauty. When we call to memory the interest attracted in every age to the diminutive formations of crystalline basalt upon the north of Ireland, near the City of Mexico, and in Southern Italy, we are struck with awe at the repetition here of these same phenomena, on a scale of stupendous grandeur.

Upon the alternate flank of the Sierra Madre, the bowl of the Yellowstone properly classifies itself as the second in order of the parks, having its oval form streaked longitudinally with many parallel and narrow mountain ridges gorged by parallel rivers. This park is very fertile, of the grandest scenery and a delightful climate.

Such is a partial sketch of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, from the 49° to the 43° of latitude. A few dominating features only are pointed out; the serrated crests, alternately rising into peaks and mesas above the snows, and depressed by passes; the flanks gorged by descending rivers or branching out into mountain spurs between them—the parks; the general direction is south-southeast. I omit to speak of the regions around the higher sources of the Missouri and Columbia, and still onward to the North, not because they are less interesting and attractive, but because I have not myself seen them, and because they are of identical features, and are as yet remote from the column of progressing empire.

The third Park is the plain of the South Pass. Although adjacent to the other two, it is in perfect contrast to them in all its characteristic features. Its surface of clay has the perfect smoothness of a water plain, over which the eye ranges without interruption. Rain is rare, and the vegetation of grass and asiemisia scanty and uniform. Upon its south front rises again the Cordillera, under the local name of Table Mountain. This forms an immense arc, similar to the Wind River Mountain, but in the opposite direction, for, turning to the southwest, it subsides to the Rio Verdi, which is the great Colorado. These two arcs approach one another within thirty miles, forming a double corner over the gorge through which the Sweetwater escapes. To mark the continuity of the mother crest, a gentle crown traverses the plain from one mountain corner to the other, only traceable by the perfect division which it makes between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

In the Table Mountain the Cordillera rises again. It resumes its direction, configuration and altitude, which it preserves with uninterrupted uniformity clear through the continent to Tehuantepec. As far as the 38° of latitude it sheds the waters of the great Colorado from its western flank; those of the Platte and Arkansas rivers from its eastern flank.

I am admonished here to pause and fix attention on the number, grandeur and variety of the physical elements combined around this culminating point of the mountains and the rivers of our continent. Nature here, more perfectly than at any other point upon the globe, unites into one grand *coup d'œil* all her grandest features, which, harmoniously grouped, present to the mind a combination of superlative sublimity. These contrasted parks, so different, yet so close together! the intense massiveness of the Cordillera! the number and proximity of great rivers! the brilliancy and serenity of the atmosphere in which they shine! the awful storms which at long intervals brew among and shatter the iced mountain tops! the graphic conviction ever present to the mind of the immediate presence and presiding omnipotence of the Creator! The impression left with me, and made by the peculiar grit and appearance of the soil which overleys the plain of the South Pass, is of a "placer of kasline," resembling the biscuit from which porcelain is burned. This is disintegrated, and washed down from the bald mountain flanks of porphyritic granite. Whether there may be also here concealed immense placers of gold and precious stones, coming from the same source, is not yet tested; but such ought to be the fact, from the pure auriferous material of the mountains.

To resume again the pursuit of the mountain crest. This continues to recover its altitude. Soon upon the eastern flank the Northern Park, or Bull-pen, reveals itself; along whose centre meanders the great Platte River, here running to the north in a direction contrary to the mountain crest. This is the fourth in number of the parks, but has been the first and best known in popular reputation. Being very large, very central, and easily accessible to us going out from the lower Missouri, it became the first favorite Winter home of the early trappers and explorers. It is an amphitheatre of large area, whose mountain sides, covered with soil, vegetation, and scattered forests of evergreens, slope gradually up on every side. Its level plain is laced with streams and checkered with meadows, sparkling with flowers, and romantic groves, in perfectly graceful alternations; its atmosphere is genial and exhilarating, and the temperature mild through the year.

Immediately beyond the highest extremity of the fourth, but upon the west or alternate flank of the mountain crest, the eye drops into the bowl of the fifth or Middle Park, expanding to contain the confluent streams which form the grand river of the Colorado. This park is larger in area than the fourth, but is vexed with far-protruding mountain spurs, narrow streams rattling over rocky beds, and a cloudy atmosphere, made fitful by the altitude and close proximity of snow-clad mountain backs. This park has its mouth towards the Pacific. Towering up from the mountain crest, where it divides these two parks, rises the snowy head of Long's Peak, whose eastern front beetles over the Great Plains, from which it is seen for fifty leagues by those who travel up the Basin of the Kansas.

Still, immediately follows on the eastern flanks the Bayou Salado, or Southern Park, which is the sixth. This is the mountain's bowl, scooped out for itself by the Southern Platte, as it descends from the snowy cap of Pike's Peak. This park has the same general characteristics as the fourth, but is greatly inferior to it in size, fertility and climate, being closely hedged in by great mountains, from whose snows descend incessant storms, and a fehrile dampness infesting the atmosphere. From the same glacier which surmounts Pike's Peak descends the Arkansas River upon the reverse slope. The river has no park; it defiles into the plains through a cañon.

Here is discernible in the mountain crest the same curvilinear sweep as in the Wind River mass. Here occurs a similar concentric knot of mountain crests, rivers and parks. But here the mountain crests, having curved outward to accomplish the separation of the Platte and Arkansas, condenses into the snowy promontory of Pike's Peak, and terminates in an abrupt precipice to the Great Plains.

[illegible] both of these remarkable focal points, nature seems to have instituted a primeval conflict between the abrading power of the rivers and the stubborn resistance of the porphyritic durability of the mountain barrier. At the northern focus, the triumph of the rivers presents a complete harmony of the passes, which enter at all points upon the plain of the South Pass, and connect across it. At the southern focus, the unscathed impenetrability of the mountain porphyry presents on every front its mural precipice of undiminished altitude; here, then, the austere rigidity of the mountain mass triumphs and admits no transit through.

To complete the perfect counterpart resemblance between these foci, opens from the western flank of the mother crest, the Bayou St. Louis, which is the Seventh Park. This is, in physical formation and in every detail, the exact twin-counterpart of the park of the "Plain of the South Pass." The Sierra Mimbres bounds its western edge, along whose base flows the Rio Bravo del Norte. Triangular in shape, level as the sea, equal to the third park in area, encompassed by the sublimest scenery, abundantly irrigated by streams, 6,500 feet in altitude, it has an alluvial soil of luxuriant fertility, and seasons eminently propitious to agriculture. It is in this delicious country, surrounding the very *navel* of our continent, and embracing its geographical centre, has from that fact a perpetual and paramount interest. The Kansas River has its extreme sources beneath the roots of Pike's Peak, where they have *ceased* to interrupt the Plains. The Platte and Arkansas envelop it and form a line of drainage between it and the Cordillera. But in front of the Kansas Basin, the scress of the Piedmont is interrupted and disappears, so that the Great Plains stretch up to the base of the naked Cordillera, which reveals at one sight the towering masses of Pike's and Long's Peaks, and the curtain of snowy mountains which connects them. A similar coup d'œil is seen, as presents itself to an Italian standing upon the Po above Milan, whose eye sweeps the Plain of Lombardy and ascends to the snowy summits of the highest Alps, without any intervening objects to interrupt the vision. A similar resemblance to the Alpine formation which characterizes the partially explored masses immediately to the West, has acquired for them the local name of "Helvetian Mountains." From these two peaks—Long's Peak to the north, and Pike's Peak to the South—as from twin radiating points, the Piedmont expands from the eastern flank of the Cordillera, like a half-open fan. Towards the north is the Medicin-Bow Mountain and the Laramie Plain; towards the south, the Ratone Mountain, the Siano Balsifeta and the Siano Estacado.

Such is an effort to delineate and classify the prominent physical features of the mother Cordillera of our country; the seriated axis which forms its core; the system of parks; the system of rivers and mountain spurs; the peaks and mesas; the system of sianos. Its material mass is primeval granite. Volcanoes, active or extinct, craters and their igneous discharges are not found. (These exist upon the plateau and in the Andes beyond.) This Cordillera is auriferous throughout. It contains all forms of minerels, metals, stones, salts and earths; in short, every useful shape in which matter is elsewhere found to arrange itself, and in all the geological gradations.

The prominent agricultural feature of the Cordillera is fertility—pastoral fertility. Stupendous peaks and battlements exist, extreme in bald and sterile nakedness; plains there are blasted with perpetual aridity and congealed by perpetual frosts. The space thus occupied is small; indigenous grasses, fruits and vegetables abound; it swarms with animal life and aboriginal cattle; food of grazing and carnivorous animals, fowls and fish, is everywhere found; the forests and flora are superlative; the immense dimensions of nature render accessibility universal. An atmosphere of intense brilliancy and tonic tone overflows and embalms all neture; health and longevity are the lot of men.

It is necessary to be condensed and brief. A million of interesting facts are left unmentioned. Then the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre is but a third part in area of our "mountain formation." If the inquiring spirit and patriarchal fire of JEFFERSON and of Aaron still burns in the popular heart, the continental mission of 1776 will revive and reanimate our generation. Counterfeit geography, promulgated with official dogmatism, will cease to be fashionable, or to defeat the divine instinct of the people. Patriotism, pioneered by truth and genuine science, will reveal and comprehend our continental geography as *it is*, huge in dimensions, sublime in order and symmetry, a unity in plan. Our political and social empire, expanded to the same dimensions, harmonized to the same chequered variety, will assume a similar order, a like symmetry, and crown hope with a similar solid and enduring perpetuity.

Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Fulton, from Havre*—Mrs. Lohmann Mrs. C. Marlette, Miss Eliza Michot. Miss Vinard, Mrs. Vinard, Miss Rollin, Fanny Bahnheim, Mrs. Mersier and daughter, Mrs. F. Merwin, G. Dnconomin, J. Kahn, Mr. Jalabot, Mr. Burger, Mr. Fritelliere, Mrs. B. de la Farriere and daughter, Miss A. C. Cyrmann, Miss Schiel, Miss C. Peickart, Miss Roenea, Miss Berger, Mr. Garabalde and boy, Jean Papi, A. Rosse, Jean Jung, Jean Gnth, Louis Weye, Jose Kalun, F. Strelieg, Aug. Buckhardt, A. Hirn, Jacob Striker, Max Hirn, Carl Hirn, P. H. Helnrich, Miss R. Meyer. Miss L. Graf, Miss V. Sterleig, Miss R. Wolf, Miss C. Newmann, Miss E. Curlin, Mrs. Garebadi, Mrs. Notter and child, Miss J. Lang, Miss B. Lang, Miss Rothfelder, Miss A. Heine, Mrs. Rocco and daughter, Mr. G. Mare, Mr. Lang, Dr. Bruner, Chas. Calllier, Geo. Winkler, Mr. Lcgras, Mr. Rothfeider, Mr. Bohl, Mr. Mahers and servant, Mrs. Ghor, H. Panlin, J. M. Bauer, F. Desheler, G. Row, Mr. Gallo, Mr. Vattnone, Mr. Vascio, Mr. Stagnare, Mr. Bushnor, Mr. Lasano, Mr. Cartery, Mr. Ferrant, P. Ferrant, B. Papi, Mr. Peyrefile, Messrs. Pafont, Fulvre, Barringden, Hochsetter, Hirsch, A. L. de Laforest and lady, 3 children and governess, S. Breton, Mr. Crestin, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, daughter and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stryker, J. S. M. McCall, J. F. Clay, Mr. Uzerean, Misses A. and P. Poincy, Mr. Monod, J. C. Bates, A. C. Porter and lady, Hoffman, Mr. Colville, Ed. Mayer and family, 5 servants, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Kennedy Col. Hamilton, Mr. Potter, Mrs. J. Sheldon, Miss McCall, C. R. Coster, Mr. Putnam and lady, son, daughter and servant, Miss Alaimo, Miss Parlamagne, Mrs. Gardner, daughter, child and servant. Charles Pepper and son, Mrs. Dufilho and servant, L. Jeanet, Pargond, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Boudoin, Santos, Castar, Curtier, J. Biddle, Mrs. Laborde and daughter, Miss Paincon and companion, Messrs. Goodwin, Gardiner, Turner, Dr. Simpson, Miss Patterson, daughter and servant: Mr. Gerad, E. Commerlong, Capt. Smith, Capt. Wilcox, Misses Lee (two.) Mrs. Lord, T. Lacroix, J. Hopkins, Rev. Pelamanurques, Rev. Laurent, Chas. A. Baell, E. R. Robinson, Lavator, Gilpi, Raoniyx, Rev. P. Smeely, Mr. Cozzens, Litori, Mrs. Porter, infant, servant; Mrs. Marshall, Miss Dusenberry, Mrs. Louise Abel and child, Miss Doerr, Miss C. C. Pinckney, Mr. W. Parker, lady and servant; Mr. Brahney, Mr. Sallg, Miss Buchner, Miss Emelie de Angelie, Mrs. W. Marshall, 2 children and servant; Mr. Garcia, A. P. Francia, Mrs. Phelps and daughter, Ede Escariaza, wife and 2 children, G. W Forbes W. J. Forbes, Mr. Desporter and lady, Mr. Hascltine, A. Vincent, Mr. De Vlas Tala, Mas. Lalande, Mr. Tenant and daughter, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Marvillian, P. Donelli and lady, Mrs. Pairer, A. Hubemont and family, W. M. Parker and lady, Major Biddle, Mrs. Biddle, Col. Porter and servant. Mrs C. A. L. Aignoux, Miss Lilliman, Miss C. D. Forbes, Miss A. L. Forbes, Miss Hunt, Mr. Schull and lad. Total, 291.

*In bark Amanda, from Havana*—Mr. Roman Castro.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 31 | 8nn sets.... 4 57 | Moon rises.... 4 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 52 | Gov. Island. 6 il | Hell Gate.... 8 02

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 2.

### Cleared.

Steamers Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Isaac Wright, Marshall, Liverpool. C. H. Marshall & Co.; Red Riding Hood, (Br.,) Rossiter, London, Collins & Marsh.

Barks R. Mills, Norris, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Hyperion, Ward, Antigua, T. T. Dwight; Honqua, Cartwright, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.; Laura, Wright, Havana, B. Gager.

Brigs A. Laurie. McGregor, Glasgow, McCeli & Frith; Franconia, Upton, Trinidad, Thompson & Hnnter; Amonoosnck, Clark, St. Mary's, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; A. Taylor, Wells, Newport, J. B. Edwards; Isaac Toucey, Gould, Jacmel, E. Beck; S. Mills, Rowley, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Esquimaux, (Br.,) Rude, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; J. T. Day, Sparrow, Lavacca, T. B. Chase; Walter Lemuel, Sovy, Berwick City, C. H. Pierson.

Sloop Tantivy, Chapman, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards.

### Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre, via Cowes Oct. 20, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 300 passengers to W. S. Draycon. Arrived off the Battery at 8:30 A. M. Oct. 26, lat. 53 32, lon. 37 50, exchanged colors with a Cunard steamer bd. E. 29th, lat. 55 20, lon. 54 20, exchanged signals with a large screw steamer, bd. E. 30th, lat. 44, lon. 69, saw a steamer bd. E.

Steamer Quinnebaug, Holmes, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. Martin.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Fairfield, Hathaway, Rotterdam Sept. 24, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Geo. Bulkley. Oct. 25, off Sable Island, experienced a gale from E. to E. N. E., during which stove bulwarks, deck house, sails, &c.

Ship Meta, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Bremen Sept. 20, with mdse. and 252 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. Had heavy weather. 25th inst., lat. 42, lon. 60, experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E., and sustained some trifling damage.

Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. Has experienced heavy weather; heavy N. W. gales east of the Banks—since then, heavy gales from N. and E. Oct. 25, while scudding before a tremendous gale from E. N. E., split close-reefed fore and main topsails, stove bulwarks, &c.; 26th, still blowing heavy from same quarter, passed a large ship, painted black, with loss of mainyard, George's Shoals bearing N. 25 miles.

Bark Texan Star, (new, of Boston,) Howe, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master. (Arr. 31st.)

Bark Mentor, (Swed.,) Anderson, Trieste Aug. 12, passed Gibraltar Sept. 16, with mdse. to Dntilh & Co. Oct. 7, lat. 28 41, lon. 33 52, passed Brazilian brig Marina, bd. N.

Bark Amanda, Bemis, Havana, with mdse. to Moses Taylor & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Ottawa, for N. York.

Bark Calliopa, Brown, Galveston Sept. 24, with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had light airs and calms most of the passage; on the 25th experienced a heavy gale from N. E.

Brig Melvin, (of Boston,) Sutton, Key West Oct. 11, with cotton to J. L. Maitland & Co. Oct. 24, lat. 32 45, lon. 76 31, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., during which lost part of deck-load. 31st, during a dense fog, off Cape Henry, saw steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah, running at the rate of about 14 knots per hour, and passing within about 2 feet of the Melvin's bow.

Brig Laura P. Snow, (of Orrington,) Smith, Belize, Hond., Sept. 26, with mahogany, &c., to master. Has experienced heavy weather from N. E.

Brig Lauretta, (of Freeport,) Smith, Gibara Oct. 10, with molasses to I. B. Gager. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather.

Brig Ocean Spray, (of Hampden,) Townsley, Havana Oct. 13, with sugar to Wylie Bros. Sld. in co. with bark Salem, of and for Boston, and saw her again, Oct. 28, off Cape Hatteras. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather—lost head, &c.

Brig G. T. Ward, (of Mystic,) Briggs, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Tornado, (of Wesport,) McCarty, St. John's, P. R., Oct. 10, with sugar to master. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Mary Cobb, Montgomery, Washington, D. C., and 3 ds. from the Capes, with coal, bound to Boston. Put into this port for a harbor; is at anchor at Quarantine.

Schr. Julia Smith, Crowell, Fredericksburg 10 ds., with flour to M. H. Newman. Has experienced heavy weather. On the 24st, Absecom bearing W. 8 miles, saw the topmasts of a number of vessels masts heads painted white.

Schr. Napoleon, (3 masts, of Newbern, N. C.,) Simond, Turk's island Oct. 10, and 4 ds. from Beaufort, N. C., (where she put in for a harbor,) with salt to Davis & Holmes. Left at Beanfort, schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, from Wilmington, for New-York; schr. Claremone, Johnson, do, do.—both for a harbor.

Schr. Mobile Howes, Charleston Oct. 22, with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co. Oct. 23, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., with tremendous sea; shipped a sea, which carried away jib-boom, sails and rigging attached, foretopmast and stern boat, parted wheel rope and broke one rudder-brace; also lost part of deck-load. Has had-continued easterly winds since leaving Charleston.

Schr. Sampeda, (of Mystic River,) Brand, Lavacca 24 ds., with cotton and hides to J. H. Brower & Co. Has experienced very heavy N. E. gales the whole passage.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 18 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. Has experienced very heavy gales on the passage.

Schr. J. W. Miner, Berry, Matansas Oct. 13, in ballast to Holmes Tapper. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather—carries away foretopmast, &c.

WIND—During the day, from N. E., and fresh.

### Spoken, &c.

Iris—brig, of Bristol, R. I., from Cuiea for Bristol, 1st inst., Highlands bearing N. N. W. 30 miles.—(By pilot-boat Jaugh—ship, from New-Orleans for Antwerp, Oct. 23, lat. 24 55, lon. 79 29.

Louisa Bliss—bark, from Norfolk for Matansas, Oct. 29, 45 miles N. of Hatteras.

Pacific—ship, from New-Orleans for Boston, Oct. 25, lat. 27 00, lon. 79 56.

Salem—bark, from Havana for Boston, 15 ds. ont, Oct. 29, lat. 33 31, lon. 76 23.

Wellington—ship, from New-Orleans for Antwerp, Oct. 23, lat. 24 55, lon. 79 29.

### Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., Sept. 28, bark Eudora, for New-York in 20 ds.

## "DO YOU THINK HE IS MARRIED?"

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Madam!—you are very pressing,
And I can't decline the task,
With the slightest gift of guessing,
You would hardly need to ask!

Don't you see a hint of marriage
In his sober-sided face?
In his rather-stooping carriage
And extremely rapid pace?

If he's not committed treason,
Or some wicked action done,
Can you see the faintest reason
Why a bachelor should run?

Why should *he* be in a flurry?
But a loving wife to greet,
Is a circumstance to hurry
The most dignified of feet!

When afar the man has spied her,
If the grateful, happy elf
Does not haste to be beside her,
He must be beside himself!

It is but a trifle, may be—
But observe his practiced tone,
When he calms your stormy baby,
Just as if it were his own!

Do you think a certain meekness
You have mentioned in his looks,
Is a chronic optic weakness
That has come of reading books?

Did you ever see his vision
Peering underneath a hood,
Save enough for recognition,
As a civil person should!

Could a Capuchin be colder
When he glances, as he must,
At a finely-rounded shoulder,
Or a proudly-swelling bust?

Madam!—think of every feature,
Then deny it, if you can—
He's a fond, connubial creature,
And a *very* married man!

## HYMN.

BY ALICE CARY.

Away with all life's memories,
Away with hopes, away!
Lord, take me up into thy love,
And keep me there to-day.

I cannot trust to mortal eyes,
My weakness and my sin—
Temptations He alone can judge,
Who knows what they have been.

And I can trust Him who provides
The thirsty ground with dew,
And round the wounded beetle builds
His grassy house anew.

For the same hand that smites with pain,
And sends the wintry snows,
Doth mold the frozen clod again
Into the Summer rose.

My soul is melted by that love,
So tender and so true,
I can but cry, my Lord and God,
What wilt Thou have me do?

My blessings all come back to me,
And round about me stand;
Help me to climb their dizzy stairs
Until I touch Thy hand.

## BROOKLET OF OUR JOYS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The brook of the willows."—ISAIAH xv., vii.

With a pleasant, murmuring noise,
Glides the brooklet of our joys,
Sparkling in the sunlight sheen,
Fring'd with flowers and fleck'd with green;
Yet its beauteous banks along,
Here and there, with fibres strong,
Still the tree of weeping droopeth,
And to kiss its forehead stoopeth.

Early Spring the current swells,
Brimming o'er in crystal wells;
Sultry Summer checks its flow,
Brooks decrease—but willows grow.

HARTFORD, Sept. 10, 1858.

## ALARIC;

OR,

## THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

### A SICILIAN STORY OF EARLY TIMES.

### CHAPTER I.

ALARIC.

Not far from the city of Syracuse, when it was the metropolis of all Sicily, an object of longing to ambitious conquerers, and one of the finest cities in the world; not far from this place, upon the shore of the sea, stood a man who had just landed from a vessel that was now sailing away towards the North. He was quite young—not over five-and-twenty—tall and well-proportioned, with a muscular system finely developed, and possessing a face not only striking in its manly beauty, but remarkable, in one so young, for its stern, resolute and self-reliant expression. His dress was light and simple, and evidently of Greek manufacture, the lower limbs being clothed in close-fitting goat-skin, above which he wore a shirt of white linen, confined at the waist by a belt of fine mail. Upon his head was a cap of woven stuff, the top drooping over the right ear, and his feet were shielded by a pair of sandals. His only weapon was a short, heavy sword, which hung, in a leathern scabbard, from his belt of mail. He stood for a while, gazing about, as though undecided what course he should pursue; but finally he espied an old fisherman, not far off, who had just come down upon the beach, and towards him he made his way.

"A bright, pleasant morning, good Sir," said the youth.

The old man cast his net from his shoulders and gazed up. He carefully scanned the features before him, and then replied:

"Aye, fair Sir, it is a pleasant morning. We have many such on this coast."

"And yet it storms sometimes, I suppose," suggested the first speaker.

"He is a wise man who little heeds the storms he cannot quell," said the fisherman, with a nod of the head, which seemed to give his words more meaning than the circumstances under which they were spoken would imply.

"You are right there," responded the other. "But tell me—where can I find Artabanns, the hermit?"

The fishermen took another careful look into his interlocutor's face, and then answered:

"He lives upon yonder mountain, which is called Catalano. Do you wish to see him."

"Yes."

"Then follow the path that leads to yonder spot, until it brings you to a small stream. Cross that, and then upon your right hand you will see a beaten track. He lives in a cave near the top of the mountain, and this track will lead you directly thither."

The young man thanked his informant, and was upon the point of turning away, when the latter resumed:

"I mean no offence. Your face looks familiar. It has the cast of a countenance I fancied I had seen before."

"You'll at least remember of having seen such an one on this morning," said the young man; and as he thus spoke he turned away.

"Aye," muttered the old Sicilian, half to himself, but yet loud enough to reach other ears; "and I call on Neptune to witness that I have seen it before. Such faces are not multiplied—they are not plenty in Syracuse these times. Alas! more's the pity."

The youth hesitated for a moment, as though he would turn back, but he overcame the disposition, and [illegible]

"Can it be," he said, to himself, "that my face is so [illegible] changed? I think I remember that old man, for he has spread his nets long in these waters, but how should he remember me? I pray the gods that there be not many in Syracuse that will yet be so observant."

With this the traveler kept on up the mountain until he had reached a broad table of rock, from whence he could see the bay, and the city beyond. The great metropolis was spread out before him, with its massive walls, its temples, and its palaces, and a tear started down his cheek as he gazed upon the scene. He clasped his hands upon his bosom, and, with a few muttered words, he started on again. He crossed the stream, and took the path to which he had been directed: but he did not follow it as one who was a stranger to its windings. He pursued his way with an ease and assurance, and, at times, with an abstractedness which could have been indulged in only by one who knew well the way he was going. Up the steep, rocky height he climbed, and, when he finally stopped, it was before the entrance to a cave—a cave which Nature had fashioned in the mountain's side, and sheltered from the sun's fervid heat, and the fury of the storm. At the mouth of this cavern sat an old man, over whose head some fourscore years had rolled. His hair and beard were white as the fleecy cloud that sailed above the mountain, and floated in silken, wavy masses over his shoulders and breast. A mantle of gray cloth enveloped his frame, and his feet were shod with heavy sandals. He was engaged over an old manuscript, but as he heard the sound of approaching footsteps he closed the volume and raised his head.

"Good morning, my son," he said, with a look of simple welcome.

"Kind father, I greet thee," the youth returned, at the same time extending his hand.

"How!" cried the aged man, starting to his feet, as the accents fell upon his ear. He shaded his eyes with the palm of the left hand, and

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2223. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE ELECTIONS.

### NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

*Governor*.....EDWIN D. MORGAN, Repub.
*Lieutenant-Governor*.ROBERT CAMPBELL, Repub.
*Canal Commissioner*.HIRAM GARDNER, Repub.
*State Prison Insp'r*..JOSIAH K. EVERETT, Repub.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

| Counties. | Morgan. | Parker |
|---|---|---|
| Albany | 800 | 3350 |
| Allegany | 1500 | — |
| Cattaraugus | 3000 | — |
| Cayuga | 3400 | — |
| Chautauque | — | 200 |
| Chemung | 700 | — |
| Chenango | 1000 | — |
| Columbia | 500 | — |
| Cortland (ten towns) | — | 100 |
| Dutchess | — | 300 |
| Erie | 400 | — |
| Essex | 1000 | — |
| Greene | — | 700 |
| Herkimer | 1800 | — |
| Jefferson | 1800 | — |
| Kings | — | 4500 |
| Livingston | 1000 | — |
| Montgomery | 800 | — |
| New-York | 500 | — |
| Niagara | 2100 | — |
| Oneida | — | 19490 |
| Onondaga | 1200 | — |
| Ontario | 2300 | — |
| Orange | 1400 | — |
| Orleans | 2700 | — |
| Oswego | 653 | — |
| Otsego | 1500 | — |
| Putnam | 800 | — |
| Queens | — | 500 |
| Rensselaer | 3000 | — |
| Richmond | — | 1113 |
| Rockland | 5500 | — |
| Saratoga | 180 | — |
| Schenectady | 300 | — |
| Schoharie | — | 24 |
| Seneca | 850 | — |
| Steuben | 250 | — |
| Tioga | 1500 | — |
| Tompkins | — | 2500 |
| Ulster | 1000 | — |
| Warren | 1200 | — |
| Wayne | — | — |
| Westchester | 5358 | 32687 |
| Yates | 32687 | |
| Total | | |

Republican majority so far..19671

The same counties last year gave nearly 13,000 Democratic majority, and the Republican gain so far is, therefore, nearly 25,000. There are eighteen more counties still to hear from, and these will, in all probability, swell the Republican majority on the State ticket to 20,000.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

[Democrats in SMALL CAPS. Opposition in Roman. * denotes reelection.]

| Dis. | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Luther C. Carter. |
| 2. | James Humphrey. |
| 3. | D. E. SICKLES* (cont'd.) |
| 4. | THOMAS J. BARR. |
| 5. | WM. E. MACLAY.* |
| 6. | JOHN COCHRANE.* |
| 7. | George Briggs. |
| 8. | Horace F. Clark.* |
| 9. | J. B. Haskin* (d'btful.) |
| 10. | Chas. H. Van Wycke. |
| 11. | E. P. Strong. |
| 12. | C. L. Beale. |
| 13. | Abram R. Olin.* |
| 14. | John H. Reynolds. |
| 15. | James B. McKean. |
| 16. | C. W. Palmer.* |
| 17. | F. E. Spinner.* |
| 18. | Clark B. Cochrane.* |
| 19. | J. H. Grahame. |
| 20. | Roscoe Conkling. |
| 21. | R. H. Duell. |
| 22. | M. L. Lee. |
| 23. | Charles B. Hoard.* |
| 24. | C. B. Sedgewick. |
| 25. | Martin Butterfield. |
| 26. | E. B. Pottle.* |
| 27. | Alfred Wells. |
| 28. | Wm. Irvine. |
| 29. | A. Ely. |
| 30. | Augustus Frank. |
| 31. | Silas M. Burroughs.* |
| 32. | E. G. Spaulding. |
| 33. | R. E. Fenton. |

In the First Congressional District, (Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and part of Kings County,) JOHN A. SKARING, Democrat, and present member, has been undoubtedly defeated. The eastern half of Suffolk (First Assembly District) gives CARTER 1,163 majority over SKARING. Queens County gives CARTER 98 majority and Kings 160. SKARING's majority over CARTER in Richmond is 617. The remaining part of Suffolk yet to be heard from cannot save SKARING. CARTER, so far, is 804 ahead.

In the Second Congressional District, (from the First to the Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn,) JAMES HUMPHREY, the Union candidate, is elected over the Administration candidate, G. B. TAYLOR, by 2,000 majority.

In the Third Congressional District, (the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards of this City,) the returns, as published in yesterday's issue, was that DANIEL E. SICKLES, Democrat, had been reelected by 200 majority over WALBRIDGE, Democrat, and 138 over WILLIAMSON, the Union candidate. It is now claimed by Mr. WILLIAMSON's friends that he had a plurality of votes over SICKLES, and the election of the latter will, therefore, be contested.

In the Fourth Congressional District, the Fourth Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of this City, THOMAS J. BARR, Democrat and Anti-Tammany candidate, has been elected by 1,269 majority over STEPHENS, also Democrat, and by 1,549 majority over BERRIMAN, Republican.

In the Fifth Congress District (the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York City, and the Thirteenth to Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn) WM. E. MACLAY, Democrat, is reelected by 619 over HAMILTON, also Democrat, and by 4,763 over DEAN, Amarican.

In the Sixth Congress District (the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of this City) JOHN COCHRANE, Democrat, is reelected by 1,451 majority over MCCURDY, the candidate of the united Opposition.

In the Seventh Congress District (the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards) GEORGE BRIGGS, the Opposition candidate, was elected over ELIJAH WARD, Democrat and present member, by the handsome majority of 1,388.

In the Eighth Congressional District (the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards) the majority of HORACE F. CLARK, Union candidate, over HERRICK, Democrat, is 2362.

An unusual amount of interest has bean manifested in the election of a member of Congress for the Ninth Congress District, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester Counties. The contest has been close between Mr. HASKIN, present member and Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and Mr. KEMBLE, Administration supporter, and the result is still in donbt, though present appearances are in favor of Mr. HASKIN's election. At the time of writing we have complete returns from Putnam and Rockland Counties, with partial returns from Westchester, which give KEMBLE about 100 majority; but soma nine or ten towns still to hear from will, we presume, place HASKIN ahead. The following table may be found interesting:

VOTE IN THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| | Haskin's maj. | Kemble's maj. |
|---|---|---|
| *Rockland County* | | 519 |
| *Putnam County* | | 514 |
| *Westchester Co.*—Bedford | 161 | |
| Lewisboro' | 113 | |
| Morrisania | 202 | |
| Mt. Pleasant | | 12 |
| Newcastle | 36 | |
| New-Rochelle | 66 | |
| North Salem | 75 | |
| Pelham | 7 | |
| Poundridge | 70 | |
| Westchester | | 36 |
| White Plains | 6 | |
| Westfarms | 234 | |
| Williamsbridge | | 26 |
| Yonkers | 32 | |
| | 1,022 | 1,117 |
| | | 1,022 |
| Majority so far in favor of Kemble | | 95 |

With eleven towns in Westchester County still to hear from.

Mr. CRAWFORD's defeat by a large majority in the Albany Congressional District, is the most remarkable incident of the election. He is emphatically a man hard to beat. To personal qualities well-calculated to make him popular, he unites the influence which large fortune and vast business necessarily confer. His qualifications for public station, though not what would usually be styled brilliant, are yet of a high order: for, though no orator, he is a well-informed, sagacious business man, of large experience and eminent success. Personally he is, beyond all question, one of those who are too seldom found in the public service, and who confer rather than receive a favor when they accept positions in the State or National Legislature.

Mr. CRAWFORD is now a member of Congress. In all respects but one he secured substantially the approval of his constituents. That one unfortunate step which lost him his seat was, of course, his Lecompton vote. In an evil hour, and as we must believe against the leaning of his own mind, he consented to uphold the President's Kansas policy. The result was unfolded on Tuesday. Coming before the people of his own city and county for a reelection, he is overwhelmingly defeated. All parties contributed to his condemnation. Republicans, Americans, and Democrats found a bond of union in their common disapproval of his course. As a man, they respected him. As a fellowman and fellow-citizen, they were proud of him. But as a representative, who, in obedience to Executive influence, betrayed his trust, they repudiated him. The lesson is emphatic. All circumstances tend to give it importance. If there shall be in the Congress now elected any Northern man who, through fear of power or from a desire to propitiate favor in high places, is so weak as to sacrifice the interests of those who elected him, he may well derive instruction from the example of Mr. CRAWFORD.

In the Erie District, the Hon. ELDRIDGE G. SPAULDING is elected over the present member, Mr. HATCH, who voted for the Lecompton bill, and who was a candidate for reelection. Mr. SPAULDING was a member of Congress seven or eight years ago, and has since been State Treasurer. He will prove a faithful and efficient representative.

There are no other changes in the New-York Congressional delegation that are worthy of special notice.

NEW-YORK COUNTY TICKET ELECTED.

*Sheriff*—JOHN KELLY, Democral.
*County Clerk*—JOHN CLANCY, Democrat.
*District-Attorney*—NELSON J. WATERBURY, Democrat.
*Judge of the Superior Court*—JAMES MONCRIEF, Democrat.
*Supervisor*—WM. C. CONNER, Dem.
*Coroners*—ROBERT GAMBLE, Dem. WM. SCHERMER, Dem. FRANCIS B. O'KEEFE, Dem. ANDREW JACKMAN, Dem.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

*Register*.....H. C. Cady, Union.
*County Clerk*.....C Thomas, Union.
*Surrogate*.....R. C. Brainard, Democrat.
*Superintendent Poor*..J. Vanderveer, Union.
*Coroners*.....George I. Lott, Union. A. Horton, Union.
*Justice Sessions*.....W. H. Hoyt, Union.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

| Counties. | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|
| *Albany* | 1. | H. Creble, Democrat. |
| | 2. | M. L. Filkins, Union. |
| | 3. | W. A. Young, Democrat. |
| | 4. | L. D. Collins, Union. |
| *Alleghany* | 1. | A. Lockhart, Republican. |
| | 2. | W. Cobb, Republican. |
| *Broome* | 1. | Osborn E. Bump, Union. |
| *Cattaraugus* | 1. | M. Baker, Republican. |
| | 2. | W. Buffington, Jr., Republican. |
| *Cayuga* | 1. | W. W. Payne, Republican. |
| | 2. | Chauncey B. Abbott, Republican. |
| *Chautauque* | 1. | Henry Bliss, Republican. |
| | 2. | Sidney E. Palmer, Republican. |
| *Chenango* | 1. | G. B. Palmer, Democrat. |
| | 2. | J. L. Grant, Republican. |
| *Chemung* | 1. | P. Wintermute, Republican. |
| *Columbia* | 1. | R. F. Livingston, Republican. |
| | 2. | J. G. Von Valkenberg, Republican. |
| *Cortland* | 1. | Arthur Holmes, Republican. |
| *Dutchess* | 1. | J. Mackin, Republican. |
| | 2. | Samuel J. Farmer, Republican. |
| *Erie* | 1. | D. Bowen, Union. |
| | 2. | H. B. Miller, Union. |
| | 3. | I. S. King, Union. |
| | 4. | W. Rodgers, Union. |
| *Franklin* | 1. | Martin L. Parlin, Republican. |
| *Fulton* | 1. | Henry W. Spencer, Republican. |
| *Genesee* | 1. | E. G. Moulton, Republican. |
| *Herkimer* | 1. | Solomon Graves, Republican. |
| | 2. | Lester Green, Republican. |
| *Jefferson* | 1. | R. Weaver, Republican. |
| | 2. | P. S. Stewart, Republican. |
| | 3. | H. Fish, Republican. |
| *Kings* | 1. | Joseph Wilson, Democrat. |
| | 2. | Marcus D. Moore, Union. |
| | 3. | Harmanus B. Duryea, Rep'. |
| | 4. | Thomas. A. Gardiner, Dem. |
| | 5. | Luclus C. Andrus. Rep. |
| | 6. | Abraham Messerole, Jr., Union. |
| | 7. | Franklin Tuthill, Union. |
| *Lewis* | 1. | L. R. Lyon, Republican. |
| *Livingston* | 1. | S. L. Fuller, Rep. |
| | 2. | John Wiley, Rep. |
| *Madison* | 1. | Simeon Rider, Republican. |
| *Monroe* | 1. | H. A. Lyon, Rep. |
| | 2. | E. Pond, Rep. |
| | 3. | Alphonso Perry, Rep. |
| *Montgomery* | 1. | Jeremiah Snell, Union. |
| *New-York* | 1. | Jacob L. Smith, Dem.* |
| | 2. | Michael Fitzgerald, Dem. |
| | 3. | C. B. Woodruff, Dem. |
| | 4. | William Glover, Dem. |
| | 5. | John S. Shaw, Rep. |
| | 6. | Geo. A. Jeremiah, Dem.* |
| | 7. | Fred. A. Conklin, Rep. |
| | 8. | J. J. Reilly, Dem. |
| | 9. | Charles S. Spencer, *Union.* |
| | 10. | J. W. Chanler, Dem.* |
| | 11. | Noah D. Childs, Dem.* |
| | 12. | Theo. E. Tomlinson, Dem. |
| | 13. | Peter Masterson, Dem. |
| | 14. | George Opdyke, Union. |
| | 15. | Edward Murray, Dem. |
| | 16. | James C. Rutherford, Dem. |
| | 17. | James Mc Leod, Dem. |
| *Niagara* | | James Sweeney, Republican. |
| | | R. Van Horn, Republican. |
| *Oneida* | 1. | C. Schoefield, Republican. |
| | 2. | E. Loomis, Republican. |
| | 3. | R. C. Castello, Republican. |
| | 4. | D. Thomas, Republican. |
| *Otsego* | 1. | G. Longenhelt, Republican. |
| | 2. | D. B. St. John, Republican. |
| *Onondaga* | 1. | L. Ramsey, Republican. |
| | 2. | H. W. Slocum, Republican. |
| | 3. | Orin Aylworth, Republican. |
| *Ontaris* | 1. | A. Warner, Democrat. |
| | 2. | S. Powell. Republican. |
| *Orleans* | 1. | A. Hutchinson, Republican. |
| *Oswegs* | 1. | D. C. Liltiejohn, Republican. |
| | 2. | B. Brockway, Repnblican. |
| | 3. | James J. Colt, Republican. |
| *Putnam* | 1. | E. A. Pelton, Repnblican. |
| *Queens* | 1. | H. W. Eastman, Republican. |
| | 2. | Robert L. Meeks, Republican. |
| *Rensselaer* | 1. | T. Coleman, Union. |
| | 2. | H. B. Clark, Union. |
| | 3. | ——— Bingham, Rep. |
| *Richmond* | 1. | Robert Chrislie, Dem. |
| *Saratoga* | 1. | Chauncey Boughlon, Republican. |
| | 2. | G. S. Batcheldar, Republican. |
| *Schoharie* | 1. | W. C. Lamont, Democrat. |
| *St. Lawrence* | 1. | Harlow Goddard, Republican. |
| | 2. | Wm. Briggs, Republican. |
| | 3. | O. F. Shepard, Republican. |
| *Schenectady* | 1. | J. Thomas, Rep. |
| *Seneca* | 1. | J. P. Chamberlain, Rep. |
| *Suffolk* | 1. | B. F. Wiggins, Union. |
| | 2. | R. J. Cornelius, Dem. |
| *Tioga* | 1. | D. Earl, Rep. |
| *Tompkins* | 1. | W. Woodbury, Republican. |
| *Ulster* | 1. | C. L. Travar, Rep. |
| *Washington* | 1. | Geo. H. Taylor, Dem. |
| *Wayne* | 1. | H. K. Graves, Republican. |
| | 2. | J. A. Lainey, Republican. |
| *Westchester* | 1. | Augustus Van Cortlandt, Dem. |
| | 2. | E. G. Sutherland, Dem. |
| *Yates* | 1. | D. Morris, Republican. |

Repnblican and Union 79, Democrats, 25.

The above is not official, but will probably be found nearly correct.

The following shows some of the votes upon Assemblymen.

NEW-YORK CITY.—*First District.*—Jacob L. Smith, (Dem.,) 1,912; Garlick, (Rep.,) 1,070; Quinn, (Ind. Dem.,) 447. Smith's majority, 395.

*Third District.*—O. B. Woodruff, (Dem.,) 2,277; Henry A. Morgan, (Rep.,) 1,591. Woodruff's majority, 686.

*Fifth District.*—Arthur A. Delaney, (Dem.,) 1,635; John J. Shaw, (Rep.,) 2,123; John Vanderpool, (Am.,) 466; scattering, 49. Shaw's plurality, 268.

*Sixth District.*—George A. Jeremiah, (Dem.,) 2,748; Adolphus Borst, (Union,) 1,406. Jeremiah's majority, 1,342.

*Seventh District*—Frederick A. Conkling, (Rep.,) 1,871; Philip W. Engs, (Dem.,) 1,491; J. Mansfield Daws, (Am.,) 1,226; Conkling's plurality, 380.

*Eighth District*—Reilly, (Dem.,) 2,950; Roberts, (Rep.) 1,694; Cntter, Ind., (Dem.,) 523; Reilly's majority, 733.

*Ninth District*—Charles S. Spencer, (Unlen,) 2,267; Robert D. Livingston, (Dem.,) 2,062. Spencer's majority 185.

*Tenth District*—G. W. Chanler, (Dem.,) 2,065; Joseph Canning, (Union,) 1,695. Chanlar's maj. 390.

*Eleventh District*—N. A. Childs, (Dem.,) 2,418; Dan. D. Conover, (Rep.,) 2,088; W. E. Robinson, (Ind.,) 424. Child's plurality 330.

*Twelfth District*—Tomlinson, (Dem.,) 3,100; Wetter, (Rep.,) 750. Tomlinson's majority 2,350.

*Thirteenth District*—P. Masterlon, 1,685; R. H. Shannon, (Union,) 1,469; Masterlon's majority, 214.

*Fourteenth District*—Murray, Dem., 1,940; Geo. Apdyke, Rep., 1,970; Genet, Ind. Dem., 260; Apdyke's plurality, 30.

*Fifteenth District*—Page, Dem., 1,400; Childs, Rep., 1,690; Huston, Ind, Dem., 58; Childs' majority, 232.

*Sixteenth District*—Rutherford, Dem., 1,309; Seelsy, Union, 830; Rutherford's majority, 479.

*Seventeenth District*—McLeod, Dem., 1,118; Dunning, Rep., 478; Eels, Am., 940; McLeod's majority, 300.

KINGS COUNTY.—*First District*—Joseph Wilson, (V. D.,) 887; Meyers, (B. D.,) 508; Stillwell, (Rep.) 644; Van Sickles, (Am.,) 560; Wilson's plurality, 243.

*Seventh District*—Franklin Tuthill, (Union,) 1,614 John Maertz, (B. D.,) 1,113; Stephen C. Jackson, (V. D.,) 655; Tuthill's plurality, 481.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—*First District*—B. F. Wiggins, (Union,) 1,519; Merrells, (Dem.,) 905; Wiggins' majority, 614.

WESTCHESTER.—Van Cortlandt's (Dem.) majority over Cyrus D. Gifford (Rep.) is 44.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The election in New-Jersey resulted in a complete triumph of the Opposition. All the Opposition members of Congress are elected by heavy majorities, and there is an undoubted Opposition majority in the Legislature, which defeats WRIGHT for United States Senator.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

*First District*—JOHN H. NIXON, Union.
*Second District*—JOHN L. N. STRATTON, Union.
*Third District*—GARRETT B. ADRAIN, Union, reelected;
*Fourth District*—JESUP R. RIGGS, Anti-Lecompton Democrat.
*Fifth District*—WM. PENNINGTON, Union.

The Administration loses three members of Congress in New-Jersey. ADRAIN, elected in 1856 as an Administration candidate in the Third District, is reelected as a Union Anti-Administration Representative. HUTLER, in the Fourth, is beaten by RIGGS. In the Fifth, WOSTENDYKE is defeated by Gov. PENNINGTON. In the XXXVth Congress the New-Jersey representation originally stood 3 Democrats to 2 Opposition. In the XXXVIth it will be all Opposition.

ADRAIN gets 754 majority in Middlesex County, with Somerset naarly even, and only 500 against him in Hnnlerdon; the latter being a loss of 1,442 to the Administration. All the Opposition Assemblymen are elected.

The County of Essex (including the city of Newark) has done splendidly for the Opposition. PENNINGTON has 1,788 majority in the County, and MILLER, Opposition, is elected Sheriff by 1,547 majority. In 1856 the County went Democratic by 2,085 majority.

In the Legislature the parties will stand as follows:
*Senate*—Opposition, 8; Democrats, 13.
*House*—Opposition, 35; Democrats, 25.
This will give the Opposition a majority of five.

The Opposition elected to the House are about equally divided between the Americans and Republicans.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

*Governor*—NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
*Lieutenant-Governor*—ELIPHALET TRASK.
*Secretary of State*—OLIVER WARNER.
*Auditor*—CHARLES WHITE.
*Attorney-General*—STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS.

The vote for Governor in all but fifteen towns, foots up:

Banks, Republican, 65,091; Beach, Democrat, 36,669; Lawrence, American, 11,622. Banks' plurality 28,522.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

| Districts. | |
|---|---|
| *First*..... | THOMAS D. ELIOT, Republican. |
| *Second*... | JAMES BUFFINTON, Republican, reelected. |
| *Third*.... | CHARLES F. ADAMS, Republican. |
| *Fourth*.... | ALEXANDER H. RICE, Republican. |
| *Fifth*..... | ANSON BURLINGAME, Republican. |
| *Sixth*..... | JOHN B. ALLEY, Republican. |
| *Seventh*.. | DANIEL W. GOOCH, Republican. |
| *Eighth*... | CHARLES R. TRAIN, Republican. |
| *Ninth*.... | ELI THAYER, Republican, reelected. |
| *Tenth*.... | CHARLES DELANO, Republican. |
| *Eleventh*.. | HENRY L. DAWES, Republican. |

Of the Senators elected, 37 are Republicans, and 3 Democrats. To the House, 192 Republicans, 29 Democrats, and 10 Americans are elected, and there are nine Districts to hear from.

Burlingame's majority in tha Fifth Congressional District, is 412.

Governor BANKS was waited upon on election night, and the result having been announced to him, he made a brief speech. He said:

We will show, through the actions of the Representatives of this Commonwealth, and especially of the Representatives of the city of Boston, that we are not the narrow-minded, bigoted, fanatical, sectional party, or sectional men, that we have been represented; [cries of "Good, good;"] we will show in our Representatives in Congress, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and especially, very especially, in the characters of the men whom you have elected in these Congressional Districts—we will show the country that we have National Representatives, men who represent the principles of the people of this country, the great national interests of this country, the glorious doctrines of individual and general liberty, for the establishment and support of which the institutions of our Government have been founded. [Cheers.]

The following comments on the election are from the Boston *Advertiser*:

By this election the people of Massachusetts speak with emphasis their cordial approval of the administration of the State Government during the past year; —and with equal emphasis their delestation of the Federal Administration, and their opposition to the corrupt alliance between the South and the Democratic Party of the North,—the perversion of the Government to sectional purposes, setting at naught its fundamental principles, disregarding the interests of the people, and tarnishing the national honor.

The most active exertions have been made to get a vote from Massachusetts in Congress which should speak against the life-long voice of the State and the deep-planted instincts of the people. To this end the most incongruous alliances have been formed, the most remarkable political manœuvres have been effected, and every appliance has been adopted to gain support for the Administration candidate in the devoted district. All in vain. The battle has been botly contested, the victory closely won, and so much greater is its glory. We need never expect to see such a combination of interests as essayed to elect Colonel HEARD; since this attempl has failed, no other like it can ever succeed. It is unprecedented in the past history of our politics, and is likely long to remain without a parallel.

### ILLINOIS.

The returns from this State are yet very meagre, owing to the storm that bas prevalled during the past two days. There are indications that the Douglas Party has triumphed in the State, and the *Press* of Philadelphia has received a telegraphic dispatch from Chicago, emphatically stating such to be the case. In the absence of complete returns we are only able to make the following irregular table of the vote polled in some towns and a few cities:

VOTE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

| Counties. | Opp. | Dem. | Towns. | Opp. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cass | | 46 | Lane | 125 | — |
| Davis | 200 | — | Joliet | — | 411 |
| Kaukakie | — | 91 | Elgin | 213 | — |
| Lasalle | 200 | — | Bridgeport | — | 218 |
| Morgan | — | 107 | Springfield | — | 100 |
| Scott | 65 | — | McHenry Co | 250 | — |
| Sangamon | — | 300 | Aurora | 700 | — |
| TOWNS. | | | Dwight | 4 | — |
| Geneva | 123 | — | Genesee | 178 | — |
| Fulton City | 55 | — | W. Galena | — | 135 |
| Warren | 104 | — | Kawanee | 154 | — |
| Lasalle | — | 110 | Waukegan | 280 | — |
| Middletown | 60 | — | Woodstock | 50 | — |
| W. Urbana | 60 | — | Galena | 123 | — |
| Rockford | 875 | — | Morris | 28 | — |
| Ashley | — | 150 | Jacksonville | 200 | — |
| Marengo | 438 | — | Peoria | — | 315 |
| Menamanee | — | 145 | Pakin | — | 200 |
| Calro | 175 | — | Lexington | 50 | — |
| Galva | 220 | — | Pontiac | — | 10 |
| Virden | — | 130 | Lee Co., 3 towns | 345 | — |
| Atlanta | 65 | — | Galesburg | 500 | — |
| Cenlretown | 110 | — | Oneida | 108 | — |
| Allon | — | 100 | Rock Island | — | 78 |
| Chicago | 960 | — | | | |
| Total | | | | 6838 | 2636 |
| | | | | 2636 | |

Opposition majority, so far.....4202

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

Dist.
IV. J. W. Davidson, A. L., in place of W. Kellogg, Adm.
V. J. C. Davis, Democrat.
VIII. J. Baker, Republican.

From the other Districts, six in number, the reports are so confused that it is impossible to say who are elected.

THE LATEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Tha *Press* has received a dispatch from Chicago stating in the most emphatic terms that Douglas has triumphed in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The election yesterday passed off quietly. The Republicans in this city elect their entire ticket, including four Representatives, by a majority of 800—a loss of 350. The total vote polled was about 15,500. The Administration tickel polls 246 votes.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The returns, so far as received, in Chicago, indicate nothing definite. The contest is close, and both sides claim the victory.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

As far as heard from, the Legislature stands as follows:

*House*—Republicans, 35; Democrats, 33; doubtful, 7.

*Senate*—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 11; doubtful, 3.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The doubtful counties to hear from in Illinois are the following:

*Fulton*—This County elects two Representatives and in 1856 went Democratic, by 150 majority.

*Madison*—This county also elects two Representatives, and gave a large Republican and American majority in 1856.

*McDonough*—This county elects one Representative, and in 1856 gave a Republican majority of 70.

*Hancock*—This county elects one Representative, and in 1856 gave a Democratic majority.

*Wabash*—This county elects one Representative, and in 1856 went Democratic by 100 majority.

*White*—This county elects one Representative, and gave the Democrats in 1856 100 majority.

### MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

*Governor*.....Moses Wisner, Rep.
*Lieut. Governor*.....Ed. B. Fairfield, Rep.
*Secretary of State*.....Nelson G. Isbell, Rep.
*Sup. Public Instruction*.....John M. Gregory, Rep.
*Commissioner of Land Office*..James W. Sanborn, Rep.
*Treasurer*.....John McKinney, Rep.
*Auditor-General*.....Daniel L. Case, Rep.
*Attorney-General*.....Jacob M. Howard, Rep.
*Mem. Board of Education*....Witter J. Baxter, Rep.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

I.....George B. Cooper, Dem.
II.....Henry Waldron,* Rep.
III.....Francis W. Kellogg, Rep.
IV.....Dewitt C. Leach,* Rep.

*Reelected.

Fifteen counties heard from, saye a telegraphic dispatch from Detroit, give the Republican State ticket 6,300 majority, showing considerable Democratic gains. Cooper in the First Congress District has 46 majority over Howard, Republican, with Livingston County to hear from, which gave 35 majority for the Republicans in 1856.

### WISCONSIN.

In Kenosha City, Potter, Republican, for Congress, 178 majority.

Janesville City and two other towns give Washburne, Republican, for Congress, 252 majority.

Waukesha County, five townships, give Potter, Republican, for Congress, 204 majority.

Milwaukie City gives Brown, Democrat, for Congress, a majority of not over 500.

In Racine, the Republican Assemblymen are elected by 200 majority.

Rock County, Beloit, Janesville and seven other towns give Washburne, Republican, for Congress, 1,074 majority, a loss of 148 from the Fremont vote.

*Dane County*—As far as heard from, Dunn, Democrat, for Congress, in the Second (Washburne's) District, is 935 ahead.

### DELAWARE.

The Democratic State ticket and a Democratic Legislature is elected.

Newcastle County gives Whileby, Democrat, for Congress, 50 majority.

Kent County 167 majority for Whiteby.

Sussex County—five boroughs to hear from—Whileby 210 majority.

Newcastle County gives an opposition majority of 30 for Governor.

### INTERESTING FROM SYRIA.

**Mussulman Bigotry—Inquietude Among the Druses—Christians Slaughtered—The Effect of the Comet.**

*Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.*

BEIRUT, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1858.

The thirst for blood is still showing itsalf in this part of the country, and the revengeful nature of the Druses who inhabit Mount Lebanon may be illustrated by an account of a horrible tragedy which occurred last week at the village of Tazanich, a few miles from Beirut. It was a case of blood, and in such cases the revenge of a Druse has never been known to sleep unappeased.

About elghteen years ago, a Christian killed a Druse in a quarrel, and succeeded in making his escape from the fury of the friends of the deceased—during which time two members of his family had been killed by the Druses, in revenge for the death of their friend; and, after wandering about for many years, be finally ventured to return to his home. It was supposed that, as blood had been taken for blood, the feud was at an end; bul, on one beautiful evening, while the Christian was in the midst of his family, and while enlertaining a neighbor who had called to spend a social hour, a band of twenty-four Druses entered the house, and, after seizing the Christians, began to torture them in the most excruciating manner, cutting off their ears, noses, fingers and feet, before striking the fatal blow. The Christian, his family and guest were all brutally slaughtered, and the murderers having finished their bloody work returned home well satisfied with what they had accomplished. The families of the murdered Christians immediately assembled to the number of two hundred, and after much heated discussion, determined to wait a short time to see whether the Turkish Government would revenge their wrongs, and if not, then to arise and exterminate the families of the murderers, which number about forty.

A deputation of eight persons were sent to Beirut to lay the complaint before the Governmenl and to make an appeal to the American Consul, whose personal influence with the Governor it was thought desirable lo secure in their favor.

Mr. JOHNSON, though contrary to his policy of non-interference in matters not strictly American, had an interview with the Pacha, at the request of one of the American missionaries, Mr. BENTON, a very useful and influential minister residing at Bhamdonn, who had been a friend of the murdered family of Christians, and who was in the habit of holding a school and prayer-meeting in the house of the leader of the murdering party of Druses.

The Governor forthwith issued orders for the arrest of the murderers, some of whom have been captured, but most of them have thus far eluded the the search of the soldiers of the Government.

Four of the Jaffa criminals have been arrested and convicted, as the perpetrators of the "Jaffa tragedy." The three who had been imprisoned for nine months, and who are now found to be innocent have been released, and exhibit great joy and gratitude. Five hundred horsemen are scouring the country in search of the fifth murderer, and several Sheikhs are held in prison as hostages. His relatives have also been arrested, and each member of his tribe is pledged to apprehend the culprit, in order to secure the release of their chiefs.

It has been thought by many that the Christians and Druses are on the eve of another great struggle for the supremacy of Mt. Lebanon—and that a repetition of the bloody civil war which occurred about twenty years ago in which the native Christians were almost entirely crusbed out by the Druses—is about to take place.

This feeling of alarm has beeo increased by the appearance of a blazing comet, similar to the one which appeared a short time previous to their last great war in which so many thousand lives were lost. It seems that the appearance of a comet has always been with them an omen either of war, pestilence or famine, and thay assert that for ages this phenomenon has never appeared without bringing with it one of these evils. Their fears amount almost to a panic, and are increased by the predictions of soothsayers and astrologers in whom they place such unlimited confidence that they are freely admitted into the Harems of the Pacha, tha Governor and infinential Effendis. These astrologers are always very old men, and the more tattered their garments the greater their popularity as fortune-tellers and the stronger the faith placed in their predictions. It must be confessed, however, that they are not always mistaken in their prophecies.

I once knew an old man from India who called himself a magician, and predicted the Turco-Russian war with great exactness as to the time of its commencement. He was certainly the most singular looking being I ever beheld. He must have been 80 years of age—long tangled locks of bair strayed from an almost equally ancient turban, his beard reached far below his girdle, and his garments were as ragged as those of a beggar.

### Railway Frauds in Russia.

Mr. JOSEPH HARRISON, one of the American contractors for the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railroad, publishes in the Philadelphia *News* a response to the charge of fraud, circulated by the English Press. He says:

In regard to the "extraordinary revelations" concerning the fraudulent measurement of the road, I beg to submit an extract from the original report made to His Majesty the Emperor NICHOLAS, by Col. MELINKOFF and Col. KROPTE, dated Sept. 16, 1841, from a copy in my possession, which says:

"It is proposed to adopt the shortest line, leaving Novgorod and Torshok on one side by which the line will be reduced from 676 versts along the high road, to 590 versts, crossing the Valdai ridge at a part that appears to present less difficulty than near the high road. Instead, however, of 590 versts, in making the estimates 620 have been reckoned, being an allowance of 30 versts, for the deviations from the direct line and its branches at the stations."

It will be seen, by the above extract, that the length was originally estimated at 590 versts between tha two cities, and that an allowance for deviations from the direct line of 30 versts was made, which would have brought the road to 620 versts. Conscientious railroad engineers, as is well known, are rather disposed to shorten the original length of a projected road, by revising the surveys, than to lengthen it; and this is just what the Russian engineers, who projected the St. Pelersburg and Moscow road, did—the road, when finished, being hut 604 versts, and not 607 versts, as the "revelations" make it. Thus the engineers only appropriated 14 versts of the allowance for deviations, instead of 30, which they could have taken, and then have been within the length laid down in the report to his Imperial Majesty. This, certainly, does not look as if they ever dreamed of such a thing as trying to make the road appear to be longer than it really is. The road is now worked as 604 versts long, and never has been rated longer or shorter since its completion.

The above extract from the original report, with the explanations I have made, ought to be a sufficient refutation of tha charges of the English Press against the original projectors and engineers of the road, who were Russian officers of high standing at home, and who are remembered here as high-toned and refined gentlemen by many of our citizens, who frequently met them during their stay in this country. In regard to the sneer, in the heading of the article in the English paper, of "*Brother Jonathan at some of his tricks*," and which it italicises, it is a sufficient answer to say that Major GEORGE W. WHISTLER, the first American who ever had anything to do with railroads in Russia, left this country for the first time to go there, in June, 1842, whilst myself and Mr. THOMAS WINANS, of Baltimore, members of the American Company, did not arrive in Russia until the latter part of May, 1843, so that the fraud, as pretended to have been brought to light by the astronomical surveys of Professor STRUVE, can hardly be charged to tha Americans who have been, or are now, in Russia, inasmuch as they were not present until a very long time after the approximate length of the road had been fixed by the report to his Imperial Majesty, which approximate length was only thirteen versts greater than the so-called fraudulent length, the actual finished length being three versts shorter than the figure in the "revelations." It is a curious fact that the "revelations" appeared in the *London Daily News* on Oct. 16, and the letter in the *Times* of Oct. 36, and purports to be news extracted from the *Gazette de Cologne*. This news, from its wording, seems to have all come from the same source, and apparently by rather a circuitous route from St. Petersburg. My letters from our firm at St. Petersburg are up to Oct. 7, and would have given about the latest news from which the English Press could copy, on Oct. 16. If these "revelations" were rife at St. Petersburg at the date of my correspondent's letter, he would hardly have omitted to speak of them. He not only says nothing concerning them, but informs us that "all matters are going on satisfactorily."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1858. Rittenhouse-square.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 48 Wall-street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The President and Gen. JESUP—Affairs in Panama—British Interference in Nicaragua—Reckless Legislation, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The rumor that President BUCHANAN refused to see Gen. JESUP when he called, prior to leaving this city, is untrue. The President and Cabinet treated him with the greatest courtesy at all times.

My announcement of the

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

**The Emancipation Movement—Its Character and Progress—Coming Legislation.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, Sunday, Oct. 15, 1860.

Since the commencement of the agitation of the emancipation question, the Press of Western Europe has taken a deep interest in the discussion, and, doubtless, you have seen a series of admirably-written papers upon the subject, which have appeared in the *Nord*, a journal published at Brussels, but known to be in the pay of the Russian Government, which fact gives its opinions upon Russian topics a weight and significance which would not otherwise attach to them. In addition to these articles of the *Nord*, Mr. WALEWSKI, a member of the French Institute, and, I believe, a Russian by birth, has lately published, in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, a most profound and elaborate review of the policy relative to the abolition of serfdom inaugurated by the Emperor ALEXANDER II., which is worth translation and republication in other languages. I will not attempt here to give even a brief analysis of Mr. WALEWSKI's dissertations, but content myself with referring your readers to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* for the 15th July 1st August and 15th September.

There are greater difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of the Emperor's purpose than may at first appear. It is true, he wields absolute and unlimited power over all his subjects alike, but even to so absolute a sovereign it would perhaps be dangerous to abolish a system which has not only endured for ages, but to which other very important considerations are attached. The question of property is, of course, immensely involved, and it remains to be seen how it will be resolved, and how serfdom shall be abolished, without prejudice to the *owners* as well as to the *owned*. It is clear that the transformation cannot be effected by a stroke of the pen, and the most logical view of the matter I have as yet seen, is, simply, that it will be necessary to follow the example of other countries, and proceed to bring about a gradual yet definitive and fixed liquidation of the obligatory relations between the two classes. Then, however, arises the grave question, how will it be possible to render the peasants in turn proprietors of the land upon which they live, and from which no power can separate them?

It is claimed that PETER the Great himself was the first Sovereign of Russia who paved the way for the accomplishment of emancipation. During his reign, a hundred and fifty years ago, attempts were made to ameliorate the condition of the serfs. Unhappily, these attempts were fruitless; the Czar only confirmed the evil by rendering the peasant still more dependent upon his lord, and riveted the chain, in seeking means to alleviate its weight. "It is the custom in Russia," he wrote to the Senate, "to sell men, like cattle; separating parents from their children, and husbands from their wives. This is inhuman." PETER afterward gave the lie to this expression of generous sentiments, by granting his sanction to the absolute power of the master over the serf. Yet PETER was the Imperial Philosopher who, at the tomb of RICHELIEU, said—"I would have given half my Empire, to have learned from him how to govern the other half."

The next sovereign who appears to have interested himself seriously in the question of abolition, was ALEXANDER I., but he finally relinquished the idea, despairing of ever arriving at a satisfactory solution. The Emperor NICHOLAS indirectly did much to facilitate the task of his successor, in loaning money to the nobility upon estate mortgages; his object, however, having no doubt been to impoverish the nobles and render them more dependent upon him—a policy perfectly in consonance with his autocratic will and devouring thirst for domination Still, the result of this policy was an amelioration to serfdom, because, in case of non-payment, the pledged domains passed into the possession of the Crown, and the condition of the Crown peasants is infinitely better than that of other serfs.

The present Emperor did not wait to be crowned before manifesting his intentions in favor of the abolition of slavery in Russia. Long before mounting the throne, he discussed the subject with his friends, and avowed to them his views, the sincerity of which is proved by his present policy. It is needless to say that he is supported by all, or nearly all, whose support is essential, who hail with delight the intentions which this noble-minded and clear-sighted sovereign has inaugurated. *This* is but one; but through it, many other abuses will be reached, and the Empire be given that impetus upon the road to civilization, which only Liberty can effect. Emancipation will bring about an entire change in the administrative system of Russia, based as it is upon servitude, an element permeating, in fact, all ranks of subjects If the slave wears his chain at his feet, his master wears his at the wrist, and dependence is the degrading badge of both. The world has rarely, if ever, seen the spectacle of a monarch himself striking at one great source of his power—voluntarily lopping off the branches of his own absolutism—urged by no considerations but humanity and the ardent desire to elevate the people whose destinies are in his hands.

Of the lamentable oppression exercised by unscrupulous and avaricious masters, over their serfs, I can give you an example, occurring under my own observation. Many stories of tyranny have been recounted to me, since I have been in this country, bnt for this illustration I can personally vouch. In the house in which I reside there is a servant, who is known by the name of IVAN. He is a young man of perhaps 25 years of age, and belongs to the estate of a Russian nobleman, living in the country, a few versts from St. Petersburg. IVAN possesses more than ordinary intelligence, and considering his position, has cultivated his mind in a manner worthy of the highest praise. He has been employed as man of all work in this house for the past eighteen months, and during that period he has learned to read, write and speak the French language with considerable accuracy, aided only by a lad, son of the master of the house, and his own ambition. He is a most excellent servant in all respects—prompt, obliging, incorruptibly honest, and is so highly prized by his employer, that he is paid double the wages ordinarily earned by a Russian domestic. IVAN receives twenty roubles a month, of which sum he has hitherto given five roubles to his lord, for the privilege of being permitted to leave the estate and shift for himself. The other day I saw IVAN crying bitterly, and upon inquiring the cause of his grief, after much persuasion the poor fellow told me that some meddlesome or malevolent person had informed the Count, his master, of the wages he (IVAN) was earning, and the Count had sent word to the boy to pay over one half to him—or be enlisted for seven years. Of course there was no choice left the serf, knowing as he did the master's power to carry his threat into execution, and the certainty of his doing so, though he himself would be a loser by the act. So IVAN has dried his tears and submits; having yesterday, I am told, deposited in the hands of his master's banker one half the little product of his month's toil. The [illegible] of this sordid Count deserves to be [illegible] the many noble in full inclination [illegible] Such a course, however, could effect no good and might precipitate the dead of tyranny which poor IVAN so much dreads, and which we are all powerless to prevent.

The Emperor has just returned from his visit to Poland. Before his departure on this journey, no doubt existed of the sincere and cordial welcome which he was destined to meet from the people of that country. The great changes which have taken place in the Government of Poland, since the accession of ALEXANDER, are the causes which have contributed to render his late visit one long ovation. It must be remembered that the condition of the unfortunate Poles has vastly improved since the death of NICHOLAS. In the first place, much more freedom—*real* freedom—is allowed the Catholic Church, to which the large majority of the people of the country belong. I have been told that, some time ago, the Emperor received a memorial from a number of Polish popes or priests of the Greek Church, complaining that many of their parishioners had apostatized from that faith and become Roman Catholics or Protestants, and praying that measures might be adopted to forcibly stop this alarming desertion. "If you had performed your duty," replied the Emperor, "the people of whom you complain would not have left the faith of their fathers." And this was all the satisfaction the popes obtained.

In addition to this perfect religious toleration, many secular concessions have been made. The use of the Polish language has been reëstablished in the public schools, and petitions to the Emperor may now be written in that tongue. The routine of studies, as arranged previously to 1830, has been restored; which, if not a matter of great importance, is an act of kindness and clemency. But the most significant reform has been the diminution of Russian functionaries in Poland, and the severe punishment of all governmental officers found guilty of peculation or arbitrary acts. The latitude permitted petty officials under NICHOLAS, exists no longer.

This journey of the Emperor, not only in Poland but through several other provinces of his vast Empire, permits us to appreciate the manner in which the various populations receive the emancipation project. The enthusiastic manifestations which have everywhere greeted the august visitor, will be to him a powerful encouragement to carry out to its fullest extent the work of progress and civilization which he has so nobly undertaken. The emancipation of her peasants will open a new era to Russia, and will go far to achieve that civil liberty which has hitherto been unknown in this region of the world. It will be, too, a moral conquest, peacefully accomplished, and not purchased at the cost of one of those fearful shocks which, in the history of other nations, have been necessary to the march of freedom and civilization.

The reigning Czar has divined, more perhaps with his heart than his mind, that the surest means for a Sovereign to acquire a legitimate claim to the gratitude of his people, is by consecrating all his efforts to their prosperity and happiness. Relinquishing (at least for the moment) the warlike disposition and ambitious designs of his predecessors, to apply himself, without reserve, to the development of the natural resources of his Empire. ALEXANDER has arrived at the conclusion that if Russia, possessing a fertile soil and an industrious population, is behind other nations in the arts of commerce and agriculture, it is because her social organization is imperfect and requires entire reconstruction. The affable and kindly character of the young Emperor eminently fits him to accomplish the great reforms in contemplation, which will unquestionably be one of the remarkable events of this remarkable century, and cannot fail to exercise an immense influence upon the future destiny of Europe. His courteous manners, his generosity, the sincerely liberal ideas which he has originated and is resolved to put into practice, have won for ALEXANDER the love of his subjects and the admiration of the world. Who knows but the latter alternative of the great NAPOLEON's prophecy may one day be realized, and not to the detriment of progress—or that Europe may not become both Republican and Cossack? It is quite certain that if Russia still meditates an invasion of her western neighbors, she has at last adopted the best means of preparing for the attempt, in the development and enlargement of her industrial resources. The extension of commerce and the consequent increase of the public wealth, render a nation much more formidable than military preparations made long in advance. When the internal improvements of Russia shall have been completed, industry and agriculture strengthened and augmented, enterprise protected, rapid means of transportation over a vast territory obtained and knowledge diffused, *then*, indeed, may Western Europe dread the might of the giant of the north. When Russia again marches toward Constantinople, she will reach her destination.

It is proposed to form at St. Petersburg a stock company, whose object will be to spread a taste for reading throughout the Empire, by means of public libraries and reading-rooms, established in all the principal cities. The publication of works of general utility, and the creation of museums for the promotion of science, constitute a portion of the enterprise. The capital subscribed for these purposes will, no doubt, be amply sufficient to satisfy all the requirements of the public, who in turn, it is expected, will liberally sustain an undertaking conceived with a view to increase the publication of Russian books, encourage Russian authors, and contribute to the enlightenment of the poorer classes by furnishing them means of instruction at low prices. Enterprises of this nature, on a small scale, already existing in many cities, are said to be exceedingly profitable; whence it is deduced that the project in question will yield an ample interest upon the amount of capital invested. The Government gives the idea every encouragement.

M. R.

### Capture of the Schooner Lydia Gibbs.

*From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 29.*

By tha *Isabel*, intelligence has been received of the circumstances attending the capture of the schooner *Lydia Gibbs*, formerly of this port, upon the west coast of Africa, for alleged Slave-trading.

The schooner *Lydia Gibbs*, Captain THOMAS WATSON, sailed from Cuba on a trading voyage to the west coast of Africa, arriving at Wydah on the 23d of May last, where the British war-steamer *Trident* was lying, Captain WATSON and the commander of the *Trident* had been old schoolfellows together, and met after many years of separation.

The old friendship was renewed, and for a few days a very intimate intercourse maintained between them. In the course of their communication the subject of the Slave-trade was discussed; the action of the British in disturbing the American merchantmen, by visits and search was openly condemned by Capt. WATSON, and as strongly maintained by the British officer. Nothing, however, openly transpired to interrupt tha harmony.

Upon the 29th of May, early in the morning, the British officer sent a message to his friend, Captain WATSON, with reference to a box of segars, at the same time informing him that he was about to depart upon a cruise. This action, from subsequent circumstances, was evidently a treacherous ruse. After the *Trident* had left, the *Lydia Gibbs* left Wydah and proceeded upon her voyage. Upon the same day, however, the *Trident* captured her, the British officers hauling down tha American flag, which she carried, and substituting the British in its place. Captain WATSON was informed that his vessel was a prize, and his papers demanded. He refused to give tham up, and succeeded in retaining them. The schooner was then searched for specie, which, had she been a slaver, the British well knew would be on board; hut none was fonnd. The British, in revenge, stripped Captain WATSON and his crew of their personal effects. The vessel was taken to Ayuda and complained of before the British authorities of Sierra Leone as a slaver. It was while awaiting the result of this action, against which he had firmly protested, that Captain WATSON contracted the fever, of which he died, as we have noted elsewhere.

It was reported in the Englisb newspapers that the papers of the *Lydia Gibbs* were thrown overboard. Such is not the fact. Captain WATSON preserved them unharmed, although the British officers offered him liberally to produce them. Since his decease they have been safely forwarded to his coöwners, in whose possession they now are.

The fate of Mr. R. C. WELLING, a citizen of Charleston, and chief mate of the *Lydia Gibbs*, and the crew, is uncertain—no definite intelligence respecting them having been received.

Tha proper steps will undoubtedly be taken to lay the matter before the Government at Washington.

## SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH AT ROME, ONEIDA COUNTY, OCT. 29, 1860.

**Mr. SEWARD devoted the opening of his speech to a eulogy upon the Hon. O. B. MATTESON as a faithful, able and efficient member, who had always rendered him (Gov. S.) "the sympathy, support and aid of a trusty, reliable and devoted friend." Gov. S. said, also, that il was his conviction thal the vote of censure passed upon him hy the House of Representatives was "unsustained by any adequate evidence, was unjust and partial, political and partisan, and dictated by the hostility of ths Slave interest in retaliation for the vigorous and successful resistance to that interest which he had made." Gov. S. also spoke in terms of high praise of Mr. CONKLING, whom the Republicans of thet District had pnt in nomination,—and then proceeded to discuss the issues of the canvass, as follows:**

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time for decisive action is at hand. The season for argument has passed. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the duty of presenting three incidental topics to your consideration. The first witl be to indicate, as I understand it, the stage of the contest with the Slave-power at which we have arrived; second, the issues for which we are contending; and thirdly, the way of the battle.

*First*—The stage of tha contest to which we havs arrived. It is commonly supposed that we are in tha hottest part of the battle, but this I deem a grave error. We have, in fact, only completed the organization of our army in the Free States. But this is an important—all-important advance in the struggle, and, as you will soon see, is more than half the battle. Slavery has, in fact, gone conquering and rioting through the land for more than thirty, I might sey forty, years; not of its own strength, or force, or power, hut with the strength, force and power of the Democratic Party of the United States. Even the Democratic Party would have heen unable, however, to heve given it this successful career of conquest, if it had heen opposed and resisted hy any adequate, earnest and well-organized combination. But, as we can all see now, though we did not perceive it then, that necessary opposing political combination was wanting. There was no party in the country that had the courage and the conscience to appeal to the just instincts of the American people, and defy the Democratic hosts of Slavery.

Doubtless, many of you were Whigs, as I was. All such remember how aarnestly, laboriously and patiently we labored to bring that great, patriotic and inteiligent combination to espouse and become the champion of the cause of human rights; how we labored at times with apparent success, and more often hoping against hope, until the year 1852, to bring the Whig Party up to the point of assuming that noble championship; and how, at its last National Convention at Baltimore, the party at last placed itself upon the treacherous platform of Slavery, and instantly went down, leaving only wrecks and ruins to float for a while upon the political ocean. Others of you were Democrats, imbued with faelings of just hostility to Slavery. You remember how you went up to Buffalo, and there in the presence of an approving and grateful nation laid down the platform of Free Soil, Free Speech and Free Men; how you repaired to Albany, the capital of the Empire State, and there laid new foundations for the Temple of Freedom, and said, "Lo! the stone which the hulIders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." You need not be told how, in the same disastrous year of 1852, the platform and foundation of this new and enthusiestic Free-Soil Party disappeared, leaving not a wreck or even a relic behind. From that time onward until 1855 and '56, the irrepressible hostility to Slavery, inherent in the American people, found no organization, no combination, no party, no association, which dared to give it utterance. Then, however, were seen at least the germs of the Republican Party. Wlse, considerate, far-seeing men discovered in those germs and their future development, the organization which was required hy the exigencies of the country, and through its agency a speedy and complete recovery of all that had been lost. The Republican Party is now practically organized and ready for action, freed from all the elements of hesitation, timidity, cowardice or caution, whichever term may be preferred. It embraces the trua friends and faithful believers in the cause of humanity in all the States, drawn from all former political parties. See how strong, united and firm a front it presents in Maine, consolidated under the lead of HAMLIN and FESSENDEN; in New-Hanpshire under the direction of HALE and CLARK; in Massachusetts under the lead of WILSON and ADAMS; in New-York, of HORACE GREELEY and PRESTON KING; in Pennsylvania under the lead of CAMERON and CAMPBELL.

It will be the show of the next two years to witness the organization of this same Republican Party within the Slave States, under the lead of hrave and true men, such as FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri and CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky. What remains of organization as a National Party to he effected is as sure and certain as what has already occurred and is now so distinctly seen.

I have said that when tbe organization should be effective the battle would be already half won, and so in truth it has already happened. In 1856 we were organized in all the Free States except Pennsylvania, Indiana, New-Jersey and California. During the last year we have completed our organizations in those States, and the elections which have already occurred in them have brought to the Republican Party accessions, which, if they had occurred in 1856, would have secured a Republican Congress and a Republican Administration. To speak more directly—a Republican Congress is already secured if only the State of New-York, which has hitherto led in this great struggle, shall nol now forsaka and abandon the contest and betray the cause of Freedom.

You, the alectors of Onelda, constitute one thirty hird part of the State of New-York. You can answer better than I whether it is hetter to adhere to the cause under circumstances so auspicious, or to betray it and thus draw down upon the State the reproach and contempt of mankind.

It must, nevertheless, be remembered, that we not only engage in this contest under the disadvantages of an organization new, untried and incomplete, but aiso of a constitutional limitation of the power of that organization. There are in the Slave States 3,200,000 slaves. The slaveholders who vote for these slaves, balance the votes of 21,000,000 freemen. This constitutional concession of advantage to the Slave States is equal to two-thirds of the delegation of the Free State of New-York in Congress, or to the representation of a large portion if not the whole of New-England. Let it be remembered then in all future contests that tha Constitution neutralizes and withholds from the field this large division of the forces of the Free States.

Again, it is customary to regard the representation from the Slave States as being unanimous in favor of the interests of Slavery. And practically the assumption is true. Slavery compels and secures unity of purpose and concert of action among all the represeniatives of the Slave States; it tolerates no divergency or separation. On the other hand, the Free States, thus far, have sent to Congress delegations by which large portions prove to be as devoted and faithful to the interests of Slavery as the representatives of the Slava States themselves. If the Free States were united by a bond as close, and the action of their representatives was directed by a will as intense as that of tha slaveholders, their unanimity would have terminated this contest in favor of Freedom long ago.

*Second*, I am to say a word or two now concerning the issues particularly involved at this stage of the struggle. You would naturally suppose that the duty before us is to make some new acquisition of free territory, or at least to gain back some free territory which has been lost to Slavery, to gain some affirmative constitutional position or to retrieve some such position which has heen lost. You never made a greater mistake in your lives. *Everything has been lost which can be lost except the enjoyment of Freedom and the exclusion of Slavery within the Free States.* Slavery remains apparently stronger than ever in all the Slave States, and freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and freedom of suffrage upon the subject of Slavery are actually unknown in those States. Slavery remains in the District of Columbia, defiant of all your power; Slavary remains in all your arsenals, docks, and navy-yards of the United States, and upon all the decks of your national marine. By tha Dred Scott decision tha Supreme Court of the United States, in which your Executive and Legislative authorities acquiesced, Slavery exists in Kansas, New-Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Dacotah, Arizona, and upon every foot of all the remaining domain of the United States, *paramount to any popular power or sovereignty existing therein*, and paramount even to all the authority of all the Departments of the Federal Government.

To retriave these losses will he the work of a future day. The work of to-day is to obtain securities for fair play in this great contest. Fair play was all that was left to JAMES BUCHANAN and his Administration to afford us. He promised us that miserable right—the remnant of all other valuable rights. Even that promise was hroken, and that right has heen treacherously wrested from us the first year of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. The President, without rebuke from Congress, and with the acquiescence of the Senate, successively removed Governor WALKER and Governor STANTON, for yielding to the people of Kansas a free, fair and impartial election. When the people of the State of Kansas by such elections repudiated the Slavary Lecompton Constitution, and avowed their unalterable determination to remain a community of freemen, the Congress of the United States remanded them to remain indefinitely a Slaveholding Territory. Elections for Slavery are held valid and lawful; elections for Freedom are deemed invalid, idle and futile. Have I not said truly, then, that our first conquest must he the recovery of fairness and equality between Freedom and Slavery in the conduct of the Administration, and of legislation at Washington.

*Thirdly*—It remains to speak of tha way of the battle. Hitherto our centest has heen with the Slaveholders themselves. The war on their side was organized by the representatives of the Stave States, and was conducted in the name and on the responsibilities of the Slave States themselves. But this at lest has ceased. *The Slaveholders are intelligent, reflecting and sensible men; they have found out that this can be made a lond of universal Slavery.* They hava found ont at last that it is only aggression on their part which prodnces such violent resistance in the Free States, as to render the solution of tha great problem of Slavery either difficult or dangerous. They are subdued in spirit. They would if they could, become passive, and relinquish the contest for a majority of Slave States and for ascendancy in the Union. They know, indeed, that the existing slave population of 3,200,000 is quite inadequate to supply by its reproduction, the area of a vast continent with slave labor. That it may be resisted, repelled, overborne in the contest, by the native reproduction of free labor from a stock of 20,000,000 native born Americen citizens, augmented and reinforced by immigration from Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Spanish America.

Division is apparent in their counsels, and *if there be ultra and vile men among them, their action is rendered nugatory and harmless by the dissent and resistance of conservative and moderate men.* Thus you see the threats and menaces of disunion in that quarter [illegible] Blanchard Slaves are [illegible] terrorize them to [illegible] Let no [illegible] farmer would not even be a partisan or political class. Keep him quiet and looking for safety, to public repose and tranquility, they would be inactive as all property classes usually are. But a new force has intervened in their behalf. The interested and unperceiveable tenders of assistance and aid call them and stir them up to new efforts to sustain a declining cause and make it triumphant.

This new force is thal portion of the Democratic Party which is found within the Free States. The Slaveholders were content with their great acquisitions secured hy the Compromise of 1850. But for the foreign intervention of which I have spoksn, they would have submitted to the organization of new Free States within that part of the ancient territory of Louisiana covsred by the Missouri Compromise prohihition of 1820.

But the Democratic Party of the Free States roused them from their sleep and offered them and forced upon their acceptance, whether they would or not, the great boon of the abrogation of that prohibition and the establishment of a new Slave State in the Territory of Kansas. It was not within the capacity for self-denial of the slaveholders to refuse such a boon. They accepted it with hesitation and reluctance at the hands of their Northern allies. Thenceforth the way of the battle between the Slave States and the Free States, became entirely changed. Thenceforth the war was between the representatives of Freedom in the Free States, and the interested allies and supporters of Slavery in the Free States. So when the people of Kansas, after a memorable struggle, marked with the atrocities and many of the sufferings of civil war, a year ago threw off the Missouri usurpation, and unmistakably pronounced for Freedom and a Free State, the slaveholders practically withdrew from the contest. But JAMES BUCHANAN, the newly-elected Free State President of the United States, interposed; and as his first administrative act, procured from the Supreme Court of the United States, a decree pronouncing slaveholding to be a normal condition of all the Territories of the United States, whatever might be the temper and disposition of the people inhabiting those territories, and encouraged the slaveholders through the ection of the Lecompton Constitution, to insist upon maintaining slavery in Kansas, in defience of the popular will.

It then became still more apparent that *retainers of Slavery in the Free States, and not the Slaveholders themselves, constituted the party with whom the friends of Freedom henceforth were to contend.* This new end unexpected state of things, though strange, is, nevertheless, not without precedent and analogies. The same thing was seen in the war of the Revolution. The British King and Parliament asserted their jurisdiction over the Colonies in matters of domestic concern in good faith, and asserted their supremecy by open war. But when, after the hattle of Saratoga, it became apparent thal those pretensions could not successfully he maintained, they wisely proposed to retreat, conciliate and compromise. They were not allowed to do so. They had enlisted by that time in their service, a band of loyalists within the Colonies, who, in case of the success of the patriots must be abandoned to the mercy of the victors. Their interested appeals to the faith of the British Government, hindered and delayed for a long period the acknowledgment of American independence.

The case of these retainers of Slavery also finds a parallel in that of the Swiss mercenary soldiers of fortune who constitute always the body guard of despots in Europe. The retainers of Slavery in the Free States, abuse the the credulity of the slaveholders by evermore promising them easy triumphs over the resistance which they encounter.

Let it he understood then, henceforth, that our contest is not with the slaveholders, hut with the abettors and retainers of slavery among ourselves. Let us constitute ourselves into committees of vigilance, and detect and expose these retainers to condign punishment. We shall have no difficulty in finding them. Whenever we see a citizen of a Free State obtaining recommendations to the President of the United States for a Cabinet place or a Foreign Mission, let us be assured we have found one who is a chief in this conspiracy. There is one or more of such in evary Post-Office, and from five to a hundred or a thousand lurking concealed in every Custom-House. Seize them and hring them to exposure in open day. You see at once that they are insignificant in numbers. They constitute an inconsiderable and insignificant portion of the population of the Free States. One perhaps out of three, or five, or ten, in the several districts of Oneida county, shunning the public gaze of an honest and uncorrupted people, they congregate chiefly in our large towns and cities, and are there actively engaged, though unseen, in baffling and defeating the efforts of Freemen to reverse the action of the Federal Government. You see at once that they are within our reach and within our power. What shall be done with them? Our fathers dealt summarily with their prototypes. They confiscated their estates and sent them with letters commending them to the protection and favor of the British Government, which they had so faithfully served. What do you say, fellow-citizens, in the present case? shall we send the retainers of Slavery, whom we detect among ourselves, to the Slave States, commending them severally to their patrons for a plantation with an adequate number of Slaves? I see at once that this would not do. Snch an occupation would require industry and labor, which are not within their line. Wealth and fortune are acquired with difficulty in Slave States, and with the employment of slaves. These retainers of Slavery pursue their political avocation, because they are either unwilling or unable to sustain themselves by industry in Free States. They would perish in the Slave States.

Their vocation, however, is likely to come to a speedy end. It is manifest they must seek a new field in which to pursue it. There are three other great slaveholding nations, in each of which the agitation for the removal of Slavery is just begun. One of these is Brazil. The Democratic retainers of Slavery in our midst would find a field for their accustomed employment in that Empire. Douhtless they will he able to discover that the union existing there is endangered. They might secure places and pensions for saving it from a speedy dissolution.

The agitation of Slavery has begun in Russia, at the instance of tha Emperor. If our Democratic retainers of Slavery could be landed in the ports of the White Sea, they might render a useful service in that Empire. If their services should be rejected hy tha slaveholders of Russia, there still remains open to them a field for useful and active duty in Turkey, where a dangerous agitation of Slavery is already begun. Liberal rewards will doubtless he offered to a hand of men whom a long experience has qualified for intervening with effect to prevent a disaster so great as the abolition of the peculiar institution so long established and with such decisive advantages in that Empire.

Feilow-citizens: I have thus shown you, in the first place, the reasons for my solicitude that the County of Oneida may be represented by a reliable and able representative of the cause of Freedom in the next Congress. I have shown you that the organization of the Repuhlican army is now effective so far as is necessary for engaging in the struggle for the recovery of what has been lost; and I have shown you that our contest hereafter is not with the Slave Power, distant and inaccessible as it is, but with an enemy lurking among ourselves. I have only to add, that the result of this engagement is already determined, with the exception of one contingency—the contingency that the Slaves of New-York, which has instituted this warfare, may desert and betray it now, on the eve of its complete success. I will not suffer myself for a moment to believe that it can he so hetrayed and deserted. If New-York on Tuesday next shall maintain the ground which she has held so long and with such distinguished honor, the next Congress of the Unlted States, will belong to the Republican Party. It will remain only in 1860, to secure the Executive Department, and with that achievement, the Supreme Court will recede from its untenable position. Free States will thenceforth he organized without resistance. All that has been gained by the Slave power in violation of the Constitution will be relinquished. Peace and harmony will once more return, and this great problem of the removal of Slavery from our land will abide its solution in a constitutional way, and under the melioreting influence of the spirit of the age, without convulsion in any State, without danger to the Union, and without injustice to any one of the 30,000,000 of Inhahitants living under the protection of the best of Constitutions that human wisdom has ever devised.

### A Hint to City Railway Companies.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We believe that if anybody could meat with a Railway Dictionary, and would turn up to the word "Public," he would find it defined as "An animal of remarkahle patience, which will bear any amount of personal inconvenience to which Railway Companies choose to suhmit it; a creature out of whom as much money as possible is to he got, hut whose convenience it is not in the least necessary to study." And this definition would be a perfectly true one according to the actual facts of the case. Let us hope, however, that the City Railway Companies, at least, are guided by some law or compact forbidding cruelty to animals. Let us pray that even the twalve per cent. per annum, extracted from the pockets of the particular animal in question, has not been sufficient to curdle all the milk of human kindness in the hearts of the Directors. Let us hint as delicately and respectfully as we can to those worthy men the following facts:

1. It occuples, on an average, 30 minutes for every passenger to reach home hy the City cars.

2. The majority of the passengers go home long after sunset, at this season of the year.

3. The half hour so spent after sunset in the cars, is spent, under the present system, in the dark, or with such a mere glimmer of light as is harely sufficient to "make the darkness visible."

4. Such heing the case, the animal cannot read, and heing unable to read, is left to a state of unprofitable inactivity, which is not cheering but the reverse.

Wherefore, and in view of the above facts, we do, on behalf of the other numerous parties who help to make up the animal, (as per the Railroad Dictionary,) humbly petition that such lights may he placed in all the City cars, during the Winter months, as will enable the animal in question to read a newspaper or a book, in order to beguile the time occupied by the ride in the 12 per cent. per annum conveyances aforesaid. "And your petitioners in duty bound will ever" be gratefui, and will moreover call your attention to one or two other little grievances as soon as the one now under consideration shall have been remedied.

It would cost little if any more to light the cars properly, than it does now to pnt those two miserable little Will-o'-the-wisp glimmers into the corners, and the animal would be very much better satisfied. This latter consideration, however, wa mention merely as a piece of information, and not as a matter of any consequence whatever to the powers that be.

ESEL.

The croup, &c. [illegible] children, has attracted much attention of [illegible] medical men. Dr. J. CLOQUET, in a communication to the Academy of Science, presented some interesting observations lately made by Dr. [illegible] on this subject. From these it appears that the third period of the croup is accompanied with a general insensibility or anæsthesia of the skin, which increases as the fibrinous concretions of the larynx extend or thicken, and is not complete except when the obstacle to the entrance of air into the lungs is very considerable and has existed for some hours. This symptom denotes the imminent approach of asphyxia, and calls ror immediate recourse to the operation of trachæotomy. Ths anæsthesia of the skin ceases as soon as tbe trachæa has been opened. Dr. JOBIN has also sent in a paper on the croup, in which he advocates a new treetment. Starting from the argument that the eroup and all membranaceous anginæ are bul parasiticel affections, ha contends that they requira neither general remedies nor cauterizations, and that of all simple remedies, capable of removing these parasitical growths, the perchloride of iron is by far the best. It penetrates through the fungus, modifies the bæmorrhagic state which always exists in the affected parts and in their neighborhood, and, lastly, obliges the patient to expectorate, by which means the false membrane is expelled, and an immediate cnre effected.

Dr. COLIN has just sent an interesting communicetion on the blood to the French Academy of Sciences. The author measures the pressure of arterial blood hy the altitude to which that liquid rises in a vertical tube adapted to an artery. This pressure causes the left ventricle of the heart to support a considerable weight when the sigmoid valves ars raised. To determine this weight in svery species, the altitude of the blood in the above-mentioned tube must hc observed, and the inner surface of the left ventricle must be known. Thus, in the case of the horse, the average altitude of the blood in the tube is two metres, and the inner surface of the left ventricle is 565 square centimetres; the weight, therefore, supported by the heart at the moment of systole, or contraction, is 118 kilogrammes; and this weight is the measure of the force requisite to drive the hlood into tha aorta or great artery. But the power of the left part of the heart varies according to the age, size and vigor of the animal, and the circumstances best calculated to modify its intensity are respiration, great muscular efforts, and, above all, the decree of plentitude; hence bleeding diminishes it in proportion to the quantity of blood extracted, and death takes place when this power is reduced to about one-fifth of its proper amount.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, M. A. MULLER, a non-commissioned officer in the French military service, has devised a means of rendering ordinery smooth bore arms equal in precision to rifle guns, whiic ebolishing all the inconveniences attendant upon rifling. The result depends upon the shepe of the projectile, which is that of a helix. The ball weighs 36 grammes, and its length is 2 centimetres; the charge being 6 grammes. The windage is six millimetres. The height of the conical part of the projectile is 11 millimetres. The directive peculiarity of the missile is situated posteriorly, and consists of six vanes or wings arranged helically round a central point. The helices are so arranged that they revolve the blast of powder, and cause the missile to revolve while yet in the barrel. According to the experiments of M. MULLER, at Nancy, with his new projectile discharged from an ordinary smooth arm musket, (model 1822,) it was established that the aim was susceptible of great accuracy, up to 800 metres.

Doctor COLLONGUE, whose discoveries in Dynamoscopy have engaged the scientific world, has mede some further investigations of much interest. It will be remembered that in his early results he established the existence of a "humming" sound in the human body, affording a sure criterion of life or death. By taking the ends of tha fingers, and applying a similar examination he finds whet he terms a "crackling" noise, confirming previous observations of physiologists. But pushing his investigations, he discovers that his "crackling" phenomenon varies with the temperament of the subject, the climate, sex and other conditions. It is extremely subdued, and regular in a person sleeping.

M. DEVILLE, who discovered this new mode of extracting Aluminum, has conferred a fresb benefit upon the arts hy inventing a new way of melting scrap platinum. It consists in exposing tha scrap metal to the flame of "gaz tonnant," a gas composed of oxygen and hydrogen. A crucible of purc lime is used.

M. DE QUATREFAGES has been investigating the prevalent epidemic among the Silk Worms. The disease is called the "spot sickness," from the spots which appear on the worm when attacked with it. These spots are often invisible to the naked eye, and can only be perceived with the aid of a magnifying glass; and this circumstance explains why the malady, especially during the present year, escaped the observation of silk-growers in tha mejority of cases until five or six days after the worm had cast its fourth skin. The spots exist in all the tissues and organs of the worm, and in its subsequent stages of a chrysalis and moth. In the letter, the spots destroy the antennæ, the legs, or a portion of the wings. In the beginning, tha spot appears under the form of a yellowish matter, pervading the whole system; this matter gradually becomes darker, and is then concentrated into a number of tubercles, which are the spots in question.

Photography has been found to be of vast importance in the British ordnance department, in consequence of the decision of Parliament that the trigonometrical survey of the country shall be mapped on a smaller scale than was formerly intended. The completed large maps have to be reduced in size in order that smaller ones may be engraved from them. Now by the aid of photography, twenty large maps can be reduced in one day hy one man to the requisite size to enable the ordnance staff of engravers to engrave from them, whereas hy the ordinary pentagreph it would take one man three days to reduce a single map.

At a late sitting of the French Academy, MM. DE FONVIELLE and DENERAIN communicated their researches on the depoiarising action of oxygenized water, from which it appears that it is eminently calculated to increase the intensity of the galvanic current, owing to the abundance of oxygen which it emits. But in order to obtain a liquid as rich in avellable oxygen as nitric acid is, the water should contain upwards of 200 times its volume of oxygen, a condition which it would he difficult to fulfill, it having been shown by THENARD that oxygenized water, containing more than 50 volumes, is soon decomposed. In conclusion, the authors staiad that the conditions necessary to obtain a good deplorslizing liquid are: 1 Conductihility; 2, richness in combuent principles; 3, easy decomposition; and 4, the facuity of dissolving the gases or solids, which, being produced by its decomposition, are apt to form a non-conducting surface on the aiectrodes.

M. DE TCHIHACHEFF writes from Asia Minor respecting the alum district of Chabhana-Karahissar, which, he says, might be worked to advantage, were it not for the illiberality of the locsl authorities, who exact e large duty from the Americans engaged in that business. Notwithstanding the primitive methods practised in the extraction of alum, the profits amount to between 25 and 30 per cent., and might be much larger in the hands of an intelligent European company.

M DE PARAVEY hea written a paper on the names given to the Torpedo in various languages, with a view to show that thero existed in the remotest ages a vague notion that the shocks of that animal were produced by an agency similar to thet which caused lightning.

The French population of Buenos Ayres are busliy employed in collecting funds, with a view to raising a monument to BONPLAND.

The arrangements with regard to the erection of the statue of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, at Grantham, are progressing satisfactorily, and the inauguration, which will be attended hy Lord BROUGHAM, will take place on the 21st of September. The statute is reported to have heen well cast, and the stone on which it is to be placed has arrived from Wales. Some interesting proceedings may be expected on the occasion of the inauguration.

Professor SCHEITZER, of Zurich, has discovered that various textiie substances can be dissolved in e solution of suiphate of copper into which an excess of ammonia has been poured. In this solution cotton hecomes sticky like gum, and at length disappears. The liquid being filtered and treated with an excess of hydrochloric acid, the cotton is precipitated under the form of a substance resembling the hydrate of alumnia. Silk and wool will also dissolve, but the latter only hy the aid of heat.

M. GLENARD, in a paper presented to tha Academy of Science, announces the discovery of the coloring matter of wine, which he calls *œnoline*; it is composed of 20 equivalents of carbon, 10 of hydrogen, and 10 of oxygen. It is of a reddish brown color, and when dried in a mass almost black, but if reduced to a powder, it assumes a fine violet red.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives a tabular statement of the number of Pennsylvanians upon whom diplomatic and consular offices hava been bestowed. The number, exclusive of Glancy Jones, is 26.

[illegible] We are just [illegible] comet [illegible] probably [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# DRY GOODS.

## THE BOSTON STORE,

## 24 & 26 CORTLANDT-ST.

## FUR COMPANY.

## 24 BROADWAY,

## WILL OFFER TO-DAY,

## LADIES' FANCY FURS,

## MADE FROM

## CHOICE SELECTED SKINS,

## AT

## LOW PRICES.

## THE BOSTON STORE,

## 24 & 26 CORTLANDT-ST.

## CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

Our exposition of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Furs, &c., will present many new and desirable features in the Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the fabrics but also in the prices at which they will be offered.

## A LARGE INVOICE OF RICH WOOLLEN DE LAINES,

## A ONE SHILLING per yard,

## WORTH ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE,

## CHILDRENS' FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

## SILESIA AND BOSTRAUD BORDERS,

## MARK J. KING, No. 301 GRAND-ST.

Consisting of Sable, Mink and all other kinds of Furs, in capes, muffles, jackets, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Misses' and Children's Sacques, in all the newest styles.

## AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

## GEORGE BULTER,

## No. 301 Broadway.

## G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

## No. 436 BROADWAY,

## IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

## OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,

## RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,

## ERMINE, MINK, MARTEN AND A GREAT

## STOCK OF CHILDREN'S FURS.

## THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT

## RIBBONS, PARIS STYLES,

## Complete in all its

## DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

## CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

## CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,

## No. 61 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

## CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

## New Pattern of Ladies' Rail and Water Cloaks, Shawls and Rocher Sabals, Round-Cornered Stella and Rocher Sabals.

## E. S. MILLS & CO.,

## No. 343 and 345 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS CIRCULAR

## WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS

## AT REDUCED PRICES.

## CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

Our exposition of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Furs, &c., will present many new and desirable features in the Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the fabrics but also in the prices at which they will be offered.

## A LARGE INVOICE OF RICH WOOLLEN DE LAINES,

## A ONE SHILLING per yard,

## WORTH ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE,

## CHILDRENS' FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

## SILESIA AND BOSTRAUD BORDERS,

## MARK J. KING, No. 301 GRAND-ST.

## AS an evidence of its popularity,

## THE LARGEST SALE OF OVERCOATS

## FOR MEN AND BOYS,

## Ever known in this city, will

## BE FOUND AT

## Boys' Model Dairy,

## No. 9 corner of DE GROOT'S OAK HALL.

## Prices that do honor to

## REMEMBER THE NAME—

## SUPERB COLORED SILKS, new styles,

## at 66 Cents Per Yard.

## ROBES A VOLANTS,

## CHENE BAYADERE,

## ROBES A DOUBLE JUPE,

## AND BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS

## FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.

## OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT

presents new features this week in many new styles of

## LADIES' RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, AND CLOAKS,

which we are enabled to sell at

## LESS THAN HALF THE MATERIALS COST.

We offer inducements to purchasers rarely met with in the city.

## IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

## CHAS. HEARD & CO.,

## No. 301 Grand-st.

## GENINS

## NEW FUR AND CLOAK STORE.

## No. 407 Broadway,

## St Nicholas Hotel.

## For the sale of

## LADIES' FURS AND LADIES' CLOAKS.

The assortment of Furs embraces the finest and most fashionable skins, viz.:

## RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, MARTEN AND A GREAT

## STOCK OF CHILDREN'S FURS.

## THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT

## RIBBONS, PARIS STYLES,

## Complete in all its

## DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

## CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

## CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,

## No. 61 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

## FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS,

## PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE

## WAREHOUSE.

## CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE

## COVERINGS.

## No. 497 Broadway,

## Connecting with Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

## FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS,

## Ladies' first-class fancy trim

## AT RETAIL.

## Of all the different kinds and shapes.

## EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

## MANTILLAS,

## HALF CAPES,

## VICTORINES,

## MUFFS AND CUFFS,

## Sleigh and lap robes, gentlemen's fur collars and gloves, Look at these French Jack-caps, muff and cuffs for only $15. WHITE & BIRD.

## GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH

## CLOAKS.

## Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $9, $10, and $12.

## A Colored Beaver Raglans and Mantillas at lowest prices.

## OPERA CLOAKS; OPERA CLOAKS; OPERA CLOAKS!!!

## LADIES' FANCY FURS.

## HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,

## ELEGANT PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,

## EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,

## AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

## For the next 60 days.

## Will sell for the whole

## 25 PER CENT BELOW COST.

## An evidence of its SUPERIORITY.

## THE BUSHWICK HAVING EMPORIUM

## The Bushwick Block of HAVINGS & HABERDASHERY

## Recently on sale at No. 301 Broadway,

## Has removed his own stock thither.

## Will sell for the whole

## A NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

## PARIS CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE,

## 66 BROADWAY.

## THE EUROPEAN HAVING EMPORIUM

## The Bushwick Block of HAVINGS & HABERDASHERY

## Recently on sale at No. 301 Broadway,

## Has removed his own stock thither.

## Will sell for the whole

## FURS! NOTICE! FURS!

## THE HUDSON BAY

## FUR COMPANY

## 24 & 26 CORTLANDT-ST.

## WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS

## DRY GOODS CIRCULAR

## Nos. 343 and 345 Broadway.

## CLOAKS.

## Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $9, $10, and $12.

## A Colored Beaver Raglans and Mantillas at lowest prices.

## OPERA CLOAKS; OPERA CLOAKS; OPERA

## CLOAKS!!!

## LADIES' FANCY FURS.

## HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,

## ELEGANT PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,

## EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,

## AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

## For the next 60 days.

## Will sell for the whole

## 25 PER CENT BELOW COST.

## An evidence of its SUPERIORITY.

## AT BRERMAN & COMPANYS,

## No. 473 Broadway.

## CLOAKS.

## Beaver Cloaks at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60, $65, $70, $75, $80, $85, $90, $95, $100, $105, $110, $115, $120, $125, $130, $135, $140, $145, $150, $155, $160, $165, $170, $175, $180, $185, $190, $195, $200, $205, $210, $215,

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: four copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE OBENREAUR FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT—DYING FOR LOVE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HUNCHBACK—HUSBAND AT SIGHT—NORAH CREINA.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MACBETH—LOST MANSION.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—LOST MANSION.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE AND MR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIENNE.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vigo*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M.; 63d 4½ P.M.
East, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland."

### The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-morrow Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 3 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further returns from the interior of the State confirm the view taken in the TIMES of yesterday, that Mr. MORGAN is elected Governor of this State by a majority of 20,000 over the Democratic candidate. In the Congressional delegation, LUTHER C. CARTER, Republican, is most probably elected from the First District. The Ninth Congressional District is still in doubt, but appearances favor the success of HASKIN. Out of the thirty-three members of Congress from this State, just elected, the Administration has only four supporters, and of them one is doubtful, as the election of Mr. SICKLES to the Third District will be contested by Mr. WILLIAMSON.

Owing to the storm that has prevailed in the West we have not received very complete returns from Illinois. It is stated, however, that the Douglas party has triumphed. According to one report the Legislature will stand thus: House—Republicans 35; Democrats 23; doubtful 7. Senate—Republicans 11; Democrats 11; doubtful 3.

In New-Jersey, the Administration has sustained a total defeat. All the Opposition candidates for Congress are elected, the Administration losing three members. The five Opposition members elected, are KUNKEL, in the First District; STRATTON, in the Second; ANDREW, in the Third; RIGGS, (who beats HUTCHER,) in the Fourth, and PENNINGTON, (who beats WORTENDYKE,) in the Fifth. All the Opposition Assemblymen are elected, which makes an Opposition majority in the Legislature, and defeats WRIGHT for United States Senator.

The full returns from Massachusetts show even a better result than was reported yesterday. Gov. BANKS has a plurality of over 28,000, and the whole Republican State ticket is elected, with all the Republican Members of Congress and a Republican majority in the Legislature.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo, is now fully due at Halifax. Nothing had been heard of her at 9 o'clock last night.

Our advices from Tabasco, Mexico, to Oct. 14, apprise us of great activity among the two parties in that State; the Governor, Gen. SARLAT, remaining faithful to the Zuolaga faction. The Constitutionalists of the Chiapas were mustering for an invasion, which SARLAT was actively preparing to resist. In the meantime, the foreign Consuls and residents were complaining sadly of the wrongs they experience at the hands of the Government and the mob.

The Lawrence *Republican* has received what it considers reliable information from the gold mines on the Rush Platte, from members of the Lawrence mining company, who have returned to that City from the diggings. Former accounts of the abundance of gold in all that region, it says, are fully confirmed, and no doubt is entertained that during the next season a still more extended field will be opened to the enterprise of the miner.

General PAEZ and the gentlemen of the Venezuelan Commission were formally received yesterday by the Mayor of Philadelphia at Independence Hall.

Captain CHARLES CHESSEL, with Mr. HENRY KUNZE, mate, and four seamen of the British bark *Claude*, of Shoreham, England, arrived at this port yesterday, on board of the London packet-ship *Isaac Bell*, Capt. EDWARD JOHNSON, by whose timely and humane efforts they were rescued from the wreck of the above-named bark, on the 30th of October, after they had been clinging for a day and night to the rigging. The *Claude* having sprung a leak during a heavy gale on the 29th, it was found impossible, after three days and nights of hard pumping, to keep the ship free. On the 29th, the captain, with his wife and all the crew, retreated to the main top, but the vessel shortly afterwards capsized, and the wife of the captain, with seven of the officers and crew, were drowned. On the 30th ult., the survivors were rescued by the *Isaac Bell*, and brought to this port yesterday.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 4,000 bales, at largely full prices. Flour was plenty and depressed. Wheat and Corn were more freely dealt in. Rye was also more sought after at firmer rates. Coffee was in active demand. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Sugars and Tobacco. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Cattle Markets have been again overstocked, the total City receipts of bullocks for the week ending yesterday being 5,850, which is nearly 2,000, or 40 per cent, above the average weekly supply last year. The general quality was rather poor, there being scarcely sufficient prime arrivals to meet the demand. For the latter the prices were nearly up to last week, while on the common and poor grades there was an average decline of full ½c. ₩ lb. on the estimated dressed weight, the closing rates being fully ½c. down. The yards were not cleared at sundown by several hundred.

### The Lesson of the Elections.

Though we have as yet only the incomplete details of the late engagement, we have quite enough material for summing up a well-determined result. The data certainly come in single spies, not in battalions, bnt when these stragglers wear one uniform face and tell one consistent tale, we may easily anticipate the sort of main body that is trooping in their rear. In fnth, this work of October has been crowned in these Ides of November. The Administration has experienced no mere defeat, but an utter rout, which sends it back to its auxiliaries to the south of Mason and Dixon's line with all the circumstances of discomfiture that attended the retreat of NAPOLEON from Russia. Its spoils, its power, its prestige, its hopes, are gone. By majorities, unparalleled since the fight of 1840, the people of the North have pronounced their condemnation of an Executive which, little more than two years ago, entered upon a career of splendid promise, with every element favoring a successful administration, and supported by a singularly unanimous prepossession on the part of the masses. That from a hsight of prosperity so elevated in a period so short, without the agitation of any great or any novel public measure of national moment, and without the occurrence of any serious rupture in our foreign relations, it should sink to its present level of unpopularity, is a phenomenon not to be accounted for by light and merely superficial assumptions. There is something in this movement lying below the mere topic of Protection, for it reaches not merely to Pennsylvania, where that doctrine may have had minor efficacy, but to New-York, and to the great Northwest, and to New-England, where it is received, to say the least, with entire indifference. It is not the condnct of foreign intercourse, for that, with trifling exceptions, has deserved applause. It is not the expansion of public expenditures, or the evidence of peculation among partisan subordinates, or the exclusive partisanship shown in the disposition of patronage, which have provoked this great popular insurrection. These topics, in the presence of one less momentous than that which really did operate, would have had material influence. As it is, they were all lost sight of in that great leading cause, which is fated to be remembered in future party politics, like a decisive case in the legal reports. That cause was the attempt of the Administration to load the machinery of party with the gross weight of an over-grown Federal patronage; to annihilate the individual volitions of the members, however remarkable their talents, and pure their sincerity, and enllghtened tbeir intelligence; to not merely subordinate the right of private judgment to the will of the party, but actually to extinguish it and deny its claim to existence; to substitute the mere caprices of a partisan nominee for the dictates of the party which elected him. Never before, even in States where party is allowed by despotism the most limited faculty of action, had such an attempt been made; and if it had it would never there have succeeded. Here, under constitutional conditions, with the utmost freedom of individual action, theoretic and traditional, amongst us, tbe attempt was the mere vain madness of overgrown power, like that of the Neapolitan fisberman; and, like that, deserves precisely that violent treatment whicb it bas just obtained. The last vaunt of despotism, *L'état c'est moi*, will never do, as Mr. BUCHANAN bas bitterly learned, to apply to the chieftainship of a party composed of voluntary elements, and in a free State. There is no fact about the business more clearly apparent than that wbile a party is the victim of this punishment, no party bas any rigbt to appropriate tbe exclusive credit of administering it. It belongs to men of all previous organizations, drawing largely from that which placed Mr. BUCHANAN in power, who, suffering under extreme and unheard-of persecution, asserted that prerogative which the common judgment of mankind assigns to the oppressed. It was a case justifying revolution; and securing the sympathy of party spirit generally, which, as a principle, was wronged and threatened with destruction in the policy of the President, it led the way to thls grand triumph. It is quite likely that, the point once secured and the pernicious tendency thus effectually checked, the associates may disband, each seeking his former standard; bnt never again, it may be fairly prophesied, will the insanest pride of place, by its ridiculous assumptions, expose itself to a shame so overwbelming as the present. The whole history will be remembered as a war of the public good, and retain wholesome influence as long as it sball be remembered.

### A Wholesale Indictment.

Under the new Charter, the newly-elected District-Attorney, N. J. WATERBURY, Esq., enters immediately, we believe, upon the dnties of his office, without waiting, as hitherto, for tbe 1st of January. Knowing tbis state of facts, his retiring predecessor is evidently inclined to make hay while his sbort-lived sun continues to shine. He seems to have thrown out a drag-net for official culprits,—as the indictments which we publish In another column shows the haul which he has made. We have seen nothing equal to it since t..e day of miracles. The whole City Government are called on to stand up as prisoners at the bar, and make answer to charges of grave crimes and misdemeanors committed in discharge of their official duties. The late Mayor beads tbe list, and following after, in solemn procession, comes the fathers and step-fathers of the City—a dozen Aldermen and fifty Councilmen—on their way to the prisoner's dock, to respond to the offences wbereof they stand accused.

Perhaps tbe worst feature of the whole affair is, that nobody ls in the least surprised. The whole community treats the matter as of trifling consequence. That members of our Clty Government sbould be accused of peculation,—that they should stand before the public as criminals and corrupt scoundrels,—strikes nobody as at all remarkable. It is a long time since they have passed for anything else. Corruption and peculation have come to be considered as their normal condition,—tbeir native element. And any average New-Yorker would as soon tbink of being astonnded to hear that ducks were fond of swimming, as that an Alderman or a Councilman was in the habit of filling his own pocket instead of guarding the public treasury. This does not indicate a high tone of public sentiment, it must be confessed, but It indicates a still lower grade of official morality.

If our public men could be indicted, tried, convicted and punished for the grave offences they have actually committed against the public and the law, the whole community would rejoice most heartily. But a false move in such a matter is worse than none, and we are afraid our worthy District-Attorney has quite overshot the mark In tbis instance. He has procured the indictment of these officials for having voted for the passage of a resolution leasing to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum a piece of ground on the Fourth-avenue, at the nominal rate of one dollar per annum, so long as the land shall be occupied for the uses of the Asylum,—whereas the Charter of 1857 provides that no lease of City property shall be for a longer term than ten years. These officials have thus violated the law of the State, and they are further accused of having done so "wilfully, unlawfully and maliciously," after having "conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together" so to do. Mr. BLUNT is undoubtedly a very excellent lawyer, and it would not be becoming mere laymen to insinuate that his zeal in the service of the City may possibly have outrun his common sense and impelled him to make himself a little ridiculous. Yet we are afraid the great mass of the community, who are not lawyers, will allege to some such uncomplimentary conclusion. It does not seem, to our untutored understanding, quite sensible to hold a man guilty of a crime for voting in favor of one law which may possibly conflict with the provisions of some other. Our Courts, if we are not mistaken, have refused to interfere to prevent such a vote, upon the ground that no such law could take effect, as it would be nullified by the superior enactment. In this very case one of our Courts was applied to for an injunction to prevent ths execntion of the lease in question. The application was denied because the lease, if against the Charter, would be *ipso facto* void. The Common Council cannot, therefore, have defrauded the City of any property in this instance, howsver strong thsir inclination may have been to do so; and, unfortunately, msre bad intentions are not punishable by law any more than merely good intentions are rewarded by the world at large.

We think it altogether likely that this sweeping and rather inconsiderate indictment will be rather summarily dismissed. If so it would have been much better that it should never have been found, for the proceeding will have a strong tendency to bring unjust suspicion and distrust upon the efforts in progress to hold other City officials to legal responsibility for open and shameless acts of dishonesty and corruption. Such a result is greatly to be deplored, for we need all the support of public sentiment to give effect to such proceedings. We cannot afford to have it thus dissipated and frittered away by sham movsments, whicb carry with them no conviction of justice or propriety to the public mind.

### Our Fall Business.

The present commercial aspect of the times, if it be not alarming, is at least full of cause for attentive consideration. There is not a little workshop village in the country wbose prosperity is not of consequence, more or less, to the mercantils world. But when a general inactivity pervades the business of the great commercial centres, and continues to exercise its depressing influence througb many months, reflection becomes directed to the depression which every one deplores but is powerless to remedy. The position of commerce in this City during the past few months, has been one of extreme dullness, a consideration of whicb, in its actual effects, would be less painful if there were any better prospects immediately apparent. But these do not present themselves, and we think will have to be waited for until the Spring. The Fall Trade is pretty well over, and we are within six weeks of the closing of the canals; and yet tbe activity in trade wblch, in the Summer, evsrybody predicted would appear in Autumn, is not yet visible.

If this unusual dullness is to be regarded as the direct result of tbe revulsion of last year, the terribls extent and depth of that revulsion will not have been completely revealed, we fear, for some time yet. But we rather incline to belisve that the collapse of business which has made itself felt through so many months is only indirectly traceable to the crisis of 1857. It is, in fact, tbe result of one of the effects of last year's panic.

The first and very natural fruit of the crash was entirely to break up commercial confidence. Every banker, or merchant, or trader's band was turned against his brother. No man who had money would own a friend; no man who wanted money could find one. There wss a gensral disbelief—a perverse want of faith—in all commercial circles. The inevitable consequence of such a state of things was tbat business was as tboroughly estopped for the time as if the comet which was to have finished the whole world off—Wall-street and all—last year, had really come into contact witb the globe. Commerce was, for the time, annihilated. There was no necessity for so entire a revulsion—there was no reason for so rude and total a stoppage of the wheels of trade. The panic was altogether senseless, tbougb the crisis may have been as natural as it will doubtless prove to have been salutary. But commerce does not argue. The "Money Market" knows no law. It is the master rather than the slave of the deepest thinker or the most clever speculator. It is bnbbling up around him while he sleeps, and he awakss to find himself submerged. It does not reason—it does not consider. The follies of men, and women too, feed its strength day by day, and before they know it they are engulphed. When it bursts, it is a torrent not to be withstood. It is a torrent whicb, finding public confidence in its way, snaps public confidence like a reed. It spends its wrath and passes away, but tbe reed remains broken, and it takes time—much time—before all the king's horses and all the king's men can put that terrible "humpty dumpty" of a reed together again. Meanwhile business languisbes. Its main prop is public confidence, and that has been shattered. What then? Why it must continue to languish until tbat confidence is restored; and it is only when ws shall have been able to ascertain how much time must elapse befors that end can be attained, tbat we shall be in a position to appreciate tbe extent of the late revulsion.

The accumulation of bullion in all the great commercial centres shows, at a glance, how greatly depressed business is, and, to use a synonymous expression, in how weak a condition public confidence still remains. True, it is not as shattered as it was last Winter, or even last Spring, or even last Autumn. We have been all the time repairing the reed, and we must indeed hope that we shall have it fully mended and ready for all necessary straining again next Spring; but that it is not yet whole and sound there is abundant evidence. Because the rise in Stocks and public securities, if it indicates anything at all, tends rather to show that, there being no sound employment for money in a regular business-like manner, capitalists have resorted to the Stock market as a means of using their money with the hope of possible profit. They would, perhaps, do better to leave many stocks that are very high alone. But men with money must employ it. They cannot allow it to remain idle. If there were employment for it in the general business of the community, its owners would doubtless be very glad to give it that direction. They resort to Stocks only as a matter of necessity,—and when the necessity passes away they will gladly use their money in other channels.

There can be but few men engaged in business who have failed to notice, as a remarkable feature in the Fall trade this year, that ths parties who have been most anxious to do an extensive credit bnsiness have not been the buyers. It has been the importers who have first manifested symptoms of returning confidence. The City merchant has been willing to extend his business and to return to something like the former system of credit facilities to the country buyers. Bnt, unlike what has hitherto been the case, it is the buyer who has felt most inclination to hold back. He has had his lesson as well as the merchant, but is less able to sustain a repetition of the shock, from which he has scarcely yet recovered. He will not buy more than he believes he can resell directly, because he knows that the country consumer who has just got through *his* lesson in the same school, will not purchase any more than he knows he can pay for. If, therefore, business is reduced and restricted, it is done on a more healthy, and consequently a more hopeful, basis. And those who lament that there exists no speculation, lament, we think, as selfishly as thoughtlessly. Trace speculation to its source, or follow it to its end, and find, if you can, what good it does to a community. It will enrich a man on tbe first of December, beggar him on the first of Jannary, and keep bim, dnring the intervening thirty-one days, in that state of nervous sxcitement which is the sure ally of dyspepsia and tbe best friend ths medical faculty have in all the world. But beyond this, it is of no more use or benefit to society than the less genteel occupation of the gambler.

How long this state of things will last, is another question. We should never wish to witness again a return to the mad and ruinous activity which prevailed before the panic, and which, simulating prosperity, undermined all that was good and desirable in commerce. But the reports from all parts of the country go to sbow that the stocks of goods of all kinds beld in the interior are not by any means excessive, and we, therefore, have good reason to hope that, with the Spring, we shall see more animation in business than has prevailed at any tims during this year, to be accompanied, we trust, with at least some measure of that prudence and caution wbich, how much soever they may tend to the present dullness in trade, cannot, under present circumstances, be regarded as either unnatural or unnecessary.

### English Anti-Gallicanism.

Conscience, we presume to say, does not uniformly make cowards of us *all*. It is quite possible for a hardened offender to sit in grave judgment upon others, whose crimes are in his own peculiar line; and in passing sentence evince no sign of shame, or fear, or consciousness of guilt. There appears to be a recognized extreme of naughtiness, lying back somewhere in an age of brass, whicb no self-inspection or sense of self-reproof can by any accident penetrate. We reproduced a day or two since an article in wbich tbe London *Times* treated of tbat case of the *Charles et Georges*, abont which the French Emperor and the Portuguese Queen are disputing. In the position of the former it finds two particulars to reprehend; the first being the whole scope, character and tendency of the African Apprentice-system; and tbe second, the treatment of a feeble State with a peremptory method of intimidation, which it would never think of addressing to a power of the first class. Both points are made and sustained with unanswerable force. It would be difficult for the French Secretary to deny that the apprentice-scheme, as actually conducted, is equivalent in every material respect to the Slave-trade. It is equally true, that the menacing attitude of the two French frigates in the Tagus is a measure of domineering arrogance, which would never have been attempted toward one of the great powers; an assertion sufficiently proved by the circumstance, that no French fleet has appeared in the Thames to demand indemnity for the seizure of the French ship *Regina Cœli* by the British steamer *Ethiope*; a case almost identical in its details.

But it is not so mucb tbe offence as the accuser that deserves attention. When a Dick Turpin or a Cartouche administers a solemn admonition from the bench to a fellow-highwayman, or a Kidd berates a buccanler from beneath a judicial wig, there is reason to fear the exhortation is not as efficacious as might be desired. England is situated precisely so with regard to its anti-Gallicanisms. Elsewhere in the same paper in whicb the *Times* article was reproduced, the arrival of two British steamers at Havana laden with coolies brought from Amoy and Hong Kong, places distant by the entire circumference of the globe from the destination of the ships, was recorded. A thousand of these wretches, coerced on board by hunger and fear, or seduced by misrepresentations, sailed in the two vessels; only eigbt hundred came to land. There is nothing to distinguish this trade from tbe French, except the complexion of the victims. The term of service, though nominally but eigbt years, must be perpetual, for where are the poor imbeciles to obtain tbe means of transit back to China; and if they remain, in what will their position differ from servitude? With the suffering, privations, and death incident to this long middle passage, which twice under-runs the burning line, what parallel is there in the French-African scheme which carries its apprentices to an island but a short way from the African coast, and without any such circumstances of horror? Yet a whole fleet of English shipping is engaged in this cooly business, wbich, it is expected, will receive a fresh impulse from the new Chinese treaties. The English Foreign Office, it is announced, has just authorized the introduction of eight thousand into Jamaica; in other words, authorized ten thousand of the miserable beings to be obtained as they may be in China, and two thousand of tbem to be flung into the sea, in order to add a certain number of working bands to the prostrate industry of that island. Witb such a record before them, it demands a certain gift of andacity to pass judgment upon tbe plan of the Frenchman. The *Times* bas exercised the gift conspicuously.

With respect to ths morality of bullying third-rate powers, and escbewing in tbeir cases tbe precedents observed toward first-class States, there could be no better exemplification of the practice, than is afforded by the recent French and English alliances against China and against Venezuela. In neitber of those modern instances was regard paid to tbe requirements of a humane international law. No mediation was thought of or attempted; there was no negotiation; the question was promptly carried on board a bostile squadron; and argued at the expense of the helpless and oppressed Governments, at the mouth of cannon. The belligerent policy of tbe French Emperor toward tbe Portuguese is unquestionably reprehensible, but it has tbese immediate English precedents to go upon, and thus possesses some title to escape any very serious weight of English censure.

Altogether, we may accept to the fullest extent whatever charges and recriminations the presses of London and Paris may have to exchange with each other; and hold them incontrovertibly true. The French apprentice-scheme *is* vicious In method, if not in kind; the Cooly project is vastly worse;—bad in method and bad in kind; but worst of all, in tbis late century, is the custom of using force wherever practicable in international disputes, and only employing pacific paths to accommodation upon a nice calculation of armaments, and of the commercial damage of violence

There is slight reason to hope of ... where this disposition is so ...

### A Ridiculous Scheme.

If, in the range of our political acquirements as a people, we have obtained any notoriety it is for party-cry making. A recapitulation of the various party mottoes and passwords which have been used in our extremely modern history, would fill a volume. Federalists, Whigs, Democrats and others have, from time to time, split up into so many sections, and so many different cries have been put forth by each at every succeeding contest for political power, that one finds himself bewildered in attempting to recollect even a tithe of them. We have a national aptitude for getting up these rallying words of comfort to friends and terror to opponents. They do not, at the best of times, mean much, and the great art would seem to be to make them say as much and mean as little as possible. But they serve great purposes before they are finally done with.

One of the latest and most remarkable efforts in this way is the recent cry put out in not very respectable quarters, for "A Tax-payers' party;" and lists of elected candidates have been paraded, accompanied by either the commendatory term "tax-payer," or the denunciatory epithet "no tax-payer;" the object being to sbow that none but tax-payers are entitled to any consideration, and that there are no other tax-payers than those who appear on the rolls.

Of all the cries ever put out by the most notorious cry-mongers, this one is the most ridiculous. Because, if ths man who actually pays the money into the Treasury be regarded as the only genuine tax-payer, the cry in question would be immediately reduced to one exclusively in favor of owners of real and personal property. Whereas the facts show that the public at large liquidate the expenses of Government, and have a very considerable amount of this liquidation to do. It is not the owner, bnt the tenant of an occupied house who pays the taxes on it; the hands of the owner being merely the channel through whicb the money passes on its way from the pockets of the tenant to the coffers of the Treasury. In this view of the case it would, to say the least, be much more reasonable to set up a cry for a *Rent*-Payers' Party, since he who pays the rent also pays the taxes on the house which he lives in.

It therefore we are to have a "Tax-payers'" Party, it would be as well to remember who and what the Tax-payers really are. If the cry is good for anything at all, it should be general. If, on the contrary, it is meant to be exclusive, ths sooner it is suffered to drop into the grave which has already received a great many other "Parties" with equally attractive cries, the better.

If any combination for political purposes be necessary in the present aspect of affairs, one which would seek to put a stop to the squandering of the public money in this City would certainly be most likely to receive the support of the community—and if any class of the inhabitants is interested in such a movement, it is surely the Rent-payers rather than the property owners, the former being the parties who snpply the disbursements of Government through the latter. And seeing that the number of tenants is vastly in excess of the number of property owners in New-York, there would undonbtedly be more general interest exerted by the one cry than the other. If the expenses of tbe Municipal Government, legitimate and otherwise, be reduced, taxation must necessarily be diminished to a corresponding extent. And if ever this desirable consummation is brought about, the property-owner wbo would expect to obtain the same amount of rent for his bouse as he received when taxes were twenty or tbirty per cent. higher, would exhibit more verdancy than reason, and would be likely to find himself speedily reduced to a change of opinion.

### Our Public Hack System.

We shall probably convey no information, and shock no patriotic prejudices, by saying tbat our Hackney Coaches are at once a disgrace to tbe City and a terror to the stranger. They are unwieldy, slow, and expensive, and are not over cleanly. The drivers are, for the most part, totally independent of the ordinary restrictions of civility, and are especially indifferent to the prejudices of passengers against tbe use of profane language.

The proprietors of these conveyances probably desire tbat the public should be satisfied, and that the general convenience should be studied; but ths facts are otherwise—and the blame is chargeable on our cab system, or rather on tbe absence of any well-ordered system by which this description of public conveyances might be regulated.

Tbs first and great trouble is, that tbe use of such hackney coaches as are now in vogue here is too expensive to admit of its being frequently resorted to. A citizen, native bere and to the manner born, can scarcely ride half a mile on one of these carriages at a smaller cost than seventy-five cents, while strangers visiting the City cannot enjoy the same privilege for less tban double the money. And we can very well understand that, even at these rates, there is not a great deal of profit accruing to the proprietors. The reason is obvious. The dearness of this necessary item in tbe wants of a large population converts a necessity into a luxury, and leaves a great blank to be filled up in the social convenisnces of New-York. In London a man may dash out of his office on any day, wet or dry, jump into a cab, ride a mile for sixpence, in a small but very comfortable carriage drawn by one borse, driven by a man wbose civility is assured by heavy penalties, under summary—and extremely summary—process. Here, on the contrary, we must have a carriage drawn by two borses—because we can get no other; and we must pay six times as much as the Londoners do—because the proprietors of the doubly-horsed and more expensive conveyance cannot afford to let them on lower terms.

The Common Council has recently been considering a plan which would, to some extent, remedy one or two of the evils of the cab system. It is proposed to direct the wearing of an appropriate badge by all drivers of hackney coaches, and to compel them to exhibit, when called upon, an authorized list of fares between certain points of the City. These amendments of the old Hackney-Coach Act would not be amiss. But the public convenience calls for something more. The great requirement is light one-borse cabs, on the London or Paris plan, which can be had on a moment's notice from a contiguous cab-stand, and whicb would carry a passenger across town for, at least, a quarter of a dollar. For such carriages we believe there would be a constant demand, and their extensive use would speedily render them remunerative, even at low fares. We have frequently urged this matter upon public attention, and never with-

...our views. We ... this great want of our City ... and ... would find it greatly to his ... of his property and invest it ... the shares of such a company. That ... why the Cab ... York should be, ... that of any city of ...

POPULAR LECTURES ... year opens with ... amount and diversity of promises. ... tures announced to take place at ... points around us, and the names of ... fessors, Reverends, and others who are to hold forth, stare us in the face from the walls in every corner of the City. So far, well. As a matter of amusement there can be no ... objection to this description of entertainment. But when there is so much of this ... erary nourishment to feed on, we do ... it would be out of place for us to ... young readers to give their ... those lectures which have ... those which are simply ... persons who, feeling ... toils of the day, care more ... study in the evening, the ... tures are doubtless a pleasant relief and a gratifying recreation. And happily mirth and humor are so little incompatible with instruction that both may be, and sometimes are, happily blended in the lecture form. Still, there is a class of literary gentlemen who make the rostrum their profession, and who think more of exciting transient laughter than of furnishing matter for deep and permanent thought. Young men should, we think, ... the Lecture rooms of these gentlemen ... as places of amusement than as ... useful study, and should remember that ... one's object is mental improvement, ... of mere mirth ought not too frequently ... tract the student from the more solid ... ses of the serious lecturer.

The experiences of educated travel... results of new researches in science, ... tions of interesting historical facts, &c., embodied in lectures, are always attractive, and are extremely useful, since they supply information which is frequently best retained in the memory when impressed upon the mind by oral delivery. And whenever lectures of this description are announced under proper auspices, we trust that they will be generally attended by our young fellow-citizens.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Trovatore" was played here last night, for the second time, and despite the weather, attracted a magnificent house. It was a good performance in every respect, Signor STEFANI distinguishing himself particularly, and we may add unexpectedly, after his recent indisposition.

We must direct attention to Mr. BARNUM'S card, issued elsewhere. It will be seen that the enterprising manager is about to make his debut in the character of philanthropist.

PICCOLOMINI IN BROOKLYN.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, Herr FORMES, Signor TAMARO, Signor SANKEY, and Signor FLORENZA—the strongest artists of the Academy—give a concert to-night, at the Athenæum. The programme contains the gems of the best operas, and we may safely predict that they will be rendered in a manner perfectly unexceptionable. The hall will of course be crowded; our Brooklyn friends do not need a strong inducement to patronize a worthy entertainment.

OPERA LIBRETTI.—We are anxious to direct attention to the admirable books of the opera now sold at the Academy, and called "The Piccolomini" opera books, and are sold exclusively inside the Academy, and at the respectable music-sellers. They are models of neatness. A lady may use them without spoiling her gloves, and carrying them home afterwards without being ashamed of their appearance. They are correct, good, tasty, and worthy of the public's twenty-five cents.

### Southern Mexico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Harkness*, Capt. PETERSON, at New-Orleans, from Tabasco, we have dates from that port to the 16th inst.

Governor SIMON SARLAT, the Zuloaga commander of Tabasco, has proclaimed martial law in his department, owing to the invasion of the Constitutionalists from Chiopa. ANGEL CORZO was the commander of the latter force.

The *Grijalva* newspaper, of Tabasco, suspended the publication on the 10th inst., and in its place a Boletin *Oficial* has appeared.

Mr. FRANCIS RYAN, a foreigner, living at San Antonio de Cardenas, was killed by some of the Constitutionalist forces. Several other foreigners, especially Spanish subjects, are said to have fared badly at their hands.

Governor SARLAT had addressed a note to the Consuls of Spain, France and the United States, in regard to the conduct of the Constitutionalists on the taking of Cardenas, a small town in the Department of Tabasco, where decided acts of hostility were committed against foreigners. Mr. SARLAT, of course, makes the most of this, and stigmatizes the Constitutionalists as murderers and robbers, and holds out a promise of speedy punishment. The Consuls addressed make suitable replies, with the exception of the Spanish Vice-Consul, who seizes on the subject for a fitting occasion to abuse the whole Liberal party.

The Zuloaga Governor was trying all in his power to raise a sufficient force in Tabasco to oppose the Constitutional troops.

Notwithstanding the civil war, the tragic muse was flourishing at Tabasco. The only drawback was the sickness of some of the actresses.

The visit of the Comet is also duly announced in the Tabasco papers.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans Picayune writes Oct. 17: "The American Consul, a few days ago, was informed that a battery would be erected in the rear of his house, against which he strongly protested, stating that it would draw the fire of the invaders, and his family would be killed. But, of course, if SARLAT had a right to turn American citizens out of their houses and convert them into barracks and hospitals, he had a right to place a battery in rear of the residence of the Consul.

A few days ago a meeting was held by the Spanish merchants of the place, the object of which was, to charter a schooner, and dispatch her immediately in search of a Spanish man-of-war, inform her of their extremely perilous situation, and beg her to come to the rescue of their lives and property. Accordingly the schooner proceeded on her mission; but I very much dread that before she finds the necessary aid, many of the poor Spaniards will have paid the penalty of their rashness and folly.

At this moment all the stores are closed and their contents dispatched to the most convenient hiding place, (except those under foreign protection,) and nothing is talked of but the dreadful attack of the Cochinos—as the Corso forces are called. In the meantime, Corzo is calmly awaiting the arrival of artillery of heavy calibre from Vera Cruz to attack the place. SARLAT has twelve pieces of artillery of various calibre, from four to twelve pounders. He has also received, by the schooner *William W. Harkness*, which has just arrived from New-Orleans, and consigned to the house of PAYNE, six or eight cases of United States muskets; but they are comparatively worthless, from the fact that the powder used is too coarse to penetrate the tubes.

### Reception of Gen. Paez in Philadelphia.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. PAEZ and the gentlemen of the Venezuelan Commission, were received by the Mayor of Philadelphia at Independence Hall. The following is the speech of Gen. PAEZ in response to the welcome of the Mayor:

Without taking leave of you I could not, with satisfaction, return to my native land, since the recollections of the day when your generous reception changed my misfortunes into a triumph, for which I had not even dared to hope, are indelibly impressed upon my heart. The founders of North American Independence selected your beautiful city as the place in which to sign the wisest Constitution of earth; and in bequeathing so imperishable a document, they also gave to you the inalienable sentiment of liberality which distinguish the City of the Fraternity.

These sentiments were unreservedly displayed towards me. Here (pointing to his breast) I ... your act with pride, for we, who love glory, ... our highest reward to possess the love of ... honorable men.

Present, I pray you, Mr. Mayor, to those who ... so wisely intrusted to your care the interests of this city, the sincere regard and esteem of ... who in your country has acquired ... but, above all, has learned to ... greatness, the generous hospitality ... py Union has no rival.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EX-MAYOR WOOD AND SIXTY OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF 1857 INDICTED.—Yesterday morning, at the discharge of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the District-Attorney allowed the indictment against certain City officials, which has been the subject of so much curiosity for the past five or six days, to be made public. The indicted parties are EX-Mayor FERNANDO WOOD, and all the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen of 1857, who voted for a grant of land situated at the far end of the Island, at the nominal rent of one dollar a year, to a Roman Catholic Society, for the erection of an orphan asylum thereon.

The Grand Jury find in their indictment, that by an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, duly passed April 14, in the year 1857, it was provided that no lease thereafter given, except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing, shall be for a longer period than ten years. And they charge that the indicted parties, being members of the Common Council, did pass the following resolution, being contrary, in its provisions, to the City Charter.

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to lease to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, that portion of land bounded northerly by Fifty-second-street, southerly by Fifty-first-street, easterly by Fourth-avenue, and westerly by land belonging to said institution, at the rate of one dollar per annum [illegible] which said lands shall be occupied for the use of said Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and for no other possible purpose.

And further, that in pursuance of the said combination and conspiracy, FERNANDO WOOD did, wilfully, corruptly and unlawfully approve of the said resolution, as Mayor of New-York, and sign his name thereto as Mayor.

The following are the names of those under indictment:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fernando Wood, | John Roehner, |
| John Clancy, | John Van Tine, |
| William Wilson, | Jesse S. Sickles, |
| Morgan L. Harris, | Henry S. Colyer, |
| Bartholomew Healy, | Amos Miller, |
| Thomas W. Adams, | Francis I. A. Boole, |
| James R. Steers, | Benjamin T. Rhodes, |
| Edward C. McConnel, | Michael McLaughlin, |
| Peter Monaghan, | Charles Doty, |
| William Coulter, | John Wesley Hunt, |
| Jacob H. Valentine, | Hugh O'Brien, |
| Thomas B. McSpedon, | Michael Smith, |
| William R. Drake, | Robert W. Chapman, |
| Henry Smith, | Franklin J. Ottarson, |
| William H. Bulteel, | Thomas Jones, Jr., |
| Thomas Monroe, | Jessie Mitchell, |
| John Baulch, | John Kelkeman |
| James Riley, | James Murray, |
| George B. Bickford, | John N. Reynolds, |
| James L. Waugh, | John Schappert, |
| William H. Craco, | Andrew J. Odell, |
| Henry Hughes, | Bernard Rielly, |
| Hugh O'Donnel, | James Wallace, Sen., |
| George W. Warner, | Dennis Ryer, |
| Jonas N. Phillips, | Thomas Aug. Dunn, |
| Peter Crawford, | Charles H. Haswell, |
| Lewis Farnaway, | Fitzwilliam Bydsall, |
| Ledyard Avery, | Homer Franklin, |
| John Kennard, | Bryan McCahill, |
| Alexander Hosphill, | Wm. Henry Doherty, |
| Isaac O. Hunt, | Isaac A. Cooper. |

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer have also prescnted TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES TURNER, (ex-Deputy Street Commissioner, indicted also by the last Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions,) CHARLES MCNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WILLIAM A. DOOLEY, (late Deputy Collectors of Assessments,) and PATRICK TRACEY, on one indictment for conspiring to defraud the Corporation out of certain sums of money, in relation to assessments for opening streets. There is another separate indictment against TERENCE FARLEY, and two indictments, of the same nature, against JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, late Collector of Assessments. Bench-warrants, issued by the Court, are in the hands of Captain DOWLING for their arrest.

LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The Post-Graduate Course of Columbia College embraces a series of Lectures on the English Language by the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, of Burlington, Vt., of which Mr. MARSH read the Introductory last evening in the room of the New-York Historical Society. It was a discourse such as few men are capable of delivering—at once interesting and profound.

The lecturer commenced by adverting to the regard of Englishmen for their language which they fondly style the Mother Tongue. This attachment is a national characteristic. Speech he said develops the first sense of personality. *Cogito ergo sum.* We think only in words. Those states of feeling which refuse to submit to the forms of language, however deep in tone, are vague and shadowy in outline. They soon fade from consciousness. That alone which is clearly formulated can he distinctly remembered.

But notwithstanding the essential importance of a correct knowledge of English to our people, its study has been usually excluded not only from the college curriculum but too generally from schools of lower grades. It may, therefore, perhaps, be thought an innovation to introduce it into a post-graduate course But in point of importance it yields to no other subject which is likely to engage the student's attention. Mr. MARSH alluded to the fact that Greek philology reached its highest culture not in Athens or Sparta, but in Alexandria, when the power and prosperity of Greece had passed away. Yet it must not be inferred from the increased regard now paid to the study of the English tongue, that the English race is in its decadence. The new impulse given to English studies, is mainly due to an emulation of Continental example. He spoke of the fresh interest with which local and national peculiarities began to be studied by the Continental nations about the time of the French Revolution, and the effect produced upon the English mind. The English people were, indeed, slow to imitate their neighbors. But lately their disposition to cherish their language has been strengthened by the apprehension, not to say alarm, felt for their position in relation to the other powers of Europe. It is not to be concealed that there is uneasiness in the British mind on this subject, and the result is increased attachment to those peculiarities which make up the individuality of the nation. Chief among these is the language, their mother tongue, which enshrines so much that is sacred in the hearts of the people. Gallic civilization and Muscovite barbarism menace the supremacy of England, and threaten a long and severe contest. The fireside, in Mr. MARSH's opinion, is the best school in which to teach English. But it should be taught with intelligence and care. The Anglo-Saxon language is mixed with foreign ingredients, and is as rapacious of words as the Anglo-Saxon race is of territory. It is not a language which teaches itself. The thinking portion of the community must first be made acquainted with its value and interest. Old English writers should be studied and their forms of expression, though antiquated, should be thoroughly learned, a work of little real difficulty and much profit. The Teutonic nations take the lead of the English and French in linguistic researches. The German is, in most respects, not superior to the English, but, as a mental discipline, is vastly before all other modern languages. Americans, more than any other people, require a comprehensive knowledge of the language they speak, for every man among us dabbles in every kind of knowledge. We all use all kinds of words, and things much used, will become worn. Words are in this way as liable to depreciation as coin. The study of great works of the imagination is among the best means of cultivating language. The Greeks and Romans had their masters and models. We have CHAUCER, and MILTON, and SHAKSPEARE—each as great in his own sphere as any names of antiquity. These works will not be excelled; and it is vain to expect that any future literary productions can occupy their place. When they cease to be household words the spring of our language is lost. England and the United States occupy so commanding a position that their common language is incalculably important to the progress of civilization. It may never become universal. Indeed, the final triumph of any one tongue is not to be supposed. But ours will have a wider spread than any other. Beyond every other it is destined to be the cosmopolitan speech. The two great nations whose joint possession it is have already extended their posts within hailing distance around the entire circumference of the world.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Through the liberality of Mr. COOPER, the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute will hold free meetings every Thursday evening during the Winter, at the Cooper Institute. At these meetings a subject is proposed for consideration, and those present state facts, or ask questions, in relation thereto. By this method the reading and experience of those present become the property of all, and the amount of practical knowledge thus elicited is greater than can be usually obtained from a lecture on the same subject. Debate is not encouraged, but simple statements of truths from practical men are desired. These meetings were very successful in the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute last Winter, but the accommodation, particularly for ladies, was not sufficient.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—Mr. J. B. DEVOE has published a protest against the award by the judges at the late National Horse Fair of the first-class premium for the best horse to *Logan*, husband of his horse, *Wild Irishman*, which, he insists, has made performances and shown qualities which entitle him to the premium. He alleges that the judges were influenced by very strong prejudices in favor of imported stock, and did not do justice to our native horses. He challenges the judges to make good their decision, for any sum from $1,000 to $5,000, in regard to *Wild Irishman*—the matter to be referred to any three of a large number of gentlemen whom he names.

MARINE DISASTERS.—Reports of the usual marine disasters, at the approach of the stormy season, begin to be received. Capt. BAILEY, of the ship *Bavaria*, just arrived from Havre, states that, in lat. 43° N., lon. 57° W., on the 25th of October, he encountered a gale from the N.N.E., which was the most terrible he ever before experienced in thirty-five years' going to sea. It continued two days, during which his furled topsails were blown from the yards, and the ships' topgallantmasts were broken off while she was lying to under bare poles. Two days after the gale abated, he passed near an unknown vessel of four or five hundred tons, with loss of mainmast and mizzen, and water-logged. On the 29th of October, the ship *Isaac Bell*, Capt. JOHNSON, from London, fell in with the wreck of the British bark *Claude*, of Shoreham, dismasted and water-logged, and took from her the captain, mate, and four seamen, who were brought to this port.

FRENCH LECTURES.—The attention given to the French language and literature in this City is decidedly increasing. We have already noticed the French conversations given twice a week by the Rev. M. MIEL, a gentlemen of ability and scholarship; and our attention has now been called to a series of lectures in the French language, which M. DUBOS commences this evening, upon the influence of woman on national manners. M. D. is eminently qualified to treat this subject in a manner at once interesting and instructive. Besides the information to be acquired from the course, no better means can be found of becoming acquainted with the language. The first lecture takes place, this evening, at Hope Chapel.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, in Worth-street.

The Superintendant at Castle Garden forwarded a return, showing the arrival of 8,642 immigrants during the month of October; 6,982 arriving by sailing vessels, and 166 by steamers.

The rough draft of the answer to the injunction issued by the Supreme Court of Kings County, was read, and some slight modifications were adopted.

The usual weekly report gives the whole number of emigrants arrived up to Nov. 3, as 70,525, against 161,-578 last year.

MEN-OF-WAR'S MEN VOTING.—A correspondent writes that on election day, while passing through Ninth-street, from Broadway, he met a sailor in full blue man-of-war rig, pursued by an angry crowd, who accused him of having murdered a man at an election district in the Seventeenth Ward. The sailor, who seemed much frightened, said that he belonged to a man-of-war, and was in the act of voting, when he was interfered with; he struck the man who attempted to prevent his voting, with the handle of a sheath knife which he had in his hand. Our correspondent wants to know by whose authority and direction men from war vessels were thus sent ashore to take part in our elections. Perhaps the man's home, when on shore, was within the limits of the district where he voted.

NEW-YORK CIRCUMNAVIGABLE.—The Harlem River is now navigable for ordinary steamboats and small vessels, at all times of tide, for five and a half miles above Harlem, and it is said that if Spuyten Duyvel Creek is straightened—which can be done at little expense in a few months—the communication by water between the North and East Rivers, for vessels of common size, will be a fixed fact.

TRINITY CHAPEL, ROCKAWAY.—The corner stone of a new Episcopal Church was laid on Thursday last, by the Rector of the Parish and a numerous assemblage of clergy, in presence of a large number of interested spectators. Summer residents and visitors of this beautiful place of sea-side resort will now find a want supplied which has been long seriously felt. The building will seat nearly two hundred and fifty persons, and will cost not over $2,500.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A portion of the members of the Board of Education assembled at the Hall in Grand-street at 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. The Clerk called the roll and it was found that there was not a quorum present, so the Board was declared adjourned to the 17th proximo.

ACCIDENTAL AMPUTATION.—ALFRED SIMMONDS, of Camden, Me., had his right leg cut entirely off just above the knee, yesterday, by a hawser. He was endeavoring to make fast the schooner *Chieftain* to Pier No. 7 East River, when his leg became entangled in the rope. He was removed to the City Hospital.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—We learn that Mr. FRIEDGEN, of the Children's Aid Society, will leave with a party of children on Monday next for the West. Mr. FRIEDGEN will meet all that desire to go at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, on or before Friday, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock.

## Police Intelligence.

ILLEGAL VOTERS AND ELECTION ROWDIES.—Charles Dennison and George Smith, of the Fourth Ward; Michael Mulvey and Jeremiah Sullivan of the Sixth Ward; Michael Gallno, James Watt and James Roach of the Eighth Ward; and Frank Coyle and Peter Kelly of the Twentieth Ward, were committed yesterday by different Police magistrates to await examination on charges of illegal voting. James Ryan, Thomas Pryor, James McMann and John McMann were yesterday required to give bail in $1,000 each before Justice KELLY, for alleged riotous conduct on election day. The returns sent in yesterday morning to the Police Head-quarters give two hundred as the total number of arrests on Tuesday—an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the ordinary daily arrests. Of those arrested, six were for illegal voting, two each in the Fourth, Sixth and Twentieth Wards; and four in the Eighth Ward, for attempting to vote illegally. Fifteen grown up boys were arrested in the Twentieth Ward for tearing down the staircases and stealing unhung doors and loose lumber from new buildings and making bonfires with them. That the rum-shop proprietors, as a general thing, disregarded the injunction relative to closing up their places, is evinced by the fact that fifty-four persons were arrested for being drunk and disorderly. The vagrants were poorly looked after, only one being arrested where there are a dozen on ordinary days.

A MISSING BOARDER TURNED UP.—John H. Cunningham, a Bohemian, who despises coarse labor, some time since boarded at No. 34 Baxter-street. He suddenly left, taking with him some clothing that did not belong to him, and the unreceipted bill of his landlady. About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the landlady discovered a pair of boots protruding beyond the foot of her bed. She called assistance, and the boots proved to encase the feet of her quondam boarder, Cunningham. A quantity of burglars' tools were found in his possession, but no money to square up the unsettled board bill. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, to answer a charge of burglary, in default of $500 bail.

### Fires.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.—Shortly after 2, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the fourth-story of No. 228 Third-avenue, occupied by WM. RENNING & Co. as a manufactory of billiard and bagatelle tables. The damage is estimated at $3,000, and is covered by insurance in various City insurance companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN DELANCEY-STREET.—The alarm for fire in the Sixth District, at 9¾, yesterday morning, was caused by the roof of No. 65 Delancey-street taking fire. Some workmen were boiling tar for repairing the roof and accidently upset the tar. The fire was soon extinguished, the damage being trifling.

### American Institute Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting of the Club was held Nov. 2, at the Repository. The Secretary, Mr. HENRY MEIGS, read extracts and translations made by him from foreign domestic works on agriculture, received by the Institute since the last meeting.

It will be remembered that at the Fair in the Crystal Palace in October, 1857, a herd of Peruvian Lamas was exhibited. They were the first ever seen here. They were purchased by a Frenchman in Peru, who intended to send them to France. He got them to Guayaquil on the Pacific, shipped them to Panama, traveled by land over the Isthmus, shipped them to Baltimore, thence to New-York, thence to Glasgow. On the Panama route they lost twenty by bad food, scorpions, serpents, heat, &c. On the passage to Baltimore two lambs perished; thirteen males and twenty-six females arrived safe in Glasgow. It had cost $10,000. They are all now in the best health. They have been bought, says Mr. MITCHELL, a delegate of the Imperial Society, to send to Australia. This herd is the first ever sent out of Peru and will be the last, for exportation of them is absolutely forbidden.

The pearls found recently here attracted some attention. It seems that the Government of Sweden had offered a large premium for raising them in their waters in the time of the celebrated naturalist and botanist LINNÆUS, who gained it by growing the pearls there. But the method he used died with him.

A very excellent essay upon Soil, from Professor SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, Chemist of the State of Connecticut and of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry in Yale College, was presented to the American Institute by the Professor. All the labors to illustrate the causes of fertility have as yet met with no degree of success. The mechanical structure of soil is of primary importance. Naked rock grows lichen—the same rock crushed into coarse grains, grows a much higher order of vegetable—pulverized fine, the cereals grow in it. Geology, chemistry, botany, physiology, meteorology, mechanics, hydrodynamics, heat, light and electricity, are all intimately combined in the grand process of vegetation.

There are sandy soils in our Eastern States, which, without manure, yield meagre crops of rye and buckwheat; but there are sandy soils in Ohio, which, without manure, yield on an average eighty bushels of Indian corn an acre, and have yielded it for twenty to fifty years in unbroken succession, the ingredients of these soils being, by chemical analysis, the same. At present no difference is known between them, except the coarseness of the particles—the first being coarse, while the Ohio sand is an exceedingly fine powder. The power of soils to attract and imbibe moisture and oxygen was well shown by SCAEBLE, of Hofuyl, 40 years ago. Of 13 different soils, quartz sand absorbed in thirty days over 1-1000 parts of oxygen and no moisture, while humus absorbed 13 of oxygen and 120 of moisture. One acre of sunflowers—each plant occupying four square feet—delivered, by evaporation, in four months, four and a half millions pounds of water.

Mr. RICHARD CHUTE, of St. Anthony, introduced by Mr. DISTURNELL, was requested to speak of the agriculture of that mid-region of our continent. He said that he was fearful of meeting unbelief if he should state the facts within his own knowledge of the remarkable capabilities of the soils of Minnesota, he would say that in many vegetables it equalled those hitherto unparalleled vegetables of California—but on his return he would send some specimens to the Club, which would testify more effectually than man can. The potatoes are very fine, so that in the markets of the West, St. Louis and others, they have sold for $2 a bushel, while those of that region sold for 50 cents. Snow falls in all about one foot, occasionally a little more; it lies on the ground from 90 to 120 days; travel is easy over it; the air very clear and healthy; fever and ague and bilious fever not known there. The Rocky Mountains take the heavy wet and send the air pure and wholesome into Minnesota. Our lands are about half prairie; subsoil, clay, and in some places gravelly. Forests of white pines and Norways. Northerly—trees one to three feet diameter; oaks, Southerly; sugar maples make perhaps 40 per cent. of the forest. The waters abound in fish; soft-shelled turtles plenty. Cranberries so plenty that we have shipped fifty thousand barrels of them to all parts of the river Mississippi; they are of large size.

The subjects for next meeting, Nov. 16, at noon, are: "Farm Fruits—Preservation of Fruits," and "Fall Flowers."

## THE KANSAS GOLD EXCITEMENT.

### Arrival of Members of the Lawrence Company direct from the Mines—Former Accounts Confirmed—Gold on the South Platte.

*From the Lawrence Republican.*

We are at last enabled to lay before our readers, direct and reliable news from the newly discovered gold fields of Western Kansas. Mr. H. F. BARTTAN arrived in this city last Sunday evening, direct from the mines, having just been twenty-eight days on the route. Mr. BARTTAN has lived in the Territory for nearly two years, residing most of the time at Burlington, Coffey County, at which place he and his father were proprietors of a hotel. Mr. BARTTAN left Burlington last Spring, about three weeks after the Lawrence Company left this city. He joined the Lawrence Company at Pike's Peak, upon his arrival there, and has been with them ever since. Mr. BARTTAN confirms the accounts we have from time to time published from the Company. The most of the Summer was spent by them in prospecting over a large extent of country, finding gold in almost all cases, but not, as was thought, in paying quantities, except by one prospecting party, who found, on the head-waters of the Platte, diggings where they thought from five to eight dollars per day might be made.

A portion of the Company, as we stated two weeks since, were desirous of going immediately to those diggings, but another part were determined to go to Spanish Peaks, near Mexico, and to avoid dismembering the party, all finally went to Spanish Peaks. It was at Spanish Peaks that our previous informant left the Lawrence Company. We now take up Mr. BARTTAN'S statement concerning their subsequent movements. While at Spanish Peaks, the Company learned of the diggings on the Platte from some men who had been at work with the Georgia Company, but who had got out of provisions, and were on their way to Taos for a Winter's supply, intending to return.

The Company not having found gold at Spanish Peaks, upon hearing these favorable accounts from the Georgia Company at the Cherry Creek diggings, determined to immediately go here. Accordingly, they retraced their course, going north and leaving Pike's Peak twenty miles to the west, arrived at the Cherry Creek diggings about the 6th of September.

For two weeks the company prospected upon both sides of the Platte, finding gold in sufficient quantities so that with a pick, shovel and pan, from $2 to $5 per day could be made. This brings our dates down to the 20th of September, when Mr. BARTTAN, GEO. W. SMITH, Jr., WM. PARSONS, (City Attorney of Lawrence,) and ROBERT PEEBLES—all members of the company—left for Lawrence. Mr. BARTTAN brings specimens of the gold, which we have seen, and which have been examined by several old Californians in our presence, who all pronounce it the genuine article—known as the "scale" or "drift" gold, by miners. Mr. BARTTAN has about three dollars' worth of it, which he took out in one day. Each of the other gentlemen have specimens.

Mr. BARTTAN intends to remain during the Winter, and will return to the diggings next Spring, with a full outfit for mining. The remainder of the Lawrence company intended to remain in the mines about two weeks after Mr. BARTTAN left, and then come down the South Platte about 40 miles to BENT & ST. VRAIN'S old fort, and Winter there. The weather was fine at the mines when we left, but with very cold, frosty nights; and it was the opinion of old mountaineers, that within a few weeks the miners would be obliged to seek Winter quarters. The Georgia company had already disbanded and sought Winter quarters—some at Fort Laramie, and some at Fort Bridger, and some had returned to the States.

There were about one hundred persons in the mines, and numbers arriving daily, when Mr. BARTTAN left. Provisions were tolerably plenty, though at enormous rates—flour selling at $25 per cwt. The gold dust is used in the mines as currency at one dollar per pennyweight.

Mr. BARTTAN met from 700 to 1,000 emigrants *en route* for the mines. He thinks that but few of them will be able to reach the mines this Fall, as, probably, before this time there are heavy snows in the mountains. It is the height of folly, therefore, for other companies to start this Fall. If those already on the route do not meet with great hardships they will be fortunate.

At the time Mr. BARTTAN left the mines there were no houses erected, the miners all living in tents. The health of the miners has been good.

The instruments in use in the mines are, almost without exception, only shovels, picks and pans. It was the general opinion of the miners, and among them several old Californians, that, with the proper implements, from five to fifteen dollars per day could be made. Mr. JOHN ROGERS had a rough rocker made out of a hollow log, split, with which he and his son were taking out from four to eight dollars per day. A half-breed Cheyenne boy, JOHN SMITH by name, son of JOHN S. SMITH, well known as an old Indian trader, had been at work about two weeks when Mr. BARTTAN left, and had made fourteen dollars per week with his pan, shovel and pick, carrying his dirt from ten to twenty rods. One "mess" found in prospecting a "pocket" in the bed rock, where the dirt yielded a dollar and a half to the panfull. One of the Georgia company washed out sixteen dollars in a single day.

Cherry Creek is a tributary of the South Platte. It is about 35 or 40 miles in length, is a dry creek, with a sandy bottom, from 4 to 6 rods wide, and has but little water in it. The main gold diggings are on the South Platte, about 4 miles west of the mouth of Cherry Creek, and about 180 miles a little east-by-south from Fort Laramie. The gold is found on the second "bench" or bottom. Mr. BARTTAN'S specimens were dug about eighty rods from the river. The South Platte has been prospected upon both sides for some thirty miles, and gold found uniformly. Water is not very abundant where the main diggings are, but can be obtained readily by sluicing.

The general face of the country is rolling prairie, very sandy, supporting but very little vegetation save the prickly pear. The bottoms, however, are very rich, and afford an abundance of pasture, the grass being from three to six feet high. The timber right in the diggings is mainly cottou-wood, but within twenty miles are extensive pineries. The Lawrence Company in going up from Spanish Peaks to the Platte, passed through a pinery thirty-five miles in width, and within twenty miles of the Platte. There is also an abundance of pine timber in the mountains.

The diggings are only ten miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. BARTTAN says the boys used frequently to go up the mountains to hunt. Game is plenty in the vicinity of the diggings—such as antelope, black-tailed deer, Virginia deer, brown bears, "jack" rabbits. Grizzly bears are found in the mountains. A young one was killed near the diggings, the skin of which Capt. G. H. SMITH has with him. Wild ducks and geese are found on the river. The Platte at the diggings is about two hundred feet wide, easily fordable.

Messrs. BARTTAN, SMITH and PARSONS returned by the following route, viz.: Down the South Platte from the diggings to the crossing of the Leavenworth and Fort Laramie road, 225 miles; from the crossing to Fort Kearney, 160 miles; from Fort Kearney to Marysville, Marshall County, 150 miles; thence by the old Independence and California road, intersecting the Leavenworth and Fort Riley road at Red Vermillion, to Lawrence, 100 miles—making the whole distance from the diggings to Lawrence 635 miles.

From Lawrence to Marysville the country is thickly settled, and there are quite frequent settlements from Marysville to within 40 miles of the crossing of the Laramie road on the Platte. The remainder of the route is without a human habitation. On this part of the route the boys ran rather short of provisions, living for five days on a single pancake and a cup of coffee apiece per day.

For heavily loaded teams, Mr. BARTTAN thinks the route from Lawrence to Council Grove and the Arkansas would be the best, though about 100 miles further than the northern route. The shortest and best route for those going on horseback, he thinks, would be from Lawrence up the Kansas River, *via* Fort Riley and the Smoky Hill Fork—saving probably a hundred miles over either of the other routes.

Capt. SMITH and WILLIAM B. PARSONS, Esq., arrived in town on Monday morning by the Topeka stage. There being a general desire on the part of our citizens to hear from the lips of these enterprising young adventurers an account of their trip, the following correspondence ensued.

For the information of those living in the States, we will say that Mr. PARSONS is the City Attorney of this city; and Captain SMITH is a son of G. W. SMITH, well known as a Judge under the Topeka Constitution, and as Governor elect under the Lecompton Constitution.

Messrs. PARSONS and SMITH will be in Lawrence during the Winter, preparing for an early start to the mines next Spring. Parties from the East would do well to correspond with them, and make arrangements to go under their direction.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

*Messrs. Wm. B. Parsons and Capt. G. W. Smith, Jr.:*

GENTLEMEN: Knowing the general interest felt by all classes of our citizens in reports from the recently discovered gold mines of Western Kansas, and knowing that your previous standing in the community has been such as to warrant the most implicit confidence in the statements which you may make, we should be happy to have you, at your earliest convenience, address our citizens—giving them an account of your experience in the gold mines.

Signed by eleven prominent citizens.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1858.

*Messrs. O. E. Learnard and others:*

Thanking you for your polite invitation contained in your note of this date, and the expression of generous confidence therein manifested, we accept your invitation with pleasure, and will address the citizens of Lawrence this evening, at such time and place as you may name. Respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM B. PARSONS,
GEORGE W. SMITH, JR.

In accordance with the above arrangement, a large concourse of citizens assembled in front of the Eldridge House, on Monday evening, when Mr. PARSONS gave a long, circumstantial and most interesting account of the wanderings and doings of the Lawrence party since it left here last May. His speech was satisfactory and conclusive to every one present. The evident candor of his remarks—carefully avoiding all exaggeration, while he fully confirmed the previous accounts of the discoveries of gold in paying quantities at the Cherry Creek diggings—gave great weight to his statements.

### Senator Hammond on Political Issues.

Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, partook of a public dinner at Barnadville, in that State, a few days ago. He made a speech on the occasion, some points of which are thus sketched by the Augusta *Constitutionalist*:

"He said he regarded the Kansas excitement, throughout the whole controversy, as the greatest imposture ever practised on intelligent communities; and he never, for a moment, believed that the Territory could, under any possible contingency, become a Slave State. He regarded the whole idea as preposterous and delusive in the extreme. The reopening of the African slave-trade, in his opinion, could never be accomplished, except by the dissolution of this Union. The Free States were opposed to reopening that trade, and their representatives in Congress would never vote in favor of such a measure. He believed it was the destiny of African Slavery to extend over the whole world, wherever climate and soil would warrant it. The black race were providentially destined as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and there is no mortal power that could alter the decree established. He did not think that there was any territory belonging to our Union suitable for Slavery, unless our Pacific slopes would answer; but there the mongrel races of Mexico would amalgamate with the slaves, and the institution would become worthless and insecure. Senator HAMMOND insisted on the importance of a route across the Isthmus to California, which the United States must take into their own hands, and by force, if necessary, for we have the right to take it. We must, he said, fight all our battles for constitutional rights and equality in the Union. But whenever the South declares that she can no longer maintain her position of equality in the Union, and is prepared for independence out of it, his hopes, his fortunes and his fate would be with the people of the South.

[Advertisement.]

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The twenty-four lots and gores on Seventy-fifth-street and Perit's-lane, between Broadway and Eleventh-avenue, advertised by us for sale this day, at the Merchants' Exchange, have been sold at private sale, and consequently withdrawn from auction. The balance of the lots, formerly of the "Tallman" Estate, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, on Sixty-first-street, announced from the stand as for sale by private contract, have all been since sold. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF ENGLISH CARPETS, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—What is more attractive than the healthy bloom of maidenhood; what more heart-rending than the gradual decay of the same? This medicine preserves the one and prevents the other.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

☞ Fraser's River and San Francisco.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, THIS DAY, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ For California.—The magnificent clipper-ship GRAY FEATHER
is cleared, and will sail as soon as the weather permits; has accommodations for a few more passengers. She is now in the stream. For passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Renovator is the greatest discovery and most admired article ever introduced to the public, for giving health, beauty and vigor to the hair. Its use will prevent or remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the hair soft, glossy and beautiful. While it is free from any injurious properties, its effects on the hair are most salutary. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Ladd, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Winter Arrangements.—Overshoes, heavy boots, substantial gaiters, strong shoes, dancing-slippers, and other feet-covering for the Winter, for in-door and out-of-door use for ladies, gentlemen and children can be furnished advantageously at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. His stock is large and valuable, and he is now selling cheaper than ever.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER'S Miraculous Remedies. For sale at the proprietor's dépôt No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ How to Cure Fits.—HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is a quick, positive and permanent remedy for every species of fits, hysteria and spasms. It is astonishing the world by its marvelous cures. All who suffer from epilepsy and its horrors, should lose no time in trying it. To be had at No. 53 Dey-st.

☞ Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Dressmaking and Family Sewing, in every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, at No. 565 Broadway. The guarantee of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines.

☞ Lace and Muslin Curtains from Auction.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have on hand 20,000 lace and muslin curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation.

☞ Dressing Robes, Men's Fine Colored calf-lined Gloves and Saxony wool Shirts, at the Shirt and Collar dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ A. Barthelf's Family Shuttle SEWING MACHINES
Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.*
Office No. 489 Broadway.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

### MARRIED.

WARWICK—DOUGLAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Mr. WILLIAM B. WARWICK, of Richmond, Va., to Miss PHEBE W., daughter of Mr. Charles S. Douglas, of this City.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

SOUTHGATE—TALCOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 1, at Trinity Chapel, by the Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. WILLIAM S. SOUTHGATE, of Brattleboro, Vt., to HARRIET RANDOLPH, daughter of Andrew Talcott, Esq.

STRAN

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAZZANIGA CONCERT.

Mme. GAZZANIGA having signed an engagement with Mr. Maretzek for Havana, will appear [illegible] to her departure.)

On FRIDAY NOV. 5, at 8 o'clock,

the last opportunity thus offered to hear one of the greatest artists who ever came to this country, will be eagerly seized by her numerous admirers and the patrons of the opera.

The performance will consist of the entire opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA,

and the fourth act of LA FAVORITA.

On the same occasion the renowned contralto,

Madame D'ANGRI,

will make her last appearance this season.

The following artists will appear:

Madame GAZZANIGA, Madame D'ANGRI,
TAMARO, LORINI, GASSIER, GASPARONI.

THE SALE OF SEATS

for the GAZZANIGA night commences this morning at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½ o'clock, and at Ritchi's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may be had at the door, in the evening.

ON SATURDAY,

Grand and only

PICCOLOMINI MATINEE,

for the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

PICCOLOMINI and FORMES,

and other entertainments by the

FIRST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY,

who will appear jointly with Piccolomini and Formes.

Madame LABORDE and Mlle. POINSOT have arrived. Due notice will be given of their first appearance.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.

The public are respectfully informed that an

ONLY CONCERT

will be given by

MME. PICCOLOMINI AND CARL FORMES,

on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, which will be most positively the last appearance.

The following artists will most positively appear:

Mme. PICCOLOMINI,

Orchestra, FIORENZA, TAMARO,

CARL FORMES.

Mme. PICCOLOMINI

will sing the Polka Brilliante from "La Traviata," the Convivene and Duet from "The Daughter of the Regiment," the quartette from "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Gassier, Florencio, Tamaro and Tamaro, and the duet from "Don Pasquale," with Carl Formes.

CARL FORMES.

will sing "The Wanderer" and "Standard-bearer," and the Liberty Duet from "I Puritani," with Gassier.

Signor GASSIER

will sing the Largo al Factotum from the Barber of Seville."

Signor FLORENZA

will play a Fantasia from "Il Trovatore," and romanza from "La Sonnambula."

The sale of seats commences on Wednesday Nov. 3, at 9 precisely, at Carl Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st., and Brown's book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and Ritchie's, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York,

Reserved seats.....$1 50
Admission.....1 00

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Change of Time—Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

Performances will terminate as near to 10½ as possible.

CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.

One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious ORCHESTRA STALLS

have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.

The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st. Private boxes $8. Children 25 cents.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1858,

Fifty-third night of the engagement of

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,

And DION BOURCICAULT,

who will appear in their original characters in the new drama of

PAUVRETTE,

Supported by

Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE.

Notice.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10—There will be a Grand Afternoon Juvenile Performance of

JESSIE BROWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Nov. 4, 1858,

A NEW PETITE COMEDY,

entitled

THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

Tommy Tittmouse, a man of the world, of 18,
Miss Mary Gannon

Lucy Templeton..... } His
Kate Somerville..... } Cousins } .....Mrs. Sloan

Mr. Mick, an Irish chambermaid.....Mr. Sloan
Aunt Martha.....Miss Carman
Betty, the parlor girl.....Miss Tree

To be followed by Brougham's burlesque of

NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;

Or

THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,

with all its splendid scenery and effects.

Characters by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Sloan, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Floyd, &c., &c.

To conclude with the successful farce of

DYING FOR LOVE.

TO-MORROW—First time in two years of Mr. O'Brien's admired comedy of

A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

Principal characters by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dyott, Mrs. Hoey and Mrs. Sloan; with a

NEW PETITE COMEDY,

and Mr. Brougham's celebrated extravaganza.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 4, 1858,

and every night during the week,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a Live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, } her daughters. } .....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina, } .....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the screaming farce of

THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Levick, Peters, and the Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 4,

The entertainment will commence with the tragedy of

MACBETH.

Macbeth..Mr. J. H. Allen | Lady Macbeth..Mrs. J. J. Prior

After which a

Fancy Dance.....by.....Miss Josephine West

To conclude with the drama of the

LOST TREASURE; or, The Champion of Castile.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1858,

Commence with the play, in five acts, of

THE HUNCHBACK.

After which, the comedy entitled a

HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

To conclude with the Irish drama of

NORAH CREINA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 4,

The performance will commence with an entire new drama entitled

THE LOST TREASURE,

Basique de Maneva.....Mr. G. C. Boniface

Concluding with the highly successful local drama of

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

NIXON & KEMP'S

GRAND EQUESTRIA,

PALACE GARDENS,

Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Performances every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

PAVILION WARM AND DRY.

AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.

Stock and all to be most

BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

LITTLE ALICE,

THE CHILD-RIDER,

in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.

MELVILLE,

The Great, on his Barebacked Steed,

with a full troupe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.

The children engaged in the performance of "Cinderella" and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway Theatre last Winter, are requested to meet at the Palace Garden Box-Office, at 10 A. M.

Doors open at 2 and at 7 P. M.; performances to commence half an hour afterwards.

Admission.....50 cents
Children, under 12 years.....25 cents

Reserved seats.

Monday.—Saturday nights will hereafter be set apart as a choice entertainment for the masses.

Admittance 25 cents; no half price.

Will be produced on Monday evening next, having been four weeks in preparation, an entirely new version of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of

CINDERELLA;

Or, The Little Glass Slipper,

with new costumes, properties, trappings and appointments, and a Corps du Ballet of

FIFTY CHILDREN.

The State Chariot of Cinderella will be drawn by

FOUR SHETLAND PONIES.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"

and

BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer,

ON EXHIBITION AT

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,

NO. 353 BROADWAY.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, commencing at 8 o'clock, Geo. Vandenhoff, M. A.—Shakespearean Readings. Nov. 11, the Rev. Henry Giles—*American Life*. Tickets 50 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THE BEARDED BABY, 4 years old, with exuberant beard and whiskers. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION—REHEARSAL.—In consequence of a previous engagement of the Hall of the Union for this evening by the Christian Association, the Rehearsal of place in the large Library and Museum Hall, third floor. Members and subscribers will enter by the main entrance, on 6th-st. S. L. MYLES, Secretary.

DON'T FORGET LITTLE ELLA'S BENEFIT reading at Curtis' Music rooms, corner of Broadway and Broome, adjoining Wallack's. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Music by Master Sedgwick. Entire proceeds for herself.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY Nov. 4, at 2 P. M. Match for $2,000; mile and repeat to harness; half forfeit; good day and good track.

Mr. Geo. Spicer names b. g. *Lantern*.
Mr. H. Woodruff names bl. g. *Native American*.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Farewell benefit of

MRS. JOHN DEAN

PREVIOUS TO HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,

On FRIDAY EVE'G, Nov. 5, 1858,

ISABELLA;

Or,

THE FATAL MASK,

With other entertainments.

Box book now open.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver on FRIDAY evening next, the last of his course of Lectures. Subject—*The Pathos of Humor*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the bookstores of Mr. ROSE, Atlantic-st., and Mr. BABCOCK, Fulton-st.; also of Mr. GREEN, corner Clinton and Henry sts.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.

OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Hernandez as Pongo, the Ape. Unsworth's new banjo song. B. A. Cotton's Essence of Essence. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

## LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST GRADUATE COURSE.—The lectures in this course will be as follows, in the room of the New-York Historical Society, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av.:

Law School.—By Professor Dwight, every day except Saturday and Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Lectures.—By the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, on the *English Language*. Introductory at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, 4th inst., and on every succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By Prof. Lieber, on the *History of Commerce*. Introductory at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, 9th inst., and every succeeding Thursday and Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By Prof. Nairne, *Ethics and Æsthetics*. Introductory, Monday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, and every following Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The School of Science will be opened on Monday, 8th inst., at the College, in 49th-st., by Professor Hackley in Astronomy; McCulloh in Heat, Light and Electricity; Tay, Chemistry; Davies, Higher Mathematics; Peek, Civil Engineering.

These Professors will all be in attendance on Monday, at 1 o'clock, to receive classes, and will then arrange with them the future hours of attendance.

CH. KING, President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Lecture by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Messrs. HALL & SONS', No. 239 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK'S, No. 751 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER will deliver a lecture in aid of the Church of the Holy Martyrs on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, in the Church No. 39 Forsyth-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spurgeon*. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at No. 81 East Broadway and at the door.

FRENCH LECTURE, BY PROFESSOR DUBOS, at Hope Chapel, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, on the *History of Civilization by Woman, and her Influence on the Manners of Ancient and Modern Nations*. This lecture is patronized by the most distinguished members of the clergy. Admittance, 50 cents.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA!

A TRIP THROUGH COSTA RICA!

A personal narrative by

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,

With Illustrations, 25 feet in length, sketched on the spot, by

RAMON PAEZ, OF VENEZUELA,

And painted by

JOSEPH KYLE, OF NEW-YORK,

At Nihlo's Saloon, throughout the second week of November. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 Broadway; PHELAN'S Billiard Rooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 112 Fulton-st.; *Irish News* Office, and at the door of the Saloon.

Doors open at 7; Narrative commences at 8 o'clock.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
HYMN AND TUNE BOOK,

THE PLYMOUTH COLLECTION,

FOR CHRISTIAN WORSHIP,

Containing over 1,200 Hymns and over 350 Tunes, Used in over 100 Churches and over 1,000 Families. It is becoming the FAVORITE BOOK of all lovers of sacred song.

Price $1 50, postage paid. Wholesale price $1 12½.

Published by

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

NOS. 51 AND 53 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

P. S.—Just Published,

REVIVAL HYMNS AND TUNES,

Selected from Plymouth Collection. Price 15cents.

PLYMOUTH SABBATH-SCHOOL COLLECTION.

Price 25 cents.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' Institute will commence their weekly meetings THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. The public are invited to attend. By order.

JAMES J. MAPES, President.

John W. Reid, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., precisely, in the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D., will read an address on Nicaragua, by Don Fermin Ferrer, of Nicaragua.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED Monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare an address to the public will report.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW Mutual Beoefit Society are notified to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Lazarus Isaacs, THIS THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 39½ Division-st. By order of A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.

A. S. Solomons, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—BOYS' meetings every THURSDAY NIGHT. To-night the Rev. Dr. Bethune is to speak. Nov. 11, the Rev. Wm. Bartlett, of Elm-place Church, Brooklyn. Nov. 25, Dr. Frank Tuthill.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN GARDENER, TO GO on the upper end of the Island—one capable of taking care of a horse and wagon, understands the culture of fruit trees, vines and flowers, and the keeping of pleasure grounds in order. A steady, active man, who will make himself generally useful, required; an American, with small or no incumbrance, preferred. Apply, for one week, at No. 48 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, a good musician, desires a situation South or elsewhere, in a seminary or private family as teacher of piano, and singing if desired. Address, for three days, MUSIC, *Times* Office, or apply at No. 72 State-st., Brooklyn, corner of Henry.

WANTED—A MAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits, as clerk in a hot air furnace, range and stove store, in Connecticut—one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, with reference, W. & B., Box No. 805 Post-Office, New-Haven, Connecticut.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

TO SHOE FOREMEN.—WANTED, AN EXperienced and competent foreman to take charge of a wholesale establishment in this City, making the finest and best work; also an experienced cutter. Apply at Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE RETail dry goods business. Apply to HOLMES & CO., 711 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
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| Philadelphia | No. 302 Chesnut-st. |
| Philadelphia | Girard House. |
| Baltimore | Sun Iron Building. |
| Washington | Cor. Pennsylvania-av. and 6th-st. |
| Washington | United States Capitol. |
| Boston | Merchants' Exchange. |
| Portland | No. 29 Exchange-st. |
| Cincinnati | Under Burnett House. |
| New-Orleans | Under St. Charles Hotel |

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable girl as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron. Also, a very neat chambermaid and waitress; both have the highest City reference from their last places; steady situations more than high wages required; would go together or separate in City or country. Call at No. 128 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY, well-recommended young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would do fine washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as first-rate cook, understands soups, meats, baking and pastry; the other as waitress and seamstress, understands dressmaking, shirt making and embroidery. No objections to the country. Call at No. 340 7th-av. between 31st and 32d sts., second story, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and is willing to assist in care of children, and is willing to travel with the family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of her business; would have no objection to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do washing in the finest style, and is a first-rate laundress; understands her business perfectly well; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and chambermaid; does neat plain sewing or assist with housework; wages $5 a month. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linen in style; or as cook in all its branches, baking, &c.; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit children's, alter and remake ladies' dresses; is willing to assist in the nursery or chamberwork; no objection to the country. Has excellent City reference. Will answer calls from No. 6 Leroy-st., corner Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; thoroughly understands her business, neat, smart, and obliging to her employer; willing to please; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing and ironing. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing; will be found most competent and trustworthy, and also very obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; she is kind, obliging and faithful, and her present employer, with whom she has lived for three years, will give the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion: she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 59 Bleecker-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best City reference from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-rate chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best City reference given; 3½ years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; she is a most excellent cook, understands baking and pastry; she is a good laundress; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady or travel to any part of Europe. Inquire at the Employment Office No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., for three days. Best of City reference given.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; can do up fine cloth in the neatest manner. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 82 10th-st., where she has lived two years, for two days, from 10 to 5, between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT and tidy Protestant girl as chambermaid; has the best of City reference as to capability and integrity; will be found a person of excellent disposition, very efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable and trustworthy woman; understands meats, soups, poultry, &c.; makes bread, biscuit, plain cake, puddings; washes and irons good; is particularly neat and efficient. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress; is a good sewer, and is willing to do chamberwork or waiting; best of City reference can be given at No. 87½ West 26th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress in a respectable family; she would also act in the capacity of governess, or any other light work. No objection to travel. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A MIDdle-aged woman; can take care of an infant from its birth; has 12 years' experience in same capacity; unexceptionable City references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing, or to do plain sewing; has good City reference; has lived two years in her last place. Call at No. 151 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A BESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress and to assist in the chamberwork. The best of City reference can be given from her last places. Apply to No. 88 32d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good references from their last places, where they lived for seven years. Call, for two days, at No. 67 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid; would mind children and sew. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. No objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 18th-st., candy store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN, would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where she could pay part of the expense in sewing or in teaching two or three small children. The best of City reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as laundress in a private family; is honest and obliging, and can offer the most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family, or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young German lady, speaking a little English, a situation to take care of children and make herself useful in general. Salary no object. All that is expected is a good home. Address G. O., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference; lived three years in her last place. Call at No. 142 Johnson-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (TOGETHER PREferred) by two respectable young women as cook and laundress; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 433 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 496 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or as waitress. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 91 25th-st., in candy store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation in a small private family, or to attend on an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 125 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or nurse and plain sewer by a girl of 17 years of age; refers to her present employer, No 58 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is kind and affectionate with children, and can be highly recommended. Address A. J., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid; good City reference. Apply at No. 200 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as first-class cook. Has good City reference. Apply at 4 Garden-row, 11th-st. and 6th-av

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take the charge of children in a respectable family; can be well recommended by the family she last lived with, where she resided for nearly seven years, and can also refer for character or qualifications to several respectable families, both in this City and the country. Apply to MARY, the second brown-stone front house in 28th-st., from 8th-av.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY A highly respectable person, in a widower's or bachelor's house; is of industrious and economical habits, and experienced in all domestic affairs of a house, and is willing to render her services in such; a comfortable home and kind treatment is more an object than high wages to her. Address M. D., Housekeeper, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, or would assist in the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 7th-av., near 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands her business, the work of a few private families by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, to travel to California or Europe; she is conversant with the French language (acquired in Paris), and can teach it thoroughly; is very fond of children, and can sew well. Address Mademoiselle JEANNETTE, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, a situation in a private family, as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take care of an infant or invalid; no objection to go in the country; City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands games and soups, and all kinds of pastry and deserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress; has good City reference from her last situation, where she lived for five years. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 885 Broadway, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place; was brought up in England. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or fine washer; can be highly recommended by the family she has just left. Call at No. 132½ 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business: good cook and good baker. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS German Protestant chambermaid and waitress, and a first-class lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family by a Protestant woman who can furnish the best of references. Call, or address, ANN BROOKS, first floor, No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is an excellent cook. Good City references can be given. Apply at No. 168 West 16th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in the washing of two or three females; the best of City references can be given. No. 120 East 20th-st.

MRS. REYNOLDS, SICK NURSE, NO. 125 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av., 3d floor.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

### MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a thorough groom as well as a driver, as will be seen by his reference; could assist in waiting, or take charge of a furnace; has no objection to be generally useful, or do anything about a gentleman's place; the advertiser is not afraid of hard work; the best of City reference given; no objection to City or country, or any part of the Union. Address J. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skilful driver and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter; and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant young man, 20 years of age, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and a careful and competent driver; has always done the work of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, sober, steady and industrious; wages moderate. Can be seen at his last employer's, T. J. Crowen, Esq., northeast corner of Broadway and 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by an industrious single Protestant young man; has been long experienced in the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, and is a good, careful driver; would go to any part of the country, and make himself as useful as he can;

## AUCTION SALES.

...Auctioneer.

...AUCTION.
...CO. will sell, on FRI-
...at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 159

Pocket Knives,
Double-barrel Guns,
Locks and Padlocks,
Augers,

...of heavy and shelf goods.
...fancy goods, toys,
...in boxes.
...French and German fancy goods, toys,
...

...Sargent & Foster's apple parers.
...and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
...DAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at the Centrai
...corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
...weekly sale of household furniture, mahogany
...bureaus, tables, chairs, sofas, three extension
...mattresses, feather beds, carpets, matting, oil-
...stoves, seven boxed tea, &c., &c., &c. Also, one
...with iron attachment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
...EMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY
...GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H.
...DAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov.
...10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York,
...well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works,
...in 1839 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-
...brick building with an additional ball of stone for a
... The glass-house proper covers a surface
...lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-
...running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet
...with fall lots of ground south of the Morris
...connected with the glass-house. The catting-
...large dimensions and is worked by a steam-
...and packing-rooms are spacious and
...with all the accommodations necessary for
...of the largest class. The premises derive
...from the associates of the Jersey Com-
...is convenient to the Ferry. The
...and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to
...rent of $110 on each lot. The taxes are
...to Dec. 30, 1858, and the amount on the
...is about $400. The water-rent on the
...before $135 per annum. The New-Jersey
...Company have petitioned the New-
...for an extension of their road to Jer-
...and it is thought that in such an event this
...would be wanted for the Company's depôt
...The attention of capitalists is directed to this
...the property is constantly increasing in value
...investment may pay large profits. Terms liberal
...untable. For lithographic maps and hand-
...full information, apply at the office of
...H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

...EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
...BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON
...DAY and THURSDAY, 5d and 4th instant,
...at the auction rooms No. 33 Nassau-st.
...of superb fancy goods, comprising ele-
...marble vases and arms of classic and antique de-
...superb bronze groups and statuettes of Music and
...Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy, Atella and
...The Hunter and Leopard, Home and other beau-
...pieces; elegant Parian groups and statuettes of
...Death Douglas, the Blessing of Little Children,
...Cupid and Psyche, Hesitation, Miranda, The Finding of
...Terpsichore, Resignation, Dorothea, The Seasons,
...Poetry and Music, and many others; superbly decorated
...vases and receivers, dinner and tea sets, figures,
...magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, Bo-
...glass-ware, magnificent cut and engraved wa-
...sets, fruit-stands, card-receivers,
...&c.; elegant silver-plated waiters of all sizes,
...and coffee sets, casters, fruit and jelly stands, cake
...and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass de-
...quisite, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their
...at small cost.

...Office No. 5 Wall-st., Jaun-
...
BY BUCKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER
...of Jacob W. Foster, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the
...Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock,
...the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a
...property in West Bloomfield, Essex County,
...about 12 miles from the City, and three
...walk from the depôt at West Bloomfield, for-
...owned and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., con-
...about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the
...road. On the premises is a two-story frame
...about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large
...barn, fruit and shade trees, &c. The property is
...in a healthy, populous and pleasant part of the
...and possession will be given 10 per cent. at the time and
...of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed.
...full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

...A. M. MEARIN, Auctioneer.
...BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALES
...Dealers in Rare Books, No. 13 Park-row—TUESDAY, WEDNES-
...THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at
...—Curious and valuable books, forming the ca-
...library of the late Hermann E. Ludewig, LL.D., com-
...a collection of fine and choice works on Ethnology,
...Geography, American History, Biography, voyages
...travels, and miscellaneous literature, embracing
...very rare, curious and valuable books, difficult to
...obtained. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

...PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
...TABLE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,
...&c.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½
...at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, compris
...pieces French flowers, 13 pair cassimere pants,
...scissors, laces, gimps muslins, calicoes, and
...assortment of fancy goods. Also, 1 Porter's
...shooter rifle, 1 5-barrel pistol, 1 Harper's Ferry
...1 3d top waggon, 1 Boston chaise, &c.
A. HORTON, Constable.

...A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
...TION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN
...LOTS OF VALUABLE BUILDING PARK-
...BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Mer-
...Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the eleven val-
...property.
...ROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th,
...132d and 136th sts., grade good, location commaad-
...and as an investment very desirable. Book maps,
...&c., r Nos. 7 Broad-st.

...EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
...EXECUTORS' SALE OF JEWELRY TO
...THE TRADE.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY,
...at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-
...gallery, by order of the trade, a large assort
...ment, consisting in part of gold watches, rings, gold-
...cameo, painted pins and ear-rings, vest-chains,
...books, sleeve-buttons, studs, vest buttons, &c., to
...without reserve, in lots to suit, to the trade only.
...Cash.

...EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
...E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON FRIDAY, 5TH
...inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-
...thorough-bred Arabian Stallion, dark gray, long
...hands high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly
...kind and gentle in every way, and a magnificent
...horse. Is out of the celebrated mare Sky Scraper,
...sire of the elegant stallious presented by the Em-
...of Morocco to President Pierce.

...ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
...NICOLAY'S OFFICE NO.
...EXCHANGE.—Regular auction sales of Stocks
...at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY.
...and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and
...Board of Brokers.
...THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

...HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
...HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
...auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, P.
...at No. 5 Hammersley-st., assignee's sale; the stock
...of piano-forte tool maker, consisting of iron planes,
...stocks, turning hammers, do. lathes, and sundry
...lines and tools, without any reserve.

...HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
...ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CIGARS—THISDAY,
...at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st.,
...lacing about 500,000 German, Havana and Domestic
...in one-quarter, one-half and one-tenth boxes, in
...tual quantity. Sale positive, without reserve.

...STURGIS DRAPER, Auctioneer.
...DRAPER'S SALE OF
...REGULAR Auction Sales at the Mer-
...Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds
...and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½
...See catalogue.

...GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION
...ON FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9
...comprising a well-selected assortment of Win-
...blooming plants, viz., axaleas, camelias, ericas, cherys-
...mums, &c., &c., from J. E. RAUCH, Florist,
...lyn, L. I. Sale positive, without reserve.

...GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—
...THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed
...No. 9 John-st. Sale comprises a general assortment
...Winter-blooming plants, viz.: Axaleas, Came-
...Lycopodiums, Chinese Primroses, Acacias,
...from LOUIS MENAND, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

## AUCTION SALES.

...Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c.

A. BUTTERFIELD will sell on THIS DAY, (Thurs-day, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of—
Parlor Suites, Etageres, Turkish and Reception Chairs,
Piano-Forte, Lace Curtains, Mirrors, Carpets,
Clocks, Vases, Bookcases, Centre Tables,
Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands,
Sofas, Rockers, &c.,
Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Dining Table, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated Ware.
And many articles too numerous to mention. Sale at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TA-BLES.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., two mahogany billiard tables, with marble beds and Phe-lan's patent combination cushions; in perfect order and nearly new, with balls, cues, &c., complete, by order of the mortgagee.

JOHN H. BOALEY, Auctioneer, Store No. 463 Canal-st.,
WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, NOV. 4, at 2 o'clock, at No. 42 Watts-st., near the corner of Hudson and Canal sts., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, feather beds, bol-sters and pillows, straw and hair mattresses, looking-glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding; stoves, chairs, sofas, &c.; also, the kitchen furniture. The house to be let.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nas-sau-st., a long tall, thorough-bred Morgan mare, raised at East Cornith, Vt., 15 hands high, 7 years old, war-ranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and to trot inside of three minutes without treining.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nas-sau-st., a long-tail sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way. Also, top-wagon and single harness.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE IN FISH-hill village, now occupied as a Female Seminary, and formerly as a public house. The executors of the estate of the late P. Van Wyck, wishing to settle the same, will sell this property at a low price. It is at present occupied by the Rev. C. Ackerman with a flourishing fe-male school, the building, situation and grounds being well calculated for that purpose; or it can be put to its original use as a public house, and during the Summer months can be filled with boarders from the City, having been so used by the present occupant during the former part of his school, and also by former occupants. Sufficient grounds will be included for a fine lawn and garden. Terms of payment easy. Reference to the of-fice of the *Christian Intelligencer*, No. 103 Fulton-st.
JOHN C. VAN WYCK, } Executors.
CHAS. VAN WYCK, }

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 min-utes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home at not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on boad and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 9 Second-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about ten acres, most eligibly situated, within three miles of the Exchange, commanding a splendid view of New-York Bay, and for beauty of loca-tion, healthiness, and prospective improvement in value, not to be equalled by any similar piece of property in the neighborhood of New-York; and if laid out into lots would probably bring double the price required within twelve months. For cash this property will be parted with at a decided bargain. For particulars, apply to J. B., Box No. 1,334 Post-Office, New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—POSITIVE SALE AT the Getty House, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at noon, of the valuable country seat, containing 150 feet front by 375 in depth, with handsome dwelling-house, out buildings, &c., on the west side of the Post Road, about half a mile south of the village of Yonkers. Title perfect; 10 per cent. down, and 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Look at the premises.

FOUR BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS—All new, situated on the eastern slope of Murray Hill, model arrangements for economy and convenience—modern improvements. Offered at a great bargain for cash, or exchange for first-class paper or groceries in-quire of CHARLES BURTON, Crook's Hotel, Chatham-st., New-York, owner, who will leave the City in a few days and withdraw the property from market.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A desirable property, beautifully situated in West-chester County, six miles from New-York, acces-sible hourly; house 40x40, two-story and basement—1½ acres—grounds beautifully embellished with fruit and shade trees. A good City or Brooklyn residence would be taken. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD-ern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and side-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., to complete order. Property situated next to corner South 9th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED AR-CHITECT, and an experienced builder, offers his ser-vices to capitalists seeking safe investments in building. He would make all the necessary drawings, and guaren-tee that his construction shall not surpass his estimates. Best reference given. Address, with real name, ARCHI-TECT, No. 116 4th-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Coan., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Coun.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, an excellent three-story and basement house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, being a most eligible situation. The house is in thorough repair, having been occupied till last week by the owner. Apply to W. MACKEY, House Agent, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air; et $250 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1858; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—All Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 9 FULL LOTS ON THE south side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Very desirable for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 46 COLUM-bia-st. The owner would like to board in the house. Two minutes' walk from Fulton-ferry, opposite Middagh-st., Brooklyn Heights. Apply at the above.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house in 28th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MOR-GAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farm-ing section, 3¼ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

WALL-STREET OFFICES TO LET.—TWO fine large offices on second floor, possession immedi-ately, fat No. 11 Wall st.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-TURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson-sts. Circulars sent on application.

## PERSONAL.

WILLIAM.—EVERYTHING LOOKS BETTER. The boy is out of danger; you are expected to return without loss of time. JOHN.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP (Is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE a proots hair from low foreheads, up-per lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brook-lyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Wor-cester, and druggists generally.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 205, 539, and 682 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTA BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.—A meeting of Bondholders of the so-called second mortgage will be held at the office of L. H. Meyer, No. 76 Beaver-st., on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 P. M. Par-ties interested are requested to attead.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennes-see and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
New-York References—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co. and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, dur-ing which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brewer & Co., W. G. Lone & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Nsilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLEC-TIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1850.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the ter-mination of the call for the fourth installment, pre-vious to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third install-ment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| NATHANIEL HAYDEN, | JOHN B. DUNHAM, |
| WILLIAM K. BELCHER, | BEN'J. W. MERRIAM, |
| BENJAMIN W. CLAPP, | ALFRED L. ROWE, |
| GEORGE C. COLLINS, | CHARLES J. SHEPARD, |
| WILLIAM L. CONKLIN, | CHARLES S. SANDFORD, |
| JOSEPH M. COOPER, | SAMUEL UTTER, |
| THOMAS DAVENPORT, | OLIVER W. WOODFORD, |
| | THOMAS WOODWARD, |

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unaaimously elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 3, 1858.—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of this Bank:

| | |
|---|---|
| EDWARD WILLIS, | JAS. M. MOTLEY, |
| EDWARD ROWE, | WILLIAM BINNS, |
| CHAS. DENISON, | ALBERT STURSBERG, |
| B. F. BREKMAN, | JAS. E. BUSH, |
| A. L. SAYRE, | WILLIAM B. PUTNAM, |
| BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, | JOS. W. MEEKS, |
| | CHAUNCEY ST. JOHN. |

EDWARD WILLIS, Esq., has been elected President in place of CHAS. DENISON, Esq., who declined a re-election.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive sub-scriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., each day.
ABRAHAM VAN NEST,
W. P. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The aaaual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the Brit-ish Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on ac-count of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COM-PANY will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 8 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each or any lesser number, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, said Bonds being re-quired for investment in the Sinking Fand of said La Crosse and Milwaakee Railroad Company.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., and will remain open until the whole of the capital stock of $150,000 shall be sub-scribed.
D. B. KEELER, }
E. D. BROWN, } Commissioners.
E. S. WALTON, }

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, } 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The anoual election for Directors of the Com-pany will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORT-GAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO CITY TEN PER CENT. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 ortlandt-st. (apstairs.) M. E. REED.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ANY ONE TO engage in a well-established and profitable business; the clear profit for October was over $400, as will be shown; it need never be less. The present proprietor being desirous of retiring, will dispose of his establish-ment. The like chance will probably never occur for a young man to engage in business. The business is dealing in Photographic and Daguerreotype Goods, is easily ac-quired, has a good run of custom, and at least $50,000 worth can be sold in one year. The amount of capital re-quired is from $3,000 to $5,000, which may be in cash or good unincumbered real estate. Address S. D. H., Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office.

$300—A GOOD, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, with this amount, will be taken partner in a first-class grocery store, well established and will pay $3,000 a year. No further capital required, as the owner will furnish $3,000 worth of stock. Apply immediately at No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

TO LITERARY MEN.—FOR SALE—HALF IN-terest in one of the most popular Monthlies of the day. To a young man with a capital of $2,500 the oppor-tunity is a rare one. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED PROPERTY, worth $7,000 to $10,000, in this City, in exchange for a valuable stock of clothing, in good order. Apply, im-mediately, to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

## SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE DAY OF SAILING OF THE steamer PACIFIC from this port to Galway having been changed by direction of the owners, she will not leave until MONDAY, Nov. 6.
American Express Company, Agents.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA NICARAGUA.
American, Atlaatic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, Proprietors.
REDUCED FARES.
The spleadid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captaia HENRY CHURCHILL,
having been fitted up expressly for the California trade, by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juaa del Norte, to connect at Saa Juan del Sur with the well-knowa and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
For San Francisco, California.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE.
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. Is model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is *the* ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offer-ing for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
WALTER LORD,
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remark-ably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Im-proved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Fran-cisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited ad-vances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRAN-CISCO.
The clipper ship IVANHOE, Capt. LANE, is now receiv-ing the last of her cargo at Pier No. 21, East River, Ful-ton Ferry, and will take freight this week until full. The IVANHOE is perfectly ventilated, insures at the lowest rates, and commanded by Captain LANE, formerly of the *Sweepstakes*, (made the passage in 93 days.) Shippers can rely on proper care of their goods and a quick run.
For freight, on favorable terms, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, corner of William st.
Agents at San Fraacisco—Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale. Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tick-ets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Ac-commodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before de-partures of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-GATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GAL-WAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steam-ships, ably officered, and furnished with everything re-quisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The de-partures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, and further notice, viz:
INDIAN EMPIRE.....S. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON.....Monday, Nov. 8
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of un-rivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $60; Third Class; $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $60; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the off-ces of the Company on their express routes.
AMER

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 163⅛ | 120 | Mad. River R. |
| | 94 | 50 | do |
| | 95⅝ | 200 | Harlem Railroad |
| | 96⅛ | 10 | Harlem R. Pref. |
| | 23 | 10 | Panama Railroad |
| | 20 | 60 | do |
| | | 220 | L. S. & Mil. R. R. |
| | 91 | 100 | do |
| | 92⅝ | 600 | Reading Railroad |
| | 91 | 100 | do |
| | 93⅛ | 800 | do |
| | 92¾ | 300 | do |
| | 23 | 300 | Mich. Cen. R. R. |
| | 94 | 50 | do |
| | 95 | 50 | do |
| | 37¾ | 18 | M. So. & N. Ind. R. R. |
| | 37¾ | 100 | do |
| | 83⅝ | 200 | do |
| | 86 | 50 | M. S. & N. Ia. Gtd. stk. |
| | 91 | 300 | do |
| | 110⅝ | 180 | Ill. Central RR |
| | 87½ | 50 | do |
| | 106¼ | 100 | do |
| | 106⅞ | 50 | do |
| | 98 | 200 | do |
| | 98 | 100 | do |
| | 97¼ | 170 | Gal. & Chi. RR. |
| | 97¼ | 200 | do |
| | 97 | 234 | do |
| | 77 | 200 | do |
| | 77⅞ | 100 | do |
| | 77 | 25 | do |
| | 77¾ | 550 | Cleve. & Tol. R.R. |
| | 79 | 25 | do |
| | 84¾ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. |
| | 84¾ | 200 | do |
| | 84⅝ | 200 | do |
| | | 50 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 86 | 8,000 | Mem. City 6s |
| | | 20 | Ocean Bank |
| | 16 | 15 | Bank of Commerce |
| | 27½ | 40 | Bank of New-York |
| | 24 | 20 | Gebhard Fire I. Co. |
| | 40 | 18 | Pacific M. S. S. Co. |
| | 62 | 95 | La Cr. & Mil. R. |
| | 55 | 10 | Nassau Bank |
| | 27½ | 10 | Continental Bank |
| | 43¾ | 20 | Mec. & Trad. F. I. Co. |
| | 27¾ | 20 | Goodhue Ins. Co. |
| | 55¾ | 5 | New-World Ins. Co |
| | 55 | 10 | American Ex. Co. |

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York, for the month of October were completed this afternoon. They present the Import Entries of the month as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dutiable Goods, consumption direct | $9,234,470 |
| Dutiable Goods, warehoused | 2,157,678 |
| Free Goods | 2,061,468 |
| Total entered | $13,453,616 |
| Against October, 1857 | 11,930,674 |
| Increase in October, 1858 | $1,522,942 |

The amount of goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from the Bended Warehouse, is $2,482,425. There were also entered, during the month, foreign gold and silver of the value of $49,366; same month last year the foreign specie entered was $2,505,193.

The Exports for the month of October from the port of New-York were:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Domestic Produce | $5,233,363 |
| Foreign reëxported | 520,248 |
| Gold and Silver | 3,028,405 |
| Total | $8,782,016 |
| Against October, 1857: | |
| In Produce | $6,491,529 |
| Foreign reëxported | 1,018,492 |
| Specie | 297,209—$7,807,230 |
| Increase of all Exports in October, 1858 | $974,786 |

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7,796,000 | | 18,120,000 |
| February | 8,969,000 | | 24,501,000 |
| March | 11,463,000 | | 20,074,000 |
| April | 10,644,000 | | 20,279,000 |
| May | 11,130,000 | | 17,634,000 |
| June | 10,014,000 | | 14,969,000 |
| July | 18,469,000 | | 35,295,000 |
| August | 19,556,000 | | 19,979,000 |
| September | 15,335,000 | | 16,042,000 |
| October | 13,454,000 | | 11,931,000 |
| Total 10 months | $126,820,000 | | $198,824,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 2,110,000 | | 9,183,000 |
| Increase in all imports, 1858 | | | $79,077,000 |

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4,208,000 | | 4,544,000 |
| February | 3,710,000 | | 5,399,000 |
| March | 4,503,000 | | 7,904,000 |
| April | 5,513,000 | | 5,162,000 |
| May | 4,263,000 | | 6,047,000 |
| June | 6,383,900 | | 5,395,000 |
| July | 4,772,000 | | 4,274,000 |
| August | 4,660,000 | | 4,289,000 |
| September | 3,522,000 | | 4,219,000 |
| October | 5,233,000 | | 6,492,000 |
| Total 10 months | $46,767,000 | | $53,725,000 |
| Foreign reëxported | 4,632,000 | | 8,250,000 |

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4,746,000 | | 1,308,000 |
| February | 3,747,000 | | 1,832,000 |
| March | 836,000 | | 2,175,000 |
| April | 646,000 | | 3,555,000 |
| May | 1,791,000 | | 5,789,000 |
| June | 594,060 | | 7,939,000 |
| July | 2,801,000 | | 3,628,000 |
| August | 2,202,000 | | 6,272,000 |
| September | 3,240,000 | | 990,000 |
| October | 3,028,000 | | 297,000 |
| Total 10 months | $23,631,060 | | $33,785,000 |

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

| | 1857 | vs. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $46,767,000 | | $53,725,000 |
| Foreign reëxported | 4,632,000 | | 8,250,000 |
| Specie | 23,631,060 | | 33,785,000 |
| Total all, 10 months | $75,030,000 | | $95,760,800 |
| Decrease in all exports, 1858 | | | 20,730,000 |

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1858 | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1,641,474 | | 4,537,378 |
| February | 2 063,784 | | 5,117,250 |
| March | 2,213,452 | | 3,752,184 |
| April | 1,736,510 | | 3,301,607 |
| May | 1,743,227 | | 1,907,289 |
| June | 1,686,643 | | 677,811 |
| July | 3,387,305 | | 6,987,019 |
| August | 3,545,118 | | 3,946,830 |
| September | 2,672,935 | | 2,249,082 |
| October | 2,054,834 | | 867,534 |
| Total 10 months | $22,749,302 | | $33,343,884 |
| Decrease in Customs Revenue, 1858 | | | 10,594,582 |

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

| 1858. From Jan. 1. | | 1857. From Jan. 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 12 | $1,607,440 | Jan. 13 | $1,289,177 |
| Jan. 27 | 1,555,772 | Jan. 28 | 1,168,510 |
| Feb. 12 | 1,265,507 | Feb. 14 | 1,096,540 |
| Feb. 27 | 1,040,429 | Feb. 27 | 1,260,136 |
| March 15 | 1,270,134 | March 17 | 1,004,956 |
| March 29 | 1,408,040 | March 28 | 1,137,128 |
| April 12 | 1,252,812 | April 14 | 1,229,238 |
| April 27 | 1,486,845 | April 29 | 1,480,060 |
| May 12 | 1,675,284 | May 15 | 1,707,527 |
| May 29 | 1,575,921 | May 26 | 1,658,062 |
| June 12 | 1,446,175 | June 16 | 1,930,376 |
| June 27 | 1,799,508 | June 29 | 1,852,866 |
| July 14 | 1,401,713 | July 12 | 1,521,676 |
| July 27 | 1,668,817 | July 27 | 1,458,043 |
| Aug. 12 | 1,527,286 | Aug. 12 | 1,241,055 |
| Aug. 27 | 1,424,674 | Sep. 3 | 1,593,557 |
| Sept. 11 | 1,695,630 | Oct. 4 | 1,268,734 |
| Sept. 29 | 1,238,000 | Oct. 25 | 1,664,200 |
| Oct. 15 | 1,322,065 | | |
| Oct. 28 | 1,473,679 | Total, 10 mos. | $25,550,843 |
| Total, 60 mos. | $38,140,034 | | |

Increased receipts from California ..... $4,589,188
Decreased receipts from abroad ..... 7,073,000

There is an easier or more quiet tone to the market for money, to-day, and at the partial advance in rates, noticed yesterday, the supply is quite free, and lenders rather disposed to increase their lines, both on mercantile paper and demand loans. The Discount Brokers are passing bills running into next Spring at 5@5½ ₰ cent., and short acceptances at 4@4½ ₰ cent. The Stock Brokers, of well-established credit, still get money at from 5 to 6 ₰ cent., though the inside figure is, perhaps, less common than last week. Loans, on Stock collateral, with the condition of 5 or 10 days' notice from the lendar, or to remain 30@60 days, are made at from 4 to 4½ ₰ cent. The Exchange Market is quiet after the closing of the Boston steamer's mail of yesterday. Merchant bills on England range 108¼@109½ ₰ cent. The Government Sub-Treasury, to-day, transfers $200,000 in gold to N. Y. by express to the Department at Washington. The additional Gold remittances from Bank to the South and Southwest are not important to-day. The amounts reported yes-

were $158,390 5, disbursements, (including above transfer to Washington,) $447,000; balance, this afternoon, $8,413,424.

There is an improved demand for Stocks to-day. The sellers for the *Bear* demand are less disposed to meet the market except on advance, and the speculators on the other side move with more confidence toward a fresh advance in prices. This remark applies more particularly to New-York Central and the Railway Stocks which usually sympathize with the fluctuations in the leading secnrity. About 5,000 shares were taken in the forenoon at 84¼@¾, (mostly at 84¾ ₰ cent. at the Board,) and further sales were made on the Street at 84¾ ₰ cent. The Western Roads and Reading were steady at the early Board, though a glance at the printed list will show that buyers and sellers are wider apart in their views than last week, when the actual business was much larger on nearly all descriptions. Hudson River, Harlem and Erie shares were also steady, and Panama and Pacific Mail quite firm. In State Stocks there were actual sellers in the forenoon of Tennessees at 94, and Missouris at 88¼@89. The latter were taken with freedom by a leading jobber, who subsequently resold at his own counter at a broker-age advance. There is a renewed inquiry at private sale for several of the State Securities, now ranging below par. In Railway Bonds the business was confined to Erie Sinking Funds, which are wanted at 36½ ₰ cent. LaCrosse Land Grants at 27½, and a few Illinois Centrals at 95 ₰ cent.

At the Second Board this afternoon, the demand for New-York Central continued at 84¼@84¾ ₰ cent., finally closing at 84½ ₰ cent. In other shares the transactions were light, Galena, on the printed sales, 78½@¾, and Rock Island 66¾@⅝, but both subsequently closed ¼@¾ ₰ cent. lower. State Stocks, and Panama and Pacific shares, all steady; Missouris 89 ₰ cent.

The matters in dispute between the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company and the Associates, growing out of the contract for the completion of the Road, have been fully and finally adjusted, by the following agreement:

1. The Company to assnme the settlement of all outstanding claims, and the Associates to be released from all responsibility therefor.

2. The Associstes to return ($258,000) two hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars of construction bonds, canceled, in lieu of the same amount of second-mortgage bonds not exchanged, to return to the Company the coupons of the first-mortgage bonds held by them to the 1st of January, 1858, inclusive; also, the coupons (if any) on the construction bonds, to the 1st of September, 1857, inclusive; also, the coupons (if any) on the Income bonds to the 1st of November, 1857, inclusive.

3. The Associates to return an ameunt of income bonds equal to the rcrip certificates already issued; also, ($130,000) one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the ssme bonds, (for cancellation,) to mect the outstanding floating debt.

4. The Company to acknowledge a final balance of ($360,000) three hundred and sixty thousand dollars due the Associates as cash, 1st September, 1858, being in full settlement of all demands and accounts of each against the other under the contract.

JAMES P. KIRKBRIDE, recntly appointed Receiver of the assets of the Ohio Life and Trust Company by Jndga LEAVITT, of the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, made his first report Monday morning through N. C. MCLEAN, Esq., and asked that an order might be issued, demanding that the parties, therein mentioned, defendants in the case of Bell & Grant, *et al.*, *vs.* The Trust Company—should give reason why they are not guilty of contempt of Court. Judge LEAVITT took the matter under advisement.

PITTSBURG BANKS—NOV. 1.

| | Circulation. | Specie. | Loans. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Pittsburg | $271,761 | $537,958 | $1,595,472 | $748,702 |
| Exchange Bank | 478,185 | 402,545 | 1,346,347 | 406,854 |
| M. and M. Bank | 161,537 | 159,162 | 816,360 | 241,521 |
| Citizens' Bank | 123,410 | 81,882 | 585,024 | 107,252 |
| Mechanics' Bk | 120,490 | 114,379 | 600,635 | 130,779 |
| Iron City Bank | 160,950 | 82,391 | 547,906 | 171,673 |
| Allegheny Bank | 209,400 | 101,902 | 547,528 | 117,918 |
| Nov. 1 | $1,525,733 | $1,479,219 | $6,039,272 | $1,924,699 |
| Oct. 25 | 1,578,523 | 1,543,958 | 6,059,315 | 1,940,501 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.

☞ STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICE—I have this day associated with me, as partner in my business, Mr. H. A. BOSTWICK, member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. TRACY ARNOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of SATTERLEE & CO.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

The undersigned continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business of George B. Satterlee at No. 49 Exchange-place.

Particular attention is given to the purchase (on commission) of securities for investment, and our house will hold on sale a desirable line of such City and Railway Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks as are not, at all times, to be obtained in the market.

SATTERLEE & CO.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3.

NOTICE.—Sales of Real Estate, whether at auction or otherwise, will not hereafter be reported in this paper unless the names of both buyers and sellers are given in full, except in special cases where there may be good reason for withholding them.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the resale of five lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, north corner of Fifty-fourth-street, together with four lots in the rear, on the north side of the same street, for $12,000. There is, on these lots, an average of at least 8 or 10 feet of rock. Buyer, C. G. HOWARD; seller, CHARLES G. HAVENS.

We learn from Mr. CHARLES SANDFORD, that he has sold to Mr. CLARK (whether ethers are interested with him or not we cannot say) six lots on the east side of Fourth-avanne, north corner of One Hundred and Seventh-street, together with sixteen lots in the rear, on the north side of the same street, twenty two in all, for $250 per lot. If we remember rightly, the Harlem Railroad viaduct, across these low grounds, commences at about One Hundred and Fourth-street.

### Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand; receipts large; sales 2,000 bbls. at unchanged prices. WHEAT—Some milling demand for prime; sales 2,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 32; 4,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 30@$1 32, and choice White Kentucky at $1 45; also, 5,000 bnshels ordinary White Canada at $1 19. CORN firmer at a small advance in rates; sales 10,000 hushels Western Mixed at 66c. afloat. BARLEY quiet; prime samples inquired for and would bring good prices; saies 20,000 bushels at 95c.; very choice Canada West at 85c. for Yates County, and 80c.@85c. for four-rowed State. *Receipts* light, *Shipments*—17,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Wheat.

GUYAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 3—6 P.M.

A rain-storm has prevailed most of the day, restricting business at the docks, and the market is quiet for all descriptions of Grain. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour, 32c.; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9½c. to New-York. No receipts by Lake, owing to the unavoidable wind. *Canal Exports*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 2,500 bushels Wheat; 6,200 bushels Corn; 2,300 bushels Barley; 8,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

COTTON—The sales of COTTON to-day add up 5,500 bales at 11¾c. for Middling—the market closing with more buyers than sellers at this price. SUGAR advanced ¼c. FLOUR closed with an advance of 12½c.; sales of Superfine at $5. CORN dull at 70c. Mess PORK buoyant, and advanced 25c.; sales at $17 75. Rio COFFEE firm at 10¾c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Damand moderate to day, and market, if anything, a shade easier; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4@$4 25 for low grades of Wisconsin and Indiana; $4 37½@$4 50 for Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canadian; $4 75@$5 for good to choice extra; $5 50 for double extra. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels at 92c. for Milwaukee Club; 60c. for unsound Chicago Spring; $1 12½ for white Ohio; $1 18 for white Canadian. CORN in good demand and steady; sales 40,000 bushels at 60c. No sales of BARLEY or RYE. OATS selling at 46c. WHISKY nominal at 19½c.@20c. *Canal Freights*—43c. on Flour; 12c. on Wheat; 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts for the last 24 hours*—2,873 bbls. Flour; 10,632 bushels Wheat. *Canal Shipments*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 8,200 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT advanced 1c. CORN firm at 57c. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—800 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bnshels Wheat. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 75@$5 for extra. WHISKY unchanged; sales at 18c. Hogs in good demand at $5 75; all offered at this rate were taken. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. Mess Pork $15 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in better demand, and 1c. @3c. higher; red $1 20@$1 24. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $17 50. BACON, sides 9¾c., shoulders 7¾c. LARD 11¾c.@12c. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR is in fair demand, at $4 87½@$5 for Ohio. WHEAT steady. CORN quiet; sales small, at yesterday's rates. WHISKY dull. BACON weaker, and selling at 7c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 9c.@9¾c. for Sides.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board.*—$24,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 94¾; $700 do., 94; $6,000 do., 94⅜; $200 City 6s, 105; $200 do., 104¾; $500 City Railroad 6s, 100⅜; $1,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. 6s, 60¾; $500 Pennsylvania R. R. 10 ₰ cent., 99; $2 000 Long Island R. R. 6s, 81¾; $7,600 Reading 6s, '70, 73¾. $2,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '99, 95; $2,000

Prices—United States 6s, '74, 104⅜; Philadelphia 6s, New, 106½@106⅝; Pennsylvania 5s, 93½; Reading Railroad, 29¾@30¼; Reading 6s, '70, 82¾@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 73¾; Morris Canal Mort. 6s, '58, 73½@74; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge. 6s, 94½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 90¾@91; Morris Canal 6s, dated, 46@50; Morris Canal Preferred, 37; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 63½@63¾; Schuylkill Navigation Imp. 6s, 70¾@71½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 29@29¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 73@74; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 49@51; Girard Island, 11¾@12¼; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Coal and Nav., 51¾@51¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, 24@26; New Creek, ¾@⅞; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6½; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| NAMES. | LEAVES | FOR | DATE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vigo | New-York | Liverpool | Nov. | 6 |
| Anglo-Saxon | Quebec | Liverpool | Nov. | 6 |
| Pacific | New-York | Galway | Nov. | 8 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | Nov. | 10 |
| Fulton | New-York | Southampton | Nov. | 13 |
| Borussia | New-York | Southampton | Nov. | 15 |
| America | Boston | Liverpool | Nov. | 17 |
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | Nov. | 18 |
| Indian | Quebec | Liverpool | Nov. | 20 |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | Liverpool | Boston | Oct. | 23 |
| Bremen | Bremen | New-York | Oct. | 23 |
| Glasgow | Glasgow | New-York | Oct. | 23 |
| Kangaroo | Liverpool | New-York | Oct. | 27 |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | Oct. | 30 |
| Vanderbilt | Southampton | New-York | Nov. | 3 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Nov. | 6 |
| Hndson | Bremen | New-York | Nov. | 6 |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New-York | Nov. | 10 |

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moses Taylor | New-York | Aspinwall | Nov. | 5 |
| Washington | New-York | San Juan | Nov. | 6 |
| Quaker City | New-Orleans | Minatitlan | Nov. | 12 |

FOR MEXICO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee | New-Orleans | Vera Cruz | Nov. | 15 |

FOR HAVANA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black Warrior | New-York | Havana | Nov. | 12 |
| Isabel | Charleston | Havana | Nov. | 19 |

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Marion, for Charleston*—G. Davis, D. Vanderbeck, Mr. Blake, J. Grace, Ins. Rohe, Daley, Geo. L. Holmes, J. L. Root, Capt. Edwards, Mr. Robinson, G. Vasmer, F. Schmeers, A. M. Groom, F. Masendorff, D. Morton, A. Allemong, Mrs. Allemong, B. Johnson, Jno. Phillips, Miss Masendorff, Miss E. Johnson, J. Smith, S. Bnrt, M. Sands, Miss E. Morgan, Mrs. M. Jamieson, G. M. Knight, J. F. Garrett, D. Baker, S. Daggett, H. Oartmann and lady, F. W. Oartmann, J. Oartmann, Miss M. Clinton, Miss L. West, Miss M. Cornell, Miss E. Martin, Miss F. Wheeler, Miss E. Elery, Miss J. James, Miss A. Rodgers, Miss E. Demorest. Miss O. Bond; Miss Smith, J. C. Schermerhorn, H. Faxon, Jr., D. D. Coleman, Mrs. H. Graydon, D. L. Douglass, Wm. Woodhead, Chas. A. Chichester, B. K. Wilson, J. J. Simpson, M. O. Carroll, and 75 in the steerage.

*In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.*—William Shanklin, S. E. Mills, John Kearney, Daniel Strahey, Stephen R. King, J. W. Jones, A. Greenhorn, Mrs. A. G. H. Gaynor, Ogden P. Pell. Mrs. H. Lowe and child, J. Bristol, A. M. Maynard, George H. Fox, J. V. Roberts, J. Dixie, Mr. Hurster, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Stems and 2 children, Mrs. Epstem, Mrs. Bridget Kearney, Charles Ullig, M. T. Miller, Miss R. Wiselnarg, Mrs. Dorschberg, E. G. Hill, O. J. Higgins, G. W. Underwood, J. Dosier and lady, J. B. Fry, P. Bryson, A. G. McGoningle, Miss E. Allen, G. W. Pearey, James W. Farquier, and 26 in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah*—Miss Gordon, Mrs. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ellis, J. B. Buchanan, A. C. Knowles, W. P. Reybnrn, Andrew Mosely, David Peck, Geo. Briggs, A. T. Carpenter, Dr. Maurau, L. Lichenfield, C. W. Wygatt, A. C. Moultine and brother, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore, Otis D. Smith. W. J. Atkins, and 10 in the steerage.

*In ship Isaac Bell, from London and Portsmouth*—Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Fridge, Mr. Dickins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 32 | Sun sets.... 4 56 | Moon rises... 5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook. 6 34 | Gov. Island. 7 23 | Hell Gate.... 8 45

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.

### Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, H. Ludlum; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Empire City, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Grey Feather, Harford, San Francisco, S. H. Simson; Kossuth, Ballard, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sir R. Peel, Larrabee, Antwerp, C. Grinnell.

Barks Thales, Jervey, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; N. H. Gaston, Maxwell, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bro.; M. Bently, Bently, Sombrero, J. R. Dow; Alma, Baker, Charleston, Lawrence Giles.

Brigs Helen Mar, (Br.,) Csrd, St. John, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.; Winthrop, Bears, St. Martha, &c., Hendy & Everett.

Schooners Josephine, Labbe, Hsvre, Boyd & Hincken; S. S. Davis, Fisher, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ocean Telegraph, Potter, San Francisco, J. J. Earle & Co.; W. C. Mershon, Cole, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Charlottetown, J. W. Lowden; Susan Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Naragansett, Hall, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Elvira, Allen, Bangor, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Qniver, (Br.,) Graham, St. Michael's, G. F. Bulley; S. B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Brontes, Powers, Rio Grande, I. B. Gsger.

### Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son. Nov. 1, 4:30 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville; 6:30, with steamship Augusta.

Steamer Albany, Wells, Sag Harbor, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Isaac Bell, Johnston, London and Portsmouth Oct. 16, with mdse. and 24 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Oct. 25, lat. 45 11, lon. 43 37, was in co. with ship Saranac, of New-York. Oct. 28, lat. 42 46, lon. 57 49, fell in with the wreck of Br. bark Clande, of Shoreham, dismasted and water-logged; took from her the captain, mate and 4 seamen.

Ship Bsvaria, Bsiley, Havre Oct. 2, with mdse. and 194 passengers to Wm. Whitlock. Jr. Oct. 25, lat. 43, lon. 57 encountered a furions gale from E. N. E., which compelled us to heave to; lost topsails, &c.; during the night the topgallantmasts were blown off, ship lying under bare poles; the gale continued without abating until the morning of the 27th. Capt. B. says it was the most severe gale he recollects of having seen during 35 years' experience; 29th, lat. 40, lon. 62 03, at 3 A. M., passed a vessel of 400 or 500 tons, with loss of mainmast and no sails set; supposed her abandoned, as we passed near enough to hear the chains rattle.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool 20 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew, came to anchor on the Bar last evening, at 7 o'clock.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. and 367 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark J. A. Lee, (of Boston,) Hall, Constantinople Sept. 5, passed Gibraltar Oct. 5, with mdse. to J. B. Sardy.

Bark Industry, (new,) Corno, Stockton, Me., 40 hours, in ballast to master.

Brig Susan Emily, (of St. George,) from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Boston; put in for a harbor, and anchored in the lower Bay.

Brig Mary, (Br.,) Mahony, Hillsboro, N. B., 14 ds., with coal to W. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. J. W. Falklin, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Paran, Clark, 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, with mdse. to master.

Schr. David Cox, Cornish, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Real, Wells, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mountain Eagle, Ames, Rockland.

Schr. Gipsey, Ingalls, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Shylock, Hawes, Boston, for Albany.

### Memoranda.

The ship Gray Feather, Capt. Vansels, for San Francisco, cleared yesterday, and hauled ont in the stream, where she awaits the first fair wind to sail. She has abent one hundred passengers on board, and will receive others until the day of sailing. She has fine accommodations.

The wind yesterdsy was from E. to E. N. E., and fresh, with rain at sunset. The steamships Empire City, for Havana and New-Orleans, anchored at Quarantine; the Marion, for Charleston, and Roanoke, for Richmond, passed the Narrows, bnt probably anchored in the Lower Bay.

The pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11, came np from Station duty outside the Hook, and reported that it was blowing a gale, with very heavy sea.

SHORT PASSAGES.—The ships Constitution, from Liverpool Oct. 16, Jeremiah Thompson, from do. Oct. 13, and Isaac Bell, from London Oct. 16, arrived at this port yesterday.

The supplement, No. 13, of the New-York *Marine Register*, published by Messrs. E. C. Root, Anthony & Co., for the volume of 1858, has been issued. It is printed upon fine paper, in its accustomed handsome typography, and contains a large list of vessels not heretofore registered. No. 16 Nassau-st.

Supplement No. 8, for November, of the New-York *Marine Register and American Lloyds*, is out. It is now published by E. and G. W. Blunt, and the Board of Marine Inspectors is composed of Jabez Williams, ship builder, and Captains James C. Luce and Olney Lovett, in addition to the compilers, Messrs. Taylor, Hartshorne and King. The November number contains a long list of new vessels, and others not before registered.

The ships Ocean Telegraph, for San Francisco, and Isaac Wright, for Liverpool, are both at anchor in the North River.

MOBILE, Nov 2.—The ship burnt in Mobile Bay was the Cornelia Lawrence, Capt. Knapp, of New-York, with 800 bales of hay. The C. L. was built in New-York in 1854, registered 1,474 tons, rated A 1, owned by A. M. Lawrence, of this City, and valued at $80,000.

NORFOLK, Nov. 1.—The Br. schr. Lane, from Falmouth, Jamaica, with a cargo of logwood, &c., bound to New-York, put in here in distress, leaky, and mainmast sprung; is about to discharge.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters,)

GALVESTON, Oct. 26.—The ship W. H. Wharlton, of New-York, Capt. Moss, on her passage from Liverpool to this port, was knocked down at sea; two masts are sprung, and lost some of her sails. She has just discharged, and an examination will probably be made to-day.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

### By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2—Arr. ships Holyrood, from Liverpool; Abner Stetson, from New-York; Cumberland, from do.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 2—Arr. ship Nicholas Biddle, from New-York; brig Trindelin, Kopp, from Rockland.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—Arr. ships Robert Harding, Foster, Calcutta; Pacific, Gadd, New-Orleans; barks Trinity, Leask, Galveston; D. Kimball, Linnell, New-Orleans; John Winthrop, from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3—Arr. ships Logan, from Liverpool; Creole, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2—Arr. ship Mount Blanc, from New-York.

The brig Kate Anderson, from Curacoa, bound to New-York, has put in here in a leaking condition, and will have to undergo repairs.

### Spoken, &c.

Ben Dunning—brig, of Portland, was seen, off Nantucket, strg. S., Nov. 2.

Emeline—schr., of Marblehead, was seen, laying to, Oct. 27, lat. 44 16, lon. 52 47.

Robin—brig, 9 ds. from Savannah for Frankfort, Nov. 1, lat. 39, lon. 69 56.

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BY THE NOVEL'S MOTHER.

Cherish'd infant! image of thy sire!
Sleep on the bosom which thy small lip presses;
Sleep, little one, and close those eyes of fire,
Those eyelets which the weight of sleep oppresses.

Sweet pet! dear little one! may slumber lend thee
Delights which I must never more enjoy!
I watch o'er thee, to nonrish and defend thee,
And count these vigils sweet, for thee, my boy.

Sleep, infant, sleap! my solace and my treasure!
Sleep on my breast, the breast which gladly bore thee!
And though thy words can give this heart no pleasure,
I loves to see thy thousand smiles come o'er thee.

Yes, thou wilt smile, dear pet! when thou awakest,
Yes, thou wilt smile, to see my joyful guise;
Thy mother's face thou never now mistakest,
And thou hast learned to look into her eyes.

What! do thy little fingers leave the breast,
The fountain which thy small lips prass'd at pleasure?
Couldst thou exhaust it, pledge of passion blest!
Even then thon couldst not know my fond love's measure.

My gentle son! sweet child, whom I adore!
My infant love! my comfort, my delight!
I gaze on thee, and gazing e'er and o'er,
I blame the quick return of every night.

His little arms stretch forth—sleep o'er him steals—
His eye is closed—he sleeps—how still his breath!
But for the tints his flowery cheek reveals,
He seems to slumber in the arms of death.

Awake, my child!—I tremble with affright!—
Awaken!—Fatal thought, thou art no more—
My child! one moment gaze upon the light,
And e'en with thy repose my life restore.

Blest error! still he sleeps—I breathe again—
May gentle dreams delight his calm repose!
But when will he, for whom I sigh—oh, when
Will he, beside me, watch thine eyes unclose?

We have been happy infants, as *thou* art;
Sad reason will destroy the dream too soon;
Sleep in the calm repose that stills thy heart,
Ere long its very memory will be gone!

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# ALARIC;

## OR,

# THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

### A SICILIAN STORY OF EARLY TIMES.

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

At this juncture Bellerus returned in haste, and there was a look of trouble upon his hrow. He closed the door behind him, and then turned towards our hero.

"Alaric," he said, evidently striving to assume a calmness which he did not feel, "have you any reason to suppose that your entrance into the city this evening was particularly noticed?"

"Why do you ask?" demanded the youth.

"I'll tell you," answered Bellerus. "I have just come from the inn near the Temple of Diana, where I overheard a conversation between two soldiers who had just come from the Southern gate. They said that a Greek vessel was seen upon the coast this morning, and that some one landed from her. I also made out, from their conversation, that the King had been informed of the fact, and that he had given orders that every stranger who entered the city shonld be watched, and intelligence of his whereabonts conveyed to him."

"Then I may be assured that I have been followed," said our hero, "for I suspected It while on my way hither."

"And if such be the case," said Bellerus, "we shall hear more from it."

"But before we wait for that we'll take some steps of our own," cried Ianthe. "Some ssfe hiding-place must be found."

Alaric was upon the point of speaking when a loud knocking was heard without, and a voice demanded entrance, in the name of tha king.

"Fly! fly!" cried Ianthe

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2224. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Times's Office—No. 42 Wall-street [illegible] Hotel entrance.

### EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Intelligible Signals Again Received Through the Atlantic Cable.

Condition of the Difficulty Between France and Portugal.

FURTHER FROM INDIA.

Cotton Dull and Lower — Breadstuffs Steady—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-8.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 4.

By Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain MILLAR, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23d October, arrived at Halifax at midnight on Wednesday, Nov. 3. The *America* experienced unfavorable weather during the first five days of her passage. On the 1st saw a steamer, supposed to be the *Glasgow*, bound west.

The screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec Oct. 9, arrived at Liverpool at 10 P. M. of the 20th. The Quebec line is withdrawn for the season and commences its monthly service to Portland on the 17th November. Next Spring they commence making weekly trips.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York Oct. 9, arrived at Liverpool at noon of the 22d.

The projectors of the Galway line have purchased the screw-steamer *Circassian*. She takes the place of the *Prince Albert*, from Galway, Oct. 26. A correspondence between Mr. LEVER and Mr. HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a subsidy for the Galway line, and the renewal of the Messrs. CUNARD's contract, is published. The latter says "the extension of the Cunard contract was assented to in March last, before the Galway undertaking was mooted, but that there is nothing in it to interfere with the arrangements for the postal service *via* Galway; also, that Mr. CUNARD has undertaken the increased services and submitted to the additional conditions.

A deputation had proceeded from Limerick to London to see Mr. CUNARD on the subject of a trans-Atlantic station in the Shannon.

A telegram from Valentia, reached London on the night of the 20th, stating that intelligible signals were again being received from Newfoundland through the Cable. The signals were very distinct, and the words received were "Daniel's now in circuit." Authority was at once given to use the Daniell's battery likewise at Valentia. In his letter to the Press announcing the gratifying fact Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Company, says: "This, however, though encouraging, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is still clear there is a serious fault in the cable, while at the same time it is at present not absolutely clear that any except the most extraordinary, and, to the cable, dangerous efforts, can be made, more especially on this side, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of perfect working. It is said that the Company will probably send out one of HENLEY's new and powerful electric machines to Newfoundland. The shares rallied to £350@£400, with sales at £365.

The London *Times* continues to attack Commissioner REED for his part in the Chinese negotiations, characterizing him as the cat's-paw of Russia. The *Times* eulogises the diplomacy of the Russian Minister, and says the treaty he obtained deserves to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers.

Queen VICTORIA and the Court had arrived at Windsor, from Balmoral.

It had been finally agreed, with the consent of four fifths of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* that the original Company should be dissolved, and that the cost of building and launching the ship, £640,000, should in the new company be reduced one-half.

The Bank of England continues to abstain from reducing the rate of discount, notwithstanding the great ease of the money market. Loans on the Stock Exchange were obtained on Government security at one per cent. In the discount market the minimum rate was two per cent.

The French-Portuguese question remains in *statu quo*.

The *Coligny* had arrived in the Tagus with the French *attaché* on board, but no definite arrangement had been come to.

Considerable modifications in the recent stringent French passport rules were being made. The Minister of the Interior had sent orders to the frontiers and seaport towns for authorities to consider passports henceforth as a title to aid, and not a cause for delays or annoyances.

PARIS, Friday.—There are reports that Portugal is not disposed to concede the demands of France. M. DE PINERS, charged with dispatches for the French Minister at Lisbon, has arrivdd in that city and delivered his instructions. M. DE PAIVA, the Portuguese Minister, was to arrive at Lisbon on the 21st.

The French Three per Cents have further declined, closing at 72f. 80c.

Two more French men-of-war have arrived in the Tagus.

The Council of State of Geneva had formally declined, in a letter to the Federal Council, to remove certain foreigners from Geneva.

Several Spanish ships had sailed with troops for the West Indies.

Several Madrid journals had been seized and fined for political articles against O'DONNELL.

The Spanish auxiliary force formed at the Philippine Islands to assist the French expedition against Cochin China, is composed of 1,500 Tagals.

The oil crop abont Tuscany and Lucca is said to have proved a failure, the worm appearing just as the olives ripened.

The Chambers were opened at Berlin on the 20th by a speech from the Prince of Prussia. After some introductory remarks in regard to the King's health, the Prince said, that in obedience to the Royal wish, and in consideration of existing circumstances and the precedents of the country, he had accepted the responsibility of the Regency. It was his serious intention to do henceforth what the Constitution and the laws required, and he expected that the Chambers would do the same. The Prince promised to communicate to both Chambers the documents relating to the Regency. On the following day, the Chambers unanimously reflected the officials of last session, and a message was received from the Regent with documents relative to the Regency. He requests the Chambers to acknowledge the necessity for the Regency.

Russia's possessions on the Amoor were being rapidly developed, and Russian engineers had proposed a railway from the Gulf of Castries to a contingent bend of the Amoor.

The reported massacre of two European Consuls at Tetuan turns out to be untrue.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Passaewan and many Musselmans had been killed. Troops were marching to the disturbed districts.

Bombay letters of Sept. 24 with the details of the late telegraphic advices are received, but they add little of moment to them. Operations were being carried on without flagging, against the scattered rebels.

The Bombay *Times* says the strength of the rebels in Oude and the adjacent districts is estimated at 70,000 men and 56 guns.

It was said that nine columns would be organized at Lucknow to traverse the country in different directions, while the Commander-in Chief would remain at Lucknow to watch the progress of affairs.

The *Times'* correspondent writes that if any credence is to be attached to the number of Sepoys reported within, not less than 25,000 or 40,000 have been killed or executed, and that if to this is added the casualties by sickness, wounds and want, there is probably not more than 20 per cent. of the original Bengal army in existence, not including the disarmed regiments.

It is said there is to be a general amnesty on the proclamation of the Queen's authority.

### Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, A. M.

The *Daily News'* City Article of yesterday evening says: "The funds remain fiat, and have again declined ¼ ₱ cent. This reduction was in no small degree dne to the dullness of business in the other departments of the Stock Exchange. Considerable steadiness continued to prevail in English Railway Stock, however, which, though dull at one period of the day, left off quite as good as yesterday. The discount market was very easy. There were no bullion operations at the Bank. Where any alterations were observable in the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, it was in an unfavorable sense."

*From the Times' City Article.*

The English funds were dull throughout yesterday, at the lower prices of Thursday evening, and at one time there was a considerable increase of business, caused by the fact of the Government broker not having made his usual purchases, coupled with a report regarding the unsettled state of Turkey, and also of the Montenegrin question. Most of the principal joint stock banks seem desirous of receiving further amounts at call, and refuse to allow more than 1½ per cent.

The gold known to be on its way from St. Petersburg amounts to £180,000, and additional quantities are expected. Various amounts of Russian gold continue to arrive in Holland, whence, in the present state of exchange, they are dispatched to Paris. Rumors of a Russian loan continue to circulate, but as yet they are believed to be wholly founded on surmises caused by the recent reflux of specie from that country, and its known wants for railway and other purposes. Private letters from Paris describe a want of activity, owing most likely to a temporary drain of money to Vienna, and state that prices seem to be without inherent life, and to depend entirely upon the support of leading operators. From Germany the accounts are of a similar character and there is great repugnance to speculation. No one, it is said, will invest in any foreign country; and the only foreign securities that are salable are direct Government bonds. A Russian loan, however, it is thought, would be well received.

PARIS, Friday Night.—The unfavorable reports circulated on the Bourse about the affair with Portugal have not been confirmed by any dispatch. It is believed that to-morrow the result of the negotiations at Lisbon will be known, and a favorable solution is firmly expected.

*La Presse* of last night reports, with reserve, rumors of an insurrection in Servia, and believes that Austria is disposed to intervene for the interest of Europe.

The Greek Christians in Bosnia who have been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulman population have a belief they will be supported by France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the formation of a Greek Constantinopolitan State.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the Octroi barriers of Paris will shortly be extended to the fortifications.

LONDON, A. M.—The *Daily News* referring to the Bank return observes that a decrease of more than half a million in reserve and of nearly a quarter of a million in coin and bullion sufficiently accounts for the maintenance of the Bank rate of discount.

The *Morning Post* understands that the channel fleet has been ordered to Lisben.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' and other Circulars state that the market had been comparatively quiet, the sales for the week footing up only 34,000 bales, of which speculators took but 400, and 6,000 were taken for exportation. There had been a decline for the week, on all grades, of ⅛d., the market closing very dull, holders offering freely at the reduced prices, but not pressing sales. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, all of which were taken by the trade, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅝d.; middling Orleans, 7¼d.; fair Mobiles, 7 9-16d.; middling Mobiles, 7 3-16d.; fair Uplands, 7 7-16d.; middling Uplands, 7¼d. Stock in port, 465,000 bales, of which 360,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are of an unfavorable nature, indicating a slight decline on all kinds of gouds.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for BREADSTUFFS was steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR firm for choice brands, but very dull for all others; Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. WHEAT firm for best, but dull for inferior grades; Red Western quoted 5s. 2d.@6s. 6d.; White do., 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d. CORN very dull and quotations nominal; Yellow, 31s.@33s.; White, 33s.@34s.; European sorts freely offered at 30s.@31s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for PROVISIONS was generally dull. Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others, quote Beef heavy, previous quotations being maintained with difficulty. Pork quiet. Bacon heavy and prices somewhat easier, though hardly quotably lower. Lard also heavy at 58s. Tallow unchanged, with about an average business doing.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other Circulars quote: ASHES steady at 30s.@30s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR firm at a slight advance on some grades. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. TEA quiet; common Congou 11d. RESIN steady at 2s. 11d.@4s. for common, and 12s.@14s. for fine qualities. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s.@40s. QUERCITRON BARK dull; Philadelphia quoted at 9s.; and Baltimore in hogsheads 8s. 6d., and in bags 6s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet, and sales nnimportant. LINSEED OIL quiet and sales trifling.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady; White Wheat, 44s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@46s. Flour, 20s.@24s. IRON steady, at £6 5s. for Welch Bars, and £6 5s.@£6 10s. for Rails; Pig Iron steady, at 54s. 3d. SUGAR opened at an advance of 6d., but closed quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA firm; SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 40s.@42s.; Crude Turpentine steady, at 10s.@10s. 6d. RICE dull; Linseed declined 1s. LINSEED OIL also declined to 29s. 9d.@30s. LINSEED CAKES, New-York shipment, £11; do. Boston do., £10 10s. IRISH OILS unchanged in price, with b nt little doing. TALLOW dull; Y. C., 49s. 9d. TIN advanced 3s. on common, and 5s. on fine English qualities.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on the 22d October at 98¼@98¼ for Money, and 98¼@98⅝ for the account. MONEY was abundant and easy. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £220,000. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¼d.; American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Oct. 30.—COTTON quiet; stock at this port 57,000 bales; some sales of lots to arrive have been made at easier prices. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted 111fr. The manufacturing districts are quiet. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES dull. COFFEE quiet, but firm. OILS inactive, and prices rather weak. RICE quiet. SUGAR firm. LARD dull.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market unchanged for American Stocks. Massachusetts Fives, 102@103; Pennsylvania Fives, 1877, 85@86; Maryland Fives, 94@96.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BELL & SON report the market inactive.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Fives, Bonds | 94 @ — |
| United States Sixes, '67-'68 | 104 @105 |
| United States Bonds, '68 | 104½@105½ |
| Alabama Fives | 78 @ — |
| Kentucky Sixes | 91 @ 93 |
| Maryland Fives | 94 @ 95 |
| Massachusetts Fives | 101 @103 |
| Ohio Sixes, '76 | 96½@ 97½ |
| Pennsylvania Fives | 80 @ 82 |
| Pennsylvania Fives, '77 | 85 @ 86 |
| Tennessee Sixes | 80 @ 82 |
| Virginia Sixes, '86 | 82 @ 84 |
| Virginia Fives, '88 | 83 @ 84 |
| Illinois Central Sevens, (Freelands,) '60 | 80 @ 82 |
| Illinois Central Sixes and Sevens, '75 | 79 @ 81 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 23 @22dis |
| Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., '69 | 84 @ 86 |
| New-York Central Sevens | 93 @ 95 |
| New-York Central Shares | 74 @ 76 |
| Erie Sevens, 3d mortgage | 67 @ 68 |
| Erie Shares | 14 @ 16 |
| Panama Bonds of '59 | 99 @100 |
| Panama Bonds of '65 | 90 @ 92 |
| Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st mort | 90 @ 91 |

The London *Times* of Friday says Erie Railroad 7s, 2d mort. are in improved demand at better prices, sales having been effected at 69@71. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 23@24 discount, ex-dividend, and of Michigan Central Sinking Fund bonds at 85.

### Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here at 2 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, about 2 o'clock.

### Disaster to the Ship Peerless.

SYDNEY, N. S., Ssturday, Oct. 30.

The ship *Peerless*, from Quebec for England, timber laden, became dismasted off Cape North on the 25th inst., and striking Flint Island, bilged and lost her rudder, subsequently she drifted off into Mire Bay, where she let go both anchors, and st last accounts, on the 26th, was riding out the gale with some probability of success. The carpenter was swept overboard and drowned. Three seamen who after the ship anchored left in a boat for the shore contrary to the Captain's orders, perished in the attempt. Several of the crew and all the passengers, consisting of thirty persons, were afterwards landed. The vessel and cargo werevalued at £12,000. Recent gales have been very severe, and it is apprehended that other marine disasters have occurred. The fishing nets along the coast are much damaged.

### Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The overland mail has arrived from San Francisco, bringing weekly papers of the 9th ult., but contain nothing of interest later than was embraced in the advices received at New-York per steamer *St. Louis*.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday. Nov. 4.

The Overland California mail brought five passengers. The westward-bound mail was met 15 hours from San Francisco, only 22 days out from St. Louis.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Result in Illinois—What President Buchanan Says—The Nationality of Vessels—The British Fleet and the Filibusters—Naval Court Martial, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

A dispatch from Judge DOUGLAS to a friend in this City, announces his majority as twelve on joint ballot. His friends are rejoicing, and have arranged for "a blow-ont," to-morrow evening. Mr. BUCHANAN says he shall watch with interest the Judge's movements this Winter, and hopes the party will be again united. By-gones, he says, should be by-gones. He is now for harmony.

BARRETT, who has been for sometime under sentence of death here, was, this afternoon, sent to the Penitentiary, his punishment having been changed to imprisonment for life.

The Naval Court-Martial at Norfolk found Lieut. PAYNE, of the Marines, guilty of habitnal drunkenness, and the Department has dismissed him from the service. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

It will be recollected that, several months ago, the Government of Great Britain suggested, in general terms, that some mode ought to be adopted for verifying the nationality of vessels, which could be mutually used by both parties, without offence to either. But the distinct form of the proposition has not been made, nor is it known what arrangement Her Majesty's Government will will recommend. It is, however, not considered to be necessary for the United States to take the initiative in this matter, as the law of nations is acknowledged by Great Britain to mean that for which any Government has always contended: and this to the latter is satisfactory. If England desires any modification of it, her proposition will, of course, be entitled to consideration.

The substance of the dispatch of Lord NAPIER to the State Department is represented to be, in effect, that the Nicaraguan Government will avail itself of the aid of the British fleet to prevent the landing of filibusters. Our Government considers itself able to enforce the neutrality laws. Should, therefore, WALKER and his followers fall into the hands of the British, and thus be prevented from carrying out their designs, it would prove an occurrence much to be deprecated, as it would produce an unpleasant state of feeling against the British Government.

General HERRAN, who has had recent interviews with the Secretary of State, concerning the Cass-Herran treaty, will return to New-York on Friday.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf on Tuesday at 6 o'clock.

### Death of the Hon. F. F. Backus.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Hon. F. F. BACKUS, President of the Board of Msnagers of the Western House of Refuge, and formerly a State Senator, died in this city to-day, aged 64.

### Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The gross earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for October were $139,000.

### Messrs. Childs & Co.—False Telegraph Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The telegrams published in the Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Union*, purporting to be from the Associated Press, announcing the destruction of the extensive shoe store of H. CHILDS & Co., of this City, with loss of life, are fabrications, and have no foundation whatever.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were 17.

### Flora Temple and Reindeer.

ADRIAN, Mich., Thursday, Nov. 4.

A trotting match took place here to-day between *Flora Temple* and *Reindeer*. The former won in three straight heats. Time—2:30, 2:28 and 2:28.

### Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The weather to-day has been extremely unpleasant, a heavy easterly rain-storm prevailing all day.

### Movements of General Walker.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 4.

General WILLIAM WALKER passed through this city to-day *en route* to Washington.

### Suicide of a Cotton Broker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Mr. R. H. CHILTON, a cotton broker of this city, committed suicide this morning.

### One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Three men fell from the tubeing of the Victoria Bridge yesterday—one of them was killed and the other two seriously wounded.

### The Bell Kidnapping Case in Kentucky.

A statement appears in the Louisville *Journal*, signed by five persons in Brandenburg, explaining the Bell kidnapping affair. After narrating the history of the original trouble with the elder BELL, the statement proceeds:

"The next scene in the drama was the coming of HORACE and JOHN BELL, and forcing the keys from the jailor's wife, taking their father and brother from jail, and making their way across the river. Although, in violation of law, the citizens, in view of their relation as sons and brothers, were inclined to excuse them, occasionally navy pistols were fired across at persons on this side, that, according to the *Tribune*, could kill a man one mile as effectually as one hundred yards, by HORACE; and, on one occasion, some men who were going on that side for lumber were driven back by him, with the declaration that the people here had to get his permission before they crossed the river; this and other aggravating circumstances brought about a reward of $500, of which the Louisville police were advised. who, in a very short time delivered him (HORACE) to Brandenburg; he was placed in jail on Sunday, the day he came, but news reaching us that a mob was being raised at New-Albany, he was taken back in the country. His trial would have come off on Monday but for this circumstance; Monday night he was brought back with a view of trying on Tuesday, but hearing the mob was at hand, he again was run to the country, and there remained until after it came and left. As to the compromise spoken of, permit us to say, there was no meeting called at the Court-house; there was an effort made by a few of our citizens to call one, and a very few assembled around it, not one-fourth of the citizens, and most of them to oppose any compromise. There was no Chairman appointed, or even an attempt to organize. It was declared by all, so far as we heard, at the Court-house and elsewhere, if they wanted BELL to take him if they could.

"There were, as we understand, three or four gentlemen on this side who held converse with as many of the mob in private. If there was any agreement made there, it was not known by the people, nor was it by any authority from them, and it was not known by them until after the boat had left that there had been any terms proposed other than that, if the mob fired a gun or made any attempt to destroy property, we would defend ourselves by killing as many of them as we could, and make BELL's neck pay the penalty. This was the only proposition made by the citizens of the town or county. Not that any one desired the death of BELL or to do him any bodily injury. We made this known to the mob that they should be aware of the consequences. The gentlemen composing this reported Committee, who conversed with a few of the mob, deny that there was any agreement. The fact that they had even conversed with the mob in private was not known until after the boat had left. On the next day, BELL was brought to town and returned before two Justices, one of whom had been heard to say that $500 was bail sufficient. He was objected to by the Commonwealth, another sent for to the country, and on the next morning heard the case and held him in bail of $750. It will be remembered that the member of the examining court for the lowest amount of bail governs. The bond was given by one or two of our citizens, one of whom, as we understand, was one of the reported Committee. They were indemnified by Indianians before they signed it.

It was surely a matter of taste with the gentlemen who signed the bond; certainly, they legally had the right to do it. We have alluded to the facts above in regard to the mob with a view to relieve this community from anything like cowardice. Many of our friends had come from the country to aid in our defence, and the citizens of the town, with the exception of a very few, would have preferred the destruction of their property to any dishonorable arrangement or surrender of BELL. The battle was won before this reported arrangement. The mob had retired on the opposite side of the river early in the morning except the few who were here seeking to bring about some arrangement to offer as an excuse to their people at home for their failure. For some two hours before the boat left, we had men and arms sufficient to have dressed them down handsomely, and a disposition to do it, as they certainly saw; as they rounded too near our shore as they were leaving, every man proceeded to the bank with his arms, when we were told from the boat not to fire, that they were leaving. We feel that the bail required of HORACE by the Court, is discreditable to the dignity of our laws and to our rights—it being the object of the law to require such bail as will bring the offender to justice. Had there been any arrangement made by any of our citizens to stifle the law, none on either side of the river would have been more ready to denounce it as cowardly and unworthy of Kentuckians than this community.

We will conclude by saying that, if the Governor of Indiana should demand any citizen of Kentucky who aided in the arrest of HORACE BELL, we will feel it especially our duty to secure a requisition from our Governor for all the BELLS who have violated our laws.

You can publish the whole or extract, as you please.

JESSE S. TAYLOR,
E. O. BROWN,
J. D. SHACKLETT,
E. C. ASHCRAFT,
H. B. PHILLIPS.

P. S.—We have aided here in the arrest of all fugitives from Indiana that come to this county. Two that we now remember—one was a preacher for stealing a horse in Harrison County, Ind., who was delivered to the Sheriff of that County; another man by the name of REASOR, who was guilty of rape, and crossed to this County, was taken by our own citizens across into Harrison County. No requisition was had in either case. Both were sent to the Penitentiary. REASOR, we understand, is a particular friend of the BELLS.

W. B. SIMMONS,
NATHAN S. BOARD,
J. M. GEORGE,
A. SHACKLETT,
WM. R. SANDERS.

## THE ELECTIONS.

### NEW-YORK.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

| | Morgan. | Parker. | | Morgan. | Parker. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | — | 3250 | Oneida | 2731 | — |
| Allegany | — | — | Onondaga | 2175 | — |
| Broome | 800 | — | Ontario | 1500 | — |
| Cattaraugus | 1500 | — | Orleans | 1500 | — |
| Cayuga | 3112 | — | Oswego | 2000 | — |
| Chautauque | 3400 | — | Otsego | 800 | — |
| Chemung | — | 168 | Putnam | — | 499 |
| Chenango | 700 | — | Queens | — | — |
| Clinton | 333 | — | Rensselaer | — | 500 |
| Columbia | 500 | — | Richmond | — | 1113 |
| Cort'and | 1200 | — | Rockland | — | 632 |
| Dntchess | 500 | — | Saratoga | 500 | — |
| Erie | 74 | — | Schenectady | 116 | — |
| Essex | 800 | — | Schoharie | — | 1200 |
| Franklin | — | 300 | Schuyler | 300 | — |
| Fult'n&Ham'n | 200 | — | Seneca | — | 24 |
| Genesee | 1074 | — | St. Lawrence | 5600 | — |
| Greene | — | 700 | Steuben | 852 | — |
| Herkimer | 1995 | — | Suffolk | — | 200 |
| Jefferson | 1781 | — | Tioga | 250 | — |
| Kings | — | 5075 | Tompkins | 1500 | — |
| Lewis | 800 | — | Ulster | — | 2500 |
| Livingston | 1000 | — | Warren | 300 | — |
| Monroe | 2100 | — | Washington | 2000 | — |
| Montgomery | 574 | — | Wayne | 1000 | — |
| New-York | — | 19400 | Westchester | — | 1000 |
| Niagara | 1100 | — | Yates | 1200 | — |
| Total | | | | 47,015 | 36,562 |
| | | | | 36,562 | |
| Msjority for Morgan | | | | 10,453 | |

CONGRESS.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Complete returns from the Ninth Congressional District (Rockland, Putnam and Westchester Counties) indicate the success of Gouverneur Kemble, the Administration candidate. The vote in the three counties was as follows:

*Rockland County*—Majority for Kemble, 519.

*Putnam County*—Majority for Kemble, 514.

*Westchester County*—Full vote: Haskin, 1,373; Kemble, 1,531. Kemble's majority, 158.

Total majority for Kemble, 1,191.

It is proper to add that Mr. HASKIN himself claims a majority in Westchester county, over his opponent, of 1,105 votes, which, if correct, would elect him.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Charles H. Van Wyck, the Republican nominee in the Tenth Congressional District, is elected by a very large majority. He runs over 2,000 ahead of the State ticket, and beats Niven Democrat, and Friend, American, combined.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—The full vote of this District (Albany County) was as follows: Reynolds, Opposition, 4,822; Corning, Democrat, 4,729. Reynolds majority, 93.

The following are the latest dispatches received:

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 4.

Oneida County complete. Morgan, 10,459; Parker, 7,728; Burrows, 655; Smith, 125. Conckling's majority for Congress 2,793. Four Republican Assemblymen elected. Republican increase over Clapp's vote is 2,667.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 4.

*Erie County*—(Official)—Morgan, 7,519; Parker, 7,445; Burrows, 4,028. Morgan's majority over Parker, 74—a gain of 3,658 over last year. E. G. Spaulding, Republican and American, for Congress, has 5,000 majority.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The election of the whole Opposition Congressional delegation in New-Jersey is certain. The majorities are as follows:

Dist.
I. Nixon—majority, 2,200. In 1856, 2,322 Fusion. Loss, 122.
II. Stratton—majority, 2,300. In 1856, 1,031 Fusion. Gain, 1,269.
III. Adrain—msjority, 332. In 1856, 1,013 Democratic. Opposition gain, 1,345.
IV. Riggs—msjority, 650. In 1856, 3,289 Democratic. Opposition gain, 3,939.
V. Pennington—majority, 2,000. In 1856, 2619 Democratic. Opposition gain, 4,619.

Full returns from the Senate and Assembly districts show the following results:

The State Senate stands Opposition 8, Democrats 10, Anti-Lecompton Democrats 3. Opposition majority, 1.

The House of Assembly stands Opposition, 35, Democrats 22, Anti-Lecompton Democrats 3. Opposition majority, 16.

Opposition majority on joint-ballot, 17.

### ILLINOIS.

The result for members of the Legislature, as far as heard from, is as follows:

Senate—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 10; not heard from, 1.

House of Representatives—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 38; in doubt, 3.

The Chicago *Tribune*, and the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, acknowledge a Democratic majority of four in each House.

Dispatches to the Washington *States* say the latest returns in Illinois indicate that DOUGLAS will have a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, and a large majority of the popular vote, over both the other parties. The Administration vote will only be about three thousand out of two hundred and forty thousand thrown. Most of the officeholders voted the Republican ticket.

The following latest dispatches, it will be seen corroborate the above:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Republicans here concede the triumph of Douglas by a majority of five in each House.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4.

In Illinois the Republicans have elected their candidates for Congress in the First, Second and Third Districts, and the Democrats in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts.

The Republican majorities on the State ticket, in the northern Counties, are somewhat reduced from those of 1856.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Douglas Democrats have a majority in the House of five and in the Senate of three.

The Administration vote in the State is not over 2,500.

CONGRESS.

I.—E. B. Washburne,* Republican, 8,500 maj.
II.—J. F. Farnsworth,* Republican, 8,100 maj.
III.—Owen Lovejoy*, Republican, 5,000 maj.
IV.—W. Kellogg*, Republican, 2,000 maj.
V.—Isaac N. Morris, Doug. Democrat, 2,000 maj.
VI.—T. L. Harris*, Doug. Democrat.
VII.—J. C. Robinson, Doug. Democrat, 1,600 maj.
VIII.—P. B. Fouke, Doug. Democrat, 5,000 maj.
IX.—John A. Logan, Doug. Democrat, 8,000 maj.
* Reelected.

### OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The official average Republican majority in this State is 20,926.

### MICHIGAN.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The first and second Congressional Districts of Michigan are still in doubt, but the returns look as if WM. A. HOWARD, the Republican candidate in the first District, was defeated.

### WISCONSIN.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The returns from the First Congressional District of Wisconsin are complete, and JOHN F. PORTER, Republican, has a majority of over 3,000.

### FROM UTAH.

Condition of Affairs in the Territory—Mormon Movements—The Overland Mail from California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.

We witnessed, a few days since, a beautiful instance, illustrative of the peaceful, saintly sentiments of love and affection which characterize the Mormons and their own "peculiar institution." A Mormon, named HURST, was engaged in abusing his own wife in the public street, using towards her the most outrageous and indecent language, and forbidding her from ever entering his house again. Upon inquiry we have obtained the following particulars of the case: It appears, that upon the arrival, a few weeks ago, of Mrs. DORSON—the wife of the United States Marshal of the Territory, Mrs. HURST, who was an old acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. DORSON, came and assisted them in cleaning and fitting up their new residence. Several years previous Mrs. HURST had adopted an infant son of Mrs. DORSON's, (she was a widow with three children at the time Mr. D. married her,) and upon this day had taken the opportunity of bringing the little boy to see his mother. HURST, finding it ont, became enraged at his wife for doing so, and, meeting her in the street, as she was returning home, assailed her with opprobrious epithets, insulted her in every manner for *having associated* with "*Gentiles*," and finally forbade her ever entering his house again under penalty of being *kicked* out of doors. He then attempted to get possession of the little boy, but Mr. DORSON, hearing of the circumstances, came and took the woman and child under his protection. The same evening he came to Mr. D., accompanied by some policemen, and again attempted, unsuccessfully, to take away this, Mrs. DORSON's own child. HURST has a "spiritual," or second wife, besides his first wife. Mrs. HURST is a kind, quiet, well-disposed woman, and the only reason which can be assigned for this outrageous conduct of her husband towards her is, that he was counseled by the Bishop last Sunday not to allow his wife to assist or associate with "Gentiles."

Ward meetings were held last Sunday evening by the Mormons in the different Wards of the city, for the purpose of discussing the policy which they are to pursue towards the "Gentiles" now in the city. No women were allowed to be present at these meetings, as it was designed that the proceedings should be kept secret.

An interesting case of *habeas corpus* was tried before Judge C. E. SINCLAIR, of this District, on Wednesday last. It was on a petition from F. E. MCNEILL, imprisoned for refusing to pay the costs of a trial before the Mayor of the city. MCNEILL was, in the first place, fined by the Mayor $50 and costs and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for getting drunk and disturbing the peace. In consequence of the severity of this punishment, Governor CUMMING pardoned him, on condition that he should pay the fine. The Msyor, however, insisted upon the payment of the costs—which had been taxed at the enormous sum of $81—besides the fine, and upon MCNEILL's refusing to pay them, imprisoned him. After an examination of the case, Judge SINCLAIR ordered that MCNEILL should be released from confinement upon payment of the fine of $50, as there *was no law or authority establishing the rates of fees* or *authorizing the taxing of costs in any Court of the Territory*. This fact has been repeatedly pointed out to members of the Legislature for several years past, but they have always refused to pass any law on the subject. They found it to be too convenient a mode of swindling and reducing to poverty all whom they wished to oppress. Repeated instances have been made public of the manner in which apostates about to leave the Territory have been arrested upon some unfounded charge, and nearly all that they possessed taken away from them in payment of some extravagant bill of costs drawn up for this purpose.

This very case upon which the Judge has made this important decision, was an instance of the manner in which, without license, they imposed upon all who fell into their clutches $81 costs in a trial before a justice of the peace, in which but one or two witnesses were examined, and which lasted but a few hours. Under this decision none of the Territorial officers can collect fees for their services until the Legislature passes a law authorizing and regulating the collection of fees by them.

We visited, yesterday, the Temple Block, and found that we were mistaken in reporting a few weeks ago that workmen were engaged in rebuilding the public workshops of the Church. Instead of rebuilding, they are tearing down and taking to pieces what remained of them. The large Tabernacle, or meeting-house, still remains closed, with windows and doors nailed and boarded up.

No better illustration of the true character of Mormonism could be given than this fact, that the Mormons have given up all that there is in their religion at all devotional; that they refuse to pay any public devotion or homage to their Creator, and that they continually desecrate the Sabbath. Relying implicitly upon their idol BRIGHAM, they place him high above their Creator, and obey his mandates rather than those of God.

It is not generally known that the Mormons invariably address each other as brother or sister, and so strong is this habit with them that they will sometimes "brother" a Gentile. It sounds queer to a stranger, to hear little infants who can hardly talk speak of old men or women as brother or sister so and so.

The only regular gambling establishment in the city closed during the past week, for want of patronage.

The police force has been so arranged, at the suggestion of Gentiles, that there are but few on at once, instead of the great crowd of stars who at first stuck themselves anywhere and everywhere. The order of the city remains excellent.

The California mail arrived here on Thursday evening, through in twelve days from Placerville, bringing us dates from San Francisco to the 16th inst.

We forward you a copy of the *Alta*, of this date, in order that you may compare the time of its arrival in New-York with that of the papers of the 14th inst., sent from San Francisco by the Southern overland route *via* Memphis.

The schedule time by our great Central Route, is forty days from the Missouri River to the Sacramento. It can, however, be easily accomplished in twenty-five days, and we regret that the President neglected to sign the bill making this the schedule time.

The mail party met Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Agent DODGE, on the Humboldt River, some 60 miles below the point at which the road strikes it.

They had met two bands of the Shoshonees, or Snakes, both of which professed great friendship for the whites, and denied all participation in or knowledge of the attack upon the mail party some weeks since. Dr. F. expected to meet, in a day or two, a large encampment of Indians, who have been hovering about the road waiting for him, to the great annoyance of the emigration and mail parties. The Indians are all afraid of the troops now on the road.

A. B. C.

### HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail Steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived yesterday afternoon, having left the latter port on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

We have very little to chronicle from Havana.

The Villan

## FRASER'S RIVER.

### The Different Routes to the Fraser River Gold Region.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Sept. 12, 1858.

The routes to the upper Fraser River country already in use are several. Those heretofore most frequented are by river to Fort's Hope or Yale, and thence by long and tedious trails over mountains and through woods. These trails were opened years ago by the Hudson Bay Company for their own use in trading with the Indians of the Interior. They are inaccessible for wheeled vehicles, and all travel and carriage over them must be upon foot or by use of pack mules; and as there is little or no forage upon the road, the use of mules must necessarily be limited. The distance to the supposed gold country is over a hundred miles from Fort Hope by this trail—a hundred miles of very laborious travel. The trail from Fort Yale is but little shorter, and of much the same character. How loaded men or mules are able to pass over portions of it, as described by travelers, is not easy to understand. Yale has some advantages over Fort Hope from the fact that several hundred pack animals have been put upon that route to carry supplies at the moderate rate of *twenty-five cents per pound!*

The Harrison River route, however, will unquestionably supersede both the Fraser River trails. I have already described the route by Harrison River and Lake to Port Douglas, where begins the new trail cut by a party of 500 miners, under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company. This trail was nearly through to Lake Lillooet—a distance of about 50 miles—a week ago, and by this time is undoubtedly complete. It consists of a path cut through the forest, four feet in width, smoothed and graded by spade-work wherever needed. A very little additional labor will make it passable for wagons,—and private enterprise, I learn, will soon place wheeled vehicles upon it. The head of this trail strikes Lake Lillooet—18 miles in length—over which the transit will be made in canoes. From the head of Lake Lillooet, there is a wagon road about 30 miles in length, still to be made,—but the country is comparatively open, and the Government officials express the opinion that a fortnight will suffice to complete it to another small lake, to be traversed by canoe,—thence a portage of five miles, through an open country, brings us to Lake Anderson. This lake is probably 40 miles in length. Its course bends off to the eastward, so that when our canoe touches the bank at its head, we have only eight miles easy walk over to the Fraser River, at a point 60 miles above the forks of Thompson River, and not far from the junction of Bridge River, upon which rich deposits are alleged to have been discovered. That this route is far superior to either of the Fraser River routes, there can be little question,—not only because it is the shortest, but because both its land travel and water navigation is much easier.

Another route, however, is now under examination, which may supersede both these. Jarvis Inlet, which indents the seacoast some distance north of the mouth of Fraser River, is said to be navigable for large-sized vessels a distance of fifty or sixty miles east of the general line of the coast; and a number of intelligent Indians, who are familiar with the country, assure Governor Douglass that a perfectly practicable route exists from the head of this inlet, by which a road not more than thirty miles in length will connect the waters of the Pacific with Lake Anderson. I saw the Indians explaining to the Governor a map of the country, drawn by themselves, which certainly seemed to sustain their confident declarations. If careful examination should show that a good road of even sixty or seventy miles in length can be made to accomplish the distance stated, this route must be superior to any other, because it saves all the navigation of Fraser River, and of Harrison River and Lake, as well as repeated and expensive handling of freight. The head of Jarvis Inlet may, therefore, yet become a commercial point of importance. Mr. McKay, a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been dispatched by Governor Douglass, in company with the Indians, to make a reconnoissance of this route. He was accompanied also by Mr. Downie, of Downieville, California, who will "prospect" along the road for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any paying diggings in the section to be passed over. It is supposed that Mr. McKay will return within a few days.

If the sources of the Fraser are found to drain the rich and extensive gold country supposed, the people of Oregon claim that the Columbia River, after all, must become the chief channel of communication therewith, and upon them will fall the profitable duty of furnishing the miners with needed supplies. Although the distance to the reputed gold-fields by that route is much greater, the Oregonians claim the advantage for it, because the communication can be made by water for a great part of the distance—up the Columbia and the Okinikane—through a region full of agricultural and pasture lands, where animals for transportation can be easily and cheaply procured and maintained, and where no rigors of climate will ever interrupt the transit. Another year will settle all these questions one way or the other.

It seems nearly impossible to get any certain information as to the Winter climate of this country, for no two persons tell the same story. I am assured, however, by attachés of the Hudson Bay Company that there are never more than six weeks of severe Winter weather on Fraser's River, and that the snow does not tarry long, except on the mountain tops. Certainly at this season the climate is most delicious. The air is perfectly clear and dry, and the temperature delightful, just warm enough for an ordinary woolen suit in the day time, and to make woolen blankets a luxury at night.

The Indians of this country are rather light-colored, and, as a class, possess more of natural intelligence than do the tribes of Utah. They are very tractable, and, when once induced to mingle actively in the pursuits of civilization, are easily instructed. The steamers upon Fraser River employ Indian pilots for instance, who never saw a steam vessel six months ago, but who now not merely point out the way up the trackless currents, but handle the wheel themselves with much skill. Their manufactures, also, simple though they are, betray an aptitude for better things. Their canoes are exquisitely shaped, and graceful as the swan when gliding over the water. Indeed, it is said that the model of our American clippers, which have worked so wonderful a change in the world's commerce, was originally suggested by these canoes, whose owners shoot them with arrow-like rapidity almost without effort. I have inspected some of these forty feet long, carved in one piece from great cedar logs, and prettily ornamented along the inner edge of the rim, and on the prow, with small shells fastened into the soft wood so as to describe curious and fantastic figures.

The policy of the British Government towards these Indians seems to me to be much more just than our own, and far more conducive to the interest of both the white and the red races. We treat the Indian as a savage who can never be anything but a savage. We take from him his lands, and then, while denying him the privileges of citizenship, or of testifying in the courts, hold him to all the responsibility of a subject except that of taxation. The British system guards the Indian from his most dangerous enemy—strong drink—by forbidding its sale or gift,—and then holds him subject to all the responsibilities and entitled to all the protection of the law, the same as a white man,—making him a competent witness in court, without which protection by law would be the merest delusion. The practical working of this system is witnessed in the peace which has long existed between the whites and the savages in the vast territory presided over by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Little else remains for my pen than a few words in relation to Victoria—this "city," which, as if by magic, has grown up here since May last, where twenty or thirty simple structures alone marked the progress of civilization prior to that period. The town is located upon a small, perfectly land-locked, harbor, on the southern or southeastern point of Vancouver's Island, next the junction of Juan de Fuca Straits with the Gulf of Georgia. To the Hudson's Bay Company, as their chief depôt and the entrepot of their supplies received by sea, it has been a place of considerable importance for many years, and under more liberal auspices, should have become a prosperous settlement, as the climate of the Island is very fine, and much of its soil superior. It would seem, however, to have been the policy of the gigantic monopoly to conceal and so prevent the development of the natural resources of this region—foreseeing that any other course would speedily lose them their exclusive advantages of trade and commerce. Let me remark, *en passant*, that the public have little idea of the extent or value of the trade which this Company has conducted with the Indians. I am assured, upon apparently reliable authority, that the Hudson's Bay Company have been exporting furs alone to the value of $2,000,000 per annum, the actual cost of which to them could scarcely be more than $100,000. The onerous character of the monopoly, in these times of gold excitement, is made glaringly apparent by its charge of $7 50 per month for mining licenses, and of ten per cent. on the value of all goods and supplies carried up Fraser's River for the use of the enterprising legion of explorers in the gold fields.

The site of Victoria is high, open and level—rare natural advantages. It is laid out quite regularly, its streets intersecting each other at right angles, and having been so distinctly marked in the beginning as to secure uniformity in the street-fronts of the buildings, so far as their location is concerned. Already the town has spread itself over a dozen squares, quite covered with frame houses of the lightest construction and guiltless of paint. But back of these there are also hundreds of tents, temporary institutions of those who are waiting to see whether it will *pay* to invest more permanently, or who propose to go to the mines whenever more enterprising men shall have opened the oyster for them. When I first arrived here the town contained thousands of idlers. Most of those have already disappeared, some returning to California, but more pushing towards the upper Fraser, within the last week, encouraged by the news that the river was falling again.

At present the place looks comparatively dull, and property-holders are much discouraged, especially those who paid enormous speculative prices for town lots, in the mistaken idea that here was to be another San Francisco. Still the hum of industry is heard all over the city, and the sound of the saw or the hammer keeps time with the fleeting seconds from rise to set of sun. Females are very scarce here, and as a consequence the iron needle women "form no unimportant feature of the community." "Machine-sewing done here" stares one in the face at every step. The machines generally in use here are Wheeler & Wilson's, and many a group of idlers may be seen watching their operations with many an exclamation of wonder at the rapidity and perfection of their work. In one place you may see some long-bearded, rough-handed masculine *treading* stool stitches through folds of a heavy tent canvas, and in another an equally hirsute son of toil running tucks in the fine fabrics of a christening-gown designed for the juvenile representative of some official family here. Surely such grinding-out of needle-work I never saw before.

Goods of every description are abundant here, and can be purchased at low rates. Property and labor are alone high—the former having been extraordinarily elevated by mad speculation. The mines will need to prove very rich in order to afford fair business and profits to those who have already settled here, and I mistake much if there are any more speculations of consequence to be made by purchasers of real estate here for some time to come. For the present everything is overdone. The arteries of trade are all full, and necessarily must continue sluggish until the discovery of extensive dry diggings shall renew the feverish excitement. For the present, too much caution can scarcely be urged upon those whose eyes are turned hitherward.

S.

### What a Douglas Democrat thinks of Political Affairs.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The triumph of the Anti-Lecompton wing of the Democracy, under the able leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, is complete; and this triumph should serve as a stepping-stone to the universal and efficient organization of the Douglas Democracy, upon a national basis, with a platform strong enough and broad enough to control the approaching Presidential election. During the momentous campaign in Illinois, Mr. Douglas has possessed the sympathies of the great body of northern and southern conservatives; and, however the contest may affect him personally, the contest has been attended by circumstances which define his policy as truly national and conservative.

The Douglas Democracy occupy a middle position, between the extremes of a radical and sectional Republicanism, and an ultra Pro-Slaveryism. Its platform, so far as regards the question of Slavery, was embodied in the preamble to the bill of Mr. Douglas proposing the admission of Kansas, and rests upon the broad and fundamental principle of popular sovereignty, the triumph of which opposes a barrier to further agitation, and inaugurates a new and peaceful era in our Presidential elections.

Whilst the extreme Southern party is pledged by its antecedents to favor the extension of Slavery, and the Northern Republican Party stand committed to the aggressive doctrines of Wm. H. Seward, as promulgated in his late speech at Rochester, the Anti-Lecompton Democracy stands firm upon neutral ground, inclining neither to the one side or the other, with the Constitution for its platform, the national banner for its ensign, and the welfare of the whole country as its object. This position is eminently favorable to its success in 1860—a success attainable by taking timely advantage of the great popular movements, and organizing the party on a national basis, pledged to strictly national and conservative issues. The result of the New-York State election, while in one sense an indorsement of Mr. Douglas' position, in another sense introduces renewed political agitation, with a view to the elevation of Mr. Seward to the Presidency. If such an elevation is to be attained upon the basis set forth in the Rochester speech, it will be a national calamity—and we call upon the conservative people of the South and the North to prepare for the approaching campaign, with a view to the final and summary extinction of this dangerous and fruitless agitation, and the reëstablishment of peace and good will.

C. E. H.

The Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Moore, of Alabama, is a remarkable production. It suggests the propriety, first, of keeping Thursday, Nov. 25, and secondly, of making the day a time of prayer for the preservation of the Union. The Mobile *Register* thinks the idea good, and comments upon it thus: "It will be observed that our worthy Governor here develops a new experiment for preserving the Union. It is the efficacy of prayer. This is an excellent idea. We have tried every other appliance to beat back the swelling tide of Northern aggression, and they have all proved unavailing. As a last resort we are recommended to try the efficacy of prayer. Well, let us try it. If praying won't save the Union, and drive the devil out of the Abolitionists, then nothing will. We'll pray, Governor, but at the same time, remembering the old adage of Cromwell, we'll keep our powder dry, &c."

## NEW BOOKS.

### Carlyle's Frederick the Great.

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By Thomas Carlyle: 4 vols. Vol. I. New-York: Harper Bros.

It took a good many years for the reading public to become so familiar with the fantastical style of the author of *Frederick the Great* that he could be read with a relish; and it is remarkable that, notwithstanding his dislike of us, and calling us twenty millions of bores, it was on this side of the Atlantic that his merits were first recognized, and the first collected edition of his essays were published. Harriet Martineau was greatly astonished on her arrival in New-York to discover that the work most in vogue among us was *Sartor Resartus*, which had not then been published in book form in England. The freshness, audacity, and intellectual power of Carlyle were discovered and appreciated here long before they were acknowledged by his own countrymen; but this partiality has never been either reciprocated or acknowledged by him. We have no desire, however, to quarrel with him on this score, and, with the rest of the world, are ready to confess our indebtedness to him whenever he sees fit to bestow a new volume upon us. His *Life of Frederick the Great* has long been eagerly anticipated, and now that it has been published it is seized upon with as much avidity as though it were a new novel by Bulwer or Dickens, and it is certainly quite as entertaining as the last productions of either of these great masters of fiction.

No two men could possibly be more unlike than the author of the History of Pantagruel and the author of Frederick the Second, and yet there is no other work to which the book before us can be likened than the fantastic chronicle by the Curate of Mudon. We are not sure but the same motives may have influenced the pen of each writer, though their methods are so different. Rabelais, out of the overflowing wealth of his own imagination, created a history to ridicule the "spectral shams" of his own day, and aimed to prick the pompous "windbags," who had passed current for great men in his generation. Carlyle, living in a freer time, when there is less danger in giving vent to his opinions, takes up the solemn phantasms of history, and by exposing their ghastly emptiness, and what he calls "the dull and vile phenomena of putrid fermentations," produces tableaux of "poor, benighted, rotten Europe" in the Eighteenth Century, which are quite as fantastical and hardly more decent than the rollicking descriptions in the wild histories of Rabelais. How perfectly Pantagruellian, for example, is this passage, describing an incident which an ordinary historian would only have hinted at.

PRINCESS AMELIA COMES INTO THE WORLD.

"In reference to Queen Sophie, and chronologically, if not otherwise, connected with their Double Marriage Treaty, I will mention one other thing. Her Majesty had been in fluctuating health all Summer, unaccountable symptoms turning up in her Majesty's constitution—languor, qualms, especially a tendency to increase in size, which had puzzled and alarmed her doctors and her. Frederich Wilhelm, on conclusion of the Marriage Treaty, had been appointed to join his Father-in-law, Britannic George, at the Göhrde, in some three weeks' time, and have a bout at hunting. On the 8th of November, bedtime being come, he kissed his Wilhelmina and the rest, by way of good-bye, intending to start very early on the morrow—long journey, (150 miles or so,) to be done all in one day. In the dead of the night Queen Sophie was seized with dreadful colics—pangs of colic, or who knows what? Friedrich Wilhelm is summoned; rises in the highest alarm; none but the maids and he at hand to help; and the colic, and the colic, or whatever it may be, gets more and more dreadful. Colic? Oh! poor Sophie," &c.

We cannot quote the remainder; and perhaps we ought not to have quoted what we have done; but it would be impossible to give any idea of the work and make no reference to such passages, of which the first volume is full. And much worse than this is the description of "the fat and the lean" mistresses of Britannic George. It is very evident that Carlyle in this history has felt, like Balzac, that he was writing for men and not for women and children.

The account of the "Tobacco Parliament," or *Tabak's Collegium*, with its strange, fantastical ceremonials, and the stranger names of the fantastical personages who sat and smoked in it, do not sound in the least like grave history, but rather like the creations of some Carlylean caricaturist.

"This smoking Parliament, or *Tobak's Collegium* of his Prussian Majesty, was a thing much talked of in the world; but till Seckendorf and Gaumxow started their grand operations there, its proceedings are not on record, nor indeed till then had its political or Parliamentary function become so decidedly evident. It was originally a simple smoking club, got together on best of Nature, without ulterior intentions. Thus English *Parliamentara* themselves are understood to have been, in the old Norman time, mere royal Christmas festivities with natural *parleying* between King and Nobles ensuing thereupon, and what wisse ticonsultation concerning the arduous things of the realm the circumstances gave rise to. Such parleyings or consultations, always two in number in regard to every matter it would seem, or even three, one sober, one drunk, and one just after being drunk—proving of extreme service in practice—grew to be Parliament, with its three readings and what not."

Carlyle gives us so striking and vivid a picture of one of the sittings of this fanatical Tobacco Parliament of King Friedrich Wilhelm, with the portraits of its members, which seem to have been taken out of one of Swift's satires, or the Rabelaisian Chronicles, that we are tempted to copy one entire, as affording one of the best examples of the style of the history.

"Friedrich Wilhelm knew little of Book-learning or Book-writing, and his notion of it is very shocking to us. But the fact is, O reader, Book-writing is of two kinds: one wise, and may be among the wisest of earthly things; the other foolish, sometimes far beyond what can be reached by human nature elsewhere. Blockheadism, Unwisdom, while silent, is reckoned bad; but Blockheadism getting vocal, able to speak persuasively, have you considered that at all? Human Opacity falling into Phosphorescence; that is to say, becoming *luminous* (to itself and to many mortals) by the very excess of it, by the very bursting of it into putrid fermentation—all other forms of Chaos are comic in comparison! Our poor Friedrich Wilhelm had seen only Gundlings among the Book-writing class; had he seen wiser specimens, he might have formed, as he did in Wolf's case, another judgment. Nay, in regard to Gundling himself, it is observable how, with its unutterable contempt, he seems to notice in him glimpses of the admirable, (such acquirements, such dictionary faculties, though gone distracted!) and almost has a kind of love for the absurd dog. Gundling's pensions amount to something like £150; an immense sum in this Court. A blockhead admirable in some sorts, and of immense resource in Tobacco Parliament when business is slack!

No end to the wild pranks, the Houyhnm horse-play they had with drunken Gundling. He has staggered out in a drunk state, and found, or not clearly *found* till the morrow, young bears lying in his bed; has found his room-door walled up; been obliged to grope about, staggering from door to door and from port to port, and land ultimately in the big Bear's den, who hugged and squeezed him inhumanly there. Once at Wusterhausen, staggering blind drunk out of the Schloss toward his lair, the sentries at the bridge (instigated to it by the Houyhnms, who look on) pretend to fasten some military blame on him: Why has he omitted or committed so and so? Gundling's drunk answer is unsatisfactory. 'Arrest, Herr Kammerrath, is it to be that then?' They hustle him about among the Bears which lodge there; at length they lay him horizontally across two ropes; take to swinging him hither and thither, up and down, across the black Acherontic Ditch, which is frozen over, it being the dead of Winter; one of the ropes—*lower* rope—breaks; Gundling comes souse upon the ice with his sitting part; breaks a big hole in the ice, and scarcely with legs, arms, and the remaining rope, can be got out undrowned.

If, with natural indignation, he shut the door and refuse to come to the Tabagie, they knock in a panel of his door, and force him out with crackers, fireworks, rockets and maloderous projectiles. Once the poor blockhead, becoming human for a moment, went clean away—to Halle, where his Brother was, or to some safer place; but the due inveiglements, sublime apologies, increase of Titles, salaries, were used, and the indispensable Phosphorescent Blockhead and President of the Academy of Peddler's French was got back. Drink remained always as his consolation; drink, and the deathless volumes he was writing and printing. Sublime returns came to him—Kaiser's Portrait, set in diamonds, on one occasion—for his Presentation Copies in high quarters: Immortal fame, is it not his clear portion; still more clearly, abundance of good wine? Friedrich Wilhelm did not let him want for Titles; raised him at last to the Peerage, drawing out the Diploma and Armorial Blazonry in a truly Friedrich Wilhelm manner with his own hand. The Gundlings, in virtue of the transcendent intellect and merits of this Founder Gundling, are, and are hereby declared to be, of Baronial dignity to the last scion of them; and in all *Ritter-Rennen* (tournaments,) battics, fights, camp-pitchings, sealings, signetings, shall and may use the above-said Shield of Arms"—if it can be of any advantage to them. A Prussian Majesty who gives us £150 yearly, with board and lodging, and the run of his cellar, and honors such as these, is not to be lightly sneezed away, though of queer humors now and then. The highest personage, as we said, more than once made gifts to Gundling; miniatures set in diamonds; purses of a hundred ducats; even Gundling, it was thought, might throw in a word, mad or otherwise, which would bear fruit. It was said of him, he never spoke to harm anybody with his Majesty. The poor blown-up blockhead was radically not ill-natured—at least, if you let his thoughtlessnesses' alone.

But the grandest explosions in Tobacco Parliament were produceable when you got two literary fools; and, as if with Leyden jars, positive and negative, brought their vanities to bear on one another. This sometimes happened when Tobacco Parliament was in tuck. Friedrich Wilhelm had a variety of Merry-Andrew Raths of the Gundling sort, though none ever came up to Gundling, or approached him in worth as Merry-Andrew.

Herr Fassmann, who wrote books, by Patronage or for the Leipzig Booksellers, and wandered about the world as a star or a comet of some magnitude, is not much known to my readers, but he is too well known to me for certain dark Books of his which I have had to read—a very dim Literary Figure; undeniable, indecipherable Human Fact of those days, now fallen quite extinct and obsolete; his garniture, equipment, environment all very dark to us. Probably a too restless, imponderous creature, too much of the Gondling type; structure of him *gaseous*, not solid; perhaps a tittle of the coxcomb naturally; much of the sycophant on compulsion, being sorely jammed into corners, and without elbow room at all in this world. Has, for the rest, a recognizable talent for 'Magazine writing'—for Newspaper editing, had that rich mine, 'California of the Spiritually Vagabond,' been opened in those days. Poor, extinct Fassmann—one discovers at last a vein of weak genuinity in him; here and there, real human sense and eyesight, under those strange conditions; and his poor Books, rotted now to inanity, have left a small seed-pearl or two to the earnest reader. Alas! If he *was* to become 'spiritually vagabond', ('spiritually' and otherwise,) might it not perhaps be wholesome to him that the California was *not* discovered?

Fassmann was by no means such a fool as Gundling; but he was much of a fool too. He had come to Berlin about this time in hopes of patronage from the King or somebody; might say to himself, 'Surely I am a better man than Gundling, if the Berlin Court has eyesight.' By the King, on some wise General's recommending it, he was, as a preliminary, introduced to the Tabagie at least. Here is the celebrated Gundling; there is the celebrated Fassmann.

Fassmann, a fellow not without sarcasm and sharpness, as you may still see, has one evening provoked Gundling to the transcendent pitch—till words are weak, and only action will answer. Gundling, driven to the exploding point, suddenly seizes his Dutch smoking-pan of peat charcoal ashes and red-hot sand and dashes it in the face of Fassmann, who is, of course, dreadfully astonished thereby, and has got his very eyebrows burnt, not to speak of other injuries. Stand to him, Fassman. Fassman stands to him tightly, being the better man as well as the more satirical; grasps Gundling by the collar, wrenches him about, lays him at last over his knee, sitting part uppermost; slaps said sitting part (poor sitting part that had broken the ice of Wusterhausen) with the hot pan—nay, some say, strips it and slaps, amid the inextinguishable horse-laughter (sincere, but vacant,) of the Houyhnm Olympus.

After which, his Majesty, as epilogue to such play, suggests that feats of that nature are unseemly among gentlemen; that when gentlemen have a quarrel, there is another way of settling it. Fassmann thereupon challenges Gundling; Gundling accepts; time and place are settled, pistols the weapon. At the appointed time and place, Gundling stands, accordingly, pistol in hand; but at sight of Fassmann throws his pistol away; will not shoot any man, nor have any man shoot him. Fassmann sternly advances; shoots his pistol (powder merely) into Gundling's sublime goat's-hair wig; wig blazes into flame; Gundling falls shrieking, a dead man, to the earth, and they quench and revive him with a bucket of water. Was there ever seen such horse-play? Roaring laughter, huge, rude and somewhat vacant, as that of the Norse gods over their ale at Yule time—as if the face of the Sphinx were to wrinkle itself in laughter, or the fabulous Houyhnms themselves were there to mock in their peculiar fashion.

His Majesty at length gave Gundling a wine-cask duly figured—'painted black, with a white cross'—which was to stand in his room as *memento mori*, and be his coffin. It stood for ten years, Gundling often sitting to write in it—a good screen against draughts. And the poor monster was actually buried in this Cask. Fassmann pronouncing some funeral oration, and the orthodox clergy uttering, from the distance, only a mute groan. 'The Herr Baron Von Gundling was a man of many dignities, of much Book-learning—a man of great memory,' admits Fassmann, 'but of no judgment,' insinuates he, '*looking* for the Judgment (*expectans judicium*),' says Fassmann, with a pleasant wit. Fassmann succeeded to all the emoluments and honors, but did not hold them; preferred to run away before long; and after him came one and the other, whom the reader is not to be troubled with here. Enough if the patient reader have seen a little into that background of Friedrich Wilhelm's existence, and, for the didactic part, have caught up his real views or instincts upon Spiritual Phosphorescence, or Stupidity grown Vocal, which are much sounder than most of us suspect."

Of much writing like this does the first volume of the *Life of Frederick the Great* abound; but it is not of the life of the great man, but of his father. The volume opens more gravely, beginning with a Proem, which gives us a view of *Vater Fritz* as he was last seen, near four-score years ago, sauntering on the terraces of Sans Souci, with his unblackened boots, and the breast of his old blue coat covered with brown Spanish snuff. Carlyle has a fearfully bad opinion of the Eighteenth Century, of which his hero was one of the great figures. Notwithstanding there were Washingtons and Napoleons figuring in this Century, and the American and French Revolutions occurred in it, Carlyle has an utter loathing and contempt for it. "A century so opulent in accumulated falsities—sad opulence descending on it by inheritance, always at compound interest, and always largely increased by fresh acquirement on such immensity of standing capital—opulent in that bad way as never Century was before." To him the Eighteenth Century has nothing grand in it, except that grand universal suicide, named French Revolution, by which it terminated its most worthless existence with at least one worthy act—setting fire to its old home and self, and giving up in flames and volcanic explosions in a truly memorable manner. The Revolution on the other side of the Atlantic, and the creation of a new nation, he does not regard as worth mentioning. In the Proem, we have a glimpse of Friedrich as he was last seen on earth, and the author's views on the nature of his own mission, and the difficulties which he has to encounter—related in a kind of enraged Carlylean manner, very amusing and not by any means uninstructive.

We then have a brief history of the birth of Friedrich, and, in Book the Second, we begin at the beginning, with a history of the House of Brandenburg and the Hohenzollerns, commencing A. D. 928, when Henry the Fowler, marching across the frozen bogs, took possession of Brannifor, a chief fortress of the Wends, which is the first mention in human history of the place now called Brandanburg. What follows until we arrive at the strange times of Friedrich Wilhelm, with his regiment of giants and his Tobacco Parliament, is all comparatively grave historical narrative, exhibiting a wonderful compactness of style, brilliant descriptive powers, and vast erudition.

In Book IV., after passing through the histories of the Hohenzollern, from Henry the Fowler, Albert the Bear, the Bavarian Kürfurts, and Luxamburgh Kürfurts, 'the Margraves, and the Burggrafs, we come to the actual hero of the history, though but little is seen of him, for the rest of the volume is devoted to his father, and this grotesque, rotten windbag and ghastly shows by which he is surrounded.

It was a great misfortune in the days of King Friedrich Wilhelm to be seven feet high, for every man of that altitude was sure of being pressed into the Potsdam Regiment. The recruitara of his Majesty were on the constant look-out for giants, and wherever or whenever they found one they bagged him and brought him to their master, without regard to the cost or consequences. And this hunt for giants led his Prussian Majesty into a multitude of scrapes, which it was not easy to be free from.

"Bürgermeisters of small towns have been carried off; in one case, 'a rich merchant in Madeeburg,' whom it cost a large sum to get free again. Prussian recruiters hover about barracks, parade-grounds, in foreign countries, and if they see a tall soldier (the Dutch have had instances, and are indignant at them,) will persuade him to desert—to make for the country where soldier-merit is understood, and a tall fellow of parts will get his pair of colors in no time.

But the highest stretch of their art was probably that done on the Austrian Ambassador—tall Herr von Bentenrieder—tallest of diplomatists; whom Fassmann, till the Fair of St. Germain, had considered the tallest of men. Bentenrieder was on his road as Kaiser's Embassador to George I., in those Congress of Cambrai times, serenely journeying on, when, near by Halberstadt, his carriage broke. Carriage takes some time in mending; the tall diplomatic Herr walks on, will stretch his long legs, catch a glimpse of the town withal, till they get it ready again. And now, at some guard-house of the place, a Prussian officer inquires, not too reverently of a nobleman without carriage, 'Who are you?' 'Well,' answered he, smiling, 'I am *Botschafter* (message-bearer) from his Imperial Majesty. And who may you be that ask?' 'To the guard-house with us!' whither he is marched accordingly. 'Kaiser's messenger, why not?' Being a most tall, handsome man, this Kaiser's *Botschafter*, striding along on foot here, the Guard-house officials have decided to keep him, to teach him Prussian drill exercise, and are thrown into a singular quandary when his valets and suite come up, full of alarm dissolving into joy, and call him 'Excellenz!'

Tall Herr von Bentenrieder accepted the prostrate apology of these Guard-house officials; but he naturally spoke of the matter to George I., whose patience, often fretted by complaints on that head, seems to have taken fire at this transcendent instance of Prussian insolency. In consequence of this adventure, he commenced, says Pöllnitz, a system of decisive measures—of reprisals even, and of altogether peremptory mimatory procedures, to clear Hanover of this nuisance, and [illegible] in very [illegible] not in promise and [illegible] naively. These were the first rubs Queen Sophie got with in passing to the Danish Majesty, and such rubs they were, though she at last got over them. Coming on the back of that fine Charlottenburg visit, almost within year and day, and directly in the teeth of such friendly aspects and prospects, this conduct on the part of his Britannic Majesty much grieved and angered Friedrich Wilhelm, and, in fact, involved him in considerable practical troubles.

For it was the signal of a similar set of loud complaints and menacing remonstrances (with little twinges of fulfillment here and there) from all quarters of Germany; a tempest of troubis and public indignation rising everywhere, and raining in upon Friedrich Wilhelm and this unfortunate hobby of his. No riding of one's poor hobby in peace henceforth. Friedrich Wilhelm always answered, what was only superficially the fact, that he knew nothing of these violences and acts of ill-neighborship; he, a just King, was sorrier than any man to hear of them, and would give immediate order that they should end. But they always went on again much the same, and never did end. I am sorry a just King, led astray by his hobby, answers thus what is only superficially the fact; but it seems he cannot help it; his hobby is too strong for him, regardless of curb and bridle in this instance. Let us pity a man of genius mounted on so ungovernable a hobby, leaping the barriers in spite of his best resolutions. Perhaps the poetic temperament is more liable to such morbid biases, infuxes of imaginative crotchet, and mere folly that cannot be cured? Friedrich Wilhelm never would or could dismount from his hobby; but he rode him under much sorrow henceforth—under showers of anger and ridicule—contumelious words and procedures, as it were *sæva et fœces*, battering round him to a heavy extent, the rider a victim of tragedy and Farce both at once."

We can hardly agree with one of the reviewers of this most extraordinary volume, that it is not a book calculated for post-prandial reading. There could not be a better one for indolent leisure, as it does not demand continuous perusal, but may be opened anywhere with a certainty of lighting upon something strange, quaint, and amusing. There is no abatement of the old Carlylean strength, or humor, or quaintness, with which the reading world is already so familiar, which so many have tried in vain to imitate, and which still remains unique and impossible to all but their inventor and master.

*Man Upon the Sea*, is the very comprehensive and appropriate title of Mr. Frank B. Goodrich's history of maritime adventures from the days of Noah down to the laying of the Atlantic Telegraphic cable. Into this compact history, which forms a handsome volume of 560 pages, full of good illustrations, the author has contrived to condense a wonderful amount of entertaining information on the subject of the sea. The narrative of man's achievements upon the ocean also comprises a history of the art of shipbuilding from the scriptural account of the construction of the Ark, down to an exact account of the building of the *Great Eastern*, which still lies a magnificent failure in the Thames. A narrative which comprises a history of commerce from the days when King Solomon's ships traded to Ophir, to the time when Commodore Perry made his treaty with Japan, must necessarily be but a hop, skip and a jump from one era to another, yet so well does Mr. Goodrich understand the art of seizing the salient points of his subject, that no one will feel the want of a fuller or a more minute narrative of events. As there is a good deal of truth in all well-preserved legends, Mr. Goodrich has done well to embody in his authentic history all the great romantic fictions of the sea, from those of Deucalion and Pyrrho down to the *Flying Dutchman* and the *Hand of Satan upon the Sea of Darkness*. Science has now so far outstripped fiction that the imagination has yielded the ocean to mechanical skill, and nothing more wonderful or exciting can be demanded than what the daily achievements of man make us familiar with. *Man Upon the Sea* is published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

*Self-Made Men.* By Charles C. B. Seymour. A neat volume of 558 pages has just been published by Harper & Brothers. It contains compactly-written biographies of 62 men "who have all attained eminence in spite of adverse circumstances of birth and fortune." Although the number of individuals who might be considered entitled to a place in such a collection could be easily quadrupled, yet we have no right to exact more from the author than he has chosen for his purpose. Many of his subjects are yet living, and none of them are more remote from the present time than George Fox. In arranging his materials, Mr. Seymour has paid no regard whatever to chronology, but has, doubtless, followed his own convenience, which, in such a miscellaneous collection, was probably the best rule to follow. General Jackson has the honor of taking the lead, and George Stephenson closes the gallery. Amos Lawrence, Hans Christian Anderseen and Anthony Wayne stand side by side with Sir William Phips and Daniel Boone. The subjects are well chosen and ably treated; Mr. Seymour's style is the pure English narrative, in which some of the greatest works that enrich our literature are written. He is not a partisan, and it would be difficult to discover in any of the biographies in his volumes a tinge of prejudice, or even of enthusiasm; the object he aims at is apparently to give the exact truth and to omit nothing necessary to the full appreciation of his subject. In giving the lives of men who have attained eminence in spite of birth and fortune, we think it would have been as well to give an account of the lives of those men who have rendered themselves illustrious by devotion to the useful arts who might have ranked among the great by virtue of their birth and rank. We do not see why such men as the Marquis of Worcester should be excluded from the ranks of self-made men, and the Duke of Bridgewater is most certainly as remarkable an example of a man overcoming the disadvantages of fortune as his Engineer Brindley, whom Mr. Seymour has very properly put in his Valhalla.

*Bitter Sweet*—a Poem—by J. G. Holland, published by Scribner, is an original American poem, or rather an original New-England poem, for it is as distinctly the product of New-England, as Burns' poems are of Scotland, or Moore's of Ireland; and, notwithstanding that we are now and then reminded of Browning and Longfellow, the poem of *Bitter Sweet* is altogether original in manner, and so peculiar in construction that it would require much more space to give an adequate idea of it than we can bestow upon it. We are first presented with a "Picture," in blank-verse, of a wild Winter night in New-England; then we have, in the same style, a description of the "Persons" of the poem, followed by a Prelude and two songs. The songs do not strike us as felicitous compositions, the first one commences in this appalling manner:

"The day is quenched, and the sun is fled;
God has forgotten the world!
The moon is gone, and the stars are dead!
God has forgotten the world!"

The commencement of the second is rather more hopeful, but not more lyrical:

"Day will return with a fresher boon;
God will remember the world!
Night will come with a newer moon;
God will remember the world!"

Having passed through these rather unpromising portals, we come to the "First Movement," in which "the question is stated and argued." This is colloquial and partly in rhyme and partly in blank-verse. Then we have the "First Episode," the "Second Movement," and the "Second Episode," the "Third Movement," and "L'Envoy." It would be difficult to give an extract which would be a fair example of the style of *Bitter Sweet*, or to give an analysis of the story. The following, however, will show what the author is capable of doing in a certain way, a way which he has most certainly not learned from any of the recognized poets of the present day:

SECOND EPISODE.

Locality—*The Kitchen.*

Present—Joseph, Samuel, Rebekah, and other children.

THE QUESTION ILLUSTRATED BY STORY.

JOSEPH.

Have we not had "Button-Button" enough,
And "Forfeits," and all such silly stuff?

SAMUEL.

Well, we were playing "Blind-Man's-Buff"
Until you fell, and rose in a huff,
And declared the game was too rude and rough.
Poor boy! What a pity he isn't tough!

ALL.

Ha! ha! ha! what a pretty boy!
Papa's delight, and mamma's joy!
Wouldn't he like to go to bed,
And have a cabbage-leaf on his head?

JOSEPH.

Now, if you like to! I make my answer;
But I guess you'd laugh another way
If you'd hit your toe, and fallen like me,
And cut a bloody gash in your knee,
And bumped your nose and bruised your skin,
Tumbling over the rolling-pin
That rolled to the floor in the awful din
That followed the fall of the row of tin
That stood upon the dresser.

SAMUEL.

Guess again, dear little guesser!
You wouldn't catch this boy lopping his wing,
Or whining over anything.
So stir your stumps,
Forget your bumps,
Get out of your dumps,
And up and at it again;
For the clock is striking ten,
And Ruth will come pretty soon and say,
"Go to your beds
You sleepy heads!"
So—quick! What shall we play?

REBEKAH.

I wouldn't play any more,
For Joseph is tired and sore
With his fall upon the floor.

ALL.

Then he shall tell a story.

JOSEPH.

About old Mother Morey?

ALL.

No! Tell us another.

JOSEPH.

About my brother?

REBEKAH.

Now, Joseph, you shall be good,
And do as you'd be done by;
We didn't mean to be rude
When you fell and began to cry;
We wanted to make you forget your pain;
But it frets you, and we'll not laugh again.

JOSEPH.

Well, if you'll all sit still,
And not be frisking about
Nor utter a whisper till
You've heard my story out,
I'll tell you a tale as weird
As ever you heard in your lives,
Of a man with a long blue beard,
And the way he treated his wives.

ALL.

Oh, that will be nice!
We'll be still as mice.

### Books Received.

*Bowditch's Familiar Astronomy.* Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson.

sm." It showed a great deal of that feeling in its last hours, and in spite of its being supported in death by its last associates, the Democrats. The coalitions between the Democrats and Know-Nothings, upon which much reliance was placed in the legislative elections, come to nothing, that they might as well be called not in their fruits.

To sum up, we have beaten the Democrats terribly, and annihilated the Know-Nothings. Now we can rest for a time, and get up strength for a little private bickering. THYME.

### Our Naval Officers and the Officers of the British Ship Valorous.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I notice in your paper of the 2d inst. some very just remarks upon the complaints made by the *Albion* of the lack of hospitality on the part of the citizens of New-York towards the officers of Her British Majesty's ship *Valorous*. It is also stated in that paper that from the Navy came only an invitation to dine, fixed for a day subsequent to that when it was well known the vessel was to sail. This is an error on the part of the *Albion*, which I beg you will correct.

Immediately on the arrival of the *Valorous*, the civilities and services of the port were offered by the commandant of the station, and soon after the officers of the station called in a body to pay their respects. They found Captain ALDHAM and several of his officers absent from the ship, en a visit to Niagara, and, upon ascertaining the probable day of their return, invitations were sent to an entertainment, to be given on board the United States ship *North Carolina*, which was declined, on the ground of their approaching departure, which, however, did not take place for several days after the period indicated for the entertainment. The reasons for declining the invitation were, doubtless, the uncertainty of their movements, for the ship being at the disposition of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY required her officers to allow a large margin in their engagements.

It was the honest intention of the officers of this station to show the gentlemen of the *Valorous* every attention in their power, and to endeavor to reciprocate the kind hospitality that has always been extended to those of our ships that have visited England; and it is painful for us to see our good intentions so much misconstrued. A NAVAL OFFICER.

### Statistics of Schools and Education in the Several European States.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The following statements may be interesting to persons desirous of knowing something of the condition of the Old World in regard to Education:

In France the number of primary schools in 1843, was 59,838; the number of normal colleges for the instruction of teachers, was 96, and the number of teachers actually engaged in instruction, 75,535; and as the population in France amounted to 34,230,176, it follows that there was in that year, 1 primary school for every 558 inhabitants; 1 teacher for every 446 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 356,564 inhabitants.

In the same year there was in Prussia, 1 primary school for every 653 inhabitants; 1 teacher for every 662 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 377,300 inhabitants.

Berlin, (the capital of Prussia,) with abont 32,000 inhabitants, has 264 public primary schools.

Rome, with a population of 158,672 souls, has 372 public primary schools, and 482 teachers.

In the Kingdom of Bavaria, (Catholic,) in the year 1846, there was 1 teacher for every 508 inhabitants; 1 primary school for every 603 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 550,000 inhabitants.

In the Kingdom of Sexony, (Protestant, with Catholic King,) there was in 1843, 1 primary school for every 900 inhabitants; 1 teacher for every 588 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 214,975 inhabitants.

In the Duchy of Baden, (Catholic, with Protestant Government,) in the year 1841, there wae 1 primary School for every 1,700 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 500,000 inhabitants.

In 1842 the population of the Austrian Empire, including Lombardy, but excluding Hungery, was 36,304,152. For this population 20,293 primary schools had been founded; that is, one primary school for every 1,247 inhabitants, besides 11,140 repetition or evening class schools. For these 20,293 primary schools, 41,509 teachers had been appointed and salaried, each of these teachers having obtained a certificate of competence before being allowed to officiate as an instructor of youth. There was, therefore, in 1842, about one teacher for every 600 inhabitants in the whole Empire of Austria, excluding Hungary, and rather more than 2 teachers, on the average, to every primary school. Of children there were who ought to attend school, 249,326; of those who actually attended day Schools, 244,032; of those who attended the repetition schools, 108,399. Total number attending day and repetition schools, 352,430.

[Mr. KAY, an intelligent man on this subject, says:]

"Vast as the efforts are which the German end Swiss States are making to educate their people, the great and minutely considered system of public education, which is now in operation throughout every commune in France, rivals them in comprehensiveness, efficiency and liberality, and in the completeness and well-considered nature of its details."

France expends annually for the promotion of popular education £2,000,000 (two million) sterling, while England expends only £120,000, (one hundred and twenty thousand.) France has 59,638 elementary schools conducted under the auspices of the Government—England and Wales, with about half her population, has only 4,000:—that is, of normal schools, 12 to 92 in France, and not much more than one-sixth of her fair qnota of primary schools.

MR. RAY further says.

"It has been calculated that there are at present in England and Wales nearly eight millions of persons who cannot read and write. Of all the children in England and Wales between the ages of five and fourteen, more than one-half are not attending any school. Even of the class of farmers there are great numbers who cannot read and write. Of the teachers who are officiating in many of the village schools, there are many who cannot read and write correctly, and who know very little of the Bible, which they profess to explain to their scholars.

Very many of our town schools are held in small and unventilated cellars or garrets, where the health of the children is seriously impaired. If we except only the worst part of the *dame schools*, we have not even then one-half as many school buildings as we require for the present number of our population, and very few of our school-rooms are properly supplied with maps, books, or school apparatus.

In the kingdom of Holland there are only two normal schools to 2,000,000 inhabitants."

SAMUEL LAING, Esq., (a Scotch Presbyterian gentleman,) says:

"In Catholic Germany, in France, and even in Italy, the education of the common people, in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners and morals, is at least as generally diffused, and as faithfully promoted, by the clerical body, as in Scotland. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the popish priesthood of the present day seek to keep ahead of the intellectual progress of the community in Catholic lands; and they might perhaps retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ask if they, too, are in their countries at the head of the intellectual movement of the age? Education is, in reality, not only not repressed, but is encouraged, by the Popish Church, and is a mighty instrument in its hands, and ably used. In every street in Rome, for instance, there are, at short distances, public primary schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighborhood. Rome, with a population of 158,672 souls, has 372 public primary schools, with 482 teachers, and 14,000 children attending them. Has Edinburg so many schools for the education of these classes? I doubt it. Berlin, with a population about double that of Rome, has only 264 schools. Rome has also her University, with an average attendance of 660 students; and the Papal States, with a population of two and a half millions, contain seven Universities. Prussia, with a population of fourteen millions, has but seven."

Spain, notwithstanding the unsettled political condition of the country for nearly half a century, has done much for the education of the masses through Common Schools.

Mr. S. T. WALLIS, in his work says:

"By the Constitution of 1812, the education of the people was made obligatory on the Government. Title 10 provided that primary schools should be opened in all the towns of the realm, and that Universities and other institutions for instruction in literature, science and the arts, should be established wherever it might be found expedient. * * * * The appropriations called for by the budget of 1850 declared nearly $750,000 to the branch of instruction alone. Exclusive of private establishments of all classes there are 10 Universities and 49 Institutes under the direction of the Government. The primary and other schools through the whole Kingdom reach the number of about 16,000. * * * * By the best statistical estimates, it appears that in 1850 the number of pupils in the public schools alone, (exclusive of the Universities and Institutes,) was in the proportion of one to 17 of the whole population."

This estimate does not probably take into the account the great number of parochial and other charitable schools conducted by religious brotherhoods and sisterhoods which are very numerous in all Catholic countries.

I submit these statements from good authority to show that the nations of Europe, even the most Catholic, are not so indifferent to the subject of Education as they are sometimes represented.

JUSTITIA.

### Peasant-Life in Germany.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your paper of Nov. 2 contains a review of Miss JEWSON'S work of the above title and some extracts from the same. As you consider it a work of much importance, you will allow me a small space in your valuable paper for a few comments.

Miss J. went to Germany without the least knowledge of the German language and German character, and, while there, she had to study both. She stayed a year and a half, and, we may safely presume, that it took her at least a year before she could command a sufficient knowledge of the language to enable her fully to understand the import of conversations. Before that time (and always when dialects were spoken) she must have been liable to misconceptions, and, to counterbalance this, must have been the more inquisitive. Now, you know that very inquisitive people are a great bore, and are frequently told the very reverse of truth. Hence the ridiculous story that in Hesse-Cassel women are still "bought and sold," (in this case certainly Miss J. has been "sold,") or that the morals of the women in Germany are so shockingly bad. "A young girl *told*" her that in a village called Winkle, out of 300 girls of 14 or 16 years of age who were to be confirmed, only 16 could be admitted, "all the others were, at this early age, fallen women." Her informant (the chances are that she was also a fallen woman) did not state whether sickliness or extraordinary homeliness prevented the virtuous five per cent. from falling. If there are 300 girls of the age mentioned, we may assume the number of inhabitants to be 10,000, and there is not one village in Germany that has half so many!

It was Miss J.'s happy lot to find out the way wet nurses are made, and the law that indirectly forces a woman to be "first a mother," then a wife. Why did she not name those "provinces at the North" unknown to other writers? Where is that "little town of Goar" that so obstinately adhered these three hundred years to the custom of collecting "the young girls upon an open plstz and put them up for sale?" Perhaps somebody related the plot of "Martha, er the Fair at Richmond" and was misunderstood by Miss J., or somebody treated to a hoax as sorely as Mr. ARROWSMITH was. Why was she only "told" such things, and did not witness them herself? The truth is, Miss J., to the contrary notwithstanding, that the women in Germany are, throngh all classes, as virtuous as elsewhere, end if there be scandal once in a while, it can only not be healed over as easily as here by a marriage.

Miss J. sneers at "the home of arts;" but, happily, better judges have spoken before her.

The people at Munich "have not the least idea of comfort." But how can they feel the want of it? How can they be "ashamed of the best accommodations they can effer?" Their dislike "to invite strangers to enter their doors" may be diotated by prudence—to keep of people inquisitive or unknown to them.

Your critic attaches much importance to this work; yet he complains of "some confusion in her descriptions," and of a "neglect to state to what localities they apply." Snppose a German bine-stocking should depict a family of Connecticut bine-noses without giving the locality, the German reader would be free to apply it to a backwoodsman's, Southern planter's family, or one of the F. F. V.'s. Such descriptions mislead, and are worse than valueless. After all that the writer says of the immorality of German women, she is "ready to say, 'Good speed,' to every ship-load that salls across the water," not minding the corrnpting influences they must necessarily have upon the morals of American society.

Surely, I shall add this book to my library—not as an acquisition, but as a curiosity, TEUTON.

### The Great Gambling-House in Washington—A Senator Breaking the Bank.

*Correspondence of the Boston Post.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1858.

One of the most celebrated and succeasful sportsmen of this or any other country was buried in this city on Sunday week. The occasion of his death affords me an opportunity of giving your readers a sketch of the man and a description of his gaming-house. Let it serve as a warning, not es an example.

He had been a resident of Washington some fifteen or twenty years, during which period he amassed great wealth by gambling; or, to use the mild and honest language of the avenue, "he realized an ample fortune out of the successful operations of his house." His "house" being the most elegant, and his bank the most weighty and snbstantial in the country, it has been fur years the fashionable and fascinating resort of wealthy planters, fast Congressmen, aspiring diplomats, and embitious sportsmen from every part of the world. For many years past he has lived in the most luxuriant style, having, like a certain other rich man, "been clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day." In person he was above the medium size, fat and sleek, of pleasing address, and a generous disposition; exhibiting in his general deportment to strangers the characteristics nf a well-fed, good-natured clergyman rather than those of a heartless, unrelenting gambler.

His reputation for generosity was widely established. If a college was to be endowed, a church built, or private charities to be dispensed, his was sure to be among the most muuificent of the donations. His wife, now a widow, was of good parentage; a woman of rare beauty and accomplishments, possessing social qualities which, combined with the dazzling allurements of wealth, insured her troops of admirers and courtezans. Rolling along the avenue in her magnificent equipage, which far exceeds in richness and style that of the President of the United States, or that of any other gentleman in Washington, she looked a very queen—being quite undisturbed by any thought that her presence sent a dagger to scores of hearts, whose patrimony, unlawfully obtained, had contributed to her enjoyment, in the same proportion that its loss had added to the woes and wretchedness of the beholder.

His "establishment" was upon Pennsylvania-avenue, between the National Hutel and the Capitol. Let us approach and look at it.

You enter by a door of variegated stained glass, which, by gas light, reflects all the colors of the rainbow. Ascending a flight of stairs you reach a door, pull the bell, and instantly a small aperture opens, and you are greeted with a pair of red eyes and a double row of ivory, set in black, which nominally belong to Sambo, but which, in fact, are the property of the proprietor. A glance suffices. You have filled Sambo's eye and are deemed passable. The door is at once opened and you are ushered into the anteroom—the vestibnle of hell! This room is not large, but elegantly appointed—the chief attraction being the sideboard, which is of solid marble and white as Diana's breast. Here are erranged in long and glistening columns decanters of cut glass, sparkling like brilliants, filled with the choicest nectar, and blushing to the very necks with the glowing vintage of the olden time. If you pass this rubicon without tasting its sparkling but dangerous waters, it is not from any slearth of hospitality on the part of your persuasive host. The spacious "Sporting hall" is now visible. The floor is covered with carpeting from the Orient, of immense cost and marvellous beauty. The walls are adorned with superb paintings of the old masters and the new, while pendent from the windows bang curtains of embroidered lace, covered with golden tapestry of Oriental magnificence; with mirrors of mammoth size reflecting your form and features from a score of glistening embrasures. Along the hall, at convenient distances are ranged circuler tables os polished rose-wood, around which are seated number of thoughtful, anxious, dark-visaged men, who heed you not—their eyes having another and stronger attraction. One would naturally suppose this to be a theatre for jests, drollery and song, or bachanalian revelings, or pugilistic encounters. Far from it. On the contrary, all is hushed, silent and sepulchral.

"No reel voice or sound,
Within those cheerless walls are found."

You are oppressed with the fearful stillness and awful silence which pervades the place. A laugh, a joke, or even a curse would be a sensible relief. But you hear nothing of this. An occastonal long breath or half-snbdued sigh is all that tells the ear that these mad devotees are possessed of lungs and life.

An hour's inspection satisfies your curiosity, and you are about taking your departure when a soft hand taps you on the shoulder, and a low voice: "Please don't leave, Sir, supper will be ready in a few minutes." At precisely 10½ o'clock the doors of the dining hall are thrown open and "supper's ready," proclaims an immediate armistice between the combatants, and invites to a more healthy and rational duty. The long tables groan beneath their burden of gold and silver plate, and the heaps of delicacies which surmount and adorn them. Here are venison from the brown forests of Maine, turkeys from the broad savannahs of the West, canvass-backs from the placid Potomac, trout from Superior, and salmon from the St. Johns; together with fruits, flowers and wines for every taste and from every clime.

The repast over, you are permitted, with a patronizing invitation, to "call again," to make your retreat to the open air, there to thank heaven that you are not a worshipper within this magnificent yet cheerless abode.

One night's work, a few days previous to the close of the last session, made sad ilavoc among the coffers of this den. It is said that a distinguished Senator won on that night $180,000, which broke the bank and caused a temporary suspension. A new house, however, was soon purchased by him, and was magnificently decorated, when the "king of terrors," the great unbeaten and unchallenged, stepped in and closed the game of life forever. FAUST.

## Law Intelligence.

### COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 5.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 386, 1944, 2802, 2862, 3764, 3936, 4217, 4767, 4866, 4882, 4792, 4879, 4902, 4947, 4946, 4973, 5021, 5221, 5257, 5061, 5337; 5435, 5493, 5601, 5546, 5567, 5647, 5857, 5871, 5522. *Part II.*—Nos. 2394, 1894, 1370, 568, 1342, 1862, 2042, 2044, 2204, 856, 2464, 1690, 1242, 2016, 2310, 1872, 2336, 1062, 2540, 180, 1224, 4792, 1924, 1650, 2778, 2480, 2484, 2488, 2490, 2492, 526, 2466, 2496, 2500, 2502, 2568, 2510, 2512.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 26, 509, 908½, 1909, 15, 1913, 1916, 1918, 16b1, 501, 1632, 1755. *Part II.*—Nos. 1825, 1839, 1868, 1585, 1275, 1887, 1880, 1891, 1896, 1697, 1746, 1669, 1905, 1906, 1908.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 4.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

*The Indicted Men of the Slaver Haidee.*—Since the escape of Macomber, the mate of the ship *Haidee*, that was sunk off Montauk Point several weeks ago, the examination in his case, and that of the others charged with him with having been engaged in the Slave-trade, has not been continued before United States Commissioner White. But as they had all been indicted for piracy, the continuance of the examination was not a matter of special importance. This morning three of the crew were brought before the Court and arraigned, Mr. Joachimssen, their counsel, objected to the proceedings, on the ground that when the Court ordered a remission of the indictments, it being a capital offence, the defendants were not in Court. The Judge ordered the objection to be filed for future decision, pending that the defendants pleaded not guilty. They will not be tried until Judge Nelson is present, which will be about three weeks hence.

### SUPREME COURT—Nov. 4.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—MANDAMUS.

Yesterday morning Mr. Justice CLERKE granted a peremptory *mandamus* against A. V. Stout, County Treasnrer, requiring him to pay McSpedon & Baker the sum of $35,865 60, for work done under the direction of the Commissioners of Records. On the motion Ex-Judge Edmonds appeared for McSpedon & Baker, and Richard Busteed, Esq., Counsel for the Corporation, appeared for Mr. Stout. Mr. Busteed stated to the Court that the County Treasurer had been called on by Supervisor Blunt, with a request that the paper served on him should be sent to Mr. Whiting, but that he (Busteed) had notified Mr. Stout that he must have the papers. That Mr. Stout, being nervous about offending Mr. Blunt, and having a wholesale fear of the legal adviser of the City before his eyes, had resorted to the innocent deception of leaving the papers where Mr. Busteed could find them. He said he appeared for Mr. Stout, and that he could not discover any legal reason why the motion should not be granted. The Jndge was of like mind and the peremptory *mandamus* was granted.

ANOTHER JUROR WHO DON'T UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

This morning the case of the American Hair Company against Charles Fagg, was tried and given to the Jury. After they had been out a short time, they returned and announced that eleven agreed, but that the twelfth was a Germen, who could not speak English, and did not understand the evidence.

The Court ordered the case to be tried egain.

Before Judge Clerke.

This morning the Judge delivered the following decisions and judgments:

*Jacob Le Roy* vs. *Robt. W. Lowber.*—I shall allow the attorney tor the plaintiff to file his exceptions, which he could have made within ten days efter notice of the judgment, nnder Section 268 of the Code, and by this section these could have been made only to decisions, matters of law, &c.

*Jas. S. Libby et al.* vs. *Wm. H. Adams.*—Case dismissed with costs.

*Sarah M. Griffiths* vs. *Edw'd M. Walton.*—Judgment for plainiiff for $100, with interest from Jan. 14, 1857.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 4.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP JOSEPH WALKER.

The case of Dodge and Barnes *vs.* Fernando Wood and others, to reeover $50,000 damages, alleged as having been sustained in consequence of the refnsal of Mr. Wood, as Mayor, to allow them to fulfill their contract to raise the ship *Joseph Walker*, sunk in the East River, near the shore, the Jnry having failed to agree, came up for a new trial this morniig. The particulars of the case, as they appeared on the former trial, are familiar, and nothing new has as yet been elicited. It is probable that the cese will occupy the Court several days.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 4.

Before Justice Daly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE—NO ROOM FOR THE JURY.

The case of *Hugh Riley and Wife* vs. *Reuben W. Hener and W. Strutt*, was tricd to-day. The complaint was assault and battery. It was alleged thet the defendants had entered the premises of the plaintiffs by force of arms, and taken Mrs. Riley by the throat, end put her and the furniture ont upon the street. The defence act up that the plaintiffs had not paid their rent, that a warrant of dispossession was regularly obtained, and that no more than necessary force was used. When the Jury were ready to retire, it was discovered that there was no room for them, and they were compelled to arrive at a verdict in a pnblic place. They found for the defendants.

SUIT AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Before Judge Mullin.

*Wm. D. Salisbury et al.* vs. *Simeon Leland et al.*—This was an action upon a promissory note made by one Wm. Stebbins, and indorsed by Leland & Co. The defence was fraud in procuring the indorsement of Leland & Co., and that Selisbury and Arrowsmith knew it. The counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the indorsement was made without any consideration, and because it appeared from the evidence that the Lelands did not *deliver* the note after indorsing it, to the plaintiff. The Judge denied the motion, and judgment rendered for plaintiff for $718 68. A. B. Lawrence, Jr., end Geo. R. Thompson for plaintiff, and G. G. Sickles for defendants.

### The Indictmente Against Ex-Mayor Wood and the Common Connell—Bail Given—Mayor Wood Makes a Speech.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Halcom.

This Court was crowded yesterday, in anticipation that ex-Mayor Wood and the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Conncilmen, indicted by the late Grand Jury for alleged misdemeanor in the matter of the grant of land in Fifty-fifth-street to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, would be present and offer bail. Mr. Wood, and most of the defendants, appeered in person; others were represented by counsel, ex-Judge Cowles and ex-Judge Dean. At the commencement of proceedings, ex-Mayor Wood thus addressed the Court:

If your Honor please, I am informed that the Grand Inquest has presented to this Court a bill of indictment against me for approving, while Mayor of this City, an ordinance of the Common Council proposing to lease to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum certain lands then in use by that institution, as a site for its building. I demand an immediate trial. As the act for which I am thus publicly censured was among the best performed by me, when Mayor, for the public good, I am desirous that the District-Attorney, under whose advice, I am told, the bill has been found, may have an opportunity to assail that act of mine. I am now ready for trial, and I shell show to your Honor and to the public that the lease referred to was not only in strict conformity with law and precedent, buth that it is defensible on the ground of public economy and justice, and really liable to no objection except that which bigoted fanatiism always discovers in every act of liberality or justice to the followers of the Roman Catholic faith. As in this country the theory of our institutions which proscribes religious intolerance, covers the courts of law as well as the halls of Government, I am anxious that this first attempt to prostitute them for so base and so dangerous a purpose mey be met and put down at the earliest moment.

The District-Attorney said he would take bail in each case, fixing the sum at $500 in personal recognizances only. The indicted parties at once proceeded to the Clerk's private office and entered into the required sureties. Wednesday next was set down as the day of trial.

Subsequently, the other parties against whom the indictments have been found, viz: Terence Farley, contractor in the Street Department; Charles Turner, Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner; Charles McNeil and Jacob W. Oakley, late Assessors in the Street Department, and Patrick Tracy, late Inspector in the same Department, appeared in Court to give bail. These parties are indicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Corporation, in connection with a contract to regulate and flag Fifty-second-street. The indictment also charges that the defendants have given false certificates of sums of money due, with a view of defrauding the City Treasury. Mr. John Graham appeared as counsel for Messrs. McNeil and Tracy. The Judge fixed the bail of Tracy at $1,000, and that of the others at $2,500. Mr. Graham said he would be ready to try the cases early next week.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

At the opening of the Court yesterday the following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

JOHN S. BUSSING, Foreman.

Wm. A. Burtis, Jr., Samuel Bradhurst, Edward M. Banks, Jas. L. Daunat, Alex. H. Dudley, Wm. Dumont, Amos R. Eno, Calvin L. Goddard, J. Meech Henry, Jas. M. Halstead, Ira Hutchinson, Robert Haydock, Chas. H. Haswell, A. H. McDonald, Jr., John H. Mortimer, Linus Sendder, J. Austin Stevens, Peter Votey, James Campbell, Gilbert Oakley.

The oath having been administered, Judge RUSSELL delivered his charge, which was of unusual length. After referring to the points on which the statute requires the presiding Judge to charge. He said:

Your duty requires that you should at all times deal with and act upon legal testimony. You have no right to find an indictment upon mere affidavits or depositions, unless the same proof would be competent upon a trial before a petit jury. Nor should you put your finding upon information or hearsay—and least of all, upon suspicion—you are to hear the evidence for the prosecution, and taking the facts fairly and legally proved before you, you are to say whether they are sufficient to justify you in sending an individual to trial before a petit jury—or whether the latter would be justified in convicting him, should those facts be unexplained. It is not to be disguised that a presentment at your hands is a stigma upon the character of any person; and besides entailing the expense of a defence, it too often leaves the mark of sorrow upon the individual who is made the subject of an unjust accusation, involving other innocent and worthy persons in its calamitous results. On this point, I do not know that I can do better than repeat to you the remarks of one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, as reported in one of our daily papers, in lately charging a Grand Jury in this City. "The fact," remarked the learned Judge, "that many indictments are found without any just cause therefor is notorious. The facility with which indictments are procured against innocent persons is a very great evil. It induces evil-disposed persons to go to the Grand Jury room for the purpose of procuring indictments against those they hate, when they know that no conviction can be obtained on the indictments, if procured. It tends to bring Grand Juries into public contempt, and degrades the courts that have anything to do with them." You have a right to originate complaints for felonies and misdemeanors. In regard to the latter, notwithstanding the law of 1855, conferring exclusive jurisdiction upon them in the Court of Special sessions, except under certain circumstances, this Court still entertains the belief that that law cannot interfere with your cognizance of them. It is true this law has been recently adjudged to be constitutional by the Court of Appeals, (The People *vs.* McCann, 2d vol. Smith's Rep., 58,) but upon a ground not affecting the questions arising out of the section of the law extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions. The objections to this section still remain. The power to originate complaints, however, should be exercised with the greatest care. The spirit of our State legislation on this subject, is, that every person accused of crime should have a responsible prosecutor to look to for legal redress, if entitled to it, and that to prepare for trial in the event of an indictment being found against him, he should have the opportunity of confronting the complainant and his witnesses before a magistrate, in the form and under the sanction of a preliminary examination. When the Grand Jury itself turns accuser—indicts a man without any previous complaint to a magistrate—both these benefits or advantages are taken away from the accused. They are all-important to protect innocence, though they may sometimes subserve and screen guilt. Legal precedents are made and observed with reference to the interests of the innocent. That the guilty are benefited by them also, is no argument against them. An innocent person is less likely to know the evidence by which an accusation against him is to be sustained, than a guilty one. The latter is conscious of his offence, and must be of the means of proving it upon him. When Innocence becomes the object of a conspiracy, founded in perjury, it is placed in the greatest jeopardy, stripped of the preliminary examination before a magistrate, which exposes (if it does not there defeat) the case for the prosecution. The rule the Court advises you to observe is, not to indict in the first instance, that is, without a previous complaint to a magistrate, unless the accused lives out of the State, and it is necessary to arrest him upon the requisition of the Governor of this State upon the Governor of the State where he is; or unless where it is necessary to prevent the statute of limitations shielding a guilty party. Although the Court may not have the power to prevent the Grand Jury finding an indictment, yet, where it is found oppressively or in violation of the rights of individuals, the Court has the power to vacate or quash it. The Grand Jury are a part of this Court. Their indictments form part of the records of this Court, and it has become a settled principle of the jnrisprudence of this Court, abundantly sustained by authority and precedent, that the proceedings of that body are, and shall be, under and subject to the control of the Court. If they cannot be restrained by injunction, their action can be set aside when it disregards the presumptions or humanity of the law, or tends not to promote the ends of justice. In times of great political excitement the Grand Jury should be particularly careful that they are not made the instruments of serving a politicel party. Considering the numerous avenues by which the public mind can be reached, it is not difficult to excite or prejudice it. A calm state of public mind is more conclusive to the proper enforcement of the laws, than when it is unduly treated. You can never be too cautious, when complaints that must enlist public feeling come before you, in searching out and weighing the motive of those who prefer them. A sinister motive may occasionally develop a real crime, but oftener an improper motive will suggest or find the means of sustaining an unfounded charge. A thorough idea of your office is conveyed in the remark of Judge Betts, of the District Court of the United States for this District, in recently addressing a Grand Jury in that Court—such remark coming is entitled to the greatest respect. His purity of character, great and profound learning make him a most reliable authority upon any point, but especially es to the province or functions of a Grand Jury. The learned Jndge said, "Grand Jurors are not in this country required to be inquisitors, or to search for offenders; their province is to hear complaints which may be brought properly before them, and to act upon the evidence brought before them; but they may most properly require further proof to be produced when they suppose it may be procured."

The above is the only portion of the Judge's charge that is of public interest. After the Grand Jury had retired to their room, the criminal business of the Court commenced.

Henry Hart was convicted of assaulting John Smith in Baxter-street, on the night of Sept. 24, and robbing him of $12. There were no peculiar feetures in the case. On the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

John B. Carson pleeded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Robert Muret pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary fur two years.

William Altholf was tried for grand larceny, in stealing a horse and wagon from Mr. A. T. Pennoyer of No. 70 Sixth-street, and acquitted.

### THE SURROGATE'S COURT—Nov. 4.

Before Surrogate West.

THE PATCHEN WILL CASE.

This case, which has been so long before the Surrogate, is gradually drawing to a close. Yesterday Mr. Lebau, summed up for the next of kin, and Mr. T. C. Fields, Public Administrator, the lady claiming to be Mrs. Petchen. Messrs. Bradfurd and Busteed are yet to be heard. It will be remembered that in this case the theory of the contestants is that the lady married somebody else under the name of the deceased Mr. Patchen.

THE WILL OF ANNE LOWBER.

In this case the contestants opposed the admission of the will to probate, on the ground of incapacity of the deceased to make a will, she having been paralytic. The will was admitted.

The will of James Mehen was admitted.

The Surrogate denied the application to admit the will of George A. Graves to probate, on the ground that it was not in conformity with the formalities required by law.

The application of Fowler M. Ray, Jr., for letters testamentary, over the will of his father, was opposed by the creditors on the ground of incapacity. The Surrogate granted the application, with the promise that he should give security for the proper discharge of his duties.

### The Pacific Squadron and Central America.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"Another of the river steamers chartered for the Paraguay expedition has been found unfit to proceed to sea. A gentleman connected with the Brooklyn Navy-yard recently stated that a single shot would be sufficient to cripple any one of the chartered steamers, which are the laughing-stock of all naval men. In fact, it is pretty generally known that these steamers were only taken up as transports at the time when the Administration intended dispatching the fleet to the Isthmus (instead of to Paraguay, as was communicated to the *Traveller* fourteen days ago. A private letter from a Government official in Washington, which was received here the other day, intimates that the orders issued to the fleet were altered almost at the last moment, in consequence of the movements of Sir W. G. OUSELEY, and it is believed that the vessels are kept awey from the Isthmus on account of the rendezvous there of the British squadron. The President's intentions are wrapt in mystery, but it is plain that the vessels ostensibly designed for Paraguay were never really intended to operate against *that* Republic. It was recently stated in presence of your correspondent that the Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, is secretly leagued with WALKER in his designs upon Nicaragua. His 'Colonization Speech,' delivered last January, will be remembered. But WALKER is 'played out,' and the proclamation launched against him by the President, (though even that is most mild and 'buttered thunder,') was scarcely needed. He and JAMES BUCHANAN are the two men who have done most to retard the legitimate progress of American influence upon the Isthmus. But for the villainy of the one, and the underhanded intrigues of the other, the Transit would now be peacefully vested in American hands, and Americans be respected instead of abhorred by the five Republics. And now, perhaps, the country has been involved in a worse imbroglio than any preceding one, if it be true that the British and Freuch are resolved to carry out their idea of the *entente cordiale*, and escort the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with line-of-oattle ships to San Juan."

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 33 | 27 | | 60 |
| Flour, bbls | 13,395 | 3,556 | 1,840 | 18,791 |
| Wheat, bushels | 69,426 | —— | 440 | 69,866 |
| Corn, bushels | 19,726 | —— | —— | 19,726 |
| Barley, bushels | 18,259 | —— | —— | 18,259 |
| Oats, bushels | 23,585 | —— | —— | 23,585 |
| Malt, bushels | 6,359 | —— | —— | 6,359 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,160 | 654 | 30 | 1,844 |
| Whisky, bbls | 221 | 304 | 10 | 535 |

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½@6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—With a very quiet market we can report sales of only 30 bags Java, at 14c.; 40 bags Rio, at 10c.; and 25 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c; ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is freely offered and is in fair demand at, however, reduced rates. Sales 2,000 bales. We quote Middling Upland, at 11¾c.; do. Gulf at 11⅞c.@12c.; and other grades in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more activity for low grades of State and Western Flour, especially of State, for which a fair export inquiry exists to-day. These are held with rather more firmness, though we cannot quote any advance. The demand from home dealers is moderate, and such lots as they require, being pretty freely offered, are rather heavy; sales 12,500.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 00@$3 80 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 00@ 4 25 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 00@ 4 65 |
| Superfine Western | 4 00@ 4 25 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 50@ 4 60 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 35@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 10@ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 4 95@ 5 15 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 20@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25@ 8 00 |

Canadian continues quiet at drooping prices; sales 420 bbls. at $4 75@$6 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern appears in moderate demand at languid rates; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull to-day. The firmness of holders, the bad weather, and the liberal arrivals tend to check the demand. The stock now here is a very heavy one, and the current receipts, exceeding the sales, are adding materially to the available supply. All the sales reported are not so much out of the stock—as many of the lots sold merely changed hands and do not leave the market at all. The bulk of the stock of wheat here is in store, and is owned by parties able to hold it for some time, in anticipation of better prices than can now be obtained. Hence, there is no pressure to sell. The demand, however, is quite moderate to-day, both for home use and for export at prevailing rates. Sales have been confined to small lots, including good white Canada at $1 28; and inferior red Southern, at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet it is held with more firmness. Receipts are light to-day; this circumstance gives holders more confidence. Sales 16,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for fair to prime mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is less abundant, and for prime lots holders ask as much as 75c.@77c. ₱ bushel; the demand is not brisk, however, as buyers generally are not disposed to pay over 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request and is stiffly held at from 75c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at buoyant prices. We quote Western at 50c.@53c.; Canada, at 51c.@53c.; State, at 46c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@45c., and Southern, at 37c.@42c. ₱ bushel. The Buffalo *Commercial* says that the new canal-boat *Leviathan* left that city on Thursday last, on her first trip, with 6,000 bushels of wheat, shipped by L. Enos & Co., and consigned to J. B. Enos & Co., of Waterford. This load is larger by 150 bushels than any other shipped from Buffalo by canal.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in fair request at from $22 75@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit. Bar is also in demand at uniform rates.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack demand at previous prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@45c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales since our last, 20 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 45c., and 50 hhds. old Porto Rico at 30c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Crude Turpentine are inactive at unaltered rates. Sales 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@52½c. ₱ gallon; and small lots of Tar at $2 31½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, chiefly for future delivery, at, however, irregular prices; sales 2,600 bbls., in lots

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA—LA FAVORITA

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND—THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FAZIO—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO—WHITEFOOT OF GALWAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—IRON CHEST—SCENES IN INDIA—PHANTOM OF THE MOUNTAIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—THE WARRIOR—LOST TREASURE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THOMSON'S THEATRE OF ARE—DR. VALENTINE—ESKIMO GIANT.

MOORE'S BUCKLEY—EUROPEAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIBLO & KNIP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vigo*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Atlantic, Pacific and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West, Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland."

### The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional returns of the Election in this State received since our last issue do not materially change the character of the result as then indicated. It is believed, however, that HASKIN is defeated for Congress, though the result is still somewhat in doubt. We repeat our table of majorities for Governor throughout the State, with such additions and corrections as we have received from various sources, together with the latest telegraphic dispatches.

In Illinois there seems to be no doubt of the triumph of DOUGLAS. He, himself, in a dispatch to a friend in Washington, claims a majority in the Legislature of ten on joint ballot, and the Republicans at the State Capital concede his triumph by the same majority. The Republicans have elected their candidates for Congress in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts; while in the other five the Douglas Democrats have been successful. Latest dispatches state that the Administration vote in the whole State did not exceed 2,500.

From the other Western States we still lack definite returns.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., with three days' later intelligence, arrived at Halifax at midnight of Wednesday. There is considerable news of interest by this arrival. It is reported from Valentia that a few intelligible words had been received through the Atlantic Cable from Newfoundland, through the agency of the Danish apparatus at the latter station. There was very little hope, however, that any permanent advantage would be derived from the new instrument, though arrangements were being made for testing its utility at both ends. The Company's stock had advanced somewhat. The affair between France and Portugal, in relation to the seizure of the French ship *Charles and Georges*, still remained unsettled. A favorable solution was, however, expected, notwithstanding that two more French men-of-war had arrived in the Tagus, and a vague rumor that the English Channel fleet had been ordered there. The news from other portions of the Continent is of minor importance, though interesting. The Indian Mail had arrived, with details of the news previously telegraphed. Nothing additional of importance, however, is given. Cotton, in the Liverpool market, is quite dull. Breadstuffs were steady and money abundant.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 30th ult., arrived at this port last evening. The intelligence she brings is without interest. The health of Havana remains good. Business in sugars is dull, and at a decline. Arrangements for the reception of the Maretzek opera company at the Villanueva theatre are hastening, in view of the coming of the troupe by the return trip of the *Cahawba*.

The California Overland Mail, bringing later dates from San Francisco, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday. The papers contain nothing of interest later than the advices received by the *St. Louis*, by way of the Isthmus.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the report of the Special Committee in favor of the erection of a Foundling Hospital, to be called the "Infants' Home," for the reception of illegitimate children, was brought up, and the sum of $25,000 was appropriated for that purpose. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the issue of an additional sum of $300,000 on the Central Park Improvement fund. A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to defend the indicted members of the Board of 1857 elicited some debate, and ultimately was laid on the table. After the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at which an address to the public was presented upon the burning of the Crystal Palace. It was approved, and 4,000 copies were ordered to be printed for circulation. It fully exonerates the Board of Management from any blame for the conflagration. The operations of the Institute are to go forward as heretofore.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 2,000 bales at reduced prices. Flour was in fair demand within our former range. Wheat, Barley and Rye were inactive; 18,000 bushels Corn were sold at former rates. Provisions and Sugars were in good request. Hides attracted considerable attention. Other branches of trade present no really new features.

OUR MERCHANT GOVERNOR.—The election of Tuesday proved very conclusively that there is no such thing as a feeling of class-interest among our merchants as a body. It was the first time they ever had the opportunity of voting for one of their own members for so important an office as that of Governor of the State. They might well have been proud of the honor, but the returns do not indicate that they took it much to heart, and we doubt if a dozen votes were given to Mr. MORGAN, who is certainly as respectable and estimable a gentleman as the Chamber of Commerce could nominate, on the ground of his being prominently identified with the commercial interests of the City. He owes his election solely to the votes of his party; and it will be well enough for our English friends, who accuse us of worshiping the almighty dollar, to make a note of the fact, that when one of our wealthy merchants was put in nomination, his money was not able to procure him a vote beyond what was bestowed upon the humblest man on his ticket. It is different in London, where the merchants persisted in returning the wealthiest man among them as their representative in Parliament, until the law of the realm was altered to enable him to take his seat in the Imperial Legislature.

### The Illinois Election—Triumph of Douglas.

According to telegraphic reports Senator DOUGLAS has achieved a signal victory in Illinois. He has a clear majority of *three* in the Senate, and of *four* certainly, and probably *eight*, in the House—so that his reëlection to the United States Senate is considered certain. The Democratic State ticket is also said to have been elected. The Administration seems to have been completely "wiped out."

This is by far the most remarkable incident of the political canvass,—and is one of the most wonderful personal victories ever achieved by a public man. Mr. DOUGLAS went home from Washington a proscribed Democrat. He had rebelled against the President—the official head of the Democratic Party. He refused to obey his dictation, and made open warfare upon his measures. He was denounced by the Executive organs as a deserter—as a traitor to the party—and as one with whom no Democrat could hold any terms of political friendship without forfeiting his position as a party man. When he went to his own State, to appeal to the people, he was met by the direct and vigorous hostility of the Administration. His friends were removed from office,—the whole patronage of the Government was brought to bear against him, and his contest for a reëlection seemed to be but the desperate struggle of a forlorn hope. At the outset it was supposed that unless the Republicans should come to his rescue, he had no chance whatever of sustaining himself. There were some among the Republicans who believed that policy as well as justice required them to aid in securing his return to the Senate. If their counsels had prevailed, Mr. DOUGLAS would have been so seriously compromised with his own party, through his coöperation with the Republicans, that he could scarcely have hoped for speedy recognition by the Democrats of the South. Fortunately for him the Republicans had other schemes and interests. They could not resist the temptation which this division among their opponents seemed to offer to place one of their own party, instead of Mr. DOUGLAS, in the Senate. Mr. DOUGLAS, was, therefore, compelled to fight the whole Republican Party with such a portion of the Democracy as he could rescue from the influence of the Administration. A more unequal contest could not well he imagined, and it is not too much to say that there is not another public man in the country who could have carried it through with so much vigor and courage, or who could possibly have achieved so brilliant a success. He has stumped the State thoroughly, meeting the two Republican leaders TRUMBULL and LINCOLN, both men of rare ability, at every point, and maintaining his position, against the Republicans on the one hand and the Administration on the other, with the greatest firmness and self-reliance.

The effect of this victory upon the Democratic Party cannot fail to be decisive. Mr. DOUGLAS will be more powerful at Washington than the President with all his patronage. He will have the whole Democratic Party of the North, and the conservative portion of that party at the South, at his back. As matters now stand, he can scarcely fail to secure the nomination for the Presidency, for it must be perfectly evident, even to Mr. BUCHANAN himself, that his platform is the only one upon which the National Democracy can be rallied and reunited for the contest. His position is certainly a very strong one with the country at large. He stands opposed to the Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, in favor of admitting Kansas whenever her people shall apply with a State Constitution of their own adoption, and in favor of permitting the people of every *Territory*, as well as those of every *State*, to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall exist among them or not. The great body of the people of the North, *of all parties*, will assent to this platform, and in our judgment, few of any party, except the Aholitionists, are prepared or disposed to go beyond it.

Gov. SEWARD, in his Rochester speech, said that the Democracy would repudiate any member of the party who should attempt to stem the tide of Pro-Slavery aggression, and he instanced WALKER and DOUGLAS as examples. The result of the Illinois election vindicates the justice of the opinion which we then expressed, that, so far as Mr. DOUGLAS was concerned, the declaration was premature.

### Another Party Test.

Mr. GLANCY JONES is said to feel somewhat donbtful as to whether the Senate will confirm his appointment to the Austrian mission, and consequently hesitatea about resigning his seat in Congress. We hope his alarms are well-grounded, and that there may he some difficulty in estahlishing the principle that a politician rejected by the people is the fittest person to represent the nation at foreign courts; but we fear Mr. JONES' mind is haunted by vain phantoms. Some very queer people have been sent to foreign parts to attend to our business hefore now, without any very great sensation on the part of the public, and we don't see why JONES should despair. Worse things than his appointment, had as it is, have passed muster in the Senate, even before Presidents had learned the art of applying the screw, as at present practiced with such curious results, by that eminently conservative statesman, Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN. There is nothing easier than for the President to make JONES' mission to Vienna a crucial test for the Democratic Party. There is no ohstacle that we know of to his laying down the law with as much stringency, with regard to this, as with regard to the celehrated Lecompton Constitution. Prohably the earlier Democrats did not anticipate that belief in JONES' fitness for the work of maintaining diplomatic intercourse between his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty and the United States of America would ever hecome a cardinal article in the party creed; but if we know anything of party usages, this is no obstacle to its introduction now into the Democratic confession of faith. Few people anticipated, four years ago, the possihility of their being called upon to force a Territory into the Union against its will, under a Constitution which its people abhorred and repudiated, on pain of expulsion from the party, and yet we have seen this done not very long ago. If the President is the commander-in-chief of the political army, he has a right to fix upon the countersign and treat every man who does not utter it when called upon, as a traitor or a spy. He gave "Lecompton," in this matter, and many of his followers employed their dying breath in articulating it. Why should not the honored name of "Jones"—familiar as it is in all our mouths as a "household word," take its place next session? Why not inform every Collector and Postmaster in the Union that if any *employé* of the Government mutters, even in his dreams, doubts of JONES' diplomatic capacity, he is to be forthwith "decapitated." Why not inform all the Senators that if JONES does not get his mission, every man who has been appointed to a public office on their recommendation shall be incontinently kicked out? Why not devote two columns of the Washington *Union* every day to denouncing all those in whose eyes JONES is not their ideal Minister Plenipotentiary, the Envoy Extraordinary of their "fondest imaginings," as renegades and apostates, traitors to the party, and enemies to the country? Why not declare disapprobation of JONES to be a piece of "sectional fanaticism," pregnant with the direst disasters for ourselves and our posterity? Why not solemnly invoke Heaven to witness that in JONES' speedy deportation to Vienna lies the last chance of safety for this afflicted country, the only guarantee for the maintenance of the political fahric which our fathers erected by so lavish an expenditure of their blood? And why not, in short, by order of the President, duly read everybody out of the party who does not see that he, the President, is bound, in duty and in honor, to employ all the influence at his command, whether direct or indirect, in securing the confirmation of JONES' nomination?

The whole thing seems to us very simple. Every party should be "tested" in some way once a year, and JONES' mission is as good a test as any. What the leaders need to know is, whether all their suhordinates think alike on everything, and this can be ascertained by proposing to send JONES to Vienna, just as well as hy enunciating the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. The principle that the President has the right to propound "tests," can be asserted just as satisfactorily by the former, as it could be by the latter. The direction of the wind can he ascertained by running up a rag to the mast-head, with as much facility as hy hoisting a royal hanner. The power which can impose the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution upon a powerful party as a high political duty, may well make the well-known name of JONES a party Shibholeth. JONES has got the *à fortiori* argument on his side, and there is no position less assailable than a position so fortified.

We know very well the sneers and witticisms to which his appearance may furnish occasion in the Viennese *salons*. We can imagine how many ponderous jokes will be cracked at our expense by the fat Counts and Barons who dance attendance in the ante-rooms of his Apostolic Majesty, *apropos* of the antecedents of our Representative. They will shake their huge sides prodigiously in recounting that the most Democratic Government in the world selected JONES as its Representative, because the source of power itself indignantly refused to accord him even the minor trust of a seat in Congress. White uniforms will be burst in great numbers by cachinnations over the fact that the only Government in the world which is avowedly based on the popular will in its hroadest sense, should treat popular disapprobation as a qualification for the highest honors in its gift; and they will ask Mr. JONES, in moments of post-prandial confidence, whether, since it is apparent that he too servea one master, he would not rather obey the hehests of a chief who owes his authority to thirty generations of warlike ancestors, than to an old lawyer, whom the voices of the rabble have placed in power for a brief four years, and whose protection and countenance JONES can count upon only until the fourth day of March in the year 1860. Roysterers, too, in Viennese *cafés* will he ahle to dash JONES in the teeth of magniloquent American citizens who boast of the potency of the people's voice in their happy land, and of the comfort of having every official dependent for his place and his salary upon the people's favor. Their own legation will furnish a standing refutation of their political theories. In short, the utterance of the word "Jones," or as it will heeome in Teutonic mouths, "Yones," will be a polite hut compendious mode of giving Americans the lie.

### The City Cab System.

A correspondent suggests that free competition, without restriction or legal regulations of any kind, is all that is needed to give us a good Public Cab system. If the whole business were left open, he says, the hest and cheapest cabs only would be patronized, and the second-rate would be compelled to improve or fall into the rear. We cannot agree with him:—and the only refutation which his reasoning needs, is found in the fact that, for all practical purposes, the business is already as open to competition as any one could desire. Anybody may enter into it who chooses. Every hackman may have as good a hack, and charge as low a fare as he likes. In the direction of improvement and cheapness, the business is perfectly open. Still, the desired result does not follow. Nobody thinks it worth while to try the experiment of cheap one-horse cabs, for the sake of competing with those already in use. There are no regulations or restrictions of law which would interfere, either directly or indirectly, with their doing so if they saw fit,—and if every ordinance on the subject were aholished at once, there is no reason to suppose we should have the slightest improvement in the system. On the contrary, it is morally certain that it would hecome much worse than it is at present, if that were possible.

Competition is all very well as a general basis of the business of a community. But there are very many departments of the public service to which it cannot be heneficially applied. The Cah system, in our judgment, is one. It must he uniform to be useful. When a business man wants to ride half a mile,—or when a stranger arrives at a railroad dépôt and desires to go to a hotel,—he cannot stop to study the difference between half a dozen competing cabs. He does not want the whips and clamors of ten or twenty drivers thrust upon him,—each offering special and superior inducements for riding with him. He wants to step into the cab nearest at hand, be driven to his destination as speedily as possihle, and to know precisely what he has to pay for it. He wants to be delivered from the bustle, and confusion and uncertainty which he is sure to encounter now, and which are inseparahle from any system of unregulated competition. Go to any railway station on the arrival of a train, and you will see the competing system in full blast. Every hack has two men, one to sit on the hox and the other to plunge into the crowd and "compete" for a victim. The policemen on hand direct their efforts to keeping these hackmen in order, instead of being able to facilitate the movements of travelers,—and it is almost impossihle for a stranger unfamiliar with the City to reach his destination with comfort and dispatch. No traveler who has had any experience in the matter need be told that New-York is the worst City in the world to arrive at.

The main thing wanted is a system of cahs which shall *not be permitted to compete* with each other for business,—hut which shall perform the service in the best manner possihle at fixed and sufficient rates. The best form or such a syatem, is that of a Joint-stock Company as in Paris,—which would [illegible] the greatest advantages with the least [illegible] backs. In one sense it would be a monopo[illegible] but this would be rather in form than in fa[illegible] for any one who might choose to enter in[illegible] the business could do so by buying shares [illegible] the stock. The great points of paramount im[illegible] portance—uniformity, regularity and respon[illegible] sibility—could be secured in that way much better than in any other.

We are satisfied that if business men would give attention to this suhject, they would find in it the means of making money as well as of rendering the public an essential service. Such a project at the outset would naturally be opposed hy all the hackmen and livery-stable keepers, who suppose their prosperity to be identified with the present wretched and disgraceful system; and these classes of persons would very possibly have political influence enough with the City Government to prevent it from giving the matter any active aid. But if these initial difficulties could be overcome, and such an organization could once be put upon a working basis, its public advantages would soon commend it to public favor and the active support of the public authorities.

### Our System of Duties.

Whatever may be the decision of the public in regard to the fiscal policy of the United States, there is one point, at least, on which we believe there will be found hut little difference of opinion among commercial men. It is widely conceded that our *ad valorem* system of duties is vicious, practically worthless, and as inimical to the best interests of the country as it is to public morals. We are aware that there are difficulties to be encountered in the assessment of specific duties, because of the various qualities of imported articles, and their consequent difference of cost, which would make the ahsence of discrimination in their taxation apparently, if not actually, unjust. But this is the only plea that can reasonably be urged against specific duties in comparison with our present system. On the other hand, the *ad valorem* plan, besides entailing a heavy and totally unnecessary expense upon the country, is objectionable in principle, fraught with injustice to all parties, and fruitful of costly and vexatious litigation.

By the system now in force, dutiable importations are charged with a fixed *per centum* of duty on constantly varying first cost. This principle offers a premium to disbonest persons to present false invoices at the several Custom-houses; and we believe that we state no more than is known to every merchant, when we say that the number of those dishonest persons who accept the temptation is by no means insignificant. Indeed, the measures of the Government in collecting the revenue are hased, as a general rule, upon a suspicion of fraud. Not only is the cost of a merchant's importations, as shown in his invoice, suhmitted to the most rigid comparison with foreign prices-current and Consular information, but a great many persons are employed to sample, report on, and appraise the value of all dutiable merchandise entering the port. The expense of so numerous a staff of *employés* for this purpose would be entirely unnecessary under a system of specific duties. But more than this: The appraisers are douhtless honest and capable men; but a statement of only half the difficulties which beset them in the performance of their inquisitorial task, would he sufficient to show how little chance there frequently is of avoiding injustice either to the importing merchant, the foreign consignor, or the revenue.

In order, however, to show the pernicious working of the *ad valorem* system, we will instance one of the most common cases that occur, in connection with this subject. Say that a shipment of merchandise has arrived from Bordeaux or Liverpool, or Malaga, or Jamaica, or where you will. The invoice, which must be sworn to as faithful and correct, must, of course, if really an honest document, state the cost at which the goods are actually purchased in the foreign port. But the vessel which brings them hither may lay in that foreign port four or five weeks receiving cargo, and frequently does remain there for even a longer period. During that space of time, the market may have advanced so much that the merchandise which is at the bottom of the hold may have cost thirty or forty per cent. less than precisely the same description of goods put in on the day before the departure of the ship. The vessel arrives in New-York, and the law imposes duty on the value of all the goods on hoard at the date of the ship's departure on her homeward voyage. The invoice of the merchandise first put into the hold is as faithful a document as that for the goods embarked at the last moment. Yet the earlier invoice is even worse than valueless in the eye of the Custom-house. Because, with a view to punish the crime of perjury, to which our abominable system opens the door so widely, the law affixes a heavy penalty on invoices which represent the cost of goods to he 20 per cent. lower than the prices quoted in the foreign port on the day the ship sailed thence. Mark the gross injustice of this proceeding. The shipper must swear to the fidelity of his invoice, and yet he must, under certain contingencies, present a sworn invoice falsely made up, or he must be fined or have his wares confiscated. This is no exaggeration. It is not even an isolated fact. Exactly similar cases very frequently occur, and are within the knowledge of every importing merchant doing business to any extent. Can any system be more revolting? It is quite true that there is nothing to prevent those who can afford it from having resource to the courts of law. But unhappily there is much that is defective in those also. We know of one case which is similar to the one above cited, and which was in litigation for nine years. The consignors, who were perfectly innocent of any attempt at fraud, gained the suit, hut at enormous loss to themselves, and great disatisfaction to everybody except the lawyers who were engaged in the cause.

Again: It is not uncommon for persons ahroad to take advantage of our *ad valorem* system for the better execution of projects which are known as "tricks of trade," and are greatly admired by a certain class of not over nice people who regard them as evidences of "smartness." It has not unfrequently occurred in foreign places that a merchant, intending to ship to the United States, and finding that he must huy, on an advanced market, at higher prices than his rival has paid for the same articles, resorts to this simple plan (which our fiscal regulations encourage) to injure his competitor. Suppose that A has bought one hundred pipes or tons or boxes of an article at ten dollars each—and that B has hought five packages of similar goods, embarked on the same vessel, at fifteen dollars. B will sometimes operate to put the market up, and will buy five more packages of the identical goods at twenty dollars, ship them [illegible] of the ship here, A must either pres[illegible] invoice—that is, an invoice made o[illegible] than was actually paid [illegible] must be sworn to as correct, or [illegible] to assist in a heavy penalty. Indeed [illegible] have not been rare at the Custom-house at this port, where permission to advance the invoice has been denied and the penalty has been insisted on, notwithstanding that the sworn invoice faithfully stated the cost to the shippers of the article consigned.

But apart from these evils, there is a great deal that is reprehensible in our present mode of collecting the revenue. Not only is it extravagant, immoral and unwieldy, hut it is full of vexation and perverse waste of time. Unlike the method observed in the Custom-houses of England, where brokers or clerks can perform all that is required under the law, an arbitrary adherence to ridiculous rules is observed here, and indeed is to some extent inseparahle from the system of which it forms part. Clerks or Brokers go through the routine of entering, clearing and warehousing goods, or passing them out of Bonded store for consumption. But this is only a portion of the work to he performed. The merchant himself, the principal in the transaction, must dance attendance at the Custom-house to sign and make oath, and enter into bonds and cancel, and go through other forms which would be totally unnecessary were our absurd Custom-house system remodeled.

We might go even further and say that if the principal object of our fiscal policy he the acquiring of as much money as possible for the revenue, there are many cases in which this end would be hetter attained by specific than hy *ad valorem* duties, while the quality of the importations would be considerably improved. We have a ready proof of this at once in wines and spirits. Under the existing system, the receipts of these articles include a much larger proportion of common, because low-priced qualities, than of the hetter or best grades. But were the duty a specific one, the expense of introducing common or inferior descriptions of any article would be the same as on the better qualities. And if the general specific duty were higher than the *ad valorem* duty now charged on inferior (low-priced) grades of any article, a greater amount of revenue from the importation of such articles would be the result, while the public would have a hetter class of goods for consumption.

We are glad to notice a rumor that the Administration is preparing a plan for the substitution, in many cases, of specific instead of *ad valorem* dutics. And we should be glad to see such a plan submitted to Congress hacked hy the recommendation of the President. The commercial interests of the country sadly want the advantage of reform in these matters. Instead of heing simple, plain and practical, our fiscal system is intricate, complicated and ahsurd. In place of being commercial in its character, it is made up of contradictory and vexatious impediments to commerce. It is, in a word, unsuited to the age; and any reasonable change would, we believe, he favorably regarded by the mercantile interest at all points.

### A Recognition of President Juarez.

Diplomacy has its own little eccentricities. One of them is illustrated in another column of the TIMES, where is given the substance of dispatches from Commander DAHLGREN, in reference to the forced loans extorted from American traders at Tampico. That officer, in charge of the *Plymouth*, was sent to Vera Cruz, it will be remembered, to bring away Mr. FORSYTH. Mr. FORSYTH, however, in his inexplicable attachment to the Mexican capital, has lingered, and failed even at the latest advices to produce himself at his point of embarkation, and by way of heguiling the time, Commander DAHLGREN ran down to Tampico, with an eye to the protection of United States citizens resident there.

He found two merchants claiming that character, who had been victimized by General GARZA, the local military chief. He at once remonstrated with GARZA, extracting an expression or two of regret at the outrage, hut declining to interpose, as the matter was the subject of judicial investigation; and also declining to pledge himself against the repetition of the measure. Satisfied that nothing could he done with this intractable gentleman, the American captain opened communication with JUAREZ, the Constitutional President of the Republic, claiming indemnity and security. The reply, transmitted through Señor OCAMPO, the Constitutional Secretary of State, promises hoth, and is transmitted to our State Department, and thence to the public, as a gratifying solution of a diplomatic difficulty.

The eccentricity we have alluded to lies here. Our Government made all haste last January to recognize the Government of ZULOAGA as the legitimate rule of Mexico, thus determining the pretensions of JUAREZ to that character to he fraudulent. So far as the United States are concerned, the latter is strictly a private individual in a state of revolt against the proper authorities. No step, therefore, could he more extraordinary than to open intercourse with him, hogus as he is, correspond with his bogus Foreign Secretary, and accept his official assurances as to many authoritative guarantees. Of course, the Executive organ will have no trouble in showing the proceeding to be strictly *en règle;* but, in the absence of such cunning gloss, there is a strong flavor of inconsistency about it.

THE INDICTED CITY OFFICIALS.—Our District-Attorney, Mr. BLUNT, who, we are happy to know, holds his office until the 1st of January next, declares his readiness to proceed immediately with the trial of the army of City officials whom the Grand Jury has just indicted. Meantime a reference to certain provisions of the new City Charter suggests an additional doubt as to the validity of this proceeding.

According to the best of our information and belief, not one of the sixty-one indicted exofficials was called personally before the Grand Jury that found the true bill. The only persons, it is said, who were called in the case were Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, and Mr. MCCLENAHAN, Clerk of the Councilmen. Yet the 49th section of the new City Charter provides that "the Grand Jury may present any officer other than Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, or Comptroller"—"*but only after* the person so charged shall have had a reasonable opportunity to appear before said Grand Jury *in person in explanation thereof.*" True, the greater number of the indicted are not now in office, but several of them are, the President of the Board of Aldermen included. Possibly, as the offence was committed before the present term of their office began, they were not deemed officers under the intention of the statute.

It is curious that one of the indicted is a dead man—now some months dead. It was [illegible] Brooklyn Looking [illegible] neighbors across the East River [illegible] very rapid strides towards an independent position among the great cities of the New World. In one evening over $40,000 were subscribed towards a new church for HENRY WARD BEECHER; on another evening a sufficient sum was subscribed towards the establishment of a "Conservatory of Music," and some time during the present month they expect to have the limpid waters of Baisley's Pond flowing through the iron conduits in their streets.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. GAZZANIGA, the greatest lyric *tragédienne* we have ever had in this country, appears to-night at the Academy of Music, for the only time. The whole of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given, and the fourth act of the "Favorita." Mr. ULLMAN'S principal artists assist Mme. GAZZANIGA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A well written piece of pleasantry called the "Lady of the Bedchamber," was produced here last evening with success. It is a farce of the broadest kind, and provokes merriment hy the absurdity of a blunder which entangles the leading character, and creates a number of ridiculous situations. The hero is *Tommy Tittmouse, (Miss MARY GANNON,)* a young gentleman whose mind runs on peg-top pantaloons and pudding-bag sleeves. He is a venerable child of eighteen, profoundly disgusted with American life, manners and people, and disposed to seek his models in the aristocratic circles of Europe. The introductory characterization of the young spark is excellent; full of wit, observation and sprightliness. A couple of mischievous cousins set a trap for the dandy. They persuade him that a Lady Dundrum is about to pay them a visit, and *Tommy's* head is turned immediately in anticipation of this great event. Her ladyship is none other than a raw Irish chambermaid, impersonated by Mr. SLOAN, and as hadly bogus as whisky and red paint can make her. Before this fragrant shrine little Tommy prostrates himself, and otherwise perpetrates a number of absurdities for the amusement of the audience. Notwithstanding the broadness of the scene, it is the least meritorious part of the play, and displays an insufficient knowledge of stage business. The piece, however, is clevsrly written, and displays a light, touchy command of dialogus which will undoubtedly be developed to greater advantage in works of more elegant construction. It is from the pen of Mr. HOFFIN—a new accession to the ranks of dramatic literature.

Miss MARY GANNON was an admirable curly-headed little fop, and dressed the part miraculously. The The cousins were played by Miss ERNESTINE HERNANDEZ and Mr. SLOAN.

LECTURE BY MR. EVERETT.—This Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his Lecture on WASHINGTON today at Niblo's, commencing at 2 o'clock. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Mount Washington Association. There will, we trust, be an extraordinary attendance.

BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—We understand that the new Music Hall in Brooklyn is to be called the "Brooklyn Conservatory of Music," a most excellent name, and one which cannot possibly provs offensive to the nice religious feelings of our excellent neighbors across the East River.

MRS. HAYNE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.—This evening, at the Broadway, Mrs. HAYNE will bid her friends farewell—previous to her departure for the South, and ultimately paying a visit to Europe—when will be performed a play entitled the *Fatal Mask*, with a variety of entertainments. Her engagement of three weeks at the Broadway has been productive of a revival in the legitimate drama, and consequently full houses.

### A Tribute to New-Jersey.

If any of the sctors in the electioneering drama just closed is to be called before the curtain, let it be New-Jersey. All points considered, none has so effectually fulfilled its duty; none more pointedly thrown off the arbitrary control of party, and resisted and defeated every form of political corruption with more admirable decision. From being most inadequately and deplorably misrepresented at Washington, hy Messrs. THOMPSON, WRIGHT, WORTENDYKE and HUTLER, it passes to a representation distinguished for talents and accomplishments, and, in a general way, sound in political belief. Governor PRINCETON, as a Whig of the old school, who, reluctant, was compelled to accept the Slavery question at the hands of a party who had made that the issue, will take his seat in Congress free from any partisan commitment, and with a clear understanding that his commission bears the hroad seal of the people, rather than the signature of a faction.

Mr. RIGGS, who replaces Mr. HUTLER, is reported to be strongly adverse to the Lecompton creed of the Administration, and likely to be generally arrayed against any further sacrifice of the Democratic organization to the interests of Slavery.

Mr. ADRAIN, who, in the Third District, is reelected by the very men who, two years ago, opposed him unsuccessfully, has announced himself as a dissenter from the Buchanan faith on every leading topic. Messrs. NIXON and SCRAFFER, who are chosen from the First and Second Districts by remarkable majorities, are of Whig antecedents, but free from commitment upon any great issue, unless the location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook be an exception. And this entire delegation is selected by the concurrent action of a people weary of party tyranny, and indignant at its assumptions, and so freed from the necessity of conforming mechanically to any arbitrary partisan platform in their legislative action. To possess such a representation on such terms is a novelty in New-Jersey politics.

The Legislature corresponds in character with the new Congressmen. There appears to be a working majority for the Opposition in both branches, with an excess of seventeen on joint-ballot. This determines the fate of the Hon. WM. WRIGHT, the actual colleague of the Hon. J.R. THOMPSON, in the United States Senate. Mr. WRIGHT has well merited the vengeance that has at last overtaken him. In other days, a member of the Whig Party, and an advocate of principles upon all of which the Administration makes war, Mr. WRIGHT abandoned his friends, because denied a prominence to which his talents had no title, and flung himself into the hands of the monopoly and its Democratic supporters. These repaid his defection with the seat he occupies in the Senate; a seat he has occupied without credit to himself and to the shame of his State; using it as a species of intelligence office for all the starving office-seekers among his constituents. This paltry *rôle* of Senatorial duty he has been enabled to fulfill with some efficiency, by dint of servile deference to the utmost exactions of his executive masters. For all other uses he has been a mere marionette, a lay-figuré crowding a better man from his stool. Let him now return to the private life where, perhaps, he may have advantages we are ignorant of: there is no likelihood of his being again wanted by the public. New-Jersey, it is now settled beyond contingency, is to be in opposition to a Southern slave-driving faction usurping the much-abused nams of Democracy. Mr. THOMPSON is sure to undergo the sentence when two years hence his case comes to trial; and thenceforth, released from the clutch of partisanship, there will be nothing to retard the indesinite prosperity of our neighbor, or to withhold its due influence in the federal councils.

A BLOW AT THE OLOGIES.—The Brooklyn Board of Education met last night, and did nothing worthy of note. Mr. ROSSER M. WHITING, Jr., a member, attempted to do something that would have made him famous if he had succeeded in carrying his resolution, which was a proposition to strike off from the list of text books authorized by the Board all books on astronomy, algebra, geometry, zoology and physiology. To relieve tender youths from the bore of nine out of ten of the ologies would, no doubt, improve the breed of public scholars, considering what desperate twaddle and ingrained stupidity the text books generally exhibit. But Mr. WHITING should reflect what chaff is left aftsr his sifting,—what impracticable grammars, what catalogues of crooked names called geographies ingeniously devised to disgust children with the most entertaining of studies,—what jesuitical histories, barren of all enlivening incidents, though gushing with nicest dates of King PHILLIP'S war and Governor DONGAN'S charter, and similar delightful facts, and how little else except a noise that never ceases from 9 of the morning till 3, and a close, pent air that poisons slowly all that breathe it, is left for the children of our schools. The astronomies, ridiculous as it seems for babies to be mouthing orbits and parallax, were a great source of enjoyment to a great many school children and their folks while the comet was blazing about Arcturus, and there are school books on zoology that make all the spiders in the corners and the brown caterpillars admisters of pure enjoyment to the young lovers of natural history at all seasons.

HOUSE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH LINE.—This well-managed and popular line has met with such excellent encouragement that its managers have been induced to reduce their rates materially between this City and Washington.

The Boston *Transcript* says it is not true, as has been reported in the papers, that King's Chapel (Unitarian) of that city has invited the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of Portland, to take that pulpit on a salary of $4,000 a year.

## City Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at the rooms in Broadway. General Wm. Hall presided. There were about forty persons present. After some preliminary business, Dr. REMS, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing an address to the public on the occasion of the late disastrous conflagration of the Crystal Palace, reported. The 30th annual Fair and exhibition of the American Institute was in the full tide of successful progress at the time of this grievous calamity. The valuable property of inventors and exhibitors, together with the property of the Institute to a large amount, were thus suddenly destroyed. The only consolation left them under the circumstances of this calamitous visitation was that it could neither have been foreseen or averted. The Board of Managers and their employes had used all the vigilance in their power to provide against such a catastrophe, which could only be ascribed to the torch of the incendiary. It was an additional gratification, however, that there was no loss of life attending the disaster. Although a multitude of men, women and children thronged the building at the time, all escaped without injury.

The precise amount of the loss could not be known; [illegible] but just commenced, and at the time of the fire [illegible] Sunday exceeded the receipts by about [illegible] property of the Institute destroyed would [illegible] to about $30,000. This loss was insignificant [illegible] with the vast accumulation of property belonging to inventors and exhibitors, which shared the same fate; for comparatively nothing was saved from the [illegible] ruin. Many of these were new and useful to a high degree, and some of them the virtuous product of years of mental labor, and constituting, perhaps, the only earthly possession of the inventors and exhibitors, to whom they were of priceless value.

The Board of Managers considered it wholly inexpedient to renew the exhibition for the present year. This interruption took place so early in the Exhibition, that the judges had not yet decided upon the merits of any of the articles for competition, except in the case of a part of the horticultural specimens, so that, except to these, no premiums could possibly be awarded. The Institute lost $6,000 by the Fair of 1853, at Castle Garden. The receipts being only $5,000, while the expenses were nearly $11,000. A tabular statement of receipts and expenditures is given from 1839 to 1857, showing that the profits were inconsiderable. Upon last year's Fair the receipts were nearly $29,000, and the net proceeds barely exceeded $1,700, notwithstanding the services of the Board of Managers, by day and night, for nearly two months, were wholly gratuitous, with the exception only of their meals when on actual duty. No salaries were paid except for necessary clerical help. By the ownership of the premises on Broadway, eligible and spacious halls are secured for the extensive library, repository, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Clubs, Committees, Secretaries and clerks, and for all business operations, at a mere nominal rent; while the revenues of the rental of the unoccupied portion of the building, are adequate to meet the interest upon the small indebtedness, the taxes, insurance and other incidentals. A statement of the amount annually paid for premiums during 18 years is given. The Committee say "to these objects all our means and resources have ever been, and will continue to be, sacredly devoted." It is estimated that over 400,000 visitors have been present during the few weeks of their Fairs, and a glance is given to the great business advantages that must accrue to the City by the annual presence of so many strangers.

After some sparring upon the "wholesale whitewashing of the Managers," as it was termed, and some exceptions taken to the verbiage of the report, it was adopted, and 4,000 copies ordered to be printed. The Institute then adjourned, and after the members had taken a drink of sweet cider from a barrel sent from the farm of the President up the river, separated for the night.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the new rooms, corner of William and Grand streets, at 1 P. M., yesterday. The President, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., was in the Chair, and the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, late Secretary of the Treasury, occupied a seat near him. After the election of several new members, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS arose and read the report of the Committee on Custom-house Forms, which suggested a variety of improvements in the transaction of Custom-house business, in order to do away with much of the delay now experienced. The report was quite voluminous. Mr. PHELPS also read the answer of Mr. GUTHRIE, the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to the complaints of the Committee. Mr. GUTHRIE disagreed with the Committee on some points, and endeavored to disabuse the minds of the merchants as to alleged collusion between the officers at the Appraiser's office in Broad-street, and certain carmen, who, it is said, monopolize the cartage of merchants' goods, against their consent. The report was accepted and the Committee was discharged. A resolution of thanks to the Secretary of the Treasury and his employes for their treatment of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. GUTHRIE, in reply to a question from Mr. J. DELAFIELD OGDEN, said that in his administration of the affairs of the Treasury Department of the United States, while he was at the head of it, he had endeavored to do his duty. He had given to the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain such a construction as had seemed to him most reasonable. He had been consulted with regard to that treaty as much if not more than any other member of Mr. PIERCE's Cabinet. The present Secretary of the Treasury was eminently qualified for his position. He was a good lawyer—a better lawyer probably than he (Mr. GUTHRIE) was. Mr. COBB had differed with him on some points with regard to this treaty; he was not prepared to say that Mr. COBB was wrong, but he (Mr. GUTHRIE) had learned nothing that should cause him to change his opinion. Mr. J. DEFEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman of a Committee appointed to consider and construe the Reciprocity Treaty, read his report, and Mr. ROYAL PHELPS said he was prepared to read a minority report. After some debate the subject was recommitted, and the Committee was instructed to report at a special meeting to be held next Thursday, at 1 P. M. At the suggestion of Mr. CALEB BARSTOW, a Committee was appointed to consider the new plan of propelling canal boats by steam, and assertain how it worked. Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE offered a resolution complimentary to Mr. GUTHRIE, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

DON FERMIN FERRER ON NICARAGUA.—An Address on Nicaragua was read by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, before the Geographical Society at its regular meeting in the lecture room of the New-York Historical Society, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, last evening. He stated that the address was prepared by Don FERMIN FERRER, of Nicaragua, in his native tongue, and that the translation now presented was not read by that gentleman because he was not sufficiently well acquainted with the English language to undertake the task. The first part of the address consisted of a condensed history of the progress of the idea first advanced over three centuries ago—of the construction of an inter-oceanic Canal through the territory of Nicaragua. The various surveys and explorations partially completed under Spanish auspices; the unsuccessful expeditions undertaken by the English Government from time immemorable—especially that one which resulted so disastrously in 1780, when England lost 4,000 soldiers and a great deal of treasure in an attempt to seize Nicaragua; the many obstacles which had beset the path of every attempt to build such a canal hitherto—some, in the simple times of old, said it was wicked for men to make an opening where God had left none, and others feared that if the canal were cut through, the West Indies and all Europe would be inundated—the effort made in the same behalf by PALMER & Co., of New-York, in 1826, which failed for want of capital, and the undertaking of King WILLIAM, of Holland, still later, which fell through because the monarch's thoughts were distracted by occurrences within his own realms;—these formed the subject-matter of the first part of the discourse. The geography, salubrity of climate and fertility of soil of Nicaragua were dwelt upon in the remainder of the address. Of the affairs of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company he would say nothing, for they were not yet matters of history. It was reserved for America to build the ship canal. Before the Nineteenth Century was added to the centuries that were gone, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans would be married—not by rings, as by ancient custom Venice was wedded to the Adriatic, but by spades and crow-bars; and the achievement, which would be one of the greatest of the century would be signalized by the thunder of blasted rocks—rocks rent asunder by the only innocent powder that was ever spent on the soil of Nicaragua.

The address was received with much applause, and at its close a vote of thanks was awarded to the author.

BLEEDING GUTTATIM.—If current reports are to be credited, some candidates sowed more seed during the late canvass than their harvest yielded. One, whose sum total of votes comes to but 900, confesses that they cost him $1,250, or a dollar and a half a piece. It was told of one candidate who went in to win that he drew out of bank $1,000 in gold dollars on Tuesday morning, and that the sight drafts of strikers during the afternoon were honored in judicious little handfuls of these glittering arguments. A shrewder economist, whose bank was weaker, drew out five dollars' worth of specie in three-cent pieces. These were deposited in the capacious pocket of his best friend, who also stowed away in a convenient *cache* 100 prime cigars, price $1. All through the morning the candidate's friend wearily set his face against the strikers, but when, about 11 o'clock, the excited ticket-peddlers needed the consolation of a pure Havana, SAM was generous, and the workers were supplied. As the afternoon got on and the statements kept coming in that it was dry work, SAM cheered his partisans with the thought that they were working for the principle of the thing and the love of their candidate. When, an hour later, their spirits really flagged, and they began to feel what fools they were to work like stevedores for a man "who would not come down," SAM, with an air of princely freedom, lavished a handful of coin, with the injunction for all hands to lager,—repeating the generosity at the brink of every similar emergency. Before the Canvassers set to work upon the boxes, the candidate's light coin came down again in the shape of a very extensive spread of crackers and cheese, and stews all round. The candidate was elected and there was small change left over. The result shows, as the case of Esau should have taught, that a V le no larger to a thirsty man than a quarter, cle of dry [illegible] about the dearest bar,—an important fact.

THE HON. LEVI S. CHATFIELD'S INTRODUCTORY LECTURE ON CRIMINAL LAW.—The first lecture of the course on Criminal Law, in the Department of Law of the New-York University, was delivered by the Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, last evening. "Persons exempt from Punishment for Crime," was the subject of the lecture, and he considered it under four heads: *First*—Infants under seven years of age were presumed to be *doli incapax*; and no proof could be received to rebut the presumption that they could do no wrong. *Second*—Infants between seven and fourteen years of age were presumed to be *doli incapax*, but evidence might be given to show that they have mischievous discretion. Mr. CHATFIELD cited many cases in which the ruling had been in accordance with the law thus laid down. *Third*—Married women, acting in the presence and under the authority of their husbands, were eacusable on the ground of superior authority; but criminal acts, perpetrated by them, in the absence of their husbands, subjected them to the same punishment as if they were *sole*; and if it were shown that a crime was committed by a married women at her own instigation, although in the presence of her husband, she was liable. *Fourth*—Persons of unsound mind were not subject to punishment; our statute declares that no insane person shall be punished for any criminal offence, and that no person shall be tried while in a state of insanity. The lecture was highly interesting, and those who listened to it seemed greatly interested.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We have received the report of this association for the past year, from which it appears that the receipts have been $5,437 and that aid has been extended to 733 persons, 130 more than during the previous year. The report complains of a decrease of collections, and mentions that among the beneficiaries of the Society are some families who have received aid regularly from the date of its establishment. In some instances the son has succeeded the father in drawing from its funds until it has come to be regarded as part of the fixed property of the family. In many instances these persons could not be made to comprehend how it was their pensions could be stopped, and have even threatened to appeal to the law against being thus deprived of their alms. The Society has entered upon the task of suppressing entirely these perpetual pensions. It is suggested that the establishment of an asylum, with a dispensary attached, where a certain number of sick could be received and from which aid and medicines could be sent to their houses, would be of very great service.

THE WEATHER—VESSELS AND STEAMBOATS DETAINED.—The steamtugs *Achilles*, Captain HENNESEY, and *Wm. H. Webb*, Captain HAZZARD, arrived from below yesterday, and report that there are a number of vessels anchored in the Lower Bay, all outward bound, detained on account of the weather, and that they saw no vessels inward bound. The ship *Aretie*, Captain GERICA, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed Oct. 4, reports having experienced very bad weather westward of the banks, during which she lost sails, stove bulwarks, shifted cargo and sustained other damage. The Sound steamers *Plymouth Rock*, *Metropolis* and *Commonwealth* all sailed at their regular hour, taking with them a number of the passengers who were brought back by the *Empire State*, *C. Vanderbilt* and *Connecticut*, all three of which returned yesterday in consequence of the storm and tremendous sea in the Sound. The steamers *Confidence*, *Norwalk* and *Golden Gate*, which were to have sailed yesterday from Port Jefferson, did not leave their respective wharfs on account of the weather.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—LEE & LARNED'S new steam fire-engine will be tested before the Street Commissioner and other officials, at the Bowling Green, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. This engine is locomotive, and will propel itself from the Novelty Iron Works to the place of exhibition, under escort, however, of the Empire Engine Co., No. 42, which has volunteered to take charge of it for the occasion and to conduct the trial. The foreman of this company, Mr. RICHARD P. MOORE, has been long in favor of introducing steam fire-engines, under charge of the existing companies, and the company has recently petitioned the Common Council to procure for them such an engine. They will improve the opportunity of testing the adoption of this entirely novel form of steam fire-engine to their use.

DISPENSARY WORK.—New-York has five large dispensaries, where, during the past month, 10,385 patients have been treated, and 640 persons been vaccinated. The native-born patients numbered 4,894, a little less than half of the whole. The average of prescriptions were two to each patient.

BURNS FESTIVAL.—The Burns Club of this City are making arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Poet's birth, by a festival dinner at the Astor House end by such other ceremonies as they may consider appropriate. They seek the co-operation and participation of the Clubs of this country and in Canada, and of such other associations as may feel an interest in the occasion, and will be very happy to hear from them on the subject. Mr. V. CLIBURN, Jr., is the Secretary of the Club, and it is requested that communications on the subject should be addressed to him.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE NEXT MAIL STEAMER FOR CALIFORNIA.—We learn from M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., that the Mail steamship *Illinois*, for Aspinwall, will be detained till 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 6th inst.

A SAILOR OF THE NIAGARA RUN OVER.—JOHN BROWN, a sailor belonging to the United States frigate *Niagara*, was run over Wednesday evening by a hack, while crossing Broadway, and one of his legs broken. The hack driver whipped up his team and soon dashed out of sight, leaving the sailor to pick himself up the best way he could, and then with aid to crawl off to the City Hospital.

SUICIDE PREVENTED.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, COXSWAIN ALEXANDER, of the Harbor Police, picked up the body of a young lady in the water, in South Ferry-slip. He took her to the First Ward Station-house, and after considerable difficulty she was resuscitated. She was a German girl, and exceedingly well dressed, but refused to give her name, residence, or any particulars relative to herself.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state that the steam-heating apparatus of the Cooper Institute was not "out of working order" on the evening of BAYARD TAYLOR'S lecture, but that there was no steam ready and that this was the occasion of the uncomfortable condition of the room.

## Police Intelligence.

COST OF A WOMAN'S CURIOSITY.—At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, a good-looking, well-dressed woman, holding a young infant in her arms, elbowed her way up to the Magistrate's desk.

"What's wanted?" urbanely inquired Justice BRENNAN.

"Here's a child that don't belong to me," responded the woman, holding out the child at arm's length.

"Well, what's wanted?" reiterated the Justice, not so politely as before. "Make the story short."

The woman told her story. Her name was Ann Williams. She lived in Thompson-street, and in No. 31 in the same street lived, or rather had lived, a Mrs. Cberon. The husband of Mrs. Cheron was absent in California, where he had been for over two years. Mrs. Cheron, it was believed, had not acted altogether as a faithful wife should. It was rumored among the neighbors that she had given birth to a baby. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Williams called on Mrs. Cherou to find out whether this rumor was well founded or not. Mrs. Cheron was in bed, and, being spoken to with regard to the report, indignantly pronounced the story false.

Mrs. W. was curious, however. She pulled down the bed-clothes, and sure enough there was a baby. Determined to let the neighbors know that the report was a correct one, she snatched infant and ran out of house with it in her arms. She exhibited the child to the neighbors, was absent nearly an hour and then returned to deliver it over to the charge of its mother, but Mrs. Cheron had fled. She (Mrs. Williams) said she had waited twenty-four hours, and Mrs. Cheron had failed to return, and it was her belief she would not come back again.

A look of triumph was on Mrs. Williams' face as she concluded the story. Justice BRENNAN—looking very stern—told her that she had been guilty of child, stealing—an exceedingly atrocious crime; he should have to commit her to prison upon her own confession. There was a remedy, however. She must take the child home and take care of it. Mrs. Williams expressed her marked displeasure at the result, but firmly convinced that there was no other way to save herself from prison she gave the required promise, and left, taking the child with her.

THE ALLEGED GAMBLING-HOUSE MURDER.—The examination of Robert L. Willis, proprietor of the alleged gambling-house, No. 381 Broadway, who is charged with having murdered a man at his establishment and then throwing the body down the cistern, was adjourned till 10 A. M., yesterday. At the appointed hour, Mr. Willis, Mr. Busted, his counsel, and a large number of spectators were present—the drizzling rain not enough to keep the interested crowd away. Mr. Busted inquired if the prosecution were ready to proceed with the examination of further witnesses. Justice CONNOLLY, the acting Magistrate, stated that he had consulted with the District-Attorney, and they had decided to introduce no more testimony. He intended to prepare a written decision and named next Monday, at 10 o'clock, as the time when he would give the decision and wind up the case. An adjournment accordingly took place till Monday. Mr. Willis meantime continues in the full enjoyment of his liberty—as he has ever since the present grave charge was preferred against him. He present grave charge was preferred against him. He has given bail in $3,000 to answer a charge of keeping a gambling house, and will be tried before the Court of Sessions.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CARS.—The rain yesterday filled the City cars with passengers and—pickpockets. James Valentine, of No. 288 Washington-street, while hanging on to one of the leather straps of an Eighth-avenue car to preserve his easy footing, of an Eighth-avenue car to preserve his easy footing, of an Eighth-avenue car to preserve his easy footing, suddenly lost his equilibrium, when he discovered that his gold watch, valued at $150, had been abstracted from his vest pocket. Mr. N. W. Hooker was relieved of a valuable gold time-piece while riding in a Sixth-avenue car. By the time the watch was out of his pocket, the thief was out of the car. Two or three women lost small porte-monnaies containing small sums of money. Complaints were made at the Police Head-quarters. The losers were consoled by being told by Sergeant Lefferts that if the Detective Police were allowed free rides on the cars or in the omnibuses, they would soon frighten away these pickpockets, and stop their depredations.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS CAUGHT.—Some Eleventh Ward Officers discovered, at an early hour yesterday morning, three youths coming out of the brass foundry of Mr. John Aspinwall, No. 231 Fifth-street. Seeing the officers, the juvenile "cracksmen" let drop their booty—some brass faucets and pieces of copper—as though it had suddenly become impregnated with an uncomfortable quantity of calorio, and took to their heels. The officers followed suit, and being the more nimble footed, overtook them. The prisoners were taken before Justice BRENNAN, where they gave the names of Joseph Perkar, James O'Brien and Aaren Stewert. They were locked up in default of $2,000 bail each. They had entered the foundry by forcing open the front door with a "jimmy."

A FOUNDLING AND A GENEROUS OUTFIT.—Two or three foundlings are weekly picked up in the City—half-filled ash barrels and empty coal boxes being the usual places of deposit, and filthy rags the usual coverings. An exceptional case came to light yesterday. Under the mammoth stoop of a brown-stone front mansion in Fourteenth-street, in a neat wicker basket, was found a child about a month old. A lavish and expensive outfit of diminutive garments were snugly packed in one end of the baskat. The little stranger was sent to the Almshouse.

THE LATE STABBING CASE.—James Gillen, who was stabbed by his brother Patrick a few days since in Greenwich-street, is not expected to live. The Coroner has been notified, and will take his *ante-mortem* examination to-day. The brother Patrick is locked up to await the result of the injuries.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Catharine Mulhearn was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury, in having sworn falsely, as is alleged in the complaint made against Robert Willis, regarding the alleged murder at No. 561 Broadway. She was committed for examination.

### Letter from Com. Kearney.

NAVY-YARD, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1858.

*Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury:*

SIR: I had the honor to report myself to you on the 1st inst. for temporary duty in the Lighthouse Board, of which Commodore SHUBRICK, it would seem, is the permanent Chairman. It is true he entered the Navy a few months earlier than myself. I have served only fifty-one years, and I am now ordered by the Navy Department to a temporary duty, growing out of the Commodore's absence on other duty. I am to be under your department. Had I been ordered on sea service, I should feel gratified in leaving my present command—the Navy-yard and Station of New-York. I am sorry to trouble you as a Cabinet officer, in no way connected with the Navy of the United States, but I feel it due to myself, for I am at a loss to know what exact position I am to hold in the absence of Commodore SHUBRICK. I will take this opportunity of adding—after expressing my surprise at my sudden removal—that, if politics have had any agency in the matter, no greater mistake could have been made. It would hardly be expected of me to change an opinion, and to serve any policy, by swerving from a just course in doing so, whether white or black be the color of the party.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
L. KEARNEY.

### A Modern Saint's Tragedy.

A private letter communicated to the *Evening Post*, has the following curious story of the distribution of the relics of an Austrian Archduchess:

"The body of the Saxon Princess MARGARET, (recently deceased,) wife of the Archduke CHARLES, was laid upon a block and chopped in pieces, in order to send different parts of the body to various parts of the country. The chopping-up process took place in the Chapel of the Castle, in the presence of the dead woman's husband. Extended upon a red-draped block lay the naked white corpse, surrounded by priests chanting in Latin, youths swinging censors, and a number of men armed with choppers, saws, and other instruments. First, the heart was cut out of the body, inclosed in a golden case, and pieced in an urn. It was then sent to Rome, to be consecrated by the Pope, after which it was sent to the Loretto Chapel, and thence returned to Vieona. But it was not to rest here. Ten cities claimed the honor of being HOMER'S birthplace, and six Austrian bishoprics claimed the privilege of possessing all, or a part of the sainted MARGARET'S body. The Bishop of Prague would be content with the arms, the Bishop of Salzburg wished to obtain the head and shoulders, while the Bishop of Linz anxiously desired to possess the two middle fingers. The Vienna consistory was obliged to decide between the claimants, and the heart was at length forwarded to the Common Council of Inshruck, in Tyrol, accompanied by two autograph letters of the Archduke CHARLES—one of which was directed to the Chief of the Jesuits—in which the bope was expressed that 'Tyrol, the always faithful,' would 'for all time cherish the memory of the Archduchess, who was a saint upon earth.

'Had the heart alone been separated from the body, the chopping-up process would soon have been finished; but the church demanded more. Hence the Archduke CHARLES directed the cutting open of his wife's abdomen—which was done. The intestines were taken out, placed in copper, silver and golden capsulas, and sent with an autograph letter to the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where the said intestines were first exhibited upon the altar, and then buried beneath the altar. Hereupon the two middle fingers were severed from the body, and sent with another autograph letter to Dresden. All that remained of the Archduchess was then wrapped in red velvet, and laid in state on a catafalk; and ultimately the mutilated corpse was placed in a coffin and deposited in the imperial tomb."

CELEBRATION OF AN HISTORICAL EVENT.—The citizens of Western Pennsylvania are making arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne, which will occur on the 25th inst. Fort Duquesne stood upon the site of the present Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Pittsburg. It was built by the French as one of the line of military fortifications which they projected from Canada to Louisiana, and by which they intended to establish their own ascendency over the valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio and St. Lawrence, and to confine the Anglo-Saxon dominion to the eastern side of the Alleghanies. The capture of this fort by the English in 1758 defeated this project. It was during the war which preceded and led to that event that WASHINGTON acquired the experience and public confidence which led to his subsequent selection for command of the United Colonies. The event is to be celebrated by a great procession of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, all trades and professions being requested to send delegations. EDWARD EVERETT has been invited to repeat his address on WASHINGTON upon the occasion. The various Railroad Companies whose roads centre at Pittsburg will issue excursion tickets,


NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES—Nov. 6.

A Literary Department will hereafter form a prominent feature in the WEEKLY TIMES, comprising original and selected Literary Articles, Poetry, and Reviews.

POETRY.—A Woman's Question, by Adelaide Ann Proctor. Rhyme and Reason—a facetious squib.

LITERARY—Extracts from Carlyle's new work "Frederick the Great"—The King of Prussia's Grenadier. Jung Bahadoor's Love-Token. How to Talk English. Chinese Bridges. Visit to a Chinese City. Labor and Dishonesty. The Young Lady and Household Duties. The Human Thermometer. Eloquence of the Bar. Not exactly Hypocrites. Reflections. Literary Items.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Witchcraft and Agriculture. Prussic Acid. Artificial Hatching. Cultivation of Paraguay Tea. Prejudices of Farmers. Depth for Setting Trees. What England pays in one year for Manure. How to plant Roses.

SCIENCE.—New Treatment of Croup. Arterial Blood. Smooth-Bore Arms. Dynemascopy. Silk-Worms. Photography. Oxygenized Water. The New Metal Aluminum. The Stereoscope. Miscellaneous Items.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The Lesson of the Elections. Our Fall Business. Future of Mexico. British Colonies. Relations with New-Granada. Our Central American Relations.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—The Republican Triumphs in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin. Vote for Governor in New-York—State and City. Members of Congress Elected on Tuesday.

FEDERALISM.—Proclamation of the President against Walker's new Project. Official Statement of the Views of the Government on Central American Affairs.

THE NEW TRANSIT GRANT.—Full particulars of the Van Dycke and Wallace Contract.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—Advices two weeks later from California, Oregon, and British Columbia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Latest news from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

SOUTH AMERICA.—General Outline of the latest intelligence.

FRASER'S RIVER.—Interesting and authentic Statement of the Gold Prospects.

MEXICO.—Particulars of the Great Battle at La Parada.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—Government Affairs.

EUROPE.—Summary of the Latest News. The London *Times* on French Consuls in England—a Queer Affair. Particulars of the Loss of the American ship *Antelope*. Account of the Burning of the *Austria* by Capt. RENAUD of the French ship *Maurice*.

DOMESTIC NEWS.—Summary of Intelligence from all parts of the Union.

NEW-YORK CITY.—Summery of the Week, for New-York and the Suburbs.

PERSONAL.—Gossip concerning the movements of notable persons.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—Condensed items of General News.

OBITUARY—Deaths of distinguished persons during the week.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

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☞ **Fraser's River and San Francisco.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, THIS DAY, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

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is cleared, and will sail as soon as the weather permits; has accommodations for a few more passengers. She is now in the stream. For passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

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☞ **Jules Hanel's Eau Lustrale Hair Renovator** is the greatest discovery and most admired article ever introduced to the public, for giving health, beauty and vigor to the hair. Its use will prevent or remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the heir soft, glossy and beautiful. While it is free from any injurious properties, its effects on the hair are most salutary. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Parties Furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest collection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c.,** Fire-water, rust and mildew proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Ashes, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Dressmaking and Family Sewing,** in every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. J. SIMPSON, at No. 495 Broadway. As a guarantee of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines.

☞ **Lace and Muslin Curtains from Auction.**—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have on hand 20,000 lace and muslin curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis' 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS.
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **The American Smoker.**—It is a very singular and suggestive fact, that every one of the defeated candidates had neglected to supply themselves with an American Smoker. Served them right. Now there is a remedy, the people will no longer tolerate a bad breath.

☞ **Genin's "Leading" Idea.**
Hats to please all fancies.
No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **No Specialties in Hats.**
Twelve incomparable Fall styles.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The "Pocket Cap," for Concert, Opera,** and Theatres. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.


## MARRIED.

HART—COONE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, by the Rev. J. J. Elmendorf, DAVID H. HART to SARAH I. COONE, daughter of the late Andrew Cronk, all of this City.

DEPEW—SEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 4, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., E. HOLBROOK DEPEW to HELEN J., only daughter of Abm. S. See.

DAY—HIBBEN.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Thomas Gulon, Mr. STEPHEN DAY to Mrs. HENRIETTA E. HIBBEN, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

BONTA—RATHBONE.—At Roselawn, Columbia, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, by the Rev. Edward Holmes, GEORGE G. BONTA, of New-York, to ALICA E., daughter of the late Francis H. Rathbone, of Roselawn.

NICHOLS—MAIN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, GEORGE W. NICHOLS to ELLIE S., daughter of Ellas H. Main, Esq.

COBB—POLHEMUS.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., of Newburg, the Rev. OLIVER E. COBB, of Hopewell, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to CORNELIA W., daughter of the late Rev. Abraham Polhemus, D. D., of Newark.

## DIED.

FARLESS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, BENJAMIN FARLESS, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 68th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from his late residence, No. 148 East 35th-st.

☞ Boston and Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

SAVAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, at the residence of her father, SARAH ROWANA, youngest daughter of John Y. Savage, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to take part in the service at Trinity Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Sacramento City, Cal., papers please copy.

BAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, ALVARD BAKER, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, together with the officers and members of the Eighth Company National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Anson Baker, No. 242 4th-st., (Washington-square,) on Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

GOULD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, of consumption, FRANCIS E. GOULD, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, Thomas C. Gould, P. M., 43 Tompkins-st. His remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

WAYANT.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 4, JAMES R., son of Smith T. and Sarah M. Wcyant, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Tompkinsville, this day (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARLL.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 4, JOHN, the only child of John F. and Hannah A. Carll, aged 1 year, 10 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, at Flushing, on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.


HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

One of the most pleasing, and, at the same time, effective remedies for indigestion, morbid liver and

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE GAZZANIGA NIGHT.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
The performances will consist of the entire opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
and the fourth act of
LA FAVORITA,
On the same occasion the renowned contralto,
Madame D'ANGRI,
will make her last appearance this season.
The following artists will appear:
Madame GAZZANIGA, Madame D'ANGRI,
WAMARO, LORINI, GASSIER, GASPARONI.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for the GAZZANIGA night commences this morning at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may be had at the door.
To-morrow, Saturday, at 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The only one in which Mlle. Piccolomini will appear.
Grand and unequalled combination of
THE GREATEST ARTISTS,
The entire opera of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
By PICCOLOMINI and FORMES.
La Navarjera (Spanish dance in costume) by GAZZANIGA.
SELECTIONS FROM SEMIRAMIDE
By Madame D'ANGRI and GASSIER.
To conclude with
SELECTIONS FROM IL TROVATORE,
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
will be thrown open to the public, with the exception of
THE NEW PRIVATE BOXES,
which may be secured in advance on Friday and Saturday, at the Box-Office of the Academy. Price, $4, $10 and $14, according to the number of seats they contain.
Tickets for the Matinée may be had TO-DAY at all the usual offices specified in the extra Matinée advertisements.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI as ZERLINA.
Which character she will sustain for the last time.
MLLE. GHIONI,
Whose famous chocolate, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
The sale of the reserved seats for Don Giovanni commences on Saturday morning.
The private boxes for Don Giovanni will be
SOLD AT AUCTION
By Henry H. Leeds & Co., on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock.
IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that MLLE. POINSOT AND MME. LABORDE
Have arrived in the *Fulton*. Dne notice will be given of their first appearance in America.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at one precisely.
Tickets for the Matinée may be had to-day and to-morrow, at the three regular and the twenty supplementary ticket offices. No Reserved Seats. Private Boxes, however, may be secured in advance at the Academy only.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that
THE ONLY MATINEE
which can positively be given during the first epoch of the Winter season will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 6, at 1,
when will be presented the grandest and most remarkable combination ever offered to the public, both as regards
GREAT ARTISTS AND POPULAR OPERAS.
concluded by the splendid Mise en Scene of the Academy of Music and its
UNRIVALED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
PICCOLOMINI, D'ANGRI, FORMES,
GASSIER, TAMARO, LORINI,
will appear, together with
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
who will sing in costume her admired Spanish Song, "La Mensajera."
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
followed by selections from
SEMIRAMIS AND IL TROVATORE.
The great desire of the public for a repetition of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT
can thus be complied with, and another opportunity given to see
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI and FORMES
in the same opera, and in their admired characters of Mania and Sergeant Sulpice.
The entire opera of the
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT
will be presented without curtailment or abridgement, as will be the
ONLY MATINEE IN WHICH PICCOLOMINI
will appear, on account of her approaching departure for Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
NOTICE.—Tickets for the Matinée may be had TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.
Admission.....One Dollar
There will be no Reserved Seats.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
Will be thrown open to the public, with the exception of the
NEW PRIVATE BOXES,
Which may be secured in advance, on Friday and Saturday, at the Box Office of the Academy. Price, $3, $10 and $12, according to the number of seats they contain.
The doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinee will commence at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country might be in time for railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
The public are respectfully informed that the most extensive preparations, which for some time have monopolized the care and anxiety of the Director, for the production of
MOZART'S DON GIOVANNI,
are now completed, and that this grandest of all operas will be given on
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
with a more striking cast and ensemble than it has ever been performed in America, or in any European city, not even London and Paris excepted
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Will sing the part of Zerlina. It will be the last character but two in which she will appear in New-York. The Director, who, during his annual visits to Europe, has watched the career of Mlle. Piccolomini since she made her *début* in London three years ago, recommends it to the public as the most captivating part she has yet appeared in, both as regards singing and her inimitable actress.
The attractions of this, the Directer trusts, forever memorable performance, are not confined to Mlle. Piccolomini alone.
OTHER GREAT AND ADMIRED ARTISTS
will appear, supported by a
CHORE AND ORCHESTRAL FORCE
numbering upwards of
FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Full particulars will be given on Saturday morning.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Whenever the Ditector, during the troublous times of last year, has appealed to the public, that appeal has been most generously responded to. He fondly hopes that since that time no mistake in his management has lessened the kindness of which he had so many proofs.
If not the entire public, those persons at least who take an interest in operatic matters cannot but be aware of the immense expenses incurred by the director since the commencement of the present season, in bringing out a number of artists, (one of whom attracts at present the world's attention, whilst the others have not only appeared at the first theatres, but have likewise occupied in them a prominent position,) in getting up a "mise en scene," which has placed the New-York Academy of Music above many a celebrated European opera house, and in organising a choral and orchestral force of which the country might well be proud. Those persons know that the expense of every performance has reached an average of $3,800 per night. The extra expenses incurred for the "Don Giovanni" have increased the average to between three and four thousand dollars.
In view of these circumstances, the director thinks himself not only justified in slightly increasing, on this extraordinary occasion only, the regular prices of admission, but he hopes that the public will cheerfully pay the temporarily slight advance, and thus encourage him in completing his plans for the future, which he trusts will inaugurate a new era in opera matters.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR DON GIOVANNI.
Admission to the Parquet, Balcony and first Circle, $1 00. Reserved seats in Parquet and Balcony, $2 50 and $2, according to location. The family Circle will be converted into reserved seats, at $1 each. Amphitheatre 50 cents.
NEW PRIVATE BOXES.
The extraordinary favor which the new private boxes have found in the eyes of the public, has particularly pointed them out to the speculators in opera tickets, who, by patiently waiting from an early hour until the box office is opened, have always managed to get hold of a number of them, and succeeded in selling them at premiume varying from $10 to $25 each.
It may be reasonably supposed that the attraction of the "Don Giovanni" night will increase the evil instead of lessening it. Mr. Ullman, therefore, respectfully announces that, after matnre deliberation, and after having consulted several gentlemen of standing, he has determined to
SELL THE PRIVATE BOXES AT AUCTION,
and as a proof that his motive in adopting this measure is not dictated by any mercenary views nor suggested by self-interest, he will claim only
THE REGULAR PRICE OF THE BOXES,
and hand all
PROCEEDS FROM PREMIUMS OBTAINED
to his Honor the Mayor of New-York, to be applied by him
FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.
The auction of the private boxes will take place
ON SATURDAY, AT 12 M., IN THE
ROTUNDA OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
The auction will be conducted by Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Co.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on SATURDAY, in the usual manner, viz: At the Academy of Music and C. BREUSING'S at 8½, and at SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. beg leave to announce that they have been employed by Mr. Ullman to dispose of the choice of boxes for the first performance of "Don Giovanni," on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, the sale of which will be made at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock. The order of sale will be as follows: First, all the front row of boxes; second, the second row of boxes fronting the stage; third, the the third row of boxes fronting the stage; fourth, the side boxes, several of which are very desirable. Diagrams of the boxes may be had at our store, No. 23 Nassau-s., on Saturday morning. Mr. Ullman has adopted this mode for the disposition of the seats, for the purpose of preventing them falling into the hands of speculators. They will be put up at the regular price, and the premium will be distributed among the charitable objects of the day, under the direction of the Mayor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated AMERICAN DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THE BEARDED BABY, 4 years old, with exuberant beard and whiskers. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 20 cents.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY. Nov. 5, at 2 P. M. Match for $2,000; mile and repeat; to harness; half forfeit; good day and good track.
Mr. Geo. Spicer names b. g. *Lantern*.
Mr. H. Woodruff names bl. g. *Native American*.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

# AMUSEMENTS.

AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA!
A TRIP THROUGH COSTA RICA!
A personal narrative by
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
With Illustrations, 26 feet in length, sketched on the spot, by
RAMON PAEZ, OF VENEZUELA,
And painted by
JOSEPH KYLE, OF NEW-YORK,
At Niblo's Saloon, throughout the second week of November. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at HALL & SON'S, No. 296 Broadway; DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 Broadway; PHELAN'S Billiard Rooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 112 Fulton-st.; *Irish News* Office, and at the door of the Saloon.
Doors open at 7; Narrative commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as near to 10½ as possible.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodiens and Luxnrieus
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st. Private boxes $5. Children 25 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1858,
Fifty-fourth night of the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
who will appear in their original characters in the drama of
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Supported by
Mr. CHARLES FISHER.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. COLEMAN POPE.
NOTICE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10—There will be a Grand Afternoon Juvenile Performance of
JESSIE BROWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association,
Will deliver his
ORATION ON WASHINGTON.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, $1; Ochestra seats, (secured,) $1 50.
For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores, the office of the Association, No. 25 Cooper Institute, Astor-place, and at Niblo's Garden.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CHANGE OF BILL.
Second night of the new and original petite comedy, entitled
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMER.
First time in two years of Mr. O'Brien's admired comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Nov. 5, 1858,
To commence with the admired comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
Gerald Fitzmaurice.....Mr. Brongham
Mr. Clover.....Mr. Dyott
Hugh Savage.....Mr. Chandler
Charles Clover.....Mr. Levere
Grip.....Mr. Bernard
Servant.....Mr. Oliver
To be followed by the
A NEW PETITE COMEDY,
entitled
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.
Tommy Titmouse, a man of the world, of 18,
Miss Mary Gannon
Mary Templeton..... His Miss Ernestine Henrarde
Kate Somerville..... Cousins Mrs. Sloan
Bridget, an Irish chambermaid.....Mr. S oan
Aunt Martha.....Miss Carman
Sally, the parlor girl.....Miss Tree
To conclude with Mr. Brougham's burlesque of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
OR,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
with all its splendid scenery and effects.
Characters by Messrs. Brougham, Sloan, Chippendale, Miss Gannon, Miss Henrarde, Mrs. Floyd, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet..Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Petera
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta..... her daughters. Miss Effie Germon
Georgina..... Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Steveus
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Levick, Peters, and the Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 5,
The performance will commence with an entire new drama entitled
THE LOST TREASURE,
Enrique de Moneva.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
After which, the Musical Comedy of
THE WATERMAN.
Concluding with the highly successful local drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1858.
Will commence with the Rev. H. Millman's Tragedy of
FAZIO, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
To be followed by Shakespeare's Comedy, in 3 acts, of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,
Petruchio.....Mr. E. Eddy
Katherine.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
To conclude with the drama of the
WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 5,
The entertainment will commence with the play of the
IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer.....Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the Comedetta of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
To conclude with the drama of the
PHANTOM OF THE MOUNTAIN.

NIXON & KEMP'S
GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS,
Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Performances every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.
PAVILION WARM AND DRY.
AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.
Pronounced by all to be the most
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
LITTLE ALICE,
THE CHILD-RIDER,
in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.
MELVILLE,
The Great, on his Bareback Steed,
with a full tronpe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.
The children engaged in the performance of "Cinderella" and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway Theatre last Winter, are requested to meet at the Palace Garden Box-Office, at 10 A. M.
Doors open at 2 and at 7 P. M.; performances to commence half an hour afterwards.
Admission.....50 cents
Children under 12 years.....25 cents
No reserved seats.
NOTICE.—Saturday nights will hereafter be set apart as a cheap entertainment for the masses.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price.
Will be produced on Monday evening next, having been four weeks in preparation, an entirely new version of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
with new costumes, properties, trappings and appointments, and a Corps de Ballet of
FIFTY CHILDREN.
The State Chariot of Cinderella will be drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Hernandez as Pongo, the Ape. Unsworth's new banjo song. B. A. Cotton's Essence of Essence. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

# HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM about 30 miles from the City, the man as gardener and coachman, and to do general work on a small farm; the woman is wanted for general housework; Protestant preferred; good references required; and a fair salary will be given to competent persons. Address Box No. 219 *Times* office, stating when an interview can be had.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer, and know how to make bread; a good girl with first-rate references, may obtain a good place. Appiy at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to HOLMES & CO., 711 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price redneed to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 862 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

H. HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—This is really a certain remedy for the toothache in the worst cases. It is perfectly simple and harmless. The cure is permanent. Sold by P. J. BUCKLEY, No. 345 Broome-st., and at wholesale and retail by H. HIKA, No. 69½ Prince-st. Price 25 cents; by mail ten three-cent stamps. Six boxes $1; half-gross $10; gross $19.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable woman, with best of references from former employers, as first-class cook and baker; knows her business in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a very good French finter; will be found a competent servant. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, fer two days.

WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG LADY seeks some honorable employment; would like to learn the millinery business, or attend a store, or occupy her time in any way which will secnre her a moderate remuneration. Is a good plain sewer, of pleasing address, and can make herself useful. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, or call on A. E., No. 171 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, AOTIVE WOMAN, a sitnation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; she has a smart boy, 13 years old, who would be very usefnl; she would take small wages, if he was taken with her, or could let him go for his board and clothes for the Winter; the best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A REspectable Scotch Protestant woman, as excellent cook, who understands pastry, baking, and would assist if required with the washing and ironing; and by a German Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Unexceptionable refereece given. Country preferred. Apply at No. 132 East 36th-st., betwcen 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK'S SITUATION IN A small private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 East 16th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY, well-recommended young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid an d seamstress; would do fine washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a very good French finter; will be found a competent servant. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, fer two days.

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WANTED.

# The New-York Times, Friday, November 5, 1858.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD ENGLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE, &c., AT AUCTION.
ENGLAND & CO. will sell, on FRI-
5, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158

Pocket Knives,
Double-barrel Guns,
Locks and Padlocks,
Augers.
assortment of heavy and shelf goods.
soap, in boxes.
French and Gorman fancy goods, toys,

Sargent & Foster's apple parers.
and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
FACTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY
GLASS WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H.
will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov.
, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York,
own property of the Jersey City Glass-works,
1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-
building with an addition built of stone for a
The glass-house proper covers a surface
of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-
ing back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet
full lots of ground south of the Morris
connected with the glass-house. The cutting-
dimensions and is worked by a steam-
store and packing-rooms are spacious and
contain all the accommodations necessary for
of the largest class. The premises derivn
title from the associates of the Jersey Com-
attention is convenient to the Ferry. The
and No. 49 Essex-st. are subject to
rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are
Dec. 30, 1858, and the amount on the
is about $400. The water-rent on the
above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey
Company have petitioned the New-
for an extension of their road to Jer-
it is thought that in such an event this
be wanted for the Company's dépôt
attention of capitalists is directed to this
property is constantly increasing in value,
must pay large profits. Terms liberal
For lithographic maps and hand-
full information, apply at the office of
NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.,

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK, MANHAT-
AND FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS AT
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell,
DAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Mer-
:
northwest corner 81st-st., 1 gore lot, front-
Central Park and Manhattan-square.
gore lots, adjoining above, fronting on
southeast corner 110th-st., 1 lot.
southeast corner 115th-st., 1 lot.
1 lot west side, 175 feet north 114th-st.
southwest corner 127th-st., 1 lot.
1 lot adjoining above.
on the handsomest lots on 6th-av., and in
most delightful part of this magnificent street, near
Park square. Title unquestionable; terms lib-
&c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov.
at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over
No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice
by celebrated masters, ancient and mod-
lection of Edward McDermott, of this City,
entirely by himself from Europe, and not ex-
in this country, all being of the highest
ding choice specimens of the follow urtists:
Calder, Tenkate, Knysmith, Daniels, R. A.
Carric, Heenskirk, Van Goyen, Glauber, F.
Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland,
Meriand, Greuse, Herring, Cuyp, Rolf, Met-
and many others named in the catalogue.
comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on ex-
our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day
sales and gentlemen are particularly invited
this splendid collection.

ALBERT, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jaun-
cey Court.
BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER
Wm. Foster, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the
Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock,
Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a
property in West Bloomfield, Essex County,
about 18 miles from the City, and three
from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, for-
and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., con-
about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the
. On the premises is a two-story frame
30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large
, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title per-
positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and
, the balance on the delivery of the deed.
particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
BROOKLYN THIRD AND FOURTH AVE-
SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-
STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock,
Merchants' Exchange,
AVENUE—Northwest corner 73d-st., 4 lots.
THIRD-STREET—26 lots, north side, adjoin-

AVENUE—Southeast cor. 74th-st., 4 lots.
FOURTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, adjoin-

st. and 3d-av. lots are of proper grade and
immediate use; the street containing gas and
being flagged, curbed, &c. Terms liberal;
at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H.
ECK, on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock,
rooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied as-
of elegant household furniture, consisting lu
rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, hair-
rosewood marble-top etageres, centre,
tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black
enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room
tables, sofas and huffets, hair mattresses,
mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany
and bookcases, office and library tables, pa-
bedstead, corner stands, and a general as-
furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

Messrs. PRESTON & Co., Auctioneers.
BOOKS! AT AUCTION, AT STORE
Broadway, opposite Laura Keene's Theatre,
RESTON & CO., Auctioneers. Will be sold,
ENING, commencing at 6½ o'clock, the largest
valuable assortment of books ever offered in
Country dealers, or those wishing to replenish
ries, should call and examine, as they can buy
their own prices. Books at private sale during
at fair average auction prices. Remember the
637½ Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CUTORS' SALE OF JEWELRY TO
TRADE—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY,
at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-
ry, in lots to suit the trade, by order of ex-
, consisting in part of gold watches, rings, gold-
ces, painted pins and ear-rings, vest-chains,
ks, sleeve-buttons, studs, vest buttons, &c., to
without reserve, in lots to suit, to the trade only.
ah.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL,
ULSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Mer-
, a splendid farm of 183 acres, in Dutch-
of Milan, N. Y., 6 miles east of Barry-
R. R., mostly under cultivation;
; neighborhood improved; view fine; well-
buildings, &c. Maps, terms, &c., at

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
STREET-STREET HOUSES.—A. J.
SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on
three-story brown-stone front houses and
to 213 East 20th-st., inclusive, 120 feet west
street 3½ inches by 92 feet; houses 40 feet deep
gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubes,
liberal. Map, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
BULBS AT AUCTION.—JOHN E.
ANTWERP will sell 15 cases by the package and
choice roots, at No. 73 William-st., at 11
TURDAY, 6th inst., consisting of Hyacinths,
Jonquilles, Lilies, Crocuses, Crown
&c. All in fine order and worthy the attention
and others.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TA-
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY,
at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a
billiard tables, with marble beds and Phe-
combination cushions; in perfect order and
with balls, cues, &c., complete, by order of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks
at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY.
Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and
of Brokers.
DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
& F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY,
at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nas-
tall, thorough-bred Morgan mare, raised
, vt., 15 hands high, 7 years old, war-
sound, kind and gentle in every way,
of three minutes without training.

Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock,
room No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom
concerns, 17 dozen silver spectacles, to be sold
reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
& F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY,
at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nas-
tall sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years
perfectly sound, kind and gentle in
. Also, top-wagon and single harness.

Messrs. DERBY & Co., Auctioneers.
BOOKS AT AUCTION, AT
Broadway, opposite Laura Keene's Theatre,
RESTON & CO., Auctioneers. Will be sold,
ENING, commencing at 6½ o'clock, the largest
valuable assortment of books ever offered in
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T

## The Common Council.

### The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Davis in the Chair. A remonstrance against letting the gates or any part of the work of the new reservoir was received and referred. There was a remonstrance offered and referred, favoring the purchase of the steel bell now on the Post-office, provided it is cheaper and better than bells of the usual metallic composition. The application of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for permission to run small cars on their road within the City limits, came up again on motion to discharge the Committee having the matter before it from further consideration of the subject. The Committee promised to report at an early day, and the motion to discharge was lost.

Mr. R. Cozens, Street Commissioner, sent in a communication informing the Board that the appropriations for *City Contingencies, Supplies to Public Offices, Stationary and Printing* were exhausted and that the business of the City was likely to suffer serious inconvenience. The State law forbids the application of moneys raised by tax to any other purpose than those explicitly authorized, so that no moneys can be provided for these uses from sums appropriated to other purposes. Nor can any money be borrowed to meet the contingency, for the power of the law in this respect has already been expended. The Charter also forbids incurring any expenditure by any of the Departments unless an appropriation shall have been previously made,—and the violation of these provisions is made a misdemeanor. Under these circumstances Mr. Cozens says he does not feel at liberty to follow the usual custom of incurring expenditures after the appropriations have been exhausted and then [illegible] to arrearages. A *large portion of* the Contingent Expenses must be *virtually suspended.* And [illegible] in a modification of law, to prevent a recurrence of the evil. The fiscal year of [illegible] to commence July 1 instead of Jan. [illegible] being in session during the [illegible] year could make any additional [illegible] might be required. Of the appro- [illegible] the year comparatively a small [illegible] has been drawn on the requisition of the Street Department,—the rest having been paid by the Comptroller on the authority of other officers.

The communication, which was referred to the Finance Committee, was accompanied by the following statement of appropriations for the year 1858, upon which requisitions have been drawn by the Street Commissioner from April 19 to Nov. 1, 1858; and amounts paid by Comptroller upon such requisitions:

| | Appropri-ation. | Amount paid on Requisit'n of St. Com. |
|---|---|---|
| Filling Sunken Lots under Ordinance of Common Council | 5,000 | 176 69 |
| City Contingencies | 80,000 | 4,282 52 |
| Docks and Piers | 197,000 | 7,301 87 |
| Police | | 976 17 |
| Fire Department | 62,500 | 26,585 64 |
| City Inspectors' Department | 11,875 | 458 10 |
| Board of Health | 10,000 | 15 00 |
| Charges on Arrears of Assessments | 5,000 | 731 75 |
| Lands and Places | 26,000 | 9,543 01 |
| Markets | 7,000 | 324 10 |
| Stationary | 20,000 | 9,367 15 |
| Supplies to Public Offices | 15,000 | 3,119 35 |
| Pub. Buildings, Construct'n & Repairs. | 83,000 | 26,776 84 |
| Removing Obstruc's from Sts. & Harbors. | 10,000 | 79 00 |
| Roads and Ave. (and arrears of 1857) | 50,000 | 20,540 76 |
| Roads and Avenues, Grading 8th-av. 59th to 155th sts | 50,000 | 200 00 |
| Iron Railing around Tompkins-square. | 45,000 | 4 00 |
| Printing | 35,000 | 17,246 22 |
| Mayor's Contingencies | 3,000 | 73 50 |
| Worth Monument | 10,000 | 5,501 50 |
| Salaries, (City and County) | 524,490 | 27,822 26 |
| Lamps and Gas | 460,634 | 188,580 37 |
| Tompkins Market | 170,000 | 25,050 00 |
| Streets, Paving, &c., (including flagging, curbing, guttering, &c.) | 750,000 | 17,675 88 |
| Belgian Pavement, (City account) | 232,000 | 6,483 93 |
| Belgian Pavement, (Trust account) | 100,000 | 13,634 12 |
| Street Expenses and Paving | 90,000 | 407 55 |
| Total amounts audited and paid | | $412,946 36 |

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

The report of the Select Committee, in favor of the establishment of a Foundling Hospital was presented, and 500 copies were ordered printed in document form.

A resolution was adopted directing the lots adjoining the Nursery and Child's Hospital, in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, to be set apart for a building to be used for the reception and care of illegitimate children, and to be called the Infant's Home,—that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals for building it,—and that $25,000 be appropriated for this object. The institution is placed under the care of the Mayor and the Superintendent and Managers of the Nursery.

Several petitions for grading and paving in various localities, were either laid over, or referred to appropriate Committees.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, inviting members of the board to attend the trial of a steam fire engine built for this City, was accepted.

The Report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, in favor of confirming the award of contract to Jacob Sharp, for extending Pier No. 50, North River, was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Piers of the Board.

An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen to amend the ordinance reorganizing the Finance Department, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances of this Board.

The order of Judge Lott to show cause why an injunction should not be served upon them in the matter of the Harlem Railroad, was served on the Board.

The report of the Committee on Conference of the Board of Aldermen, with an ordinance to authorize the issue of an additional sum of $300,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund, was brought up, and the Board concurred in its adoption.

The following preamble and resolution were submitted:

*Whereas*, On the 3d inst., a special Grand Jury, appointed by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, presented to said Court a large number of the members of the Common Council of 1857 as guilty of a misdemeanor in granting a lease of land for no definite period to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of this City; and,

*Whereas*, In so doing, the Common Council did that which, in their opinion, was an act of charity, and for the best interests of the City, inasmuch as they would prevent a large number of children from becoming a direct burden on the City, in being compelled to go to the Almshouse; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Counsel for the Corporation be and is hereby requested and directed to defend the members of the Common Council for the year 1857 from the indictments found against them by the said special Grand Jury, believing as the Common Council do, that the said indictments were found through improper motives, or through improper incentives urged by the District Attorney Joseph Bluat.

After some debate, the resolution was lost by 10 to 9. It was subsequently reconsidered, and laid on the table.

A variety of other miscellaneous reports and papers were adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

### The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon—President Purdy in the Chair. A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution of the Board to pay Henrietta Heron $24 for cleaning the rooms of the Board and of the Clerk for two months. The ground of the veto was that she received $1 per day for cleaning, &c., all the rooms in the City Hall. A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Wilson G. Hunt, John B. Corlies and Benj. F. Camp Commissioners of the new City Hall. The names were taken up separately. Wilson G. Hunt was confirmed by a unanimous vote. John B. Corlies was confirmed, with but two votes against him. The vote on the confirmation of Benj. F. Camp was six and six. So he was not confirmed.

A petition was received from the Librarian of the New-York Law Institute, asking the Board to appropriate $6,498 34 to clear the Institute from debt, and enable it to purchase desirable law books, which cannot be done with the resources now at command. The petition was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

There was another communication, sent in by the Mayor, vetoing a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Courts to employ counsel in the causes of the City of New-York against A. V. Stout, and appropriating $250 therefor; and to defend the Supervisors in the actions brought by the Albion Life Insurance Company of London, and British Commercial Life Insurance Company, and appropriating $250 therefor. His reasons were that the Charter, and the laws of the State, impose the conduct of all the law business of the City and County, that is under the direction of the Common Council or the Board of Supervisors, upon the Counsel to the Corporation, and that if the counsel fail in the discharge of his duty, the remedy is provided by the Charter by which the office is created.

A report and resolution of the Committee on Annual Taxes was presented recommending the employment of Messrs. Jas. R. Whiting and Daniel E. Sickles, as counsel to defend the suit of McSpedon & Baker against the County Treasurer, requiring him to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to pay the sum or $35,865 60, on the requisition of the Commissioners of Records, and to test the constitutionality of the law authorizing the appointment of such Commissioners, were received and adopted. Judge Clerke has already issued the *mandamus*, and the Corporation Counsel says he will defend the suit, notwithstanding the resolution of the Board.]

Mr. Tweed moved that the confirmed City Hall Commissioners be requested to confer with the Board of Supervisors, in relation to plans, &c., before proceeding with the work. Adopted.

At this point the Hon. Horace Greeley appeared and commenced conversation with Supervisor Stillman.

It was understood that Mr. Greeley was endeavoring to obtain Mr. Stillman's vote for Mr. Camp as a City Hall Commissioner, and the Democrats were anxious to remain in session until that result could be obtained. The Republicans did not desire such a result, and after the loss of several motions to adjourn, the Republicans left the Board without a quorum.

On motion of Supervisor Bell, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent in search of the absent members, with directions to secure the assistance of the Metropolitan Police, if necessary, to bring them back.

The Sergeant went out, and having been gone some time, returned, stating that he had searched every hole and corner, without finding either the absent Supervisors or the Police. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

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The little city of Selma, Ala., is to be lighted with gas.

The citizens of Norfolk have contributed $1,000 towards the Howard Relief Fund in New-Orleans.

A Trade Protection Society has been formed in Toronto.

## The Administration and the Fillibusters.

*From the Washington Union.*

So far as expressions of public opinion have reached us through the Press, there is a remarkable unanimity of sentiment in approbation of the timely proclamation of the President against the lawless expeditions alleged to be fitting out in our Gulf harbors for Nicaragua. We expect to hear a very lively report of pyrotechnics in the direction of the Gulf, from the class of journals which fellow the eccentric lead of the New-Orleans *Delta*; but the sober judgment, not less of the Gulf States than of the Union at large, approves the action of the Administration.

These private and clandestine expeditions of dissolute and desperate characters from our shores against countries with whom we are at peace, are unspeakably detrimental to the very object they profess to have in view—namely, the establishment of American influence in the countries invaded. But even if they were ever so well calculated to accomplish the object at which they pretend to aim, there would still be but one course of conduct open for our Government to regard to these expeditions. They are not only violative of all the laws, moral and political, regulating the conduct of civilized nations toward each other, which our Government is bound to uphold, but they are in express contravention of the statute laws of our own country, which the President is sworn to see respected.

Even if there were no such laws laying an imperative duty upon our Administration to suppress these expeditions, yet the dignity and character of our nation would require, that whatever invasions or conquests it might desire to make, it should make in a public and lawful manner, by its own forces, under its own flag, and not by clandestine and irresponsible expeditions, having the sanction of no flag unless it be that of the marauder, and in the name of no nationality unless the terms fillibuster and American have become synonymous.

The apologists of these expeditions may attribute to them all the heroism and public spirit which they can; they may enlarge with all the enthusiasm of ardent imaginations upon the great destinies for our country which these expeditions aim to open up; but, they are bound to acknowledge the stubborn *fact*—that they are contrary to the laws of good morals, of nations, and of our own statute books, and therefore, such as our Federal Administration is sworn to suppress—that if they were ever so promising of advantage to our country and pregnant of mighty destinies to our race, our national pride demands that they should be conducted publicly, upon the responsibilities of the Government itself, by forces that would respect private rights and the laws of war; and not clandestinely and rapaciously, by gangs of desperadoes, escaping public opinion at home, hating the restraints of society, controlled by no sense of responsibility to God or man, and swayed by passions as ungovernable as vicious.

But aside from all these higher considerations which impose it as an imperative duty upon our Administration to suppress, and on our people to frown upon these clandestine expeditions—as wrong in morals, condemned by express law, injurious to our national character, and vicious in their essential nature—there are conclusive objections to them on mere grounds of policy and expediency.

Since the establishment of our confederacy, not a foot of territory has been annexed to its domain except by amicable negotiation and purchase by treaty. The only instance of extension in which the acquisition of territory has not been thoroughly amicable was in the case of Mexico; and if it be claimed that our Mexican domain was obtained by conquest, the conquest was made in open, public, and honorable war—a war of the Government, and not of fillibusters—a war commenced by Mexico herself, and not by us for the deliberate purpose of rapine.

There has been a grievous departure from this honorable policy of our country in these latter expeditions to Central America. The result is most striking and most deplorable. The temper of the people in Mexico, the only country which our Government can be charged with having despoiled in war, is friendly; whereas that of the people in the region which has been the theatre of these unlawful expeditions is unfriendly and implacable in the extreme. The only practicable process of establishing American influence permanently and effectually in Central America, is by the emigration thither of our enterprising and industrious citizens, for the purpose of engaging in commercial and industrial pursuits and aiding in the development of those regions, in subordination to and in cooperation with the local governments. The true mission of our race in that quarter of the world is that of friendship, good-will, order, sobriety, industry, and enterprise—a mission with which these fillibuster expeditions are deplorably at war in every respect. It would be incompatible with the genius of our Constitution to annex Central America to the Union, until, after the lapse of long years, the American sentiment and race had become predominant in its social system; and the measure would be inadvisable even then, unless it were in accordance with the clear will and desire of its people. The effect of these hostile fillibuster expeditions is not only to retard by, possibly, a quarter or half century, this gradual colonization of our race in Central America, but has been to plant a distrust and hatred of our people in the bosom of the local population which may last for generations.

But if these expeditions are thus generally unfortunate in retarding the object they profess to have in view, they are especially unfortunate under the direction of such a leader as the young man Walker, who seems to be alike destitute of civil and military abilities, and to be endowed, so far as has yet appeared, only with a stubborn aptitude for defeat, failure and disaster. Lawless adventure, to attract the admiration even of the vulgar, must be successful. The fillibuster must not expect the crown of laurels for his cause, but only for success in spite of his cause. If he ventures to play Cæsar, he must bring back trophies of distinguished success. If he returns time after time a discomfited and dilapidated prisoner, a Napoleon only of defeats and ignominies, he must expect little sympathy even from the populace and to be roughly handled by Harlequin and Punch. If Walker be a hero, there is a slight difference between ancient adventure and modern. It used to be the habit of audacious outlaws, if beaten in daring enterprises, to hide from the world and accept with sullen but manly resignation the verdict of public censure. But law-breakers in our time claim the honors of triumph in defeat, and set up for honorable renown, however ignominiously they may have miscarried through deplorable incompetency. This, at least, is to be said of the fillibuster expeditions under the lead of Walker, that they are certainly the most harmless that could proceed from our shores.

In no aspect in which the subject can be viewed can we find a single feature to commend in these expeditions; and the judicious and dignified proclamation of the President will do more to advance American interests on the Isthmus, than all the fillibusters that could be crowded into the Gulf, and all the Walkers that our navy could bring away from the menaced coasts.

### Notes on Washington Territory.

A correspondent in the Sacramento *Bee*, who professes to write in a great measure from personal knowledge, and at the same time "not for pay or newspaper notoriety," gives the first part of a "Sketch of Washington Territory," as follows:

The Territory is bounded on the North by that part of British America, of late called Columbia; on the East by the Rocky Mountains, which separate it from Nebraska; on the South by Oregon, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 113,920 square miles—nearly twice the area of the State of Virginia. It extends from 46° to 49° of north latitude, and from 112° to 124° of longitude west from Greenwich. Its width is therefore about 207 statute miles, and its greatest length is about 550 miles. Antecedent to the settlement of the Northwest boundary question between the United States and Great Britain, during President Polk's Administration, the region of the country which is now Washington Territory, was then claimed to be British soil, and was called by the Hudson's Bay Company, New-Georgia. From the settlement of the boundary question until the year 1853, it constituted a part of Oregon. In the latter year the Territory of Oregon was, by act of Congress, divided, and a Territorial Government for the Territory of Washington was established. Previous to the late Indian war, the population of the Territory was estimated at 9,500 souls.

The present organized counties of Washington Territory are fifteen, named as follows: Clallan Island, Sawamish, Chehallis, Pacific, Wahkiacum, Cowlitz, Clarke, Skamania, Lewis, Thurston, Pierce, Jefferson, King, Whatcom and Walla-Walla.

The Cascade Mountains, which appear to be a continuation of the Sierra Nevada chain, extend across the country from North to South, nearly parallel with the coast, and about 150 miles east of it. Mount Baker, in this chain, is but a short distance south of Fraser's River, and its summit is 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. The average altitude of the Cascades, however, cannot be much above 7,000 feet, while the Snoqualmie Pass in the same chain, is only 3,300 feet above tide water. The Olympic Mountains, another lofty chain, extend North and South across the Westerly end of the Territory, but at some distance east of the coast. These mountains commence to rise a short distance north of the Columbia River, and terminates at the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Another range of low mountains, called the Cœur d'Aines, crosses the country parallel with, and about one hundred miles west of, the Rocky Mountains.

The rivers are numerous. The principal ones are all, however, east of the Cascade Mountains, and drain the great valley which lies between those and the Rocky Mountains. Those rivers are the Columbia and its infinite number of branches, the Yackima, and the Bitter Root. The valley which lies on both sides of the Sound, between the Olympic and Cascade Mountains, is drained by an almost endless number of limpid streams, but, with two exceptions, too rapid and shallow for navigation.

The great inland sea which penetrates in all directions that portion of the territory lying west of the Cascade Mountains, is one of the most remarkable sheets of water in the world. This remarkable body of water extends inland and parallel with the main ocean coast, from Puget's Sound, in 46° 30′ N., to Lynn Canal, in Russian America, in 50° N., a distance of nine hundred miles. Its average width is about fifty miles, and it is connected with the ocean by the Straits of Fuca, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Dixon's Entrance, Clarence Straits, affording in almost any of these latitudes an easy and safe ingress and egress to the largest ships in the world. That portion of this sheet of water which lies in American territory is completely mottled up with islands, a portion of which are exceedingly fertile and valuable, but the major part of which are dry, rocky and barren. The beholder, on viewing the confusion with which those small islands are strewn about, here and there, for the first time in his life, perhaps, becomes impressed with the idea that Nature, when she formed that country, must have been in sullen mood, and paid no regard to order, the most favorite of all her laws.

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The New-Bedford *Mercury* tells a story of unfilial conduct. A poor widow named Haney, of Boston, had an only son who was of a roving disposition, and made his way to this city to go off on a whaling voyage. His mother followed him down, hoping to arrest him and prevent his leaving here, but he had sailed before her arrival. She seemed completely borne down by this calamity, and had visited the owners of the ship in which he sailed, having heard that she had some claim on the prospects of his voyage.

## The Trade of China.

He must be a bold man, indeed, who would venture to [illegible] many years ago, the consequences of breaking down those time-observed dogmas of exclusiveness which the Chinese adopted for their rule of action. When the resources of commerce are fairly opened to a race numbering at least one-fourth of the total human species—a people industrious, cumulative, moderately endowed, too, with the representatives of wealth—it is probable that even the most sanguine ideas already formed as to the commercial capabilities of China will be largely exceeded by the result.

The vast expansiveness of China in respect of the production of articles, either peculiar to it altogether, or in which it excels, is illustrated by the history of silk within the last few years. Whilst the commerce of China labored under a monopoly it was thought to be totally impossible to increase the quantity of silk obtained from that country. The annual export was 2,000, and for 150 years it was thought to be the utmost that China could supply for exportation. No sooner was the monopoly broken up than the 2,000 expanded into 10,000. The latter quantity subsequently increased to 14,000 bales. While the silk-producing powers of Europe remained intact, the Chinese silk supply, already developed more than sevenfold, was thought to have reached its maximum. Mark, however, the curious result. Last year the quantity of silk exported from China amounted to the enormous quantity of 94,806 bales, showing that since the year 1810 the supply had increased forty-fold. Well might Mr. Crawford, at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, observe that in the history of foreign trades, there is not a more remarkable fact than this.

It has been said by a celebrated naturalist that the physiological and geological condition of a country has more to do with its character, its liberty, its commerce, than perhaps any other feature. The physiology of a Chineman is e matter not half so obvious as the geographical configuration of China. A single glance at any map of China will suffice to make evident one reason of the dense population of that land. No country on the face of the earth is watered by so many noble rivers. In few countries, however, have the water economies been more assiduously attended to by regulating irrigation from main river trunks, and by the construction of canals for purposes of internal communication. The population on the banks of the Yang-tse-Klang alone is estimated to amount to one hundred millions of souls, or about three and a half times the population of the United Kingdom; and, according to the estimate of Mr. Consul Alcock, there is a greater trade carried on between the coasts and the centre of China than between all Europe and the rest of the world! This statement is astounding, but when a member of the Geographical Society tried to impugn it, Mr. Alcock did not hesitate to return as follows to its defence: "I do not," said he, "speak altogether without proof upon the internal trade of China. In the port of Shanghae there have been as many as four thousand large junks at one time. It is estimated, and has not been called in question for the last century, that from 300 to 360 millions inhabit that vast territory. There is a larger population than all Europe, to begin with, and, taken as a whole, they are a commercial and trafficking race."

[illegible] ascertaining the probable consumption of [illegible] opening China to foreign commerce, it must be remembered that European articles of barter can hardly yet have been seen in Central China, even as curiosities. Most of the British goods taken to Shanghai are sold to pedlars, who carry them on their backs. That merchants on this small scale, performing the work of beasts of burden, should penetrate far, it is difficult to imagine. The interior of China may be regarded as a commercial *terra incognita*. The Yang-tse-Kieng is to that interior what the Mississippi is to North America. What would the latter be without its steamboats, and what might not the great Chinese river become under the auspices of steam?

### Dickens and Thackeray.

It is the geniality more than the genius which attracts in the works of Dickens. They warm and widen our bosom, even if we have discovered a thousand faults; for faults abound. Dickens is neither a faithful, forcible painter, nor a consummate artist. He is a caricaturist: he is a mannerist. In general the incidents are impossible, the plot clumsily constructed, and the characters wooden. What should be robust and healthy feeling is too often simpering, twaddling sentimentality. The style of Dickens, though in the main monotonous, is an honest Saxon style. His books have gained a marvelous reputation, but they will not have a lasting fame; for geniality is not vitality. He is essentially an original writer, and he has founded a school. He and his school, however, have sacrificed too much to the temporary—first, in the determination to amuse, let the cost be what it might; end, secondly, in the attempt to play the reformer. A true literary artist would strive to realize his own ideal of beauty without thinking of the plaudits or the pence; and he would leave to the prophet the work which the prophet can perform so much better than he. I am indebted, however, to Dickens for many a happy hour, and I have never risen from his pages without a more living and lavish love towards all mankind. Unlike Dickens, Thackeray has more genius than geniality. Where there is genius of the highest kind, the geniality will be always in proportion, as we see in the illustrious instance of Shakspeare. But in genius of a high kind, though not of the highest, geniality, as in the case of Dante, may be altogether wanting. Without genius of the highest kind, Thackeray is as destitute of geniality as it is possible for a man of genius to be. Even more important than faith in God is faith in human nature. This faith Thackeray does his utmost to destroy. He paints a he seldom caricatures; but he seems to delight in painting only such life as can be seen in London clubs and in Paris balls. Every man has ugly leprous spots in his own nature, which the avenging deities continually thrust before his eyes. Why, to kill shame, or hope, or nobleness in his soul, should you in addition drive him into an atmosphere heavy with the stench of all the infamies? You make fresh pollution when continually stirring the pollutions. Let the pollutions alone, unless, like Hercules, you can turn a river in upon them to carry them away. Glancing back for a hundred and fifty years, Thackeray could see nothing but four detestable kings. Glancing around, he can see nothing but Palmers that murder, Robsons that swindle, and universal snobbery. I dare say all the while Thackeray, as prosperous author, and prosperous lecturer, contrives, in the midst of this foul and horrible world, to make himself very comfortable. Your misanthropist or pretended misanthropist, loves at least one man well. Quarrelling with Thackeray's cynicisms, do I likewise quarrel with his style? Not as a style, for few styles can be better. I object to it that it is an elaborate imitation of English style, in the Addisonian period.—*Critic.*

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Watch-Making.—A report of Baron Jacquemond, Senator of Sardinia, on the recent National Exhibition of Turin, contains the following on the watch and clock-making trade in Savoy: "This branch of business was first introduced into Savoy about 200 years ago by a person named Ballaloud, an inhabitant of the small town of Cluses; and about the end of the last Century it had acquired considerable development. From 1810 to 1815 the number of workmen engaged in the trade was about 1,800. They established themselves in the midst of the mountains of Fauchiguy, within a circuit of four or five leagues round Cluses. They were principally engaged in making certain parts of the works of common watches, the markets for which were Geneva, Switzerland and Germany. The value of the work turned out each year is estimated at 1,800,000f. The immense progress made in Switzerland in this branch of business so much injured the trade in Savoy that in 1844 the number of workmen had decreased to 656. In that year the town of Cluses was almost completely destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants were thrown into the greatest distress. In order to afford some relief, and to secure the future welfare of the communes in which the watch and clock-making trade was carried on, the Government decided on founding a theoretical and practical school for that branch of business at the expense of the State. The Minister of the Interior charged the Count Pille-twill, Minister for Savoy at Paris, to procure a professor for the school, and M. Benoit, whose reputation stood very high in that business, was selected. Since 1848, the period at which the school was founded, the clock and watch-making business has, owing to his able management, completely rallied and extended itself in a remarkable manner. Pupils in great numbers soon frequented the workshops of the establishment, and now the number of the men working there amounts to about 2,000, and the business has extended to other communes. Since 1848, also, the manufacture of other parts of watches, such as escapements, wheels, &c., which had not before been made in the country, has been carried on to a great extent. In consequence of the great advantages derived from this royal school, different communal workshops, which are as it were branches of the principal establishment, have been formed. The annual produce of this business in Savoy may now be estimated at 1,500,000f. It is of the more importance that almost the whole of that amount is for manual labor, the cost of the raw meterial being very trifling. These works are exported to Geneva, to other towns of Switzerland, and to Bescançon, either directly by the workmen themselves, or through the interventium of agents. It is expected that in a short time the business will be extended to making the watches in a complete state, and thus add still more to the profits of the working classes.

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Benevolence of Pope Pius IX.—We translate an anecdote from Dr. Frankl's *Nach Jerusolem*, in Greece our traveler met an American lady—Miss Dorothea L. Dix—who, impelled by the philanthropic desire to contribute towards an improvement in the treatment of lunatics, also visited Rome. She told the Doctor: "I visited the lunatic asylum, and my heart revolted at the sight. I did not see sick persons whom man should pity, unfortunates whom we should endeavor to cure—they were brutes in chains, the dens of which seemed never to have been cleaned. Several days after my visit to the lunatic asylum, I was presented to His Holiness the Pope, who knew the object of my travels. The Pope asked me, in the most friendly manner, whether I had yet visited the Asylum at Rome? I had the courage to answer, 'Yes; and I am convinced that your Holiness has not yet paid it a visit.' Pio Nono quickly raised his head, and only asked with an expressive, attentive look. I understood him, and related to him, in a voice full of emotion, all the horrors and barbarism I had witnessed. I ventured, trembling within myself, upon the bold expression on the unchristian treatment of the unhappy beings. The respect-commanding man of Christendom listened with earnest attention, and said briefly, after I had concluded, "Come again in a week's time," and I then left his presence. My anxiety was unutterably great. The Protestant, the stranger, had perhaps risked too much. Although I was conscious in my innermost heart of my good intentions, I yet passed a sleepless night, and a day of the deepest inward agitation. It created a deep sensation when the holy father; two days after I had been presented to him, suddenly, while taking one of his drives, stopped before the gate of the lunatic asylum, and spent an hour in it. The week had passed, and I stood, as I had been commanded, in the Vatican before the Pope. In a manner as grave as it was calm, Pio Nono said to me—"I have appointed a commission charged to lay before me propositions concerning the erection of a lunatic asylum, conformably to the rules of humanity and morality, in the shortest time [illegible] When you will have finished [illegible] communications. May Heaven bless you." I sank my knee, deeply moved, not before the head of Catholic Christendom, but before the wise prince and the good man.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

### PERSONAL.

The *Jewish Chronicle* tells the following: "A Mr. Levi Cohen, a bachelor in good circumstances, stated to us about four months since, that he had made a will some years ago, in which he had specified some intention he wished to be carried out, but since that time he had been very fortunate in business, and he wished to alter his will. A day after, Yom Kippur, a mutual friend, called on us to accompany him to the funeral of Mr. Cohen. We were surprised at the suddenness of his death, but more especially chagrined that he had departed without fulfilling his intention of bequeathing to our charitable institutions."

M. Adolphus Reichenheim, a wealthy Jewish merchant of Berlin, being desirous to testify the estimation in which the character and attainments of Alexander von Humboldt are held by him, made, on the occasion of that eminent man's 89th birthday, a donation of 5,000 thalers to the society established for the purpose of affording aid to poor students of the Jewish persuasion, the condition being attached to it that the sum so placed at their disposal should be administered as the "Humboldt Fund." This, of course, has been readily agreed to.

Alcouter had arrived at Munich, from the King of Naples, with an official demand upon King Maximilian for the hand of the Princess Marie, sister of the Empress of Austria, for the Prince Royal of Naples, at the same time authorizing him to sign the contract of marriage decreed provisionally. The day of the marriage at Naples is fixed for the 12th of January, 1859. The Princess is but 17.

Dan Rice in St. Mary's, La., lately elected a member of the Board of Health, has thrown up the office in disgust. He says: "I do not wish it understood that I am complaining, but only that I am a little less ambitious than I was before my late quarantine experience. I believe in a rotation in office, and therefore I wish to rotate out of this office, and never rotate back again."

Samuel G. Drake, Esq., President of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, sailed from Boston for Europe on Wednesday. Mr. Drake is engaged in preparing a history of New-England, and other historical works, and intends spending a year or two in England, where he will avail himself of the public offices and records there, in adding material for that work.

A Philadelphia printer, Philip Lynch, who entered the office of the *Inquirer* twenty years ago, a poor lad, has been elected to the Legislature in California, and has made a fortune in farming and stock-raising.

The sabre of Peter Francisco was lately on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair in Richmond, Va. It is now owned by Peter Francisco Pescud. The weapon was used by Francisco in conquering seven British dragoons in the Revolution.

General James Keenan, of Pennsylvania, U. S. Consul at Hong Kong, who came home a few months ago, on leave of absence, is in Philadelphia, making arrangements for an early return to his post.

Dr. C. F. Winslow, of West Newton, Mass., has received complimentary letters from Mr. Farsdey and M. Alexis Perrey, in relation to his recent discoveries in physics.

The Hon. Rufue Choate has made the valuable donation to the Boston Public Library of a set of the Massachusetts Reports, the Revised Statutes and other legal authorities—in all, 72 volumes.

Among those who listened to the Hon. George P. Marsh's lecture last night at the Historical Society's Room, were Ex-President Fillmore and his wife.

The Colonization *Journal* fears that the legal troubles about the will of the late Anson G. Phelps, will affect the legacies to benevolent societies, among others that of the Colonization Society.

The Duke of Aumale has gone into Sicily in order to visit the immense possessions he has in that island.

Mr. Dall is announced in Boston to deliver a Course of Lectures on the Education of Women.

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[Advertisement.]

TO THE SICK.

"Call the blest compound to your aid,
Trust to Brandreth's precious pills."

Brandreth's Pills not only cleanse the blood from impurities, but they make it rich in those qualities upon which its health and strength to resist disease depend. Where ulceration has laid bare ligament and bone, and when no means seemed likely to save life, patients have by Brandreth's Pills been restored to good health. Principal Office No. 296 Canal-st. 25 cents a box; the same sugar-coated.

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[Advertisement.]

Immense Sacrifice of English Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

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[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—"Prevention better than cure." Bronchitis, sore throats, affections of the respiratory organs and constriction of the chest are nipped in the bud by a few doses of these Pills.

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[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Virginia 6s | 95½ | |
| 4,000 | do | 95⅝ | |
| 500 | N. Caro. State 6s | 98⅛ | |
| 1,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 88⅞ | |
| 2,000 | do | b60 89 | |
| 1,500 | City 6s, '87 | 102⅜ | |
| 1,000 | N.R.R. Bds. | 103 | |
| 2,000 | E. R. con. bs '71. | 36⅜ | |
| 2,000 | E. R. con. bs '62. | 36⅜ | |
| 2,000 | Hud. R. R. 1st m. | 103 | |
| 2,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d m. | 72 | |
| 1,000 | Har. R. R. 1st m. | 88 | |
| 4,500 | Il. C. R. R. Bds. | 94½ | |
| 1,000 | T. H. & A. 1st m. | 70 | |
| 5,000 | La C. & M. L. G. Bs. | 27½ | |
| 5,000 | do | s30 27¼ | |
| 5,000 | do | 27¼ | |
| 10,000 | C., St. P. & Fon du Lac L. G. Bs | 14 | |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. 2d mtg. | B 33 | |
| 20 | Bank of New-York | 110 | |
| 16 | Bk. of Commerce | 103¾ | |
| 80 | Ocean Bank | 95 | |
| 20 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 112 | |
| 10 | St. Nicholas Bank | 96 | |
| 10 | Commonwealth Bk. | 99 | |
| 5 | Imp. & Trad. Bank | 110½ | |
| 50 | Cumb. Preferred | 19 | |
| 200 | Pa. Mail S. Co. | 106 | |
| 255 | do | 106¼ | |
| 50 | do | b30 106¾ | |
| 20 | do | 106½ | |
| 14 | Amer. Guano Co | 9⅜ | |
| 10 | do | 9¾ | |
| 100 | do | 10 | |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. RR. | at 60 84½ | |
| 50 | do | s60 84⅜ | |
| 50 | do | 85 | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Mis. State 6s | 89 | |
| 5,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. | b30 27 | |
| 2,000 | do | a15 26½ | |
| 100 | Pa. Coal Co | 78¾ | |
| 350 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 106¾ | |
| 50 | Canton Co | 21 | |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | s10 66 | |
| 100 | do | b10 66 | |
| 100 | do | 66 | |
| 250 | do | 65⅞ | |
| 300 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | b30 84⅜ | |
| 100 | do | s10 84⅜ | |
| 650 | do | 84⅜ | |
| 150 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 56½ | |
| 100 | do | b60 56⅝ | |
| 50 | do | s30 56 | |
| 1650 | do | 84⅞ | |
| 100 | do | a15 84⅜ | |
| 135 | do | b30 84⅜ | |
| 100 | do | b60 84⅜ | |
| 50 | do | s5 84⅜ | |
| 470 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 33½ | |
| 100 | do | 33⅞ | |
| 200 | do | b60 33½ | |
| 400 | Reading R. R. | s30 52 | |
| 300 | do | s45 52 | |
| 300 | do | s30 52½ | |
| 1000 | do | 52⅝ | |
| 100 | do | b60 52⅜ | |
| 500 | do | b30 52⅝ | |
| 300 | do | 52⅝ | |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | s30 56½ | |
| 100 | do | 56⅝ | |
| 50 | M. S. & N. Ia. RR. | s30 23½ | |
| 350 | do | 23¾ | |
| 100 | do | s30 23¾ | |
| 100 | do | 23⅝ | |
| 100 | Panama RR. | b60 119 | |
| 50 | do | 118⅞ | |
| 200 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | s60 77 | |
| 200 | do | s60 77¼ | |
| 70 | do | 77¾ | |
| 150 | do | 77½ | |
| 400 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 66 | |
| 250 | do | 66¼ | |
| 100 | do | s30 66 | |
| 250 | do | 66⅝ | |
| 100 | do | b30 66⅝ | |
| 50 | do | s15 66 | |
| 150 | do | s10 66 | |
| 200 | La C. & M. R. R. | 4½ | |
| 100 | do | b30 4⅝ | |
| 250 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | 23½ | |
| 200 | do | 23⅜ | |
| 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. G'd S. | 62⅞ | |
| 150 | Panama Railroad | 119 | |
| 150 | do | b7 119 | |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | b60 85 | |
| 50 | Ga. & Chi. R. R. | s60 77 | |
| 150 | do | 77⅛ | |
| 100 | do | 77½ | |
| 50 | do | 76⅝ | |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | b10 33½ | |
| 300 | do | 33¾ | |
| 19 | New-Jersey R. R. | 129 | |
| 100 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 16¾ | |
| 20 | La C. & M. R. R. | 4½ | |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Missouri 6s | 86½ | |
| 2,000 | Tennessee 6s | 91¾ | |
| 2,000 | Cum. C. & I. | 26.86. | 74¾ |
| 10,000 | Milwauk'

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2225. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

*Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.*

### THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE OPEN.

### Arrival of the Quaker City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, from Minatitlan at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and brings the welcome intelligence of the opening of the Tehuantepec route. She made the outward passage in seventy hours.

The iron steamer *Suchel* arrived ont on the 26th ult. She met the *Quaker City* at the Coatzacoalcos Bar, and accompanied her to Minatitlan, where there was great rejoicing.

The passengers and mails of the *Quaker City* were transferred to the iron steamer at Minatitlsn, at noon on the 30th ult., when she started up the river in fine style, on the pioneer trip.

The facilities for navigation and the scenery and beauties of the Coatzacoalcos River are unsurpassed. In evidence of the excellent navigation, the *Suchel's* passengers arrived alongside the Company's wharf in the *Suchel* early on the morning of the 31st ult., two hours after the passengers, mails and bsggage had started for Almoya, where stages were in readiness to convey them. The road was in excellent condition, no rain having fallen for a week, and as all the needful arrangements had been made, no apprehensions were felt of the success of crossing the Isthmus.

Mr. MURPHY, the Superintendent of the road, who accompanied the mails, had made arrangements for their transit from Snchel to Ventosa, which was accomplished in thirty hours or less.

Mr. LASERE, the President of the Tehuantepec Company, also accompanied the mails to the Pacific, to make a thorough survey of the road.

It was not contemplated to receive the mails from California this trip.

The *Quaker City*, on her return, left at Minatitlsn the *Suchel*.

The *Suchel* brought the following dispatch:

VENTOZA, Friday, Oct. 29.

Colonel SALINDAS, with 400 troops from Oaxaca, entered the Tehuantepec on the 20th, having dispersed the forces of ZULOAGA, who has now no hold on the Isthmns.

The country is unusually healthy, and the people are in fine spirits on account of the opening of the route, the success of which wss absorbing all questions of a political or warlike character.

A road will be open to coaches between Almoya and Ventosa in a short time, when the transit will be made entirely by vehicles.

The *Quaker City* encountered strong northerly winds the entire passage np the Gulf. Among her passengers are Capt. ACKERMAN and Mr. BOARDMAN, who went out in the *Suchel*.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 30.*

By the arrival this morning of the schooner *Victoria*, Captain WILSON, from Minatitlan, we have news from that por. to the 16th inst., and from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos to the 25th.

Captain WILSON informs us that everything connected with the Tehuantepec Company's affairs on the Isthmus was progressing favorably. Every preparation was made to take the mails by the *Quaker City* over without loss of time. The few passengers she took would cross on horseback. Enough lumber had been received from Pensacola to build about two-thirds of the number of bridges required to cross the numerous small mountain streams that intersect the route. The Company had about five hundred men actively engaged on the road and bridges, under the supervision of the Company's Superintendent, Mr. JOHN MCLEON MURPHY, and who, energetic and determined, by Captain WILSON'S account, would seem to have effected a complete change for the better in the Company's affairs, he having introduced a strict system of accountability and discipline, and discharged the superfluous employes.

The balance of the lumber to complete the bridges was daily expected from Pensacola. The completion of these bridges will make the route transitable at all times and under all circumstances.

Captain WILSON reports that the company's iron steamer *Suchil* had not yet arrived from New-York, but was daily expected. The company's steamer *Jasper* was running regularly, and had made already many trips, conveying passengers, laborers and materials.

The bark *Flash*, from New-York, entered the river at the moment of the *Victoria's* departure, having on board a full cargo of materials for the Company, comprising some twenty stages with harness, coal, hay, &c., and about thirty stage drivers and teamsters.

The schooners *Conquest* and *Louisa*, chartered by the Company, had arrived with bridge lumber from Pensacola.

Capt. WILSON reports the total loss of a Swedish brig on the 15th inst., close to the mouth of the river; also of an English brig from St. Thomas to Minatitlan. No names given and no lives lost. The captain of English brig died as she left St. Thomas, and the mate had her in charge when she was wrecked.

In the river, there were two Dutch brigs loading with mahogany for Cowes, for orders; one English brig for Falmouth, for orders, and a Boston bark for New-York.

At the har, ready to sail, loaded with mahogany: an American bark for New-York, American brig and American schooner for London; Scotch brig and English brig for London; English bark for Liverpool; French bark for Marseilles. The schooner *Conquest* was also at the bar, bound out. No names reported.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### General Paez to go Home in a National Vessel—A Permanent Mission in Persia—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

The Government has tendered to General PAEZ either one of three national ships to convey him home. As the General's suite is very large, including his family and the gentlemen who came to invite him back, he will select the one offering the best accommodations. The selection has not yet been made.

I understand that President BUCHANAN will urge upon Congress the propriety of a permanent mission near the Court of Persia.

G. T. PIERCE, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Purser in the Navy.

I have reliable information that Mr. CORNING will not be placed at the head of the Treasury Department. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

The balance in the Treasury, on Nov. 1, was $7,943,000. The receipts of the week were $762,500. The amount of the drafts paid was $1,321,000, and the drafts issued $1,129,000, a redncticn of $347,000.

#### The New-York and Galway Steamship Line

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Government of this Province has agreed to pay to the New-York and Galway Steamship Company $42,500 in addition to the grant of $23,000 by the Imperial Government, in consideration of the Company's making this port a port of call for their steamers, semi-monthly to and from New-York and Galway. The Company are bound to make the passage between Galway and St. Johns within seven days. With a view to afford the public every accommodation in their power, the Steamship Company will receive here telegraphic dispatches to the latest moment, and forward the same to Galway, where they will be delivered as they may be directed as soon as the steamers arrive at that port.

The Telegraph Companies associated with the American Company (No. 21 Wall-st.) have also agreed to receive all dispatches which may be offered, and transmit the same through to this place to intercept the steamers, or failing to do so, no charge will be made for tolls. Thus the public of the United States will be placed within seven days of Galway and London, and *vice versa*. The next steamer from this port for Galway, will leave on or about the 12th inst.

#### Murder of a Policeman in Baltimore for Doing his Duty.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 5.

HENRY GAMBRILL, one of the notorious gang of rowdies who infest the southern part of this city, and who murdered Police-officer BENTON, about a month since, one of the best officers in the city, because he was the chief witness against his brother on a charge of incendiarism, was this afternoon convicted of murder in the first degree. This evening, Police-officer RIDDON, who was the principal witness in the trial against GAMBRILL, was also shot dead in the western part of the city by one of the same gang. The murder was committed in the police officer's house, and in the presence of his wife and children. He was an exceedingly active and faithful officer, and his sad death is deeply regretted. The murderer's name is CONRE. Great excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and threats are made of lynching the murderer.

#### The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Nov. 5.

A hearing, before referees, of the suit of WARREN H. SMITH against the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, growing out of the construction by the plaintiff of a portion of said road, is now going on in this city. The *ad damnum* of the writ is $800,000, and the balance claimed to be received by the plaintiff is about $200,000. Both parties are represented by a strong array of legal talent.

#### Political Rejoicings in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

The anti-Buchanan Democrats here are in great glee over the defeat of the Administration in Illinois, and fired a salute of one hundred guns this evening in commemoration of it.

The Republicans are also enthusiastic over their recent victories, and are preparing to honor them with a grand jubilee and torchlight procession.

#### Douglas Rejoicing at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Nov. 5.

There is great rejoicing here among the Douglas Democrats. Thirty-two guns were fired in the Park this afternoon in honor of his victory in Illinois.

#### Republican Rejoicings in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 5.

The Republicans are firing guns here this evening, in honor of their victory in the State and county.

#### The Fever Disappeared from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The health of the city has greatly improved. There have been only three deaths from fever since Saturday, and they were confined to the upper Wards. Physicians consider it safe for citizens to return to the city.

#### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever yesterday were 18.

#### The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 5.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* arrived here from Boston at 2½ o'clock, A. M., and sailed at 4½ o'clock for Liverpool. Weather calm and rainy.

#### Convention of Slaveholders of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

*From the Baltimore American.*

In pursuance of meetings held in the various counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a Convention of Delegates assembled at the Court-house, at Cambridge, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

After the organization,

F. W. THOMAS, Esq., proceeded to address the Convention on the subject under consideration, and was most eloquent and effective in urging the necessity of prompt and efficient action to check the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries. He alluded to the case of BOWERS at Chestertown, and to the case of HASLETT, now confined in jail at Cambridge, caught in the act of running off seven slaves, who has confessed that he received his pay from the Northern factionists for the work he undertook to perform. He compared the condition of the free negro at the North with those of the slaves of the South, and showed that one was happy, contented, and cared for in youth and age, while the other was a friendless outcast, enabled to eke out a miserable existence in the days of youth and strength, to be finally closed in the poor-house. He concluded by urging on the Convention to consider well the course it was proper to pursue to correct the evils under which they labored, and to be prepared to carry out their resolves to the fullest extent.

Judge J. A. STEWART, of Dorchester, expressed his regret that this should be called a Slaveholders' Convention,—he thought it was a mistake—that the whole population of the Eastern Shore was interested in this Convention. They did not come here to protect the interests of the slaveholder alone, but of all classes, by devising some means to govern the free negroes, who are an unproducing class, numbering in these counties not less than 25,000 souls. If they can be controlled and made available as a producing class there will be no more trouble with the slaves. Their bad counsels and bad example makes the slaves discontented and unhappy. They cannot control themselves,—they become vicious, dishonest, and lazy—they corrupt the slave, and are daily rendering their species of property less valuable,—and it is the duty of all, whether slaveholders or not, to take them in charge. The manumission of slaves has been a great error, and an evil to themselves as well as to the master and the slave. The free negroes must, therefore, gradually, and by the most reasonable steps, be brought back to their original condition. We must give them the permission to leave the state, if they think proper; and if they choose to remain, we must take the responsibility of adopting some efficient means of restoring them to control and subjection. This should be the primary duty of the next Legislature, and they should meet it manfully and without hesitation, or else acknowledge to the world that they have not the energy and determination to protect their domestic institutions from gradual overthrow and destruction. He alluded to the futile efforts of the Colonization Society, which has already cost the State about a quarter of a million of dollars, all of which has been squandered and wasted. This having failed, it now becomes our duty to try some other means to cure the evil. The Northern fanatics will give nothing to the free negroes, and but little for colonization. Since he had been in Washington he had been frequently called upon by blacks, with subscription papers to buy the freedom of their wives or daughters. When asked why they did not call on the Northern members, the reply was that they would not give anything—that they say "we are entitled to our freedom without paying for it." This, Judge S. remarked, was a very convenient excuse for withholding their contributions, and showed the shallowness of their pretentions.

Judge S. then alluded to the recent speech of Senator SEWARD, in which he declared that the States must be all Free or all Slave, as an evidence of the extreme fanaticism that now prevails. He therefore regarded it the duty of the people to meet this question at once boldly and manfully, and to elect their delegates to the next Legislature, fully instructed to take prompt and efficient action in the matter, to procure a sufficient corrective. It is our duty as patriots, as Christians, and as friends of humanity to correct the evil.

Remarks to the same effect were made by various other gentlemen, when, after the appointment of a Committee to propose resolutions for the action of the Convention, an adjournment was had to the next day.

On the second day, CHARLES F. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolutions for consideration.

The Committee appointed to report matter for the consideration of the Convention, having met and advised together, respectfully suggest the following views, and recommend their adoption by the Convention:

*Whereas*, It has become manifest to the people of Maryland, that, under the existing laws of the State in regard to the negro population, it is impossible to control and regulate that portion of the community in a proper manner; and

*Whereas*, It is necessary that something should be done in view of the existence among us of the present immense number of free negroes—their habits of idleness and dissipation—the heavy cost of prosecutions against them for violations of our criminal law—the evil example and influence which they exert towards our Slave population, rendering them dissatisfied with their condition and comparatively worthless to their owners—their well-known tampering with slaves, and agency in inducing them to abscond from servitude—and

*Whereas*, Maryland is, and of right onght to continue a Slaveholding State, true to the interests of her Southern sisters and herself; and

*Whereas*, We, a portion of her citizens, wish to inaugurate a system of legislation, having for its object not only the protection of slaveholders, undisturbed in their right of property, but also the better regulation of all negroes, bond and free, within her limits, as well for the interests of the white cttizen as that of the negroes themselves; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That free negroism and slavery are incompatible with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations, side by side within the limits of the State.

*Resolved*, That prompt and effective legislation upon this subject is absolutely essential to the interests of the people.

*Resolved*, That although this Convention has not sufficiently considered the premises to enable them to recommend any particular plan to the action of the next General Assembly, yet they are satisfied that public sentiment is prepared for and desires relief from the evils under which we are now laboring, which relief, in the opinion of this body, can only be obtained by a general expression of feeling from the people of the State in general convention assembled.

*Resolved*, That in view of the above, the members of this body, citizens of the Eastern Shore, a section which has suffered more than any other from the influences of Abolitionism from abroad, and Free-Negroism in our midst, deem it right and proper to call upon the brethren throughout the State, not as Slaveholders or as non-Slaveholders, but as citizens of the Commonwealth, to meet them in general convention in the City of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday in June, 1859, for the purpose of devising some system, to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland, at its next session, having for its object the better regulation of the negro population of this State; each County and the City of Baltimore have the same representation which they now have in the Legislature of the State.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of seventeen persons be appointed by the Chair to draft an address to the people, setting forth the grievances under which we labor in reference to the matter above indicated, to be published in the newspapers in every County and the city of Baltimore, for a considerable length of time anterior to the period at which the State Convention is to be held.

Col. C. W. JACOBS, of Worcester County, proceeded to address the Convention in favor of the resolutions reported, but thought they required something in addition of a more effective and practical character—that the question of restoring the free negroes to servitude if they persisted in remaining in the State should at once be avowed as the only remedy for the evils complained of, and to this end he proposed to offer an additional resolution for the consideration of the Convention.

At this point of the proceedings, I am compelled to close my report for to-day.

There is no doubt, however, of the passage of the resolutions of the Committee, calling a general State Convention and the appointment of a strong committee to prepare an address to the citizens of the State.

## THE ELECTIONS.

### NEW-YORK.

#### Ninth Congressional District Decided—John B. Haskin Elected.

In the Ninth Congressional District (Putnam, Rockland and Westchester) JOHN B. HASKIN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, *is elected by a majority of fifty* over KEMBLE.

The following are the returns by townships:

MAJORITIES.

| Co's and Towns. | Haskin. | Kemble. | Co's and Towns. | Haskin. | Kemble. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUTNAM COUNTY. | | | WESTCH'R (cont'd.) | | |
| Philipstown | — | 475 | Lewisboro | 113 | — |
| Putnam Valley | — | 146 | Poundridge | 66 | — |
| Kent | — | 33 | Newcastle | 35 | — |
| Carmel | 52 | — | White Plains | 32 | — |
| Paterson | 49 | — | Pelham | 7 | — |
| Southeast | 37 | — | Greensburg | — | 21 |
| Total | 138 | 654 | Morrisania | 202 | — |
| Kemble's maj. in Putnam | | 518 | Yorktown | — | 48 |
| ROCKLAND CO. | | | Mount Pleasant | — | 33 |
| Clarkstown | — | 244 | New-Rochelle | 86 | — |
| Ramapo | (tie.) | | N. Castle | 56 | — |
| Orangetown | — | 121 | Ossining | — | 9 |
| Riverstraw | — | 124 | Westchester | — | 96 |
| Kemble's maj. in Rockl'd | | 489 | Yonkers | 28 | — |
| WESTCHESTER CO. | | | East Chester | | 18 |
| Cortland | — | 46 | West Farms | 224 | — |
| Bedford | 191 | — | Harrison | 33 | — |
| Rye | 49 | — | Mamaroneck | 19 | — |
| New-Salem | 65 | — | Somers | 30 | — |
| Total | | | | 1,250 | 195 |
| Haskin's majority in Westchester | | | | | 1,055 |
| Kemble's majority in Putnam and Rockland | | | | | 1,007 |
| Haskin's majority in the District | | | | | 48 |

MR. HASKIN was in the City yesterday, and entertained no doubt of his election by about the majority indicated above. He also states that the split tickets cast in the District were all in his favor, reading "J. B. HASKIN," instead of JOHN B. HASKIN. The County Canvassers will probably count these in, and add to Mr. HASKIN'S majority. In Yonkers, 4 such tickets were cast: in Mount Vernon, 3; in Sing Sing, 6; in Peekskill, 3. Total, 16.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 5.

The reports received from several political gentlemen in this County are that Mr. HASKIN has a majority of 45 over Mr. KEMBLE in the Ninth Congressional District. It is also stated that Mr. HASKIN has obtained the correct returns of each town in Putnam County, and that from these he has learned that Mr. KEMBLE'S majority in the County is 513. The excitement to know the official result is at fever heat, which will be declared by the Board of Supervisors next week.

#### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We are now able to complete our table of Members of Congress elected. The only District remaining in doubt is the Third, in which the election of DANIEL E. SICKLES is contested by AMOR J. WILLIAMSON. On the face of the returns SICKLES is elected, so that the New-York delegation stands 29 Opposition to 4 Lecompton members:

[Democrats in SMALL CAPS. Opposition in Roman. * denotes reelection.]

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Luther C. Carter. | 18. | Clark B. Cochrane.* |
| 2. | James Humphrey. | 19. | J. H. Grahame. |
| 3. | D. E. SICKLES* (cont'd.) | 20. | Roscoe Conkling. |
| 4. | THOMAS J. BARR. | 21. | R. H. Duell. |
| 5. | WM. B. MACLAY.* | 22. | M. L. Lee. |
| 6. | JOHN COCHRANE.* | 23. | Charles B. Heard.* |
| 7. | George Briggs. | 24. | C. B. Sedgwick. |
| 8. | Horace F. Clark.* | 25. | Martin Butterfield. |
| 9. | J. B. Haskin.* | 26. | E. B. Pottle.* |
| 10. | Chas. H. Van Wyck. | 27. | Alfred Wells. |
| 11. | E. P. Strong. | 28. | Wm. Irvine. |
| 12. | C. L. Beale. | 29. | A. Ely. |
| 13. | Abram B. Olin.* | 30. | Augustus Frank. |
| 14. | John H. Reynolds. | 31. | Silas M. Burroughs.* |
| 15. | James B. McKean. | 32. | E. G. Spaulding. |
| 16. | G. W. Palmer.* | 33. | R. E. Fenton. |
| 17. | F. E. Spinner.* | | |

KENYON'S majority for Congress in the Ulster and Greene District is 46, and MCKEAN'S majority in the Saratoga District is 1,500.

In the Tenth District, VAN WYCK has a majority of about 1,500: leading the State ticket by 2,000. NIVEN (Dem.) fell behind his ticket in every town in the District.

#### MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR—(CORRECTED.)

We have returns from 59 Counties (all but three) in this State, which give MORGAN a majority of 15,143. We correct our Table of Majorities by the latest returns:

| | Morgan. | Parker. | | Morgan. | Parker. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | — | 3400 | Onondaga | 2065 | — |
| Allegany | 2000 | — | Ontario | 1500 | — |
| Broome | 1000 | — | Orange | — | 556 |
| Cattaraugus | 1500 | — | Orleans | 1500 | — |
| Cayuga | 3112 | — | Oswego | 2000 | — |
| Chautauque | 3400 | — | Otsego | 900 | — |
| Chemung | — | 174 | Putnam | — | 499 |
| Chenango | 700 | — | Queens | — | 1000 |
| Clinton | 333 | — | Rensselaer | — | 500 |
| Columbia | 369 | — | Richmond | — | 1113 |
| Cortlandt | 1200 | — | Rockland | — | 650 |
| Delaware | 500 | — | Saratoga | 500 | — |
| Dutchess | 500 | — | Schenectady | 110 | — |
| Erie | — | 200 | Schoharie | — | 1300 |
| Essex | 800 | — | Schuyler | 300 | — |
| Franklin | — | 300 | Seneca | — | 24 |
| Fulton & Hamilton | 200 | — | St. Lawrence | 5600 | — |
| Genesee | 1500 | — | Steuben | 1000 | — |
| Greene | — | 700 | Suffolk | — | 200 |
| Herkimer | 1995 | — | Sullivan | — | 500 |
| Jefferson | 1800 | — | Tioga | 250 | — |
| Kings | — | 5075 | Tompkins | 1500 | — |
| Lewis | 800 | — | Ulster | — | 2500 |
| Livingston | 1000 | — | Warren | 300 | — |
| Madison | 2000 | — | Washington | 1000 | — |
| Monroe | 2100 | — | Wayne | 1900 | — |
| Montgomery | 574 | — | Westchester | — | 1000 |
| New-York | — | 19400 | Wyoming | 1000 | — |
| Niagara | 852 | — | Yates | 1200 | — |
| Oneida | 2668 | — | | | |
| Total | | | | 52,634 | 37,691 |
| | | | | 37,691 | |

Morgan's majority in 58 Counties.....15,143

#### ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly will stand about 70 Republicans elected without any union, 30 Union members and straight Americans, and 28 Democrats. These figures will not be varied more than two either way.

SAMUEL A LAW, American, is reëlected to the Assembly from the Delaware County, Second District.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 5.

Last Winter a resolution opposing the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, or any Constitution not approved by a majority of the people of the Territory, was introduced into the Assembly, all the Democrats present voting against and all Republicans and Americans in favor of the resolution. It is a singular feature of the present campaign that, outside of the City of New-York, every Democrat who opposed the resolution and was a candidate for reëlection, ten in number, suffered defeat, while every Republican and American voting for it, and a candidate for reëlection, is successful.

#### MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

In addition to the list of members of Assembly lately elected and already published in the TIMES, we collate from our returns the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Clinton Co.* | 1. | L. M. Pierce, Republican. |
| *Columbia Co.* | 1. | H. P. Hermance, Democrat. |
| *Essex Co.* | 1. | Munroe Hall, Republican. |
| *Orange Co.* | 1. | James H. Mallory, Democrat. |
| | 2. | Joseph Davis, Republican. |
| *Madison Co.* | 2. | Noah M. Coburn, Republican. |
| *Warren Co.* | 1. | Ellsha Pendell, Republican. |
| *Washington Co* | 1. | Andrew Thompson, Republican. |
| | 2. | James M. Northrup, Republican. |
| *Wyoming Co.* | 1. | E. C. Hall, Republican. |

### MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 5.

COOPER, Democrat, is elected in the First Congressional District by about 100 majority, over HOWARD, Republican. The Fourth District is doubt.

The present indications are that the Legislature will stand: Senate, 22 Republicans, 10 Democrats; House, 46 Republicans, 33 Democrats.

The whole Republican State Ticket is elected by from six to ten thousand majority.

### WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, Nov. 5.

In the Third Congressional District, as far as heard from, CHARLES LARRABEE, Democrat, is 315 ahead, with five counties to hear from. These gave the Republicans 1,200 majority in 1856.

In the Second Congressional District, as far as heard from, C. C. WASHBURNE, Republican, is 2,266 ahead.

#### What the Washington Union Says About the Elections.

*From the Union of Friday.*

We have published pretty full reports of the elections of Tuesday last. Our readers will have learned from them the general fact that the Democratic Party has sustained important losses in all the States where the elections have been held, except only in the State in which its leaders have denounced its action as fraudulent and in violation of its faith and its principles. With a few exceptions, the Party has been beaten wherever, in these States, its candidates did not indorse the action of the Black Republican Party in Congress last Winter, and condemn that of the good and true Democrats in that body.

If the Democratic Party has triumphed in Illinois, it has been at its own expense, in consideration of joining in the Black-Republican clamor against the "Lecompton fraud and swindle." It is a triumph barren and ignominious; it is a triumph over which the Black Republicans have reason to exult, and do exult more than the good and true Democracy. The platform of the party in Illinois on the great Slavery question, in the canvass just ended, differs but little from the Buffalo platform of 1848. It was the leading tenet of the Buffalo platform that Congress might prohibit Slavery in the Territories and debar from these common possessions of all the States the citizens of half the Union. It is the leading tenet of the Illinois platform that the subordinate agent of Congress, the Territorial Legislature, may do this thing—in the manner most becoming an underling and tool, by indirection, bad faith, and perjury.

We repeat that a victory, won upon a charge of fraud and delinquency of principle, against the Democracy—a victory won upon a platform of doctrines differing but a shade from the odious platform of Buffalo, is not a victory over which we can rejoice, or from which we can expect any advantage or honor to the great party in whose service we labor.

It is notorious in Illinois that an anti-Lincoln majority in the Legislature just elected is not *per se* a Douglas majority. In a letter from a correspondent who had just traversed the whole State, written on the 1st inst., the day before the election, he sets forth the true state of the case: "I have just returned from a trip through the State. I find that there are hosts of good Democrats who will vote for Douglas candidates to beat LINCOLN, although they have no confidence in the 'Little Giant.' The election returns will not, therefore, give a very good indication of his strength. It was the impression among leading Democrats at Springfield that DOUGLAS will not, under any circumstances, be returned, even though his friends be in apparent majority in the Legislature. They believe that among them will be found a sufficient number of members elected to beat LINCOLN who will refuse to vote for DOUGLAS, and thus prevent the election of either."

The returns which have reached us are not sufficiently definite or positive to admit of an accurate and certain estimate of the complexion of the next House of Representatives. There is no doubt that the House is lost by large odds, if we count as of the party only those who support the national platform, and indorse the action of Congress last Winter on the Kansas question. The only doubt seems to be, whether there is a majority over the Black Republicans and the Americans who act with them, counting with the Democracy those who denounce its action last Winter as a fraud, and subscribe to the Illinois platform. We fear there will be a majority of the Opposition, even exclusive of such men as THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Illinois, and HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York. At all events, the balance is so even that is impossible in the present state of the returns to reach a satisfactory conclusion, even on this question. The question, however, is of little practical importance; for, if the Democracy shall have control of the House only by the aid of such Democrats as the gentlemen we have mentioned, its tenure will be a slender and uncertain one indeed.

#### The Paraguay Expedition—Deficiency of our Naval Forces.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I took great pleasure, a day or two since, in the perusal of an article in your journal on the subject of the Paraguay Expedition. Not a view therein presented but was most correct.

Why did not the same pen continue to lay more fully before the country the necessities of that service which, idle as it has been, perhaps in many respects to all appearances, though not in reality, desires only to have placed before it fair game, with proper weapons to use, in order to show to its country as true a spirit as ever actuated a Decatur or a Bainbridge?

Is it to be believed that the citizens of the United States do not appreciate the necessity, even in the midst of profound peace, of having at hand the means of protection to its commerce? Is so poor a compliment to be paid to the people of this country as to suppose that they do not comprehend that such a thing may happen as a war with some maritime power, and that if that does happen, that to protect and defend our immense line of sea coast, and its almost innumerable harbors, we are utterly incompetent?

Let us not believe this; let us rather suppose that the proverbial engrossment of our merchants and our mechanics, our lawyers and doctors in their respective professions, has caused them to forget for the time that though 'tis often remarked that we are the greatest nation on earth, the greatest nation on earth may be whipped unless it provides itself with the means of resistance.

The history of the origin of the Paraguayan difficulties is too well known to need repetition, as is the action of Congress and the Executive in the premises But when we come to a consideration of what is to be done in case LOPEZ is obstinate, we begin to approach, in some measure at least, unknown territory

From one source we are told that the Dictator is well supplied with the sinews of war, that he has large forts with large guns, with French and English officers to conduct operations, and with an advantage in position which is not to be laughed at, even by a well-organized and effective force. By another we are informed that all these things exist only in imagination.

But let which will be the case, it is certain that—not only because it would be ridiculous and cowardly to fit out an expedition for no other purpose than that of bullying a weak power into submission, but also because it may be absolutely necessary to use force—we ought to assume that the first mentioned is the true state of affairs and go there expecting to fight, and prepared to fight, too, or stay at home and pocket our grievances, and say nothing about it. As it is determined that we will not do the last, let us see what progress we have made to accomplish the first of these measures.

This has been in a measure indicated by the exposition of the character of the expedition given in your article, showing which are the really available vessels to go up the Parana and Paraguay rivers. But what are these steamers to do when they get up there?

It is believed that the greatest distance at which those steamers can take position from the fort, if fort there is there, is less than half a mile. It needs not to have French or English officers to direct their guns, a half hour's practice would there teach a man who had never seen a gun the range necessary to make his shot effective on vessels at that distance, and ten minutes' observation of the character of the steamers, would show any man who knew anything of a steamer's construction that, built as they are, with their boilers and engines almost entirely above the water-line, and entirely unprotected, except by a shell of a house built of one and a half inch stuff, one effective shot would render any one of them as useless as though they were in the Red Sea, nay, worse than useless; they might themselves cause the destruction of every soul on board of them, and too late the country awakes to the fact that either the Navy has been expected to achieve results out of the reach of human power, or that its officers are incompetent or worse.

And by what is the country to be governed in its judgment of the causes of failure unless it has some knowledge of the means afforded to achieve success?

When the next time a proposition is introduced before Congress for the improvement or increase of the Navy, or the remuneration of its officers and seamen, and a member rises to ask of what use is a Navy that cannot even compel right from the petty powers of South America, who is to rise and defend the service that is at fault, unless some friend of a really much-misrepresented and badly-appreciated profession shall lay before those who are represented in the halls of Congress the information which shall guide them in what they should require of their representatives on this point?

And now, for what use do we keep a Navy at all? Is it that we may send a show-ship here and another there to try to humbug others into the same idea with which we have persuaded ourselves, that because we possess six mammoth steam-frigates, and are to possess six mammoth sloops-of-war, that 'tis useless for them to contend with us?

No! we keep it, or at least we ought to keep it, in order that if this, that or the other power, far or near, great or small, takes it upon itself to offer to our country, our commerce or our citizens, insults or grievances, we may be able at once to back a demand for satisfaction by a force capable of enforcing the demand, and with the best intention in the world of doing it if not peaceably acquiesced in.

And that this may be done, not with all the loud talk of a bully, but with the quiet, dignified firmness that characterizes the man of nerve.

If no abler pen than mine will undertake to show how this is to be done and how far we are from it, rather than it shall go undone, my pen shall attempt it at least. PARAGUAY.

UNITED STATES ARMY.—The present military force of the United States consists of nineteen regiments of the line, composed of the following corps: Five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of artillery, ten of infantry, making a grand aggregate of 13,000 rank and file of all arms. This little army covers an area of over two millions square miles, being two-thirds the area of all Europe. There are 1,100 commissioned officers, including 100 medical officers, 850 of whom graduated at the Military Academy, and 250 civil appointments. The nativity of those officers is as follows: Born in the United States, 1,060: Ireland, 14; France, 8; England, 6; Germany, 3; Scotland, 2; Austria, 1; Italy, 1; Cuba, 1; Turkey, 1; Poland, 3; at sea, 3. The militia force of the United States is computed at 3,000,000 effective men,

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

### Condition of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

### English Views of American Diplomacy.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, a summary of the news by which we published yesterday morning, as telegraphed from Halifax, arrived at Boston at noon yesterday. Her mails for this City were dispatched over the New-Haven road by the 3 P. M. train, and arrived here about 1 o'clock this morning. We give below such details of news as the time will permit.

#### The Atlantic Cable—Letter from Mr. Saward.

*To the Editor of the London Times:*

SIR: 11 P.M. I beg to inform you that I have just received the annexed messsge from Valentia, which has been transmitted by Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, the Superintendent of the Company at that place. It would appear that hy the application of extraordinary and peculiar battery power at Newfoundland, in accordance with the instructisns of Professor THOMSON, of Glasgow, (one of the Directors of the Company,) it has been possible to convey, even through the defective cable, the few words recorded hy Mr. BARTHOLOMEW in his message to me this evening.

This, however, though encouraging, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is still clear there is a serious fault in the cable, while, at the same time, it is not at present absolntely clear that any, except the most extraordinary and (to the cable) dangerous efforts can be made, more especially on *this* side, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of perfect working.

The following is Mr. BARTHOLOMEW'S messsge:

"BARTHOLOMEW, VALENTIA, TO SAWARD, LONDON.

I have just received the following words from Newfoundlsnd: 'Danielli's now in circuit.'

The signals are very distinct. Give me discretion to use our "Daniell's" battery reply."

Immediately on receipt of the foregoing I sent the necessary authority to use the Daniell's battery at Valentia.

Yours truly,

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

No. 22 Old Broad-street, Oct. 20.

#### The London Times on the Negotiations of Minister Reed.

*From the Times of Oct. 21.*

We made some observations yesterday upon the treaty negotiated hy MR. REED on behalf of the United States with the Government of China—probably the weakest and most worthless document that lies among the archives at Washington. To-day we notice the treaty concluded with the same semi-barbarous power by Count PUTIATINE on the part of the Emperor of Russia—an instrument of a very different order, and deserving to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers.

Russia was at the commencement of the rupture with England in a very different position to that of all the other European Powers. She had a long frontier conterminous with that of China; she had trade with the Chinese Empire carried on hy land transport; she had an established College at Pekin, nominally established for educational and ecclesiastical purposes, but really for political and diplomatic objects; and she also had a large tract of Chinese territory, recently occupied in a noiseless manner, but held hy a force sufficient to hold in check all the military power of China. These circumstances formed the strength of her position. On the other hand, she was excluded from the privileges accorded to other European Powers. She had no maritime rights. The right to trade at the five ports was specifically confined to the subjects and citizens of nations theretofore trading to Canton. The Russians having no outlet to the Eastern seas before they obtained possession of the country watered by the Amoor had never traded to Canton, and therefore had no share in those privileges—in fact, the treaty of 1842 had been specially worded so as to exclude them. The object of Russia, therefore, in the recent negotiations was to gain the position of securing and utilizing her new usurpations, to put herself upon an equality with the other maritime European nations, and to open up lines of communication between her commerce upon the northern frontier of China and the maritime commerce on the eastern coast. In her first object she was early successful. In the month of May last, by a treaty whereof we know nothing, except by the scanty notice vouchsafed by the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, she acquired a legal right to all that large tract of Chinese territory situated to the north of the winding course of the Amoor. She thus obtained an outlet by waterway to the Eastern Seas in a latitude sufficiently southern to give free passage to commerce for the major part of the year. Having thus secured her usurpations, her next object was to utilize them. Of course, she proposed to herself to obtain the insertion in the treaty about to be concluded at Tien-sin of the most favored nation clause, and, this being a foregone conclusion, all special stipulations as to maritime matters were to her a matter of supreme indifference. She knew that this onlous part of the work would be done for her by those most interested in that particular matter. These nations ought to have been England and America; but, as Russia, beyond the view of obtaining her own treaty, had also the object of preventing, if possible, the presence of any other Power at Pekin, and the circulation of any other than Russian merchants in the interior of China, poor MR. REED was detached from the side of England and placed in an antagonistic position in order to accomplish these objects, Count PUTIATINE knowing Lord ELGIN well enough to be satisfied that he would of his own force obtain general commercial privileges sufficient to answer the purposes of Russia. The last most able move happily did not succeed, but it was played with admirable subtlety, poor MR. REED being the cat's paw, and being made all the while to fancy that he was working for some profound result in conducting the intrigues against England. In reality, he was exactly in the position of the carpenter in HOGARTH'S picture, laboring hard to saw off the plank on which he sits.

This being premised, the Russian treaty will be found admirably to subserve the interests of Count PUTIATINE'S master. It consists of only twelve articeles. The first contains the usual recital, tending to excite a smile under the circumstances, of the peace and friendship which has for a number of years existed between Russia and China; but it also guarantees an intercommunity of securities for the subjects of the respective empires. The second article is of more special importance. It regulates the diplomatic relations between the two Courts, gives to every Russian agent at an open port a right of direct communication with Pekin, and provides for the passage of Russian

# THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

## Important Statement of Southern Views and Opinions.

### The South Still to Rely upon the North for Justice and Security.

### Speech of Senator J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina, at Barnwell, S. C., Oct. 29, 1858.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

I thank you very sincerely for this kind and cordial reception. To stand here and speak to the people of Barnwell reminds me of times long gone by. I have done it, I believe, but once in more than twenty years. But those were stirring times when, more than a quarter of a century ago, I so often spoke to you here of the Constitution and the Union—of your rights and wrongs in this confederacy. No, not to you, but to your fathers. I am, indeed, happy to recognize in this assemblage many who were actors in those scenes; but many, many more, have been summoned hence, while you have grown up to supply their places. The gallant spirits who then surrounded me here, and whose kindling eyes and heaving bosoms animated and responded to my speech, have for the most part passed away; but the theme is still the same; and it is my part to-day, adhering with unchanged conviction and unabated zeal to every principle I then maintained—to discourse upon the same great topics. Our battle then was for the Constitution and our Rights, in the Union, if possible—out of it, if need be. And this is our battle now.

The lapse of thirty years has brought much experience to the survivors of those who enlisted for this great cause in South Carolina. The veil of what was then the future—a future covered with angry clouds and doubt and darkness—has been removed, and, looking back, we now see the events of long years which were unknown to us. The hard-fought fields, our checkered fortunes, our victories, our defeats, the dead, the living, all then deeply buried in the womb of time, are all now clear and palpable. And to those of us who have been spared to make this retrospect, it is a proud satisfaction to know that time and events have proved that our principles were true and our cause just; to recognize the unflinching courage and overpowering ability with which they have been so long maintained, and to feel renewed assurance that they must finally and fully triumph.

Your fathers confided in me from the first moment that we met upon this spot. They took me in their arms and lifted me into all the high places that were within their reach; and I have had many proofs that they taught you to confide in me as they had done. For this great and generous and abiding confidence and trust, I never knew but one reason—and that was, that I always told them the truth, according to my best knowledge and belief. And as I dealt with them, I shall deal with you.

The last Legislature of the State conferred on me the high honor of a seat in the Senate of the United States, and during the late stormy session of Congress, I in part represented you there. You will expect me to give you some account of the proceedings there, and most especially of those which occupied four-fifths of the time of the session, and produced such great excitement throughout the country. I allude to the Kansas question. And as no exception has been taken, so far as I know, to any act of mine, save my course on that, I will take this occasion to give my views in full upon it.

THE KANSAS BILL.

When, four years ago, the Kansas and Nebraska act was passed, giving Governments to those Territories, I was, like most of you, a private citizen. I was earnestly engaged in renovating old lands, and creating new out of morasses hitherto impenetrable, and I had as little desire or expectation of ever again taking a part in public affairs, as the least ambitious of you here present. I made up my mind then that this bill was fraught with delusion and trouble to the South, and so expressed myself on all suitable occasions.

The bill had two leading features in it. It enacted that *every Territory*, in forming its Constitution for the purpose of applying for admission into the Union, *should have the right to establish its own organic or constitutional laws, and come in with its own institutions*, with the single condition that they should be republican. Why, unless our Constitution is mere waste paper, all our institutions shams, and our theory of self-government a fallacy, this principle and privilege is their essence, lies at the bottom of the whole, and constitutes the corner-stone. It is the very right for which our fathers fought and made a revolution. I might not have refused to reaffirm it—but it was supererogatory; it might well weaken the whole structure to dig up, for the purpose of verification, its foundation.

The other feature of the bill was the *repeal of the Missouri Compromise line*. That was already repealed. It had long fulfilled its mission. It had calmed the troubled waters for a time. It was obsolete until the annexation of Texas, when we acceded to the demand to extend it through the northern deserts of that State. But when California came—California that should have been, and may yet be, a Slave State—and we demanded to extend that line to the Pacific, and thus secure for the South a portion of the magnificent territory purchased in part by her blood and treasure, it was refused. Then that line was blotted out everywhere and forever. To repeal it was a mere formality. The Supreme Court had recently pronounced it unconstitutional, and so the repeal was, in no respect, of any importance.

But this bill, with these two features, neither of them of any practical importance, magnified and exaggerated by orators and newspapers into a great Southern victory, *led the South into the delusion that Kansas might be made a Slave State, and induced it to join in a false and useless issue, which has kept the whole country in turmoil for the last four years, and gave fresh life and vigor to the Abolition Party.*

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Through the most disgusting, as well as tragic scenes of fraud and force, the Territory of Kansas at last came before Congress for admission as a State, with what is known as the Lecompton Constitution, embodying Slavery among its provisions. But at the same time the Convention, by an ordinance, demanded of the United States some twenty-three millions of acres of land, instead of the four millions usually allowed to new States containing public lands. It was almost certain that a majority of the people of Kansas were opposed to this Constitution, but would not vote on it; and this additional nineteen millions, which, if allowed, would probably have kept them again from the recent polls, was what the South was expected to pay for that worthless Slavery clause, which would have been annulled as soon as Kansas was admitted. I confess *my opinion was that the South herself should kick that Constitution out of Congress.* But the South thought otherwise. When the bill for its adoption was framed, with what is called the Green Proviso, I strenuously objected to it, and felt very much disposed to vote against the whole, but again gave up to the South, which accepted it by acclamation. If that proviso meant nothing, and so I interpreted it, it was nonsense and had no business there, being without a precedent. If it could be made to mean anything, it must have been something wrong and dangerous. But, as I said, the South took that bill far and wide. The House rejected it. They passed then the Crittenden substitute, which proposed to submit the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas and to accept it, if ratified by them. The Senate had previously refused that substitute, and did so a second time. It then asked a Committee of Conference. That Committee reported what is called the "English bill." By that bill Congress accepted the Lecompton Constitution, pure and simple, without proviso. The Land ordinance of the Lecompton Convention, which was in no wise part of the Constitution, but a separate measure, demanded, as I have said, a donation of some twenty-three millions of acres of land, being nineteen millions more than had been given to any other land State. The English bill cut this down to the usual amount of four millions of acres, and required that the people of Kansas should ratify this modification, and surrender all claim to the remainder of the lands, as the condition of her final admission. Such a requisition has been made on every new State, carved out of the public lands, that has been admitted into this Union—sometimes in the enabling act, and, where there was not one, always after accepting the Constitution. Go to the statutes of Congress and you will find it in every one of them. It is the custom, it is necessary, and this feature in the English Bill was in accordance with strict precedent. The only difference is this: that usually the Legislature of the State has been required to accept this compact by an irrevocable act, but in this case it was referred to the people of Kansas directly. In this there was no sacrifice of principle whatever, nor was it without precedent altogether, for in the case of the State last before admitted, Iowa, this question had been submitted to the Legislature or the people, as Iowa might prefer. This is the whole sum and substance of this English bill, except that it further declared that unless the people of Kansas accepted this modified ordinance, they should not be admitted as a State until they had a population that would entitle them to one Representative under the Federal apportionment. I voted for this bill; I voted properly; I voted no compromise; I sacrificed no particle of principle or Southern interest. It is true, its phraseology is halting and hungling. It was drawn up hastily and in great excitement. I objected to the wording of it in several passages, but I assured myself that nothing sinister was designed, and I voted for it, leaving its authors responsible for its diction on the statute book. I thought it preferable to the first bill the Senate passed, and voted for it more willingly. It is true, some Northern Democrats who voted against the Senate bill voted for this, and thus it was carried. But was that a reason why I should not vote for it? Does that prove that I sacrificed any principle? They found themselves wrong, and perhaps wanted some excuse to retrace their steps. I was happy to assist in giving it to them without cost to ourselves. I was particularly pleased to get rid of the mysterious proviso of the first bill, and to require a solemn compact in regard to the public lands, which had not been properly provided for in that bill.

The only principle involved in this whole Kansas affair—if an affair so rotten, from beginning to end, can have a principle at all—was this: *Would Congress admit a Slave State into the Union?* The Senate said yes. The House, by adopting the Crittenden substitute, said yes, if we are assured that a majority of the people of the State are in favor of it. For this substitute, all the opposition voted in both Houses, so that *every member of Congress of all parties, first and last, committed themselves to the principle and policy that a State should be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery, according to the will of its own people*—thus reenacting one feature of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. I should myself have been willing to rest there, and let Kansas rest also. Whatever there was of principle or honor in the matter was secured by the votes already given. The English bill, however, came up in due course, and I voted for it cheerfully, believing that it was better calculated than any that had been offered to close up this miserable business, which has furnished much the most disgraceful chapter, so far, in our history.

But it is said that in submitting this land ordinance to a vote of the people of Kansas, Congress submitted also the Lecompton Constitution with its Pro-Slavery clause. If so, the passage in which it was done can surely be pointed out. Badly drawn up as the bill is, I should like to see the clause or the words that would justify such an assertion. If there was such a clause, why did not Judge DOUGLAS and his friends vote for it? Why did not the Black Republicans and all who voted for the Crittenden substitute, which submitted the Constitution, vote for this bill? It was the very point they made, yet to a man they voted against it. That, I think, should be conclusive.

SUBMISSION UNAVOIDABLE.

But, then, it is said it was a *virtual submission* of the Constitution to the people, because, if they refused to ratify the modified land ordinance, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was defeated. *Well, the facts are so*; I cannot and do not deny them. But I should like to know how that could by any possibility have been avoided or remedied. Suppose Congress had admitted Kansas without modifying anything, yielding even to the enormous "land-grab," which embraced many more acres than there are in all South Carolina, I should like to know if the Lecompton Constitution would not still have been submitted to the people as virtually as it was by the English bill; that is, not submitted at all, but left with them; an inevitable necessity. Congress could do no more—no less, no other way. The Constitution belonged to the people of Kansas. Congress could not withheld it from them a moment; nor could it make them organize under it—assemble their Legislature, assume the position of a State, and send Senators and Representatives to Congress against their own will. Can Congress coerce a State into the Union? Then Congress can coerce a State to remain in the Union, or drive a State out of it. Congress is omnipotent. But where are then the rights of the States? Fortunately for us, the Constitution of every State and of every Territory asking to be a State, is not only virtually but actually in the hands of its people at all times and under all circumstances, and they cannot be divested of that control without the utter destruction of the Constitution and an entire revolution. The whole power of Congress in the premises is exhausted when it accepts the Constitution without condition.

There are some who go still further and assert that, although there might be no way to avoid a submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the control of the people of Kansas, yet that the Conference bill was a compromise of principle, inasmuch as it specifically required them to act, and it made for them the definite opportunity to defeat the Constitution as well as the ordinance. Now this is true, as a fact, yet the inference is absurd upon its very face. If Congress could not take the Lecompton Constitution out of the hands of the people of Kansas, what difference did it make whether they voted on the ordinance in August, under the direction of Congress, or any other time, whether fixed by Congress or themselves? August was agreed upon, because it was very well to set a time and let things end. But from August to August, again and forever, *this Constitution was in the hands of the people of Kansas, and they could do with it what they pleased.* True, Congress might have avoided that specific occasion and August vote, by swallowing the land ordinance and all, and asking no security for the remainder of the public lands; but still Kansas could have refused to organize as a State, and no power under our Constitution could have interfered. It is all words, and nothing more. Congress was charged with bribing Kansas to become a Slave State. But the bribe was by the Conference bill four millions of acres of land, instead of twenty-three millions. If we had given her the whole twenty-three millions for her useless Slavery clause, there might have been some ground for the charge. Yet, it would have been of no avail, for Kansas could, under no bribe or coercion known to our Government, have been compelled to accept the Constitution or ordinance, or become a State against her will at any period whatever. I will not presume that any one is less proficient in constitutional lore, or is less conversant with the history of Congressional proceedings in the admission of new States, than myself. But I will say that I am incapable of comprehending them at all, if in this Conference bill there was any "compromise" of Southern principles or interests; any concession whatever by the South; any departure from the strictest construction of the Constitution; or any material deviation from the usual practice of the Government.

The people of Kansas have, by an overwhelming majority, rejected the land ordinance as modified by Congress, and refused to come into the Union on such terms. *So it is. It is what I expected—what I rather desired.* It sorts precisely with what I felt when I saw Kansas thrust herself into Congress and demand—reeking with blood and fraud—to be enrolled among the States. Let her stay out. I am opposed to her coming in before she has the requisite population; not because she will be a Free State, but because I fully approved of the prohibitory clause of the Conference bill, and for that reason voted against the admission of Oregon. Unless in exceptional cases, such as that of Kansas was last Winter, I do not think that a State should be admitted with a less population than would entitle her to a member of the House. It is not just to the other States, and is not consonant with the theory of our Government.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.

But I will not detain you longer with what belongs to the past. The present and the future are what concerns us most. You desire to know my opinion of the course the South should pursue under existing circumstances. I will give you frankly and fully the results of my observation and reflection on this all-important point. The first question is, *do the people of the South consider the present union of these States as an evil in itself, and a thing that it is desirable we should get rid of under all circumstances?* There are some, I know, who do. But I am satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the South would, if assured that this Government was hereafter to be conducted on the true principles and construction of the Constitution, decidedly prefer to remain in the Union, rather than incur the unknown costs and hazards of setting up a separate Government. I think I state what is true when I say that, after all the bitterness that has characterized our long warfare, *the great body of the Southern people do not seek disunion*, and will not seek it as a primary object, however promptly they may accept it as an alternative, rather than submit to unconstitutional abridgments of their rights. I confess that, for many years of my life, I believed that our only safety was the dissolution of the Union, and I openly avowed it. I should entertain and without hesitation express the same sentiments now, but that the victories we have achieved and those I think we are about to achieve, have inspired me with the hope, I may say the belief, that we can fully sustain ourselves in the Union and control its action in all great affairs. It may well be asked how I can entertain such views and expectations; when within these few years the South has lost her equality in the Senate, and the Free States have at length a decided majority in both Houses of Congress, while this unfortunate Kansas contest has swept into their political graves so many of our ancient friends in those States, that it may be doubted whether they have at this moment, after the recent elections—the finals of the disastrous Kansas abortion—a majority in any single one of them; and there seems to be at present no prospect of our extending the area of Slavery in any quarter.

THE ASCENDANCY OF THE NORTH SECURED.

These facts are true; and if you will bear with me, I will place them all in the strongest light I can before you—for it is of the utmost importance that we should at least see clearly how we stand, and what are our resources, in order to form an idea of what we can do, and how to avoid wasting our strength on what cannot be accomplished. The equality of the Free and Slave States has long been lost in the House; by the admission of California it was lost in the Senate. Since then, another Free State has been admitted, and another yet has passed the Senate, and in a few years more we shall have Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, New-Mexico, and perhaps others on our roll. The immigration from Europe to the North is sufficient to form one or more new States every year. To the South there is literally no emigration. We have, since the closing of the Slave-trade, added to our population mainly by the natural increase of our people, and we have no surplus population, white or black, to colonize new States. We lost Kansas partly by our inability to colonize it, and we are perhaps yet to have a struggle for a portion of Texas. The idea, then, of recovering the equality of the two sections, even in the Senate, seems remote indeed.

REOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE IMPOSSIBLE.

We have it proposed *to reopen the African Slave-trade*, and bring in hordes of slaves from that prolific region to restore the balance. *I once entertained that idea myself, but on further investigation I abandoned it.* I will not now go into the discussion of it, further than to say that the South is itself divided on that policy, and, from appearances, *opposed to it by a vast majority*, while the North is unanimously against it. It would be impossible to get Congress to reopen the trade. If it could be done, then it would be unnecessary, for the result could only be brought about by such an entire abandonment by the North and the world of all opposition to our slave system, that we might safely cease to erect any defences for it.

NO NEW SLAVE TERRITORY TO BE HAD.

But if we could introduce slaves, *where could we find suitable territory for new Slave States?* The Indian Reserve, west of Arkansas, might make one. But we have solemnly guaranteed that to the remnants of the red race. Everywhere else, I believe, the borders of our States have reached the great desert which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific States of this confederacy. Nowhere is African Slavery likely to flourish in the little oasis of that Sahara of America. It is much more likely I think to get the Pacific slope, and to the north in the great valley, than anywhere else outside of its present limits. Shall we, as some suggest, take Mexico and Central America to make Slave States? *African Slavery appears to have failed there. Perhaps, and most probably, it will never succeed in those regions.* If it might, what are we to do with the seven or eight millions of hardly semi-civilized Indians, and the two or three millions of Creole Spaniards and mongrels who now hold those countries? We would not enslave the Indians. Experience has proven that they are incapable of steady labor, and are therefore unfit for Slavery. We would not exterminate them, even if that inhuman achievement would not cost ages of murder and incalculable sums of money. We could hardly think of attempting to plant the black race there, superior for labor, though inferior perhaps in intellect, and expect to maintain a permanent and peaceful industry, such as Slave-labor must be, to be profitable, amid those idle, restless, demoralized children of Montezuma, scarcely more civilized, perhaps more sunk in superstition than in his age, and now trained to civil war by half a century of incessant revolution. What, I say, could we do with these people or these countries to add to Southern strength? *Nothing.* Could we degrade ourselves so far as to annex them on equal terms, *they would be sure to come into this Union Free States all.* To touch them in any way is to be contaminated. England and France, I have no doubt, would gladly see us take this burden on our back, if we would secure for them their debts and a neutral route across the Isthmus. Such a route we must have for ourselves, and that is all we have to do with them. If we cannot get it by negotiation or by purchase, we must seize and hold it by force of arms. The law of nations would justify it, and it is absolutely necessary for our pacific relations. The present condition of those unhappy States is certainly deplorable, but the good God holds them in the hollow of his hand and will work out their proper destinies.

CUBA FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

We might expand the area of Slavery by acquiring Cuba, where Slavery is already established. MR. CALHOUN, from whose matured opinions, whether on constitutional principles or Southern policy, it will rarely be found safe to depart, said that Cuba was "forbidden fruit" to us, unless plucked in an exigency of war. There is no reasonable ground to suppose that we can acquire it in any other way; and the war that will open to us such an occasion will be great and general, and bring about results that the keenest intellect cannot now anticipate. But if we had Cuba, we could not make more than two or three Slave-States there, *which would not restore the equilibrium of the North and South*; while, with the African Slave-trade closed, and her only resort for slaves to this continent, she would, besides crushing out our whole sugar culture by her competition, afford in a few years a market for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. She is, notwithstanding the exorbitant taxes imposed on her, capable now of absorbing the annual increase of all the slaves on this continent, and consumes, it is said, twenty to thirty thousand a year by her system of labor. *Slaves decrease there largely.* In time, under the system practiced, every slave in America might be exterminated in Cuba as were the Indians. However the idle African may procreate in the tropics, it yet remains to be proven, and the facts are against the conclusion, that he can, in those regions, work and thrive. It is said Cuba is to be "Africanized" rather than that the United States should take her. That threat, which at one time was somewhat alarming, is no longer any cause of disquietude to the South, after our experience of the Africanizing of St. Domingo and Jamaica. What have we lost by that? I think we reaped some benefit; and, *if the slaves of Cuba are turned loose, a great sugar culture would grow up in Louisiana and Texas, rivaling that of cotton, and diverting from it so much labor that cotton would rarely be below its present price.*

You must not suppose, for a moment, that I am opposed to "the extension of the area of African Slavery." On the contrary, I believe that God created negroes for no other purpose than to be "the hewers of wood and drawers of water"—that is, to be slaves of the white race; and I wish to see them in that capacity on every spot on the surface of the globe where their labor is necessary or beneficial. Nor do I doubt that such will be the final result. Much less would I oppose the acquisition of territory that would place the Slave States on a numerical equality, and more, with the Free States in the Union. But this review and scrutiny of the resources of the South shows, I think, pretty conclusively, that we have not now the surplus population, nor suitable territory, within our present reach, to create any number of Slave States; that to attempt it by costly, yet impracticable and abortive enterprises, will be to waste our strength to no purpose; and that *the idea of recovering the equality in voting of the Free and Slave States, whether on the floors of Congress or elsewhere, is visionary.* We had better then, I think, at once make up our minds according to the facts, and giving up all bootless efforts, look every consequence of our position full in the face. For one, I can do so without dismay—without the slightest trepidation. Why the South, numbering twelve millions of people, possesses already an imperial domain that can well support a hundred millions more. What does she need to seek beyond her borders, or what has she to fear? With such a sea coast and harbors; such rivers, mountains and plains; so full of all the precious metals, so fertile in soil, so genial in clime, producing in such unparalleled abundance the most valuable agricultural staples of the world; capable of manufacturing to any extent; and possessing the best social and industrial systems that have ever yet been organized—she might have sunk into sloth from excess of prosperity, had she not been kept on the alert by the fierce assaults of an envious world. Assaults which, at one time alarming, it has been in fact scarcely more than wholesome exercise to repel; an exercise which has made us the most virtuous and one of the most enlightened and most powerful people who now flourish on the globe. The South has long been undervaluing and doing great injustice to herself. She has been lamenting her weakness, and croaking about the dangers that beset her, when she might glory in her strength and hurl defiance at her enemies.

THE NORTH STILL TO BE TRUSTED.

But it is said that, with a fixed and overwhelming Free State majority against us in this Union, with all our natural advantages, we must dissolve the connection to insure our present safety and accomplish our proper destiny. Perhaps so. But permit me to suggest, not yet. The dissolution of the Union is an alternative that we have always at command, and for which we should be ever ready; but a peaceful, prosperous and powerful people may not challenge Fate a day too soon. The question still remains, *can the Free States be brought to concur permanently in any line of policy that will subvert the Constitution, and seriously damage the South in this confederacy? I do not believe that they can.* Reckless as is political ambition, and insane as fanaticism ever is, I have no idea that the Free States can be consolidated on the wild project of ruling the slaveholders by mere brute numbers, either through the ballot-box or by force of arms; whether to emancipate our slaves, or strip us of the fruits of their labor; or to govern us with the mildness and paternal care due to inferiors. The nervous in the South, and the abolition demagogues of the North, may believe it. But when it comes to the actual test, if neither sober sense nor patriotism should prevail, the sense of danger and the love of cotton and tobacco would, with our northern brethren, in every crisis, override their love of negroes. On this I think you may depend, despite the insolent boasts of the Abolitionists of what they will do when they get the Government in their hands. The North has only to be made clearly sensible how far she can go, and what the South will not submit to. She will not trespass beyond that, but will content herself with the glory of carrying the alternate biennial elections, as she has just done—always leaving it to the Democracy to carry that which makes the President.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS GAINED.

But I am making mere assertions. Allow me, then, to refer to facts to show the past power of the South in this Union, and the present state of the great questions in which she is most deeply interested. When, thirty years ago, we began this arduous conflict for the constitutional reform of this Government, and the security of the South, the South herself was thoroughly divided. The tariff, the bank, the internal improvement system, nay, even abolition itself, all had the sanction of a large number of our most prominent Southern men. If they did not all originate, they were all resuscitated, in that era of infatuation, when a Southern President proclaimed that we were "all federalists, all republicans;" when Southern statesmen sneered at State rights, and the Constitution became for a time a dead letter.

The Tariff of 1828 levied average duties of more than forty per cent. on all our imports. By the Tariff of 1857 the average of duties was reduced below twenty per cent. We have accomplished that much; and, besides, the principle of free trade is pretty generally conceded now throughout the Union. It cannot be denied that this is a great success. I think the duties should be reduced still lower: and particularly that the discriminations against the agricultural interests should be abolished. But it is supposed that there will be a demand for their increase at the next session. If so, it will of course be resisted, and, I trust, successfully. Free trade is the test, the touchstone of free government, as monopoly is of despotism. I have no hesitation in saying that the plantation States should discard any government that made a protective tariff its policy. They should not submit to pay tribute for the support of any other industrial system than their own; much less to make good the bubble speculations of another section of the Union. Unequal taxation is, after all, what we have most to fear in this Union, and against that we must be always ready to adopt the most decisive measures.

The internal improvement system was in full vigor in 1828. Inaugurated also by Southern men, it absorbed all the surplus of the Treasury, and being in its nature unlimited, it was capable of absorbing all the revenue that could be extorted by the highest possible tariff. That, too, if not destroyed, has been checked and crippled by Southern action. It is true that it still appears annually in Congress—but the once haughty brigand is now little more than a sturdy beggar.

We had then, also, in full operation a Bank of the United States, with branches in all our principal cities. It received and speculated on all the revenues of the Government, and controlled and concentrated in the North all the exchanges, thus levying a per centage upon every commercial transaction of the South. That has been annihilated. It sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. But let me say that the system which it established still exists. Despite of its destruction by the Federal Government, and the collection of the revenue in specie, our exchanges still centre in the North, and our otherwise stable industry is still compelled to participate more or less in all the reckless speculations of that fanatical section—more fanatical in its love of money than even in its devotion to negroes. But this is a self-imposed vassalage. Through the privileges which our Southern legislatures have granted to our innumerable banks, we are made tributary to New-York, which is itself tributary to London, the great world-centre of exchanges in our age. Thus, by our own acts, we pay double tribute, though nearly all the trade of the United States with England is based on Southern products.

Thus has the South, by her energy and ability, disposed of the capital grievances against which she protested, with almost half her public men against her, in 1828. During this time our opponents have twice wrested the Government from us, and inflicted other injuries, but they were soon stripped of their power and their acts repealed. Only four times since the organization of this Government has the North had possession of it, and in each case only for one term. *The North has never united long on any policy.* The injuries inflicted on the South have been mainly inflicted by her own ambitious, factious, and divided public men, and our history proves that no man and no measure has yet been strong enough to stand against the South when united. I believe none ever will.

SLAVERY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

But it is thought that the Abolitionists' supposition, still credited by some of this country, will inevitably get the power of this Government permanently into their hands, and, backed by the opinion of the world, use it for our destruction. From the time that the wise and good LAS CASAS first introduced into America the institution of African slavery—I say that institution, because it is the oldest that exists, and will, I believe, survive all others that now flourish—it has had its enemies. For a long while they were chiefly men of peculiar and eccentric religious notions. Their first practical and political success arose from the convulsions of the French Revolution, which lost to that empire its best colony. Next came the prohibition of the Slave-trade—the excitement of the Missouri Compromise in this country, and then the deliberate emancipation of the slaves in their colonies by the British Government in 1833-4. About the time of the passage of that act, the abolition agitation was revived again in this country, and abolition societies were formed. I remember the time well, and some of you do also. And what then was the state of opinion at the South? WASHINGTON had emancipated his slaves. JEFFERSON had bitterly denounced the system, and had done all he could to destroy it. Our Clays, Marshalls, Crawfords, and many other prominent Southern men, had led off in the colonization scheme. The inevitable effect in the South was, that she believed Slavery to be an evil—a weakness—disgraceful—nay, a sin. She shrunk from the discussion of it. She cowered under every threat. She attempted to apologize, to excuse herself, under the plea—which was true—that England had forced it on her; and in fear and trembling she awaited a doom that she deemed inevitable. But a few bold spirits took the question up: they compelled the South to investigate it anew and thoroughly, and what is the result? Why, it would be difficult to find now a Southern man who feels the system to be the slightest burthen on his conscience; who does not, in fact, regard it as an equal advantage to the master and the slave, elevating both; as wealth, strength and power; and as one of the main pillars and controlling influences of modern civilization; and who is not now prepared to maintain it at every hazard. Such have been for us the happy results of this Abolition discussion. So far, our gain has been immense from this contest, savage and malignant as it has been. Nay, we have solved already the question of emancipation by this reëxamination and explosion of the false theories of religion, philanthropy and political economy which embarrassed our fathers in their day. With our convictions and our strength, emancipation here is simply an impossibility to man, whether by persuasion, purchase or coercion. The rock of Gibraltar does not stand so firm on its basis as our slave system. For a quarter of a century it has borne the brunt of a hurricane as fierce and pitiless as ever raged. At the North and in Europe they cried "havoc," and let loose upon us all the dogs of war. And how stands it now? Why, in this very quarter of a century our slaves have doubled in numbers, and each slave has more than doubled in value. The very negro, who, as a prime laborer, would have brought $400 in 1828, would now with thirty more years upon him, sell for $800. What does all this mean? Why, that for ourselves *we have settled this question of emancipation against all the world, in theory and practice, and the world must accept our solution.* The only inquiry is, how long this new-found superstition will survive, and how far it may carry its votaries elsewhere? What changes in production, in commerce, in society or government it may effect? For production, commerce, society and government must yield and change whenever they come in contact with the great fundamental principle of the subordination of the inferior to the superior man—as made by God; and especially of the colored to the white races. It is, I say, only through the evils that this superstition may bring upon other peoples, and especially on those of the North end of Europe, with whom we are so closely connected that the South can be materially damaged by it, standing, as she now does, firm, assured, united. How, then, is it with others?

Permit me to say that, in my opinion, the tide of Abolition fanaticism has begun to ebb everywhere, and will never rise again. When the English freed the negroes in their colonies it was not wholly a sentimental movement, dictated by political radicals and the saints of Exeter Hall. Her statesmen, in their ignorance, thought that what is called free labor—that is, "wages Slavery"—would succeed in tropical culture, as well or better than slave labor. In their arrogance, they believed also that all the world must follow their example in this silly scheme of abolition; and that, from her great wealth and world-encircling colonies, the monopoly of cotton and sugar culture would fall into the hands of England. Nature and the indomitable spirit and intellect of the South have disappointed all their calculations. The South still flourishes, and cotton and sugar, and coffee and rice and tobacco are still the heritage of the slaveholders.

Galled by their utter dependence upon us for cotton, without the free use of which they would both tumble into ruin in a day, England and France, who, in her frequent frenzies, at length destroyed all her colonies by emancipation, have ransacked the universe to find climes and soils adapted to the cheap growth of this great staple. They have failed everywhere. It is not that the soils and climates do not exist, but that this and the other great agricultural staples, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, can never be produced as articles of wide-extended commerce, except by slave labor. This they at length found out. But such labor they had repudiated everywhere. No, not everywhere. Not in France nor in Great Britain, where they still hold sacred splendid thrones and palmy aristocracies amid starving laborers: only for outside barbarians they ordained freedom and equality; but failing in all their schemes, and finding that, with all their costly expenditures and high sounding manifestos, they had simply ruined their own colonies, and made themselves the vassals of the slaveholders, what have they done? Why, *renewed the Slave-trade.* Not in name. Oh, no! Exeter Hall and the Parliament Houses still thunder execrations against that; while the colonists, under governmental protection, and with English money, wrung by taxation from her "wages slaves," are importing by hundreds of thousands Chinese and Hindoo coolies, under conditions compared with which Algerine Slavery of the last century was merciful. They do not hold them as we do our slaves, for better for worse, in sickness and health, in childhood and old age. No: in their prime of life they seduce them from their homes, transport them to distant and unwholesome climes, for the merest pittance of wages, consume their best years in the severest labors, and then turn them out to die—the direst Slavery that brutal man has ever instituted. France, less sensitive—having no Exeter Hall—embracing the same scheme, resorts to Africa, and openly makes purchases, for so they may be called, from slave catchers; nay, she buys from the President of Liberia, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonization Society: buys the colonists, our own emancipated Slaves, who, sick of Freedom, prefer any form of Slavery, and in their desperation do not hesitate to make their pious patrons in this country the laughing-stock of the whole world.

Thus these two nations—France and England, whose adoption of this abolition crotchet alone made it respectable and influential—have thoroughly renounced it, practically, and almost in theory. The Press of England, perhaps the greatest power of the world, sustains these movements; while in France the newspapers are openly discussing the question of importing negro slaves, by name, into Algeria. I think it may be fairly said that in Europe abolition has run its course. BROUGHAM, PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, and all the old political agitators, are hanging their harps upon the willows. Even the son of WILBERFORCE, the fanatic, approves of Coolie slavery, which we abhor. But recently the British Government openly surrendered its claim to the right of search—a claim set up mainly to put down the African Slave-trade, and without which all attempts to do it will probably be idle. And there is nothing to surprise us in all this, if we are correct in our views of African Slavery. If it is sustained by the religion of the Bible; if neither humanity nor sound philosophy oppose it; if, as we are convinced, it is a social, political and economical benefit to the world, then it was inevitable that, sooner or later, the abolition crusade must die out—and why not now?

THE SLAVERY AGITATION NOT TO BE RENEWED.

If there is truth in what I have stated to you—if the Abolition fever has nearly or quite exhausted itself in Europe—if time and facts have proved there that it is an absurdity—it seems to me we should not doubt that its career is about to close here. Such is my opinion, however differently those may think who judge only by appearances, or take their cues from agitating politicians. I ask any one to tell me upon what measure or upon what man the Abolitionists of this country can ever again muster their legions as they did in 1856? Kansas is squeezed dry. It stinks in the nostrils of all people. They can do no more there. Will they try a "cry" against the Supreme Court for the Dred Scott decision? What is there in that to inflame popular sentiment? It is always uphill business to agitate against a judiciary, but especially against the Supreme Court of the United States, which the Northern people have been taught to revere as the bulwark of their liberties. Will they demand the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia? They have never been able to do much with that, though they have often tried. That issue is a little too practical and too dangerous. Not many are bold enough to embark in it. They might as well make the question of disunion nakedly. Will they take up the abstract, and, probably, never again to be other than abstract, proposition of "no more Slave States?" They have done it. They have already split upon it. *The Northwest will not take it, and the Free States, at bottom, all want Cuba.* They love molasses, and hanker after free trade with that rich island. Where, then, they are to go, I cannot see. They do not appear to see themselves. *Will any one state the practical question, if we offer them none—and we have none to offer—on which they are next to rally for the conquest of the South?* The measure or the man? It does seem to me that this great fire is dying out for want of fuel. That this crusade, as many crusades have done, has exhausted itself, and that there is no argument or leader that can keep it alive. Their Peter Hermits, their Godfreys, their Baldwins, their lion-hearted Richards, where are they? It seems that they will scarcely agree even on the Louis IX. who shall lead their last pious campaign and suffer martyrdom.

And let me say that if the Abolitionists cannot unite the Free States as a purely Anti-Slavery party in the Presidential election of 1860, and fail again in 1864, we shall never hear more of them as a political party; and it is only as a political party that they are worthy of our notice. There always will be Abolitionists—for fools, enthusiasts, men of morbid imaginations, bent on mischief, or ambitious of notoriety, always will exist. But the Abolition Party in the Free States is now almost wholly political. Do you suppose that the Sewards, Hales, Wades, Wilsons, Chases, and their associates, care anything for African Slavery, or are really hostile to our system of labor, any more than is the President, DICKINSON, BRIGHT, PUGH or DOUGLAS? I do not. *Their object is political power.* They have placed themselves on this spring-tide of fanaticism to obtain it. If it fails—if, at the next Presidential election, assuredly if at the two next—we beat them, all this party machinery will fall to the ground, and the Smiths, Tappans, Garrisons and Parkers will be left alone to their glory. But if I am all wrong—if my facts and reasoning are false, and my hopes delusive—if, in 1860, they beat us—what then? These are questions that may well be asked. And the answer is obvious. We must be prepared; and the very efforts we must make to prevent such results will better prepare us than any course we can pursue that I can see. We must be prepared, I say, to take care of ourselves, whatever may come. It is clear that the slaveholding States of this Confederacy, whatever hazards they may choose to incur by remaining in alliance with a majority of non-slaveholders now so inflamed against them, must ever and at all times hold their destinies in their own hands. They can never permit any foreign power to legislate in reference to their peculiar industrial system, whether to abolish or to modify, or impose undue burdens on it. Such legislation must be resisted with all our means, and without regard to any consequences. If it should so happen that the Free States of this Union, being now, and always to be, in a majority, the controlling power between the two sections, and refuse to do us justice, then they will constitute a power as foreign to us as any nation in the world, and we cannot submit to it. Whatever the weak and defenceless colonies of other countries may have submitted to, before these Southern States will be placed in the condition of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one at all approximating to it, they will rend this Union into fragments and plunge the world in ruin. It is in their power to do both, for the world cannot get on without them; and, if ruthless fanaticism and brute force combine, under whatever names, and with whatever authority, to ride them down, they will carry with them the pillars of the temple of civilization, and force a common fate on all mankind.

There are many who believe that some such a catastrophe is inevitable. It cannot be denied that, from appearances, here and elsewhere, it is entirely possible, and it may not be unwise for all of us to suppose it probable. Although I think that the ranks of our enemies are broken and the moral victory won, I am far from proclaiming that the battle is over, and that we have now only to gather the fruits of our success. Many a battle has been won, and lost again, by overweening confidence, by reckless pursuit, or by turning aside for the sake of spoil. Let us fall into none of these errors; for we are still in the very heat and turmoil of this great conflict, and all might yet be lost. What I wish to impress upon you is, that there is hope for effort—triumph for union, energy and perseverance.

It has fallen upon the Slaveholders of the South to conduct this question of African Slavery to its final conclusion. Such is our fate. It is inevitable. Let us cheerfully accept and manfully perform our destined parts; and do it with no distrust of God; with no misgivings of our cause or of ourselves; with no panic; no foolish attempt to fly from dangers which cannot be avoided, which have not been proven to be insurmountable, and which I, for one, believe that we can conquer. After what has been achieved by a divided South, now that it is almost thoroughly united; now that we have a President and his Cabinet; a majority in both Houses of Congress; a Supreme Court of the United States; and still hosts of allies in the Free States, all substantially concurring with us in our construction of the Constitution, and under its obligations earnestly battling with us for the maintenance of our rights and interests—we owe it to our country, to ourselves, to the world and to posterity, to cast aside all weak fears; all petty or impracticable issues; all mere wrangling and vituperation, personal or sectional, and move forward with the dignity of conscious strength and the calmness of undoubted conrege, to the overthrow of every false theory of Government, and every sentimental scheme for organizing labor; carrying with us the Constitution of our fathers, and if we can, their Union.

But *the Slave States constituting, and, as I think, forever to constitute, a numerical minority, can, however, accom

...Y MARKET, BEEF, CORRECT.

...Washington Market, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

...MEATS.

...demand for all kinds has been restricted, and ...ve generally favored buyers. The available ...have been good.

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| ...₩ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| ...Pigs, each | 1 25 | @2 | 25 |
| Meats, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| ...Beef, ₩ lb | 13 | @ | 15 |
| ...₩ lb | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| ...₩ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| ...₩ lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| ...each | 62½ | @ | 81 |
| | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| ...tch tub, ₩ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| ...City made, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| ...₩ lb | 6 | @ | — |

POULTRY AND GAME.

...supplies, and a limited inquiry, prices ...varied much.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...pair | 62½ | @1 | 25 |
| ...County, ₩ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 75 |
| ...roasting, ₩ pair | 87½ | @1 | 75 |
| ...spring, ₩ pair | 50 | @ | 88 |
| ... | 50 | @1 | 50 |
| ... | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| ...₩ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| ...Poultry, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| ...Wild, ₩ dozen | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| ...₩ dozen | 2 25 | @2 | 75 |
| ...₩ dozen | 4 00 | @5 | 00 |
| ...₩ pair | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| ...ow and Merlin, ₩ dozen | 2 50 | @3 | 00 |
| ...Hare, ₩ doz | 1 25 | @1 | 50 |
| ...₩ doz | 37 | @ | 50 |
| ... | 3 00 | @3 | 50 |
| ... | 2 00 | @3 | 25 |
| ...Hair | 52 | @ | 75 |
| ...₩ doz | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| ... | 50 | @ | 62½ |
| ... | 25 | @ | 37 |

FISH.

...Weak-fish and Blue-fish have disap... Frost-fish, Smelts and Terrapine are ... The supply of Brook Trout is light, ...s, Porgies, Striped Bass and Soft-shell ...ce. Prices of these have advanced. ...uiry is somewhat less animated.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...@62 | Cat-fish, ₩ lb | 8 | @— |
| ...@— | Frost-fish, ₩ lb | 6 | @— |
| ...@— | Black-fish, ₩ lb | 8 | @10 |
| ...@12½ | White-fish, ₩ lb | 12½ | @— |
| ...@— | Mullet, ₩ lb | 12½ | @— |
| ...@15 | Haddock, ₩ lb | 6 | @— |
| ...@— | Gr'n Turtle, ₩ lb | 12 | @15 |
| ...@ 8 | Herr'g, ₩ bunch | 12 | @— |
| ...@10 | Mackerel, each | 12½ | @25 |
| ...@13 | Terrapins, ₩ doz | $12 | @— |
| ...@18 | Frogs, ₩ dozen | 25 | @— |
| | | 50 | @ 3 00 |
| ...100 | | $1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| | | 25 | @ 1 00 |
| | | 5 | @ 6 |
| | | 18 | @ 25 |
| ...hell, ₩ doz | | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| ...smoked, ₩ lb | | 18 | @ 20 |
| ...ked, ₩ lb | | 12 | @ 15 |
| ...ked, ₩ lb | | 4 | @ 5 |
| ...₩ lb | | 4 | @ 5 |
| ...ked, ₩ lb | | 10 | @ — |
| ...smoked, ₩ lb | | 10 | @ 12 |
| ...Pickled each | | 6 | @ 12 |
| ...Tongues, ₩ lb | | 8 | @ 10 |

VEGETABLES.

...Turnips, Beets, Cabbages and Cauliflow... offered at prices in favor of purchasers. ...rots, Tomatoes and Celery are less plenty, ...rer. Corn is disappearing, and Lima ...one, for this season. Trade is rather dull

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...bbl | 1 50 | @2 | 75 |
| ...bushel | 50 | @1 | 00 |
| ...half peck | 12 | @ | 18 |
| ...toes, ₩ half peck | — | @ | 25 |
| ...en | 12½ | @ | 15 |
| ... bushel | 31 | @ | 50 |
| ... half peck | 5 | @ | 8 |
| ...bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| ...bushel | 68 | @ | 75 |
| ...peck | 22 | @ | 25 |
| ...a bunch | 44 | @ | — |
| ...unch | 4 | @ | — |
| ...bushel | 68 | @1 | 13 |
| ...peck | 31½ | @ | 50 |
| ...ers, ₩ doz | 12 | @ | — |
| ...ers, ₩ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| ...Red, ₩ dozen | — | @1 | 00 |
| ...Red, ₩ head | — | @ | 10 |
| ...doz | 37 | @ | 87 |
| ...head | 4 | @ | 8 |
| ...₩ doz | 62½ | @2 | 00 |
| ..., each | 6 | @ | 20 |
| ...₩ quart | — | @ | 18 |
| ...₩ quart | 6 | @ | — |
| | 25 | @ | — |
| ...₩ bunch | 10 | @ | — |
| ...bunch | 3 | @ | — |
| ...bunch | 10 | @ | — |
| ...nch | — | @ | 2 |
| ...rseradish | 6 | @ | — |
| ...bunch | 8 | @ | — |
| ...dozen | 75 | @ | — |
| ..., each | 8 | @ | 10 |
| ...doz. heads | 25 | @ | 37 |
| ...peck | — | @ | 12½ |
| ...₩ dozen | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| ...each | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| ..., ordinary sizes, each | 8 | @ | 12½ |

FRUIT.

...are out of market. Apples and Pears are ...dy, as are also Grapes, Chestnuts, Hicko... ...nd Walnuts. The assortment of foreign ...s extensive. The demand for the leading ...mestic and foreign is fair.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...half peck | 20 | @ | 50 |
| ...₩ quart | 12 | @ | 18 |
| ..., ₩ basket | 1 00 | @4 | 50 |
| ..., ₩ quart | 9 | @ | 50 |
| ...₩ lb | 8 | @ | 25 |
| ...Grease, ₩ lb | 50 | @ | 75 |
| | 5 | @ | 8 |
| ...doz | 20 | @ | — |
| ...₩ quart | 18 | @ | — |
| ...nts | 10 | @ | — |
| ...quart | 10 | @ | — |
| ...dos | 25 | @ | 50 |
| ...box | — | @4 | 00 |
| ...dozen | 16 | @ | 25 |
| ...₩ dozen | 56 | @ | — |
| ...bunch | 50 | @1 | 00 |
| | 56 | @ | 75 |
| | 10 | @ | 15 |
| | 10 | @ | — |
| ...₩ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| ...₩ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| ...ger, ₩ jar, about 6 lbs | 1 00 | @ | — |
| ...ger, ₩ lb | — | @ | 25 |

...PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

... Eggs are dearer. Orange County Butter ... Cheese and Honey are steady. The ...derate.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ..., by the tub, ₩ lb | 22 | @ | 26 |
| ..., ₩ lb | 24 | @ | 28 |
| ...e County, ₩ lb | 31 | @ | — |
| ..., ₩ lb | 17 | @ | 21 |
| ..., ₩ lb | 9 | @ | 11 |
| ... | 12 | @ | — |
| ...n for | 25 | @ | — |
| ...our for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| ... | 45 | @ | 50 |
| ...ttle | 25 | @ | 50 |
| ...Northern, ₩ lb | 23 | @ | 30 |

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...ges, ₩ doz | — | @ | 37 |
| ... | — | @ | 4 |
| ...Pepper, ₩ 100 | 37 | @ | 62 |
| ... | 31 | @ | 37 |
| ..., ₩ quart | 12 | @ | — |
| ..., ₩ pint bottle | 15 | @ | — |
| ..., ₩ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| ...quart | 6 | @ | — |
| ... | 31 | @ | — |
| ...quart bottle | 31 | @ | 37 |
| ...ato, ₩ pint bottle | 12½ | @ | — |
| ...ato, ₩ gallon | — | @ | 50 |
| ...shrooms, ₩ gallon | — | @2 | 50 |

...ing report is based on information ob... ...mainly from the following parties: ...Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, ...120 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. ...; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 308; ...rn, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, ...266 and 350; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. ...; Mrs. Cassin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, ...; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**BROOKLYN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL** ...iety will hold its anniversary, at the Brook... ..., on Washington-st., on MONDAY EVEN... ...Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock. The annual oration ...ered by DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL. D. The ...public are cordially invited to be present. G. D. AYRES, M. D., ...Chairman of Committee of Arrangements. ..., M. D., Secretary.

**...TH WARD.**—THE MEMBERS OF THE ...n Association of the XIIth Ward are re... ...at Farrington's Hall, corner 3d-av. and ...SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ ...special business. JACOB FISHER, President. ...E. Pabor, Secretary.

**...CLUB—CHESS CLUB.**—ALL FRIENDS ...duly spirited game of Chess are invited to at... ...formation of a Chess Club at Mr. Steinbrink's ...Orchard-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the ... Dr. S. WATERMANN.

**...TLEMAN OF THIS CITY HAVING** ...home under the influence, it is supposed, of ...ge monomania, his friends earnestly request ...meeting with or harboring a stranger so af... ...them at once of the place, with descrip..., by addressing a note to Box No. 3,427 ...Post-Office. Papers throughout the country ...to copy.


## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI ON MONDAY—CORRECTION.

As several advertisements in the city newspapers have erroneously stated that DON GIOVANNI will be given on Wednesday, and that the auction takes place at 12 A. M., the Director respectfully announces that Don Giovanni will be performed on MONDAY, and that the auction for the private boxes takes place THIS MORNING AT 12 O'CLOCK.

MADAME GAZZANIGA.

Mr. ULLMAN begs leave to inform the public that Mr. MAPLESON having been unable to secure places in the Havana steamers, he has made arrangements with this admired and great artist, who will appear, for the first time in America, in the highly dramatic character of

DONNA ANNA.

First appearance in America of

MLLE. GHIONI.

The Director respectfully calls attention to this gifted young lady, who is one of the principal artists from Her Majesty's Theatre, London. She is one of those fresh artists who are destined to occupy a leading position in the musical world. Mlle. Ghioni will appear as

DONNA ELVIRA,

A part which in her hands becomes quite as important as that of Donna Anna or Zerlina, and in which she has made a sensation at the grand Mozart nights given at her Majesty's Theatre, in London.

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI

will sing the part of Zerlina. It will be the last character but two in which she will appear in New-York. The Director, who, during his annual visits in Europe, has watched the career of Mlle. Piccolomini since she made her début in London three years ago, recommends it to the public as the most captivating part she has yet appeared in, both as regards singing and her inimitable acting.

CARL FORMES

will appear for the first time this season in his great part of

LEPORELLO,

which attracted last season so much attention, as well as the Don Giovanni of

SIGNOR GASSIER.

LORINI, GASPARONI, TAMARO, WEINLICH, MULLER, and all the other artists of the Academy will appear.

The popular danseuse,

MLLE. SOTO,

will appear in one of her admired pas.

THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE SECOND ACT will be executed by

THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,

numbering upwards of

ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.

The first on the right side of the stage will play

LA GAVOTTE,

while the second on the left side will play

THE LANDLER,

and the regular orchestra executes

THE MINUET.

Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras.

On the same occasion will appear, for the first time, the whole of

THE SINGING SCHOOL,

numbering upwards of

THREE HUNDRED PUPILS,

who, together with the regular and increased chorus, will form an ensemble of

FOUR HUNDRED VOICES.

The entire force will be under the direction of

CARL ANSCHUTZ,

who will make his first appearance this season.

MR. ULLMAN

respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above advertisement, and trusts that, after a perusal, the slightly increased price

FOR THIS EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION

will be cheerfully paid, and that the step he has thus taken will be considered as being of absolute necessity.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Whenever the Director, during the trohlous times of last year, has appealed to the public, that appeal has been most generously responded to. He fondly hopes that since that time no mistake in his management has lessened the kindness of which he has had so many proofs.

If not the entire public, those persons at least who take an interest in operatic matters cannot but be aware of the immense expenses incurred by the director since the commencement of the present season, in bringing out a number of artists, (one of whom attracts at present the world's attention, whilst the others have not only appeared at the first theatres, but have likewise occupied in them a prominent position,) in getting up a "mise en scene," which has placed the New-York Academy of Music above many a celebrated European opera house, and in organizing a choral and orchestral force of which the country might well be proud. Those persons know that the expense of every performance has reached an average of $2,500 per night. The extra expenses incurred for the "Don Giovanni" nights have increased this average to between three and four thousand dollars.

In view of these circumstances, the director thinks himself not only justified in slightly increasing, on this extraordinary occasion only, the regular prices of admission, but he hopes that the public will cheerfully pay the proportionately slight advance, and thus encourage him in prosecuting his plans for the future, which he trusts will inaugurate a new era in opera matters.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR DON GIOVANNI.

Admission to the Parquet, Balcony and first Circle, $1 50. Reserved seats in Parquet and Balcony, $2 50 and $2, according to location. The family Circle will be converted into reserved seats, at $1 each. Amphitheatre 50 cents.

NEW PRIVATE BOXES.

The extraordinary favor which the new private boxes have found in the eyes of the public, has particularly pointed them out to the speculators in opera tickets, who, by patiently waiting from an early hour until the box office is opened, have always managed to get hold of a number of them, and succeeded in selling them at premiums varying from $10 to $25 each.

It may be reasonably supposed that the attraction of the "Don Giovanni" night will increase the evil instead of lessening it. Mr. Ullman, therefore, respectfully announces that, after mature deliberation, and after having consulted several gentlemen of standing, he has determined to

SELL THE PRIVATE BOXES AT AUCTION,

and as a proof that his motive in adopting this measure is not dictated by any mercenary views nor suggested by self-interest, he will claim only

THE REGULAR PRICE OF THE BOXES,

and hand all

PROCEEDS FROM PREMIUMS OBTAINED

to his Honor the Mayor of New-York, to be applied by him

FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

The auction of the private boxes will take place

ON SATURDAY, AT 12 M., IN THE

ROTUNDA OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

The auction will be conducted by Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Co.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on SATURDAY in the usual manner, viz: At the Academy of Music and C. BREUSING'S at 8½, and at SIBELL'S, No. 29 Wall-st., at 9.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

For answer to many inquiries, the Director begs leave to say that all seats in the

FAMILY CIRCLE

have been converted into reserved seats, which may be secured at the ticket offices this morning. Price $1. There will be no 50 cents admission to the family circle on the Don Giovanni night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GALA MATINEE,

THIS, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Madame GAZZANIGA in LA FAVORITA.

The public are respectfully informed that the Director, desirous of affording to the patrons of the Matinée an additional great treat, has made arrangements with Madame GAZZANIGA, in consequence of which she will sing her highly dramatic part of Leonora in the fourth act of

LA FAVORITA,

in addition to her admired Spanish song of the "Orange Girl."

The following great artists will therefore appear:

PICCOLOMINI AND GAZZANIGA,

Mad. D'ANGRI,

CARL FORMES and GASSIER,

TAMARO, LORINI, GASPARONI,

In the entire Opera of

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Selections from SEMIRAMIS,

And the fourth act of

LA FAVORITA,

thus presenting the grandest and most remarkable combination ever offered to the public, both as regards

GREAT ARTISTS AND POPULAR OPERAS.

supported by the splendid Mise en Scène of the Academy of Music and its

UNRIVALED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Notice.—Tickets for the Matinée may be had this morning at the three regular and the forty supplementary ticket offices. Tickets may likewise be had

AT THE DOORS.

Private Boxes may be secured in advance at the Academy only.

The great desire of the public for a repetition of

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

can thus be complied with, and another opportunity given to see

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI and FORMES

in the same opera, and in their admired characters of Maria and Sergeant Sulpice.

The entire opera of the

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

will be presented without curtailment or abridgment. It will be the

ONLY MATINEE IN WHICH PICCOLOMINI

will appear, on account of her approaching departure for Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The MATINEE will commence at 1 precisely with

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

By PICCOLOMINI, CARL FORMES and TAMARO.

To be followed by the admired Spanish song,

THE ORANGE GIRL,

Sung in characteristic costume by Mad. Guzzaniga

After which, Selections from Rossini's Opera of

SEMIRAMIS.

Arsace.....Mad. D'Angri

Assuro.....Signor Gassier

To conclude with the fourth act of

LA FAVORITA,

By Mad. GAZZANIGA and Sig. LORINI.

The doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinée will commence at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country might be in time for railroads and steamboats.

On MONDAY, Nov. 8,—MOZART FESTIVAL.

GRAND DON GIOVANNI NIGHT,

with a more striking cast and ensemble than it has ever been performed in America, or in any European city, not even London and Paris excepted.

The following immense talent has been united to appear

ON ONE AND THE SAME EVENING:

PICCOLOMINI and GAZZANIGA,

MLLE. GHIONI,

Prima donna from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, (her *début* in America.)

CARL FORMES as LEPORELLO,

(First time this season.)

Mlle. SOTO

in the Ballet, supported by a

CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL FORCE

numbering upwards of

FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

The sale of seats for DON GIOVANNI

COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

The private boxes for Don Giovanni will be

SOLD AT AUCTION.

By Henry H. Leeds & Co., this morning, at 12 o'clock,

IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that Mlle. POINSOT and Mme. LABORDE Have arrived in the *Fulton*. Due notice will be given of their first appearance in America.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON GIOVANNI—THE AUCTION.—BENRY H. LEEDS & CO. beg leave to announce that they have been employed by Mr. Ullman to dispose of the choice of boxes for the first performance of "Don Giovanni," on Monday evening, Nov. 8, the sale of which will be made at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock. The order of sale will be as follows: First, all the front row of boxes; second, the second row of boxes fronting the stage; third, the the third row of boxes fronting the stage; fourth, the side boxes, several of which are very desirable. Diagrams of the boxes may be had at our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., on Saturday morning. Mr. Ullman has adopted this mode for the disposition of the seats, for the purpose of preventing their falling into the hands of speculators. They will be put up at the regular price, and the premium will be distributed among the charitable objects of the day, under the direction of the Mayor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BANVARD'S

GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION

OF

JERUSALEM,

WILL OPEN at the NEW HALL on BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

THIS UNEQUALED WORK OF ART

has been months in preparation, and will be produced in a style regardless of

LABOR AND EXPENSE.

THE LOCALITIES AND BUILDINGS

are placed according the authority of the Bible, Josephus, Dr. Robinson, &c., &c., assisted by

DRAWINGS AND ACTUAL MEASUREMENTS

made by Mr. Banvard personally, upon the spot, during a perilous tour undertaken expressly for the purpose.

PAINTING AND MUSIC,

Combined with

INGENIOUS MACHINERY and ACOUSTIC EFFECTS,

will produce a Thrilling Representation of the most Terrific Siege on Record, the Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, A. D., 71.

ALSO, BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTINGS

OF

JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND,

Which were visited in Europe by upwards of

FIVE MILLIONS OF PERSONS,

Including nearly all the

CROWNED HEADS,

from whom he received special marks of their royal approbation.

The myriads of figures introduced are the

SIZE OF LIFE,

Illustrating the Manners, Customs, and Religious Ceremonies of the Inhabitants, composed of Christians, Mahommedans, and Jews. Together with all the

HOLY SHRINES

and

SACRED LOCALITIES,

Among them

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, AND MOUNT CALVARY,

Presenting the exact spot of the

CRUCIFIXION, BURIAL, RESURRECTION,

and

ASCENSION OF THE SAVIOUR.

Open EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Admission 25 cents.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

CHANGE OF BILL.

Third night of the new and original petite comedy, entitled

THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMER.

Second time in two years of Mr. O'Brien's admired comedy of

A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Nov. 6, 1858.

To commence with the admired comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Fits James O'Brien, entitled

A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gerald Fitsmaurice | Mr. Brongham |
| Mr. Clover | Mr. Dyott |
| Hugh Savage | Mr. Chandler |
| Charles Clover | Mr. Levere |
| Grip | Mr. Bernard |
| Servant | Mr. Oliver |
| Agnes Clover | Mrs. Hoey |
| Lucy Clover | Mrs. Sloan |

To be followed by the

NEW PETITE COMEDY,

entitled

THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

Tommy Titmouse, a man of the world, of 18, Miss Mary Gannon

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mary Tempieton | His | Miss Ernestine Henrarde |
| Kate Somerville | Cousins | Mrs. Sloan |
| Bridget, an Irish chambermaid | | Mr. S oan |
| Aunt Martha | | Miss Garman |
| Sally, the parlor girl | | Miss Trec |

To conclude with (last time) Mr. Brougham's burlesque of NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;

Or,

THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,

with all its splendid scenery and effects.

Characters by Messrs. Brougham, Sloan, Chippendale, Miss Gannon, Miss Henrarde, Mrs. Floyd, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats, secured..$1

Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents

Private boxes.....$5 | Children.....25 cents

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1858,

JESSIE BROWN NIGHT.

Fifty-fourth night of the engagement of

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,

And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agnes Robertson | as | Jessie Brown | |
| Dion Bourcicault | as | The Nena Sahib | |
| Mr. George Jordan | as | Randal McGregor | |
| Mr. A. H. Davenport | as | George McGregor | |
| Miss Clifton | as | Amy Campbell | |
| Mr. Whiting | as | The Rev. Mr. Blount | |
| Mr. Seymour | as | Cassidy | |

NOTICE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10—There will be a Grand Afternoon Juvenile Performance of

JESSIE BROWN,

for the Juveniles.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,

FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,

at 2 o'clock.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association, Will deliver his

ORATION ON WASHINGTON.

Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

Tickets, $1; Orchestra seats, (secured,) $1 50. Private boxes, $7 and $10.

For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores, the office of the Association, No. 25 Cooper Institute, Astor-place and at Niblo's Garden.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1858,

and every night during the week,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee | Mr. Jefferson |
| Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet | Mr. Varrey |
| Lord Duadreury | Mr. Sothern |
| Coyle, Attorney-at-Law | Mr. Burnett |
| Abel Murcott, his clerk | Mr. Conldock |
| Binney, a butler | Mr. Peters |
| Florence Trenchard | Miss Laura Keens |
| Mrs. Mountchessington | Miss Mary Wells |
| Augusta, her daughters | Miss Effie Germon |
| Georgina, her daughters | Mrs. Sothern |
| Mary Meredith | Miss Sara Stevens |

To conclude with the screaming farce of

THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Levick, Peters, and the Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 6,

The entertainment will commence with the drama of

WALLACE.

After which the Comedy, in three acts, of

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

FRENCH SPY.

To conclude with the drama entitled a

DREAM AT SEA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 6,

The performance will commence with a historical Drama, in five acts, of

THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

Jack Sheppard.Miss Herring|Blueskin.....Mr. G. L. Fox

Dance.....Miss A. Price.

Concluding with an entire new drama, in three acts, of

THE LOST TREASURE,

Enrique de Moneva.....Mr. G. C. Boniface

BROADWAY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1858,

Will commence with the beautiful play of

INGOMAR THE BARBARIAN.

To be followed by the Comedy of the

LADY AND DEVIL.

To conclude with the drama of the

WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

NIXON & KEMP'S

GRAND EQUESTRIA,

PALACE GARDENS,

Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

Performances every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

PAVILION WARM AND DRY.

AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.

Pronounced by all to be the most

BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

LITTLE ALICE,

THE CHILD-RIDER,

in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.

MELVILLE,

The Great, on his Barebacked Steed,

with a full tronpe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.

The children engaged in the performance of "Cinderella," and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway Theatre last Winter, are requested to meet at the Palace Garden Box-Office, at 10 A. M.

Doors open at 2 and at 7 P. M.; performances to commence half an hour afterwards.

Admission.....50 cents

Children under 12 years.....25 cents

No reserved seats.

Notice.—Saturday nights will hereafter be set apart as a cheap entertainment for the masses.

Admittance 25 cents; no half price.

Will be produced on Monday evening next, having been four weeks in preparation, an entirely new version of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of

CINDERELLA;

Or, The Little Glass Slipper,

with new costumes, properties, trappings and appointments, and a Corps de Ballet of

FIFTY CHILDREN.

The State Chariot of Cinderella will be drawn by

FOUR SHETLAND PONIES.

SOMETHING NEW FOR NEW-YORK.

As there are doubtless many thousands in this great City who have never seen or known how cotton is converted from its crude state into lint, and is something in which all the world is interested, it might afford gratification, as well as information, to see cotton separated from the seed; which they can see in the working the great Mr. WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN, by visiting Room No. 61 Duane-st., 2d floor, where the subscriber, who has been a practical grower of cotton, has on hand a large stock of crude cotton, and is ginning from 9½ o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 o'clock till 4 P. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 8. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. DAVID DELK.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.

OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Hernandez as Pongo, the Ape. Unsworth's new banjo song. B. A. Cotton's Essence of Essence. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIS MORNING—GALA MATINEE AT 1.—Doors open at 12½. The whole of the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, by Piccolomini, Formes, Tamaro. Selection from SEMIRAMIS, by D'Angri and Gassier. LA NARANJERA, by Gazzaniga. Fourth act of LA FAVORITA, by Gazzaniga and Lorini.

THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT ON MONDAY.—Piccolomini, Gazzaniga, début of Mlle. Ghioni, Carl Formes as Leporello, Gassier, Mlle. Soto, Lorini, Muller, Gasparoni, Weinlich, Ballet. Four hundred performers in the chorus and orchestra.

Sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock. Choice of new private boxes will be sold at auction, by Henry H. Leeds & Co., at the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock this morning.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS,

6th-av. and 14th-st.

Saturday afternoon—

BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE JUVENILES.

All the great artists will appear, headed by

LITTLE ALICE,

THE

CHILD-RIDER,

In her unapproachable act of horsemanship.

The house will be lit with gas, to give greater effect to the various performances.

Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½.

Admission.....50 cents. | Children.....25 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING

CHEAP ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE MILLION.

MELVILLE, THE AUSTRALIAN,

and the whole strength of the company will appear, as on ordinary occasions.

Admission to all parts of the house, 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 6½: to commence at 7½.

Will be produced on Monday evening next, having been two weeks in preparation, an entirely new version of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of

CINDERELLA;

Or, The Little Glass Slipper,

with new costumes, properties, trappings and appointments, and a Corps de Ballet of

FIFTY CHILDREN.

The State Chariot of Cinderella will be drawn by

FOUR SHETLAND PONIES.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Mr. De Cordova will complete his course of reading at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, 6th inst., which Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth." To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting 5 persons, 75 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THE BEARDED BABY, 4 years old, with exuberant beard and whiskers. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2½ P. M. Match for $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Mr. D. Talman names *Black Republican*. Mr. S. Hoagland names a brown gelding. To come off rain or shine.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

MORSE LINES,

General Office, No. 43 Wall-st.

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With six wires, and improved business facilities, this Company is enabled to reduce their charges as follows, viz:

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Invite business for all points in the United States and Canada. Their lines are connected with the Eastern and Canada Lines at New-York, and with the Western Lines at Baltimore.

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| Baltimore | Sun Iron Building. |
| Washington | Cor. Pennsylvania-av. and 6th-st. |
| Washington | United States Capitol. |
| Boston | Merchants' Exchange. |
| Portland | No. 29 Exchange-st. |
| Cincinnati | Under Burnett House. |
| New-Orleans | Under St. Charles Hotel |

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¾c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¾c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¾c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10¾c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₩ lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.

Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.

Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.

Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.

Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)

Jujube Paste, (prime article.)

Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,

At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.

THOS. G. HODKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manuf

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE 1 P. M.—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—SEMIRAMIS—LA FAVORITA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND—THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGGAR—LADY AND DEVIL—WEDDING OF GALWAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WALLACE—KATTANNE—LES PARISIENS—FRENCH SPY—DREAM AT SEA.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—LOST TREASURE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European Mails by the steamship *Vigo*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1 P. M.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**The Times for California.**

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Returns from 59 Counties of this State (all but three) show a majority for MORGAN of 15,143.

The election for member of Congress in the Ninth District of this State, (Putnam, Rockland and Westchester,) is at last decided, JOHN B. HASKIN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, is elected over KEMBLE, (Administration,) by a majority of 50. KEMBLE'S majority in Putnam and Rockland was 1,005; HASKIN'S in Westchester, was 1,055; HASKIN'S majority, 50. To this will probably be added 16 votes cast for "J. B. Haskin."

Returns from the Second and Third Congressional Districts in Wisconsin, as far as heard from, show a probability of the election of the Republican candidates. The Democratic candidate in the Third was ahead, with five counties to hear from, which at the last election gave a Republican majority more than sufficient to overcome the difference. C. C. WASHBURNE is the candidate for the Second, and was so far ahead as to render his election certain.

In Michigan, the whole Republican State ticket is elected by from six to ten thousand majority. The State Senate will probably stand twenty-two Republicans to ten Democrats, and the House forty-six Republicans to thirty-three Democrats—a majority of twenty-five on joint ballot. The Congressional delegation is not yet decided.

The new Legislature of Indiana stands politically as follows: Opposition majority in the Senate, 3; Opposition majority in the House of Representatives, 13. Majority for the Opposition on joint ballot, 16.

The full vote of Massachusetts for Governor shows a plurality for BANKS of 29,142. Mr. BANKS' vote was 67,686; for BEACH (Dem.) 31,944; for LAWRENCE (Am.) 11,903. BANKS' majority over all is 17,230.

The mails by the Royal Mail Steamship *America* reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We give elsewhere such details as seem most important.

A dispatch from New-Orleans announces the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*, on her return trip from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. She reports the transit as opened, though she brings no California mails, having made no connection on the Pacific side. ZELAAGA'S force, it is stated, had been dispersed, leaving the Isthmus clear of all obstructions to the transmission of passengers and mails. The latest previous accounts from the Isthmus report the work on the road as progressing quite favorably, every preparation being made for carrying the mails by the *Quaker City* over without loss of time.

By an arrival at New-Orleans on Saturday, it is ascertained that the bark *Flash*, from New-York, entered Coatzacoalcos River on the 18th October with a cargo for the Tehuantepec Company. A Swedish brig was lost on the 15th close at the mouth of the river; also, an English brig from St. Thomas to Minatitlan. The names of the vessels are not given. No lives were lost.

A Convention of the Slaveholders of the Eastern Shore of Maryland assembled at Cambridge, in that State, on Wednesday, to take into consideration the subject of the protection of Slave property, and counteracting the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries. Addresses were made by several prominent slaveholders, and resolutions were reported that Free Negroism and Slavery are incompatible with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations, and calling a General Convention of the State to meet in Baltimore, in June next, to devise some system to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland for the better regulation of the negro population of the State. A Committee was also appointed to draft an address to the people, setting forth the grievances under which the Slaveholders of the Eastern Shore labor. The Convention was still in session at last accounts.

A most outrageous murder was committed in Baltimore last night. A police officer named BENTON, about a month since, was killed by a notorious rowdy named GAMBRILL, because he was the chief witness against the latter's brother on a charge of incendiarism. Another police officer named RIGDON was the principal witness for the prosecution in the trial of GAMBRILL, who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. Last night RIGDON was shot dead in his own house, in the midst of his family, by another of the gang to which GAMBRILL belonged, named CORBS. The greatest excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and the murderer stands a chance to be lynched.

The city of Tampa, Florida, has been almost depopulated by the ravages of the yellow fever and by the flight of alarmed citizens. The *Peninsular* says the town wears the appearance of a church-yard.

The ship *Cultivator*, Capt. RUSSELL, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports having experienced a tremendous gale from E. S. E. on the 25th ult., when off Sable Island, on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream. The ship was scud for 26 hours, when she broached to; twice her sails were instantly blown from the yards, her decks were swept, two boats stove, bulwarks washed away, and other damage done. This was the same gale in which the bark *Claude* was lost.

The *remittitur* in the case of MICHAEL CANCEMI, was filed in the Supreme Court General term, yesterday, and the judgment of the Court of Appeals, granting a new trial, was made the judgment of the Court. It was settled that he should be tried in the Supreme Court Circuit on the first Monday in December next. It will be his fourth trial for the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON.

Yesterday, 3,500 bales Cotton were sold at previous rates. Flour was heavy and languid. Wheat and Corn were in better request, the latter at firmer prices. Sugars were active and buoyant. Provisions, Naval Stores and Oils were lightly dealt in. Cassia was quite freely purchased on speculation. Tobacco was salable and firm. Freights were somewhat brisker.

## An Important Southern Political Speech from Senator Hammond.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES what we consider a most remarkable and significant speech from Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina. It embodies a brief review of the Past, and a careful exposition of the Future, so far as the political condition and prospects of the Southern States are concerned. It is calm in its tone, clear and precise in its positions, and eminently judicial and dispassionate in its views of current events. Senator HAMMOND has always been a devoted follower of Mr. CALHOUN, and is wedded to the fortunes of South Carolina: what he says, therefore, may fairly be taken as the deliberate judgment of the reflecting class of ultra Southern politicians.

The most striking feature of Senator HAMMOND'S speech is, that he discards entirely all the absurd ultraisms by which the Fire-Eaters of the Slaveholding States have disgusted the country and brought undeserved odium upon the South. He repudiates the whole Pro-Slavery policy of the Administration, and rejects with contempt the various schemes which are popularly ascribed to the Southern States. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, while it affirmed the truism of Popular Sovereignty and reenacted the repeal of the obsolete Missouri Compromise, *misled* the South into the delusion that Kansas could be made a Slave State, and thus plunged the country into a false and useless issue and gave fresh life and vigor to the Abolition Party. Mr. HAMMOND says he thought from the first that the South itself ought to kick the Lecompton Constitution out of Congress,—and he voted for it only because the South then held a different opinion. The submission of that Constitution to the popular vote, sooner or later, was perfectly unavoidable,—and he was not in the least disappointed, or displeased, that they rejected it and refused to come into the Union upon such terms as were therein prescribed. So much for the Past.

In regard to the Future, he did not believe that a majority of the Southern people desired disunion, or looked to it—as he had done in the early part of his life—as essential to their safety. He conceded fully that the ascendancy of the Free States was permanently secured, and that it was hopeless for the Slave States to attempt to regain it, or even to re-establish their equality. The reopening of the Slave-trade could never be secured from Congress, and would be opposed by a majority of the South; he had himself abandoned the idea, though he once entertained it. Nor can any new territory he acquired wherein to plant new Slave States. Slavery can never succeed in Central America;—the eight or ten millions of natives who inhabit that country can neither be enslaved, exterminated nor admitted to the rights of citizenship;—and if these States were to come into the Union at all, it would be as Free States. To touch them in any way is to be contaminated. Nor has the South any more to hope for from Cuba. If annexed as Slave Territory she would only make two or three Slave States, and would not restore the equilibrium of the South,—while she would crush out our whole sugar culture, and afford a market for all the slaves of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. If her slaves were to be *liberated*,—if in popular phrase Cuba were to be "Africanized,"—the sugar and cotton culture of Louisiana and Texas would be immensely benefited thereby. Under all these circumstances Mr. HAMMOND regards all the schemes for restoring the ascendancy or equilibrium of the Slave States, as utterly *visionary*. So far as numbers and political power are concerned, in the affairs of the Federal Union the South must make up its mind to be and remain permanently in the minority. And her security must lie in what he believes to be the impossibility of bringing the North to concur permanently in any line of policy that will subvert the Constitution and seriously damage the South in the Confederacy. He does not believe that this can be done. He does not believe that the Northern love for the negro will ever induce them to trespass upon the Constitutional rights of the Southern States. The South has already controlled and decided the policy of the Union in regard to the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and the United States Bank, and has established the policy of Slavery, as a domestic institution, not only against the North but against England and France and the whole world. And now all that the South has to do to preserve its rights is *to conciliate the North*. She must not throw off her Northern allies, nor refuse assent to the just and fair demands of the Northern people.

This is the substance of this extraordinary manifesto of Senator HAMMOND. It inaugurates an entirely new Southern policy, dissipates the fears and predictions of those Northern politicians who have looked for the restoration of the African Slave-trade, the conquest of Cuba, the annexation of Mexico and Central America, and the extension of Slavery over the Free States of the North, and paves the way for that union of the Democracy of the South and the North upon the platform of Senator DOUGLAS, which offers, apparently, the only chance of keeping the Republicans from power in 1860.

Senator HAMMOND does not see upon what issue the Republicans can rally in the next campaign. "*Will any one state*," he asks, "*the practical question*, IF WE OFFER THEM NONE, *and we have none to offer, upon which they are next to rally for the conquest of the South?*" Mr. H. unconsciously herein touches the secret of the power which the Republicans developed in 1856. If the South had "*offered*" no issue then—as they have none to offer now—the North could never have been united as it was in the Fremont campaign. They had no issues to start upon. But the South soon gave them issues in abundance. By the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—by the armed and ruffian invasion of Kansas—by the attempt to beat down the will of the people by brute force—and by the murderous assault upon a Senator of the United States for denouncing these high crimes, the South "offered" practical issues which could not fail to arouse and unite the people of the Northern States. The ammunition for that campaign was furnished wholly and gratuitously by the politicians of the Slaveholding States themselves. They have undoubtedly found out their great and grievous mistake by this time, and we infer from Senator HAMMOND'S declarations that they are not likely to repeat it.

We look upon this speech as one of great interest and importance. If its views are adopted and its advice followed by the South at large, it opens the way to that most desirable consummation, the suspension of the Slavery agitation, and the restoration of all sections and all interests to a condition of mutual forbearance and toleration.

A DOWNWARD STEP.—The *Journal of Commerce* says it has to regret the opposition of Administration Democrats in Illinois to Mr. DOUGLAS, because

"We could not shut our eyes to the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS had the support of the *regular Democratic organization* in his State, backed up by the masses of his party, and that, *whether right or wrong*, he was sustained by his political friends with but few exceptions, in his own political field."

Whether "right or wrong," Mr. DOUGLAS had the support of the regular Democratic organization; and, *therefore*, the *Journal* desired his success. There was a time when the *Journal* would have scorned thus to sink its own judgment of right and wrong in subserviency to any political organization whatever. But that was when it was an independent journal,—speaking its own sentiments, instead of echoing the decrees and doing the bidding of a political party.

## Effect of the Douglas Triumph on the Presidential Campaign.

Now that the Fall elections are over, the elements of the coming Presidential contest will begin to crystallize. The whole North has pronounced against the Administration. Even Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Illinois, which gave their votes to Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, are now to be ranked with the Opposition. The President has not a single Northern State upon which he can rely for further support, or which could be rallied to the banner of the Administration. This is a fact of great importance to the Republicans and encourages them in the belief that they are sure of carrying the country in 1860. Such an unbroken series of triumphs as they have achieved this year, may well be regarded by them as indicating the approach of still greater victories hereafter.

But this prospect must not be accepted as free from all shadow of doubt. The triumph of DOUGLAS in Illinois is an incident of the greatest possible interest, and has quite as important a hearing upon the future of the Republicans as of the Democrats themselves. It may change the whole programme of the controversy. It certainly introduces an entirely new element into the canvass, as that canvass has been hitherto understood by the leading seers and prophets of the Republican Party. Gov. SEWARD, in his Rochester speech, proclaimed that the success of the Republican Party in 1860 was absolutely necessary in order to prevent the restoration of the Slave-trade, the establishment of Slavery in every portion of the federal territory in spite of the will of the people thereof, and the extension of Slavery into those States of the Union which are now free. He based this declaration upon the assumption that the Democratic Party of the whole country was inextricably committed to the claims and pretensions of the Pro-Slavery ultraists, and that no man of that party could repudiate these pretensions and refuse assent to the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, without being at once and forever repudiated by the Democratic Party of the country. It was upon this assumption that he based his argument in support of the ascendency of the Republican Party;—and if the assumption had proved to be sound, the whole community would have assented to the justice of his conclusion.

But the Illinois election has vitiated his argument. Senator DOUGLAS *does* repudiate the extreme pretensions of the Pro-Slavery Democracy of the Southern States. He refused his assent to the policy of the Administration. He denounced the pretension that a *Convention* could bind the people of Kansas to anything upon which they had not been directly and explicitly consulted. He repudiated the Southern claim that the people of a Territory had no right to decide upon the existence of Slavery among them until they came to form a State Constitution. He has planted himself, firmly and immovably, in opposition to the claims of the Democratic ultraists of the South, and in favor of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, as that principle has been understood and accepted by the Democracy of the Northern States. And in that position he has been sustained by the Democracy of Illinois, not only against the power and patronage of the Administration, but against the whole strength of the Republicans also. This result shows that, in the only State where this precise issue has been fairly made, Mr. DOUGLAS has been sustained, not only by the people at large, but also by the Democratic Party. It renders it, therefore, to say the least, extremely probable that the entire Democratic Party of the Free States will take ground with Senator DOUGLAS against the extreme pretensions of the Administration; and, if this proves to be so, then clearly the triumph of the Republican Party cannot be so essential to the preservation of the Free States from Slavery as Gov. SEWARD supposes.

But it may be said,—and Governor SEWARD, indeed, has already said it,—that *the South* will not permit the Democratic Party to take any such position,—that the Southern States will desert the party if it attempts to do any such thing. But this is impossible. *Where will the South go*, if it deserts the Democratic Party, for this or any other cause? It cannot go to the Republicans;—and it dare not form a new party, for that would he at once to throw the Government into Republican hands. When the South finds that the Northern Democracy is thoroughly wedded to the doctrines of DOUGLAS, and resolved to stand by him, it will make haste to take that position also, and will be very likely to present Mr. DOUGLAS as *its* candidate for the Presidency in 1860. The remarkable speech of Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina, which we publish this morning, foreshadows the extreme probability of such an event. That speech virtually *surrenders everything*, as between the Slave States and the Free States, *to the North*, and abandons all hope of regaining that Southern ascendency which is generally supposed to be the dream of Southern politicians. At the same time it counsels adherence to the Union, and a reliance upon the Democracy of the Northern States for protection of the South against aggression. This speech, taken in connection with other movements, and with the inevitable necessities of their position, foreshadows to our minds the ready assent of the Democracy of the Southern States to the nomination of DOUGLAS for President.

The Republicans, therefore, will not be able to select their own ground for the engagement of 1860. They will find the Democracy occupying a very different position from that upon which the present Administration has pitched its camp. They will have to fight DOUGLAS instead of BUCHANAN—Popular Sovereignty instead of Lecompton-Conventionism—the *National* Democracy instead of the Southern, Pro-Slavery *sectionalism* which has hitherto usurped its name. It is obvious that this is a very different contest from that which they waged in 1856 or in 1858. If they nominate Governor SEWARD or Governor CHASE, they must take a step in advance of their opponents towards open Abolition or Anti-Slavery. If they shrink from this and fall back upon Governor BANKS, Colonel FREMONT or Judge READ, they abandon the ground of principle and make the contest one of men. In any event, therefore, the result of the Illinois election has done more to embarrass the Republicans and encourage the Democrats than any incident of the Fall campaign. The Committee will watch the movements of both parties with increased interest.

## Emancipation in Russia.

It is perhaps unfortunate for the progress of virtue that the world has always measured the greatness of men less by the good than the harm that they have done. A great warrior appears once in a thousand years upon the earth, deluges its fields with the blood of millions of victims to his ambition, and the world calls him "Great." Another achieves a proud position by intrigue, maintains it by violence, and sacrifices the rights of millions to the object of perpetuating it—and he is also "Great." If, however, the world does not complain of the promiscuous application of this affix to the names of men whose chief claim to approbation is the unscrupulous character of their courage, public opinion will at least insist on defining for itself the meaning and the value of this titular distinction. If it is only necessary to achieve wonderful and uncommon things in order to be great, then there must be various grades of greatness, and those grades must, if we would be just, be recognized and honored according to their inherent merits. If he is great who establishes a nation or destroys a nation by force of arms, he is greater who refines and purifies a nation by moral teaching. If he is great who debases a whole people to serve his own personal ambition, he is far greater who elevates a whole people for the sake of humanity.

It is the misfortune of civilization to be ever dazzled by the light that is nearest. We are apt to be caught more readily by the transient glitter of the tinsel which is close at hand than by the steady shining light which is far off—notwithstanding that the one soon fades and dies to leave us in darkness, while the other remains to guide us long after the tinsel is forgotten. And so it is that an individual like NAPOLEON III. attracts so much of the public observation, while a man like ALEXANDER II., of Russia, is all but overlooked. And yet if greatness is to be measured, as we believe it should be, by its moral effect upon society—by the good which it works for mankind—ALEXANDER better deserves the appellation of "Great" than NAPOLEON. It is, perhaps, more natural for us than for other nations to entertain an instinctive dislike to autocracy; but when it is remembered that NAPOLEON is really as much an Autocrat in France as ALEXANDER is in Russia, and that while NAPOLEON has been busying himself with schemes of personal aggrandizement, ALEXANDER has been occupied in conferring freedom upon nearly fifty millions of persons, a comparison of the merits of the two absolute monarchs becomes easy and even agreeable.

And a more momentous question than that which is now receiving its solution at the hands of the Emperor of Russia, has not frequently been presented to the world. It is a social revolution, pregnant with consequences of which the boldest visionary might well fail to form an adequate idea. The principle of serfdom, which, properly regarded, may be said to form the basis of all government in Russia, has existed in that country for several centuries. It is known to have been deeply rooted there long before the Eleventh Century. Its burdens appear to have been heaviest immediately after the Tartar Invasion, and to have been successively and materially diminished under all the monarchs of Russia since PAUL. Still, those burdens were extremely heavy when ALEXANDER II. ascended the throne, as a brief glance at some of the facts of the case will show.

As originally established in Russia, by usage rather than by law, the serf belonged, body and soul, to the master; even more so, indeed, than the African negro now belongs to the master in our Southern States. His life was at any moment subject to the will of his owner. He could not leave the estate on which he was born without the permission of his lord. If he obtained such leave, his earnings were his master's, who received a certain *obrock* from all the serf gained by his labor. He could be scourged, maltreated in any way, or tortured at the will of the fellow-creature who owned him. He was thoroughly an animal of the same grade as a horse or a dog. And this system, it must be remembered, weighed upon a race of men vastly superior in intellectual capacity to the African—men who, though remaining serfs, have risen to be artists, and merchants, and who commonly display an aptitude—which, in connection with a state of Slavery, is truly wonderful—for all descriptions of acquirements.

It is very true that the idea of emancipating the serfs did not originate with the present ruler of Russia. Many of his predecessors had sought, according to the light that was in them, to ameliorate the condition of that numerous class, and several Emperors at various periods entertained projects for the abolition of the system; but the efforts of the former, like all half-way measures, were of little permanent effect, while the plans of the latter being violently opposed by the nobility, were never pushed to execution. Even as the Princess OLGA embraced Christianity, but could not introduce it into Russia, while VLADIMIR did both, so the several monarchs who, at different ages of Russian history, endeavored to abolish serfdom in the only country in Europe which maintained the system in spite of Christianity, passed successively away and left this great work for the Emperor ALEXANDER and for this wonderful century. BORIS, in 1605, attempted to introduce into Russian policy an acknowledgment of the rights of serfs to freedom. SCHINSKOY also endeavored to obtain a recognition of the same principle; but the nobles were then so violently opposed to the measure that it was abandoned. PETER, with a view to do away with some of the evils of serfdom, prohibited the transfer of serfs apart from the land on which they were born; but he appears to have taken up this matter with a lukewarmness that was unusual with him, and his ukase soon fell into neglect, and was not generally regarded. This reform was, however, established by the Emperor NICHOLAS, who, grasping the subject more seriously and energetically, distinctly prohibited the transfer of serfs apart from the estate. PETER, however, if he was indifferent on that subject, was exceedingly in earnest when he prohibited the separation of husband and wife, or parent and child, in the transfer of serfs—and his decree in that matter has never required reassertion in Russia. PAUL, also, by limiting the toil of the serf for his master to three days in the week, further contributed to the amelioration of the evils of serfdom, and the first ALEXANDER was strongly in favor of a total emancipation of the serfs.

But, as the reader knows, it was reserved for the young, but wise, and apparently excellent man who now fills the throne of Russia to effect, by one sweeping and general act, a revolution which, if we mistake not, will make its effects ultimately felt far beyond the limits of that Empire. The change is, perhaps, not less distasteful to the nobles now than it was in the reign of ALEXANDER I. But his nephew has permitted no obstacle to interfere between him and a purpose which he believes to be due to humanity and to the best interests of his kingdom. He has marched directly onwards, leveling all the selfish prejudices which presented themselves in his path. He appears to have done the thing temperately but firmly, and to have suffered no principle but that of conscious duty to guide him.

The immediate effects of this revolution will be manifold, and can scarcely fail to be beneficial. The labor which was grudgingly bestowed by serfs toiling for others will be cheerfully given to the earth by freemen working for their own advancement. Agriculture, which has been less prosperous in Russia than in any country in Europe, will, as a natural result, receive a new and a strange stimulus. The lien which bound the serf to the soil by coercion will be broken, but will be exchanged for a bond of affection which will hold him all the more closely to his country. The permission which freedom confers upon him for the first time to leave his native soil at pleasure, will only cause his affection for it to take the deeper root. The revolution which elevates him from the degrading position of a chattel to the free agency of manhood, will also convert him from an indifferent spectator to an active and energetic guardian of his country's destiny. The prospects of these changes, regarded in connection with the extensive range of the Emperor's railway policy, open indeed a vast, an immense promise of future prosperity for Russia, which may well indeed point to that country as likely to occupy a destiny scarcely inferior to our own. Progress once entered on as heartily as it has been begun in Russia is not easily stayed or turned back, and all free countries will watch with constantly-increasing interest the future development of events in that vast Empire. And in the meanwhile, to conclude with the reflection with which we set out, let us express the fervent hope that the future course of ALEXANDER II. will be such as to confirm to him the title, which he has so far fairly earned, of a great man.

## The Revival in Real Estate.

There are unmistakable signs that a new speculation in real estate is brewing, which will probably send up the prices of real estate to a much higher point than they have reached in many years, if not higher than they have ever risen. There is everything to discourage capitalists from investing in real estate on this island, in the enormous taxes which are yearly levied on property of all kinds, in the fraudulent assessments for opening streets, the wretched mismanagement of the City Government, and the uncertainty as to the character which a street or avenue may assume after it has been opened. But with all these disadvantages there are the certainties of a rapidly-extending population, contracted City limits, and the splendid realities of magnificent fortunes made by purchasers of real estate during the past thirty years. Lots which sold at $200 to $300 ten years ago, are now selling at $5,000; and lots which could have been purchased at $2,000 would now be regarded as cheap at $20,000. What has been once may be again, and the same rush to get hold of a piece of real estate for speculative purposes, which has been witnessed here at intervals during the past twenty years, will doubtless be witnessed again. The signs are indicative of our being on the verge of another surge, and there are thousands of adventurers eagerly waiting for an opportunity to launch their barks on the sea of speculation, that they may float on to fortune at the first turn of the tide. An old gentleman, who had become a millionaire by the accidental purchase of a cabbage garden, which happened to become a fashionable part of the City, gave it as his opinion that the safest and surest way of becoming rich in New-York was "to get hold of a snug piece of property and keep it." The rule is a very excellent one, and there can be no doubt that any one who follows it will be sure of becoming a millionaire, if the piece of property he gets hold of is large enough and he holds it long enough. But we doubt if speculators in real estate in the long run make more money than any other class of speculators, while the effect upon the public welfare of real estate speculations is more prejudicial and permanent than that of any other kind of speculation whatever. It has a tendency to check the growth of the City, and diverts a large population to other places, which would otherwise be sure to find its way here; for speculators in real estate, like all other operators for a rise, never know when they have reached the stopping point, and they aim at such exorbitant prices that they put an end to the demand for their commodity. Great as the growth of this City has been during the past ten years, it would no doubt have been much larger but for the speculators in lots, who have driven thousands of business men across the river to Brooklyn, to Jersey City, Westchester and the railroad and river-towns within thirty or forty miles of Wall-street. So far as the revival in real estate betokens a return of confidence on the part of our capitalists, and a general resumption of business, the movement is a most encouraging one, and to be regarded with satisfaction; but there has been an evident attempt to stimulate speculation and create an unnatural excitement, by exaggerated reports of immense fortunes realized by the purchase of City lots, which wears anything but a healthy and prosperous aspect. A correspondent sends us an exceedingly glowing account of the present prospect of real estate speculation, and insists that "at no time during the past seventy years have there been so many elements at work calculated to produce an immense rise in real estate." It may be so, but the only elements that can cause a rise of real estate on this Island are an increase of population, an efficient and economical City Government, and the general revival of trade in all the departments of business. Every intelligent capitalist is competent to decide for himself what the chances of these elements working together are, and will act accordingly.

FREE FERRIES.—The Bostonians have got up an "agitation" on the subject of "free ferries," the object of it being to make the ferries between Boston and East Boston free to the public. The proposition is a novel one, but as it is only intended to connect two dissevered parts of the City, we do not see why a free ferry is not just as proper as a free bridge. The subject may in time be agitated here, for there is no other City in the world which has so great a number of ferries, nor is there any other where they are so absolutely necessary. The great difficulty in the way of free ferries here, however, would be to decide who should bear the expense of them, whether New-York or the neighboring cities with which they connect us. But when that time arrives [illegible]

the whole Island will be built upon, [illegible] ferries will probably be established [illegible] enable the overflowing population of the City to find a resting place elsewhere. Free ferries we cannot expect for the present, but our Brooklyn neighbors certainly think they have a right to ask for cheaper ferries than they have now.

## Congressional Emblems.

The castings of the bronze balustrade of the stairs for the new Capitol at Washington have recently been completed in Philadelphia, and their magnificence and beauty are greatly extolled by the Philadelphia journals. The emblematic figures which have been cast in the balustrade are:

"A buck at full speed, a spread-eagle (not the bald-headed kind, a black eagle stooping, raised wings and open talons; a boy [illegible] irate rattlesnake; a pigeon's nest in a tree, [illegible] young birds in it and the mother [illegible] two fine figures of Cupids, in different [illegible] the scroll-work."

Here is a great confusion of emblems [illegible] might puzzle old Quarles, and [illegible] new "Enchiridion of Meditations." [illegible] precise meaning of them all [illegible] Capt. Mayo, under whose [illegible] were executed, will doubtless [illegible] explanation to Congress. The [illegible] full speed is evidently intended [illegible] sent old Buck on the road to [illegible] the pigeon's nest in a tree [illegible] typical of the manner in which some of our public functionaries feather their own nests. The boy recoiling from a rattlesnake is, doubtless, an emblem of an unworthy Administration, like the present one, recoiling from such an expression of public opinion as has been made during the present week. The boy may be Mr. BUCHANAN and the rattlesnake DOUGLAS—or, possibly, it may typify that *rarissima avis in terra*, a member of Congress recoiling in horror from a tempter who offers him a bribe.

As for the two Cupids, in different positions, unless they are intended to represent the North and the South, which are generally in different positions, we do not know what they mean, though they may be intended to express the idea that there is generally a good deal of cupidity in Congress. The Bald Eagle is, of course, our old friend, whose presence [illegible] where needs neither apology nor explanation.

As to the artistic merits of the emblematic balustrade, one of our Philadelphia neighbors says that "Lord NAPIER eulogized it as equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind he had ever seen in Europe." That settles the matter. There's nothing more to be said on the subject.

A BAD SYMPTOM.—It is rumored that a new Douglas paper is to be started at Washington. There is no surer way to kill a candidate for the Presidency. More politicians die of expansion than of any other disease, except, possibly, the *flux verborum*. If Mr. DOUGLAS intends to run in 1860 he would do well to dissuade his friends from pushing him. The people have a constitutional aversion to being coaxed into going their own way.

**What New-Yorkers Will Stand.**

An observing Englishman remarked recently, after taking a look over our City, that if New-Yorkers would stand the destruction of the Battery, they would stand anything. There was great force in the remark, for if the people of such a City as this will quietly look on and see one of the most beautiful portions of the public property almost wholly destroyed and rendered valueless by an inefficient and corrupt Common Council, it would be difficult to imagine any degree of wrong or maladministration of the public affairs which would be likely to stir up a rebellion and lead to a revolutionary formation. The destruction of the Battery, through the connivance of a corrupt Corporation, is bad enough; but we have an example of a still more reckless disregard of the public interests in the factious opposition of the present Board of Supervisors to every attempt on the part of the Mayor to appoint a commission for the erection of a new City Hall. He has sent in the names of several most excellent and competent men to the Board of Supervisors, by whom they have been rejected, solely on the ground of their political opinions. At last the Mayor has been successful in nominating two Commissioners who have been accepted; the third one, necessary to the completion of the Commission, has been rejected; but we trust that this action will be reconsidered, or that the Mayor will be able to find another of whose competency there can be no doubt, and whose politics will be acceptable to the Supervisors. Messrs. HUNT and CORLIES, the two Commissioners who have been accepted were sworn in yesterday, but they will not be able to accomplish anything until the Commission shall be full. The roof of the new City Hall has never been so seriously [illegible] as since the fire of August last, which destroyed the upper part of the old Hall. But still the public can stand it, and would stand it a good while longer, we have no doubt, for, happily, the great majority of our citizens are so busy in attending to their own affairs that they have no time to attend to the affairs of the public, and they have an abiding faith that it will come right some time or other. We hope they may not be disappointed in this expectation.

**Academy of Music.**

The *rentrée* of Mme. GAZZANIGA last [illegible] drew forth a magnificent house—as crowded as any Piccolomini night, and fully as [illegible] It is a curious fact with regard to this artist, that [illegible] as a rule we have too much of our prima donnas, [illegible] can with difficulty get rid of them, in her case we never had sufficient. Her seasons in this City have always been preliminary or supplemental, [illegible] regular. In spite of this circumstance she has retained a popularity which is of the most unequivocable kind, because individually demonstrative. Every one who has heard this remarkable artist becomes a champion of her position, and works with his gloves and his boots to make other people think as he does.

The bill last night contained "Lucrezia Borgia" and the fourth act of "La Favorita." Both [illegible] are well known, and with regard to GAZZANIGA it is only necessary to say that she created the same *furore* and was called out repeatedly during the evening. It was as gratifying as such an occasion could be. Signor TAMARO was the *Genaro*, and Mme. GASSIER the *Alfonso*. Both performances were [illegible] Mme. D'ANGRI, as the *Orsini*, sang excellently. The orchestra as usual was admirable. Signor [illegible] wears well. He has been nearly a month in the country without becoming slovenly. It is remarkable in an orchestral conductor.

To-day there will be a grand *Matinée*, with all the artists—PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, D'ANGRI, FERRI, TAMARO, &c. Also, an auction sale at LEAVITT'S of private boxes for Monday—the "Don Giovanni" night. Mr. ULLMAN goes into these matters at length in another column.

READINGS OF DICKENS' CHRISTMAS WORKS.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will complete his Course of Readings at Clinton Hall, this evening, with "The Cricket on the Hearth."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—We lay before our readers an article on the *Mercury*, from the New-York TIMES, for two reasons. First, to show how it supports our facts; and, second, to correct a grave error. The TIMES says of us: "[illegible] come to the conclusion that no Northern Democrat, not even the most steadfast, is fit to be trusted." We beg leave to say that we have said nothing to justify this statement of the TIMES. If it had [illegible] had come to the conclusion that no party [illegible] is fit to be trusted to enforce the rights of [illegible] it should have stated the truth; but of [illegible] know many at the North whom we [illegible] entirely as any men of the South. Mr. Chief-Justice KANE, of Pennsylvania, DANIEL DICKINSON, of New-York, and many others, are men to the Constitution, and the rights of the South it guarantees, as any men in the [illegible] Unfortunately, such men do not rule the [illegible] the North. They are cast out of the [illegible] the North on account of their [illegible] very pointedly shows the necessity of [illegible] apology for the recreant Lecomptons. [illegible] have joined the Abolitionists against the [illegible] Conference Act. "But what would [illegible] them do? They wanted to go back to [illegible] the *Mercury* blame them? They [illegible] voted in any part of the North as long as [illegible] to the English bill." From [illegible] personal interests of these [illegible] sake. Do we "blame them?" [illegible] frankly we do, and despise them, this [illegible] Congress; but if we were, we should [illegible] dishonored and disrespected men; and [illegible] after worthy of any confidence or [illegible] course goes to teach a stern [illegible] "he must rely upon herself."—Charleston

### A Letter from the Azores—Its Author Dead.

The following has been received by a lady of this city, who has furnished it for publication:

Isle Fayal, Azores, Oct. 8, 1858.

I write you these lines of my exile. Since my arrival here I have been very ill. The terrible shock I have received, morally and physically, has reduced me to such a state of feebleness, that I hope you will excuse my laconicism and incongruity. Hoping also that I may dispense with a recital of the disaster—of those scenes of despair between husbands and wives, between mothers and children, between brothers and sisters, which I witnessed. Oh, it is dreadful! And to think that out of more than five hundred persons on board only seventy-eight are saved!

From the moment that the fire was known beyond doubt, we saw upon the promenade deck neither Captain nor officers, nor even sailors, but only the passengers, and they in the most complete disorder. The officers were all very young—even the first engineer—and could not have had much experience, nor a knowledge of their great responsibility. The Captain, quite about forty years of age, was the first to lose his head and throw himself overboard. That was a good example! The Francis metallic life-boats [illegible] which were overcrowded and [illegible] in the lower part of the ship, so [illegible] of discharging one as a sign [illegible] the situation of the vessel; we [illegible] distances. There were no life-[illegible] not even chairs or stools with cork [illegible] would have served to sustain us [illegible] nor pumps to put out the fire. [illegible] to board till the flames reached me and [illegible] into the sea, where I swam for [illegible] and a half with my clothes on, without [illegible]. By this time I had lost my strength, and after offering a prayer and thinking of my friends, I went down. It is supposed that a counter current threw me many times to the surface, when at last I was picked up by the small-boat insensible and carried on board the French bark *Maurice*, Capt. Ernest Renaud, one of the bravest and most noble men it is possible to imagine. He had me placed in his own bed, and after trying a thousand experiments, they brought me back to life. During four days I was in a perfect state of delirium, after which I was perfectly prostrated. The 19th of September I was landed at Fayal, where I have been very sick, my chest and lungs being very much influenced by the quantity of salt water I swallowed and the exposure. I shall probably be forced to pass the Winter here, and do not think it likely I will be able to return to New-York before April.

I have received much attention from different families here. The military Governor, American Consul, and the Consul from Hamburg, have visited me. One German gentleman who lives here, Mr. A. D'Orsy, has treated me so affectionately, that he calls three or four times a day to see that I want for nothing.

Please ask the gentlemen of the Press to publish this letter, that my pupils may know where I am.

THEODORE EISFELD.

### The City Cab System.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Let me further suggest, as you have this matter in hand, that the evils we now labor under in this respect are far less than those of a few years past—(Doubtful); and this, I take it, is owing to the gradual disregard of the law, and the growing disposition to make one's own bargain—which is the only true method.

The one-horse cabs you speak of were abundant in our street not long since, and have been abandoned as inapplicable to our case or our laws. [They were of a poor kind, uncomfortable and unregulated.]

I once lived in a small town where no law regulated cabs; and the consequence was, that eager drivers were ready to take me, with civility, at a low price, calling to me, "Hack, sir? take you a mile for a shilling—two miles for a quarter." And, under the auspices of competition, I have traveled from Poughkeepsie eighteen miles up the turnpike, for three dollars, two dollars and even one dollar. On one occasion I went in a first-rate stage-coach, with four beautiful horses, for one dollar. If you have any doubts of it I will give you my name and the name of the livery owner. Such is the supreme force of Competition. All very well in a small town or in the country, but competition among City cabmen is quite another thing.

You say that "the thing wanted is a system of cabs which shall perform the service in the best manner possible, at fixed and sufficient rates." Of corse it is. But suppose the two stout Irishmen who manage the cab or hack do not thus perform the duly, what is your remedy? The law, of course; and this remedy, like the man who tried to cure the smell of dead rats with assafœtida, is worse than the disease. It will cost you ten dollars in time, and twenty dollars in vexation, and then you forgive the sniffling brute—who has a "poor wife and tin innocent children"—to go and degredate on others. [Then you deserve your fate.] In this matter the law is not worth a cabbage leaf, and none but very green people will resort to it.

Our wise Solons once regulated bread—"Men dressed in a little brief authority," &c. But they have grown wiser, and it is to be hoped they will continue to improve in wisdom, and will still further allow the inevitable and natural laws of trade to operate. Yours, &c., AN OLD MERCHANT.

### PERSONAL.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes: "We have had a successful appearance at the Opera Comique of a new candidate for fame. His name is Warot. Six months ago he was a clerk in M. Prost's bank; somebody discovered he had (what so few men possess) a voice in his throat, and engaged him. (M. Prost being then a bankrupt) to study singing. He followed the advice, and now enjoys a good and increasing salary at the Opera Comique. The same evening he made his first bow to an audience, a young lady made her first appearance, and with quite as much success as M. Warot. Her name is Vernon, but she wages lyrical warfare under the banner Vernon to please Dr. Veron, one of the best supporters of the theatre, who was averse to seeing his name on the play-bills.

The *Freeman's Journal* has the following: "The Rev. Father Grace, at Memphis, Tenn., had the pleasure, on the 1st ult., to receive into the Catholic Church Dr. William P. Floyd, youngest son of the late Gov. Floyd, of Virginia. Among all the remarkable conversions to the faith in our country, we do not expect a parallel to that of this family, in regard to the number of converts that it has afforded. Miss Letitia P. Floyd, now Mrs. Col. Lewis, of Virginia, was the first, and her gifted and venerable mother, whose obituary we pub-lished a few years ago, was the last, so far as we had heard; but the sum total of converts from this immediate family connection has been some twenty-five."

Porter's *Spirit* says: "We are glad to see that the proposition for a reception to Paul Morphy, when he shall return to this country from Europe, has been received with universal favor, and the chess-players of this City and Brooklyn intend to take the thing in charge. Mr. Morphy will not probably be able to return much before the Christmas holidays, as his meetings with Anderssen, Herr Von der Lasa, Napoleon III., and Staunton, if the latter can be crowded into it, will consume the best portion of November and December.

A noteworthy marriage took place in Hartford, a few days since, between two persons of high revolutionary descent, viz.: J. Warren Newcomb, Jr., great-grandson of General Joseph Warren, and Mary S., youngest daughter of the late Dr. George Sumner, and great-grand-daughter of General Israel Putnam.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* announces that Djemal-Edine, the son of Schamyl, who, after having been made prisoner, had passed several years of his life in Russia, where he received a European education, and afterwards returned to his mountains, has lately died of consumption at Zoul Kadi.

Gen. Ward, of Georgia, who was the President of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention, has been tendered the position of United States Minister to Turin, (not China, as stated,) made vacant by the resignation of Mr. John M. Daniel, of Virginia, the former Editor of the Richmond *Examiner*.

Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, has issued his proclamation announcing the election of John M. Read, as Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for fifteen years, from the first Monday of December next.

The Aberdeen *Herald* says: "Miss Marsh, the lady who edited the *Memoirs of Hedley Vicars*, has been preaching with acceptance at Keith Hall, Arndilly, and Stains Castle."

Ticknor & Fields have sold twenty-five thousand copies of Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*. It was published on Oct. 16, which gives thirteen business days—or a sale at the rate of about two thousand a day.

The Rev. T. B. Thayer, of Boston, recently injured by an accident at Lowell, has been pronounced past recovery.

Sir Fenwick Williams had a public reception in Portland, on the 1st inst., from the clergy, to whom he made a speech.

It is rumored that Count Cavour is preparing reforms of the most democratic kind, with which he wishes his name to be identified.

Darey, brother of the Darey, is giving exhibitions of his horse-power in Richmond, Va.

Miss Kimberly has been reading "Miles Standish's Courtship" and "Two Millions" in New-Haven.

A Liquid Theory of the Comet.—Professor Benjamin Peirce, of Harvard, explains the cometic phenomena as follows: "While planets and comets describe their orbits about the sun, and are attracted to the centre by a law of force, which varies inversely as the squares of the distance from this centre—the particles of the tail move under the influence of a repulsion which follows the very same law as gravitation, of a decrease with distance. The force of the repulsion is about three and a third time as great as that of gravitation. Each particle of the tail describes an independent orbit of its own, unaffected by any cohesive attachment to the comet itself, or to the neighboring particles of the tail. The orbit of each particle is an hyperbola, with the sun in the focus of the opposite branch, so that its convexity is turned toward the sun; and the orbit is tangent to the parabolic orbit of the comet at the point where the particle leaves this body. The forms of the tails of the remarkable comets of 1680, 1744, and of the present year, compuled by this theory, have been found to coincide remarkably with observation, although they were of the most distinctly various characters.

### Mass of the Bell War.

ADVENTURES OF THE INDIANA TROOPS—DESERTION BY [illegible]

*Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.*

Lagona, Harrison County, Ind., Oct. 27.

Ed. Journal: About a year ago, it will be remembered by your readers, a gentleman by the name of D. W. Bell was forcibly taken from Indiana, on suspicion of assisting slaves to escape from bondage, by a band of Kentuckians from Brandenburg, and, together with his son, Charles A. Bell, lodged in the jail of that town. The people of this county were very much excited about it at the time, and several large parties were formed for the purpose of rescuing Mr. Hell and his son. But from some cause or other all these expeditions failed. In the meantime two older sons of Mr. Bell returned home from California. Major Horace Bell, previous to his leaving California, had served in Nicaragua under Gen. Walker, and had the reputation of a gentleman of courage, energy and daring. He and his brother, John Bell, determined to liberate their father and brother. Accordingly, in broad daylight, without any assistance, they crossed the river, went up through the town to the jail, demanded the keys, which were refused, forced the doors, and brought the prisoners in safety to Indiana. This occurred a few months ago. The Kentuckians of course felt very deeply the rebuke thus given to their boasted chivalry. Their mortification could only be soothed by the apprehension of the actors in this heroic exploit. A reward of $1,500 was offered for Major Bell, or $2,000 for both the offenders.

The Bells remained in this county. On Saturday last, during the progress of the Floyd County Fair, Major Bell was set upon in New-Albany by four policemen from Louisville, without any process from the State, and hurried to the ferry-boat, which was in waiting. Nearly all the men in town were on the Fair ground, thus preventing any assistance to Mr. Bell. Mr. Bradley, one of the City Council, ran down to the boat and forbade the officers going over. Bell was taken, however, to Portland, and thence to Louisville, whence, early on Sunday morning, he was taken by the officers to Brandenburg and lodged in jail.

The excitement consequent on this proceeding was very intense. Large indignation meetings were held in New-Albany and Corydon on Saturday night and Sunday. The citizens were addressed by Judge Otto, Judge Porter and others. A determination was evinced on all hands to rescue Mr. Bell, if possible. If Indiana suffered this additional wrong to go unredressed, the citizens of our State, living along the Kentucky border, were no longer safe. The excitement was so great in New-Albany that it was difficult to get an expedition properly organized with the proper kind of men. On Monday evening, however, a party of seventy-five men, well armed, headed by J. P. Smith, of that city, left for the scene of action on board the steam ferry-boat *Adelaide*.

The scene presented on board the *Adelaide* defies description. Here were pistols, bowie-knives, muskets, double and single barrel shot-guns; in fact, every description of weapons that could be imagined. For miles below New-Albany the men on board kept firing, at intervals, and it was with difficulty that they could be restrained by the officers. Inside of the cabin some were loading, some picking flints, others fixing caps and screwing up locks. Bayonets and old swords were brandished about, to the imminent peril of those who came too near. A few had "wooded up" before they came aboard, and were in fine glee. But as a general thing the company were remarkably civil, considering the time and the occasion. There was no liquor on board, and what was brought on in flasks was promptly destroyed by the officers.

A company from Corydon was to meet the New-Albany boys at Tobacco Landing, two miles from this place, and about five from Brandenburg. On leaving New-Albany the shouts were "loud and long drawn out." A deafening cheer came up from the thousands on the shore. As they approached Brandenburg all was quiet on board. As the *Adelaide* rounded to at Tobacco Landing no bell was rung, and not a word was spoken. No signal-fire blazed on the shore, and complete silence reigned. A pistol shot was fired on board, and immediately answered from the shore. Then, one after another, dark looking figures hurried down the shore, till the party on board was increased by about forty men, all well armed and equipped. I could not help thinking how much the scene resembled the meeting of confederates in a marauding party.

Along the Kentucky shore, a bar puts out nearly the whole way from Brandenburg to the Tobacco Landing, rendering embarkation at that side almost impossible. Accordingly, at about 2 o'clock A. M., the party were landed upon the opposite side, and started for Brandenburg on foot. The *Adelaide*, after lying at the Tobacco Landing the length of time agreed upon, steamed down to the town just as the foremost party gained the outskirts of the town, and stalioned herself in front of the place with about 20 men on board, and a swivel. A large party of the Brandenburgers came down to the shore to resist the landing of a party from the boat, firing a few random shots. The party on board were restrained from discharging the swivel at them with much effort on the part of the officer in command. No demonstration, however, was made, and soon after daylight she went up and took the land parties on board a few miles above the town.

A council of war was held. Mr. Smith and Mr. Bell thought nothing further could be done, but Mr. Cannon, of Jeffersonville, whose energy and promptness cannot be praised too highly, determined to make one more effort, and as the men were more than ready, the *Adelaide* was put about again, and ran down close by the town, and anchored out in the river, while Mr. Cannon and Mr. Gasco, of the N. A. *Tribune*, went over in a skiff. Mr. C. told them that the honor of our State had been trampled upon; that they had a large (?) force before the town; that they would blow up the old jail and everything else unless satisfactory terms were made at once. A meeting of the citizens was held in the Court-house, and a Committee appointed to confer with the Indianians. Messrs. Cannon, Austin and Gregg were sent from our side. As a preliminary condition, the *Adelaide* withdrew, though not till she got on board a good supply of bread, cheese, crackers, &c., from the beleagured town.

The following is the treaty entered into by the conflicting powers: Major Bell was to be brought in immediately, a hearing before a justice was to be had, and held to a small hall, whose bonds responsible men would fill, so that he could return to New-Albany by the next boat; a petition was to be immediately made out by the citizens, asking Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, to quash the proceedings against all the Bell family.

It is to be hoped that Governor Morehead will grant the petition, and this unfortunate difficulty will be settled. The officers of the ferry boat who hurried her over with Bell, when he was taken at New-Albany, have been held to bail in $500 each. Governor Willard stated that he would send a requisition to Governor Morehead for the policemen who kidnapped Mr. Bell, as soon as the names could be procured. This has been done, and we hope that prompt justice will be administered. E. S. C.

Bell has been released on bail.

Governor Stewart, of Missouri, has appointed the 25th day of November as a day of thanksgiving. The Governors of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin have designated the same day.

### NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES—Nov. 6.

A Literary Department will hereafter form a prominent feature in the Weekly Times, comprising original and selected Literary Articles, Poetry, and Reviews

POETRY.—A Woman's Question, by Adelaide Ann Proctor. Rhyme and Reason—a facetious supply.

LITERARY.—Extracts from Carlyle's new work "Frederick the Great"—The King of Prussia's Grenadier. Jung Bahadoor's Love-Token. How to Talk English. Chinese Bridges. Visit to a Chinese City. Labor and Dishonesty. The Young Lady and Household Duties. The Human Thermometer. Eloquence of the Bar. Not exactly Hypocrites. Reflections. Literary Items.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Witchcraft and Agricullure. Prussic Acid. Artificial Hatching. Cultivation of Paraguay Tea. Prejudices of Farmers. Depth for Setting Trees. What England pays in one year for Manure. How to plant Roses.

SCIENCE.—New Treatment of Croup. Arterial Blood. Smooth-Bore Arms. Dynamascopy. Silk-Worms. Photography. Oxygenized Water. The New Metal Aluminum. The Stereoscope. Miscellaneous Items.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The Lesson of the Elections. Our Fall Business. Future of Mexico. British Colonies. Relations with New-Granada. Our Central American Relations.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—The Republican Triumphs in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin. Vote for Governor in New-York—State and City. Members of Congress Elected on Tuesday.

FILLIBUSTERISM.—Proclamation of the President against Walker's new Project. Official Statement of the Views of the Government on Central American Affairs.

THE NEW TRANSIT GRANT.—Full particulars of the Van Dycke and Wallace Contract.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—Advices two weeks later from California, Oregon, and British Columbia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Latest news from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

SOUTH AMERICA.—General Outline of the latest intelligence.

FRASER'S RIVER.—Interesting and authentic Statement of the Gold Prospects.

MEXICO.—Particulars of the Great Battle at La Parada.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—Government Affairs.

EUROPE.—Summary of the Latest News. The London *Times* on French Consula in England—a Queer Affair. Particulars of the Loss of the American ship *Antelope*. Account of the Burning of the *Austria* by Capt. Renaud of the French ship *Mouricе*.

DOMESTIC NEWS.—Summary of Intelligence from all parts of the Union.

NEW-YORK CITY.—Summary of the Week, for New-York and the Suburbs.

PERSONAL.—Gossip concerning the movements of notable persons.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—Condensed items of General News.

OBITUARY—Deaths of distinguished persons during the week.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

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☞ The American Smoker.—Politicians have thronged the cigar stores and the factory at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., for this article, since the hints we threw out yesterday. Very well, gentlemen, cleanse your breaths, and you may have "better luck next time."

### BIRTHS.

Nicolay.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 5, at 5 o'clock, the lady of Albert H. Nicolay of a son.

### MARRIED.

Bulkley—Hilton.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Edward S. Bulkley to Josephine Hilton, all of this City.

Way—Bentley.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, by the Rev A. Van Nest, Mr. William B. Way to Jane Bentley, formerly of Troy, N. Y.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

Rockafellow—Walton.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. R. K. Rogers, Mr. William H. Rockafellow, of New-York, to Miss Amenda G., eldest daughter of Charles Walton, Esq., of the former place.

Underhill—Findlay.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert B. Peet, John F. Underhill, of New-York, to Hannah Findlay, daughter of Andrew Findlay, Esq., formerly of Westchester County, N. Y.

Newell—Delafield.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 4, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, the Rev. Henry A. Neell, of Rochester, to Mary F. Delafield.

Brownell—Baxter.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the Hon. Samuel B. Woolworth, by the Rev. J. N. Campbell, Lewis Brownell, Esq., of this City, to Miss Fannie Baxter, of the former place.

Crane—Carmichael.—At Northville, Saratoga County, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Wm. M. Carmichael, D. D., Alonso Crane, son of Henry Crane, Esq., to Emily Cruttenden, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Thebaud—Pillot.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 5, by the Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, Paul L. Thebaud, of New-York, to Matilda, second daughter of A. P. Pillot, Esq.

Babcock—Hubbell.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Jesse P. Babcock, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Sarah Louisa Hubbell, daughter of C. B. Hubbell, Esq., of the former place.

Minor—Smith.—At New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Field, Robert C. Minor, of New-York, to Isabel A., daughter of Orrin F. Smith, Esq.

### DIED.

Black.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, Eliza Black, wife of John Black, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Ann Morris, No. 128 Orchard-st.

Miller.—In this City, M. Carrie, wife of Ira Osmore Miller, Esq., aged 24 years.

☞ Portland Me., papers please copy.

Brailsford.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 5, Julia, wife of William Brailsford, of Georgia, and daughter of Eliza and the late Owen Wardell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st., on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Baker.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, Alfred Baker, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, together with the officers and members of the Eighth Company National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Anson Baker, No. 242 4th-st., (Washington-square,) on Saturday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Gould.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, of consumption, Francis E. Gould, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, Thomas C. Gould, No. 43 Tompkins-st. His remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

Beaman.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 5, Capt. E. M. Beaman, formerly of bark *Hudson*, aged 44 years.

Wilson.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 5, Elijah Wilson, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Gates and Ralph avs., Brooklyn.

Dwight.—At Morrisania, on Thursday, Nov. 4, Miss M. A. Dwight, aged 52 years, formerly of this City.

Robins.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Friday morning, Nov. 5, Nathan Robins, in his 76th year.

His friends and those of the family are invited to accompany the remains from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to Greenwood on Monday morning, Nov. 8, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance.

Devan.—At Nyack, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, Annie Fuller Devan, daughter of Thos. T. and Emma E. Devan, aged 11 months and 15 days.

Eighth National Guard—Company Notice.—The members of this command are requested to meet at the Armory on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in citizens dress, to attend the funeral of Alfred Baker, late a member of this corps. H. C. Shumway, Captain.

C. B. Bostwick, Orderly.

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WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, a situation in a private family, as first-class laundress; has best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take care of an infant or invalid; no objection to go in the country; City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands games and soups, and all kinds of pastry and desserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place; was brought up in England. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family in Brooklyn. Call on or address M. A. C., No. 82 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable young woman; can assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. Best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 116 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (TOGETHER PREferred) by two respectable young women as cook and laundress; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 433 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 496 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or as waitress. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 91 25th-st., in candy store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a small private family, or to attend on an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 125 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or fine washer; can be highly recommended by the family she has last left. Call at No. 132½ 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business; good cook and good baker. Can be seen, for three days, at No 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS German Protestant chambermaid and waitress, and a first-class lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family by a Protestant woman who can furnish the best of references. Call, or address, ANN BROOKS, first floor, No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in the washing of two or three females; the best of City references can be given. No. 120 East 20th-st.

MRS. REYNOLDS, SICK NURSE, NO. 125 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av., 3d floor.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter; and willing to make himself generally useful. Can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant young man, 20 years of age, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and a careful and competent driver; has always done the work of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, sober, steady and industrious; wages moderate. Can be seen at his last employer's, T. J. Crowen, Esq., northeast corner of Broadway and 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by an industrious single Protestant young man; has been long experienced in the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, and is a good, careful driver; would go to any part of the country, and make himself as useful as he can; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., or address C. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young unmarried man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the most respectable families in the City, who will be happy to recommend him. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. KERR'S, No. 746 Broadway; or address T. R., waiter, as above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, to take care of horses and drive; he understands the management of flowers; if wanting, he can be well recommended by his last employers. Can be seen at Mr. Powell's livery stable, not if engaged, in Henry-st., between Cranberry and Middagh sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; just arrived from Europe; has good references. Call for two days at No. 149 Grand-st., or address W. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR accountant, in a merchant's or banker's office, by a young man who has had considerable experience in one of the first commercial houses, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and abilities. Address J. W., Box No. 2,125 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; he perfectly understands his business so all its branches, and is not afraid to work; would make himself generally useful, if required; the best of City reference from his last employer, whom he has lived with for the last 5 years. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business. Has good references, and no objection to make himself generally useful. Understands milking and taking care of a furnace. Address B. C., Box No. 209, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, who has received a pretty good education, wishes to obtain employment in a store; has been accustomed to driving in this City and understands the management of horses. A note addressed to J. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant young man, (English;) has the very best of reference for competency, neatness, sobriety and honesty; no objection to going with the carriage, and will make himself generally useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS porter, or any other respectable business; he can speak the German and English languages; is well acquainted in all parts of the City. Address P. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN PROTestant man and his wife to do the work on a place—the country preferred—including garden, horse, cooking, washing and ironing. Apply, after 9½ o'clock, at the intelligence office No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND FOOTman, by a respectable young Englishman, of genteel appearance; understands the management of horses, and can drive if required; good City references. Address J. H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of reference from his last employer's; has no objection to go to the country. Address A. R., Box 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TAILOR BY trade, a situation in a wholesale clothing store; willing to trim or do any work. Address I. P., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to tend bar or open oysters, and to make himself useful about the house. Good reference given. Address D. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, an Englishman (age 24,) is a good driver and knows the City well; can produce a good reference from his last employer. Address A. Z., Box 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A single man, Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country; can give good reference. Address K. M., or apply at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A PRACTICAL MAN, to work a place on shares; there is 20 acres of good tillable land; comfortable house and out-buildings; peach orchard, and other fruit; he must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who will give security for the performance of his duties. Inquire of S. A. ANNESS, on the premises, Morristown, N. J., or of J. ANNESS, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM about 30 miles from the City, the man as gardener and coachman, and to do general work on a small farm; the woman is wanted for general housework; Protestant preferred; good references required; and a fair salary will be given to competent persons. Address Box No. 219 *Times* office, stating when an interview can be had.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron. None but those well acquainted with the duties above required need apply. Good references required and good wages paid. Apply today at No. 264 Bowery.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT WOMAN; one who thoroughly understands her business; none need apply without the best City references; English or Welsh preferred. Apply at No. 56 East 23d-st., on Monday, Nov. 8, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take charge of a little girl of eight years. A young person who could be trusted, and who would act on principle, can find a plain, permanent home by addressing W., Box No. 3,887 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer, and know how to make bread; a good girl with first-rate references, may obtain a good place. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN T

## REAL ESTATE.

**...-FAMILY STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.**—In the *Times* Building, on Park, ...ayrace and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**LOTS TO LET**
At No. 16 Warren-st.
Inquire on the premises.

**...LUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.**—Comprising 400 ...res in a valley of the Highlands, Orange County, ...within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie ...; upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty ..., good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, ...s a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen ...rvards The mansion is handsome and commodious The farm (about two-thirds of which is arable and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, ...stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with ...water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to ...the purchaser. For particulars, apply for a few ...days at Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st., New-York, to S. ...OWELL; or address him afterwards, Greenwood ..., near Chester, Orange County, N. Y.

**...R SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS—A ...** mansion, with 28 lots of ground, on 59th and ... and Avenue A, near the East River, in a most ...desirable locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a ...elegant double two-story and attic house, with ...piece of ground; the house is modernly urranged, ...gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per ... money can remain on bond and ... Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**...R A PART OF THE HOUSE TO LET** ...for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable ... The occupant is about to move West; a good ...with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Greene ... Enquire of cars; house in good order; rent ... two years from May next; furniture good ... about $1,300 in value. Call at the house before it A. ... after 5 P. M.

**...AUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVING...TON.**—Large two-story mansion, 54x50 feet, with all modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas &c.; large carriage house and small barn, and four acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a ...ideal view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from ... For sale on easy terms, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**...R SALE**—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, ...hundred acres of land, suitable for building ...beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine ...Will subdivide if remarkably salubrious, ...fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer ... hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY ... Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. ... 24th-st., New-York.

**...R SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD... ...brick 3-story brick houses, with basement and ...cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete ... Property situated next to corner South 5th and ... sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a ... tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement ...burg City Bank.

**...E ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED ARCHITECT,** and an experienced builder, offers his services to capitalists seeking safe investments in building. ...would make all the necessary drawings, and guarantee ... his construction shall not surpass his estimates, ...reference given. Address, with real name, ARCHI... No. 116 4th-st.

**...OUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.** ...Persons desirous of buying or purchasing houses ...in the best situations, and on the most favorable ... will do well to call at the office of CLARK BENJAMIN & CO., ...Broadway. N. B.—For sale, several lots on Murray-Hill, and opposite the Central Park.

**...R SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, ...the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased. ... No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable ...dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 236 ...feet and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B ..., No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**...EST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—COUNTRY ...seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and ... 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; ... prospect in the State; good society, schools, ..., &c.; a pure air; at $250 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**...UR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY** ..., corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May ... now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further ...ars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 ...clock.

**...LET**—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 ...low-st., containing six rooms. A small family of ...persons preferred. Location very desirable. Pos... immediately. For further particulars, apply to ...OBTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

**...R AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—... paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded ... investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, ..., Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, ..., New-York.

**...LET.**—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING... No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has gas-... bath-room, and other improvements suited to a ...residence. Apply to HENDRICKS BROTHERS, ...Broad-st., or at No. 93 9th-st.

**...R SALE**—A PLOT OF 9 FULL LOTS ON THE ...th side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Very ...lots for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 ...st.

**...LET**—SUITS OF ROOMS NO. 737 EIGHTH... ...house, each consisting of parlor, dining-room, three ...bedrooms, kitchen; gas in room. Rent, $175 and $160 ...per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

**...E SECOND STORY, AND A FRONT** ...room in the 3d story, of a house on West 21st-st. to ...a gentleman and wife without children; rent $275. ...Inquire of J. F. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

**...LET**—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO 46 COLUM... ...-st. The owner would like to board in the house. ...Gentleman's walk from Fulton-ferry, opposite Middagh-... Heights. Apply at the above.

**...NISHED HOUSE WANTED**—TILL MAY ... the upper part of the City; rent not to exceed ... a month. Address Washington Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., stating particulars.

**...TED TO EXCHANGE**—LOTS ON 119TH ... 120th sts. for a nice house, either in this City ... Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

**...EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES** ...sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming ...section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, ...spring, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**...NTED TO RENT**—A SECOND OR THIRD ...flat, possession Jan. 1, located between Park-place ...Chambers-st., and Broadway and Church-st. Address ...L. B. & CO., No. 261 Greenwich-st.

**...R LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST ...rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th ...sts. One thousand-horse power. Inquire on the ...premises.

**...LET**—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE ...No. 45 Sullivan-st. Inquire in the store No. 539 ...same st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
...ONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the ...eriority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
...SON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
...parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail,
PIANOS TO RENT.

**...D-FORTES.**
SOESBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
...facturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-... Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument ... to inspect our stock.

**...EDAL GRAND AND SQUARE** ...STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 ... Broadway, New-York, have always re... ...premiums where and whenever in compe... ...first makers of Boston, New-York, Phila... Every Piano warranted for three ...

**...MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR** ...manufacture. Second-hand pianos at ex..., ranging from $25 to $150. One of the ...of music in the United States. Musical ...musical merchandise of all kinds at the ...Pianos and melodeons for rent ... received for pianos and melodeons. ...WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

**...EWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.** ..., near Broadway, have a splendid as... ...celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles ...with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Pur... ...of a superior instrument will find it for ...to call.

**... EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD** ..., new, and of exceedingly fine tone and ...warranted, will be sold at a very great bar... ...-hand piano taken in exchange, by AL... ..., Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

**...TON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** ...MAKERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assort... ...and full-toned Pianos at the lowest ... warranted to give satisfaction and ...three years.

**... BACON & CO.**—(SUCCESSORS TO ... RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers ... 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full ... of Instruments may be found, exclusively of ...manufacture, warranted in every respect.

**...ES BROTHERS' PIANOS** OF VARIOUS ..., to let or sold on installments, at their Manu... Nos. 338, 340, 342 3d-av., corner of 21st-st. New-... J. M. PELTON.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

**...UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE** ...y large and well-selected assortment of MUSI... ...XES, expressly manufactured for them, by the ...ers of Switzerland.
...have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the ...ize, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
...some fine Boxes with
...BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
...l Boxes repaired.

**...ARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR** ...—By the New-York, Newfoundland and Lon... ...graph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers ...pieces of superior quality, large size Submarine ...cable, with three conducting wires, manufac... by Kaper and Company, of London. For ... inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. ...

**...A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND** ..., Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 283 Broome-st., New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 26 Wall-st.

**TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.**

**PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.**

The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 26th-st., commencing 176 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x20 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.**—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $40 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 30, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.** WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the follow artists: Gainshrough, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlieger, Carrie, Ilconskirk, Van Goyen, Glauber, F. Bol Orrizonte, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland, Wilson, G. Morland, Grouze, Herring, Cuyp, Rolf, Metzco, Pettree, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court

**P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER** of Jacob W. Fester, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the depôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and ornamental trees, &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, haircloth and reps, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY,** (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, carpets, pier glasses rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, extension dining tables, bookcases, sideboards, marble-top centre tables, gas chandeliers, dressing bureaus, wash stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pallasses, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, &c. Dealers and housekeepers will find the above well worthy their attention.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.

ON BROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 132d and 135th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**9TH-AV. AND 65TH ST. LOTS.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 9th-av., southeast corner of 66th-st., 4 choice lots.
On 9th-st., 12 choice lots, south side, adjoining above; size 25x100 each, only half a block from Central Park; 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c, at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.**—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell 15 cases by the package and case, of those choice roots, at No. 73 William-st., at 11 o'clock SATURDAY, 6th inst., consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Lilies, Crocuses, Crown Imperials, &c. All in fine order and worthy the attention of florists and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.** WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Sale for choice of Boxes at the Academy of Music, for the opera of "Don Giovanni," on Wednesday Evening next. Particulars at the sale. Diagrams can be obtained at our store on Saturday morning.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

**THE ASSIGNEES OF CHARLES H. TALBOT** will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Liberty-st., the stock and fixtures of a wine and liquor store, comprising a very choice selection of every kind of wines, brandies, gins, whisky, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.**—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION** THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the seed store No. 9 John-st., comprising a well-selected assortment of azaleas, camelias, ericas, heliotropes, chrysanthemums, &c., &c., from J. E. Ranch, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 147, 149 and 151 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.**—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

**WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES,** handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

**NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD**—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINUY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A DESIRABLE OPENING.**—THE SECOND-story room in the building No. 208 Market-st., Philadelphia, occupied for the last nine years by the advertisers for the silk and dry goods jobbing business, will be to rent on or about the 10th inst., or will be retained until Jan. 1. The rent is low, the location desirable, and the stand established. The room is 75 feet deep, has good light and other advantages, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom met with for a person wishing to commence a business. Address W. S. STEWART & CO., No. 208 Market-st., Philadelphia.

**THE SOUTH.**—MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTURers who may have outstanding claims or business of any kind that would be benefited by the personal supervision of a man of experience, will find it to their interest to address B. L. S., care Mr. Geo. Jones, *Times* Office. The advertiser goes South in November. First-class City reference given, and security for the faithful performance of all business intrusted to the advertiser's care.

**A GENTLEMAN** IS ABOUT GOING TO CALIfornia and would like to engage with some firm as agent; would engage with a strict religionist as overseer of business of most any kind where it would not interfere with religion or its duties. References given. Address R. R., Box No. 112, *Times* Office, for one week.

**WANTED** — A GOOD IMPROVED PROPERTY, worth $7,000 to $10,000, in this City, in exchange for a valuable stock of clothing, in good order. Apply, immediately, to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

## FINANCIAL.

**KNICKERBOCKER**
**FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$2[illegible]

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA**
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.**
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1880
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**NICKEL ORE.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examined by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves; its feasibility for working unsurpassed. A good water privilege on the premises, a vein three feet thick, held in width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauveecus Hill, Norwich Town, Conn.

**NOTICE.**—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day. ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
WM. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

**AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF** the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| NATHANIEL HAYDEN, | JOHN B. DUNHAM, |
| WILLIAM K. BELCHER, | BENJ. W. MERRIAM, |
| BENJAMIN W. CLAPP, | ALFRED L. ROWE, |
| GEORGE C. COLLINS, | CHARLES J. SHEPARD, |
| WILLIAM L. COLEMAN, | CHARLES SANDFORD, |
| JOSEPH M. COOPER, | SAMUEL UTTER, |
| THOMAS DAVENPORT, | OLIVER W. WOODFORD, |
| THOMAS WOODWARD, | |

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £1 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY** will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each or any lesser number, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, said Bonds being required for investment in the Sinking Fund of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

**OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 66th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
33d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

**TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., and will remain open until the whole of the capital stock of $150,000 shall be subscribed.
D. B. KEELER,
E. D. BROWN,
E. S. WALTON,
} Commissioners.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

**MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.**—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

**COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE** Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

**TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.**—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

**$10,000** MORTGAGE AT 7 PER CENT. ADDRESS R. Box No. 306 New-York Post-Office, or apply to WM. W. BRACKETT, Attorney-at-law, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL** kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 5 Portland-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

**WANTED**—SACRAMENTO CITY TEN PER CENT. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,** IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. TARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1848.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture,** in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 36,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE**—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

**FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR** READY MONEY. —Furniture, a fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED** and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson-sts. Circulars sent on application.

**$4 50** DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## SHIPPING.

**CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,**
VIA NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, Proprietors.
REDUCED FARES.
The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL,
having been fitted up expressly for the California trade, by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.,
carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
For San Francisco, California.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

**COLEMAN'S**
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE,
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to call and think they will readily agree with us. In the ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

**COLEMAN'S**
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
WALTER LORD,
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full suit of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her ongagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

**CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.**
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Freight on Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Freight on Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Captain BERRY,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomery, Ala | $26 | Columbia, S. C. | $20 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 23 | Jacksonville, Fla | 20 |
| Augusta, Ga | 26 | Pilatka, Fla | 23 |

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The ALEXANDER will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

**SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.**
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 5 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

**TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.**
The General Courier and Traveling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Burry-st., St. James', London.

**ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.**
STEAM T

very numerous, audience.
evening, at Hope Chapel,
in the French language, by Pro
"History of Civilization throug
." The very inclement weath
its share in restricting the number
's hearers, but it is certain that all who
ent greatly enjoyed the intellectual treat af
ull lecturer. Beginning with a review of th
constantly increasing power and res
United States, and remarking that these
ted to good purposes for the benefit of
means of education and religion, the le
ained that much of the advantage to be d
from these sacred sources must come th
uence of woman, on whose example th
feeling, principle and *morale* in a great m
. In support of this position the Profe
many striking and interesting instances
ken and from ancient history, bringing h
on his first lecture, down to the period
the Roman Empire, whence he will re
second discourse. The approbation
was loudly testified at the close of the

OCEAN STEAMERS.—We
advertised to sail from Liverpo
the 10th inst., and to return on the
ould seem that the Company
ence of her intended withdr
, indeed, it has not been decid
the regular service. The *Per*
ship—probably the most p
on the ocean—and those who h
voyage during the Winter will be
have their best service as long as the
of the Company will permit. The Col
ship *Pacific* leaves this port on Monday.
Vanderbilt line of steamers for Bremen to
is to be hauled off for the Winter. The Quebec
European steamers has been withdrawn for
son. It commences its monthly service to
on the 17th of November, to resume weekly
in the Spring. The *Hammonia* was to leave
urgh on the 5th, and Southampton on the 6th,
ing from this City on the 1st of December. The
States Mail steamship *Illinois* leaves to-day
Company's pier, foot of Warren-street, at 2
P. M., for Aspinwall, with the Californi
passengers. A mail for Kingston, Jamaica,
made up at the Post-Office to go by the
Washington, which is announced to leave to-
for California and Nicaragua.

The frigate *San Jacinto*,
, has been pumped out.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Ameri-
can General Committee met at the rooms corner of
Broadway and Lispenard-street, last evening, F. C.
WAGNER, Esq., presiding. It was directed that a
Convention of three delegates from each Ward meet
on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at the same place,
for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comp-
troller and Governors of the Almshouse. It was or-
dered that Conventions to nominate Councilmen meet
in the several Districts on the 22d inst., as follows:
Fourth Senatorial District at No. 322 Pearl-street;
Fifth Senatorial District at No. 187 Bowery; Sixth
Senatorial District at Knickerbocker Hall; Seventh
Senatorial District at the Monument House, corner of
Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue. The Aldermanic
nominations were laid over to the next meeting,
which will be held next Friday evening.

AN ITINERANT MUSICIAN DROWNED.—For sev-
eral days past a poor man has gathered a few coppers
from passengers on the Jersey City ferry-boats, by
playing the violin. About o'clock Thursday evening, as
the boat was entering the slip at Jersey City, he fell
overboard and was drowned. The body was not re-
covered. His violin and hat came to the surface, and
were taken to the First Ward Station-house of this
City. It is possible they may lead to the identification
of the drowned man, the fact of his being an itinerant
violinist being all that is at present known regard-
ing him.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Thursday evening, about 7
o'clock, as the South Ferry boat *Atlantic* was en-
tering the slip on the New-York side, a young
German woman, named EMMA ROOS, aged 17, and
residing at Newark, N. J., jumped overboard, but
was fortunately rescued by Harbor-Police Boat No.
6, and taken to the First-Ward Station-house; where
she was attended by Dr. VAN LEE.

## Police Intelligence.

BURNING MILK WAGONS AND ASSAULTING PO-
LICEMEN.—James Talleur, a desperate young rowdy of
the Sixteenth Ward, who generally goes by the name
of "Buffer," was yesterday committed to prison by
Justice KELLY, on a charge of assisting to burn several
milk wagons and taking an active part in stabbing and
beating some of the Sixteenth Ward Police. Accord-
ing to the statement of the officers, young Talleur and
a gang of his associates seized hold of some milk
wagons stationed at the corner of Nineteenth-street
and Sixth-avenue; tore down a quantity of fence in
the vicinity, and with the conjoint plunder made a
large bonfire. The wagon proprietors and the fence
owners very naturally objected to such an illumi-
nation, attended with such expense to themselves,
and entered their remonstrances. The youths
turned upon the remonstrants, and gave them a beat-
ing. Information was speedily sent to the Station-
house, and two policemen, named Wilson and Two-
mey, went to arrest them. A grown-up boy, named
"Scotty," hit Officer Wilson over the head with a
cart-rung. "Buffer" stabbed the prostrate officer three
times on the head and back. Some of the others pitched
into Twomey, and gave him a terrible beating.
Throwing a shower of brick-bats at the two officers
as a *finale*, the crowd dispersed. Only "Buffer" has
thus far been arrested. Most of the others are known,
and their arrest will, doubtless, be effected in a day
or two.

AN OPERA SINGER ROBBED.—Some thief, a
little before daylight, yesterday morning, entered the
room, in the Western Hotel, near Cortlandt-street, of
Mr. Durand, baritone of the late English Opera Com-
pany at Burton's, and stole his gold watch and chain
and $260 in bills. The noise made by the intruder
awakened Mr. Durand, who immediately jumped out
of bed and endeavored to catch the thief, who, howev-
er, darted out and into an adjoining room and shut
the door after him. Mr. Durand gave the alarm. Two
suspicious-looking fellows who occupied one of the
adjoining rooms were searched, but none of the
missing property being found, and nothing to warrant
their detention, they were let go. Subsequently over
the wardrobe in their room was found a lady's gold
watch, a small roll of bills and a pair of burglars'
pincers. Mr. Durand's door was opened by nippers,
and the presumption is that they passed over the
booty to some party in the street, and in their haste
forgot to hide their tools.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Mr. James Ballentine, of
the South Ferry, yesterday observed two suspici-
ous-looking women about to cross to this City, and
feeling warranted, under the circumstances, arrested
them, and took them to the City Hall Police Station.
Shortly after arriving there, a gentleman came in with
a list of silver articles which had been stolen from
his residence in Pierrepont-street, all of which, ex-
cepting one silver cup, were found on the persons of
the two women. The cup had been sold for a small
amount to enable them to cross the ferry. It was
also recovered. The value of the property exceeded
$200.

ARREST FOR ABANDONMENT.—Officer Nesbitt,
of the Harbor Police, arrested, yesterday, Samuel
Holmes, on board bark *Robert Mills*, about to sail for
Galveston, on complaint of his wife for abandoning
her and family, leaving them without support. He
was locked up.

## Legal Intelligence.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, NOV. 8.
COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—
Nos. 599, 1099½, 501, 1682, 1923, 1922, 1923,
2024, 1925, 1926, 1514, 1801, 1080, 1910, 1548. *Part*
*II.*—Nos. 1639, 1868, 1865, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1896, 1740,
1899, 1906, 906, 1752, 1873, 1882, 1919.
Motions and decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 5.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

A REVENUE CASE.—In this case Joseph Morrison
sued Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port, to recov-
er an alleged excess of duties on a quantity of sugar,
paid under protest. The excess not appearing clearly
to the Jury, they gave a verdict in favor of the Col-
lector.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 5.
Before Judge Davies presiding, and Judges Clerke and Ingraham.

A FOURTH TRIAL ORDERED FOR CANGEMI.
Michael Cangemi was brought into Court this
morning, and the proceedings necessary to a new
trial were had. The District-Attorney filed the re-
mittitur of the Court of Appeals in his case, and moved
that the judgment of the Court of Appeals be made the
judgment of this Court, and that the cause be sent to
the Circuit Court for trial on the first Monday in De-
cember next. The motion was granted.

THE CASE OF THE DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.
There are several cases under the above head,
growing out of the contest between the Court clerks
appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen of 1857, and
those continued in office by the District Court act of
1857. Two cases came up this morning on appeal
from a special verdict rendered by the Circuit Court,
in favor of the defendants, and will be continued; the
main point in issue is the constitutionality of the Dis-
trict Court act.

Before Judge Mullin.
NOTICE OF PROTEST.

The case of James Olivell & Co. *vs.* Timothy
C. Dwight, an action on a promissory note made by
the late Alfred F. Lagrade, was tried yesterday. The
defence set up that the notice of protest was not re-
ceived by the defendant in time, and that when it
was sent it was improperly directed to Mr. F. H.
Dwight, who immediately returned it to the Post-
master at Yonkers, where he resided, and where it
was advertised. The plaintiff showed the present-
ment to the administrator of the maker at maturity,
and that the notices of protest were left with the
plaintiff to be mailed to the defendant. It was shown,
also, that the notices were mailed to F. H. Dwight,
instead of Timothy C. Dwight. The case went to
the jury on alleged admissions of liability, on the
part of the defendant, in some letters written after the
[illegible] they found for the plaintiff
for the full amount—$[illegible].

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES.
Before Judge Ingraham.

*Armenda Pike* vs. *Thos. J. Pike.*—Judgment of
divorce vinculo.
*Richard Freligh* vs. *Alvira A. Freligh.*—Judgment of
divorce granted.
*John Hartman* vs. *Eliza Hartman.*—Referred to Mr.
Maurice to take proofs, &c.
*Adelaide A. Nims* vs. *Theodore S. Nims.*—Referred
to Mr. A. Wakeman to take proofs, &c.
*Benjamin M. Stilwell et al.* vs. *Josephine W. Savage*
*et al.*—Referred to Mr. W. Mitchill to examine, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before City-Judge Russell.

Thomas Lewis, a negro, charged with an as-
sault and battery on Robert Pendleton, a negro, by
stabbing him with a sword-cane, on July 29, was tried
and acquitted, the evidence clearly showing that the
defendant only acted in self-defence.

Nancy Hood, charged with arson in the first degree,
was called for trial, but, in consequence of a differ-
ence between the counsel who were engaged for her
defence, her case was postponed till Monday week.
No other cases being ready, the Court adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 5.
Before Judge Brady.
DECISIONS.

*Harmann* vs. *Bellows.*—Commission granted.
*Mangacchi* vs. *Bull.*—Judgment for $100.
The cases of Rain *vs.* Hosie, and Hathorne *vs.*
Hodges, are settled.

Before Judge Hilton.
*Barry* vs. *Mayhen.*—Motion denied.
*Moses* vs. *Walker.*—Judgment for plaintiff on de-
murrer, with costs.
*Kins* vs. *Kanski.*—Allowance of 3 per cent. granted
on $3,500.

The argument in the case of Wm. H. McCartha,
one of the *Jessie* mutineers, was argued in Boston on
Thursday, and the decision is to be given to-day or
Monday.

## Brooklyn Intelligence.

ANOTHER LIQUOR LAW CASE.—In the Kings
County Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge
MORRIS, PETER J. DEMPSEY was arraigned to plead to
an indictment for violating the 21st Section of the Me-
tropolitan Police act, by "selling liquor on Sunday."
HENRY A. MOORE, Esq., counsel for the accused, said
that instead of pleading he should demur to the in-
dictment, as, under a decision of the Court of Appeals,
it was no offence to sell liquor on Sunday unless the
person was "a licensed inn or tavern keeper," which
important fact was not set forth in this indictment.
The District-Attorney thought that the decision re-
ferred to did not affect this case. MR. MOORE said that
if the Court should decide that the decision did not
cover this case, he should then argue that the indict-
ment was void because it does not state that the ac-
cused sold "without license," which, under a decision
given at General Term in New-York, would be nec-
essary to make it a misdemeanor under the law.
At the suggestion of the Court the argument in the
case was postponed until Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Brooklyn
Railroad Company has issued a manifesto, denying
the employes of the road, after a certain time, the
privilege of riding, free of charge, to their respective
posts. Heretofore they have furnished them with two
tickets a day. It is also stated that the Company has
employed "spotters," mostly females, at a good
salary, to watch the conductors, a practice never be-
fore employed on the road. Conductors' wages are
ten shillings a day,—beef-steaks, 16 cents a pound.

### Interesting Letter from Madame La Grange—Her Voyage to Brazil.

*Translated from a Paris Paper for the Boston Journal.*

* * * * * Thus, it is but one little month
since we promenaded together the Boulevard des
Italiens, the day after the superb *fete champetre* given
by the Duchess DE LA FORCE, where I saw, almost
dancing, the Marshal NARVAEZ—and already, here am
I at the other end of the world, the new, the other
world, to say with the good LA FONTAINE, after the
manner of my condition: 'Every *chanteur* lives at
the expense of him who listens.' Twenty-four days
at sea from the shores of England to those of Brazil,
fatigue, hunger, *ennui*, heat, and behold us at Rio,
landed by a Captain who assures us we have made an
excellent voyage; which I prefer to believe on his
authority rather than to verify, as it might be neces-
sary to make a second voyage, and once is more than
enough. Ah! if you hear any one extolling the Eng-
lish steamers, say they would do well to spend less
money in puffs, and more in providing nourish-
ment for their passengers. We arrived here absolute-
ly famished; I say it notwithstanding the want of
poetry in such an avowal from a Norma, a Rosina, a
Semiramide! Our first repast on land cost us about
eighteen thousand reis; be it understood, however, it
needs one million of these reis to make two thousand
seven hundred and thirty francs. Thus every one in
Brazil is a millionaire!

But, to return to our voyage, for I have promised
you my log-book, as the sailors say. We put into
port at Lisbon, at St. Vincent, at Pernambuco and
at Bahia. We put into port as often as possible, the
Captain thinking by doing so his passengers would
make a repast on land, and thus he economized his
larder.

You know Lisbon, without having seen it. It is a
capital, just as many towns in Italy are capitals—
Parma, Modena, Lucques—too pretentious for towns,
too insignificant for the honor they receive.

But let me write of St. Vincent. What a hole,
what a rock, what a repulsive spot! Certainly, had
the English thought of it, here, and not at St. Helena,
would have been the place to lodge their martyr! Not
a blade of grass, not a tree, not a bird, not a glass of
water! Desperate at not having thought of making
useful such a place to imprison him who was for so
long a time their victor before falling into their power,
the English revenge themselves by forcing the French
who embark on their perfidious boats to remain in
this hole two or three days! Would not one imagine
that this spot was created in order that the sea might
be preferred, notwithstanding the want of proper
food, excused on the ground that sea-sickness takes
away the appetite—a circumstance on which the ad-
ministration at London speculate with an audacity
truly astonishing.

From St. Vincent to Pernambuco we roasted. We
admired an incomparable soil, and the aspect of this
city proved to us once more, how here, where God
makes everything, man has nothing more to do. God
rested but one day after his great work, Brazil includ-
ed; the Brazilians rest always from a fatigue that
they never experience.

We left in haste the ship. Our canoe cost us 6,000
reis, for a distance which my husband calls a quarter
of a cigar. On landing, a new world of vehicles were
presented to our view, which, I imagine, would not
have the least success at Paris. What? horses, or
carts; or wheel-barrows, or palanquines? Nothing
of the kind—the backs of negroes! At home we say
"on a donkey's back" here, you perceive the substi-
tute!

We arrived at last at Rio Janeiro, and speedily for-
got our shattered stomachs, to live by the eyes. What
nature, my dear native of macadamized Paris? What
scenery, eclipsing and surpassing all I can say of our
by-gone contemplations of Italy! This bay of Rio is
surely the most magnificent spot in the world, and
they who inhabit it are most amiable to come to Paris
to see the mill revolve on the summit of Mont Martre.

Ah! the son of the Brazilian Minister at Paris was
right, when we wished to admire together, three
years since, do you remember, the iron road from
Heidelberg to Baden, carried along, or rather stopped,
by a train that reposed at every tree; he was right,
this amiable diplomatist, to tell us all we then saw
was not worth the attention of those who knew the
nature of his inconceivable country!

I was mute, stupefied, overwhelmed; I could only
exclaim Oh! and Ah! I longed to sing the air Ros-
SINI composed for me, which no person has yet heard
me sing, so much have I feared it would fall on the
ear of some pirate who would retain, steal, and pub-
lish it, as has occurred with others. But the Captain
hastened to land us; he feared lest we should take
advantage of the admirable calm of this bay, which
banishes sea-sickness to the horizon, to demand a last
repast.

The day after our arrival we were presented to the
Emperor Don PEDRO II. This deserves a few details.
In Europe we are accustomed to see the sovereigns,
and places of their abode, surrounded by a pomp
quite unknown here. I will add to all reflec-
tions, however, and relate simply that which oc-
curred. We arrived at a *house* comfortable enough
in appearance—nothing more. At the door we were
asked: "You desire to see the Emperor?" "Yes."
"You are strangers?" "Yes." "Enter!"

On the first floor we were received in a small saloon
very simply furnished. Two chamberlains came and
conversed with us regarding France, which they ad-
mired, the voyage by England, which they doubted,
the talents they gave you credit for, in language the
most Parisian. Other persons arrived, and all waited.
Suddenly the door opened, a handsome man appeared,
seemingly young, who, seeing M. PEREIRA DA SILVA
speaking with us—we made the voyage together from
England, and through the same sufferings became fast
friends—he approached him with an extended hand
and an expression of pleasure and affection. "Is this
Madame LA GRANGE?" asked the Emperor. M. DA SIL-
VA having replied yes, his Majesty commenced talking
French with us like a Russian! I confess this recep-
tion put me more at my ease than when I was pre-
sented to MEYERBEER, in his Berlin! His Majesty
graciously thanked me for having had the courage to
cross the ocean and come so far in search of a mil-
lion, not in sous, and conducted us presently to the
Empress, who received me more as a countess than
an artist, which was quite the contrary to the recep-
tion of the Emperor. My husband, who made me
Countess, was enchanted. I, who made myself ar-
tist, was more delighted to be considered *en esmia*
*virtuoso* than as a noble lady! Their Majesties re-
ceive daily after dinner till the hour of business. I
have been told Don PEDRO II. works like a student in
the polytechnic school: he wishes to undertake cer-
tain extensive works, which he will himself superin-
tend.

The theatre is very fine in its interior—the exterior
resembles a barrack. I make my *debut* in a few days
in my extreme *roles* of "Norma" and "Barbiere."
By this alpha and omega, as men say, judgment is
passed. If I succeed in pleasing these excellent
Brazilians, who are so frank and cordial in the aristo-
cratic distinction of their Portuguese origin, I think
we may pass two years here, in agreeable and happy
exile, which, as a good mother I impose on myself,
in order to provide for the future of my two daughters.

If my impressions of this American *sejour* amuse
you, I shall consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to
write at the risk, as before, in my dear Russia, of your
betraying my confidences and serving my letters warm
to your readers at the four points of the globe!

Adieu—reserve for us the kind feeling which my
husband and self, and already the little ones return to
you with interest, which is very just, considering the
time we have made use of the capital.

ANNA DE LAGRANGE.

R. P. JOHNSON, Esq., American Consul at Ta-
basco, has forwarded to the Collector of New-Orleans,
a copy of the *Boletin Oficial*, containing the following
regulation from Senor SARLES, Governor of the De-
partment of Tabasco:

"In order to avoid any inconvenience which, in the
present distracted state of the Republic, may be caused
by the opposition of Mexican Consuls to the dispatch
of vessels to this port, and to the certificates of their
manifests, I have resolved to decree the following:

ART. 1. In cases where Mexican Consuls refuse to
certify manifests and invoices for this port, as provid-
ed by the existing general ordinance concerning mari-
time custom-houses, the Consul of any friendly na-
tion may issue the certificate—with which they shall
be admitted to this Custom-house, without inconven-
lence."

[Advertisement.]
PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE
EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY, having been temporarily released
from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of
the destruction by fire of the Institution of which he
was the head, begs to announce to those of his pa-
tients with whom he has been in communication, that
he has, in compliance with their special request, made
arrangements to establish an institution in New-York,
and will receive calls during each morning, at No. 26
St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection
whatever with any persons advertising to cure deaf-
ness. Neither has he given permission for the publi-
cation of a certificate purporting to emanate from him,
and cannot, therefore be responsible for any alarming
consequences resulting from rashness and desper-
ation. The loss of money may not be material to some
persons, but the deprivation of one of the most Im-
portant of the senses ought to be regarded and treated
with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable
discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently
removed without causing the least pain or inconven-
ience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malfor-
mation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided atten-
tion to this branch of special practice, has enabled
him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of suc-
cess as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases
yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with con-
fidence. They will show at least in what estimation
his professional qualifications are held by some of the
most distinguished medical men in the country.

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in
practice, and have been led to form a favorable opin-
ion of his character, both in profession and as a gen-
tleman. W. H. PARKER, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have
found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Miss SARAH SWAIN, of this town, a lady of extensive
acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us
that in 1846 she became partially deaf to such an ex-
tent as to render her unable to understand conversa-
tion in an ordinary tone. For the past six months,
however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

After an hour's operation, Dr. HARTLEY removed the
cause of the deafness, and Miss SWAIN'S hearing is
now fully restored.—*Nantucket Enquirer, July 9, 1856.*

FARMHAVEN, Mass., July 27, 1856.

Dr. HARTLEY: It would be impossible for me to ex-
press in words my gratitude to you for restoring one
of my senses, of which I have been in a measure de-
prived for three long years; but nevertheless it is true,
that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as
ever I did in my life, and many thanks are due to you
for that blessing. REBECCA D. HOWARD,
Daughter of Mr. J. HOWARD.

[Advertisement.]
An overwhelming majority was given to one of
the gubernatorial candidates yesterday; but not such
a majority as is given every season to KNOX, the en-
terprising Hatter. In his case it is a majority of dol-
lars, for the tasteful, fashionable and becoming Hats
that have made his name famous in all parts of the
country. His charges are remarkably low, yet his
wares have that expensive look which seems to be-
token the generosity of the wearers. The long expe-
rience of Mr. KNOX is made evident by every Hat that
decorates No. 212 Broadway. He knows just what
public taste requires, and furnishes it.

[Advertisement.]
IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF ENGLISH CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medalion Velvets,
$1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25;
Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-
Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c.
and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand
every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers
and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young
Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial
from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low.
Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and
examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and
Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A more astonishing com-
bination of curiosities never have been exhibited at
any one place than may be now found here in the In-
dian Giant, the American Dwarf Lady and the Bearded
Baby. They are perfect marvels in human shape.
Fascinating entertainments are also given this after-
noon and evening in the lecture room.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment
of beautiful and new designs will be found at our
great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The
trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—All going
to travel, whether for long or short distances, ought
to carry some of these above medicines. They cure
colds, felons, chilblains, headaches, ulcers, chills, &c.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof
Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 5s, '65 | 104⅛ | 100 Harlem R. R. | s60 12½ |
| 2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. | 93½ | 450 do | 12⅝ |
| 36,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89 | 100 do | b60 12½ |
| 9,500 Cal. St. 7s, N.B. | 90 | 300 Harlem R. R. Pref. | 26½ |
| 11,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76. | 101½ | 300 Reading Railroad | 51½ |
| 2,500 Ill. Cent. R. Bs. | 94½ | 100 do | b30 51⅝ |
| 3,500 do | 94⅜ | 700 do | 51⅝ |
| 1,000 do | 94⅜ | 100 do | h10 51⅝ |
| 5,000 do | s60 93⅞ | 125 Mich. Cen. Railroad | 55½ |
| 5,000 LaCe. & M. L. G. B. | 26¾ | 150 do | b60 55½ |
| 40,000 do | 26¾ | 100 do | 55⅝ |
| 20,000 do | s30 26 | 100 do | s30 55 |
| 2,000 do | s10 26 | 350 do | 55⅛ |
| 1,000 Ch., St. P. & F. Du- | | 180 La Cr. & Mil. R. R. | 4½ |
| lac 1st Mort. Bonds | 45 | 50 do | 4½ |
| 1,000 Ch. St. P. & F. Du- | | 775 M. S. & N. I. R. R. | 23¼ |
| lac L. G. Bonds | 14 | 100 do | s10 23⅛ |
| 3,000 do | 13 | 100 do | b30 23⅜ |
| 1,000 do | 12⅜ | 10 M. S. & N. I. G. stock | 52¾ |
| 5,000 do | 12 | 575 do | 52¾ |
| 2,000 L. Erie & W. 2 m. b. | 54 | 50 do | b10 52¾ |
| 12 Bank of America | 113½ | 100 do | s10 52¾ |
| 12 Bk. of Commerce | 103½ | 50 do | 52½ |
| 10 Nassau Bank | 100 | 100 do | b30 52½ |
| 30 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 97½ | 100 Ill. Cent. R. | s60 83½ |
| 20 Penn. Coal Co. | 78 | 100 do | 84 |
| 100 do | b60 78 | 100 do | 84¼ |
| 200 do | s60 78 | 250 Gal. & Chi. R. | 76 |
| 16 Cumberland Pref. | 19 | 100 do | 75¾ |
| 31 Pacific M. S. Co. | 106¾ | 500 do | 75¾ |
| 100 N. J. Zinc Co. | 7¾ | 50 do | s10 75¾ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 83⅞ | 350 do | 75¾ |
| 1200 do | 83⅞ | 206 do | 75 |
| 2200 do | 83⅞ | 350 do | 75¼ |
| 300 do | s60 83½ | 100 do | b10 75½ |
| 300 do | s10 83⅝ | 200 do | s60 74⅜ |
| 300 do | 83⅜ | 1,150 Cl. & Toledo R. | 33 |
| 100 do | b60 83⅜ | 100 do | s10 33 |
| 50 do | b30 83⅝ | 700 do | 33½ |
| 350 do | s10 83⅜ | 100 do | s30 33 |
| 100 do | b60 83⅜ | 250 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R. | 65 |
| 200 do | b10 83⅜ | 100 do | b10 65 |
| 50 do | b30 83⅜ | 150 do | 65⅛ |
| 300 Erie Railroad | s30 16⅜ | 400 do | 65¼ |
| 250 do | b30 16⅜ | 1000 do | 65⅞ |
| 169 do | 16⅜ | 50 do | b10 65⅞ |
| 100 Hud. River R. R. | b30 32 | 650 do | s10 65⅞ |
| 100 do | 31⅞ | 25 do | 65⅝ |
| 100 Cl. & Pitts. R. | 11 | 60 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 16 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 5s, '65 | 104⅜ | 100 Chic. & R. I. RR. | s60 65 |
| 3,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89 | 100 do | b60 65⅛ |
| 5,000 Cal. St. 7s. N.Bs. | 90 | 50 do | s10 65⅜ |
| 5,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs. | 26 | 225 do | 65⅞ |
| 5,000 do | b60 28 | 100 do | s40 65 |
| 4,000 do | 25¾ | 100 Erie Railroad | 16⅜ |
| 15 Merchants' Bank | 114½ | 100 Harlem Railroad | 12⅝ |
| 80 Manhattan Gas Co. | 150 | 250 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk. | 52⅛ |
| 150 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 83⅜ | 100 do | s15 51⅞ |
| 100 do | b10 83⅜ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 55 |
| 100 do | s10 83⅜ | 20 do | 54⅝ |
| 100 do | b60 83⅜ | 50 do | b30 54⅜ |
| 100 do | b3 83⅜ | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. RR. | 23½ |
| 200 do | s30 83⅜ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R. | b60 84 |
| 150 do | s3 83⅜ | 100 Gal. & Chic. RR. | s10 75½ |
| 100 do | s15 83½ | 650 do | 75½ |
| 100 do | s30 83⅜ | 50 do | b10 75⅜ |
| 200 do | s3 83⅜ | 150 do | 75⅜ |
| 100 do | s5 83⅜ | 50 do | 75¼ |
| 100 do | s10 83⅜ | 50 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 33½ |
| 100 Mill. & Miss. RR. | s60 16 | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 Q. City, Ill. 8s | 62½ | 30 Beekman Fire I. Co. | 107 |
| 5,000 Mil. & Lor. R. C. | 8s 46 | 20 W., Fargo & Co.'s Ex. | 62½ |
| 2,000 Lee Co. (Iowa) 8s | 50 | 10 Bank of New-York | 110 |
| 1,000 Fox & W. Im. Co. | 8s 70 | 15 Am. Ex. Bank | 106½ |
| 2,000 Mo. & Ohio R. 8s | 70 | 30 Chatham Bank | 77½ |
| 1,000 California 7s | 92½ | 10 Pacific M. S. Co. | 106⅝ |
| 1,000 Memphis City 6s | 75½ | 100 Sara. & White. R. | 45 |
| 1,000 Chicago City 6s | 86 | 30 Man. Gas Light Co. | 153 |
| 2,000 La C. & Mil. R. 7s | 25 | 20 Chi. & Rock Is. R. R. | 65 |
| 20 Union Bank | 109 | 100 La Cr. & Mil. R. | 4½ |
| 20 Marine Bank | 86½ | 35 American Gn. Co. | $9 25 |
| 5 Hum. Fire Ins. Co. | 102½ | | |

FRIDAY, NOV. 5—P. M.

We have to report another quiet day in the market for money. An advance in rates has almost ceased to be talked of as practical, for the present. The transactions to-day are at 3@3½@4 ₰ cent. at call, according to the classification of the collateral, and in discounts at 4 ₰ cent. on prime 30 @60-day acceptances, and 5@6 ₰ cent. on first-class bills running into next Spring. The movement of Specie is less active to the South, while the exchanges with Philadelphia and Boston are in favor of the City. The Foreign Bill market is still tending to lower terms, and Bank indorsements are done to-day at 109½ ₰ cent. on London and £5.16½ rate from 106½ to 106¾ ₰ cent. The screw steamer *Vigo*, for Liverpool, takes the mail to-morrow. The trade remittances by this opportunity are not large. Most of the business doing is by the regular bankers as buyers of exchange. The Cotton market is lower since the *America's* advices, but holders meet the demand, at the concession in prices, quite freely, and the sales to-day are 2,500 bales. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $55,000 to-day. The disbursements are $79,055. The balance here stands $8,327,768. This includes the amounts at the credit of disbursing officers and the assay department. At the close of October, the undrawn regular balances of the Treasurer of the United States at all the depositories stood $7,889,257, of which $5,582,289 was at New-York. The outstanding Treasury Bills of the Government are firmly held at Bank, and among the Trust and Savings offices, for the interest which they carry, and even the Three ₰ cents. find their way into the Custom-house very slowly.

After dropping off ⅛@1 ₰ cent. more in prices on the Share list, the Stock Exchange, this afternoon, looks like another turn upward. The market is taking New-York Central and Roading, and several of the Western road stocks, more freely, at the concession, and the partial demand improved after the printed list of the Second Board. The decline within six or eight weeks on New-York Central is equal to 4½ ₰ cent. of the 10 ₰ cent. which it had previously gained in October, and this circumstance attracts the attention of parties who sold out last week, or who failed to come in for the profit of the first advance. The sales, to-day, were almost uniformly at 83⅝ ₰ cent.; the *Bear* account being increased since the decline, as will be noticed by reference to the time contracts. The same account has sold heavily of Galena and Rock Island, on the low receipts in October, and thus far successfully, though the large decline on Galena, about 7@8 ₰ cent., is bringing forward fresh buyers. The stock closed about 75½, and Rock Island 65¼@65¾. The other Western roads sympathize in the depression of these two. In Reading, the price fell off to 51⅛, recovering at the close to 51¾@51¾ ₰ cent. Illinois Central is weaker on the last English news, and the Bonds were done at 94½@94⅝. In Panama there were no transactions. Pacific Mail 106½ ₰ cent., with few parcels offering while the question of the November dividend is pending. La Crosse Land Grants fell off to 26¼@26, with large sales. In State Stocks, Tennessees are ½ ₰ cent. off, while other descriptions remain firm, though without much activity. The general market left off steady.

The October receipts of the Galena Road are reported by telegraph at $139,000. The Toledo $80,142, against $95,000 last season. The Macon and Western $44,000, which, from the active Cotton movement in Georgia, is about double last season. The Stonington $18,000, which is an improvement of $3,000 on last year. The Brooklyn City Road earned $30,400 in August, $40,700 in September, and $39,200 in October, which for the quarter is an improvement of $10,600 on the traffic of 1857.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $767,799 | $855,046 | $912,933 |
| Thrown on market | 676,385 | 178,808 | 856,145 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $83,433,691 | $86,175,439 | $52,575,707 |
| Thrown on market | 82,657,163 | 79,373,944 | 60,289,378 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs | Value. | WITHDRAWN Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool. | 731 | $275,595 | 129 | $42,980 | 138 | $47,967 |
| Man. of Cotton. | 632 | 121,066 | 273 | 53,750 | 50 | 8,333 |
| Man. of Silk | 278 | 222,612 | 27 | 15,988 | 12 | 9,866 |
| Man. of Flax | 340 | 84,114 | 32 | 6,999 | 42 | 11,184 |
| Miscellaneous | 215 | 67,803 | 335 | 22,036 | 30 | 7,606 |
| Total | 2,196 | $771,190 | 796 | $141,743 | 272 | $84,956 |
| | | 141,743 | | | | 771,190 |
| Total Entered | | $912,933 | Total Marketed. | | | $856,146 |

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS state that Land Warrants have advanced 1 cent. ₰ acre, with a demand exceeding the supply. They now quote as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acres | 100 | 110 |
| 80 acres | 82 | 85 |
| 120 acres | 72 | 75 |
| 160 acres | 82 | 85 |

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote the market steady, thus:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | $1 | 85 |
| 120 acres | 71 | 75 |
| 80 acres | 81 | 85 |
| 40 acres | 100 | 110 |

Real Estate—FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

By order of Court in the case of AUGUST BELMONT *vs.* FURNALD, et al., Mr. P. C. BULKLEY sold two 19x92 feet lots on the north side of Sixteenth-street, 152 feet 6 inches west of Avenue B, for the sum of $1,900. Also, in the case of same *vs.* W. V. BRADY et al., one lot, same size, 19 feet west of the above, bought by Mr. BRADY for $1,000. Also, the adjoining lot, same size, bought by J. A. STOUTENBURGH for $3,100. The difference in price is probably due to some improvement of which the public is not apprised, according to the present mode of selling property under foreclosure.

Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL report the sale of five lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Broadway, for $1,325 ₰ lot. ISAAC SUNES to G. BOWMAN.

## BANKING

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2226. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

### FOUR DAYS LATER.

...val of the Circassian at St. Johns.

...t of the Difficulty Between France and Portugal.

### FOR A NEW ATLANTIC TETEGRAPH.

... a Decline—Breadstuffs and Provisions Heavy—Consols 93¼@93⅝.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 6.

...steamship *Circassian*, from Galway ...ing of the 27th ult., arrived at this port at ...last evening.

...ort of the voyage the *Circassian* encoun... ...her 300 passengers for ... and London mail ..., and telegraphic

...l steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, ...ool at 10 o'clock on the morning of ...

...*Hudson*, from New-York for Bremen, ...mpton on the 23d for coals.

...war-steamer *Gorgon* arrived at Ply... 23d from Halifax and Fayal. The *Gor...* ...dings for another line of Atlantic Tele... the Banks of Newfoundland to the en... English Channel, *vid* Fayal.

...*News* says the North Atlantic Steam ...Galway Line) received by the *City of* ... applications from America for £50,000 ...ck, added to the subscription already ...ds the required capital.

...Board of Trade returns for the year ...mber 30, show a decrease in exports, ...nine months, of over £9,400,000.

...arine Telegraph between Dover and ...ceased working, and was believed to be ...mmunication was kept up between the ...*vid* Ostend.

...ch Breadstuffs markets continued dull.

...uguese Government yields the *Charles et* ...France, declaring that it yields only to the employment of force. The Paris *Patrie* ...rtugal yielded not from fear but wisdom.

...Chamber of Prussia had rejected, by a ...76, a proposition to send an address to ...d Prince Regent.

...rican frigate *Wabash* arrived at Constanti... 11th ultimo. A letter says that as Amer... ...cluded in the treaty, the *Wabash* has been ...ne up, although she far exceeds the size ...lowed to pass the Dardanelles. She took ...f her guns, however, so that only thirty ...e port-holes, which is nine more than ...llows.

...Servia were looking very serious. The ... were in arms.

...ship *Eastern City* was destroyed by fire at ...th of August. All on board were saved, ...engineer and one passenger, by the ship ..., arrived at Cape Town.

### The Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

... has formally delivered up the ship ...*urgas*, and liberated her captain.

...n Chambers unanimously affirmed the ...f the Regency, and adjourned.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

...of COTTON on Saturday and to-day were ...of which 1,000 were on speculation and ...The market closes dull, with a tendency ...ward, with holders offering freely, but ...disposition to press on the market.

*By Telegraph to Galway.*

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

...declined 1-16d.@⅛d. ₱ lb. since the de... *America*. The sales, to-day, are esti...,000 bales. The tendency is still down...

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report FLOUR ...es unchanged. WHEAT steady and quiet ...per *America*. CORN has experienced a ...e on all qualities; the market is quite ...

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

...Market is dull but steady. Lard ...no sales reported.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

...arket firm. COPPER quiet, but without al... rates: prices heavy at 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. ... SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 39s.6d.@40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25—P. M.

... dull, but steady. SUGAR firm. COPPER ...firm; Congou quoted at 10¼d. RICE aud ...

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25—P. M.

...closed to-day at 98¼ for Money, and 98⅜ ...ount.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

...ve at 98⅛@98⅜ for Money and Account.

## ...ONAL BY THE AMERICA.

...ris, in an article on the Portuguese dif... ...claims that the article in the treaty of Paris ...ring that, in case of a serious difference ...ties, they should, before resorting to arms, ...nd offices of a friendly Power, is governed ...e "so far as circumstances may admit," ...re is not at all applicable to the present ...rrel with Portugal. That, it says, relates ...s of dignity and honor requiring repara... ...t leaving any door open for conciliation. ...ted to say that the French ultimatum com... ...points—the immediate restitution of the ...*Georges*; the enlargement of the captain ...to two years' imprisonment in irons by the ...Mozambique; and an indemnity, the amount ...to be ultimately settled. As to the first ...the French Government will not hear of a ...delay, or good offices. It will accept of ...satisfaction. As to the third, it is willing ...the good offices of a friendly Power.

...d that the Government have decided upon ...a harbor at Galway, capable of accom... ...the new transatlantic traffic which is being ...by the new line of steamers between that ...merica. The preliminary measures are in ...

...ing Past states that negotiations which ...to complete have been resumed by ... Government of the United States, ... of the Republic of St. Domingo, for ... Bay of Samana, at the eastern end ... The contemporary says "that this port ...ld be converted into a second Sebastopol, ...ld give its possessors the command of the ...seas. The pretext alleged by Mr. PIERCE ...wished to obtain a coal dépôt for the ac... of United States men-of-war." The ...nds that this would be a preliminary to the ... of the island, and calls upon the English ...t to stop the present negotiation.

...dimentese *Gazette* of the 16th ult. makes an ...ouncement of the changes just effected in ...ian Ministry. M. LANZA, who has been ...e portfolio of Finance *ad interim* since the ...ry of the present year, is now definitively ...Minister to that department. He is replaced ...istry of Public Instruction by M. CHARLES ...Senator. In consequence of this last men... ...are now four Senators in the Cabinet—... BOMA, DEPORESTA and CADORNA; ... Deputies—M. DE CAVOUR, LA MARMORA ...

...ma first took his seat in the councils of the ...CHARLES ALBERT in 1848, as Minister of Pub... ...ction, and held that post till the end of ...49. Since that epoch he has remained a ...ty, but was elected to the Presidential ...ority of the Chamber in the two sessions ...1857–8. Very recently the present King ...M. CADORNA the dignity of Senator of the ...

...MONTARA's little boy still remains in the ...Republican at Rome. The Duc DE GRAM... ...French Ambassador, has tried in his turn to ... and obtain from the Pope the restitution of ...; but PIO NONO—you may regard this as cer... ...wered the Duke that he could not, in con... ...replace in the path of perdition a soul which ...bought by a miracle, been won for Paradise. ...thorities of the Basses-Pyrenees complain of ...emigration from that Department, mainly to ...Piste. The departures have reached near... ...dred in a single month. The Prefect pro... ...stay the tide by suppressing the emigrant ... and forbidding the issue of passports to ...

### ...ges upon the British Consul at Mozambique.

...the passengers who arrived at South... ...esterday by the Indian mail packet *Indus*, ... and Mrs. MOLEON, from Mozambique, on ...rn coast of Africa. Mr. MCLEON was Her ... Consul there, and was obliged to haul down ...nd leave, in consequence of the inability of ...guese authorities to protect him. Mr. Mc... ...e first Consul that has represented England ...bique. He was sent out chiefly to protect ...h shipping, a number of small vessels en... ...the ivory and other trades from Bombay to ...ques having been seized unlawfully, it is sup... ...the Portuguese Government, on the ground ... smuggling, and also to prevent the car... ...of the Slave-trade, which it was well ...was practised to a considerable extent ... coast. The Consul arrived at Mo... ...in July, 1857, and for a short time was ...treated with respect, but having made several representations with regard to the Slave-trade against officials, a system of persecution was commenced, when the English frigate *Castor* arrived, but she stopped only a few hours, and sailed without the dispatches for the admiral on the subject, which Mr. M'LEOD had written. After repeated applications, the Governor sent a sergeant of police and six men for the Consul's protection, but the slave-dealers immediately objected to this, saying that the police were not for the protection of the English Consul, and rather than allow him to have them, the municipal authorities disbanded the force altogether. About this time the Consul's wife was taken very ill, but no doctor could be procured by Mr. MOLEON to attend her though there were several in the place, one living next door to the consulate. Mr. MCLEON then requested the Governor in writing either to send him a medical man from the hospital, or to send to the captain of a small French man-of-war for his doctor. The Governor preferred doing the latter. The French doctor could only come once, as his ship, the *Marie Labordais*, sailed next day, and Mr. MCLEON had again to apply to the Governor for a medical officer, which at last he sent. but his visits were confined to two. Shortly after this, her Majesty's ship *Persian* arrived, and while the ship was saluting the Portuguese flag with twenty-one guns, her Majesty's Consul and the inmates of the British consulate were in a state of semi-starvation, they not having tasted any bread or any substitute for it for four days. The first present sent on shore from the *Persian* was a loaf of bread. Mr. MCLEON, not having received the guard or protection which he had applied for from the Governor since the disbandment of the police force, had one consisting of five marines landed from the *Persian*, which guard be quartered in his house; but when the Portuguese Governor heard of this, he immediately said that the landing an armed force on Portuguese territory was unlawful; but, after some long conversations with the captain of the *Persian* and Mr. MCLEON, he consented to send a guard in the place of the marines, who were accordingly reëmbarked. The Governor's palace, with the largest part of the town, is on the island, while the Consul's residence is on the main land, three miles distant; and up to this time Mr. MCLEON had seldom an opportunity of communicating with the Governor, he not being able to procure a boat's crew. But not having the *Persian's* boats Mr. MCLEON recommenced his correspondence with him on the subject of the Slave-trade; and having lodged several complaints against some of the Portuguese officials whom he knew were engaged in it, he was again for the third time stoned in his house. One of the missles broke a pane of the glass close to where Mrs. MCLEON was sitting, a piece of which struck her hand, which was before her head, lacerating it most severely. After this direct insult to the British flag, with an English man-of-war in the harbor, and a Portuguese guard in the house, the only course for Mr. MCLEOD to pursue were either to blow the port down or haul down his flag, which latter course he pursued the next day.

The greatest praise is due to Mr. MCLEON for the way in which he retained his post for five months, from the time of the leaving of her Majesty's ship *Castor* till the arrival of the *Persian*, during which time he was in constant danger of his life from a mob excited by the most influential class of men—Slave-dealers; himself and wife left with but one servant, an English female.

### The Ruselans on the Amoor.

A letter which appeare in the St. Petersburg *Gazette* of the 8th inst., from the pen of an officer of rank, furnishes some curious details on the importance of the acquisition lately made by Russia on the banks of the Amoor. The writer was, at his own request, appointed by Admiral KAZAREVITCH, Governor of Nicolaieff, on that river to explore the country, with a view to open a new means of communication.

I must observe, he states, that at the spot at which I am writing the Amoor is but sixty versts from the ocean. On this part of the coast, and so near to the Amoor is the magnificent Bay of Castries, discovered by LA PEROUSE, and by him named after the French Minister of Marine of that day. But the cape, and a natural arch of rock under which ships have to pass, bear the name of the discoverer. The bay has a deep and commodious anchorage, whilst vessels of more than fourteen feet draft cannot enter the mouth of the Amoor. Lower down, the Amoor turns again to a distance from the sea, and does not fall into the ocean till after a course of 350 versts. It results, then, that if a railway were constructed to the point above mentioned, all the merchandise that comes from Siberia down the river, and all sent from America into Siberia, would shorten their trajet by 600 versts, and would have a land transit of only 60. This advantage is the more evident as vessels would be retieved from the difficult and sinuous entrance into the Amoor, and would discharge directly in the Gulf of Castries.

The country round the Gulf is surrounded by virgin forests. The trees attain an elevation of twenty sagenes (more than forty yards) and are as straight as an arrow and nearly a yard in diameter. The writer of the letter says that after a search of many months he discovered a defile in the mountains, through which the line of railway might be easily taken. The Gulf of Castries has been declared a free port, and the writer had been instructed to draw the ground plan for a town, to be located just where a small stream falls into the Gulf. the construction of which would be begun as soon as the railway to the Amoor had been completed. All vessels, whether Russian or foreign, take pilots at the spot in question, either when entering the river or leaving in ballast.

Among the vessels to the Gulf was the Russian tender *Komtchadal*, which had arrived from China with dispatches from Admiral PUTIATINE. During his voyage, states the writer of the letter, Count PUTIATINE discovered another gulf to the south of Castries, and opposite to the Japanese island of Matsonal. To this the Count gave the name of Port St. Wladimir, and planted there a cross with an inscription establishing that the port had been discovered and occupied by the Russians. The inhabitants, who are of the Japanese race, asserted that no vessel had ever approached there before, and were therefore immensely astonished when they beheld the Russian steamer *America*.

### Mr. Morphy—Reply of Mr. Staunton, Declining a Chess Contest.

The London *Illustrated News* received by steamer *America* contains the reply of Mr. STAUNTON to the letter of Mr. MORPHY urging him to fix a time for the chess contest between them. It is as follows:

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter I have to observe that you must be perfectly conscious that the difficulty in the way of my engaging in a chess match is one over which I have no control. You were distinctly apprised, in answer to the extraordinary proposal of your friends that I should leave my home, family, and avocations, to proceed to New-Orleans for the purpose of playing chess with you, "that a long and arduous contest, even in London, would be an undertaking too formidable for me to embark in, without ample opportunity for the recovery of my old strength in play, together with such arrangement as would prevent the sacrifice of my professional engagements.' Upon your unexpected arrival here, the same thing was repeated to you, and my acceptance of your challenge was entirely conditional on my being able to gain time for practice.

The experience, however, of some weeks, during which I have labored unceasingly, to the serious injury of my health, shows that not only is it impracticable for me to save time for that purpose, but that by no means short of giving up a great work on which I am engaged, subjecting the publishers to the loss of thousands, and myself to an action for breach of contract, could I obtain time even for the match itself. Such a sacrifice is, of course, out of all question. A match at chess or cricket may be a good thing in its way, but none but a madman would for either forfeit his engagements and imperil his professional reputation. Under these circumstances, I waited only the termination of your late struggle to explain that, fettered as I am at this moment, it is impossible for me to undertake any enterprise which would have the effect of withdrawing me from duties I am pledged to fulfill.

The result is not, perhaps, what either you or I desired, as it will occasion disappointment to many; but it is unavoidable, and the less to be regretted, since a contest wherein one of the combatants must fight under disadvantages so manifest as those I should have to contend against, after many years' retirement from practical chess, with my attention absorbed and brain overtaxed by more important pursuits, could never be accounted a fair trial of skill. I have the honor to be, Yours, &c. H. STAUNTON.

PAUL MORPHY, Esq.

P. S.—I may add that, although denied the satisfaction of a set encounter with you at this period, I shall have much pleasure, if you will again become my guest, in playing you a few games, *sans facon*.

### Interesting from Northern Mexico.

RESIGNATION OF VIDAURRI—COL. ZARAGOSA IN COMMAND OF THE NORTHERN FORCES.

The steamship *General Rusk*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 1st inst., brings information from Northern Mexico.

Gen. VIDAURRI has issued a proclamation calling on several merchants along the frontier to pay the sums annexed to their names, amounting to $150,000, or to remove with their goods from the country, although the goods had paid him duties. He says: "I will give no explanation, and wish no questions, but enforce it on you (his officers) to see this carried out." Many Americans and foreign merchants were preparing to remove, when he revoked the decree, and left for parts unknown.

In the battle with MIRAMON the Liberals lost 35 pieces of artillery, some 50 or 60 wagons, and had some 1,500 men taken prisoners and 400 killed.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 27th endeavors to show that the liberal cause is not so desperate as is represented. It says that 400 of VIDAURRI's men were captured and massacred by MIRAMON.

The *Boletin Official* of the 16th says that VIDAURRI has resigned the command in Chief of the northern forces in favor of Colonel ZARAGOSA, who had begun an active reorganization of the forces, and had already equipped a force of more than two thousand men. A forced loan and voluntary contribution had been commenced at Monterey, by which it was thought that ample means would be raised to make a new effort against MIRAMON. The *Boletin* says that VIDAURRI's resignation was caused by treason in his own camp, his guns having been spiked previous to the recent battle, to which his defeat is attributed.

The Reactionists were committing depredations and burning haciendas.

At last accounts BLANCO and other Generals were threatening San Luis, and a battle was anticipated there soon.

Chihuahua, Mexico, is represented as being without any government. The people were divided into several parties, without support from either the Constitutional or the Zuloaga government.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**General Walker Attempting to Obtain a Withdrawal of the President's Proclamation—Reported Misunderstanding between the President and J. Glancy Jones—The British Naval Forcee and the Fillibusters, etc.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

General WALKER is here to seek a withdrawal of the President's Proclamation, or at least a modification of its terms. He has not yet had an interview with the President, but will ask one to-morrow. He hopes, through friends, to secure an audience, and says he is all ready to leave for Nicaragua. Should he fail to induce President BUCHANAN to withdraw or modify his Proclamation, he declares his intention to disregard the same and sail immediately. The General dines to-day with the Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN, in company with a number of other friends. He expects to remain here only two or three days.

I learn that there has been a most unpleasant "flare up" between President BUCHANAN and his new Minister to Austria, the Hon. J. G. JONES. It appears that the President was for hurrying Mr. JONES off, immediately, to his new field of labor, while the latter insisted on remaining until his nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate. A rumor was started that Senator DOUGLAS would make war upon this nomination, and it so alarmed the new recipient of Executive favor, that he was unwilling to go as General SCOTT did, "leaving a fire in the rear." The intimate friends of Judge DOUGLAS, residing in this City, were consulted, and they gave Mr. JONES an assurance that the Judge would wage no war upon any proper appointment of Mr. BUCHANAN, but that he would resist the confirmation of some of the disreputable appointments in Illinois. It is now understood that he will leave in six weeks whether nomination he then acted on or not, provided it he not previously rejected.

It is strange that parties will continue to report that the British Minister has notified our Government that Nicaragua will have the assistance of the English ships in preventing the landing of fillibusters. No such notice has been or will he given, unless it be with the further understanding that the English troops are to be first *landed*. Then they are within the provisions of international law as recognized by the "American Cabinet." No interference will he permitted by our Government with our *ships* or their passengers before they land. After landing, they may be opposed by British arms without room for complaint from us.

The position of the Prussian Government relative to American passports seems not to be understood. It is an *offince* for a Prussian subject to leave the Kingdom without a regular service in the Army. That offence is afterwards punished if the individual is found within Prussian territory—punished not as a Prussian subject, but as an offender against the laws of the country. Suppose he had left in debt, and after becoming naturalized here, returned again to Prussia—would the fact of naturalization have cancelled the debt? If not, then a suit would lie for the debt. Just so with an offence committed against the law—and such is the law of nations as recognized by our Government.

The friends of Judge DOUGLAS had a grand jollification last evening at the residence of Colonel MCCOOK. The leading toast was, "The united Democracy, and the success of the Charleston nominee." Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The contractors have notified the Post-office Department that they will dispatch their steamer *Catawba* from Charleston on an extra trip to Havana on the 13th inst., carrying the mail. She will leave Havana on her return on the 20th.

A private letter from Galveston, dated Oct. 29, states that the yellow fever is making fearful ravages. Six physicians had died. The writer advises absentees not to return until Dec. 1. There had been no frost, and with a change to warm weather the fatality increased.

The ship *Constitution*, from New-York, arrived at Galveston on the 26th ult., with the heaviest cargo of iron ever brought to the latter port.

### The Weather at the Eastward.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The northeasterly rain storm, which commenced here Tuesday morning last, has checked outdoor business, and caused the detention of numerous outward-bound vessels, ready to put to sea. To-day the storm has increased in severity, rain falling heavily, with a strong gale. The tides are unusually high.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The weather cleared up this forenoon and the steamboat train *vid* Stoningtou arrived about 11 o'clock and the Fall River and Norwich trains during the forenoon.

### Chess Tournament in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 6.

This evening's *Bulletin* announces the prospect of a very interesting chess match between the New-York Club and the Athenæum players of this city. The match is to be played by telegraph, the American Telegraph Company having placed the wires at the disposal of the clubs for the purpose. The contest will probably come off next week.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, yesterday, were 25.

### Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER R. J. MERCER.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The schooner *R. J. Mercer* came on shore this morning, at 6 o'clock, one mile south of Shark river. The crew were all saved, but the vessel will be a total loss. A very severe storm has been raging all day, and is likely to do much damage on the coast.

THE SHIP BARBARA WATERLOGGED.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 6.

The ship *Barbara*, from Quebec for London, was waterlogged in a gale on the Banks of Newfoundland Oct. 25. The steward was drowned. The captain and crew were taken off the wreck on the 31st, by the brig *Mary Morton*, which brought them here yesterday.

DISASTER TO THE FRENCH BRIG CANADIENNE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The French brig *Canadienne*, from New-York for St. Peters, has put in here with six feet of water in her hold, and with loss of bulwarks, &c. She has been within forty-five miles of St. Peters, but was blown back.

### Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, with 195 passengers for Liverpool.

### Obituary.

The Loudon *Sunday Times* announces the death of two famous chess-players. The first, Dr. LEBFELDT, was one of the editors of the Berlin *Schachzeitung*, which will deeply feel the void left by his early demise. The second is Herr MARSCHECKO, from Vienna, known, years since, as one of the best players and most esteemed members of the Vienna Chess Club. His strength in, and predilections for, the gambits, were proverbial in that capital.

The funeral services of the Rev. FREDERICK CROWE will be held this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the First Baptist Church, in this City. Mr. CROWE was lately banished from Central Spanish America, for circulating the Bible. He has been laboring on behalf of the people of that country for nearly twenty years. He was subjected to persecution and imprisonment, and was, a few weeks since, banished from the country. By his exposures and cruel sufferings he incurred the sickness which has just terminated in his death in this City.

## CALIFORNIA.

### BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

**Desponding Accounts from Fraser's River.**

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.**

**Later From Salt Lake City.**

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The California Overland Mail arrived here today, bringing San Francisco dates down to the 11th ultimo, inclusive. The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* furnishes the following summary of intelligence of events which have transpired since the departure of the last Panama steamer.

The first Overland Mail train from St. Louis reached San Francisco rather unexpectedly, on the morning of the 15th ultimo, having been twenty-four days on the trip. Arrangements were being made at San Francisco for an appropriate celebration of the event.

The telegraph had been extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and dispatches from thence had been received at San Francisco.

The Fraser River excitement was fully played out. The steamer *Cortes*, which left San Francisco on the 9th, took out only twenty passengers, and steamers were returning daily, loaded down with disheartened and destitute miners. The whole amount of Fraser River gold dust deposited in the San Francisco mint up to Oct. 1, was valued at only about $57,000.

A fire broke out at Jamestown on the night of the 6th, which destroyed twenty-seven buildings. Total loss $250,000.

Business generally had been quiet at San Francisco since the departure of the last steamer, but the demand for goods from the interior was about as full as usual at this season.

The seventh Butterfield Overland Mail from the Pacific arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday. It brought advices four days later than those received by the steamship *St. Louis*, namely, to Oct. 9.

The news is without importance.

From the summary which appears in the St. Louis *Republican*, and our own San Francisco files, we derive the following particulars:

The most important intelligence is that the first mail out from St. Louis was making unexpectedly rapid progress towards its Western destination. It was met fifteen hours out from San Francisco, and only *twenty-two days* after its departure from St. Louis, so that the arrival of the coach at the Pacific shore inside of twenty-three days was assured.

The rainy season was setting in in portions of the State. The *Alta California* says:

The Union Ditch Company, of Murphy's, near San Andreas, have completed the largest reservoir in the State. It is located about 43 miles East of Murphy's—near the region of perpetual snow—on a tributary of the Stanislaus, and when filled, will cover an area of 1,500 acres. The dam, we learn, will be completed in the Fall, before the rains set in. The object of its construction is to economize the water that flows off during the months of June and July, when the melting snows fill the river to overflowing. The water thus caught will be saved until the months of September and October, when the river supply fails to furnish enough for the ordinary wants of the miner. The reservoir will then be drawn upon, and by this means the Union Ditch will have a perpetual supply for the demands of the mining interest. It is situated in a dense forest of pine and fir, where but little will be lost by evaporation.

The Governor had issued a proclamation for the special election of a Senator from the Ninth District, (Sacramento,) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late WM. I. FERGUSON. Among the names mentioned are A. REDDINGTON, ROBT. C. CLARK, B. C. WHITING, JOHN HEARD, JOSIAH JOHNSON, D. W. WELTY, FRANK DENVER and G. E. MONTGOMERY.

The Stockton *Republican* says it has heard rumors of some great diggings that have been discovered in the vicinity of Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras County, distant some thirty miles from Stockton, and said to be very extensive. The *Republican* does not deem it advisable to say more until it hears further particulars from the locality.

The Hon. A. R. MALONEY, the newly-elected State Comptroller, had been sworn in and commissioned by the Governor, but had not taken possession of the office, the duties of which are still performed by Colonel WHITMAN, the old incumbent.

The Solano *Herald* says that Captain ROBERT H. HORNER, of the steamship *Uncle Sam*, who was indicted for manslaughter, was tried by a jury in the District Court, at Fairfield, Solano County, and honorably acquitted.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., the overland mail from St. Louis and Memphis arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., with one through passenger, Mr. ORMSBY. The event was celebrated by the firing of a salute this evening.

A number of old $20 California pieces, of KELLOGG & Co.'s coinage, have been found to be badly sweated. Some of the banking houses have paid many of them out, but have refused to take them back again on deposit. A business man having large dealings with several banks went round collecting the cash on a number of checks in his possession, and received in return a number of $20 pieces, which he threw promiscuously into a bag he was carrying, and which contained a large amount of United States coin. He supposed they were perfectly good; but on making a deposit late in the day, they refused to take them at one of the banks, giving as a reason that KELLOGG & Co.'s coin were not of current value, as stamped upon their face. It was impossible to tell at which bank he got them, as after he drew the checks he emptied the pieces in the bag containing the good coin, where it became all mixed up together. The coin had evidently been tampered with since it was issued by KELLOGG & Co. Besides this kind of money, there is a large amount of counterfeit $5 pieces in circulation.

Mr. D. C. BRODERICK and others were detained a few hours at Silver Creek by the breaking of a baggage wagon. The Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph corps had reached 38 miles from Placerville with the line.

### The Overland Telegraph.

FIRST DISPATCH FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA.

SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, Oct. 7—12 M.

Messages are now passing hourly from Placerville East.

The wagon-road contractors are pushing the work forward vigorously. Only four miles yet remain to be cut through the timber. Thirty days will complete the work.

Parties of emigrants and camp followers are passing daily. Large quantities of goods are being sent across the mountains to supply the settlers in Carson Valley, and the troops *en route* for California.

Our line works excellently. Nights cool and bracing. Comet looms up bright and glorious.

### From Salt Lake City.

PLACERVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

The Overland Mail arrived at 11½ o'clock last night, bringing Eastern mails and three through passengers, having left Salt Lake on the 20th September.

Nothing of importance had occurred at Salt Lake since our dispatches of the 20th ult. The Sixth Regiment of Infantry were near Lindsay's station when the mail passed, and were making rapid marches for California.

The Deseret *News* complains very much of the mails between Salt Lake and the Atlantic States, and says they do not feel justified in sending any important correspondence through that channel, and hopes they will soon have an Express through which they can communicate, and recommends their Eastern friends having business with Salt Lake to send *vid* Panama and California.

Elder WILLIAM EVANS was struck by lightning on the 26th of August, near Beaver, in Beaver County. He was a native of Wales.

Gen. HUNT and Dr. FORNEY were at Gravelly Ford. The Indians were very numerous along the route this trip, but were quite friendly.

### ARRIVAL OF A COMPANY OF MORMON ELDERS FROM UTAH.

A company of Mormon Elders has arrived in Missouri from Utah. A letter from one of the Mormons there, says: "The company with which I traveled consisted of twenty-nine persons, nine vehicles and twenty-four animals. At the time of our leaving Salt Lake City, on the 16th of September last, all was peace and quiet in Utah. The wheat crops had been harvested, and peaches and other fruit were in abundance. The merchant trains had principally all arrived; goods very high and money plenty. I was informed by the mail-driver that passed us that ex-Chief Justice ECCLES had left the scene of his great exploits, and was returning to his home in the States, having received a gentle hint that his services as Chief Justice of Utah could very well be dispensed with by the citizens of that Territory. Quite a number of the citizens of Utah have been employed by the officers of the army at Camps Scott and Floyd in the erection of barracks and other preparations for their Winter campaign. The health of ex-Governor YOUNG was good. He attends to his business as usual, and enjoys the full confidence of the residents of that Territory. Governor CUMMING is highly respected as the Chief Magistrate, and has proved himself thus far to be an honorable and high-minded man. Judge STURLAIR and Indian Agent DODGE had arrived a few days previous to our leaving. We met Colonel MORRIS' company of infantry on the 'Big Mountain,' *en route* for Camp Floyd, in Cedar Valley. We met also a Danish company of Mormons at the head of Echo Cañon, that had emigrated from Denmark this season; also Judge APPLEBY's company, on the 24th of September, at the Three Crossings of Sweet Water, all well. We met thirteen hundred wagons, belonging to different individuals, freighted with provisions and clothing for the army, each wagon drawn by eight yoke of cattle, averaging sixty hundred weight to the wagon.

We passed many camps of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, all of whom were friendly. They had burnt the prairies for several hundred miles, which rendered feed scarce in some places; our animals, however, did well, and we performed the journey in thirty-three traveling days, which, at this season of the year, is considered a quick trip."

### Oregon and Washington.

A correspondent writing from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, under date of the 4th inst., says:

"Our town was somewhat startled by the arrival of an express from Skagit Head, with a request to have a detachment of United States troops sent up. The troops were immediately embarked on board the *R. C. Jeff. Davis*, under the command of Lieutenant SCOTT, for the seat of war. The Indians, it appears, were on their return from a grand Indian potlach held at Teekulet, and had managed to get hold of a barrel of whisky, on which they were having a good time generally. There were delegations from the Snoqualmie, Sno-ho-mish and Skagit tribes. The Indian agent at Skagit Head attempted to approach their camping-ground, when he was fired upon. The Indian was immediately shot who fired, and the Agent retreated. After a general waw-waw the affair was settled. The troops have returned, bringing with the noted PAT KANINO, chief of the Snoqualmie tribe, who is now boarding at the military station at Uncle Sam's expense."

A late number of the Portland *Christian Advocate* publishes the following abstract of the statistics furnished by the annual Conference of the Oregon M. E. Church:

"Total number of members, 2,111—being an increase of 216 over last year. Of the number baptized the last year, 137 are adults, and 126 children. Of the estimated allowances to the traveling preachers, the aggregate is $26,760 82. The aggregate of receipts is $21,962; the deficiency is $5,136 37. The highest salary received by any one preacher was $1,007—paid at Salem. The lowest amount was $54—paid at Scottsburg. There are 51 preachers stationed."

## THE ELECTIONS.

### New-York.

Returns are in from all the counties in this State. The total Republican majorities foot up 125,129, against Democratic majorities of 106,539. Republican majority in the State, **18,640.** The Boards of County Canvassers will meet to-morrow, and it is probable that the declaration of the official vote will increase the Republican majority.

The Republican majority for Members of Congress greatly exceeds that for Governor. The totals are as follows: Republican majorities in 29 Congressional Districts are 70,044; Democratic majorities in 4 Districts, 3,700. Republican majority in the State, 66,344.

The Assembly stands 99 or 100 Opposition to 28 or 29 Democrats.

The two vacancies in the State Senate are filled by the election of Republicans.

Two-thirds of the County Officers elected—Sheriffs, County Clerks, Judges, Justices and Coroners—are Republican.

The vote on the Constitutional question is very light. All the returns we have received indicate a majority of 628 in favor of a Constitutional Convention.

GERRIT SMITH's vote was exceedingly slim. Fifteen counties and seven towns are reported, which give SMITH only 2,362 votes. His vote in the whole State will probably not exceed 6,000, or an average of 100 votes in each county.

### Illinois.

Our returns from Illinois are sufficiently full to indicate the result in the State. DOUGLAS has a majority in the new Legislature of 8 on joint ballot. The Senate stands 11 Republicans to 14 Douglas Democrats; the House of Representatives 35 Republicans to 40 Douglas Democrats. The following table is from the Chicago *Press and Tribune* (Republican):

SENATE.

| Dists. | Rep. | Douglas |
|---|---|---|
| 1. N. B. Judd* | 1 | |
| 2. H. W. Blodgett | 1 | |
| 3. Zenos Aplington | 1 | |
| 4. John H. Adams | 1 | |
| 5. R. F. Adams | | 1 |
| 6. G. D. A. Parks* | 1 | |
| 7. B. C. Cook* | 1 | |
| 8. George C. Bestor | | 1 |
| 9. Thomas G. Hendersou* | 1 | |
| 10. W. C. Goudy* | | 1 |
| 11. J. P. Richmond | | 1 |
| 12. Austin Brooks | | 1 |
| 13. C. L. Higbee | | 1 |
| 14. A. L. Knapp | | 1 |
| 15. C. W. Vanderen* | 1 | |
| 16. S. Post* | | 1 |
| 17. S. W. Fuller* | | 1 |
| 18. T. A. Marshall | 1 | |
| 19. M. O'Kean* | | 1 |
| 20. S. L. Byron* | | 1 |
| 21. S. A. Buckmaster | | 1 |
| 22. W. H. Underwood* | | 1 |
| 23. S. H. Martin* | | 1 |
| 24. E. C. Coffery* | | 1 |
| 25. A. A. Kuykendall | | 1 |
| Total | 11 | 14 |
| Douglas majority | | 3 |

*Holding over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| Dists. | Rep. | Douglas. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Wm. A. Hacker | | 1 |
| 4. Thos. S. Hicks | | 1 |
| 6. J. G. Detrich | | 1 |
| 7. John D. Wood | | 1 |
| 8. J. McElwain and —— Anderson | | 2 |
| 9. J. G. Powell (probably) | | 1 |
| 10. R. T. Forth (probably) | | 1 |
| 11. Monroe | | 1 |
| 12. John Scheel and Vital Jarrott | 2 | |
| 13. Charles Holles | | 1 |
| 14. Z. B. Job and J. H. Sloss | | 2 |
| 16. W. G. Stephenson | | 1 |
| 17. H. C. McCleave | | 1 |
| 18. J. Undegra | | 1 |
| 19. Thomas Brewer | | 1 |
| 20. J. M. Davis | | 1 |
| 21. Wm. C. Sbirley | | 1 |
| 22. F. P. Rush | | 1 |
| 23. Alex. King | | 1 |
| 24. R. Moseley | 1 | |
| 25. W. W. Craddock | 1 | |
| 26. J. W. Barrett and Daniel Short | | 2 |
| 27. Cyrus Epter and E. B. Hitt | | 2 |
| 28. G. J. Shaw and K. Kerley | | 2 |
| 28. M. M. Bane and W. Metcalf | | 2 |
| 30. L. D. Erwin | | 1 |
| 31. W. H. Roosevelt | | 1 |
| 32. — Berry | | 1 |
| 33. John G. Graham and S. P. Cummings | | 2 |
| 34. W. Engle | | 1 |
| 35. G. H. Campbell (probably) | | 1 |
| 36. Daniel Stickel | 1 | |
| 37. —— Harman | 1 | |
| 38. Leonard Sweet | 1 | |
| 39. —— Wilson | | 1 |
| 40. William C. Rice | 1 | |
| 41. Thos. C. Moore, M. G. Brace | 2 | |
| 42. J. A. McCall | 1 | |
| 43. A. Campbell, R. S. Hicks | 2 | |
| 44. V. Vermilyea | 1 | |
| 45. Hiram Norton, A. W. Mack, J. M. Hood | 3 | |
| 46. W. Patten, W. B. Plato | 2 | |
| 47. John H. Bryant | 1 | |
| 48. E. Gilmore | 1 | |
| 49. William Prothrow | 1 | |
| 50. Josbua White | 1 | |
| 51. James DeWolf, H. S. Townsend | 2 | |
| 52. John A. Davis | 1 | |
| 53. E. W. Blaisdell | 1 | |
| 54. L. S. Church, S. A. Hurlbut | 2 | |
| 55. Elijah M. Haines | 1 | |
| 56. Van H. Higgins, S. L. Baker | 2 | |
| 57. E. Peck, C. Butz | 2 | |
| 58. Rufus Miles | 1 | |
| Total | 35 | 49 |

Douglas majority,

# FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

**Discussions in England—China—Mr. Dallas as a Sportsman.**

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

Nothing new from the telegraph to-day! I have just left the office in the city, where nothing had been had, and where, I am afraid, nothing will be had very satisfactory for some time to come. However, the company are acting very honorably and fairly about the matter here, and I suppose with you also, and I pretend to no new light on the subject of their precious wires. At all events there are no such obstacles in the way of their future triumph over the difficulty which now beset their enterprise as have been set up by the wise Government of France in the matter of free telegraphic communication between London and Paris. The "Thunderer," you will see, growls a savage growl this morning over the "civilization" which takes such extraordinarily good care of everybody and everything, that enterprise, energy, and all individual efforts to make the world richer, wiser, or better, are paralyzed by the omnipresent force of the Government. Nor without reason does the "Thunderer" growl. The people of France are literally governed almost into imbecility, and it is an astonishing proof of the vigor of the race that they are still able to take care of their ordinary private business in life. That they should be unequal to the comprehension and management of those great peaceful developments of individual intellect and ambition by which England and America are reclaiming the wastes of the whole world, rnling the seas, and advancing steadily over all sorts of political tronbles and dangers, is no more—is, indeed, even less—than was to be expected, when we consider what sort of a national life they have led for these last two hundred years. Could anything be imagined more astonishing in the way of protectionist madness than the cry which has just gone np in France from the canal companies for defence against the growing commercial superiority of the railways? I don't think it ever entered into the head of the wildest canal-advocate of New-York to suggest that the Erie and Central Roads should be forced by law to raise their tariffs so high as to drive business back to the deserted highway of the Lakes and the Hudson.

France, however, is not the only country which has this week provoked the English journalists into a war of words. We Americans have come in for a rap over the knuckles, *apropos* of our Chinese diplomacy, and the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES will not need to be told that the rap is not altogether undeserved. I sent home to you some three weeks or a month ago, an outline of all the facts upon which the London *Times* now bases its appeal to our people against the part they have been made to play, and I am reluctantly obliged to admit that the English journalist has not gone beyond the truth in his representation of the sad, I wish I could say the unaccountable, mistakes made by Mr. REED in dealing with the Mandarins. You will remember that from the first this result was feared by yourselves, Mr. BUCHANAN seeming to be as incapable of comprehending the value of a direct and honest policy in foreign as in domestic affairs. Verily we have suffered much at the hands of the sage of Wheatland—but it may not be thrown away upon us—and it will not be if it but open the eyes of the people to the false and foolish positions in which we are constantly placed by the want at Washington of high, honorable and unselfish statesmen. Seen from this distance of 3,000 miles, the Paraguay expedition looks like a gleam of light—but it will not do to be too sanguine on that subject. We may find after all that Mr. BUCHANAN has devised some ingenious plan for leg-rolling sense and justice into the brains of his brother LOPEZ which will bring us all to confusion. There are all the elements of a serious muddle in the business, and the President is not the man we have a right to take him for if he does not avail himself thereof in the meanwhile we are sure of the sympathies of all the civilized world if we really do our work well in Paraguay, and heaven grant that we may so handle the business as to make it a set-off against our silly *fiasco* in China!

Perhaps, as it is a question of powder and ball, we could not do better than confide it to our Minister at this Court, Mr. DALLAS, of whom you may not know that he is a capital shot, and wields the Manton as cleverly as the pen. No accomplishment can possibly come amiss to a diplomatist, although our good people in general seem to think even good manners and a decent knowledge of their own language superfluous ornaments unworthy the envy of a Republican State—and Mr. DALLAS' skill as a marksman, served him very prettily the other day in an extemporized match with a certain veteran Viscount who is trying to console himself in the turnip fields for his defeat upon the floor of St. Stephens', and pops away at partridges with a surer aim than at Jones. Our Minister was the Visconnt's guest at the charming country seat immortalized by that most modest of chroniclers, Mr. HENRY WIKOFF, and was enjoying the morning air, when his host emerged from the mansion, gay with that inexhaustible gayety which fifty years of London life and government office have not abated, and arrayed for the field in the inevitable gaiters appropriate to the murder of birds. He was apologizing for leaving his guest, without a suspicion that an American diplomatist could think of meddling with so peculiarly British a sport as shooting at partridges in turnip-fields, involving, as it is does, six or seven hours of pretty hard walking, with no slight pull upon the whole system, muscular and nervous, when our Envoy most politely insisted upon setting off, accoutred as he was, rather for the drawing-room than for the open country, and trying his hand at the business. The Viscount of course assented, no doubt with such a private chuckle over the coming misfortunes of his diplomatic friend as ROCHEFOUCAULD would have delighted to witness, and the illustrious gentlemen marched off together with their small army of dogs and gamekeepers. The first American volley was delivered from both barrels, "right and left," and brought down as many birds. Fancy the Viscount's amazement. This, however, might be a piece of luck. But what could be said when every whirr and rise in the field was followed by the same prompt and precise results, till the hour of luncheon found the unpremeditated game-bag of the western representative rather more than twice as heavy as that of his distinguished companion? Only I fear that we are often more fortunate than wise—for I have known some of our ambassadorial corps whom I should have been sorry to pit, either in point of skill, strength, endurance, good humor, good manners, or good sense, against the veteran ex-leader of English liberals, and I should be glad indeed to think that the half of our young men of education and position could come as creditably out of such a chance encounter as an actual Minister at the Court of St James. Meanwhile you may safely enroll Mr. DALLAS with Chief Justice MARSHALL, Chancellor KENT, General SCOTT, and the other vigorous worthies to whom you once appealed against the notion that our American breed of men carries less weight and will stand less wear and tear than the ancestral British stock. We are our own worst enemies, certainly, and need only take honest thought of our own bodies and what they require in the way of play and work alike, to hold our own with our cousins or with all the world. But of this honest thought we have the sorest need, and I trust that every young Yankee who on reading this feels inwardly "convicted" that he should have been unequal to the silent challenge of the British statesman, will forthwith shoulder his gun and haunt the fields until he has brought himself up to the mark.

Of strictly British affairs there is little to record in the past week. The peripatetic wisdom of the land continues, as you will see, to cry in the streets at Liverpool and elsewhere, and the newspapers give heed. At Newcastle a French officer has just scared a silly and insolent editor into apologizing for a very abusive article, and it is hard to say which appears the greatest simpleton in the affair, the Gaul who hectored or the Briton who was hectored. Antiquarian meetings, conferences of ecclesiastical bodies, educational conventions, all go on as usual in the recess, and everybody silently awaits the meeting of Parliament for the battle over the new Reform Bill, which promises to be most serious and fiery—if indeed the Sikhs in India, whose turbulence, as reported in private letters, is really very menacing, or the French in Europe, whose position is becoming daily more perilous to themselves and their neighbors, do not divert all minds by a new and sudden outburst of foreign danger from the question of home organization. Whatever may be said in the Government organs to the contrary, I happen to know that the most unrelaxing activity is going on in all the national docks and arsenals, and that England is arming at every point as if the Russian war were at its height. It is idle to pretend that this can be done with no particular expectation of any special necessity.

**England and France—Political Movements—Fashionable Gossip—Theatricals, &c.**

From Another Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

There are unmistakable symptoms of growing chilliness between the Governments of France and England. In the Levant matters have been going on for some time unsatisfactorily. The diplomatic agents of the two Governments, who were keeping up a certain show of concert, have been daily more engaged in watching and circumventing one another. In imitation of the Russians, who have long used the pretext of religion for an ostentatious system of ecclesiastical, uncharitable patronage of the Greek communion, the French have, since the peace of 1856, spared no pains in organizing a species of religious emissariat among the other Christian sects of Turkey in Europe, but more especially amongst the members of the Latin Church. Propagandism is rather disclaimed than affected by the *Lazaristes* and *Sœurs de charité*; but as they, and the Government agents with whom they are in obvious communication, have access to large pecuniary resources, and as their benefactions do not distinctly appear to have any religious use or object, English jealousy and suspicion is aroused, and the question is perpetually asked, without being intelligibly answered: "What is all this for?" If France has prospective designs, with or without concert with Russia, of aggrandizement in the Levant, the whole is intelligible enough. Her recent conduct with regard to Montenegro, not to speak of the part she took in the Conferences respecting Moldo-Wallachia, points this way. At the same moment her mods of proceeding in Italy and Portugal fills our Foreign-Office, if not with uneasiness, at least with chagrin. I know for certain that the *Donawerth* and *Austerlitz* sailed under secret orders for the Tagus, and were actually two days on their way before the slightest rumor of their going had reached the British Government. The fact of their sailing, and a conjecture as to their destination, was first communicated by the English Consul at the port of Toulon, and it was only on the following day, in reply to inquiries from Lord COWLEY, that M. WALEWSKI admitted, but still in vague and evasive terms, the object of their mission. The affair of the *Charles et Georges* is not yet arranged; and in the language of one of our Cabinet, "it looked for some days uncommonly black." In reality, the discretion for terms of compromise is going on between London and Paris; for Portugal will concede just as much and no more than Lord MALMESBURY tells her is necessary. While such is the state of things regarding the affairs of one peninsula, no less dissatisfaction is felt with respect to the conduct of certain personages in the other. The real cause and the possible consequences of Mr. CAVOUR'S visit to the French Emperor at Plombiéres are becoming more fully known. He was invited expressly by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and since his return, active agencies are known to have been set at work both in Piedmont and throughout the adjacent Italian States, which can have but one purpose, namely: the renewal of hostile movements against Austria. Our Government have, on learning each new indication of these designs, pressed for explanations, and have received in reply what are termed in diplomacy the most tranquilizing assurances. But the Sardinian opistes somehow do not act—incessant irritants being applied by the vigilance and apprehension of the Court of Vienna. I more than suspect you will hear ere long of angry expostulations, if not something more between the cabinets of London and Turin; for the Derbyte Administration is drifting fatuously on the same quicksands where its predecessor would have certainly perished had it not foundered in a desperate attempt to win back the unlimited confidence of NAPOLEON III.

London begins to look busier, if not brighter, than it did a fortnight ago. A good many persons of note are already returned from their autumnal wanderings. The Court has come back to Windsor, and the Cabinet reassembles next week. All the stories of confidential communications having passed between Lord DERBY and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, regarding the forthcoming Reform bill, have been put an end to by the visit of the latter to Knowsly, in company with Lord CARLISLE and other persons of distinction, during the late meeting of the Association for promoting moral science at Liverpool. A certain reminiscence of early political association has always been retained by the two aristocratic party leaders; but there never was any particular intimacy or friendship between them. They are both too ambitious, too egotistical, too obstinate and too cunning to trust one another. Differing in most other respects, each of them is essentially fond of what is called a dodge. During the days of Papal aggression, when all England was crezed by Cardinal WISEMAN'S assumption of ecclesiastical rule over it, Lord JOHN declined to take any public step in the way of assistance, until he learned that Lord DERBY was prepared to make a *coup* for popularity at the expense of the Cardinal, and that it was probable that demonstration from him would take place by the middle of November. Lord JOHN at once resolved to be beforehand with him, and to put the Red ball into pocket before his Tory adversary could have a chance of doing so. Miscalculating the effect of his stroke, he so managed as to pocket himself, and only to place the Red out of his rival's reach; and he has never since recovered his prestige as a player. But, between him and Lord DERBY there is, and can be, as little unison of sentiment or aim as between Colonel FREMONT and General CASS, or between M. GUIZOT and M. DE PERSIGNY.

A Committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. WALPOLE, Lord STANLEY and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, has been appointed to prepare the new Reform Bill; and suggestions in writing have been sought, not only from various other members of the Government, but likewise from several individuals of distinction belonging to the conservative party. A prevalant notion seems to be in well informed circles that respecting the extension of the elective franchise there will be no real difficulty; the most conservative of the conservatives making no secret of their readiness to adopt a £5 standard and to create along with it a number of supplimental auxiliary franchises for persons of various professions and callings who may not happen to be rated householders. From what I have heard, I have reason to think, moreover, that the new scheme will contain in it little if anything in the way of disfranchisement. The idea is to constitute each small borough the nucleus of a cluster of towns within a certain amhit; and to give to the aggregate so obtained the right of electing a representative, now enjoyed exclusively by the central one. If this two-fold scheme be adhered to impartially, it is likely to be adopted no matter what objections the Palmerstonian Whigs may raise; but if any considerable disfranchisement and transfer of seats be proposed, the project is certain to fail.

The Duc DE MALAKOFF and his Spanish bride are passing their honeymoon in London; appropriately enough, as far as his Excellency is concerned, for he is the least romantic and bluntest of man. He is also exceedingly communicative on all that relates to his personal affairs, and tells you what he thinks of persons and things with the most undiplomatic brevity and bruequerie. "I am going to be married," he said to a friend of mine not long ago, "because I am tired of being told I ought to be—the Empress wanted me to marry Mlle. LA———, who, you know, had a large inheritance, and was of old family; I said I had no objection, but that before deciding, I should like to have a sight of *ma future*. Her Majesty said that was but fair, so the lady and I were a few days afterwards asked to dine at St. Cloud; after dinner I told the Empress she wouldn't do, as she was a mere *mauvaiette*; very well, she said, we shall try again; so she did, and now I am to have for mine a substantial Spanish lady of four-and-thirty." Madame la Duchesse, on arriving at Albert Gate, met with an ominous accident, her foot having caught in her dress on slighting from the traveling carriage, she was thrown forward, and fall upon the flagway; she did not, however, receive any injury from the fall, and appears every day in the park looking very graceful and comely. She will be everything this Winter in London society, which in truth is likely to be much in need of some new attraction. The last person of fashion who formed cynosure of gallant eyes in Hyde Park was Miss DE HORSAY, to whom, before the death of his wife, Lord CARNIGAN paid his devoted attention. The lady accompanied him in his yacht some weeks ago to Gibraltar, where, a few days after the intelligence reached him that he was a widower, the noble earl conferred on her his hand in marriage. Were the parties to this strange proceeding plebeian or poor, there would be but one opinion on the subject: but the lady being the niece of the Earl of STRANBROKE, who is Lord-Lieutenant of his county, and her admirer and now husband being an earl closely connected with some of the highest families among the aristocracy, and the possessor of eighty thousand a year, Fashion will shut its eyes, the Church will take care not to inquire, and the Court, slerched ee ite prudery is, will ask no questions for conscience' sake. Lord CLANRICARDE was received with special favor at the palace immediately after the disclosures in the Hancock case; and I verily believe that the late Ministry was perfectly taken aback by the outcry raised against his appointment to the Privy Seel. When Lady PALMERSTON remonstrated with Lord BROUGHAM against his affecting to join in the general censure, he replied, "It isn't the adultery, we all do that; it's *the will*—HANCOCK'S will, which CLANRICARDE helped to draw, the people are scandalized by."

By the way, I may mention, in passing, a little bit of sarcastic *pluisanterie* aimed at Mr. GLADSTONE, it is said by the wife of his Whig successor, Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, Lady TERESA, who is the sister of Lord CLARENDON, sets up for a wit, and in the absence of clever women in English society, bids fair to acquire the reputation of one, though upon what grounds mey be a matter of question. Somebody asked, the other day, in her presence, what GLADSTONE was now busy about since the publication of his volumes on HOMER? "I have reason to think," said her ladyship, gravely, "that he hasn't a moment to himself, he is so fully engaged in trying to make Mrs. GLADSTONE call on his fair friend HELEN."

Talking of books, you will wonder, perhaps, to hear that such has been the curiosty to see Mr. CARLYLE'S new work on the *History of Frederick II.*, and such the belief, before it appeared, of its probable popularity, that Mr. MUDIE, the bookseller who supplies most of the circulating libraries out of London, ordered, I am told, no fewer than a thousand copies, before it appeared. Very general, however, has been the feeling of disappointment which its perusal so far has created. The critics, for the most part, are lavish in their praise, but the public take to the two ponderous volumes very slowly.

There is very little noticeable in our public amusements just now. Mr. GYE is gone to Italy in search of a Prima Donna and a grand bass voice for next season. He fears to rely altogether upon BOSIO and what remains of GRISI; but, as far as I can learn, it is very doubtful whether the land of song contains any *cantatrice* at present worthy of being named as a substitute for either. As for successors to STAUTGL and FORMES, rumor has not even a whisper of promise. Mr. LUMLEY once more hopes to become lessee of the old Opera House; but an enterprising competitor is likely to appear next year, in the person of Mr. E. T. SMITH, whose successful management of Drury Lane, during more than one theatrical campaign, stimulatee him to new undertakings. Before the pantomimes recommence at Christmas the Pyne and Harrison Company will migrate to Covent Garden, of which they have obtained a letting until Easter. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS are greater favorites than ever at the Haymarket, and the storm of indignation with which Mr. COLLINS' play of the "Red Vial" was received at the Olympic, has been appeased. The public are no longer shocked by seeing a man walk out of the dead-house in his grave-clothes; and the interesting transaction is only described by two of the *dramatis personæ*. As it is, however, the conception of the piece is odious, and its continued representation a matter of wonder and disgust to the better sort of people.

A new performer, and one whose tones are likely to prove more lasting than those of most others, first made himself heard yesterday in the metropolis. I allude to the great bell of Westminster, which has been successfully elevated to its lofty position in the eastern tower of the new palace of the legislature. That which was first intended to toll the chimes of Parliament proved an egregious failure, and was actually cracked in the attempt to bring it into tune. Unhappily for the dwellers in the immediate vicinity, the new tell-tale of the Thames is likely to prove of sounder stuff. It has been christened "St. Stephen:" so "Big Ben" and his master may now be at length forgotten.

Messrs. WESTERTON and VEREKER have had another public demonstration lately in St. James' Hall against the practice which they allege to be growing common, especially in country parishes, of auricular confession. Most of the recent cases brought to light have turned upon imputations of an impure and indelicate nature against the established clergy; but in nearly every instance the charges have failed in proof, and the Puseyite party exult accordingly. On the other hand, the evangelical or low church section seemed disposed to fall back upon that to which no answer is possible, viz., the dangerous and intolerable ascendency which the clergy would gain over numerous classes of the community were the system once established. In Catholic countries, whatever may be thought of the practice, it is jealously guarded, not only by the celibacy of the clergy, but by the most solemn vows of secresy on the part of the confessor. Without such conditions the power to extort domestic and personal revelations of all kinds, from the weak, the credulous or the fanatical, would be something too anomalous to be endured. But the remedy the Low Church Party seek in the revisal of the Liturgy, and the excision therefrom of all words and phrases calculated to keep up the memory of Catholic times, is one that could not be resorted to in the present condition of the Church of England without rending it to pieces. Like our Parliamentary Constitution, it is essentially a system of compromise, and to forego that fundamental idea is to overturn the system.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

**Amateurs of Art—Picture Buyers—The French Press—Nicaragua—The Brussels Congress, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The current of amateurs in old pictures and antiques formerly poured nearly exclusively into Italy. But late decrees of the governments of the Italian States, prohibiting the exportation of ancient works of art, have tended to increase enormously, not only in Italy, but elsewhere, the manufacture of false articles, simulating the genuine. In Paris this illicit industry has acquired such proportions that it becomes a duty to put seekers after these objects on their guard. Pretended pictures by the old masters and antiques in enamel are the objects which meet the largest sale and yield the largest profits. A deception in enamels is the most common, because of the comparative cheapness of the articles.

A late trial, in which a dealer in these spurious goods was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment and a thousand francs fine, for having cheated a son of M. DE ROTHSCHILD, throws a flood of light upon this curious industry. These imitations are so perfect that the agent employed by M. DE ROTHSCHILD in the purchase of objects of curiosity was cheated in false enamels to the amount of 2,500 francs, and for this offance the suit was brought. It was not claimed that the false articles were inferior to the antique; they were, in fact, superior. But they had the misfortune to be sold for antiques of the sixteenth century, while they imitated subjects on vases discovered at Herculanenm during the last century. The disparity of dates disclosed the frand. They had been cracked and then rubbed with dirt, so that the illusion, but for the mistake in dates, would have been perfect. There are men who follow the profession of deteriorating articles of this kind for a living. All the rejected and [illegible] objects in the porcelain manufactories are bought up and carried to these retouchers, who, in a few days, make them pass through centuries of time. But there are manufactories as well of the antique-modern articles. The man, PIERRAT, condamned in this trial, was employed by gentleman at Paris in possession of true antiques, to repair these when they became injured. Whenever one of these fell into his hands that was not generally known to amateurs, he made copies of them and sold them as originals. In this trade it is the habit of the vendaie to mix their goods half-and-half, real and false. It is tha same with pictures. When a copy of an old master not much known to the public is carried to a restorer such as PIERRAT, faithful copies are made by a good artist, and then they pass through the hands of the retouchers, who cover them with dirty varnish and cracks. These, as well as the antique vases, goblets, pitchers, etc., are marked invariably with the name of some celebrated artist of antiquity. The result of this increasing trade in false antiques and pictures is, that the world is getting full of jealous amateurs, the possessors of supposed originals of the same artist.

Many Americans spend large sums of money here in the purchase of objects of art, to decorate their house in the New World, and it is certain that many of them are the subject of these impositions. As the real objects grow rare the false ones will increase. It would be a hopeless task for a stranger to put himself in competition with the large class of professional searchers after antiquities who abound in Paris, and who know every nook and corner where these objects are likely to appear on the surface. The dangers of this trade are thus apperent.

This is one of the methods in which strangers have have been enormously swindled of late years, in Paris. Here is another. This one belongs to a chapter of an order into which I would not enter if it had not been paraded in all the papers of Saturday morning last. There is a still better excuse, however, in the fact that its publication is required as a counsel to others; it will inevitably receive a practical application.

A few years ago, a young man of this city, of good reputation, was induced by some sort of foolish infatuation to marry his mistress, a woman who had already a bad reputation. The union was not heppy, and he is now suing for a "separation of body and goods," a form of procedure which fills an astonishingly large space on the court dockets of this city: for a divorce is never, or rarely, granted in France. Among other evidence brought forward at the trial, was this: that when the plaintiff made the acquaintance of Madame, who was then an actress of a Boulevard theatre, she was living with a rich American, who provided not only sufficiently, but magnificently, even extravagantly, for all her wants. She gave the new suitor to understand that nothing would compensate for the sacrifice of such a position as that given her by the American but marriege. Unknown to his parents, and, in parenthesis, to the confiding American, the couple hastened off to some Gretna Green, and were firmly and legally married. Unhappiness and misery followed the union, and we must suppose depravity as well, for, after a few years, and when at the end of all resources to keep from starving, they went together on a journey to the United States, to try the virtue of a little intimidation of the rich American in question. He was found, threatened with an exposure, in presence of an interesting family, of his former pecadillos at Paris, and was forced to sign a legal and binding paper, allowing to Madame, for her lifetime, an income of $1,200 a year—a paper so legal and binding that, unless the gentleman chooses to give his reputation an airing before a court of justice, he will be bound to execute it. The Court very properly suppressed the name of the gentleman who was made the subject of this new species of "black mail," and even of the date at which the *liaison* existed, no doubt as a compliment to so unexampled an instance of the sacrifice of the purse to the good opinion of the world. The application for a "separation of body and goods" was granted the plaintiff in this case, on the ground of irregularities in the conduct of the wife after the return from America. It is hardly necessary to point out the moral of the story in its bearing upon the "black-mail", question.

While on the chapter of swindles, here is another to which foreigners particularly are the victims, but this one interests the ladies—where the ladies pay their own bills. Many people marvel at the rapidity with which fashionable milliners make a fortune and retire from business. But the fact ceases to be a marvel when the tricks of the trade are known. A lady who was going last week to the marriage of the Duke of MALAKOFF, ordered of a fashionable milliner a dress which was to cost about 500 francs. The evening arrived, the lady had passed through the hands of the hair-dresser, had adjusted her diamonds, and only waited in fact the robe. The time for starting was already past, and the husband was beating his feet with impatience in the ante-room. At last the robe arrived, and the girl who brought it escaped before she could be asked for the bill. The robe was put on, and while lacing it behind, the maid-servant pricked herself with a pin concealed in the dress. The bill was pinned fast inside the corsege, in such a way that it would only be seen after the dress had been put on, and when it was too late to refuse it. Such a proceeding was well calculated to inspire a suspicion that the bill was a little heavy, but the lady was not prepared for the figure she found—800 francs! It was too late to send the dress back, as the milliner well knew and it was accepted.

The *Presse* is in a paroxysm of convulsions over Nicaragua. The late proceedings of the American Government have given alarm to M. MILLAUD, and he scarcely ceases pounding the air through the columns of his journal with protestations, *pronunciamentos*, and calls on the European governments for help for the weak against the strong. The fact is, M. MILLAUD is afraid he is going to lose the two or three hundred thousand francs he has already invested in M. BELLY and President MARTINEZ, in settling the preliminaries of his great inter-oceanic canal project, and this is the secret of his tribulation.

The affair of the abduction of the child MORTARA, at Bologna, occupies the largest share of the public attention at this moment. The polemic has reached a degree of fierceness which has authorized certain journals to engage in personalities—an unusual circumstance in a country where it is the habit to deal in arguments instead of epithets. You have no doubt published an account of this extraordinary outrage, and I need not, therefore, enter into any details here. The last phase of the subject has, however, given it an importance which it did not before possess. The *Constitutionnel* announces over the signature of M. RENEE, its semi-official editor, that the French Government has addressed a note to the Pope, reclaiming the delivery of the child to its parents, and that his Holiness had refused. The question stands thus: the Pope declares that the canons of the church place the rights of the church above those of parents; in other words, when the church sees a child in danger of perdition from the Protestant or other non-Catholic teachings of its parents, she has a right to abstract the child from the power and control of its parents and educate it in the Catholic religion. This being the doctrine of the church, long established, the Pope declares that, as an executive and not a legislative officer, he has no right to interfere with it. At the same time he allows it to be understood that he regrets his inability to exercise authority in this case, since it is one which does violence to the freedom of thought which now prevails in Europe on religious subjects. Here the matter rests for the moment, but what the solution of it will be it would be difficult to predict. A member of the Mortara family has gone to Rome and been admitted to an audience with the Pope; but although he was received with great kindness by his Holiness and was promised the privilege for himself and the parents of the abducted child, to see her as often as they wished, he declined interfering for her liberation [illegible] above. Another member of the family will soon arrive in Rome to intercede with the Emperor, but it is doubtful whether NAPOLEON can do anything effectual unless he be joined by other Catholic monarchs.

The *Constitutionnel* announces the welcome fact that the Minister of the Interior, "preoccupied with the desire to render international relations more easy, has just given orders to the Commissaries of Police at the ports of the frontier, that passports must be considered for the future as a title to the protection of the authorities, and not as a cause of delay or a pretext for vexations formalities. Moreover," continues this journal, "the Minister is examining the question of allowing the sous-Prefects of Police at the frontiers to deliver, by delegation of the Prefects, passports for foreign countries." Light is at last breaking in upon this over-governed country. The diminution in travel this Summer has opened the eyes of the Government to the annoyances and the uselessness of the passport system.

It is said that the Emperor has at last yielded to the pressure exercised in favor of the creation of a certain number of titles, and that a decree to the effect has been sent in to the Council of State. The title of Duke is to be given to all the members of the Privy Council; several titles of Count will be given to members of the Cabinet and to other high functionaries, while a number of Barons will be created among the Deputies to the Legislature, the Councillors of State, etc.

A writer in one of the Parisian literary journals, in ridiculing the late literary Congress at Brussels, on the international copyright question, describes in an amusing manner, the *début* in the Congress of the American delegate. He says:

"The Hon. CHARLES FAIDER, President, had scarcely declared the Congress organized, and the honorable members had not yet got seated, when a cry was launched from a far corner of the hall: "*Mister President!*" Immediately a man with a copper countenance and a long beard, precipitated himself toward the tribune, and commenced a speech in an idiom that nobody understood. The orator who expressed himself thus came from the other side of the world to take part in the proceedings of the Congress. It was an estimable citizen of the United States. This will suffice to assure the reader that no light was wanting in the deliberations of the Congress. Unfortunately they were unable to procure a representative from the Red Skins."

Let not the gentleman here referred to take offence at this pleasantry. The Congress and its members have been the butt of the fortnight. He was abused—*éreinté* is the word—in good company.

MALAKOFF.

**Our Hackney Cabs—The Systems of London and Paris.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The article in your publication of this day, relative to the Hackney Coaches of New-York, is certainly not uncalled for. As I have for many years resided in and used the cabs of London, and have likewise very frequently had occasion to ride in a Prisian cabriolet through the streets of the French metropolis, probably a few remarks, which I am enabled to give relative to the systems adopted in both these cities, and a suggestion as to which is best adapted to the requirements of the citizens of New-York, will perhaps be not out of place.

I have yet been only ten days in the New World, but it did not occupy me one-hundredth part of that period to enable me to come to the conclusion that the lumbering two-horse vehicles—to a Londoner's eyes looking not unlike the links of that mournful chain he is daily accustomed to witness, slowly dragging after the remains of some respectable hutcher or haker, as they are being conveyed to the silent tomb—are totally unfitted to be the speedy transmitters from place to place of the active members of a progressive community; and the charge made for such service is quite out of all proportion to the labor done, and badly done too.

Though I cannot indorse your remarks as to the civility of the London cab-driver, and I fancy that a stranger will find him as ready to extort as those of his fraternity in any other city, still I agree with you that by stringent laws, and an example now and then, in the shape of a week or two's imprisonment, he is kept tolerably bearable. When I have met with one who has demanded more than his fare, I have always found it the most salutary way of settling the dispute by placing before him, in the presence of a witness, sufficient money not only to cover the real but the demanded fare, with a request to him that he will help himself to what he considers the correct sum due, and I have invariably found him not willing to risk the chance of magisterial interference.

The London cabs are annually inspected by an efficient police authority, and there is a heavy penalty for any driver plying for hire with a cab which has not received the stamp of approval. Before the end of the year some of the four-wheeled cabs doubtless get a little dilapidated, but the more modern two-wheeled or "Hansom" cabs are ever spruce and sprightly, and to ride in them is a luxury which an untraveled New-Yorker has yet to learn. These are always better horsed, and generally driven by a better class of men than the other cabs, and the dexterity with which a good "whip" will thread his horse through the intricacies of a crowded thoroughfare, turn corners, and cut off angles, is somewhat marvelous, and the space of time occupied by these "Hansoms" in passing from point to point, approaches nearer to that of a railway than any other vehicle.

The legal cab fare in London is, as you state, an English sixpence (12 cents) per mile, if by distance, or a sum equivalent to fifty cents per hour, if by time, giving the driver an extra twelve cents for all stoppages of a quarter of an hour in the former case, and the privilege of charging by distance instead of by time, in the latter case, if the mileage rate would exceed that of the time rate. These rates extend to all hours of the day and night, but should the cab be discharged beyond a circuit of 4 miles from a stated central point, an extra fare of 12 cents per mile is allowed for such out distance; this being considered an equivalent for the time to be occupied in regaining a point where there is a likelihood of meeting with a fresh customer.

The only objection to the London plan is the difference of opinion that will at times take place between the employer and the employed, as to the distance traveled, but in consequence of the much smaller space occupied by the French capital, they are enabled in Paris to adopt a plan which prevents all chance of dispute. The distance between the barriers of Paris is about five miles in length by three and a half in breadth, and the hire of a street cabriolet within the limits of these barriers is twenty-five cents by the course—a course being considered as completed at every stoppage made by order of the employer—or thirty-five cents per hour, with a small gratuity, in either case, of three or four cents, to the driver. In both London and Paris the hirer must state at the commencement of the journey, if the hiring is to be by time, or the other rate can be demanded. Beyond the business of Paris there is an outer circuit—the fortifications—without which, including also that fashionable resort, the *Bois de Boulogne*, which is still further removed from the centre, an extra charge—about 50 per cent more—is allowed.

There is also in Paris a much better class of carriages called *remises*. These are also under police regulation, but do not ply for hire in the streets. They are found in stable-yards in the bye-streets, and with their driver, with laced hat, and general appearance, are very similar to the London Broughams. The charge for these *remises* is thirty-five cents per course, and forty cents per hour, with a *pour-boire* to the driver, and extra rate for the out district alluded to. Both these classes of Parisian vehicles are sometimes drawn by two horses—in this case invariably smaller animals—but the charge is the same for either the one or the two-horse vehicle. The London cab is invariably drawn by one horse.

The Brougham, to which I have alluded, is a private conveyance, under no police regulations as to charge. It is to all appearance a gentleman's private carriage, and the usual rate charged for the use thereof, is $1 25 for the first two hours, and 50 cents for each hour beyond, with 24 cents for the first, and 12 cents for the following hours, to the drivers.

Having thus stated, I fear rather diffusely, the Cab arrangements of London and Paris, I think you will agree with me that, when we consider the ground covered by, and the natural water boundaries found on three sides of the City of New-York, the Parisian plan is that which is most fitted thoroughly to fill the requirements of its citizens. Taking Forty-second-street as the northern limit, we should have a space of ground much less than that occupied within the barriers of Paris,—and I feel certain that respectable-looking one-horse cabs, plying for hire within the district I have named, upon the plan of, and at prices approximating to, those of Paris, would not only be a great public convenience, but, I doubt not, would be a profitable speculation to the proprietors thereof.

Trusting that the length of this communication will be sufficiently atoned for by the social importance of the subject, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A LONDONER.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1858.

We have known peach-trees to grow four feet in a year when planted on the margin of a barn-yard, and others every way alike, away from the barn-yard but eight inches. Fine crops of peaches and apples may be had by setting the trees around such yards.

## [illegible]

**The New Capital of the Empire—[illegible] chosen—The English Commercial [illegible]ely.**

*From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 6.*

A friend at the Rooms of the American Missionary Union in this city furnishes the following interesting intelligence from Burmah, [illegible] particulars of the reception of a letter from the President of the United States:

"In the absence of any tidings of a striking [illegible]ary character, Mr. DAWSON furnishes an [illegible] account of a trip, in March last, to Mandalay, the capital of the Burman Empire. Umerapoora, Ava, the former capital, is now one [illegible] of ruins, and, with a few exceptions, has been abandoned by the people. The journey by boat [illegible] goon is about 600 miles, and occupied 26 days. The city is thus described:

"The new city of Mandalay derives its name from a mountain which stands at the northeast corner, about half a mile distant. Besides the [illegible] by which it is called, it has recently received a [illegible]torical and royal title, by which it may be designated in after ages from all other royal cities in the world which have preceded it in the annals of history. The title is, 'Maha-bong-gloyo-dau-ghyee,' which signifies, 'The great, glory, and place of the rising sun.'"

The grand entry of the King and Court into the new city took place on the seventh day of the waning of the moon, Wahso, corresponding to our 19th July, 1857, and was accompanied by all the [illegible] and display usual on State occasions.

Within the period of eight short months a digions amount of work has been accomplished, and with wonde. and astonishment we now behold a new city of about three thousand souls, risen as it were out of the ground.

A little over a year since the site of the city was one succession of verdant fields, rich and fruitful harvest of grain for the [illegible] ulation of the neighboring city and village. A mound of earth, about 16 feet high and 20 feet wide, spreading over a surface of two miles, has been thrown up as a defensive work. The city is laid out in the figure of a square, with a temporary palace in the centre, and the streets, which are over a hundred broad, run at right angles. Along the sides of the streets have been cut narrow channels for conveying a stream of water, which is a great improvement to the late city. Rows of trees have yet to be planted, and efforts are being made to Macadamize the public thoroughfares.

The houses present considerable uniformity not only in the materials of which they are constructed, but in style of building and size. The king and noblemen are all living within the walls, and appear to have spacious premises. The space is rapidly going up, and around it is a [illegible] six feet thick. All the foreigners reside on the south side of the city, and the domesticated Chinese [illegible] ation on the south.

As soon as possible it is the intention of the Government to complete the digging of a deep trench on the inside of the city walls, and to face the whole themselves with a strong brick-work. On the [illegible] the city immense suburbs have already sprung into existence, and are destined to be considerably larged.

Nothing can be better than the regularity which the public roads are laid out; and in the direction whole ranges of well-constructed bamboo buildings may be seen. A plan has adopted for supplying the city with water by a canal or embankment leading from the river; and to procure the necessary level, the embankment extends over a distance of sixteen miles. The channel of the river, which flows towards the west, is three miles distant from the city; a mile nearer, a smaller branch has to be [illegible]. Countless numbers of carts are hauling bricks and other building materials in different directions, and the great extent of public works in progress, and the whole atmosphere of the region exceedingly hot and unpleasant. The great mass of the people appear industrious and contented.

In regard to order, quiet and the public safety the city is as free from all rowdyism, public disturbances and street broils as many of the cities of other Christian nations, if not freer. It is as quiet as the people as to the Government, that it is. Of course, there are thieves here, as in all other countries of the world. The pockets of ladies and gentlemen are picked every day in the streets of the city under the very eyes of one of the best constabulary police forces in the world. It would therefore be much to expect, that the Burmese should be [illegible] be exempt from crimes of that nature.

There are now two river-steamers belonging to the king anchored as near the city as they can get. These make trips occasionally down to [illegible] when there is sufficient depth of water to enable them to do so. All who wish can come up as passengers in them, and I believe no charge is made for [illegible] sage. Besides, a regular communication is kept up with Rangoon by "Dak boat," and all letters and papers are conveyed for the community free of charge. A boat leaves about once in ten days, and comes along rapidly as it does, reaches its destination, Rangoon in eight days. It remains there about [illegible] days, and returns to the capital again in from two to twenty-five days. As may be supposed, the arrangement is a great favor and public convenience to all classes of foreigners residing in this city.

Several months since the King of Burmah sent to this country a friendly communication, expressing friendship and comity, to the President of the United States. The communication was responded to by the Government in fitting terms, and in due time arrived in Burmah. The manner of its reception by the [illegible] mese authorities is sufficiently unique and interesting.

"The letter from the President of the

[illegible] from the San Antonio Ledger from G. W., Esq., dated San [illegible]

*From the Philadelphia Prospect.*

NEW-BRAUNFELS, COMAL Co., TEXAS, {
Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.

Before attempting a description of this particular section of Texas, I wish to state distinctly that I have taken out no copyright for my article. On the contrary, I shall esteem it as an especial favor if all my fellow-members of the editorial craft will give me a place in their columns, as by so doing they will save me a world of trouble. I am co stantly receiving letters from every quarter of the Union, making all sorts of inquiries about Texas:—I am questioned as to the health of the State, the price of lands, stock, &c.,—whether it is well timbered and well watered—how about its schools, religion of the inhabitants, roads, [illegible] from Indian depredations, and the like—what kinds of game and fish we have—whether titles are good to lands—when we are to have railroads running past every door, and a multitude of interrogatories of kindred nature.

Now, although in my day I have been from the mouth of the Sabine to the Llano Estaccado, and from the Cross Timbers and borders of Arkansas to the mouth of the Rio Grande, below Matamoros—although I have hunted the State over, and in all directions, diagonally, criss-cross and up and down—I cannot well take upon myself the task of describing it to every inquiring inquirer. A State which is larger than New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, all put together—a domain which covers some ten degrees of latitude and as many of longitude—which grows and produces almost every thing which is necessary to the wants of man—such a scope of country cannot well be described in a day, especially by one who has two farms, four large flocks of sheep, a dairy mill, and stock of horses and cattle to look after, a paper to write for, and numerous matters besides to attend to. With six months' undisturbed leisure, I might be able to go over the ground, and answer all questions; but as unfortunately I have hardly the ninth part of a week to spare, all and singular must be content if I only take them over the region immediately adjoining the flourishing city of San Antonio, and especially the mountain range lying within a circuit of forty miles northeast, north and northwest of that place. None who may see fit to peruse this account need ask me further questions; I am going to tell you all I know—in a hasty manner, it is true, but still all.

In the main, I must set it down as a stock-raising rather than an agricultural region, although I honestly believe that, with proper tillage, we shall always be able to raise more than corn and wheat enough for all our wants. The section is watered by the Medina, the Guadalupe, the Cibolo, the Salado, the San Antonio, the Medina, and many small tributaries, the most of them clear streams, running over gravelly or rocky beds. If there are more beautiful springs in the world than the San Antonio and those of the Comal at this place, I have not seen them, and I have traveled some.

South, southeast and southwest of San Antonio, the country is comparatively smooth and flat, although the prairies are rolling and well drained. Beautiful mots or groves of post and live oak, with here and there elms interspersed, greet the eye of the traveler in almost every direction. The principal grasses are the mesqu, and different varieties of mesquit, which grow with rare luxuriance, as the soil is universally rich. In the season the stranger journies through an interminable pasture, alive in many parts with the stock of the inhabitants. Situations of rare and romantic beauty are to be encountered at every turn; beautiful lawns and parks are spread out before the eye; nor can the new-comer believe that all is the work of nature as he gazes upon landscapes which, in Spring-time especially, are enchanting.

My own opinion is, that this section is not so well adapted to sheep as the hilly region north, the grass growing too rank and rich; bnt for horses and cattle it cannot be surpassed, while in the direction of the Atascosa the range is admirably adapted to hogs. With anything like a good season, this section would grow cotton or corn most luxuriantly, as the land is of great fertility. In fact, until within the last two or three years, good crops have been the rule, and even partial failnres the exception; nor should I be in the least surprised if, for years to come, with deep planting and proper cultivation, the wide and extensive fields in the Medina, the San Antonio, the Salado, the Cibolo, and the Guadalupe, should produce bountifully. Even this season, notwithstanding the drouth followed close upon the heels of the grasshoppers, more than corn enough has been raised for the wants of the population, and it can now be purchased at from 50 to 60 cents a buahel. No soil in the world stands a drouth so well as that of Texas, and I repeat that, with proper tillage, we can always raise more than enough to supply all our wants in this section.

If the new comer seeking a home turns northwest, north, or northeast of San Antonio, he finds himself, after a ride of a couple of hours, in the hills and mountains, many of the latter smoothed and coated to the very summits with excellent grass. Between the mountains lie green and beautiful valleys, the soil of inexhaustible richness. Here and there are dense cedar brakes; the borders of many of the rivers and creeks are fringed with hnge cypress trees, affording fine timber for shingles, &c.; while in every direction the best of rock for building and fencing purposes may be found ready got ont by nature. In this species of material no region in the world is so affluent. Here in the mountains, too, we have different varieties of mesquit, as well as the nseful and universal sedge-grass; but as the growth of all is less rank and luxuriant, and as the rills are dry during the wet seasons, I repeat that the higher region may be set down as better adapted to sheep than the lower country, while so far as my experience goes, both cattle and horse do remarkably well. In the way of Winter protection for the two latter, in shelter against northers, the mountains afford a better share than almost any other part of Texas, for here we have cedar-brakes, deep hollows and ravines, and many points never penetrated by the chilling blasts which scatter stock wherever they cannot find much protection. Corn, cotton, and wheat, can be grown with anything like a season in the valleys, and on many of the hill-sides, and heavy crops made. This year, notwithstanding dronth and grasshoppers, we have more than made enough "to do us," to use a common expression. The Sorgho Sucre, or Chinese Sngar-cane, is a safe and certain crop—wet or dry, it grows and matures luxuriantly. With cheap and rude mills, the Germans of Comal County have made molasses enough for their own consumption this season—perhaps more. This is an important item of itself; and when it is added that the Sorgho yields a heavy crop of seed, besides much excellent fodder, its uses are without limit. Melons, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes, okra, and many other things grow luxuriantly with us. We have had an abundance this season.

Many will inquire about the chances of raising fruit in the San Antonio region. Unfortunately but little general attention has been paid to the subject; yet peaches are known to thrive here remarkably well: apples and pears, and especially the latter, are considered certain. I have seen a luxuriant growth of strawberries in the beautiful garden of Mr. VANCE, at San Antonio; figs thrive with us, and I tame or cultivated grapes can be grown in perfection. Of wild fruits we have a great variety. I have seen at least half a dozen species of grapes, ripening in every month from June to November, growing in a profusion which astonishes the stranger. Then we have dewberries of most delicious flavor; several varieties of plums, and the largest and richest wild cherries I have yet seen. That all may be improved by cultivation is evident. Almonds grow to perfection in gardens; of wild nuts we have the pecan, of the largest size and in boundless profnsion; and where this nut grows there is little need of any other—It is the best of all.

Many of my readers, again, will inquire abont game and fish. Of the latter, our streams afford the bass, (trout they are generally termed,) the common and goggle-eyed perch, the common and swallow-tailed cat, (the latter an excellent fish,) the buffalo, and other varieties, all in abundance. In the way of game, we have bear, deer, turkey, geese, ducks and partridges, snipe and plover, common and mule rabbits, (the latter as large as hare,) and gray and fox squirrels. There is no lack of game or fish in this section, and those fond of hunting and fishing can always find sport.

And now, how about health? the most important essential of all with many. I can answer, without qualification or reserve, that I deem this region as healthy as any in the wide world—out of Texas, I doubt if there is one as healthy. We have no epidemics; in truth, we have no sickness of any kind worthy of notice. The consumption is a disease almost unknown among the regular inhabitants, while the few cases of fever which occur, in lower or exposed localities, are of so mild a type that they yield readily to the most simple remedies. My travels have been mostly in the mountains the past Summer, and I have not seen or heard of a single case of sickness which could not have been cured with a couple of doses of WRIGHT'S or BRANDRETH'S pills, or any pills made of aloes, castile soap and bread. In fact, I have now passed three consecntive Summers in the mountains of Comal and Blanco counties, and have not seen a single soul really sick with any kind of complaint. My sheep estancia or farm is 25 miles north of San Antonio, and within four of the pleasant little village of Boerne, on the Cibolo. Take in a circuit within 20 miles of this place, and I know of but one physician, a worthy and intelligent man, *who tends a grist-mill for a livelihood*. He would tell you himself that his practice would not furnish his salt. I presume that were a man to gorge himself with green pecans, eat a watermelon on top, wash the whole down with a pint of warm grocery whisky, which would kill at forty rods, and then lie down and take a two hours' nap in the hot, broiling sun—were he to follow this course strictly for a day or two, I think he might possibly have a slight chill after it, but I donbt whether it would return without a repetition of the same diet, with the same drink to wash it down.

And how can it be sickly in the mountain region? We are elevated above the reach of Spanish moss, mosquitoes, marshes, and malarias of every kind; we have no stagnant waters, no swamps, no laboratories of this nature, where fevers or other diseases are manufactured or engendered; our air is ever pure and dry; our Summers breezes cool and invigorating; our nights are never so hot that we cannot sleep soundly, and rise refreshed in the morning. I ask again, how is it possible we can all have any but the best of health in such a climate, and in such an elevated range? Nothing but the most outrageous negligence or carelessness can superinduce disease.

In all my journeyings, both in the Old World and in the New, I have never seen children so universally healthy as in this region. Here I will mention one sight which came under my own eyes and inspection. I started about sundown, one evening in August last, for San Antonio, a full moon and cool breeze rendering it more pleasant, both for man and beast, to travel at night than in the daytime. About 1 o'clock in the morning I reached a house this side of Salado; the occupant a German. I saw that the grass in front of his house was good. I knew that at that time in the morning I should find a cross and sleepy boy at the stable in San Antonio to take charge of my horse, and a half-awake porter at the hotel to show me a room. The German meanwhile promised to bring me ont a fresh shuck mat ress and clean sheets, and give me a cup of coffee at daylight in the morning, and upon these assurances I took up my quarters in the [illegible] road, on the shady side of my wagon. Before lying down, I noticed a number of children sleeping on the floor in the front yard, which was fenced not more than two out of doors in the open air, and all outside at night. Stretched upon a mattress, without covering, the fnll, round moon shining down upon their fuller faces, were five chubby children, all fast asleep, and looking as cozy and as comfortable as possible. On rising in the morning, from a refreshing sleep near the wagon, I saw that the children were already stirring, and that, so far as health was concerned, they were rude specimens. "You have fine, hearty children," said I. "Yes, Texas is a good country for children," responded the father. "Always well?" I querled. "Always; we had five children in Germany, and lost them all; we have had five since we came to Texas, and there they are." One of them, in particular, I noticed. He was a paipable specimen of the Tentonic genus, apparently between five and six yenrs of age, who had just shed his first set of teeth; he was standing immediately behind a huge slice of bread and butter, and was struggling his way through it with an appetite which made ample amends for his loss of teeth. A heartier sample of the rising generation it would be hard to find, and his brothers and sisters were all like him. Yes, to repeat the German's words, Texas *is* a good country for children. It is not everywhere that a brood of five little ones can be placed on a mattress out of doors, and sleep all night in the open air with impunity. Yet here we all do it. During the last two years and a half I have slept, either in a Jersey wagon or on the ground, while traveling from place to place, fully one-third of the time, and without once having a sign of a cold in consequence.

In the Winter time the Northers which sweep over Texas visit us here in the mountains; yet their force is broken, lessened, or tempered, and although they are sometimes too cold for comfort, can never be so severe as in a flat country. Our stock of all kinds, as I have already said, can always find ample protection in the ravines, hollows and cedar brakes, and there they can also find picking, in the way of grass, weeds, and smaller shrubs, to sustain them through the most severe Winter. We have had, as has been before mentioned, an exceedingly dry Summer; yet within the past four or five weeks we have had two or three rains, the grass is now good, our cattle are all fat, and the best of beef can be purchased at 3 and 3½ cents per pound. We can all live.

I believe that I have now hastily touched upon every main point which may interest those who think of coming to Texas to settle. I have given the main features of the country immediately about San Antonio—I have endeavored to sketch or paint these features faithfully, and without prejudice to any other part of the State. The task of describing other sections I must leave to other pens, repeating that I have not the time to go all over Texas. To show the nature of inquiries made of me, I will state that the other day I received a letter all the way from Wisconsin, from some one sick and tired of that region, who wished me to give him all the particulars as to the soil, climate, health, timber, water, price of lands and state of society nway up in the neighborhood of Cooke, Collin and Fannin Counties, at a rough guess nearly five hundred miles from here. Now, this was asking a little too much of one who lays claim to an ordinary share of good nature. It is true I was through that region some seventeen years ago, on a pleasure excursion to Santa Fé, and have a tolerably good idea of the country; yet it is not sufficient to describe it with accuracy, and even if my knowledge did extend that far, I have little spare time on my hands.

In concluding a letter already too long, let me advise all who think of settling in Texas first to come out and go over the State thoroughly. To a planter with a large force of negroes, who are healthy everywhere, the rich bottoms of the lower Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, and their tributaries, probably offer the best inducements; to those going into stock-raising, I would unhesitatingiy recommend the country higher up, or further West. If not too difficult, all can find good locations, and healthy ones, too, and at prices which in five years' time will be deemed preposterously cheap. Many gentlemen of means have come in dnring the last Spring and Summer, have purchased homes in Western Texas, and are to bring out their families this Winter. Many persons, wearied and disgusted with the hot Summers and cold and damp Winters of the Northwestern States, are looking towards Texas as a future home. Many, again, disheartened at the sickness which prevails and seems to increase in some of the older Southwestern States, are looking this way for that health which so universally obtains, and which all are sure to enjoy, Summer and Winter, Spring and Autumn. The naturally sound and healthy constitution here retains its full strength and soundness; the weakly and consumptive here find a dry, pure and bracing atmosphere, infinitely better suited to their condition than the damp, mouldy and humid locations they usually seek in Florida and Cuba. These are facts, all of which will soon be better known.

A word more and I will close. I have neglected to give the price at which good locations can be obtained in this section, but would state that unimproved places, well watered and well adapted to stock-raising, can still be purchased at from $1 25 to $3 per acre; the choicest locations for $4. Yet at less prices than the lowest of these, extensive stock ranges can be bought; and should it ever be demonstrated that Artesian wells can be bored successfully, magnificent locations could be secured for even fifty cents per acre—ranges almost interminable, and where thousands of cattle, horses and sheep could be pastured the year round without cost. As regards the profits of stock-raising, where the business is closely and carefully watched by those who thoroughly understand it, the gains are heavy—so heavy that, for fear of being considered as exaggerating, I hardly dare give my real opinions. But to speak within bounds, if a person is satisfied with from 30 to 50 per cent. per annum on an investment, and will watch that investment closely when made, with even ordinary luck he can gain it. I have realized over 70 per cent. profit per annum in sheep during the the years 1857-8, and with a good prospect of as great a gain for the coming year, as my flocks are all thrifty. The only thing I fear is the heavy mast of acorns, on which my sheep are now feeding to the exclusion of grass. If it should prove that the acorns are not hurtful, and the question will be fairly tested this Fall, it may safely be set down that the mountain region of Texas is as fine as any on the face of the earth for sheep. We shall see. G. W. K.

## Legal Intelligence.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 6.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 787, 1147, 1613, 1633, 1619, 765, 1879, 1953, 1255, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015. 1853, 1457, 1615, 1995, 1259, 1257, 1263. *Part II.*—Nos. 2394, 1894, 1370, 568, 1342, 1862, 2042, 2044, 2204, 856, 2464, 1690, 1242, 2016, 2310, 1872, 2336, 1062, 2540, 160, 1224, 4792, 1924, 1650, 2778, 2480, 2484, 2488, 2490, 2492, 826, 2466, 2496, 2500, 2502, 2568, 2510, 2512, 2540, 1774, 36, 1258, 1264.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 329, 143, 184, 222, 443, 466, 318, 295, 469, 3.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 509, 1908½, 501, 1632, 1920, 1922, to, 1926, 1514, 1801, 1080, 1910, 1548, 1582. *Part II.*—Nos. 1839, 1868, 1885, 1887, 1896, 1891, 1896, 1746, 1689, 1908, 896, 1752, 1873, 1882, 1919.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 6.
Before Judge Clerke.

DIVORCES.—*Ann Couch* vs. *George Couch.*—Case referred to Charles Peabody to take proofs and report.

*Michael Gallagher* vs. *Ann Gallagher.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

### The Convicted School Commissioner, and the Frauds on the City Treasurer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before City Judge Russell.

As is usual on the first Saturday of the Term in this Court, there were no trials, but the attention of the Judge, it being argument and motion day, was exclusively devoted to those subjects. In the first place, Mr. A. Oakey Hall moved for a new trial in the case of Richard Barry, the School Commissioner who pleaded guilty, in the October Term, before Recorder Barnard, to an indictment charging him with an assault and battery on Richard Wolff, keeper of a house of ill-fame, and on which plea he was sentenced by the Recorder to four months in the Penitentiary. Mr. Hall based his motion on the circumstance that two indictments had been found against Barry, each on the same day, one for assault and battery, and the other for assault with intent to rob. Barry's plea of guilty, it was contended, was meant to apply only to the first, whereas it had been entered on both indictments; and again, that the other indictment, being first found by the Grand Jury, should have been recorded first by the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Hall argued that, by the provisions of the statute, the first indictment was made null and void by the finding of the second, and urged the right of his client to withdraw his plea of guilty on the first, and go to trial on the second indictment.

Mr. Blunt, District-Attorney, in reply, contended that both indictments were in furce, until a motion was made to quash one of them, and indeed until it was qnashed. As both indictments were presented in the same batch by the Grand Jury, and so handed into Court, the mere accident of the Clerk's recording one before the other did not give it precedence. This man Barry having received a harder sentence than he anticipated, he now sought to escape upon technicalities. He (the District-Atturney) trusted the administratiun of justice in our Courts would not be so loosely conducted that the law would be a net for the weak, while its meshes were so elastic that the strong could escape.

Judge RUSSELL—The question before the Court,—and it is an important one,—is, Has the Court power to receive a plea upon an indictment which is absolutely void in law?

The District-Attorney replied that the receiving of the defendant's plea upon one indictment, and his sentence thereon, was equivalent to the rejection of the other indictment.

Finally, the Judge took the testimony in the case, and intimated that he would render a decision next Saturday.

Mr. John Graham then moved to quash the indictments found by the October Grand Jury of this Court, against Charles Devlin, Charles Turner, Enoch Dean and others for conspiracy to defraud the City Treasury.

The District-Attorney moved that the arguments of counsel should be confined to such objections as would support the motion to quash, and not be permitted to enter upon a line of argument which might be proper on a demurrer

The Court overruled the District-Attorney's motion, remarking that he would hear the whole of the argnment and discriminate as to what was applicable.

Mr. Graham presented an affidavit of the defendants, which alleged that they could not safely go to trial without the benefit of a preliminary examination, which should exhibit the nature of the evidence which should be brought against them. He contended, in his argument, that the indictment was not regularly or legally found, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution; that it was improperly organized by the Grand Jury; that the second and third counts charge the same offence as the first count; that conspiracies are now purely statutory, and that the offence charged in these indictments does not come within the statute; and finally, to sum up the counsel's argument in a word, that the whole case was clearly one of oppression by the Grand Jury.

Ex-Judge Whiting replied for the people, and at 3½ o'clock P. M. the Court adjnurned, the Judge reserving his decision.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED IN CINCINNATI.—WASHINGTON MCLEAN has commenced a suit against the Commissioners of Hamilton county, Ohio, claiming damages to the amount of $120,000 for breach of contract. It appears from a statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that on the 31st of October, 1853, JESSE TIMANUS and JOHN PATTON, two of the County Commissioners, entered into a contract with Mr. MCLEAN, by which he lessed to them a tract of land in Deer Creek Valley, East of the South approach of the Dayton short line Railroad, with the privilege of quarrying all the limestone thereon. As a considerstion for this privilege, the Commissioners agreed to deliver possession of the land at the end of five years, or sooner, if the quarrying shall he completed, and also within the time specified to grade the land and level it down, according to a stipulated plat of the ground, so that the land, when graded and leveled, should conform to the levels indicated on said plat. The design of the Commissioners was to nse the chaingang men in the quarrying and levelling, according to the terms of the lease from which we quote, but with all the men they could pnt upon the work, they found that impossible. The defence to the suit will probably be, that the Commissioners had not legal authority to make such a contract.

SHOT WITH WATER.—A young German of Chicago, named SIMON—says the *Press* of that city—committed suicide on Saturday last in the following strange manner: He went into a shed, took a gun, and *loading it with water*, placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, completely shattering his head. When found he was standing in the corner leaning on his gun. The room presented a terrible appearance, being completely drenched with blood, and covered with pieces of head and brains. The cause of the suicide is traced to the refusal of SIMON'S father to permit him to marry the girl of his choice. The same paper chronicles the death of a child at the public school, by the falling of a keg of nails npon his head from the roof of the school-house, which is undergoing repairs.

An invention has recently been patented in England for preparing the surface of an engraved copperplate so as to render it capable of yielding a greatly-increased number of impressions. It is stated that upwards of ten thousand impressions have been taken by a plate thus prepared.

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1858—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie & R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 60 | 36 | — | 96 |
| Flour, bbls | 11,714 | 929 | 2,429 | 15,072 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | — | 400 | 400 |
| Wheat, bushels | 51,955 | — | — | 51,955 |
| Corn, bushels | 21,555 | — | — | 21,555 |
| Barley, bushels | 7,889 | — | — | 7,889 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 3,049 | 550 | 340 | 3,939 |
| Whisky, bbls | 159 | 60 | — | 219 |

ASHES—Are in request, and are firm. Pots, $6 Pearls, $6 18¾@$6 25, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day: 1,372 bbls., including 970 bbls. Pots, and 402 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 60 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@11¾c.; and a small lot of Rio at 11c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day were very light, not exceeding 250 bales, at previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12 |
| Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅝ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no really new feature for State and Western Flour. The demand for low grades, especially of State, is fair, partly on speculation and for export. Other descriptions are very moderately inquired for. Prices have not varied remarkably. Sales 8,750 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl | $3 00@$3 80 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 00@ 4 25 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 40@ 4 75 |
| Superfine Western | 4 00@ 4 25 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 55@ 4 65 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 40@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 20@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00@ 5 20 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 25@ 8 50 |

Canadian is heavy and drooping; sales 400 bbls., at $4 70@$6 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in limited demand at languid rates; sales 970 bbls. at $5@$5 30 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 10@$4 05 for nne to superfine. ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FURS—The demand is revlving, and prices are sustained, for the leading kinds. The auction sale of Buffalo Robes, yesterday, resulted in the disposal of 309 packs No. 1 seasonable, at $4 50@$4 62½; 92 do. No. 2, $3 50@$3 55; 76 do. No. 3, $2 40@$2 45; 15 do. No. 4, $1 70; 105 do. imperfect No. 1, $3 50@$3 75; 115 do. No. 2, $2 65@$2 85; 9 do. slightly imperfect No. 1, $4 12½; 118 do. seasonable soiled No. 1, $4 40@$4 55; 64 do. No. 2, $3 05@$3 25; 17 do. No. 3, $2 05@$2 20; 32 do. No. 1 imperfect, $3 60@$3 75; 23 do. No. 2, $2 45@$2 55; 7 do. 1 painted, $5 10; 19 do. No. 1 Fall Robes, $3 80@$4 37; 2 do. No. 2 whole, $5 05; 19 do. No. 1 Summer, $3 10@$3 25; 9 do. No. 2, $2 25@$2 40; 6 do. No. 5, $1 45; 17 do. No. 1 Summer soiled, $2 25; 5 do. No. 2, $2 10; 5 do. soiled No. 1 imperfect, $2 15; 4 do. Summer soiled No. 1, whole, $3 12; 4 do. Summer soiled seasonable No. 2, whole, $4 62; 11 do. No. 1 whole Summer Robes, $3 37½; 8 do. No. 2 do., $2 87½; 3 do. suiled No. 1 painted, $3 35; 2 do. Summer No. 1 painted, $3 82½@$3 87½; 1 do. No. 2, $2 75; 22 do. seasonable No. 1 calf, $3 50@$3 57; 12 do. No. 2, $2 12½@$2 87½; 1 do. No. 3, $1 05; 6 do. No. 1 seasonable soiled, $2 12; 7 do. No. 2, $4 50; 2 do. seasonable No. 1, imperfect, $2 50; 12 do seasonable soiled No. 1, $3; 3 do. No. 2, $1 85; 4 do. No. 3, $1; 4 do. No. 1, imperfect, $2 15; 1 do. No. 1 Fall calf, $2 95; 3 do. Nu. 1 Summer calf, $1 15; 2 do. No. 2, 85c.; 2 do. No. 1 seasonable painted, $3 75; and 66 packs and bundles odds and ends, 50c.$5 62—on time.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet to-day. Holders are asking higher prices. The rainy weather is against active operations. The demand is fair, but at rates which receivers are not disposed to accept. Sales have been confined to 2,000 bushels very choice Red (Winter) Western at the extreme rate of $1 22; and 500 bushels prime While Kentucky at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and being in request, it has advanced materially; sales 33,700 bushels at 73c.@75c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal. Barley is quiet at about former rates; sales 3,000 bushels good Canada at 85c., and (reported) some very poor State at 69c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and are firm. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State, at 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@46c.; and Southern at 38c.@43c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales at 45c.@55c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales, to-day, 3,300 St. Dumingo on private terms. Mr. H. D. HULL reviews the Hide trade thus: "The month of October commenced with an active demand from the trade, and prices steady and firm at 26c. @26½c. for Buenos Ayres, and 23½c. for Orinocos. The receipts from Orinoco and Buenos Ayres became more liberal, and as many importers not wishing to store, pressed their receipts on the market, a decline was submitted to of ¾c.@1c. ℔ lb. or 2c.@2½c. below the highest price. Prices reached the lowest point about the 25th ult., when sales were made of Buenos Ayres of 25c., but in a few days the market became more buoyant and Buenos Ayres rallied to 25½c., at which price they have since been firm and active. The sales were very large, a portion of them to Eastern buyers, who, in absence of any suitable stock in their market, have been compelled to make their purchases here. Green Salted Hides, suitable for Upper Leatber, have been in good demand, while heavy weights are neglected. City Slaughters are not much sought after. East India Stock—Calcutta Cows and Buffaloes have been in good request, and sales to a large extent have been effected, both on the spot and to arrive. Import for the month of Octobcr has been, Foreign, 272,700; Coastwise, 37,000. Total, 309,700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The receipts this week have been large, but, with a very active inquiry from the trade, our stock is much reduced, now amounting to only 65,000 Sole Leather Hides, against 312,200 last year. The trade operate with less caution, and, as the receipts this month will be only moderate, we may expect a steady demand. Receipts this week have been 43,579 Foreign as follows: 13,075 Dry, 700 Salted, 1,271 Dry Horse, and 1,011 Salted do., ex *Trovatore*, from Buenos Ayres; 7,123 San Juan, ex *Experiment*; 11,750 Orinocos, ex *Sarah*; 3,624 Rio Hache, ex *La Plata*; 1,900 from Havre, ex *Bavaria*; 170 Salted, from Oporto; 245 Curacoa ex *Venus*; 2,690 Dry Horse, from Cadiz, and 309 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, ex *Wm. Chamberlin*; 5,058 Texas, &c.; 7,809 Coastwise. Total Foreign and Coastwise, 56,447. Sales have been 58,000 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 74,000, (same time last year 312,200 —year before, 25,300.) 2,887 Dry Horse; 200 bales Singapore, and 650 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 6,500 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip."

HOPS—Are in limited demand at unchanged rates. New, 10c.@16c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb. On 'Change, today, a sample of new English Hops (the parcel, consisting of 32 pockets, to arrive in 10 or 12 days) was offered at 13½c., in bond, ℔ lb. The Hops came from Sussexshire.

LEATHER—Mr. H. D. HULL says: "The receipts of Sole during the month of October were to a fair extent—nearly equal to the sales—and the stock of Hemlock decreased about 15,000 Sides. The demand during the fore part of the month was light, but during the past three weeks the inquiry from the Eats has been very active, and prices are well sustained. This week I would notice an extremely active demand. Prices are firmer, although no actual advance can be quoted. Manufacturers buy with much confidence. Prime middie and over-weights continue scarce, and rates are well sustained, out on light-weights and damaged there is less uniformity in prices. Oak Tanned remains as last noticed. The receipts this week have been large, but the stock is not excessive. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c.@30c.; do. good Middle, 27c.@30c.; do. Heavy, 27c. @30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; do. Spanish, good all weigbts, 26c.@28c.; do. Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 21½c.@22½c.; do. good middle, 23½c.@25c.; do. good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c.@21½c.; do. do., good middle, 22½c.@23½c.; do. do., good heavy, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18c.@20c.; do. do. do., poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@27c."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 300 hhds. and 75 tcs., Cuba, at 29c.@29½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, being held higher; sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25 for small lot of Mess, here; $17 25 for 250 bbls. Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, between Jan. 1 and April 1, 1859; and (nominally) $13 62½@$13 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue very quiet and nominal. Bacon is inactive at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c. @11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in less demand, at former rates; sales 225 tcs. and hbls., at 10½c. @11c. for old; and 10½c.@10¾c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is in slack request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 130 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohle; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales reported of 250 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in lively request, part at 7½c., (cash,) and 8¾c., (6 munths' credit,) ℔ lb.

SKINS—Sales have been reported of 6,000 lbs. Honduras Deer on private terms; and 4,000 lbs. Porto Cabello do. at 32c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 563 hhds. Cuba at 6½c.@7½c.; and 187 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., prime, at 10c., cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at 22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6¾d. ℔ bbl.; 5,000 bush. Grain (reported) at 5d., in bags, ℔ bush.; 250 bbls. Resin, at 2s.; and 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a ship from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, at ¾d., or if to Havre, ¾c.; a Bremen ship from New-Orleans to Bremen, 1¾c.; a bark from Charleston to Bordeaux, lc.; one from Philadelphia to Rosario, Coal, $11; one from Richmond to Buenos Ayres, $1 25 ℔ bbl.; one hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a Danish bark to Glasgow, grain, 7d. in shipper's bags, and Flour, 2s. 6d.; a bark 360 tons to Galveston and back, $3,000; one from St. Marks to New-York, Cotton, ⅜c.; one, 230 tons, now at Boston, hence to Barbadoes and a market, $12; a brig from Portland to Matanzas and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3 25; a brig from St. Marys to Demerara, $11; a schooner, 173 tons, to Laguayra, &c., and back, privilege of three voyages, $600 ℔ month, a Norwegian brig to Cadiz, Staves; a brig to Rochelle and back, and a schooner to Malaga and back, on private terms.

### Connecticut Tobacco-Growers' Convention.

At a Convention of the Tobacco-Growers of the Connecticut Valley, held at Hartford, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, the following resolutions were adopted, and the growers in each town invited to choose a director to represent them at the Warehouse, on Tuesday, Nov. 17:

1. *Resolved*, That we consider the Tobacco Warehouse indispensable to the tobacco-growers, and feel it unwise to give it up.

2. *Resolved*, That each town should continue its organization, and send their delegates to the Directors' meeting, and that every town that has not organized shall be invited to join us in such organization.

3. *Resolved*, That we will support the Warehouse, and, should high prices or necessity compel us to sell, we pledge ourselves to pay D. M. SEYMOUR, inspector, 2½ ℔ cent. on all such sales made.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; snpplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent mecicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejndice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and ont of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country: My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: ten copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Phantom—The Young Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The New Footman.

BROADWAY THEATRE—King Henry IV.—King's Gardener—Secrets of State.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Black Hills of Erin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ildaire—The Knights of the Mist.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestrian.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Campbell Minstrels.

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock of that day.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.), to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Circassian* from Galway on the 27th ult., with advices up to noon of the 26th, from Liverpool, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Saturday evening. The commercial advices note a decline in Cotton, and a continued dullness in Breadstuffs and Provisions. Consols were quoted at 98½@98¾. The British Board of Trade returns for the year show a decrease in exports during the last nine months of over £9,400,000. The difficulty between France and Portugal relative to the seizure of the ship *Charles et Georges* had been disposed of, Portugal giving up the ship and liberating her Captain—declaring, however, that she yielded only to the threatened employment of force. The British war steamer *Gorgon* had arrived at Plymouth, having taken soundings for another Atlantic Telegraph from the Banks of Newfoundland and Foyal to the entrance of the English Channel. The Commissioners, having been allowed to pass the Dardanelles, though far exceeding in size the standard fixed by treaty. The *Eastern City*, a British steamship, was burnt at sea on the 24th of August, but only two lives were lost—the rest of the passengers and crew being rescued and landed at the Cape of Good Hope.

We have overland intelligence from California to Oct. 9—four days later than by way of Panama. It is without importance. The Governor had issued his proclamation for a new election in the Sacramento to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of William F. Ferguson. Mr. Maloney, the new State Comptroller, had received his commission and taken the oaths, but had not entered upon his official duties. The rainy season had set in. Arrangements were being made in San Francisco to celebrate the event of the arrival of the first Overland Mail from the States. The Fraser River excitement had entirely subsided, and the steamers from that region were returning to San Francisco loaded with disappointed miners.

We find in the New-Orleans papers news from Northern Mexico, received by the arrival of the steamer *General Rusk*, from Galveston. General Vidaurri has resigned the command of the Liberal Army, on account of alleged treachery in his camp, and the command had devolved on Col. Zaragosa. Previous to his resignation, Vidaurri issued a proclamation calling on merchants along the frontier to pay various sums annexed to their names, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000, or to remove with their goods from the country. Many of the American and other merchants were preparing to remove, when the decree was revoked, and Vidaurri left for parts unknown. Colonel Zaragosa was making active efforts to reorganize the Liberal forces.

General Walker does not like the President's proclamation against his projected invasion of Nicaragua, and he is now in Washington attempting to obtain its withdrawal or modification. He declares his readiness to sail for Nicaragua immediately, and expresses his determination to do so, whether the President accedes to his wishes or not, and to run the chances of arrest or detention by the United States or British naval forces. In this connection it is well to correct a report now going the rounds, that the British Minister has notified our Government that Nicaragua will have the assistance of the English ships in *preventing* Walker's landing. No such notice has been given, and will not be, except with the additional understanding that the English forces will be first *landed*. The proceeding will then come within the provisions of international law and cannot be objected to.

Returns from all the counties of this State show a Republican majority of 18,640. The Republican majorities for Congressmen are much larger; footing up, in seventy-nine districts, 66,344. The Board of County Canvassers will meet to-morrow. The vote on the Constitutional Convention is small, but, so far as heard from, there is a majority in favor of it. Gerrit Smith polled an average vote of 100 in each county, or about 6,000 only in the State.

The returns from Illinois indicate a Douglas majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of 8—three majority in the Senate and five in the House of Representatives. Four Republican and five Douglas members of Congress are elected, leaving no member for the Administration from Illinois.

In Wisconsin three Republican Congressmen are elected, and the Republicans have a majority of 39 on joint ballot in the Legislature, with three counties to hear from.

Great excitement exists in Baltimore now relative to the shooting of Police Officer Ridgon on Friday night. Peter Cobbs, who was arrested for the deed, under fear of the vengeance of the excited populace, turned State's evidence on Saturday, and disclosed the fact that the shot was not fired by him, but by an accomplice named Aaron Cropps, who was subsequently arrested, and together with Cobbs, committed for trial. The funeral of Officer Ridgon, yesterday, was attended by the Mayor and a large body of police, and the streets were densely crowded.

Captain Horace Bell, released from imprisonment in Brandenburg, Ky., has arrived at his home in New-Albany. A large concourse of citizens assembled to greet him, took him to the theatre, and called him out for a speech.

Mrs. Littles, now in State Prison for the murder of her husband at Rochester, has made a confession, and denies the statements of her brother Ira, lately published, which implicated other parties.

A terrible and fatal explosion of a steam propeller occurred at 12½ o'clock on Saturday, opposite the foot of Jay-street, North River. The little propeller *Petrel*, owned by Robert Allen, of Jersey City, burst her boiler, scattering the fragments of the boat in all directions, and throwing the engineer and pilot into the air. Henry Brink, who acted as engineer and fireman, was instantly killed, his mangled body falling through the upper deck of a neighboring steamboat. Edgar Downer, who did the duty of captain, deck hand and pilot, was thrown overboard and badly burned about the face. He was rescued and taken to the City Hospital. He will probably recover. The remains of Brink were conveyed to the Bellevue Dead House. He leaves a wife and two children. There were on board two other persons, whose names are not known, and who must have been killed.

Mr. Morgan, the newly-elected Governor of the State of New-York, entertained the members of the Republican Central Committee, and Young Men's Republican General Committee, at his residence, No. 26 Lafayette-place, on Saturday evening. In reply to the congratulations of the Presidents of the two Committees, he expressed his gratification at the result of the recent election, his conviction that the State would always be found on the side of Freedom and State Rights, and his determination to administer the Government, so long as he was at the head of it, to the best of his ability. One hundred guns were fired in Madison-square, the same evening, in honor of the victory.

The ship *Francis B. Cutting*, from Liverpool Oct. 11, which arrived yesterday, fell in with the bark *Mary Stewart*, of Greenock, Scotland, on the 30th ult., and received on board Capt. Deans and ten men who had been rescued from the bark *Clara*, of and for New-York, from Shields, while that vessel was in a sinking condition. Seven others of the crew, all that remained, were taken on board of the bark *Essex*, of Boston. The mate and two seamen, in attempting to leave the ship, the day previous, were all drowned by the swamping of the boat.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, were limited to 250 bales at languid prices. Flour was moderately dealt in. Wheat was inactive. Corn was in good request at advanced rates. Provisions, Coffee, Hides, Naval Stores, and Spices were quiet. Sugars and Motasses were in fair demand. Freights were dull, with 650 vessels, of all classes, in port.

## The Presidential Question.

The whole system of American politics turns upon the question, which is always in everybody's mouth—*Who shall be the next President?* All other questions and issues are held subordinate to this. One President is no sooner elected than everybody, himself included, begins to speculate concerning his successor. It is not strange, therefore, that, although it is still two years before Mr. Buchanan's successor is to be elected, the whole country is already rife with the discussion of the preliminaries of the next Presidential canvass. We published a letter the other day from "C. E. H."—in which that writer contended that the position of Senator Douglas was more nearly in accordance with the views of the great mass of the people, in both the Northern and the Southern States, than that of any other public man, and that his reecnt victory in Illinois would make him the most prominent and formidable candidate in 1860. To-day we publish a reply from "Vindex," who is evidently an ardent partisan of Gov. Seward, and who contends that the position of Mr. Douglas on the Slavery question is not satisfactory to the people of the North, and that, if he were elected, the battle of 1856 would have to be fought over again. He quotes a condensed statement of the political principles of Mr. Douglas, compiled, not hy himself, but by the Richmond *South*, and presents this as an evidence of his unsoundness. The *Tribune*, a few days since, also cited this summary of the views of Senator Douglas, and adds, "If South Carolina "should object to a candidate for President "who plants himself upon *that* platform, she "must be fastidious indced."

Now the Times has no intention of entering upon the Presidential canvass *just yet*. It is a good deal too soon to say who will, or who ought to be elected President in 1860. A great many important events may take place between this time and that. New issues may arise, and old candidates may take new positions upon them. We may have wars waged or threatened,—we may have submissions to foreign demands advised or made,—we may have questions of Tariff, of Currency, of Public Expenditure and public honor presented to our public men and the country within the next two years;—and men who may seem to he right and strong now, may prove to be wrong and weak then. Nobody can tell what a year or a session of Congress, in our busy politics, may hring forth:—and hc is a very foolish person, as well as a very poor patriot, who commits himself irrevocably in advance to any candidate or any party. Every man of independent judgment should hold himself at perfect liberty to act as the emergency at the time of action may require,—and to support any candidate, and any party, according to his conviction of the requirements of the public good.

But *as things stand now*, and upon the issues now before the country, we cannot agrec with the *Tribune*, or with our correspondent "Vindex," in pronouncing the principles of Judge Douglas, even as set forth hy the *South* "entirely and irreconcilably at variance with and opposed to the general sentiments and opinions of the freemen of the North and West." On the contrary, we believe the great body of the people, in all sections of the country, would accept these principles as the basis of their political action. That our readers may judge for themselves upon this point, wc copy the statement of the *South*:

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.
2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence, and asserts that the right to freedom and equality was predicated only of the dominant race of white men.
3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.
4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy of Free and Slave States, and the possibility of their harmonious coexistence under a common Constitution.
5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the States in respect to their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of Slavery.
6. He inculcates a policy of non-intervention, as between the Free and Slaveholding States, as well as between the laiter and the Federal Government.
7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization in the Territories.
8. He upholds all the guaranties of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.
9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function against the encroachments of Executive usurpation.
10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.
11. He pledges himself to fidelity to the organization, principles and nominees of the Democratic Party.

Now we should like to know upon which of these principles any great political party stands ready to take issue with Judge Douglas in a national canvass. Our correspondent "Vindex" specifies the first *three* and the *seventh*. The first three relate to the negro,—his essential character, his political position and his right to citizenship. We can very well understand that, as a matter of individual opinion, men may differ from Judge Douglas in regard to the negro:—but what party will adopt the negro as the essential element of its political platform? Not the Republicans, certainly, for they have uniformly and most emphatically repudiated the idea that they had anything whatever to do with negroes or negro rights. Even in the heated canvass of 1856, they resented the imputation of proposing to legislate for the negro, and declared, always and everywhere, that they aimed at the good of the *white men* of the country, and had nothing to do with negroes North or South,—slave or free. We do not believe they intend to change their ground. And we are quite certain that, if they do, they will not he sustained hy any considerable portion of the people of the Northern States. Senator Hammond, in our judgment, was quite right in saying that the North was not prepared to sacrifice or subordinate the interests of the nation to an abstract love of the negro. So far as we may judge from experience, there is not a single large State in the North or West that is prepared, even in its own local legislation, to assert and enact the natural, civil and political equality of the negro and the white.

The other principle in the creed of Judge Douglas, to which "Vindex" takes exception, is that "he supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization of the Territories." Judge Douglas does assert the right of a slaveholder to take his slaves into a Territory in the absence of any law forbidding it;—he also supports the decision of the Supreme Court that *Congress* has no right to pass any such law;—but he asserts distinctly the right of the *Territorial Legislature* to enact such a law and to carry it into effect. The Republican Party, in 1856, asserted the right of Congress to exclude Slavery from Federal territory,—and probably most of its members individually hold to that opinion still. But this is not enough for a basis of political action. The Supreme Court has decided against the Republican Party on that point; and it will not he easy for that or any other party to carry on a national canvass directly in the teeth of a decision of the Supreme Court. It may do well enough for enthusiastic, interested and sanguine men to proclaim war npon this tribunal—hut the watchword will not bring strength. The people will not rally to it. We do not believe that, out of New-England, a single Northern State could be carried upon this issue if it could be presented apart from all others. That fight is over. The issue is dead. The whole country has been compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to accept the principle of popular sovereignty, in the Territories as well as the States, for the settlement of the Slavery question.

It is impossible, as we have already remarked, to say what may or may not happen, politically, within two years. The whole face of public affairs may be changed. Mr. Douglas, elated with his victory on one subject, may make a fool of himself on some other. The South may invent new issues, spring new questions, and arouse, by their chronic and supreme folly, a new feeling of indignation and alarm throughout the North, and thus pave the way for a Republican victory in 1860. All these things, and more of the same sort, are possible, and, judging from the past, are quite prohable. It would certainly be something miraculous if the South should not put fresh weapons into the hands of its foes, and if a conspicuous politician like Senator Douglas should go a whole year without doing anything absurd. But if such miracles *should* happen, wc do not very well sec upon what basis the Republican Party is to be rallied for the fight, or how Douglas, as the candidate of the Democracy, is to he kept out of the Presidential Chair. If we are vigilant and keep cool, we shall probably see what we shall see.

## The Mistakes of Slavery—Books in Defence of It.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, one of the ablest, and certainly one of the most sensible of the fire-eaters, has done what is generally an act of very doubtful wisdom, and in this particular instance, in our opinion, an act of decided folly. He has published a book; and of all hooks in the world, a hook on Slavery. Many good causes have been powerfully aided by the literary compositions of their supporters, but a far larger nuniher have been irretrievably damaged. Therc is no way in which an able advocate better displays his ability than in knowing when to hold his tongue; than in marking the exact moment when enough has heen said. Causes constantly come before the high court of public opinion, as well as before other courts, in which the defendant's best chance of success lies in leaving all the talking to the other side. Uproar, to be sure, has a powerful effect upon the popular imagination, but it is no great proof of forensic ability. We once saw an Irish attorney earnestly pressed hy his client to accept a fee which he had frequently refused in a hopeless cause, merely that he might make "the coort ring." He did make "thc coort ring," but it led to his client's examination and subsequent committal for perjury. A vast number of the spectators who crowd to a trial conducted by famous counsel, little know that, wonderful as is the display of ability and acuteness they witness, there is tenfold more of both exhibited—if we may perpetrate a bull—in what they don't hear than in what they do hear. Sometimes, also, the best advicc which litigants can possibly receive is not to litigate at all. There may he a great many libels and slanders set afloat about every man, which he feels that on the whole he had better not bring an action for; not because he cannot vindicate himself against particular charges, but because a trial is sure to call public attention to all the events and points in his character. The experience of many centuries on this subject has concentrated itself in two very homely but very well-known proverbs—"Least said soonest mended," and "Let well enough alone."

With all of this Mr. Cobb is too good a lawyer not to be perfectly familiar; but, as is too common with men of his party, when Slavery comes up for discussion, that judgment and experience desert them. We do not object to his writing an "Inquiry into the Law of Negro Slavery," as it exists in this country, for laws that so intimately affect the condition of three millions of its inhabitants, and hundreds of millions worth of property, are certainly worth every man's attention; but we do object to his prefacing the work with an elahorate defence of the institution, on religious, moral, political, and every other possible ground. If we were asked by Southern slaveholders, what was the best thing they could do to secure their property in their slaves, to strengthen and maintain the institution, to abate the violence of the Northern Anti-Slavery feeling, and secure for them in this part of the Union a large circle of sympathizing friends—we should solemnly counsel them to sing the glories of Free Labor, deplore their lot in having helpless and degraded negroes imposed on them hy their ancestors, weep over the terrible necessity for holding them in hondage, and pray for the day on which they should be relieved from this heavy and sinful responsibility. Disgusting as such advice may scem in the eyes of some of the chivalry, they have only to refer to the history of the last forty years to find ample proof of its soundness. As long as the South itself proclaimed Slavery to be a necessary evil, the North remained silent on the subject, or spoke only in sympathy and extenuation. As long as the planters confessed that forced labor was a curse hequeathed to these more enlightened days by a wicked and adulterous generation, planters were the spoiled children of the nation. They held the reins of Government without dispute; they filled the army and navy with honor; they entered our parlors with a hearty welcome; they came and went as they listed in all parts of the country without hearing a word that could jar on the most sensitive slaveholding tympanum. We regarded them as men whom the guilt and folly of our forefathers, as well as theirs, had subjected to the most grievous necessity to which human nature can be exposed, the necessity of turning a deaf ear to the trumpet notes of abstract morality, in obedience to the still small voice of humanity. Slavery they said was wrong, hut they could not turn their slaves out to die.

The dilemma was a cruel one, and we heartily pitied them. It is only since the movement commenced to which Mr. Cobb is now lending a helping hand, the movement which seeks to elevate slaveholding into the rank of a religious duty, slave labor into the rank of a political good, and seeks to link all labor, independent of the color of the laborers, with degradation, that the wave of Anti-Slavery feeling began to rise, "the hoarse dash of whose remorseless surge" may now be heard along the whole border-line, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. The tempest before which the South begins to cower already, did not make its appearance in the horizon until we saw excuses which we were prepared to accept as legitimate, converted not only into weapons of defence, hut weapons of aggression—until the slaveholder ceased to deplore their own fate, in order to assail the very foundation on which society rests, not here at the North, hut throughout the civilized world.

This course, which Mr. Cobb and his friends have adopted, is all the less excusnble because, besides heing intensely irritating, it is utterly hopeless. Denouncing free labor in these days, when It is fast becoming the common law of the world, when the man who works is gradually placing his foot on the neck of Kings and nobles, is not nearly so sensible as getting up a crusade against the Saracens, or proposing to make all small farmers hold their lands in "pure villenage." These bookwriters and lecturers in defence of Slavery are diligent but very inferior imitators of that worthy Knight Don Quixote. They gallop their Rosinantes up and down the land, under the influence of the noblest aspirations, but alas, the magicians they assail are simply big windmills; the pagans they charge are flocks of sheep; the damsels they deliver from captivity are boarding-school misses, and the bright eyes which sparkle over their exploits are those of our infuriated farmers and shopkeepers who don't see the point of such jokes.

## Our City Affairs—The Coming Charter Election.

Within a month we are to elect a new City Government. Our Mayor fortunately has still another year of service,—but half the Aldermen, all the Councilmen, the Comptroller, School Officers, &c., for the coming year are to he chosen soon. If our citizens, therefore, desire an honest City Government, they mnst secure it now. If they want a dishonest one, all they have to do is to let it alone:—political partisans will help individual swindlers to accomplish that result. It is a mistake to suppose that party politics have anything whatever to do with the honesty or dishonesty of our City officials. They have a great deal to do with putting certain men in power and keeping others out; but when they are in, they never think of their political differences. There are seldom, or never, any party questions to he acted on. The divisions are not on party grounds. Men of both parties and of all parties go into the City Government *to make money*, and they lay aside all party distinctions and all political differences in presence of that common, overshadowing, all-absorbing purpose. You never find one political party voting against a corrupt contract, and another for it. The rogues of all parties help each other. If the honest men of the City expect any voice in the affairs of the Government, they must do the same thing.

We see no signs of any movement towards a reform of our City Government. There has been a good deal of talk in the *Herald* about forming a Tax-payers' party—hut the only effect, and probably the only object, of this is to throw ridicule upon the whole project of reform, and so leave the Government to the contests of the political parties. How they manage it, everybody knows. Each party calls its primary meetings, which appoint the Nominating Conventions. The City jobbers in corruption begin by getting control of these assemblies, and thus securing their nominations for the posts they covet. That is all they want. After that it is merely a matter of form and of regularity. As a matter of course, every loyal member of each party must vote for its regular nominee. That is the fundamental principle—the first, great commandment—of the political faith. The *Herald* would have the tax-payers come out and nominate a separate ticket. They are a *minority* in every Ward in the City:—and, as a matter of course, all that such a movement would accomplish would be to draw off votes from the *best* candidate, and give the greatest scoundrel the certainty of success. This is a capital contrivance, and shows talent as well as experience.

There is but one way in which anything effectual can be done towards securing good City officers. There are probably in each Ward an average of 500 men who prefer honest men to rogues in the City Government,—and who have the independence to repel party dictation and vote as they see fit. If those men can be got *to act together*,—if they will pledge themselves at once, in writing and before the public, to pay no attention whatever to party requirements, political opinions, regular nominations or any of the machinery by which these elections are usually controlled,—but that they will in every case *vote unitedly for the best man*,—no matter by what party he may be nominated,—they will secure two points: 1. Compel *all* parties to nominate good men, and 2. Secure the election of the best among them all. They will thus he able to use the machinery of political parties for honest ends,—just as the jobbers, contractors and miscellaneous depredators upon the public treasury have hitherto used it for dishonest ends. The practical difficulty lies in the impossibility of bringing about any such action on the part of that great class of our citizens who desire an honest Government It cannot be done by any spontaneous movement,—any public meetings,—any addresses, resolutions or proceedings of that kind. It can only be effected by close, laborious canvassing,—by personal application and explanation,—and all this involves time, labor and money. And so far as we can see nobody is disposed to expend any considerable amount of either.

The fact is, our people care very little for the City Government, in spitc of their croaking and grumbling. Corrupt, disgraceful and infamous as our Municipal Administration has long been, our citizens prefer to have it as it is rather than make the effort required to redeem it. They have the power in their own hands. There has been no time within ten years when they could not drive every corrupt scoundrel out of office, and put an honest man in his place, if they would take the trouble to do it. They would be very glad if *somebody else* would do it. They would feel greatly indebted to politicians if they would give up party contests and attend to *their* interests a little while. They are very glad to read editorial articles on the subject,—to hear it discussed in speeches, and to talk it over at dinner, or in the omnibus with their respectable neighbors. But they never *do* anything:—that is not in their line. Upon a nice calculation of profit and loss, they find that the cost of a reform,—the loss of time and the money they would have to contribute,—is considerably more than the addition to their annual taxes. And so on the whole they cannot afford to enter upon the work themselves,—though they will be most grateful to anybody else who will do it for them.

This is the state of public feeling now, and therefore we do not expect that anything will be done to secure at the coming election any better result than we have seen annually hitherto.

## Crime in Baltimore.

One of those terrible deeds of assassination which occur but too frequently in our country, has just been committed in Baltimore. A police officer, named Ridgon, whose testimony had led to the conviction of a certain Gambrill, for the murder of another policeman, had, because of his conclusive evidence in that case, given umbrage to a band of ruffians to which Gambrill appears to have belonged. Ridgon, who bore a most excellent reputation, had been informed that his life was threatened, but, as a brave and good man is apt to do under such circumstances, he took little heed of such menaces, and after the performance of his regular duties on the 5th inst., he retired to his home. The two assassins, who, it would seem, had sworn to take his life "on the day that Gambrill should be convicted," followed and watched Ridgon, and one of them remorselessly shot him through the window of his parlor, while he was standing at his own hearth, talking to his wife of the morrow—the seventh anniversary of their wedding.

The most horrible feature of this fearful deed is the calm premeditation with which this policeman's assassination appears to have been resolved upon, as a punishment for his plain duty as an officer and a citizen. Any man in the community who might become in any way cognizant of the commission of murder, is hound to disclose it. A police officer is most strictly so hound, because he specially engages his services for the prevention of crime. Yet, because he gave the evidence which the law demanded of him in his double capacity of officer and citizen, two villains, Cropps and Corrie, conspire to *kill him*, and did kill him—hy the most cowardly and ruffianly of all means—at his own fireside.

This dreadful story carries with it its own moral. The law can only punish such crimes. Except by the example of punishment—whatever that may be good for—the law has no means to prevent the recurrence of such frightful deeds. There is no legal way of ascertaining what man carries weapons concealed about his person, nor of judging what he intends to do with them. The law can only come in after the deed has been done, and apply the punishment which the assassin anticipates when he commits his crime.

One is often led to doubt, in view of the constant increase in the atrocious and bloody crimes against which the law provides its severest penalties, whether there is not some radical defect in our system, and whether we do, after all, take the best methods of repressing and prevcnting crime. But, in this Baltimore murder, there is little room or occasion for speculating upon motives, or modes of punishment. There was an open and undisguised contest between ruffianism and law. A gang of murderers was leagued against the officers of justice. The condition of Baltimore for some years past has invited such an issue,—and now that it has been made, and the war begun, there is but one alternative: ruffianism or law must assert its supremacy and hold unchecked control of the City. If the law fails to bring home to this gang of assassins the foul conspiracy which plotted and executed the murder of a police officer for doing his duty, and to punish every one of them with the utmost rigor, the Government may as well be disbanded at once. If these men escape, they will rule the City. It is an open fight and there is no retreat. The instinct of the mob seems to have seized the importance of the crisis, for we are told that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be prevented from lynching Corrie on the spot. He deserved it richly. No justice could be too swift or prompt for such a crime. The law has possession of him and is responsible for him.

Fillibuster Movements.—General William Walker, it seems, has come on to Washington to solicit from the President a withdrawal or modification of his recent proclamation against fillihusters in general and Gen. Walker in particular. If he succeeds in this, he will probably go to England to procure a withdrawal of the orders to the British fleet, and thence to Nicaragua, to induce that Government to forego its purpose of offering any opposition to his landing. General Walker certainly does not lack coolness. We shall be a little curious to know the result of his mission.

Serious Accident.—The friends of Senator Seward will regret to learn that early on Saturday morning he was suddenly and without an hour's warning, nominated for the Presidency, by General Webb of the *Courier and Enquirer*. His recovery is doubtful, though when last heard from hc was quite as well as could be expected.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The hopes of the manager were jeopardized on Saturday by the rain-storm, but the result was beyond expectation. The *matinée* was more crowded, even, than such entertainments are apt to be; this, too, in spite of an advance in the regular prices. Good managemeol is an excellent thing. Two years ago, when the experiment of day performances was first made, no onc could be induced to patronize them. By cultivation and sensible management they have become the best patronized and most fashionable of entertainments. The programme on Saturday was unusually rich, although introducing no new feature for comment. Nearly all the artists of the Academy assisted, including, of course, Piccolomini and Gazzaniga. An apology was made for D'Angri, who was too unwell to execute her portion of the programme. In other respects the promise of the entertainment was far surpassed by the performance.

On Saturday, also, the auction sale of seats for the first "Don Giovanni" night took place, at the Rotunda. The weather, probably, interfered with the attendance, and the transactions were dull and spiritless. The premiums ranged from three dollars to twenty-five cents on a box for four persons.

To-night Mozart's opera of "Don Giovanni" will be played, with an *ensemble* which has never before been witnessed, and cannot be surpassed in any city of the world. The cast includes the names of Piccolomini, Mme. Gazzaniga, Mlle. Ghioni, (*mezzo-soprano* from Her Majesty's Theatre, London,) Herr Formes, Signor Gassier, Signor Lorini, and Messrs. Gasparoni, Tamaro, Weinlich, Muller, &c. The introduced dance in the second act will be executed by Señorita Soto, and the *finale* will be rendered by three orchestras and a chorus of four hundred voices. Mr. Anschutz is the condnctor. Art-enterprise like this never fails of its reward, albeit attended with a slight increase in the regular prices of admission. People who object to the latter feature of the entertainment know very little about the expenses of management. The house, at regular prices, cannot bold sufficient fo defray the salaries of all the artists engaged in the performance of "Don Giovanni," and even with the little addition made to the tariff by Mr. Ullman, it is doubtful if the pecuniary result will equal the average rofits of a Piccetomini night. It is sheer nonsens to expect there grand[illegible] prices of admission, and [illegible] crowded to-night that the [illegible] about a paltry fifty cents [illegible] entertainment is in question—and [illegible] sance will be, if the artists are only in voice.

Wallack's Theatre.—Dr. Wallrobert [illegible] edy of "Wheat and Chaff" has disappe[illegible] space. Mr. O'Brien's comedietta, "A Co[illegible] from Ireland," takes its place on the bills, and is [illegible]ly enjoyed by good audiences. It is a clever [illegible] and bears revival. Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Bourcicault, Mr. Drew, and other members of the Company are in the [illegible] caste. The burlesque called "Neptune's Defeat," will be played to-night for the last time. Among the novelties in preparation at this house, is Tom Taylor's latest novelty, "Going to the Bad."

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Bourcicault's pieces, "The Phantom" and the "Young Actress," will be played to-night, with the author and Miss Agnes Robertson in the principal parts. We heard it stated, on good authority, that these talented artists contemplate giving a special entertainment in aid of the funds of the Mount Vernon Association. The [illegible] an excellent one, and worthy of all [illegible] There are, we donbt not, many other [illegible] would volunteer their services for such a [illegible] casion. With a well-organized dramatic [illegible] ment there would be no difficulty in filling the [illegible] my of Music.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Tom Taylor's comedy called "Our American Cousin" is still the attraction here. The houses are crowded to [illegible] flowing.

Broadway Theatre.—Mrs. Julia [illegible] Hayter's engagement came to an end on Saturday. It was an exceedingly prosperous one, and [illegible] lit[illegible]rated the old fogy idea that the Broadway [illegible] was too low down town for public patronage. To-night the popular comedian, Mr. Hackett, commences an engagement, playing *Falstaff* in [illegible] "Henry the Fourth." Two other pieces, "The King's Gardener" and "Secrets of State," will be given.

National Theatre.—The new season at this establishmet commences to-night, with Mr. [illegible] Howe as associate manager. A new drama, entitled "The Knights of the Mist," taken from a French piece, and dealing with the fortunes of the [illegible] mented Jack Sheppard, will be produced. Mr. [illegible] Mr. Charles Hale and other prominent [illegible] the Company are in the cast. The "The Black Hills of Erin" is the afterpiece.

Bowery Theatre.—A new play by H[illegible] Seymour, Esq., entitled "Ildaire the Destroyer," and the drama called "The Knights of the Mist," announced for to-night.

Museum.—Dr. Valentine, Thiodon's [illegible] of Arts, a Mexican Giant, a bearded baby, an [illegible] can Dwarf,—these are some of the attractions popular place of amusement.

Palace Garden.—The Circus performa[illegible] here are continued with spirit and success. [illegible] fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" will be produced [illegible] night with a crowd of young artists in the [illegible] *ballet*.

Minstrelsy.—The best at Wood's, Nos. 561 [illegible] 563 Broadway, and Campbells', No. 444 Broadway.

Musical.—Mme. Alaimo, a lyric *artiste* of [illegible] repute, has arrived in this City, *en route* for Havana. She is one of the prominent members of Mr. Marzzer's troupe, and will make her *début* under his auspices. Another addition to Mr. Marzzer's powerful company is Mrs. James—an American lady who has just completed her studies in Italy. Mrs. James possesses a beautiful soprano voice, and is destined, we think, to assume a high position in art.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas announce a series of classical *matinées* for the coming months, at Dodworth's Saloon. The quartette is excellent—Messrs. Thomas, Bergman, Mosenthal and Matzka—with Mr. Wm. Mason as pianist. The general programme is full of promise.

## The Tehuantepec Route.

The arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*, at New-Orleans, returning from her first trip out with the mails for California, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is an event of considerable importance. The route has been opened, and in good time it will be perfected by an Isthmus railroad; but, even now, seven days' later news than that taken on Saturday from New-York by the steamer *Illinois*, can be sent to San Francisco from New-Orleans. The next steamer on the Pacific which takes up the mails for the *Illinois*, will take the mails of the *Quaker City* leaving New-Orleans a week later. This steamer took seventy hours to her Isthmus port, Minatitlan, her first trip, and will probably require hereafter but sixty hours, or two-and-a-half days. Minatitlan is twenty-three miles up the Coatzacoalcos river, at which distance, being deep water, is navigable for ocean steamers. At Minatitlan, or rather in the river, while running up from the mouth to Minatitlan, the iron steamboat *Suchil*, (but recently sent out from the hands of the builders, Hallenbeck & Boardman, of this City,) takes on board the passengers, mails, freight and specie, and proceeds immediately, without possibility of interruption, up the river to Suchil, a trip of half a day, or less, there transferring them to stages and wagons, for transportation to the Pacific port Ventosa. It is true that the whole road is not yet passable for wheeled vehicles, but four hundred men now at work there will soon make it so, and meanwhile horses are at hand to connect from Suchil to the point where the staging begins.

Before the railroad is built, the regular time calculated on, with the use of river boat and stages on the Isthmus, is fifteen days from New-Orleans to San Francisco; and as the regular mail time from New-York to New-Orleans is five days, or less, twenty days will suffice the traveler from this City. Within a year the railroad lines of the United States will reduce the time from New-York to New-Orleans to three and a half days. The *Quaker City* can make her trip to Minatitlan in two and a half days; the transit of the Isthmus, when the carriage-road is complete, as it will probably be in a month, will be made easily in two days, and the regular trip up to San Francisco, of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, which by contract connect with the Tehuantepec route, is from nine to ten days, say ten. The sum of all these is: From New-York to San Francisco, eighteen days, or two days less than what is allowed above. When the railroad is built, and the steamers on the Pacific make 300 miles a day, ten and a half days will be the time from New-Orleans, and fourteen from New-York, or say fifteen, allowing some margin for mishaps. the connection—a wonderful result, whose importance few can estimate. The great energy of the men having this work in charge merits commendation. The new grant from Mexico, superseding all other grants, and accepted by all the claimants under former grants, was given in September, 1857, and the mail contract with the United States Government was made last June, and since then all measures have been taken necessary to open the route and carry the mails. Every calculation as to time and completeness of the several steps has been fulfilled almost to the day, and all the means the projectors have provided from their own resources without any popular appeal or the public issue of the first dollar of the stock. It would be well for themselves and for the country if the parties interested in the other Isthmus movements would imitate their example—do more and talk less. They have spent an immense amount of time and exhausted the public patience with their controversies, and all they have accomplished is so to entangle the whole subject as to render it quite impossible for ordinary persons to understand the condition of affairs in that quarter.

## Military and Naval Intelligence.

The hull and machinery of the steamers *America* and *Canada*, which are under charter for the Paraguay Expedition, have been undergoing examination by Mr. Poor, the Naval Constructor, and the Chief Engineer at the Navy-yard. They are reported in good condition.

The machinery for the new sloop-of-war under way at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is being constructed by Merrick & Son. It will consist (says the *Ledger*) of a pair of horizontal direct-acting engines, having cylinders 50 inches in diameter, thirty inches stroke. The pistons of these cylinders are connected by rods directly to the cranks, which are forged in the crank shaft at right angles to each other. This crank-shaft alone will weigh about five tons. It will be connected by a line of shafting with the propeller shafts. The propeller will be 12 feet in diameter and 19 feet pitch, of composition metal. It will have four blades or fans, and will be a "true screw," which has been found superior to all other forms of propeller known. Steam will be furnished to the engines by three "Martin's patent" boilers, having vertical brass tubes, which contain the water while the flame passes between them. These boilers will be placed facing each other, and will have the firing between them. They will occupy a space 25 feet in length of the ship, by her entire width. They will have nearly 8,000 feet of fire surface. The entire weight of all the machinery and appurtenances, and of coal for five days' full steaming, is guaranteed not to exceed 400 tons. The above amount of coal may also be stowed in the space allotted to the machinery, which is 50 feet in length of the ship. The engines are to be provided with a tubular surface condenser, in which all the steam after being used in the cylinders, will be condensed into fresh water and returned into the boilers. The contractors guarantee that this machinery will be capable of developing one thousand horse power when driven to its full capacity, and that the engines will make eighty revolutions per minute. Although the contract was awarded only one month ago, considerable progress has been already made, and there is no doubt that Messrs. Merrick & Son will be able to fulfill their agreement to complete the whole in six months from the date of contract. The ship, it is expected, will be ready to launch before the close of the year.

The ship *Cornelia Lawrence*, burned in Mobile Bay, is supposed to have been fired by her own crew. Only a small portion of her cargo was saved

## City Intelligence.

[illegible] and Loss o

One of the most shocking, and fortunately one of the rarest accidents to which we are subject in the Harbor of New-York, occurred on Saturday last, resulting in the destruction of a steam-tug, and the instant death of three persons who were on board at the time. The little steam-propeller *Petrel*, which was owned by Ronnie Allen, of Jersey City, and for the past season engaged in towing canal-boats and other small craft about the harbor, was passing up the North River, on Saturday, about 12½ o'clock (noon,) and when opposite the foot of Jay-street, her boiler suddenly burst, rending the boat into fragments, and causing her immediately to sink. At the instant of the explosion, the attention of a large number of persons was drawn towards the spot by the sound; and they beheld fragments of the wreck filling the air, and covering the water for a considerable distance in all directions. The body of a man was seen flying high in the air toward the head of Jay-street pier. It fell upon the forward part of the upper deck of the steamboat *Broadway*, crashed through it, and lodged upon the main deck, a mangled and shapeless mass. The body had been literally torn limb from limb by the explosion; and the brains, which were dashed out by the force of the fall, were scattered over the deck. In its descent, the body made a hole as large as a flour barrel through the hurricane deck near the pilot-house, breaking off one of the carlins. Another man was seen to fall into the water in the middle of the slip, upon which the clerk of the *Broadway*, Mr. Lawrence, assisted by another man, got out his boat and rescued the person from the water. He was very much injured in the head, and his face was badly disfigured by the ashes and cinders borne into it by the explosion. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he soon recovered his consciousness. His name is Edgar Downer. He was the pilot, and acting captain of the boat. The name of the engineer, who also did duty as fireman, and whose body was thrown ashore, was Henry Brink. He lived in Carlton-street, and leaves a wife and two children. The last place which the boat left, previous to the accident, was Hamilton Ferry, near the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn; here two persons got on board, and Downer has no recollection of stopping anywhere to land them; so that these two—their names being yet unknown—must have been among the killed. There was no deck-hand or cook, so that Downer and Brink were the only regular hands employed on board. Two large pieces of the boiler were thrown a long distance, lodging upon the Duane-street Pier, where a large number of persons were at work, but, fortunately, no one was injured thereby. The *Petrel* was built in East Boston about three years ago, was purchased to run as a pleasure-boat about New-York harbor, but as that was not found to pay, she was sold and put into the towing business. The boiler was about three years old, and the fragments sent ashore had a rather unsound appearance. Downer is a single man. Though seriously injured in the face, he is likely to recover. The body of Mr. Brink, the engineer, was taken to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house, where an inquest will be held this morning. The *Petrel* was valued at about $4,000.

New-York Pavements.—Notwithstanding that, within a month or two of every election, hands of paviors annually take possession of our streets, and leisurely go through a pantomimic make-believe of doing something with stones, it is notorious that New-York is the worst paved first-class City in the world. We ought, perhaps, to exclude from the range of this category Pekin, the present cobbleography of which capital is as yet unknown to us. But with this precautionary exclusion, we believe we may assert that this City is worse off than any other metropolis in the matter of public carriage-ways. Our *trottoirs* are, on the whole, roomy and well enough; but with the sole exception of Broadway, the streets are miserably paved between the kerb stones. The best parts of every thoroughfare are intersected with ruts of various depths, and the worst spots beggar description. As soon as an omnibus turns out of Broadway into a by-street, the translation from civilization to barbarism in street-paving is instantly communicated to the passenger by a series of joltings, sliddings off the seat, sideway jerks, and the alternate falling of the persons on the one side of the vehicle into the arms of those on the other; the extreme suddenness of the transition from one involuntary attitude to another keeping the mind constantly on the rack, and the body literally on the wheel. We must indeed hope that all streets paved after the next Charter election will be done on some other and more generally approved plan than that of simply throwing the cobbles out of their places and throwing them back again—the art of doing which in the longest possible time to each stone would appear to have hitherto constituted the great secret of street-making in New-York.

The Central Park.—Saturday was pay-day for the laborers employed on the Central Park for the two weeks ending the 30th ult. Mechanics and outdoor laborers are paid every two weeks;—clerks, officers, &c., in the employ of the Commissioners are only paid once a month. The number paid off Saturday was greatly reduced by the late stampede. Several hundred left work during the early part of the week for the ostensible purpose of going to "Cuba to work on the railroad." Their destination, however, was believed by many to be Nicaragua,—but we cannot vouch for the correctness of the suspicion. The number at present employed on the Park is about 2,700 and some 500 on the Croton Reservoir—the greater part and most efficient will be kept at work during the Winter. The men work 10 hours a day—commencing at 6 o'clock A. M. From 12 to 1 they take dinner, and then work till 5. The most rigid discipline is observed by the foremen over their respective gangs, so that no time is lost or allowed the workmen when absent from duty. Nothing but specie is used in paying off, and all disbursements are made by checks or specie. The amount disbursed since the 1st of September has been from $28,000 to $30,000, twice a month. Besides this, several thousand dollars have been paid out for shade trees and for incidental expenses. A great many beautiful elms have been brought from Sing Sing and transplanted. These trees are so large that they will afford a fine shade the first season. Many of them from twelve to fifteen inches through at the roots, and from forty to fifty feet in height. We believe that it is intended to have four rows of shade trees extend around the whole length and breadth of Park, some six miles in extent.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Accident.—At the Coroner's inquest held upon the body of Timothy D. Jackson, who, it will be remembered, was killed on the Sixth-avenue Railroad on the evening of Sunday, the 31st of October last, the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries received by being run over by a car of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company on the evening of the 31st of October, 1858." Mr. Jackson was distinguished as an inventor. The celebrated Hotel Annunciator, the heavy ordnance by which the walls of the Malakoff and Redan were battered down and a breach made for the French and English troops at the storming of Sebastopol, the Novelty $5 Sewing Machine, and many other new and useful inventions were his. He is said to have been a man of great amiability and excellence of character, but, like too many other inventors, he reaped little pecuniary benefit from his inventions. He leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

Howard Everett in New-York Again.—Mr. Everett is to deliver his oration on Washington in Niblo's, on Friday next, the 12th inst., for the benefit of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union." Although this Address has already been delivered in this City, there are still thousands who will eagerly embrace the opportunity to hear it. The fact that the meeting occurs in the daytime will enable many ladies to attend who have hitherto been unable to do so. This is probably the last occasion that will offer for hearing this celebrated discourse, for we presume Mr. E. will not repeat it indefinitely hereafter.

More Cannon to be Fired.—We learn that the friends of Senator Douglas intend to fire a salute of 100 guns in the Park this evening. What particular good they expect to accomplish for themselves or Mr. Douglas we are not aware. But this habitual discharge of cannon in the Park is getting to be an intolerable nuisance, which ought to be suppressed. Whether anybody has charge of the public grounds of the City we do not know. No one certainly seems to exercise over them any supervision that amounts to anything. But the Mayor or somebody else should protect the public from having their ears deafened, their windows broken, and their lives endangered by the firing of cannon in the Park.

The Thirtieth-street Tragedy.—No very marked change has occurred for several days in any of the members of the Gouldy family. Mr. Gouldy is yet in an exceedingly critical state, and is still prohibited from holding any conversation with his friends. He is conscious of everything transpiring around him. Mrs. Gouldy is by no means out of danger, but is thought to be improving. There is no doubt that the two sons, Charles and Nathan, will recover. The servants at the City Hospital are both very low.

Costa Rica Illustrated.—Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, who has lately spent several months in a journey through Costa Rica, will deliver, this evening, at Niblo's Saloon, a narrative of his trip. The narrative will be accompanied by illustrations, from sketches taken on the spot by Robin Page, and the entertainment, to judge from the interesting nature of the subject and the talents of the story-teller, will, doubtless, be most attractive.

Successful Trial of a Steam Fire-Engine.—A self-propelling Steam Fire-Engine, built by Messrs. Lee & Larkin, at the Novelty Iron Works, under a contract with the City, was tested at the Bowling-green on Friday afternoon, before Mayor Tieman, Street Commissioner Cooper, and other officials. Its performance was in every respect admirable. It propelled itself from the Novelty Works, through Avenue C, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, to the place of exhibition, under escort of the Empire Engine Company, Richard P. Moore, Foreman, who volunteered to conduct the trial. The street was slippery with mud, and it had been predicted that the engine would not be able to climb the ascent from Canal-street, but she ran up at a rate which tasked the powers of her escort to keep up with her. Her steering was perfect, and no difficulty was found in keeping clear of the throng of vehicles and passengers. When the engine arrived at the Bowling-green hydrant, it was hardly a minute to throw out of gear the locomotive attachments, and as soon as the hose could be attached she commenced playing, under a pressure of about 130 lbs., and continued for nearly two hours, with no other interruptions than the change of pipes and nozzles made necessary. An inch and five-eighths stream was thrown nearly or quite 250 feet horizontally, and doubtless would have gone still further but for the trees, through the thick branches of which it had to pass. A 1⅝-inch nozzle, one of 1⅜ inches, and two of 1¼ inches were tried, with nearly as favorable results. The perpendicular height could not be measured, but it was decidedly "tall throwing," the most moderate estimate among good judges making it 140 feet, and some of the most enthusiastic pronouncing it 175 feet. The hose was taken upon the top of the five-story bonded warehouse No. 18 Broadway, a height of about 60 feet, from which height the 1⅝-inch stream was projected horizontally 140 feet, and perpendicularly a further height of 75 or 80 feet. From the same position, playing through an open butt, the water was thrown, with great force and volume, clear of two intervening roofs, upon the third roof beyond, a distance of from 55 to 60 feet; a performance which, more than anything else, excited the astonishment of the firemen and insurance men who witnessed it.

Great Morrissey Excitement among Fistic Knights.—Mosaissey is at present a lion in certain circles. The conqueror of the "Benicia Boy" arrived in town on Saturday morning, by the Albany boat. His arrival was speedily telegraphed to divers members of the "fancy," and all the notable fighting men of the City, and others of that ilk, have been vying with each other to see which of them could most honor the American Champion. Mearissar makes his nominal headquarters in West Thirty-eighth-street, at the private residence of a friend named Patterson. The pouring rain of Saturday was not sufficiently potent to prevent his many admirers from visiting him, even in that remote section of the City. He spent the afternoon and evening at Florence's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walker street. During the day he shook hands with more men than ever did any guest of the City at the Governor's Room.

Yesterday Morrissey made a call at the house of John Kelly, the Australian Champion, corner of Avenue B and Thirteenth-street. He drove there in a carriage, accompanied by Sarphard, his trainer in the late fight with Heenan, and Tom O'Donnel, his second when he fought Yankee Sullivan. Over 3,000 people called to see him—at least so it is said. Mr. Morrissey remained at Kelly's several hours, and was there greeted with continuous rounds of cheers. The colors and shoes he wore during his fight with the Benicia Boy, and a portion of the rope comprising the prize ring, were left on exhibition at Kelly's place. Those who arrived too late to see the "conquering hero," had the extreme gratification of feasting their eyes upon the colors, the shoes and the piece of hempen rope. A privileged few enjoyed the satisfaction of handling the shoes, noting the bent spikes on the sole, made so during the fierce contest; of untwisting the rope and seeing that it was genuine hemp, and of feeling the colors, and satisfying themselves of their tangibility.

Morrissey bears his honors meekly, and endores the hard shaking he received with remarkable complaisance. He quotes himself in "tip top" condition, and has not a mark upon his face of the late fierce contest. He repeats, what he stated in his recent letter to the Times, his fixed intention never to enter the ring again. On Tuesday evening he gives a sparring exhibition, and Friday returns to Troy.

The City's Health and Mortality.—The deaths in the City last week numbered 361,—more by 13, than the week preceding. Of these, 24 were still-born children, 59 were from consumption, 28 from infantile convulsions, 16 from marasmus, only 3 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhœa, 17 from croup, and but 4 from cholera infantum. No epidemic prevails, and the general health is unprecedentedly good. The damp, wet weather, and easterly winds that have depressed the spirits of the most robust from Monday last till Saturday night, will, no doubt, be reflected in the increase of deaths from diseases of the lungs during the next month.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to Nov 4, 1858:

| | Surgical. | Medical. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining on Oct. 29 | 117 | 87 | 204 |
| Admitted to Nov. 4 | 28 | 13 | 41 |
| Discharged, Cured or Relieved | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| Died | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Remaining at date | 126 | 83 | 209 |
| Males | | | 179 |
| Females | | | 30 |

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Yachting.—At the annual meeting of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: A. Barker, Commodore; H. Byron, Vice-Commodore Conran Fox, Treasurer; W. T. Cushing, Measurer.

### Police Intelligence.

Homicide in a Lager-Bier Saloon—Escape of the Perpetrator.—At a little before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a homicide was committed in the lager-bier saloon No. 497 Broadway, the victim being Wm. S. Tompkins, a young man lately returned from California, and the perpetrator a man at present unknown. The saloon is in the room formerly occupied by the American Art Union. A small stage is in the rear, and every evening theatrical performances, comic singing and dancing take place for the delectation of the beer-drinkers. Tompkins and two or three friends were standing near the stage, and, during an interim in the performances, he indulged in some severe criticism upon the performers. A bystander instantly knocked him down, kicked him once, and then leaped upon the stage and disappeared behind the scenes. The assailant has not since been seen, nor is it known who he is. The assault and the disappearance took place so rapidly that no one was able afterwards to describe the assailant. Tompkins was picked up insensible, and conveyed in a carriage to his boarding-house, No. 89 Third-street, where he died soon after his arrival. The Eighth Ward Police were informed of the fatal affray, and at once endeavored to ascertain who committed this act of fatal violence. They have thus far been unsuccessful. Coroner Connery took, yesterday, the preliminary steps for holding an inquisition in the case, but, owing to the absence of material witnesses, he was obliged to postpone the examination until to-day.

Alleged Grand Larcenies.—Four arrests were made on Saturday and yesterday for alleged grand larcenies. John Kaise, a sailor, put his hands into the cash-box of Mr. John Marrett, at No. 338 Pearl-street, and took out $66 79, and his feet into a new pair of Mr. Marrett's boots, and then vanished from the premises. When arrested Kaise had on the purloined boots. The second delinquent was a German, named Christian Hanason, who stole a watch worth $30 from No. 13 City Hall-place, where he boarded. He pawned the watch, and when arrested was having a glorious spree on the proceeds. Catharine Lear, of No. 66 James-street, supplied her own deficiency in Winter garments, by taking possession of $200 worth of dresses belonging to Sophia Myers, of No. 57 Roosevelt-street. John Osborne made himself extra officious in assisting a constable to dispossess Wm. Marks, of No. 266 Eight-avenue. After the goods had been placed upon the sidewalk, Osborne picked up a desk containing nearly $100 in money and notes and walked away with it.

The Alleged Malfeasance of a Harbor-master.—In the case of Mr. Willis Patten, one of the Harbor-masters of this port, who was brought before the Mayor on Wednesday last, on a charge of taking illegal fees, counsel for Mr. Patten objected, Saturday morning, to any further testimony being taken in the case, on the ground that there was no criminal act involved in the charge, and that it was merely an official dereliction cognizable only by the appointing power. The Mayor decided to send the testimony already taken to the Governor.

Highway Robber Arrested.—Terence Rooney, of No. 338 Water-street, was on his way home a few evenings since, when two men came up suddenly behind him, knocked him down, robbed him of $18, and fled. One of the highwaymen, who gave his name as Harvey Fowler, was arrested yesterday, and was positively identified by Rooney as one of the robbers. The accused was committed to the Tombs for trial.

Arson Case.—The examination of Samuel H. Harrison, charged with having set fire to the premises No. 14½ Carmine-street, in August last, was concluded by Judge Welsh, on Saturday, and Mr. Harrison was honorably discharged.

Assault by Rowdies.—As Stephen Hughes, a gentleman residing in Washington, D. C., was passing, last evening, through the City Hall Park, he was suddenly surrounded by half a dozen rowdies, knocked down, and his pockets rifled. Fortunately he had left his watch, money and valuables at his hotel. No arrests were made.

The Alleged Perjury of Catharine Mulhearn.—The investigation before Justice Welsh in the case of Catharine Mulhearn, charged with perjury, is still pending. Mrs. Rockliffe, whose affidavit contradicts her statement, was on the stand on Saturday, and was subjected to a long cross-examination by Ex-Judge Stewart and Mr. J. G. Sevier, counsel for the accused.

### Coroners' Inquests.

Supposed Accidental Drowning.—The body of a well-dressed young man was found on Saturday, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Manhattanville. From papers found on him, his name is believed to be Jas. Carroll—possibly a musical professor, as one of the papers was the draft of a Schottische, signed Professor James Carroll. The body appeared to have been in the water about two weeks. Coroner Jones held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed accidental drowning."

Body Recovered.—Jeremiah Driscoll, a longshoreman, residing at No. 30 Roosevelt-st., fell into the East River about a week ago, while intoxicated. The body was recovered on Saturday, and an inquest being held a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Fatal Scalds.—Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mary Ann Noll, a child three months old, who died from scalds received by falling into a tub of hot water. Verdict accordingly.

### The Presidential Question—Senators Douglas and Seward.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me a few words in reply to your correspondent C. E. H., who seems to believe that the triumph of Mr. Douglas in Illinois will lead to a favorable solution of all questions relating to the institution of Slavery, and consequently to internal peace and harmony throughout the country. If he had truly represented the position of Mr. Douglas and the Democracy, or that of Mr. Seward and the Republicans, there might have been some foundation for his belief. But it seems plain that he is in error on both heads. What is the position of Mr. Douglas and the Democracy? There can be no denial of the fact that the sentiment expressed by Mr. Vice President Breckinridge in relation to Mr. Douglas' position, is the exponent of the general sentiment of the Democracy of the South on that point, and that *he* and *it* sympathize with and sustain Mr. Douglas.

Now what is the platform on which Mr. Douglas stands? As given by the Richmond *South*—a paper friendly to Mr. Douglas—it is summed up in eleven distinct heads, as follows, namely:

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.

2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence, and asserts that the right to freedom and equality was predicated only of the dominant race of white men.

3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.

4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy of Free and Slaves States, and the possibility of their harmonious coexistence under a common Constitution.

5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the States in respect to their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of Slavery.

6. He inculcates a policy of non-intervention, as between the Free and Slaveholding States, as well as between the latter and the Federal Government.

7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization in the Territories.

8. He upholds all the guaranties of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.

9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function, against the encroachments of Executive usurpation.

10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.

11. He pledges himself to fidelity to the organization, principles and nominees of the Democratic Party.

Now, can any man truthfully deny that the first, second, third and seventh articles of this Democratic catechism or platform are entirely and irreconcilably at variance with, and opposed to, the general sentiments and opinions of the freemen of the North and West? And if Mr. Douglas should be elected upon this platform, is it not certain the great battle for freedom must be fought over again, and the country be again thrown into an excitement similar to that which shook it like an earthquake two years ago? Judge Douglas and the Democracy indorse *all* the proceedings of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?—and it is vain for him or his friends to cry "Pesce, pesce!" while that indorsement stands. Neither he nor any other man, nor any party, can reconcile the freemen of the Free States to the monstrous dicta promulgated by the Supreme Court in that case. It cannot be done. And he who will not stand from under must be crushed beneath the weight of that public indignation which is surely destined to condemn those dicta and to reverse them.

"C. E. H." says that if the "elevation" of Mr. Seward "is to be obtained upon the basis set forth in the Rochester speech, it will be a national calamity." "C. E. H." seems to have adopted the false interpretation of that speech set forth by the Hessian of the *Herald*, one of Mr. Seward's most malignant and unscrupulous enemies. That print represents that Mr. Seward's policy would lead to a crusade, not only by the Free States but by the General Government, if controlled by Republicans, against the institution of Slavery *in the Slave States*. That this representation is utterly false, a reference to the speech will prove. Mr. Seward expressly admits that nothing can be done in reference to Slavery in the *Slave States*, except through the *constitutions* of those States, and, of course, with the general concurrence of their people. But Mr. Seward is hopeful, and as a philanthropist, as a Christian; looking into the far future, he thinks it not improbable that the time may come when the people of the Slave States will find both interest and duty impelling them to rid themselves of the servile institution. If this is a heinous offence, Mr. Seward shares it with the fathers and founders of the Constitution and Government. VINDEX.

### The Baltimore Tragedy—Murder of Police Officer Rigdon.

The Baltimore *American* gives the particulars of the murder of Police Officer Rigdon, the principal witness in the Gambrill trial. The facts have been briefly announced by telegraph. The *American* says:

"Police Officer George W. Rigdon, the principal witness in the Gambrill trial, was last night brutally murdered in his own house, on Baltimore-street, a few doors west of Pearl-street, where his wife keeps a small dry-goods store. The facts of the case are as follows: At 8 o'clock, last evening, he left the Western Station-house for his home, and was cautioned by Capt. Lineweaver not to go out, as threats had been made against his life on account of the testimony he had given in the case of Gambrill, to the effect that he should die on the day that Gambrill was convicted. These threats had also reached the ears of the deceased, but he was unable to trace them to any proper source, and considered them as idle or drunken threats. On leaving the Station-house he proceeded direct to his home, and was in his sitting-room adjoining the store, talking to his wife at the time of his death.

At the corner of the sitting room a small window opens into the yard, and Mr. Rigdon was standing leaning on the mantel piece, with his back to the window, from which he was not two feet distant. His wife was sitting on the other side of the room, and a little lost child, which he had picked up in the street, was sitting on the carpet at his feet. The assassin went up a small alley at the side of the house, and with a large horse pistol fired at him through the window, a heavy load of slugs entering his right side and causing instant death. He exclaimed only—"I am shot,"—and fell dead on the floor, having ceased breathing after one heavy groan. A large horse pistol, with which the deed was committed, was left lying in the yard, immediately under the window.

Police officer John Cook was on the opposite side of Baltimore-street, and hearing the report of the pistol, started across to Mr. Rigdon's house, when a man came running out of the side alley with a revolver in his hand, and as officer Cook started to arrest him he fired twice at him, neither of which took effect. The officer immediately drew his revolver and started in pursuit, firing twice at the assassin as he ran up Baltimore-street. On turning the corner of Pine-street, the assassin and the officer again exchanged shots without effect, and continued the race on to Penn-street, when officer Cook succeeded in knocking him down with his pistol, and with the assistance of officers Jamison and Higgins, carried him to the Station-house. It proved to be Peter Corrix, a butcher, residing on the Hookstown road, and an associate of Gambrill.

It will be remembered that Officer Rigdon testified on the Gambrill trial that he had hold of Davin Houck, along with Officer Benton, at the time that Gambrill came up and shot Benton, testifying positively to his identification of Gambrill as the murderer. He had been just two years on the police, was a stout, athletic man, and a most excellent and fearless officer. He leaves a wife, but no children, to mourn his loss. He was 35 years of age, and to day would have been the seventh anniversary of his marriage, which he remarked to his wife yesterday. The energetic and prompt action of Officer Cook in this case leaves the impress of thorough efficiency, and is worthy of some substantial mark of commendation. He started singly in pursuit of a desperate and armed man, without any knowledge of the crime he had just committed, and determinedly followed him to his arrest, running several squares before he accomplished his purpose. But for his activity and efficiency the murderer would have escaped, perhaps to perpetrate further deeds of bloody revenge. He kept his eye on him from the moment he escaped from the premises, thus fixing the perpetration of the crime upon him.

It should, however, be stated that this man Corrie was in the store, pretending to look at some shirts, a few minutes before the fatal shot was fired, his object being, doubtless, to ascertain whether Mr. Rigdon was at home, and (if so) in what part of the house he would be likely to find him. Mayor Swann, accompanied by Mr. Pinkney, immediately proceeded to the Western Station, where he found Marshal Herrino actively engaged in giving necessary orders. The Mayor immediately ordered the prisoner, Peter Corrie, to be brought before him, when he made a full confession of his participation in the murder, declaring, however, that he did not commit the deed himself, but that he remained at the mouth of the alley on Baltimore street while Marion Cropps went up the alley and fired the pistol. A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Cropps, and the Mayor committed Peter Corrie as an accessory to the murder, and also charged with attempting the life of Officer Cook. On examining the hat of Corrie it was found that one of the bullets fired at him by Officer Cook had passed through it, grazing his head.

The Mayor, at 11 o'clock, proceeded to the Middle Station, when officers McComas and Carmichael

GREAT BARGAINS.

M. M. HUEY, No. 1 Bowery, corner Division-st., will open this morning:

Choice New Printed De Laines, 12c., worth 1s. 6d.
Choice Rich Striped Wool Plaids, 12c., worth 2s.
Choice Dark Calicoes, 6¼c., fast colors.
Choice Double width Parramattas, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Choice Double width Plaids, 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Choice French Merinoes, half price.
Choice Twilled Cashmeres 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Choice Plaid Silks, all new goods, very cheap.
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS.

The best assortment in this City, all new goods, of my own manufacture, at prices truly astonishing.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,

$20,000 worth of shawls, auction lots, at a disconnt of 40 per cent. from former prices.

200 dozen dark kid gloves, 3s., worth 5s.; 850 dozen real French kid gloves, 4s., worth 6s.; 30 Cartons new dark Ribbons, 25c. Also, embroideries of every description, cheap. Ladies will please call early and purchase new goods at great bargains.

M. M. HUEY,
One price only. No. 1 Bowery, corner Division-st.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!
GEO. BULPIN,
HAVING RESUMED HIS FORMER STAND,
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
And purchased the
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
He invites public attention to
A TRULY SUPERB STOCK
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS
OF THE
RICHEST PARIS and NEW-YORK MANUFACTURE,
At 50 PERCENT BELOW PRICES.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
RICH OPERA CLOAKS,
WIDOWS' and MOURNING CLOAKS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

300 Pieces
DOUBLE WIDTH, ALL WOOL,
FRENCH MERINOS,
at
50 cents per yard,
Will be offered
ON MONDAY, NOV. 8,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS;
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $10, $12, and $14.
Colored Beaver Raglans at $7, $9, $10, and $12.
Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA CLOAKS!!!
Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Raglans. To all of which large additions are daily made.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, NOV. 8th,
Their entire stock of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
At extremely low prices, viz:
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14.
200 LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $16.
300 LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20.
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30.
The above goods are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

500 PIECES 9-8 RICH CHINTZ FIGURED
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
At 12½ cents per yard,
will be opened on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 324 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER CLOTHS,
Vestings, Trimmings and Woolen Goods of every kind.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,

1,000 PIECES WOOLEN PLAIDS.
Entirely New Styles, in Winter Colors,
will be opened Monday, Nov. 8,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP!
At 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 8th, a large lot of
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ELEGANCE IN PERFECTION.
ANGLO-PARISIAN EXPOSE DE MODE.
H. EDGERTON,
NO. 409 CANAL-ST.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
A complete assortment of the latest style
LADIES' SLEEVE CLOAKS.
This most graceful and recherché article of Anglo-Parisian combination of styles, now exciting universal admiration in the Beau Monde, is composed of
FINE CASTOR BEAVER,
elaborately and artistically trimmed with
FINE CROCHET FRINGE,
Price $10 to $16;
rich, worth in comparison with others' prices of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
From $18 to $25.
In addition to the above, will be offered
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
OF
PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS,
From $4 50 to $8.
Also,
An immense assortment of
BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER RAGLANS,
FELISSE CLOTH CLOAKS,
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a beautiful assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.
LYONS BLACK SILK VELVET.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to the superb selection of
REAL LACES AND
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Several cases of Embroidered Collars and Collars and Cuffs will be opened this morning, at 30 per cent. below the cost of importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open
the new patterns,
REAL AUBUSSON,
AXMINSTER WILTON,
VELVET TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY.
Also, superfine Ingrain Carpetings,
of the manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, and others:
Also,
COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS.
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.
700 Rich Chemisettes, at 50 cents each.
600 Rich Chemisettes, at 75 cents.
500 Rich Chemisettes, at $1 each.
Also,
1,000 pairs Embroidered Linen Sleeves, at 25 cents per pair.
At A. T. STEWART & CO.'S,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
In addition to the RICH STOCK of SILK and VELVET DOUBLE-SKIRT and
TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES
Now on exhibition.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on MONDAY, Nov. 8:
2 CASES, comprising the latest PARIS NOVELTIES, just received per steamer *Fulton*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

5-4 ATLANTIC MILLS R. SHEETINGS,
SLIGHTLY WET.
25 CASES AT 6¼ CENTS PER YARD.
MANUFACTURERS' PRICE 9 CENTS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
No 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—We will open a splendid and very desirable assortment of the above goods on Monday, 8th inst., at very low prices. Also, colored velvet ribbons, dress caps, illusion sleeves and capes, head dresses, feathers, flowers, &c. Kid gloves at 50c. per pair; best quality, 75c.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and wear, made for $1 37; 15 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2. Children's 4 springs, 25 cents each. Dealers supplied with 8-spring skirts for $3 dozen; 11 springs, $11, and 16 Springs, $15 dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 204 Spring-st., near Hudson. N. B.—No connection with next door.

## DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 335 BROADWAY.

Will open on Monday, Nov. 8,
CHEAPEST REAL WELSH FLANNELS
Ever offered at Retail in this City.
250 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, at 25 cents.
300 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, from 30 cents.
With a large and choice stock of
BLANKETS AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION ON DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, on Monday, Nov. 8,
400 pieces FINE WIDE SAXONY PLAID,
At 20 cents, worth 40 cents.
500 pieces STRIPED and BAYADERE CHALLY,
At 20 cents and 25 cents, worth 35 cents and 40 cents.
Together with our entire stock of
PLAID GOODS, VALENTIAS,
POPLINS, DELAINES, &c., &c.,
At a great reduction on former prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Would solicit attention to their superb stock of
FINE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Now open
AT RETAIL.
Additions by every steamer.

FRENCH MERINOS AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 8,
200 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 70c., worth $1.
300 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At $1, worth $1 30.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
entirely different from any previously offered,
WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL
On Monday, Nov. 8.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION ON SILKS,
AT RETAIL, on Monday, Nov. 8.
200 pieces 3-4 WIDE RICH PLAID SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 50.
250 pcs. 5-8 wide RICH BAYADERE and CHENE SILKS
At $1, worth $1 40.
All new and desirable, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
Will be exposed on the centre tables.
Also, just received an assortment of
ELEGANT NEW VELVET ROBES
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.

250 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
at $10, $12, $14 and $16; worth $15, $18, $20 and $25.
150 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $20, worth $35.
300 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $12, worth $20.
250 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
From $5 to $10, worth from $8 to $17.
150 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
INDIA PATTERNS—exclusive styles,
At $13 and $16, worth $20 and $28.
500 Square and Round Corner STELLA SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $8.
200 ALL-WOOL BLANKET LONG SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $7 50.
400 ALL-WOOL BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $4, worth $6.
300 NEW MANTLE SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $6 50.
TOGETHER WITH
Our whole stock of
RICH AND ELEGANT SHAWLS,
Embracing the latest and most fashionable styles, all of this season's importation. To be offered
AT RETAIL
On Monday, Nov. 8,
At a great reduction on former prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

300 PIECES OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS,
REDUCED TO 20 CENTS PER YARD;
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS,
will be opened on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8;
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering at retail their immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Which contains every article necessary for family use.
Also, just received from auction,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold
MUCH UNDER THEIR VALUE.
CANAL, cor. Mercer.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
in rich Lyons Velvet, Cloth and Combination, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes, in great variety.
Also, a very large assortment of
CHEAP CLOAKS and TALMAS,
in Black and Fancy Cloths, Beavers, Felts, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARIS ROBES AND DRESS SILKS.
Latest Fall Styles, in great variety.
Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Capes, Trimmings, &c.
Also,
CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY.
Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling from $10, $12, and $15 per set.

CARPETING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Cornices, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Draperies,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
of every description, at low prices,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SALE OF BLANKETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this morning,
Several bales Blankets.
Desirable styles, very cheap.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW LACES PER STEAMER FULTON.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Nov. 8, a large invoice of Brussels
POINT LACE GOODS,
viz:
FLOUNCING SETS, EN GARNITURE
COIFFURES,
BARBES,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
&c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
CHENE LAINE,
From $8 to $12;
worth $15 to $20,
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome .....$8 and $10
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

FRENCH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $5 to $8,
worth $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAIN GOODS.
A. HEWSON, No. 441 Pearl-st., has got in from England her supply of Winter Shawls and other goods for Friends' use.

## DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT FASHION MADE FURS!
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK recently belonging to the ASSIGNEES of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, of PARIS,
And ON SALE AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
He has removed HIS OWN STOCK there, and invites public attention to the same.
WHICH MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN THE NEXT 60 DAYS.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES,
ERMINE and CHINCHILLA CAPES, TIPPETS,
MUFFS and CUFFS,
THE VERY BEST GOODS,
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling for $10, $12 and $15 per set.

WINTER SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Stellas, Broché, Cashmere, Plaid, Woolen,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open, at prices lower than ever offered in this City,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRIPLE-WIDTH SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, DAMASLAINES, LACE AND
LACE CURTAINS.
With every article in the Upholstery Line, imported expressly for the opening of
THE NEW STORE,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS,
PARIS STYLES,
From $6 to $8,
Worth $10 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now on exhibition a splendid stock of
REAL AND INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including large purchases lately made, greatly below former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $8 to $10,
WORTH $12 to $15.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAID, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL,
From $2 50 to $5,
Worth $5 to $10.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FINE BEAVER RAGLANS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $5 to $8,
WORTH $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
eing DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, it not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufactrers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custon,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! NOTICE! FURS!
THE HUDSON BAY
FUR COMPANY,
64 BROADWAY, 64,
WILL SELL AT RETAIL
all their immense stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of Sable, Mink and all other kinds of Furs, in capes, mantillas, victorines, muffs and cuffs.
CHILDREN'S FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SLEIGH AND BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
MITCHELL & McCLINTOCK,
The new
RIBBON STORE,
No. 599 Broadway,
A few doors below Houston-st.,
Have this morning laid out their splendid stock of RICH RIBBONS, to be cut off by the yard at less than wholesale prices.
Inspection respectfully invited.

## LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S
LECTURE ON MOSCOW will be repeated before the Mercantile Library Association on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at Cooper's Institute, to afford an opportunity to those who were unable to gain admittance at its first delivery. Persons holding Course ticket (not transferable) will be admitted free. Single tickets 50 cents; lady and gentleman 75 cents.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—POST-GRADUATE COURSE.
SCHOOLS OF LAW AND LETTERS.
At the Historical Society Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
*Law.*—Professor DWIGHT—At 4 o'clock daily, except Saturday and Sunday. The Professor may be found at the "Oriental," Lafayette-place.
*English Language.*—Hon. G. P. MARSH.—On Mondays and Wednesdays at 3 o'clock, except Monday, 8th instant, when the hour will be 4.
*History of Commerce.*—Professor LIEBER.—On Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.
*Ethics, or Moral Philosophy.*—Professor NAIRNE.—Introductory, (free.)—On Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, and each subsequent Monday afternoon at 2.
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.
At the College, in 49th-st., near 4th-av.
*The Mechanics of Ethereal Matter; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Light, Heat and Electricity.*—Professor MCCULLOCH.—Monday, 8th, from 1 to 2 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 2 to 3, and on every subsequent Monday and Wednesday at the same hours.
*Chemistry,* (with practical instruction in the Laboratory.)—Professor JOY.—Tuesday, 9th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 3 to 4, and on each succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, at same hours.
*Higher Mathematics, and the Nature and History of Mathematical Science.*—Professor DAVIES.—On Monday, 8th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 1 to 2, and each succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at the same hour.
*Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the Use of Instruments, general principles of Construction, and Graphics.*—Professor PECK.—From 1 to 2 o'clock, Tuesday, 9th, and Thursday, 11th, and each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday, at the same hour.
*Physical Astronomy, and all the Duties of the Observatory.*—Professor HACKLEY.—On Monday, 8th, at 3 o'clock, and Thursday, 11th, at 2 o'clock, and on each succeeding Monday and Thursday, at same hours.
TICKETS.—Price, $5 each Course. To be had at the College, at the Historical Society, and from either of the Professors. CHARLES KING,
President Columbia College.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—LECTURE.—The first lecture, in a series of eight to be given under the auspices of the above Association, will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Subject—*The Law of Sympathy applied to Common Life.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Professor LABAN WILLS will preside at the organ.
The second Lecture THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, by BAYARD TAYLOR.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

ADMISSION CARDS FOR DR. LIEBER'S Lectures *On the History of Commerce* may be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. WESTERMANN, No. 290 Broadway; APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway; and CHRISTERN, No. 763 Broadway, in addition to those places already indicated

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST GRAND NIGHT.
MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
SOTO, GASSIER, LORINI,
CARL FORMES.
The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and C. Brousse's at 9 o'clock, and at Sibelli's, No. 20 Wall-st.
Tickets and seats for any part of the house, including the Parquet, Circle Balcony, Family Circle and Balcony may be had
IN THE EVENING AT THE DOORS.
To give time for the preparation of the stage for the Grand Ball Scene in the majestic finale, the Opera will be given in four acts. The curtain will, therefore, drop after the Masquerade tergiets; the Grand Finale with the ballet, the three orchestras and the union of the choruses will constitute a separate act.
THIS EVENING, MOZART'S IMMORTAL
DON GIOVANNI.
MADAME GAZZANIGA.
Mr. ULLMAN begs to inform the public that Mr. Maretzek, having been unable to secure places in the Havana steamers, has made arrangements with this admired and great artist, who will appear, for the first time in America, in the highly dramatic character of
DONNA ANNA.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. GHIONI.
The Director respectfully calls attention to this gifted young lady, who is one of the principal artists from Her Majesty's Theatre, London. She is one of those fresh artists who are destined to occupy a leading position in the musical world. Mlle. Ghioni will appear as
DONNA ELVIRA,
A part which in her hands becomes quite as important as that of Donna Anna or Zerlina, and in which she has made a sensation at the grand Mozart nights given at her Majesty's Theatre, in London.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
will sing the part of Zerlina. It will be the last character but two in which she will appear in New-York. The Director, who, during his annual visits in Europe, has watched the career of Mlle. Piccolomini since she made her début in London three years ago, recommends it to the public as the most captivating part she has yet appeared in, both as regards singing and her inimitable acting.
CARL FORMES
will appear for the first time this season in his great part of LEPORELLO,
which attracted last season so much attention, as well as the Don Giovanni of
SIGNOR GASSIER.
LORINI, GASPARONI, TAMARO, WEINLICH, MULLER, and allt the other artists of the Academy will appear.
The popular dansense,
MLLE. SOTO,
will appear in one of her admired pas.
THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE SECOND ACT
will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,
numbering upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The first on the right side of the stage will play
LA GAVOTTE.
while the second on the left side will play
THE LANDLER,
and the regular orchestra executes
THE MINUET.
Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras.
On the same occasion will appear, for the first time, the whole of
THE SINGING SCHOOL,
numbering upwards of
THREE HUNDRED PUPILS,
who, together with the regular and increased chorus, will form an ensemble of
FOUR HUNDRED VOICES.
The entire force will be under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
who will make his first appearance this season.
MR. ULLMAN
respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above advertisement, and trusts that, after a perusal, the slightly increased price
FOR THIS EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION
will be cheerfully paid, and that the step he has thus taken will be considered as being of absolute necessity.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR DON GIOVANNI.
Admission to the Parquet, Balcony and first Circle, $1 50. Reserved seats in Parquet and Balcony, $2 50 and $2, according to location. The Family Circle will be converted into reserved seats, at $1 each. Amphitheatre 50 cents.
NEW PRIVATE BOXES, $12 AND $15.
The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE
has been converted into reserved seats, which may be secured at the ticket offices this morning. Price $1. There will be no 50 cents admission to the Family Circle on the Don Giovanni night. They may likewise be had in the evening, at the door.
Madame LABORDE;
whose name is associated with the most pleasant associations in the memory of operagoers, will make her first appearance in
LA SONNAMBULA
in the course of the week. The furore Madame Laborde created in this country, where she began her artistical career, and where she achieved her first triumph, is still fresh in public remembrance. Since that time she has been a leading Prima Donna in the principal European theatres, and has lately been one of the stars of the Paris Grand Opera. Madame Laborde is now regarded as one of the most brilliant singers di Bravura—equal to La Grange and Bosio, whilst her voice retains all the freshness that was so much admired a few years ago.
On Saturday, at 1 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE.
Many persons having been unable to obtain admission to the Matinée of last Saturday, whilst numbers from the neighborhood have been prevented from attending on account of the rainstorm, Mr. Ullman respectfully announces another
GALA MATINEE,
On SATURDAY next, when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Will appear in a
NEW COMIC OPERA,
Which will be given for the first time in America, viz:
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid.)
This Opera, which was composed a hundred years ago by Paesiello, the father of the modern Italian Opera, and precursor of Rossini, was performed by Mlle. Piccolomini last season, in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the character of the willful and domineering housemaid she achieved one of her greatest triumphs. On the same occasion
SIGNOR MAGGIOROCHI,
principal buffo from Her Majesty's Theatre, will make his first appearance in America.
Other entertainments of a high character, by the greatest artist in the country, will be given on the same occasion; and, altogether, Mr. Ullman pledges himself that next Saturday's Matinee will be even more splendid than that of last week.

THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT THIS EVENING.
Piccolomini, Gazzaniga, début of Mlle. Ghioni, Carl Formes as Leporello, Gassier, Mlle. Soto, Lorini, Muller, Gasparoni, Weinlich. Ballet. Four hundred performers in the chorus and orchestra.
Sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock.
Seats and tickets to all parts of the house may likewise be had at the door.
Reserved seats in Family Circle, $1 each, may be had all day at the ticket offices, and in the evening at the door.

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Seats and tickets to all parts of the house may likewise be had at the door.
Reserved seats in Family Circle, $1 each, may be had all day at the ticket offices, and in the evening at the door.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
In order to place this
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT
within the reach of all, the management have set apart one portion of the interior as a
FAMILY CIRCLE,
admission to which will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Box Tickets..... 50 cents
Children..... 25 cents
NO HALF PRICE.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!
Production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
First appearance of
MADAME AGNES
on the flying wire.
MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1858.
First night of an entirely new and original version of the most popular of all Fairy Tales. The management, encouraged by the success they have heretofore met with, have been induced to present this play with a most liberal outlay. The characters will be sustained by
FIFTY YOUNG ARTISTES.
FORTY IN THE CORPS DE BALLET.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES!
SPLENDID PROPERTIES!
RICH RING APPOINTMENTS!
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT OF CINDERELLA,
Drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a most brilliant *ensemble.*
CINDERELLA.
CAST OF CHARACTERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prince | Miss Clara Terrill |
| Baron | Miss Eliza Wells |
| Pedro | Miss Williams |
| Dandini | Miss Frank |
| Old Bachelor, aged three years | Master Nixon |
| Coachman | Master George |
| Footmen | Masters Charles and John |
| Pages | Misses Wilson and Axtel |
| Heralds | Masters Frederick, Axtel and Chicini |
| Ushers | Masters Ross, Nicolo, Louis and Walter |
| Cinderella (Daughters) | Miss Adelaide |
| Clorinna (of the) | Miss Burx |
| Thisbe (Baron) | Miss Murray |
| Fairy, Godmother to Cinderella | Mrs. Nixon |
| First Old Maid, aged three years | Miss Margaret |
| Second Old Maid | Miss Mary |

In addition to the play
GRAND PERFORMANCES BY ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES.
LITTLE ALICE,
The famous Equestrienne, who has achieved a most brilliant success.
MELVILLE,
THE WONDER.
Mons. FRANCOIS and LINTON,
Messrs. LAKE, PAINTER, DURAND,
RENTZ, GREGORIE and NEIL,
Together with twenty-five additional performers.
Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½.
In order to give better effect to the performance of Cinderella in the afternoon, the house will be brilliantly illuminated with gas.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN A NEW PIECE
ENTITLED BONGO,
HERNANDEZ as the BRAZILIAN APE.
Songs, Burlesque Sayings, Acts. Door open at 6½; commences at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 1, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. Cornell's celebrated Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets, (supper included,) $1 each, to be procured at Mrs. White's, No. 223 Mulberry-st., or any of the Committee.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT RICHMOND PANORAMA,
THE DESTRUCTION
OF
JERUSALEM,
WILL OPEN at the NEW HALL on BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.
THIS UNEQUALED WORK OF ART
has been months in preparation, and will be produced in a style regardless of
LABOR AND EXPENSE.
THE LOCALITIES AND BUILDINGS
are placed according the authority of the Bible, Josephus, Dr. Robinson, &c., &c., assisted by
DRAWINGS AND ACTUAL MEASUREMENTS
made by Mr. Banvard personally, upon the spot, during a perilous tour undertaken expressly for the same.
PAINTING AND MUSIC,
Combined with
INGENIOUS M

## REAL ESTATE.

**[illegible]-PROOF STORING, LOFTS AND [illegible] TO LET.**—In the Times Building, on Park, cor. Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**LAND WARRANTS**

Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

**LOFTS TO LET**

At No. 16 Warren-st.
Inquire on the premises.

**VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE**—Comprising 400 acres, situate in a valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (about two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, apply for a few days at Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st., New-York, to S. COLDWELL; or address him afterwards, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y.

**TO EMIGRANTS.**—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The premises not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the land are some seventy-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial.—Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York.

**AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE** late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

**DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE**—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and finished throughout, and furnished with Croton water, furnaces and gas, and is immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—A FIRST-RATE location for a public house and garden. This property comprises over 40 lots, together with a cottage house and stables, a fine shade, and a never-failing well. It is situated in the IXth Ward, within three minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 2-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

**HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.**—Persons desirous of buying or purchasing houses and lots in the best situations, and on the most favorable terms, will do well to call on PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 256 Broadway. N. B.—For sale, several lots on Murray Hill and opposite the Central Park.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

**NEWTOWN, L. I.**—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares, fine trees and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air; at $250 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**TO LET**—AT $300 RENT, A NEW AND PLEASant cottage in Brooklyn, with gas and water; tea-room on parlor floor; dumb waiter, &c.; possession at once. The house is in good order, just painted. Full particulars and view of the place at office of JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. E. JACKSON, Architect, No. 220 Broadway, New-York.

**TO LET.**—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has gas-fixtures, 8 rooms, and other improvements suited to a family residence. Apply to HENDRICKS BROTHERS, No. 77 Broad-st., or at No. 83 9th-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For cards of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

**THE SECOND STORY, AND A FRONT** room in the 3d story, of a house on West 21st-st, to let to a gentleman and wife without children; rent $276. Address J. F. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

**WANTED TO EXCHANGE**—LOTS ON 119TH and 120th sts. for a nice house, either in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

**TO LET**—TWO DWELLINGS IN THE UPPER part of the City, with all the modern improvements; a part or the whole. Rent will be taken in Board. Apply at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

**AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES** for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3¼ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**WANTED TO RENT**—A SECOND OR THIRD loft, possession Jan. 1, located between Park-place and Chambers-st., and Broadway and Church-st. Address A. B. & CO., No. 251 Greenwich-st.

**WANTED**—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR FULTON OR Wall-st. Ferry, three or four rooms in a nice house for a small family, furnished or unfurnished. Address or inquire of S. P. CHAPIN, No. 408 Broadway.

**TO LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE BROOKLYN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL** Society will hold its anniversary, at the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-st., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock. The annual oration will be delivered by DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL. D. The profession and public are cordially invited to be present.
G. D. AYRES, M. D.,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
WM. LAW, M. D., Secretary.

**THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN** ASSOCIATION will meet at Onderdonk Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1858, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Council and Ward Convention.
R. H. BOYD, } Sec'ys. E. ELLIOT, President.
H. B. SMITH, }

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$5 REWARD.—LOST**, IN A BROADWAY stage, somewhere above 14th-st., a small PEARL OPERA GLASS, inclosed in a blue velvet case. The above reward will be given to any one who will leave the same at No. 48 West 22d-st.

**$5.—LOST**—A MOURNING BREAST-PIN, ON Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6, going from 21st-st. and 2d-av., through 23d-st. to 4th-av. and 26th-st. The above reward will be given to any one leaving the same at No. 70 East 23d-st.

**LOST**—ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST—A BOX containing FOUR DIAMOND RINGS, between Maiden-lane and 52d-st.; supposed to be lost in an 8th-av. car. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 1 Malden-lane.

**LOST**—ON SUNDAY, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 o'clock, going up the 5th-av. from 9th to 20th sts., a lady's gold hunting-cased WATCH, white dial, second-hand. $25 reward will be paid for it at No. 23 5th-av.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiarities of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.**—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 25 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires. Manufactured to order by Kuper and Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 14-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

**REGULAR SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on

TUESDAY Nov. 9,
at 10 o'clock, at the auction room
No. 158 Broadway,
a large assortment of foreign and domestic heavy and shelf goods, consisting, in part, of

| | |
|---|---|
| Saws, Shovels, Files, | Tack, Angers and Bitts, |
| Guns, Locks, Snaffers, | Nails, Pivers, Pincers, |
| Axes and Ax handles, | Drawing Knives, Chisels, |
| Gunges, Shears, Spades, | Drills, Ship-Scrapers, |
| Curry Combs, Belts, Braces, | Shovels and Tongs, |
| Rules, Awls, Chisel-handles, | Castors, Gimblets, Bevels, |
| Hammers, Hatchets, Bnts, | Tape-measures, door-springs, |
| Steel-faced Anvils, | Sash Fixtures, Chest handles, |
| Table and Dessert Cutlery, | Pocket Knives, Razors, |
| Scissors, &c., | |

In lots to suit the City and country trade.
Also,
An invoice of Registers and Ventilators, assorted sizes and styles.
An invoice of Traveling and Carpet Bags, Trunks, Ladies' Bags, &c.
An invoice of Soaps, Jewelry, Plated and Britannia Ware, &c.
Also,
(By order of the Assignee,)
An assortment of French Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples carly on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

**TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.**

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.
One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

**BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.**

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No 319 State-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn, household furnitnre, in good order; rosewood parlor suite, in crimson, 7 pieces; etageres, mahogany tête-a-têtes and chairs, mahogany and painted chamber furniture; Brussels, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, oak dining-room furniture, pier-glasses, mantel ornaments, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY** CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass factory of the largest class. The Jersey Company derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's dépôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and the investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.** WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the following artists: Gainsborough, Elder, Teniers, Nayamith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlicger, Carric, Heenskirk, Van Goyen, Glanher, F. Bol Orrizonte, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland, Wilson, G. Morland, Greuze, Herring, Cuyp, Rolf, Metzee, Pettree, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

**P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER** of Jacob W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**38 LOTS—THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

ON THIRD-AVENUE—Northwest corner 73d-st., 4 lots.
ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—26 lots, north side, adjoining above.
ON SEVENTY-FOURTH-AVENUE—Southeast cor. 74th-st., 4 lots.
ON SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, adjoining above.

The 73d-st. and 3d-av. lots are of proper grade and ready for immediate use; the street containing gas and Croton, and being flagged, curbed, &c. Terms liberal; maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK**, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, hair-cloth and reps, rosewood marble-top étageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—WE DIRECT THE ATTENtion of housekeepers and others in want, to the large and extensive sale of first-class rosewood and mahogany furniture, to take place THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—the whole forming the largest and best assortment of furniture offered at auction this season, being the entire contents of a four-story house. Particulars will be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house, Housekeepers and others will find it to their interest to attend. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.,** WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatelle, mahogany washstands, bureaus, rockers, sofas, oak extension tables, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame mirrors, stair rods, China and kitchen, embracing a large assortment.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.** WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid farm of 183 acres, in Dutchess County, town of Milan, N. Y., 6 miles east of Barrytown Station, H. R. R. R., mostly under cultivation; land excellent; neighborhood improved; view fine; well watered; numerous buildings, &c. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**TWENTIETH-STREET HOUSES.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on 20th-st.—nine three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 198 to 212 East 20th-st., inclusive, 120 feet west 1st-av., 15 feet 3¾ inches by 92 feet; houses 40 feet deep and contain gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubs, &c. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK**—ON TUESDAY, 9TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a thorough-bred Arabian stallion, dark gray, long tail, 15 hands high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and an elegant saddle horse, out of the celebrated mare Sky Scraper, by one of the elegant stallions presented by the Emperor of Morocco to President Pierce.

JOAN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.**—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell 15 cases by the package and case, of those choice roots, at No. 73 William-st., at 11 o'clock SATURDAY, 6th inst., consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcisses, Jonquilles, Lilies, Crocuses, Crown Imperials, &c. All in fine order and worthy the attention of florists and others.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.**—J. E. VANANTWERP will sell, at No. 73 William-st. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, 10 cases of those choice flower roots, (by the package,) consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crown imperials, crocus, iris, Jonquilles, &c. The roots are sound and well worthy the attention of florists.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4** BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

**THE ASSIGNEES OF CHARLES H. TALBOT** will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Liberty-st., the stock and fixtures of a wine and liquor store, comprising a very choice selection of every kind of wines, brandies, gins, whisky, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK**—ON TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and to trot close to three minutes.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION**—On TUESDAY, 9th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, sale comprises a fine assortment of camellias, azaleas, chrysanthemums, begonias, &c., &c., from J. E. RANCH, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I. Sale positive without reserve.

**DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION**—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., comprising hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, crown imperials, &c., of first-rate quality, having been imported expressly for private use.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK**, ON TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and ear rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single-stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and independent second watches, duplex patent and detached lever watches, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly-enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

WM. WITTEGS, Auctioneer.

**SELLS, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT** No. 454 Canal-st., the entire Household Furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping—handsome carpets, fine beds and bedding, parlor suites, China, stoves, &c. A good chance for those in want; sale rain or shine.

## FINANCIAL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
**BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,**
**ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

**COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA**
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**CITIZENS' BANK**—NEW-YORK, NOV. 5, 1858. —At the annual election for Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jay Jarvis, | Martin Y. Tweed, |
| Jas. C. Baldwin, | Wm. Close, |
| Daniel Burtnett, | Barney Bartram, |
| Robert Barkley, | Wm. Hall, |
| Jas. McClean, | Josh. W. Barnes, |
| Wm. J. Valentine, | Chas. Curtis. |

And Edward Slosson, Richard Tweed and Charles Horton were elected Inspectors for the next ensuing election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Jay Jarvis was unanimously reelected President. S. R. COMSTOCK.

**NICKEL ORE.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examited by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves of its feasibility for working to surpassed, a good water privilege on the premises, a vein three feet thick, bed lode 14, width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauweecus Hill, Norwich Town, Conn.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America ba, Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exs change thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE** UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**THE UNITED STATES TRUST COM**PANY will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 8 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each or any lesser number, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, said Bonds being required for investment in the Sinking Fund of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

**OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.** NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts. }

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

**NASSAU BANK.**—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858. }

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE** BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

**COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORT**GAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

**LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE** ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Portland-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

**WANTED**—SACRAMENTO CITY TEN PER CENT. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¾c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¼c. to 7¼c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¾c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10¾c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₩ lb. extra.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mess Pork, $17 50. | |
| Dutchess County Mess, $17 50. | |
| Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c. | |

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information s nt free.

T. NOAKES,
SHOW-CARD WRITER,
Removed to
No. 385 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

**GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP** It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE nproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

**WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE.**—THE magnificent willow trees opposite the "Cupola Houses," in 73d-st., are in danger. Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO., sell the lots on which they front, to-morrow, at auction. If the purchasers could follow the example of the worthy Alderman who erected the six brick houses on the other side of the street, and instead of removing fine trees, SET OUT MORE, they would deserve well of their fellow-citizens, and not injure their fortunes; on the contrary, their property would be largely benefited thereby.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED** through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## SHIPPING.

**LETTER-BAGS FOR THE PACIFIC, TO** leave for St. Johns, N. F., and Galway, on Monday, the 8th inst., will be kept open at the offices of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and No. 64 Broadway, until 1 o'clock of that day, and at KENYON'S, No. 162 Pearl-st.

**COLEMAN'S**
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extremes A 1 clipper ship
**NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE,**
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is *the* ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

**COLEMAN'S**
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
**WALTER LORD,**
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, of medium clipper, and is remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. W

### The Alleged Mutiny and Murder on Board the American Ship Golden State.

A difficulty occurred on board the ship *Golden State*, of New-York, lying in the harbor of Penang, on the 19th of July last, which resulted in the homicide of Mr. WILLIAMS, the first officer, and the hanging of CARTER, one of the seamen, for his alleged murder. Two men, MAXWELL and BRUNT, who were also convicted and sentenced to be hung, had their punishment commuted to transportation for life. Three others, named MALCOM, MALONE and LINEN, were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 18 months for assaulting the second mate, named OSGAN. CARTER was hung on the 11th of August. We have received the following account of this mutiny from an officer on board the *Golden State*, and give it publication:

PENANG, (E. I.,) Aug. 19, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A dreadful affray occurred on board the American ship *Golden State*, while lying in the harbor, on the 16th ult. On the morning of that day the ship was ready for sea, but for some cause was detained until the next day. The men were called to dinner at 1½ P.M. The boatswain ordered the men to turn to, but they refused, and the fact was reported to the second mate, who repeated the order. They still refused, when the chief officer went forward in company with the second mate. He ordered the men to go to work, but they refused to move, and stated that they had not had their dinner. Mr. WILLIAMS then asked them why they had not said that before, and threatened to shoot them. He then turned to the second mate, saying, "Let us lick them first;" and suiting the action to the word, drew off and knocked one of the men down. One of the others, named CARTER, struck WILLIAMS, who stumbled and fell, and some other struck him with the capstan bars, and then seized him to the capstan. While this was going on, OSGAN, the second mate, who had struck one of the crew, ran off and got his revolver. This he aimed at the men, who were still on the forequarter forecastle, and snapped it three times, but it missed fire. He then threw it down and ran aft, pursued by one of the men with a capstan bar. He overtook OSGAN on the poop and beat him severely, but he afterwards got clear and ran into the cabin. The carpenter set the Ensign Union down as a signal of distress, and the mutineers (?) lowered away the boat, went on shore, and gave themselves up to the authoritias. The boatswain, with the remaining men, went ashore to obtain a doctor. Meantime a physician from one of the East India Company's ships came on board and assisted Dr. SEARCH in dressing the wounds of Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. OSGAN and the boatswain's mate, who had received a blow on the head with a capstan bar. The wounded men were then taken to the Hospital, where Mr. WILLIAMS died the next morning of his wounds. OSGAN and the boatswain's mate recovered.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., all the men were brought up for trial for the murder of WILLIAMS. Three of them, CARTER, MAXWELL and BRUNT, were found guilty of the murder of WILLIAMS, and were sentenced to be hanged. The rest were tried for assault and battery on OSGAN, and three of them—MALCOM, MALONE and LINEN—were convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for eighteen months. The rest, twelve in number, were discharged. On the 10th inst. the sentence of MAXWELL and BRUNT was commuted to transportation for life; and on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th, CARTER suffered execution, a victim to the Marine laws of the United States, which allow officers of American ships to practice with impunity cruelties which are not tolerated on board the vessels of any other nation of the whrld.

The ship was three months and four days out when this affray occurred, and it was the first act of disobedience committed by them. By giving the foregoing a place in your columns I hope it will have the effect to check the brutality so common among American officers towards their crews, which now so much disgraces them in the eyes of other nations. Some change in the marine code of the United States is very necessary for the protection of the sailor as well as of the ships and cargoes committed to their care.

A PETTY OFFICER
ON BOARD THE GOLDEN STATE.

### Captain Horace Bell Released—His Arrival at Home.

*From the New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger, 3d.*

HORACE BELL reached here about 9 o'clock yesterday evening. His bail was fixed by the examining magistrates in Brandenburgh at $750, which was given by citizens of that place, when BELL was released, and, in company with some of his Indiana friends, came up on the first boat. As soon as his arrival became known, a large crowd gathered together, and insisted upon his going to the theatre at Woodward Hall, where he was brought upon the stage, and made a few remarks, though evidently laboring under great embarrassment. The play was "Horace Bell," in which Miss DREW performed the part of the hero. We are assured that Mr. BELL's appearance upon the stage was entirely repugnant to his feelings, but that he was in a measure forced to it by the importunities of the crowd, by whom he was vociferously cheered.

We presume no piece of intelligence could have been more unwelcome to the Brandenburghers than the news of the arrest of BELL, and his arrival among them. They were in the fix of the officer who drew an elephant in a lottery. They had got him, but where were they to keep him, and what were they to do with him? They put him in jail, it is true, but fearing that would not hold him, they took him out, and hid him in the brush away out in the "Barrens." They were heartily sick of the whole Bell business, and were glad to get rid of HORACE by admitting him to a nominal bail and giving the bonds themselves. We presume the case will never be brought to trial, and that the Brandenburgh people don't want it tried.

Circumstances have given MR. HORACE BELL a great deal of notoriety, but we have no idea that he will permit himself to be very extensively "lionized." He is undoubtedly as brave as JULIUS CÆSAR, as well as a true son and brother. True merit, such as his, is proverbially modest, and MR. BELL, his friends tell us, has no wish to keep himself prominently before the public. His act was one which most men will commend, instead of regarding it as one deserving of punishment. It was so regarded by our citizens who took so active a part in procuring his liberation. The active interference of his friends has procured MR. BELL his liberty, not by violence, but by an appeal to that innate love of justice and right, which we hope and believe animates the breasts alike of Indianians and Kentuckians.

It is possible that we have not yet seen the end of this case, but whatever further steps may be taken, on either side of the Ohio, we hope they may be taken in strict conformity with law. Unquestionably the men who forcibly abducted BELL are deserving of the severest punishment. *Their* motive was not to uphold the law, neither were they animated by filial or fraternal love. It was simply to get hold of the few dollars which had been offered for the delivery of BELL in Kentucky. There is nothing about *their* offence which makes it excusable, and they are deserving of all the punishment which the law prescribes for such offences as that of which they are guilty.

### Another Chapter of the Rochester Tragedy—Confession of Mrs. Littles.

*From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, 6th.*

We were yesterday morning furnished with an advance copy of a pamphlet entitled, "The Confession of SARAH E. LITTLES—being an authentic narrative of the facts connected with the murder of her husband, CHARLES E. LITTLES, at Rochester, N. Y., on the night of the 19th of December, 1857, for which her brother, MARION IRA STOUT, was hung, and she was sent to Sing Sing State Prison; together with some reflections on the affair, deduced by the facts presented." There are twenty-four pages in this pamphlet. The confession of Mrs. LITTLES, which was obtained at the Prison last Saturday, by a gentleman who visited her for that purpose, fills five pages, and is attested by a *fac simile* of her hand-writing. It was signed in the presence of the Matron and several officers of the Prison. The work contains a view of the scene of the murder, likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. LITTLES, and a representation of the hammer with which the murder was committed. The portraits are not, in our opinion, very good.

Mrs. LITTLES' story appears to be candidly given. It presents substantially the same state of facts as that given on some time since by her counsel, Mr. PERRY, but which it was thought unadvisable to publish them. As might be expected, the "Last Writings" of IRA are emphatically contradicted, in most respects by Mrs. LITTLES, and she emphatically exonerates Mr. PATTERSON from any connection with or knowledge of the events of the fatal night. She says she was not in company with him for two months previous to the murder. She denies the charge of incest with IRA. The pamphlet will sell as well as that containing Ira's "Writings." In fact, a person who is in possession of either ought to have the other, in order to understand all the circumstances. We believe something like twelve thousand copies of the latter have already been disposed of, and it is highly probable that the [illegible] of Mrs. LITTLES' statement will create a

[illegible]'s SPEECH.—The *National* [illegible] from speaks of the speech of Senator [illegible] Carolina, which we published on [illegible]: "We need not direct the reader's attention [illegible] views announced by Mr. HAMMOND with reference to the inexpediency of territorial extension, the [illegible] of Cuba, the absorption of Mexico, the [illegible] of the Slave-trade, and other kindred topics. From them all he utters opinions which have evidently been formed only after due deliberation, and which are entitled to only the greater weight as being the matured results of a philosophical mind. [illegible]ed to consider questions which have come to [illegible]ive a delusive aspect from the sectional lights which they have been placed, and the sectional possessions to which they have commonly [illegible]ough, as Mr. HAMMOND conclusively shows, dutifully made their appeal. With reference to the safety of the South," it will be seen that Mr. H. does not belong to the class of despairing patriots. He thinks that the South, as represented by such timid critics, has long been undervaluing her moral strength, "lamenting her weakness and croaking dangers" when she should rather practice the firmness and composure of conscious security. How much truth there is in this view we need not pause to demonstrate, and we cite it mainly for the sarcasm [illegible] so justly points for the benefit of those who, [illegible]ming to be the champions of the South, are most forward in disparaging her ability to command the respect she deserves in the Confederacy.

[illegible]FAIRS OF THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.—The cases of contempt in connection with the [illegible] Life and Trust Company, engaged the attention [illegible] the United States District Court yesterday, Judges [illegible] and LEAVITT on the bench. Six of the defendants made satisfactory answers, and were discharged. [illegible] cases, including that of Sheriff MATHEWS, are still pending. We publish a full report of the proceedings on the first page. An extraordinary amount of legal talent is engaged in these trials, and if the cases are not well managed, it will not be for want of able lawyers. Among those who took part yesterday were five ex-Judges, viz: Wright, Hoadley, [illegible] Collins and Mathers; also, Messrs. Stanton, [illegible]ean, Todd, Lincoln, Worthington and T[illegible] All the counts do not [illegible] up largely, the [illegible]

[illegible]—Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 6.

### The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Nov. 6.—Match, $500 a side; mile heats to wagons; best 3 in 5; wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Woodruff, b. m. Jo | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| S. Hoagland, b. m. | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:48—2:48½—2:49¾.

UNION COURSE, L.I.—Great Trotting, Friday, Nov. 5.—Match, $2,000; mile heats in harness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. Woodruff, bl. g. *Native American* | 1 | 1 |
| Geo. Spicer, b. g. *Lantern* | 2 | 2 |

Time—1st heat, quarter 39—half mile 1:18—mile 2:34. 2d heat, 37—1:15—2:32¾.

The race was a one-sided affair. *Native American* was the favorite previous to starting at $100 to $30, and won in good style. The track was heavy from rain and the time was, therefore, very fast. The winner is a slashing black gelding, and was raised in Kentucky. He was brought to New-York about three years ago by Mr. W. SNUTE, who purchased him at the high figure of $5,000, for Mr. MONMOUTH. It is reported that he trotted in a private trial in 2 minutes and 24 seconds. This horse once met with an accident in being led out of the stable. He slipped and sprained his back and it was feared that he would never be fit to trot a race; but he is all right now and is a match for *Flora Temple*, *Lancet*, or any other nag on the Turf. Exciting matches are to come off this month. *Lantern* is matched against the celebrated pacer *Pet*, for $1,000 a side. *Lantern* is also matched against *Ethan Allen*, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in double harness, for $5,000. This race will come off on the 16th.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Friday, Oct. 29.—Trotting Match, $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. B. Fish, b. m. *Kate Miller* | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| R. Tuttle, br. m. *Lady Cudney* | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:43—2:42—2:43—2:42.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Oct. 26.—Purse $100, mile heats; best 3 in 5 to road wagons.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Mc.'Cs. gh. c. *Dick* | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Mr. B.'s, gh. c. *Tiger* | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Mr. W.'s, b. c. *Mike* | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Mr. W.'s, ro. s. *Rogers* | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Time—3:00—3:01½—2:57—2:58.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Oct. 25; match $200; mile heats in harness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. Whelpley, b. g. *Tom Thumb* | 1 | 1 |
| H. Woodruff, br. mare | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:50—2:48.

TROTTING AT SYRACUSE.—Lyons' Course, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858. Purse $100; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. ——'s b. g. *Joe Wright* | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. ——'s ch. g. *Frank Hayes* | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:34—2:34½—2:36—2:36—2:37.

Trotting on the same Course Oct. 16, 1858. Purse $75, $25 to the second best; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. H. Sannder gr. m. *Belle of Brandon* | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| J. Springsteed ch. g. *George Dowson* | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| O. C. Seymour ch. g. *Fronk Hoyes* | 3 | 3 | dr. | |

Time—2:33¾—2:32½—2:33½—2:34—2:35.

The last Legislature of Minnesota, which was Democratic, passed an act that its successor should not assemble in two years, unless called together by Governor Sibley. The returns make it very evident that the Legislature is clearly Republican, which renders it exceedingly probable that Gov. Sibley will never call it together at all; so that the terms of the members elect will come and go with no chance whatever, on their part, to perform any duties.

It is reported that a pardon will shortly be issued by the British Government to Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile.

M. Barrot, French Minister at Brussels, has been appointed to the embassy at Madrid.

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF ENGLISH CARPETS, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medalion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Soucbong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All olber qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the cheapest, because the best medicine in the world; over a million boxes of them have been sold within a few months, and the demand is still increasing. Try them!

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '75 | 106 | |
| 5,000 | Indiana St. 5s | 92 | |
| 2,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 93½ | |
| 4,000 | Virginia 6s | 96¾ | |
| 500 | do | 96 | |
| 3,000 | do | 96⅞ | |
| 38,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 89¾ | |
| 6,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n. b. | 90 | |
| 2,000 | Brook'n C. W. L. | 101½ | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 90¾ | |
| 2,000 | do | 91 | |
| 5,000 | Erie R. 3d m. b. '83 | 79 | |
| 5,000 | Erie R. Con. b. '71 | 38½ | |
| 20,000 | H. Rv. R. 3d M. b. | 72 | |
| 20,000 | do | c 72 | |
| 3,000 | Harlem 2d M. Bds. | 82½ | |
| 3,000 | M. So. S. Fnd. Bds. | 75½ | |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. | 94½ | |
| 14,000 | La C. & Mil. l. g. bds | 25½ | |
| 5,000 | do | b80 | 25⅞ |
| 44,000 | C. St. P'l. & Fond Dulac l. g. bds | 12 | |
| [50 | LaC. & Mil. R. R. | s60 | 4⅜ |
| 113 | do | | 4½ |
| 715 | Clev. & Tol. In bds. | 61 | |
| 50 | Phœnix Bank | 112 | |
| 10 | Am. Ex. Bank | 106⅜ | |
| 5 | Metrop. Bank | 110¼ | |
| 40 | Far. L. & T. Co. | 60 | |
| 45 | Del. & Hud. Canal | 98 | |
| 25 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 106¼ | |
| 100 | do | b30. | 106⅛ |
| 100 | do | b30 aft. 10. | 106⅜ |
| 1625 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 83¾ | |
| 100 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | b3 | 83⅞ |
| 200 | do | b10 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | b10 | 83⅞ |
| 50 | do | | 83½ |
| 250 | do | s10 | 83½ |
| 250 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 83½ |
| 241 | Erie Railroad | | 16¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $9,000 | Brook. C. W. L'n. | 101½ | |
| 10,000 | Mill. & Miss. 2d M. | | 60 |
| | 10 Bds. | b60 | 65 |
| 1,000 | do | | 65 |
| 1,000 | do | | 64 |
| 12,000 | Mich. S. S. F. Bds. | 75½ | |
| [15 | Merchants' Bank | 114½ | |
| 75 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | s10. | 106¾ |
| 10 | do | | 106¾ |
| [50 | Chic. & R. I. RR. | s10 | 65½ |
| 200 | do | | 65¾ |
| 25 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 55¾ |
| 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. | b30 | 23½ |
| 100 | do | | 23⅝ |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. Sk. | b60 | 52¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 52⅝ |
| 100 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | | 75¾ |
| 300 | Harlem Railroad | | 12¾ |
| 300 | Harlem R. R. Pref'd | | 28½ |
| 300 | Reading Railroad | | 51¾ |
| 1100 | do | | 51¾ |
| 300 | do | b30 | 51½ |
| 700 | do | s10 | 51½ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 51¾ |
| [750 | Cl. & Tol. R. R. | | 33½ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 33¾ |
| 50 | Mich. C. R. R. | b30 | 55 |
| 75 | do | | 55½ |
| 50 | do | b10 | 55½ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 54¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 55 |
| 200 | do | | 55 |
| 250 | Mich. S. & N. R. R. | | 23½ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 23¾ |
| 300 | do | b30 | 23¾ |
| 300 | do | c | 23¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 23½ |
| 50 | M. So. & N. Ia. G. S. | | 52¼ |
| 100 | do | | 52¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 52¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 52¾ |
| 100 | do | b7 | 52¾ |
| [50 | Panama R. R. | b7 | 119 |
| 10 | do | | 119 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 119 |
| 170 | Ill. Central R. R. | | 84 |
| 300 | do | s60 | 83 |
| 200 | do | | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | | 83⅞ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 83¾ |
| 400 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. | | 11 |
| 260 | Gal. & Chic. R. | | 75¾ |
| 150 | do | | 75¾ |
| 150 | do | s10 | 75¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 75¾ |
| [1,150 | Chic. & R. I. R. | | 65¾ |
| 50 | do | | 65¾ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 65¾ |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | b30 | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | b20 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | s5 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | s3 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 83⅞ |
| 50 | Erie Railroad | | 16¾ |
| 200 | Clev. & Pitt. R. R. | | 10¾ |
| 50 | Mill. & Miss. R. R. | | 15¾ |
| 100 | Harlem R. R. | b60 | 12½ |
| [250 | do | | 12¾ |
| 100 | Reading R. R. | b7 | 51¼ |
| 400 | do | | 51¾ |

MONDAY, Nov. 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, shows a total Import antry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2.652,317. The same week last year, $1,621,059. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneons Goods are $1,252,200, against $1,-804,653 the same week last season. The Export of Specie, $185,051. The same week last year, $227,000 The Domestic movement of Specie has again been against the City, and to the South and West. The remittances, however, are in smaller sums than the previous week, and the Banks have been assisted hy the net disbursement of $895,539 from the Sub-Treasury. The present balance in that establishment is $8.256,812, against $9,151,-561 at the close of the previous week. The last Bank average stood $26,707,817. A further reduction, we understand, is generally calculated upon on the Street, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, though we have no present reason to believe that the difference will be important in amount or material in its bearing upon the market for Money, which closed easier, if possible, and cheaper on Saturday than it opaned on Tnesday. after the last average was officially declared. The Stock Brokers are supplied at from 3@4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, at call, and the Discount Brokers are placing prime short bills at 4@4½ ℔ cent., and bills running over 90 days at 5@6℔ cent. This state of things, so very unusual at this season of the year, seems the more likely to continue down to the December holidays from tha low rates of discount reported from London, and the turn of the Exchange here against that capital. The Bank rate has fallan to 109½ ℔ cent., and merchant bills are in free supply at 108¾ to 109½ ℔ cent. The opinion was somewhat different at several of the large Banks early in the week, but at the close there was little or no response to advance of terms by other lenders. The truth seems to be that the present wants of legitimate trade are greatly below the discount facilities of the market.

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days ago, the import entries for tan months of the calendar year, of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted to..... $126,620,000
Add one week in November..... 2 652,317
Total to date..... $129,472,317
Against same time, 1857..... 200.415,059
Decrease this year to date..... $70,972,742

The same tables make the Export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles reëxported) for ten months of the year to October 31..... $51,299,000
Add one week in November..... 1,252,200
Total to date..... $52,651,200
Against same time, 1857..... 63,839,553
Decrease this year to date..... $11,188,353

The export of Specie is made by the same tables to Oct. 31..... $23,631,000
Add one week in November..... 185,051
Total to date..... $23.816,051
Against same time in 1857..... 31,012,000
Decrease this year to date..... $10,195,949

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port to the 1st November inst., since Jan. 1, 1858, are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From California | | $30,140.031 |
| Europe, Mexico, &c | | 2,110,000 |
| Total receipts | | $32,250,031 |
| In 1857, to same date: | | |
| From California | $25,550,843 | |
| From abroad | 9,183,000— | 34,733,843 |
| Decrease this season | | $2,483,812 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S. | 105@104¾ int. fm. Jan. |
| New-York Central | 86⅛@83½@84@83½ |
| New-York and Erie | 16¾@16¼@16⅜ |
| Reading | 52¾@51¼@51½ |
| Rock Island | 68¼@65¼@65½ |
| Michigan Southern | 24½@23½@23⅝ |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 54@52¼@52½ |
| Michigan Central | 58⅛@54⅜@55¾ |
| Toledo | 34¾@33¾@33⅝ |
| Galena | 80⅜@75¾@75⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 86⅛@83⅛@83⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 107@105@106¾ |
| Panama | 121¾@118⅜@119 |
| Missouris | 89¾@88⅜@89¾ |
| Virginias | 96@95¼@96 |
| Tennessees | 94½@93¾@93¾ |
| La Crosse Bonds | 28⅜@25⅝@25¾ |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 96@93¾@94¼ |
| California Sevens | 91@89¼@90 |

The Stock market, which left off on Saturday week with some evidences of firmness, after a decline from the top rates of the recent upward speculation of 2@2½ ℔ cent, opened dull on Monday, and soon gave way in nearly all the Share prices. This was followed on Tuesday and Wednesday by weaker bids and sales on the State and Railway Bond list, and there was no reaction and little steadiness until about the close of the week. It will be noticed from our table, that the additional decline is, on State Securities, ½ ℔ cent.; on Illinois Central Bonds, 2 ℔ cent.; on La Crosse Land Grants, 2½ ℔ cent. In other descriptions of Railway Bonds the dealings were irregular. The various issues of New-York Central and New-York and Erie were steady, at previous rates, and in demand at the close. State Stocks also left off in demand and tending to better prices again, the supply or offering of Missooris, Virginias and Tennessees being moderate. There was a heavy fall in the 10 ℔ cents. of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, owing to some legal injunction at Milwaukee, where the Conpon is to he paid.

On the Share dealings, the most decided weakness was shown on Galena and Chicago. The *short* sales, of late, have been quite free, and this disposition among the speculators on the Street haa been favored hy an increased supply of cash certificates, and the October return of the traffic on the line, which falle about $51,000 below the previous estimate. The estimate for the six months within which the February dividend must be earned, called for $190,000 in October. The actual is $139,000. The whole surplus on that estimate, over a 4 ℔ cent division, was $110,000. The figures for November were set down at $175,-000; December, $100,000, and January $100,000. The short earnings by the Rock Island line weaken that stock also, which fell off to 65¼@65⅜ ℔ cent. Tbe financial position of both companies is free from floating-debt embarrassment, so that the question of dividend turns mainly upon the current earnings. We understand that the cash means of the Rock Island would authorize at least 3 ℔ cent. dividend from the income halance on the last official report. The subsequent payments would then he $49,000 for the half-yearly interest on the funded debt, Jan. 10, and $62,500 half-yearly interest on the Bureau Valley lease, Feh. 1. Tne fuel for the road has been paid for considerably in advance, and the line is being economically operated. The difficulty—and for the time it is, of course, a serious one—is the very light condition of the traffic, which in that section of Illinois has been cut down nearly one-half hy the small Wheat crop and the general depression of husiness since the crisis. The new Corn crop is turning out better, but this will scarcely be available before Spring. In reference to the Iowa connections of the line, 107 miles of the Mississippi and Missouri Road are now open to husiness, and the work is to hc prosecuted actively to the Nebraska boundary. In Iowa, however, trade is slow in its recovery from the revulsion of last Fall, and the new crop is only s moderate one.

The weakness of Galena and Rock Island has affected the other Western shares, although both the Michigan Roads are doing a fair traffic, and without competing rates, as in previous seasons. The local business seems to have been less damaged ry the crisis than on some of the lines fur ther West. The following is the comparative return of the Michigan Southern for October:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| From Passengers | $97,270 41 | $135,120 50 |
| Freight | 94,459 88 | 78,395 44 |
| Malls | 4,635 14 | 4,118 00 |
| Express and miscellaneous. | 15,275 90 | 5,871 93 |
| Total | $211,641 33 | $223,505 87 |
| Expense | 84,381 28 | 144,570 88 |
| Net earnings | $127,260 05 | $78,934 99 |

The dealings in New-York Central during the week were quite active, though as the price receded below 85 ℔ cent., the cash sales fell off, and at the close of the week, both on Friday and Saturday, the speculation, hoth for another upward turn and for lower prices, seemed pretty eqnally divided. After the rate atruck 84@83½ ℔ cent., the *Bull* acconnt took the Stock freely, and the sales of the two days ranged, altogether between these figures, closing 83⅜ hid. Hudson, Harlem and Erie shares were also steady at the close, while Reading receded to 51½@¾ ℔ cent on the moderate tonnage of the week, which the Philadelphia *Ledger* ascribes to an advance in coal freights, hy sea, at Port Richmond.

The English mails by the *America* at Boston, which were delivered here on Saturday brought nothing important in regard to American Stocks. An arrival at St. Johns, four days later, reparts the Engiish Funds ¼@¼ firmer, but the Cotton and Grain trade at Liverpool dnll. MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, hroker in American Stocks in London, writes by the *America*:

"In American Securities there has been rather more doing than of late. The United States new 5 ℔ cent. bonds are freely offered at 95. New-York Central sbares remain steady at 74@76. There is a steady demand for all classes of thiscompany's bonds. Erie sharea are flat at 15, sellers, but third mortgage bonds have improved 4 ℔ cent. during the week, closing at 70. The price of unsecured bonds is purely nominal. Michigan Central (1882) Bonds have been offered by many parties, who took them when that loan was issued last Autumn, during the panic, at 70, and there nou being at the moment any buyers, the quotation has given way. At the close, however, they are rather firmer. In Illinois shares, very few transactions have taken place; they are inactive at 24@23 discount. Tbe dividend has been dealt in at $2 50 for each $5 of scrip. Construction Bonds have been flat at 80, but close strong, buyers at that price."

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices tor Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State | ¼ @ — | Mobile | par. |
| New-England | ⅜ @ — | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ½@ — |
| Jersey | ⅛@ — | Indiana Free | 1¼@ — |
| Philadelphia | ⅛@ — | Missouri | ½@ — |
| Penn. Country | ⅜@ — | Michigan | ¾@ — |
| Penn. par in Phil. | ⅛@ — | Illinois and Wis. | 1¼@ — |
| Baltimore City | ¼@ — | Tennessee Old | 1 @ — |
| Maryland | ⅜@ — | Tennessee Free | 2 @ — |
| Virginia Old | ⅜@ — | Canada | ⅜@ — |
| Virginia Free | ⅜@ — | Phila. Checks | ⅛@ — |
| North Carolina | ⅞@ ¾ | Balt. Checks | ¼@ — |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | ⅜@ — | Boston Checks | ⅛@ — |
| New-Orleans. Par@¼ pr. | | | |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | 82 | 85 |
| 120 acres | 72 | 75 |
| 80 acres | 82 | 85 |
| 40 acres | 110 | 115 |

Market more active.

*Thompson's Reporter*, of Saturday, says of the new banks in Iowa:

"The Board of Control of the State Bank is as follows:

*State Directors of the Central Board representing the People*—Benjamin Lake, Hoyt Sherman, one vacancy.

*Directors of the Central Board, representing the Branches.*—Chester Weed, of the Muscatine Branch; W. T. Smith, of the Oskaloosa Branch; S. F. Kerkerood, of the Iowa City Branch; H. Rice, of the Davenport Branch; R. Bronson, of the Dubuque Branch; P. M. Casada, of the Desmoines Branch; T. Whitney, of the Mt. Pleasant Branch; S. F. Miller, of the Keokuk Branch.

Its special duties are to furnish circulating notes to the Branches, registered and countersigned—to receive and invest the safety fund of 12½ ℔ cent. on the circulation furnished—to requlre monthly reports, and to advise and diotate generally in all matters of business. CHESTER WEED is President, and W. T. SMITH, Vice-President. The Branchcs are officered as follows: *Muscatine Branch*—A. O. Patterson, President; A. O. Warfield, Cashier. *Merchants' Branch, Davenport*—George L. Davenport, President; B. B. Woodward, Cashier. *Iowo City Bronch*—E. Clark, President; Thomas L. Cox, Cashier. *Dubuque Bronch*—F. V. Goodrich, President; R. E. Graves, Cashier. *Oscolooso Branch*—John White, President; W. T. Smith, Cashier. *Keokuk Bronch*—S. F. Miller, President; J. W. McMillen, Cashier. *Mount Pleasaut Bronch*—L. Dewey, President; T. Whitney, Cashier. *Desmoines Branch*—F. R. West, President; W. Hussey, Cashier. Additional Branches are in process of organization. The charter permits of thirty Branches in all, and an aggregate capital of 1x millions, and an aggregate circulation of two-and-a-half millions. The present paid-np capital is but $250,000, laying the basis for $500,000 circulation."

The latest San Francisco market report by the Overland mail, is to 9th October. The regular steamer mail of the 20th, with the usual half-monthly treasure shipment, will be due here hy Thursday or Friday next. The market report referred to is as follows:

Flour—Sales at $9 25@$10 50. Wheat—400 bags sold at 3c.; 260 do. at 2¾c. Barley—500 bags sold at 95c.; 400 do. at 97½c.; 1,000 do. and 500 do. at $1 ℔ 100 lbs. Oats—No sales reported. Potatoes—Sales at 1½c.@1¾c. ℔ lb. Lard—Sales of 50 cases and 100 do. Coburn's, on private terms. Hams—27 tcs. brined, sold to arrive, on private terms. Butter—8 casks containing kitts, JAY L. ADAMS, sold at 45c.; 68 firkins, ex *Radiant*, private. Apples—125 half bbls. choice dried sold at 12½c. Rice—700 mats Batavia sold at 4¾c.@5c. Coffee—50 bags Rio sold at 15c. Soap—500 boxes Fay's sold at auction on account of underwriters, at 5½c. Candles—Sales of 500 boxes Grant's and 350 do. Knapp's, on private terms. Gin—100 cases Robert's Schiedam sold at auction at $4 37½. *Hops*—10 bales ex *Golden Gate*, and 15 do. ex *M. L. Sutton*, sold on private terms. Coal—Sale ex *Lucknow*, of 150 tons, and 219 do. ex *Sutton*, all private.

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for October, compare as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1858 | $43,221 21 |
| 1857 | 39,132 58 |
| Increase | $4,088 63 |

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

| Banks. | Loans. Oct. 30. | Loans. Oct. 23. | Specie. Oct. 30. | Specie. Oct. 23. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,148,073 | 4,171,663 | 2,807,264 | 2,763,651 |
| Canal Bank | 2,129,477 | 2,147,125 | 784,309 | 863,358 |
| Louisiana | 2,857,240 | 2,674,824 | 2,694,708 | 2,664,146 |
| Louisiana State | 4,133,945 | 4,085,294 | 2,715,887 | 2,608,194 |
| Mech. & Trad. | 652,223 | 872,995 | 529,129 | 421,341 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns | 1,322,388 | 1,288,832 | 673,205 | 535,363 |
| Southern Bank | 179,586 | 186,386 | 637,556 | 573,627 |
| Union Bank | 1,178,149 | 1,137,983 | 491,817 | 433,339 |
| Bank of J. Robb. | 274,809 | 265,715 | 235,812 | 213,311 |
| Crescent City | 880,176 | 983,413 | 302,871 | 278,813 |
| Bank of America | 689,806 | 661,825 | 305,306 | 320,849 |
| Total | 18,545,880 | 18,266,049 | 12,177,863 | 11,878,770 |
| | Increase | $279,831 | Increase | $499,093 |

CASH LIABILITIES.

| Banks. | Circulation. Oct. 30. | Circulation. Oct. 23. | Deposits. Oct. 30. | Deposits. Oct. 23. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,214,755 | 2,206,195 | 4,803,803 | 4,637,658 |
| Canal Bank | 573,510 | 579,060 | 1,297,499 | 1,370,079 |
| Lonisiana | 742,489 | 765,169 | 3,945,032 | 3,748,478 |
| Lonisiana State | 434,285 | 1,459,105 | 4,462,797 | 4,187,753 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 178,715 | 180,315 | 909,505 | 767,051 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 421,895 | 411,305 | 1,206,971 | 989,617 |
| Southern Bank | 206,810 | 204,205 | 253,284 | 233,925 |
| Union Bank | 532,230 | 523,625 | 853,932 | 791,629 |
| Bank of J. Robb. | 370,570 | 367,405 | 315,587 | 295,810 |
| Crescent City | 134,005 | 124,515 | 409,339 | 346,138 |
| Bank of America | 177,575 | 181,360 | 541,482 | 518,952 |
| Total | 6,985,839 | 7,004,259 | 19,009,231 | 17,874,990 |
| | Decrease | $18,420 | Increase | $1,134,241 |

| Banks. | Exchange. Oct. 30. | Exchange. Oct. 23. | Due Dist. Banks.

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2227. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## BY TELEGRAPH.

### ...STING FROM WASHINGTON

...ation and the President—Failure ... an Interview—Probable Action ... British Naval Forces—Walker's ... —Change of Officers on the ... Fort-War St. Mary's, &c.

... Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

... failed to obtain an interview with ... to-day, as he anticipated, but he is ... and that he will probably be received ... has "outside" assurances that Mr. ... not relax a muscle or alter a word of ..., yet the General says he is deter... whole case before him, if permitted ... leave with his "emigrants" for ... regardless of the President's decision in ... He seems to apprehend but little dan... from our Government, and none ...land.

... the best possible reason for believing ..., as I have before assured you, the Eng... has sent to our Government no ... on the subject of Filibusterism ... *be permitted to land* at Greytown, or ... the Mosquito Coast, *if the British ships* ... it. Nor will he be permitted to inter... Government *de facto* of Nicaragua during ... of Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY'S negotiations ... I feel authorized to say.

... is anxious to satisfy the President that the ... in the Proclamation are all erroneous. ...gers on the vessel advertised to leave Mo... 11th pay their own passage, and the Gen... will not go on the ship if his going is to ... excuse for interrupting her sailing."

... and J. L. WHITE, Esq., had a long inter..., and I learn, came to an understanding ... Nicaragua matters. Should WALKER suc... in Nicaragua, he is to proclaim a gen... hesty, ratify the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, and ... the White and Stebbins contract.

... that General WALKER speaks with much re... with great respect of General JEREZ, his ... friend and companion in arms. It will be ... that it was JEREZ who first invited WALKER ..., although he pronounced against him ... latter became a candidate for the Presidency. ... they have been bitter enemies.

... COBB has been much astonished at the ... of Mr. GUTHRIE before the Chamber of ... of your City. The *Union* of yesterday ... the singular blunder made by the ex-Secre... concerning the action of the Treasury De... in executing the Canadian Reciprocity ... and aims to excuse Mr. GUTHRIE by ... the blunder on the reporter. This, ..., is understood here to be but a polite ... arraigning Mr. GUTHRIE for thus seeking to ... the effect of his own official action. No one ... that Mr. GUTHRIE thus expressed himself, and ...ally clear that the course of the present dis... Secretary has been in strict ac... with the regulations laid down by ...THRIE himself. Why Mr. GUTHRIE thus ... the construction given by Secre... to the provisions of this treaty is hard ...agined. The Chamber of Commerce should ...own that the construction given by Mr. COBB ...tically the same with that given by Mr. ..., the same regulations being used by each in ...ution of the provisions of the Treaty. It is ...r. COBB to say that the regulations established ...tary GUTHRIE, with regard to this Treaty, met ... COBB'S) views fully, and hence were adopted ... in the discharge of his official duties.

...action of President BUCHANAN in commuting ...ence of CHARLES BARRET, has met the approba... the citizens generally, though some are found ...plain. Since the late diabolical murders and ...nations in Baltimore, the President is said to ... the propriety of his clemency in BARRET'S ...

...mission of officers has been sent by the Navy ...ent to examine the steamer *Metacomet*, which ...ed to be unseaworthy. The chances are that ... will also be rejected by the Government. ...r DENVER has resumed his position at the ... Indian Bureau.

...ers of the *St. Mary's*, at Panama, are or..., and the following officers go out on the ... their places:

...der—R. N. THORBURN.

...ts—W. E. Bondenot, J. H. Moore, C. H. ... L. S. Phelps.

...—J. Q. Mason.

...t-Surgeon—J. J. Magee.

...—G. H. Ritchie.

...eutenant in the Navy is now under orders ...tive service.

...dispatches have been received from ..., commanding against the Navajos. He ...s 2,500 strong, and possessed of an abun... powder and ball. They own sixty thousand ... half-a-million of sheep. Col. MILES thinks ...ve another Florida war on hand. Q.

...Mobile *Register* states that the Circular invit...grants to join a vessel to sail for Nicaragua ...ile on the 10th inst., was never signed by ...WALKER, but was issued by the Southern Em... Society, and signed by its Secretary and ..., JULIUS HERZER. The *Register* adds, the Em... contemplated by the Society is under the ... of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, and is to be ... in every respect in conformity with exist... The Society has branches in Alabama, ..., Georgia and South Carolina. If this ... is correct, it is a little singular that General ...shmself should not have republished the card ... been universally published under his signa...

[SPECIAL DISPATCH FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

...WALKER'S visit here is not directly ... Government—it is, in part, to ascertain the ... of the proposed British interference. He is ...there will be no hindrance to lawful emigra... Nicaragua, and denies the truth of the state ...d there has been any sale of bonds or of the ... route. Hence he declares that part of the ...t's proclamation must have been founded ...correct information, and further, that ...ers leaving Mobile are expected to ... their own expenses and act upon ...wn responsibility. The emigration is un... auspices of the Southern Emigration Compa... which has been in existence six months, and ...as branches in Alabama, Mississippi, Louis... and Georgia. There is no clashing of interest ...n it and the Canal Company. Gen. WALKER ...obably leave for Mobile to-morrow, though it ...ertain that he will go out with the first party to ...gua.

### Escape of two Murderers.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 8.

... prisoners, convicted of murder and sen... to be hung on the 16th of December next, ... jail at New-City, Rockland County, N. Y., on ...day evening. Their descriptions are as follows: ...es MULROY, a native of Ireland, about 30 years of ... feet 9 inches high, very round shouldered, is ... lame, has light hair and gray eyes, and is poorly ...ed. MICHAEL MCCORMICK, a native of Ireland, ...t 22 years, about the same size as MULROY, black ...and eyes, walks erect, and is quite intelligent and ...dressed.

...eward of $200 is offered for their apprehension.

### Trial of a Murderer.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Nov. 8.

...MES MCMAHON is now on trial here for the ...r of his sister, ANN MCMAHON, in September last. ...ase creates considerable interest. The prison... counsel made a motion to quash the indictment, ...ending the argument on the motion the Court ...rned.

### The Baltimore Murder Cases.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 8.

...ERRIS and CROPPS were arraigned this morn... for the murder of Officer RIDDON, and the cases ... removed to the County Court, where they will ...ubt find speedy justice.

### ... at New-Haven—Political Rejoicing

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Nov. 8.

...he large daguerreotype case factory of NEWEL ..., in Park-street, in this city, took fire this ...ing, and was destroyed. Part of the stock was ...d. Over 100 persons are thrown out of employ... in consequence of the fire. Loss about $16,000; ...ed in Hartford, New-London, and Springfield.

...e Douglas men of this city are in high glee at the result of the Illinois election. They fired 32 guns this evening, and have called a meeting to be held on Friday evening, to be addressed by Mr. MCMASTERS and the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York.

### FURTHER CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND UTAH NEWS.

By the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 8.

When the St. Louis overland mail of the 16th of September reached San Francisco the mail *viâ* the Isthmus, of the 20th, had not arrived.

Oregon dates of Sept. 22 mention a credited rumor that two noted hostile Indian chiefs, QUALCHIEN and OUYIL had been captured and shot.

A messenger had arrived at Shasta with dispatches from Fort Vancouver for Fort Reading. It was thought the dispatches would change the destination of the troops en route for Oregon and Washington, the forces now there feeling able to keep the Indians in subjection, without additional aid.

The Sacramento *Mercury* publishes a communication revealing the existence of a project to make a filibuster incursion into Sonora.

The Sonora correspondent of the *Republican* gives an account of outrages committed on the persons of Mr. MARKIT and his daughter, nine years of age, by two Utes Indians on the Spanish Fork. Governor CUMMING had demanded the surrender of the offenders through the Indian Agent, Mr. HURT, which was refused. A requisition was then made on General JOHNSTON for a detachment of troops, who proceeded to the scene of the outrage and effected the arrest of the culprits, who were sent to Salt Lake City and placed in the custody of the United States Marshal. One Indian was unintentionally killed, which may lead to further disturbances, in view of which a posse of military has been stationed at Spanish Fork for the protection of the inhabitants.

The District Court of Utah had adjourned till the first Monday in November.

### Affairs in Boston.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT TO HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, SR.—ARREST OF CAPTAIN DOBSON—TRIAL OF MUTINEERS.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Senior, was seriously injured by being run over in Tremont-street, this afternoon. His injuries are said to be of a fatal character, and fears are entertained that he will not live through the night.

10 *P. M.*—Mr. QUINCY was injured on the back of his head, by being thrown with great force upon the pavement. Both his legs were also run over by the vehicle which came in collision with him. At this hour he is still alive, but with very little prospect of his recovery.

Capt. DOBSON, late master of the bark *Isla de Cuba*, arrived at New-Bedford yesterday, and was immediately arrested and brought to this city for examination, on the charge of being engaged in the Slave-trade. His examination has been assigned for Wednesday.

The trial of PLUMMER, CARTHAY, STANLEY and HERBERT, the mutineers of the New-Bedford ship *Junior*, commenced to-day in the United States District Court.

### Later from Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 4, (*Vid* BOONEVILLE, Nov. 7.)

The Utah mail arrived on Sunday. Heavy snow-storms are reported at Deer Creek, which had rendered the roads quite impassable for wagons. The mail was packed on mules from the Big Blue, that stream being too high to ford. The rain-storms which have prevailed throughout that section for the past two weeks extended eighty-five miles west of Fort Kearney, and passengers by the mail trains were being left behind. No summary of news is furnished from Salt Lake City.

### Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 6.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature yesterday providing for the repeal of the clause in the State Constitution prohibiting the importation of Africans.

### Railroad Accident—One Man and a Large Number of Cattle Killed.

PORTLAND, Monday, Nov. 8.

A cattle train on the Grand Trunk Railway ran off the track near Gloucester, killing Mr. HAZELT, the engineer, and slaughtering a large number of cattle.

### Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 8.

The number of deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday was 13, and for the week ending on that day, 135. There was a good frost this morning.

### The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The deaths from yellow fever during the past week were 12.

### The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 8.

There have been six deaths in this city during the last 48 hours, of which five were from yellow fever.

### Snow in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, Nov. 7.

Several inches of snow fell here this morning, followed by rain.

### Sailing of the Circassian for New-York.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 8.

The steamship *Circassian* sailed from this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for New-York, where she will be due about Friday morning.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The U. S. M. steamship *Marion*, FOSTER, Commander, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock Saturday night.

### Interesting from the Belize.

By the arrival of the schooner *Mary* at New-Orleans, we have advices from the Belize, to Oct. 17,—forty days later.

From a correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* we learn that some desperate Mexicans had attempted to set fire to the town. In the prosecution of the design, the fire was placed in a cluster of small wooden buildings, at the windward, and where it would have acted as a torch to fire the whole north side of the town, had it not been discovered in time. The party who lit the fire was taken into custody, when, by his confession, the whole matter was brought to light, and the parties were tried, convicted—on undoubted evidence—and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years, and to be publicly whipped once in each six months during the term.

The failure of the English houses of HYDE, HODGE & Co., and J. CARMICHAEL, had proved extremely disastrous at the Belize. It had paralyzed the town, and business was as dull as death—confidence entirely destroyed, and a bill of exchange on England could not be sold at any price, no matter how good it may be. The houses who are good, and require cash, have it sent out in the packet, and those who wish to remit, send it back by the same vessel—thus losing freight, insurance and interest both ways.

Belize is, and all the season has been, quite healthy; the weather cool and delightful.

When the *Mary* sailed, there were three American barks in the harbor, loading with mahogany for New-York, viz.: the *Carnolo*, HOPKINS; the *D. Jex*, GOINS; and the *Honduras*, BATES. The first was to sail the same week, the second next, and the third the week after.

The provision market—generally supplied from New-Orleans—was not well supplied, but was dull, owing to the scarcity of money and want of confidence.

### A Word about Omnibus Drivers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As I was coming down this morning in Madison-avenue omnibus No. 974, a little girl (having some bundles, but not such as would incommode other passengers) hailed the omnibus. The driver not stopping, one of the passengers pulled the strap; the driver, however, did not stop till the strap was pulled a second time, the little girl then being out of distance. Upon the driver being told for what he was stopped, he answered, "I don't want no such three-cent customers." Are omnibus drivers to have the privilege of selecting their passengers? Of course, the man's object was to keep the room which the little girl would occupy for a passenger paying full fare, being sure of filling his omnibus on account of the hour and the rain. I inclose my card. P.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1858.

The Sultan has made another step towards the admission of Europeans into the Mahomedan family. He has sent a Christian (Aristarchi Bey, a Fanariote noble) to be his ambassador at Berlin.

### THE CASE OF WILLIS.

#### The Broadway Gambling-House Case—Willis Committed and Afterwards Discharged—Spicy Times in Court.

The court-room of Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, was crowded at 10 A. M. yesterday, to hear the decision of the Justice in the case of ROBERT L. WILLIS, proprietor of the alleged gambling-house, No. 581 Broadway, charged with having murdered a man in his establishment about a month ago, and throwing the body down the cistern. Mr. WILLIS was present, accompanied by Mr. BOSTEEN, his counsel. As on the days of the preliminary examination, the bulk of the spectators comprised noted representatives of the "Fancy" interested in the case. Captain DE RIVIERE was among the lookers-on. A delay of nearly an hour occurred in consequence of the magistrate having left the papers including his decision at his house. The interim—a clerk having been dispatched for the papers—passed in pleasant and agreeable conversation upon various pleasant and agreeable subjects. On the return of the clerk, Mr. CONNOLLY picked out his decision from the mammoth pile of papers and read it, as follows:

JUSTICE CONNOLLY'S DECISION.

Robert L. Willis, the defendant in this case, was arrested on the charge of murder, &c., preferred on the 15th day of October, by Catharine Mulhearn, and there having been three days occupied in the examination, the complainant, Catharine Mulhearn, has been subjected to a very severe and minute cross-examination; besides, we have had the testimony of Dr. James R. Chilton, Ann Mulhearn and Henry Clark (colored.) The facts in the case are very extraordinary, and I have given it the greatest attention. The complainant states that upon Sunday, Sept. 19, 1858, at about 3 o'clock in the night of that day, she was awakened by a loud noise, which proceeded from the lower entry of house No. 581 Broadway. She heard a man say, "For God's sake spare my life and you can do what you please with me," and directly heard the voice of the prisoner say in reply "God d—n the Irish son of a b—h, dump him," and that on the same night she slept with Mrs. Rockliffe and her child in the house of the accused, and that on the next morning she went to the cistern, or rather cess-pool, to empty some water, when she observed a portion of the sleeve of a coat above the water, and that upon going there again on the afternoon of the same day she saw the head and face of a man; besides this, she also says that when she got out of bed on the morning of the occurrence she saw a large quantity of blood in the lower entry of the house, and that Henry Clark (the colored man) was scrubbing it off the walls; that she told her sister of these facts, whereupon she was removed by her to her own house, and she charged her to say nothing about them. It is not denied that she was a servant in the house of the accused, and that she occupied the room stated by her, or that she slept with Mrs. Rockliffe on that night, nor has it been shown that it was impossible for her to have heard, in her room, the noise or words spoken, and which she has sworn to. Dr. Chilton, who examined the premises, and analyzed the spots upon the entry wall and beside the cistern or cess-pool, states that he has found them to be stains of blood. Ann Mulhearn, the sister, corroborates her statements in many particulars, and especially swears to seeing stains of blood on the wall in the lower entry, which was pointed out to her by the complainant on the following Thursday, the same evening she took her away. On the contrary, Henry Clark, the colored man, states that he remembers the night of the 19th, and that he was in the house all night, and that they went to bed between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and that until immediately before he went to bed there were gentlemen in the parlor, and that he had seen them there before, but did not know their names; he denies washing off any blood next morning from the walls in the entry. This man is a servant in the house; he waits upon the door; he keeps the parlors and upper part of the house in order. It seems he remembers on the 28th of October what hour he went to bed, when he got up, and what he did on the morning of the 19th of September previous; yet although he has been employed at the house of the accused for the last fourteen months, he does not know what business was carried on there. In a serious case of this kind the accused necessarily would use every exertion to contradict the charge, and to explain every doubtful circumstance. He has called no witnesses to do so. Why were not the gentlemen produced whom Clark saw sitting in the parlor until nearly 4 o'clock on the day the murder is said to have been committed? Why are not the names of those persons who were there on that night disclosed? The complaint does not state that there was any blood anywhere else except upon the wall of the lower entry, yet blood has been found upon the fence immediately over the cess-pool, as has been stated by Dr. Chilton. It seems to me very extraordinary, that blood should be found at those two places without any explanation being given for it. It is an unusual place to find such marks, and any accident which would cause them would be apt to attract attention. There are few persons—if, indeed, any—who are so negligent as not to observe that the walls of their halls are daubed with blood, and, if the cause is unknown to them, not to demand an explanation from the servants. What could that blood come from—from a fight? Is not that a circumstance to be remembered? Could it be from killing animals for domestic use? Halls in a house are not the places to exercise such functions. What could cause it? Dr. Chilton thinks the blood could not have been there more than a month, and all this is unexplained. The duty of the magistrate is not to weigh cases of doubtful evidence. The question is not whether the prisoner is guilty, but whether there is a probability in the mind of the magistrate that he is guilty. The rule upon which I must act is laid down by Chitty in clear, though general terms. "If there be," says he, "an express charge of felony upon oath against the prisoner, though his guilt be doubtful, the Justice cannot wholly discharge him, but must commit him." Chitty's Criminal Law, 89.) All the authorities coincide in this doctrine, including our Statutes. I certainly expected some witness would have been called to have explained away the suspicious circumstances which surround the case. If no person had been in the house of the accused on that night, I might not have expected it; but when there were, the fact of not calling them appears dubious. Had the counsel for the accused wished me to keep the case open until he could find the gentlemen, I would have done so. When evidence is kept back which can be given, it attaches unfavorable presumptions against the accused. Such conduct can only be attributed to the supposition that the truth would operate against him. Upon considering all the facts in the case, I am compelled to hold the accused to answer.

The moment that Judge CONNOLLY finished reading his decision, Mr. BUSTEED seized the manuscript from his hand, and a scene ensued:

Mr. BUSTEED—To say I am surprised at the decision you have just rendered, would be a falsehood. I am not surprised. I can only say this, that it is a decision totally unwarrantable in law.

Judge CONNOLLY—What's that you say? I cannot allow any such remarks.

Mr. BUSTEED—I say the decision is unwarrantable; it is grossly—

Judge CONNOLLY—I can't hear no speech unless upon a motion—you have already made speeches enough.

Mr. BUSTEED—Well! I will make a motion then, but you must hear my speech first.

Judge CONNOLLY (emphatically)—I must hear the motion first.

Mr. BUSTEED (more emphatically)—You shall hear me, and I shall take my own course. It is announced wrongly in the decision that the sister of CATHARINE, the complainant, corroborates the statement of the latter about finding blood on the wall.

Judge CONNOLLY—You must confine yourself to the record. If you desire again to sum up the case—

Mr. BUSTEED (deridingly)—No, Sir, not before *this* Court.

Judge CONNOLLY—I have done my duty, and decided upon the evidence.

Mr. BUSTEED—I tell you you have not. You have given as testimony what was not given in evidence.

Judge CONNOLLY—You must not dispute me.

Mr. BUSTEED—I shall do my duty fearlessly, and put myself under no compulsion or restraint.

Judge CONNOLLY—I don't wish to prevent any man from doing his duty.

Mr. BUSTEED—I insist upon it that there is no evidence to hold Mr. WILLIS.

Judge CONNOLLY—I cannot listen to your denials and assertions. If you wish to make a motion you can do so, otherwise you must cut short your remarks.

Mr. BUSTEED—You stated distinctly to me and to the public, that unless more evidence was given, you could not hold Mr. WILLIS.

Judge CONNOLLY—I said no such thing.

Mr. BUSTEED—You did say so, and after all the evidence was in.

Judge CONNOLLY—I made no such statement at any time.

Mr. BUSTEED—I can't go into any colloquial discussion on the matter. The Court has the power on its side, but I shall do my duty in spite of any Court. I know it is a legal maxim that Courts can't err. This Court could never err—no, never.

Judge CONNOLLY—The counsel must refrain from throwing out any insinuations against the Court I have the honor to represent.

Mr. BUSTEED—I am speaking complimentarily, Sir; highly complimentarily, Sir.

Judge CONNOLLY—I am no wise anxious for such compliments.

Mr. BUSTEED—Admitting that I am mistaken, and that the errors are all on my side, I think you ought to be satisfied.

Judge CONNOLLY—If you had any reason to suppose that any further testimony you might offer would alter the aspects of the case in favor of Mr. WILLIS, you ought to have asked for its reopening.

Mr. BUSTEED—I had no fears, as the Court had said there was no evidence to hold Mr. WILLIS. If the Court now desires testimony for the defence I am ready (slamming his fist with marked emphasis on the table) to give it now.

Judge CONNOLLY—I will take till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to decide whether I will reopen the case or not.

Mr. BUSTEED—Why not open it on the spot?

Judge CONNOLLY—I must take time to consult authorities as to whether I have a right to reopen the case.

Mr. BUSTEED—What disposition will you make in the meantime of Mr. WILLIS.

Judge CONNOLLY—Commit him to prison, Sir.

Mr. BOSTEEN (to the Clerk)—Please have a copy of this decision made out at once for me.

Mr. BOSTEEN (to the Justice)—You refuse positively to take our testimony now?

Judge CONNOLLY—I do. I will take the formal examination of Mr. WILLIS, and close the case for the present.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WILLIS.

Mr. Willis was examined by the magistrate, as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Robert L. Willis.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-six.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—New-York City.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 581 Broadway.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Jewelry business.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—(Through his counsel, Mr. Busteed)—The charge preferred against me is based upon the foul perjury of Catharine Mulhearn, the only witness produced before MICHAEL CONNOLLY, the Police Justice upon whose warrant I was arrested; I have further to say, that material evidence elicited upon the part of the people by the magistrate before whom this examination was suppressed—

Justice CONNOLLY—Hold on; I will not allow any remarks derogatory to the Court.

Mr. BUSTEED—I am giving the reply of my client, and shall submit to no dictation.

Justice CONNOLLY—I shall hold you responsible for what is said.

Mr. BUSTEED—You can do so.

Mr. BUSTEED—(Resuming the reply)—I refer, in this connection, to the fact that the cistern of the house in which it is alleged by Catharine Mulhearn that she saw the head and face of a man, was dragged, examined and emptied by order of that magistrate, and to the fact that Mrs. Rockliffe, who was brought into Court by the same magistrate, and by him placed in the same room with Catharine Mulhearn previous to Catharine's cross-examination, was not put upon the stand by the magistrate, although in his hearing and presence she stated that what Catharine Mulhearn had sworn to was wholly false. In justice to myself I now charge and stand ready to prove upon a proper occasion that the proceedings of the magistrate by which I am held are in violation of my rights and in violation of the laws of the land and against the evidence produced by the people to sustain the accusation here. And in further proof of the truth of my allegations I refer to the fact that Mr. Justice Welsh, of this City, upon the affidavit of Mrs. Rockliffe and upon my testimony before him, issued a warrant for the arrest of the said Catharine upon a charge of perjury upon her statements made before Justice CONNOLLY, accusing me of murder. The said Catharine is now in close custody upon that charge as a prisoner. I further state that that examination before Mr. Justice Welsh is still pending, and is to proceed by his order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. WILLIS signed his examination, and Mr. BOSTEEN stated that he would immediately take steps for the issues of writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to effect his release.

Subsequent to his examination the accused was committed to the Tombs, and in the afternoon was brought before Judge RUSSELL on a writ of *certiorari*, on the motion of his counsel, Mr. BUSTEED. The motion was argued in the room of the Court of General Sessions—Mr. WILLIS, Justice CONNOLLY and a large crowd of WILLIS' friends being present. The return of Justice CONNOLLY having been read by the Judge, Mr. BOSTEEN made a very earnest speech (to characterize it by no stronger phrase) in opposition to the magisterial decision. He utterly denied that Justice CONNOLLY'S return was founded on truth. The whole matter, as far as Justice CONNOLLY was concerned, exhibited magisterial imbecility in its most alarming state, and offered a strong caution to our citizens how they allowed a trust of such an important nature to be deposited in hands so utterly unworthy to receive it.

Justice CONNOLLY, who sat at the District-Attorney's table, interrupted Mr. BUSTEEN, and said that his career would compare favorably with that of the Corporation Counsel's, and he claimed the protection of the Court against such attacks. Judge ROSSELL checked Mr. BUSTEED, who, in retort, stated that the Mayor had told him that the girl CATHARINE MULHEARN had come before him (the Mayor) four weeks since, and complained against WILLIS as the keeper of a gambling-house, and that she did not then make any allusion to the alleged murder. Not succeeding with her complaint against WILLIS as a gambler, she had since trumped up the story of the murder. Mr. BUSTEED proceeded to comment upon Mrs. ROCKLIFFE'S testimony, which, as he contended, totally falsified that of the girl CATHARINE. He also dilated on the negro CLARK'S evidence, which effectually exculpated Mr. WILLIS from this most terrible charge. Nobody, said the counsel, but an ignorant magistrate would have detained such a witness from his liberty for the worth of such evidence. It was a piece of magisterial imbecility unexampled in the annals of our jurisprudence.

Justice CONNOLLY again arose and asked the protection of the Court.

Judge RUSSELL again checked Mr. BUSTEED for his intemperate language, and called on the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. SEDGWICK, for his opinion. Mr. SEDGWICK deferred to the Judge, merely stating that Justice CONNOLLY had consulted him before making his return, and that he had told the Justice that he must be guided by the apparent worth of the girl MULHEARN'S testimony, as she appeared on the stand. Judge ROSSELL remarked that he could not discover, from the perusal of the papers, any *corpus delicti*. Justice CONNOLLY, addressing the Judge, said that a body had been seen in the cistern. Mr. BUSTEED vehemently denied that any body had been seen, and said that his report rested solely on the testimony of the servant-girl, which had been impeached by two witnesses. Moreover, the Justice had himself caused the cistern to be dragged, and nothing was discovered there. Mr. SEDWICK remarked, parenthetically, that the dragging had cost the City $27. Finally, after a little more bickering, which, however amusing to the auditory, was rather undignified, the entire case was dismissed, Judge ROSSELL deciding that no evidence had been produced to warrant the further detention of Mr. WILLIS, and that he must be therefore set at liberty. Mr. WILLIS was consequently discharged.

### Academy of Music.

Certain as the season, comes the passion for MOZART. The "Don Giovanni" excitement is as punctual as it is profitable; and not alone in this City, but everywhere. The vitality which this opera enjoys is wonderful when it is remembered that much of it shows age and concomitant quaintness. The melodies preserve their delicious aroma, and are models of simple grace and tenderness as much now as when they were created. To this fact, and the additional one that MOZART is a venerated name, may be attributed the most praiseworthy art-passion of the musical world. In general respects, too, it is something of a treat to hear "Don Giovanni," for it takes three *prima donnas* and a full complement of male voices to render it justly.

The *casts* at the Academy last night was a memorable one, and worthy of the recognition it received at the hands of the public. Such a house we do not often have the pleasure of seeing. Up-stairs and down every square foot of ground was occupied.

PICCOLOMINI is unquestionably a delicious *Zerlina*. Such a brilliant little coquette can only be compared to a poetic fancy, which fascinates but defies analysis. There is a fullness and completeness in the conception which places it, in our estimation, far above any previous effort. Every one can imagine what a tittle bunch of prettiness PICCOLOMINI would be in *Zerlina's* gay peasant costume. Far beyond imagination is the distracting flirtation she carries on with the *Don*, and still more so, the coaxing way she makes it up with poor *Masetto*, who sees, and sulks, and sings by turns, and behaves absurdly, as any other man would under the circumstances. Ordinarily the *Masetto* excites the derision of the male portion of the audience. He is obviously weak-minded and vacillating. With PICCOLOMINI as the *Zerlina* the rustic lover is placed in less disparaging light. He is a victim; a deserving young man, no doubt, but a victim to a process of subjugation which it is clearly impossible to resist. Such a battery of smiles, pouts and pokes as was discharged in the piece *Batti, Batti*, was beyond human endurance. Like a sensible fellow, *Masetto* makes it up again. We have no recollection of a more charming scene than this with *Masetto*. Of a wickeder sort, but equally good, was that with the *Don* in the famous duet *La ci Darem*. Briefly, the whole performance was fresh, inspiriting and delicious.

Mme. GAZZANIGA was superb as *Donna Anna*. Her excessively difficult scene in the first act was rendered with a tragic earnestness and pathos truly overpowering. This grand artist is heard to decided advantage in "Don Giovanni." Her performance was the theme of general admiration, and bore off the largest share of applause. The large dramatic style which characterizes this lady's efforts gave a new intensity of human woe to the scene in which she narrates her wrongs to Count *Ottavio*. Mme. GAZZANIGA was called out after this fine piece.

Mlle. GRIONI made her *début* in the part of *Donna Elvira*, and created a favorable impression. The lady has a fine round mezzo-soprano voice, and sings MOZART'S music with true perception of its meaning.

Herr FORMES' *Leporello* is on record as one of his best *rôles*; also Signor GASSIER'S *Don*. Both gentlemen acted with spirit, but both were laboring under indisposition, and scarcely did justice to their acknowledged powers. Signor LORINI as *Don Ottavio* was excellent. We have not often heard *Il mio tesoro* sung better.

The performance as a whole was superb, and the getting up of the opera everything that could be desired. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. ANCEUTZ, was admirable, and the chorus numerically imposing. A number of *encores* were demanded during the evening, and in consequence the performances did not terminate until a late hour.

### City Government and Elections.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Now that the election is over, I should like to offer a few suggestions. One of them perhaps is in a measure prophetical, and with that one I begin. The Republican Party has succeeded, but what will it gain? Nothing? That is, nothing of its professed object. The object of that Party, I believe, is Reform! Please mark my words—*There will be no Reform!*

Another suggestion is, that it is not so much a change of men in office that we want as *a change of system*. A change of men will produce no more effect with our rotten system, than would the substitution of an honest faithful engineer for an inefficient one in the charge of a rotten boiler. Indeed, the effect would be very similar in either case. The good engineer would be blown up with the rotten boiler, and the good politician will be blown up with the rotten system. So I would suggest that we *reform the system*, though I would by no means be supposed to consider the latter suggestion as at all prophetical. No, Sir, the good time may be coming, but it is not quite yet.

I will wind up what you may call these very extraordinary suggestions, by one perhaps still more extraordinary, to wit: That all quiet respectable citizens should for a future (at present) indefinite period waive their right of voting. In other words, not vote at all. The effect of this will be, that the scoundrels will have the absolute power. The boil will come to a head, and to follow up this rather inelegant simile we will then get at the core of the matter.

It seems to require a great pressure to rouse us from our lethargy. All the pressures hitherto brought to bear have proved utterly ineffectual. But I am still in hopes that good vigorous treatment may remove the disease, and I can conceive of none that would prove so effective as an old-fashioned, *bona fide* anarchy.

A REGULAR RADICAL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

[If our correspondent wants any more *bona fide* anarchy than we have already, he must be very fastidious. We submit his advice to the public. We have very little doubt it will be popular:—it is certainly much more likely to be acted on than any other advice thus far given. Our "quiet, respectable citizens" will consider it a good joke that they should be *urged* to abstain from voting. They have done nothing else all their lives.]

### The City Government—What Can be done to Reform It.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I had put together a few thoughts to offer you for publication when I found the leading ideas I had sketched much better presented in your article on "Our City Affairs" in your paper of Nov. 8. Believing as I do that the City Government is really of much more importance to our own citizens than the question of who shall be President of the United States, and that the great dangers to all our institutions lie in the festering influence of inbred corruption and private peculation, and not in political theories, I think the coming Charter Election more important than the one just closed, or the Presidential campaign of 1860.

Can you not, in addition to what you have said on the subject, lay down some practical point where we shall begin to call together the thousands who only need a concerted opportunity to vote for good men?

The difficulty is, we go to the polls to vote, and find tickets printed for greedy, needy, and sometimes *seedy* politicians, who have lived by intrigue and their wits until lost to virtue, and if we pick up a man we know suitable, the scattering vote does not tell.

It requires money to hire rooms, to advertise, to print ballots.

If a responsible set of men can be found who will set from right motives, I would gladly give my share of time and money to effect a reform.

The industrious class, who are strangers to the wire-pulling, bargaining and political manœuvring that is done behind the curtain, care and feel, but know not how to act.

These professional gambling politicians feel the public pulse, and give the catch-words and mottoes that mislead honest men. There is, so far as my experience goes, little difference in the amount of corruption in the different parties, but they push forward their men, and the great mass of the voters lose their votes or fall into the snare set for their feet.

I have written too much—more than you will want to read; but please do give us a hint on the point here referred to in your paper for the benefit of the thousands who would act promptly if they knew how.

Yours, A VOTER AND TAXPAYER.

### A Plan for a City Reform Movement.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Fully appreciating your remarks in regard to the coming municipal election, allow me to suggest the best mode of effecting the proposed reform. Let the TIMES or some well-known citizen call a public meeting, and let that meeting nominate *one* well-known and reliable person (who has no strong party bias) from each Ward, and let these persons compose a Committee to nominate two persons from each Ward, who, in connection with the first Committee, shall make nominations for the several offices. Let these Committees be composed of men who have reputation for uprightness and integrity; and let them thoroughly examine the character of every proposed candidate from his youth up, and then let them indorse him. Let this Committee publish to the people that the fact of any one, either directly or indirectly, applying for nomination, shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of his unfitness for office. The Committee can obtain *money* enough by application to the citizens individually.

This is the plan adopted in San Francisco, and I can heartily recommend it, as it works beautifully there; and no city in the States is more honestly or better governed than the metropolis of the Pacific. She is a pattern for her older sisters.

Yours, C. W. B.

### Hackney Cabs—The Systems of London and Paris.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In my letter, which appears in your journal of this day, there is a misprint which I wish to correct. In alluding to the out-districts of Paris you make me state, "Beyond the *business* of Paris there is an outer circuit—the fortifications—*without* which, including also that fashionable resort, the *Bois de Boulogne*, which is still further removed from the centre, an extra charge—about fifty per cent. more—is allowed." The sentence should read thus: "Beyond the *barriers* of Paris there is an outer circuit—the fortifications—*within* which," &c.

I will also take the opportunity of this second communication to add to my previous statement, that upon the back and in the inside of each of the London cabs, not only is the official number thereof plainly marked, but the table of fares is given so distinct that "one who *rides* may read." The driver is also required to be furnished with small cards, having printed thereon his number, name and address, and one of these cards he is compelled to furnish, *on demand*, to the hirer, or he is liable to a fine for refusal.

The Parisian vehicles contain inside thereof, plainly marked, their numbers and the rates of charges, and the driver is compelled to hand to every person employing him a card upon which is printed a copy of the same, together with his name and address. Another article upon this subject has appeared in your journal since I previously addressed you, in which you make allusion to the cab system adopted at the railway dépôts; a few words, therefore, upon the admirable system adopted at all the London railway stations may, perhaps, be interesting. These railway termini being private property, no cabs are allowed to ply for hire therein except such as are duly authorized and have painted upon their sides the name of the railways within the station of which they are privileged to enter, and a special number. Every driver on leaving the station with "a fare" is compelled to call out his destination to an official of the railway, who enters the same, with the number of the cab, in a book kept for that purpose. Should the passenger, after his arrival at his place of destination, find that he has left anything within the cab, he has thus at once a clue to the same, and so strict are these companies that any driver against whom any complaints may be made to the railway authorities is for the future debarred the privilege of plying for hire within their station. Against the departure side of each railway station is a painted board, upon which is given the fares chargeable to and from the various parts of the metropolis, so that a traveler driving up to the station can at once refer thereto, and ascertain how much he is required to pay. A similar board is also placed in the streets against each cab-stand, giving the rates to and from such stand, and at each of these stands is located a "waterman" who is under the authority of the Police, and whose duty it is not only to keep the cabmen in order but to assist all parties requiring the services thereof. Each driver is also compelled to carry and produce, when required, an official book containing the distance and proper charge to be made for travelling from any one point to any other of "the great metropolis."

I perfectly coincide with your remarks upon the free competition system; it never has succeeded and never will succeed, and I emphatically declare, woe to the city that is ever left to the tender mercies of a cab-ocrac

## THE ENGLISH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

### Movements of the English towards Establishing Themselves on the Amazon.

LIMA, (Peru,) Monday, Sept. 25, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Believing it important that the people of the States should become cognizant of certain moves lately made on the political chess-board in this part of the world, I herewith submit to you the following lines, that you may give them currency through the columns of your widely-read newspaper.

For the better comprehension of what I am about to say, I will recall, by way of preface and explanation, a few historical facts.

When the young Republic of Columbia, which had inaugurated her political career under so many favorable auspices, became, by the factious spirit of her rulers, split into the three distinct and sovereign States of New-Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, her public debt, which had been contracted in her lately-terminated struggle for independence, was assumed in proportionate parts by the three last-named Republics—all the unreclaimed land within the borders of Columbia had been pledged to the English bondholders for the payment of this debt. The State of Ecuador assumed the payment of a little over one-fifth of this Columbian debt, and received a corresponding share of the unreclaimed lands. Although the boundary lines of the three sister States were sufficiently clearly laid down through their inhabited districts, yet there was left, without any survey or exact division, that immense and fertile region which forms the north-western portion of the Valley of the Amazon. It was stipulated, however, in the act of separation, that each State should be entitled to its proportionate share in this magnificent public domain. So uncertain were the limits of this Amazon country that, at the time of the disintegration of Columbia, a question of limits, relating thereto, had already arisen between her and the neighboring Republic of Peru. That question until this day has never been settled. Accordingly, to-day there exists an acrimonious boundary dispute between Peru and the Republics that represent the former Columbia; and to make the entanglement complete, an equally bitter dispute, in regard to their respective limits in the same region, among these three sister Republics themselves. A joint and amicable survey, and demarcation of the several portions of each Government has heretofore been impracticable, owing for the most part to the intestine discord, which with some of these countries has become almost a normal state, and during their short intervals of peace, owing to the apathy and prostration of public spirit, and the emptiness of the public exchequer, brought about by long periods of civil strife. Until recently, moreover, the true value of the territory in question did not become so startlingly apparent. A certain vague idea of its importance has of late been growing up here, owing to the reflex influence of opinion in other countries. For, left to themselves, it is not probable that these governments would attempt the colonization and navigation of the Amazon country for a thousand years to come. What, for instance, is to be expected of Peru, in the way of colonizing enterprises, when her mines and agriculture exhibit a marked decadence within the last twenty years—when she is losing population on, and actually retiring from, her present frontiers—when she admits her incipient demoralization by sending priests to subsidize, instead of soldiers to subdue, the savages that infest her borders. The Upper Amazon was, accordingly, but lately believed to be a sealed book unto the other nations, and as such the sapient statesmen of these countries expected it would continue, while they went on enacting the masquerade which by stretch of courtesy they would have us term "Republican Government."

It was then the inquisitive spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race, which has by travels, books, and reports, thrown much additional light, within the last ten years, upon this vast tropical region. And although our information, thus far, has not been as explicit and extensive as might be desired, yet enough has been learned to awaken the interest of the world, and to excite the jealousy and fear of the various states that claim territory in the valley of the Amazon.

So much by way of preface to the recent and important facts which have called for this communication.

The Government of Ecuador has not heretofore, it seems, been able to pay even the interest of the large English debt, which, as we have said, she received as her legacy from the Republic of Columbia. At length, despairing of ever being able to pay so considerable an amount, and worried by repeated reminders on the part of the English Government in regard to the same, overtures were made some years since to the bondholders, to cancel the debt by a sale or transfer of the largest and choicest part of the territory which Ecuador received at the partition of Columbia, in the valley of the Amazon. The sovereignty held by Ecuador over the district thus transferred, would, it was understood, to all practical intents and purposes, cease, and the bondholders would place their purchase under the protection of the English Government—or, as will be seen at a glance, England would gain, by this simple process, a speedy, peaceable and sure foothold, in advance of all others, in the very best region of South America. After some time spent in consideration of the matter, the bondholders decided to accept the offer of the Government of Ecuador, Accordingly, a certain Mr. PRICHT, acting as agent for the bondholders, came to Quito last year, and after a careful survey and inspection of the territory offered in exchange, ratified with the authorities of Ecuador a compact bearing date of 21st September, 1857, whereby the immense and fertile region watered by the Napo, Bobonaza and other tributaries of the Amazon, has passed into the hands of a British corporation. The free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries is likewise guaranteed to English ships sailing under the English flag.

This contract was not effected without repeated protests on the part of Peru and New Granada, who maintain firstly, that Ecuador is bartering away lands, the titles to which are now matter of a pending dispute, and secondly, that—even admitting her title to the district as indisputable—in thus inviting the much-feered Anglo-Saxon race into their midst she is endangering the safety of the entire Latin race throughout South America. Indeed to such a pitch have arrived the controversy and the bad feelings resulting therefrom, that the Government of Ecuador presented, in July last, to Señor DON JUAN CAVERO, the Peruvian Minister at Quito, his passports. Recent letters from Guayaquil, moreover, state that Ecuador is busily occupied in arming and fortifying in anticipation of hostile demonstrations on the part of her neighbor republics.

Meantime, the Government at Quito, from the very first, has shown a certain fear, either as to the justice or final result of the *rôlé* it has been enacting. For seven months after the ratification of the contract of sale it was kept secret, and even now, after the principal heads of that contract have been published in the columns of the official gazette, *El Seis de Marzo*, in March last, Señor MATTA, the present Minister af Foreign Affairs at Quito, acts and talks as if no such contract existed. Such barefaced dissimulation has but one object. That object is to gain time until the steamers, now fitting out in England for the river navigation, have been completed, and the colonists have become quietly and firmly planted on the disputed territory. These steps once taken, a few British men-of-war lying off Callao and Guayaquil will effectually check, if not silence, the noisy complaints of the neighboring Governments.

There are those, it may be added, who assign the present bellicose attitude of Ecuador to the promises held out to her by the Echenique faction in Peru. It is said here, by persons whose positions and means of knowing ought to create belief in the truth of their data, that ECHENIQUE, now in exile, counts upon the active assistance of the Linares Government in Bolivia to the south, and upon that of Ecuador to the north, in his projected revolution against CASTILLA in Peru. It is further said, that in case of success, his Ecuadorian ally will be rewarded with a princely largess in ready money and by an unqualified indorsement, on the part of Peru, of the recent land-jobbing transactions.

So much for the effect produced by this business upon the interested Governments in South America. Your first inquiry will be, as will doubtless be that of every intelligent reader, what has been the position taken upon this question by the Government of the United States and its Minister at Quito. Your astonishment will not be greater in hearing, than is my regret in having it to communicate, that the only part taken by our Minister at Quito, Mr. PHILO WHITE, seems to have been that of silent acquiescence, or at least indifference to the entire arrangement. Indeed, his course of action has been such that he has from time to time left himself open to misconceptions on the part of others. Upon one occasion we have the Peruvian Minister suspecting and catechizing him upon some incautious assertions he had hazarded in a certain diplomatic meeting, the tenor of which assertions had raised the impression that he was at least a sympathizing party to the land-jobbing scheme of Mr. WALTER COPE, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*." Deeming it incumbent on himself to do away with this bad impression, Mr. WHITE writes a letter to Señor CAVERO, Peruvian Minister, in which, admitting the conversation alleged, he asks, by implication, to be excused for his indiscretion, on grounds as original as they are piquant in diplomatic correspondence. Here are his own words: "*The declarations imputed to the undersigned* (Mr. WHITE) *with regard to the navigation of the Amazon, were random words casually spoken.*" Says the Spanish proverb: *Quien peca y se enmienda a Dios se encomienda*—or, in English, "The confession of a fault is half its amends."

But, if we wish to understand the only possible reason that can be adduced to explain the "masterly inactivity," not to use a stronger term, of our Minister at Quito, it is necessary for us to call to mind that on the 26th of November, 1853, a decree was issued by the Government of Ecuador, whereby the navigation of the waters of the Upper Amazon and its tributaries was declared free and open to all nations. Now, from what has been called out from Mr. WHITE in moments of post prandial hilarity, whilst in company with others of the diplomatic fraternity in Quito, and in dispatches in which he has afterwards deemed it expedient to qualify such chance ebullitions, it seems that he has pinned his faith to this decree, as furnishing a sole and all-sufficient charter to open up the Amazon to American commerce. The very little store set upon this same ordinance by the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, a thirty years' resident in Ecuador, by the way, ought to have opened our Minister's eyes to its proper value. This decree of 1853 does not advance the interests of American commerce one iota. This will become clear when we take into account that the Government that issued it has rights only over the extreme upper waters of the Amazon, and even in this case its rights are only fractional, since the Governments of Peru, New-Granada and Venezuela claim a community of jurisdiction over the same waters. The little junta governing at Quito of course cannot barter away rights that do not pertain to it Moreover, whilst the power of Ecuador is very doubtful over the waters of the upper Amazon, in regard to the great body of the Amazon's waters, including its main trunk and estuary, which are contained in Brazil, the decree of '53 is of no value whatever. Of what avail is the concession of a privilege to us which is rendered impracticable by the circumstance that the other States bordering on the Amazon are unwilling to indorse it? Privileges on the upper Amazon! what are they worth, without like privileges on the lower Amazon?

Such at least seems to have been the point of view from which English diplomacy has viewed the question. Accordingly, Her Majesty's diplomatists have all along been striving to win for English trade a surer basis and better privileges than those contained in the flimsy decree of 1853 Their plan of operations was as sagacious as it has been successful. They aimed at nothing less than to establish themselves as a power in the valley of the Amazon; and as such they well knew that they could thenceforth claim all the rights and privileges claimed by any other contiguous State, and that, apart from this, English influence would thenceforth be nearly omnipotent over the other States, in all questions which would arise with respect to the navigation of the Amazon. It was a bold move and has been skillfully played. It at once secures the Amazon country to British influence, and locks the door upon all other nations. One does not know which to admire most, the consummate skill and address manifested by Mr. WALTER COPE, the English *Chargé d'Affaires* in Quito, in his management of the affair, or the complacent stolidity of our own representative, who seems to have played the part of a lobby member, with respect to the project of his astute compeer, by rendering it all necessary outside assistance.

It would seem that Mr. WHITE'S suspicions were lulled throughout by the assurance of Mr. WALTER COPE that the transaction on his part was not an official act as respected the English Government, but merely an act in behalf of an English corporation. It is hardly necessary for us to state that it is precisely by such private companies that England to-day holds some of her fairest possessions. Knowing this fact, Mr. COPE'S assurances of the same purport did not, and has not in the least, allayed the fears of the Ministers of Peru and New-Granada. This taking possession by a chartered company is a modest way to excuse the first inroad into a coveted region. The initial moves are made solely on commercial grounds. At first view the matter appears an emanation from the counting-room, instead of the cabinet. The whole process does not awaken the comment that follows out-and-out annexation; nor does it startle our morality by calling up the catalogue of horrors that an armed occupation is apt to bring to mind. It is a species of conquest, at once philosophical, economical and suitable to a commercial people Thus it is that England founded her Empire in the East Indies, and thus it is that she has held it until this day. Thus it is that this very year she has laid the foundations of another empire in Central Africa; and thus it is that her far-sighted statesmen are now intent upon establishing their influence in the valley of the Amazon. First go forth the trader and the colonist, who make settlements and raise up trading factories. By and by a Governor is appointed, and soldiers arrive, forts are built, and the previous authorities of the occupied country sink gradually out of view. Other nations have advanced to conquest by the strong arm and with the music of invading armies. England, wiser and more subtle than them all, advances towards her object by petty beginnings, reaches it by gradual encroachments, and grasps it by final usurpation. Her people are essentially commercial, and her conquests bear the stamp, accordingly, of deeply-planned and successful commercial ventures. What the Greeks were in their time are the inhabitants of Great Britain in a still greater degree in ours—a people eminently fitted to found colonies, and to nurture and develop them into powerful States.

Let us not flatter ourselves, then, that the colonization of the Amazon by the English is a chimera, or that it will prove a failure. The steamers of this new "Company of the Indies" are even now being built, and colonists are being recruited The year 1859 will see the English flag waving on the Amazon, and ere long that noble region will be pouring its spices and its gums, its precious woods and metals, its indigo, its cotton, and the thousand other products of its luxuriant soil into the ample lap of British commerce. Now, in all the world, there is but one other nation, which, by virtue of its instincts, its perseverance and its enterprise, is able to cope with Great Britain for the possession of so grand a prize. It is the United States. A great step has been already taken in advance of us by our ever-alert and grasping rival. Is it too late to redeem the lost ground? We have been bickering for years over a narrow and pestiferous strip of coast where a few Mosquito savages can scarce find a precarious subsistence. Shall we continue as idle spectators, while our cherished Monroe doctrine is receiving its death-stroke in the loveliest regions of South America?

I do not pretend, Sir, to make further comments. I close this somewhat lengthy communication, hoping that you will not fail to put this matter before the public of my native land, with that force of argument and that clearness of enunciation of which you are so well capable.

A. D. M.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

### The Illinois Election—Position of Senators Douglas and Seward—Reply to Vindex.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I will trespass upon your editorial courtesy in reply to "Vindex." But I will premise my remarks with a distinct disavowal of being pledged in advance to any particular candidate for the Presidency in 1860. I am pledged to an issue of principle, and hold with you that "he is a very foolish person, as well as a very poor patriot, who commits himself irrevocably in advance to any candidate, or any party." I believe that politics is eminently the "science of expediency," and while the statesman may repose his faith upon a solid foundation of constitutional principles, the application of those principles to the affairs of State is a series of mutual concessions and compromises, adapted to the ever-varying phenomena of political exigencies. When I penned my former letter, the result in Illinois was in doubt. That doubt has since been removed. Mr. DOUGLAS has achieved a great personal triumph, and the people have achieved a national triumph of surpassing magnitude. A principle is established, the application of which may be more or less modified during the approaching Presidential canvass, but which is, nevertheless, a principle, and, as such, will enter into that canvass, shape its issues, and determine its results. In a personal sense, the triumph of Mr. DOUGLAS was without precedent in our political history. It was achieved in the face of the power and patronage of a strong and hostile Administration, all of whose resources were pitted against him; and in the face of a Republican organization, the most determined and uncompromising that ever entered into an Illinois canvass. With one arm, he set at defiance the forces of the Government; with the other, he scattered the cohorts of the Opposition, robbed them of an anticipated victory, and stole the fire of the Rochester Prometheus from heaven. He has played his game against a combination of opponents, and like Mr. PAUL MORPHY, he has checkmated them all; and if the issue is to be made up in 1860 between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SEWARD, we think it would be wisdom on the part of the *Staunton* of Republicanism to plead other engagements and decline the contest.

In a political sense, the victory of Mr. DOUGLAS is of still greater importance. He has fought the battle of popular sovereignty with energy, ability, and success. The result of the Illinois election, in this view of the case, becomes of paramount importance. I do not take the commentaries of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, or the Richmond *South*, upon the principles involved in the Illinois contest, as final, binding, or conclusive.

But I here affirm, of my own knowledge, that the result of that contest is a practical indorsement of the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of the people, and on this principle the election hinged. Mr. DOUGLAS may or may not believe in the first, second and third articles of the confession of faith drawn up by the Richmond *South* for his signature. It makes but very little difference whether he believes or disbelieves them. The establishment of the principle of popular sovereignty throughout the States and Territories of this Union, practically ignores the Slavery question as a future element in our Presidential campaigns, by declaring non-intervention as regards the States wherein Slavery now exists, and leaving it to the people of the Territories to decide the matter for themselves, upon their own ground, and in accordance with their own way. The question now is, whether that principle is to stand or fall, and the election of 1860 is to decide it.

In regard to the *seventh* article of the confession of faith referred to, viz:

—"He (Mr. DOUGLAS) supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization in the Territories."—

I have to say that Mr. DOUGLAS asserts for the people of the Territories the right to keep Slavery out, while he submits like a good citizen to decisions of the Supreme Judiciary. The attempt to agitate against the Supreme Court is simply ridiculous. It has always been a prominent part of Mr. SEWARD'S policy to agitate *something*, with a view to maintaining himself in place and power. His projected crusade against the Supreme Court of the land, is the legitimate fruit of this policy, distinguished alike for its selfishness and immoral influence. If Mr. SEWARD chooses to run a tilt with Don Quixote against windmills, I can assure him in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, that in such a contest there will be "blows to receive as well as blows to give." Mr. SEWARD'S policy in regard to the agitation of Slavery in the States where it exists, through, and by means of their several Constitutions, is as absurd and ridiculous as his policy towards the Supreme Judiciary, and based upon the same idea. It is a cloaked and cunning avowal of his intention to agitate against Slavery wherever it exists, no matter what interests may be threatened or what peace disturbed. This agitating policy of Mr. SEWARD'S has but little of "philanthropy," and less of "Christianity" in it. It is a determined and relentless crusade against law and order. It adds new difficulties to the already complicated problem of emancipation, and runs counter to that spirit of Christianity which inculcates "peace and good-will toward all men." The conservative men of this great Republic may thank God and take courage from the triumph of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. It is a triumph fraught with the future peace and security of our country. It establishes, to an unhoped-for extent, principles and doctrines under which this mighty Democracy may advance upon a magnificent career of power and progress, united in all its parts, and identical in all its interests; and it secures for the country in 1860 a conservative Administration, whose pride and glory it will be to execute the governmental laws in the spirit of the Constitution, and for the benefit of the nation.

### Sale of Screw Propellers in England.

*From the Liverpool Northern Union.*

The sale of the French screw-steamer *François Arago*, by auction, last week, at Birkenhead, by order of the High Court of Admiralty, has excited attention to the low prices ruling for this description of property, and speculations as to the future of the fleet of screw-steamers at present on sale. Many are forced on the market from the bankruptcy of the companies for whom they were specially constructed. Since 1852, screw propulsion for seagoing ships has increased in a much greater ratio than the legitimate demand. 1. From the exaggerated value attached to the combination of the screw propeller with sails. 2. From the great stimulus given to it by the Russian war. 3. From the great facilities of credit given to speculative shipbuilders and owners in this country and on the Continent from 1854 to 1857. The practical result of *long sea voyages* has proved that auxiliary screw-ships are a costly mistake, and full powered ones too expensive to compete with clipper ships. The war demand, partially revived by the Indian mutiny and the Chinese mutiny, has ceased. The failure of the Western, Newcastle, and other banks has put an end to the credit system of shipbuilders, and the general result is that screw-steamers are selling at about one-third, or, as was the case with the *François Arago*, one-fifth of their original cost, when they can be sold at all; for the difficulty is to get a bidder at any price. In Hamburg the *Petropolis* and *Teutonia*, two magnificent screw ships, were offered by public sale, a few days ago, at £10 per ton, having cost nearly £40, and not a single bid was made for them. On the 28th a new screw vessel of 2,400 tons, belonging to the same owners, or rather to their creditors, will be sold by auction in the Clyde. On the 30th, the fleet of steam vessels belonging to the Genesee Company, comprising six screws, four of them of 1,600 tons, come to the hammer; to be followed by the Antwerp steamers, built for the transatlantic trade, of 2,000 tons each. In France the Franco-American Company having lost their capital of f.1,800,000, (£64,000,) their half dozen vessels of 16 to 1,800 tons must be sold to pay off the liabilities of the Company; and the fleet of the European and American Company, composed of equally magnificent ships, must follow, if the position of the concern is to be judged of by the price of their shares.

Here then are twenty or thirty large screw steamers that must be cleared before the market can revive; where are the buyers to come from, and what are the circumstances that will rule prices? First, we must remark that of the whole, the great majority of the highest class auxiliary screw ships, perhaps there are not above two or three that could pass the Admiralty standard of twelve knots at the measured mile. It appears clear that these vessels will be sold at the price at which they will pay as sailing ships, consequently, their value is ruled by the freight market, and their power of competency with the improved class of timber ships now at work. With their engines taken out, many of these ships would answer admirably as carrying vessels, and we predict this will be the fate of all the auxiliary ships. The fact must be looked in the face, that, in the present state of steam navigation, *no auxiliary steam vessel can pay on a foreign voyage, that does not carry her coal for the whole distance.* The two or three of the lot that can steam twelve knots must look for customers in the large mail companies, and take what price they can get for them. The smaller class of screws on sale, from 400 to 800 tons, will be absorbed by the coasting and continental trade in time; but the north of Europe, and other kindred companies, have so swamped the market, that a considerable time must elapse before the broker's lists are seriously diminished. Their holders are, however, in a better plight than the holders of large steamers: for one purchaser of a two-thousand there are twenty for an eight-hundred-ton screw.

Is screw steaming at an end, then? Far from it! The joint-stock companies' banks, who have been the principal means of creating the surplus of ill-adapted screws, are for the time done for; but the legitimate trader will go on gradually and profitably developing steam navigation, using his experience, and effecting, of equal consequence to success, his own economy, in constructing the best description of vessel for the particular trade she is required for, until, in the progress of time, a new generation of directors and their dupes get up steam navigation companies, raise prices 50 per cent. in all building funds, pay sham dividends, build in twelve months what ought to have been spread over ten years, spoil legitimate trading, finally go out in bankruptcy, and glut the steamboat market, as it now is!

### The Bahamas.

We have files of Nassau papers to the 28th of October.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 27th ult., speaking of the effects of the late equinoctials, says:

The late boisterous weather has created an unusual surge on the northern side of Hog Island, across the bar, and along the shore of the western district of New-Providence. The sea has been breaking over Hog Island Point as far as the lighthouse-keeper's residence, forming a complete cataract, and occasionally the billows have risen half as high as the lighthouse itself. The tide rose yesterday to a considerable height, overflowing the western suburbs of Nassau, and causing much damage to the buildings along shore.

A brig and schooner have been in the offing since yesterday, and another schooner was signalled to-day without any possibility of crossing the bar.

In speaking of the recent gales, the Bahama *Herald*, of the 23d of October, says:

"A tremendous sea was thrown up outside, and even in the harbor the fury of the successive blasts was severely felt. Several vessels were driven ashore, and, among the rest, the American brig *Flora*, and the American schooner *Fashion*, which were both bilged. The brig was laden with coffee from San Domingo, and the schooner with lumber and shingles. The captain of the brig has engaged hands to discharge the cargo for the sum of two thousand dollars."

We understand that two persons have been arrested and committed to prison for stealing sundry articles from the American schooner *Fashion*, which was driven ashore in the late blow as above stated.

The Nassau *Herald*, of the 16th, has a long article in regard to the proposed new line of steamers by the Messrs. CUNARD. We extract the following:

"Mr. CUNARD has offered to run a large steamer of ten or twelve hundred tons burden between New-York, Nassau and Havana, instead of the smaller one of four hundred tons, and fifty-horse power, as first proposed. We understand that the larger vessel will have handsome accommodation for passengers. This is a much better arrangement for us than the former one. The smaller vessel would hardly have answered our purpose. The accommodation must have been indifferent, and the probable rate of a steamer driven by so small a power would have presented few attractions to those accustomed to visit the United States in our fast-sailing schooners.

Mr. CUNARD'S last proposal also secures us another advantage, not provided for in the first instance. The larger steamer is to run to Havana, and thus place us in frequent and regular communication with a large commercial population, whilst at the same time we shall be able to send and receive through Havana, our West India mails as often and as punctually as we have hitherto sent and received them by way of St. Thomas. We have thus an opportunity of obtaining steam communication with New-York without sacrificing direct communication with the West Indies.

In fact, Mr. CUNARD'S offer gives us a far better chance of steam than we could reasonably have expected, and those among us who may believe that the introduction of this scientific appliance will confer on these communities the commercial and other advantages which in some places it has undeniably drawn after it, will eagerly embrace Mr. CUNARD'S generous offer. The conditions with which that offer is coupled will not, surely, be any hindrance to its acceptance. We believe that compliance with the first condition, respecting port charges, is already provided for. With respect to the second condition—the erection of a quay at which the steamer may be free of charge at all times, a considerable outlay will be necessary, which can only be voted by the Legislature. But the feeling of the House has always been strongly in favor of steam communication with New-York.

The condition respecting the building of an hotel, by means of which visitors may be attracted to our shores, can only be executed by the efforts of private enterprise. A joint-stock company might be formed for the purpose, or some wealthy individual might profitably invest a portion of his capital in this undertaking, and thus promote his own immediate interests, and at the same time give effect to the views and wishes of the Legislature, and prove a benefactor to his country."

## PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 21, 1858:

NEW-YORK.

Thos. Owen,
C. B. Owen,
E. Goodwin,
D. Leroy and family,
W. P. Longworth and family,
Mrs. W. F. Cary and family,
J. B. Hart and wife,
W. M. Goodrich and daughter,
E. Flues,
M. J. Lawere,
W. M. Gawtry and wife,
M. C. Burnap,
Jas. W. Tucker,
O. H. Mildeberger and wife,
J. D. Davis,
Geo. Richmond,
E. Spencer West and wife,
L. O. Wilsen,
G. W. Forbes,
Dr. W. F. Holcomb and wife,
G. W. Havemeyer,
C. E. Bertrand,
J. Chatelain, Jr.,
E. Jarrasay,
C. F. Haviland,
E. N. White,
F. C. Foote,
L. L. Robinsen,
W. Muir,
C. S. Debost,
Jas. Waldron,
Dr. J. G. Adams and wife,
C. Jenkins,
G. N. Clevelsnd,
E. Martindale and family,
F. P. Holt,
G. A. Jackson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. C. F. Beck and wife,
Jeremy Wilson.

CONNECTICUT.

J. J. Goodwin,
J. H. Canfield,
H. Trowbridge and family.

*Mass.*—G. W. Wales.

OHIO.

H. Brackmann and daughter,
W. F. Raelefson,
D. L. Ely.

MARYLAND.

J. N. Wood and wife,
Jas. Armstrong and wife.

*La.*—W. Alling.
*Ill.*—W. S. Gurnee.
*Cal.*—W. Turnbull and wife,
H. B. Hepburn.
*Fla.*—E. C. Cabell and wife.
*Ky.*—S. J. Rogers.

Sir Henry Dryden, a Northampton baronet, (descended from the poet,) has excited a great hubbub among the georgical portion of his neighbors by a cutting sarcasm delivered at a recent meeting of a local agricultural association. The county papers are full of letters in refutation of the alleged libel. The honorable baronet, immediately on the conclusion of the award of prizes, is reported to have expressed his surprise "that there were no cups for twitch, docks, thistles and nettles, the *staple commodities* of South Northamptonshire. He (Sir Henry) had been through England, Ireland and Scotland, and he must say that South Northamptonshire was the worst farmed and the lowest rented of any part of Her Majesty's dominions."

The health of Sir John Bowring is reported to be failing. The Bishop of Victoria writes that Sir John is involved in a great deal of trouble just now in the internal administration of the Colonial Government. It is likely that the matter may be mooted in the House of Commons. His wife is lately gone to England, having never recovered the effect of the Chinese poisoning. The greatest enemy Sir John Bowring ever had would be melted to pity and sympathy, if he could see the slow but certain progress of sickness and infirmity creeping over him.

A letter has been received from M. Andersen, of Breslau, one of the best players in Germany, and the victor in the chess tournament held in London the year of the grand exhibition, stating that he will pass his Christmas holidays in Paris to contend with Mr. Morphy. He intends arriving in the French capital about the 18th December, and will remain a fortnight. It is not, however, certain that the young American player can remain in Paris so late in the year.

The Rev. Stephen Hubbell, of North Stonington, Conn., preached to his old parishioners in Avon, last Sunday week, and the papers say that notwithstanding the prejudices that drove him from the town, because his wife, (a sister of the Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston,) wrote the book *Shady Side*, in which were some hard home hits, "the people manifested a forgiving spirit and gave him a full and respectful house."

On Tuesday night last a number of the citizens of St. Louis, members of the Democratic Party, paid Mr. Wm. Carey Jones the compliment of a serenade. That gentleman married the daughter of the late Col. Benton. To his custody have been intrusted his most important papers, and the preparation of a memoir of his life. It was deemed, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that they should tender him this compliment. Mr. Jones made a speech.

It has transpired that the monetary arrangement come to between the King of Prussia and the Prince Regent is that the King is to draw two-fifths and the Prince three-fifths of the whole of the revenues of the Crown. This will give the Prince an income of about £360,000, and leave £240,000 to the King.

On the 4th inst., Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher, recently pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, O., was inducted into office as President of Hamilton College. The address of induction was delivered by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica. The Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of New-York, in behalf of the Society of Alumni, delivered the address of welcome.

The citizens of the Hanse-town of Bremen are so proud of their lately deceased townsman, the astronomer Olders, who discovered the planets Pallas and Vesta before planets became of common occurrence, that they have commemorated by a grand jubilee the 100th anniversary of his birthday.

On the 13th the clerical papers of Madrid announced the death of the Pope. One journal appeared in mourning, and its college vented their grief in biographical sketches of the deceased Pontiff, over whose grave they poured forth their ejaculations of sorrow and of praise.

The three Washburnes, brothers, in the present House of Representatives, Israel, of the Fifth District of Maine, Elihu B., of the First District of Illinois, and C. C., of the Second District of Wisconsin, are reelected by heavy majorities.

The friends of the Rev. Theodore Parker will be glad to learn that he is recovering rapidly from his recent serious indisposition. He is so far convalescent as to be able to walk out, and he will soon resume his public labors.

Miss Rowena Granice, an actress, had quit her profession and turned authoress. Her book, *The Family Gem*, is criticized by the Stockton *Republican* as "a very creditable collection of little stories that are well worth perusing."

The French Consul at Newcastle, (Eng.,) who assaulted the Editor of the *Northern Daily Express* and frightened him with a pistol, has been fined £5 and expenses.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT OF APPEALS—THIS DAY—Nov. 9.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 1619, 1677, 1457, 1852, 1915, 2009, 1297, 1298, 2017, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2047, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2071, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097. *Part II.*—Same as Monday, adding Nos. 1720, 2350, 1574, 1944.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 229, 143, 184, 222, 443, 466, 318, 295, 469, 34, 491, 492, 493, 296, 4, 256, 258, 16, 272, 699.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1908¾, 1632, 1582, 1928 to 1930, 1943, 1945, 1948, 1952 to 1964, 274, 1835, 1836. *Part II.*—Nos. 1868, 1885, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1746, 1689, 1908, 896, 1752, 1919, 1926, 1890, 1871, 1627.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 8.

Before Judge Davies.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ASSESSMENT DECISION.

The first of a series of cases in relation to certain alleged erroneous assessments, was decided to-day by Judge DAVIES. The particular case decided, and which carries a number of others with it, was the matter of the assessments for flagging Fifty-fourth-streets, between Third and Fourth avennes. In reference to it the Judge states that at the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to set aside, in a summary manner, assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York, relative to which fraud or irregularity had been committed. The first section of this act declares that if, in proceedings relative to any assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York, or in the proceedings to collect the same, any fraud or irregularity shall be alleged to be committed, the party aggrieved may apply to a Justice of this Court, who shall, thereupon, on due notice to the Counsel of the Corporation, proceed forthwith to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties. The act further provided, that if it shall appear on such hearing that such alleged fraud or irregularity has been committed, the said assessments shall be vacated and the lien created thereby, or by any subsequent proceedings, shall cease. The act also declared that on the production of the certificate of the Judge before whom the proceedings are held that a judgment has been pronounced by him vacating any assessment, it shall be the duty of the officer having charge of the assessment list to cancel the assessment so vacated, and all proceedings had under it. In pursuance of the provisions of this act, a petition has been presented to me, alleging and setting forth that in the assessments for the flagging of Fifty-fourth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, irregularities and frauds have been committed. These allegations are made by a party that claimed to be illegally assessed, and consequently by a party aggrieved by the assessment. The object of this statute is to afford a cheap and summary method to correct frauds and irregularities in the imposition or collection of assessments, and if such are found to exist, to vacate and set aside the assessments and all liens created thereby. In the present case, an ordinance was passed In 1856 for flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Proposals were issued by the Street Commissioner for bids to do the work, and three bids were received, one from Daniel Gallagher, who offered to do the work at twenty cents per foot; one from C. C. Ellis, who offered to do it at sixty-three cents per foot; and one from George Montgomery, who offered to do it at seventy-five cents per foot. The contract was awarded to Gallagher, and he declined to take it, and it was thereupon made to Montgomery, at seventy-five cents per foot, without any new advertisements for bids. The Common Council confirmed the contract to Montgomery, and have also confirmed the assessments made to pay him the amount of his contract. At the time these proposals were issued, and the contracts executed, the provision of the City Charter was, that all work to be done for the Corporation, incurring an expenditure of more than $250, (as this did,) should be by contract, founded on sealed bids or proposals, on public notice of ten days. "*And all such contracts when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security.*" Now, this provision of the Charter is mandatory, and there is no escape from it. The contracts must be given to the lowest bidder, and there is no option or right of selection. If the lowest bidder does not take it, then it must be readvertised and awarded again to the lowest bidder; and if he should decline, again to be advertised, till the lowest bidder does take the contract. There is no authority given to the contracting department to make the contract with any other party than the lowest bidder, and if made with any one else, it is *ultra vires* and void. This contract was entered into with the highest instead of the lowest bidder, and it would seem too plain to need illustration or authority to sanction the position that it was void *ab initio*. In the case of The People *vs.* Stout, County Treasurer (4 Abbott, 21) this Court held in a case where the provisions of this section of the charter had been disregarded by the Board of Supervisors, that by a contract made in violation of them, the Supervisors could create no legal liability against the county, and that no charge had been thereby created against the county, and that it was the duty of the Court to restrain the payment of any money on such void and illegal contract. It was further added that "neither the Corporation nor the Board of Supervisors can be bound or charged with a contract made contrary to law. The cases on this subject are too numerous and familiar to need citation. Neither can the Corporation or the Board of Supervisors assume and pay a debt not a legal obligation upon them." And to support that point the case of Hodges *vs.* The City of Buffalo, 2 Denio, 110, and Halstead *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, 3 Cowes, 430, were cited. At March Special Term (1858) the case of Appleby *vs.* The Mayor, &c., was decided in this Court. That suit was instituted to restrain the collection of the assessment where the contract had been given to the highest and not the lowest bidder, and this can't hold the contract illegal and void, and that the Corporation should be restrained from making any payments for any work done under it. In a late case decided in the Superior Court, at General Term, (Brady *vs.* The Mayor of New-York,) these principles have all been maintained. In that case the contract was not given to the lowest bidder. The Court say, "not only was the statute provision of the charter violated, but the general ordinances of the City were disregarded. We feel no hesitation in concurring that a contract so made in violation of the charter and the general ordinances, was illegal and void, and imposed no obligation on the Corporation of any kind, in respect to its stipulations, whether as to price, or other terms or conditions thereof." But it may be urged that the Corporation, by confirming the contract to Montgomery, and confirming the assessment, have made it binding upon them, and are precluded by these acts from denying the validity of the contract. This view was also urged in the case of Brady *vs.* the Mayor, &c., (People,) and the Court meet it very properly with the remarks that, if the Corporation may dispense with a contract, there and then only, can they confirm an illegal and void contract? and then, also, by an acceptance of the work, and a confirmation of the contract by resolution, they repeal the statute *pro hac vice*. The Court, with emphasis, says: "The relation which the Corporation and its officers bear to the subject; the duties they owe to the public, and those upon whom the burden of it is to fall, and the nature of the process they possess, forbid us to concede any such force to their acts." And the Court add that "here neither the officers of the Corporation, nor the Corporation, by any of the agencies through which they act, have any power to create the obligation to pay for the work, except in the mode which is expressedly prescribed in the charter; and the law never implies an obligation to do that which it forbids the party to agree to do. And for the like reason the defendant cannot be treated as ratifying the unauthorized acts of its agents. The difficulty lies not merely in the want of original power in the agents to make the contract, but in the want of power in the Corporation itself to make the contract otherwise than in the mode prescribed by the charter." It follows, that the Corporation itself having no power to make a contract in violation of the charter, it has none to ratify a contract made by its agents, contrary to its provisions, and this whole proceeding is consequently void and of no effect whatever. It was a fraud upon the Corporation, upon the citizens, and upon those owners of property especially to be assessed for this improvement, to make the attempt to create a liability upon them, contrary to the law. And in conformity to the provisions of the law under which I act, the assessments and all proceedings thereunder, and all liens attempted to be created thereby, must be set aside or vacated. It is proper to remark that the Counsel to the Corporation did not make the attempt to defend this gross and flagrant violation of the Charter. He attended, and saw the testimony taken in the cause fully sustained the allegeu fraud, and stated to the Court that he was instructed by the Comptroller, the financial officer of the Corporation, to say, that on examination of the proceedings connected with this assessment, he was satisfied of its fraudulent character, and that it could not be defended. Judgment accordingly, that it be set aside and vacated.

### COURT OF COMMON PL

[illegible] will commence THIS MORNING, at [illegible] and C. Breusing's at 8½ [illegible], No. 20 Wall-st., at 9.

[illegible] any part of the house, including [illegible], Family Circle and Balcony [illegible]

THE EVENING AT THE DOORS.

[illegible]DAY EVENING, MOZART'S IMMORTAL
DON GIOVANNI.
MADAME GAZZANIGA
DONNA ANNA.

[illegible] appearance in America of
MLLE. GHIONI
DONNA ELVIRA.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
will sing the part of Zerlina.
CARL FORMES
will appear for the second time this season in his great part of
LEPORELLO.
Which attracted last season so much attention, as well as the Don Giovanni of
SIGNOR GASSIER.
SIGNORI GASPARONI, TAMARO, WEINLICH, MULLER, and [all the other artists of the Academy will appear.

The popular dancers,
MLLE. SOTO.
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
who will make his second appearance this season.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR DON GIOVANNI.—Admission to the Parquet, Balcony and first Circle, $1 [illegible]. Reserved seats in Parquet and Balcony, $2 50 and $2, according to location. The Family Circle will be converted into reserved seats, at $1 each. Amphitheatre 50 cents.

NEW PRIVATE BOXES, $12 AND $15.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

has been converted into reserved seats, which may be secured at the ticket offices this morning. Price $1. There will be no 50 cents admission to the Family Circle on the Don Giovanni night. They may likewise be had in the evening, at the door.

Madame LABORDE,
whose name is associated with the most pleasant associations in the memory of operagoers, will make her first appearance in
LA SONNAMBULA
in the course of the week. The furore Madame Laborde created in this country, where she began her artistical career, and where she achieved her first triumph, is still fresh in the remembrance. Since that time she has [illegible] Prima Donna in the principal European theatres, and has lately been one of the stars of the Paris Grand Opera. Madame Laborde is now regarded as one of the most brilliant singers di Bravura—equal to La [illegible] and Bosio, whilst her voice retains all the freshness that was so much admired a few years ago.

On Saturday, at 1 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE.

The enormous crowds who sought to obtain admission in the latitude of last Saturday, whilst numbers from the neighborhood have been prevented from attending on account of the rainstorm, Mr. Ullman respectfully announces another

GALA MATINEE,
On SATURDAY next, when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Will appear in a
NEW COMIC OPERA,
which will be given for the first time in America, via:
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid.)

This Opera, which was composed a hundred years ago by Pacciello, the father of the modern Italian Opera, and precursor of Rossini, was performed by Mlle. Piccolomini last season, in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the character of the willful and domineering housemaid she achieved one of her greatest triumphs. On the same occasion

SIGNOR MAGGIOROCHI,
principal buffo from Her Majesty's Theatre, will make his first appearance in America.

Other entertainments of a high character, by the greatest artist in the country, will be given on the same occasion. Finally, impresario, Mr. Ullman pledges himself that next Saturday's Matinée will be even more splendid than that of last week.

THIS DON GIOVANNI NIGHT WEDNESDAY.

Piccolomini, Gazzaniga, début of Mlle. Ghioni, Carl Formes as Leporello, Gassier, Mlle. Soto, Lorini, Muller, Gasparoni, Weinlich. Ballet. Four hundred performers in the chorus and orchestra.

Sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Seats and tickets to all parts of the house may likewise be had at the door.

Reserved seats in Family Circle, $1 each, may be had all day at the ticket offices, and in the evening at the door.

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Seats and tickets to all parts of the house may likewise be had at the door.

Reserved seats in Family Circle, $1 each, may be hadall day at the ticket offices, and in the evening at the door.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

In consequence of the immense success which has attended the production of Tom Taylor's last effort, and the large numbers who are nightly unable to obtain admission, the management would respectfully announce the new piece for repetition on

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1858,

and every night during the week.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Sam Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coote, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, } her daughters. } Miss Effie Germon
Georgina, }.....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE NEW FOOTMAN.

Characters by Messrs. Burnett, McDonald, Clinton, and Peters; and Misses McCarthy and Wells.

Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 9,
the performance will commence with
ILDAIRE THE DESTROYER.
Ildaire.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
Ruscapino.....Mr. G. L. Fox
Zella.....Miss Denvil
Concluding with
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
Jack Sheppard.Miss Herring|Blneskin.....Mr. G. L. Fox

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1858.
Will commence with the play of
KING HENRY IV.
After which
THE KING'S GARDENER.
To conclude with
SECRETS OF STATE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association,
Will deliver his
ORATION ON WASHINGTON.

Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

Tickets, $1; Orchestra seats, (secured,) $1 50. Private boxes, $7 and $10.

For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores, the office of the Association, No. 25 Cooper Institute, Astor-place, and at Niblo's Garden.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
T. F. MEAGHER
Repeats his
ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE
ON
CENTRAL AMEBICA
THIS EVENING.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN A NEW PIECE
ENTITLED PONGO.
HERNANDEZ as the BRAZILIAN APE.
Songs, Burlesque Sayings, Acts. Door open at 6½; commences at 7½ o'clock.

SOMETHING NEW FOR NEW-YORK.

[illegible] there are doubtless many thousands in this great city who have never seen or known how cotton is converted from its crude state into lint, and is something in which all the world is interested, it might afford gratification, as well as information, to see cotton separated from the seed; which they can see in the [illegible]working of the great Mr. WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN, by visiting Room No. 64 Duane-st., 3d floor, where the subscriber, who has been a practical grower of cotton, has on hand a large stock of crude cotton, and is ginning from 9½ o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 o'clock till 4 P. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 8. Admission, 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

DAVID DELK.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
HALL OF THE UNION—COOPER INSTITUTE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1858.
MENDELSSOHN'S SUBLIME ORATORIO,
ST. PAUL.
By the celebrated Chorus of the
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Together with a
Large Orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Tickets, 50 cents each, can be obtained at the principal music stores.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT: only 19 years of age, yet over 9 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THOOON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 1, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 419 Broadway. Cornell's celebrated Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets, (supper included,) $1 each, to be procured at Mrs. White's, No. 223 Mulberry-st., or any of the Committee.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Lossett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
In order to place this
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT
within the reach of all, the management have set apart one portion of the interior as a
FAMILY CIRCLE,
admission to which will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Box Tickets.....50 cents
Children.....25 cents

NO HALF PRICE.

GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!
Production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
First appearance of
MADAME AGNES
on the flying wire.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1858,

First night of an entirely new and original version of the most popular of all Fairy Tales. The management, encouraged by the success they have heretofore met with, have been induced to present this play with a most liberal outlay. The characters will be sustained by
FIFTY YOUNG ARTISTES,
FORTY IN THE CORPS DE BALLET.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
SPLENDID PROPERTIES!
RICH RING APPOINTMENTS!
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT OF CINDERELLA,
Drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a most brilliant *ensemble*.

CINDERELLA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Prince.....Miss Clara Terrill
Baron.....Miss Eliza Wells
Pedro.....Miss Williams
Dandini.....Miss Frank
Old Bachelor, aged three years.....Master Nixon
Coachman.....Master George
Footmen.....Masters Charles and John
Pages.....Misses Wilson and Axtel
Herards.....Masters Frederick, Axtel and Cbicini
Ushers.....Masters Ross, Nicolo, Louis and Walter
Cinderella, } (Daughters) } Miss Adelaide
Clorinda, } of the } Miss Burk
Thisbe, } Baron, } Miss Murray
Fairy Godmother to Cinderella.....Mrs. Nixon
First Old Maid, aged three years.....Miss Margaret
Second Old Maid.....Miss Mary

In addition to the play
GRAND PERFORMANCES BY ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES.
LITTLE ALICE,
The famous Equestrienne, who has achieved a most brilliant success.
MELVILLE,
THE WONDER.
Mons. FRANCOIS and LINTON,
Messrs. LAKE, PAINTER, DURAND,
RENTZ, GREGORIE and NEIL,
Together with twenty-five additional performers.

Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.

NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Doors open at 12½; to commence at 2½.

In order to give better effect to the performance of Cinderella in the afternoon, the house will be brilliantly illuminated with gas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats, secured..$1
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Private boxes.....$8 | Children.....25 cents

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1858,
THE BENEFIT
of the author of "London Assurance," Jessie Brown," &c.,
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
on which occasion will be performed three chef d'œuvres,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
will appear, introducing her
SONGS AND DANCES.
The performances will consist of
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream.....Mr. Bourcicault
BOB NETTLES.
Bob Nettles.....Miss Robertson
Tourbillon.....Mr. Bourcicault
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria.....Miss Robertson
Hans.....Miss Robertson
Effie.....Miss Robertson
Sallie.....Miss Robertson
Corney.....Miss Robertson

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, there will be a Grand Afternoon Performance of JESSIE BROWN, for the Juveniles.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

## LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S

LECTURE ON MOSCOW will be repeated before the Mercantile Library Association on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at Cooper's Institute, to afford an opportunity to those who were unable to gain admittance at its first delivery. Persons holding Course ticket (not transferable) will be admitted free. Single tickets 50 cents; lady and gentleman 75 cents.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—POST-GRADUATE COURSE.
SCHOOLS OF LAW AND LETTERS.
At the Historical Society Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

*Law.*—Professor DWIGHT—At 4 o'clock daily, except Saturday and Sunday. The Professor may be found at the "Oriental," Lafayette-place.

*English Language.*—Hon. G. P. MARSH.—On Mondays and Wednesdays at 3 o'clock, except Monday, 8th instant, when the hour will be 4.

*History of Commerce.*—Professor LIEBER.—On Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.

*Ethics, or Moral Philosophy.*—Professor NAIRNE.—Introductory, (free.)—On Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, and each subsequent Monday afternoon at 2.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.
At the College, in 49th-st., near 4th-av.

*The Mechanics of Ethereal Matter; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Light, Heat and Electricity.*—Professor MCCULLOCH.—Monday, 8th, from 1 to 2 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 2 to 3, and on every subsequent Monday and Wednesday at the same hours.

*Chemistry,* (with practical instruction in the Laboratory.)—Professor JOY.—Tuesday, 9th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 3 to 4, and on each succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, at same hours.

*Higher Mathematics, and the Nature and History of Mathematical Science.*—Professor DAVIES.—On Monday, 8th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 1 to 2, and each succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at the same hour.

*Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the Use of Instruments, general principles of Construction, and Graphics.*—Professor PAGE.—From 1 to 2 o'clock, Tuesday, 9th, and Thursday, 11th, and each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday, at the same hour.

*Physical Astronomy, and all the Duties of the Observatory.*—Professor HACKLEY.—On Monday, 8th, at 3 o'clock, and Thursday, 11th, at 2 o'clock, and on each succeeding Monday and Thursday, at same hours.

TICKETS.—Price, $5 each Course. To be had at the College, at the Historical Society, and from either of the Professors.

CHARLES KING,
President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, on the *Life and Character of Dr. Judson.* Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at

Messrs. WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 757 Broadway.
Messrs. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.
MARK HOYT, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Of First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st. Lecture: The first lecture of a series will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 9, in the Lecture-room of the above Church, (Dr. McLeod's.) Subject—*The Natural History of Man in relation to other beings of the World.* Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THOS. H. CUTHELL,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures.

A LECTURE ON THE "PROGRESS OF LITERATURE" will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

## DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
SUBSCRIPTION, $1 PER YEAR,
SINGLE NUMBERS, 10 CENTS.
Can be had at either of the following stores:

Henry R. Prince.....No. 3 Everett House
Ross & Tousey.....No. 121 Nassau-st
Dexter & Brother.....No. 14 Ann-st
R. M. DeWitt.....*Tribune* Building
C. Shepard.....No. 152 Fulton-st
Lawrence.....Vestry-st
Judd.....Broadway, cor. Ann-st
Dick & Fitzgerald.....No. 18 Ann-st
F. A. Brady.....No. 126 Nassau-st
Charles Roe.....No. 697 Broadway
T. J. Crowen.....No. 699 Broadway
Rogers.....No. 827 Broadway

The trade supplied on liberal terms.
Address H. B. PRICE,
Publisher,
No. 8 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1, 122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

Black Beaver Raglans at $6, $7, $10, $12, and $14.
Colored Beaver Raglans at $7, $9, $10, and $12.
Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA CLOAKS!!!
Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Raglans. To all of which large additions are daily made.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling for $10, $12 and $15 per set.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering at retail their immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Which contains every article necessary for family use.
Also, just received from auction,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold
MUCH UNDER THEIR VALUE.
CANAL, cor. Mercer.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
in rich Lyons Velvet, Cloth and Combination, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes, in great variety.
Also, a very large assortment of
CHEAP CLOAKS and TALMAS,
in Black and Fancy Cloths, Beavers, Felts, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NO. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & CO.
Embroidered and Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS
we are selling below regular prices.
Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.

GREAT SALE OF BLANKETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this morning, Several bales Blankets.
Desirable styles, very cheap.

PARIS ROBES AND DRESS SILKS.
Latest Fall Styles, in great variety.
Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Cape, Trimmings, &c.
Also,
CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Cornices, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Draperies,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
of every description, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 8th, a large lot of
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
A GRAND OPENING
OF
RICH PARIS CLOAKS MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS, TALMAS, and
LADIES' WRAPPERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At No. 503 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS.
On MONDAY, Nov. 8,
and through the week,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
the following
RICH AND DESIRABLE GARMENTS,
manufactured of the
BEST MATERIALS,
At FAR BELOW the
REGULAR PRICES,
Comprising
RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CIRCULARS,
RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET RAGLANS,
RICH PLAIN VELVET RAGLANS,
RICH VELVET RAGLANS,
with Crochet, Gnipure, and Chantilly adornments.
And every variety of Velvet Garments of the latest design.
Also,
A large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS,
And Fancy Wrappers of every description, at the
IMPORTERS' SALE,
No. 503 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS.
N. B.—Sale to continue for 60 days only.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
W. B. MACKENZIE respectfully announces that, having relinquished the wholesale trade, in consequence of the universally severe losses of last year, and his importations of the season being unusually large, he has determined to give his retail customers the benefit resulting therefrom, by offering them the richest stock of CLOAKS in the City, as much below regular wholesale rates, being a reduction of fully 25 cent. from the prices of former years.
SUMPTUOUS VELVET CLOAKS,
With richest Brocbé Embellishments.
ELEGANT VELVET TALMAS.
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS.
EMBROIDERED VELVET TALMAS,
500 PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS, variously trimmed, at from 50 to 200 Dollars.
RICH PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,
At 40 DOLLARS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS.
BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS, with sleeves,
150 ELEGANT PARIS-MADE BEAVER CLOAKS,
From $18 to $45
2,000 New-York Copies of the same, from $8 to $20.
A large assortment of
TRAVELING WRAPPERS AND RAGLANS,
Previously sold at $8, $10 and $12,
Now reduced to $5, $6 and $7.
On account of the advanced state of the season.
WM. BECHAN MANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Brandreth Building.

DAILY ARRIVALS.
FROM STEAMERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AUCTION.
THE RICHEST GOODS OF THE SEASON—PRICES NO OBJECT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Have issued a Special Circular for the coming week.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:
SUPERB COLORED SILKS,
at 56 cents per yard.
BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
at 60c. to 80c. per yard.
LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKS, at $8.
LADIES' BEAVER RAGLANS, at $5.
LADIES' PELISSE RAGLANS, at $3.
LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS, at $7.
LADIES' PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, at $3.
MUSLIN DE LAINES, (Chints col.)
at 1s. per yard.
FINE PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at 1s. per yard.
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
at 6s. per yard.
PARIS DE LAINES, (all Wool,)
at 4s. per yard.
Housekeepers, make a note of this:
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, 11-4 wide,
at 22c. per yard.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
at 6¼c. per yard.
FINE LINEN DAMASK, 8-4 wide, at 50c. per yard.
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS, at 12s. per dos.
FINE MUSLIN DRAPERY, at 1s. per yard.
Housekeepers' Goods of every description at the same reduction in prices as the above.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING,
AT OAK HALL,
THE GREAT READY-MADE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.,
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Open until 8½ P. M. Saturday, 11 P. M.

AT NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 8,
A LARGE INVOICE OF RICH BLACK BAYADERE SILKS,
AND BISCHOFF'S PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
From 8s. to 8s per yard.
Also,
Just received per steamer,
100 choice patterns two-flounced, black silk robes.

AT NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 8,
5,000 COLLARS, FROM AUCTION,
At 4s. apiece.
Worth 8s.

LADIES' CLOAKS,
AT GENIN'S NEW STORE.
No. 507 Broadway.
The most extensive assortment in New-York.
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
BEAVER CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of the latest and most elegant trimmings,
Now on exposition in the new show room.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

JUST OPENED—ANOTHER CASE OF VERY fine Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gents' use. JOHN CATTNACH,
No. 86 Broadway, cor. Wall-st.

## DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 8,
CHEAPEST REAL WELSH FLANNELS
Ever offered at Retail in this City.
250 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, at 25 cents.
300 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, from 30 cents.
With a large and choice stock of
BLANKETS AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION ON DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, on Monday, Nov. 8.
400 pieces FINE WIDE SAXONY PLAID,
At 20 cents, worth 40 cents.
500 pieces STRIPED and BAYADERE CHALLY,
At 20 cents and 25 cents, worth 35 cents and 40 cents.
Together with our entire stock of
PLAID GOODS, VALENTIAS,
POPLINS, DELAINES, &c., &c.,
At a great reduction on former prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Would solicit attention to their superb stock of
FINE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Now open
AT RETAIL.
Additions by every steamer.

FRENCH MERINOS AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 8,
200 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 70c., worth $1.
300 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At $1, worth $1 30.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
entirely different from any previously offered,
WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL
On Monday, Nov. 8.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION ON SILKS,
AT RETAIL, on Monday, Nov. 8.
200 pieces 3-4 WIDE RICH PLAID SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 50.
260 pcs. 5-8 wide RICH BAYADERE and CHENE SILKS
At $1, worth $1 40.
All new and desirable, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
Will be exposed on the centre tables.
Also, just received an assortment of
ELEGANT NEW VELVET ROBES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
250 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
at $10, $12, $14 and $16: worth $15, $18, $20 and $25.
150 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $20, worth $35.
300 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $12, worth $20.
250 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
From $5 to $10, worth from $8 to $17.
150 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
INDIA PATTERNS—exclusive styles,
At $13 and $18, worth $20 and $28.
500 Square and Round Corner STELLA SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $8.
300 ALL-WOOL BLANKET LONG SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $7 50.
400 ALL-WOOL BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $4, worth $6.
300 NEW MANTLE SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $6 50.
TOGETHER WITH
Our whole stock of
RICH AND ELEGANT SHAWLS,
Embracing the latest and most fashionable styles, all of this season's importation. To be offered
AT RETAIL
On Monday, Nov. 8,
At a great reduction on former prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, NOV. 8th, their entire stock of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
At extremely low prices, viz:
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14.
200 LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $16.
300 LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20.
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30.
The above goods are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER CLOTHS,
Vestings, Trimmings and Woolen Goods of every kind.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

1,000 PIECES WOOLEN PLAIDS.
Entirely New Styles, in Winter Colors,
will be opened Monday, Nov. 8,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP!
At 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Stellas, Broché, Cashmere, Plaid, Woolen,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

ELEGANCE IN PERFECTION.
ANGLO-PARISIAN EXPOSE DE MODE.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 CANAL-ST.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
A complete assortment of the latest style
LADIES' SLEEVE CLOAKS.
This most graceful and récherché article of Anglo-Parisian combination of styles, now exciting universal admiration in the Beau Monde, is composed of
FINE CASTOR BEAVER,
elaborately and artistically trimmed with
FINE CROCHE FRINGE,
Price $10 to $16;
rich, worth in comparison with others' prices of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
From $18 to $25.
In addition to the above, will be offered
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
OF
PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS,
From $4 50 to $8.
Also,
An immense assortment of
BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER RAGLANS,
PELISSE CLOTH CLOAKS,
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10
AT W. JACKSON'S Morning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—We will open a splendid and very desirable assortment of the above goods on Monday, 8th inst., at very low prices. Also, colored velvet ribbons, dress caps, illusion sleeves and capes, bead dresses, feathers, flowers, &c. Kid gloves at 50c. per pair: best quality, 75c.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

FRENCH, SPANISH, CHINESE, OPERA, MARABOUT, FEATHER and MOURNING FANS—Comprising a complete assortment of every variety, STAUNTON AND CHINESE CHESS MEN in all styles; also, American Indian Fancy

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Used Up—Bob Nettles—The Young Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The New Footman.

BROADWAY THEATRE—King Henry IV.—King's Gardener—Secrets of State.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Bleak Hills of Erin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ilbaire—The Knights of the Mist.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thumb's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestrea.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Campbell Minstrels.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock.

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have some additional items of news from California, Oregon and Utah by the Overland Mail. A dispatch from Oregon, dated the 22d of September, mentions a rumor that two of the most prominent hostile Indian chiefs have been captured and shot. A messenger from Fort Vancouver had arrived at Shasta, with dispatches destined for Fort Reading, which it was thought would stop the progress of reinforcements, as the troops now in Oregon and Washington considered themselves able to keep the Indians in subjection. From the Sonora correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, we learn of outrages committed by the Utes Indians on the Spanish Fork. Gov. Cumming demanded the surrender of the offenders, but was refused, when a detachment of troops was furnished by Gen. Johnston, and the arrest of the culprits was effected. One of the Indians was unintentionally killed, which would probably lead to further disturbance.

The Utah Mail arrived arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Sunday, but brought no summary of news from Salt Lake City. Heavy snow storms are reported on the route, which rendered the roads quite impassable for wagons, and necessitated the packing of the mails on mules.

Day after to-morrow is the day fixed for the sailing of the first vessel from Mobile with Walker's Nicaraguan "emigrants," but as the General is at present in Washington, endeavoring to convince the President that the premises taken in his proclamation are all wrong, the sailing will probably be deferred, unless he concludes to stay behind. Indeed, if his going is to be made an excuse for detaining the vessel, he expresses his determination to allow her to proceed without him. He says the passengers have all paid their fare, and act on their own responsibility. This, however, even though it may prevent interference with their sailing, will not be sufficient, probably, to keep them out of harm's way, after they arrive on the Nicaraguan coast. Walker's efforts to obtain an interview with the President, yesterday, did not meet with success, but he is given to understand that he will be received to-day, though he has assurances from certain quarters that Mr. Buchanan will not recede one step from the position taken in his Proclamation.

A new set of officers have been ordered to sail for Aspinwall on the 20th inst., to relieve those at present on duty on board the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. The names of the new officers will be found under the telegraphic head. The entire list of Lieutenants in the Navy is now exhausted—every officer of that rank having been assigned some duty.

Dates from the Belize to Oct. 17 reach us by the way of New-Orleans. Business, owing to the failure of the two leading Central American firms in England, was utterly prostrated. Some Mexican vagrants had been baffled in an attempt to set fire to the town. Three vessels were in port on the 17th ult., loading for New-York with mahogany, and anticipating speedy dispatch. The health of the Belize was good.

Dates from New-Providence to Oct. 28, have reached us. The papers are occupied with the effects of the recent hiustering weather, from which American shippers suffered severely with the rest. The brig *Flora* and the schooner *Fashion* were driven ashore. The new line of steamers connecting Nassau with New-York, is a topic of leading interest.

The bark *Lamplighter*, of Boston, Capt. Payne, arrived at this port yesterday having on board, besides her regular crew, the captain, crew and one passenger of the Spanish brig *Anna*, of Malaga, which was fallen in with on the 26th ult. in a sinking condition. Capt. Payne sent his boats and took off thirteen persons. The *Anna* was from St. Johns, Newfoundland. This is the fourth vessel which foundered in the gale of the 25th Oct., and whose crews were rescued by passing ships.

Over $500,000 of tens and twenties on a bogus bank, denominated the "New-England Bank of Fairmount, Maine," are said to have been put in circulation. The bulk of the bills, it is stated, have been scattered over the Western States, and $50,000 disposed of by Wall-street brokers in payment for stocks. One person, a guest at the International Hotel, was arrested yesterday, for passing some of the bills. They are exceedingly well engraved.

Letters received in Boston from the Hon. Charles Sumner, state that his health is so far restored as to permit him to leave Aix for Paris. It is also stated, however, on the authority of a New-Bedford gentleman, who visited Mr. Sumner in Europe, that his system is shattered, and that his recovery is doubtful.

A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., of Boston, which will probably result in his death. He was run over in Tremont-street, the vehicle crossing both his legs, and the back of his head coming in violent contact with the pavement. He was still alive at 10 o'clock last night.

A movement is on foot in Georgia to obtain the repeal of the clause in the State Constitution prohibiting the importation of slaves—a bill for that purpose having been introduced in the Legislature last week.

The late Master of the bark *Isla de Cuba*, Captain Deneen, was arrested yesterday, in New-Bedford, and conveyed to Boston for examination, on the charge of having been engaged in the Slave-trade. His examination is set down for to-morrow.

Two murderers, under sentence of death, to be executed on the 16th of December, named Thomas Mulroy and Michael McCormick, broke Jail at New City, Rockland County, on Saturday night, and made their escape.

The number of deaths from yellow fever, in New-Orleans last week, was one hundred and thirty-five. The number in Charleston was twelve.

A serious fight took place in the Fourteenth Ward, in Mulberry-street, near Grand, last night, at a primary election, at which a portion of the choice spirits of the Sixth Ward were engaged with those of the Fourteenth, in a primary meeting. Brick-bats, clubs, and knives, were the weapons brought into play. The fight lasted about ten minutes, during which an average of two per minute received divers wounds and contusions. Francis Earley was shot by a pistol in the thigh, and was conveyed to the City Hospital; and a man named Johnson was cut severely. Another man received a heavy blow on the head.

Justice Connolly rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Robert L. Willis, charged with having murdered a man about a month since in his gambling establishment, No. 581 Broadway. The decision pronounced Willis guilty of the alleged murder, and he was ordered to be committed to the Tombs. Immediately after learning the decision, Mr. Busteed, his counsel, had the case transferred before Judge Russell, who quashed the proceedings before the Magistrate to discharge Willis. The examination of Catharine Mulhearn, upon a charge of perjury, in having, as is alleged, sworn falsely in her affidavit, accusing Willis of murder, which was to have taken place yesterday before Justice Welsh, was postponed until Wednesday.

The general markets, yesterday, were heavy for Cotton and active for Flour. Wheat and Corn were in fair request, at strengthening prices. Sugars, Pork and Rice were freely dealt in. Coffee and Molasses were in moderate demand. Freights were inactive.

## A New Fillibuster Crusade.

General Walker seems to have entered zealously and hopefully upon the task of convincing our Government that he has none but the most peaceful purposes in conducting a crusade of emigration upon the shores of Nicaragua. He intends to persuade Mr. Buchanan that he has been entirely mistaken in regard to his plans,—that every passenger by his vessel is to pay his own fare, and that nothing whatever is to be done which can infringe our neutrality laws or give just cause of complaint to any foreign power.

Walker has undoubtedly done everything in his power to disguise his real purpose and evade the provisions of our laws. But he cannot hope to conceal from anybody, and least of all from our Government officers, the fact that he is preparing to renew upon the soil of Nicaragua the bloody and unrighteous crusade which he has already twice attempted. He goes there with no thought or purpose of settling down in peaceful obedience to the Government and laws of the country. He goes to overturn the Government by violence, and to place himself at the head of it. He goes not as an American citizen, but as President of Nicaragua,—expecting to assert the prerogatives and exercise the powers of that position. The present Government of that country has given official notice that no foreigner will be permitted to land there without a passport, duly issued by the Government of his own country and countersigned by the Representative of Nicaragua. Walker does not pretend that either he or any of his followers have such passports. They have not even applied for them. Yet they cannot deny the right of Nicaragua, as a sovereign power, to impose such restrictions as she may see fit upon the entrance of foreigners upon her soil. Their going in such flagrant disregard of her laws is conclusive evidence of their hostile intent, and will justify the most rigorous measures on her part against them.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the most authentic assurances of the determination of the British Government to aid that of Nicaragua in repelling this invasion, if our own Government should prove unable or unwilling to prevent its departure and landing. We presume special care will be taken to avoid any such interference with American vessels on the high seas as would give us just ground for complaint. We presume that within three leagues of the coast of Nicaragua the sea is subject by international law to the jurisdiction of that country; and that the Government of Nicaragua may call upon any power it chooses to aid in the enforcement of its domestic regulations against lawless invaders. If Walker's men, therefore, should attempt a landing upon any part of the coast, and should fail upon demand to produce the passports required, they will probably be compelled to submit and withdraw by the British fleet; and we do not see upon what ground our Government can possibly interfere for their protection. In the case of Captain Paulding it was held by our Government that if his seizure of Walker upon the soil of Nicaragua was a wrong, that wrong was committed only against the power whose sovereignty had been violated, and that it was for Nicaragua alone to complain of the violation. The same principle would protect the English in a similar interference.

We should regret exceedingly the necessity of English intervention to protect the territory of Nicaragua from invasion on the part of citizens of the United States. We owe it to Nicaragua, to ourselves and to the world, to prevent such a wrong onrselves. But if, through defect of our laws or inefficiency in their execution, we fail in this duty, we shall have no right to complain of its performance by another power.

## Railway Management.

The last chance to put the breath of life into at least one-half the railway property in this country, is at hand. A thousand millions of dollars are invested, and as a whole, the investment is on the brink of certain and irreparable loss. The fearful revulsions of the past year, and the evidences of renewed disaster have, therefore, frightened the owners of railways into at least one harmonious conclusion, to wit: That they will reform the abuses which have so long consumed the earnings and wasted the substance of their works. This penitential step has been taken before; and for the simple want of proper *direction*, it has been the last step. The resolution has frequently been adopted, but no action has followed it. How then shall public sentiment so shape this new-born intention that it will really bring forth reform, and not discourage and postpone it? Random and spasmodic efforts, if they happen to be abortive, will disgust the douhtful, dishearten the sanguine and delay improvement, as they always have done before. If the intention is important, the direction is vital. What then is the specific thing to be done?

Railways, beyond all other things which human enterprise has accomplished, are the direct and legitimate offspring of physical science. When their uses are determined, their location, alignment, gradients, permanent way, locomotives, cars, machinery, tools, and all their working fixtures and moveables, in each stage of their designing, construction, management, repairs and renewals, are successful just so far as they follow known laws of physical science, and abortive so far as they deviate from those laws. Organization, discipline, devotion, integrity, and financial ability are merely the conditions under which physical laws must be obeyed. In short, business talent is the machinery through which engineering knowledge must work. If engineering knowledge without business talent is injurious, business talent without engineering knowledge is fatal. Three-quarters of the cash cost of railways is represented in shapes which all the money and financial talent in Wall-street, unaided, cannot improve. Three-quarters of all the total operating expenses of railways are for mechanical constructions and operations which justify themselves before banks and counting-rooms in an unknown tongue.

It would be very far from our purpose to attempt to disparage the business talent *through* which railways have led enterprise and civilization into the wilderness, and established the fabric of national wealth upon the broad basis of the national interests. All we mean to say is, that this talent, invaluable in its own sphere, is of no value at all out of it—and that its sphere embraces only part of the requirements of skillful and successful railway management. Merchants and capitalists cannot, *because* they are shrewd merchants and sound capitalists, practice by themselves the mechanical and chemical laws which govern railway economy. We ought not to expect that all sorts of men, however well they do what they know how to do, should accomplish with infallible success what they have never learned to do at all.

Who, then, shall manage our railways in accordance with the laws of physical science? It is the business of three parties, which are more or less amalgamated—the Executive officers and Employes, the Directors and the Owners. The Officers cannot be estimated as a class; many of them are shamefully ignorant of the first principles of economy; many of them are fully competent to make their roads conspicuous examples of success, and would oftener do it were they not trammeled by the ignorance and incredulity of their superiors. Directors, *as a class*, are men who deserve credit for *something*, but not for knowledge of railway economy. Their office entitles them to settle the great commercial questions of the road, and to select competent executive officers; but their chief business should be to keep out of the way of such officers, when selected, if they do not know how to aid them in their legitimate business. Every competent officer and engineer in the country will corroborate this assertion. And it is the duty of the owners of railway property to select Directors who will, above all other things, judiciously appreciate and encourage the reasonable efforts of the few men who really understand the principles of railroad economy. And here it is important to remember that, of the mass of duties which are jumbled under the name of railway management, with reference to their importance and the money involved, three-quarters are purely engineering duties. The others are commercial and legal only.

What state of mind then, on the part of the owners and directors of railways, who, as a class, are not educated in the practical details of railway economy, is necessary to the selection and encouragement of officers and employes who are so educated? Simply this: *Confidence in the importance and invariable success of engineering talent*;—faith in the ability of tried and proved men to bring forth the legitimate fruits of mechanical, chemical and practical knowledge and skill. These fruits are dividends.

At this point the issue is direct and practical. Confidence like this must rest on a very sure basis. There was never a surer evidence of things not seen than that which speaks from the thousand achievements of engineering talent, with which the civilized world abounds. If the people will examine the proof, they will not fail to intrust their property to the hands which established it. A little attention, observation and reading on their part will deliver railway property from the two greatest calamities which ever befell it, the public's own ignorant interference with officers who know they are right, and can prove it, and the public's false economy in selecting officers who are *cheap*, whether they are right or not.

One thing is certain, railway property is slipping through the fingers of its owners at a speed which will soon render solicitude and reform too late. Some, perhaps many, of our railways have undoubtedly been constructed under conditions which would never permit them to be profitable. But the greater number have failed to be profitable because they have been badly managed,—because engineering skill and science upon them have been underrated,—because the financial schemes of Directors and Presidents, or the private interests of stockholders and favorite contractors have been allowed to override the conclusions of practical and experienced men, who have studied the whole question as a problem of mathematics, and have reached results which were entitled to a good deal more attention than they have received. Our railways must have more *science* and less *speculation* in their management, if they are ever to be saved from the ruin by which they are now menaced.

## Abduction a Christian Duty.

The question growing out of the recent abduction of a Jewish child by the Inquisition at Rome, is apt to present some serious difficulties which his Heliness, the Pope, probably never dreamed of when he consented, or was driven by the pressure of priestly opinion to consent, to the forcible separation of Mortara's boy from his parents. It will be remembered that about two months ago a Jewish family residing in Rome, having missed the youngest of the children, traced it to the custody of the Inquisition. The officers of that institution did not deny possession of the child, but declared their right to retain it, on the ground that the nurse had caused it to be baptized by a Catholic priest. A claim was set up that the sacrament so administered (clandestinely, as far as the views or wishes of the parents were concerned) having constituted the child a Christian, it could not be surrendered into infidel keeping. The boldness of such a claim wanted nothing to make it an important European question but the approval of the Pope; and this, we learn by the *America*, has been unequivocally expressed. It is stated that in answer to the remonstrances of the French ambassador, the Duc de Grammont, against this high-handed measure, his Holiness replied that he "*could not, in conscience, replace in the path of perdition a soul which had, as though by a miracle, been won for Paradise.*"

This evasion of the question throws upon the Pope the responsibility of a step which Protestant countries, whose subjects or citizens find their business or their pleasure in Rome, will not be likely to submit to in silence. The miracle by which the soul of Mortara's child has been won for Paradise, has little of the attributes of a miracle about it; it was simply a breach of trust on the part of the nurse to whom the child was confided. Whether with or without the connivance of a Priest, she broke faith with her employers, by taking their child to the place where, of all others, they would not have had it go for such a purpose. The miracle, if there be any in the matter, can only be seen in the fact that intelligent men could have been found to uphold and assist so evident a wrong.

It may be that the Pope really feels that it would be a dreadful thing to give the child up to the care of Jews, who would instruct it in a religion opposed to that with which baptism is connected. But if such an excuse for child-stealing be maintained in the Mortara case, it may be employed as a precedent for further efforts in this direction, and for the extension of the principle to other residents in Rome. According to Roman Catholic ideas, a soul which is snatched from heresy is also a soul "won for Paradise," and if this "snatching" doctrine is to be a fixed policy with the Inquisition, Protestant families residing in the holy city may be treated similarly with Mortara's.

It is on this ground, therefore, that England and Prussia, and Sardinia, will be very likely to protest against the action of the Papal Government. It is no longer a question between the Inquisition and the Jew Mortara. The Pope has recognized and approved of the act, and this approval converts the question into one of national policy, concerning which the other European States will doubtless have something to say. If the French Government thought the mere occurrence sufficient for remonstrance, the probability is that the Duc de Grammont will go a little further than mere remonstrance when the Pope adopts the action of the Inquisition. And the British Government will, doubtless, also move in the matter. Apart from the necessity of protecting Protestant British subjects in Rome from being deprived of their children, through the propagandist tendencies of a nurse, acting, no doubt, under priestly guidance, the Hebrew population of England is numerous and influential, and will be very apt to claim the interference of the Government in the Mortara business. The present non-representation of England at the Vatican will not present any bar to such interference—which can be made through the French Minister, acting in the name of both Governments.

There can be no question that there is much less of real religion than of intolerant zeal in the action of the Inquisition. A parent who is not a criminal has the right to the care and jurisdiction of his children. This is a natural law, with which no divine law whatever clashes. And, although we do not seek to question the sovereign right of the Pope to act in Rome according to the rule and custom in his sovereignty, the civilized world will object to his taking a course, which, being at once inconsistent with right and with public law, may endanger the liberties and the dearest privileges of foreign Jews, Protestant Christians, or Mohammedans visiting his dominions. His Holiness has shown, we think, more of temerity than of either justice or policy in the Mortara affair, and may find, perhaps, that he has opened the door to an interference which may ultimately go beyond the point now involved.

## A Quarrel Ended.

Casuists in philanthropy have neglected to decide whether war or the Slave-trade be the darker evil. The question may serve for argument between the Peace and the Abolition Societies; in the meantime we have ample material for deciding whether the former or the repression of the latter be most productive of immediate mischief. It is only a few months ago that upon this issue England and America were at the verge of a quarrel. Since that time the case of the *Regina Cœli* has barely escaped the celebrity of a *casus belli* through the prompt recovery of the vessel by its French owners, and to-day a fresh cause of quarrel has only ceased to stir the European waters. A French vessel, the *Charles et Georges*, was last Autumn exploring the eastern coast of Africa, in pursuit of apprentices for the plantations of the Isle Bourbon. It was fully forewarned of all the requirements of the French decree of 1852, relative to the apprentice system. There were ample provisions on board, clothing and lodgings for the negroes, and an agent appointed by the Ministry of Marine to make sure of the voluntary character of the emigration, and to guarantee every humane attention to the emigrants. M. Rouxel, the Commander, and M. Nicholas Carrel, the Agent, assert that no stipulation of the law failed of faithful reverence. Having received a portion of his load at the Comoro Islands, Capt. Rouxel steered westward, and, when within sight of the Portuguese settlements in Mozambique, though still upon the high seas, was visited by a Portuguese man-of-war, which, finding the Africans on board, towed the vessel into port as a slaver. All the representations of the French officials proved unavailing. The vessel was sent home a prize to Lisbon, and would, doubtless, have been condemned as such, but for the instant intervention of the French Government. The Imperial Minister at Lisbon, the Marquis de Lisle, received peremptory instructions to demand not only the restoration of the craft, but a liberal indemnity to its owners, and, moreover, an ample apology for the insult to the French flag in so visiting, searching and seizing a ship that bore it, having besides an authorized agent of the French Government on board, whose presence should have been accepted as security against the possibility of a violation of law.

The Portuguese, of conrse, tell the story differently; and confiding in their own version, declined at first to do more than release the vessel, and indemnify the owners. They aver that not only was the *Charles et Georges* within Portuguese waters, but that the negroes had been bought of African Chiefs, precisely as the slaves of other times were bought, and upon their own showing were involuntary emigrants. Assured of these facts, the Portuguese officials held themselves justified in making the seizure, notwithstanding the flag and the agent; and the Portuguese Government takes the same view. As it held firmly to it, the French dispatched, six weeks since, a brace of frigates to the Tagus, by way of intimidation. But the effect of this measure was instantly neutralized by the appearance of two British vessels in the same anchorage; for England, since the old days of the Methuen treaty, has regarded Portugal as an outlying province of its own, and is understood to be its backer against all comers. The English Press, also, embraces the Portuguese presentation of the facts, and pours out its indignation upon the French Foreign Office without restraint. Incensed by this intervention of a third party, the Emperor dispatched other men-of-war to Lisbon, and again demanded indemnity. At this point the Portuguese courage gave way. Doubtless the inopportune arrival at London of Mr. McLeod, the British Consul at Mozambique, with his tale of outrage experienced at the hands of the same colonial underlings, furnished a hint that the Court of Lisbon need look for no more English support, and that the wiser course was to submit to the French exaction. Submission has been the result; not as full and satisfactory as might have been extorted, for it appears that it is specifically nominated in the bond as being made to force rather than to right; but still the formal claims to indemnity and the *amende* have been complied with, and the "princely offspring of Braganza" may live to merit another sonneteering panegyric.

Justice is not probably very seriously violated by this result. There is the best reason to believe that such right as there is in the business has been on the French side. Judged in the light furnished by the conduct of the Portuguese authorities on the African coast, their self-contradiction in testimony and in action, their willingness to escape from the consequences of their interference, by any compromise Captain Rouxel had to offer; and their hostility to the English zeal for Slave-trade suppression, of which a British Consul was actually on his way home to complain, we are justified in assuming the truth to abide with the Government of France. If so, the Portuguese were convicted of overhauling, searching and capturing on the high seas a vessel bearing the French colors, unquestionably authentic papers and a commissioned officer of the French Government; a composite wrong not to be lightly excused or patiently borne, and which authorized all the compensation the Emperor has obtained. The French case was perhaps damaged by a refusal to accept of mediation. Otherwise the presumptions were, from the outset, strongly in its favor, and might reasonably attract the sympathy of a people who have suffered, as we have suffered, from this pernicious practice of visit and search. Nor have we any call to commiserate the philanthropy which goes about the world only to stir up embittered international enmities, resulting too frequently in war, that grandest if not the worst of evils. Let the French, therefore, have their demand, though another earthquake engulf Lisbon, and a deluge of Africans pour upon Oceanica.

## The Last of the Packet Ships.

What first gave New-York her supremacy as a maritime City was the establishment of regular lines of packet ships, sailing on stated days to Liverpool, London and Havre. The obvious advantages of such an arrangement were so great, that passengers and shippers naturally gave the preference to ships which could be relied on to sail on a certain day; then the owners of these lines were careful to employ none but the most experienced captains, and their ships were as remarkable for their great speed as for their luxurious accommodations and their regularity of sailing. New-York lines soon became proverbial all over the world for their superiority, and New-York became the great commercial entrepôt of the New World. Lines of packets were established to all the principal ports both of Europe and America, and New-York ships became a marvel for their speed, beauty and safety. Almost the entire trade between Europe and the United States was carried on in New-York ships, and even Englishmen always gave the preference to our ships in crossing the Atlantic. As the commerce of the country increased, our packets increased in size and number, and the business of ship-building grew to be one of the most important interests of the City. So numerous had our packet ships become, that the mere demand created by them for all the various branches of the mechanical arts necessary to their construction, was, in itself, sufficient to make New-York the commercial emporium of the New World. The first packet ships were not larger than 350 to 400 tons, but but they continued to increase in size until they grew to the enormous dimensions of 1,500 to 2,000 tons. Boston and Philadelphia strove to emulate the packet system of New-York, and Liverpool and London followed her example, in establishing lines to the British Colonies. But no other city approached New-York in the number and magnificence of her splendid fleet of packets. Every year witnessed the addition of new ships surpassing all former attempts in naval construction. But these splendid successes were not to endure forever. British capitalists had watched with jealousy our maritime growth, and the Government of Great Britain was appealed to for aid in arresting it. And the appeal was not made in vain. The little steamer *Sirius*, which made her appearance in our harbor twenty years ago, insignificant and unpromising as the stranger appeared, was the harbinger of a change in our maritime affairs which no one could then have anticipated. After the *Sirius* came other steamers, entailing immense losses upon the proprietors; company after company was organized and their capital sunk; but still England persevered, for she was engaged in a new contest for supremacy on the Ocean. When one company disappeared another came promptly forward to fill the gap, until perseverance was crowned with success, and not only our own steamships, but our boasted packets were fairly beaten where they had enjoyed forty years of unvarying victory. England has at last succeeded in driving nearly all our Atlantic steamships off the Ocean, and she now remains, as of old, the ruler of the seas. She has succeeded, too, in destroying the ship-building interests of this City. The last of the Liverpool or London packets was the *Neptune*, which was built in 1855, and it is not probable that another of her class will ever be built.

In accomplishing this work, England has gained a greater naval victory than she did at the Nile or Trafalgar, and Britannia may again wave her trident in triumph. Our capitalists and ship-owners were not blind to their interests; they had the sagacity to see that steam was destined to displace canvas on the ocean, and they entered bravely upon the work of competing with England for the supremacy of the Atlantic. But the niggardly policy of our Government gave the advantage to our rival, and, one by one, nearly all our noble steamers have been sacrificed. Our Bremen steamships, our magnificent Collins steamers, and all but two of our Havre steamers, have been compelled to withdraw, while new British lines have been established, and the always-successful Cunarders have been kept on their way rejoicing. The ship-building business of New-York has been transferred to the Clyde and the Mersey. Iron ships are built in Glasgow to ply between New-York and Bremen; between New-York and Hamburg; New-York and Galway; New-York and Glasgow, and New-York and Liverpool; while New-York-built ships are lying idle at our docks.

Now, we know very well that New-York is not alone in suffering from the serious depression of her shipping interests; the owners of sailing ships in Great Britain are making loud complaints that they suffer severely from their ruinous competition with foreign navigation; and it will be seen by reference to an article which we copy from the Liverpool *Northern Times*, that the iron screw steamship interest is in almost as bad a condition as the sailing ships. We are aware, too, that much of the present distress among the shipping interests is owing to the unhealthy stimulus which was given to ship-building by the California and Australian excitements, and by the war in the Crimea, which created so great a demand for transports, and the commercial revulsions of the last year. But these are temporary causes which will in time be overcome. What New-York has to suffer from is the necessity of building an entirely new class of vessels, for which no provisions whatever have been made. Iron steamships are, hereafter, to be ocean carriers, and we have not yet taken the first step towards making preparation for their construction. Glasgow and Liverpool are so much in advance of us in this respect that it would seem almost hopeless to attempt to compete with them. But we do not despair. It is not in the nature of Americans to acknowledge permanently any superiors, and we have entire faith that, when returning trade shall create a new demand for ships, the means will be found to reinstate us in the position which for the time being we have lost.

## The Bench and the Bar.

Our legal record this morning contains the details of an occurrence yesterday in our Courts of Justice calculated to attract attention and provoke comment, not, we fear, of the kind most flattering to our complacency. Justice Connolly has been for some time hearing a case brought before him on affidavit, in which an Irish servant girl, named Mulhearn, charged one Willis, keeper of a notorious gambling hell in Broadway, with having murdered a man on the night of the 19th of last September. The girl testified to having been awakened in the night by cries of a man pleading for his life,—to having found blood upon the stairs and the wall next day, which a negro servant was then engaged in cleaning off, and to having seen the corpse of the murdered man in the cesspool two days afterwards. She was directly contradicted by the negro and not sustained by any circumstantial evidence whatever, beyond the fact that blood-stains were found upon the wall, said by a chemist to be those of blood. She said that the woman with whom she slept heard the cries also—a statement which the woman in question at once pronounced to be untrue, and Judge Connolly refused to allow her to appear as a witness on that account! The evidence was certainly of the slenderest possible sort, and against any man of less disreputable antecedents than Willis, would have had but little weight with any one.

Yesterday, however, Justice Connolly saw fit to hold Willis for trial,—and, upon his pronouncing that decision, Mr. Busteed, counsel for Willis, protested against it in terms and a manner not often witnessed, we trust, in a Court of Justice in any country where legal tribunals are held in the least respect. He immediately went before Judge Russell, who seems to be the unfailing last resort for criminals in extremity, and applied for the release of his client. In that Court he denounced Justice Connolly with an indecent violence of language, against which even Judge Russell felt constrained to protest, but which he did nothing whatever to restrain. The argument in the end became a wrangle between Busteed and Connolly, in which Judge Russell occasionally interposed. Judge R. finally overruled the decision of the Justice, decided that the evidence—not one word of which, so far as appears, he had heard given,—was insufficient, and ordered Willis to be set at liberty:—and so the whole case ended.

We are not inclined to question the essential equity of the result. We certainly can find in the published testimony no evidence sufficient to fasten upon Willis the suspicion of having committed a murder. But it must strike the public at large as a curious anomaly in judicial proceedings that one Court is to go patiently through the investigation of a case of this kind, and that its decision may be thus summarily set aside by another Court without taking a particle of testimony or hearing anything on the case but a heated, intemperate harangue from the hired counsel of the party accused. Judicial proceedings lose all their dignity, and cease to command public respect, when they are thus brought into conflict, and especially when the license of the Bar is allowed so wide a range in denouncing the character and capacity of the Bench.

## The Championship of Chess.

Mr. Morphy, whose achievements in chess have recently been startling both the New and Old Worlds, appears to have almost finished his work in Europe. There is scarcely anybody left to engage with him. Excellent players of this right royal game exist in abundance. Brilliant players are as plentiful as plentiful as "leaves in Vali 'Ombrosa" (a late work shows that few leaves are to be found there, but we use the simile in its generally accepted sense.) Even extraordinary players are by no means scarce in Europe. But it would seem to require something more than a good, a brilliant, or even an extraordinary player, to compete with Mr. Morphy. The American player has met the European champions wherever he could get them to face him. He has taken them singly and in lots, *en gros et en détail*, by wholesale and retail, and has demolished them all—that is to say, all except Staunton, the great English champion. Him only of all the illustrious chess players of the Old World has Morphy not beaten, and we hope that it is not American vanity which makes us add—that it is him only that Morphy has not succeeded in meeting. This little boast will perhaps be pardoned when it is remembered that Harrwitz has beaten Staunton, and Morphy has beaten Harrwitz. Nor must it be forgotten that Morphy has done his best to bring Staunton to a game, but without effect. It happens, unfortunately for Mr. Staunton, (or for Mr. Morphy, as the reader may please to take it,) that the English champion's engagements are of a nature to preclude his playing a match at this time—*with Mr. Morphy*. We yesterday published Mr. Staunton's reply to Mr. Morphy's repeated challenge—and the letter of the doubter, though an admirable example of the "*beniguæ negare*," will, we fear, impress many persons with the opinion that there is just the smallest possible shade of a "back down" wrapped up in Mr. Staunton's pretty language and very unexceptionable style. Mr. Morphy is there informed that "by no means short of giving up a great work on which I am engaged, subjecting the publishers to the loss of thousands, and myself to an action for a breach of contract, could I obtain time for the match." This language must be rather complimentary than otherwise to Mr. Morphy. The admission that Mr. Staunton could not, without such a sacrifice, play a match of chess with a man who makes nothing of playing eight matches at a time, conveys, as delicately as language can do, Mr. Staunton's idea of Mr. Morphy's powers. It even suggests whether, if the American player has been beaten in Paris, the English player might not have found time for the match and his other engagements too. We think Morphy may come home now.

We are glad to notice that arrangements are being made to present Mr. Morphy on his return with a testimonial in the name of all the Chess Clubs in this country. He deserves such a mark of appreciation, and we trust the suggestion will be carried out. Let it be done handsomely, however, and without the vulgar ostentation and pomp which so frequently accompanies hero-worship on this side of the water. We doubt not that such a testimonial will be as highly esteemed by Mr. Morphy as the courtesy of the Chess Clubs will be applauded by the public. It is not the least pleasing part of the intelligence which comes to us concerning Mr. Morphy's visit to Europe, that he is everywhere received with the warmest proofs of welcome and appreciation.

The Congressional Globe.—Mr. Rives has issued the Prospectus of his *Congressional Globe* for the coming Session of Congress. The debates of every day are to be published in the daily *Globe* the next morning when they do not exceed *forty-five* columns: when they do, we suggest to Mr. Rives the propriety of sparing the public the infliction, or, at all events, of leaving the members to publish them at their own expense. The *Globe* is the best possible record of everything relating to the Executive and Congressional history of the country, and is indispensable to public libraries and public men. It is furnished daily for four months, or in form for binding for the session, at the low price of $3. We believe it would be a great deal better for the country and for Congress if this full, semi-official report of the debates were abandoned, for it would tend to diminish the amount of useless political and party harangning which now consumes the time of Congress and passes under the name of public debate. But as the reports are to be continued, they certainly could not be be better done than they are by Mr. Rives. The *Globe* and Appendix for each Session makes nearly 2,000 pages.

A Remarkable Omission.—The Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, delivered to the Legislature last week, entirely omits allusions to "Northern fanaticism" and "treasonable conspiracies." The Governor of Georgia evidently sleeps sweetly in his bed, and is at ease in his mind, undismayed by the machinations of Abolition plotters or the evil designs of Union-splitters. It is so rare an event to find a Message of a Southern Governor wholly devoted to affairs of the State, that the fact is refreshing.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, PUBLIC AND IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.—BLOODSHED.—The primary election for the choice of delegates to the Convention to nominate Ward and City officers, resulted, last night, in a serious fight in the Fourteenth Ward between the friends of the rival candidates for Councilman of the Fourth District. CHARLES L. BENEDICT, a member of No. 40 Engine, was one of the candidates, and MIKE SMITH, the rival candidate of the Dead Rabbit crowd. The friends of each party rallied in strong force at BUSH'S, a low resort in Mott-street, and at O'CONNELL'S, in Mulberry-street, where the voting commenced at an early hour in the evening, and before the Inspectors arrived the box was full of votes. These were all thrown out by the Inspectors at BUSH'S, and the voting began again. It had proceeded for a short time, when one of SMITH'S friends, not liking the drift of the voting, seized the box and made off with it. A general fight now commenced. A pile of bricks which lay opposite the voting-place furnished convenient ammunition, and these flew in all directions. Pistols were also freely used, and several shots were fired. A pistol shot hit FRANK EARLEY, a fireman, in the fleshy part of the thigh, making a serious, but not dangerous wound. A man, named JOHNSON, who belonged to BENEDICT'S party, met the man who was carrying off the ballot-box, and a fierce contest followed. JOHNSON was struck with a large cheese knife on the head, shoulders, and breast, and badly cut. He was carried home to his family. He works with Mr. BAKER, at No. 102 Centre-street. The fight lasted only some ten minutes, and was all over before any of the Police arrived upon the ground. No arrests were made, although the man who wielded the cheese-knife, it is said, was well known to the Police. EARLY was conveyed to the City Hospital. EDWARD O'BRIEN about the same time entered a liquor store at No. 78 Mott-street, and after a short altercation with a namesake whose Christian name was MICHAEL, the latter seized a stick of wood and struck EDWARD over the head, inflicting an extensive scalp wound, with which the assailed departed in company with some friends to the City Hospital.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS — CONFLICTING OPINIONS. — In accordance with a call signed by a number of prominent clergymen and other citizens, such as the Rev. DRS. CHEEVER, CHAPIN and BELLOWS, and Messrs. PETER COOPER, JOHN JAY and FLETCHER HARPER, a meeting was convened in the Hall of the Cooper Institute to express sympathy with the North American Indians, and to devise means to put an end to the injustice shown them by the United States Government. The size of the meeting was not at all commensurate with the magnitude of the objects stated in the call or the prominence of the signers—not more than one hundred persons being present in the Hall at any one time. The Rev. RICHARD REED acted as Chairman, and W. F. FLECKNER, Esq., as Secretary. JOHN BESSON, Esq., who has spent years and a fortune in labors to ameliorate the condition of the Indians in the Northwestern Territories, made numerous statements to demonstrate that the Indians were capable of being civilized, and that great injustice had been done them. At the conclusion of his address he read a series of resolutions embodying sentiments parallel with those he had himself expressed.

The Chairman was proceeding to take the sense of the meeting when a young gentleman, who proved to be Captain A. M. FELLOWS, of Salem, Oregon, begged leave to dissent from the sentiments expressed by the speaker. He entered into a detailed history of the more recent campaigns among the Oregon Indians, in some of which he had taken part as volunteer, and after citing numerous instances of the perfidiousness of the Indian tribes, stated it as his deliberate opinion that the labor of the missionaries among them had not been productive of any good results whatever. Not a solitary person had been converted. They are all drunken vagabonds. [Laughter.]

The Rev. W. S. HALL, pastor of the Laight-street Baptist Church, replied eloquently and effectively to the statements just made. The young gentleman had said the missionaries had been laboring 18 years among the Indians and yet they were not converted. So had ministers been laboring eighteen centuries among his own civilized countrymen and yet many of them are now drunken vagabonds. [Applause.] White men go there with muskets, revolvers and bowie-knives. Are these instruments by which to christianize the Indians? No! Mr. H. had been brought up in the land of Penn, and he did not wonder that the Indians should practice self-defence. They have been wronged. Humanity speaks for them in a voice so direct, so thrilling, that we must hear it. He would appeal with a father's heart and a father's tenderness to the young man who had spoken, never to pull the trigger which should send a bullet to the brain of the poor Indian, but to win him over to the love of Christ. [Applause.]

The Rev. A. REED, who has labored for ten years among the Choctaws, as Principal of the Spencer Academy, (named after the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER,) gave numerous statistics to demonstrate the amount of good which had been done by the missionaries in his field of labor.

Mr. BESSON disputed some of Captain FELLOWS' statements, and re-read the last resolution, which recommended the appointment of a Committee which should take the subjects considered at the meeting under advisement, and report at a future meeting. Colonel Kinney, W. F. Fleckner, Dr. Horton, S. R. Townsend, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Hall, John Jay, and John Beeson were appointed such Committee. Mr. B. proceeded to say that the hall had been engaged at the risk of a few gentlemen.

PETER COOPER, (interrupting)—You are welcome to the use of the Hall. [Loud applause.]

Dr. GOULD, who has lived for many years among the Indians in the southwestern part of Oregon, followed up the remarks of Messrs. HALL and REED, and detailed conversations had with General SCOTT upon Indian affairs. General SCOTT acknowledged he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but attempted to shift the responsibility by pleading his subjection to the powers at Washington. He betrayed an ignorance of the true state of affairs unparalleled in an official. Captain FELLOWS regretted he had disturbed the harmony of the meeting, but reasserted the truth of his former statements and acknowledged himself personally responsible for them.

After a few remarks by Mr. HALL, the resolutions were passed unanimously, when the meeting adjourned.

A CURIOUS EMIGRATION PROJECT.—A scheme is on foot to carry out a Colony of Emigrants from this City to an island in the East Indin Archipelago, which at present is entirely unclaimed and has never been settled by any European power. The climate is described as generally mild and very healthy,—the productions, cotton, sugar and rice, grow in great abundance, and the native population are described as a timid, inoffensive race, who would easily become the most docile and faithful of laborers. In the event of colonization it is said that the island must become the centre of an important native trade; it will be advantageously situated as a coaling station for lines of steamships, running from our Pacific coast to Australia and Indian ports; and great and growing markets for its sugar, coffee and cotton, are near at hand in the ports of Australia. The projector of this enterprise states that he has spent some time in the region; and has carefully matured a plan of emigration and colonization, which he will direct until a settlement is effected. A vessel is provided in which each adult emigrant contributes $250; which secures a *pro rata* interest in the vessel carrying out the company, and a section of land. It is designed to set sail as soon as possible, in order to arrive in the Indian seas at the commencement of the South-east Monsoon, the most agreeable season of the year. The project is a novel one, and seems at first glance too romantic to be likely to succeed. Great Colonies, however, have had beginnings quite as humble as this. It would be a capital region for General WM. WALKER to emigrate to, and he would serve the country as well as himself by turning his attention in that direction.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.—Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, in entering upon a serious, protracted and able refutation of the doctrine, propounded and vindicated at length by a writer in its columns, that legal marriage is all wrong, and that the relations between the sexes ought to be left entirely to the will or whim of the parties concerned. The *Tribune* devotes two columns to the establishment of the opposite position, and lays it down as a principle that a man has no moral right to "desert the mother of his children for a fresh face, a more attractive person, when her beauty and bloom have been sacrificed to his gratification." We concur entirely in this opinion—though, so thoroughly is the whole sentiment of the reasoning and respectable public on the same side, we do not quite see the utility or necessity of entering into a public controversy in regard to it. We can scarcely agree with our neighbor in advising that there should be treatises in every school district, and tracts in every family, upon the class of topics to which this discussion belongs. Nobody seriously doubts the moral right and necessity of laws regulating the marriage relation, who would he likely to be convinced by argument upon it. There are some principles which may very well be assumed to be universally conceded, and this is one of them.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—A Sparring Exhibition came off at Hoym's Theatre, in the Bowery, last evening, for the benefit of AARON JONES, the trainor of the Benicia Boy, who is currently reported to have lost heavily by the result of the prize fight. JONES is about to return to England, and his friends devised this benefit as a testimonial, pecuniary and otherwise. The "fancy" were in attendance in large numbers, and seemed to enjoy the proceedings. Among the spectators were a number of pickpockets, one of whom relieved Mr. BILLY MULLIGAN of a diamond breast-pin worth $300. A person was arrested in the act of picking a pocket, and conveyed to the Police Head-quarters, where he gave his name as JAMES BRADLEY, from Cincinnati.

DAGUERREOUS COUNTERFEIT.—New counterfeit 20s on the Marine Bank of this City have made their appearance. They are altered from bills of some worthless bank. The following is a description of the counterfeit: Vignette, a female seated on a rock overlooking a city, with shipping, cars, &c., the figure 20 and cars on the right end; 20 and the State arms on the left.

MR. MEAGHER'S NARRATIVE OF HIS TOUR IN COSTA RICA.—In the Spring of the present year Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, accompanied by Don RAMON PAEZ, of Venezuela, made a visit to Costa Rica, and for several months traveled much through the forests and over the mountains of that quiet but thriving State. The result of their wanderings and ponderings has been a series of lectures, the first of which was delivered for the first time, last night, in Niblo's Saloon, to a large and highly intelligent audience. Being in the main introductory, Mr. MEAGHER's discourse dealt chiefly with the geography and resources of the State. Here and there, however, he indulged in a graphic sketch of its social characteristics and political economy. A series of admirable paintings, each copied from sketches taken on the spot by Mr. PAEZ, were exhibited at appropriate intervals, and contributed in no little degree to the interest of the lecture.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT AT A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The semi-annual distribution of diplomas at the Female Grammar School No. 5, in the Eighteenth Ward which took place on Thursday, was attended by Hon. E. D. MORGAN, the Governor elect, who, on being introduced by one of the school officers, expressed his great gratification at the perfect system order and good government under which the school appeared to be flourishing; he said he had always strenuously advocated the cause of public education; and nothing afforded him greater pleasure than to see the successful system in full operation, which, while a State Senator, he had faithfully labored to establish and promote, and that pleasure was increased in the hope that his future position so generously delegated to him by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens of the State might enable him to advance, even to a greater extent, those sources of knowledge which are the best safeguards of our free and happy institutions. At the conclusion of his remarks, a bouquet was presented to him on behalf of the teachers and pupils by Miss MARGARETTA MARSTON, the Principal. The annual certificates were then presented to the pupils, and brief addresses were made by Mr. CHARLES G. MUSCA and J. W. GERARD, Esq.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Committee on Streets reported in favor of concurring with the Councilmen in the repeal of the ordinance to extend Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard. Alderman BOOLE presented a minority report, and both were laid over. The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report on a recommendation from the Street Commissioner, providing for four new Police Stationhouses, and for repairs to those already in use. The expense was calculated at $58,000 for the new buildings, and $58,000 for repairs—total, $116,000. Alderman TUCKER opposed the adoption of the report, on the ground that it was not sufficiently clear, and, after some debate, it was lost for want of a constitutional vote; then reconsidered, and laid on the table. It was taken up subsequently, on motion of Alderman CLANCY, and, after some additional debate, it was lost again. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that the fines for violations of City ordinances collected during October amounted to $324 68. Alderman TUCKER moved that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to report, on Thursday next, on the matter of allowing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars on the road. The motion was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and after disposing of a little routine business, adjourned to Thursday, in the absence of a quorum.

MORE TROUBLE AT QUARANTINE.—There is a new phase of trouble at Quarantine. The bill of costs for the expenses of the "war" has been presented. The Commissioners of Emigration, through their attorney, Mr. JOHN L. DEVLIN, has served notice of a complaint against the Board of Supervisors of the County of Richmond, demanding judgment against the defendants, in pursuance of the 428th chapter of the Laws of 1855, entitled "An act to provide for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs or riots," for $250,750, together with costs. The plaintiffs found their complaint on the outrages of the 1st and 2d nights of September, when, as they allege, Quarantine property was riotously and violently destroyed to the amount of $250,750, by a mob of 500 persons.

Process has also issued against the members of the Board of Health of Castleton, the charge against them being founded on the resolution, adopted Sept. 1, declaring the Quarantine a nuisance, and ordering it to be abated. The Board of Health is composed of five members, the Justice of the Peace and the Supervisors of the Town of Castleton, Dr. WATSON, the Justice, and *ex-officio* member of the Board, was arrested yesterday. Bail is required in the sum of $300,000 for each person, or $1,500,000 in all.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met at 2 P. M. yesterday, General NYE in the Chair. Officer William McDermot, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for intemperance. Officer Wm. H. Bulmer, of the Fifth Precinct, who was suspended some time since on a charge of landing a boy on an uninhabited island in Long Island Sound, was reinstated. The Board adjourned to Monday next, 2 P. M.

THANKSGIVING DINNER AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The managers of this mission propose to give the children of their Day and Sabbath School, and other destitute ones in the locality, a Thanksgiving dinner on the 18th. The managers also wish, if possible, to present each child with a small gift on Thanksgiving Day, and to aid this charitable design the Rev. A. K. SANDFORD, No. 61 Park-street, appeals to the public for donations. Those who wish to help the poor children to a good dinner on the approaching holiday are requested to send in their contributions by Tuesday or Wednesday morning.

THE GOULDY FAMILY.—The condition of CHARLES GOULDY, the youngest of the Thirtieth-street family, was yesterday considered very critical. Dr. VAN BUREN had removed some depressed portions of the skull, which had caused convulsions. The child was living at a late hour last night. The servants at the Hospital were in a low state last evening; one of them was fast sinking, the side opposite to the wound in the head being wholly paralyzed. Mr. GOULDY's case remains in grave doubt.

A CHARITABLE CONCERT.—The friends of Mr. JOHN BEITS, a worthy mechanic who has had the misfortune to lose his eye-sight from an accident, while in the performance of his duties at the Allaire Works, have got up a concert for his benefit at Hope Chapel, on the evening of Friday next, the 12th inst. A large number of very excellent vocal and instrumental performers have volunteered their services, and will make the occasion one of decided attractions. Those persons who would like to combine an evening's entertainment with an act of deserved charity, cannot do better than to attend.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE NINTH WARD.—A correspondent writes that "a number of citizens of the Ninth Ward" desire to know to whom they are to apply for the reparation of the streets in their Ward. "Hammond-street," says our correspondent, "from Greenwich-avenue to Bleecker-street, in consequence of the immense holes in the pavement, has been impassable for vehicles during the past six weeks." We are further informed that notice of the condition of his Ward has been given to the Mayor and Street Commissioner, without any effect. We recommend our correspondent to place the matter in the hands of the Alderman of his Ward who will probably see it attended to.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The preliminary gatherings of those who recoguize the Regulars and the People's Committee, as sound Democratic institutions, took place last night, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Charter Conventions.

DEAF MUTES.—The rite of confirmation was administered on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, to six deaf-mutes, who were admitted to St. Ann's Church. This Church has now sixty members, thirty of whom are deaf-mutes.

EVENING SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.—A new evening school for females was opened last evening in Ward School No. 34, in Broome-street, near Sheriff. It is free.

DAY-BOATS TO ALBANY.—The day-boats to Albany continue running, and will perform the ir trips as late into the season as the weather will permit.

LOSS OF A SPANISH BRIG—RESCUE OF THIRTEEN PERSONS.—The bark *Lamplighter*, Capt. PAYNE, of Boston, from Trieste, which arrived at this port yesterday, in addition to her regular passengers and crew brought the captain and crew of the Spanish brig *Anna*, and one passenger named W. G. RANKIN—13 in all—who were rescued from that vessel on the 26th of October, in lat. 39° 02', lon. 43°, by the *Lamplighter*. The *Anna* belonged to Malaga, to which port she was bound with a cargo of fish from St. Johns, N. F. On the 25th ult. she encountered a heavy gale, in which she sprang a leak, obliging them to throw overboard a part of the cargo. When fallen in with, the *Anna* was just in a sinking condition. Her officers and crew were promptly transferred on board the *Lamplighter*. They saved nothing but the vessel's chronometer. This is the fourth vessel already reported, which foundered at sea in the gale of the 25th of October, whose crews were rescued by passing vessels.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—The Galway steamer *Pacific* left, yesterday, with 38 cabin and 136 steerage passengers. Among the former is Madame LOLA MONTEZ. The new Hamburg mail steamer *Bavaria*, of the Hamburg American Packet Company, was to leave Hamburg on the 1st inst., and Southampton on the 4th inst., for New-York. The time for the sailing of the *Hammonia* was fixed for the 15th inst.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The bark *Clara*, of this port, recently abandoned at sea, part of whose officers and crew arrived here in the ship *F. B. Cutting*, belonged to DUNHAM & DIMON. She was insured in this City for $36,000; her cargo consisted of 636 tons of coal and 286 tons of merchandise, principally chemicals. The brig *Kate Heath*, of New-York, from Cardenas, bound to Portland, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, was run ashore at Cape Look-out on the 4th inst., in a sinking condition, having sprung a leak on the 1st. Vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

LIQUOR-DEALERS TO BE ARRESTED.—In September and October, 1857, judgments were obtained, by default, in the Court of Common Pleas, against some forty or fifty liquor-dealers, for selling spirituous liquors on Sunday, contrary to the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Law, which fixes a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be recovered by the District-Attorney, in the name of the people. On Thursday the Police Commissioners sent a communication to Mr. BLUNT, the District-Attorney, stating that executions had been issued to the Sheriff on these judgments, but that they were returned unsatisfied. On Saturday Mr. BLUNT issued executions under section 288 of the Code, against the persons of the liquor-dealers, and the Sheriff intends to arrest them.

THE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Coroner's examination in the case of HENRY BRINK, the unfortunate man who was thrown a hundred feet into the air by the explosion of the steam-tug *Petrel* on Saturday, was set down for yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Owing to the absence of material witnesses, the Inquisition was postponed till to-day. The fireman, EDWARD DOWNING, is still at the City Hospital, and in a fair way to recover.

THE LAGER-BIER SALOON HOMICIDE.—The Eighth Ward Police are still actively engaged in trying to discover the man who on Saturday night killed WM. S. TOMPKINS at the lager-bier saloon No. 497 Broadway. Two or three arrests have been made on suspicion. Coroner HILLS has taken charge of the inquest, but he was unable yesterday to get all the necessary witnesses, and postponed the examination till to-day.

ROBBERY IN A STAGE.—Mr. JOHN RANDALL was robbed on Friday, in a Dry Dock and Grand-street stage. There were ten men in the stage when he entered. One of them asked him the time of the day, and as he replaced his watch, the men nearest him fell upon him, pretending to be drunk, and the watch (worth $100) was taken from his pocket. Mr. RANDALL left the stage, but could not find a policeman—so no arrest was made.

KIDNAPPING EMIGRANTS—JOHN RIDDLE, his wife and their two children, a girl of seventeen and a boy of fifteen, arrived from Scotland two or three days since, landing from an emigrant ship, at Castle Garden. As the family were landing, some designing persons kidnapped the girl and boy. Complaint was made to the Harbor Police, and after a search the missing parties were found in a disreputable house, in the lower part of the City. No arrests were made.

DEATH FROM RAILROAD INJURIES.—MARY BRADY, the woman who a few days ago was run against by a Harlem Railroad train, at Fortieth-street, tossed several feet from the track, and severely injured, died yesterday. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered. The deceased was intoxicated, and paid no attention to the whistle.

## Police Reports.

EXTENSIVE ISSUE OF BOGUS BILLS—WALL-STREET AND THE WESTERN STATES FLOODED.—Some Wall-street brokers, either designedly or otherwise, have been doing a pretty extensive business with pretended issues of a Maine bank. The bills—they are all of the denomination ten and twenties—bear the impress "New-England Bank," and purport to be issues of a bank bearing this name located at Fairmount in the State of Maine. There is such a town as Fairmount in Maine, but no such banking institution there as that named. The issues are all bogus, and got up in the most approved style of deception. A firm of Wall-street note-engravers is reported to have executed the engraving part of the job, and the amount of bills put in the market is said to be $500,000. Of this large sum the bulk has been taken into the Western States, and $50,000 is said to have been found among the Wall-street brokers in exchange for stocks. The bills are capitally executed, and have been readily taken by the best judges of money, and signed by E. Rittenhouse President, and A. Martin Cashier. A broker named Jackson is quoted as having made way with $15,000 of the money; Mr. Calhoun of No. 19 Exchange-place, as having passed out of his hands $9,000; a Mr. Tompkins $3,000; a Mr. Wood of Pine-street, $1,500, and so on through a long list of names. It is not known yet who the parties are who introduced the bills into the market, and who have issued them with a guilty knowledge. A young man named Jethro Wood Underhill, was arrested yesterday at the International Hotel, who had $400 of the money in his possession. He gave the package of bills on arrival at the hotel in charge of the book-keeper. Yesterday he gave a boy an order on the cashier for $16, in payment for some purchases sent there, and through this circumstance the bogus character of the bills was brought to light. Underhill was taken before Justice KELLY, and held to await examination. He says that he received the money of Mr. Wilcox, broker, of No. 14 Wall-street, in payment for some land in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

SIXTH WARD SHOOTING.—Michael Downs and Joseph Gaughan are two promising youths of Celtic descent, and live in the Sixth Ward. They had an altercation yesterday, and Downs ended the matter by shooting Gaughan in the leg. Gaughan was taken to the Hospital, and Downs committed to the Tombs.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SCENES IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.—There was a near approach to a fight, last evening, in the Brooklyn Common Council. Alderman DOUGLAS reflected severely upon Alderman VAN BRUNT on account of his action in the matter of an adverse report upon one McLAUGHLIN's petition concerning a grading and paving contract in Classon-avenue. Alderman VAN BRUNT retorted, accusing Mr. DOUGLAS of falsehood. DOUGLAS rejoined, when VAN BRUNT seized a hook apparently with the intention of throwing it at the head of Mr. DOUGLAS. The latter struck an attitude, defensive not offensive. The Chair called to order, and there was no fight. Another Alderman was aggrieved. Alderman WHITNEY stated that an attempt had been made to intimidate him. The Alderman stated that he did not vote, two weeks ago, on a motion to lay a report to favor of paying the bills of JOHN BRADY and J. MARVIN, counsel and clerk to the Commissioners on Williamsburg claims; and that MARVIN came up to him and observed: "I'll pay you off for this, for not voting." The Alderman considered that the Board had been insulted through him, and he left it to the Board to say what should be done. A Committee of Investigation was appointed.

IMPANELING OF THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury for Kings County was impanelled yesterday forenoon, with JOHN B. BERGEN as foreman. After the oath had been administered, the charge was delivered by Judge EMOTT, of Poughkeepsie, who will preside at this session of the Circuit Court. The Judge occupied about half an hour in his address, calling special attention to the laws forbidding the sale of lottery tickets; the laws against usury, and against the taking of illegal fees by attorneys and other law officers. Upon the subject of laws protecting elections, the Judge dwelt at some length upon the degeneracy of the public sentiment, which allowed the almost universal practice of buying and bribing votes at our elections. The laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and punishing their sale without license, as well as the adulteration of liquors, received a passing notice. The present was the last Grand Jury for the year, and their duties, on this account, would be the more onerous.

GAS ON THE FERRY-BOATS.—Gas was introduced on the Fulton Ferry-boats last evening. The *Nassau* was the first boat lighted, and the effect was good. The gas is obtained from the works of the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, at the same price as charged to private consumers. A hose is attached to the docks to introduce the gas into receptacles prepared for the purpose on the decks of the boats. Thence it is conducted to the engine rooms and distributed into the cabins. The cylinder in the hold is fourteen feet long by four in diameter, lined with galvanic iron. The pressure of gas is one-half pound to the inch.

OPENING OF THE CITY COURTS.—The November term of the City Court commenced its sittings yesterday, and the petit jury was impanneled. Among the 78 cases on the Calendar is one by E. B. SPOONER against the City Railroad Company for damages resulting from injuries received several Winters since on a sleigh car.... The Court of Oyer and Terminer met and was organized, but no business was done. The Circuit trials were taken up.

OUTRAGE.—STEPHEN LOWRY, who hails from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and says he belongs to the band on board of that ship, was arrested on Sunday evening upon complaint of WILLIAM MURPHY, of No. 162 Prospect-street, for having committed a criminal assault upon the person of his little girl, only 8 years of age. Mayor POWELL issued the warrant, and LOWRY was arraigned before Judge CORNWELL yesterday morning. The offence is alleged to have been committed on the 22d of October, when the mother was temporarily absent from the house; and nothing was known of it until the following Thursday. The mother then drew from the little girl the particulars of the transaction, when she charged LOWRY with the offence. He confessed the crime, but alleged that he was drunk at the time, and begged forgiveness. He also offered money to the mother, (so he says,) which she received, promising not to disclose the matter to her husband. Upon learning the facts, however, Mr. MURPHY went in search of LOWRY, to inflict summary chastisement upon him, but, not being able to find him, made the complaint, and had him arrested. LOWRY is 53 years of age, and says he was born on board of a man-of-war.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors for Kings County met on Saturday at the County Jail. T. G. BERGEN presented a petition from the Superintendents of the Poor for an appropriation of $60,000.

It was, on his motion, ordered that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated to the Superintendents of the Poor on Almshouse account, to be paid by the County Treasurer from the monies raised by tax for that purpose.

Bills amounting to $2,162 were favorably reported upon. The tax assessment rolls were presented and warrants issued to the various Supervisors for their collection. After some further business of little moment the Board adjourned to the 1st of December, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A MUCH LAMENTED DEATH.—In all that makes admirable womanly preëminence, Mrs. MARY E. MONELL (wife of JOHN J. MONELL, of Newburg, and daughter of the Hon. N. B. SMITH, of Woodbury, Conn.) was singularly distinguished. From her many natural gifts and her admirable use of them, her recent death (Oct. 22) has left a very unusual void in the community where she resided. A more beloved person, by kindred and immediate friends, probably never existed. In her beautiful home on the Hudson she was a rare model of lovely tenderness and goodness. But she is no loss scarce less to society at large than to her own circle and family. With her own mental endowments and her most winning personal loveliness, she had a breadth of human charity and Christian liberality, of which the whole community felt the influence. From this inborn and undeniable superiority, this instinctive nobleness and truthfulness, she became the leader in all the good works of the neighborhood. She was their acknowledged first and best woman, in active charities as well as in graces of mind and person—in the furtherance of liberal public objects as well as in the refinements of home and the hospitalities of the drawing-room. To all classes, Mrs. MONELL'S death is a loss that will be thought truly irreparable; while, for the relatives and more intimate friends whom she has left, it will be long before she can be mentioned without a tear at the heart. —*Home Journal.*

Miss Emma Wellis left, on Saturday, in the steamer *Vigo*, being recalled for a time to Paris by important family business. She will return in February.


☞ **Trees and Plants.**
PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

**$50. $50.**
☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Questions to be Settled.**—Shall I fill my body with the poison of tobacco, and suffer the pains of dyspepsy, nervousness, nausea, loss of appetite, neuralgia, and sores, even cancers and other cutaneous diseases, or buy an AMERICAN SMOKER of the American Trade Company, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.?

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **20-Cent Ambrotype Likenesses, with** CASE.—Family groups and children's likenesses beautifully taken by KIMBALL, the people's picture-maker, No. 347 Broadway.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Julee Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Renovator** is the greatest discovery and most admired article ever introduced to the public, for giving health, beauty and vigor to the hair. Its use will prevent or remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the hair soft, glossy and beautiful. While it is free from any injurious properties, its effects on the hair are most salutary. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **George B. Sloat & Co.,**
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST. C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **"Keep the Feet Warm."**—Doctors advise it, and CANTRELL is prepared to furnish Boots and Gaiters, thick-soled, substantial, yet exceedingly-elegant articles, just suited to Winter wear. He has them for young and old, male and female, and ready to supply all demands at very low rates. When you want anything in his line, visit his Store, at No. 313 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

☞ **The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker Undershirts and Drawers.**—Also, Under-garments for Men, Women and Children, all sizes, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Bartholf's** BARTHOLF'S
FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY.
Local Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Agent, Box 2,841 P.O.

☞ **Carpets.**—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at low prices:
Three-ply carpets at.....$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at.....70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at.....45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at.....30c. per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Tapestry Brussels Carpets.**—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Velvet Carpets.**—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¼ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard st., six doors east of Broadway.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Tubular Ties and Scarfs**—A new importation, at low prices, at the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.


## MARRIED.

UNDERHILL—KIP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Peter Stryker, Mr. E. BEEKMAN UNDERHILL to Miss LYDIA F. KIP, daughter of the late Samuel Kip, Esq., both of this City.

BOWMAN—CUATISS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, at the residence of Dr. E. W. Ranney, No. 245 West 23d-st., by the Rev. A. H. Burlingham, CALVIN BOWMAN, of Troy, N. Y., to ALICE L. CUATISS, of this City.

WILSON—WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. W. WELLS WILSON to Miss ANNIE M. V. WILLIAMSON, daughter of John J. Williamson, Esq., of this City.

SWARTZ—WHEELER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, Mr. SAMUEL C. SWARTZ to Miss CLARA A., daughter of ASA H. Wheeler, both of this City.

ELLISON—RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, LAWRENCE P. ELLISON to EMMA CARNLY, daughter of Samuel Richardson, Esq.

POOLE—SWAIN.—At Stillwater, N. Y., on Monday, 1st of 11th month, at the residence of Ahm. Legget, by Charles Moore, Esq., SAMUEL POOLE, of New-York, to ELIZA W., daughter of Charles F. Swain, of California.

## DIED.

WHITTEMORE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, ANN HARVEY, eldest daughter of Timothy Whittemore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 14 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

INGERSOLL.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, LOUISE, second daughter of George D. Ingersoll.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 183 West 21st-st. Her remains will be taken to Stanwich, Conn. for interment.

DUGAN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 8, of marasmus, EMILY, infant daughter of John and Susan Dugan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock precisely, from the residence of her parents, No. 423 6th-av.

HAGGART.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 8, MARY A., wife of James Haggart, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 251 Broome-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In South Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Nov. 7, suddenly, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Lewis Smith, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and to plain sewing; can take charge of a baby and is hirth and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City reference. Apply at No. 109 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT American lady, a situation in a public institution as matron, or would take charge of the household affairs of a hotel or private family. Her references and experience cannot fail to satisfy all parties interested. Apply for three days or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to F. M., at Mr. H. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT and highly-recommended woman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is sober, steady and industrious; is a good, faithful woman, and not afraid to work; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice, small private family; good City references as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing. She perfectly understands her business and can produce the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family: can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands French fluting and all kinds of fine muslins; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call, for 2 days, at her recent employer's, No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Address for two days No. 14 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress by a very competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in chamberwork in a small private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 142 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, as seamstress; is a good sewer; will do chamberwork; would wait on young ladies or attend to a child; is willing to make herself obliging; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged at her employer's, No. 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 16th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, to assist in the washing an l ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 464½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, in a small family; has a six years' reference from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 Laurens-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS PERmitted to refer to her last place, a situation as seamstress to cut and fit ladies' dresses; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 153 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as first-rate cook; understands soups, meats, baking and pastry; no objections to the country. Call at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good neat plain sewer. Best of City references. Call for two days at No. 125 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a lady, competent to instruct in all the English branches, also in French and Music. Salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address A. Y., No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSRESS. A Protestant young woman wishes employment in the above capacity by the day, week or month. Call or address E. V., No. 77 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a Swedish Protestant who can give the best recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 89 East 29th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 239 East 19th-st., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as landress or chambermaid. Has good City reference from her last situation, which she lived in for five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can have the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to take care of children; good City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 56 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to do general housework. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 190 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 361 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook; has the best of City reference. Understands all kinds of baking. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or light chamberwork; good references given. Call at No. 69 West 27th-st., on Mrs. CHURCH, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is seven weeks old. Can be seen at No. 322 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Inquire at her last place, No. 196 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; can do all kinds of cooking; can give good references. Apply at No. 141 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in anything required. Can be seen at No. 301 4th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN, with no incumbrance or family, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes shirts and does plain sewing; is a competent shirt maker, fond of children; wages, $7 to $8. Also, a waitress and parlor maid, takes charge of the silver; wages $6 to $7. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do all if the family is not very large; is really an excellent servant, and thoroughly capable to fill a cook's place in any gentleman's family; is civil, obliging, and very neat; has excellent references. Inquire for LETITIa, at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A MOST EXPERIENCED AND very respectable, intelligent servant, a situation as child's nurse; is a most reliable person, and is fully capable to take entire charge of young children, or of an infant from birth. Wages not so much an object as a good family. Inquire for ROSANNA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Highest references.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced and very highly recommended, reliable servant, a situation; is a first-class cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is hard-working, very economical, and particularly neat; refers to her last place, where she served a number of years. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a respectable family, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Can be seen until suited at her last place, No. 157 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can produce excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived 17 months; is capable of assisting in the kitchen if required. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children; is a first-rate embroiderer and an excellent scholar; has no objection to go to the country; best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 13 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and 2d plain seamstress, or else mbermaid and waiter, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN, would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where she could pay part of the expense in sewing or in teaching two or three small children. The best of City reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY and economical woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes bread, biscuit, &c. Also, a neat, tidy girl, as chambermaid; will be found steady and reliable servants. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent young person as general dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands making all kinds of ladies' under-garments. Call for two days at her last place, where her work will be seen, No. 145 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, Protestant, to do general housework, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 300 9th-st., corner of Avenue B. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good City recommendations, a situation in a private family as waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands her business well; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; or would have no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Aveones, C and D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to help in washing and ironing, or do the housework of a small family; the best of reference given. Inquire at No. 256 Bergen, near Powers-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as regular waitress; can give the best reference from her last place, where she lived 2 years; can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 West 17th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as an excellent cook and good baker; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 152 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A PROtestant; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 74 Hammond-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEmale servants to notice that a respectable class of smart, competent English, Welsh, Scotch, Protestants, and others in various situations, are to be obtained today, or no charge, at WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. Employers will please call and judge for themselves.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS & QUINBY'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, cooks, chambermaids, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT married man, a situation; understands the cultivation of land, the raising of crops and vegetables of all kinds, the training of horses, and management of stock of every description; his wife is a good cook and laundress, and butter made by her brings the highest price at market; both are young and natives of Orange County. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of reference from his last employer; is married, and his wife would be willing to take charge of a small dairy or poultry; can show the best of testimonials to that effect; the country preferred; and by addressing a note to A. ROBERTSON, No. 132 East 38th-st., will be punctually attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Address S. C., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for three days. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR accountant, in a merchant's or banker's office, by a young man who has had considerable experence in one of the first commercial houses, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and abilities. Address J. W., Box No. 2,125 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will take care of a garden if required. Wages moderate. Best of reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, wants a situation; understands his business, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at No. 69 Madison-av., with reference from his present employer, with whom he lived four years. A note addressed to J. F., from any person wishing one, will be properly attended to, from the above number.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and take care of a furnace, and would make himself generally useful; has good reference, and not afraid of work. Address, for two days, F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands milking and would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; would prefer the State of Jersey, as he has lived there for two years past; used to the care of horses and everything about a farm. Address, for two days, P. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter, in a private family; is a first-class servant, and can give the best of City references as to character and capacity. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady single man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference. Any commands left at Mr. GILLESPIE'S, No. 62 University-place, will be attended to, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man, of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Can produce the best of City reference. Address T. N., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference given. Call or address for three days, F. E., No. 32 University-place. No objection to travel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man; understands his business, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly. The best of reference given. Call on or address M. K., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of first-rate qualities; has first-rate City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO BANKERS.—WANTED BY A STEADY young man, who has had nearly two years' experience in a New-England bank, a situation in a bank or banking house. Refers to the President and Cashier, and can give bonds to the amount of $10,000. Address BANK CLERK, Box No. 97 Brooklyn Post-Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF ENERGY AND UNquestionable character, a situation in any respectable business. Active employment preferred. Address, stating duties, &c., O. F. S., No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM TO TAKE care of horses by a young man who has good reference from his last employer. Address C. W., Box No 154 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been two years in a law office desires a situation as clerk in a lawyer's office. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A PRACTICAL MAN, to work a place on shares; there is 20 acres of good tillable land; comfortable house and out-buildings; peach orchard, and other fruit; he must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who will give security for the performance of his duties. Inquire of S. A. ANNESS, on the premises, Morristown, N. J., or of J. ANNESS, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM about 30 miles from the City, the man as gardener and coachman, and to do general work on a small farm; the woman is wanted for general housework; Protestants preferred; good references required; and a fair salary will be given to competent persons. Address Box No. 219 *Times* office, stating when an interview can be had.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE. TO TAKE care of an invalid child; a man-servant as waiter; and a cook who will assist in the washing and ironing. All must be Protestants, and furnish good City references. Apply, before 12 o'clock noon, at No. 71½ Madison-av., next door to corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO IS also a good washer and ironer, at a large and pleasant village a few miles from the City. Family small, and no country work to be done. Apply to-day (Tuesday), after 10 A. M., at No. 128 Lexington-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BOOK OF MORmon, one of the most curious and salable books ever issued. Just published. Discount liberal. Smart men can make first-rate wages. Apply to J. O. WRIGHT & CO., No. 377 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN AN INDUSTRIAL School in this City. Also, an agent to solicit funds; both of undoubted Christian character. Unemployed clergymen preferred. Address L. S. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BUTTER STORE; none but Americans need apply, with satisfactory reference. HEALY & BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

TO PRINTERS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, 18 to 20 years of age, who can work a card press, do jobbing, &c., and board with his employer, may find steady employment. A good character required. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

## REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FIFTH-AVENUE. One lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 114th-st., 25x100 feet.

Four lots on east side of 5th-av., between 114th and 115th sts., 25x100 feet each.

One lot on south side of 115th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., 20x100 feet.

Three lots on south side of 105th-st., 175 feet east of 5th-av.

These lots are on the grade. Apply to THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, a few doors below 14th-st.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Rood Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford. A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $460 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS—A large mansion, with 28 lots of ground, on 89th and 90th sts. and Avenue A, near the East River, a most charming locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegant double two-story and attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE valuable property, 31 and 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of one two and one three-story brick and stone basement houses. Also, the brick building in the rear, extending across both lots. This property is admirably adapted for first-class tenant houses, or mechanical purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear of the rear building. Lots 25 feet each by 103. Terms easy. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

ALL OR A PART OF THE HOUSE TO LET and furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Greenav., near Fulton-av. cars; house in good order; rent $275; lease two years from May next; furniture good and about $1,300 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MEREBOLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE. H—Persons desirous of buying or purchasing houses and lots in the best situations, and on the most favorable terms, will do well to call on PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 953 Broadway. N. B.—For sale, several lots on Murray Hill and opposite the Central Park.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, well located, within 30 minutes walk of the Ex change; price about $4,000 to $6,000. A plain, substantial brick house preferred. Address Box No. 216 Post-Office, giving location and price asked.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FARM IN OLD VIRGINIA.—A GOOD FARM in Culpepper County would be exchanged for a neat moderate-priced house and lot, or vacant lots well located, in either Newark or Patterson, N. J. Farm and property to be taken, to be free of mortgage. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1858; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3¼ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A SECOND OR THIRD loft, possession Jan. 1, located between Park-place and Chambers-st., and Broadway and Church-st. Address A. B. & CO., No. 251 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment, brown-stone house, No. 144 West 34th-st., furnished, will be let for $100 per month. Apply to VANWINKLE & WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn: CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S Patent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. P. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE, No. 17 Rue dn Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris. The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, Corner 21st-st. and Broadway, New-York. JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BLANCARD HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 12TH-st., New-York. Fashionably located, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, and now open for the accommodation of private families and gentlemen. Board $2 per day. By the week at lower rates. Public favor respectfully solicited by the new management. BANCARD & MACLELAN.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH NO SMALL children, occupying a fine wide first-class four story house, newly and handsomely furnished throughout, this Fall, having more room than they use, would rent, furnished or unfurnished, the entire second floor to one or two gentlemen and their wives, or the same number of gentlemen. Plain, substantial business men preferred. Those desiring all the comforts of a home, with a liberally-furnished table, and the cooking done well and cleanly can have it by addressing G. T., *Times* Office. Location central, and near Broadway. First-class references given and required. No other boarders taken.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH large grounds—a very desirable private house. Wanted—a few single gentlemen or one family—in a private family with large rooms, and the best of board. This house has all the modern improvements. References given and required. No house in Brooklyn presents better facilities than this one for a family or gentlemen who will pay a fair price for a comfortable house. Call at No. 68 Willow-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE may obtain board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location below 34th-st.; three pleasant rooms on second floor, with Croton water, home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including fire, gas, and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board at reasonable rates for the Winter in the best location in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Apply at No. 26 Livingston, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BUTTER STORE; none but Americans need apply, with satisfactory reference. HEALY & BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, with all modern improvements; very desirable for persons wanting a pleasant, comfortable home, in a small family and no children. Dinner at 5½ o'clock. References exchanged, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR to let, with board, unfurnished. Also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, may be obtained, by applying at No. 151 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.; the house has all modern improvements; neighborhood cannot be surpassed; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OF TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained at No. 58 7th-st., near 2d-av. The house has all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Parlor, with gas, fire, breakfast and tea, in Hicks-st., between Wall and South Ferries, can be furnished an elderly gentleman who may desire to live in a private family. Address H. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st. ferry. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a genteel private family; location up town: two furnished rooms will be required. Undoubted references will be given. Address KENDALL, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

EARLY DINNERS UP-TOWN.—GENTLEMEN can have all their meals, without rooms, at low rates by the day: breakfast, 7; dinner, 2 to 7; supper, till 12 at night. Also, elegantly furnished chambers and parlors, single or in suits, with full board for families and bachelors, at the Blancard, Broadway and 12th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A COMfortable home for the Winter, can have a large nicely-furnished parlor, with grate, for $5 per week, or, if they require partial board, $10. The house has all the modern improvements. Location West side, below 4th-st. Address HARRIS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 39 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a private French family, with board and comfortable rooms on the second floor of a first-class house situated in Madison-av. Terms moderate. For particulars, address N. E., Madison-square Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARD—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms with board in a private family where only few boarders are taken, on application at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO UNFURnished parlors in a modern house, with all improvements, either together or singly. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 613 2d-av., near 37th-st., or address L. A., Box No. 313 Post-Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $12 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR BROADWAY, BEtween 10th and 17th sts., on the west side, handsome apartments, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms attached on second floor, with bath-room, &c. Grate fires in parlor and one bedroom, and a private table for an elderly lady, her daughter and servant. Apply at No. 156 2d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A LARGE room, with breakfast and dinner at 6; location above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HOME WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AND her daughter, aged 14, where she could give her services as housekeeper; would take the entire charge of a widower's house and family, or as nurse in a gentleman's family. A good home the chief object. Best of references given. Address HOME, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 72 State-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WATER-CURE HOME ON THE "COST Principle" so successfully carried out by Mr. Underhill in his Water-cure Home, Patients received and treated at exact cost. A few boarders will be taken only the same principle. For circulars and information, apply to EMILY B. WIENS, Physician, No. 47 West 13th-st.

A HOME.—A LADY LIVING ALONE OFFERS A home on very easy terms to a young woman (or widow) of quiet, steady habits, and who is during the day engaged in business. Address, prepaid, Mrs. COBB, care of Burt & Cage, tea dealers, No. 116 6th-av.

TWO YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a private French family, with board, and a comfortable fourth floor room, by applying at No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, the second floor, consisting of four rooms, with water closet, bath and gas. Will be rented low for the Winter. Apply at No. 121 

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $8,258,636 00
Average amount of Specie.... 1,538,621 11
Average amount of Circulation.... 257,686 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,928,971 99
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $963,858 00
Average amount of Specie.... 145,678 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,667 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 680,368 00
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, November 5, 1858:
Average amounts of Loans and Districts.... $569,319 00
Average amount of Specie.... 69,618 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,337 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 388,733 00
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. AARON, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,132,057 09
Average amount of Specie.... 2,284,827 70
Notes of late Bank of America.... 21,846 00 } 110,410 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 88,564 00 }
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,614,479 95
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoats.... $12,707,539 10
Average amount of Specie.... 2,731,296 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,202,902 02
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
RICHARD STACKPOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoants.... $1,091,626 93
Average amount of Specie.... 211,964 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 143,692 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,237,367 68
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,475,576 04
Average amount of Specie.... 991,074 50
Average amount of Circulation.... 407,670 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,562,329 83
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of Nnvember, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,816,085 67
Average amount of Specie.... 291,546 10
Average amount of Circulation.... 80,645 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,464,822 61
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,672,321 86
Average amount of Specie.... 1,350,247 35
Average amount Circulation.... 167,808 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,637,113 44
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 5, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,447,411 98
Average amount of Specie.... 1,237,295 25
Average amount of Circulation.... 291,742 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,535,357 46
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,545,797 10
Average amount of Specie.... 396,038 85
Average amount of Circulation.... 232,404 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,153,060 20
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly swore, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $359,204 85
Average amount of Specie.... 34,105 14
Average amonet of Circulation.... 103,327 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 318,633 84
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,601,666 05
Average amount of Specie.... 198,513 03
Average amount of Circulation.... 178,304 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,148,849 61
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $524,261 47
Average amount of Specie.... 117,318 49
Average amount of Circulation.... 103,543 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 342,036 19
*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of Novembnr, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858,
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,116,840
Average amount of Specie.... 735,808
Average amount of Circulation.... 300,439
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,478,961
*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $738,541 82
Average amount of Specie.... 118,605 26
Average amount of Circulation.... 149 890 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 616,191 92
*City and County New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,931,367 03
Average amount of Specie.... 694,967 09
Average amount of Circulation.... 2,068,742 50
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,148,822 61
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT. Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, thin 8th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 5, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,507,866 25
Average amount of Specie.... 503,435 40
Average amount of Circulation offered for.... 145,246 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,011,020 46
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,420,220 00
Average amount of Specie.... 314,701 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 130,082 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,286,154 00
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoets.... $240,163 00
Average amount of Specie.... 33,187 00
Average amount of Circulatioe.... 83,740 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 135,988 00
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of Novcmber, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,010,514 01
Average amoa et of Specie.... 198,913 88
Average amount of Circulation.... 142,927 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,743,531 14
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoants.... $750,094 47
Average amount of Specie.... 109,819 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 127,770 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 668,838 71
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Dpeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $339,475 84
Average amount of Specie.... 63,251 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 45,2315 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 241,376 63
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworo, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK**, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,429,780 80
Average amount of Specie.... 231,915 67
Average amount of Circlation.... 99,526 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 974,055 58
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,602,616 62
Average amount of Specie.... 237,179 78
Average amount of Circulation.... 205,048 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,611,522 78
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $868,763 66
Average amount of Specie.... 192,722 55
Average amount of Circulation.... 107,040 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 823,026 55
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,085,979 72
Average amount of Specie.... 316,918 59
Average amount of Circulation.... 251,245 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,928,589 57
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. W. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoants.... $5,236,319 97
Average amount of Specie.... 1,074,201 98
Average amount of Circulation.... 320,964 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,282,343 49
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemcnt is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $941,421 64
Average amount of Specie.... 155,155 77
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,648 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 734,007 60
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,727,110 35
Average amount of Specie.... 263,128 34
Average amount of Circulation.... 164,621 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,299,104 75
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, President of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHD. S. WILLIAMS, Presideet.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,970,906 54
Average amount of Specie.... 852,419 01
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.... 289,773 10
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,672,775 06
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $296,662 80
Average amount of Specie.... 126,297 51
Average amount of Circulation.... 75,054 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 234,089 62
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FOXEN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly swora, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoants.... $782,911 03
Average amount of Specie.... 130,498 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 743,163 93
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,601,135 35
Average amount of Specie.... 467,486 68
Average amount of Circulation.... 47,793 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,303,241 13
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
C. B. WAZELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,787,677 91
*Average amount of Specie.... 1,627,410 68
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 200,975 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,875,496 53
*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Slint Certificates.
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, thin 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiog Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loaos and Discounts.... $2,065,251 13
Average amount of Specie.... 318,779 58
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 141,968 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,423,723 99
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,238,508 60
Average amount of Specie.... 1,198,709 41
Average amount of Circulation.... 236,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,014,099 78
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,602,610 80
Average amount of Specie.... 243,652 21
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,054,325 63
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
J. A. LOWE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,322,925 46
Average amount of Specie.... 227,426 18
Average amount of Circulatiou, of the late National Bank.... 171,138 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,185,436 00
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, tbnt the above statcment is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $392,168 15
Average amount of Specie.... 32,664 01
Average amonnt of Circulation.... 92,443 00
Avefage amount of Deposits.... 283,036 69
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $434,993 47
Average amount of Specie.... 68,903 23
Average amount of Circulation.... 165,055 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 191,516 08
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. S. MELHEASON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Avernge amount of Loans and Discouots.... $295,385 68
Average amount of Specie.... 27,226 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,637 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 306,652 97
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. H. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeut is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiog Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $314,899 45
Average amount of Specie.... 150,452 49
Average amount of Circulation.... 39,536 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 344,756 69
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, beiog duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my keowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Lonns and Discounts.... $1,713,092 25
Average amount of Specie.... 475,243 33
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,891 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,570,943 89
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $573,689 09
Average amount of Specie.... 63,646 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,501 50
Average amount of Deposits.... 410,950 95
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of November, 1858.
MARTIN L. BAYANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Averago amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,079,015 95
Aversgo amount of Specie.... 170,445 34
Average amount of Circulation.... 131,385 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 826,945 42
*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, ROBERT BOCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,368,195 32
Average amount of Specie.... 1,039,980 47
Average amount of Circulation.... 184,742 17
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,912,565 58
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statemeot is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK**, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $674,860 08
Average amount of Specie.... 117,943 73
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,091 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 541,409 89
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my keowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoents.... $3,606,744 02
Average amount of Specie.... 614,530 09
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,739 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,072,829 40
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,101,809 23
Average amount of Specie.... 182,411 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 97,080 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 783,352 92
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. TAORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,318,269 95
Aversge amount of Specie.... 187,116 77
Average amount of Circulation.... 199,138 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 891,277 10
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,916,101 00
Average amount of Specie.... 615,501 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 106,389 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,330,108 00
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoants.... $1,290,522 25
Average amount of Specie.... 170,393 22
Average amount of Circulation.... 313,839 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 775,574 01
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK**—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discoants.... $2,899,288 77
Average amount of Specie.... 395,131 97
Average amount of Circulation.... 187,815 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,347,531 38
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.**—BANKERS wishing a Commissioner of Deeds to care for the above statements, will address a note to O. J. HARGER, *Times* Office.

# FINANCIAL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
**BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,**
**ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

**COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA**
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Governors' Messages.

### GEORGIA.

The annual Message of Governor BROWN, of Georgia, treats, in voluminous detail, of all the affairs of the State. It opens with a general view of the Banking system. In December, 1857, the Legislature passed, without Executive sanction, a bill providing against the forfeiture of Bank charters, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments. This bill prohibited the taking of usury by the Banks, and required Bank officers to make sworn returns. The Governor reports that a large majority have refused obedience to this requirement, and recommends the imposition of severe penalties for disobedience. The Governor enlarged upon the imperfections and abuses of the present banking system of the State, and argues that it should be completely reformed or entirely abolished. He recommends the passage of a law prohibiting the issue or circulation of small bills. He also suggests the expediency of establishing a Sub-Treasury. The public debt of the State amounts to $2,360,500, payable at intervals in twenty years; a large portion of this debt has been contracted on account of the State Road. For its payment the net earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad are already pledged, and an act setting apart from this source an annual fund of $200,000 for the redemption, is recommended. Attention is paid to educational interests—the education of teachers is particularly urged. A reduction of taxes is recommended; also, an appropriation for weights and measures. The public institutions are reported as in a comfortable state. A defect in the penal code is pointed out, and an amendment of the law is recommended, so as to compel persons accused of criminal offences to come to trial at the earliest possible period. A good word is said for the agricultural interest—and not a word is said on Slavery or "Federal Relations."

### MISSISSIPPI.

Governor MCWILLIE, of Mississippi, writes an elaborate message, winding up with the usual comments upon Northern fanaticism. This is Governor MCWILLIE'S first communication to the Legislature. He reports a prosperous condition of State affairs. The main point dwelt upon in the message is the Railroad system, the importance of which is urged with great earnestness. The levee system is commended to the regards of the Legislature. A geological and agricultural survey is in satisfactory progress. The appointment of a Superintendent-in-Chief for the Common Schools is recommended. A report has been made upon the famous Graves defalcation; the Governor recommends that the amount of that loss ($5,043) be disposed of in connection with the two per cent. fund. The charitable institutions are flourishing. Gov. MCWILLIE appears to have been troubled by certain missives from the North, of which he says:

"I have also received Legislature resolutions from the States of Massachusetts, Maine and New-Hampshire, which are such as you would expect from the fanatical, abolition sources from which they come. I have not acknowledged the receipt of these resolutions, nor will I communicate them to you, unless specially called upon to do so. Those fanatics have no right to expect these offensive, incendiary and treasonable proceedings to be treated with the ordinary comity."

## Theological Seminary for America at Rome —Pastoral Letter.

FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK, by the Grece of God and Favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Baltimore, to the Clergy and Faithful of the Diocese of Baltimore:

*Venerable Brethren of the Clergy,*
*and beloved Brethren of the Laity:*

With feelings of great satisfaction we announce to you that Our Holy Father the Pope, being anxious to prove his gratitude for the generous sympathy of his children in these United States, in the hour of his trial, and to advance the interests of religion, has set apart a spacious and convenient building in the city of Rome for the education of American youths pursuing the ecclesiastical career. The advantages afforded by a residence in that city, for a thorough and comprehensive study of all that relates to doctrine and discipline, cannot be questioned, since Rome has always been recognized as the school of religion, and the great fountain from which the waters of the pure doctrine flow to all parts of the universe. Peter lives there in the person of his successor, always ready to furnish inquirers the truth of faith.

The constant communication of the prelates from all parts of the world with their head, and the action of the various ecclesiastical tribunals in that city, give to it the character of a permanent council, which maintains the integrity of doctrine, and directs the government of the Church. Those who have the happiness to be the instruments there are likely to receive the most accurate and the most enlarged views, free from the disturbing influences of local prejudices and of secular governments. Nothing of the warmth of genuine patriotism is lost by Roman training, for the place itself recalls to memory the most thrilling scenes of republican history, and the paternal rule of the Pontiff over the small territory which has been providentially attached to his See, does not lead them to foster any narrow views of civil government.

From his high station he surveys kingdoms and republics, and admires in the variety of social institutions, Divine Providence, which reaches from end to end powerfully, and disposes all things sweetly, for its own high purposes. Moreover, the students of the College will enter it at an age when their national feelings have been fully developed, which they are not likely to change during the few years which are devoted to the higher studies that immediately prepare them for the ministry. Such of our priests and prelates as have been educated in the Eternal City, yield to none of their brethren in devoted attachment to the free institutions under which it is our happiness to live.

The ecclesiastical seminaries which exist in our diocese, under the diligent supervision of the priests of the Society of St. Sulpice, and the seminary department of the College of Mount St. Mary's, near Emmittsburg, efficiently conducted by secular clergymen, have rendered to the Church most important services in the many exemplary priests whom they have trained, several of whom have adorned the episcopate. Their usefulness is greatly increased, since the former are now wholly devoted to ecclesiastical education, and the number of students within their walls gives promise of a large supply of evangelical laborers to reap the harvest which is ripe for the sickle. We would not, by any means, lessen the interest which you justly feel in these domestic institutions. On the contrary, we willingly acknowledge the special advantages which they possess, as is evident from the success with which their efforts have been crowned. But the proposed College at Rome will in no wise interfere with their prosperity. Many youths will be attracted to the Holy City by its various religious associations. Its distance from their homes will free them from the distractions which relations and friends sometimes occasion, and from many temptations to return to secular pursuits. Their education in the metropolis of the Christian world will be a new link to bind us to the centre of unity.

Returning thence with the blessing of him who fills the chair of Peter, they will unite with their brethren trained in our seminaries, or religious communities, in laboring for the diffusion of the faith, and a holy rival of zeal and devotedness will thus be created. The harmony of Catholic doctrine will appear to advantage by conferring the teaching of the missionaries brought up in various institutions with the traditions always preserved in the most ancient and glorious Church founded by the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the blessings of unity will be made manifest.

On the first intimation of the intention of Our Holy Father to establish an American College at Rome, several wealthy individuals in our diocese generously offered to contribute $1,000 each towards this noble object. We earnestly solicit those of our flock who may be able to make this large donation, to place it as soon as possible in our hands, that an impulse may be given to the good work.

Although the vast building appropriated by the Sovereign Pontiff to our use costs us nothing, a large amount of money must be expended in adapting it to the purposes of a College, and a fund must be created to support the various officers and students. We, therefore, exhort you to give freely of those goods of which Divine Providence has constituted you dispensers; but we do not mean to limit or determine the amount of your offerings.

Whatever you may please to bestow will be thankfully accepted, and your name shall be inscribed on the books of the College, among its first benefactors, that you may share the prayers of its inmates, and your children may have a claim for admission, in case they feel called to enter into the ecclesiastical career. In order that all the faithful of our diocese may have an opportunity of uniting in this great work, we desire that it may be presented to their consideration, by the reading of this, our pastoral address, on a Sunday to be chosen by the respective parish priests and missionaries, and that a general collection be made in all the churches of our diocese, on Sunday within the octave of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception which will be the 12th day of December, for the same purpose.

Brethren, pray that God may prosper the undertaking by his blessing, and call to his holy ministry youth of innocence and piety, and give us pastors according to His own heart, to feed us with knowledge and doctrine.

Given under our hand at Baltimore this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1858.

† FRANCIS PATRICK,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

THOMAS FOLEY, Secretary.

A BOLD FRAUD.—We stated a day or two since, that the State Department at Washington had reason to apprehend the existence of an attempted fraud originating in England and practiced upon our citizens. We have been put in possession of a bit of evidence in relation to it by SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Esq., of our city. This gentleman received a letter dated "Charing Cross Office, Trafalgar-square, London, 8th August, 1858," and signed "John Michelson." The writer desired to communicate with Mr. L. in relation to a very considerable property now lying in abeyance in the English Court of Chancery, and awaiting a claimant; he professed to be a court agent and to have traced back family records through many legal claimant to the estate, valued at about $25,000. This generous informa ion is accompanied with a request to send him $25, as to confirm and validate the right it will be necessary to obtain copies of certain old wills and documents now locked up in the archives of the court. The cunning rogue particularly desires to have the Christian name of Grandfather LAWRENCE, and his mother's maiden name, though he already knows them, but wants the written testimony of the heir apparent. The whole tone of the letter is business-like, and calculated to deceive, but Mr. LAWRENCE did not fall into the trap. On the contrary, he has discovered that the letter is a mere circular, copies of which have been sent to other gentlemen of our State, with the mere change of names. The manner in which JOHN MICHELSON has obtained the names of resident Kentuckians upon whom to attempt his operations, has been the possession of an old Blue Book or Post-Office register. Mr. LAWRENCE was for many years postmaster at Mortonsville, Woodford County, where the letter was addressed, though he had removed thence to this city. The other copies of the circular, as far as he is aware, have been sent to persons who held similar official positions. The fraud was a bold one, but we are happy to believe that it has not been successful in a single instance among our citizens. As General CASS has doubtless communicated with Mr. DALLAS on the subject, the scheming Mr. MICHELSON will speedily vacate his "Charing Cross Office."—*Louisville Journal.*

## Notes on Washington Territory.

A correspondent in the Secremsnto *Bee*, who professes to write in a great measure from personal knowledge, and at the same time "not for pay or newspaper notoriety," gives the first part of a "Sketch of Washington Territory," as follows:

The Territory is bounded on the North by that part of British America, of late called Columbia; on the East by the Rocky Mountains, which separate it from Nebraska; on the South by Oregon, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 113,820 square miles—nearly twice the area of the State of Virginia. It extends from 46° to 49° of north latitude, and from 112° to 124° of longitude west from Greenwich. Its width is therefore about 207 statute miles, and its greatest length is about 550 miles. Antecedent to the settlement of the Northwest boundary question between the United States and Great Britain, during President POLK'S Administration, the region of the country which is now Washington Territury, was then claimed to be British soil, and was called by the Hudson's Bay Company, New-Georgis. From the settlement of the boundary question until the year 1853, it constituted a part of Oregon. In the letter year the Territory of Oregon was, by act of Congress, divided, and a Territorial Government for the Territory of Washington was established. Previous to the late influx, the population of the Territory was estimated at 8,500 souls.

The present organized counties of Washington Territory are fifteen, named as follows: Clallan Island, Sawamish, Chehallis, Pacific, Wahkiacum, Cowlitz, Clarke, Skamania, Lewis, Thurston, Pierce, Jefferson, King, Whatcom and Walla-Walla.

The Cascade Mountains, which appear to be a continuation of the Sierra Nevada chain, extend across the country from North to South, nearly parallel with the coast, and about 150 miles east of it. Mount Baker, in this chain, is but a short distance south of Fraser's River, and its summit is 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. The average altitude of the Cascades, however, cannot be much above 7,000 feet, while the Snoqualmie Pass in the same chain, is only 3,300 feet above tide water. The Olympic Mountains, another lofty chain, extend North and South across the Westerly end of the Territory, but at some distance east of the coast. These mountains commence to rise a short distance north of the Columbia River, and terminates at the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Another range of low mountains, called the Cœur d'Alnes, crosses the country parallel with, and about one hundred miles west of, the Rocky Muuntains.

The rivers are numerous. The principal ones are all, however, east of the Cascade Mountains, and drain the great valley which lies between those and the Rocky Mountains. Those rivers are the Columbia and its infinite number of branches, the Yackima, and the Bitter Root. The valley which lies on both sides of the Sound, between the Olympic and Cascade Mountains, is drained by an almost endless number of limpid streams, but, with two exceptions, too rapid and shallow for navigation.

The great inland sea which penetrates in all directions that portion of the territory lying west of the Cascade Mountains, is one of the most remarkable sheets of water in the world. This remarkable body of water extends inland and parallel with the main ocean coast, from Puget's Sound, in 46° 30' N., to Lynn Canal, in Russian America, in 50° N., a distance of nine hundred miles. Its average width is about fifty miles, and it is connected with the ocean by the Straits of Fuca, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Dixon's Entrance, Clarence Straits, affording in almost any of these latitudes an easy and safe ingress and egress to the largest ships in the world. That portion of this sheet of water which lies in American territory is completely studded up with islands, a portion of which are exceedingly fertile and valuable, but the major part of which are dry, rocky and barren. The beholder, on viewing the confusion with which those small islands are strewn about, here and there, for the first time in his life, perhaps, becomes impressed with the idea that Nature, when she formed that country, must have been in sullen mood, and paid no regard to order, the most favorite of all her laws.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—The Rev. W. C. BURNS, in a letter dated from Swatow, gives an account of the Coolie trade as carried on even by English vessels, which, if the fact be as he considers, demands immediate attention and inquiry. It is unjust to attack the French for their emigration scheme on the African Coast, if we are ourselves engaged in similar adventures in China: "I have nothing of special interest to add, if I except what I may state about the Coolie trade, viz., that it is becoming more and more assimilated to Slavery. The natives are not only decoyed away under false pretences, but are even kidnapped and sold, as on the Coast of Africa. A man was put to death a week or two ago, *by crucifixion*, for decoying persons away as Coolies, and at present there are proclamations on the walls, both from the magistrates and from the people, offering rewards for the apprehension of all who are engaged in a similar way. It is melancholy to see English vessels engaged in such a traffic. The Scotia screw-steamer is here for Coolies now—for, although vessels carrying the British flag are obliged to put into Hong Kong, and be examined in regard to the willingness to go of those on board, there is reason to believe that when the unwilling are dismissed by the English authorities, they are often, if not always, held fast by the native brokers and embarked in vessels carrying a different flag, and subject to no such inspection. Here, at Double Island, the case is undoubtedly so; for, when the Captains of ships decline taking persons who show evident signs of being on board against their will, the native Coolie agents take them on shore and hold them as prisoners. Many also are afraid, when asked, to say that they are unwilling to go, feeling themselves in the power of their countrymen, who can add cruelty to imprisonment, and that without the possibility of an appeal to any other party. It is high time the attention of the British Government was drawn to this traffic, and that measures for controling it were devised, which should extend to vessels carrying other flags than that of England.

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.—Mr. BUCKLE has asserted, in his able and interesting recent work on *Civilization*, that the number of suicides is a "constant quantity"—in other words, that suicides, like other so-called "crimes," occur very regularly. In the five years, 1852-56, it is shown by the Registrar-General of England that 5,415 persons put a period to their earthly career by self-destruction, viz.: 3,886 males and 1,529 females. The annual average of male suicides is 777·2, and that of females 395·8. The general average shows that upwards of 1,000 persons (1,083·6) put an end to their sufferings by committing suicide in every year of grace. The lowest number of suicides was 1,031, (in 1853,) and the highest 1,182, (in 1856.) Poisoning being the easiest, is a common, but by no means a general means of self-destruction. The favorite poisons are arsenic, opium, laudanum, (the tincture of opium,) prussic acid, (the most rapid in its action,) and essential oil of bitter almonds. It is a remarkable fact that female suicides manifest a strange predilection for the very painful irritant poison called oxalic acids. As many as 34 were so foolish as to choose this compound of oxygen and carbon, while only 15 males resorted to it. On the other hand, 67 men resorted to hydrocyanic acid, and 33 to the oil of bitter almonds, while only 8 women had resolution to swallow the former fatal poison, and 18 the latter. Strychnia was used by one man and one woman, and in one case camphor was used. But hanging is by far the most general mode of suicide, for nearly half of the annual average of suicides terminate their miserable lives by suspension. Cut-throats and drowning stand next in the order of frequency; 8-10ths of all the suicides are committed in one of these three ways. Asphyxia proper, or suffocation by the fumes of charcoal, is by no means a favorite mode of suicide here as in France. The greatest number of suicides occur between the ages of 35 and 45. 33 persons of both sexes committed soicide at 10 years of age, and 14 persons of both sexes at the age of 85.—*London Times.*

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says: "In the Fifteenth Ward, yesterday morning, a fracas occurred between several Irishmen, at a small drinking house, which resulted in the death of a laborer named WM. MCNEALIS. The locality of the occurrence was No. 1,708 Carlton-street, near Vine, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. The parties concerned were all acquaintances, but Saturday night, while under the influence of liquor, one of them, named BARNEY MURRAY, struck MCNEALIS a violent blow, which very much disfigured his face. On yesterday morning the parties again met at the tavern, which is kept by one THOMAS BOYLE. BOYLE treated them all to a single glass of spirits, when MCNEALIS, who appears to have still been intoxicated, boasted of his ability to thrash MURRAY. The latter had previously displayed a large knife, and, coming into collision with MCNEALIS, that unfortunate person received the knife under the ear, and fell dead upon the spot."

"MUSCLE MEN."—It may not be out of place to remind those of our young men who are longing for the emoluments attendant upon a pugilistic victory, that those gentlemen who follow the "manly art" as a profession generally come to a bad end. The father of Mr. T. HYER, who enjoyed the distinguished honor of participating in the first ring-fight in the United States, died of two much liquor; BELCHER KAY died of too much fight; WILLIAM POOLE died of too much bullet; PAUDEEN died of too much stab; YANKEE SULLIVAN died of too much Vigilance Committee, and they are continually dropping off, coming to a violent and disgraceful end, unhonored and unmeaned-for. Avoid, therefore, the prize-ring, not merely as actors, but as spectators. Black boots—become an itinerant dealer in tin ware, or a woman's rights lecturer—sell peanuts—study law, or become a local editor, but don't for the sake of yourselves or friends become a pugilist.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Boston *Traveller*, of yesterday, says: "Letters recently received from Mr. SUMNER represent his health as being considerably improved. He writes that the physicians at Aix will probably attribute his improvement to the baths; Dr. Brown Sequard will think it is the result of the *moxa*, and his friends at home may suppose that relaxation from labor is the cause: but of the fact that he is much improved in health there is no doubt. He was about leaving Aix for Paris when last heard from." The Boston *Herald* has the following: "A New-Bedford gentleman, who has recently returned from Europe, states it to be the opinion of Mr. Sumner's physicians that he will never recover from the effect of the injuries from which he has been suffering for over two years. His mental and physical system is much shaken, and, although he may survive for years, there is little probability that he will ever be able to resume the duties of public life."

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HORSEMANSHIP.—An evening class for gentlemen in the Art of Horsemanship, Tournament practice and Park riding, consisting of twenty-five lessons for $20, will commence on Monday next, 15th inst., at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment has done more for the relief of suffering humanity than all the doctors that ever lived. It has cured thousands of sore legs and ulcers which the doctors had given up.

[Advertisement.]
IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF ENGLISH CARPETS, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—Nov. 8.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,500 | Ohio St. 6s, '60 | 102½ | |
| 19,150 | Illinois Int., '60 | 91¾ | |
| 4,000 | Mich. State 6s | 102 | |
| 27,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 99¾ | |
| 10,000 | do | s30 | 99 |
| 5,000 | Brook. C. W. L'n | 101¾ | |
| 4,000 | Erie R. B. Cs '71 | 86½ | |
| 500 | Ill. Cent. RR. bs | 94¾ | |
| 2,000 | do | s30 | 97 |
| 15,000 | La. C. & M. L. G. B. | 26 | |
| 10,000 | do | s30 | 26 |
| 10,000 | do | 26¼ | |
| 500 | do | 27 | |
| 5,000 | Chic. St. P. & Fon Du lac Ld. Gt. bs | 12¾ | |
| 3,000 | Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b. | 91¾ | |
| 1,000 | Chic. & R. Isl. RR. | 95 | |
| 1,000 | N. J. Cen. 2d m. B. | 99 | |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 95½ | |
| 20 | Metropolitan Bank | 110½ | |
| 20 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 106¾ | |
| 270 | do | 106¾ | |
| 25 | Commonwealth Bk. | 99 | |
| 10 | Park Bank | 107 | |
| 6 | Bk. of N. America | 109¾ | |
| 10 | Canton Company | 20¾ | |
| 12 | Cary Improv. Co | 6 | |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co | 79 | |
| 60 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 83¾ | |
| 567 | do | 83¾ | |
| 50 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 775 | do | 83¾ | |
| 600 | do | s30 | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 250 | do | b30 | 83¾ |
| 1300 | Reading R. R. | 51 | |
| 200 | do | b10 | 61 |
| 500 | do | s53 | 50¾ |
| 25 | Mich. Cen. RR. | | 55 |
| 150 | do | b60 | 55 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 54½ |
| 250 | M. S. & N. I. RR. | | 23½ |
| 50 | do | | 23¾ |
| 200 | do | b30 | 23¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 23¾ |
| 60 | Buff. & R. L. RR. | | 97 |
| 10 | M. S. & N. Ia. G'd | | 52½ |
| 250 | do | s60 | 52 |
| 500 | do | | 52¾ |
| 50 | do | | 52¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 52¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 52¾ |
| 200 | do | b30 | 52¾ |
| 50 | Pansms Railroad | | 119¾ |
| 68 | Ill. Central R. R. | | 84 |
| 5 | Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R. | | 94¾ |
| 100 | Cl. & Pitts. R. R. | | 11 |
| 300 | Gal. & Cb. R. R. | s10 | 75¾ |
| 100 | do | | 76 |
| 100 | do | s10 | 76 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 76 |
| 100 | do | s60 | 76 |
| 150 | do | s10 | 76½ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 76½ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 76¾ |
| 300 | do | b60 | 76¾ |
| 100 | do | | 76¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 76¾ |
| 50 | Cl. & Toledo R. | | 37½ |
| 600 | do | | 33¾ |
| 200 | Cb. & R. Island R. | | 65½ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 65½ |
| 1,300 | do | | 65¾ |
| 100 | do | b10 | 65½ |
| 50 | Harlem R. R. pf. | | 27 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s, '67 | 114 | |
| 1,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 89¾ | |
| 1,000 | Cb. C., St. P. & F. D. L. G. Bds | 13 | |
| 4,000 | do | 13¼ | |
| 6,000 | Ill. C. R. R. Bds | 94¾ | |
| 20 | Bank of New-York | 110 | |
| 20 | Canton Co | 21 | |
| 6 | Del. & Rar. Can'l Co | 39 | |
| 100 | Erie R. R. | b60 | 17 |
| 400 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 83¾ | |
| 200 | do | b60 | 84 |
| 150 | do | s30 | 83¾ |
| 100 | Reading R. R. | | 61¾ |
| 200 | do | | 61¾ |
| 250 | do | | 61¾ |
| 1 | Mich. S. & N. I. RR. | | 23½ |
| 200 | do | | 23¾ |
| 25 | do | | 23¾ |
| 25 | Pac. Mail S'p Co. | | 105¾ |
| 100 | do | | 104¾ |
| 10 | Mill. & Miss. R. R. | | 14¾ |
| 50 | do | | 14 |
| 50 | do | | 13 |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | s30 | 54¾ |
| 50 | do | | 55 |
| 125 | do | | 53¾ |
| 200 | Panama R. R. | | 119¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 119½ |
| 100 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | | 76¾ |
| 200 | do | | 77 |
| 50 | Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R. | | 65¾ |
| 200 | do | b30 | 65¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 65¾ |
| 10 | do | | 65¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 65¾ |

MONDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Nov. 6—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Oct. 30:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $715,907 |
| Decrease in Specie | 370,462 |
| Increase in Circulation | 363,944 |
| Increase in Gross Deposits | 416,242 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 21,556 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Nov 7, 1857. | Nov 8, 1858. | Oct. 30, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $63,519,000 | $67,734,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans | 95,666,241 | 126,809,493 | 126,093,586 |
| Specie | 16,492,152 | 26,337 355 | 26,707,817 |
| Circulation | 6,434.312 | 8,186,933 | 7,822,989 |
| Gross Deposits | 68 884,773 | 109,217,448 | 108,801,206 |
| Exchanged | 12,459,966 | 21,869.506 | 21,494.870 |
| Undrawn | 56,424,807 | 87,327,942 | 87,306,386 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 5,407,585 | 8,256,042 | 9,151,581 |

The Specie average on the present return is consistent with the reported Gold movements of the week. The Sub-Treasury supplied a good share of the remittances South, and these altogether were less important than the week before. It seems, however, that the Street calculated upon a much larger falling off. The Discount line, in the aggregate, shows a moderate increase. Some few of the large Banks reduce their return on account of the heavy Specie drafts made against their Southern bank oslances. Notwithstanding these drafts, the General Deposit line keeps up to the high figures of October, showing an increase in local balances. The Circulation, as usual on quarter day, (Nov. 1,) runs up temporarily a few hundred thousand dollars.

In Money, to-day, we hear of temporary loans at 3 ℔ cent., without notice, and 4 ℔ cent. on 30@60 days, on first-class stock collateral, and to the old-established Brokers, and 4 ℔ cent., at call, on miscellaneous collateral. The Discount Brokers are passing prime 30@60 day acceptances at 4 ℔ cent., and other first-class paper, having 90 days to 5 months to run, at 5@6 ℔ cent. The market is easy, both at Bank and on the Street. The Exchange dealings for the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday, have scarcely yet taken shape. The rates both English and Continental are much unsettled, to-day, owing to the downward tendency of the market. Transient Bank bills and Bank indorsements on London are called 109¾@109¼ ℔ cent., and most of the standard Bankers here are disposed to meet the demand at 109¼ ℔ cent. Merchant bills are 108¾@109 ℔ cent. France have dropped to 5 17½f.@5 15f. to the dollar, and North of Europe Exchange has declined in proportion The demand on all points from the importers is thus far but moderate, though more business may show itself to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury balance falls off $40,154 to-day; present figures, $8,215,888.

The Stock market opened with a pretty steady feeling this morning; and as the demend increased with the progress of the list, prices began to display some firmness. The dealings in New-York Central took the lead, and the stock, in the afternoon, advanced to 84 ℔ cent., closing 84 bid. The depression in Galena, noticed at the close of last week, brought forward some new buyers, and 77 ℔ cent. was paid in the afternoon, as against 75¾ at the close of Saturday. There was also a steadier tone in the demand for Rock Island shares. Reading firm in the afternoon at 51¼ ℔ cent.; Panama 119¼ ℔ cent. Some sales of Pacific Mail were made at a concession of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. The Stockholders meet on the 10th inst. to elect their managers for the ensuing year. The present Board have not yet made the November dividend, and the lower sales of the Stock this afternoon were probably based on the suspicion that the extent of dividend will be made to turn upon some new arrangement with Mr. VANDERBILT for his steamers on the Pacific. The actual holders of the stock had best inquire of, (or perhaps advise with,) the President and Directors on this subject before acting upon any Street rumor of a short dividend. In State Stocks the demend was steady and prices firm. The Railway Bonds were better for La Crosse Land Grants and Erie third mortgages. Some doubt has been thrown on the mortgage security on the road of the La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, and to this the sudden decline last week is attributed by an afternoon paper On inquiry at the Transfer office here we cannot hear of any irregularity as to the mortgage, which is a first lien upon the Western Section of the road, as well as the lands acquired from Congress, through the State of Wisconsin. The trustees are Mr. SOUTTER of the Bank of the Republic, Mr. KNAPP of the Mechanics', and Judge BRONSON. The General Market left off firm at 4 o'clock.

The probability of reopening the question of tolling the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Roads in the next Legislature is suggested by one or more of our cotemporaries, as against the future value of these stocks, more particularly Central. This probability scarcely, in truth, amounts to a possibility with the State administration just elected. Neither Gov. MORGAN nor the Republican Assembly are likely to hear to such a blind policy against the trade of New-York City, to say nothing of their respect for the Railway property of the State. Besides, the Senate, of last year, which rejected the proposition in every shape, holds over to the next session.

The Hudson River Railroad earned in October, $140,800, against $141,628 same month last year. After providing for the dismagas caused by the Fishkill collision, the expenses of the road fall about $5,000 behind the same month last year

## OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Nov. 8. | Loans. Oct. 30. | Specie. Nov. 8. | Specie. Oct. 30. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $963,858 | $960,567 | $145,679 | $126,191 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 9,258,636 | 8,218,732 | 1,538,621 | 1,629,916 |
| Atlantic Bank | 569,319 | 558,869 | 69,519 | 79,153 |
| Bk. of America | 6,132,057 | 5,462,759 | 2,284,825 | 2,160,034 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 12 707,539 | 12,346,421 | 2,731,297 | 2,507,079 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,091,626 | 1,045,606 | 211,965 | 177,491 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,475,575 | 4,447,466 | 991,074 | 920,783 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,616,086 | 1,586,974 | 281,544 | 295,148 |
| Bk. of Republic | 3,672,321 | 3,659,096 | 1,350,247 | 1,081,709 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,447,411 | 3,563,301 | 1,227,395 | 1,254,573 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,545,797 | 2,425,788 | 396,035 | 401,042 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 359,204 | 362,776 | 34,105 | 31,324 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,601,666 | 1,676,050 | 198,513 | 265,378 |
| Chatham Bank | 624,261 | 624,342 | 117,319 | 86,330 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,116,840 | 2,084,000 | 765,803 | 730,031 |
| Citizens' Bank | 738,641 | 736,249 | 123,383 | 126,333 |
| City Bank | 1,931,367 | 2,014,742 | 694,967 | 790,756 |
| Continental Bank | 3,507,866 | 3,544,681 | 503,835 | 548,833 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,656,839 | 1,666,851 | 314,764 | 314,642 |
| East River Bank | 240,163 | 235,984 | 33,197 | 29,641 |
| Fulton Bank | 2,010,614 | 1,926,172 | 199,913 | 202,133 |
| Greenwich Bank | 750,094 | 528,826 | 109,619 | 120,070 |
| Grocers' Bank | 339,476 | 331,632 | 63,251 | 62,233 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,429,780 | 1,407,662 | 231,916 | 238,858 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,602,616 | 2,607,926 | 237,179 | 196,637 |
| Irving Bank | 868,763 | 873,986 | 192,722 | 186,278 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,085,979 | 2,137,479 | 316,918 | 323,714 |
| Manhattan Co | 5,266,319 | 4,853,650 | 1,074,201 | 1,118,832 |
| Marine Bank | 941,421 | 912,651 | 155,155 | 191,481 |
| Market Bank | 1,727,110 | 1,721,476 | 263,128 | 319,949 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3,970,906 | 4,005,799 | 852,419 | 843,811 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 296,208 | 297,102 | 126,292 | 131,084 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 782,911 | 796,415 | 153,544 | 150,989 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,601,135 | 2,671,116 | 467,486 | 405,215 |
| Merchants' Bank | 5,797,677 | 6,049,741 | 1,627,410 | 1,819,381 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 2,065 251 | 2,103,088 | 319,779 | 298,929 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 7,238,508 | 7,139,823 | 1,198,708 | 1,255,193 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,602,610 | 1,608,302 | 243,652 | 208,498 |
| National Bank | 2,322,925 | 2,380,981 | 227,426 | 294,652 |
| N. Y. City Bk. | 392,259 | 391,557 | 32,656 | 37,052 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | 424,410 | 429,110 | 58,931 | 58,612 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 295,385 | 294,491 | 27,226 | 26,016 |
| North River Bank | 314,999 | 271,412 | 150,452 | 196,447 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,713,092 | 1,705,349 | 475,243 | 467,507 |
| Oriental Bank | 573,689 | 575,850 | 63,646 | 62,459 |
| Pacific Bank | 1,079,015 | 1,103,477 | 170,415 | 171,670 |
| Park Bank | 4,368,195 | 4,244,182 | 1,038,380 | 1,019 174 |
| People's Bank | 674,860 | 668,673 | 117,943 | 124,774 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,606 344 | 3,479,112 | 514,530 | 734,357 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 1,101,809 | 1,091,304 | 192,411 | 208,104 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 1,318,269 | 1,277 100 | 187,116 | 224,966 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 3,916,701 | 3,950,326 | 616,801 | 1,063,045 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,290,582 | 1,288,497 | 170,393 | 170,922 |
| Union Bank | 2,899,288 | 2,868,152 | 395,131 | 392,291 |
| Total | 126,809,493 | 126,093,586 | 26,337,355 | 26,707,817 |
| | Increase...$715,907 | | Decrease...$370,462 | |

| Banks. | Circulation. Nov 6. | Circulation. Oct. 10. | Deposits Nov. 6. | Deposits Oct. 30. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $96,667 | $95,843 | $680,388 | $648,887 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 267,686 | 237,139 | 6,979,971 | 6,943,809 |
| Atlantic Bank | 99,337 | 94,505 | 388,733 | 389,003 |
| Bk. of America | 110,410 | 102,027 | 6,614,470 | 6,929,699 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 1,976 | 1,975 | 8,202,902 | 8,434,999 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 143,692 | 124,905 | 1,327,367 | 1,240,377 |
| Bk. of New-York | 407,610 | 383,195 | 3,762,322 | 3,536,788 |
| Bk. of N. America | 80,645 | 80,000 | 1,844,822 | 1,872,815 |
| Bk. of Republic | 157,808 | 169,165 | 4,637,113 | 4,375,050 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 291,742 | 272,434 | 3,535,357 | 3,912,728 |
| Broadway Bank | 232,404 | 227,352 | 2,153,060 | 2,037,099 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 103,327 | 100,098 | 318,633 | 319,977 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk | 176,304 | 168,633 | 1,149 849 | 1,159,611 |
| Chatham Bank | 103,543 | 91,685 | 312,036 | 307,372 |
| Chemical Bank | 300,439 | 276,642 | 2,478,961 | 2,397,053 |
| Citizens' Bank | 145,050 | 136,191 | 512,015 | 512,015 |
| City Bank | 16,401 | 16,411 | 2,068,742 | 2,272,669 |
| Continental Bank | 145,246 | 132,676 | 3,

# EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO

## DETAILS FOUR DAYS LATER.

## Adjustment of the Franco-Portuguese Difficulty.

## THE WABASH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

## A New British Treaty with Japan.

## LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

**Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Unsteady—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-8.**

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain JEFFERY, from Liverpool at noon of Oct. 27, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Her advices to the 28th have been briefly anticipated by the *Circassian* at St. Johns.

We add the particulars, and full advices to the 27th.

The Hamburg American Steam Company had reinforced their fleet of steamers by the purchase of the steamers *Petropolis* and *Teutonia* from the late Brazil Steam Company. The price of the two vessels was 2,000 marks banco—being less than the *Austria* cost and was insured for. The name of the *Petropolis* had been changed to the *Bavaria*, and she would sail from Southampton to New-York on the 4th of November. The *Teutonia* will ant be put on the station till the Spring. A subscription was being organized in Hamburg to present the French and Norwegian Captains with an appropriate souvenir for their exertions in saving the lives of so many of the passengers and crew of the *Austria*.

A magnificent steamship, the *Weser*, of 3,500 tons, and built for the North German LLOYDS, and intended for trade with goods and passengers between New-York and Bremen, was launched at Shields on the 20th. She is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and does credit to the Tyne builders. She has accommodation for 700 passengers and crew, and also for 1,000 tons of goods.

The break in the submarine cable between Dover and Calais was expected to be repaired by the 1st of November. Communication between the two countries was maintained by the line between Dover and Ostend.

The DUC OF MALAKOFF and his bride were expected to be invited to Windsor Castle.

Several Parliamentary elections in England to fill vacancies had resulted in favor of the liberals. A vacancy had also occurred in the reorestantion of Manchester by the death of Sir JOHN POTTER.

The Conference of the Evangelical Alliance was in session at Liverpool. The Rev. Dr. PATTON, of New-York, was taking a prominent part in the proceedings.

The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket was won by *Eurydice*. Thirty-six horses ran, and the American mare *Prioress* came in about sixth.

The brig *Wingrave*, belonging to Mr. HEWISON, of North Shields, was run down as she was proceeding on her voyage to London, and her crew of thirteen hands perished with her.

On the 25th and 26th of October Yarmouth was visited by a terrific gale of wind, occasioning the wreck of two vessels and the loss of seven lives. The vessels belonged to the same owner, a gentleman named NELL, who resides at Grimsby. The one called the *Queen* parted from her anchor in Yarmouth Roads on Monday night, and before this accident was discovered, and another anchor could be let go, she struck the ground nearly opposite the north battery, and about fifty or sixty yards from land. About 2 o'clock the next morning the master was washed from the deck, with his son, a child three years of age, in his arms, and drowned. The other persons on board consisted of the master's wife (who, with two of her children, was lashed in the lee shrouds,) the mate, and the cabin boy; and these were not rescued until past seven o'clock, and not until one of the children had died from exposure. The other vessel wrecked was known as the *Kingston*, and she grounded off Horsey on Tuesday morning. She first struck on an outer bank, but over this she soon beat, when she took the beach. Not a boat was launched, nor, it seems, was any effort made to save her crew. The master's wife, who was on board, was, like the wife of the master of the *Queen*, lashed in the rigging, but, fearful to relate, when brought ashore she was dead.

The COUNT A. DE MELANO, the Consul-general at London of the Republic of Nicaragua, has transmitted to the *Morning Star* a series of documents respecting the deplorable political condition of the country he represents. He remarks that all the evils represented in these papers arise from "the audacious attitude of the filibusters, who are making active preparations for attempts of the most revolting barbarity." He remarks that "Government are very slow in taking protective measures to avoid the impending massacre of children, who are, at this very moment, uttering their last cry of alarm." He asks, "shall the most sacred laws of humanity be still much longer disregarded? Shall we soon be doomed to cry, It is too late?" He further says: "The hour is approaching, at a fearful pace, and the European Governments are laboring under a fatal delusion, when they believe in the least tendency of the Americans towards justice and equity."

A correspondent of a London paper who was present at the laying of the Atlantic cable, writes in glowing terms of the activity of the first lieutenant and commander of the *Gorgon*. He says: "The *Niagara* would not have reached Newfoundland with the end of the cable but for the *Gorgon*, as her compasses were at times 3½ points out, and the amount of cable remaining on her reaching Trinity Bay was only 72 miles, so that had not the direct line of the great arc been followed she could not possibly have landed the end. This will be evident to any one conversant with navigation."

Mr. WHITEHOUSE writes to the directors of the Company that he believes the cable tu be readily recoverable. A few days testing, guided by the experience gained during the manufacture and subsequent use of the cable, with, in all probability, enable him to ascertain this beyond doubt. Mr. WHITEHOUSE then says:

"If the result of this examination be such as to satisfy my judgment, I shall then be prepared to make to the Company the following offer: I will undertake, at my own cost and at my own risk, to reopen communication with Newfoundland; and, further, to maintain it for a given number of years at a moderate per centage upon the gross receipts of the Company, this being payable so long only as the line shall be kept by me in good working order. I, therefore, request the Directors' permission for such examination of the cable as shall be necessary to enable me to make an offer in the terms above stated."

Another way of uniting England and America by the electric telegraph, says the London *Chronicle*, is now being organized. It is by an overland telegraph line passing across the Continent of Europe to Behring's Straits, with repeating stations at different distances. The entire length will be 8,000 miles, of which only 2,000 will be submerged, divided into lengths or stations, not exceeding 500 miles.

Orders had been sent to BREST to embark five Companies of Marines for China. They are to proceed to Canton, where, it is said, the French intend establishing themselves on the territory formally belonging to France.

Advices from the French manufacturing districts report rather less activity, except at Lyons, where all the manufactories and weavers were fully employed.

The French iron-masters were again complaining of the insufficient protection of their interests, to enable them to compete successfully against foreign iron.

Flour in Paris was dull and drooping. Wheat also was dull, but without much change in price. The Provincial Corn markets were rather lower.

The Spirit trade was perfectly inanimate, both in Paris and in the departments.

A circular is said to have been sent by the chief authorities in Paris to the French Custom-houses, stating that the decree admitting iron duty free under certain conditions, and which has expired, would not be renewed. The *Moniteur* had not, however, confirmed this.

The measure extending the tax 1d. per lb. on meat, and 2½d. per bottle on wine to the suburbs of Paris, which have heretofore been exempt from the impost, was expected to create great discontent amongst the poorer classes residing there.

On the Paris Bourse, on the 26th ult., the 3 per cents. closed at 72.90—a slight decline—owing, it is said to the tone in which the *Moniteur* announced the settlement of the Portuguese difficulty.

A strange affair is narrated in the *Journal de Bruxelles*: "At 12½ o'clock on the night of the 24 inst., a loud explosion was heard in the College St. Michel, Rue des Ursulines, which is occupied by the Jesuits; and it turned out to have been occasioned by a fulminating bomb having been thrown at a window on the first story, and having struck the wall just beneath the window. By the explosion several panes of the windows on the first floor and an entire window opposite were broken. So loud was the explosion that all the neighborhood was thrown into great commotion. In addition to the bomb so flung one was picked up, which was made of coarse earthenware, covered with pasteboard, and containing gunpowder, while attached to it was a small bladder, which from the smell appears to have been filled with spirits of wine. Public rumor affirms that the object of the person who threw the bomb was to set fire to the College."

The Customs Conference, which was in session a

Hanover, had at last resolved to abolish the transit dues in the States forming the Zollverein.

The Austrian Cabinet was said to be treating with the Turkish Government for the cession of a port in the Sea of Marmora to the Austrian Lloyds.

The Prince Regent had taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, before both Houses, and the Parliamentary session was thereupon brought to a close.

The official journal at Madrid, *Espana*, had considered it necessary to deny the rumored project of an O'Donnell Dictatorship.

It was stated some time ago that the Government had resolved to postpone the projected expedition against the Riff pirates until after the conclusion of the Mexican affair; but the semi-official journals now state that the appointment of Lieutenant-General PRIM to the command of an expedition has been definitely agreed to, and that the number of troops to be engaged in it is to be 12,000. In spite, however, of this very positive affirmation, a letter from a Ministerial source declares that "nothing whatevar has been definitely settled on the subject." The steamer *Pizarro* had left Alicante with troops for Cuba.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th October, says:

"The fine American frigate *Wabash*, the arrival of which I noticed in my last, has caused no small excitement at the Porte, as well as among diplomatists. It seems no one was aware of the size of the vessel, and according to the wording of the application which was made at the Porte for her passage through the Dardanelles, a vessel of small size was expected. Of course size is a relative idea, and probably what is large at Stambnul may look small in New-York. As America is not a party to the treaty which favors 21 guns as the limit of the size of any man-of-war allowed to pass the Dardanelles, I don't know whose idea of large and small will ultimately prevail; in the meantime the frigate is the lioness of the *Golden Horn*, and unless the diplomatists resolve to sink her under the weight of their dispatches, I am afraid it will be rather difficult to move her out of the comfortable position which she occupies in the teeth of treaties and Ambassadors."

The Ambassadors of France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia protested, as they considered the entrance of this 54-gun frigate into the Bosphorus a violation of the Treaty of Paris.

A Constantinople telegram, of the 16th, says: "The United States Legation obtained a firman to admit only a corvette. On the appearance of the *Wabash*, the Porte drew up a protest, a copy of which was sent to the Ambassadors of the great powers, and the American ship prepared to withdraw."

A message to the India House, dated Bombay Sept. 27, contains a few additional items of news.

The Gwalior rebels were still at Seronge, but it was thought that they would make an attempt to cross the Nerbudda, between Saugor and Bilsa.

A successful attack on a body of rebels numbering about 3,000, posted on an island of the Gogra, took place on the 19th of September. They were driven out of their intrenched position, with, it is reported, the loss of 1,000 killed. The artillery fire did great execution among the fugitives, and also sunk two boats laden with the enemy. Two of the rebel leaders are reported to be among the slain. The British loss was not severe.

The Bombay Presidency remained quiet.

The Calcutta mail of Sept. 22 had been telegraphed from Malta, but the advices generally were anticipated *via* Bombay.

An earthquake had been felt at Akyab.

The Calcutta produce market was active, but imports were dull. Freights were lower. Money abundant. Sterling Exchange, 2s. 0½d.@2s. 0¾d.

At Madras the markets were dull. Tonnage was abundant, and freights low.

Hong Kong dates, by telegraph *via* Malta, are to the 11th of September.

No political news is given. Trade was dull. Exchange on London, 4s. 4d.@4s. 5d.

At Shanghae (Sept. 2) little was doing either in exports or imports. Silk was firm. Exchange, 5s. 11d.@6s. 0½d.

At Canton trade was stagnant.

At Macao (Sept. 9) there was a fair business doing in tea. Freights were tending downward.

At Foo Chow (Aug. 21) there was increased activity in tea.

At Singapore (Sept. 28) imports were active, and produce was in good demand. Exchanges, bank bills, six months, 4s. 4¾d.

The *Times* announces that Lord ELGIN had made a satisfactory treaty with Japan, and had returned to Shanghae.

### Difficulties between France and England.

A telegram dated Lisbon, Oct 25, says: "This morning, at 7 o'clock, the ship *Charles et Georges* was restored, and the captain (ROUZEL) set at liberty. The exact amount of indemnity that Portugal has engaged to pay on the requisition of the French Government, is not yet fixed."

The indemnity from Portugal had, it was said, been reduced to 166 000 francs.

The *Moniteur* officially confirms the statement that the *Charles et Georges* had been restored and her captain liberated.

The Paris *Patrie* says the indemnity has been paid by Portugal without arbitration, but this requires confirmation.

The manner in which the question was settled had called forth the indignation of the English Press in general.

The *Times*, in a leader on the subject, says:

"Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by a mere superiority of physical force—never were the rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trampled upon—never was the understanding upon which the affairs of Europe, since the peace of 1815, have been conducted more entirely cast to the winds; for Portugal is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit. For Europe, there remains a precedent fraught with danger." The *Times* inquires whether the English Government has exerted any moral influence in favor of Portugal, and says: "Have we interceded for her with our great ally? Have we strengthened her with the assurance of our approbation of the honorable course she has adopted, and promised her that in case of extremity we would not forget the duties imposed by our treaty obligations? She has done her duty; we should be glad of some proof that we have not been wanting in ours." The *Times* thinks a second most lamentable result of the affair is that France can no longer be counted upon as among those nations who are bent upon discouraging in every manner the continuance of the Slave-trade.

The *Daily News* says: "Portugal is entitled to the sympathy of all civilized Powers, and the censure of Europe will deservedly fall on the Emperor of the French and his Ministers."

The *News*, referring to the refusal of France to arbitrate, adds:

"And this course France has pursued in spite of and notwithstanding two considerations; First, that in a case of dispute not very dissimilar between Portugal and the United States relative to a ship called the *General Armstrong*, the differences on that occasion, which at one time threatened a rupture, were at last mutually referred to the arbitrament and decision of no other power but France herself under its present sovereign; secondly, that this is exactly such a case as comes under the principle of reference adopted by the great Powers of Europe in the Conferences of Paris; and it is the utter disregard of that principle on the first occasion to which it was applicable that is calculated to give so deep an offence to Europe. In its place we have an overwhelming arrogance, and a pernicious violence, brought to the solution of a political difficulty, which go far to persuade us that, be the Empire what it may, it is not the rule of Peace based on Justice."

Reviewing the conclusion of the affair, the Manchester *Guardian* observes:

"What part England has taken in this matter we have yet to learn. Till Parliament meets, we certainly shall know nothing of the course pursued by our Ministers; but then they must render an account of their doings. Well will it be for them if that account is such as will satisfy the honor of the country. If they have not used their utmost endeavors on behalf of our ally and of the common cause of humanity; if they have not protested solemnly against this violation of international law and national rights; if they have stood by unremonstrating to see Portugal threatened—and threatened for resisting the Slave-trade in her own waters—then they will speedily learn the lesson which was so forcibly given to their predecessors, that, however highly Englishmen value the alliance of France, they are not disposed to endure insult and indignity from her ruler for the time being; and that no English Government may venture to disregard the national sensitiveness on a point of honor and of public duty. If they have promptly given every assistance which could be given, short of actual war, to an ally whom England can never consent to abandon, they may maintain the reputation they have won for vigorous assertion of the national honor, and may at least retain the popularity which they acquired in the case of the *Cagliari*. 'And if not, not.'"

### Case of the Mortara Boy.

Two very contradictory accounts are published respecting the Mortara affair. The first in the *Armonia* of Turin, which is the one commented on by the Paris *Débats*, is given in the following letter from Rome:

"It was with the greatest delight that this child entered the Convent of the Catechumens. On arriving there he observed over the gateway a statue of Notre Dame-des-Douleurs. 'Why does she weep?' he asked. 'She weeps,' he was told, 'because the Jews do not become converted, and will not recognize her.' 'Then,' replied the child, 'she weeps for my father and mother.' He understands what happiness it is for him to be a Christian; what an extraordinary kindness was conferred on him when he received baptism, and what a misfortune it is for his parents to be and to wish to remain Jews. This idea is deeply impressed on his mind and still more so on his heart. When the visit of his father was announced he was delighted, for the Catholic religion, far from extinguishing filial love, renders it stronger by sanctifying it. He, moreover, pictures to himself that he may convert his father and make him a Christian like himself. This was his hope and he frankly manifested it. But having seen his father, and finding him deaf to all his prayers he began to weep bitterly. This child is as firm in the faith as an apostle. His father asked him to return with him to Bologna, saying, 'Why do you not come with me? Have you forgotten the commandment, "Honor your father and mother?"' The child remained for a moment pensive, and then replied, 'The Pope knows the commandments better than you and I; I shall do what he says.' He knows his catechism well, and makes his profession of faith in the most complete and exact manner. He insists on this point, that the Jews have neither altar, nor Holy Virgin, nor Pope. He says that he would wish to convert them, and from his accent it is clear that it is grace which speaks. The Pope expressed a wish to see the child, and was delighted with him. He blesses the servant who had him baptized, and thus effected his entrance to the Catholic Church. He was asked who the Pope was; he replied, 'The Vicar of Jesus Christ;' and who was Jesus Christ? was added. The child blushed, and said, 'Jesus Christ is the Savior of men, and whom the Jews crucified.' And it is wished that a child of such a lively faith should be given up to the Jews! It would be a cruelty, and the most manifest violation of that principle of liberty of conscience which the Liberals have always in their mouths. The young MORTARA finds at Rome, and in the Catholic Church, the protection which is necessary to him to be able to profess his faith freely, and to instruct himself in the duties of his religion. It is not at Rome that violence is used, and that attempts are made to effect conversions by force. Cases similar to that of young MORTARA are rare, for such striking triumphs of grace are seldom seen. Besides, no one here raises the slightest opposition, and the parents themselves are satisfied at seeing their child educated in the convent where he has been placed."

The other account, in a letter from Bologna, is of a very different cast:

"It is completely false that the father can see his son freely. He may have been able to see him, but it was in the presence of the rector of the Catechumens, and the child always declared that he wished to return to his father and mother. When MORTARA left Rome, he was promised that, in his absence, the secretary of the Israelite Commission of that city should visit his son. But when that gentleman presented himself at the convent of the Catechumens, not only was he refused admission, but the rector cried to him from one of the windows that, after the return to Rome of the Cardinal Inspector of the Catechumens, formal orders had been given not to receive any Israelite, and that this prohibition extended even to the parents. The rector of the Catechumens did still worse. About the end of last month the little EDGAR was, by his order, taken for a walk in the streets of the Ghetto, either to annoy the young girls who are to be seen there mending their rags, or to make an impression on the mind of the boy himself by contrasting the comfort of his position with the poverty of those unhappy people. These petty acts of malignity lead me to relate another. To avenge themselves for the horror which this abominable act has caused in all Europe, our authorities have given orders to the director of the Piazzo Maggiore Theatre to place in the mouth of his marionettes once a week language of hatred against the Israelites, in order to arouse religious fanaticism. But our town has manifested calm in presence of these provocations. Such are the expedients that are had recourse to. Men of sense say that the affair was an error committed by Cardinal VIALE PRELA; but it is right to observe that the Inquisition does what it pleases, and listens to no counsels, being certain that no one will dare to contradict it."

A Paris letter in the *Mémorial* of Amiens says:

"I have just learned that a member of the Mortara family has arrived in Paris from Rome. It is said that, prior to his departure, he had an audience of the Duke DE GRAMMONT, the French Ambassador."

The London *Times* thinks that the people of England need not trouble themselves about "the Blessed Baby of Bologna,"—first, because they have no relations with Rome, and therefore could not meddle in the matter; secondly, because the whole question is one totally beyond the sphere of English ideas, and foreign to anything that could arise in our own social state; thirdly, because the Pope and the child-stealers would be perfectly deaf to any moral appeal; and, fourthly, because the Jews are rich, united and love their tribe, are high in the councils of Emperors, know that even Popes and Cardinals are not independent of their aid, and they will no doubt succeed in getting the child restored to his parents.

The *Times* adds:

"The first thing that strikes the reflecting mind is, what an awkward thing it would be, according to this theory, if the passion for baptizing involuntary Jews were to extend itself among housemaids, or any other class of the community! Young MORTARA was made a Christian by an act to which he was not capable of assenting himself, and which was not assented to by his parents. He was neither able to answer for himself, nor did he have godfathers or godmothers to answer for him. *Ergo*, baptism is valid if performed on one who has given no consent, and it may be performed by any one—even a woman. What, then, is to prevent some imitator of the Bolognese handmaiden from running a muck through the Ghetto of the Eternal City? A strong-limbed and active young woman might baptize some twenty Jews before she could be secured. The most stalwart of her Hebrew captors might find himself a Christian in a moment if she got one of her hands loose. What would be the legal position of these victims of a spirited Propaganda? Would they be at once sent off to the College of the Catechumens? Would they be locked up on Saturday to keep them from synagogue, and marched off the next day to Church between two files of Papal infantry? It will be seen that the sacramental doctrine carried out into practice would be productive of some social inconveniences."

### A British Appreciation of the Americans.

*From the London Times, Oct. 26.*

It is difficult to keep up a fast friendship with a man who has frequent fits of the gout, or a chronic toothache, or an excoriated epidermis. He may be a very valuable man to know, and ou *fond* he may have a real affection for you. But you can never be quite free and unconstrained in your companionship with him. You are always afraid of coming a little too near his gouty toe, or opening a window and letting in a cold draft that may set his teeth and temper raging; if you poke ever so gentle a bit of fun at him, it is not certain he will not throw his crutch at your head; and if you nudge him playfully in the ribs, he is almost sure to scream and abuse you. He may be almost overwhelmingly offensive in his moments of intermittent good humor, but suddenly comes that twinge in the toe, and down go the corners of his mouth, or that wrack of pain, and up goes his hand to his face, and then he becomes touchy and testy and quarrelsome, and you are tempted to say, "Confound the fellow, I'll let him alone. He's a capital companion when in good humor, and there is no one I'd rather have by my side in case of a fight; but he is so crotchety and uncertain that I can never be sure that I should have him on my side. If we got to a *mêlée* he would be just as likely to break my head as that of one of our antagonists;" and thus you grow more polite and less friendly, and your hot-tempered friend, who repressed your familiarities, chafes at your indifference.

Will our newly-made neighbors on the other side of the Atlantic, now only just a cable's length off, pardon us if we apply this passing reflection to them? Not that we would for a moment insinuate that they, in their body politic, are afflicted with gout or with toothache; for our flat-footed young friend strides with the tread of a juveuile giant, and his grinders are so hale that, having munched up half a new world, he is rather suspected of indulging gastronomic designs upon other portions of it. In fact, if he has a fault in respect of his teeth, it consists in just a little too much fondness for showing them. But there is something rather wrong about our friend's skin. The oil of human kindness in which he was dipped was a little too hot, and has scalded off the outer cuticle. His sensations seem to be rather akin to those of the ancient invaders of England, morsels of whose skin are still under the nail-beats of our old church doors; or to those of that ill-used saint who stands, in we forget which continental cathedral, draped in his own flayed-off hide. He quivers to every touch; and but that his muscles are large and his strength and tempe. are dangerous to any one volunteering the friendly operation, a good healthy tar-and-feathering would do him a world of good. It is our own fate always to be in a difficulty with our sturdy friend. We can never be quick enough to meet his hot fits of affection, or to get out of the way when the hoot-jack and the gout-stool are flying across the room. We are always doing something to conceal his gushing sympathies or to heighten his ill-temper. The New-York *Morning Courier* takes us to task for this, our misconduct, in a spirit of courteous admonition, which, as it is not very common on the other side of the Atlantic, may not be passed over without the courtesy of a reply. Our Transatlantic remonstrant, after a general charge of ancient grievances, which, as they are not specified, cannot be refuted, does us the justice to admit that the *Times*, when speaking of "our country and its institutions, has usually done so in a fair spirit." Well, that is something. We have not been false to the fundamentals of friendship. We may have thought it a matter of duty to tell him we thought he was rather sharp in foreclosing the mortgage on that Mexican's estate, or that he must not disgrace himself in the eyes of his county by stealing that Spaniard's tobacco-box, or that he ought to keep his sons from riding over his poor neighbors, or that we should be obliged to him not to poach more than he could help in our fish-ponds, and we have even gone so far as gently and meekly to hint a complaint to him of the nuisance arising from the cries of that black servant whom he is always thrashing. We have never, it is true, done any of these things without putting him into a terrific passion, but we cannot in our conscience think we were in fault; for even the indictment against us admits that he and his family have always been treated with due respect, and that even our friendly remonstrances have been made in a fair spirit. Our new crime is, however, we can feel, almost unpardonable. We have made a mistake about that Transatlantic telegraph. Cousin Jonathan intended to be sublime, and we in our error fancied he intended to be ridiculous. We unhappily mistook his pathos for bathos. He entertained us with a performance which he intended to be most affecting, and we had the misfortune to think it was a farce which he meant us to laugh at. So we poked our little bit of fun at him in return, and with due promptitude the gout-stools and the boot-jacks came flying about our ears; next morning came the more formal and courteous epistle to which we are now replying. Now, our New-York cotemporary is much mistaken if he supposes that the people of England were not quite as much pleased at the apparent accomplishment of an instantaneous communication between the two nations as the people of America were. There was some promptitude in the royal message; a confidence which could only be inspired by strong interest and a strong hope was manifested by the buyers who ran the shares up to par on the Liverpool Exchange; and we cannot think that we ourselves were wanting to the occasion. We took the best means in our power to secure a clever and graphic history of the operation, and if our English ship-of-war had foundered in the tempest we should have had our own special cause for mourning; we celebrated the success with as much glorification as we soberly could, and it is not much more than a month since we quoted from the New-York papers acknowledgments to the *Times* for being the only paper which, on the day of the arrival of the news, had devoted a leader to the subject. How far we may be entitled to that distinguishing praise we do not know; it was given us, and we quote it, therefore, against the donors. But we did laugh. The fact is not to be denied. But how could we do otherwise? If New-York had piped to London any rational tune, London might have danced to it; but "Yankee Doodle" was played so fast and loud that no English feet could keep time to it. The outward methods of expression of great joy were strange to our island humor. The "Young Men's Democratic Union Club, accompanied by a choric band," serenading Mr. FIELD was an oddity in our eyes. Some of us have seen real serenades at our opera houses, but when the idea is suggested of a middle-aged gentleman roused from his sleep and struggling into his clothes in order to appear upon a balcony to be played to by votive male admirers equipped with fiddles and mouth-organs, our English gravity is overtaxed and will explode. Then, when the last scene came, and the illusion ended with the combustion of the City Hall, and when we were entertained with the appearance of the Mayor of New-York at the end of the performance, facetiously announcing that the Lord Mayor of London had, in a higher strain of joyous frenzy, ordered the London Mansion-House and the Palace of Westminster to be lit up as a responsive bonfire, no one could have imagined that we were expected to keep countenance under pain of being accused of "laughing at American enthusiasm."

Let us ask the New-York *Courier*, did not the more sober people in New-York smile long before we laughed? And, now that little time has gone by, do not the actors in this said demonstration laugh at their own folly betwixt whiles of their wiser and sadder labor of building up their City Hall? Let us assure our too sensitive kinsmen that we only mirror the sentiments of the English people when we treat in a fair spirit both their country and their institutions; and that if we scold their errors, withstand their encroachments, and laugh at their extravagances, we can yet respect their power, honor their good qualities, and put high value on their friendship.

### Conflict of Free and Slave Labor.

The London *Times* has an article on the industrial contrasts between Free and Slave labor in the West Indies. It opens the discussion with the following general remarks:

"The subject of Slavery ought to be understood in our day. Different people may take different views of the facts, and of the consequences to be deduced from them, but at least the facts—that is to say, the *data* of the Slavery discussions—should have been long since ascertained and established. Upon some leading points, indeed, we in England are agreed; but this agreement of opinion is confined to the limits of the four seas. In the United States the battle as yet is one of first principles. The French Government for a long time past has been endeavoring to renew, under another name, the practice which has been long since condemned by the public opinion of the country. Spain, bound by endless treaty engagements to aid in the repression of the Slave-trade, is, in point of fact, the great supporter of the system. Now, in England, we say that the Slave-trade shall no longer be permitted to exist in any quarter of the globe if by negotiation or by arms it can be repressed. Slavery shall not exist in our own dominions,—that is a municipal matter, entirely within our own control; but the Slave-trade shall not be carried on elsewhere if we can put it down. In the case of the United States, indeed, we are compelled to content ourselves with the assurance that the American cruisers will do the work. Will any one, however, say that it is not mainly to the ceaseless exertions—to the philanthropic energy—to the entreaties—to the persuasion of this country that the Anti-Slavery party in the States owes its strength? But our England, and English sympathies, and English power from the map of the world, and the battle between the North and the South would be fought on the other side of the Atlantic on very different terms. So far, then, as this, Englishmen are at one with each other on this question—Slavery shall not be in our own dominions, nor the Slave-trade anywhere. if we can help it. Could we have gone one step further, and annihilated the 'peculiar institution' in all other countries as well as in our own, the problem would, in the main, have speedily received a satisfactory solution. This, however, was beyond our power, and, consequently, we find ourselves in this anomaly—the parent of many anomalies—that we, without a slave population, must compete in the markets of the world with other countries which have slave populations, and that with respect to tropical produce. We are not now about to discuss the policy of the Free-Trade Sugar Act; we merely notice it as a feature in our statement, in order that we may say that England has taken high ground indeed upon the question. She has said that naked and alone, without differential duties or Custom-house mechanism of any kind to back her in the struggle, she will stand the brunt of the fight, and wage the battle of free labor *versus* slave labor against all the world. Under these circumstances it is necessary to consider if the contest be a possible one under existing arrangements; if not, how it can be made so without tampering with that great principle which has now become incorporated with the national existence of the Three Kingdoms."

### Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The settlement of the French-Portuguese difficulty caused a slight improvement in the English Funds, but it was soon lost again.

Loans were abundantly offered on the Stock Exchange at from 1@1¼ ₱ cent., and in the discount market the minimum rate remained at 2@2½ ₱ cent.

Atlantic Telegraph shares left off at £360@£380.

Consols opened quietly on the 26th, but towards the close an advance of 1-16 took place. The last quotations were 96¼@¾ for money and 98¼@⅝ for account.

A slightly increased demand for money was perceptible in the discount market on the 26th, and there was less disposition to grant accommodation on first-class bills below 2½ ₱ cent.

Gold was in demand for the Continent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London *Times*, of the 26th, says of the market on the previous day, "a decline of $1 took place in the shares of the Illinois Central, and an equal rise in the New-York and Erie."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central Bonds sold at | 81 | @ — |
| Illinois Central Shares | 25 | @23 lis |
| Michigan Central 8s | 84 | @ — |
| New-York Central Shares | 75 | @ — |
| Erie Shares | 15 | @ 17 |

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

COTTON—The advices per the *Arabia* have increased the dullness in our market, and as holders are anxious sellers, prices have given way about ⅛d. ₱ lb. on Friday's rates. The sales of the three days have only been about 14,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and export. Yesterday's business was restricted to 3,000 bales.

At Manchester, also, trade is very dull, and prices of both Goods and Yarns have further declined.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour firm for the finest kinds, but other descriptions difficult to sell, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. Western, 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. 6d. Wheat is in most limited request. Best qualities nominally unchanged, but for inferior a considerable reduction would have been made to effect sales. Last week's quotations are nominally continued. Corn—European pressing at 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.—being a decline of 6d. American quite neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Beef in limited demand and prices weak. Pork slow; no American offering. Bacon dull and slightly easier. Lard neglected and quite nominal, at 57s.@58s. Tallow quiet and easier. Butchers' Association nominal, at 56s. 6d., but none here.

PRODUCE—[*Newspaper reports.*]—Ashes: small sales of Pots at 30s. 6d.@31s.; Pearls inactive. Sugar in fair demand at steady prices. Coffee quiet. Rosin flat at 3s. 11d. for common. Quercitron Bark dull at 9s.@9s. 6d. for Philadelphia. Sales of Linseed Cake at £9 15s. ₱ ton. Spirits of Turpentine quiet but firm at 39s. 6d.@41s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull and prices barely supported. Some descriptions of WHEAT lower. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE dull but unaltered in value. TEA less inquired for. RICE in limited request. LINSEED OIL selling at 30s. Rather more doing in TALLOW at 49s. 3d.@49s. 6d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 49s. all the year. Scotch PIG IRON steady at 54s. @ 54s. 3d.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon, Oct. 27.

Messrs. CLARE & SONS report that COTTON opens very fist, with a tendency still downward. BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS unchanged in price; nothing doing.

LONDON, Wednesday noon.

Consols, 98¼@98⅜ for money, and 98⅛@98½ for account.

Three-per-Cent. 97⅛@97¼.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Alliance between General Walker and J. L. White—Position of the British Government Explained—The Metacomet Pronounced Seaworthy—Condition of the Treasury, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

General WALKER and J. L. WHITE are constant companions, and understand each other well. It is hinted that the passengers on the steamship *Washington* are filibusters. WHITE says that as the Government here would not protect him, he found it necessary to protect himself. JEREZ offered him the Vandyke contract, but he refused it, believing his present contract valid.

There is no truth in the ridiculous report that our Government has officially noticed the card of Gen. JEREZ warning persons against taking passage on the steamship *Washington*.

The position of the English Government relative to Nicaragua, is now distinctly understood here. Filibusters, or "Walker emigrants," will not be permitted to land at Greytown, or on any part of the Mosquito Coast, so long as England holds even a nominal protectorate there—which may be but a very short time, as Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY is instructed to surrender this country to Nicaragua, upon the negotiation of a treaty. Again, England will prevent any overthrow or interruption of the present *de facto* Government of Nicaragua during the pendency of Sir WILLIAM'S negotiations. This she will do of her own free choice, and then she will afterwards render Nicaragua any assistance she may ask for in repelling invasion. Thus far, however, Nicaragua has asked no aid from the British Government.

The whole question of our Central American relations is becoming every day more complicated and interesting; the new league formed between General WALKER and J. L. WHITE is not the least suggestive of what we may anticipate. Some of Mr. WHITE'S particular friends here who have been urging war upon WALKER, are not a little astonished at the new alliance.

*Later.*—General WALKER remained over to see General HENNINGSEN, who arrived this afternoon in response to a dispatch from WHITE. The great filibuster chiefs have a meeting to-night, when old feuds are to be settled. I also learn that Senor YRISARRI is one of the filibuster firm, and is to grant passports to WALKER'S "emigrants" who ship on WHITE'S steamers. MARTINEZ should look to his laurels.

The officers appointed to examine the steamer *Metacomet* report her seaworthy, and she will at once proceed on her voyage to Paraguay.

The National Hotel was on fire yesterday, through the carelessness of a servant, but the flames were extinguished without serious damage to the building.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The receipts into the United States Treasury for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were twenty-five and a quarter millions, and from the loan ten millions of dollars. The expenditures were upward of twenty-two millions, including over eight millions for the army and four millions for the navy.

The emigration party designing to sail for Nicaragua have, it is stated, on what is believed to be good authority, been invited there by the *Democraticos*, to make common cause against the new Constitution. Hence a revolution is confidently anticipated, and, as one of the results of its success, the return of the ratified Cass-Yrisarri Treaty.

The American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company have complained to the State Department of JARUZ'S interference with their affairs, to their detriment. It is stated that a letter has accordingly been prepared, satisfactory to the Company, addressed to this Nicaraguan Envoy.

An arrangement was to-day concluded between ROGER A. PRYOR, editor of the Richmond *South*, and Major HEISS, editor of the Washington *States*, by which their respective journals are to be consolidated into one paper, and published in Washington, in an enlarged form. It is to be the organ of no person or clique, but devoted to the general interest of the Democratic Party, in accordance with the principles of the State Rights Democracy.

The following Passed Midshipmen have been warranted as masters in line of promotion: Messrs. Porcher, Hopkins, Sicard, Matthews, Buchanan, Law, Lull, Lea, Crossman, Norton and Dalton.

The 25th of November will be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving in Washington.

### From Albany.

THE HON. ERASTUS CORNING AND THE PRESIDENT—HOUSE OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT—THE BOY-MURDERER ROGERS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The rumors that have been circulated respecting ERASTUS CORNING and the Secretaryship of the Treasury are unfounded. Mr. CORNING is understood to have been called to Washington in consequence of the desire of the President to consult him in relation to the iron interests, in contemplation of a revision of the tariff, and also in relation to the plan for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, both of which movements it is supposed are to be promptly initiated by the Administration.

The Governor elect, the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, has leased for the Gubernatorial term, the elegant mansion of ROBERT TOWNSEND, Esq., corner of State-street and the Capitol Park. He returns to New-York to-night.

The mother and sister of the boy-murderer ROGERS, had a long interview to-day with Governor KING, but he will not interfere to prevent the execution of the law.

### Murder Trial in Newark.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The trial of JAMES MCMAHON is proceeding in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city. Some difficulty was had in impanneling a Jury, but, after exhausting nearly the whole panel, twelve competent men were secured. Very few of the Jury are of this city. Evidence is now being offered on behalf of the State—the motion made by the counsel of the prisoner to quash the indictment not being sustained. The evidence is very clear and conclusive. We understand it is the determination of the prisoner's counsel to carry up the case by a writ of error, in case the verdict should prove adverse.

### Congressional Nomination in New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The Democrats of the Second District, to-day nominated JOHN H. GEORGE for Congress.

### The Ninth Congressional District.

WHITE PLAINS, Tuesday, Nov. 9—Evening.

But little progress has been made in the official canvass of the vote of this County as yet. It may possibly be completed to-morrow evening, although that is somewhat doubtful.

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## PROSTITUTION IN NEW-YORK.

A few wee s since a City chemist was re quested to say whether there were any traces of arsenic to be found in the body of a woman who had died and been buried full a year before. Facts recently developed had raised a suspicion that she migbt bave been a victim of intentional poisoning. The chemist had the body disinterred, and, with bis assistants, spent nearly a month in the horrible enterprise of analyzing every portion of it. With much the same feeling that must have been experienced by the chemist, the moralist girds himself to the nauseous but necessary task of analyzing the subject of Prostitution. This vice—as old as history—has kept pace with society in all its changes. The chief bane of savages, it is depopulating Christendom. It has demoralized entire countries, and, with the diseases that, for at least four centuries, have swelled its train, has depraved the physical constitution of whole tribes, and rendered puny, weak and contemptible whole nations, whose natural advantages, resources, and cultivation, entitled them to stand stalwart and foremost among the powers of the earth. How to be rid of it has exercised the ingenuity of the sternest moralists, the tact of the shrewdest politicians, the care of the wisest legislators; but, as the statistics of our own times and all countries show, utterly without success. Its blight is more deadly now and more general after centuries of honest and anxious effort to conquer it, than when America was discovered; and simple and sage, with equal imbecility, deplore the growing ruin which none are blind enough not to see.

The question of suppression being, then, indefinitely postponed—not, Heaven knows, because it ought not to be suppressed, for that it ought, all consent, and that it must be before this world in its moral beauty will harmonize with its natural and physical perfectness—the next effort, of course, must he to inquire whether by the interference of law Prostitution cannot be put under such restrictions that it shall not stalk openly abroad in the face of society, hy its unblushing familiarity shaming virtue and teaching vice to the pure. At least so much is due to the innocent, that it shall not be allowed, hy unnecessary publicity, to become familiar, to suggest thoughts, folly and passions in hearts not yet contaminated. It is a more delicate question to settle—how far Law, which in its impotence to forbid, still has a duty to regulate, and by its regulations which unfortunately seem to tolerate, may confine it within certain limits, subject it to police and medical *surveillance*; in fact circumscribe its acknowledged territorial limits for the sake of quarantining syphilitic diseases. The question is not a new one, although in this country it has not been much mooted. Here the doctrine has been—conceal the evil and its alarming extent, lest the very publication of its extent should excite the curiosity of the young to dwell on topics which youth cannot entertain without harm. They cannot touch pitch without being defiled—was the theory, and the best turned away with disgust from matters which seemed to carry infection in the atmosphere. Like the corpses of those dead with the plague, which even the anatomists and undertakers shrank from, they have been left to vitiate and corrupt all the air. Such a policy, of course, has no tendency to check the growth of prostitution, and New-York to-day labors under a stigma of harboring within its borders a vile horde of men and women who, directly or indirectly, live by the proceeds of their unholy passions, greater in number than the population of some of our most flourishing inland cities. Whether our metropolitan reputation for corruption and profligacy is quite deserved, may perhaps be discovered from the statistics presented in this article upon authority that is veracious.

We confess it doubtful whether any considerations of public policy would have sufficed to direct our attention to this topic at this time but for the appearance of a large and pretentious volume upon the subject which has just been issued by the HARPER BROTHERS, in their best style. This work is entitled "*The History of Prostitution—its extent, causes and effects throughout the world—being an official report to the Board of Almshouse Governors of the City of New-York*, by WM. W. SANGER, M. D." If such a work were called for, Dr. SANGER was doubtless the man of all others called upon to write it. He stands at the head of the immense hospital on Blackwell's Island, which for years has been the only recognized public hospital of the City where patients of all grades and classes suffering from syphilitic diseases could be received or cured. To this Hospital, wretched men and women of the town when utterly broken down with disease were compelled to go. Meanwhile there was no access to it but through the prison gate;—it was a Penitentiary Hospital, and hundreds guilty of no crime except the savage crime against their own bodies, welcomed the warrant of commitment to the Penitentiary for two, three, or six months, which was the only passport to the Hospital. Nay, even reputable women of unstained virtue, suffering from diseases communicated hy faithless, brutal husbands, denied access to any other Hospital and unable to bear the enormous expense and the risk of charlatanry in private treatment, went to the Tombs, nerved themselves falsely to confess themselves vagrants for the sake of the commitment, were classed with thieves, burglars, prostitutes, and then when restored to health obliged to bear the ignominy of their prison life to the end of their miserable existence. This condition of affairs disgraced our City, mocked our humanity, bnt certainly made the Blackwell's Island Hospital the great *entrepôt* and point of congregation of syphilitic diseases. The physician in charge could not walk the streets of New-York an hour without meeting a former patient, and must of necessity have seen pass under review a longer procession of the melancholy victims of their own ungovered passions and of unnamable diseases han any other man in the Commonwealth.

The book was undertaken at the suggestion of some of our Almshouse Governors, and must have occupied a very large share of the author's leisure for many years. For the facts that render it most valuable he had the aid of the Police of the City, and they are no doubt substantially reliable. For a very large portion of it he has drawn upon the abundant sources of which, unfortunately, no Alexandrian fire purified the world, the Erotic literature of Greece and Rome; the poets who, hy their satire, made known and perpetuated the natural and unnatural crimes they satirized; the dramatists who, in obscene plays, held the mirror up to nature in her most depraved attitudes; the libidinous novelists, of whose works not one page can pass into even the liberal hands of the easy moralists of to-day and not be condemned as outraging decency; and the fables, mythologies and records of Olympian and terrestrial scandal, of which all that it can be profitable for us to know is, for the mortification of our vanity, that our great ancestors and their gods came with their lives through such polluted experiences, and, for our thankfulness and admiration, that in spite of such utter degradation and beastliness, our race still retains the upright form and some of the goodly lineaments of the image of God. Of this part of Dr. SANGER'S book, which has the merit of being purely and simply written, and in a style not to offend the most fastidious, though on every page detailing facts and methods of lewdness of the most disgusting order, we are free to admit that we cannot see the use. It was a work of supererogation to reproduce every style and device of ancient indecency; it gave no new impressiveness to the author's lesson—added no new force to his conclusions; while it detracts from the obvious benevolence of his motives and makes his work unfit for the perusal of large classes who would have been benefited by a chaster production. His plan leads him to narrate the history and the details of prostitution in each important nation of the globe from the earliest times to the present. If the plan was necessary the author has fulfilled it with success. The scholar, cursed with a prurient imagination, will gloat over the passages which the wiser tutor of his collegiate days left untranslated for him; the busy collector of nasty passages will he astounded to find ready collated the stories which he hunted through hundreds of dusty and condemned old books to find; but the honest and conscientious reformer will blush and shudder as he sees this unnecessary parade of the method of that madness which possessed and ruined the moral sense of the ancients, and which—but that the monster disease *lues venerea*, which anoient morality pictured as the chief torment of the hell of the sensualist, was only centuries after fished up from hell and stationed on earth to give the pursuers of unhallowed pleasures a foretaste of the horrors that awaited the unrepentant—which, we say, but for this tardy arrival among the crew of mortal maladies, must have left long ago the whole human family in its physical appointments and organization a wreck and an utter ruin. Leaving all this portion of the work, which will make it welcome in brothels, we turn to that part which states facts that, shocking as they must be to all delicate and refined minds, it is profitable for virtue, though with averted face, to hear, and for all who have the public weal at heart to know.

When Dr. SANGER determined to enter upon this work, he decided as a preliminary measure to take a complete census of prostitution in this City. For this purpose he prepared a schedule of questions, and obtained the aid of Chief MATSELL and his Captains of Police to secure answers to them. It embraced inquiries as to the number of houses of prostitution, the number of prostitutes, the causes that induced them to adopt this life, their ages, birth-places, early history, education, religious instruction and occupation. From the voluminous returns to these inquiries, Dr. SANGER deduces some very important conclusions. He sums them all in the following recapitulation:

There are six thousand public prostitutes in the City of New-York.
The majority of these are from 15 to 25 years old.
Three-eighths of them were born in the United States.
Many of those born abroad came here poor to improve their condition.
Education is at a very low standard with them.
One-fifth of them are married women.
One-half of them have given birth to children, and more than one-half of these children are illegitimate.
The ratio of mortality among children of prostitutes is four times greater than the ordinary ratio among children in New-York.
Many of these children are living in the abodes of vice and obscenity.
The majority of these women have been prostitutes for less than four years.
The average duration of a prostitute's life is only four years.
Nearly one-half the prostitutes in New-York admit that they are or have been sufferers from syphilis.
Seduction, destitution, ill treatment by parents, husbands or relatives, intemperance and bad company, the main causes of prostitution.
Women in this City have not sufficient means of employment.
Their employment is inadequately remunerated.
The associations of many employments are prejudicial to morality.
Six-sevenths of the prostitutes drink intoxicating liquors to a greater or less extent.
Parental influences induced habits of intoxication.
A professed respect for religion is common among them.
A capital of nearly $4,000,000 is invested in the business of prostitution.
The annual expenditure on account of prostitution is more than $7,000,000.
Prohibitory measures have signally failed to suppress or check prostitution.
A necessity exists for some action.
Motives of policy require a change in the mode of procedure.

Citizens who have been accustomed to have the place of their residence reviled as the Modern Babylon—as scarcely less corrupt and licentious than even that City of the Plain whose name has come to be the synonym of whatever is most disgustingly sensual and beastly—will be surprised to see the number of prostitutes put no higher than 6,000. During the prostration of business which followed the great panic last Fall, a gentleman stated in a public meeting in this City, that a thousand virtuous girls were becoming prostitutes every week through sheer starvation! TAIT, in his work on prostitution in Edinburg, basing his statement on the exaggerated reports of the late Rev. Mr. MCDOWELL, asserted that New-York furnished a prostitute for every six or seven of its adult male population. But the gross exaggeration of such reports needs no exposition. The means by which Dr. SANGER obtained his census makes it entirely reliable. If so, the comparison in this respect with other great cities is not so much against us as has been supposed. The proportion of prostitutes in New-York and its suburbs is as one to every 117 inhabitants of all ages.

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|---|---|---|---|
| In Liverpool | 1 to 88 | In Glasgow | 1 to 184 |
| In Manchester | 1 to 325 | In Dublin | 1 to 220 |
| In Leeds | 1 to 70 | In Cork | 1 to 247 |
| In Edinburg | 1 to 236 | In Paris | 1 to 250 |

But even this number must seem astounding to the pure. Placed side by side, this array of the lost would extend 2 miles and 240 yards. In single file up Broadway, allowing 36 inches to each person, it would stretch from the City Hall to Fortieth-street. It would require 500 omnibuses, holding 12 each, to convey them. But, vicious as New-York is, let it be remembered that this aggregate drains its suburbs of their impurity; that a house of ill-fame in Brooklyn or Jersey City would be quickly rooted out by the Police, and that from 5,000 to 20,000 strangers visit the City daily to share this obloquy and contribute their quota to its cause.

It is a matter of much interest to learn whence comes this polluted array. It has been some sort of salve to our conscience to presume that the vast maiority were from abroad—imported women of Irish and German birth. But three eighths of the whole number prove to have been born in the United States. Of the 2,000 who answered on this point, 762 were born here. Of these, 394 were natives of New-York; 77 of Pennsylvania; 71 of Massachusetts; 69 of New-Jersey; 42 of Connecticut; 24 of Maine; 18 of Rhode Island. New-England gave birth to 172; the Middle States to 566; the South to 12; the West to 12. Rhode Island sends one of every 8,000 of her total population; Maryland only one of every 28,000. Of New-York's own contribution, a very large number never fell; they drew their first breath in dens of infamy, and never for a day breathed the atmosphere of a single whose purity was raised. But for the largest number of New-York prostitutes are the *debris* of the emigration from abroad. Of every 250 emigrants, at least one woman turns out a prostitute. Of 1,288 born abroad, 706 were Irish, 249 Germans, 104 English, 52 Scotch. More than 45 per cent. of these had not been 5 years in the country. Many were sent here by foreign authorities and societies to get rid of them,—members of the hopeless and dangerous classes, or victims of seduction at home. Others were honest at home, but were supplied with too little money to reach an honest destination in a strange land. The majority received only $40, or less, to make the passage and pay the expenses of settling here. These have first the risks of a tedious detention in Liverpool, then the temptations of the middle passage and the stecrago. Even if they escape these, they are landed penniless in New-York, and become in their utter destitution the easy victims of false friends, shewolves, land-sharks, boarding-house keepers, who watch and labor for their ruin, as vultures wait for the carcase—as devils strive for the possession of the doomed. The late law of Congress, making a common practice of the sailors, and even the officers of emigrant passenger ships a penal offence, if enforced by the prompt action of the Courts, will do much toward reducing the foreign element of New-York prostitution, while the new arrangements by which emigrants who do not desire to stop in the City are received at Castle Garden and fowarded without delay or contact with harpies, has already told upon it, with the happiest effects.

This miserable army still bearing the remains of much beauty in its ranks, is to an alarming extent an army of youth, for youth is marketable in this infernal trade. Three-eighths of the whole number are between 15 and 20 years of age, and three-eighths more are between 21 and 25. Seven out of eight are not 30 years old. But one year of the life of these daughters of excitement is full ten years of common wretchedness. Premature age awaits them at the very beginning—an age whose ravages no artificial excitements, no cosmetics can long conceal. Some very few of them are educated,—accomplished,—generally the children of luxury, seduced and deserted. Far the greater number are ignorant of every department of worthy knowledge. In the Penitentiary Hospital in 1857, there were 175 of good (common) education, 754 wholly uneducated. Of 2,000 in the City, 714 could read and write their names,—scarcely more than one in 500 could do more than that;—546 could read and write imperfectly; 219 could read but not write, and 521 could neither read nor write.

It will be no small comfort to nervous parents, who in weakness and good faith do the best they can for their daughters, while they never cease to shudder at the fate that may await them, to feel that a sensible education, which at the same time inspires with self-reliance and developes the conscience, is a very great protection. Many girls no doubt adopt loose habits under the discouraging impression that in their utter ignorance they can make no head in the world—where skill and education are so essential to success that they have no chance to win in the battle of life.

Houses of ill-fame furnish withering rebukes to tippling parents—and reconcile total abstinence from strong drink to such as begin to doubt the virtue of their temperance. Of 2,000 prostitutes who were questioned, 1,252 reported that their fathers drank more or less intemperately; 921 confessed that their mothers drank; but in both cases the moderate drinkers outnumbered the immoderate. Concerning prostitutes there is one general rule—all drink. Not one per cent. practise their calling without partaking of intoxicating liquors. Among the more aristocratic, absolute intoxication is held disgraceful. Yet champagne is always sold in the more pretentious houses, and in lower quarters gin is the common drink—a gin compounded not of simple alcohol, water and juniper berries, as it is *honestly* adulterated, but chiefly of spirits of turpentine and alcohol,—and the vile stuff furnishes as desperate an excitement, and as thorough a stupefaction, as any purer liquor. They need the fire of liquor in their veins to outburn and pale the fires of conscience. Their day is one perpetual succession of drinking, excitement, and dreams. In the expensively-furnished houses of the upper class, where the visitors are mostly profligate men of wealth, the profanity is not loud, nor is obscene language always heard. The inmate who pays $16 a week for her hoard, spends her day in sleep, novel-reading, and cards, and her night in the wildest fury of intoxication, finds the natural end of her brief career in a degradation to a cheaper house, where the charges for board are less, and which is principally visited by clerks, mechanics, and strangers from the hotels. Her next passage is to the third-class of houses, which empty their inmates upon the streets at dark, bedizened with finery, and dressed in the extreme of the latest fashions, to toll simpletons to their dens, where the panel game is deeply played, and where thieves largely resort. They suffer untold brutalities from the bullies who live on their earnings, and from the violence of reckless rowdies, as the police reports constantly show. Her next descent is to the dance-house, of which PETE DAWSON'S, lately made famous in the newspapers, is the type, and from which, not because of bars and bolts, but of overwhelming debt, and loss of mental energy, and of hopelessness, escape is almost impossible, except to the Penitentiary. Many of them spend more time in the Penitentiary than out of it. Fond, to the last, of liberty, they shun the commitment which gives them a decent prison home, but when released, soon find their way back again within the walls. If death is slack in fetching relief, they get at last to the Almshouse, or abruptly end their career by suicide. Two-fifths of all who were questioned confessed that they were suffering from syphilitic or other diseases of the same nature, and the actual facts are very far worse than their confession. Will any wonder, considering their constant mental and physical torture, their horrid, fiery drinks, their suffering under the most tormenting disease ever permitted to rack and ravage the frame, that they are short-lived? The average duration of the prostitute's life, after beginning her career, does not exceed four years. One-fourth then, or 1,500, die yearly in our City—and who ever has lived here four years has seen a whole generation of them disappear. Probably not one of the painted procession in Broadway tonight, four years hence, will be out of her dishonored grave.

This estimate far exceeds their mortality in Paris. M. PARENT DUCHALETEL found that of 3,517 prostitutes, 242 had led that life upward of 14 years, and 641 for more than 10 years. In Paris, 6¾ per cent. survived the horrors of courtesan life 14 years; in New-York only 2¼ per cent. The health of abandoned women has deteriorated in late years. Facts compel to the conclusion that commerce with prostitutes in 1857 was attended with nearly twice the risk of infection that was incurred in 1854. To this should be added the fact that during the past year, 74,000 cases of venereal disease were treated in New-York privately, either by competent physicians or by charlatans, or publicly in hospitals. Nor must the virtuous be filled with pity only—they have need of alarm. It is no common poison like that of yellow fever, killing outright its victims—or, onleaving them, leaving them to a perfect convalescence. This subtle mischief hides itself in the bones—and protrudes its ugly marks in the next generation. The innocent children of foolish parents are tainted with it to the third generation. No repentance expels this leprosy from the blood, but the father who sinned in his youth and never repeated his folly may give to his son a stain and a weakness which lessens throughout his life his vital force and impairs his physical stamina. It is not a question for the vicious alone. Those who have held that it was a special curse upon such as surrender to passion, find that by intermarriage with parties decmed untainted, the darling members of their own families are crippled and poisoned. If in the alembic of the chemist, if in the *materia medica*, if in the



cation, the wisdom of statesmen—if in the doctrines of religion, there is any cure for the wounds of this giant destroyer, let it be furnished. The prudes and the timid must stand aside in these emergencies; the sin must be proclaimed and the remedy named, or let the prophet step in and announce the doom of our people.

But we must look back again at the causes before we discuss the remedies for prostitution. Of the 2,000 abandoned women who were examined as to the causes of their becoming prostitutes, 513 answered that it was from inclination—by which most meant that it was their preference under the circumstances, rather than to confess a controlling innate depravity;—525 quoted destitution; 258 alleged seduction and abandonment; 181 alleged drink and a desire to drink; 164 ill-treatment of relatives or husbands; 164 thought it would prove an easy life; 124 alleged bad company; 71 were persuaded by those already fallen; 29 were too idle to work; 27 were violated; 16 were the victims of seduction on board emigrant ships, and 8 in emigrant boarding-houses. These pregnant replies bring in review before intelligent citizens the bestiality of the middle-passage, which, under a *régime* now fast passing away, made the emigrant ship a floating brothel—reveal a glimpse into the wolves' dens that by a common fiction we denominate emigrant boarding-houses—flash on us the lying custom that makes too many intelligence offices an exchange for bawds and procurers—hint the wretched tenderness of doating parents who have brought up their children in idleness and ignorance to see them glide by easy steps into vice and ruin—point out unerringly the overcarefulness and too strenuous watch of parents who have confounded wholesome rule and tyranny — rebuke the stupid policy of parents who would sacrifice their daughters in marriage for money, contemning the instincts and the full-grown love of their offspring, and arouse indignation at the brutal treatment of husbands; at the strange injustice of society, which leaves the seducer undisgraced and visits its wrath on his victim, however artless, innocent or "true-womanly" when her offence was committed. They suggest, moreover, a thousand queries as to that other sin of society which gives to woman for her labor wages not one-fourth as great as it gives to man for the same work; and insults her still more by barring her from nine-tenths of all those employments for which she is better fitted than her brother. Destitution will never cease to be a most prolific cause of the fall of woman until woman has fair play; and we leave it to man to say whether, in view of the terrible facts these figures expose, it is not time to cease the unmanly sneering at woman's rights whenever in her desperation she attempts to assume those positions in the department of trade, manufacture, science and learning which God and our instincts assure us are legitimately hers. As to seduction, the time must soon come when society will frown on the seducer; when the public moral sentiment will disfranchise him, hold him worthy of no office or position of trust,—and yet not curse him, as his victim is cursed. With regard to her the error has always been the other way. We hold yet by the old Roman precept, "Once inscribed—lost forever." The chaste LUCRETIA violated could choose nothing but death. Christianity taught—but we have not yet learned the lesson—that when she who has sinned sins no more, she must be restored to the circle of sympathy and charity. Let us mete justice to the seducer and bear a prudent but tender charity for his victim till their punishment is equalized.

But how to treat prostitution in the aggregate is the question of immediate and immense importance, and one which we cannot without cowardice refuse to consider. Outraged decency cries out for its total suppression—for its legal prohibition;—that for the sake of the pure the polluting be driven beyond the pale;—that all houses of ill-fame be declared nuisances which the authorities must strenuously abate;—that the subject must not so much as be named in any law, except to denounce the practice as a penal offence. This policy has been tried at the hands of the wisest rulers and most moral governments from the earliest times, yet the anomalous fact stands over and over again recorded, that the attempt at suppression only drives it into seclusion where it cannot be watched. The other policy, of licensing houses of immorality, would never be tolerated in our community. A people who have refused to license liquor-selling, notwithstanding the universal belief that it could best be regulated by a prudent license, because they would not have the stain of legalizing it upon their hands, nor the price of blood in their treasury, will not consent to register as licensed any class of brothels, or to make reprisals for their immense losses in taxation, on account of prostitution, by reckoning among their available income the price of virtue or the wages of vice. But would it not be wise in so difficult an emergency to compel every public prostitute to keep within her domicil after dark, and on no account to parade her shame in the streets? to oblige her to reside only in certain houses unless disposed to abandon her ways? to compel the inmates of such houses to submit at stated times to the rigid inspection of the medical police, that the diseased may be removed instantly to a hospital until cured? The recommendations of Dr. SANGER do not substantially differ from these. To put them in his own words, "the exigencies of the case demand—

"1. A suitable hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases.

2. A legally-authorized medical visitation of all known houses of prostitution, with full power to order the immediate removal of any woman found to be infected, to the designated hospital.

3. The power to detain infected persons under treatment until they are cured—a term of time which none but medical men can decide."

Distasteful as these propositions may he, we cannot see how else the plague is to be stayed. To Dr. SANGER, for this extraordinary array of uncontrovertible facts upon a subject at once so disgusting and of such vast importance to the public health and morals, for his patient reasoning and his clear deductions, we cannot be too thankful; and for this reason we all the more regret the faults which, in the earlier portion of his book, so badly mar it. With strange inconsistency while treating of the immoral effects of obscene books, he pauses to allude to the bad tendency of classical studies. He asks:

"Are they not oftentimes acquired at the risk of outraged delicacy or undermined moral principles? Mythology, in particular, introduces our youth to courtesans who are described as goddesses, and goddesses who are but courtesans in disguise. Poetry or history as frequently have for their themes the ecstacies of illicit love as the innocent joys of pure affection. Shall these branches of study be totally ignored? By no means; but let their harmless flowers and wholesome fruit alone be culled for youthful minds, to the utter exclusion of all poisonous ones, however beautiful."

And yet in his own work he has laboriously culled and served up more of the unwholesome and baneful fruits of these same classical works, and of works excluded for their indecency from all classical courses, than a youth would find in a dozen years indiscriminate classical reading. It is not enough to say that it is a report to a Board of Almshouse Governors, and not designed for general circulation. It is published by a firm whose imprint should be a guarantee of propriety, and already it is placarded in the streets and offered for sale on the public stands.

### Obituary.

Corfu journals announce the death of Mgr. CARLO RIVELLI, archbishop of the island.

The death of the Irish giant MURPHY, who some years ago exhibited at Paris, has just occurred at Alkmar, in Holland.

Boston papers announce the decease of JAMES S SAVAGE, a well-known mechanic who superintended the erection of the State Reform School and other public works. He finished the Bunker Hill Monument, and invented the derrick, now in common use, for that service.

Maj. JOSIAH AKIN, an Indiana pioneer, died at New-Albany last week, aged 82. He was a native of Kentucky.

Maj. S. H. CHANDLER, a prominent citizen of Maine, died recently at New-Gloucester, at the age of 68.

M. Horace Vernet has just returned to Paris

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**The Legislature of Massachusetts—Its Strength and Weakness—Parties in It—Feeling About Douglas and the Illinois Election—Our Municipal Contest—The Temperance Party—Literary Matters and Lectures—Life of Sir Philip Sidney.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

The complete returns of our votes on the 2d, show that GOV. BANKS received 67,069, Mr. BEACH 38,000, Mr. LAWRENCE 12,000. Mr. BEACH'S increase about balances that of the Governor, and though it is practically of as little consequence as one of Mr. Toots' calls, it is not ungratifying to the Democrats, in the evil days they have fallen upon. To gain anything in Massachusetts, even if it be less real than apparent, is to be thought of, when the Democracy of Illinois are reduced to 3,000, and Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are lost. The entire vote is 117,000.

The Legislative elections show that the Republicans have gained four Senators, and nearly forty Representatives, compared with 1857. There were 33 Republican Senators then chosen, 4 Americans and 3 Democrats. Now there are 37 Repuhlicans and 3 Democrats, and not one American. The House then stood 166 Republicans, 40 Democrats and 34 Americans. Now it stands 211 Republicans, 28 Democrats, 10 Americans and 1 Whig. Thus, in four years, three of which it ruled the State, the American Party, with its ninety odd thousand votes, has vanished, thanks to the intolerable stupidity of its leaders, whose only faculty is that of making a great party become a small one. Even Governor GARDNER must now admit that, his party having become nothing, it is time for him to go back to his original part of nobody. Two years ago he was thought of in connection with the Vice-Presidency; now, he could not get an election to the Boston Common Council. They do say that he furnished not a little of the money that was betted against Mr. BOTLINOAME'S election. It must be some consolation to him that he is able to lose it, and that a few thousands or so can hardly be missed out of his half million.

The pluralities in the Congressional Districts foot up to more than 30,000, which is rather better than the vote for Governor, though the differcuce is not material, and it is probable the Governor's vote is the larger of the two. It is a notable fact that the largest plurality is that given for Mr. THAYER, in the Worcester District, No. 9; notable, I mean, because Mr. THAYER ran on the same hasis, so far as Slavery Extension is concerned, as Mr. DOUGLAS. He is for the popular sovereignty swindle, which was the Democratic platform from the beginning of 1854 to the close of 1857. If, in 1854 or 1856, any one had undertaken to run in the Worcester District on the basis that any community can have the right to establish Slavery because a majority of its voters have pronounced in favor of that institution, he could not have got a vote outside of the Democratic Party; and had any *Republican* avowed his adhesion to "popular sovereignty," he would have been considered too mad to be left in any other place than a hospital of incurables. This change may be progress, but to my mind it seems much like progress in the direction of Avernus.

Candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives literally swarm. The most prominent of them are Mr. HALE and Mr. UPHAM, both old Whigs; and I believe all the other persons named are Whigs. Indeed, a Republican triumph is about the same thing as a Whig triumph. Mr. BANKS is one of the few Democrats who have anything of consequence under the ascendancy of a party that is composed in nearly equal parts of old Whigs and old Democrats. This may he natural, but it looks queer.

We have thought more of the Illinois election than of our own. The contest in that State has been a source of lively interest from its commencement to us, perhaps, more than to any other community equally remote from its scene. From the moment that Senator DOUGLAS broke with the President, some of our principal Republican leaders were for giving him the warmest welcome into their party, acting in connection with eminent men in other States. For this they were grossly abused by Illinoisans, and finally they had to depart from their original plan, and consent to let the Illinois Republicans settle what was in reality a national question, but not without warning them that they were doing the work of the Democracy, and preparing the way for a Democrat at the next Presidential contest. They hoped the event would show the Illinoisans were right in their estimate of political affairs; but it has not, and the victory that might have been won easily must now be fought for, and may not come at any price. Our Democrats are all for DOUGLAS, even in the Custom-House. The masses of the Democrats have been for him from the start, but the Illinois returns were necessary to convert the office-holders, who always go with the hangman. We have had no Douglas Democratic firing here yet, but in New-Hampshire they have banged away as if they had won a victory—as, perhaps, they have.

We have reports that Mr. SUMNER will not take his seat again in the Senate, but probably they are not reliable. His resignation now would be the means of making a Senator of Governor BANKS.

Now that the State election is over there is to be a campaign commenced for the redemption of the city from something or other. The temperance people are moving, and desire to have a party formed for the purpose of instituting a municipal government which shall enforce the law against liquor-selling as rigidly as it is enforced in some little town where there are a couple of hundred families, and where every family knows what every other family eats and drinks. The crusade promises to be a long one, for the rum interest is a great one here. The owners of grog-shops, genteel bar-rooms and hotels find liquor-sellers excellent tenants, paying heavy rents, and paying them, too, with a punctuality that virtue does not always imitate when settling its bills. Admitting that there are 2,000 such establishments in the city, and that their average rent is $300, and the total is the handsome amount of $600,000. I presume it is much more, and that among the landlords are not a few of the most zealous temperance men in the State, who would care as little to give up their rents as if they preferred rum to water. Business, too, is so interlaced, as it were, and all pecuniary interests hear so closely upon one another, that it would be a very difficult thing to strike at one of any magnitude without much injuring the others. Cut off the rents that A, B and C derive from their buildings used to sell rum, and they can't pay the bills they owe to D, E and F; and so it will go. If our reformers should get the ascendency, until a very fine addition was made to our present sufferings. However, the evil is not likely to happen for the present, as Boston can't be carried by the Temperance Party, who had better turn their attention to moral suasion again. Rum is too strong for them here, though complaints of its weakness are occasionally heard.

The Democrats think they are strong enough to obtain possession of the City Government, and perhaps they are, as Mr. BEACH had a small plurality over Governor BANKS in Boston. They would, too, have on their side, should they nominate a party ticket, hundreds upon hundreds of persons who do not desire to have a Maine law government here set up. Col. HEARD'S name has been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, and he would make a good candidate, and an excellent Mayor; but his nomination would excite temperance people terribly, as he makes rum, and so has made a fortune. It would he regarded as a positive defiance, and there would be a pitched battle, in which rum, I think, would win, and win handsomely.

Governor UNDERWOOD'S speech is exciting much attention among our politicians, and it is thought it is an overture to DOUGLAS, and the beginning of the Democracy's rehabilitation.

We are to have the Italian Opera at the Boston Theatre, at the close of the month, with the PICCOLOMINI. So it is reported. I suppose you can spare her long enough to give us an opportunity to get down on our knees before the *grand donna*.

You will recollect, perhaps, that I stated at the time that the Cashier of the Brighton Bank had made away with a much larger sum than was stated by the papers here, and that it would reach to $60,000. So it is now acknowledged. The Bank's loss will probably be about $40,000, which it has reserved funds sufficient to cover, and so save its capital intact. The fellow has been turned out of the Church to which he belonged. He is too bad to be even a Saint. There is nothing said about punishing him, as the the child is punished who takes a loaf of bread to save itself from starvation.

New-England is looking up in a literary sense. Mr. DRAKE, who wrote the only history of Boston that is worth anything, has gone to Europe to make researches connected with a work on New-England he has on hand. The first volume of Mr. PALFREY'S long-promised *History of the Settlement of New-England* is soon to appear. It will be complete in itself, but the entire work will extend to three 8vo. volumes, and will come down to the revolution of 1688-9, when our ancestors overthrew the government of Sir EDMUNDS, which was much such a government as that which the Greeks were used to call a *tyranny*. The seventy years embraced in the work constitute the Colonial age, when New-England, for the most part, was theocratically governed, not greatly, I must say, to the advantage of the theocratic spirit, which is the most detestable that can animate a government. In the first volume, there is to be a great deal about Puritanism and Puritan politics in the reigns of ELIZABETH, JAMES I., and CHARLES I., without full knowledge of which it is impossible to understand our early history, or, indeed, any part of our history. Mr. SAVAGE'S Genealogical Dictionary of the first settlers of New-England, showing three generations of those who came here previous to 1692, is in press. The author has been engaged on it for twelve years.

Mr. CHOATE has given 72 volumes of law-books to the City Library. The collection contains all the Massachusetts Reports for 54 years, and the revised statutes and all their supplements.

Our lecture lists for this season are very rich, and particularly so in contrasts. It would be odd enough to see Colonel FORNEY'S name figuring in any list of lecturers for a Boston course, but it is more than odd enough to find it in the same list with that of WENDELL PHILLIPS. They are both engaged by the Mercantile Library. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, F. P. BLAIR, Jr., and HENRY WARD BEECHER are on the same list.

A number of gentlemen have given to the Mercantile Library Association a fine cast from the original of the statue known as the Venus de Milo. Mr. RICE, member of Congress elect from No. 4, is among the donors.

Judge CROSBY, of the Lowell Police Court, has commenced a work that promises to be of service to future compilers and writers. It is called *Annual Dictionary of Notions*, and the volume just out is for the year 1857. It is the first manual, and its contents will be confined to persons who have died in this country. As an evidence of the compiler's critical pen, I may mention that he copies from the New-York Times the account of Dr. GRISWOLD'S life, which that paper published, giving due credit. Mr. HILLARD furnishes a sketch of CRAWFORD, the sculptor, and no one is better capable of doing justice to that eminent man's memory.

TICKNOR & FIELD have in press *The Life and Times of Sir Philip Sidney*, said to be by an American author.

THYME.

### Naval Intelligence.

The new sloop is rapidly progressing; her stern frame is up, and the planking has been commenced. The frigate *San Jacinto* is to have her copper boilers replaced by iron ones. The *Westernport* is expected to sail for Paraguay on or about the 15th inst. The *Atlanta* was taken out of dock yesterday, and coal, water, provisions and guns are now going on board. The *Caledonia* will go into commission to-day at noon. The stormy weather has considerably delayed the work on these vessels. The *Memphis*, which was reported to have been rejected, has been taken in hand by Mr. CROMWELL, who has put her on the New-York Dry Dock for repairs; if, after this, she is found in proper condition for service, she will be received back, and be fitted out. The two Canadian steamers will be hauled to the yard to receive their outfit as soon as the survey upon them is completed.

First Lieutenant MACOMB, of the *North Carolina*, has been detached, and ordered to the command of the *Metacomet*, at New-Orleans. Lieut. WILLIAMSON, who takes his place, has reported for duty. Capt. JOHN D. SIMS has reported as commanding marine officer on board the *North Carolina*. There are now 350 sailor-recruits and 66 marines on board, all destined for the Paraguay Expedition. The latter are daily drilled in the yard by Orderly-Sergeant LUSE, and exhibit the effects of good training. Yesterday they made a fine appearance. The list of lieutenants has now been exhausted, every officer of that rank having been assigned to some duty. So great has been the need of lieutenants, that many, after coming home from a three years' cruise, have been allowed but a few weeks' leave of absence before being ordered to other service.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* was to have been taken into the Dry Dock at the Navy-yard, but some necessary changes in the arrangements on the part of Mr. WEBB decided him to take her on to the large Sectional Dock in New-York.

Letter bags will be dispatched from the Naval Library and Institute, Charlestown Navy-yard, by the store-vessel to Porto Praya, Cape de Verds, on or about the 12th inst. Packages received before that date will be forwarded.

The following officers of the *St. Mary's* will return home from Panama by the next steamer: "Chas. H. Davis, Commander; R. H. Wyman, J. S. Maury, D. P. McCorkle, T. T. Houston, and Wm. H. Ward, Lieutenants; J. W. Taylor, Surgeon; Stewart Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon; W. A. Ingersoll, Purser; P. J. Miller, Boatswain; L. K. Ellis, Gunner; E. A. Cassidy, Carpenter.

### The Mormons Demanding an Investigation.

*From the St. Louis Republican.*

The Mormons claim that they have been traduced and slandered—that they have been tried without being themselves personally present; and now they propose to invite an investigation into their whole conduct during their residence in Utah. This is, as we understand it, the object of the following communication, which comes to us from one of their number, well accredited and authorized to speak for them. The writer says: "The Mormons call for investigation. In the midst of the loud bellowing storms of slander that have swept over their desert home, calmly, but in clear and earnest tones, is the united voice of that people heard to pierce through the tempest, calling for a fair examination of the charges preferred against them. Shall they not be heard? Must the tempest howl on forever, and the tongue of the tradncer never be silenced? Thus speaks one of their own party on behalf of his people. That he is sincere and in earnest, is apparent. That his positions and assumptions may be fictitious, is true, but at least they are worthy of a passing thought. 'The Mormons,' he says, 'demand investigation. From the foundation of our system in the wilds of New-York, through our unprovoked and unaccounted-for persecutions in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, have we called for investigation. Officials, disappointed in their political intrigues, poured forth their accusing venoms against us, and we asked to be heard in answer. We have demanded it for years in Utah, and in the capital of our nation, when warlike preparations were going on to bring us to an allegiance from which we never swerved, to punish us for treasons of which we never dreamed and seditions of which we were never guilty. We demanded it when with manly and patriotic breasts we stayed the tide of what we considered an unjust invasion which has flooded up to our very borders. We called upon the Commissioners, who came, as we supposed, to adjust all difficulties, to hear us in our defence. They denied all authority, save to present the proclamation and pardon of the President. We accepted the pardon but denied the allegations against us. We abandoned our homes for the sake of peace, that the army, whose advance we had hitherto successfully resisted, might clap their cymbals and *pass through our desolate streets in triumph*. And now that they have taken up their couchant position almost in the very midst of our settlements, while the judicial representatives of our parent Government parade an escort of a hundred troopers through our cities, on the most trivial pretences: and *civilization, with lust and murder in the suite, performs at last its drunken revels in our beloved city, we demand a full, impartial and thorough investigation of all charges brought against us.* We have been accused of treasons and seditions, unheard and unsummoned, found guilty, and if not pun

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDAR—This Day—Nov. 10.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Nos. 1618, 1621, 1627, 1633, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767. *Part II.*—1342, 2016, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 1878, 1704, 1706, 1870, 2000, 962, 1362, 2432, 506, 2308.

Superior Court—Nos. 229, 143, 184, 223, 443, 446, 313, 288, 400, 96, 401 to 404, 256, 258 to 272, 467, 322, 280.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1968½, 1582, 1835, 1838, 1966 to 1967, 1712, 418. *Part II.*—Nos. 1985, 1987, 1880, 1896, 1796, 1680, 896, 1752, 1990, 1626, 1871, 1888, 1220, 1892, 1956.

## SUPREME COURT—Nov. 9.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*The Hydeville Marble Company et al.* vs. *Elizabeth T. Deming et al.*—This was a motion to set aside a judgment. The Judge gave the following opinion. From the affidavit submitted on this motion, it appears that the judgments which the plaintiffs seek to set aside were obtained in actions commenced hy the service of summonses upon Deming, the Secretary, or upon Chrystie, one of the Trustees, and that in every case neither of these persons communicated to the officers or trustees of the company that such suits had been commenced. In the action brought hy Elizabeth T. Deming, the wife of Deming, the secretary, the summons was served on Chrystie, and in the other actions on Deming. The actions brought by Lay were for moneys claimed to be due to Deming from the Company, and such claim was assigned by Deming to Lay—the summonses then served upon Deming, and such service concealed by him from all persons interested in managing the affairs of the Company. There can be no hesitation in declaring such a course of proceeding improper, and so far as this service is in question it is open to the suspicion that the assignment of the claim to the subsequent service of process upon Deming was for the purpose of concealing the knowledge that such legal proceedings had been taken from the officers of the Company until after judgments had been obtained, and more especially as if it be true, as stated on the part of the plaintiffs, although denied by Deming,) that he was at this time indebted to the Company in the sum of $5,000. The judgment having been reversed hy default in all three actions, executions were issued to the sheriff, and he has sold the property of the Company partly to the plaintiff in the judgment, E. T. Deming, partly to Lay, the other plaintiff, who forthwith assigned the property purchased by him to Mr. Deming, and partly to the defendant Cowles, who purchased for Mrs. Deming and at her request, and subsequently assigned the property so purchased to her. All these proceedings must be treated as if the judgments were recovered for the benefit of Deming and his wife for the purchases made on her account—and be governed by the same rule—as the property is all in her possession and no money paid by her, but the price of the articles purchased only credited on the executions. The sale can be vacated if in the proceedings there has been such a course of dealing as to warrant the supposition that an intention existed to defraud the Company surreptitiously to recover the judgments. As before stated, the mode in which the process was served and the concealment of such service by the husband of Mrs. Deming from all the other officers of the Company was improper, and it appears to me to be such a departure from honest dealing on his part, as the Secretary of the Company, as to render it proper to restrain the completion of these sales until a further examination has been made into the truth of the facts alleged hy the plaintiff. If an officer of a Company can assign claims in his own behalf to another and then receive the summons and conceal such service until judgment, without redress and without an opportunity on the part of the Company to deny the validity of such claims, the administration of justice in such a manner would be a farce. It may be that these claims are well founded, and as to the claim of Mrs. Deming, I must say that the weight of evidence on the affidavits is in her favor as to the existence and validity of such claims; hut that furnishes no ground for the concealment which is charged of the pendency of the actions for their recovery. On the contrary, the less doubt that could exist as to the validity of the claims, the less need there was to resort to any concealment for their recovery. A part of this property, when sold under execution, was purchased by Redfield & Backus, both of whom swear that they had no connection with Deming or his wife in such purchase, but bought exclusively for themselves. Whether these judgments shall eventually be sustained or not, there can be no doubt that they, by such purchase, acquired a good title. The judgments and executions, so far as third persons acquired interests under them, were valid, and the purchases made by them cannot be affected, even if afterward the judgments should be opened for the purpose of permitting the Company to make a defence therein. It also appears that there was, in the Sheriff's hands, an execution in favor of Morton & Secors against the Company, which was unpaid, and which execution was in no way affected by anything charged in this action in relation to the other proceedings. Some of these judgments were reversed in the Superior Court, and it is objected that these proceedings should have been commenced in that Court. If all the judgments had been in that Court, I should have thought it best to refuse this application, and leave the parties to seek relief in the Court where the judgments were recovered. But two of these judgments are in this Court; the sales have been made on the execution jointly and cannot be separated so as to leave each Court a separate jurisdiction without a multiplicity of actions, and even then relief could with difficulty be attained. Under such circumstances I do not think it can be regarded as any violation of that comity which is due from one Court to the other having similar jurisdiction over the matter, if either Court should exercise it in regard to all the matters in dispute between the parties. In regard to the judgments of Mr Deming and of Lay, and the property purchased hy Mrs. Deming or assigned to her by other purchasers, I am of opinion the injunction should be retained until the decision of this action—but upon the condition that the plaintiffs shall give to Mrs. Deming security for the amount of her judgments; such security to be approved of hy one of the Justices of the Court and filled within ten days. As to the purchases made by Backus & Redfield, the injunction is to be dissolved and the Sheriff permitted to complete the sales made to them under executions. The costs of this motion to all the parties, ten dollars each, to abide the event.

Before Judge Davies.

DIVORCE DECREE.

*Jonathan D. Howell* vs. *Maria Howell.*—I think the plaintiff should advance towards the expense of this suit to the counsel of his wife $100. The question as to alimony must be reserved.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL CASE.

In the matter of *The People* vs. *Dr. Galliardet*, convicted of an assault upon Hiram Cranston, a motion was made for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, which was denied.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 9.

Before the Hon. Judge Daly.

IMPORTANT VERDICT AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

*Johanna Murphy* vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—In this case, the plaintiff (an emigrant) sues to recover 240 sovereigns, a gold watch, some articles of silver and of wearing apparel, which, she alleges, were lost at Castle Garden, soon after she landed there, in August, 1857. She stated on the stand that she arrived here in August, 1857, and brought with her three chests of haggage; that a little steamboat came along side the vessel, when two gentlemen put three checks on her chests, and gave her what purported to be duplicates. She said she saw her baggage put on board the tug boat, but never saw it all afterwards. She saw two of her trunks or chests afterwards. She called on the keeper of Castle Garden on the day after she landed, and asked him if she could get her money ont of her trunk, when he asked her how much she had. She told him 240 sovereigns. He said if she was not going out of town, she could not get it until those who were going had received their baggage. She gave him the check in the hope that he would get her trunk for her; she had never had the third trunk nor the check since. When she asked for it, he put his hand on her back and put her ont.

*Mr. J. A. Kennedy*, the keeper, was examined for the defence. He said the plaintiff handed him the check for the trunk, and that he expressed a doubt at the time about there being money in it, attempts having often been made to defraud the Commissioners in that way; she said at the time, that when her husband died he left her 240 sovereigns in the hank, and that she drew it out to come to this country; he asked her to show the bank book, which she did, and it appeared from it that she had drawn the money at various times.

It appeared that the trunk in which the plaintiff claimed the money and other valuables were, was lost, and the defence was that the railroad companies and their runners were the responsible parties. The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, spoke strongly against the conduct of Mr. Kennedy in pushing the plaintiff out when she asked to get at her money. The Jury returned a verdict of $1,388 73 for the plaintiff.

Before Judge Brady.

TRADING HORSES WITH AN INTOXICATED GERMAN.

The case of Frederick Engiebert *vs.* Jacob Berherick, was concluded this afternoon. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant took advantage of him while he was intoxicated; that, in fact, he, the defendant, had induced him to part with his horse without due remuneration. He brought the suit to recover the animal. For his proof he endeavored to show that the defendant was a trader in horses, and that he knew the advantage of getting a fellow a little drunk before proposing a trade. The defendant deoied the allegation, but the Jury found for the plaintiff, and valued the horse at $125.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Chy Judge Russell.

The trial of ex-policeman Henry Morsn, charged with assault and battery on Oct. 23, at which time he was a policeman, was to have taken place yesterday, but the District-Attorney, on the part of the people, was not ready for trial. It was accordingly adjourned to Friday, much to the dissatisfaction of the defendant, who protested that he had been twenty times in Court, and each time was ready for trial. He refused to give bail when required by the Judge to do so, and was accordingly consigned to the custody of an officer.

Alois Mueller was tried on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 198 West Thirty-sixth-street. The principal witness against him was an ex policeman of Albany, named Baker, who resided opposite Mueller's premises. He said that Mueller kept a lager-hier and dancing saloon, and that his place was frequented by numbers of the most disorderly characters, especially in the night time, when their orgies were of a very disgusting nature, causing extreme annoyance to the whole neighborhood. His testimony was partly corroborated by Police Officer Herold and other witnesses. On the contrary, for the defence, it was shown that the house was as well conducted as such places usually are, and that the prosecution was urged from malicious motives. The Jury took three hours to consider their verdict, and, finally, came into Court stating that there was no possibility of their agreeing. They were discharged.

Oliver Russell (colored), Roderick and James Kingston, indicted for forgery in the second degree, having been detected in several attempts to pass counterfeit bills on the Rockland Bank, Mass., pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and were severally sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Joseph Raskin was next tried for an assault on Andrew Haffner, on the 13th June, with intent to kill. A quarrel occurred between the parties, who met each other for the first time on the night in question, and Raskin stabbed Haffner four times with a knife at a porter-house in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue. Several witnesses were examined, both for the prosecution and defence, the theory of the latter being that the stabs were given in self-defence. The Jury, after being absent half an hour, found the defendant guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, thereby releasing him from the more serious charge. His sentence was reserved till Saturday.

# MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 44 | — | — | 44 |
| Flour, bbls | 2,297 | 139 | 9,059 | 11,495 |
| Corn Meal, busbels | — | — | 750 | 750 |
| Wheat, bushels | 13,502 | — | 557 | 14.059 |
| Corn, bushels | 15,975 | — | — | 15,975 |
| Barley, bushels | 15,900 | — | — | 15,900 |
| Malt, bushels | — | 560 | — | 560 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 261 | 948 | — | 1,209 |
| Whisky, bbls | 170 | 54 | 198 | 422 |

ASHES—Are quiet at former rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 18¾c.@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good, and prices are well sustained. Sales, to-day, 500 bags Java at 14c.@14¼c.; 350 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 12c.@12¾c., the latter rate for White, and 971 bags Rio at 9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 67,122 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 42,150 mats and 8,175 bags Java; 3,850 bags Rio; 6,874 bags Maracaibo; 2,410 bags Bahia; 1,500 bags St. Domingo; 1,471 bags Laguayra, and 692 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales at 11⅜c.@11½c. for Middling Uplands; 11¾c.@11¾c. for do. Gulf, and proportionate rates for other kinds.

FISH—The leading kinds have been less freely dealt in, yet they have been stiffly held.

DRY GOODS—The principal auction sales to-day were characterized by a fair degree of animation, and such lots as were desirable brought pretty good prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market exhibits more activity for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, which are quoted firmer, being less freely offered. The demand is good, in part for export. Sales 18,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State ₱ bbl | $3 00@3 85 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 05 @ 4 30 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 50@ 4 80 |
| Superfine Western | 4 05 @ 4 30 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 60 @ 4 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 45 @ 5 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 25 @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 00 @ 5 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25 @ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 30 @ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in demand at steady rates; sales 800 bbls., at $4 75@$6 for low to choice extra, ₱ 200. Southern is in good request, at unlform prices; sales 1,850 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 25@$4 05 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day 244 boxes, old crop, Layer Raisins, at $2; 626 boxes do., Bunch do., at $1 67½@$1 75; and 180 kegs Malaga Grapes, at $4 25@$4 50, cash, each.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, to-day, as holders look for higher prices. The demand is fair, but at rates generally unsatisfactory to sellers. The transactions add up only 24,700 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 25; very good White Michigan at $1 35; good to prime Red (Winter) Western, the former at $1 18@$1 19; Mixed do. at $1 18; ordinary to prime White Southern at $1 20@$1 46; and Mixed Southern at $1 16 ₱ bushel. Corn is in reduced supply and moderate request at improved prices; sales, 35,000 bush. at 76c.@77½c. for mixed Western; 80c. for very choice do., nearly pure yellow; 85c.@87c. for White Southern; 90c. for yellow do.; and 88c. for Yellow Jersey, ₱ bush. Rye is scarce and held above the views of buyers. Barley is plenty, heavy and irregular; sales since our last: 5,600 bush. poor Wisconsin, at 59c.; and 16,000 bush. inferior to good State at 64c.@72c.; and some prime Canada at 85c. ₱ bush. Oats have not varied much. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State at 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@46c.; and Southern at 38c.@43c., ₱ bush. Mr. Ed. Bill, Broker, furnishes the following statement of the exports of the leading kinds of breadstuffs, from the Atlantic Ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| From | To date. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, | Nov. 5, 1858 | 60,484 | 261,171 | 256,689 |
| New-Orleans, | Oct. 26, 1858 | — | — | 2,250 |
| Philadelphia, | Oct. 27, 1858 | 279 | 20,281 | 11,759 |
| Baltimore, | Oct. 28, 1858 | — | — | — |
| Boston, | Oct. 29, 1858 | 10 | — | — |
| Other Ports, | Oct. 22, 1858 | — | 11,612 | 3,949 |
| Total from Sept. 1, 1858 | | 60,773 | 294,064 | 274,647 |
| To about same period, 1857 | | 189,152 | 1,534,797 | 381,211 |
| To about same period, 1856 | | 156,345 | 3,110,295 | 1,421,620 |
| To about same period, 1855 | | 195,252 | 1,244,038 | 493,668 |

TO THE CONTINENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From New-York, to Oct. 26, 1858 | 14,636 | 38,151 | 5,728 |
| From other Ports to latest dates | 4,348 | 8,020 | — |

Mr. Bill reviews the trade in Breadstuffs during the last fortnight, thus:

The receipts of Flour for the fortnight have been on the increase, and, being in excess of the usual home trade, which comprises the chief portion of the present demand, the receivers have been ready sellers at a decline of about 20c.@25c. ₱ bbl. on the lower grades of State; the better descriptions have declined less, but the business closes rather heavily at somewhat irregular prices; the stock in store is larger than usual, but the ensy state of the money market enables it, so far, to be held with ease. The receipts by Erie Canal at tide-water on the Hudson River, from the opening in May to the 1st of November, show an increase of 959,149 bbls. Flour, 3 848,672 bush. Wheat, 799.102 bush. Indian Corn, and 1,506,288 bush. Barley in 1858 over the receipts of the same period in 1857. For export to England, there is no inquiry, but occasional orders are filled to a limited amount for the Mediterranean ports. The home demand is steady, and improves as the season advances, still dealers are unwilling to hold large stocks, and purchase for immediate wants only. In Wheat, the transactions are moderate; the comparative absence of prime samples, and the high rates demanded, serve to check business; occasionally an export order is executed, but this is no ruling feature of the market, the city and local millers being the principal buyers. Prime Western Red Winter, and the better grades of White are held firmly, while the inferior descriptions are dull of sale at irregular prices, (according to quality and condition. Indian Corn is less freely offered, and holders have been enabled to realize an advance of 6c.@8c. ₱ bushel on Western mixed. Other kinds are scarce, and remain without much change in price.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 45c.@55c., chiefly at 50c.@55c. cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 15,000 Dry California, at 23c., 6 mos.; also, 2,000 Wet Salted California, 1,600 Rio Grande Cow, and 1,700 Buenos Ayres Kips at private bargain.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at unchanged rates. New, 10c.@16c.; Old, 4c. @7c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more animated, and sales have been made of 140 hhds. Porto Rico at 23c.; 415 hhds. Cuba at 21½c.@25c.; 60 hhds. du., in bond, at 18c.; also, by auction, 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 27c.@30c.; 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@22c.; with 22 bbls. and 40 half hbls. Texas at 22c.@22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed. Large sales of Resin were reported, but without particulars. Messrs. Knight & Son review the business of the past week, thus: "Spirits Turpentine has been in improved request, at slightly enhanced rates, closing, however, quietly at 52¼c., cash. Crude is in light supply, and is quiet at $4 ₱ 280 lbs. Common Resin continues languid, and prices are somewhat nominal at $1 57½@$1 65 ₱ 310 lbs., afloat and delivered. Medium fine grades have been in fair request at $3 50@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been quite active, with sales of 3,700@4,000 bbls., to arrive and on the spot, at $2 12½@$2 75, as to quality."

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 800 bbls. Crude Whale at 52c.; and 500 bbls. do. Sperm at $1 24 ₱ gallon. Linseed is dull and heavy at 62c.@63c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Tallow Oil, 9½c.; Palm Oil, 9¾c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request, and is dearer. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½ for Mess; and $13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Rough Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand, at former rates; sales 385 tcs. and bols., at 10¾c.@11c. for old; and 10¾c.@10½c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 280 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 for repacked Western Mess, $12@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess, $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ₱ bbl. Beet Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio, 16c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales reported of 150 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales have been reported of 5,650 sacks Liverpool fine on private terms.

SPICES—Sales 3,000 mats Cassia at 23c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales to-day, 438 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8¼c.; 140 hhds. Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c.; 150 hhds. do., in bond, at 5¾c.@7c.; and 80 bbls. Carthagena, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at full rates; sales since Friday last 31 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@12½c.; 120 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@18c.; 182 bales Havana at 36c.@40c.; 296 bales Cuba at 17c.@18c.; and 735 bales Yara on terms not disclosed. Buyers and sellers of Tobacco at Louisville, Ky., have had some difference on the subject of the appointment by the Governor and City Council of Inspectors at that place. Sellers denounce the Inspectors as incompetent. The *Journal* of Nov. 3 urges moderation and concession on both sides. It states that the Tobacco crop for the last season, sold at that place, amounted to the aggregate value of over two million of dollars, and insists that this is too large an interest to be lightly jeoparded by the rashness and stubbornness of inspectors or sellers.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 750 hhls. Resin, at 2s.; and 300 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d. For London, 850 bbls. Resin, at 2s.

## PERSONAL.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's admirers, says the Bury (England) Times, will be sorry to learn, that the reverend gentleman has been attacked with a very painful disease—inflammation of the kidneys—and that a few days ago his life was all but dispaired of. His medical advisers have given it as their opinion that no danger now exists, but he is prohibited from preaching just yet. The money for the site of his new Chapel (£5,400) was paid down the day before he was attacked.

General Niel has presented the Emperor Napolean with the first copy of the journal of the works executed by the French engineers during the siege of Sebastopol. This work, which required the labor of three years for its execution, has just been finished. There is a magnificent atlas attached to it, which gives all the English, French, and Russian attacks.

Parson Brownlow fails to receive the gratitude of the South for his labors in behalf of Slavery. The ultra Southern papers ridicule his recent debate with Mr. Pryne in Philadelphia. The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* gives the Parson credit for good intentions, but doubts "if his arguments made a single convert in Philadelphia or elsewhere."

Mr. and Mrs. Justin Ripley, of Hingham, Mass., the former aged 75 and the latter 70, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday last. Seven of their children (six with their wives,) and eleven grandchildren were present. The aged couple had each presented to them a pair of gold-bowed spectacles, and some other tokens.

The Portuguese newspapers state that the Marshal Duke of Saldanha, who, when in command of troops during the civil wars, was always remarkable for his attention to all the details relating to the medical department, has just published a work, entitled "State of Medical Science in 1858."

Miss Icebenda L. Thomas, of Huron County, Ohio, has recovered a verdict of $10,000 from Curtis Simmons for breach of promise; her father also obtained a judgment of $5,000 against Simmons for the seduction of his daughter. A bad business for Simmons.

An English paper says: "Somewhat more than two hundred years ago, namely, June 17, 1634, Wm. Wiseman, Esq., an immediate ancestor of Cardinal Wiseman, was elected M. P. for Bandon-bridge, perhaps the most stringly Protestant constituency in the south of Ireland."

Mr. G. P R. James, appointed British Consul-General at Venice, is now in Paris, on his way to that port. Mr. Gould has lately been the only British diplomatic agent at Venice, and is reported to have given great satisfaction to the Foreign Office.

Sir John Potter, one of the members for Manchester, is dangerously ill. The local Conservative paper announced that in the event of a vacancy in the representation, a Conservative gentleman would come forward.

The movement in Mississippi in favor of the erection of a monument to Gen. Quitman is succeeding admirably. The monument is to be erected on the bluff at Natchez, and is to cost not less than $25,000 nor more than $50.000.

*Mr. Punch* observes: The "Rose of Castille" is, as at present performed, the sweetest opera yet known; for in it, besides the Rose itself, we have two Pyncs, one Mellon, and a little Honey.

Miss Arnette Ince, an American actress of repute, has arrived at the Sandwich Islands from Australia, and reports that the theatres at Melbourne and Sydney are in a bad way generally.

Mr. Clemens' condition has exhibited such an improvement within the last week that his friends are now confident of his recovery, and hopeful even of the repair of his injured limb.

Lieut. Hampton, of the Second District Police, in Philadelphia, with a view to the moral and intellectual improvement of the men in his division, has started a reading-room at his station-house.

Another rich beggar was detected in Philadelphia the other day. He had forty-eight $5 gold pieces sewed up in his greasy gaberdine. He was an Irishman.

A Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark are jointly entertaining Syracuse audiences on questions of reform. The lady devotes herself to Free-Love—theoretically. Admittance, 10 cents.

M. Rosseau, Dragoman to the French Consul-General at Tunis, has been appointed French Consul at Djidda, a place vacant since the murder of M. Evellard.

The Duke of Portland has been having Mr Rarey's system of animal taming applied to a savage bull in his possession. The experiment was successful.

In gratitude to the electors of London, Baron Rothschild, M. P., is about to present the city of London School with £2,000, to fuund an open scholarship of the value of £60 per annum.

The Rev. James Pratt, of Portlsnd, Me., has resigned the pastoral charge of St. Stephen's Church, after nineteen years' service.

The Earl and Countess of Derby are entertaining a succession of distinguished visitors at Knowsley Park, their seat in Lancashire.

A letter from Constantinople states that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe dined with the Sultan on the 4th, and Lady Redcliffe at the harem.

Services commemorative of the late John H. W. Hawkins, Temperance lecturer, were held in Boston on Sunday evening.

Miss Julia Kavanagh is writing a book of travels, under the title of *A Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies.*

Mr. Bates, the English convict banker, has been released after an imprisonment of three years.

Wm Wells Brown, ex-slave, lectured at Trenton on Monday.

Madame Bosio is at St Petersburg, very enthusiastically received by the patrons of the opera.

Miss Kate Dean has been concertizing in Hartford.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Ratcliffe was tried a few days ago, at Toronto, upon the charge of having stolen real and personal property belonging to Miss Hannah Bloxam, a colored woman, with whom he absconded to the United States with the intention, it is conjectured, of selling her into slavery. He brought her as far as Detruit, and then tried to persuade her to go on to St. Louis, but she refused, when he left her, taking all her property with him. Hearing afterwards that Ratcliffe was in Montreal, she went there, found the property in his possession, and had him apprehended. The jury found him guilty, and in passing sentence, the Chief Justice characterized the crime as one of the most despicable nature which he had ever known.

An interesting trial has taken place at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Suit was brought by a student at Antioch College against two parties for forcibly entering and dispossessing him of the room he occupied in one of the dormitories belonging to the College. He had been expelled from the College, and it was held that he was not entitled to his room after that event, but the Jury found a verdict in his favor, on the ground that the expulsion had nothing to do with this case of eviction. The law of landlord and the tenant does not, therefore, apply to Colleges. The Hon. Thomas Corwin was counsel for defence. The case will be appealed.

Mobile papers lament that the Alabama University shows signs of decay. The *Mercury* says: "From Alabama we send annually some 200 students to colleges in other States, while to our own University we can, at the opening of the scholastic year of 1858, furnish but the pitiful number of nine Freshmen."

A Convention of Colporteurs, in session at Baltimore last week, received voluminous reports from different parts of the country. One agent reported that he had visited 8,000 families during the year, and had generally been received in a kindly manner.

The Educational authorities of Georgia have resolved that the interests of the State require the establishment of a State University. The Governor has been requested to appoint a Commission, to report a plan to the Legislature.

The completion of the new bridge over the Blackstone, at Pawtucket, R. I., was duly celebrated on Monday, by a procession and dinner, in which Gov. Dyer and other State dignitaries of Rhode Island participated.

The citizens of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania generally, are making arrangements on an extensive scale, for a grand celebration of the capture of Fort Duquesne, which is to come off in that city on the 25th inst., the centennial anniversary.

It is proposed to sell the McDougoh property in New-Orleans at auction. The premises are now covered by disgraceful shantiea which are pestilence-breeders.

# AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
T. P. MEAGHER
Repeats his
ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE ON
CENTRAL AMERICA
THIS EVENING.

SOMETHING NEW FOR NEW-YORK.

As there are doubtless many thousands in this great City who have never seen or known how cotton is converted from its crude state into lint, and is something in which all the world is interested, it might afford gratification, as well as information, to see cotton separated from the seed; which they can see in the working of the great Mr. WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN, by visiting Room No. 64 Duane-st., 3d floor, where the subscriber, who has been a practical grower of cotton, has on hand a large stock of crude cotton, and is ginning from 2½ o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 o'clock till 4 P. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 8. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. DAVID DELK.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Crossey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 8.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
SOTO, GASSIER, LORINI,
CARL FORMES.

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's at 6½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9.

Tickets and seats for any part of the house, including the Parquet, Circle Balcony, Family Circle and Balcony may be had
IN THE EVENING AT THE DOORS.

Second night of Mozart's immortal
DON GIOVANNI.

GAZZANIGA as Donna Anna | Mlle. GHIONI as Elvira
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Zerlina
CARL FORMES.....as.....Leporello
GASSIER, LORINI, WEINLICH, COLLETTI,

and all the other artists of the Academy will appear, as well as the popular danseuse,
MLLE. SOTO.

THE MONSTER CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.

On Friday—DON GIOVANNI.
On Saturday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock, precisely,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS
First appearance of the renowned cantatrice,
Madame LABORDE,
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will be given the whole of Bellini's Opera of
NORMA.
To be followed by (first time in America) Paesiello's
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
In which
Mme. PICCOLOMINI
will appear, for the first time, in her admired character of the Housemaid.

Private boxes for the Matinée may be secured in advance at the Academy, on Thursday and Friday. The sale of the admission tickets commences on Friday.

In active preparation, and to be produced forthwith, with a great cast, Meyerbeer's opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

And, for the first time in America, Mozart's
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
At the reqnest of numerous
HEADS OF FAMILIES and
PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS,
The management have consented to give, this
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10,
A Grand Afternoon Performance, for the Juveniles, of
JESSIE BROWN,
To commence at 2 o'clock,
with all the Brilliant Tableaux and Effects.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
In her original character of
JESSIE BROWN.
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
In his original character of
The NENA SAHIB.
Mr. GEO. JORDAN.....as.....Randal McGregor
Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Whiting,
Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Seymonr,
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. U. Pope.

In the course of the play, incidental to its action,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies: "Auld Lang Syne," "Charlie is my Darling," "Oh, why left I my Hame," "My Boy Tammie," "Tak yer auld Cloak aboot ye," "Auld Robin Gray."

At the end of the second act a grand tableau,
THE FUSILADE OF THE SEPOYS.
At the end of the third act the celebrated group, never excelled,
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

Children.....25 cents
Tickets.....50 cents | Family circle.....25 cents
Orchestra seats.....$1 | Private boxes.....$5
WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Last appearance but SEVEN of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
Two pieces this evening—
BOB NETTLES.
THE PHANTOM.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
As Bob Nettles and Lucy Peveryl.
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT
As the Phantom and Tourbillon,
supported hy the talented company.

The public are reminded that there are only Seven More Performances hy
THESE GREAT ARTISTS,
and are respectfully solicited to avail themselves of these last opportunities of enjoying an evening entertainment unsurpassed in elegance and talent.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats, secured..$1
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Private boxes.....$5 | Children.....25 cents

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association,
Will deliver his
ORATION ON WASHINGTON.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, $1; Orchestra seats, (secured,) $1 50. Private boxes, $7 and $10.
For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores, the office of the Association, No. 25 Cooper Institute, Astor-place, and at Niblo's Garden.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

In cons

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

BIRCH'S GARDEN—BOB NETTLE—THE PHANTOM.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—LADY AND DEVIL—HERCULES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MINE—SEED OR FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SIMMER—THE KNIGHTS OF THE MINE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THOMSON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

[illegible] BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West—Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock.

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived yesterday. Her intelligence is substantially four days later than that by the *Circassian*, as the latter left on the 26th, and as we have had but a meagre telegraphic outline of her news. The settlement of the Franco-Portuguese question is verified, the *Charles et Georges* having been delivered up, the Captain released, and a large indemnity stipulated. The non-interference of the British Foreign Office in the affair had excited some indignation in England. There seems to be a suspicion that the blow was secretly and indirectly leveled at England. The entrance of the *Wabash* within the Golden Horn had so flattered the European diplomatists at Constantinople, that they had joined in addressing a protest to the Porte. The Sultan had accordingly requested the offending American vessel to retire, which, at the latest moment, it was about to do. The "blessed baby" of the Mortaras continues to occupy the English and Continental press. No final answer to the French remonstrance has yet been had from his Holiness. WARRENDER, "the electrician and projector," assures the Atlantic Telegraph Company that he will undertake to put the cable in good working order in a few days, if intrusted with the entire control. From India and China we have later advices of no conspicuous moment. Lord ELGIN had reached Shanghae, after celebrating a favorable treaty with the Emperor of Japan.

From Venezuela we have word that the country is entirely tranquil, enjoying a rapid revival of its prosperity. The coming of General PAEZ is anticipated with the utmost eagerness. The official paper at the capital pays a handsome tribute to Mr. CHARLES EAMES, the departing American Minister, who is superseded by Col. TURPIN, the new appointee.

The alliance between General WALKER and J. L. WHITE, Esq., excites the greatest astonishment among the particular friends of the latter, who have been in the habit of abusing WALKER without stint. It is now even hinted that the passengers on board the steamship *Washington*, which recently sailed from this port with the ostensible purpose of going to California, *viâ* the Nicaragua Transit route, are fillibusters; and WHITE himself says that as the United States Government would not protect him and his contract, he has come to the conclusion to protect himself. It is stated that he had the offer from Gen. JESUP of the contract awarded to Mr. VANDYKE, but that he refused it, believing the one which he at present holds, valid in all respects. It is difficult to determine what the present complication will lead to. General HENDERSON arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, in response to a dispatch from WHITE, and an interview took place between him and WALKER last night, the intention being to talk over and settle old feuds. Señor YRIZARRI is also now implicated as one of the Fillibusters, and is, it is alleged, to furnish passports to all "emigrants" who sail on WHITE'S steamers.

According to dispatches from Col. MILES, commanding against the Navajo Indians, they are likely to give a great deal of trouble before they are conquered. They are numerous, powerful and wealthy, and once combined under a single leader, will make a resistance to our troops which will be quite formidable. Since Col. MILES' battle with them at Cañon de Chelly, another affair has occurred between a detachment of troops under Capt. HATCH and a band of the Navajoes, in which LARGO, a principal chief, and six others of the Indians were killed. They are now driving their stock as far westward into the mountains as possible, preparatory to making a decided stand.

It is stated that the Hon. ERASTUS CORNING has been called to Washington by the President, in consequence of a desire to consult him relative to the iron interests, in view of the proposed revision of the Tariff at the coming session of Congress, and also to obtain his opinions as to the best plan for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific. The Administration, it is believed, is determined to push both these matters at an early stage of the session.

Notice has been given to the Hon. THOMAS J. FLEMMING, elected to Congress from the First District of Pennsylvania, that his right to a seat will be contested. His opponent, Mr. RYAN, the People's candidate, claims to be elected by 450 majority.

The contest in the Ninth Congressional District of this State has not yet been decided—the official canvass of the vote not yet having been concluded. Mr. BISSEL'S friends are confident of his election.

The stupendous financial swindle connected with the extensive issues of the bogus bills on the "New-England Bank of Fairmount, Maine," has excited a good deal of attention. A large number of Hitherto respectable brokers are said to be implicated in the fraud, and one or two, it is stated, fearing the result of an examination, have fled from the City. The plates for the bills were engraved by Messrs. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, the celebrated bank-note engravers, but without any suspicion on their part of anything wrong in the transaction. The case is still undergoing examination.

Yesterday, about 1,500 bales of Cotton were sold at languid prices. Flour was more active, and somewhat firmer. Wheat and Corn were in fair request, the latter at advanced prices. Pork was dearer and moderately active. Sugars, Coffee, and Molasses were pretty freely dealt in, as were likewise Hides and Tobacco. Freights continued inactive.

THE BANK-NOTE ENGRAVERS.—Some few months ago a combination of all the bank-note engravers in the country was effected, ostensibly for the protection of the community against the fraudulent issue of spurious money. This coalition has, no doubt, effected a great deal of protection—for its members—since it has secured the monopoly of all work at fixed rates. But beyond the benefit thus self-conferred, the combination of bank-note engravers has not been productive of much other good. It has even done harm, by deluding persons into an extreme degree of confidence, which would not appear to have been wisely placed. The public was yesterday informed, under the head of Police Reports, that half a million of "bogus" notes, purporting to be issued by a Maine Bank, which has no existence, had been thrown upon the market. The bills are said to be engraved in the first style of art, and the work is reported to have been done by a Wall-street firm of engravers, who are, of course, members of the combined protective force. So that Banks and Bankers throughout the United States have been subjected to the payment of very high rates for their bank bills, on the plea of insuring their safety against forgery, while the protection afforded them has been of very doubtful character, which is disclosed by the discovery of the notes of the "Bank of Fairmount, in Maine." A celebrated orator speaks very pathetically of "the protection which vultures give to lambs." What shall be said of the costly protection which bank-note engravers claim to give to the public?

## The Political Horizon.

There is always a lull after a tempest:—and so the political world has subsided into an unwonted calm since the elections. All parties are trying to devise what consolation the result may be made to yield. The Republicans are naturally and excusably exultant over their sweeping victories, to which the only drawback comes from the brilliant triumph of DOUGLAS in Illinois, with the unpleasant suspicion which it seems to authorize, that he has stolen just enough of their thunder to spoil their chances for 1860. They are, accordingly, scrutinizing the case with special care. One Republican journal comforts itself by thinking of the herculean efforts made by DOUGLAS, and the enormous sums of money he must have spent, very justly supposing that these exertions cannot be renewed *ad infinitum*. Another is endeavoring to convince itself that his triumph is not very complete after all, and that if the districts of Illinois were only differently constituted he could not be returned to the Senate in spite of his apparent success. And a third predicts that his misdeeds in the past have been so manifold and so [illegible], that he will find it impossible to command the confidence of the North to any dangerous extent.

The Administration organs find it still more difficult to derive consolation or hope from any aspect of the political heavens. They are sour and out of temper, and find their chief solace in denouncing the doctrines put forth by Mr. SEWARD in his Rochester speech as involving the height of treason to the country and danger to the Union. They ring the charges upon it as if it were some new revelation of the distinguished Senator's opinion,—as if he had just now for the first time proclaimed his hostilities to Slavery and his hope of its extinction. This is somewhat absurd. Everyone who knows anything of his political history understands perfectly that there was nothing new in the speech, except possibly a stronger imputation of his own views to the Republican Party than that party has ever hitherto been willing to allow. A correspondent of the *Tribune* yesterday shows very clearly, by a collation of Mr. SEWARD'S speeches, that he has always held and expressed the very sentiments which now excite so much alarm. This, however, does not amount to a vindication of anything but Mr. SEWARD'S personal consistency, and it cannot escape observation that a good many Republicans, in various sections of the country, shrink from the task of maintaining these views and vindicating these opinions of our Senator in a Presidential canvass.

The Washington *Union* evidently considers its own peculiar party *in extremis*. We have heard a rumor—from what ought certainly to be good authority—that the *Union* has been sold to the friends of DOUGLAS, and that they will enter upon its active management soon after the opening of the session of Congress. If so, its temporary editors are evidently inclined to improve the brief remnant of power that still remains to them. They are unusually vehement in their abuse of DOUGLAS, imperative in excluding him from any position of influence in the Democratic Party, and zealous in their endeavors to rally the old Southern State-Rights Party to their support. They join this wing of the Democracy in rejecting the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, upon which DOUGLAS has taken his stand, and invoke the Southern ultraists to assume their wonted control over the policy and action of the party. Unfortunately for them, however, the Southern ultraists seem to understand the emergency of the case, and have no disposition to be thus crushed between the sectional millstones which threaten their destruction. Senator HAMMOND'S speech has created a marked sensation throughout the country, and is regarded as the symptom of a general abandonment, by the Southern Democracy, of the extreme position which they find they can no longer hold. The sentiments of that speech, so far as they relate to practical political issues, meet a very general concurrence from the people of the Free States.

Indeed the general impression seems to be that Senator DOUGLAS and Senator HAMMOND have devised a platform upon which the National Democratic Party can be reconstructed, and by which it can regain the *prestige* and moral power which it lost by the disastrous victory of 1856. The Republicans, who have all along considered their success in 1860 as nearly certain, are puzzled and a little dismayed by the new prospect—while the Democrats are one and all listening anxiously for the recruiting drum which is to give the signal for enlistment under their new commander.

## Our Judiciary—Conflict of the Judges and Uncertainty of the Law.

In and about the time of the elections, it is somewhat difficult to get a hearing for any observations which do not calculate somebody's chances of something; and after having elected a Governor, put DOUGLAS on the high road to the Presidency, "framed a platform," or "indorsed a standard-bearer," every one feels that to condescend to take precautions against having his throat cut or his pocket picked, would be attended with a certain loss of dignity. Two-thirds, for instance, of those in New-York who think the comparative chances of SEWARD and DOUGLAS of being elected in 1860, a subject of surpassing interest, would hardly turn on their heel to put an honest man or a good lawyer on the bench of one of the Courts of this City. And yet, astounding as the assertion may seem, it is of more importance to public morals and public happiness in this State, who it is that shall sit in our judgment-seats for the next six years, than who shall occupy the White House for the next term. Everything in the country is of secondary importance to the Judiciary. Congress sits, and Presidents are elected, and armies march and fleets sail, simply that Judges may be enabled to decide rightfully, without fear or favor. The whole machinery of Governments, however ponderous it may be, exists, or ought to exist, in every State, as SIDNEY SMITH wittily said, for the simple purpose of getting twelve honest men into the jury-box. Civil society is formed simply that we may not have to collect our debts by inflicting corporeal punishment on our debtors, or to carry a musket on our shoulders all day, in self-defence. If these objects are not achieved, the President is a farce, and the Senate a debating club. If A cannot be made to pay us what he owes us, and if B may beat us with impunity whenever he sees us in the street, we do not care a straw who gets the Charleston nomination, or what side the Anti-Lecompton Democrats take at next election. Any interest we take in the matter, or any one takes in it, is due to each man's anxiety to have his liberty unshackled, and his property secure. Even the sentiment of patriotism, powerful as it is, and much as it may be roused to perform, is based on this lower, grosser, but most natural feeling. Where there is no security, there is no love of country. When we say we love our country, we mean we love that state of things in which we eat and drink, and labor, and trade, and travel, and speak in peace. If we were satisfied that MULLIGAN might pummel us whenever he pleased, or that DEVLIN could always filch our earnings from us, we should become citizens of the world, and be as content, barring the heat and the flies, in having our lot pitched in Oude, as in New-York.

Now, nothing tends so much to security as *certainty in the law*—or, in other words, the existence of rules by which, as long as the Legislature does not change them, every man may base his calculations, or regulate his conduct. In the fact that no man knows what the law is, lie two-thirds of the evil of despotism. The whim of the sovereign supplies the place of acts of the Legislature and decisions of the Courts; and a well-intentioned person may have his head cut off in the evening simply for doing what was enjoined upon him in the morning. If once a decree was promulgated, it was sure to stand and be rigidly enforced, living under an absolute monarchy would not be so very irksome after all; but a subject of the Sultan or of the Czar may find himself any day in durance vile, because he is unable to ascertain after breakfast what opinion his master entertains of every act which a member of a civilized society can by any possibility perform.

We think ourselves happier than either Turk or Russian, because we do not happen to have an absolute Prince reigning at Albany; but in point of fact we have hardly a Judge on the Bench who does not inflict on us the sorest curse of tyranny, in infusing uncertainty into the law, throwing doubt over all rights, and over all the remedies for our wrongs. We have in the State of New-York about fifty Judges, and certainly every four Judges, or those of each District, without counting the Recorder, City Judge or those of the Superior Court, are in the habit every term of their Court of pronouncing decisions which are either *not law at all, or are different from the law in other Districts*. In this City even, there is one law in the Superior Court, another in the Supreme Court, and another in the Common Pleas, besides Judge RUSSELL'S law, which in many respects is more remarkable than any. We do not mean to institute any invidious comparison, but we state a fact. There is such a variance in the decisions in each District and in each Court that it amounts to an almost absolute substitution of the discretion of the Judge for both the common law and the statute. The consequence is that every case of any importance has to be carried to the Court of Appeals in order to get a final and satisfactory decision. But as all cases go to the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court and all the others, ponderous machines though they be, are thus degraded into the humble position of referees for the taking of evidence. If the suitor is rich enough and courageous enough to appeal, he has to wait two years, and justice is thus delayed; if he cannot appeal, he feels that justice is denied him.

The common law has always, both here and in its birth-place, been considered a vague and uncertain thing. It was necessarily so in the beginning, for the simple reason that it was but oral tradition. It was reduced to a system, and principles framed out of it, by a series of able judges administering it for some hundreds of years. By strict adherence to precedent—one of the objections to it, its uncertainty, lost a great part of its force. To have to look for it in hundreds of volumes of reports is, no doubt, a great evil; but to have it lodged in the heads of some score of judges, each judging on his own responsibility, and without any respect for his predecessors, and without paying any attention to his colleagues, is a worse evil still. In England, though there are four courts, all of which weigh heavily on mankind, there is sufficient uniformity in the decisions, and consequently sufficient clearness in the law, to make most people satisfied with one trial. The cases which are carried to the House of Lords are few in number. The reasons are obvious. All the judges of the English Court are men who, when they were at the bar, were in the front ranks of the profession. They were appointed because they had the largest practice and did it the best. A judgeship is the ordinary reward to which a successful lawyer looks forward. He works hard in his early years, not that he may at last own a corner house and lot alone, but that he may have a seat on the Bench. Those who know anything of the bar here, know what sort of value a first-rate lawyer places on a Judgeship. If CHARLES O'CONOR, DANIEL LORD or DUDLEY FIELD were at the English bar, they would be sitting in ermine at Westminster and very proud of it. Here they would scorn such promotion. The result is, that the law is administered by men who have hardly got hold of its principles, who have had but few clients, and, consequently, little experience, and whose minds have not received a legal training. They administer justice after their fashion, but their fashion is deplorably bad. The Supreme Court of this District has, three times within the last year, attempted to convict a murderer in a very plain case, and every time blundered grossly, and failed miserably. Almost every serious offence is tried twice, at least, owing to the erroneous ruling of the Judges on minor points of law. It may be safely said that there is hardly a man on the bench who can conduct a long trial, either civil or criminal, with even fair accuracy. Look at CANGEMI'S case; look at RODGERS' case; look at the Willis examination two days ago; look at the Harlem Railroad case; look at the Lowber case; look at all the scandals of the last twelve months—the hopeless mixture of ignorance and stupidity and chicane which they display.

Some people lay the blame of all this on the law itself, and fancy we should be all right if we only had a good code, like that of France. There never was a greater mistake. There could be no code framed in which no passage would admit of different modes of interpretation. Able lawyers, interpreting in the light of great principles, would, no doubt, make their commentaries as luminous and consistent as the text; but four small pettifoggers, elected to the bench by political wirepullers, sitting in each of eight districts, with two extra courts in the capital, would, aided by Judge RUSSELL, turn the [illegible] that human skill could devise into [illegible] for the confusion of the simple and [illegible] the knavish.

What we want is certainty. Certainty cannot be had while there are ten Courts of equal jurisdiction, composed of lawyers who did not succeed very well at the bar. We do not care even so much for good laws as clear laws—laws we can understand and rely on. The present system is a close approach to wager of battle, or ordeal. As a general rule, litigants might almost as well toss up as plead.

## The English on the Amazon.

Quite down among those huge primeval woods and that wild tropical undergrowth which fringe the Amazon, it would be possible for a nation to hide itself and defy research. The experiment, according to a correspondent, whose letter from Lima we published yesterday, has been tried; and in this single instance has only failed of success for reasons which gave the enterprise an unusual notoriety. The English, it seems, have acquired a vast region lying at the upper waters of the Amazon, along under the warmer side of the Andes, which they are preparing to occupy with all the means and men incidental to an extended scheme of colonization; and to the exclusion and extinction, our correspondent judges, of the several nationalities in the neighborhood. The story is a startling one, grating harshly upon American ears, attuned as they are traditionally to the doctrine of President MONROE; and certainly merits attention at the hands of Government.

The course of events which have led to this result may be briefly stated. At the disruption of the old Republic of Colombia, and the erection of three States from the ruins, there was an unexplored tract of unknown limits lying upon the upper tributaries of the Amazon, which was to be the subject of future survey, each State in the meantime holding an undivided interest, proportioned to the share of the public debt of the integral Republic which it was obliged to assume. As Ecuador became liable for one-fifth of the debt, she acquired an undivided fifth of the lands, and has held them until recently. The English, who are the creditors of all mankind, held at the same time the Colombia bonds, urging from time to time upon the impoverished treasury of Ecuador their payment, principal and interest. But as the treasury never, by any good fortune, possessed a surplus applicable to vexatious old debts, of forgotten consideration, and as the importunities of the English creditors grew yearly fiercer and more formidable, it occurred to the Government that this outstanding interest in wild lands might be turned to account. It was tendered to the creditors in lieu of all indebtedness. On mature consideration, and due consultation with the Foreign-office in Downing-street, Lombard-street accepted the tender, with the addition of right of free access to the Amazon, ratifying the treaty at Quito in September of 1857. Forthwith they applied themselves to the construction of a small fleet of river steamers, suitable to the far inland waters that had fallen to them; and these vessels, to be laden with colonists, and to be busied in the inestimable traffic of the Amazon, are nearly ready for dispatch.

The business has not, however, reached this advanced stage without resistance. The Governments adjoining Ecuador have protested stoutly, even to the edge of war, against this disposition of territory in which the Ecuadorian interest was an unreduced fraction, not located, and at present unsusceptible of definition by boundaries. Peru has been especially vigorous in its remonstrances, both on this score and the old quarrel of FLORES; and New-Granada has sustained Peru. In the meantime, our informant represents Mr. WHITE, the American resident at Quito, as either wholly silent, or, if at all active, only active to promote the English operation, lending himself to the purposes of the British *Chargé*, Mr. COPE, in utter forgetfulness of the interests of the United States. Of this accusation we leave the culprit to acquit himself as he may, and as doubtless he will. To the fact, however, that an English Company—and English companies are ever the pioneers of English political power—has seated itself at the heart of South America, at a point available for the future control of the politics, the trade and the civilization of that continent—at a point, moreover, directly in the path of American progress, should that path ever lead beyond the Isthmus—we would invite more earnest attention. Against the establishment of European colonies in this hemisphere we are prescriptively committed. With emigration under the auspices of the different American Governments, where the colonists accept the sovereignty of those Governments, we have nothing to do—certainly nothing in the way of discouragement. But to the establishment of a colony under English sovereignty, and protected by the English flag, or by the flag of any European state, the rescript of MONROE applies in direct terms. It was this specific evil that dogma was intended to reach; it was elicited by the situation of the very region into which this Lombard-street Colony is to settle. If the doctrine is not a dead letter, the sooner Mr. BUCKALEW, the new resident at Quito, is instructed to file his protest against the execution of the contract, the more creditable it will be to the tardy activity of the Administration, who have allowed so important a matter to proceed so far unchecked. There could be no confession more preposterous than that we have no remonstrance to utter to save the navigation of the Amazon, while we have a navy to spare to save that of the Paranà.

It is a pleasant commentary upon the English grumbling at Mr. REED, to turn thus now and again to English intrigues upon our own half of the globe. At no outlook do we fail to recognize the shrewd, selfish and always vigilant energy of British acquisitiveness; hastening to points apparently designated for their American relatives by inevitable fate, and either striving for possession, or such foothold as may oblige us to pay well for our bargain when we come to make it. Thus when we talked of Texas, the English were already on hand, tempting the new State to maintain its independence in the English interest. We approach Cuba, and are defeated by the pressure, at Madrid, of English holders of Spanish bonds. The early acquisition of Mexico becomes imminent, and we find English creditors with their claims fastened upon the resources of that Republic, and demanding to be assumed with it. Our commerce with Venezuela is invaluable; it is suspended while English men-of-war blockade Laguayra. We glory in the opening of the Paranà to the trade of the world, and find English sympathies and English merchants intriguing to close it. And at the moment the attention of the American people is turned to the Amazon River, directed thither by the praises of MAURY and the surveys of HERNDON and GIBSON, we learn that the inevitable money-lender of Lombard-street

[illegible] ast, and the start of us; [illegible] of [illegible] mountaineers, and scoured the navigation [illegible] the mighty main. It is high time to talk [illegible] of American enterprise, and somewhat [illegible] of American cupidity. A grain of attention, moreover, to the nature and drift of the Monroe doctrine, and its applicability to South America, may be of service to the Department of State.

## Our Tariff—Taxes on Tea and Coffee.

The rather serious difference between the income of the nation and its actual expenditure has excited much attention among the people, and has elicited various remarks, suggestive and otherwise, from the Press. Most of the observations which have appeared on this subject have, naturally enough, had especial reference to the tariff as the chief source of our revenue. This is, indeed, the most important topic which will have to occupy the minds of the Cabinet and of Congress at the approaching session, and we trust that it will be discussed with the care and calmness which its consequence demands.

There would appear to be no doubt that such a change must be made in the tariff as will produce a larger amount to the Treasury than is now coming in. But the great trouble will be so to regulate the increased taxation (if an augmentation of duties is resorted to) as to avoid the destruction of interests which it might be important, in a national point of view, to maintain—to prevent any undue injury to the general trade and business of the country—and yet, at the same time, to secure the great object of the meditated change—namely, the provision of sufficient means for the exigencies of the public service.

There are collateral issues which naturally present themselves when this subject is discussed, and which will also deserve the attention of the National Legislature. When there is a very large deficit in the means of meeting the expenses of the Government, it is not sufficient to resort to expedients for increasing those means. It should also be an object to diminish the expenses, wherever economy can be practiced without rendering the public service inefficient. The people will expect, therefore, that the one branch of the question will not be disregarded while only the other is considered. Even in the regulation of the Tariff, it is not doubted that such changes can be made in the system of Import duties, as will materially diminish the present cost of collecting them.

Among the suggestions which have been put out in various quarters, we yesterday noticed one which is said to have emanated from the Secretary of the Treasury, for the imposition of a duty of tea and coffee, and the *Tribune*, which supplies us with the intelligence of Mr. CONE'S ideas on this subject, remarks that "if duties on tea and coffee are included in a general schedule which does justice to our home industry, we shall not be inclined to oppose them."

For our part, we must hope that a general schedule can be concocted, which, without doing injustice to our home industry, will not include any taxation on articles which are of prime necessity for food. It is not with any desire to resort to an *ad captandum* argument that we make this remark. But both tea and coffee have become articles of primary necessity with the great majority of our people, and we think that such imports should not be subjected to any duty whatever so long as the exigencies of the country can dispense with such aid. On sugar, which is equally an article of necessity, a tax would be necessary under a protective system, because sugar is largely produced at home. But the free admission of tea and coffee offers no injury whatever to home industry, and is, moreover, a great benefit to the poor, whom it has always been the policy of this country to tax as little as possible. Let the duties on all articles of luxury be placed as high as, under a tariff system, may be found necessary. Let all goods consumed exclusively by those who can afford to pay for luxuries, contribute to the expenses of the Government in proportion to the wealth of the classes who use them. But let us be very chary indeed about introducing among us, in a time of profound peace, a system of burdening the food of the poor—tea and coffee forming part of that food almost as much as bread.

We believe, too, that although it be judged wise to adhere to a protective system of taxation, all raw materials which can only be used in a manufactured state, and which would employ the mechanical skill of our artisans, should be admitted free of duty, such as, to speak generally, dyes of all descriptions, acids, and other articles used in dyeing and tanning; hemp, and the majority of all the imports coming under the head of schedule H. On the other hand, many wares which are exclusively used or consumed by the wealthy class, either in the way of ornaments or other luxury, should be made, as a general rule, to bear more of the burden of taxation than they do at present.

Whatever course may ultimately be adopted, however, in regard to our fiscal policy, we must hope that the *ad valorem* system will be discarded, and that an entire reform in the management of our Custom-houses will engage serious attention. Since the appearance, a few days ago, of an article in this paper, animadverting on the unwieldy machinery by which the revenue is collected, we have been informed of numerous additional examples in support of those remarks. The tendency of the cases so brought to our notice is not only to confirm the opinion which we have already expressed, regarding the obnoxious character of our present system, but to show that, in consequence of the complicated nature of the system, even those whose duty it is to administer the fiscal regulations of the country can seldom be found to agree on their precise meaning. The following is one of the cases to which we refer as an example of the evils of the existing intricate and absurd system:

Some time in May, 1857, a consignment of rum arrived in this port from Jamaica, invoiced at two shillings per gallon. On presentation of the invoice at the Custom-house, for the entry of the rum in bond, the Appraisers declared that the invoice should have been made at three shillings instead of two, and, on the ground that fraud on the Government was intended by the shippers, the rum was declared confiscated. Proof of various kinds was adduced that the value of that description of rum in Jamaica at the date of shipment was two shillings per gallon, and a certificate to the same effect from the United States Consul in that island, was produced. All testimony was, however, unheeded, and the confiscation was persisted in. The matter went into the United States District Court, where, on reviewing the facts, it was decided that no fraud had been attempted, and an order was made for the release of the rum on payment of the duties on three shillings per gallon, and of the fine of twenty per cent. which the law imposes on goods whose value is raised by the Ap-

[illegible] ten per cent, or more, [illegible] in the invoice. Still [illegible] [illegible] resolution, and yet having no object [illegible] result to it, the consignees tendered at the [illegible]-house the duty and the penalty as fixed by the Court. But here a new difficulty presented itself. The Collector required the duty to be paid under the old law, namely: at the rate of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of 30 per cent., as under the law now in force. It was in vain for the parties to plead the 5th section of the law regulating the Tariff, which says that:

"All goods, wares and merchandise which shall be in the public stores on the first day of July, now, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported respectively after that day."

The Custom-house maintained that the rum must pay the duty under the old law; and further litigation and delay must be the consequence.

This is only one of many examples of the unnecessarily vexatious workings of our present fiscal system, and similar annoyances to the commerce of the Port are not by any means rare. It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that when the question of the Tariff is taken up in Congress, an entire change will be made in the system, and that the *ad valorem* plan which creates so much expense to the Government and difficulty to everybody, will be exchanged for some method more in accordance with the requirements of a great commercial country.

## Loss of the Austria—The American Ship Pepperell.

We publish with sincere pleasure the following extract from a letter, dated Bordeaux, Oct. 22, just received from Captain DIXEY, of the ship *Pepperell*, by his brother in this City. It will be remembered that a few days ago, on receipt of a statement written by the Captain of the *Maurice* to his owners, relating to his having saved some of the passengers of the *Austria*, we took occasion to make some remarks on the apparent neglect by the Captain of the *Pepperell* (which vessel was in view of the disaster) to assist in the noble work in which Captain RENAUD was engaged. We then expressed the hope that for the credit of our flag, if for no other reason, the master of the *Pepperell* could show that his vessel was either in a sinking condition, or was laboring under some other misfortune sufficient to prevent his aiding to save the unfortunate persons on board the *Austria*. The annexed extract shows that such was indeed the case, and we hasten to give it publicity, in justice to Captain DIXEY:

BORDEAUX, Oct. 22.

I arrived here in 46 days from New-York. I should have made the passage in 25 days, had the ship been light, but *she leaked twelve to fifteen inches per hour nearly the whole passage*. The masters here think I deserve great credit for having brought her here in safety, and without total abandonment, or putting in to the Western Islands. I fell in with the *Austria* only a few hours after so many had perished. She was burning very rapidly inside, and floated very light on the water. Smooth sea and light weather. God grant that I may never see such another sight, and be prevented from rendering assistance.

H. C. DIXEY.

We felt satisfied that nothing short of actual and insurmountable danger to his ship and the lives of his crew would have permitted an American Captain to neglect a duty which our seamen are always glad to perform—and we have no doubt that all newspapers which have published the paragraph reflecting on the Captain of the *Pepperell* will also insert the extract above given.

It gives us much pleasure to be assured that Captain DIXEY has before now shown his readiness to save the lives of shipwrecked persons. The gentleman who has received the letter from which we have been permitted to quote the *Pepperell's* vindication, informs us that in 1855, Captain DIXEY, then in command of another vessel, succeeded, at the risk of his own life, and under the most trying circumstances, in saving the crew of a vessel stranded off the mouth of the Columbia River, and that on two or three other occasions he has performed similar service under the most unfavorable circumstances.

The *Pepperell* was from New-Orleans, bound to Bordeaux, but she was in a wretched condition from the very outset of her voyage, and put into this port with eight feet of water in her hold, and with every man on board, as well as her Captain, sick of the yellow fever. The Quarantine regulations were so rigidly enforced that she was not permitted to come to the City for repairs, and her Captain, mate and crew, one and all, peremptorily refused to go to sea in her again. Captain DIXEY was engaged to finish the voyage under these adverse circumstances, and put to sea in her after the water had been removed and her pumps repaired. But she had no sooner got to sea again than she again began to leak, and as Captain D. states in this letter, she continued to leak 12 or 15 inches per hour during her whole voyage. We are quite sure that these facts will be regarded as affording a satisfactory explanation of her neglect to go to the relief of the burning *Austria*.

## The Quarantine Riots.

Under the alarming and deceptive head of "The Quarantine Troubles *Revived*," the *Post* of last evening publishes the formal declaration which has been served on the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, by the counsel of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of recovering from the county the value of the property of the State destroyed by the mob on the 1st of September. By a State law, passed April 13, 1855, (chapter 428 Laws, of 1855,) any party whose property may be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot may bring an action against the city or county in which such property was situated—and whenever final judgment shall be recovered against such city or county the Treasurer is directed to pay the amount of such judgment to the party or parties entitled thereto. It is required that the party sustaining such loss shall have used all due diligence to prevent the same, and shall have notified the Mayor of the city, or the Sheriff of the county, of any threats to destroy the property which may have come to his knowledge; and any officer who, after being notified of such threats, shall neglect to take all legal means to protect the property attacked or threatened, is made liable to the party aggrieved for such damages as he may have sustained, if he shall elect to bring his action against the officer instead of the city or county. Every person or corporation whose property has thus been destroyed may also bring and maintain an action against every person engaged in such riot or mob:—this is a common law right which is especially preserved by the fourth section of the act in question.

Under this act the Emigration Commissioners, as Trustees of the State, have brought an action against Richmond County to recover the value of the buildings destroyed on the 1st of September,—which is stated at $23,500, and also for those destroyed on the 2d of September, valued at $135,250—making $258,750 in the aggregate. In their declaration they recite the circumstances of the destruction of the property and declare that they used all due care and diligence to prevent it.

The venue has been laid in this City, and the Commissioners will endeavor to have the case tried here. In ordinary cases of suits for the destruction of property by riot, the trial is required to be had in the County where the alleged riot occurred:—but it will be contended that this action, being brought under a special statute, does not come within that provision. We understand that notice has been informally given by the counsel for the Commissioners, that a suit will be brought against each member of the Castleton Board of Health for having instigated the riot in question. As yet, however, no such actions have been commenced.

FROST IN MOBILE.—A telegram received in this City yesterday from the President of the Relief Clubs in Mobile, announces that white frosts occurred in that city on Monday.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.—This Society, which has on its roll of members the first scholars in the country, held its semi-annual session in this City last week. Heretofore it has praferred the more literary atmosphere of Boston, but its energies were becoming so paralyzed that its managers fonnd it necessary to make vigorous attempts for its resuscitation; and as one of the first steps toward that end, tried the experiment of changing the place of meeting. The result was highly gratifying. Instead of ten or a dozen, about forty individuals were in constant attendance on the meetings, which extended through two days—Thursday and Friday. Among the more prominent members present were the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of this City, the President of tha Society; and Messrs. EZRA ABBOTT and GEO. FOLSOM, of Cambridge—the former tha Corresponding Secretary. President WOOLSEY, and Professors SALISBURY, WHITNEY and GIBBS, represented Yale College, and Professors GREEN, MOFFAT and GUYOT, Princeton. Prof. GIBSON, of Belfast, Ireland, and Mr. MCLURE, of Londonderry, Ireland, were also present. Quite a number of the New-York literati attended the meetings. Among the papers read was one by Professor WHITNEY, on the "Origin of Language," and one by Dr. HENRY SCUDDER, now of this City, formerly of the Arcot Mission, on the "Buddhist Religion." Some views presented by Prof. EDWARD CROSBY, on the "Origin of Greek Metres," called forth an animated discussion. One of the most agreeable features of the meeting was a reception given the members of the Society by the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—A state of things highly gratifying to the friends nf this Institution is set forth by the catalogue just issued. The following is the summary of students:

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|---|---|---|---|
| Senior class | 38 | Junior class | 43 |
| Middle Class | 39 | Resident Licentiates | 4 |
| Total | | | 124 |

Of this number, 18 graduated at Amherst College, 17 at Williams, 16 at Yale, 5 at Dartmouth, 7 at the New-York University, 6 at Hamilton College, 4 at the Free Academy, and 13 have not had the advantages of a collegiate education. Twenty-nine hail from the New-England States. New-York State, including New York City and Brooklyn, furnish 46. At a recent meeting of the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey a Committee was appointed to davise means of founding scholarships. Their efforts have met with unexpected success. About 50 scholarships, yielding $120 per annum, are already pledged.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The members of the Board of Supervisors, who constitnte the Board of County Canvassers, met at 12 M., yesterday, and were in session all the afternoon. They organized by electing ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., President. The canvass commenced with tha First District of the First Ward, and proceeded in numerical order. The return for the Fourth District of the First Ward indicated that the total number of votes polled there for member of Congress was 103, and that SICKLES received 70 votes, WILLIAMSON 34, WALBRIDGE 21, and C. HIRAM WALBRIDGE 1, which added together make 126, or 23 more than the sum total set down. It was also found that of the 103 votes found in the box in which the votes for Judge of the Superior Court were presumed to have been cast, 17 were for member Congress and in favor of SICKLES. Considerable debate followed a motion to send the return back to the Inspectors. Mr. SICKLES himself was present. Mr. KENNEDY observed that this was a very good way to elect the favorite ticket. Mr. SICKLES said the House of Representatives alone was competent to decide the matter; the Board of Canvassers had no jurisdiction. The motion, however, prevailed. There were, also, in this District 70 votes for SICKLES, marked "under protest." Tha law requires that the canvass shall be completed within ten days. During that period the Board will meet daily at noon.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—At the meeting of tha Board of Governors yesterday, a communication from tha Supply Clerk was read, advising the immediate purchase of flour, potatoes and similar articles. Governor W. F. PINCKNEY thought there was no probability of a serious rise in the price of flour. He was of opinion that it would be advisable to buy only a month's supply. Governor GUNTHER stated that at the next meeting he should enter upon his reply to a letter addressed by Dr. Jackson to the Board. A letter from Mr. Busteed to the effect that no assignment had been made hy D. Moreton, was ordered to be placed on the minutes. From the weekly report it appears that on Oct. 30 there were 7,503 persons in the institutions. Since then 1,251 were admitted, 29 had died, 1,169 were discharged, and 69 were sent to tha Penitentiary, leaving a balance on Nov. 6 of 7,460, being an increase of 114 on the week ending Nov. 7 of the previous year.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, prior to organizing as a Board of Canvassers. The only matter of interest before them was another communication from the Mayor, nominating Judge ULSHOEFFER a Commissioner of the New City Hall. The Board refused to confirm the nomination. This is the fifth time the Board has refused to confirm the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of the New City Hall.

THE CITY POST-OFFICE—A TOUCHING APPEAL.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, who signs himself a Democratic Merchant, addresses a very affecting remonstrance to the Postmaster-General, against the threatened removal of the City Post-Office to some point nearer the centre of population. He declares that he is a staunch and decided political friend of the Administration, and thinks the Administration is in danger of forgetting how liberally the Democratic merchants of the City have responded to every call of the Democratic Party for aid in all the elections that have been held. They think they have a right to be heard in this matter, and that their wishes should be respected. A removal of the Post-Office to any point beyond the City Hall would be productive, the writer fears, of a most undesirable feeling of resentment against the Administration, and he hopes the "warning" will not be thrown away. A great majority of the commercial and financial community of the City, he says, desire the Post-Office to remain where it is. The appeal is mainly based upon party grounds and is the first attempt, so far as we have seen, to have this question, with which politics should have nothing to do, decided upon partisan considerations, and under the direct influence of party menaces. We do not think the commercial community need be alarmed, however, for we can see no evidence of any disposition on the part of the Government to do anything whatever in regard to the Post-Office.

THE LATE REV. FREDERICK CROWE.—With reference to the melancholy death of this esteemed gentleman, tha American Bible Union have issued an appeal, in which they say: "The late Rev. FREDERICK CROWE, tha martyr missionary, who laid down his life in laboring to disseminate the pura Word of God in Central Spanish America, has committed a sacred trust to the hands of the lovers of Christ and the friends of civil and religious liberty in this country. His wife, a yonthful Spanish Christian, converted to Christ through his instrumentality, and the sharer of his late trials and persecutions, is left among us, a bereaved stranger in a strange land. Driven from her home and friends and native country, as well for her love of the Bible and the Saviour therein revealed, as on account of her devoted attachment to her noble-hearted husband—rendered destitute by the oppressive and persecuting tyranny of the enemies of the Truth—cast by the kind Providence of God among a Christian people—and committed in full confidence by a dying martyr to onr sympathies, protection, and care, her case presents an irresistible appeal to every lover of Christ and humanity. To this appeal we feel assured thousands of Christian hearts will respond. Donations may be forwarded.i'

HOTEL CLERK MISSING.—Mr. BILLINGS, the former popular clerk at the Irving House, and for some time past employed in the same capacity at the Metropolitan Hotel, has been missing since noon yesterday. His friends are unable to account for his absence except by supposing that he is anffering from temporary mental aberration, or has been the victim of foul play. When he left he wore a valuable diamond breast-pin, and a gold chronometer watch and chain, and had a small amonnt of money. He is five feet five inches in height, of robust build, with sandy complexion and light hair and whiskers. He was drassed in dark clothes.

MILITARY FOR QUARANTINE.—The left wing of the Fifty-fifth Regiment proceeded, yesterday, by the 10 o'clock boat, to Staten Island, and relieved the right wing of the same Regiment, whtch has been on duty there for a week past. The nsual military salutations were exchanged, and the right wing returned to the City in the 3 o'clock boat, and, escorted by the right wing of the Seventh Regimant, (National Guard,) under Lieutenant-Colonel LEFFERTS, marched to their quarters. Both Regiments looked well, and attracted a great deal of attention.

THE GOULDY FAMILY.—There has been no change in the Gouldy family since yesterday. Mr. GOULDY was somewhat better last evening. The little boy NATHANIEL is not yet out of danger. Mrs. GOULDY is about the same. There is no difference in the condition of the servant girls at the City Hospital.

DROWNED.—About 6 o'clock Monday evening a longshoreman, named WM. O'BRIEN, was accidentally drowned from on board the steamship *Roanoke*, lying at pier No. 13 N. R. His body was recognized and taken to his late residence, corner of Washington and Cedar streets, and the Coroner notified.

CAMPHENE LAMP EXPLOSION.—Mrs. LEOPOLD OPPENHEIMER, of No. 133 Willett-street, was seriously burned Monday evening by the explosion of a camphene lamp, which she was filling with the wicks lighted. The flames communicated to a bed, but were soon extinguished.

### Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—HOWARD DOWNING, fireman on the steam-tug *Potter*, and the only survivor of the four persons who were on board the steamer when the boiler exploded on Saturday last, is recovering very slowly from his injuries. Owing to his inability to attend at the Coroner's inquest, which was to have been commenced yesterday, the inquisition was again postponed. It is thought that DOWNING will be able to give his evidence to-day.

THE LAGER-BIER SALOON HOMICIDE.—No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrator of the homicide of young TOMPKINS on Saturday evening last a the lager-bier saloon No. 497 Broadway. Some testimony was taken yesterday hy the Coroner, hut no facts were elicited additional to those that have been published. The inquisition will be resumed to-day.

KILLED BY AN OMNIBUS POLE.—GEORGE DECKER, who was run into a few days since by a Broadway omnibus, as heretofore reported, died yesterday from his injuries. The inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was getting out of a stage, when the pole of an omnibus following immediately behind struck him in the breast.

DROWNED.—WM. O'BRIEN, a 'longshoreman, while wheeling some freight on to a vessel lying at pier No. 3, North River, accidsntly fell into the dock and was drowned. An inquest wes held yesterday on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Drowning" rendered.

### Police Reports.

THE EXTENSIVE ISSUE OF BOGUS BILLS—FRIGAT OF BROKERS AND WHO ENGRAVED THE BILLS—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.—Sume new developments were made yesterday regarding the extensive financial swindle announced in Tuesday's TIMES as having been perpetrated by the issue of bills purporting to have been uttered by the "New-England Bank of Fairmount, Mainc." It is believed that a number of brokers, whose reputations hitherto have been unstained, are implicated in the swindle. The developments already made are reported to have frightened one broker into the purchase of a railroad ticket and change of climate, and a brother dealer in stocks into submitting to a tonsorial operation productive of such a marked change that his most intimate associates have failed to recognize him. The Police are still actively searching for the parties at the bottom of the fraud, and several arrests, it is expected, will be speedily made. The examination in the case of the young man Underhill, arrested with some of the mooey in his possession, was resumed yesterday hefnre Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Wm. R. Bliss, the business superintendent for Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, bank-note engravers, No. 48 Merchants' Exchange, was examined. He testified that in October or November, 1857, the firm in whose employ he is, received a letter from Portland, Mc., signed H. T. Downing, asking the prices for engraving bank-note plates, and stating that the writer was negotiating to organize a new Bank. Mr. Bliss answered the letter and furnished the required information. Shortly after this a person giving his name as A. S. King, called at the office of Messrs. Rawdon, Wright & Co., and stated that he was sent there by Mr. Downing to perfect arrangements for the engraving of hills fur the new bank about to be started by Mr. Downing—said bank being "The New-Eogland Bank of Fairmount Maine." It was supposed to be a strait business transaction and Mr. King selected vignettes for tens and twenties, paid for them and ordered $150,000 of the bills to be struck off. The order was complied with and the bills sent on by Express to Boston, thence to be forwarded to Mr. Downing at Portland, Moioe. One of the plates was produced in Court and identified by Mr. Bliss as one of those prepared by his firm. The examination will be resumed to-day.

We have received communications on the subject of the above fraud, from Mr. Dye, editor of the *Wall-street Broker*, and from Mr. Hodges, editor of the *Journal of Finance*. The former denies the statement made in some of the papers that "he was deceived into taking and circulating a large amount of the spurious bills on the New-England Bank." Mr. Dye testifies to the correctness of the report as it appeared in the TIMES. Mr. Hodges quotes from his journal to show that, as long ago as January, last he warned the public against this swindle, asserting positively that there was no such institution as the New-England Bank, whose notes purported to be issued at Fairmount, Maine.

BURGLARS—EFFECTS OF WORKING WITHOUT A COAT.—As the porter of the large dry goods store at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street opened the place yesterday morning, he discovered that the premises had been entered during the night by hurglars and robbed. A subsequent search developed the fact that $1,500 worth of laces, silks, satins and embroideries had been carried away. An entrance was effected from an unoccupied building adjacent into the second story, a hole cut through the floor above the store, a rope-ladder let down, and the goods were by this means taken up and successfully removed. An old coat which had been left behind was the only clue by which to trace the robbers. The cast-off garment was far advanced in the sere and yellow leaf; it was of a peculiar cut, and the color was a remarkably dingy brown. Two detective officers took the coat and commenced a search for the owner. They did not go far before the coat—an indicator of identity as positive as the patriarch Jeseph's parti-colored raiment—was recognized as belonging to George Van Ness, a negro of stout muscles but slender morality. Van Ness was arrested and is now in prison, awaiting an examination. He is supposed to have had confederates, and the Police are looking for them. None of the stolen property has yet been found.—John Conners, a lad nineteen years of age, was seen hy a policeman, a little before daylight yesterday, coming out of the cigar store No. 329 First-avenue. He was carrying some clothing over one arm, and under the other had a copious number of cigar-boxes. The look of the thing altogether was suspicious. The policeman walked towards Conners as though he desired to enter into conversation, but Conners walked away. The policeman ran, and Conners ran, but the officer was the fleetest of foot, and overtook the fugitive Conners, who was soon locked up in Jefferson Market Prison.—A youth, giving his name as Charles Davenport, was committed yesterday, to answer a charge of burglariously entering the private residence No. 22 West Fourteenth-street. He stole some clothing and silver ware.

VICTIM OF UNCONTROLLABLE IMPULSE.—Medical books give numerous cases of victims of unoantrollable impulse. A lady was caught, yesterday, shoplifting at A. T. Stewart's store. She had concealed under her shawl two pieces of silk, valued at $140, and she escaped punishment on its being shown that an irresistible impulse induced the commission of the larceny, and not any immoral desire to enrich herself at Mr. Stewart's expense. The lady was about 40 years old, very matronly and dignified in appearance, and elegantly dressed. On the discovery of the theft an officer was called, and she was taken to the Police Head-quarters. It appeared that the lady lived in Harlem, that she belonged to a wealthy family, and that she was not a professional shoplifter. The complaint against her was dropped.

ASSAULT UPON AN ALDERMAN.—An examination took place yesterday before the Court of Special Sessions, in the case of the assault made by a young man named Barney Lapham on election day upon Alderman Reed. The assault was committed in the Twentieth Ward. There was sharp and contradictory swearing, some witnesses asserting that the representative of the City Government was a model of good behavior, and others asserting that the City Father was very rough and pugilistic in his demonstrations. The prisoner was found guilty of the alleged assault, and his sentence deferred till Saturday.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Samuel H. Harrison arrested a few days since on a charge of having fired his grocery store No. 143½ Carmine-street, after an examination before Justice WELSH, has been honorably discharged.

### Fires.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The alarm of fira for the Fourth District, at twenty minutes' past 10 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the elegant mansion No. 96 Fifth-avenue, corner of West Fifteenth-street, formerly owned and occupied by CHAS. M. PARKER. The building was purchased a short time since by JAS. BENKHARD, of the firm of BENKHARD & HUTTON, importers, No. 58 Broadway. The building had just been renovated and furnished at an expense of $85,000. The fire originated from the furnace flue in the kitchen hall, and communicated to the parlor floors, at which point its progress was stayed by the exertions of the firemen. The total damage will amount to about $5,000; insured in a number of City insurance companies.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONGRESSMAN ELECT.—A paragraph in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, to the effect that Mr. HUMPHREY, Congressman elect from the Second District, was seriously ill, "in consequence of the excitement of the election," caused considerable apprehension among the friends of that gentleman. His house was besieged with anxious inquirers. We are glad to state that the report is wholly unfounded. Mr. HUMPHREY is not only not unwell, but enjoys a very large measure of health, and has not been at all affected by "the excitement of election."

QUARTERLY POLICE REPORT.—Deputy-Superintendent JOHN S. FOLK has made his Quarterly Report, ending Oct. 31, to the General Superintendent. The whole force numbers 241, which is divided as follows: 6 captains, 29 sergeants, 191 patrolmen, and 15 doormen. The whole number of arrests made during the quarter were 4,147, an increase of 88 over the last report. Four hundred and thirty-five cases of violations of the Sunday law were reported to the District-Attorney. The whole number of offences brought to the notice of the Police was 4,147. Among the more serious crimes were 1 murder, 17 assaults with intent to kill, 1 rape, 3 attempts at rape, 3 highway robberies, and 1 seduction.

CAPTURE OF A YOUNG BURGLAR.—JAMES WILLIAMS was detected in the house of E. J. SPINK, No. 13 Nevins-street, under suspicious circumstances about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. He had entered by means of a night key. The servant who seized him called in the assistance of a boarder, Mr. SHEPARD, by whom he was delivered at the Third Precinct Station-house.

THE COURTS.—In the Circuit Court the case of JONAS MALHADE *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company (No. 3 on the Calendar) is being tried. The Police Court has its usual routine of small cases on hand. LOWRY, charged with rape, was arraigned yesterday morning. The condition of the child being reported dangerous, he was committed to await the result.

THE WATER-WORKS.—Over 100 permits have been granted to persons for the introduction of water into their houses.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The First Baptist Church in Williamsburg, which was the scene of the late fierce proceedings in the case of Judge CULVER, has at length been divided into two equal parts, 64 against 62. The majority, which exonerated the Judge, and united in calling a council which condemned the Church, have now seceded in a body, after having obtained latters of dismission. The Pro-Slavery attitude of the Church is made one of the grounds for this step of the majority. They hired a hall, and held their first meeting on Sunday evening, which was crowded. The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. CALLICUT, of Boston. On Friday evening the seceding members meet at Trenor's Halt, to organize a "Live Anti-Slavery and Progressive Baptist Church."

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—There was a donation visit yesterday of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, at which there was a very respectable attendance of the friends of the institution. We hear of some substantial donations of material aid. In the evening the Rev. WILLIAM BARRETT delivered an address.

FOUNDLING.—A male infant was left on the stoop of a house in Amity-street, near Henry, on Monday night. The babe, which was about a month old, was given in charge of Governor VACOM, of the Nursery.

THE STATE ARSENAL.—This building, situated on Portland-avenue, will be opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 24th inst.

A FRUITFUL VINE.—A correspondent states that upon a tomb-stone in the church-yard of the Reformed Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, he found an inscription "In memory of Capt. JOHN BUCANOUT, who departed this life April 10, 1785, aged 103 years, and left behind him when he died 240 children and grandchildren. Also MARY, the wife of JOHN BUCKHOUT, who died Aug., 1755, aged 73 years." The church itself was erected in 1699, and is one of the oldest churches in the country. Probably few men have left behind them more direct descendants than Capt. B.

### Arraignment of the Baltimore Murderers

The Criminal Court yesterday morning, says the *American* of Tuesday, was crowded to an extent never before witnessed in this city, all the streets in the vicinity being filled, and every avenue to the Court presented one mass of human beings, whilst it would have been impnssible to have packed any more in the interior. The excitement was occasioned by the announcement that MARION CROPS and PETER CORAIR, the alleged murderers of the police officer, RUBT. M. RIGDON, were to be arraigned.

At 10 o'clock the two prisoners arrived at the Court-house. The rush to see the men was immense, and it was with difficulty they could be conveyed into the Court-room. There was, however, no attempt at violence, the desire being merely to gratify their curiosity on the part of the crowd. They were finally, both being ironed, led into the court-room, and placed in the lock-up. They were evidently deeply appalled at the excitement their appearance occasioned. CORBIE presented the appearance of being perfectly subdued. On his nose and right eye he bore the mark of Officer Coor's pistol, being cut and bloodshotten, whilst the expression of his countenance was such as to indicate that he felt the awfulness of his position. CROPS, however, bore a bold and undismayed front, not evincing, during the whole time of the reading of the indictment the slightest feeling or contrition.

The indictment charges them both equally in the guilt of the assassination, with a third party unknown to the Jury. Who this third party is, and what part he took in the affair is not yet known, that portion of the confession of COARR having been suppressed by the Mayor until an arrest can be effected.

On the completion of the reading of the indictment they both pleaded not guilty, and signified their desire to have their trial removed. The prisoners ware then brought to the Clerk's table and took the oath prescribed, declaring that they could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in this Court, and praying that their cases might be removed to an adjoining County Court for trial. The prisoners were then remanded to the custody of the warden, and shortly after taken back to jail.

NIAGARA FALLS—THE ROAD TO TERMINATION POINT FALLEN AWAY.—We learn from the Hamilton *Spectator* that constant change, the law of nature, reigns, too, at Niagara. Every year the outline of the wonderful cataract changes, as the mighty waters slowly but surely wear away their channel, carrying in their embrace now a small fragment, then a huge mass of rock, into the chasm below. Years ago, our readers will remember, Table Rock yielded to time, and at successive periods pieces of it have fallen. On a visit to the Falls a day or two since, we observed another change has occurred, meriting at least a passing notice. Every sight-seer must recollect the path which, commencing below the brink of the ravine on the Canada side, almost opposite Prospect House, leads beneath Table Rock, and which those who desired to go "under the sheet of falling water" used to traverse in their water-proof habiliments.

It led to Termination Rock, as a spot a long distance under the cataract was called, and the adventurer who dared air and flood to reach it, blinded by spray, deafened hy the terrible roar which the beating of millions of tons of water on tha rocks below produces, used to receive a certificate of having accomplished the feat. The oil-skins are yet in requisition, the guides yet demand and receive their fees, and the certificates are yet given. Termination Point, too, may yet exist. But no mortal being can visit it. It never could be seen from the shore end of the cavernous tunnel—one side rock and the other water, and the floor a combination of both—which led thither. And the path to it is now cut off. The road along which one used to grope has fallen away. One can still walk about a yard under the cataract, but then the hardiest and most courageous must pause, no further foothold is afforded, and another step would lead one to an intimate acquaintance with all mysteries which it is here forbidden us to know. Ere long, doubtless, now that the stratum of solid rock below has fallen and been pounded into clay, the upper mass will fall. And then another step will have been taken in the slow and tedious course in which Niagara has beaten its own way back from Queenstown, and is—if geologists say truc—to wear itself away somewhere ahove Chippewa.

A new Reform Association (political) has been organized in Baltimore.


$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Carpets.**—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at low prices:
Three-ply carpets at.....$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at.....70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at.....45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at.....30c. per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **George B. Sloat & Co.'s**
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST. C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Parties furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker Undershirts and Drawers.**—Also, Under-garments for Men, Women and Children, all sizes, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

☞ **Good Taste.**—We must confess that we are somewhat fastidious as to the shape of a Hat. There are few who can suit our idea of elegance in this respect, but ESPENSCHEID, in his Winter style, has hit it exactly. It is our *beau ideal* of a Hat—graceful and stylish. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $3 50.

☞ **Velvet Carpets**—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¼ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard at., also doors east of Broadway.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Slideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **The only Genuine Camphor Ice**—Manufactured for curing chapped hands and lips, is made by the sole proprietor, ELI W. VONDERSMITH. Caution to the public. Copyright secured, according to Act of Congress. Depot No. 158 Bowery.

☞ **Cheapness Adds New Charms to Fashion.**—For full particulars, see the matchless styles of Paris bonnets, dress caps, ribbons, flowers and feathers, at WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.

☞ **Agricultural Implements** of every description, Hay, Straw and Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, Southern Plows, Grain and Faia Mills of all kinds, Seeds &c., &c., at JOHN MAYHER & CO.'S, No. 54 Vesey-st.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of**
CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,
FROM EUROPE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY,
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
*Extremely moderate prices.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **Preserve the Hair.**—Jules Hanel's Eau de Atheulenne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HANEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., New-York.
OPTICIANS,
are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Barthole's** **Barthole's**
BARTHOLF'S BARTHOLF'S
FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY.
Local Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Agent, Box 2,841 P.O.

☞ **Tapestry Brussels Carpets.**—Now to store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought in job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment** will cure the most severe Colds, Coughs and Pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Why will you suffer when a 25c. bottle will afford you instant relief? None genuine unless signed S. J. TOBIAS, Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*


## MARRIED.

REMSEN—SLEIGHT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., JAMES V. B. REMSEN to Mrs. SUSAN T. SLEIGHT, all of this City.

VAN MEERBEEK—KENNEDY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. J. Shock, Mr. J. F. VAN MEERBEEK to Miss C. M. L. KENNEDY, both of this City.

SNEDEKER—PATON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, Mr. ELBERT SNEDEKER to Miss THERESA I. PATON, daughter of Mr. David Paton, Architect, both of the City of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

TIFFANY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Dexter Tiffany, and daughter of Oliver B. Tweedy.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 11 West 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Danbury for interment.

BONNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 9, JOHN HATHORN BONNELL, only son of James and Mary Bonnell, of Milwaukee, Wis., aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th-st.

NELSON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, Mrs. LETITIA NELSON, in the 70th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her son, Mr. Richard Lathers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., from St. John's Chapel, No. 17 Clarkson-st., without further notice.

WHITTEMORE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, ANN HARVEY, eldest daughter of Timothy Whittemore.

The relatives and friends of ths family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 14 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

HADGART.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 8, MARY A., wife of James Haggart, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 251 Broome-st., without further invitation.

BANCKER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, of consumption, MATILDA, daughter of the late Abram and Sarah A. Bancker.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church.

TOWN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, CHARLES TOWN, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOWES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, CHARLES EDWARD, only son of Roswell F. and Frances A. Howes, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 300 Union-st.

HOPKINS.—At Skaneateles, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, GEORGE H. HOPKINS, of this City, late of the firm of Gasper Hopkins & Co.


AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
PARIS AND LONDON
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys.
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES
Elegant Medallion, new styles.....13s. to 15s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles.....10s. to 13s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new... 7s. to 10s. per yd.
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles. 7s. to 9s. per yd.
English and Domestic Ingrain, new.... 4s. to 6s. per yd.
With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove, about Nov. 18, to No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry, of entirely new and beautiful styles. Also, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
REYNOLDS' NEW ROMANCE.
EMPRESS EUGENIE'S BOUDOIR;
Or,
THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS, ESQ.
Complete in one volume of 200 pages.
Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES DICKENS' BEST BOOKS.
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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC"
MONTHLY.

TO THE PUBLIC, THE BOOK AND PERIODICAL TRADE AND THE PRESS: We have the honor to announce that there shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to be called THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY. It is intended to make this Magazine superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by the name. IT WILL BE THOROUGHLY NATIONAL—IN NO WISE SECTIONAL OR SECTARIAN, and WHOLLY IMPERSONAL. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of contemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect. The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table-Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc. The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

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|---|---|---|---|
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| G. P. Cranch, | Elisabeth F. Eliet, | Jane G. Austin, | |
| W. H. C. Hosmer, | Jane E. Locke, | | |

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from pressing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Each number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work.

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of the Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS.

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 768 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS FOR NOV. 11, 1858.

| THE FARM. | THE GRAZIER AND BREEDER. |
|---|---|
| Agricultural Improvement Needed—Ag. Education. | Oxen versus Horses. |
| Spring Crop in Eastern Vermont—How to Increase and Apply Manures—Deep Plowing—Bought Fertilizers—Expense of the Crop, by Hon. J. W. Colburn. | Cures for Spavin. |
| | Imported Cotswold Ewes. |
| | A Boy Rarey among Cattle. |
| | A Cure for Botts. |
| | A Cure for Ringbone. |
| Western Timothy Seed. | Falling of the Womb in Cows. |
| The Discussion on Hay Caps. | The Secret of Pork Making. |
| How to Thrash and Clean Clover Seed. | HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. |
| Yellow Locust and Osage Orange Hedges. | Raising Small Fruits. |
| The Potato Rot. | Profits of Growing Pears—The Allen Discussion. |
| Experiment in Potato Culture. | Report on Hardy Grapes. |
| Draining and Agriculture in Onondaga County, by John Johnston. | THE FLOWER GARDEN. |
| Maryland State Fair. | Interesting Facts about Bedding Plants. |
| Fertilizers, Phosphates, &c. | THE KITCHEN GARDEN. |
| Retrospective Notes. | Making Hot Beds—New Way to Obtain Bottom Heat. |
| Fawke's Steam Plow in Illinois. | THE FIRESIDE DEPARTMENT. |
| Agricultural Items. | Botanic Gardens. |
| FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. | Female Peasant-Life in Germany. |
| Farming in France and England. | Something about Book Tiles. |
| THE POULTRY YARD. | Scraps from a Journal on the Prairies. |
| Fattening Fowls. | Counsels to the Young. |
| Freak of a Turkey Cock. | Congruity Everywhere. |
| THE APIARY. | How We Perspire. |
| Description of Mr. Vassar's Bee House. | Mackay on Blackberries. |
| DAIRY HUSBANDRY. | Husking-Bees. |
| Hard and Soft Water for Butter. | A Singing Mouse. |

EDITORIAL NOTES—New Advertisements—To Correspondents—The Country Gentleman and Agricultural Societies—Plan of a Home—Fine Grapes—Peach Blow Potatoes—The Value of the Co. Gent. for Reference—Iowa Agriculture—A "Remedy, Sure and Practical"—The Cushing Raspberry—Farmers should Keep Accounts—A Sale from Mr. Thorne's Herd—Compost of Muck and Ashes—Precaution against Rats in Grain, &c.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS—The Delaware Grape—White Rye—Wool Grower—Prince Albert Potatoes—Bee Books—Masks for Threshers—Cure for Sweeney—New Spring Wheat Wanted.

RECORD OF THE TIMES—State of the Crops and Season—News at Home and Abroad—Farm Product Markets.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Two Imported Cotswold Ewes—Perspective View of Mr. Vassar's New Apiary.

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## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned Anniversary Meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

HARRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

## POLITICAL.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at their rooms, southwest corner 42d-st. and 7th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions pursuant to the recommendation of the Central Republican Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD SCOTT, President.
S. N. SIMONSON, Wm. O. BEYER, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for Delegates to the several Conventions, pursuant to the directions of the Republican Central Committee, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at the Headquarters, No. 53 Franklin-st. All the members are notified to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. ROBERT IRWIN, President.

CHARLES B. FOXT, ADM. FLORENTINE, JR., } Secretaries.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will hold a Special Meeting in Farrington's Hall, corner of 125th-st. and 1 3d-av. THIS EVENING, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order, JACOB FISHER, President.

M. K. FASON, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the 19th Ward will meet at No. 618 Broadway on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1858, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates, &c., pursuant to the directions of the Central Committee.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, President.
CHARLES CRESSY, Secretary.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association Primary Election will take place at Dingledein's, 3d-av., corner of 59th-st., THIS EVENING, between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock. By order of the Association.

ROBERT L. HILL, Secretary.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG LADY seeks some honorable employment; would like to learn the millinery business, or attend a store, or occupy her time in any way which will secure her a moderate remuneration. Is a good plain sewer, of pleasing address, and can make herself useful. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, or call on A. E., No. 171 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED SERvant, a situation; is a thorough housework and a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; is very willing, obliging and neat, and will be found a most reliable domestic; has excellent references, but particularly refers to her last place. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTEEL American family, by a respectable Protestant German girl, not in full possession of the English language, as chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; the one is Scotch and the other is English: both Protestants; one is a competent cook, and the other wishes to go as waitress or chambermaid; both wish situations in one house; small private family preferred; best City reference. Call for three days at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress; can cut children's clothes; is competent of managing household affairs and make herself useful, where she will be treated as one of the family; has good City reference; small salary accepted. Can be seen, or address, E. M., No. 16 Jones-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; one who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City refererence can be given. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewer or to do chamberwork or washing; no objection to make herself generally useful or to travel. Good City reference if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 122 19th-st., front room, second floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes, shirts and fancy sewing; does embroidery neatly; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress; does part of the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable, wants a situation as housekeeper, and take charge of a few children, or wait on an invalid lady or gentlemon; is a good plain sewer. Apply for two or three days at No. 181 East 23d-st., second door east of 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; would be willing to do the cooking and washing of a small private family. Call at No. 219 West 23d-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young American lady, would make herself generally useful, and will consider salary secondary to a home; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Address Mrs. M. T., Yorkville Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as norse; is capable to take the entire charge of an infant, or chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to go in the country. Can give three years' reference if required. Call, for one day, at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid, by a Protestant American widow, who is competent to fulfill the duties of either position. Can be seen at No. 162 East 18th-st., where she now has the care of a sick lady.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children or as seamstress and do light chamberwork; no objection to town or country. Best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a respectable family, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Can be seen until suited at her last place, No. 157 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can produce excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived 12 months; is capable of assisting in the kitchen if required. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children; is a first-rate embroiderer and an excellent scholar; has no objection to go to the country; best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 13 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent young person as general dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands making all kinds of ladies' under-garments. Call for two days at her last place, where her work will be seen, No. 145 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and washer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; she thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the waiting or chamberwork, and assist at the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer, where she lived for the last five years. Inquire for two days at No. 141 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter alone; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. The best City reference given; apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND WILLing Protestant girl, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work; has the best of references, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Best City references given. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a competent girl; has been brought up in England, and has lived with English and French families. Call at No. 257 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, Protestant, to do general housework, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 300 8th-st., corner of Aveuue B. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good City recommendations, a situation in a private family as waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands her business well; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, is very neat and smart, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 84 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, up stairs, front room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN JUST come from the country wants a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to go any where; good City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 122 19th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as first-rate cook; understands soups, meats, baking and pastry; no objections to the country. Call at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework in a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, or as nurse and seamstress by a very competent girl; is a nice hand at children's clothing; understands washing. Call at No. 49 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL, A PROTESTANT, 16 years of age, wishes a situation to take care of a baby and do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 86 Perry-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children. Apply at her last employer's, No. 9 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City reference. Apply at No. 109 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT American lady, a situation in a public institution as matron, or would take charge of the household affairs of a hotel or private family. Her references and experience cannot fail to satisfy all parties interested. Apply for three days or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT and highly-recommended woman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is sober, steady and industrious; is a good, faithful woman, and not afraid to work; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice, small private family; good City references as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotchwoman as chambermaid and as-ist with washing and ironing. She perfectly understands her business and can produce the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands French finting and all kinds of fine muslins; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call, for 2 days, at her recent employer's, No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would assist with grown children; has the best of City refereoce. Address for two days No. 14 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress by a very competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in chamberwork in a small private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 142 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, as seamstress; is a good sewer; will do chamberwork; would wait on young ladies or attend to a child; is willing to make herself obliging; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged at her employer's, No. 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork; or would wait upon grown up children and do plain sewing. Address E. H., at Mr. MORRIS' Store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as experienced chambermaid and first-rate laundress; can do fine washing and fine French fluting. Best City reference. Was in her last place 3½ years. Apply for two days, at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—FOR A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; understands her duties perfectly; is a good girl, of very neat and respectable appearance, very fond of children and kind to them; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. Wages not so much an object.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; knows how to cook bread, meat and all kinds of pastry; can give a number of years' reference from her last homes. Apply at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as a professed cook; she perfectly understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as good chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to a family boarding; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do the washing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, top floor, room No. 3, front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable to take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 16th av,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; (thoroughly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 464½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, in a small family; has a six years' reference from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man, of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Can produce the best of City reference. Address T. N., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference given. Call or address for three days, F. E., No. 32 University-place. No objection to travel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man; understands his business, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly. The best of reference given. Call on or address M. K., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of first-rate qualities; has first-rate City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO BANKERS.—WANTED BY A STEADY young man, who has had nearly two years' experience in a New-England bank, a situation in a bank or banking house. Refers to the President and Cashier, and can give bonds to the amount of $10,000. Address BANK CLERK, Box No. 97 Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF ENERGY AND UNquestionable character, a situation in any respectable business. Active employment preferred. Address, stating duties, &c., O. P. S., No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM TO TAKE care of horses by a young man who has good reference from his last employer. Address C. W., Box No 154 *Times* Office.

JAPANNING.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS an ornamental painter; would contract with pianoforte manufacturers, sewing-machine patentees, or others, whose productions require ornamenting. Address P. J. No. 86 Murray-st., New-York, by letter, for one month

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been two years in a law office desires a situation as clerk in a lawyer's office. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A FIRST-CLASS operator wishes for a situation. Address No. 18, Held's Hotel, Bowery.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM about 30 miles from the City, the man as gardener and coachman, and to do general work on a small farm; the woman is wanted for general housework; Protestants preferred; good references required; and a fair salary will be given to competent persons. Address Box No. 219 *Times* office, stating when an interview can be had.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE care of an invalid child; a man-servant as waiter; and a cook who will assist in the washing and ironing. All must be Protestants, and furnish good City references. Apply, before 12 o'clock noon, at No. 71½ Madison-av., next door to corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN TO CLUB STABLE—A smart, industrious and competent man, able to take charge of and experienced with horses: an American, and one able to handle road horses, preferred. Address XX., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN AN INDUSTRIAL School in this City. Also, an agent to solicit funds; both of undoubted Christian character. Unemployed clergymen preferred. Address L. S. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN Brooklyn, a good soprano singer. Address F. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 363 Broome-st., New-York.

## INSTRUCTION

BUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens on Thursday, 4th proximo, all connected with the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

THOMAS JONES, ACCOUNTANT, HAS opened an office at No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, and resumed his former occupation. Gentlemen privately instructed. Complicated accounts adjusted. *Jones' Bookkeeping and Accountanship* 8vo. 50pp., with blanks for self-instruction sent free by mail for $3 remitted.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., is open day and evening. There are no classes; pupils are received at any time, and are separately and thoroughly taught at hours to suit their own convenience.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.

Circulars can be obtained of IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

LADIES' CLASS TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, Nov. 15. French in sixty lessons. Robertson's method. Class, three lessons a week, $3 a month. Private lessons, $8; at No. 824th av., near 10th-st. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French, questions addressed to them.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

BOARD, WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—No. 63 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Thorough instruction in the English branches, French and music, with the comforts of a good home, are offered on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, nr Crown's.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs, or 239 Water-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application Winter term commences Nov. 3.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPHS, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A

## BOARDING.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway,
New-York.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BLANCARD HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 12TH-st., New-York. Fashionably located, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, and now open for the accommodation of private families and gentlemen. Board $2 per day. By the week at lower rates. Public favor respectfully solicited by the new management. BLANCARD & MACLELAN.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE may obtain board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location below 34th-st.; three pleasant rooms on second floor, with Croton water, home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including fire, gas, and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or two single gentleman, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board at reasonable rates for the Winter in the best location in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Apply at No. 26 Livingston, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have furnished rooms, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $8 or $9.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR to let, with board, unfurnished. Also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 122 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, may be obtained, by applying at No. 151 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.; the house has all modern improvements; neighborhood cannot be surpassed; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. [illegible] 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OF TWO SINGLE GENTLE[illegible] accommodated with partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house. Refereoces exchanged at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 126th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL (adjoining Idlewild), 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall or Atlantic st. ferry. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a genteel private family; location up town; two furnished rooms will be required. Undoubted references will be given. Address KENDALL, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, lady, two children and nurse; sitting-room and two bedrooms required, furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged. Address with particulars, S. N., Box No. 413 Post-Office.

EARLY DINNERS UP-TOWN.—GENTLEMEN can have all their meals, without rooms, at low rates by the week; breakfast, 7 to 12; dinner, 2 to 7; supper, till 12 at night. Also, elegantly-furnished chambers and parlors, single or in suites, with full board for families and bachelors, at the Blanchard, Broadway and 12th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements: one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; exceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

PRIVATE BOARD—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms with board in a private family where only few boarders are taken, on application at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO UNFURnished parlors in a modern house, with all improvements, either together or singly. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 613 2d-av., near 37th-st., or address L. A., Box No. 3132 Post-Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $12 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR BROADWAY, BEtween 10th and 17th sts., on the west side, handsome apartments, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms attached on second floor, with bath-room, &c. Grate fires in parlor and one bedroom, and a private table for an elderly lady, her daughter and servant. Apply at No. 156 2d-av.

WATER-CURE HOME ON THE "COST Principle" so successfully carried out by Mr. Underhill in his "Unitary Home." Patients received and treated at exact cost. A few boarders will be taken on the same principle. For circulars and information, apply to EMILY B. WIENS, Physician, No. 47 West 13th-st.

A HOME.—A LADY LIVING ALONE OFFERS A home on very easy terms to a young woman (or widow) of quiet, steady habits, and who is during the day engaged in business. Address, prepaid, Mrs. COBB, care of Burt & Cage, tea dealers, No. 116 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITH out board, the second floor, consisting of four rooms, with water closet, bath and gas. Will be rented low for the Winter. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A DOCtor's office, without board, between 4th and 7th avs. and 18th and 34th sts. Address J., No. 95 West 20th-st., stating rent.

FURNISHED ROOMS—ON THE SECOND story of house No. 234 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., to let with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—ON WATERley-place, near Washington-square. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANOFORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—GILBERT & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LADY, HAVING NO FURTHER USE for her piano-forte, a $350 instrument—will dispose of it for nearly half its value; rosewood, 7-octave, round corners, ornamented case; old City makers; splendid tone, scalloped keys, beautiful touch; short time in use. Apply at the residence No. 7 21-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A $400 PIANO-FORTE FOR $250. NEARLY new, rosewood, large round corners, full 7-octave, four round corners, three rows mouldings, carved legs, serpentine bottom, scalloped keys, inlaid with pearl, &c., splendid tone; the cheapest piano ever offered in this City. Apply at the Music Store, No. 245 6th-av.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange; by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FIFTH-AVENUE.
One lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 114th-st, 25x100 feet.
Four lots on east side of 5th-av., between 114th and 115th sts., 25x100 feet each.
One lot on south side of 115th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., 20x100 feet.
Three lots on south side of 106th-st., 175 feet east of 5th-av.
These lots are on the grade. Apply to THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, a few doors below 14th-st.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 28 SCAMMELst., one door from Madison. The premises are well adapted for a grocery store, having store, back room and bedroom on the same floor, with basement and bedroom underneath the same; also, a counter-cellar in front, four separate apartments for the tenants' fuel, with sufficient room left for the storekeeper. The whole will be rented to a good tenant, for $400 yearly, with undoubted security. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 526 Grand-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETHSTREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-RATE location for a public house and garden. This property comprises over 40 lots, together with a cottage house and a large number of fine shade trees, and shrubbery. It is situated in the IXth Ward, within three minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—CHEAP, TO A GOOD TENANT—THE lower part of a first-class house; 50 feet deep by 20 wide, large pantries, drawers and clothes press; dry cellar, modern improvements, neighborhood unsurpassed, healthy location, and pleasant family up stairs. Apply at No. 158 49th-st., fourth house east of 8th-av. Inquire within for three days.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LANDLORDS.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTAbility, compelled by reverses to leave their home, desire to find some house which the owner would like to have taken care of for the Winter, or who would board for the rent or a house where there are a few boarders. An answer from any person desirous to assist the unfortunate, addressed for three days to W. G., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, will be gratefully received.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, well located, within 30 minutes walk of the Ex change; price about $4,000 to $6,000. A plain, substantial brick house preferred. Address Box No. 216 Post-Office, giving location and price asked.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air; at $250 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares: fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 419 4th-st., in this City, containing all the modern improvements. Can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN 15 OR 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, a new two-story brick house; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., throughout; rent $250. Apply at No. 211 Livingston-st.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF WANTED—the commodious cottage No. 89 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Rent low, with the privilege of continuing after the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises between 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 495 Broadway, up stairs.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house No. 60 East 35th-st., to a small private family only. Can be seen after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKAGES, AS sorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

## AUCTION SALES.

FENAY H. LAANS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock at the private stables on 35th-st., near 5th-av.:
Large and elegant sale of carriages, hunting wagons, blood horses, mules, harness, &c., all the property of T. G. Acrigg, Esq.—the carriages, &c., all made to order by the best makers in this City and Philadelphia, expressly for his private use, consisting of—
An elegant pair of short-tailed bay horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, very fast and stylish road horses.
A stallion 3 years old, sired by the celebrated imported Massoud, (Arabian,) about 15 hands high, bred in Kentucky.
A 3 year old filly, sired by Marubrin's Chief, 13½ hands high, also bred in Kentucky.
A Messenger mare, about 14¾ hands high, 9 years old.
A splendid mule, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old.
A span of small mules, 2 years old, about 15 hands.
A superb hunting wagon, made to order by Watson, of Philadelphia, only been used three weeks; probably one of the most elegant wagons ever offered by auction—cost $450.
A track wagon, weighs 100 pounds, built by Watson, in Philadelphia, in perfect order.
An elegant set double harness, fine gilt mounted, made by Hensel, Philadelphia, only used three weeks—cost $145.
A light buggy, made to order by Watson, Philadelphia, been used only one month.
A set single harness, made by Lacey & Phillips, Philadelphia.
A set of very fine double harness, made by Wood Gibson, New-York—cost $125.
A trotting saddle, very little used, made by Wood Gibson.
Also, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., &c. The entire collection can be examined one day before the sale at the above stable, and will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going to the South.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.
PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.
One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward Mellermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the follow artists: Gainshrough, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlieger, Carric, Heenskirk, Van Goyen, Glauber, F. Boi Orrizonte, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barlaod, Wilson, G. Morland, Carcuze, Herring, Cuyp, Reif, Metzger, Ferree, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin, brocatel and hair-cloth; tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension-tables, rockers, Voltaire and other chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c. Also, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c.; together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, one sewing machine. At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, one mahogany 6¾-octave piano-forte. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early on the morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises, for shipping, by an experienced person.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WISCONSIN LANDS.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed lands in the State of Wisconsin will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale:
SCHOOL LANDS.
680 acres in Chippewa County.
640 acres in Chippewa County.
160 acres in Polk County.
800 acres in Marathon County.
CHOICE SELECTED LANDS.
1,000 acres in Oconto County.
For catalogues of particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 35 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nov. 10:
Nine brown stone houses situated on East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
These houses are well built, present a pleasing appearance, having court yards and balconies. They are finished internally plainly and neatly, and contain all the modern improvements, such as gas fixtures, Croton, bath-room, water closets, range, standing wash-tubs, dumb-waiter, &c., &c. All desirous to obtain a home, and who prefer neatness and economy to extravagance and mere show, will do well to attend the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., by order of E. Hale, Esq., No. 46 Beekman-st., the entire balance, and positively the closing sale of the stock of an up-town wine and cigar store, to be sold without reserve, viz.: Casks, cases demijohns and bottles of pale, brown and golden sherries, Madeiras, ports, Cognac brandies, pale and dark, vieux Gdo, 1848, old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky, Scotch and Irish do., champagnes, clarets, old Holland and old Tom gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum; also, a small stock of wines, &c., (belonging to same stock,) held in reserve; also, Havana cigars, viz., El Palacio, Rio Hondo, Valentina, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 East 24th-st., near Madison-av., being the entire furniture coatained in the above house, embracing parlor suites, chamber suites, rosewood piano-forte, carpets throughout the house, oil-cloths, elegant mirrors, clocks, chandeliers, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS, THIS DAY. (Nov. 10,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising:
$20,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
$10,000 Chicago and Rock Island First Mortgage Bonds.
89 shares East River Bank.....$25 each.
100 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.$12 50 each.
20 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
Regular sales Wednesday and Saturday. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 397 4th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany marble-top bureaus, rosewood dressing do., marble-top pier tables, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, husk and straw do., bolsters and pillows, oak extension dining table, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood chairs in brocatel, vases, China figures, glass, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, immediately after the sale of Mr. Acrigg's horses, at the private stables in 35th-st., near 5th-av.:
Pair road mares, closely matched; can go in 2.50.
One white Arabian mare.
One Andrew Jackson mare.
Either can go inside 3 minutes.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TWENTIETH-STREET HOUSES.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on 20th-st., nine three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 198 to 212 East 20th-st., inclusive, 120 feet west 1st-av., 15 feet 3¾ inches by 92 feet; houses 40 feet deep and contain gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubs, &c. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CHOICE WINES, brandies and every other kind of liquors; also, all the furniture and fixtures of said store, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 Liberty-st., will be sold, by order of assignees, all the choice goods in said store, comprising every article in the business. Sale peremptory.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 10 cases of those choice and sweet scented flowering bulbs, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, lillies, narcissus, snowdrops, &c. Florist and flower fanciers, attend. Catalogues now ready.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and Rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 344 Canal-st. This sale will comprise seasonable goods for almost every variety. City and country dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 2 BROAD-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at store of J. H. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods for city and country trade.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCtion, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. Sale comprises a large variety of azaleas, begonias, heaths, camellias, chrysanthemums, &c., in fine condition, from J. E. Rauch, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 98,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

## PERSONAL.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, OF NEW-York City, who left Oct. 28, is now wandering through the country under slight mental derangement. His friends earnestly request those meeting with or harboring a stranger so affected, to notify them at once, with particulars. Address Box No. 3,427 New-York Post-Office.

## FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$2?

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last instalment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the instalments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the sail for the fourth installment, previous to which the second instalment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third instalment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 5, 1858.
At the annual election for Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Jay Jarvis, Martin Y. Tweed,
Jas C. Baldwin, Wm. Close,
Daniel Burtnett, Barney Bartram,
Robert Barkley, Wm. Hall,
Jas. M. McLean, Josh. N. Barnes,
Wm. J. Valentine, Chas. Curtis.
And Edward Slosson, Richard Tweed and Charles Horton were elected Inspectors for the next ensuing election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Jay Jarvis was unanimously reelected President. S. R. COMSTOCK.

NICKEL ORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examined by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves; its feasibility for working unsurpassed. A good water privilege on the premises, a vein three feet thick, bed lode 14 ft. width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauweecus Hill, Norwich Town, Conn.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
H. H. GRA

## THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

### The War Against the Navajo Indians—Interesting Dispatches from Col. Miles.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

Through the courtesy of the War Department, I am enabled to furnish you the following highly interesting extract from the dispatches of Colonel MILES, now commanding the United States troops in the field against the Navajoes. The dispatches are dated at Fort Defiance, the extreme frontier fort west of New Mexico. The Colonel says:

"I have 309 men, rank and file, and 8 officers. The war opened on the 9th September at Cañon de Chelly, (pronounced Chay.) I passed this awful hole in the earth without losing a single man. This Cañon is, in many places, 1,500 feet deep; men on the top look like pigmies, and mules like rats. It is not over 250 yards wide, with immense boulders, which almost meet, overhanging. The Indians poured their arrows into us, but before they reached us they lost their momentum, and fell harmless. Horizontally their bullets did the same thing. They rolled down immense rocks, which, by the resistance of the atmosphere, burst into fragments and reached the bottom almost dust. It was some time after I got into this place before I found a trail to get my infantry on the top. When they did get there they swept off the Indians like chaff. We killed six, wounded many, and captured ten. Those we killed had plenty of powder and ball. These Indians can bring into the field 2,500 warriors, many of them armed with rifles. They possess 60,000 horses, the best and fleetest I have ever seen, and at least half a million of sheep. We took from them 6,000 sheep. The Navajoes have now no common head, nr chief, but a continuation of hostilities, for a short time, will allay their jealousies, and raise their strength under a single leader, and then we may expect to see the Florida war reenacted, at the cost of many millions of dollars. At this time an efficient force of fifteen hundred men would speedily terminate the war."

I understand the War Department is preparing for a vigorous campaign against the Navajoes, so soon as the Spring opens, as the present season is so far spent that the troops must soon go into Winter quarters.

*Correspondence of the Washington Union.*

FORT DEFIANCE, N. M., Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

This war is going to be no child's play. These Indians, as I stated in my last letter, are numerous, brave, and wealthy. They are all well mounted and armed. The country is mountainous, and difficult to travel. Every hiding-place and ambush is known to the Indians, while the country is comparatively *terra incognita* to us. They have all the advantages in being the attacked. We move in columns, they in numbers, and in a manner to suit themselves. The war will be protracted and costly, and from the peculiar circumstances originating it, matter of discussion and inquiry in the States. Hence, I deem it proper here to refer to its inception, and, if possiole, assist in giving the proper direction to public sentiment.

There have been, since our jurisdiction as a nation, extended over this barren country four or five military expeditions, planned and organized to chastise these Indians, each one of which, without carrying out the hostile design, has been followed by a treaty. These treaties have been grossly disregarded by the Indians. They have only used them as the semblance of peace, and the cover for the perpetration of murder and thefts upon our citizens and property. A want of vigor, promptness, energy, and determination in our dealings with them has made them the more insolent and domineering—they construing this leniency as evidence of fear and weakness on our part. Our policy has been so easy and vacillating that the Indians begun to manifest a feeling akin to contempt for us, and entertain the belief that we had neither the power nor the courage to chastise them. Crime upon crime has been accumulating, and outrages upon outrages multiplying, until the consummation of their daring hostility and disregard of our Government was accomplished by coming right into the garrison, and immediately under our flag, killing a negro boy belonging to the commanding officer of the post. This, too, without the first particle of provocation. This last act of crime, added to former murders, thefts, and outrages, demanded atonement. The honor of our Government and the rights of our citizens called for vindicatinn, and the Indians refusing to comply with our just request have thus brought upon themselves this war. Before the murder of the boy one of the chiefs had defied the troops by placing his herds upon pasture fields reserved specially by treaty for the use of Government. In fact, he came into garrison with several hundred of his warriors and virtually declared war by stating that he intended to occupy the grounds in question if it cost him his life. The stock was killed by the troops, which was followed by the same manifestations of insolence and contempt on the part of the Indians. Shortly after this the negro boy is murdered right at the door of the commanding officer. The murderer is demanded, and thirty days given for his delivery. They refuse to bring him in, but tell the troops to go and take him. Ten more days are given after the expiration of the thirty days. They do not bring him in yet, but offer to pay for the murder in sheep and horses. These, of course, are refused by the commander. A few days after the expiration of this last term of probation a blow is struck upon them by a small command of twenty-six men, under Captain MCLANE, the history of which I have heretofore given you. Col. MILES is then sent here to carry on a "vigorous war" against them. Before he commenced operations he was instructed, in connection with the Indian agent, to hold a council with the chiefs. This was done, and five more days given them in which to bring in the murderer, which, if they failed, they were informed, would be the signal of hostilities. They promised to bring in the murderer. On the day appointed they brought in an Indian boy, whom they murdered and endeavored to pass off his dead body as that of the murderer. The deception was transparent, and their treachery and brutality tenfold more apparent and glaring. The next day COL MILES marched against them. The result is stated above. I have been thus particular in stating the case solely with a purpose to let the public understand the nature of the difficulty. The Indians must be chastised into obedience, or our Government should cease to attempt to manage and control them. The indications now foresbadow their subjection and chastisement. Unless this he done, and that effectually, we might as well abandon them entirely.

### Another Battle with the Navajo Indians.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The Santa Fé mail of the 11th ult. has arrived. Fort Defiance dates of Sept. 25 say that a fight occurred between a detachment of troops under Capt. HAYES and a band of Navajos under LEARZILLOS, in which LARGOS, a principal chief of the nation, and six Indians were killed. Col. MILES would leave about the 28th, with his entire command, for Chusco and Tunica, where it was thought the Indians would make a stand. They have heretofore retired before the troops, and are now driving their stock as far westward into the mountains as possible. The employment of volunteers is still urgently recommended.

### The Wichita Indians Anxious for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Texas papers received at New-Orleans on Thursday last say that the Wichita Indians seem to have been seized with a wholesome alarm from the severe chastisement our troops have given the Camanches. They have obtained permission of Major NEIGHBORS to remove and remain in the Brazos Reserve until further provided for. This is among the first of the good fruits of the stern measures recently adopted against the wild Indians.

### Condition of the Florida Indians.

The Key West *Key of the Gulf*, of the 23d ult., says:

"By the arrival of the United States mail schooner *Joshua Skinner*, Capt. FALES, from Miami, we learn that a party of twenty Indians and one negro were in at that place on the 6th inst., for the purpose of trading. They represent themselves to be in a destitute condition, without clothing or ammunition, which they say they must have, either by fair or foul means. They do not wish to leave the country, but are desirous of living on terms of amity with the whites; and if there is any interruption of the present good feeling, it will be, they say, because our Government will not permit its citizens to trade with them for the articles they are so much in need of. They have plenty of money, and are willing to purchase at any price. Their present scanty clothing is made of salt bagging, picked up from the beach, having been washed ashore from a wrecked ship. This party, we are informed, are the Tallahassees, and the other party, under TIGER TAIL, some twenty in number, were expected to join them in about three weeks, when a grand council would be held for the purpose of appointing TIGER TAIL chief of all. SAM JONES is quite blind and unable to walk. They spoke of settling at the Hunting Ground, near Miami. The female portion of the tribe are living upon an island in the Everglades. TIGER TAIL will not permit any of his tribe to purchase (were it possible) any intoxicating liquor. Efforts have been made to ascertain the number of Indians now in Florida, but without success—the Indians are keeping perfectly silent upon the subject."

KANSAS FATAL TO NEWSPAPERS.—The Lawrence, (Kansas,) *Herald of Freedom* says: "We find that some *twenty-five newspapers*, which have been started in Kansas since its settlement in the Fall of 1854, have suspended, or gone down entirely. In fact, save the Leavenworth *Herald* and the *Herald of Freedom*, the two oldest newspapers in the Territory, we believe there is not a paper which has an editor who dates his connection with the Kansas press back of the Spring of 1857. Some half a dozen presses have been brought to the Territory, which were never used by their original proprietors, but changed hands before they were used. A press was taken to Fort Riley in the Summer of 1855, and is now owned by Mr. GARVEY, of Topeka. Another was taken to Manhattan during that year, and is now in the *Herald of Freedom* office. The press on which the Osawatomie *Herald* was printed, was taken to that place in the Fall of 1855; was buried in a wood pile when that town was destroyed, and laid idle until last Winter, when it was brought forth to print that journal. A strange fatality has attended the Kansas newspapers and presses, and their future history will be very interesting."

RECKLESS SUICIDE.—WM. PORTER, son of the late Colonel W. M. PORTER, who commanded a Memphis company in the Mexican war, wrote a letter at a hotel in Nashville himself, carried it to the Post-office, returned to his room, took a dose of strychnine, and called loudly for the landlord. He said he had taken poison, and would be dead in a few minutes. The landlord said: "PORTER, you surely have not done that!" "Yes," he replied. "I have a wife and nothing to support her on—they won't let me have my estate, and I am unwilling to live any longer." He was only about 18 years old, and quite reckless. He died in thirty minutes. He leaves a wife and child.

### Miscellaneous.

The Reserve Police corps in Philadelphia has appeared in a new uniform, by order of Mayor Henry. It consists of a pair of blue cloth pants, with a neat buff cord running down the outside seam, to the foot. A coat of the same color, single-breasted, with a rolling collar, and fine gilt buttons impressed with the city Coat-of-Arms. A single-breasted vest of the same material, (blue cloth,) and heavy, small metal buttons, with the Arms of the city on them; and a cloth cap, with an oil-silk covering.

The annual catalogue of Williams College is published, and from it we learn that there are 229 students: Seniors, 49; Juniors, 53; Sophomores, 56; and Freshmen, 71. The class which has just begun the course is the largest yet entered. A new gymnasium, to be built of stone, is about to be constructed, to take the place of the old one burned last June.

The Detroit *Advertiser* tells of a man who called on his tenant, a keeper of a restaurant, for his rent. The tenant told the landlord that he had already drank it out; whereupon the landlord—not the landlord of the drinkery—went at the windows, &c., making a grand smash. He was arrested for his conduct, and gave bonds to behave himself. He took the ground that a man can do what he pleases with his own property.

According to a letter in the St. Paul (Min.) *Pioneer*, the people of Dacotah have completed an independent temporary organization of their Territory, to continue until Congress shall give them the usual form of Territorial Government. State officers were appointed, a Legislature convened, laws passed, &c., and the Minnesota code of 1857 adopted.

So far, eighteen States have united upon Thursday week (25th) as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Normal School at Toronto has just graduated 607 pupils.

[Advertisement.]

PICCOLOMINI AT KNOX'S HAT STORE.—Mlle. MARIE PICCOLOMINI, yesterday, took a walk down Broadway as far as old Trinity. Coming back upon the east side of that crowded thoroughfare, she stopped a moment at the corner of Fulton-street, and asked her companion what place of amusement that was where so many people were pouring in and out. She was informed that it was not a place of amusement, but a place of business—KNOX'S hat store, No. 212 Broadway. "KNOX," she repeated, "Ah! I have heard of him in Europe."

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF ENGLISH CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medalion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S.—That giant, seven feet high. The dwarf lady, three feet high. The Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., besides the elegant Aquarium. Dr. VALENTINE'S humorous oddities, and THEODOR'S Mimic World, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The house that is supplied with these two all-sufficient medicines can dispense with medical attendance. Internal and external complaints of all classes are cured rapidly by them.

[Advertisement]

☞ The Rev. JOHN MILES, Chaplain of the Bethel, Albany, N. Y., who, in search of health, sailed for England in September last, has returned in the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, perfectly restored.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 95½ | |
| 2,000 | Missouri St. 6s... | 89⅞ | |
| 32,000 | do..... | 89⅝ | |
| 1,000 | Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds. | 90⅜ | |
| 1,000 | N. Carolina St. 6s. | 98⅜ | |
| 6,000 | Brook. C. W. L'n. | 101¾ | |
| 3,000 | do..... | 101⅝ | |
| 12,000 | N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s.. | 91 | |
| [illegible] | Erie R. Con. Bs. '71 | 36½ | |
| 1,000 | Erie R. Con. Bs. '62 | 37 | |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 2d m. Bs. | 85 | |
| 1,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 3d m. | 72 | |
| 1,000 | Harlem 2d m. bs. | 82 | |
| 500 | Ill. Cent. RR. bs. | 94⅜ | |
| 5,000 | do..... | 94⅜ | |
| 5,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B. s. | 30 | 26 |
| 2,000 | Chi., St. Paul & F. Dulac Land Grant Bonds. | 15 | 14 |
| 1,000 | C. St. P. & F. Dulac Land Grant Bonds. | 14 | |
| 2,000 | do..... | | 14½ |
| 2,000 | do..... | | 14¾ |
| 2,000 | N. J. Cen. 2d m. Bs. | 90 | |
| 2,000 | Cal. & C. 2d m. Bs. | 52 | |
| 20 | Bank of America | 113 | |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 104 | |
| 47 | Am. Exchange Bk. | 106⅜ | |
| 10 | Bk. of Republic | 120 | |
| 24 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 112 | |
| 100 | Canton Company... | 21 | |
| 50 | do..... | b30 | 21 |
| 39 | Penn. Coal Co..... | 79 | |
| 316 | do..... | 80 | |
| 50 | Pac. M. St'p Co. | s30 | 104 |
| 150 | do..... | | 104⅜ |
| 100 | do..... | s10 | 104⅜ |
| 200 | Albert F. S. Co... | | 5⅛ |
| 60 | do..... | s10 | 5⅜ |
| 1640 | N. Y. Cen. R. R.. | | 84⅜ |
| 50 | do..... | | 84⅜ |
| 300 | do..... | s10 | 84⅜ |
| 100 | do..... | b20 | 84⅜ |
| 400 | do..... | b60 | 84⅜ |
| 100 | do..... | h7 | 84⅜ |
| 75 | Erie Railroad..... | | 16⅞ |
| 50 | Hud. R. R. R.... | b30 | 32 |
| 50 | do..... | s10 | 32½ |
| 100 | do..... | b60 | 32⅝ |
| 100 | Har. R. R..... | s60 | 12⅜ |
| 300 | do..... | b30 | 12⅜ |
| 300 | do..... | s30 | 12⅝ |
| 100 | Har. R. R. Pref... | | 29 |
| 25 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | b30 | 55⅜ |
| 100 | do..... | b30 | 55⅝ |
| 150 | Ill. Cen. R. R.... | | 84 |
| 223 | Clev. & Pitts. R. R. | | 11 |
| 100 | do..... | | 11¼ |
| 600 | Reading R. R..... | | 51⅜ |
| 400 | do..... | s60 | 51 |
| 400 | do..... | s30 | 51¼ |
| 200 | do..... | s30 | 51⅜ |
| 600 | do..... | | 51¾ |
| 15 | Mich. Cen. R. R.... | | 55 |
| 10 | do..... | | 55⅜ |
| 300 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. | | 23⅞ |
| 100 | do..... | s60 | 23⅞ |
| 200 | do..... | b30 | 23⅞ |
| 25 | Mich. S. & N. I. guar'd st. | | 53¾ |
| 50 | do..... | h7 | 54 |
| 50 | do..... | | 54 |
| 150 | do..... | s10 | 54 |
| 50 | do..... | b30 | 54 |
| 200 | do..... | c | 54 |
| 50 | Panama R. R..... | | 119 |
| 200 | do..... | | 119¾ |
| 200 | do..... | b30 | 119⅝ |
| 2000 | Gal. and Chic. R. R. | | 77½ |
| 150 | do..... | | 77⅜ |
| 200 | do..... | b30 | 77⅜ |
| 200 | do..... | b30 | 77⅜ |
| 50 | do..... | b10 | 77⅜ |
| 100 | do..... | b10 | 77⅞ |
| 100 | do..... | s10 | 77⅞ |
| 200 | do..... | b30 | 77⅞ |
| 200 | do..... | b30 | 77⅞ |
| 50 | do..... | b10 | 77⅞ |
| 100 | do..... | b10 | 77⅞ |
| 150 | Eric R. R..... | | 17 |
| 100 | do..... | s60 | 17 |
| 200 | do..... | b60 | 17 |
| 25 | Harlem R. R..... | | 12⅞ |
| 200 | do..... | | 13 |
| 100 | Gal. & Chic. R. R... | | 77⅜ |
| 50 | do..... | s10 | 77⅝ |
| 50 | do..... | | 77 |
| 50 | Harlem R. R. Pref. | | 29 |
| 100 | do..... | | 29⅜ |
| 200 | Reading R. R..... | | 52 |
| 25 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | b30 | 55⅜ |
| 100 | do..... | b30 | 55⅝ |
| 12 | do..... | | 55⅝ |
| 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. RR. | | 23⅞ |
| 100 | do..... | b30 | 24 |
| 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk. | | 54½ |
| 150 | do..... | b30 | 54 |
| 50 | do..... | | 53⅞ |
| 100 | do..... | s15 | 53¾ |

### REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | Wat. & Mad. 8s.. | 20 | |
| 2,000 | La C. & Mil. R. R. 7s | 26 | |
| 3,000 | Ra. & Miss. R. R. 8s | 38 | |
| 4,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s | 22 | |
| 2,000 | Missouri State 6s. | 87½ | |
| 1,000 | Memphis City 6s. | 80 | |
| 1,000 | La C. & Mil. R. R. 7s | 27 | |
| 1,000 | M. & H. R. R. E. bs. | $40 | |
| 1,500 | Wis. Cen. R. R. 8s. | 25 | |
| 1,000 | do..... | | 17½ |
| 3,000 | Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 8s. | | 14½ |
| 20 | Artisan's Bank..... | | 83 |
| 20 | Excel. Fire Ins. Co. | | 107¼ |
| 10 | Com. Fire Ins. Co. | | 118 |
| 15 | Bowery Fire Ins. Co. | | 176¾ |
| 20 | do..... | | 172⅝ |
| 5 | Hum. Fire Ins. Co. | | 102¾ |
| 10 | New W. Fire Ins. Co. | | 97⅞ |
| 28 | Amer. G. Co. pr. sh. | $10 | ⅜ |
| 25 | do..... | | 10 |
| 50 | American Coal Co.. | | 8 |
| 135 | Union Ferry Co.... | | 99 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank..... | | 95⅜ |
| 13 | American Ex. Bank. | | 106⅞ |
| 10 | G. W. Ma. Ins. Co. | | 140 |
| 50 | La C. & Mil. R. R.... | | 4½ |
| 5 | Am. G. Co. pr. shr. | $10 | 50 |

TUESDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the State Funds were firmer, and prices rapidly tend to the points from which they declined last week. Missouris left off this afternoon 90 ⅌ cent.; Virginias about 96, and Kentuckys 106 ⅌ cent. In the morning there were sales of North Carolinas at 98¾, and Californias at 90½ ⅌ cent. The supply of State Stocks, generally, has been much reduced within the past six or eight weeks, by *bona fide* investment, large amounts having been absorbed by the Trust and Savings offices and the Insurance Companies, as well as by private capitalists or money lenders. The improvement in prices to-day extended to most of the Railway Bonds dealt in actively at the Brokers' Board, but the actual business accomplished was not large. New-York Central six ⅌ cents brought 91 ⅌ cent. ex dividend, New-Jersey Central second mortgage 60, and Galena and Chicago second mortgage 92 ⅌ cent. Brooklyn City sixes sold at 101¾ ⅌ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants closed 26½, and the Fon du Lac Land Grants recovered to 15⅜ ⅌ cent. The Second Mortgages of the Milwaukee and Mississippi continue to be unfavorably influenced by the legal proceedings attempted at Milwaukee by certain judgment creditors, although the November interest upon this mortgage, and also upon the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, loaned to the Company, was promptly paid.

On the Railway Share list, the dealings were generally firm, and a further rise of ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. was made in New-York Central, from 84 to 84¾, closing 84½@⅝ ⅌ cent. Erie shares were firm at 17. Reading advanced to 52, though finally closing 51⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. Harlem Preference Shares rose to 29¾, and Michigan Southern Guaranteed Shares to 54@54½ ⅌ cent. There was a further recovery in Galena and Chicago of ¼@½ ⅌ cent., and almost the same in Rock Island. Michigan Southern, old stock, Michigan Central, and Cleveland and Toledo steady. Panama was firmer. Sales at 119½ ⅌ cent., and the few transactions in Pacific Mail Shares were at the closing prices of Monday. The stock of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, from the same cause which affects the bonds, fell off to 13½ ⅌ cent. yesterday, but recovered to 14@14½ this afternoon. The shares of the Albert Company, (for quarrying and marketing free-stone from British North America,) recently introduced at the Stock Exchange Board, were dealt in at 5½ ⅌ cent. Mr. JOHN TRAVERS is the President of the Company. The prospectus says:

"The property of the Company contains upwards of twenty millions of tons of stone, above water level, similar in color to the new American Exchange Bank, Continental Bank, TIMES Building, the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Railroad Offices, Philadelphia; and 150 other buildings in New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The quarries have had $150,000 expended upon them, so that 30,000 to 50,000 tons may be delivered annually. They are in first-rate working order, having been furnished with two steam-engines, fifteen cranes, machinery, railways, all needful tools and appliances. There are houses for 200 men, besides manager's house, boarding and dwelling-houses, stores, &c."

In the Money Market to-day, there is a general feeling of ease in supply at the low rates quoted yesterday: 3@4 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers; 4 ⅌ cent. on short prime bills, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on bills running 90 days to 6 months. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Persia*, sailing to-morrow, continued unsettled throughout the day, and the rates both on England and the Continent were still lower. The regular bankers drew at 109¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. on London, and transient bank bills were done at 109⅜@¼@½ ⅌ cent. Merchant bills receded to 108¼@109 ⅌ cent. Francs fell off to f.5 18¾@f.5 16¼ to the dollar. A fair business was done at these irregular quotations, though not sufficient to give tone to the market at the close. The weakness in rates was more decided than generally looked for at the beginning of business for this favorite steamer, and the cessation of Gold shipments through the remainder of November and also through December is deemed pretty certain.

The following is the latest in American Stocks in London, received by the *Kangaroo* at this port, to the 27th ult.:

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. | | Business. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ⅌ ct., 1875.. | 80 | to 82 | |
| Do., 7 ⅌ cent., 1875..... | 80 | to 82 | |
| Do., do., Freeland, 1860.... | 80 | to 82 | |
| Do., $100 shares, $60 paid... | 25 | to 23-16s.x. | 24⅛ lis. |
| Michigan Central 8 ⅌ c., 1869. | 83 | to 85[d.s'p | [x.d.s. |
| Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82. | 84 | to 86 | 84⅜ |
| Do., $50 shares..... | 50 | to 55 | |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ⅌ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885.... | 65 | to 67 | |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 20 | to 26 | |
| New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883..... | 81 | to 83x.a. | |
| Do., 7 ⅌ cent., con. 1864.... | 93 | to 95 | |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 75 | to 77 | |
| New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ⅌ cent., 1883..... | 68 | to 70 | |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 15 | to 17 | |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ⅌ cent. | 90 | to 92 | |
| Do., 2d mort., 6 ⅌ ct. sterl. | 88 | to 90 | |

The London *Times* says of the English Funds:

"The English Funds opened with continued dullness this morning, and remained without alteration until the afternoon, when there was a slight improvement. The first quotation of Consols for money was 98⅛@⅛, and they left off at 98⅛@⅜ for both money and account. After regular hours a further advance of an eighth took place. There was no demand for loans, which were freely offered at 1⅛ ⅌ cent. Bank Stock closed at 223@225; Reduced and New Three ⅌ cents., 97@⅛; India Stock, 222@225; India Debentures, 99¾@⅞; New, 99¾@⅞; India Bonds, 10s. @13s., and Exchequer-bills, March, 37s.@40s.; June, 30s.@34s. premium."

The weekly Money circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., of this market, prepared for the *Persia* to-morrow, remarks:

"Our Stock market has been quite active since the 1st inst., but the general tendency of prices has been downward. Quotations for State Stocks, however, have but little varied, and the decline, on the whole, has been quite insignificant, except on the shares of some of the Western Railroads, the receipts of which have decreased more than was expected. In State Stocks, Missouri Sixes have advanced ⅜, with large sales; Tennessee Sixes have declined ⅛, and California Sevens, ½ ⅌ cent. Sales of Indiana Fives at 92; Indiana 2½ ⅌ cent. Bonds at 61, and Ohio Sixes of 1875 at 106. The new Government loan is not as firmly held as it was last week. In City and County Bonds, transactions have been unimportant. We note sales of Louisville Railroad Sixes at an advance, of Chicago Water Loan Sixes at 84½ and interest, and of Brooklyn Sixes, San Francisco Tens and St. Louis County Sevens without change in prices. Some Milwaukee City Sevens, issued for Railroad purposes, have been sold at 50, past-due coupons included."

The following gentlemen have been made Directors for the old Fireman's Insurance Company for the ensuing year: Francis T. Luqueer, President; Effinghem Townsend, William Agnew, Ira Smith, William S. Herriman, Cornelius Smith, Jacob R. Nevius, Jacob A. Robertson, Charles N. S. Rowland, Edward G. Faile, John J. Phelps, Abraham B. Sanda, Jacob Harsen, Charles Burkhalter, F. C. Havemeyer, C. P. Leverich, Edmund Penfold, William G. Read, and Abraham R. Van Nest.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exporte (exclusive of Specie) from this port to Foreign Ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week..... | $1,522,841 | $1,426,905 | $870,810 |
| Previously Reported.. | 66,668,505 | 81,719,773 | 50,319,008 |
| Since Jan. 1..... | $68,191,346 | $63,146,678 | $51,189,818 |

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | Per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency..... | 30c. ⅌ 100@ ¼ |
| New-England and New-Jersey..... | 15c. ⅌ 100@ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore..... | 15c. ⅌ 100@ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania..... | ⅛@ ¼ |
| Interior Maryland..... | ⅛@ ¼ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri..... | ⅛@ ¼ |
| South Carolina and Georgia..... | ⅛@ ¼ |
| North Carolina..... | ⅞@1 |
| Virginia..... | ¾@1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin..... | 1¼@1⅛ |
| Michigan..... | ⅞@1 |
| Tennessee..... | 1 @1¼ |
| Free Indiana..... | 1¼@1⅜ |
| Mobile..... | —@ ⅜ |
| Canada..... | ⅛@ ¼ |
| Louisiana..... | par |
| Assorted packages New-York State..... | ¼@ — |
| Assorted packages New-England..... | ⅛@ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre..... | 140 | 115 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre..... | 82 | 65 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre..... | 72 | 75 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre..... | 82 | 85 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia..... | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore..... | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston..... | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati..... | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago..... | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis..... | — |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans... | par to ¼ prem. |
| Bank of England Notes ⅌ £..... | $4 86@$4 87 |
| Bank of France Notes ⅌ Franc..... | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| *Silver.* | Buying. | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars..1 05@ | — | Spanish Qrs. each | 23@ — |
| Spanish Dollars..1 07@1 10 | | Spanish ½ and 1-16 per oz..... | d 23@ — |
| Five franc pieces. 97@ | — | *Gold.* | |
| French Crowns..1 10@ | — | Sovereigns..... | 4 85@ 4 87 |
| German Crowns..1 08@ | — | Twenty Francs..3 85@ | — |
| Prussian Thalers. 71@ | — | Ten Thaler pieces7 85@ 7 86 | |
| Guildes..... 40@ | — | Ten Guilder pcs..3 98@ | — |
| English Silver...4 80@ | — | Spanish Doubl'ns16 30@18 50 | |
| Species..... 1 08@ | — | Old Span. Half Doub'ns 15 50@16 65 | |
| Old Am. Qr. Dols.1 02½@ | — | Gold, Am. Old.. | 6c. prem. |

The Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin, in a statement furnished to the Secretary of the Bankers' Association of Milwaukee, reports the aggregate amount of circulation of the Banks of Wisconsin at $4,905,819 on the 1st inst., being a reduction of $91,921 since the 1st of October. The banks denominated "Banks of circulation merely," having reduced the amount of $167,356, while the other banks, including two new ones which have commenced since the 1st of October, have increased $75,435. The banks called upon by the Bankers' Association to reduce their circulation are redeeming promptly, and a much larger reduction is anticipated during the present month.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 1.

| | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circula'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $3,681,000 | $883,000 | $1,827,000 | $270,000 |
| North America | 2,938,294 | 1,015,415 | 1,963,536 | 243,630 |
| Farm. & Mech. | 3,932,842 | 1,604,266 | 3,225,507 | 428,185 |
| Commercial | 1,583,000 | 417,000 | 1,010,000 | 150,000 |
| Mechanics' | 1,896,560 | 475,873 | 1,272,881 | 158,070 |
| Southwark | 961,016 | 291,470 | 761,977 | 95,250 |
| N. Liberties | 1,355,000 | 543,000 | 1,223,000 | 105,073 |
| Kensington | 718,492 | 247,866 | 589,755 | 118,575 |
| P. Township | 796,082 | 227,752 | 618,388 | 89,065 |
| Western | 1,486,143 | 341,273 | 1,103,824 | 146,340 |
| Man. & Mech. | 1,176,600 | 222,842 | 679,012 | 149,445 |
| Commerce | 820,927 | 243,157 | 871,096 | 96,090 |
| Girard | 2,116,569 | 283,486 | 828,255 | 194,955 |
| Tradesmen's | 2,347,958 | 367,952 | 952,000 | 105,073 |
| Consolidation | 458,703 | 121,652 | 388,159 | 65,365 |
| City | 823,779 | 175,151 | 439,991 | 114,955 |
| Commonwealth | 381,567 | 136,858 | 285,611 | 108,085 |
| Corn Exchange | 122,406 | 139,432 | 101,822 | 40,795 |
| Nov. 8..... | $25,881,978 | $7,637,257 | $17,472,897 | $2,687,878 |
| Nov. 1..... | 25,463,417 | 7,581,340 | 17,390,902 | 2,642,004 |

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of October:

| | 1857. | 1856. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Freight..... | $177,126 27 | $267,255 84 | $88,800 43 |
| From Passengers.... | 73,510 74 | 47,081 08 | 26,429 66 |
| From Mails and Ex. | 4,901 45 | 4,500 00 | 401 45 |
| Totals..... | $255,538 46 | $138,906 92 | $116,631 54 |
| Corrected earnings for the previous month... | | | $181,040 23 |

The proceedings against Sheriff MATHERS, for contempt, in the United States Circuit Court, at Cincinnati, in connection with the Ohio Life and Trust Company, were resumed on Saturday, before Judges MCLEAN and LEAVITT. Judge HOADLEY moved to discharge the rule against Mr. MATHERS, upon three grounds: First, for want of jurisdiction by the Court; second, because the rule was improvidently issued; and third, because no specific charges had been made against him, to which he could answer. Mr. STANBERRY replied, contending that the Sheriff, by his answer to the demand of the Receiver, simply decides the question of jurisdiction of the Courts. Mr. S. denounced such a principle as a perfect absurdity. Counsel's own statement showed the position of the Sheriff to be wrong. He simply answered that this Court had no jurisdiction—a question which he was not competent to decide. Judge CALDWELL, for the Sheriff, supported the argument of his associate, Judge HOADLEY. At the conclusion of the argument of Judge CALDWELL, the authorities quoted, together with the papers in the case, were submitted to the Court. Mr. STANBERRY suggested that the points involved required careful consideration, and proposed that the Judges reserve their decision until Monday morning. Judge MCLEAN stated that the questions at issue had not been argued with that degree of diligence or examination that had been anticipated. The Court was somewhat taken by surprise. It would be more satisfactory to the Judges to look into the proceedings in Chancery, the points of which had not been presented full enough by counsel. After further discussion amongst the counsel, further hearing in the case was postponed until Friday morning, Nov. 12. In the Superior Court, Judge STORER ordered that the charges against the defendants, N. C. MCLEAN, and J. P. KILBREATH, in the case of SPINNING & BROWN, against the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, upon which the rule to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt, is predicated, be stated in writing; and that W. B. CALDWELL, Esq., and GEORGE C. HOADLEY, Esq, counselors of the Court, be appointed to prepare the said charges; and when the same are prepared, that a copy he furnished to said defendants. "In the case of N. C. MCLEAN, who has been summoned to show cause why he should not be attached, as set forth in the order heretofore made in this case, Mr. MCLEAN appears and asks that further time he allowed him to answer the process issued against him. Therefore, further time is granted until Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M."

The Boston *Post*, in its weekly review, remarks that:

"Money is as easy and as cheap as ever. Five and six months' paper has recently been taken by the bankers at 4½ ⅌ cent. General business is dull, from the season, the weather and the times. Sterling Exchange is heavy at about the specie point for the "crackest" bills, but considerably below it for bills that are really as good as the best. New-York funds are in fair supply, and the banks hold nearly nine and a half millions of specie."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858

### Real Estate....TUESDAY, Nov. 9.

On the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 285 feet east of Fourth-avenue, Mr. LUDLOW sold to-day at public auction, four lots, $460 each; F. DIMMICK buyer. Also, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $300 each; A. R. BRANDON, buyer.

Two through lots, (4 in all,) from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-sixth streets, 150 feet west of Fourth-avenue, were sold last Saturday for $1,050 each, and resold to-day for $1,250 each.

Mr. JAMES T. BEATINE has sold the four lots—being the half front on the west side of Sixth-avenue, north corner of Thirty-eighth-street, for $23,500; JOHN HALEY, buyer.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of two lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 200 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $1,325 per lot. E. K. ADAMS, seller; G. BOWMAN, buyer.

The following lots were sold to-day, at auction, by Mr. BLEECKER. They now or late belonged to GOUVENEUR S. BEEBE, who died, as is reported, to a broker in Wall-street, by whom they were put up at auction: One lot, 27 feet 2 inches by 75 feet, on the northwest corner of Seventy-third-street and Third-avenue, $2,400; one adjoining, 25x75, $1,850: both, HENRY B. HAWLEY; one adjoining

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2229. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### Sir William Gore Ouseley's Central American Negotiations.

### The Sovereignty of Greytown and the Mosquito Coast to be Relinquished to Nicaragua.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

### Modification of the Views of the Administration.

**President Paez to go Home in the America—The Forthcoming Annual Reports, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

It is now officially known here that the Ouseley Treaty, as originally published in the TIMES, was correct to the very letter so far as it went; but Sir WILLIAM'S mission is not confined to the subject of the Transit. He is instructed also to relinquish to Nicaragua sovereignty over Greytown and the Mosquito Coast, at present under the British protectorate. This, however, is not to be an unconditional surrender. The Treaty to be negotiated provides for the protection of the Indians, and also secures the vested rights of British subjects. Metes and boundaries are described, within which the Indians have reserved rights, somewhat similar to those of the North American Indians within the territory of the United States. They are also to have an annuity secured them from the customs collected at Greytown, which is to remain forever a free port, but within the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

All grants of land made subsequent to January, 1658, if not over one square league, are to be respected and held valid by the new sovereignty. The Indians are to have no power to sell their reservation, unless it be to become merged in the Government of Nicaragua.

The terms of the Treaty securing these objects are cautiously worded. Great Britain will only relinquish her protectorate after ample security in the treaty covering these several points.

Generals HERRINGSEN and WALKER met and made friends last evening, and they are cooperating in their "emigrant" movements. Their plans being completed, WALKER left for Mobile this afternoon; HERRINGSEN goes to New-York to-morrow. WHITE remains here for a while to consult with the Administration.

Thus ends the grand pow-wow. In the meantime the British Lion roars and threatens destruction to American filibusters who may attempt to disturb the "*de facto*" Government of Nicaragua.

The views of the "American Cabinet," however, touching Nicaraguan affairs, have undergone a considerable modification within the past few days,—not, however, through the presence of General WALKER, but in consequence of the receipt of reliable information as to the true condition of the popular feeling in that country. The information comes from a highly intelligent and wealthy planter in Nicaragua, whose estates have in times past yielded him $50,000 per annum, and who is brother-in-law to a distinguished United States Senator from "down East." This gentleman, writing from Nicaragua, says:

"You know I was much opposed to Gen. WALKER, but if the Government of the United States, through Commodore PAULDING, had not interfered with him, he would have had quiet possession of the State in a few weeks after his arrival at Punta Arenas. Nearly the entire population of Leon, and that section, would have received him with open arms. WALKER'S success would have saved the country from ruin. We have no hope of stability or permanent peace with the native governments, and even now, the northern portion of the country is in a state of revolution, and the clergy everywhere declare against MARTINEZ."

This letter, coming from such a source, and just a this time, has had a decided influence upon the feelings of the Administration, and Mr. BUCHANAN said today, that although he should continue to enforce the neutrality laws with all the powar he could command yat if General WALKER did succeed in placing himself in power in Nicaragua, it would not be a matter o complaint with this Government. Such being the turn in matters, the intentions of the British Government, as I gave them in my dispatch yesterday, become higbly interesting.

[It is not at all unlikely that, before WALKER reaches Nicaragua, Mr. BUCHANAN may receive another letter from somebody else, and then, of course, he will change his opinions again. It is to be regretted that people will not stop writing to him and thus distracting his mind. If he could be left entirely unmolested for a whole week, it is barely possible he might not change his purpose and his policy more than twice within than time.—EDS. TIMES.]

France has as yet taken no steps to secure a treaty with Nicaragua, but it is understood here that she will do so as soon as the American and English treaties are negotiated.

President PAEZ has selected the chartered steamer *America*, in which to return home, and will leave in a few weeks.

The present Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS, has completed his annual report of the transactions of his office. This report is of onusual length, and is replete with important facts and figures.

The annual report of the Indian Office will probably be made by the late Commissioner, Col. MIX, and bear date prior to the 6th instant, when he surrendered the office to Gov. DENVER. Such I know to be the wish of the latter gentleman, as Col. MIX has had the labor of preparing the greater part of this important paper. Should it be found necessary, however, to continue the report to a date beyond the official term of the late incumbent, then, of course, Gov. DENVER will issue the report. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The State Department has sent an official note to General JEREZ, pointing out the impropriety of his conrse, and expressing the dissatisfaction with which the Department regards his publication warning the public against purchasing tickets for Nicaragua by the steamer *Washington*.

It is true that Mr. WHITE has had repeated interviews with Gen. WALKER, his only object being, he says, to ascertain whether General W. designed, should he be restored to power in Nicaragua, to interfere with the chartered rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. General W. has given him the assurance that in such an event he would respect these rights or any other American interests. Mr. WHITE to-day sent a note to the Assistant Secretary of State, with the request that it be shown to Mr. CASS, denying that any Walker fillibusters went to Nicaragua in the steamer *Washington*, and saying that the company will not knowingly permit such persons to go thither in their vessels.

The Collector of the port of Mobile has been applied to for a clearance to a Walker emigrant vessel, but has referred the question to the Secretary of the Treasury.

### Serious Accident from Fire-arms.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

FREDERIC WARREN, onr City Marshal, was conversing at home to-day, with Mr. H. W. HENDRICKS, an officer from Charleston, South Carolina, when the former handed the latter a pistol to examine. The pistol was at half-cock at the time, and while Mr. HENDRICKS was holding it in his hand the trigger descended, and the ball from it entered Mr. WARREN'S chest just above the heart. It is feared he cannot survive. He endures great pain, and bleeding of the lungs set in this afternoon. The shooting was purely accidental.

### The Case of McMahan, the Murderer.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

In the trial of JAMES MCMAHON, for the murder of his sister-in-law, the testimony closed on both sides this afternoon. The summing up will be concluded to-morrow, when the case will be given to the jury.

### Railroad Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The adjourned Railroad Convention met here this evening. The attendance was much larger than at any previous meeting. Four hundred millions of stocks were represented. The meeting was organized by the election of GEORGE BLISS, of the Michigan Southern Road, Chairman, and GEORGE B. ANDERSON, Secretary. No business was transacted to-night. Nearly all the Western and many of the Eastern roads were represented.

### Slaver Captured by the Sloop-of-War Marion.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The Wilmington (*N. C.*) *Journal* reports a pilot-boat having spoken the *Ketch Brothers*, of Charleston, a Slaver from the Coast of Africa, in charge of Lieut. STONE, of the sloop-of-war *Marion*. She is daily expected at Charleston.

### Dispatches for Europe.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The Galway steamship *Pacific*, from New-York on Monday, will arrive here so as to coal and leave for Galway, with the mails at or about noon to-morrow, and is expected to make the passage in six days. Telegraphic dispatches left at our office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, will be forwarded to their destination, by telegraph or mail, to the latest moment before the departure of the steamer.

### Transportation at the West.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

There are now six feet of water in the river. Weather cloudy. Boats are plenty, and rates low to all points.

### Marine Disasters.

THE SCHOONER CAROLINE STONE SUNK.

BATH, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Eastern Queen*, from Boston for this port, came in collision with the schooner *Caroline Stone*, from New-York to Bangor, on the 9th inst., off Boon Island, sinking the schooner. The Captain and two seamen were saved, ARTHUR TURNER, seaman, was lost.

THE SCHOONER J. H. BURNETT MISSING.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The schooner *J. H. Burnett*, of Cape May, Capt. WORTH, hence 18th ult. for Wilmington, has not since been heard of.

### Liabilities of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

A third meeting of the creditors of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. was held to-day and additional claims were presented, which, together with the claims of GEORGE PEABODY, of London, amounting to about $500,000, will swell the sum owed by the firm at the time of its failure to nearly $4,000,000.

### Frost at the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

It was reported that there was a killing frust throughout this section of the country this morning, but the farmers deny it positively; at least a heavy white frost is certain, and the cotton crop is scotched if not killed.

### The Weather and Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

We have a cold change. The thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning was down to 37° and 38°. Physicians say it is safe for absentees to return.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf yesterday, the 9th inst.

The steamship *Star of the South* has arrived here from New-York after a passage of 72 hours. A heavy frost took place this morning.

## A PRISONER SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

### Popular Excitement and Threatened Lynching of the Officer.

One of the First Ward Police, yesterday afternoon, shot a prisoner who had escaped from him. Three shots were fired, and the third was fatal. Great public excitement followed the shooting—an excitement that seriously threatened for a time to culminate in the lynching of the officer. The name of the man who was shot was JOHN HOLLIS, a 'longshoreman, having only one eye, and popularly known by the appellation of "Sailor Jack." The officer's name is ROBERT CAIRNES, and the crowd who evinced a disposition to give a lynching exhibition at a lamp-post was composed of 'longshoremen—the acquaintances and associate-laborers of the unfortunate deceased.

The circumstances connected with the shooting are as follows: About one o'clock yesterday afternoon intelligence was received at the First Ward Station-house that there was a serious disturbance on board the ship *St. Charles*, a New-Orleans vessel, lying near the tout of Wall-street. It was stated that some of the men belonging to the ship had mutinied, and that the life of the Captain was in imminent peril. Officer CAIRNES was sent to quell the disturbance. On boarding the vessel he discovered that, instead of there being a revolt among the sailors attached to the ship, the difficulty originated with disorderly conduct on the part of two 'longshoremen. HOLLIS being indicated as the one most at fault, the officer arrested him forthwith, and took him to the First Ward Station-house, over Franklin Market. Having lodged his prisoner in a cell, he returned to arrest HOLLIS' companion. The latter, in the interim, had escaped from the officers of the ship, and could not be found. Officer CAIRNES immediately returned to the Station-house, and, removing HOLLIS from his cell, started to convey him to the Tombs for committal by a Police magistrate. While passing by Burling-slip the prisoner asked the privilege of looking up bail. The officer refused to accompany him in his search, but suggested that he send some friend to find bail for him. HOLLIS sent a boy on this errand, while he accompanied the officer.

At the corner of Fulton and Front streets HOLLIS suddenly turned upon the officer, struck him a powerful blow upon the side of the head, felling him to the pavement, and directly took to his heels. The officer instantly recovered himself, drew his revolver and fired three times in quick succession at the fugitive. At the third shot HOLLIS fell. When he fired HOLLIS was but two or three paces in advance of him. A large crowd immediately collected. Various stories were at once started relative to the shooting; some stating that the officer discharged his revolver while on his knees, and without giving any warning of his intention to shoot; others alleging that CAIRNES ran several paces before shooting, and called to the fugitive to stop or he would fire at him. The majority of the crowd insisted that there was no occasion for resorting to extreme measures, and were unsparing in their censure of the officer. Several of the more intemperate urged a speedy punishment of the policeman, shouting "Swing him over the awning," "Hang him to the lamp-post." The timely arrival of some officers and citizens prevented the execution of the threats. HOLLIS was pinced on a cart to be conveyed to the Hospital, but died before reaching there. CAIRNES surrendered himself to Officer PERKINS, of the Second Ward, who took him to the Second Ward Station-house, where he is locked up awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquisition, which will be entered upon to-day.

The murdered man is a well-known character in the First Ward, and has been repeatedly arrested for felonious assaults and battery, and other acts of atrocious violence. He has never followed any other business but that of a longshoreman. He last one of his eyes in a desperate fight three years ago. His age is twenty-eight, his birth-place Ireland, and he leaves a wife and four children residing in the First Ward. Officer CAIRNES has been on the Police force about two years, and is spoken of as an energetic and faithful officer. One of the shots came near striking Ex-Assemblyman GAGE, who was passing through Fulton Market when the shooting took place.

### Shipments to California.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: The following list of exports to California for 1857 and 1858 has been compiled with great care, and may be relied upon as entirely correct. It is only necessary to compare the present with the last year's shipments, to see that disastrous results must inevitably follow, and California again come in for a good share of abuse by the reckless adventurers who have been sending double the quantities of goods that are wanted.

In 1857 77 ships sailed from the Atlantic ports to California. Down to this day of this year, 115 ships have sailed; 11 more are up, and will sail during the month; and, at a low estimate, say 8, in December—making in all 134. The following statement will show, in many of the staple articles of provisions, that the excess this year over last has been very large:

| | 1857. | To Oct. 24, 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Bacon, sides | 1,279 | 6,912 |
| Pork, bbls | 10,693 | 23,681 |
| Lard, kegs | 4,106 | 11,810 |
| Lard, cans | 13,085 | 25,779 |
| Butter, pkgs | 28,804 | 22,403 |
| Sugar, pkgs | 15,582 | 40,729 |
| Unspecified Merchandise, pkgs | 57,891 | 174,885 |

Since the 24th ult., some 8 or 9 ships have sailed, with large quantities of the above-named articles. In a day or two, I will furnish a statement of the vessels and goods *now on the way* to California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE CENTRAL PARK.

### Progress of the Work—Its Present Condition, and the Prospects of its being Opened to the Public—The New Reservoir.

Every one must be perfectly well aware that the creation of a great Park, of such unexampled extent as the inclosure which is designed for our City's Pleasaunce, is not a work to be completed off-hand; yet there is a vast multitude of people who, having had no experience in such undertakings, imagine, from the number of men that have been employed on the Central Park, that it might be opened immediately for the use and recreation of the people. And it is not an unreasonable expectation, that more than a twelve-month's labor of nearly three thousand men on an inclosure of less than eight hundred acres should produce some very marked results. Those who take the trouble to visit the Central Park, and examine its present condition, will be likely to come to the conclusion that there has not been any labor wasted upon it. A more desirable piece of ground to test the capability of a landscape gardener, and afford full scope for the exercise of his genius, could not be found. There are all the raw materials of a magnificent landscape garden on the largest scale, not only in their rudest condition, but despoiled of the noble embellishments which Nature never fails to throw over her work when let alone. There were, in fact, nothing in the Central Park but a highly picturesque undulation of surface, an abundance of fine rocks, some undrained marshes, two or three ragged poplars, and some scrubby evergreens, to be employed in the creation of the magnificent Park which we all have a right to expect for our money. Of course the first work to be done after the Commissioners had determined upon a plan for the Park, was to put the ground in a condition for the Architect-in-Chief to carry out his designs. A system of drainage had to be adopted, roads laid out, and the foundations laid for the erection of the future superstructure which is to endure for centuries, and be the play-grounds of the great grand-children of the present generation. The present labor, therefore, is nearly all of it under ground, and the results of the last year's large expenditure are buried out of sight, and the benefits are to be reaped hereafter. The seven miles of substantial stone wall by which the Park is inclosed, though a most costly and important work in itself, presents an very imposing appearance to the eye, as but a very small portion of it can be seen at a time; the fifteen miles of earthen drainage-pipes which have been laid make no show whatever, as the greater part of them are ten to fifteen feet below the surface of the ground; the five miles of graded roads and gravel walks, which are laid upon a firm bed of rubble-work, present something for the eye to appreciate, though even in their case the real work lies below the surface and is unseen; then the excavations for the lake, which will be a most picturesque and lovely sheet of water, about fifteen acres in extent, is not by any means a pleasant spot to look upon just now, but as the water will be let into it this Winter, in time for the skaters, this will be the first part of the Park which will be available for the people's use, and, as the outline of the banks will be perfectly marked, an idea will be formed of one of the essential characteristics of the place. In the centre of the Park there have been a good many gravel walks completed, forming an exceedingly picturesque and pleasant ramble, where a large number of trees and shrubs have been planted, hollies, magnolias, rhododendrons, azelias, yews and other dark evergreens, which already produce a very charming effect.

But the part of the Park where the greatest amount of labor has apparently been performed, and the most striking effect produced, is at the southern end, where the great plateau on which the grand Promenade, or Cathedral Walk is laid out, has been nearly completed. This work is sufficiently advanced to afford an idea of what it will be when finished according to the plan. The planting of the double rows of elms on each side of the Promenade has been commenced, and nearly forty-five trees have already been set out. These trees are mostly brought from Westchaster County, and none of them are less than nine inches diameter in the stem. They are brought in on six-wheeled wagons, and the contractor, who is to plant 150 this Fall, guarantees their growth. He is to be paid $30 apiece for all that live three years, and nothing for the failures. This Promenade will be the principal feature of the Park; it is a quarter of a mile in extent, and terminates in a superb terrace, with an ornamental façade 70 feet wide with 7 arches, which is to be constructed of parti-colored marbles; the termination commands a view of the front part of the grounds overlooking the lake, with the tower to be erected on the site of the present Bell-tower in the distance, and a picturesque background of rocks with fine masses of dark evergreen, relieved by the light foliage of birches, beeches, and similar trees. Particular attention is paid, in the grouping of trees, to a proper combination of the tints of the foliage, a most important point to be considered in our climate, when there is so great variety of brilliant hues in our native trees.

West of the Cathedral Walk, the cricket and base-ball ground, which has very properly been first attended to, as it will be most beneficial to the public, has been leveled and is ready to be laid down in turf. This piece of ground, containing fourteen acres, will be in order next Spring, when the Grand Promenade, with the terrace and the steps leading to the lake, will also be finished. Near by two bridges are in process of construction, to conduct the grand drive over a chasm. Beneath one of these bridges, which is nearly complete, is conducted the grand Ride. The bridges are constructed from elegant designs furnished by Mr. VAUX, of the olive-colored stone brought from Nova Scotia, similar to that of which the TIMES building is built, combined with the dark-red Philadelphia brick, producing the most beautiful effect of color conceivable.

In the centre of the Park a very fine effect has been produced, and glens and grottos created, by excavating the earth around some of the rocks, and conducting a small stream of water through their sinuous windings. The romantic and picturesque effects of these improvements will be better appreciated when the shrubs which are now being planted begin to drape the rocks with their dark foliage, and create the shade which is so essential to picturesqueness of appearance.

Though it is necessary to call the imagination into play to perfectly appreciate the nature of the improvements which have already been made, yet to the most prosy and matter-of-fact observer there will be abundance of matter to repay the trouble of a few hours' rambling over the grounds. It is one of the busiest and liveliest spots in the neighborhood of the City. There are now employed on the grounds 2,600 men, with a great number of horses, mules and oxen, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done in the way of blasting, from the fact that the daily consumption of powder averages from 30 to 50 barrels. We happened on the ground just in time to witness one of the grand explosions which take place every day at noon, when the men quit work for their dinner. At the hoisting of a red flag on the Bell Tower there suddenly sprung up on every mound and eminence, like the warriors of Roderick Dhu at the sound of their chieftain's whistle, men with a small red flag in hand, which they waved overhead, while they called from point to point to each other to be ready for the fire. From the excellent arrangements made to guard against injury from blasting, not an accident from this cause has happened in a twelvemonth. After due warning had been given, and the men had called out from their stations that no one was within the line where the blasts were to be made, at a signal from the engineer the *feu de joie* commenced; it seemed like a sudden outburst of small volcanoes; pop, pop, pop, they went in every direction, clouds of smoke and rocks, and roots of trees were flying in the air all around. This startling exhibition lasted about ten minutes, when nearly a hundred blasts having been discharged, the red flags disappeared, and the workmen were seen settling down in groups, over all parts of the grounds, to their noonday dinner, when they are again summoned to their work by the ringing of the great bell, and the display of a white flag in the tower. The laborers receive 90 cents a day, for nine hours' work, and the superintendents are paid a dollar and three-quarters. The expenditure for labor is about a thousand dollars a day. On the Upper Reservoir there are 1,200 men employed at the same wages, but for one more hour's work. Altogether there are about four thousand men at work within the inclosure of the Park.

In consequence of the construction of the Upper Reservoir nothing has yet been done in the upper part of the Park, but a beginning was made this week by setting some fifty men at work to clear away the ground preparatory to the extension of the Grand Drive, which is not expected to be completed before next Fall. There has been a good deal of discussion in respect to the character of the embankments of the New Reservoir, and serious apprehensions are entertained by some of the property holders who have watched their construction, that they will not prove sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of water that they will have to bear. It is hardly possible that the Engineers who have charge of this great work, can have committed an error which would prove of such serious consequences, as the imperfect construction of the embankment of the Reservoir would occasion. If the walls of the Reservoir were to give way, and let a flood of more than a hundred acres of water suddenly down upon that part of the City, the damage of the deluge would be incalculable. The contractors themselves who are executing the work, whether they are influenced by improper motives or not, do not hesitate to express their doubts of the solidity of the embankments. They are made of sand, upon a foundation of micaceous rock, which is so soft that a spade may be stuck into it, and the only protection against the infiltretion of the water is a wall, or core, in the centre of the embankment, formed of a loose concrete of inferior clay and loose stones. The inside is to be lined with a dry stone facing, to prevent the embankment from washing away, but which will form no protection against the pressure of the water. The Engineers, on the other hand, speak with entire confidence of the solidity of the work, and point to the other reservoir which is constructed in the same manner. But there should be no doubt in such a case, and, to make assurance doubly sure, the additional cost of an inside water-proof facing of stone ought not to be regarded for a moment, if it is necessary to make the work perfectly safe. The excavations are very nearly completed, and they are now driving piles for a foundation for the central wall. The entire work is to be completed by next October.

Excepting the skating-pond, no part of the Park will be ready for the people this year, but there will be a very pleasant ramble in the centre by next Summer, and, in another year, the Grand Drive and the Ride will probably be opened for carriages and equestrians. Most admirable order prevails throughout the Park grounds; the Police regulations are strictly enforced, and the whole work is so perfectly systematized, that everything proceeds with the quiet regularity of a private establishment.

## CALIFORNIA.

### ADDITIONAL BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We are in receipt of the *Alta California* made up to a late hour of the night of October 10, for the Butterfield Overland Mail. A portion of its news has already been anticipated by telegraph. We add other particulars of interest.

The Southern Overland Mail arrived in San Francisco at 7 o'clock on the 10th, in 24 days from St. Louis, by way of El Paso, Tucson, Los Angeles and San José. The times of leaving the different points were as follows:

St. Louis, Sept. 16, 8:30 A. M.; Fort Smith, Sept. 19, 3:30 A. M.; Colbert's Ferry, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.; Fort Belknap, Sept. 22, 1 A. M.; El Paso, Sept. 30, 5:50 P. M.; Tucson, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.; Fort Yuma, Oct. 5, 6:15 A. M.; Los Angeles, Oct. 7, 2:20 P. M.; San José Oct. 10, 1 A. M.

From this it will be seen that the time to San Francisco from San José, was six hours; from Los Angeles, 66 hours, and from El Paso, 9 days and 15 hours. El Paso is about half way between St. Louis and San Francisco, so that it took 15 days on the eastern half and 9½ days on the western half of the road. The eastern half should be crossed at least as rapidly as the western half, and at that rate the time would be but 19 days. The men at the different stations did not know when the mail would come, and were not prepared for it; so that considerable delay was caused in getting ready at most of the stations.

On the arrival of the mail being known, flags were run up throughout the city, and the various telegraph lines were called into requisition, to send the "glad tidings throughout the land." An extra was issued from the office of the *Alta California*. Arrangements were in progress to call a public meeting on the evening of the 11th, to give an expression of public feeling on the success of the Overland Route, and to compliment our Postmaster-General BROWN, for his exertions in behalf of a hitherto neglected country. "Our citizens," says the *Alta*, "expended most of their spare patriotism in the celebration on the 27th September, in honor of the Atlantic Cable, but still we think we can yet get up a little enthusiasm on this really important event in the history of California. The California Guards intend to celebrate by firing two hundred guns on Tuesday."

At Valleeito, Messrs. BATTEN, SMITH and MILLER, while drifting in their claim on the 6th ult., picked up in half a day twenty-four ounces of pure gold, in pieces ranging from one dollar to four ounces.

A regatta came off between some of our crack sailing boats on the 11th. The *Flint*, *Flora Temple*, *Fairy* and *Fisherman* were entered. The boats started at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock; *Flora* leading, and coming in 300 yards ahead at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock, *Fisherman* second, *Flint* third, and *Fairy* fourth. The *Flora* took the prize of $100. Distance sailed 18 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th, scarcely sufficient has been done to warrant the making out of a report. The mail steamer carried away $1,850,120 57, which, compared with the shipment of October, 1857, ($1,953,390 36,) exhibits a difference of $103,269 79. The shipment of Oct. 5, 1856, was $2,277,659 86. Trade during the five days past has been very quiet, not more than one day out of the list can be said to have been busy. It is a gratifying circumstance, however, to know that during this time, the demand for goods for the country has been full, which in time must tell upon the general trade. In Provisions, the only feeling appears to have been with respect to Butter, which was in active request. Other descriptions have been quiet. In general Groceries, some sales have been effected in Candles and foreign Rice, but no change is noticed with respect to figures. The sales by auction were unimportant. Domestic Liquors have been firm, but no larger transactions took place. In Domestic Produce the only noticeable feature was the awakening of a demand for feed Grains, in consequence of prices having gone to a point considerably below what will remunerate shipments to Australian and other points. Breadstuffs are dull. The arrivals since Tuesday, the 5th ult., have been in number three, viz.: British ship *Ran*, from London; British bark *Lady Blackwood*, from Callao; ship *Kodiac*, from Russian Possessions. The coastwise arrivals were twenty-six. The clearances were four in number, viz.: Ships *Hound*, *Western Continent*, and British ship *Leonidas*, to Kong Kong; bark *Yankee*, to Honululu.

## ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MAIL.

### California Advices to Oct. 15—Later from Fraser River and Oregon, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The California Overland Mail arrived this evening, bringing San Francisco dates of the 15th October A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at San Francisco on the 11th, to celebrate the consummation of the Overland Mail arrangements, and the arrival o the first mail from St. Louis. Powder was burned, speeches made, and resolutions passed cordially thanking the Post-Office Department for its liberality in establishing the various Overland Mail routes.

Volunteers have been called for to protect travelers on the route between Weaverville and Union against Indian outrages.

Advices at San Francisco from Fraser River are to Oct. 4. The river had fallen some, and considerable gold had been taken out; but the weather had become too cold to work, and the miners were returning in large numbers to California.

Oregon advices are to the 6th ult. The Indians were suing for peace, which Col. WRIGHT refuses to grant, unless their propositions are accompanied by an unconditional surrender, together with all their women and property. The soldiers were destroying the grain-fields and provisions of the Indians, who were in consequence reduced to a state bordering on starvation.

The American Commissioner at Victoria, Mr. NUGENT, had interfered to secure to Americans accused of petty crimes, the aid of counsel on their trial.

GEORGE PENN JOHNSTON, who recently killed W. G FERGUSON in a duel near San Francisco, has been arrested on a charge of murder.

Business throughout California had been very dull since the sailing of the Isthmus steamer.

Flour dull, with but small sales, at prices ranging from $9 50 for domestic to $14 for Haxall.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—A blue-book has just been published, being part five of a series of papers containing information in regard to foreign countries, compiled from official sources. The population of Portugal in 1854 is stated to have been 3,499,121, and the area 35,400 English square miles. The total population of Spain in 1857 (including the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands) is calculated to have been 16,301 851. The population of Austria in 1846 was 36,950,547, its area 243,472 English square miles. The population of the Roman States in 1853 was 3,124,668. The population of Turkey, according to the census of 1844, was 35,350,000. The total population of Switzerland in 1850 was 2,392,740

## THE HASKIN CONTEST.

### Ninth Congressional District—The Vote for Haskin and Kemble a Tie!

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester resumed its sessions at White Plains yesterday morning, and sat until 4 o'clock, canvassed all the towns but seven, and adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock. The result in seventeen towns is officially announced, and seven remain to be counted. Mr. HASKIN was present at the meeting of the Board, and Mr. KEMBLE was represented by counsel.

The following are the official returns, so far as canvassed:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| | Haskin. | Kemble. | Andrews. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Chester | 247 | 266 | 31 |
| Greenburg | 464 | 485 | — |
| Harrison | 79 | 46 | — |
| Lewisboro | 180 | 67 | — |
| Mamaroneck | 64 | 45 | 7 |
| Morrisania | 533 | 331 | 8 |
| Mount Pleasant | 287 | 308 | 6 |
| Newcastle | 157 | 121 | 12 |
| New-Rochelle | 214 | 128 | 50 |
| Northeastle* | 266 | 167 | — |
| North Salem | 164 | 99 | — |
| Ossining | 413 | 421 | 15 |
| Pelham | 42 | 35 | — |
| Poundridge | 157 | 87 | — |
| Rye | 255 | 206 | 8 |
| Bedford | 331 | 173 | 3 |
| Cortland | 533 | 379 | 98 |
| Total | 4326 | 3554 | 238 |

*Two districts returned for correction—error supposed to be clerical.

The following are reported (unofficial) majorities:

| | Haskin. | Kemble. |
|---|---|---|
| White Plains | 28 | — |
| Scarsdale | 3 | — |
| Somers | 25 | — |
| Westchester | — | 36 |
| West Farms | 234 | — |
| Yonkers | 28 | — |
| Yorktown | — | 45 |
| Totals | 318 | 81 |

The official majority in Rockland County has been announced at 493 for KEMBLE, and in Putnam it is 516. According to the present state of the canvass, therefore, the case stands thus:

| | Haskin. | Kemble. |
|---|---|---|
| Westchester, 17 towns, (official) | 4326 | 3554 |
| Westchester, 7 towns, (unofficial) | 318 | 81 |
| Rockland (official) | — | 493 |
| Putnam (official) | — | 516 |
| Totals | 4644 | 4644 |

*Here is an exact tie. The result must depend upon the seven towns still to be officially canvassed.*

A brisk fight is in prospect for to-day, over the returns from the town of White Plains. The reported majority for HASKIN (shown in the unofficial table above) is 28—but the whole story, it is asserted, does not appear on the face of the record. A shrewd game has been played at White Plains by the friends of KEMBLE, according to the Opposition. On election night the Inspectors (two of them KEMBLE men, and the third for HASKIN) made report that HASKIN'S majority in the town was *thirty-two*. But the Inspectors' return to the Canvassers makes the figures *twenty-eight*, depriving HASKIN of four out of his "32" majority. The way it was done was this: The Inspectors went home on election night, having announced the result, and closed up their figuring. On the following afternoon, when it became manifest that the District was a tight rub, the Inspectors found it necessary to hold another meeting to revise the returns, before sending them to the Canvassers. The result of this movement was the excision of the four votes, and the return of a majority of 28.

The Haskin party now assert that the Kemble men are trying to have the whole return rejected, on account of illegality in the return—in other words, to disfranchise the whole town of White Plains.

A small row was created in the Board on Tuesday, growing out of the canvass of the town of East Chester. The trouble all came of a cup of tea. Mr. LANCASTER UNDERHILL was Inspector of Election in the Second District of East Chester, and served without remonstrance or heart-burning until his legitimate labor was finished. After the return was delivered to the Supervisor of the town, (DARIUS LYON,) UNDERHILL withdrew it, to affix his protest against the reception of the document, on account of illegality. The illegality consisted, according to him, in the fact that the Inspectors of his District adjourned and went to tea before the counting had been completed. Mr. UNDERHILL handed the return back to the Supervisor with this protest affixed to it, and the Supervisor handed it in. Then a strong effort was made to throw out the District entirely, and in the course of the discussion a brief war of words occurred between Messrs. UNDERHILL and HASKIN. Nothing was done until yesterday, when the return was finally received, *minus* the "protest."

These manœuvres have excited a prodigious sensation throughout the County, and the contest ramifies into all the corners of all the towns. Knots of Haskin men incessantly battle knots of Kemble men. There is a great deal of fun, considerable apprehension, and evident anxiety. Meanwhile, official reports have come in from Rockland and Putnam, to the effect that the Boards of Supervisors of those Counties have done precisely what the Supervisors of Westchester refused to do—viz: counted votes cast with the initials of the candidates' names. For instance, in Rockland, 8 votes were cast for "G. Kemble" and 4 for "J. B. Haskin;" in Putnam, 4 for "G. Kemble" and 1 for "J. B. Haskin." The admission of these votes increased KEMBLE'S majority in Rockland County *by four votes*.

## POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

### Celebration in Newark of the Anti-Lecompton Triumphs.

An impromptu festival, designed to give public expression to the good will with which the people of Essex County, N. J., have regarded the victories recently achieved by the opposition to the Administration throughout their State, was held last night in the City Hotel, Newark. The demonstration was originated by the "Essex County Union," an organization based on the Anti-Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, without regard, in other respects, to political proclivities. Though the affair was but the result of a few hours' warning, the assemblage numbered at least one hundred gentlemen, of whom the most distinguished were Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, the Hon. JAMES T. NIXON, and the Hon. JESUA R. RIGGS, three of the five Anti-Lecompton delegates returned to Congress at the late election. At about 9½ o'clock in the evening—(an irregular hour any where, but especially irregular in so staid and sober a village as that of Newark,)—the company entered the dining-room and took their seats. HENRY J. MILLS, Esq., of Newark, presided.

Among the guests were the Hon. Jacob W. Miller, Ex-United States Senator; the Hon. R. S. Field of Princeton, the Hon. John Van Dyke of New-Brunswick, Ex-Chancellor D. S. Halstead, Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, the Hon. Senator Buckley, and the Hon. Jacob M. Johnson of Passaic County, Cortland J. Parker, Esq., of Newark, and Joseph Hoxie, Esq., of New-York. The entertainment was literally a *petit souper*—though nobody grumbled. Ex-Judge HORNBLOWER asked the blessing.

When the cloth had been removed, the President rose, and, after some preliminary, said that within the last three months a work had been done in the State of New-Jersey unparalleled in its political history. Two powerful parties, for some years antagonistical and diverse, yet holding the same political sentiments, had, on a late great occasion, been brought together in fraternal bonds. [Applause.] The result of this union had been the redemption of the State of New-Jersey from the thraldom of the Democracy, in the election of five members of the House of Representatives, pledged against the usurpations of the National Administration. [Applause.] This had brought her back to the old Whig conservative rule. [Renewed applause.] And in the prospective they had a right to anticipate a long series of triumphs in opposition to Federal misrule, and of these the first and best would be the election to the Senate of the United States of a man who, whatever he might be as to party—[applause]—would be something better than a silent mudsill for Southern masters to trample upon. [Vehement applause.]

In conclusion the Chairman gave the first toast:

*The Governor of New-Jersey.*

The Hon. R. S. FIELD, of Princeton, was called on for a reply.

He said he confessed that to him the election which had just taken place in this and in other States, was one of the most beautiful spectacles that had ever been witnessed. He thought it afforded a magnificent example of the moral and of the sublime. What an avalanche of public opinion had the questions which it involved brought down! How was this? Ought they to have anticipated such an excitement at an election two years after a President had been chosen, and two years before another Presidential election could take place? The people of this country had risen in their majesty and might for the purpose of rebuking the President of the United States or an act of perfidy—a breach of plighted faith—a course of conduct which, in the case of an individual in the private walks of life, would be sufficient to exclude him from the society of all honorable men. [Loud applause.] They had risen in their majesty and in their might for the purpose of vindicating the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and for the purpose of sustaining those intrepid and gallant men whom the arm of the Executive had sought to crush because they persisted in the independent discharge of their duty. [Applause.] Look at the elections in other States—in Pennsylvania, in Illinois, in New-York; and, last of all, at their own gallant State of New-Jersey, where they had carried every Congressional District, and elected candidates worthy of her Revolutionary fame, of her patriotism, and of her intelligence. They never had had such a delegation in the House of Representatives. He would say without hesitation that they were not only capable men, but independent men—men who, if any Southern Hotspur dared to say they represented the mudsills of society, would tell him to his teeth that their constituents, in all the qualifications of manhood, were equal to his, and that they would not permit them to be insulted by any man. [Loud applause.] The people of New-Jersey were now one in sentiment, in feeling and in sympathy. Why should they not be united also in action? There was no reason in the world why the union which had now been effected between the elements of the Opposition in the State of New-Jersey should not be lasting, cordial and firm. Why should not the Republicans agree with the Anti-Lecomptonites on the principle of popular sovereignty? Why should not both agree with the Americans in the principle of the purity of the ballot-box? Radically there was no difference. Why, then, should they not agree on one common principle—that of opposition to the Administration on the principle of popular sovereignty, and, by maintaining that principle, hurl the Administration from its seat of power. [Vehement applause.]

To the second toast,

*The Representative of the First Congressional District.*

The Hon

## FROM UTAH.

**Further Indian Difficulties—Interesting Details—Agricultural Fair of the Mormons.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory. Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

The fall term of the United States District Court in this, the Third, Judicial District of the Territory commenced on Monday last.

The Grand and Petit Juries were, however, both adjourned until the first Monday in November next, as is understoood in consequence of the absence of the United Stales District-Attorney for the Territory.

I reported in a former communicatian that three Utah Indians had most brutally outraged a Mormon woman and her daughter, near Spanish Fork Settlement, on the 10th uf last month. This affair, we fear, will result in a serious war with the Nation. Dr. HURT, the Indian Agent for that tribe, returned to this city on Wednesday last, bringing with him two of the offenders under arrest. Through tha politeness of Gov. CUMMING we have obtained tha following particulars of their arrest, from the official correspondence on the subject.

Immediately upon tbe receipt of tbe naws bere of the commital of the outrage, Gov. CUMMING, in the absence of Dr. FORNEY, tbe Superintendent of Indian Affairs, instructed Agent HURT to proceed without delay to tha Indian Reserve at Spanish Fork, assemble the Chiefs of the Utah Nation in council, and demand of them the delivery of the perpetrators of the crime for trial. Dr. HURT having convened a council of the Chiefs on the subject, they, after considerable discussion, finally told him that they were perfectly willing to deliver them up if he would take them out and shoot them immediately, bnt that they were unwilling tbat they should be "tied," (confined,) as they "did not understand tying." They decided thus under the impression that the little girl had died from tha effects of the violence committed upon her; hnt discovering soon after that the child was still living, they rsfused to deliver them up at all, asserting tbat the Mormons hed often violated their women, and reciting, as a palliation of the offence, all the wrongs which the Mormons had commilted upon the Americans and themselves.

Heving heard tbat the offenders wsre at this time visiting the armv at Camp Floyd, Dr. HURT dispetched an officer thither with a warrant for their errest, hoping to catch them there without any trouble; but this officer being rathar dilatory, they heard of the proceedings about to be instituted in the matter, and returned to their tribe at the farm. The Doctor than sent an express to the Governor for further instructions, and acting under which instructions, be again made a demand upon the tribe for the delivery of the offenders; the Indians, however, persisted in their refusal, and Dr. HURT thereupon went to Camp Floyd, procured a milltary posse, consisting of 100 dragoons and 100 infantry, under the command of Major PAUL, of the Seventh Infantry, and, by a forced march, reached the Indian farm by daylight on tbe morning of the 2d instant, hoping to take the Indians by surprise, surround them, and thus secure the offenders. The Indians, however, in the meanwhile, had all left tbe farm and gone into the mountains, with tbe exception of a few, including the Chiefs PINTUTS and SINTIO. These Indians, finding themselves surrounded by soldiers, became very much alarmed, and attempted to escape. Unfortunately, PINTUTS lost his life in the attempt, a dragoon having pursued him, and finding tbat he could not stop him either by hailing or firing bis pistol in the air, shot at him, killing him instantly. All the others were secured and detained until the offenders—boys about 18 years of age, named MOSE and LOOKINGLASS—were delivered up.

It is much to be regretted tbat PINTUTS was killed, as be was one of the most peaceable and well-disposed Indians in the country. He had, during this whole affair, used his influence in endeavoring to secure the offenders, bul being taken by surprise at the sudden appearance of so many soldiers, became alarmed and attempted to escape from them. He is tbe same one who saved the life of General BURR and Agent HURT in the Fall of 1856, when they visited Sevier Valley. The band of Indians who massacred Captain GUNNISON and his party, having been told by the Mormons that these gentlemen were coming to arrest them, hed concealed themselves in ambush for the purpose of killing them, when they were discovered by PINTUTS,—who accompanied the party,—and by him persuaded to refrain from their murderous designs. It is feared that the death of PINTUTS will cause the Utahs to make a general war upon the set tlements South.

An additional force of 200 men have consequently been sent down by General JOHNSTON, at the request of Governor CUMMING, for the further protection of the settlements.

Some of the Mormons are endeavoring to persuade the Indians that all this was done by the Americans, and that the Mormons had nothing to do with it, and we have been positively informed that many of the Indians believe this to be tha truth. The Mormons have endeavored, for several years past, to persuade the Indians that the Americans were their enemies, and they now seem to be in a fair way to succeed. We regret that Dr. HURT took the part he did in this matter. Heretofore he has acted with the most commendable wisdom and prudence, but on this occasion he was under no obligations to act, as his term of office as agent expired last August, and he has not been reappointed. As it is, under the direction of Governor CUMMING, he has lost all the confidence which these Indians placed in him, by proving himself ungrateful to them, and has caused tham to abandon the Reserve in which they took so much pride. Last Fall they exposed their lives in order to save him from the fury of the Mormons, and now they accuse him of having betrayed them. They were willing to punish the offenders severely, but wished to do it in their own manner. We condemn tbe policy which led to the employment of a Mormon as an interpreter in this affair, as he had it in his power, by misrepresenting the sentiments of the agent, to cause all the difficulty. The avowed purpose in employing such an interpreter, was to place it out of the power of the Mormons to say, if there should be a failure in arresting the offenders, that they were purposely allowed to escape.

The alleged criminals have been confined in the Penitentiary until the witnesses in the case can be procured, when they will be examined before Judge SINCLAIR in this city.

The third annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Association was opened in this city, on Monday last, in the Social Hall. This Hall is not very large, but it afforded ample room for the display of the articles on exhibition. We are informed that in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Territory during the pasl year lhis Fair does not compare at all with lhe two last. It, however, reflects much credit upon those whose handiwork was there exhibited, and npon those who arranged the articles for exhibition. Two excellent bands of music—a brass band under an awning in front of the building, and a string band in the hall—discoursed alternately fine music and added much to the attractions of the Fair.

After a cursory examination we note the following as the most remarkable features of tha Fair:

A case of Colt's pistols and rifles, manufactured at the public works of the Church, in this city, for the use of the Mormon army.

A case of knives, augers, gimblets, chisels, files and planes.

A selection of *cut* nails.

Fine specimens of rope and twine, of combs, of wooden ware, of baskets, and a working model of a steam engine, all of which were manufactured here. Besides there, were also some good specimens of boots and shoes, Valley tanned leather, flax, carpeting, &c.

In the ladies' department we saw samples of home-made cloths, flannels, linens, embroideries and laces, which cannot be excelled anywhere. There were also some fine straw hats and bonnets, and comfortable quilts, which reflected credit upon the fair manufacturers.

In the fine arts, some indifferent specimens of paintings in oil and water colors, a beautiful specimen of penmanship, a fina collection of photographic views about the city, and a good specimen of engraving.

In the agricultural department, the specimens of vegetables of every kind could only be excelled by California; they were certainly finer than we have ever seen in the Eastern States On the fruit tablee were some beautiful peaches, apples, nectarines, plums, currants and grapes. Also, by way of curiosities, specimens of tobacco, tea and walnuts.

We also noticed on exhibition the sword worn by OR SMITH "in Zion's camp," and a cane used by him. There were also numerous curiosities brought home by the missionaries from the different sections of the earth.

The exhibition of horses, cattle, &c., did not do justice to the stock growars of the country. There were some fine animals on exhibition, but we think we have seen better even here.

One noticeable feature was that there was no charge made for admittance to the Fair.

The "Gentiles" in the city were especially invited to visit it on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time the doors were closed against all others, so as to give us an opportunity of seeing the beauties of the Fair without the annoyance of jostling through a crowd. As soon as all the "Gentiles" had assembled, they were invited to partake of a most beautiful selection of choice fruit, embracing all variaties grown here, which were placed there for their benefit. After justice had been done to this pleasant collation by those present, the table was removed, the doors were thrown open to the public, and the room was soon crowded with citizens, who, having been so long without an opporlnnity of pulting on their "best Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes," and without amusements of any sort, eagerly embraced this occasion of passing away pleasantly a fsw hours of the day.

This instance of marked attenlinn to "Gentiles" by the Mormons deserves particular attention. We must attribute this generous conduct on their part to a desire to accomplish by this method some object which they have in view, or else record it as an example of the markad inconsistency of their character The very class of persons whom they have denounced, and whom they still abuse and denounce, they at the first opportunity teke by the hand with seemingly the most friendly sentimonts, and treat with generous hospitality.

It is with pain that we reflect, when we are by courtesy compelled to become the recipients of their kindness, that the samo impulse which now induces them to teke this step would, under other circumstances, induce them to endeavor to take our life or blast our reputation; that, acting under the belief thet it is the will of God, (as revealed through lhsir Propbet,) they would as promptly commit a crime as perform an act of kindness; that it is only when interest requires it that they allow the kindlier feelings of their nature, the innate principles of charity and neighborly faeling, to have sway over them.

The regular Semi-annual Conference of the Church has been in secret session since the 6th lnst., in the Tabernacle in lhis city. It is comprised of all the bishops and other heads of the Church. We know not positively anything in regard to their proceedings, but we have it upon good authority that they heve decided to mova out of the United States in the Spring. Where they will move to is the question. A fact which strengthens us in this opinion is that there has been little or no Falt wheat sown in the Territory, whilst this is usually the principal crop.

We have had the pleasure of meating, during tha past week, Major VASQUEZ, the oldest Mountaineer in this country, and the first discoverer of the Great Salt Lake. Ha first entered this valley 36 years ago. In the Fall of 1822 he, with a company of trappers, arrived in Caché Valley, where they determined to spend the Winter and trap in the numerous streams with which it abounds. The Winter, however, became so severe—the snow falling to the depth of eight feet—that they found it necessary to hunt out a better valley in order to save their animals. Accordingly, Major VASQUEZ, with one ur two of his party, started out, and crossing the divide, entered this valley and discovered the Great Salt Lake. This they nt first took to be en arm of the Pacific Occan. They found the valley free from snow, and well filled with herds of buffalo.

Returning to their party they guided them over into this valley, when they divided, one party under WEBER wintering on the river which now bears his name; the other party wintering on Bear River, near its mouth. The following Spring VASQUEZ built a boat and circumnavigated this sbect of brine for the purpose of finding out definitely whether it was an arm of the sea or not, and thus discovering tbat it was in reality merely a large inland lake, without an outlet. Since that time the lake has been gradually receding.

Mr. JOEN OWENS, of Fort Owens, in the Bitter Root Valley, Washington Territory, and Indian Agent for the Flathead tribe of Indians in that valley, is also on a visit to this city, purchasing goods for his agency.

Among the incidents of the week we may mention a wrestling match, for $500 a side, which took place on Thursday last belween a tall, stout, 6-foot Mormon, and a little sprightly American, in which the American came off victorious and won the purse.

We were visited last Tuesday by a very heavy rainstorm, the water pouring down in torrents during the whole day. The day following, the streets were covered with pure white snow half way down their sides.

A. B. C.

## LIBRARY FOR WOMEN.

**Help for Women—Working in the Wrong Way.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It has been said, and it is true, that there are from 70,000 to 80,000 women employed in various branches of manufacture in and about the City of New-York. The wages of these women vary according to the intelligence, tact and skill displayed in their different fields of labor, and all employers can prove by their books that when they are fortunate enough to find a girl who has a knowledge of and capabilities for business, that girl will not suffer during the Winter for want of employment, because during the dull season of one house another is bul too happy to engage her. In some cases these are looked upon as such prizes that an employer will be glad to accept them at their own prices, and keep them during the entire dull seasons, lest they should not come across another such, knowing full well that it is almost an impossibility to find an intelligent, energetic, business-like young woman *looking for employment*. Some employers will pay such when they find them wages ranging from $5 to $12 per week. But how many such are there to be found? Among the many thousand female operatives of this City, 5,000, perhaps, would be the utmost, and these will be found to be girls who have had the advantages of a good education, who are lady-like in their appearance and of refined manners. These young women are to be found generally at the head of work-rooms in the different manufactories or in first-class sales-rooms; and when such girls get married, employers feel it a serious misfortune—their places for the most part have to be supplied with men.

There are three distinct classes of work-women; those mentioned above are the first-class. (I range the classes according to their fitness for business and the wages they get.) The second-class are those who work for mediocre wages, and who form by far the largest numbers of the eighty thousand. These girls—the best workers of them—earn from three to four dollars a week, and are engaged at the following different trades: China painting, print coloring, gold cutting, silver burnishing, gold thread-working, brush making, fancy card cutting, book-folding, book-sewing, book-gilding, fancy paper-box making, wig-making, bullon-making, fringe and tassel-making, upholstering, putting up perfumery, bottling and wrapping patent medicines, tobacco-stripping, pill-making and boxing, umbrella and parasol making, men and boys' cap-making, ladies' dress-cap making, corset-making, artificial flower-making, dress-making, coal-making, veel-making, boys' suit-making, gentlemen's hat-trimming, fur-sewing, millinery, cloaks and mantilla making, shoe-binding, embroidering in cloth, fancy-lace working, straw-sewing, type-making, type-setting, power-loom feeding, skirt-making, shirt-making, and several others which I cannot think of at present. Thousands of these girls have homes, have ten months' work during the year, some the year round, and live above want after working six or seven years in one manufacturing house; and the book-folders and some others, who work by the piece, do not average, in the Winter season, more than eight hours work a day.

Out of the various employments given above I will mention three, which form the principal means of support to the third class, those who do not have work more than six or eight months during the year, and have starving wages when they do get it—who live in the meanest kind of boarding-houses, and who are capable only of doing the poorest kind of work; who leave school at a very early age, and grow up barely knowing how to read, and not knowing how to sew. These three trades—which are noted for mean wages—are cap-making, tailoring and shirt-making. Some caps are made for a shilling a dozen. Some pantaloons are made for fifteen or eighteen cents a piece, and some good shirts are made for five cents each. (I should think these shirts would feel like the shirt of Nessus to any man's back who would wear one, knowing the price al which they were put together.) It does not need much calculation to prove what kind of a living is to be made at such prices. Now, these second and third classes are not half paid for their labor, because three or four dollars per week to those of the second class, and twelve shillings and two dollars to those of the third, is a villainous price for an employer to pay who is making ten or twelve hundred per cent. on every week's work which is done for him. Any one may perceive that it is the third class here who suffer, and if they were taken out of the cheap-shirt factories, or from the small dealers in cap-making and tailoring, we would hear no more of the afflictions of "poor sewing girls." Is it a proper way to dry their tears to teach them to look forward every Winter, year after year, to receive a morsel of bread from the hand of charity? Or is it better to educate and instruct women who have the will and the energy, bnt want the opportunity to fit themselvee for higher positions—positions which are open to them, but which are now monopolized by men, because women cannot be found in sufficient numbers who have the taste, education and knowledge of figures necessary to enable them to discharge lbe duties of such positions? I ask this question of the Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*.

When a scheme for improving the condition of the New-York work-women is mentioned, some persons are constantly asking, "Why don't all these girl go into the country into service places?" forgetting that in the various manufacturing houses in New-York City and its vicinity there is work enough during the busy season to employ one hundred thousand women, if they could be had, and very often the employers are obliged to take girls who do not know how to sew even the corsest garment, and keep them on two or three months until their hurry is over. What would these manufacturers do if their "Artistes" forsook them and went into kitchens? The only thing they could do would be to take the Irish and the Dutch girls who would be turned out of these kitchens into their places. The change it seems to me would not better the condition of either class, and I am sure it would result in a great change for the worse to the ladies and gentlemen who adorn themselves with the beautiful fabrics, turned into such graceful shapes by the talents of the workwomen. The manufacturing business of New-York increases every year, and where there were fifty girls employed ten years ago, there are now five hundred. It will continue to increase, and *what the workwomen want is not charity, but a practical education.* They should be taught a thorough use of the needle in school in their childhood, and if obliged to leave school at an early age, before they are able to write or have a knowledge of figures, there should still be open to them opportunities for self education in such branches as may aid them in earning a respectable livelihood. There ought to be some encouragement, some attraction, some incentive to a life of honest industry. Where is the attraction for young girls? There is none. The workshop is looked upon as degrading, and women go to work feeble and dull, oftimes hoping each day somebody will come along and marry them and take them out of their disgraceful positions. What these young girls want is not a loaf of bread in the Winter chiefly. They want to be taught how to work well; they want intelligence, self-reliance, self-respect, dignity of character. They need to be told, that in labor there is honor, true nobility and a just cause for pride. They need some of the sympathy and encouragement to cultivate these noble traits which is strewn about on every side for those who are less eager to accept the blessings offered them than those would be, who have few amusements and no mental food within reach but the pages of "The Blue Buccaneer of the Sea," or the weekly edition which announces "the great and thrilling story of The Seducer's Doom, or The Necromancer's Bilda." This is the mental pabulum to which all women are confined who have not the means of buying books, and who do not care to mix with a crowd of strange men in library rooms, where they have to pay a much larger fee than the nobler sex, and where they can only be served with books *after* the members are served.

One who has great reason to know the needs of work-women, and the necessity of their possessing intelligence and business qualifications, and who had the desire of supplying the place of the pernicious and debasing literature which they are now confined to with interesting and instructive reading matter—succeeded in gaining the sympathy and efficient aid, not of dreaming reformers and theoretical philanthropists, but of men of thorough practical common sense, of imperial intellect and high position. These noble gentlemen—judging that in dealing out brains God had made no distinctions among the rich and the poor—willingly and heartily lent their aid and influence to establish an institution where those of the eighty thousand of New-York, who had the wisb, might find the means of mental culture, together with evening classes for the instruction of book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, languages, &c. This plan opened a prospect for a poor young woman who had a desire for knowledge, almost too good to be true; and the class for whose particular benefit it was intended have been so neglected and despised, that those persons who never leave their own firesides to inquire into the fate of any human being except the Hottentots, thought that every one else would act like themselves, and so felt sure that the movement to establish a Woman's Library would amount to nothing. Therefore they passed the notices of the coming meeting in silence, and the religious newspapers to which these poor women should look for sympalby and counsel refused to insert a line for their benefit. They were surprised to hear, after the meeting, that ladies and gentlemen of the highest social position filled the edifice where the first public meeting took place, and that they not only were willing to give their countenance but their gold to enhance the happiness and extend the usefulness of a class who deserve the utmost encouragement. The gentlemen who occupied the pulpit on that evening, men of experience and some wit, will be surprised to hear from the Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* that they are all wrong, and in his opinion have been spending their sympathy on a matter of very little account; while some other great point, of which, however, he does not speak, has been forgotten. He seems to be very angry with the gentlemen who delivered addresses, and says: "If the eloquent, wealthy and honorable men who labor to furnish a free library, would spend their oratory, their influence and their means in securing uniform and remunerative employment for these classes—(why don't he point out his way to do it)—their labors would be more practical and less ornamental." Now, I advise this would-be sarcastic gentleman to cast his eyes over the plan comprised in the second resolution adopted on the evening of the meating in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church.

There is always danger in abusing any plan proposed for human good unless the person so doing fairly understands that which he abuses, and has a fair reason to suppose he is aiding the cause of the right in such abuse. Now I defy any one to read the article produced by the pen of the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, and find there one good, sound, sensible point of objection against the plan proposed for the Women's Library. This article is a piece of rambling rigmarole. He does not confine himself to the questions he proposes to treat in the glaring caption to his article, but talks about "politics, Slavery, hard times, aspirants for office, campaigns for 1860, letting slip 'the dogs of war,'" and other matters which can have very little to do with a woman's library. The fact is, this gentleman did not take the trouble to read the reports of the meeting held at Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, or he would have learned that the chief purpose in founding the Women's Library is to open new avenues of employment to woman, by educating her for them, to instruct her in such branches as will enable her to obtain the means of "virtueus self-support," at the same time placing within her reach reading matter tending to expand the mind and benefit the heart.

I am sorry the editor did not read the "resolutions" which were printed; a perusal of them would have saved him the trouble of writing such an unworthy article. I commend them to his further notice.

Yours, respectfully, E. M. P.

**The Douglas and Seward Contest—Reply of Vindex to C. E. H.**

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In replying to C. E H. allow me first to ask you to relieve me from the soft impeachment—contained in your leading editorial of the 9th inst.—of being lbe "warm partisan of Mr. SEWARD" or of any other man. Knowing that patriotic motives will govern his vote, Vindex awaits the developments of the future, to determine in whose favor it shall be cast.

The opponents of Mr. DOUGLAS in Illinois deny that he has obtained the triumph that is claimed for him. The action of the Legislature elect can only determine that question with certainty. It might seem the safe course for his friends to sing their song of triumph after they were fairly beyond the borders of *Egypt*. Still, if they desire to indulge in a sort of premature-Atlantic-cable-celebration of his victory, no one will object. That Mr. DOUGLAS has waged an extraordinary contest, no one will deny. Nor will any one question his indomitable energy, his great courage and ability; and if he has indeed succeeded, he has succeeded, not only, as C. E. H. asserts, despite "the Government" and "the Opposition," but also in despite of the majority of the voters of his State. Still, even as the case stands every one will admit that Mr. DOUGLAS "has achieved a great personal triumph," but how "the people have achieved a *national* triumph of surpassing magnitude" is an assertion which the most timid opponent of Mr. DOUGLAS may very safely challenge C. E. H. to prove. Results obtained in single States are not national results. The popular vote of Illinois is against Mr. DOUGLAS. So is the popular vote of Indiana. So is the popular vote of New-York. In reference to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania it will be difficult to show whether "Squatter Sovereignty" or a desire to vindicate Representative independence of Executive dictation, and to rebuke the Pro-Slavery tendencies of the Administration, were most efficient in controlling the result. In Pennsylvania some believe that *Scotch water pipes* were quite as efficient as either. On leaving this branch of the subject the peculiar illustration of the "dramatic unities" furnished by C. E. H. ought not to be overlooked. To do him perfect justice the whole paragraph is here qnoted, as follows:

"With one arm, he (Mr. DOUGLAS) set at defiance the forces of the Government; with the other, he scattered the cohorts of the Opposition, robbed them of an anticipated victory, and stole the fire of the Rochesler Prometheus from heaven. He has played his game against a combination of opponents, and like Mr. PAUL MORPHY, he has checkmated them all; and if the issue is to be made up in 1860 between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SEWARD, we think it would be wisdom on the part of the *Staunton* of Republicanism to plead other engagements and decline the contest."

From the extraordinary involntions of this three story metaphor, your readers must extricate themselves as best they can. Tha admirers of Mr. MORPHY will not, perhaps, object—by reasom of the implied compliment to his wisdom—lo the company in which he is placed, while those of Mr. SEWARD—who has long been charged with favoring *higher laws*—will be surprised at lhe intimallon that he must have "gone up" lo look after them. Mr. SEWARD may yet justify his litle lo the *alias* which C. E. H. has given bim, by proving himself as wise and sagacious as his assigned prototype. But C. E. H. will pardon me for suggesting that if Mr. DOUGLAS has stolen the fire of Mr. SEWARD'S Rochester speech, and is kindled and animated thereby, he must be, according to C. E. H.'s own showing, (in his first communicallon,) a very dangerous man, and his success, as a Presidential candidate, "would be a nallonal calamity."

There seems to ba but little Morphy-clearness of intellect in this remarkabla metaphor. *Morpheus* appears to have had more to do with it than *Morphy*.

The fear of trespassing upon your space prevents me from noticing the last half of the reply of C. E. H. until another dey. VINDEX.

## THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

**Speech of the Rev. Dr. Patten, of New-York—England and the United States.**

The Evengelical Alliance commenced its session at Liverpool, on the evening of the 26th ult. The Rev. Dr. RAFFLES presided, and made the opening address, after which several other speeches were made, and finally the Rev. Dr. PATTEN, of this City, responded to the call of the Chairman. He said he was happy to receive from the lips of the Chairman such a very cordial invitation. "Well," he said, "that is very like Dr. RAFFLES all the world over"—[laughter]—and was Brother Jonathan to be behindband in saying "I'm very much obliged to you?" [Renewed laughter and applause.] If he could get the Chairman by the band, he should prove that Brother Jonathan had a long arm. [Laugbter.] The CHAIRMAN—"Well, you can do so." [The Rev. Dr. PATTEN then crossed the plalform and shook hands very cordially with Dr. RAFFLES, amidst the loud applause of the audience.] The Rev. Dr. PATTEN then proceeded to say that Brother Jonathan had a loving heart for his deer old father—[Hear, hear]—and if the despots of the Continent should combine against the good old gentleman called John Bull—[laughter]—his son, Brother Jonathan, would be up to help him. [Loud applause.] So, whenever they saw it darkening in the sunrise, let them remember it was bright at the sunset, and the balt of empire westward rolled. [Cheers.] Well, the Chairman said he was glad to see them; well, he (the speaker) was glad to see him—so it squared that account. [Laughter.] And he would say that all his brethren would be glad to see the Chairman—[applause]—and oh, it would wake up their hearts to acts of courage if he came across that salt pond and they saw his rubicund face. [Laughter and applause.] He was sure they would do him no harm, and when the Chairman came back again he would return with a more loving heart for America. [Hear, hear.] Well, he thought it right to welcome America, for when he went to the Liverpool docks and saw the tall masts and the stars and stripes he thought the Chairman was only welcoming them to their home. [Applause.] He thought Liverpool belonged to them, and he did not know but that some day America would annex her. [Renewed laughter.] He was sura they should make first-rate citizens to them, and they would be very glad to have them, for it would be very pleasant to know that they had a permanent home on this side of the water. [Applause.] Well, all this pleasantry did very well to begin with; it shook one up, and the heart wanted shaking up as well as the muscles. There were, however, interests at stake between the two nations which they ought to make themselves familiar with. Let any individual go in the track of history and see what God had been doing in England and America—how God bad given the entire commerce of the world to the two nations, having the same tongue and the same religion, and with living hearts trying to place the whole world at the feet of Jesus. [Applause.] These two nations, relatively speaking, were the only two nations that had any progress in them on the face of the globe. [Hear, hear.] And was all this for naught? It was not to come on platforms and laud and glorify one another, but to look at the fact for the purpose of putting on the armor and going to the fight, determined never to give up until this world belonged to Jesus Christ. [Applause.] God was doing a great work at the present time. God bad been doing a migbty work in America; such a work that they never witnessed there before, or their fathers before them, and it was just what they onght to expect. Had it never occurred to them—interesting as it was to one versed in Scripture knowledge—that the New Testament presented two classes of the divinity of Jesus Christ, one documentary, the absolute declaration of fact; and the other, and the more popular one, that struck most sensibly the works he bad performed. The raising of the dead, the opening of the eyes of the blind, tha mighty works which Jesus Christ wrought, struck home through the mind, and imagination, and feelings to the heart, and it left the reflection vivid thet he was God. There was the same discrimination with regard to the Spirit of God. There was not that abundant evidence of the spirit in the pages of the Bible as of the divinity of Christ; but there was enough to satisfy any honest mind—abundant evidence, of documentary evidence—there were the works of the Holy Spirit, that demonstrated him to be divine. Who could go into these meetings in the Western world and see the mighty power of prayer—that merging of all denominational differences in the one grand reepiration for the glory of the Redeemer in the salvation of souls—who could witness the bowing of migbty wills and rebellious hearts into living discipleship, and not feel that God was there—that the blessed Spirit who wrought it was God? Why, man dead in sin made alive in Jesus Christ by the power of the Holy Spirit was a demonstration of the divinity of that Spirit as vivid as the calling of Lazarus from the dead was demonstrative of the divinity of Jesus Christ; and this he had left to us that it might be made manifest to all parts of Christendom. What if there should come the power of the Spirit in Liverpool, that should take men from the Exchange to that hall for prayer, and that it should be so crowded that it should take them to St. George's Hall and fill it to its utmost capacity, and then take them to the largest theatre, and fill it every day of the week, the Sabbath excepted, crowding the aisles, the stairs, and the very steps; then go to other buildings and fill them, taking the busiest times of the twenty-four hours, leaving the Exchange and their places of business, and all for one object—to pray God for the outpouring of His Spirit, that the blessed Spirit might take of the things of Christ and show them unto us, and glorify Jesus Christ in the salvation of men—he asked, would not every infidel in Liverpool, be constrained to say, "This is the power of God?" and would they not have conviction of the divinity of the Holy Spirit beyond anything they ever had before? The reverend gentleman then alluded to the revival of religion that was at present going on in the United States, multitudes of every class being converted to God. He concluded by stating that there was still a great work for them to do, and he wanted England and America to feel that all the world lies in darkness, and that God had given them the privilege of preaching the everlasting Gospel to those who are ready to perish. On behalf of America, he said, "We will give the men, and let England give the money;" or he would say, "Man for man, and dollar for dollar." [Laughter.] But when they had done all, and God, in the condescension of his love, had given them a crown to wear forever, they would take that very crown and cast it at the feet of Him who wearest many crowns, and would say, "Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto Him who liveth and reigneth forever." [Applause.]

Sir CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY next addressed the meeting, and expressed his readiness to accept the offer of the Rev. Dr. PATTEN of "man for man, dollar for dollar," intimating that a vessel was about to depart for Vancouver's Island with about seven or eight clergymen for the purpose of spreading the Gospel in the new colony of British Columbia, and he called upon his reverend friend to send a message to his brethren across the Atlantic to send them similar aids. [Applause.] He stated that he had been authorized by the Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of New-York, to inform the meeting that on Thursday evening a meeting would be held in New-York, (making allowance for the difference of time between the two places,) to which all the leading Christians would be summoned, in order that they might be able to feel that at the same time we were assembled in Liverpool they were assembled on the other side of the Atlantic. It had been intended, though be did not know whether the present state of the electric telegraph would enable them to accomplish it, that communications should pass from us to them, and from them to us; and he was bound to say that to the bonor and credit of the chief originator of the electric telegraph, Mr. BRETT, he had undertaken that such messages should be sent across the Atlantic gratuitously. He did not know whether it would be possible to communicate their sympathies on the occasion, but he thought it desirable they should know that it was intended such a meeting should take place. [Applause.]

**An Apology for Young New-York.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There are sins enough to be laid at the door of Young New-York, without charging that embodiment of the future with any that do not properly belong to it. Young New-York has his vices, and is, beyond a peradventure, a very fast and forward yonngster; but he is hnman, notwithstanding, and, moreover, he is bone of our bone and fleeh of our flesh, and he is not likely to be improved by being maligned.

Ever since the horrible affair in Thirtieth-street was made known, the wretched perpetrator of the tragedy has been held up as a specimen of Young New-York, and our usually cautious and candid cotemporary, the *Albion*, instances the unnatural conduct of lhe demon who attempted to destroy his own family, as an instance of lhe manners and morals of Young New-York. Nothing could be so unjust. Young GOULDY was evidently a boy of low moral organization, and his horrible crime was no doubt the result of a sudden fit of insanity. There have been such instances. A few years ago, a young painter in London, of most promising talent, and of an amiable disposition, was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity, in which he caught up a knife and plunged it into his father's heart, killing him instantly. He fled from the house, and made his way to France, before he was arrested. The circumstance of the sister of CHARLES LAMB, the gentle MARY, killing her mother in a similar manner is well known. As to young GOULDY, there has never been any evidence of bis being entitled to lbe distinction of being considered a type of "Young New-York," and it is a most damaging imputation, not only upon the rising generation, but to "Old New-York," to give him such a prominence. His case was an exceptional one—so exceptional that the like of it may never occur again; and it is as unjust to hold it up as indicating the morality of the rising generation as it would be to lay lds crime at the door of the religious community in which he had been reared. JUS.

**The Argyll Rooms in London—The Nuisance of Street-Walking.**

*From the London Saturday Review.*

Public decency is in a difficnlty, and it seems than the remedy is worse than the disease. We appear to be in that condition which the Roman historian has described as the vice of a falling State—we can neither endure our vices nor their cures. Last year, in a transport of moral and popular indignation, we closed the Argyll Rooms because they were the focus and complex of all metropolitan vice. This year we open them because, on the whole, it is better that the vicious population should be brought together than that it should be let loose on society. There is antecedently much to be said for either view of the moral question. A whole cloud of evidence was brought, on the recent occasion of the proprietor of the Rooms applying for a license, to show that the streets have been in a worse state since the lorettes of London were deprived of their customary home, than when they had a local habitation. And, had the evidence stopped here, it might have proved something. But, unfortunately, the proprietor went beyond this. The justification of such an institution is, that it is a moral cesspool. But it cannot be at the same time a cesspool and a healing fountain. Evidence was tendered that the Argyll Rooms were frequented by respectable tradesmen and their wives. Five or six hundred nobleman and gentlemen are said to have offered, or to have been ready to offer, their testimony to the admirable way in which the Rooms were conducted. The music is of the most scientific character, order and decorum find their chosen home in Windmill-street, and the evidence al least suggests that Casinos divide with the pulpit the duty of preserving the general health of London. This is proving a little too much. Had the argument confined itself to the one simple ground that immorality must be, and that on the whole it is better that immorality and its haunts should be under decent and responsible management and control, we own to a growing conviction that it was right to grant tha license—not because the Argyll Rooms are a morat institution, but because, so long as they are open under the care and responsibility of a respectable, or at least substantial person, public morality suffers less than when harlotry unattended turns a whole quarter of London to an unlicensed Argyll Rooms and something worse.

The Argyll Rooms, and casinos generally, are known to be the haunts of the *femmes libres* of society. This is, if fairly stated, their justification. The objection urged to licensing them is that we do evil that good may ensue—that we openly recognize, and so far authenticate and stamp with the authority of the State and Government, a flagrant violation of the morat law. It is said that wa establish, and so far encourage, immorality as soon as we recognize it. Many fallacies are involved in this objection. To recognize a social evil is not to justify it. We know that many physical disesses are quite incurable; but shall it be said that wo authenticate them and welcome them because, utterly powerless to cure them, we do the next best thing, by diminishing their virus? Has the State moral duties or not? If it has, if it is bound to provide for public decency, it must, in the grave matter of sexual immorrality, do one of two things—either attempt utterly to prohibit sins against the seventh commandment, and to enforce the prohibition, or *so far tolerate them as at least to admit their existence by dealing with them.* To talk of prohibiting prostitution and the like is absurd. What there is left for the State is to deal with this and other social evils so as to render them less generally noxious. By dishonestly affecting to deny their existence, we commit an offence not only against truth but against policy. The State is not as God, whose eyas are too pure to behold iniquity. The State is itself not a Divine institution, nor a partaker of the Divine nature. The creature and impersonation of facts and of society must deal with facts and society as they are. It may be quite right for an individual—and it is a safe rule for a single conscienee—to take all consequences, and, instead of doing the least of two evils, to do no evil, whatever good may come of it. But the State is not an individual—it must provide the greatest good for the greatest number, and often this may only be by taking the least of two evils. Public morality is more confined in its range than individual duty. It acts upon motives necessarily less heroic—it cannot be so severe and austere in its consistency. If it cannot prohibit prostitution, its first duty is to *make the best of it.* We have made the worst of it by the impolicy of affecting not to see it.

If, therefore, we are to accept the licensing of the Argyll Rooms as a public recognition of vice to the extent of placing it under control, and as a step, not to the system of licensing immoral houses as on the Continent, but to the public and authoritative control of immorality, we should be disposed to accept with some satisfaction the decision of the Middlesex magistrates. What can't be cured must be alleviated. And if, as we have said, we must legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number, it is better that some hundred females of loose life should be entertained for a few hours in a single room, than that they should be encouraged to prowl about the streets. Whatever thina the Haymarket and Regent-street is so far a social gain. We ought to regard the interests not of the profligate, but of the respectable. At all events, when vice is concentrated in Windmill-street, men must go in cold blood to to seek it out, while, flaunting on the *pavé* it tempts the young and unwary. Few except extreme profligates would go to the recognized haunts of vice; but many fall under the public temptation of the streels who would avoid it in its own dancing and drinking saloons.

At any rate, the lesson taught by the change of opinion on the part of the Middlesex Magistrates since last year, is, that it will not do to attempt a system of prosecuting these vicious places by instalments. There is already power in the common law to hunt down immorality by units and in detail. All immoral houses can be suppressed by the parochial authorities—all street-walkers may be arrested by the Police. But to carry out the law is simply impossible. What is cut down in one street grows up in the next—the weeds are only transported from Norton-street to Brompion. It is of no use to prohibit—all that we can do is to regulate. We had rather not see a parochial crusade against immorality, for the evil will only be transferred to the other side of the boundary. Let authority deal with any offence against public decency; let the Magistrale, or the Police, receive additional powers to repress public offences; but the failure of the attempt to put down the Argyll Rooms shows that we are beginning to understand that to control is better than an abortive attempt to prohibit.

## LAW REPORTS.

**COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 11.**

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Same as Weddosday, adding No. 1613. *Part II.*—Same as Wednesday, adding No. 1398.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 241. 329, 143, 184, 222, 442, 466, 318, 295, 469, 34, 491 to 493, 4, 256, 258 to 272, 467, 380, 377, 266.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1906½, 1582, 1835, 1836, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1964 to 1967, 418, 335, 1060, 1910. *Part II.*—Nos. 1687, 1890, 1896, 1746, 1669, 896, 1752, 1919, 1871, 1927, 1229, 1892, 1956, 803, 1803, 804, to 807

**UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 10.**

Before Judge Ingersoll.

*The United States* vs. *Louis Stein.*—In this case the defendant stands charged with having purloined a letter from the Post-Office, containing certain coupons. After the preliminary examination the defendant was admitted to bail. His case was called on this morning, when, as he did not appear, his bonds were forfeited, and a warrant issued for his rearrest. The Jury were then discharged to the 23d inst.

**SUPREME COURT—N

# NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson RIVER Boats.

The great sale day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 9, 1858.

| YARDS. | BEEVES. In market to-day. | BEEVES. Sold so far this week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st. | 3877 | 4138 | 39 | 507 | 1126 | ..... |
| Browning's Sixth-street.. | ..... | 80 | 31 | 30 | 3789 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.. | ..... | 138 | 42 | 63 | 4200 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street.. | ..... | 41 | 89 | 74 | 1540 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 987 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week | 3877 | 5164 | 195 | 674 | 10914 | 20126 |
| Last week | 3548 | 5056 | 226 | 796 | 10506 | 12762 |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857 . . . 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year . . . 3,978.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCE. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 1158 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 1241 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hudson River Boats | 1266 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Harlem Railroad | 311 | 39 | 507 | 1126 | .... |
| New-Haven Railroad | 43 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| On Foot | 86 | .... | .... | .... | .... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1675 | Canada | 36 |
| New-York | 930 | New-Jersey | — |
| Illinois | 744 | Missouri | — |
| Kentucky | 421 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Indiana | 191 | Texas | — |
| Virginia | — | Connecticut | — |
| Iowa | 49 | Michigan | 69 |

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Nov. 10, amount to 7,551 head, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Propellers | 1,362 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 5,496 |
| Erie Railroad | 693 |
| From Hudson River Yards | — |
| Total | 7,551 |

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Nov. 10, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad | 9,186 |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | 117 |
| By Albany propellers | 1,472 |
| By Hudson River Railroad | 1,532 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 944 |
| Total | 13,253 |

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices of all sales this week, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | none. | 8½c.@9c. |
| First quality | 8½c.@9c. | 8¼c.@8¾c. |
| Medium quality | 7¾c.@8c. | 8c. @8¼c. |
| Poor quality | 6¼c.@7c. | 7c. @7¼c. |
| Poorest quality | 5c. @6c. | 6c. @6¼c. |
| General selling prices | 6½c.@8c. | 7¼c.@8¾c. |
| Average of all sales | 7c. @7¼c. | 7¼c.@7¾c. |

AT BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6½c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another hard day for owners of Cattle. The total City receipts for the week past number 5,156, with 200 or more State Cattle left over from last week. Two other items render this surplus greater than it would appear from the bare figures. Butchers bought freely at the full and declining market last Wednesday; and the general good quality and weights of the animals this week render the total amount of beef largely in excess of last week. The supply at the Forty-fourth-street yards alone exceeded 4,000, including the State Cattle. Prices were weak at the preliminary sales yesterday, and weaker still to-day. Sellers worked hard to get even 9c. for the best Cattle—there were no "premium" animals offered—while good fair killing bullocks were plenty at 8c., and the scalawags went at any price offered. There were comparatively few of this last class, though some droves were made up of such animals as it would be hazardous to attempt to Winter.... Country buyers were present in greater numbers than usual, which helped out the markets somewhat, though there were a few hundreds unsold at near sundown. About 600 head were sent East from Albany, mostly on commission. Cattle came in from Buffalo, *via* Central Railroad, on the new tariff, by which about 18,000 lbs are counted as one car-load, and 37½c. ℔ 100 lbs. charged on the excess. The charges by the Erie Railroad are the same—any excess charged at Dunkirk or Buffalo is refunded at this end of the route, so that the through charges by either route are the same. The arrivals by the Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad and Boats are very nearly equal. The boats brought down considerable numbers from Albany at 12¾c. ℔ head. Ohio contributed 1 675 of the 3,677 fresh arrivals at ALLERTON'S; New-York, 930. The large influx to-day is partly due to the slight advance two weeks ago, which started large numbers from points in Ohio too late for last week's market. The probability is that to-day's low rates will check free arrivals next week, but the demand will not be large, as butchers bought very freely to-day; and especially because the Thanksgiving holidays following will make large drafts upon poultry, and of course diminish the demand for beef. We present in the following table, the description owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

| No. | State. | Owner. | Salesman. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | Ky. & Ill. | W. H. Belden | Owner. |
| 104 | Ill. | C. S. Dole | Haag & Saerman. |
| 87 | Ohio | Emerson, Miller, Black & Co. | F. C. Eastman. |
| 131 | Ohio | Beach & Mitchell | C. W. Conger. |
| 95 | Ohio | Moore & Co. | Geo. Sage. |
| 21 | N. Y. | C. Chase | Geo. Sage. |
| 46 | Ohio | J. Dunlap | Geo. Sage. |
| 28 | N. Y. | W. W. Hoag | Owner. |
| 45 | Ohio | A. Fammons | Owner. |
| 34 | Mich. | P. F. Carey | Owner. |
| 50 | Ohio | Wm. Thelen | T. Wheeler. |
| 50 | Ill. | J. T. Alexander | B. Bartram. |
| 91 | N. Y. | B. Bartram | Owner |
| 45 | Ind. | N. McKee | H. Myers. |
| 53 | Ky. | Wood & Innis | J. A. Merritt. |
| 180 | Ills. | E. C. Sumner | Geo. Ayrault. |
| 98 | ILL'N'Y | Several owners | W. Ayrault. |
| 89 | Ohio | Turner & Smith | Vail & Co. |
| 34 | Ky. | T. Foley | Vail & Co. |
| 72 | Ky. | H. Rowe | Vail & Co. |
| 73 | Ill. | J. W. Taylor | I. Budlong. |
| 37 | Mich. | Knapp & Budlong | I. Budlong. |
| 22 | Ill. | G. N. Currier | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 23 | Ohio | J. Higgerstaff | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 32 | Ill. | J. Baldwin | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 28 | Ohio | D. C. Davidson | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 42 | Ill. | J. T. Alexander | Murray & Glover. |
| 135 | Ind. | Pancea & Smith | Beach & Bray. |
| 39 | Ind. | H. Clark | Beach & Bray. |
| 84 | Ill. | Harris & Smith | W. H. Harris. |
| 24 | Mich. | — Darling | Wells & Hexie. |
| 43 | Ohio | J. Crosby | D. Barnes. |
| 68 | Ky. | J. H. Williams | Owner. |
| 79 | Ind. & O. | Several owners | Harlng & Garney. |
| 49 | Ill. | Carter | Harlng & Garney. |
| 76 | Ky. | Tucker & Hughes | White & Son. |
| 37 | Ind. | A. McCune | White & Son. |
| 200 | Ohio | E. W. Gwynne | C. G. Teed. |
| 84 | Ill. | J. Miller | Owner. |
| 83 | Ohio | S. Sidner | Owner. |
| 67 | N. Y. | B. F. Allen | Owner. |
| 78 | Ohio | J. Shipp | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 66 | Ohio | S. Smith | Owner. |
| 12 | Ill. | S. Tilery | Owner. |
| 134 | Ill. & c. | Doty & Co. | Owner. |
| 26 | Ohio | H. Miller | Owner. |
| 24 | N. Y. | L. Keller | Owner. |
| 39 | N. Y. | Searing & Gillis | Owners. |
| 68 | Ohio | A. Warner | Mead & Holcomb. |
| 36 | Ohio | M. Dalbo | Owner. |
| 43 | N. Y. | A. Fammons | Owner. |
| 60 | Ohio | Schields & Co. | W. Florence. |
| 58 | Ky. | R. W. Ebert | Westheimer & Bro. |

SALES AT BERGEN.

| No. | State. | Owners. | Salesmen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94 | Ohio | Smith & Co. | Beach & Bray. |
| 52 | Ohio | Hart & Knowles | Haring & Garney. |
| 28 | Ohio | Taylor & Hart | Haring & Garney. |
| 65 | Ky. | D. Post | Dudley. |
| 53 | Ohio | H. Todd | Haring & Garney. |
| 43 | Ohio | Bowen & Braden | J. Miller. |
| 29 | Ohio | N. E. Scott | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 55 | Ill. | G. N. Currier | Gillett & Toffey. |
| 55 | Ohio | Shewsway | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 26 | Ohio | Shipway | Westheimer & Bro. |
| 84 | N. Y. | Parker & Co. | Owners. |
| 18 | Ill. | Farrell | Beach & Bray. |
| 18 | Ohio | G. W. Spray | Haring & Garney. |
| 20 | N. Y. | Dodge | Owner. |
| 18 | N. Y. | C. Briggs | Dudley. |
| 20 | N. Y. | Lambense | Dudley. |
| 20 | N. Y. | J. W. Steele | Owner. |
| 18 | N. Y. | H. Swann | G. Page. |
| 18 | N. Y. | G. W. Norris | Dudley. |
| 18 | N. Y. | J. Fahnestworth | Beach & Bray. |
| 15 | N. Y. | F. Welsh | Owner. |

T. C. EASTMAN, for EMERSON, MILLER & BLACK, 97 Ohio Cattle, with a good top, although a portion of them were rather rough, and not fat enough to suit the best buyers; weight about 7 cwt. net. They brought from $70@$85 ℔ head, or about 8c. ℔ lb.

C. W. CONGER, for BEACH & MITCHELL, 93 pretty good Ohio Cattle, 43 of which rated at 9¼ cwt., averaged 8¾c.@8¾c., and the 50 smaller, of 7 cwt., brought 8c. @8¼c.

G. SAGE, for Moss & Co., 89 light Indiana Cattle, of thin flesh, at 6c.@8c., rated 6 cwt. Also, for C. CHASE, 22 State Cattle, of good flesh, at 6c.@9c. Also, for J. DUNLAP, 60 fair Ohio Steers, rated 5¾ cwt., at 6c.@8c.

W. W. HOAG, on his own account, 26 Dutchess County Cattle, of good quality, at an average of near 9c. ℔ lb. They rated from 7½@8¾ cwt.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for A. WARNER, 48 very fair Ohio Steers of 7¼@7¾ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c. to-day; a few of the top brought 9c. yesterday.

P. F. CAREY bought 34 medium Michigan Cattle at Albany, rated 7½ cwt. He was running them out at about 8c. to-day.

B. BARTRAM, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 50 Illinois Cattle, which might appropriately be called pickings—many of which were coarse, rough and poor, embracing old oxen with teeth nearly worn out, and bones quite sticking out. They might weigh 600 lbs., net, take them through, and went slowly at 6c.@7¼c. BARTRAM also had 27 nice Dutchess County Cattle, most of which sold yesterday at 9c.

S. MCKEE brought on 65 rather medium Indiana Cattle of 7 cwt., which H. MYERS was selling at 7¾c. @7¾c. The owner said he would be satisfied to come off minus $100 on the lot.

J. A. MERRITT for WOOD & INNIS, a fine lot of Kentucky grade Durhams, which weighed 1,468 lbs, at home. They were bringing about 8¼c. ℔ lb. There were 53 of them.

GEORGE AYRAULT, for E. C. SUMNER, 100 fair Illinois Cattle at 7c.@8c., and a few 8¼c., estimated weight 6½ cwt.

W. AYRAULT, for different owners, 70 New-York and Illinois Cattle, most of them left over from last week, at 7c.@8c.

I. BUDLONG, for J. W. TAYLOR, 73 Illinois Cattle, which may properly be called scallawags, weighing about 6 cwt. net, bones and all. They were averaging 6½c. Also, for J. BURNS, 15 State Cattle, of good quality, at 8¾c., and 37 Michigan Steers, for KNAPP & BUNTONE, at an average of about 7c. They were of medium quality, weighing about 6½ cwt.

GILLETT & TOFFEY were selling the balance of 85 Illinois Cattle, of coarse quality, at 6c.@7c. 63 of them were sold at Bergen at higher rates. Also, for J. BIGGERSTAFF, 33 good Ohio Cattle, at 8c.@9c.; and 32 Illinois Steers for J. BALDWIN, at an average of $33 ℔ head, or 6c. ℔ lb.

E. W. GWYNNE had the best lot on market, selling by C. G. TEED. They comprised 60 prime Ohio Cattle of his own feeding, and will divers about 8 cwt. net. Upon this weight TEED was averaging them at near 9c. ℔ lb.

WELLS & SON, for TUCKER & HUGHES, 70 fat, but rather coarse, Kentucky Bullocks, of 8½@8¾ cwt., at 7c.@9c. Also, 32 light and thin Indiana Steers for A. MCCUNE & Co., at 6c., on 6 cwt. net.

HARING & GURNEY sold, for several owners, 79 Indiana and Ohio Cattle of common grades, at 6c.@8c., mostly at 7c. Also, for Mr. CARTER, of Illinois, 49 rather light steers, at an average of 6c.; weight 5¾@ 6 cwt. The same parties sold several lots at Bergen, at 7¾c.@9c., or 1c. higher than the prevailing rates of to-day.

J. H. WILLIAMS bought 66 fair Kentucky Cattle at Albany, which he was selling to-day at 8c.@9c. on 8 cwt.

W. H. HARRIS sold on account of HARRIS & SMITH, 91 pretty fair Illinois steers of 8 cwt. at 8¼c.

BEACH & BRAY, for PANCEA & SMITH, 135 Indiana Cattle, many of which were coarse and rough, at uneven weights, at 6c.@8c. Also, 38 light Indiana Cattle for D. CLARK at 6½c.@8c.

W. H. BEIDEN, on his own account, 118 Kentucky and Illinois Cattle, bought at Albany, of fair flesh, at near 8c. ℔ lb.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for C. S. DOLE, 101 Cattle, one year from Missouri, *via* Illinois. They were of full age, of co-rse quality, and would only sell to second-class buyers at 6c.@8c. COOPAN took 21 for the Bermuda market at $57 ℔ head, or about 7½c. ℔ lb. Another lot brought $42 each.

**MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.**

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $60@$90, or even $100. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30@$40, or $45. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $20. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts show a falling off in numbers of fresh Cows. The market has not, however, improved in consequence, and for the common stock, which is the chief supply, the demand is moderate. The best Cows are mostly kept in the country where they are worth quite as much as they are here.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 33 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Market unchanged, with a slow demand for the ordinary stock now mainly coming in.

BROWNING reports receipts of 31 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, $36@$45 for good, and $50@ $60 for extra animals. There is no change in the market; very few good Cows have been offered during the past week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 42 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$75 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 89 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $55@$60. Good Cows sell readily at fair prices. None left over from week to week.

**VEAL CALVES.**

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves under two days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

With an overstocked beef market, Calves are in rather less demand than last week, especially the "kittens," which form quite a proportion of those now sent in.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 507 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 50@$1 75 each. There is no change in the market except that small Calves sell even slower than last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Veal Calves, selling generally at 3c.@7c. ℔ lb. Market unchanged, with a light supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 63 Veal Calves, selling at 4¾c.@6¾c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 74 Veal Calves, selling at 4¾c.@6¾c., and a very few of the choice at 7¼c. Market lively and stock mainly good.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about half the live weight.

The supply has been fair for the past week, but with an increased demand prices have advanced about 25c. ℔ head. It is not advisable, however, to count on this advance and send in too freely, as they seldom do well Thanksgiving week, when Turkeys rather than Mutton are in demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,186 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3½c.@4c.. ℔ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4c @5c. They are doing a little better than last week, say 25c. ℔ head on good stock, for both Sheep and Lambs. Supply moderate for the demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,789 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 4¾c.@5¾c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4¾c. Trade has been very good during the past few days, at an advance since last Wednesday of 25c. ℔ head. The supply on hand this morning was scarcely sufficient for the demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,309 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4@$6 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,540 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Sheep & Lambs. | $754 00 | 201 Sheep & Lambs. $735 25 |
| 318 | Sheep & Lambs. | 992 75 | 301 Sheep & Lambs. 940 50 |
| 16 | Sheep & Lambs. | 248 00 | 88 Sheep & Lambs. 180 00 |
| 175 | Sheep & Lambs. | 604 00 | 161 Sheep & Lambs. 555 25 |
| Total | | 1,531 | $5,000 75 |

Market good.

SHEEP SHEARS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

R. H. HARRIS reports sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 254 | Sheep & Lambs. | $724 38 | 177 Sheep & Lambs. $616 50 |
| 56 | Sheep & Lambs. | 118 00 | 110 Sheep & Lambs. 340 87 |
| 42 | Sheep & Lambs. | 120 00 | 90 Sheep & Lambs. 346 00 |
| 110 | Sheep & Lambs. | 362 00 | |

**SWINE**

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally so. I at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have been heavy, as will be seen by the table above. Market is active at about former prices. Most of the stock is cleared up.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 7,551 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 25@ $5 50 for good corn-fed Hogs. Sales brisk and market clear.

VAN BRUNT & WARNOCK, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

| Live. | Dressed. |
|---|---|
| Corn-fed..... 5c. @5¾c. | Corn-fed..... 6¼c.@7c. |
| Distillery..... 4¾c.@5c. | Distillery..... 6c.@6¼c. |

Small Hogs plenty and dull. Heavy stock in good demand.

A. K. TUANAS, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-Yard, reports receipts of 13,253 Hogs—of which 678 were reported sent to Western Yards; 6,811 were sold and 3,764 left over.

G. W. DOMAS, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

| | Live. | Dead. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Western Corn Hogs | 5½@5¾ | 6¾@7 |
| Light Western Corn Hogs | 5¼@5½ | 6¼@6½ |
| Common Western Corn Hogs | 4¾@5 | 6¼@6¼ |
| Distillery Hogs | 4¾@5 | 5 @6¼ |
| Tate State Hogs | 5¼@5¾ | 6¼@7 |

Arrivals heavy; demand good. Market well cleared up.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 6 | 30 | — | 35 |
| Flour, bbls | 12,431 | 2,300 | 18,755 | 33,492 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | — | 980 | 980 |
| Wheat, bushels | 25,000 | — | 3,199 | 28,287 |
| Corn, bushels | 43,639 | — | 5,600 | 49,239 |
| Barley, bushels | 2,090 | — | — | 2,090 |
| Oats, bushels | 23,138 | — | 3,750 | 26,888 |
| Peas, bushels | 2,562 | — | — | 2,562 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 5,081 | 355 | — | 5,436 |
| Whisky, bbls | 235 | 38 | — | 273 |

ASHES—Are in slack request at uniform prices. Pots, $6@$6 06¼, Pearls, $6 18¾@$6 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse this morning, 1,402 bbls., including 962 bbls. Pots, and 440 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 33c.@34c., cash, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in good demand at steady rates.

COAL—The inquiry is limited for foreign, and fair for Anthracite at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 250 bags Java at 14c.; and 90 bags Rio at 10½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—All kinds inactive at old figures.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bales, part in transit. Prices are depressed and unsettled. Middling Upland is quoted at from 11¼c.@ 11¾c., and other grades in proportion.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 45c.@50c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request and are firm at $3 50 @$4, ℔ cwt. Mackerel also attract considerable attention, including large No. 1, at $14@$14 25; small and medium No. 2, at $12 75@$13; and large No. 3, at $9 12½@$9 25 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring are selling in lots at $2 87@$3 50 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are heavy and languid at 32c.@33c. for scaled, and 17c.@18c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been pretty active to-day for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand has been good, partly for export. Holders have exhibited less eagerness to sell, and prices of low grades, especially of Stale, have improved. Other descriptions have been also more stiffly held: sales 17,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl | $3 20@$3 90 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 10@4 40 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 60@4 85 |
| Superfine Western | 4 10@4 40 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 70@4 80 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 50@5 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 25@6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 10@5 30 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 40@7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 40@8 50 |

Canadian is in fair demand at steady rates; sales 250 bbls., at $4 80@$6 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at uniform prices; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands and $5 40@$8 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited request at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good demand, including Layer at $2 37½@$2 40, and Bunch at $2@$2 05, ℔ whole box. Other articles have been moderately dealt in at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, and prices have improved. Sales 45,000 bushels, including fair to good (Winter) Western at $1 16 @$1 20; ordinary mixed Illinois at $1 08; good Milwaukee Club at $1; very choice White Missouri, (a smell lot for seed,) at $1 60; fair to good white Southern at $1 40@$1 43 poor to good Red Southern at $1 10@$1 24; amber do. $1 28; and good White Kentucky at $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and is in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales 32,500 bushels, at 75c.@78c., closing at 75c.@77c. for inferior to prime mixed Western; 85c. for white Southern, and 85c.@89c. for fair to choice yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal. Barley is plenty and heavy. Sales 17,000 bushels fair to good State, mainly at 70c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand at uniform rates. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State at 47c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c. @47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c. ℔ bushel. White Beans, $1 12½@$1 25; Canada Peas, 87½c.@95c. ℔ bushel; Black-eye Peas, $3 25@$3 37½ ℔ bag of two bushel.

HEMP—Is inactive, and somewhat small sales of American have been reported at $125@$130 for undressed, and $175@$180 for dressed, ℔ ton, usual terms. In Boston, sales have been made of 80 tons clean Russian, part at $200; 350 bales Jute at $80@ $92 50, cash and time, ℔ ton; and 3,000 bales Manila at 6¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb., 6 and 8 months.

HIDES—Are in fair request and are stiffly held. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26c.; Rio Grande, 25c.; Orinoco, 23c., ℔ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 62,977, against 345,545 same time last year.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at unchanged rates. New, 10c.@16c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in good request, mainly at $22 50@$23 50 ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at unchanged rates.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive and somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is actively inquired for at full and buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common, and 87½c. for Lump cash, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Is in slack demand at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, and sales have been made to-day of 50 hhds. new crop New-Orleans at 45c.; 200 bbls. old crop do. do. at 24c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c., and 290 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c., ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are in light supply and good request at 3¾c.@3¾c. ℔ lb., cash and time. German Wrought, 4¾c.; Clinch, 5¾c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—The reported transactions today have been limited; prices have not varied remarkably. Crude Turpentine, $3 93@$4 ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 51c.@52c. ℔ gallon; Tar, $2 37½@$2 75; Pitch, $1 87½@$2 ℔ bbl.; Common Resin, $1 50@ $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs.; No. 1 do., at $2 50@$4 50; White and Pale do., $4 75@$6 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are quiet at yesterday's quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Nov. 8, sales were made of 2,050 bbls. Crude Sperm, mainly within a range of from $1 22@$1 25; also, 12,500 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 50c.@53c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, partly for future delivery, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $17 37½@$17 50 for Mess, here; $17@$17 25 for Mess, deliverable in December, and the first four months of 1859; $18 75 for clear, and $13 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c., Smoked Hams, 10c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in demand, at former rates; sales 250 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c. for old; and 10¾c.@10¾c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported of 275 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess, $11 25@ $12 50 for extra do., $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 13c.@16c. for Ohio; 16..@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., at $3 @$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 5,000 bags Crude, part to arrive, at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Are in over-selling in tone at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy are quiet at previous figures. Calcutta Linseed has declined to $1 67½ ℔ bushel; and in Boston, 10,100 bags have been sold at $1 65@ $1 70 ℔ bushel—the former price for 6,000 bags, to arrive in February, 1859.

SHOT—Drop, 6c.; Buck, 6¼c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, and prices have been well sustained. Sales 130 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8c.; 300 hhds. Cuba at 7c.@7¾c.; 10 hhds. old crop New-Orleans at 6¾c.; 190 hhds. Melado at 4¼c.@4¾c.; and 550 boxes Havana at 7¼c. @8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime, at 10c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was a spirited and successful one. The prices realized indicated an improvement since the previous public sale.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at former rates.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken some Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; 100 bbls. Resin at 2s.; and a vessel from Savannah, Cotton, at ¾d. ℔ lb. For London, 2,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s.; and 30 tons Oil Cake, 16s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bark *Crusader*, 593 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at 48,8C0; a ship from New-Orleans to Antwerp, Cotton, 1¾c.; one from Mobile to Cronstadt, a fractional below ¾d.; another from Mobile to Liverpool, Havre or Bremen, on private terms; three to Bremen, ¾c.; another from same port to Liverpool, 13-32d.; two brigs from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $9 under and $7 50 on deck; a bark from Philadelphia to Barbadoes, Coal, $5; a brig, 293 tons, to Nuevitas, $1,550; one from Machias to Porto Rico, Lumber, $9; one, 2,000 bbls., thence to a Windward Island, 70c. ℔ bbl.; one from Brunswick, Ga., to north side Cuba, Lumber, $10 50; a schooner from Jacksonville to a Windward Island, $12; a bark to South side Cuba and back on terms we did not learn.

## Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 9.*

FLOUR—The market, since our last, has undergone no important change. The demand for some time past has been mostly of a retail character, hence quotations are higher than would be the case if large lots were being disposed of. Towards the latter part of the week a good inquiry prevailed, principally for the better grades, and prices for all descriptions were firm. The receipts by lake for the week ending on Saturday, were 52,621 bbls., being somewhat less than those of the previous week, while the amount shipped by canal was 39,781 bbls. The amount sold since Tuesday last aggregate 8,500 bbls., closing yesterday at $4 37½@$4 50 for superfine and extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $4 75@$5 for fair to good brands extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $5 50@$5 62½ for double extras.

WHEAT—A fair demand has existed during the week past, and the market closed firm. The inquiry has generally been confined to the wants of millers, and to satisfy orders from the interior, prices in New-York being too low to admit of any demand for through shipment on speculative accounts. The receipts by lake last week were very light, amounting to only 172,477 bushels, and the amount shipped by canal 126,919 bushels, or 45,468 less than the receipts.

CORN—The inquiry at the beginning of the week just ended was comparatively inoperable, but at the close the demand became very active, while prices advanced 2c.@3c., closing firm. The amount in the New-York market is very light, in consequence of which prices have advanced, and present inquirations are that still higher figures will be attained. The receipts by lake for the week were 117,141 bushels, and the amount shipped by canal 111,171 bushels—an amount less receipts of only 5,970.

BARLEY—With a large supply the market is decidedly dull and heavy, at 70c.@75c. for good to choice. No transactions of importance have taken place since the date of our last. Receipts for the week, 36,250 bushels. Shipments, 40,014 bushels.

FREIGHTS—Prices by Lake are dull and lower, having fairly touched bottom. In Chicago, on Thursday, the schooner *Correspondent* was chartered to bring Wheat from that city to this port, at 2c. Canal Freights have ruled remarkably steady since our last, while the business done, although not heavy, has been fair. We quote 11c. on Corn; 12c. on Wheat, and 43c. on Flour, to New-York. Corn to Albany and Troy, 9c.; Wheat, 10c.; Flour, 35c.


## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, GHIONI.
SOTO, GASSIER, LORINI.
CARL FORMES.
The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BOB NETTLES—USED UP—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KING HENRY IV.—WANDERING BOYS—WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

BOWERY THEATRE—ILDAIRE—THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The German mail by the *Borussia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding the repeated denials in certain quarters, it has now transpired officially that the Ouseley Treaty with Nicaragua, as originally published in the TIMES, was correct to the very letter in all the provisions given. It seems, however, that the mission of Sir WILLIAM is not confined exclusively to the matter of the Nicaragua Transit, but has reference also to the relinquishment of the sovereignty of Greytown and the Mosquito Coast to Nicaragua. The terms under which this transfer is to be made involve a provision for the protection of the Indians, who are to have certain vested rights within fixed boundaries, and an annuity secured to them from the customs collected at Greytown. The vested rights of British subjects are also secured, and all grants of land made since January, 1848, if not over one square league, are to be held valid.

General WALKER left Washington for Mobile yesterday afternoon, and General HENNINGSEN will leave New-York to-day—the two filibuster leaders, at their interview on Tuesday night, having come to an amicable understanding, and concluding to cooperate in the "emigrant" movement. J. L. WHITE, Esq., remains in Washington to facilitate consultation with the Administration. The views of the latter, it is stated, have undergone material modification recently touching Nicaragua affairs—brought about, however, not through the presence and influence of WALKER, but through information from an intelligent source in Nicaragua,—in consequence of which it is understood that if WALKER should succeed in gaining a foothold in the country, he will not be interfered with by the United States. In this turn of matters, the position expected to be taken by the British Government through her agents becomes invested with a great deal of importance.

We have advices from Rio de Janeiro to Oct. 5. Following the great solar eclipse on the 6th of September, there had been heavy storms of rain and gales of wind all over the Empire, and for four or five days following that event the weather had been of the most rigorous description. All the rivers in the north had overflowed their banks; the cane plantations had been seriously damaged, and travel on the Pernambuco Railroad was suspended for a short period on account of the freshets. The difficulty between the French Consul at Pernambuco and the President of the province is explained to have grown out of a dispute as to the disposition of the property of a French subject who had died there, leaving orphan children. The affair awaits the decision of the Brazilian Government, the Consul having suspended relations with the Presidency.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, we have advices from San Francisco to the 15th of October. The consummation of the Overland Mail arrangements had been most enthusiastically celebrated in San Francisco. Advices from Frazer River are to Oct. 4. Considerable gold had been taken out since the falling of the river, but the weather was too cold to work, and the miners were returning in large numbers to California. The Indians in Oregon, at last advices—Oct. 6—were suing for peace, but Col. WRIGHT insisted upon an unconditional surrender. The troops were engaged in destroying the provision and grain-fields of the Indians, who were, in consequence, in a state of great destitution. Business throughout California is reported as being very dull.

A pilot-boat belonging to Wilmington, N. C., reports having spoken a vessel known as the *Ketch Brothers*, of Charleston, in charge of Lieut. STONE, of the sloop-of-war *Marion*, from the Coast of Africa, where she had been captured as a slaver. She is hourly expected at Charleston.

The adjourned Railroad Convention met at Cleveland, yesterday evening. The attendance was much more numerous than at any previous meeting, four hundred millions of stock being represented. No business was transacted last night.

By way of testifying their gratification at the result of the late Congressional elections in the State of New-Jersey, the good people of Newark indulged in a great festival last evening, at which three of the Anti-Lecompton members elect to Congress were present; at which numerous speeches were made; and in which strong efforts towards a consolidation of the opposition elements, Republican, American and Anti-Lecompton, were freely exhibited.

The preliminary examination was entered upon yesterday, before Justice WELSH, relative to the accusation of perjury preferred against CATHARINE MULHEARN by ROBERT L. WILLIS, proprietor of the alleged gambling-house No. 581 Broadway. WILLIS charges the accused with having sworn falsely in her recent affidavit declaring that he murdered a man in his gambling-house. In his evidence, yesterday, WILLIS made a positive denial of the murder, and explained away the blood stains found about the cistern, by stating that they were caused by the cropping of a dog's ears. The stains in the entry-way of the basement, he says, were there when he moved into the house. The examination will be resumed to-day.

The searches by the Police and Coroner's Inquisition—the latter of which was concluded yesterday—have failed to discover the person who killed the young man, WM. S. TOMPKINS, on Saturday night last, at the lager-bier and concert saloon No. 497 Broadway. Thirteen persons who were present when the murderous assault was committed were examined before the Coroner, but none were able to give a description of the murderer sufficient to afford the slightest clue to his identity. The immediate cause of TOMPKINS' death was rupture of a blood vessel of the brain. The deceased belonged to a highly respectable and influential family in California.

A longshoreman undertook yesterday to escape from a First Ward officer, when he was shot at three times; the last shot took fatal effect, and he died while being conveyed to the City Hospital. The man who was killed was named HOLLIS *alias* "Sailor Jack," a well known desperate character. Officer CAIRNS, who fired the revolver, has been a Policeman two years, and bears a good name. He surrendered himself into custody and awaits the result of the Inquest, which commences to-day.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 2,000 bales at easier prices. Flour and Wheat were in lively demand at improved rates. Corn was depressed and cheaper. Groceries were less active. Pork was in brisk request, and it advanced. Beef was plenty and heavy. Freights were dull, with 662 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Market took another downward turn in prices yesterday, owing to a large excess of receipts over the current demand. The arrivals of bullocks during the week ending yesterday number 8,176, of which nearly 4,000 were at the Forty-fourth-street Yards. The general good quality and weights made this supply nearly double the average weekly receipts (3,143) during all of last year. The decline yesterday was equal to about ½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Some of the best bullocks offered went at about 9c., while large sales of good quality were made at 8c. for the estimated dressed carcass. Good beef has seldom been so low at wholesale for many years past.

## Our City Government.

The tax-payers of our City have been in council. They have held meetings and formed an association, upon the name of which they have not yet been able to decide, but whose object is "to oppose and prevent, if possible, all increase of taxation, to diminish its existing rate, and to check the prevailing corruptions of our Municipal Government." They have appointed committees and hired two lawyers, whose special business it will be to watch the City officials and detect them, if possible, in their predatory enterprises upon the City treasury. One of the more adventurous members present on Tuesday evening was called to order by the President for alluding to the character of the nominations of one of the political parties for City offices, and was reminded that "this was not a political party." He asked if they were not to make nominations, and was answered, No. "Then," said he, "I will have nothing to do with it. You cannot influence these political parties. The Comptroller of this City is already elected as certainly as if he was voted for." And so the meeting dissolved.

These tax-payers, it will therefore be seen, do not propose to meddle with the elections. They resent the intimation that they mean to interfere in any way with the action of political parties. They do not intend to keep *rogues out* of office, but only to *watch* them after they get in. They leave political parties, with their primary meetings, packed Conventions and miscellaneous machinery, to put their own tools and pet bullies into places of responsibility and trust, and content themselves with placing a couple of lawyers at the door to watch their operations. The reason of this is obvious. The gentlemen of the Tax-payers' Association are themselves members of the various political parties who contend among themselves for possession of the City Government;—and each is unwilling to take any action which shall damage the prospects of his own party, and so put in peril his own reputation as a regular, undeviating, "reliable" party man. He cares more for his party than he does for his taxes. He would be glad to have an honest Government—if it can be done without peril to his party. And this is the upshot of all the talk we have heard about reforming the City Government. They hope to scare scoundrelly officials into honesty, through fear of being watched.

It is perfectly easy to see that under these circumstances we are to have no Municipal Reform. The future is to be like the past—only more so. The political parties will have everything their own way in December, and will feel under no necessity of even nominating honest men for office. The mass of our best citizens care nothing about City Reform. They will sacrifice for it neither time, nor money, nor attachment to their political parties. Their taxes are heavy, but their assessments are low. The City is swindled, but the per cent. of loss which they sustain is very small. And more than all, they have no faith in their *ability* to achieve a reform, if they should make the attempt. One of the speakers at the meeting in question said it was impossible to effect anything by political parties;—the people were not organized, but the rogues were. All they could do was to appoint a Vigilance Committee, hire a brace of lawyers, and prosecute all officials guilty of a violation of the laws. If he had studied the matter to the end, and reflected that these prosecutions are to come before partisan Judges and partisan Juries, and are to encounter partisan hostility at every step of their progress, he would have seen what a farce the whole proceeding is likely to prove. We have 30,000 tax-payers in the City, and twice that number who are indirectly but deeply interested in the reform of City abuses; but they cannot be detached from their political alliances and brought to *act together* upon this single issue;—therefore it is that we shall have no City Reform.

We believe we express only the settled judgment of reflecting men, when we say that *self-government, with universal suffrage, in large cities, has proved a failure.* It does not answer the purpose of Government. It does not give us security either for our persons or our property. It does not preserve order or prevent crime. It gives us neither clean streets nor safe walks. It does not check ruffianism nor prevent pauperism. It is neither a terror to evil-doers nor a praise to them that do well. It gives us dishonest law-makers, corrupt judges, and imbecile executives. It elevates the worst men to the highest places, and stifles the voices of good men when raised even in remonstrance. Under its operation the most reckless and unprincipled adventurers rise to places of the highest power, and then fortify themselves in their seats by the weapons and wealth of those they plunder. There is no certainty of justice,—no fixed meaning to law,—no reliance upon magistrates,—no security for life,—none of the guarantees and guards against violence and fraud which Government was made to secure, and without which all Government is a nuisance and a sham. This is not the experience of New-York alone:—every great city in America is showing the same results and teaching the same lesson.

It is common to say that when things reach the worst, there is virtue enough in the people to reform the evil. Even if this were true it would furnish but little consolation,—for the very object of Government is to prevent things from thus coming to the worst. We do not care to be dragged slowly down to death's door, under the assurance that at that point medical skill will restore us to life again. But we do not see the evidence of the assumption. In no city except San Francisco has the experiment when tried proved successful; and it is by no means certain that, if the attempt were made in any other large city the honest men would be found strong enough to hang the scoundrels. Reference is sometimes made to the election of Mayor TIEMANN to show that, when convinced of the necessity for action, the people will break the bonds of party and put good men in office without regard to political considerations. But that election proves no such thing. Mayor TIEMANN was elected by a coalition of the Republicans and the Americans and a *secession* from the Democratic ranks, caused by a personal quarrel between FERNANDO WOOD and half a dozen of his former friends. It showed no signs of weakness of party in any extremity, for bad as the case was, WOOD polled the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate. We have seen as yet no proof that political parties can be broken up by considerations of the public good.

What is to be the result it is not for us to say. For some time, at least, we shall probably go on from bad to worse. How long it will be before MORRISSEY is Mayor and the Benicia Boy at the head of the Department of Repairs and Supplies, we shall not venture to predict. But unless we get relief from the new Constitution, the time may not be very far distant when we shall be compelled to look to our Volunteer Regiments for anything like a government under which honest men can live.

## Venezuela and General Paez.

If it is one of the inevitable laws of society that true patriotism is not recognized until after the death of the patriot, General PAEZ should esteem himself more than ordinarily fortunate. He certainly is one of the most remarkable men of the time; and if his destiny has hitherto denied him the reward due to exalted virtue, it would nevertheless appear to have reserved for his old age a brilliant and triumphant acknowledgment of the services of his younger days, and even to have opened for him a path of still greater usefulness and glory. The achievements of PAEZ, though they have been performed in a comparatively obscure corner of the world, have been by no means unimportant in the history of Progress. And if his countrymen have not been as mindful of them and of their consequences as they should have been, there is at length some prospect of a change of feeling more creditable to themselves and more just to him. This alteration may perhaps be due more to their necessities than to his deserts; but let that pass.

Next to BOLIVAR'S heroic exertions, it was those of PAEZ which obtained the liberation of Venezuela from the Spanish yoke. As a consequence of these services, PAEZ was for a long time extremely popular at home, and his countrymen twice elected him to the highest office in their gift. While in possession of that office he appears to have used his power with moderation and impartiality, and his influence with justice and a judicious and patriotic regard for the public interests. And, which is equally to his credit, Venezuela, while under his Presidency, faithfully kept her engagements with other nations, and fairly met the claims of her creditors. Nor is it a small matter to add, that on both occasions of the expiration of PAEZ'S term of office, he left a surplus in the National Treasury.

In 1847, however, an entire change took place in the affairs of Venezuela. TADEO MONAGAS was elected President, and he proved to be the very opposite of PAEZ in all that distinguishes the characters of men. Ambitious of power, greedy for personal wealth, and regardless of everything but the advancement of his own interests and those of his family, MONAGAS soon constituted himself the tyrant of Venezuela. Using the means belonging to his station to excite the popular animosity against PAEZ, whose moral influence he feared, he so far succeeded as to make the unstable and vacillating people oblivious of the claims of PAEZ upon their gratitude, and the former favorite speedily became an object of popular distrust. MONAGAS presuming on the temper he which had succeeded in arousing among the populace of the capital, resorted to acts which were tyrannical in the extreme. In January, 1848, he dispersed the Legislature at the point of the bayonet—reassembled them in like manner,—and, with troops around the Chambers, extorted from them an act for the expatriation of PAEZ. Nor were the public moneys respected. Various artifices, ingeniously selected, and boldly adopted, were used to create claims upon the treasury, and MONAGAS'S family and parasites became speedily enriched. In March, in the same year, PAEZ took up arms in Araguatos, on the borders of Venezuela, on the side of New-Granada. His object was to free his country from the despotism of MONAGAS and, no doubt, also to vindicate himself. He was, however, overwhelmed by the forces which MONAGAS sent against him, and he retired from the country. In 1849 he renewed the attempt, but the people were still against him, and he was forced to a capitulation. General SILVA received his sword, and PAEZ was confined in prison at Cumana for several months. MONAGAS would have put him to death but that he feared the reaction which he felt sure the execution of PAEZ would cause throughout the country, and the General was permitted to leave Venezuela under sentence of banishment. Most of our readers will remember the public reception which was given to PAEZ on his arrival in New-York. Since that time he has resided among us, and has won, by his general modest and dignified deportment, the good will of our citizens.

In 1851, TADEO MONAGAS finding the popular opinion adverse to his election to the Presidency for a second term, employed his influence to effect the elevation of his brother, GREGORIO MONAGAS, to that office, and succeeded. GREGORIO MONAGAS became President of Venezuela, and so remained until the populace, (disgusted at his overbearing tyranny, which had, through constant licence, reached the last limits of audacity,) created a revolution which found the country utterly bankrupt. The Republic is now under the provisional Presidency of CASTRO, and a Convention is in session, with the object of remodeling the Constitution. When this shall have been done, a new President will be elected, and it is confidently expected that PAEZ, who has been publicly invited to return to Venezuela, and in whose favor the tide of popular feeling has again turned, will be chosen to fill that office. Should the popular choice fall on PAEZ he will find the duties of his office beset with the great difficulties consequent on a total disorganization of the machinery of government, and the greater difficulties inseparable from an empty treasury. But, on the other hand, he will find an ample scope for the objects of his patriotism, and abundant call for the exercise of such talents as he may possess for the improvement of his country and the extension of her commerce.

The United States are considerably interested in the future course of Venezuela. Not only are our sympathies naturally enlisted in the success and safety of Republican institutions wherever they may exist, but the trade of Venezuela with this country, already important, is susceptible of great extension. The annual exports from Venezuela, chiefly to England, Germany and the United States, and consisting, for the most part, of coffee, hides, cocoa, indigo, deer and goat skins, hats, copaiba, woods, tobacco and cotton, may be estimated at about twenty millions of dollars, of which exports probably one-fourth comes to us—while her imports from this country, directly and indirectly, may be estimated, on an average, at about two millions of dollars annually. It must also be remembered that the trade between the various ports of Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Coro, Barcelona and Cumana, and New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, gives no inconsiderable employment to American tonnage. Our relations, then, with Venezuela are not by any means unimportant even now. But under a wise and patriotic Government, the commercial relations of that Republic with Europe and the United States might be vastly increased. The soil is rich and fertile, the climate is good, and the harbors are for the most part sufficiently commodious and safe. And if the people can only be permitted to enjoy the blessings of domestic tranquillity, there is no reason why they should not constantly progress in prosperity and commercial wealth.

The indications, as we have already said, point to General PAEZ as the next President of Venezuela. But, whether this anticipation be realized or not, he will still command, either in a public or a private relation, sufficient influence in that country to make his example felt, and to attach value to his opinions. He has had abundant opportunities to study our social system, and to observe the reasons of our constant progression and advancement. That observation, we believe, will not have been vain or easily forgotten, and we cherish the hope that Venezuela will demonstrate its benefits before very long.

## Hopeful Symptoms.

We are greatly surprised not to hear from any quarter that the Police and the laborers on the Central Park have been used for electioneering purposes, by somebody. About this time every year we are generally treated by one or other of the rival parties to a terrible *exposé* of the corruption and villainy practiced by its opponents; and the Police and the Central Park have for the last two years furnished materials for the most damaging insinuations on one side or other. What this remarkable omission indicates it is hard to say. That it is a sign of greater mutual good-will we hardly dare hope; so we are driven to the conclusion that for once these mighty engines of corruption, the Metropolitan Policemen and the Central Park laborers, were left in their legitimate sphere.

The peace and good order which prevailed proved that, in spite of our forty-one indicted officials, we have made considerable advances in the road towards decency and good government; and the mere fact that no one has been able to say in what district or for what candidate Mr. OLMSTED'S 2,500 myrmidons voted, is most consolatory and encouraging. If Mr. WOOD were in office, and the Common Council had charge of all the municipal works, we might feel pretty certain that the City fathers would have been able to give a good account of the hosts of the spade and the pickaxe, who are now beautifying the upper end of the island.

We do not flatter ourselves for a moment, however, that any party has frankly come to the conclusion that the public service is of more importance than the interests of the party; that the first use of a police force is to keep the peace, and the first use of a laborer is to perform the work he is paid for performing. This would be a stage in political progress which it will take us a long while to reach. The partisans are letting the public servants alone for the present, not as a matter of duty, but as a matter of necessity. On the Central Park the work of canvassing and intimidating laborers was vigorously begun by outsiders, until Mr. OLMSTED was obliged to issue a printed notice, to be read by the foremen of all the gangs to their men, informing them that their position on the Park would be in no wise affected by the way in which they voted, and that they were to attach no importance to any rumors to the contrary. Better still, though we believe by accident, on the day before election no work was done, so that when the various pugilists and Aldermen whose duty it is to drag Irishmen to the polls arrived on the ground to marshal their forces for the morrow's struggle, they found the field empty.

We presume that eventually it will be hammered into the heads of politicians that the State has higher claims upon men in her employ than any party can have; but we confess we still think that desirable consummation a long way off. In the meantime we are duly thankful for even a slight relaxation of the bonds of party discipline. We do not despair of the advent of a *régime* in which even clerks in the Custom-house will be selected for their honesty and ability, and hold their places as long as they behave properly; and under which a hod-man will be allowed to carry mortar at a dollar a day, without being called on to swallow, or repudiate, the Dred Scott decision.

## Our Assessment System.

As is usually the case about election time, we hear a great deal on all sides about the necessity of reducing the taxes. The feeling which an English statesman once rather flippantly described as "an ignorant impatience of taxation," is strong upon our citizens at all times, but never more so than on the eve of a municipal election. It is then that our griefs and troubles of this kind press most heavily upon us. It is then that we especially begin to interest ourselves with speculations as to where the money has gone to, and how it has been squandered. These reflections, however, let them come when they will, are good. But while the community are considering the question of how much taxes ought to be paid, it would be well if they would also give their attention to the inquiry how they ought to be assessed.

Our system of imposing direct taxation is radically wrong. It is grossly unequal and unjust, because its burdens are most unequally assessed. The chief ground of complaint in England against the Income Tax is, that it is inquisitorial. But admitting that it is obnoxious to this charge, it is, at least, equal in its action upon the public. In England, every man is bound to declare to the Government, and under oath, the amount of Income on which he is legally taxable. There may be, and there no doubt is, great straining of conscience among certain persons in making their declarations. But this is a matter which the law has no right to suspect. It can only deal with facts; and when a man is proved to have wilfully sworn falsely to his "return" of taxable income, he is prosecuted for perjury, and nothing can save him from imprisonment or transportation.

But, with us, we adopt a different plan. We assess upon capital and not upon income. A man's property may be productive of income or it may involve him in annual loss; yet his taxation will be the same under both circumstances—the assessed value of the property governing the amount of taxation which he must pay. This, however, is a question of policy which may or may not be decided correctly. It is against the system that we are speaking, and we would call the attention of the public to the unequal manner in which it applies.

We will suppose that A owns a house which costs him $10,000, and produces a yearly rental of $800. The assessors will probably estimate the building as worth $8,000 and the taxation on that sum at $1 62 ₩ $100 will accordingly be $129 60, or $16 20 *per cent.* on his annual income of $800. Even supposing, however, that the building is assessed at its full cost of $10,000—the tax in this case would be $162 or 20.25 per cent. on his income. B., on the other hand, owns $10,000 of City stocks, yielding an annual interest of 5 *per centum*—the yearly income from which is $500—yet his taxation at $1 62 per $100, on $10,000 will be $162, or 32.40 *per cent.* on his income of $500.

It does not require any argument to show that a system which is so very unequal in its demands upon the community is intolerably unjust—and that taxation should rather be charged on income from real or personal property than on real or personal property itself.

As regards the method by which the value of property is assessed, it is rather a serious farce than a legal procedure. If a man who owns $5,000 finds himself assessed for $10,000, he can go and swear off the exaggeration; but in the opposite case, the man is silent and the public exchequer suffers. It is notorious that there are numbers of citizens whose property is not set down at half its value. Nor is it possible for the Assessors to arrive at the truth in all cases. But if a system similar to that of the English Income Tax prevailed here, every property-owner would have to make a sworn statement, not of the value of his property, which nobody can correctly estimate from day to day, but of his last year's income from real or personal property, which is always to be ascertained with more or less accuracy. The result, we believe, would be a large gain rather than a loss to the public, and the extreme partiality of the present system would be avoided.

## Employment for Women.

We give place, in another column, to an article upon the utility of the movement recently started in this City to establish a Free Library for the use of women. It is, in part, a reply to some strictures upon the plan contained in the *Christian Intelligencer* of last week,—but it presents the case without any controversial bitterness, clearly and strongly before the public. We commend it to the friendly notice of those who are never weary of doing substantial good to their fellow-men. It is not likely to arrest the attention of politicians or of men absorbed in the pursuit of business or of pleasure. But the movement itself has already taken a very strong hold upon the favor of some of the more considerate and influential of our citizens,—and although it is not likely to arouse any very general or marked enthusiasm in the public mind, we hope it will enlist enough of substantial interest to secure the completion of the object at which it aims.

That object is merely to place within the reach of young women the means of qualifying themselves for a class of employments which are almost always open, and by which they can earn a comfortable and honorable subsistence, for themselves and those dependent on them. Everybody knows how very inadequately a large class of women are paid for their labor, and how many avenues of profitable employment are closed against them. Making caps at a shilling a dozen; pantaloons at 15 cents a pair, and shirts at five cents each, can scarcely keep a working girl from starvation,—and yet there are many thousands of girls, virtuous, sensible, industrious, who are forced, month after month and year after year, to drag out the sad, half-fed, joyless existence which is all that incessant labor at these prices can be made to yield. All this is well and widely known. But it is not so generally understood that nothing confines these poor women to this lowest class of drudgery, but their lack of qualification for work that demands more education and intelligence, and pays much better. The letter of our correspondent in another column, states—and no one is more familiar with the subject than the lady who writes it,—that intelligent women, of fair education and some knowledge of business, can always find employment in this City at wages ranging from $5 to $12 a week But immense numbers of our young girls have had no means of acquiring such knowledge. Forced to leave school before they have learned more than to read and possibly to write a little,—and deprived of all subsequent opportunities of acquiring knowledge, they know nothing of book-keeping, penmanship, or arithmetic,—they are unable to fill any position requiring skill or business faculties of any kind, and are compelled to rely upon the plainest and coarsest sewing for a livelihood. *Nine-tenths* of the sewing-girls of the City, who live upon what is forcibly and justly styled "starvation wages," are precluded by lack of education from work of a better sort; and it is the ignorance in which the great mass of our young women are brought up which crowds this department of work and keeps its wages so low.

The aim of the Woman's Library movement is to furnish an institution which shall do for the young women what the Mercantile Library has done for the young men of the City,—afford them the means of acquiring knowledge which will enable them to fill higher positions of labor, and thus improve their own condition. They want books to read—for there is no class of persons in the community with whom the taste for reading is more decided and general than with them, as the publishers of the trashy literature of the day know very well. They want rooms which they can use for purposes of study, where they can have access to books and teachers—where they can organize classes for instruction and find the means of mental culture. We see nothing unreasonable, nothing visionary or impracticable in the effort to furnish them with such facilities. It has been started and thus far almost wholly sustained by a single person—a young lady who knows the condition and necessities of the class for whom she is laboring, and who has succeeded,—as all such earnest, intelligent and well-directed efforts must succeed,—in enlisting the sympathy and aid of those who are able to furnish both.

The *Christian Intelligencer* evidently misunderstands the movement, or we are confident it would not oppose it. It speaks of it as 'ornamental rather than practical,"—as having no "practical bearing upon the positive and daily wants of life,"—and adds:

"Women who require the use of a free library form just that class which needs very vigorous and far-reaching measures for their permanent relief and advancement, in the supply of temporal wants. We have no hesitancy in saying, that from all the opportunities we have of judging in the case, nine women want uniform and remunerative employment where one woman wants the use of a free library. * * * The question which concerns us is, How shall our laboring females find employment and the means of virtuous self-support? Books are good; but thousands know, by bitter experience, that bread is a constant necessity."

Any effort which the *Intelligencer* or anybody else may make to furnish bread, or employment, to those who need them will, we have no doubt, be earnestly seconded by those who have thus far aided this movement for a Library for Women. The object of the Library is to qualify young women for the employment which is to give them bread. New channels of work cannot be created at will. It is useless and absurd for the *Intelligencer* to demand them. There is undoubtedly, as the *Intelligencer* says:—

"A great and beautiful lesson taught in the conduct of Christ, when He saw the multitudes around Him faint and weary, and He said to His disciples, 'Have ye here any meat?' The five loaves and the small fishes were *multiplied into a repast for thousands*, and thus they were refreshed and prepared for further instruction."

But unfortunately this miracle cannot be performed at will for the relief of the starving unemployed. And the "lesson taught" certainly cannot be the refusal to furnish to the thousands who need a repast, the means of qualifying themselves to earn it.

## The Atlantic Telegraph.

A vast deal of official jealousy and undignified squabbling would appear to be inseparable from the executive management of all great enterprises. Now, there are two railway companies at swords' points with each other. Again, a "split" in a board of directors is insinuated rather than announced in the newspapers. And at another time the community is startled by the intelligence of a total impossibility of the parties to a desirable combination agreeing upon the terms of coalition. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has not been exempt from these, in addition to its other annoyances. There has been for some weeks past a series of letters in the English papers abounding in recriminations of a purely personal character, with which the public has nothing to do, and about which, except in the gratification of Anglo-Saxon love for gossip, the public cares nothing at all.

In the last letter or manifesto of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, however, he makes an offer which, to say the least, deserves at the hands of the Company the attention which we trust it will receive. After expressing a desire for permission to apply certain tests to, and make a thorough examination of, the condition of the cable, about the soundness of which, for all practical purposes, Mr. WHITEHOUSE appears to be by no means hopeless, he says:

"If the result of this examination be such as to satisfy my judgment, I shall then be prepared to make to the Company the following offer: I will undertake, at my own cost and at my own risk, to reopen communication with Newfoundland; and, further, to maintain it for a given number of years at a moderate per centage upon the gross receipts of the Company, this being payable so long only as the line shall be kept by me in good working order. I, therefore, request the Directors' permission for such examination of the cable as shall be necessary to enable me to make an offer in the terms above stated."

The Company may not deem it desirable to agree to the per centage which Mr. WHITEHOUSE may consider "moderate" and may demand. But, in view of the actual situation of matters, and the present prospects of the the Company, we do not see that anything better can be done than to give Mr. WHITEHOUSE the opportunity which he seeks. As far as any practical purpose now subserved by the cable is concerned, it might as well be lying in the Styx for the accommodation of the Spiritualists. It does no work, and there does not appear to be any one besides Mr. WHITEHOUSE who has any hope of succeeding to make it useful.

The best thing to be done, then, would seem to be to give Mr. WHITEHOUSE another chance at it for a stated number of days or weeks—the period to be extended indefinitely afterwards, (but at Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S expense,) until some one else appears who will try his hand on it, or until the cable itself is shown to be irrevocably lost. Mr. WHITEHOUSE is a gentleman of eminently scientific attainments and great reputation, which latter he stakes, by this offer, against success, and he has therefore more to lose by failure than the Company, whose cable now remains perfectly useless. We are accordingly prepared to learn—unless the querulous feeling which has been somewhat prominent in the late correspondence connected with the affairs of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in the English papers, be greater than we can allow ourselves to suppose—that in the absence of any more practical offer than that of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, this gentleman will be allowed to undertake the experiments of which he speaks.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE LECTURES.—Columbia College has taken a step in advance of our collegiate institutions generally, in the establishment of a Post-Graduate University Course, in which lectures are given for students who desire to push their studies beyond the limits of the College course. This is precisely what was needed to assimilate our educational institutions to those which have acquired such celebrity in the old world, and to afford our students the means of prosecuting their inquiries and acquirements to any extent they may desire. We cannot doubt that in time, as the knowledge of the system becomes generally diffused, its advantages will be sought by increasing numbers of persons. Discourses such as are now being delivered at the College, embracing as they do subjects of the utmost importance in the Arts, Sciences and Belles-Lettres, and delivered by such men as Professors DWIGHT, LIEBER, NAIRNE, MCCULLOCH, JOY, DAVIES, PECK, and HACKLEY, and the Hon. G. P. MARSH, cannot fail to be entertaining as well highly instructive.

It should not, however, be a matter of surprise to the Trustees if the Theatre College is not always well attended. These lectures, though they address themselves to the student, who would indeed do well to attend them, are most adapted to the scholar, who can better appreciate them. Still there should be scholars enough among us to set the example to students, and to sustain an effort which must be of incalculable benefit to all young men who are so judicious as to avail themselves of this rare opportunity for acquiring useful knowledge from distinguished sources. But the system, we presume, has not been adopted with any paramount view to immediate popularity or success. It is part of a large scheme of education, and it would not be at all surprising if some time—years, it may be—should elapse, before it should take so decided a hold upon the community as to crowd the rooms of the several Professors. Fortunately Columbia College is not dependent upon the receipts of the lecture-room for the means of sustaining the system; and even if from the community at large no large immediate attendance should be secured, inducements will not be wanting to a continuance of the course.

For the sake of the public, however, it should be understood that these most excellent lectures, upon very interesting topics, and by men of distinguished ability, are open to all. The days and hours of the different lecturers are fully stated in an advertisement, which will be found in another column.

DIFFICULT TO PLEASE.—The Board of Supervisors have rejected another nomination made by the Mayor for a City Hall Commissioner, and as his Honor has found it altogether impossible to find a man whom they will approve, we would suggest that, for the sake of completing the commission, so that the much-needed Hall may be built, the Mayor shall allow the fastidious Supervisors to nominate their own man. As they have approved of two of the Mayor's nominees, this may be considered as nothing more than fair.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met at noon again yesterday, and was in session all the afternoon. Supervisor STEWART moved that the names of District Canvassers not making returns according to law, be sent to the District-Attorney for prosecution; he made the motion in view of the informalities in the returns from the Fourth Ward. At the suggestion of Supervisor PURDY, the motion was withdrawn for the present, but it was understood that it would he offered again when there was a full Board present. It will be decided to-day what shall be done with the return from the Fourth District of the First Ward, which was sent back for correction on Tuesday. The official vote in the Fifth Ward for Member of Congress was as follows: For Sickles 1949; Williamson, 934; Walbridge, 732. In the Eighth Ward it stands: Sickles, 1,172; Walbridge, 1,068; Williamson, 1,316. It was resolved that when a return, having been sent back for correction, is again brought before the Board, it shall be made the special order for the next day, and shall not be acted on till then if objection is made. Mr. BELL arose to correct a statement in an evening paper with regard to the debate the previous day concerning the return from the Fourth District of the First Ward. On a motion to put the correction upon the minutes, an exciting debate arose. Mr. VOORHIES said he was surprised that Mr. BELL stood up for such dirty party tricks as were indicated on the return from the First Ward. Mr. BELL replied, and became very much excited. Mr. VOORHIES pronounced his statements false, and Mr. BELL used language even more objectionable. After some further debate the motion was lost by a vote of 6 to 6. Mr. PURDY then asked if the paper was not a part of the record of the proceedings just passed. The Chairman ruled that it was. Personal explanations between Messrs. BELL and VOORHIES followed, each withdrew all the personalities that had been uttered, and the Board, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

OUR CORPORATION COUNSEL.—There is no law prohibiting the Counsel of the Corporation from practicing among Tombs abysters in the Court of Sessions, but it is quite certain that there ought to he. A lawyer occupying so important an office, and one, too, that is so well compensated, ought not to be continually found advocating the discharge of rowdies who are arrested for disturbing the public peace, and acting as the counsel of gamblers accused of such grave offences as murder. The duties of the legal adviser of the City Government ought to be sufficient to keep him too well employed, if they were properly attended to, to allow him to act as the counsel of so many criminals as Mr. BUSTEED has appeared for during the past few months. If there is no legal restraint in the case, the influence of public opinion ought to be sufficiently strong to act as a law.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY ELECT.—The friends of NELSON J. WATERBURY, District-Attorney-elect, assembled in strength last Tuesday evening, and took up their line of march for the Judge's residence, in Twenty-seventh-street, preceded by Robertson's Band. The Hon. SOLOMON B. NOBLE was orator of the occasion, and did very handsome justice to his subject. Mr. WATERBURY replied in a speech full of capital points, after which the company were invited in, and sat down to a capital supper. Toasts were the order of the night, and a reference to the County Clerk elect elicited a very telling speech from Capt. JAMES M. TURNER.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this Society, held at No. 811 Broadway, the following Council of Management was elected for 1858-9: President, ROBERT J. DODGE; Vice-President, Henry Bogert; Recording Secretary, Mr. James Oliver; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Norton, Astor Library, New-York; Treasurer, Wm. S. Frederick Mayers; Curator, Aug. B. Sage; Librarian, James D. Foskett. The new Constitution, which was adopted in September, is now in force. Its financial regulations are highly conservative, and the annual dues which it establishes very low. The Society receives constant accessions of new members, and is exerting a marked influence in the science which it is intended to cultivate.

DESPERATE BURGLARS ABROAD.—No less than four attempts at burglary have been made within the last week, in the Fourth Metropolitan Precinct. The stores which the burglars attempted to break into are within a stone's-threw of each other. Fortunately for the storekeepers the designs of the burglars were frustrated through the vigilance (particularly) of Officer FELLEMAN. This rapid succession of attempts at burglary on stores situated so near one another, evidences the desperation of these burglars, and is beneficial as a warning to all store and housekeepers to secure in a proper manner the modes of ingress and egress to their premises.

AN ABSURDLY UNREASONABLE REQUEST.—The *Commercial Advertiser*, of last evening, says: "When the *Express* takes the trouble to cite the *Commercial* again, we shall be glad if it will *take the trouble to do so correctly*." This is, under the circumstances, about as unreasonable a request as we have ever seen. When the *Express* does take any such trouble, in reference to any of its cotemporaries, we should be glad to know it.

The Republican Primary Elections were held last evening in the various Wards. As there was but one ticket in the field in most of the meetings it took but little time to choose delegates to the various nominating Conventions. The Republican Central Committee met at No. 618 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, but nothing of great moment demanded its action, and the proceedings were uninteresting.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—The list of serious accidents for Tuesday excel the usual daily catalogue. HENRY MYERS fell from the top of a loaded wagon of sea-weed, while he was driving. The vehicle passed over him, inflicting some internal injuries. He was taken to his residence, No. 70 Avenue A. PHILIP HULLEN fell asleep as he was driving his cart through Duane-street, and fell; the result was a fall in front of his cart, and a fracture of his right arm. He was removed to the City Hospital. FRANCIS ABOT, a boy twelve years old, was playing upon some logs at the foot of Delancey-street, when he stumbled and broke one of his legs. Some policeman took him to his parent's residence, No. 379 Jackson-street.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—Messrs. FURGUSON and OVERTON gave an opening exhibition at the Gymnasium Hall, corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street, last evening, which was witnessed by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The affair was conducted by a board of floor managers in a very admirable manner. A brief opening address was made by H. L. STUART, Esq., in the absence of the REV. T. L. CUTLER, who was expected to speak. Mr. SADOWICK, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium, made a few remarks at the close of the performances. The Metropolitan, Ottignon's, Gebhard's, Wood's and the Brooklyn Gymnasiums were represented by favorite gymnasts.

The following are the officers of the left wing of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, which have relieved the right wing of the same corps from Staten Island duty. Major LACHERE, Captains GAULET, THOUROT, LAUKOTA, Paymaster S. BARBER, Jr.

GAS EXPLOSION.—An explosion of gas occurred Tuesday evening in the drug-store of JOHN O. KEILLY, No. 528 Ninth-avenue. The damage was about $50 to the goods in the store, and a severe scorching of Mr. KEILLY's hands.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—JAMES JACKSON made an unsuccessful effort on Tuesday to terminate his existence, by swallowing some laudanum. Domestic grievances impelled the self-murderous attempt.

The JAMES B. BILLINGS announced in the TIMES of yesterday as missing, was formerly connected with the Irving House, of this City, and was quite recently a proprietor of the Girard House, Philadelphia.

The Fair of the American Union will be held at No. 620 Broadway, which is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition.

A meeting is called for this evening by advertisement, to take measures to aid in the matter of establishing an American Chapel in Paris.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday in Worth-street. The proceedings were brief, of a routine character, and of no public interest.

### Coroner's Inquests.

THE LAGER-BIER SALOON HOMICIDE—THE PERPETRATOR OF THE HOMICIDE UNKNOWN—A VERY SINGULAR CASE.—The homicide of the young man, WM. S. TOMPKINS, on Saturday night last at the old Art-Union rooms in Broadway, recently converted into a lager-bier and concert saloon, proves to be a remarkable case. The police of the Ward have been indefatigable in their efforts to discover the perpetrator of the homicide, but without the slightest success. As the case looks, there is every probability that the mystery now surrounding it will remain perpetually unvailed. It seems hardly possible that an act of such sudden and atrocious violence could be committed in the presence of nearly two dozen persons and the guilty party escape without any of the witnesses being able afterwards to give a description of him. The inquisition by the Coroner which has been allowed to drag along ever since Monday, in the hope that the murderous assailant might be discovered and arrested, was brought to a close yesterday. The evidence corroborates the main particulars of the homicide as published in Monday's TIMES. Thirteen witnesses were examined including THOMAS P. ODELL and ROBERT FOX, the proprietors of the saloon, and several female waiters employed in the place. Young TOMPKINS came into the saloon a little before 10 o'clock, accompanied by a friend. He was considerably intoxicated. In the course of half an hour the deceased and his friend stepped up to the bar and were soon joined by a third man. TOMPKINS made a remark derogatory to one of the girls engaged in the saloon, to which the third man, who appeared to be an acquaintance of his, excepted. TOMPKINS called the other man by an opprobrious name, and the latter, thereupon, struck him on the neck, knocking him down. TOMPKINS was picked up insensible. His assailant remained in the place some time and then left. The *post-mortem* examination showed that the immediate cause of death was the rupture of a blood-vessel. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by compression of the brain from rupture of a blood-vessel, caused by violence received on the 6th of November, 1858, at Concert Hall, No. 497 Broadway, at the hand of some person to the Jury unknown." The deceased was 21 years of age, and a native of this State. He returned from California a few weeks ago, where his parents reside. His father is a man of standing and influsne, and was the late Mayor of Marysville, California.

### Police Reports.

THE GAMBLING HOUSE MURDER.

The examination in the case of Catharine Mulhearn, charged with perjury in having, as is alleged, sworn falsely in her recent affidavit before Justice Connolly, accusing Robert L. Willis with having murdered a person in his gambling-house, No. 581 Broadway, was commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. Quite a crowd of spectators was in attendaoce.

Henry Clark, the colored waiter in Mr. Willis' establishment, was first placed on the witness stand. He told the same story as he gave in the examination before Justice Connolly. He had been in the employ of Mr. Willis fourteen months, when the Police made the late descent on his place; never knew of any rows or disturbances in the house; slept in there on the night of the alleged murder, and heard no unusual noise; had noticed the blood stains in the lower entry and around the cistern, but never tried to wash them away. The blood stains were there previous to the arrest of Mr. Willis. In his cross-examination he was unable to tell the hour he went to bed on the morning of the 9th of September, when the murder is stated to have been committed, or the hour he arose on that morning. He was asked if he knew how the blood stains come upon the wall, but the question was objected to and the objection sustained.

*Robert L. Willis* was next examined. He stated that Catharine Mulhearn was formerly a servant at his house, No. 581 Broadway; she left his house on the evening of the 9th of September, returned a short time on the ensuing morning, and since then had never been there to his knowledge.

*Cross-examination.*—Q.—Did you remain in your house all night of the 9th of September? A.—I did.

Q.—Were there other persons besides your family in the house that night? A.—There were several there during the evening; the last one left between two and three o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Can you tell their names? A.—I cannot; I do not remember there being any strangers in the house; I went to bed about three o'clock; the complaint of larceny I have made against Catharine Mulhearn I am able to substantiate.

Q.—Before making the complaint of larceny, were you not informed that Catharine had told Justice Connolly that a murder had been committed at your house. A.—No, Sir; goods were missing, and believing that she stole them, I preferred the charge.

Q.—How long have those blood spots been in your house? A.—The supposed horrible stains of blood have been there six months to my personal knowledge; Mr. Morsey, who occupied the house before me, says they were there when he lived there; Mr. Morsey lives at Harlem, but can be found any day at his brother's, corner of Franklin and Church streets.

Q.—How were the stains made about the cistern? A.—From the ears of a dog I had cut two or three days before the Police honored my place with a visit; a fellow named Tom, employed in the livery stable of Horace Jones, cut the ears of the dog.

Q.—Was there no difficulty or personal violence in your house on the night of the 9th of September? A.—I answer positively that there was no violence of any kind, and no angry words or loud talking on that night between myself and any person in my house.

The examination was here adjourned till 4 o'clock to-day.

THE BOGUS NEW-ENGLAND BANK BILLS.—Some additional evidence was taken yesterday before Justice KELLY regarding the bogus issues of the pretended New-England Bank at Fairmount, Maine. Jethro Underhill, the only person who has been arrested thus far on suspicion of being mixed up in the fraud, was required to give bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. He professes to be able to show a clean hand in the matter, but throws out decisively ruinous hints against several well-known brokers. His statements have received that degree of confidence that warrants have been issued for the arrest of a number of brokers in this City. Two detectives have started on a search for the man, A. T. Downing, who negotiated for the bank-note plates with the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. The firm named state that the present is the only time they have been made victims of any such swindle for over thirty years.

RICH, BUT NOT SATISFIED.—Rosalie Rich is a widow woman, and keeps a fur store at No. 363 Eighth-avenue. Mrs. Mary Glover called yesterday at her store, selected some Winter furs, paid for them and left—leaving behind by mistake on the counter her port-monnaie, containing $200 in gold and bills. The bills and the gold looked tempting, and the widow fur-dealer, it is alleged, seized the golden opportunity to make herself richer. She was arrested and committed to prison.

MR. DUFFY IS NOT AN "IRATE POLITICIAN."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your Tuesday's edition of last week you do me, no doubt unintentionally, great injustice. In alluding to my imbroglio with John Carpenter, you style me an irate politician, and place me, by implication, in the light of the aggressor. I am neither a politician nor a person who seeks to quarrel. When on my way towards the Bowery, and when near the corner of Grand and Essex streets, on the occasion referred to, I was assailed by John Carpenter, and he having a party of friends with him, and being stimulated by their remarks, persisted in his assault. This is the whole story.

FRANCIS DUFFY.

### Fire.

BARCLAY-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District at five minutes past 11 o'clock last night was caused by a fire in the coffee mill Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Barclay-street, occupied by H. P. LEISCOMB. Damage about $1,000; insured. FLORENCE MYERS, a member of Engine Company No. 40, was knocked down and run over by his engine, and sustained severe contusions of his body. He was taken to the City Hospital. Three or four other firemen were knocked down at the same time, but their injuries were trifling.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—Commodore KEARNEY, who was so summarily withdrawn from the command of the Navy-yard, to fill a nominal place in the Lighthouse Board, will report personally for duty in a few days, to the Secretary of the Treasury. Immediately after his appointment to this post he was ordered to Washington as a member of the Naval Investigating Commission, and most of his time since has been occupied in disposing of charges against the officers of the Navy. During this period, Captain ROGERS was the acting Commandant of the Yard, in which position he earned the reputation of an efficient officer, though he did not stand well with many yard politicians. Within a few days of the election, Commodore KEARNEY was called on by Mr. TAYLOR, the defeated candidate for Congress, and presented with a long list of persons to be employed in the Yard, and to which the Commodore was asked to affix his signature. Mr. TAYLOR was informed that the men were not wanted. "But they must be admitted," said TAYLOR. "There is nothing for them to do," replied the Commodore, "and I cannot sign the paper." "Then I will report the facts to the Department at Washington," rejoined the Congressional aspirant. "You are a member of Congress and can do a great many things, no doubt, but in this case you can do what you please; as commandant of this Yard I shall do what I judge best for the advantage of the service." The reply of the old sailor ended the conversation, but TAYLOR was true to his threat, judging from the subsequent sudden notice to Commodore KEARNEY to report for duty to the Lighthouse Board. This is contrary to all received naval usages. Capt. ROGERS also suffers martyrdom. He had just obtained a house and had it furnished for the Winter, expecting to remain in his position as commander of the Yard, but he has been displaced. He has been ordered to Norfolk to look after several old ships, or hulks, which have been dismantled for years. It is said that Mr. TAYLOR had at least 1,200 men in the Navy-yard at the time of the election, pledged to work and vote for him.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—The large engine now under contract by WOODRUFF & BEACH, of Hartford, and partly put up at the Ridgewood Reservoir, for pumping up the water, will probably be ready to operate in January. Meantime, the small engine has already been set to work to fill and test the pipes. The first pumping was done on Tuesday. A sufficient amount can be pumped into the Reservoir to continue the supply for the Fire Department, and for the use of those private families who have had service pipe put into their houses. There are already one hundred of these, and applications are being constantly made by others to have pipe put in. The conduit is finished, and two of the ponds—Baisley's and Cornell's—are also complete. The water is already running over the dam at Baisley's pond. The Ridgewood Reservoir is in two divisions, one of which is ready to receive the water. It will require about two months to finish the other. The pipes are nearly all laid in Brooklyn and Williamsburg; *i. e.*, 100 miles of the 120. A great amount of incredulity seems to possess the people of Brooklyn as to whether there is to be any water introduced at all; and some even go so far as to doubt if there is any conduit built, while others declare there is no such spot as Baisley's Pond, and are determined that they will not believe in the existence of either until they see the water running in the streets of Brooklyn. Property owners are anxious to have it introduced before May, so as to enable them to arrange with their incoming tenants for water rent, &c. The effect, it is claimed, will be to sustain the rents, which have been upon the decline, if not to enhance them, and also to reduce the rates of insurance to a par with those of New-York. At present they range considerably higher. Among the minor advantages, it is alleged that servant girls, who now object to going to Brooklyn on account of the water, which is hard to get, and hard when it is got, will jump at the chance to engage places there. The company were temporarily enjoined last week against diverting the water from Baisley's Pond. This application was made by JOHN H. BAKER, who is the proprietor of "Duryea's Mill" situated one mile south of the pond, and operated by tide water, in part assisted by the fresh water from said pond, which from time immemorial has swelled his motive power. This supply is now cut off, and the grists have to wait for the ebb and flow of the tide alone, the fresh water having been turned into the conduits of the Company. An application to Judge LOTT to make the injunction perpetual is under consideration. The object is understood to be the more speedy recovery of damages which may be awarded by the proper Commissioners. The Court, it is held, will hardly permit three hundred thousand people to go dry in order that a grist mill in Jamaica may grind three pecks more of Corn per day by the use of Baisley's Pond.

THE COURTS.—The case of the People and JOHN H. COLAHAN against JOSEPH SMITH occupied the Circuit Court and Judge EMOTT yesterday. The contestants were candidates at the April election for Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward. Both claimed to be Democrats of the true stripe, and consequently divided pretty equally the vote of the Ward. The canvassers, however, gave COLAHAN a majority, and he was declared elected, and took his seat. Subsequently the canvassers asked to make amended returns, alleging an error in the original count of some thirty votes, which were placed to the credit of COLAHAN instead of to SMITH, to whom they belonged. The Common Council, sitting as a Board of Canvassers, allowed the amended returns to be received, which ousted COLAHAN, and gave his seat to SMITH. COLAHAN contests the decision as irregular and illegal. A decision of Judge EMOTT, yesterday, against the right of the Common Council to go back of the original returns, favors the opinion that COLAHAN will regain his seat. The case was given to the jury in the afternoon.—In the Circuit Court, before Judge EMOTT, the case of JONAS MULLADA, against the Brooklyn Railroad Company, for damages by reason of injuries received by falling off a car through the alleged carelessness of the driver was continued. The defence set up was the rule obliging their employes to stop the cars to allow passengers to get on or off, and also that the Company's rules forbid the getting on or off the front platform. The Jury, after a short absence, returned and asked for Instructions. They retired a second time, did not agree, and were discharged.—In the Court of Sessions an elderly man, named MICHAEL BLAKE was arraigned upon a charge of assault with intent to kill one WM. MURPHY, the complainant, on the 10th of November. The provocation was "You lie," from MURPHY, whereupon BLAKE defended his veracity by attacking MURPHY with a knife, inflicting wounds in his hip. The origin of the trouble was a family quarrel, in which the women folks participated.—WM. J. PORTER was convicted of selling liquor without a license. Sentence reserved until Friday.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—We are informed, on reliable authority, that only 30 members of the First Baptist Church in Williamsburg have left the Church in consequence of the proceedings in the case of Judge CULVER. Upwards of 430 members, out of the 467 reported at the last meeting of the Hudson River Association, still remain.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a drowned man was found in the water foot of Thirty-fourth-street, Gowanus. He was apparently about 25 years of age, five feet six inches high; and had on a black frock coat, white shirt, black vest and snuff-colored pants. He had been in the water some time. Coroner BENNETT was notified to hold an inquest.

EXPLOSION OF A SPIRIT LAMP.—A girl named ELIZA VANSTADEN, a domestic in the family of JOHN BARENACAO, corner of Jay and Talman streets, was severely burned last evening by the explosion of a spirit lamp while she was filling it. She is not expected to live.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A little boy between four and five years of age named WILLIAM HAAGSWOATH, last evening, about 5 o'clock, fell from the second story window to the sidewalk. He was dangerously injured.

HENRY MANN, who lives in Williamsburg, when returning to his home on Saturday evening, was attacked in Boerum-street by three persons, whose intentions were to rob him. He knocked one of the assailants down, and the other two escaped.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS for Kings County are engaged in canvassing the returns of the late election. Supervisor BERGEN acts as Chairman of the Board.

### THE BROOKLYN BURGLARY—COURAGE OF A SERVANT GIRL.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of to-day I see an account of an arrest for attempted burglary in Brooklyn, which is a decided improvement upon the statement of the *Express* of last evening, but yet is not quite accurate. I notice it not so much to correct the error as to disclose the *dodge* of the youthful operator. He did not enter the premises by a *night-key*. His operations were confined to the basement. He had been seen around the premises for two or three days at intervals, and had applied for work. At the time he made the attempt the basement door was *closed*, but not locked. There was no light in the basement hall, and none perceptible in the front basement, the gas having just been turned down by the servant, after preparing the table for supper; and while awaiting the return of Mr. SHEPHARD from New-York, he being the occupant of the lower portion of the house, and not a boarder, as stated. As she was in the act of leaving the front basement, the door was opened so cautiously as not to ring the bell which is attached to the knob, and the girl was only made aware of the fact by its creaking slightly as it swung open. It was evidently no part of the young man's purpose to enter until further observation was had. As the girl stepped to the door he was coolly walking out of the yard. She did not show herself or offer to close the door, but placing herself beside it, where, herself unseen in the darkness, she could by the street-lamp see distinctly all going on outside, waited the result.

The youth leisurely walked before the house, looking furtively at the house at each turn, until the fifth, when seeing the door still open, and the coast apparently clear, he darted down the steps, and as he crossed the threshold the girl seized him by the collar and called loudly for me. I went down stairs and took him in charge, and with due ceremonies he was conducted to the Third Precinct Station-house and handed over. The officers seemed to recognize him as one but a short time out of the Penitentiary, and said he had been arrested a few days ago, but discharged for want of sufficient evidence. He said he was nineteen years old, and gave his name to me as PHILIP FAGAN.

To the girl belongs all the credit of the arrest. Though of *petite* figure she has the "courage of the Bruces," together with the other valuable qualities inherent in the Caledonian race.

ERWIN J. SPINK,
No. 13 Nevins-street, Brooklyn.
Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

### Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT—an unapproachable comedian in a special and enjoyable line of business, commenced an engagement at this establishment on Monday evening. Last night SHAKESPEARE'S comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" was played, and Mr. HACKETT gave his celebrated impersonation of *Falstaff*. It is one of the finest pictures of the lecherous knight to be found on any stage. A good stock company supports Mr. HACKETT, and the theatre is well patronised.

CONCERT.—Mr. WILLIAM SAAR, a pianist, gives a Concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. SAAR has been heard in this City, but for the past four years has devoted himself exclusively to study under German masters. We may look for the fruits of this application to-night.

ORATORIO.—The ever-active Mendelssohn Union announces "St. Paul" with orchestra, &c., for Thanksgiving night. It will be the first time we fancy that this grand work has been properly rendered in this City.

### The Engraving for the Spurious Notes.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1858.

My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper of to-day, in reference to the issue of spurious notes, the injustice of which is manifest from the simple fact that the plates and printing in question were executed before the existence of the American Bank Note Company.

As an act of justice, I beg that you will publish this statement. Very respectfully,

CHAS. TOPPAN, President A. B. N. Co.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT NEW-ORLEANS.—Mr. R. H. CLINTON, formerly a partner in the house of PAYNE MAXWELL & Co., Professor of Geology in the University of Louisiana, and a gentleman of high character and attainments, committed suicide at New-Orleans on Thursday last. He has of late been doing business on his own account as a cotton broker and commission merchant at No. 117 Gravier-street, and it was in his own office he perpetrated the deed. He was found, on its being opened in the morning, with his head leaning on his arm, which rested on his desk, and covered with gore. At his left hand a candle was burning, immediately before him was a mirror lying on the desk, a large-sized pocket-knife, with the largest blade open at one end and a lancet-pointed pen-blade at the other, lay before him on the right, on the upper ledge of the desk stood a bottle of brandy and a phial which had contained two ounces of laudanum, and a powder paper marked "strychnine, 20 grs.," lay between them.

He had literally wounded himself from head to foot with his knife, in his desperate resolution to accomplish his purpose, and had at last inflicted two ghastly wounds on the left side of the neck, along the inner angle of the jaw, each dividing the integuments and all the vessels, and either of which was sufficient to produce death within a very few seconds—so few, that it is remarkable that he should have had time to inflict the second. Previously to these he had made a very deep and severe one in the bend of the left arm, not sufficient, however, to consummate his desire. On the left side of the neck he had inflicted no fewer than five wounds, one only, however, of any depth, and that still not calculated to cause death. On the anterior part of the instep of each foot he had inflicted another wound, and still another below the posterior part of the inner ankle of the left foot. Mr. CLINTON was a native of England, about 40 years of age. Of late his pecuniary affairs have been embarrassed. In social life he was much esteemed, and was well connected, his father being a merchant of high standing and an Alderman of the city of Liverpool. He leaves a widow.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A Convention of Southern Railroad managers will be held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 23d instant. The principal business of the meeting will be the establishment of a thorough schedule of passenger and freight rates. This has been contemplated for some time, in consequence of the new competition inaugurated by the opening of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad last Spring, and by the rapid progress towards completion of embryo lines. Among the roads which will be represented at the Conference are the Baltimore and Ohio, New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, East Tennessee and Virginia, Memphis and Charleston, and Central Georgia.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ **Trees and Plants.**
PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

$50. $50.
☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Kimball's Superior Ambrotypes in every style.**—Single portraits, family groups and children's likenesses beautifully taken in natural colors, at prices varying from 20c. to $10, at the original cheap picture factory No. 347 Broadway.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual to clear or give strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **George B. Sloat & Co.,**
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST. C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **All the Furs Worn,**
From the richest to the cheapest
Cut, according to the
NEW COURT MODES
of France,
At GENIN'S New Fur Room,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Carpets.**—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at low prices:
Three-ply carpets at.....$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at.....70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at.....45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at.....30c. per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau de Athelienne** Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **"Keep the Feet Warm."**—Doctors advise it, and CANTRELL is prepared to furnish Boots and Gaiters, thick-soled, substantial, yet exceedingly-elegant articles, just suited to Winter wear. He has them for young and old, male and female, and is ready to supply all demands at very low rates. When you want anything in his line, visit his Store, at No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Tapestry Brussels Carpets.**—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Velvet Carpets**—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¼ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard st., six doors east of Broadway.

☞ **Good Taste.**—We must confess that we are somewhat fastidious as to the shape of a Hat. There are few who can suit our idea of elegance in this respect, but ESPENSCHEID, in his Winter style, has hit it exactly. It is our *beau ideal* of a Hat—graceful and stylish. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $3 50.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Cheap Furnishing Goods, Heavy Woollen** Under-Shirts and Drawers, at five and six shillings a pair, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ballon's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Nowhere Else Out of Paris**
Can splendid Fall and Winter Bonnets
Be purchased on such advantageous terms
As at WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.

☞ **The American Smoker.**—Every one should buy one of these health-preserving and breath-sweetening articles. Can be had in any quantity of the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

## MARRIED.

KNEVALS—BAINTNALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, CALEB B. KNEVALS to LOUISA M., daughter of the late Elihu M. Braintnall, all of this City.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

MACY—DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. A. Kingman Nott, FREDERICK A. MACY to SUSIE M., daughter of EZRA F. Davis.

BELL—DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, GEORGE BELL to EMILY, daughter of Gilbert Davis.

ROOT—MARVIN.—At Walton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. Chas. S. Marvin, the Rev. JAMES PIERCE ROOT to ELIZA C., daughter of Col. Thomas Marvin, all of the above place.

BLACK—APPLEBY.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. G. W. Porter, WILLIAM T. BLACK, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE H., eldest daughter of Joseph C. Appleby, Esq., of the former place.

VAN SISE—SUMMERS.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 17, by the Rev. E. J. Hamilton, Mr. CHARLES VAN SISE to Miss ADELAIDE VICTORIA SUMMERS, all of Oyster Bay.

BAIRD—WARNER.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 8, in the Third Congregational Church, by the Rev. Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich, Mr. LYMAN BAIRD, of Chicago, to Miss ELIZABETH M., eldest daughter of Wyllys Warner, Esq., of New-Haven.

## DIED.

TIFFANY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Dexter Tiffany, and daughter of Oliver B. Tweedy.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 11 West 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Danbury for interment.

DODGE.—In this City, WILLIAM DODGE, Counselor-at-law, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family, of his father, and of his brother John T., Alex. F., and Robert J. Dodge, and of his father-in-law, James J. Mapes, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 East 13th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLANCK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, after a lingering illness, HENRY C. BLANCK, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and also the members and exempt members of National Hose Co. No. 24, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Smith, No. 50 Dominick-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CAULDWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, THOMAS G. CAULDWELL, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Ebenezer Cauldwell, and of his father-in-law, Capt. John Britton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 12, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 West 22d-st., without further notice.

BRIDGE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, CARLTON, infant son of Alfred and Mary Bridger, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 228 West 34th-st., on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment, by the 11½ o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad.

BRINKERHOFF.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, HENRY BRINKERHOFF, aged 55 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Dr. Taylor's Church, in Bergen, N. J.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, at sea, after a short illness, Capt. PETER A. BROWN, formerly of this City, aged 50 years, a native of the Isle of Curacoa.

☞ New-

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST:
A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF THE LARGEST CLASS.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1859.
THE THIRTIETH YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE.

This old, established newspaper which, for so many years, has been a welcome visitor in thousands of Christian families, has recently been greatly enlarged and improved. Its size has been nearly dambled, and it has added to its list of regular contributors some of the best writers in the country.

A special feature of the EVANGELIST has always been its full reports of
REVIVALS OF RELIGION.
It came into existence along with the Revivals of thirty years ago. And as these gracious scenes are now reappearing and spreading all over our country, its weekly reports of the progress of the great work will be looked for with universal interest.

The EVANGELIST also keeps a faithful record of all the ordinary
NEWS OF THE CHURCHES,
such as
THE SETTLEMENT AND DISMISSION OF MINISTERS,
including those of different denominations,
MEETINGS OF SYNODS, PRESBYTERIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS,
and the
OPERATIONS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES,
both at home and abroad.

A LARGE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE furnishes full reports of the state of Religion in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe, while
LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES
record the progress of the Gospel in India, China, and other parts of the world.

Besides this mass of Religious Intelligence, the EVANGELIST presents from week to week a great variety of articles, treating directly of the most
SOLEMN TRUTHS AND PRACTICAL DUTIES OF RELIGION.

Nor are the Children of the Family forgotten. A portion of the paper is always set apart for them, which is filled with sprightly Sketches, instructive Anecdotes, and useful examples.

With these features of a Religious Paper, the EVANGELIST unites the character of a Literary Journal in its full
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United with this high Literary and Religious character the EVANGELIST combines a full report of
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an article on Business and Trade, with a Review of the Markets, and
A FARMERS' DEPARTMENT,
containing a variety of short articles on Agriculture and Gardening, which render it
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A NEW PACKAGE OF
THIRTY ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES,
And other pieces on LIVE SUBJECTS, for the use of Sunday Schools. The package contains a sufficient number of copies of each dialogue to furnish each speaker a copy, so that all can be studying at the same time. Price 30 cents; sent by mail, prepaid, 41 cents.
We publish also the
NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL HARMONIST,
which is taking with all classes. It is a choice selection of music. Price, 15 cents; $1 50 per dozen.
Also, Twelve Hundred volumes of Sunday-School Library Books, at cheap rates. Evangelical, and unsectarian generally, as any in the land. Mark this, and examine for yourself.
CARLTON & PORTER,
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TRICKS AND TRAPS, NO. 3?
If you have a wife, sister, niece, aunt, buy this little book for a
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They may have cause to thank you a thousand times.
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A GIFT
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THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 316 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.
CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISLAND, NOV. 8, 1858.

At a meeting of the members of the City Guard, held at Camp Washington, Staten Island on Saturday, Nov. 6 instant, for the purpose of expressing the due sense of the said Company, and their appreciation of the measures adopted and the means provided by Mr. GOSTAVUS A. RATZ, of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery, the Commissary for the Camp, for the comfort, convenience and provisions of the troops stationed at said Camp, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That Sergeant CHARLES H. COOPER be called to the Chair, and that J. B. COPPINGER act as Secretary of said meeting; whereupon it was further

*Resolved*, That the officers and members of this Company are more than satisfied with the abundance in quantity, excellence in quality and variety in kind, of the provisions furnished at the mess for said Camp, and that the courtesy and attention of Mr. RATZ and his assistants, and his prompt and liberal compliance with the requests made to him, and his voluntary efforts to provide for and gratify all who have partaken at his board, greatly exceeding as they did all that by his contract he was required to do, have called for an acknowledgment and proper expression of thanks from the said Company, which are hereby tendered to him; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the said Chairman present to Mr RATZ a copy of this preamble and resolutions, duly subscribed by the officers of this meeting and the members of this Company.
CHAS. H. COOPER, Chairman.
J. B. COPPINGER, Secretary.
WM. H. HALLICA, Commandant, for the Company.

PASTILLES DE FLORENCE,
FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.
Prepared and sold by Mme. LEWENBERG, at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., and A. ALVISET'S, No. 599 Metropolitan Hotel, and No. 187 Bowery.

This composition, contrary to all others, when used is washed off as soap, leaving the pores free from all impurities, rendering the skin soft, clear and fair; dissipating all redness tan, pimples, freckles, etc., etc., and imparting a natural and charming hue to the complexion.

DR. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.
Having analyzed the Pastilles de Florence prepared by Mme Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and may be used upon the skin with good effect.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Redgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 20 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. RODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. R. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

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OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information is at free.

WM. G. TURNER,
DENTIST,
Has removed from No. 80 to No. 14 Bond-st.
REFERENCE—Dr. S. W. Parmely.

HARPER'S MAGAZINES BOUND, FROM $1 45 cents upwards. All other books equally low. In all cases the work is well done. Books bound by the quantity or single volume at JAMES FORSTER'S Book Bindery, No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Discount to the trade.

ARNOLD'S FARM-MILL—THE CHEAPEST and most economical mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: corn-mill, (grinding very fine,) corn-sheller, on a large scale, and a corn and cob-crusher. LEDGERWOOD & CO.,
No. 9 Gold-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the first Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are Inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO THOROUGH-BRED POINTER DOGS.—Sold only for want of time for the owner to use them. Can be seen at Hathorn's stable in South Hempstead, near 1st-st., Williamsburg, L. I., on Friday; after 1 o'clock, until Saturday 4th noon.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE Celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and engravings sent as specimens.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF BAY horses, or will be sold singly. May be seen at the Express Office No. 168 Broadway, between 10 and 11 A. M., for four days if not sold. Apply to C. SNOW.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FINE draft horses. Inquire at the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Nos. 276 and 278 West 19th-st.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEDEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women, one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, is a good plain cook and baker, and excellent laundress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; is an excellent laundress and ironer. Both have lived over eight years, and the other two years. Call or address No. 119 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GIRL, a situation as seamstress; is a very neat shirt maker, and understands making children's clothing in the neatest manner; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can be recommended by the most respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 until 5, at No. 75 East 27th-st, or till engaged.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a small private family as a first-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of fowls, pastry and cake. If necessary will assist in washing and ironing. Address a letter to M. Mc., or call at, No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. The best of City reference will be given from her last employer. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, for a very desirable, obliging and capable servant; understands all kinds of good cooking, makes excellent plain pastries, &c., and a first rate washer and ironer; will be found particularly neat, and studious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn. Is highly recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or children's maid, by a most experienced and respectable girl; understands the duties of the dining-room, and is very efficient and careful with children; also a situation wanted for a very nice young girl, for light work or care a baby; wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL, HARD-WORKing girl, who has the very best City references, a situation to do general house-work; is very civil and obliging, not afraid to work; is a neat, respectable girl, and washes and irons excellently, and does good cooking; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; first-rate baker, faithful to her employer, obliging and willing in work; will go in the country; best of references. Can be seen at No. 164 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation, as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for eight years. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go traveling; the best City references given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 12 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Cuba; would be willing to take care of children or wait on a lady; can be well recommended from her last place and can speak the Spanish and English language. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,004 Broadway, in the rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 244 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; one who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be seen. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 10 Essex-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook; understands all sorts of baking; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to country; best of City references given. Call at No. 135 West 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; she is fully competent; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL about 15 years old, a situation to do light chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; references given. Call at No. 61 West 18th-st, one door from 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman, having the best City references, and capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, with best of City references, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, who understand their business. Call at No. 253 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would go as laundress in a small family; understands all kinds of finishing. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, in a small private family; she can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 2 Half-place, between 6th and 7th sts., opposite the new market.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 83 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; a good permanent situation is more her object than high wages. She can be seen at No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; have lived 7 years in their last place. Apply for two days at No. 251 Spring-st., rear building, room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, (an American,) as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an old lady. References unexceptionable. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. In a private family, or would have no objection to a private boarding-house. Good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 253 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; has no objection to travel; can give one year's reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the milliner's store, No. 374 Bleecker-st., a few doors from Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; she thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's maid; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in private family as seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the waiting or chamberwork, and assist at the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer, where she lived for eight years. Inquire for two days at No. 141 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter alone; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 56 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. The best City reference given; apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Best City references given. Apply at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a competent girl; has been brought up in England, and has lived with English and French families. Call at No. 257 2d-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 223½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av. In the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would go as laundress. Can be highly recommended by the family who has just left. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress and housemaid; perfectly understands her business, and refers to her present employers. Call at new No. 30 West 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, a good washer and ironer; has lived three years in one place and five months in her last. Call at No. 124 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing. the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; she is a good cook and one that understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a first rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 187 West 13th-st., below 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as wet nurse, in a quiet family. Apply at No. 152 Greenwich-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG LADY seeks some honorable employment; would like to learn the millinery business, or attend a store, or occupy her time in any way which will secure her a moderate remuneration. Is a good plain sewer, of pleasing address, and can make herself useful. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, or call on A. E., No. 171 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTEEL American family, by a respectable Protestant German girl, not in full possession of the English language, as chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; the one is Scotch and the other is English: both Protestants; one is a competent cook, and the other wishes to go as waitress or chambermaid; both wish situations in one house; small private family preferred; best City reference. Call for three days at No. 388 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress; can cut children's clothes; is competent of managing household affairs and make herself useful, where she will be treated as one of the family; has good City reference; small salary accepted. Can be seen, or address, E. M., No. 16 Jones-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewer or to do chamberwork or washing; no objection to make herself generally useful or to travel. Good City reference if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 122 19th-st., front room, second floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable, wants a situation as housekeeper, and take charge of a few children, or wait on an invalid lady or gentleman; is a good plain sewer. Apply for two or three days at No. 181 East 23d-st., second door east of 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; would be willing to do the cooking and washing of a small private family. Call at No. 219 West 33d-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young American lady, would make herself generally useful, and will consider salary secondary to a home; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Address Mrs. M. T., Yorkville Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children; can do fine hand and plain chamberwork; no objection to town or country. Best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress by a very competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in chamberwork in a small private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 142 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as experienced chambermaid and first-rate laundress; can do fine washing and fine French finting. Best City reference. Was in her last place 3½ years. Apply, for two days, at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as cook; knows how to cook bread, meat and all kinds of pastry; can give a number of years' reference from her last home. Apply at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as a professed cook; who perfectly understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as good chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 96 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to a family boarding; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do the washing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, top floor, room No. 3, front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable to take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 10th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, in a small family; has a six years' reference from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 Laurens-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS PERmitted to refer to her last place, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 153 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; or would have no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th st., between Avennes C and D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to help in washing and ironing, or do the housework of a small family; the best of reference given. Inquire at No. 256 Bergen, near Powers-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as regular waitress; can give the best reference from her last place, where she lived 2 years; can be seen at No. 55 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, Protestant to do general housework, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 300 9th-st., corner of Avenue B. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good City recommendations, a situation in a private family as waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands her business well; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is very neat and tidy, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer or will do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, up stairs, front room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN JUST come from the country wants a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to go any where; good City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 123 19th-st., second floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as first-rate cook; understands soups, meats, baking and pastry; no objections to the country. Call at No. 310 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or chambermaid. Has good City reference from her last situation, which she lived in for five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good neat plain sewer. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 12th-st.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS, A Protestant young woman wishes employment in the above capacity by the day, week or month. Call or address E. V., No. 77 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 239 East 19th-st., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can have the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to do general housework. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 190 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do genieral housework in a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, or as nurse and seamstress by a very competent girl; is a nice hand at children's clothing; understands machines. Call at No. 69 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 West 17th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as an excellent cook and good baker; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 152 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A PROtestant; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 74 Hamond-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, FAITHFUL, and highly-recommended woman, a situation; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, understands housework thoroughly; she will be found very willing and particularly neat, and is really a first-class domestic. Any family wishing such, will call at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 185½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS innoress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice, small private family; good City references as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Address for two days No. 14 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, sisters; one as cook, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing in the neatest manner; has no objection to assist with children or wait on a lady. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at her employer's, 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework in a small family. Good reference can be given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 150 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 351 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook; has the best of City reference. Understands all kinds of baking. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 182 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or light chamberwork; good references given. Call at No. 69 West 27th-st., on Mrs. CHURCH, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is seven weeks old. Can be seen at No. 322 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid by a respectable young woman; has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 99 5th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; can do all kinds of cooking; can give good references. Apply at No. 101 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in nything required. Can be seen at No. 301 4th-st.

HOME WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AND her daughter, aged 14, where she could give her services as housekeeper; would take the entire charge of a widower's house and family, or as nurse in a gentleman's family. A good home the chief object. Best of references given. Address HOME, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 72 State-st., corner of Hoory, Brooklyn.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 Hudson-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable married man with no incumbrance; understands the management and care of horses, is a careful driver, is sober, honest and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. D., box No. 129, *Times* Office, or No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUAtion to do the general work of a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can milk cows and take charge of furnaces, and has good references from his last employer. Apply at the Employment Agency, of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, in a private family—one as first-class waiter the other as professed cook; understands the French and English cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability; have no objections to go separate. Address H. F., No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE ENGLISHmen, situations in a private family; one as coachman and the other as groom; understand their business perfectly, and are well acquainted with the City. The best of City reference given. Call or address J. H., Mr. S. Lowry, Saddler, No 833 Broadway, or No. 66½ University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY man, a situation as coachman; understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended by his last employer for strict sobriety and attention to his business; has no objection to the country; knows the City well. Call on or address W. R., No. 21 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife to go to the country to work on a farm; understands taking care of horses, she is an excellent hand at milking and making butter; has no incumbrance. Can be seen for three days at No. 31 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will take care of a garden if required. Wages moderate. Best of reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, wants a situation; understands his business, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at No. 69 Madison-av., with reference from his present employer, with whom he lived four years. A note addressed to J. F., from any person wishing one, will be properly attended to, from the above number

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family, who understands his business; is a single man, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two

## REAL ESTATE.

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.**—In the *Times* Building, on Park, near Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS.**—FIFTH-AVENUE.
One lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 114th-st., 25x100 feet.
Four lots on east side of 5th-av., between 114th and 115th sts., 25x100 feet each.
One lot on south side of 115th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100 feet.
Three lots on south side of 105th-st., 175 feet east of 5th-av.
These lots are on the grade. Apply to THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, a few doors below 14th-st.

**LAND WARRANTS**
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

**FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 21 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

**TO LET**—A FINE LARGE SHOW-ROOM, IN second story of building No. 953 Broadway, junction of 5th-av., suitable for a fashionable dressmaker and milliner, or for a reading-room, or first-rate hair-dressing saloon, or almost any other respectable business. The locality is unsurpassed, being in the immediate vicinity of all the principal up-town hotels, and fronting, as it does, on the two great and most fashionable thoroughfares. Also, a smaller room, suitable for clubs, debating societies, &c.; rent low. Inquire on the premises of GUILLE & ALLES.

**FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS**—A large mansion, with 28 lots of ground, on 89th end 90th sts. and Avenue A, near the East River, a most pleasing locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegant double two-story and attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE valuable property, 31 and 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of one two and one three-story brick attic basement houses. Also, the brick building in the rear, extending across both lots. This property is admirably adapted for first-class tenant houses, or mechanical purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear of the rear building. Lots 25 feet each by 103. Terms easy. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

**TARRYTOWN.**—FARM FOR SALE, ABOUT 2½ miles from the depot; 70 acres in high state of cultivation, small new house and barns; very fine springs one higher than the house, from which there is a view of the Hudson River; very healthy and pleasant neighborhood, near church, &c. Fine orchard and some wood land. Will be sold at farm prices, and is a first-rate chance to secure a place for the coming Spring. Terms very easy. Address SPRING-SIDE, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET**, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x64, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 140 West 13th-st., New-York.

**ALL OR A PART OF THE HOUSE TO LET** and furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good-sized house, with modern and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Greenav., near Fulton-av. cars; house in good order; rent 300; lease two years from May next; furniture good and about $1,300 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

**WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—FIVE ACRES, beautifully improved, on the road from West Bloomfield to Orange, and on the ridge, commanding a fine view, &c. House is modern, 50x45, with extension front, filled in. It is in the immediate vicinity of schools, churches, stores, &c., and the elegant park near Eagle Rock, 15 miles from New-York by railroad. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD ern three-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., to complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESSEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

**TO LANDLORDS.**—A FAMILY OF RESPECTability, compelled by reverses to leave their home, desire to find some house which the owner would like to have taken care of for the Winter, or who would board for the rent, or a house where there are a few boarders. An answer from any person desirous to assist the unfortunate, addressed for three days to W. G., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, will be gratefully received.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—IN FIFTY-THIRD-st., between 2d and 3d avs., a three-story and high-stoop basement house, with modern improvements, oilcloths, gas fixtures, &c.; will be sold cheap, or let on terms to suit. For particulars, inquire of E. N. BLOOM, No. 76 East 46th-st., or No. 347 3d-av., in furniture store.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable family house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE**—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

**TO LET**—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN 15 OR 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, a new two-story brick house; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., throughout; rent $250. Apply at No. 241 Livingston-st.

**TO LET**—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF WANTED—The commodious cottage No. 89 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Rent low, with the privilege of continuing after the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises between 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

**TO LET**—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Titles paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

**FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY** property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1859; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

**AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES** for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**WANTED**—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE IN THE city of Brooklyn, convenient to ferries. Price $3,000 to $4,000. Address H. Y., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for two days. Must be in good order.

**WANTED**—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a house in Brooklyn, not more than two miles from Fulton Ferry near rail cars. Address G. K., No. 496 Walker-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET**—A STABLE WITH TWO STALLS, CARriage-house and loft—suitable for a store-house or shop, at No. 181 Mulberry-st. Inquire at 383 Broome-st.

**TO LET**—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**—AMERICAN CHAPEL IN PARIS AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, (which a large number of citizens unite with the Directors and Committee in calling,) will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, in behalf of the American Chapel in Paris, France, and of Religious Liberty, especially in Sweden. Addresses may be expected from D. Dudley Field and Daniel Lord, Esqs., and the Rev. Drs. J. P. Thompson and Joel Parker. The public are invited to attend.

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.**—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

**THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF** the Mechanics' Institute meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, room No. 24. Subject—*Wood*. The public are invited to attend. By order,
HENRY W. REED, Secretary.

**THE REV. WM. A. BARTLETT, OF THE** Eighth Place Congregational Church, is to address the Boys' Meeting, (Brooklyn,) THIS EVENING.

## DANCING.

**E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 49 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

**A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN** DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present after these days.
On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

## AUCTION SALES.

**RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.**
HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room No. 158 Broadway:
Five hundred packages and lots of foreign and domestic hardware, &c., consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.
ALSO,
An invoice of traveling, carpet and water-proof bags, ladies' satchels, &c.; a large assortment of French fancy goods, watches, jewelry, &c.
(By order of the assignee:)
An invoice of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

J. W. POATER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF RICHLY-CARVED** ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—J. W. PORTER will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and numerous doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—with richly embossed cover and music; French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size, elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, 21-day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair-cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea sets; cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, goblets, salts, butter dishes, pitchers, &c. Also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c. Also, the furniture of all the bedrooms, consisting of a great variety, in rosewood and mahogany, beds, bedding, &c. No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT** auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the follow artists: Gainsbrough, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlieger, Carric, Heenskirk, Van Goyen, Gianber, F. Bol Orrizonte, Patel, O. Marioari, Williams, Berlani, Wilson, G. Berland, Greuze, Herring, Cuyp, Rolf, Mulgee, Peters, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**CHOICE AND VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.**—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 12th and 13th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., choice and valuable oil-paintings, by ancient and modern artists, the collection of Louis Pfeiffer, Esq., collected entirely by himself, and all of the highest class, comprising the finest specimens by the following artists of the Dusseldorf, French, Flemish and European schools, viz., Linnig, De Block, Tobagemy, De Reotin, Curtis, Dillens, Counhain, Ruysdael, Van Der Eycken, Palamedes, Lingelbach, P. E. Nicolie, Kockok, and many others. The above collection comprises about 200 pictures, all in fine order and really beautiful in subject and merit. The whole collection, including the fine frames, will be positively sold without reserve. The above are now on exhibition, and the public generally are invited to examine this fine collection.

ENWAAN SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY,** 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very superior bob-tail Vermont pony-built roan mare, between 6 and 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, very powerful, warranted perfectly sound and kind in every way, and free from blemish, vice or tricks, a prompt and splendid driver; in fact, without a fault, suited for a coupé, Brougham or physician, and unequaled for a family.

ENWAAN SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, fost., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 East 24th-st., near Madison-av., being the entire furniture contained in the above house, embracing parlor suites, chamber suites, rosewood piano-forte, carpets throughout the house, oilcloths, elegant mirrors, clocks, chandeliers, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADAIAN H. MULLAR, Auctioneer.
**WISCONSIN LANDS.**—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed lands in the State of Wisconsin will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
SCHOOL LANDS.
680 acres in Chippewa County.
640 acres in Chippewa County.
160 acres in Polk County.
800 acres in Marathon County.
CHOICE SELECTED LANDS.
1,000 acres in Oconto County.
For catalogues of particulars apply to the Auctioneer No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
**HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.**—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP has included in his hardware sale for THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of stock goods, comprising an excellent assortment; also, an invoice of German goods, viz.: fine skates, scissors and cutters on cards, scythes, saws, plycrs, compasses, &c.; also, 100 dozen shoe, stove and scrub brushes, hatchets, axes, plated spoons and forks, Britannia candlesticks and lamps, stoves, &c. For full particulars, see catalogues, now ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
**M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY,** (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of Household Furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloths, gilt-frame French plate pier and mantle mirrors, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, together with a large assortment of new first-class furniture.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** piano-forte, French-plate mirrors, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, rosewood and mahogany furniture, &c., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89 1st-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn—the entire furniture of the house, embracing every description of genteel household furniture. Sale positive, and catalogues early. Also, on FRIDAY, 12th, at No. 319 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith-sts., the entire furniture, comprising every kind and description.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT** auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 397 4th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany marble-top hurcans, rosewood dressing do., marble-top pier tables, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, husk and straw do., bolsters and pillows, oak extension dining table, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood chairs in brocatel, vases, China figures, glass, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN** FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.
ON BROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 132d and 135th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
**DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.**—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in cases of those choice and sweet-scented flowering bulbs, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, lillies, narcissus, snowdrops, &c. Florist and flower fanciers, attend. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4** BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP** (it is well known,) cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL** AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 86 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

**BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROAD-**WAY, proprietors of Ball's Patent Reel Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

**JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL** Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 862 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**DIAPHRAGM FILTER**—AWARDED TWO gold medals and one silver medal by American Institute; silver medal by Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, and silver medal by Maryland Institute, and several diplomas. Sold at McKENZIE'S Plumbing Establishment, No. 341 4th-st., New-York. Price $2 50.

**CALVARY CHURCH.**—FOR SALE, A PEW (extra size) in the broad aisle of Dr. Hawks' Church. Apply to J. ADAIR, Sexton, No. 351 4th-av.

## FINANCIAL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
**BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,**
**ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

**COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA**
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**NASSAU BANK.**—ELECTION.—AT AN ELECtion held on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| H. BLYDENBURGH, | L. S. LAWRENCE, |
| JAMES C. BELL, | WILLIAM MILES, |
| C. T. CROMWELL, | EDWARD B. MEAD, |
| WILLIAM E. DEAN, | ADDINGTON REED, |
| NATHANIEL GILMAN, | ENOS RICHARDSON, |
| CHARLES G. HARMER, | AUGUSTINE SMITH, |
| DAVID JONES | HENRY SUYDAM, |
| EDMUND THOMPSON. | |

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election:
NATHANIEL CURRIER, ALEX. STUDWELL,
THOMAS SMULL.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and AUGUSTINE SMITH, Esq., Vice-President.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Nassau Bank, Nov. 10, 1858.

**AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF** the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| NATHANIEL HAYDEN, | JOHN B. DUNHAM, |
| WILLIAM K. BELCHER, | BENJ. W. MERRIAM, |
| BENJAMIN W. CLAPP, | ALFRED L. ROWE, |
| GEORGE C. COLLINS, | CHARLES J. SHEPARD, |
| WILLIAM L. CONKLIN, | CHARLES SANDFORD, |
| JOSEPH M. COOPER, | SAMUEL UTTER, |
| THOMAS DAVENPORT, | OLIVER W. WOODFORD, |
| THOMAS WOODWARD. | |

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the last installment is not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858.
SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchanges thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America, by
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE LONDON BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE** COMPANY.—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**—Office No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on the day of election.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.
**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**FARMERS' BANK OF HUDSON**—NOV. 2, 1858.—A dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
A. R. HOLMES, Cashier.
HUDSON, Nov. 3, 1858.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE** BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

**COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORT-**GAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

**STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND** sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**THE AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY**—CAPITAL $100,000—Has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing small articles for the trades. The Company is prepared to contract to manufacture any article of general utility for inventors. They will introduce the same into the market for a commission. Approved inventions they will manufacture and introduce on a royalty, or will buy them of inventors who are not able to introduce their own inventions to the public, on reasonable terms. The Company being the proprietors of the "American Smoker," the "American Penholder;" &c., &c., have an extensive establishment in full operation, with first-rate machinists and every appendage for turning off work rapidly at Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st. All communications should be addressed to J. M. WOODWARD, President, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York. If requiring an answer, a postage stamp should be inclosed.

**TO BUSINESS MEN.**—A VERY FAVORABLE opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to enter into the gentlemen's furnishing business. The old established house, known as No. 260 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, is to let, and the goods and fixtures for sale. For further information, apply on the premises, at No. 329 Broome-st. Terms easy.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacities and experience, wants an interest in some good established business. He can furnish from $8,000 to $10,000 cash. The most unexceptionable references given. Address, with real name and business, N, Box No. 2,263 Post-Office.

**$300**—A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOME young man with only that amount, to join the advertiser in a first-class grocery store in the best part of the City; profits $3,000 a year; a knowledge of the business not really necessary. Apply, with the cash, in the store No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

**DRUG STORE FOR SALE**—VERY CHEAP on one of the avenues. Reason for selling, the proprietor has other business to attend to. Inquire at No. 260 9th-av.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$300 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR** the following property, supposed to be lost between the Battery and 22d-st., by the way of Broadway and the 6th-av. cars, taken at the Astor House: 10 $100 bills and 1 $50 bill on the Bank of Republic; 1 $100 bill Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Albany; $496 in small bills of various denominations of City and country currency. Also, a check from S. S. Cummings to order on Bank of Republic. The above reward will be given, or a proportionate reward for the money or any portion of it, left with Capt. Dowling, Sixth Ward Station-house.

**LOST**—ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH INST., A PORTEmonnaie, containing $90, $40 in Leather Manufacturers' Bank bills, and $50 in gold; was lost either in the Harlem cars or in a 4th-av. stage. A reward of $20 will be paid to the finder by leaving it with THURBER BAILEY, No. 62 Wall-st.

**LOST OR STOLEN**—FROM NO 50 EXCHANGE-place, on or about the 3d instant, a LADY'S FAN, white] silk, with mother-of-pearl stick, inlaid with silver. A liberal reward will be paid on its return to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,**
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture**, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $26 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-**TURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED** and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

**BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT** the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN E. HOPPEL.

## SHIPPING.

**COLEMAN'S**
**CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,** sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
**NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE,**
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is the ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

**COLEMAN'S**
**CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,** sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
**WALTER LORD,**
PASKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the fowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

**FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.**
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Cabin Passage, $6.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Magnificent Side-wheel Steamship
NASHVILLE,
H. M. MCBEAN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomery, Ala. | $26 | Columbia, S. C. | $20 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 23 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 21 |
| Augusta, Ge. | 20 | Tallahassee, Fla. | 22 |

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFF

## The Railway to the Pacific Coast—Necessity of its Construction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Pacific, Atlantic, Middle and Western States of our Union must be united by a railway very soon. It is called for by commercial, military, financial, agricultural and high political considerations.

We now possess 1,000 miles of Pacific seacoast, with several harbors where all the ships of the world might ride at anchor in safety. Our Pacific territory, composed of two great States and immense national domain, exceeding Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy in area, affords a country capable of easily supporting 50,000,000 of people by the products of its mines of gold, silver, copper, and other minerals, by its wines, wheat, grain, grapes, and other fruit, and by its vast commerce and fisheries. It now contains five or six hundred thousand people, and by 1900 this number will, probably, rise to near three millions, the population of the United States at the revolution. Our central territory is of equal extent, and it has some sixty or eighty thousand people, and this interior region will soon amount to several hundred thousand, and in 1900 one million or so. The capabilities of these far-off countries are immense. With a continuous railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, *via* Utah, or by the Great Bend of the River Missouri; the products of those vast territories would consist annually of gold and silver..... $90,000,000
Of wines, brandies, grapes, &c..... 100,000,000
Of fisheries, agriculture and commerce... 100,000,000
Of manufactures, &c..... 50,000,000
Total..... $340,000,000

At this rate the first ten years would produce $3,400,000,000. California alone is capable of supplying as much and as many grapes, wines and brandies as France, of the best quality.

Our whale fisheries would be immensely benefited, as well as every branch of our Pacific commerce. China and Japan, with their immense riches, industry, manufactures, productions and material for commerce, are now opening to our western shores, and inviting the sons of Columbia, America, to push on to gather the riches of Cathay and Cipangi, seen afar off in the inspired visions of COLUMBUS. Now we have near four millions of people, for the first time, really and fairly opening their ports to our commerce and that of maritime nations. In half a century the mines, the commerce, manufactures, fisheries and agriculture of our Pacific coasts and Central region, with an interoceanic railway to aid them, will yield an annual product of one thousand millions of dollars. At the end of a century, half of our foreign commerce will, probably, be with China and Japan, thus realizing at last COLUMBUS' prophetic visions of oriental wealth pouring into the lap of adventurous commerce.

All this vast trade would flow to such a railway seeking eastern markets in America and Europe, and a returning tide of commerce would carry back eastern products, and, especially, manufactures.

These considerations alone are sufficient to show the immediate necessity of constructing a railway from Missouri, Iowa or Wisconsin, either to Puget's Sound, or to that point and San Francisco.

Many other considerations lead to the same conclusion. The defence of the Pacific and central region from foreign foes, Mormon treason and rebellion, and from hostile savages, demand the immediate construction of a railway. Military and naval defence imperatively demand it.

The preservation of a firm and cordial union with this vast far-off country, demands the immediate construction of a railway to the Pacific. Such a railway would bind the whole Union firmly together.

A wise economy demands it, to develop that vast country, and bring out its resources, and to make our Republic the centre of the world's commerce.

Another consequence would be, that New-York would become the centre of exchanges between Europe and Eastern America on the one hand, and the Pacific shores, China, Japan, and India, thus making the United States a great thoroughfare for travel and trade.

As to the route of the railway. The first road ought to be built from the western termini of one of the great railways, either *via* Utah to San Francisco, or *via* the Great Bend of the Missouri to Puget's Sound, with a branch railway through Oregon to San Francisco. The latter is doubtless the true route, according to Engineer JOHNSON'S elaborate survey and report. According to JOHNSON'S Report, this route is entitled to a preference over all others. It has the further advantage that it completely accommodates our Pacific possession, and it passes so near to Lake Superior, that a lateral branch could be sent off to that Lake. This would connect it with the trade of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence.

Such are a few of the all-important considerations in favor of this great work. It is a work of bign national concern, and our Republic ought immediately to construct it. Let it be completed, and then on our national flag, amid our stars and stripes, the world can read Excelsior, Excelsior. CLINTON.

### Tidal Currents of New-York Bay.

Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, by the authority of the Treasury Department, publishes in the November number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* the results of his investigations into the change of the tidal currents in New-York Bay, near Sandy Hook. The subject is discussed under three divisions: *First*—The normal currents in the main ship channel and its approaches. *Second*—The currents of False Hook Channel and approaches; and *Third*—The currents of Sandy Hook Bay. The successive stages of ebb flood tides, together with the velocity of the currents at different times, are represented by the aid of diagrams and numerical tables. With reference to the False Hook Channel and its approaches, Prof BACHE observes that it is the material carried along the outer shore of Sandy Hook, and deposited at the point, which chiefly causes the growth of the Hook. Whenever it shall be considered desirable to limit this increase it will be easy to do so, by a series of jetties so placed as to arrest the movement of the sand to the northward, successive structures stopping the material which may pass round the point of the more southwardly jetties.

In the eastern section of Sandy Hook Bay the ebb (northwardly) is the dominant current. It begins to prevail three hours before the flood of the ship channel slackens. The average of the maximum velocity at several stations as 1 mile of ebb against 0.4 of flood, and the mean velocity as 0.6 of ebb against 0.2 of flood. The mean durations are more than 10 hours of ebb against less than 2 hours of flood. In the middle of Sandy Hook Bay the ebb current begins nearly two hours before slack water in the main ship channel. Its general course is south by east, that of the flood being east by north. The durations are 8½ hours for ebb and 3½ for flood. The average maximum elocities are 0.6 of ebb against 0.2 of flood. In the western section of the bay the ebb commences at nearly the same period as in the main channel. The average velocities are nearly equal and the durations are more nearly so than for the other portions of the bay. The scouring done by these currents will vary with the product of the duration and the square of the mean velocity, if the material to be acted on is the same. In the eastern section, therefore, the work done by the ebb is to that done by the flood as 45 to 1. In the middle section the work done by the ebb and flood will be as 9 to 1, while in the western section the feeble labors of ebb and flood are nearly equal, and their directions so nearly opposed that little ultimate scouring is effected. The form of the bottom is in accordance with these results. The article closes with the following remarks:

"Since the tide wave is propagated most rapidly in deep water, it follows that the fall of the tide takes place earlier in the channel than upon the shore; hence the water tends to flow laterally from the shore toward the channel. In this way a convergence of the ebb streams may be expected, especially in shallow bays. With the flood streams the reverse must be true, and the tide wave, rising earlier in the channel, a flow of water takes place toward the shore. In consequence of these distinctive characteristics, the ebb and flood assume an unequal share in the moulding of sandy coasts. The ebb current, with its concentration of forces, is a far more powerful agent than the flood, its scouring capacity along its normal course must be more considerable, and it creates more extensive draught currents. The secondary or draught currents within Sandy Hook, called into activity by the unnaturally constrained flood of the ship channel, cover a district not above one and a half miles in extent, while the draught of the ebb upon the outer shore is sensibly felt twelve miles down the New-Jersey coast; it is felt at Long Branch, where the primary ebb and flood are almost extinct.

Again, the ebb stream holds its course across the middle of shallow basins, in a narrow stream, while the flood, dispersive in its character, pursues the broadest possible path, and presses along the shores. We are prepared, therefore, even in the absence of draft currents, to find the flood predominating over the ebb in certain localities near the shore. It is not probable that the axis of the graud ebb current has moved northward to avoid Sandy Hook, but rather that it naturally converges at the mouth of New-York Harbor, and that the weaker flood has not been able to destroy the work which the ebb has *directly or indirectly* accomplished. It is true that the flood at the point of the Hook is sweeping the sand inward—that, in fine, it is giving this spit of land the *hook form*—but the ebb is the primary working agent, and the characteristic features of all channels, and basins, on alluvial tidal coasts, must, as a rule, reflect the efforts of the ebb current. That part of the growth of the Hook which takes place from the inside, and which is not so considerable as that from the outside, is caused by the draft current along the shore, which we have been engaged in studying. The action of the waves undoubtedly contributes by the standing of the materials to this growth. The material on the inside is less favorable to the action of transportation, and the currents are lost at a moderate distance from the extremity of the Hook."

THE NICARAGUA EMIGRATION.—The Mobile *Register*, which stated a few days since that Gen. WALKER did not sign the Circular inviting emigration to Nicaragua which has been published under his signature, now says that it was mistaken in this belief, that it has been the custom of the members of the Immigration Society to give to any person interested in the cause, blank circulars, to be sent and signed by such person to whom he might choose, merely by way of conveying the intelligence contained in it, and it is probable that Gen. WALKER may thus have sent some of them signed by himself.

## The Washington Union in Reply to the London Times on Mr. Reed.

*From the Washington Union, Nov. 10.*

The London *Times* is almost always in a quarrel with something or somebody connected with the United States. A little while ago it was ill-natured at our excessive rejoicings over the Atlantic Telegraph, the whole glory of which, beginning, middle, and end, it claimed for Great Britain. Now it is in trouble about Mr. REED, the American Minister in China, whom it charges with most horrible inattention, during the late negotiations there, to the best interests of Christendom generally, and of Great Britain and France particularly. So far as that small part of Christendom known as the United States is concerned, the lamentations of the *Times* are wholly unnecessary. We can keep watch over our own affairs without any assistance from the Thunderer, and generally manage to find out in our own way wheuever we have been badly used. But, in this case, neither the United States nor "the rest of mankind" have any just cause of complaint against Mr. REED. On the contrary, his efforts in China seem to us to have been as discreet as they certainly have been successful.

Mr. REED'S position in China was one of great irksomeness and difficulty. This arose from several circumstances. In the first place, while Great Britain and France were at war with that Empire, we were at peace with it, and, although we earnestly desired a revision of our treaty and some new concessions to commerce, we desired to obtain them without the use of force, and in such a way as to render them most valuable hereafter. In the second place, *we had nothing to do with any political considerations in our arrangements with China, while to the Powers of Europe this view of the subject could not well be overlooked.* From these reasons it may well be understood that some things which Lord ELGIN or Baron GROS, or even Count POTIATINE, might have regarded as important, in consequence of their hearing upon the "balance of power" in the East, Mr. REED, looking at it only commercially, may have thought of very little consequence indeed. From these reasons, also, it will be seen how irksome was the position which Mr. REED occupied as a peaceful negotiator, associated with two Plenipotentiaries who made their demands at the cannon's mouth. To be in the midst of a fight without taking part in it is a very awkward situation, and is apt to bring its occupant more kicks than coppers. Yet this was the position, to a considerable extent, which Mr. REED had to maintain on the Peiho, and out of which he has come so well preserved that all the thunder of the *Times* cannot possibly hurt him.

It has been flippantly said my some of the letter writers that he had no business there, and that it was disgraceful to let other nations whip the Chinese into submission, and then steal in to take advantage of their work. But this is a great mistake, for Mr. REED not only had business there, but he was expected to be there, was invited there, and did much good by being there. It was known when he left this country that he was not going to China on a fighting mission, because we had no cause of war with that Empire; but he was, nevertheless, instructed to coöperate with the allies, so far as he could by peaceful means, in order to accomplish the purposes in which the three nations had a common interest. The allies desired the moral weight of our peaceful presence and coöperation to these ends With their special causes of quarrel we had nothing to do, except to lament their existence. We only desired the restoration of peace, the revision of the treaties and the proper concessions to commerce. This distinction the Chinese were doubtless made to understand, and hence they came probably to regard Mr. REED somewhat more favorably than his associates, and hence, moreover, he was in a better conditiun than they were to represent to them their danger and to advise them to terminate the war. While the guns of the allies were unquestionably of great service in starting their sluggish ideas, Mr. REED'S efforts were not wholly without effect in giving them a just direction. He had the benefit of the arms of his associates, but they had the benefit, in return, of his presence, and cooperation in respect to all the general purposes of his mission, and especially his efforts to induce the Chinese to come to terms as soon as possible. His coöperation in this war seems to have been both cordial and acceptable and we have seen no intimation, except in the London *Times*, that the Ministers had any important disagreement on the subject of the negotiations. Mr. REED had a perfect right to treat with the Chinese at any time, and leave the Allies to fight them at their leisure; but, on the contrary, he waited till the fight was over, and then participated in the treaties—the Russian first, the American second, then the British, and then the French.

The *Times* is very denunciatory of Mr. REED; his articles are brim-full of temper and bad blood; but it condescends to reduce to definite specifications very few of its charges against our Commissioner, and these are such as are either trivial or absurd. One of them, for example, is that Mr. REED, in conjunction with Count POTIATINA, sought "solemn audience" with Baron GROS, and "represented to him that it was the height of oppression to insist upon any resident embassy at Pekin." Now if there be great advantage in such an embassy, it is hardly probable that Mr. REED could have sought to imperil its concession except upon very weighty grounds—grounds sufficiently grave to have impressed both himself and the Russian Ambassador; for, if conceded to the French and England, the privilege would have *ipso facto* inured under the "most-favored-nation" clause in his own and the Russian treaty, to the United States and Russia also. He might have thought that, if extorted by France and England at the cannon's mouth, it would, along with other concessions similarly extorted, be evaded by China when the coercive force should be withdrawn, and thus prove of positive disadvantage. But be this as it may, the *Times* charges Mr. REED only with making this remonstrance with the French Minister, where it had no effect and did no harm, and does not charge him with tampering with the Chinese ministers to defeat the concession—which would have been a grave fault.

It may very naturally have happened, that Mr. REED, agreeing with many of the ablest statesmen in the British Parliament, that the British war against China was aggressive, might have used his exertions with the British ambassador to modify his extreme demands against the Chinese Government; but there is no charge that he sought, by tampering with the Chinese officials themselves, to defeat any demands, (conduct which would really have been obnoxious to censure,) and it is a hard case if Mr. REED is to be denounced for not concurring in the righteousness of measures questioned even by English statesmen at home.

The respective stipulations of the ambassadors of the two governments in regard to the opium trade, indicates this difference in the tone of the treaties and temper of their negotiators. Mr. REED stipulated that this trade should be subject to the laws of China; Lord ELGIN stipulates that it shall be subject to regulations heretofore made between the two governments, and which were extorted by England at the cannon's mouth.

The *Times* insists that Mr. REED has acted throughout the negotiations as the cat's-paw of Russia; but it does not vouchsafe to show us either the ashes or the chestnuts. It is certain that the American treaty secures much more than the Russian in commercial advantage and privilege, while the concessions obtained by Russia are exclusively political, and such as we could neither avail ourselves of nor prize.

The prominent fact in regard to all these treaties is, that each Government is satisfied with what has been achieved for itself. The British and French Governments are content with what has been done for them; so is the Russian; so is ours. But the droll feature in the whole is that the London *Times* is in high dudgeon with the American treaty, and at the conduct of the American Commissioner! The distress and ill-humor of the *Times* are certainly to be deplored, but we think the American Press has given more attention to its fulminations than they deserve.

## Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

It is no uncommon thing, in yellow fever epidemics, for whole families to be swept off, or so nearly so as to render the survivors careless for a time as to whether they follow or not. The saddest case of the kind that has come to our knowledge this season, says the *Crescent* of Oct. 23, is that of the Paulsackel family. They were Germans, seven in number—the parents and five children—and were respected and esteemed by all who knew them; and of the seven only one now remains. Last year the husband and father died, and soon afterward the youngest child. This was blow hard enough to the survivors that year; but see how the survivors fared this year. We copy the deaths of the following from the published records:

Friday, Sept. 24—Miss Katinka Paulsackel, aged 17.
Sunday, Sept. 26—Miss Rosa Paulsackel, aged 24.
Monday, Oct. 11—Mrs. Adelaide Paulsackel, aged 47.
Wednesday, Oct. 20—John Paulsackel, aged 10.

The only survivor of the family is a girl, the youngest of the three sisters. The eldest sisters, Rosa and KATINKA, were both of them lovely and most accomplished young ladies, who were admired by everybody. Their death afflicted their poor old mother in a way which mothers only can know. Her grief predisposed her to death—the destruyer marked her—and she soon followed her daughters to the silent land. And now, of the two children left after the mother's death, only the girl remains—the boy JOAN having, in his turn, followed his mother and sisters. Who will not feel touched by the contemplation of such a picture of sadness and death as this, and yearn for the child thus left the sole survivor of a family of seven?

Another family which has been heavily visited calls our attention whilst upon this subject. Mr. KUENRAD FUHRI, a scholar and author, and at one time an extensive publisher in Holland, came to this city several years since to repair a reverse of fortune he met with in his own country. He prospered so well that last year he sent for his family, and they arrived in September of that year—his wife and several children. This Summer he succeeded to the bookstore of Mr. NORMAN, on Camp-street, and bade fair to prosper. Mr. NORMAN, before he left, spoke to Mr. FUHRI of the probabilities of fever, and advised him to send his family over the lake, offering his own house over there for their accommodation.

This kind offer was declined, Mr. F. stating that he and his family had adopted New-Orleans as their permanent home, and wishing to become acclimated, were willing to take their chances as soon as the fever came along. So they staid in the city, the fever came, and here is the result, copied from the publisihed records:

Died, Aug. 23—Kœnrad Fuhri, aged 44.
Died, Sept. 23—Miss Anna Fuhri, aged 12.
Died, Sept. 3—Miss Caroline Fuhri, aged 18.
Died, Sept 29—Miss Harriet Fuhri, aged 16.

The widow and four youngest children remain here, but are not friendless. As the father was a scholar and a man of refined tastes, and one well off in the world, so his daughters that followed him were educated, amiable and accomplished. All would have been valuable to society had the yellow destroyer spared them.

## A Remarkable Case of Dishonesty.

EMPLOYES ROBBED OF $10,000—LARCENY OF GOODS—STORE FIRED TO CONCEAL THE THEFT.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

A most singular case of dishonesty on a large scale, by an humble employe in a mercantile house, has just been brought to light in this city. We wish we could pronounce it singular in other respects than of mere magnitude, but it is too true that no small list enrolls the number of employes who are suffered almost notoriously to carry on expensive living by robbing their employers.

Some months ago, at an early hour after the usual closing of our Lake-street dry-goods stores for the evening, an alarm of fire was sounded for the First District, and the salesroom of Messrs. THOMPSON & WETMORE, a dry goods and silk house on Lake-street, near the corner of State-street, was found to be on fire. The shutters and doors were forced and the premises deluged with water, the fire being extinguished without extended progress, though it included in more or less serious loss and ruin both the lower stores and the silk and shawl room in the second story, having been at work upon the stair-case, the flames thus invading both rooms. The earliest investigation as to the origin of the fire, and the statements of those first on the ground at the earliest appearance of the same, though nothing was developed to fix a definite crime upon any person, was nevertheless almost irresistibly the source of grave suspicions implicating the occupants of the premises. Had they been less the high-minded and well-esteemed men of business they were, the members of the firm could have less fully and completely and on the ground of character alone refuted the implication. The house had been well established and doing an excellent business, but not long after the fire made an assignment and have since been winding up the business of the late firm in the hands of FREDERICK TUTTLE, Esq., assignee. About the first of last month CYRUS P. BRADLEY, the well-known police detective of this city turned his very wide-awake attention to a matter which was apparently needing some such notice. The point proved a good one, the lead was well worth working, and has discovered most excellent results as far as the advancement of the cause of justice is concerned. Information reached the detective that a German, named FREDERICK GROSS, living on Wells-street, and employed as a porter in THOMPSON & WETMORE'S store, was selling large quantities of dry goods in the shape of silks, velvets, flannels, blankets, hosiery, gloves, buttons, and various articles, at about half their cost to various milors and small dealers in the city, and had also peddled to a large extent in the country among the farmers. Further investigation revealed the fact that GROSS came to this city about three years ago very poor, and at the time in question was in possession of a house very finely furnished and also had large sums of money loaned out. This sudden accumulation of wealth not coinciding with the low-salaried occupation of a porter, and the fact of his doing such a thriving business in the dry goods line, gave rise to the suspicion that the goods were stolen from the store. Capt. BRADLEY at once informed FREDERICK TUTTLE, Esq., the assignee, of his suspicions, and inquired if there was any deficiency in the store. Mr. T. replied affirmatively, but still was very loth to suspect GROSS, as both Messrs. THOMPSON & WETMORE and the clerks had the most implicit confidence in the porter, and have trusted the store in his hands several times. It was determined, however, to keep a strict watch upon him, and accordingly the employes watched him during the day, and Capt. BRADLEY at night. During the watch the latter traced him to several places where he sold goods, and the former observed him take a piece of flannel after serving a customer. Thinking the matter had gone far enough, Capt. BRADLEY visited his house on Friday, and found there $600 worth of goods of every description, packed away in trunks, boxes, carpet bags, and in every available place. He was subsequently arrested, and acknowledged taking the goods. It is believed that the operations of this Gross extend over a period of three years, and reach an extent of $10,000, though he himself "thinks he did not take quite as much as that." He has thus been a persistent and successful rubber of his employers, managing his operations with a skill and industry worthy of a better cause, and the while he was realizing a goodly income from his dishonesty, had the prudence and skill to keep his apparent expenses and mode of living within the means of his class in life. His plan of operation was as follows: He came down to the store before breakfast, opened it, swept out and placed the show goods outside of the window. After the clerk came, and while he was walking to the back port of the store, Gross would go out and taking a roll of goods, go to his breakfast. Small articles he would take during the day, and put in his pockets, when unperceived by his employers or the clerks. Since his arrest facts have been discovered which lead to the belief that Gross has added to the list of his crimes the firing of the store of his employers as above, to conceal a deficiency in the silk department. It has been discovered that on the day after the fire he told his wife that he might be arrested for it, and wonted her to swear an *alibi*, a fact which gives strong grounds for the suspicion of his guilty connection with the fire. On Saturday morning Gross was examined before Justice MILLIKEN and fully committed, in default of $1,500 bail.

A NEW EMPIRE—THE EMPIRE OF ANAM.—The Paris *Moniteur de l' Armée* publishes some interesting details relative to the Empire of Anam, against a division of which a joint French and Spanish expedition is by this time in full operation. The Empire of Anam comprises three great and separate divisions—Cochin China, properly so called, with Tsiampa, Cambodia and Tonkin. Cambodia and Tunkin are each governed by a viceroy. Saï-gong is the capital of Cambodia, which is divided into six provinces. Ketcho is the capital of Tonkin, which is divided into fifteen provinces. Ketcho is the largest, most populous, and most civilized town in the Empire. Cambodia is the richest and most fertile of the three divisions, and is regarded, not without reason, as the granary of the Empire. The Government of Anam is absolute and tyrannical. The present Emperor, Tu-Duc, ascended the throne in 1847. He is the second son of the Emperor THIEN-TRI, and he usurped the throne to the prejudice of his elder brother, through the intrigues of his father's Prime Minister, whose daughter he married. He is a well-educated Prince, but cruel. He councils are directed by the retrograde party, composed of fanatical Mandarins, who stop at no crime in order to obtain their ends. The Emperor Tu-Duc is the last descendant of the Nguyen dynasty, which has reigned since the year 1600. The most distinguished sovereign of that dynasty was the Emperor GIA-LONG, who died in 1820. He was an enlightened and just Prince, under whose sway the Anam Empire attained a high degree of prosperity. He invited foreigners to his Court, and protected the arts, sciences, commerce and agriculture. It was at the commencement of his reign that he signed a treaty with the French Government, transferring to them a valuable territory, in which the Bay of Tuuraina is situate, where the troops under the command of Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY were to land. The Spanish division, from the Philippine Islands, which is to act with the French, is composed of Tagals—that is, pure Indians of the island of Lucon, the largest and most northern of the Philippine Islands. The Tagal, whose name is not much known in Europe, is copper-colored, with glossy hair, flat nose, and wide mouth. He is well-shaped, of the ordinary size, and slight figure. He is active, courageous, and sober, being satisfied with boiled rice for food, and sugar and water for drink. The Tagal is a good, obedient, soldier when well-commended, a fervent Catholic, but vindictive when ill-treated, and always ready to avenge any ill-treatment when practiced on his comrades. He can take a turn at any work—build a house, manufacture a firearm, and make his own clothes. He plants cotton, dyes and spins it, and is, moreover, an excellent seaman. Fighting beside the French troops, when Lieutenant General NOZAGARAY, the Governor of the Philippine Islands, eulogized in an order of the day, the Tagal will, it is expected, double his exertions and distinguish himself. Dr. MALLAT DE BASSILAN, in a work on the Tagals, relates the following, rather apocryphal, fact:

"I had good servants, whom I never punished. DOMINON my coachman, came to me one day, and said, 'Master, your stable-boy demands his wages, and is going to leave you.' I sent for the man, and asked if he was going to leave in consequence of ill-treatment. 'Nu, master, on the contrary.' What, then?' 'It is because the master does not love me. I behaved ill, and I was not punished.' 'Oh, if that be all,' said I, 'you shall remain,' and I, much against my will, struck him some blows with my cane. The remedy was efficacious, for he returned to me shortly after, and said he would not quit me."

"With the Indian," says M. MALLET, "you must have bread in one hand and a cane in the other; that is, he just, and treat him well; give him what he requires, but chastise him when he deserves to be punished."

STARVING JURIES.—However opinions may differ as to the expediency of the rule which requires unanimity in the Jury, either in civil or criminal trials, there surely can be none as to the absurdity of that which prohibits them from receiving any kind of refreshment while they are considering their verdict. They must agree or starve, not exactly to death, but up to a considerable amount of endurance of physical exhaustion. This undoubtedly is a "preposterous relic of barbarism," and the only wonder is, that it should have remained to the present day, and be tolerated in times when mere antiquity is allowed to be a very insufficient plea for the continuance of an abuse.—*Edinburgh Review.*

## The Wool Trade.

In New York, during the past week, domestic Wool has been in less request. With reduced stocks, however, prices have been well maintained. Foreign Wool has been actively sought after at strengthening rates. Sales have been reported of about 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 35c.@50c.; 30,000 lbs. domestic pulled at 32c.@40c.; 450 bales unwashed Morocco and 175 bales Corduva on terms not disclosed. The imports of Wool into the port of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to 32,297 bales, including 7,068 bales from foreign ports, and 25,229 bales coastwise. The total imports of Wool from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1857, were 37,614 bales. The exports of Wool from this port from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, were 782 bales in 1858, against 1,705 bales in 1857.

In Boston, during the week, sales were reported of 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, together with 550,000 lbs. Chili, (all of the kind in the market,) 765 bales Cape, 300 bales Mediterranean and South American, 67 bales Mestizo, 316 ballets Peruvian and 50 bales sundries at full prices.

*Imports of Wool into the port of Boston, Jan. 1 to Nov. 0.*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign, bales | 30,580 | 17,845 |
| Foreign, qtls | 7,847 | 1,300 |
| Domestic, bales | 28,463 | 27,981 |

In Providence, sales were made of 118,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 37c.@50½c., and 5,000 lbs. do pulled at 27½c.@45c. ₩ lb.

In Philadelphia there were sold 150,000 lbs. domestic, chiefly fleece, at 36c.@55, with some pulled at 32c.@35c. ₩ lb.

In Baltimore, Albany and Troy, light sales at previous rates were reported

In Rochester, on Saturday week, 265,000 lbs. domestic fleece were purchased by Eastern buyers at 43c. ₩ lb.

In Buffalo, 16,000 lbs. domestic pulled changed hands at 32c.@40c. ₩ lb.

[Advertisement.]

REASONABLE ADVICE.—Reader, (you with an old style hat on your caput,) do you know that you are out of fashion, and may as well be out of the world? If not, we tell you so, and now just go right down to KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and get one of his Fall beauties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Uncertainty is the bane of life; but there is no uncertainty as to the curative action of this Ointment, for fever sores and all external inflammations, 80 Maiden-lane, N. York.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | N. Caro. St. 6s.. | 98¼ | |
| 5,000 | Missouri St. 6s. b90 | 90 | |
| 20,000 | do.. | 90 | |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 96 | |
| 7,000 | Erie RR. 1st m. bs. | 95¾ | |
| 1,000 | Erie RR. 2d m. bs. | 85 | |
| 1,000 | Erie RR Bds.'75. | 37 | |
| 4,000 | Erie R. Con. Bs.'71 | 37 | |
| 7,000 | Hnd. Riv. R. 3d m. | 72 | |
| 5,000 | Harlem R. 1st m.. | 87 | |
| 2,000 | Ill. Cent. R. Bds. | 94 | |
| 3,000 | do.. | 93¾ | |
| 7,000 | L. C. & M. L. G. B | 15 26¾ | |
| 5,000 | do.. | s10 26¾ | |
| 10,000 | do.. | 26¾ | |
| 5,000 | C. St. P. & F. Dulac Land Grands Bonds | 16 | |
| 5,000 | do.. | s10 16¾ | |
| 7,000 | M. & Mis 2d M. 10 R | 63 | |
| 1,000 | N. J. Cen. 2d M. Bs. | 90 | |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Ch. 1st M. | 97 | |
| 10 | Erie Railroad..... | 17 | |
| 50 | do.. | 16¾ | |
| 1,000 | Chi. & Rk. Id. b.. | 95 | |
| 5,000 | H. & St. J. R. b. | 85 | |
| 45 | Bk. of the Republic | 120 | |
| 15 | Hanover Bank..... | 90 | |
| 10 | Continental Bank.. | 101 | |
| 5 | Pork Bank..... | 107 | |
| 35 | Penn. Coal Co..... | 80 | |
| 10 | Pacific M. S. Co.... | 104¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | s30 104¾ | |
| 175 | do.. | 105 | |
| 50 | Albert Free S. Co.. | 5½ | |
| 50 | Hudson River R. | s60 32½ | |
| 50 | do.. | b60 33 | |
| 11 | do.. | 32¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | s10 32¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | b30 32¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | 33 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8,000 | Missouri St. 6s... | 89¾ | |
| 10,000 | do.. | b60 89¾ | |
| 15,000 | Virginia 8s..... | 96 | |
| 4,000 | Brook. C. W. L'n. | 101¾ | |
| 1,000 | Ch c., St. P. & F. D. L. G. Bds | 15½ | |
| 5,000 | Harlem R. R. 1st m | 87 | |
| 10,000 | Mill. & M. 2 m. 10 b. | 63 | |
| 15,000 | Ill. C. R. R. Bds.. | 83½ | |
| 45 | Bank of America... | 113 | |
| 8 | Import. & Trad. Bk. | 112 | |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce. | 104 | |
| 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. R.... | 84¾ | |
| 200 | do.. | h60 84¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | s60 84 | |
| 200 | do.. | 84¼ | |
| 700 | Harlem R. R. | 13½ | |
| 200 | Harlem R. R. Pref.. | 30 | |
| 200 | Reading R. R.... | nw 51¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | 51¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | h10 51¾ | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1600 | N. Y. Cen. R. R.. | 84¾ | |
| 300 | do.. | s10 84¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | s60 84 | |
| 100 | do.. | s30 84¾ | |
| 200 | do.. | h10 84¾ | |
| 850 | do.. | 84¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | s5 84¾ | |
| 300 | do.. | b60 84¾ | |
| 100 | Ch., Burl. & Quin. R. | 57¾ | |
| 1100 | Harlem Railroad. | 13 | |
| 100 | do.. | 13¾ | |
| 200 | Reading R. R.. | b30 51¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | s30 51¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | 51¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | nw 51¾ | |
| 200 | do.. | n w 51¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | s45 51¾ | |
| 250 | do.. | c 51¾ | |
| 200 | Mich. Cen. R. R.. | c 55¾ | |
| 200 | do.. | 55 | |
| 50 | do.. | s30 54¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | s10 55 | |
| 50 | Panama R. R..... | 119¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | 119¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | b60. 119¾ | |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R.... | 83¾ | |
| 370 | Gal. & Ch. R. R.... | 75¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | 76¾ | |
| 400 | do.. | s10 75¾ | |
| 500 | do.. | s60 75 | |
| 300 | do.. | 75¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | s10 75¾ | |
| 550 | Clev. & Tol. R.... | 33¾ | |
| 100 | do.. | s60 33 | |
| 600 | do.. | s10 33¾ | |
| 70 | Chic. & R. I. R.. | s60 65 | |
| 450 | do.. | 65¾ | |
| 50 | do.. | s60 65 | |
| 200 | La Cr. & Mil. R.. | b10 4¾ | |

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Chi. & h. l. 7s.. | 94 | |
| 1,000 | Brooklyn City 6s. | 101¾ | |
| 1,000 | California 7s.... | 91 | |
| 3,000 | F. & W. Im. Co. 8s. | 72 | |
| 6,000 | Cle. & Pitts. R. R. 7s. | 25 | |
| 2,000 | Mil. & Hor. R. R. 8s | 45 | |
| 4,000 | Sacram. City 10s. | 40 | |
| 2,000 | Mil. City 7 p. c. bs. | 47 | |
| 2,000 | Mil. & Hor. 7s.... | 41 | |
| 5,000 | Chicago, St. Paul & Fd. du Lac R. 8s. | 18 | |
| 1,000 | Missouri 8s..... | 89½ | |
| 90 | U. M. I scrip of '49 | 95 | |
| 110 | U. M. I. scrip of '56 | 88 | |
| 210 | U. M. I. scrip of '51 | 82 | |
| 300 | U. M. I. scrip of '52 | 77 | |
| 330 | U. M. I. scrip of '53 | 75 | |
| 180 | U. M. I. scrip of '54 | 73½ | |
| 20 | U. M. I. scrip of '56 | 62 | |
| 200 | U. M. I. scrip of '58 | 62 | |
| 900 | G. W. M. I. s. c. of '58 | 85¾ | |
| 570 | N. Y. M. I. sc. of '58 | 40 | |

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, the tone of the dealings was irregular, the preponderating influence errong the speculators at the Board of Brokers being for the *Bear* account. The weak place on the share list seemed to be Galena; the partial recovery in the price of the stock noticed yesterday, not being sustained. Sales in the afternoon were made down to 74½ against 77 ₩ cent, yesterday and 82@83 at or near the close of October. This movement weakened, to some extent nearly all the other Western Roads at the close, though the yielding in price was not so marked. There were buyers of Milwaukee et 14½, Illinois Central 83, Toledo 33 and Michigan Guaranteed at 53½ ₩ cent. Michigan Central fell off to 54½, seller 30 days. In the Road stocks nearer home there was a better disposition among the Brokers who usually, of late, move for the *Bull* account. There were large purchases of New-York Central in the forenoon at 84½@¾ cash, notwithstanding an increased freedom on the part of the *short* sellers to put out fresh contracts. The registered sales in the afternoon were at 84¼ cash, and 84, seller 60 days. The disposition against the Stock since it fell below 85 ₩ cent. is much stronger than when it stood nearer 88 ₩ cent., just as the eagerness in its favor often increases as the market goes up. There is less movement than usual in Reading this week, the price varying to-day about the same as yesterday. Hudson River Shares are again firm and in more demand, and so are the common and preferred Stocks of the Harlem. Both concerns at present are sold to be well-directed, and at the heads of each are practical and economical managers. The fact imparts unusual confidence to their Mortgage Bonds, all classes of which are taking a higher range in the market. The preference Shares of the Harlem, which stand behind the third mortgage, sold at 30 ₩ cent. this afternoon; Hudson Shares 33 ₩ cent. There was an improved inquiry for Panama, which advanced to 120 ₩ cent. The calculation is that a weekly service by the Pacific and United States Mail steamers will add largely to the California passenger trade, each head paying $25 to the Panama Road, or about 52 cents mileage. Pennsylvania Coal advanced to 80 ₩ cent., and Delaware and Hudson was steady. The City Bank Shares generally firm, notwithstanding the reduction of some of the leading dividends from 8 down to 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. As money now rates, the Stockholder is well satisfied with this income and his Shares bear from 5 to 13 ₩ cent ₩ annum. In Pacific Mail, the dealings were at 104¼@¾@105. The November dividend will be declared, it is stated unofficially, in a few days. The old Board of Managers were reëlected to-day, about 15,000 of the 36,000 shares being represented. They are: W. H. Davidge, W. H Aspinwall, S. W. Cumstock, C. H. Russell, I. W. Reymond, F. Skiddy, W. H. Webb, C. A. Davis and F. H. Wolcott.

In Railway Bonds there was a good demand for most of the Erie issues, the few parcels of 1875s offered were taken at 37 ₩ cent. Illinois Centrals 94@93¾ ₩ cent. The Land collections in October enabled the Company to canc

# The New-York Times.

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## THE CHINESE TREATIES.

### Very Interesting Disclosures of the Recent Negotiations in China.

### THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN TREATIES.

### NARRATIVE OF THE NEGOTIATION.

By the arrival of the *Asia* yesterday, from England, we are enabled to present to the public what we have reason to believe will be found to be substantially correct copies of the Treaties recently concluded by the UNITED STATES and RUSSIA with the Chinese Empire. We cannot vouch for entire accuracy in the language of these documents, for they do not come to us from any official source: but we believe all their provisions are given with a sufficient degree of precision to enable the public to judge of their merits. We have reason to believe that a complete copy of the American document was brought to England by Mr. BRUCE, the brother of Lord ELGIN, who has recently arrived.

### TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

PREAMBLE.

The Preamble declares that the President of the United States and the Emperor of China, being desirous of renewing the obligations of friendship between the two countries, and of establishing fixed rules for regulating the intercourse of their citizens, have named, on the one side WILLIAM B. REED, Plenipotentiary of the United States, and on the other, KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, imperial Commissioners, and that said Ministers have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be permanent peace between the United States of America on the one part, and the Chinese Empire on the other, and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for trifling causes; and if any other nation should have differences with the Chinese Empire, or act injuriously towards them, the United States will exert their good offices to bring about an amicable adjustment of such differences.

ARTICLE II.

To perfect this friendship it is agreed that, upon its ratification, this Treaty shall be kept for safe preservation in the following manner: The original Treaty, as ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be deposited at Pekin, in custody of the Privy Council; as ratified by the Emperor of China it shall be deposited at Washington, in custody of the Secretary of State.

ARTICLE III.

In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of the Treaty, the United States agree, upon its ratification by the President and Senate, to publish and proclaim the same through the journals in which the laws of the United States are published and proclaimed: and the Emperor, on his part, agrees to direct its publication at the Capital of the Empire, and by the Governors of the Provinces.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to perpetuate their friendship the Minister or representative of the United States in China, shall have the right to correspond on terms of equality and in the form of mutual communication with the Privy Council at the Capital, or with the Governors-General of two Kwangs;—and whenever he desires to communicate with the Privy Council, he may send his communication through either of the Governors or by the general post, as he may prefer. His letters may be sealed, and the seal shall be respected; and his letters when received shall be considered and acknowledged promptly and respectfully.

ARTICLE V.

The Minister of the United States, whenever he has important business making it necessary, may visit and sojourn at the Capital and confer with members of the Privy Council, or with other officers who shall be deputed for that purpose. Such visits shall not exceed one in each year, nor shall they be attended with any unnecessary delay. He may go by land or by way of the mouth of the Peiho, but he shall not bring any ships-of-war of the United States into that river. He shall inform the Government of his arrival in the river, that they may provide boats for his service. Such visits shall not be made on trivial occasions or for trifling reasons. The Board of Rites will give all necessary directions for his accommodation, and will provide him a furnished residence, but he shall defray his own expenses, and his *suite* shall not exceed twenty persons in all, exclusive of Chinese servants,—none of whom shall be engaged in trade.

ARTICLE VI.

If the Emperor of China shall hereafter enter into any treaty engagements, permitting the representatives of any other nation to reside permanently at the capital, then the representative of the United States shall, without any further negotiation or dicussion, have the same privilege.

ARTICLE VII.

The superior authorities of the United States and China, in corresponding together, shall do so in terms of equality and in the form of mutual communication. The consuls, and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together, shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication. When inferior officers of one Government address superior officers of the other, they shall do so in the style and form of memorial. Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition. In no case shall any terms or style be suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no present, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

All personal intercourse and interviews between the Minister of the United States and the officers of the Chinese Empire shall be held at the official residences of those officers, or at the temporary residence of the Minister of the United States, nor shall any pretexts or excuses be urged for declining such interviews. All intercourse upon current matters shall be by correspondence.

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever ships-of-war of the United States, in cruising upon the coast for the protection of the commerce of their country, shall arrive at any of the ports of China, the commanders of said ships, and the superior local authorities of the Government, shall hold intercourse together in terms of equality and courtesy; and the said ships-of-war shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government for the purchase of provisions, procuring water and making necessary repairs. And in case merchant vessels shall be wrecked and plundered, or captured and pillaged by pirates, the national vessels of the United States may pursue the pirates and shall deliver them, if taken, to the Chinese Government for trial and punishment according to the Chinese laws.

ARTICLE X.

The Government of the United States may appoint Consuls or other officers, for the protection of trade at each of the ports opened to commerce, who shall be duly recognized as such by the officers of the Chinese Government, and shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with them, either personally or in writing, upon terms of equality, and in the style of mutual communication. If disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the local authorities, said officers shall have right to make representations of the same to the superior officers of the Chinese Government, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises. The Consuls shall avoid all acts of unnecessary offence to, or collision with, the officers and people of China. Upon the arrival of any Consul, the Minister of the United States shall give notice of the same to the Government, in order that he may be properly recognized.

ARTICLE XI.

All citizens of the United States in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good-will with the subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and their property the protection of the local authorities, who shall defend them from insult or injury of any sort on the part of the Chinese. If their dwellings or property be threatened, or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent and lawless persons, the local officer, on requisition of the Consul, will immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, and will apprehend the guilty individuals. Subjects of China, who may be guilty of such violence, shall be punished according to the law of China, and citizens of the United States who may injure the persons or property of the subjects of China, shall be punished by the Consuls of the United States according to the laws of their own country. Arrests for such injuries may be made by either party.

ARTICLE XII.

Citizens of the United States residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall enjoy all proper accommodation in obtaining houses and places of business, or in hiring sites on which to construct houses and places of business, and also hospitals, churches and cemeteries. The parties interested shall fix the rent by mutual agreement, and the local authorities shall not interfere, but all legal fees for necessary papers shall be paid. The merchants shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, and the cemeteries shall be protected from desecration by the authorities of China. At places where ships are permitted to come, the citizens of the United States merchants, seamen and others, sojourning there, may pass and repass in the immediate neighborhood, but they shall not go into the country or neighboring villages, or to the public marts for the purpose of disposing of goods unlawfully and defrauding the revenue.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any vessel of the United States shall be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subject to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the Government, on receiving information of the fact, will immediately adopt measures for their relief and security, and the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment and be enabled at once to repair to the most convenient of the free ports, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If any merchant vessel of the United States in Chinese waters shall be plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, will arrest the said robbers and pirates, and punish them according to law, and will cause all the property which can be recovered to be placed in the hands of the nearest Consul, or other officer of the United States, to be by him restored to the true owner. If it should happen that the robbers should not be apprehended, the Chinese Government will not make indemnity for the goods lost. But if it be proved that the local authorities were in collusion with the robbers or pirates, then proper representations of that fact shall be made to the superior authorities in order that they may memorialize the throne, and the guilty officers shall be punished and their property confiscated.

ARTICLE XIV.

The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports of Canton, Chau-chau, or Swautou, in Kwangtung; Amoy, Fuhchau, Taiwan in Formosa, in the province of Fuh-kien; Ningpo, in the province of Cheh-kiang; and Shanghae, in Kiang-Su; and *any other ports that may be opened to the commerce of other nations*, and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise to and from any foreign port, and either of the said ports, to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade with other ports, or along the coast. Any vessel under the American flag which shall violate this provision, shall be seized and with her cargo shall be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in contraband articles of merchandise, in violation of this provision, shall be dealt with by the Chinese authorities, and shall not be entitled to the countenance or protection of the Government of the United States. And the United States shall take measures to prevent the American flag from being thus abused.

ARTICLE XV.

The citizens of the United States may export from, and import to, any of the designated ports which are open to commerce, all merchandise which is not prohibited—the tariff of duties to be paid by them being the same as that agreed to by the treaty of Waog-hia, except as the same may be modified by treaties with other nations. But it is agreed that they shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Tonnage duties shall be paid upon merchant vessels at the rate of *four mace* [forty cents] per ton, if said vessel be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and *one mace* per ton if they are of the burden of 150 tons or under, according to the amount of her tonnage as specified in her register lodged with the Consul. And if any vessel which, having anchored at one of the said ports and there paid tonnage duty, shall have occasion to go to any other of the said ports, to complete the disposal of her cargo, the Consul shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who, on the departure of said vessel, will note in the port clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the same to the other Custom-houses; and on entering another port, the said vessel will only pay duty there on her cargo, but shall not be subject to tonnage duty a second time. And the Government shall take measures for erecting light-houses, placing buoys, &c., the expense to be defrayed out of the tonnage dues.

ARTICLE XVII.

Citizens of the United States, for their vessels bound in, shall be allowed to engage pilots, who will take said vessels into port, and when the lawful duties have been paid, they may engage pilots to leave port. It shall also be lawful for them to hire, at pleasure, servants, compradors, linguists and writers, and passage or cargo-boats, and to employ laborers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed on by the parties.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall have entered port the Superintendent of Customs will if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard the said vessels, who may live on board the ships or in their own boats at their convenience. Mutineers on board American vessels shall be apprehended by the local officers and delivered to the Consuls for punishment. If Chinese criminals shall take refuge on board American vessels, they shall not be harbored, but shall be delivered up to the officers of justice upon proper demand being made, and in cases of violence between seamen and Chinese subjects the local officers shall enforce order and do justice.

ARTICLE XIX.

Whenever any merchant vessel of the United States shall cast anchor at any of said ports, the supercargo, master or consignee shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the Consul, or other United States Agent, who will cause to be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs a true report of the name and tonnage of said vessel, the names of her crew and the nature of her cargo, which being done, the Superintendent will give a permit for the discharge of her cargo; and the master, supercargo or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit shall incur a fine of $500, and the goods so discharged without permit, shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese Government. But if the master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duties on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports; or if the master so desire, he may, within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel, decide to depart without breaking bulk. In case of the absence of the Consul and agent of his own Government, he shall apply to the Consul of some friendly Power, or directly to the Superintendent of Customs.

ARTICLE XX.

The Superintendent of Customs, on application made through the Consul, will appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in presence of the captain supercargo or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods being discharged or laden, on board any vessel of the United States. If disputes arise as to the value of goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within 24 hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the Consul to adjust with the Superintendent of Customs.

ARTICLE XXI.

Any citizen of the United States who may have imported merchandise and paid the duties upon it, and may wish to *reexport* the same to another part, shall be entitled to make application through the Consul to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall make examination to ascertain whether the duties have been paid according to the report and whether the goods remain with their marks unchanged, and shall make a memorandum, in the port clearance, of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver it to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of customs of the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found on examination there to correspond, she will be permitted to break bulk and land the said goods without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if on such examination the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue of the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government. Grain and rice may be reexported without hindrance.

ARTICLE XXII.

The tonnage duty on vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the landing of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance, and the Consul shall return the ship's papers, and she may proceed on her voyage. The duties shall be paid to the Shroffs authorized, by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf. Duties payable by merchants of the United States shall be received either in sycee silver, or in foreign money, at the rate of exchange of the day. Consuls shall be held responsible if they permit vessels to go without paying the legal duties.

ARTICLE XXIII.

When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port are to be transhipped to another vessel, application shall be made to the Consul, who shall certify the occasion thereof to the Superintendent of Customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without such application and permit, they shall be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XXIV.

For debts due from subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law, and on suitable representation being made to the Chinese authorities, through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take all proper steps to compel satisfaction. If citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress in the same way through the Consul. But the Chinese Government will not hold itself responsible for any debts due from subjects of China to citizens of the United States, nor will the United States be responsible for any debts of its citizens to subjects of China.

ARTICLE XXV.

It shall be lawful for the officers and citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, to teach any of the languages of the Empire and to assist in literary labors:—and the persons so employed shall not, for that cause, be subject to any injury on the part of the Government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce; it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and for that cause should exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent parties, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States,—provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers and soldiers in the enemy's service,—nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation by the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XXVII.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own Government, and all controversies occurring in China, between citizens of the United States and subjects of any other government, shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such Government respectively, without interference on the part of China.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of the Government, they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. In like manner, if subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States, they shall submit the communication to the local authorities of their own Government, to determine if the language be respectful and proper and the matter just and right, in which case the said authorities will transmit the same to the Consul, or other officer, for his consideration and action in the premises. And if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity, by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction. And the extortion of all illegal fees is prohibited.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by Protestants and Roman Catholics, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do unto them. Hereafter, therefore, those persons who may be quietly and peaceably teaching these doctrines, shall not be persecuted; and any person who may teach these principles shall not on that account be interfered with or molested in any way.

ARTICLE XXX.

The contracting parties agree that if the Ta-tsing Empire should grant to any nation, or to any citizen of foreign nations, any rights or privileges connected with commerce, navigation or politics, such rights and privileges shall enure to the merchants and citizens of the United States also.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States within one year or sooner from the date thereof, and by the Sovereign of the Ta-tsing Empire forthwith. And ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date of its signature.

DATED AT TIEN-TSIN, June 18, 1858.

(Signed,) WM. B. REED, U. S. Commissioner.
KWEILING, HWASHANA, } Chinese Commissioners.

### THE TREATY BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND THE CHINESE EMPIRES.

The Preamble gives the following names of Plenipotentiaries: On the part of Russia, Aide-de-Camp Général, Vice-Admiral Comte EUPHIMIUS POUTIATINE, Commissaire Impérial en Chine, et Commandant en Chef l'escadre Russe dans l'Océan Pacifique.

On the part of China: KOUI-LEANG and HOUACHANA.

ARTICLE I.

Confirms anew the peace and friendship which has for a number of years existed between the two countries and their subjects. Guarantees security of person and property to Russian subjects in China, and to Chinese subjects within Russian territory.

ARTICLE II.

Regulates the correspondence between the two Governments, declaring that it shall not be, as heretofore, between the Senate on the one part, and the Tribunal Li-fan-yaan on the other; but that it shall be between the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Senior Member of the Council of State, or the Prime Minister at Pekin—on a footing of perfect equality. Provides for the transmission of their dispatches by the frontier authorities of Russia and China, and, in important cases, of special messengers to bear the same, who shall be allowed to make verbal explanations with the members of the Council of State and the Prime Minister. The same equality shall be observed in the correspondence and interviews of the Russian Envoys and Plenipotentiaries with the members of the Council of State, Ministers of the Court of Pekin and the Governors-General, and between the frontier authorities of the two nations. If the Russian Government judge it necessary to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at any of the open ports of China, he shall be entitled to have personal relations and correspondence with the Chinese local authorities, and with the Ministers at Pekin, according to the general rules recognized by all foreign States. Envoys from Russia may go to Pekin, either by Ktakhta and Urga, or by Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho, or by any other port or city opened by China. The Chinese Government to make the necessary arrangements for the journey of the Envoy and his suite. His reception at the capital to be such as is suitable to his rank. He shall there be furnished with convenient lodgings and all necessary things. The Russian Government to bear all the expenses of its diplomatic Envoys to China.

ARTICLE III.

Commerce between Russia and China may be carried on not only by [sea] the frontier, but also by sea. Russian ships may trade at the following ports, viz Shanghae, Ningpo, Fuhchau, Amoy, Canton, Taiwan in Formosa, and Kiung-chau-fu in Hainan.

ARTICLE IV.

Provides that there shall be no limitation on the part of the two Governments as to the number of merchants and of the capital employed in commerce. In manifests of goods imported, in the payment of tonnage-dues, and of duties according to the existing tariff, &c., Russian subjects shall conform to the general rules established for foreign commerce in the ports of China. Illicit trade shall be punished by confiscation of goods, for the benefit of the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE V.

Gives liberty for the Russian Government to send Consuls to the open ports, to send ships-of-war to maintain order among Russian subjects, and to support the authority of the Consul. The relations between the Consuls and local authorities, the concession of suitable grounds for the construction of churches, of houses, and of shops, [*magasins,*] the purchase of lands from the Chinese, and all transactions, which come before the Consul, shall be governed by the general rules which the Chinese Government observes in its affairs with foreigners.

ARTICLE VI.

If a Russian ship-of-war or of commerce should be wrecked on the coast, the nearest Chinese authorities shall take the necessary measures to save the ship and cargo, and to take the equipage and cargo to the nearest port where there is a Russian Consul, or a Consul of a friendly nation. The Russian Government will reimburse the expenses occasioned by the salvage of the equipage and of the cargo. In case ships-of-war or merchantmen find themselves under a necessity to make repairs, or to procure water and fresh provisions, they shall be allowed to enter, on their route, into ports not opened to commerce, and to buy that which they need at fixed prices, in a friendly manner, without the local authorities putting obstacles in the way.

ARTICLE VII.

Affairs between Russians and Chinese to be examined by the Chinese authorities and the Consul. Russian subjects found guilty of any crime or misdemeanor shall be judged according to Russian law. Chinese, committing any crime against Russians, shall be punished according to the laws of China. Russian subjects who shall have penetrated into the interior of China, and who shall have committed any crime or misdemeanor, shall be brought back to the frontier, or to one of the open ports where a Russian Consul resides, to be judged and punished according to Russian laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Chinese Government having recognized Christian doctrine as tending to establish order and concord among men, engages not to persecute its Christian subjects for exercising the duties [*devoirs*] of their religion. They shall enjoy the same protection which is accorded to those of other faiths tolerated in the Empire. The Chinese Government, considering Christian missionaries as good men who do not seek material advantages, permits them to propagate Christianity among its subjects, and will not forbid them to roam [*circuler*] into the interior of the Empire. A fixed number of missionaries going from the cities or ports opened, shall be furnished with passports signed by the Russian authorities.

ARTICLE IX.

The undetermined boundaries of the frontiers between China and Russia shall be examined without delay, on the ground itself. For this purpose, the two Governments shall name delegates, who shall fix the line of demarcation and conclude thereupon a Convention, which shall be annexed as a separate article to the present treaty. Charts and detailed descriptions of the frontiers shall be prepared [*dressées*] immediately, and shall serve for the incontestible documents for the future.

ARTICLE X.

There shall no longer be a fixed term for the residence of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at Pekin: the members of this mission shall have the authorization of their Government to return to their country at any time. The vacancy may be occupied by a new member. The Chinese Government shall not be at any expense for the mission; all costs shall be at the charge of the Russian Government. The expenses of the journey of members of the mission, of carriers, and other persons whom the Russian Government may send from Kiakhta and the open ports of China, and *vice versa*, shall be paid by the Russian Government; the Chinese local authorities are obliged, on their part, to take the necessary measures that the journey of all the persons mentioned above may be prompt and commodious.

ARTICLE XI.

A regular postal service shall be established between Kiakhta and Pekin, for the communications between the two Governments, as well as for the wants [*besoins*] of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at Pekin. A Chinese carrier shall be dispatched on a fixed day, once a month, for Pekin and for Kiakhta, and shall, within the space of fifteen days or less, carry the official packets and letters to the place of their destination. Moreover, every three months, or four times a year, there shall be sent a convoy from Kiakhta to Pekin, and *vice versa*, for the transport of every kind of effects. This convoy shall make the transit in the space of one month. All expenses occasioned by the establishment and keeping up of these communications shall be paid one-half by each Government.

ARTICLE XII.

All privileges, political, commercial, or others, which may hereafter enure to States the most favored by the Chinese Government, shall be immediately extended to Russia, without any necessity for further negotiation.

This Treaty shall be at once ratified by the Emperor of China, and after it shall have been ratified by the Emperor of Russia, the exchange of ratifications shall be made at Pekin within one year, or sooner if possible. Copies in the Russian, Manchu, and Chinese languages, attested by the signatures and seals of the Plenipotentiaries of the two nations, are in the meantime exchanged; and the Manchu text shall serve as the basis of interpretation for all the articles of the Treaty, which shall be faithfully and inviolably observed by the two high contracting parties.

Done and signed at the City of Tien-tsin, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1858, and in the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER II.

[L. S.] (Signed)
Comte EUPHIMIUS POUTIATINE.
[L. S.] (Signed) KWEILIANG, HWASHANA.

### Secret History of the Negotiations of the Chinese Treaties.

From the Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

SHANGHAE, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

Mr. REED has signed his treaty, a better compact than the former one of Mr. CUSHING in many of its particulars and provisions, but obtained under the power of the guns of the English and French, and while they were negotiating the treaties. *The ministers of those nations invited the Russian and American envoys to accompany them to the north* last February, by stating to them that they intended to address the Prime Minister at Pekin, asking this Government to appoint a Special Commissioner to meet them at Shanghae, and there settle all the disputes existing, and adding that a representative from each of the foreign ministers would probably have more weight than from one or two of them. The appointed time came when the Chinese Government was asked to send a Minister to Shanghae, but without a word of reply from it, though there could be no doubt entertained of the reception of the letters; another set of four was therefore sent, stating that *the four writers had decided to go to the mouth of the Pei-ho* in order to get nearer to the Imperial Court. To the mouth of the Pei-ho they all came, therefore, about the middle of April, and ere long a messenger came off to ascertain their business, as if nothing had ever been sent to Pekin. Two Manchoos were soon announced as having been commissioned to come to the Takoo forts to learn officially what the arrival of so many ships indicated. Nobody would see them in form, but the Russians had a meeting through their interpreter. One of them was TENNGAEN, who had been appointed by the Emperor in 1854 to confer with Sir J. BOWRING and Mr. MCLANE, and perhaps owed his present appointment to his former success. Their note, informing the foreign ministers of their appointment, was not answered, for it was superseded by another sent to them by TAN, the Governor-General of this province, informing them that he had been commissioned by the Emperor, and invested with full powers to treat with the ministers of foreign countries assembled at the mouth of the river, and hear all their demands. Before this communication was received, each of the plenipotentiaries had already forwarded a fourth note to YUCHING, the senior member of the Cabinet, informing him of their arrival off the Pei-ho, and asking for an envoy of equal rank to be sent to confer with them—one who had full powers to settle all the disputes and demands against China with each of them.

It may be stated here that this dispatch was sent, like the previous ones, *after full agreement among the four powers*; the proposition came from the English in each case, but *was heartily responded to by the other three.* The Governor-General, in his announcement, said that he was on a military tour when he was ordered to repair to Takoo, and he had had no personal conference with the high officers at the capital. He used, in this dispatch, nothing besides his usual official titles, and made no reference to the particular points spoken of in the letters sent from Canton in February to YUCHINO. On these accounts, *Lord Elgin refused to see him or treat with him,* and pretty much ignored his presence, and the French Minister acted in concert with him. *The Russian and American officials deemed that the Chinese Government had now done all that they required, and had several interviews with Tan,* whose instructions, however, were hardly comprehensive enough to settle all their grievances and accede to all their demands. He was vexed at the contempt exhibited by the English towards him, but their real reason probably for standing out on the point of full powers was that they were determined to get up to the capital, or to get a minister fully empowered to let them go, whose *permission* was all the evidence they needed of his having full powers. The Manchoo Government had its own ideas about this demand to visit and reside at Pekin, for their officers there knew that conquest was the only inducement they themselves would have had in a similar case; and they judged, therefore, that Pekin was to follow the fate of Canton. It was an indignity to the Chinese Government to reject an officer of the rank of TAN, because he had not the power to grant the large demands made by the English; and the same conduct in any other country would, I think, have been so considered by the English themselves. Here might makes the right to be on their side.

While these negotiations about full powers were going on off the Pei-ho, the English newspapers in China were publishing letters received from the fleet, reflecting on the "intrusive neutrals" and their officiousness; but all the ministers had come to the anchorage by mutual understanding of each other's position and aims. No explanation of particular views was asked for, as the general policy of each party had been already made known in the public letters sent to Pekin; and there was consequently no objection made to each minister carrying on his own line of negotiation. It was, in fact, expected from the first that such would be the course of procedure, but many seemed to think, and some expressed their thoughts, that *because the Russians and Americans came to the Pei-ho with the English and French, therefore the former were expected to stand and idly wait till those had obtained all they wanted and settled all their difficulties, when they would come and take what was ready for them.* The alliance of the Ministers of these four nations at the gates of the Emperor's Court was rather intended to show his Majesty that they were in earnest, and to present a united front in breaking down the seclusion in which he had for so long a time intrenched himself. But the belligerent powers were in a different attitude from the peaceful ones, and the Chinese were soon made acquainted with the relation in which the two parties stood; and they have not confounded that relationship.

The arrival of TAN at the mouth of the river as the envoy of the Chinese Government not only enabled the two neutral plenipotentiaries to begin negotiations with him upon their particular business, but also to do a great deal at preparing the way for the peaceable adjustment of the demands of the two belligerents. Many interviews were held with TAN or his subordinates, and at every one of them the bad consequences of further resistance was exhibited, the benefits certain to result to all parties from a closer intercourse and understanding represented in the plainest terms. These conferences did good, and the result might have been better if the allied ministers had agreed to meet the Governor-General, and let their further progress towards Pekin depend upon his refusal to accede to that demand, and not on a quibble about "full power." The moral effect would have been greater, judging from what could be learned of the feelings of the Chinese up to the day the forts were taken. No one, who saw their conduct, could reasonably doubt their chagrin at being treated with such indifference, but the practice of disregarding their feelings and views where they do not tally with our own is so common that no importance is given to it.

The forts were taken by the Allies on the 20th of May, and on the 29th the four Ministers left the outer anchorages by mutual understanding and concert, and proceeded to Tien-tsin, there to continue their separate negotiations. The relationship they sustained to each other was that of independent consultation with the Chinese Commissioners, but carried on concurrently; no deliberation was held among themselves, though there might have been some good effects resulting from a different course, and no objections to it will readily suggest themselves if the personal temper of the parties was incompatible. Their front towards the Chinese Government was on the whole well understood, and the two neutrals never, I think, made threats of resorting to force to gain any point.

On arriving at Tien-tsin, two high statesmen were appointed to meet the foreign Ministers, named KWEILIANG and HWA-SHA-NA, who put the word "plenipotentiary" on their cards, using the same expression that foreigners used to describe their full powers. This indicated compliance with foreign usages, but it is doubtful whether the officers themselves had any more authority than TAN assumed at the mouth of the river; that functionary was left out of the commission, though he remained in the city during the deliberations.

The Russian and American Ministers resumed the discussion of their treaties, and the demands of the Allies were made after each Plenipotentiary had had a formal introductory interview with the Chinese. The latter proposed one general meeting for this purpose, but Lord ELGIN very properly suggested separate meetings as more satisfactory to all parties, and they readily fell in with the motion. No objection was made as to the powers of KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHA-NA by any party. The strict application of the technicalities of Western diplomacy to this people is premature before they have had even an opportunity to learn what they are; it was perhaps a mere cover for assuming that every demand would be unreservedly granted to the English. It is important to understand, however, the grounds why the neutral powers commenced negotiations before the Allies, for the English papers have fully dilated on the interference of the former and their gratuitous offer of advice to the Chinese, though it does not appear that any such idea or imputation has originated with the English or French Envoys, or been entertained by them. It is extremely probable that the concert of action between the French and English in conducting their negotiations has been limited to merely a general understanding that one should not thwart the other, rather than that one should not take a step unknown to the other.

It was not to be expected that the two neutral Powers should wait until the Allies had signed and seated their treaties, before they came forward with the humble request that the Chinese would sign and seal similar compacts, merely changing the names of the countries. The belligerent powers themselves never anticipated such a course, and the concurrent negotiations of the four Ministers were carried on, and the American and Russian Ministers obtained their lesser demands and signed their treaties soonest, because the Chinese agreed to them before they were ready to comply with all those of the English and French. The assistance of the Russian Ministers, particularly, has been important to the success of the Allies, and the explanations, alterations, consequences and suggestions he was continually making through his four interpreters, who had lived at Pekin, did more to bring about a peaceful adjustment of difficulties, I am confident, than their force did to obtain for him all the provisions of the treaty. Perhaps it is safe to say, in respect to this singular quaternion of Plenipotentiaries, met *vis à vis* the Chinese Government, that the neutrals were the best complement to belligerents, and neither would have succeeded as well without the other—at least without a resort to arms, which every one wished to avoid. After concluding these negotiations, it will be best for the United States, perhaps, not to mix again in such relationships. There was no impropriety in doing it for the present objects, but it is not easy to avoid collision or imputation amidst so many contrary currents. The ultimate results of the concessions obtained by one party will enure to all, but the more difficult part will be to save the Chinese Government from dissolution, and this country from anarchy, as those results are carried out. The English have shown themselves more unscrupulous and overbearing in their dealings and threatenings than was expected; perhaps they resorted to such measures as the least distressing to Chinese really, than actual resort to hostilities. The results have been here, as elsewhere, *that they have got themselves to be hated and disliked by the Chinese, while no such feelings are exhibited towards the French.* As one of the leading members of Parliament lately said, respecting the feelings entertained on the Continent towards Englishmen, that they were generally hated, so it is likely to be in China. They are now feared and shunned by the Chinese for their overbearing conduct; their immediate resort to a club or a kick to enforce or illustrate their meaning; and this feeling, I am sorry to say, is likely to increase as intercourse with them extends. I heard one of the leading members of the British community say "that it was the way to make an Asiatic know you was in earnest—to knock him down—and he never resented it as a [illegible] too much guided personal and public conduct in India, and the results have been seen during the late insurrection. This conduct has produced the results which were to have been expected.

During these negotiations the Russian Minister has been unwearied in his efforts to enlighten the Chinese authorities as to their true powers and position; and they have learned faster under the pressure of circumstances than they would have done, and owe much to him. Russia cannot see China become an English colony, or even become crippled and dismembered to please the grasping ambition of that nation to control her policy. In this view he has steadily opposed the plan of resident Ministers at Pekin, sure that the permanent establishment of four or five Ambassadors at such a weak, suspicious and ignorant court as Pekin will work far more evil than good. Judging from the character of the Chinese, and the readiness of an English Admiral and Minister,—of a man, for instance, like Sir JOHN BOWRING,—to resort to force to increase the energy of his representation, there is fear that irritation and hostilities would ensue, and another blue-book be presented to Parliament, entitled *Insults in China*, as an excuse for declaring war and appropriating more of her territory. It may be a gratifying reflection to an Englishman that his country is feared by all others, and his rights are respected better, perhaps, than the subjects of other crowns; but when he acts in consequence with hauteur and contempt towards the people of all other lands, and draws upon himself their undisguised hatred, when he might, by the exhibition of courtesy and some regard for the feelings and habits of other nations, insure at least their respect, he must judge the results as he has produced them. There is so much in the English character that is excellent, and the institutions of the nation have served as a guide to so many others, that one deplores this nullifying conduct, which transfers the odium due to the rude individual to the whole nation, and makes all other nations suspicious of the conduct of Great Britain.

The treaties of the English and French with China were signed on the 26th and 27th inst., and the Chinese Commissioners reported the contents of the four treaties to Pekin on the 28th. Their memorial was acknowledged in a brief rescript, which was not deemed sufficient by those Ministers, and the troops lately arrived off the mouth of the river are ordered up to Tien-tsin to strengthen their demand of a more explicit ratification. There are about 1,500 new forces arrived, and while the real reason of such a movement is probably to ventilate the ships and clean them out, before sending the men back, the effect upon the Chinese will be alarm and distress. The terror of the people at this city will, doubtless, extend to the citizens of the Capital, and give rise to the impression that nothing will serve to bind or restrain the English. A treaty of peace has been signed with them, and immediately after they bring in a large body of troops, whose purpose can hardly be anything else, in the view of the Chinese, than intimidation and hostility. No one supposes that the treaty with either of the four powers will not be ratified, and if the Chinese Government is allowed a reasonable time, the ratifications will be forwarded.

A long course of kind treatment, and passing by small offences committed by irritated Chinese officials will be necessary in dealing with the people of this land, under the privileges allowed by the new treaties. I am not disposed to overlook the advantages which will follow them, because there will be many drawbacks, nor to blink the real benefits in the minor and apparent troubles attending their progress. The junction of the four greatest nations of the earth at this city, proves to the Chinese that they agree in many things; and now that those points are granted by solemn treaties, this Government will be bound to fulfill them, and I think will do so in the main. It is a weak Government, weaker than you can understand, but it is better than any which can be substituted yet awhile, and must, therefore, be tenderly treated with a knowledge of the alternative of destroying it, a full perception of the anarchy which would ensue, and can even now hardly be averted. We can look higher, too, though I doubt if all the agents in the scene did, and see in these negotiations the opening of this mass of ignorance, pride, superstition and pollution, to the entrance of Christian truth and knowledge; and the extension of these principles will assure the peace and perpetuity of all that is worth having among Chinese policy and institutions.

[The above letter from our Correspondent has already been published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Oct. 30, but as recent events have given its statements fresh importance, and as it embodies a clear and authentic account of the negotiations, we reproduce it in connection with the Treaty.]

## THE ELECTIONS.

### The Haskin Contest Ended—Mr. Haskin Elected by Thirteen Majority.

The Board of Canvassers of Westchester County finished their labors yesterday. The remaining seven towns were canvassed, and the defective returns from Northcastle Township were corrected. The full official vote elects JOHN B. HASKIN by a majority of *thirteen*.

The following are the complete official returns:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| | Haskin. | Kemble. | Andrews. |
|---|---|---|

# EUROPE.

## ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

## CELEBRATION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

## Reception of Mr. John Bright at Birmingham.

## Visit of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to Ireland.

## British and American Treaties with Japan.

## Cotton and Breadstuffs Depressed---Consols 98 3-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt LOTT, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 30, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Colonel MOODY, R. E., the Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia, accompanied by Mr. JOHNS, Captain DIXON, R. E., (late Surveyor-General of Sydney,) appointed treasurer to the colony, and a number of gentlemen who are to be employed in the judicial, revenue and postal service of the colony, were among the passengers.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived at Southampton on the route for Hamburg, on the night of the 27th ult., and the steamship *Arago* reached the same port early on the morning of the 29th.

The screw-steamer *Lady Eglinton*, from Quebec, arrived at Galway on the 29th ult.

The London *Daily News* says: "A steamer, built for the Egyptian Government in the United States, is a failure, as far as speed is concerned, and it is expected she will be brought to Southampton in the Spring, to have her speed increased."

The political event of the week had been a great demonstration at Birmingham in honor of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, Member of Parliament from that town, and the delivery by that gentleman of a telling speech on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. BRIGHT'S remarks were regarded as indicative of the policy of the extreme Radicals, and as such attracted great attention. He eulogized the elective franchise, as practiced in the United States; the equal distribution of representation and the ballot; and pledged himself to support a Reform bill, providing for such a system in England. Mr. BRIGHT'S recommendations were not generally acceptable to the great bulk of the Press. The Manchester *Guardian* tacks decided exception to his laudation of American institutions, and the law and order which he contended prevailed under them.

The complete prospectus of the great Ship Company, founded for the purchase of the *Great Eastern* steamer, had been issued, and a meeting of the old shareholders convened for the 1st of November, to make the final arrangements for the transfer of the vessel. The capital of the new Company is to be £330,000 and the shareholders of the old Company are to receive £25 in new shares for every £200 at present held. The fresh Directors include several men of great energy and influence.

A letter from Limerick says: "Considerable disappointment was felt here on the receipt of intelligence that the deputation which proceeded to London having had no interview with Mr. CUNARD, received from him no encouragement, except the enunciation of his opinion that he had long thought that the Shannon was the only port on the west coast of Ireland suited for a packet station, but for the general nature of the service he would prefer Cork; that there were three requisites for a successful Transatlantic packet service, viz.: a mail contract, a first-class passenger traffic, and a goods traffic; and without any one of these resources ruin would be the result of any undertaking of the kind. As to the Shannon and Galway he preferred the former, but he considered Liverpool preferable to either, and as he had got the mail contract for the term of five years from 1862, the mails would continue to be sent from that port. However, notwithstanding Mr. CUNARD'S opinion, a meeting is to be held in this city for the purpose of taking measures to promote a packet station."

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that Lord DERBY'S answer, declining to have the Shannon surveyed, ought to be a sufficient stay to further proceedings in the ill-digested movement for establishing an American packet station at Foyne.

The Admiralty had issued orders for moorings to be laid down at Galway for the convenience of the Trans-Atlantic steam packets in the harbor. The Dublin papers are informed that Government has decided upon constructing a harbor at Galway capable of accommodating the Trans-Atlantic traffic, and had ordered surveys to be made and the necessary estimates of expenses prepared.

The Galway Company had given notice that they did not intend to close their list of applications for shares until time had been given to hear from the North American Colonies the result of their pending negotiations for mail contracts.

A letter in the Dublin *Evening Mail*, dated Bantry, Oct. 26, says: "I am glad to see that the *Evening Mail* has directed the attention of the Government to the proposed landing in this country of a regiment of armed men from America, commanded by Col. RYAN. There are just grounds for the exercise of caution in this matter, as I am sorry to inform you that seditious societies have been discovered in this neighborhood, as well as in other places in the west of the County of Cork. They are also creeping inland, and have made some progress in the neighboring County of Kerry. A strange peculiarity pervades this movement. The members of the Society bind themselves not to divulge their plans to the priests, and where spoken against from the altar, they denounce the priests as despots, as bad as the rest of their tyrants. They are supposed to derive inspiration from America, and money also. They evince their intention to rise in arms whenever there may be any difference with France or America. The Government is, I believe, aware of these facts. At present, the whole thing is very contemptible, but it affords fair grounds for preventing the gallant Sixty-Ninth from marching through this country in arms, and encamping in military fashion, to keep up the hopes of the Irish rebels. The strange point in this matter is excluding the priests; and without them they can do nothing beyond producing another cabbage-garden campaign."

The London *Daily News*, in an article giving full particulars of the recent reception of intelligible signals through the Atlantic Cable, says that since Wednesday, the 20th of October, the day on which the message was received, there has been no indication of a permanent improvement in the electrical condition of the line.

Mr. WILLIAM LEMON OLIVER, a stock broker in London, had been arrested on a charge of converting to his own use the sum of £5,000, which had been intrusted to him for specific investments.

The young Prince ALFRED had sailed on his first voyage to sea as a naval cadet, on board the frigate *Euryalus*. The Prince of Wales was expected to shortly receive a commission in, and join the Army.

TIMOTHY KIRBY, the first mate of the American ship *Patterson*, was under arrest at Liverpool, charged with robbing a man named JAMES HARDING—who joined the ship at New-Orleans, as a sailor—of $973.

One of the events of the racing week at Newmarket was a match between Mr. THE BROOK'S horse *Barbarity* and Count BATTHYANY'S *Olympus*—the owners riding their respective horses. The former was the winner. The sporting record stands as follows:

Match, 100 sovs. each. Owners up. Ab. M. (7 furlongs 212 yards.)
Mr. R. THE BROOK'S *Barbarity*, by *Simoom*, 10st. 10lb. (Owner) ..... 1
Count BATTHYANY'S *Olympus*, 11st. 6lb. (Owner ... 2
Barbarity won by 4 on *Olympus*. *Barbarity* came in alone. *Olympus* refused to move, and was pulled up nearly a quarter of a mile from home.

The telegraphic communication between Dover and Calais continues uninterrupted. The cable has been "under-run" from Dover to the extent of about 13 miles, with a view to finding the fractured portion, but without success. Endeavors will now be made to ascertain whether the damage has occurred about four miles from Calais.

The steamer *Gorgon*, in effecting a survey of the new telegraphic route by the way of the Azores, found the greatest depth between Nova Scotia and Fayal, in latitude 42° 7' north, and longitude 41° 28' west, where no bottom was reached, with 3,000 fathoms of line.

JOHN MORRISON, a Yankee sailor, was arrested in the early day, in London, for threatening the life of a policeman with a knife, which he brandished with the exclamation, "You ——! this is the way we do in America." He was fined.

The demand for American woods in the London market is trifling. Best quality pine planks and pencil cedar are wanted. Bird's-eye maple is in excess.

It is stated that the indemnity to be paid to France by Portugal in the *Charles et Georges* affair was at first fixed at 450,000 francs, but was afterwards reduced to 150,000 francs, of which 50,000 will go to the widow of the second officer of the vessel who died in the prison of Mozambique. Prince NAPOLEON is said to have sided with Portugal in the dispute. A correspondent writes:

"Portugal yielded only under a kind of protest, expressed in the refusal to submit the amount of indemnification to arbitration. France having ruled that an indemnification must be given, may at once fix the amount. This is represented to have been the language held by Portugal: 'As for its not being fixed too high, Portugal simply appealed to the good sense of the Emperor, and not without effect.' Refusing to submit the amount of indemnification to arbitration was evidently a refusal to acknowledge that there was reason for any indemnification at all."

The London *Morning Herald* denies, as if by authority, the statement that the Channel fleet had been ordered to Lisboa. It appends to the statement a strong denunciation of the acts of the French Government.

The Minister of Marine has, by a telegraphic dispatch, authorized Admiral LAVAUN to place seamen belonging to the Imperial Marine on board the *Charles et Georges*, and to bring her to France.

The litigated point between the French and Brazilian Governments, with respect to the boundaries of French Guiana, will, it is said, be decided in favor of France, on the strength of certain documents lately discovered in the archives of Seville.

The *Moniteur* announces that the journal entitled the *Correspondant* has been seized for an article by Count DE MONTALEMBERT on England and India, and that a prosecution is to be instituted against the writer and publisher, who are accused of attacks against the principle of universal suffrage, the authority which the Emperor is invested with by the Constitution, and the respect due in the laws. They are further charged with attempting to excite the people to hatred and contempt of the Government, and endeavoring to disturb the public peace. The article in question contains strong language. In one place the Count says:

"Finding the foul marasmus creeping over me, my ears tingling with the low tittle tattle of ante-chamlery and the yells of fanatics who think themselves our masters, or hypocrites who think we are their dupes, suffocated by the servile and corrupting miasmata of a loathsome atmosphere, I left France for England to take a bath of fresh air."

In another place he says:

"Returning to France I find in *L'Univers*, 23 t May, 1858, Parliamentary Government styled a farce, with scenic decorations. Happy country and happy clergy, whose organ gives such sound information in such decorous phraseology."

The prosecution of so distinguished a man as the Count DE MONTALEMBERT was expected to produce considerable excitement, and it was regarded as an indication of great confidence in its own strength by the Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* believes he may assert positively that the French Government has resolved to put a stop to the importation of "free negroes" into the French Colonies—indeed, he says, the plan had been abandoned before the capture of the *Charles et Georges*; and "France, having, as she now considers, defended the honor of her flag, is willing to take the Slave-trade question again into serious consideration as a principle, and, in conjunction with England, endeavor to prevent traffic in African slaves, by finding other means of supplying labor to Colonies where only certain races of the human family can work and live."

Mr. GOWEN, the American contractor at Sebastopol, writes to *Galignani*, contradicting the report that his efforts to raise the sunken ships had failed, and been abandoned. He states that he has raised, since May last, as many as six vessels, whole and in good condition, and removed a number of others.

PARIS Friday, Oct. 29.—The Bourse was flat to-day. The 3 per cents. opened at 73.65, and closed at 72.95.

The French Minister of Marine has, in consequence of the approaching expedition to Cochin China, commanded the establishment of a regular service of steamers between the Bay of Japan, Hong-Kong, and Canton. There is at present a regular mail from Hong Kong every 15 days; but when the new service is established, letters may be received in Europe from Cochin China by every Chinese mail. The Minister of Marine was informed by the last mail from India that the gun-brig *Fusée*, of the first class, had arrived in the Bay of Tourane. She is charged by Admiral REGAULT DE GENOUILLY to make a survey of the coast. From Manila we learn that the last of the force, French and Spanish, had left for Cochin China.

A nice little quarrel has arisen between France and Russia, such as in the good olden time might have led to an immediate war, and in regard to which the newspapers have observed a discreet silence. It appears that early in last June a strong Russian police, backed by 200 Cossacks, invaded the dwellings of sixty-eight French tradesmen settled in Sebastopol, arrested and conveyed them on board of a Russian vessel (the *Ba'aklavo*) which transported them to Odessa, where they were left without resources, and many of them plunged into the deepest state of distress. A month before that occurrence the Cossacks had seized four French workmen and marched them on foot, like felons, to Simferopol. The reason of this expulsion of so many respectable persons, and the grounds on which Russia could justify such a violation of international law, as well as the laws of humanity, exposing the property of unoffending French subjects to pillage and confiscation, no one can tell. The Russian Government is bent on observing an absolute silence, and appears impervious to all remonstrance.

At a banquet given him at Marseilles, M. DE LESSEPS announced that the work of cutting the Suez canal would be commenced in three months.

The differenee which had arisen between the Federal Council and the Government of the Canton of Geneva, respecting certain refugees, had been amicably settled. Five of the foreigners were to be compelled to quit the Canton, and five permitted to remain.

A letter from Madrid says that all the ships intended for the transport of troops in the contemplated expedition against Mexico had sailed for Cuba, except one which was detained at Cadiz by bad weather.

A telegram from Madrid dated Oct. 25, says: "It is stated that a Royal ordinance is shortly to be published which will give a greater extension to the importation into Spain of tobacco from the Philippine Islands, and which will give an advantage to the planters in that colony over those in the United States."

It is stated in the *Independance Belge* that the Austrian authorities on the frontier have seized upon 16,000 Minnie rifles which were being smuggled through for the use of the Bosnian insurgents.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that the news of the Portuguese Government having succumbed to France had created a disagreeable impression in the Austrian capital. The Austrians thought that right was on the side of Portugal, and expected England would have interfered in her favor.

The Austrian Government is much perplexed with its Galician subjects. The military authorities complain that the difficulty of keeping the Galicians in order has increased a hundred-fold since the bestowal of a Parliament and independence and freedom of election on their Moldo-Wallachian neighbors.

Intelligence from Vienna states that the Protestants of the Austrian empire are making every effort to have their rights recognized, and to obtain the reorganization of their churches. They complain of the parsimony which the Government, so generous towards the Catholic, displays in all matters relating to their creed.

A few evenings ago, at the theatre at Varese, a little town in Lombardy, near the lake of that name, an opera was produced, a couplet in which ended with the words, "*Viva l'Italia!*" These words electrified the audience, who rose to their feet and cried with the greatest enthusiasm, "*Viva l'Italia!*"

A Prussian journal states that the Papal Government has laid the Ghetto at Rome (that is, the quarter inhabited by the Jews) under contribution to defray the keep of the kidnapped child at the College of Catechumens.

Mr. E. B. SCHULTZ, of Bortsenburg, complains that his child was forcibly taken from him soon after its birth, and baptized by the (Swedish) authorities; and, in consequence of his having refused to allow it to be baptized and become a member of the Lutheran Church, guardians have been appointed by the magistrates. This is every bit as bad as the Pope.

Dates from Table Bay to Sept. 21 had reached England.

Four slave vessels had been captured and sent into St. Helena.

Sir GEORGE GREY had opened a conference on the frontier with a view to a reconciliation between the Free State and Moshesh.

The last advices from the Cape of Good Hope mentioned, in vague terms, the burning of the *steamship Eastern City*. It is now stated that the vessel in question was the *emigrant* ship of that name, and that only one life was lost. The *Eastern City*, Captain JOHNSTON, left Liverpool, on the 10th of July last, for Melbourne, having on board 180 passengers, a crew of 47 men, and 1,600 tons of general cargo. On the 23d of August, when about 600 miles from the nearest land, fire was discovered to have broken out in the forehold of the ship. At once every endeavor was made to extinguish it, and precautions were taken to prevent it spreading, but, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of the captain, crew and passengers, the flames gained headway, and on the following afternoon it was found that all below the decks was on fire. Hope had almost disappeared from every heart on board, and many farewells had been taken, when a sail was espied, and towards night a ship approached, which proved to be the *Merchantman*, bound from London to Calcutta with troops. This vessel succeeded in rescuing every soul on board, with the exception of a passenger named PETER MCLEAN, who, it is feared, was suffocated in his berth. The *Merchantman* arrived in Table Bay on the 11th of September, and the passengers would be forwarded on to Melbourne. The loss, including passengers' baggage, &c., is estimated at about £100,000. Great praise is accorded to the captain of the *Eastern City* for the ability and energy he displayed in the hour of peril. The *Eastern City* was built in Boston, but was owned by a company in Glasgow, and chartered to JAMES BAINES & Co., of Liverpool. She was very heavily insured at Lloyds.

The London *Times* has reason to believe that the proclamation which was to announce the assumption of the Government of India by the Queen, was drawn up and dispatched from England some weeks since. Intelligence of its arrival in India was expected very shortly.

The same journal contradicts the report that two persons sent by the Rance of Jhansi to treat with the British authorities were immediately hanged, and says that on the contrary the messengers were well treated.

The Calcutta mail of Sept. 23 had reached England. The letters and papers add little to previous information. Active operations by Lord CLYDE (COLIN CAMPBELL) were not expected to commence before Oct. 15.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

### Capture of Piratical Junks—Lord Elgin's Visit to Yeddo—Th British and American Treaties with Japan.

The China mails to Sept. 13, from Hong Kong had arrived. The news had been anticipated by telegraph.

A great number of piratical vessels had been captured and sunk by the British cruisers.

In the Pekin *Gazette* the term "Barbarian" continued to be used towards foreigners.

The treaty concluded with Japan by Lord ELGIN, is said to be almost identical with the American treaty. One year after its ratification five ports will be opened to English traders. Cotton and Woolen fabrics are only to pay a duty of 5 per cent. of the declared value on importation. Almost all other articles are to pay 20 per cent. A resident minister is to be permitted at Yeddo. Exports are to be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. The Dutch had not, as yet, succeeded in obtaining the privileges granted to other nations. During Lord ELGIN'S visit to Yeddo, the Emperor was unwell, which was given as an excuse for his not receiving his lordship.

The Chinese agents for negotiating the tariff had not reached Shanghae.

The vacillating course of the Tai-ping rebels for the last few years forbodes evil to their cause. They have now quitted Chilikian, the greater part of the force having passed over into Fuhkien. Thus the two cities, Chuchau and Kuchu, are relieved, although there are parties committing depredations on all the border districts. They seem to have ceased operations as soon as they encountered men who were willing to fight.

The following information is given by the North China *Herald* in regard to the new treaty which Lord ELGIN has just concluded with Japan:

"Her Majesty's ship *Furious*, Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE, C. B., arrived from Yedo on Thursday, the 2d, having on board his Excellency the Earl of ELGIN and suite. The *Furious* left Yedo on the 27th ult., having remained there a fortnight, during the greater part of which time his Excellency and staff were living on shore in a residence prepared for them by the Japanese Government, with whom Lord ELGIN concluded a treaty of commerce, of which a short notice appears below. The Emperor was sick, and therefore did not see Lord ELGIN. It was proposed that his lordship should be received by his son, a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, which was very judiciously declined. It would have established a bad precedent. The Count POUTIATINE had been received by him.

We learn that Lord ELGIN has, during his short stay of a fortnight in the capital of Japan, succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Government of that country upon the most advantageous terms. The American treaty, signed about three weeks previously, forms to a great extent the base of the treaty which has just been negotiated by the British plenipotentiary. It provides for a resident minister at the court of Yedo, for the opening of the ports of Kanagawa, (which has not inappropriately been called the Whampoa of Yedo,) of Nagasaki, and of Hakodade, within the term of one year from the date of signature; at later periods a port on the west coast, and another on the east coast called Hiogo, which is the port of Ohosaka, are to be opened to the commerce of the west, while the principal cities of Yedo and Ohosaka are to be thrown open to trade. For the present, Europeans, with the exception of the minister at Yedo, are not allowed to travel in the interior. The peculiar internal organization of the country, which is divided by 360 feudal princes into separate and almost independent principalities, will account for this restriction. The commercial arrangements are on the most liberal possible scale. All exports, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. Imports are charged with a duty of 20 per cent., but as there are no tonnage or other dues, this does not seem an unreasonable amount. A list of articles on which an import duty of only 5 per cent. is charged is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most important concessions, which we are informed was obtained by Lord ELGIN, was the insertion in this latter list of cotton and woollen goods. We are much mistaken if, from what we hear of the Japanese, the market thus created for our home manufactures will not rival that afforded by the vast empire lately thrown open by the treaty of Tien-tsin. Another important provision, and one which we believe is not contained in the American treaty, is that by which it is agreed that the tariff shall be subject to revision at the end of five years. There are other minor differences, the details of which have not reached us, but we believe the above contains the principal items of the new treaty, together with its points of difference with that signed by Mr. HARRIS, the American Consul of Simoda. The Russian Minister, Count POUTIATINE, was at Yedo while Lord ELGIN was there, but we understand that his treaty differs in no material point from the American."

The following paragraphs have reference to the American Treaty with Japan, and other important matters:

The *Powhatan* brings the important intelligence that, on the 25th of July a treaty was signed at Konogawa, near Yedo, between the United States and Japan, conferring great privileges. Among them an abolition of the Government monopoly of trade, and the right of diplomatic residence at Yedo. The treaty was effected by Mr. HARRIS, the American Consul-General charged with diplomatic functions. It is now on board the *Powhatan*, and goes to America by the next mail. Mr. HARRIS has recently visited Yedo, and had an interview with the Emperor. The Russian frigate Admiral POUTIATINE is on board, was entering the harbor of Simoda as the *Powhatan* left it. The fact of the American treaty was not known to Lord ELGIN when he left Nagasaki.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

*From the London Daily News, Oct. 28.*

Since the announcement was made a few days ago by the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that a message had been received through the cable from Newfoundland, the public have naturally expected to hear from day to day that the electrical communication has again been firmly established between Valentia and Newfoundland. But since Wednesday, the 20th, the day on which the message was received, there has been no indication of a permanent improvement in the electrical condition of the line. As, however, the circumstances under which the few words which passed through the cable were received at Valentia have not been made public, it may be as well to mention them. On Wednesday, the 20th, the day in question, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, considerable appearances of signals manifested themselves upon the galvanometer, with oscillations of the needle equal to 50 divisions of Professor THOMSON'S scale, which, as they occurred at very regular intervals, were rightly supposed to be the usual reversals every 15 seconds. These appearances continued until between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when the words "two hundred," and some 15 or 16 letters, of which no sense could be made, were received. Subsequently, the signals "Can you?" (no doubt "read") were received very clearly. Messages were of course immediately sent back to the effect that the Newfoundland signals and words came very distinctly, and, if they could read from Valentia, to send "V." but, as no direct response was received to this, it was, of course, concluded that it was not received. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, on the same evening, the words "Daniels' now in circuit" were distinctly recorded, together with a great many signals which were not intelligible. These unreadable motions of the needle continued until between 9 and 10 P. M., when the words, "Two hundred and forty," which, no doubt, alluded to the number of cells contained in the Daniels battery, which was spoken of in the message previously received, and a great many letters and signals, of which nothing connected could be made, were received. During the next hour for receiving, say from 11 to 12 P. M., the needle of the galvanometer was watched most closely, yet strangely, though the insulation of the wire appeared to be in precisely the same condition, not the least indication of even a "reversal" was observed; the wire appeared to have sunk into its usual lethargic condition. During Thursday and Friday, though the most vigilant watch was day and night kept upon the galvanometer, no appearance of returning currents could be observed, though the earth current during the whole of this period seemed to be remarkably steady. On the morning of Saturday last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, some slight indications of signals and reversals were noticed; but they were neither very intelligible nor enduring. From thence up to the present time nothing more has been received. And yet the testings do not show that the cable, in regard to insulation, is in a worse condition than it was a month back. It is certainly a most extraordinary and unaccountable fact that, apparently with all circumstances the same, the cable should at times be found capable of transmitting signals, while at others not the faintest trace of a signal can be made to pass from shore to shore, even with the greatest amount of electrical power. There is, indeed, "more 'twixt Heaven and earth than is dreamed of in our philosophy." The advance of electrical science every day brings to light startling facts connected with submarine telegraphs of which no one previously had the least idea. Thus within the last few days some important discoveries have been made in connection with submarine cables by Mr. CHARLES WOLLASTON, of Derby, who has elucidated the fact that currents of water passing across submarine cables produce in them induced electrical currents. To put this theory to a practical test, Mr. WOLLASTON a day or two ago immersed a considerable length of an insulated conductor in the Thames, opposite EastGreenwich. As the tide rose, a very considerable current of electricity was observed flowing through the wire in a direction contrary to that of the tide, which increased in force as the motion of the water became more rapid, and again declined at high water ceasing altogether just before the ebb. When the tide fell the current again manifested itself in the wire but its direction was changed. The varying and irregular currents, which are observed upon the galvanometer at both ends of the Atlantic Cable, have been attributed to the inductive influence of natural impulses of electricity which are continually traversing the face of the earth. Since that discovery of Mr. WOLLASTON'S, however, it is quite evident that they may partly, if not entirely, be due to the effect of the ocean currents. It is known that a very rapid tide flows in and out of the estuary of Dingle Bay, across which the cable is laid, and it would, therefore, be easy to put the matter to practical test by noticing the force and direction of the supposed "earth" currents at the rise, fall, and turn of the tide. The *Stag*, with seven miles of the shore end of the cable on board, arrived in Valentia harbor on Tuesday night, and Captain KELL will no doubt commence the laying of it without unnecessary delay.

It is understood that Mr. HENLEY, whose powerful magneto-electric machines have for some time been used at Valentia, has undertaken to superintend the electrical operations at Valentia for a short period. If the next accounts from Newfoundland should show that the reversals from Mr. HENLEY'S instruments have been received from Valentia, no time will be lost in dispatching a similar piece of apparatus to the station at Trinity Bay.

## Ship-Raising at Sebastopol—A Letter from the Contractor.

SEBASTOPOL, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

*To the Editor of Galignani's Messenger:*

I noticed an article in your journal relating to the sunken ships in this harbor. As so many contradictory statements have appeared, some declaring that the Americans who contracted for the removal of the ships had abandoned the work as hopeless; others, that the terrible worm of the Black Sea had entirely destroyed the vessels; others, that the work was never confided to an American—in answer to all such reports, allow me to state that I contracted with the Russian Government in October, 1856, to remove the ships and vessels sunk in this harbor; that I am an American; that immediately on closing the contract I returned to the United States and had such machinery constructed as was necessary, and arrived at this place the following year, and commenced preparing the machinery and materials, which were not completed until May last. Since that time I have raised while the 16-gun schooner *Smetia*, the steamers *Turk* and *Groznoi*, and also the 16-gun brig *Aenas*, the *Parassiane* and *Strella*, and am now engaged on the steamers *Danube* and *Odessa*, which will be raised in a few days. In addition to the above, I have entirely removed the hulls of two old line-of-battle ships and a frigate that were formerly used as prison ships; also the frigate *Havanna*, and the line-of-battle ship *Sagodui*, with the exception of her keel, which is buried in over 12 feet of soft mud. My forces are now engaged in the removal of the 120-gun ship *Constantine*, line-of battle ship *Paris*, and transport *Bonczau*, which are ships in the middle of the harbor, and are rapidly being removed. The tornado has not injured the sunken ships to the extent generally supposed. The Russian Government are now repairing the steamer *Turk*, which is in excellent order; her hull is quite sound with the exception of her upper works; her engines require some slight repairs; the commission that examined her decided that it would require but five per cent. of her value to restore her to complete running order. The other vessels are in equally as good a condition. I beg further to remark, that I contracted to clear the harbor of Schastopol, and shall complete the work in a faithful manner. The various contradictory statements that have appeared have undoubtedly arisen from the fact that an American company came here with a wonderful pump, (GWYNNE'S,) by which means they supposed they could exhaust the water from the ships and float them. After ineffectual attempts for some six months, they abandoned their work, and departed for America, *via* Constantinople. Not wishing to depreciate the power of their machinery, they reported the impossibility of the ships ever being removed, which has now been practically refuted. I am, &c.,

JOHN E. GOWAN.

## Illness of Mr. Spurgeon—A Letter to his Flock.

The illness of Mr. SPURGEON has been more serious than the public was informed. The following is a letter addressed by him to his congregation:

BELOVED FRIENDS AND KINDRED IN CHRIST: The days seem like weeks and the weeks seem like months since I went up to the house of the Lord. My heart and my flesh are crying out for the assembly of the saints. Oh, how I long to hear once more the solemn shout of the festal throng who with the voice of joy and praise keep holid day!

I am slowly rallying. My great struggle now is with weakness. I feel as if my frail bark had weathered a heavy storm which has made every timber creak. Do not attribute this illness to my having labored too hard for my Master. For His dear sake, I would trust I may yet be able to labor more. Such toils as might be hardly noticed in the camp for the service of one's country would excite astonishment in the Church for the service of our God.

And now, I entreat you, for love's sake, to continue in prayer for me. When ye find access to God, remember me. Mind, it is not by the words of your mouth, nor yet by the cravings of your heart, but it is by the precious blood of Christ you must draw nigh to God. And when ye find His sweet presence, and are bedewed with His holy annointing, then pour out your souls before Him, and make mention of me in your supplications. Yours to love and serve in the Gospel,

C. H. SPURGEON.

CLAPHAM, Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, 1858.

## MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

### Severe Review of the General Policy of the British Government.

On the evening of the 27th ult. Mr. BRIGHT was entertained by his friends at Birmingham at a dinner, at which over 500 persons were present. In response to a complimentary toast he spoke as follows:

MR. BRIGHT: The frequent and far too complimentary manner in which my name has been mentioned to night, and the most kind way in which you have received me, have placed me in a position somewhat humiliating and really painful; for to receive laudation which one feels one cannot possibly have merited is much more painful than to be passed by in a distribution of gratitude to which possibly one might lay some claim. If one-twentieth part of what has been said is true, if I am entitled to any measure of your approbation, I may begin to think that my public career and my opinions are not so un-English and so anti-national as the best of those who presume to be the best of our public instructors have sometimes assumed. [Cheers.] How, indeed can I any more than any one of you be un-English and anti-national? Was I not born upon the same soil? Do I not come of the same English stock? Are not my family committed irrevocably to the fortunes of this country? Is not whatever property I may have depending as much as yours is depending upon the good government of our common fatherland? [Hear, hear.] Then how shall any man dare to say to any one of his countrymen, because he happens to hold a different opinion on questions of great public policy, that therefore he is un-English and is to be condemned as anti-national? [Cheers.] There are those who would assume that between my countrymen and me, and between my constituents and me, there has been and there is now a great gulf fixed, and that if I cannot pass over to them and to you, they and you can by no possibility pass over to me.

Now, I take the liberty here, in the presence of an audience as intelligent as can be collected within the limits of this island, and of those who have the strongest claims to know what opinions I do entertain relative to certain great questions of public policy, to assert that I hold no views, that I have never promulgated any views on these controverted questions with respect to which I cannot bring as witnesses in my favor, and as fellow-believers with myself, some of the best and most revered names in the history of English statesmanship. [Hear, hear.] About 120 years ago the Government of this country was directed by Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, a great Minister, who for a long period preserved the country in peace, and whose pride it was that during those years he had done so. Unfortunately, towards the close of his career, he was driven by faction into a policy which was the ruin of his political prospects. Sir ROBERT WALPOLE declared, speaking of the question of war as affecting this country, that nothing could be so foolish, nothing so mad as a policy of war for a trading nation, [hear, hear,] and he went so far as to say that any peace was better than the most successful war. [Hear, hear.] I do not give you the precise language of the Minister, for I speak only from memory, but I am satisfied I am not misrepresenting him in what I have now stated. Come down 50 years nearer to our own time, and you find a statesman, not long in office, but still hold in the affections of all persons of liberal principles in this country, and in his time representing fully the sentiments of the Liberal Party—CHARLES JAMES FOX. [Cheers.] Mr. FOX, referring to the policy of the Government of his time, which was one of constant interference in the affairs of Europe, and by which the country was continually involved in the calamities of war, said that although he would not assert or maintain the principle, that under no circumstances could England have any cause of interference with the affairs of the Continent of Europe, yet he would prefer the positive policy of non-interference and of perfect isolation rather than the constant intermeddling to which our recent policy had subjected us, and which brought so much trouble and suffering upon the country. [Hear, hear.] In this case also I am not prepared to give you his exact words, but I am sure that I fairly describe the sentiments which he expressed.

Come down fifty years later, and to a time within the recollection of most of us, and you find another statesman, once the most popular man in England, and still remembered in this town and elsewhere with respect and affection. I allude to Earl GREY. [Cheers.] When Earl GREY came into office for the purpose of carrying the question of Parliamentary Reform, he unfurled the banner of "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," and that sentiment was received in every part of the United Kingdom, by every man who was or had been in favor of Liberal principles, as the pronouncement of the commencement of a new era, which should save his country from many of the calamities of the past. [Hear.] Come down still nearer, and to a time that seems but the other day, and you find another Minister, second to none of those whom I have mentioned—the late Sir ROBERT PEEL. [Cheers.] I was in the House of Commons, observing the conduct of Sir ROBERT PEEL, from the time when he took office in 1841; I watched his proceedings particularly from the year 1843 up to the time of his lamented death; and during the whole of that period, I venture to say, his principles, if they were to be discovered from his conduct and his speeches, were precisely those which I have held, and which I have always endeavored to press upon the attention of my countrymen. [Cheers.] If you have any doubt upon that point I would refer you to that last, that most beautiful, that most solemn speech, which he delivered with an earnestness and a sense of responsibility as if he had known he was leaving a legacy to his country. [Hear, hear.] If you refer to that speech, delivered on the morning of the very day on which occurred the accident which terminated his life, you will find that its whole tenor is in conformity with all the doctrines that I have urged upon my countrymen for years past, with respect to our policy in relation to foreign affairs. When Sir ROBERT PEEL went home just before the dawn of day—the last occasion that he had passed from the House of Commons, the scene of so many of his triumphs. I have heard, from what I think a good authority, that after he entered his own house, he expressed the exceeding relief which he experienced at having delivered himself of a speech which he had been obliged, reluctantly, to make against a Ministry which he was anxious to support, and he added, "If I am not mistaken, I have made a speech of peace, a speech of peace." [Hear, hear.]

Well, if this be so, if I can give you four names like these—if there were time I could make a longer list of still eminent, if inferior men—I should like to know why I, as one of a small party, am to be set down as teaching some new doctrine which it is not fit for my countrymen to hear, and why I am to be assailed in every form of language, as if there was one great department of governmental affairs on which I was incompetent to offer any opinion to my countrymen. [Hear, hear.] But leaving the opinions of individuals, I appeal to this audience, to every man who knows anything of the views and policy of the Liberal Party in past years, whether it is not the fact that up to 1832, and, indeed, to a much later period, probably to the year 1850, those sentiments of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, of Mr. FOX, of Earl GREY, and of Sir ROBERT PEEL—the sentiments which, I in humbler mode have propounded—were not received unanimously by the Liberal Party as their fixed and unchangeable creed? [Hear, hear.] And why should they not? Are they not founded upon reason? Do not all statesmen know, as you know, that upon peace, and peace alone, can be based the successful industry of a nation, and that by successful industry alone can be created that wealth which, permeating all classes of the people, not confined to great proprietors, great merchants, and great speculators, not running in a stream merely down your principal streets, but turning fertilizing rivulets into every bye-lane and every alley, tends so powerfully to promote the comfort, happiness and contentment of a nation? [Cheers.] Do you not know that all progress comes from successful and peaceful industry, and that upon it is based your superstructure of education, of morals, of self-respect among your people, as well as every measure for extending and consolidating freedom in your public institutions? [Cheers.]

Well, I am not afraid to acknowledge that I do oppose—that I do utterly condemn and denounce a great part of the foreign policy which is practiced and adhered to by the Government of this country. [Hear, hear.] You know, of course, that about 170 years ago there happened in this country what we have always been accustomed to call "a glorious Revolution"—a Revolution which had this effect, that it put a bit into the mouth of the monarch, so that he was not able of his own free will to do, and he dared no longer attempt to do, the things which his predecessors had done without fear. But if all the Revolution the Monarchy of England was bridled and bitted, at the same time the great territorial families of England were enthroned. [hear, hear;] and from that period, until the year 1831 or 1832—until the time when Birmingham politically became famous—those territorial families reigned with an almost undisputed sway over the destinies and the industry of the people of the united kingdom. [Hear, hear.] If you turn to the history of England, from the period of the Revolution to the present, you will find that an entirely new policy was adopted, and that while we had endeavored in former times to keep ourselves free from European complications, we now began to act upon a system of constant entanglement in the affairs of foreign countries, so that there was neither property nor honor, nor anything worth striving for, to be acquired in any other field. The language coined and used, then, has continued to our day. Lord SOMERS, in writing for WILLIAM III., speaks of the endless and sanguinary wars of that period as wars "to maintain the liberties of Europe." There were wars "to support the Protestant interest," and there were many wars to preserve our old friend, "the balance of power." [A laugh.] We have been at war since that time, I believe, with, for and against every considerable nation in Europe. We fought to put down a pretended French supremacy under LOUIS XIV. We fought to prevent France and Spain coming under the sceptre of one monarch, although, if we had not fought, it would have been impossible in the course of things that they should have become so united. We fought to maintain the Italian provinces in connection with the House of Austria. We fought to put down the supremacy of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and the Minister who was employed by this country at Vienna after the great war, when it was determined that no BONAPARTE should ever again sit on the throne of France, was the very man to make an alliance with another BONAPARTE for the purpose of carrying on a war to prevent the supremacy of the late Emperor of Russia. [Cheers.] So that we have been all round Europe and across it over and over again, and after a policy so distinguished, so preëminent, so long continued and so costly, I think we have a fair right—I have, at least—to ask those who are in favor of it, to show us its visible result. [Hear, hear.] Europe is not at this moment, so far as I know, speaking of it broadly, and making allowance for certain improvements in its general civilization, more free politically than it was before. [Hear, hear.] The balance of power is like perpetual motion, or any of those impossible things which some men are always racking their brains and spending their time and money to accomplish. [A laugh.] We all know and deplore that at the present moment a larger number of the grown men of Europe are employed, and a larger portion of the industry of Europe is absorbed, to provide for and maintain the enormous armaments which are now on foot in every considerable continental State. [Hear, hear.]

Assuming, then, that Europe is not much better in consequence of the sacrifices she has made, let us inquire what has been the result to England, because, after all, that is the question which it becomes us most to consider. [Hear, hear.] I believe that I understate the sum when I say that in pursuit of this Will-o'-the-wisp, the liberties of Europe and the balance of power, there has been extracted from the industry of the people of this small island no less an amount than £2,000,000,000 sterling. I cannot imagine how much £2,000,000,000 is, and therefore I shall not attempt to make

have heard lately of instances of certain joint-stock institutions with enormous capitals collapsing suddenly, bringing disgrace upon their managers, and ruin upon hundreds of families. A great deal of that has arisen not so much from intentional fraud as from the fact that weak and incapable men have fonnd themselves tumbling about in an ocean of bankmoney and cash, and they appear to have lost all sight of where it came from, to whom it belonged, and whether it was possible by any maladministration even to come to an end of it. This is absolutely what is done by Governments. You have read in the papers lately some accounts of the proceedings before a Commission nppointed to inquire into some alleged maladministration with reference to the supply of clothing to the army, but if anybody had said anything in the time of the late Government abont any such maladministration, not one of those great statesmen, of whom we are told we ought always to speak with so much reverence, but would have got up and declared that nothing could be more admirable than the system of bookkeeping at Weedon, nothing more economical than the manner in which the War Department spent the money provided by public taxation. But we know that it is not so. [Cheers.] I have heard a gentleman—one who is as competent as any man in England to give an opinion about shipowners—a man of business, and not surpassed by any one as a man of the world, declare, after a long examination of the details of the question, that he would undertake to do everything that is done, not only for the defence of the country, but for many other things which are done by your navy, and which are not necessary for that purpose, for half the annual cost that is voted in the estimates. [Cheers.] I think the expenditure of these vast sums, and especially of those which we spend for military purposes, leads us to adopt a defiant and insolent tone towards foreign countries. We have the freest Press in Europe, and the freest platform in Europe, but every man who writes an article in a newspaper, and every man who stands upon a platform, ought to do it under a solemn sense of responsibility. Every word he writes, every word I utter, passes with a rapidity of which our forefathers were utterly ignorant, to the very ends of the earth—words become things and acts, and they produce on the minds of other nations effects a man may never have intended.

Take a recent case—lake the case of France. I am not expected to defend, and I certainly shall not attack the present Government of France. The instant that it appeared in its present shape the Minister of England, conducting your foreign affairs, speaking ostensibly for the Cabinet, for his Sovereign, and for the English nation, offered his congratulations, and the support of England was at once accorded to the re-erealed French Empire. Soon after this an intimate alliance was entered into between the Qoeen of England, through her Ministers, and the Emperor of the French. I am not about to defend the policy which flowed from that alliance, nor shall I take up your time by making any attaek upon it. An alliance was entered into and a war was entered into. English and French soldiers fought on the same field, and they suffered, I fear, from the same neglect. They now lie buried on the bleak heigh s of the Crimea, and I suppose, except hy their mothers, who don't soon forget their children—I suppose they are mostly forgotten. I have never heard it suggested that the French Government did not behave with the most perfect honor to this Government and this country all through these grave and momentous transactions; but I have heard it stated by those who must know, that nothing could be more honorable, nothing more just than the conduct of the French Emperor to this Government throughout the whole of that struggle. More recently, when the war in China was begun by a Government which I have condemned and denounced in the House of Commons, the Emperor of the French sent his ships and troops to cooperate with us, but I never heard that anything was done there to create a suspicion of a feeling of hostility on his part towards us. The Emperor of the French came to London, and some of those powerful organs who have since taken the line of which I am complaining did all but invite the people of London to prostrate themselves under the wheels of that chariot which conveyed along our streets the revived Monarchy of France. The Queen of England went to Paris, and she was not received there with as much affection and as much respect as her high position and her honorable character entitled her to? [Cheers.] What has occurred since? If there was a momentary unpleasantness, I am quite sure that every impartial man will agree that, under the peculiarly irritating circumstances of the moment, there was at least as much forbearance shown on one side of the Channel as on the other. Then, we have had much said lately about a naval fortification recently completed in France, which has been more than 100 years in progress, which was not devised by the present Emperor of the French, nor by his will. For 100 years great sums had been spent on it, and at last, like every other great work, it was brought to an end. The English Queen and others were invited over, and many went who were not invited. And yet in all this we are told that there is something to create extreme alarm and suspicion; we, who have never fortified any places—we, who have not a greater than Sebastopol at Gibraltar—we, who have not an impregnable fortress at Malta, who have not spent the fortune of a nation almost in the Ionian Islands—we, who are doing nothing at Aldernev?—in fact, there never was a nation so perfectly guiltless of preparing to do anything to anybody! There are few persons who at some time or other have not been brought into contact with a poor unhappy fellow-creature who has some peculiar delusion or suspicion pressing on his mind. I recollect a friend of mine going down from Derby to Liverpool in the train with a very quiet, respectable-looking gentleman sitting opposite to him. They had both been staying at the Midland Hotel, and they began talking about it. All at once the gentleman said: "Did you notice anything particular about the bread at breakfast?" "No," said my friend, "I did not." "Oh! but I did," said the poor gentleman, "and I am convinced there was an attempt made to poison me, and it is a very curious thing that I never go to an hotel without I discover some attempt to do me mischief." Of course the unfortunate man was laboring under one of the greatest calamities which can befall a human creature; but what are we to say of a nation which lives under a perpetual delusion that it is going to be attacked—a nation which is the most combined on the face of the earth, little less than 30,000,000 of people all united under a Government which, though we intend to reform it, we do not the less respect, [cheers,] and which has mechanical power and wealth to which no country offers any parallel? There is no causeway to Britain—the free waves of the sea flow day and night for ever round her shores, and yet there are people going about with whom this hallucination is so strong that they do not merely discover it quietly to their friends, but they write it down in double-leaded columns, in leading articles,—nay, some of them actually get up on platforms and proclaim it to hundreds and thousands of their fellow-countrymen. [Laughter.] I should like to ask you whether these delusions are to last forever, whether this policy is to be the perpetual policy of England, whether these results are to go on gathering and gathering until there come, as come there must inevitably, some dreadful catastrophe on our country? I should like to-night, if I could, to inaugurate one of the honest and holiest revolutions that ever took place in this country. We have had a dozen revolutions since some of us even were children. We have had one revolution which you had a great share, a great revolution of opinion on the question of the suffrage. Does it not read like madness that men, thirty years ago, were frantic at the idea of the people of Birmingham having a £10 franchise? [Laughter.] Does it not seem something like idiotcy to be told that a banker in Leeds, when it was proposed to transfer one rotten borough to the town of Leeds, should say (and it was repeated in the House of Commons on his authority) that if the people of Leeds had the franchise conferred upon them it would not be possible to keep the bank doors open with safety, and that he should remove his business to some quiet place out of danger from the savage race which peopled that town? [Laughter.] But now all confess that the people are perfectly competent to have votes, and nobody dreams of arguing that the privilege will make them less orderly. Take the question of Colonial Government. Twenty years ago the Government of our colonies was a huge job. A small family party in each, in connection with the Colonial Office, ruled our colonies. We had then discontent, and, now and then, insurrection, especially in Canada. The result is that we have given up the colonial policy which had hitherto been held sacred, and since that time not only had they gone on progressing in wealth and material resources, but no parts of the empire are more tranquil and loyal. [Cheers.] Take, then, the question of prolection. Not 30 years ago, but 12 years ago, there was a great party in Parliament, led by a Duke in one House and by the son and brother of a Duke in the other, which declared that utter ruin must come, not only on the agricultural interest, but upon the manufactures and commerce of England if we departed from our old theories upon this subject of Protection. They told us that the laborer—the unhappy laborer—such friends as he had—of whom it may be said in tais country,

"Here landless laborers, hopeless, toil and strive,
But taste no portion of the sweets they hive"

—that the laborer was to be ruined; that is, that the paupers were to be panperized. (Laughter.) These gentlemen were overthrown. The plain, honest, common sense of the country swept away their cobweb theories, and they are gone. What is the result? From 1846 to 1857 we have received into this country of grain of all kinds, including, flonr, maize and Indian corn, all objects not of absolute prohibition, but which were intended to be prohibited until it was not safe for people to be starved any more—not less than an amount equal in value to £24,000,000. [Cheers.] That is equal to £16,700,000 per annum as the average of twelve years. During that period, too, your home growth has been stimulated to an enormous extent. You have imported 200,000 tons of guano, and the result has been a proportionate increase in the productions of the soil. With all this, agriculture was never more prosperous, while manufactures and goods were never, at the same time, more extensively exported; and with all this the laborers, for whom the tears of the Protectionists were shed, have, according to the admission of the most virulent of the class, never been in better state since the beginning of the great French war. [Cheers.]

One other revolution of opinion has been in regard to our criminal law. I have lately been reading a book which I would advise every man to read—the *Life of Sir Samuel Romilly*. He tells us in simple language of the enormous difficulties he had to contend with to persuade the Legislature of the country to abolish the punishment of death for stealing from a dwelling-house to the value of 5s., an offence which now is punished by about six weeks' imprisonment. Lords, bishops and statesmen opposed these efforts year after year, and since he commenced them there have been some thousands of persons put to death publicly for such trivial offences. Now, every man and woman in the kingdom would feel a thrill of horror if they were told that a fellow-creature was to be put to death for such a cause. These are revolutions in opinion, and let me tell you that when you accomplish a revolution in opinion upon a great question, when you alter it from bad to good, it is not like giving a beggar sixpence and seeing him no more, but it is a great beneficent act, which affects not merely the rich and the powerful, but penetrates every lane, every cottage in the land, and wherever it goes brings blessings and happiness. It is not from statesmen that these things come. It is not from them that have proceeded these great revolutions of opinion on the questions of Reform, Protection, Colonial Government, and Criminal Law—it was from public meetings such as this, [cheers,] from the intelligence and conscience of the great body of the people who have no interest in wrong, and who never go from the right but by temporary error and under momentary passion. It is for you to decide whether our greatness shall be only temporary, or whether it shall be enduring. When I am told that the greatness of our country is shown by the £100,000,000 of revenue produced, may I not also ask how it is that we have 1,100,000 paupers in this kingdom, and, why it is that £7,000,000 should be taken from the industry chiefly of the laboring classes to support a small nation, as it were, of paupers. Since your legislation upon the corn laws, you have not only had nearly £20,000,000 of food brought into the country annually, but such an extraordinary increase of trade that your exports are about doubled, and yet I understand that in the year 1856—for I have no later return—there were no less than 1,100,000 paupers in England, and the sum raised in poor-rates was not less than £7,200,000. And that cost of pauperism is not the full amount; for there is a vast quantity of temporary, casual and vagrant pauperism that does not come in to swell that sum. Then, don't you well know—I know it, because I live among the population of Lancashire, and I doubt not the same may be said of the population of this city and county—that just above the level of the 1,100,000 there is an equal number who are ever oscillating between independence and pauperism, who, with a heroism which is not the less heroic because it is secret and unrecorded, are doing their very utmost to maintain an honorable and independent position before their fellow-men. [Cheers.] While Irish labor—notwithstanding the improvement which has taken place in Ireland—is only paid at the rate of abont 1s. a day; while in the strahs and glens of Scotland there are hundreds of shepherd families whose whole food almost consists of oat-meal porridge from day to day, and from week to week; while these things continue, I say that we have no right to be self-satisfied and contented with our position; but that we who are in Parliament, and are more directly responsible for affairs, and you who are also responsible, though in a lower degree, are bound by the sacred duty which we owe our country to examine why it is that, with all this trade, all this industry, and all this personal freedom, there is still so much that is unsound at the base of our social fabric? [Cheers.] Let me direct your attention now to another point which I never think of without feelings which words would altogether fail to express. You hear constantly that woman, "the helpmate of man," who adorns, dignifies and blesses our lives—that woman in this country is cheap; that vast numbers, whose names ought to be synonyms for purity and virtue, are plunged into profligacy and infamy. But do you not know that you sent 40,000 men to perish on the bleak heights of the Crimea, and that the revolt in India—caused, in part, at least, by the iniquitous immorality of the seizure of Oude—will tax your country to the extent of 100,000 lives before it is extinguished? and do you not know that for the 140,000 men thus draughted off and consigned to a premature grave nature provided in your country 140,000 women? If you have taken the men who should have been husbands to those women, and if you have sacrificed £100,000,000 which, as capital reserved in the country, would have been an ample fund for their employment and for the sustentation of their families, are you not guilty on a great sin in involving yourself in such a loss of life and of money in war, except on grounds and under circumstances which, according to the opinions of every man in the country, should leave no kind of option whatever for your choice? Now, I know perfectly well the kind of observations which a certain class of critics will make upon this speech. [A laugh.] I have been told by a very eminent newspaper published in Calcutta, which, commenting on a speech I made at the close of the last session with regard to the condition of India and our future policy in that country, said that the policy I recommended was intended to strike at the root of the advancement of the British empire, and that that advancement did not necessarily involve the calamities which I pointed out as likely to occur. My Calcutta critic assured me that Rome pursued a similar policy for eight centuries, and that for those eight centries she remained great. Now, I do not think that examples taken from pagan, sanguinary, blood-thirsty Rome, are proper models for the imitation of a Christian country, nor would I limit my hopes of the greatness of England even to the long duration of 800 years. [Cheers.] But what is Rome now? The city is dead. A poet has described her as "the lone mother of dead empires." Her language even is dead. Her very tombs are empty; the ashes of her most illustrious citizens are dispersed, for

"Scipio's tomb contains no ashes now."

Yet I am asked, I, who am one of the legislators of a Christian country, to measure my policy by the policy of ancient and pagan Rome! I believe there is no permanent greatness to a nation except it be based upon morality. [Cheers.] I do not care for military greatness or military renown. I care for the Constitution of the people among whom I live. [Cheers.] There is no man in England who is less likely to speak reverently of the Crown and monarchy of England than I am: but crowns, coronets, mitres, military display, the pomp of war, wide colonies, and a huge empire are, in my view, all trifles light as air, and not worth considering, unless with them you can have a fair share of comfort, contentment and happiness among the great body of the people. [Cheers.] Palaces, princely castles, great halls, showy mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage [cheers] and unless the light of your Constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are printed there in the feelings and condition of the people, rely upon it you have yet to learn the duties of government. [Great cheering.] I have not, as you have observed, pleaded that this country should remain without adequate and scientific means of defence. [Hear, hear.] I acknowledge it to be the duty of your statesmen, acting upon the known opinions and principles of ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in the country, at all times, with all possible efficiency, to take steps which shall preserve order within and on the confines of your kingdom. [Cheers.] But I shall repudiate and denounce the expenditure of every shilling, the engagement of every man, the employment of every ship which has no object but intermeddling in the affairs of other countries, and endeavoring to extend the boundaries of an empire which is already large enough to satisfy the greatest ambition, and I fear is much too large for the highest statesmanship to which any man has yet attained. [Cheers.] The most ancient of profane historians has told us that the ancient Scythians were a very warlike people, and that they elevated an old cimiter upon a platform as a symbol of of Mars, and to Mars alone, I believe, they built altars, and to this cimiter they offered sacrifices of horses and cattle, the main wealth of the country. I often ask myself whether we are at all advanced in one respect beyond these Scythians. What are our contributions to the Church, to education, to morality, to religion, to justice, and to civil government, when compared with the wealth we expend in sacrifices to the old cimiter? [Cheers.] Two nights ago I addressed in this hall a vast assembly composed to a great extent of your country men who have no political power, who are at work from the dawn of day to the evening, and who have therefore very humble means of informing themselves on these great subjects. Now I am privileged to speak to a somewhat different audience. You represent those of your great community who have a more complete education, who have on some points greater intelligence, and in whose hands reside the power and influence of the district. I am speaking, too, within the hearing of those whose gentle nature, whose finer instincts, whose purer minds, have not suffered as some of ours have suffered in the turmoil and strife of life. You can mould opinion, you can create political power, you cannot think a good thought on this subject and communicate it to your neighbors. You cannot make these points points of discussion in your social circles and more general meetings, without affecting sensibly and speedily the course which the Government of your country will pursue. [Cheers.] May I ask you, then, to believe, as I do most devoutly believe, that the moral law was not written for men alone in their individual character, but that it was written as well for nations, and for nations great as this of which we are citizens. If nations reject and deride that moral law there is a penalty which will inevitably follow. It may not come at once, it may not come in our lifetime; but, rely upon it, the great Italian is not a poet only, but a prophet, when he says:

"The sword of Heaven is not in haste to smite,
Nor yet doth linger."

We have experience, we have beacons, we have landmarks enough. We know what the past has cost us, we know how much and how far we have wandered, but we are not left without a guide. It is true we have not as an ancient people had—the Urim and Thummin—the oracular gems on Aaron's breast from which to take counsel, but we have tho unchangeable and eternal principles of the moral law to guide us, and only so far as we live by that guidance can we be permanently a great nation or our people a happy people. [Loud and continued cheering.]

## LATEST NEWS BY THE ASIA.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30—2 P. M.

The Paris Bourse yesterday was calm, the 3 per cent. rentes rose to 73 francs, both for money and account.

The *Moniteur* published the monthly average price of Wheat, which for the whole of France is 5f. 64½c. per hectolitre, being a decline of 38c. since the last returns. The lowest price is 13f. 54c., and the highest is at Marseilles, 20f. 90c.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has addressed an order of the day to the Army of the Caucasus, expressing his satisfaction at the result of their late operations. There is now a direct communication between the army and Tiflis, in consequence of the voluntary submission of different tribes.

From a return about to be published by the Minister of the Interior at Rome, it appears that the number of political offenders pardoned or recalled from exile since 1850, is 1,258, and that the number now in custody is 258; of these all except 70 have been condemned for civil crimes or offences as well as political ones.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree preceded by a long report on the administration and organization of Algiers; Councils General are instituted in three Departments; Prefects are nominated for Algiers and Constantine.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 30—2 P. M.

COTTON—A very flat market, but prices no lower than yesterday; sales 5,000 bales, 1,000 of which on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done to-day; prices nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS do. do.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

CONSOLS close weak at 98¾@98⅝ for both money and account.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29—5 P. M.

In our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there has been little demand for most articles, but prices are maintained.

MONEY—Continues abundant. Consols leave off 98¾@98⅝ for money, 98⅝ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d. American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 6d; South American, 74s.

COCHINEAL—Is dull, and of 395 bags offered, only a small part sold at cheaper rates. Honduras Silver, 3s. 5d.@4s. for ord. to good pea grain. Tenerlife black 3s. 10d.@4s. 8d., with Silver at 3s. 8d.@3s. 10d.

COFFEE—The only public sale has been 284 cases Naidoobatum, at 79s.@88s. A cargo of 3,600 bags good first Rio have changed hands at 42s., for Hamburg.

COPPER—In fair demand. Tough Cake and Tile, £98. Sheathing, 11d. Y. M. Sheathing, 9¾d.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat has been very small, and it was disposed of at rather lower prices. For finer sorts of Foreign there has been some demand at previous rates. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 42s. 4d. on 118,051 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 40s.@43s.; Red, 36s.@42s. Flour, 20s.@24s. ℔ bbl.

COTTON—Quiet, with small business. At Liverpool the market is drooping, and middling Orleans yesterday was quoted 7⅛d.

DRUGS—The sales are unimportant. Of 570 cases Castor Oil, one-third were taken from 5½d.@7½d. for good straw to fair pale. Camphor: 285 tubs Java, good quality, went at 64s.@64s. 6d. Fine Turkey Opium sold at 22s.@22s. 6d. Cutch, 32s.@34s. Gambier, 15s. 9d.

LEAD—Steady; Common Pig, £21 5s.@£21 10s.

HEMP—250 bales Sunn sold, good bright at £22@£22 7s. 6d.; ordinary and middling, £16 5s.@£19 5s.; St. Petersburg Clean, £30.

JUTE—4,612 bales were disposed of, very common mixed to good bright, £15 15s.@£18 12s. 6d.; a few lots fine at £19 7s. 6d.@£20 5s.

TIN—Blocks, 121s.; Bars, 122s.; Refined, 126s.; Banca, 121s.; Straits, 119s.

The INDIGO sales came to a close on the 25th inst., a large proportion having been withdrawn, and a limited quantity of orders received. Of the 15,800 chests offered, 7,000 changed hands, 5,200 being taken for export, and 1,300 by the home trade. As compared with last sales, fine sorts Bengal went 4d.@8d., lower kinds 2d.@4d. cheaper, Oude par to 4d. below, Madras par to 3d. higher, Kurpah 3d.@6d. dearer.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand. Bars and Rails, £6 10s.@£6 15, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 54s. 3d. f. o. b. in Clyde.

LINSEED—Continues in favor of the buyer. East India, 52s.@56s. Black Sea, 52s. For arrival, 40,000 qrs. Calcutta, shipments of August and September, have been sold at 51s., c. f. & l.

LINSEED CAKES—Are in fair demand. New-York, in barrels, £tt. Boston, in bags, £10 10s.@£10 5s.

MOLASSES—Dull. 400 puncheons Cuba have changed hands at 12s. 6d. for common clayed, and 15s. for Muscovado.

OILS—Linseed is heavy, at 30s., Sperm, £86; Pale Seal, £38; Cocoa Nut, fine Cochin, 42s.@43s.; Ceylon, 38s.; Palm, 40s. 6d.

RUM—Meets with little inquiry, only limited transactions have taken place in Demerara, at 2s. 2d.; Pale Leewards, 1s. 6d.; good Brown, 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d.

RICE—Neglected.

SALTPETRE—Is 2s. lower, with little business; 2¼ ℔ cent. has been sold at 43s. 6d.@44s.; 4¾ ℔ cent. bought in at 42s. 6d.

SPICES—400 bags Pimento were bought in from 3½d. @3¼d. for mid. to good mid. 100 bags Zanzibar Cloves went from 23¼d.@22¾d. for low to mid., and 3¼d. for fine. The Cinnamon sales passed off steadily, nearly the whole of the 1,280 bales being taken at former rates, first quality ord. to fine 1s. 4d.@1s. 9d.; second, ts. 2d.@1s. 6d.; third, 9d.@1s. 4d.; fourth, 8d. @1s. 2d

SUGAR—The market on the spot has been extremely dull, buyers being unwilling to give the former prices, which holders demand. The sales of West India are 1,800 hhds., including 344 hhds. Barbadoes, at 28s. 6d.@45s. 6d., and 600 bags crystallized Demerara from 45s.@47s. 1,559 bags Mauritius mixed quality mostly sold at 35s. 6d.@39s. for low to good middling brown. Of 2,554 bags Bengal, one-half were placed at 49s.@52s. for good middling to fine white Benares, superiur ditto, at 54s.@54s. 6d; 282 bags Native Madras inferior brown realized 32s@32s. 6d; 518 hhds. 193 bbls. Porto Rico went at 37s.@40s. 6d. for low brown to low yellow; 741 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 38s.@38s. 6d. for brown and low yellow, and 39s.@43s. for low middling grayish to good yellow. Privately 2,800 bags Paraiba have been sold at 36s. 9d., and 1,000 bags Bengal, at 42s. 9d.@43s. 9d. for yellow, and 33s. @35s. for brown. At the close of last week there was an active demand for cargoes afloat, and there are very few now remaining on the coast, four Havana for Bristol, all fully insured, 3,600 boxes No. 1 to 9½, at 27s.; 1,500 boxes No. 10 at 27s. 6d.; 2,900 boxes No. 11 at 28s. 6d.; and 2,800 boxes No. 12, at 30s. 6d.; and one of 250 cases, 600 bags white Bahia, insured f. p. a., at 27s. 3d., for Trieste.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. 49s. 6d. on the spot, 49s. 6d@49s. 9d. all the year.

The TEA sales yesterday and to-day comprised 28,300 pkgs., including 10,500 "without reserve;" the result has been a decline of ¼d.@½d. ℔ lb. on common and blackish leaf Congous. The total quantity sold was 12,100 pkgs. We quote good common Congous 10¾d.@10¾d. ℔ lb. The new season's Congous ex *Fiery Cross*, have been sold at 1s. 8d.@2s. 6d., chiefly 2s. 2d.@2s. 6d. ℔ lb.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

### London Money Market.

The weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, had again passed over without any change being made in the Bank's rate of discount.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares were quoted at $330@$340.

The funds were inactive, and the market on the 29th was dull. Consols closed at 98¾ for money, and 98¾@98⅝ for account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England exhibits a decrease in the bullion of £144,084.

In MONEY Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report a continued abundance. They quote Bar Silver selling at 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d.; Eagles, 76s. 7½d.

### American Securities.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: The market for American Securities during the past week has continued inactive. State Stocks are scarce. Transactions have taken place in the United States 5 ℔ cent. loan, which is in bonds to bearer of $1,000 each, at 95, at which price they will yield 4½ ℔ cent. In Railroad Bonds and Shares there is little or nothing doing.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States 6 ℔ cents. '67-'68 | 103 @105 |
| United States 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '58 | Int¾@105⅝ |
| United States 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '74 | 94½@ 95 |
| Alabama 5 ℔ cent. Bonds | 78 @ — |
| Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '68-'72 | 91 @ 93 |
| Massachusetts 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds | 101 @103 |
| Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds | 95 @ 96 |
| Ohio 6 ℔ cent. Stock, '86 | 96 @ 97½ |
| Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Sterling | 80 @ 82 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '77 | 85 @ 86 |
| Tenoessee 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, divers | 82 @ 84 |
| Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '86 | 82 @ 84 |
| Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds, '88 | 83 @ 85 |
| Boston 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, divers | 90 @ 92 |
| Illinois 7 ℔ cent., '75 | 80 @ 81 |
| Illinois 6 ℔ cent., '79 | 80 @ 81 |
| Illinois 7 ℔ cent. Freelands, '60 | 80 @ 82 |
| Illinois Shares | 25@23 dis. |
| Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69 | 83 @ 85 |
| New-York Central 5 ℔ cent., not convt., '83 | 84 @ 86 |
| New-York Central 7 ℔ cent., convt., '64 | 92 @ 94 |
| New-York Central Shares | 75 @ 76 |
| New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent., 3d mortgage, '83 | 55 @ 58 |
| New-York and Erie shares | 14 @ 16 |
| Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mortgage, '59 | 99 @100 |
| Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st mortgage, '55 | 90 @ 92 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ cent. 1st mort., '80 | 90 @ 91 |

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The same indisposition to purchase which has been exhibited for some weeks past, both by the trade and speculators, still continues, and as the heavy receipts into the American ports have caused holders to show an increased desire to sell, the market has been extremely depressed, and much irregularity has prevailed, prices having declined in most instances ¼d. ℔ lb. upon the current qualities of American, (excepting middling Orleans, which are only ⅛d. lower,) whilst in the common grades, even a greater reduction has been submitted to." Brazils and Egyptians have participated in the decline. The sales of the week have been only 32,710 bales, including 500 on speculation and 5,000 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for export, the market closing very dull at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling, 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Middling, 7d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling, 6¾d. The stock on hand is estimated at 441,500 bales, including 341,700 American. Messrs. CLARK & JONES merely say that "prices are quite ⅛d. lower for all kinds, with a tendency in favor of buyers."

At Manchester, trade has sympathized with the Liverpool market, and a corresponding decline has taken place. Business is on a very limited scale.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a depressed market under the influence of continued liberal supplies from the farmers and the continent. Flour is very difficult to sell at the decline last quoted, but for really choice, full prices are paid. Western is quoted at 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. Wheat in very limited demsud at a reduction of 1d.@2d. ℔ bushel on all but the best qualities, which bring former rates in retail. Red Western, 8s.@8s. 6d.; White Western, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; Southern, 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn dull, and European pressing on the market at 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; American quite nominal at 31s.@33s. for Yellow and 33s.@33s. 6d. for White.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and prices in favor of buyers. Pork—No American on the market, and Irish freely offered. Bacon very slow, and for inferior lower rates are taken. Cheese steady for really fine, but other descriptions 1s.@2s. lower. Lard dull at a further decline; sales of Prime at 58s.@56s. Tallow unsettled and prices irregular. No Butchers' here and the quotation is nominally, 50s.@50s 6d.

PEARCE—Ashes steady. Pots, 30s. 6d.@31s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d.@33s. Sugar opened active but closed quiet at about former rates. Coffee—Sales quite unimportant. Rice dull and in some cases rather easier. Carolina, 16s. 9d.@18s. 3d. Tea very firm, but common Congou sells slowly at 1½d. Resin dull at 3s. 10½d.@4s. for common. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand at 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d. Quercitron Bark dull and drooping. In Fish Oils, no sales reported. Linseed dull at 31s. Palm Oil quiet, but tending upward.

### Havre Markets.

*Week ending Oct. 26 inclusive.*

COTTON dull and lower; sales of the week 5,000 bales: stock on hand 51,600: New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 110f. The advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable. BREADSTUFFS quiet and nominal. ASHES unchanged. COFFEE in limited demand. OILS dull, and prices nominal. RICE quiet, and prices barely supported. SUGAR firm, under reduced supplies. TALLOW heavy. LARD—No sales, stock being exhausted.

A Limerick paper says: "A gentleman holding a high official situation in the West of Ireland, left for London to marry his governess; but somehow or other was he with the beauty of her sister, that he transferred his affections and person, and became her wedded husband.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 12.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 2867, 3564, 3936, 3956, 4146, 4161, 4625, 4626, 4623, 4645, 4882, 4879, 4946, 4951, 4983, 5011, 5021, 5199, 5337, 5378, 5493, 5522, 5546, 5601, 5567, 5665, 5667, 5647, 5798, 5805, 5815, 5838, 5871, 5921, 4499, 2528. *Part II.*—Same as before.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 241, 329, 143, 184, 222, 443, 456, 318, 295, 469, 34, 491 to 493, 4, 256, 258 to 272, 467, 380, 377, 286.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1906½, 1582, 1835, 1636, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1964 to 1967, 335, 1910, 84, 274. *Part II.*—Nos. 1746, 896, 1752, 1871, 1229, 1892, 1956, 804, 806 to 809, 1968, 1731, 1748.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 11.

Before Judges Hawles, Clerke and Ingraham.

*Nathaniel S. Griswold* vs. *Lewis W. Sloat, George F. Power and others.*—This matter came up on an appeal from a decision at Special Term, in relation to a receipt given by one partner of the defendant's firm, to the effect that they had grain on store for the firm of Thomas Ford & Son, which receipt had been assigned to the plaintiff. It was asserted that there was no such firm, and no grain on store for them. At Special Term a judgment for about $9,000 was given. The General Term reversed the decision on the ground that as no title to any properly was vested in the assignee, he could not acquire any right of action.

*Nathaniel S. Griswold* vs. *Langdon H. Haven and others.*—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

CHAMBERS—Nov. 11.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Somers *vs.* Milliken, the attention of the Judge was called to the 32d rule, in regard to filing reports of referees, other than for the trial of issues, and, after consultation, he stated the following as the opinion of the Court:

*First*—That all such reports must be filed, and a note of the day of filing he made by the Clerk.

*Second*—That in all cases where any of the defendants appear, so as to be entitled to notice, such reports cannot be confirmed until eight days after service of notice of filing the same.

*Third*—That all the parties who have appeared in the cause or proceeding may consent, in writing, to waive the delay of eight days, and have the same confirmed at once.

*Fourth*—That in cases where no one appears for the defendant the report may be presented to the Court for final order of confirmation and judgment without waiting eight days.

Decision of Judge Davies

*Robert G. Noyes* vs. *The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 11.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Opdyke* vs. *Tallmadge.*—Motion to set off former judgment against defendants granted. Costs denied.

*Same* vs. *Same.*—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, unless plaintiff elects within five days to discontinue upon payment of $30 costs to defendant's attorney.

*Leopold* vs. *Myers.*—Motion that moneys deposited in Court instead of bail be applied in part payment of plaintiff's judgment, less $20 heretofore appropriated, granted.

*Jacks* vs. *Taylor and others.*—Motion of plaintiff to vacate sale under the execution against Darrin, canceling the return, and any entry made in pursuance of it, granted.

*Same* vs. *Same.*—Motion of defendant Taylor to cancel judgment against him denied.

*Reilly* vs. *Murphy.*—Motion to vacate, &c., execution issued out of the District Court upon judgment appealed from, denied.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nov. 9 and 10.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

CHAS. DEVLIN AND THE CONTRACTORS—CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY—IMPEACHMENT OF A WITNESS.

*Charles Devlin* vs. *James B. Brady*—This was an action upon a promissory note for $3,000, drawn by the defendant to the order of George Mountjoy, and by him indorsed to the plaintiff. The defence introduced by the defendant was that the note was without legal or valued consideration, as between him and Mountjoy, and that such failure of consideration was known to the plaintiff at the time he became possessed of the note. The parties were examined as witnesses on their own behalf. Mr. Brady testified that in the Fall of 1856, having completed the job of regulating and grading Forty-sixth-street, he was desirous of having the assessment list for the work sent from the Street Commissioner's office to the Common Council for confirmation, in order that he might obtain his money. That Joseph S. Taylor, then Street Commissioner, did not thus send it, but kept it in his office until the Spring of 1857. Mr. Brady was then waited on by Mr. Mountjoy, who is said he had influence with the Street Commissioner, which he would use to forward the confirmation of the assessment, if Brady would give him a note for $3,000. That the plaintiff, Devlin, knew of this offer, and advised Brady to accept it; that the defendant was thus induced to give the note in suit to George Mountjoy; that believing the plan to be a trap devised by Devlin and Mountjoy to get the note, without any equivalent, he soon after demanded the return of the note, and at its maturity refused to pay it. He also testified to other circumstances showing knowledge on the part of Devlin of the circumstances under which the note originated. Mr. Devlin stated that he discounted the note for Mountjoy, and that he knew nothing of the purpose for which it was given. The defendant introduced testimony to show that on a previous occasion the plaintiff had made an affidavit that he discounted the note for a third party, and that on the trial of the case of Berrien *vs.* Devlin, in December last, he swore that he discounted it for Joseph S. Taylor. Five witnesses were introduced to impeach the veracity of the plaintiff, and an equal number were examined by the plaintiff to sustain it.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, gave a verdict for the defendant. For plaintiff—Stilwell & Swain, and J. E. Burrill. For defendant—Monell, Willard & Howe, and John McKeun.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Yesterday, Thomas de Nieves, who was jointly indicted, last term, with one Hernando Lopez, for grand larceny, the crime definitely charged against them being the robbery of a courtesan, in a house of ill-repute in Mercer-street, on the 24th of September, of a watch and sundry ornaments of jewelry, valued at $150, or thereabouts, was placed at the bar for trial. His alleged confederate Lopez was tried last term, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison. But yesterday a more benign star winked on the fortunes of de Nieves. The evidence against him was insufficient to convict, and the Jury, without need of deliberation, acquitted him.

Jacob Gagor pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary and was remanded for sentence till the last day of term.

James Welsh, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried for that offence, but the evidence being insufficient to sustain the full charge, he was convicted of petit larceny only, and sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

Jones Goodrane, indicted for burglary on the premises of James Mulligan, in Fiftieth-street, on Oct. 19, was tried and convicted. The Jury, however, recommended him to mercy, as there were sundry extenuating circumstances. Sentence was reserved.

A lawyer of this City, named Isaac L. Taylor, has a sister, whose character was traduced, and who was generally abused on the 13th August last, by James Traphagen, a brother-in-law. From this family difficulty arose a difficulty between Taylor and Traphagen, in which the latter fared the worse. He had Tayl

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week: mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—GOING TO THE BAD—THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RIP VAN WINKLE—HIS LAST LEGS—WOMAN AND HER TRIALS.

FRENCH THEATRE—HAMLET—TWO BUZZARDS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—ILDAIRE—THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

The German mail by the *Borussia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., arrived yesterday. Her news is of interest. In regard to Atlantic steam navigation, both the Government and Mr. CUNARD had declined to favor the Limerick proposition. The former is, however, lending itself earnestly to the interests of the Galway line. The political topic of eminent interest in England was the speeches of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, delivered at Birmingham during a three days' visit there. The Press was occupied with the discussion of the views he enounced in regard to Parliamentary reform, and the foreign relations. Mr. BRIGHT assumes strong opposition positions in regard to the existing Ministry. Among sporting men, the victory of Mr. TEN BROECK'S horse over Count BATTHYANI'S, wherein the proprietors rode their own racers, was the current talk. The intelligence from the continents of secondary moment.

From Hong Kong we receive summaries of the English and American Treaties with Japan as negotiated by Col. HARRIS and Lord ELGIN. The latter Convention is founded on the former, with the exception of a provision in regard to a revision of the tariffs some years hence. Further details from the Cape in regard to the loss of the *Eastern City* steamer have been obtained.

By the arrival of the steamer *Delta* at Halifax yesterday, we have advices from Bermuda to the 7th inst. A terrific hurricane, which lasted four days, commenced on the 23d of October, and did immense damage on the island. The United States steam-frigate *Sabine* experienced the full force of it, and was obliged to put into Bermuda for repairs. She was seriously damaged in her rigging and steerage-gear, and had her bow-ports forced in. The barks *W. H. Chandler* and *Eliza Barss*, and the schooners *General Grant* and *Harkaway* had also put in, more or less damaged. The *General Grant* reported having passed a large vessel bottom up.

Another slaver has been captured on the coast of Cuba. The bark *Venus*, formerly sailing under the Mexican flag, was taken by a Spanish war steamer a few days since, off Moro Castle, with nearly six hundred negroes on board. The bark *Ketch Brothers*, mentioned yesterday as having been captured on the coast of Africa, arrived at Charleston on Wednesday morning. She was formerly owned in Charleston, but was sold to parties in Havana.

The contest in the Ninth Congressional District was finally decided yesterday. The remaining seven towns of Westchester County were canvassed at White Plains, and the full official vote elects JOHN B. HASKIN by a majority of thirteen. The official vote of Westchester County stands: HASKIN, 5,906; KEMBLE, 4,884. Majority for HASKIN in Westchester, 1,022; for KEMBLE in Rockland and Putnam, 1,009. Majority for HASKIN in the District, 13.

An election has been ordered in the Congressional District of Pennsylvania, at present represented by J. GLANCY JONES, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of that gentleman.

The ship *Fanny Fosdick*, of Rockland, Me., was burned to the water's edge on the night of the 10th inst., while lying in the port of Savannah. She was owned by FOSDICK & ROBSON, of Rockland, and is a total loss. She was 729 tons register and four years old.

The steamers *Fulton*, *Water-Witch* and *Harriet Lane*, of the Paraguay Expedition, arrived at Barbadoes, respectively on the 15th, 16th, and 20th of October. They stopped only a few hours to take in coal.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the appointment, by the Mayor, of GUSTAVUS W. SMITH to the office of Street Commissioner vice EDWARD COOPER resigned, was confirmed. A letter from Lord NAPIER was received, transmitting the thanks of her Majesty's Government to the municipal authorities of New-York for the hospitality shown to the representatives of Great Britain during the late cable celebration. In the Board of Councilmen last evening a large amount of routine business was transacted. A report was adopted concerning the award of contract for 25,000 feet of hose, and appropriating $17,500 for that purpose.

There was a meeting of medical men held last evening in the Fourteenth street Medical College, which in its numbers, unanimity and objects, was quite unprecedented. After discussing the causes which give our City, naturally so salubrious, larger mortality bills than any other large city in the Union, resolutions were adopted expressing the conviction that the public weal requires that the medical offices and posts of watch over the health of the community cannot be properly filled except by medical men. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT presided, and addresses were made by Drs. J. M. Smith, Francis, Thos. Cock, John Watson, Alex. Stevens, Reid, Jas. M. Wood, D. M. Reese and the Chairman.

A meeting was held last night in the church corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the present financial exigencies of the American Protestant Church in Paris, and to adopt a memorial to the Swedish King, praying that his Government may be induced to repeal the law now in existence in that country making confiscation and exile the penalty of dissent from the State Church. Addresses were made by D. Dudley Field, Esq., Daniel Lord, Esq., the Rev. Joel Parker and the Rev. J. P. Thompson.

FERNANDO WOOD, last evening, sent in his resignation to the Tammany General Committee. It was received without comment and placed on file. The primary elections of the Tammany Democracy will take place next Monday.

The inquest in the case of the longshoreman HOLLIS, shot on Wednesday while attempting to escape from Policeman CAIRNES, was held yesterday at the City Hospital before Coroner GAMBLE. The majority of the witnesses testified that the officer was in almost immediate proximity to the deceased when he shot him. HOLLIS' coat, where the ball entered, was considerably scorched. A verdict of unjustifiable shooting was rendered, and CAIRNES—an application for bail being refused—was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner HILLS concluded, yesterday, the inquest relative to the late terrible explosion of the steam-tug *Petrel*, which, on Saturday last, was blown to atoms near the foot of Jay-street, and three persons out of four who were on board were instantly killed. The owner of the steamer and two or three persons who have been employed on her as engineers pronounced the boiler in good condition, and declared the explosion as the result, in their opinion, of insufficiency of water in the boiler, and not of any material defect. A verdict was rendered in accordance with their statement.

Mr. BILLINGS, late Clerk of the Irving House, whose sudden disappearance has been noticed in the TIMES, and for whose recovery a reward was offered by his friends, was found by the Sheriff of Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon. He was leaning against a fence in that town, quite exhausted, and unable to give any intelligible account of himself. He has been sent to his home in the City. It is feared his brain is permanently diseased.

A very important arrest of counterfeiters was made yesterday afternoon, at a house in Brooklyn, situated on Myrtle-avenue, near Division, by a party of Metropolitan Detectives, under Captain WALLING. The parties arrested give their names as Mr. and Mrs. EDWARDS, EDWARD COOK and SAMUEL JAMES. The most complete set ever found in a similar establishment, of dies, stamps, chemicals, ores and presses, were also captured, together with a large quantity of bogus coins and bills. It is believed that thousands of dollars of bad money have been sent by these parties to all parts of the Union.

Only 800 bales of Cotton found buyers yesterday, at languid prices. Flour was actively dealt in at firmer rates. Wheat quiet. Corn and Barley are depressed. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils were moderate. Provisions were in fair demand. Freights were somewhat brisker.

## Commissioner Reed and the China Treaties.

We are enabled this morning to publish the substance of the Treaty recently concluded between this country and China, by Mr. REED, and to afford the public some means of forming a judgment concerning the severe censures that have been passed upon his conduct by the leading organ of intelligent English opinion, the London *Times*. We are also enabled to publish, what has hitherto been equally unknown to the world at large, the treaty concluded by Russia *five days* before our own,—in contrast with which it has received such extravagant laudations from the *Times*. In regard to the publication of our Treaty, we acknowledge the full force of the Washington *Union's* reply to the complaints urged against our Government for not giving this Treaty to the public in advance of its ratification. Such a step on the part of the Government would be alike indecorous to the Senate and undignified on its own behalf. But, as the TIMES is not the Government, it is under no such restraints, and we can see no impropriety, therefore, in our giving the public the means of forming its own judgment in the premises—in connection with information of some importance in regard to the *animus* of the assaults that have been made upon our Commissioner.

No one who read the remarkable article in the London *Times*, of Oct. 20, upon this subject, can have failed to see that there was quite as much of private resentment as of public spirit in its bitter attack upon Mr. REED. He was accused of having neglected the interests of his own country, and of having endeavored, though vainly as was confessed, to restrain England from pressing some of her extreme demands. But even if both these accusations had been true, they would scarcely explain the intense vehemence and personal fervor of the assault. The *Times* is not in the habit of working itself up to such a pitch of passion on our account,—nor does it usually thus make public matters the ground of personal abuse. But bearing in mind the fact that the article of the *Times* was based on information of diplomatic transactions in China, which could only have been revealed, directly or indirectly, by some one in Lord ELGIN'S immediate *suite*, a narrative of other portions of those transactions may supply the key to the motive of this assault.

Mr. REED, it will be remembered, was sent to China for the purpose of renewing our treaty with that country which was on the point of expiring, and with instructions to avoid all share in the hostile proceedings which England and France were then taking against that Empire. A copy of those instructions was furnished by General CASS to Lord NAPIER at Washington, and by him transmitted to his Government at London. Lord ELGIN had left London before these instructions were received, and they were accordingly sent after him to China. Upon his arrival there, it will be remembered, the perilous condition of affairs in India induced him to repair at once to Calcutta, and his copy of these instructions reached Hong Kong after his departure. They were immediately forwarded to him in India, but did not arrive until after he had left,—so that he returned to China without having received them. For three months, therefore, he remained in ignorance of the particular line of conduct which Mr. REED had been instructed to pursue—our Minister on his part making no allusion to the subject, as he supposed Lord ELGIN was familiar with his instructions. Naturally enough, in consequence of this *contretemps*, the intercourse between them at the outset was constrained and cold. Explanations, however, were subsequently made which seemed satisfactory.

The scene of operations soon changed. In April the four Ambassadors repaired to the Pei-ho. The London *Times* reproaches Mr. REED with having "*followed* the English thither" in hope to profit by the protection of the French and English guns. The informant of the *Times* must know that both Mr. REED and Count PUTIATINE went thither upon the express invitation of the English and French Ministers,—an invitation pressed upon them in the previous February, and based upon the specific ground that "a representation from *each* of the four powers would probably have more weight than from one or two of them." Mr. REED went there quite as much because Lord ELGIN needed him as because he needed Lord ELGIN. He required no "protection" from English guns. He was not at war with China, nor was he either distrusted or hated by the Chinese Government. But a very short time elapsed before Lord ELGIN came to feel the more friendly footing on which Mr. REED stood with the Government, and the consequent advantage he would have in opening negotiations. In answer to an application signed by the four Ministers, asking for an envoy of rank to be sent to treat with them, TAN, the Governor-General of the Province, made his appearance invested with full powers and commissioned to hear all their demands. In his letter to the Ministers TAN used nothing but his official titles, and made no allusion to certain specific points which had been mentioned in a letter sent to YUCHING, the senior member of the Cabinet, from Canton in the February preceding. Lord ELGIN had apparently determined to treat nowhere but at Pekin, and making these omissions on the part of TAN the pretext, he refused to see or have anything to do with him:—and Baron GROS, who had general instructions to follow the lead of the British Minister, acted in concert with him. Here arose the first disagreement with the American and Russian Ministers. They both thought that the Chinese Government had done all that could in justice be required and declined to join the Allies in ignoring the Envoy who had been sent. Both Mr. REED and Count PUTIATINE had several interviews with TAN, which they employed in endeavoring to moderate his resentment against the English Minister for the indignity he had put upon him. The London *Times* represents Mr. REED as seeking, during all this time, to thwart the efforts of the French and English. We are enabled to say, with the utmost confidence and on the best authority, that the charge is utterly untrue. In spite of the abusive letters which had already begun to appear in the English papers in China, from persons in communication with the English Minister, reproaching the "intrusive neutrals" for not joining actively and thoroughly in the aims and plans of the belligerent Allies, both Mr. REED and Count PUTIATINE held repeated conversations with TAN, and never failed, at any one of them, to impress upon him the folly of resisting the power of the French and English, and the wisdom of conceding their demands. Their friendly offices were constantly exerted in favor of the English,—and with a very decided and beneficial effect. It was easy to see, however, throughout the whole negotiation, that Lord ELGIN did not look with favor upon anything which promised to smooth his path to a treaty, and relieve him from the necessity of forcing his way to Pekin. He ceased to consult either the American or Russian minister, and so things stood when during the last days of May the negotiation was removed to Tien-tsin.

Arriving there, two high statesmen named KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHA-NA appeared to treat with all the Envoys, and armed with cards so rigidly adapted to Western usages that even Lord ELGIN could find no pretext for ignoring them as he had ignored their predecessor TAN. But it was decided that the negotiations should thenceforward be carried on separately. The American and Russian ministers commenced their discussions first, and closed their treaties first. They encountered no hostile prejudices, on the part of the Chinese, while the English minister was constantly brought to a stand in his negotiations by objections taken to the manner in which his demands were pressed, as well as to the nature of the demands themselves. The friendly offices of both the neutral ministers were constantly called in requisition to smooth over small differences of this kind:—and a single instance, out of many which might be given, will suffice to show that they were not always received in as friendly a spirit as might have been expected.

The Chinese Commissioners on one occasion complained to Mr. REED and Count PUTIATINE that Mr. LEY, Lord ELGIN'S interpreter, had delivered a verbal message from that Minister with great rudeness, and in a manner not at all conformable to the proprieties of the case; and they desired these gentlemen to bring the matter to his Lordship's attention. They did so. Mr. REED wrote a very courteous note to Lord ELGIN, reciting the complaint of the Chinese Commissioners and saying that their manner in making it had been entirely unexceptionable, while their complaint, if the facts were true, was clearly just—and he took the liberty, therefore, of bringing it to his Lordship's notice. Lord ELGIN answered substantially that Mr. REED was engaged in negotiating a treaty for the American Government, and that he was evidently fearful that Mr. LEY would interfere with it in some way, or prevent his securing all the advantages he desired. He had only to add that he approved of everything that Mr. LEY had said and done. After this, it is not at all improbable that some "English official" so far forgot what was due to the ordinary intercourse of gentlemen as to tell Mr. REED—as the *Times* rather exultingly alleges—that "his sentiments were more Chinese than those of the Mandarins." His answer to Lord ELGIN, although the *Times* will scarcely appreciate the fact, was that of a gentleman who could not permit himself to forget what was due to good manners, even for the sake of rebuking unprovoked impertinence.

It is quite easy to see from this narrative, that there was no little personal ill-will on the part of the British Envoy towards Mr. REED,—that it had its origin in his early perception of the fact that Mr. REED'S position with the Chinese Government was decidedly better than his own, and that he had advantages of temper as well as of manner which proved to be equally available in the negotiation. And it is also easy to see that it is only these same feelings of personal jealousy and resentment on the part of the British legation, which have found expression through the leading column of the London *Times*.

The *Times* charges Mr. REED with having at the last moment "suddenly sought solemn audience with Baron GROS, and represented to him that it was the height of oppression to insist upon any resident embassy at Pekin; that the free transit through the country was a most useless and offensive demand; and that the additional ports never could be agreed to." The impression sought to be conveyed is that this was done clandestinely,—that a mine was sprung at the last hour, which, from its secrecy and formidable character, came very near proving fatal to the English treaty. This impression is utterly unfounded. Mr. REED said nothing to Baron GROS which he had not said a dozen times to Lord ELGIN. He said nothing secretly which he had not over and over again said openly. He did unquestionably urge upon the English Envoy the belief, that he was making demands of China which would be utterly barren of practical results, and would so exasperate the Chinese Government and people, as to render the practical execution of *any part* of the treaty a matter attended with constant difficulty and danger, even if it should not prove impossible. He had no concealments on this point from Lord ELGIN or anybody else; and the plea which the *Times* puts forward,—that it is telling nothing which was not freely talked of in the fleet,—shows how absurd is the pretence that Mr. REED poisoned the mind of Baron GROS in secret and "solemn audience." Mr. REED is also reproached for having endeavored to preclude the smuggling of opium into China. So far as having used strenuous endeavors to persuade Lord ELGIN to consent to such an exclusion goes, Mr. REED is fairly obnoxious to the reproach; and Lord ELGIN is entitled to the credit of having steadily refused to assent to such a measure. But it is not true, as the *Times* alleges, that "all the eminent American houses in Hong Kong deal in that drug." Beyond the fact that it is sometimes used as a convenient mode of making remittances, we have very reliable assurances that this sweeping assertion has no foundation whatever.

The remainder of the article of the *Times* is devoted to an exposure of the alleged worthlessness of the treaty negotiated by Mr. REED. That must remain a matter of opinion. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. REED went out—not to press any large demands or claim any new concessions,—but to *renew* the provisions of a treaty which was on the point of expiring by its own limitations. That he accomplished this object fully any one who reads the Treaty, as given in our columns this morning, can readily see. A large portion of its clauses are in nearly the same terms as those of the treaty of 1846, though some clauses have been added and changes made which have an important bearing upon our commercial interests. Lord ELGIN, moreover, evidently did not think so badly of some of its provisions as the *Times* now affects to do. Under the old treaty American vessels paid tonnage duties at the rate of *five* mace (50 cents) per ton,—and this was reduced through Mr. REED to *four* mace per ton (40 cents) upon the ground that as the registered tonnage of our vessels is *one-fifth* more than that of the British this reduction of the rate was necessary to make the duties equal. Lord ELGIN, hearing of this reduction, insisted upon a similar reduction in the British treaty, and thus sought to perpetuate the advantage of British vessels over our own.

But whether the treaty is advantageous or not is a question for the Government and people of the United States exclusively, and we do not feel called on to enter upon any vindication of its provisions against the strictures of the London *Times*. The result will undoubtedly show which nation pursued the wisest policy,—for the wisdom of any national policy is best tested by the practical benefits which follow its adoption.

## The Fillibuster Movement.

That planter in Nicaragua, now or lately in receipt of $50,000 from his valuable estates, who has recently written to Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject of WALKER'S projected expedition, is decidedly a useful person. It is not every Cabinet in the world which can boast a Mentor so sage and so discreet. See what he has done: Here is the Government of the United States, administered, in theory at least, by the ableat men of the Republic. It has unlimited command of money, of ships, and of men. It has its Ministers Plenipotentiary, its Envoys Extraordinary, its *Chargés d'Affaires*, its Consuls General, and its Consuls particular, its exploring agents and roving agents, its secret-service emissaries, and its notorious-service volunteers. There is no port of the globe in which its flag does not fly with honor, and there is no country of the globe in which its citizens are not to be found, able, willing and even eager to serve it. There is hardly a shrewd, a "smart man" from Maine to California who would not gladly take its pay, and do its bidding. Moreover, it claims a sort of paramount jurisdiction over the whole of the American continent. It has expressly prohibited the interference of foreigners with the affairs of American States; and if there be any quarter of the world which it is commonly supposed to know, and know thoroughly, and about which it ought to have made up its mind, it is that particular portion called Central America, and above all, Nicaragua. It has been squabbling about it with the British for years, and making treaties about it, and receiving and dismissing its Envoys, and writing dispatches and notes, and State papers of all possible weights and dimensions about it; and its citizens have been making roads and canals through it, and are running steamboats through it, and traveling through it by the half million a year, and getting up companies to explore it, and recruiting armies to invade it, and harass it, and waste it. They have had their throats cut in it by the hundred, and have had diarrhœa in it by the thousand, and yet—tell it not in Gath!—our venerable President actually knows nothing about Nicaragua except what he hears from "an intelligent planter formerly in possession of $50,000 a year!" With regard to the public sentiment of that remarkable country, the Presidential mind is a virgin page. Generally and in the abstract, he is aware that no nation likes to have a descent made upon its shores by a foreign adventurer in command of foreign rowdies, and without a flag, or a commission, or a conscience, or a character, or a station, or a responsibility of any sort whatever, and have its Government and treasury seized by him and his crew. Of any other country in the world, from Iceland to Australia, our venerable Chief Magistrate would be able, by the mere aid of his own experience, to assert positively whether or not any such visitation would be agreeable;—and with regard to Nicaragua, the presumption is that she does not like it either,—but whether that presumption is or is not well founded, our President has no means of knowing. The last Walker campaign, and its results, have shed no light on this mysterious subject. None of the Consuls have shed any; none of the Transit Companies have shed any. But "an intelligent planter in Nicaragua, worth $50,000 a year," writes a letter, and all is plain as a pikestaff. Nicaragua wants another dose of WALKER and HENNINGSEN, Colonel TITUS and Colonel ANDERSON, and would like another little campaign such as that which ended at Rivas in the year 1857.

But see in what an embarrassing position Mr. BUCHANAN finds himself. There is a nation before him which sighs for happiness and good government in the person of General WALKER; but between WALKER and his advisers lie the neutrality laws, which the poor President is obliged to enforce. What a cruel dilemma for a man of a philanthropic disposition! How sad to be compelled to sacrifice human happiness to the blind rigor of the laws! To be obliged to keep back the Tennessean Moses from the embrace of Nicaraguan Israelitea, and leave them to perish in the house of bondage. This year has been for our Chief Magistrate full of bitterness. The Pennsylvania election was bitter; the defeat of GLANCY JONES was bitter; the Douglas triumph in Illinois was exceeding bitter; but in the Neutrality laws lie the dregs of the cup. To be defeated in a struggle for the mastery, is after all to a great soul a small matter; to have in one's pocket a letter from a wealthy planter declaring that Nicaragua pants for WALKER, and yet to be unable to let WALKER go, begets a grief too sacred either for analysis or description.

One consequence of this remarkable occurrence we already foresee. Nicaragua is not the only ground to which fillibusters may bring deliverance. There are large fields open to their enterprise and energy in various other parts of this Continent. All they have to do now is to get a planter worth $50,000 a year—or five worth $10,000 we presume would answer as well—to certify that an expedition of buccaneers from the United States would be very acceptable to the people, and then the Administration will cordially sympathize. We know how hard it is to act against one's inclination; how many chances present themselves to any man of escaping the performance of an act which he would rather not perform; and how easy it is to let even fillibusters go, when we believe their errand to be one of mercy. So we may readily imagine what will be the amount of hindrance which our Administration will oppose to the evangelization of the political heathen at the hands of persons of [illegible] persuasion. Unfortunately,

[illegible] or respect for the information of [illegible] planters as our own more enlightened sentiment. Should they, in an evil hour, [illegible] at the landing of Mr. WALKER, they will only lacerate the benevolent heart of the President, but stay the progress of civilization in the Gulf.

THE MORTARA CASE AGAIN.—The intelligence received by the *Asia* puts a new and even more revolting face on the Mortara affair. It is now stated, on the authority of the Paris *Siecle*, that the Jewish child was never really baptised according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, but only "had Christian ['holy'] water thrown, by the nurse, upon its face when ill of a fever, at one year of age." The servant, who, nevertheless, is stated to have designed the baptism of the child without the knowledge of the parents, is likewise said to have resorted to a druggist, and not to an ecclesiastic for this service.

This statement may or may not have originated with the Vatican, for the purpose of yielding with a good grace to the storm which is gathering about the Papal ears, or it may be a *canard* of the Press. We shall see. But, in the meanwhile, we do not believe that this question will be allowed to drop. The action of the Inquisition in regard to MORTARA'S child, discloses pretensions of extreme danger to public right. The subject is being more generally agitated, and it is not to be supposed that the Governments of Europe, Protestant and Catholic, which are not completely under Papal dominion, will quietly submit to this indecent outrage upon public opinion. The information that the child is imprisoned, and that his parents are not permitted even to see him, is confirmed by the last mail.

### The Destruction of Quarantine.

JUDGE METCALF'S OPINION JUSTIFYING THE INCENDIARISM AND DISCHARGING THE PRISONERS.

Judge METCALF yesterday rendered his decision in the famous Staten Island arson case, and that opinion, as every one anticipated, is in favor of the defendants—RAY TOMPKINS and JOHN C. THOMPSON. The Judge enters at great length into the history of the destruction of the Quarantine buildings on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September last. The facts are so fresh in the memory of all that it is unnecessary to repeat them; it will be sufficient if we give here the reasons which have led the Judge to the opinion he has just delivered. The crime of which the defendants were accused was that of arson in the third degree, coming under that clause of the statute which enacts that "Every person who shall *willfully* set fire to or burn in the night-time the house of another, not the subject of arson in the first or second degree, or any public building belonging to the people of this State, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of arson in the third degree." Judge METCALF sets out by declaring that, in this case, there was an entire absence of willfulness or malice on the part of the incendiaries, and this is the very essence of the crime of arson. Statements and statistics are then given to show the nature and great extent of the late Quarantine establishment, and the danger from infection under which the surrounding population labored during the Summer season. Particular reference is made to the influx of yellow fever vessels and the notorious spread of that fatal disease over the Island. The Judge not only justifies the incendiarism, but holds that, if the buildings had been private property, and as such were a nuisance, it would have been lawful and even meritorious to destroy them. "Private buildings," he says, "may be taken down as in the cholera season at Albany, or blown up as at the great fire in New-York, and they lay the foundation for the *a fortiori* argument that public buildings may be torn down or blown up for the safety of the public."

The Judge looks upon the burning of the Quarantine buildings as an act of self-defence for the protection of life and property. The act, he says, was a natural right arising from urgent necessity. The emergency authorized the destruction of the property in question even if it belonged to the State. Nor was it done in such a manner as would lead to any inference of malice. The inmates were all suffered to escape; while the patients were carried to a place of safety and were treated with care, and although one did not recover, Dr. BISSELL testified that, in his opinion, he would have died the same day if there had been no burning at all. As to the time chosen for the act, the Judge remarked that the law imposes no obligation of doing such a deed "of salutary and well-intentioned violence" in the day time, "For these reasons"—we quote now the Judge's words—"I am of opinion that no crime has been committed, that the act, the necessity of which all must deplore, was yet a necessity not caused by any act or omission of those upon whom it was imposed, and that this summary act of self-protection, justified by that necessity and therefore by law, was resorted to only after every other proper resource was exhausted." There is also, in the opinion of the Judge, another ground of justification. On the 1st day of September the Board of Health of Castleton adjudged the Quarantine buildings to be a nuisance, and called upon the people of Castleton and the county to abate that nuisance without delay. The power to render such a judgment is, according to Judge METCALF'S opinion, contained in the power and duty of making "regulations in their discretion, concerning the suppression and removal of nuisances, and such other regulations as they shall think proper and necessary for the public health." This was in its nature a judicial act; the Board had jurisdiction of the subject matter by the terms of the statute; and their judgment was conclusive. The defendants did the acts complained of, in obedience to this judgment. But even conceding the action of the Castleton Board of Health to have been void, and that all necessary precautions had been taken by the Quarantine authorities, without success, to isolate the disease, Judge METCALF holds that the people of Castleton had still the right of self-protection and were justified in the act they committed. "As to New-York," says Judge METCALF, "undoubtedly she is entitled to all the protection in the matter that the State can give consistently with the health of others, but she has no right to more. Her great advantages are followed by corresponding inconveniences—her great public works by great expenditures—her great foreign commerce by the infection it brings. But the Legislature can no more apportion upon the surrounding communities her dangers than her expenses;—no more compel them to do her dying than to pay her taxes." For these reasons, most elaborately and ably given in the opinion in question, Judge METCALF thinks that the Staten Island prisoners should be discharged.

### Execution of James Rodgers to-day, for the Murder of Mr. Swanston.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the youth JAMES RODGERS, convicted last November of the murder of Mr. SWANSTON, will be hung within the City Prison. He was tried, it will be remembered, in the Court of General Sessions before Judge RUSSELL. His counsel subsequently made application to the Supreme Court for a new trial, which was granted, but the District-Attorney resorted to the Court of Appeals, which reversed that decision, affirming that of the Court of Sessions, thereby leaving the condemned no hope but in the clemency of the Governor of the State. Although frequently importuned by influential citizens, as well as by the nearest relatives of the wretched young man, the Governor has always refused to interfere, feeling that youthful rowdyism, which on the least provocation, and even without provocation, was ready at any moment, in this City, to resort to the use of deadly weapons, jeopardizing the lives of the most unoffending, and sometimes, as in this special case, proceeding to fatal lengths, needed a terrible example. As, yesterday morning, a decided refusal to interpose the mercy of the Executive was received, there can be no doubt that the execution will duly take place to-day.

According to his own statement, and that of the Prison officials, RODGERS is ready, and even desirous to meet his end. For some time he has refused to see any of the casual visitors of the prison, and has been particularly desirous to avoid all parties connected with the Press. At times he has refused to talk with his relatives, and has allowed only the priests of his Church—he is a Roman Catholic—to enter his cell. As far as we can learn, he has been earnest in the discharge of those religious duties which are urged upon him by his spiritual advisers. Sisters of Mercy have daily visited him, gently tendering consolation that he has very dearly prized.

Up to yesterday morning, he did not appear to flinch in view of the fearful fate which awaits him. He then asked the Sheriff, if he should have to suffer much physical pain from the hanging, before he died. The answer returned was of course one of encouragement. Yesterday the gallows, which has been used on several occasions, was erected in the Prison yard, and to-day it will be tested. The drop will fall at 10 o'clock, and the body will remain suspended for half an hour.

[illegible] yesterday, to obtain a ticket to see the wretched boy hung. [illegible] and the Sheriff, and for a long time [illegible] against [illegible] was likely to succeed. [illegible] office, evidently [illegible] interview.

### Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—A pianist's first victory is that which he obtains over the stubborn mechanism of his instrument. Next in order comes the subjugation of his personal thought and feeling to the most appropriateness of a piano figure. Mr. SAAR—who gave a concert last evening at Dodworth's Saloon—has achieved the first *desideratum*. His mechanism is good, and his precision is so remarkable that we have no recollection of a player who alighted less often on a false note. The second particular of excellence is not so marked. At present Mr. SAAR is simply an impetuous performer, who makes up with decision what he lacks in delicacy. Of that remarkable essence which exudes from the fingers of a first-class pianist, and constitutes *touch*, he is almost destitute. Hence there is an absence of poetic roundness and plain musical meaning which we now demand from the piano and its masters. The glare of harmony and hard precision of melody, however mechanically exact, are insufficient. Mr. SAAR has acquired much; if he will think and feel more he will become a first-class artist. The programme contained four pieces: "Fantasie Chromatique," by BACH; "Polonaise Concertante," by CHOPIN; "Rhapsodie Hongroise," by LISZT, and three small compositions by Mr. SAAR. Of the latter we will simply remark that they are more remarkable for nice harmonic treatment than melodic design, or rhythmetic propriety.

CONCERT.—Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS will give a concert at Chickering's Rooms, assisted by Miss ADEN and Mr. MOLLENHAUER.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## The Steam-Frigate Sabine in a Hurricane.

**Terrific Four Days' Hurricane at Bermuda—The Sabine Put in for Repairs—A Ship Seen Bottom Up—Other Disasters.**

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Delta*, from St. Thomas on the 2d and Bermuda on the 7th inst., arrived here to-day.

Bermuda was visited with a terrific hurricane on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of October, and immense damage was done to property.

The United States frigate *Sabine* put into Bermuda on the 31st ult., having been disabled in the hurricane on the 24th. She lost her maintopsail and foresail, and had her bow ports forced in and her steering gear seriously injured. Great facilities for speedy and effective repairs were promptly and cheerfully afforded by the British authorities, and the *Sabine* would again, in a few days, be in complete order for proceeding to Buenos Ayres.

The bark *W. H. Chandler*, from New-York to Vigo, put into Bermuda on the 29th. She encountered the hurricane on the 24th, and was thrown on her beam-ends and compelled to cut away her masts.

The schooner *General Grant*, from Baltimore, arrived at Bermuda on the 29th, with a large part of her starboard waist torn out by the hurricane. The *G. G.* passed a large ship bottom up, and saw two other vessels laboring heavily in the sea.

The schooner *Harkaway*, from New-York, reached Bermuda on the 28th. Part of her deck load had been washed overboard.

The bark *Eliza Barss*, from New-York, also arrived at Bermuda on the 28th.

### From Washington.

THE REVENUE FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR—GEN. WARD AND THE MISSION TO CHINA—VESSELS OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION AT BARBADOES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Treasury estimates are not yet completed, and until they are it will be impossible for the Secretary to know what probable amount of Revenue will be required for the next fiscal year. In the absence of this necessary information, it cannot be determined what recommendation should be made to Congress; hence newspaper speculations upon the subject are without authority. The Secretary has not yet written a line of his report.

General WARD, of Georgia, though he has accepted the tender of the mission to China, will not be nominated to the Senate until after the ratification of the Reed Treaty by that body.

The Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches from the commanding officers of the steamers *Fulton*, *Water-witch*, and *Harriet Lane*, which respectively arrived at Barbadoes on the 15th, 16th and 20th of October. They stopped only a few hours to take in coal, and then left for the rendezvous of the Paraguay Expedition.

### Railroad Matters.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Railroad Convention was occupied all day in discussing the report of the Committee of the Niagara Falls Convention, and the indications are favorable for an agreement upon the plan proposed by them. The greater and more important part of it has already been agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Great interest was felt in the proceedings to-day, and there was an increased attendance.

OPENING OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The formal opening of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway will be celebrated here this evening, with a grand ball and supper at the new Hall-house. The Mayor and Aldermen, and Light Guard of Detroit, as well as many of its private citizens, will be in attendance.

SALE OF THE FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Fox River Valley Railroad was sold, yesterday, at auction, and was bought by B. W. RAYMOND, for $1,000, for the benefit of the first and second bondholders.

### Slavers Captured.

CAPTURE OF THE BARK VENUS, WITH SIX HUNDRED NEGROES ON BOARD.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday, bringing information from Havana that the bark *Venus*, formerly under the Mexican flag, was captured with nearly 600 negroes on board, off the Moro, by a Spanish war steamer.

THE CAPTURE OF THE KETCH BROTHERS.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The *Ketch Brothers* arrived here this morning in charge of Lieutenant STONE. She was taken on the South coast of Africa on suspicion of being a slaver. The *Ketch Brothers* was formerly owned by STRONG BROTHERS, of Charleston, and was sold to parties in Havana. She was provided with a slaver's outfit, and had $8,700 in gold, but had no slaves on board at the time of her capture.

### Election of a Congressman in place of J. Glancy Jones.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Governor has issued a writ for an extra election in Berks County, on the 30th of November, for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. GLANCY JONES.

### Explosion of a Steam Mill—One Man Killed and Three Seriously Injured.

ROSE'S POINT, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steam, stave and heading mill in this place, belonging to Mr. RICE,

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

**Chess Movements.**—Mr. Morphy.—From a letter dated Paris, Oct. 30, recently received by a gentleman in this City, from Paul Morphy, the young champion of American chess, we learn that it is the intention of Mr. Morphy to meet Anderssen and Löwe, who propose to play with him in Paris during the holidays, if he can possibly remain there so long. Mr. Morphy's immediate return home is desired, it is said, by his relatives at New-Orleans, who have represented to him that his talents could be much more advantageously employed in business pursuits than in studying moves on the chess-board. Mr. D. W. Fiske, a member of the New-York Chess Club, informs us that the statement which has been published, to the effect that Mr. Von der Lasa, the Prussian Minister at Rio de Janeiro, was going to Paris to play with Morphy, is incorrect. Letters recently received from Mr. Von der Lasa state that it would be impossible for him to leave Rio de Janeiro at present, and that if he could he would not go to Paris to play with Morphy, whom he considers and acknowledges to be a better chess-player than himself. The New-York Chess Club has appointed five of its members to arrange the preliminaries of the projected match by telegraph with the Athenæum players of Philadelphia, and to play the game on the part of the Club. The Committee consists of Messrs. T. Lichtenhein, D. W. Fiske, C. D Mead, J. Thompson, and F. Perrin. The American Telegraph Company has tendered the use of its wires to the Club-rooms, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock every evening, until the game is completed. The game will be played by the New-Yorkers either at the rooms of the Club, No. 814 Broadway, or at the Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street, and will commence some time next week—the day is not yet named. Prof. Verhaak, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed umpire on behalf of the New-York Chess Club, and it will be his duty to watch the game at Philadelphia. The Philadelphians will have an umpire at New-York, but have not yet appointed one. None of the players are to touch the men until they make a move. The New-York Club has proposed that the losers in the first game shall have the privilege of demanding a second trial—and it is probable that a third game will follow if the second is won by them, and that each game shall be "an open game." The names of the Committee of five which is to act on behalf of the Athenæum players have not yet been forwarded. Messrs. H. P. Montgomery, W. G. Thomas and L. Elkin are considered three of their strongest players, and it is probable that they will be of the Committee.

**Small Cars on the Hudson River Railroad**—There was quite a number of citizens before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads yesterday afternoon, who expressed their opinions in relation to the proposal to allow the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars on their road, in accordance with the City Railroad ordinances. There did not appear to be any material difference of opinion in relation to the necessity of having a line of small cars nearer the North River side of the City than there is at present; that was admitted. The rivalry is between the several parties in interest. There were those who desired the completion of the new line that is partially constructed; the Hudson River Railroad interest; and, also, that of some other City Railroad Companies that would accept of the privilege of putting a line of cars on the Hudson River Railroad. A report is expected at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

**Mr. Everett's Oration on Washington.**—Mr. Everett has been induced by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association to give his Oration on Washington this (Friday) morning, at 2 o'clock, in aid of their fund. He will add to the lecture a sketch of the Association, which is unique in character, and very interesting in its history.

**Board of County Canvassers.**—The Board of Canvassers sat again yesterday, Mr. Elijah F. Purdy in the Chair. The canvass of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards was completed, and at 6 P. M. the Board adjourned. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards have already been canvassed, and it is expected that the labors of the Board will be completed by Saturday next. The returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward, which were sent back for correction, were not before the Board yesterday. They will come before it to-day. Many of the newly-elected, including Mr. Sickles, Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Clancy, were present at the meeting yesterday.

**Re-erection of a Liberty Pole.**—The great Liberty Pole to be erected on the spot where the old one stood, (corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street,) will be raised on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Temple of Liberty, to be constructed of iron, and which will be highly embellished, will not be completed until December, when it will be put up, amid a great "pow-wow" which the Democracy of the Fifth Ward are making preparations to give. This pole will be *two hundred feet high from the ground*—being the tallest pole of the kind in the Union.

**Our New Street Commissioner.**—It will be seen that Mr. Booth has resigned his position as head of the Street Department, and that Captain G. A. Smith has been appointed in his place. Capt. Smith owes his nomination wholly and exclusively to official capacity and character. As Deputy Street Commissioner he has ably assisted Mr. Cooper in the arduous task of establishing something like order in the chaos of the Street Department; he has labored with great zeal and success, and his appointment by the Mayor and confirmation by the Common Council is a tribute to genuine desert, irrespective of political associations. Capt. Smith is a graduate of West Point, and was selected as a confidential officer from the corps of Military Engineers, by Secretary Guthrie, to take charge of the large public works undertaken at New-Orleans and its vicinity. We have heard that Capt. Smith resigned his commission, in company with Capt. Lovell, some years ago, in order to take part in a movement of which General Quitman was the leader. That movement had reference to Cuba, and was not successful for reasons with which the public are already familiar. Capt. Smith has an excellent reputation for ability and habits of discipline—two points very essential to the control of the Department which he has already done so much (under Mr. Cooper's orders) to put on something like a correct and permanent basis.

**Senate Sanitary Committee.**—Inspector Morton resumed his statements yesterday afternoon before this Committee. He prefaced them by disclaiming all intention of showing any disrespect to the doctors, and was proceeding to pass an eulogy on the medical profession generally, when Dr. McNeser interrupted him with the observation that Mr. Morton need not waste time in that manner. The medical profession would bear him no ill-will unless he attempted to praise it. Upon this, Inspector Morton said: "I do not speak of Dr. McNulty when I refer to the medical profession, nor of the graduates of the Academy of Medicine when I speak of the doctors. I am confident, however, that the Academy will repudiate those of its members who persist in intermeddling in affairs of the City." Dr. McNulty, in reply, observed that he was present as the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Academy of Medicine. As the proceedings were becoming too personal, the Chairman, the Hon. Smith Ely, succeeded in persuading Inspector Morton to confine his remarks more directly to the subject before the Committee. He proceeded to detail the comparative number of deaths in the City annually, since 1850, and discussed at great length the same causes of disease Superintendent Downing reviewed so thoroughly on Tuesday. Many improvements have of course been introduced, both in the sanitary laws and economical arrangements of the City; such as prohibiting burial within certain limits, and the introduction of Croton Water. With the latter medical men had nothing to do. Senator Schell reminded Mr. Morton, by way of checking his disparagement of the doctors, that they were not finding fault with the conduct of the City Inspector's Department. All the physicians desire, and all the Sanitary Committee wish to accomplish by this investigation, is to ascertain whether the experience of the officials who have had to do more directly with the public health, cannot suggest some additional means of warding off disease. Mr. Morton was proceeding to suggest certain preventive regulation, when the hour of adjournment arrived.

**Medals for the Officers and Crew of the Isaac Bell, and to Captains Renaud and Fonnemark.**—At a meeting of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York, on Wednesday, the humane conduct of the above-named officers was suitably acknowledged for having saved the master and surviving part of the crew of the British bark *Claude*, on the 26th of October. A gold medal was presented to the officers, and a silver medal to each of the boat's crew, suitably inscribed. The second mate and passengers were complimented for their kindness to the rescued seamen. It was also *Resolved*, That the gold medal of the society, suitably inscribed, be also presented to Captain Ernest Renaud, of the French bark *Maurice*, and Captain Fonnemark, of the Norwegian ship *Catarina*, for their humane conduct in rescuing the survivors of the passengers and crew of the steamer *America*, burned at sea in September last.

**A New Literary Club**—There was a preliminary meeting, last night, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, towards the organization of a new Club, to be called the Athenæum, some notice of which was published. Charles King, President of Columbia College, presided. A list of 100 names of prominent literary men, and the friends of literature, who had signed the prospectus, was read by Mr. McMullin, the Secretary of the meeting; a Committee of five was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, when the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 24th instant.

**Important Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.**—This body held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, presided over by P. Pierr, Esq. Mr. J. De Peyster Ogden, from the Committee on Canadian Reciprocity, presented the report of the Committee, setting forth the grievance of which the Chamber complains, in consequence of the forced interpretation placed on the Canada Reciprocity Treaty by Mr. Guthrie, by which wheat grown in the United States and ground into flower in Canada, is subject to duty on re-importation into the States, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Treaty. Appended to the report was a resolution to memorialize the President, praying that the trade in flour might be declared mutually free. The memorial accompanied the report and resolution. After some remarks from Messrs. Phelps and Ogden, the former read the minority report of the Committee, setting forth the advantages of the reciprocal free trade between the States and Canada, and embracing a resolution to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the phraseology of that treaty. Some discussion ensued as to whether the question should be put first on the majority or the minority report. Some gentlemen were of opinion that both should be received, and the chamber could decide on which to act. The President was of opinion that both could not be received, because they were contradictory. Both reports were then adopted, subject to further disposal.

Mr. Caleb Barstow presented a report upon the subject of Canal Steam Navigation. The Committee have examined the new boat of S. P. Ruggles, lately placed upon the Canals, and expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which it was performing its work. The Committee were of opinion that steam could be advantageously used upon the Canals, opening new facilities for the conveying of produce at reduced rates, and on shorter time. The necessity of deepening the Canal was urged in the report as of the first importance, by which boats of larger tonnage could be used, and greater speed could be secured. The Legislature should be memorialized to take measures for deepening the channel in the Erie and Oswego Canals to seven feet. The Committee, by request, was continued for further investigation. Mr. F. A. Conkling read a paper upon the same subject, referring to the measures adopted by the British Government to direct the trade of the great West to their own advantage by establishing canals and railroads in connection with the St. Lawrence River. Our canals compared unfavorably with theirs for size and depth, and they were outstripping us in efforts to secure the traffic of the Western States. We must have the best means for compeling successfully with them at whatever cost.

Messrs. Conklin and Dodge were added to the Committee to report more fully upon it at a subsequent meeting.

## Police Reports.

**Mail Robbery.**—One of the night clerks employed in the Post-Office, named Henry Reed, was last night caught while committing mail robberies in the office. He had been suspected for some time by the Post-Office Agent and others, and, while they were watching his movements, last night, he was seen to transfer to his pockets a number of letter-packages, and while in the act of breaking open the letters. Subsequently he was arrested. He confesses, among other things, a large robbery committed some three weeks since, embracing over a hundred letters on their way to Brooklyn, N. Y. Reed was to-day taken before United States Commissioner Morton, and asked for a postponement of his case to Tuesday next, which was granted. He was committed.

**The Gambling-House Murder.**—The examination upon the charge of perjury preferred against Catharine Mulhearn, wherein she stands accused of having sworn falsely in her affidavit declaring that Willis murdered a man in his gambling-house, No. 581 Broadway, was resumed yesterday, before Justice Welsh. No new testimony of importance was given. The opposing counsel summed up the case, and the Magisirate announced that he would render his decision at 3 o'clock to-day.

**More Counterfeits.**—New counterfeit threes on the Railroad Bank, Lowell, Mass., made their appearance on Wednesday, in the upper part of the City. The bill is an imitation of the genuine issue, but poorly engraved, and found but few takers. James Ryan, a painter, evidenced the greatest activity in getting rid of the bogus bills. Sergeant Murphy, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, was apprised of Ryan's financial operations, and after following in his track for some time succeeded in arresting him. A man, giving his name as John Miller, had the good luck to exchange several of the bills with various storekeepers for extra shirts, cravats, and minor wearing apparel. The policemen were put on his track and arrested him. Through the Police Telegraph a notice of the appearance of the counterfeit was communicated to the various Wards of the City, and storekeepers put on their guard. A new counterfeit five on the Providence Bank, of Providence, R. I., was also offered in several Wards, Wednesday. The bill is well executed. Two or three bills are in pretty active circulation, altered from genuine issues of a bank which was to have been started in Boston, but failed to go into operation. The bills are altered to the Granite Bank, of Boston; to the State Bank, of Camden, N. J.; and another Bank of that State. Each bill bears the indorsement of the "New-England Bank Note Company, Boston."

## Coroner's Inquests.

**The Late Steamboat Explosion—Deficiency of Water in the Boiler the Cause of the Accident.**—The investigation concerning the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat *Petrel* on Saturday last, was concluded yesterday. Edward Downey, the fireman and only survivor of the four persons who were on board the steamer when the terrible explosion occurred, was not sufficiently recovered from his injuries to give his testimony. The inquisition developed the fact that insufficiency of water in the boiler led to the disastrous explosion, and not imperfection in the boilers as was generally reported immediately following the occurrence. Mr. Tabat, of No. 663 Greenwich-street, until quite recently the engineer of the *Petrel*, stated that she had frequently carried 130 pounds to the square inch with perfect safety. He examined the boiler two or three days before the explosion, and it was then in perfect order. Mr G. W. Smith stated that he had sold the *Petrel* about a month ago to Messrs. Allen & Brink. The boiler had been in use but six months, and in his opinion was safe with 110 pounds of steam to the square inch. The boiler was tubular in form like a locomotive boiler, and did not admit as much water over the furnace top as ordinary steamboat boilers; for this reason there was need of closer attention. The law requiring an examination of steamboat boilers applied only to boats carrying passengers. Stephen Davis, a boiler-maker, and who had been for a short time an engineer on the *Petrel*, considered her boiler as safe as that of any boat of its size in the harbor. He had heard Henry Brink, the engineer who was killed when the explosion took place, declare that the boiler was capable of carrying 250 pounds of steam. He did not think the deceased was as attentive and careful as he ought to have been. Several other witnesses—eleven were examined altogether—gave their testimony in addition to those named, and each told the same story. The prevailing sentiment was that insufficiency of water in the boiler caused the explosion. The Jury rendered a verdict "that Henry Brink came to his death by injuries, accidentally received by the explosion of the boiler of the tow-boat *Petrel*, on the 6th day of November, 1858, near Jay-street, North River, and we believe that the explosion was occasioned from want of sufficient water in the boiler."

**Fatal Hatchway Accident**—Michael Kilfeather, a porter employed in the store No. 40 Water-street, yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell through the hatchway, and was instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

**Mr. Billings Found**—Mr. J. B Billings, of the Irving House, whose mysterious disappearance from his home on Tuesday last excited serious fears for his safety, has been found. His friends in this City yesterday received notice from Mr. Hasbrouck, Sheriff of Hempstead, L. I., that Mr. Billings was in his custody. Late on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Billings was found by Mr. Henderickson leaning against a fence in a state of exhaustion, and unable to give any account of himself. Upon his person was found a card containing his friends' address in New-York, which reminded Mr. H. of the notice he had previously seen in the papers. Information was sent to his friends, by whom arrangements were made last evening to bring him home. Mr. Billings is reported to be laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, arising, it is feared, from a softening of the brain. He had on his person a gold chronometer watch and a diamond pin, valued together at $1,200. This circumstance led to the suspicion that he had fallen into bad hands, and a detachment of Police have been engaged for two days in making search for him.

**Death of two Children from Drinking Liquor.**—A little boy, four years and six months old named Bayard Surplass, residing in Division-avenue, died on Wednesday morning, from the effects of a glass of gin given to it by the father. The child called for water, and the gin was given by mistake instead. Another child, less than four years of age, named John Burk, was killed by drinking "apple-jack." The father kept tavern, at the corner of Clason, near Atlantic-street, and a tub containing this liquor was set in the back room. This was found by the child and partaken of before it was discovered. Medical aid was called, and two other children who drank the villainous stuff were saved by vomiting; the other one died. Coroner Redding held an inquest.

The Supervisors have canvassed the returns of the first eleven wards. In these Brainard's majority over Egan for the office of Surrogate is 634. Mr. Brainard is supposed to have a majority of 700 votes. The canvass will be completed on Saturday.

**The Courts—The Contested Election Case.**—The case of Colohan against Smith was concluded in the Circuit Court yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined touching the manner in which the canvass was conducted. The decision of the case turned upon the reliability of Devoe's testimony, who stated that Colohan had 162 votes, while Smith had 182. The returns in evidence, however, showed that Colohan received 192 votes, and Smith 153. After a charge by Judge Dimond, the Jury retired, and in half an hour returned with a verdict in favor of Colohan. In the Court of Sessions, Michael Black, tried for assault with intent to kill, was found guilty of assault, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, and to pay a fine of $25. Several cases of small importance were disposed of.

## City Politics.

### MEETING OF THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

RESIGNATION OF FERNANDO WOOD.

The Democratic Republican General Committee met at Tammany Hall at 7½ o'clock last evening, Mr. Isaac V. Fowler in the Chair. The meeting was a private one, as all the meetings of this organization are. Outside the room in which it was held "the people" were assembled in large numbers. Lewis Baker and Pat Brans were among the crowd. The principal interest of the meeting centred in the action which, rumor had it, would be taken with regard to the defection of Ex-Mayor Wood. The Tammany Democracy denounced his course in opposing the regular Tammany nomination in the Third Congressional District during the recent contest. It was understood that the friends of Mr. Stokes would move for the expulsion of Mr. Wood from the councils of the ancient wigwam, just as Fernando Wood himself, a year ago, demanded the expulsion of Daniel because the latter did not support him when he was the regular nominee of the Party. Those who did not know what was to take place were, therefore, on tip-toe to ascertain what the Committeemen were doing in their secret conclave. Nearly two hours the outsiders waited, the thirsty ones quenching their impatience by frequent imbibation, the quiet ones smoking their cigars in silence, and the Hibernian ones—who were largely in the majority—holding "an argument" on the momentous questions of public policy in which they felt most interested. The Committee meantime was deciding when and where the Primary elections should be held. It was resolved that they should take place next Monday evening in the various Wards and Districts, and the places of holding the polls were specified. Much time was occupied in disposing of this matter.

Mr. Fowler, the Chairman, arose and read the following letter from Fernando Wood:

*To the Chairmon of the Democratic Republican General Committee, Tammany Hall:*

I hereby resign my seat in the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, as delegate from the Twenty-second Ward.

Respectfully, &c.,
FERNANDO WOOD.

On motion, the paper was received and ordered on file, without comment. The Committee adjourned at 9½ o'clock. Those gathered without lingered awhile to talk with their leaders about the result, then one by one dropped off to spread the news among the Democrats of lesser degree. The prevailing opinion among the friends of Sickles was that Wood had done wisely and not a bit too soon.

### ANTI-TAMMANY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF COMPTROLLER AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Regulars and People's Joint Convention (Mr. Wood's Anti-Tammany organizations) met last evening at Mozart Hall. Nominations for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse were effected, after a protracted session and much debate.

Contesting delegates from the Seventh and Fifth Wards had their claims decided upon, two sets appearing to claim seats for these Wards, one party in the interest of R. B. Connolly, and the others in that of Fernando Wood. The point was decided in favor of Mr. Wood's men, the Connolly interest running, however, pretty close upon the other. The decision against the Connolly delegates gave the preponderance to the Wood interest by the exclusion of ten votes. A good deal of debate, however, ensued, and the lobby grew extremely anxious, this portion of the Convention being largely the supporters here to of Kelly and Clancy, now enlisted for Connolly. A stout fight was made inside for the nomination of Connolly, Mr. Wood sustaining J. T. Soutter, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, Wall-street, against all others.

The first regular ballot stood as follows: Soutter, 45; Connolly, 21; S. P. Russell, 20; J. C. Willet, 11; J. R. Briggs, 12; A. H. Green, 1. A running and spicy fight between the Wood and Connolly men ensued, but as Mr. Wood had procured the exclusion of Reporters, the debate cannot be put orth. Mr. Wood, it seems, was obliged to indorse his nominee as a resident of this and not of Queens County, and otherwise vouch for him, since he was comparatively unknown to the Convention. His financial relations to the last Buchanan Presidential canvass, were given as a chief point in his favor. It was reported in the lobby that a variety of ballots were had, but the Secretaries gave only a second ballot, which, after the debate, stood: Soutter, 101; Connolly, 9—which, upon motion of Wm. Thompson, of the Second Ward, was declared unanimous.

The ballot for Almshouse Governor gave Mr Lynch, of the Fourteenth Ward, 93 votes; Mr. T. Lawrence, 2; Mr. T. H. Faran, 5.

The Connolly fight in the Convention is understood to be the opening of a grand diversion of the Irish support from the Wood camp. The result was greeted in the lobbies with marked dissatisfaction. There were cheers for Connolly, and savage groans and execrations against Wood and his "Soupers." It was given out by the Wood men that their nominee would get the support of the *Herald* and the "Tax-payers' Committee."

On the other hand, Connolly is said to be the head and front of the Douglas interest in Tammany, and that he is pledged to secure the Irish vote in this interest, as in opposition to Wood. The latter was on the witness stand all the week, in the "*Joseph Walker* case." While he was thus occupied the Convention of the outside organizations was urged forward, and pretty nearly taken by storm in the Connolly interest.

## REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS.

The Republicans in the various Aldermanic Districts met last evening and chose delegates, who are empowered to nominate candidates for Aldermen on Saturday evening next. The Republican City Convention, to nominate a Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse, met last evening, but adjourned to this evening, without transacting any business.


[Advertisement]

**Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills**—Are admitted by all to be the best purgative in the world, and coughs, colds, inflammations, headaches, and indigestion vanish before them. Sol at 25 cents a box, with directions.

THE SAME, SUGAR-COATED.

At 13 cents, put up so they will never crack or change by time or climate.

THE SAME, CONCENTRATED.

The ingredients of the above are concentrated by evaporation with muriate of lime in vacuum, and of the extract so prepared are made the Sarsaparilla, or Life Addition Pills. Experience has proved them to possess the alterative qualities of blue pill, though purely vegetable in their composition. Those who use blue pill habitually, or otherwise, are deeply interested in the Life Addition Pills. Their use will cure what blue pill at best but relieves. In fevers, in chronic affections of the bones and ligaments, these pills are indeed miraculous in their powers, turning, as it were, the very current of death backward, and as a mild aperient they are without a rival. Dose, one pill. Price, 50 cents per box.

The above medicines have no equals as purifiers of the blood, and fluids of the body generally. Directions, pamphlets and handbills explanatory given gratuitously. Office No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement]

**Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly**—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Clay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

**The Fur Season**—Knox has displayed his new stock of rich, fashionable and elegant furs. Knox intends to do a great business this season. Like a sensible dealer, to accomplish this he has resolved to furnish his lady customers with splendid bargains. He will do it, and we therefore advise those who are about making their purchases to call at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

**Holloway's Pills**—A certain cure for dropsy. They relieve the fullness, and gradually, but surely, dissipate and disperse the watery humors. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Consumption Curable.**
E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of consumption, for upwards of nineteen years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, if properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from them are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery. Send for a work which he has written on this disease, which will be given to the public gratis.

**Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau** de Atheuienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CABY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1858.

**American Trade Company**—No. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st—When will the smoker for the President be done? Hurry up, or he may have to play second fiddle to Douglas. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

**$50. $50.**
**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

**George B. Sloat & Co.,**
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST.
C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

**Carpets.**—Three-ply and Ingrain carpets at prices:
Three-ply carpets at.....$1 per yard.
Super Ingrain carpets at.....70c. per yard.
Extra fine Ingrain carpets at.....45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common Ingrain carpets at.....30c. per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

**Parties furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

**Before the Snow Comes**
Select your
SLEIGH ROBES
From the Superb and Cheap Assortment
at GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., New-York.
OPTICIANS,
are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Tapestry Brussels Carpets.**—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

**Velvet Carpets**—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¾ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard st., six doors east of Broadway.

**Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

**Ballin's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

**Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment will** cure the most severe Colds, Coughs and Pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Why will you suffer when a 25c. bottle will afford you instant relief? None genuine unless signed S. J. TOBIAS, Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, at No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Beware of Burglars!!!!**
The Rotary Lock, for dwelling-house doors, affords perfect security against the most skillful lock-picks. For convenience, it is not equaled by any other Lock.
VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

**Woman's Rights.**
Among them is the right to wear
WILDE'S peerless Paris Fall and Winter Bonnets. Styles unequaled. Prices moderate. No. 251 Broadway.

**Nowhere Else Out of Paris**
Can splendid Fall and Winter Bonnets
Be purchased on such advantageous terms
As at WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.


## MARRIED.

Horn—Lawrence.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Rev. Henry Anthon, William Thurston Horn and Lydia S. Lawrence, youngest daughter of the late John S. Lawrence, both of this City.

Finney—Atkinson.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of Mr. H. Ford, by the Rev. Mr. Finney, Charles G. Finney, Jr., of Oshkosh, Wiscoosin, to Angelina M. Atkinson, daughter of the late William Atkinson, of Rochester.

Hand—King.—At Woodlawn, near Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D., Thomas Jennings Hand, of Baltimore, to Ellen, daughter of the late James King, of Albany.

Griffen—Peatt.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, John D. Griffen, of the City of New-York, to Lizzie W. Peatt, of the former place.

## DIED.

Fanning.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Lilie Skidmore, youngest daughter of James and Phebe M. Fanning, aged 20 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 4 10th-st., at 4 o'clock, this (Friday afternoon, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the country for interment.

Craft.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Henrietta Downs, only daughter of Wm. H. and Julia A. Craft, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 256 Bowery, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

Cauldwell.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, Thomas G. Cauldwell, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father Ebenezer Cauldwell, and of his father-in-law, Captain John Britton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 West 22d-st., without further notice.

Button.—In this City, Sarah Lawrance, wife of John Button, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 4 Troy-st.

Hays.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Hibbard, Esq., Wm. Andrew, only son of Major Wm. Hays, Second Regiment U. S. Artillery.

Blanck.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, after a lingering illness, Henry C. Blanck, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his father, Thos. J. Blanck and his brothers, J. W. and W. F. Blanck, also those of his father-in-law, W. Smith, with the members (and exempt members) of National Hose Co. No. 24, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Dominick-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Graham.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Henry, only son of James and Eliza A. Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 274 West 15th-st.

Cauldwell.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, Thomas G. Cauldwell, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Ebenezer Cauldwell, and of his father-in-law, Capt. John Britton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 12, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 West 22d-st., without further notice.

Ketcham.—At Harlem, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, of consumption, George E., son of John W. and Caroline B. Ketcham, aged 29 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the officers and pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the congregation of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, 125th st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

Raleigh, N. C., and Long Island papers please copy.

Kinney.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, Hanay Roswell, son of Sidney R. and Julia H. Kinney, of Rome, N. Y., aged 3 years and 2 months.

Marshall.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, Samuel T. K. Marshall, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, William C. Bann, No. 164 West 42d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brinkerhoff.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, Henry Brinkerhoff, aged 55 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Dr. Taylor's Church, in Bergen, N. J.

Van Wagenen.—At Chicago, on Saturday, Nov. 6, of congestion of the brain, Louisa P., daughter of R. D. and L. P. Van Wagenen, in the 3d year of her age.


**FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!**
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICH,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at urn's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

**Have you got the Toothache?**—Hikа's Toothache Remedy will cure it, permanently

**TO NEWS DEALERS.**
The BROADWAY OMNIBUS is out. It is a beautifully illustrated sheet. Price 4 cents. LONG & FARRELLY, Wholesale Agents. Get your supply early this morning.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**
TO
CASH BUYERS.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 19 AND 14 WARREN-STREET,
Having purchased the entire production
of the
WALDEN MILLS,
Are now prepared to furnish to the Retail Trade
THE WALDEN LONG SHAWLS
AT
$4 25, CASH,
AND
THE WALDEN SQUARE SHAWLS
AT
$2 25, CASH.
They also offer, for Cash, the following Goods:
A LARGE LOT OF MIDDLESEX BLACK CASSIMERES at 85 cents.
Also, 50 cases of the GENUINE LANCASTER GINGHAMS, at 8¾ cents, which is lower than they were ever before offered to the trade. As there are a great many English Gieghams in the market, with the Lancaster ticket on them, which are not fast colors, they would advise dealers to be sure and get the GENUINE AMERICAN LANCASTERS, which are warranted fast colors.
In addition to their large stock of Dress Goods and Woolens, they are able to offer great inducements in
BONNETS, RIBBONS
and
EMBROIDERIES,
bought at recent Auction Sales.

**ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,**
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Between Canal and Grand sts.,
invite especial attention to their present assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.
IN BOYS' CLOTHING
they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.
IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
First-class Cutters are Employed,
and a large assortment of Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings may

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1, to conclude at 4½.
[illegible] morning. The private boxes will be sold only
[illegible] REGULAR
NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED [illegible]
[illegible] will be sold the entire house. [illegible]
[illegible] Family single seats will be sold on Saturday
[illegible] during the Matinee
[illegible] As long as there is room in the Academy no
[illegible] will be rearranged. The amphitheatre (which is
[illegible] as great a place for hearing and seeing as
[illegible] the Academy, as last season. No seats being reserved in any
[illegible] the Academy, (with the exception of the PRIVATE
[illegible] BOXES,) those who wish to obtain a
[illegible] will do best to buy their tickets
[illegible] the Matinée, and thus avoid being de-
[illegible] at the doors.
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS.
LA SERVA PADRONA and NORMA.
[illegible] appearance in America of
Madame LABORDE,
[illegible] Pronounced the Grand Opera in Paris.
[illegible] in a new character of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
[illegible] opera, which will be given for the first
[illegible]
Madame LABORDE,
[illegible] Identified with the most pleasant associa-
[illegible] by memory of opera-goers, will make her first
[illegible] in her admired character of
NORMA,
[illegible] the same occasion and to make the performance one
[illegible] inherent,
Mlle. GHIONI
[illegible] the part of Adalgisa.
[illegible] as.....Pollione | COLLETTI.....as....Oroveso
[illegible] followed by Pasciello's celebrated comic and one-
[illegible]
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
[illegible] will be given for the first time in America, and in
[illegible]
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
[illegible] (for the first time in America) in her admired
[illegible]
[illegible] composed a hundred years ago
[illegible] the modern Italian opera and
[illegible] has been performed by Mlle. Picco-
[illegible] in London at Her Majesty's Theatre,
[illegible] of the willful and domineering
[illegible] achieved one of her greatest triumphs.
[illegible] MAGGIOROCHI,
[illegible] from Her Majesty's Theatre, will make
[illegible] in America.
[illegible] will be given
WITHOUT CURTAILMENT OR ABRIDGMENT.
[illegible] One dollar
[illegible] WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
[illegible] to be thrown open to the public, with the exception
of the private and proscenium boxes.
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
[illegible] established at the following places, where tick-
[illegible] be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the
opening of doors may be avoided:
[illegible] of Music, 14th-st., Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.,
[illegible] Clarendon Hotel,
[illegible]-place Hotel, Prescott House,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel,
[illegible] Hotel, Astor House.
MUSIC STORES.
[illegible], 701 Broadway, Hall & Son, 239 Broadway,
[illegible] & Lole, No. 769 Fifth-st. Pond,
[illegible]way, Nunns & Clark, 10th-st.,
Christern, No. 763 Broadway.
BROOKLYN.
[illegible], No. 163 Atlantic-st., Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
[illegible] will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY.
[illegible] for which special purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
Will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinée will
[illegible] at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of
[illegible] duration, so that visitors from the country may be
[illegible] time for the railroads and steamboats.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Friday, Nov. 19—Second and last grand
GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
[illegible] to her departure for Havana,) on which occasion
[illegible] will be given, for the
ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with a great cast. Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing, for the
first and only time, her celebrated rôle of Alice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8.
[illegible]LOMINI, GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
[illegible]OTO, GASSIER, LORINI,
CARL FORMES.
The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING
[illegible] Academy of Music and C. Breasing's at 8½
[illegible] at Schell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 8.
[illegible] and seats for any part of the house, including
[illegible], Circle Balcony, Family Circle and Balcony
[illegible]
IN THE EVENING AT THE DOORS.
[illegible] public are respectfully informed that in conse-
[illegible] of the great success, DON GIOVANNI will be re-
[illegible], thus affording another opportunity of hearing
GAZZANIGA and PICCOLOMINI
on one and the same evening.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8,
Third night of Mozart's immortal
DON GIOVANNI.
GAZZANIGA.....as.....Donna Anna
Mlle. GHIONI.....as.....Elvira
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Zerlina
CARL FORMES.....as.....Leporello
GASSIER, LORINI, WEINLICH, COLLETTI,
and all the other artists of the Academy will appear, as
well as the popular dansense.
MLLE. SOTO.
THE MONSTER CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
To-morrow, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock precisely,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS.
The sale of private boxes begins this morning at the of-
fice of the Academy. Tickets to be had at all the regular
and supplementary ticket offices.
First appearance of the renowned cantatrice,
Madame LABORDE,
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will
be given the whole of Bellini's Opera of
NORMA,
To be followed by (first time in America) Pasciello's
LA SERVA PADRONA.
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
in which
Mme. PICCOLOMINI
will appear, for the first time, in her admired character
of the Housemaid.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Friday, Nov. 19,
SECOND AND LAST GRAND
GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
prior to her departure for Havana,) on which occasion
will be given, for the
ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with a great cast. Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing, for the
first and only time, her celebrated rôle of Alice.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
In order to place this
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT
within the reach of all, the management have set apart
one portion of the interior as a
FAMILY CIRCLE,
admission to which will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—NO HALF PRICE.
Box Tickets.....25 cents | Children.....50 cents
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON
and EVENING.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!
Production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
Or, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
The characters will be sustained by
FIFTY YOUNG ARTISTES,
FORTY IN THE CORPS DE BALLET.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES!
SPLENDID PROPERTIES!
RICH RING APPOINTMENTS!
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT OF CINDERELLA,
Drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a most brilliant *ensemble*.
In addition to the play
GRAND PERFORMANCES BY ALL THE GREAT
ARTISTES.
LITTLE ALICE,
The famous Equestrienne, who has achieved a most
brilliant success.
MELVILLE,
THE WONDER.
Mons. FRANCOIS and LINTON
Messrs. LAKE, PAINTER, DURAND,
RENTZ, GREGORIE and NEIL,
Together with twenty-five additional performers.
Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.
CINDERELLA will be performed every
Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½.
In order to give better effect to the performance of Cin-
derella in the afternoon, the house will be brilliantly il-
luminated with gas.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
Age, representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 289 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

[illegible] through the store, as well as at the
[illegible] commodious staircase has

PURDY'S SALOON.
TWO NIGHTS! TWO NIGHTS MORE!
MEAGHER'S CENTRAL AMERICA.
Also, on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
for 25 cents,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
the Narrative,
Introducing the entire series of splendid paintings by
Joseph Kyle, to accommodate schools.

BARNARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-
st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY
LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at
7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

SOMETHING NEW FOR NEW-YORK.
As there are doubtless many thousands in this city
who have never seen or known how cotton is con-
verted from its crude state into lint, and is something in
which all the world is interested, it might afford grati-
fication, as well as information, to see cotton separated
from the seed; which they can see in the working
of the great Mr. WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN, by visiting
Mills No. 64 Duane-st., or 41 Pearl-st., where the subscriber,
who has been a practical grower of cotton, has on hand a
large stock of prime cotton, and is ginning from 9¼
o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 o'clock till 4 P. M.,
commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 8. Admission, 25 cents.
Children 15 cents.
DAVID DEAN.

[illegible] Broadway
[illegible] EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON—THE YOUNG POR-
tuguese Pianist, whose extraordinary performances
have won such reputation in Europe and South America,
has just arrived from Europe and begs to inform the
public of New-York, that he intends to give, shortly, a
series of Concerts in this City, with the assistance of
several distinguished artists.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Every Night, Sunday excepted, at 7½.
Tickets—Dress Circle, Parquette and Parquette Circle, reserved.....$1
Children.....25 cents | Private boxes.....$5
Family circle, reserved seats.....25 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, 1858.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
Of the engagement of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
Positively last night of
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Last appearance of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.....as.....Violet
Last appearance of
Mr. DION BOURCICAOLT.....as.....Grimaldi
Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. A. H. Davenport,
Mr. Whiting, Mr. Seymour,
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Coleman Pope.
NOTICE.—The public are reminded that there are only
FIVE MORE PERFORMANCES BY
THESE GREAT ARTISTS,
and are respectfully solicited to avail themselves of
THESE LAST OPPORTUNITIES
of enjoying an evening's entertainment unsurpassed in
ELEGANCE AND TALENT.
Saturday—Last evening performance of
JESSIE BROWN.
Tuesday—Mr. WM. MOORE'S BENEFIT.
Thursday, Nov. 18—Thanksgiving Day—The only Af-
ternoon Performance of JESSIE BROWN for the Ju-
veniles, at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee
of the Mount Vernon Association,
Will deliver his
ORATION ON WASHINGTON.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, $1; Orchestra seats, (secured,) $1 50. Private
boxes, $7 and $15.
For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores,
the office of the Association, No. 25 Cooper Institute,
Astor-place, and at Niblo's Garden.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-
ACT COMEDY.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
In consequence of the immense success which has at-
tended the production of Tom Taylor's last effort, and the
large numbers who are nightly unable to obtain admis-
sion, the management would respectfully announce the
new piece for repetition on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....{ her daughters. }.....Mrs. Sothern
Georgina.....{ her daughters. }.....Miss Effie Germon
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE NEW FOOTMAN.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, McDonall, Clinton, and
Peters; and Misses McCarthy and Wells.
Baloony Chairs may be secured one week in advance,
without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
Doors open at 6 o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1858,
Will commence with the drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE.
To be followed by the farce of
IIS LAST LEGS.
To conclude with the drama of
WOMAN AND HER TRIALS.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 11.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
John, alias Jack Sheppard.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the drama of the
NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
To conclude with the
BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 12,
The performance will commence with
ILDAIRE THE DESTROYER.
Ildaire.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
Scanpino.....Mr. G. L. Fox
Zalla.....Miss Denvil
Concluding with
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
Jack Sheppard, Miss Herring | Blnckin.....Mr. G. L. Fox

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Last night of Tom Taylor's new Comedy,
GOING TO THE BAD.
Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Brougham,
Dyott, Sloan, Wheatleigh, Mrs. Hoey, and Miss Mary
Gannon. To conclude with
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

FRENCH THEATRE.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
ENGLISH COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Mr. Fairclough in his
great part of HAMLET, a powerful cast. To con-
clude with the TWO BUZZARDS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock—commence at 7½. Admis-
sion 50 cents.

COMPLIMENTARY EXHIBITION TO MR.
JOHN MORRISSEY.—The numerous friends of Mr.
John Morrissey intend giving him a Grand Compliment-
ary Benefit on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at
Hoym's Theatre, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite
Spring-st., on which occasion he will be presented with
the stakes ($5,000, which he won in the late great Fight
for the Championship of America with Yankee Sullivan.
He will be assisted by all the most accomplished profes-
sors of Sparring in New-York, comprising Messrs. Aaron
Jones, Kelly, the Australian Champion, Johnny Mackey,
Shepherd, (his late trainer,) Barney Aaron, Scotty,
Johnny Roche, Con. Fitzgerald, Harry Gribben, Phil.
Clare, Kerrigan, and many others equally well known
for their scientific knowledge of the art of boxing. Tick-
ets $1 each, to be obtained of the principal sporting-
houses in the City, and at the doors of the theatre. Doors
open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXI-
can INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over
7 feet high, together with the celebrated American
DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches
high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THOOON'S THEATRE OF
ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan
steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALEN-
TINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria,
to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents;
children under 10, 13 cents.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE
collection of private sale, comprising works by the
eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir,
Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount
and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12
Appleton's Building, Broadway.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES SCRIBNER
Announces as in Press, to be issued in a few days, a book
entitled
DUST AND FOAM:
OR,
TWO CONTINENTS AND THREE OCEANS.
Being wanderings in Mexico, South America, the Sand-
wich Islands, Phillipines, China, East and West Indies,
Australia and Polynesia.
BY T. ROBINSON WARREN.
In 1 vol. 12mo, with two Illustrations. $1 25.
Mr. Warren is the son of a gentleman well known in
Wall-st. It promises to be a very entertaining work,
replete with exciting incidents, and possessing more than
ordinary interest from its treating of men and localities
which are prominently before the public. In fact, Mr.
Warren, though still a young man, has crowded within
his short life more of adventure than often falls to the
lot of ony one man to experience.
The author's residence in Western Mexico, during the
stirring scenes connected with the filibustering expedi-
tions against Sonora; his intimate relations with Walker
and Count Raousset, his intelligent remarks upon the ag-
ricultural and mineral resources of Sonora and Arizona;
their importance to the United States, &c., &c., are not
the least attractive features of the work.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
A NEW PACKAGE OF
THIRTY ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES,
And other pieces on LIVE SUBJECTS, for the use of Sun-
day Schools. The package contains a sufficient number
of copies of each dialogue to furnish each speaker a copy,
so that all can be studying at the same time. Price 30
cents; sent by mail, prepaid, 41 cents.
We publish also the
NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL HARMONIST,
which is taking with all classes. It is a choice selection
of music. Price, 15 cents; $1 50 per dozen.
Also, Twelve Hundred volumes of Sunday-School Li-
brary Books, as cheap, as evangelical, and unsectarian
generally, as any in the land. Mark this, and examine
for yourself.
CARLTON & PORTER,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED,
To canvass this City for a new book, destined to become
one of the most popular ever published. Liberal terms
offered.
Apply at Room No. 15 Appleton's Building, No. 348
Broadway. W. R. C. CLARK & CO.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION
publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated
books for children and youth, being the largest collec-
tion in the country. They are now publishing a new
book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated
Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-
York, where may also be found a large assortment of
Bibles and the devotional books used in the various
Evangelical Churches.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1858.—A
meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee
will be held at the rooms, Thorp's Hotel, Broadway,
corner 8th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
The Committee will act relative to the nomination of
County officers, Aldermen and Councilmen. Punctual
attendance is particularly desired. By order.
WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, Chairman.
ROBERT C. GRAHAM, } Secretaries.
WM. H. BEARDS, }

DIAPHRAGM FILTER—AWARDED TWO
gold medals and one silver medal by American Insti-
tute; silver medal by Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable
Association, and silver medal by Maryland Institute, and
several diplomas. Sold at DICKENZIE'S Plumbing Es-
tablishment, No. 311 4th-st., New-York. Price $2 50.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—SIDE AND BASS
drums, with improved fastenings, (patent holders,)
manufactured and for sale by JOHN RESCH, No. 49
Hammond-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF
School Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10
Ann-st. Also, the $3 50 double sole Peg Boots, war-
ranted to give satisfaction.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE
Celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be
had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail or
visited, and specimens sent on application.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR
for machinery and burning—some more desirable
Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 19 William-st.

## DRY GOODS.

NEW CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE.
GEO. BULPIN,
HAVING RESUMED HIS FORMER STAND,
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
And purchased the
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
He invites public attention to
A TRULY SUPERB STOCK
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS
OF THE
RICHEST PARIS and NEW-YORK MANUFACTURE,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
RICH OPERA CLOAKS,
MISSES' and MOURNING CLOAKS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH
CLOAKS.
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $10, $12, and $14.
Colored Beaver Raglans at $7, $9, $10, and $12.
Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA
CLOAKS!!!
Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's
Raglans. To all of which large additions are daily made.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales
made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broad-
way, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats
and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are
invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK CLOAKS AND
MANTILLAS,
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
W. B. MACKENZIE respectfully announces that, hav-
ing relinquished the wholesale trade, in consequence of
the universally severe losses of last year, and his im-
portations of the season being unusually large, he has
determined to give his retail customers the benefit result-
ing therefrom, by offering them the richest stock of
CLOAKS in the City, at much below regular wholesale
rates, being a reduction of fully 25 cent. from the prices
of former years.
SUMPTUOUS VELVET CLOAKS,
With richest Broché Embellishments.
ELEGANT VELVET TALMAS,
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS.
EMBROIDERED VELVET TALMAS,
500 PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS, variously
trimmed, at from 50 to 200 Dollars.
RICH PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,
At 40 DOLLARS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS.
BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS, with sleeves,
150 ELEGANT PARIS-MADE BEAVER CLOAKS,
From $18 to $45
2,000 New-York Copies of the same, from $8 to $20.
A large assortment of
TRAVELING WRAPPERS AND RAGLANS,
Previously sold at $8, $10 and $12,
Now reduced to $5, $6 and $7.
On account of the advanced state of the season
WM. MCCHANE MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Brandreth Building.

ELEGANCE IN PERFECTION.
ANGLO-PARISIAN EXPOSE DE MODE.
H. EDGERTON,
NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
A complete assortment of the latest style
LADIES' SLEEVE CLOAKS.
This most graceful and recherché article of Anglo-
Parisian combination of styles, now exciting universal
admiration in the Beau Monde, is composed of
FINE CASTOR BEAVER,
elaborately and artistically trimmed with
FINE CROCHET FRINGE,
Price $10 to $16;
rich, worth in comparison with others' prices of
LADIES CLOAKS,
From $16 to $25.
In addition to the above, will be offered
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
OF
PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS,
From $4 50 to $8.
Also,
An immense assortment of
BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER RAGLANS,
PELISSE CLOTH CLOAKS,
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

CLOAKS! RAGLANS! CIRCULARS!!!
FINE LADIES' CLOTH,
10 different colors, at $3, $3 50, $4, and upwards.
BEAVER CLOTH and Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
7 different colors, at $4 50, $5, $6, and upwards.
EXTRA HEAVY FRENCH BEAVERS,
9 different colors, at $5, $6, $6 50, $7 50, and upwards.
ALSO, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, ALL
SIZES.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 261 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LADIES' CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $8 to $10,
WORTH $12 to $15.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAID, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL,
From $2 50 to $5,
Worth $5 to $10.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FINE BEAVER RAGLANS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $5 to $8,
WORTH $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

RICH BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
CHENE LAINE,
From $8 to $12;
worth $15 to $20.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

FRENCH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $5 to $8,
worth $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS,
PARIS STYLES,
From $6 to $8,
Worth $10 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

5-4 ATLANTIC MILLS R. SHEETINGS,
SLIGHTLY WET.
25 CASES AT 6¼ CENTS PER YARD.
MANUFACTURERS' PRICE 9 CENTS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
No 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, AT NO. 31 JOHN-ST.

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D. L. CORNELL,
Boys' Clothing Warehouse,
No. 31 John st.,
Corner of Nassau.

REAL LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened a superb selec-
tion of Real Laces and rich French Embroideries, re-
ceived per *Fulton*. Also several cartons of cheap Em-
broidered Skirts and Handkerchiefs, French Embroider-
ed Cambric Collars, 40c. and 50c., worth $1. Embroider-
ed Cambric Collars and Cuffs, at 50c. and 75c., worth
$1 50.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Wuverley-place.

DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received, per *Fulton*,
NEW SILKS;
VALENCIAS AND POPLINS,
Of the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. of Woverley-place.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MIL-
LION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

MR. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-
ST., respectfully invites attention to her complete
and elegant assortment of Paris Winter millinery, of the
latest modes; also, misses' bonnets, head-dresses, coiffu-
res, &c., all of which for richness, elegance and low-
ness of price cannot be excelled. N. B.—The balance of
rich Fall bonnets will now be disposed of at greatly re-
duced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY
useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a
speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands,
salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful
while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping,
dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending
to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36
John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON
Skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and wear, made
for $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2. Children's
4 springs, 25 cents each. Dealers supplied with 8-spring
skirts for $8 dozen; 11 springs, $11, and 16 Springs, $16
dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 261 Spring-
st., near Hudson. N. B.—No connection with next door.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200
Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for
cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon.....10¾c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats, 1c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Fare Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to
GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and
solicit the careful inspection of every lady before pur-
chasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL
PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW
SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS!
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK recently be-
longing to the ASSIGNEES of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, of PARIS,
And ON SALE AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
He has removed HIS OWN STOCK there, and invites
public attention to the same.
WHICH MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN THE NEXT 60 DAYS.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES,
ERMINE and CHINCHILLA CAPES, TIPPETS,
MUFFS and CUFFS,
THE VERY BEST GOODS,
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large
assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the
PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most ap-
proved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and
gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of
the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FINE FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place, are selling
their
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FURS
AT RETAIL.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOB-
BERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS
in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general
if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale
Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months,
of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PUR-
POSES just so soon as the season for consumption ar-
rives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER
and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they
cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the
ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at
least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in
any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varie-
ties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor
of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
LADIES' FURS,
At GENIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
Consisting of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK AND ERMINE,
OF MANTELETS, FISCHOUS,
CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Also, an elegant variety of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer the stock at RETAIL, would
invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive As-
sortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Fitch, Stone-Marten, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a
beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the
City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Gents' and
Children's Furs for sale cheap for cash at the old-estab-
lished hat store No. 20 Fulton-st. Also, elegant Gents'
Moleskin Hats at $3 and $3 50, equal to any in this City,
together with an extensive assortment of Felt Hats and
Caps, of all styles and quality, for Gents', Boys', and
Children's wear. CHAS. P. MELLENEY,
No. 20 Fulton-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes,
Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great re-
duction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted.
Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $15,
At KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL
EXHIBITION OF 1858.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges
and schools.
This magnificent Instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most em-
inent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt,
Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive

# The New-York Times, Friday, November 12, 1858.

## BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN,
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD, for a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 211 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway,
New-York.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BLANCARD HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 12TH-st., New-York. Fashionably located, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, and now open for the accommodation of private families and gentlemen. Board $3 per day. By the week at lower rates. Public favor respectfully solicited by the new management. BANCARD & MACLELAN.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, a large front or back room, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Terms reasonable. Family private. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have furnished rooms, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $8 or $9.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 38 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall or Atlantic st. ferry. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st av., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—PARTIAL BOARD BY A young gentleman, between Bleecker and 14th sts., in a respectable boarding-house or private family, having good accommodations, at moderate charge terms. Best of references given; same required. Address Box No. 4,073, Post-Office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A ROOM TO LET, suitable for a family or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare, and but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

EARLY DINNERS UP-TOWN.—GENTLEMEN can have all their meals, without rooms, at low rates by the week; breakfast, 7 to 12; dinner, 2 to 7; supper, till 12 at night. Also, elegantly-furnished chambers and parlors, single or in suites, with full board for families and bachelors, at the Blancard, Broadway and 12th-st.

WATER-CURE HOME ON THE "COST Principle" so successfully carried out by Mr. Underhill in his "Unitary Home." Patients received and treated at exact cost. A few boarders will be taken on the same principle. For circulars and information, apply to EMILY B. WIENS, Physician, No. 47 West 13th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO UNFURnished parlors in a modern house, with all improvements, either together or singly. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 613 3d-av., near 37th-st., or address L. A., Box No. 313 Post-Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $12 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room, with bedroom and large closets, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a small family. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 107 Bleecker-st., third block west of Broadway.

NO. 113 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.—To let, a square front room, with bedroom attached, second story, gas, grate and bath room; also, rooms for young men. The location is unsurpassed, and convenient to all parts of the City. Terms moderate.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, may be obtained in a first-class house, at No. 46 East 30th-st., near Madison Park; house replete with all the modern improvements.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD AND lodging in exchange for lessons in French and music, (piano and singing.) Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, the second floor, consisting of four rooms, with water closet, bath and gas. Will be rented low for the Winter. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—ON THE SECOND floor of house No. 234 4th av., between 20th and 21st sts., with board, convenient to the different stage routes. Gas, water, baths, &c.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United states extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for GARDENS and GREENHOUSES, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS. In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS,
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
*Established beyond Experiment* and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Chicago; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any horse-shoe, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 86 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 485 Broad way.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 86 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room No. 158 Broadway:
Five hundred packages and lots of foreign and domestic hardware, &c., consisting of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.
Also,
An invoice of traveling, carpet and water-proof bags, ladies' satchels, &c.; a large assortment of French fancy goods, watches, jewelry, &c.
(By order of the assignee:)
An invoice of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LADIES, ATTENTION.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies who wish to purchase elegant furs for the Winter, are invited to attend the sale at auction, at our salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, when we will sell, without reserve, by order of assignee, a large and splendid assortment of Hudson's Bay sables, mink, ermine fitch, and other large capes, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c. Goods on exhibition at 9 o'clock.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SLEIGH ROBES—SLEIGH ROBES.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Hudson Bay wolf, bear, fox, buffalo, genet, gray fox and other sleigh and lap robes. The sale will be without reserve, and well worthy the attention of purchasers. Terms cash. By order of the assignee.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., also a small invoice of Jewelry.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 200 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON SATURDAY, at salesroom, at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment offered at public sale, consisting in part of suites in rosewood, brocatel, plush, hair cloth; also, in walnut and mahogany; centre, side and pier tables, etageres, encoignures, tête-a-têtes, &c.; lounges in every variety, couches, all variety of bedroom furniture, bedsteads of every description, washstands, bureaus, &c.; mattresses, palliasses, &c.
LIBRARY FURNITURE—Bookcases, tables, chairs, couches, &c.
BASEMENT FURNITURE—Extension tables in rosewood, oak and walnut, warranted for 12 months.
Together with a general variety of furniture of every description; the whole forming one of the richest and most varied sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 12th and 13th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., choice and valuable paintings, by ancient and modern artists, the collection of Louis Pfeiffer, Esq., collected entirely by himself, and all of the highest class, comprising the finest specimens by the following artists of the Dusseldorf French, Flemish and European schools, viz., Linnig, De Block, Tchagemy, De Reutin, Curtis, Billens, Canabsin, Ruysdael, Van Der Eynden, Palamedes, Klingelhandt, P. F. Rothermel, Hook, and many others. The above collection comprises about 200 pictures, all in fine order and really beautiful in subject and merit. The whole collection, including the fine frames, will be positively sold without reserve. The above are now on exhibition, and the public generally are invited to examine this fine collection.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 12, inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 East 21th-st., near Madison-av., being the entire furniture contained in the above house, including parlor suites, chamber suites, rosewood piano-forte, carpets throughout the house, oil-cloths, elegant mirrors, clocks, chandeliers, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W. N. LEWIS, will sell, by auction, THIS DAY, at No. 81 East 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the contents of house, consisting of a general assortment of furniture; also, rosewood piano; also, contents of a carpenter's shop, consisting of tools, benches, horse-power sawing-machine, mortise do.; two horses, cow, lot of harness, truck-wagon, top-wagon, lumber-wagon, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen utensils, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Wagons, horses &c., at 12 o'clock. By order of JOSEPH SIMS, Administrator to estate of Joseph Shilton, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE DOCK AND WATER PRIVILEGES—PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable wharf at the foot of 91st-st., between Avenue A and East River, embracing a front of 208 feet 4 inches. There is a bulkhead of 198 feet 9 inches at which the river trade of Yorkville and neighborhood is transacted. The eddies of Hell-gate Sound make this the safest and best dock property up town. The plot comprises 10 lots and 15-100. Terms easy. Title perfect. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 319 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith, the entire rich furniture of the house, embracing parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement; also gas chandeliers, &c., velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, mahogany furniture, &c. Catalogues early and sale peremptory.

E. B. BIBBY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. B. HENRY, will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 188 28th-av., the splendid furniture contained in the dwelling-house, consisting of a general assortment of housekeeping articles, rosewood parlor suites, velvet carpets, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass-ware, oil paintings, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 10 cases of those choice and sweet scented flowering bulbs, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, lillies, narcissus, snowdrops, &c. Florist and flower fanciers, attend. Catalogues now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 14 WILLOW-PLACE, Brooklyn. This house has been put in fine condition by the use of kalsomine, paper and paint, and will be further improved for a permanent and reliable tenant. It is adjacent to both South and Wall-st. Ferries, and favorable to the enjoyment of New-York churches, lecture rooms, the opera, and metropolitan life generally. It is on the margin of the elegant quarters, and unexceptionable in its immediate surroundings. The upper rear windows overlook East River, New York City and Bay, Staten Island, &c., &c.—a charming panorama. Rent at the rate of $400 per annum for balance of year. In the semi-fashionable part of New York would readily command $1,000 per annum. Apply to F. HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or No. 10 Willow-place, South Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-four acres of excellent land near New-Brunswick, N. J., 36 miles from the City. New and excellent buildings which cost $3,000. Good water, plenty of fruit, well fenced, six acres in wood and the balance in a high state of cultivation; is near a New-Jersey Railroad Station; access to and from the City eight times per day. Price about $5,000, and terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or of SAML. SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, OF about 220 acres, with an apple orchard of about 600 trees, and one of the best barns in the State; part of the estate and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, about half a mile from the depôt at Madison, in Morris County, N. J., and about one hour's ride from New-York City. For terms &c., apply from 11 to 13 o'clock, at No. 192 Broadway or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE.—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 9th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LANDLORDS.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTability, compelled by reverses to leave their home, desire to find some house which the owner would like to have taken care of for the Winter, or who would board for the rent or a house where there are a few boarders. An answer from any person desirous to assist the unfortunate, addressed for three days to W. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will be gratefully received.

HOUSE TO LET—AND ALL OR A PART OF the furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood. No. 10 Greenay, near Fulton-av. cars, house in good repair; rent $376; lease two years from May next; furniture good and about $1,200 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

## REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air; at $250 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgae-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hertford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$4,500—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THOSE three new, two-story and basement brick houses on 51st-st., between 8th-av and Broadway. Lots 20x100. Terms easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 13 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 419 4th-st., in this City, containing all the modern improvements. Can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway.

39 VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—THESE lots are well located, one block from Central Park, at a point which is now advancing in value very rapidly. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 406 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF WANTED—The commodious cottage No. 89 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Rent low, with the privilege of continuing after the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises between 6 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt, good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADvertiser wants to rent a full sized first-class house, completely furnished, on or near the 5th-av. Address No. 54 Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1858.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Bankieg-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, } (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) } NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 8th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BUFFALO, Nov. 10, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Exchange and Washington sts., Buffalo, on the first TUESDAY (7th) of December next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland. Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use in the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

$20,000 LOAN WANTED—FOR TWO years, to increase the capital of an established manufacturing company; ample security, with option of a permanent investment, and the office of treasurer. Full particulars, reference, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF HUDSON—NOV. 2, 1858.—A dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders on and after the 10th inst. A. R. HOLMES, Cashier.
HUDSON, Nov. 3, 1858.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamonds, Solid Gold Jewelry, Plum Coin, Silver ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., &c., at 40 per cent. below the usual retail prices, at TOBIAS LYON & BROTHERS old-established cheap store, Sweeney's Hotel, No. 66 Chatham-st.

CHEAP STEAM ENGINE—THIRTY-HORSE power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds; was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 352 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France in use with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the one spot leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 57 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester Westchester County, N. Y.

## SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA
NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co. Proprietors.
OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
First Cabin.....$225 | Upper Steerage.....$100
Second Cabin.....150 | Lower Steerage.....80
The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
Of two thousand tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.
The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight apply only at the office of the Company, to
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Cable Passage $6.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ¼ cent per pound.
Becon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Magnificent Side-wheel Steamship
NASHVILLE,
IL. M. MURRAY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
Montgomery, Ala.....$26 | Columbia, S. C.....$26
Atlanta, Ga.....21 | Jacksonville, Fla.....21
Augusta, Ga.....20 | Pilatka, Fla.....22
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 17.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 60, Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....80
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Servie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shaddon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickmen, leaves Boston Wed'

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had received the resignation of Edward Cooper, of the office of Street Commissioner, and nominating Gustavus W. Smith to fill the vacancy. The appointment was confirmed by the vote of all present.

Another communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting the following letter from Lord Napier:

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION, } WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1858.

SIR: It is my agreeable duty to submit to Her Majesty's Government some account of the festival held in this city in commemoration of the first establishment of submarine communication between Great Britain and United States, and to remark upon the [illegible] which were evinced on that occasion [illegible] cordiality and the inhabitants of the [illegible] sovereign and the people of England.

I am directed to express to your Honor and the Board of the Common Council the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the part taken at the festival by the civic authorities in regard to the [illegible] reception, as well as for the generous [illegible] and friendly feelings on the part of the [illegible] Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
NAPIER.

Referred to Committee on Telegraph.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Councilmen met last evening. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to have the electric clocks in the public buildings put in repair, and if that be impracticable, that then he report the same to the Council, with a "recommendation of such course as would be best calculated to attain the purpose desired." The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen as to the removal of six pumps. A copy of a communication from Lord Napier, to his Honor, the Mayor, was read. [Published in Saturday's paper.] The Report and Resolution of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of the contract for lighting certain parts of the City with oil lamps, was adopted. Some other awards of contract from the Board of Aldermen were also adopted—among which was one for 25,000 feet of hose, for which $17,500 were appropriated. On the resolution to purchase copies of the book, *The Sultan and His People*, for the use of the members of the Common Council, Councilman BRADY moved an amendment, which was not seconded, that an appropriation of $5,000 be made to each member of the Board, to enable them to visit the Sultan. The original motion was put and laid on the table. A number of papers on assessments were acted on, Councilman BRADY repeatedly and ineffectually moving the adjournment. An invitation to unite with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in witnessing the capabilities of the Hibernian Fire Engine Company, of Philadelphia, on Saturday next, was accepted. Papers from the Fire Department as to awards of contracts were introduced, acted on, and adopted. After the adoption of other papers from the Board of Aldermen the Board adjourned.

### The Indicted City Officials.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Judge Mullen.

Ex-Mayor FERNANDO WOOD and the fifty-three members of the Common Council of 1857, appeared in this Court yesterday morning, accompanied by their counsel and a vast crowd of their friends, it being the day appointed for the commencement of their trial on the indictment found against them by the Grand Jury for misdemeanor and conspiracy. Against the Aldermen and Councilmen for voting a lease of ground in the upper part of the City at a nominal rent, for the erection of a Catholic Orphan Asylum thereon, the said lease being granted, as is alleged, in opposition to the statute, for a longer period than ten years; and against Ex-Mayor WOOD for having, during his term of office, signed the bill granting the lease. The proceedings of the Grand Jury have occasioned much discussion, and the Court-room was crowded in a most preposterous manner, not more than six inches of room being allowed to any one person.

Ex-Judge Dean, addressing the Court, said that he appeared in connection with Mr. Charles O'Conor, for the Ex-Mayor. Mr. A. Oakley Hall, in conjunction with Mr. Graham, appeared for the ex-members of the Common Council. Ex-Judge Cowles appeared for Mr. Homer Franklin, in whose case Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, agreed to enter a *nolle prosequi* as he was not present when the vote was taken, although his name, as voting in the affirmative, was entered by the clerk. Mr. Busteed appeared for the parties who were still members of the Common Council. Mr. W. Hutchins appeared for Mr. Isaac O. Barker, and Mr. G. W. Warner, Mr. Edson Blankman appeared for Justice Steers. Mr. Busteed on the behalf of Mr. Haswell, said that although he had not voted for the measure for which he was indicted, yet he was unwilling to avail himself of the plea submitted by Mr. Homer Franklin, and invited by the Court, viz.: that of *absence*, as he was disinclined to shift the responsibility of his own negligence upon the Clerk of the Board, who had acted properly.

On motion Messrs. Hemphill and Jones were struck from the indictment, on the ground of absence, but subsequently Mr. Jones insisted on being counted in.

The following are the general grounds on which counsel make their several motions to quash the indictments:

1. That the Grand Jury which originated the indictment was illegally summoned, and illegally organized, and illegally exercised its jurisdiction.

2. That no opportunity was afforded the defendants, or any of them, to challenge any of the said Grand Jurors or the array.

3. That no complaint was ever made to the Grand Jury against these defendants, or any of them, and no testimony taken by said Grand Jury upon which the said indictment is based.

4. That the District-Attorney was and is private counsel in an action founded upon precisely the same matters charged in this indictment, and himself originated and procured the same by means of his personal misfeasance upon and influence with the Grand Jury; all of which four several grounds are more particularly set forth in the said affidavits, and sufficiently appear thereupon.

5. That it appears from the affidavits and the records, that this Court did not acquire jurisdiction of the said indictment, or the alleged offences embraced in it, in the mode designed by the act of April 12, 1855, (Laws of 1855, p. 613, Sec. 5,) and is, therefore, without any legal cognizance of the same.

6. That the said indictment does not, upon its face, neither in the first or second counts thereof, allege or describe any sufficient or legal causes of offence; and that the said counts are each void for duplicity and [illegible] and for various imperfections and [illegible] offence.

Mr. Oakley Hall, on the part of the Ex-City officials, argued the case. The following were his main points, which he enforced in a speech of over two hours in length:

1. The indictment in its scope charges the Common Council with violating and evading a Charter provision by a *vote*. It is true the first count aims to [illegible] a conspiracy to violate, but it goes on to so [illegible] the perfected act agreed upon, that there is a [illegible] of the combination in the act. It is still the [illegible] which is complained of. Now, by section eight of the Charter, "No Alderman or Councilman shall [illegible] *in any other place* for any speech or *vote*." [illegible] is entirely new. Questioned, means under criminal proceedings. (Story on Cons. 866, 867.) Cooley, 1 Maule & Sel.; Coffin *vs.* Coffin, 4 Mass. 27.) The design of the privilege as to [illegible] vote,) was to secure perfect freedom [illegible] of the people's servant. (Federalist, No. [illegible].) The same Charter which is relied upon to [illegible] the offence creates the immunity as to *vote*, [illegible] any corrupt or willful *act* indictable.

2. But the resolution voted for, if it constitutes an [illegible] matter, does not direct a lease of the public property. It contemplates the creation of a base or qualified fee. The estates given to the Asylum must forever, but the purity of the donation is destroyed by the qualification of "so long as it shall be [illegible], &c.

3. This is such a gift of a qualified fee as the Corporation always make. The Montgomerie Charter [illegible] power to grant, demise or *dispose of* lands, [illegible] *pleasure*." This privilege is confirmed by [illegible] of the charter of 1857.

4. Even if the resolution contemplated a *lease*, [illegible] proposition: with a conveyance of a lesser [illegible] the Corporation had, it was not necessarily for a [illegible] than ten years. Nothing can be taken [illegible] in an indictment pursuing a statutory [illegible] not pleaded that the Asylum is a corporation [illegible] of taking, or that it can survive even two years [illegible] cease to use in nine years. Implication [illegible] met by opposite possibilities. If it is unlawful [illegible] a corporation lease for a period longer than [illegible], the people must show that we necessarily [illegible] such a lease. It is not enough the lease *might* run over ten years; it *must* so run to be indictable under the theory of the District-Attorney.

5. The second count is bad, (1) because it joins two distinct offences, [illegible] alleged offences; (2) because, whilst professing to charge in the language of the statute, it omits material words; (3) because it does not plead the defendants' conduct outside of the exceptions contained in the same clause relied upon to create the offence.

When Mr. Hall had concluded, Mr. Blankman read the affidavit of Alderman Koch, one of the Councilmen of 1857, to the following effect:

That during the successive administrations of Messrs. Hall and Sweeny, as District-Attorneys, no complaint was ever made in behalf of the people of any of the matters mentioned in the indictment. That Mr. Joseph Blunt, in the month of December, 1857, commenced an action, as an attorney of the Supreme Court, in the name of one Orrin Perry, as plaintiff against these defendants, by the style of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, with other defendants, for the purpose, as prayed for as relief, of enjoining these defendants from executing the purposes which, it is alleged in this indictment, they had conspired to effect. That Mr. Joseph Blunt, as such private attorney, made a personal affidavit in the cause for the purpose of procuring an injunction against these defendants, which injunction was denied by the Supreme Court. Mr. Blunt took an appeal therefrom on the 26th of October last, and on a day when their Grand Jury, which found this indictment, was in session, Mr. Blunt served this case on appeal, and the suit is now pending. That, about the time the indictment was found, Mr. Blunt spent many hours in the Grand Jury room, engaged in conversing, in his official capacity, the same Grand Jurors against these defendants, for the purpose of an indictment, which he had, in manner as charged aforesaid, failed to procure, in his capacity as private counsel, in the action in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Blankman also read an affidavit of Mr. George W. Warner, Councilman of 1857. During the reading of these affidavits the Judge interposed, stating that he would not allow of any personal attacks on the District-Attorney. Mr. Blunt, however, desired the reading should be proceeded with, and subsequently read the affidavit of the foreman of the Grand Jury, which denied the allegation that he had "engineered" to procure the finding of the indictments. Mr. Whiting replied at considerable length for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned till this morning, at 10 A. M.

## THE HOMICIDE BY A POLICEMAN.

### Important Testimony Before the Coroner—Verdict of Unjustifiable Shooting.

An exciting subject of conversation and comment yesterday—particularly among the members of the Police Department—was the shooting of the longshoreman, JOHN HOLLIS, by Officer CAIRNE, of the First Ward Police, the full particulars of which were reported in Thursday's TIMES. Very many parties without hesitancy pronounced the killing an act of deliberate murder. Policemen, very naturally sympathizing with their brother officer, were emphatic in their defence of his conduct. Large numbers called during the forenoon at the Second Ward Station-house, where CAIRNES was detained in custody, and gave assurance of their kind feeling and conviction that he would finally be exculpated from censure. During the same time there was quite a rush of visitors at the City Hospital to get a glimpse at the body of the deceased. Among the visiters were the wife and two children of HOLLIS, and it was painful to witness the intensity of their grief.

At 12 M. Coroner GAMBLE commenced the inquest. Nearly three hours were consumed in taking the testimony. The evidence is somewhat conflicting as to the proximity of the officer to the deceased when he fired the fatal shot. A majority of the witnesses stated that he was within two or three feet of him, which statement is corroborated by the medical evidence, and the fact that the coat of the deceased was scorched where the ball entered. Officer CAIRNES was present, and manifested considerable nervousness as to the result. A gentleman appeared as his counsel, and expressed a desire to interrogate some of the witnesses, but was not allowed by the Coroner to do so. The following is

THE EVIDENCE.

*Thomas Conway*, sworn—I am Captain of the ship *St. Charles*, which sails between this port and Havre, France; the *St. Charles* is now lying at the foot of Wall-street, East River; the deceased and another man came on board on Tuesday morning and asked me to allow them to ship with me; I told them that I had made out my full complement of men, and I instructed the mate to have nothing to do with them; yesterday, about noon, the same two men accosted me in South-street and asked me again to ship them on my vessel; I told them a second time that I had all the men I needed, and did not want them; they followed me to my ship, and manifested decided dissatisfaction at my refusal to take them; I went on board of my ship; deceased called me a s—n of a b—h, and said he would stow himself on board the vessel and murder me on the voyage; at this time I was standing by the rail; following the remark he hurled a brick at me, which struck the poop very near where I was standing; I went into the cabin and brought out my gun; on my return the deceased stood on the gang-way, but on seeing the gun, he left the ship and went on to the pier; directly I sent my steward for an officer; in about ten minutes two officers appeared, and I told them what had occurred; immediately we commenced looking for the men; we found the deceased in South-street, on his way to the Battery; one of the officers arrested him; the deceased at first denied having done anything for which he should be arrested, but he finally accompanied the officer without any resistance to the First Ward Station-house; the officer in charge of the Station-house gave directions to have the prisoner conveyed to the Tombs for a hearing before a Police Magistrate; this was after an ineffectual search had been made for the companion of the prisoner; Officer Cairnes started to convey the deceased to the Tombs, and I accompanied them; after proceeding a little way, the deceased sent a boy for a friend, to become his bail; at the corner of Fulton and Front streets, the deceased suddenly turned upon the officer and struck him a violent blow, knocking him down, and then ran away; the officer got up, and pursued the escaped prisoner; the deceased had gone about fifteen yards, when the officer got to his feet; the officer fired at him, but the shot took no effect; as deceased was turning the corner of South-st., the officer fired a second time, and again without effect; the deceased kept on running, and the officer continued to pursue him; I meantime following on after him; I lost sight of deceased, but as I turned the corner of South and Fulton streets, he was lying bleeding on the pavement; before I turned the corner the officer fired a third time; in a moment I saw the deceased lying on the sidewalk.

Q.—Did it strike you as a reckless act on the part of the officer to fire as he did? A.—I so thought at the time; the same impression prevailed among the crowd; I recognize the deceased as the person who wanted to ship with me.

*By Jurors*—Did you see the three shots fired? A.—I saw the first shot, but only heard the report of the other shots; I did not see the deceased fall.

*Andrew Hicks*, sworn—I live in Brooklyn, No. 90 Tillary-street; I keep a fruit stand at Fulton Market; a noise suddenly attracted my attention about two o'clock Wednesday afternoon; I am having on a white coat came running around the corner, and immediately I heard the discharge of a pistol; there were three shots altogether; I saw the deceased when the last shot was fired; I saw the deceased fall; a man caught hold of him as he fell; I do not recognize Officer Cairnes as the man who fired the pistol.

Q.—How close was the officer to the deceased when he fired? A.—Within a few feet.

Q.—Did some one have hold of the deceased when the pistol was fired the third time? A.—No, Sir; I am positive on that point; the man who was shot had on a light coat; I cannot positively recognize the deceased as the man who was fired at: there was such a mob over my apple-stand that I had all I could do to look after my effects.

*To Jurors*—When the last shot was fired I was within six feet of the officer; the man who was shot was then within grasp of the policeman.

Q.—Did the officer give any intimation of his intention to shoot? A.—He said nothing by way of warning, that I heard; I should have heard the warning had any been uttered; the officer stopped still when he discharged his pistol.

*Charles W. Degendorf*, sworn—I reside at No. 79 Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn; I am a cartman engaged at Fulton Market; I was standing about two o'clock at the foot of the market steps, near the paper stand of McCarthy; suddenly Mr. McCarthy exclaimed "What does this mean?" and a man came running by at a fearful speed; supposing the man was a thief, or some disorderly character, I caught hold of his coat collar and held him for an instant; an officer came up and exclaimed, in an excited manner, "You will get away from me, will you?" and immediately fired his pistol at the man; I heard only one shot.

Q.—How near was the officer to the man when he discharged his pistol? A.—He was so near that the back of the man's coat was scorched; Officer Perkins, of the Second Ward, put out the fire; the deceased was standing still when the shot was fired; Officer Perkins immediately came up and told Officer Cairnes (the officer who fired the pistol) that he was crazy for shooting as he did, when he had so much assistance at his command; afterwards I was told that the prisoner remarked that he would not shoot as he did if he had the thing to do over again; I went and got my cart, and the deceased was put upon it; Officer Cairnes came along with the cart; his lips were cut; an old gentleman, who stood by when the shooting took place, remarked, "Such shooting is deliberate murder;" when the deceased fell he asked to be taken home to his wife and children; I saw the pistol in the officer's hand before he fired; I did not suppose he was going to shoot, or that he would venture to shoot in such a public place; the officer was very much excited; had not Officer Perkins and some citizens came up I think that the exasperated crowd would have lynched Officer Cairnes.

*John Thrall*, sworn—I am a cooper at Fulton Market: about two o'clock I heard the report of a pistol; the ball went among the barrels where I was at work, and made considerable of a rattling; a man came running around the corner; thinking he was a fugitive from justice, I caught hold of him, but immediately released my hold, not knowing but that he might be some very desperate character and that I might get myself involved in serious difficulty; I saw an officer coming up as I released my hold; I ran fifty feet before I caught hold of the man.

Q.—Did you see the officer shoot? A.—He shot almost immediately after I let go of deceased; the deceased fell to the sidewalk; the officer stood still when he fired; the deceased was also standing still; the whole thing occurred in a few seconds; I do not recognize Officer Cairnes as the one who fired the pistol; I was a good deal excited, and did not notice him particularly; I did not notice the deceased sufficient to be able to identify him.

*Joseph A. Perkins* sworn—I am attached to the Second Ward Police; a little before two o'clock I was on duty at Fulton Market; I heard the report of a pistol and saw Officer Cairnes running after a man; in an instant I heard a second report, and ran over towards Officer Cairnes, when the latter fired again; his cap was off and he was a good deal excited; I asked him, "Are you crazy?" and he put the revolver in his side coat pocket; a large crowd gathered about and made some threats against the officer; I felt it my duty to protect him, and did so.

Q.—Why did you ask him if he was crazy? A.—I thought it very singular that he should shoot in the reckless manner he did, when there were an many about who would have assisted him; Officer Cairnes was very much excited; I don't think I ever saw a person more excited; the clothing of the deceased was running from the effects of the shooting; I put out the fire and then assisted to place him on a cart; he died on the way to the hospital; I have seen the deceased about the market.

*By Jurors*—Did not Officer Cairnes make any reply to your question about his being crazy? A.—On the way to the Station-house he said that if he had the thing to do over again he would not do as he had done; he said that the deceased attacked him and knocked him down; I gave the prisoner in charge of Captain Weed, of the Second Ward Police.

*Patrick McCarthy* sworn—I keep a newspaper stand on Fulton Market; a little after two o'clock Mr. Degendorf and I were talking together at my stand; some men suddenly came running by and ran against my stand; an officer came around the corner very much excited and holding a revolver in his hand; being alarmed I ran into the market; presently I heard the report of a pistol, but did not see the officer fire or the deceased fall; I cannot positively recognize the deceased as among the crowd who ran by my stand.

*Ann Hurlbutt*, sworn—I keep a fruit stand at Fulton Market; about two o'clock I saw a man running towards Mr. McCarthy's paper stand, and then suddenly halt; I heard two reports of a pistol, but did not see who fired it; at the time I was very much frightened, and taken up with considerations as to my own safety.

*H. A. Deming*, sworn—I reside at No. 206 Front-street, and am a produce broker; as I was standing on the corner of South and Front streets the report of a pistol attracted my attention; looking across the street I saw a man running, and presently a man caught hold of him; immediately an officer hove in sight and fired a pistol; he was running when he fired.

Q.—Was the man who was shot running when he was fired at? A.—He was not exactly standing still, but trying to relieve himself from a man who had caught hold of him; I don't recognize either Officer Cairnes or the deceased; the officer had no cap on; I saw a man fall when the pistol was fired the last time, but did not go up to see him after the shooting.

*George Hurlbutt*, sworn—I reside at No. 99 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, and keep a fruit stand at Fulton Market; shortly after dinner time, I saw several persons coming rushing around the corner; I saw a policeman with a revolver in his hand, and saw him fire; a man fell after he fired; the man who was shot was at a partial stand still; he fell, exclaiming "I am shot;" a man had previously caught hold of the deceased, and stopped him as he was running; the person indicated as Officer Cairnes does not look like the officer who fired the pistol.

*William Gage*, sworn—I reside at No. 279 Fifth-street; yesterday, as I was passing np Fulton-street, near South-street, I heard two reports of a pistol; after the second report, a bullet came whizzing by my ear; immediately I saw an officer chasing a man, and holding a pistol in his hand; I said to the officer, "For God's sake, don't fire, or you will kill some one," but he paid no attention to my advice, but discharged his pistol a third time; the man whom he was pursuing fell to the pavement; I did not see how near he was to the man when he fired; I helped put the deceased on a cart; I don't know whether the deceased heard what I said or not.

*By a Juror*—From what you saw, you think the shooting was justifiable? A.—I don't think I am obliged to give my opinion, and therefore decline to answer the question.

*Jacob Fero*, sworn—I am attached to the First Ward Police; about one o'clock yesterday, Captain Conway, of the *St. Charles*, sent a colored man to the Station-house, asking the assistance of officers on board of his ship; the colored man said there was a muss there; Officer Cairnes and myself were the only officers ready for duty, and Sergeant Cheny sent us to board the vessel; Capt. Conway told us there were two men there he wanted us to arrest; he said the men had threatened his life; he looked for the men on board the ship, but they had gone ashore; the Captain went with us, and in South-street we met the deceased; I took hold of his arm and informed him that he was my prisoner; he raised his hand as if to strike me, and I took hold of my club, and he then let his hand fall; he asked me why I arrested him, and said that he had done nothing; I gave the prisoner in charge of officer Cairnes, and accompanied the captain in a search for the other man; but we could not find him: after a while I returned to the Station-house and Officer Cairnes assisted me in the search; when Officer Cairnes left to take the deceased to the Tombs I went on post duty; I did not see the deceased again until after he was shot.

*Drs. O'Hanlon* and *Furguson*, residing at No. 189 East Eighteenth-street, testified that they made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found the ball lodged in the left ventricle of the heart; the immediate cause of death was internal hemorrhage; from the appearance of the clothing of deceased and the character of the external wound, the weapon must have been in close contact with the body of the deceased when it was discharged.

There being no further testimony, the case, after a brief charge from the Coroner, was here given to the Jury. After a short deliberation, they rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That John Hollis, *alias* McGovern, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Officer Robert Cairnes, at the corner of Fulton and South streets, on the 10th day of November, 1858, and that the said shooting was not justifiable on the part of said Robert Cairnes."

Following the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was examined. He stated that he was forty years of age, a native of Ireland, and attached to the First Ward Police. To the question whether he had anything to say relative to the charge preferred against him, his answer was, "I have nothing to say." An application was made to admit him to bail, but the same was refused by the Coroner. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The accused was considerably affected upon being told that he must be locked up and kept in close confinement. He said that he cared not so much on his own account as for his wife and family. He has six children—the youngest being only five months old. His counsel stated that he should make a motion this morning in the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari*, to effect his release.

### Personal.

An interesting ceremony took place lately at the Church at Versailles, where Madame Goujon celebrated by a mass the 100th anniversary of her birthday. She was led to the church by her son, who is librarian and treasurer of the Mazarine Library, a post which he has filled since 1813, being now in his 75th year. A great number of the inhabitants of the town, headed by the Mayor, were present. The old lady has never had any serious illness.

An English gentleman, Lieutenant Twyford, has taken a singular step in the way of promoting the study of natural history, more particularly in the craniological department, as instanced in his munificent contribution to the Museum of Rouen. That capital of Normandy has just received, in a barrel of *rackee*, (strong XX,) five heads of Sepoys, classified according to caste.

The *Pays* broadly hints that the failure of Mr. Edwin James at Reigate election, and the groans and hootings with which he was assailed when attempting to address the electors, were caused by his defence of Simon Bernard.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, the celebrated tragedian and dramatic reader, was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor in the Courts of Massachusetts, before Judge Briggs, on the 10th inst.

From a letter received from Alexander Dumas, it appears that that indefatigable writer has recovered from his late illness, and has left St. Petersburg on a tour into Siberia.

A letter from Venice states that the anniversary of the death of Manin was celebrated at Venice by a religious ceremony, in the church of San Michele di Murano, and the police did not interfere.

Mr. Morphy is to be tendered a public dinner in Manchester, prior to his departure for the United States.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 11.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90. | 84 | |
| 2,000 | N. Caro. St. 6s.. | 96½ | |
| 5,000 | | 89½ | |
| 20,000 | Missouri St. 6s... | 89½ | |
| 30,000 | do.....b60 | 89½ | |
| 5,000 | do.....s30 | 89¾ | |
| 5,000 | N.Y. Cen.RR.6s. | 90½ | |
| 1,000 | do. fs.....104¾ | | |
| 1,000 | Erie RR.2d m.bs. | 85 | |
| 13,000 | Mich.C.&P.c.1st m S. F. C. Bds..... | 97 | |
| 10,000 | Te. He & A.2d m. | 45 | |
| 21,000 | LaCe.&M.L.G.B. | 27½ | |
| 5,000 | do.....s30 | 27½ | |
| 1,000 | D.L.&W.R.1st m. | 80½ | |
| 1,000 | do..... | 81 | |
| 1,000 | Han.&St.J. R.B. | 65 | |
| 20 | Bank of America.. | 113 | |
| 20 | do..... | 112¾ | |
| 5 | Am. Ex. Bank..... | 108¾ | |
| 25 | Bank of the Repub. | 120 | |
| 10 | Perk Bank..... | 107½ | |
| 50 | Canton Company.. | 20¾ | |
| 125 | Del.&Hud.Canal... | 98 | |
| 10 | Penn. Coal Co..... | 80 | |
| 100 | Pac. M. S. Co..... | 104¾ | |
| 100 | do.....s60 | 104 | |
| 100 | do.....s30 | 104 | |
| 100 | do.....104¾ | | |
| 200 | N. J. Zinc..... | 7¾ | |
| 1,050 | N. Y. Central R.. | 83¾ | |
| 300 | do.....s10 | 83¾ | |
| 50 | do.....s20 | 83¾ | |
| 250 | do.....b10 | 84 | |
| 675 | do..... | 84 | |
| 100 | Hudson River R... | 32¾ | |
| 50 | do.....s30 | 32¾ | |
| 500 | do.....s60 | 32¾ | |
| 50 | do.....b60 | 33 | |
| 50 | do..... | 33 | |
| 600 | Harlem Railroad.. | 13½ | |
| 300 | do.....b30 | 13¾ | |
| 300 | do..... | 13 | |
| 250 | Harlem Railroad pf. | 30 | |
| 200 | do.....b60 | 30 | |
| 10 | do..... | 29¾ | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | Missouri St. 6s... | 89¾ | |
| 15,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 96½ | |
| 500 | Brook.C.W.L'n..102 | | |
| 2,000 | N.Y.Cen.RR.7s..104¾ | | |
| 10,000 | LaC.&M.L.G.Bs. | 27½ | |
| 10 | Metropolitan Bank. | 110 | |
| 100 | Bank of Commerce. | 104 | |
| 250 | N.Y. Cent. R.R. | 84⅛ | |
| 300 | do.....s30 | 84 | |
| 14 | Pacific Mail S. Co..104¾ | | |
| 200 | Harlem R.R..... | 13½ | |
| 100 | do.....b7 | 13⅝ | |
| 500 | Reading R.R..... | 51¾ | |
| 100 | do.....s30 | 50¾ | |
| 25 | Mich. Cen. R.R.... | 53¾ | |
| 10 | do..... | 53¾ | |

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $12,000 | T. H.&A.R.10s. | 22 | |
| 10,000 | S. & H. V. R. 7s. | 7 | |
| 2,000 | Syr.& B. R.R.7s. | 2½ | |
| 450 | G.W.M.I.sc.of '58 | 63¾ | |
| 490 | S.M.I. scrip of '56 | 64¾ | |
| 810 | N.Y.M.I.sc.of '55 | 38¾ | |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s..... | 88 | |
| 1,000 | La C. & M. R.7s. | 27½ | |
| 2,000 | Sacram. City 10s. | 34 | |
| 2,000 | N. Y. & H. R.7s. | 87½ | |
| 3,000 | Chicago, St. Paul & Fdu Lac R.8s. | 18 | |
| 3,000 | Mich. S 2d mort. | 62¾ | |
| 130 | N.Y.M.I.sc.of '52 | 45 | |
| 115 | N.Y.M.I.sc.of '53 | 44 | |
| 750 | N.Y.M.I.sc.of '51 | 39 | |
| 1,000 | N.Y.M.I.sc.of '58 | 39 | |
| 460 | G.M.I.scrip of '57 | 44 | |
| 439 | S M.I.scrip of '52 | 92 | |
| 100 | Chatham Back..... | 71½ | |
| 50 | Hanover Back..... | 90¾ | |
| 40 | Lenox Ins. Co..... | 100 | |
| 12 | Eagle Fire Ins. Co. | 152 | |
| 20 | Arctic Fire Ins. Co. | 104 | |
| 10 | Local Fire Ins. Co | 169 | |
| 50 | Etna Fire Ins. Co | 113½ | |
| 10 | Hum. Fire Ins. Co. | 103¾ | |
| 30 | Pris. Turniug Co. | 5 | |
| 100 | C.&OhioSt.Trn. Co. | 1 | |
| 25 | Knicker. Stage Co. | 40 | |
| 50 | W., F. & Co.'s. Ex. | 59 | |
| 10 | Ocean Bank..... | 95¾ | |
| 40 | American Ex. Bank. | 106¾ | |
| 15 | Hanover Bank..... | 90 | |
| 10 | Bk. of State of N.Y. | 102½ | |
| 10 | Metropolitan Bank. | 110 | |
| 5 | Republic F. Ins. Co. | 100 | |
| 48 | Amer. Gas Co. prah. | 10 | |

THURSDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, in the early dealings, a further decline of ¼@½ per cent. was made in Galena and Rock Island shares, and the weakness of these two stocks created a dullness in the other Western Roads to something like the same decline in prices. Michigan Central fell to 53⅜ per cent. and Michigan Guaranteed to 52¾ per cent. In the afternoon the decline in Galena and Rock Island was recovered and both closed at Wednesday's rates; Galena 74¾@½; Rock Island 65½ per cent. A further concession of ¼@½ per cent. in Reading led to an active business, both for cash and on sellers' options, closing 51¼ for immediate delivery, and 50¾, seller 30 days. The business in New-York Central was at 73¾@74@74⅛ per cent., closing about the same as yesterday; the sales for the day being lighter than usual of late. The firmness in Hudson and Harlem stocks and honds continues, and the demand for Penema was also at the full advance of yesterday, sales 120 per cent. In Pacific Mail the transactions were light at 104½ per cent. A readjustment of the arrangements of the Company with Mr. VANDERBILT is understood to be progressing, and this creates delay in the declaration of the November dividend. The surplus profits of the concern (a large portion in ready cash) are said to be $1,500,000, exclusive of the stock of coal on the Pacific side, but what portion of this beyond 10 per cent. on the capital, or $350,000, is to be divided to the Stockholders, or what amount to buying off Mr. VANDERBILT and his idle and oldish steamers on the Pacific, is the subject, thus far, of Street conjecture. A salvo to any disappointment which may be experienced by the Stockholders who have been hoping to receive 14 or 15 per cent., instead of 10 per cent., may possibly be submitted in the shape of a programme for a weekly, instead of semi-monthly service, free of the subsidy of $672,000 now paid to VANDERBILT. But nothing is positively known on the subject. The management, as we have often had occasion to intimate, is of the close corporation order, and but for the high respectability of the parties might almost be called slightly tricky. In extenuation it may be added that a very large reserved fund is probably deemed essential to quiet Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and to thwart the Government at Washington in their earnest desire to open to the California trade the Nicaragua route.

On the State Stocks the dealings were not important, though prices were firm. Virginias advanced to 96¼, and Tennessees to 74 per cent.; Memphis closed, as yesterday, at 89¾ per cent.; La Crosse Land Grants advanced to 27⅞ per cent. Michigan Central 8 per cents. sold at 97, and New-York Central 7s at 104¾ per cent. Brooklyn Water Loan brought as much as 102 per cent.

In Money affairs, the actual transactions of which we are advised to-day are at 4 per cent. for temporary loans to Brokers on Stock collateral; deposits with the leading Stock houses, on choice security, at 3 per cent.; discounts to the Bill Brokers at 4 per cent. on 60 day acceptances; 4½ on choice 90-day bills and 5@6 per cent. on longer dates. In the Foreign Exchanges there is not much doing since the sailing of the *Persia*. The next mail goes by the *Fulton* on Saturday for Havre and Southampton. The rates on England, bank and bankers, are 109⅛@109½ per cent.; on France 5.18¾f@5.15f to the dollar. The Domestic Exchanges this week are in favor of New-Orleans, Charleston and Mobile, and against Philadelphia. There is some Gold going to the South, probably $700,000 or $800,000 in excess of the amount supplied from the Sub-Treasury. This will be more than replaced by the California remittances due at the close of the week.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 30, arrived at this port early this forenoon. Our English files are to the 30th ult., inclusive. The Cotton market is three-sixteenths of a penny lower; a decline not unexpected on this side. The Cotton then arriving at Liverpool would pay a loss of $6 or $7 the bale to the speculative importer, but, notwithstanding this, the trade at Manchester were low in the stock of the raw material, and our private advices are that consumption seldom looked more promising for an active demand. The Export demand for Goods and Yarns upon Manchester is exceedingly liberal. The official returns to the Board of Trade for September show that the value exported was $18,455,000, against $16,880,000 in September, 1857, and $15,700,000 in September, 1856. The Breadstuff market was quiet. The English Funds closed 98¼ per cent. The London Stock Exchange was dull, and there was a similar inactivity, for the moment, on the French Bourse. Discounts were easy at 2@2½ per cent., notwithstanding the Bank rate is kept at 3 per cent. In American stocks, the day or two before the steamer sailed, there was a fair response to our quotations to 13th October. The prices, however, are still rather below our market, the exchange being taken into the account. The London *Times* of October 20, says that there "was a general recovery in American Securities and Illinois Central closed at 25@23 discount, showing an advance of $1."

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. |
|---|---|
| Illinois Ceolral S per ct., 1875.. | 80 to 82 |
| Do., 7 per cent., 1875..... | 80 to 82 |
| Do., do., Freeland, 1860.... | 80 to 82 |
| Do., $100 shares, $60 paid.... | 25 to 33 dis. |
| Michigan Central 8 per c., 1869. | 84 to 86 |
| Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82. | 84 to 86 |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 50 to 55 |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 per ct., (sinking fund,) 1885.... | 62 to 65 x. c. |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 20 to 25 |
| New-York Central 6 per cent., (sinking fund,) 1883..... | 82 to 84 |
| Do., 7 per ceot., con. 1864.... | 94 to 96 |
| Do.,$100 shares..... | 75 to 77 |
| New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 per cent., 1883..... | 69 to 71 |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 14 to 16 |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 per cent. | 90 to 92 |
| Do., 2d mort., 6 per ct. steri. | 88 to 90 |

The circular of Messrs. BARING remarks:

"There has been some business in the United States Bonds at 95. State Bonds are firm at rather higher prices, and in general there is little for sale. Massachusetts, 101@103. Maryland 5s Sterling in demand at 95. Pennsylvania Inscriptions not to be had under 82; Bonds, 85@86. Virginia 6s Dollar Bonds, 82@84; 5s Sterling, 85@86. Boston City 4½ per cent., 92; Quebec City 6s, 104; Canede, Nova Scotia and New-Bruoswick scarce. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 90@92; ditto 2d mortgage, 89@91. New-York Central, 92@94. Erie 3d mortgage, 68@70. Illinois Central, 80@81. Freeland, 60@62; shares 25 discount, Michigan Central, 83@85. Panama 7s Sterling, 92."

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE says the response to our market rise has not been very decided.

Of the English Funds the London *Times* City article, Friday P. M., Oct. 29, reports:

"The stock-markets continue without the least sign of animation, and the dullness has been augmented to-day by an increase in the demand for gold for France, which has led to the withdrawal of an amount from the Bank of England, and is likely, in the absence of Australian or American arrivals, to cause a further resort to that establishment. The Turkish loan will likewise absorb 300,000 sovereigns during the next seven days. Meanwhile, however, the new arrangements for a return to specie payments at Vienna will take effect, and there may be some reaction from the disiurbance produced in the various continental money markets by the preparations for that event. Consols opened at 98¼@½, and experienced a temporary improvement of ⅛, but at the close there were again sellers at 98⅜. For the 10th of November there were buyers at that quotation. After regular hours a tendency was manifested to greater heaviness, owing to a further decline in the rate of exchange on Paris. In the Stock Exchange to-day loans were in more request, in consequence of the foreign settlement, and 2 per cent. was paid; but in the discount market there was, apparently, undiminished abundance.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending 30th September last, and the nine months of the present year to that date, have been issued. We subjoin an account of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in those periods, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two years immediately preceding this:

| | For the month. | For nine months. |
|---|---|---|
| 1856 | £10,216,671 | £84,906,605 |
| 1857 | 11,068,674 | 95,735,592 |
| 1858 | 10,713,765 | 86,310,329 |

Compared with last year, the present returns show a decrease of £355,111 on the month, and of £9,415,163 on the nine months. Compared with the year 1856, however, the present returns show an increase of £497,094 on the month, and £1,403,724 on the nine months.

The circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2231. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE PACIFIC COAST.

### Advices a Fortnight Later than by Steamer---Five Days Later than by the Overland Mail.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

### $1,672,676 in Treasure.

### DISCOURAGING FROM FRASER RIVER

### Close of the Indian War in Washington Territory.

### LATER FROM WESTERN MEXICO.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. Gray, Esq., commander, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., with the passengers, mails, and treasure brought from San Francisco, on the 20th ult., by the *John L. Stephens*, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in the shortest time on record.

The entire passage from San Francisco was made within *twenty-two days*.

Among the passengers by the *Star of the West*, are the Hon. Jos. McKibbin, M. C., from California; also, the Hon. D. Stuart, and W. B. Grover, from Oregon. The ship *Elinor*, John E. Thayer, of Boston, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th of September, off Patos Island, Gulf of California; crew saved. Captain, first officer and three men return by this ship. At 9 P. M. on the night of the 9th, lat. 31° 10', long. 72° 00', passed a large steamship steering south. Left at Aspinwall, United States steam-frigate *Roanoke* and sloop-of-war *Saratoga*—crews all well. Also, ships *John L. White* and *Tallahassee*; bark *Marshe Wentzell*. Also, Panama Railroad Company's brigs *Costa Rica* and *Abby Taylor*.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and to Messrs. Freeman & Co., of the California Express lines, and to the Purser of the *Star of the West*, for important favors.

The amount of treasure brought by this arrival is $1,672,676 70. A list of the consignees will be found among our Commercial Intelligence.

The news from California is deficient in interest.

On Friday, Oct. 16, the second Overland Mail, which left St. Louis and Memphis on the 20th September, arrived at a few minutes past 4 o'clock P. M., at San Francisco, bringing news four days later from the East. As the steamer had not arrived with the mails of the 20th September, this was hailed as a great triumph. Telegraphic information, from San Jose, had preceded the coach, and therefore a large crowd of people were expecting its arrival. When the stage was finally seen dashing into the city at full speed, a shout went up that made the very houses tremble. Cannon were also fired, and the progress of the coach through the city was one of triumph. The people all over the State are full of enthusiasm on the subject of the Overland Mail routes.

On Sunday night, Oct. 17, the mail which left St. Louis and Memphis on the 23d of September, got in before 12 o'clock at night. This mail was detained forty-eight hours, waiting for the Memphis stage and by hostile Indians. Otherwise it would have come through inside of twenty-two days.

On the following evening the mail which left St. Louis three days later reached Placerville at 7 o'clock, with five passengers. It brought the report that the Mormons at Salt Lake, in attempting to arrest a prisoner, had been debarred by the threats of the Gentiles.

A company is now actively engaged in erecting a telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake City. Already the wire has been put up as far as the summit of the Sierra Nevada, about thirty-five miles east of Placerville, between which place and San Francisco telegraphic communication is now regularly established. The Company estimate that the telegraph can be built across the Plains at a cost of from $100 to $150 per mile. Subscription books for stock have been opened in San Francisco.

Thomas Cassidy was deliberately shot and murdered on the 20th of October, in Sonora, by a man named Dunn. Dunn has escaped, and nothing is known as to the motive for the deed, though it is expected it is in some way connected with Dunn's wife.

A fire occurred in San Francisco on the night of the 9th of October, in a frame dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Lyells, on the corner of Francisco and Dupont streets. This is a very precipitous and difficult portion of the city to approach, being on the side of Telegraph Hill. The night was dark, and two fire engines, while being dragged up the hill, fell over an unseen cliff, falling the one upon the other, injuring severely several of the firemen, and smashing up the machines terribly.

The receipts of the late Mechanics' Fair, at San Francisco, amounted to $14,000; and the expenses to about $10,000. The Institute will not give another exhibition until 1860.

The dead body of Robert Hutchinson, late of New-York, aged 25 years, was picked up in the dock at the foot of Pacific-street, on the evening of Oct. 11.

The dead body of a man, recognized to be Conrad or Cornelius Rehon, was found on Oct. 9, at the foot of Dupont-street, in San Francisco. The deceased was an engineer by trade, and was from New-York. It was not known whether his death was caused by foul play, or resulted from an accident. The body was considerably bruised and injured.

The ship *General Cushing*, Capt. Dow, bound for Sydney, while beating out of San Francisco harbor on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, missed stays and ran ashore on Fort Point, just at the entrance to the Golden Gate. It was supposed the ship would prove a total loss. The next day after the disaster, (Sunday, 17,) being beautiful weather, many people from the city proceeded to the spot to view the spectacle of a stranded ship. This wreck has been sold at auction for $1,150.

General Sutter is making wine at Hock Farm. His son, Alphonso, advertises it for sale at Marysville, at Brown's fruit store.

Upwards of 600 returning adventurers from the Fraser River country had arrived at San Francisco during the fortnight.

Henry Mews has been convicted in the Fourth District Court of murder in the first degree. His victim was Pierre Bonnet. The atrocious act was committed in a dance house on Jackson-street, on the 5th of June last.

The bond of A. R. Maloney, Comptroller of State, was filed on Oct. 4, says the *Union*, in the Secretary of State's office. The amount of the bond was for $200,000, and the parties bound are as follows: A. R. Maloney, $60,000; E. S. Lathrop, $10,000; S. Blum, $5,000; P. P. Weinman, $10,000; T. B. Storer, $5,000; F. M. Warmcastle, $10,000, and Paul Shirley, $10,000. The Comptroller entered upon his duties on the following day.

There was a great decrease in the vote of California this year as compared with '57.

Overland travel threatens to be popular. For the mail that was to leave immediately after the sailing of the steamer, there were 14 passengers already booked at the San Francisco office.

The steamer *Oregon*, Capt. W. Hudson, had been ordered to Ventosa, to ply between that point and Acapulco, with the passengers by the Tehuantepec route.

### Wreck of the Ship Gen. Cushing.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 18.*

The ship *Gen. Cushing*, Dow, master, whose going ashore at Fort Point on Saturday, about noon, was noticed in our issue of that day, and whose loss was thus feared, has since proved an almost total wreck. It appears that the vessel arrived here from Australia several months ago, and loaded with oats and barley for a return voyage. She had on board $30,000 worth of these products, about two-thirds of which were oats.

On Saturday, while beating out of the Bay, she "missed stays" just beyond Fort Point, and was carried by the swell upon the rocks, which lie hidden under the water between the Fort and Point Lobos, and over which the surf breaks and roars incessantly. She struck in the same neighborhood where the *Samoset*, in 1851, the *Aberdeen* in 1852, the *Golden Fleece* in 1853, and the *Chateau Palmer* in 1856, were pounded to pieces. The wind was blowing fresh at the time, and a kind of eddy set in towards the breakers; these bore the vessel away so that all control over her was lost. Two anchors were let go, but were powerless to save in such a Charybdis, and the ship was dashed broadside upon the rocks, where she rolled and strained in the surge. As soon as it was found that she was beaten in, orders were given to cut away the masts, and they were accordingly cut and thrown over the side, where they now lie broken and tangled with shrouds, ropes, torn sails and drifted sea-weed.

As soon as the ship was seen to strike, information of the disaster was telegraphed to the city, and in a short time the steam-tug *Hercules* proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe. When it arrived, however, the vessel was found to be already a wreck. She had struck at about 1 o'clock, and in a short time her bottom was broken and there was a great quantity of water in her hold, so that she settled down and it became impossible to move her from her position. The tug finding, therefore, that it could do no good, returned to the city, and left the wreck to her fate. And there the *Gen. Cushing* rolled and pounded all night. In the evening the agents of the underwriters who had insured the cargo, dispatched several schooners to the wreck, with the intention of saving so much of the cargo as was possible, and they at once went to work, and have succeeded in recovering a large quantity of the grain. Yesterday they were again at work, and as the wind had subsided and the sea was more still than the day before, the salvors were able to work with more advantage. To-day again they commenced their work.

When the news of the disaster reached the city on Saturday, a large number of persons went to the spot to see the wreck; and yesterday a still larger number proceeded thither, and crowded the beach and the frowning cliffs, looking at the ill-fated ship, which lies within a stone's throw of the shore. Unless she be broken up by the purchasers, she will probably lie there until the next storm beats her to pieces and casts up her fragments like those of the *Chateau Palmer*, in 1856, upon the beach.

The *General Cushing* is stated to have belonged to parties in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and was insured in the sum of $30,000. She is said to have been built in Maine, and was two years old. She was freighted by Macondray & Co., of this city, on account of consignees, and bound for Sydney. Her cargo consisted of 9,441 bags of barley, 12,976 bags of oats, 260 bags of potatoes, 30 barrels of salmon, 26 bales of hay, and 20,039 feet of lumber. It was insured in San Francisco to the amount of $10,000. The balance is supposed to have been insured at Sydney. The loss, if any, will fall entirely on parties outside of this city, the cargo being shipped to account of the owners and parties in Australia.

At 12 o'clock to-day, the wreck was sold at auction, by McRuer & Merrill—as she lay at that hour—including the hull, spars and tackle, and all cargo that might still remain on board. The bidding was spirited, and, at last, the remains of the luckless *General Cushing* were knocked down to Mr. Freeland Holmes (broker for unknown parties) for $1,150.

### Butterfield Overland Mail Route.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 17.*

The arrival of the Overland Mail, by the Butterfield route, in the short time of twenty-three days, twenty-three hours, caused an immense excitement yesterday in our city. Had it not been the Sabbath, the extempore and spontaneous outburst of rejoicing would perhaps have even excelled the great announcement of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. The latter was an ovation of our people to the accomplishment of a great feat in science, the benefit of which they did not expect to reap here for some time to come. The present achievement, however, is one in which every one is directly and immediately benefited.

A great many labor under the erroneous impression that the Butterfield route is the extreme Southern route, running from Los Angeles to San Antonio, Texas, of which the notorious I. C. Woods is the ruling spirit. This is a great mistake.

The Butterfield route commences at San Francisco, touches at Los Angeles and Fort Yuma, leaves the State of California at Fort Yuma, on the extreme southeastern point; thence it runs through New-Mexico to El Paso, Texas, near the 23d parallel of latitude; thence in a northeasterly direction to Preston, Texas; thence through the Indian Territory to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Here the road branches: one branch pursuing the same course to Springfield, Mo.; thence by the Pacific Railroad, to the central city of St. Louis. The other branch pursues a westerly course, through the State of Arkansas, to Memphis, Tenn. The stages of this line will leave San Francisco on Monday and Friday of each week, at 1 o'clock A. M. The distance traveled is a little over 2,400 miles. The schedule time is fixed at 25 days.

### Surrender of George Pen Johnston.

The revenue-cutter *William L. Marcy*, which arrived in the Bay on Wednesday from a cruise on the southern coast, had on board George Pen Johnston, who killed W. I. Ferguson in the recent duel on Angel Island. The cutter did not come up to the usual anchorage, but ran over to Marin County, where Mr. Johnston landed and gave himself up to the authorities there. It appears that an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury of that county, as well as by the Grand Jury of San Francisco. There is no doubt that the fact of the finding of those indictments was known by those on the cutter, and it was a matter of preference with Johnston that he should be tried rather in Marin County than here. He accordingly gave himself up there, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000. At the time of Ferguson's death, which took place on Tuesday, the 14th September, it was rumored that Johnston was still in the city, and it was supposed by some, for days afterwards, that he remained still concealed here. It is now stated that he left on the *William L. Marcy*, which sailed on Saturday, Sept. 11, three days before Ferguson's death; or, it may have been that Johnston went overland from San Francisco to Monterey or some part of the coast, where he caught up with the *Marcy*. B. F. Washington, the Collector of this port, and A. J. Moulder, were on board that vessel during the cruise. The cutter touched at Monterey, and sailed thence to Los Angeles, which was her destination. Immediately upon the death of Ferguson, a letter was sent hence by the Overland Mail to Los Angeles, informing the collector of that port of the death of Ferguson. When the cutter arrived there, this information was conveyed to those on board from the Custom-house, before the vessel landed; and those on board acted accordingly, with the view of keeping the fact that Johnston was on board as secret as possible. As soon as the mission, or pretended mission, of the cutter's cruise was accomplished, she started on her return. Information had been, or was during her cruise to this port, received of the indictments found; and upon the arrival of the vessel in port, on Wednesday last, Capt. Pease, who was in command of her, for the purpose, we presume, of preventing a trial of the case in San Francisco County, landed Johnston in Marin County.—*Bulletin, Oct. 15.*

## OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

### Safety of Gen. Palmer—End of the Indian War—Dispatch from Col. Wright—Details of the Campaigne.

We have dates from Oregon Territory to Oct. 10. They confirm the tidings already received from Lieut. Tyler, published in the Times. The reported massacre of Gen. Palmer and his party turns out to be false.

Col. Wright has fought another battle with the Indians, and again defeated them, without loss on his side. A number of the savages were slain, and several of their most noted chiefs taken prisoners. Some 800 or 900 horses belonging to the Indians, and a number of horned stock, had also been captured and destroyed.

These energetic operations compelled the savages to sue humbly for peace. On 17th September, Gen. Clarke concluded a formal treaty with the Cœur d'Alene tribe, granting them peace. The conditions granted them were: That they should give up the young men who commenced the attack on Col. Steptoe; that they should give up a chief and four others with their families, to go to Walla-Walla, and remain there a year, (unless sooner dismissed,) as hostages for the good behavior of their tribe; that they should give up all public property or other property taken in Col. Steptoe's fight: and that all white men should pass through their territory hereafter unmolested. The first three conditions had been complied with. The hostages and others are now with the United States troops.

On the 23d September treaties upon the same terms were concluded with the Nez Perces, the Spokans, Pen d'Oreillea, the Colvilles, the Isle de Pierres, and other tribes. The Snakes had also sued for peace. On the 24th September, a noted chief, named Qualchin, was seized and hanged in the camp. The command, at latest dates, was in camp, 12 miles from Steptoe's battle-ground, but is supposed by now to have reached the Dalles. The troops belonging to garrisons in Washington and Oregon Territories have been ordered to their respective stations. The Artillery batallion is on the march from Walla-Walla to Fort Vancouver. General Clarke is now in San Francisco, and the war is definitely closed. General Harney, who arrived at San Francisco on the *Stephens*, on the 16th October, will, therefore, have little to do, the Indians having already been vanquished.

The following is the official dispatch of Colonel Wright, in regard to the

BATTLE OF SEPTEMBER FIFTH.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ON SPOKAN RIVER, W. T., Sept. 6, 1858.

*To Major W. Mackall, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army:*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of the Spokan Indians, fought by the troops under my command on the 5th inst. Our enemies were the Spokans, Cœur de Alenes, Pelouses and Pend d'Orellies, numbering from five to seven hundred warriors.

Leaving my Camp at the "Four Lakes," at 6½ A. M. on the 5th, our route lay along the margin of a lake for about three miles, and thence for two miles over a broken country thinly scattered with pines, when emerging on to the open prairie, the hostile Indians were discovered about three miles to our right and in advance moving rapidly along the skirt of the woods, and apparently with the view of intercepting our line of march before we should reach the timbers. After halting and closing up our long pack train, I moved forward, and soon found that the Indians were setting fire to the grass at various points in front and on my right flank. Capt. Keyes was now directed to advance three of his companies, deployed as skirmishers, to the front and right. This order was promptly obeyed, and Capt. Ord with Company K, Lieut. Gibson with Company M, and Lieut. Tilton with Company A, Third Artillery, were thrown forward. At the same time, Capt. Hardie, Company G, Third Artillery, was deployed to the left, and the howitzer under Lieut. White, supported by Company E, Ninth Infantry, were advanced to the line of skirmishers. The firing now became brisk on both sides, the Indians attacking us in front and on both flanks. The fires on the prairie nearly enveloped us, and were rapidly approaching our troops and the pack train. The skirmishers, the howitzers and the first squadron of Dragoons under Major Grier, dashed gallantly through the roaring flames, and the Indians were driven to seek shelter in the forest and rocks. As soon as a suitable position could be obtained the howitzer under White opened fire with shell. The Indians were again routed from their cover, closely pursued by our skirmishers, and followed by Grier, with his squadron leading.

All this time our pack train was concentrated as much as possible, and guarded by Captain Dent, 9th Infantry, with his Company B; Lieut. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, with his Company E, and Lieut. Ihrie, 3d Artillery, with his Company B, advancing. The trail bore off to the right, which threw Ord and Tyler with their skirmishers to the left. A heavy body of Indians had concentrated on our left, when our whole line moved quickly forward and the firing became general throughout the front, occupied by Ord, Hardie and Tyler, and the howitzer under White, supported by Winder, with Grigg's troop of Dragoons following in rear, waiting for a favorable opportunity to make a dash. At the same time, Gibson, with Company M, 3d Artillery, drove the Indians on the right front; an open plain here intervening, Major Grier passed the skirmishers with his own and Lieut. Pender's troop and charged the Indians, killing two and wounding three. Our whole line and train advanced steadily, driving the Indians over rocks and through ravines. Our point of direction having been changed to the right, Capt. Ord found himself alone with his company, on the extreme left of the skirmishers, and opposed by a large body of the enemy. They were gallantly charged by Capt. Ord, and driven successfully from the high table rocks where they had taken refuge. Capt. Ord pursued the Indians, until approaching the train he occupied the left flank.

Moving forward toward the Spokan River, the Indians still in front, Lieutenants Ihrie and Howard, with Company B, Third Artillery, were thrown out on the right flank, and instantly cleared the way, and after a continuous fight for seven hours, over a distance of fourteen miles, we encamped on the banks of the Spokan River—the troops exhausted by a long and fatiguing march, twenty-five miles without water, and for two-thirds of the distance under fire. The battle was won, two chiefs and two brothers of the chief Geary, killed, besides many of lesser note either killed or wounded. [Since the battle we learn that Kamiakin, war chief of Yakimas, was nearly killed by a shell.] A kind Providence again protected us; although at many times the balls flew thick and fast

## LONDON LIFE.

**Politics in England—Mr. Bright's Speeches—Personal Incidents—Fashionable Life—Amusements, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Oct. 29, 1858.

The political world is awakening here from its Autumnal trance. The Cabinet is about to reassemble, and most of the Ministers are already in town. Lord DERBY looks well, and notwithstanding his recent fit of the gout, his step is quick and resolute. His numerous guests during the last fortnight at Knowsley are full of tales of his buoyancy and love of fun, which seem to increase rather than diminish as he grows old. One day at dinner, after expressing his regret that two or three distinguished personages were accidentally prevented from joining the hospitable circle, he said, with an ineffable air of gravity: "And as for my papa, (meaning young Lord STANLEY,) he is so devoted to business that he will not come down for even a day, and, indeed, I am rather afraid I shall incur his displeasure by the length of my own holidays." It is indeed high time, however, for Ministers to look about them. They have had more than one misunderstanding with their difficult French friends since the close of the session; and the result of the affair of the *Charles et George* has done them already some damage, and when Parliament meets may very possibly do them still more.

An uncomfortable impression has been created in certain commercial quarters by the guarded but obviously malicious tone of the Paris and Brussels papers known to be inspired by the French foreign office. M. WALEWSKI does not conceal his exultation, I am told, at having worsted Lord MALMESBURY in the Portuguese affair; and not content with snubbing and punishing Portugal, and showing to all the world that the English Government had no mind to quarrel with France for her sake, he encourages the provoking rumors published in *Le Nord*, and copied into more than one French journal, about the British fleet having been ordered to proceed to Lisbon, but by so long a detour as not to arrive until after the Portuguese Government should have given in. On this side of the channel no well informed man of course believes a word of the story, or the still more absurd postscript now appended to it, that not only did Lord MALMESBURY devise such an idiotic scheme of provable treachery, but that he was obliging enough to tell the French Government so. The object of these reports is manifestly to create the impression abroad that England, under her present advisers, is willing to purchase peace at any price, and thus to beget a spirit of exaction and bullying which at any moment may try beyond endurance the temper of Mr. Bull. It is quite true, as has been stated by the correspondent of the *Times*, that *Le Nord* has peculiar means of access to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the circumstance contributes to keep alive the belief that M WALEWSKI, as well as M. DE MORNY, stands *très bien* with the Cabinet of St Petersburg. There is, however, in this country a very strong disposition to regard with distrust the new-born zeal of the Portuguese Government for the suppression of the French project of emigration from the coast of Africa. And the sole point on which any English feeling against the conduct of France in the late affair could be aroused, is the summary tone of her demand of redress and her haughty refusal of all offers of mediation and arbitration.

In domestic matters, Mr. BRIGHT has, by one of his clever, popular speeches, rallied the political circulation of all classes from its recent state of langnor. The strong declaration of his preference for a representative system, more nearly resembling that of the United States than that which we have hitherto possessed in the old country, and the manner in which it has been received by the bulk of the Liberal Party, fills the oligarchy of all shades with anger, if not with dismay. The *Times*, *Globe* and *Post* are of course unmeasured in their wrath; but the majority of the metropolitan and provincial journals, possessing character or influence, are loud in their commendations of the general scope and tenor of the Birmingham programme of reform; though in hardly a single instance do they fail to sever themselves from any participation in the peace cretchets or sectarian animosities to which the honorable member for Birmingham continues to adhere. The angularity of the man, and total want of tact, are drawbacks indeed which would always prevent him from being the head of a numerous party. His fearlessness of opposition, sincerity of purpose, intense confidence in his own powers of intellectual vision, and perhaps above all, his keen relish for a fight,—all contribute to make him one of the most controversial of thinkers and talkers. Mr COBDEN used to say of him, long years ago, that "if he had not been bred a Quaker he would infallibly have been a prizefighter." I heard the other day an anecdote of him, illustrative of his mode of dealing with distinguished strangers whom he met in his recent travels abroad, which serves to show that time and sickness have not quenched in him the old habits of pugnacity and *brusquerie*. When at Turin, he was invited to meet Count CAVOUR at dinner, at the British Embassy; and the first thing he said when seated opposite to him at table, was "How could a clever man like you have been made such a fool of by LOUIS NAPOLEON and PALMERSTON, as to go to war with Russia?" The amazement of the company at this uncivilized sally, may be well imagined. M. CAVOUR, who declines conversation in English, replied with unruffled suavity, and poured upon his blunt questioner a whole cascade of brilliant badinage, mingled with a certain portion of pointed rebuke. But Mr. BRIGHT, though he talks his own language so well, has never been able to accomplish any other; and the conversation so inauspiciously begun soon terminated.

A curious incident happened to him of a very different kind while at Nice. One morning he unexpectedly received a visit from the chamberlain of the Empress Dowager of Russia, then residing there, and who expressed a wish that he should be presented to her. As he was much out of health at the time, he asked permission for one of his family to accompany him, which was at once granted, and both were conducted next day into the Imperial presence. The aged and worn widow of NICHOLAS desired them to be seated, and then, in terms of much dignity and grace, thanked him for the part he and his friends had taken in the Parliament of England, in the endeavor to avert the Crimean war. The rugged nature of the Lancashire manufacturer, was not wholly proof against the penetrating accents of unavailing grief thus addressed to him, and his eyes filled with tears as he expressed in reply his gratification at learning from such lips that the efforts of himself and his friends had been appreciated in Russia. Should his physical strength remain, I have little doubt that he will occupy the most prominent place in the coming struggle for Parliamentary reform. There is no man, now that COBDEN is laid aside by domestic affliction, and ROEBUCK is reduced by bodily infirmity to comparative inaction, that can vie with him in influence or capacity as a radical leader. I must repeat, however, my conviction that the incurable faults of his intellectual character, will constantly repel and alienate from him men of talent and sensibility; and that his unmitigated hatred of Episcopacy and ecclesiastical rule of all sorts, will enlist against any cause he advocates a formidable amount of extra opposition.

An event is about to occur in high life which has already set many a gossiping tongue in motion. The Irish Viceroy is about to marry Lady ADALA CAPEL, the daughter of Lord ESSEX. This will be the third individual filling that eminent station who has entered into the connubial state during his official term of office, within a comparatively recent period. The Marquis WELLESLEY married Miss EATON, an American lady, while he was chief Governor of Ireland; Lord FORTESCUE imitated his example by his marriage with Lady SOMERVILLE; and now Lord EGLINTOUN is about to follow up the precedant as already mentioned. Another matrimonial affair in high life is likewise about to take place, to which more interest is attached than I can readily explain. I allude to that of Lord ASHBURTON, the second peer of that title, to the Dowager Marchioness of ELY, one of the most distinguished of the ladies in waiting to the Queen. Lord ASHBURTON is a clever and accomplished man, though very inferior in energy of character and business-like capacity to his father. Great expectations were formed of him at the University; a splendid fortune was left him at his father's decease; and his first wife was one of the cleverest and most ambitious women that English society contained. Yet his Lordship has never realized either his own aspirations or the anticipations of his friends. In politics he was a Peelite while Peelism still existed, and he now inclines towards the support of the present Government. But he will never do anything in politics worth mentioning, though everybody likes him, and all parties would be glad to win him to their side.

The *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, so long the organ of the Peelite section, and which its proprietors were induced to sell some three years since, has been bought back this week, it is said, for one of its former owners, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, Member of Parliament for Maidstone, for a sum of £4,000. The nominal purchaser is Mr. MOORE, a gentleman well known in connection with the London Press. No journal has sunk so rapidly as the *Morning Chronicle* of late years. In 1835, when the property of Sir JOHN EASTWICK and Mr. DUNCAN, its circulation was greater than that of the *Times*, which had been seriously damaged by its change of politics, under the management of Mr. WALTER, from thorough-going Liberalism to strong Conservative opinions. The prodigious efforts made, however, to render it, in every department, the most efficient journal of the day, gradually met their reward, and the *Chronicle* was, ere long, left behind in the eager race. It became, in 1847, the property of Mr. HOPE and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, who held it in the names of trustees; and under whom it was conducted with great spirit and ability. But its decided advocacy of Puseyism in religious matters, and Aberdeenism in foreign affairs, marred the popularity it would otherwise have gained by its enlightenment and liberality on domestic and colonial questions. In a moment of weariness, or its want of success, and believing, perhaps, that its use, as a distinctive organ, had passed away, its proprietors allowed it to pass into other hands. In these last it has fallen equally in circulation and influence. For the sake of the London Press, the transfer I have noticed above is a circumstance likely to prove highly satisfactory.

M. JULLIEN recommences his Winter Concerts on Monday next. He announces himself as the victim of circumstances, if not of envious plotters against his world wide fame, the only fact in proof of which diabolical machinations is that he is compelled to be content with the Lyceum Theatre instead of having free scope for his violentellos and kettle-drums in Drury-lane. He thereby endeavors to enlist sympathy for the diminished numerical strength of his orcheatra, which is now to be limited to sixty performers—the mystical number, which, it reminds the musical world, BEETHOVEN declared the best for doing justice to his compositions.

### Employment of Women—The Free-Library Movement—Letter from the Editor of the Christian Intelligencer.

BROOKLYN, (E. D.,) Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The independent position of your journal, its liberal tone, and practical aims, render it an eminently fit medium for the expression of earnest opinions touching some of the deeper social problems of the day. Papers controlled by political cliques or conducted chiefly for the furtherance of party interests, are of necessity suspected of sinister motives when they undertake to plead in behalf of Social Reforms. For this reason their arguments, if sound, fall, oftentimes upon prejudiced minds and are regarded as partisan pretences, which keep "the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope."

Your article on yesterday entitled, "Employment of Women," appearing in columns that have never, to my knowledge, been usurped by the sickly fancies of visionary philanthropists, can scarcely fail to draw public attention to the sore evils and distressing hardships by which some of the best humanity of our existent civilization is being pressed under the iron beel of a heartless mammonism which, like the "cruel monster Moloch," is besmeared with blood and soaked by the tears of the poor and the friendless. But your article, and that of your correspondent, E. M. P., both find fault with the *Christian Intelligencer* for an alleged opposition to the effort recently begun in this City for the establishment of a Free Library for women, and Miss P. in her communication asks the editor of that paper some questions which she would like to have him answer. Partly to remove some misunderstanding, if not misrepresentation of the real position of the *Intelligencer* relative to the Free Library, and partly to offer a few suggestions to E. M. P., I respectfully solicit a place in your columns for this reply, that it may meet the eyes of those who read the articles to which I have referred.

Miss E. M. P. says, in her article, that some "passed the coming meeting [in behalf of the Library] in silence; and the *religious newspapers*, to which these poor women should look for sympathy and counsel, refused to insert a line for their benefit." That is a sweeping assertion, and, so far as the *Intelligencer* is concerned, happily untrue. The columns of that paper, for months past, have shown on its part an earnest disposition to press upon the public some wise and salutary action for the substantial benefit of poor women and poor men. Not upon the religious Press only, but upon it preëminently, rests the burden and responsibility of educating and arousing a public conscience that will recognize the claims of unrewarded labor, and a public morality that will prove itself in some better way than applauding with platform speeches that excite the heels of enthusiastic crowds, but whose heads and hands refuse to work for the accomplishment of practical measures. Primly and prodishly fearful of venturing into the actual world, busied with the trivial jealousies of sectarian ambition, religious papers, it must be feared, in some instances, have been too willing to withdraw religion from any and all contacts, with the harsh and shaggy horrors that hide in brothels and rave in rum-shops and groan in the dilapidated and dirty homes where poverty and crime hold their carnival. It should not be thus. Christ went among the people, among publicans and sinners and hartots; and Christianity is for them and must in some way be made to help them, or society will go on in the future as it has in the past, rotting and festering until the ulceration of its bitter griefs will overwhelm the miserable physicians who have tried to stay the disease with court plaster when it will be healed only by active altcratives. Almost in vain, will it be found, that we have arected splendid churches and built costly institutions of benevolence, if our Christianity cannot find some speedy and efficient method whereby our half-starved and half-enslaved population can be diverted from habits and associations which work with all the energy of a pestilence in the ruin of character and in the destruction of life.

Any sensible measure promising men a partial aid in the work of social emancipation from pressing evils, deserves and ought to receive the support of the religious Press—and will, we doubt not, receive it. The *Christian Intelligencer* certainly has not withheld it, and it is therefore unjust to charge it with recusancy in this regard to the social interests of woman. Of the meeting in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, that paper said:

"*We appreciate most fully, and sympathize with the object of the movement. It is commendable and worthy of all encouragement.* Yet it seems to us as not being so well calculated to ameliorate the condition of the class of women for whom it is intended as some other measures having a practical bearing upon the positive and daily wants of life. Women who require the use of a free library form just that class which needs very vigorous and far-reaching measures for their permanent relief and advancement, in the supply of temporal wants. We have no hesitancy in saying, that from all the opportunities we have of judging in the case, nine women want uniform and remunerative employment where one woman wants the use o a free library."

The foregoing paragraph refutes all the fine rhetoric of eloquent dissent displayed by E. M. P., and her own communication proves conclusively that she does not trust to the Free Library to work a miracle in behalf of the poor sewing women. For the same reason that she will not trust it to that extent of hope, others will not.

The truth is that while it will prove a good thing in its way, an ornamental and somewhat useful appendage of the eleemosynary institutions which grace our City and honor the liberality of their supporters, yet it is difficult to see how it will materially help the "poor sewing girls," who must work all the day and late in the night to get twelve cents for the making of a dozen caps, or fifteen cents for the making of a pair of pantaloons. Fingers that must *stitch, stitch, stitch* until the eye is weary and the head reels with dizziness will grasp more eagerly for bread than for gilded volumes of toned prose or liquid rhyme. First-class girls earning first-class wages, "having a good education" and are "lady-like" in their appearance, would relish and profit by the advantages of the Library, and they ought to have it no less than the merchants' clerks should have theirs. They would have time and purpose to use it.

But this class once furnished with all the aids which the library could supply—is there no fear that the benevolent spirits of the age would relapse into complacent self-adulation, and wonder why the poor "sewing girls" reading on two or three shillings a week, or on charity, do not all fit themselves for earning higher wages?

The strolling spectre of gannt pauperism is not thus to be smiled or charmed away. What then can or should be done? And what the poor want is WORK—*work at remunerative wages*. How shall woman be justly rewarded for her toil? The graat enemy of women's rights, nay, her destroyer, is found in the cruel greed of competitive traffic. Gorgeous fortunes have been and now are being built up out of the blood and muscles and nerves and tears of poor sewing woman. Men in this City, by scores and hundreds, have heaped up the reward of iniquity, by taking advantage of the necessities of the poor. They plead the law of supply and demand, and they will continue to plead it. Where laborers are plenteous the wages will be low, and there is no such thing possible as the overcoming of that law.

Is there no way by which the seamstresses might themselves be made sharers and stockholders in the profits of their own toil? Could not E. M. P. and other worthy women like her, united for a common purpose, find some "men of thorough practical common sense, of imperial intellect and high positions" who would organize corporate societies for tha distribution and sale of work, all the profits of which might be divided among tha operatives according to their skill and industry. The principla of such an association has been successfully tested in England, where economic questions have been tried in the fires of experience? A benevolence that would organize thus to protect the rights and stimulate the ambition of the friendless "sewing girls" might prove in part a corrective of the dire oppression to which that class are too often subjected by their rapacious employers.

Again: Is it not true that wages are depressed because the demand for American fabrics of many kinds is decreasing, in consequence of the high-blown free-trade notions now in vogue? The British Reviewer once asked, Who reads an American book? With equal propriety it may now be asked, Who wears an American dress, except it be that portion of it which is made out of the product of slave labor? We Northerners abuse the South because it takes care of its negroes, for the sake of its cotton staple, when, in fact, Slavery is about the only American institution which the entire North consents to support by the practical aid of the dollar. We go to foreign markets for well nigh all our merchandise, and then turn around and say to the thousands of half-pauperized working men and women—"Why stand ye here all the day idle?" We say to the South, Liberate your slaves, while our taxes are daily increased to multiply prisons, penitentiaries and pauper-houses for the reception of crowds of wretches whom a forced idleness has driven into crime or pauperism. Can we afford to expend all our political wisdom on one sectional question? Last, is it not true that we have intermitted an active care for the great social diseases which are preying upon the distempered civilization in whose atmosphere we live and move, for the sake of pressing distant evils into the service of our party politics? Slavery is bad enough, and the man who would venture to defend it in this age of the world should not be respected either for his sincerity or his sense. While, however, our sensitive Northern philanthropy has been trying to sweep clean the mansions of Northern planters, vices, too hideous to name, have grown up among us strong as Briareus with his hundred arms—that threaten to pull down our social fabric unless arrested in their work of ruin.

I have not, Sir, written in any spirit of controversy. With much of your article, and of that of your correspondent, I heartily agree. Your expressed or implied censures of the *Intelligencer* are founded upon a misapprehension which I wish to have removed, and am still of the opinion that after the Free Library is opened, there will be found a necessity for "very vigorous and far-reaching measures for the permanent relief and advancement" of the poor sewing-girls. The subject deserves reflection, and the agitation of thought will not do it an injury. Very respectfully, yours,

ELBERT S. PORTER,
Editor of *Christian Intelligencer*.

### Political Position of Senator Seward—Further Reply of Vindex.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

Having in my last note shown the wonderful facility with which "C. E. H." arrives at conclusions which are not sustained by facts, I beg leave to notice some of his *assertions*, which rest on a foundation quite as unstable. That the Democratic Party only are entitled to credit for adopting the principle of "non-intervention as regards the States wherein Slavery now exists," is an assumption entirely unfounded. The old Whig Party always did, and the Republican Party now does, most strenuously inculcate that principle. The contrary never was, and is not now, held by any body of men except the small faction of Abolitionists of whose dogmas WENDELL PHILLIPS and LLOYD GARRISON are the exponents. Neither the present triumph of Mr. DOUGLAS nor the election of 1860 can decide anything new in reference to this great principle. Having shown (in my last) that *Squatter Sovereignty* has never yet been indorsed by the people, any expression of *opinion* as to what will be done with it hereafter, must pass merely for what it is worth. But C. E. H. is quite an expert in the promulgation of *ex-cathedra* opinions. He asserts that "it has always been a prominent part of Mr. SEWARD'S policy to agitate *something*," from a motive not altogether commendable. Doubtless it must be admitted that Mr. SEWARD *has agitated* some things, and among other things that he has most severely agitated, nay ernestly *shaken up*, if you please, those weak or wicked slavists who, born in the free States to an inheritance of Freedom, would ignominiously barter it for such governmental pottage as a corrupt and treacherous Administration might deign to bestow. That C. E. H. means to take shelter from such unpleasant agitation, under the protecting wing of the doughty Senator from Illinois I would not affirm.

He charges against Mr. SEWARD a "projected crusade against the Supreme Court of the land," which he pronounces to be "distinguished alike for its selfishness and immoral influence." Then he gives us another of his extraordinary metaphors, which not only cannot move upon all-fours, but cannot even be adapted to the *dot-and-go-one*, nor the *step-and-fetch-it* gait. I quote it as follows:

"If Mr. SEWARD chooses to run a tilt with Don Quixote against wind-mills, I can assure him, in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, that in such a contest there will be blows to receive as well as blows to give."

Whether the fabulous knight will thank C. E. H. for this premature resurrection, I cannot decide. In the race between the redoubtable Lord of Barataria and Mr. SEWARD, on their way to the wind-mills, I should be willing to risk my loose coin on the Senator from New-York, albeit not a betting man. If C. E. H. intends to put the Supreme Court in the place and stead of the wind-mills, the latter will, doubtless, be greatly obliged to him for the compliment. If he means to put himself in their stead so that he may deliver some of those "blows" that are to be given, they may, perchance, consider the obligation somewhat diminished. No doubt they will thank him for the privilege of "going in" on any terms, although they generally "strike *around*" more than they "strike *out*," and never hit any except those who come within their reach and insist on being pummeled.

But the charge against Mr. SEWARD of having undertaken any such "crusade," and the ascription of motives therefor, are as unfounded, and as little able to stand or go, as the unfortunate metaphor. The friends of Mr. SEWARD may safely challenge any of his opponents to indicate where and when he ever inaugurated a "crusade against the Supreme Court of the land." They are aware that he has spoken of a *reform* in this department, but they are not aware that a proposition to effect a reform in any given body is necessarily to organize a crusade against it. Considering the unjust and great inequality with which the people of the Free and Slave States are represented through that body, it is not surprising that sagacious and wise men should discover and inculcate the necessity of its reform. And if "C. E. H." is truly as great an admirer and advocate of popular right as he claims to be, he ought to lend all his aid (except that of his metaphors) to Mr. SEWARD, for the consummation of the proposed reform. But those who desire and strive for a reform in the Supreme Court are not to be lightly charged with instituting a crusade against it. Least of all can any Democrat take any such offensive liberty. When Gen. JACKSON and his friends declared that the United States Bank was unconstitutional and must be put down, and when at last, by dint of party clamor and the indefensible conduct of the Managers of the Bank, the people became satisfied that it was a dangerous institution, and compelled their Representatives in Congress to destroy it, despite repeated decisions of the Supreme Court in its favor, was there then felt or expressed any overweening *Democratic* reverence, or respect even, for that Court or its decisions? Or was any one charged with inaugurating a crusade against it? Not at all. The people simply did not like the thing, and would not have it, Court or no Court, Supreme or otherwise. Precisely so will it be with Squatter Sovereignty, or anything else that nearly touches the interests and welfare of the great mass of the people. If they determine to dispense with it, they will do so, the decisions of the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding. Will not C. E. H. let his modesty as well as his moderation be known, and not lie awake o'nights to watch, either with the Supreme Court or with the people.

To aid in allaying his apprehensions, and also to demonstrate the falsity of the assertion that Mr. SEWARD proposes to enter upon a "relentless crusade against law and order," with a view to the abolition of Slavery in the Slave States, I will quote a single paragraph from his Rochester speech—the speech on which this false and fraudulent charge is based. Mr. SEWARD says:

"It remains to say on this point only one word, to guard against misapprehension. . . . . While I do confidently *believe and hope* that my country will yet become a land of universal freedom, *I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States cooperating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*"

If, after reading this paragraph, full and explicit as it is, C. E. H. and his fellow-dogmatists are not shamed into abstinence from their gratuitous and unfounded charges, the sooner they commence attendance upon the mid-day meetings at the John-street church the more hopeful will their case become.

The characteristic assertion of C. E. H., that "the conservative men of this great Republic may thank God and take courage from the triumph of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS," and the confident prophecy contained in the rhetorical flourish which follows it, may be justified by time and may not. If the man who, in one month, pronounced an ante-anathema against any one who should lay his sacrilegious hands upon the Missouri Compromise, and then, in less than a twelvemonth thereafter, laid his own hands upon it to destroy it—thus becoming the malafactor to whom his own curse applied—if, I say, this man can do *anything* for which "conservative men" can be thankful, it is exceedingly desirable that he should commence his good works speedily, since

"While yet the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

VINDEX.

## ALABAMA.

### The Recent State Agricultural Fair of Alabama.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

EXCHANGE HOTEL, MONTGOMERY, Ala.,
Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

Having just witnessed the closing exercises of our Fourth Annual State Fair, upon the daily routine of whose arrangements I was for several days an attendant, I have ventured to offer you some account of the proceedings.

The entrees were made generally at an early hour of Monday, Nov. 1, 1858. The aspect of the weather was forbidding. Tuesday morning, however, brought a magnificently clear day, with the bracing coolness of our most inspiriting autumnal air. By noon, the grounds were in a lively state of display. Each arrival of cars and boats added to the large influx of visitors. The hotels were crammed, there being several hundred guests at this fine house from which I write. The fixtures on the Fair grounds are of a superior kind, evincing taste and energy on the part of those who have charge of the Society's affairs. Ample provisions are at hand for all kinds of exhibitions. A very substantial edifice receives the machinery, the heavier articles, as carriages, plows, &c., on the lower floor, while above, the finer departments have room for tasteful display.

This was the Fourth Annual reunion of the Society, and presented an advance upon any previous year's show. It required no very scrutinizing examination to perceive that the Exhibition was the outgrowth of the habits of an agricultural people. No manufacturing implements or machinery were on hand, with a few trifling exceptions. Contrivances for planting, cultivating, preparing, and shipping cotton, were abundant. It was evident enough that the great Southern staple was the "idea" of the Fair. Cotton gins, cotton presses, cotton hoes, cotton ploughs, arrangements for planting, covering, thinning and tilling the cotton plant, were to be found on every hand, while many fine sample-bales were ranged in rows, awaiting examination. There, too, was Cudjo, out of whose brawny muscles and stalwart frame had come all of this vast amount of raw material. Yet the rascal looked shiny about the face, and actually guffawed at the Two-Headed Girl, the Bearded Woman, and the pathetic hurdy-gurdy.

To the eye of a planter the great features of the Fair were the improvements in cotton-producing machinery, the fine-blooded cattle and hogs, and the thoroughbred horses in the ring. Among the live stock, I saw some notable specimens of English imported cattle, such as Devons, Durhams, Ayreshires and Grades. More properly, I should say the cattle were bred out of these celebrated kinds of stock. In this regard our young State is making rapid strides forward. But few years will elapse before Alabama can boast as fine stock cattle as any of her sister States. At the sales I took some notes, which I give you:

Dr. BELLINGER sold one Devon heifer, 17 months old, for the sum of $60.

Capt. HAILS sold a young bull-calf, Devon and Durham mixed, for $40, and considered it a sacrifice.

A young Durham bull, from the stock of Col. POLKS, in Tennessee, brought $70.

Dr. BELLINGER sold a milch cow for $155. Another was knocked off at $125, and a third at $60. The two latter were common stock.

In the way of hogs, a Berkshire, weighing 631 pounds, carried the day. Pigs of this breed brought $30 per pair. The show was very creditable in that line.

Amongst the coops of fowls on exhibition, I found huge Hong-Kong geese, beautiful white Poland geese, Sumatra game-cocks of very showy exterior, Bramahs, bantams, turkeys and ducks.

There were some remarkably fine horses in the arena. One splendidly appointed stallion, valued at $4,100, took the premium over some close competitors. Nor were the more ignoble jacks and jennets neglected. Each gender received fair representation.

In the line of vegetables, pomological and floricultural displays, culinary preparations and home-made cordials, the ladies were able to make a most creditable presentation. I found the Julien Swarr and golden Pippin on the apple list, while monstrous Goree and Burton pears made the beholder's eyes to swell and his lips to moisten for longing after such "ambrosial cates." Smith's corn sheller, from Philadelphia, attracted great notice, and a gin-saw filing machine was very meritorious in the mechanical department. Many other ingenious contrivances for labor-saving were on hand, but I cannot stop to mention them.

The Fine Arts were creditably represented by pictures, drawings, and designs done by the girls in the Tuskegee Methodist Female College. The designs were something entirely new, and attracted considerable attention.

In the products of a strictly scientific nature, I do not know that anything merits special notice, unless it be a new chemical purifier, which was much talked of during the show. It was up before a Scientific Committee, and was thought by them to surpass our standing disinfecting liquor of Labarraque. Prof. DARBY claims the paternity of this new discovery. The most notable thing about the stuff is its color, which is gloriously purple. If its other qualities are equally striking it will do to try, at any rate.

I might go into embroideries, crewel and knit work, leather, wax, and fruit ornamentation; quilts, patchwork of all kinds, and fancy things generally, but having given you a general idea of the exhibition I forbear. Let me subscribe myself your friend and

PITCHER.

### An Old French Poet.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The verses in your paper of Nov. 4, called "Verses to My First-born, by the Young Mother," are given as original. But do you know that they are a translation (and a very pretty one) from the old French of CLOTILDE DE SURVILLE?

This sweet poem consists of 15 stanzas and a *refrain* which occurs at irregular intervals. This *refrain* your translator gives as the first verse. The poem is entitled:

VERSELETS A
*Mon premier né*
Par CLOTILDE DE SURVILLE.
*Du XVe siècle,*

And the refrain runs thus:

"O cher enfantelet, vray
Portraict de ton père,
Dors sur le seyn que
Ta bousche a pressé!
Dors, petiot; doz, amy
Sur le seyn de ta mère
Tien doulx œillet par
Le somme oppressé."

And so the stanzas run on in this sweet old Provençal, as tender in its *patois* as the Scotch to our English ears. I wish you had space for the whole poem, and I would inflict it all upon you.

But—(and these mortifying *buts* will thrust themselves between every man and his pleasure)—these poems of CLOTILDE DE SURVILLE are pronounced a forgery! And by no less an authority than the *Bibliophile Jacob* in his *L'homme au Masque de Fer*, an authority we dare not dispute.

So these *verselets*, so tender in their expression, so moving in their imagery, so musical in their delicious *patois*, are to be shelved as false coin with the forgeries of CHATTERTON. M.

### Gen. Scott and the Indian Policy of the Government.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In your paper of the 9th inst. the report of the proceedings of the meeting in the Cooper Institute, held the preceding evening, in behalf of the Indians, seems to require some correction, lest injustice be done to Gen. SCOTT.

In my interview with the General I am made to say that he betrayed an unpardonable ignorance of the causes of our frontier wars with the Indians, and also that he attempted to shift his responsibility upon the heads of the Department at Washington.

Your Reporter, in condensing my remarks, no doubt meant to give the true sense, and if he failed to do so it was probably for want of space to quote more nearly my exact words, which I believe were as follows: That the General said he had no special intelligence differing from that furnished to the public by the Press, and that he also referred me to head-quarters, to which he was subordinate. Now, although I am pained to think that the poor Indians must be left to the merciless forays of petty tyrants commanding some of our frontier posts, yet I am equally scrupulous against causing any unjust suspicions against an officer who has rendered such valuable service, and who enjoys the unbounded respect and veneration of his countrymen. W. C. GOULD.

MEMORIAL TO JUDGE JAY.—A meeting of the Bench and Bar of Westchester County was held at Bedford on the 6th inst., Judge ROBERTSON presiding, to adopt suitable measures of respect to the memory of the late Judge JAY. A series of resolutions was presented by Mr. WM. NELSON, and adopted. Judge ROBERTSON, upon putting the motion, remarked that he felt himself obligated to join in this tribute to the memory of Judge JAY, from the peculiar relations that had existed between them. He had been born within sight of his mansion, and enjoyed his friendship from his youth upward. He gave me his confidence, (continued Mr. ROBERTSON,) and his approbation of my conduct. The success attending me was ever to him a source of pleasure; as indeed was the prosperity of every young man of his acquaintance.

## HEALTH OF THE CITY.

### Important Meeting of Medical Men—The Health Inspectorship.

There was a very large assemblage of medical men of the City on Thursday in the Fourteenth-street Medical College. The call which convened the company was a brief one,—a simple card, reading as follows, directed to each physician in the City, but nowhere advertised:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

SIR: You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the medical profession, for special business, to be held at the University Medical College, Fourteenth-street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 11, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.

Signed,

Valentine Mott, J. P. Batchelder, John W. Francis, E. R. Peaslee, Joseph M. Smith, Thomas Cock, ISAAC Wood.

What the "special business" was very few seemed to know—perhaps tha curiosity to know accounted in part for the large attendance. Some thought it was to see a man who had a hole in his chest, through which what his heart was doing might be seen; others that it was to make a sudden and dead strike on tha swill-milk matter, which a Committee of the Academy of Medicina has been brooding over ever since the public were about ceasing to take interest in that question; others that it has some sort of reference to the subjects that entertain the Senate's Sanitary Committee now in daily session. At 7½ P. M. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, Dr. BATCHELDER, Dr. REID, of Edinburg, Dr. ISAAC WOOD, Dr. FRANCIS, Dr. COCK and Dr. J. M. SMITH entered and took seats on the platform.

Dr. BACHELDER nominated Dr. VALENTINE MOTT as Chairman.

Dr. MOTT said he was caught unfortunately in this position. Tha Chairman of this meeting ought to be one separate from all the Colleges—one having no smack of partiality. For half a century he had had a connection here and there, and he thought it best—as he had invited the Committee to meet in this building—some other gentleman should be called to preside. Still, as the meeting seemed resolute, he was at their service.

Dr. F. U. JOHNSTON was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman called on Dr. FRANCIS to set forth the object of the meeting. Dr. FRANCIS said it was well known that the health of the City had greatly deteriorated in modern times. COLDEN BROOKS and all old traveters agreed in representing the island of Manhattan as a most salubrious spot. Where had this far-famed salubrity flown? When, in 1804, the Inspector's office was organized, and till 1824, it was shown that the public health of New-York was superior to that of Liverpool, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Now not one of the places named had had the advantage of us—and the Doctor proceeded to show why it was so. On account of this bad sanitary name property had been depreciated, our reputation damaged, and it had even come to be affirmed that our medical skill was at fault. The meeting was called, he said, to assist in casting away this reproach. Ar the officers of our Government, employed in the conservation of the public health, competent persons? he asked. Not men of science, not of learning, but some political artist, some worker in the dark caverns of politics, villainy, is always the chosen one for this task. Not one of those now intrusted with these duties, he would be bound, knew tha difference between an endemic and a sporadic disease. The Coroner, however stupid, always employs a medical man to assure him as to the effects of diseases—was it not as necessary that medical men should be employed to find out and arrest the causes of disease? He concluded by reading and offering a preamble and the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the office of City Inspector and all other similar offices requiring the exercise of medical knowledge, which by our present laws are to be filled by appointment, and at the disposal of his Honor the Mayor, should be held by none other than well educated and competent medical men.

*Resolved, further*, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting of the Medical Profession, in the City of New-York, be presented with becoming respect to his Honor the Mayor.

Professor JOSEPH M. SMITH seconded the resolution, and went at some length into the natural facilities of the metropolis for cleanliness and health, and into the reasons of its undue mortality. In conclusion, he asked if the guardians of our health ought not to be, to some extent, at least, geologists, meteorologists, medical men—men acquainted with the laws of life and the causes of disease and death.

Dr. ALEXANDER STEVENS was not prepared to see so large an assembly of learned men solemnly resolving to petition the authorities for so small a matter as that one of their number should be made City Inspector. It was the mountain again bringing forth a mouse. If they could not propose anything better than that, it were better not to open their mouths. He was sorry to see them wasting strength in so pitiful a way; it was not handling a great subject in a great manner. He would prefer that they watt and mature a proposition that would embrace not only the obvious truth that medical men should be selected to fill medical offices, and perform medical duties, but suggestions also for needed laws not now existing. A while ago a railroad was built along the Hudson, cutting off from their natural place of deposit, numerous, seemingly, insignificant streams, and so rendering whole counties malarious. Such violations of the laws of nature ought to be provided against by our State laws, and we ought to suggest some plan for such provision when we open our mouths.

Dr. JOHN WATSON said this was the first time the medical men of the City had ever come together to express an opinion on public affairs. Our health laws were very deficient;—they needed not so much revision, however, as creation. The profession was a power in the State when it chose to make itself felt. Numerically it included one-five-hundreth of the whole people, and it was a unit in sentiment upon all great Sanitary questions. Ha boped that the City would soon have a code of laws concerning health worth copying. To-night all they could do was to pass the resolutions—unanimously to ask for one thing.

Dr. REID followed with some interesting illustrations of the incompetency of architects, engineers, and geologists to do the work of physicians in determining the salubrity or unwholesomeness of localities.

Dr. D. M. REESE being called out, remarked that before the Senate Committee now sitting in this City, he urged the very views which Dr. STEVENS advocated, but the Committee had told him that one reform at a time was all they could undertake. He urged the adoption of the resolutions because by the new Charter the City Inspector is made the head of the Health Department, and to fulfill the duties of that office was utterly impossible to one ignorant of medicine. The City Inspector has the appointment of a Deputy for each Ward, and for that post we wanted neither butchers, nor barbers, nor hostlers, nor men who could not for their lives write their names.

Dr. HALL suggested that though a very worthy Mayor had the nomination of a City Inspector, the Aldermen had to confirm him, and hence this meeting would not do any great good.

Dr. HARRIS was hopeful of the Mayor, and sure that the meeting would tell on him.

Dr. COCK knew the Mayor, and said he was sure he would listen respectfully to their voice.

The resolutions were then put, and carried unanimously.

Dr. STEVENS thought they should not stop so. It would go out that they had a large meeting, and—recommended a Doctor for City Inspector.

Dr. JAMES WOOD showed why what they had done was just what they ought to do, and all that was needed now. But to cleanse and purify the City and redeem its reputation for wholesomeness and healthfulness, very much was still left for the profession to do. He moved that the meeting adjourn at the call of the same gentlemen who called this meeting.

Carried, and the meeting adjourned.

### Meeting in Aid of the American Church in Paris.

REMONSTRANCE OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTS AGAINST PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE IN SWEDEN.

A public meeting was held on Thursday night, in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, in compliance with a call issued by the American and Foreign Christian Association, the object being, primarily, to obtain aid for the American Church in Paris, and, in the second place, to give expression to the feelings of regret with which American Protestants regard the recent innovations by the Swedish Government on the right of Liberty of Conscience. The meeting was but poor in point of numbers, though by no means lacking in intelligence or influence. When the designated hour had arrived Dr. FAIRCHILD organized the meeting by proposing for adoption the subjoined list of officers:

*President*—The Rev. Dr. HUTTON.

*Vice-Presidents*—A. R. Wetmore, the Rev.

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

Motions and Decisions.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 11.

Before Judge Betts.

IN ADMIRALTY.

*James Robinson and others, crew of the Brig Lillie Mills, vs. The Brig Lillie Mills, James Nesmith and others, claimants.*—The following opinion and decision by Judge Betts determines the construction of the act of Congress of July 20, 1790, relative to the right of seamen to libel for their wages. The effect of this decision is to require seamen, before filing a libel for wages, to summon the master of the vessel before a Commissioner of the Court, pursuant to that act, unless they allege in their libel that the vessel has left the port of delivery where her voyage ended before payment of the wages, or that the vessel is about to proceed to sea befor the end of the ten days next after the delivery of her cargo or ballast. In this case, although the libel did not contain either of these allegations—as the facts did not warrant them—the Court refused to vacate the arrest of the vessel, on the ground that the claimants had assented to the proceed. Beebe, Dean & Donohoe for the claimants; W. H. Woodman for the libelants. The following is the decision of Judge Betts:

The claimants applied, upon affidavits, for an order to vacate the arrest of the vessel and subsequent proceedings in this cause, instituted for the recovery of wages claimed by the crew. The libelants performed a voyage last Summer on board the brig from Baltimore to the West Indies, and thence to New-York, where she arrived and was quarantined about the 10th of September last, and was discharged therefrom on the 20th, on which day the libelants also left the vessel. The wages were not satisfied by the master of claimants, on demand by the libelants, and objections were raised by the claimants that the libelants had refused to discharge the cargo in this port, and that they had incurred a forfeiture of their wages. On the 12th of October the libelants proceeded to examine witnesses in the cause, and one of the proctors of the claimants, having asked for and received a copy of the libel, appeared at the time (with the master of the vessel) of taking proofs before the Commissioner and cross-examined the witness. On the 26th of October the warrant of attachment was returned in Court, and an order for short publication, returnable on the 2d of November, was taken by the libelants, one of the proctors of the claimants being in Court, but taking no part in the proceedings, and, indeed, not entering a formal appearance in the cause, but on the same day the proctors of the claimants obtained an order of one week's further time to answer the libel. On the 25th of October the claimants, by their proctors, gave notice in writing to the proctor of the libelants of the present motion to set aside the process in the cause. The motion was brought to hearing on the 6th of November instant. The invalidity of the proceedings is charged to consist in suing out and executing a warrant of arrest against the vessel in the first instance, and omitting to proceed by summons pursuant to the Act of Congress of July 20, 1790, section 6, (1 stat. at large, 133.) The position taken for the claimants is, that the cause is *coram non judice*, and that the statutory regulation excludes the subject matter from the cognizance of the Court if not brought there through the medium of a summons and certificate by a Commissioner of "a sufficient cause of complaint whereon to found admiralty process." *No adjudication of any Court of the United States is produced declaring that doctrine.* The act of Congress certainly does not originate the jurisdiction of this Court over demands for seamen's wages, earned in voyages on the high seas. That jurisdiction is conferred by the Constitution, (Art. 3 § 2,) and the statute does no more than point out the proper method by which the jurisdiction is to be exercised when the remedy in this respect is sought *in rem*; but it is a plain irregularity of practice to attempt a direct application of the constitutional authority of the Court to the subject matter, irrespective of the specific regulation appointed by Congress, governing the proceedings. The remedy must be pursued in subordination to the directions of the statute.

Had the claimants, upon the attachment of their vessel in this manner, appealed directly to the Court to vacate the proceedings as irregular and without authority of law, it seems to me the application must have been granted. (Conklin's Ad. Pr. 388, ch. 2.) But the objection does not embrace an intrinsic negation and avoidance of the jurisdiction of the Court over the cause of action; it justly extends no further than to show an unwarranted use of the process of the Court and an infringement of the rights of the claimants, in the mode of instituting the suit, by intermeddling with the possession of the vessel, without first summoning the master or owners to shew cause why she should not be made responsible for the demands set up against her. This irregularity or error in practice is one affecting the interests of those parties alone, and can be remitted by them by assent thereto, or their waiver of it may be implied, and in either way, this acquiescence in the course of proceeding may remove the fault, the preliminary steps being provided for the benefit of ship-masters and owners, and not for the advantage of the seamen themselves. The acts of the claimants and their proctors subsequent to the commencement of this action and the arrest of the brig therein, in my opinion, amount in judgment of law to a waiver of all objections to the regularity and sufficiency of the proceedings, and preclude them from appealing at this time to the Court to rescind and vacate those proceedings. The cause, as it stands, is open to any defence the claimants may wish to interpose upon the merits of the demand, but the claimants are concluded by their course in Court and outside from taking, at this day, exceptions to the regularity of the libelants' action. The motion to set aside the proceedings issued in the suit must accordingly be denied.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIA-RUBBER SUITS.

*Horace H. Day vs. Henry A. Wilmerding et al.; The same vs. William C. Haggerty et al.; The same vs. William Topping et al.*—These suits were brought in equity to stop the sale chiefly of foreign-made vulcanized rubber fabrics, in violation of the patent of Goodyear, the exclusive right to which, for certain styles of goods, is vested in the complainant, Day. These specific goods, produced before the Court, were gloves, suspenders, belts, webs, &c.; which were proven to have been made according to the patent of Goodyear, and sold at public auction in the City of New-York, by the defendants. Injunctions granted in each case.

## SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

The second trial of the case of Dodge & Barnes *vs.* Fernando Wood, Walter R. Jones, and others, was concluded yesterday, and given to the Jury, with a direction to bring in a sealed verdict. In relation to the application of Mr. Jones to Mr. Wood—then Mayor—for a squad of Police, and Mr. Wood's granting it, the Judge charged that if from the evidence the Jury were satisfied that Mr. Wood put the Police under the direction of Mr. Jones for the purpose of aiding him in getting possession of the ship, they must hold him as responsible for that as for any other act. But if they should find that at the time the vessel was a nuisance to an extent that required immediate abatement; that the plaintiffs were not in legal possession: that there were crowds upon the docks delaying the work, and that the Mayor sent the Police only to preserve the peace, they could not hold him responsible. And the responsibility of the Police should, he said, be judged of in like manner, from the conditions of things at the vessel at the time, and the character of their acts. The responsibility of the others depended entirely upon whether they should find that the plaintiffs were in lawful possession at the time they were dispossessed by Jones. Verdict to-morrow.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Daly.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

The suit against the City for damages sustained by the falling in and overflowing of a sewer up town, which has been on trial for several days, was given to the Jury this afternoon, with direction to bring in a sealed verdict. The particulars have before been published.

## COURT OF SESSIONS.

THE CASE OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST ISAAC L. TAYLOR.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your report in to-day's TIMES of the case of The People *vs.* Isaac L. Taylor, for assault and battery upon myself, you do me great injustice. The evidence did not warrant the statement as published. The facts, as appeared by the evidence, were that, on going to my house on the afternoon of the 13th August last, I found Mr. Taylor removing my property from my house, and in endeavoring to eject him, I was struck down and brutally beaten in my own house by the said Taylor; and the Court of Sessions, at the time named by you, convicted him of the assault, the sentence for which was reserved till the last day of the term.

In justice to myself, and to correct your error alluded to, I hope you will give this notice in your paper.

JAMES D. TRAPHAGAN.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1858.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes an important decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, read by Chief Justice Lowrie, in the matter of the suit between the Sunbury and Erie Railroad *vs.* Lewis Cooper, involving the constitutionality of the late act of the Legislature disposing of the State canals. The Supreme Court has unanimously decided in favor of the constitutionality of the sale.

# MARKET REPORTS.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

### MEATS.

The demand has been moderate for nearly all kinds. A rather better inquiry has prevailed for Mutton. This is the only exception. The changes in prices have not been remarkable. Supplies have been quite ample.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 16 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 13 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Lamb, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 9 |
| Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Pork, salted, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Pork, jowls, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 25 |
| Soup Meats, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ lb | 13 | @ | 15 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| Hams, ℔ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| Tongues, each | 62½ | @ | 81 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Sausages, City made, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | — |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

The leading varieties are plenty and are in request at uniform rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ pair | 62½ | @1 | 26 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 75 |
| Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair | 87½ | @1 | 75 |
| Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 68 |
| Guinea Hens, ℔ pair | 62½ | @ | 75 |
| Ducks, ℔ pair | 50 | @1 | 50 |
| Geese, each | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Western Poultry, ℔ lb | | @ | 14 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen | 2 25 | @2 | 75 |
| Woodcock, ℔ dozen | 3 87 | @4 | 75 |
| Woodcock, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ dozen | 2 50 | @3 | 00 |
| Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz | 1 25 | @1 | 50 |
| Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Quail, ℔ doz | 3 00 | @3 | 50 |
| Plover, ℔ doz | 2 00 | @3 | 25 |
| Partridge, ℔ pair | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Reed Birds, ℔ doz | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Teal, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 62½ |
| Rabbits, each | 25 | @ | 37 |

### FISH.

The market is well supplied with the principal kinds. The demand is fair. Prices are steady.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brook Trout, ℔ lb | 43 | @62½ | Cat-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Salmon Trout, ℔ lb | 12½ | @— | Frost-fish, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Codfish, ℔ lb | 6 | @— | Black-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Pickerel, ℔ lb | — | @12½ | White-fish, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Halibut, ℔ lb | 12½ | @— | Mullet, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Eels, ℔ lb | 12 | @— | Haddock, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 6 |
| Flounders, ℔ lb | 5 | @ 6 | Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Porgies, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 7 | Herr'g, ℔ hunch | 12 | @ | — |
| Striped Bass, ℔ lb | 8 | @10 | Mackerel, each | 12½ | @ | 25 |
| Perch, ℔ lb | 10 | @— | Terrapins, ℔ dz | $12 | @ | — |
| Smelts, ℔ lb | 14 | @18 | Frogs, ℔ dozen | 25 | @ | $1 |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | | 50 | @ | 1 25 | | |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | | $1 | 25 | @ | 1 50 | | |
| Clams, ℔ 100 | | | 25 | @ | 1 00 | | |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb | | | 5 | @ | 6 | | |
| Crabs, ℔ doz | | | 18 | @ | 25 | | |
| Crabs, Soft Shell, ℔ doz | | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 | | |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb | | 18 | @ | 20 | | |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb | | 12 | @ | 15 | | |
| Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb | | 4 | @ | 5 | | |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ lb | | 4 | @ | 5 | | |
| Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb | | 10 | @ | — | | |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb | | 10 | @ | 12 | | |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | | 6 | @ | 12 | | |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb | | 8 | @ | 10 | | |

### VEGETABLES.

The most important varieties are abundant at comparatively low prices. The demand, however, is not brisk.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, ℔ bbl | 1 37 | @2 | 50 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bushel | 50 | @1 | 00 |
| Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 16 | @ | 25 |
| Turnips, ℔ bushel | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Turnips, ℔ half peck | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Carrots, ℔ bushel | 68 | @ | 75 |
| Carrots, ℔ peck | 22 | @ | 25 |
| Beets, ℔ dozen bunches | 44 | @ | 50 |
| Beets, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Onions, ℔ bushel | 56 | @1 | 00 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 25 | @ | 37½ |
| Green Peppers, ℔ doz | 12 | @ | — |
| Red Peppers, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen | 75 | @1 | 25 |
| Cabbage, Red, ℔ head | 8 | @ | 12½ |
| Cabbage, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 87 |
| Cabbage, ℔ head | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Cauliflower, ℔ doz | 62½ | @2 | 00 |
| Canliflower, each | 6 | @ | 20 |
| Cranberries, ℔ quart | — | @ | 18 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ basket | 75 | @ | 87½ |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Beans, ℔ peck | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch | 10 | @ | — |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ | 4 |
| Celery, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ | 10 |
| Mint, ℔ bunch | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ dozen | 75 | @ | — |
| Egg Plants, each | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Salad, ℔ doz. heads | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Spinach, ℔ peck | — | @ | 12½ |
| Squashes, ℔ dozen | 75 | @1 | 50 |
| Squashes, each | 8 | @ | 15 |
| Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each | 8 | @ | 12½ |

### FRUIT.

No very important changes have occurred in this line. Supplies are fair, as is likewise the demand. It is somewhat difficult to procure really good, sound Apples.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, ℔ half peck | 20 | @ | 50 |
| Crab-Apples, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Pears, new, ℔ basket | 1 00 | @1 | 50 |
| Pears, new, ℔ quart | 9 | @ | 45 |
| Grapes, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 25 |
| Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb | 50 | @ | — |
| Citron, each | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Quince, ℔ doz | 20 | @ | — |
| Chestnuts, ℔ quart | 18 | @ | — |
| Hickory Nuts | 10 | @ | — |
| Walnuts, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | — |
| Oranges, ℔ doz | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Lemons, ℔ box | — | @4 | 00 |
| Lemons, ℔ dozen | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen | 50 | @ | — |
| Bananas, ℔ bunch | 50 | @1 | 00 |
| Figs, ℔ box | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Figs, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Dates, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Raisins, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Currants, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Green Ginger, ℔ lb | — | @ | 25 |

### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand is moderate; prices are well sustained.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb | 22 | @ | 26 |
| Butter, State, ℔ lb | 24 | @ | 28 |
| Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb | 31 | @ | — |
| Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb | 17 | @ | 21 |
| Cheese, new, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 11 |
| Eggs, six for | 12 | @ | — |
| Eggs, thirteen for | 25 | @ | — |
| Eggs, fifty-two for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ℔ can | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, ℔ bottle | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, pure Northern, ℔ lb | 23 | @ | 30 |

### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz | — | @ | 37 |
| Mangoes, each | — | @ | 4 |
| New-York Peppers, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Gherkins, ℔ 100 | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Pickled Onions, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle | 15 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Sauer Krant, ℔ quart | 6 | @ | — |
| Sardines, ℔ box | 31 | @ | — |
| Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle | 12½ | @ | — |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon | — | @ | 50 |
| Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon | — | @2 | 50 |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 7 | 85 | — | 92 |
| Flour, bbls | 11,661 | 2,601 | 1,091 | 15,353 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | — | 1,276 | 1,276 |
| Wheat, bushels | 7,388 | — | — | 7,388 |
| Corn, bushels | 24,740 | — | — | 24,740 |
| Rye, bushels | 4,555 | — | — | 4,555 |
| Barley, bushels | 9,500 | — | — | 9,500 |
| Oats, bushels | 15,500 | — | — | 15,500 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,588 | 1,302 | 436 | 3,326 |
| Whisky, bbls | — | 138 | — | 138 |

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 93¾; Pearls, $6 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at full prices. Sales to-day, 272 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; 65 bags Rio at 11¼c.; and 200 bags Bahia at 9¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 bales at previous languid rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |

DRY GOODS.—This branch of trade is without activity. Jobbers are making small sales to the nearest and local retailers at uniform prices. Clothiers are making some purchases of Goods adapted to their early Spring trade, especially those who suit their customers from the South. Cottons are generally firm; holders are not disposed to force sales. Woollens are heavy. The changes in foreign fabrics have been unimportant.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 70 tons St. Domingo Logwood at private bargain, and a small lot of Lima Wood at $100 ℔ ton.

FISH—The leading kinds are in moderate request at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is less active for State and Western Flour—there being less inquiry from the home trade, and only a limited demand from speculators and shippers. Holders, however, are not anxious to sell,—and for desirable lots, especially of State, firmer prices have been obtained; sales 12,500 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl | $3 35@$4 15
Standard Superfine State | 4 30@4 60
Standard Extra State | 4 75@5 10
Superfine Western | 4 30@4 60
Fancy Ohio | 4 80@4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 70@5 00
Extra Ohio | 5 35@6 75
Fancy Genesee | 5 25@5 35
Extra Genesee | 5 50@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 50@8 50

Canadian continues in fair demand at firmer rates; sales 750 bbls., at $5@$6 10 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good request, at strengthening prices; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5 05@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 40@$4 30 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to 4,700 bushels, including (2,600 bushels) fair to good White Canadian, at $1 26@$1 29; good White Michigan at $1 32; good White Southern, at $1 40; ordinary Red do., at $1 15; and damaged do. do., at 70c., ℔ bushel. Corn is quite dull and heavy; holders are offering lots at easier prices, but without eliciting a better inquiry; sales 18,000 bushels, at 73¼c.@75c., chiefly at 73¾c. for mixed Western; 80c. for yellow do.; 83c. for White Southern; and 85c.@86c. for Yellow do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive and nominal. Prime Slate, in store, is offered at 78c. ℔ bushel, but buyers will not pay as much. Barley is in fair demand at former rates; sales 3,000 bushels fair ordinary State at 68c.; and 9,000 bushels very choice (Seneca County) do., at 90c.@91c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request at uniform rates. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State at 47c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 40c.@45c., ℔ bushel.

Mr. W. G. CUTTING reviews the trade in Breadstuffs, during the week, thus: "The market has exhibited more activity for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and holders now readily obtain a liberal advance over last week's prices. The receipts continue heavy, but there has been an increased demand for the Eastern and local trade, and a limited inquiry for export. The advance in prices has been more marked in the common descriptions of State and Western Flour, all descriptions, however, participating more or less. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, and the market buoyant at a further advance. Southern Flour rules firm, and the medium and better grades are in good demand, whilst the common descriptions are less sought after. Canadian Flour closes a shade better for the extra brands. Superfine continues nominal. The Wheat market has been more animated during the past week, and prices have slightly improved. The receipts continue large, but there has been more inquiry from the local trade and for export. There is very little Red Winter Wheat offering, and prices have advanced more rapidly for this description. There is also a good export and speculative demand for prime Milwaukee Club, which is quite scarce and readily commands full prices. The arrivals of Corn have been light. The rapid advance in prices during the early part of the week brought out free offerings from store, and holders were forced to submit to a decline of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, closing dull."

HIDES—The market has been unusually active, and sales for the week foot up over 100,000 Hides. The stock is very much reduced. Receipts have been quite limited. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Buenos Ayres, 25¾c.@26c., 6 mos.; 10,000 Orinoco, 23c., 6 mos.; 7,000 San Juan, 21c., 6 mos.; 10,000 Zanzabars, private terms; 4,000 Rio Hache, 21½c., 6 months; 2,000 Maracaibo, 21c., 6 months; 5,000 Porto Cabello, 21c.@21½c., 6 months.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig, mainly at $23@$24, and some even higher; also, 60 tons common English Bar, at about $46 ℔ ton usual terms.

LEATHER—The demand has been good for Sole, and an advance of ¾c. ℔ lb. has been realized. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts, sides | 77,200 | 1,800 |
| Sales, sides | 114,300 | 12,600 |
| Stock at the close, sides | 76 500 | 19,800 |

MOLASSES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c.; 15 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.; 335 hhds. and 167 bbls. Barbadoes on private terms; and, by auction, 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@24¾c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed; sales were reported of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51c. ℔ gallon; and 750 bbls. Common Rosin, afloat, at about $1 50 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 3,000 bbls. Crude Whale at 52c.@53c.; and some small lots of Sperm at $1 24 ℔ gallon. Here, business is restricted, and prices are irregular. Linseed is down to 60c.@61c.; and Lard, 85c.@95c. ℔ gallon. Olive, Palm, and Tallow Oils remain as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty active, but is unsettled. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 43@$17 50 for Mess; $17 75 for uninspected Mess; $18 75@$19 for clean, and $13 75@$14 Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Rough Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at, however, languid prices; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported of 550 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 290 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 800 mats Cassia at 23c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no really new features, sales having been made of 330 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 68 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8¾c.; 15 hhds. do., in bond, at 6c., (net, cash;) 450 boxes Havana at 7c.@8¾c.; and, by auction, 11 boxes slightly damaged do. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was unusually attractive and spirited. About all offered found buyers at a slight improvement on the previous public sale prices.

TOBACCO—The demand is active for Cigar Leaf, while Kentucky is quiet. Prices are firm. Sales, since Tuesday last, 43 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@12c.; 401 bales Havana at 35c.@42c.; 1,200 bales Giharn, (for export,) on private terms; 122 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@18c.; 32 cases Florida at 18c.@25c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 420 bbls. at 22¾c., and 80 bbls. at 23c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 14s.; and 300 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. For Antwerp, 500 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ℔ lb. For Bremen, a vessel from Charleston, with Cotton, at 1c. ℔ lb.

# LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST-GRADUATE COURSE—SCHOOL OF LETTERS—HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

Hon. G. P. MARSH—*English Language*—Every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock.

Prof. LIEBER—*History of Commerce*—Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 4 o'clock.

Prof. NAIRNE—Ethics, Introductory—(Free) at 8 o'clock MONDAY EVENING, 15th, and on each subsequent MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

Prof. DWIGHT—Law School, DAILY, (except Saturday,) at 4 o'clock.

THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

DAILY at the College in 49th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock, (except Friday and Saturday,) including the Mechanics of Ethereal Matter, Astronomy, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry. CHAS. KING,
President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15 at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, on the *Life and Character of Dr. Judson*. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at
Messrs. WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 757 Broadway.
Messrs. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.
MARK HOYT, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

PROF. B. SILLIMAN, JR., ON "THE HISTORY AND SCIENCE OF THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH," before the Mercantile Library Association, at Cooper's Institute, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16. This lecture will be a complete and lucid description of Telegraphing since VOLTA'S discovery. The Atlantic Cable, illustrated by numerous experiments from a magnificent apparatus, specially constructed for this purpose. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, 75 cents; single, 50 cts.

# DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A VERY FAVORABLE opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to enter into the gentlemen's furnishing business. The old established house, known as No. 260 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, is to let, and the goods and fixtures for sale. For further information, apply on the premises, at No. 329 Broome-st. Terms easy.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacities and experience, wants an interest in some good established concern. He can furnish from $8 000 to $10.000 cash. The most unexceptionable references given. Address, with real name and business, N, Box No. 2,264 Post-Office.

$10.000—WANTED—A PERSON WITH this amount to join the advertiser in purchasing an old-established clothing business. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO PURCHASE a stock of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, for cash, at a low rate. Address Y. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

# FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 288 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON & Co., 620 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
THIS MORNING, at 1; doors open at 12½; to conclude at 4½.

* * * The sale of the private boxes and tickets commences this morning. The private boxes will be sold only at the Academy—the admission tickets at all the regular and supplementary ticket offices.

NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.—The first comers can select their own seats, except in the proscenium and private boxes. There will likewise be sold single seats in the private boxes.

TWO ENTIRE OPERAS,
LA SERVA PADRONA and NORMA.
First appearance in America of
Madame LABORDE,
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris.
First appearance in a new character of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
in a new comic opera, which will be given for the first time in America.
Debut in America of
Signor MAGGIOROCHI,
Principal Buffo and Basso from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

Many persons having been unable to obtain admission to the Matinée of last Saturday, whilst numbers from the neighborhood have been prevented from attending on account of the severe rain-storm, Mr. Ullman respectfully announces another
GALA MATINEE,
with unprecedented attractions,
Madame LABORDE,
whose name is associated with the most pleasant associations in the memory of opera-goers, will make her first appearance in her admired character of
NORMA.
On the same occasion and to make the performance one of unusual interest,
Mlle. GHIONI
will sing the part of Adalgisa.
LORINI.....as...Pollione | COLLETTI.....as. .Oroveso
To be followed by Paesiello's celebrated comic and one-act opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
which will be given for the first time in America, and in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear (for the first time in America) in her admired character of the
PETULANT HOUSEMAID.
This opera, which was composed a hundred years ago by Paesiello, the father of the modern Italian Opera and precursor of Rossini, was performed by Mlle Piccolomini last season in London at Her Majesty's The

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1858.


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—1 P. M., MATINEE—NORMA—LA GUIVA PARIGINA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—GOING TO THE BAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RIP VAN WINKLE—THE KENTUCKIAN—TIC DOULOUREUX—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

FRENCH THEATRE—HAMLET—TWO BUZZARDS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—MAGIC HARP—SEA AND LAND.

BOWERY THEATRE—LA TOUR DE NESLE—DECHALUSCHAUX—VALENTINE AND ORSON—THE SPITFIRE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARC—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.), to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

The German mail by the *Borussia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mail steamship *Star of the West*, of the Panama line, with advices from San Francisco to the 20th of October, arrived here last evening. A general outline of the intelligence brought by her, to the 15th, had been previously received by the Overland Mail. The news is quite unimportant. The successful through passages of the stages excited the utmost satisfaction, and elicited amusing displays as enthusiasm. The mail that was to leave immediately after the departure of the steamer, had already secured fourteen passengers. The usual summary of crime and accident figures in the San Francisco papers: presenting, however, no case of noteworthy interest. The ship *General Cushing* was wrecked in the harbor of San Francisco on the 16th ult., just after she had weighed anchor for Sydney, Australia. The vessel belonged to Newburyport, where she was fully insured. GEORGE PEN JOHNSON, the editor of the *National*, who in a duel last August inflicted the wound of which Senator FERGUSON subsequently died, had surrendered himself to the authorities of Marin County. He had fled soon after the affair; and since been hidden upon the Revenue cutter *William L. Marcy*, absent on a long cruise down the coast. The markets of San Francisco were extremely dull during the week preceding the departore of the steamer.

The intelligence from British Colnmbia is destitute of inisrest. The bubble seems to have exploded. Hundreds were returning every week to San Francisco, and those who remained were sadly hindered by the cold and the waters from profitable labor.

The close of the Indian war in Washington Territory is abundantly verified by official information. On the 5th of September, the command of Colonel WRIGHT attacked the associate tribes on the banks of the Spokan River, and, after a brisk action, routed them completely, and without serious damage to any of his men. He followed up the victory by a rapid advance into the settlements of the Indians, where, by a display of severity, the offenders were brought to sue for peace in terms the most humiliating. On September 17, a treaty was concluded with the Cœur d'Alenes, and on the 23d with the Spokans and other tribes. The Pelonses were to close their treaty with in a few days after.

Advices from the West Coast of Mexico reach us by way of San Francisco. At Mazatlan, the city was in a state of siege, and intercourse with the interior wholly suspended. Numerous arrests upon a charge of conspiracy had been made. Sonora is represented to be in a state of perfect tranquillity.

From Arizona we receive the official vote electing Lieut. MOWRY delegate to Congress. One of the Americans involved in the recent massacre had by a miracle survived.

Our advices from Bogota are to tha 12th ult. The papers are chiefly occupied with the subject of the military conscription, which finds little favor. Custom-houses have been opened at the hitherto free ports of Carthagena and Barranquilla.

The steamship *Hermann*, of the Nicaragua line, which left New-York for San Juan del Sud on the 23d of August, had not been heard of at Panama. In that harbor are the United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, and the British war steamers *Alert* and *Vixen*. The *Decatur* was daily expected. The resignation of Gen. ORBALDEA occurred on the 2d inst.

Our advices from Ecnador extend only to Oct. 4. The movement against Peru continues to occupy all attention. Action with Gen. ECHENIQUE, the Ex-President of that Republic, now in Bolivia, is understood to have been concerted. Our correspondent furnishes a programme of the campaign.

The National Congress of Peru assembled at Lima Oct. 12, but at the latest moment of which we have information, was discussing contested seats. The Ecuador broil employs the press and the political circles. Business is represented dull, with a serious falling off in the exports of guano.

From Bolivia we hava nothing of interest. A fresh conspiracy has just been suppressed by the Government.

In assuming the prosecution of the Santiago Railroad, the Government of Chili have displaced Mr. EVANS, the former Engineer-in-chief, and an American, giving the place to Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD, an Englishman, probably in order to conciliate the London money-lenders, among whom a special envoy is just now looking up a loan of $7,000,000. A great fire at Santiago had destroyed $180,000 worth of property, including the "Theatre of the Republic."

Advices from the Parana to Sept. 15, state that the Federal Minister of Foreign Relations had been sharply questioned in Congress, as to what demands he had made upon the French Government in regard to its reception of an envoy from Buenos Ayres. Declining to respond, the Secretary had been censured.

The screw steamship *Circassian*, from Galway on the 27th ult., *viâ* St. Johns, N. F., on Sunday evening, (from which point we received a telegraphic summary of her news,) arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Kangaroo*, which left Liverpool on the same day the *Circassian* left Galway.

The British brig *Elizabeth* arrived at this port yesterday from Turks Island, bringing advices from the Bahama Islands to the 23d ult. A heavy gale commenced on the 20th at the Grand Turk, which increased to a hurricane. Seven vessels which were lying in the roadstead were all wrecked, with the exception of the bark *Tejuca*, from St. Thomas in ballast, which put to sea. The Islands have not been visited by so destructive a gale, or one in which so many vessels have been lost, since the year 1821. A list of the lost vessels is published elsewhere in the TIMES of to-day.

We have advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 18th ult. Another encounter had taken place between the troops under Col. MILES and the Navajo Indians, in which the latter suffered a loss of ten killed and several wounded, besides losing eighty-five horses and sixty-five hundred sheep. Two of Col. MILES' men were missing after the battle, supposed to have been killed. The Mohave Indians are reported to have attacked an emigrant train at the crossing of the Colorado in September last, killing three men, two women and four children, and wounding sixteen others.

The annual report of the Quartermaster-General, which is now ready for the press, shows the expenditures of that branch of the War Department to have been $9,736,385. The largest amount of this—over four millions—has been appropriated for the Utah campaign, and the next largest for the Pacific Department.

Greensburg, Ky., was the scene of desperate mob violence on the 10th inst. A party from Campbellville broke into the jail and seized two prisoners and hung them. Another prisoner committed suicide to escape the fury of the mob. The prisoners were implicated in a murder committed about eighteen months ago.

The Peck-slip ferry-boat *Niagara*, yesterday forenoon, had her wheel-house and one entire side of the ladies' cabin destroyed, by coming in contact with the stern of the ship *Cultivator*, while entering the slip on the New-York side. The disaster was caused by the *Nebraska*, another boat of the same line, attempting to enter the slip at the same time, striking the *Niagara* and forcing her against the ship. One man, whose name is not known, was seriously, and it is feared fatally injured, by the ball from the top of the flag-staff falling upon his head, while he was sitting in his wagon, causing a compound fracture of the skull. He is supposed to belong to Hampstead. The police conveyed him to the hospital, in an unconscious state.

The investigation into the alleged election frauds in the Fourth District of the First Ward was commenced by Supervisor KENNEDY at 11 A. M. yesterday. Two of the District Canvassers were examined by him, but the Hon. Mr. SICKLES objected to the proceedings, and explained his reasons at length. The Board of County Canvassers finally directed the men to answer no more questions. The latter drew up a statement with regard to their return, which will be presented to the Board to-day.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT dallvared at Niblo's Theatre, yesterday afternoon, his splendid oration on WASHINGTON. The audience was immense and of the most *récherché* character. The oration was in behalf of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, whose patiotic undertaking was explained by Mr. EVERETT in a praface to his oration.

SAMUEL STRAUSBURY *alias* JOHN ALLEN was yesterday tried in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn for passing counterfeit money at various places, upon the Coney Island plank road in August last. He was convicted and sentenced to five years in the State Prison at Sing Sing. It is said his sentence was modified on account of his having put the Police on the track of the bogus coin manufacturers who have just been arrested. This will be his second term in State Prison.

JAMES RODGERS, the murdersr of Mr. SWANSTON, was executed yesterday in the yard of the City Prison. Ha was perfectly resigned to his fate. A very painful scene, and one which has rarely been witnessed, occurred upon the delivery of bis remains to the custody of his relatives.

The Board of Canvassers for Kings County have nearly completed their labors. The official footings lhus far show the total vote for Surrogate to be 22,565, of which BRAINARD received 8,197; EAGAN, 7,223; BROWN, 5,664; and STORY, 1,481: Majority for BRAINARD over next highest, 974. They will probably complete the canvass so as to announce the entire result on Monday.

Tha Republican City Convention after a stormy session, last evening, nominated as candidate for Controller, R. T. HAWES, and CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON as candidate for Almshouse Inspector.

Tha sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales at previous figures. Flour was less active, having been held higher. Wheat and Corn were lightly dealt in. Provisions, Groceries, and Naval stores were moderately inquired for. Freights were inactive.

## The Riots at Quarantine.

Every man, woman and child who lives, eats or sleeps upon Staten Island indorses fully the burning of the Quarantine establishment. Mr. W. H. ANTHON, who defended certain persons arraigned for taking part in that act, alleged this fact in vindication of his clients. We have no disposition to contest it, and even if we had, we could not do it. Its truth is beyond controversy, whatever we may think of its force. Among the dwellers on Staten Island there is an entire unanimity of sentiment on the subject. The bare fact of inhabiting that particular spot supersedes all the ordinary operations of the intellect, and suspends the natural deductions of logic and common sense. Take a man from any other part of the globe, and he will hesitate before indorsing the acts of a mob which sets fire at midnight to hospitals and dwellings, and turns over their inmates to the hospitality of the naked heavens. But if he happens to live upon Staten Island, his doubts are instantly solved,—his hesitation vanishes,—he decides, with a prompt and ferocious energy, that the act was among the highest legal, social and moral duties which devolve upon the citizens of a free and independent county.

This being so, nobody was, of course, surprised that Judge METCALF, of the Richmond County Court, elected by Staten Island votes, identified with its people in all his interests, all his aims and all his hopes, should have discharged the confessed ringleaders of the Quarantine riot as having been guilty of no offence against the law, bnt as deserving well of their fellow-cltizens and the commonwealth. We gave the points of his decision yesterday:—there is no occasion for giving anything more to-day. The legal argument may be very briefly stated. Quarantine was established on Staten Island by a law of the State in 1798,—and that law reserved, in express terms, to the people of the county all the "remedies against nuisances prescribed by common law." One of these remedies, according to a variety of decisions in our Courts, is this,—that whenever anything is declared to be a nuisance by competent authority, it may be abated by the voluntary and unregulated act of any citizen or citizens. The Quarantine establishment had been pronounced a nuisance, first by the presentment of the Grand Jury of Richmond County in 1848, and next by vote of the Board of Health of the town of Castleton in 1858. The mob which burned it had thus the authority of these two bodies, and were in the regular performance of a legal duty when they suppressed the nuisance in question. This, we believe, states the whole case fully and fairly for the people, the lawyers, the Courts and the moh of Richmond County. Upon this ground the legality of their action must stand or fall.

Now, we have no intention of entering upon any controversy concerning the law of the case. We are quite willing to leave that to the tribunals which have cognizance of it,—premising merely that Judge METCALF's decision is of not the slightest consequence in the determination of that point,—that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, and thence to the Court of Appeals,—and that it is only when it shall then arrive at the door of an unprejudiced and dispassionate Court, that we can hope for any authoritative decision upon the point in question. We shall then know, by authority, whether the State is powerless against a town meeting,—whether the people of a village can at will, by calling themselves a Board of Health, nullify the law, burn the buildings, and defy the authority of the State Government,—and whether we all hold our property, inhabit our dwellings, and sleep in our beds by sufferance of the mob whose convenience or comfort may, in their judgment, be infringed by our proximity. All this we shall learn in due time, and in due course of legal process. We are quite willing to await the decision. For the present, we are equally willing to assume the worst; and to make a clean breast of it, indeed we are constrained to confess our apprehension that, in the sophistries of the law, the mob of Castleton may find legal warrant for their acts. We cannot forget that Chief Justice SHAW, of Massachusetts, has recently decided that the keeping of liquor for sale makes it a nuisance under the statute law;—that by common law any nuisance may be abated by anybody, and that liquor kept for sale may, therefore, be destroyed by a mob, without offence against the law. Upon the principles of this decision, the hospital-burners of Staten Island may be acquitted.

It is to us and the public a matter of secondary importance whether they are or not. Those buildings have been burned,—the State has been ejected,—the mischief has been done and cannot be repaired. But the people of the whole State are interested in knowing, first, whether this mode of proceeding is legal,—and second, if it is, whether it is always to be so, or not. It seems to us neither quite wise nor safe thus to clothe the mob with the attributes of legal authority. We can easily conceive that the people of the Sixth Ward might, in their corporate capacity as a Board of Health, or as conservators of the rights, comfort and convenience of themselves, resolve that the City Prison, situated within their limits, is a nuisance, and proceed forthwith to demolish it. Our neighbors of the *Tribune* and the *Herald*, if those establishments should at some distant day fall into the hands of evil-minded persons, might procnre a similar decree against the TIMES Building—which stands as a sort of Quarantine against moral and social pestilence,—and lead on the mob to its demolition. The principle, indeed, seems to us to strike at the root of all security and to elevate the temporary passions of a mob to the seats of settled law and unimpassioned justice.

We can understand that a nuisance should be abated, promptly and effectually. But why should not the law commit the execution of its decrees to its own instruments? Why should it pronounce judgment, and leave its execution to the mob, in this case more than in any other? Why, if this rule is to prevail, should it not convict the murderer and leave the mob to hang him? If nuisances are to be abated, it seems to us essential that it should be done in due form, by recognized authority, and with the calmness and deliberation which constitute the entire impressiveness of legal acts. To go through the formality of deliberation, and then commit to the unregulated passion and frenzy of a mob the execution of the judgment reached, seems the merest mockery of justice, and the baldest caricature of legal forms. If the Castleton Board of Health had authority to pronounce the Quarantine establishment a nuisance, and to decree its abatement, it should have been required to place that decree in the hands of recognized officers of the law, and to commit to them its enforcement. But to call in a mob at midnight as its executive—to commit its judgment to the action of a frenzied horde, armed with torches, and assuming the false guise of a fire company—was a degradation to which no legal tribunal, in a free country, should have been willing to stoop. It looks too much like arson to be reputable. It leaves the line of distinction between crime and law altogether too faint and shadowy for purposes of public credit, as well as of public justice. And if this is the law as it now stands, we trust the Legislature will lose no time in amending it. If this is the common law, we trust it will be speedily superseded by a statute of the State, for such cases, duly and speedily made and provided.

## The Execution of Rodgers.

That a wretched life, blighted in its prime by all evil influences, should yesterday have been brought to a sudden ending in the heart of this great City, by the stern hand of the law; that a youth, a very boy, indeed, for whom the world had cared after its wonted fashion, and who had cared for himself as youth and ignorance may, should yesterday have been done to death among us upon that hideous tree on which our fallible human justice must still be content to inscribe the supreme sanction of its sad decrees, is a thing miserable indeed and melancholy, yet little likely to move the thoughtless to much thought, or make the reckless pause long upon their headlong way. It is to the thoughtful and the prudent, to the wise leaders and teachers of the people, that the lesson of that ghastly show must be read. Unless it teaches them, our Christian civilization might well have spared us the pain of witnessing the shameful, sorrowful sight. To appreciate the reality of any danger in the path of self-indulgence, men must have traveled long enough in that path to wear out something of the vehemence of their passions. For the headstrong, ignorant boy of twenty the world's experience is as if it were not—and in the memory of that great class to which the miserable young murderer of SWANSTON belonged, the thought of his fate will linger but a little longer, and upon their hearts it will write itself but a trifle more deeply than the story of the rain of fire which smote the Cities of the Plain thousands of years ago.

It is well that the work of the law has been done. In such a City as ours, so far surrendered over to the powers of self-will, self-interest and vulgar license, it is doubly well that the thing which has been ordained should have been enforced, and that the lawless of every age and condition should have seen some touch at least of Median firmness in the servants of the State. But we must not suffer ourselves to be deluded into the notion that we have done with the teachings of this pitiable case when we have bidden the premature ruffianism of our by-ways and back slums gaze upon the gallows of JAMES RODGERS, and tremble for themselves. The murder of Mr. SWANSTON is but one of a hundred recent instances of warning which we can by no means afford to overlook—that in the system of our dealings with the youth of this country, there are mischiefs lurking which the gallows and the prison can never cure. Our public schools are the easy boast of our orators and the rational pride of our people. The diffusion of the means of education among all classes of the community—the multiplication among us of the conveniences for the acquisition of knowledge—occupy, and rightly occupy, a prominent place in the catalogue of our claims upon the admiring imitation of mankind. But no man can move freely among our people without feeling that many even of those to whom society looks up for guidance and control are rapidly drifting into the fatal mistake of confounding these means of education with education itself, these conveniences for the acquisition of knowledge with guarantees for the development of character. Our trust for the future is reposed in quite too absolute a way upon the provisions we have made for arming the intellects of our children.

The school-room in too many cases usurps the sceptre of the home, and the instructions of the teacher are continually left to do the work which can only be done by the discipline of the parent. In the habits of our people, in the occupations and tendencies of American life, there may be found a hundred reasons, perhaps, for this state of things, but hardly one excuse—certainly nothing to ward off its irresistable issues from the family and the State. Men immersed in business, struggling from morning till night in the thick of the competitive battle of existence, may naturally enough be led to hope that the teachers to whom their children must be confided can do all which their own career leaves themselves neither the time nor the spirits to attempt. But that wholesome reverence of just authority, which lies at the foundation of all excellence and all strength in character, cannot be acquired like the arts of reading and writing, like arithmetic and spelling. What was the crime for which JAMES RODGERS yesterday suffered but the natural fruit and consummation of that reckless self-will which, in the absence of just restraint, springs up as surely in the heart of the most accomplished as of the most ignorant of mankind, and burns as fiercely in the wantonness of the rich as in the excesses of the poor? Not a century ago the young bloods of England, left to riot in the indulgence of their own fancies and passions, haunted the streets of London with nightly outrages and insolence, as flagrant as that for which this boy was hung. Like him and his companions, the Mohocles of that time were the terror of the street, shrinking from no audacity of violence, and ending often in murder the revel which they began in ribaldry and drink.

Yet these Mohocles were the fine gentlemen of their day, they were the graduates of the English universities, the heirs of great names and titles—as much the favored as RODGERS and his companions are the frowned upon of the earth. Nor need we go back to the *Spectator* and the *Tatler* for the proof that neither station nor education can assure that self-control without which no virtue is possible in men or nations. In the tragedy which but a fortnight since thrilled this metropolis with horror—in the atrocious crime of which our sister city at the West has just been the theatre—the same lesson is read to us in characters as plain as they are terrible. A boy who, like the miserable GOULDY, for sheer rage and in a fury of selfish passion, falls upon and slays his whole family, confounding, like the maddened Ajax of the Greek imagination, those who could not possibly have angered him with the objects of his special hate, must have lived his life through in absolute slavery to his own instincts and impulses. A young man of station, esteemed respectable, who, like the brutal murderer of a few days since in Cincinnati, can assail a feeble woman with the inextinguishable savageness of a Malay or a Sepoy, cannot suddenly have been seized with so hideous a madness. Deeds like these are the consummation of years of license, the refined fruit of that ungoverned selfishness which in its earlier stages mocks so well the traits of manly independence;—and the people among whom such deeds are possible should bestir themselves, to see there be not in their polity or in their economy—in their scheme of public administration, or in their customs of private life—something terribly wrong which cries in no uncertain tones for remedy.

For the temper of which these crimes are the extreme and exceptional expression must always, and in its least extravagant manifestations, shake the stability of any social order. Most of all then must it be fatal to a State which, like our own, exists but by the breath of the popular reverence for law. And the dread spectacle which has moved us to these remarks will not have been exhibited in vain if it serves to make us feel, though but for a season—what we are constantly tempted to forget—that the safety of all we most value in private and in public life, rests at last, not on the excellence our systems, whether of education, of government, or of justice, but on the fidelity of individnal men in the discharge of their least obtrusive and most domestic duties.

## John Bright at Birmingham.

For the first time since his election to the House of Commons from Birmingham, Mr. BRIGHT has met his constituents, and paid the score of the canvass. Two speeches of length, utterly wearisome if uttered by any less agreeable speaker, were listened to in the course of the same week by patient and approving thousands, who, doubtless, departed grateful to the men of Manchester, who, in flinging such a representative away, gave him to their rival city. The first of these remarkable efforts was delivered to what would here be called a mass meeting, and exhausted the merits of the Reform bill, not without serious assaults upon the Derby Administration, and not without conclusive evidences of Mr. BRIGHT's cordial sympathy with the institutions of the United States. The second, which was brought out two days after at a public dinner in his honor, was a clear-headed, passionate, and, from his point of view at least, unanswerable arraignment of the entire foreign policy of the nation, from the close of the French to the close of the Russian war; a demonstration of the prescriptive sacrifices which that policy has imposed upon the poorer classes for the advantage of the wealthier; a conviction of the Whigs as deserters from the pacific principles which, until the Reform bill, were the cardinal doctrines of the party, and in a general way vindicating that scheme of national non-resistance, the advocacy of which during the Russian war cost him his seat for Manchester. Indeed no line of discussion could have been more appropriate. It defined the terms of his connection with his new constituency so clearly, so precluded all reproaches of false pretence or deception, if on the eve of some inevitable war, he should, *more suo*, defy and strive to withstand the popular *entêtement*, that we are to regard it as the provident adjustment of a future quarrel, which else might burst as abruptly and end as cruelly as the Manchester explosion.

It is not to be denied that in this masterly vindication of his own set of ideas, Mr. BRIGHT has spoken many incontrovertible truths, and not overstated the home mischiefs of a chronically vicious foreign policy. But his aim is always point blank. He makes no allowance for resistance, gravity, or wind. He hits very often wide of the mark in extreme eagerness to proceed directly to it. An excessively acute logical faculty is very often a serious misfortune. The possessor generalizes prematurely, and upon too narrow or an erroneous observation of facts, and starting away upon a wrong course, ends in a result strictly reconcilable with the ten categories, answering perfectly to the test of a syllogism, and yet as radically wrong as the most elaborate web of sophistry. Mr. BRIGHT makes no such utter *fiasco*. But he assumes, what error only can grant, that all of the many tedious quarrels in which England has played a part, might have been avoided by the arts of the sagacious pacificator; and that there is no moral set-off to the black account of homicide, and the insoluble account of misspent money, wrung from struggling industry, which figures on the ledger of the British Foreign Office. There are truths *in posse* which may be reduced to fact Many of Mr. BRIGHT's truths must wait until the millenium before they attain that dignity—a millenium of beings, guided by that calm, pure reason which civilization predicates of the Deity, freed from human pride, passion, or weak liability to error; freed, in truth, from many of the peculiarities which mark the character of Mr. BRIGHT himself, as he appears in this eloquent, impassioned, but one-sided exposition of the national policy of England. With due preparation, however, the reader cannot fail to be instructed by this great effort, and we accordingly reproduced it at length in our issue of yesterday.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—The Russian frigate *General Admiral*, built by WM. H. WENA for the Russian Government, was taken upon the Balance Dock yesterday noon for the purpose of being coppered. She will remain there several days, during which the curious will have an opportunity of inspecting her.

## EXECUTION OF JAMES RODGERS.

JAMES RODGERS, the youth who killed Mr. JOHN SWANSTON on the night of the 17th of October, 1857, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was executed, yesterday morning, in the yard of the City Prison.

The circumstances of the murder, it may be remembered, were these: Mr. SWANSTON, a reputable, industrious man, by profession an engineer, was returning from market, accompanied by his wife, and was met at the aforesaid spot by three youths, rowdies in appearance, who were having a little altercation among themselves. One of these youths, while disputing with his companions, reeled against Mrs. SWANSTON. Her husband, rather angrily, told him not to repeat such conduct, when the young man demanded, in an insolent manner, the reason of his interference, and after a word or two of expostulation from Mr. SWANSTON, plunged a knife, which, as appeared from the evidence elicited on the trial, he had opened in his hand, into the body of that gentlemen, causing almost instant death. The three youths immediately ran down Twenty-second-street, towards Ninth-avenna, and Mr. SWANSTON's body, in the presence of his horror-stricksn wife, was raised, and conveyed to ths residence they had so lately quitted. The Police Captain of tha Sixteenth Ward was speedily notified of the murder, and immediately placed officers on the track of the fugitives. Before sundown on the following day, they were in possession of sufficient facts to inculpate RODGERS as the murderer, but he had already fled from the City, and secreted himself at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, where his married sister was residing. At that place he was captured, but not until he had left his sister's house, and tried to hide himself in the adjacent woods. He was taken to this City by officer LEFFERTS, and was brought to trial in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge RUSSELL, on the 15th of November. The verdict was Guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January.

During the trial, and the subsequent terrible sentence, RODGERS exhibited none of the traits of a ruffian, but astonished all spectators by the gentleness and almost girlishness of his demeanor. When called to the bar to hear the doom of the law that was to terminate his life upon the gallows, in reply to the usual question what he had to say "why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him," he only said, that if he had committed the deed, he knew nothing about it. And probably he spoke the truth. For the evidence at the trial showed conclusively, that he was, at the time the deed was perpetrated, under the influence of liquor, and that he had imbibed that liquor at the fearful corner groggeries of his neighborhood, where the most maddening poison is sold.

Having been sentenced, his counsel, in the usual manner, took the customary steps to give him another opportunity to commit a similar crime. By application to the Supreme Court, a stay of proceedings was obtained, but the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, took the case at once to the Court of Appeals, where the verdict of the Jury in the Court of Sessions was sustained, and no hope was left for RODGERS, save in the clemency of Governor KING. Week by week, almost day by day, the Governor has been importuned to interpose the pardoning power of the Executive, but he has steadily declined to do so. His reasons were abundant. For a long time there has been growing up in this City a system of youthful rowdyism, which has constantly kept the lives of citizens in jeopardy. Mere boys were abroad in the streets armed with weapons, which they freely brandished, and not unfrequently attempted to use. There could be no doubt that RODGERS had wantonly killed an unoffending man. A reprieve in such an instance would be a mistaken leniency, and RODGERS was not reprieved.

Thase proceedings before the Courts, and the subsequent application to the Governor, occupied many months, and it was not till RODGERS had been nearly one year confined in the Tombs that he was finally sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of the present month, (yesterday.) From the time that his fate was announced to him, he appears to have calmly resigned himself to it. Attended by the clergy of his Church,—he was a Roman Catholic—and by Sisters of Mercy, who with a fidelity, fond and truthful as that due to the closest tie of relationship, daily assisted his spiritual needs, and saw also that his temporal wants were well cared for, he devoted himself, in an almost unexampled manner, to a preparation for death. Latterly he excluded all visitors; even his relatives, until a few days past. By way of penance, he has lived on bread and water, and slept on the cold stone floor of his cell. An anchorite could not have fared worse on principle. To all questions pertaining to his guilt he had, from his first arrest, but one answer, and he persisted in it to the last, that if he stabbed Mr. SWANSTON, he did not know what he was doing, and had no intention of killing anybody. He owned, however, that he was drunk at the time, and had been led away by bad companions.

On Thursday afternoon he took final leave of his aged mother. The scene may be imagined, and needs no description. He spent the night in walking the corridor, sitting by the stove, and retiring occasionally into his cell to pray, attended by Father DURANEE, of the Sixteenth-street Church, who passed the night with him. He was then in the charge of Deputy-keaper FINLAY. About 3 o'clock he lay down upon tha floor of his cell, and soon fell asleep. The keeper awoke him at 6 o'clock, when he renewed his devotions, and at 8 o'clock was taken to a little room in the Female Department of the Prison, which had been converted into a Chapel. Here mass was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. NELIGAN, of St. Joseph's Seminary, Fordham, assisted by Father DURANEE. The father, two sisters, two brothers, and a brother-in-law of RODGERS were present. After the ceremony he took leave of them. The scene, by those who witnessed it, is said to have been most heart-rending. On returning to his cell he declined any refreshment. The reverend Fathers CURRAN, of St. Andrew's Church, and SANQUINETTI, of the French Catholic Church, in Canal-street, now joined him, and, with the clergy before named, assisted him in his devotions, all other persons being, at his special request, prohibited from entering his cell.

At 10 o'clock, a third sister—the same to whom he repaired at Woodbridge, N. J., the day after the commission of the murder—arrived at the prison. She did not see him, as he refused to be disturbed. The matron of the prison, Mrs. FOSTER, conducted her to her room. At a later hour, the mother of the wretched youth arrived. Overcome by her terrible grief, she was unable to walk, and was borne to the same apartment by two Policemen.

Early as 10 o'clock, about eighty persons who had been furnished with tickets of admission by the Sheriff, were awaiting the time of execution within the walls. Without, a large crowd, some eight or nine hundred, had collected. In Leonard-street, there are three houses, from the roofs of which a tolerable view of the yard of the prison can be commanded, and these roofs were thronged with people, who, it was understood, had paid sums ranging from 10 to 50 cents each, for the privilege of seeing what they could see. The hour of execution was fixed by Sheriff WILLEY at 11½ o'clock, and at that time there were about 100 spectators within the prison. Among them were Judge HILTON, of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice CONNOLLY, and sundry respectable, but private persons. At the time appointed the Depnty Sheriff, deputed for the office, entered the cell of the condemned and pinioned him. RODGERS said he was glad that the hour had arrived, and assisted, as far as possible, in the preparation for his death. The procession was formed, the Sheriff and his deputy leading the way. RODGERS followed, with a firm step, between two of his reverend advisers, Father CURRAN and SANQUINETTI attending. The doctors followed, four in number, Dr. COVIL, the resident physician of the City Prison; Dr. QUACKENBUSH, Dr. WOODWARD and Dr. BARRY. RODGERS held a crucifix in his hand, and on the bosom of his shirt a small cross of plaited grass, given him by Father SANQUINETTI, was fastened. He showed no trepidation. Even when he joined in the responses of the service for the dying, when the priests knelt, and he attempted to kneel and was unable to do so because the rope around his neck restrained him, he did not flinch for one instant. He looked sickly, the consequence of thirteen months' confinement in a narrow cell, but otherwise he might have been supposed a spectator rather than the chief actor in the scene.

At twenty-two minutes before twelve o'clock the rope was cut. For nearly a minute he swung around, and vibrated to and fro, from the force of the ascent and the corresponding force of the fall. Then he commenced to struggle, and for eight minutes his quiverings were fearful. He so far loosened his right arm from the rope that pinioned him, that he was able to thrust his hand within his shirt-bosom, where he tore at his heart, as if there was the seat of all his pain. He had probably no consciousness—the doctors said the action was merely muscular and involuntary, but it was sickening to behold. After eight minutes his pulse ceased to beat. After hanging forty minutes, he was lowered, and deposited in a plain stained coffin. His brother and a male relative—his brother-in-law, as was understood—entered the yard while he was suspended, and received his remains. And then a terrible scene occurred.

His mother, sisters and brothers were in the prison, awaiting the custody of his remains. On the coffin containing the body being brought into the outer yard, they threw themselves upon it, and the spectacle that followed was too harrowing for description. The face of the deceased, which was horribly contorted, was exposed, but they bent over it, kissing the swollen lips, from which the tongue protruded, till finally one after the other fainted, and the oldest *habitués* of the Tombs had to retire, unable to bear the scene

Eventually the corpse was removed to the residence of the family, where the ceremonies were ended.

—In common with other [illegible] day, that the widow of the [illegible] had applied for a pecuniary [illegible] this statement has been [illegible] say that it was made upon the [illegible] of a Deputy Sheriff, and also of a [illegible] connected with the Sheriff's office. [illegible] happy to learn that it is untrue,—but it was made, and still stands, on competent authority.

**Application from a Commutation of Sentence.**

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 12.

Two gentlemen holding prominent political positions in the State arrived in town last night from New-York, and early this morning made an earnest but ineffectual appeal to Governor KING for a commutation of the sentence against the boy-murderer RODGERS.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General—The Position of the British Government relative to Nicaragua—The Governorship of Kansas—The Treasury, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 12.

The Quartermaster-General's annual report is now ready for the press. The expenditures in this branch of the War Department for the past year have amounted to $9,736,385, and of this amount a little over $4,000,000 have been swallowed up in Utah. The Pacific Department is the second district in point of disbursements. During the past fiscal year there were but seven Military Departments, viz.: Eastern, Florida, Western, TEXAS, New-Mexico, Utah and Pacific. The Department of Florida has lately been merged into the Department of the East, and three new Departments created, viz.: Platte, California and Oregon, the latter two being created out of the Department of the Pacific.

The position assumed by the British Government relative to Nicaragua and American filibusters has created the liveliest interest here. The resistance threatened by the British forces in the Nicaragua waters is not the worst feature of the case. Mr. WHITE has been assured that his boats could not navigate the San Juan if under the protection of General WALKER. Should they carry the filibuster flag I am assured the boats will be seized and burnt by the British authorities. WALKER regards all this as mere bluster to frighten him from his fixed purposes, and so pronounces it. Yet he laughs at it and his movements will not be varied in the slightest by all the threats the English Legation here can hurl against him. I am satisfied these are not empty threats. Nor are they so regarded by our Government. No little excitement exists in the State Department in relation thereto. Mr. WHITE has been required to make declaration that he is "not in the filibuster interest, nor will he countenance any violation of our neutrality laws." General WALKER says the same thing. He denies any intention to violate the neutrality laws of the country, and declares his purpose to go to Nicaragua as a peaceable "emigrant." Thus we still find WHITE and WALKER in the same boat. A few days may develop something of importance.

Commander J. C. DE FIGANIERE E MORAO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal, has been here for several days, and in constant attendance upon the State Department and the President.

Señor Don JOSE FRANCISCO DE PAULO CAVALCANTI DE ALBUQUERQUE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Brazil, sells out his princely establishment on the 17th inst. at auction. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 12.

The decision on the question presented by the Collector of the Port of Mobile, regarding the granting of a clearance to a Nicaragua emigrant vessel will probably turn on the truth or falsity of the report that the passengers have obtained passports from YRISARRI.

The President has tendered the appointment of the Governorship of KANSAS to EX-Governor MEDARY, of Ohio.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday last was nearly $7,000,000. The receipts of the week preceding were $578,000. The amount in drafts paid was $925,000, and the amount of the drafts issued $1,127,000—a reduction of $556,000. The amount on deposit in New-York is $5,200,000.

**Interesting from New-Mexico.**

**ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL BATTLE WITH THE NAVAJO INDIANS—ATTACK ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN BY THE MOHAVES, &C.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 12.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 18th ult., reached Independence on the 8th inst. The mail was somewhat delayed in consequence of bad roads and high water in the rivers.

Donna MARIA NARCISSA GALLEJOS, was murdered at Los Vejos, Oct. 1.

Col. MILES had had another encounter with the Navajo Indians. Ten of them were killed and several wounded, while eighty-five horses and sixty-five hundred sheep were captured. Two of the Colonel's men, WM. NUCKNE and MAURICE PAULMAN, were afterwards found to be missing, and it was supposed they were killed. Sergeant JOHN THOMPSON was wounded.

KIT CARSON had passed through Santa Fé with a band of Utah Indians. The latter were on their way to fight the Navagos, with whom they were at war.

A letter to Lieut. WILKINS, dated September 23d, says that the Mohave Indians had attacked an emigrant train while crossing the Colorado, killing three men, two women and four children, and wounding sixteen others. The remainder of the emigrants then retreated, and sent to Albuquerque for supplies,

## THE COURT CIRCLE.

**An Evening with the Governing Classes—Health of John Morrissey, Esq., the Champion of America.**

Yesterday was quite a gala day for the various circles of New-York society. The ladies and other respectabilities of the City gathered in great numbers in the afternoon to listen to Mr. EVERETT's oration on WASHINGTON, and the more fashionable classes very nearly filled the opera house in the evening to hear the music of the distinguished *prima donna* who is carrying everything by storm. But the *élite* of the real aristocracy of our City,—the select spirits of the classes who regulate our primary meetings, elect delegates to political Conventions, and thus designate our rulers and make our laws,—mustered in full force at Hoym's Theatre to witness a ceremonial of more significance than the erection of any monument, and to delight themselves with the specimens of an art more in harmony with their tastes than oratory or music of the highest style. It was the benefit night of the Champion of America. That distinguished victor in the late prize engagement—fought on Canadian soil and between two Irishmen,—which settled the rank of America in the art of defending one's self and assailing others, was to receive the Stakes and the incense of his admirers. The ceremony was made the occasion of a benefit to Mr. MORRISSEY. Public notice was given that exhibitions of sparring between some of the most eminent professors of the art would diversify the proceedings of the evening, and that tickets of admission could be obtained at *one dollar* each. A card was courteously sent to this office addressed "To the Fighting Editor;" but as we are unfortunately without such an appendage, except for domestic use,—discarding the standing army and falling back upon the militia system, under which every *attaché* is a soldier when occasion calls,—we were obliged to make the best shift we could, and accordingly dispatched to the scene the reporter most likely to keep out of harm's way in case any miscellaneous fighting should occur. We are happy to say that he returned in safety and brought the cheering assurance that nothing could be less belligerent or more harmonious than the entertainment of the evening.

Some of our readers may associate with prize-fighting, or exhibitions of the science thereof, ideas of sawdust and dirt, and suppose that nobody with good clothes is ever present on such occasions. We must beg leave to correct so erroneous an impression. The performance last night was upon the stage of a very neat and roomy theatre,—with footlights and a very brass band,—in front of a splendid scene in which mountains and cataracts and clouds vied with each other to ravish the heart of the beholder, and a painted footpath led to a painted bower upon the painted side of a painted mountain. The attendance was very numerous and somewhat miscellaneous, but, on the whole, quite as respectable as any average political assembly, and a good deal more *distingué* than any primary meeting of any party (except the Whig Party as at present constituted) in any Ward of our City. The parquet, which would seat about 200 persons, was in the main occupied by gentlemen of Irish birth, who had come from the markets and mechanical labors of the day, for an evening of rational and relaxing recreation. The dress circle was densely filled with just such persons as you may meet daily in Broadway, or any other crowded street, with a liberal sprinkling of Federal and State Government officers, members of the Common Council, magistrates and others who bear the honors, as well as perform the duties which pertain to the services of the Commonwealth. The private boxes were mainly monopolized by the magnates of Wall-street,—the Bulls and Bears of the Stock Exchange, who seek in these serene and soothing amusements relief from the harsh and exhausting conflicts of their daily pursuits. Devoting the day to business, it is not strange that they should thus consecrate their evenings to the amenities and rational pleasures of congenial arts. They were present in large numbers and lent dignity and impressiveness to the enchanting scene. Upon the stage were gathered, at the outset, fifteen or twenty professional sporting men, as they delight to be called,—jaunty persons with shiny hats drawn defiantly over the eyes, with very large gold watch-chains, a gait compounded of a loose swagger and a lordly strut, and a general air which tells their calling as distinctly as if it were written upon the spotless and jeweled bosoms of their shirts. As the evening progressed, more persons pressed upon the stage, until finally there were gathered in a circle there not less than fifty or sixty of the *crème de la crème* of the sporting world,—the elect spirits of the prize ring and the gambling hell. The theatre was packed from the floor to the ceiling. Every available standing place was occupied, and hundreds went away who could not obtain admission. Many gray heads diversified the general appearance of the scene, and a very large per centage of the audience was made up of boys, about as old as JAMES RODGERS was yesterday morning when he died.

The doors were opened at 7 o'clock, and half the audience sat patiently for an hour waiting for the performance to begin. The band played several airs to while away the time, and at 8 precisely the bell struck, the curtain rose and the entertainment of the evening commenced. We do not propose to "report" it in the technical sense of that term, for we flatter ourselves that no very considerable number of our habitual readers would desire that service at our hands. Not being familiar, moreover, with the technology of the science, and having had no personal acquaintance with the distinguished Artists who lent the attraction of their presence and their skill to the occasion, we might sacrifice accuracy to ambition, if we were to venture upon the undertaking. We can only state the proceedings, therefore, in general terms,—and if the amateurs and professors of the art find our account lacking in fullness and precision, they will be at no loss where to go to supply the deficiency. Six couples of Artists came upon the stage in succession and at intervals, filled with music, of five minutes each,—wearing trousers and the effigies of a shirt,—and having upon their hands stuffed boxing-gloves, half as large as their heads, in place of the delicate white kids, usually preferred by performers in other walks of art. We were informed, in a feeble and uncertain voice, by the master of ceremonies, who, in his shirt sleeves, ushered each successive couple to the foot-lights, what were their names;—they have mostly escaped us; but as we learn from the advertisement that "Aaron Jones; Kelly, the Australian Champion; Sheppard, his late trainer; Barney Aaron, Scotty, Johnny Roche, Con Fitzgerald, Harry Gribben, Phil Clare, Kerrigan, and many others equally well known as the most accomplished professors of the Art," had volunteered their services, we presume they were the gentlemen concerned. Each couple, after shaking gloves, sparred for about five minutes, resting to catch breath once or twice, and then withdrawing with the usual stage bow of public favorites. We presume there was a good deal of skill and science shown. Some pretty hard blows were exchanged, and some still harder were warded off or dodged. The "artists" all kept their temper very well, and the assembly screamed with delight at every good hit and telling blow. Some of the performers were very unequally matched, and once or twice the lightest of the two was fairly knocked down by the superior weight of his opponent. KELLY, who had the honor of training Mr. MORRISSEY for the fight, was a favorite, and won tremendous applause by his sparring with CON FITZGERALD, who appeared to keep him very busy, and was not an unequal match. But the crack performer of the evening—of the lesser lights—was a gentleman whose name was not on the bills, but who was announced, and seemed to be very generally known, to the company, as JOHNNY EARL. Neither his dress nor his undress (for he appeared in both) could be considered elegant, and his sparring appeared to be rather more vigorous than scientific. He sells fish, we were given to understand, in some part of the city, and has gifts for singing and dancing which make him quite the Admirable Crichton of a large circle of admiring friends. After he had once or twice delighted the company with his sparring skill, during one of the intervals between the acts, he burst upon the stage in a dancing frenzy, as if he had been stung by a veritable tarantula, and gave the shouting and applauding house sundry vigorous and fascinating specimens of his skill in the art which ELSLER was said to have made "divine." There were blemishes in his performance, doubtless,—but it attained his object:—it transported the assembly, especially the Irish portion of it, who are quite accustomed to that sensation,—and won for himself a tempest of applause beside which the cheers for EVERETT or PICCOLOMINI were but the faint breathings of the Autumnal breeze.

Mr. EARL retired. There was a pause of doubt,—then a hush of expectation, and finally a storm and hurricane of plaudits as MORRISSEY, the hero of the Evening and the Champion of America, was ushered upon the stage. He folded his arms and his boxing-gloves submissively,—he cast his eyes meekly and benignantly around, and then bowed his thanks to his "admiring friends." A neatly-dressed gentleman, with a round, smiling face, dark whiskers, no mustache, and a frock coat, stepped forward and said that in the absence of the Stakeholder, the pleasing duty devolved upon him of handing to Mr. MORRISSEY the stakes which he had won in the recent fight for the Championship of America. Thereupon he gave Mr. MORRISSEY a small yellow envelope, which was supposed to contain a check for $5,000,—but as Mr. M. did not take it up tenderly, nor handle it with care,—but on the contrary, tossed it to the nearest bystander, it seemed to us quite unlikely to contain any such document. The neatly dressed gentleman—whom we understood to be the Editor of a sporting paper called the *Clipper*—then stepped forward again to perform another "pleasing duty." Holding a little, open jewel case in his right hand, he said that a small circle of Mr. MORRISSEY's personal friends, who knew and esteemed him as a man quite as highly as they admired his professional qualities, had been greatly delighted with his promise to leave the prize ring forever, and hoped he would keep it. They had accordingly procured this token of their personal regard—a breast-pin made of an emerald, surrounded with diamonds—which he had been requested to present to Mr. MORRISSEY on their behalf. This token Mr. MORRISSEY took and did *not* toss it carelessly to the nearest by-stander. Then Mr. MORRISSEY advanced to the foot-lights, crossed his arms and his gloves meekly, as before, and when the tempest of applause was stilled, opened his mouth and said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you very much for this large attendance. I said, before my fight with Mr. HENNAN, that it should be the last prize-fight I would ever engage in, win or lose—and I shall keep my word. If I ever had any animosity against Mr. HENNAN, it ended with the fight. I have nothing against him or any of his friends. I would much rather be on good terms with the whole of them.

Mr. MORRISSEY ended this little oration amid loud applause, which he acknowledged with a bow, and then proceeded to give a little touch of his quality by a small boxing engagement with Mr. OTTIGNON, who stood upon the stage armed and equipped—that is to say, stripped and gloved—waiting for his approach. MORRISSEY is a well-built man—not large and powerful as has been represented, but muscular, active, with a bulletty head, short hair, sprouting beard and a not unpleasant face. His opponent, the well-known teacher of gymnastics, towered like Atlas of Teneriffe by the side, or rather *vis-à-vis*, of MORRISSEY. He is as tall as BUCHANAN, as portly as CASS, and ten times as active and vigilant as the whole Cabinet put together. At it they went. It was a good match. Both men were capital boxers—neither got, or gave, any very hard hits; MORRISSEY took one or two upon the face—OTTIGNON fell back from several which would have been heavy if they had taken effect—and even our reporter, phlegmatic and virtuous as he had supposed himself to be, felt himself in some danger of becoming slightly enthusiastic at such a neat display of activity, vigilance and skill.

At that moment the artists stopped—then walked off—the applause arose—the curtain fell—and our reporter came away.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION ON WASHINGTON.—In Niblo's Theatre, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his celebrated oration on "The Character of WASHINGTON." This was done, first, because of the warmly expressed wish of the Local Committee of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Fund Association, and, secondly, because it came within the scope of the chivalric and patriotic mission to which Mr. EVERETT has, for the last two years, devoted himself—that of saving the home and tomb of WASHINGTON from decay and desecration, and making it the property of the nation, which mainly to him owes its independence and greatness. This is the third time that Mr. EVERETT has delivered the same oration in this City. Its popularity has not been diminished by the repetition. The assemblage yesterday, was one of the largest and most brilliant ever seen within the walls of Niblo's. Wealth, intellect and beauty were there, to do honor to the orator and show their sympathy with his theme. The orchestra seats, the parquette, the first tier, the second tier, the third tier even, were crowded with applauding listeners. Among the gentlemen seated in the proscenium behind the speaker, were the Hon. Luther Bradish, Mr. Peter Cooper, the Hon. Judge Betts, the Hon. Judge Roosevelt, the Hon. Judges Bosworth and Woodruff, the Hon. Judge Sunderland, the Hon. Judge Hilton, Dr. J. W. Francis, Dr. Valentine Mott, General Winfield Scott, U. S. A.; Major General Sandford, N. Y. S. M.; the Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Mr. Benson J. Lossing, the Hon. John Van Buren, E. W. Stoughton, Esq., the Hon. John Cochrane and the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Members of Congress; the Hon. George Briggs, Member of Congress elect, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and the Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mr. EVERETT was introduced by Mr. FAANSAICK DA PEYSTER, and was greeted with vehement cheers. He prefaced his discourse by a brief history of the causes which had led to the formation of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and of the success with which, thus far, their exertions had been crowned,—having had $80,000 already paid into their treasury. He then entered upon the main subject, which, for the most part, was treated in precisely similar terms as in former addresses. He was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded. After Mr. EVERETT had resumed his seat, the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT advanced and read a note addressed to the Ladies' Local Committee, by Mrs. AGNES ROBERTSON BOCACICAULT, in which she tendered for the aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, the proceeds of the Dramatic entertainment to be given by her at Niblo's on Monday night next. This elicited great applause.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CUBAN LADY IN NEW-YORK.—We find in the New-Orleans *Delta* the following piece of interesting local news. The *Delta* says: "We have just learned, with regret, the death in the City of New-York, of Mrs. MARIA GONZALES DE MORA, at the advanced age of 82 years. Mrs. MORA leaves six children, 53 grandchildren, and 34 great grandchildren—or a total of 96 members for one family! The deceased leaves a large fortune—part of which consists of two magnificent plantations in Cuba, employing over a thousand slaves, and valued at more than a million and a half of dollars. She is the mother of the MORAS, senior partners of the house of MORA BROS, NAVARRO & Co., of New-York, and MORA, ALFORN & Co., of Havana. It is strange that a lady possessing rank, position and wealth, cherished by all who knew her for her numerous virtues, should, at her advanced age, abandon her native country, her kindred and friends, and renounce all those social ties, the habits of a lifetime, to come and die in a foreign land, where climate, language and customs were strange and new to her. The reason is, that Mrs. MORA's youngest daughter, CARLOTA MORA, having been found guilty of the high crime of being the wife of the Cuban patriot, DOMINGO GOICOURIA, was banished for life by the Spanish Government. Mrs. MORA, with a mother's abnegation, followed her last-born into exile—abandoning all, rather than see her child suffer alone. Her sacrifice has been complete. She has died far from the scenes of her youth—far from her own dear, native Cuba."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music, we learn, has been leased by several gentlemen interested in the moral and religious improvement of the community, for the purpose of a series of Sabbath-evening services to be conducted by Pastors of various religious denominations. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., on Sabbath evening, Nov. 21, who will be followed on successive evenings by the Rev. D. S. TYNG, ADAMS, JOSEPH P. THOMPSON and others. The enterprise will be attended with considerable expense, but the house will be free to all, and we do not doubt that the vast and beautiful building will be thronged. The object of these services is to meet the greatly-increased demand for the preaching of the Gospel, manifested in various ways within the last few months. We hope they may be productive of great good.

HANGING DEAD BY THE HEELS.—At an early hour yesterday morning the body of JOHN QUINN, a longshoreman, was found hanging by the heels underneath the platform contiguous to the Wall-street ferry bridge. His head was near the surface of the water, and he had apparently been dead several hours. Being a man of intemperate habits, it is supposed that he was strolling about the place while intoxicated, and accidentally fell through the platform, and was caught in the position in which he was found. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was a married man, but had not lived for some time with his wife. Upon being apprised of his death, his wife refused to take charge of the remains, or have anything to do with them.

THE INDICTED CITY OFFICIALS.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the proceedings in the case of the sixty indicted City Officials, in the argument on the motion to quash, were resumed. Mr. BLUNT, the District Attorney, continued his argument in opposition to the motion. He was followed on the other side by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, after whose speech the papers were submitted to the Judge, who promised to render a decision on Monday.

CAPE COD CELEBRATION.—The sons of Cape Cod celebrated their annual anniversary at the Astor House, on Thursday evening, E. B. CROCKER, Esq., presiding. J. M. HOLMES, Esq., was chosen toast-master for the evening. Some very happy speeches were made by the Rev. M. HALE SMITH, RICHARD WARREN and R. C. BONFISH, Esq., and most of the members present as they were called. The intervals being filled up with good music, the occasion was one of much interest and very agreeable to all present. A poem from the toast-master and some few songs from gentlemen of the association closed this first celebration of the Sons of Cape Cod in our City.

### Police Reports.

ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS.—Rarely does such a throng of visitors crowd the Police Head-quarters as presented themselves there yesterday morning. The object was to get a glimpse of the quartet of prisoners arrested on Thursday, at the Cottage, in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, to inspect the glittering piles of manufactured coin simulating so closely in appearance and weight genuine gold and silver fresh from the Government Mint, to look upon the mammoth rolls of counterfeit bills, and to feast the eyes upon the printing presses, plates, dies, and wholesale counterfeiting paraphernalia which had so fortunately been seized. Everything was neatly and systematically arranged. The counterfeit gold and silver had been carefully labeled; the bogus bills upon various banks were made up into separate parcels; the good money was separated from the bad; the unmanufactured material was put by itself, and the prisoners were placed by themselves. A large number of the visitors were anxious to view the prisoners to see if they could identify them. Several remembered having seen them in their journeyings back and forth across the ferry, but no one could identify any as having palmed upon him spurious money. The prisoners bore the cynosure of eyes with remarkable complaisance. It is believed that they have lived in Brooklyn only a short time, but where they came from is at present a profound mystery, as they all, including the female prisoner, preserve persistent taciturnity upon the subject. An inquiry at the house in Myrtle-avenue developed the fact that they have only occupied the house for two months. The firm belief is that the entire party are old counterfeiters, and that they came here from the West, trusting to find a broader field for operating, and reap a more splendid harvest. At 11 A. M. the prisoners were taken to the United States Marshal's Office, and arraigned before United States Commissioner WARE, for examination. As they had not yet procured all the counsel they required, the examination was postponed till the early part of next week; meanwhile they were ordered to be committed to Eldridge-street Jail. They all—including the woman—took the matter of their arrest and imprisonment very easily, and seemed sanguine of final acquittal. In overhauling the articles at the Police Head-quarters, two plates for striking off counterfeit bills were found, in addition to those mentioned in the report in yesterday's TIMES. One of the plates was for the manufacture of fives of the Ocean Bank, of this City, and the other for issuing them on the Hudson County Bank, of Jersey City. Both plates had evidently, been considerably used.


**The Condition of Broadway.**

The undersigned would respectfully inform the merchants and other residents on Broadway that they despair of ever receiving any further assistance from the City authorities beyond the sum sufficient to clean our principal streets two days out of seven, and would therefore suggest to them a renewal of our united effort to obtain the means, by increased subscriptions, to have it cleaned every night during the Winter.

The season having arrived when no more water can be used, our citizens, as well as strangers visiting the City, must expect to walk amidst clouds of dust, or wade through snow, water and mud, unless we unite in doing the work ourselves. Our subscriptions have, of late, become reduced, as the subscribers were expecting, from month to month, that the work would be done by the City, but as this has been a false hope, and is likely to be past any hope at all, the undersigned earnestly request residents on Broadway, as well as other citizens who desire a respectable promenade, to do something in aid of it, and send in their names to either of the undersigned, stating what sum they will be pleased to appropriate, or what amount they will subscribe per week, and the authorized collector will call upon them semi-monthly.

Mr. SMITH, who has done the cleaning with his street-sweeping machines to our entire satisfaction, so far as we could obtain means to pay him, is now about to abandon the work, and the undersigned believe that they can, by stating the facts in this manner, obtain the cooperation of their fellow-citizens, not only to prevent this, but to fully accomplish the important object in view. The undersigned would remark that if each occupant will subscribe the trifling sum of 50 or 75 cents per week, the amount will be adequate. (Signed,)

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Broadway and Broome-street,
C. L. TIFFANY,
No. 550 Broadway,
JAMES THOMPSON,
No. 359 Broadway.

**$50. $50.**

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The American Smoker.**

Do you want to have a sweet breath? Yes. To avoid dyspepsia? Yes. Nervousness? Yes. Cutaneous eruptions? Yes. Do you want to live? Yes, yes, yes. Well, then, you blockhead, why don't you buy the American Smoker, of the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.?

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**—Read in the *Herald* of this day a column of certificates attesting to the efficiency of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin.

☞ **A. & G. A. Arnoux,**
Invite attention to
NEW STYLE PLAID SCARFS,
Ordinary to Extra
HEAVY SILK UNDER-CLOTHING,
GENUINE SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ENGLISH MERINO IN ALL QUALITIES,
Ranging from $1 upwards,
All which, as well as their assortment of Kid, Wool, Calf, Imitation do., Fur and Worsted Gloves and Gauntlets, we offer at reasonable prices.
No. 521 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees** surpass in excellence any in the world. This popular establishment is at Broadway, under the Astor House, first door north of main entrance. The assortment of Hair Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Fronts, &c., &c., cannot be equaled by any other house in the Union; and his world-renowned Excelsior Hair Dye is applied, by experienced artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, expressly constructed for the purpose, and splendidly lighted by skylights, it being most essential to insure perfection in the dyeing of Hair, Whiskers, &c. Wholesale and retail. Copy address.

CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

☞ **George B. Sloat & Co.,**
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST.
C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **600 Doz. Scotch Worsted Scarfs, at 50c. each.**
200 doz. Best English Scarfs, at $1 50 each.
600 doz. Neck-Ties, from 25c. to $1.
For sale Retail, at the Wholesale Price.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ **Boys' Overcoats,**
In great variety.
No. 31 John-st., corner of Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

☞ **Beebe & Co., No. 156 Broadway,**
Have just received some new styles of
PARIS HATS AND CAPS,
For evening dress, traveling, etc.

☞ **Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau de Athenienne Hair Renovator** is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Tapestry Brussels Carpets.**—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **City Ladies, and Ladies Visiting the City,** wishing single and double sole gaiter boots at 12s. and 14s. and upwards, Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, and India-rubber Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, call on J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Gentlemen's Shawls, $2 50 to $9,** Traveling blankets, $2 50, and other men's furnishing goods, at extremely low prices, at the shirt and collar depot Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Samuel Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist,** southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and special attention to prescriptions; 19 years' practical experience in this City; personal supervision. Your patronage solicited.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

☞ **Agricultural Implements**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS PLOWS, GRAIN AND FAN MILLS OF ALL KINDS, SEEDS, &c., &c., AT JOHN MAYHER & CO.'S, No. 54 VESEY-ST.

☞ **Supreme in Beauty,**
and in cheapness unrivaled.
The Fall and Wioter Paris Bonnets, Dress Caps, &c.,
Just opened by WILDE, No. 251 Broadway.

☞ **Elegant Hats for $1 50 and $3,** Full Styles, at LOVEJOY'S Hat Store, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

☞ **A Beautiful and Powerful Register Stove** for warming parlors from the basement, is on sale at the Empire Heater Works,
Nos. 412 Broadway, and 272 Canal-st.

☞ **Perego's No. 61 Nassau-st.**
Ready-made shirts, under-shirts, drawers, fashionable scarfs, collars, &c., in large variety at very low prices, wholesale retail. Gloves of all styles.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond's**
WINTER PROGRAMME
FOR
1858 AND 1859.
We propose during the present season to
ASTONISH THE PUBLIC,
by supplying to all comers the most
ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING,
Cut after the new Paris patterns, manufactured by picked workmen, and in all respects of a superior stamp, at
LOWER PRICES
than have ever heretofore been current in the trade. Having purchased our goods advantageously, and increased our business to an enormous extent, we
CAN AFFORD TO SELL CHEAP.
Our stock for the Winter is now ready. It comprehends an immense variety of every description of dress and business in and out-door apparel for men in every walk of life, and a stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
which has never been equaled in attractiveness, within our recollection, by any clothing firm in the City.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT the best cutters are employed, and the assortment of Winter coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., is choice and large.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Carpets.**—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at prices:
Three-ply carpets at.....$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at.....70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at.....45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at.....30c. per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Before the Snow Comes**
Select your
SLEIGH ROBES
From the Superb and Cheap Assortment
at GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **"Keep the Feet Warm."**—Doctors advise it, and CANTRELL is prepared to furnish Boots and Gaiters, thick-soled, substantial, yet exceedingly-elegant articles, just suited to Winter wear. He has them for young and old, male and female, and is ready to supply all demands at very low rates. When you want anything in his line, visit his Store, at No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

☞ **Velvet Carpets**—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¾ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., six doors east of Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarfs and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.


## MARRIED.

COAD—FAOAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Mr. Mooney, Mr. JOHN COAD to Miss HANNAH E. FAOAS, both of this City.

ANDERSON—BAONIX.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Dr. McElroy, JAMES W. C. ANDERSON to ELIZABETH, only daughter of John Brodie, Esq., all of this City.

MARSH—COTTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. J. Dowling, D. D., PHILIP B. MARSH and MATILDA L. COTTON, both of this City.

SCUDDER—CONOVAX.—In Freehold, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, of Areat, India, Dr. S. DOWNES SCUDDER, of New-York, to Miss MARIANNA CONOVER, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Conover.

RATHBUN—PACKER.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lightner, of Reading, Penn., Mr. ROLLIN N. RATHBUN to Miss HELENA A. PACKER, both of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, ANNA LOUISE, only daughter of Le Grand and Ann Louisa Lockwood, aged 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. New-Haven Railroad train leaves at 12:46.

TODD.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 12, of scarlet fever, EMILIA, youngest child of James L. and Louisa M. Todd, aged 4 years and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 22 Amity-place, without further notice.

CAREY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, JOHN JACOB ASTOR CAREY, aged 2 years and 9 months.

KETCHAM.—At Harlem, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, of consumption, GEORGE E., son of John W. and Caroline B. Ketcham, aged 29 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the officers and pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the congregation of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, 125th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

☞ Raleigh, N. C., and Long Island papers please copy.

PENDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 12, at 4 P. M., very suddenly, with disease of the heart, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. P. Burritt, No. 132 Union-st., South Brooklyn, Col. STANTON PENDLETON, aged about 60 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment, on Monday next.

GALLIER.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, of inflammation of the bowels, WILLIAM GALLIER, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Ralpelye-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FORTER.—At Albany, on Thursday morning, Nov. 11, SOPHIA T., wife of John K. Porter, Esq., in the 30th year of her age.

OODEN.—At the Hermitage, Midland Co., Mich., on Sunday, Nov. 7, of erysipelas, THEODOAR OODEN, Esq., (formerly of New-Jersey,) aged 27 years, 3 months and 14 days.


T. HAMILTON VANANDA'S
LAST AND BEST STORY
Will appear in the
NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
Out, and for sale by all News-dealers,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
It is entitled,
IMOGENE MONTAGUE;
OR,
THE MISER'S REWARD.
A Romance of three days' life in the Empire City.
This is one of the most startling productions from the pen of this talented and versatile author. It will be widely read by all classes of readers—especially by all who move in the circles whose mysteries and miseries it portrays in such vivid colors.
The DISPATCH will contain its usual variety of choice reading matter.
News Agents must get their supplies at the publication office, No. 22 Beekman-st.

WILL BE ISSUED
ABOUT THE 20TH NOVEMBER,
THE FIRST NUMBER OF
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY:
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF FACT AND FANCY.
The Trade supplied by the wholesale agents only.
Communications and contributions to be addressed
DAME & COMPANY,
No. 89 Nassau-st.,
Sun Building.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
SECOND EDITION FOR NOVEMBER.
Price 25 cents.
CONTAINING NEARLY 100 NEW TABLES NOT IN THE FIRST EDITION.
*From the Boston Journal.*
We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise, as to go a journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining book.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S CELEBRATED PILLS.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice, and are a positive cure for all those diseases incident to the female constitution. They are certain to remove all obstruction and bring nature to its proper channel. To the married they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Conveniently sent by mail. Address C. L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,631, New-York. Price $1 per box. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 165 Chambers-st

RE-PLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—Families having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at a moderate price. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

APPLES FOR SALE.
NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE.
The last shipments of this splendid fruit, packed expressly for presents, will be made by the steamers of the 20th and 24th Nov. They will be delivered in Liverpool if desired. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pellham Farm, Esopus, Ulster County, North River.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HARPER'S MAGAZINES—BOUND FROM 45 cents upwards. All other books equally low, in JAMES FORSTER'S Book Bindery, No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Discount to the trade.

COMMUNICATION.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS advised, from time to time, the readers of this and other journals, that malignant and formidable cases of catarrh, were curable by means of local applications of proper remedies. The assertion has been made by the writer that this disease has been singularly overlooked and misconceived by medical men, past and present. To this fact, and the entire failure of the profession in mitigating or removing the difficulty, may be attributed the universal opinion which prevails of its incurability. The undersigned has advanced and maintained a theory or pathology of catarrh entirely new to the faculty, and differing from any former writer. Upon it he has based a treatment, and the exhibition of remedial agents, which daily verifies the correctness of his position, and warrants him in saying unequivocally that this disease, in its aggravated as well as milder types,

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIVING PORTRAITS,
WITH
PEN AND PENCIL.

READERS OF THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
and the public, will please take notice that the papers entitled
THE AUTOCRAT
OF THE
BREAKFAST TABLE,
BY
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
have been collected in one handsome volume, 12mo,
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HOPPIN.
And
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
Price $1.
For sale by all Bookseliers.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
For sale by SHELDON & BLAKEMAN, RUDD & CARLETON, W. J. POOLEY & CO., and ROSS & TOUSEY.

STANFORD & DELISSER'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THIS DAY:
LAYS FROM THE LAND OF LUTHER. Splendidly illustrated with original designs, printed in red and black, on superfine paper; 4to, morocco antique, $6; cloth, gilt, $5. One of the most superb gift books ever issued from the Press.
NEARLY READY:
CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE. With 16 engravings, 12mo; cloth, $1 25. One of the most intensely exciting books ever produced.
LIFE AMONG THE CHILDREN. By the author of "Aunt Fanny's Stories."
THE YULE LOG. A series of stories.
ORIENTAL TALES OF FAIRY LAND. From the Persian.
BUDS FROM CHRISTMAS BOUGHS. By VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
BIBLE AND DYE. By the same author.
THE POPE OR THE PRESIDENT. Startling disclosures of Romanism as revealed by its own writers.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
BETHLEHEM AND BETHLEHEM SCHOOL. By C. B. MOSELEY, author of "Morton Montagne;" 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
JOAN OF ARC—MAID OF ORLEANS. From Michelet's History, (Household Library Vol. I.,) 18mo, cloth, 50 cents.
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MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. Enlarged edition; 30 pieces. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.
COMMON PRAYER. New and beautiful editions in 18mo, 16mo and 32mo; various styles.
HERMESTIN; OR, THE HEART'S LONGING. Third edition; 12mo, cloth, $1 25.
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PEARLS OF THOUGHT. From the old authors; 4th edition, 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.
All the new publications of the day for sale by
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway.

BITTER-SWEET.
BY SMOTHY TITCOMB.
C. SCRIBNER, Brooks' Building, No. 124 Grand-st., second door east of Broadway,
HAS JUST ISSUED
BITTER-SWEET;
A POEM.
By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Author of "Titcomb's Letters."
One vol., 12mo. Price 75 cents; full gilt, $1 25.

"We promise our readers who are lovers of poetry a rich treat in this volume. In a simple New-England home, in a fond family circle, gathered to the good old festival of Thanksgiving, the problem of evil and its uses is fairly tried; and the gifted author shows the genius of a true poet, he breathes the spirit of a true-hearted Christian."—*Christian Inquirer.*

"We know of but one living writer besides Mr. Holland who has shown such a versatile talent as is exhibited in the poem before us. In selecting passages to illustrate, we have been greatly embarrassed by the difficulty of selecting from among so many beauties."—*Cleveland Herald.*

"In the talented author of 'Bitter-Sweet,' we find as vivid and as touching a prayer for death as is contained in the English Language."—*Hartford Journal.*

"On this Thanksgiving eve the colloquy takes place in which is mingled with startling effect the bitter and sweet of life, in the exquisite manner in which these elements are introduced and expressed, is the charm of the poem. Many of the passages are truly beautiful. The author exhibits a wonderful knowledge of humanity, in the exhibition of which is wrought the interest of the work."—*Boston Atlas.*

ALSO, JUST READY, NINTH EDITION.
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S LETTERS. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
PEASANT LIFE IN GERMANY. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
The Rev. DR. ALEXANDER'S new work on CHRISTIAN FAITH AND PRACTICE.
The Rev. Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL'S new work on NATURE AND THE SUPERNATURAL. 1 vol., 8vo. $2.
The Rev. Dr. ARMSTRONG'S new work—THEOLOGY OF CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.

NOW READY:
THE SATURDAY PRESS,
No. 4, Nov. 13, 1858.
CONTENTS:
1. A new Portrait of Paris, painted from life, by H. Clapp, Jr.
"Now being from Paris recently,
This fine young man would show his skill."
2. Biography of Thomas Carlyle.
3. A new Religious Sect.
4. Memoir of the Father of Daniel Webster.
5. N. P. Rodgers' splendid description of Alisa Craig.
6. New Books, } The most complete list ever pub-
7. Books in Press, } lished in any journal in this country.
8. "Woman spare that Tree," with a clever parody of the same from the *Home Journal.*
9. Literary Pay—How were the writers of the "New American Encyclopædia" paid?
10. Literary Intelligence, comprising more than fifty items.
11. Dramatic Feuilleton; by Fitz James O'Brien.
12. Chess Department—With a problem by E. F. Denham, of Fayette, N. J., and a searching exposure of Mr. Staunton, the English Chess Clown.
13. Notices of Books—"Bitter Sweet"—"L'Alhambra."
14. Editorial Correspondence.
15. Mysterious Communications.
16. One Thing and Another.
For sale by all the News Agents. Subscriptions received at the office of publication, No. 3 Spruce-st., and by MILLER, MATTHEWS & CLASBACK, Booksellers, No. 767 Broadway.
N. B.—A few back numbers of THE SATURDAY PRESS can now be obtained at the office, and at BRENTANO'S News Dépôt, corner of Broadway and Houston sts.

PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.
A Periodical devoted to sermons, orations, popular lectures, etc., phonographically reported by Andrew J. Graham, Charles B. Collar and Felix G. Fontaine.
The first number, now ready, contains
THE REV. T. L. CUYLER'S SERMON:
*Christian Recreation and Unchristian Amusement.*
Delivered at Cooper Institute, Sunday evening, Oct. 24. Crowds of people who went away without being able to hear this excellent discourse, will be glad to learn that it is now beautifully published and may be had at the principal bookstores and dépôts.
"Pulpit and Rostrum," 10 cents per number, or twelve numbers $1. E. D. BARKER, Publisher,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

MONTEITH'S YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES,
on the Catechetical Plan, with Maps and Engravings.
Price 50 cents, post-paid.
Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.
Publishers of
NATIONAL SCHOOL SERIES.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS OF ALL THE
SEPARATE STATES OF THE UNION,
including Iowa, Minnesota, California, Oregon, &c., and all amendments to 1859. Price $2 50, post-paid.
A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
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Have you read
TRICKS AND TRAPS, NO. 3?
If you have a wife, sister, niece, aunt, buy this little book for a
THANKSGIVING PRESENT, NOV. 18.
They may have cause to thank you a thousand times.
Price 10 cents. Free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 2 Spruce-st.

AGENTS WANTED,
To canvass this City for a new book, destined to become one of the most popular ever published. Liberal terms offered.
Apply at Room No. 15 Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway. W. R. C. CLARK & CO.

NEW MUSIC.—PICCOLOMINI POLKA, WITH beautiful vignette of Mlle. Piccolomini; price, 25 cents. Palace Garden or Singing-Bird Polka, with vignette, 40 cents. Both by Thomas Baker. Swinging Schottische, with vignette, price 25 cents. The last Varsovienne, 25 cents, by Augustus Cull. All the above are now played by Thomas Baker's celebrated Orchestra, with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, new Vocal Music: "The Widow of the West," "Ode to Liberty," "Give me back my Mountain Home," "Kind Words can Never Die," "The Angels told me So," "Thoughts of God," and "I'm With Thee Still." Price 25 cents each. Mailed free.
Vignettes of Mlle. Piccolomini for sale, at 15 and 25 cents each.



TO RENT AND TAX PAYERS.
At a meeting of the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association of the XXth Ward, held at Lamartine Hall, corner of 26th-st. and 9th-av., on Thursday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were nominated for the ensuing years:

*City Convention* { John Calvert, David H. Doremus, Wm. H. Wright.
*For Alderman*—Gen. Wm. Hall.
*For Councilman*—Milton Roof.
*For Constables* { Stephen Newton, Simeon Raymond.
*For School Commissioner*—Edward Walker.
*For School Trustees* { John H. Morris, David H. Smith.
*For School Inspector*—Wm. Ross.

EDWARD WALKER, President.
D. J. L. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH MILLWARD, Recording Secretary.
WM. ROSS, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN BRADEN, Treasurer.

☞ The members of this Association earnestly invite their suffering fellow rent and tax payers throughout the City to do as immediately like Associations in each Ward.
☞ By addressing the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Wm. Ross, No. 222 West 23d-st., copies of preamble and resolutions, by-laws, and circulars will be supplied without delay.
This Association inv[illegible] rent and tax payer in the XXth Ward to come [illegible] ward and enroll their names, and aid all in their power to effect the honest man they have placed on their ticket.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove about Nov. 18, to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry of entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.
The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:
[illegible] New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.
[illegible] C. J. Wood, Esq.:
Dear Sir: [illegible] about Professor [illegible] being quite gray, [illegible] had against all manner of [illegible], and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself. [illegible] has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the gratification of others who may be as gray as I was, feel [illegible] my preference without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.
My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from weakness born when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and find that it leaves a fine head of hair now growing [illegible] and all other remedies known, to no effect. [illegible] the most valuable remedy now extant, and sufficient to be called that way to make your remedy. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 484 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Oortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & MCKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.
The General Corrier and Traveling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and in to which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Burry-st., St. James', London.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 49 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

THE POCKET ERASER
Will be ready for sale in a few days.
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Will be ready for sale in a few days.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES thrown back on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

$25 REWARD.—MRS. DEKER, THE WIDOW of Mr. Charles Deker, offers to any eye witness, who saw and can recollect the number of the stage, or either of the two stages where her late husband was injured, on Saturday morning, Oct. 30, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., on the corner of Broadway and Duane-st., the above reward. Report at No. 63 Duane-st. MRS. C. DEKER.

BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROADWAY, proprietors of Ball's Patent Reel Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

MATRIMONIAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF College, now pursuing a course of professional study, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady. The lady must be of pleasing address, good culture, and not over nineteen years of age. The correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 428, Cambridge, Mass.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamonds, Solid Gold Jewelry, Pure Coin, Silver ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., &c., at 40 per cent. below the usual retail prices, at TOBIAS LYON & BROTHER'S old-established cheap store, Sweeney's Hotel, No. 66 Chatham-st.

ARNOLD'S FARM-MILL—THE CHEAPEST and most economical mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: corn-mill, (grinding very fine,) corn-sheller, on a large scale, and a corn and cob-crusher. LIDGERWOOD & CO.,
No. 9 Gold st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the first Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, SPLENDID SLATE and marble-bed tables, for $225 and $250. Everything complete. Second-hand tables to let and for sale. Do not pay double price for the patent humbug cushions.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—SIDE AND BASS drums, with improved fastenings, (patent holders,) manufactured and for sale by JOHN RESCH, No. 49 Nassau-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SAFE WANTED—TO HIRE FOR A FEW MONTHS or to purchase low, a large one filled with drawers for shewing jewelry. Address RUBY, Box No. 1,031 Post-Office.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—cons more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st

THE LAFAYETTE (INDIANA) COURIER will pay cash for a good second-hand Taylor or Hoe Press. Platten 46 by 28 inches.

CALVARY CHURCH.—FOR SALE, A PEW (extra size) in the broad aisle of Dr. Hawks' Church. Apply to J. ADAIR, Sexton, No. 351 4th-av.

TO LET—IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, part of a pew; one of the best in the north gallery. Address Box No. 2,479 Post-Office.

TOOTH PICKS—A SMALL LOT OF ORANGE wood just received from Rio de Janeiro, for sale low by R. JONES, No. 200 Division-st., near Suffolk-st.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 308 Broome-st., New-York.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATENT Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible] Mid-place, South Brooklyn, on SABBATH, the 14th inst. Reports will be received [illegible] and Treasurer. Service to commence at [illegible]
LEWIS E. JACKSON, } Committee
J. M. SMITH, }
DAVID BOADLEY, } Arrangements
A. MERWIN. }

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING Lecture. And FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock—all are invited, and cordially welcomed.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first of a monthly series of discourses to young people, will be preached in the Madison-square Church, SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 14, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service at 7½ o'clock.
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., } Officers of the Young
CHARLES W. MAY, JR., } Men's Association.
NASON B. COLLINS,

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th-av. and 28th-st., after a second enlargement, will be reopened with dedication services by Bishop POTTER, at 10½ A. M., on SUNDAY NEXT. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Bishop POTTER. Sermon at 3½ P. M. by Bishop WHITEHOUSE. Sermon at 7½ P. M. by Dr. MUHLENBERG. Dr. MUHLENBERG will repeat, by request, his sermon on *Congregational Music.*

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Corner of Court and Joralemon sts. The first of a series of sermons to young men will be delivered before this Association on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., in the Sands-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. HAGANY. The public generally are invited to attend.
GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Professor Mahan's Odic Force.*

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. GEO. WEBSTER, of Catskill, N. Y., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The anniversary of the Oliver-street Bowman Bible and School Society will be held in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. NOTT and the Rev. Mr. WEBSTER will address the Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUTH'S Berean Bible and School Society of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. GEO. WEBSTER, of Catskill, and by the Rev. A. K. NOTT, of this City. A collection will be taken in aid of the Society.

BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—THE REV. T. RALSTON SMITH will preach, Providence permitting, the second of a course of sermons on the *Divine Claims of the Bible in their relation to modern scientific researches*, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. A. PEIRCE; at 7½ P. M. by SAMUEL J. KNAPP, licentiate of this church. Strangers are welcome. God does seem to be with this young church.

THE REV. E. F. REMINGTON, MISSIONARY to Seamen, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

PULPIT LECTURES FROM THE LIFE OF ST. PAUL.—The fourth of the above series will be given by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD SCRIBNER, in the Evangelical English Lutheran Church, in 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUDDE, will commence a Course of Sermons to the Young on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the first Sermon—*The Irreligious Youth.* Seats provided for strangers.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. The public services of this Church are held in the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, 14th inst., by the Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

*The Increasing Demoralization of the City—Causes to which it may be ascribed.*

REV. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., WILL deliver a discourse on the above subject, on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-st., near Broadway.

THE REV. B. W. CHIDLAW WILL DELIver an address at the Monthly Meeting of the Sabbath School Missionary Society of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D., Pastor,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—The Rev. E. S. JENKINS, of Central New-York, will supply the desk TO-MORROW, 14th, and Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS the following Sunday, 21st. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN FRENCH.—Every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, there will be a religious service, with a discourse in French, by the Rev. CHARLES MEIL, of the Cooper Institute. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., will deliver a sermon before this Association in the Mercer-st., Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Lecture in the EVENING at 7½. Subject—*The way of Cain, as followed in our times.*

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. H. F. M. BROWN, OF Cleveland, Ohio, Editor of *The Agitator*, will lecture at Clinton Hall, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y., on SUNDAY, 14th inst. Hours, 3 P. M. and 7 P. M.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A Sermon, on *The First Division of the Lord's Prayer*, being one of a course, will be preached in this Church, State-st., near Bond, next SUNDAY EVENING, by the Rector, the Rev. J. A. PADDOCK.

NOTICE.—THE REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, next SABBATH MORNING, and the Rev. WALTER CLARK, D. D., in the AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE LATE REV. FRED. CROWE.—A Collection in behalf of the destitute widow of this heroic missionary will be taken at the forenoon service of the First Baptist Church (Broome-st., near the Bowery) TO-MORROW.

A UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, the Rev. RICHARD HAYTER, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Professor VAN NORMAN, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free and the public cordially invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (cor. Bleecker and Downing-sts., N. Y.,) Rev. N. M. GAYLORD, of Boston, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. C. D. JACKSON, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. MARSH WILL DELIVER his discourse on *The Character and Labors of J. H. W. Hawkins* in the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Cherry-st., near Clinton. The Rev. J. S. INGLIS will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*An Army with Banners.* And at 7 P. M., subject—*The end of those who obey not the Gospel.* Seats free.

JOHN BEESON WILL GIVE A DISCOURSE on the national interests and Christian duties involved in our treatment of the Indians, in the Central Park Baptist Church, on SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 14. All are invited.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., in Market st. Church, and in Cooper Institute at 7½ P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

THE REV. A. D. MAYO WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark st., Brooklyn, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Bible Class at 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—MURRay Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DOPPIN, Rector. There will be service in this Church EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Pacific-st. M E. Church, Pacific-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, CORNER TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Lecture at 3 o'clock, and Circle at 7 o'clock, on SUNDAY next. Good mediums will be present.

THE REV. MR. HENRY, OF CHICAGO, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Dr. MCELROY'S, 14th-st., near 6th av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. FURNESS, OF PHILADelphia, the distinguished Unitarian Minister, will preach TO MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st Baptist Church, one door west of 6th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTIETH-STREET.—The Rev. A. Z. GRAVES will preach in this Church for the present, EVERY SABBATH FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. SKINNER WILL PREACH IN the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, in South 6th-st. near Jersey-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. DR. C. VAN SANTVOORD WILL preach in the 4th-Av. Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos sts., next SABBATH, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT[illegible] young girl, as first-class cook in a hotel or boarding-house, or private family or first-class restaurant; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, also an experienced baker; also an experienced waitress; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches; also, as chambermaid and laundress; can do the work of three women; and cooking; will willingly do the work of private family; leave the best of City references. Can be seen two days. Apply at No. 242 7th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing, industrious and very respectable girl; understands housework thoroughly; washes and irons excellently; bakes good bread; has the best recommendations from her last place, and will accept moderate wages; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing, smart and tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook (and baker); will make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress in a hotel or private family; understands family sewing; or would be willing to travel South or to Europe with a family. Can be seen till suited. Good City references. Call or address No. 365 Canal-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHING TO GO to Cuba, will be willing to wait on a lady or take care of children; can be well recommended from her last place, and speak the Spanish and English Languages. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 1,004 Broadway, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to do chamberwork and the fine washing, or would do housework; is a good washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 16th-st., a few doors from 7th-av. The best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry baking and pastry; wages $8; City or country. Also a girl of 16, minds a baby, sews neatly, does waiting; wages $3. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 166½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice, small private family; good City references as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over one year. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and washing; or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; first-rate baker, faithful to her employer, obliging and willing to work; will go in the country; best of references. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress in a hotel or private family; understands family sewing; or would be willing to travel South or to Europe with a family. Can be seen till suited. Good City references. Call or address No. 365 Canal-st., second floor.

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## BOARDING.

**MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,**
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway,
New-York.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

**BLANCARD HOUSE**—BROADWAY AND 12TH-st., New-York. Fashionably located, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, and now open for the accommodation of private families and gentlemen. Board $7 per day. By the week at lower rates. Transient favor respectfully solicited by the new management. BANCARD & MACLELAN.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE may obtain board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location below 34th-st.; three pleasant rooms on second floor, with Croton water, home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including fire, gas and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING.**—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board at reasonable rates for the Winter in the best location in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Apply at No. 26 Livingston, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

**BOARDING.**—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A ——— house, a large front or back room, on second ——— handsomely furnished. Terms reasonable. ——— Number at 6. Apply at No. 230 32d-st., ——— 6th and 9th ays

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR ——— three single gentlemen, can have furnished ——— with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-———. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. ——— at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $8 or $9.

**BOARDING.**—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 22d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. P., Union-square Post-Office.

**BOARDING.**—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 90 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

**BOARDING.**—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR of No. 17, with board, unfurnished. Also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 139 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

**BOARDING.**—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, may be obtained, by applying at No. 151 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 3d-av.; the house has all modern improvements; neighborhood cannot be surpassed; dinner at 6 o'clock.

**BOARDING.**—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 225 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

**BOARDING.**—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. They have all the conveniences for a genteel family. Also, rooms on 4th floor for a gentleman, at No. 29 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References required.

**BOARDING.**—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 22 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

**BOARDING.**—ONE OF TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with partial board in a family of gentlemen, and bath in the house. References ——— No. 66 Ashley-st.

**BOARDING.**—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ——— and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUS——'s, 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, ——— Dinner at 6 o'clock.

**BOARDING.**—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND ——— gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with ——— No. 189 16th-st. Location very pleasant.

**BOARD IN THE COUNTRY**—AT CORNWALL, ——— Idlewild, 35 miles from Newburg, 1½ from ——— The house is large and convenient, ——— unsurpassed. For those wishing to make ——— arrangements all excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. ——— Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty——; Thomas M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 30 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS**—WITH large grounds—a very desirable private house. Wanted—a few single gentlemen or one family—in a private family, with large rooms and the best of board. This house has all the modern improvements. References given and required. No house in Brooklyn presents better facilities than this one for a family or gentlemen who will pay a fair price for a comfortable house. Call at No. 66 Willoy-st.

**BOARD WANTED**—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, between 16th and 40th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. A front parlor, and bedroom partially furnished, with sleeping accommodations for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, where home comforts can be enjoyed. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address CARTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st. ferry. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—A Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries.

**BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.**—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

**BOARD.**—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO Or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms at No. 242 East Broadway.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—A ROOM TO LET, suitable for a family or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

**TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE** PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

**FAIRLY DINNERS UP-TOWN.**—GENTLEMEN can have all their meals, without rooms, at low rates by the week; breakfast, 12; dinner, 7; supper, 6; up per, till 12 at night. Also, elegantly-furnished chambers and parlors, single or in suites, with full board for families and bachelors, at the Blancard, Broadway and 32d-st.

**WATER-CURE HOME ON THE "COST Principle"** so successfully carried out by Mr. Underhill the late "Unitary Home." Patients received and treated at exact cost. A few boarders will be taken on the same principle. For circulars and information, apply to EMILY B. WIENS, Physician, No. 47 West 13th-st.

**SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR** unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union——; also, single rooms; house has been newly fur——, and has all the modern improvements; one of the ——autiful locations in the City. Best of references ——and required.

**GRAY HILL**—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let ——ily of first-class boarders or three single gentle——unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 26th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

**A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN AC**commodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

**TO LET WITH BOARD**—TWO UNFURnished parlors in a modern house, with all improvements, either together or singly. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 613 3d-av., near 37th-st., or address L. A., Box No. 313 Post-Office.

**TO LET WITH BOARD**—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $12 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

**TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE** family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

**TO LET WITH BOARD**—A LARGE FRONT room, with bedroom and large closets, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a small family. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 107 Bleecker-st., third block west of Broadway.

**NO. 113 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.**—To let, a square front room, with bedroom attached, second story, gas, grate and bath room; also, rooms for young men. The location is unsurpassed, and convenient to all parts of the City. Terms moderate.

**SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,** with board, may be obtained in a first-class house, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison Park; house replete with all the modern improvements.

**PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR** partial board, at No. 363 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD AND lodging in exchange for lessons in French and music, (piano and singing.) Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office, New-York.

**FURNISHED ROOMS**—ON THE SECOND story of house No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., to let with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

**PLEASANT ROOM TO LET**—ON WAVERley-place, near Washington-square. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

**GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP** (It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make soft, silky hair curl, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

**JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL** Soap cures chapped, rough hands, flesh eruptions, saltrheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 109 Fulton-st.; Nos. 306, 599, and 821 Broadway; and No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## REAL ESTATE.

**FIRE-PROOF GROCERY STORE AND** OFFICES TO LET.—In the ——, on Pearl-st., corner Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply ——

**HOUSE TO LET**—NO. 7 WILLOW-PLACE, Brooklyn. This house has been put in fine condition by the use of kalsomine, paper and paint, and will be further improved for a permanent and reliable tenant. It is adjacent to both South and Wall-st. Ferries, and is favorable to the enjoyment of New-York churches, lecture rooms, the opera, and metropolitan life generally. If not on the margin of the elegant quarters, and unexceptionable in its immediate surroundings. The upper rear windows overlook East River, New York City and Bay, Staten Island, &c., &c.—a charming panorama. Rent at the rate of $400 per annum for balance of year. In the semi-fashionable part of New-York would readily command $1,000 per annum. Apply to F. HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or No. 10 Willow-place, South Brooklyn.

**FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

**DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.**—FORTY-four acres of excellent land near New-Brunswick, N. J., 28 miles from the City. New and excellent buildings which cost $5,000. Good water, plenty of fruit, well fenced, six acres in wood and the balance in a high state of cultivation; is near a New-Jersey Railroad Station; access to and from the City eight times per day. Price about $5,000, and terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or of SAML. SMITH, on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, OF about 220 acres, with an apple orchard of about 600 trees, and one of the best barns in the State; being a part of the estate and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, about half a mile from the depôt at Madison, in Morris County, N. J., and about one hour's ride from New-York City. For terms, &c., apply, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 192 Broadway, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

**DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.**—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS**—A large mansion, with 200 lots of ground on 89th and 90th sts. and Avenue A, near the East River, a most charming locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegant double two-story and attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE valuable property, 31 and 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of one two and one three-story brick attic basement houses. Also, the brick building in the rear, extending across both lots. This property is admirably adapted for first-class tenant houses, or mechanical purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear of the rear building. Lots 25 feet each by 103. Terms easy. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—TWO OF THE four neatly-built and well-furnished, two-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar, brick cottage houses, situated on the east side of Classon-av., about 200 feet north from the Fulton-av. city railroad; the location is good, and terms easy; one with two lots. Apply to A. B. ENGLAND, on Washington-av., fifth house north from Gates-av.

**TO LANDLORDS.**—A FAMILY OF RESPECTAbility, compelled by reverses to leave their home, desire to find some house which the owner would like to have taken care of for the Winter, or who would board for the rent, or a house where there are a few boarders. An answer from any person desirous to assist the unfortunate, addressed for three days to W. G., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, will be gratefully received.

**HOUSE TO LET**—AND ALL OR A PART OF the furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Greenav., near Fulton-av. ers; house in good order; rent $375; lease two years from May next; furniture good and cost $1,200 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2¾ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

**WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—FIVE ACRES, beautifully improved, on the road from West Bloomfield to Orange, and on the ridge, commanding a fine view, &c. House is modern, 50x45, with extension freme, filled in. It is in the immediate vicinity of schools, churches, stores, &c., and the elegant park near Eagle Rock, 15 miles from New-York by railroad. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**$13,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A** first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, if applied for by Nov. 20. Said house is beautifully located in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 93 West 22d-st.

**TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.**—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester Westchester County, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

**FOR SALE**—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, finely located, No. 156 West 34th-st., second house east of the Church; house built in the best manner, with the modern improvements; size, 22.6 feet front by 56 feet deep; lot half the block; can be seen by applying on the premises. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 150 West 24th-st.

**TO LET.**—THE NEW AND CONVENIENT three-story house No. 203 East 19th-st., with modern improvements, gas, bath, water-closet, range, &c.; (key in No. 209.) Also, lower part of Nos. 187 and 211, same block. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, corner 1st-av.

**FOR SALE**—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREE, Between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE**—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR** exchange for City or Brooklyn property, in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, L. I. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

**TO LET**—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF WANTED—The commodious cottage No. 89 Tillery-st., Brooklyn. Rent low, with the privilege of continuing after the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises between 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, sell, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

**WANTED**—A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, OF about 100 acres, worth about $9,000, for which will be given a desirable residence in Connecticut, on the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and $2,000 to $3,000 in cash. D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Nassau-st.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

**FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY** property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1859; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

**TO LET**—UNTIL MAY—AT ONE DOLLAR PER day, back parlor, tea-room, bed-room and bath room, with water closet all on first floor, with a small Connecticut family. JOHN WOODWARD, No. 86 Franklin-st.

**TO LET**—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVE-st., suitable for an extensive boarding house, hotel, or two families. Also, No. 11 Perry-st., with stable. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

**AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 167 ACRES** for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**TO LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET**—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRING A good four-story house, pleasantly situated, can examine this day No. 328 West 22d-st. Rent $600.

**TO LET**—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

**THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE** a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.

Music al Boxes repaired.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**CHOICE AND VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.**—By E. & H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., choice and valuable oil-paintings, by ancient and modern artists, the collection of Louis Pfeiffer, Esq., collected entirely by himself, and all of the highest class, comprising the finest specimens by the following artists of the Dusseldorf, French, Flemish and European schools: Linaly, De Block, Schagemy, De Rentin, Curtis, Dillens, Canabain, Ruysdael, Van Der Eycken, Paisdeloef, Lingelbach, F. E. Nicolie, Koekok, and many others. The above collection comprises about 200 pictures, all of fine order and really beautiful in subject and merit. The whole collection, including the frames, will be positively sold without reserve. The above are now on exhibition, and the public generally are invited to examine this fine collection.

PERRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,** at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay carriage horses, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, long tails, kind and gentle in all harness, fast travelers, and warranted sound.

Also, a very handsome double Brett carriage, but little used, cost $650, a set of silver-mounted harness, nearly new, also a light top-wagon, with pole and shafts, one set single harness, one set double harness, a saddle and bridle, blankets, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving the city.

Also, a bay carriage horse, 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**WISCONSIN LANDS.**—THE FOLLOWING described lands, in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SCHOOL LANDS.

1,960 acres in Chippewa County.

SELECTED SWAMP LANDS.

10,607 acres in Shawanaw County.

Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT** auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 109 Fulton-st., the entire stock of one of one of the leading glass and picture-frame manufacturers, consisting of 150 French-plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of every size and pattern, in richly-ornamented gilt frames, together with 200 oil-paintings of modern and European artists, pastel paintings—many of which are very valuable. The entire stock, finished and unfinished, will positively be sold. Persons desirous of purchasing should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.**—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HESTER AND ALLEN STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, a valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Hester-st., 25 feet east of Allen-st., and extending through to the said street, forming an L. Maps can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st. WM. T. HORN, Referee, No. 67 Wall-st.

J. H. PRESTON & Co., Auctioneers.

**BOOKS AT AUCTION.**—STORE NO. 62½ BROADWAY.—A catalogue of new etandard and miscellaneous books in rich and elegant bindings, comprising history, biography, travels, poetical, medical, mechanical, theological and all the new publications of the day; folio, quarto, pew and pocket Bibles, annuals, gift books, albums, juvenilles, &c., in superb bindings. Sale to commence THIS DAY, at 2½ and 6½ o'clock P. M., and continue each evening until the entire stock is disposed of.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AT** 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, well worthy the attention of buyers, consisting of parlor suites, centre-tables, carpets, gilt frame New-York mantle mirrors, book-cases, extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder. Goods can be packed and shipped on the premises.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—E. B. HENRY, will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 9th-av., the splendid furniture contained in the dwelling-house, consisting of a general assortment of housekeeping articles, rosewood parlor suites, velvet carpets, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass and kitchen ware, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS THIS DAY AT** AUCTION.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, at No. 73 William-st., 8 cases of those beautiful, sweet-scented flowering roots, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, narcissus, crown imperials, lilies, iris, &c. Florists and flower-fanciers attend. Catalogues ready.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.**—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**PROCLAMATION.**—WHEREAS THE GOVERnor of the State, in accordance with a time-honored and most laudable custom, has appointed THURSDAY, Nov. 18, inst., to be observed as a day of GENERAL THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER, now I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend all good citizens to unite on that day in Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the great and manifest blessings He has bestowed in his good providence on our City and its inhabitants during the past year. The commercial panic which recently prostrated the trade and industry of our City has subsided, and again the merchant is busy, the mechanic employed, and the laborer has work to do. The harvests of the country have been plenteous, affording to our people the fruits of the earth in abundance, so that all can enjoy them. Pestilence has not been permitted to visit us: but beyond any other previous season has our City enjoyed the blessings of health. And even the strifes of party have served to the maintenance of that Union by which we as people are secured in our civil freedom and the right to worship our Creator according to the dictates of our own conscience. For these and other manifold blessings and mercies, it is our duty at all times to be thankful to the Giver of all Good, but especially on a day thus set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State for religious worship and praise.

I would also recommend that on this occasion those who have been favored with prosperity should impart of their abundance to the needy, and thus, by contributing to their comfort and alleviating their distress, honor their Creator, whose natnre is divine beneficence.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and fixed the Mayoralty seal of the City of New-York, this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

[SEAL]

**OUR CLIENT, MR. JAMES YOUNG, OF** Glasgow, having transferred to a Company in the United States the exclusive right to use in the United States his patent for making Oil from Coal, which patent was issued by the Government of the United States on the 23d day of March, 1852, and Mr. Young having guaranteed to such Company that he will sustain and defend said patent against all persons infringing the same.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of making Oil from Coal, that legal measures will be immediately adopted against all persons infringing said patent.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Solicitors for said Young, Dated Nov. 10, 1858. No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

**RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE,** NEW CITY HALL, CHAMBERS-ST.—New-York, Nov. 1, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Cowego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Army Office, New-York.

**WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES,** handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 96 William-st.

**NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD**—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

**RUSSIA SHEET IRON.**—500 PACKS, Assorted nnmbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 96 William-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**CAUTION.**—LOST OR STOLEN, A NOTE OF OWEN HOPKINS & CO., Baltimore, M. D., at eight months, dated 17th March, 1858, for three hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-five cents, ($394 45,) due 17—20 November, 1858. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotinting the same, as the payment has been stopped. HABERLAND & CO.,
No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

**FOUND**—A BRACELET. THE OWNER CAN REceive it by proving property and paying the expenses of advertisement. Address H., Box No. 1,952 New-York Post-office, with description.

## FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1836.

CAPITAL.....$28

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGDON, Secretary.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1858.

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the 1st instalment of the call for the fourth and last payment previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third instalment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF** the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, JOHN B. DUNHAM,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER, BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
BENJAMIN W. CLAPP, ALFRED L. ROWE,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, CHARLES J. SHEFARD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN, CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, SAMUEL UTTER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
and THOMAS HOWARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

**OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK** AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BUFFALO, Nov. 10, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Exchange and Washington sts., Buffalo, on the first TUESDAY (7th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA.**—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on

...County Canvassers.

...ANCES IN THE CITY ...

...SIONAL DISTRICT.

...Nothing of interest transpired ... of the County Canvassers ... in session till 3 P.M. ... from the Twelfth, Twenty-second and Fourteenth Wards were canvassed ... to the meeting. Mr. Kinney, ... days ago directed to ... from the Fourth District of the First ward ... with regard to the returns ... by him, examined two of ... in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors.

The ... Sickles was present and published ... proceedings. Mr. Kennedy, nevertheless, continued the examination of the Canvassers.

Mr. Coffey was first examined. He said the tickets in the Congress box were short of the number required by the poll list by a few votes, but did not recollect how many; he did not recollect the number each candidate had when the tickets found in the Congress box were counted; he had no memorandum concerning the votes cast; he had left that to the poll clerks; they were surrounded by a rough set, and he kept order as well as he could while counting the tickets; he was a public publican, and asked Messrs Rudd and Sickels what was to be done with the excess tickets in the Judiciary box; they told him to put them all together, and the excess out of the box abandoned; on completion the tickets were so returned to the box, and the excess was drawn out and destroyed; on the ... of the votes for Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge ... were found among them 23 or 24 votes for Mr. Sickles for Congress, and these votes were added to those that had already been allowed to him; Sickles found in the Congress box.

Mr. Sickles interrupted the examination and found fault with the manner it was conducted. He insisted that Mr. Kennedy should take down Mr. Coffey's statements as they were made.

Mr. Kennedy intimated that he knew what he was about, and said that if he was not interrupted he would get along much faster.

Mr. Coffey, in reply to a question from Mr. Kennedy, said that the votes found in the Judiciary box were added to those that were in the Congress box.

Mr. Sickles said the man did not understand the questions which were put to him. And that Mr. Kennedy had no right to ask these questions.

Mr. Kennedy said he would get along much better if ... not for the interruptions of Mr. Sickles. Mr. ... next proceeded to examine Mr. Kenny, another of the Inspectors.

... suggested that Mr. Coffey's statement ... instead to Mr. Kenny, and that the latter be ... to correct any misstatements in it.

Mr. Kennedy said he wanted to get other things from Mr. Kenny, and he would get what he wanted.

Mr. Sickles said he desired that this thing should be conducted fairly. He wanted that they should take the statement of Mr. Kenny, and not what he (Mr. Kennedy) wanted merely. He wanted it done right.

Mr. Kennedy did too, and he was determined that it should be done right. Mr. Sickles might depend upon that. He (Mr. Kennedy) would have what he wanted.

Mr. Kenny stated that the number of tickets in the Congress box was less than the number on the poll list by about four votes—

At this point Mr. Sickles again interfered, and told the Canvassers to answer no more questions.

Mr. Purdy, the President of the Board, came forward and reiterated what Mr. Sickles had said.

Mr. Kennedy said he would not suffer this interference on the part of the President of the Board or any one else. This was not a meeting of the Board; this was a meeting of the Committee which had this matter in charge. The Board had referred it to him, and he could not be dictated to concerning the manner in which he should conduct it by anybody.

Mr. Sickles said this cross-examination was improper.

Mr. Purdy asked who was cross-examining, and Mr. Sickles said the whole affair was conducted by cross-examinations.

Mr. Purdy said he had something to do with this matter. It was a public matter and was to be transacted in the presence of the Board.

Mr. Kennedy denied this. He said he would not be interrupted in this way in the discharge of his duty. He declared the meeting of the Committee adjourned until the next day at 11 o'clock. Mr. Coffey, he said, need not come then, but he should want to examine the others.

Mr. Sickles said it was apparent that whatever was done with these votes in the First District, his election was certain. Those votes would not alter the result. He was tenacious about the matter not because he was apprehensive about the result. Without those votes he had still a hundred majority, but he wanted to see that all the rights of those who had cast their votes for him were protected. With regard to this whole proceeding on the part of Mr. Kennedy, it was extra-official. He denied that Mr. Kennedy had any right to interrogate and catechize and cross-examine these men as he had. It was Mr. Kennedy's duty to go to the Canvassers, and tell them what appeared irregular on the face of the return, ask them for their statement with regard to it, and report it to the Board, and there his duty ended. He thought, and had thought from the first, that the whole proceeding of the Board in sending back the return was illegal, but the Board had done so, and Mr. Kennedy was acting on behalf of the Board. He now advised the District Canvassers not to come before Mr. Kennedy again. They had been brought there three or four times to no purpose, and he would say on his own responsibility that they ought not to come again, and were not bound to come. He advised them to set forth all the facts which they had to state, and verify it upon oath if they pleased and send it to the Board. All that had occurred with regard to this canvass was known to many citizens of the Ward. There was no concealment about it. An attempt had been made to throw the stain of fraud upon it. The charge was unfair and ungenerous. There never was a fairer canvass in this City than that in the Fourth District of the First Ward. He conversed with none of the Canvassers or Inspectors, and knew nothing about these 25 votes until the matter was brought up there; but he would not give up those votes unless the law compelled him to. He reiterated his advice to the District Canvassers to send in a written statement to the Board of County Canvassers.

Mr. Coffey arose and said, he was no speaker and had never held any public position—

Mr. Kennedy, interrupting him, told him that he had done perfectly right, and if the President of the Board had not showed so much sympathy in this matter, everything would have proceeded regularly.

Mr. Purdy said he had a right to interfere, and would interfere, and that the statement that he showed sympathy was untrue.

Mr. Kennedy said it was true, and such conduct was unmanly. Mr. Purdy would not have permitted him to interfere in the proceedings of any committee that he (Mr. Purdy) was connected with.

Mr. Purdy would not be deterred from doing his duty by any man.

Mr. Kennedy said that was not his duty.

The President at this moment reached the rostrum and immediately called the Board to order. No further reference was made to the matter in the meeting of the Board, but it was pretty generally known soon after that the District Canvassers had sent in a written statement, verified on oath, with regard to the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward, and that the President had it in his possession. It was not permitted to the Board, because there was not a full attendance, but it is understood that it will be to-day, if most of the members are present.

### Alarming Ferry-Boat Collision.

A PASSENGER DANGEROUSLY INJURED—OTHERS HURT—SERIOUS DAMAGE TO ONE OF THE BOATS.

A serious disaster occurred to one of the Peck-slip Ferry boats (the *Niagara*) at 11½ o'clock A. M. ... by which the wheel-house and one-half of ... on one side of the boat were entirely ... and one of the passengers received a ... from the falling of the round ball ... upon the top of his head, causing a ... of the skull.

The injured man was sitting in a farm wagon at the moment of the crash, and appears to have been struck down by the falling fragment without attracting the attention of any of the other passengers, owing, doubtless, to the great confusion which prevailed on board. Some ten minutes afterwards he was discovered lying unconscious in the bottom of his wagon, bleeding profusely; the ball, which in its fall had struck his head, was lying beside him. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, but up to a late hour could not speak. In his pockets were found a small sum of money, some papers, and a revolver. One of the papers was a receipt for $150 upon a bond and mortgage, signed by Dr. Ely, and dated at Hempstead; the other was a bill against a person in favor of Dr. Ely, Hempstead, which leads to the belief that the injured man is Dr. Ely himself, or some one holding business relations with him. He is about 45 years of age, with sandy whiskers, blue eyes, and rather slim features. He was driving a common farm wagon, in which he was conveyed to the Hospital by the police.

The accident was occasioned by two boats attempting to get into the New-York slip at the same time The *Niagara*, of which Mr. Brownell is pilot, and the *Nebraska*, Elias Baldwin, pilot, were both detained, in consequence of a canal-boat and sloop being across the slip. The *Niagara* was entitled to the slip by turn, but was not in so good a position to enter it as the *Nebraska*, which was nearly opposite when the obstruction was removed. The difficulty was still further increased by the stern of the ship *Cultivator* projecting partly across the slip. Both boats started to get in at the same time, the *Niagara* having the lead; but she had passed only half her length by the ship's stern when she was struck by the *Nebraska* on the left side, forcing the *Niagara* against the sharp corner of the ship's quarter. The whole wheel-house was crushed in, and as the boat continued to go ahead, the entire side of the ladies' cabin was swept away, stanchions, rail and all flush with the guard, the upper deck falling in fragments upon the lower, and covering the passengers in the ruins.

One young lady who was sitting with her back to th... [illegible] ...verest ... [illegible] ... narrowly escaped ... with cuts and bruises. One woman was ... and hurt. She replied "I believe not, but I am awfully scared!"

The pilot of the *Nebraska*, observing the mischief he had caused, backed out of the slip, and permitted the *Niagara* to land her passengers. He gave as a reason for doing so, that he supposed there might be injured dead and wounded on board, and it was desirable they should be landed first.

Each pilot claims that he is in the right. The matter will be investigated by the Company. The damage to the boat will amount to about $300.

### City Politics.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled at No. 618 Broadway, last evening, to nominate candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. J. Kennedy, Esq., called the assembly to order, and nominated as Chairman, Augustus F. Dow, of the Ninth Ward. James M. Boyd, of the Thirteenth Ward, was appointed Secretary, and Mr. McFarland, of the Fourteenth Ward, Assistant Secretary. The roll of delegates to the Convention was called; the names of delegates from those wards whose representation was contested being omitted. After the names of substitutes had been received, it was agreed, on motion of Judge Welsh, that the disputed delegations should be heard in open Convention instead of before Committees; that one from each set of delegates should be heard for ten minutes, and that the Convention should then act without debate. With considerable exertion all outsiders were excluded, when Owen W. Brennan and Mr. Van Wyck, of the Sixth Ward, presented the merits of their different delegations. The claims of the former were indorsed by the Convention. Mr. Van Wyck made some personal explanations in reply to some insinuations thrown out by Mr. Brennan, and withdrew.

From the Eleventh Ward there were also two delegations, one headed by Peter Hamel, the other by Mr. Sparrow. The latter was admitted.

Isaac Dayton and Washington Smith led off the names of the delegations from the Sixteenth Ward, the former being finally indorsed by a vote of 49 to 29.

An informal ballot for Comptroller was then taken with the following result:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert T. Hawes | 50 | Wm. A. Walker | 2 |
| Luther Bradish | 25 | James W. Beekman | 1 |
| Homer Franklin | 19 | Wilson G. Hunt | |
| Joseph C. Pinckney | 6 | James T. Soutter | 1 |
| Alexander W. Bradford | 2 | | |
| Total | 107 | | |

Various gentlemen set forth the merits of their favorite candidates. The Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot, which was taken *viva voce*, and resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert T. Hawes | 55 | Luther Bradish | 7 |
| Homer Franklin | 45 | James T. Soutter | 1 |
| Total | 108 | | |

The Chairman announced the result and declared Mr. Hawes the nominee of the Convention for Comptroller. Great excitement immediately ensued. A dozen members tried to get the Chairman's attention and the floor. A motion was offered that the nomination be declared unanimous. Half a dozen voices cried, "No, no!" In the midst of cheers for Hawes, a delegate succeeded in calling attention to the fact that a majority of the whole Convention, and not of the delegates present, was required to nominate. No candidate had reached the requisite figure, and the announcement of the Chairman was premature.

Geo. Peckham, Esq., succeeded in getting the floor, and said that as Mr. Franklin's next friend, he would assume the responsibility of withdrawing his name. [Cheers and cries of "No, no!" "Another ballot."]

A number of gentlemen protested against the necessity of any formal action. Enough of Mr. Franklin's friends had announced their intention of voting for Mr. Hawes to decide the result.

A motion was made to rescind the action already taken, and to reconsider the vote. Another ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert T. Hawes | 56 | James T. Soutter | 2 |
| Homer Franklin | 10 | James Kennedy | 1 |
| Luther Bradish | 1 | | |
| Total | 100 | | |

E. Delafield Smith moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done. After considerable debate as to whether the Convention should adjourn, it was decided to proceed with the nomination of Almshouse Governor.

Cornelius V. Anderson was nominated at the first ballot, Charles Breuninghausen being his only competitor.

The Convention adjourned at 12½ o'clock A. M.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

A number of Republican Councilmanic and Ward Conventions met last evening, but, so far as ascertained, they all adjourned over to next week without making nominations, chiefly because of the general desire to witness the proceedings of the City Convention, which met at No. 618 Broadway.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the American General Committee was held last evening at the rooms corner of Lispenard-street and Broadway. It was decided that the American Aldermanic Conventions should be held in the various Districts next Tuesday evening. The Committee adjourned at an early hour without transacting any other business of importance.

### HAVANA.

**The Black Warrior at New-Orleans.**

By the arrival at the port yesterday of the *Black Warrior* at New-Orleans, we have dates from Havana to the 3d inst., four days later. The *Picayune* received full files of the Havana papers to the second inst.

All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day were celebrated in Havana with all the solemnity observed here on the former day.

The *Diario de la Marina*, noticing the defeat of Vidaurri by Miramon, states that there was not much doubt that General Robles y Pezuela would soon have possession of the Presidential Chair of Mexico.

All sorts of improvements are being advocated with great energy, and not a few prosecuted with zeal. Numerous railroad projects, means of improving sugar cultivation and manufacture, proposals for road improvements, &c., are among them; and, at the same time, the whole Island appears to be enjoying health and prosperity, and anticipating a very gay season.

The proposition to prosecute the cultivation of cotton continues to be urged with unflagging pertinacity.

The bark *Venus*, formerly under the Mexican flag, with 580 negroes on board, was captured off the Moro by a Spanish war-steamer.

Nothing of interest had occurred on the Island. The health of the city was perfect.

Stock of sugars, 85,000 hoxes, with a quiet market. No. 11 and 12, $4 62½@$4 75; White, $6@7 50. Exchange—London, 15¾ premium; 4¼@4¼ do. New-York; 6@7 do. New-Orleans. Freights dull; no offers for United States or Europe.

**Important from Turk's Island.**

FEARFUL STORM AND SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF SIX VESSELS.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the British brig *Elizabeth*, Captain Graham, from Turk's Island, we have the *Royal Standard* of Oct. 23, which furnishes the following: "For the last three days the weather has been stormy. About midnight on Wednesday last, 20th, the wind hauled to the southwest and from that time it has been blowing a heavy gale from that quarter, causing a tremendous sea on the reefs to the westward of these islands, which also breaks with great force on the beach, endangering the abutments and sea walls which have been built for the protection of water lots, and occasioning the loss of much valuable property.

At the commencement of the gale there were seven vessels lying in the roadstead of this cay, (Grand Turk,) all of which have been wrecked, except the bark *Tejuca*, Capt. Herriman, from St. Thomas, in ballast. This vessel got under weigh on Thursday, P. M., and put to sea at a time when the wind moderated a little, and backed in about S. S. W., which gave her a lay off shore. It is said that no similarly extensive loss of shipping has occurred here since the year 1821.

The following is a list of the shipwrecked vessels:

Schooner *Transit*, of Liverpool, N. S., Capt. Allen, from St. Thomas, partly laden with salt.

Schooner *Teresa*, of these islands, Capt. Adam, from Port au Plett.

Brig *Aleppo*, of Windsor, N. S., Capt. Roy, nearly laden with salt.

Brig *Mungo Park*, of Bangor, Maine, Nichols, from Porto Rico, in ballast.

Brig *River Belle*, of Parsboro, N. S., Captain Graham, with part of inward cargo on board.

Brig *Herbert Huntington*, of Yarmouth, N. S., Captain Pinckney, from Bermnda for New-York, partly laden with salt.

These vessels were all wrecked between the hours of 1 A. M. and 10 P. M. of Thursday, 21st.

To the foregoing list of disasters we have to add, that the brig *Condove*, of Providence, R. I., Captain Franklin, from Salt Cay, sought shelter in Colton Cay Channel, and has been driven from her anchorage and not since heard of. Great fears are entertained for her safety. Up to the time of going to press, the packet *Australia*, from Nassau, had not arrived.

The cargo of the brigantine, *River Belle*, recently stranded at Grand Turk, consisting of flour, pork, corn, oats, bran and hay, was advertised to be sold ct. 25. The spars, sails, rigging, &c., would be ...d on the 20th.

The hull of the schooner *Transit*, stranded at the ... place, would be sold on the 23d. Also, the hull, ..., rigging, &c., of brig *Mungo Park*, on the 26th."

The *Royal Standard*, of Grand Turk, Turk's Island, of Oct. 23, says, "The quantity of salt shipped the past week has been comparatively small, owing to the boisterous weather which has prevailed, and may be said to have completely broken up our salt season for this year. We have on hand about 500,000 bushels. Price, &c.@8½c."

### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Kings County Board of Canvassers.—This Board has been in session during three days, and probably will not complete its labors before Saturday next. The following is the official vote for the offices named:

| REGISTER. | | SURROGATE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cady, (Union) | 11019 | Brainard, (B. D.) | 6197 |
| Del Vecchio, (V. D.) | 6350 | Eagan, (Union) | 7223 |
| Laurence, (B. D.) | 7014 | Brown, (V. D.) | 5664 |
| CONGRESS. | | Story, (K. N.) | 1481 |
| Humphrey, (Union) | 6476 | COUNTY CLERK. | |
| Litchfield, (V. D.) | 5530 | Thomas, (Union) | 10745 |
| Taylor, (B. D.) | 4578 | Allen, (V. D.) | 7577 |
| Backhouse, (K. N.) | 974 | Powell, (B. D.) | 6256 |

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Wilson, (V. D.) | 887 | 4. Gardner, (D.) | 2372 |
| Sullwell, (R.) | 624 | Stewart, (Union) | 1407 |
| Van Sicklen, (K.N.) | 661 | Scattering | 47 |
| Myers, (B. D.) | 457 | 5. Dayton, (V. D.) | 1202 |
| 2. Milligan, (V. D.) | 895 | Andrews, (Union) | 1257 |
| Mnlcahey, (B.D.) | 577 | Mills, (B. D.) | 904 |
| Moore, (Union) | 1395 | Flynn, (K. N.) | 500 |
| Silkie, (K. N.) | 135 | 6. Meserole, (Union) | 1548 |
| 3. Duryea, (Union) | 1531 | Hetfield, (D.) | 1243 |
| Haynes, (V. D.) | 1047 | Lay, (Tax-payers') | 82 |
| Walton, (B. D.) | 606 | Tuthill, (Union) | 1615 |
| Bergen, (K. N.) | 433 | 7. Maerz, (B. D.) | 1134 |
| | | Jackson, (V. D.) | 668 |

The Water Works.—The connecting pipes between the engine-house and the reservoir are now reported to be too weak to bear the pressure, about 40 tons, required for conducting water into the basin, and none has yet been introduced. The work is of masonry. An iron cap has been ordered which will be ready in a few days, when another effort will be made, and most likely with success. It is now thought water will be running through the streets by the last of December next.

The Courts—Sentence for Passing Counterfeit Money.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, John Allen, with various *aliases*, was put on trial for passing counterfeit money (consisting of five and ten-dollar bills) upon Coney Island, and at several places upon the plank-road leading thither, in August last. Sylvester Collins, or Edwards, was an accomplice. The arrest was made by Deputy-Sheriff Friend, and Bernhus Hendrickson, both of whom received some of the spurious bills. Collins obtained bail and then decamped, but Allen not being so fortunate, was obliged to take his trial. The principal witnesses were Pearsall, the barkeeper on Coney Island, and Mr. Hendrickson, who assisted in making the arrest. The prisoner attempted to swallow the bills at the instant of arrest, but they were recovered by hard choking. One was a ten and another a five-dollar bill. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, at Sing Sing. On his examination before sentence, he said his real name was Samuel Stansbury, that he was born in Waterford, Clinton County, New-York, and was 28 years old. He had no trade, and has served one term in the State Prison. He was let off cheap for putting the Police on the track of the Myrtle-avenue counterfeiters, whose arrest was noticed in yesterday's Times.

[Advertisement.]

That Giant and that Dwarf—At Barnum's Museum are the most remarkable curiosities of the day. A man seven feet high—a woman reaching only to his finger ends! Enticing entertainments besides, this afternoon and evening, in the lecture-room.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 375 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not merely suppress disease and leave it to break out again, but by expelling its *cause* from the system, their cures are not less permanent than rapid.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S STYLES
ARE VERY TALL TILES.
No. 212 Broadway,
corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No wonder the ladies crowd the Fur Treppers' Depôt. If you will examine, you will cease to wonder, when fresh furs are daily sold cheaper than was ever known. New lots just received from headquarters. Don't mistake the number.
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Look at the Prices.—Crossley's Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—Nov. 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Illinois Int. '60 | 91 | 50 Mich. Cen. R. | b60 53⅜ |
| 1,000 N. C. State 6s | 93 | 50 do | b60 53⅜ |
| 5,000 do | 93¼ | 50 do | 53¾ |
| 4,000 Mo. St. 6s | 89¾ | 250 do | 53 |
| 20,000 do | b60 90 | 300 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. | 23½ |
| 1,000 Erie R.R. 2dm.b. | 84⅝ | 100 do | b10 23¾ |
| 6,000 do | 84⅜ | 200 do | s10 23 |
| 1,000 Erie R. R. C. b '71 | 37 | 100 do | b30 23½ |
| 6,000 Erie Con. Bs. '62 | 37⅜ | 1060 do | 23 |
| 1,000 Har. 2d M. Bs. | 82 | 100 do | s30 22½ |
| 3,000 M. C. R.R. 8 ₱c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs. | 96⅜ | 150 do | b30 23 |
| | | 100 Harlem R.R. | b10 13½ |
| 4,000 Mich. S. S. F. Bs. | 75 | 700 do | 13¾ |
| 1,000 N. Ind. 1st M. | 85 | 200 M. So. & N. I. G. S. | s60 52 |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs. | 93 | 50 do | s30 52 |
| 10,000 do | s60 91 | 100 do | b10 52⅜ |
| 500 do | 92⅜ | 550 do | 52⅜ |
| 1,000 do | 92 | 100 Panama Rail'd. | b60 120 |
| 15,000 L. C. & M. L. G. h. | 27 | 100 Ill. Cen. Railroad | 81 |
| 5,000 do | s45 26½ | 500 do | 80⅝ |
| 3,000 Cbl., St. Paul & F. Du lac L. G. bds | 15 | 200 do | 80¾ |
| | | 55 Del. & Hnd. C. Co. | 98 |
| 5,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. bs | 73½ | 50 do | 97⅜ |
| 30 Metropolitan Bk | 110 | 25 Cleve. C. & C. R. R. | 94¾ |
| 200 Penn. Coal Co. | s60 78¾ | 35 do | 94 |
| 20 Cnm. Preferred | 19 | 200 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 73⅝ |
| 50 Albert F. S. Co. | 5⅜ | 525 do | 73⅝ |
| 850 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b3 | 84 | 100 do | s10 73⅞ |
| 300 do | s10 83⅞ | 200 do | s30 73⅞ |
| 900 do | 83⅞ | 500 do | s30 73⅞ |
| 200 do | b90 84 | 480 do | 74 |
| 5 Erie R. R. | 16¾ | 400 do | b10 74 |
| 50 do | s10 16¾ | 170 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 32½ |
| 50 do | 16¾ | 300 do | s10 32½ |
| 150 Hud. R. R. R. | b60 33 | 750 do | 32⅝ |
| 100 do | 32⅝ | 200 do | b60 32⅝ |
| 50 do | s30 32⅝ | 550 Cblc. & Rx. Is. R. R. | 64¾ |
| 200 Har. R. R. Pref. | 30 | 200 do | b10 64¾ |
| 50 Stonington R.R. | 57 | 650 do | s10 64¾ |
| 100 Read. R. R. | b7 51¾ | 150 do | b10 64⅞ |
| 200 do | bnw 51½ | 50 do | s30 64¾ |
| 100 do | s30 50¾ | 50 do | 64¾ |
| 300 do | s30 50⅜ | 120 La C. & Mil. R. R. | 4½ |
| 1600 do | 51 | 75 Mil. & Miss. R R. | 14 |
| 200 do | c 51¾ | 75 do | 13¾ |
| 100 do | b60 51¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89⅞ | 50 Mich. Cen. R.R. | 52¾ |
| 2,000 do | 89¾ | 150 do | 52 |
| 15,000 Ill. Unreg. bds | 102 | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 22¾ |
| 4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1 m. | 103¾ | 500 do | 22⅝ |
| 50 Del. & Hud. Cn. Co | 97 | 500 Mich S. & N. I. G. Stk. | 52⅜ |
| 50 N. Y. Cent. R.R. | 83¾ | 300 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 80 |
| 150 do | 83¾ | 100 do | 79¾ |
| 100 do | b10 83¾ | 100 Gal. & Ch. R. R. | s10 73½ |
| 500 do | 83¾ | 100 do | s60 73 |
| 100 do | s10 83¾ | 100 do | 73⅝ |
| 100 do | b3 83¾ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 32⅝ |
| 2000 do | s3 83¾ | 200 Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R. | 64¾ |
| 1000 do | 83 | 700 do | 64¾ |
| 100 do | s.0 82⅞ | 200 do | s30 63¾ |
| 100 do | 83¾ | 200 do | s60 63¾ |
| 100 Reading R. R. | b60 51 | 200 do | b10 64 |
| 500 do | s3 50¾ | 100 do | b30 64 |
| 1500 do | s50 49¾ | 100 La Cr. & Mil. R. R. | 4½ |
| 100 do | 50¾ | 80 Erie R. R. | 16¾ |
| 100 do | s30 50¾ | 150 do | 16¾ |
| 500 do | s10 50⅜ | 50 do | s10 16¾ |
| 100 do | 50¾ | 100 Harlem R.R. | 13⅛ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 M. & O. R. R. | 69½ | 20 Marine Bank | 89 |
| 2,000 T. of F. M. ₱c. Bs. | 62 | 20 Excels. F. Ins. Co. | 103 |
| 4,000 Memphis City 6s | 70 | 20 E. Riv. F. Ins. Co. | 105¼ |
| 290 S. M. I. scrip of '53 | 76⅜ | 10 Goodhue F. Ins. Co. | 80 |
| 480 S. M. I. scrip of '57 | 67¼ | 20 Am. Gu. Co., ₱ sh. | $10½ |
| 2,000 Mil. & Horicon 8s | 44⅜ | 200 N. Y. Con. Stage Co. | 85 |
| 2,000 Mil. City 7s | 44½ | 40 Sav. Steamship Co. | 25 |
| 2,000 La C. & M. R. 7s. | 27 | Pew No. 103, Cb. of the Messiah | $350 |
| 2,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fdn Lac | 16 | 10 Park Bank | 107⅞ |
| 340 S. M. I. scrip of '52 | 92⅝ | 10 Manhattan Bank | 103½ |
| 1,000 S. M. I. scrip of '53 | 77⅝ | 10 Am. Ex. Bank | 106¾ |
| 460 S. M. I. scrip of '55 | 59 | 10 N. World F. In. Co. | 96½ |
| 520 S. M. I. scrip of '57 | 66 | 16 N. Y. Central R. R. | 83¼ |
| 510 S. M. I. scrip of '55 | 63⅛ | 40 Brooklyn City R.R. | 108¾ |
| 500 N. Y. M. I. sc. of '58 | 37 | 20 N. Y. & Har. R. R. | 13 |
| 220 Mer. M. I. sc. of '58 | 35 | 10 Mich Central R. R. | 83⅛ |
| 710 G. W. M. I. sc. of '57 | 67 | 180 Sara. & Wb. R. R. | 40 |
| 5 B. of the Commonwealth | 99 | 10 Pa. M. Steams'p Co | 103 |
| 35 Mohawk Bank | 75 | 15 Union Ferry Co | 99 |

Friday, Nov. 12—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, the dealings were at a further reduction in prices, and as the prevailing or predominant speculation at the Board appeared to be for the *Bear* account, the decline at the Second Board was made quite general and precipitate. New-York Central fell to 83, with large sales; Illinois Central below 80; Reading to 50¾ cash, and heavy sales 49¾ seller 60 days; Michigan Southern 73¾, Rock Island 64 and Michigan Southern 23¾. From these relatively low rates, as compared with Thursday's closing market, there was a partial recovery after the printed list, though the Share market, as a whole, left off unsettled. The encouragement to the *short* sales in some of the Western lines is said to be the light traffic in October, and although one same argument is not at present applied to the lines nearer home, whose business is well sustained since the close of September, the sympathies of the market are, in the present division of opinion, readily turned against the whole list. The State Stocks hold steady, and with the exception of Illinois Central Bonds, the Railway mortgages are about the same as yesterday. There was a *short* sale of Illinois Centrals at 91 seller 60 days.

In Money affairs we hear of demand loans to Brokers at from 3 to 4 ₱ cent., the last figure being current at some of the large Banks, while outside lenders accept 3 ₱ cent. from their own Brokers on choice collateral. Discounts, as yesterday, first-class paper 4 to 6 ₱ cent., according to date of bills offered; fair names 6@7 ₱ cent. Exchange has sold largely on France, for steamer *Fulton* to-morrow, at f.5.18¾@f.5.17½ to the dollar. A moderate business on London at 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. for bank bills.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad October earnings:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Passenger trains | $37,771 76 |
| By Freight trains | 64,317 58 |
| By rents | 6,546 96 |
| Total | $108,636 30 |
| Earnings for October, 1857 | 100,323 40 |
| Increase | $8,312 90 |

The following note addressed to the Editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, will be read with interest by the Alleghany County Bnndholders:

Philadelphia, Tbnrsdey, Nov. 11, 1858.

Gentlemen: We have a dispatch from Pittsbnrg, informing us that the Supreme Court has decided the case of the Bondholders against Alleghany County, and has granted a peremptory *mandamus*, commanding the Commissioners to levy the tax and pay the interest on the bonds. The Judges stood fonr in favor of and one against the application of the Bondholders.

Yours, &c., J. R. & H. B. FRY.

The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for October was as follows:

| | Main Stem. | N. W. Va. | Wash. Branch. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For passengers | $72,464 95 | $3,634 47 | $32,383 81 | $108,483 23 |
| For freight | 261,151 86 | 12,131 11 | 10,726 82 | 284,019 75 |
| Total | $333,626 81 | $15,765 58 | $43,110 63 | $392 503 02 |

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroed Compeny between Chicago and Burlington, in Octoher, 1858, were for

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight | $87,654 53 |
| Passengers | 41,948 19 |
| Mails and Miscellaneous | 1,859 00 |
| Total earnings | $131,461 72 |

The Sub-Treasury received to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Receipts | $128,257 47 |
| Paid out | 75,505 08 |
| Balance at the close | 7,951,010 35 |

The following is a comparative statement of the Importe of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $1,190,575 | $614,604 | $570,968 |
| Thrown on market | 1,053,547 | 179,930 | 690,142 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $84,624,266 | $86,790,043 | $53,146,673 |
| Thrown on market | 83,710,710 | 79,553,874 | 60,879,520 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION | DIRECT. | WAREHOUSED. | WITHDRAWN |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. Value. | Pkgs. Value. | Pkgs. Value. | |
| Man. of Wool | 367 $127,025 | 55 $22,367 | 136 | $40,067 |
| Man. of Cotton | 678 137,232 | 408 58,419 | 98 | 22,238 |
| Man. of Silk | 105 84,203 | 12 12,176 | 39 | 8,065 |
| Man. of Flax | 350 59,826 | 55 8,065 | 1218 | 43,901 |
| Miscellaneous | 167 37,702 | 33 13,951 | 1145 | 19,383 |
| Total | 1667 $455,988 | 562 $114,978 | 2636 | $134,154 |
| | 114,978 | | | 455,988 |
| Total Entered | $670,965 | Total Marketed | | $590,142 |

Messrs. Thompson Brothers state that Land Warrants have advanced 1 cent. ₱ acre since last quotations, with a firm market and upward tendency. They quote them as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acres | 110 | 115 |
| 80 acres | 83 | 86 |
| 120 acres | 73 | 76 |
| 160 acres | 83 | 86 |

The *Star of the West*, with advices from San Francisco to Oct. 20, and a treasure freight of $1,664,664, arrived this afternoon. In the San Francisco market money continued aoundant, the supply of capital having to a moderate extent been augmented by instructions understood to have been transmitted by some shippers of goods from Atlantic ports to employ the proceeds in investment in this country. Demands for loans of a reliable character were readily met. The General Markets have been noticed in the *Mercantile Gazette*, for the steamer, thus:

"The first week of the fortnight just closing was marked by a continuance of that active demand from the country which characterized the latter part of September, and the importations of desirable goods being of a moderate character, the generally firm tone which pervaded the market at the date of our preceding review was well sustained. During the past week, however, the requirements from the interior have sensibly decreased, and considerable additions have been made to stocks of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, etc., by further arrivals from New-York and Boston. The jobbers being in the main well supplied, and having furthermore contracted for many of the invoices comprising these fresh cargoes, prior to their arrival, have not shown much disposition to increase their engagements; it very naturally follows from this condition of affairs, that if consignees have pressed sales, they have been obliged to make concessions in order to tempt purchasers, and this they have done with respect to several descriptions of goods, for which we have to quote for this mail lower prices than were current at the date of our preceding review. Desirable styles of Boots euited to the season continue in demand at fairly remunerative rates. Adamantine Candles, with considerable receipts, which consignees have been disposed to place upon arrival, have, however, undergone no noticeab'e change. In Metals we have to notice considerable sales of Pig Iron, but at rates not coverding. Nails are dull and less firm, a large part of the importations occurring in the fortnight have been stored to await a better market. There has been a fair amount of business in Provisions, but during the last few days the tendency of prices has been decidedly downward. Beef and Hams have been the best snstained; Pork, Bacon, Butter and Lard have all declined more or less, and the market closes unsettled. Opinions vary with regard to the extent of the snpplies of Meats which Oregon will send us the coming Winter, but irrespective of any receipts whatever from that quarter it is conceded that the shipments advised as already on the way from the East are more than ample to meet our requirements from this time until the opening of the Spring trade. Hence the jobbers seem disposed to pursue a prudential course for the present, and we hear of no further contracts for parcels to arrive. The demand for Flour has sensibly slackened during the past ten days, and the jobbing rates are consequently easier by 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl. Wheat has correspondingly declined, say ¾c. ₱ b. Barley and Oats have been moderately active; the tendency of prices latterly is in favor of the buyers. The arrivals since our previous review was written, have been the *Dirigo*, *Caroline Tucker*, *Reporter*, *Endeavor* and *Borneo* from New-York; the *Lucknow* and *Grace Darling* from Boston; the *Coronet* from Liverpool; the *Denmark* from Hamburg; and the *Ran* from London; with assorted cargoes."

The following is the Treasure List of the *Star of the West*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | $355,500 | Janson, Bond & Co. | $11,000 |
| American Ex. Bk | 155,000 | J. H. Br

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2232. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Kansas Governorship—The Treasury Report—Indian Reservations.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 14.

The President has not offered the Governorship of Kansas to Colonel MEDARY, nor has the latter applied for the appointment. The statements on this subject published in the papers are entirely without foundation.

The statement that Secretary COBB had not yet written one line of his Annual Report is quite as ridiculous as many of the statements which daily appear, professing to give the Secretary's views on the tariff and other financial questions. Mr. COBB is not likely to publish his views in advance of the appearance of his official report, and all the rumors which are sent from this City to the distant Press are mere conjecture, or manufactured for speculative purposes. I know that Mr. COBB is now, and has been for some weeks, closely engaged in the preparation of his Report, in arranging and digesting facts and figures.

I apprehend that not a slight, if any modification or revision of the tariff will be recommended. If the business of the country is to revive, then will the revenue from imports under the present tariff soon fill our now exhausted Treasury. Should a change in the tariff be made, it would go into practical operation about the time that there would be a revival in the commerce of the country, and the friends of the protective policy would claim the credit of filling the public coffers. This fact is seen and appreciated by the Administration, and hence I infer we shall have no radical changes proposed in the present Democratic tariff.

The leading feature in the Report from the Indian Bureau, I understand, will be a recommendation that the present "reservation" system be abolished, so far as it applies to California. This should have been done in regard to all our territory long since. The Indian should be allotted his section or quarter section of land and then taught to cultivate it. Should he prefer the chase, then let him live by the chase if he can. Experience would soon teach him the melancholy fact that the buffalo is fast disappearing, and that necessity would drive him to the plow for the means of sustaining life. The time has arrived for this change. The reservation policy will soon be cut off by the spread of the white race, and it would be statesmanlike to induce the Indians to adopt a policy as a matter of choice which will soon be forced upon them by stern necessity. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 14.

A private letter, received here from Guayamas, Oct. 10, in giving an account of the revolution there, confirmatory of the recently-published statements, says that Captain STONE, with his surveying party, consisting of about thirty Americans, occupied three houses in the centre of the town, between the opposing parties. If an attack had been made on him, he would have hoisted the American flag, and fought under it, being well armed, and having plenty of ammunition, and a brig in the harbor, mounting two nine-pound guns, to retreat to, if necessary. Lieut. MOWAT was ready to lend assistance with his own men. The civil war ended by the surrender of the authorities to the rebel party, when, after getting what they demanded, and obtaining a guarantee of immunity from prosecution, the rebels reinstated the authorities. The Americans were not attacked, owing to their firm position, and their declining to surrender their houses to the rebel leaders.

New-Orleans papers, to hand by the mail, contain nothing of interest.

### News from Mexico.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF THE LIBERAL FORCES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 9th instant.

Guadalajara was recaptured by the Liberals on the 28th instead of the 18th ult. It was most desperately defended, and the Liberals had to be reinforced by 1,000 men. The people were rejoicing at their success.

ZULOAGA was anxious to retire from the field, but the Clergy had offered him another million not to do so.

Mazatlan was in possession of the Liberals.

San Blas was the only town on the Pacific held by ZULOAGA.

The steamer *Guerrero* had been recaptured in the Tobasco river by the Liberals, and the Spanish steamer *Colon*, at Sanfucios, had been taken by ALVAREZ.

### The Railroad Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Nov. 12.

The Convention was occupied to-day in discussing the Niagara Convention's plans. A resolution was adopted to submit the action of this Convention to the Boards of Directors of the roads represented. The action of this Convention was to be final unless approved by two-thirds of the number of miles embraced in the territory represented. When it is approved a general Convention is to be called for the appointment of Commissioners.

The Niagara plan of organization was slightly modified, and then adopted. The most important alteration made precludes express and freight companies from enjoying any facilities in the use of cars or in the dispatch of freight not allowed to other shippers. The plan is to be submitted to the stockholders of the roads for their approval, and to the Ratifying Convention at Cleveland when the plan is accepted by the road.

W. DENNISON, Jr., JNO. VAN NORTWICK, and JNO. INGLE, Jr., were appointed to serve as Commissioners until a regular board is elected. The Convention then finally adjourned.

### Meeting of the Canal and Contracting Boards.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The Canal Board held a short session to-day, and adjourned until Dec. 16, having awarded the contractor on the Black River improvement $24,000 for the stoppage of the work on his contract by the State.

The Contracting Board also held an exciting session. Canal Commissioner JACOX had suspended two American Superintendents on his division, and the Contracting Board, by a vote of three to two—Messrs. BENTON, SHERRILL and RUGGLES, against Messrs. RICHMOND and JACOX—refused to confirm the removal, and reinstated the superintendents. Immediately after the adjournment Mr. JACOX again suspended one of those before removed, but the Auditor advises him to hold on to his office and not recognize a successor until he is properly appointed by the Board.

### From Boston.

SALE OF THE TREMONT HOUSE—SNOW, &C.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The Tremont House was sold at auction to-day, subject to a four-years' lease, for $192.000. The name of the purchaser was not mentioned.

The weather is cloudy, with indications of snow. A dispatch from White River Junction, Vt., says it is snowing hard there.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 14.

There was a severe snow-squall during last night, but this morning the weather was clear and cold.

### The Weather at the Westward.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Saturday, Nov. 13.

Six inches of snow fell here last night. Lake Pepin is partially frozen over, and boats will probably be able to make but a few more trips.

### Sailing of the Quaker City for Tehuantepec.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Quaker City* sailed from this port this morning, with the California mails, 25 cabin and 27 steerage passengers—all to go *viâ* Tehuantepec.

### Funeral of the City Marshal of Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 14.

The funeral of the late City Marshal WARREN, who was accidentally shot, a few days since, will take place on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His death took place on Saturday morning.

### The Pacific Outward-Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Pacific*, from New-York, was signaled at 9 o'clock this morning. She leaves to-morrow for Galway.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. R. ADAMS from New-York, arrived at the bar Friday night, at 8 o'clock, and her wharf at 11 o'clock.

### Disaster on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The schooner *J. S. Reed*, from St. Josephs, with wheat and lumber for this port, went ashore in a snow squall this morning under Fort Ontario. The vessel and cargo are insured.

### Snow at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 13.

Over half an inch of snow fell in this city and vicinity, between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. It has now melted away.

### The Bible in the Common Schools.

IMPORTANT MEETING—INTERESTIG FACTS AND STATISTICS.

The Convention on the subject of the Bible in the Common Schools met, pursuant to notice, on Saturday evening, at No. 267 Bowery. After being called to order by the Chairman, SIMEON BALDWIN, Esq., C. B. COTTEN was appointed Secretary. The Committee of nine appointed at the previous meeting then submitted the following report:

Immediately after their appointment, they organized by the selection of JOHN R. VOORHIS as Chairman, and the Rev. THOS. WALSH as Secretary, and divided into three Sub-Committees—one member of each of the three organizations represented in the Convention composing each of such Sub-Committees. To one Sub-Committee, Messrs. BOWLY, LLOYD and NESBIT, was delegated the duty of obtaining all the information and advice possible upon the Schools, in their bearing upon the subject under consideration. Another Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. BUXLEW, WALSH and HALL, were requested to ascertain and report all the facts relative to the actual condition of the Schools in the matter of the expulsion of the Bible therefrom.

The other Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. BROOKS, COTTEN, and VOORHIS, was to consider and submit a plan of procedure, whereby the most effectual means might be used to accomplish the objects of the Convention. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, the Sub-Committee on Laws reported that they had consulted with several eminent and distinguished members of the bar on the subject, and that the legal opinions submitted established the following points, to wit:

1. That it must be borne in mind, that both previous to and at the time of the adoption of the law creating the present School system, the Bible was habitually and universally read in all of the Common Schools of the City and County.

2. That the language of the Act of July 3, 1851, section 18, is clearly intended to prevent any change in the then existing state of things in respect to the reading of the Bible in the school; hence the use of the negative term employed therein; but nothing herein contained shall authorize the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures, &c., from any of the Schools provided for in this Act.

3. That the Board of Education has the entire control of all the Public Schools in the County and City of New-York, and has the incidental power to enforce the provisions of the statute in respect to the reading of the Holy Scriptures therein; but that the said Board has no power or authority to exclude or permit to be excluded the Bible therefrom, and that it is, therefore, the duty of the Board of Education to direct the reading thereof in each and all of the said Schools.

From the report made by the Sub-Committee on the subject, it was ascertained that the reading of the Bible was prohibited entirely in *twelve* Schools in this City, and from one particularly of the whole number of Schools from which the Bible is excluded, nine are Grammar Schools, three Primary and one colored Grammar School.

From Grammar Schools No. 1, 25, 26 and 27, in the Fourth Ward, two Grammar Schools No. 23 and 24 Sixth Ward, three Primary Schools Nos. 2, 13 and 28, in the Sixth Ward, three Grammer Schools Nos. 5, 21 and 32 in the Fourteenth Ward, one Colored Grammar School No. 1, Fourteenth Ward.]

The Sub-Committee to whom was confided the duty of submitting a plan of action suggested as a primary movement, that inasmuch as a seasonable space of time had elapsed since the passage of the recommendatory resolution of the Board of Education, and no attention whatever having been given to it, that a memorial be addressed by the Committee to the Board of Education, requesting the adoption of a resolution making it imperative on the Ward Officers of the schools to comply with the request heretofore extended to them, and the Committee therefore adopted the following resolution offered by Mr. BROOKS:

*Resolved*, That in view of the fact that the Bible is now excluded from a number of the schools of this City, and the reading of the Holy Scriptures thereby prohibited in violation of the School law of the State, in disregard of a long-observed and respected custom in the public schools, and in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of our fellow-citizens, the Board of Education be most respectfully and earnestly requested to adopt as one of its rules and regulations for the government of all of the schools under their control, a provision directing some portion of the Bible to be read daily by the teachers in each of the public schools in the City.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be laid before the Board of Education at the next meeting, signed by the members of the Committee.

SIGNED—John R. Voorhis, John Lloyd, Erastus Brooks, Nathan Nesbit, C. B. Cotton, Samuel Hall, Simeon Baldwin, Daniel Bowly, Thomas Walsh, Richard Burlew.

Which memorial was laid before the Board at its next regular meeting, held July 1, where, after being read and duly discussed, it was laid on the table by a vote of 16 to 13. Subsequently, during the same session, it was taken off the table and referred to the Committee on Laws, to ascertain and report if the Board possessed the authority to accede to the request of the memorialists.

Your Committee have watched with much anxiety, and waited with great patience, for the report of the said Committee on Laws, upon the subject referred to them, but up to the present time to no purpose, and as your Committee have been informed and believe, it was the object and intention of the opponents, as well as of some of the professed friends of the Bible in the Schools, (who moved and supported the motion to refer to the Law Committee,) to smother the question for the remainder of the term of the members of the present Board, and thereby avoid the lasting stigma of disgrace and odium, which a direct vote in opposition to the prayer of the memorialists would inevitably bring upon their heads. They regret to state that several of the professed American and Protestant members of the Board of Education have exhibited a gross indifference on the subject in the Board, amounting, in some instances, to an utter disregard of the known wishes of their constituents, and in violation of their own previously-expressed opinions, and who, upon being remonstrated with by your Committee, gave as a reason for their strange and inconsistent conduct, that the Board, in their opinion, did not possess the authority to direct the restoration of the Bible in those schools from which it had been excluded; an opinion, however, in which your Committee could, by no means, acquiesce; and in order to prevent an opportunity for the same objection to be raised hereafter by those who from partisan or interested motives, desire to make a similar use of them, and thereby evade a conscientious discharge of their duty to their fellow beings; your Committee deemed it proper that an effort should be made to amend section 18 of the School law, (which, though somewhat ambiguous and inconsistent in its details, yet appears to them perfectly intelligible as to its meaning and intentions,) said amendment to clearly and specifically define the rights, duties, and powers of the Board of Education on the subject. Accordingly an amendment to section 18, and a memorial to the Legislature praying for the adoption of said amendment were prepared, and is herewith submitted for your approval.

Your Committee sought and obtained an interview with a Committee of five, appointed by the Legislature of the State, having the subject of the School system of this City referred to them for consideration. The facts were duly submitted to them, and the request was made that in their forthcoming report, they would recommend an amendment to the eighteenth section of the School law, in accordance with the expressed views of your Committee, which was received, we believe, by the State Commission with favorable impressions as to the justice and propriety of the recommendation.

The Committee being confident of the wishes and desires of the citizens of New-York on the subject of the Bible in the Schools, and inasmuch as an opportunity will soon present itself to express that opinion at the ballot-box, in their choice of officers for the School Department, your Committee believe that this Convention should take immediate initiatory steps in the matter, by endeavoring to prevent the nomination or election, by any of the political parties of the day, of any person for any office connected with the Public Schools of the City, who is not known by his former acts or by an avowed expression of opinion, to be a true and reliable friend of the Bible in the Public Schools. They would further suggest, as an auxiliary power to carry the above determination into effect, that a mass meeting be called of the citizens of this City favorable to the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools, and opposed to the recent action of the Board of Education on the subject.

Your Committee in conclusion submit the following resolutions for your consideration and adoption:

*Resolved*, That the annexed proposed amendment to the School law, sec. 18, and accompanying memorial, be adopted as the sense of this Convention.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to take charge of the proposed amendment, and present the same, or cause it to be presented, in substance and form to the next Legislature of this State for its consideration and adoption; also to have a sufficient number of copies of the memorial printed and circulated for genuine signature and forwarded in due season to the Legislature for its action.

*Resolved*, That this Convention will, through the members thereof, and through the members of the several organizations represented herein, endeavor to prevent the nomination or election of any and all persons, by any of the political parties, to any of the various officers connected with the public schools, who is not known to be a Protestant in religious persuasion, and desires that the Bible be read in all the public schools, daily.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to proceed immediately to carry out the objects of the above resolution.

*Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed to arrange for a mass meeting of citizens to be held at an early day, at some central locality, to express their indignation at the recent high-handed measure, and gross outrage upon their rights in banishing the Bible from the public schools.

The Committee also to encourage and stimulate similar meetings to be held throughout the City in the various Wards and Districts, and to that end that the committee to confer and arrange for such meeting with the citizens of the various Wards.

Signed,

JOHN R. VOORHIS, ERASTUS BROOKS,
DANIEL BOWLY, JOHN LLOYD,
C. B. COTTEN, S. BALDWIN,
NATHAN NESBIT, SAMUEL HALL.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following Committees appointed:

*Committee on the second resolution*—Messrs. Erastus Brooks, Nathan Nesbit, J. R. Voorhis, Zophar Mills, and Gen. John Lloyd.

*On the fourth resolution*—Messrs. Nesbit, E. R. Sproul, Dr. E. McFarlane, Dr. Samuel Hall, and Samuel Hotaling.

*On the fifth resolution*—Messrs. E. R. Sproul, N. S. Hnsted, John R. Voorhis, S. R. Thorn, G. H. Raymond, C. B. Cotton, S. Hotaling, B. E. Hancock, and John W. Heape.

The Chairman and Secretary were also added to all of the Committees, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

### Board of County Canvassers.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MR. KENNEDY, to whom the investigation with regard to the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward was committed by the Board of County Canvassers, on Saturday morning examined Capt. WM. STOKELY, one of the District canvassers of the Ward.

Capt. STOKELY said he was present the day before when Messrs. COFFEY and KENNY were examined. He produced his private minutes of the canvass in the Fourth District. He had compared the tickets in each box with the poll lists; there was an excess only in one box, (the judiciary box;) these were placed back in the box and shaken up, and Mr. KENNY turned his back and drew out a sufficient number to make the votes tally with the poll lists; those drawn out were destroyed; the excess tickets were twenty-seven in number, thus leaving 103 in the box, which corresponded with the poll-book; the remaining votes were then counted by the canvassers, and it was found that there were twenty-three votes in that box for Mr. SICKLES for Member of Congress after the destruction of the others; fifty for MONCRIEF as Judge of the Superior Court, and twenty-nine for BONNEY for the same office. The twenty-three votes for SICKLES in the Judiciary box were passed to his credit by adding them to the account already made for him. The other canvassers opposed his (Captain STOKELY'S) views, and voted against them, and there was much difficulty. The votes were allowed under protest by him; there was no doubt but that the box was stuffed, as the votes given to Mr. SICKLES were just twenty-three more than the book called for. When the Congress box was examined, it was found that it was one vote short, but as there was a Congress ticket in the State box, that vote was added to the votes for Mr. SICKLES, thus making the Congress box full. A vote for MORGAN found in another box, was added to those in the State box, and thus the number in that box was made to correspond with the book; the vote in the Congressional box stood for SICKLES, 47; WALBRIDGE, 21; WILLIAMSON, 34; there was a splendid row over one ticket which had G. HIRAM WALBRIDGE on it, making the total 103 votes; there were two or three clinches, two or three goings out and comings in again; at length the Police came in and I was overruled, so that WALBRIDGE lost the vote; I never saw such a row in my life under such circumstances; it was a horrible night.

Mr. KENNEDY—I am asking you now outside of this matter, How much do you charge for being in such a row? A.—I should certainly charge $100. When the 23 votes were added to the votes that Mr. SICKLES was entitled to, it made his vote 70, and the whole number allowed for Congress 126; the official return is correct where it says "the whole number of votes given for Member of Congress was 103," and it is erroneous where it says "of which DANIEL E. SICKLES received 70." The true number Mr. SICKLES was entitled to was 47 votes.

Mr. KENNEDY—How came you to sign the returns, when you knew they were erroneous? A.—I signed them under protest, at a very late hour of the night, on the earnest solicitation of my associates, one of whom appeared to be apprehensive of his personal safety, from the threats of the very rough crowd that filled the poll-room, much to the discomfort of the canvassers during the night; the crowd insisted, after the discovery of the 23 votes for Mr. SICKLES in the Judiciary box, that they should be added to his vote, and that the Congress vote should be announced, and would not allow the canvass to proceed until it was done; they interfered by clamorous noises, by striking the tables with their hands, by pulling the hat of the Chairman over his eyes, and by other modes of annoyance and disturbance; while I was referring to the pamphlet furnished to the canvassers from the County Clerk's Office, for their direction, it was rudely taken from my hand and destroyed; all the other copies were immediately seized on by different parties in the crowd and carried off, to prevent me from referring to the duties of the canvassers as provided by law; the signatures to the returns of JOHN COFFEY and myself were written by each of us respectively; WM. KENNY did not write his name to the returns; wherever his name appers as a signature it was written by Mr. COFFEY; it was understood that Mr. KENNY could not write his name; the whole number of names on the poll-list of persons who voted is 108.

This closed the examination. The Board of County Canvassers was in session from 12 o'clock to 2 P. M., and the canvass of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Wards was completed. A recess was then taken until 4 o'clock, and it was agreed that at that hour, if there was a full Board present, the consideration of the alleged frauds in the Third Congressional District should be resumed.

At 4 o'clock, when most of the members reassembled, it was found that two were absent.

Mr. BELL arose and stated that this meeting was called for the purpose of entirely disposing of the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward. It was intended that the matter should not be taken up unless there was a full Board present. As there were two absent, one from each side of the house, he presumed the matter might go on.

Mr. PURDY wanted to know if this was a partisan affair. He had thought the case was to be decided on its merits.

Mr. KENNEDY would not in the absence of some of the members proceed with this matter. It had been unanimously agreed that it should not go on without a full Board. He would make his report on Tuesday.

After some further debate it was directed that the Committee report on Tuesday, and that the subject under consideration be made the special order for Wednesday at 12 M.

Mr. PURDY arose and asked permission to read a statement, verified by two of the District canvassers, which he thought should be put before the public with the statement of Captain STOKELY, which was in the possession of the press probably, inasmuch as Mr. KENNEDY had examined Captain STOKELY publicly.

Mr. KENNEDY said he intended that all his proceedings in the matter should be public. He would not agree to the presentation of the statement of the District canvassers at present. He had a copy, and would present it at the proper time.

Mr. PURDY said he made the offer, and the other side refused to accede to it. He could do no more. If Mr. KENNEDY refused his request, there the matter ended.

After some further debate on collateral subjects, not at all affecting the point contended for, the Board adjourned to Monday 12 o'clock, M.

### Wreck and Seven Lives Lost.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE FRENCH SHIP EMPRESS OF BRAZIL—EIGHT PERSONS LOST—THIRTY-ONE SAVED AND BROUGHT TO THIS PORT.

The ship *Planter*, of Pembroke, Maine, Captain CARLISLE, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Callao, bringing, besides her officers and crew, twenty-eight persons, male and female, survivors of the lost ship *Empress of Brazil*, of Havre, which was wrecked on the 17th October.

The *Empress of Brazil*, Capt. ALEXANDER CHARADANA, left Rio de Janeiro, on the 5th of October, bound to Havre. Her crew consisted of twenty-four persons besides whom there were fourteen passengers, mostly French. On the 17th, at 3:30 A. M., two weeks from the time of sailing, the ship, which had drifted from her course before a strong westerly current, struck upon a dangerous reef called the Roccas, (the rocks,) knocking a large hole in her bottom. The pumps were sounded and the ship was found to be leaking freely. The ship's yards were backed, and every effort made to get her off; the boats at the same time being placed in readiness to receive the passengers and crew, in case the ship should sink.

In a short time, after striking heavily, she swung round and cleared the reef, but before the boats could be got clear of the ship she went down, carrying with her eight of the crew as follows: J. H. E. HUTINET, carpenter; T. EVANO, cook; LOUIS DRECAMPE, steward; FRANCOISE M. OMNEX, FRANCIS PRINON, S. TIUNE, THEODORE MANAHIA, and JACQUES HUOHI, seamen.

The balance of the officers and crew succeeded in launching two of the ship's boats, in which they escaped from the sinking vessel almost in a destitute condition. On the following day, the 18th, they were fortunately fallen in with by tha ship *Planter*, in lat 4° 5' S., long. 36° W., and taken on board. The names of the rescued officers and crew are as follows: Captain Alexander Charadana, Alfred Caurain, mate; George Smith, boatswain; Joseph Bandou, J. Lavine, Jean Julicot, Louis Robert, Jean Coumain, S. Bamour, Pierre Hingant, Jean Comen, Jacon J. Simo, Louis Sribnorit, Eugene Dibin Theodore Despurne, George Soune, Edward Dennul, (17.)

The names of the passengers saved are Louis J. Eticnon, MRS. Eticnon and son, Madame Aum, Josephine Glunin snd sou, Madame Rosalie Godchaim four daughters and one son; Pohle Miguel, Joseph C. Gonrnient, (14.) Total saved 31.

The Captain of the lost ship expresses for himself and his surviving crew and passengers his gratitude to Captain CARLISLE for their rescue, and for the humane treatment extended to them while on board the *Planter*.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Saturday's Matinée was rather more crowded than usual, which is saying a great deal. The bill was attractive, including, as it did, the whole of "Norma," and a little comic opera by PAISIELLO, entitled "La Serva Padrona." In the former work, Mme. LABORDE made her *rentrée* after a long absence in Europe, and in the latter, PICCOLOMINI appeared in a new part—two sufficient reasons for enthusiasm and throng. Mme. LABORDE'S voice retains its original purity, and for one so much used is singularly free from tremulousness. It is fine in quality, and as completely under control as voice can be. The best vocal *morceaux* of "Norma" were rendered with exquisite precision, but in the purely dramatic portions of the work, Mme. LABORDE was sometimes overstrained and out of tune. The lady belongs to the old florid school, not to the intensely emotional one of the present day. It is something, however, to hear *Casta Diva* sung with absolute fidelity to the composer. GRIONI was the *Adaligsa*; LORINI the *Pollio*. A fair performance in every respect.

"La Serva Padrona" is a musical interlude by an old and famous master. The music is simple, truthful, and thoroughly intelligible; the plot very slight, but calculated to bring out the comic and coquettish characteristics of a good actress. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI plays the part of the heroine—a housekeeper to an old bachelor, who by her terrible fascinations and equally terrible tongue, finally makes a conquest of his house and heart. She is immensely piquant; and scolds, and pouts, and laughs, and weeps, with a completeness of design which no bachelor could possibly resist. The bachelor in question, was played by Signor MAGGIORECHI—a good buffo singer from Her Majesty's Theatre,—who will doubtless make himself better acquainted with our public. Mme. SIEDENBURG assisted very acceptably in an introduced duet from one of AUBER'S works.

Mr. ULLMAN'S programme for the week is full of interest. To-night we are to have the last performance of "Don Giovanni"—positively the last, because Signor GASSIER, the Don's representative, is telegraphed, as *per* advertisement. For the occasion the prices have been reduced to the old standard, *why* reduced we are unable to understand, except as a burst of artistic liberality on the part of the manager. Most assuredly the house cannot be more crowded at one dollar than it was at two. It is, however, an opportunity for some one, and will undoubtedly be seized. On Thursday there will be a grand Thanksgiving Matinée, the last of the season, with PICCOLOMINI in the "Traviata" and LABOCHA in the "Barbiere." On Friday, MEYERBEER'S opera of "Robert le Diable" will be produced with a great caste, including GAZZANIGA, FORMES, TAMARO, &c. On Saturday, the company crosses the water to Brooklyn, and inaugurates a new era in the musical history of that city by giving Italian opera there. The Athenæum will be fitted up with a special stage for the occasion, and supplied with scenery painted by ALLEGRI. It is a novel experiment, and must succeed if the Brooklynites are half so fond of operatic music as they pretend to be. Mr. ULLMAN is determined to be the first in the field.

With so much before us for the week, we must not forget that the season at the Academy closes with the present month and will not be resumed under Mr. ULLMAN'S auspices until February.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S latest comedy called "Going to the Bad," was produced at this Theatre last week with success. It is an amusing work, and well calculated to enjoy a "run"—the absolute test of merit. A writer so prolific, versatile and enjoyable never fails to find an appreciative audience in this City. Mr. TAYLOR'S popularity is almost equal to Mr. BOURCICAULT'S; and this implies a great deal, for the latter gentleman is on the spot, and ever alive to passing events for the rapid manufacture of the contemporaneous drama.

The first act of "Going to the Bad" is delicious. It deals with character in the true comedy vein; the situations are well contrived, and the dialogue is filled with good things. There is a palpable retrogression in the second act. We descend from the sparkling realms of comedy to the broad hilarity of farce. In the third act the author recovers some of his wasted power, and arranges the destinies with the graceful skill of a practiced dramatist, but with some tediousness of detail. The success of the piece is achieved in the opening scenes. These are brilliant without being overstrained, and better than we have been in the habit of getting from Mr. TAYLOR.

The plot lends itself to the exaggeration in which Mr. TAYLOR has undoubtedly indulged. The hero is a gentleman by the name of *Potts*. He has received a rebuff at the hands of a fair lady to whom he has tendered his protestations. Being unused to the ways of the world he takes the matter to heart, and is in a wretched plight until a friend in the Guards—one *Horace Hardingham*—tenders him an atom of advice. It is that he shall discard sincerity and make war on society at large, with duplicity and heartlessness as his weapons. The idea is pleasing, and *Potts* resolves to become a ruthless destroyer of female innocence, and is soon "Going to the Bad." How poorly he succeeds, and how gladly he throws off the assumed character, constitute the materials of which the author has fabricated his second and third acts. The principal incidents of the piece arise from the fact that *Horace—Potts'* adviser—is the man who has unwittingly cut him out in the much-prized affections of the interesting *Arabella Dashwood*. In the underplot we have *Horace's* superior officer, *General Dashwood*, a lawyer, and a dueling major of the old stamp; in the filling up, a Cockney hairdresser and a number of minor characters, without an "h" amongst them. With such cards Mr. TAYLOR experiences no difficulty in playing a winning game.

In the second act there is a masquerade scene which excited much laughter, but also provoked some dissatisfaction. Mr. LESTER, as *Horace*, assumes a female disguise in order to avoid recognition by his General, and whilst in an after-dinner state performs a dance of an exuberant character. The prudery of a part of the audience was shocked. Such an incident belongs at best to farce of the broadest kind, and even then is a cheap and beggarly way of exciting merriment. There is a sanctity about the female dress which few persons of taste care to see ridiculed, and artists should hear this fact in mind when they endue their limbs with the suggestive vestments of the other sex. The masquerade scene is, to our mind, wholly extravagant, and, in one particular, the arrest of the General instead of the Captain, absurd. It is going too far to suppose that such a remarkable case of mistaken identity could take place in a room crowded with friends of the General, and still further to make those friends triumph at the latter gentleman's unmerited humiliation. Shutting our eyes to these obvious lurchings after effect, we must acknowledge that there is in other respects a liberal allowance of rampant fun and much real hushness.

The play received ample justice at the hands of Mr. WALLACK'S company. Mr. BROUGHAM, as *Peter Potts*, was admirable; a little demonstrative at first, but toned down with rare ability subsequently. We have no recollection of a more enjoyable performance. His ludicrous attempts to keep up the character of *Mephistopheles*, at the masquerade, and to preserve the historical attitudes of that potentate, were perfect inspirations of the humor of drunken gravity. Mr. LESTER, as *Captain Horace*, the *blasé* guardsman, was also excellent. Mrs. HOEY, as *Lucy*, gave us a beautiful picture, full of modest truthfulness. Indeed, all the characters were well played, and with this general commendation it is unnecessary to refer to names. The comedy has been placed on the stage with all Mr. WALLACK'S usual care. It was a success—a decided success—and although an unequal work for its pretensions, it merits, on the ground of general enjoyability, a long and prosperous run. Mr. LESTER announced the piece for repetition to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The proceeds of to-night's entertainments at this house are to be devoted to the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association." The "Life of an Actress," and other pieces will be played.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Our American Cousin" enters on its fifth week to-night. The houses are so well attended that a change of programme is absolutely impolitic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT'S successful engagement at this now popular place of amusement comes to an end to-night, when he takes a farewell benefit. Three pieces will be played, "The Man of the World," "Monsieur Mallett" and a "Husband at Sight."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The "Bottle," "Dechalumeaux" and the "Lost Treasure" are the items on the bill at this house.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The associate management at this house displays rare vigor and succeeds beyond expectation. A new local drama by Mr. J. B. HOWE, called "The Mysteries and Crimes of New York and Brooklyn," and the "Knights of the Mist," will be played to-night, when, also, a young lady of Brooklyn, named MORTON, makes her *début*.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Giants, dwarfs, curiosities, mechanism, serpents, aquaria and all sorts of curiosities are the order of the day here. Dr. VALENTINE and Thiodon's Theatre of Arts are the standing attractions.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.—A new equestrienne from Paris, Mlle. EMMELINI LOYAL, makes her *début* here to-night; also, Mr. PASTOR, the champion vaulter and carpet-leaper. The fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" is one of the many attractive items of the programme.

MINSTRELSY.—The best, most varied and unexceptionable at Wood's Temple, No. 561-3 Broadway, and CAMPBELL'S, No. 444 Broadway.

### Vote on the Constitutional Convention.

[Official.]

The official returns of the vote on the question of a Constitutional Convention in this State, are all in except three counties—New-York, Ulster, and Westchester. Fifty-seven counties give a vote of 102,418 for, and 136,516 against the Convention. Majority against, 34,098.

The following are the official votes by counties:

| Counties. | Yes. | No. | Counties. | Yes. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 2704 | 4342 | Onondaga | 1838 | 5766 |
| Allegany | 2086 | 2418 | Ontario | 2440 | 1344 |
| Broome | 1772 | 1884 | Orange | 2527 | 4281 |
| Cattaraugus | 2528 | 2634 | Orleans | 499 | 2533 |
| Cayuga | 3237 | 3450 | Oswego | 3107 | 2356 |
| Chautauque | 1622 | 5171 | Otsego | 2344 | 4027 |
| Chemung | 743 | 2228 | Putnam | 123 | 580 |
| Chenango | 1697 | 2281 | Queen's | 1359 | 1212 |
| Clinton | 1265 | 821 | Rensselaer | 3576 | 2879 |
| Columbia | 3597 | 1916 | Richmond | 476 | 251 |
| Cortland | 1310 | 878 | Rockland | 412 | 402 |
| Delaware | 951 | 3741 | Saratoga | 1405 | 2622 |
| Dutchess | 3915 | 2016 | Schenectady | 505 | 1856 |
| Erie | 4557 | 4697 | Schoharie | 269 | 3651 |
| Essex | 657 | 782 | Schuyler | 1242 | 1164 |
| Franklin | 1215 | 474 | Seneca | 558 | 2520 |
| Fulton & Ham'n | 1167 | 2036 | Steuben | 3050 | 4060 |
| Genesee | 994 | 2310 | St. Lawrence | 3499 | 2402 |
| Greene | 861 | 2727 | Suffolk | 1761 | 1673 |
| Herkimer | 1766 | 3182 | Sullivan | 156 | 1007 |
| Jefferson | 4078 | 3224 | Tioga | 1214 | 1199 |
| Kings (Br'klyn) | 3467 | 2059 | Tompkins | 1208 | 2952 |
| Lewis | 549 | 2144 | Ulster | —— | —— |
| Livingston | 2134 | 2259 | Warren | 1051 | 904 |
| Madison | 1992 | 2115 | Washington | 2069 | 1810 |
| Monroe | 2841 | 2016 | Wayne | 1490 | 3012 |
| Montgomery | 945 | 3131 | Westchester | —— | —— |
| New-York | —— | —— | Wyoming | 1427 | 2133 |
| Niagara | 2319 | 1676 | Yates | 1145 | 1606 |
| Oneida | 4486 | 5483 | | | |

Totals, 102,418 136,516

Majority against Convention, **34,098.**

(Complete except New-York, Ulster, Westchester, and part of Kings.)

### How Did the Fire of the Austria Originate?—Letter from a Passenger.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I have patiently been waiting to hear all the evidence that I could in regard to the origin of this fire.

It was said that the *Austria* took fire from the tar-bucket upsetting, &c. There is only one person that knows anything about that tar affair, and how far does his testimony go? He saw the fourth officer go down the steerage steps with the bucket and a heated chain. The additional story, "that the tar was seen on fire," does not appear in his statement so far as I can discover, and seems to be a gratuitous supplement for the sake of answering a public question.

If this person (I do not know his name—he was the traveling companion of Messrs. SMITH & COX, of Boston,) saw the chain fall into the bucket of tar, and the bucket upset, and the vessel taking fire from this cause, it may help explain why the flames *spread so rapidly*.

But should the evidence given by this person, (who, alone of all saved, is at all acquainted with this tar-pot affair,) be the basis on which public sentiment rests, I ask such to consider a set of circumstances which, as yet, have been untold, and which to me seems worthy of notice by a candid public.

*Could not the Austria have taken fire from the furnaces?*

The facts are simply these: On Sabbath morning (Sept. 12, the day before the burning) the report passed from passenger to passenger that the captain had made a bet "that we would be in New-York Sept. 18," (the following Saturday.) The captain had told us the day previous, however, that we would not arrive at New-York until the evening of the 19th or the morning of the 20th. But now this had been thrown a day or two ahead, and the 18th was the fixed day of our arrival. The question may be asked, what does this prove? Not much, I answer: We had been making the rate of only 211 miles per day, but according to the terms of the bet we must make 290 miles.

We had been sailing in a quiet, but somewhat head sea—had met with no storms—had considerable use of the sails with the north breeze; we had, in a word, good sea weather, and yet made only 211 miles a day. Now this bet, running the risk of gales and seas, determines our rate at 290 miles.

But was not this bet a mere reported scandal? It might have been thought so had this been the end of it. But the effect of it, as a stimulus, was soon seen.

About noon of Sabbath, Sept. 12, the black smoke began to pass off from the smoke-pipe. It was a thick, heavy, dense cloud that gave the first cause of apprehension. At evening, when it was growing dark, the smoke changed to flame, which, when it was really dark around, for it was overcast, came raging out of the smoke-pipe like the flames from a blast furnace 15 or 20 feet into the air. It was a terrific sight, and somewhat of a panic existed on board, but the officers quieted the passengers by saying "they were using a new kind of coal which they did not understand managing." Thus, being assured of no danger, they were cred

## Who Invented Anæsthesia.

One Winter day some fourteen years ago there was a suffocating crowd of medical men and students gathered together in the theatre of the City Hospital to witness a novel surgical operation. At the appointed hour the patient, a strong, healthy young man, walked in and lay down upon the table. The surgeon fell foul of him with scalpel, bistoury, and saw, with straight saw, curved saw and chain saw; with chisel and mallet at last, sweating terribly over the effort to remove an unexpectedly large deposition of bone in the patient's useless limb. Meanwhile the poor fellow lay roaring with pain like a wounded lion; opiates, morphine, in heroic doses, were administered, but the extremity of the torture made them as impotent as so much water. When an hour was up, the chiseling and sawing were still going on,—the sufferer roared in a hoarser, lower voice, but the crowd of spectators had all gone; —the surgeon and his assistants remained to finish the job. A few days after the body was removed to the dead-house.

If the same operation were called for today in our City Hospital, the patient's chief suffering would be over so soon as he had disposed himself on the table. An assistant holding a handkerchief or sponge wet with chloroform to his mouth, he would glide into an easy dream, visions of old-time joys would pass before him, the faces of the curious spectators become the faces of fondest friends; if the chisel struck deeper than usual into the bone, or the saw tore a nerve, he might burst into laughter as if some particularly merry fancy struck him. There being no great excitement, the reaction would be trivial, and nature, hastily repairing the damages by the surgeon's implements, would soon restore the convalescent to his business. This great diminution of suffering and economy of life are due to the discovery that by inhaling certain substances into the lungs, the body may be made insensible to the most extraordinary violence upon it, and yet recover its sensibility at the will of the operator. No greater boon has been conferred upon humanity, since JENNER showed that that most loathsome and dangerous disease small-pox might be averted by simply pricking the vaccine *virus* under the skin. It is a source of national pride that the boon is of American origin, and certainly none could hesitate, were its undoubted author indicated, to award him the highest honors.

Unfortunately, however, the public has never yet agreed to which of the three several claimants their thanks are due. Prof. CHARLES T. JACKSON, the distinguished chemist and geologist, and Mr. W. T. G. MORTON, of Boston, took out a joint patent in 1846 for their "Letheon"—claiming as theirs the original discovery that the vapor of *sulphuric ether* was an efficient and reliable anæsthetic agent; while the friends of Mr. HORACE WELLS, a dentist of Hartford, and Connecticut men generally, aver that before any similar experiments had been made, that gentleman had discovered and demonstrated repeatedly the fact that the vapor of the *nitrous oxide* might safely be inhaled, and that while under its influence, the body might be subjected to surgical operations without pain. The fight over this dispute raged fast and furious ten years ago, and, except those particularly interested, people had settled down to the belief that it would remain an open question for the antiquarians of a remote posterity to quarrel over; of course, as for the immediate emoluments, that neither party would ever be much the richer. Mr. WELLS, tormented by his failure to convince the world of the priority of his claims, went mad, just as his honors were ripening for him—fell a victim to the inordinate use of his own anæsthetic, and, in a fit of deapair, committed suicide, leaving his family without means. Mr. MORTON survives his failure to get an appropriation of $100,000 from Congress, though badly out of pocket, it is said, and with a reputation as a man of honor sharply assailed. Professor JACKSON, more fortunate than his rivals, retains unstained his reputation as a scientific man, by tearing up MORTON'S bond for a per centage of the profits has rubbed off much of the odium of taking out a patent for a principle, wears in his button-hole the red ribbon of NAPOLEON'S Legion of Honor, but as for any remuneration from his countrymen is as unsuccessful as the others. Mr. MORTON'S friends have lately started a National Subscription Fund in his favor. This revives the old triangular war, and from every corner it is waged with more vigor and bitterness than ever. Last July our Board of Almshouse Governors moved a vote of $1,500 toward the Fund. The proposition was indorsed by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, who declared that but for the energy, courage and success of MORTON, the boon would not yet have been received. The Ten Governors, after several long debates and repeated adjournments, finally adopted the resolution, but the Corporation Counsel checked proceedings by deciding that they were not competent to make a donation to any person, however deserving a benefactor. They then resolved *to pay* the sum named, to MORTON, for the use of his patent, but while the President hesitated to sign the check for the money, in comes a communication from Professor JACKSON, assuring them that MORTON was not the discoverer; that his patent was never defended and is worthless, and that he (Dr. JACKSON) by a trick was induced to put his name to a paper assigning all his right in it to MORTON, while he supposed that he was signing a remonstrance that he had dictated to Congress against any appropriation to MORTON. In addition to this the Board is still further perplexed by finding on their tables a pamphlet written by the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH—it being a new edition of a paper circulated in Washington in 1852-3, in support of the claims of HORACE WELLS. The Ex-Senator, with the zeal of a Connecticut man who is sure that he is right, summons a cloud of witnesses in WELLS' support, lets JACKSON off easily, as if he were not much in the way, but argues that MORTON is an impostor, that some of his statements are quite contrary to the facts, that when the Thirty-second Congress had his application under consideration, MORTON attempted to influence members by the lavish use of champagne, cigars and oyster-suppers,—TUCKERMAN, the defaulting treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, being his backer to the extent of $50,000, and that, probably, for that amount, MORTON'S interests were already assigned to the Eastern Railroad Company. Behind this pretty hedge of remonstrances, the Ten Governors found themselves standing, at the close of their last session. They meet again to-morrow, when it is the special order to see if they can leap it.

As it is the People's money they are so anxious to dispose of, the People may be presumed to feel some little interest in the question, who discovered the anæsthetic principle and first practiced on it? We will attempt to set forth the steps in the history of the discovery, chronologically, as we have been able to collate them from the tracts and papers of the disputants, embracing a voluminous body of pertinent and sometimes conflicting testimony.

About the beginning of the present century, Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, in communicating the results of some interesting experiments in the respiration of gases, says: "An *nitrous oxide*, in its extensive operation, appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations, in which no great effusion of blood takes place."

In the Winter of 1841-2, Professor JACKSON inhaled *sulphuric ether* for the relief of his throat, which was suffering from the accidental inhalation of chlorine gas. In 1842 Professor JACKSON told Mr. BEMIS, dentist, that he believed surgical operations could be performed without pain to patients brought under the influence of sulphuric ether by inhalation. The same year he undertook to have Mr. JOSEPH PEABODY put under its influence, and to have two of his teeth extracted. But Mr. PEABODY, being advised that the authorities in such matters deemed the inhalation of this vapor injurious, declined the experiment. Mr. MORTON admits that, in 1844, Professor JACKSON called his attention to the sedative effects of ether by inhalation.

In December, 1844, Mr. HORACE WELLS attended a lecture at Hartford, which was made entertaining to the public by the administration to several persons of the nitrous oxide or "laughing gas." Of course the recipients disported themselves ridiculously, and when they returned to sensibility knew nothing of what their behavior had been. One while man under the influence of the gas struck against a bench so forcibly as to cause a considerable flow of blood. Still he protested, on coming into his normal state, that he did not feel the wound nor know that he had been hurt. WELLS, turning to a friend, remarked that a man by taking the gas might have a tooth extracted or a limb amputated, and not feel the pain. Next day he took the gas himself and while under its power had a tooth extracted. On awaking he exclaimed, "A new era in tooth-pulling; it did not hurt me more than a prick of a pin; it is the greatest discovery ever made!" He immediately commenced administering the gas to patients who wanted teeth extracted. During this same month, after some discussion with Dr. E. E. MARCY, he experimentally investigated the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, but concluded that the nitrous oxide was more agreeable and safer. In January, 1845, he went to Boston, and by invitation attempted to administer the gas to a patient preliminary to an operation to be performed in the presence of Dr. WARREN'S medical class. Prof. JACKSON and Mr. MORTON (too, it is thought by one witness) were present. The experiment was not wholly successful, owing to the gas being imperfectly inhaled. The students hissed, the physicians ridiculed, and WELLS, terribly mortified, went home, feeling that the Bostonians considered his Eureka a humbug. But he continued his anæsthetic practice in dentistry, always using the nitrous oxide, and his discovery and practice were matters of notoriety in Hartford.

Mr. MORTON, who was a pupil of Mr. WELLS in 1841 and 1842, and was afterwards entered in Prof. JACKSON'S office, went to Prof. JACKSON in September, 1846, to borrow an india-rubber bag. He intended to inflate it with nothing but atmospheric air, but to make a nervous patient to whom he should administer it believe it contained something powerfully anodyne, while he pulled out her tooth. Dr. JACKSON tried to dissuade MORTON from his experiment, but lent him the bag. A moment after he followed and overtook MORTON and told him that by using *sulphuric ether* he could really render his patient unconscious of pain while he operated, and that it was perfectly harmless if he followed his directions. MORTON asked if the sulphuric ether was a gas —seeming by the question to be quite ignorant at that time of the nature of the article. He asserts, however, that he had experimented with the ether upon birds, but with no satisfactory results, as early as 1844; that in 1846 he experimented with it on dogs, students and himself, and in September of that year extracted a tooth from EBEN FROST, while under its influence, with complete success, and that he knew of no earlier demonstration of the fact that such a thing was possible. Professor JACKSON suggested, after the affair of the bag, to Mr. MORTON, that he ought to get some surgeon at the Hospital to administer it to a patient about to undergo an operation. MORTON objected, that the odor of the ether would show everybody what the material was. Professor JACKSON suggested a perfume by which the odor might be concealed. On the 16th of October, and again on the 17th, MORTON made his experiments at the Hospital by arrangement with Dr. WARREN, both in cases of surgery. On the 19th he wrote to Dr. WELLS, with whom he seems to have been in frequent personal communication, that he had patented a compound preparation, by inhaling which a person was thrown into a sound sleep, whose duration could be regulated at pleasure; and that he had already used it without a single failure in over 160 cases. This compound proved to be his *Letheon*—simple sulphuric ether. His application for the patent was made in the joint names of Prof. JACKSON and Mr. MORTON. JACKSON avers that he thought it improper to apply for a patent, but that on legal advice he assented, to prevent MORTON from getting the exclusive control of the invention. The patent was to be MORTON'S exclusive property—JACKSON taking his bond for a per centage of the profits. This bond JACKSON has since destroyed, and the patent has never been defended.

Meanwhile Mr. WELLS had continued to use the nitrous oxide in dental surgery, and had visited Europe to establish his claim as the author of anæsthesia there. On Aug. 17, 1847, he administered it to a patient for whom Dr. MARCY removed a schirrous gland, with perfect success. Jan. 1, 1848, Dr. ELLSWORTH in WELLS' presence amputated the thigh of a boy named GOODALE, while under the sedative effects of the nitrous oxide, with success. Jan. 4, 1848, WELLS administered the gas to MARY GABRIEL, and while asleep under it, Dr. BERRESFORN removed a large fatty tumor from her shoulder. Twenty days after this Dr. WELLS in a paroxysm of insanity committed suicide in this City.

From this exhibit which we have sifted out of a large body of testimony, rejecting all the statements of either party that are positively denied by any other witness, we think it is obvious that Prof. JACKSON was the first person to assert that by inhaling *sulphuric ether*, the pain of a surgical operation might be avoided. That Mr. WELLS was the first person who inhaled a vapory substance to paralyze the nerves of sensation, and submitted to an operation after that paralysis was effected. That, before any others, he repeatedly and notoriously used *nitrous oxide* as an anæsthetic in dental operations, and occasionally for surgical operations, having chosen that in preference to sulphuric ether after an experiment that is of an earlier date than any similar experiment with it. That Mr. MORTON was the first person who demonstrated that *sulphuric ether* was a perfectly safe anæsthetic. For the suggestion of the nitroua oxids we are indebted to Sir HUMPHREY DAVY; for the suggestion of the sulphuric ether we owe Prof. JACKSON; the introduction of anæsthesia into common dental and surgical practice is the glory of Mr. WELLS; the superior safety of sulphuric ether was the demonstration of Mr. MORTON. It is no detraction from the credit of either that chloroform, an invention of Prof. SIMPSON, of Edinburg, now very generally replaces both the gas and the ether, and that for so trivial an operation as pulling a tooth, even that is forbidden on the best authority. It still remains, and always will, that the man who convinced the world that by the simple inhalation of an agreeable vapor, surgery could be divested of its terrors, half the primal curse that was laid upon woman be removed, and innumerable lives saved to the world, was the noblest benefactor of the human race that the nineteenth century has yet produced.

## NEW BOOKS.

Last month a woman was tried in North Carolina on an indictment for murder. The crime was very clearly proved against her, and no attempt was made to refute the testimony or prove her innocence. But there appeere to be a good deal of human nature in the Old North State, and the council for the prisoner depended upon that element, rather than upon law or testimony for a defence. The prisoner was a young and beautiful widow, with a pair of large black eyes, lustroue of course, and two little children. She stood up in court, with a child on each arm, and her large black eyes suffused with tears, while her counsel stated the facts of the case to the Jury. Soon after the death of her husband, it appeared, a sheriff's officer came to her house to make a levy upon her furniture, in satisfaction of a judgment. She begged him to desist, when he replied to her in coerse and insulting language, upon which she caught up a gun that was standing near, and shot him through the heart. The Jury looked at the widow, they saw her little children, her soft black eyes, and the big tears streaming down her pale cheeks, and pronounced her innocent without leaving their box, with the additional verdict of "Served him right." But, as all women are not young and black-eyed, and as all juries are not North Carolina juries, it would not be prudent for the sex generally to venture upon the experiment of taking the law into their own hands, without knowing something about it and its penalties. A book adapted expressly for the use of women, therefore, on the subject of Law as it affects the gentler sex, may be considered a very desirable thing to have in the house, particularly if the house happens to be a widow's. Such a book has been published by DICK & FITZGERALD of this City, entitled *Every Woman her own Lawyer*; professing to be a private guide in all matters of law of essential interest to women, and by the aid of which any woman may in any situation be able to understand her legal rights, and be her own legal adviser. The author of this woman's own book is GEORGE BISNOP. A good deal of useful information may, undoubtedly, be gathered from the pages of this volume, and there are a good many married ladies who will be blessed to learn that "a miserly husband has no right to make his wife a victim to his own sordidness," and other interesting bits of legal lore; but we would not advise any woman to attempt to act as her own lawyer, even with the assistance of this excellent compend, unless the advice of a legal adviser cannot be obtained. The legal maxim about a man being his own lawyer will apply with equal force in the case of a woman.

Among other very interesting bits of legal information in this lady's *vade mecum* is a chapter containing the divorce laws of every State in the Union, from which the interesting fact may be learned that New-York is the most difficult State in the Union to get a divorce in, while it affords the greatest facilities for getting married. The State where a divorce may be most easily obtained is Indiana, and hundreds of unhappy couples yearly take up their residence among the Hoosiers for the sake of procuring a cheap and easy divorce from their matrimonial bonds.

An English reviewer lately apologized for reviewing so many new novels. His apology was that there were were nothing but novels to review We might apologize for reviewing novels so seldom, on the opposite ground that we have no novels to review. We can offer no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon, but it is indisputably a fact that we are not a novel-producing nation, though we probably read more of that class of books than any other people in the world. But we content ourselves with the foreign article for two reasons: it is cheap and good. The greater part of the books which have been published this year are of a heavy and serious character, mostly didactic and religious. We have from CHARLES SCRIBNER, a new book by Rev. HORACE BUSHNEL, entitled *Nature and the Supernatural, as together constituting the one system of God*. Doctor BUSHNEL says that "We are contriving, always, how to get some ground of civil order that separates it wholly from God. A social compact, popular sovereignty, the will of the people, anything that has an atheistic jingle in the sound and steps in the place of mere nature, best satisfies us. We renounce, in this manner, our true historic foster-mother, Religion, taking for the oracle and patron-saint of our politics JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU. And the result is that the immense drill of our political life, more far-reaching and powerful than the pulpit, or education, or any protest of argument, operate continually and with mournful certainty against the supernatural faith of Christianity. Whether Christianity can finally survive this death-damp of naturalism in our political and social ideas remains to be seen." Doctor BUSHNEL takes as despairing a view of our literature as our politics. "The literature of no other age of the world was ever more religious in the form—only the religion of it is, for the most part, rather a substitute for Christianity, than a tribute to its honor." We have from the same publisher *Discourses on Common Topics of Christian Faith and Practice*, by JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D.; and we learn from the preface that one of the inducements for the publication of the volume is that the author has "learned from diligent inquiry of the trade that, while the recent depression of business has lessened literary demand in general, the proportion of religious books sold has strikingly increased." This is most certainly a striking fact, but whether it confirms or refutes the theory of Doctor BUSHNELL which we have quoted above, we cannot say. The volume comprises twenty sermons, only one of which was an "occasional" effort, the others having been delivered mostly during the recent "blessed awakening." From ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS we have the fifth volume of *Annals of the American Pulpit*, by WILLIAM B SPRAGUE, D D. The present volume of this excellent compilation is devoted exclusively to clergymen of the Episcopal Church. *The Higher Christian Life*, by the Rev. W. E. BOARDMAN, is a small volume published in Boston, by HENRY HOYT. The motive of the work is to give examples of the higher life of the Christian, in the history of some of its most eminent professors. The sketches which illustrate the author's ideal are twenty-five in number, and among them are MARTIN LUTHER, General HAVELOCK, a Merchant and a Shakeress. From GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, we have *A Memoir of the Life and Times of the Rev. Isaac Backus, A. M.*, by ALVAH HOVEY, D. D.

KIT CARSON, is a sort of mythical personage to the general public, by whom he is regarded as a kind of Leather Stocking, and no doubt many people suppose him to be altogether a fictitious creation. But KIT CARSON, the mighty hunter of the Rocky Mountains, the Nestor, Nimrod, and Gordon Cumming of the West, is simply a very unobtrusive and quiet gentleman of middle age, residing in New-Mexico, where he discharges the duties of Indian Agent for the Government. In the intervals of his business, which he applies himself to with the assiduity of a regularly trained merchant, he indulges in little hunting excursions, and though game has become very scarce in the centre of the continent where he resides, he recently shot with his rifle 22 antelopes in three consecutive hours. But a feat of this kind is hardly worth mentioning in connection with his history. His performances with his rifle have been on a much grander scale than those recorded of any hunter of ancient or modern times. For fifteen years KIT CARSON never saw the face of a white woman, nor slept beneath the roof of a house, and during this period he killed with his rifle more than two thousand buffaloes, five thousand deer, antelopes and elks, and such small game as bears, coons, wild-cats, and wild turkies without number. The *Life and Adventures* of this remarkable hunter have been published in handsomely-illustrated volume of 533 pages, by W. R. C. CLARK & Co., New-York. The work is composed from facts narrated by CARSON to his personal friend, Dr. D. W. C. PETERS, late of the U. S. A., who has been his companion in many of his hunting expeditions. Col. ST. VRAIN and Judge BEAUBIEN, of New Mexico, certify to the authenticity of the narrative. Doctor PETERS enters upon his subject with the enthusiasm which might be expected in a biographer who had been a sharer in the adventures of his hero, and he declares that his work is, "a book of solid truth." His love for his hero is such that it extends even to the place of his birth, and Dr. PETERS thinks it sufficient to say, "My hero was born a Kentuckian," for "to be a native of Kentucky is to inherit all the attributes of a brave man, a safe counselor and a true friend." CHRISTOPHER CARSON was born in Madison County, Kentucky, on the 24th of December, 1809, and at the early age of fifteen he had so distinguished himself by his bravery, that it was predicted he would "grow into a man of influence and renown." Notwithstanding this prediction, his father prudently determined to make a saddler of his promising boy, and he served an apprenticeship of two years at that business, at the end of which he followed his destiny, and in 1826 started off with a hunting party for the Rocky Mountains. From this time forth his life was a succession of wild adventures, battles with Indians, Mexicans and the half-savage white men who resort to the wilderness; trapping and hunting, and fierce encounters with wild beasts, duels, and all manner of strange adventure, form the ingredients of this entertaining biography. The style of the author is rather inflated, but it is suited and in harmony with the subject. The first fortunate event of CARSON'S career was his accidental meeting with Colonel FREMONT, who employed him as a guide on his first expedition, and by whom he was first made known to the public. The great hunter is described by Doctor PETERS as "physically small in stature, (as most renowned adventurers have been,) but of compact frame-work. He has a large and finely-developed head, a twinkling gray eye, and hair of a sandy color, which he wears combed back *à la Franklin mode*. His education having been neglected in his youth, he is deficient in theoretical learning; but he speaks the French and Spanish languages fluently, besides being perfectly master of several Indian dialects. He is still in the full vigor of his manhood, and is capable of undergoing almost any amount of privation and hardship. On horseback and on open prairies, he is unquestionably the greatest hunter living." The volume contains a good deal of interesting information respecting the far West, and the illustrations, which are well cut on wood, are from designs by LUMLEY, a young artist of rising reputation.

The *Sabbath Hymn Book*, for the service of song in the House of the Lord, is the title of a new collection of devotional lyrics of very formidable limits, being nearly a thousand pages, published by MASON BROTHERS, of New-York. The collection is the joint production of Profs. PARK and PHELPS, and Dr. LOWELL MASON; and, in some respects, is certainly superior to any other work of the kind with which we are acquainted. Some idea may be formed of the care which has been bestowed upon the work, from the fact that the indexes occupy more than a hundred pages. There are many very admirable lyrical compositions well adapted to devotional singing, which have never been included in any collection of sacred songs, that will be found in this volume, and the compilers have properly made such verbal transposition or changes as were necessary to adopt them to vocal use. The *Sabbath Hymn Book* has no sectarian character, but it is intended, we should infer from the names of the Editors, for the use of Congregational and New-School Presbyterian Churches.

Mr. O. W. WIGHT entertains the opinion that "our prosy American homes need to be illuminated by the presence of heroines and heroes," and by way of rendering so important a service, he has compiled a nice little history of JOAN of Arc, from *Michelet's History of France*, in a neat little volume published by STANFORD & DELISSER, as the first of a series of similar works for a "Household Library." This idea is a very good one, and Mr. WIGHT has done his part remarkably well.

FROM ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, of New-York, we have a very beautiful volume, *Lyra Germanica*, Second Series of the *Christian Life*. Translated from the German, by SUSAN WINKWORTH. Some of the hymns in this collection are productions of that ancient church, which existed in Bohemia from the first introduction of Christianity into that country by two Greek monks of the Eighth Century.

*Piney Woods Tavern; or, Sam Slick in Texas*, is the title of a new volume by the author of *A Stray Yankee in Texas*, and is very similar in humor to that amusing work. We should have been better pleased with this new volume of the author's broad descriptions if he had not borrowed Judge HALLIBURTON'S hero to be the lay-figure upon which he hangs his jokes.

A very curious, but not a very valuable book has just appeared, published by the author, CHARLES L. BUSBNELL, being *An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, Political Tokens; also. Election Medals, Medalets, &c., current in the United States of America for the last sixty years, described from the original.*

A new edition of the *Book of Mormon*, translated by JOE SMITH, JR., reprinted from the third American edition, with an introduction, giving the pretended and the actual origin of this curious forgery, has been published by JAS. O. WRIGHT & Co., of New-York.

*Bertram Noel, a Story for Youth*, by E. J. MAY, published by APPLETON & Co., is one of those goodish religious books which Dr. BUSHNELL doubtless had in his thoughts when he alluded to the religious form of the literature of the present age.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.—The Hon. ELI THAYER of Massachusetts, has addressed a letter to BENJAMIN COATES, Esq., of Philadelphia, indorsing that gentleman's project for the civilization of Africa. Mr. THAYER says:

"The work will not be difficult of accomplishment, if undertaken in the right spirit, and persisted in with heroic will. It seems to me that Philadelphia is the best place for the headquarters of the organization. You will need but *one* society, or company. It is not necessary that there should be great capital invested, or that there should be much delay in perfecting the machinery of the company. It is a very simple thing. You should forthwith procure sufficient means to send out a colony, and at once open a correspondence with those who desire to join it. You will find enough to make a good colony before next Spring. Your company, by proper investments, can repay all contributions, agencies and expenses—in other words can be self-sustaining. Therefore I urge that you should not labor for anything grand or imposing in the amount of capital invested in the enterprise or the authority of the names connected with it. When you launch this bark upon the river, remember that it is not its size which gives velocity, but the strength of the current. So our feeblest efforts, in accordance with the will of God, will speedily attain to grand results. Very truly your friend,

ELI THAYER."

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"The Attorney-General has recently given an opinion upon the subject of pensions, which may prove of interest to some of your readers. It has been customary heretofore, when widows, who were in receipt of a pension from the Government, married a second time, and applied for a renewal of the pension on the death of the second husband, to grant them the pension throughout the period of the second coverture. The Attorney-General says that such interpretation was a misconstruction of the law. That the acts of Congress were intended to benefit only those who are, 'Indeed, widows.' That in prohibiting a married woman applying for a pension, it must have been intended also to preclude her receiving one. Consequently, that the period embraced by second coverture is not to be paid for, and the semi-annual allowance can only recommence from the date of the second husband's death. This opinion has been adopted as a rule by the Commissioner of Pensions, and will result in a considerable saving to the Treasury."

## Nicaraguan Treaty Rejected but Governments Ought and New-Granada.

[From the New-York Times.]

PANAMA, Oct. 15, 1858.

As the [illegible] of the Panama Railroad Company [illegible] the settlement of [illegible] out [illegible] New-Granada [illegible] quite important the influential newspaper press of New-York, which has such vast weight in the solution of great national questions at Washington, should not be led into error. And it is particularly important that statements made by your correspondence, which bear on the face of them a sort of [illegible] not only be free from error, but that they should embody *all* the main points on the subject treated of, hiding and suppressing none of them. I have before had occasion to warn your very intelligent and generally reliable correspondent, "Q." at Washington, against the interested *diplomatic* source from whence he drawe his facts in relation to the dispute with New-Granada, and am sorry to have to do it again. In his letter dated Oct. 15, and published in the TIMES next day, he quotes the main articles of the Treaty of 1846 between the United States and this Confederation in support of the claim of the latter country to assess tonnage dues on American shipping in the ports of Aspinwall and Panama. This treaty certainly *does* provide, as your correspondent asserts,

"That whatever kind of produce, manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Republic of New-Granada in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that *no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel* and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or the other."

And he continues to say:

"The late Administration took grounds against the payment of either the postage tax or the tonnage duties, and the present Executive feels more or less bound by the action of his predecessor, yet a fair interpretation of plain English would seem to warrant the opposite course. The fourth article provides that we shall pay 'no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo' than is paid by vessels of New-Granada. The tonnage duty now levied upon American vessels is paid by all New-Granadian vessels. Is this duty, then, in violation of the treaty? The treaty was evidently designed to be one of perfect equality. The English, French and home vessels pay the duty. The United States alone resist it. The 35th article is also in keeping with this spirit of perfect equality: 'No other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States than are levied and collected from the Granadian citizens.' They pay postage, and it is claimed by New-Granada that the United States should pay a similar tax."

Now, your correspondent's view of the case would be fully supported by his quotations, did they contain *all* that laws, treaties and contracts have to say on the subject. But this is far from being the case. By the Law of May 25, 1835, the Republic of New-Granada decreed, *for the purpose of attracting capital to this Isthmus, and to induce the making of a canal or railroad across it*, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The cantons of Porto Bello and Panama, in the province of this name, *are declared free for the space of twenty years*, to the commerce of all nations who shall not be enemies of New-Granada.

* * * * *

ART. 2. The vessels of New-Granada and foreign vessels may remain for an indefinite period in the ports of the two Cantons referred to, without at their entrance, stay, or departure, being molested by the fiscal *employés* under any pretext whatever.

ART. 3. *There shall not be exacted in the aforesaid Cantons of Panama and Porto Bello, tonnage dues, anchorage, importation or exportation tax, excise, deposit, or any other dues established by commercial laws.*

ART. 13. This law shall not take effect until there shall be established a full communication between the two oceans, through the cantons of Panama and Porto Bello, either by canal or railroad."

By a late decision of the Supreme Court at Bogota the decree of the Governor of Panama that the railroad was fully completed on the 30th January, 1855, is affirmed. So the law making Panama and Aspinwall free ports, went into effect on that day.

I suppose, however, your correspondent at Washington has been told that this law has been annulled by subsequent laws of the Congress of Bogota. I admit that an attempt was made to that effect, but let us see with what success.

On Aug. 27, 1855, the Legislature of Panama passed a law relative to the tonnage dues, the third article of which affirmed the right to establish a tonnage tax. The passage of this law was protested against by Col. TOTTEN, agent of the Railroad Company, which protest called forth an official paper from Señor POMBO, Secretary of State of New-Granada, in which it is decreed:

"That the law of the 25th May, 1835, conceding to the cantons of Panama and Porto Bello certain privileges which they shall enjoy when an interoceanic canal or railroad exists, is corelative and intimately connected with the railroad enterprise, and has not been abolished as far as exemptions of a fiscal character are concerned as granted to the ports and territories of said cantons in articles 1, 2, 3 and 13; for the term of 20 years, dating from the time a full interoceanic communication shall be established either by canal or railroad, nor can be abolished or reformed, unless by the National Legislative Power, *as well because the Republic guarantees those exceptions for a determined period*, as because the Government has reserved to itself exclusively everything connected with the aforesaid dispositions."

That one of the exemptions expressly granted by the third article of the said law, is that of tonnage dues, and that this comprises the ports of Panama and Colon (Aspinwall) corresponding to the territory of the former-mentioned cantons.

Without considering the obvious reasons of convenience in favor of inter-oceanic transit and commerce, in the liberty and progress of which is principally based the prosperity of the State of Panama, *nor reasons of justice and good faith, which will oblige the nation to respect the* SOLEMN COMPROMISES CONTRACTED TO STIMULATE AND PROTECT AN ENTERPRISE SO OBJECTIVE AND IMPORTANT AS THAT OF THE RAILROAD, because the question analysed is purely its legality:

The Vice-President of the Republic, charged with the Executive Power, in conformity with the unanimous opinion of the Council, declares that he does not consider the tonnage tax established by the law of the State of Panama of the 27th August, of the present year, applicable to steamers or sailing vessels arriving at the ports of Panama and Colon."

On the 25th June, 1856, the Congress of Bogota passed and the President approved a law, the third article of which reads as follows:

"The tonnage-dues, port-dues, pilotage and visit-fees shall be the same in all the ports of the Republic, including the FREE ports of the Isthmus of Panama, Carthagena, Choco, Buenaventura and Pumaco."

There is no clause in the law of 1856, repealing the law of 1835, as there should be, because it embraces other objects than those discussed, and no reference whatever is made to it. Against this law Col. TOTTEN also entered an energetic protest, to which the Secretary of the National Treasury, Señor RAFAEL NUNEZ, under date of November 13, 1856, replied in an official communication to the Governor of the State of Panama, completely ignoring the arguments of Secretary POMBO, that the law of 1835 "was a solemn contract, which reasons of justice and good faith obliged the Government of New-Granada to respect," and saying that:

"The Executive Power does not consider that the tonnage-tax established by the third article of the law of June 25th, respecting the vessels that enter the ports of the State of Panama, is, in any sense, a violation of the contract relative to privileges for the construction of a railroad from one ocean to the other over the Isthmus of Panama."

And, by direction of the Executive and his council, Señor NUNEZ issues an order to the Governor of Panama to enforce the law. The next day, however, the Executive and his council appear to have had their memory jogged by some one in respect to the law of 1835, and Señor NUNEZ issues another order to the Governor of Panama, dated Nov. 14, 1856, in which he says:

"Although the Government considers the assessment of a tonnage tax in the ports of the Isthmus as strictly compatible with the contract with the railroad, it also recognizes on the other hand that said exaction, besides being prejudicial to the true interests of the Isthmus, *is altogether at variance* (inharmonica) *with the ample commercial freedom accorded in former years to said ports. The reasons on which these last opinions are founded are so obvious that there is no necessity to mention them*, and they had inclined the Vice President to object to the law of the 26th June, without the conjunction of other circumstances of an urgent and irreparable character, which want of time did not permit any other way than sanction of said law."

Now, the President and New-Granada fully admit in their first decree from which I have here quoted that the law of 1835 was a solemn compromise with the Railroad Company, made to stimulate the building of an interoceanic communication. And if they did not admit it, it would not alter the case; for it is admitted law as well as equity everywhere that whenever a grant is made from which consequences have flown, the grantees have a right to the benefits of the stipulations contained in the grant, and the grantors are bound by their own offers. KENT says in his summary of jurisprudence that "when a law is, in its nature, a contract, a repeal of that law cannot divest those rights, nor annihilate, nor impair the title so acquired. A grant is a contract executed, and a party is always estopped by his own grant."

The opinion of the Executive of New-Granada that "the assessment of a tonnage tax in the ports of the Isthmus, is strictly compatible with the contract with the railroad," is one that can scarcely find many unprejudiced supporters. For the 9th article of the contract gives the *exclusive* use of the ports of Panama and Colon to the company for the term of 49 years. And the 34th article contracts that "passengers, money, merchandise, goods and effects of all kinds which may be transported across the Isthmus, to go from one ocean to the other by the railroad, shall be exempted from taxes and imports, national, provincial, municipal, or any other description. The same exemption is extended to all effects and merchandise which may remain on deposit in the ports, stores and landings of the company, destined [illegible] or for other countries." Now, it is [illegible] by her own contract that the [illegible] transported across the Isthmus, [illegible] exclusively by railway [illegible] she can and will, with equal [illegible] may with all the other [illegible] which she has weighed a company into the expenditure of eight millions of dollars to make a road across her territory.

As to your correspondent's assertion that the English, French and home vessels pay the tax, it is true. But as to his other assertion, that "the United States alone resist it," that is an error. Mr. PERRY, H. B. Majesty's Consul here, in 1856, wrote to the Governor of Panama as follows:

"I may be permitted to add that when the project of tonnage law was received in England—which fortunately has been much modified in the Legislature—the merchants of England connected with the trade of this country made weighty objections to it, founded on its unconstitutionality, and made representations to Her British Majesty's Government relative thereto. I have well-founded reasons for believing that the opinion of Her British Majesty's Government on this question agrees with that of the mercantile community."

It is true the Government of England has not taken the active part the United States has in resisting this law. But she is not just at present interested one-twentieth part so much as the United States is in the commerce across the Isthmus, and, in the second place, she is probably, in respect to it, pursuing the same policy the United States pursued in China, when the latter country refused to take an active part in the war because she knew England and France were fully competent to carry it on, and when it was ended she would obtain by treaty all the advantages they had conquered by the sword.

The Supreme Court of New Granada, the last appellant judicial tribunal, has decided that the Panama Railroad was completed, according to the terms of its contract, on the 30th January, 1855, and that its contract for its several terms of twenty, thirty, forty and forty-nine years shall commence on that day instead of September 1858, as the Company claimed. I perceive, however, by article 59, of the contract, that an appeal from the Supreme Court to arbitration will be insisted on by the Company. The last clause of that article reads: "Such controversies as may affect the existence, preservation or permanency of the privilege, and of the rights thereunto appertaining, shall be decided by arbitration." The decision of the Supreme Court, if it be allowed to stand, will deduct nearly *four* years from the twenty, when the Company must pass over to the Government of New-Granada for five millions that which cost it nearly eight, and will be worth several millions more than the last sum in sixteen years.

As, according to your correspondent, General HERRAN is willing to drop the question of the miscalled postal, but properly transit, tax—its enormous wrong being a little too apparent even for him to contend against—it will be useless for me to discuss it. I will simply give the figures this tax would have amounted to under the law. By the postal law of New-Granada, sealed or letter bags are taxed 80 cents per gramo, or $3 20 per Granede pound, equal to $2 90 the English pound. In 1857, 95,881 pounds of letter-bags crossed the Isthmus, which, at the rate specified, would have paid $306,819 20. In the six months of 1858 ending 30th June, 50,457 pounds crossed, amounting to $161,462 40, or at the rate of $323,924 80 per year!

F. W. R.

## Reply to Vindex Concerning Mr. Seward and Douglas.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 13.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The quality of the first installment of the attempt upon the part of "Vindex" to answer my last letter, gave me hopes that, for the sake of the cause he advocated and the man he defended, the second installment would not be paid in. What right I had to expect so desirable a result from so rash an advocate is answered by this morning's TIMES. My original address to the TIMES was an appeal to the conservative men of all parties to rally around the principle of popular sovereignty, in opposition to the Rochester *manifesto* of WM. H. SEWARD. The warmth exhibited by "Vindex" in flying to the defence of his leader, betrayed the weakness of his cause, and the unblushing sophistry of his argument was peculiarly adapted to the character whom it was his melancholy privilege to defend. If he had stopped here it would have been well. But having established his incapacity for an argument, and unmindful that a tottering cause must be supported by wise and cautious advocates, he foolishly constitutes himself the champion of Republicanism, and with a courage that lacks discretion, dashes himself to pieces against the hard and unyielding rock of Popular Sovereignty. Unable to demolish my arguments, he turns his attack upon my metaphors, and endeavors to retrieve by his feeble powers of sarcasm what he has lost by his want of common sense. The shallow artifice he adopts, to draw me into a personal defence of Mr. DOUGLAS in defiance of my distinct avowal that I was not pledged to any candidate for 1860, is too transparent to be of service to him. But in this morning's installment of his letter, he forgets his own previously avowed pledge to the principles of neutrality, and rushes, with a characteristic recklessness, to the side of his idolized leader. The first part of his answer contains nothing worthy of serious notice. To the second part, I now propose to reply. I have never *asserted* or *assumed* that the Democratic Party *only* is "entitled to credit" for adopting the principle of "non-intervention as regards the States wherein Slavery now exists." It required the miraculous agency of "Vindex" to

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDER—Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos 573, 1931, 1853, 2059, 2071, 2075, 2077, 2083, 2063, 2067, 2091, 2095, 1915, 1561, 2113, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105 2107, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2131, 2135, 2137, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2159, 2161 2163, 2165. *Part II.*—Same as before.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 241, 229, 143, 184, 222, 443, 476, 398, 462, 34, 491 to 493, 4, 256, 258 to 272, 389, 377, 419, 41, 420, 242, 278, 348, 576, 11, 101, 158½, 159, 190, 288, 254, 307, 219, 336, 341, 350, 352.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Same as before, adding No. 795. *Part II.*—Nos. 1746, 1752, 1871, 1229, 1892, 1864, 691 906 to 809, 1968, 1731, 1748, 498, 1839, 1891, 1942.

## SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nov. 13.

Before Judge Mason.

*The Bank of the State of New-York* vs. *The Mad River Valley Bank.*—This was an action upon a draft drawn by parties in Ohio upon the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, acceptance waived. The draft was discounted by the defendant, indorsed by its cashier, without the defendant's name upon the paper, and received by the plaintiff as collateral security from the Ohio Life and Trust Company upon a loan made to that corporation.

The defendant moved for a nonsuit, upon the ground that the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company was a party to the paper, and also because the name of the defendant nowhere appeared on the paper. The nonsuit was refused. The case then went to the Jury upon the question of notice to the plaintiff. The Jury found for plaintiff for the amount yet due on the original loan. Mr. Closson for plaintiff; Mr. Stanley for defendant.

RECEIVER.

*Aaron Close et al.* vs. *John J. Warner.*—As the defendant has given security, the answer may stand on the terms heretofore ordered; plaintiffs' costs of this motion to abide event, and the judgment to stand as security.

## SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 13.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

VERDICT IN THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

*Barnes & Dodge* vs. *Fernando Wood, Walter R. Jones, and others.*—In this case, the particulars of the second trial of which have been reported, the sealed verdict was opened this morning, and found to be for $18,778 for plaintiffs.

*The Xenia Bank of the State of Ohio* vs. *James Lee et al.*—Order reversed.

*Obediah Ennis* vs. *The Harmony Fire Insurance Company.*—Demurrer affirmed, with costs.

*Amerman* vs. *Soule.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

*Platt* vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Co.*—First demurrer overruled; second sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend and leave to defendants to move to make the complaint more definite and certain.

*Ranly, survivor, &c., vs. Howland et al.*—Order for publication as prayed for.

*Fish* vs. *Merchant; Rutherford* vs. *The same.*—Judgments settled.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 13.

Before Judge Daly.

DAMAGES FOR A BAD SEWER.

*In the case of Edward Reed* vs. *the Mayor.*—In this case, which was to recover for damages sustained from the overflowing of a sewer, the sealed verdict was opened this morning. For the plaintiff $2,900.

## MARINE COURT—Chambers—Nov. 11.

Before the Hon. Judge Thompson.

RETURN OF A WRIT OF EXTRADITION ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF BREMEN.

*William Heuer* vs. *George Klose et al.*—The parties are subjects of the Republic of Bremen, and part of the Company of the steamship *New-York*. The plaintiff in custody was an ordinary seaman. One of defendants is first mate, one second mate, and the other, surgeon. The defendants were arrested on a warrant charging them with committing an assault and battery upon the plaintiff on the said ship while upon the high seas. The ship is owned in Bremen, and the voyage whereon the assault is alleged to have been committed was from that country to this and back again. Counsel for defendants moved to discharge them from custody, upon the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction over the parties.

THOMPSON, J.—By the treaty of 1852, made between the United States and the Republic of Bremen, it is provided in article first that "the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, commercial and vice-commercial agents of each of the high contracting parties shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessel belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities," &c. For the purposes of this motion, we assume that the defendants did commit an assault and battery upon the plaintiff, as alleged in the warrant of arrest. It would seem, therefore, that there is really no difference to be adjusted between these parties, and that consequently the treaty invoked by the defendants does not apply to this motion. The question in controversy being of much public importance, a trial should be had, and the motion denied without costs to either party.

A COLLISION ON BROADWAY.

*John Glannon* vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—On the first day of June last, a collision occurred in Broadway, near Trinity Church, between a team and omnibus belonging to the defendants and a horse and cart of the plaintiff. The horse and cart were going down Broadway on the extreme west side—the omnibus coming round the corner of Wall-street and running against the wheel of the cart with such violence as to throw the plaintiff's horse upon the sidewalk upon his back, doing damage to the sum of $27, for which amount the Court gave a judgment against the defendants, with costs.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

On Saturday, in this Court, several sentences were pronounced, and two decisions of much importance rendered. The sentences were as follows:

William Somers, tried for the murder of John B. Aitken, and convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

Charles S. Starkey, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

James Corcoran, convicted of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months.

Jacob Gager, who pleaded guilty to an attempt et burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

John Centre and Patrick Waters, who had pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, were sentenced, Centre being an old thief, to two years and six months in the State Prison, while Waters, who appeared to have been a tool of Centre, and whose previous character was certified to be good, was discharged upon suspension of judgment, which means, that if he commits another offence, he will not only be tried and sentenced for that, but also for this particular lapse from duty, the punishment of which he has so far escaped.

These uninfluential defendants having been disposed of, Judge RUSSELL proceeded to render his decision in the case of the indicted officials of the Street Commissioner's Department, Charles Devlin, Charles Turner, Enoch Dean, Peter H. Dryer and James B. Smith, for alleged frauds of a most extensive character on the City Treasury, as follows:

A motion was made on the part of the defendants to quash the indictment on a number of grounds, which were argued at great length and with the usual ability of the counsel who discussed them. From the convictions I entertain in relation to one of the grounds urged in support of the motion, it will be unnecessary to consider the others. The indictment, in effect, charges the defendants with having conspired together to defraud the Corporation of this City out of divers sums of money and bonds by false pretences, and with having, by means of those pretences, obtained the money and bonds in question. In other words, the indictment charges a conspiracy to commit an offence, which offence it alleges to have been actually committed. In behalf of the defendants it was insisted that if the crime of false pretences was a felony, it merged the conspiracy, and that if it was a misdemeanor, it abolished (to use the word of the counsel) all previous criminality, and that, whichever it was, the indictment should have been for the offence arising out of the execution of the conspiracy. That the obtaining of money or property by false pretences is a felony there appears to be no doubt, for in the case of the People *vs.* Van Steenburgh (1 Parker, p. 39) the Court held "That the offence was a felony, because it was liable by law to be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, and that it was none the less felony because it was also liable to be punished by some milder punishment." Without weighing the question as to whether it is a felony or a misdemeanor, the point taken appears to be well sustained by authority in this State. (Lambert *vs.* The People, 9 Cowan, 578; Lobman *vs.* The People, 1 Cowan, 379.) The first of these cases is a decision in our late Court of Errors; the other a decision in our present Court of Appeals. The learned counsel for the prosecution, in the course of his argument, conceded that the indictment was found for a conspiracy, and that he regarded it as such, and that it was so regarded by the prosecution. He did say, however, that if it disclosed the accomplishment of the conspiracy, it could stand as an indictment for false pretences. To my mind, if it is claimed to be such, it is plainly bad, and could not stand as an indictment for that offence. The bare reading of it makes this very obvious. It was also contended by the same counsel that false pretences and conspiracy were distinct statutory offences, and that the former could not merge or absorb the latter. For this, Lobman *vs.* The People, cited above, was relied upon. If these two offences can be made the subject of prosecution against the same parties, for the same transaction, at the same time, ought they not to be made the subject of different indictments?—or, rather, can they, as in the present case, both be embodied in the same count of the same indictment? The rule is too manifest to require a citation of authorities to prove it—that two distinct or separate offences cannot be put into the same count. If the present indictment were before me on a demurrer, or on a motion in arrest for judgment, I should certainly hold it to be bad on the ground now referred to. The learned counsel for the prosecution contended that, upon this motion, I ought not to sustain this ground—that the defendants should be driven to their demurrer. If I had any doubt upon the point, I would follow this suggestion. My practice in this particular proceeds upon the case of the People *vs.* Bedford, (7 Cowan, 535.) There, after the decision of Lambert *vs.* the People, (cited above,) by the Court of Errors, a motion was made to the Supreme Court to quash the indictment on the ground of insufficiency, it being similar to the indictment in Lambert's case, which was adjudged to be bad by the Court of Errors. The motion was granted, and the Court said: "In a doubtful case we should not sustain the present motion; but this is no longer such a case since the decision of the Court of Errors." The case before me is quite as direct and strong, for the decisions from our courts of last resort determine the point upon which I dispose of the motion. The indictment must be quashed.

The District-Attorney asked the Judge to delay the entering of the order until Monday, that he might have time to consider the course necessary to be adopted. The Judge consented.

When the commotion consequent upon this extraordinary decision had subsided, Judge RUSSELL proceeded to release Mr. Richard Barry from his difficulties. Mr. Richard Barry, it will be remembered, is a member of the Board of Education,—a School Commissioner. Two or three months ago he was seduced from the paths of rectitude by a *nymph du pave*, and with her entered a house of ill-repute in Mercer-street, where he claimed to have been robbed, as very possibly he was. Discovering his losses, he made an assault with a club on the keeper of the house, a Mr. Philip Wolff, who, in reprisal, not only had Mr. Barry arrested, but accused that member of the Board of Education of robbing him of $50. Barry was indicted on two counts—one for assault and battery, and the other for assault and robbery. To the first indictment he pleaded guilty, last term, before Recorder BARNARD, who sentenced him to four months in the Penitentiary, remarking, as he did so, that it was no use merely to fine men in his (Barry's) position, and that justice demanded that the influential man of station when he committed a crime, should be punished at least, as much as the poor, friendless and uneducated. This judgment gave general satisfaction, but on Saturday it was overruled by Judge RUSSELL in this following decision:

*The People* vs. *Richard Barry.*—The defendant pleaded guilty to an assault, and was sentenced. Before his term of imprisonment began he was brought before this Court, under 2 R. S., 4th ed., p. 930, sec 46, and a motion made to quash the conviction and sentence on the ground that the indictment to which he pleaded was absolutely null and void. The defendant, for the same matter of fact, was, on the 21st of May last, indicted by two indictments, one for assault with intent to kill, and the other for robbery, as appears by the indorsement of the Foreman of the Grand Jury on the back of the affidavits charging the defendant with an assault with intent to kill. The statute says (2 R. S., p. 910, sec. 42:) "If two indictments are found for the same matter, although charged as different offences, the one first found shall be deemed to be superseded by the second." The minutes of the court show that the indictment for assaul. with intent to kill was first found. This is the indictment which the plea was directed to be sustained, and on which sentence was imposed. The plea offered by the defendant would apply to either indictment. The case of the People *vs.* Monroe, Oyer and Teminer, (20 Wend., 108,) was cited by the District Attorney to show that the statute of itself did not supersede a first indictment, but a rule must be entered on application of the defendant. But that case was decided on a jurisdictional point; the Court refusing a mandamus to an expired term, and was, besides, in a Superior Court, and not, as this, in the Court before which the action was primarily had. The language of the statute is not to be mistaken—"shall be deemed to be superseded." It was argued by the District Attorney that the facts were strong against the defendant, who ought not to escape on technicalities when his case had excited so much comment. But the prisoner, so far from escaping, has, by an irregularity, suffered a month's imprisonment awaiting this application, and can be arraigned on the proper indictment; and as was well said by the Supreme Court, in a recent criminal case reported (15 Howard, 564): "The prisoner has his legal rights, and it is the duty of the Court, uninfluenced by the repulsive features of his admitted crime, or the condemnatory comments of an excited public press, to see that those rights are protected, and that he is condemned according to law." In the case of The People *vs.* Restell (3 Hill, p. 304,) Judge Bronson says: "In our zeal to punish crime, great care should be taken not to make precedents which may prove dangerous to the innocent; and it should never be forgotten that even the guilty have rights which should be scrupulously regarded." I am of opinion that the receiving and entering the plea on the superseded indictment was a nullity. Let an order be entered quashing and annulling the conviction, and let the defendant be forthwith arraigned on the proper indictment. The District-Attorney is not compelled to arraign the party on the existing indictment, for on motion it can be *nolle prosequied*, and the defendant reindicted for the assault. If he prefers this course, he will be at liberty to pursue it.

The District-Attorney desired that the entry of this order might be deferred till Monday. He thought it would be his duty to appeal from such a decision.

Mr. Barry's counsel, Mr. Oakey Hall remarked that his client had been confined six weeks. He asked that he should be admitted to bail. He could furnish any amount from $1,000 to $50,000. The Judge granted the District-Attorney's application to delay the entry of the order, and said he would fix the amount of bail in Barry's case to-day.

Mr. Hall then applied for the admission of Robert Cairnes, the policeman who shot John Hollis, the longshoreman, in Fulton Market, while the latter was endeavoring to escape from him, to bail. Judge Russell promised a reply after examining the papers this morning.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

The little village of Warsaw, in Mississippi, is a hard place. Twelve fatal affrays have occurred there lately. The last one took place between one Dorsey, a merchant, and E. L. Magruder, a carpenter, on the 18th ult. An exchange says, from the fact Dorsey in the morning at breakfast observed that he "was eating breakfast here this morning, but would eat supper in —— this evening," and that Magruder on the road to town told some one to make his coffin, as he didn't intend to live that day out, it is evident that there was an old grudge between them. They subsequently met and settled it with knife and pistol. Dorsey caught his enemy as he tried to run away after shooting several times, and pulling out a bowie-knife about eight inches long, plunged it into Magruder's back, just below the shoulder blade, to the hilt, which, from the force of the blow, broke off. Magruder died, and Dorsey, who had received several pistol bullets, walked over to his house, replying "I'm shot plump through," to the question whether he was hurt. He survived about fifteen minutes.

Another row has occurred at Oberlin, Ohio. The United States Marshal, last week, subpœnaed witnesses from that town to testify in a fugitive slave case, and Deputy Marshal Doyton was sent to serve the summons. On Sunday the matter was made a special subject of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Peck, who prayed that the Lord would stand by those men who had prevented the carrying off of fugitive slaves from that place, and hoped He would soften the hearts of their persecutors, and nerve them to greater struggles in behalf of freedom. About two o'clock on Monday morning a party of men went to the house of Deputy Marshal Dayton and fired several shots at it, shattering the windows and doing other damage. Fortunately, the shot did not hit any of the inmates.

On Wednesday last, the dwelling-house of Robt. Stacktone, in Crosby Township, Ohio, caught fire while Mr. S. and his wife and three small children were asleep in the same room. The wife was first awakened by the smoke and aroused her husband and children. The mother led out two of the children, and supposed the father had the third, while he thought they were in her charge. When they got out of the house they discovered the mistake, and the father rushed back into the burning building, and at imminent peril, snatched the child from the flames, which, licking about its head, had communicated to the bed-clothes, and bore it to a place of safety, but it had already been suffocated.

The "Highland Maid," (literally a "fast" young woman,) completed et Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, the extraordinary feat of walking for 60 hours without rest or sleep. She commenced on Tuesday morning last, at 10 o'clock, and concluded on Thursday night at thet hour. She has been closely watched the whole of the time. At 7 o'clock on that evening she looked extremely fatigued, and it was found that she could not continue much longer. Her eyes were bloodshot, and almost closed; and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could place one foot before the other.

The remains of Colonel Seth Werner, buried 74 years ago, were removed from their resting place, a mile from Roxbury Centre, Conn., on Saturday last, and reinterred on the site selected for the monument soon to be erected, and for which the Legislature has made a liberal appropriation. The bones were in a good state of preservation; a small plate representing a heart, which ornamented the Colonel's sword during the war, was found with the remains.

The fisheries at Newburyport are closed for the season. There has been no loss of Newburyport vessels in the bay this year, and no accidents serious to health or life. At the high prices of mackerel those getting tolerable fares have done well, and a few vessels have made great voyages. On the whole the results have not been such as will lead to a large increase of the fleet for another year.

The new steam canal-boat *Niagara* arrived at Buffalo on Tuesday night from New-York, with a cargo of 115 tons of iron, having made the trip from Troy since Tuesday night of last week. The *Niagara* is rigged with a Cathcart Propeller.

A brilliant *soirée* was given in Boston on Thursday, at the residence of the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, the company numbering many distinguished gentlemen, being invited to meet Governor Banks. Three hundred guests were present.

The Hon. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, has presented to the State Library two links of the great chain which was stretched across the Hudson at West Point during the Revolutionary War.

John Joyce, the Bedford incendiary, has received a life sentence in the Massachusetts State Prison, for arson, at the hands of Judge Aiken, of the Middlesex Common Pleas.

The demolition of the old Franklin House at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, Boston, has been commenced. The house was formerly the residence of Franklin's father.

The Hartford *Times* announces the death of Mr. MILES A. TYRTLE, of that city, at Paris. He died on the 26th ult., and his remains are expected to arrive by the *Vanderbilt*.

A portion, about $400,000, of the new Canadian coinage, has been received in Quebec, consisting of 10 and 20-cent silver pieces, and one-cent bronze pieces.

A Rochester paper acknowledges the receipt of specimens of Cotton and Peanuts, grown in the vicinity of that city.

Williams College has 229 students, of whom 49 are Seniors.

In the City of Milwaukee there are 13,000 children who are constant attendants at school.

# MARKET REPORTS.

## IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

At the Port of New-York,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1858.

### ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woolens | 71 | $40,884 | Shawls | 12 | $5,228 |
| Carreting | 31 | 6,477 | Braids & B | 11 | 2,722 |
| Cloths | 40 | 24,232 | Blankets | 59 | 6,777 |
| Worsteds | 59 | 20,366 | Hose | 11 | 2,381 |
| De Laines | 8 | 1,047 | Worsted Yarn | 10 | 2,286 |
| Cot. Worsted | 57 | 14,705 | Total | 367 | $127,625 |

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottons | 71 | $15,063 | Handkerchiefs | 11 | $3,681 |
| Colored | 184 | 27,024 | Gloves | 1 | 184 |
| Emb. Muslins | 17 | 6,397 | Spool | 269 | 62,510 |
| Prints | 43 | 6,395 | Velvets | 10 | 2,028 |
| Laces | 3 | 878 | Hose | 119 | 12,774 |
| Total | | | | 678 | $137,232 |

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silks | 53 | $56,180 | Velvets | 7 | $3,789 |
| Ribbons | 14 | 19,270 | Silk Worsted | 3 | 742 |
| Vestings | 1 | 1,450 | Braids & B | 4 | 1,255 |
| Satins | 1 | 548 | Silk & Cotton | 9 | 1,992 |
| Shawls | 2 | 579 | Sewing | 1 | 143 |
| Gloves | 7 | 5,255 | Total | 105 | $84,203 |

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linens | 296 | $56,746 | Thread | 41 | $9,653 |
| Laces | 1 | 50 | Linen & Cotton | 10 | 2,452 |
| Hdkfs | 2 | 926 | Total | 350 | $69,826 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straw Goods | 42 | $8,796 | Mantillas | 2 | $140 |
| Millinery | 7 | 807 | Kid Gloves | 3 | 2,436 |
| Feath. & Flow's | 7 | 1,313 | Corsets | 13 | 2,238 |
| Clothing | 18 | 3 426 | Suspenders | 4 | 898 |
| Leather Gloves | 2 | 2,197 | Matting | 47 | 4,088 |
| Embroideries | 20 | 11,730 | Oil Cloth | 2 | 133 |
| Total | | | | 167 | $37,702 |

### ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woolens | 11 | $11,673 | Cott. Worsted | 4 | $1,191 |
| Cloths | 5 | 3,034 | Shawls | 6 | 2,255 |
| Worsteds | 12 | 2,650 | Hose | 4 | 550 |
| De Laines | 5 | 1,112 | Total | 55 | $22,367 |

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottons | 33 | $4,545 | Prints | 173 | $19,443 |
| Colored | 167 | 27,253 | Laces | 6 | 1,257 |
| Emb. Muslins | 28 | 5,772 | Hose | 1 | 149 |
| Total | | | | 408 | $58,419 |

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ribbons | 11 | $11,904 | Cravats | 1 | $272 |
| Total | | | | 12 | $12,176 |

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

| | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Linens | 54 | $8,065 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Pkgs | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Straw Goods | 33 | $13,961 |

### WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woolens | 12 | $5,189 | Shewls | 7 | $2,921 |
| Carpeting | 5 | 1,411 | Braids and B. | 1 | 290 |
| Worsteds | 51 | 20,206 | Blankets | 29 | 3,759 |
| Cott. Wors'd. | 34 | 6,292 | Total | 136 | $40,987 |

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottons | 62 | $16,628 | Spool | 1 | $260 |
| Colored | 20 | 3,663 | Velvets | 1 | 244 |
| Prints | 1 | 100 | Hose | 13 | 1,343 |
| Total | | | | 98 | $22,238 |

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silks | 28 | $4,462 | S. Worsted | 1 | $201 |
| Pinshes | 1 | 440 | Braids and B. | 1 | 336 |
| Pongees | 7 | 1,134 | Raw | 1 | 1,492 |
| Total | | | | 39 | $8,065 |

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linens | 82 | $17,901 | Lineu & Cotton | 11 | $2,153 |
| Hemp & Yarn | 125 | 23,847 | Total | 1218 | $43,901 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Pkgs. | Value. | | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straw Goods | 40 | $11,464 | Corsets | 2 | $1,010 |
| Lea. Gloves | 1 | 1,453 | Matting | 1102 | 5,956 |
| Total | | | | 1145 | $19,883 |

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 56 | 72 | —— | 128 |
| Flour, bbls | 17,431 | 2,569 | 4,102 | 24,102 |
| Wheat, bushels | 10,207 | —— | 5,915 | 16,122 |
| Barley, bushels | 14,020 | —— | —— | 14,020 |
| Oats, bushels | 10,000 | —— | —— | 10,000 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,193 | 1,304 | 1,004 | 3,501 |
| Whisky, bbls | 396 | 369 | 80 | 845 |

ASHES—Are depressed and prices favor buyers. Pots $5 93; Pearls, $6 @ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,481 bbls., including 1,004 bbls. Pots, and 477 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 50 bags Java, at 14½c.; 150 bags stained Maracaibo, at 10¼c.; and 100 bags Bahia, at 9¼c. @ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Continues to favor purchasers. Sales were made to-day of 1,000 bales at our reduced quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, @ lb | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Middling, @ lb | 11½ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Middl'g Fair, @ lb | 12 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12½ |

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is rather quiet to-day for State and Western Flour—parties differing about prices. Holders are not disposed to force sales, as they generally anticipate a further rise. The transactions since our last embrace 10,000 bbls. within our revised range.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound rejected State, @ bbl | $3 25 @ $4 20 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 35 @ 4 60 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 80 @ 5 10 |
| Superfine Western | 4 35 @ 4 60 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 80 @ 4 90 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 75 @ 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 25 @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30 @ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 60 @ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 50 @ 8 50 |

Canadian is in demand at full rates; sales 600 bbls., at $5@$6 10 for low to choice extra, @ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at strengthening prices; sales 1,300 bbls. at $5 05@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, @ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive; desirable lots being held above the views of buyers. Though the stock in store is heavy, there is not a very large quantity offering for sale, immediately. The transactions, to-day, have been confined to 1,000 bushels unsound Chicago Spring at 75c.; a small lot of White Southern, at $1 35; and 180 bushels fair Red Southern at $1 20 @ bushel. Corn is in lack request at about former rates; sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels at 73c. for New-Orleans; and 74c.@75c., chiefly at 74c., for mixed Western, @ bushel. Nothing new in Rye. The sales of Barley include 3,600 bushels Canada West at 79c. @ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at languid rates; included in the sales were 3,500 bushels Canada at 53c. @ bushel. We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51½c.@53c.; State at 47c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c., @ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 45c.@50c. @ 100 lbs.

GUNNY CLOTH—60 bales have been sold at 12¾c. @ yard.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, this week, reports an unusually active inquiry, with large sales, chiefly in advance of the wants of tannors, as most of the Trade wish to ship part of their Winter stock by Canal, and save the extra railroad charges. The receipts have been to a fair extent, but not equal to the sales, and the stock of Sole Leather Hides is reduced to 31,000. The cargo of California, ex *Lookout*, sold readily on arrival at 23c. for Dry. *Upper Leather Stock*—The demand from the East continues good and sales to a considerable extent have been made at full prices. The demand for East India Hides continues active, with but light stock on hand, and prices are maintained. *Green Salted Hides*—Of all descriptions are firm, with an upward tendency. Receipts have been 18,348 Hides from Foreign Ports, as follows: 6,444 Maracaibo, ex *Ilva*; 5,160 Savanilla, ex *Restless*; 3,030 Port en Platte, ex *California* and *Flora King*; 2,486 Buenos Ayres, 106 bales Calcutta Cow, from Bremen, ex *New-York*; 1,060 from Liverpool, ex *Cultivator*; 162 Para and 57 West Indies; 955 Southern &c., 3,267 Coastwise; 15,514 Dry, 2,000 Salted California, ex *Lookout*. Total Coastwise, 25,735. Total Foreign and Coastwise, 45,084. Sales have been 112,900 Hides. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 31,200, (same time last year 353,000—year before, 2,850.) 2,400 Dry Horse; 200 bales Singapore, and 400 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip. 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevido; 9,000 Dry Orinoco; 5,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 6,500 Dry Maracaibo; 5,200 Dry Savanilla; 2,000 Dry Port eu Platte and St. Domingo; 1,500 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 200 bales Singapore Buffalos; 400 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 2,400 Dry Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 1,800 Dry Calcutta Buffalo Kips.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states "the market for sole, this week, opened active and firm, with a very meagre assortment of good Leather. The demand has continued good, with sales to a large extent, at about ½c. @ lb advance on Hemlock Sole. The stock is composed chiefly of parcels of light weights, which are held above current rates, and inferior lots of undesirable Leather. Buyers both from the East and elsewhere, operate with much confidence, not anticipating lower prices, and good tannages sell readily on receipt, at my outside quotations. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency. Oak Leather remains unchanged, and prices are well supported. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; do. good middle, 27c.@30c.; do. good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22½c.@23½c.; do. good middle, 24c.@25c.; do. good heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; do. good middle, 22½c.@23¼c.; do. good heavy, 22c.@23c. Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18c.@21c.; do. poor, all weights, 12½c.@14c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 26c.@27½c. @ lb., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump @ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, and sales have been reported of 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.@33c.; 440 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 23c.; and, by auction, 184 bbls. slightly damaged do. do. at 20½c.@22c. @ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and drooping; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $17 30@$17 40 for Mess; $18 75@$19 for Clear; and $13 50@$13 90 for Prime @ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are quiet and nominal. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 200 bbls., chiefly at 10¾c.@10¾c. @ lb. Small lots of strictly prime bring higher rates. Beef is freely offered and is in good request at, however, reduced prices: sales 675 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, @ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@20 @ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 @ bbl. Butter is in request at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, @ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 120 tcs. at $3@$3 75 @ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 600 mats Cassia at 23c.; and 100 bags Pepper at 9¼c. @ lb.

SUGARS—Have not varied much, sales having been reported of 420 hhds. at 6¼c.@7¾c. for Cuba, and 6¾c.@8¼c. for Porto Rico; also, 810 boxes Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, were engaged small lots of Cotton at ¼d. @ lb.; and 500 flasks Quicksilver at 15s. For London, 100 tierces Beef at 4s.; and 800 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Havre, 400 bales Cotton at ½c. @ lb. For Rotterdam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅝c. @ lb.; with 200 bbls. Pot Ashes, 1,000 Resin, and 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on terms not ascertained. The late charters,—according to the *Shipping List*,—have been as follows: Ship *Russell*, 797 tons, to San Francisco at $16,500; ships *John Stuart*, 1,653 tons, *Lookout*, 1,292 tons, and *Wizard*, 1,601 tons, same voyage, at round sums, kept private; a ship from West Coast of Mexico to Queenstown for orders, Wood, £4; two from Gulf California to Glasgow or London, Guano, £3 10s., or if to New-York, $12; ship *Radiant*, 1,300 tons, from Johnson's Island (Lower California) to New-York, Guano, $12; ship *Gauntlet*, 1,854 tons, same voyage, $15; a ship from West Coast South America, Copper, &c., to New-York, supposed $18; ship *Kate Swetland*, 527 tons, to Callao, $7,000; ship *Eastern State*, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, on private terms; a brig, 288 tons, from Minatitlan to London, Mahogany, £3 10s. under and £3 on deck; a ship from Galveston to Havre, Cotton, 1¼c.; one from New-Orleans to Nantz, 1¼c; another from same port to Genoa, 1¼c.; one from Apalachicola to Liverpool, ¾d., or if to Havre, ⅞c.; a bark from Savannah to Trieste, 1¼c.; a ship from Charleston to Amsterdam, 1¼c.; another from Charleston to Cronstadt, ¾d.; one from Bermuda Hundreds (James' River) to Havre, Tobacco, 30s.; a brig, 200 tons, to Lisbon, Light Pipe Staves $26, thence to Rio Grande, on private terms; a ship, 742 tons, to New-Orleans, $2,000 out; a bark from Mobile to Manzanilla, Lumber, $12; a schr. from St. Marys to Trinidad, P. S., $12 50, with privilege of Demerara, $13; a brig from Pensacola to North side Cuba, Lumber, $8 50; one, 190 tons, from Brunswick, Geo., to a port in Cuba, $10; a bark from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 35c. and Molasses $3.

# AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

successfully performed every night for

FOUR SUCCESSIVE WEEKS,

to an average nightly audience of over SEVENTEEN HUNDRED PERSONS, constituting an aggregate of upwards of

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE

who have witnessed the representation of TOM TAYLOR'S

LAST SUCCESSFUL PIECE,

proving it to be one of the most unparalleled successes upon the New-York stage for many years.

It will be repeated on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1858.

and

Every night during the Week,

and

THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a Hve Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet..Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta..... } her daughters. } ....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina..... } .....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the screaming farce of

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

Principal characters by Messrs. Burnett and Peters, and Misses McCarthy, Wells and Sothern.

NOTICE.

In order to afford Ladies and Children an op

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 15, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BENEFIT OF THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—A MAN OF THE WORLD—MONS. MALINE—HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—BORROWED LOVER.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE BOTTLE——DECHALUMEAUX—LOST TREASURE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The German mail by the *Borussia*, hence for Hamburg, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock.

The mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-morrow, at 3 P.M.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 3d inst., with four days' later advices from Europe, is now in her twelfth day, and fully due at this port. She had not been signalized at Sandy Hook at the time of going to press.

We have, by the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. The recapture of Guadalajra by the Liberal forces took place on the 28th ult., after a desperate defence, which necessitated a reinforcement of the Liberals. Mazatlan was also in their possession, and San Blas was the only place held by ZULOAGA on the Pacific Coast. Other successes of the Liberals are recorded. ZULOAGA is said to be anxious to relire from the field, hut the offer of anolher million from the Clergy may have the effect of changing his mind.

The statements recently published relative to a revolution at Guaymas, Mexico, bave been confirmed by a private letter received in Washington. Captain STONE, with his surveying party of thirty Americans, were in the centre of the town between the opposing parties, and was in danger of an attack at one time from the rebels, but the affair ended with the surrender of the authorities to the rebels, who, after obtaining what they required, and a guarantee of immunity from prosecution, reinstated the authorities.

The heads of departments at Washington are briskly engaged in preparations for the opening of the next session of Congress. Secretary COBB has been for some weeks preparing his Treasury Report, which will be looked for with considerable interest, in view of the present agitation of the question of the revision of the Tarif. It is believed, however, that Mr. COBB will recommend hut a slight, if any, modification of the existing law. It is understood that the Report from the Indian Bureau will recommend that the present "reservation" system be abolished, so far as it applies to California.

Official dispatches from Gen. CLARKE, received by the War Department, announce the close of the Indian War in Washington Territory.

The ship *Planter*, Capt. CARLISLE, of Pembroke, Me, arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing thirty-one of the surviving officers, crew and passengers of the French ship *Empress of Brazil*, Capt. ALEXANDER CHARADAMA, which was wrecked on the Roccas shoal Oct. 17. Eight of the crew were carried down with the sinking ship, and were drowned; the rest escaped by the boats, and on the following day, the 18th of October, were fallen in with by the ship *Planter*, in lat. 4° 05' S., lon. 36° W., and taken on board. The passengers were mostly French, including several ladies and children, who suffered considerably before they were rescued. The *Empress of Brazil* was from Rio Janeiro (Oct. 5) bound to Havre.

The Railroad Convention, which had been in session several days at Cleveland, finally adjourned on Saturday, after adopting, with slight modifications, the plan of organization fixed upon by the Niagara Convention, held some time since.

At a meeting, held on Saturday evening, a report was read and adopted favoring the election of Protestants only to the Board of Edueation and the reading of the Bible in our Common Schools. The report, which will be found to contain much interesting information on this subject, is published in this morning's TIMES.

ELIZABETH CARR, one of the domestics of the Gouldy family so seriously injured on the night of the 26th ult., died yesterday at the City Hospital.

There were 1,000 bales Cotton sold on Saturday at somewhat easier prices. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were rather lightly dealt in. Groceries, Provisions, Naval Stores, and Oils were quiet. Hides and Leather were in fair demand. Freights were inactive, with 664 vessels of all classes in port.

### Police with Pistols.

The shooting of an escaping prisoner by Policeman CAIRNES is exciting a good deal of public attention. One portion of the community cry out that it was a deliberate murder,—which is simply absurd, because there is no pretence or suspicion of malice. The *Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, cries out "Sustain the Police"—advice which depends for its soundness very much on what the Police may do. They should be sustained, certainly, in the necessary exercise of all lawful power,—and in nothing more. Their duties are difficult and perilous:—hnt their powers are large, and their legal weapons supposed to be sufficient for all emergencies. If tbey transcend their powers, they are entitled to no more protection than any other citizens.

In this case the facts seem to be pretty well established. HOLLIS was a man of desperately bad character, who had threatened the life of Capt. CONWAY because he would not take him on board his ship. The captain sent to the First Ward Station-house to have him arrested; two officers, CAIRNES and FERO, were sent, and arrested HOLLIS. FERO gave him in charge of CAIRNES, while he went to look for an alleged accomplice. While CAIRNES was taking him towards the Tombs, HOLLIS struck him a powerful blow, which knocked him down, and then ran away. CAIRNES ran after him and fired a revolver at him while he was about fifteen yards off, hut without effect. HOLLIS turned the corner of South-street and CAIRNES fired again, being nearer to him, but without effect. A man named DEGENDORF, seeing the chase, caught HOLLIS, and while holding him by the collar, CAIRNES ran up, and exclaiming, "You will get away from me, will you?" shot him in the back—so that he died within five minutes. DEFENDORF himself testifies to this state of facts, and is confirmed by two witnesses, DEMING and HURLBUTT, who both testify to having seen a man holding HOLLIS at the time he was shot. CAIRNES fired twice for the purpose of stopping HOLLIS and preventing his escape; the third time he fired apparently without any reason whatever, except from the heat and excitement of the moment, and with a vague purpose of punishing the man for attempting to get away. Now an attempt to escape from an officer is undoubtedly an offence,—but it is scarcely one which is punishable by death, and least of all by death inflicted on the spur of the moment, without trial, evidence or sentence of any sort. A perfectly innocent person may be arrested and may attempt to get away from the officer, who would scarcely be justified in shooting him for so doing. Yet as all persons are to be presumed innocent until they are *proved* to be guilty, an officer has just as good a right to shoot one as the other under such circumstances.

But it is quite a common thing for our Policemen to shoot at suspected criminals who attempt to escape arrest. Repeated instances of this have occurred within the past year. On Saturday morning an officer attempted to arrest three burglars in the Sixth-avenue, and one of them tried to stab him, but he defended himself with his club. The fellows then ran off down Thirteenth-street, and the report says "one or two shots were fired after them, but without effect." Almost every day, indeed, something of the sort occurs. The pistols are not used *in self-defence*,—but to stop the men who are running away. They are considered substitutes for swift feet and long arms. Now, we doubt the propriety of employing them for such a purpose. A Policeman has no right to shoot a man for running away from him. It is his duty, doubtless, to seize him,—but he has no authority to do so dead or alive. It is his business to overtake him, if he can; if he cannot, so much the worse for him and for justice. But shooting a man is not a proper or a justifiable mode of arresting him. It is very bad, undoubtedly, for a person guilty of some great crime to escape,—but a Policeman has no right to assume that be is guilty, and on that assumption to shoot him. He is to arrest him *for trial*,—and he does not do his duty by seizing him dead, and thus beyond the possibility of trial, any more than by not seizing him at all.

But what right have Policemen to carry revolvers at all? We are not aware that any law has been enacted giving them this authority,—and there certainly is a law prohibiting them, in common with all other citizens, from carrying concealed weapons of any kind. It may be said, and with perfect truth, that they have a savage set of ruffians to deal with, and need special provision for their own defence. They have such provision in their clubs, their drilling and their numbers. This is the provision made by the law; if it is not sufficient, let the law make more. But they have no right to violate the law in this matter more than in any other. They take the office, with its duties, its weapons and its risks, and they must take and hold it as it is. Four Policemen, it is true, have lost their lives in the performance of their duties. This shows the nature of the scoundrels with whom they have to deal,—and it also shows the uselessness of their revolvers. The fact is, a man armed with a club will almost always rely npon that in a close contest rather than upon a pistol. It is only after the struggle is over, and when the ruffian is running away, and at some little distance, that the officer has time to draw his weapon. And in proof of this, the only instances which have occurred of men being shot, or shot at, by officers, have been under precisely these conditions.

We doubt very much the policy of arming our Policemen with revolvers. But there can be no doubt about the impropriety of their carrying and using them, until they are authorized to do so by law.

### The Martyrs of Mount Vernon.

The accession of EDWARD EVERETT to the mighty array of illustrious persons whose wit and wisdom are every week dispensed to several hundred thousands of our intelligent fellow-citizens through the columns of the New-York *Ledger*, has not unnaturally given rise to a good deal of speculation in the domain of literary ethics. Nobody, of course, questions the sagacity of Mr. ROBERT BONNER in setting on foot so handsome a speculation in the fame of the Father of his Country and the talents of the first of our living orators. The fastidious in such matters may, perhaps, raise a doubt of the propriety of converting the sacred walls of Mount Vernon, and the solemn tablet which covers the dust of WASHINGTON, to the same uses with the fences of the Third-avenue, and the back doors of our City theatres. While we have no objections to offer to the kind of morality inculcated in the hebdomadal sheet whose proprietor has so often reduced a broad sheet of the TIMES to the outward semblance of a chess-board, with his magnificently-monotonous advertisements, we may be pardoned, perhaps, if we shrink from the thought that the long neglect of years has left us no alternative but to accept with thankfulness any aid that anybody not positively disreputable can give us in the task of preserving the Mecca of American patriotism from utter desecration. We have always been swift enough to moralize upon, to sing over, to weep at, and generally to encumber with abundant effusions of sentiment, that one central shrine of our country. To expend upon its due conservation less than the prime cost of a single line-of-battle ship has proved an effort too great to be made by the collective energy and wealth of twenty-five millions of free and prosperous republicans. This is our shame, however, and not Mr. BONNER'S reproach; and no man may honorably cast a single stone at the proprietor of the *Ledger*, who has never carried to his own credit a single sixpence or a moment's expenditure of thought given to the great work which now affords the Ex-Minister, Ex-Senator, and Ex-Secretary of State, an occasion for contributing to the sublimest scheme of puffery which this age of puffery has witnessed.

It is held, nevertheless, by those facile philosophers of whom there is never any lack, in any country or in any age, that Mr. EVERETT has greatly derogated from his dignity as a man of letters and a statesman in accepting the propositions of his astute correspondent, and in binding himself to endure the daily publication of his name as a coadjutor of the sublime SYLVANUS COBB, the fascinating Fanny Fern, and the elegant EMERSON BENNETT, in the work of enlightening, amusing and instructing the innumerable simple-minded patrons of the great "family hebdomadal." With these facile philosophers we cannot altogether agree, and their view of the case is worth considering, for it involves more than the reputation of a gentleman who has done so much as Mr. EVERETT to elevate the standard of thinking, of speaking and of writing in this country. To us Mr. EVERETT appears, we must admit, in this transaction to occupy the position of a martyr to Mount Vernon rather than that of an accomplice with Mr. BONNER in his great business of advertising. Republicans as we are in name and in practice, we are, like all the rest of our fellow-creatures, little better than sad carnal aristocrats at the heart. The Brahminical worship of caste is by no means extinct in this emancipated West. Our wives and daughters obey its ritual in drawing up their visiting lists. Our merchants and lawyers lay it closely to their hearts on the Exchange and in the Courts. There is never a Smith among us who holds not in his mind's eye some unpresentable acquaintance with whose name he will not for the life of him allow his own to be associated in public meetings of business or private gatherings for festivity. Our scholars and writers are but men like the rest of us, and in this particular, at least, do share the frailty of the race.

With a man, then, like Mr. EVERETT, who has fixed himself among the "supreme Caucasians" of the platform and the pen, deliberately to enrol his name among the privates of the army of weekly journalism, no ordinary motive could have availed. It is not in the nature of the man, orator or Bostonian, gladly to accept such a delegation. And that the thing has been done, therefore, calmly, resolutely, publicly, is such a proof, we think, of sincerity in the source of the cause for the sake of which it has been faced, as cannot he disputed, and ought not to be overlooked.

Mr. EVERETT on the platform of Niblo's or Faneuil Hall, repeating his elaborate Oration on the character of WASHINGTON, in the presence of crowded and fashionable audiences, occupies a very different position from Mr. EVERETT at his desk doling out weekly effusions to unknown myriads of the "masses." In the one case he may be held by the ill-natured to have his reward, and perhaps his reason for the service he performs in the extension of his renown as a speaker, and in the exquisite consciousness of controlling a present multitude of his fellow-mortals. In the other, he submits to a drudgery of which the fatiguing regularity is ill-compensated by the uncertain hope of appreciation from those whose verdict he will in all human probability never enjoy any opportunity of knowing. And we cannot refuse a tribute of respect to the unselfish zeal and the manly sacrifice of all ordinary and vulgar considerations exhibited by the distinguished son of Massachusetts, in the step which he has just taken. Like the immortal GODIVA, Countess of Coventry, he has cast aside all thought of self in the pursuit of his philanthropic and patriotic object. Like her, too, he will doubtless have his "Peeping Toms" whom no sympathy can shame into reverence. But the lovely lady who, unclasping "the wedded eagles of her belt," rode through Coventry streets at noon "clothed on with chastity" alone, had her reward; she took away the tax from the people, and "built herself an everlasting name." Nor need our modern and masculine Godiva doubt that in his case, too, justice will at last be done. When the purchase of Mount Vernon shall have been completed to the opprobium of our collective nationality hy the efforts of a few devoted ladies, it will be remembered that one of the most fastidious of men forgot his fastidiousness in helping the work onward.

Nor is this all. Publications like this in whose behalf the voice that sung the death of Alaric and intoned the requiem of Adams, is thus to be uplifted, go far and wide among the people of the land. They make up, indeed, a very large proportion of the mental *pabulum* of great classes of our fellow-citizens. To despise or disregard such engines of possible influence, would be the height of willful and ignorant insolence. And who can calculate the amount of good which may immediately be done by the exercise in such a sphere of the talents which have so long edified the Academy and entranced the Senate? If three hundred thousand readers weekly peruse the New-York *Ledger*, it is surely better that they should find in it the refinement, the grave wisdom, the polished humanities, which must always belong to the compositions of a man like Mr. EVERETT, than the hasty, headlong contributions of the popular *littérateur*. As a man, then, and a patriot, we are sure that Mr. EVERETT deserves to be honored for showing us all that he cares more for Mount Vernon, for WASHINGTON, and for the great sentiments of American nationality, of which these names are the types at once and pledges, than he does for himself and his literary caste. As a scholar and a thinker, he has a fresh field before him in which to plow and sow, and we wish him God-speed with all our hearts in his labor.

### Our City Judge.

It is a great thing to have one public officer who knows more than everybody else, and who is always at hand to overrule what every other officer may do—when it does not happen to suit his fancy. The amount of public service rendered in this way by Judge RUSSELL is rapidly accumulating. He adds something to it every week and almost every day. One day it is a Police Justice,—the next, it is a Grand Jury,—the third, it is one of the Courts of Law, whose action he sets aside upon some technical point of law which it had been left for his sagacity to detect. Judge RUSSELL distinguished himself in the early part of his judicial career by sending friendless scoundrels, for small offences, to the State Prison for forty years. He now diversifies his occupations by releasing wealthy and influential offenders, sometimes from punishment and sometimes from trial altogether.

Our readers will doubtless remember his summary discharge of WILLIS, charged with murder,—and that without hearing a syllable of the testimony on which he had been held for trial. WILLIS was the notorious keeper of a gambling house, but why that fact should have given him any hold upon the sympathies of the City Judge, it is not easy to imagine.

On Saturday Judge RUSSELL increased the public obligations to him in this respect. The notorious DEVLIN, whose frauds upon the City while in the Street Commissioner's Office have been spread before the public on official authority, had been indicted with four of his accomplices,—and they were all held for trial before a Jury. Judge RUSSELL discovered a notable defect in the indictment. The men were charged with having *conspired* to defraud the City by *false pretences*. Here, says Judge RUSSELL, are two distinct offences charged. If false pretences is a felony, it "merges" the conspiracy; if it is a misdemeanor, it "abolishes all previous criminality." At all events, two offences cannot be embraced in one indictment. The whole proceeding is bad. The indictment is quashed,—DEVLIN & Co. are discharged, and the Judge intimates to the District-Attorney that this action admits of no appeal. DEVLIN, it will be remembered, was FERNANDO WOOD'S creature,—and Judge RUSSELL is WOOD'S familiar. That these relations should have had any more to do with his action in this case, than the profession of WILLIS had in the other, we do not for a moment suppose.

But Saturday's work was not complete. RICHARD BARRY, a School Commissioner, was indicted for assault with intent to kill and commit robbery—the offence having been perpetrated in a brothel. Upon the trial he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary. Judge RUSSELL has discovered that the plea of guilty was indorsed hy the Clerk on the wrong paper, that two offences being charged one superseded the other, whereas the plea would apply to both—which is manifestly illegal and wrong. "Let an order then be entered," decrees the Judge, "quashing and annulling the conviction,"—whereupon Mr. BARRY goes back to the starting point, as if he had made no plea of guilty at all. It was undoubtedly Judge RUSSELL'S supreme regard for the strict letter of the law, and not anything in Mr. BARRY'S character, politics or antecedents which led him thus to release him from the effect of his own confession of guilt. Whether he is again to be the Democratic candidate for the School Commissionership which he thus honored and adorned we are not aware.

While in the full tide of these operations Judge RUSSELL was asked to admit to bail a Metropolitan Policeman who shot a prisoner while escaping from arrest. This was a horse of another color, and the Judge adjourned the case until Monday. There is nothing more useful than deliberation upon delicate points of law.

Meantime we hope the Legislature will consider the propriety, at its coming session, of passing a law to keep Judge RUSSELL in office for life. It is fearful to contemplate the possibility of even losing from our midst such an ornament of the Bench; and yet in these days of universal suffrage, it is barely possible, that, without legislative interposition, that tragical and deplorable incident might be inflicted upon us.

### The Reciprocity Treaty.

We cannot believe that the Secretary of the Treasury will experience much difficulty in arriving at a solution of the question which has recently been agitated by the Chamber of Commerce in this City, and which forms the subject of the very able report adopted by that body on the 11th inst. Indeed, there is much evidence on the face of the facts themselves to show that Mr. COBB'S views in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States do not differ materially, if at all, from those of his predecessor, but that the Collectors of Customs have been led to put a different construction on the circulars last issued from the Treasury on this subject, from the interpretation which was generally accepted as the opinion of Mr. GUTHRIE.

According to the Reciprocity Treaty, Canadian Flour is admitted into the United States free of duty, and has always been so admitted, until very recently, since the ratification of the Treaty. On the other hand, Canada also admits the Wheat and Flour of the United States free of any impost whatever. Under these circumstances of reciprocal exchanges, the trade between the two countries has bitherto worked most beneficially in a commercial sense for both parties, and has, besides, created a friendliness of feeling on both sides of the border unknown before, and not to he lightly valued in a political sense.

The clause of the Treaty, however, which establishes the free exchange of Wheat and Flour between the Canadas and the United States is so worded as to afford the smallest possible peg of ambiguity on which over-nice and zealous persons can just contrive to hang a quibble. The clause in question runs as follows:

"It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the Schedule hereunto annexed, *being the growth* AND *produce* of the aforesaid British Colonies or the United States, shall be admitted into such country respectively free of duty."

And among the articles so enumerated in the Schedule referred to, are:

"Grain, Flour, and Breadstuffs of all kinds."

The little word "AND" In the extract above quoted from the Treaty, appears to have been sufficient to inapress the Collectors of Customs with the idea that it is illegal to admit into the United States from Canada, free of duty, any flour that has been ground in that colony from wheat grown in the United States. It is claimed that the only flour which can be admitted without taxation is that which is the growth *and* produce of Canada. The article must, they argue, be both grown and produced on the other side of the border. This view of the case militates in an important degree against the value of the Treaty to either country. Our farmers in the West have hitherto found it to their advantage to sell their wheat to the Canadian millers in the Welland district, where inexhaustible and boundless water facilities afford cheaper means of grinding the grain than are abundantly to be met with on this side of the line. The millers in Canada, on the other hand, have found it to their advantage to buy American grain, grind it on their side of the border, and send it to the New-York market. The trade, therefore, has been advantageous on all hands, and this trade the Collector's interpretation of Mr. COBB'S recent circular, (which does not appear to differ materially from the circulars issued by Mr. GUTHRIE, for the obtaining of statistical information,) would have the effect of completely deranging.

Now it may be that the letter of the Treaty would afford some shadow of a reason for the exclusion of flour ground in Canada from wheat grown in the United States; but it is scarcely to be expected that Mr. COBB will suffer an insignificant verbal point like this to interfere with a liberal interpretation of the obvious spirit of the language employed. Precedent is, at least, worth something where any such shallow doubt exists as to the meaning of words which it requires some pains to torture into an authority to depart from previous and salutary custom. Besides, it would appear that when Mr. GUTHRIE issued his circulars to the Collectors of the Custom-houses at the border ports, he accompanied them with notes of the articles which were to be admitted free of duty, and of those on which duties were to be charged—flour being included among the former without any restrictions whatever as to its being both grown *and* produced in Canada. Mr. COBB is stated to have issued precisely the same form of circular as that which emanated from Mr. GUTHRIE, but without forwarding also the lists of articles which were to be regarded as taxable and otherwise. The absence of these detailed particulars has led to the new reading of the Treaty. We do not doubt, therefore, that the Secretary of the Treasury will speedily set this matter at rest by issuing to the Collectors definite instructions on the ambiguous point, in accordance with the views expressed by the Chamber of Commerce, and which are strictly in conformity with what would seem to be the spirit, if not the absolute letter of the Treaty.

The trade between Canada and the United States is not, by any means, unimportant, and has been steadily increasing, under the Reciprocity Treaty, to the mutual advantage of both countries, and we feel certain that the exertions of our present Secretary of the Treasury will be directed much more towards the augmentation than to the diminution of the important interests which the action of the Reciprocity Treaty has tended so greatly to advance.

### A French Martyr.

Count MONTALEMBERT always fills a place in the foreground of French politics, though what precise business he has there, has been these many years a vexatious enigma. In 1848 he was understood to be so far a Bonapartist as to be admitted to the Corps Legislative. Then he gradually shrunk from the growing despotism of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and grew louder in his panegyrics of liberty, and more ingenious in reconciling that mistress of his idolatry to the exactions of the busy Jesuits,—an order of which he is a lay member,—and ended in open hostility to the Empire and its Chief. When, therefore, last year he stood for a seat in the Legislative body, he found himself excluded by some of those cunning energies with which the Imperial Government, without interfering with the freedom of elections, never fails to select its friends and debar its enemies. At this result the half-suppressed animosity of the defeated candidate was no longer to be smothered. Repeatedly before had his Chief tolerated language in the Chambers, and in outdoor speech and pamphlet, which, if breathed by a HUGO or a BLANC, would have insured them a cabin in Cayenne. But the religious asceticism of MONTALEMBERT'S character, his grave personal dignity, and the general sentiment, which held him earnest, and just, and conservative, protected him from official censure, and he passed scatheless. Now, however, he has transcended the bonnds of reasonable forbearance. His last pamphlet has been seized, and himself and his publishers prosecuted. SENECA was long spared by the Roman despot, but fell late in the day.

M. MONTALEMBERT, it seems, in view of the English campaigns against the Sepoys, felt constrained to record his testimony against what he conceived to be the gratuitous cruelties visited upon the rebels. His right to discuss the topic could hardly be denied in England, since he is a native of London, born of an English mother. Nor could his manner or argument be visited with any penalties in a country justly vain of the liberty of unlicensed printing. Had the pamphleteer kept within due limits, it is highly possible a half dozen converts would have rewarded his conscientious labor, and his pillow been released from the nightmare of a *procès verbal*. But, unhappily, the liberty-loving ultramontanist could not resist the temptation to relieve himself of his disgust at the condition of affairs in France. He poured it out hot, contemptuons, blighting; talked of escaping momentarily from the close, dank atmosphere of French sycophancy, and French absolutism, to recruit himself by a bath in the wholesome, bracing air of Free England; and other similar allusions, less than complimentary to the existing order of things at home. What could he expect? Was he devoid of all gratitude for his master's protracted long-suffering? Was he ignorant of the fate of LESDIGUIERES or BLANC? Had the seven years' annals of the empire no lesson against such oratorical imprudences? Apparently, none. MONTALEMBERT, in this insane indulgence of impatience and spite, has therefore reaped the harvest of his adhesion to LOUIS NAPOLEON, at a moment, now long gone, when denunciations like the present might have been salutary. He has only learned of sorry experience a lesson any ordinary gift of prescience might have taught him; and has so earned the punishment of a bad scholar. It is questionable whether any serious amount of sympathy will attend the infliction.

### The State Constitution.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found the vote, officially ascertained, upon the question of calling a Convention to amend and revise the State Constitution. This statement is complete, with the exception of the Counties of New-York, Westchester and part of Kings. With these exceptions, which may somewhat change the figures, but not the result, it will be seen that 102,418 votes were given in favor of a Convention, and 136,516 against it, making a negative majority of 34,098.

The proposition upon which this vote has been given originated last Winter with the Hon. HORATIO J. STOW, a Senator from Niagara County. It took both the Legislature and the people by surprise. The subject of revising the Constitution had not been publicly mentioned in any quarter. Not that the present instrument which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1847, was generally admired. But one of its provisions makes it obligatory upon the legislature in the year 1866, to submit the question of revision and amendment; and the people were disposed to wait till then. But Mr. STOW had reflected much upon the defects of the existing Constitution. He was a member of the Convention which framed it. He had voted against its adoption, and his objections had gained strength by witnessing its practical effect. When, therefore, he introduced his bill in the Senate, he was prepared to support the measure by an array of arguments, which none were found to withstand. The bill passed both branches, and became a law. Its fate at the polls we have seen.

The result is noticeable as being the first refusal of the people of this State to form a new Constitution. But this refusal indicates rather a willingness to await the time appointed by the present instrument for its own amendment than any special partiality for its characteristic provisions. Whatever its defects, they were not felt to be so pressing as to require the extraordinary relief proposed by Mr. STOW. The people may be regarded as having decisively settled that no Convention shall be called to revise the Constitution before 1866.

THE MORTARA CASE.—We understand that a movement is in progress among the Israelites of this City to hold a public meeting concerning the recent abduction of the child MORTARA, and the extraordinary pretensions of the Pope in regard to such cases. It will be remembered that the Catholic nurse of the infant had it baptized without the knowledge of its parents, who were Jews; and that the child was then taken away and committed to the care of the priests, the authorities and the Pope refusing to surrender to its parents a child thus "miraculously" snatched from the hands of unbelievers. It is natural that Jews should take the lead in demonstrations against such pretensions, inasmuch as they are thus far the principal sufferers from them. But all persons *not* Catholic are, or may be equally interested in protesting against them. It is not possible to conceive of any greater outrage upon private rights than is embodied in these extraordinary claims, and unless the whole matter should be hushed up, and the principle on which it rests quietly abandoned, it should receive the attention of the Government as well as the people of every country holding relations with the Roman States.

NOTON ANY ACCOUNT TO BE DISTURBED!—Our decayed neighbor, the *Herald*, is calling lustily on the Government to publish the Chinese Treaty. The poor old creature does not seem to be in the least aware that it was published in full in the TIMES last week. About a month from now it will print it as something new, with a great flourish of trumpets about its enterprise and so forth. The *Herald's* dotage is an interesting, though rather a pitiable study. Poor BENNETT believes nothing except what he finds in its columns,—which is precisely what nobody else *does* believe, until they find it confirmed by some other paper. He thinks PARKER was elected Governor,—that WOOD is still Mayor,—and that SICKLES, HASKIN and CLARK were defeated for Congress, because he went for the first two and against the rest. He is regularly a week behind the TIMES in news, and seems to think the public is as old and sleepy and dilapidated as his own concern. It is not worth while to wake him.

### A Defence of our Neighbors.

Not being fanatics ourselves, we can speak flatteringly of the family without suspicion of self-glorification. We believe in fanatics. Without them our slow old world would grow sleepy and come in at Christmas a week behind time. We pity their next neighbors, and would willingly pass the hat for the relief of the poor wives and hungry children,—for certainly the state of the world could not be maintained without them. If the breed were utterly to die out, respectability itself would emit a very ancient and fish-like smell, conservatism grow ropy and breed vermin, and society tumble off backward into chaos. We shudder to think how moss-grown the human family would have been—how all the springs of social comfort would have been creamed and mantled over but for these fellows. The children of Israel would have been making bricks to this day for Pharaoh, and Chatham-street a mere cow-path, redolent of wild onions and shaggy with blackberry briars, but for that fanatic Moses; Noah would have gone under with the rest, but for his fanaticism, and left the ark to be navigated by a monkey; but for the fanatic COLUMBUS this busy, sweating, New World would have lain lazily now, at full length, smoking his pipe and dying of *ennui*. Fanaticism is as essential to the ultimate peace of community, as the presence of the churn-dasher in the frightened cream to the compacting of the golden butter, as the effervescing powder is to cool the coppers of the fine old Irish gentleman the morning after St. Patrick's Day,—as letting the spread eagle soar to the complaisance of a Fourth of July orator.

There goes down a fiery fanatic into some somnolent country town where the son by seven removes of the same old undertaker who buried the original Mr. Brown—one of the three brothers who came over from England in the first colony ship, spread themselves and gave issue to all the Browns that have done society so much service since—has just buried Mr. Brown, the seventh descendant in a straight line out of the original old Brown house in the same old burying-ground, so rich in brown head-stones, and where last Sunday was the precise counterpart of the Sunday that the old town dozed through two centuries ago—our fiery fanatic drops down into their midst and forthwith kicks up a terrible row. He proves the jolly landlord of the dilapidated inn on the corner to be a rumseller—the fat farmers over their cider to be rum-suckers all—the venerable dominie to be a negro-hater and a vile apologist for the sum of all villainies. He knocks a smothering dust out of the ancient pulpit-cushion, sets the fastest friends by the ears, and stirs up a hornet's nest where no bee ever hummed before hut in an undertone. He is a nuisance in the neighborhood, and really ought to be indicted. But when he has been turned out of church, rotten-egged out of society and expelled the place to make room for a decent man, the excited villagers send for the daily papers, change their politics, buy reaping-machines, sewing-machines, and Peruvian guano, subscribe for a railroad, and wheel into line with the living spirits of the age. The man that never ate meat withered up and died, but the next generation made up their minds that meat three times a day was a little more than was best for them, and lengthened their desserts of fresh fruits in their season. There is a fanatic over in Brooklyn who would die to-day if stump-tailed cows were suddenly struck out of existence. He keeps himself in perpetual hot water, and his homestead fence well coated with paint from the stables; hut he insures his neighbors pure milk from the country, which, by the metre, is seldom more than half water. Long may he live to enjoy his own distresses, and save the infant population. A peck of pills for a moderate fever was the orthodox medical treatment, until a fanatic discovered that a potion, too small to be appreciated by the naked senses, if shaken through an abridged eternity, would physic a patient far more effectually, and then the regulars put on their spectacles, and saw for themselves that in physic, as in porridge, enough is quite as good as a feast. The virtues of cold water, temperately applied, were never half suspected until a fanatic preached that we were all ducks in disguise—that water was our natural element to live in, and the only decent medium to die by. The great Republican Party would never have struggled into birth but that the everlasting hullabaloo of fanatical reformers, who saw the woolly head of an African under every fence, finally waked up the trusting men of the North to observe that in truth the Negro was King in this country, and Cotton his Prime Minister. Nor do we believe that the Union would have been half as firmly bound and braced and bolted together, as it is to-day, if it had not been generally understood that there were chivalrous gentlemen down South, who eat fire for their daily food and in their cups dissolve the Union to wash it down with. Fanatics are buoys on the rocks, to show where the channel is not, and where safe pilots must not go. There is no trinity so much needed in the metropolis at this present juncture as a tax-paying fanatic, a clean-streets fanatic, and a municipal-corruption fanatic, whose keen scent shall make a fool, even of the Grand Jury. Even if he anticipates the lapsing virtue of some honest man, and hauls Parley the Porter prematurely over the coals, he shall prove a blessing in the end. We confess it plumply that we have faith in fanatics—in the second generation they are greatest conservatives.

### The Abolition Party.

GERRIT SMITH has issued an address to the men who put him in nomination for Governor upon the results of their action. He says he made fifty-three speeches in the campaign, averaging two hours and a half each, traveled four thousand miles, and spent two months' time. The meetings reduced rather than increased his vote, because they drew out a great many unpopular answers to questions that were asked. He hopes something was done by them towards breaking down the caucus system, which leaves to demagogues the designation of our rulers. The Abolitionists and Prohibitionists of the State he found had nearly all been swallowed up by the political parties, and seem very willing to be the dupes of party leaders. Mr. SMITH confesses his vote is much smaller than he thought it would be; he thought at one time it would reach 50,000, and down to the day of election he put it at 30,000. Gov. SEWARD'S Rochester speech, he thinks, hurt him, because it espoused the old abolition ground, that all the States must become slave or free. The Abolitionists, he thinks, never had darker prospects. Their decline has been rapid since the public mind was drawn away from the abolition of slavery to its non-extension. The history of all parties on this subject has been downwards, and last of all came that "sad vote" of the Republicans in Congress, that Kansas might come into the Union with Slavery or without, according to the will of her inhabitants. This Anti-Slavery quackery, however, is near its end, and then will come the resurrection-day of the Abolitionists. No man who admits the legality of Slavery can doubt the propriety of the Dred Scott decision, that property is not the creature of law, but is equally property everywhere. Kansas has, it is true, been saved to Freedom, but not by parties. The work has been done outside of parties. "No man out of Kansas," says Mr. SMITH, "has done so much as ELI THAYER to save her, and no man in Kansas so much as JOHN BROWN—old JOHN BROWN, the fighter." The address is despondent in its tone, and cannot be called a cheerful or encouraging document.

### How to do Good Cheaply.

There are thousands who, having every comfort of home, are utterly ignorant that hundreds are nightly *obliged* to sleep in the streets, in open stairways, old wagons, coal-boxes, market stalls, &c., in fact, anywhere out of public sight. They feel favored when sheltered only from wind and rain. They have no covering other than their day clothing, which is commonly scanty. On very cold nights, they must freeze literally—they often do—or seek bar-rooms and worse places for warmth. Crime is the result. To save many of this class, particularly the young, the Newsboys' Lodging-house opens its doors to all who conform to the rules, whether newsboys or not. It gives a single bed and a warm supper *free*, if the applicant comes before 6 o'clock in the evening. During the past year we have given 15,308 lodgings. The number of meals is not so great, and cannot be accurately stated. We have brought Christianizing influences to bear upon those under our influence, and have seen as much happy fruit as is commonly the result of moral and religious effort. Our expenses were $1,925—our receipts $1,030. We do the best we can toward paying our own expenses, but we necessarily depend for deficiencies on Sunday School collections, and on the assistance of individual men and women possessing that religion which does more than say, "God bless you: be ye clothed and fed." Scarcely any gentleman or lady can this Winter escape applications for food or lodging, or both, yet many poor persons will be turned away, even by the benevolent, with even less than a "God bless you!" simply because it is unwise to give money to every applicant, without some safeguard or guarantee that it will be used for food or lodging. This institution furnishes the needed safeguard. The people may now be cheaply charitable, and, at the same time, help us in either of the following methods:

By direct donation of cash, clothing, groceries or provisions.

By securing a collection in their own Sunday-School or Counting-houses.

By ordering some lodging tickets, eight for fifty cents, which can be put to good and immediate use, by sending to any Police Station-house.

By ordering supper-tickets, 10 for 50 cents, for self-defence and for charitable use.

We earnestly hope that Christian liberality will enable us to meet our necessary expenses. Further information will be cheerfully imparted, upon application, personally or by post. All orders or communications should be addressed to

C. WIEGAND, Superintendent,
No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXECUTION OF RODGERS.—A day or two since we stated that the widow of the man whom RODGERS murdered applied for a permit to be present at the execution. This statement was denied by the *Evening Post*, professedly on the authority of the lady herself. As it is becoming quite a common practice for interested parties to impeach the truth of unpleasant statements in the Press, upon insufficient grounds, we have caused further inquiry to be made in this matter, and have been told at the Sheriff's office that a young man and a lady applied there for a permit to attend the execution. The officer replied that it was unusual for ladies to be present on such occasions. The gentleman said, "But this is Mrs. SWANSTON." The officer replied that this made it only the more unbecoming. The lady herself then said, "Why is it improper or unbecoming for me to be present?" Now, if this was not Mrs. SWANSTON, somebody has been personating her, and she should be anxious to ascertain who it is that has ventured to take such a liberty with her name. If it was Mrs. S., then she has no business to deny the fact when it is made public through the Press. But our object is attained; in causing it to be understood that we did not publish the statement without good and sufficient reasun for believing it to be true.

THE GOULDY FAMILY—DEATH OF ONE OF THE SERVANTS.—ELIZABETH CARR, one of the domestics of the Gouldy family, died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of the injuries received on the night of the 26th of October last. The other members of this distressed family are still in a very precarious condition, and the death of any one or more of them is not only a possible bot a probable event. They have been attended throughout by Dr. VAN BOREN, and are so far fortunate as to have received the best surgical aid that could be procured. Indeed, the fact that five of the sufferers are yet alive is a conclusive evidence of the very remarkable ability with which they have been treated. The fractures of the skull were, in each case, of an alarming character, and convulsions may come on and prove as fatal to any one of the injured persons as they were to ELIZABETH CARR. Mr. GOULDY is perfectly sensible, and asks daily about his son, whom he thinks is in prison. He, perhaps, is in the most critical condition of all. The work of cure rests now almost entirely with nature; but we are reliably informed that it will be weeks before any one of the Gouldy family can be considered out of danger.

SUNDAY PRIZE-FIGHT IN THE PARK.—Last evening at ten minotes past five o'clock, the east side of the City Hall Park was the scene of a miniature Morrissey and Heenan exhibition. In the rear of the Hall of Records were assembled in a group at least twenty ragged boys, not one over eleven years of age. The centre of attraction was formed by two of the number, stripped to their pantaloons, and enacting in the most real manner, the brutalities of a prize-fight. According to the report of the acting seconds, the "heroes" had come up to their fourth round with "admirable pluck." Both boys were infants in form, but full-grown men in brutality, and were covered with blood, presenting a most disgusting and heart-sickening appearance. In the intervals between the "fights," the outsiders would cry out "Perlice!"—when the boys would run, and then return, form a ring, and go on with the fight. Profanity was rife, and the expressions of these children were calculated to make the blood run cold. What was most remarkable, not a policeman was to be seen in any place, and these incipient State Prison convicts, burglars and murderers remained unmolested to practice their rehearsals, so well calculated to prepare them for infamous crime.

CITY POLITICS.—At the Republican Aldermanic Conventions, held on Saturday night, HIRAM COAWIN was nominated for Alderman of the First District; GEORGE STARR, for the Seventh; GILBERT J. BUTLER, for the Ninth, and General WM. HALL, for the Eleventh. The Conventions in the other Districts adjourned without making nominations. The Councilmanic Republican Convention in the Seventh Senatorial District nominated JOSEPH H. TOONA, HAMLIN BABCOCK, DANIEL TOWNSEND, WM. H. VALENTINE, J. ALLEN and J. G. MCADAMS. On Saturday night the Regulars made two nominations for Aldermen—JAMES CONNOLLY in the Eleventh and SAMUEL W. GALPIN in the Seventeenth District.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—During the past four months the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, has been closed for the purpose of making additions to the edifice. Twn transepts have been added—each nineteen by fifty feet, and containing together sixty pews. Yesterday the building was dedicated. The principal part of the dedicatory services were confined to the morning. Bishop POTTER officiated, and preached a discourse founded on Luke, 2:37—"And she was a widow of about four score and four years, which departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day." The Rev. Mr. HOWLAND read the opening service, Rev. Mr. LUDLUM the First Lesson, Rev. Mr. MARSHALL the Second Lesson, and the Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK the Litany. Immediately succeeding these exercises, the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Bishop POTTER read the Ante-Communion; the Rev. Mr. BUSSACOS, of the Diocese of Quebec, the Epistle; and the Rev. Mr. ROLLIT, of the Diocese of Montreal, the Gospel. Bishop POTTER, aided by the two clergymen of the church, the Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, and the Rev. G. I. GEER, officiated at the Communion Service. In the afternoon, Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, preached from Nehemiah 2:20: "Then answered I them and said unto them, the God of Heaven he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build." The character and theme of both sermons are sufficiently indicated by the reputation of the preachers and the texts selected. Both were practical discourses, earnestly inculcating the duty of Christian living. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, by request, repeated his sermon on "Congregational Music." It is an interesting fact that ten years ago, when the Rev. Mr. HOWLAND first entered upon his labors, the church embraced but 20 members. Now it numbers 300, and the edifice has twice been enlarged.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 385 deaths in this City for the week ending Saturday, as follows: Men, 84; women, 78; boys, 112; girls, 111. Increase over the previous week, 24. Increase over the week ending Nov. 14, 1857, 3. The principal causes of death were: Albuminaria and Bright's disease, 5; apoplexy, 7; bronchitis, 8; burned or scalded, 3; cancer of the stomach, 5; casualties, 3; congestion of the brain, 3; congestion of the lungs, 11; consumption, 59; convulsions, infantile, 27; convulsions, puerperal, 11; debility, infantile, 8; diarrhœa, 6; dropsy, 4; dropsy in the chest, 4; dropsy in the head, 10; drowned, 4; dyseotery, 6; enlargement of the heart, 3; scarlet fever, 7; typhoid fever, 9; diseases of the heart, 9; whooping-cough, 8; inflammation of the bowels, 76; inflammation of the lungs, 21; marasmus, adult, 2; marasmus, infantile, 28; old age, 3; premature birth, 9; scrofula, 4; stillborn, 26. There were 14 deaths from violent causes. The nativity table gives 246 natives of the United States, 74 of Ireland, 42 of Germany, 7 of England, 3 of France, 4 of Scotland, 3 of Prussia, and the balance of various foreign countries.

COLLECTION FOR THE WIDOW OF THE REV. FREDERICK CROWE.—At the First Baptist Church in Broome-street yesterday morning, at the close of the services which usually precede the sermon, the Rev. A. K. NOYES, the Pastor, arose and stated that a collection would be taken up for the destitute widow of the Rev. FREDERICK CROWE, the martyr missionary who was banished from Central Spanish America for circulating the Holy Scriptures, and died in this City on the 7th ult. Mr. CROWE, as his dying request, asked that the Bible Union would see that his wife was protected and tenderly cared for, and that she should receive an English education, and be prepared, if God's providence should open the way, to return again to do good in her native land. The members of this church have already exerted themselves on behalf of Mrs. CROWE, have clothed her and promised to do all in their power for her future comfort. Over $100 was collected in the church yesterday morning. The pastor preached a very impressive sermon on the gentleness of Jesus, as manifested in all His dealings with those who were distressed, with little children, with those who loved Him, and even with those who hated and crucified him, and for whose forgiveness He offered up His last prayer. Terrible would be the doom of those who failed to listen to His teachings, but still more terrible would it be to hear one who was all gentleness pronounce it. The church was very full and the sermon was listened to attentively.

A CORRECTION.—In the papers concerning the indictment of the members of the Common Council for misdemeanor, in having granted the perpetual lease of some land to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the name of ISAAC O. BARKER has been published as among the parties thus impeached. This is a mistake. Mr. BARKER was not a member of the City Government in any department at that time, and is in no way concerned in the proceedings pending against the members of the Common Council.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—At about 11½ A. M., on Saturday, as the yawl belonging to the pilot boat *Edmund Blunt* was approaching the shore near Pier No. 2 East River, the Hamilton-avenue Ferry Boat *Montauk* came suddenly upon the boat and capsized it. There were two men in the boat, both of whom were rescued—one was clinging to the braces of the steamboat—a Mr. JOHN HAYES and PATRICK KELLEY, Whitehall boatmen.

COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual election in this Society took place on Wednesday evening, with the following result: President, J. F. GRAY, M. D.; Vice-President, B. F. JOSLIN, Sen., M. D.; Secretary, E. M. KELLOGG, M. D.; Treasurer, B. F. JOSLIN, Jr., M. D. Censors—G. E. BELCHER, M, D.; J. C. PETERS, M. D.; R. G. PERKINS, M. D.; E. GUERNSEY, M. D.; B. F. BOWERS, M. D.

A DINNER FOR THE POOR.—The House of Industry at the Five Points has been for seven years past feeding and clothing the poor children of that locality, and at the present time is giving between 4,000 and 5,000 meals per week to the special objects of its care. Any day in the week may be seen nearly three hundred at the dinner-table of the House. It is now proposed, according to the custom of the Institution, to give an extra Feast on Thanksgiving Day to the children of the family and schools connected with the establishment. All interested in the Mission Work are invited to participate in the exercises. Friends of the Institution who have Provisions, Clothing, or any other article which they are disposed to give in aid of this object are requested to send them, addressed either to B. R. BARLOW or L. M. PEASE, House of Industry, Nos. 155, 157, 159 Worth-street, as there are two Mission Houses at the Five Points.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—From the Report of the New-York Hospital for the week ending Nov. 12, it appears that from Nov. 5 to Nov. 12 there were admitted 32 surgical and 19 medical cases; 43 persons were discharged or cured, and 4 died within the same period; and there were remaining in the Hospital on the 12th a total of 130 surgical and 83 medical cases, of which 185 were males and 28 were females.

SUICIDE.—HENRY VULTEY, a German butcher, whose residence and place of business was No. 133 Troy-street, committed suicide yesterday, by stabbing himself with a butcher-knife. Such was the force of the deadly thrust, that the knife penetrated the heart, producing instant death. He leaves a wife and four children. The inquest will be held to-day.

MR. W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway, has made arrangements for the exhibition of RUBENS' picture of the "Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," which has recently attracted so much attention in Philadelphia.

ANOTHER MAN MISSING.—MR. CHARLES CHILD, first mate of the ship *Empire State*, lying at Pier No. 50 North River, has been missing since the 2d inst. When last seen he was standing on the end of above pier. He is supposed to have been drowned.

The remnants of the late Crystal Palace will be sold on to-morrow. These remnants consist chiefly of 1,800 tons of wrought and cast iron. *Sic transit.*

FIRES.—The dwelling-house of Mrs. DAVIS, No. 521 Sixth-avenue, caught fire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in the second story, and before it was extinguished caused a damage of $500 to the furniture and building. No insurance.

At 6 P. M., Saturday, a fire caught among some sheds rear of No. 297 Lewis-street. The damage was trifling.

RACKET MATCH—BRITISH NORTH AMERICA VS. NEW-YORK.—To-morrow is the day appointed for the commencement of this match, at the Racket Court of the Gymnasium Club, in Thirteenth-street. The Provinces will be represented by Mr. A. LOWRAY, a player of great reputation. His antagonist is a member of the New-York Club. Play to commence at 12 o'clock. In order to guard against the admission of those who are not members of the Club, tickets of admission will be issued to members, who are requested to obtain them in the meantime from the steward.

### Police Reports.

A BATTLE BETWEEN TWO SCHOOL-MISTRESSES.—An entirely novel case was presented for magisterial adjudication on Saturday, before Justice SEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court. Two young ladies, a Miss Gildersleeve and a Miss Inness, appeared as rival contestants for the Principalship of Primary School No. 37, in Norfolk-street. For several months Miss Gildersleeve has enjoyed undisturbed sway over the school, has given general satisfaction, and has advanced her pupils as far as could be reasonably expected during the period she has been in charge.

Miss Gildersleeve was regularly appointed by the Board of Trustees, but some time afterwards they repented of their action and voted to oust her and put Miss Inness in her place. Miss Inness was notified of her appointment, and hurried to the scene of her expected labors. Like Street-Commissioner Devlin, Miss Gildersleeve refused to vacate.

Miss Inness, like the unflinching Mr. Conover, determined to get the keys and sceptre in her own hands. A scene ensued, disorderly, of course, as school-room scenes usually are, but this was a particular scene marked with particular disorder. Miss Gildersleeve gave her orders; Miss Inniss issued her commands; and the bewildered pupils were at a loss which to obey. If they obeyed the one, they were afraid of being whipped by the other. This disputatious struggle of the ambitious female rivals excited such provoking comment that the Trustees were compelled to end the battle.

Mr. John Vance, one of the Trustees, who favored the appointment of Miss Inness, made a complaint, on Saturday, against Miss Gildersleeve, charging her with "making a noise, and disturbing, and thrusting herself inside of the School-house No. 37, and taking charge of the same, she having been removed therefrom by the Board of School Officers." Miss Gildersleeve was present, accompanied by counsel and a coterie of friends. Miss Inness was also present. With her were friends and a legal counselor. As usual, the opposing counsel had much to say, and said that much with vehement earnestness. Mr. Vance gave testimony adverse to Miss Gildersleeve, in substantiation of his complaint. He claimed that Miss Gildersleeve had been legally discharged from her position as teacher. On behalf of Miss Gildersleeve it was insisted she was the rightful teacher. So the case stands. The magistrate stated that he would give his decision this morning. It is probable that Miss Inness will be kept in possession while Miss Gildersleeve will be recompensed for her abrupt dismissal.

VICTIMIZING MERCHANTS BY THE WHOLESALE.—The Police records, for several weeks past, have announced repeated instances of merchants being swindled by bills upon the Warbeck Bank, of De Soto, Nebraska—an institution which never existed. The bills have been thrust upon the merchants, and they have been made the unwilling victims. Parties have ordered goods, directing them to be sent to certain places. The goods were sent accordingly, and a smart young man would always be on hand, receive them and make payment in the Warbeck bills, which the ignorant errand boy would take, thinking them genuine representations of specie. Scores of merchants have been victimized by this process. The frequency of the complaints at the Police Headquarters induced Captain Walling to detail detective Officers Stuwcy and De Voe to hunt up the sharpers. They have been a full month on the look out, and on Saturday succeeded in arresting the supposed leaders in the swindling operations. The prisoners give their names as George Hensell, Andrew Rogerson, Thomas C. Maddington and George Graves, and are locked up at the Police Headquarters to await identification. They are all young men, flourish shiny beavers, flashy cravats, vests with huge checks, patents, and mammoth watch chains.

UNPLEASANT CHECK FOR A YOUNG ACTOR.—Charles Foster is a young actor, and has played "walking gentleman" at some of the minor City theatres. Trusting more to the blandishments of his "shape" than to those of his intellect, he did not succeed in stepping higher than the initiatory stepping-stone to Forrestonian fame. His limited performances on the boards were required with limited pecuniary recompense—barely sufficing to pay his board-bill and washwoman. It was humiliating and disgraceful. His delineations of dramatic characters being unappreciated, he determined upon a delineation of chirographical characters. He commenced with signing the names of PATTERSON & CARROLL to a check for $1,200, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank. He made his *début* on Saturday in his new character, presented himself before the gas light at the bank; bowed to the paying teller; offered the check and looked for a shower of golden dollars with as much surety as he had previously looked for showers of applause. It was a futile look—he failed to make a "hit." Perceiving his failure, he rushed out of the bank and darted up Broadway, giving for a time a vigorous and moving personation of a running gentleman. He was pursued by an officer, captured, taken before Justice WELSH and consigned to the Tombs—not of the Capulets, but the so-called halls of Justice—for trial.

ESCAPE OF THREE BURGLARS AND NARROW ESCAPE OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer Garthwaite, of the Ninth Ward, about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, discovered three men trying to effect a burglarious entrance into the store of Wm. Bartholomew, No. 189½ Sixth-avenue. A sense of official duty impelled the officer to protect the goods of Mr. Bartholomew against such nocturnal poachers. He went in among them with his club, and they resented. One of the burglars used a dirk knife, but Garthwaite warded off the thrusts with his club, and escaped any serious injury, two slight cuts in the arm comprising the extent of his wounds. Being three to one, the burglars escaped. The officer, instead of scorching their coats, after the manner of Policeman Carnes, discharged his revolver at them after they had run too far to make the shooting of any service. He saw enough of the parties to be able to identify them, and entertains hopes of getting on their track and arresting them.

A PURLOINER AND RECEIVER ARRESTED.—For some time past Peck Brothers, wholesale silk and fancy-goods dealers, No. 61 Chambers-street, have missed goods from their store. Failing to inculpate any of the *attachés* of the store in the larcenies, the firm became satisfied that the pilferer was some outside party. Assiduous watchfulness finally developed the fact that a boy, 15 years old, was the purloiner, and that he was instigated to the commission of the robbery by an unworthy fancy-goods dealer, named John Isador, whose place of business is at No. 119½ Division-street. Isador's store was searched, and uncut pieces of silk, embroideries, laces, and other goods were found belonging to Peck Brothers. Isador was arrested and committed for trial. The boy, who gave his name as George Williams, was detained as a witness.

BOYS SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Four boys, from ten to twelve years of age, named Daniel McClaffey, Wm. Lemhon, Andrew McAuliff and Frederick Heines, were on Saturday sent by Justice SEERS to the House of Refuge for burglary. They have been living a vagabondish and thievish life for some time, their lodging-place being in an old shed attached to a stove-manufactory at the corner of Rutgers and South streets. From here they sallied out at night on predatory excursions. They made their last foray upon the dwelling-house of Peter V. Kleindt, No. 239 Division-street, stole a watch worth $30, and sold it for less than one-eighth its value to John O'Conner, junk-dealer, at No. 450 Water-street. O'Conner was committed to prison, in default of $1,000 bail.

STABBING ON SHIPBOARD.—Samuel Reynolds, a sailor, belonging to the ship *Bernard*, just arrived from Leghorn, on Saturday morning stabbed George Miller, the second mate of the vessel, the weapon being a sheath knife, and the wound dangerous. Reynolds refused to comply with an order of the mate. He was remonstrated with by the officer, when he became enraged and rushed upon him, stabbing him in the right side. Miller was taken to the City Hospital and Reynolds was locked up in the City Prison to await the result of the former's injuries.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

LONG ISLAND BIBLE SOCIETY.—This venerable Society held its forty-third anniversary at Newtown, on Thursday last. The exercises were of decided interest. It was stated that the work, undertaken some two years since, of supplying the entire Island with the Bible, had been nearly completed, at a cost to the Society for books of about $3,700, of which $3,000 was furnished by GEORGE DONOLAS, Esq. Over 2,000 volumes have been circulated during the past year; 35 new life-members have been added, and $3,000 received into the Treasury, of which $1,800 was given by the American Bible Society. GEORGE DONOLAS, Esq., during the meeting, announced that he had made another donation of $5,000 for the distribution of the Bible abroad.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Our neighbors in Brooklyn have reason to congratulate themselves on the success which has attended the establishment of their Mercantile Library Association. It is less than a year since the first subscription was made to this new institution, and only six months since it was opened to the public. It already has ten thousand well-selected volumes on its shelves—a complete catalogue of which has been published. Also, a Reading Room abundantly furnished with newspapers and periodical literature, twelve hundred active subscribers, and money in its treasury. The Directors of the Association have arranged a popular course of weekly lectures, which will be opened, according to the announcement in our advertising columns, to-morrow evening, by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston; and these lectures promise to be the fashionable entertainment of the coming Winter in Brooklyn.

### Laborers at the Brooklyn Navy-yard—Note from the Hon. George Taylor.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Nov. 11.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Justice to others compels me to notice an article published in your issue of this morning, entitled "Politics in the Navy-yard." Your correspondent must have been grossly misled by some of the slander-mongers of the *Daily Eagle*. The story about the removal of Commodore KEARNEY and Capt. ROOTES is totally devoid of truth. I never called on Commodore KEARNEY with a list of laborers for his approval—never had such a conversation with him—had no reason to complain of his management of the Navy-yard—knew no cause of complaint against him, and never entertained an unkind feeling towards either of the detached officers. I was, and am still, ignorant of the reason that influenced the Department in making the changes.

It was reported at the time that the changes were made in order to prejudice my election, and because the detached officers were favorably disposed towards me. Now it suits the purposes of slander to connect me with their detachment, and it is done without the least regard to consistency. I regret to find your Brooklyn reporter engaged in giving publicity to stories so entirely devoid of truth, and so unjust to the distinguished head of the Navy Department. If the story involved no one but myself I would not trouble you with this correction, but it is due to others, and hence it is made.

Personally, I entertain the highest respect for Commodore KEARNEY and Captain ROOTES. Under their administration the "Yard" was managed with ability, and I believe to the entire satisfaction of the Department. Every available officer is now required for the service. This unusual demand has induced many changes, which otherwise would not have been made. Under these circumstances Com. KEARNEY has been ordered to a very important duty,—to a position always given to the distinguished veterans of the Navy. It is not true that Capt. ROOTES was ordered to Norfolk to inspect "old hulks." His ability and experience were required in the Ordnance Department, and certainly it is no reflection upon his skill and integrity to associate him with the gallant INGRAHAM. The election over, I had hoped that these slanderous attacks upon me would cease. It appears, however, that my defeat was not the only object in view.

You will much oblige me by correcting the error of your reporter, which, from his character, I think must have been unintentional.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. TAYLOR.

(We publish the above note from Mr. TAYLOR at his request. The only portion of our article which he contradicts is the statement that he called on Commodore KEARNEY with a list of laborers for his approval. He denies having ever done so or having ever had any conversation with him upon the subject. All we can say upon this point is that our information came directly from Com. KEARNEY himself, and we can only leave Mr. TAYLOR to settle the matter with him, as he can.—EDS. TIMES.)

SOUTHERN CITIES HEALTHY.—The fever has disappeared from Charleston. The *Mercury* says: "Since the last two days of grey Wiotry skies, with cold and bracing atmosphere, all apprehensions of yellow fever for friends coming to Charleston have disappeared. Fires are found in every house, and the most eminent physicians have given their unqualified professional opinions that it is perfectly safe for all to come, whether from the North, East, South or West, —from the mountains or the sea. While heartily congratulating our people that the end has at last come, we confidently invite strangers and unacclimated friends to visit us without fear—and at once." Of the condition of New-Orleans, the *Picayune* says: "Dullness and dreariness are banished from the levee. Everywhere there is activity and movement. Every spot is instinct with life. Enterprise rules the hour."

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—Judge SCARBURGH yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of James B. Armstrong *vs.* The United States. The claim is for damages to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars for the performance by the Government of a contract with him for the transportation of Government supplies in 1855. The opinion of the Court is that the petitioner is entitled to relief, but the evidence on file is insufficient to enable them to determine the damages which he has sustained.—*Washington Star.*

☞ **For Diseased Throat or Lungs,**
APPLY AND INHALE J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
50c. a bottle, at No. 315 Broadway, next the Hospital.

☞ **For Croup,**
Take a few drops of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar on sugar, and apply Olive Tar to the throat and chest. Relief will be immediate. 50 cents a bottle, at No. 315 Broadway, next to Hospital.

☞ **For Whooping Cough,**
Give a few drops of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar on sugar, and apply Olive Tar to the throat and chest. Relief will be immediate, and the cough will soon disappear. 50 cents a bottle, at No. 315 Broadway, next to Hospital.

☞ **The Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette**
has an immense circulation in the United States, Canada and foreign countries, and is, therefore, unequaled as an advertising medium for the Trade. Advertisements should be sent to the office. No. 36 Beekman-st., by the 21st of the month.

☞ **Is the American Smoker a Periodical?**—No, Sir. Is it a remedy for smoking chimneys? No. Is it a good thing? Yes. What is it good for? To keep your wife from scolding. Sold by the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **600 Dozen best Scotch Wool Scarfs, 50** cents. Best English Scarfs, $1 50 and $2; Neck Ties, cheap; Gold Scarf Pins, $1 to $6. Retail at wholesale prices. S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

**$50. $50.**
☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Sleigh Bells**
Will soon be tinkling.
Meantime select your
SLEIGH ROBES,
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TICHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Members desirous of joining the classes in French are requested to meet for the purpose of organizing THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in class-room No. 17 Clinton Hall. C. H. WEIDNER, Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **Dazzling Specimens of French Taste.**—The exquisite BONNETS for Fall and Winter.
And the graceful head-dresses and evening coiffures, at WILDE'S Millinery Rooms, No. 251 Broadway.

☞ **Men's Furnishing Goods at Retail,** 5 per cent less than wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond's**
WINTER PROGRAMME
FOR
1858 AND 1859.
We propose during the present season to
ASTONISH THE PUBLIC,
by supplying to all comers the most
ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING,
Cut after the new Paris patterns, manufactured by picked workmen, and in all respects of a superior stamp, at
LOWER PRICES
than have ever heretofore been current in the trade. Having purchased our goods advantageously, and increased our business to an enormous extent, we
CAN AFFORD TO SELL CHEAP.
Our stock for the Winter is now ready. It comprehends a boundless variety of every description of dress and business in and out-door apparel for men in every walk of life, and a stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
which has never been equaled in attractiveness, within our recollection, by any clothing firm in the City.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT the best cutters are employed, and the assortment of Winter coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., is choice and large.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

☞ **A. & G. A. Arnoux,**
Invite attention to
NEW STYLE PLAID SCARFS,
Ordinary to Extra
HEAVY SILK UNDER-CLOTHING,
GENUINE SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ENGLISH MERINO IN ALL QUALITIES,
Ranging from $1 upwards.
All which, as well as our assortment of Kid, Wool, Calf, Imitation do., Fur and Worsted Gloves and Gauntlets, we offer at reasonable prices.
No. 521 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau** de Athenienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Parties furnished** AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., New-York.
OPTICIANS,
are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!!**
The Rotary Lock, for dwelling-house doors, affords perfect security against the most skillful lock-picks. For convenience, it is not equaled by any other lock.
VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

☞ **Beebe & Co., No. 156 Broadway,**
Have just received some new styles of
PARIS HATS AND CAPS,
For evening dress, traveling, etc.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Elegant Hats for $1 50 and $3,** Fall Styles, at LOVEJOY'S Hat Store, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

### MARRIED.

WHITTLESEY—PEAL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. W. H. Pendleton, M. B. WHITTLESEY to CATHARINE E., daughter of John A. Peal, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRIGGS—BACKUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 12, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., assisted by the bride's father, S. C. GRIGGS, M. D., of West Killingly, Conn., to Miss HAARLET, daughter of the Rev. Semuel Backus, of Brooklyn.

FOWLER—LOTHROP.—In Alleghany City, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. C. E. P. Swift, D. D., FERDARIO R. FOWLER, of New-York, to ANNIA B., daughter of Sylvanus Lothrop, Esq.

### DIED.

MCCREADY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, GEO. W. MCCREADY, an old inhabitant of this City, in the 81st year of his age. Also, on Sunday, Nov. 14, his son, GEO. W. MCCREADY, Jr., in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from their former residence, No. 73 Spring-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GRAHAGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, after a short but severe illness, FRANK T., son of Francis K. and Mary E. Grahagan, aged 2 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from No. 166 East 21st-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CARTMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, RICHARD BAKER CARTMAN, aged 43 years, 10 months and 13 days.

His funeral services will take place on Thursday, the 18th, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 447 2d-av. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Dearest father, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel:
But 'tis God that hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

Oh, 'tis sad to muse and reckon—
Oh, 'tis vain, 'tis vain to weep;
Tears of mine can never wake him
From his cold and silent sleep.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Western papers please copy.

FOAD.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, of disease of the brain, HARRY L., son of Henry J. and Sarah M. Ford, aged 2 years.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 320 4th-st., at 2½ o'clock, this day, (Monday.)

☞ Staffordshire (Eng.) *Advertiser* please copy.

CONNER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, Mrs. SUSAN E. CONNER, of Natchez, in the 52d year of her age.

HOYT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, JAMES I. HOYT, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawks'), on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, after a short illness, Mrs. HULDAH PATTERSON, widow of the late James Patterson, in the 75th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 328 Bleecker-st.

NEARY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, at the Howard House, THOMAS J. NEARY, aged 20 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MONTPELLIER.—On Sunday, Nov. 14, LOUISE MARIE, daughter of Alexr. and Louise Montpellier, aged 5 years and 6 months.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, ANNA LOUISE, only daughter of Le Grand and Ann Louisa Lockwood, aged 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. New-Haven Railroad train leaves at 12:45.

PENDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 12, at 4 P. M., very suddenly, with disease of the heart, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. P. Burritt, No. 122 Union-st., South Brooklyn, Col. STANTON PENDLETON, aged about 60 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment, on Monday next.

HUTCHINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 13, of consumption, MARY L., wife of Rushmore G. Hutchins.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 132 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock. Services at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., at 2½ o'clock.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 12, after a short illness, WILLIAM SPENCER, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in East Warren-st., fourth door west of Vanderbilt-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 11 A. M.

☞ Sao Francisco papers please copy.

THAYENDANEGEA:
BRANDT, THE MOHAWK EAGLE.
NED BUNTLINE'S NEW INDIAN TALE
ENTITLED
THAYENDANEGEA.
THE SCOURGE:
OR, THE WAR EAGLE OF THE MOHAWKS!
WILL BE READY
IN THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY
AT DAYLIGHT NEXT WEDNESDAY MORNING.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
SECOND EDITION FOR NOVEMBER.
Price 25 cents.
CONTAINING NEARLY 100 NEW TABLES NOT IN THE FIRST EDITION.
*From the Boston Journal.*
We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise, as to go a journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining book.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

E. W. BURR,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER, No. 573 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Will open for exhibition and sale at his salesroom, on the 15th November, a rich and entire, new and extensive assortment of fine jewelry of the latest Paris styles, consisting of diamond, ruby, emerald, stone cameo, pearl enameled and other fine goods of his own manufacturing, which he offers at retail at the lowest wholesale prices. Sterling silverware, also the celebrated Nardin watches constantly on hand.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
One of the most pleasing, and, at the same time, effective remedies for indigestion, morbid liver and weak stomach is Hostetter's celebrated Bitters. They purify the taste, give clearness to the mind, and tone to the system. They need no praise where best known. Sold by all Grocers, H

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
No. 675 Broadway.
CLOAKS. CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.
LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.
Children's and misses' cloaks will be opened on Monday, Nov. 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 675 Broadway.
Between Broome and Grand sts.

**BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS.**
REMOVAL TO HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 Broadway,
Near Thompson's and Taylor's.
Having purchased the bankrupt stock from the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, at a large discount from the cost in Paris,
ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS,
Of his own well-known manufacture, will be exhibited this week and during the season,
At strictly moderate prices.
RICH BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
With superb croché fringes, at $16, $18 and $20.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS AT $12 AND $14.
EXQUISITE VERY HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
Superlatively trimmed, at $25, $28 and $30.
MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS,
Richest Lyons velvet, at $45 to $50.
VERY COSTLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
At $70 to $120.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

**SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.**
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Our circular for this week shows
A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
On our entire stock of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
MANTILLAS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
We quote,
10,000 yards rich Plaid Silks at 56 cents per yard.
1,000 Rich Broche Long Shawls at $8.
200 Rich Broche Square Shawls at $5.
800 Magic Wool Shawls at $7.
1,000 Wool Plaid Long Shawls at $5.
800 Wool Plaid Square Shawls at $2 50.
800 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks at $8 to $10.
1,500 Fine Beaver Raglans at $5 to $8.
For further quotations, visit
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

**A NOTICE TO THE LADIES.**
FURS, FURS, FURS.
WHITE & BIRD
Will make it an inducement to those who wish to purchase
LADIES' OR GENTS' FURS.
Every article warranted as represented, or
NO SALE.
SABLE, ERMINE, MINK AND STONE MARTEN, FITCH, FRENCH MINK. Also of the lower grades made in the best manner of all the different shapes. Remember those
$15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK,
Large half cape, muff and cuffs, for only $15. Our motto—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 84 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane,
corner Nassau-st.

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, NOV. 15,
200 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $5, reduced from $7
200 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $6, reduced from $8
200 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $8, reduced from $10
ALSO,
75 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $16
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30
The above goods will be found the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal, corner of Mercer.

**PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, AND WILL**
Be opened on Monday, Nov. 15,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP,
1,200 pieces Poil de Chevre, entirely new Winter styles, for ladies' dresses, at 20 cents per yard—worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces very choice styles, do., do., for ladies' dresses, at 25 cents per yard—worth 37½.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

500 PIECES ADDITIONAL
OF VERY CHOICE DESIGNS
PRINTED DE LAINES,
At 12½ and 18¾ cents.
Will be opened on
MONDAY, Nov. 15,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

**FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS,**
In rich Lyons Velvet, Cloth and Combination, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes, in great variety. Also, a very large assortment of
CHEAP CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
In Black and Fancy Cloths, Beavers, Felts, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER**
Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Woolen goods of every kind.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**LACE CURTAINS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer another
LARGE LOT, AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15,
FROM $3 TO $15 PER PAIR.
We would call the attention of Hotel-keepers to the ABOVE GOODS,
as they are 30 per cent. under price.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

**CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,**
Canaleen, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Draperies, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

**CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,**
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles.
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles.
Opened this morning.
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

**LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.**
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

**POPULAR TRADE IN GLOVES.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 15, a large assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WINTER GLOVES,
CLOTH, LISLE THREAD, PLUSH LINED,
&c., &c.,
At 25 cents per pair.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

## DRY GOODS.

**338 BROADWAY.**
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are now offering
AT RETAIL,
A full and complete stock of the following goods, at a considerable reduction, viz:
SHAWLS, SILKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
VALENTIAS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.

**CHEAP FRENCH MERINOS,**
FROM AUCTION.
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
500 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 75 cents, worth $1 10.
280 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 85 cents, worth $1 20.
350 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At $1, worth $1 30.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL,
**RICH LYONS SILK VELVETS,**
The stock of an importer relinquishing business, bought much under cost of importation;
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully solicited to examine this stock before purchasing, and compare the prices with those asked at other houses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

**355 BROADWAY.**
GREAT REDUCTION ON
RICH ALL WOOL PRINTED DE LAINES AND CASHMERES.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 50 cents reduced to 37½ cents.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 65 cents reduced to 50 cents.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 90 cents reduced to 65 cents.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

**PARIS MILLINERY.**
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 675 Broadway.
Large additions will be made on
MONDAY, the 15th instant,
TO OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW ARRIVALS OF
PARIS BONNETS,
NOVELTIES in Bonnets of our own manufacture.
NEW RIBBONS,
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, OSTRICH and other PLUMES and FEATHERS, in great variety.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 675 Broadway.

**355 BROADWAY.**
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
Their entire stock of
PLAIN, PLAID AND FANCY POPLINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**355 BROADWAY.**
NEW SILK AND VELVET ROBES.
THE NEW PERSIAN ROBE,
Lately introduced in Paris,
acknowledged to be the Robe of the season.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

**BARGAINS IN SILKS.**
200 pieces FANCY SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.
NEW PATTERNS.
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

**LACE CURTAINS**
AT RETAIL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 15,
300 pairs LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair,
Bought at a great sacrifice on the original cost.
355 BROADWAY.

**REAL WELSH FLANNELS,**
Cheaper than ever before offered,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

**A FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE,**
NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE JEFFERSON MARKET.
C. G. HOOK,
HAVING PURCHASED the STOCK and INTEREST
OF
W. S. BOND,
He will REOPEN the ABOVE PREMISES
On Monday, the 5th of November,
With a CHOICE AND NEW STOCK
OF DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS
OF FIRST CLASS FAMILY TRADE.
SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES,
AND QUILTS,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.
IN EVERY DESIRABLE VARIETY,
C. G. H., in again resuming the retail trade, solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers, as well as the public generally, assuring them of his constant endeavors to offer for their aproval none but the best of goods, and always at the lowest cash prices.

**ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS.**
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Having purchased the entire stock recently belonging to the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, of Paris, and on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
HE HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS ORIGINAL STAND, NEXT DOOR TO THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S,
Where he is now prepared to exhibit
THE RICHEST STOCK OF FURS IN THE CITY,
All of which having to be converted into cash before the expiration of the present year, he can offer advantages not elsewhere obtainable.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES AND CARDINALS.
HANDSOME DARK MINK RAGLANS,
ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA CAPES,
TIPPETS, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
THE VERY FINEST GOODS.
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

**RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.**
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Capes, Trimmings, &c.
Also,
CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**BEEKMAN & COMPANY.**
No. 473 Broadway.
Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling for $10, $12 and $15 per set.

**NEW GOODS,**
RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
Will be opened on Monday, the 25th inst., consisting of
BLACK HENRIETTA,
MALTESE, TEXANA and BARATHEA CLOTHS,
Very desirable goods, being all wool and seasonable texture.
Also, one case of
FRENCH MERINO PLAIDS—VERY CHOICE,
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
Observe!—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

**GENIN'S**
OPENING EXPOSITION
OF
PARIS MANUFACTURED
Rich Velvet and Cloth
WINTER MANTILLAS,
CLOAKS, MANTLES, CIRCULARS, TALMAS, &c.,
Exceeds in beauty and variety,
As well as in extent,
All former displays
At this establishment,
THE PRICES
Will be found unusually
MODERATE.
GENIN'S NEW MANTILLA ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**POPULAR TRADE.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 15,
200 PIECES CHALLY BAYADERE,
(purchased at auction,)
1s. 6d. per yard.
200 PIECES IMPERIAL OPERA CLOTHS,
25 cents per yard.
A large assortment,
ALL WOOL BAYADERE PLAIDS,
3s. per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS,**
All the leading styles, in
Fine Ladies' Cloth, all colors, from $3 50 to $5 50,
Heavy Caster Cloth do., do., do., $4 50 to $6 75,
Heavy Beaver, all colors, at $5 to $8,
Superior Ribbed French Beaver, do., do., do., $6 to $9.
Also, Children's and Misses' Raglans, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!**
BENSON & WILSON invite attention to their Lyons Velvet Cloaks, $35 and $46. The best $12 Raglans in the City. Also, the Piccolomini Opera Sack.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, adjustable bustle, best pattern and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 15 springs, $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs for $15. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

$1 50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts of their own manufacture, made to order; no extra charge; crinoline, quilted, steel-spring Skirts, &c.; French-wove Corsets, $1 a pair; Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Sleeves. Ladies in attendance. FERMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

**GRAND CLOAK AND MANTILLA BAZAAR.**
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.
THE LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
IN THE CITY,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER,
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHE TRIMMINGS.
From $10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Of every description,
At 20 per cent. less than Jobbers prices.
Also,
A job lot
For the Jobbing Trade,
Comprising a full and varied assortment of all the latest Paris styles of
Ladies and Misses
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS,
For cash or approved paper.
At a discount on cost prices.
Country merchants will be treated
With better terms
Than any other house in the trade.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

**PARIS ROBES AND DRESS SILKS!**
Latest Fall Styles, in great variety. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

2,000 BEAUTIFUL
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINE
ROBES A LEZ,
In various styles,
Reduced to $9,
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Nov. 15,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

**BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,**
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.
An Immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

**RICH PARIS RIBBONS.**
ENTIRE IMPORTATION
NOW SELLING,
MUCH UNDER COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

**CARPETS.**
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

**WINTER SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY**
Stellas, Broche, Cashmere, Plaid Woolen, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**MISSES' COLLARS, FROM AUCTION.**
A lot of Misses' Collars,
At 25 cents and 37½ cents, worth double the money.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Also a lot of Scalloped Handerchiefs,
At very low prices.

**NEW CLOAKS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. have made large additions to their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
including the latest Paris novelties.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now on exhibition
A Splendid Stock of Real India Camels'-Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
Comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including large purchases lately made greatly below former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**6-4 FRENCH MERINOES.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Nov 15.
200 pieces ALL WOOL PARIS QUALITY MERINOES, 60c. per yard and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-st.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
Have made large additions to their stock of Rich Broeade Silks, Double Skirts and Two-Flounced SILK AND VELVET ROBES.
Received per recent steamers.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!**
Just received from Auction.
1 bale 10-4 Family Blankets, at $2 75, worth $4.
1 bale 11-4 Super Quilts, at $3 50, worth $4 50.
1 bale 12-4 English all wool superfine Quilts, at $4, worth $5 75.
For sale by W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10.
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B. Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
Will open on Monday, Nov. 15, a large and beautiful assortment of Printed Cashmere Robes de Chambre.
Prices $8 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.**
1,000 Pairs Richly Embroidered Sleeves, 50 cts. per pair.
1,000 Richly Embroidered Sets, $1 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

MR. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites attention to her complete and elegant assortment of Paris Winter millinery, of the latest modes; also, misses' bonnets, head-dresses, coiffures, &c., all of which for richness, elegance and lowness of price cannot be excelled. N. B.—The balance of rich Fall bonnets will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of French Merinos, Plaids, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Crash Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Sheeting, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low prices by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—10,000 OLD Extension skirts wanted, in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S skirt manufactory, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. All kinds of ladies' skirts made to order, on the shortest notice. N. B.—Private dressing-room, where ladies can change, and have skirts fitted to a nit.

## PERSONAL.

BLANCHE.—I WAS AT THE ACADEMY ON FRIday, from 11 to 1 o'clock. ADA.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

FRENCH GOLD PENS.
VEST-POCKET METALLIC MEMORANDUMS.
RODGERS' PEN-KNIVES.
Every description of stationery of the very best kinds, at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MATRIMONIAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF College, now pursuing a course of professional study, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady. The lady must be of pleasing address, good culture, and not over nineteen years of age. The correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 428, Cambridge, Mass.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. DR. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Prices reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 108 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 639, and 863 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP STEAM ENGINE—THIRTY-HORSE power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds; was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, SPLENDID SLATE and marble-bed tables, for $220 and $260. Everything complete. Second-hand tables to let and for sale. Do not pay double price for the patent humbug cushions.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

THE LAFAYETTE (INDIANA) COURIER will pay cash for a good second-hand Taylor or Hoe Press. Platten 46 by 28 inches.

## FURS.

**FURS, FURS, FURS.**
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine, well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET, & CO.,
No. 675 Broadway.

**FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!**
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 675 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 675 Broadway.

**LADIES'**
**FANCY FURS.**
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

**FANCY FURS**
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

**GENUINE FURS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open
Real Russian and Hudson's Bay SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great reduction an Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $15, At KELLOGG'S, No. 331 Canal-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**YOU SHOULD READ IT.**
CHRISTIAN RECREATION AND UNCHRISTIAN AMUSEMENT.
An excellent Discourse by the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, is now beautifully printed in the first number of *The Pulpit and Rostrum.* Price, 10 cents.
E. D. BARKER, Publisher,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"I'M WITH THEE STILL;" ballad; words written on the death of Lizzie, by Mrs. A. M. Edmonds; first published in the *Mother's Journal*; music by Andrew Cull. "The Wilds of the West;" "Kind Words Can Never Die;" "The Angels Told Me So;" "Give Me Back My Mountain Home;" "Thoughts of God," and "Ode to Liberty." Price, 25 cents each, mailed free. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.
POPULAR INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—"The Piccolomini Polka," with beautiful vignette of Mlle Piccolomini. Price, 35 cents. "Palace Garden, or Singing-Bird Polka," with vignette. 40 cents. Both by Thomas Baker. "The Swinging Schottische," with vignette. 35 cents, and the "Very Last Varsovianna." 25 cents; both by Augustus Cull. Beautiful vignette of Mlle Piccolomini. Price, 25 cents.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL Music Book, just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, contains 73 tunes and hymns, being the best selection ever published; many of them new and very beautiful. They are simply and carefully arranged for one, two or four voices, and for piano, organ or melodeon. This book contains Anniversary Books Nos. 1 and 2, with several additional pieces. Price, 8 cents, single; $5 per hundred.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN TO SELL THE SPLENDID new Engraving (26 by 36) showing a Bird's-eye View of New-York City, with a large and graphic representation of the Crystal Palace Burning in the foreground. Specimens mailed free for $1—one of the cheapest pictures ever published at the price. A liberal discount to agents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men will take place on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Astor House.
Tickets can be procured of the Stewards.
S. C. FOSTER, C. D. SMITH,
S. T. HUBBARD, T. M. MARKOE,
J. R. VAN KLEEK, J. W. CORSON,
GEORGE F. WOODWARD.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE CHANFRAU Batallion are requested to be punctual in attendance at the meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Chanfrau's Cafe, No. 65 Barclay-st. The Batallion will assemble at the house above-named on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for parade. By order of JAMES L. WAUGH, Commandant.
J. S. BUTLER, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOciation.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner of 128th-st. and 3d-av. Members are requested to be punctual. JACOB FISHER, Pres't.
W. E. PABOA, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. P. W. ENGS, President.
GEO. W. WHALEN, Recording Secretary.

## HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED—AS AGENTS FOR SELLING a popular work that pays from one to three dollars per day. A good opportunity for respectable ladies in search of employment. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A BOY, TO GO ERRANDS AND DO light office work; he must be able to read and write, and come from reputable parents. Salary first year $50. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 237 Broadway, Broadway Bank Building, Room No. 15.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE OPERATOR ON Singer's Sewing Machine to make coat facings. Wages, $6 per week. Apply at No. 73 Division-st., room No. 15.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL OF good moral character and industrious habits, to do the chamberwork and sewing in a small family. Apply at No. 73 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; SHE MUST UNDERstand fluting, and bring good references. Call at No. 18 East 25th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 208 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon.....10¾c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats, ¾c. ₩ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order
E. M. HUNT, Secretary.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French and English cooking; understands cooking all kinds of game and soups, and jellies; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, and no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 6th st.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, of excellent family and good education, is desirous of a situation in a nice family; would be fonnd a pleasing companion; understands dressmaking and the French language. Also, some music. Has no objection to go to the country or California. Address or call Miss C. V. W., at No. 178 7th-st., upper side, on Tompkins-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A RESpectable, middle-aged English woman, a widow; is perfectly capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its bir

# BOARDING.

**WANTED IN BROOKLYN,**
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD—For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for first-class accommodations. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

**MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,**
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
Desirable rooms in this Hotel now ready for parties wishing board for the Winter.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, all modern improvements, connected. Those wanting a pleasant home for the Winter, with especial attention to comfort and cleanliness, can be well accommodated at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 22d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. P., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. They have all the conveniences for a genteel family. Also, rooms on 4th floor for a gentleman, at No. 53 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References required.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 22 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 12 from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements on excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Corn wall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 128 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, between 10th and 40th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. A front parlor and bedroom partially furnished, with sleeping accommodations for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, where home comforts can be enjoyed. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address CARTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, of quiet habits, and independent in circumstances, desires board and one or two well-furnished rooms, with a genteel private family; would prefer being the only boarder. Address A. L. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 39 Willow-st. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any nuisance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; house; also has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements: one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at 26, 141 West 34th-st.

NO. 113 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.—To let, a square front room, with bedroom attached, second story, gas, grate and bath room; also, rooms for young men. The location is unsurpassed, and convenient to all parts of the City. Terms moderate.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, may be obtained in a first-class house, at No. 46 East 24th-st. near Madison Park; house replete with all the modern improvements.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—ON WAVERley-place, near Washington-square. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

# MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
Of wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS.**
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS WITH IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANO-MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE Piano-Forte for sale, richly finished with round corners, scalloped keys, fluted legs, handsome serpentine work, bevel top, carved pedal, richly inlaid, beautifully lined with satinet and white holly, and with diagonal bar, arch brace, circular scale, rich, brilliant tone, nearly new, celebrated City maker, and written warrantee for two years; is without spot or blemish, and is a gem. Price, $225; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 86 West 47th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., (cottage house,) day or evening, this week.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEHBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANOFORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—An assortment of double and single round corners, carved and plain legs, with McDonald's celebrated "Diaphonic" improvement, at the wholesale factory prices this week. Apply at the Manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles of the celebrated Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND HANDSOME 7¼ GRAND Piano; has not been six months from the manufactory; warranted in every particular. Price $400. Can be seen at my residence, first house in Tompkins-av., corner of Court-st., South Brooklyn. WM. H. CRANE.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—SIDE AND BASS Drums, with improved fastenings, (patent holders,) manufactured and for sale by JOHN RESCH, No. 49 Nassau-st.

# MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & HABTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY friends, and the public in general, that I have opened a dyeing and scouring establishment; the many years of experience in the business, and the many modern improvements in my dyeing establishment, will satisfy those that will honor me with their custom. Orders in cloths, shawls, ribbons, velvets, gimps, fringes, buttons, silks, wool, cotton, &c. Offices, No. 413 Grand-st.; No. 44 Elizabeth-st., and No. 98 Avenue B, New-York.
A. SCHULZ.

$25 REWARD.—MRS. DEKER, THE WIDOW of Mr. Charles Ocker, offers to any eye witness, who saw and can recollect the number of the stage, or either of the two stages where her late husband was injured, on Saturday morning, Oct. 30, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., on the corner of Broadway and Duane-st., the above reward. Report at No. 61 Duane-st. MRS. C. DEKER.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR SALE.—SIX years, from 1853 to the present time. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

# REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**LAND WARRANTS**
Purchased and for sale by
BEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS TOGETHER ON 97TH AND 98th st., between 10th-av., 103d and 103d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Also,
Lots 105th-st. and 5th-av. and 115th-st. and 5th av.
Also,
Lots on 87th-st. and 4th-av.
Also,
Lots on 52d-st. and 5th-av., on 53th-st., near 5th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton-av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 1 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO OF THE four neatly-built and well-furnished, two-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar, brick cottage houses, situated on the west side of Classon-av., about 200 feet north from the Fulton-av. city railroad; the location is good and terms easy; one with two lots. Apply to A. B. ENGLAND, on Washington-av., fifth house north from Gatesav.

HOUSE TO LET—AND ALL OR A PART OF the furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Greene-av., near Fulton-av. cars; house in good order; rent $375; lease two years from May next; furniture good and about $1,200 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 331 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LET—VERY LOW, AND POSSESSION IMMEdiately, the convenient and pleasantly-located 3-story brick house No. 9 Laight-st., directly fronting Canal st., having fine large yard and the modern conveniences. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,191, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of
ARNOLD & BOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—THAT HANDSOME BROWNstone front house No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway; has all the modern improvements; a part of the furniture for sale, if required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET—POSSESSION NOW—RENT $300—A new snug house, gas range, &c., convenient to the cars and only 15 minutes' from the centre of business in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st., or Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 160 acres, in Westchester County, 4½ miles from Sing Sing, 1¼ miles from Croton Lake; good house, plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c. For particulars, address J. S. CORNELL, Mount Bleco, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, No. 257 8th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, and kitchen; gas in each room; all in best order; rent $175 per annum. Apply to
J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No 118 West 33th-st., near 7th av., 20.6 front, at the low price of $9,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 419 4th-st., in this City, containing all the modern improvements. Can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the office of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 110 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Titles paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY E. YOUNG, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVEst., suitable for an extensive boarding house hotel, or two families. Also, No. 11 Perry-st., with stable. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family; contains all the modern improvements; in a good location. Apply at No. 369 East 10th-st.; rent $25 per month.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 26th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO THE BUSINESS FRATERNITY OF New-York.—Should this attract the attention of any business man in this City, who is ambitious still to accumulate, he can have everything but money from a gentleman whose energy never tires, whose confidence can never be approached, and trust-worthy under any trial; with extensive business experience, middle aged, a perfect knowledge of mankind, and resides in this City. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 113, *Times* Office, for three days.

$2,500 WANTED FOR A SAFE AND profitable manufacturing business, for the use of which will be given 20 per cent. per annum, and perfect satisfaction in regard to safety of the investment; For character of business, reference can be had of our best merchants. An unusual opportunity is here offered for a large interest, free from risk. For interview, address, confidentially, SECURITY, Box No. 852 Post-Office.

NOTICE.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS WHO WISH TO LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY INVEST.—Wanted, a sufficient amount to take up an incumbrance and on some real estate in the vicinity of the New-Bowery, and to erect a large store or stores on the same. The subscriber is desirous to commence at once. The store will cost probably $10,000 to $12,000. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office. The building thereon now yields 50 per cent.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A VERY FAVORABLE opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to enter into the gentlemen's furnishing business. The old established house known as No. 269 Grand-st., opposite Loyd & Taylor's, is to let, and the goods and fixtures for sale. For further information, apply on the premises, at No. 329 Broome-st. Terms easy.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOME MAN WITH capital to join the advertiser in the manufacture and bringing before the public a very saleable article. For further particulars, apply to H. C. GROUT, No. 3 Bond-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO PURCHASE a stock of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods for cash, at a low rate. Address Y. N., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 23 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, constructed to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROADway, proprietors of Ball's Patent Red Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, both for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

# AUCTION SALES.

**RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.**
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at their Auction Room, No. 148 Broadway,
A large assortment of foreign and domestic hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting in part of
Cast steel and iron shovels, German lamps graining knives, sash scrapers, chisel handles, table cutlery, cotton hooks, pocket knives, hand-saws, razors, boring machines, curry combs, carvers, coal shovels, tacks, files, bolts, screws, shears, locks, &c., in lots to suit the City and country trade.
ALSO,
A large assortment of French and German fancy goods, toys, fancy soap, watches, jewelry, powder horns, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of superb fancy goods, comprising elegant marble vases and urns of classic and antique designs, superb bronze groups and statuettes of Mose and Poetry, Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy, Atalanta and Morco, the Hunter and Leopard, Rome and other beautiful pieces; elegant Parian groups and statuettes of Christ and his disciples, Christ Blessing Little Children, Cupid and Psyche, Hesitation, Miranda, The Fitting of Roses, Temperance, Resignation, Dorothea. The Seasons, Poetry and Music, and many others; superbly decorated China vases and receivers, dinner and tea sets figures, &c., magnificent marble, bronze and ormulu clocks, bohemian glass ware, magnificently cut and engraved vases, wine sets, cut stands, decant rs, card-receivers, goblets, &c.; elegant silver and silver-plated articles of all sizes, tea and coffee sets, casters, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass decanters, goblets, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed at small cost. Also, a solid sterling silver tea set.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Elegant new and second-hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising an elegant rosewood piano-forte with pearl keys, cost $1 000; elegant French-plate mirrors, velvet tapestry carpets, carved rosewood parlor suites, in hair and brocatel, plush and hair cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror-backs and doors; rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, oak and painted chamber suites; Turkish and other easy chairs, sofas and to pees, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, and other centre tables, rosewood extension tables, bufets, dining-room and library chairs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, &c.; hair mattresses, mirrors, and a general assortment of other goods. Sale positive for cash.

T. COULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE, THIS DAY, (MONDAY.)—Large and peremptory auction sale at rich and costly Household Furniture, at the residence No. 111 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., a catalogue of rich parlor suites, etageres, mirrors, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, piano-forte, lace curtains, clocks, carpets, rugs, &c., bar ass, bedsteads, wardstands hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, dining tables, china dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass, silver-plated spoons, forks, castors, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, in the basement.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE AT CRYSTAL PALACE SQUARE OF CARD AND WROUGHT IRON MACHINERY, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, November 16, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace Square, (by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,) the Iron, &c., saved from the late fire, consisting of about 2000 tons Cast and Wrought Iron, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Iron Frame, parts of Machinery, &c., &c. The sale will be peremptory for cash as per catalogue, and by the Weighmaster's returns. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Mahogany piano-forte, French-plate mirrors, velvet and three-ply carpets, cottage suits, feather beds, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, including several good velvet and other carpets, cottage suits, China glass ware, feather beds, hair and other mattresses, stoves, &c. Also balance of goods from Brooklyn sale. Sale will be peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WISCONSIN LANDS.—THE FOLLOWING described lands, in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SCHOOL LANDS.
1,960 acres in Chippewa County.
SELECTED STATE LANDS.
1,607 acres in Shawanaw County.
Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HESTER AND ALLEN STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, a valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Hester-st., 25 feet east of Allen-st., and extending through to the said street, for a long an L. Maps can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 25 Wall-st. WM. T. HORN, Referee, No. 67 Wall-st.

F. H. LOSLOW, Auctioneer.
NO. 55 HESTER-STREET.—REFEREE'S sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court.
The two-story frame dwelling-house, with brick front, No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. One half the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 5 years.
D. P. HALL, Referee.
CHARLES B. HART, Attorney, No. 46 Wall-st.

H. DOGHERTY, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—CLOSING out sales on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock each day. The roots are in splendid order, and worthy the attention of florists and others, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, iris, Jonquille, lilies, &c. Catalogues ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 20 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel household furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping. Rich carpets, parlor suites, beds and bedding, Chilan glass, stoves, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE.—THE ONE-THIRD PORTION of the interest of the mortgage in the barge Euxine, of New York, will be sold at public auction at pier No. 6 East River where said barge is now lying, under foreclosure of mortgage, on MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock M. Terms cash or approved securities.
ALFREO LEONARD, Mortgagee.

# PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th st., New-York.
The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. If tendrils little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Warts, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

# FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE SELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 58 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
(1857)
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 55 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, October 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1858, and the third installment will interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such excessive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

$8,000 TO $10,000 WANTED ON BOND and mortgage on real estate worth twice that sum in this City. Also, $2,000 on property in the country, a short distance from this City. Also, to lease or for sale a handsome farm at Far Rockaway, L. I., adjoining the farm of Horace F. Clark, Esq. Address A. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or JOHN L. B. NORTON, on the farm.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Director of this Company this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan 1, 1859, will be collected on purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

$5,500 TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT. INterest, for a term of years, on productive real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

# IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Sheriff-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Ornamental grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Free Stuff ing, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place, Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 88 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS' Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL sizes for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

THOMAS' PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 88 William-st.

# FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTONS, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1825.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $75 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 98,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON No. 493 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 423 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

OUR CLIENT, MR. JAMES YOUNG, OF Glasgow, having transferred to a Company in the United States the exclusive right to use in the United States his patent for purifying Oil from Coal, which patent was issued by the Government of the United States on the 2nd day of March, 1852, and Mr.

## PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, has this story about Brigham Young: "Among the curious developments of the stoppage of a banking-house here recently, is the fact that Brigham Young comes out minus some $10,000, having been a confiding depositor to that extent, through the agency of the Territorial delegate who transacted his financial matters in this quarter. It seems, with all Brigham's devotion to Mormonism, he thought it as well to provide for a wet day elsewhere, and hence has been a imulating the example of some other rulers, who made investments at a distance from the scene of threatened or impending revolution. In this instance, however, fate ruled adversely to the sensual speculator, and he has to mourn the loss of both principal and interest."

An event of curious character occurred recently on the Boulevards of Paris. Count Alton had bookcd a wager at the Jockey Club that he would walk blindfolded from the Bastille in a straight line to the Madeleine, a distance nf four miles. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock in the night, when the line of Boulevard was deserted, and not a soul abroad, the members of the Club witnessed his start, and followed at a proper distance. He had a cane, and poked his way well enough till he came to the intersection of the Sebastopol Boulevard and that of Strasbourg. Here a solution of continuity occurring, and the footpatn on either side failing to guide him, be besitated, and losing the potnts of the compass, he blundered to the north, and arrivad at the railway terminus, losing his het, which was thirty thousand francs.

Another delicate qnestion of difference is stated by a Paris correspondent to bave occurred between Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, and the Pope. A personage nf distinction in Parisian society lately married a young lady nf rank connected with a distinguished family of the Faubourg St. Germain. At the end of some months the family of the lady solicited from Cardinal Morlot a dissolution of the religious tie, with which the Cardinal, pleading the obstacles opposed by the civil contract, refused to comply. The family appealed to the Pope, wbo wrote to the Archbishop to break the marriage. Tbe Archbishop refuses compliance, and tbe matter lies there.

A very interesting "golden wedding" feast in Philadelphia is noticed by the *Bulletin*. Tbe parties were married Nov. 8, 1808. Each of the company assembled on the 50th anniversary received a handsome card, on which were the photographs of the couple whose anniversary was celebrated, with a list of the guests in 1808 and those in 1858. On the reverse was printed the bill of fare for the evening.

Much curiosity is felt at Turin about the impending trial of Count Caccia, who is accused with Cavalier Prina, of extensive frauds and forgeries. Amongst nther transactions they forged the nams nf the Duchess of Genoa to a document, by which they obtained 50,000 francs from the Count d'Harcourt, and it le expected that the Duchess will be a witness at the trial.

Professor Huntington has introduced a liturgy into Harvard College, which he resds to the exclusion of a sermon in the afternoon service on the Sabbath. It consists of an expurgated edition of the Episcopal Liturgy. The Litany is retained, except so much of it as contains the doctrine of the Trinity.

Weak before last a man named Joshua King, a quack doctor, and a local preacher in the M. E. Church, (North,) living on Elk River, Nicholas County, Va., eloped with two grown daughters of Mr. Michael Griffith, leaving his wife and a large family in destitute circumstances.

Colonel and Major Burns, sons of the poet, have accepted the invitation of the Committee of the approaching festival in Glasgow. Samuel Lover, Esq., has intimated his acceptance of a similar invitation, although the *Tribune* killed him off some time ago.

The *Correspondancia Autografa*, a government publication at Madrid, contains the following singular announcement: "General Duice, Captain-General of Catalonia, has been authorized by the Queen, in the kindest terms, to marry the Senora Treserva, who belongs to the best society of Barcelona."

Longfellow's new poem is a godsend to the Boston antiquarians. The papers teem with historica sketches of Puritan customs. The last point in dispute is treated in a communication in the Boston *Advertiser*. The query is, "Did Priscilla Mullins use a small spinning-wheel or a large one."

By the provisions of the will of the late Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, among other bequests, was one to Dr. James Jackson of $500. The heirs, in sending him this amount, inclosed in a note a check for the additional sum nf $5,000, as a token of their respect and esteem.

The Rev. Wm. C. French, of Ironton, Ohio, who is now, and has been the efficient and acceptable Secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church nf this State for twelve years, has received and accepted a call to preach in Christ Church, Oberlin, Ohio.

The Unitarian Church in Harrison-avenue, Boston, recently under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Cooklidge, has invited tbe Rev. Wm. H. Channing, of the Hope Chapel, Liverpool, England, to become its minister.

The "silver wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Pratt, Jr., of Boston, was celebrated last week. "Father Taylor" was among the guests. The hosts were overwhelmed with presents.

Prince Metternich, who is now in Dresden, in company with his son, the Austrian Minister in that city, has visited the Marcolini Palace, in which, 43 years ago, he negotiated peace with the Emperor Napoleon I., and which is now an hospital.

Mr. Wm. J. Phillips, Snperintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, in Philadelphia, bas left for Cuba, for the purpose of putting up a telegraph line for the use of the Governor-General.

Hiram Powers, the sculptor, who has resided at Florence for twenty years or more, is about to revisit the United States.

Casper Souder, Jr., of Philadelphia, is preparing a history of Chestnut-street in that city, giving an account nf the buildings and their occupants.

Mr. Charles Mackay has been delivering his course of lectures on "The Poetry, Songs, and Song Writers of England and Scotland," at the Pavilion, Brighton, to but small audiences.

A nephew of Dr. Waagen, pupil of Professor Kiss, of Berlin, has gone to reside in London as a sculptor.

Herring's picture of "The Village Blacksmith" has been sold for $7,000.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has been lecturing in St. Louis, on "The Laws which govern us."

General Henry K. Oliver has been nominated for Mayor of Lawrence, Mass.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is to espouse the Lady Adela Capel, daughter of the Earl of Essex.


### Explosion of a Metallic Coffin.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

An article under the above caption, taken from the Chicago Press, having been published in 'your widely circulated journal, we deem it a duty to ourselves and the public to make an explanation.

We are the owners and manufacturers of the "*Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Case*," but having no customers within or supply in Chicago or vicinity, it could not have been a case of our manufacture, that, as was stated, "exploded;" but from the description given, we infer that it was a coffin made at the West, as an evasion of the Patent under which we manufacture, styled a "Casket," the top of which is made almost entirely of plate glass.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that from the very principle upon which our Patent Metallic Burial Case is constructed, such a thing as an explosion is impossible.

We could give many instancee from among the many thousands of casee made and sold by us for the last six years, that have been submitted to the severest tests in the transportation of bodies, not only to and from distant parts of our country, but to Europe and the West Indies. Perhaps no more notable occasion or severe test was ever applied than in the case of the transportation of the remains of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, from Washington, during the hottest weather in July, with many delays, to their final resting place in Kentucky, which was done to the entire satisfaction of the Senate Committee who had the matter in charge, and whose certificate to that effect bas been heretofore published.

We might cite hundreds of instances to the same purpose, but believing that with the explanation we have given above, the article which bas been going the rounds, will not tend to decrease the confidence hitherto bestowed by the public upon the Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Cases, as manufactured by us.

We should not intrude ourselves upon your time and space, were it not that the article you have copied makes use of a name or names that have for years been applied exclusively to the article manufactured by us, and thus a great though unintentional injury le done to their reputation.

Yours respectfully,
RAYMOND & Co., No. 536 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSICIANS ROBBED.

Mr. J. C. GAYETTY, of No. 41 Ann-street, has been convicted by thousands of people (heads of families particularly) of robbing the numerous physicians in the United States of large amounts of money. Formerly the faculty reaped quite a harvest from piles, which were produced in the young, and prolonged in the old, by the persistent use of white and printed paper (both poisonous) in the water-closet. Mr. GAYETTY has invented a medicated paper, which *cures* and *prevents* piles, and is a luxury independent of medicated qualities. If this paper comes into general use, we shall hear no more of one of the most tormenting nf all diseases. Sold in all quantities by the inventor, at No. 41 Ann-street; 500 sheets for 50 cents; 1,000 for $1. Who will be without it?

[Advertisement.]

WINTER CLOTHING.—We have this week made a large addition to our stock of Moscow and Labrador Beaver Overcoats, for which the demand has been so large. Our stock of Beaver and Cassimere Winter business Coats. Sacks, Paletots, Pants and Vests to match are also largely replenished, from fabrics of our latest importations. An early call will secure many of our desirable styles that will soon be out of the market.
D. DEVLIN & CO.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All nther qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Poesesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. FLEMING, MAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No wonder the ladies crowd the Fur Trappers' Dépôt. If yon will examine, you will cease in wonder, when fresh furs are daily sold cheaper than was ever known. New lots just received from headquarters. Don't mistake the number.
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Carpete, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingraine 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Coughs, colds, and all bronchial affections, the usual scourges of the season will speedily succumb to the alterative qualities of this hygienic compound. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, is the only recognized Oculist in the United States, and may be consulted hy those suffering from deafness, noise in the head, and all discharges from the ear, with the best assurance of success. His terms are within the reach of all.

[Advertisement.]

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

J. R STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

TO RESTORE VITALITY.

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.


An extraordinary suit has been tried in Canada. At the recent Woodstock assizes, Mr. Horseman, Reeve, and Messrs. Carr and Johns, Councillors far the Townsbip of East Nisscuri, were each mulcted in the sum of $1,000 damages *for mismanaging the township affairs*, and afterward refusing to give their attendance and yield up the books to a commission appointed by the Governor-General to investigate the matter. The plaintiffs in the case were the ratepayers of the township. Tbe affairs of the township appear to have been managed in the most reckless manner, the two Councillors and the Reeve carrying everything beforc them.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 13.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $50,000 U. S. 5s, '75 | 104¾ | 50 Mich. Cen. R. R | 51½ |
| 23,000 N. C. St. 6s | 88¼ | 100 do | 51¾ |
| 27,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89¾ | 100 do | b60 52 |
| 3,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs. | 84¾ | 125 do | b30 52 |
| 1,000 Erie R. con. bs. '71 | 37¾ | 225 do | 62 |
| 6,000 Hd. Bv. R. 3d m. | 72 | 50 Micb. S. & N. I. R. R. | 22¾ |
| 7,000 Harlem R. 1st m. | 87½ | 100 do | b60 23¾ |
| 5,000 Har. 2d mort. bs. | 82½ | 100 do | s30 22 |
| 15 000 Lac. & M. L. G. bs. | 26½ | 100 do | 22½ |
| 2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. bs. | 92 | 100 do | b30 22¾ |
| 10 Bank of America | 112½ | 500 do | s3 22 |
| 6 Bank of Commerce | 104 | 100 La C. & M. R. R. | s3 4½ |
| 30 Amer. Ex. Bank | 106 | 100 do | 4¾ |
| 40 Continental Bank | 101 | 20 M. So. & N. la. G. S. | 61¾ |
| 20 Del. & B. Canal Co. | 97¼ | 530 do | 51¾ |
| 10 Penn. Coal Co. | 79½ | 100 do | s30 51 |
| 100 do | 79¾ | 200 do | s20 51 |
| 70 Pac. M. Steam. Co. | 103 | 200 do | b30 51¾ |
| 50 do | s30 103 | 100 do | b60 51¾ |
| 80 do | 103¼ | 100 do | 51½ |
| 150 Albert Free S. Co. | 5¾ | 250 do | 51 |
| 70 American G. Co. | 9¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 79 |
| 150 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | b30 82¾ | 50 do | s30 79 |
| 1200 do | 82¾ | 25 do | 79¾ |
| 300 do | s10 82¾ | 50 do | b60 79¾ |
| 50 do | b30 83 | 185 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 73¾ |
| 250 do | 83 | 100 do | s10 73¾ |
| 200 do | s5 82¾ | 495 do | 73¾ |
| 100 do | s3 82¾ | 200 do | s30 73¾ |
| 50 Erie R. R. | 16¾ | 50 do | b30 73¾ |
| 50 Hudson River R. | 32¾ | 100 Cleve. & To. R. R. | 32¾ |
| 50 do | b30 32¾ | 600 do | 32¾ |
| 50 do | b30 32 | 400 do | 32⅝ |
| 115 Brooklyn City R. | 110 | 700 do | 32 |
| 1250 Reading Railr'd. c | 50¾ | 50 Ch. & R. I. R. R. | 64 |
| 200 do | b30 50¾ | 150 do | 64¼ |
| 200 do | 50¾ | 100 do | s30 64 |
| 50 do | c 50¾ | 1200 do | 64½ |
| 20 New-Jersey R. R. | 128 | 50 do | s5 64½ |
| 100 Panama R. R. | 119 | 100 do | s30 64¾ |
| 15 Cleve. C. & C. R. R. | 84 | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $35,000 Missonrl St. 6s | 89¾ | 100 Harlem Pref. | 29¾ |
| 10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..b60 | 94 | 100 do | 30 |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s | 96¾ | 500 Reading R. R. | s3 50¾ |
| 500 do | 96¾ | 75 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 52¾ |
| 5,000 N. J. Cen. 2 m. h. | 90 | 150 Micb. S. & N. I. R. | 22½ |
| 2,000 Harlem R. 1st m. | 87¾ | 400 Mich S. & N. I. G. Stk. | 51¾ |
| 4,000 LaC. & Mil. l. g. h. | 27 | 100 do | s30 51 |
| 15 Am Ex. Bank | 106¾ | 10 do | 51¾ |
| 170 Pacific M. S. Co. | 104¾ | 300 do | s10 51¾ |
| 50 do | s10. 104¾ | 100 do | h10 51¾ |
| 50 do | s60. 103¾ | 150 Gal. & Ch. R. R. | b60 74 |
| 150 N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 82¾ | 100 do | 73¾ |
| 200 do | h10 82¾ | 50 Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R. | 64¼ |
| 150 do | s3 82¾ | 200 do | s10 64½ |
| 100 do | b30 82¾ | 100 do | 64½ |
| 400 do | 82¾ | 150 do | 64 |
| 125 do | 82¾ | 50 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 13 |
| 50 Erie R. R. | 16¾ | 25 Harlem R. R. | 12¾ |
| 12 do | 16¼ | 475 do | 12¾ |
| 600 Hudson Riv. R. | b30 33 | 50 do | s10 12¾ |
| 200 do | 33 | 9500 Ill. Cen. bds | 92¾ |
| 185 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 79¾ | 500 do | 92¼ |

MONDAY, Nov. 15—A. M.

At the Stock Exchange, through the past week, the prevailing account was against the market, and prices left off, on Saturday, 1@2 ℔ cent. weaker than at the close of the previous week. The *Bear* speculators have increased in number at the Board of Brokers, and very considerably incrcased their line of short sales since the turn of the market at the close of October. On the other hand, the *Bulls*, who profited largely by the steady and rapid rise through that month, aided by the *bona fide* purchases of the public in State Stocks, Railway Mortgages, and Dividend Shares, seem to make less resistance to the present decline than usual. In this they are probably governed by the conviction that the market is more likely to bc heavily oversold after a fall of 5 or 8 ℔ cent. than on the first evidences of weakness. The inconsistencies of speculation so frequently evinced on the Street at least lend color to this conclusion. The following is the general course of prices through the week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S | 104¼@104¾ int. fm. Jan. |
| New-York Central | 83⅜@84⅞@82¾ |
| New-York and Erie | 16¾@16⅞@16⅞ |
| Reading | 51⅜@50⅝@51¾@50¾ |
| Rock Island | 65⅝@63¾@65@64 |
| Michigan Southern | 23⅜@23@22½ |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 52⅜@53⅜@51¾ |
| Michigan Central | 55¼@53@52¼ |
| Toledo | 33⅞@33¾@32¾ |
| Galena | 75⅝@73¾@74 |
| Illinois Central | 83¾@80@79¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 106¾@103@104¾ |
| Panama | 119@120@119 |
| Missouris | 89⅞@90@89¾ |
| Virginias | 93⅜@94@94 |
| Tennessees | 96@96¼@96 |
| La Crosse Bonds | 25¾@27⅜@27 |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 94¼@92@92½ |
| California Sevens | 91@90 |

The speculative sales against Galena, Rock Island and Michigan Central effected the most marked decline. Similar sales against New-York Central were freely made, though the stock evinced more strength early in the week, and reached to 84⅜ ℔ cent., after which it was ground down to 82½@82¾ ℔ cent., a fall of 1 ℔ cent. from the price of Saturday week. The contest on Reading, between the Philadelphia market and our Stock Exchange, was active, involving some heavy time operations, at lower figures, on account of the relative scarcity of cash certificates. In the case of the Western Roads, the *Street* sellers are professedly moving on the light receipts in October and early in November, which they insist must continue through the Winter months. Ae no pains are spared to impress this temporary drawback upon lines like the Galena and Michigan Central, which, in years past, have enjoyed a large share of confidence and yielded handsome dividends, on the public, who look to immediate rather than remote results, without due regard to the difference of price, the effect is, of course, unfavorable to the general Share list. It is made to bear as far as practicable upon New-York Central, whose business since 1st October has been growing rather than losing upon the result of last Fall, and upon Reading, whose Coal tonnage has partially recovered within the same period. Some of the Railway mortgages are also partially weakened, though a good inquiry is continued for most of the Bonds near home, as the Central, Hudson and Harlem issues. The shares of the two latter have also ruled steady. Panama rather stronger. Pacific Mail somewhat unsettled through the week, but firmer at the close. The State Stock list is very steady, and the offerings of most descriptions quite moderate.

Our people seem as restless and impatient on the Customs revenue as on the Railway traffic Their make it a point in speculating on the future never to look back. What has been, in the way of prosperity, is never to be again. And in looking forward, the inevitable present must be made the rule of all conclusions, particularly on the *dark* side. The Tariff, readjusted less than two years ago, must be picked to pieces, because the crisis has, for the moment, reduced the scale of importation, and perforce the scale of Federal income. The apprehension, therefore, is of an endless Public Debt. This Debt stood $76,065,216 five years ago. The surplus income growing out of four or five years of active importation reduced the snm to $25,165,154. Of the $50,000,000 redeemed, $30,000,000 is now reborrowed, but at a reduced rate of interest. This thirty is made to loom in the distance as fifty or sixty, and it may be to some gloomy imaginations one hundred millions, unless tbe tariff be changed or direct taxation resorted to, or tea and coffee transferred from the free list.

We confess we cannot look at the subject in this light, any more than we can believe that the prosperity of the Northwest and its once abundant crops are never to be restored to the help of its railways again. In the various mutations of material fortune to this good country, our own observation has been that the years of real depression, in trade, are scarcely as one in five, and even the exceptional year is often accompanied by a sectional prosperity, (as in the instance of the Cotton States in the present emergency,) which goes far to relieve the general embarrassment. The low price of food, which is quoted against the West and its public works, is, after all, unattended by any reduction of *quantity* sent forward to the seaboard markets. On the contrary, the Winter supplies for the consumption of the Atlantic manufacturing and commercial States are heavy beyond recent example, and their very cheapness is adding immensely to the employment of factory labor and to the comfort and content, if not to the rapid increase of our City and suburban population. The reaction of this upon the interests of the mannfactnrer, the builder, real estate owner and our Eastern public works, is almost immediate as well as most important. It accounts, in a good degree, for what surprises some of our neighbors, the continued comparative activity on the Baltimore, Pennsylvania, New-York Central, Hudson, Harlem and other Eastern roads, while the lines West of Chicago are doing poorly, and the Michigan roads not quite up to last season. The effect upon the consumption of Foreign Goods in New-England and the great Middle States will follow as surely as the Spring succeeds to the coming Winter—as surely as the Cotton crop and its reliable market have already sustained and added to the consuming ability of the Southern States. With the return of the ordinary scale of Foreign Importations, and the accustomed ability of the people to consume of both home and foreign fabrics, the Treasury will find a return of Custom-house income equal to its legitimate wants. In the meanwhile, even though the delay shonld be greater than at present reasonably anticipated, the ability of the Government to borrow, and their right, by every claim of punctuality and past liberality in redeeming the public faith, to owe seventy-five millions again, or a hundred millions if need be, are unqnestionable. The extreme sum wonld be less than *a single year's interest* on the public debt of Great Britain.

The foreign trade at the port of New-York the past week shows a total import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,917,879. The same week last year, $2,372,183. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $870,810. Same week last year, $1,426,905. The Export of Specie, $142,316. Same week last year, $697,649. The Sub-Trcasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $7,807,518, against $8,256,042 at the close of the previous week. The Gold exchangcs with the South are still against the city, though the remittances in that direction have fallen off, compared with the previous fortnight. About $800,000 went from Bank, and $200,000 from the Sub-Treasury during the week by express and coast steamer. And as the California receipts, $1,672,676, come into Bank after the averages of the week are made up, the probability is that the official statement this afternoon will show a moderate falling off on the Specie average, which stood last Monday, $26,337,355. Tbc business of the present week will open with a rising average, and an actual stock of bullion in Bank a million of dollars or more above the return. The market for Money ruled easy through the past week, at tbc low terms previously quoted, and with a manifestly free supply from lenders on Saturday. Tbc Exchange on London has fallen to 109@109¼ ℔ cent., and on Paris to f.5.18¾@f.5.17½ to the dollar.

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days ago, the import entries for ten months of the calendar year, of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted to ..... $126,820,000
Add one week in November ..... 5,570,196
Total to date ..... $132,390,196
Against same time, 1857 ..... 202,817,242
Decrease this year to date ..... $70,427,046

The same tables make the Export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles reexported for ten months of the year to October 31 ..... $51,399,000
Add ooe week in November ..... 2,123,010
Total to date ..... $53,522,010
Against same time, 1857 ..... 65,266,458
Decreasc this year to date ..... $11,744,448

The export of Specie is made by the same tables to Oct. 31 ..... $23,631,000
Add one week in November ..... 327,367
Total to date ..... $23,958,367
Against same time in 1857 ..... 34,709,649
Decrease this year to daie ..... $10,751,282

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port tbe 1st November inst., since Jan. 1, 1858, are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From California | | $31,816,707 |
| Europe, Mexico, &c | | 2,110,000 |
| Total receipts | | $33,926,707 |
| In 1857, to same date: | | |
| From California | $26,726,929 | |
| From abroad | 9,183,000 | $35,909,929 |
| Decrease this season | | $1,983,222 |

The California Gold remittance at hand on Saturday is larger than looked for, and larger by half a million than the corresponding arrival last season.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD—FISCAL YEAR 1858.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct., '57, recp'ts | $651,442 | April, '58 | $701,916 |
| November | 610,735 | May | 557,966 |
| December | 652,299 | June | 465,502 |
| Jan., '58 | 430,376 | July | 474,353 |
| February | 406,225 | August | 543,109 |
| March | 557,827 | September | 650,363 |
| Total for year | | | $6,704,113 |

The resulting account current of the year we understand will be made up and printed in season for the annual meeting of the shareholders at Albany on the 8th December. We have reason to believe that it will show full *Eight ℔ cent.* to the stock after providing for the operating expenses, renewal of roadway and repair of embankment and all other charges incident to the year. The gross traffic is cut down $1,323,138 from the previous year by reason of the temporary revulsion in the general business of the country. In that year $525,536, or about 2½ ℔ cent. net surplus over the 8 ℔ cent., was added to the income account. That this surplus is not now drawn upon to meet the regular dividends through the crisis season argues an improved economy in the practical management and expenses of the property; the more so, as, during the Summer months, an unpleasant and damaging controversy with the Erie road was kept peuding. The September earnings stand thus:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1858—Earnings of Sept. prnper | | $602,438 |
| Arrearages of previous 11 months | | 47,925 |
| Aggregete | | $650,363 |
| 1857—Month proper | $799,784 | |
| Arrearages | 62,733 | $862,517 |
| Decrease proper | $197,346 | |
| And in arrearages | 14,808 | $212,154 |

This return closes up the old year. The business in October is understood to show an increase of $52,000 on the freight traffic, as compared with last season. The passenger receipts, not yet adjusted with the connecting roads West, indicate no falling off. And thus far in November, the whole business is something ahead of last year, and the prospect for an early closing of the Canal navigation adds to the prospect of a heavier merchandise traffic toward the close of the month.

We learn that the Bank Department is now actively employed in registering and countersigning new circulation for both the City and Country Banks. About a million of dollars has been added to the active circulation of the State since the last return was made up. Among the securities recently lodged with the Superintendent is about $500,000 of the new Federal Stock. Of the Country Banks, West and South of Albany, about 180 make their exchanges of currency through the Albany Assorting House, jointly conducted by the Bank of the Interior and Albany Merchants' Bank.

At New-Orleans, Exchange on New-York is in active request, 60-day bills 97¾@98¼, with few bills to be had (says the *Picayune* of Nov. 7) below 98. Sight checks are 99@99¼ ℔ cent. The following is the

In reference to the rumored irregularities in the Land Grant Mortgage of the La Crosse Company, the President, Mr. STANTON, writes that the mortgage was "duly executed and recorded agreeably to the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and that no informality of any kind exists. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage, and the amount limited to four millions of dollars,—that within the last six weeks Messrs. J. T. SOUTTER, G. C. BRONSON and SHEPHERD KNAPP, the Trustees named in the mortgage, published a card that in no event could the amount of bonds exceed the sum of four millions of dollars."

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State | ¼@— | Mobile | par. |
| New-England | ½@— | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ½@⅝ |
| Jersey | ½@— | Indiana Free | 1¼@— |
| Philadelphia | 1-10@— | Missouri | ⅝@— |
| Penn. Country | ½@— | Michigan | ⅝@— |
| Penn. par in Phil. | ½@— | Illinnis and Wis. | 1¼@— |
| Baltimore City | 1-3@— | Tennessee Old | 1@— |
| Msryland | ½@— | Tennessee Free | .2@— |
| Virginia Old | ½@— | Canada | ½@— |
| Virginia Free | ½@— | Phila. Checks | ½@— |
| North Carolina & Ga. | ½@¾ | Balt. Checks | 1-5@— |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | ½@— | Boston Checks | ½@— |
| New-Orleans | Par@¼ pr. | | |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | 82 | 85 |
| 120 acres | 72 | 75 |
| 80 acres | 82 | 85 |
| 40 acres | 110 | 115 |

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Land Warrants as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | 84 | 87 |
| 120 acres | 72 | 75 |
| 80 acres | 84 | 87 |
| 40 acres | 110 | 115 |

We hear that the name of Mr. JAMES T. SOUTTER, of the Bank of the Republic, is prominently canvassed by the dominant party in this City for the office of Comptroller at the December election.

In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the inquiry into the charges filed against JAS. P. KILBREATH and N. C. MCLEAN,—in connection with the Ohio Life and Trust Company,—for contempt toward the orders and process of the Supreme Court by their action in certain proceedings in the United States Court, was resumed before Judge STORER. Answers to the charges were read by Mr. MCLEAN in person and by Mr. TODD for J. P. KILBREATH. They alleged that the charges were wholly without foundation, and that what the one did was under a conscientious discharge of his professional duties—and the other in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court appointing him receiver. Messrs. TODD and STANBERY addressed the Court, the latter counsel at great length—and principally upon the point of jurisdiction, upon which he contended the whole question must turn. The further hearing of the case was postponed to Thursday, Judge STORER intimating that he would not decide the question until Monday, Nov. 15. About fifty of the creditors of the Trust Company met at Cincinnati, also on Wednesday, (all lawyers having been requested to absent themselves,) to vote upon certain resolntions that had been proposed for preeantation to the Judges of the conflicting Courts. The resolntions—which were to the effect that it was most desirable that the Courts would promptly aettle the question of jurisdiction, and which occasioned much discussion—were finally passed, with but two negative votes. The tenor of the resolutions—eight in all—may be judged from the sixth and seventh of the series,—which we annex:

"That it is not our purpose, nor in our opinion would it be just, to impeach the purity and integrity of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; but it is our firm conviction, that at least some of the late Directors and Assignees of the O. L. I. & T. Company have, to cover up their deeds, taken a disgraceful and outrageous part in complicating the proceedings for the liquidation of their trust, and that they continue to show, as they have ever shown, notwithstanding their great sympathy for Banks, the most heartless disregard for private creditors, including hard-working mechanics and farmers, aged and infirm persons, widows and orphans, whose hopes in life have been blasted by the hands which are still, with apparent satisfaction, lifted up against them.

That we hereby invoke the coöperation of the Courts, and all right-minded men in the community, in frowning down all attempts to prolong existing difficulties, and seeking a removal at once of all technical obstructions to a practical, beneficial and speedy settlement of the business of the O. L. I. & T. Co., and the distribution of its assets."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

| Banks. | Loans. Nov. 6 | Loans. Oct. 30. | Specie. Nov. 6 | Specie. Oct. 30. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 4,032,786 | 4,148,073 | 2,418,975 | 2,807,264 |
| Canal Bank | 1,973,385 | 2,129,477 | 858,278 | 784,308 |
| Louisiana | 2,389,639 | 2,857,240 | 2,733,683 | 2,694,708 |
| Louisiana State | 4,021,729 | 4,133,945 | 3,035,294 | 2,718,887 |
| Mech. & Trad | 823,863 | 652,223 | 456,730 | 529,129 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns. | 1,346,359 | 1,322,336 | 810,820 | 673,205 |
| Southern Bank | 169,363 | 179,596 | 737,881 | 637,556 |
| Union Bank | 1,124,279 | 1,178,149 | 503,287 | 491,817 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 265,601 | 274,809 | 287,827 | 235,812 |
| Crescent City | 939,893 | 980,176 | 360,881 | 302,871 |
| Bank of America | 695,104 | 689,806 | 337,536 | 305,306 |
| Total | 18,107,801 | 18,545,880 | 12,540,982 | 12,177,863 |
| | Decrease...$441,079 | | Increase...$363,119 | |

CASH LIABILITIES.

| Banks. | Circulation. Nov. 6. | Circulation. Oct. 30. | Deposits. Nov. 6. | Deposits. Oct. 30. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,205,920 | 2,214,755 | 4,509,855 | 4,803,803 |
| Canal Bank | 598,350 | 573,510 | 1,273,862 | 1,297,499 |
| Lonisiana | 740,259 | 742,489 | 4,127,789 | 3,945,032 |
| Lonisiana State | 1,428,200 | 1,434,295 | 4,703,052 | 4,462,797 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 176,885 | 128,715 | 841,500 | 909,505 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 442,240 | 421,895 | 1,173,382 | 1,206,971 |
| Southern Bank | 209,465 | 205,810 | 280,620 | 263,284 |
| Union Bank | 545,765 | 535,230 | 945,816 | 853,932 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 370,855 | 370,570 | 469,086 | 315,587 |
| Crescent City | 123,650 | 134,960 | 422,218 | 409,339 |
| Bank of America | 194,125 | 177,575 | 543,966 | 541,492 |
| Total | 7,055,714 | 6,985,839 | 19,220,866 | 19,009,231 |
| | Increase....$69,875 | | Increase....$211,635 | |

| Banks. | Exchange. Nov. 6. | Exchange. Oct. 30. | Due Hist. Banks. Nov. 6. | Due Hist. Banks. Oct. 30. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,225,180 | 1,962,635 | 437,346 | 459,353 |
| Canal Bank | 1,493,367 | 1,465,015 | 145,992 | 138,233 |
| Louisiana | 1,000,221 | 767,090 | 675,490 | 582,151 |
| Louisiana State | 746,401 | 692,027 | 425,194 | 448,357 |
| Mech. and Trad | 444,990 | 416,490 | 48,567 | 60,960 |
| B'k of N. Orleans | 746,830 | 835,103 | 3,987 | 4,347 |
| Southern Bank | 451,527 | 522,213 | | |
| Union Bank | 369,607 | 291,406 | 74,206 | 100,455 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 351,159 | 257,778 | 34,013 | 32,968 |
| Crescent City | 165,734 | 186,957 | 11,024 | 13,546 |
| Bank of America | 5 901 | 19,273 | | |
| Total | 8,000,317 | 7,415,987 | 1,855,819 | 1,840,370 |
| | Increase...$584,380 | | Increase....$15,449 | |


## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858


### The Coal Trade.

*From the Miner's Journal, Nov. 13.*

The trade continues to increase slightly in the old regions over last year's business—but in the new regions the increase is considerable. We have gained largely over last year's business within the last four or five weeks, more largely than we anticipated—but as the season is so near the close we cannot expect to make up the whole deficiency.

The trade sums up this week as follows, showing an increase of 24,204 tons for the week, over 19,000 tons of which is by the Pennsylvania Coal Company and from Scranton South:

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill—Railroad | 33,187 | 35,740 |
| Schnylkill—Canal | 41,226 | 45.403 |
| Lehigh—Railroad | 10,097 | 10.329 |
| Lehigh—Canal | 24,573 | 27,387 |
| Delaware & Hudson Company | 16,903 | 12,994 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Company | 8,583 | 18,031 |
| Scranton, South | 947 | 9,970 |
| Scranton, North | 1,600 | 1,471 |
| Total | 137,121 | 161,325 |

The trade sums up in the aggregate as follows:

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill—Railroad | 1,615,908 | 1,442,435 |
| Schuylkill—Canal | 1,130,076 | 1,145,621 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 291,171 | 426,938 |
| Lehigh Valley Canal | 825,070 | 804,981 |
| Delaware & Hudson Co | 441,430 | 319,017 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co | 521,229 | 585,786 |
| Scranton, South | 273,450 | 446,843 |
| Scranton, North

# EUROPE.

## ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

## ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

## Burning of an American Steamship.

## An American Packet-ship Foundered at Sea.

## A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROJECTED.

## THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

## Interesting from India, China and Australia.

## Cotton Steady — Breadstuffs Firm — Consols 98 1-8.

The United States mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, R. E. Lennox, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *Vanderbilt* went into the Southampton docks on Monday, Nov. 1, to be overhauled, in consequence of her having touched the ground in the Weser, as she was leaving Bremen, which caused her to leak. Her departure was, therefore, delayed twenty-four hours beyond the stated period.

She reports an unusually severe and wintry passage.

On the morning of the 5th inst., off Scilly, the *Vanderbilt* saw a large propeller, bound up Channel.

On the evening of the 11th, twenty miles east of Cape Race, she passed a large steamer, supposed to be the *Fulton*.

At midnight of the 12th she passed the steamship *Persia*, thirty miles southeast of Sable Island.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool Oct. 31.

On the night of the 20th September she spoke the *Europa*; on the 26th signaled a large screw-steamer; and on the 30th she passed the ships *Mary Crocker* and *Princess Royal*, and steamship *Asia* bound to New-York.

The *Prince Albert* arrived at Galway on Saturday, Sept. 29; sighted the Irish coast at 6:30 P. M. on the 28th.

The mail steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec Oct. 23, passed Donaghadee on the afternoon of the 3d inst. She was expected in the Mersey on the following morning.

If we may trust a dispatch in the London *Times*, Nov. 4, the steamship *Hudson*, of the North German Lloyds Association, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 2d inst., at her anchorage in Bremerhaven. No particulars of the casualty reach us, but as she was announced for departure on the 6th inst., it is supposed that a large part of her cargo was destroyed. The *Hudson* was a superb first-class, iron screw steamer, nearly new, having made but one round trip between Bremen and New-York. She is said to have had £70,000 secured on her at London Lloyds.

The New-York packet ship *A. Z.*, Captain GREENMAN, for Glasgow, from New-York, foundered at sea, but passengers and crew were all saved.

The following letter, from Captain GREENLAND, is published in the Liverpool papers:

"We sailed from New-York for Glasgow on the 28th September, with a crew of 17, and 60 passengers. The weather was boisterous until Saturday, the 2d October, when a gale came on from the westward and continued till Tuesday, the 5th, when in lat. 42° N., long. 50° W. The gale was terrible, the ship on her beam ends, with ten feet of water in the hold, and fast sinking, when we fell in with toe British ship *Admiral*, Captain CHARLES MATHEWS, from St. Johns, for Liverpool, who kindly took us all on board and brought us here in safety this morning. I am short of words to express my feelings and gratitude to Captain MATHEWS for his kindness, benevolence and humanity to myself, passengers and crew. He divided everything he had with us, and put himself, officers and crew to the greatest inconvenience for our comfort. I sincerely regret that my circumstances do not permit of my making any other compensation than this public acknowledgement to the generous, noble, kind-hearted man and true British sailor.

THOMAS GREENLAND,
For self and those under my command.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1, 1858."

The Galway *Vindicator* says: "We are enabled to announce to-day that a company is in course of formation, to be called the British and Canadian Submarine Telegraph Company, (Limited,) the object of which will be to connect the most important British North American colonies with Great Britain by electric telegraph, commencing with that portion of the line between Galway and Quebec, and extending it onwards to the Pacific as soon after as may be deemed expedient. The company propose that the first section shall commence here, cross the Atlantic to the Straits of Belle Isle, and follow the course of the river St. Lawrence to Quebec. The wire to be used will be of a totally different nature and construction from any hitherto employed, and the whole arrangements will be such as to secure its being successfully laid."

The people of Limerick are not entirely hopeless of something being done by Government for the Shannon as well as for Galway. They have received from the Admiralty a letter assuring them that the Commission sent to examine the latter harbor is to report upon the comparative advantages of the several West of Ireland ports.

During the past week a number of telegraphic engineers have been engaged in the work of submerging a telegraphic cable from the Norfolk coast to Emden, Hanover. Intelligence of its complete submersion has not yet been received.

The Brighton *Guardian* learns from a reliable source that it is the intention of the Independent Liberal Party in the House of Commons to introduce a reform bill early in the approaching session, and that the task will devolve upon Mr. BRIGHT.

A dreadful catastrophe has taken place at Bradford. A large quantity of arsenic appears to have been mixed with lozenges and sold at a retailer's shop. All who partook of them were attacked with terrible pains, and several died before the cause was discovered. More than one hundred and eighty-three persons are still suffering from the effects of the poison, and no fewer than sixteen had already died at the latest advices. It appears to have been the mistake of a chemist's assistant. The name of the unhappy person is WM. GODDARD, who was brought before the Borough Magistrates on the 2d inst., and a formal inquest had. The testimony of WM. BORNISTON, an officer of the Detective Force, sets forth the source of the calamity:

"WM. BURNISTON, detective officer of the Police force, said that he heard on Sunday of several children having died, and he went to the house of MARK BURRAN, Jewett-street, Brick-lane, where he found two children dead, and learned that BURRAN himself had taken some of the lozenges; and having learned from whom he had bought them, he went up the house of WM. HARDAKER, North Wing, and inquired respecting them of that person, whom he found in a state of suffering. HARDAKER at once stated that he had purchased them from JOSEPH NEAL, of Stone-street, and had got four parcels of 10 pounds each, in all. He then found that Police Constable had got possession of them, and he went to Mr. NEAL'S, who told him that the lozenges were partly from a mineral called 'dafi,' and had purchased it from Mr. GEORGE HODGKINSON, at Shipley. He (BURNISTON) then went with him to Shipley, but when they went to Mr. 's house, he was from home, and they saw, young man GODDARD, and asked him if he had not taken some stuff about a week ago, on the Wednesday? And in reply he asked me if it was 'calabun,' or 'dafi?' He then said oe had sold some of it. He took them to the cask from which he had taken the quantity named, and showed them the material, which Mr. NEAL immediately said was not 'dafi.' As they were further examining the article, Mr. HODGSON came in, and at once told them that the cask contained arsenic, and held 1 cwt. After some further conversation the officer left, bringing GODDARD with him, accompanied by NEAL. GODDARD had only been about three weeks with Mr. HODGSON, and knew little about the business. The statement had got abroad that the cask was labeled 'Poison,' but BURNISTON says that they examined it minutely, and could not find any such label upon it."

The following Circular, which has been issued by the Ecuadorian Commission in London, corroborates the statements already made in the NEW-YORK TIMES:

"ECUADORIAN FOREIGN DEBT.—A company is in course of formation, under the title of 'The Ecuador Land Company,' for the purpose of making available a portion of the land (on the west coast) granted by the Ecuadorian Government to the holders of land warrants. By the successful establishment of that Company, the dividends on the consolidated bonds will considerably improve, and the attainment of the maximum rate of interest to which they are entitled, will be thereby accelerated. Arrangements will be made with that Company to insure a preferential allotment of shares to holders of Ecuadorian Bonds; and on your leaving your name and address at this office, a prospectus will be forwarded to you in due time.

Ecuadorian Commission of Agency, 11, Austinfriars, November 1, 1858."

In regard to the state of the Anglo-Mexican bonds, the London *Times*, in its city article, has the following information:

"It appears that, although Vera Cruz is in the hands of the opponents of the Government, the claims of the bondholders upon the customs are recognized, and that about £7,000 has thus been collected. A visit of Her Majesty's ship *Basilisk* to the port has probably had some influence in producing this good result. As the Government at Mexico have undertaken to allow the foreign creditors to appoint Interventors to receive at each Custom-house their share of the duties, there will be reason to hope that, should the Government succeed in establishing themselves, the future collections will be better than at former periods. On the other hand, if the Constitutionalists gain the day, there can be no doubt the British Minister will insist that this measure of their predecessors shall be confirmed, and, meanwhile, it is satisfactory to find that they profess to comply with our requirements. In the other event of an American annexation, there is, according to the admission of the NEW-YORK TIMES, 'no conceivable mode by which that result can take place which does not include a Federal guarantee of the debt.' Whatever turn, therefore, affairs may take, there is room to hope the prospects of the bondholders are not discouraging."

A special meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company took place on Tuesday, the 2d, when it was resolved to wind up voluntarily. This step is preliminary to the sale of the *Great Eastern* to the new Great Ship Company, under the plan already described.

In American Securities there was a reduction of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Central. Atlantic Telegraph left off at 330@360.

Mr. BRIGHT'S speech at Birmingham about reform is commented on by most of the Paris papers.

The *Presse d'Orient*, among other particulars which it gives relative to the ratification of the Convention of the 19th August, on the subject of the Danubian Principalities, states that that Convention will, if possible, receive its complete and definitive execution early in January.

Speculation is becoming more active in Paris, and merchants are now more liberal in their credit. The commercial bills presented for discount at the Bank of France on Thursday, 28th September, amounted to 25,000,000f., being the largest sum offered in one day to the Bank for many months. The gold in its cellars is said to have declined to about 530,000,000 francs. The shopkeepers of Paris likewise are better satisfied with their sales last week.

The bullion in the Bank of France is reported to have experienced a further decline of nearly £1,000,000 since the 15th of October, the date of the last return.

The *Moniteur*, of the Island Réunion, brings the detailed report of the seizure of the French ship *Alfred*, by the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique. The ship had before been visited by an English cruiser, but as the explanations of the Captain proved satisfactory, no search had been made. The vessel having been restored to liberty by the Governor of Mozambique, before even a French reclamation was made, the incident is not likely to give rise to another altercation. The Governor of Mozamhique throws the blame on his subordinate, at Ibo, who committed the mistake.

Another vessel, belonging to La Réunion, has been pillaged on the coast of Africa. The Captain and a great part of the crew were massacred. The name of the latter vessel was the *Anna*. The emigrants rose upon the officers and crew, and but two of their number escaped.

The *Charles-Georges* was handed over to the French Agent on the 23d ult., and a French war steamer was getting up steam to tow her out; the other French vessels were to leave on the following day. The popular feeling at Lisbon was very strong, because of the non-interference of England.

The Government had decided that the state of siege shall be raised at Malaga. The coalition of the parties in opposition to the Ministry has had the majority in the elections at Madrid. The Government had everywhere triumphed in the provinces. General tranquility reigns in all parts of the country.

The *Correspondancia Autografa* states that the Government has resolved to send 1,000 additional men, under three generals, twenty large siege pieces, and four batteries of Artillery to Cuba.

A telegram from Cadiz states that the *Petronilla* frigate, the war steamer *Isabel*, and the *Mari Infante* transport, had set sail for Cuba, with 610 rank and file, 16 officers, and a battalion of marines.

The *Peninsular Correspondence* has the following:

"Authentic information has been received from Mexico with reference to the steps already taken by the Commander of the Spanish naval forces in Tampico Roads. The Mexican Military Governor had insisted upon the Spanish men-of-war weighing anchor and stanoing out to sea. The Commander of the Spanish flotilla replied that he was there for the protection of Her Catholic Majesty's subjects, and that any attempt to force him thence would be energetically repelled. We have already mentioned the efforts made by the Spanish Government to obtain proper reparation from the Mexican Republic for the outrages committed on Spanish subjects. We are willing to believe that the consequent appeals made by the Opposition Press with reference to this subject have their source in the purest patriotism, and that there is no tendency in this country to make 'political capital' out of a question of national honor, in which, if the worst come to the worst, the ties of a common origin and language must be overlooked, and the calamities of unhappy Mexico augmented by all the horrors of a foreign war. Well-disciplined troops are already on their way to Havana, and if, after exhausting the means which humanity suggests, it is found impossible to effect an adjustment, Spain is ready to act with energy, and with the military and naval forces which are at the disposal of the veteran Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, there is no doubt of success. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor SATURNINO CALDERON COLLANTES, has already made a frank explanation of the views and intentions of the Cabinet, and the feelings of the Queen, with reference to the Mexican question to the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique. This declaration has been received with every mark of satisfaction by the representatives of the great Powers, who watch with interest every phase of this important question."

It was rumored at Berlin that the Prussian Ministry was on the eve of dissolution. According to a telegram in the Brussels *Indépendance*, the Prince of Hohenzollern, JIGMARINGEN, of the Liberal party, is entrusted with the organization of a new one.

According to a dispatch in the *Times* of the 4th inst., the following members of a new Prussian Ministry have been appointed: Prince HOHENZOLLERN, President of the Council; M. SCHLEINITZ, Foreign Affairs; M. BETHMAN-HOLLWEG, Public Instruction; General BONIN, War. The rest of the present Ministers are to be dismissed as soon as the arrangements for supplying their places are completed.

Recently several Prussian and other German papers have been confiscated by the police.

Madame IDA PFEIFFER, the well-known traveler, is dead.

The Belgian *Moniteur* announces that M. BARROT presented letters putting an end to his mission as Extraordinary Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of Belgium to the Emperor of the French at the Belgian Court.

The head-quarters of the Austrian army in Italy are to be transferred to Verona. The army is to be reinforced by two more divisions.

The Marquis MIGLIORATI, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Piedmont at Rome, has joined with the Duke DE GRAMMONT in making representations to Cardinal ANTONELLI against the abduction of young MORTARA.

The office of Minister of Marine has been conferred on ALI PACHA.

A third sitting had taken place of the Conference charged with the duty of defining the frontiers of Montenegro.

The *Coradoc*, on board of which Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had embarked, ran ashore near Smyrna. The passengers and crew were saved.

ALI GHALIB, son of RENSCHID PASHA, and son-in-law of the Sultan, has been drowned in the Bosphorus. He was on board a small vessel, which was dashed to pieces by collision with a steamer.

According to the correspondent of the London *Times*, "The diplomatic ire kindled by the sudden growth of the small American corvette at the Dardanelles into a huge frigate in the Golden Horn, has found vent in a protest of the Ambassadors, which, however, does not prevent the *Wabash* from being still an object of curiosity and conjecture. The other day some of her officers being over at Scutari, where the Sultan was reviewing some troops, His Majesty made inquiries about them, and asked the American Consul to present them to him, and yesterday he went on board himself to inspect the vessel. Since her arrival we have quite a Cherbourg on a small scale; scarcely a moment passes without the flash and thunder of cannon; every one salutes every one else. Among the conjectures and *on dits* about the interesting stranger, is one to the effect that the *Wabash* will make a trip to the Black Sea. If this should prove true, it will be rather more embarrassing for diplomacy than a single passage of the Dardanelles."

KASULI EFFENDI, who was sent last Spring with ETHEM PASHA as Commissioner to Servia, will return there again, to try and arrange matters between the Prince and the national party. A telegram had arrived at the French Embassy, at Constantinople, announcing a new outbreak, in which twenty Mussulmans lost their lives, as well as a conflict between the Orthodox and Roman Catholic peasantry.

From Bagdad the news is likewise unsatisfactory—nay, threatening. There is news of a defeat of OMAR PASHA; the details still wanting. Only so much is known, that he made an expedition in the direction of Hillah, to enforce the conscription, was surrounded by Arabs, and had to retreat, forced by hunger.

M. SABATIER and Captain PULLEN, left Suez for Djidda on the 8th inst., by the *Cyclops*. It is understood that for the present the two Commissioners will occupy themselves exclusively with the adjustment of the claims brought forward by the European merchants for losses and damage sustained through the late outbreak. The total amount of the indemnity demanded is said to exceed £500,000. ISMAIL PASHA and his prisoners have gone on to Constantinople. What may be the intentions of the Porte it is difficult to conjecture, but for the present Djidda continues without a Turkish Commissioner.

The Teheran *Gazette*, which, by-the-bye, his Majesty the Shah edits himself, brings an explanation of the dismissal of the Prime Minister. This dismissal was as we expected. The article is very short and merely says that the imputations against Mr. MOSRAT and another person (the wife of MIRZA FAOLISM KHAN) have proved unfounded. This retraction will pass from the Teheran *Gazette* into the official history of the State. The Shah claims 9,000,000f. from the dismissed Premier.

From a dispatch received at the East India House we learn from India that the advanced force under Captain MAYNE, consisting of 420 sabres of the Malwa Field Force, reached Seronge on the 30th of September, but found that the enemy under TANTIA TOPEE had broken up his camp, and retreated towards Esanghur. This place the rebels attacked and captured on the 2d of October.

TANTIA TOPEE having for a few days after his former defeat, occupied Seronge, fled on the approach of the detachments under General MITCHELL and Brigadier SMITH, and at the latest date was marching in the direction of Chandree.

Several gallant affairs have taken place in various parts of Oude, all ending to the total route and great destruction of the enemy, with trifling loss on our side. The campaign has not yet commenced, but Lord CLYDE has left Allahabad for Cawnpore, *en route* for Lucknow; meanwhile the rebels are stated to be still in great numbers, and ravaging the country, and sorely oppressing the inhabitants wherever our troops are not posted.

The China correspondent to the London *Post* says, on 26th August PEH QUI received the seals of office as Governor of the Province of Kwangtung, *vice* YEN, removed to Calcutta. The junks conveying the seals left Fatti Creek early on the morning of that day, an order having been issued to French and English vessels stationed in that quarter to allow them to pass. The presentation took place at PEH-QUI'S yamun, where for so long he has been under surveillance, and was a strange and interesting sight for Western eyes to behold.

The correspondent of the *Times* has private advices from Canton to Sept. 9, which says: "Profound peace reigns here; any one may travel over the city, and unarmed, in perfect safety. The city gates are open, and people are flocking in by thousands. In a short time it will be as full as usual."

The Legislature of Victoria, (Australia,) was to meet on the 7th of October. Trade was rather dull, but not unhealthy. The quotations of Exchange unaltered. New gold fields had been discovered at Port Curtis, north of Sydney. They are very rich. New South Wales Assembly has voted a grant of £50,000 per annum for ten years towards the establishment of a mail service *viâ* Panama. Sydney exchange, 30 days' sight, purchased at par; sold at 2 per cent. premium. The Adelaide Parliament was opened on the 27th August.

## THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

### Lord Elgin's Voyage Thither—His Negotiations—Incidents, Scenes and Reflections.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

SHANGHAE, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

Lord ELGIN has returned to Shanghae after an absence of exactly one month. This short interval, however, has sufficed to enable him to conclude a treaty with Japan, which, if it does not equal in commercial importance the one recently signed at Tientsin, is invested with even a higher character of historical interest and political significance.

After the complicated and harassing work in which the Allies have been engaged in China for the last year, it is matter of congratulation to them that a political revolution as startling to the Japanese themselves as it was unexpected by the world at large should have been wrought by the application of moral force alone in this singular and bitterly jealously exclusive empire. Various causes have combined to produce this result. The contact into which they were constantly brought with both English and Russians during the late war, the expedition of Commodore PERRY, and the establishment at Simoda of an American Consul, together with the indefatigable exertions of Mr. HARRIS, the gentleman who filled this post, doubtless operated largely in preparing the Japanese mind for the change which their own shrewd common sense and quickness of observation showed them was inevitable. It was not, however, until the intelligence reached Jeddo of the treaty of TIEN-TSIN, accompanied by an exaggerated report of the naval force with which the Allies intended visiting Japan, and the uncompromising attitude they would assume when they arrived there, that the Plenipotentiaries appointed to treat with Mr. HARRIS, put their signature to the treaty, which had already been for some months before them. The arrival almost immediately afterwards of both the Russians and ourselves confirmed to some extent the rumors they had heard, and Plenipotentiaries were without delay appointed to treat upon the same base as that which had already been adopted in the American treaty. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Japanese Government succumbed tamely to the pressure from without, as though resigning itself in despair to an inevitable destiny. So far from such being the case, Lord ELGIN, upon his arrival at Jeddo, found the late liberal government, with whom the Americans had treated, had been turned out of office only two or three days previously. The conservative or antiquarian party had replaced the enlightened Prime Minister with whom we expected to treat by men of anti-progressive tendencies, and it was evident that, so far from yielding to further pressure, there was a strong disposition manifested on the part of the hereditary nobility to break rather than bend further. This was the public opinion which the six Plenipotentiaries appointed to treat with Lord ELGIN, though of sufficiently enlightened views themselves, were compelled constantly to consider in their discussion of those points in which any advance was desired upon the treaties already signed. So determined, indeed, was the resistance made to any further innovation, and so keen their investigation of our demands, that the work of negotiation, though it proceeded rapidly, was not unattended with difficulty, and afforded no prospect of a more liberal tendency than that already manifested.

Having thus briefly adverted to the peculiar conditions under which the treaty of Jeddo was negotiated, I shall proceed to a general narrative of the principal events which marked this most interesting episode in the diplomacy of Great Britain in the Far East.

On the 3d of August, Her Majesty's ships *Furious*, *Retribution*, *Lee*, (gunboat,) and steam-yacht *Emperor*, destined as a present for His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, entered the port of Nagasaki, and steaming past the point at which a line of junks have heretofore been moored to bar the ingress of foreign ships, cast anchor immediately off the city and Dutch factory of Decima. On the following day the *Calcutta*, having on board the Admiral, accompanied by the *Inflexible*, joined the squadron. Nothing can exceed in picturesque beauty the bay of Nagasaki and the situation of the city at the extremity; swelling hills covered with the most luxuriant verdure rise from the water's edge. The steep thatched roofs of snug cottages peep from out the dense foliage amid which they are nestled; white temples perched upon overhanging points contrast brilliantly with their dark green setting. In some places precipitous walls of rock are mirrored in the azure blue of the water at their base; in others, drooping branches kiss its calm surface. Green batteries gaud projecting points, and rock-cut steps ascend the steep hill-sides, clothed with heavy forest or terraced with rice fields. Boats of quaint construction, with sharp-pointed prows and broad sterns, above which flutter two black and white flags—the Imperial colors—glance across the harbor, propelled by stalwart naked figures, who skull to the tune of a measured chant. The fore part of the boat is covered by a roof, and contains a *posse* of two-sworded officials, who incontinently board each ship as it anchors, speak very fair Dutch, are extremely inquisitive, but very gentlemanlike and good-natured, and who, after official curiosity has been satisfied, proceed to make their reports, and return, in all probability, to circumnavigate the ship as a guard-boat during the rest of its stay in the harbor. A Dutch merchant-ship and a Japanese man-of-war screw-steamer were the only vessels in harbor when we arrived and a third about half a mile from the shore. The city of Nagasaki covers a plain at the end of the harbor, but it has outgrown its area, and the houses cluster in the spurs of the hills that sink into it, and the streets are in places so steep as to render steps necessary. Formerly foreigners were not allowed to enter the town, and the Dutch were only permitted to leave their prison of Decima under a strong escort of officials, and when permission had been formally asked and obtained. Now the barriers had been so far broken down that we explored at pleasure the shops and streets of the town—not, as in China, an offensive and disgusting operation, but a charming and agreeable amusement. The streets are broad, clean and free from foul odors; the people civil and courteous, and if the shops in the town do not afford many interesting objects of speculation, the bazaars, which are stocked with lacquer, China, &c., for the express benefit of foreigners, are so tempting that few can leave them without experiencing a considerable drain upon their resources. Fortunately, this was a temptation to which we were not exposed for any great length of time. Immediately on the Admiral's arrival it became necessary to decide upon the steps which should be taken for the presentation of the yacht. The distance of Nagasaki from the capital of the empire, and the comparative insignificance of the principal authority, rendered it very undesirable that so important an act should be performed there. As Mr. WARD, who commanded the yacht had been instructed to deliver it over, if possible, at Jeddo, it was therefore determined that he should proceed at once to that place. Lord ELGIN determined, by accompanying the yacht, to avail himself of the opportunity which would thus be presented, of gaining access to the capital, as by these means additional facilities would doubtless be afforded for carrying out the object he had in view.

No sooner was it decided that the presentation of the yacht should take place at Jeddo than the *Furious*, *Retribution*, *Lee* and *Emperor* started for Simoda. Heavy gales obliged all four ships to run in for shelter at the bay of Nagasaki, and it was not until the morning of the 10th that they sighted the lofty volcanic mountain of Fusiyama. Towering like Etna to a perfect cone, with an elevation of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, it was first visible at a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, its beautiful outline defined sharp and clear, with the first gray tints of morning. This celebrated mountain, so dear to the Japanese, has been created by him into a household god. Fusiyama is painted at the bottom of the delicate china cup from which he sips his tea; it is represented on the lacquer bowl from which he eats his rice. He fans himself with Fusiyama—he hands things to you on Fusiyama. It is on the back of his looking-glass, it is embroidered on the skirts of his garments, and is the background of every Japanese work of art or imagination. Simoda is a lovely but dangerous harbor. Its apparently sheltered nooks and secluded coves woo you into their embraces, and when the south wind blows fiercely you are dashed to atoms upon their ribs of iron. The earthquake which wrecked the Russian frigate *Diana* changed the surface of the bottom, and there is now no good holding ground, but it is a fairy land to look upon, and in calm weather the picture of repose and security. Here, too, there is a Goyoshi or Bazaar, and a better display of lacquer and China than at Nagasaki, but it is a town of no local importance, containing some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, and when under the new treaty the port is shut up will sink into its normal condition of a fishing village. At the head of the bay the American flag flaunts proudly; for two years it has waved in solitary magnificence over the exiles who during that period have represented American interests in this remote corner of the globe. Cut off from all communion from their fellowmen, and sacrificing in the interests of civilization and commerce the blessings of all social intercourse, their efforts had at last been crowned with success, and the Ambassador heard from Mr. HARRIS that he had only returned a few days from Jeddo where he had concluded his treaty, and where Count PUTIATINE, who had proceeded to Japan direct from the Gulf of Pechelli, was at that moment negotiating. The Dutch Resident at Nagasaki, Mr. DONKER CURTIUS, had also been for some time engaged in negotiating at Jeddo, but had left before the intelligence had arrived there of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and had consequently failed altogether in signing any treaty at all. He was at that time on his return journey overland to Nagasaki. Had any doubts existed as to the propriety of proceeding without delay to negotiate at Jeddo, they were at once solved by this intelligence, for it became incumbent on the Ambassador to use no time in securing for Great Britain those advantages and privileges which other nations either had acquired or were acquiring, and in placing her, without delay, in the position of the other European Powers at that time represented in Japan. As, unfortunately, all the efforts made at Nagasaki to procure a Dutch interpreter had proved unavailing, an insuperable difficulty seemed to present itself on learning that the only language in which the Japanese could communicate at Jeddo was Dutch. This obstacle was, however, removed by the friendly act of Mr. HARRIS, who, with great liberality and courtesy, placed his own interpreter, Mr. HEUSKEN, at Lord ELGIN'S disposal. During the fortnight's stay of the squadron at Jeddo the services of this gentleman were in constant request, and his readiness to oblige rendered him universally popular, while in his official capacity his knowledge of the people and familiarity with their habits, acquired during a residence among them of two years, must have rendered him invaluable. Simoda is about 60 miles from the city of Jeddo, situate at the extreme point of the promontory which forms one side of the capacious bay, or rather gulf, at the head of which the capital is placed. Up this bay the squadron proceeded with a fair wind, on the morning of the 12th, and passing through the Straits of Uraga, the left shore of which is feathered with rich verdure and indented with little bays, reached a point opposite the Port of Kanagawa, beyond which no foreign ships had ever ventured, and where the Russian squadron could then be discerned at anchor. Captain OSBORN, however, professing his readiness to explore the unknown waters at the head of the bay, and to approach as near the city as possible, Lord ELGIN seemed determined not to lose an opportunity of establishing a precedent likely to be so important in our future intercourse with Japan, and, to the astonishment of both Russians and Japanese, the British ships deliberately passed the sacred limit without communicating with the shore, and a few minutes after were cautiously feeling their way round a long spit of land which runs far out into the bay and offers some danger to the navigator. An instinct for deep water must have guided the ships along the channel, which was afterwards found to be sufficiently narrow and tortuous, but at last all doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise were removed by the appearance of several large, square-rigged Japanese vessels at anchor, the draught of water on which was a guarantee for our own. Behind these rose gradually out of the waters of the bay a line of insulated forts, which marked the defences of Jeddo, while an extensive suburb, running along the western shore, formed a continuous street as far as the eye could reach. The ships ultimately anchored in three fathoms of water, about a mile and a half from this suburb, and the same distance from the fine island for so love mentioned, which are situated on a sandbank, the intervening channels being always covered with water. About a mile beyond these forts, and parallel to them, lay the main body of the city, the wooded height, on which is situated the Castle of the Tycoon, forming a conspicuous object. The arrival of the British squadron in waters which the Japanese had solemnly represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats followed each other, with officials of ascending degrees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; and finally urgent representations were made on the Ambassador on the subject. The pleas generally put forward were amusing and characteristic—first, it was said the anchorage was dangerous, but the presence of their own squadron was referred to as an evidence to the contrary; then that it would be impossible to procure and send off supplies, but it was protested that it necessary we could do without these. The merits and comforts of Kanagawa were expiated on in vain; the paramount duty was the delivery of the yacht at Jeddo, and to deliver the yacht there it was necessary to remain at the present anchorage. No sooner was this settled than the Japanese, in their usual way, became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to prepare a residence on shore for Lord ELGIN and his staff. It appeared that Count PUTIATINE had been delayed for ten days negotiating on this subject at Kanagawa, and only succeeded in taking up his residence at Jeddo on the same day that we cast anchor before the town. He had made the journey overland from Kanagawa, a distance of 18 miles.

The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the Empire of Japan, was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of its harbor. Japanese officials were sent off to superintend the operation, but they little expected to make the return voyage in one of Her Majesty's gun-boats, with 13 ships' boats in tow, amid the thunder of salutes, the inspiriting strains of a naval band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed. Close under the green batteries, threading its way amid hosts of huge-masted, broad-sterned junks, the *Little Lee*, surrounded by her gay flotilla, steamed steadily, and not until the water had shoaled to seven feet, and the Japanese had ceased to remonstrate, or even to wonder, from sheer despair, did she drop anchor, and the procession of boats was formed, the four paddle-box boats, each with a 24-pound howitzer in her bows, inclosing between them the Ambassador's barge, the remainder of the ships' boats, with captains and officers all in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up "God Save the Queen" as Lord ELGIN ascended the steps of the official landing-place, near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horseback. The crowd which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy was dense in the extreme; the procession was preceded by policemen in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched across the cross streets, down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the solid crowd who strained anxiously through the bars and envied the persons composing the rapidly-forming nucleus. During Lord ELGIN'S stay of eight days on shore nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarter, in other words, it was the Knightsbridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles, as closely packed with houses and as densely crowded with people as it is from Hyde park corner to Mile end. At the back of it stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of 300 hereditary Princes, each a petty Sovereign in his own right, many of them with half-a-dozen town-houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers. Passing through the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) street, we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes' Quarter, but are astounded as we reach its further limit at the scene which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, 70 or 80 yards broad, faced with a smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopian in their dimensions. This is crowned, in its turn, by a lofty palisade. Towering above all, the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly display themselves, and denote that within the Imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city with its two million and a half inhabitants, and an area equal to, if not greater than, that of London. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls.

But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of 10 miles into the country were made in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilization which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skillfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene, where a tea-house was picturesquely perched over a waterfall, or a temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars. The tea-house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveler, wearied with the noonday heat, need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment; stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, imbibing the most delicately-flavored tea, inhaling through a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, the most zealous and skillful of attendants.

In their personal cleanliness the Japanese present a marked contrast to the Chinese; no deformed objects meet the eye in the crowded streets; cutaneous diseases seem almost unknown. In Nagasaki, towards evening a large portion of the male and female population might be seen innocently "bathing" at the corners of the streets. In Jeddo they frequent large bathing establishments, the door of which is open to the passer by, and presents a curious spectacle, more especially if the inmates of both sexes ingenuously rush to it to gaze at him as he rides blushingly past. But it would not be possible to condense within the limits of a letter the experiences and observations of a residence in the capitol of an empire about which the information at home is so very scanty, and which presents, probably, a greater variety of interesting and curious matter to the stranger than any other part of the world. Suffice it to be recorded as our general impression that, in its climate, its fertility, and its picturesque beauty, Japan is not equaled by any country on the face of the globe; while as it to harmonize with its surpassing natural endowments, it is peopled by a race whose qualities are of the most amiable and winning description, and whose material prosperity has been so equalized as to insure happiness and contentment to all classes. We never saw two Japanese quarrel, and beggars have yet to be introduced with other luxuries of Western civilization. It is not to be wondered at that a people rendered independent by the resources of their country and the frugality and absence of luxury which are strikingly characterize them should not have experienced any great desire to establish an intercourse with other nations, which, in all probability, would carry in its train greater evils than could be compensated for by its incidental advantages. Their exclusiveness has arisen, not, as in China, from an assumption of superiority over the rest of the world, but from a conviction that the well-being and happiness of the community would not be increased by the introduction of foreign tastes and luxuries; and that very propensity to imitate and adopt the appliances of civilization, so foreign to the Chinaman, is so strongly developed in Japan that their rulers foresee that the changes now being effected will, in all probability, some day or other, revolutionize the country,—an apprehension which need cause the Emperor but little alarm; no one can doubt who has visited the two countries that the Chinaman will still be navigating the canals of his country in the crazy old junks of his ancestors when the Japanese is skimming along his rivers in high-pressure steamers, or flying across the country behind a locomotive. We have yet to discover what the exports of Japan may be beyond camphor, wax, and copper; but, from a consideration of the natural tendencies and "go-ahead" disposition of the people, there can be little doubt that a market will at some future day exist in these islands for the produce and manufacture of the West of sufficient magnitude and importance to secure for them a high place in the list of Great Britain's customers.

### Wm. Smith O'Brien again Agitating.

MR. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN has recently addressed a letter to the Dublin *Nation*, condemning the formation of secret societies, and warning young Ireland against joining them. We give a copy of Mr. O'BRIEN'S curious letter:

CAHIRMOYLE, Newcastle West, Oct. 26.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry I have no hesitation in authorizing you to say that I do not belong to any secret society; and, more, that though convicted of what was called high treason by the expounders of British law, but of what I still venture to think was patriotic duty, I never belonged to a secret society.

I hope you will lose no time in cautioning the Nationalists of Ireland against connection with such societies. Either through indiscretion or through treachery the secrets of such associations become known almost immediately to the Government, and furnish a pretext for invasions upon public liberty.

I do not think it at all probable that I shall ever invite any fellow-countrymen to connect themselves with me in any proceeding which requires concealment. I wish that our country should be self governed, and, though I may not live to witness the accomplishment of this desire, I am still disposed, notwithstanding the apparent indifference of public feeling on the subject, to believe that the progress of events—in other words, the will of Providence—will eventually bring to pass this happy consummation of the destinies of Ireland. From the avowal of this sentiment I have never shrunk for a single moment,—from the day when I joined the Repeal Association to the hour at which I now write.

I require no secret association to veil this aspiration.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

A. M. SULLIVAN, Esq.

Meanwhile, according to the correspondence of the London *Times*, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has, it may be said, again taken the field. The ex-leader of Young Ireland has been in Clonmel, where he has been received with all due honors by his many admirers in the capital of South Tipperary. On the 28th ult. he was "addressed" by the members of the Liberal Newsroom, and in return Mr. O'BRIEN favored them with a speech of the old dimensions, in which he gave a succinct history of his varied political life, from the starting-post down to that memorable year when he traversed the country pike in hand, resolved to make Ireland "great, glorious and free." Like Mr. JO

## TIME AND TIME-KEEPERS.

### The American Manufacture of Watch Movements—A Curious Establishment.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1858.

Our clipper-ships, marine engines, machine-reapers and various other of the more massive productions of inventive and mechanical genius, long since won enduring fame for American inventors and artisans;—and the sewing-machine,—already equally familiar and indispensable to every family—presents marvellous evidence of the triumph of American genius in the more delicate departments of labor-saving apparatus. A bold step even beyond these, perhaps, was that which adapted machinary to the construction of absolutely and uniformly perfect watch-movements, in their minutest and most delicate details. This, too, is exclusively an American iden, carried out to the highest state of davelopment by the American Watch Company at Waltham, Mass.,—the home of Gov. BANKS. To the kindness of that distinguished gentleman I was indebted for an opportunity, a day or two since, of examining the curious and wonderful operations carried on in the company's manufactory. Seldom, indeed, have I been so intensely interestad, and never more instructed, than during the hours employed in a careful examination of the successiva processes by which metallic hands here convert shaets of homely brass and steel into exquisitely-finished watch-movements, with little more of human labor than is necessary to pass the numerous parts from one machine to another. Sure I am that your readers will be interested in following me through the establishment, nearly impossible though it may be adequately to deacribe the remarkable porfection of its operationa.

The better to understand the magnitude of the interests affected by this enterprise, it should be remembered that the value of watches and watch movements imported into the United States is about $5,000,000 per annum, exclusive of many more which evade the Custom-house. It is estimated that an equal sum is expended in this country alone, in repairing defective watches, and in vain attempts to coax them to run regularly. European watches are made chiefly by hand. The rough parts of the movement are collected usually from several distinct work-shops, all meet ing a last upon the bench of the finisher, perhaps in a distant city or some foreign country, where the mechanism is fitted by measuremcnt and put in motion. Necessarily very much must depend upon the accuracy of eye and steadiness of hand of the workman, for the slightest deviation in size, length or form of any part of the intricate mechanism must impair its value if not render it utterly useless. The variation of the ten thousandth part of an inch in the size of a socket or the measurements to determine its proper position, may make all the difference between a perfect time-keeper and one which shall be little else than a source of vexation and expense.

In "jeweling" especially, is the highest accuracy of human workmanship required. Jeweling, in watch making, is the setting of precious stones—uanally rubies, sapphires or chrysolites—in positions subjected to friction, in order to avoid the least change of form or size by long wear. Thus holes to receive metal pinions must be made in substances inferior only to the diamond in hardness; and in planing, turning and drilling the jewels, microscopic exactness is indispensable; for the pinions must move in their holes with perfect ease, and yet without spare room to admit the minutest division of a hair. The mode of piercing jewels, discovered in the year 1700 by M. FACIO, of Geneva, was for a long time a distinct art of itaelf. With this understanding of the delicate mechanical conditions requisite to a true time-keeper, the reader will no longer wonder that there are so few perfect watches, or that none but the best works of the best European finishers, heretofore, have approached perfection, nor that there is anch absence of correspondence in the practical working of watch movementa, which to the eye appear to be precisely alike.

By the employment of ingenious machinery for the construction of each and every part of the movement, the Americsn Watch Company have overcome all the difficulties inseparable from the manufacture by hand. Each of these machines has its peculiar office to perform, doing its special work to a guage or pattern, with an exactness which handicraft cannot equal. By this mean each watch movement, in every part—with the exception of the jeweled holea and the pivots that run in them—ia exactly like every other of the same size and style. The holes are drilled in the jewals with a diamond, and then opened with diamond dnst on a soft hair like wire. The steel pivots designed to run in theae jewels, must be exqnisitely polished,—hy which operation their size is reduced almost inappreciably. After being thus finished, the jewels and pivots are classified by means of a guage graduated so as to mark the difference of a ten-thousandth part of an inch. The size of the pivots and jeweled holes are recorded at the factory, with the number of each watch, so that if any one of either should ever fail, in any part of the world, its exact duplicate may be obtained at trifling cost by sending the number of the watch to Waltham. All the other parts are made faithfully alike,—any given piece fitting one watch exactly as it does in every other. Nothing is left to the eye or the touch of the work man, for the machinery impresses its own unerring precision upon the whole.

The mechanical principle of true time-keeping is the division of a constant force in a given time, by means of perfectly adjnsted mechanism, so arranged as to change the rotary motion of the wheels into the vibratory motion of the balance or pendulum,—the only mechanical difference between a clock and a watch being, that the onc is so arranged that it will move in *one* position only, while the other will move in *any*,—the pendulum setting the clock in motion, and the balance performing the sama service for the watch. The escapement is that part of the time-piece which converts the rotary into vibratory motion, as above and is made by one tooth of the fastest running wheel in the train escaping at each vibration, which wheel is known as the "scape-wheel." The detached lever escapement, now used in the best English watches, is the one adopted in the Waltham factory, with some valuable modifications in the ganeral construction of the move ments. The escapement varies indefinitely in movements of European manufacture, each being fitted by hand to its particular watch, and useless in every other; while in the American factory any one of a thousand escapements will accurately fulfill its office wherever placed. All the ingenious tools hy which thcaa remarkable results are obtained, were invented in this eatablishment, and constructed within its walls.

Having now a general idea of the akill and perfection requisite to successful watch-making, and of the chief points of novelty in the Waltham establishment, let ua procead to a methodical examination of its varied operations, in company with R. E. ROBBINS, Esq., to whose intelligant energy and persevering effort we are chiefly indebted for the anccessful development of this grand enterprise. The factory building is of brick, two stories in height, surrounding a quadrangular court, and covering about half an acre of ground. It accommodates nearly a hundred and fifty operatives many of them women. We enter, first, the room devoted to the heavier and more massive machinery. Here we find atamps and dies, over a hundred in number, with which the various pieces of the watch are first rudely atamped out of sheets of brass, just as they come from the Connecticut rolling mills. We follow theae rough pieces (or "blanks," as they are technically named) to another room, where they are reduced to proper size and form.

Let us follow, for example, the fortunes of this barrel blank,—a simple wheel about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, atamped out from a sheet of braas three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and then hardened by hammoring. The blank is placed upon a lathe on which it revolves with great velocity, and is brought in contact with a series of tools all fastened immovably upon a frame. These speedily reduce it to the required size and form, turn out the chamber to accommodate the main-spring, drill a hole in tha cantre to receive the barrel arbor to which the mainspring is fastened and around which it is coiled, and turn a flange on the outer edge, on the periphery of which are to ba cut the teeth to gear into the "train" of wheels and set it in motion. All this is accomplished in less time than I take to describe it—the machine setting itself, and invariably exccuting its work with unfailing precision. A hole is also drilled in one side of the barrel, in which to fasten the opposite end of the apring.

The barrel is now taken from the lathe and placed upon another machine to have its teeth cut. This operation is performed by a minute chisel revolving upon a cylinder at high speed—the machine automatically moving the piece in a circle so as successively to present every part of its edge to the cutter, until the entire number of sixty teeth are formed. The teeth of the wheels are cut upon the same principle, although of the smaller sizes from forty to sixty wheels are placed upon the machine at once, and operated upon by the same motion. In another part of this room all the pivots of steel and the shoulders of pinions are cut to their proper size by machinery. Pinions are the axles of wheels, and pivots the bearing ends on which they run. Some of these are very small, and parts of them so alender that they can hardly be manipulated without injury from accidental pressure; nevertheless, machinery strong enough to gouge out metal chips without apparent effort, grasps these diminutive pieces with equal delicacy and firmness, releasing them at last in perfect form and safety. The teeth of these wheels,—located at and near the centre of the pinions, are drawn out from the wire by one machine, and are then passed under another which opens them to the precise angle required, and polishes away all superfluous metal, reducing them instantaneously, almost to the exact proportion desired.

The escape-wheels are cut by a machine somewhat similar to that performing the *dental* operation already described. In no part of the mechanism is the perfection of the machinery put to a severer test than here,—for the escape must be shaped hy it with absolute perfection, as no tool can be applied thereto subsequently. Sixteen of the blanks are put upon the lathe at the same time, and then by three distinct motions—all accomplished in less than one minute—the eccentically-shaped teeth are cut, and the wheels come out the most exquisitely-delicate little affairs imaginable. Another machine rapidly turns out pillars of brass—each with several minute flanges—used in fastening the large plates of the watch to each other. Others make the various screws required for putting the movement together. Some of these are so minute, that *ninety-five thousand of them weigh only a single pound!* The steel wire of which this number is made costs originally only a dollar,—worth when tbus manufactured, *nine hundred and fifty dollars, the labor thereupon multiplying the value of the raw material nine hundred and fifty times!* A piece of the wire, being placed in the machine, is seized firmly and carried forward to a qosition where a tool meets and points it. This done, another tool advances, cuts it down to the required size,—at the same time forming the shoulder—and retires. A third tool promptly follows up the work by cutting the thread upon the screw,—and a fourth nearly severs it from the wirc. The operative now picks up from his bench a sort of rack of steel, perforatad with holes, in which the screw fits easily,—and, inserting the screw-point into one of these, breaks it off above the head, repeating the operation until the rack is full. The rack now presents to view a long straight row of screw heads still needing the groove into which the screw-driver is to be inserted when forcing them home. This is promptly supplied by passing the rack horizontally under another instrument which cuts the groove, and, when "case screws" are wanted, saws off a segment of the head at the aame time.

A little further on we find machinery for turning the brass platcs both large and small. Each piece is perfected in an instant. By similar means the twenty or thirty holes of different sizes are drilled in the larger plates all at once. As the tools are held in their allotted places by iron "muacles," they cannot fail to do this work just where it is wanted,—nor can there be the slightest deviation from the perpendicular in the sidea or walls of the holes. It would take too much of your apace to follow in detail each and every part of a watch-movement from the raw material to ita finish; but the apecimens I have presented convey a sufficiently clear idea of the wonderful perfection of the machinery employed in this establishment,—a perfection not attained except after long experiment, and a lavish expenditure of capital.

The various parts of the mechanism, leaving the rooms in which they received their shape and size, are carried to the finishing room. Here each piece is carefully examined with a glass, to see if it is perfect, before it is passed to be hardened, cleaned and polished. The polishing is all effected by machinery. In the finishing room, the jewels, also, are set in the pallet which works in the escapement. This pallet is a sort of miniature beam, swinging on a pivot in the centre, and having an angular hook at each end, which works upon the tooth of the escape-wheel. The points of these hooks are opened by machinery, and jewels are inserted in the slits, and then worked down even with the face of the metal. In polishing these pallets, they are placed upon an index to which they are set, so that the angles may be brought down to the microscopic exactitude of shape preeminently indispensable in this part of the mechanism. All the brass pieces, when found perfect, are gilded by electro-metallurgy.

It only remains to describe the dial rooms, and the system of "putting up" the movements. The dial rooms are devoted to the production of enameled dials of all colors. These arc made from a species of porcelain manufactured in London, and imported in plates resembling fine China ware. At Waltham the porcelain is reduced to a paste, and then fused upon thin copper platcs—the basis of all dials—at nearly white heat. When cooled, the dial is ground off amoothly, and then subjected again to the furnaca, to perfect its surface and give it a smooth glaze. The dial being now ready for painting, the spaces upon its edge are marked off by an index, the figures are put on roughly with a coarse brush, and, after the ink is dried by slow heat, the superfluous edges are removed with a little wooden point. The minute and aecond points, and the diminutive letters forming the name of the manufacturing firm, are all put on with a fine hair pencil, the artist's eye being assisted by the glass. The hands of the watch are stamped out from thin shcets of steel.

The various pieces of the watch movement, when entirely finished, are collected in sets, and carried to the "putting-up" room, where from thirty-five to forty hands are engaged in putting them together, adjusting and preparing them for market, subjecting each to the most thorough tests, and regulating it perfectly as is possible before its adjnstment in the pocket of the wenrer. Here, as everywhere else in this establishment, the labor is divided and sub-divided, so as to secure tha greatest economy and highest skill. The whole number of pieces in an old-fashioned English lever is between eight and nine hundred, including the chain. In the American movement there are only about a hundred and twenty distinct parts, *each of which passes through the hands of from five to seventy-five operatives*, in the process of manufacture and adjustment!

No one who examines the operations of this Company can doubt that a revolntion impends in the watch-manufactnring of the world,—for by the American machinery watch-movements without cases are already produced at just about one-half the cost of imported movements of similar grade, while the former necessarily have the advantage of uniform reliability. A poor time-keeper, of machine make, should and doubtless *will* be as rare in the future as a perfect one made by hand has been in the past; and the only difference to be made in the scale of prices must result from the style of finishing the cases and from the numher of jewels; for it is as easy to arrange the machinery so as to secure perfect work as to turn out imperfect,—and once set, it cannot fail to serve every movement alike. Surely it will be just canse for congratulation if this highly-useful American entcrprise shall have the effect of driving out of market tha thousands of trashy foroign articles miscalled time-keepers, by furnishing so excellent and economical a substitute. S.

### A Growing Evil in the Mines—Malaria.

*From the Sacramento Bee.*

The mountains of California have become proverbial for the salubrity of their climate. Even in the Winters of '49, '50 and '51, when the comforts of life were seldom met with and the necessaries were no essily obtained, the destructiun of human life by diseases, engendered, was astonishingly small, and sickness was comparatively unknown in those regions. But when the Summer came light fevers were peculiar to the isolated localities only, where stagnant water existed. The mountain chain was looked upon as the healthest portion of the State; and it really was so. But how is it now? Canals have been dug to lead water in ten thousand serpentine courses from the rivers into the placers, and almost every valley that can be dammed on the line of these ditches, has been appropriated as reservoirs to hold water over night, and sometimes for day and even weeks at a time, with which to feed the miners on the route. The water and the action of the sun upon the vegetable matter that remains in these reservoirs when they have been drained, as they are almost daily, breeds a virulent fever of a very enervating character. Along the whola range of the foot hills, from Plumas to Tuolumne, we hear of many men stricken down by it. In Placer its effects are alarming, not in their fatality, but in their extent. At Folsom, in Sacramentu Cuunty, which was known as the Eden of health, almost every miner is more or less broken down by the fever. And so it is elsewhere. By a change of air, they generally recover in a few days, but when they return and exercise in the sun, the fever again takes hold of them, and obliges them to desist from all active out-door employment.

The cause is increasing year by year everywhere throughout the mineral region, and injurious as it already is to the miner's constitution and to the financial condition of the country also, it is likely to be much worse in the time to come. If this evil go on increasing, the greater portion of the mines of California will not be workable durtng the warm months. It will become an incubus hanging around the neck of California to check her on the road to prosperity. A nation's health is before a nation's wealth; and if those who delve into the bowels of the earth in search of her hidden treasure could afford it, it were better for them to leave off mining at certain seasons. But this the financial condition of the great majority will not permit. They must work while they can, and it becomes a matier of State interest to ascertain a remedy.

The fact is fully demonstrated, that white men cannot work for several months in Summer, in the vicinity of these reservoirs. If there be no other way—no scientific mode—by which the health of the people can be protected, why should not the law relative to nuisances be applied to these cases? And if it does not cover them, let one be made that will. It is well to have reservoirs—they are partinlly necessary—but to retain them and lose health and life would be but poor economy.

### An Englishman's Impressions of America.

Tha Rt. Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, M. P., who is on a visit to the United States and Canada, partly for pleasure and partly on the business of the Hudson's Bay Company, writes as follows of bis impressions:

"After my first visit, I went to Boston. The journey gave me the opportunity of seeing New-England—with which I was more than gratified, in every seasc. The prosperity of the towns, the general appearancc of ease and wealth, the magnificence of the houses, a general appearance of aristocracy—in whatever sense one interprets that word—the absence of poor and poverty, should say it was the most perfect state of society for the whole community. The prevailing moral and religious feeling and influence banishes their bad subjects to the West, and prevents their infliction by the same worthies vomited by the emigration of the old world. This is only a picture of New-England, not of America, for you have only to go to New-York to see the contrast. Their sea places, and the bays of Boston, are beautiful. I went on to Newport in Rhode Island—the great resort of all the wealth throughout tha Union in search of sea air and bathing, thence to Saratoga—the Rhine, the Spa, and Carlsbad for those in search of mineral waters. The congregation of what I think good society at these places was enormous, one hotel at Saratoga containing 1,200 guests—all provided for, as I can personally witness from having been one of them, with abundance, order and cleanliness. I found many old friends—made some new ones; but, of course, had not much time to spend at any of these Babylons of American Society. Of course, if one was so disposed, one could find subjects for sarcasm and criticism in all one saw; but where can one not do this? But on the whole, I never saw—certainly not at nome so many people enjoying what I should call the social advantages, as well as everywhere displaying the good manners and habits of civilized society.

I returned here in the beginning of this week, and I set off for the far West on the 3d of next month. I intend to go to the uttermost end of American settlement, to Chicago, St. Paul's, &c., that can be reached by rail or steam; to return by Cincinnati and Pittsburg, across the Alleghanies to Philadelphia, Washington and New-York, on my way hack to Canada, from whence I purpose to reemhark about the end of October. Ever and always yours,

EDWARD ELLICE."

### Auction Sale at Pendleton's Great Gambling-House in Washington.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.*

The auction at the well-known gambling-house of PENDLETON, lately deceased, attracted a large crowd yesterday, among which was a liberal proportion of crinoline.

The house itself stands conspicuously on Pennsylvania-avenue, within two squares of the Capitol, and on the nnfrequented side of the street. It is as well known to citizens and strangers as the White House, and yet has mysteriously escaped the optics of the police. The furniture, appointments and tona of the whole place were without the least approach to refinement, and not the first symptom of luxurious living was visible anywhere. It seemed to reflect the pompous vulgarity of the owner, without any subduing tints of better breeding or even ordinary good taste. It is impossible that this resort, as seen, could have presented any temptntion but for those swayed by the passion of gambling, or that other, and, if possible, worse class, who are willing to be the pimps and dependents of these hells. The notoriety which the house enjoyed was reflected entirely by the character of its visitors, too many of whom were in public life, and from the hold which the proprictor necessarily obtained upon his victims, through the indulgence of this vice. The published accounts concerning the success of the chief character in this Pandemonium, like the description of the concern itself, were exaggeratcd in every respect. He is said to have died, leaving $50,000 of other people's money as the bulk of his fortune. As artificial display was nearly as much a part of the game as cards, his winnings were appropriated mainly to that object; and hcnce he flaunted a gay equipage on the avenue which excited all rivalry in decoration, and may be said to have defied competition. Those who claim to be well-informed, say that "bad luck" had followed him for several years, and that other "establishments" carried off the profits, whtle he strutted along, with little else than pretensions, assumed from a name which belongs to some of the best blood in Virginia, but with which he had no connection whatever. These gambling resorts have increased fearfully at Washington, within the last ten years, and it is notorious that they have done more to demoralize legislation than all the other debasing and corrupting influences which have been brought to bear upon weak, venal or needy members of Congress. I was deeply impressed by the silent but eloquent witnesses of this fact, when the drawers of PENDLETON'S desk were opened yesierday, and numerous bills relating to schemes before Congress were exposed to public view. Tha mtsery and wretchedness and degradation inflicted upon men and families hy these bells are appalling, and even the imperfect disclosures which have reached me accidentally, exhibit a state of morals in Congress which would astonish the country, if exposed. Some of these gamblers, and others who are concerned as capitalists with them, are openly employed as lobby agents, from their supposed nability to control votes through obligations incurred by members, and the fact is one of common town talk, that their tables are the daily resort of a large class of such voters, in preference to the hotels.

Strange as it may seem, the influence has so ramified that it was feared, at one time, in the early stages of the Kansas struggle, last session, when the House was nearly equally divided, that the scale would be turned by a turn of the screw upon particular members who were known to be in the power of the gamblers.

### Unkind but Literally True.

*From the Washington States, Nov. 13.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES AND THE HERALD.—The New-York *Herald* is far behind the NEW-YORK TIMES in giving its readers the latest domestic and foreign intelligence. Besides, the news furnished by the TIMES is generally much more relinble. Within a short period the TIMES has publtshed two important treaties, viz.: the treaty between Sir GORE OUSELEY and Nicaragun, and the treaty made hy our Minister with the Chinese Government; while the *Herald* has been perfectly silent in regard to them, notwithstanding it knew such information was exceedingly valuable to the whole country. Not being the first to publish these treaties it would not publish them at all.

The TIMES is, by far, the very best journal now printed in New-York, and it will soon entirely supersede the *Herald* as a newsoaper.

We nnderstand it is now making sad inroads into the *Herald's* subscription list.

### Wrecked Goods Coming Ashore.

FRESH POND POST-OFFICE, (Suffolk Co.,) LONG ISLAND, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Twenty-nine bales of cotton and a great many barrels of flour, several boxes of goods and barreis of lard, camphene and alcohol, three sweeps marked "J. E. S.," one box goods marked HAW, DANA & Co., bananas, pails, &c., &c., were secured opposite Northport Harbor, in Long Island Sound, yesterday, Nov. 11, some of which goods were marked Norwich, Conn., and a plank, in large letters, marked CHARLES OSGOOD—that name being that of a propeller commanded by Captain CUNEL SMITH, running between New-York and Norwich, Conn. You will doubtless confer a favor on those concerned by giving the above an insertion. The owners of the above property can address the undersigned, Wreckmaster of Suffolk County, for all needed information. Dnring the easterly wind it is probable that most of the goods have gone ashore opposite Loyd's Neck, Queens County.

ROBERT ROGERS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A decision, important to Railroad travelers, has just been given in Canada by Chief Justice Robertson. Several of the victims of the Desjardins bridge accident were traveling at the time with *free passes*. It has been held in the United States Courts that the acceptance o n free pass by a traveler did not exonerate the Railway Company from their obligation to carry him safe to his destination. The contrary has been determined in Canada. Suit was brought by James McFiggan, who had a daughter in the employ of Mr. Irving, Solicitor of the Great Western. On the day of the catastrophe she was sent to Toronto by Irving on a message, and on her return the accident occurred which deprived her of life. The defence urged that she was traveling on a free pass, which explicitly states that any person accepting such pass is personally linble for any accident which may occur. His Lordship sustained the position of the defence in his charge to the Jury, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the suggestions of the Court.

A remarkable suicide occurred at New-Orleans a few days since. Prof. R. H. Chilton, lately Professor of Geology in the University of Louisiana, was the victim. When his office was opencd in the morning, he was found sitting in a chair with his head leaning on his arm, which rested on his desk. A candle was burning on a table near by, and before him was a mirror lying on the desk, and also a vial of laudanum, nearly drained of its contents, a bottle of brandy, and a tumbler, which contained a small portion of that liquor, were seen. At his side were two knives, one large-bladed and rusty, and somawhat like a sailor's, and beside it was a pocket-knife covered with blood. Elsewhere was found a paper that, according to the inscription on it and its appearance, had recently contained twenty grains of strychnine.

The St. Louis *Democrat* suggests the following idea of a new Territory: "That gold abounds in large quantities along the base of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Kansas, is now and henceforth a fixed fact. Returned miners bring unquestionable information that gold is spread over an immense area, and that a man can make very handsome wages in digging it. One of the best routes to these gold regions is by the way of Fort Riley, and thence up the Smoky Hill Fork. The emigration there next year will be immense, and it will not be at all surprising if a delegate from *Laramie Territory* should be asking for a seat on the floor of Congress before the end of another year."

A case before one of the Paris law courts the other day shows that in that city the manufacture of antiques and curiusities of all kinds is practised on a grand scale. The young Messrs. de Rothschild, who are ardent antiquaries, bought about £1,000 worth of objects represented to be "antiques," of the fifteenth and sixteenth centurics, but which turned out to have been made only a few months before by a skilful Paris trader. The imitations were so astonishingly perfect—being colored, chipped, cracked, patched and mended, exactly like real antiques—that one of the most knowing dealers in such things was deceived by them.

We learn from the Mount Morris (Tenn.) *Independent Watchman*, that the Rev. Samuel Garber, of that county, a preacher of the denomination of Tunkers, was arrested a short time since, under the following circumstances: He went on a visit to his old friends and acquaintances in East Tennessee, and while there, was solicited to preach, which he readily agreed to, and in the course of his sermon incidental y alluded to Freedom in its broad sense. For taking such liberties in a Slave State he was arrested and obliged to give bonds in the sum of $500 for his appearance in Court.

A fifteen-mile foot race took place at the Franklin Trotting Park, North Chelsea, Mass., on Friday. There were four contestants for the $500 prize, two of whom were Indians. The Reading Champion gave up the contest the first mile, and Griffin on the fifth. There was than a sharp contest between the two Indians. Du ing the latter part of the fifteenth Smith began to lag, when Bennett passed him, and made the fifteen miles in one hour twenty-nine minutes and fifty seconds.

A heavy robbery was committed at the Erie Railroad station at Elmira, on Thursday. Mr. Germain, of Havana, N. Y., was awaiting the arrival of the train for New-York, and had stepped into the water-closet, when he was seized by two men who had been watching his movements, and robbed of a pocket-book containing $1,500, with which he intended to make purchases in the City. There is no trace of the robbers.

Marie Adèle Naudin, aged 23, has been found guilty at Paris, under extenuating circumstances, of the murder of a boy four years of age, the child of her husband by a former marriage. After having illtreated and torturcd the child in a most savage manner, she at last dispatched it by forcing bread down its throat until the stomach, the æsophagus, and the mouth were quite full, and even the windpipe itself contained a "certain quantity of bread."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* insists upon a reform of the practice of allowing slaves to hire their freedom for a month at a time. It says: "It is a known fact that runaways from other States eagerly seek this city as a place of refuge. Unprincipled white persons are readily found who are willing to appear as owners, issuing to them monthly papers making them actually free while they are nominally slaves."

During the past season there have been on the Lakes six parties engaged in making Government surveys, under charge of the Board of United States Topographical Engineers. These have all been at work between Detroit and Mackinac, mainly on Lake Huron. Three of these are shore parties, one astronomical, one main triangulation, and one off-shore hydrographical.

Mr. Falcony has composed a powder and a fluid for the preservation of corpses; the most decomposed body can be prevented from further decay, and all odor removed by the application of the powder. The fluid is equally efficacious. The process has been tried with great success at the Grosvenor School of Medicine, London.

Prof. Emmans, in a report on certain minerals and rocks exhibited lately at the North Carolina State Fair, directs particular attention to a freestone of the Triassic system, which is very abundant in the State, and but little known. It is easily carved, and forms, according to the Professor, an excellent building material.

Interesting agricultural statistics of Ohio have been published by the State Agricultural Society. There are $7,000,000 worth of hogs in the State; $5,000,000 worth of sheep; $21,000,000 worth of cattle; $485,000 worth of mules and asses, and 750,000 horses, worth $45,000,000. The total annual value of agricultural products reaches $153,000,000.

Col. James Bourland, of Cooke County, has been commissioned by the Governor to call out and organize a force of Rangers for the protection of the Northern frontier against the depredations of hostile bands of Indians that have recently come across Red River, committed murders and thefts, and then returned to their haunts across Red river.

The railroad bridge on the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad, at Mystic, Conn., is completed, and on Friday the cars ran across it for the first time. There were three cars, besides the engine and tender, and the cars were loaded with 39 tons weight. This subjected the bridge to a very severe test, and it stood it successfully.

The Savannah *Republican*, in a series of articles, is exposing astounding frands and peculattons in the management of the affairs of the Western and Atlantic Railroad of Georgia. There appears to be deficits chargeable to the agents of the road, amounting to some $15,000 or $20,000.

In the city of Richmond, Va., there are 35 ministers, who possess libraries numbering 10,500 volumes; 73 physicians, whose libraries contain 22,900 volumes, and 62 lawyers, with 86,000 volumes on their own shelves. The estimated incomes of the professional men is $394,450 per annum.

The Chicago Reform School, an institution partly penal and partly reformatory, has had 120 inmates during the year. Ten boys have made their escape, and thirteen have been returned to their friends as reformed.

The steam canal-boats are already beginning to swell the list of disasters by boiler explosions. The *Relief* blew up near Rochester, last week, while towing four boats. One boy was scalded; no other damage to life or limb.

A new census of the city of Raleigh, N. C., has been completed. The aggregate population, white and black, is only 4,352.

A mass meeting of Douglas Democrats was held at New-Haven on Friday evening. Messrs. James A. McMaster and Gallagher were the principal speakers.

The first Agricultural Fair held in Kansas took place in Johnson County last month. The exhibition is said to have been fine.

The mountains in the northern part of New-England are covered with snow, which fact accounts for the chilly air from that quarter.

Five hundred and one new buildings have been erected in Cincinnati this year. Their value is $1.233,000.

Mr. David Trumhull, 61 years old, was killed by a runaway horse at Millcreek, Ohio, last week. The ani dragged him a mile.

The average attendance of adults at the Evening Schools in Boston is two thousand. Two hundred and fifty teachers are employed.

The project for establishing a new College in Ohio, at Xenia, is going forward with a fair measure of success.

Steamboat navigntion on Lake Ontario has closed for the season.

ARREST OF A BANK ROBBER.—The Buffalo *Courier*, of Friday, says: "It will be remembered that BROWN & KEEP'S Bank was robbed about two months ago of some $12,000 in bills on various banks of this country and Canada. The robbery was effected, evidently, by some person or persons acquainted with the Bank, but so adroitly was it performed that the police were completely baffled. At last Chief BEST and Officer TYLER became possessed of such information as led them to suspect one BOB DEVEREAUX, a young man well known about the city, knew something of the affair. On the information obtained, Chief BEST and TYLER went to New-York the latter part of last week, and there arrested DEVEREAUX, and returned with him to this city on Tuesday evening."

RELICS FROM THE FRANKLIN HOMESTEAD.—The Franklin homestead in Hanover, corner of Union-street, is in process of demolition. As the residence of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and his ancestors, it has always been a place of interest to our citizens, and a general desire has been expressed to preserve as relics appropriate portions of the old building. Accordingly, on Friday, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP visited the spot, and under their directions, a door and window-frame, together with a hearth-stone, were selected and conveyed to the City Hall for further disposition. For the hearthstone an appropriate inscription will be prepared, when it will, most probably, be placed in the Public Library for preservation. From the wood work of the building a number of canes will be constructed, and distributed as mementoes of Boston's distinguished Printer-Statesman and man of Science.—*Boston Traveller.*

CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The War Department received on Saturday important dispatches from the Pacific, announcing the conclusion of the campaign against the Indians in Washington Territory. General CLARKE sums up by saying all the Indians engaged in hostilities have been beaten, and all have been driven to terms. The two howitzers abandoned by Col. STEPTOE, and the remains of Captain TAYLOR and Lieut. GASTON, who fell in STEPTOE'S engagement, had been recovered.

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DEPARTMENT, POOET SOUND, W. T., Oct. 10, 1858.

SIR: The results anticipated at the date of my last letter, October 2, in relation to the Pelouse Indians, have been realized. On September 30th the Pelouse Indians submitted to the demands of Colonel WRIGHT, and gave hostages for their good behavior. Some of these people, known to have been murderers and robbers, were then executed. There are now no hostile Indians. The work of the troops is finished, and I am enabled to withdraw to the seaboard the Summer reinforcement for operations elsewhere.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. CLARKE,

Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

Lieut. Col. L. THOMAS, Asst. Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, West Point, N. Y.

TWO MURDERS IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Republican* has the particulars of two murders lately committed in Missouri. One occurred in Fulton, Callowsy County. A white man, name not given, and a negro, were imprisoned on a charge of enticing slaves away. They were kept in jail at Fulton—the negro to be delained until he could be sold, and his white confederate to await trial. Mr. NESBITT, the jailor, formerly Sheriff of Calloway County, repaired a little after dark to the apartment of his prisoners to give them supper. As he entered the door tha negro struck him over the head with an iron bar, killing him instantly. The two then made their escape and fled in the direction of Jefferson City. A party organized for the pursuit of the murderers, traced them to tha river bank opposite that place, when all signs were lost. The second case is little less deplorable, as it may result fatally to the party assaulted, the present State Senator from the district composed of the Counties of Benton, Johnson and Henry, Mr. GOODLET. The latter resides in Henry County, but a day or two since, was stopping in Warrensburg, the county seat of Johnson County, probably for the purpose of attending Court there, as he is a lawyer by profession. We have no account of the circumstances that induced the assault further than that Mr. GOODLET was called upon to give his opinion in a case in which one WILLIAMS, a Dentist, formerly of Jefferson, was an interested party. Mr. G. gave an opinion unfavorable to WILLIAMS, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed him.

FATAL OYSTER WAR.—A few days ago a young man named WASHINGTON MISTER, from Deal's Island, on the Eastern Shore, with a colored man, went into Fishing Bay, lying at the southwest end of Dorchester County, to dredge for oysters. The people on shore warned them off, under the threat of enforcing the law against them. They refused to obey the warning, and at once boats were prepared and a strong party started in pursuit. The dredgers held their position, and were preparing to defend themselves by a resort to arms, when a shot was fired from one of the boats. MISTER was in a stooping position, and the ball passed by his head, producing a slight abrasion on the right side of the face and penetrating the shoulder. He was then captured, and the colored man knocked overboard and drowned. MISTER, after being detained for some time, was permitted to go to his home, which is in Somerset County, but when he reached there he was beyond medical relief, and died shortly after. The waters of Dorchester have been the scene of several severe struggles because of the dredging of oysters, and there are many who still bear the wounds received in those struggles. Several meetings have been held, and the people have determined to resist every violation of the law.—*Baltimore Journal.*

ANOTHER GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.—The Cincinnati papers of Wednesday state that an extensive organization of coin counterfeiters has been broken up in Lawrence County, Ohio. The police officers found at the houses of JOSEPH KELLY and WM. H. SHEPHERD, near Ironton, a large lot of counterfeiters' machinery, tools and acids—a full and complete set, and all that was necessary to manufacture bogus coin—concealed in different parts of the dwellings. They then searched further for the men, who were absent at the time, and arrested them, SHEPHERD on Friday evening last, in Carter County, Kentncky, and KELLY not far from his own house, on Saturday morning about four o'clock. The apparatus is quite extensive, and includes almost everything necessary to the successful prosecution of the trade, although the implements are rather crude and awkward, just such as men in the country would be apt to construct or have constructed. There were exhibited at the examination implements of various kinds for milling, stamping, galvanizing, polishing, chipping, &c., with muriatic and sulphuric acid, and various chemicals. A number of half finished coins were also shown.

GENERAL WALKER'S NEW PROJECT.—The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 3d says: "We have before us a letter from WM. WALKER, to a friend in this neighborhood in which he announces that a vessel will leave Mobile on the 10th of November for Nicaragua. This vessel is capable of taking 500 passengers. She is comfortably fitted up, and persons desiring to emigrate to the land of promise and adventure will find things 'all right' now. It will be advisable for emigrants to be at Mobile two or three days before the sailing of the vessel. There is no doubt that ample means have been secured to carry out the objects of the expedition. Those sympathizing with the 'gray-eyed man of destiny' should promptly respond to the call. They will be welcome, and more than welcome, and this effort to plant American institutions, and establish American influences on the shores of Central America *must* succeed."

A REMARKABLE SHIP.—Shipbuilders at East Boston have in course of construction in their yard a small steamer which is to be propelled in a novel manner. She is built as an experiment, the inventor being furnished with funds to construct her by some of the leading shipbuilders in this city. The hull is fifty-two feet long, and thirteen feet wide at the stern, and tapers gradually to the bows which are very sharp. She is five feet deep. On deck she will have a cabin nineteen feet long. She will be worked by an engine of twelve horse power, to which will be attached the propellers—one at the stern, three feet in diameter, to work in the water, and one at the stem, eight feet in diameter, to work in the *air*. The air propeller is attached to a shaft which connects with the engine, and also with the water propeller at the stern. It is supported by a post at the stem. Both propellers will be worked by steam. The smoke-pipe will lay horizontally on the deck. The inventor is confident that by this arrangement he can easily get 25 to 30 miles an hour speed out of this craft. We understand that the invention has been tried on a small boat in our harbor and has worked admirably. The hull is completed and ready for the machinery, which is being made in Roxbury. It is expected that the vessel will be ready to make her trial trip by the middle of December.—*Boston Transcript.*

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The law and the instructions of the Post-Office Department imperatively require that the postage on all transient printed matter shall be prepaid by postage-stamps, and that such matter be distinctly postmarked at the mailing office. A practice has also become common, among a certain class of Postmasters, of buying a patronage to their respective offices, to the injury of those naturally entitled to it, by allowing to the mailing party a portion of their own commissions on the legal postage. We are requested to say that hereafter any neglect on the part of a Postmaster to obey the above instructions, or any such unfair practice for obtaining patronage, will be considered by the department good cause for the removal of the offender.—*Washington Union.*

At Durham assizes a very deaf old lady, who had brought an action for damages against a neighbor, was being examined, when the Judge suggested a compromise, and instructed counsel to ask her what she would take to settle matters. "What will you take?" asked the gentleman in the bob-tailed wig of the old lady. The old lady merely shook her head at the counsel, informing the Jury, in confidence, that "she was very hard o' hearin." "His 'ordship wants to know what you will take?" asked the counsel again, this time bawling as loud as ever he could in the old lady's ear. "I thank his lordship kindly," the ancient dame answered stoutly; "and if it's no ill-conwenience to him, I'll take a little warm ale." [Roars of laughter.]

Revenge is no longer lived than gratitude. Indorse Mr. Smith's note to keep him from bursting, and he will forget all about it in a month. Pull Mr. Smith's nose, and he will cherish a secret desire to burn your house down for the remainder of his life. Revenge is a passion. Gratitude appears to be only a sentiment. We can all h

# MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkls | 79 | 50 | — | 129 |
| Flour, bbls | 22,168 | 2,192 | 3,922 | 28,282 |
| Rye Flour, bbls | 287 | — | — | 287 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | 400 | — | — | 400 |
| Wheat, bushels | 31,034 | — | — | 31,034 |
| Corn, bushels | 30,585 | — | — | 30,585 |
| Rye, bushels | 5,661 | — | — | 5,661 |
| Barley, bushels | 15,136 | 600 | — | 15,136 |
| Oats, bushels | 6,300 | 600 | 43 | 6,900 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 2,656 | 1,322 | 43 | 4,021 |
| Whisky, bbls | 629 | 177 | — | 806 |

COTTON—Sales 1 500 bales at former quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₩ lb | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Middling, ₩ lb | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11¼ |
| Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 12½ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens rather quietly for State and Western Flour, owing in part to unfavorable weather. Holders, however, manifest increased confidence, and for some kinds which buyers require, they are obtaining a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 11,250 bbls. of all kinds, within our revised range.

Common to good State, ₩ bbl.....$3 50@$4 25
Common to good Southern.....4 40@4 65
Common to extra State.....4 85@5 10
Common to good Western.....4 40@4 65
Fancy Ohio.....4 85@5 c0
Common to good Indiana and Michigan.....4 75@5 25
Extra Ohio.....5 35@6 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 30@5 50
Extra Genesee.....5 60@7 75
Prime to very choice Extra Missouri.....5 50@8 50

Canadian in fair demand at strengthening rates; sales 500 bbls. at $5 10@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at former prices; sales 1,250 bbls. at $5 05@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$6 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for; we quote $3 90@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in slack demand, the high prices claimed by factors checking the inquiry. Sales 9,000 bushels, including good ordinary White Canada, at $1 25; do. Red (Winter) Western, at $1 19@$1 20, chiefly at $1 19; ordinary Red Southern, at $1 10; and wormy do., do., $1, ₩ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 5,000 bushels, at 75c. for Mixed Western; 80c. for weavily White Southern; and 85c. for prime White do. ₩ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 6,500 bushels,—including 4,500 bushels Canada at 70c., and 2,000 bushels State at 75c. ₩ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. Sales 1,500 bushels State at 72c. ₩ bushel. Oats are quiet, yet steady. We quote Western at 50c. @52c.; Canada at 51½c.@53c.; State at 47c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c. ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 35@$17 50 for Mess; and $13 62½@$13 87½ for prime, ₩ bbl. Lard is in demand at old figures; sales 280 bbls., chiefly at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is freely offered and is in good request at previous prices; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@20 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin at 2s.; and 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d. For London, 30 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d.


## FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.

Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
HALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either on the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor *of fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 55 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Largest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great reduction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $16, At KELLOGG'S, No. 391 Canal-st.


# AMUSEMENTS.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL,
HALL OF THE UNION-COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1858.
Mendelssohn's sublime oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
by the celebrated chorus of the
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Together with a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The solos will be sustained by the following-named eminent artists:
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, and
Mr. ADAMS,
(From the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.)
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Conductor
Tickets, 50 cents each, can be obtained at the principal music stores in Broadway.
NOTICE.—The last rehearsal with orchestra has been changed from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday evening, 17½ o'clock precisely, at the Hall of the Union

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 16,
The performance will commence with
THE BOTTLE.
Richard Thornley.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
DECHALUMEAUX.
Bonhalumeaux.....Mr. G. L. Fox
To conclude with
LOST TREASURE.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,
And every evening during the week,
THE FRENCH DANCING-MASTER.
Mr. McGOWEN.
Red tickets can be had of all the stage drivers of the principal lines on Broadway, running to and from all the ferries, at 25 cents each, including
STAGE TO THE HALL,
No. 444 Broadway.
A GRAND PERFORMANCE
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 18,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Children Half Price.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH, NOTICED in yesterday's *Herald*, under the head of "City Intelligence," will come off at 6 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, in the Rotunda Coffee Exchange, Wall-st. (Merchants' Exchange.) Those who come first will have the best position to witness the game.

ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.
Visit Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.—The first lecture of the annual course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. of Boston. Tickets 25 cents each; will be sold at the door. Tickets for the course of fourteen lectures $2 each. For sale at the Library.
CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lec. Com.

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMBINATION.
WEDNESDAY, THANKSGIVING EVE, Nov. 17 at 7½.
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, CARL FORMES.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA, LA SERVA PADRONA.
Last appearance but three of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will appear in
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT AND LA SERVA PADRONA.
Second appearance of
MME. LABORDE,
who will sing Rosina in Rossini's
BARBER OF SEVILLA.
NOTICE—In consequence of the length of Wednesday's gala night, the doors will open at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence at
PRECISELY HALF-PAST SEVEN,
and conclude at 10¾ o'clock.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND NEW PRIVATE BOXES Commences this (Tuesday) morning, at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock. Seats and tickets may be had at the door.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock,
The entire opera of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
CARL FORMES. TAMARO,
To be followed by the second act of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA.
in which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Taffanelli, Coletti, Maggiorochi.
In the course of the opera,
MADAME LABORDE
will sing the celebrated Cavatina of
UNA VOCE POCA FA.
During the music lesson,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and, at the end of the opera, the popular Rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
To conclude with (second time in America) Paesiello's famous comic operatta of
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her admired character of the
PETULANT HOUSEMAID.
During the comic pasticcio of La Serva Padrona, will be introduced
THE QUARRELING DUET,
from Auber's comic opera of the "Mason and Locksmith," and at the end of the opera
THE PICCOLOMINI WALTZ,
expressly composed for her by Signor Muzio.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 19, second and last
GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
when will be given, for the first and only time this season, Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE AND GAZZANIGA,
MLLE. SOTO,
LORINI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER,
CARL FORMES.
The sale of seats for the only night of ROBERT LE DIABLE commences on Thursday.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 20,
FIRST ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
At the Athenæum,
with chorus, orchestra, costumes, &c.
A SPECIAL STAGE,
with new scenery and footlights, having been built, and painted by Allegri and Calyo.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES.
The entire opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA.
The music lesson from the "Daughter of the Regiment" and the second act of "Lucrezia Borgia." Reserved seats, $2; the sale of which commences on Friday, at Rose's, Prox'a, and Sibell's.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
An engagement has been made with the Boston Theatre for the entire company, including Mlle. Piccolomini, Laborde, Mlle. Poinsot, Carl Formes, &c. From Boston, the entire company will leave for Philadelphia. The first epoch of the Winter season will positively close towards the
END OF THE PRESENT MONTH,
and reopen again towards the end of January, DURING THE FEW FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, which will be given the present and next week,
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
cannot possibly appear on more than
FOUR FAREWELL NIGHTS,
MME. LABORDE
on three nights,
MLLE. POINSOT
on two nights, jointly with
CARL FORMES,
who, after the Boston season, will likewise depart for Havana.
On the two last nights of the season
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America, as Valentine, in
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.
To let, the Academy of Music for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the first of which will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 21.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING-DAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION.
PICCOLOMINI AND LABORDE.
LA TRAVIATA AND THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
On this occasion the entire Academy will be thrown open, including all THE PRIVATE BOXES, any of which may be occupied by those who come first.
NO RESERVED SEATS
in any part of the house.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As most of the stores are closed on Thanksgiving-Day, the public will do well to buy their tickets the day before. The tickets, however, may be had on Thursday, from 9 till 1, at the Academy of Music, at the different hotels, at C. Breusing's music store, No. 701 Broadway, which will be open for the sale of Matinée tickets, from 8 A. M. until 1. Tickets may likewise be had at the door.
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at ONE, to conclude at 4½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will make her last appearance in New-York at a matinée.
Madame LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, will make her second appearance in New-York.
The performances will consist of the entire opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its powerful chorus and orchestra, grand ballet, and its splendid mise en scène, in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her world-renowned *rôle* of Violetta, assisted by the new tenor, Signor TAMARO, and the great baritone, Signor FLORENZAI in the second act of LA TRAVIATA
the admired danseuse
SENORITA SOTO
will make her first appearance at the Matinée.
The performance will conclude with the second act of Rossini's opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
in which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Florenza Coletti and Maggiorochi. During the music lesson
MADAME LABORDE
will sing the celebrated cavatina
UNA VOCE POCO FA.
During the music lesson
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
The sale of tickets for the Matinée commences on Wednesday.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,
to all parts of the Academy, including all the private boxes.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
The Director respectfully informs those persons who were desirous of engaging entire private boxes for the matinée that he is compelled to UNAUSZAVENLY throw open to the general public the entire Academy, including the new private boxes. The experience he has had from the two last matinées—when visitors not merely blocked up the passage-ways and lobbies, but opened private boxes, hired for the occasion, and forcibly took away the chairs—proves that either every seat has to be reserved, or that every part of the Academy should be open to the first comer. He has thought it advisable, therefore, to adopt the latter plan at the matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19, at 7¾ o'clock,
SECOND AND LAST GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
when Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses and the magnificent *mise en scene* of last year will be given this season for
THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE AND GAZZANIGA.
GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first time in America, the *rôle* of Alice, and LABORDE that of Isabella—a part with which she has made a great sensation at the Grand Opera in Paris, and which she has made particularly her own. Mlle. SOTO
will appear for the first time in America in the Pantomimic *rôle* of Helena the Abbess, supported by a grand corps de ballet. CARL FORMES
will appear for the first and only time this season in his world renowned *rôle* of Bertram.
The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.
THE RESERVED SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES may be had on Thursday morning at the Academy, and C. Breusing's only, (Sibell's being closed on Thanksgiving Day,) and on Friday at all the three regular ticket offices.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,
Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
MACBETH.
Madame PONISI as LADY MACBETH.
Mr. E. EDDY as MACBETH.
After which the drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1858.
Great success of
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL,
The French Equestrienne.
WM. PASTOR, and all the Great Artists,
The Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
With Fifty Children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving,)—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
Boxes.....50 cts. | Family Circle..25 cts. | Children.25 cts.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
Sixth-av. and 44th-st.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL, the great French equestrienne.
W. PASTOR, and all the great equestrians.
The fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, with fifty children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½.
Tickets, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.

THE COLLECTION OF ELEGANT OIL-paintings, now on view at No. 761 Broadway, will be sold by public auction next TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Open to the public day and evening until the time of sale.

RUBENS'S CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

# AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents | Private boxes.....$5
Orchestra seats, secured.....$1
Family circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.).....25 cents
Children.....25 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1858,
MR. W. A. MOORE'S
(Stage Manager)
BENEFIT.
Last night but three of the engagement of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
The great Spanish danseuse,
Senorita SOTO,
by the kind permission of B. ULLMAN, Esq., will also assist.
Mr. WM. A. MOORE has the pleasure of announcing that "The Fairy Star" has kindly volunteered to appear in six different characters,
Miss Agnes Robertson (first time here) in her great Irish character of.....Andy Blake
Miss Agnes Robertson as the Manager's Daughter...Maria
Miss Agnes Robertson, from Yorkshire, as...Sally Bacon
With the song of "All Round my True Heart."
Miss Agnes Robertson, from Germany, as.....Hans
With the song "Mein Derzist am Rhein."
Miss Agnes Robertson as the Scotch lassie.....Effie Heatherbloom
In which she will sing "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," and dance a Highland Strathspey.
Miss Agnes Robertson as an Irish bogtrotter from Skibbereen.....Corney
In which she will sing "The Widdy Macree," and dance the "Plaxty O'Rafferty."
Mrs. A. H. BLAKE, Mrs. COLEMAN POPE,
Mr. WHITING, Mr. GROSVENOR.
Commencing at 7½, with the two-act comedy of
ANDY BLAKE;
OR,
THE IRISH DIAMOND.
Followed by a
GRAND PAS,
BY
Senorita SOTO.
To conclude with
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1858,
and
Every night during the Week,
and
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Conldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....} her daughters. } ....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina.....} ....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Principal characters by Messrs. Burnett and Peters, and Misses McCarthy, Wells and Sothern.
NOTICE.
In order to afford Ladies and Children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1858.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 8¾; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Great and unprecedented success of Tom Taylor's last new comedy, called
GOING TO THE BAD.
It will be repeated every evening.
There will be an afternoon performance on Thanksgiving Day. John Brougham's celebrated burlesque,
NEPTUNES DEFEAT, and DYING FOR LOVE
will be played.
Doors open at 1½; performance commences at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, NOV. 16TH,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. A. MOORE,
Being the 62d night of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
and Mr. BOURCICAULT,
When, by the kind permission of B. Ullman, Esq.,
Signorina SOTO,
Who has kindly presented her services, will appear, ONLY PERFORMANCE of
ANDY BLAKE;
Or, THE IRISH DIAMOND.
Andy.....Miss Robertson
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
WITH
Signorina SOTO.
To conclude with
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Wednesday—BENEFIT of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
NOTICE.
THE LAST
PERFORMANCE OF JESSIE BROWN.
A Grand Entertainment will be given
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
Commencing at Two o'clock and ending at Four.
THE GREAT INDIAN DRAMA,
JESSIE BROWN; or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW!
In which
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
And the whole of the brilliant Company will appear.
Tickets for Children.....25 cents.
GRAND PERFORMANCE IN THE EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT!
BEING THE 66TH
AND THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
The management beg to announce that
ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
a Grand Performance will be given as a parting token to this admirable artist. The entertainments composing this Benefit will be duly announced.
The gentlemen members of
THE CALEDONIAN CLUB,
through a unanimous vote of their Committee, passed on their last session, resolved to tender a mark of their esteem and public approbation to their celebrated countrywoman,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
whose performance of the Highland Heroine, Jessie Brown, has warmed so many Scotch hearts, and has awakened so many happy and kindly memories.
Understanding that on
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
her FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance will take place at Niblo's Garden, the Caledonian Club, in full uniform, preceded by their Pipers, will attend on that occasion, when they sincerely trust that "a gathering" will be sounded to all Scotch friends to do a kindly honor to "the Scotch lassie."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.
THE GRAND RAVEL COMPANY,
FORTY IN NUMBER,
Under the management of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
Will commence a short SEASON of FOUR WEEKS, previous to their departure for New-Orleans and Havana, On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858.
There will be found in the Company the favorite Danseuse,
Mlle. YRCA MATHIAS;
The graceful Tight-Rope Dansense
Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
and a host of other talent.
Prices as usual. Full particulars in future announcements.

DODWORTH'S *ROOM.*
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT
Will be given on
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1858,
By the following eminent artists:
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. LANDI,
Ex-Prima Donna of the Theatre San-Carlos, Naples, and of the Theatre Italien, Paris.
MLLE. CAIROLI, Prima Donna,
MR. SANDERSON, The celebrated American Pianist.
MR. PERRING, Tenor.
MR. EDGARD, Chanteur comique of the French Company.
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone.
Tickets, $1; may be obtained at the the music store of Messrs. HALL & SONS, Broadway; at DESCOMBE'S, No. 766 Broadway, and also at the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 73 Franklin-st.
For particulars see the programme of the day.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
ON EXHIBITION,
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

FANNY DEANE CONCERT AND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT AT MOZART HALL.—On THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 2 o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Miss DEANE will appear in a variety of characters and costumes, and will be assisted by a host of talent. During the AFTERNOON Mr. WEST, the Great Ventriloquist and Delineator of Comic Characters, will make his first appearance in New-York. Admission for children in the Afternoon, 12 cents. Tickets in the Evening, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant; Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the members will take place on TUESDAY, November 23, and on THURSDAY, November 25, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents, are ready at the Gymnasium.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.


## DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS.
REMOVAL TO HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 Broadway,
Near Thompson's and Taylor's.
Having purchased the bankrupt stock from the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, at a large discount from the cost in Paris,
ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS,
Of his own well-known manufacture, will be exhibited this week and during the season.
At strictly moderate prices.
RICH BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
With superb croché fringes, at $16, $18 and $20.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS AT $12 AND $14.
EXQUISITE VERY HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
Superlatively trimmed, at $25, $28 and $30.
MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS,
Richest Lyons velvet, at $40 to $50.
VERY COSTLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
At $70 to $120.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Having purchased the entire stock recently belonging to the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, of Paris, and on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
HE HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS ORIGINAL STAND; NEXT DOOR TO THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S,
Where he is now prepared to exhibit
THE RICHEST STOCK OF FURS IN THE CITY,
All of which having to be converted into cash before the expiration of the present year, he can offer advantages not elsewhere obtainable.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES AND CARDINALS,
HANDSOME DARK MINK RAGLANS,
ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA CAPES,
TIPPETS, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
THE VERY FINEST GOODS.
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are now offering
AT RETAIL,
A full and complete stock of the following goods, at a considerable reduction, viz:
SHAWLS, SILKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
VALENTIAS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.

CHEAP FRENCH MERINOS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
300 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 75 cents, worth $1 10.
280 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 85 cents, worth $1 20.
350 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At $1, worth $1 30.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL,
RICH LYONS SILK VELVETS,
The stock of an importer relinquishing business, bought much under cost of importation;
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully solicited to examine this stock before purchasing, and compare the prices with those asked at other houses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

355 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION ON
RICH ALL WOOL PRINTED DE LAINES AND CASHMERES.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 50 cents reduced to 37½ cents.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 65 cents, reduced to 50 cents.
DE LAINES, formerly sold at 90 cents reduced to 65 cents.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
Their entire stock of
PLAIN, PLAID AND FANCY POPLINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

355 BROADWAY.
NEW SILK AND VELVET ROBES.
THE NEW PERSIAN ROBE,
Lately introduced in Paris,
acknowledged to be the Robe of the season.
OPEN AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
200 pieces FANCY SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.
NEW PATTERNS.
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS
AT RETAIL,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 15,
300 pairs LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair,
Bought at a great sacrifice on the original cost.
355 BROADWAY.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
Cheaper than ever before offered,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 15,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, NOV. 15,
300 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $5, reduced from $7
250 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $6, reduced from $8.
100 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $8, reduced from $10.
ALSO,
75 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14.
150 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $16.
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20.
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30.
The above goods will be found the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer another
LARGE LOT, AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15,
FROM $3 TO $15 PER PAIR.
We would call the attention of Hotel-keepers to the ABOVE GOODS,
as they are 50 per cent. under price.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RICH PARIS RIBBONS.
ENTIRE IMPORTATION
NOW SELLING,
MUCH UNDER COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, AND WILL
Be opened on Monday, Nov. 15,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP,
1,000 pieces Poil de Chevre, entirely new Winter styles, for ladies' dresses, at 20 cents per yard—worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces very choice styles, do., do., for ladies' dresses, at 35 cents per yard—worth 37½.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Caps, Trimmings, &c

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 16, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. W. A. Moore—Andy Blake—The Life of an Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—An Object of Interest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Going to the Bad—Neptune's Defeat—Dying for Love.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Macbeth—Lucrezia Borgia—A Kiss in the Dark.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Bottle——Dechalumeaux—Lost Treasure.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell's Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainment.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PARADE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 8 P.M.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Lefevre, arrived yesterday with advices from Southampton to Nov. 4. In passing down the Weser, she rubbed on the bottom, causing her to spring a leak, and in consequence she was detained at Southampton for repairs. We have news of the foundering at sea of the American packet-ship *A. Z.*, bound to Glasgow. All hands were saved. The Portuguese Government has permitted the official journal to publish a statement reflecting on the positions assumed by Count Walewski in the *Charles et Georges* controversy. There is said to be much indignation at Lisbon, at the non-intervention of the English. In the meantime another case of seizure has occurred on the coast of Mozambique, where, however, the Portuguese authorities made all haste to repair the blunder. A new Ministry had been formed at Berlin, with the Prince of Hohenzollern as its chief. From India we have reports of continued successes of the British troops against the rebels in Oude. Private advices from Canton attest the restoration of order in that city, and the inauguration of a Commissioner for the Province of Kwangtung. Lord Elgin was at Shanghae, prepared to go into the business of revising the tariffs with the Chinese envoys. The advices from Australia are without interest.

The steamship *Hudson*, of the Bremen and New-York Line, was burned in the harbor of Bremen on the night of the 2d of November; loss estimated at £70,000. The *Hudson* was a new iron steamer of 2,500 tons register, and 700 horse power, valued at about $300,000. She arrived at Bremen, from New-York, on the 26th ult., and was to sail again on the 4th inst. The agents of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company, in this City, have not received any intimation of the disaster, and are inclined to doubt its authenticity. The information reached Southampton by telegraph on the day appointed for the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*, which was detained one day over her time. It is supposed she had discharged her inward cargo, and taken in her coal and part of the heavy freight for the return voyage. The ships are all insured abroad.

Important Mexican rumors reach us by telegraph from New-Orleans, to the effect that the capital had been attacked by the Liberals and 400 of Zuloaga's soldiers killed, and that the whole country was in possession of the Liberals with the exception of the city.

The *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 8th inst., arrived yesterday morning. Her news is of the usual interest. The British ship *Starlight*, entering the port on the 6th inst., ran on a reef, and it was feared would prove a total wreck. Preparations were making to celebrate upon an extended scale, the commencement of a new aqueduct, carrying water into the city. The event was to take place on the 19th, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday. The markets for sugar and breadstuffs were quiet.

From Porto Rico we have information of some hurricanes, which have inflicted damage upon the growing sugar crop. A shock of an earthquake was perceptible at Aguadilla, on the 24th ult.

The Overland Mail from California arrived at St. Louis on Sunday night, with advices from San Francisco to the 18th ult. Anticipated by steamer.

Advices from Salt Lake City to the 16th ult. have been received. Gen Johnston's command went into Winter quarters on the 12th. The reports relative to the gold discoveries at Pike's Peak had created considerable excitement at Salt Lake, and numbers were leaving for the diggings. The case of the Indians who committed the outrages on Mrs. Marcea and her daughters had been commenced. Heavy rains and high winds prevailed in the Territory, and the snow on the mountains was three feet deep.

The telegraph brings us reports of snow having fallen, yesterday, over a large extent of country, and in some localities to a sufficient depth to make good sleighing. The thermometer at White River Junction, Vt., on Saturday, marked 9° above zero—the greatest degree of cold this Fall of which we have any record. Snow fell, yesterday, as far South as Washington, where, as here, it continued a great part of the day, but melted as fast as it fell.

The Litchfield Bank, at Litchfield, Conn., was enjoined yesterday by Judge Ellsworth at Hartford, and receivers were appointed. Four months are allowed for the presentation of claims. The affairs of the institution are said to be in a bad condition.

Twelve lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer *Fulton City*, in the Ohio River, on Tuesday last. She struck a snag, and went down in sixteen feet of water. Boat and cargo a total loss.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, the Finance Committee submitted a draft of the annual estimate of School money for 1859. It was computed that $1,296.000 would be required for the purposes of public instruction in this City during the following year. Several items of the estimate were amended, reducing the entire amount to $1,246,000, and it was adopted. It was resolved to request the Comptroller to authorize the City Chamberlain to place $126,000 in the City Treasury, subject to the orders of the Board.

The Anti-Tammany Democratic City Convention, at an adjourned meeting, nominated Mr. Stephen P. Russell for Comptroller in place of Mr. J.T. Source, who refused to be a candidate.

A Ladies' Mount Vernon Association was organized in Jersey City, last evening. Its object is to collect funds to be appropriated, with those contributed by sister societies throughout the Union, to the purchase of the Tomb of Washington. The Mayor of Jersey City presided, speeches were made, and a Board of lady Managers chosen.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of animation for Flour, Pork, Beef and Hides; but quietly for Grain, Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils. 1,500 bales Cotton were reported sold at firmer rates. Freights were very dull.

A Bit of Advice.—The *Tribune* and the *Herald* ignore the existence of the Chinese treaty, because it was published in the columns of the Times. This is very bad policy. The result of it is that their readers consider them hopelessly behind the times, and cease to look in their columns for the news of the day. They ought to publish a document like this, which everybody wishes to see. If they are afraid to mention the Times in connection with it, let them steal it bodily as the *Courier and Enquirer* did, or copy it and then say in some obscure part of their sheets, as the *Express* did, that the Times has it also. This would be a great deal better policy than to suppress it altogether, and try to make the public believe there is no such thing in existence.

## Popular Sovereignty.

Congress meets three weeks from yesterday. Its session will end on the 4th of March. If the whole interval is not spent in debating the Slavery question, adjusting platforms and preparing for the Presidential contest of 1860, it will not be the fault of politicians and party leaders. Every prominent man of every party has already a pocket full of resolutions, bills, &c., designed to define somebody's position or test somebody's fidelity to some party shibboleth. The Republicans, it is said, will move to abolish the English bill of last session, so as to admit Kansas whenever she may choose to apply, without regard to the number of her population. The repeal, it is acknowledged, can have no practical importance until Kansas actually makes application; and then it will be of no consequence, because Kansas can be admitted in spite of the law just as well as if the law itself had been repealed. But it will afford a party *test*:—it will compel men to define their positions,—and will thus help forward the great Presidential campaign in which our domestic politics find their beginning and their end.

Of course, so prominent and formidable a candidate as Senator Douglas must not be suffered to escape. He will have all sorts of tests offered for his action, by all sections and all parties, and it will be miraculous if he avoids shipwreck on some of them. If he were to consult his own political safety he would decline a reëlection to the Senate, and withdraw for a time into private life. Silas Wright never was so strong as a Presidential candidate as after his defeat in the canvass for Governor of this State. Douglas, however, is a different sort of a man, and is much more likely to take counsel of his courage and his hopes than his discretion and fears. He will go to the Senate and face the issues which his foes, of all complexions, are concocting for him. We wish him a safe deliverance.

The Richmond *Enquirer* exposes one of these rods which are held in pickle for him. The principle of Popular Sovereignty was incorporated into the Democratic creed at Cincinnati, having been previously embodied in the Kansas bill. Its main drift was to deny the right of Congress to interfere in any way with the question of Slavery, either in the States or the Territories,—and to leave the people of both at perfect liberty to decide whether it should exist among them or not. This principle proved highly acceptable to the people of the whole Union. It was recognized as eminently just in itself, and as affording a satisfactory and very welcome method of avoiding future controversies between the North and South on this vexed question. The Supreme Court indorsed the principle so far as to deny the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. That point, therefore, must be considered as settled. No party in the country, we presume, will be foolish enough to assert this right hereafter as a fundamental article of political faith. All parties will fall back upon the principle of popular sovereignty; but to console themselves under the necessity of so doing, they will immediately begin to differ as to the *meaning* of that principle. And here is a chance for new definitions and consequently for new party tests.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that although Congress cannot interfere *against* Slavery in the territories, it must interfere in its favor:—that slaves as property must be protected *by law of Congress* against the possible interference of Territorial Legislatures,—or rather against the possible neglect of those Legislatures to make any law upon the subject. This is to be brought forward as a fundamental principle of political faith. No candidate will be considered "sound," according to Southern quarantine regulations, who does not come up to Virginia high-water mark upon this point. The device is ingenious and is clearly aimed at Douglas. In his canvass of Illinois he took the ground clearly and distinctly that, although slaves would be property in the Territories under the decision of the Supreme Court, yet when there they would be subject, like all other property, to the local law of the Territorial Legislatures. Jefferson Davis in his speech in Maine asserted the right of those legislatures to refrain from protecting slave property by positive enactment, and said that it would in consequence become of little value. The point now is to require Mr. Douglas to vote upon the proposition that *Congress* shall legislate upon this subject, for the protection of slave property within the limits of the federal territories. And the *Evening Post* and other Republican papers are already chuckling over the dilemma in which the Illinois Senator will then find himself involved.

It certainly is not safe to predict what course he will adopt in such a case. But the dilemma will not be half so perplexing as that offered to him by the Lecompton bill. Nor is it easy to see why he, or any other Northern Senator, should go to Washington this winter with less confidence in the North or more dread of the South than they experienced at the last session. The events and elections of this Fall have strengthened them immensely in the positions they have held hitherto.

In our judgment, the great body of the people of all sections and of all parties are prepared to stand by the principle of Popular Sovereignty, in the simple and straight-forward meaning of the word. They are disposed to permit the people of every State and every Territory to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall exist among them or not,—and they will resist any attempt, from any quarter, to revive the exploded doctrine of Congressional intervention, upon either side, or for the benefit of either party. They do not want the Slavery question in Congress at all. So far as the National Government is concerned, they do not wish the subject even to be mooted or mentioned in the halls of legislation. They regard it as a matter with which the Federal Government has no concern, and with which it cannot meddle in any way, without damage to the best interests of the whole country and danger to the stability of the Union itself.

If the South is wise it will accept this basis for a permanent truce. It will ponder and act upon the sensible declaration of Senator Hammond, that "if the South *offer* no issue," it is not easy to see upon what question the Republicans of the North can again rally in a contest for sectional supremacy. We commend this suggestion to the Richmond *Enquirer*. Unless its zeal for some special candidate for the Presidency outweighs its desire for the success of its party and the peace of the country, or will waive all new refinements of the party creed, and admit the principle of Popular Sovereignty as the basis of all future political action, that principle is much more likely to be enlarged than restricted; and if the attempt is made to revive the doctrine of Congressional intervention, it will be very likely to end in the abolition of all intervention, on the part of the President as well as of Congress, in the affairs of the Territories. We advise the *Enquirer* to let well enough alone.

## Imperialistic Ideas.

In some of the most salient points of the policy of Mr. Bright, as contained in his last speech, he is not unlike a certain class of philosophers in this country. All his efforts tend to inculcate the doctrine that an extreme policy is always dangerous. And yet, Mr. Bright proves, by his speeches, that he is more of an extremist than are any of those persons of the opposite school of politics whose opinions he contests. He is one of those philosophers who give themselves up, body and soul, to one idea or one set of ideas, and who, having done so, refuse to consider anything besides. Abstract right is deified; but it is the abstract right of their convictions only. The fact that circumstances have changed, is no argument against their exclusive philosophy; circumstances have no business to change. It is not material that the world may not yet be educated up to a certain standard on which these gentlemen base their philosophy; the world ought to be so educated, and if it be not, it must, in an hour, accept the teachings of those who are, or who imagine that they are, better instructed than the world at large. These peculiar thinkers set up ideal examples of goodness, which are beautiful chiefly because they are distant, which are unsuited to the world of to-day, and which, therefore, would perhaps be distasteful if they were even immediately available. There are a great many of these impracticable philosophers on this side of the water.

Mr. Bright's darling idea is Universal Peace. The sword must be at once beaten into the plowshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook, and war must be known no more upon the earth. In the abstract, there can be nothing more beautiful than this abstraction—nothing more desirable than its realization. But when the orator preaches to the people of England that, because it is desirable that peace should reign supreme over the earth, they should resolve never more to fight, he tells them simply to leave themselves to the mercy of those who may not likewise adopt this millenial maxim. To say that a people must never resort to war, involves advice to submit themselves unmurmuringly to any act of aggression from their neighbors.

There is not a more beautiful abstract principle than that which teaches us to uphold the weak against oppression from the strong. Yet, like other abstract principles, it is not always practicable nor does its inforcement always present itself as desirable. It would therefore be as absurd to prescribe to a nation that it should invariably fight for its weak neighbors, as it is to declare that they never must fight at all or under any circumstances. We love Peace as earnestly as Mr. Bright does; but we cannot say that we love it better than national honor. We detest war as an evil, to be by all decent means avoided; but the sacrifice of national rights and national self-respect would be even more detestable and a still greater evil. We do not wonder, therefore, that the English people, while they gratefully acknowledge the force of Mr. Bright's reasoning, and the value of his advocacy of popular rights refuse to support his "peace-at-all-hazards" doctrines.

In our own country, however, there is no lack of philosophers, who, although they have not the ability which distinguishes Mr. Bright, are fully as impracticable in their views as he is in his. We see men every day eager for building up, on a foundation of their own peculiar ideas of abstract right, all sorts of theories more or less dangerous to society, and familiarly known as "isms." It is useless to argue with these strong-minded persons, or to attempt to convince them that Time will do more to redress wrongs than misdirected energy or willful and unjust interference with the rights of others. They will listen to no such arguments. Time is to wait upon them, and not they upon time. If they permit wrong they connive at it. It is not a question with them whether or not the power of permission or prohibition be legally or properly vested in them, or whether it be not pretentiously self-imposed. They do not even seek to inquire if on the same grounds (the various standards of right and wrong being after all arbitrary and comparative) the tables might not be turned upon themselves.

Seriously, we doubt the efficacy of these no doubt conscientious, but somewhat ridiculous, struggles to reform the reluctant world, and bring it to regard matters through the spectacles of half a dozen well-meaning, but very impracticable philosophers. The world has its own notions, too, and is very apt to adhere to them in all their changes with the changes of the times. The promulgation of philosophic views does no harm; on the contrary, if they set people thinking, they may even do some little good. But for all practical purposes of to-day, they are as useless and as vain as the stories of the *Arabian Nights*.

## The Pacific Railroad.

Outside of the corruption which so unhappily pervades our political system, there is no one of its evils whose effects are more pernicious to the interests of the country than that of procrastination. It lives in our law courts, revels in our municipal halls, and is most rampant in our legislative chambers. The activity which pervades our social life has no connection whatever with our political existence. Beyond the appropriation bills which involve the division of the public money among hordes of political expectants, no enactment in all the long category of our legislation, is ever carried through with that decent and straightforward readiness which should distinguish a commercial people. Almost every measure before Congress is judged upon strictly party grounds. Its merits are regarded as entirely secondary to its subserviency to the views of the Democrats, the passions of the Republicans, or the prejudices of the Americans; and, no matter how great may be its importance to the country at large, it must be used as a vehicle for oratorical displays on completely foreign subjects.

Such has hitherto been the fate of the Pacific Railway bill. The shuttlecock of political dissensions, the sport of Party trickery, and the victim of legislative procrastination, it has been suffered to lie over, under the bombastic eloquence of simulated zeal, which has been even more disgusting than total neglect. We believe, indeed, that there are few of our legislators who give themselves the trouble of thinking of the immense consequence to us and to the world of the Pacific Railroad. The British, who, to their credit be it said, are rarely dilatory in carrying into execution public works of national importance, have already seriously turned their attention to the building of a Railroad from Halifax, across the Canadas and Western British America, to the colony of New-Columbia on the Pacific. This scheme, far more immense in its grasp and extent than our proposed connection with California, is unquestionably replete with objects of vast consequence to England. But the importance of its effects to her, great as they are, dwindle almost into insignificance, when compared with the results which must accrue to us from our Pacific Railroad—connecting the cities of what we now call our West with the still further West at California. With Great Britain, the Canadian scheme is a question of opening new fields for commerce, and extending political power for purposes of aggression or defence. The United States, in addition to objects which are precisely similar to those of England, have also in view the nursing of new settlements, of which the *nuclei* already exist, and which only await the stimulus of the Pacific Railroad to expand into important cities, contributing to the power and swelling the resources of the Union. And more, much more, than this; the railway will consolidate our Empire, will bind California and Oregon and the many cities and other States which such a road will create or develop, in closer and more constant union with all the other sections of the confederation.

In view of such prospects, delay in building the road on the ground of an inability to agree upon its location, is puerile and vicious. It is not the selection of the Northern, Southern, or Central route that is now to be quarreled about. It is only the preference of the one route for immediate action, and the postponement of the others for later adoption. No thoughtful man, who will consider either the actual necessities of the undertaking or the prospective benefits which are to spring from it, can satisfy himself with the idea that one road will, sooner or later, meet the demands to which it will itself give rise. There will be so many new and such constant calls from various cities all over the West for railroad communication with the Pacific, and with the places which will have grown up between the Mississippi and California, that there must necessarily be more than one railway route to the Pacific. But the one thing needed to effect all this is the pioneer road, and no petty party feelings must be allowed to stand in the way of its early commencement and speedy completion. Public sentiment is becoming aroused on this subject, and public feeling is everywhere hostile to any further procrastination in a matter of such vital importance.

There are already three routes before the public, the entire feasibility of every one of which has already been ascertained. Indeed, one of them, that from St. Louis, and through Memphis to Fort Smith on the Arkansas River, along the northern frontier of Texas, through the territory of Arizona, and across the coast range into California, is now regularly and with perfect safety employed by private enterprise for the transmission of passengers. The practicability of the undertaking, which has been long since proved by the surveys of competent engineers in three different directions, has been further and absolutely demonstrated by the actual use of one of these routes; and the more northern lines are regarded by competent authorities as equally good. The public are therefore naturally anxious that the Government should give its immediate attention to the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and we trust that the President will, in his message to Congress at its next session, take up this matter with the earnestness which it deserves. With three feasible and advantageous routes to select from, already surveyed, and waiting only for legislative action, it will be very hard if, through our unwarranted procrastination, the British are permitted to forestall us in the execution of a project which affects us much more than it does them. They have not nearly the incentive which should animate us; the railway must benefit the United States much more than it can aid England or her Provinces, and the glory of completing railway communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific should certainly be ours. Such a road must be the future highway of nations, and it is unnecessary to dilate on the pecuniary and political advantages to us which must accrue from having it pass through our territory. At any rate, it is proper that the Executive should lend its immediate influence to the project, and by special and decided mention of it in the next Presidential message to Congress, throw upon that body the responsibility of prompt action or further delay. Special prejudices in favor of particular routes must undoubtedly exist in various localities; but the national feeling evidently is that, no matter what section of the country may be chosen as the route of the Pacific Railway, a selection should at once be made, and the work commenced forthwith.

## A Personal Apology.

We have trodden on the toes of the *Herald's* friends. We regret the necessity which led to this encroachment on our neighbor's sensibilities. We intended him no personal harm. When we exposed to public pity and disgust the degraded and deplorable condition of the six thousand prostitutes of New-York,—when we made the community acquainted with the horrible condition of public morals here, the destructive influence of the grog-shops, brothels, gambling hells and other houses of ill-fame which cluster in nearly every street and poison the very atmosphere of our City, we had no intention of offending the *Herald*, or of trampling on the interests and the feelings of its subscribers and patrons. We did not do it for the special purpose of lacerating the sensibilities of the main supporters of that delicious and refined print, though if we had given to the subject the consideration it deserved, we should have known that we could make no assault in that quarter without touching the very apple of the *Herald's* eye. We confess our carelessness and stupidity. We knew then as well as we know now, that the great bulk of the *Herald's* habitual readers are the people thus thoughtlessly and ruthlessly assailed;—that there is not a brothel nor a low groggery in the City where the *Herald* is not considered an indispensable daily companion,—and that any reflection upon the character and social standing of its devoted friends and patrons would be resented as a personal and inexcusable wrong.

We are not, therefore, surprised on the whole at yesterday's onslaught upon us. We confess our fault. We forgot utterly the intimate relations of the *Herald* to the class in question. We will be more careful about the matter hereafter. But why should the *Herald* be equally savage upon others who have not given it the same cause of offence? Why should it assail Harper's *Journal of Civilization?* That weekly sheet is made up mainly from the *Herald*; extracts from its criminal columns constitute the leading features of its table of contents from one year's end to another. It does its best either to supersede the *Herald's* circulation or else to deserve its praises. It is the height of ingratitude, therefore, for the *Herald* thus to assail the fair fame of its proprietors. We don't object to the *Herald's* abuse of the Times:—that is all legitimate and proper. We acknowledge, with tears in our eyes, the fearful provocation. We confess our faults. We assailed its friends. We invoked the aid of the law to extinguish the brothels of the City,—never once reflecting that this was equivalent to the extinction of the *Herald's* circulation. We are justly punished for our sins. But the attack upon the *Journal of Civilization* is utterly wanton and unprovoked:—and we cannot look quietly upon such injustice without remonstrance.

On still another point the *Herald* is equally cruel. He praises Bonner, of the *Ledger*, evidently under the mistaken impression that we had assailed him. Nothing could be further from the fact. On the contrary, we have always applauded his enterprise and sagacity, and rejoiced in his success. We have already congratulated him and the public, on the fact that Mr. Everett is to be enrolled among the regular contributors to his weekly journal. Why this should subject him to the injury of the *Herald's* mock heroics, we cannot understand.

An Unwarrantable Liberty.—The *Journal of Commerce* closes a sort of *post obit* notice of Senator Hammond's recent speech, which we published in full and commented on over a week ago, with the following:

"The New-York Times, of Saturday, not only coincides substantially with the main points in Gov. Hammond's speech, but *actually hints* that he may have the support of that journal for the Presidency. Is it not rather *early* for the Times to bring out its Presidential candidate?"

What particular object has the *Journal* in inventing such a story as this? The Times has never "hinted" anything of the sort, nor shown any disposition or purpose to support Gov. Hammond or anybody else, at this early day, for the Presidency. When the proper time comes we shall take such a course as shall seem to us most likely to promote the peace and permanent welfare of the country, without regard to party or personal considerations of any kind. The *Journal*, we are aware, has fallen very deeply into the slough of partisanship and is about as careless in its statements as the *Herald* or any other thoroughgoing party back could possibly be. But there are some weapons which it ought even yet to abstain from using,—and one of them is imputing to other journals statements they have never made.

How Our Ballot-Boxes are Managed.—In the report which we published yesterday of the proceedings of the Board of Canvassers, one of the Inspectors stated that he signed the returns of the votes given in the First Ward, although he knew those returns to be erroneous;—and that he did so under the direct intimidation and threats of a rough, noisy crowd, who filled the poll-room. This is certainly a discreditable revelation of the manner in which the business of our voting is carried on. Another official, Kenny by name, did not sign the returns because he could not write! His signature was affixed by some one else. Such an incident as this would be disgraceful in the newest village of the remotest portion of the country;—in this commercial metropolis it is, if possible, something worse.

## DEATH OF IDA PFEIFFER.

In the Fall of 1854, a slender, well-featured and unobtrusive little woman, who had roamed alone over nearly all the earth, took New-York in her course on her fourth grand tour of observation. She was received with a cordial welcome, held *levees* after the manner of distinguished personages, and for the space of a month was the object of marked attentions and unbounded civilities. Her stay was limited to a month or two, and her wanderings were then resumed. The lady was Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the famous traveler. The *Vanderbilt* yesterday brought the news of her death. She expired at Vienna on the 27th ult., after a long illness, induced by privations and hardships endured during a toilsome journey in Madagascar. Her age was 61.

Madame Pfeiffer, apparently a delicate woman, devoted her life to journeyings in all parts of the world, often under circumstances which would have tried the fortitude of strong men. She explored unknown localities, visited savage tribes, scaled mountains, waded breast-deep through torrents, saw the wonders of the East, descended into the mines of Peru, sat among the ruins of Hindoo temples and shared the rude fare of the California Indians, received marked attentions from the Sultan and was expelled from the Island of Madagascar by the Queen of that region; saw, in fact, nearly all that is worth seeing in the world, and has furnished a series of interesting records of her experiences. She was born in Vienna in 1797, was married in 1820 to Dr. J. Pfeiffer of Lernberg, and for several years after that event devoted herself to the care of her family. The death of her husband and the settlement of her children (two sons) left her at liberty to follow her instinct for sight-seeing, and from her fortieth year until a few months before her death, she was a traveler. Her first enterprise was a pilgrimage to Jerusalem,—"a spot," she says, "on which she always felt an intense desire to tread." From Jerusalem she went to Nazareth and Beirut, and, on returning to Vienna, published her first work, entitled: *The Travels of a Vienna Lady to the Holy Land*. This tour was shortened by the exhaustion of her finances, and was relinquished with great reluctance. But the lady, favored by the success of her work, soon equipped herself for another journey. The second one was an exploration of Northern Europe. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland were visited by her in turn, and the results of her observations were embodied in a volume published at Pesth in 1846. Madame Pfeiffer had now seen the East and the North; her works met a ready sale; her passion for travel had grown; and she resolved to undertake a more extensive exploration. In May, 1846, she again quitted her home in Vienna, embarked for Rio Janeiro, arrived at that port in September, and traveled through the Brazils; went round Cape Horn, and landed in Chili, where she remained a sufficient period to know the habits of the Chilians; then made a flying trip to Otahelte, and afterwards went on to China, taking Japan in her way, and proceeded through Asia; visited Ceylon, and ended her tour of the world by a careful examination of the manners, customs, traditions, religion and natural wonders of the further and nearer India. After two years' absence, she returned a third time to Vienna. The narrative of this journey is intensely interesting. During the whole tour, Madame Pfeiffer was unaccompanied, except by her guides, but always received kind treatment, her defenceless condition being her best protection. She relates that she suffered greatly in dangerous regions, that she knew the extremes of hunger and thirst, that life was often in peril, but that she uniformly met kindly usage—was received into the tents of the women among the savage tribes, and that in no instance was she molested as she journeyed about, staff in hand. Her extraordinary tact and power of will carried her safely through. The success of this soon prompted Madame Pfeiffer to undertake another. Having remained in Vienna barely three years, she departed for the fourth time, wending her way to the Cape of Good Hope. She sailed from London for that point on the 22d May, 1851, and arrived at the Cape on the 11th of August following. The Cape presented few objects of interest, and she soon left it. Penetrating into the country of the Hottentots, she carried her explorations some two hundred miles into the interior, living among the savages on terms of amity and enjoying excellent opportunities for observation. Returning to the Cape, she sailed for Singapore, went thence to Borneo, where she resided for a month among the fierce tribe of the Dyaks, then went over the mountains to visit Sungau and Landek, and after a several visit to the settlements, bent her steps towards Java, where she received hospitable entertainment; went thence to Sumatra, lived another month among a tribe of cannibals, and came away entire, although they proposed to eat her, and were only dissuaded therefrom, she avers, by her representation that she was old and necessarily tough. The islands of the Archipelago were all visited by her, and the Sultan of Ternate afforded her all possible facilities for exploring his particular Island. The lady rode through his dominions in a conveyance drawn by "twenty-man power," as she described it, for His Majesty owned no beasts of burden, except men. Afterwards, she went to the Celebes, and, having finished her sight-seeing there, returned to Java, and embarked at Batavia for San Francisco. The voyage was pleasant, and Madame Pfeiffer reached California in September, 1853. She visited the wet "diggings," examined the quartz formations, went up to Crescent City, lived among the Indians in Oregon, ran down to Acapulco and viewed the mines of quicksilver at San Jose, and then went down the coast to Lima, and made the tour of the Peruvian mines. Thence she went to Guayaquil, and thence to Quito, and in this stage of the journey suffered numerous perils and hardships, the rainy season having set in, and the roads rendered nearly impassable. Once she fell overboard from a canoe, and owed her life to her skill in swimming. Quito offered no temptations to detain her, and after a short visit she returned to Guayaquil, and departed thence for Panama. Crossing the Isthmus to Aspinwall, she took a steamer passage for New-Orleans, and then began her trip through the United States, which ended in this City in November, 1854, exactly four years ago. From New-Orleans she first went to Arkansas, then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, thence to the Falls of St. Anthony; thence by way of Galena, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Sault Ste Marie to Lake Superior; thence by way of Quebec and Montreal to New-York, arriving here in September, 1854. During her sojourn in this City, Madame Pfeiffer was the guest of Dr. Aignan, editor of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*. Returning to London at the close of 1854, she prepared her notes of this extended tour for publication, and the narrative is simple and interesting. Her last journey was undertaken about a year ago. She revisited Africa, and attempted to explore Madagascar, but was prevented from the fulfillment of that part of her plan by the watchful jealousy of the Queen, who subjected her to sundry indignities, and finally expelled her from the territory. While in Madagascar she contracted a violent fever, and did not recover from its effects. On her way home, after her return, she visited the Mauritius, and sailed thence on her home safety, and immediately busied herself with the preparation of another volume of Travels. The illness which still clung to her, however, terminated fatally.

Madame Pfeiffer, with all her roaming propensities, was not a coarse or bold woman. In person, she was below the middle size, had dark hair and brilliant eyes, was always clad with extreme plainness, and in manner was quiet and reserved. In a letter written to a friend, a few years ago, she describes herself: "I smile," she says, "when I think of the many who, knowing me only through my travels, fancy that my character, manners, even my figure and movements are more like those of a man than a woman. How falsely do they charge me! But you, who know me, know that those who expect to find me six feet high, with a bold, imposing gait, and a dagger and pistol in my belt, discover in me the very reverse: and that in every-day life I am plainer, quieter and more reserved than thousands of my own sex who have never left the seclusion of their native villages."

The Labors of Senator Douglas.—A Western correspondent sends us a detailed statistical account of the labors of Senator Douglas in the recent canvass of Illinois, from which it appears that they were almost equal to the labors of Hercules. It seems that he has addressed his constituents in 37 counties. He met Mr. Lincoln in debate once in each Congressional District; made 50 set speeches of from two to three hours in length; 17 speeches of from twenty minutes to forty-five minutes in length, in response to the compliment of serenades; and 37 speeches of about equal length, in reply to addresses of welcome. Of these 120 speeches, all but two were made in the open air, and seven speeches were made or continued during heavy rains. To do this, Mr. Douglas crossed from end to end, every railroad line in the State, excepting three, besides making long journeys by means of horse conveyance and steamboats; the total travel amounting to 5,227 miles. By boat he made almost the entire western side of the State, and all that portion of the Illinois River which is navigable by steamboats.

The Tehuantepec Route.—The bark *Rapid*, Capt. Marchant, arrived to-day from Vera Cruz. She is the vessel that took from this port, in July last, the 200 workmen for the Tehuantepec Road. Capt. M. reports that they all arrived in good health, and that in his opinion Mr. Murphy, the overseer, understands and is well calculated for that business. He contracted all his men up the river. The road was rapidly progressing when the *Rapid* sailed from that place (Minatitlan) which was in September. Buildings were speedily being erected at Minatitlan for the accommodation of passengers taking the Tehuantepec route to the Pacific.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON

Illness of Secretary Floyd—The Nicaraguan Emigrants—News by the Southern Mails, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 15.

Secretary Floyd has been confined to his bed for several days past by severe illness.

New-Orleans dates to the 11th inst. have been received here this evening. The *True Delta* abuses the President's Fillibuster Proclamation; the *Picayune* rejoices over the opening of the Tehuantepec route, and the *Delta* urges the reelection of Senator Benjamin, and denounces Senator Hammond's late speech. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Nov. 15.

Sr. Yrissari, in response to inquiry, emphatically denies that he has given passports to the Nicaraguan Southern emigrants; but it was the belief of the Collector at Mobile that they were thus supplied.

The most intimate friends of Mr. Appleton deny that he intends resigning the Assistant Secretaryship of State to resume the editorship of the *Union*, or that he is interested in the pecuniary concerns of that paper.

Mr. Richard Fitzpatrick, of Texas, has been appointed Consul at Metamoras, Mexico.

News From Utah.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 15.

Mr. Brown, the Utah correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, has arrived here. He left Salt Lake on the 16th ult. The investigation of the case of the Indians charged with committing outrages upon Mrs. Marcea and her daughter, had commenced before Judge Sinclair.

General Johnston went into Winter quarters on the 12th ult.

Heavy rains and high winds prevailed at Camp Floyd.

The story stating that Indian Agent Hunt was allowing Indian squaws to be sold as mistresses to the officers of the troops, has no truth in it.

The snow on the mountains was three feet deep, and the ice three inches thick. Several trains will be unable to pass through them.

Considerable excitement existed at Salt Lake City in reference to the reports of gold at Pike's Peak, and numbers were leaving for the diggings there.

The Litchfield Bank Enjoined.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, Nov. 15.

The Litchfield Bank had a hearing before Judge Ellsworth, in this city, this afternoon. The Bank Commissioners made a report showing the Bank to be insolvent, and not in a condition to go on. The Bank was enjoined, and Abijah Catlin and F. E. Hamersley were appointed receivers. Four months is allowed for the presentation of claims against the bank. The affairs of the bank are at present in a bad condition, but the receivers are practical business men, in whose hands every dollar that can be made available will be received for the benefit of the creditors.

Loss of the Steamer Fulton City and Twelve Lives.

Cincinnati, Monday, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Fulton City*, bound from Pittsburg to St. Louis, struck a stump at Buffington Island on Tuesday morning, and sunk in 16 feet of water. Twelve deck passengers were drowned. The boat, which was valued at $18,000 and insured for $10,000, is a total loss. The rescued passengers lost all their baggage.

Important Mexican Rumors.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *General Rusk* has arrived here with Indianola dates of the 12th inst. Rumors were current that the City of Mexico had been attacked by the Liberals and four hundred of Zuloaga's soldiers killed; also that the whole country was in possession of the Liberals with the exception of the capital.

Weather Reports.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 15—10 A. M.

Snow fell last evening to the depth of five inches, and began falling very rapidly again this morning. There is now good sleighing and it is still snowing.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 15—1:30 P. M.

Ogdensburg, 11 A. M.—Just began snowing; thermometer 27°.

Watertown.—A slight fall of snow at 8 o'clock; cloudy; thermometer 28°.

Pulaski.—Six inches of snow on the ground, and still snowing; thermometer 30°.

Oswego.—Eight inches of snow, and snowing; thermometer 29°.

Philadelphia.—Snow commenced falling here this morning. It melts as fast as it falls.

Washington.—A light snow-storm commenced here at 10¼ A. M. It snowed the greater part of the day, but it immediately melted.

Boston.—Indications of snow.

Montreal.—There is sleighing here. The thermometer this morning stood at 18° above zero.

White River Junction, Vt.—The thermometer, on Saturday morning, was at 9° above zero. There are three inches of snow.

Burning of the Howard Block in Boston.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 15—10:30 P. M.

Howard block took fire early this evening, and nothing now remains but a portion of the walls. Howard Hall was in this block. The theatre, which adjoins it, is now on fire, and it is hardly likely that it will be saved.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 15.

The Overland Mail,

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. TYNG, ON THE CELEBRATED MISSIONARY, JUDSON.—The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., lectured last night in the Cooper Institute, before the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Life and Character of Dr. JUDSON." The efforts and achievements of Christian Missions in the present century, had, he said, overcome all the derision and hostility which marked their feeble but glorious birth, and had now the world's constrained acknowledgment of their unprecedented power as agents of human civilization and commanding influence, as helpmeets to science, and adjuncts of all works and plans for the legitimate prosperity of man. These great schemes had found, too, in their proper agents, to whose efforts they had given ample scope. In modern missionary effort there was no greater name than that of JUDSON. In the exhibition of all the properties of human greatness, which, in the higher line of life, are adapted to secure the reverence and respect of men, there was no name more entitled to high and permanent renown, or more sure to retain that renown as the procession of the ages goes on to the universal completion of the Christian triumph. The Lecturer proceeded to give a very interesting account of JUDSON's collegiate career, of his relapse into deism, his subsequent and providential conversion, his sudden call to engage in the work of foreign missions, his discouragements at home, his voyage to England for aid, its misfortunes and fruitless results, his eventual success in America, his departure for Calcutta, his conversion on the voyage to the Baptist creed, and the consequent dissolution of his relations with his fellow missionaries, his trials in Calcutta, the remarkable means by which he and his admirable wife were conveyed to Burmah, his extraordinary labors there, his triumphs, and his death. These leading events of his career were each made the subject of circumstantial detail, and clothed with a captivating interest.

CHESS COMBAT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The arrangements for a chess match, to be played by telegraph between the New-York and Philadelphia Chess Clubs have been completed. Play will commence this evening at 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange. The Philadelphians will play at the office of the American Telegraph Company, in their own city. The players of the New-York Club are THEODORE LICHTENHEIM, C. D. MEAD, JAMES THOMPSON, DANIEL W. FISKE and FREDERICK PERRIN; those of the Philadelphia Club are H. F. MONTGOMERY, N. G. THOMAS, P. RANDOLPH, LEWIS ELKIN and Dr. S. LEWIS. This match is for two games, but should each party win one, a third game, or conqueror, will be played. If the match is not terminated by 10 o'clock this evening, it will be resumed at a subsequent date. The sight will be interesting to spectators, who are to be admitted to witness the combat.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER CONTRIBUTORS.—Dr. JOHN MCELHERAN, a newspaper writer of repute, brought an action in the First District Court to recover $30 for literary matter contributed to a newspaper known as the New-York *Catholic Tablet*, of which the proprietors and pucilishers are Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER. The plaintiff testified that he had been employed by the Editor to write the articles in question, and produced in evidence the first number of the paper, to show not only that his contribution appeared therein, but that an editorial addressed to the public announced "with pride" that he (Dr. McE.) was one of their contributors. It was contended for the plaintiff that the ostensible and actual Editor of a paper is the general agent of its owners in regard to the literary talent employed, and that, by virtue of his office, he has an implied authority to accept or reject articles presented for publication, with the understanding that, if published, they shall be paid for, and that such is the usual custom. One of the defendants denied on oath that they had any knowledge whatever of Dr. MCELHERAN's contribution until after the paper was published, and stated that the Editor had no authority from them to employ any paid contributor. The Court held that the engagement by the Editor did not bind the proprietors, unless the plaintiff showed that they had authorized such engagement, and refused to receive any evidence as to custom in regard to editorial power in the premises.

LADIES' MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION IN JERSEY CITY.—An assemblage, largely composed of ladies, gathered at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, last evening, for the purpose of organizing an association, the object of which should be cooperation with the various other similar Societies in the United States in the purchase of the Tomb of Washington. The Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Mayor of Jersey City, was called to the Chair, and AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBURGH, Esq., was the Secretary of the meeting. Addresses were made by the Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE, the Hon. ROBT. GILCHRIST, Jr., A. S. HATCH, Esq., Rev. P. D. VANCLEEF, and the Hon. ISAAC W. SCUDDER, in behalf of the objects of the meeting, and in eulogy of the Father of His Country, and a Society to be known as "The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of Jersey City," was formed. The following Lady Managers were chosen by acclamation: Mrs. C. Van Vorst, Mrs. S. Gregory, Jr., Mrs. Wm. Burnstead, Mrs. J. V. Brewer, Mrs. Chas. Fink, Mrs. Philip Gordon, Miss Mary Zabriskie, Miss A. Schuyler, Miss Sarah Gilchrist, Miss Cornelia Davis, Miss Elizabeth French and Miss Kate Bacot.

RELIEF OF THE QUARANTINE GARRISON.—The left wing of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Colonel LEGAL, were relieved of Quarantine duty yesterday, by Companies A, B, F, and G, of the Fifth Regiment, Col. SCHWARTZWALDER, numbering one hundred and twenty-five officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. It was a wretched day for a military turn-out; but the Fifth Regiment, as they marched down to the ferry-boat, presented a most creditable appearance.

CANAL-BOAT SUNK AND NARROW ESCAPE.—A canal-boat lying at the foot of pier No. 48 N. R. sank at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She was deeply loaded with coal, and being a little leaky, and not having been properly pumped the night previous, the heavy swell caused by the passing of an Albany steamer caused her to sink suddenly. The Captain and another man who were on board jumped from their berths, and had the greatest difficulty in saving themselves from drowning. Their shouts in the water brought some twenty Second Ward policemen to their assistance, who rescued them from their unpleasant situation.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A correspondent calls attention to the frequency of serious accidents upon our City Railroads, which he attributes to insufficient and improper harness and other fixtures. None of the cars have either poles or breeching for the horses, and the only way to stop them in case of accident is by the brakes, which the driver alone is compelled to work with one hand. He enumerates several accidents which are directly traceable to this defect, and calls upon the Railroad Companies to see that it is remedied.

THE LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The introductory lecture of Professor DWIGHT gave full assurance to all who know the constant demand in this City for good legal instruction, that he would soon gather a school around him. Sooner even than was expected, it has swelled beyond the possibilities of one hour of daily instruction, and consequently the Professor is obliged to divide his class into two sections; one to attend in the morning at 9 o'clock, the other, as now, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We refer to the advertisement.

SENATE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—Messrs. METCAM & BURKE, Civil Engineers, presented to this Committee, at its session yesterday afternoon, drawings of plans for receiving basins at the ends of sewers at the bulkheads and piers of the City. The purpose of the plan is to prevent the accumulation of filth at the slips, and poisonous exhalations in houses near which sewers pass. No gentleman appearing to offer testimony, the Committee adjourned until Wednesday.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of County Canvassers was in session only three hours yesterday. The returns from the Twelfth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards were canvassed. With the exception of the correction of the returns from several Wards, the labors of the Board are completed. The Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board was to have met yesterday, at 2 P. M., but at the appointed hour Messrs. BOWEN and STRANAHAN were the only members present, and half an hour after they declared the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

THE NOON PRAYER MEETING.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Church in this City, has written a history of the Fulton-street noon prayer meeting and of other similar meetings in this City and elsewhere, which is published at No. 61 Franklin-street and may be had at the bookstores. This volume will supply a general demand, and its contents and illustrations will be found to be a valuable contribution to our permanent religious literature.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—But six Councilmen answered to the roll-call, last evening, at the meeting of the Board. It was therefore declared adjourned until 5 o'clock to-day.

PROF. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., lectures before the Mercantile Library Association to-night at Cooper's Institute upon the "Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," giving a historical and scientific sketch since VOLTA's discovery. The subject will be illustrated by numerous experiments.

FIRES.—There were four alarms of fire yesterday—in the First, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. The alarms for the Fifth and Eighth Districts were false; that for the First District was caused by the burning of a shed in Harlem. The Seventh District alarm was from a fire at 6 P. M. in a hat-block manufactory in Rose-street; damage trifling.

IN FOURTH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, at ten minutes to 12 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the slaughter-house in Fourth-street, near First-avenue, owned by Mr. HARRIS. Damage about $200.

## Board of Aldermen.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1858—President CLANCY in the Chair. Mr. BOOTH asked permission, as a member of the Committee on Railroads, to present his views in reference to a resolution before the Committee to run small cars on the Hudson River Railroad, he not agreeing with the majority of the Committee. On motion of Mr. ADAMS, permission was granted; and the Clerk proceeded to read a long preamble in advocacy of a number of resolutions, the substance of which is as follows:

The first resolution requires the Company to remove the rail now in use on their road between Chambers-street and Fifty-third-street and substitute the grooved rail.

The second resolution provides that the Company place small cars on their road to run between said points at regular intervals, and that the Company be permitted to charge five cents and no more. This resolution also provides that the Company shall not at any time, either directly or indirectly, alienate or in any way dispose of the right to run small cars on their road under penalty of the forfeiture of the grant.

The last and most important resolution is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Hudson River Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to cease the running of locomotives of steam engines below Fifty-third-street, immediately upon the small cars being placed on their road, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

The Mayor send in two vetoes of resolutions remitting taxes of John Purdy and Thomas Duane.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department transmitted the Annual Fire Returns, giving the name and residence of every fireman in the Department.

On motion of Mr. TUCKER, the report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies on repairing the Station-houses of the City and building five new ones, was taken up. Messrs. TUCKER, HOFFMIRE and BRADLEY moved sundry amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. TUCKER moved that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for all the work whenever any job exceeds $250. Carried. The report was finally adopted.

## Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening at 5 o'clock. It is provided by statute that the Board shall, on or before the 15th of November of each year, report to the Board of Supervisors an estimate of the probable expenditures of the Department of Education for the ensuing year. On the day appointed for the last regular meeting of the Board, when the estimate should have been presented, there was no quorum, and at the meeting yesterday, called for the purpose of considering it, the annual estimate was presented by Mr. WARREN, Chairman of the Finance Committee. As amended and adopted, it is as follows:

The Board of Education hereby estimates that *twelve hundred and forty-six thousand dollars* will be necessary for the purposes of public instruction in this City, during the year 1859, apropriated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries of Teachers and Janitors | $600,000 |
| Incidental expenses | 90,000 |
| Support of the Free Academy | 60,000 |
| Repairs on the building | 2,000 |
| Support of Normal Schools | 20,000 |
| Apportionment to Corporate Schools | 30,000 |
| Repairs through the shop | 10,000 |
| Support of Evening Schools | 70,000 |
| Books, Stationery and other supplies | 100,000 |
| Rent of school premises | 15,000 |
| Salaries of Clerks, and other officers of the Board | 26,000 |
| Incidental expenses | 13,000 |
| Sites for new school-houses, heating and furnishing new schools and buildings, erected in 1858, and for repairing old school-houses and for new buildings that will be required in 1859 | 210,000 |
| Total | $1,246,000 |

The annual estimate last year was $1,126,013.

Mr. WARREN also presented a resolution, directing that the Comptroller be requested to authorize the City Chamberlain to place $126,000 in the City Treasury, subject to the draft of the Board of Education. The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned.

## Police Reports.

THE MACKERELVILLE GANG UNCEASINGLY AT WORK.—Youths from 16 to 20 years of age make up the Mackerelville gang. More audacious rowdies do not infest the City, not even excepting the "Dead Rabbits" and Eighth Ward "Short Boys." On Sunday evening a respectable working girl was savagely and grossly assaulted by some half a dozen of the gang, while passing through Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue, on her way to visit an aunt. Her cries of murder brought two policemen to her rescue, and their timely arrival prevented her being subjected to treatment worse than murder. Two of the villains, giving their names as Petrick Hefferman and Bernard Smith, were arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH. The magistrate committed them to prison to answer for their conduct in default of $2,000 bail each.

GOING INTO THE TEA TRADE.—An Eighteenth Ward policeman discovered, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, two youths making their way out of the grocery store of Wm. Clinchy, No. 184 East Seventeenth-street. Each had on his shoulder a box of tea. Seeing the officer each dropped his tea as if it had suddenly reached the boiling state, when Dr. Johnson enjoyed its imbibation with the heartiest zest. The officer captured the runaways and took them before Justice KELLY, who locked them up, they pleading guilty to burglary. They gave their names as Philip Hand and Edward Duganne.

STABBING.—Bryan Feeny and Patrick Connolly live in the Sixth Ward, but, like a good many Sixth-Ward people, live inharmoniously. They had an altercation, yesterday, at their residence, No. 39 Elm-street. Feeny was not satisfied with using his fists and a club, and giving his opponent a black eye and a cracked skull. He used a dirk-knife, and the result was the infliction of a dangerous stab in the left side of Connolly. Feeny was arrested and locked up, and Connolly was taken to the City Hospital.

## Coroners' Inquests.

THE FIRST VICTIM OF THE GOULDY TRAGEDY.—The death of ELIZABETH CARR, one of the servant girls in the Gouldy family, which was announced in yesterday's TIMES, resolves the Gouldy Tragedy into a murder—her death being the undoubted result of violence at the hands of young GOULDY. Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, on the body of the murdered woman. After a Jury had been impanneled the Coroner suggested, and the Jury coincided with the suggestion, that it was unnecessary to recall the witnesses sworn at the inquisition upon the body of the suicidal murderer. As to the cause of her death there could be no doubt, and he considered it only essential to read over the testimony taken at the former inquest and add to it the medical evidence regarding the death of the deceased.

The evidence taken at the inquest upon the body of MRS. GOULDY, the same as was published in the TIMES the morning succeeding the tragedy, was read to the Jury. Dr. J. M. HOOKER, house surgeon at the Hospital, was then examined. He stated that the deceased was admitted to the Hospital on the evening of the 26th of October last; three wounds were on her head, two at the left of the vertex, over the front of the fronto-parietal bone and the other on the back of the head. Those on the left side were half an inch apart and ran parallel; the third wound was three inches longland circular in form; each wound exteodcd to the bone and shattered and cu the bone of the skull; on being admitted the deceased was confused and hysterical; on the 5th of NOVEMBER there were indications of compression of the brain, and trepanning was resorted to, after which she was very comfortable: on Friday last a sudden change occurred and she died on Sunday. He made a *post mortem* examination and found softening of the brain, caused by compression. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from inflammation and softening of the brain, the result of injuries received on the 26th of October, 1858, at the hands of FRANCIS A. GOULDY." The deceased, prior to her death, had lived nearly three years in MR. GOULDY's family. She was a native of Ireland, and unmarried. Following the Inquest her remains were given in charge of her brother, who resides in Trenton, N. J., to which place he took them for interment.

SUICIDES.—CATHARINE KELLY, an Irish woman, whose husband died a short time since, was found yesterday dead in the shanty in which she resided in Sixty-seventh-street, death having been caused by taking laudanum. Grief at the death of her husband is supposed to have been the cause of the self-murder. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Upon the body of the German butcher, HENRY VOLTY, whose suicide was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, an inquest was also held, and a verdict of suicide given.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE TELEGRAPH.—There is a formidable row of telegraph poles throughout Brooklyn, east and west divisions, with wire stretched upon them, which leads into the various Police Station-houses, and produces the impression upon the minds of strangers, that there is instantaneous communication between the several stations in the city. Nothing, however, is further from the truth, as according to the statement of the Deputy-Superintendent, Mr. FOLKE, the instruments are of no use whatever.

REPUBLICAN SALUTE.—The Young Men's Ashland Republican Club of King's County met last evening at Washington Park, (Fort Greene,) by special invitation, at 8 o'clock, when a salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the late Republican victory in this State.

THE NEW MUSIC HALL.—The projectors of the enterprise are progressing favorably with the subscriptions for the building, about one third of the required amount having been already subscribed.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the First Congregational Methodist Church, to be located in State-street, near Hoyt, is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 19th inst. Revs. Dr. STORY and CLARK will officiate.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at the corner of Main and Jamas streets, at 1, yesterday morning, in a store occupied by EDWARD READY, originating from a defect in the stove-pipe. Damage about $500. Insured. Three fellows, who gave their names as ROORKE, GALAGHAR and STANTON, were arrested for stealing a pocket-book containing $30 25 from the premises, while pretending to act as firemen.

FIRES.—Incendiary fires are becoming alarmingly frequent in Brooklyn. Six or seven, it is alleged, have occurred in East Brooklyn within a fortnight which can be traced to incendiary origin. An unoccupied house in Skillman-street was set on fire at 2 o'clock yesterday, but it was put out before any material damage had been done. A short time before the fire broke out a young man was seen to come from the building.

DROWNED MEN.—The body of some unknown drowned man is almost daily found about the Brooklyn docks. Yesterday morning it was a young man, about 25 years of age, with long black hair and no beard, 5 feet 9 inches in height, dressed in a black sack overcoat, black cloth vest and pants, and calf-skin gaiters. His remains were conveyed to the dead-house for identification.

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.—The Rev. Dr. PORTER, pastor of the Fourth-street Church, Williamsburgh, delivered, on Sabbath evening last, to a very large congregation, an introductory discourse to a series of lectures on the *Harmony between Science and Scripture*. He announced that on Sabbath evening next, he would treat of the *Correspondence between the Mosaic and Geologic Records of Creation*.

## City Politics.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS—DECLINATION OF MR. SOUTTER.

A special meeting of the Regulars' and People's or Anti-Tammany Democratic City Convention, was held last evening, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, BENJAMIN RAY presiding. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting, to inform Messrs. SOUTTER and LYNCH of their nomination—the former for Comptroller and the latter for Governor of the Almshouse—reported that the latter had accepted and the former declined being a candidate.

A letter was submitted from Mr. SOUTTER, declining the nomination, and wishing for the success of the united Democracy.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for another candidate for Comptroller, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| STEPHEN P. RUSSELL | 59 |
| ANDREW MILLS | 4 |
| RICHARD B. CONNOLLY | 4 |

The nomination of Mr. RUSSELL was made unanimous, whereupon Mr. RUSSELL, the nominee, arose and accepted the nomination with a few brief remarks.

Mr. LYNAU, who had been previously nominated for Governor of the Almshouse, made a speech, in which he denounced the "wire-pullers of Tammany Hall," and indorsed the course which the Regulars and People's Democratic Committees were pursuing.

FERNANDO WOOD, in response to frequent calls, arose and made a brief speech. He said that Tammany Hall had widely deviated from the path which it ought to pursue. The Tammany Sachems—only 13 in number—instead of reflecting the will of the Democratic Party, presumed to govern it with an arrogance not to be endured. It was absolutely necessary that Tammany Hall and its 13 governors should be made to feel the popular will, and to act in accordance therewith. For one, he was determined to exert himself to bring about the needful reform, and he trusted that in this he would be aided by every Democrat who valued the true interests of the People's Party and favored popular sovereignty. He felt quite sure that 25,000 votes would be cast for the nominees of the Peoples and Regulars Conventions at the coming election. He had enlisted in the fight against the 13 sachems not only for the forthcoming election, but for the next, and the next; not for one year alone, but for ten years, if necessary to insure success. He had but little hopes of the men of Tammany. They would compromise and deceive, compromise and deceive again, and he was quite prepared for the feeling so widespread that it was but just and right and necessary to build a new and real Tammany—a Peoples' Hall, to be governed by the Democratic masses, and by them only. Towards this end—the erection of a new hall—he was pleased to be able to announce that $50,000 had been already subscribed, and he was sure that as much more as was necessary would be forthcoming.

Mr. WOOD's remarks were received with great favor, and at his conclusion Mr. MCGRATH of the Sixth Ward, made a few remarks, after which the Committee adjourned.

During the proceedings, and previous to the nomination of Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Ward, charged Mr. WOOD with packing the Convention in favor of RUSSELL, and accusing him of deception in proposing Mr. SOUTTER, knowing well he would not accept any nomination emanating from WOOD. A personal and angry discussion ensued, which ended in FITZGERALD's retiring accompanied by all the friends favorable to R. B. CONNOLLY. Considerable excitement was manifested against FERNANDO by the friends of CONNOLLY, who charge him with conspiring to advance only his own objects and aims.

## TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Primary elections for the choice of delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, in pursuance to orders from Tammany Hall, were held last evening in all the Wards. So far as heard from, they passed off without any serious disturbance.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR COUNCILMEN.

The Republicans of the Fourth Senatorial District, the First, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel for the purpose of nominating six candidates for the Board of Councilmen.

Ex-Judge LATHROP presided, and LEWIS HOPPS officiated as Secretary.

Contesting delegations appeared only from the Sixth Ward. After some discussion, the delegation headed by ISRAEL WILLIAMS (Van Wyck or Anti-Brennan) was admitted.

The following nominations were then made:

Chas. A. Stetson, Jr., Third Ward.
Cornelius Mullane, Second Ward.
John Edwards, Fourth Ward.
James D. Estare, Seventh Ward.
John W. Forbes, Fifth Ward.
S. J. Chatterton, Eighth Ward.

After the appointment of a Committee to notify the nominees the Convention adjourned.

## A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

Efforts are being made to organize a "People's Party" to act at the forthcoming election. A meeting towards this end was held last evening at the Westchester House corner of Broome-street and the Bowery. It was called by circulars, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858.

SIR: At an informal meeting, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, 1858, at the Westchester House, it was resolved to call a meeting of a few leading men to consider the propriety of forming a People's Party, as the only means of securing the election of an honest and competent man for Comptroller, at the ensuing Charter Election, and, if deemed practicable, to call a mass meeting, to nominate Comptroller, &c.

Your name was mentioned as one who would favor the movement and, you are requested to meet at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-street and Bowery, on Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Punctuality requested. By order. D. T. HENSENSEO, Secretary *pro tem.*, Edward Collin, W. T. Jennings, Edwin Meredith, and Nathan Nesbil, Committee.

The meeting last evening was largely attended, and included prominent men from each of the three parties, all of whom appeared willing to aid in the movement. Several speeches were made and various committees appointed, after which an adjournment was had to another evening of the present week.

## Burning of Another Ocean Steamer.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HUDSON AT BREMERHAVEN—NO LIVES LOST.

Information was received at LLOYDS, by telegraph from Bremerhaven on the 4th inst., of the burning of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company's steamer *Hudson* on the 2d inst., and stating the loss to be £70,000. The agents in this City have received no notice of the disaster.

The four steamers of the North German Steamship Company are the *Bremen*, *New-York*, *Weser* and *Hudson*, the last two being of precisely the same model, dimension and finish in every respect. They were 2,500 tons register, each, and their engines were of 700 horse-power; built by PALMER & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, during the year 1858. They are of iron, like the *Bremen* and *New-York*, and are all screw steamers (not side-paddle, as described in the above rumor.)

The *Hudson* was launched three months ago, and went directly to Bremen to load. She left Bremen on the 11th of Sept, and arrived in New-York on the 26th, making the passage, deducting detention at Southampton, in thirteen days and sixteen hours. She left New-York on the 9th of Oct., and put into Southampton for coal on the 23d. This is the latest news received by the agents here concerning the steamer, and as they have always received prompt intelligence of everything relating to the steamers of their line from the agents at Bremen, they are in hopes that the news of the destruction of the *Hudson* may prove incorrect,—at any rate, that the disaster (if any have occurred) is not so serious as reported. Their letters, which have been received by the *Vanderbilt*, make no mention of the circumstance. The *Hudson* was reported to have arrived at Bremen on the 27th ult., and her regular day of sailing was the 6th of November. As the rumored burning was on the night of the 2d inst., she must have been in port just seven days. During this time she would have discharged her inward cargo and taken in her coal for the return voyage, together with part of her heavy freight. The light goods are always the last received on board. Of course, there can have been no passengers on board. The steamers of this line are all insured on the other side, and whatever insurance there may have been on the cargo was in Bremen. The *Hudson* was in command of Captain G. WENKE, who is esteemed one of the most careful and capable commanders in the service. The average value of these steamers is about $300,000.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed Baron Lionel de Rothschild to resign the post of Austrian Consul-General at London, and has expressed satisfaction with his long and faithful services; and has appointed Baron Anthony de Rothschilds to the vacant place.

Dr. King, of Taunton, Mass., is preparing a Life of the famous Gov. DORR, of Rhode Island.

## Amusements.

MOZART HALL.—Miss FANNY DEAN, a young lady who made her *debût* at Wallack's Theatre, two or three years ago, went anew through the ceremony of a first appearance last evening, at Mozart Hall—this time as a vocalist, or rather in the dual capacity of singer and actress. The programme was a lengthy affair, and introduced a number of ladies and gentlemen, and fancy amateurs. Miss DEAN's performances were the most noticeable, and elicited an undue amount of applause,—undue because provocative of encores that were oftentimes wearying. The lady possesses undoubted versatility, is an acceptable parlor singer, and can recite pieces "in character" with decided effect. If entertainments of this mixed kind are popular, Miss DEAN's deserves to be. As sister of the lady assists in the duets, and is also acceptable. The attendance, we regret, was not encouraging, but if applause be a criterion of future prosperity, Miss DEAN will speedily achieve a position in the field she has selected for the exercise of her talents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. W. A. MOORE, the most unobtrusive practical and painstaking stage-manager in New-York, takes his benefit at this house to-night. Gentlemen of Mr. MOORE's profession seldom receive the credit that is their due. The wholesome of an entertainment depends almost entirely on the capacity and inclination of the stage manager. We all know that in all that pertains to the promptness, delicacy, and finish of the representations at Niblo's Theatre there has been little to desire. The credit is Mr. MOORE's, and it will, we hope, be remembered to-night. The entertainments are of the amplest kind. "Andy Blake," Signorita SOTO in a dance, and the "Young Actress." Mr. BONACICAULT, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, and all the prominent members of the company assist.

A French Senator, General de Salles, has been shot by his half-brother, M. de Chemaleilles, a retired Colonel, at Moyras, in the department of the Vaucluse. The fratricide is said to have been of unsound mind. General de Salles has died of the wound he received.


☞ **Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific Remedies.**
THE BEST IN USE.
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT,
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Complete set of twenty remedies, in large vials, morocco case and book | $5 |
| Complete set of family remedies, in large vials, plain case and book | 4 |
| Set of 15 boxes and book | 2 |

Sent by mail and express free of charge on receipt of the price. HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond's**
WINTER PROGRAMME
FOR
1858 AND 1859.
We propose during the present season to
ASTONISH THE PUBLIC,
by supplying to all comers the most
ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING,
Cut after the new Paris patterns, manufactured by picked workmen, and in all respects of a superior stamp, at
LOWER PRICES
than have ever heretofore been current in the trade. Having purchased our goods advantageously, and increased our business to an enormous extent, we
CAN AFFORD TO SELL CHEAP.
Our stock for the Winter is now ready. It comprehends an immense variety of every description of dress and business in and out-door apparel for men in every walk of life, and a stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
which has never been equaled in attractiveness, within our recollection, by any clothing firm in the City.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT the best cutters are employed, and the assortment of Winter coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., is choice and large.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Mosquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOS. MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **All the Furs Worn,**
From the richest to the cheapest
Cut, according to the
NEW COURT MODES
of France,
At GENIN'S New Fur Room,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Fashion without Extortion.**
Superb Paris FALL and WINTER BONNETS,
Of the latest modes and unfashionably low.
At WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway.

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Beebe & Co., No. 156 Broadway,**
Have just received some new styles of
PARIS HATS AND CAPS,
For evening dress, traveling, etc.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States,

☞ **Preserve the Hair.**—Julea Hauel's Eau de Athenienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Keep the Feet Warm.**—Good advice; but how to follow it. Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S. He sells cheap. His fabrics are made with a view to comfort, as well as elegance of appearance. He has an immense stock of thick gaiters, shoes and boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, from which you can make your selections, and as—let us reiterate—he sells cheap, his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is just the place to make your purchases.

☞ **The American Smoker.**—I have been young, but now am old, but never do I see a young man using the Weed without an American Smoker, that my heart does not bleed for him. I see through the vista of years an impaired intellect, and a ruined constitution. Young man, stop—or apply at once to the American Trade Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **To Gentlemen.**—Wanted, $2,000 worth of left-off Clothing for the Western market. I will pay fifty per cent. more than their supposed value for large or small lots. Call at the Store, or address, THOS. D. CONROY No 44 Centre-st, N. B.—City and country orders promptly attended to.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts,** new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, et
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements never all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **A Paying Investment.**—A few Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company may be had on very favorable terms on applying at the Office, No. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1815. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.


## MARRIED.

MARLOW—SHERMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov 14, by the Rev. Chas. J. Jones, ALEX. W. MARLOW to Miss SARAH ANN MCQUEID, all of this City.

HALLOWELL—FARNCHILD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's brother, No. 17 Hammond-st., by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, JOHN HALLOWELL, of Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss SARAH A. FARNCHILD, of this City.

CANFIELD—FARES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. William Lawrence, Mr. CHARLES E. CANFIELD, of Greenbush, to Miss CHRISTINA FARES, of New-York.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

THOMPSON—COLESCOVE.—At Troy, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. J. N. Parker, JOSEPH THOMPSON, of New-York City, to Miss CAROLINE B. COLESCOVE, of Troy.

MUNN—BAKER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. Robert Booth, BENJAMIN MUNN, Jr., of New-York, to MARY A., daughter of Luke Baker, Esq., of the former place.

## DIED.

MCCREADY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, GEO. W. MCCREADY, an old inhabitant of this City, in the 91st year of his age. Also, on Sunday, Nov. 14, his son, GEO. W. MCCREADY, Jr., in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from their former residence, No. 73 Spring-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GAHAGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, after a short but severe illness, FRANK T., son of Francis K. and Mary E. Gahagan, aged 2 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from No. 166 East 21st-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood C

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO INDUSTRIOUS, faithful girls who thoroughly understand genteel housework, are most respectable, obliging and capable, and their references very satisfactory. Also, a young girl of genteel appearance and willing disposition wants a place as child's nurse or chambermaid; will accept very moderate wages. These, with other experienced servants, may be seen at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a highly respectable person; is competent to take the entire charge of a widower's house, where there are children; she is of industrious and economizing habits, and is not afraid to work; has reference as to character, if required. Address a note to M. D., bonsekeeper, 31-av., Station F Post-Office, and it will be attended to without delay until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French and English cooking; understands cooking all kinds of game and soups, and jellies; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, and no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 6th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK AND laundress, for a very, steady, trustworthy servant; understands cooking thoroughly; is strong, and well capable to fill a good situation, and will try hard to give satisfaction; is a superior washer and ironer, and has the most unquestionable City reference for neatness and efficiency. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, of excellent family and good education, is desirous of a situation in a nice family; would be found a pleasing companion; understands dressmaking and the French language. Also, some music. Has no objection to go to the country or California. Address or call Miss C. v. W., at No. 178 7th-st., upper side, on Tompkins-square.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, ECONOMICAL, hard-working and reliable woman, a situation; understands housework thoroughly; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the very best of references, and feels confident can give perfect satisfaction to any family, either as housewerker, cook or laundress. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and French embroideries; has the best of City references from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place which she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to assist in chamberwork or taking care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds pastries, soups, jellies, desserts, game, &c.; no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced woman, of middle age, employment in some good family; she is an excellent seamstress; understands housekeeping and would be very useful in sickness; can have 10 years' high character in the City. Inquire at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and a good baker; is willing to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 15 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen until engaged. Call at the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country, or to travel with a family. The best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d av., cor. 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework and plain sewing in a private family in the City; wishes to make herself generally useful. Has best of City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 386 8th-av., between 36th and 31st sts., in the rear, 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid, by a respectable woman who has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 5 o'clock, at No. 34 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a native of the West Indies, as competent nurse and plain sewer, and light chamberwork if required; and also her sister, as seamstress and housekeeper. Call at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; can do all kinds of poultry and pastry. No objection to the country. Has best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable young girl; understands all kinds of cooking; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT laundress, in a private family; she understands French fluting and all kinds of fine muslin. Leaves her present situation on account of her employer going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 141 Duane-st., room 5.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, embroidery and shirt making; would wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 49 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and very neat sewer; would do light chamberwork; has the best of reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework in a small family. She is tidy and neat in her habits and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 228 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and fine washing, or assist with children, and make herself useful. Five years in her last place. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 172 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE AND competent person as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $8,139,402 34 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,430,196 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 344,313 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,831,159 31 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $981,175 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 89,823 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 83,865 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 628,702 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, November 12, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amounts of Loans and Districts | $562,627 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 58,152 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,284 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 383,957 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,994,458 48 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,642,639 79 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 105,929 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 84,983 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 7,078,681 23 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $12,938,611 52 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,556,931 31 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,975 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,365,855 28 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHD. KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discoets | $1,133,536 50 |
| Average amount of Specie | 137,845 04 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 134,694 16 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,149,338 93 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $981,175 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 89,823 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 83,865 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 628,702 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
Thos. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, November 12, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amounts of Loans and Districts | $562,627 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 58,152 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,284 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 383,957 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

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| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,994,458 48 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,642,639 79 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 105,929 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 84,983 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 7,078,681 23 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $12,938,611 52 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,556,931 31 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,975 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,365,855 28 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHD. KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discoets | $1,133,536 50 |
| Average amount of Specie | 137,845 04 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 134,694 16 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,149,338 93 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,519,015 63 |
| Average amount of Specie | 927,013 13 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 389,012 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,735,752 08 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,616,102 05 |
| Average amount of Specie | 248,523 70 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 74,535 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,403,258 35 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,851,171 18 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,031,690 10 |
| Average amount Circulation | 164,215 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,400,826 50 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,512,015 26 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,400,848 77 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 289,594 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,894,035 17 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,543,425 49 |
| Average amount of Specie | 401,402 88 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 225,145 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,136,661 75 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $329,368 04 |
| Average amount of Specie | 47,592 04 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 97,425 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 308,331 29 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,605,543 10 |
| Average amount of Specie | 274,262 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 164,733 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,227,274 16 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $541,923 44 |
| Average amount of Specie | 127,936 30 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 99,723 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 360,024 00 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,092,312 |
| Average amount of Specie | 869,928 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 290,825 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,533,823 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $757,424 77 |
| Average amount of Specie | 113,743 97 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 146 436 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 628,242 09 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discoents | $1,990,431 24 |
| Average amount of Specie | 467,818 83 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 16,394 58 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,951,612 20 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,509,862 98 |
| Average amount of Specie | 638,176 74 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 147,839 09 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,261,899 17 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,648,444 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 211,597 00 |
| Average amennt of Circulation | 135,182 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,696,286 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my keowledge aed belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $243,473 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 26,705 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 84,622 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 142,797 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHAS. JENKINS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly swore, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1858.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,967,451 15 |
| Average amount of Specie | 270,767 33 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 143,079 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,766,729 75 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose aed say, that the above statement is correct, occording to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As reqeired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $757,224 20 |
| Average amouet of Specie | 92,028 27 |
| Average amouet of Circulation | 123,654 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 526,930 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Dpeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $346,911 10 |
| Average amount of Specie | 57,388 80 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 44,842 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 246,860 23 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, beieg duly sworn, depose aed say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge aed belief. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,432,785 09 |
| Average amount of Specie | 175,218 09 |
| Average amount of Circlation | 94,062 00 |
| Average amouet of Deposits | 940,016 59 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,690,310 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 244,297 84 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 201,982 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,626,422 11 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my keowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THOANELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As reqnired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eeding Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans aed Discoets | $891,809 49 |
| Average amount of Specie | 192,035 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 15,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 852,070 71 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly swern, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,104,044 06 |
| Average amount of Specie | 378,399 73 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 251,024 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,887,771 52 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, heieg duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week endieg Saturday morning, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,382,589 58 |
| Average amount of Specie | 838,772 83 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 333,446 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,144,488 09 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As reqnired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $961,447 53 |
| Average amount of Specie | 118,455 30 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 114,445 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 735,945 29 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endieg Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discnunts | $1,745,979 72 |
| Average amount of Specie | 269,020 43 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 161,521 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,249,503 91 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, beiog duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discoouts | $3,946,471 19 |
| Average amount of Specie | 755,566 22 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank | 274,666 60 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,560,008 23 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge aed belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $303,354 96 |
| Average amount of Specie | 111,119 31 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 73,830 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 220,826 87 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eeding Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $783,060 10 |
| Average amount of Specie | 160,304 06 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 125,830 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 729,890 50 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
F. R. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week endiog Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discnnts | $2,555,102 98 |
| Average amount of Specie | 491,583 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 46,593 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,279,501 43 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose aed say, that tbe above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,687,628 33 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,616,876 88 |
| Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank | 189,190 66 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,918,997 43 |

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,079,890 19 |
| Average amount of Specie | 268,844 94 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank | 137,180 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,358,799 55 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,310,183 37 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,454,447 66 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 224,139 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,356,980 29 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1856:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,622,188 47 |
| Average amount of Specie | 235,981 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 120,462 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,061,748 15 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loaos and Discounts | $2,292,689 74 |
| Average amount of Specie | 282,074 60 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 153,091 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,225,497 04 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge aed belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amouot of Loans and Discounts | $400,416 50 |
| Average amount of Specie | 35,381 01 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 91,301 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 294,415 28 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly swore, depose aed say, that tbe above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $439,481 94 |
| Average amount of Specie | 51,429 42 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 154,033 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 183,035 14 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly swore, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of November, 1858.
E. S. MCLHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discouuts | $301,385 78 |
| Average amount of Specie | 24,974 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 120,631 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 317,780 95 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As reqeired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Novemher 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $326,836 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 98,756 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 44,512 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 303,544 54 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose aed say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eeding Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,735,395 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 310,819 30 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 116,322 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,394,842 86 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANNY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, heiog duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge aed belief.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As reqnired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $557,312 31 |
| Average amount of Specie | 84,672 37 |
| Average amount of Circulatioe | 95,044 66 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 405,633 92 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WARRINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of November, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,057,000 66 |
| Average amount of Specie | 194,996 71 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 127,898 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 919,434 00 |

*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of November, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eodieg Saturday, November 13, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,361,188 41 |
| Average amount of Specie | 915,309 60 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 186,638 83 |
| Average amount of

## OUR NAVY ABROAD.

**Visit of the Wabash to Constantinople—The Sultan on Board—Remonstrance of the French and English Officers.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

FLAG SHIP WABASH,
CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

We left Spezzia, Sardinia, on the 26th ult—stopped a few hours off Messina, and hurried on to Candia, as it was understood that there was some difficulty, but we soon found that our presence was not required, and so gut under way; at Milo took a pilot and went to Smyrna, where we remained several days. The Grand Pasha paid us a visit and spoke in the highest terms of our ship. The French, English, Dutch and American Consuls also made visits of ceremony; many other distinguished persons came on board to see the great ship sent here to show the Turks what the Yankees can do in the way of ship building.

We arrived here on the morning of the 11th inst., and the first person on board was MEHEMET ALI, who had received so much attention from our Government and people on his recent visit to the United States. Upon our arrival the English and French Ministers immediately entered their protest. The British screw frigate, sent out with the Minister, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, a few days previous, had been detained in the Dardanelles and refused permission to come up to the Sublime Porte, so that a dispatch-boat had to be sent down for the Minister—they now ask, Why we are allowed and they refused?

A few days since Flag-officer LAVALETTE and his officers paid a visit to the Grand Vizier, when the usual speeches, &c., were made.

On Friday, 15th, many of the officers went to Scutari, just opposite, to see the Sultan, on his way to the Mosque and review of troops. On landing he saw our officers, Minister, Consul, &c., and advanced and shook hands with the Flag-officer, said he was glad to see him, hoped he would remain long, and that his visit would be pleasant, and that every facility would be afforded him to see all that was to be seen, &c.

In the afternoon a steamer with MEHEMET ALI was sent to take the officers on an excursion up the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, which was made still more agreeable by the addition of the families of Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. BROWN. MEHEMET ALI is very kind, attentive and sociable, comes frequently on board, and we begin to know him quite well.

Next morning a firman was sent to the ship, and a large party took advantage of it to go through the Seraglio, and all places of interest. It was in one of the rooms of the Seraglio that Capt. BARRON received such a gross insult from one of the Sultan's household. While waiting for the numerous party to come up, he took a seat on one of the divans, when, much to his surprise, he was rudely seized by the arm and dragged off. He was, of course, very indignant, but acted in the most dignified manner. It was afterwards explained to the unmannered Turk that it was the Captain of the American frigate he had laid his hands on, and that his head was in danger, as the Captain was there by express invitation of the Sultan. This caused quite a change, and he was more humble in his apology when enlightened than rude when ignorant. I believe the Captain has, with much humanity, dropped the affair.

Yesterday Flag-officer LAVALETTE with all his officers, our Minister, Consul, and Vice Consul were presented to the Sultan. Pipes were smoked, set speeches made, and the usual ceremonies gone through with, and of course everybody very much pleased. In the evening the Flag-officer and suite dined with the Vice-Admiral at his Palace on the "sweet waters."

This morning the ship was all commotion. The Sultan sent word that he would visit the ship; everything was put in the most complete order, and preparations made to receive him in grand style. During the morning our Minister, Consul, Vice-Consul, the Turkish Vice-Admiral, MEHEMET ALI, and many other distinguished persons, came on board. About 11 A.M. every one had assembled on the quarter-deck, and the stir among the shipping and along shore soon told that the Sultan was on the water, and in a few moments he was alongside in his white *caique* with twenty-six oars, attended by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Navy and War. The yards were manned in gallant style, and the Sultan received at the gangway by Flag Officer LAVALETTE, Capt BARRON; our Minister, Mr. WILLIAMS; Consul, Mr. BROWN, and the officers of the ship in full dress. The drums rolled, the Guard presented arms, and—the guns were to fire—but just at this moment, much to the annoyance of the 1st Lieutenant, an English bark run into our starboard-quarter; our boats were quickly manned and sent to haul her off. While they were clearing the rigging and getting her out of the way, the Sultan was looking on with much interest, and seemed to be much amused. When all was clear he was on the gun-deck, and witnessed one of the finest salutes that ever was fired from any ship. He then inspected the ship throughout and after an hour's visit expressed himself much pleased with everything he saw. Upon leaving, the same was again delayed by another English bark," this time foul of our port bow; she was soon cleared and we gave him twenty-one guns, which was answered by the line-of-battle-ship just above us. This ends our mission; we have shown ourselves, and shown what we can do in the steamer line.

The Flag-officer then had his barge manned, and in company with the Minister, and MEHEMET ALI, went off to visit a retired Secretary of the Navy.

In the morning, Lord STRATFORD, the English Minister, will be on board, after which we will leave for Rhodes, Joppa, and Beyrout.

## HAVANA.

**Arrival of the Philadelphia.**

The United States Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, McARANN, Commanding, left New-Orleans the 5th, and arrived at Havana the 8th inst., which port she left again on the same day, and arrived here early yesterday morning.

She brings twenty-two passengers, and a cargo of tobacco, segars, merchandise, &c., and comes consigned to M. O. ROBERTS.

She has had strong gales of wind from the northward during the whole passage from Havana.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada*, Captain BERRYMAN, was lying at Havana, waiting the arrival of the steamship *Empire City*, with the California passengers from New-York.

The British ship *Starlight*, in endeavoring to get into the port of Havana, in charge of the Spanish pilot, got ashore on the west point of the harbor. She apparently is badly broken on the sea-board side, and will not be got off. Her sails, rigging, anchors, chains and part of her coal (with which she was loaded) and furniture will be saved.

The bark *Ardennia*, brig *Nancy*, and schooner *Enterprise*, are still held under the will of Mr. SAVAGE, Acting United States Consul-General, and not permitted to go to sea. As he has been relieved, it is possible these vessels may be permitted to proceed.

On the 19th inst. the *fete* of her Catholic Majesty is to be celebrated at Havana with unusual show. The Captain-General has designated the occasion for inaugurating the work upon a new aqueduct intended to introduce an additional supply of water into the city. The water of the springs at Vento has been carefully analyzed, the quantity found abundant, and the royal assent obtained to authorize the enterprise. This new source of supply, in connection with the old water-works of FERDINAND VII, will, it is calculated, meet every possible demand. The work is to be principally done by emancipados.

Freights dull, and no charters of United States vessels for Europe during the previous week, and only one brig for the United States.

Stock of sugar, 75,000 boxes. Prices a little more in favor of buyers.

Exchange in London, at 60 days' sight, 14½ to 14¾ prem.; New-York do., 4 to 4½; and New-Orleans, at sight, 5½ to 6 prem.

Health of Havana very good.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Empire City* brings Havana advices of the 11th inst.

Sugar had slightly improved. Exchange on New-York, 4½ premium; on London, 15¼ premium. The British ship *Starlight*, ashore at the mouth of the harbor, was breaking up.

The bark *Ardennes* had been sold, and the affair settled.

**Hayti—Small-Pox at Jacmel.**

The St. Thomas's *Times* of the 13th has the following:

"By a very recent arrival we learn that at Jacmel (Hayti) small-pox is prevailing to a very considerable extent; it will, therefore, be necessary—and we have no doubt the determination is already taken—that the Quarantine Commission causes a careful examination of all vessels coming from that place or its immediate neighborhood."

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S NEW STYLE.—The Hat which KNOX has introduced, as the fashion for the Fall and Winter, is what the Cockney would call "a regular stunner!" Its peculiar style and remarkable neatness and elegance, render it an object of particular remark, and in many instances the wearers have been interrogated as to the name and whereabouts of the manufacturer. KNOX, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, being the fortunate individual, there is, of course, a rush for his establishment.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, is the only recognized Aurist in the United States, and may be consulted by those suffering from deafness, noise in the head, and all discharges from the ear, with the best assurance of success. His terms are within the reach of all.

[Advertisement.] 2C

"SLOW MURDER CHECKED."

MR. J. C. GAVETTY has created wonder and excited gratitude throughout the peaceable portions of the world, by a singular and admirable invention which comprises a *pure* paper, and that *thoroughly medicated*, for use in the water-closet. It is a PREVENTIVE AND A CURE for piles, and will become a standard article wherever people object to being slowly poisoned and tortured to death by the use of sheets of paper impregnated with chemicals of a deleterious character, or else rendered murderous by printers' ink. There is no question but what this neat, agreeable, and truly healing luxury will be patronized universally. Healthy persons will do well to use it in order to keep healthy. It will prove *cheaper* (its lesser recommendation) than any other style of paper manufactured. It is for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists. Samples can be inspected, and any quantity, large or small, purchased, at the office of the inventor, at No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No wonder the ladies crowd the Fur Trappers' Depot. If you will examine, you will cease to wonder, when fresh furs are daily sold cheaper than was ever known. New lots just received from headquarters. Don't mistake the number.

DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CRISSLEY'S Medallion Carpets, $1 $0; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 85c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 49c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT percolates the skin, forces out all peccant or corrupted humors and gives energy to the interrupted vessels from the resumption of their natural play. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

M. de Lamartine utters another piteous wail. In a letter to M. Philoxène Boyer, dated from Saint-Point, (his country seat near Macon,) he says: "I am here but for a moment; I have come to take (in all probability) a last adieu of my native home, and to remove the furniture before the place is put up to auction. If within three months France does not respond to our appeal, I shall leave her soil that I may not die upon it. *Ne quidem ossa!*

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 U. S. 6s, '67 | 114½ | 600 Reading R. R | 68½ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s '68 | 90 | 100 do | s10 69¼ |
| 6,000 Virginia 6s | 96½ | 200 do | s3 69⅜ |
| 9,000 Mo. State 6s | 89½ | 300 do | s15 69 |
| 10,000 Cal. St 7s new | 91½ | 300 do | s30 49⅜ |
| 4,000 Brook. C. W. Ln. | 101½ | 52 Mich. Cen. R. R | 52¾ |
| 2 000 Frie R. R. bs, '75 | 83 | 50 do | 52⅜ |
| 2,000 H. R. R. R. 3d Mt. | 71⅜ | 100 Mil. & Miss. R. R | 13 |
| 6,000 Ill. C. R. R. bds. | 93 | 9 Mich. So. & N. In. RR | 22½ |
| 3,000 Ill. Freeland bds. | 91 | 250 do | 22⅜ |
| 23,000 L. C. & M. L. G. bds. | 27 | 150 do | s10 22 |
| 1,000 C. St. P. & F. L. g. h. | 14 | 100 do | s38 22 |
| 7,000 G. & C. 2d mt bds | 92 | 200 do | 22 |
| 1,000 L. E. & W. 1st Mtg | 73 | 150 M. So. & N. I. G. S | 51 |
| 2,500 Lk F. & W. 2d Mt bs | 52 | 50 do | b60 51 |
| 7,500 do | 62¾ | 400 do | 50¾ |
| 1,000 Harlem RR. 1st M | 87⅛ | 50 do | 50⅝ |
| 10 Bank of New-York | 110 | 250 do | s30 50½ |
| 10 Ocean Bank | 95 | 100 Panama R. R | s60 149½ |
| 70 Hanover Bank | 90 | 100 do | b60 119⅝ |
| 20 Continental Bank | 100⅛ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R | 89 |
| 6 Bel. & Hud. C. Co. | 98 | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | b60 73⅛ |
| 50 Cum. Pref | 21 | 100 do | 73⅛ |
| 50 do | s60 21 | 150 do | s10 73 |
| 50 do | 21⅜ | 650 do | 73 |
| 25 Pa. M. S. Co | 104⅜ | 200 do | b60 73 |
| 200 Albert F. S. Co | 5⅜ | 40 do | 72¾ |
| 2125 N. Y. Cen. R. R | 82⅜ | 50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 33 |
| 16 do | 82⅝ | 750 do | 31⅜ |
| 200 do | s60 82¾ | 40 do | 31¾ |
| 200 do | 130 82⅝ | 200 do | s30 31⅜ |
| 300 do | b60 82¾ | 100 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R. | 63 |
| 400 do | b60 82⅜ | 50 do | 62¾ |
| 500 do | s30 82¾ | 1400 do | 62⅝ |
| 200 do | 82¾ | 150 do | s10 62¾ |
| 350 do | s10 82¾ | 200 do | b60 62¾ |
| 20 Erie Railroad | 16¾ | 100 do | s3 62¾ |
| 50 do | s10 16 | 100 do | b60 62¾ |
| 400 do | c 16 | 100 do | s60 62¾ |
| 50 Hud. Riv. R. R. | 33 | 300 do | s60 62 |
| 50 do | 33⅛ | 250 LaCrosse & Mil. R. R. | 4¾ |
| 100 do | 32¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89½ | 50 Hudson Riv. R. | b30 32¾ |
| 4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | b60 94 | 500 Harlem R. R. | 32⅝ |
| 1,000 B. C. Wat. Loan | 101¾ | 300 do | b60 12¾ |
| 13,000 do | 101¾ | 100 Gal. & Ch. R. R. | b60 71¾ |
| 2,000 Lac. & Mil. L. g. h. | 27 | 1000 do | 71¾ |
| 40 Cumberland Pref | 21 | 100 Harlem Pref. | 29¼ |
| 100 do | 21⅞ | 400 Reading R. R. | 49¾ |
| 100 Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R. | 61¾ | 200 do | b60 49⅞ |
| 750 do | 61¾ | 100 do | s15 49⅜ |
| 50 Lac. & Mill. R. R. | 4¾ | 250 do | s30 49⅜ |
| 216 N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 81¾ | 250 do | s30 49⅝ |
| 300 do | s60 81⅜ | 50 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 52 |
| 300 do | b60 81⅜ | 50 do | b60 62 |
| 200 do | b60 81⅜ | 50 do | 51¾ |
| 100 do | s10 81⅜ | 50 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. | s30 50 |
| 500 do | 81⅜ | 100 do | 50¼ |
| 136 Erie R. R. | 16¾ | 200 do | 50⅜ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Ch. & R. I. 7s | 93¼ | 100 G. W. I. S of '58 | 67⅜ |
| 3,000 Water'n Cor. 6s | 80 | 3 000 Chi. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. 8s | 18 |
| 8,500 Wis. 12s | 90⅜ | 60 shares Ocean Bk | 95⅛ |
| 5,000 Mil. City 7s | 50 | 20 Merchants' Bank | 113⅜ |
| 5 000 Detroit & Mil. 7s | 67⅜ | 10 Harmony F. I. Co. | 83¼ |
| 4.000 Mete. City 6s | 70 | 46 Etna Fire Ins. Co. | 114 |
| 3.000 H. Co. (Ill.) 8 ₱c. | 67⅜ | 40 Lenox Ins. Co. | 100 |
| 3.000 C. P. & I. R. R. 7s | 25 | 10 Eagle F. Ins. Co. | 153 |
| 2,000 Pike Co. R. R. 10s | 60 | 23 Knickerbocker S. Co. | 41 |
| 500 S. Mutual I. S. of '53 | 71 | 22 A. G. Co. ₱ share | $10⅛ |
| 420 do | 57 | 40 Savan. Steam'p Co. | 20 |
| 500 N. Y. M. I. S. of '58 | 37⅜ | 50 Ocean Bank | 95 |
| 1.000 Lac. & M. L. G | 26⅞ | 16 Bk. of S. of N. Y. | 101 |
| 2 000 M. & Horicon 7s | 44 | 16 Am. Ex. Bank | 105⅜ |
| 4 000 M. C. 7 ₱ ct. bds. | 45 | 10 Metropolitan Bank | 109⅜ |
| 1.000 C. of M. 6 ₱c. bs | 77 | 19 P. M. Steam'p Co. | 103⅞ |
| 3,000 Mis. 6 ₱ cent. bs | 87⅜ | 50 LaC. & Mil. R. R. | 4¾ |
| 330 Son M. I. S. of '52 | 91¾ | | |
| 1,000 do | 53 77 | | |

MONDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Nov. 13—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 6:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $218 025 |
| Decrease in Specie | 293,078 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 211,513 |
| Increase in Gross Deposits | 41,913 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 1,215,428 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the increxchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Nov. 14, 1857. | Nov. 13, 1858. | Nov. 6, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $63.519.000 | $67.734.755 | $67,731,755 |
| Loans | 95,239,247 | 127.027,518 | 126.809.493 |
| Specie | 19,451,966 | 26,030,277 | 26.337.355 |
| Circulation | 6,252,652 | 7,975,420 | 8,186,933 |
| Gross Deposits | 72 592,645 | 109,258,491 | 109,217.448 |
| Exchanged | 12,005,645 | 20,715.977 | 21,889.506 |
| Undrawn | 60.584,889 | 88,542,514 | 87,327,942 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 5,164,883 | 7,807,518 | 8,256,042 |

The present statement, without reference to $1,672,676 in California Gold contributed after the averages of the week were made up, is a satisfactory one for the Bank movement generally. The Loans and Specie vary but slightly from last week, while the further addition of $1,215,428 to the actual or undrawn Deposit line is significant of continued ease in Money. This gain is in the face of about $800,000 paid off in Gold to the Southern and Southwestern Banks during the week; thus demonstrating a rapid tendency to the accumulation of City balances toward the close of the year, nearly equal to the heavy maximum of last Summer. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to speculate as to the cause of continued freedom in the supply of Money, or to question the probability of the same moderate rates, which now prevail, for some weeks, if not months, to come. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer were done to-day on London principally at 109 ₱ cent. A leading banking-house drew a considerable line at this figure in the forenoon. At the close, choice Bank bills ranged 109@109¼ ₱ cent.; merchant bills 108¾@109 ₱ cent. Francs were not so active as by the *Fulton*; the terms £5.18¾@£5.16¼ to the dollar. The Sub-Treasury received $115,418; paid $227,047, (including $43,000 on California account;) balance at the close $7,697,900.

The Stock Exchange showed the continued prevalence of the *Bear* account, until near the close of the afternoon dealings, when the result of the Bank averages, and the low points previously made on the Railway list, attracted some attention in the opposite direction, and prices improved about ¼ ₱ cent. on the printed list, New-York Central from 81⅞@82; Reading, 49¾@50¼; Rock Island to 62, and Galena to 72 ₱ cent. The additional decline since Saturday is equal to ¾ ₱ cent. on the Eastern, and 1½@2 ₱ cent. on the Western lines. The returns of the first week's November traffic on Rock Island $19,000, and on Galena $27,200, were employed to further depress these Stocks, and on the opening of the Second Board the offers to sell were quite free. Mr. TURNER, the old President of the Galena, who recently placed his resignation in the hands of his Board, because the Shareholders negatived the proposition for the Bridge expenditure, writes to an afternoon paper that the resulting balance of six months' traffic, from 1st August, will not exceed 2 ₱ cent. dividend in February. Mr. T. appears to make the worst of the case, and adds, by way, we suppose, of reproof to his constituents who declined to carry out his purpose of bridging the Mississippi:

"Your correspondent truly says: 'The Galena road has no floating debt, and is in good repair, and no line at the West will sooner feel the effects of a revival of prosperity, which is so certain, ultimately, to occur.' If I will add, the managers are permitted to conduct its affairs in a sound, practical manner; but much of its future prosperity will depend upon an enlightened and wise policy in relation to the connections yet to be secured to the Dixon and Fulton line, with the roads built, and to be built westwardly, in the State of Iowa."

The damage to the dividend value of the shares by short receipts this season, is made, by this writer, equal to 2 ₱ cent.; that is, instead of 4 ₱ cent. the stock will earn only 2 ₱ cent. for the six months. The market value from the same cause has declined 72@15 ₱ cent. The general Share list finally closed unsettled. Reading certificates continue scarce on the Street, and considerable differences are made on time options.

There was marked steadiness in the price of Panama Shares, and a further recovery in Pacific Mail, which was wanted at 104½ ₱ cent. The rumor, to-day, is that the new arrangement with Mr. VANDERBILT has been completed, leaving the way clear for the November dividend. It is said to terminate the present monthly subsidy of $56,000 (equal to $672,000 a year;) in lieu of which the Mail Company purchased the Pacific steamers *Sierra Nevada* and *Orizaba*, late the property of GARRISON & MORGAN, and by them transferred to VANDERBILT, and *Uncle Sam* and *Cortez*, also the property of VANDERBILT. The price for the former is fixed at $300,000; the latter not stated, two but supposed $200,000, the whole to be paid for in monthly installments, running through 18 or 20 months. Mr. VANDERBILT is to add a steam force to the United States Mail line, on the Atlantic side, to make up a weekly service for the California trade. The whole arrangement will of course be to the advantage of the Panama Road, and we suppose, when the exact particulars are made known, it will appear so to the Pacific Mail Company.

The *State* Stocks were again steady, and most of the Railway mortgages sold were at Saturday's prices. Illinois Centrals improved to 93 ₱ cent. The new Federal Loan was ¼ ₱ cent. lower, selling at 104½ ₱ cent., interest from 1st January next.

A Banking correspondent sends us the following copy of the resolution proposed to the Associated Banks, in general meeting last March, in regard to the Specie basis of 20 ₱ cent for the *undrawn* deposits—that is, the gross deposits as officially averaged and advertised, with the unofficial clearings or exchanges *deducted*. The resolution was moved as an amendment to the proposition to discontinue the allowance of interest on all deposits, which proposition, it will be recollected, fell through for want of general unanimity:

*Resolved*, That, *in furtherance of the end proposed by our agreement* [which agreement was not consummated] *to discontinue the payment of interest on deposits*, and in accordance with the recommendations of the report of the Committee on that subject, we also agree, each to keep on hand, at all times, an amount of coin equivalent to not less than *twenty per cent. of our* NET *deposits of every kind*, which shall be made to include certified checks and all other liabilities, (except circulating notes,) *deducting the daily exchanges received from the Clearing-house.*

The basis is good of itself even in the absence of entire unanimity in carrying out the main proposition to which the resolution was appended. We believe the wish is pretty general among the Banks to maintain it, practically. They have done and are now doing so. In the weekly aggregates of the Undrawn line which we invariably append to our official summary, the *per centage* since March is uniformly exceeded. It now stands at 29½ ₱ cent. To prevent individual injustice, such as our correspondent complains of in the analysis made up by an afternoon paper a few days since, we have concluded to publish in our summary both the Gross and Undrawn Deposits, side by side, substituting the latter for the column of circulation, which varies so slightly from week to week that the interest in the comparison is of no moment, and has no reference the (Bank-Note Circulation being secured at Albany,) to the Specie basis referred to. In doing this, unofficially, we must rely, of course, upon the schedules furnished from the Clearing-house.

The steamer's mail for Boston to-morrow closes for the New-Haven route by rail, at *one* o'clock, P. M. The steamboat route at *three* o'clock, had best not be relied upon in stormy weather.

Thursday next, Nov. 18, will be kept as a close legal holiday at Bank, on the occasion of public thanksgiving. Obligations falling due, in the usual course, on the 18th, must be provided for on Wednesday, 17th.

In their Money Circular, prepared for the Boston steamer, Messrs. MARIE & KANZ report: "Of City and County Bonds, sales dull at steady prices. We note sales of St. Louis City Sixes, Chicago Sixes, Water Works, San Francisco Tens and Brooklyn Sixes, Water Works, all at previous quotations. Alleghany County Sixes have advanced 3 ₱ cent., under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to which we refer below. And of Railroad Bonds, irregular but mostly at a decline; sales trifling. Erie 1st Mortgages, sales at 95½; 2d Mortgages, ¼ ₱ cent. decline; do., 1875, 1¼ higher; do., 1871, 1¼; do., 1862, ½; New-York Central Sevens, 1864, sales at 104¾; do. Sixes, ½ ₱ cent. lower; Illinois Central Construction, 1¼ do.; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1882, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d Mortgages, sales at 63, closing 64 bid; Michigan Southern 2d Mortgages, ½ ₱ cent. lower; sales Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgages at 97, and 2d Mortgages at 92; Rock Island 1st Mortgages at 95 Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgages at 45; Northern Indiana 1st Mortgages at 85; Lake Erie and Wabash 1st Mortgages at 73½@73, and 2d Mortgages at 52@52½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st Mortgages at 81; Hannibal and St. Joseph at 65; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds, ⅞ higher."

Messrs. DECOPPET & Co., in their Circular for the same opportunity, remark:

"There has been a moderate but sustained demand for City Bonds, and prices are firm. We note sales of Brooklyn 6s at 101½@101¾; St. Louis Municipal 6s at 86@86¼; Chicago Water Loan 6s at 85; Chicago Sewerage 7s at 98@98¾; San Francisco 10s at 87¾; Pittsburg Railroad 6s at 51, and of Memphis guaranteed 6s and Louisville 6s at previous figures."

We are informed that the amount of first Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, purchased this year by the United States Trust Company Trustees of the Sinking Fund, was eighteen thousand dollars, all of which have been duly canceled.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago line earned in October $163,513. In the same month last year $160,900. The charges upon the business are $91,892, against $84,531 in October last season.

Annexed is a summary statement of the business of the Third-avenue Railroad for the past year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Passengers | $402 579 98 |
| Receipts from other sources | 6,054 92 |
| Total | $408,634 90 |
| Received from Loan | $20,000 00 |
| Received from Trustee sale | 12,857 75—32,857 75 |
| Total | $441,492 65 |
| Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1857 | 24,282 03 |
| Total | $465,774 68 |
| From which there has been paid: | |
| For direct expenses of transportation | $242.214 97 |
| Four dividends | 93,600 00 |
| On account of real estate | 78,604 62 |
| New cars and stages | 5,175 51 |
| Taxes and assessments | 4,144 84 |
| Bond interest | 3,500 00 |
| Interest on bond and mortgages | 1,430 00 |
| Interest on floating debt | 1,639 73—431.315 67 |
| Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1858 | $34,459 01 |

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7½ ₱ cent., payable Dec. 1.

The argument of counsel for Mr. KILBREATH, —charged with contempt, in interfering with a Receiver appointed by the Superior Court at Cincinnati, in the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company case,—was concluded on Friday last. Judge STORER said that he could not discharge Mr. KILBREATH until he examined all the questions that were involved in the case. The opinion of the Court would be delivered on Monday, Nov. 15.

## Foreign Markets—By Vanderbilt.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, Nov. 3: The quotation of Gold at Paris is about ½ ₱ mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25 05 ₱ £1. Gold is therefore about 4-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London. The price of gold at Hamburg is 429½ ₱ mark and the short exchange on London is 13.5 ₱ £1; gold is therefore, about 1-10th dearer in Hamburg than in London. The present rate of exchange between New-York and London leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States. Increased heaviness in the continental exchanges, coupled with the remittances making to Turkey, China and elsewhere, have caused a further fall to-day (Tuesday) in the English funds. Consols opened at Saturday's quotation, 98⅛@98¼, and subsequently, for a short time, touched 97⅝. There was a partial recovery, and the last transactions were at 98@98⅜. The next account is fixed for Dec. 7, and the final price for that period was 98⅜@98½. In nearly all the departments of business speculation seems for the moment to be suspended. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans on Government securities was 2 ₱ cent. In the discount market there is some increase of demand consequent on the approach of the month, and the recent withdrawals of specie. The supply, however, is abundant, at 2¼ ₱ cent. The closing quotations of the French 3 ₱ cents., tuesday evening, were 72f. 90c. for money, and 73f. 15c. fo account, showing an improvement of ¼. In the foreign exchanges there was no alteration, out the rate for Paris was slightly lower. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank Tuesday, for exportation to the Continent, was £36,000. The *Teviot* was telegraphed at Malta, with the Australian mails, and gold valued at £169,506. The following gold ships had left for England since the last mail: *Dover Castle*, Aug. 28, £338,900; *Marco Polo*, Sept. 17, £187,524. Including the shipments by the *Adventurer* and *Lancashire*, the total amount of Australian gold on its way to England is upwards of £1,400,000, of which about half is due or over-due, or due within a few days. The rate of exchange, by the telegram from Bombay, shows an adverse movement of 1⅛ ₱ cent., the quotation being 2s. 5-6d.

The *Palmyra*, from Sydney, had arrived at Plymouth, but no specie on freight, Monday being the day for the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, the transfer offices were closed. A holiday had been kept at the Stock Exchange. The quotations of exchange from the Continent continue to show heaviness, and there had been a further withdrawal of bar gold from the Bank of England to the extent of £76,000. The 150,000 sovereigns to be sent to Constantinople by the steamer from Liverpool on Wednesday, have been taken from the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England. The arrivals of specie announced Monday is—from the West Indies, £270,427, and £11,000 ex *Canada*. The *Avon* is telegraphed at Lisbon, with the Brazilian mail and £65,000. The demand for bar silver and dollars for shipment is limited, principally China, still continues, and it is believed the amount to be taken out by the overland mail of the 4th inst. will, probably, exceed £200,000. The price of Bar Silver for this mail has advanced to 61¾d., and of Dollars to 60¾d.@60⅝ i. The Specie arrivals from Mexico, during the ten months of the present year, show a falling off of £1,100,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1857. The range of Consols in London for the season has been unusually limited, the difference between the highest and lowest prices being only ¾ ₱ cent. In Railway shares the average rise in September was equal to 6 ₱ cent., and of this about 2 ₱ cent. has now been lost. During the month the Bank of France returns have shown a falling off of £1,370,000 in the stock of Specie; but at the Bank of England the reduction, as compared with the total had on the 1st inst., has been only about £160,000; compared, however, with the highest point subsequently touched, it has been £400,000. The Trade, Nov. 1.—The deliveries in London during the week were 884,738 lbs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, NOV. 1 AND 2.

The market is again dull. COTTON is freely offered at irregular prices, which have gone down ⅛ below (one-eighth) Friday's rates; sales 13,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation and export.

LONDON CORN MARKET, NOV. 1.

In the market, this morning, there was a further decline of between 1s. &2s.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, NOV. 2.

Business, to-day, was only moderate, and buyers had to pay fully late rates for the best WHEAT and FLOUR. Selected brands of FLOUR from New Orleans sold as high as 26s.@28s ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. The inferior grades of both articles were quite unbearable. There was a decline of 1s. ₱ qr. on INDIAN CORN and BEANS, 1d. ₱ bushel on OATS, and 6d. ₱ load on OATMEAL.

A London paper of the 3d reports:

"There were limited arrivals of all grain from our own coast this morning, but fair imports of foreign Wheat and Barley, with a good addition of Oats, and a few parcels of French Flour. Good dry English Wheat sold steadily at the full prices of Monday. There was a moderate demand for foreign, without any quotable change in the value of most descriptions. The top price of town-made flour is now 40s. per sack, and other sorts are affected by this 3s. per sack reduction, but only about is per sack lower on good country marks. Choice malting Barley was quite as dear, and in good request. Medimns were difficult of sale, but grinding samples supported prices. Malt realized former rates; fine old Ware, 72s.@74s.; new, 68s. Beans and Peas without variation in price. Oats commanded Monday's currency, with a fair extent of business transacted in fine sorts. Linseed was dull and rather cheaper."

| American Railways, Nov 3. | Closing Prices. | | Bus. done. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1876 | 80 | 82 | |
| Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875 | 80 | 82 | |
| Do. Freeland 7 ₱ ct., '60 | 80 | 82 | |
| Do., $100 shares, $40 pd. | 16 | 24 | dis. 23½ 4 6 |
| Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct., 1869 | .. | .. | |
| Do., do. do., 1869 | 84 | 86 | |
| Do., (sinking fund) 1882 | 85 | 87 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 50 | 55 | |
| M. N. & S. I. 7 ₱ ct. s. f. '85 | 62 | 65 | xc. |
| Do., $100 shares | 20 | 25 | |
| N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct. s. f. '83 | 81 | 83 | |
| Do., do. 7 ₱ ct. con. '64 | 94 | 96 | |
| Do., do. $100 shares | 75 | 77 | 17 |
| N. Y. E. 7 ₱ ct. 3d m., '83 | 69 | 71 | |
| Do., do., sinking fund '75 | .. | .. | |
| Do., do., bonds, con., '62 | .. | .. | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 14 | 16 | |
| Pa. C. Bs. 6 ₱ ct. 1st m. c | 90 | 92 | |
| Do., do., 2d mort. ster | 89 | 90 | |

VIENNA, Nov. 3.

"The National Bank of Austria has resumed payments in silver according to the new currency. 105fl. new (*Wachzuig*) for 100 fl. old (*Conv. Muenze.*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Five ₱ cent Metalliques closed yesterday | 86,20 |
| National Loan | 86 90 |
| Exchange on London | 10.25 |

## OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Nov. 13. | LOANS. Nov. 6. | SPECIE. Nov. 13. | SPECIE. Nov. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $981,175 | $963 858 | $89,823 | $145,678 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 8,139,402 | 8,258,676 | 1,439,195 | 1,538,621 |
| Atlantic Bank | 662,427 | 662,427 | 53,518 | 69,518 |
| Bk. of America | 5,991,458 | 6,132,054 | 2 542,639 | 2,284,825 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 12,938,611 | 12 707,539 | 4,556,931 | 2,731,297 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,133,636 | 1,091,626 | 137,866 | 211,965 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,519,015 | 4,476,575 | 927,013 | 991,074 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,816,102 | 1,615,085 | 248,521 | 231,544 |
| Bk. of Republic | 3,851,171 | 3,672,721 | 1,031,690 | 1,350,217 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3 612,015 | 3,447,411 | 1,400,848 | 1,227,395 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,543,425 | 2,545,797 | 404,407 | 386,075 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 329 368 | 359,204 | 41,597 | 31,105 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,606,543 | 1,591,556 | 274,262 | 198,513 |
| Chatham Bank | 541 923 | 524,261 | 127,936 | 117,318 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,092,312 | 2,116,840 | 869,928 | 765,803 |
| Citizens' Bank | 757,424 | 738,541 | 113,743 | 118,605 |
| City Bank | 1,990,434 | 1,931,367 | 467,818 | 694,967 |
| Continental

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2234. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Probable fate of the Paraguay Expedition—Preparations for a Douglas Demonstration—Condition of Mexico—Arrival Home of Mr. Forsyth, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

It seems to ba the settled conviction of the President and his Cabinet that our Paraguay expedition will be defeated should President LOPEZ determine to fight. This it is believed will result from the very great difficulty of reaching his capital. In the language of a member of the Cabinet, the expedition is about as chimerical as would be an expedition up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers against the State of Ohio. In order that LOPEZ may not have an opportunity of complaining of the presence of the fleet, the vessels will come to an anchor in the river outside of his territorial limits, and there await the result of Commissioner BOWLIN's negotiations.

[illegible] making for a grand demonstration [illegible] arrival of Senator DOUGLAS. It is [illegible] prominent individuals here will [illegible] a general turn-out of the Douglas [illegible] very numerous, particularly [illegible] Capital, *since* the Illinois election, and [illegible] employes are given to understand that [illegible] such an occasion would be *marked*. [illegible] yesterday of the honsehold effects [illegible] DE ARQUEBQUE was numerously [illegible] ton, and articles brought good [illegible] damask furniture and curtains [illegible] and "yellow" rooms, were pnr- [illegible] STODDEL, who has become proprietor [illegible] at a cost of twenty-one thousand [illegible]

Dispatches from General ROBLES report tha unhappy disturbances in Mexico as at their crisis, and that early change for the better is confidently anticipated. The General thinks that ZULOAGA will retire, leaving the Government in the hands of the Liberals.

Several members of Congress have already arrived and located for the session. Senator BROWN and family will remain at the National; Senator JOE LANE, of Oregon, is at his old quarters on E street. But few of the members will support "establishments" this Winter, and boarding-houses will be in demand. Willard's Hotel reopens on the 20th instant as the St. Nicholas of Washington, with additional accommodations for three hundred guests.

The Committee on Elections in the next House of Representatives will be the most important Committee of the body, as its decision may control the political complexion of Congress. There will be no less than five contested seats. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

The practice-ship *Plymouth*, which arrived at Mobile yesterday, bringing Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister to Mexico, has been ordered to Washington. The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* is to be immediately put in commission to supply her place in the Gulf. Commander OGDEN has received his preparatory orders and is to command her.

Orders are to be forthwith sent to the naval forces in Central America, having in view the enforcement of the President's anti-filibuster proclamation.

Advices received here from Turkey state that Commodore LAVALETTE was introduced to the Sultan as the latter was passing from the Mosque to his barge, in the presence of the United States Minister and Consul-General. He was afterwards received at Court, and visited all the departments of the Government. The Turkish Admiral who recently visited this country was remarkably hospitable and attentive. The visit of the Sultan to the steamer *Wabash* was the first he ever made to a foreign man-of-war. He expressed his admiration of her beauty, model, and superior warlike condition, and his friendly feelings for the United States. He particularly requested that the President be informed of his visit to the vessel.

Dispatches received here announce that Mr. SEBASTIAN has been unanimously reëlected to the United States Senate from Arkansas.

Lieutenant FAIRFAX has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*.

WESLEY G. OGSWELL and JOHN OWENS have been appointed Sub-Agents for the Indians in Washington Territory.

### Bank Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Eighty-eight New-England Banks were represented at a Convention held here to-day to consider the subject of the redemption of their bills in Boston, and to discuss the position assumed by the Suffolk Bank in the matter. Governor HOLLY, of Connecticut presided.

The Convention was quite unanimous in favor of the Bank of Mntual Redemption as a substitute for the Suffolk, and adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is the dnty of the Banks in New-England, to provide for the redemption of their bills in the City of Boston, at their par valne in specie, and that the restraints heretofora imposed npon the undue expansion of bank currency, ought in no degree to be diminished or impaired, hnt we believe it to be a right which the redeeming banks may properly exercise to select their own agent to perfect that service, having a due regard to the services of the public.

*Resolved*, That the Bank of Mntual Redemption, chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the purpose of redeeming the bills of the New-England Banks appears to us to be based upon sound principles, both as regards the equalizing and the aconomizing of the burdan imposed npon the redeeming banks in the performance of the public duty.

### Found Guilty of Rape.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The jury in the case of FRANCIS C. SEXTON, a purser's clerk on the United States frigate *Niagara*, at the time of laying the cable, charged with rape on a Miss WOOD, of New-York, came in at 9 o'clock last night with a verdict of guilty. The punishment is from one to fifteen years imprisonment, or one to one thousand dollars fine, or both.

### Arrival of Judge Eckles at St. Louis.

St. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Judge ECKLES, having in charge HENRIETTA POLHOEK, who was rescued from the Mormons on a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the request of the British Government, has arrived here. This girl was abducted from Gloucester, England, four years ago. ELIZABETH COTTON, the author of an extensively published letter in regard to Mormon life, has also arrived, *en route* to her home in England.

### The Wabash Valley Road Robbery.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The money stolen from the Wabash Valley Road at Fort Wayne, has been recovered and the thieves arrested.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

### The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The mails per steamship *America*, for Liverpool, close to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and she will sail at about 11. Dispatches for Europe, filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to be here by 10½ o'clock, Boston time, will be forwarded.

### Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 16—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now about due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst. Weather calm and snowing.

### The Weather in Maine.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The Androscoggin River is frozen over at Brunswick, Me.

### Results of an Old Prize Fight—Steamers Libeled.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that three suits have been brought in the United States District Court in that city against as many steam-tugs, employed in carrying passengers, a year ago last June, to the prize fight at Point Abino, Canada. These vessels were libeled for carrying passengers without having complied with the laws of the United States, requiring passenger-steamers to be inspected and licensed. The facts in these cases are in substance as follows: In June, 1857, these steamers transported a large number of passengers from Buffalo to Point Abino in Canada, and back, there being a prize fight to come off at Point Abino at the time; and these steamers were either chartered on that occasion, or transported persons wishing to go to the locality, for a consideration. The acts of Congress referred to, provide that any steamboats carrying passengers without complying with the provisions therein mentioned, for the safety of the lives of the passengers, and without being inspected and licensed, shall forfeit tha sum of five hundred dollars, for each and every offence, &c. After these steamers had transported their passengers, they were libeled at the suit of the United States, to recover this penalty. The Court reserved the cases for further consideration.

## ILLINOIS.

### Illness of the Hon. J. L. Harris—Alleged Illegality of Republican Votes in Chicago.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

I have just returned from the bedside of the Hon. JAMES L. HARRIS; probably the next letter you will receive must announce his death. You remember that during the last session of Congress he was scarcely able to perform the duties of his position on account of ill-health. He returned home and partially recovered, but was again prostrated by the accidental use of a poisonous drug. Apparently, he recovered from that also, but previons to the lata election his health again failed, and he was unable to take any active part in the canvass, beyond writing a letter to the friends who had again put him in nomination. He insisted on being carried to the polls to vote, but has not since that day heen able to leave his bed. It is almost impossibla that he should ever leave it.

I need not say to you that Mr. HARRIS is a man of good abilities, of unyielding firmness of principle, and of unstained integrity of character. He entered Congress from this, the Sangammon district, after LINCOLN had lost his seat hy opposing the Mexican war and supporting the Wilmot proviso. He acquired a good deal of popularity hy advocating the land grant which led to the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was reëlected two years ago. When the Leecompton fraud came up he took ground with DOUGLAS in opposition to it, and his minority report, as one of the Committee of 15, will long be remembered as one of the ablest and most important documents connected with that struggle. He returned home in very feele health, hut was unanimously nominated for reëlection. His career is ended, and when he departs there will he one honest, upright and patriotic member less in our halls of legislation.

HARRIS' majority in his District, by the official returns, counts up 4,556, an increase of 2,440 over his majority two yeais since.

There seems to be a doubt as to the legality of the election of the fonr Republican Representatives from Chicago. The illegality consists in an infaction of the law enacted Feh. 7, 1849, under the constitutional provision requiring that "All votes shall be given hy ballot." (Constitution, Art. 6, Sec. 2.) The law reads as follows:

"The method of voting shall he hy hallot, which hallet shall be folded hy the voter and delivered to one of the Judges or Board of election, who shall, without unfolding or opening the same in any manner, deposit the said hallot in said ballot box; *provided*, that no ballot shall be received or counted unless the same is written or printed upon white paper, *without any marks or figures thereon, intended to distinguish one ballot from another*."

The Republicans, with the intention of distinguishing their hallots as they were polled, caused an engraving to he made, similar to the machine engraving npon a bank-note, which they had printed upon the back side of every ticket they polled, so that in reality, excepting a few written and some split tickets, they have no legal votes cast for their candidates.

The only difficulty in the way of the vacation of their seats in favor of the Democrats is the great difficulty existing in this State of contesting an election at all, inasmuch as there is no law upon the statute-book requiring the preservation of the original ballots as cast; but this difficulty may be overcome by producing before a Commission of Justice the judges and clerks of election.

The law for this is found in the Statutes of Illinois by SCATES, TREAT & BLACKWELL, part 2, under head "Elections," page 477, section 15. C. M.

### Marine Affairs at the Isthmus—Peril of an American Bark, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

On the afternoon of the 27th of October, the American bark *M. J. Colcord*, of Boston, ORIS MILLIKEN, master, bound from New-York to this port with a cargo of coal for the Panama Company, got ashore upon a reef which extends northward from Point Toro, and about five miles from this city. Her situation was discovered from the U. S. Flag-ship *Roanoke*, and several hoats were immediately dispatched—one from the U. S. ship *Saratoga*—to her relief. After incessant labor, working night and day for 36 hours, sometimes during heavy rains, the bark was released from her critical position, with, as is believed, but slight injury, and through, as I learn, the indefatigable exertions of the Sailing-master of the *Roanoke*, Mr. EDWARD P. LULL, aided by the men and means placed under his charge, and she was brought safely to an anchorage near the Company's wharves, with only the loss of a few tons of coal, thrown overboard to lighten her.

If the United States vessels-of-war *Roanoke* and *Saratoga* had not been here, and relieved the bark promptly, it would have cost her owners at least $2,500 to have got her off, and the probability is that the relief from the shore would have been of no avail, hecause, had she remained another day, she must have bilged and become a total loss, from the heavy swell which swept in after she was secure from danger. Under these circnmstances the owners, Messrs. A. B. BLANCHARD and others of Boston, should not hesitate to make Mr. LULL, of the *Roanoke*, some suitable recognition for his services. I am informed that Mr. LULL is a very promising young officer; and, indeed, he did not leave the bark until she was hronght into the harbor.

The *Granada* arrived only last evening from Havana, having heen detained two days for the New-Orleans steamer to connect with her.

The United States flag-ship *Roanoke* and the *Saratoga* are in port: the *Savannah*, *Jamestown* and *Relief* are at San Juan del Norte.

H. M. steamer *Devastation*, Commodore KELLETT left here on the 22d ult. for San Juan del Norte. The *Leopard* and *Basilisk* are also there.

We are hourly looking for the arrival of the *Valorous*, with Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY on board.

### Naval Intelligence.

CAPTURE OF THE SUPPOSED SLAVER BROTHERS—OFFICIAL REPORT.—The Secretary of the Navy has received from Commodore T. W. BRENT, commanding officer of the sloop-of-war *Marion*, an account of the capture by him of the American *Ketch Brothers*, supposed to be a slaver. The *Marion* fell in with the *Brothers* off Maynmba, on the southwest coast of Africa, on the 8th of September.

In the opinion of Commander BRENT, ample evidence was found to justify the seizure of the vessel as a slaver. She was accordingly put into the possession of a prize crew, under command of Lieut. E. E. STONE, with directions to proceed to Charleston, S. C., Messrs. STREET & BROTHER, of that city, being her owners. The evidence under which she was seized, together with her papers, were sent to the United States Attorney for the District of Charleston. Commander BRENT expected to proceed immediately to Porto Praya, and report in detail to Flag-Officer CONOVER.

Lieut. STONE reports to the Department, under date of the 11th inst., his arrival at Charleston, S. C., after a voyage of 62 days. He parted company with the *Marion* on the evening of the 9th September. On the 15th of the same month, the *Vincennes*, Commander TOTTER, was spoken in latitude 31° south, longitnda 1° 20' east.

The *Vincennes* was from Porte Praya, bound to Loanda, where Commander TOTTER expected to meet the flag-officer. The officers and crew of the vessel were all well.

Lieutenant STONE states that the persons found on board the *Brothers* at the time of her seizure were to be immediately transferred to the custody of the United States Marshal. Midshipman N. GREEN, three marines, and seven seamen came with Lieutenant STONE in the *Brothers* as a prize crew.—*Washington Star.*

### A Dinner for the Poor.

The House of Industry, established hy L. M. PEASE in 1851, at the Five Points in this City, of which he is now the General Agent, has been for seven years past feeding and clothing the poor children of that locality, and at the present time is giving hetween 4,000 and 5,000 meals per week to the special objects of its care. Any day of the week may be seen nearly three hundred at the dinner-table of the house. It is now proposed, according to the custom of the institution, to give an extra feast on Thanksgiving Day to the children of the family and schools connected with the establishment. The benevolent, and all interested in the Mission work in that locality, are invited to participate in tha exercises of the occasion. Addresses hy the Rev. T. L. CUTLER, Judge HOXIE, L. M. PEASE, and others, together with music by the children, will make this a happy day at the House. Friends of the institution who have provisions, clothing, or any other article which they ara disposed to give in aid of this object, are requested to send them, addressed either to B. R. BARLOW or L. M. PEASE, House of Industry, Nos. 155, 157, and 159 Worth-street.

The is another Mission in the same locality, having the scene of its operations upon the site of the Old Brewery, which also proposes to give a free dinner to the Poor on Thanksgiving Day. Those who dasire to contribute are requested to send their donations to the Rev. A. K. SANFORD, tha Snperintendent of the Mission.

The Home of the Friendless also keep their usual Thanksgiving Festival. If onr readers wish to learn how to le grateful and contented, let them go on Thanksgiving and look at the large company of children, who, either from the death, poverty or dissoluteness of their parents, have found shelter in this asylum for friendless little ones.

### Board of County Canvassers.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—REPORT OF MR. KENNEDY.

The Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. BLUNT in the Chair.

Mr. STILLMAN presented corrections of the returns from the First and Fifth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward, which were adopted.

Mr. PURDY presented the following communication from two of the Canvassers of the Fourth District of the First Ward which, he said, he had received last week:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1858.

SIR: In reply to a note received from Supervisor Kennedy, bearing date Nov. 10, 1858, calling onr attention to the action taken by the County Canvassers, in relation to the returns from the Fourth Eleetion District of the First Ward, we desire to say that, in our judgment, there was nothing "defective or informal" about those returns. In canvassing the Congressional ticket, we found in the box in which those tickets were deposited a number of tha Judiciary tickets, properly indorsed as such, which we added to those found in the Judiciary box; and in canvassing the Judiciary ticket, we found, on counting, that there was an excess of tickets in that box over what the poll-lists called for. In accordance with the provisions of the statute applying to such cases, we put the whole number of tickets back again, unopened, into the Judiciary box, and placed the same in such a position as to be unseen by one of the canvassers, who was designated by the Board, and he drew out of it a number of tickets equal to the excess as shown by the poll-lists; this being done, the tickets drawn out were destroyed, unopened. We then proceeded with the canvass, the result of which, our returns show. We consider that, in this matter, we have done our duty faithfully and fairly, and entirely according to law. Our returns were properly and correctly made out; the law prohibits us from altering those returns. Under these circumstances any interference with them on our part would, we consider, be unjust and unauthorized. The provision of the statute referred to above may be found on page 40 of "Practical directions." After providing that no ballot properly indorsed found in a box different from that designated by such indorsement shall be rejected, but shall be counted in the same manner as if found in the box designated by such indorsement, provided that hy counting of such ballot or ballots it shall not produce an excess of votes over the number of voters as designated on the Poll-list—(Election Law, p. 14, sec. 38)—the act goes on to provide that if the hallots shall be found to exceed in number the whole number of votes on the corresponding columns of the poll-list, they shall be replaced in the box and one of the canvassers shall, without seeing the same, publicly draw out and destroy so many ballots unopened as shall be equal to such excess. (Ibid, sec. 39, amended 1857.) We regard the following provision of law as prohibiting us from alteringlor changing any decision heretofore made by us and embodied in our return; viz.: "Such District Canvassers shall not at any such meeting change or alter any decision before made by them, but shall only cause their canvass to be correctly stated. (Election law, pp. 17, 18, sec. 15.) In conclusion, we have to declare that the canvass of the Fourth District of the First Ward is correctly stated in our return; the canvassers were unanimous in their action, and we believe and are advised that every decision made by us is just and according to law. It is due to us, inasmuch as our action in this matter has been un fairly assailed, perhaps without knowledge of the facts, that this statement should be communicated to the Board of Supervisors, which we respectfully request you to do, so that it may be made public. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN COFFEY,
WILLIAM KENNY,

Canvassers of the 4th Election District, First Ward.

To ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., Chairman Board of County Canvassers.

N. B.—We would here state that we addressed a copy of this communication to Supervisor Kennedy.

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.*—John Coffey and William Kenny, being duly sworn, depose and say that the facts and statements set forth in the above communication are true.

JOHN COFFEY.
WILLIAM KENNY.

Sworn before me Nov. 12, 1858.

W. H. STEVENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

*Mr. Kennedy*—As this is out of place at this time, I have nothing to say.

*Mr. Purdy*—When ought it to he in place?

*Mr. Kennedy*—When my report is handed in.

Mr. Purdy said he thought it perfectly in order to present the communication then, so that the Board might understand the whole matter.

*Mr. Kennedy*—Why did you keep it back?

*Mr. Purdy*—Because I was advised to do so hy the presiding officer.

*Mr. Kennedy*—If you are governed in your action by the presiding officer, I have nothing to say.

*Mr. Purdy*—I am not governed in my action by the presiding officer, but I acted by his advice, certainly.

Mr. Blunt (in the chair) said he had suggested to Mr. Purdy that the proper time to present this communication would be when the report of Mr. Kennady came up for action, but he had no objection to receive it now. No objection had been made to its reception.

Mr. Kennedy said he would have objected if he had known what it was. He moved to lay it on the table.

A lengthy debate followed.

Mr. Stillman thought the paper should be referred to Mr. Kennedy, who had been appointed to investigate the whole matter.

Mr. Purdy said it could not he referred. If there was an error or omission in any of the returns, a member could be delegated to confer with the District Canvassers about it, but if the latter did not make any correction, the Board conld not go behind their return.

*Mr. Kennedy*—You had better hear the report of the delegate before you proceed any further.

*Mr. Purdy*—I know what I'm about, Sir.

*Mr. Kennedy*—I don't believe you do.

*Mr. Purdy*—Well, that is a matter of opinion.

*Mr. Kennedy*—But I know what I'm about, for I'm going to present my report.

*Mr. Purdy*—Is it a written report?

*Mr. Kennedy*—It is, Sir.

*Mr. Purdy*—The gentleman knows that no such report can be entertained here. I say it is unusual to receive a written report, and there is no precedent requiring the Board of County Canvassers to receive a report in relation to any matter.

*Mr. Kennedy*—Why, you received a communication just now.

*Mr. Purdy*—In relation to any matter respecting the action of persons elected by the people.

*Mr. Kennedy*—Wasn't I elected hy the people?

*Mr. Purdy*—Yes, Sir, but to perform a very different duty.

*Mr. Kennedy*—Well, we will see,

Mr. Kennedy said that while the matter was in his hands, he might regard it as an insult for these canvassers to send that communication to the Board with a view of forestalling any report from him, if it came from any other persons. He was ready at the proper time to present his report, and with it he should present the communication of these canvassers, but without the affidavit. They knew he had it, and they knew that he would use it merely for the purpose of placing it where it could be used hy the Courts hereafter—he told them that fairly.

After much further debate, to little purpose, it was resolved that the statement of the canvassers he entered on the minutes, and that further action with regard to it he postponed until the next day.

Mr. Kennedy then submitted the following report:

*To the County Canvassers:*

The undersigned, to whom was delegated the duty of having the returns of the Fourth Election District of the First Ward corrected by the canvassers of the District, respectfully report:

That the errors apparent in the canvass consist in too large a number of votes for member of Congress, and too small a nnmber for Justice of the Superior Court, when compared with the poll-book, the poll-book making it appear that but one hundred and eight persons voted dnring the election, and of that number only one hondred and three voted the Congress ticket. The returns show an aggregate of one hundred and three votes, while in the detail votes are given which foot up one hundred and twenty-six for the Congress ticket.

Thus, for Daniel E. Sickles, 70; for Hiram Walbridge, 21; for Amor J. Williamson, 34, and for Gen. Hiram Walbridge one vote, being an excess of 13 votes over the whole number of persons who voted at the election, and an excess of 23 over the number enrolled as voting the Congress ticket.

The five persons who are recorded as voting at the election, and who did not vote the Congress ticket, are No. 40, Thos. W. Pell; No. 51, T. F. Dierckx; No. 76, Benj. E. Smith; No. 96, Thos. Haley; and No. 47, Thos. M. Kenna. The poll-book shows that 102 persons voted the Judiciary ticket; the returns show an aggregate of 86 votes for Justice, and do not account for the deficiency of 16 votes.

In the discharge of his duty the undersigned notified Messrs. John Coffey, Wm. Kenny, and Wm. Stokely, to meet him for the purpose intended by the reference. These gentlemen were all present, and on being interrogated each in turn, as to what the poll list showing that 108 persons had voted at the poll on the last election was not questioned, and that no more than 108 persons had so voted: that of this nnmber only 103 had been marked on the poll list as having voted for Congress; that on counting the ballots for Congress, there appeared a deficiency of votes in the box. The largest number stated by either of the canvassers as such deficiency was four votes. One other of the canvassers said the number of ballots was short; he could not remember the exact number, bnt there was a difference of "n few votes." The third canvasser, the only one who kept private memoranda of the canvass, stated, both by memory and by reference to his private memorandum, that the deficiency was *one* vote.

It appears that one vote found in the State box, indorsed "Congress," in favor of Daniel E Sickles, was transferred to the Congressional canvass, and the vote added to those found in the Congress box; and which, according to Canvasser Stokely, who kept the private memoranda, made the Congressional vote complete, and filled up the Congressional votes to the number required by the poll-list. And this result is sustained by the subsequent proceedings, when the addition of 23 votes made a total of 126.

The result of this canvass was duly announced at the time as 47 for Daniel E. Sickles, 34 for Amor J. Williamson, 21 for Hiram Walbridge, and 1 for G. Hiram Walbridge, a total of 103 votes. From the several statements of the canvassers it also appears that when the box containing the votes of Justice of the Superior Court was being canvassed, an excess of 27 votes was found therein. This excess was drawn out in the ordinary manner. The ballots thus drawn out were destroyed, and the ballots in the box were thereby reduced to 102. On these remaining ballots in the Jodiciary box being counted, the result was, 50 votes for James Moncrieff and 29 for Benjamin W. Bonney for Justice, and 23 for Daniel E. Sickles for Congress, making a total of 102 votes. The returns show 51 votes for Mr. Moncrieff and 35 for Mr. Bonney, making a total of 86 votes, and leaving a deficiency of hut sixteen votes.

All agree that whatever the number of the Congress votes were in the Judiciary box, the votes were added to those already allowed to Mr. Sickles. And as the addition of 16 to 103 would make but 119, there would be a deficiency of seven on the aggregate vote as shown by the returns. And it would be necessary to account in some other way for the *seven* votes which are required to make the number of 126, which is the footing of the details of the returns on the vote for Congress. Mr. Coffey states, from memory, that 23 or 24 votes for Mr. Sickles found in the Judiciary box were added to those already allowed him, and Mr. Stokely, from memory and his notes, said that in the Judiciary box were found 23 votes for Daniel E. Sickles for Congress; that these 23 votes were ordered by a majority of the Canvassers to be added to the votes allowed to Mr. Sickles; that be protested against the proceeding, but was overruled.

If the statement of Kenny could be believed, that there was a deficiency of abont four votes in the Congress box when the hallots were first counted, it would make the matter worse; for in that case the 23 votes added to the 99, which he would redoce the first canvass to, would leave 3 votes in the 126 entirely unaccounted for; and in that event would have to be regarded as placed there without even the poor plea of being transferred from another box, when the full complement of votes were made up in the box to which they were thus transferred.

That the statement in the retnrns that Moncrieff received 51 votes, and Bonney received 35, making a total of 86 votes, is incorrect, is evident from the fact that the remainder of 16 votes between 86 and 102, does not correspond with the number carried from the Judiciary box to the Congress canvass as stated by either Mr. Coffey or Mr. Stokely, one of whom says the number was "23 or 24," and the other says positively by his notes the number was 23. Nor would the difficulty be in any way relieved by adopting the statement of the votes cast for Justices in the return as correct; on the contrary, it would add to the embarrassment by leaving 7 votes in the 126 unaccounted for.

There can be no donbt bnt that the true retnrn for Congress is that originally announced, viz.: For Daniel E. Sickles, 47 votes; for Amor J. Williamson, 34 votes; for Hiram Walbridge, 21 votes; and for G. Hiram Walbridge, 1 vote. Total, 103 votes.

The undersigned, regarding it donbtful whether the District Canvassers are authorized by law to so amend their returns as to reverse any decision they had made while in the discharge of their duties as canvassers, no matter how erroneous it might be, their functions of office in that respect having been exhausted, he did not demand any alteration in the form of the return as made, but reports it to the Board in the same condition, in all respects, as when referred to his charge. As submitted to this Board, it is subject to examination by the House of Representatives, should a contested election make it necessary there, and is capable of being nsed in Court, should a prosecution for fraudulent returns be deemed advisable here.

Herewith are appended the minutes of the statements made to the undersigned by the canvassers, in his interviews with them. Not feeling himself authorized to examine under oath, the canvassers were not sworn by him. Nor did he, in view of the lack of obligation and responsibility in an affidavit made under such circumstances, deem it proper to have a formal examination in that form.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Of the Board of County Canvassers.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Mr. KENNEDY then read the statements of the canvassers made to him, as already published in the TIMES, and the letter of Messrs. Coffey and Kenny (given above) without the verification. He said that in accordance with the stipulation made with Mr. Sickles, the report would be the special order at the meeting next day.

Mr. KENNEDY also presented the statement of Messrs. E. B. Shafer, Stephen Wm. Swift and Sheridan Shoko, Canvassers of the Third District of the Third Ward, upon whose returns no vote for Judge of the Superior Court was set down. It had been sent back to them for corrocting, and they now pleaded that the omission was an oversight, but the papers indicating what the vote was had been destroyed, and they could not now ascertain what it was. On motion the rest of the returns from that District were confirmed, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

## City Politics.

### THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION FOR COMPTROLLER AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Tammany Hall Democratic City Convention met last evening at the "Old Wigwam" for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. The greatest interest was manifested in the result, and the hall and its surroundings were thronged for honrs before the time mentioned for the meeting of the Convention, which was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

WM. M. TWEED was chosen Chairman, and JOHN H. WILLIAMS and JAMES J. GUMBLETON were appointed Secretaries. One hundred and nine delegates were found to be present, there being but one absentee—Councilmen A. J. McCARTHY of the Third Ward.

The seats of Messrs. DUGAN and RILEY, of the Seventeenth Ward, were contested by Messrs. WALLACE and PUELAN. This gave rise to a long and warm discussion, hut Messrs. DUGAN and RILEY were finally sustained by a large vote, because their certificates were signed hy a majority of the Inspectors.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Comptroller. The first (and last) vote stood thus:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George H. PURSER | 73 | John R. BRIGGS | 5 |
| Richard B. CONNOLLY | 31 | | |

Mr. PURSER was thereupon declared nominated. The result was hailed with great cheering.

A hallot was then had for Governor of the Almshouse, which resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isaac TOWNSEND | 84 | Stephen KELLY | 1 |
| Wm. A. TURNURE | 22 | Wm. BAIRD | 1 |

Mr. TOWNSEND was declared nominated, and afterwards both nominations were declared to be unanimous, and the Convention then adjourned.

### AMERICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The various American Aldermanic Conventions met last evening in their respective Districts. No nominations were made in the First, Second or Third Districts, or, so far as learned, in any of the other Districts—the Conventions adjourning to another evening.

### REGULARS' ALDERMANIC NOMINATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Regulars' Aldermanic Convention for the First District, which embraces the First, Second, and portions of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards, was held last evening at the Howard Hotel, Broadway. WM. E. ENRIGHT, of the First Ward, was nominated for Alderman on the first hallot.

### REPUBLICAN WARD NOMINATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Second Ward Republican Ward Convention was held last evening at the Clifton House, No. 19 Beekman-st. ENWARD D. PEPPER was nominated for School Commissioner, and JOSEPH R. REID and CALVIN CASE, for Constables.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the First District have not yet made any nomination. It was erroneously stated in some of the papers that Mr. HIRAM CORWIN was the nominee. The Convention will meet to nominate a candidate for Alderman on Saturday evening next.

### The Indicted City Government.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Mullen.

*The People* vs. *Fernando Wood et al.*—At the opening of this Court, yesterday, Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, announced that he deemed it advisable, after consultation, to bring the legality of the quashing of the second count in the indictment before the General Term. For that purpose he had obtained a writ of error, and the motion would he heard before the General Term, with a full Bench, at the earliest opportunity.

The Jurors were discharged till Monday, when the case of Joseph R. Taylor, indicted for defrauding the City Treasury in the grading of Fifty-fourth-street, will be taken up.

In the reports of certain newspapers relative to the calling of the names of the Councilmen by the Clerk of that Board, in reference to the lease for the granting of which the indictment was found, it was stated that the mistake of including in the indictment members of the Board who were not present, and did not vote for the resolution which is the subject of the complaint, arose from the loose manner in which the yeas and nays were recorded, inasmuch as the Clerk of the Common Council was in the habit of recording as voting in the affirmative all who did not vote in the negative. That statement tends to reflect somewhat on Mr. David T. Valentine, the worthy Clerk of the Common Council, whereas it was meant to apply to Mr. Charles McClenachan, the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen. This latter gentleman relieves Mr. Valentine from all responsibility in the matter, and gives a very satisfactory account of the reason why this loose mode of doing business in his Board happens to have been adopted. His reasons are stated in the form of an affidavit. In this affidavit he states that he, by the express instructions of the President of the Board of Councilmen—which instructions were acquiesced in by the Board—the Clerk was compelled to record as voting in the affirmative all who do not vote in the negative; and that, in some instances, where the Clerk had declined to follow these instructions he was directed to amend the journal in that way. This completely exonerates Messrs. Valentine and McClenachan from all responsibility in the matter, and places it where it properly belongs—on the shoulders of the President and Board of Councilmen. It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that it is positively stated, as capable of proof, that some of the Councilmen who have filed affidavits that they were not present and did not vote on the resolution, were actually present and did actually vote in favor of its passage.

A movement is on foot in Boston for the formation of a party in favor of the enforcement of the laws against drinking-houses. A Charter ticket on this platform is to be put up.

### Retrospect of a Year's Crime.

FIRST ANNUAL METROPOLITAN POLICE REPORT.

The first Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police has just been prepared by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER for presentation to the Police Commissioners. The report presents a full exhibit of the amount of labor performed by the Police during the year; the number of arrests for offences against persons and property; the sex and nativity of those arrested; the amount of property stolen and recovered; the operations of the Police Telegraph; the nnmber of fires; the number of lodgers at the Station-houses, and other matters connected with and coming directly under the surveillance of the Police Department. The figures in every respect—excepting in the number of men comprising the force—considerably exceed those given in the last annual report of EX-Chief MATSELL, of the Municipal Police. We give below all the facts of material interest contained in the report.

The whole force is 1,247, divided as follows: 25 Captains, 104 Sergeants, 44 Roundsmen, 970 Patrol men, 51 detailed men, and 53 Doorkeepers. The total number of arrests has been 60,885. A specification of the offences and arrests for each offence is contained in the following tables:

| Offences Against the Person. | Males. | F'mls. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assault with Intent to Kill | 133 | 21 | 154 |
| Assault and Battery | 6,899 | 1,759 | 8,658 |
| Assault on Policemen | 168 | 9 | 177 |
| Aiding and Assisting to Escape | 72 | 6 | 78 |
| Bigsmy | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 5,889 | 2,650 | 8,539 |
| Felonious Assault | 69 | 65 | 134 |
| Fighting in the Street | 1,022 | 165 | 1,087 |
| Insanity | 307 | 139 | 446 |
| Intoxication | 9,433 | 5,568 | 15,001 |
| Intoxication and Disorderly Conduct | 5,913 | 3,433 | 9,346 |
| Indecent Exposure of the Person | 97 | 4 | 101 |
| Misdemeanors, (miscellaneous) | 1,134 | 455 | 1,589 |
| Threatening Life | 60 | 4 | 64 |
| Vagrancy | 1,245 | 1,673 | 2,918 |
| Murder | 58 | 6 | 64 |
| Abandonment | 268 | 10 | 278 |
| Deserters | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Escaped Convicts | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| Perjury | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Attempt at Suicide | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Insulting Females in the Street | 65 | — | 65 |
| Attempt at Rape | 21 | — | 21 |
| Bastardy | 67 | — | 67 |
| Habitual Drunkenness | 111 | 3 | 114 |
| Runaway Apprentices | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| Accessory to Murder | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Escape from Juvenile Asylum | 1 | — | 1 |
| Infanticide | 2 | — | 2 |
| Imposter | 1 | — | 1 |
| Prostitution | — | 13 | 13 |
| Suspicious Persons | 16 | — | 16 |
| Suspicion of Murder | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Seduction | 21 | — | 21 |
| Interfering with Policemen | 14 | — | 14 |
| Rape | 33 | — | 33 |
| Rescuing Prisoners | 39 | 1 | 40 |
| Juvenile Delinquents | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Libel | 5 | — | 5 |
| Mayhem | 2 | — | 2 |
| Carrying Slung-shot | 1 | — | 1 |
| Abortion | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Kidnapping | 1 | — | 1 |
| Letting Houses for Prostitution | 1 | — | 1 |
| Keeping Disorderly House | 155 | 60 | 215 |
| Model Artists | — | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 33,634 | 16,075 | 49,410 |

| Offences against Property. | Males. | F'mls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Attempt to Steal | 398 | 93 | 491 |
| Attempt at Burglary | 426 | 3 | 429 |
| Embezzlement | 68 | — | 68 |
| Forgery | 55 | 3 | 58 |
| Fraud | 147 | 4 | 151 |
| Grand Larceny | 809 | 278 | 1,087 |
| Petit Larceny | 3,374 | 1,193 | 4,567 |
| Gambling | 167 | — | 167 |
| Pickpocketing | 496 | 113 | 609 |
| Robbing, in the First Degree | 139 | 20 | 159 |
| Receiving Stolen Goods | 160 | 36 | 196 |
| Violating Corporation Ordinances | 2,020 | 150 | 2,170 |
| Violating Quarantine Law | 79 | — | 79 |
| Arson | 26 | 4 | 30 |
| Constructive Larceny | 60 | 11 | 71 |
| Obtaining Goods under False Pret'ces | 162 | 7 | 169 |
| Malicious Mischief | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| False Pretences | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Selling Lottery

## THE COAST SURVEY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The nature of civil government renders it, in a certain degree, a monopoly; and, however much that feature may be obscured under institutions which in theory are free, the Executive Department will nevertheless be, to all intents and purposes, a monopoly. When all the places, under whatever Government, are filled, it will be found that the *ins*, in point of number, bear no comparison with the *outs*, and that to the ceaseless struggle between such as hold and such as seek office there is commonly added another—to create additional departments in the public service. Propositions to that end are sure to receive the countenance of all who covet the public money, of all who covet power, and also of that large and rapidly increasing class which seeks, in the ease of public service, to avoid the diligence demanded by private employment, and in its opportunities the chance to grow "fat upon the drippings of unclean legislation."

The popular features of our system have proved no safeguard against governmental extravagance or official rapacity. It may even be doubted whether any other Government has existed, which increased the public expenditure, in an equal ratio, with equal impunity. The subjects of the most staid monarchy in Europe were goaded into rebellion and deposed the reigning family, chiefly on account of exactions to support or enrich an army of governmental officials, which exactions exceed but little those practiced under our own Government for the same object. Seldom, indeed, have the ruled exhibited such indifference to the cost of ruling. The earlier administrations did not escape arraignment for alleged extravagance of expenditure for the public service; yet they are marvels of frugality, contrasted with those which have succeeded them. The country went through the Mexican war under an expenditure of fifty-three millions for its most expensive year, which was held to be monstrous, and perhaps was wasteful. But it would be curious if a prosecutor of the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for prodigality, could bring his action now into a court sitting under an administration which has absorbed one hundred and seven millions for federal purposes, in a year of profound peace.

This enormous increase of federal expenditure has not happened without notice to the nation. Faithful and honest men, in and out of Congress, have, day by day, called public attention to the fact; but ears that once tingled at the trifles of the "east room" are not touched now by disclosures of the gravest importance. A few promises of economy, made in view of elections, repeated at inaugurations, and regularly violated thereafter, is all that has come of earnest protest and sage warning. Now, however, that prophecy has become fact, the economist will have a more attentive hearing. The imminence of a direct tax for the support of the General Government is likely to arrest attention, and, unless the jobbing interest has as perfect control of the people as it has of the Government, the people will not merely consent, but demand of their representatives that the expenses of Government be reduced and that an end be made of the plundering which disgraces almost every branch of the public service, to the corruption of public morals and the impoverishment of the nation. If popular instruction and moral suasion shall equally fail to set the next Congress at work to stop leaks in the public treasury, it requires but ordinary sagacity to see that it can scarcely escaped being starved into it.

Whenever that body shall address itself to this business, it will be found that few shot of greater magnitude have penetrated the treasury, below the water-line, than such as have been fired from that Paixhan of extravagance, the COAST SURVEY. The object contemplated by Congress and by the people, understood to be the aim of the Coast Survey, is laudable enough. Exception is taken only to the mode in which it is prosecuted, and to the incongruous and unworthy purposes it is made to serve, which have caused a shameful waste of the public money, and a more shameful abuse of official patronage and authority.

To present the matter fully, access to public documents and to the departments is needed, neither of which sources is available for this occasion; but from some stray publications a few statistics have been gleaned, which excite rather than gratify curiosity concerning this most powerful and costly appendage of the Government.

The entire appropriations by Congress to the U. S. Coast Survey, prior to 1832, amount to..$73,900

Subsequent appropriations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1832 | $20,000 | 1838 | 90,000 |
| 1833 | 20,000 | 1839 | 90,000 |
| 1834 | 30,000 | 1840 | 100,000 |
| 1835 | 30,000 | 1841 | 100,000 |
| 1836 | 80,000 | 1842 | 100,000 |
| 1837 | 60,000 | | |
| Total | | | $793,900 |

The total of appropriations for this purpose, from 1807 to 1842, it will be seen, is $793,900. In the latter year, the present Superintendent was appointed, and under his auspices the appropriations have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843 | $100,000 | 1851 | 310,000 |
| 1844 | 80,000 | 1852 | 406,110 |
| 1845 | 100,000 | 1853 | 386,000 |
| 1846 | 111,000 | 1854 | 386,000 |
| 1847 | 146,000 | 1855 | 445,000 |
| 1848 | 165,000 | 1856 | 500,000 |
| 1849 | 220,000 | 1857 | 545,000 |
| 1850 | 421,000 | Total | $4,321,110 |

It is doubtful if our language can furnish words which will so well describe the peculiar talent of the Superintendent, or so well illustrate his skill in applying it, as do these figures. Means are not at hand to determine whether the appropriation of $100,000, in 1843, was made upon his requisition or upon the estimate of his predecessor; but the modest $80,000, of 1844, was undoubtedly of his own projection. How the appointing power must have felicitated itself upon the acquisition of a Superintendent who seemed to promise improvement upon the economy of HASSLER! In 1842, the Select Committee of Congress asked that distinguished man, "Do you think that, under the most favorable circumstances, and with a continuance of a yearly appropriation of $100,000, the survey of the coast can be completed in twenty years?" He replied, "Perhaps. The progress is slower at first, and the means increase as the work proceeds." Mark how the theory of HASSLER and the practice of the present Superintendent repel each other; and how the one has misused the peace conquered by the other, for the Coast Survey. It was at that session HASSLER vindicated the utility of a survey of the coast, with such power that not even the management of the present Superintendent has as yet neutralized it.

"The progress is slower at first, and the means increase as the work proceeds," is the rule of the founder of the work, and the ablest administrator ever connected with it. As the work proceeds and the means increase, progress is slower and the cost increases—is the mode of his successor. The show of economy and retrenchment begun and ended with 1844. Year by year, as he was able to entrench and fortify his position by increase of the patronage of his own department, and by procuring the control of the patronage of others, the appropriations of the Coast Survey have grown, until, after fifteen years' *increase of means*, the important element in HASSLER'S estimate, half a million, no longer serves for the expenses of a single year; and, during his term, Congress has granted to the Coast Survey the enormous amount of $4,321,110!

Mr. EVERETT, speaking of the Coast Survey, says: "The entire work, I need scarcely say, is one of practical astronomy." The head of it, therefore, may be deemed and taken to be an astronomer. The popular idea of the character would show to us a man of science abstracted from secular affairs, much given to looking upwards, surrounded by instruments and apparatus upon which the unlearned look with wonder always, and sometimes with awe. See who sits now in the chair of HASSLER!

An astronomer, with a salary of $6,000 per annum, called the Superintendent, with the following staff:

| | Per annum. | | Per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Assistant at | $3,500 | 1 Sub assistant at | 1,200 |
| 2 do | 2,500 | 4 do | 1,000 |
| 2 do | 2,300 | 9 do | 800 |
| 1 do | 2,100 | 2 do | 600 |
| 1 do | 2,000 | 2 Computers | 1,600 |
| 1 do | 1,800 | 1 do | 1,500 |
| 2 do | 1,700 | 2 do | 1,200 |
| 2 do | 1,500 | 1 do | 1,100 |
| 1 do | 1,300 | 1 Draftsman | 1,800 |
| 4 do | 1,200 | 1 do | 1,600 |
| 2 Draftsmen at $4 50 and $3 70 per day. | | | |
| 13 Engravers, aight of whom receive and five, wages by the day or hour. | | | 13,400 |
| 1 Instrument maker at | | | 2,000 |
| 1 Electrotypist at | | | 2,000 |
| 1 Disbursing agent at | | | 2,500 |
| 2 Clerks at | | | 1,400 |
| 1 Clerk at | | | 1,300 |
| 1 Clerk at | | | 1,200 |
| 1 Clerk at | | | 1,100 |

An astronomer, with such a retinue, might prosecute "practical astronomy" upon a scale which would leave him little leisure for enterprises not connected with his science or his office—but the Superintendent is an astronomer, *sui generis*. His *penchant* is to survey everything, and then to be monarch of all he surveys. He determined to survey the Light-house system of the United States; and opposed, though he was, by eminent and efficient members of Congress, they shared the fate of all who have hitherto opposed him, and the chair of HASSLER is, to this day, the throne of that system, and an astronomer dictates the building of light-houses, contracts for oil, and divers other matters, which may be appreciated by footing up the cost of the system under his *régime*, and contrasting it with the cost under the old one. The Smithsonian Institute was an establishment which, from its design, might be invested and taken by an astronomer for the sake of science. And in spite of all opposition, like the Light-house system, it became and remains, practically, a mere appendage of the Coast Survey, and the will of its venerable founder is fulfilled by making it an Intelligence Office "for the diffusion of knowledge of certain professors among men." With the sharpness of vision common in "practical observers," it was discovered that an accession of patronage was possible under the form of publishing a Nautical Almanac. Congress, as usual, registered the decree and authorized the publication of it in 1849. It serves as an apology for paying some employes of various grades annually; and beyond that, it is not known to serve any purpose whatever. It is not in use among navigators, while a ship would as soon be sent to sea without charts as without the English Nautical Almanac, prepared by "that fellow HIND," as he is courteously denominated by Professor PEIRCE, one of the editors of the discarded publication.

By means of such and kindred appliances, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey has become, beyond all controversy, the most powerful functionary under this Government. The very Secretary, whose subordinate he is, in law, is by no means his equal in power and influence. Congress may fail the Secretary—it never does his subordinate. He is beyond the reach of the rearing and plunging of the party, which unhorses Presidents and Secretaries; and under whatever Administration, he is the same serene and plausible leech upon the Treasury. There is not a square mile, inhabited, under United States jurisdiction, which does not hold a partisan of his own, or of some member of the cordon which defends his position. Bishops, priests and deacons in the Church; presidents, professors and tutors in colleges; and professors out of colleges, whose relations to the Press are suitable, and who are likewise members of a notorious society which boasts of its control over every scientific appointment of value in the country; oil and coal-dealers, artisans and contractors, for supplies and materials of various sorts, are everywhere on guard to repel by force, or degrade by abuse, every attempt, by whomsoever made, to reform the Coast Survey to the pattern after which it was devised and established by the law of 1807. Efforts to that end have been made by legislators like BENTON, MALLORY and CUSHING, when they were politically in the ascendant, and the result demonstrated that, in point of strength and efficiency, the Coast Survey was superior to the highest abilities, supported by great popularity, in positions of dignity and power.

I shall pursue the consideration of this subject in another letter. Yours, B. B.

### The Conflict in the Yorkville School—One Side of the Case.

YORKVILLE, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your valuable paper of this date, under the head of "Police Reports," I find several statements in relation to a most important state of affairs at present existing in Ward School No. 37, situated in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the truth of which we do not concede.

*First*—There is no "battle between two school mistresses." The "battle" originated in the Board of Trustees, where it still exists, and was commenced by a pair of political wire-pullers, who, to gratify their own evil propensities and small ambition, undertook *illegally* to remove an amiable young lady, and an excellent teacher; one who had served in School No. 37, and given the highest satisfaction to themselves and the public, for a period of *five or six years*—for the purpose of installing in her place a person more suited to their own peculiar ideas.

*Second*—No *legal* removal of Miss GILDERSLEEVE has taken place. The by-laws of the Board of School Officers require that a formal written notice shall be issued to each member thereof of every meeting of the Board. *This was not done* for the meeting at which it is alleged Miss G. was removed. *At least three* of those who were known to be favorable to the restoration of Miss GILDERSLEEVE received no notice of the meeting, and consequently a majority of those inimical to her interests, those of the public and the School, did as they pleased for the time.

*Third*—The removal of Miss GILDERSLEEVE is not recognized by the parents of the children attending the department of School No. 37 over which she has for such a length of time so satisfactorily presided, any more than it is by the public at large in the vicinity of the School; in proof of which I beg to annex a copy of resolutions passed at a large and intelligent meeting of the citizens of the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards, shortly after the decree of dismissal had been issued by Messrs. VANCE, MCKEAN & Co.

*Fourth*—The most perfect order has always existed in Miss GILDERSLEEVE'S Department of School No. 37, as can be proved by every visitor to it, as well as by the *written minutes of Messrs. Vance, McKean & Co. themselves*. And it is just as well known that the same order and discipline at present exists there, except when the aforesaid gentlemen make a foray upon its peaceful limits, with a view of displacing—to use their own words "dragging out"—a well-qualified and highly-prized teacher, to make room for one *illegally appointed* by themselves in solemn conclave.

*Fifth*—Several parents of children (the writer amongst the number) have removed their children from school, *not* on account of a battle between two school-mistresses; but on account of the incompetent and disgraceful conduct of a portion of the Board of School Officers, who would ruthlessly sacrifice a highly-educated, refined, and in every respect competent teacher—a good and affectionate daughter—and one who by her industry materially aids in the support of her aged and ailing parents—to advance their own paltry political pretensions.

Annexed are the resolutions above referred to, and I beg to inclose you my name and address, as every word in this communication can be substantiated on oath, *and will be when required*.

No matter what the decision of courts at a distance may be, there is one to which the people of Yorkville will soon have a chance of appealing, with a certainty of success. After the December election they are *determined* to have school officers who will do their duty, irrespective of political intrigue. This is a fixed act. Yours, A.

[The resolutions referred to are too long for publication. All their statements are embodied in the above communication.]

### The Other Side of the Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your reporter has not been accurately informed of the issue of the examination before Justice STEERS of the complaint against the former Principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 37. After some testimony was taken in support of the complaint, Miss GILDERSLEEVE'S Counsel—who expressed the opinion that she had been badly advised—proposed on her behalf, after consultation with herself and friends, that if the complaint were withdrawn, she would keep away from the school. The proposal was formally made and accepted in presence of the magistrate, and it was supposed that this arrangement would be observed; but, in violation of it, Miss GILDERSLEEVE reappeared at the school this morning, not attempting, however, to take charge, as on previous occasions.

As the tone and style of your report are calculated to create a false impression as regards the conduct of Miss INNESS, I would add that she was appointed without solicitation on her part; that she manifested the utmost patience and prudence under most trying circumstances; and that the troubles were caused not by any acts of Miss INNESS, but by the resistance made by her predecessor to the action and authority of the Board of Trustees. Respectfully yours,

JOHN VANCE.

The statue of Charles Albert, executed by order of the municipality of Turin, was inaugurated under the portico of the Town-house on the 31st ult. The Syndic, the members of the Council, a deputation from the National Guard and several distinguished personages were present at the ceremony.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### The Season—Condition of the Times—Reported Removals—New-Hampshire—Disputed Elections—Candidates for Legislative Offices—Municipal Politics—Religious Revival—Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner—New Volume of Bancroft's History, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

Winter has come upon us more than a fortnight earlier than it did in 1857. Then we had no really severe weather until the last days of November, and that did not continue, and was the only cold spell we had. For a week past we have had bitter days, with strenuous attempts at snow-storms on the 12th and 13th. There were a few flakes of snow on each day, and on Saturday night there was a storm of rain, hail and snow, so that a thin white carpet showed itself on the Sabbath morn. Could the storm have lasted we should have had sleighing, but fate was against men and with horses. To-day the weather is milder, but a snow-storm has set in. A hard Winter is anticipated, though why I don't know. Hard it will be, in a certain sense, as there is not much work, and those who met the hard times at their commencement with some savings have devoured those savings, and have a dreary prospect before them. They are yet wandering in the wilderness, and the promised land of labor disappears before them like the mirage that is conjured up by the eyes of the body and the mind. I hope what I learn is mainly the product of fear, but I fear much of it will be found fact, as is often the case with prophecies. Men who prophecy evil are rarely false prophets.

We hear little of politics in these parts. Even the Illinois election is getting to be a bore. I have not heard an allusion to the President's Message. Gossip says that some Douglasites will be removed from office soon in this quarter, where offices are numerous and desirable; but I know of no Democrat in office of any note who has done anything that ought to offend even so sensitive a gentleman as the President has been made by recent events. True, when it was first known that Mr. DOUGLAS had triumphed, some office-holders, sharing in the general exalted feeling of the time, did talk with a degree of independence that they have since hastened to forget. But there was nothing in it but the heat of the moment, and it should not be remembered against them that they for an instant forgot their allegiance. The big fish were silent, as fish ever are.

The New-Hampshire Democrats have already nominated two of their candidates for Congress—Mr. MAACE, and Mr. GEDGE. The latter is a clever young fellow, who enjoys, and has for years enjoyed, the friendship and confidence of General PIERCE. He was, I think, removed from office by Mr. BUCHANAN, so that his nomination is held to be a "rebuke" to the President, while it may mean nothing more than the placing of a dashing politician before the people in the hope of getting votes that would not be had by a candidate of the slow-coach order. I suspect Mr. BUAKE will not like the selection, and he possesses considerable power, from his energy and talent. Mr. MASCY I do not know, but I am told that he is a respectable gentleman of the Hunker persuasion. There is to be a fight in the Granite State, and the Democrats hope to make something out of the alleged errors of the Republicans in local legislation; but the Slavery question will override everything, I presume, and the Republicans be able to hold their own in gross, though they may lose some in detail, which they are rich enough to look at and get ready for in advance. The election will be for State officers, members of the Legislature and Congressmen. The Legislature to be chosen will not have a sectional Senator to elect, as Mr. CLARK'S term will not expire until 1861. The election will take place Tuesday, March 8, so that nearly a four months' campaign is before the good people, and a Winter campaign to boot. It may be said of New-Hampshire that she is never at peace save when she is fighting,—and the fighting is bravely done. It is a sort of Russian campaign, with which snow has a great deal to do, and the vanquished party can claim that it has fallen before the elements, as did NAPOLEON,—and perhaps with the same amount of truth.

The Republicans will have a new candidate for Governor, as Gov. HAILE will retire at the close of his present term. There are several aspirants to the nomination, but as the Nominating Convention will not meet for weeks, it is not worth while to mention them. It is expected that there will be some changes made in the Congressional representatives, and the entire delegation may be recast—without any reference, I mean, to what the Democrats calculate upon doing; and they intend to make a sweeping change. The House of Representatives is now to be so closely divided in any case that is now likely to occur, that if the Democrats should gain a member in New-Hampshire, it would be a very important event in a national point of view. New-Hampshire gains, if any shall be made, will have to be carried to the Douglas column in the political books. His views are the prevalent ones there, and it is thought he could carry the electoral vote of the State in '60. There has never been a Republican majority of 6,000 in the State, and generally that majority has been of a considerably lower figure than that. It was only 3,405 in '57, which was somewhat increased in '58, under influence of the feeling created by Lecomptonism, now dying out.

The next session of our Legislature will be made interesting by the occurrence of some election battles. Mr. PRINCE, of Worcester, who was beaten by that everlasting "one voter" who contrives to be present at so many places on election day, in response to the appeals of eloquent orators and able editors, claims that he was chosen legally, and will ask for the seat in the House of Representatives for which he ran. He is a young Democrat, but an old Whig, and also a young man, and his case will test the impartiality of the House, which contains five Republicans to every anti-Republican member. Mr. PRINCE'S claim is founded on the alleged illegal rejection of the votes of two of his friends, there being, he confidently asserts, no evidence that their intent was fraudulent. The elected member is Mr. CLARKE.

The seat of Mr. BARKER, Democrat, of Milford, is contested. He was also elected by one majority, and the giver of that one vote is said to have had no legal right to give it. Milford is one of the five towns of Worcester County, and more than 100 new Irish voters were there made. There must be a new election in Milford, if Mr. BARKER should be unseated, as his seat is not claimed for the opposing candidate. Had a alleged illegal vote been rejected, there would have been a tie. There are some other cases. I am not aware that there are any disputed Senatorial elections.

The Hon. JACOB SLEEPER, Executive Councillor elect, had a large party at his residence, on Summer-street, last Thursday evening, at which several hundred gentlemen met Governor BANKS. It consisted of Congressmen, editors, Governors and ex-Governors, authors, and other persons of more or less renown, and mostly, if not entirely, belonging to the triumphant party. Mr. SLEEPER is an opulent gentleman, who has done good service for the victors, and has very properly been elevated to a station which by talent and liberality, and acquaintance with public affairs, he is admirably qualified to fill.

There are to be some new candidates for the Legislative offices—clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms, &c. The successful party is so numerous, and has so many really clever men in it, who are troubled with more time than money (and the things are not convertible, in spite of FRANKLIN,) that places are much sought for.

The preliminaries to the municipal election are going on. The Democrats have had a very comfortable family party on the subject, and discussed it in gentlemanly style. Their opinion is that they can carry everything, and so the impression is that they will have a pure and simple ticket before the voters, and perhaps elect some gentleman who will preserve the Union by inforcing the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Temperance men are hard at work, though success is scarcely within their reach. The friends of Mayor LINCOLN purpose running him again, his singular success in '57 having an encouraging look. Some Republicans are for a clean ticket of their faith, but others doubt the prudence of such a course, and think that it would fail to such an extent as would cause the country to make contrasts between what happened here in November and what will then have happened in December.

Besides the Boston elections, there will be municipal battles in several other cities next month, some of which promise to be very stiff affairs. General OLIVER has been nominated for Mayor of Lawrence. There were more than 550 persons present at the nominating caucus, and he received all but 49 votes. This is something new in Massachusetts, nominating caucuses ordinarily consisting of a wide-awake chairman and secretary, and three drowsy spectators. Mr. PAIGE has been nominated in Cambridge.

Our city clerk, at the trial of a rum case, the other day, testified that but nine persons and firms were authorized to sell liquor in Boston, and they in quantities not less than 30 gallons. Twice 900, I presume, would not cover the list of unauthorized dealers in rum.

There is considerable religious interest manifested in this city. Both morning and evening meetings are well attended. The Winter is expected to be marked by a strong religious revival.

Governor BANKS, in a pertinent proclamation, has set apart the 25th for our annual Thanksgiving. Every New-England State but Vermont will have the same Thanksgiving, and she is always as odd as she is sober.

Another of our incendiaries has received a life sentence to the State Prison. Still the vile gangs carry on their work. A batch has just been arrested in Somerville.

Mr. VANDENHOFF has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He ought to make a good lawyer.

The Tremont House estate was sold on Saturday for $195,000. It was purchased for "the little shaver," young SEARS, whose papa oppressed him with such a mountain of wealth. It is no great investment, and does not pay over 4 per cent, if my impression is correct.

Mr. EVERETT'S arrangement with Mr. BONNER is criticized severely by some people, who think that if he felt free to write for the benefit of the Mount Vernon project he should have given us a life of WASHINGTON, the sale of which could hardly have failed to "realize" $10,000. Mr. BONNER'S shrewdness is much admired, and we expect to see a broadside in the TIMES announcing that "EDWARD EVERETT writes only for the New-York *Ledger*."

The eighth volume of Mr. BANCROFT'S *History* is announced to appear "shortly" by the Boston publishers. There are to be many books published here soon, and printing appears to be looking up.

There is considerable mystery about the Brighton Bank business which may be cleared up, but not, I should say, without compromising some people who have stood well, unless they can come down with the dust.

The heirs of ESEK. FRANCIS have sent $5,000 to each of three distinguished men here, to whom the old gentleman left only small sums. One is a doctor, and the others are divines. THYME.

## STEAM ON THE CANALS.

### Detailed Account of the First Three Steamers through from Buffalo to New-York, each with Barge in Tow.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Since the experimental trips by the steamers *Charles Wack* and *P. L. Sternberg* upon the Erie Canal last August, which was honored by a visit from Governor KING and several of the Canal Officers of this State, these two steamers, together with a third—the double-deck steamer *Ruggles*—have visited this City with full cargoes from Buffalo, and the steamer *Niagara*, a horse-boat with steam incorporated, has gone from this City and is now at Buffalo, whilst west of Syracuse there are several different designs of steam propulsion being tried, one of which on the boat *Babcock* has plied regularly between Rochester and Buffalo since the fifth of last month and is now on her sixth "round trip," or making her eleventh or twelfth intermediate passage.

The Chamber of Commerce of this City has recently taken important action in order to expedite this reform so essential to the higher prosperity of the commerce of this City, the West and Northwest; but as the Committee of the Chamber have only given *a general estimate based upon the results of these steamers*, and as it does not embody sufficient detail of facts to be as fully instructive to the many classes interested as it should be, and as their further report is postponed until next month, being in possession of more facts, they are herewith submitted.

The *Wack*, *Sternberg* and *Ruggles* are new first-class boats, built by Messrs. VAN SLYKE & NOTTER, and their engines by Mr. BELL, at Buffalo, for the enlarged canal. The *Ruggles* is a double-decker, with engine room and cabin on main deck, her lower hold being exclusively devoted to freight, excepting a few feet for her propeller shafts at her stern.

The *Wack* is the pioneer—though the keel of the *Sternberg* was first laid—as she made the first trip with cargo to Albany, and returning was one of the *cortege* of the Governor and suite west from Rochester in August last, of which your news of the day gave full accounts. She left Buffalo Sept. 25th, and reached this City early in October with a barge in tow, both bringing 277 tons of freight. Her running time upon the Canal was seven days to the 345 miles from Buffalo to West Troy, on which are 74 locks, and her average, covering lockages, was a trifle over two miles per hour, burning two tons of coal per twenty-four hours. The propelling cost on the Canal for coal just equals the usual cost for towing either boat by horse, or about ten cents per mile per boat, which is half the cost by horse. But she would average upward of three miles per hour on the river, and make her run with low from West Troy to New-York at two-thirds the usual charge by the river towboats for either boat: giving a net saving of forty dollars to the river. The net saving *in running time to the wages of two crews* will about pay the engineers.

The *Wack*, on her return trip from Troy to Buffalo, made the running time in 4 days and 16 hours, covering lockages, or about 3¼ miles per hour, with 69 tons of freight, which was in about *half the time per horse, and at about five-eighths cost.*

The *Ruggles* left Buffalo Oct. 20, and was 13½ days to New-York, with a full loaded barge in tow, but being detained twice by the breaking of her rudder, her running time is stated to be 6 days and 14 hours through, burning 3 tons of coal per 24 hours. This time gives an average of nearly 3 miles per hour on Canal, covering lockages, and about 4½ miles per hour on the Hudson; and *is but a little over half the average time by horse-boats.* Her cost of propulsion to 5½ days on Canal, using 16 tons at $4 50 per ton, (Buffalo price,) is $72, or 20⅝c. per mile, or 10½c. per mile per boat. Her cost to both boats on the River would be about 4 tons or $18, making a net saving of about $40 to the two boats. Her saving of wages to two crews, by reduction of time, will more than pay engineers and ordinary engine repairs. *Ruggles* and her consort started with 11,000 bushels of Corn, or 303 tons, which with some deck freight and coal made 330, but they are reported to have left 800 bushels of corn at Palmyra, and 300 at Syracuse, or about 30 tons, (leaving 270 tons of corn,) to ease themselves over the low waters on the Flats.

The *Sternberg* left Buffalo the 20th ult., and was 19 days to this City,—she towed an extra heavy (by about 10 tons) barge with 5,850 bushels of wheat, or 176 tons. Both boats were overloaded, bringing through 310 tons of wheat, each drawing over five feet of water, which caused them to be much of the time aground this side of Rochester. West of Rochester she varied between 19 miles and 21 per "trick," (the technical meaning of which is the six hours off and on of the crew,) or averaged 3½ miles per hour, burning two tons of coal per 24 hours. Deducting her detentions aground, she is stated to have averaged about three miles per hour, covering lockages, until she broke one of her propellers about 130 miles west from Troy. At Cohoes, she broke the second propeller, and was obliged to be towed down the river. From her rates as established with both propellers she would have made about the same running time as the *Ruggles*, or about 6½ days from Buffalo to New-York, or 5¾ days through the Canal, with two tons per day, or 11 tons at $50. or 14¾ cents per mile, which is *7⅞ cents per boat per mile.* She would use about three tons down the river at $14, which is less than half the $30-charge by tow-boats per boat, saving about $45. Across the Cayuga Flats for about four miles she worked through when drawing several inches depth of mud, so deep that neither of their rudders could be turned at all by hand,—the steamer being steered by her throttle valves, as she has an engine to each propeller. The captain of a light horse-boat that followed with 200 bushels less of wheat than the barge had, said that he strained a good team more than all the season's service beside; and the barge tow-line, of about four times the strength of the horse lines, was broken several times.

The *Wack* has an engine of 14-inch cylinder, by 14-inch stroke; the *Ruggles* has two each, of same size as the *Wack's*; and the *Sternberg* has two each, 9-inch by 13-inch stroke, both of which equal 76.7 per cent. of the *Wack's*, or 38⅓ per cent. of the *Ruggles'*. Strength of machinery, capacity of boilers and furnaces, are generally inside by the same builder, in the ratio of the cylinders, though the boiler to the *Sternberg* is similar and nearly equal to the *Wack's*, whilst the *Ruggles'* is of an improved plan, and much larger. The *Wack* has the *close-screw* (or auger) bladed propeller, 3 feet in diameter, and has one on either side of her stern, in a recess of the hull. The *Sternberg* has two, each 4-bladed, modern propellers, of 4 feet diameter, situated like the *Wack's*. The *Ruggles* has a single 4-bladed modern propeller, of 5½ feet diameter, situated as ordinarily in our steamships.

The rates, or towing and propelling capacities, of the *Ruggles* and *Sternberg* are reported as nearly equal, and there is no sufficient cause for *an equal useful duty* from the *unequal rates of coal*—which are as three tons by the former to two tons by the latter—excepting in the relations of the propellers, the *R.*, with the larger engines and boilers, having but one, of 5½ feet diameter, while the *S.*, with much smaller engines and boiler, has two, each of 4 feet diameter, thus giving the better fulcrum to the lesser engines, so that *a greater percentage of the power expended is utilized.* In regard to the *Wack* and *Sternberg*, they show *unequal useful duties* from nearly *equal quantities and rates of power*, each burning about two tons per day. Again, there is no sufficient cause for an UNEQUAL useful duty (as two miles per hour is to three miles) from the EQUAL rates of coal, excepting in the relation of the propellers—the *W.*, with the larger engine capacity, having two old-fashioned and superseded screws, each of 3 feet diameter, while the *S.*, with the lesser engine capacity, has two common propellers, each of 4 feet diameter, thus giving the better fulcrum to the lesser engine, so that *a greater percentage of the power expended is utilized.*

The relation of useful duty between the *Wack* and *Ruggles* is unequal, (as two miles per hour is to three miles,) but it is under a proximate relation to the ratio of engines, boilers and coal. Although the cost of coal per mile per boat is nearly equal, the rates per mile are unequal. The difference in time is important, economically, to a single trip, as the wages of the two boats' crews and steamers' engineers will exceed $10 per day. But difference in time is still further important, as it increases the number of trips and gross carrying capacity.

The steamers to same draft cannot carry per trip so many tons of paying freight as the barges they have in tow, or as the horse-boat; but as the *Ruggles* and *Sternberg* can make the passage in 60 per cent. of the average time per horse, they will each take three loads (and three by barge) in the running time of two loads by horse, and at the relative costs before given; that is, if either of these steamers with her barge shall take 330 tons through in 7 days, and two horse-boats shall take 360 tons through in 11½ days, then *the running time* to three trips per steam is 21 days carrying 990 tons; and to two trips per horse, it is 21 days carrying 720 tons, giving an excess of 270 tons to steam; the steamer will have had one additional port detention. These quantities per steam are based upon the carrying and towing capacities to a six-feet depth of canal, the water to these trips having been considerably less. Upon the seven-foot canal the steamers will carry, to new boats of sufficient strength, 200 tons, and their barges 250 tons.

The considerations given by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to speed not its advantages, merit the attention of commercial men.

The subject of Steam on the Canal is not alone to be discussed politically and financially for the interests of this State, but it is even now the talk in all the counting rooms of the west and northwest and by all the craftsmen, and upon all the crafts of the Erie, its branches, and of the northwestern lakes; and as these primary discussions are initiatory of a reformation in the canal interests of this State, in regard to which the railway interests cannot look with indifference, the facts developed by these first [illegible] of steam are vested with more than ordinary [illegible].

It is a proper tribute to Capt. SAFFORD, proprietor of the *Charles Wack*, to record that she is the pioneer of these steamers—though the keel of the *Sternberg* was laid first—and that Capt. S., whilst boiling sap on his farm, whittled a miniature screw-propeller, from which his own was constructed. The *Charles Wack* made her first and successful trip with cargo to Albany, and on her return was one of the *cortege* of the Governor west from Rochester, in August, of which your news of the day gave full accounts. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

### The Free Library for Women—Reply to the Letter of the Rev. Mr. Porter.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: The writer's attention was called, late last evening, to the letter of Mr. ELBERT S. PORTER, which appeared in your issue of Saturday. It would be an unworthy and, in this instance, truly irksome task to take up the pen merely for the sake of unwise discussion and refutation of arguments advanced against institutions having such a wide influence for educational and moral power as Public Libraries. No man, having a true estimate of that which leads to human purity and progress, would utter one word to hinder their increase. No argument which any human being could advance in opposition to educational influences would have any real weight; and although the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* has advanced tha plea that there are women who want bread, it does not at all weaken the force and power of the assertion, that there are *one hundred and fifty thousand* women who want books, and that the chief cause of the want of remunerative employment among women is their defective education. It is not for the purpose of argument, but chiefly with a view of placing before the public—that public to whose sympathies we have appealed—a truthful statement regarding the condition and needs of those for whom the contemplated Library is intended.

According to the rules of absolute justice, few women are paid for their labor; but there are at least fifty thousand women in this City who earn what the employers would call fair wages—wages ranging from $3 to $12 a week. These girls have all of them the time and the inclination to read, and many of them have the wish to instruct themselves in such branches as will enable them to fill places of more profit.

Another thing, which everybody who is at all interested in this subject must have perceived, is—that that department of female labor where the needle has been in such wide demand, is every week becoming more and more narrowed; and although expert needlewomen will always be required as *finishers*, the sewing machine will monopolize to a great extent that fruitful field for suffering to which the poorer class of workers have been so long confined. Before this entire revolution in the sewing department takes place, the girl must be prepared for other employments, and other employments will be ceded to her. But to occupy higher and better positions, she must first be *fitted to fill them*, and a library and educational institute, offering facilities for the highest mental culture and opportunities of instruction for business requirements, would be a great stepping-stone to woman's advancement. The books alone would not be the means of saving the work women merely, for we do not intend to confine the advantages of the Women's Library to them; but the number of female teachers in schools, public and private; the adult pupils—the refined but poor women who can not afford select private libraries, and all such, from the baneful influences of the blue-fire literature to which we have before alluded, which is got up and sold in such large quantities for their especial benefit, and which thousands feed upon because they have not access to reading matter of a purer and better kind.

The editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* says that the writer's former letter proves that she does not trust to the Women's Library to "work a miracle" in behalf of poor women. It was not undertaken in the belief that it would work "miracles;" but those who have suffered from the pangs of a mind starving for want of food—who have endured days, weeks and months of idleness, and felt the precious hours passing away in useless oblivion that might be rendered precious for the future—those who have looked around upon the barren pathway of a young girl's labor-life and wondered why there was not some flowers planted by the way—some word or signs of encouragement—some token that others felt that such as she existed—those will understand its purposes and appreciate its benefits.

Judging from the tone of Mr. PORTER'S communication, he admits that he would be happy to see the Library erected, were the poor first made comfortable and provided with work. Who could shut their eyes to the needs of the poor? Who could refuse to encourage any feasible plan which could bring about such a blessed result as to provide them with "*uniform or remunerative* employment?" But how is it to be done? Where is the employment to be sought, and who is to give it to the mass, at remunerative wages? This is a problem too deep for me to solve. I admire Mr. PORTER'S wide-spread and noble sympathies, but I fear that so long as labor is the slave of capital—so long as human selfishness exists, so long will we have the suffering poor. No combination, no societies of men or women, however earnest, thorough and enduring as their philanthropy may be, will ever avert this evil. A gentle Teacher once said: "The poor ye have always with ye." Eighteen hundred years have passed since those words were uttered, yet we feel the truth of the prophecy.

The benefit of "corporate societies for the distribution and sale of work, all the profits of which might be divided among the operatives," has been tested to its fullest extent in this City. I know not what the English societies have been able to accomplish; their laws per day, or 11 tons at $50. or 14¾ cents per mile, which their customs, manner of living—everything in their rules of labor is different from ours; but I will say, and with perfect truth, that all such schemes attempted here have resulted in disastrous failures. I, in my poor judgment, always viewed such enterprises as so much time and money thrown away. For where are the societies—where is the band of workers at the needle, who, with any hope of success, would rise up in opposition to the merchant manufacturers of New-York? In the first place, these societies would be obliged to win the trade, and in order to do this they would be compelled to sell much cheaper than the manufacturers, who, acquainted with the tricks and turns of traffic, could not and would not be triumphed over, and would undersell, and undersell the societies over and over again, no matter what capital, either in money or energy, they might bring to their work. "The Shirt-Sewers' Union," which was started here some little time ago, is a case in point. The public, of course, would go where it could buy the cheapest, and the poor shirt-sewers, unable to compete with the large cheap shirt factories, were obliged to give up the battle, and the noble-minded women, whose efforts had formed those societies, had simply the loss of time and money for their trouble. Such plans are utterly impracticable.

I have said, and I repeat it, that no thorough needlewoman—no girl who has some cultivation, and some knowledge of business—need want for employment at fair wages in this City. To be sure, they must work well for one-third of the sum that their labor is really worth, but that is their doom, at least for some time to come. The workers on five-cent shirts and fifteen-penny pantaloons, are poor girls generally, who are orphaned and timid, and suffering wives with worthless husbands. Poor widows too, with children, who, unable to leave their little ones, take these murderous garments home to sew, to try and keep a roof over their heads and educate them. Who can prevent this? Whoever he may be who will attempt this herculean task, must first put an end to all the causes

### The Chinese and Russian Treaty—Departure of the First Russian Embassy to China.

*From the Irkutsk Official Gazette.*

At the end of July the Chino-Siberian frontier town of Kiachta was filled with strangers, who flocked in to witness the departure of Privy Councillor Count Ignatieff and Archimandrite (Archdeacon) Palladius, with their staff, to Pekin. The Archbishop of Irkutsk and the head adjutant of the Governor of East Siberia, together with many officers and priests, had likewise repaired to the town, to give the mission their official support as far as the frontiers. Another class of guests consisted of troops of the Trans-Baikal army, encamped some miles from Troitzkosawsk, on the banks of the river Kiachta. At this point were stationed together two sotnyi regimente of Cossacks, two companies of regular cavalry, two batteries of Trans-Baikal field artillery, two Cossack battalions and a battalion of Siberian infantry of the line—together more than 4,000 men, and commanded by Major-General MICHAELOWSKI.

Before all persons constituting the mission had gathered at Kiachta, the Russian merchants residing at the latter place took the opportunity of performing those Asiatic evolutions which are so much admired in the capitals of their native empire. In the evening the troops were entertained by the wealthy tradesmen of the town. The Chinese from Maimatschin (which is only half a mile from Kiachta) passed over the frontier, and heartily participated in the merriment of their Russian neighbors. To combine the useful with the agreeable, the commander of the camp ordered part of the troops to quit the table, take arms, and manœuvre in the presence of the assembled Celestials. The latter, perfectly amazed at the order and rapidity of the evolutions, thought they had never before seen anything so wonderful. Their astonishment reached its highest pitch when the chief of artillery suddenly giving the German and Russian word of command, "Marche, Marche," caused his guns to proceed in a thundering gallop, then come to a sudden stand still, and fire. The matter appeared to them perfectly supernatural. To give vent to his feelings the Mayor of Kiachta, at the end of the military evolutions, requested the Russian authorities to accept as a present for those wonderful fellows whose manœuvres had given him and his countrymen so much delight a slight present of tea, of the value of 700 roubles.

On the 4th and 5th of August, the *fête* day of her Majesty the Empress MARIA ALEXANDROWNA was celebrated by a Divine service, lasting during the whole of the night. On the succeeding day a liturgy was performed by the Archbishop in the open field, and afterwards in the church. The Chinese Mayor of Maimatchin, having previously asked permission of the Russian commander, was present at the service, with his sons and suite. It was the first time that the highest Chinese magistrate, at this part of the frontier, entered the Church of Kiachta. He appeared greatly struck with the splendid decorations of the interior, and the various magnificent garments of the Russian priesthood. He likewise seemed to take much interest in the subject matter and tone of the prayers. On the priests leaving the church at the close of the service he expressed a wish to pay his respects to the Archbishop. This being acceded to, he approached the dignitary of the Russian Church before the church door, and, in presence of all assembled, bowed, and by way of Chinese compliment touched the forehead of the highly reverend father in God. This example was imitated by his sons, who kissed the hands of the Archbishop, and, like their father, were rewarded with a shake of the priestly palm. As if not satisfied with this, in Chinese high officials, a most extraordinary mark of condescension, the Mayor (Diargootchef,) at a late hour of the day, requested the pardon of the Russian Commissioner of the frontiers in case he, by his demonstration of respect and esteem, should have in any way offended or acted contrary to the Russian customs.

The three following days were again occupied with field manœuvres and grand parades of the forces. Again, the Chinese were delighted beyond measure. The sight of a solemn cavalry march, execute under the inspiring music of the National Hymn, was a new feature of the military festival to them; but the rapid movements and tremendous roar of the artillery appeared nevertheless to retain the first place in their feelings of wonder and bewilderment.

On the 6th of August the members of the mission were entertained at a grand dinner by the mercantile community of the place. In the evening of the same day the Russian diplomatists, priests and suite were conducted to the Chinese temples, theatres, and magazines of that half-Celestial frontier town. M. DESPOT SINOWITCH, the Russian Commissary of the Frontier, accompanied the guests on this occasion, and afterwards conducted them to pay a visit to the Chinese Mayor at Maimatchin. There every possible honor known in the Chinese code of ceremonial was bestowed on the Russians. The day concluded with visiting, in the society of the Mayor's son, a number of the wealthiest Chinese merchants.

It having become known that the 7th of August was the day appointed for the departure of the mission, the population of Kiachta assembled in the streets in the night previous to that day, to take a last look at the delegates of the Emperor. At 9 o'clock in the morning Divine service was performed in presence of the diplomatic travelers, and military and civil authorities, but only comparatively few of the crowd assembled without could gain admittance into the sacred edifice. The archbishop preached on the text, "Let your light shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." He interpreted the meaning of this verse so as to contrast with attempts at proselytism, carried on mainly by means of theoretical argument. At the end of his sermon the preacher alluded to the immense importance of the Chinese Empire, and requested all Christians present to pray for the conversion of the neighboring heathen.

The moment had now arrived when the members of the mission had to leave Kiachta, and with it Russia. Emerging one by one from the portal of the church, they defiled on foot through Kiachta and Maimatchin, escorted by the authorities and troops. A curious fact, and one highly illustrative of the means by which the Russian empire has been founded, and is still extended, is the circumstance of the three officers commanding the Russian troops on this occasion (M. BUSSE, KUGEL and DEVIONIER,) being two of German, and one of French extraction.

The mercantile population took the lead in the procession, the crowd bringing up the rear, and the salvoes of artillery sending their roaring salutes into the Celestial Empire. The impression produced on the Chinese was all that could be wished. Chinese carriages awaited the Embassy at the gate at Maimatchin to convey them to the first station, Gerin. At the latter place the travelers met their train, and were received by the Mongolian officers who had to accompany them to Urgi. (Oorgee.)

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDER—WEDNESDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—1835, 1836, 1965, 335, 274, 1979, 1960, 166, 1712, 1607, 260, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1965. *Part II.*—One-house causes, 2221, 2203, 2107, 2201, 2246, 2506, 1731.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—575, 2043, 2143, 406, 427, 387, 841, 2175, 2181, 2185, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2197, 2201, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2212½, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2251, 2253. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday, with the following viz.: 740, 696, 1758.

SUPERIOR COURT—Same as yesterday.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Mullin.

INJURY ON SHIPBOARD TO A PASSENGER.

*Valentine Lutz et al.* vs. *Frederick Meyers.*—This is an action to recover damages for injuries received by the wife of the plaintiff, Valentine Lutz, while a passenger on board the packet ship *Yorkshire*, of which the defendant was captain. N. A. Chedsey for plaintiffs. J. and I. Laroque for defendant. It appeared in evidence that in September, 1854, Mrs. Lutz was a passenger in defendant's ship from London to New-York. There were 750 passengers on board, Irish and German emigrants. Mrs. Lutz was on her way from Germany to join her husband in this country. The plaintiff Lutz is a hotel-keeper in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. On the morning of the 11th or 12th of September, Mrs. L. came on deck about 6 o'clock. There had been a storm in the night, and the waves were still rolling, but not violently. While passing a kitchen erected on deck, a very large and heavy oak plank, which had been upon the roof of the kitchen, fell upon Mrs. Lutz, crushing her to the deck, breaking her left arm, and seriously injuring her leg and other parts of her body. She was carried helpless to her berth, where she lay during the remainder of the voyage, and through the Fall and Winter following she required medical attendance. It is mereover claimed that her arm has never fully recovered, but that the injuries she sustained are of a permanent character. Evidence was given to show that the plank was left by the carelessness of the defendant in a dangerous position—in short, that the accident was traceable to culpable negligence on the part of the ship's officers. On the other hand, the defendant undertook to prove that he had practised all due care and diligence to preserve his passengers from harm. The cause occupied the Circuit the entire day, and is still on.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Duncan, Sherman & Co.* vs. *Bates et al.*—The firm of L. O. Wilson & Co. having on deposit with the plaintiffs a sum of money exceeding $70,000, made an assignment of their effects to Bates and Wilson, in June, 1858. They then gave a notice to the plaintiffs of the assignment, and authorized them to transfer the balance to such assignees. This notice was served on the 1st July. On the 3d of July the plaintiffs received another notice from the other assignees, J. W. Paige & Co., notifying them that on the 29th of June they had commenced an action against L. O. Wilson & Co., in which they claimed an equitable lien upon all the effects of that firm, under a special agreement made in October proceeding; that L. O. Wilson & Co. had been enjoined from making any assignment or disposition of the property owned by them in October last. That after the injunction had been served L. O. Wilson & Co. had made an assignment of all their property to Messrs. Bates & Wilson, and that Paige & Co. thereby notified the plaintiffs of those facts and of their claim upon the funds. In August, 1858, the Sheriff, under attachment issued against L. O. Wilson & Co. in favor of Paige & Co., for $47,000, served copies on the plaintiffs, with notice that all the debts and credits of Wilson & Co., in the possession of the plaintiffs would be liable to such attachment. The plaintiffs also set out the claim of Paige & Co. against Wilson & Co., and allege a misrepresentation made to them by which they were induced, in October, 1857, to grant an extension to Wilson & Co., and that, in consequence thereof, they had commenced an action against Wilson & Co. to compel an appropriation of their property, as owned by them on the 12th of October, to the payment of their debts at that time, and that an injunction had been granted therefor. They also show a payment under the assignment by them to Bates & Wilson of the portion of the moneys deposited with them above the claim of Paige & Co., and ask to be allowed to pay the balance into Court, and that the defendants interplead and settle their respective claims to the fund. The defendants, Wilson & Co., by their affidavit, show that the injunction granted in behalf of Paige & Co. against them had been dissolved, that the assignment made by them was for the benefit of creditors, and that the defendants had their answer denied all the material allegations of Paige & Co. in the action against them. The plaintiffs, by an affidavit of this defendant, show that on the 12th of July last his respondents had refused to transfer to Bates & Wilson the moneys in their hands belonging to L. O. Wilson & Co., under the assignment, which were on deposit with them, and that such funds were accordingly transferred on the books of the plaintiffs.

It appears to me that there are two sufficient reasons why this proceeding ought not to be sustained, and consequently why the injunctions should not be continued.

*First*—The plaintiffs, on the 1st July, not only received and agreed to pay the order of L. O. Wilson & Co., upon them in favor of Bates & Wilson, but actually carried to their credit on their books the amount of moneys in their hands on deposit for L. O. Wilson & Co. Such transfer to the credit of Bates & Wilson was equivalent to an actual payment of the order to them, and a new deposit by them of the moneys on their own account. In an action by Bates & Wilson they would not be able to proceed upon the order; that they had been discharged by the transfer of the account; hot their claim would be for moneys deposited by them with the plaintiffs, and no subsequent claim against such moneys could form a defence thereto.

*Second*—The claim, as set up in behalf of Paige & Co., has no validity as against the plaintiffs. They held no money belonging to Paige & Co., and whatever claim Paige & Co. had against L. O. Wilson & Co., they show no right to money in the hands of Wilson & Co.'s debtors until that claim is established by due course of law. Any other rule would enable a creditor of an insolvent to claim that he had been defrauded; to give notice to the debtors of such insolvent that he claimed such debt in consequence of the fraud, and thereby prevent the collection or transfer of all the debts or property of the insolvent. If such a power could be exercised by creditors, it would be far more valuable to them than any attachment which they could obtain, and more effectual than an execution, after the judgment was recovered. This claim is not aided by the attachment subsequently served in August. The money had then been transferred to the accounts of Bates & Wilsen, and there was in the hands of the plaintiff nothing on which the attachment could operate. So far as Bates & Wilson claimed this money, they were entitled to irrespective of and without regard to the Sheriff's claim. In the case of Page & Co. *vs.* L. O. Wilson & Co., the injunction restraining them from parting with their property, held by them in October, has been dissolved, and there would be no good reasen for restraining by a notice, what the Court refused to do by injunction. The plaintiffs have not, therefore, made out a case which authorizes them to ask that the defendants may interplead, because their acceptance of the order on them, and the transfer of the money to the credit of Bates & Wilson, was equivalent to a payment to them, before any notice of Paige & Co.'s claim had reached them, and because they show a state of facts existing, in regard to Paige & Co.'s claims, which does not make out any legal claim against them for the money so placed by them to the credit of Bates & Wilson, or of any money in their hands prior to the service of the attachment in August last by the Sheriff. When the plaintiff in his complaint sets out the facts, so that it appears that one party is entitled to the debt and that the other has no right to recover against the plaintiff, or that his claim may be successfully resisted at law, the complaint might be demurred to. (Shaw *vs.* Coster, 8 Paige, 348. As the plaintiffs have deposited the moneys for the purpose of making this motion, they may have an order allowing them to withdraw the same if they so desire it. The motion for an injunction is denied, and the temporary injunction denied, with $10 costs.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.

Notes of issue for the December term (DAVIES, J.,) must be filed at the Clerk's Office on or before the 27th of November next.

It must be distinctly stated on the note of issue, whether it be *demurrer* or *not demurrer*. None will be received unless in compliance with this order.

IN CHAMBERS,
Before Judge Clerke:

DECISION.

*Wm. A. Kobbe* vs. *Abraham Aitman et al.*—The plaintiff has neglected to give his version of the Judge's finding of facts in place of defendant's version. The pleadings must also be furnished.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

*John A. Bowden* vs. *CharlesA. Appleby.*—In this cause, tried on Tuesday, the jury came in yesterday forenoon unable to agree upon a verdict.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The Metropolitan Policeman, Cairnes, who last week shot his prisoner, Hollis, the longshoreman, in Fulton Market, when the latter was trying to escape from him, and who was held for trial for manslaughter by the Coroner's Jury, was yesterday, on application of his counsel, admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. He had not procured bail at a late hour.

Alice Ryan—a stalwart courtesan—pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mary Johnson pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and went to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Gatens, on the same plea, was sentenced to the same prison for three months.

Frederic Smith, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that crime, and was sentenced to three years and five months in the State Prison.

Nancy Heed, a colored woman, was placed at the bar charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the building No. 67 Sullivan-street, on Aug. 10, in which, at the time, several families were residing. Her motive appeared to be revenge towards the man she was living with, and who had treated her badly. The trial was not concluded, and will be continued to-day.

### THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—Nov. 5.

Before Justice Van Cott.

CONTRACT WITH GAS COMPANY—DEPOSIT.

*William H. Averill* vs. *The Manhattan Gas Light Company.*—This was an action for damages. The plaintiff, who is preprietor of an oyster saloon en Eighth-avenue, alleged "that on or about the 19th day of October, 1858, the defendants wrongfully entered into and upon the premises of the plaintiff, and with fierce and arms took and carried away from the possession of said plaintiff a gas meter, and wrongfully shut off and stopped the supply of gas to the damage of the plaintiff of two hundred and fifty dollars."

The plaintiff was examined as a witness on his own behalf, and it appearing from his own statement that, by his contract with the Company, he had agreed to deposit eight dollars as security, and had neglected to do so, and that for this reason the Company had cut off his supply of gas, the Justice was about to dismiss his complaint, when the plaintiff requested permission to discontinue his suit, Granted on payment of $10 costs.

For plaintiff, J. L. Taylor; for defendants, Monell, Willard and Howe.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTES OF DECISIONS RENDERED AT THE LAST TERM—ASSIGNMENT.

*Dunham & Dimon* vs. *Waterman, Heckers & Rowell.*—A judgment confessed under sections 282 and 283 of the Code, for a just debt, is to be deemed fraudulent and void, as to other judgment creditors of the debtor, when the statement upon which it is entered contains no further specification of the facts out of which the indebtedness arose than that it was upon a promissory note, (the date, amount, and time of payment of which are described,) "given on a settlement of accounts," on a specified day, between the debtor and the plaintiff in such judgment.

A provision in the assignment by an insolvent debtor of all his property, consisting in part of unfinished machinery and materials in process of manufacture, the completion of which was necessary to an advantageous sale, authorizing the assignees to complete the manufacture, and work up the materials at the expense of the assigned fund, as in their judgment might be advisable, so as to realize the greatest amount of money therefrom, renders the assignment fraudulent and void on its face, though an actual fraudulent intent, except as thereby manifested, is disproved.

The case of *Cunningham* vs. *Freeborn*, (11 Wend., 240,) so far as it conflicts herewith, overruled. A debtor who makes a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, may direct in general terms a sale of the property and collection of the dues assigned, and may also direct upon what debts and in what order the proceeds shall be applied, but *it seems* that beyond this he can prescribe no conditions whatever in respect to the management or disposition of the assigned property. *It seems* that an insolvent's assignment may be void for expressly vesting in the assignee a discretionary power which might be legally exercised by him, in the absence of such a provision, under his general responsibility as a Trustee and subject to the control of the Courts. Per Selden, J.

*Platt* vs. *Lott et al.*—An assignment, in trust for the benefit of creditors of all a debtor's property, which was therein stated to be "more fully and particularly enumerated and described in a schedule annexed," passes property not mentioned in the schedule.

The case of *Wilkes* vs. *Ferris* (5 John., 335,) examined and distinguished.

*Nichols* vs. *McEwen.*—A provision in the assignment of an insolvent debtor, that the assignee, a lawyer, shall be allowed a reasonable counsel fee, over and above expenses and commissions for executing the trust, is illegal, and renders the assignment void.

*Waldron Willard and others.*—Goods in the charge of a common carrier, having been damaged, were sold by him. The consignor assigned all his interest in the goods to the plaintiff. *Held*, a valid assignment of the right of action against the common carrier for non-delivery under his contract.

## MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 18 | 86 | — | 104 |
| Flour, bbls | 5,936 | 1,409 | 5,420 | 12,767 |
| Wheat, bushels | 10,294 | — | 414 | 10,708 |
| Corn, bushels | 5 500 | — | — | 5,500 |
| Barley, bushels | 3,800 | — | — | 3,800 |
| Oats, bushels | 27,000 | 1,840 | — | 28,840 |
| Malt, bushels | 3,400 | — | — | 3,400 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 408 | 524 | 135 | 1,069 |
| Whisky, bbls | — | 390 | — | 390 |

ASHES—Are in moderate request at drooping rates. Pots, $5 87½@$5 93¾; Pearls, $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been rather limited today. Sales 170 bags Jamaica at 12¼c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; 350 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c.; 700 bags St. Domingo at 9¼c.@10c.; also, by auction, 100 bags Java at 12½c.@13¾c; and 60 bags Bahia at 8¾c. ₱ lb. The receipts of Rio during the week reached 7,877 bags. The principal transactions, during the week, have been in Java, which has been purchased very freely on speculation. Sales embracing the entire stock here, and to arrive, to about 35,000 bags, including a cargo of 10,000 to arrive, at 10c.@10¾c., six months. Holders are now firm in demanding 14½c.@15c. Stock of all kinds here, this morning, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 70,512 pkgs., including 4,675 bags and 4,950 mats Java, 10,507 bags Rio, 5,955 bags Maracaibo, 1,963 bags Bahia, 1,600 bags St. Domingo, 960 bags Laguayra, and 692 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Has been in better request at somewhat firmer prices, sales having been reported of 2,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅛c.: do. Gnlf at 11½c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates.

DRY GOODS—A small catalogue of Carpetings was sold by auction, to-day, at very satisfactory prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable activity for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which are very firm, sellers having any existing advantage. Sales 12,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 50@$4 25 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 50@ 4 75 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 95@ 5 15 |
| Superfine Western | 4 50@ 4 75 |
| Fancy Ohio | 5 10@ 5 15 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 90@ 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 45@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 40@ 5 55 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 65@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 50@ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in demand at strengthening rates; sales 800 bbls., at $5 20@$6 25 for low to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at firm prices; sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 05@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request at rising prices; sales 28,500 bushels, including good ordinary white Canada at $1 27; very choice White Michigan, (a small lot,) at $1 50; fair White Ohio at $1 28; good red do., in store, at $1 20: do. red (Winter) Western (reported) at $1 22, in store; choice Milwaukee club (a small lot) at $1 10; unsound Chicago Spring at 75c.; prime to choice white Southern at $1 45@$1 48, and inferior to very good red Southern at $1 12@$1 25 ₱ bush. Corn continues quiet,—parties disagreeing about prices; sales 11,500 bushels, at 74c.@76c. for mixed Western; and 87c. for yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, at from 70c.@75c. ₱ hush; sales of 2,000 bush. State Barley, and a cargo of Canada East, old, were reported at private bargain. Oats are moderately inquired for, at former rates. We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51¾c.@53c.; State at 47c. @49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales North River at 45c.@55c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The principal sales reported, to-day, were 7,000 prime Buenos Ayres, &c., to arrive, at 26c.; 5,000 Orinoco at 23½c., and 2,700 Buenos Ayres Horse on terms not disclosed.

IRON—Sales 150 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $24 50 @$26, ₱ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 85c.@87½c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@24c.; also, by auction, 55 hhds. do. at 25c.; 71 hhls. inferior Texas at 16½c.@17¾c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet at previous quotations. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "Spirits Turpentine has declined since our last, and the market is dull at 51c. for lots in merchantable order, and 52c. for shipping. Common Resin also has considerably declined, and lots about can be had at $1 50. The medium and firm grades are active at advanced prices." No. 2, $2@$2 25; No. 1, $4 25@$5 50; White and Pale, $5 75@$6 50, ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $1 87½@$2 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand is limited; prices have not varied much. Crude Whale, 53c.@54c.; Crude Sperm, $1 23@$1 24; bleached Winter Whale, 64c.@66c.; unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 30; Linseed, 59c.@60c.; Lard, 87½c.@95c. ₱ gallon; Palm, 9¾c.; Tallow, 9¾c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand at uniform rates; sales 1,000 hbls., in lots, chiefly a $17 37½@$17 50 for Mess; $18 50 for new City Mess; $19 for Clear; $21 for Sheer Clear; $11 for hall hhls. do. do.; and $13 75 @$14 for prime. Pickled meats have been lightly dealt in at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; 5,000 City cut green Hams have been sold, delivered in this month and the ensuing two months, at about 9c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at former rates; sales 300 hbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at previous figures; sales 500 hhls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime; ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 25@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7½c @9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 200 tcs. at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair at steady rates today; sales 630 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; also 71 boxes Havana at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. HALLETT, DOW & YOONGS estimate the stock on hand, this morning, at 18,500 hhds., 11,000 bags, 26 600 boxes and 700 hhds. Melado.

TOBACCO—The demand has been less animated; prices have not varied. Sales, since Friday last, 32 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 115 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@16c.; 120 cases Florida at 18c.@26c.; 193 bales Havana at 30c.@48c., and 200 bales Yara on private terms.

*New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov.* 10, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1858, hhds | 28,418 |
| Arrived since, hhds | 2,132 |
| Total | 30,550 |
| Exported since, hhds | 8,369 |
| Stock on hand and on ship-board, Nov. 10, hhds | 22,181 |

WILISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; Mahogany, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 30 cases Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.; and 50 boxes do., at 2s. 6d. For Havre, 5,000 lbs. Bone, at ⅛c. For Bremen, 150 packages Tobacco, by steamer, at ¼c. ₱ lb. For Antwerp, Cotton at ⅛c. and Hemp at ¾c., ₱ lb. For Rotterdam, Staves, at $30. For Marseilles, a hark, also with Staves, on terms not disclosed.

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### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Daughter of the Regiment—Barber of Seville—La Serva Padrona.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. A. H. Davenport—Pauvrette—The Young Widow.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—An Object of Interest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Going to the Bad—Neptune's Defeat—Dying for Love.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Othello—St. Mary's Eve—The Kiss of Cleo.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Pilot—Magic Barrel—Turn Out.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Knights of the Mist—Engagements by Sea and Land.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Ass—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell's Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainment.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The German mail by the *New-York*, of the Bremen line, will close at the Post-Office, on Saturday, at the same hour.

The mails for California and the Pacific Coast, to go by the Panama steamer on Saturday, will close at 1 P. M. of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., with three days' later news from Europe, is now due at Halifax. Nothing had been heard of her at 9 o'clock last night.

Private Mexican advices from General Robles, received in Washington, of a date prior to that of the news rumored by telegraph from New-Orleans, published in yesterday morning's Times, is confirmatory of the latter. He says that the disturbances are at their crisis, and that an early change for the better may be anticipated. He thinks that Zuloaga will retire, and leave the country in the hands of the Liberals. If that portion of the dispatch published yesterday, which stated the country generally was in the hands of the Liberals, should prove true, it is possible that the anticipations of the General may be realized. Mr. Forsyth, late American Minister in Mexico, arrived at Mobile on Monday in the practice-ship Plymouth, and will probably soon enlighten the country as to his views of the condition of affairs there.

A Convention of delegates from eighty-eight New-England Banks assembled in Boston yesterday, to take into consideration the subject of the redemption of their bills in that city, and to discuss the position and action taken by the Suffolk Bank in this relation. Quite a unanimous feeling was exhibited in favor of the establishment of a bank of Mutual Redemption as a substitute for the Suffolk, as authorized by the Legislature, and resolutions were adopted to that effect.

James McMahon, recently convicted of the murder of Ann McMahon, his sister-in-law, at Newark, N. J., was sentenced yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, by Judge Haines, to be hung in the Court-yard of the Essex County Prison, on Wednesday, the 12th of January next. The prisoner now, as throughout the whole trial, manifests the utmost brutality and recklessness.

At the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers, yesterday, Mr. Kennedy, who was deputed by the Board to investigate the alleged election frauds in the Fourth District of the First Ward, rendered his report, which was by no means calculated to remove the suspicion of fraud which has attached to the canvass in this District. Several corrections of the returns from other Wards were made, and the Board adjourned, with the understanding that the consideration of the report of Mr. Kennedy should be the special order at the meeting to-day.

George H. Purser was last evening nominated for Comptroller and Isaac Townsend for Governor of the Almshouse, by the Tammany Hall City Convention. Both nominations were made on the first ballot, and met with but slight opposition.

The Society for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of medical men, had a quiet dinner at the Astor House last night, when the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Richard O. Gorman, Ex-Secretary Guthrie, Dr. James R. Wood and others, responded to the toasts of the occasion. The funds of the Society are in very prosperous condition, and the outlays very small.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, opened the annual Course of Lectures, last evening, before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. His subject was "Lafayette." The hall was filled, and the most earnest attention was paid to the distinguished lecturer throughout.

An application waa made yesterday, to the Police authorities of this City, for aid to ferret out parties engaged in putting in extensive circulation, partially burned bills upon the Maverick Bank of Boston, Mass. It appears that some time ago, $50,000 of mutilated bills of the Bank were consigned by the President to the furnace of an iron foundry. It is believed that a workman in the foundry rescued the bills from the forge and put them in circulation. This case is a remarkable one, and unprecedented in the history of banking institutions.

We publish, in another part of this morning's paper, some very interesting statistics of crime in this City during the past year. They are taken from the first annual Metropolitan Police Report, which has just been prepared by Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter. It is worthy of remark, that the proportion of Americans arrested during the year, as compared with foreigners, is one to five. The report shows that great activity has been displayed in the Department.

An examination was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner Bridgham in the case of the Brooklyn counterfeiters, whose arrests were noticed in the Times a few days ago. Edward Coxe, one of the prisoners, proved that he was a visitor at the house when the police made the descent on the place, and he was, accordingly, discharged. No clue has yet been obtained to the antecedents of the accused parties. The undischarged prisoners are still confined in Eldridge-street Jail, and the investigation will be resumed to-day.

A young man named Hart was killed last night in Columbia-street, Brooklyn, near Kelsey's-alley, while engaged in a wrangle or fight with another person named Walker. A man who goes by the name of Will Cullen, coming along at the time, took Wilson's part, and, as is alleged, knocked Hart down and kicked him two or three times in the stomach. Hart died immediately, and Cullen escaped. A detachment of Police was sent in search of the murderer, who, it is believed, cannot escape. An inquest will be held on the body this forenoon by the Coroner.

The examination upon the charge of perjury preferred against Catharine Mulhearn, which was to have been resumed yesterday before Justice Welsh, was postponed until to-day, owing to the absence of counsel for the accused.

The Supervisors and Councilmen met yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted in either Board. Reports will be found elsewhere.

Fifteen hundred tons of iron, a large part of the remains of the Crystal Palace, were sold at auction yesterday.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 2,500 bales, at firmer prices. Flour and Wheat were pretty active, at strengthening rates. A fair business was transacted in Groceries, Provisions and Tobacco. Freights were somewhat brisker.

## China and the New Treaties.

That England is dissatisfied with the net result of its negotiations on the Pei-ho is no matter of surprise. Whatever Lord Elgin gained there he gained for mankind, while the losses and costs, which thrice the nominal indemnity exacted would indifferently repay, have to be drawn from the private treasury of England alons. This is sufficient of itself to create a deep-rooted disgust with the business; but with that appendix, a Russian negotiation, without cost or loss, and without a forfeiture of the good-will and confidence of the Chinese, so propitious to future inexpensive acquisitions, and securing the reward of a province wide and weal.hy as an empire, there is base for insxpressible mortification on the part of England. Indeed, before the fleet of the Allies had reached the Pei-ho, the Russians had appropriated the best results of the campaign in the convention celebrated in May by General Mouravieff at Algoor, a convention inaugurating happily the application of the Russian policy in Asia to the case of China. The assured effect of that scheme of territorial agrandisement, as contrasted with the policy of the British Government, it may be of interest to examine.

Those most intimately familiar with the Chinese, instruct us that upon two conditions—the preservation of its territorial dependencies, and the maintenance of the existing state of society with its low stage of civilization—the perpetuity of the ruling dynasty depends. Both these guarantees have been overthrown by the Russian and British treaties. The Russians at one stroke secured a region abounding in varied resources infinitely valuable to commerce. Along that bending and long-drawn current, the Amoor River, fed with a hundred tributaries, and capacious enough to admit of steam navigation two thousand miles from its mouth, they have fixed the dividing line of the two empires, only varying from that natural definition by a line running to the side waters of the Pacific at a point which gives to Russia the best harbors on the Sea of Japan. The realm thus acquired can hardly be estimated under three hundred thousand square miles; a realm rich in the products of the forest and in mineral wealth, and forming nearly one-half of the native land of the race now predominant in China. In securing it, Russia has pushed her frontier within easy distance overland of the Chinese capital; and by reference to a letter elsewhere in this paper it will be seen that she has already improved her opportunities by expediting an embassy to Pekin.

It is also to be remarked, that while thus by treaty dismembering the Chinese empire at the north, Russia is no less busy in paring away large slices from it at the northwest and west. We hear much of a traditional policy of Russia in Europe. In Asia, with a policy no older than fifteen years, the agents of the Czar have thrust themselves down to the foot of the Himalayas, and actually overlook the ensanguined fields where England is fighting for her old domination in India. Khiva and Kokand have already been carved and seized from that nondescript region laid down in the school atlases as "Independent Tartary;" while, under the auspices of the Shah of Persia, a Russian expedition is actually surveying the province of Khorasan, preliminary, we cannot doubt, to the virtual sovereignty over the tribes of that extensive country. These are general movements contesting the Asiatic problem with England. They carry, however, the Russian power to the western line of the Chinese empire, while on the boundary adjoining Siberia, the direct encroachments upon the soil of the middle kingdom are still less disguised. Of so much of the tract, large as Europe, familiar to the school-boy as Chinese Tartary, the largest and most desirable part lies adjoining the Russian frontier. The reader of Arabian tales well knows the clime of Kashgar and Yarkand, the home of Cambuscanbold, and the birthplace and scene of empire of Genghis Khan. Between that realm of romance and the eightsen provinces of China there extends the vast sandy desert of Gobi, reaching from the Himalayas to the water shed of the Amoor, and forming in the Russian system of geography the natural boundary of China on the west. To obtain the exuberant and historical valleys of Ili is a prime object of Russian intrigue. Step by step the Muscovite has entrenched upon the Chinese dominion in that quarter, disheartened and driven away the Mandarins delegated from Pekin to govern those outer provinces, until at this moment the authority of the Czar is paramount from the Gulf of Tartary to the foot of Diwaljiri. The territory so obtained is as grand, in extent, in productiveness, in commercial activity, as British India. It wants but a maritime outlet to be as valuable.

It is thus palpable, that at the very moment the Manchoo dynasty at Pekin surrenders to the Russians nearly half of its aboriginal seat and inheritance, it submits to lose a most important part of its conquests, and tributary empire. Proceeding upon a commercial policy, such as the British people alone, in these days, act upon consistently, Lord Elgin could not fail to perceive the advantages gained in the Russian Treaty of May. It was not enough to recognize that Russia was effecting, by intrigue and treaty, the prostration of a monarchy older than history; it was essential to share in the commercial advantages which that policy would confer. Hence, it was no sooner ascertained that the Czar had obtained the Northern half of the Basin of the Amoor, thus drawing the traffic of the region either to Nicolaiesok or to Castries, than Lord Elgin grew imperative upon the necessity of opening a port in Manchooria to European shipping, and the necessity of pushing the field of European traffic to the verge of the inland desert. The concession of free travel through the empire, and of a port in Shingking, at a point easily attainable from Shanghae, and open to the importation of foreign manufactures, was the result—a result of greater importance to American than to English commerce. For the whole of Manchooria is peculiarly a market for the heavy manufactures of the American mills, and American traders and shipping will, doubtless, as they have uniformly done before, possess themselves of the better share of the internal commerce thus secured.

Observing the negotiations at Tien-tsin from this point of view, it is obvious that, while the burden and heat of the war fell to Great Britain and France, the profit from, the force of circumstances, inured to Russia and America. In the great work of dissolving the heterogeneous association of races constituting the Chinese Empire, the diplomacy of the Muscovite has been most efficient. In attacking the frame of Government which sustains the Manchoo rule, the English have played their part. The inevitable result of the two movements is, that an Empire, whose origin lies beyond the Deluge, must presently pass beneath the influences of a progressive civilization, before which the present feeble advances of the Chinese people are no better than the tottering and stammerings of infancy. Divested of the *prestige* of universal sovereignty; stripped of territory familiar even to the wanderings of the peddler who bore the wares, received at Canton, to the bazaars of Kashgar; menaced in his own Capital by foreigners, who are held, in the popular esteem, to he no more than tributaries and suppliants, it is simply impossible for the imperial authority to retain any of that influence, which rendered Kien-Long the grandest despot of the world. The rebellion of Tai-Ping has already set the example for a rebellion in Yunnan and Kwangsi, the southernmoat of the eighteen provinces. It is still uncertain whether the moh of Canton will submit to the conditions of the recent peace. The incentives to dishonesty, peculation and smuggling, previously carried to an unexampled excess by Chinese officials, are increased immeasurably by the new commercial system, thus still more hopelessly impoverishing the Imperial exchequer. Add to these considerations the loss of frontier territory, including the Island of Saghalien, lying in the Japanese waters, as large as Cuba, to Russia, and we must perceive how likely these novel and startling elements in Chinese politics are to prove fatal to the existing sovereignty, without which the commercial advantages secured by the several treaties must be idle and valueless. No charge could be more futile than that which sees in the pacific course of Mr. Reed a triumph of American policy. The true American policy was to prevent any dismemberment of China, and any such violent interference with the exclusive system of the Manchoos as should endanger the actual dynasty, or impair its ability to protect the Western Powers in the enjoyment of reasonable privileges, and to preserve the population in that peaceful subjection essential to the development of popular industry, the wealth of which must flow into our treasuries. These securities have been lost in the warmth of the Anglo-Russian contest for Asiatic supremacy; and it is only left for us to make the most of our opportunities before the inevitable results of that conflict are realized.

## The Changes of Ten Years.

To hear of Mr. Smith O'Brien's being in the field again, as an agitator, carries us back through ten very changeful years, so changeful that his voice sounds almost like the voice of a ghost. When he was last most prominently before the public Louis Philippe had just vacated the French throne, and the Republic had just been proclaimed, and the millennium was commonly supposed by the more liberal European politicians to he near at hand. The rising in France was followed by risings in every quarter of Europe except Russia. Even the Chartists had their jubilee, and on the 10th of April, ten years ago, threatened to intimidate the House of Commons, and expressed themselves in disrespectful terms about the Speaker. Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher went as a deputation to Paris, and were received with due solemnity by Lamartine, as the representatives of the Irish nation, then on the eve of a sanguinary revolution. People in England watched their movements with intense anxiety, and conned over the report of the interview between the three potentates with anxious eyes, not knowing but that an offensive alliance might come of it. Lamartine, himself, was then a great man also. He lived in splendor at the Hotel de Ville. All the ladies in France wrote him letters, and asked for locks of his ambrosial hair. He wore a scarf, and had just made the great tri-color speech which forever ruined the red flag in the estimation of all respectable people. Louis Blanc was his colleague, and so was Ledru Rollin. Martin Bernard was a great man also, and was earning the honorary designation of *Clubbiste*, which he has ever since enjoyed. Louis Napoleon had just gone across to Paris, leaving his washerwoman and a number of other persons in considerable perplexity about certain portions of their accounts. Kossuth was just beginning to stump the country in Hungary, and Charles Albert to take the field for liberty in Italy. The King of Hanover had been assaulted by a blacksmith in his own palace, and the Pope had fled from Rome. Ireland was laboring partly in the throes of famine and partly in the agony of intense political excitement. John Mitchel was threatening to make a levy upon all the grain in the island for the use of the tenant farmers, and Gavan Duffy was making preparations for erecting barricades in Stephens' Green. Everything portended the commencement of what is called "a new era." Monarchies were confidently looked upon by a large number of thinking persons, as things of the past, profaned and despised relics of a barharous age.

It would be hard to imagine anything more entirely different from the state of things which all the signs of the times then prognosticated, than the state of things which we now witness in Europe. Almost every expectation which the wisest man might then have fairly entertained has been utterly falsified. The events of that time have led to any results but those we looked for, and the actors have played any parts but those they promised us. Smith O'Brien has been round the world—has come home somewhat sadder, and we feel sure much wiser, and now makes almost as strange a figure upon the political stage as if he were a man of another generation. Thomas Francis Meagher, from the brilliant orator and whilome candidate for Parliament, with a gorgeous future before him, has dwindled into a lecturer on Costa Rica, with appropriate illustrations, and Editor of the *Irish News*. John Mitchel, when last seen, was the frantic defender of the rights of the poor laborer, of the liberties of the "mere Irish," against the Anglo-Saxon caste. To-day he devotes his life to preaching the transportation and perpetual enslavement of a race weaker, more helpless and more persecuted than even the Irish Celt. Louis Napoleon is no more seen on the shady side of Bond-street, in seedy habiliments, or sneaking into the grand dining-room at St. James'. A thousand guards turn out and a thousand drums roll as he passes along the streets of the gayest capital in the world, the sovereign of one of the most powerful of empires. The Pope is back in Rome, and is safer there than he ever was since he assumed the triple crown—is disgusted with political reform, but deeply interested in infant Jews. Charles Albert is dead; the Austrians are back in Lombardy; Radetski and Havnau, the great men of 1848, are no more; Kossuth is earning an honest and a painful living for himself and his family in Upper Gower-street, London; Georgey is making experiments in chemistry; Ledru Rollin muses over the decline of England at Brompton; Louis Blanc seeks new material in the British Museum; Lamartine is getting up subscriptions, not for the regeneration of nations, but for his own support; Gavarni, the Dumas of Caricature, has been heard of in Ireland, and, in short, everything and everybody has disappointed everybody else. All the disquietudes of the world are, in all outward appearance, I grieve to say, more firmly rooted than ever they were. The cause of constitutional monarchy has gained Piedmont, but it has lost France, and no gains can compensate for such a loss; and the men who served it most faithfully are either like Guizot, living in close retirement, or are like Montalembert, pursued by the police.

Nowhers has the change been more marked than in Ireland, where Smith O'Brien has been gently stirring the ashes of the old fire of agitation. Since 1848, she sent a third of her population over here. Over $100,000,000 worth of her real estate has changed hands. Since the Elizabethan and Cromwellian confiscations, no such revolution in property has ever taken place. Title-deeds which were given by Black Tom Wentworth, and still blacker Ironsides, and have ever since been untouched in the same strong boxes, have crumbled before the hammer of the Encumbered Estates Court. Mortgages, and charges and liens which one hundred and fifty years of riotous living have been piling up, to crush the unhappy peasantry into the dust, have been swept away at one blow. The most gratifying feature in the change is that, of the £23,000,000 worth of estates which have been sold, £20,000,000 have been bougbt by Irishmen, and only about one-third by Englishmen or Scotchmen. This is all that that great year of trading, writing, besecching, speeching and fighting,—ever memorable, sad, ridiculous 1848,—has bequeathed Europe. Would it not be as well under all the circumstances to let it sleep in its grave? To talk over it, as Mr. O'Brien is doing, can only serve to dishearten the most sanguine patriot or philanthropist Europe can produce. The lesson the past teaches most strongly is the folly of being over confident.

## Railway Management.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, on taking the chair of the Institution of Civil Engineers, congratulated its seven hundred members that their calling had risen from a craft to a profession. These words embody the essential principle of that engineering success which is to-day the wonder and triumph of the age. Man's mastery over matter is no longer the uncertain struggle of instinct and brute force; it is the confident authority of intellect, marshaling the roving forces of Nature, regulating their fearful power, and exacting their unremitting service.

In countries distinguished for the most economical, expeditious and safe means of transportation, such engineering ability enjoys the *confidence* of money-power, that is, it has risen to a profession. Just such engineering ability in this country is ranked hy a majority of railway owners and directors, in their practice at least, as a craft,—as a mere tool to execute, and not as a creative power to design and preserve their works. On this point there is ample proof in their daily neglect and frequent contempt of such ability, and ample commentary in the fact that the working expenses of railways in England are less than one-half the working expenses of American roads, *for the same mileage.*

Now, this engineering ability employs a certain sure and indispensable method of steadily advancing in practical success,—its very name is a terror to the railway owner, and a skeleton by the fireside of the Director. It is *Experiment.* "What!" say the accustomed recipients of dividends, "shall a tythe of our wonted interest be wasted in a new and expensive machine whose success is problematical? Shall we sacrifice a jot of our already-decreasing dividends to enable some poor inventor to saddle on our road his worthless trap? Let well enough alone; we always have *got along*, and we have no right to waste the money of our stockholders in experiments." In these very terms of pious horror do the managers of railways in the same breath acknowledge the steady failure of their trust, refuse needed aid, and own their inability to distinguish aid from injury.

The plain causes of such suicidal sentiments on the part of the ultimate managers of railways—for officers and employes, as a class, do not share them—are no more ample and evident than the remedy. Among the causes are the following:

*First*—The bare idea of experiments savors of *money risked.* It is true that the business of the commercial public is to risk money, hut the very basis of commercial operation is risking for fixed periods, and attaching commercial disgrace to the party who is not "up to time." Promptness is the rule, and delinquency the exception, because the chances and circumstances of the risk ars approximately known. But in engineering experiments the reverse is true. Men who penetrate the great unknown must search with cautious steps for new forces, and watch patiently for the development of their laws. Commercial faith begins to falter at ninety days; it will not take risks so foreign to its habits, even though it cannot look in any direction without seeing some wonderfully successful achievement of science, which grew up almost against hope, amid the derision and unbelief of a strictly commercial public. No great problem in engineering has been fully solved at the first trial, or by one set of experimenters.

*Second*—Commercial wisdom, wonderful as are its achievements in its own department, cannot trace through their successive stages of progress the issue of engineering problems. For instance, a banking Railway-President may shrewdly appreciate every possible circumstance of a system of loans, (except to the railways *he* may manage,) but if be sits in judgment, as he often does, on an improved valve-motion, he does not habitually fall back upon such fundamental truths as these: that a contracted steam-opening reduces the working steam to a wastefully low pressure; that the premature sbutting-off of exhaust steam produces an injurious back-pressure; that a premature exhaust does not secure the complete effect of the steam used; that the friction of valves is enormous and unnecessary; and that parts under light strain may be more numerous without augmenting wear-and-tear expenses. If the improvement contemplates a remedy of these defects, he neither sees the certainty of its accomplishment, nor the necessity of any remedy at all, nor the score of new defects which it may develop, and he will not risk money on the experiment. Yet every good engineer will risk all he has in the world on the fact that at least twenty per cent. of the steam now used might be saved by an improved valve-motion. This would be a matter of millions of dollars a year to all our railways.

*Third*—The manner in which experiments are conducted, if at all, by the commercial management, is calculated to disgust the commercial mind. Without detailing familiar instances, let it suffice to say that sometimes money is judiciously given and expended for a time, but the result is not quite sufficient, and the supply is peremptorily cut short to all but a dividend or a handsome monthly statement of reduced expenditures for speculating purposes, and almost the entire cost of a thorough experiment, which is the best possible speculation for *all* the stockholders, is simply—sunk. Again: Some leading officer is seized with a frantic belief that a certain great invention will save three-quarters of the expenses. His judgment not being founded in his own or any able engineer's *knowledge*, but only in the distortions of his own or some crack-brained speculating patentee's imagination, he plunges the road into a series of reckless, costly and wasteful experiments, which, when thus sired, *always fail.* What is the result? The very name of experiment is henceforth the horror of him and all his house and the very knowing public.

Oftentimes intelligent officers undertake an important experiment; the new device is well made, well applied, and—that is the last of it. It is not followed up with watchfulness and vigilance. The officers of railways do not know the real value of one in five hnndred of the improvements they may have adopted, and so are not stimulated to employ them universally.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, tbat railway owners *must* have faith enough in competent engineers to authorize some well-advised and judicious experiments, or else leave their property to waste away in the smoke of half-burned fuel, in the washing of half-drained earthwork, in the *debris* of half-preserved sleepers, in the splinters of half-welded rails, and in the dust and wreck of half-made machinery, which racks and grinds itself to pieces on the half-built fabric which they were assured would be finished out of its earnings! At least fifty millions of dollars a year are sunk in the maintenance of our railways, which a few years of wise engineering, together with real mercantile shrewdness, might prepare them to add to their yearly savings.

## North and South.

There is nothing surprising in the information that the extreme Southern Press does not admire Senator Hammond's speech, which we have already published and reviewed in the Times. That exposition of a wise, moderate and sagacious policy is not likely to be less distasteful to the fire-eating secessionists of the South than to the professional agitators at the North. It is just what either party of fanatics will esteem dangerous to its own particular aim, and fatal to the unhealthy agitation which has so long convulsed the country. It suggests a platform of peace, on which all true friends of the Union can meet without any departure from preconceived views of the policy by which the government of the country should be guided. Meanwhile, the people at large will be very apt to look at this, among the other important signs of the times, with the attention which it demands. The public mind is beginning to recognize the fact that the benefits of mere party domination are confined to party alone, and tend to nothing beyond it, save to the discredit of the national reputation and the bankruptcy of the national exchequer. The feeling is becoming every day more general, that the prosperity of the country is so far independent of political combinations as to be able to disregard and defy them all with advantage.

We regard the assertion that "these States must ultimately be all free or all slave," as one of those "glittering generalities" of eloquence which, though they are susceptible of being held up to mean a very great deal, mean, practically, just nothing at all. They are sententious nothings which help to round a paragraph, but which point no principle and inculcate no useful policy. But we believe it may safely be asserted, as the natural result of our Republican institutions—of the continually-increasing spread of education among our people, and of the inevitable tendency of the public opinion of the world—that these States must ultimately be all free. There is no feature in the history of our progressive development as a nation that does not steadily tend to this result. There is not, in the minds of our wisest statesmen, North or South, a national hope or aspiration connected with the future of the United States that does not, however remotely, hinge on this consummation. We regard the ultimate establishment of general Freedom throughout these States as a settled and determined fact, which is in the hands of destiny, hut which cannot possibly be anticipated by the act of any particular party or faction in any section of the country. We believe that general Freedom will ultimately be developed in the South, step by step, as it has been in the North. It seems to us even impossible that the future can resolve itself, in this direction, into any other result. But to be complete and satisfactory, this change must be entirely voluntary on the part of the several States which now recognize Slavery, and whose rights are supreme within their own borders. The dictation of the North will no more abolish Slavery in the South than the dictation of the South could reëstablish Slavery here. There is no more authority on the one side than on the other to attempt any such interference. Above all, the Northern people should be able by this time to recognize the fact that any attempt to drive the Southern States to emancipation—to thrust upon the people in that part of the country a policy which they deem to be ruinous to themselves and detrimental to the country at large—can have no other effect than that of retarding the event which the North assumes to have at heart. The more it is sought to drive the South, the less will it be possible to urge them forward. The more the North struggles to subject the South to a system of officious persecution for conscience sake, the less likely will the South prove to submit to a course which would, if the tables were turned, be equally distasteful here. Left to themselves, and the free exercise of their own authority over their own affairs, the Southern States, we believe, would, if not speedily, at least surely, submit in the course of time to the tendencies of the age and the silent demands of civilization. Those tendencies and demands are too plainly expressed in the aspect of the times to be disregarded in the South any more than they are here; and if their influence is to be aided by Northern action, it can only be, we believe, through a total cessation of interference in the internal affairs of States which are our peers and allies in the confederation.

In the meanwhile there is abundant facility for a hearty coöperation among all the States on questions of federal policy. On all points touching the prosperity and honor of the nation at large, the interests of all sections are identical; and it is quite time that the treatment of those interests should be based on broader, more statesmanlike, and more creditable grounds than geographical distinctions can supply.

## Cleaning the Streets.

Marks of condolence with the [illegible] other countries for the heavy taxation [illegible] duly are subjected by their respective [illegible] ments are not unfrequent in our newspapers. [illegible] sympathize with the Parisians on the outrage of the *Octroi*, and we mingle our tears with those of the much-abused Cockney over the terrible burdens of taxation which weigh down that unfortunate man. Yet we are more heavily taxed than the people whom we pity; and, what is more to the purpose, and infinitely harder to bear, [illegible] much less for the money we pay. Not only do we contribute to the City Treasury in many cases [illegible] has already been shown in the Times, a little [illegible] ter of *thirty per cent.* of our incomes, besides being taxed on much of the food that we eat and most of the clothes that we wear, [illegible] compelled, moreover, to do all the [illegible] services out of our own private purses. Thus, for instance, the Londoner has his streets cleaned for him, his house carefully watched at night, his carriageways efficiently paved and well watered, at the public expense and under official superintendence. We have to submit to the total neglect of some of these services, to perform others at our own proper cost, and in these last-mentioned cases to submit their execution to the unwatched, unstimulated and always indifferent labor of perfectly irresponsible contractors—by the job. We do not, perhaps, think so highly of the sums so paid out at intervals as we should do if we had to disburse even a smaller aggregate "in a lump;" but we must disburse them, nevertheless, or submit to the unpleasant humiliation of profiting sneakingly by our neighbor's liberality.

A notice was published in this paper a few days ago, signed by three or four of the principal storekeepers in Broadway, calling for subscriptions to keep that street clean during the coming Winter. This service, which is one of the utmost importance to thousands of our citizens, whose business leads them to the daily use of our main thoroughfare, clearly comes within the range of those duties which should be performed at the public cost. But the experience of many Winters bids us hope for no practical recognition of such duty on the part of the City.

The most serious part of the business, however, remains to be considered. That Broadway will be kept clean we may feel certain. The interests of the store-keepers on that thoroughfare will not admit of their neglecting this, no matter how costly it may be to their private purses. But how about the minor streets which intersect or run parallel with Broadway. There are no business interests on which will fall the duty of looking after them, —and it requires no very great penetration to foresee what their condition is likely to be between the 1st of January and the period of the Spring rains. What with ice, and garbage, and the other inevitable deposits, a faint idea may be formed of the condition of those byways during the long Winter months. And all this nuisance the people quietly submit to, as a matter of course. Submission is, after all, easier than turning out to primary meetings, or putting one's self to the trouble of nominating good men for office, or even of voting. This is a free country, most assuredly, and every citizen, probably has a right to his choice.

## Our City Avenues.

We hear a great deal of complaint of the neglect of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to extend their road towards Harlem, and of the City Government to grade and open the Fifth and Eighth avenues. The Charter of the Eighth-avenue Road requires the Company to extend it as far and as fast as it may be graded. But as it is now understood to be dividing twelve per cent. per annum among its stockholders, and laying up a surplus, and making large investments in improvements and real estate, it is more than suspected that the three or four capitalists, who mainly own it, do not exert themselves over-much to stimulate the City Government to open the avenues. There is always some difficulty in the way,—on the part of the Street Commissioner, the Comptroller, the Engineers, the Contractors, or somebody else,—which stops all effective work and postpones what the whole community look forward to as a great public improvement. One thing is very clear:—the Eighth-avenue road should be compelled to reduce its fare and make proper accommodations for the passengers, out of whom it reaps such large and steady profits as it has any right to expect from such a monopoly as it enjoys.

Why the Fifth-avenue, above Forty-second-street, should be left in its present unfinished and disgraceful condition, month after month and year after year, we find it difficult to conjecture. The work of grading has been going on at a snail's pace ever since it was commenced, and according to present appearances, it will be years yet before this magnificent Avenue is made acceptable to the public.

Will not our new Street Commissioner give these matters his prompt and efficient attention?

Exorbitant Bail.—Our City Judge yesterday admitted Policeman Cairnes to bail in the very moderate sum of *ten thousand dollars.* There is a prevalent opinion in the public mind, that if an offence is bailable at all, the amount required should not be exorbitant or beyond the reach of the alleged offender. There must be a reasonable degree of security that he will present himself for trial at the time appointed; if he is a very wealthy man and is charged with a heinous crime, he might be willing to pay largely for a chance of escape. But the prisoner in this case is a poor man,—dependent on a salary of $800 for the support of himself and his family; and to require bail from him, in a case where there is no charge or suspicion of malice, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, is a mockery of justice and of humanity of which no other Judge upon our bench except Judge Russell would permit himself to be guilty. He should either have refused bail altogether, or else place the amount within the reach of the accused party.

A Good Example.—The Germans are moving towards some steps to secure a better set of municipal officers than we have been blessed with hitherto. Their example is worthy of imitation. So far, however, we see little reason to believe that any other influences than those of party, which have governed us hitherto, will be brought to bear upon the coming election. Our people on the whole seem quite content with the management of City affairs.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A remarkable programme is presented here to-night; so remarkable that even with the good speed of the present season the house has to be opened half an hour earlier than usual. Two entire operas and the best half of another one are presented:—"The Daughter of the Regiment," with Piccolomini, Tamaro and Formes; "La Serva Padrona," with Piccolomini and Maccioroni; and the second act of the "Barbiere," with Laborde, Lorini, Taffanelli, Coletti and Maccioroni. In the latter work Mme. Laborde will introduce three of her greatest vocal efforts, *una voce*, the Carnival of Venice, and Mabeltzek's celebrated rondo. Less than half this bill has crowded the house on other occasions, and we may, therefore, anticipate that there will be something like an attendance to-night. The bill deserves the fullest house of the season.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. A. H. Davenport takes his benefit here to-night—his farewell prior to departure for the South. Two excellent pieces are provided for the occasion, "Pauvrette" and the "Young Widow." Mr. Davenport is one of the most painstaking of comedians, deserves encouragement, and is sure to receive it.

Douglas and the Administration.—The Chicago *Times*, which is generally regarded as reflecting the opinions of Senator Douglas, wages very sharp battle against the views of the Washington Union upon the subject of popular sovereignty in the Territories. It rehearses the history of the controversy on that point, for the purpose of showing that the people of the country will insist upon the application of that principle in all future cases and in perfect good faith, and that neither Northern Abolitionists nor Southern Secessionists can insist, with any hope of success, upon renewing the exploded doctrine of Congressional intervention. The Times says that the Democracy of the North are pledged to the South upon this question, and that while the South stands on this platform she is perfectly safe. If she attempts to discard this principle, in its manifest meaning and plain application, she will have the whole West and North distinctly and immovably opposed to her. The principle will not be abandoned.

## PERSONAL.

Sir Henry Bulwer is in trouble again at Constantinople. A commercial letter, dated Oct. 22, says: "This afternoon Lord Stratford de Redcliffe leaves in the *Caradoc*, for the Dardanelles. He would have left Yesterday, but the day before yesterday, while Sir Henry Bulwer was passing the streets at Pera on horseback, preceded by his groom, being a holiday for the Turks, (the nativity of Mohammed,) some of the Sultana's levee driving in their carriages, and, as usual, surrounded by eunuchs, the horse of the groom touched one of their horses, and the rider struck him with his whip. The groom used his whip also. When they were thus fighting Sir Henry Bulwer endeavored to separate them, when the remainder of the eunuchs rushed on the Ambassador and struck him several blows. The Turkish policemen interfered in favor of the Turks, and conducted the Ambassador under guard to the station at Pera, where they found out that he was the Ambassador, and thus the departure of Lord Stratford was postponed."

Ole Bull is traveling in Norway. As he was lately walking quietly through the street of the small town of Dramen, smoking his cigar, he was suddenly accosted by a police officer, who led him off to the Commissary of Police, by whom he was sentenced to pay a fine for violating the police regulations, which forbid smoking in the streets. Unfortunately, Ole Bull had come out without putting his purse in his pocket; he was consequently sent to prison, and it was not until the next day, on ascertaining who he was, that the official sent an order for his release. The Norwegian journals have taken up the cause of the *artiste*, and at the present moment the cigar of Ole Bull has assumed the magnitude of a question of high importance.

A Paris correspondent tells an anecdote of a great composer. "Rossini, being asked by a friend why he never went to any lyrical theatre, gave, amongst other reasons, the following: "I am embarrassed," said he. "at listening to music *with* French-men; in Italy or Germany I am sitting quietly in the pit, and on either side of me is a man shabbily dressed, but who *feels* the music as I do; in Paris I have on each side of me a fine gentleman in straw-colored gloves, who *explains* to me all I feel, but who *feels nothing!* All he says is very clever indeed, and it is often very true, but it takes the gloss off my own impression—if I happen to have any."

A German actor, one Hoechster, has been arrested in St. Louis for having two more wives than the law allows. After he had been married in New-York, he fell violently in love in succession with two pretty actresses out West, and married them, and was only caught when his New-York spouse appeared.

The Rev. Austin Putnam, of Whitneyville, Ct., who preached his twentieth anniversary sermon a few Sabbaths since, remarked that while he had been pastor of that church, no difficulty had occurred among the members of the choir, and that the whole amount paid out during his administration for teachers and musical instruments had not exceeded $500.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* learns that Mr. A. M. Starmont, a citizen of Chicago, was among the lost on the *Austria*. He had advised his family in Chicago of his intention to sail by that boat, and recent intelligence from his brothers, as well as the invoice of goods received, place the matter beyond a doubt that he sailed as he intended.

A Maine paper states that seven natives of the Pine Tree State have been elected to Congress this year from other States, viz., Luther C. Carter, of New-York; D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetts; E. B. Washburn and Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; C. C. Washburn and J. F. Potter, of Wisconsin; and A. F. Grover, of Oregon.

A Scotch peer says the arrangements for the celebration of the Burns Centennary at Alloway are making such satisfactory progress as greatly to exceed the expectations of its promoters. It may not be uninteresting to state that not only Scottish, but English and Irish literature will be worthily represented at the Alloway festival.

An anniversary service in commemoration of the death of General Cavaignac was celebrated on the 29th ultimo, in the Church of St. Louis d'Antin, in the presence of his widow, his son Godefroy, General Stanislaus Cavaignac, and several members of the Odier family, into which the deceased had married.

The Hong Kongites are greatly taken up with Albert Smith, who arrived by the second August mail. He lost his note-book, with a full description of his overland route contained in it; but, luckily, it was regained for him the day after by one of the police. A Chinese pawnshop seems to have been its destination.

The Rev. Mr. Housman, of St. John's College, Cambridge, (Eng.,) will shortly arrive, to fill the post of Assistant Minister to the Cathedral congregation of Quebec, an office long held by the Rev. Dr. Mackie.

Miss Amy Sedgwick will make her appearance at the Haymarket Theatre shortly after Christmas, in a new comedy, written for her by Mr. Palgrave Simpson. The lady has recently recovered from a serious illness, and has bestowed her hand upon Dr. Parks, her medical attendant.

A venerable couple were married the other day at Parma, N. Y. The bridegroom, Mr. Job Dowd, was 70 years old, and the bride, Mrs. Lura Moore, was 65. Each had been married twice before, and each had a large family already.

The heirs of Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, besides the donation of $5,000 to Dr. Jackson, (to whom the testator left only $500,) have presented a like sum to Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, and Dr. Gannett, of Boston. Total, $15,000.

A letter from Macon mentions that the estate of Milly, belonging to M. de Lamartine, has been sold to a landed proprietor at Bordeaux for 675,000f. The surveyors and appraisers at Macon had valued it at 750,000f.

The young Prince of Oude is at Cairo, leading a very retired life. He is residing at the house of an English shawl merchant, a Mohammedan from Lahore, who for several years has been established in Egypt.

The distinguished French historian, M. Henr Martin, is preparing a *Life of Daniel Manin*, the Venetian patriot. The work will contain an account of the revolutionary struggles.

Baron Manteuffel has just received from the Emperor of Russia, as a mark of special friendship, a present of two magnificent porcelain vases, made at the Imperial manufactory at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Jonathan Mosea, now resident at Exeter, N. H., writes for a Portsmouth (Mass.) paper certain reminiscences of the early years of the town, and signs himself "A Portsmouth boy in his 93d year."

The musical world at Dresden are expecting a new opera by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who labors away as hard as any *maestro* now living. The title of the promised work is "Diana di Solanges."

Prof. O. M. Mitchell has commenced a course of lectures on Astronomy before the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis. He is to be succeeded by the Rev. Henry Giles.

The late Charles Porter, of Haverhill, N. H., left legacies to the amount of $150,000. A considerable income, from rents, &c., is left to the poor of the town.

M. Valera de la Paniega, brother of the Duchess de Malakoff, has been appointed an *attaché* of the Spanish Embassy at Paris.

A pension of £50 a year has been granted to Peter Whittle, author of a *History of Preston* and other antiquarian works.

What may be considered a literary curiosity has just appeared at Wilna, in Poland, being a Hebrew translation by a M. Schulman of Eugene Sue's *Mystères de Paris*.

Mrs. Julia Branch, who figured at Rutland as the advocate of the "Free-Love" doctrine, has prepared a lecture with the suggestive title of "Mrs. Grundy."

Letters from Rome state that the Pope "has resolved to modify the existing regulations relative to the baptism of Jewish children."

Mr. Vandenhoff, the tragedian, took his farewell of the stage at Liverpool on the 29th of October, after a successful career of forty-four years.

The Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, sailed for Havre last Saturday. It is his present intention to return in the Spring.

Sir William Magnay, Lord-Mayor of London in 1843, has become bankrupt, and has taken the benefit of the law.

Mr. G. A. Sala, author of *A Journey Due North* &c., has been seriously ill, but is convalescent.

Mr. Gerald Massey is about to undertake a lecturing tour, to speak on Poetry.

Bishop McIlvaine is greatly improving in health, and may be expected in this country in a few weeks.

Mr. Hawthorne has gone to Rome. A book is expected from him next March or April.

Ex-Gov. Schley, of South Carolina, is dangerously ill, from a stroke of paralysis.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Altoona, Penn., *Tribune* notices a remarkable cure of deafness, by electricity. A citizen of that place suddenly lost his hearing, and after every means known to the medical fraternity had been exhausted, electricity was resorted to. An instrument was produced, and placing the end of a piece of wire in each ear, the electric current was let on lightly at first, and gradually increased. After continuing the operation for some time, the hearing of the man was so much restored that he could hear a heavy rap upon the table. Again the wires were inserted in his ears, and the fluid applied. On removing them the second time, the patient could hear loud talking in the room. This operation took place in the afternoon, and the patient was then allowed to rest till the next morning, when the wires were again inserted, and after applying the fluid for a few minutes, the hearing of the man was perfectly restored.

The Committee of citizens of Philadelphia who are taking an active part in pushing forward the design of erecting a monument to Washington, have changed their plans and decide: That there be an equestrian statue of General Washington erected in Washington-square; that it be open to the free competition of all the artists residing in the United States and to all the American artists abroad. Six months time to be given for artists to complete and send in their works; that the best sketch, design, or model will obtain the commission. The second best shall have $500 premium, the next $300, and the fourth in merit, the sum of $200.

The expenditure for the Utah imbroglio, (says the Washington *Star*,) as far as made by the Quartermaster's Department, amounts to $5,132,000. 4,947 wagons and ambulances; 53,396 horses, mules, and oxen, exclusive of animals for artillery and cavalry, were furnished. The pay of the officers and men, and the cost of subsistence, which would have been incurred had the forces been engaged in any other service than this, are not, of course, included in this estimate. The cost of transportation is included, as it was an expense incidental to this affair.

Another bloody deed has been committed in Mississippi. A Holly Springs paper of the 9th says that on the 3d a man named "Aleck Burton discharged [illegible] two months in the place. One load took effect in Swinney's left hand, lacerating it dreadfully; and the other was discharged into the left side of his face, tearing his face and lips to pieces."

A meeting in behalf of the Episcopal Church missions in the West, particularly in Iowa, was held at Christ Church, Boston, on Monday evening, which was very well attended.

It is proposed by certain Southern capitalists to begin the erection of iron furnaces in Richmond, Va. The *South* likes the idea.

### Tehuantepec.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes from Minatitlan, Nov. 3, as follows: "Having taken on board the passengers and mails brought by the *Quaker City*, the *Suchil* left the steamship on Saturday, 30th ult., at 1 P. M., and proceeded on her pioneer trip. We were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers by the [illegible] as we passed up the river, and our whole party was in the finest spirits. The river at Minatitlan, and for a long distance up is about two-thirds of the width of the Mississippi at New-Orleans. The banks present much the same appearance in height as those of the Mississippi from the Grand Prairie up to the Crescent City, and are exceedingly beautiful. As we proceeded we had lots of amusement. Monkeys and parrots, in great numbers, were seen at every turn of the river, and alligators in the stream were plentiful enough. Some twenty-four miles up from Minatitlan we came to a picturesque little town where, as soon as the steam whistle was heard, all the people, great and small, turned out and lined the banks, cheering us as we passed onward. After a delightful trip we arrived at Suchil at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 31st, the distance from Minatitlan being ninety miles. The navigation of the river is very far superior to what I expected. The river keeps a good width as far as Suchil, with few obstructions, (not more than four,) caused by shoals, in the whole distance, and but few snags are to be seen—in fact, they are far less than I expected, and can be easily removed without much expease. You can judge of the facility of navigation from the fact that the boat ran all night. I need not say that any river that can be navigated at night is not a bad one.

You in New-Orleans can hardly form an adequate idea of the fruitfulness of this beautiful country. I have seen a sugar cane here as large round as a wine-bottle, and fully eighteen feet in length. This is no traveler's exaggeration, but sober fact. Coffee of the finest kind, and all the fruits of the tropics, are prodnced here, and can be produced to an enormous extant, when labor and capital are available for the purpose. So far as regards health, this country is infinitely preferable to the Isthmus of Panama. I resided on that Isthmus about two years, and, therefore, speak of what I know. Land here is now being sold by the Government at $1,000 per league. Some Americans have bought tracts, and will soon have sugar to sell.

I saw Mr. LaSarr, the President of the Tehuantepec Company, as he started from Suchil, and heard him say such was his delight that all the arrangements were working so smoothly, that he felt as if he were only 20 years old at that time. The party started for the Pacific accompanied by our good wishes, and we then went on board the little iron boat and started for Minatitlan. The run down was made in 10 hours, and the whole trip was accomplished in 32 hours. The *Suchil*, I am told, can do it in 24 hours with good coal. She is to my notion a first-rate little boat and admirably fitted for the service in which she is employed. She is 144 feet long, 34 feet beam, and draws only 18 inches of water. With 500 passengers and their baggage on board, she will not draw over two feet.

It seems to me that the advantages of the Tehuantepec route for the travel to and from the Pacific, are such that the Company will quickly find another boat necessary to accommodate the travel and traffic over the route. So far everything has gone well, the arrangements made were excellent, and the enterprise, there seems to be no room for doubt, must immediately be under full and successful headway.

### The Wreck of the Ohio Steamer "Fulton City"—Five Lives Lost.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, 15th.*

On Thursday morning, the stern-wheel steamer *Fulton City*, Capt. David Brickell, from Pittsburg for St. Louis, sank in coming through Buffinton's. The morning was very foggy and hazy, and the boat got too close to the island, when the pilot, Thomas Varney, gave the wheel out, when the stern swung around and struck a stump, which cut her down so that she sank in a few minutes. She floated only some seventy-five yards after the accident and sank just on the lower edge of the bar, till the water came up to the top of the tables in the cabin. The passengers were all asleep, and were awakened by the terrific crashing of the boat. The men rushed frantically on the deck in their night clothes, while the women waded about in the cabin seeking some way of escape. The cabin passengers were, however, all saved, but five deck passengers, a a man and his wife, and three children, were swept away and lost, as was also Milton Thompson, a deck hand, who went to their assistance. Thompson was from Greentop, Alleghany Co., Penn. The *Fulton City* had about 300 tons freight. There were 20 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

### The Turf.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, Nov. 16; Match, $1,000; mile heats in harness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. Hosmer, b. g. *Ruben* | 1 | 1 |
| T. H. Newell, g. g. *Black Foz* | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:57; 2:58½.

Trottino at Adrian, Mich.—Prairie Course—Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858; purse $500, with an inside stake of $250 each; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. McMann, *Flora Temple* | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| O. W. Dimick, bl. g. *Reindeer* | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:30; 2:28; 2:28.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Wednesday, Nov. 10, match $2,000, mile heats; to run according to choice in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Spicer, b. g. *Lantern* | Received forfeit. |
| H. Woonruff, ro. g. *Pet* | Paid forfeit. |

Union Course, L. I.—Trottino.—Saturday, Nov. 6, match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hoagland, brown gelding | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| D. Tallman, blk. g. *Black Republican* | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:49¾; 2:49; 2:50.

Trottino at Sandusky, Ohio.—Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1858; purse $250; mile heats, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. McDonald, b. m. *Flora Temple* | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. D. McMann, ch. g. *Prince* | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:41; 2:37½; 2:45.

Trottino at Syracuse, N. Y.—Friday, Oct. 8, 1858, match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carol & Durfee's ch. m. *Miller's Damsel* | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Stevenson's blk. m. *Belle of Saratoga* | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:32¾; 2:31; 2:32; 2:38.

Trottino at Avon, Livingston County, N. Y.—Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858, match $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. ——, b. g. *Lester* | 1 | 1 | |
| H. Scoville's w. m. *Lady Morris* | 2 | 2 | |

Trottino in Massachusetts, Greenfield Park.—Friday, Oct. 22, 1858. Match $200, with a purse of $50 added by the proprietors. Mr. J. Adams is to walk a half mile while Mr. Hopkins' horse *Hector* trots a mile and four hundred yards; best 2 in 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. J. Adams | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| A. Hopkins' b. g. *Hector* | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Time, 3,27; 3:25; 3:25.

Monday, October 25. Match $200. Mr. J. Adams is to walk a single dash of a mile and four hundred yards.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Adams | 1 |
| A. Hopkins' b. g. *Hector* | 2 |

Time, 3:21.

Thursday, October 26, 1858. Match $200. Mile heats. best 3 in 5 in harness.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Sturbevant's b. s. *Lightfoot* | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. White's b. m. *Brattleboro' Maid* | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:56; 2:58; 3:01: 2:57; 2:58.

The great double-team race over the Union Course, L. I., to come off on Wednesday, Nov. 17, is creating more excitement than any trotting match that has taken place since the one between *Lady Suffolk* and *Mac*. Betting is very heavy. *Ethan Allen* is the favorite at the rate of $100 to $80. The owner of *Lantern* is very confident, however, having bet already about $7,500 on his horse. A large amount of money has been also wagered on time—some marking as low as 2:29 or 2:30. The reason offered is that the horse going beside *Ethan Allen* or *Lantern* will pull the wagon and take the weight off the trotters. It is reported that *Lantern* was timed a few days since and performed his mile inside of two minutes and thirty seconds. *Ethan Allen* has trotted in public in 2:28 to a wagon, and his owners state that he is a good double-horse, and can trot as fast at the pole as he can singly. His backers are very sanguine. They have not timed him on Long Island on account of so many hangers-on who wait around the tracks and make it their business to catch the time of horses and bet their money accordingly. The owners of the above horses can select either a runner, a trotter, or a pacer to go with their horses, and if their nags are in good condition on the day of the race, the fastest double-team trotting that ever took place may be anticipated.

### Smith O'Brien.

*From the London Times.*

Mr. Smith O'Brien is an historic character. Hundreds of years hence if a man should rightly or wrongly seek to cast ridicule upon insurrections in general, or any threatened insurrection in particular, it will be sufficient to mention this name, and the hottest patriot will hang his head, and levity and laughter will steal over the most serious conclave. He will be the standing burlesque conspirator of history, the example always at hand of the comical point of view of popular insurrections, the *reductio ad absurdum* of mass movements. Folk will tell how he stood up grandly against the British House of Commons and was put for a short time in the Speaker's coal-cellar; how he called out the populace of Ireland in rebel array, and was taken by half-a-dozen policemen cowering in a cabbage-garden; how he was tried and condemned to be hanged; but, confident in his well-grounded belief that no Government could commit the cruelty of hanging so ridiculous a personage, denied the power of the Queen to commute his sentence, and insisted upon being either hanged or let off. Then they will tell, perchance, how he was transported, despite his protest, and let loose from his bondage by a pity which was less akin to love than to contempt; how he was allowed to return to Ireland and suffered to go about unchecked, unwatched, unnoticed. Perhaps some satirical speaker yet unborn may hint that his tricks were tolerated by the ruling Powers for the same reason that the Spartans tolerated the reeling extravagances of their helots, that drunkenness and insurrection, except in bad cases, are best discredited by ridiculous examples; for who could believe in Brutus or Washington who like Mr. Smith O'Brian boasted himself a rebel? The theory will not lack plausibility, but we here declare in advance that it is not true. It is under the shadow of a natural, unfeigned, profound, national contempt, that this pardoned offender mouths his assurances that he and his opinions are unchanged."


$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

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No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
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The Best, the very Best.—JULES HAUEL'S Liquid Hair Dye is not only the best preparation for dyeing the hair, but incomparably superior to all others. This black it produces is not a dull, but life-like and beautiful color; the brown and auburn are so natural as to render the detection of a dye an impossibility. No previous preparation of the hair is requisite to its use. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Importers and Perfumers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by OAKY, HOWARD & SAWGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FREDK. V. RUSHTON, Sp. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Parties furnished
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

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Select your
SLEIGH ROBES
From the superb and cheap assortment at
GENIN'S new Fur Room,
No. 507 Broadway,
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TWO THREAD
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents, No. 480 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladd, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
Tight-Stitch Sewing-Machines,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Water Proof and Dress Boots.
The original BROOKS, established in 1829, can be found at No. 188 Fulton, opposite Church-st., and is still manufacturing boots and shoes which cannot be excelled.
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The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit under Shirts and Drawers. Also, under-garments for men, women and children, retailing at Wholesale Prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Wholesale and Retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

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Gentlemen's Lamb-lined Buck Gloves, 50 cents a pair, and all other goods 5 per cent. below wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Malden-lane.
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The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. GEO. SAUNDERS & SON,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

The American Smoker wants an unincumbered City residence in a good location, for which half cash and half good stocks will be paid. Apply at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., to the American Trades Company.


### MARRIED.

Lawrence—Pentz.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., John S. Lawrence to Sarah J., daughter of the late Dani. C. Pentz, Esq., all of this City.

Brown—Ridings.—At New-Hamburg, on Saturday, Nov. 13, by the Rev. Sandwick T. Williams, Mr. Joseph Brown to Miss Elizabeth E. Ridings, both of Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess Co.

Conkling—Barney.—At Barneysville, on Monday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. T. D. Cook, Enos S. Conkling, Esq., of New-York, and Miss Mary R., daughter of Mason Barney, Esq.

Northrup—Mansfield.—At New-Haven, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at the Third Congregational Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Jno. Henry Northrup, of Cornwall, Ct., to Miss Ellen Augusta Mansfield, of the former place.

### DIED.

Honiwell.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 15, at 5 o'clock A. M., Caroline Valentine, aged 10 months and 10 days, and at 9 o'clock P. M., same day, Eliza Marshall, aged 4 years and 5 months, youngest daughters of William and Deborah A. Honiwell.

Funeral service this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, at their parents' residence, No. 189 West 22d-st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

Andrews.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, Richaan Bakka. Cartman, aged 43 years, 10 months and 13 days.

His funeral services will take place on Thursday, 18th inst., at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 447 2d-av. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Poughkeepsie and Western papers please copy.

Lewis.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 15, Margaret Louisa, youngest daughter of Richard E. and Sarah N. Lewis.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 8 King-st.

Strong.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 15, Robert Strong, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Swift.—On Monday evening, Nov. 15, Mary Louisa, daughter of Henry A. and Mary A. Swift, in the 9th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Shannon.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 15, Sarah M., wife of Livingston A. Shannon, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. N. G. Ogden, No. 398 Pacific-st., (old No. 414,) near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Burling.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Beverly Vincent, son of Lancaster D. and Rebecca Burling, aged 1 year.

Potts.—At West Farms, on Monday, Nov. 15, at the residence of her nephew, Dr. A. Naudain, Miss Letitia M. Potts.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday,) at the Presbyterian Church in West Farms.

Bailey.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Nov. 15, Harriet Louisa, infant daughter of Manasseh and Cornelia McMichael Bailey.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Barrow-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Napiaa.—At Sullivan's Island, S. C., on Saturday, Nov. 6, Ann Thrus, daughter of Thomas Napier, aged 34 years.


WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH INST.,
Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF
NIAGARA
and
T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
(The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.)
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac simile* of
CHURCH'S NIAGARA,
With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.
THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing,
ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15.
Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST!
REGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL
Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, &c., and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.
CAUTION.—Beware of preparations pretending to possess the properties of the Oil in concentrated form, as many of them are worse than useless. The Pure Oil has been found to act better and have more speedy effect than any jelly or other preparation of it. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
CASH BUYERS.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-STREET,
Having purchased the entire production
of the
WALDEN MILLS,
Are now prepared to furnish to the Retail Trade
THE WALDEN LONG SHAWLS
AT
$4 25, CASH,
AND
THE WALDEN SQUARE SHAWLS
AT
$2 25, CASH.
They also offer, for Cash, the following Goods:
A LARGE LOT OF MIDDLESEX BLACK CASSIMERES at 85 cents.
Also, 50 cases of the GENUINE LANCASTER GINGHAMS, at 8¾ cents, which is lower than they were ever before offered to the trade. As there are a great many English Ginghams in the market, with the Lancaster ticket on them, which are not fast colors, they would advise dealers to be sure and get the GENUINE AMERICAN LANCASTERS, which are warranted fast colors.
In addition to their large stock of Dress Goods and Woolens, they are able to offer great inducements in
BONNETS, RIBBONS
and
EMBROIDERIES,
Bought at recent Auction Sales.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 621 BROADWAY,
Between Canal and Grand sts.,
Invite especial attention to their present assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.
IN BOYS' CLOTHING
they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.
IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
First-class Cutters are Employed,
and a large assortment of Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings may be found, which will be made to order at unusually moderate prices.
No deviation from marked prices.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
PARIS AND LONDON
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys.
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.
Elegant Medallion, new styles..... 13s. to 15s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles..... 10s. to 13s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new... 7s. to 10s. per yd
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles. 7s. to 9s. per yd
English and Domestic Ingrain, new.... 4s. to 6s. per yd.
With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES,
(STRONG & ROSS' PATENT.)
Having received FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS from the VERMONT STATE FAIR, NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE CENTRAL FAIR, UNITED STATES FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE FAIR, and FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR, within 60 days, we have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a SIXTON SCALE, set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine *certificates of their superiority* from many of our leading houses.
JOHN & FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 438 Broome-st.,
first door from Broadway.

BURGLAR-PROOF NIGHT LATCHES,
SAFE STORE-DOOR LOCKS,
FRENCH WINDOW FASTENINGS,
SECRET-SPRING BOLTS,
SECURE PAD-LOCKS,
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
BUILDER'S HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
New-York.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICH,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted,
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and fancet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

THAYENDANEGEA!
THAYENDANEGEA!
THAYENDANEGEA!
THAYENDANEGEA!
THE GREAT INDIAN STORY,
THE GREAT INDIAN STORY,
THE GREAT INDIAN STORY,
THE GREAT INDIAN STORY,
THE GREAT INDIAN STORY,
BY NED BUNTLINE,
BY NED BUNTLINE,
BY NED BUNTLINE,
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THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
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A NOVELTY.
$5 SEWING MACHINES.
A Practical
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
For $5.
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS
For States, counties and towns will continue to be ceded for thirty days.
CALL AT ONCE—
EXAMINE THIS
WONDERFUL INVENTION—
And secure the monopoly for fourteen years of your own State, county or town.
NOVELTY $5 SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Office, BARTLETT & CO.,
Needle Manufacturers, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 36 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 17 Downing-st.,
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
and
PORTERS,
for
DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only. Office No. 36 Carmine-st.,
Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

GRORIOUS READING FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.
Ned Buntline's great Indian Tale.
THAYENDANEGEA,
THE SCOURGE;
OR,
THE WAR EAGLE OF THE MOHAWKS!
Which commences in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
for Nov. 27,
OUT TO-DAY. At all the News Dépôts.
Will be found a luxurious accompaniment of the THANKSGIVING FEAST.
Six complete Chapters appear in
THIS WEEK'S MERCURY.

AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY READING-ROOMS may be found the London *Times*, *Daily News*, *Le Moniteur*, *Journal des Debats*, *L'Independance Belge*, *Le Nord*, *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and all the leading papers of this country—as also the prominent French, German, English and American Periodicals. Rooms open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms to Library and Reading-rooms—Merchants' clerks, $2 a year; all others, $5.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND COMBINATION.
WEDNESDAY, THANKSGIVING EVE, Nov. 17, at 7½,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, CARL FORMES,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA, LA SERVA PADRONA.
Last appearance but three of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will appear in
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT AND LA SERVA PADRONA.
Second appearance of
MME. LABORDE,
who will sing Rosina in Rossini's BARBER OF SEVILLA.
NOTICE—In consequence of the length of Wednesday's gala night, the doors will open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence at
PRECISELY HALF-PAST SEVEN,
and conclude at 10½ o'clock.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND NEW PRIVATE BOXES
Commenced on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock. Seats and tickets may be had at the door.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock,
The entire opera of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI. TAMARO.
CARL FORMES.
To be followed by the second act of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA.
In which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Taffanelli, Coletti, Maggioroch,
In the course of the opera,
MADAME LABODDE
will sing the celebrated Cavatina of
UNA VOCE POCA FA.
During the music lesson,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and, at the end of the opera, the popular Rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
To conclude with (second time in America) Pacsiello's famous comic operetta of
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her admired character of the PETULANT HOUSEMAID.
During the comic pasticcio of La Serva Padrona, will be introduced
THE QUARRELING DUET,
from Auber's comic opera of the "Mason and Locksmith," and at the end of the opera
THE PICCOLOMINI WALTZ,
expressly composed for her by Signor Muzio.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING-DAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION.
PICCOLOMINI AND LABORDE.
LA TRAVIATA AND THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
On this occasion the entire Academy will be thrown open, including all the PRIVATE BOXES, any of which may be occupied by those who come first.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at ONE, to conclude at 4½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will make her last appearance in New-York at a matinée.
Madame LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, will make her second appearance in New-York.
The performances will consist of the entire opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its powerful chorus and orchestra, grand ballet, and its splendid mise en scène, in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her world-renowned *rôle* of Violetta, assisted by the new tenor, Signor TAMARO, and the great baritone, Signor FLORENZA. In the second act of LA TRAVIATA
the admired dansense
SENORITA SOTO
will make her first appearance at the Matinée.
The performance will conclude with the second act of Rossini's opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
in which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Taffanelli, Coletti and Maggioroch, during the music lesson
MADAME LABORDE
will sing the celebrated cavatina
UNA VOCE POCO FA.
During the music lesson
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
The sale of tickets for the Matinée commences on Wednesday.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,
to all parts of the Academy, including all the private boxes.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:

| | |
|---|---|
| Academy of Music, 14th-st., | Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., |
| Everett House, | Clarendon Hotel, |
| Union-place Hotel, | Prescott House, |
| St. Nicholas Hotel, | Metropolitan Hotel, |
| Astor House. | |

MUSIC STORES.
C. Breusing, 701 Broadway, Hall & Son, 239 Broadway,
Scharfenberg & Lois, 769 Broadway, Firth & Pond, Nonns & Clark, 10th-st., Christern, No. 763 Broadway.
BROOKLYN.
Dore's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY;
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
Will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinée will commence at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock,
SECOND AND LAST GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
when Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses and the magnificent *mise en scene* of last year will be given this season for
THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE AND GAZZANIGA.
GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first time in America, the *rôle* of Alice, and LABORDE that of Isabella—a part in which she has made a great sensation at the Grand Opera in Paris, and which she has made particularly her own.
Mlle. SOTO
will appear for the first time in America in the Pantomimic *rôle* of Helena the Abbess, supported by a grand corps de ballet.
CARL FORMES
will appear for the first and only time this season in his world-renowned *rôle* of Bertram.
The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.
THE RESERVED SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES
may be had on Thursday morning at the Academy, and C. Breusing's only, (Sibell's being closed on Thanksgiving Day,) and on Friday at all the three regular ticket offices.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mozart's famous opera, in three acts, of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (The Marriage of Figaro,)
Which, next to "Don Giovanni," is considered Mozart's best opera, has been in active rehearsal, and will be produced for the first time in America on MONDAY, Nov. 22. It will afford an opportunity to hear Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as Susanna, and CARL FORMES as Figaro, of which roles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives.
Mlle. Piccolomini will make her last appearance but one, as the opera—on account of the departure of the company for Boston—can only be given twice.

## BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SATURDAY.

ITALIAN OPERATIC PERFORMANCE,
with chorus, orchestra, costumes, &c
A SPECIAL STAGE,
with new scenery and footlights, having been built, and painted by Allegri and Calyo.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES.
The entire opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA.
The music lesson from the "Daughter of the Regiment" and the second act of "Lucrezia Borgia." Reserved seats, $2; the sale of which commences on Friday, at Dore's, Prox's, and Sibell's.

## DODWORTH'S ROOM.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Will be given on
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1858,
By the following eminent artists:
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. LANDI,
Ex-Prima Donna of the Theatre San-Carlos, Naples, and of the Theatre Italien, Paris.
MLLE. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
MR. SANDERSON, The celebrated American Pianist.
MR. PERRING, Tenor.
MR. EDGARD, Chanteur comique of the French Company.
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone.
Tickets, $1; may be obtained at the the music store of Messrs. HALL & SONS, Broadway; at DESCOMBE'S, No. 366 Broadway, and also at the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 73 Franklin-st.
For particulars see the programme of the day.

## THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL,

HALL OF THE UNION—COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1858,
Mendelssohn's sublime oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
by the celebrated chorus of the
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Together with a large and select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
The solos will be sustained by the following-named eminent artists:
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, and
Mr. ADAMS,
(From the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.)
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Conductor
Tickets, 50 cents each, can be obtained at the principal music stores in Broadway.
NOTICE—The last rehearsal with orchestra has been changed from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Hall of the Union
Cooper Institute.

## PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.

THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 17.
Great success of
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL,
The French Equestrienne.
WM. PASTOR, and all the Great Artists,
The Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
With Fifty Children.
THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving)—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
Boxes.....50 cts. | Family Circle..25 cts. | Children..25 cts.

## BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT;

only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 19 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THOMSON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.
THANKSGIVING DAY, (To-morrow,) superb entertainments nearly every hour morning, noon and evening.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents Private boxes.....$5
Orchestra seats, secured.....75 cents
Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.).....25 cents
Children.....12½ cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF A. H. DAVENPORT,
previous to his departure for New-Orleans.
Last appearance but two of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. WHITING,
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE, Mrs. A. H. ALLEN,
Miss ADA CLIFTON.
LAST NIGHT OF FAUVRETTE.
Fauvrette.....Miss Robertson
Bernard.....Mr. Dion Boucicault
Maurice..Mr. Geo. Jordan | Michel..Mr. A. H. Davenport
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Splash, in which chnracter he will execute a solo on the violin and a dance.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
THURSDAY—Thanksgiving Day. Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Last afternoon performance of JESSIE BROWN for juveniles.
Evening at 7½ o'clock,
A GREAT BILL for the Festival Night.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, and last appearance of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and DION BOURCICAULT.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
NOTICE.
THE LAST
PERFORMANCE OF
JESSIE BROWN.
A Grand Entertainment will be given
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
Commencing at Two o'clock and ending at Four.
THE GREAT INDIAN DRAMA,
JESSIE BROWN; or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW!
In which
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
And the whole of the brilliant Company will appear.
Tickets for Children.....25 cents.
GRAND PERFORMANCE IN THE EVENING.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT!
BEING THE 65TH
AND THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
The management beg to announce that
ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
a Grand Performance will be given as a parting token to this admirable artist. The entertainments comprising this Benefit will be duly announced.
The gentlemen o members of
THE CALEDONIAN CLUB,
through a unanimous vote of their Committee, passed on their last session, resolved to tender a mark of their esteem and public approbation to their celebrated countrywoman,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
whose performance of the Highland Heroine, Jessie Brown, has warmed so many Scotch hearts, and has awakened so many happy and kindly memories.
Understanding that on
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
her FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance will take place at Niblo's Garden, the Caledonian Club, in full uniform, preceded by their Pipers, will attend on that occasion, when they sincerely trust that "a gathering" will be sounded to all Scotch friends to do a kindly honor to "the Scotch lassie."

## NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.

THE GRAND RAVEL COMPANY,
FORTY IN NUMBER,
Under the management of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
Will commence a short SEASON of FOUR WEEKS, previous to their departure for New-Orleans and Havana,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858.
There will be found in the Company the favorite Dansense,
Mlle. YRCA MATHIAS;
The graceful Tight-Rope Dansense
Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
and a host of other talent.
Prices as usual. Full particulars in future announcements.

## LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858.
and
Every night during the Week,
and
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee | Mr. Jefferson |
| Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet | Mr. Varray |
| Lord Dundreary | Mr. Sothern |
| Coyle, Attorney-at-Law | Mr. Barnett |
| Abel Murcott, his clerk | Mr. Couldock |
| Binney, a butler | Mr. Peters |
| Florence Trenchard | Miss Laura Keene |
| Mrs. Mountchesington | Miss Mary Wells |
| Augusta, Georgina, her daughters | Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern |
| Mary Meredith | Miss Sara Stevens |

To conclude with the screaming farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Principal characters by Messrs. Burnett and Peters, and Misses McCarthy, Wells and Sothern.
NOTICE.
In order to afford Ladies and Children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1858.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

## WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Great and unprecedented success of Tom Taylor's last new comedy, called
GOING TO THE BAD.
It will be repeated every evening.
There will be an afternoon performance on Thanksgiving Day. John Brougham's celebrated burlesque,
NEPTUNES DEFEAT, and DYING FOR LOVE
will be played.
Doors open at 1½; performance commences at 2 o'clock.

## BROADWAY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
OTHELLO,
As presented in London.
Mr. E. EDDY as OTHELLO.
To be followed by the beautiful drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To conclude with KING OF CLUBS.

## PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858, will be presented the new local Drama entitled
THE MYSTERIES AND CRIMES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
After which the Drama of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
The whole to conclude with
ENGAGEMENTS BY SEA AND LAND.

## BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 17,
The performance will commence with
THE PILOT.
MAGIC BARREL.
TURN OUT.
To conclude with
JUMBO JUM.

## FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF
A. H. DAVENPORT
At Niblo's, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.
PAUVRETTE,
In which Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, Mr. G. JORDAN, and the whole Company will appear.
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
SPLASH, with violin solo and dance..Mr. DAVENPORT

## PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.

Sixth-av. and 14th-st.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL, the great French equestrienne.
W. PASTOR, and all the great equestrians.
The fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, with fifty children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½.
Tickets, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.

## BANVARD'S

GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

## WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.

VISIT
OAK HALL,
Nos. 81 and 86 Fulton-st.

THE COLLECTION OF ELEGANT OIL-paintings, now on view at No. 751 Broadway, will be sold by public auction next TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Open to the public day and evening until the time of sale.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-9.—The first concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1858, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Messrs. PHILIP MAYER, LOUIS SCHREIBER, E. MOLLENHAUER, J. NOLL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Lois, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order
L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

BANVARD'S THANKSGIVING DAY.—FOUR representations of the magnificent DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, with the far-famed Panorama of the HOLY LAND, on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 10½ A. M. 2, 4, and 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

GREAT DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.—UNION Course, Long Island—Trotting. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock, a match for $5,000, play or pay, a good day and good track; mile heats, best three in five, names h. *Lantern* and mate; B. Mare George Spicer names h. *Lantern* and mate; B. Mare names h. stallion *Ethan Allen* and mate. The cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the Course, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over. Fare, to go and return, 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

## ON EXHIBITION.

The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

## CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

472 Broadway, below Grand-st.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, and every evening during the week, THE FRENCH DANCING-MASTER, Mr. COWEN. Red Tickets can be had of all the stage doors of the principal lines on Broadway, running to the several ferries, at 25 cents each, including stage fare to the Hall.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 18,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Children Half Price. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

FANNY DEANE CONCERT AND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT AT MOZART HALL.—On THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 2 o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Miss DEANE will appear in a variety of characters and costumes, and will be assisted by a host of talent. During the AFTERNOON Mr. WEST, the Great Ventriloquist and Delineator of Comic Characters, will make his first appearance in New-York. Admission for children in the Afternoon, 12 cents. Tickets in the Evening, 25 cents.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

# LECTURES.

## HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The
SECOND LECTURE IN THE COURSE,
Will be delivered by
BAYARD TAYLOR,
on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 8th-av., and 31st-st.
Subject—*Life in the North.*
Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Third Lecture on Dec. 13, by the Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., on *Eras in the French History.*
Fourth Lecture on Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS, on *Democracy and Education.*
Fifth Lecture on Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, on *Aaron Burr.*
Sixth Lecture on Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, on *London.*
Seventh Lecture on Feb. 14, by ELIHU BURRIT.
Eighth Lecture on Feb. 28.
Single tickets, 25 cents; tickets for the balance of the course of seven lectures, $1 31. Tickets may be had at the following places:
A. W. Walker, No. 352 9th-av.; S. Campbell, No. 351 8th-av.; A. M. Kanouse, No. 435 Broadway; A. Ranney, No. 253 Broadway; Pangburn & Candee, No. 160 9th-av.; J. McKechnie, No. 440 8th-av.
Mr. S. LASAR will preside at the organ.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST-GRADUATE COURSE—SCHOOL OF LETTERS—HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.
Hon. G. P. MARSH—*English Language*—Every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock.
Prof. LIEBER—*History of Commerce*—Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 4 o'clock.
Prof. NAIRNE—Ethics, introductory—(Free) at 8 o'clock MONDAY EVENING, 15th, and on each subsequent MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Prof. DWIGHT—Law School, DAILY, (except Saturday,) at 4 o'clock.

THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
DAILY at the College in 49th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock, (except Friday and Saturday,) including the Mechanics of Ethereal Matter, Astronomy, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry. CHAS. KING,
President Columbia College.

LECTURE COMMITTEES.—MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S present engagements are: Albany, (Y. M. A.,) 15th, 17th, and 19th inst. Brooklyn Inst., 18th; Buffalo, (Y. M. A.,) 23d, 24th, and 26th; Rochester, 25th, Mr. V. will return to New-York by Jan. 1.
☞ All applications must inclose a stamp for reply.
NEW-YORK HOTEL, Nov. 13, 1858.

LECTURES IN FRENCH, ON FRENCH Literature and history, by M. CHARLES MIEL, every WEDNESDAY at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., at his residence, No. 44 East 11th-st., between 3d and 2d avs. Admission 50 cents; twelve tickets $5. N. B.—A few select boarders taken in M. Miel's family.

A LECTURE UPON OUR ENGLISH AS it is spoken, with poetical illustrations, will be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, Jr., at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the music stores, book-stores and at the door.

# INSTRUCTION

## RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

## BOYS' SCHOOL,

No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Law Class of this institution will hereafter be divided into two sections; the first will meet at 8½ or 9 o'clock A. M., as may be most convenient. It will be organized on WEDNESDAY 17th inst., at 9 o'clock; the other section will meet, as heretofore, at 4 o'clock; held at the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. The entire class will be present in the moot courts. The members of the Law Class are invited to attend the lectures in the School of Letters without additional charge.
CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 24. Circulars may be made at PHELPS, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WISE MASON, Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, is desirous of teaching a few pupils the piano-forte, either at their or her own residence. For terms, which are moderate, apply to Miss RAVEN, Mrs. Raven Denton's Ladies' Select Seminary, No. 63 Warren-st., Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 17,
The performance will commence with
THE PILOT.
MAGIC BARREL.
TURN OUT.
To conclude with
JUMBO JUM.

FARWELL BENEFIT
OF
A. H. DAVENPORT
At Niblo's, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.
PAUVRETTE,
In which Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, Mr. G. JORDAN, and the whole Company will appear.
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
SPLASH, with violin solo and dance..Mr. DAVENPORT

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
Sixth-av. and 14th-st.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL, the great French equestrienne.
W. PASTOR, and all the great equestrians.
The fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, with fifty children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½.
Tickets, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—PROF. PAUL DYRSEN will commence, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, an evening class for beginners, to consist of six gentlemen only. For particulars apply at his residence, No. 109 West 16th-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—E. TELLERING, No. 483 Broadway, (established 1852,) will call on or receive new scholars for private instruction in the above languages, and make translations; will also teach English branches and classics. His *Method of German*, 50c.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 20th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

# TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—IN THE MONTICELLO ACADEMY, Sullivan County, N. Y., Jan. 1. A well-educated and experienced teacher, to instruct in the English and Mathematical departments. He must be a member of some Protestant Church, whose moral character, deportment and manners, are of a high order. These latter qualifications are essential. Also, immediately, in same school, a gentleman who understands and can teach, thoroughly, Vocal and Instrumental (piano) Music. None but a superior master need apply. Address MONTICELLO ACADEMY, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a lady competent to instruct in all the English branches, also in French and music; salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address A. Y., No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL and other pendants, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 88 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a highly respectable person; is competent to take the entire charge of a widower's house, where there are children; who is of industrious and economizing habits, is not afraid to work; has reference as to character, if required. Address a note to M. D., housekeeper, 34 Division F Post-Office, and it will be attended to without delay until suited.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, of excellent family and good education, is desirous of a situation in a nice family; would be found a pleasing companion; understands dressmaking and the French language. Also, some music. Has no objection to go to the country or California. Address or call Miss C. v. W., at No. 178 7th-st., upper side, on Tompkins-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would be willing to assist with children; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years; no objection to travel South with a family. Apply at No. 137 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, WILLING WOMAN. A situation as good cook and baker, and excellent laundress; she has a good boy, 13 years old, who would be very useful. She would take small wages, if the boy was taken with her; would go to the country; understands the managing of milk and butter. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as first-rate cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as a most excellent chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as laundry maid, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has lived with some of the most respectable families; has the best of City reference from her last place. No objections to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece situations, one as cook in all its branches, does part of the washing, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8; the other as chambermaid and waitress, wages $6. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and French embroideries; has the best of City references from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City refereece from her last place which she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to assist in chamberwork or taking care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds pastries, soups, jellies, desserts, game, &c.; an objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country, or to travel with a family. The best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d av., cor. 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework and plain sewing in a private family in the City; wishes to make herself generally useful. Has best of City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear, 1st floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse: can take the entire charge and bring it up by hand; or an invalid lady; will go as sick nurse; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Apply to No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of recommendations; would not object to do housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 23 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, COMpetent cook, willing to assist in the plain washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 University-place, in John J. Morris' grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation, as an experienced chambermaid; no objection to the care of children, or to assist in waiting. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable family; can bake bread and biscuit if required; good testimonials given. Address or inquire at No. 74 Hammond-st, fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a native of the West Indies, as competent nurse and plain sewer, and light chamberwork if required; and also her sister, as seamstress and housekeeper. Call at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; can do all kinds of poultry and pastry. No objection to the country. Has best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable young girl; understands all kinds

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove about Nov. 18, to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry of entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.

### SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for
Hams.....11c. to 11¾c.
Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¾c. to 9¾c.
Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7¾c.
City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c.
Bacon.....10¾c. to 11c.
Sagged Meats, ¼c. ₰ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Prime Mess, $17 50.
Prime Mess Country Mess, $17 50.
Leaf Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
Cash.—No orders filled except for cash.

### TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.
The General Courier and Travelling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; terms prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Burry-st., St. James', London.

### LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
ALMOST NEW
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Made to order by a favorite builder.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

LEE & CO.'S
WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

### SLOTE & JANES,
Engravers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

### THE NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
At the annual election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year, held on the 8th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:
CORNELIUS C. VANDERPLANCK, President.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, First Vice-President.
JOHN BROADHEAD, Second Vice-President.
JACOB HARSEN, Third Vice-President.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Fourth Vice-President.
JAMES M. VERMILYE, Treasurer.
RICHARD P. MUNT, Jr., Secretary.
WORTHINGTON ROMAINE, Assistant Secretary.
MANAGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. J. Van Wagenen, | John Alstyne, |
| Frederick De Peyster, | James W. Beekman, |
| John J. Cisco, | James Manley, |
| Benjamin H. Field, | James De Peyster Ogden, |
| Augustus Schell, | Wm. Dumont, |
| James B. Kip, | Andrew Warner. |
| Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., | Chapiains. |
| Rev. Wm. I. Johnson, D. D., | |
| Edward L. Beadle, M. D., | Physicians. |
| Abraham Dubois, M. D., | |
| Alban W. Francis, M. D., | |
| Duncan C. Cheesman, M. D., | Consulting Physicians |

STEWARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Peter Van Buren, | John D. Van Buren, |
| Charles H. Pinckney, | Charles Roome, |
| Edward B. Hays, | Wm. H. Johnson, |
| | John Groshon. |

WORTHINGTON ROMAINE, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

DR. GOUAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP
Well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, different nations, established in London in 1851, beg ERUPTIONS, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, FLESH, &c., besides being the very best COMPOUND ever invented. GOURAUD'S INVISIBLE POWDER, for pale lips and cheeks, WHITE, unfinished, red or heated faces. HAIR GRACEFULLY converts red, gray or light hair to a rich black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow and make the hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOUAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-st., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Stockholder, CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

### SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 25 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For terms inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary. No. 1 Wall-st.

### HALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROADWAY, proprietors of Sall's Patent Reel Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

### MATRIMONIAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF
the Medical College, now pursuing a course of professional study, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady. The writer will be of pleasing address, good culture, and not under seventeen years of age. The correspondence will be held strictly confidential. Address Box No. 428, Cambridge, Washington-co., N. Y.

### $15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED
in elegance and utility by any $40 set in the market. Gold, $20; filling, silver electro-plated gold, $3; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, assuring all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 444 Broadway, 2 blocks west of Broadway.

### JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL
Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, chilblains, &c., in a few days. JONES' Italian Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, restores and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 50 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 308, 539, and 889 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

### CARRIAGES FOR SALE, AT A GREAT
Sacrifice, the owner having left the country, a close coupé coach, made to order in Paris, by Ehsler, entirely new, and costing $1,500; also, a brougham, by the same maker; also, a New-York made dog-cart, two seats to weight French harness, a tandem harness, and stable ware. Can be seen for a week, at No. 32 5th-av.

### CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—AN IMPORTED
French coupe in perfect order for sale very low. Apply at new No. 30 West 24th-st.

### CHEAP STEAM ENGINE.—THIRTY-HORSE
power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds; was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

### TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY,
which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

### RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAV-
ing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

### BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MAR-
ble bed tables for sale with—my new improved cushions. Private houses furnished, and public rooms fitted up. Tables to let. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

### AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE
celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

### $4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF
Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

### COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR
for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OUR CLIENT, MR. JAMES YOUNG, OF Glasgow, having transferred to a Company in the United States the exclusive right to use in the United States his patent for making Oil from Coal, which patent was issued by the Government of the United States on the 2d day of March, 1852, and Mr. Young having guaranteed to such Company that he will sustain and defend said patent against all persons infringing the same.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of making Oil from Coal, that legal measures will be immediately adopted against all persons infringing said patent.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Solicitors for said Young.
Dated Nov. 10, 1858. No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the eighth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.
n10-1w28w*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, in his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 law6w*

## PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th st., New-York.
The remedy is purely vegetable, and exercises all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL A CASH business on Broadway an old establishment, which paid over $2,000 net profit last year, or will employ a suitable person, who can invest $1,500 or $1,000, to superintend it. Terms very desirable. Address P. B. C. Broadway Letter-Office.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, en Park, cor. Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMunnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS TOGETHER ON 97TH AND 98th st., between 10ist., 102d and 103d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Also,
Lots 105th-st. and 5th-av. and 115th-st. and 5th av.
Also,
Lots on 87th-st. and 4th-av.
Also,
Lots on 52d-st. and 5th-av., on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

$2.900.—ONE-THIRD COST, THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to H. ADAIR.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, finely located, No. 156 West 34th-st. second house east of the Church; house built in the best manner, with the modern improvements; size, 22.8 feet front by 55 feet deep; lot half the house; can be seen by applying on the premises. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 150 West 24th-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 1 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, Between Lexington and 4th Avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of
ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—VERY LOW, AND POSSESSION IMMEdiately, the convenient and pleasantly-located 3-story brick house No. 9 Laight-st., directly fronting Canal-st., having fine large yard and the modern conveniences. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE—ON 65th, 66th and 99th sts., near 8th-av. The above described lots can be purchased at low prices and on very easy terms; will make a very desirable investment. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 8th-av.

CARPENTER AND BOX-MAKING SHOP FOR SALE.—Down town, in an an excellent location, long and well established. A good lease of the building at a low rent. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, No. 10 Centre-st.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY—NEAR CANAL-STREET.—For sale, cheap, the very desirable lot, with brick and frame buildings thereon, No. 17 Orchard-st., 75 feet from Canal-st., size of lot 22x79; rents for $480. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

HOUSE TO LET.—THAT HANDSOME BROWN-stone front house No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway; has all the modern improvements; a part of the furniture for sale, if required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 3 Beach-st., containing Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau st.

TO MILKMEN.—DAIRY FARM OF 130 ACRES, with good substantial buildings; plenty fruit of all kinds; with all the stock, crops, implements &c., situate in Westchester, 45 miles from New-York. Terms accommodating. Apply in the evening at No. 158 West 13th-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION NOW—RENT $300—A new sung house, gas, range, &c., convenient to the cars and only 15 minutes from the centre of business in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st., or Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, SOUTH side of 86th-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av., with a double house, with nine rooms. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st. Price $4,250. Terms easy—well suited for two small families.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No. 118 West 39th-st., near 7th av., 20.6 front, at the low price of $9,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SELEYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—IN NORTH CAROLina, now being worked in a small way to great profit; or a part of the property will be sold to a party who will furnish capital to extend the works. Apply to WM. A. ALLEN, No. 44 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, No. 737 6th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, and kitchen; gas in each room; all in best order; rent $175 per annum. Apply to
J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale or exchange in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family; contains all the modern improvements; in a good location. Apply at No. 309 East 10th-st.; rent $25 per month.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place, Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES, ATTENTION!
HERTS & MOSS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., near Broadway, a large and elegant stock of made-up Furs, Real sable, Hudson's Bay mink, fitch, ermine, French sable, squirrel, river mink, and other large capes, victorines, tippets, capes, muffs, cuffs, gloves, muffers, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers—No. 5½ Pine-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SLEIGH ROBES! SLEIGH ROBES!
Gentlemen in want of sleigh and lap robes, gloves, collars, mufflers, &c., are invited to attend the large auction sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., when we will offer an elegant assortment of robes of every description. Sale peremptory for cash. Catalogues ready and goods on view early on morning of sale.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Barclay-st.,
By order of Messrs. EDWARD P. HEYER & CO.,
The entire balance of their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
ALSO,
All the shelving, counters, drawers and fixtures in the above store.
Terms 6 months. Catalogues now ready.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PREMPtory auction sale of rich and costly Household Furniture, at the residence No. 111 west 14th-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
PARLORS
Contain rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocade; elegant rosewood piano-forte, full seven octave, set with keys of real pearl, and piano-stool, together with a rich embroidered cloth cover; also, three solid rosewood tables, with marble tops; rosewood etageres, with marble tops, glass doors, &c.; bronze and Washington busts, elegant China vases and Parian marble ornaments, pier and mantel mirrors, a variety of rich oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; also, velvet and tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades, &c.
DINING ROOM.
Rich tapestry carpets, solid oak extension table, ruby and crystal glassware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, decanters, rich China tea sets, cake baskets, ivory-handled knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, the whole contents of six elegantly furnished bedrooms, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, carpets, hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—JOHN LEVISON will sell, at the spacious salesroom, No. 281 Broadway, (opposite Stewart's,) THIS MORNING, Nov. 17, and will be continued on FRIDAY, Nov. 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, the most superb collection of fine oil-paintings ever offered at public sale. These paintings are all richly mounted in gold leaf frames, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder without reserve. In this collection will be found a superb copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair;" also a fine painting (10x50) of the "Fortune-Teller;" an original painting, "The Broken Pitcher;" "Washington in Uniform;" magnificent landscapes by Hartwicke, Sommers, and other noted landscape painters; superb fruit-pieces by Roesen; the "Immaculate Conception," after Murillo; "Noah and his Family in the Ark," "I and his Two Daughters;" fine cattle pieces, after Cooper. Also, a great variety of other rare, pleasing and interesting subjects, subjects suitable for parlor, cabinet or sal on. The public and connoisseurs are invited to attend this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of superb fancy goods, comprising elegant marble vases and urns of classic and antique designs, superb bronze groups and statuettes of Music and Poetry, Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy, Ajeilas and Moreo, the Huguenot and Leopard, silver-plated candlesticks, Bohemian glass-ware, magnificently cut and engraved vases, wine sets, fruit stands, decanters, card-receivers, goblets, &c.; elegant silver-plated waiters of all sizes, tea and coffee sets, casters, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass decanters, goblets, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed at small cost. Also, a solid sterling silver tea set.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
STERLING SILVER TEA SET.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a Solid Sterling Silver Ten and Coffee Set, weighing 172 ounces.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocade and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c.
Also, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEENA, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair Indian ponies, long tails, 5 and 6 years old, good travelers, &c., &c., very stylish drivers, and warranted sound and kind in every particular. Also, a set silver-plated harness, quite new and in good order. Also, a shifting-top wagon, in good order, made by Swinerton, and to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Dark bay horse, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind in all harness.
Bay horse, 10 years, 14½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness.
Set of light harness, and one set heavy do., and one country farm wagon.

E. H. LUNLOW, Auctioneer.
NO. 55 HESTER-STREET.—REFEREE'S sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court.
The two-story frame dwelling-house, with brick front, No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. One half the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 5 years.
D. P. HALL, Referee.
CHARLES B. HART, Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 13 William-st., part of a stock of a retailer, by order of assignees, comprising a large assortment of desirable goods; also, plated tablespoons and forks; also, an invoice of horse-shoe, paint and scrub brushes; 100 dozen porcelain door, drawer and shutter knobs; files, rasps, axes, hatchets, brass goods, tacks, screws, &c., &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS EVENING, NOV. 17, the collection of fine oil-paintings now on exhibition at No. 751 Broadway. These have been selected with great care in France and Germany during the past year, and imported from Europe the present Autumn, and are now offered to the public with confidence as being equal to any collection of modern paintings hitherto presented in this City.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See cntalogue.

A. S. FICKARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale are many very desirable goods for the season, suited both to City and country trade. Catalogues morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THANKSGIVING AT THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The usual Thanksgiving Festival will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The children will take part in the exercises. The Home will be open to visitors from 2½ to 8½ P. M. With a family of one hundred and fifty to provide for, and an exhausted treasury, the managers will gratefully receive any assistance that may be proffered

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE CHANFRAU Battalion are requested to be punctual in attendance at the meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Chanfrau's Café, No. 65 Barclay-st. The Battalion will assemble at the house above-named on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for parade. By order of JAMES L. WAUGH, Commandant.
J. S. BUTLER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, 1 ec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF poor widows, with small children, will hold its annual meeting on THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 7 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Dr. Potts' church, University-place.

## POLITICAL.

CARD TO THE ELECTORS!—THE GERMAN Republican Central Committee has in its meeting on the 17th inst., in respect to the next election.
*Resolved*, Apart from all regard to politics, to use every influence that only able and respectable men shall be nominated candidates to the offices of our community, and be supported by all means.
*Resolved*, That all good citizens shall be requested to unite for this purpose, and aim to have elected by more activity before, and by a greater participation on, the electionable and respectable candidates, because only in consequence of the prevalent carelessness nominations have been made like those of the last Convention, which have dissatisfied a great part of the electors.
*Resolved*, That these resolutions shall be published in the newspapers.
On commission. AD. LANGE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD CITIZENS' AND TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.—A Committee of Conference from the XXth Ward, would be happy to meet with, and invite members of like Associations from the X'lth, XIXth, XXIst, and XXIId Wards, to confer with them on the selection of candidates for the Council Districts comprising the above Wards. The meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Association, TO MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at L. martine Hall, corner of 29th-st., and 8th-av.
EDWARD WALKER, President.
JOSEPH MILLWARD, Secretary.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 176?.

CAPITAL.....$28

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HONOSDON, Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORE, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscript on to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Dreer, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, held at their office on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:
Wm. A. Darling, Samuel Jandon, Wilson G. Hunt,
Henry R Remsen, Wm. H. Webb, Maithy G. Lane,
William Remsen, George G Waters, Peter deMartin,
Henry Hart, Clarkson N. Potter, John B. Hobby,
William J. Valentine.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on the 15th inst., WM. A. DARLING was unanimously reelected President, and WM. REMSEN, vice-President.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, President.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of Incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth Installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees,
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 8th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

BILLS

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Board of Councilmen met last evening, C. H. HASWELL in the chair. Several papers were received from the Aldermen and laid over under the rule. The President submitted an act, which was laid over, to prevent the discharge of ordnance south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, except on the Battery and in the Central Park, under a penalty of $50 for each offence. On Thursday next, at 9½ A. M., the Croton Light Guard are to be reviewed in the Park. The Councilmen accepted their invitation to be present. A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw a warrant of $2,000 to be applied to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund was laid over. The ordinance passed July 18, 1853, fixing the compensation of the Collector and Deputy Collectors of Assessment, was so amended that those officials shall hereafter receive an equal part of 2½ per cent. on all items of assessment returned during their term of office to the Bureau of Arrears. The following are the more important of the reports adopted: To rebuild the carriage of Hose Co. No. 14; in favor of giving No. 31 a new engine; to pay Patrick Burns' bill of $712 68, for keeping the City lamps in repair during January, February, March, and April of this year; and concurring to amend the ordinance regulating the Fire Department. A report was also adopted, concurring to pave Thirty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avennes, with Belgian pavement. The Board concurred in directing the Street Commissioner to cause the necessary repairs to be made to piers Nos. 56 and 57, East River. The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of appropriating $500 to the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital. Adopted. The Comptroller was directed to advertise for a lot of ground between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth streets, and between Seventh and Ninth avenues, for Engine Company No. 43. A communication was received from the Croton Aquednct Department, submitting the award of contract for paving Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avennes, with Belgian Pavement.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMHOUSE.—The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the presiding officer, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., was called to the Chair. Mrs. OLIVE M. DEVOE and Mrs. ELIZABETH M. TABER, sisters, the latter a deaf-mute, addressed the Board a letter with reference to the deaf and dumb children under its charge, who are too young to be admitted to the Asylum. They propose to establish a school for the care and instruction of such children, and wish to know whether the Governors will pass this class over to them and make an appropriation for their support. The matter was referred to the Committee on Randall's Island. Fifty dollars were appropriated to enable the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum to keep their Thanksgiving appropriately. Considerable discussion arose on a resolution, offered by Mr. MOLONEY, to appoint a special Committee to improve the condition of the office of the Almshouse Commissioners, and to look after a site for a new one. It was finally decided to confine the duty of the Committee to looking-up a new site. The majority seemed to think they could be contented for a few months in rooms their predecessors had occupied for years. Governor DUANE moved that the letter which Dr. JACKSON had addressed the Governors, disputing Dr. MORTON'S claim of being the original discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, be taken from the table and returned to Dr. JACKSON. Governor DUANE asserted his responsibility for a statement he made with considerable emphasis, viz., that this letter was a tissue of lies from beginning to end. Yesterday morning's TIMES, he said, came out with an elaborate history of Anæsthasia, in which Mr. JACKSON is styled a Professor in every fourth or fifth line. "He is a Professor, indeed," continued Mr. DUANE; "During a late session of Congress he *professed* to be the inventor of the electric telegraph. After that he *professed* to give a report, as engineer, of land he had never seen." Mr. DUANE asserted that the patent for the discovery was originally taken out in Dr. MORTON'S name, and not in his and JACKSON'S name jointly. Gov. TOWNSEND thought the article in the TIMES worthy the perusal of every member of the Board, and seemed anxious for an adjournment that it might be properly digested. Disclaiming all personal feeling with reference to the matter, he asked that the subject might be deferred until next Tuesday night. WASHINGTON SMITH, the presiding officer, bad requested this delay as a matter of personal courtesy, as he was obliged to be absent this evening attending a sick friend. Then there would be no further opposition made to any action the Board may choose to take. The subject was accordingly deferred. The weekly statement shows that there are remaining in the different departments of the Almshouse 7,467 persons. On Nov. 14, 1857, there were 7,312 persons remaining; showing an increase of 155.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, the President, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., in the Chair. The bill of Solomon Kipp for supplies furnished to Eldridge-street jail during last October, amounting to $344 23, was presented and referred to the Committee on County Officers. The annual estimate of school expenses for 1859 from the Board of Education, was received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. A communication was received giving notice that about 2,000 gless ballot-boxes would be sold by auction at No. 100 Mercer-street on the 19th prox., to pay the storage and other expenses accrued thereon. Another communication was received from the Mayor, with a suggestion from Wilson G. Hunt and and John Halsie, the Commissioners appointed to build a new City Hall, that a Committee be appointed by the Board of Supervisors to confer with the Commissioners with regard to the proposed building. It was referred to the Special Committee on the new City Hall. A message from the Mayor vetoing a report of resolutions in favor of employing counsel in several suites against the City was read. The report and resolutions were adopted in spite of the veto of 8 to 3, and the Board adjourned to Friday, the 26th prox.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR SILLIMAN ON THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A lecture was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute, before the Mercantile Library Association of this City, by Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN Jr., on "The History and Science of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph." The audience was large, but, whether because of the decaying interest in the subject, the lack of familiarity with its more scientific details, or the execrable misadaptation of the lecture-room in all its acoustic arrangements, the assemblage thinned by degrees, and evan exhibited an impolite haste in rushing out pell-mell whilst the lecturer was concluding his address. And yet the lecture was as popular in its explanations as the subject would admit of, and the illustrative experiments were most interesting and most successful. Mr. SILLIMAN traced the history of electro-magnetism from the period of the crude but invaluable discoveries of VOLTA and GALVANI, through ORSTED and subsequent experimentalists, down to those of our own day, of whom MORSE, HOUSE and HUGHES were especially entitled to commendation for their practical improvements on the telegraphic art. He expressed his belief in the practicability of an ocean telegraph between Europe and America, but thought that more delicate apparatus would be required than those now in use.

EXHIBITION OF A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—The steam fire-engine *Eclipse*, built in Cincinnati by Mr. LATTA, and brought to this City a few days since for exhibition, played at the Park Fountain yesterday afternoon, and attracted a throng of spectators. It is the twentieth machine of the kind that has been constructed, and performed admirably. Two streams of water, each one inch and an eighth in diameter, were thrown simultaneously to great distances. The force of the machine threw streams horizontally to a distance of 260 feet. The vertical streams reached the height of 170 feet. The Broadway Bank, a very lofty building on the western side of Broadway, had its roof drenched from the hose placed inside the Park railings, and the power was constant. The construction of the *Eclipse* is similar to all of the specimens previously made by Mr. LATTA. The engine is self-propelling, requires but little fuel, and is a handsome piece of mechanism. It goes directly to Boston for exhibition. The cost of the engines is $5,500 each.

EXPECTED MILITARY VISITORS.—The "Chevelier Bines," of Philadelphia, one of the finest corps of Pennsylvania Citizen Soldiery, will arrive in New-York to-day, and remain over Thansgiving, on which day, at 2 o'clock, they will give a public exhibition of a series of new and unique military evolutions, in which they have become adepts. These evolutions are somewhat similar to the drill of the French Chasseurs. It consists of open ranks, file to the right and back face, double quick pace, solid square, &c. The exceeding beauty of the uniform of the "Blues," which is partly Oriental in its character, will, no doubt, create a sensation among our military circles. The Company numbers 110 men, most of whom are over six fee. in height. They will be commandad, on this occasion, by OLIVER W. WHITE, and be accompanied by BACH'S celebrated Brass band. They will be received, in this City, by the Lindsay Blues, one of our cracking dependent Companies. The Company will arrive this evening by the boat, *via* Camden and Amboy Railroad.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE.—A few minutes after 12 yesterday morning, a fire caught in a stable in the rear of the slaughter-house No. 57 First-avenue. A boy who was sleeping in the hay-loft over the stable, narrowly escaped being burned to death. He was saved by means of a ladder. The fire was confined to the stable—the loss being $200, and uninsured.

LEASING THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.—The Comptroller advertised that, at 1 o'clock, yesterday, he would sell, at auction, at the City Hall, the lease for ten years of the Ferry from Grand-street, New-York, to Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.; and also the lease, for the same period, of the Ferry from Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or to some landing adjacent thereto at the hour appointed there was quite a large gathering, but the sale did not take place. It was announced that the day to which the sale had been postponed would be advertised. It was stated that the reason for the postponement was that the Common Council had not yet authorized the sale.

AUCTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE RUINS.—JOHN S. BETTS, Esq., of the firm of GERARD, BETTS & Co., Auctioneers, discharged the last sad offices yesterday for the Crystal Palace romains. The cars going to Forty-fourth-street were hardly so crowded, or the square so thronged, as on the day when this once beautiful building was dedicated. Barely two hundred persons attended the sale; but these were men with an eye to the useful rather than to the ornamental. They were the principal founlry owners of the City. The chilling wind swept so unsympathizingly over the desolate space next the reservoir that none but those expecting to profit thereby could be induced to linger long where formerly there was no lack of articles pleasing to gaze upon. It required an imagination more than poetical to forge from those shapeless heaps of iron those specimens of handicraft which were the pride of their makers. But it is a philosophical principle that no particle of matter can be destroyed, and luckless fabricators of pianos, corn shellers, printing-presses, &c., &c., may have the consolation of thinking that the metal which entered into the composition of the different products of their skill may yet be made available in driving steamships over the ocean or in supporting the walls of their own residences and warehouses. Shortly before noon the sale began. The conditions were peremptory. Nothing but cash, end that, too, in bankable money, would satisfy the auctioneer's demands. All bills, too, it was announced, must be settled the day succeeding the sale. Such preliminaries being understood, the sale proceeded. Wrought-Iron was sold in lots of 1 to 3 tons; cast-Iron in lots of 10 to 500 tons. The prices for the former ranged from $22 to $35 75. The prices for the latter varied between $16 and $17 25. Among the principal buyers were D. L. SEYMOUR, J. L. JACKSON & Co., PETTEE, JUDSON & Co., W. & H. P. DOUGHERTY, JAS. MURPHY & Co., D. W. WETMORE, and SILAS C. HERRING. Late in the afternoon, when 1,500 tons had been sold, (1,300 of cast, and 200 of wrought iron,) the sale was adjourned. Four or five hundred tons remain unsold, which will be disposed of in ten days. The whole premises are to be watched by the police for one week, free of expense to the purchasers; but the property will be at the risk of the purchasers from the time of sale. Quite a number of gazers-on from out of town were coming and going through the day, but they took no active part in the sale.

A LIBEL SUIT.—Señor ANTONIO JOSE DE YRISCARI, one of the Ministers from the Republic of Nicaragua to the Government of the United States, has sued the Editor of the TIMES for libel,—laying the damages to his character at the moderate sum of $25,000. Which of the Transit Companies is at the bottom of this speculation will probably appear when the case comes to trial. Thus far we are not aware what statement in the TIMES is supposed to have inflicted this trifling injury upon His Excellency's character.

THE GAME OF CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.—The game of chess between the New-York Chess Club and the Athenæum players of Philadelphia was commenced over the wires of the American Telegrapb Company at 6 o'clock last evening. The five New-York players were seated at a table in the centre of the large apartment under the rotunda at the Merchants' Exchange, with two chess boards before them. The room was filled with amateur players who, provided with small pasteboard chess-boards, marked the progress of the game very attentively. The New-Yorkers made the first move, playing with the black chess-men. The Philadelphians declined to play an "open" game, and their second move indicated that the game would be a "close" one. Play will be commenced each evening at 6 o'clock and end at 10 o'clock. It will be continued probably for many evenings to come.

MISFORTUNE TO THE LIBERTY POLE.—The attempt, yesterday, to raise the new gigantic Liberty Pole, at the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, terminated in a disastrous failure. While the pole was being hoisted, and after it had attained an altitude of forty-five degrees, the ropes suddenly gave way, and the enormous object came tumbling to the ground, where it now lies in four broken fragments. The mass fell upon a hydrant, which it smashed, of course, and let loose a good-sized river upon the neighborhood. The idea of raising the entire pole appears to have been a mistake; it should have been hoisted in pieces.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a cold, gloomy, wintry day—a forerunner of the season that is fast approaching. Overcoats were a necessity, and even furs were not out of place. At sunrise, yesterday morning, the thermometer stood at 8° below the freezing point—unusually cold for the middle of November.

### Police Reports.

EXAMINATION OF THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS.—A good deal of interest is still manifested in the late arrests in Brooklyn, at the cottage on Myrtle-aveuue, of the three men Edward Edwards, Samuel Jamca and Edward Cook, and the woman Amelia Edwards, supposed to have been counterfeiters of United Statea coin. The apparent respectability of the partica, the bold, extensive scale of their operations, the unprccedenied akill displayed in the manufacture of the spurious coin, and the utter failure, thus far, to trace the previous history of the accused, have combined to render the case one of more than ordinary interest. One of the prisoners (Cook) has shown that he was an innocent visitor at the house when the Police made their descent. Upon this showing he was discbarged. He cleims, however, to know nothing as to the antecedents of the accused, or, if he does, insists on preserving the strictest silence. Capt. Walling, of the Detective Police, has been corresponding with the Police authorities of the leading Western and Southern cities to ascertain, if possible, where the prisoners operated previous to their bonoring Brooklyn with a visit about two months ago; but he has learned nothing that could give him any clue to their identity. The accused, meantime, have been locked up in Eldridge-street Jail, and still exhibit no sort of nervousness as to the result, beyond taking the natural and unavoidable step of employing defending counsel. The examination commenced at 2 P. M. yesterday, before United States Commissioner Bridgham. Detective Officer Sampson was the only witness examined, and his evidence was principally a repetition of the facts contained in the account of the arrests published in Friday's TIMES. He stated that he went to the house of the prisoners, on Thursday last, in the character of a peddler, carrying with him a box of dry goods; he rang the bell and James opened the door. He asked James if the ladies of the bouse would like to purchase any dresses or fancy articles, to which Jamea replied that the ladies of the house were not at home. While he stood at the door trying to strike a bargain with James, he heard the signal of Officer Walling, who had meantime effected an entrance from the rear. He immediately pushed James aside, and, accompanied by Officer McCord, rushed into the house and found Edwards and his wife in charge of Officers Walling and Elder. Assisted by Officer McCord, he arrested James and Cook. All four of the prisoncrs were then removed into the front room and searched. None but good money was found upon their persons. Officer McCord then opened a bureau drawer, and found therein a quantity of bogus coin, and dies for manufacturing one-dollar and twenty-shilling gold pieces. Other parts of the house were searched, and in the beck basement was found a lathe and some files, and on the mantel-piece bottles filled with chemicals, marked "nitric acid," "muriatic acid" "sulphuric acid," &c. A closet contained some twenty bottles containing chemicals, acids, vitriols, sheets of oreide, a metal about the color of gold, some of which were perforated with holes; also, pieces of oreide of the size of one-dollar and twenty-shilling gold coins. In another part of the house were fifty-two finished dies, with a lot of other counterfeiting apparatus. In one of the rooms were found two gentlemen's vests, with bogus one-dollar gold pieces in the pockets; but the officers could not tell to whom the vests belonged; none of the prisoners claimed them as their property. The examination will be resumed at 1 P. M. to-day.

SUPPOSED EXTENSIVE CIRCULATION OF MUTILATED BANK BILLS.—A Boston Bank President called yesterday on Superintendent Tallmadge, and expressed his belief that some parties were actively engaged in cutting worthless bills of his bank in circulation in this City. The name of the bank is the Maverick Bank, the President, Samuel Hall, and the amount of the worthless bills $50,000. Mr. Hall says that some time ago he and several of the directors took $50,000 of mutilated bills of their bank to an iron foundry, consigned them to the furnace, and then left. Since then bills upon their bank with burned edges have been presented at their desk and elsewhere. They traced one of the bills to a workman who had been employed in the foundry, but who, directly after the wholesale bill burning in question, threw up his situation, and had since kept himself sedulously secluded. The similar appearance of the edges of the bills shows, beyond a doubt, that they belonged to the $50,000 package supposed to have been destroyed. It is believed that the missing workman, immediately after the bills were cast into the forge, and as soon as the backs of the Directors were turned, rescued the package from the flames, and then threw up his situation at his good luck. He is supposed to have had confederates in getting rid of the bills. Several Detectives have been commissioned by Superintendant Tallmadge, to assist in the search for the guilty parties.

HOTEL THIEVES.—Better dressed, more pleasing and more gentlemanly men are not to be found than hotel thieves—we mean the crack thieves, who stop at crack hotels, take the best rooms, and drink the best wine. Two of this enterprising class were found at 1 o'clock yesterday morning plying their vocation at the Gramercy Park House. The night watchman detected them trying door-knobs, and caused their arrest. Several watches and other articles, which they had stolen from the rooms of boarders, were found in their possession. Skelcton keys, nippers, and other professional implements were also found upon them. They gave their names as A. L. Vooris and A. King. Justice KELLY consigned them to Jeffarson Market prison.

PRECOCIOUS SPECIMEN OF YOUNG AMERICA.—An instance of unusual precocity, on the part of a youthful American, has just been developed in the case of one Thomas Killeled, a boy 16 years of age. Young Thomas resided with his parents at No. 282 Avenue B, wore a stylish choker collar, a stove-pipe beaver, smoked bad segars and drank worse liquor. These offences are not known in the police calender. But he did not stop here. He saw Emily Mulligan a girl nine years old, was captivated by her charms, and proposed an elopement. Taking $250 of his father's funds, he ran away with the girl and the money. He was found yesterday—having squandered most of the money—and was taken before Justice KELLY and locked up for trial.

ASSAULTING AN EX-JUSTICE.—Michael Donnelly, a butcher, decided yesterday to administer a little law on his own hook. He had been sued for $7,000, and, not liking the way the suit was managed, he attacked Ex-Justice Clarke, the oppnsing counsel, and gave him a dreadful beating. Donnelly was committed to answer for his violence, and Mr. Clarke was committed to the charge of a physician, his injuries being serious.

THE WARBECK BANK BILLS.—The five youths arrested a few days since on suspicion of having been extensively engaged in swindling merchants with the worthless Warbeck Bank bills, were arraigned yesterday before Justice BRENNAN. Only one, Charles Groves, *alias* Charles Livingston, could be identified or implicated in the swindle, and he was committed for trial. The other three arrested parties were discharged.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—Late last night a *posse* of Policemen, attached to the Tombs Police Court, made a descent on the gambling house No. 551 Broadway, kept by a man named Housewright. The officers had considerable trouble in gaining admission, and when they succeeded the gamblers had fled, taking their apparatus with them.

### Coroner's Inquests.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—About daylight, yesterday morning, an unknown man was found lying dead on the sidewalk at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets. He was coarsely dressed, and showed no marks of violence. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THE FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.—RICHARD BISHOP, who was injured at the collision, on Thursday last, of the two Peck-slip ferry boats, died yesterday, at the City Hospital, from his injuries. To-day the inquest will be held. He belonged to Hempstead, L. I., and leaves a family.

FATAL SCALD8.—GEORGE A. FELLERMANN a child three years old, yesterday fell into a kettle of boiling water and was fatally scalded. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The annual course of lectures before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library was opened last evening by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston, under most favorable auspices. Every seat was filled long before the lecturer appeared, though he was characteristically prompt; and when he entered the hall, he was warmly received by the audience. Several well-known gentlemen occupied the platform with the speaker. Mr. ROBERTS, after a brief explanatory address, introduced Mr. QUINCY, who, on coming forward, was again greeted with applanse. The subject of the lecture was LAFAYETTE, and embraced, in addition to an eloquent eulogy upon his character and services in the cause of American Independence, an array of facts and incidente connected with his visit to this country in 1824, which deeply interested the audience. The personal acquaintance of the speaker with LAFAYETTE, and his intimate relations with him during his triumphant receptions throughout New-England, traveling with him in the same carriage, and gathering, by personal intercourse, many of the most interesting facts which he related, imparted a freshness to the narrative, as well as a faithfulness in delineation of the person and manners of the great patriot which well repaid the attention of the listeners. The lecture embraced a history of the entire career of LAFAYETTE, not only in this country, but in his own, after his return in 1825. His first reception in Boston; the oration of welcome by EDWARD EVERETT; his presence at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, and the oration of WEBSTER, were passages which received the marked applause of the audience. The next lecture will be by the Hon. DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, who has selected *The Passions* as his subject.

[Advertisement.]

WILL FAMILIES BE WISE?

All families should obtain a full and never-failing supply of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet, as it prevents piles (and is a luxury to the healthy) and also cures that terrible disease. All other paper, both plain and printed, is *poisonous* and productive of much suffering. This is a *pure* medicated paper, harmless as a preventive, and unequaled as a remedy. As a matter of economy it is (if for no other agreeable and beneficial consideration) something that should secure the patronege of everybody. A package of 500 sheets can be secured for 50 cents, at Mr. GAYETTY'S office, No. 41 Ann-street. All druggists, wholesale and retail, sell this wonderful article.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX ON HATS.—The hatter, KNOX of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, being himself thoroughly acquainted with every department of the business, and the manufactory being under his personal supervision, the articles made are of the very best quality, and not only pleasing to the eye, but calculated to do the wearer good service. As a remarkable combination of grace, elegance and neatness, his Fall style of hats is preeminent, and cannot be excelled.

[Advertisement.]

THAYENDANEGEA!—"Ned Buntline's" new Indian tale, entitled "Thayendanegea the Scourge, or the War Eagle of the Mohawks, is now ready in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, at all news dépôts. It is an exciting historical romance, full of fire, pathos, poetry and beauty, and is especially interesting to New-Yorkers on account of its interesting reminiscences of JOSEPH BRANDT, the great Chief of the Six Nations. Read Thayendanegea!

[Advertisement.]

THE WAY TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.—Get up such delightful entertainments as they propose to give nearly every hour, morning, noon and evening, tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day, at Barnum's Museum. To-day, besides that monstrous Giant, that pretty dwarf lady, and all the other curiosities, Dr. VALENTINE and THONON'S Miniature World fascinate with their performances there this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Those who can save themselves and do not, must be classed in the category of suicides. These medicines cure Erysipelas, Dropsies, Cancers, Ague, and Asthma. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, is the only recognized Aurist in the United States, and may be consulted by those suffering from deafness, noise in the head, and all discharges from the ear, with the best assurance of success. His terms are within the reach of all.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says that Capt. Oakes has been instructed to take command of the Wichita Expedition In the event that Major Van Dorn's wounds prevent him from taking the field. Capt. Bradfute's Company from Chadbourne has been ordered to join the Expedition—so that there will be seven companies of Cavalry operating in the Indian country.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 16.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90... | 94⅜ | |
| 3,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 96⅜ | |
| 15,000 | do..... | 96⅝ | |
| 500 | do..... | 97 | |
| 7,000 | N. Car. St. 6s.... | 98⅜ | |
| 21,000 | Mo. State 6s..... | 89⅞ | |
| 25,000 | do..... | b60 89¾ | |
| 10,000 | Cal. St. 7s new bds | 89 | |
| 5,000 | M. State 6 bds. | 107⅜ | |
| 34,000 | Mich. State 6s'63. | 101⅜ | |
| 7,000 | H. R. RR. 3d mt. | 72 | |
| 4,000 | Her. RR. 1st mt.. | 88 | |
| 500 | Ill. Cen. RR. bds | 83½ | |
| 4,000 | T. H. & A. 2d mt. | 46 | |
| 5,000 | C. & H. J. C. bds | 27 | |
| 2,000 | C. Ft. P. & F. Dulac Land Grant Bds.. | 14 | |
| 6,000 | L. E. & W. 2d m. Bs | 53 | |
| 500 | N. J. Cen. 2d m. Bs | 89 | |
| 4,000 | Gal. & Chic. 1st m | 98 | |
| 1,000 | M. So. 2d m. Bds. | 63 | |
| 20 | Bk. State of N. Y. | 102 | |
| 10 | Com. Bank..... | 99 | |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. C. Co.. | 97⅜ | |
| 254 | Penn. Coal Co..... | 79 | |
| 100 | Cum. Preferred.... | 22¾ | |
| 20 | Amer. Guano Co.... | 9¾ | |
| 100 | Mil. & Miss. R. R.. | 13 | |
| 170 | Pacific M. S. S. Co. | 103 | |
| 100 | do..... | b tw'k. 105⅜ | |
| 25 | do..... | 106⅛ | |
| 50 | do..... | 105¾ | |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R.. | b15 82 | |
| 800 | do..... | s30 82 | |
| 150 | do..... | s15 82 | |
| 50 | do..... | s10 82⅛ | |
| 100 | do..... | s29 82 | |
| 865 | do..... | 82½ | |
| 50 | do..... | b30 82¾ | |
| 300 | do..... | s10 82 | |
| 200 | do..... | b60 82¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | 82 | |
| 100 | do..... | b10 82⅜ | |
| 100 | do..... | b30 82½ | |
| 100 | do..... | b60 82½ | |
| 100 | Erie R. R..... | b60 16¾ | |
| 50 | do..... | b10 16¾ | |
| 25 | do..... | 16⅝ | |
| 50 | Hud. Riv. RR..... | 33 | |
| 50 | do..... | b60 83 | |
| 100 | do..... | b30 32⅞ | |
| 50 | do..... | s30 32⅞ | |
| 50 | do..... | b60 33⅛ | |
| 58 | Harlem Railroad.. | 12¾ | |
| 300 | do..... | s30 12¾ | |
| 50 | do..... | s30 12⅝ | |
| 100 | Har. RR. Pref'd. | b60 30 | |
| 100 | do..... | b60 29¾ | |
| 15 | Stonington R. R.... | 57 | |
| 100 | Reading R. R..... | s30 50 | |
| 300 | do..... | s10 50¼ | |
| 500 | do..... | s7 50½ | |
| 500 | do..... | s10 50½ | |
| 500 | do..... | s30 50½ | |
| 1500 | do..... | s60 50½ | |
| 550 | do..... | s3 50½ | |
| 1300 | do..... | 50½ | |
| 200 | do..... | s5 50⅝ | |
| 350 | do..... | b3 51 | |
| 425 | La C. & Mil. R. R.. | 41¾ | |
| 10 | Mich. Cen. R. R.... | 52½ | |
| 50 | do..... | s60 52⅝ | |
| 50 | do..... | s30 53 | |
| 50 | do..... | 53¼ | |
| 100 | M. S. & N. Ind. R. R. | 22¾ | |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. Guar. S'k | 50½ | |
| 100 | do..... | b40 51 | |
| 100 | do..... | s30 51⅛ | |
| 650 | do..... | 51 | |
| 50 | do..... | s10 51 | |
| 50 | do..... | b10 51 | |
| 100 | do..... | b30 51½ | |
| 50 | do..... | 51⅜ | |
| 100 | Panama R. R..... | s60 119¼ | |
| 150 | do..... | 119¾ | |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R.... | b60 80 | |
| 300 | do..... | 79¼ | |
| 350 | do..... | s10 79½ | |
| 10 | Clev. Col. & Cin R. R. | 91⅝ | |
| 100 | Gal. & Chi. RR.. | s36 72 | |
| 50 | do..... | s30 72½ | |
| 100 | do..... | 72¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | b60 72⅝ | |
| 50 | do..... | s10 72½ | |
| 50 | do..... | b10 72½ | |
| 200 | do..... | s10 72¾ | |
| 75 | do..... | 72⅝ | |
| 350 | do..... | s60 72 | |
| 30 | Clev. & Tol. R. R.. | 32 | |
| 789 | do..... | 32¼ | |
| 500 | do..... | s60 33 | |
| 100 | do..... | b7 32¾ | |
| 700 | Ch. & R. Is. R. R. | s60 62 | |
| 100 | do..... | s10 62¼ | |
| 50 | do..... | s30 62⅜ | |
| 200 | do..... | s30 62¾ | |
| 120 | do..... | 62⅝ | |
| 450 | do..... | s10 62⅝ | |
| 50 | do..... | b30 62⅝ | |
| 400 | do..... | s10 62½ | |
| 1750 | do..... | 62¾ | |
| 50 | do..... | b60 62¾ | |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Missouri 8s... | 89⅝ | |
| 1,000 | B. C. Wat. Loan. | 102 | |
| 19.0 | Ill. Cen. R. bds.. | s3⅜ | |
| 10 0 | do..... | s60 93 | |
| 5,000 | La C. & Mil. l. g. b. | 27⅜ | |
| 50 | Cumberland Pref... | 21⅝ | |
| 150 | N. Y. Cent. R.R.... | 82⅜ | |
| 200 | do..... | b60 82⅜ | |
| 250 | do..... | 82⅜ | |
| 300 | do..... | s20 82⅜ | |
| 100 | do..... | s20 82⅜ | |
| 100 | do..... | s10 82⅝ | |
| 500 | do..... | 82⅜ | |
| 100 | do..... | b30 82⅜ | |
| 15 | N. J. Cen. R. R.... | 70 | |
| 200 | Hudson Riv. R. | b60 33¼ | |
| 100 | do..... | 33¼ | |
| 100 | Reading R. R.... | s30 51 | |
| 500 | do..... | s10 51 | |
| 100 | Reading R. R.... | b30 79¾ | |

**REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Missouri 8s..... | 88½ | |
| 1,000 | Memphis City 8s. | 77⅜ | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. & H. R. 7s. | 87¾ | |
| 1,000 | La C. & M. R. 7s. | 27 | |
| 3,000 | N. Y. & H. R. R. 7s. | 81 | |
| 6,000 | La C. & M. R. 8s. | 50 | |
| 4,000 | Chi. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. 8s..... | 18 | |
| 3,000 | M. & Horicon R. 8s | 20 | |
| 3,000 | Sc. & H. Va'. 7s. | 10 | |
| 20 | Metropolitan Bank. | 109¾ | |
| 10 | Hanover Bank..... | 90 | |
| 20 | Am. Ex. Bank.... | 106⅝ | |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce. | 104 | |
| 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. R.. | 22¾ | |
| 84 | do..... | 23½ | |
| 105 | M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.. | 51¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | 51 | |
| 50 | do..... | s60 50⅜ | |
| 50 | do..... | s20 50⅜ | |
| 200 | do..... | b3 51¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | b10 51¾ | |
| 50 | Panama R. R..... | 119¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | s60. 120 | |
| 100 | do..... | s60. 119¾ | |
| 50 | Gal. & Cb. R. R. | s60 72¼ | |
| 75 | do..... | 72⅜ | |
| 100 | do..... | b30 72⅜ | |
| 50 | do..... | 72½ | |
| 50 | do..... | 72¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | b60 72¾ | |
| 350 | do..... | 72 | |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 32 | |
| 200 | Cbic. & R. Isl'd R.. | 62¾ | |
| 50 | do..... | b30 62¾ | |
| 250 | do..... | 62¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | s10 62¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | s10 62½ | |
| 100 | do..... | 62¾ | |

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports..... | 143,000 | 52,000 | 93,000 | 96,000 | 66,000 |
| Ex. to G. B..... | 41,000 | 26,000 | 24,000 | 54,000 | 17,000 |
| Ex. to France.... | 18,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 | 24,000 | 11,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 8,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 |
| Total Exports.... | 67,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 85,000 | 31,000 |

In their circular for the English Mail to-day, Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co. say of the crop prospects:

"The frost alluded to in our last circular as having occurred in the South, is fully confirmed, and we have particulars of the fact that a killing frost was experienced throughout Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. It will be safe, therefore, to assert that a killing frost was general in the cotton-growing districts on 10th November. The effect has been to stop the growth of the plant, and prevent the further making of cotton on all but the fully matured bolls. There is a disposition both here and at the South to settle upon 3,480,000 to 3,500,000 bales as the probable extent of the crop. In the course of two weeks after we receive accounts from the remote points of tha cotton region as to the effect of the frost, we shall be able to give an opinion with more certainty than at present. The late exaggerated estimates are gradually being withdrawn.

Receipts are large, amounting to 143,000 bales for the week; next week they promise to be about the same. In the Atlantic markets there are indications that Cotton will not be freely sold by planters, and it is possible the receipts at Charleston and Savannah may be less excessive than of late; this week at Charleston they have received about 4,000 bales less than the average of the previous four weeks. The receipts so far are beyond those of any previous year, to corresponding dates, by 190,000 bales. The present excess is no evidence of the final result; estimates of crop and calculations made upon them are liable to result in disappointment."

Of the difficulty made by the executive management of the Galena Road with their stockholders who declined to sanction the Iowa Bridge, the *Chicago Democrat* remarks:

"The Galena Railroad terminates at Fulton. Nearly opposite Fulton are two rival towns, one called Lyons, the other Clinton. Each is a terminus for a moonshine railroad, which is never to stop until it reaches the great Pacific Ocean. Now, the object of these dividend-eaters is to have the Galena Railroad Company take sides in this town and railroad fight. Whichever town gets the bridge, the supposition is that it will be the death of the other town, and of the railroad terminating at it. *As before hinted, the controlling power in the Galena Railroad is head-over-heels in these Iowa speculations.* This was the turning point at the last Spring election. MARK SKINNER is an old settler, has been Judge of a Court, is a conservative man, and believes it dishonest to use trust funds for private speculation, or, in other words, to make the Galena Railroad pay for Iowa speculations. He was beaten by Mr. CAAVER, one of the coldest operators in the West, and who goes the McAlpine policy as far as it is revealed to him. If the bridge is a good speculation, why do not these dividend-eaters build the bridge themselves? This question we would like to have them answer. We come to another trick of these dividend-eaters. When they found that their darling scheme to rob the Galena Company was beaten, they thought they would frighten somebody. So they coaxed Mr. TURNER to resign, on the assurance that they would carry a motion to accept his resignation, when his successor should be chosen. They then agreed to reelect him, in case a choice was urged."

We are requested to state that Mr. T. M. JANES has resigned as Treasurer of the association of WELLS, FARGO & Co., in consequence of protracted illness, and Mr. C. F. LATHAM, former Assistant Treasurer, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. W. R. P. WASHBURN and CHARLES B. GOODRICH appeared before Judge SHAW, in the Supreme Court, Boston, yesterday, on behalf of the Receivers of the Bay State Mills, to ask the Court to authorize the proposed plan of liquidating the debts of the Company, by transfer and by the formation of a new Corporation. The Boston *Traveler* states that:

"Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, one of the Receivers, made a statement that property in New-York had been sold to the amount of $525,000, which passed into the hands of the assignee there. The Receivers here had money

# The New-York Times.

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## EUROPE.

### ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

### Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

### Rumored Changes in the British Cabinet.

### ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

### The Burning of the Steamship Hudson.

### INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**Cotton Heavy at a Decline—Breadstuffs Tending Downward—Provisions Lower—Consols 97 7-8@98.**

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon en route for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning. She brings London papers of the 6th.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult., and the screw-steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Montreal and Quebec, on the morning of the 4th inst.

The *Canada* reports, Nov. 6, having passed steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York.

Owing to the detention of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, and the early hour that the *Canada* sailed, the news is brief.

The frigate *Niagara* arrived at St. Vincent's, Oct 22, en route for Monrovia, with her cargo of rescued negroes. Fifty-seven of the two hundred and seventy-one taken on board the United States frigate *Niagara*, had already died.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the wretched condition of Mexico, says there is no reason that England should oppose the ambitious designs of the Government at Washington. It considers that the establishment of any Government of law and order in Mexico would be a gain, and ridicules the threatened Spanish expedition as a farce, and says that every gun fired on Mexican territory is fired to the ultimate profit of the great Anglo-Saxon Northern Confederacy.

Mr. GLADSTONE was about to proceed to the Ionian Islands as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary. His object is to remove the obstacles which impede the satisfactory working of the British Protectorate. Mr. GLADSTONE returns before the meeting of Parliament, and will be accompanied by ARTHUR GORDON, son of Lord ABERDEEN, as Secretary of the Mission.

The London *Advertiser*, without vouching for the authenticity of the report, speaks of the retirement of Lord DERBY, owing to the attacks of gout, and of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S appointment as Premier, with Lord GRANBY and Sir JAMES GRAHAM as the most prominent members of the Cabinet. This new combination, it is further stated, is to have the support of Mr. BRIGHT and his party. A reform conference was held on the 5th inst., and a resolution was adopted requesting Mr. JOHN BRIGHT to frame and bring in a reform bill, which duty Mr. BRIGHT accepted.

The amount of insurance at Lloyds on the steamer *Hudson* is only £21,000, and not £70,000, as advised per steamer *Vanderbilt*. The hull and machinery were valued at £55,000.

The Court of Queen's Bench had granted a rule to show cause why a verdict lately rendered against a director in the Liverpool Borough Bank, holding him responsible for the losses of certain shareholders, should not be set aside.

The Earl of EGLINTON, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has been married to Lady ADELA CAPEL.

The report that the British frigate *Curacoa* had been wrecked while returning from Constantinople, with Lord STRATFORD on board, lacks confirmation, and hopes are entertained that the report is unfounded.

The whole sale poisoning at Bradford by the accidental admixing of arsenic in lozenges had resulted in seventeen deaths, and one hundred more were suffering greatly from eating them.

The Bank of England rates continued unchanged, and there was an active drain of gold for the continent going on.

The colonial wool sales were progressing in London. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, causing an advance of 1d.@1½d. in Cape wools and 1½d.@2d. in Australia.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £330 @£360.

It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor of the French is taking steps to carry out the plan of laying up stores of corn in every large town during plentiful years, in order to provide against years of scarcity.

MONTALEMBERT'S trial was expected to take place before the end of November. He will defend himself, and appear at the bar surrounded by the first men of France.

The Bourse had declined slightly. The Three per Cents. closed at 72.95.

The *Moniteur* says that the Government continued its surveys for railways in Algeria.

A Madrid telegram says that all the Progressist candidates triumphed in Madrid with one exception. Returns from the Provinces give a great majority for the Government. M. CLOSADA, leader of the Progressist Party was returned by six constituencies.

Press prosecutions were being actively carried out in Madrid.

Spanish troops, destined to operate with the French in Cochin China, sailed from Manila on the 27th of August, in twenty-one transports.

Lisbon journals speak of a material subscription to pay the indemnity in the *Charles and Georges* affair. The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the Portuguese Government is contemplating an address to the Great Powers, complaining of France refusing mediation in the affair.

The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who was called by the Prince Regent to form a new Administration, is the father of the Queen of Portugal and a member of the Moderate Liberal Party. The new Cabinet was not yet fully constituted. The appointment of General BOMIL, as Minister of War, was regarded as evidence of an Anti-Russian feeling. The Cortes elections are fixed for Nov. 12.

Cape Coast dates are to October 10. Trade was dull along the West Coast. The expedition up the Thantero had been successful.

Rio de Janeiro dates are to Oct. 10. Coffee had been in very moderate supply, and all grades had advanced one hundred reis per aroba. Brown Sugars had advanced twelve hundred reis, and closed with a still upward tendency. At Bahia there was very little Sugar in the market.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 27, heavy transactions in dry hides at improved rates.

PIRRIE SON & Co., of Rio, suspended payment.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* was at Rio, and the sloop *Plymouth* at Montevideo.

The Paraguayans were placing obstructions in the lower part of their river, to prevent the ingress of the American Squadron. The shores of Paraguay were well fortified, and it is added that the Americans would meet a very warm reception.

**Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.**

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The *Daily News* city article of last evening says: "The funds to-day, upon the whole, were well supported, and prices closed the same as yesterday, notwithstanding several adverse features, including the continued fatness of the Exchanges, the flow of gold from the Bank of England and the increased demand for money. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange much firmness was likewise displayed. Business in all quarters is still very limited. Less than a fortnight ago the rate for loans on English Government Securities on the Stock Exchange was about 1 ₰ cent. This afternoon loans on Government stock were in eager demand at 2½@3 ₰ cent. In the discount market, too, an increased movement was apparent this afternoon—few bills could be negotiated below 2½ ₰ cent., and the rates exhibited an upward tendency. Applications at the Bank increase from day to day, and throughout the present month there will be considerable demand in connection with the Turkish and India loans.

The *Times* city article of last evening says: "The English funds opened at the slight recovery experienced after the regular hours on Thursday evening, but the market was totally without animation. Early in the day the rate for advances was only 2 ₰ cent., but subsequently they were sought at 2½@3 ₰ cent. There was, likewise, more activity in the discount market, and 2½ ₰ cent. was the lowest charge.

The Overland Mail from Bombay reached London at 5 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were presented to the Queen by Sir E. B. LYTTON, Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. ROSS, President of the Executive Council of Canada; Mr. GALT, Inspector-General of Canada; Mr. CARTIER, Attorney-General for Lower Canada.

Valuable gold discoveries are stated to have been made in the Province of San Luis, Buenos Ayres. The local accounts (which the *Times* City Article says are probably exhaustive) describe the deposits to be of a singular richness, and allege that in some cases as much as thirty ounces have been collected in twelve hours by single miners.

The Rev. GEORGE GILLS has been appointed to the Bishopric of British Columbia.

COPENHAGEN, Friday.—The King has arrived here. There will be a sitting of the Privy Council to-morrow, at which it is expected that an important decision will be come to in regard to Holstein and Murenburg.

MADRID, Friday.—Out of two hundred and fifty-one elections known, two hundred and twenty-two are favorable to the Ministry.

**Commercial Intelligence.**

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 5.

COTTON—The New-York advices by the steamer *Canada*, on the 1st inst., caused a decline of ¼d. ₰ lb., with great irregularity in prices. Subsequently there was more confidence on the part of the trade, but the market finally closed heavy at a decline of ¼d. ₰ lb. on the week. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair New-Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling do., 6¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Middling do., 6 13-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7d.; Middling do., 6¾d.

The sales of the week foot up 47,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken by speculators, and 8,000 by exporters. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken by speculators and exporters. The stock in port is stated at 420,000 bales, of which 319,000 bales were American. The advices from Manchester continue favorable, but there is more business doing at the decline.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a declining tendency in FLOUR, but prices nominally unchanged; sales of Western Canal at 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, at 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. WHEAT very dull, with a declining tendency; quotations nominal at 5s. 4d. for Western; 6s. 4d. for Western white, and 7s. 2d. for Southern white. CORN closed with a declining tendency; quotations nominal at 29s. for Western mixed; 30s. for yellow, and 32s. @ 33s. for white. European had declined 6d.@1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report BEEF heavy at a decline of 2s. 6d.@5s. PORK heavy; Irish Pressed for sale. BACON heavy and declined 1s.@2s. CHEESE declined 1s. @2s. LARD heavy at 55s. TALLOW—An average business done without quotable change in price; Butchers' Association quoted at 50s. 6d.@51s., but none on the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES firm, at 31c.@32c. for Pots, and 32s. 6d.@34s. for Pearls. SUGAR heavy and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet and steady, at 18s. 3d.@19s. for middling to good. TEA dull. Congoes and Hyson have declined, but Gunpowders have advanced slightly. RESIN steady, at 3s. 11d.@4s. 1d. for common. QUERCITRON—Philadelphia, 8s. 6d.@9s.; Baltimore, 6s. 6d. FISH OILS dull. Cod and Colored Seal have declined. LINSEED dull, at 30s.@30s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 40s.@40s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular reports BREADSTUFFS very dull; English Wheat declined 1s.@2s.; sales White American at 40s.@42s., and Red at 40s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON firm at £6 10@£6 15 for both rails and bar. SUGAR heavy and quotations maintained with difficulty. COFFEE quiet and easier, but not quotably lower. TEA quiet at a slight decline on all grades. Congou sells at 10¼d.@10½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 41s.@41s. 6d. TALLOW irregular and closed quiet at 49s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES quiet; New, £11; Boston, £10 8s.@£10 7s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet and sales small; Sperm, £85@£86. RICE dull. SALTPETRE declined 1s.@2s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was generally unchanged, with an increased demand. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £20,000. Consols closed at 97⅞@98, for both money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report Massachusetts bonds held at 103: Maryland 5s, 96; Virginia 5s offered at 86; ditto 6s, 82; U. S. new loan, 95.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the market inactive at previous rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States 8 ₰ cents. '67-'68 | 103 @105 |
| United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, '68 | 104½@105½ |
| United States 5 ₰ cent. Bonds | 94½@ 95 |
| Alabama 5 ₰ cent. Bonds | 78 @ — |
| Kentucky 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, '68-'72 | 91 @ 93 |
| Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds | 95½@ 96½ |
| Ohio 6 ₰ cent. Stock, '76 | 96½@ 97½ |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Sterling | 85 @ 86 |
| Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bonds | 82 @ 84 |
| Virginia 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, '86 | 83 @ 85 |
| Virginia 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds, '88 | 84 @ 86 |
| Boston 5 ₰ cent. Bonds | 90 @ 92 |
| Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent., Freelands, '60 | 80 @ 82 |
| Illinois 8 and 7 ₰ cent., '75 | 80 @ 81 |
| Illinois Shares | 23@24 dis. |
| Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., '69 | 84 @ 85 |
| New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. | 81 @ 83 |
| New-York Central 7 ₰ cent. | 93 @ 95 |
| New-York Central Shares | 75 @ 77 |
| Erie 7 ₰ cent. 3d mortgage | 68 @ 70 |
| New-York and Erie shares | 14 @ 16 |
| Panama Railroad Bonds, '59 | 99 @100 |
| Panama Railroad Bonds, '65 | 91 @ 93 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6 ₰ cent. 1st mortgage | 90 @ 92 |

The London *Times* of Friday, quotes sales of

| | |
|---|---|
| Central 7 ₰ cent | 80½@ 81 |
| Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., '69 | 85½ @ — |
| Erie 7 ₰ cent., 3d mortgage | 70¾ @ — |

**Sailing of the Canada for Boston.**

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 6½ o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning. Stiff south wind; snowing.

**Thanksgiving Proclamations.**

BY JOHN A. KING, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Another year of abundant harvests, of general health, contentment, and tranquillity, admonishes us of our first and constant duty, to render thanks and praise to Him who is the gracious Author and Giver of those needful benefits, and the manifold blessings we have been permitted to enjoy; and especially are we called upon to acknowledge the power and goodness of our Almighty Father, the Lord and Giver of life, that we have been spared for another brief space to receive His merciful care; to behold the wonderful works of His providence; and to enjoy the advantages and security which freedom, the public schools, and equal laws have established for ourselves and for our posterity. To that end, therefore, and in accordance with the acknowledged usage, I hereby designate and appoint THURSDAY, the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and invite all to unite in so just an acknowledgment of His power and goodness, and of our dependence on His mercy and forbearance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name and the Privy Seal of the State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. By the Governor.

(Signed) JOHN A. KING.

HENRY I. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.

BY MAYOR TIEMANN.

Whereas, the Governor of the State, in accordance with a time-honored and most laudable custom, has appointed Thursday, the 18th day of November inst., to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer, now I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend all good citizens to unite on that day in Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the great and manifest blessings He has bestowed in His good providence on our City and its inhabitants during the past year. The commercial panic, which recently prostrated the trade and industry of our City, has subsided, and again the merchant is busy, the mechanic employed, and the laborer has work to do. The harvests of the country have been plenteous, affording to our people the fruits of the earth in abundance, so that all can enjoy them. Pestilence has not been permitted to visit us; but beyond any previous season has our city enjoyed the blessings of health. And even the strifes of party have served to the maintenance of that Union by which we, as a people, are secured in our civil freedom, and the right to worship our Creator according to the dictates of our own consciences. For these and other manifold blessings and mercies, it is our duty at all times to be thankful to the Giver of all Good, but especially on a day thus set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State for religious worship and praise.

I would also recommend that on this occasion those who have been favored with prosperity should impart of their abundance to the needy, and thus, by contributing to their comfort and alleviating their distress honor their Creator, whose nature is divine beneficence.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the Mayoralty seal of the City of New-York, this 11th day of November, in [SEAL] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

**The Hon. Mr. Taylor and Com. Kearney.**

The NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, has a piece published and appended to a note sent that paper, by the Honorable GEORGE TAYLOR, in which my name is brought forward. I wish the remarks by the editor so far amended as this, that the Honorable gentleman did call upon me in regard to men taken in the yard by Mr. GRAHAM, Engineer of the same—wished to know had I approved it, and on informing him I had done so, he immediately left my quarters somewhat, I thought, dissatisfied; but the conversation at the time had no reference to any list of laborers of his own, and I saw nothing of the kind in his hand. The editor of the TIMES must, therefore, I conceive, have misunderstood the case, and it is due to Mr. TAYLOR to say so.

I am, yours respectfully,

L. KEARNEY.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Treasury Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year—Army Affairs—Collector Schell—The Proposed Modification of the Tariff, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

General PAEZ accepts the steamers *Caledonia* and *Atalanta*, in which he and his suite of fifteen persons will return home.

Secretary COBB's table of estimates for the next fiscal year foots up.....$52,378,000

Expenses of the Federal Government for the first quarter of the present fiscal year. $21,700,178

Receipts for the same period.....$25,250,879

General HARNEY will be again ordered to the command of the Department of the West, with his headquarters at St. Louis, and Colonel WRIGHT, who commanded in the late Indian war in Oregon, will be left in charge of that department.

I have reliable assurances that there is not the slightest truth in the rumor of the removal of Collector SCHELL.

Ex-Mayor WOOD and Mr. ANSON HERRICK are here to enlighten Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject of New-York politics.

A modification of the Tariff has been, and still is, the subject of consideration by the Cabinet. The disposition of the Executive evidently is against any change, but the question is still an open one.

Collector SCHELL has officially advised Mr. COBB of his opinion that the importations of dutiable merchandise will increase materially next month, and that the Spring business will be very heavy, thus greatly enhancing the revenues from Customs, and precluding any necessity for an alteration of the Tariff in order to replenish the Treasury.

On the other hand it is urged, with much apparent force, that the Western merchants cannot buy extensively of foreign goods until after another crop is gathered; and, therefore, that however heavy the importations, the goods must go into bond for an indefinite period, instead of being thrown at once upon the market for consumption, and thus paying the duties into the Treasury.

The Treasury Department is engaged in collecting facts and figures from various Custom-houses, bearing upon the relative merits of the alternative systems of specific and *ad valorem* duties. For instance, the New-York Custom-house is called upon to state what rate of specific duties on various staple articles would be equivalent to the *ad valorem* duty now collected on the same.

Some of the most experienced officers of the Customs are beginning to urge the adoption by the United States Government of the British system of combining specific *with ad valorem* duties. Take, for example, two shawls, one costing five dollars, and the other five hundred dollars. The British system would levy a specific duty of say two dollars upon each shawl, and to that sum add an *ad valorem* duty besides. It is claimed that this system would be more equal than any other, and secure more revenue.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Private letters just received here from Tueson, Arizona, by the Overland Mail, dated Oct. 27, say that a new revolution has broken out in Sonora, against Governor PESCHIERA, and in favor of the Zuloaga Government. General GANDARA'S sons had escaped from jail, and taken refuge, with other political exiles, near Tubac. In Arizona it was believed that this revolution would be more virulent than any heretofore, and successful against PESCHIERA.

Lieutenant MAURY had returned from Guayamas and Tueson, and gone on a visit to the gold diggings on Gila River, which are said to be very rich. One hundred men were making large wages there, and considerable excitement existed in Southern California on the subject.

The Apaches were again becoming troublesome, having driven off considerable stock. They were also giving much annoyance to the Overland Mail Company, and had killed one man and wounded another, almost on the high road from Tueson to Tubec. Military protection was much needed.

A considerable number of emigarants had come in during the season, and many new settlements had been made. Tueson was full of Americans. The same letter, in speaking of the late rebellion in Guayamas, says, "it terminated by the surrender and flight of the authorities."

The State Department has received information of the death of SAMUEL BURGA RAWLE, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Macoa.

A petition numerously signed was recently received here, asking the Government to take vigorous measures to procure satisfaction from Peru for the seizure of the American vessels *Georgette* and *Lizzie Thompson*, and the maltreatment of their officers and crews—but our Government had anticipated the application, and is earnestly pressing the question to a settlement.

An answer has been sent to the Collector at Mobile in reply to his inquiry as to whether he should give a clearance to emigrant vessels, but for prudential reasons its tenor is for the present concealed.

Information has reached here that a large number of these adventurers have assembled, but it is certain that they will not be permitted to leave for Nicaragua unless they succeed in eluding the vigilance of the U. S. officers.

WALTER FORWARD has been appointed U. S. Marshal for Oregon Territory.

**Our Washington Correspondence.**

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF OREGON—MATTERS IN WASHINGTON—THE WAR DEPARTMENT—GEN. HARNEY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16. 1858.

During the memorable debate on the Oregon question, in the Spring of 1846, a grave Senator ridiculed the idea that so distant a country was worth an hour's dispute. He pronounced its climate inhospitable, its soil sterile, and its location too remote from the federal capital to admit of its ever becoming settled by a people having the right to claim the protection of our flag. The idea of its ever being erected into a Territory, much less becoming a State of the Union, he ridiculed most mercilessly, drawing a ludicrous sketch of the wearisome and fruitless journeys the representatives in Congress of such a people would have to make to and from Washington. He did not deny that with courage and perseverance the feat *might* possibly be accomplished; but he added that the entire period of a Congressional term would necessarily be expended in the journey, in order to enable a Senator or Representative from Oregon to see his constituents once in two years!

It seems but yesterday since such sentiments as these were uttered in the Senate Chamber, in solemn earnest by a man accounted wise in his day; but how short-sighted has his wisdom proved. Your Correspondent left Washington in March last, started West in April, passed a fortnight in Kansas, crossed the Plains *via* Forts Kearney and Laramie to Bridgers Fort upon Green River, spent three weeks there in the camp of the Army of Utah,—pushed on to Salt Lake City, occupied over a month in noting affairs in the Mormon settlements, then proceeded across the Desert and the Sierra Nevadas to California, spent nearly two weeks in the thriving cities of the Gold State, made a trip a thousand miles to the northward sailed up the Columbia, penetrated the Territories of Oregon and Washington, spent a month in the Fraser's River region, examining with some care its mineral resources, as far as they have been developed, and, returning thence by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, is here again at his old post in a little more than seven months from the date of his departure.

If anything more was needed to completely demolish the prediction of the Senator's declaration of the physical impracticability of making a State of that distant region, it is furnished in the fact that two Senators from the *State* of Oregon are here to-day waiting for its admission into the Federal family. Surely these facts are highly suggestive of the marvellous progress which American energy and enterprise can accomplish—energy which, in twelve short years, has connected a *terra incognita* into an inchoate State, populous, prosperous and full of the elements of permanence and wealth—an enterprise which has opened up pathways, making near neighbors of those whose present homes were thought, in 1846, to be separated by years of time!

I find the City dull and dreary, though beginning to shake off its dust and rub its eyes open in preparation for the Winter's campaign. The politicians, also, begin to drop in, and soon as I have had time to settle down again into the Correspondential chair, I shall hope to dish up my share of whatever news and speculations here are likely to interest your readers.

The War Department, of course, is delighted at the prompt termination of the Indian campaign in Washington Territory, and well it may be so. It is to be hoped that the excellent working of the unusually vigorous policy pursued in this case will be received as a lesson of wisdom for the future. Hostile Indian tribes are insensible to other emotions than fear, and that alone can subdue them. A few well-directed and serious blows at the beginning, is sure to make a short campaign and a long peace. So will it prove in Washington Territory.

Gen. HARNEY'S friends mourn his professional illluck. He was started for Florida to take command of the army there, and close the Indian war, but before he arrived, the work was done. Then, a year after he was first ordered to Utah, he posted off to supersede the veteran JOHNSTON in command of the army near Salt Lake, and again was turned back by the messenger of Peace; and, finally, just as he reached the field of war in the distant northwest, the Spokans, panic-stricken by the deadly music of the long-reaching Sharpe's rifle, sued for peace, and left the new Brigadier again without a field on which to win his laurels.

S.

## PACIFIC COAST.

### TWO DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The eleventh Overland Mail with dates of the 22d October from San Francisco, arrived last night on schedule time, bringing three through passengers.

The road was found in excellent condition until the mail reached Texas, and the stock was in fine order except on the desert. Stations were fast springing up, and accommodations along the route rapidly increasing. Applications for passage exceed the ability of the company to accommodate, and the route is rapidly increasing in favor as a thoroughfare for travel to the Atlantic States.

General HARNEY started for Oregon on the 20th.

The steamer *Oregon* left for Ventoza on the 22d, for the purpose of conveying the Tehuantepec mail to Acapulco, where the Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive it.

A shock of earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the morning of the 21st.

The Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN, before leaving San Francisco for Washington, sent a challenge to GEORGE P. JOHNSON, after the latter was confined in jail.

General CLARKE was about establishing a temporary post in Klamath County, to protect the citizens against the Hoopa Indians.

Most of the passengers who had arrived from New-York, destined for Fraser's River, had gone into the interior of California. More than one thousand started in one day.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*, of the 10th inst., says that Lieutenant BEALE and party were at the North Fork, and Lieutenants STEIN and BELL were near Bayou Sell. The Camanche Indians were very hostile; BUFFALO HUMP, their chief, had sent word to the Texans that he would not make peace until every Camanche was killed. It was reported that the Camanches had burnt the grass on the plains, which would suspend Lieutenant BEALE'S operations until Spring.

**Later from Santa Fe—Senator Broderick.**

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

A dispatch from Independence says that the Santa Fé mail of the 25th ult. arrived there on the 14th inst. The mail had to be brought in on mules, the condition of the roads rendering it necessary to leave the wagons on the route. No newspapers were brought.

Senator BRODERICK, of California, has arrived here. He left Salt Lake Oct. 1, and encountered a great deal of snow and severely cold weather on the mountains. By the upsetting of the stage, some distance west of Kansas City, Mr. BRODERICK had a rib broken and was otherwise severely bruised. He also had a foot frozen while passing through the mountains.

**Meeting of the North Carolina Legislature.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Legislature of North Carolina convened at Raleigh, the capital, on Monday, and both branches are full. HENRY T. CLARKE, of Edgecomb, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and THOS. SETTLE, of Rockingham, Speaker of the House. The Hon. JOHN HALL was elected Clerk of the Senate, and EDWARD COATWELL, of the House. Gov. BRAGG'S Message was delivered on Monday, and was well received. There are several aspirants for the U. S. Senate, and the election will be made at an early day.

**Affairs in New-Brunswick.**

ST. JOHN, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Winter weather has set in unusually early here. The St. Johns River has been frozen since the 13th inst., solid enough to admit of the passage of light teams. There is also considerable snow in the interior. Business of all kinds is nearly at a stand-still, and unless the timber and ship trade revives, there cannot fail to be much suffering here during the ensuing Winter and Spring.

**Fire at Milledgeville, Ga.—Explosion.**

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Lafayette Hall, in this place, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is partially insured in the Ætna Company. The fire was accidental.

A locomotive, near Newbern, N. C., exploded her boiler on Monday, killing the engineer and brakeman and seriously wounding two others.

**News by the Southern Mail.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are to hand

The steamship *Quaker City* left there on that morning on her second trip with mails and passengers for the Tehuantepec Transit Line.

On Thursday nearly 3,000 hhds. of Louisiana sugar were received in New-Orleans,

**Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.**

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst.

**Departure of the America.**

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed shortly after 10 o'clock this morning with 48 passengers for Liverpool, and 21 for Halifax, and about $7,000 in specie.

**The New Sloop-of-War Hartford.**

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Orders have been received here to launch the new sloop-of-war *Hartford* from the Charleston Navy-yard on Monday next.

**The Weather at Montreal.**

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The sleighing continues good. The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning indicated 22° above zero.

THE NICARAGUAN EXPEDITION.—We find in the Mobile papers of recent date an announcement, made in the shape of a telegraphic dispatch from this city, under the date of the 8th inst., to the effect that "The Government has satisfied General WALKER that there will be no interference with his emigration movement," as recently revived, for the "Colonization" of Nicaragua. This dispatch, we need not say, bears no trace of authenticity beyond that which may be found in the fact of its publication under the head of "Telegraphic News" in our Mobile contemporaries, who themselves seem to have accepted its purport with the prudent reserve inspired by intelligence which, in the common phrase of the Press, "lacks confirmation." It is thus that the Mobile *Mercury*, in giving it publicity, refuses "to inquire about the origin of such a dispatch," which, it adds, "chimes in too well with our wishes for us to seek reasons to doubt it."

As we are confident that our Government will not relax in its rigid enforcement of our neutrality laws, the only foundation for the authenticity of the announcement must be sought in the peaceful and legitimate nature of the new enterprise set on foot by Gen. WALKER, which, if it really belonged to the latter category, might safely challenge the open scrutiny and investigation which it still seems to shun.—*National Intelligencer.*

A motion has been made in the Senate of Georgia to deprive members absent from their seats of their *per diem*, but it did not find favor.

### FROM UTAH.

**Action of the Mormons—Indian Affairs—General News.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

I mentioned to you last week that the Mormons are nowhere plowing with a view to sow Fall wheat. This, I said, was surely indicative of a disposition on their part to remove to some other country, but whether north, south, east or west, nobody knows. Another explanation of the fact has been presented within the few days past. It seems that the Church Tithing Office has accumulated an enormous supply of grain during the last twelve months, the inhabitants having paid their tithings almost wholly in wheat or oats, specie being nearly all withdrawn from circulation. By restraining the people from planting this Fall, BRIGHAM YOUNG will be enabled to empty his granary early next year, and reap a golden harvest for the Church. In some localities fields are visible where the mandate not to plant stopped the plow in the middle of a furrow.

An examination into the case of the Indian prisoners under arrest for outrages committed at Spanish Fork, was had before Judge SINCLAIR this afternoon. It was very unsatisfactory, the girl who was abused not being able to give her testimony, for she did not understand the nature of an oath. Her mother, a Danish woman, testified at length through an interpreter. She could speak hardly a word of English. The examination, however, settled one fact conclusively, that no rape was committed, but simply an assault; and it is not clear, thus far, that it was an assault with intent to commit rape. The prisoners were remanded to the Penitentiary to await another examination, which will be postponed until the Danish girl is sufficiently instructed as to the obligations of an oath.

A letter has been received at Camp Floyd, from a gentleman in Los Angeles, Cal., detailing a tragedy which was enacted between 12 deserters from the army of Utah, who had succeeded, by Mormon assistance, in reaching California. Three of them, led by a man named BURNS, who had been a trumpeter in the Tenth Infantry, murdered the other nine for the sake of their money. BURNS then proceeded, at night, to cut the throats of his two accomplices. One he killed. The other survived, obtained assistance, and gave evidence which led to the arrest of BURNS, who is now in confinement at Los Angeles.

Captain SIMPSON, of the Topographical Engineers, has completed the line of road commenced by the Mormons through Provo Cañon to Fort Bridger. This shortens the distance from the Fort to Camp Floyd more than thirty miles. It will furnish a more practicable route through the Wahsatch range during the Winter than the old road by way of Echo Cañon and over the Big Mountain to Salt Lake City, and it is probable that unless the season shall be unusually severe, it will be open the whole year round. A detachment of Captain SIMPSON'S command are engaged in surveying the new military reserve at Fort Bridger. Its dimensions will be about 20 miles by 25.

Gen. D. H. BURR, late the Surveyor-General of Utah, arrived in the last mail from the States. He will remain in Utah through the Winter.

I subjoin, from the Deseret *News*, an account of an affray which occurred a few evenings ago at the calahoose. The assailant has been tracked southward, and has probably by this time been arrested.

"ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, Mr. WM. COOKE, while on duty as policeman at the 'Lock-up,' was shot through the thigh by a ruffian named MCDONALD, *alias* CUNNINGHAM, a teamster recently arrived by HOBBS' train. It appears that MCDONALD, and two men named FOSTER and INGRAM, went to the guard-house for the purpose of forcibly releasing two prisoners there. They had declared, in another part of the city, that they would go there and liberate the men. FOSTER had but lately been confined there, but during that time examined the lock and key of the sleeping apartment very minutely, and stated to the prisoners that they were d—d fools for remaining there under such a lock; they, however, had been treated kindly by the several policemen who had charge of them, and showed no inclination to receive his insinuations. The three men gained access to the prisoners through professions of kindness, and while there, FOSTER offered another key for the lock, to one of the prisoners, who refused it, when it was then forced into the pocket of his trousers. In the meantime while conversing, apparently in a friendly manner, MCDONALD jumped up, drew his pistol, cocked it and presented it to the breast of one prisoner, cursing at him and telling him to run, or he would shoot him; the man hesitated, and on the other persisting in his threats, Mr. COOKE told him firmly that he must desist, and the prisoner would not go. He then discharged his revolver at Mr. COOKE, the policeman, and shot him in the right thigh, severely fracturing the bone, the ball reaching near the skin on the opposite side, from which it has been since extracted, completely flattened to about an inch in diameter. The three intruders then escaped; INGRAM has been arrested, but the others have escaped, as yet, the search of the officers.

The foregoing are the facts so far as we have learned.

Much sympathy has been excited in behalf of Mr. COOKE, who is a gentleman in every respect, and some little excitement prevails, as circumstances such as these have hitherto been unknown in this Territory."

The Mormons are making arrangements for a public dinner to be given by them to Senator BRODERICK, who is expected from California by the next mail.

A. B. C.

**City Politics.**

TAMMANY ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Aldermanic Conventions for the odd districts of the City, were held last evening, in accordance with orders from Tammany Hall. They all passed off quietly. The following is the result:

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION—(First, Second, and part of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards)—Was held in the "Pewter Mug," No. 7 Frankfort-street. Thirty delegates—the full number—were present. The first ballot for a candidate stood:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. N. Brown | 12 | A. J. McCarthy | 9 |
| Michael Burns | 9 | | |

Two other ballots were had with a similar result. The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown | 17 | McCarthy | 3 |
| Burns | 10 | | |

At this stage of the proceedings some confusion ensued because of a charge that the last ballot was incorrectly reported. An angry discussion ensued, which resulted in the withdrawal of all the delegates from the First Ward, nine in number.

The remaining delegates, 21 in number, then proceeded to another ballot, which resulted in the unanimous nomination of Mr. BROWN.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, and unanimously nominated JOHN T. HENRY.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for this District met at ALECK. MASON'S, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and nominated PETER DUFFY by a unanimous vote.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—In this District, which is composed of parts of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, RICHARD FOSDICK was unanimously nominated.

NINTH DISTRICT.—This District is composed of the Sixteenth Ward. The Convention met and, after organizing, adjourned, without making a nomination, to Monday night.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Twentieth Ward. The Convention met for this district at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Broadway. No choice was made, the delegates being equally divided. Three ballots were taken, each of them with the same result, viz.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|

## ST. PETERSBURG.

**The Villafranca Affair—Industrial Enterprises—Steam Navigation of the Dnieper—Russian Peasants Described by a Russian—The Islands of the Neva—Presentation of New Foreign Ministers, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

The contract made by the Russian Steam Navigation Company, with the Government of Sardinia, for the occupation, during twenty-four years, of the port of Villafranca, on the Mediterranean, has not yet ceased to occupy the attention of European politicians and journalists, particularly in Austria and England. The former sees in this new Russian establishment a formidable rival for the trade of the Eastern Mediterranean and the neighboring rivers and sea; the latter pretends that it is a piece of cunning Russian diplomacy, devised with a view to obtain a foothold for the Russian armed marine on a southern sea, and evade one of the provisions of the late Treaty of Paris. The *Invalide Russe* very summarily disposes of these surmises, in a brief article, a portion of which I quote, for the interesting information it contains. After stating that Villafranca has been hired by the Russian Steam Navigation Company, as a dépôt for provisions and coals, the *Invalide Russe* continues:

"Villafranca is a maritime town of Sardinia, distant about three miles from Nice, and subject to the local government of that city. Its port is composed of a spacious bay, nearly four miles long and one mile wide. As the port of Nice cannot be entered by vessels of deep draught, and as access to it is otherwise difficult, ships-of-war generally anchor in the harbor of Villafranca. This town is encircled by embattled walls, and defended also by a fort, flanked by three bastions, constructed upon an eminence. Another fortification, called Fort St. Alban, is built upon the mount which separates Villafranca from Nice, and is intended as a defence to the two towns. The Russian Commercial Steam Navigation Company, whose vessels now run direct from Odessa to the Mediterranean, has rented from the Sardinian Government, for a term of twenty-four years, not the port of Villafranca, but a part of the Bay, near the eastern side, and a sufficient space on shore for the establishment of warehouses, wood and coal-yards, and workshops. One article of the constitution or regulations of the Company accords to Russian ships of war the privilege of entering any of the ports belonging to the Company, to undergo repairs, &c. There is the whole story; and it is this simple circumstance which it has been attempted to transform into a political question of the highest importance. We can scarcely help smiling upon reading in the English journals an expression of childish doubts on this subject. The editors already fancy they perceive the Russian fleet leaving Cronstadt for this Mediterranean port, thence to menace a descent upon England. They have probably forgotten the route which the vessels would be obliged to take, from the Gulf of Finland to the Mediterranean Sea. The periodical press of England, which, in the absence of other political items, has, doubtless, deemed this a good opportunity for a startling fabrication, would have acted more honestly in avowing that *it is distasteful to them to witness the development of the commerce and the increase in the maritime power of other nations.* As for the obstreperous clamors on this subject of several Austrian journals, it suffices to remark, in order that they shall be appreciated at their exact value, that the steamships belonging to the Austrian Lloyds trade to the ports of the Mediterranean."

This very plain and quietly sarcastic article puts an entirely different face upon the Villafranca bone of contention; and the journals of Western Europe which view with such an exceedingly jealous eye the material progress of Russian commerce, will certainly be obliged to "come again." I have little doubt, however, that this concise explanation will be set down as only another specimen of Russian diplomacy, and probably be stigmatized as a subterfuge from which time will tear away the veil.

A new proof of the astonishing industrial enterprise now in progress of development in Russia, may here be mentioned, *à-propos*. The Emperor has just accorded his sanction to the organization of a company, which, under the name of the "Southern Russian Steam Navigation and Commission Company," proposes to establish a line of steamers, for the transportation of passengers and merchandise on the Dnieper and the Boug Rivers, trading at the same time between the principal ports of the Black Sea. The Company also proposes to receive raw products, from the hands of the producer, and to undertake their direct sale, on commission, to the foreign consumer. For this purpose they will at once establish dépôts, warehouses and agencies wherever the exigencies of their business may demand; and they will even go so far as to found schools for the instruction of machinists and other mechanics, necessary to carry out their plans upon a large scale. Factories, mills, workshops, &c., will also be built at certain points, and every means adopted to insure the success of the enterprise, which, with the support of Government, is hardly doubtful. The capital of the Society is three millions of silver roubles, divided into 20,000 shares, at 150 roubles each. One-half the whole amount will be appropriated to the purposes of navigation, and the other half is reserved for investment in commerce. The Government has given the Company authority to employ any officers of the mining corps, machinists, assistant surgeons, and workmen now in the service of the State. The administration of the Company is located at Odessa, a port destined in a few years to occupy as important a position in Eastern Europe as Liverpool and Havre in the West.

A Mr. KOKOREFF, who is said to be neither a *savant* nor a publicist, but merely a manufacturer, of great experience and keen observation, has written a pamphlet upon the industrial position of Russia, as compared with other nations of Europe, which has excited considerable remark in this quarter, where the justice of the author's conclusions are generally acknowledged. Mr. KOKOREFF'S *brochure* consists of three letters—the first and third of which treat of questions devoid of special interest out of Russia. The second, principally devoted to a powerfully-written attack upon the useless luxury and prodigality of the Russian nobility, stock-gambling, and to commercial comparisons, is the most curious. The author is struck with the magnitude of the interior trade of other nations—far superior as it is, in every instance, to their exterior commerce. It is well to keep this fact constantly in view in Russia, where many business men attach an undue importance to commercial transactions with foreign countries. Despite its immense population, the interior commerce of the Russian Empire is far behind that of many other nations. Mr. KOKOREFF remarks this difference the more, that he has not found it in official statistics, but in the every-day life of individuals. He compares the existence of the poorer classes in England, France, Belgium, and Prussia, with the condition of the Russian peasant, and exhibits unsparingly the immeasurable inferiority of the latter. On the one hand, he sees clean and commodious habitations, decently furnished, supplied with every necessary household utensil, and indicating comfort even in poverty. On the other hand, he finds the peasantry of his own country (and frequently well-to-do farmers) living in miserable tenements, often destitute of even a chimney, whose entire furniture consists of a ricketty table, a dirty dresser, and a few stools, with earthen pots and wooden spoons for cooking apparatus, and torches made of resinous wood, instead of candles. This wretched picture, drawn by a native Russian, is doubtless true in every shade—and it fully explains why the interior commerce of the country has never been developed. At any other time, I should have been astonished to see such shameful statements permitted to be made in Russia—end not only permitted, but scattered throughout the land—but the new order of things established by the present Emperor, and his determination to drag his people from their condition of semi-barbarism, and endeavor to elevate them to the standard of other nations, fully explains the apparent paradox. Violent diseases demand violent remedies; and perhaps in enabling his subjects to see for themselves how miserably inferior they are, as a mass, to their neighbors, ALEXANDER II. has adopted the surest means of effecting a speedy and permanent regeneration.

Our fair-weather promenades, for the year 1858, are among the things that were. Cold and storm have at last set in upon us, after a longer respite than ever before known in the experience of this "oldest inhabitant;" which is a tolerably strong assertion, as there are two or three aged princes, wandering restlessly about St. Petersburg, who are currently believed to have been born during the middle ages. Even these old princes admit that never has Petersburg witnessed such another Summer and Autumn as those just past. It is prognosticated by the weather-wise, that we shall suffer for this indulgence presently. I dare say we shall. In riding over the Islands *now*, one can scarcely credit his remembrances of barely a month ago. All who have visited St. Petersburg in Summer, will retain a lasting souvenir of these beautiful Islands, with their long shady drives, elegant cottages, buried in vines and flowers, their miniature theatres and dancing gardens, crowded with pleasure-seekers. All this becomes the more wonderful, when it is remembered that this fairy spot was conjured from a wide marsh, like the magnificent city on its borders, and of which, indeed, it forms a municipal district. Russians are justly proud of this delightful garden, rescued at such immense cost from the spongy soil beneath; but if nature has been conquered here, she remembers her defeat with rancor, and only awaits a favorable occasion to reassert her supremacy and wash away forever the monuments which the art of men has planted upon so treacherous a foundation.

The district comprised by the Islands of the Neva, would now have been one of the most populous quarters of the capital, if the original plan of its founder had been exactly followed. But, by degrees, the inhabitants have spread themselves over the principal bank of the river, and upon one large central island, in hopes, perhaps, of being better prepared to fly from threatening inundations; and the marshy ground of the small islands has been exclusively reserved for the Summer residences of the rich and noble personages attached to the court. Their houses remain half hidden under snow and water, nearly nine months of the year; but, during the other three months, nothing can surpass the luxury of the foliage and flowers which surround these charming *châlets* of the favored few.

During this short season, too, as I have said, miniature theatres and dancing gardens enliven this retreat of Russian aristocracy. Around these places of amusement artificial rivers and shaded canals form alleys of transparent water, covered with gaily-painted boats, the whole scene rivaling, it may be even surpassing, Venice. Then, there are miniature lakes, with bright grass growing on the borders—another marvelous art-creation upon a soil where once grew rushes and weeds in rank profusion; lovely prairies, groves of tall birch trees, villas, green-houses, and all that the most prodigal outlay of wealth can purchase and art devise of beauty and luxury.

But not even the almighty—rouble—can buy for the Islands of the Neva exemption from the rigors of an Arctic climate; and only briefly can the proprietors of this rural paradise, lying at the doors of the capital, enjoy the pleasures of their sylvan abodes. The fleeting Summer gone, a fine and incessant rain begins to fall, and continues for weeks together. Such a rain, the drops like needles, is falling now. Three days after this rain commences, the leaves on the trees drops off, the cottages lose their flowers and their occupants, the promenades are crowded with wagons loaded with furniture, slowly wending their way toward the city, whilst the masters themselves drive off to Winter quarters in town; theatres and gardens are closed, the actors retreat to more commodious temples, and the play is at an end. Silence once more resumes her sway over the marsh, and, for nine months more, scarcely a sound is heard in the deserted spot, save the moaning of the leafless trees and the rustling of scattered reeds, swayed by the blasts of the north wind. Many believe that that which happens to the islands every year will one day happen to the city itself. Should this capital, built upon a swamp, be forgotten but for a moment by those whose duty it is to be ever on the watch, or should a new policy induce the Autocrat to look elsewhere for a home, the granite under the water will crumble, the inundated soil return to its normal state, and solitude once more reign where now stands St. Petersburg.

The young Grand Dukes, NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, brothers of the Emperor, are traveling in the southern part of the Empire. News has been received here of their recent arrival at Tiflis, from Alexandropol. They were received at the city gates by the Governor and principal inhabitants of the town, who offered them, according to an ancient custom, the bread and salt of hospitality. In the evening, the city was illuminated and fire-works displayed from one of the mountains near Tiflis.

In a late letter I mentioned various projects of municipal improvement contemplated in St. Petersburg. It is now positively asserted that the proposition to lay down water-pipes in every quarter of the city will be carried into effect as soon as possible. These pipes will be constructed in a manner to admit of the location of fire-plugs at every hundred yards' distance.

The Duke DE MONTEBELLO, French Ambassador, has taken leave of the Emperor, and temporarily left St. Petersburg. On the occasion of the baptism of the young Duke CONSTANTINE, three newly-appointed foreign ministers presented their credentials to his Majesty: Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, British Minister, the Count DE MONTGELAS, Bavarian Minister, and the Baron DE KENNERITZ, Minister of Saxony. M. R.

### The School Quarrel.

YORKVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a note in your columns of this date, over the signature of "JOHN VANCE," appears the following sentence:

"After some testimony was taken in support of the complaint, Miss GILDERSLEEVE'S counsel—who expressed the opinion that she had been badly advised—proposed on her behalf, after consultation with herself and friends, that if the complaint were withdrawn, she would keep away from the school."

Now it is well known, and admitted universally, that willingly to omit a portion of the truth is but little less grave, as an offence, than not telling the truth at all; and in order to divest himself of what the lawyers call the *suppressio veri*, "JOHN VANCE" should have given Miss GILDERSLEEVE'S words in full, instead of a garbled portion of them.

The arrangement was distinctly understood by all present to be as follows: Miss GILDERSLEEVE consented not to interfere in the management of the school until she had time to establish her rights before an unprejudiced Court, at the same time offering her services to the Board of Officers, and preferring her rightful claim to the position she had been illegally deprived of, and for compensation for the services she had already rendered.

Miss GILDERSLEEVE was only induced to consent to the above arrangement on account of the system of persecution, abuse and outrage to which she has been for some time subjected by men whose course as school officers is nearly run.

The next time "JOHN VANCE" undertakes to correct your reporter, let his statement be the "whole truth"—showing his motives and those of his coadjutor, JAMES MCKEAN, in Yorkville school affairs—and it is my opinion the world will be considerably enlightened.

"Tell truth and shame the Devil."

Respectfully, A.

BANQUET AT TORONTO IN HONOR OF LORD BURY.—A dinner was given at Toronto, on Saturday last, in honor of Lord BURY, who visits Canada in the interest of the Galway line of steamers, and the Grand Trunk Railway, as well as for a pleasure-tour. The Mayor of Toronto presided at the dinner, and His Lordship made a speech, in which he stated that he was empowered to enlist the sympathies of Canadians in the Galway line, and that if successful in the undertaking, the Company were prepared to bring a weekly line to Quebec. His Lordship added:

"The enterprise, however, does not stop here. Arrived on the shores of the New World I hope to see a railroad established between Halifax and Quebec, and I am the bearer of powers to arrange the terms, and upon which this undertaking can be carried out. [Cheers.] It seems to me that this is a project very important to Canada. It is so important to her to have a highway to the sea board through British territory that I think it would be fair for her to assist in the undertaking, while at the same time in its features in a political point of view it is an Imperial measure, and as such I think I am authorized in believing that the Imperial authorities look upon it, and if we can bring the Province to look upon the project with favor, we shall have no difficulty in bringing the Imperial authorities to regard it in the same light. Statesmen on the other side of the Atlantic are not blind to the advantage of having a safe and easy access to our most important colony through British territory. [Cheers.] I have been present at deputations which waited on the Colonial Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and these Ministers always stated that they waited before giving a definite answer to hear something definite from the Colonies, and it is my business here to obtain that definite answer. Very reasonable terms will be offered to you, and if you will accept them you will soon see a railroad from here to the Atlantic."

## THE COAST SURVEY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

If the appropriations by Congress covered the entire cost of the Coast Survey, it would be enough to demand a review of its expenses with a view to abridge them; and if the amazing increase of cost in the latter years be considered, investigation would seem indispensable. They comprise, however, only the sums appropriated *directly* to the Coast Survey. Its indirect levies upon the public property and funds are believed to be much greater.

Its agency in swelling the cost of the public printing must be serious, from the nature and copiousness of its documents; but, in ignorance of the items of the public printing, it is impossible to define its extent. Besides the current printing, there seems, now and then, to be some special appropriation for printing results. One of $12,000 for that purpose is observed in 1845; another of $20,000 in 1854, and still another of $15,000 in 1855.

They do not include the pay and subsistence of the numerous army and navy officers and engineers detailed for the service of the Coast Survey. The secretaries of those departments can, upon the call of Congress, readily furnish the amounts. That they are considerable, is evident enough from the numbers of officers and men so detailed. The $500,000 of 1856, for example, was not used for the relief of either of those departments; yet, in that very year, besides captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants from the Army, the Navy contributed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commanders | 3 | Assistant Surgeons | 2 |
| Lieutenants command'g | 8 | Prof. Mathematics | 1 |
| Lieutenants | 25 | First Assistant Eng'rs | 4 |
| Masters | 5 | Second Assist. Eng'rs | 1 |
| Passed Assist. Surgeons | 1 | Third Assist. Eng'rs | 8 |

The pay-roll of these officers amounts to $78,600 per annum. If to this be added the wages and rations of crews for six steamers and five brigs and schooners—say 440 men, at the rate of ordinary seamen, and rations at twenty cents per day—the cost of officers and men alone would be $184,640. The number of men estimated will probably fall short of the actual number employed and paid, and the same is probably true of the estimated rate of wages.

The cost of vessels of all sorts, of repairs and alterations of the same, wear and tear, and fuel and oil for the steamers, will probably exceed the cost of officers and seamen.

The office of Superintendent of Weights and Measures was held by HASSLER, as it is by BACHE, in connection with the other appointment, but the labor of average and adjustment had been completed by the former, and left little or nothing to be done by his successor, but to distribute the patronage.

The proposition to change the Light-house system was vigorously opposed in Congress, but the Coast Survey influence was not to be resisted, and, under the form of committing it to a board of nine members, it was committed, substantially, to the Coast Survey, and with the usual result, as the figures prove. The act was passed Aug. 31, 1852, and the expenditure of that year was probably under the old system. The expenditures during the five years which precede the change are as follows:

| | Expenses. | New Erections. |
|---|---|---|
| 1848 | $506,204 | $143,828 |
| 1849 | 478,601 | 244,911 |
| 1850 | 411,856 | 475,920 |
| 1851 | 529,265 | 296,377 |
| 1852 | 625,627 | 689,180 |
| Total | $2,551,553 | $1,850,216 |

The five years following 1852, under the auspices of the Coast Survey, the same branches of expenditure absorbed as follows:

| | Expenses. | New Erections. |
|---|---|---|
| 1853 | $807,092 | $381,860 |
| 1854 | 901,561 | 1,516,712 |
| 1855 | 1,954,696 | 275,000 |
| 1856 | 1,161,010 | 1,423,658 |
| 1857 | 1,258,814 | 202,785 |
| Total | $6,083,173 | $3,800,015 |
| Old system | 2,551,553 | 1,850,216 |
| Difference | $3,531,620 | $1,949,799 |

There is a notable difference between these items of expenditure. It is not to be denied, that if, in the matter of new erections, the Superintendent has been enterprising enough to increase the customary expenditure about $2,000,000 in five years, the country still possesses the structures, and they may be worth cost; but no such alleviation is possible in regard to the current expenses. The increase of that item by more than three millions and a half during the same term, demands explanation. Who can wonder at the power of an agency which controls disbursements of such magnitude? Every light on the coast ought to indicate to the statesman, caution, as it does to the mariner, seeing every light-house is a monument of the power of the Autocrat of the Coast Survey.

The Superintendent's army of employes is reinforced by his power over the Light-house Board, by

| | Per annum. | | Per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 clerk at | $2,000 | 1 clerk at | 1,200 |
| 2 clerks at | 1,600 | 1 messenger at | 600 |
| 1 clerk at | 1,400 | 1 laborer at | 576 |

The Superintendent and Prof. HENRY are of the *Auditing* Committee—an employment about as germane to the professed purposes of the Smithsonian Institute, as it is to the objects of the Coast Survey. But the "eternal fitness of things" is regarded, the Superintendent being a Regent of the Smithsonian as well as member of its Executive Committee, and with his kinsman Senator PEARCE, it is believed now constitutes a majority of the Committee which controls the disbursements of the institution, amounting to some $40,000 per annum.

The Nautical Almanac, authorized in 1849, is understood to be under the superintendence of Prof. WINLOCK, late assistant of Dr. GOULD in doing—what is not easily ascertained. He has the valuable aid of Prof. PEIRCE, who receives therefor a valuable salary. Of course, no such publication would be possible without the assistance of the "American Bessell." Dr. GOULD is therefore employed upon it, but at what compensation is not known. Congress has appropriated to this object thus:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 | $12,870 | 1854 | $20,680 |
| 1851 | 19,400 | 1855 | 20,880 |
| 1852 | 19,400 | 1856 | 25,732 |
| 1853 | 19,400 | 1857 | 26,880 |
| Total | | | $165,442 |

It would be gratifying to know the proportions in which this is distributed among the fabricators of the almanac.

It is manifest enough that this matter of "practical astronomy," called the Coast Survey, has come to be one with which astronomy, theoretical or practical, can have but little to do, so far as the Superintendent is concerned. The work was planned by HASSLER, and the duties of its head were first defined and then performed by him. In his contract with the Government he bound himself to execute the more difficult portions of it himself, and neither his fidelity nor his capacity has been questioned to this day. This feature of the plan, it is believed, has not been changed, however much the practice may be; yet, if that able and diligent man could be reinstated in his place, the multiplied relations of the Coast Survey of to-day would suffer him to take neither latitude, nor longitude, nor soundings of anything but the United States Treasury, and it would tax his industry severely to rescue time enough from that cardinal pursuit to attend to the correlative one in the lobbies of Congress. It will become Mr. EVERETT to amend his vocabulary, if he again undertakes to characterize the present Coast Survey.

It is not surprising that an organization which has shown itself able to subdue to its purposes administrations and statesmen of all political parties, and the Congress of the United States, however constituted politically, has found it easy to rule with a rod of iron an association mainly composed of simple-minded men of science, with no aspirations but such as become scholars, and as free from all design to deplete the treasury of the United States as they are full of zeal to replenish the treasury of knowledge. The Zouaves of the Coast Survey, in the National Association, united by the "cohesive power of public plunder," have become the scourge of the men of science in this country, and the scorn of the same class everywhere else. Tyrannical, contemptuous and unjust at home, they are insolent and supercilious to the brotherhood of science abroad; the courtesies of the country are declined, and its territory is avoided by the most distinguished astronomers of the old world, because their science has such representatives here. Known and derided, under the opposite name of the Mutual Admiration Society, by men of sense throughout the length and breadth of the land, such is the power of the Coast Survey, that the capabilites for mischief, of so mean a society, are kept by it unimpaired and unabridged, under universal contempt and disgust. It is intolerable that the church, the state, the army, the navy, art, literature and science, the commerce, the mines, the fisheries, the ship-yards and the work-shops of the country shall be longer subsidized, at the public cost, to the support of a clique insignificant in number and contemptible in character. If the scientific *status* of that society requires the aids now used, Congress will find it less burdensome to the treasury and more just to the people, to declare, by joint resolution, that it is what its parasites affirm it to be—the depository of what science there may be on this side of the Atlantic, and that no extent of acquirement or of achievement shall establish a reputation for any man, unless he holds its dispensation to that effect. At all events the power to punish *insubordination*, as all independent opinion is called, without the formality of even a drum-head court martial, should no longer be maintained at the public expense, in the hands of one who had certain notions of *loyalty*, as base and unmanly submission is called, "ground into him by a West Point mill-stone." Something is due to the infirmity of human judgment; and the obtuseness which fails to apprehend in an inflated professor, who has discovered nothing, the superior of a modest one who has discovered ten asteroids, or to discern Bessell *redivivus* in an American counterfeit, may deserve pity, but should be spared punishment.

"I have always kept my principle, which is this—to live and die the vicar of Bray." Twice a Papist and twice Protestant in four reigns, says his annotator. That wise ecclesiastic did not live in vain. The Superintendent has kept the same principle, and the Vicar "still lives." The anomalies which make the Coast Survey odious and expensive are not chargeable to any political party—hence, it is not the duty of any party, but it is of all parties, to destroy them. The present Administration must sanction and continue them before it can be fairly held responsible for them. The approaching session of Congress will furnish an opportunity to demonstrate its sentiment in regard to a reform of the abuses of an establishment which has contributed largely to increase its pecuniary embarrassments. The occasion will be a fit one for the Secretary of the Treasury to express the views of the Administration upon the whole subject in his annual report.

Mr. BENTON, speaking of an attempt to reform the abuses of this establishment, says:

"Under the British Government, not remarkable for its economy, the survey of the coasts is exclusively made by naval officers, and the whole service presided over by an admiral of some degree—usually among the lowest; and these officers survey not only the British coasts throughout all their maritime possessions, but the coasts of other countries, where they trade, when it has not been done by the local authority. The survey of the United States began in the same way, being confined to army and navy officers, and costing but little. Now it is a civil establishment, and the office which conducts it has almost grown up into a department, under a civil head and civil assistance, costing a great annual sum. From time to time efforts have been made to restore the naval superintendence of this work, as it was when it was commenced under Mr. JEFFERSON, and as it now is and always has been in Great Britain. At the session of 1842-3 this effort was renewed; but with the usual fate of all attempts to put an end to any unnecessary establishment or expenditure."

Upon this occasion, Mr. CHARLES BROWN, of Pennsylvania, urged the restoration of the Coast Survey to the care of topographical and hydrographical bureaus, to be prosecuted, exclusively, by military and naval officers belonging to the service, under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. Of the propositions advanced by Mr. BROWN, Mr. BENTON says:

"These were wise suggestions and unanswerable; but although they could not be answered, they could be prevented from becoming law. Instead of reform of abuses, reduction of expenses and speedy termination of the work, all the evils intended to be reformed went on and became greater than ever, and all are still kept up upon the same arguments that sustained the former. It is worthy of note to hear the same reason now given for continuing the civilian, Mr. BACHE, at the head of this work, which was given for thirty years for retaining Mr. HASSLER in the same place, namely, that there is no other man in the country that can conduct the work. But that is a tribute which seniority and interest will pay to any man who is at the head of a great establishment; and is always paid more punctually where the establishment ought to be abolished, than where it ought to be preserved; and for the obvious reason, that the better one can stand on its own merits, while the worse needs the support of incessant adulation."

In 1848 another effort was made to conform the Coast Survey to the original plan, in practice as well as in theory. Every consideration in its favor, urged in 1843, was greatly strengthened by additional experience. The cost of the concern had increased, and the number of men in the public service competent to conduct it had also increased. In every aspect of the case it was a propitious time for the purpose. But, neither the aggravation of the necessity, nor the increase of means to consummate the reform, were equal to the power of the Vicar of Bray.

The Superintendent himself was a standing refutation of the preposterous assumption that recourse to civilians was indispensable to the work; yet, in the face of it, the pretence was made available. Much of the work was then and had been performed by officers furnished by the army and navy, and so their capabilities stood vindicated. The very education, the results of which the Superintendent was selling to the Government at $6,000 per annum as a civilian, he had acquired as a Cadet, at the cost of that very Government. Himself a graduate of West Point, the fitness of other graduates to do what he professed to do was denied; as if the capacity of such as continued in the service of the Government which educated them, was, by their honorable fidelity made less, but might be enlarged by entering the same service in a civil capacity at a high salary! The absurdity of this pretence is glaring enough to make it impotent against common sense, but the affectation of belief in it may give baneful potency to the evil practice upon which the fallacy is founded. The practice deserves anything but encouragement at the hands of Congress.

Experience was not lost upon Mr. BENTON, who again urged the committee of the work to United States officers. He said:

"I know that officers wish it—that they feel humiliated at being supposed incompetent to it—and, if found to be so, are willing to pay the penalty by being dismissed the service. Incompetency is the only ground upon which a civil superintendent and a list of civil assistants can be placed over them. And, is that objection well founded? Look at MAURY, whose name is the synonym of practical and astronomical knowledge. Look to that Dr. LOCKE, once on the medical staff of the navy, &c.

And are we to presume our naval officers incompetent to the conduct of this Coast Survey, when it has produced such men as these—when it may contain within its bosom we know not how many more such? In 1807 we had no navy—we may say none, for it was small, and going down to nothing. Then it might be justifiable to employ an astronomer. In 1832 the navy had fought itself into favor; but Mr. HASSLER, the father of this Coast Survey, was still alive, and it was justifiable to employ him as an astronomer. But now there is no need for a civil astronomer, much less for a civil superintendent, and the whole work should go to the navy. We have naval schools now for this instruction of officers; we have officers with the laudable ambition to instruct themselves. The American character, ardent in everything, is preeminently ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. In every walk of life, from the highest to the lowest, from the most humble mechanical to the highest professional employment, knowledge is a pursuit and a laudable object of ambition with a great number. We are ardent in the pursuit of wealth—equally so in the pursuit of science. The navy partakes of the laudable ambition. You will see an immense number of the naval officers, of all ages and of all ranks, devoting themselves, with all the ardor of young students, for the acquisition of knowledge; and are all these, the whole naval profession, to be told that none of them are able to conduct the Coast Survey—none of them able to execute the act of 1807, none of them able to find shoals and islands within twenty leagues of the coast, to sound a harbor, to take the distance and bearings of headlands and capes—and all this within sixty miles of the shore? Are they to be told this? If they are, and it could be told with truth, it would be time to go to reducing. But it cannot be said with truth. The naval officers cannot only execute the act of 1807, but they can do anything, if it was proper to do it, which the present Coast Survey is engaged in, over and beyond that act. They can do anything that the British naval officers can do; and the British naval officers conduct the Coast Survey of that great Empire. We have many that can do anything that Admiral BEAUFORT can do, and he has conducted the British Coast Survey for twenty years, and has stood examination before select committees of the British House of Commons, which have showed that no civil superintendent was necessary to guide him."

If this Coast Survey needed retrenchment and reform then, the cogency for it now is greater by ten years further illustration of its abuses and by at least as many millions more of cost. The States not on the seaboard do not feel the value of the work to an extent which will allow their forbearance toward the present arrangement of it to be counted on much longer. It is not apparent to them that expenditure and patronage, wholly dispensed outside of their limits, is of any advantage to them, and the continuance of the work under any system whatever is jeopardized; because, while the benefits are not felt there, its evils are, in the increase of the public burdens, and by mean persecution and prescription from that quarter, of their men of science whose reputation is dearer to them than is the Coast Survey. Besides, the work itself has not escaped criticism of a sort which imperatively demands that the justness of it shall be ascertained. The correctness of charts has been impeached in high quarters, and new surveys have been found necessary, because contractors dared not erect their structures from points established by the Coast Survey.

The Mexican war, as well as the recent embroilment with Utah, demonstrates that the familiarity of our people with the use of fire arms insures us at all times the possession of material for an army, while their spirit and patriotism make it certain that we need no standing army; the supply of volunteers has always been more than equal to the occasion. The same experience which proves no lack of troops, does, however, betray a want of properly educated officers. Our noble-spirited volunteers should not again be sent into the field under command which digs ditches on the wrong side of the embankments. The true policy is to keep our military and naval schools in the highest state of efficiency, and so secure at all times an educated staff for our Army and Navy. The country will be compensated for the entire cost in the first campaign of the next war, and a more valuable compensation still will accrue to it in times of peace, if it shall commit the Survey of the Coast, and kindred enterprises, to the accomplished men who annually graduate in its own academies.

This feeble presentation of an enormous public wrong, productive of more private injustice and oppression than any other abuse practiced under the Government, cannot better be concluded than in the last words uttered by Mr. BENTON upon the same subject matter, near the close of his life. He said:

"The friends of economy in Congress, when once more strong enough to form a party, will have a sacred duty to perform to the country—that of diminishing, by nearly one-half, the present mad expenditures of the Government; and the abolition of the present Coast Survey establishment should be among the primary objects of retrenchment. It is a reproach to our military and naval officers, and besides untrue in point of fact, to assume them to be incapable of conducting and of performing this work; it is a reproach to Congress to vote annually an immense sum on the civil superintendence and conduct of this work, when there are more idle officers on the pay-roll than could be employed on it." B. B.

## JAPAN.

**Provisions of the Harris Treaty, &c., &c.**

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.*

U. S. S. POWHATTAN, SIMODA, JAPAN, Aug. 3, 1858.

Messrs. EDITORS: Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, U. S. Consul General to Japan, has just concluded a most important treaty. Instead of continuing our Summer's cruise, therefore, direct to Hakodadi, we return first to Shanghae for the purpose of putting a bearer of dispatches on board of the Overland Mail steamer. I suppose the treaty will reach Washington about the time this letter does Philadelphia. Let me tell you all about it—how and when it was signed, &c., &c.

We had been at anchor here one day, and it was the 26th ult. Toward night Mr. HARRIS and his Secretary came on board as the guests of the Commodore. Shortly after midnight there was a great hubbub alongside, and it soon became known that the Vice-Governor of Simoda was also on board, with his suite, as our guests during the round trip to Kanagawa. Kanagawa is the port at which Commodore PERRY signed our last treaty, and now at daylight on the 27th, we were going there on a similar errand. Daylight came, steam and the anchor up, and away we went, at the rate of ten knots. The Vice-Governor and suite could scarcely comprehend this speed, and looked with admiring wonder at the regular workings of the paddle engines. An hour passed, and upon our right we had the smoking volcanic island of Chosima, while upon our left opened the magnificent bay of Yeddo. Turning our back upon Chosima, we steered boldly in through the headlands of the bay, and shortly passed the city of Ursga on the left-hand shore. Off that city we passed swiftly through a large fleet of junks, the crews of which gazed at us in evident wonder and gratification. Not so, however, with the government officers of Uraga, who, in their swift-sculling boats, threw themselves in our path, often at the risk of being run down. They shouted, gesticulated, and did everything in their power to make us stop; but the only satisfaction they got was from our Japanese guests, who enlivened by frequent potations and our rapid progress, stood upon the hurricane deck with us, waved their fans, and shouted, "American! Yakubama!" as we dashed quickly by.

Arrived within a few miles of Kanagawa, we suddenly found ourselves sticking fast in the mud. Fortunately the tide was rising, and we soon backed off and anchored in seven fathoms, after a run of less than seven hours, and within three miles of our port. One of the Vice Governor's suite at once went on shore and started for Yeddo. He carried the information of our arrival, and an invitation to several of the Princes, Mr. HARRIS' friends, to come down and visit him. The next morning our courier returned and informed us that the letter had been delivered, and that CINANO-NO-KAMI and HIOO-NO-KAMI, would soon follow him. While thus awaiting their arrival, several of the officers were anxious to visit Kanawaja, but the Commodore very properly threw cold water upon the plan, as it would have been an infraction of the treaty. He would not even consent to our pulling to a neighboring bank with our fishing lines, so we resorted, as usual, to books, chess, or cigars. On the morning of the 29th, we awoke to find that *a Japanese steamer had arrived from Yeddo* during the night, and to be informed that we were to be in uniform at once, as two Kami, or Princes, might visit the ship at any moment. They, however, had the good sense to put off their visit until 9½ A. M., at which hour we had prepared leisurely for their reception.

Now, I want the reader to stop here a moment, and reflect upon the strangeness of such a thing as *a Japanese steamer.* Four years since, Commodore PERRY startled their simple ideas with the shrill whistle of the locomotive, and now, here is a Japanese steamer of war, manned solely by Japanese, and yet running like any other steamer. Several of us went on board to visit her, after the signing of the treaty, and were really surprised at her cleanliness, warlike look, and at the knowledge of her engineers. At her peak flew the red sun, on a white ground, which is the national flag, and I really believe that at this moment she could capture any Portuguese man-of-war of her class. Thus has Portugal descended the ladder, while the people that were swindled by her merchants hundreds of years since, have suddenly taken a soring of several rounds. While upon this subject of our visit, I will say all that I have to mention in regard to it. We were kindly received by the two Princes, conducted over the ship, and treated to cake, sweetmeats, sakie, and tea, in the unpretending cabin. When we took our leave we were, according to Japanese custom, presented with a "token of esteem," which, in this case, was a box of very delicious fruits, sugared. Her name was the *Quankomarr*, or *Flying Sea-horse*, and she was a present from the Dutch. The name of her captain was TATADORI KEIZOR, and he was a very fine-looking man. In common with his officers, he was allowed to wear the Imperial arms as a mark of national confidence. He subsequently returned our visit, when I presented him with a Colt's revolver, to his unlimited joy. This, however, he could not accept, unless it was offered through the Commodore or Consul; the former, therefore, removed the difficulty by becoming the nominal donor. Now for the visit of the two Princes.

They came alongside in two boats—themselves and immediate suite in the first, and their attendants in the second. CINANO-NO-KAMI came over the side first. He was an old man, and had been the Consul's daily companion during his month's residence at Yeddo. Of course he was warmly received. Next came HIOO-NO-KAMI, a man of probably thirty-five years, of commanding mien, and of the finest Japanese face I have yet seen. He was followed by "MORIAMA YEOSHY," the intelligent interpreter, who figures so largely in Commodore PERRY'S account of his visit. Finally came the *suite*, and then the attendants, in another boat. The whole party moved gracefully aft and ascended the ladder leading to the poop-deck, while a salute of 19 guns was being fired in their honor. MORIAMA speaks English quite fairly, and Dutch *perfectly*. Mr. HEUSKEN'S, the Consul's Secretary, also speaks Dutch and English alike, and thus were ideas interchanged. It seems that the treaty had all been arranged some months back at Yeddo, and so the only thing to be done now was to read it over and sign. After we had shown them the ship, and regaled them with a cold lunch in the cabin, therefore, the latter was given up to Mr. HARRIS, his Secretary, the two Princes, and MORIAMA, who remained closeted together for an hour or more. Then the doors were opened and the latter returned to their steamer, with the understanding that they were to come on board again at 4 P. M. and sign the treaty.

At 3:30 we sent our boats for them, and as the appointed hour arrived they were alongside. Punctual fellows are these Japanese; everything with them is *system*, and moves like clock-work. The nations of the west might well imitate them in this respect. Another "closeting" now took place, and at the end of another hour the doors were again thrown open. Our third treaty with Japan had been signed during that time—a treaty which will accomplish more than everything which has been done heretofore. The signing having been officially announced, the American and Japanese flags were hoisted side by side at the fore, and a national salute of 21 guns fired from our heavy shell guns.

"They will hear this salute at Yeddo?" said the Consul, "and it will have its effect." As for the Princes, they evinced the greatest satisfaction at beholding our flags side by side, and finally took their departure in the lightest spirits. In the meantime their steamer had been getting up steam, and they were no sooner on board than she tripped her anchor and paddled away for Yeddo. The next morning we also left, and regained our present anchorage the same afternoon. During our return trip Mr. HARRIS talked as pleasantly as usual. He is certainly the most observing man I ever saw, and understands thoroughly the Japanese character. *All of our success with these people is owing to him*, to his tact, to his long residence in the East, to his sound judgment, and to his pleasant smile and *consistent firmness.* I must stop a moment to give an idea of his "pleasant conversation:"

You would have laughed had you seen the expression of CINANO-NO-KAMI'S face when I told him, during my second visit to Yeddo, of a strange fact concerning dogs. You've heard it, I suppose, but he had not. I said to him: "CINANO-NO-KAMI, do you know that if you see a dog with a white spot upon any part of his body, that the end of his tail will also have a white spot?" He thought first that he had not understood me, but when the question was repeated to him, he looked singularly puzzled. "It is, of

as compared with American cent, about equal; although

"One hundred Treasy piece," oval in form; square hole in centre; weighs 138 grains; said to be pure copper; value 1 cents; do. as compared with American cent, about two cents.

Now, reader, you probably know that in the United States copper is worth from 30 to 40 cents per pound. Just imagine, therefore, that you or I had it in our power to load a ship with these "T'seny," at about forty cents per pound, what a speculation we should make. The Japanese have foreseen this, however, as well as you and I, and taken care to guard against it.

It struck me the other day that I should like to have some of the above coin as specimens. I therefore applied to the Governor of Nagasaki, and got a few at their Japanese value. Upon trying to get some more, however, from the Governor of this place, he required me to weigh gold against gold and silver against silver. Altogether, I obtained ten complete sets at a cost of nearly $100. So much for Japanese money. After the 4th of next July, any and every one will be able to get it upon the same terms.

Now, I am going to mention a most interesting fact. Day before yesterday, *Aug.* 1, 1858, *I attended divine service upon the soil of Japan.* We had our chaplain, Mr. Wm. Ween, in a large heathen temple, several good voices, and near a hundred of our helves, officers and men from this ship and the *Mississippi*. The temple was the residence which had been assigned Mr. Harris, and that gentleman and his secretary were, of course, present. We had the Episcopal morning service, two hymns, and a very appropriate sermon. This, I suppose, was *the first Protestant service ever held in Japan.* "Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

## CHINA.

### Movements of the Diplomatists, &c.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.*

SHANGHAE, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

We left Simoda ou the 5th inst., bound to this place, *viâ* Nagasaki, with the Treaty. The second day out we encountered quite a severe gale, which handled even us quite roughly, and caused us to wish all smaller vessels safely under shelter. Entering Nagasaki, after a passage of six days, we noticed the wreck of a European vessel at the mouth of the harbor, evidently a victim of the late typhoon. She subsequently proved to be the Dutch ship *Cadsandria*, Captain GERLACH, of 800 tons burden, and having a cargo worth $200,000—vessel and cargo both insured. All hands had been saved with the exception of one man, who was drowned while striving to save the Captain's wife. Shortly after we had anchored, the Japanese fired a heavy gun from the heights, near the mouth of the harbor, as a signal that another vessel was coming in, and a little later, the *Minnesota* hove in sight, and came to under the centre guns. On boarding her, we found that she was from Shanghae, whence she had been driven by the cholera—that Mr. REED had remained behind to meet a second edition of Chinese Commissioners, and that she had lost ten men. The next day another death took place—after which the disease seemed to disappear. When we left her on the 16th ult. the "health of the ship" was almost entirely restored. These deaths were confined exclusively to the crew, and were the result, in most cases, of exposure and excesses while on liberty at this place. Readers having friends on board of her, therefore, need experience no unersiness as to their health. We are now hourly expecting her return, when Mr. REED and suite will resume their quarters on board, and we shall return in company to Japan.

All manner of business is extremely dull here at present. There are 103 vessels, mostly Americans, anchored around us, only two of which are loading for the United States. These are the *Pampero* and *Motopur*, neither of which will average over $10 per ton: they are both bound to New-York. A revival of trade is confidently looked for, however, before the end of the month. The Chinese merchants look upon those 103 ships, and say: "We will not lower our price of tea, for these vessels must all be loaded, and, before long, the foreign merchants must come up to our mark." The latter, on the contrary, reason, that when the Chinese see they are determined not to pay the full prices, they themselves will fall. Thus, both parties are waiting for "something to turn up."

It is with regret that I have to state, that since our return here our ship also has suffered from the cholera. It is now all over, however, and we have passed through it with the loss of only three men. The weather is at length cool, and no more cases reported, either ashore or afloat, for the last week. I will end this letter, by giving you an account of the diplomatic proceedings up to this time.

Consul ELGIN returned from Japan in the English steamer *Furious*, where he had been to make a second treaty with that people. It seems that he was permitted to steam as near Yeddo as the depth of water would admit of, when he anchored within three-fourths of a mile of it, and went on shore. He was kindly received and entertained in Yeddo for ten days, during which time he succeeded in obtaining a most satisfactory treaty. The Secretary of our Consul-General at Simoda accompanied him, and assisted as interpreter. His Lordship speaks in the kindest terms of this act of national courtesy, and looks upon Japan as "the finest country in the East." He reports that the Russian Count POUTIATIN left Yeddo on the 20th ult. for this place—he also having made a most satisfactory treaty. We are consequently at a loss as to the whereabouts of his Rosslan Excetiency, as the *Furious* left a week later. Baron Gros, the French Minister, is here, but the French Admiral, with his squadron, is in Cochin China, where, assisted by several hundred Spanish troops from Manila, he is probably now fighting for a most filibuster-like end. New Chinese Commissioners are on their way here from Pekin, and are expected to arrive on the 10th of October, when the American, English, French and Russian Ministers all expect to be here to meet them. In the intervening month, however, Mr. REED will visit the port of Nagasaki, Japan, in the *Minnesota* and we shall accompany him in the *Powhatan*. This step is almost a necessary one for our able Minister, who, though in the enjoyment of very good health, is evidently in want of recreation and a bracing air to counteract the effects of incessant occupation and a debilitating climate.

Speaking of Mr. REED, the manner in which he has executed the important and *delicate* commission intrusted to him reflects as great credit upon his ability and sound judgment as upon his sense of propriety and *savoir faire*. Coming here *as a neutral* to effect a treaty with the Chinese, against whom his brother commissioners were pointing their guns, he necessarily found himself at times in positions of great delicacy, from which he could only emerge gracefully by the exercise of a firm and dignified policy, tempered by a prudent and considerate judgment. This he has undoubtedly succeeded in. He has made a valuable treaty—which has doubtless been published in the United States before this—and when he returns, he will carry with him the esteem of all with whom he was thrown in contact. The Administration could not have selected a more competent diplomatist to execute its difficult behests. We sail on the 6th for Japan, and thence to Hong Kong and Manila. Trade is unusually dull here, and there are more than a hundred vessels awaiting imaginary cargoes. H.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 329, 143, 318, 491, 492, 493, 380, 41, 430, 278, 254, 341, 294, 467, 100, 496, 147, 434, 425, 388, 369, 393, 401, 402, 404, 405, 407, 411, 417, 418, 479, 482, 508, 512, 521, 560.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*, with a Jury—Nos. 271, 290, 295, 327, 349, 350, 353, 354, 359, 362, 363, 365, 366, 367, 417, 418, 419, 429, 426, 427, 795. *Part II.*, without a Jury.—Nos. 368, 258, 397, 399, 400, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 436, 429, 433, 493.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3584, 4682, 4963, 5011, 5601, 4499, 3936, 4146, 2803, 4645, 4879, 4946, 5021, 5199, 5296, 5863, 5796, 5299, 5378, 2131, 5782, 5758, 5877, 1538, 5798, 5892, 5332, 5801. *Part II.*—Same as Wednesday, with the following, viz.: 826, 586.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

THE EVERGREENS IN COURT.

Before Judge Davies.

*In the matter of the Cemetery of the Evergreens.*—This was an applicatinn for the Court to establish the election of John Hoope, Thomas Palmer and David Lyne, as Trustees of the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Mr. Hoope, in his petition, states that there are seven trustees to manage the association, three of whom were required to be elected by the persons possessing lots in the Cemetery, on the first Monday in October last. He claims that at such election he and Thomas Palmer and David Lyne were elected trustees for three years, from the first Monday in October, 1858. The Inspectors of the election gave them their certificates, as trustees, and they profess to be willing to enter upon their duties at once, but are precluded from so doing by Samuel E. Johnson, Edward Copland, Henry L. Cathert and Sylvester M. Beard, who refuse to recognize their rights, and deny them the privilege of exercising the functions of their office, but the said persons have associated themselves with Robert G. Thursby, Orson H. Smith and T. Hi Burpee, upon the pretence that they are the duly-elected trustees of said association. Judge DAVIES ordered the case to be referred to ex-Judge Kent to take proofs, &c., and to report to the Court.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

*Wm. C. Amerman* vs. *D. H. Burtnette.*—Motion for execution granted.

*Jas. Tucker* vs. *Samuel P. Williams.*—Motion for reference granted; costs to abide event.

*The Hydeville Marble Co.* vs. *Elizabeth T. Deming et al.*—Motion granted, without costs.

*Benjamin F. Beekman et al.* vs. *Wm. J. McCormack et al.*—Motion to set aside attachment denied, with $10 costs.

*Alfred W. Baldwin* vs. *Emma Baldwin.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Close & Smith* vs. *Warner.*—The answer served was, in fact, a compliance with the rule.

The whole of it, except that which sets up a counter-claim, would be stricken out on motion, or, if the parties go to trial upon it, could be held to admit the plaintiff's claim. The reason of that is, that the answer denies the purchase of all the goods to the amount of the order, and at the price, &c.

This is not good pleading.

As the defendant has given security, I think the answer may stand on the terms heretofore ordered. Plaintiffs' cost of this motion to abide event, and the judgment to stand as security.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

*Edmund Palmer* vs. *The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.*—This is an action to recover for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff, who is a ship caulker, and was in January, 1851, employed to repair the steamship *Ohio*, which was on the apparatus owned by the defendants. Whilst at work thereon, the "standards" which were supplied by the Company gave way, being negligently and insofficiently put up, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was precipitated down a distance of fourteen feet, striking himself heavily on the dock, fracturing one of his arms and several of his ribs, and causing other bodily injuries. The plaintiff also alleges that he has lost permanently the use of one of his arms, and claims damages in $20,000. The defendants set up a general denial of the liability, and allege that the plaintiff assisted to put up the standards and the scaffolding for the *Ohio*. The case has been tried before, when the Jury failed to agree on a verdict, there being then a stockholder of the Company on the Jury.

TRIAL TERM—Nov. 16.

Before Judge Bosworth.

VERDICT AGAINST THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FOR KILLING A PASSENGER.

*Hewlett Sandford, Administrator of Gilbert Sandford,* vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—Plaintiff sued to recover damages for the benefit of the children of Gilbert Sandford, who was killed by being forcibly ejected from one of the defendant's cars. It appeared that deceased got on one of the cars down town, for the purpose of going to his residence, near Thirtieth-street. The car went a short distance, and then was forced to stop by the deep snow. The next evening deceased took a car to ride home, and refused to pay his fare, on the ground that he had paid it the night before, and that the Company had not carried him to his destination. After a further refusal to pay or to leave the car, he was shoved off the car by the conductor. He was shortly afterwards found by a policeman lying between the tracks. The officer took him to the Hospital, where it was discovered he was seriously injured in the spine, from which he afterwards died. Damages were claimed at $5,000. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,250.

Coles for plaintiff; John McKeon and Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel for defendants.

POLICEMEN SUING THE CITY FOR SALARIES.

*Adolphus Mincho* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Plaintiff sues to recover $133, being the difference between the salary of a detailed policeman at the rate of $500 per year, and the salary of a regular policeman at $600 per year, between the 1st of September, 1851, and the 1st of January, 1853, at which last mentioned date the ordinance equalizing the salaries of regular and detailed policemen was adopted. Plaintiff was a detailed policeman during the time aforesaid, and claims that he is entitled to the same salary as a regular policeman. Defendants set up that they had power to fix the salaries of the police, and that the duties of a detailed policeman were not so arduous as that of a regular man.

Plaintiff was examined in his own behalf, Mr. Busteed, for the defendants, objecting on the ground that the law providing for the examination of parties, giving to the plaintiff and defendant the same privliege, was not applicable in a case where a municipal corporation was a party. Mr. Busteed has often raised this point before, but it has been overruled in each instance. He expressed his intention to have it passed upon by the Court of Appeals. After hearing further evidence, the Judge dismissed the complaint.

There are sixteen similar cases on the Calendar, one of which was immediately taken up at the conclusion of the above. Mr. Clinton for plaintiff; Mr. Busteed for defendants.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 17.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

A STAGE PROPRIETOR ASSAULTS A DRIVER.

*Henry Openheimer* va. *John J. Duryea.*—This was an action of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by the defendant, who is one of the proprietors of a stage line in this City, upon the plaintiff, who, at the time, was a driver in the employ of the defendant. It appeared, from the evidence, that the parties got into an altercation, the defendant accusing the plaintiff with stealing money from the cash box. This the plaintiff denied, whereupon the defendant discharged him from his service in an extremely violent manner, as the plaintiff testified. It appeared on the part of the defense that the charge of peculation was well founded, and that no violence was used toward the plaintiff by the defendant. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for six cents damages. S. Jones and George Carpenter for plaintiff. R. F. Andrews and George R. Thompson for defendant.

### The Grand Jury Dismiss the Complaint Against Policeman Cairnes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The trial of Nancy Hood, for arson in the first degree, was continued yesterday. The prosecution having offered in evidence a diagram of the premises, the defence commenced by calling their witnesses. Considerable time was lost, owing to the absence of these witnesses, and, when they were placed on the stand, their evidence was of trifling account. The remainder of the day was consumed by the summing up of defendant's counsel, and the Judge's charge. The Jury retired at 4¼ o'clock, and, after the absence of an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty of Arson in the second degree." The charge, as indicted, was capital, but, by the verdict, the prisoner's life is spared. The punishment now may be imprisonment for life, and cannot be less than imprisonment for seven years.

Policeman Cairnes, who was held to bail on Tuesday by Judge RUSSELL, in the exeessive sum of $10,000, found a bondsman yesterday morning in Mr. Henry T. Capen, of the firm of Jaffray & Co. In the afternoon, the Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against Cairnes, finding, that in shooting Hollis, he only acted in fulfillment of his duty.

### The Allaire Will.

At the request of the counsel of Mrs. Allaire, we publish the following

CARD.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The statement published in your paper of the 12th inst., and which has just been shown to the writer of this, respecting the *alleged* Will of the late James P. Allaire, now in course of Probate before the Surrogate's Court in this City, is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; such as "that the widow and executrix was not the lawful wife of the deceased," that "almost the entire estate of the deceased goes to her," that "the children, especially the blind one, has not been provided for by the deceased," that "all the children contest the will," that "Mr. Allaire never executed the paper purporting to be his will," whereas, it has already been fully proved that both the whole will and his signature to it are in his handwriting, and the only question, upon its execution, now under consideration by the Surrogate, is whether all the forms of the statute were technically complied with: as to which the evidence pretended to be reported in said statement, is garbled and defectively stated. The residue of this most unfair and malicious statement is what the contestants state "they *expect* to show," which the writer hereby brands as false and malicious throughout; and it was doubtless made in order, most indecently, to try to forestall the public mind upon a case, the legal investigation of which is only *about to commence.* The motives for publishing such a grossly false statement are obvious, and we trust the public will be too cautious to be influenced by it, but wait the result of the trial, to which we confidently appeal and invite attention.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1858.

| HERDS. | BEEVES. In market to-day. | BEEVES. Reserved for the week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st. | 3686 | 3740 | 44 | 479 | 1593 | ..... |
| Browning's Sixth-street | ..... | 154 | 32 | 27 | 3891 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st | ..... | 117 | 23 | 61 | 4187 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ..... | 41 | 91 | 83 | 3543 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 1067 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week | 3686 | 5119 | 220 | 650 | 11012 | 26045 |
| Last week | 3877 | 6156 | 195 | 674 | 10914 | 20125 |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857 ... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 2,381.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCE. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 931 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 1666 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Hudson River Boats | 853 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Harlem Railroad | 281 | 44 | 479 | 1593 | .... |
| New-Haven Railroad | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| On Foot | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1631 | Canada | — |
| New-York | 627 | New-Jersey | 18 |
| Illinois | 833 | Missouri | 82 |
| Kentucky | 135 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Indiana | 337 | Texas | 77 |
| Virginia | — | Connecticut | — |
| Iowa | — | Michigan | — |

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Nov. 17, amounto to 10,236 head, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Propellers | 2,619 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 4,641 |
| Erie Railroad | 2,140 |
| From Hudson River Yards | 806 |
| Total | 10,236 |

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Nov. 17, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad | 9,977 |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | 159 |
| By Albany propellers | 2,131 |
| By Hudson River Railroad | 3,116 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 1,811 |
| Total | 17,193 |

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for the week ending Nov. 17, 1858:

| | Head. | | Head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 1,872 | Calves | 42 |
| Hogs | 10,157 | Lambs | — |
| Sheep | 2,911 | Horses | 1 |
| Total | 14,983 | | |

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | 9½c.@9¾c. | none. |
| First quality | 9c. @9¼c. | 8½c.@9c. |
| Medimn quality | 8c. @8½c. | 7½c.@8c. |
| Poor quality | 7c. @7½c. | 6½c.@7c. |
| Poorest quality | 5c. @6½c. | 5c. @6c. |
| General selling prices | 7c. @8½c. | 6½c.@8c. |
| Average of all sales | 7½c.@7½c. | 7c. @7½c. |

AT BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6¾c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9¾c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Notwithstanding the general previous experience that little beef is needed on Thanksgiving week when poultry is the staple animal food, the owners of Cattle crowded an unusual supply upon the market today. The total City receipt for the week ending today number 5,119 Bullocks, from which, however, 200 to 300 may be deducted from the general lighter weights, and poorer quality of the animals. The greatest anomaly, however, is that so large a number of butlocks should find purchasers at prices fully up to and even better than last week. Good butlocks were not over plenty, which may account for the slight advance of this grade. Those of medium quality sold even better than last week, and scallawags no worse. The only explanation we can give, is that the clear cold weather now prevailing encouraged butchers to lay in a donhle stock, while the supply is ample and the prices still low.... In many parts of the West, owing to a poor crop, corn is too high to admit of feeding beef at its present current rates here, and feeders are sending forward their Cattle to be sold for whatever they will bring; 1,631, or nearly half of the 3,740 at Forty-fonrth-street, came from Ohio alone.... Western drovers complain loudly that freights are too high for the present depressed prices. They are particularly down on the weighing system of Buffalo, and the charge of 42½c. ℔ 100 lbs., for any excess over 18,000 lbs. ℔ car. They complain that the Cattle are weighed immediately after being taken off and fed and watered, and that 50 lbs. ℔ animal of extra weight (of food) is charged for.... The Albany trade was not very brisk, only about 200 head having been sold to Eastern buyers. A similar number went to Brighton on the owners' account, making 400 in all.

Of the lots offered at Forty-second-street, we present the following memorandum:

A. WARNER forwarded 65 rather green three-year old Ohio steers, nf 6½ cwt., which MEAD & HOLCOMB run out at near $54 ℔ head, or about 8¼c. ℔ lb.

The same parties sold 72 light Indiana cattle, for POATTS & Co., at $30, each, or near 6c. ℔ lb. They were quite common 5 cwt. steers.

P. W. TAYLOR brought in 108 prime cattle from Madison County, Ohio, which TREN & EASTMAN divided and sold at 9c.@9¼c. They were the best large lot in the yards, and weighed at home 1,625 lbs. gross. Buyers of the best meat were not long in finding them and thinning out the numbers.

C. G. TREED for E. W. GWINNE, 52 good 8 cwt. Ohio Cattle at 8¾c.@9c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for EMERSON, BLACK & Co., 67 very fair Ohio cattle, rated 6¾ ewt. at 8¼c.

W. H. HARRIS, on his own account, 80 nice Ohio steers, of 7¾ cwt. at 8¾c.@9c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for W. J. HUTCHINSON, 120 rather coarse and common Illinois stock of 1,200 lbs. gross, home weight, at 6c.@8c. This kind of cattle are too plenty to sell well to-day.

S. ULRAY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 113 Illinois cattle of grades ranging hut little above scallawags to very good, at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. They would average about 7 cwt.

WHITE & SON, for J. C. BONE, 121 Steers from Sangamon County, Ill., of 650 lbs. net at 7c.@9c. Quality medium to good. Also, for H. R. SMITH, 106 similar cattle from the same County, at equal prices. The cost on these last was $15 ℔ head, expenses here.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for YCCOM & WITHROW, 99 pretty good Ohio Steers, at 8c.@9c. on 9 cwt.

C. W. CONDER, for S. ULRAY, 56 choice Ohio cattle, of 9 cwt., at 9c.@9½c. They were really prime animals, which fact butchers soon perceived.

Also, for MORRISON & BONE, 66 Illinois scallawags at 6½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Receipts have been rather larger than usual, hut the increased demand has made an active market for them all.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 44 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Demand rather brisker.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. No change in the market.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 53 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 91 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $60@$70.

VEAL CALVES.

Market abundantly supplied, and prices ½c.@¾c. lower than last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 479 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@7c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 50@$1 75 each. Very few Calves brought over 6½c. to-day, and we noticed some very fair ones offered at 5c. Market dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 27 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@7c. ℔ lb. Market unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 61 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 83 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c., and a very few of the choice at 7¼c. Market brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Supply good, and prices are a shade better. Good fat Sheep are worth 4½c. and even 5c. gross for the best.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,593 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 4c.@4½c., ℔ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4½c.@5c. Market abundantly stocked and sales slow to-day at moderate rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,691 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 4c.@4½c. for Sheep, and 4½c.@5¼c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 5c. Market good, especially for fat Lambs. Supply moderate. Prices are a shade better.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,187 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4@$6 ℔ head.

THOS C. LARKIN reports sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93 Shp. & Lambs | $305 00 | 217 Shp. & Lambs | $694 58 |
| 109 Shp. & Lambs | 373 50 | 59 Shp. & Lambs | 186 75 |
| 45 Shp. & Lambs | 129 38 | 48 Shp. & Lambs | 144 00 |

Total 571 Sheep and Lambs, averaging $3 21 each.

SWINE.

Receipts of common, light hogs have been heavy. Good heavy Hogs are brisk at 5¾c. Some stock unsold. Weather favorable.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10,236 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 25@$6 for good corn-fed Hogs. Good heavy Hogs are scarce, notwithstanding the total receipts have been large.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

| | Live. | Dressed. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn-fed, h'y. 5¾c.@5¾c. | Corn-fed | 6¾c.@7½c. |
| Corn-fed, Flit, 4¾c.@5c. | Light | 6¼c.@6¾c. |

Still Hogs arrive slowly, with a light demand. Arrivals of corn Hogs have been heavy, hut the demand is good.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-Yard, reports receipts of 17,189 Hogs—of which 1,380 were reported sent to Western Yards; 13,663 were sold and 2,146 left over.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,541 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 Sheep at | $230 00 | 116 Sheep at | $306 30 |
| 88 Sheep at | 293 00 | 123 Sheep at | 342 50 |
| 126 Sheep at | 365 50 | 121 Sheep at | 302 87 |
| 133 Sheep at | 388 81 | 198 Sheep at | 636 37 |
| 138 Sheep at | 437 93 | 60 Sheep at | 264 25 |
| 70 Sheep at | 140 00 | 98 Sheep at | 462 50 |
| 65 Sheep at | 434 50 | 1,416 | $4,544 53 |

SHEEP-BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Sheep at | $780 00 | 36 Sheep at | $118 00 |
| 182 Sheep at | 515 00 | 42 Sheep at | 111 62 |
| 53 Sheep at | 195 00 | 110 Sheep at | 362 00 |
| 179 Sheep at | 525 07 | 176 Sheep at | 441 75 |
| 254 Sheep at | 724 38 | 1,232 at | $3,772 82 |

Average ℔ head, $3 06.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at CHAMBERLIN'S, by JUNN & BUCKINGHAM:

| No. | Amount. | Average. |
|---|---|---|
| 199 sold for | $771 12 | $3 87½ |
| 62 sold for | 232 50 | 3 75 |
| 170 sold for | 467 50 | 2 75 |
| 172 sold for | 582 25 | 3 40 |
| 160 sold for | 494 00 | 3 25 |
| 84 sold for | 273 00 | 3 25 |
| 81 sold for | 273 37 | 3 37½ |
| 10 sold for | 36 25 | 3 62½ |
| 120 sold for | 489 00 | 4 00 |
| 117 sold for | 321 75 | 2 75 |
| 186 sold for | 790 50 | 4 25 |
| 38 sold for | 190 00 | 5 00 |
| 210 sold for | 735 00 | 3 50 |
| 1602 sold for | $5,647 24 | Av. $3 53 |

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as fotlows:

| | Live. | Dead. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Western Corn Hogs | 5¾@5¾ | 7 @7½ |
| Light Western Corn Hogs | 5½@5¾ | 6½@6¾ |
| Light Common Corn Hogs | 4¾@5 | 6¼@6¾ |
| Distillery Hogs | 5 @5½ | 6¼ @6½ |

Arrivals of good, heavy Corn Hogs are light, while thin light stock is abundant. The demand continues good for prime heavy hogs. No more light ones wanted at present.

### Wholesale Produce Markets.

*Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

During the past few days of cool weather the vegetable and other markets have shown more activity. In addition to a moderate shipping demand, grocers and private individuals are laying in a stock for Winter, especially of

Potatoes, sales of which are more lively, although prices can scarcely be said to rule higher than last week. Dealers are laying in freely. A few fresh arrivals of Nova Scotias are announced at 50c.@55c. ℔ bushel.

Sweet Virginias, in hulk, are not as plenty as a week ago, but are still in good supply. The trade in them has been very large for aeveral weeks past.

Most of the root crops are plenty. Onions and Celery have advanced in consequence of a Thanksgiving demand.

Cabhages are not quite as plenty, but we do not advance the quotations.

Cranberries are scarcer, and advancing in price. We noticed a lot of very fine Eastern berries for which $16 ℔ bbl. was paid.

Apples are less plenty, and firmer in price. Most of the stock is now in.

Butter, fine table packages are in good demand. There is likewise a fair shipping demand. A large portion of the Fall Butter is of light color and of poorer quality than usual.

Eggs are not quite as scarce or high, hnt are far from being plenty. As heavy losses were sustained last season, on timed eggs, comparatively few were put down this year, and prices are likely to rule high. The trade is not as brisk, in consequence of high prices.

Poultry is particularly active, as is usually the case Thanksgiving week. The supply is, however, larger than usual, even for a poultry week—the regular and *irregular* stands of dealers fairly creaking beneath their burdens. People are not slow to discover that prices are low, and make heavy drafts npon the heaps of turkeys, geese, and chickens. At 12c.@14c. ℔ lb., large numbers of the poorer classes even, are treating their families to a Thanksgiving turkey.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bush | 50 | @ | 55 |
| Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl | $1 00 | @ | $1 12 |
| Potatoes—Dykemans, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 37 |
| Potatoes—Mercers, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 75 |
| Potatoes—Jersey Peach Blows, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Potatoes—Nort'n Peach Blows, ℔ bbl | 1 62 | @ | 1 75 |
| Potatoes—Common, ℔ bbl | 87 | @ | 1 25 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, bulk, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 62 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Delaware, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Camdens, ℔ bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 75 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Jerseys, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Carrots—℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Parsneps—℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Beets—℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 37 |
| Salsafy—℔ 100 bunches | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Onions—Red and Yellow, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 62 |
| Onions—White, ℔ bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Onions—℔ 100 strings | 3 00 | @ | — |
| Garlic—℔ 100 bunches | 2 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Cabbages—Common, ℔ 100 | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Cabbages—Extra, ℔ 100 | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Cauliflowers—℔ 100 | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Celery—℔ doz | 87 | @ | 1 25 |
| Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100 | 5 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Cranberries—℔ bbl | 12 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl | 2 75 | @ | 3 25 |
| Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Apples—Prime Sweets, ℔ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Apples—Common, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Apples—Dried, ℔ lb | 7 | @ | 7½ |
| Quinces—Prime, ℔ bbl | 4 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 17 |
| Chestnuts—℔ hush | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Hickory Nuts—℔ hush | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb | 25 | @ | 28 |
| Butter—Orange Co., firkins, ℔ lb | 22 | @ | 25 |
| Butter—State, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 23 |
| Butter—Ohio, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Lard—In barrels | 10 | @ | 11½ |
| Lard—In kegs | 11 | @ | 12½ |
| Cheese—℔ lb | 4 | @ | 9 |
| Eggs—Fresh State, ℔ doz | 23 | @ | 24 |
| Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz | 20 | @ | — |
| Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Fuwls—L. I. and Jersey, ℔ pair | 62 | @ | 87 |
| Chickens—℔ lb | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Turkeys—℔ lb | 11 | @ | 13 |
| Turkeys—Western, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Turkeys—Wild, each | 3 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Geese—℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Ducks—℔ lb | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Ducks—Black, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Ducks—Wldgeon, ℔ pair | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Ducks—Wood, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Pigeons—Squab, ℔ uoz | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Woodcock—℔ doz | 3 00 | @ | — |
| Partridge—℔ pair | 56 | @ | 63 |
| Quails—℔ pair | 50 | @ | 63 |
| Prairie Hens—℔ pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Snipe—Sand, ℔ dozen | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Snipe—Dowitches, ℔ doz | 62 | @ | 87 |
| Snipe—Brant, ℔ doz | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Plover—Golden, ℔ doz | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 00 | @ | 1 75 |
| Rabbits—℔ pair | 37 | @ | — |
| Venison—Carcass, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 11 |
| Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, hbls | — | 8 | — | 8 |
| Flour, bbls | 4,350 | 617 | 5,703 | 10,670 |
| Wheat, bushels | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 10,256 | — | — | 10,256 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,196 | 252 | 1,241 | 2,699 |
| Whisky, bbls | 85 | 50 | 118 | 253 |

ASHES—Are heavy and languid to-day. Pots, $5 87½@$5 93; Pearls, $6 ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The near-by trade are now the principal buyers, in this market. The demand from this source, since our

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—I P. M.—The Barber of Seville—Traviata.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Used up—Milly—The Young Widow—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—An Object of Interest.

BROADWAY THEATRE—St. Mary's Eve—Cobbler's Wife—Don Juan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendowar—Golden Axe—Mateo Falcone—The Spitfire.

PUKDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Knights of the Mist—Buccaneer's Bride.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Mendelssohn Union—St. Paul.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell's Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainment.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

☞ To-day being Thanksgiving Day, the afternoon mails will close at 12 M., at which hour the Post-Office will be shut.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The German mail by the *New-York*, of the Bremen line, will close at the Post-Office, on Saturday, at the same hour.

The mails for California and the Pacific Coast, to go by the Panama steamer on Saturday, will close at 1 P. M. of that day.

☞ To-day being Thanksgiving Day, no Evening Editions of the Times will be issued. The regular Morning Edition will be issued to-morrow as usual.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 9th inst., with three days' later European advices, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. Owing to the detention of the *Vanderbilt*, the news by this arrival is brief, though quite interesting. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions are all reported lower, while the Money market is without material change. The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, with the rescued negroes on board, touched at St. Vincent's on the 22d of October. She reports that fifty-seven out of the two hundrad and seventy-one, had already died on the passage. The London *Times* still continues the discussion of the Mexican question, and opposes any interference of the British Government in what it styles the "ambitious designs of the Government at Washington." It is rumored that a change is about to take place in the British Cabinet, through the retirement of Lord Derby, owing to his attacks of gout. Lord John Russell is spoken of as his successor, with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham as the most prominent members. The report of the loss of the Bremen steamship *Hudson* by fire is confirmed, though we are still without any particulars. The insurance at Lloyds' is not so much as at first reported. Returns of the Spanish elections show the triumph of the Progresista candidates, with one exception, in Madrid, while the Government was successful in the Provinces. There is nothing later from India or China. Later advices had been received from Buenos Ayres. It is stated that Paraguay was preparing to give the U. S. expedition a warm reception. Obstructions were being sunk at the mouth of the Paraguay River, and the measures were being taken to render the mission of Minister Bowlin anything but a peaceful one.

The Ovarland Mail, with advices from San Francisco to the 22d ult., arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday night. The road is reported as generally in excellent condition, with stations springing up rapidly along the route. The news is not of importance. The Fraser River excitement having completely died out, most of the passengers who had arrived from New-York with the intention of going there, had changed their destination for the interior of California. Over a thousand had started in one day. The Hoopa Indians having exhibited indications of hostility, Gen. Clarke was about to establish a temporary military post in Klamath County for the protection of the citizens.

We have a week's later news from Utah. Specie having been nearly all withdrawn from circulation in the Territory, the Tithing Office has accumulated an immense store of grain, the Mormons having paid their tithings in that commodity. News had been received at the camp of the army of a tragedy enacted at Los Angeles, between twelve deserters from the army. Three of the men, led on by one Bynum, formarly of the Tenth Infantry, had murdered the other nine in order to get possession of their money. Burns then proceeded to cut the throats of his two accomplices, one of whom died. The other survived, and gave evidence which led to the arrest of the murderer.

We publish, this morning, a summary of the provisions of the treaty concluded with Japan by Mr. Harris, the American Consul-General. The treaty provides for the abolition of the 6 per cent. tax for receiving American money into Japanese currency; permits American Ministers and their families to reside at Yeddo, and suspends the annual practice of "trampling upon the cross" as Nagasaki; permits Americans to erect churches in Japan, and guarantees religious freedom; closes the port of Simoda, and opens that of Kanagawa, seventeen miles from Yeddo; also opens the cities of Hego and Osaca, and permits the exportation of Japanese coin. The treaty is to take effect July 4, 1859.

Private letters received in Washington from Arizona state that a new revolution has broken out in Sonora, Mexico, against Pescuaira, and in favor of the Zuloaga Government. It was believed in Arizona that it would be successful. The Apache Indians were giving a great deal of trouble in Arizona, and interfering seriously with the Overland Mail arrangements. One man had been killed, and other hostile demonstrations had been made. Military protection was very much needed.

An answer has been sent to the Collector of Mobile with reference to the clearance of Walker's "emigrants," but its tenor is not yet known. It is stated that a large number of the "emigrants" have collected at Mobile, but it is believed that they will not be permitted to leave, unless by stratagem.

The table of estimates for the next fiscal year, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows an aggregate of $52,378,000. The expenses of the Government for the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been $21,700,178, and the receipts for the same period have been $25,250,879.

A horrible murder was committed a few days since, at Chicopee, Mass. The victim was a little girl, Augustina Lucas, only 8 years old, who was decoyed from her home by a young Frenchman named Desmartean, who outraged and then killed her by blows on the head, throwing the body into the river. The murderer is in jail.

Aldermanic Conventions, in pursuance to a call from Tammany Hall, were held last evening in the old Districts, from which Aldermen are to be chosen at the coming election. Most of the Conventions made nominations, but a few adjourned till another night, because of the disagreement of delegates. But little interest was manifested in the result, and no disturbance occurred.

A great trotting-match for a purse of $5,000, took place at the Union Course, yesrerday, between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern*; mile-heats, to wagons, best three in five. *Ethan Allen* won the race, trotting the first mile in 2.29½. The betting was unusually heavy, and the owner of *Lantern* is said to have lost $10,000.

The General Markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Two thousand bales of cotton changed hands at a shade lower prices. Provisions and Groceries were less freely dealt in. Spirits Turpentine declined. Hides were in good request. Freights were rather quiet, with 679 vessels of all classes in port.

The City Cattle Markets show large recalpts during the week past, amounting in the aggregate to 5,119 head. The clear cold weather, which renders keeping dead meats practicable, encouraged butchers to make large purchases, while certain of a full supply, at low rates. Tbls, with other causss, produced an unusual degree of activity, so that all good cattle, of which there was not a large proportion, and nearly all the medium and poorer grades, were sold by sundown last evening, at prices fully ½c. higher than prevailed last week. The total sales of bullocks, yesterday, were larger than any single day during the year.

## Powers of the Police.

Our judicial authorities seem to agree admirably among themselves. Judge Russell, as we mentioned yesterday, held Policeman Cairnes to bail in the moderate sum of $10,000 to answer the charge of having unjustifiably shot a person whom he was endeavoring to arrest. The Grand Jury, as our legal report mentions to-day, dismissed the complaint and indorsed the action of the Policeman as having been perfectly proper under the circumstances. Such harmony as this among the tribunals to whose custody are committed our property, our lives and our personal rights, is not calculated to inspire special confidence in their infallibility.

Public sentiment probably indorses the action of the Grand Jury. There is a general and perfectly natural feeling in the community, that it is a positive godsend to get rid of one of the many scoundrels who infest our streets, by any means and through any agency possible. The man Hollis was a notorious and most pestilent ruffian. That he deserved his fate is universally conceded. Everybody is inclined to rejoice that he met his deserts,—that he will haunt the docks and the streets no longer,—that there is, in consequence of his death, one scoundrel less in our City. Besides this, nine men out of ten of our citizens have long since lost all confidence in our Courts of law, and abandoned all reliance on our machinery of justice. If this scoundrel, they say, had been brought up for his offences,—for having attempted the life of Captain Conway, and for having assaulted the police officer who had him in charge,—he would probably have been released by the magistrate, and turned loose again upon the community. The great mass of our people have no faith whatever in the capacity or common honesty of our legal tribunals, and they hold it, therefore, a matter for public thanksgiving that any one scoundrel has been overtaken by justice, and put beyond the reach of further mischief. Many, moreover, say that matters have reached such a point of insecurity here that there is absolutely no safety but in summary and even lawless measures,—that the Police are our sole reliance, and that they must have power to shoot down every ruffian who resists arrest or attempts to escape.

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the degradation into which our local Government has fallen,—nothing could show half so strongly the utter failure of an attempt to govern ourselves *by law*, and according to fixed principles of justice, than the prevalence of such a sentiment. There is not another country on the face of the earth where an officer of justice would thus be permitted to make laws and execute them,—even to the extent of taking life,—on the spur of the moment. There is not another country in the world where a Policeman would be allowed to shoot a prisoner, except in the clearest self-defence, and then be discharged without even a trial or formal investigation of any kind. What are we to say of a free, Democratic Government, where this last and most desperate resort of arbitrary power is confessed to be absolutely necessary to the general safety?

We do not mean to say that it is *not* necessary. Least of all do we mean to say that Policeman Cairnes ought to be punished with great severity for his act. We concede fully the desperate condition of our City affairs. We acknowledge the utter unreliability, corruption and general degradation of our Criminal Courts. We confess that the chances are ten to one that any notorious scoundrel, no matter how clear his guilt, will escape the penalty of his crimes. Yet it may be well to look for a moment at the *principle* which has been sanctioned by this discharge of Policeman Cairnes, without even a formal trial by a Court of law. That he shot Hollis and killed him is not disputed. What did he do it for? Was it for having assaulted Captain Conway? But Hollis was entitled to a trial on that charge, and a Policeman had no more right to shoot him for it, in advance of trial, than he had to shoot anybody else. Was it for knocking him down? Where is the law that prescribes any such penalty for an assault and battery? Was it for running away? What statute makes that a penal offence, punishable by death? Either he was shot for *some cause*, or else in the excitement of the moment, and without cause. Yet no cause is shown at all adequate to the justification of the act. He was not shot in pursuance of any law. He had been stopped, was held by a person from whom he could not get away, and in that condition was shot from the back through the heart, by the Policeman who came up behind him. To say that this act was justifiable,—not merely excusable and pardonable under extenuating circumstancea, but absolutely right and so clearly lawful as not to subject the perpetrator even to inquiry on the part of the law,—is simply to say that our affairs have become so desperate as to justify each one of a thousand Policemen in *making laws* to suit their own conceptlon of the necessity of each case, and in putting those laws into instant execution. Every Policeman is to be an absolnte monarch, within his beat, with complete power of life and death over all within his range, and armed with revolvers to execute his decrees on the instant, without even the forms of trial or legal inquiry of any kind. We confess we shrink from such a terrible conclusion. If our affairs are so desperate as this, let us meet the fearful emergency in some way less fatal to every conception of regulated republican freedom.

We must not be understood in this matter as desiring the punishment of Cairnes for his act. So far as intention goes, which is the essence of personal crime, we believe him guiltless. But it was due to law and justice that his case should be subjected to legal inquiry in due form,—that the precise legal character of his act should be determined, and that the community should know, distinctly and by authority, whether Policemen are subject to the laws which govern the rest of the community, or whether they constitute a separate class who make lawe, as well as enforce those which stand upon the etatute book. It is bad enough to have a gang of lawless and uncontrollable scoundrels among us,—with accomplices on the bench and in the seats of justice. But it is much worse to have their lawlessness imitated by the men whose special duty it is to enforce the law, and to find Policemen and Grand Juries deliberately discarding the law, and falling back on the revolver as the only instrument of government in the land of an open ballot-box and written laws. We are not at all surprised that in the excitement of the moment public sentiment should rejoice in the extinction of a ruffian and sympathize with the man at whose hands he met his death. But we shall be surprised if, on the second sober thought, reflecting men do not see the seeds of still greater dangers in the legal action which holds him free from blame.

## Spain in Mexico.

There are various ways of growing old as of bearing all other incidents of this mortal life. Decorously to wear away—to sink with dignity from the vigor and sunshine of manhood into the feeble twilight of age, was reckoned alike by the Grecian sage and by the Hebrew bard among the rare accomplishments of human character. Fitly to leave the stage on which one has acted well his part, is even more difficult than fitly to fill it; and few are the circles of public or of private life that are unplagued with "tedious players overstayed their parts." Pope's Narcissa, refusing to be frightful though she must be dead, and calling for her rouge-pot in the extreme article of mortal agony, is a type as true as it is pitiful. It is not more rare than it is pleasant to witness the passing away of a saint whose temper is roused to fury by the thought, that the law of the land will compel her friends to case her lifeless body in an "odious" shroud of woolen cloth. But in the self-control of a character which accepts the decay of earthly powers as gravely as their bloom, and gathers up the drapery of the final couch with placid grace, there is a charm that none can resist, and a beauty which instructs as much as it delights.

To nations as to individuals, destiny offers the alternative of these contrasting ends. For nations grow old as men and women do, and, like the humblest of us all, must learn to pass away from the positions that have once been theirs. And, like men and women, nations may sink with a decorum that commands respect, or with a petulance that provokes something worse than pity. At this moment Europe offers us two striking illustrations of this truth, upon one at least of which the United States may possibly be forced ere long to bestow a very particular attention. Two centuries ago the States of Holland and the monarchy of Spain were leading powers in the world. Of their greatness—of the steps by which each nation reached the high place it was for a while to fill—and of the work allotted in human history to each, the countrymen of Prescott and of Motley have small excuse for being ignorant. Each was for a time a mighty weight in the balance of the world's affairs. If Spain under Philip I. menaced the independence of all Europe and monopolized the great oceans of the earth, Holland under William III. was the shield on which the sword of the Grand Monarque was shattered. The English Channel remembers the Prince of Parma and his great Armada not more clearly than the Thames recalls Van Tromp and the Dutch cannon which, echoing from Gravesend, scared all London from its propriety.

But time and change have done their work, and given the sway of the world into other keeping. In the New World, a great Republic, inheriting much of the spirit and something of the blood of Holland, has freed, by the force of its example or its arms, a mighty Continent and the surrounding seas from the yoke of Castile and Leon. In the Old World two empires, that were scarcely numbered among European States when their High Mightinesses braved France upon the land and England upon the waves, have risen to the rank of arbitrators in the earth. No Russian Czar comes now to learn the craft of ship-building in the slips of Amsterdam. No William of Orange now patronizes the levies of Prussia. Meanwhile, the ancient contemporaries and whilome equals of ambitious Spain and independent Holland, France, Austria and England, have gone on from strength to strength, till their unabated grandenr proves more strong than any other test how truly the day of Holland and of Spain has passed away. Yet how different is the world's actual appreciation of these two States, thus involved, as it would seem, in a common destiny! Holland, become a power of the second class, bows to her necessity, and abandoning the diplomatic fanfaronnade of greatness appropriate to her former position, devotes herself with energy to taking care of her existing interests, and to cultivating the resources which may always make her respectable, if they can never restore to her the influence which she once enjoyed. At home, she is superseding her ancient net-work of canals with new chains of railway, developing her manufactures, working at all the problems of education and industry, which are set before the age in which we live. Abroad, her colonies live and move. She has liberated them from the weight of Slavery—she is relaxing, slowly, indeed, but surely, the system of selfish monopoly to which she had clung so long, and with so fatal a tenacity—she has made Java the treasure-house of the Eastern seas, and there are few harbors of the Atlantic or the Pacific in which her flag does not float.

Spain, on the contrary, less the Niobe than the Narcissa of nations, refuses to take history as a fact, or experience for a teacher. She will still be feared and hated as of old, and adventure upon new Armadas with gunboats in the place of line-of-battle ships. She deals with her splendid possesslons of Cuba and the Philippines, as if she still held the Southern Sea by virtue of Papal bulls; and will let no opportunity slip of proclaiming to the world how fierce and terrible she is—bow swift to anger, and how fit to strike the nations into craven silence before her. She threatened England with invasion in the last Summer; she is even now landing upon the coasts of Southern Asia, and the latest advices from Europe assure us that she is positively bent upon subduing Mexico to her will. She is wasting the income, which might help to redeem her from the opprobrium as well as from the impotence of bankruptcy, in all sorts of military and naval preparations,—for expeditions which none but a power of the first class could hope successfully to prosecute, and which none but a power of the first class indeed will now be permitted seriously to undertake. The spectacle is sad enough, as a spectacle of national character, and an augury of national destiny. But it has a sharper interest for us, who occupy a position geographically and politically in which we are constantly exposed to the inconvenient consequences of thle aggressive anility of the old Visi-Gothic monarchy. The peace of the Western world is continually threatened by thie uneasy vanity of Spain, and every fresh demonstration which this once magnificent old virago sees fit to make is a new menace and a new perplexity to us upon whom the charge of regulating whatever she may disturb in this region of the earth, must eventually fall. For us, than, as for herself, and for the world, it is most important that Spain should learn, or that she should be taught to refrain from assuming the bearing till she can command the resources, and has shown herself ready to discharge the obligations, of a Great Power. And we trust that our new Miniater at Madrid has been instructed to make the Government of Isabella II. understand that her Catholic Majesty must accept the offices of the United States in arranging whatever difficulties and differences she may have with our unfortunate neighbor, Mexico. Our right in this matter is at least as clear as the right of Austria to be heard in the pacification of the Danubian principalities, and the present opportunity must not be lost for making all Europe recognize the truth which Mr. Disraeli had the honesty to admit on the floor of the British Parliament four years ago, that the "United States have a policy and that they have the right to have a policy," having as we fortunately have the power to make that policy respected.

### Lectures in England.

Sydney Godolphin Osborne, the well-known "S. G. O." of the London *Times*, has recently addressed a letter to that journal in which he denounces in very caustic terms the various members of the "progress party," the "rising young men" of the upper classes who at this season of the year are in the habit of perambulating the country in England for the purpose of regenerating that interesting animal, "the working classes," by means of lectures in the Mechanics' Institutes. He is indignant at the air of superiority over their audiences which these men assume, the pertinacity with which they insist upon the advantages of the higher branches of education as exhibited in the morals and manners of their own caste, and the flippancy with which they condemn the cheap and light literature of which the working man's mental food is composed; and he warns the orators that if they really mean to impress upon the minds of their auditors a due sense of the advantages of such training as they have themselves received, they will take a little more pains to exemplify them in their lives.

There can be no question that "S. G. O." expresses in very terse and forcible language a feeling which has long been seething in the breasts of the hosts of intelligent mechanics whom the growth of manufactures has called into existence in the great towns. The lords and honorables who come down from London after Parliament rises, to enlarge upon the benefits of profundity and extended study, do not, as a general rule, exemplify, either in the matter or manner of their discourses, the truth of their own doctrines. The autumnal lectures which they deliver generally bring together crowded houses, but this is mostly due to a desire to see the lecturer, rather than a desire to hear what he says. A lord is still, and will for a long time to come, be a gratifying object of contemplation to every true-born Englishman; a lord who undertakes to give instruction gratis in public, is one more gratifying still. The announcement that the Marquis of Farintosh is to hold forth in the Mechanics' Institute on "Popular Education," will draw half the population of any country town in England to a cold room on a wet night, not because it is supposed that Farintosh has anything new to say, but because, being Farintosh, he deigns to say anything at all. He does not need in the agricultural regions to be learned, or very acute, or even very sensible. The agricultural mind is not nice in its criticisms, and does not readily cavil at things coming from the mouth of a country member. But in the manufacturing districts the times are greatly changed within the last thirty years. In-door pursuits have had their usual effect in developing habits of thought, and in clearing off the fleshy obstructions from the nervous system, which beer, fresh air and newly-plowed clay are apt to create. Moreover, the congregation of men in large masses, who are engaged in similar occupations, has had its usual effects in sharpening the intellect, and whetting the mental appetite. The result has been that in the great hives of industry which are now scattered broadcast over England, the demand for literature of some sort has within a quarter of a century become so great as to seriously alarm that class of conservatives so well represented by Alison, the historian, who base the safety of the State upon a judicious mixture of popular ignorance and docility. What has been done to satisfy that demand in the enormous circulation of cheap weekly magazines and newspapers, was well set forth by Lord Baoughan in his recent address before the "Association for the Advancement of Social Science." This cheap literature does not furnish a complete curriculum of education. It does not qualify a man for taking the senior wranglership or for the composition of a Latin ode, but it supplies him with ample food for thought, by supplying him with a great variety of information upon a vast number of subjects of daily intercst. There are few social or political problems which they do not assist a working-man in discussing, and the habit of discussing produces its usual results of readiness and acuteness.

There is, nevertlheless, nothing to which noble and honorable lecturers address themselves with greater zest than to denunciations of this sort of reading. They proclaim it to be shallow, and conjure their humble auditors to abandon it for the deeper founts of knowledge at which they themselves drink. How little effect these exhortations can have upon those whom they address, may be easily estimated from the width of the gulf of feeling and habit by which the preacher is in the vast majority of cases separated from his hearers. Most of the social and political questions which to the working-man are questions of life and death, are to "the rising young man" simply themes for a speech or essay; and in that species of knowledge which alone can qualify anybody to preach to the working classes with effect—a personal knowledge of their real wants—the vast majority of the lecturers are totally deficent. We are not now discussing the question which once raised such a clamor among genteel people against Cobden, of the comparative value of Thucydides and a single copy of the London *Times* as vehicles of instruction. That a man may learn more from the former, there can be no doubt, but that he can learn more of what he most needs to know from the latter is equally certain. What the noblemen and gentlemen who take to lecturing have to consider in the matter is, whether this tone of superiority and these patronizing airs in their addresses can much longer be safely maintained. The best and purest social reformers that England has ever had, have assumed it in their dealings with the poor. Even Sydney Smith talked to his parishioners as if they were school-boys; and the character of the English poor, has undergone a great change. Lectures that are intended to benefit them and secure their respect for the lecturer must henceforth be less dictatorial and more argumentative in their tone. A popular standard of criticism has been created by the newspapers, to which, poor as the universities may think it, even the lucubrations of lords cannot be submitted with safety. The lower classes have long been supposed to hate their superiors; but, if they once learn to ridicule or despise them, the old social fabric will stand in greater danger than it has ever yet done.

## The Paraguay Expedition.

From the tenor of the intelligence which from time to time reaches us from Washington, we are quite prepared to see a very speedy change in the policy of the President in the matter of the Paraguay Expedition. The last news from head-quarters tells us that "it is the settled conviction of the Cabinet that the Expedition will be defeated, should President Lopez determine to fight, mainly on account of the difficulty of reaching his capital." Also, that "in order that Lopez may not have an opportunity of complaining of the presence of the fleet, the vessels will come to an anchor in the river outside of his territorial limits, and there await the result of Commissioner Bowlin's negotiations." What does all this portend? The President's conviction that the Expedition will be defeated would have been somewhat more to the purpose before the sailing of any of the vessels, and certainly before chartering the powerful Cromwell line of passenger and freight war steamers; at any rate, if it was not intended to force the passage of the river to the capital, no such threat should have been held out, and our Government vessels would have been ample for all purposes. There appears to be some very serious and very disreputable trifling connected with this Paraguay business. First comes the report that we are to send an overwhelming force to bring Lopez to terms in the capital of Paraguay. Then the overwhelming force dwindles down to a few chartered coasting steamers and a couple of old British boats. No sooner is all this chartering accomplished and the tinkering of the steamers commenced, than a change of policy is announced which follows painfully on the advices from South America to the effect that Paraguay is resolved to resist our armed approach to Leon. There is something too much of this display of Executive vacillation and inefficiency. If the Expedition is required to sustain our national honor in that part of the world, it ought to be properly and substantially equipped. Were this done, our sailors and marines can perform all that may be necessary, in spite of President Lopez's possibly formidable but probably exaggerated defences. If, on the other hand, the attack on Paraguay is not defensible on fair and reasonable grounds, it should never have been projected. There has been an air of bombast and bungling about this Paraguay affair which should be put a stop to. Either let us go in and do what is necessary and proper, or let the Government at once back down and furnish the people with its reasons for commencing and abandoning the undertaking.

## Thanksgiving.

How many of us who celebrate Thanksgiving Day, will give a thought to the intention of the celebration, or profit by the reflections to which it should give rise? How many of us will rather limit our consideration of the subject to the range which comprises Turkey, Pumpkin-pie, and Pudding, to the exclusion of the other equally important objects for which this day is set apart? And yet, there is abundant reason for genuine earnest thankfulness. Our harvests have everywhere been bountiful. We are happily at peace with all the world. The triumphs of American skill and enterprise are acknowledged throughout the realms of civilization, from England to Moscow, from Moscow to Sebastopol, from Sebastopol beyond the waters of the Indian Ocean to Jeddo. Our country is everywhere respected, and our flag is honored in all the corners of the earth. These are considerations sufficient to excite the most earnest gratitude to Him who has, throughout our yet brief existence, bountifully upheld and blessed us. These reflections should make us now, and at all times, at least as mindful of the many benefits which we are constantly receiving at the hands of Providence as of the afflictions with which we are sometimes proved.

The trials of the times have undoubtedly been manifold and severe. The financial troubles bequeathed to us by the past year have weighed heavily upon our commerce, foreign and domestic,—and have brought misery and suffering upon many who deemed that misery or suffering of that nature could come to them no more. Yet there was much even in the revulsion of 1857, and in its serious effects, that was doubtless sent to ward off still greater evils from which we have mercifully been spared. The lesson was a harsh one, and all the more harsh in that it found us unprepared for the severity of its teachings. But not the less should they be taken well and seriously to heart. If we do but earnestly consider and regard those teachings, our trials will not have been in vain, nor will they be the less found to be reasons for thanksgiving to-day. Let us believe, then, that both the benefits we have received and the afflictions we have suffered are full of meaning for us, and that that meaning is good to be understood and appreciated.

Above all, let us not forget to-day the number to whom the crumbs from the table of plenty will be most acceptable. Let every one of us do what may in him lies to make Thanksgiving universal in his neighborhood by affording to the poor a substantial reason for gratitude to Him who commanded us that we should feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

## Our City Railroads.

It is not altogether surprising that the City Railroads pay such large dividends to their shareholders—seeing that their account with the Public is all on one side, and is never liquidated. The accommodations furnished by all of them are disgracefully inadequate to the support afforded to them by the community. The number of cars run between 4 and 7 o'clock in the evening is not half as large as it should be—and the consequence of this lack of accommodation is that every car running between those hours is so shamefully crammed with passengers that there is frequently not even standing room inside. The air is breathed and breathed over again. Passengers are jostled and pushed and tumbled about—ladies' dresses are ruined, and, in short, every inconvenience which it is possible to inflict is not only tacitly permitted, but actually encouraged. The Companies should be compelled to run as many cars as may be required by the traffic, which, it must be recollected, is not transiant, but steady and unchanging from day to day. If the law enforcing the limitation of the number of passengers to the capacity of each car, were duly enforced, we should very soon see sufficient vehicles on the line to accommodate comfortably all who desire to ride.

But there are other respects in which the questionable economy of the City Railway Companies is so contrived as to swell the dividends to the shareholders. The conductors and drivers are kept on duty *fifteen hours every day*, at a stipend of one dollar and fifty cents. There is nothing, perhaps, in the amount of salary to complain of, though we certainly do not think honest and capable men overpaid at this figure—but we would submit to the Directors that keeping their employes at work 15 hours out of every 24, is taking anything rather than a Christian view of matters, besides reckoning largely on the necessities of poor men. Ten hours' labor *per diem* is usually regarded as about as much as men can do and preserve their health and strength. Adding 50 *per cent.* to this term every day makes rather harder work than we imagine the Directors themselves would like to be called upon to do; and although it may vastly increase the treasures that are laid up here, can scarcely be expected materially to augment those laid up elsewhere. The horses and mules are worked on much more philanthropic principles, but then it costs money to supply the place of a worn-out quadruped. When a mere man is used up, his place can be immediately supplied without any expense whatever.

The Police Arrests for the Year.—The statistical table which we published yesterday, headed "A Year's Crime," was, more properly, an account of "a year's arrests by the Police." That report shows a total number of 60,865 individuals who passed through the custody of the Police during the twelve months. Had all these persons been actual criminals, the development would have been far more painful than it is, now that we have gone carefully through the list of crimes; though it must be confessed that even after the sifting and analyzing of the figures, which justice to the reputation of the district demands, the balance against our population is a very heavy one.

We find that the following cases must be deducted from the number of arrests for absolute crime:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Insanity | 446 | |
| For Vagrancy | 2,916 | |
| For violating Corporation Ordinances | 2,179 | |
| Escaped Convicts rearrested | 31 | |
| Suspicious persons | 16 | 2,671 |
| The following arrests might also be deducted from the list of active offenders against society: | | |
| Intoxication without disorderly conduct | 15,001 | |
| Model Artists | 6 | |
| And the item of "Mutiny" which may or may not have been among foreign seamen | 40 | 15,047 |
| Total | | 18,718 |

The original number of arrests on charges of dangerous or serious crime during the past year, is thus reduced from 60,865 to 42,147, out of a population of a million of souls;—a very much larger proportion than any one would wish or even expect to see so presented. But even from among these, there are many persons whose arrests did not lead to their conviction of the offences charged against them. Of this number we have no record in the table under review; but, leaving out of the question for the moment our sensitiveness for the fair fame of the district, we may safely rely on the laxity with which the laws are administered among us, to assert that a very large proportion of the persons arrested were not convicted of crime. On the other hand, we are bound to say that when we find only 13 persons taken up for prostitution in a year, we are inclined to attribute to the Police considerable leniency towards at least some City offenders.

An Old Dodge.—The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The Times says we took an unwarrantable liberty in saying that its article on Governor Hammond's speech was an indication that he might have the support of that journal for the Presidency. It intended no such thing, it assures us. We accept the disclaimer, and shall endeavor hereafter to abstain from drawing any inference from its language, which frequently is so skillfully balanced that, take it as you may, you are quite liable to misunderstand it."

The *Journal* tries to escape from our censure by a sneer. "Skillfully balanced" language, it seems, is not at all to its taste. It considers it an offence, or at least an absurdity, for a journalist to weigh his words,—to say precisely what he means and nothing more. This is a pandering on the *Journal's* part to the loose, slip-shod, reckless style of writing for the public, of which so pretentious a newspaper should be ashamed. We said nothing whatever which could justify the *Journal's* imputation. We said we approved of Governor Hammond's speech,—that it was sensible, patriotic and likely to meet very general concurrence. The *Journal* chose to represent this as bringing him forward for the Presidency; and when corrected on that point, talks about "skillfully balanced language, quite liable to be misunderstood." There was not a phrase nor a word in our article which the *Journal* could possibly misunderstand;—there was not one which could warrant the unfounded statement which it saw fit to make. We do not choose to write, we confess, without some regard to the precise meaning we intend to convey,—and if we are misunderstood, it is simply because those who pursue a different course willfully misunderstand us.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A very good house assembled last evening to bear the longest programme of the season. The "Daughter of the Regiment" was given entire, with Piccolomini and Forbes; then an act of the "Barbiere," with Madame Laborde as the *Rosina*, and Lorini, Maggiorochi, Colletti and Tappanelli in the other characters; then the little comic opera of "La Serva Padrona," with the Piccolomini. The performance commenced at 7½ and terminated at 11.

Madame Laborde's astonishing vocal execution was heard to decided advantage in the introduced pieces of the "Barbiere," especially in Marchesi's rondo. There are few such perfectly trained voices at the present day; very few that could attempt the variations on the eternal "Carnival of Venice," and get through the simplest with the skill that Madame Laborde displays in the most difficult. We are not addicted to variations, vocal or instrumental; they are at best but exhibitions of mechanical skill. A violinist tries to imitate the voice as nearly as possible; Madame Laborde reverses the mode of procedure, and imitates the violin. It is very remarkable, and merits a moment's enthusiasm, particularly when it is remembered that to the dexterous production of purely instrumental passages is added a voice singularly soft and searching.

Piccolomini was received with the usual favor, and gave abundant enjoyment to the audience. There has been rare unanimity in the opinions concerning this lady. She has not been overrated by the press, or spoilt by the public. Her position at the present moment is based entirely on her real merits. She pleases, and simply because she pleases she draws. As an actress of a peculiar style she is, we think, without a rival, and as a singer she is enjoyable enough to add to the effect of the music. Her performance in "La Serva Padrona" is deliciously arch, cunning, and wide-awake.

To-day the last grand matinée of the season takes place—doors open at 1 o'clock. Verdi's charming opera of the "Traviata" will be given entire, and the second act of the "Barbiere" with Mme. Laborde. There are no reserved seats. Those who go earliest take the best.

Musical.—The Mendelssohn Union will give a grand performance of "St. Paul," with full orchestra, to-night, at the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute. It promises to be the finest performance of the work ever heard in this country.

A very interesting concert of vocal and instrumental music takes place, to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon, for the benefit, we believe, of Signor Bernardi, the baritone. Mlle. Landi, Mlle. Cavioli, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Edgard and Signor Bernardi assist.

A new and fatal epidemic has appeared in the city of Albany. It is a pseudo-membraneous inflammation of the throat. The symptoms are described as follows: "The patient is attacked with what at first resembles an ordinery influenza, accompanied by those general indications of physical weakness and lassitude that follow a severe cold. This feature of the case soon disappears, and is followed by a glandular swelling, acute inflammation, and excessive soreness. In some cases, the final appearances are strikingly identical with those of 'black tongue' or 'putrid sore-throat.' Suppuration takes place, and the gatherings become very extensive before the fatal result supervenes."

The bill introdnced into the Georgia House, providing for the sale of all free colored persons who may be found in the State at a future date, as slaves, has been passed over to the Finance Committee for consideration.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SENATE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE appeared before the Senate Committee yesterday afternoon, and read a statement with reference to the Tenement-houses of the City. He argued that regulations are necessary for the public health; *Firstly*, with regard to over-population of certain districts and certain houses. Promiscuous mingling of the sexes, and sub-letting of bedrooms should be prohibited. A proper supervision of these houses by officers is absolutely necessary. *Secondly*—Darkness acts very unfavorably upon the health of the inmates of poorly lighted rooms. No houses should be built back to back, nor should windowless apartments be rented. *Thirdly*—Contracted doors and windows are very unhealthy. In very many tenement houses two persons cannot pass one another. *Fourthly*—There should be positive directions as to the number and location of passages for ventilation. *Fifthly*—The height of the ceilings of tenement-houses, and their general construction should be regulated by law. *Sixthly*—Water should be carried through all these buildings, as well as through more elegant residences. In too many cases the inmates are obliged to go to the corner groceries for their supplies. *Seventhly*—Proper means of drainage should be enjoined. Narrow ducts and insufficient main-pipes are too frequently found. There should be a common reservoir for garbage, which should ha accessible to the City offal-carts. After Mr. D. had completed his statement, the Board adjourned until Monday. It is expected that Mayor TIEMANN and Ex-Mayor WOOD will then reappear and offer further testimony.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—No business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday afternoon. GERRIT C. VERPLANCK occupied the chair. It was stated that a man by the name of O'Brien, who assisted in the burning of the Quarantine Buildings, is now engaged in the Street Commissioner's Office. Mr. PURDY said that if affidavits should be furnished establishing the fact, he would see to his removal. Mayor TIEMANN moved that the Sheriff be formally notified that threats had been made to burn the Quarantine Buildings should their reërection he proceeded with. The Committee on Construction reported progress. They had expended $1,800, without the authority of the Commissioners, in adding another story to the Wardens' House on the Marine Hospital Grounds, and asked that the expenditure be authorized legally, which was done.

CITY CAR CASUALTY.—JAMES DALY, a boy 9 years old, residing at No. 39 Hester-street, yesterday jumped on to the front platform of a Third-avenue car, his object being to steal a ride and follow the fortunes of a target company. At the corner of First-street he either slipped off the platform or was pushed off by the conductor—the latter is the boy's own story,—and falling in front of the wheel, he was run over and his right leg was severed just below the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital.

AMERICANS RESCUING ENGLISH SAILORS.—We are requested to state that donations for the relief of the survivors of the wreck of the British vessel *Claud*, whose loss we mentioned a few days since, will be received by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The English residents of our City are also desirous of presenting a testimonial to the sailors of the American ship *Isaac Bell*, by whom their countrymen were rescued, and that subscriptions for this object will also he received by the same firm.

The entire number of emigrants arrived to Nov. 10, 1858, is 72,925. Add to this number 414 who have come in during the past week, and we have as a total, to Nov. 17, 73,339. To the same date in 1857, 169,571 arrived.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The number of inmates in institution, W. I. | 1,072 | 1,670 | 1,245 |
| The number of inmates in institution, M. H. | 24 | 118 | 137 |
| Total | 1,096 | 1,788 | 1,382 |

The balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858, was $32,155 89. To Nov. 10, the aggregate receipts were $170,688 73. The receipts since, for commutation of alien passengers, to Nov. 17, were $4,990 17. Making a total of $207,834 79. The total disbursements have been $183,019 22, leaving as the balance of the Commutation Fund, $24,815 57.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met yesterday at 12½ o'clock, Mr. PURDY in the Chair, but immediately adjourned to Friday, at 12 o'clock. Three members of the Board were absent, and it was deemed undesirable to proceed with the consideration of Mr. KENNEDY'S report with regard to the First Ward election returns, unless all were present. It will be made the special order at the next meeting.

GEN. PAEZ.—It was announced that Gen. PAEZ and suite would sail for Venezuela yesterday in the steamer *Westernport*, one of the Paraguay vessels, and that the selection had been made by the General himself. He did not sail. It is stated by those acquainted with the vessel that her boilers are in an unsafe condition, and that two engineers detailed for taking her out have resigned their commissions.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The following is a description of a late alteration: $2 notes on the State Bank Boston, Mass., altered from Waubeek Bank, Nebraska. Vignette—Two men and steamboat—2 and two females on right and, two girls with grain and 2 on left end. Well executed.

THE ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.—By a slip of the pen in our report, yesterday, of the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, Governor Dooso's name was used instead of that of Governor GUNTHER, the latter of whom made the remarks reported.

☞ This being Thanksgiving Day, no Evening Edition will be issued from the TIMES Office this afternoon.

ADMITTED TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—MARTHA LYONS, aged 44 years, married, native of Boston, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital last night, at 10 o'clock. She was severely burned by her clothes taking fire in the house No. 76 Norfolk-street. She is in a very dangerous condition.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At 11 o'clock last night, a German, named MAX KENTZ, residing at No. 227 Rivington-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Police Surgeon ALEX. H. MOTT was sent for, who came and dressed the wounds of the unfortunate man. His recovery is considered doubtful. Family difficulties are said to he the cause of the attempt.

### Police Reports.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS—INTERESTING FACTS IN THEIR HISTORY.—The examination in the case of the Brooklyn counterfeiters was resumed, yesterday afternoon, before United States Commissioner BOSWORTH. Officer McCORD, of the Detective Police, who assisted in the descent made upon the house in Myrtle-avenue, was examined. Regarding the circumstances attending the arrest of the prisoners, the bogus coin, bank-note plates, dies, presses, and other counterfeiting apparatus seized at the house, he told the same story as has already been published. He identified the bogus coin and dies for the manufactory of $1 and 20-shilling gold pieces as a portion of the articles seized by himself. The specimens of bogus coin and dies were objects of a good deal of curiosity among those in attendance upon the examination. No one who saw them could fail to be impressed with the fact that the Brooklyn mint was superintended with unusual artistic skill, and that, had not its operations been interfered with by the police, it would doubtless have run a very successful competition with the renowned manufactory of Uncle Samuel of Philadelphia.

At the close of Officer McCord's testimony, the examination, owing to the absence of material witnesses, was postponed to Friday at 12 o'clock. The counsel for the prisoners, Edmund Blankman, Esq., made an application to admit the prisoners to bail, urging that it would be a hardship to keep them in close confinement until the examination was brought to a close, as it was likely to be a lengthy one. The Commissioner, after consultation with the Assistant District-Attorney, decided to admit them to bail in $3,000, which had not been procured at the last accounts. The prisoners, Edwards and James, were present during the examination. Mrs. Edwards was represented as unable to attend on account of a severe and dangerous attack of sickness. Edwards looks like a man far gone in consumption. He sat during the examination with his head leaning upon his hand and his eyes closed as if asleep. He is a tall, spare man, about 45 years of age, with raven black hair, grayish moustache and whiskers, small, black glassy eyes, sallow complexion and emaciated countenance. He was born in New-Haven, Conn., and is by trade a gilder and fancy sign-painter. He formerly worked at his trade in this City, and was employed in finishing the dome of the Crystal Palace. At that time his wife kept a confectionary store in Greenwich-street, near North Moore-street. He subsequently went to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for some time, and afterwards went to Baltimore, where he stayed about a year and a half. He returned again to Philadelphia, and from thence came to New-York. His occupation for the last two years is involved in some obscurity. For eight months previous to his taking the house in Myrtle-avenue, he resided at a house in Bushwick, situated opposite the church, and owned by Mr. Street. He rented the cottage in Myrtle-avenue about six months ago, and it is supposed he has employed his time for a considerable period previous to locating there in perfecting his arrangements for embarking in the counterfeiting business. Mrs. Edwards, although claiming to be the wife of Mr. Edwards, has more the appearance of being his sister. She has the same raven hair, sallow complexion, black, glassy eyes and emaciated form. She looks some ten years younger and claims to he a native of Washington, D. C., and to have spent most of her life previous to her marriage in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She was married to Edwards about eight years ago in Philadelphia. James is younger and more comely looking than either of the other prisoners. He has a fresh, ruddy complexion, smiling countenance, and a healthy, plump look. Nothing has been learned as to his antecedents previous to his connection with Edwards' family, which commenced about two years ago. He has been a boarder in Edwards' family during that time, and has lived the life of a gentleman of elegant leisure, claiming to have inherited a fortune, and to be above the necessity of living by coarse labor. He sat through the examination, perched upon a table by the fire, dangling his legs and vigorously chewing quids of "solace," which were renewed at short intervals, manifesting the utmost indifference as to the result.

A HARD CASE—HASTY MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Victor Curvellier is a good-looking Frenchman, about 40 years of age. About two months since he became acquainted with a respectable French widow lady living at No. 27 Greene-street, named Frigeau. His politeness, good looks and good clothes, won the widow's confidence. The husband of Madame Frigeau, who had been a jeweler in Paris, died several years ago, and it was whispered that he left her a handsome competence. Keenly alive to the charming comfort of a good bank account, he proposed marriage, was accepted, and the nuptials took place six weeks ago. The supposed bank account proved much less than was anticipated, and indignant at the discovery, Curvellier commenced brutally beating his wife. On the 13th of October last he assailed his wife in such a savage manner, that the poor woman, feeling her life endangered, complained of his conduct to the Police authorities. A daughter, 15 years of age, by the former husband of Madame Frigeau, accompanied her to the Tombs, where the complaint was preferred. On their return they found Curvellier had broken open their trunks and absconded with nearly all of their wearing apparel, the silver-plate, a gold watch and chain, and other jewelry, altogether amounting to $500 in value. A search was made for the absconding husband and missing property. Most of the missing articles were traced to pawnbrokers, where he had pledged them. The husband was found, after diligent search, concealed in the house of a friend in the upper part of the City. He was taken to the Tombs, tried for the assaults upon his wife and sentenced for four months to Blackwell's Island. This charge being disposed of, he was arraigned to answer the charge of wholesale robbery, the examination upon the latter accusation taking place yesterday before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court. The wife and daughter told the story of the robbery, and clerks employed in various pawnbrokers' establishments testified to having received the missing goods from the accused in pledge for money loaned. The magistrate decided that, although the conduct of the prisoner had been shown to be utterly heartless, the evidence against him failed to support the charge of larceny, inasmuch as Curvellier took property belonging to his wife, and legally could not be adjudged guilty of theft. Following this decision the prisoner was removed from the Court-room to serve out the previous sentence of four months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island.

SEEKING A HOME FOR THE WINTER.—It is not an unfrequent occurrence for the ambitious youth of New-Jersey to come to New-York to try their fortunes. An interesting specimen of this migratory class arrived here a few days ago—a carpet-bag, a change of linen, or cotton rather, and two or three bills on a Jersey bank, negotiable only through allowing a fearful discount, comprised the extent of his outfit. The unappreciative inhabitants of the metropolis failed to recognize his talents. Instead of speedily reaching a point of distinction, he found himself reaching the point of starvation. Like a great many ambitious ones who have come here before him, he was firmly resolved to feed at the public crib. He yesterday stole a case of boots and shoes, stationed in front of a shoe store in Canal-street, was arrested, and taken before Justice SEERS, of the Essex Market Police Court.

*Magistrate*—What have you to say relative to this charge of robbery preferred against you?

*Prisoner*—My money was all gone, and I was starving.

*Magistrate*—That is no excuse for theft.

*Prisoner*—You go without food forty-eight hours and you would not think an excuse was wanted for stealing. I came here from Franklin, N. J., tried to get work, but couldn't; my money was all gone, and I knew it I stole something I would be arrested and furnished with food and shelter.

*Magistrate*—I shall send you to Blackwell's Island for four months.

*Prisoner*—I am much obliged, for it gives me just what I have been looking for—a home for the Winter.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Anthony Lowrey, a German, was, yesterday, arrested in this City on a charge of being a fugitive from Jersey City. He is accused of having broken into a store and stolen a considerable quantity of uncut linen goods. He was sent back for trial.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THANKSGIVING.—Agreeably to usage, all the churches in Brooklyn will he opened for religious services this morning, and discourses appropriate to the day will be delivered by the respective clergymen. A donation visit to the Orphan Asylum on Cumberland-street is down upon the list of charitable visitations of the day. An appeal is also made for a Thanksgiving dinner to the Industrial School in the East Division, and donations of food or other articles are solicited, and will be thankfully received by the ladies who will be in attendance at the School, the old "North American," North Second-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

A large number of engine companies improve the occasion for target and other excursions, and for the evening's entertainment several halls are announced to come off by way of conclusion. To-morrow the corner-stone of the First Congregational Methodist Church will be laid, (on State-street, near Hoyt,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The Rev. Messrs. SPEARS and CLARKE are announced to officiate.

THE FERRY COLLISION.—The death of Mr. BISHOP, of Hempstead, at the New York Hospital, from injuries received at the time of the collision of the two Peck-slip ferry boats, it is said, will give rise to a claim for exemplary damages against the Ferry Company. Mr. BISHOP leaves a wife and several children.

THE MURDER.—The man CULLEN who killed young HART, in Columbia-street, on Tuesday night had not been arrested up to a late hour yesterday. The Coroner's inquest is to be held to-morrow.

### Letter from the Proprietor of the New-York Ledger.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of Monday morning, in commenting upon the accession of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT to the list of regular contributors to the New-York *Ledger*, you avail yourself of the occasion to abuse several other contributors to that journal. Concealing your poniard under the guise of specious flattery, you seek also to inflict some fatal stabs upon my own reputation. You compliment my sagacity at the expense of every other quality of character which should be dear to a man. This might tickle the vanity of a charlatan, ambitious of notoriety and of nothing more. It is very displeasing to me.

You have often boasted of the character of your readers: you now reflect severely upon that of mine. It is very presumptuous—not only an unwarranted but a ridiculous assumption on your part—to pretend that your journal circulates among a better class than mine. Facts do not exist without causes, and why should this be so? Why should not my paper be quite equal to yours? It is prepared with the greatest care. Much of it is written by scholars of great acquirement and the highest distinction; many of the articles by Professors in Colleges, eminent alike for their learning and moral worth. I employ and pay a superior class of writers, because I can afford to pay and do pay more than any other journal on the continent. I am consequently enabled to make the best papar. Now, I put it to you, will not the best paper command the best class of readers? I sat out originally to make the very best weekly journal in the world.

I never had the slightest idea of publishing a paper merely for private circulation. I never pretended to have that contempt for the people which is affected by some. I determined to make my paper popular, and at the same time pure and elevated in its literary and moral tone. For years, always steadily progressing, my studies and labors were almost incessant—occupying, much of the time, eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. If I have achieved great and unparalleled success in my line, it is but the fair fruit of earnest enterprise and honest industry. I have never hesitated to engage and monopolize, at any cost, the very best writers who could be had. You, while showering upon me doubtful compliments, seek, studiously, to convey the impression that I am merely a skillful advertiser. If my journal had not possessed rare merits, the mere advertising of it, however extensively, permit me to inform you, would never have made my fortune. I have never known a man to win a race with a horse, destitute of wind and bottom, simply by his skill in getting him upon the track.

In the course of your attack you have a gratuitous and uncalled-for thrust at the "fascinating Fanny Fern," the first sketch-writer of the times—a woman whose only offence is the possession of rare genius. The gallantry and chivalry of every community insure a just appreciation of an assault like this. I wonder that you had no malicious allusion, by name, to some of the other authors who write for the *Ledger*. There is Mrs. STODDARD, ranking at the head of the moral and religious poets of the nation. Every week you will find one of her poems in the *Ledger*. There is ALICE CARY, with her sweet and spiritual lyre. She writes for no paper but the *Ledger*. There is JOHN G. SAXE, the most popular poet and humorous writer living. He writes only for the *Ledger*. There is GEORGE D. PRENTICE,—is he not universally considered one of the first wits and journalists of the country? He contributes to every number of the *Ledger*. Why should all these have escaped the visitation of your wrath?

But the "sublime SYLVANUS COBB," as you call him, seems to trouble you most. Well, Sir, I have reserved him for more full discussion. Mr. Cobb is one of the most successful writers living, and *he is one of the best*. I say "BEST" understandingly, and with my eyes open. *I know exactly what he is.* He is *not* invariably ornate and polished in his style; but he is a man of decided genius, and of vast and varied information. He does not pompously parade quotations from Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian: he does not fill all his writings with egotism and pedantry. He *is* a clear, straight-forward, forcible and honest writer. I value his writings and pay highly for them, because they are just what they are—pure in morals, honest and noble in sentiment, simple in diction, plain in construction, and thoroughly adapted to the tastes and comprehension of the people. I am glad to have the issue distinctly made on the character of his productions, because certain starveling *littérateurs*, whose articles have been rejected by me over and over again, are in the habit of decrying Cobb, and sneering at Cobb, and raving and swearing about Cobb, and drinking "confusion to Cobb;" and because these same men, for the most part, control and give tone to what is called "literary criticism" in certain quarters. The truth is, it is not Mr. Cobb's "style" whereat and whereby these "critics" are offended, but his popularity and his bank-account. They cannot bear that their literary hantlings should be chucked into the fire, while Mr. Cobb's are paid for liberally, published extensively, and read enthusiastically.

And now, sir, as to the *literary merit* and *moral tone* of the editorial and miscellaneous departments of the New-York *Ledger*. On these points I challenge scrutiny and criticism. The readers of the *Ledger* know its worth, its tone and character; but certain talkative and scribbling people, who are considered in certain weak quarters to be very select and very literary, because the great public will have nothing to do with them or their writings, and who always talk and scribble most about that concerning which they know the least, seem to be possessed of the idea that whatever is stupendously successful must, of necessity, be in some way, if not in every way, inferior. Having been accustomed to estimate the superiority of their own productions by the extent to which they *do not* go, they naturally reckon the inferiority of popular writings and publications by the extent to which they *do* go. These unfortunate people of course place a sorry estimat upon the character of the *Ledger*. As it sells ten thousand times more extensively than anything they ever produced, in their opinion it is of course ten thousand times inferior to anything they ever produced. And thus are they comforted. It is cruel, perhaps, to destroy the state of peace of mind of these helpless beings; but, nevertheless, I am compelled to give a true exposition of their case.

Recently, in the course of my regular plan, I have taken another important and expensive step for the improvement of my journal. You see in it only the ingenious card of a successful showman. And from what do you make this vulgar deduction? From the simple fact that, desiring to engage the pen of an eminent scholar and statesman, whose ample fortune placed him beyond the inducements of pecuniary considerations, and knowing him to he devoted, heart and soul, to a great patriotic and benevolent enterprise, I placed at his disposal the sum of $10,000, to be appropriated to that noble undertaking, as the only practicable plan of accomplishing my object.

In conclusion, how much more becoming it would have been in you, Sir, had you treated the *Ledger* in this instance as you have always treated it heretofore. My enlistment of the pure, chaste, classic pen of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT in the cause of journalism, was surely not an event which should have called forth such a tirade against a paper which you have hitherto invariably commended; and at the success of which you still assert that you have always rejoiced.

ROBERT BONNER,
Proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*.

We have thus accorded to Mr. BONNER the largest liberty he could desire in using the columns of our journal to sound the praises of his own. We claim some credit for liberality in so doing, inasmuch as there was, in our judgment, nothing whatever in our article which could fairly render necessary any such reply. We have not assailed any of the *Ledger* contributors,—nor spoken disparagingly of their genius, which may he quite as great as Mr. BONNER represents, and worth all he pays for its monopoly. Still less have we given Mr. BONNER any occasion for the warm vindication upon which he enters of his own position and character from censures or slurs we are supposed to have cast upon it. It is quite possible that we may have spoken of his engagement of Mr. EVERETT as one of the contributors to the *Ledger* as, in the main, an advertising device—designed primarily to extend the knowledge and the *prestige* of his paper. Mr. B. apparently repels and repudiates such a construction; yet we can see naither the necessity for his doing so, nor the ground upon which he expects to disabuse the public mind of such an impression. Our respect for Mr. EVERETT'S ability as a writer, and our estimate of his genius, are certainly very high; but we do not believe that the value of a weekly contribution from his pen, apart from the *éclat* of his name and his connection with the journal fortunate enough to secure his services, would be rated by himself or anybody else at so high a figure. It certainly is nothing against Mr. BONNER, either as a gentleman or a man of business, that he should secure, by means so perfectly laudable and proper, the celebrity and reputation for his journal which this engagement is sure to give it—and we are certainly somewhat surprised that he should consider an intimation of this kind as "a compliment to his sagacity at the expense of every other quality of character which should be dear to a man." Our personal knowledge of him would preclude the possibility of our making any such aspersion.

As to the subject itself, we have already expressed, as strongly as possible, our dissent from those who sneer at Mr. EVERETT for having stooped to the implied degradation of writing for the *Ledger*. We certainly cannot see it in any such light. We know nothing, either in the character of the *Ledger*, or the circumstances of the case, which should prevent Mr. EVERETT, or anybody else, under the stimulus of sufficient inducement, from addressing the public through its columns. In its morality and freedom from everything offensive to good taste, it certainly is free from reproach; and in writing for it, Mr. E. will have an opportunity of bringing his influence to bear upon a very large circle of readers, and of elevating their tastes and instructing their minds. We wish more of our distinguished men would imitate his example. There is no channel of public influence or public instruction in this country at all comparable to the Newspaper Press; and if those who are best qualified, by ability and culture, to enlighten and inform the public mind would more frequently employ this agency, there would be less complaint than there now is, both of the low standard of the press and of the comparatively restricted influence of our best men.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. SEBASTIAN.—We are advised by a private telegraphic dispatch from Memphis, that the Hon. WILLIAM K. SEBASTIAN has been reëlected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of Arkansas, now in session. The vote was nearly unanimous.—*Washington Union.*

☞ **Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific Remedies.**
THE BEST IN USE,
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT,
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
Complete set of twenty remedies, in large vials, morocco case and book ..... $5
Complete set of family remedies, in large vials, plain case and book ..... 4
Set of 15 boxes and book ..... 2
Sent by mail and express free of charge on receipt of the price. HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

$50. $50.
☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza. Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Keep the Feet Warm.**—Good advice; but how to follow it. Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S. He sells cheap. His fabrics are made with a view to comfort, as well as elegance of appearance. He has an immense stock of thick gaiters, shoes and boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, from which you can make your selections, and as—let us reiterate—he sells cheap, his establishment, No. 313 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is just the place to make your purchases.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Mosquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor. JOS. MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **In Advance of the**
SLEIGHING SEASON.
A splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE SLEIGH ROBES
Is offered at
LOW PRICES AT
GENIN'S New Fur Room,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **George B. Sleat & Co.'s**
TWO THREAD
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents, No. 480 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricophorous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**
*From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.*
THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.
GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.
*To Messrs. Forrel, Herring & Co., No. 139 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:*
GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings.* I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot.* It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.
Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **The American Smoker.**—On this day, while so many Fillibusters, Democrats, Black Republicans, Natives, and Abolitionists, are unhappy and miserable, we are prosperous and happy, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Agricultural Implements**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SOUTHERN PLOWS, GRAIN AND FAN MILLS OF ALL KINDS, SEEDS, &c., &c., AT JOHN MAYHER & CO.'S, No. 54 Vesey-st.

☞ **Piles, Piles, Piles, Piles.**—The success that has followed the use of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository has been astonishing. A cure guaranteed. Agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **Half Hose, of Linnlis' Wool, Merino,** Cotton and Shaker knit, at the Shirt-collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

## MARRIED.

PATTEN—STOUVENEL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, WILLIAM PATTEN to LIZZIE IRENE, daughter of Joseph Stouvenel, Esq., all of this City.

WHEELER—MILLS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., by the Rev. E. Lathrop, Mr. THEODORE P. WHEELER, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss AMANDA E. MILLS, of this City.

KERR—VAN BAUNT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Macauly, JOHN J. KERR to ANNIE H. VAN BAUNT, all of this City.

GRAHAM—HEARN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Aoo. CLASON GRAHAM to ELIZA WILLIAMS, only daughter of G. A. Hearn, of this City.

CRUICKSHANK—HOWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, Mr. GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, of this City, to SEPTIMA, daughter of Thomas Howell, Esquire, of Broxbourne House, Clapham, near London.

WHEELWRIGHT—TAPPAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Dr. R. L. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, of Valparaiso, Chile, to MARY NELSON, daughter of Jeremiah P. Tappan, of this City.

BOKEE—KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, by the Rev. C. J. French, Mr. DAVID A. BOKEE, Jr., to Miss JEANNIE KNIGHT, daughter of Robt. Knight, Esq., all of the former place.

NICHOLL—JONES.—At Babylon, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mr. THOS. NICHOLL, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss MARY E. JONES, eldest daughter of the late I. P. Jones, of Babylon.

STUDWELL—CROCKER.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, by the Rev. Alexander McLean, DWIGHT STUDWELL to Miss ANNA MARIA, second daughter of Capt. C. Crocker, of the former place.

## DIED.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 17, suddenly, HANNAH C., wife of William Young, and daughter of Charles and Margaret Seely, aged 26 years.

GAW.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, after a short illness, JOSEPH A., eldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth Gaw, aged 26 years and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 217 Mercer-st., on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, SAMUEL G. JONES, son of Gerrett and Harriet R. Jones, aged 2 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his grandfather's residence, No. 115 85th-st., Yorkville, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, JOHN C. WEST, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 125 West 35th-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

SHEPARDSON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, FREDERICK MCLEAN, only child of J. A. and SUSAN M. Shepardson, aged 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Morris-st.

WARD.—At Savannah, on Friday, Nov. 12, JAMES B. WARD, of this City, eldest son of Sylvanus S. Ward, aged 30 years and 5 months.

His friends, and those of his father, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the 20th inst., from his late residence, No. 11 East 31st-st.

**HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES,**
(STRONG & ROSS' PATENT.)
Having received FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS from the VERMONT STATE FAIR, NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE CENTRAL FAIR, UNITED STATES FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE FAIR, and FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR, within 60 days, we have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a SIX-TON SCALE, set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine *certificates of their superiority* from many of our leading houses.
JOHN & FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 438 Broome-st.,
first door from Broadway.

**BURGLAR-PROOF NIGHT LATCHES,**
SAFE STORE-DOOR LOCKS,
FRENCH WINDOW FASTENINGS,
SECRET-SPRING BOLTS,
SECURE PAD-LOCKS,
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
BUILDER'S HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
New-York.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.—THIS UNequaled sauce, orig inally made by the celebrated *chef de cuisine*, ALEXIS SOYER, for the clubs of London, can now be had of all dealers in fine groceries. "Its flavor is excellent, and affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—*London Lancet.* "Worthy of the delicate taste of a Sultana and the genius of a Soyer."—*Observer.* Wholesale agents, CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London; G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE "ERROR OF ERRORS."—DR. TRALL will give the conclusion of his introduetory, to the Medical class of the Hygeio-Therapeutic College, in which he will explain the fundamental error of all medical systems, in the Lecture Hall, No. 15 Laight-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7 o'clock. The public is invited: physicians especially.

THE MINISTRY OF LIFE.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Publish on Saturday,
THE MINISTRY OF LIFE,
BY
MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH,
Author of "Ministering Children."
1 Vol, 12mo, with two engravings, $1.
Of the "Ministering Children," the Author's previous work, 50,000 copies have been sold.
*Extract from Preface.*
The following pages have been written in the hope that some of those who, a few years ago, gave their young and touching welcome to the tale that pictured childhood's ministry, will retain the same child-like spirit, making them willing to be led by every aid in still advancing paths of pleasantness and peace. Around these youth the responsibilities of older life may now be opening, and the measure of their usefulness must depend upon the way they meet the deepening calls which added years cannot fail to bring.

CHARLES SCRIBNER
Will publish on Saturday, Nov. 27,
DUST AND FOAM;
OR,
TWO CONTINENTS AND THREE OCEANS.
Being Wanderings in Mexico, South America, the Sandwich Islands, Phillipines, China, East and West Indies, Australia and Polynesia, &c.
BY T. ROBINSON WARREN.
In 1 vol. 12mo, 2 illustrations. Price, $1 25.
Mr. W. is the son of a gentleman well known in Wall-st. The work promises to be a very entertaining one, replete with exciting incident, and possessing more than ordinary interest.
The author's residence in Western Mexico during the stirring scenes connected with the fillibustering expeditions against Sonora, his intimate relations with Walker and Count Raousset, his intelligent remarks upon the agriculture and mineral resources of Sonora and Arizona, their importance to the United States, &c., are not the least attractive features of the work.

CAMPHOR ICE.—THE ONLY GENUINE CAMphor ice, for roughness of the skin, is manufactured by the sole proprietor, E. W. VONDERSMITH. Copyright secured. All others are counterfeits. Depôt No. 166 Bowery

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING-DAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION.
PICCOLOMINI AND LABORDE.
LA TRAVIATA AND THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
On this occasion the entire Academy will be thrown open, including all THE PRIVATE BOXES, any of which may be occupied by those who come first.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at ONE, to conclnde at 4½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will make her last appearance in New-York at a matinée.
Madame LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, will make her second appearance in New-York.
The performances will consist of the entire opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its powerful chorus and orchestra, grand ballet, and its splendid mise en scène, in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her world-renowned rôle of Violetta, assisted by the new tenor, Signor TAMARO, and the great baritone, Signor FLORENZA. In the second act of LA TRAVIATA
the admired danseuse
SENORITA SOTO
will make her first appearance at the Matinée.
The performance will conclnde with the second act of Rossini's opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
in which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Taffanelli, Rinaldi and Maggiorchi. During the music lesson
MADAME LABORDE
will sing the celebrated cavatina
UNA VOCE POCO FA.
During the music lesson
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
The sale of tickets for the Matinée commences on Wednesday.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Small parts of the Academy, including all the private boxes.
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the doors of the Academy may be avoided:
Academy of Music, 14th-st., Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.,
Everett House, Clarendon Hotel,
Union-place Hotel, Prescott House,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel,
Astor House.
MUSIC STORES.
G. Bruening, 701 Broadway, Hall & Son, 239 Broadway,
Scharfenberg & Luis, 769 Firth & Pond,
Broadway, Munns & Clark, 10th-st.,
Christern, No. 763 Broadway.
BROOKLYN.
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY;
by which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
Will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinée will commence at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
To-morrow, only night of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19, at 7¾ o'clock,
SECOND AND LAST GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
when Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses and the magnificent mise en scène, in which

## INSTRUCTION.

**BOYS' SCHOOL,**
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.**—The Law Class of this institution will hereafter be divided into two sections; the first will meet at 6¾ o'clock, A. M., as may be most convenient. It will be organized on WEDNESDAY 17th inst., at 9 o'clock; the other section will meet, as heretofore, at 4 o'clock; held at the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. The entire class will be present in the moot courts. The members of the Law Class are invited to attend the lectures in the School of Letters without additional charge. CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

**CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH** School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL**, NO. 9 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 8. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough training in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

**A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO** tuition, is desirous of teaching a few pupils the piano-forte, either at their or her own residence. For terms, which are moderate, apply to Miss RAVEN, Mrs. Raven Denton's Ladies' Select Seminary, No. 83 Warren-st., Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

**$30 FOR AN UNLIMITED COURSE OF** Spanish lessons; a thorough knowledge of the language guaranteed. Lessons in arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, Greek, French and German, by accomplished teachers, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 722 Broadway, up stairs, in the evening.

**FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE** New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. C. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; book-keepers $20.

**GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. SEE-THET** will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

**ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES**—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

**$130 PER YEAR.**—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

**GERMAN LANGUAGE.**—PROF. PAUL DYRSEN will commence, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, an evening class for beginners, to consist of six gentlemen only. For particulars apply at his residence, No. 109 East 15th-st.

**THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.**—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

**A. BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE** Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

**CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH** SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-** tlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

## TEACHERS.

**TEACHERS WANTED**—IN THE MONTICELLO ACADEMY, Sullivan County, N. Y., Jan. 1. A well-educated and experienced teacher, to instruct in the English and Mathematical departments. He must be a member of some Protestant Church, whose moral character, deportment and manners, are of a high order. These latter qualifications are essential. Also, immediately, in same school, a gentleman who understands and can teach, thoroughly, Vocal and Instrumental (piano) Music. None but a superior master need apply. Address MONTICELLO ACADEMY, N. Y.

**WANTED.**—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE best Colleges in the country wishes to employ from one to four hours a day in teaching, either in a school or in a private family. He is thoroughly competent to give instruction in Latin and Greek, and also in the higher mathematics. In addition to the highest testimonials from College Professors, he will give the very best of City references. Address ALPHA, Station D, New-York Post-Office.

**GOVERNESS.**—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASANT disposition and manners, accustomed to teach, desires to accept a place as governess to instruct in the French and German languages, music and the English branches. Address R., Box No. 3,383, New-York Post-Office.

**AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF THE** higher English branches, ancient and modern languages, is open to an engagement; would offer his services one or two hours daily for board. Address F. A. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

## AUCTION SALES.

**BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,**
FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, stoves, &c.; also, a small lot of jewelry.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
**SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS**—Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris, of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, N. A.; Kensett, Gropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, H. Hahn, George H. Boughton, Coleman, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. M. Brown, Inness, Thorn, Williamson, Carmichan and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kengstbach, Achenbach, G. Lange, Vandemeer, Dommelshaycen, Klnyver, Voilemot, Lemsens, A. E. Veron, De Vos Robbe, Clays, Kielhoff, M. E. Stache, J. Steyn, Schaep, and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**JEWELRY, BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON** FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embraclog sets of diamond pins and ear rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single-stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and indepeodent second watches, dnplex patent and detached lever watches, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly-enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY,** 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; also leather top wagon and set single harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY,** 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a second-hand coupé, well made and in excellent order, not requiring any expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT** auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs, oak extesolon dining tables, mahogany falling-leaf do., oak dining-room chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, chandeliers, 11 hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, toilet sets, embracing a general assortment, to be sold without reserve.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

**MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.**—W. PELLS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Kennedy, 35th-st., near Broadway, the entire stock, comprising richly sculptured and heavily moulded Italian statuary marble mantels of modern designs; also, mantels of Italian ordinary or white marble, veined white, Spanish brocatel, Sienna, Pyrennean, Portuguese, black and gold and other foreign marbles, embracing about 150 mantels of new designs, and finished in the most artistic manner. The mantels are now ready for examinetion. Terms—4 months approved indorsed notes. Catalogues three days before sale.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.**—CLOSING out sale on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th and 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 William-st.; the roots are of the finest quality, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, Iris, narcissus, jonquilles, lilies, brown imperials, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of florists and others

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

**SHERIFF'S SALE**—BY S. BOGART, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 15 Spruce-st. Large quantity of book, news, letter, and envelope paper; twine, office furniture, iron safe, &c. Catalogues are ready at the salerooms, No. 1 North William-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36** Pine-street.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL** and OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscriber, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—DWELLINGS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the shortest notice, and with all possible dispatch. J. & F. DONALDSON, No. 65 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

## BOARDING.

**FARM HOTEL DE RAMBERT,**
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

**MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,**
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
Desirable rooms in this Hotel now ready for parties wishing board for the Winter.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

**BOARDING.**—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, all modern improvements, connected. Those wanting a pleasant home for the Winter, with especial attention to comfort and cleanliness, can be well accommodated at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

**BOARDING**—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, below 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Three pleasant rooms on 2d floor, with Crotoe water; home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $28 a week, including gas, fire and washing. Unexceptioeable refereeces required. Address G. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING.**—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM, ON THE second story, with a large pantry, to let to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; also, a room on the third story; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged, at No. 66 Amity-st.

**BOARDING.**—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 22d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. P., Union-square Post-Office.

**BOARDING.**—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 256 West 22d-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

**BOARDING.**—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. References exchanged.

**BOARDING.**—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

**BOARDING.**—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. They have all the conveniences for a genteel family. Also, rooms oe 4th floor for a gentleman, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References required.

**BOARDING.**—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 22 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

**BOARDING.**—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant, furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

**BOARD IN THE COUNTRY**—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., no the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Criggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

**BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.**—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williemsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—A parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentlemen and wife, or two single gentloman, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

**A FEW PERSONS, WHO REALLY WISH** first-class accommodations and board, will find large rooms, hendsomely furnished, and with every convenience, at No. 106 West 14th-st. The house is one of the finest residences in the street, being opposite the Church, and open through to 15th-st. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, not the cheapest. Persons wishing low-priced boerd please not apply.]

**TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS** can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady np town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No childreo in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

**MURRAY HILL.**—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegently-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

**NO. 51 GREENWICH-AVENUE.**—ROOMS, with board, furnished or unfurnished, on ths second floor; a haodsome parlor, bedroom and c oset on ths first floor, and single rooms on the third floor; to single gentlemen and geotlemen and their wives; the best of board at moderate terms.

**A SPLENDID TABLE D'HOTE EVERY** day for 50 ceets, at 5 o'clock, at the Smithsonian House. Meals in the new Exchange, in the European style, at all hours. The Hotel is conducted on the European plan, Americanized, and is pronounced among the best in the City.

**SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR** unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has beeo newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of thn most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

**PRIVATE BOARD.**—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can nhtain pleasant rooms for the winter, with board, in a family where bnt few boarders are taken, on application at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

**AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26.**—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements; convenient to the Bleecker-st. stages. References given and required.

**A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN AC-**commodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenieot to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

**BROOKLYN**—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let to two gentlemen a large front room, with partial board; $6 per week each; also, a large hall bedroom at $4 per week. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

**TO LET**—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON SEcond floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 42 Rivington-st.

**TO LET**—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

**ROOMS TO LET.**—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms on the 3d floor of the house No. 130 West 38th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished as desired. The rooms are suitabls for single gentlemen or for the storage of fine furniture, &c.

**NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET,** near Union-square, an excellent location, and in a modern house, can now be obtained pleasant furnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen.

**PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR** partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE OR-**gans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, rangiog from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

**PIANO-FORTES.**
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANOFORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

**GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE** PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whsnever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderato.

**LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.** 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

**SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.**—PERSONS IN search of a really superior piaco-forte, at a low figure, would do well to call at the Manufactory of BARRERIE & BLOOMFIELD, No. 38 White-st., between Broadway and Church. The musical public are respectfully invited to call and examine our instrumeots.

**SEVENTEEN PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE** OR TO LET.—The cheapest ever offered. To let at $2, $2 50, $3, $4, and $6 a month, and for sale at $40 up to $225, each. Music taught in a few lessons, on all the popular instruments, and pianes tuoed by
PROF. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

**GREAT BARGAIN.**—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood grand sisgonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, cost $500; been nsed a few months; will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

**A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD** piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and tooch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

**HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR** SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers: about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of E. W. LOWER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

**SAFES FOR SALE.**—TWO OF LILLIE'S PAtent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

## REAL ESTATE.

**FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND** OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

**LAND WARRANTS**
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

**FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water eeer the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

**FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS**—A large mansion, with 2s lots of ground, on 89th and 90th sts. and Avenue A, near the East River, a most charming locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegaet double two-story aed attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain oe hond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, OF about 220 acres, with an apple orchard of about 600 trees, and one of the best haros in the State; being a part of the estate and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, about half a mile from the depot at Madison, in Morris Couety, N. J., and about one hour's ride from New-York City. For terms, &c., apply, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 192 Broadway, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

**$2,900**—ONE-THIRD CASH. THE BALance on mortgage.—For sale in East Brooklyn, withie 15 miestes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, e new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, haseneut nod cellar, arched parlor, bigh ceilhg, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pioe-st., to R. ADAIR.

**FOR SALE**—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred eeres of land, suitable for buildieg sites; beautifly located and provided with fine weter fronts. The climete is remarkably salubrious. It has flee fishieg-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

**$13,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A** first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, if applied for by Nov. 20. Said house is beautifully located in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 93 West 22d-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD ern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner Sonth 5th aod 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

**BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.**—FOUR of that beautiful row of new frame dwellings on Caoton-st., hetweeo Fulton and DeKalb avs.; built in the best manner and only a few steps from the cars. Price $3,450. Terms very easy. Apply to THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises, or WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassan-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREE, Between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of
ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

**FOR SALE**—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortebl dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—THE THREE-STORY high stoop house No. 74 East 14th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., containing the modern improvements, gas fixtures, nil-cloths, heaters, &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of E. N. BLOOM, No 76 East 40th-st., or No. 337 3d-av.

**CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE**—IN 65th, 66th and 99th sts., near 8th-av. The above described lots can be purchased at low prices and on very easy terms; will make a very desirable investment. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

**CARPENTER AND BOX-MAKING SHOP** FOR SALE—Down town, in an an excellent location, long and well established. A good lease of the building at a low rent. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, No. 10 Centre-st.

**TENTH WARD PROPERTY**—NEAR CANAL STREET.—For sale, cheap, the very desirable lot, with brick and frame buildiogs thereon. No. 17 Orchard-st., 75 feet from Canal-st., size of lot 22x79; rents for $480. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

**FOR SALE**—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best mannor; four stories high, basemeot and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

**DAIRY FARM, SITUATE IN** WESTCHESter, 130 acres, good buildings, plenty of fruit of all kinds, with oil the stock, crops, farmiog implements, &c., will be sold low, on accommodatiog terms. Apply at No. 158 West 13th-st., in the evening.

**TO LET**—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, second floor of a nice house near West 22d st., having range, gas, and chandeliers, bath, water closet, a place to wesh in and other privileges. Rent reasonable. Good references required. Apply at No. 195 10th-av., first floor.

**TO LET**—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 3 Beach-st., containiog Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Possession immediately. For further particnlars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

**A BARGAIN.**—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No. 118 West 39th-st., near 7th av., 20.6 front, at the low price of $9,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

**FOR SALE OR LET**—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house in 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with modern improvements, gas-fixtures, oil-cloths, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of E. N. BLOOM, No. 76 East 40th-st., and No. 347 3d-av.

**GOLD MINE FOR SALE**—IN NORTH CAROLIna, now being worked in a small way to great profit; or a part of the property will be sold to a party who will furnish capital to extend the works. Apply to WM. A. ALLEN, No. 44 Hudson-st.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. B. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

**AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES** for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**TO LET**—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 163 West 38th-st.; has gas, range, hot and cold water, chendeliers, &c. Will be let very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

**TO LET**—BACK PARLOR, TEA-ROOM, BED AND bath room, with water-closet, all on first floor, at $8 per week, at No. 80 Franklin-st., until May.
J. WOODWARD.

**TO LET**—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines nne thousand-horse power. Inquire na the premises.

**FOR SALE.**—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio at., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain ou mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furniah
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Cswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES**—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway

**WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES**, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

**NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD**—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

**RUSSIA SHEET IRON.**—500 PACKS, AS-sorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

**PARTNER WANTED**—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000.—As this is an offer that is seldom presented to the man of means, none need apply hut those having the required amount, and can give the best of City reference. The business is perfectly safe and permanent, and extremely lucrative, paying at least 200 per cent. Apply in person or by letter, giving full name, D. E., Yonkers Post-Office.

## FINANCIAL.

**THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WAREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETRA HARMONY'S NEPHEWE & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA**
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

**SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,**
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Dreer's, New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

**THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK** of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installmeet is called, and mads payable on or before Dec. 1, ensning. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue Drafts free of charge. LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE** COMPANY.—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the

...Palace House of Industry."

The following narrative, communicated by one of the Matrons of the Five Points House of Industry, will be interesting, as an instance of frequent occurrence at that institution, parents surrendering their little ones to save them from wretched poverty, ruin and the Poor-house. He says:

"A few evenings since, a note, written in a neat, pretty hand was left at my store, requesting me to call at a certain house on business of the utmost importance. On inquiring, I learned that it was brought by a lady dressed in deep mourning, closely veiled. She left her name, but it was a strange one, and one that I thought I had never heard before. There seemed to be some mystery about it. Who could she be? Why does she wish to see me? With these questions revolving in my mind, I set out, and half an hour of smart walking brought me to the house. As I entered, I was met by an intelligent, lady-like personage. She apologized for the trouble given me, but she wanted to see me, and had much to say to me.

"Twenty years since she had known me, and when she was a cherished inmate of her father's house, loving and beloved, and happy in all her associations. Time passed on—she married a worthy young man—and from that time her parents both turned against her, literally turning her into the street. With her husband she lived happily many years. Abont one year since, he died, leaving her four little children, and nothing for their support. With her children she sought her father's house, and begged and pleaded for assistance in vain. Even the privilege of remaining one night under his roof was denied her, and she was driven once more into the street, to beg, to steal, to die, or, worse, to lead a life of sin and abame. To her parents it was a matter of indifference. A friend furnished her with a temporary home. She put two of her children in the Orphan Asylum, and retaining the other two, she obtained a situation in a store, with $6 per month for all their support. Nobly she struggled—parting with one relic after another, until all had gone. The prospect before her was dark—very dark. Her engagement in the store would soon cease—then what should she do? In this extremity, she was forced to apply to me.

"She had two beautiful children with her, one of whom sat on the mother's knee, with arms entwined about her neck. She tried to kiss away the tears which fell thick and fast from the eyes of her almost broken-hearted mother.

"'Oh! mamma, what makes you cry so? We love you, mamma! Don't cry—please don't!'

"The mother took each by the hand, and with a look full of the deepest tenderness and affection, sobbing and sighing, and with a heart beating with wild and fearful emotion, she exclaimed: "These are my children! This is my first-born. I never took into her sparkling eye, but I think of my dear husband, gone home to Heaven. O how deeply he loved her, and this one, too. Oh, how fondly I love them! But, —O my God! my heart is breaking! How can I speak that word *Farewell?* I cannot take care of them; I have nothing for them to eat or wear. My parents are rolling in wealth and plenty, but they will do nothing for me! And I must part with them! Take them, do with them as you wish, for I know you will be kind to them, and they will have good homes with some benevolent families, while their poor mother will go down to her grave in sorrow!"

With a fervent kiss, a long affectionate embrace, she put their little hands in mine, then covered her face and wept. The children still clung to their mother with screams and entreaties; they urged her not to send them away. I found it impossible to separate them from their mother, and resolved to take them all to the House of Industry. With sorrowful faces and weeping eyes we set out on our way. The eldest child made every effort to escape, thinking she was to be imprisoned. But, by kind firmness, we soon reached in safety the dark region of the Five Points. Entering the House, we passed up to the school rooms, and heard with delight the three hundred children sing a happy song, and our little company were highly delighted with their cheerful happy faces. We passed through the workshop, the sleeping apartments, and last into the parlor.

"Now came the sad moment of parting. The children's cloaks and bonnets were taken off. The mother moved towards the door. The children sprang for her. Clasping her neck, they begged her not to leave them. "Oh, mother! mother! don't leave us!" It required an effort almost superhuman for her to break away from them. But with a desperate effort she escaped and fled down the stairs into the street. Her heart was too full to speak, and silently we walked to Broadway. Hailing a stage, she quickly stepped in, and with a look of woe-begone and unutterable sorrow she left me.

"The next day, with the little one in my arms, I went to the residence of a wealthy family up town. A member of that family had already seen the child, had fallen in love with, and desired to adopt her. She was wealthy, had no child, and would make this little one as her own. I placed the little girl in her arms, and the lady, in the kindest and most affectionate manner, talked to her, calling her her little darling, and tried to hush her sobbing. She wanted to see her dear mother. She had never been away from her before. The lady patted her cheek, put her lips down to the little, round, rosy face, telling her she would be a mother to her. Still she would not be pacified. I took her in my arms, carried her to the parlor. Then breaking away from her, I rushed to the door, hearing her as I passed out: "Oh, mother, mother, mother!"

"I am most happy to learn since, that the child has become reconciled to her new home and her new mother. Her prospects for the future are bright and pleasing. The elder child still remains at the House of Industry. Several applications have been made for her, and one from a wealthy gentleman in the interior of the State. He will adopt her and make her his own. Probably he will be allowed to take her. She has, by her gentle, winning ways, won the hearts of the Superintendent and family, and none know her but to love her. Every time I call there she comes bounding towards me with happiness depicted in every lineament of her face.

"The poor, sorrowing mother calls occasionally to see me, to inquire about her dear darling children, lost to her forever. She dare not trust her-elf to see them. She seems highly gratified at their bright prospects, but for herself sees no relief but death."

### American Institute Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting was held at the Repository, on Tuesday, Nov. 16. WILLIAM LAWTON occupied the Chair, and H. MEIGS acted as Secretary.

The Secretary read extracts from articles, foreign and domestic, relative to agriculture; also, from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, one of the most powerful Societies that has existed.

A prize essay by J. B. LAWES, F. R. S., on manufactured foods for stock, was read, showing that they last four or five times as much as our ordinary farm feeds, and that there is no evidence of their superior value in fattening stock; that, in place of food, the manufactured food is but as *sauce or medicine*.

A prize essay on Manuring Grassland, by J. DIXON, was interesting. Experience, he says, has shown, by twenty years' trial, that bone is preëminent as manure for grass, both for quantity and duration. Raw bones are best; if finely pounded, and put over the grass in showery weather, the good effect is quick; but, done more coarsely, they fertilize for many years. Mr. DIXON found that coarse broken bones, done by means of heavy hammers, showed rich grass for sixteen years. *Seventy years* since, bone-dressing like that was given to a field, and the land still yields luxuriant crops of grass, without dressing. It has been said that bone does no good on limed land. Mr. DIXON tried that in 1856, on half an acre of *heavily limed* land; he put on the bones, and the land is this day (ten years) superior to the rest of the land. The fine sawings of bone for buttons, combs, knife-handles, are very effective on grass land.

Ergot is not only found on our grain, but our grasses. Rye-grass run to seed is particularly liable to it, but almost all the grasses are so, too. This causes abortion in our stock. Land that is grazed is more liable to ergot.

A conversation on hybrids elicited curious facts. JOHN SCANDRIA, of England, a distinguished gardener, has shown that hybrids from two plants which are *poor flower bearers* make the richest flower-bearers. These he obtained from the maximum and arboreum stand hot weather better than others, are very compact, and have the most beautiful shades of color. Vigorous hybrids are produced by two hybrids which have great affinity for each other.

The celebrated Belgian gardener VAN MONS says that the first fruits of all seedling trees from good fruit are degenerate, and he recommends sawing seeds of the *worst fruits*, for they will continue to grow better for several generations.

The next subject was the Washingtonia Gigantea. This huge tree was called Washington by this Club, when its gigantic character and age were first known. England put on the name of Wellington. It now seems that there are very few o' them—not more than 700 trees—that one of the ancient trees of the Mariposa Grove, which had fallen long ago, is nearly 40 feet in diameter and 400 feet long. It must have commenced its growth soon after the Deluge.

Mr. LANDIS, of the new town of Hammonton, in Atlantic County, New-Jersey, was requested to speak on new lands coming into cultivation near New-York. He says that about 30,000 acres are now being settled for the first time, although lying within a short distance from New-York and Philadelphia. There are 150 houses, two churches and 1,000 people. Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON speaks highly of the capability of the soil, the water and the health, a beautiful lake of three miles round left of it—climate much milder and milder than even in Northern Jersey. Sweet potato and grapes seem remarkably well. Large vineyards are set and more to make. Hammonton already has a newspaper, the Hammonton *Farmer*, at three cents 'a copy. An office at No. 87 Beekman-street, New-York, has information to give.

Mr. PROVOOST, of Williamsburg, was examined relative to his very extraordinary vineyard there. He produced on one acre fifteen hundred gallons of wine last season. He makes one gallon brandy out of five gallons of his wine. He gave samples, which were good. The brandy was pronounced pure and excellent and is worth *eight dollars* a gallon. The wine therefore can make 300 gallons of brandy worth $2,400. The whole surface of the ground is covered with the grape-vines well manured with poudrette, &c. The wine is good.

Professor MAPES had noticed recently a theory advanced as to fertile sandy lands which demand no rain, viz: That lichens grow on solid rocks, and when they rot they accurately granulated, plants of a higher order grow, even the wheat, corn, &c.; that when the solid rock is finely pulverized like the sandy soil of Nassau Island, it will yield heavy crops of grain like Mussel Valley, Ohio, for years without manure. Now here is a fallacy, for it is not to the mechanical fineness of the soil that the fertility is at all due, but to those infinitely numerous fine particles of organic matter necessarily contained in it—those portions of former organized bodies in which matter has become adapted to vegetable life in a way that all the power of chemical analyses cannot imitate—that wonderful process of adaptation which is perfectly seen in its effects and hidden in its causes—so that excellent food for plants, a whole ton of it as rock, which has never been used by organism, is perfectly useless.

The Professor recommended in preserving fruits, the simmering of the juice of currants and other fruits without sugar, and then adding sugar—as thus the *real flavor of the fruit is preserved*. Juice of the Catawba grape so served keeps its taste. He recommended the application of the Homœopathic plan in fertilizers—ashes, &c., of tobacco to tobacco plants; the cuttings, &c., of grape vines to the vines, &c.

Mr. DISTURNELL placed on the table a handsome white turnip from Jersey, weighing 8 lbs. 3 ozs. Mr. PARDEE some beautiful artemisias.

The next subjects for Dec. 7, will be, "Root Feed for Stock," "Winter treatment of Manure," "The effect of Winter on clay soils and sandy soils ridged," and "Sorghum and Corn Stalks compared as Winter fodder."

### The Burning of the Austria.

The Hamburg *Handels Blatt* contains an article insinnating that the *Austria* was set on fire by some person smuggled on board for that purpose, as one of the crew, by parties interested in rival lines. This preposterous and absurd supposition is controverted by one of the survivors who writes upon the subject in the Philadelphia *Enquirer*,—from whose communication we make the following extract:

"The Editor could not for a moment have seriously entertained any such ideas, but it was evidently intended to divert the attention of the public from the real cause of the disaster, the mismanagement, stupidity, and want of discipline in all connected with the ill-fated steamer. What master of a passenger ship would at this present day resort to the old exploded method of fumigating his ship with tar? or, if he did, would allow the dangerous operation to be left entirely in charge of his fourth officer, without extraordinary precautions for avoiding accident? What fishing smack ever was at sea without an officer of some kind at all times on the quarter-deck? Yet it is certain that on board the *Austria* (where men-of-war discipline was observed as far as gold lace and epaulettes went) there was no officer of any grade aft at the time the fire first broke out, and the man at the wheel left his post to look out for his own safety. The surviving passengers are unhappily so few in number that many circumstances will never be known, but the statements of those few capable of giving an account of the affair agree with exactness. The statement of nine of the officers and crew in the London *Times*, of the 15th October, in regard to the captain of the *Austria*, says: 'The captain, who was in his cabin at the time, came *instantly* up the bridge and gave orders to attend to the pumps.' Again: 'At the command of the captain the men of the fire roll ran below to the pumps and began working them, &c., &c.' Again: 'The captain then seeing the impossibility of overcoming the flames ordered the men to lower the boats.'

'There were eight boats, capable of containing 40 to 60 persons each, in perfect order, ready, and so fastened as to be lowered in the lowest possible time.' Again—'After the captain had given command to lower the boats, *he was seen by us* to jump from the bridge, probably intending to keep the passengers in order. In running aft to the quarter-deck he had traveled through the fire, which now separated the forward from the after part of the ship.' 'The captain breaking through the flames was much injured. *He was seen later by* THE FIRST OFFICER, standing on the quarter-deck, larboard side, apparently stunned by the injury he had received by the fire, and *some passengers say, they saw him jump overboard*,' &c.

This statement was made over a month after the loss of the ship had occurred, but in the statement made by the French captain to his owners, and which is evidently an extract from his log-book, (and which is certified to by L. HAHN, first officer, J. W. HAGEN, second officer, and I. C. BRANER, third officer of the *Austria*, as being the *exact truth*, and made on the 16th of September, four days after the fire, when everything was fresh in their memory,) says: 'According to the statement of the first mate, when the captain saw all was lost, he instantly threw himself into the sea and found death.' The officers in their statement to the London *Times* also say: 'The second and third officers had the watch, and were on deck when the fire broke out.' It is certain neither of them were left, although there was time enough for them to reach the quarter-deck after the fire broke out, as several passengers lying in their berths had time to reach the deck, and many of the second class and steerage passengers came running aft. The officers also give an account of the extraordinary discipline on board, how the crew were organized into a fire corps, each man knowing his station at the pumps, and exercised to their use. That a regular boat roll existed, that each man knew which boat to attend to in case of need, under command of an officer or sub-officer, &c. &c.

It was generally remarked by passengers experienced in these matters, when the ship went to sea, that all orders were given in a noisy manner by the officers, and were so slowly and clumsily obeyed, that, on inquiring the cause, the reply given by those connected with the ship was, that that the majority of the *crew were working their passage*, and ignorant of the first idea of their duty. Want of discipline is therefore not to be wondered at. That the ship was over-crowded with passengers is certain, and the fact proved by officers, stewards and cooks renting their rooms to passengers at high rates, themselves seeking accommodations below, or in parts of the ship away from where they ought to be at a moment of emergency. If the men were over-exercised at the pumps or boat-stations, it must have been done at midnight, for certainly the passengers never saw it done in the day time.

Again, they say in their statement that the metallic life-boat in which the first officer was saved, reached the water without being smashed, and, after freeing her from water, they reached the *Manrice* at 8 o'clock, where they found already the third officer and some passengers. What did the first officer then do? Go back to the burning ship, and rescue more poor perishing fellow-creatures? No, this great disciplinarian of boat-rolls and fire corps, *ordered the boat cut adrift* (which the writer distinctly overheard, and no opposition on the part of Capt. RENAUD can mitigate this callousness on his part,) satisfied of the safety of his own miserable carcass. This is one of the 'human tools for horrible ends' the '*Handels Blatt*' speaks of, but not put on board by a rival city. The night was clear, the sea smooth, the burning ship illuminated the ocean for miles around, and that many more might have been saved by that life-boat is proved by the fact of the Norwegian bark rescuing twenty-two from the wreck the next morning; hundreds must have perished during that night.

As the officers, in their statement, 'leave it to every one whether we have done our duty or not,' they have whove the opinion of many, and no statements of theirs such as published in the London *Times*, or no ridiculous editorials in the *Handels Blatt*, can draw the attention of the public on this side the Atlantic from the cause of such fearful destruction of life, which did not arise solely from the fearfully rapid spread of the flames, the impossibility of stopping the engines, and the frantic behavior of the passengers, as the officers would have the public believe, but from the cupidity of owners who failed to adequately provide the means for rescue in any emergency, and likewise from the want of discipline on the part of officers and crew, which is (in a seaman's eye) proved by the clumsy system of fumigation resorted to, and by the captain *sleeping* during the fulfillment of this dangerous duty. No other proof is needed to establish this fact.

When steamship owners shall have learned that it is to their interest to make their life-saving apparatus keep pace with the number of passengers transported, and when captains of such steamers shall have the courage to refuse the command of such as are not in such trim, and over whose crew and engineers' department they cannot exercise the most arbitrary control (as in the case of Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS, who to the writer's knowledge has twice refused to do so) then will the public Press be enabled to head their future reports of catastrophies at sea, as having been *unavoidable*.

In concluding this communication, it is but fair to add, that while there are several rival lines which are open to equal, if not still greater censure, and whose success, thus far, is based more on good luck than on good management, there are steamers belonging to the Humburg line which, in good management, are equal to any afloat; as, for instance, the *Hermania*, Captain TRAUTMANN, in which vessel the friends of the writer made a safe passage to Europe last March, and during which they were exposed to great danger for twenty-four hours, by being hemmed in by fields of ice; but, thanks to Captain TRAUTMANN'S presence of mind, and to the splendid discipline in which he kept his crew, the steamer was finally extricated from her dangerous position. In fact the unqualified praise bestowed on the line by their experience in this steamer, induced many to return by the ill-fated *Austria*.

ONE OF THE SURVIVORS."

HORRIBLE MURDER AT CHICOPEE, MASS.—A murder was committed at Chicopee, Mass., on Friday last, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The victim was a little girl, AUGUSTINE LUCAS, 8 years old, of French parentage. The murderer was ALEXANDER DESMASTEAU, 25 years old. The Boston *Herald* says: "DESMASTEAU went to Chicopee on Friday, the 2d inst., from Mittencaque, and sought employment as a burnisher in the Ames factory, where DAME, with whom he was acquainted, works. He also applied to the Dwight Mills. He was intoxicated and "looked as if he had had a hard time of it." After leaving the Dwight Mills, DESMASTEAU went to the residence of Mrs. DAME, the mother of PETER DAME, where he met the wife of PETER, to whom he made familiar advances. Being sharply repulsed, he got into his buggy and drove off to the residence of PETER DAME, Mrs. DAME following on foot. Before Mrs. DAME arrived, he had taken the girl AUGUSTINE, on the pretence that he wanted to go and see her mother, and proceeded to the Cabot Bridge. He was seen by several people, but no one seems to have thought anything strange of it except Mrs. PETER DAME, who was at once alarmed at the less, but had no other fear than that the girl had been abducted for the benefit of the murderer. All this occurred between past 6 and 7 o'clock. At about 7 DESMASTEAU was again at the house of Mrs. DAME the elder, where he met Mrs. PETER DAME, now in search of the child. He declared he knew nothing about the matter, and exhibited not the least concern, but proceeded to wash his hands and sit down at the table. Mrs. DAME, however, had sent for Officer CLARK, and DESMASTEAU was at once arrested for kidnapping; and on Saturday, the 6th, Judge WHITTAKER, of the Police Court, bound him over for trial. Word, however, was received from Mr. LUCAS, in New-York—who had been informed of the abduction of his daughter—that neither father nor mother knew of the affair, and their suspicions arose that foul play had been committed. A search was made for the young girl, and on Sunday last, while some men were preparing to drag the river, her body was discovered floating down the stream. It is supposed that DESMASTEAU took the child down to the river bank, where, under the bridge, he outraged her person, and completed the crime by outright murder.

A MAMMOTH WORK—ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. ELLETT, the Engineer, is engaged in a grand scheme for improving the navigation of the Kanawha River, by forming a vast reservoir or mountain lake to feed that stream during low water. A correspondent of the Lewisburg (Va.) *Era* gives the following information relative to the contemplated improvement:

"The object is to form an inland lake or reservoir of water, to keep up the navigation of the Kanawha River. The reservoir, which we are now surveying, will be made by making a dam between the mountains, across Big Sewell creek. The dam is to be 915 feet long, 60 feet high, 400 feet thick at the base and 45 feet at the top. At either side of the dam will be made immense sluices, to carry the water away which would naturally flow over the dam when it gets full. The sluicesare to be made of masonry, of the most substantial kind. The water is to be kept in this lake until it is needed in the Kanawha, when it is to be let off as it is needed to keep up the navigation of the river. The means of letting it off will be by means of locks. You can form some idea of the amount of water it will hold when I tell you it is to be 25 miles lung and from 1,000 feet to 1¾ miles wide. There is an immense amount of speculation about this great work—the probable cost, &c. Mr. TAYLOR says the dam will cost above $200,000. The cost of the land will be the greatest drawback on the enterprise. It will cover about 50,000 acres of land, besides 50,000 acres more which will have to be paid for by the Company, because it will be no account to the owners, being all mountain land and remnants of farms. I suppose that $1,500,000 will not buy the land and pay the damages. What time it will take this reservoir to fill, will, I suppose, depend on circumstances. There are eight creeks flowing into it. The object is, after the lake gets full of water, to cut through the dividing ridge between the lake and Greenbrier River, and make a canal through the cut. Mr. ELLETT is making other surveys on New River and Gauley River."

A "SPIRITUAL" DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.—The town of Franklin, N. H., has been considerably agitated for some days past, in consequence of the doings of a mesmeric or spiritual physician, calling himself Dr. L. D. PIKE. It appears that Dr. PIKE entered the town several weeks since, announcing himself as being peculiarly gifted in curing all diseases, and made the acquaintance of the family of Mr. HAZEN KIMBALL, who has two grown-up daughters, named FANNY and SUSAN. Towards these young ladies, the Doctor immediately directed his attentions, and in the course of the week had so far developed them as spiritual mediums that they could each tip tables, and perform other wonderful feats. As their development progressed, the young ladies found themselves subject to mesmeric influences exerted by the Doctor, which so affected them that they both fell sick, when the Doctor became so attentive and solicitous about their health that he visited them in their chambers at night, and was finally discovered in bed with FANNY. This scandal was soon noised abroad, and the Doctor had to flee the town to escape a coat of tar and feathers. He was pursued, however, and arrested at Lebanon, on a complaint of adultery. The principal witness for the prosecution was a farm-servant in the employ of Mr. KIMBALL.—*Boston Herald.*

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY AT BARNUM'S.—Great place for the little folks, that Barnum's! Glorious entertainments there in the Lecture-Room, to-day, nearly every hour during the morning, afternoon and evening. No extra charge to witness the Giant, towering seven feet into the air; the Dwarf Lady, small enough to hide in your hat; the elegant Aquaria, Happy Family, and all the other curiosities.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GLASS OF FASHION AND THE MOULD OF FORM."—The coat may be faultless, the vest a model of skill, the pantaloons exquisite, and the boots fit like a glove, but, unless their glory is crowned by one of KNOX'S magnificent hats, which can be obtained at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, the man is absolutely nothing.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its varieties, illness from such a cause is inexcusable. 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '74 | 101⅜ | 100 Har. R. R. Pref. | b60 30 |
| 1,000 Penn. 6s, '70 | 91⅞ | 100 do | 30 |
| 2,000 Virginia 6s | 96¾ | 30 Reading Railroad | 51⅛ |
| 500 do | 97 | 100 do | 51⅜ |
| 1,000 N. C. St. 6s | 93½ | 100 do | s60 51 |
| 1,000 Mo. State 6s | 89⅞ | 500 do | s30 51⅛ |
| 14,000 do | 90 | 200 do | s10 51⅛ |
| 2,000 Cal. St. 7s, new | 92¾ | 100 do | s5 51⅛ |
| 6,000 E. R. 2d mtg. bs | 84½ | 200 do | 51⅜ |
| 1,000 Erie R. R. 7s | b5 49 | 500 do | s30 51⅜ |
| 1,000 Hu R RR 3d mt | 72 | 1400 do | 52 |
| 2,000 Harlem RR 1st mt | 88 | 150 Ill. Cen. R. R. | b30 80 |
| 3,000 do | 87¾ | 249 do | 79¾ |
| 2,000 Harr. 2d mt bds | 83½ | 400 Mich. C. R. | s30 53⅝ |
| 17,000 do | 83 | 50 do | 54 |
| 1,000 Mi. C. 8 pct bs | 60 97 | 135 do | 53¾ |
| 5,000 Ill Cen R R bs | s60 93¼ | 50 do | b60 54 |
| 11,000 do | 93½ | 50 M. So. & N. I. R. R. | 22⅞ |
| 1,000 Ill. Freel'd Bs | 92 | 200 do | 22¾ |
| 1,000 C. & R. I. 8s | 95½ | 100 M. S. & N. I. g. s. | b30 51½ |
| 500 Mich. S. & M. S. | 61½ | 450 do | 51½ |
| 1,000 do | 6 | 100 do | s30 51¾ |
| 25 Am. Ex. Bank | 106 | 50 Panama Railroad | 120 |
| 55 Mercantile Bank | 103½ | 10 do | s60 120 |
| 15 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. | 97½ | 50 do | 120¼ |
| 70 Am. Coal Co | 20 | 100 Gal. & Chi. R R | 73½ |
| 100 Cum. Preferred | 22½ | 175 do | 73⅝ |
| 100 do | b60 22¾ | 100 do | s20 73⅝ |
| 100 Pacific Mail S. Co. | 105 | 150 do | s30 73⅝ |
| 150 do | b30 105 | 100 do | 73⅝ |
| 50 do | s30 104¾ | 50 do | b7 73⅝ |
| 50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s10 82¾ | 100 do | b30 73⅝ |
| 250 do | 82¾ | 300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 32¾ |
| 100 do | b30 82⅝ | 600 do | s10 32¾ |
| 1400 do | 82⅝ | 150 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 62¾ |
| 200 do | s30 82⅜ | 100 do | s10 62¾ |
| 250 do | b30 82⅜ | 200 do | s30 62¾ |
| 200 do | s10 82⅜ | 100 do | s10 62⅝ |
| 25 do | 82⅜ | 150 do | s20 62⅝ |
| 44 Erie Railroad | 16¾ | 400 do | s10 62⅝ |
| 50 do | 16⅝ | 150 do | 62⅝ |
| 50 do | b30 16¾ | 50 do | s30 62⅝ |
| 5 Hud. River R. R. | 33 | 450 do | 62⅝ |
| 325 do | 33⅜ | 16 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 12¾ |
| 100 do | s30 33⅜ | 50 Nor. & Wor. R. R. | 23 |
| 100 Harlem Railroad | 13 | 100 Del. L. & W. R. R. | 40 |
| 50 do | b60 13 | 20 Stonington R. R. | 57 |
| 100 do | 12¾ | 100 Albert F. S. Co. | 5½ |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $12,000 Missouri St. 6s | 90 | 450 Erie R. R. | 16⅞ |
| 26,000 do | b30 90 | 50 Hudson Riv. R. | 33⅞ |
| 1,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. B. | 92½ | 75 Harlem R. R. | 13⅞ |
| 4,000 Erie R. 2d m. bds | 84⅜ | 700 Reading R. R. | 52⅛ |
| 2,000 LaC. & Mil. l. g. h. | 27¼ | 100 do | 52 |
| 1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs. | 82½ | 100 do | s60 51⅝ |
| 100 Chi. & R. I. R. | b60 62¾ | 50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 22¾ |
| 50 do | 62⅝ | 100 do | b7 22⅝ |
| 110 N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 83¾ | 100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. | s10 51⅞ |
| 100 do | s10 83⅞ | 100 do | s10 51⅞ |
| 100 do | s30 83 | 50 do | 51⅝ |
| 100 do | s10 83⅝ | 100 do | s60 51¾ |
| 375 do | 83¾ | 50 do | 51¾ |
| 350 do | b60 83¾ | 50 do | s20 51¾ |
| 200 do | b30 83⅝ | 23 Clev. Col. & Cin. R | 95 |
| 100 do | s15 83⅞ | 250 Gal. & Ch. R. R. | s10 72⅝ |
| 200 do | s30 83¾ | 100 do | 72⅝ |
| 200 do | s30 83¾ | 200 do | b60 72⅝ |
| 200 do | s30 83⅝ | 7 Pacific M. S. Co. | 104½ |
| 50 do | b10 83¾ | 50 do | s30 104½ |
| 100 do | b30 83⅝ | 50 Cumberl'd Pref. | b60 23 |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Missouri 6s | 87⅜ | 12 Metropolitan Bank | 109½ |
| 2,000 North W. R. 7s | 40 | 10 Park Bank | 108 |
| 1,000 LaC. & M. R. 7s | 27¼ | 50 LaC. & Mil. R. R. | 4⅞ |
| 2,000 M. & Horicon R. 8s | 42½ | 440 acres Wis. School l's, Dane Co., ₱ acre | 41¾c. |
| 2,000 Milwaukee C. 7s | 45 | 30 Amer. Exp. Co | 91 |
| 3,000 Wis. Cen. R. 8s | 5 | 28 Knick. Stage Co | 41 |
| 950 Sun. Mut. L's'p. | 53 86 | 50 Union India R. Co. | 50 |
| 3,000 Chi. & R. I. 7s | 94 | 2 Am. Guano Co. p. s. | 89¾ |
| 2,000 Mobile & O. R. 8s | 95 | 50 Chatham Bank | 97⅛ |
| 14,000 Dub. & Pac. R. 7s | 14 | 15 Merchants' Bank | 113 |
| 2,400 Syr. & R. R. 7s | 5 | 5 Bank of Comm'alth. | 89¼ |
| 5,000 Col., P. & In. R. 7s | 30 | 20 Arctic F. Ins. Co. | 103¾ |
| 2,000 Sacramento C. 10s | 38 | 40 Irving F. Ins. Co. | 110¾ |
| 8,000 Cleve. & P. R. 7s | 25 | 10 Goodhue F. Ins. Co. | 94¾ |
| 2,000 Sun M. L. Sp. '53 | 86¾ | | |

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The upward turn in the Stock Market gains strength. The dealings to-day show a more decided purpose in the direction of the *Bull* account. The outside orders continue to improve, while the inside speculation is more equally divided than on Saturday and Monday last, when the preponderance of the *Bear* accounts was so very marked as to induce a good many buyers to hold off against their own convictions, in regard to the prospects ahead. The Philadelphians have the advantage in Reading, and are getting an advance of 2@2¼ ₱ cent. on Monday's purchases. The Albanians, who are credited by some of our cotemporaries as heavy buyers of Central, seem to have selected their time judiciously, whether acting wholly on the local knowledge of what the line is actually doing, or in part upon the conviction of heavy oversales, at relatively low figures in this market. They had more help, to-day, from City buyers. The stock advanced rapidly from 82½ to 83⅝, leaving off at 83½ ₱ cent., after the day's transactions of about 7,000 shares. Hudson River shares rose to 34 ₱ cent., and Panama to 120½ ₱ cent. The further recovery in the Western shares is equal to ¾ ₱ cent.; Galena 72⅜ ₱ cent. The correspondent of an evening paper, whose recent straight-forward statement was made the pretext for a Parthian arrow from Ex-President TURNER, rejoins to-day, and thus revises his figures on the basis of Mr. T.'s panic estimate of earnings:

"His table of earnings, therefore, correcting these manifest errors only, and taking his own unduly reduced estimate for November, would stand as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Net earnings, as stated and estimated by him, for six months to Feb. 1 | $411,216 |
| Deduct six months' interest on bonded debt, $4,000,000 in all, less 250,000 bonds cancelled to Nov. 1, for sinking funds, leaving 3,750,000, at 3½ ₱ cent | $131,250 |
| Sinking fund payment Nov. 1 | 52,000—183,250 |
| Leaving applicable to a dividend Feb. 1, nearly 4 ₱ cent | $228,006 |

Mr. TURNER has not alluded to one cause, well known in Chicago, of the late very small receipts of the road, viz.: the excessive and unusual rains during October and early in this present month. He has merely endeavored, apparantly, to gratify a feeling of personal resentment by placing everything in the worst possible light. An article so intemperate and unbecoming is in itself strong evidence of Mr. TURNER'S unfitness for the office."

Another afternoon paper, somewhat pertinacious of late in doubting Western results, thus falls into our own recently expressed conclusion as to the real state of the Eastern traffic.

"The publication of the October earnings of the Erie road, and the fact that this and the New-York Central roads show for November an improvement, refutes the theory which has been put forth in some quarters so strongly that the falling off in earnings by Western corporations, must at once produce a corresponding result upon the trunk lines nearer home. The earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio for October show a decrease of $20,876, but that is the only decrease thus far of any consequence. The Pennsylvania Central will probably do as well as her Northern competitors.

Those who have predicted a decrease of large amount in Erie and Central, have not looked quite long enough at the question, and forget, that, in spite of panics, short crops and stagnation of business, there remains a large amount of business for roads, which is as much a certainty as can be. As the East is approached, affairs mend, population grows denser, business is more diversified, and there is for roads, a local traffic, *capable of giving large receipts with certainty*. The trunk lines, running through a series of towns and cities—as is the case with the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York Central and Erie roads, having this local traffic—united to the passenger business and merchandise traffic, thrown upon them by the net-work of roads from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Pittsburg and Wheeling, cannot be expected to earn less than they have in the past. The absolute necessities of the country secure them their present business, and it is not too hopeful a view to take, when the prediction is hazarded that these trunk lines have seen their worst days, that they will maintain their revenue at the present figures, and show an advance the moment the general business of the country revives."

The Pennsylvania Central returns for October is ahead of last year. The figures are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1858—Earnings of the Road | | $463,604 |
| Canal Department | | 24,375 |
| Gross business, October | | $487,979 |
| 1857—Earnings of Road | $396,904 | |
| Canal Department | 20,695 | —$417,599 |
| Increase this season | | $70,380 |

This line has well maintained its business since 1st January last. The comparative figures are for ten months, 1858, $4,399,016, against $4,424,148 in 1857. The expenses are reduced by the sum of $246,828.

The firmness in State Stocks is maintained, and the amounts offered of Tennessees, Virginias, and Missouris, are falling off. Missouris brought 90 this afternoon, and California 92½. The Railway mortgages are generally ½@1 ₱ cent. better, and the common bonds of the Erie Company 3 ₱ cent. better—the Convertibles of 1871 selling at 40.

We make no change in the rates for money. The supply keeps easy. As borrowers, on demand the Brokers usually pay 4 ₱ cent., while deposits, when voluntarily left to them, are made at 3@3½ ₱ cent. The offering of prime mercantile paper, outside of Bank, is moderate. The Exchange market is suspended for the packet to sail on Saturday. To-morrow, being a close holiday, the business goes over to Friday. Some further sums in gold are going South this week. We hear of $500,000. The balances with Philadelphia are in our favor. The Sub-Treasury has disbursed since Monday an excess of its receipts of $236,294. The balance this afternoon stands $7,571,224. The aggregate Bank movement at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and New-Orleans, is as follows on the return of the week:

| | This Week. | Last Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $227,693,194 | $227,048,507 |
| Specie | 55,361,907 | 55,410,927 |
| Circulation | 24,487,213 | 24,545,829 |
| Deposits | 147,668,689 | 145,963,492 |

The death of Mr. ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the City Bank of New-York, is announced to-day. He was for forty years in the employment of the Bank, during fifteen of which he was Cashier.

The Albany *Argus* of to-day, reports of the Canal receipts:

"The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the second week of November, in the years 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Barley, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 53,380 | 382,441 | 61,126 | 193,463 |
| 1858 | 85,951 | 182,517 | 143,302 | 279,818 |
| Increase. | 32,577 | Dec. 198,924 | Inc. 82,676 | Inc. 86,350 |

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of November, inclusive, during the years 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Barley, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 699,560 | 4,436,895 | 5,476,653 | 1,240,550 |
| 1858 | 1,728,636 | 7,846,020 | 6,377,369 | 2,959,407 |
| Increase | 1,029,976 | 3,409,125 | 900,716 | 1,728,857 |

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,628,991 bbls. of Flour."

The Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants, to-day, thus:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres, per acre | 84 | 87 |
| 120 acres, per acre | 74 | 77 |
| 80 acres, per acre | 84 | 87 |
| 40 acres, per acre | 110 | 115 |

### PITTSBURG BANKS—NOV. 15.

| | Circulation. | Specie. | Loans

# The New-York Times.

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## THANKSGIVING DAY.

### SERMONS OF THE LEADING CITY CLERGY.

According to established custom, nearly all the prominent clergymen of the City delivered discourses in their churches yesterday, having more or less direct reference to the special observance of the day. Very many of these discourses were upon topics connected with the political condition of the country, or some other theme of general public interest. In order to give these discourses upon partially secular topics a still wider influence than they would exert if addressed merely to the congregation which heard them, we surrender a large portion of our space this morning to their publication. Some others we should have gladly included but for lack of room. We gratefully acknowledge the prompt courtesy with which the clergy in general have met our endeavor thus to extend the beneficial influence of their instructions. In only one instance was our request for aid in this matter met with any other spirit. The following are some of the many discourses to which the religious observance of the day gave rise:

### THE REV. DR. HAWKS.

OUR CONDITION AND DUTIES AS PUBLIC MEN.

The Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., preached to a very crowded and attentive congregation at Calvary Church, from the words: *Can ye not discern the signs of the times?* found in Matthew xvi., 3. He spoke as follows:

If history be the record of God's providence and man's doings, upon earth, then two eminently suggestive thoughts present themselves to the reflecting mind. The first is, that every man in a civilized state of society, is contributing in every act of his life, to make history; for he is, in every act, stamping the impress of national character upon his country, and that impress is no small part of her history. Patriotism alone may therefore suggest to him the importance of watchfulness over his conduct. The second reflection is this, that as God has an eye to nations as well as to individuals; and, as for nations, considered collectively, there is no eternity, his individual conduct may have an effect on his country for good or for evil, by securing national blessings or provoking national punishments here. And this thought suggests another—that though, as a free agent, he follows his own volition in his actions, yet do the might and the wisdom of God overrule all man does, to the production of his own great ends, by the fulfillment of his own purposes, and that he is in truth the great maker of history, permitting man, by his feeble instrumentality, to be honored as a coworker with him in the eternal enterprise; I say eternal, because the individual acts of men in history, influence for weal or for woe their individual destinies through eternity. It behooves every true man, therefore, on the double ground of God's honor and his own interest, to habituate his mind to the contemplation of his country from a religious stand-point. But, unfortunately, this is precisely the aspect in which very few in any country do contemplate it. Is the land prosperous, for instance? Men look at the smiling plenty around them, and complacently appropriate to themselves all praise for its production. Their cry is, "Behold this great Babylon that I have builded." I knew the measures that would advance the interests of the country and increase its wealth; I labored to impress their necessity on my fellow-citizens, and now behold what I and my party have done. And what are these interests so boastfully paraded? Of the earth, all earthy—they never aspired to be more; material, worldly wealth, silver and gold to swell the pomp and ostentation of the proud, vaunting else. And do these constitute the real wealth of a nation? Useful as means merely, are they to be deemed the ultimatum of national effort, the end of an ennobling national ambition? I and my party! Was God of that party?—or was it a party that ignored God, he, cause it meant to triumph by fraud and falsehood and corruption; and therefore acknowledged no divinity but that wretched idol, that bastard deity—success? My countrymen, the time has come to look closely at our condition as a people, and to speak plainly. We assemble annually to thank God for his mercies; it is time to look for the evidences of our thankfulness. God has set his ministers as sentinels on the watch towers—and they are recreant to their duty, if they make no observation, and utter no warning, when, in contemplating national matters in their relation to God's honor and God's truth, they see in the distance danger approaching. It is not a pleasant duty to perform, because it is not likely to be palatable. But that must make no difference; the ministering servant of God must at all hazards be faithful; and if he is afraid to be so, he had better indulge his cowardice in retirement, and let a stronger man take his place. He has, however, one thing in his path against which sedulously to guard; he has nothing do with the disputed questions of mere local, party politics. He rises infinitely above them, to the far nobler theme of God and his truth, as applicable to all parties in politics. True, he may as an individual have his opinions—be is none the worse but the better for loving his country—he has as deep a stake as any of his countrymen in its prosperity and honor—the blood in his veins may have come from a fountain which helped to fill the crimson pools which were fed from our father's hearts on the battle fields of the Revolution. He is none the worse for that. He will love his country the better for it—aye, his whole country; and, if rising above all sectional contemplation, the bitterness and uncharitableness of party, he breathes in an atmosphere of simple, straightforward sincerity and honesty, and speaks for God and truth, to all parties alike; why, perhaps he may be listened to, and do some good. At any rate, whether listened to or not, he will at least have done his duty as an honest man and faithful servant of God. We come then to look full in the face the simple question which God puts to us—Are you a thankful people? And to answer it like fair and honest men, it will help us, if we first briefly hunt out the causes God has given us for thankfulness. It was a dark day, to human observation at least, when the old thirteen colonies appealed to God as the friend of the poor and oppressed, and declared to the world that they had resolved to be either free or dead. They had no arms—they had no ammunition—they had no army—they had no generals—they had no money—they had no friend, that they knew of, but God Almighty—and they had for an enemy the proudest and most powerful nation of Europe, which viewed them as their rebellious slaves. Old BENJAMIN FRANKLIN reminded them that it was a time to pray; and they did pray. High and low, all over the land, men and women did pray; for they did not think, in those days, that the great God of heaven and earth had nothing to do with the nations and peoples of the globe: and they were so blessedly old-fashioned, too, as to think that God would actually hear and answer their prayers. Well—next they fought, and I think fought none the worse, because their great commander and many of his officers and no small number of his men, never forgot to pray. But let that pass—some of our present fellow-citizens, if they ever learn English enough to read the story, will probably tell us that those prayers were but the proof of a cowardly, stupid superstition. But let that pass too. Patriotism really meant something in those days. The men came from all the walks in life—the educated and the unlearned, the professional man and the merchant, the farmer from his plough and the smith from his anvil, all classes came; and it is enough to make one weep to think of all they endured for seven long years, that we, their children, might be free. Half fed, and less than half clad, in the depth of the Winter, and, to the very end of the struggle, never half paid, they marched, with aoeless and frozen feet, over ice and snow, marking their path with blood—and yet they never faltered in the fight; and meet them where you would, whether in the swamps and lowlands of the South, or on the frozen plains of the North, they were the same patient, brave, enduring men; and their wives and mothers and sisters were worthy of them, for they were brave, too; and so the end was the independence of the United States. But I suppose we must not be thankful for this, for now I remember to have read, not long since, in a foreign periodical published in this City, that these men had no proper idea of freedom; that they did not know what liberty was—and that the leaders of that day, our truest and best, were mere scholiats in the true doctrine of emancipation, which, we were benevolently told, was to be found only in the school of modern European socialism; and this from men whose fathers were mercenary hirelings, that came here to fight against our fathers, struggling for freedom! And how signally God's hand was manifested, once and again, in behalf of our fathers in that awful struggle, I need not stop now to tell you. Well, Providence brought us safely through all the perils of the early confederation, bound together, as it was, by a ligament so weak that a child's hand might have snapped it; and, giving us a Union, and a Constitution, and a Country, made us one of the strong nations of the world. Nowhere was another provision made for the enjoyment of all rational liberty; nowhere was less restraint put upon human industry and enterprise; nowhere were the honest earnings of such industry better secured; nowhere was liberty of conscience and freedom to worship God more liberally conceded; nowhere had the people, as here, an equal voice in making their rulers and their laws; nowhere was earlier or ampler provision made in schools and colleges for training the young; in short, nowhere on the face of this broad earth, was there afforded a more equitable, or generous, or fairer opportunity to every honest man to be prosperous, contented and happy. And, remember, that God—God had done all this for us. He overruled men's hearts and thoughts and actions to these beneficial results. This was the general aspect of affairs. In individual cases his goodness was equally signal; for hundreds and thousands throughout our land became personally rich, beyond the most sanguine hopes of their earlier anticipations. For a time we went on well; our fathers who had bled told their children of what they had endured to make them free; and some of us, at least, have seen years enough to remember what the gray-haired, crippled old soldier told us. We lived as boys among the men of the Revolution, and they taught us to revere our country even as they loved it. Well, two generations have passed since then—the old soldier is in his grave long ago, and of the boys who listened there are left but a little handful of old men, few and scattered, whose whitened locks show that they, too, will soon lie down by the side of their fathers. And now comes another question—How much of the pure, unselfish spirit of patriotism of the early days of the Republic remains? This brings us to the consideration of our second particular. What are the evidences of our thankfulness? And first, as to the law and its administration, for these, of course, lie at the foundation in all Governments. We call this a republic, and the theory of a republic is, first, that those who make the laws shall be selected from among the people themselves, because they should know the wishes and true interests of those for whom the law is made; next, that they should be impartially and calmly chosen by the majority of the people; and lastly, that the ground of choice, should be tried probity, long experience, and considerate wisdom. The theory repudiates entirely the idea of a few hereditary law-makers; and, of course rejects, with mingled scorn and apprehension, the thought of a law-maker procuring his seat by fraud or corruption. A very good theory, this; and, if honestly carried out into practice, admirably fitted to make any honest and intelligent people happy and prosperous. This was the system to obtain which our fathers fought; and this was the system which by God's help and under His guidance, they left to their children as a precious legacy; and it is a system which has in it nothing offensive or dishonoring toward on Father in Heaven. To carry out such a system, therefore, in its simplicity and integrity, would, methinks, be a very appropriate mode of expressing national thankfulness. Now for the facts. There are, unquestionably, honest, sensible and true men of all political parties: are they the men, who, for the most part are selected for the law-makers? An hereditary oligarchy is repudiated by the system our fathers made. Is there no oligarchy of corruption—worse than if it were hereditary, that in the shape of clubs, and caucuses, and cliques, composed of a few noisy politicians by trade, who are in pursuit of plunder merely, dictates, yes, insolently dictates to the people, whom they shall support as law-makers and rulers? Our fathers meant that the exercise of his right of franchise, the expression of his unbiassed and manly choice, should be to every man, the highest privilege and clearest evidence of his freedom? And are there not hundreds ready to acknowledge themselves slaves to these arrogant, assuming and self-constituted masters who, with no authority under heaven but that which they find in their impudence, thus, with lordly insolence, say to their poor, coward, crouching serfs, obey our behests—surrender your judgment, disavow your freedom, vote as we bid you, or perish under the maledictions and persecutions of your party? Merciful Heaven! has it come to this? And is allegiance to party to be thus made to override allegiance to country? Oh, if we must be ruled by an oligarchy, let it at least be respectable; let all who compose it be at least able to read and write our mother tongue. Our fathers would not bear an aristocracy, though it was of their own blood, and was composed of educated and titled wealth. Talk of slavery elsewhere! Oh! whisper not the word, until we have freed ourselves from the infamy of this bondage, nor speak of thankfulness to God, until we more justly appreciate, and manfully exercise the privileges of freedom He has conferred. But let us go on and probe the foul and festering corruption of our national wounds to the bottom. Laws are made—how much thankfulness is there in the respect we pay them, and how much thankfulness in the measures we take to enforce their equal and just administration to every man alike, be he rich or be he poor? Some of those who now listen to me remember this City, as I do, thirty or forty years ago. I ask of them if they can well conceive of a greater moral contrast than between now and then? Were not character, property, liberty and life then, all deemed too sacred to be wantonly assailed or trifled with? Was not confidence among mercantile men such, that mutual accommodation in the temporary use of funds, rested confidently on no stronger security than personal honor and verbal assurances? And if, perchance, a crime of frightful magnitude was perpetrated, did not its announcement send an electric shock of horror through the startled community, and was not the rare occurrence the theme of sober, saddened speech and thought, around every hearthstone in the City? Did the daily papers of that time come to us, as now, freighted with their unfailing morning records of crimes columns deep, of violated laws, in the arsons, and the burglaries, the fights and the gambling hells, the rapes and the homicides of the previous night? Was there then, as now, the same ceaseless annunciation of violated trusts, and absconding trustees, and the gigantic frauds of speculative gambling bubbles, that burst to the utter ruin of so many dependent widows and helpless orphans? I do not say there was no crime then; I have not out of the comparison the vast increase of population, necessarily increasing the number of criminals; but I speak with due consideration of the relative proportion of crime and population; and I say there is not an honest and intelligent man who knew New-York forty years ago, who will not tell you that its moral deterioration since has been immense and appalling. There was more respect for law in former days, because offenders were much more certain of meeting punishment. What respect I ask is there for law, when the homicides and kindred crimes that aim at the destruction of life, are annually more than three hundred in this City alone; and scarce one-half are punished? What respect for law, when the peculations and frauds, charged upon the very officials themselves, annually roll up to millions? The charge must be either true or false. If true, corruption openly proclaims its contempt of Jay;—if false and yet unpunished, then character has become valueless, and the foul slanderer despises the law and laughs at its *brutum fulmen*. Can society be in a worse condition than such a state of things would indicate? And could I stoop to take into the filth, and disgust you with the frightful statistics of low groveling, vulgar, brutal, sensual sin, which, in this City, sends up to heaven its clamorous stench, you would justly think that I had forgotten alike the proprieties of my place, and the respect I owe to you. So much for the respect felt for the law.

And now a word as to its administration. I do not mean with reference to the individuals who occupy the seat of judgment. I have nothing to do here with individuals; as God's unworthy servant, and in my soul's fear if I falter in uttering the truth, and upholding His rights and His honor, I stand here to speak out His rebuke of the sin which He has told me to say His soul hateth. The administration of the law must be defective, because the principle on which the choice is made of the occupants of the judgment seat, is false in theory,—unjust to the poor man,—and fatal to purity. Unlike executive and legislative officers, whose work concerns the mass of the people, as a mass, the business of the judicial department of a Government is occupied exclusively with individual rights, and the settlement of conflicting claims between individual parties. Hence our fathers wisely resolved to guard, as far as human infirmity would permit, against the possible exercise of individual influence upon those who were to sit in judgment on conflicting individual claims. They gave the selection of a judiciary, therefore, to those who represented the general interests of the whole community, the executive and legislative powers. It was not to be expected that among them, scattered as they were from all parts of the country, many instances would ever be found in which individual interests would simultaneously influence the choice; and beside this, they had, as men, that solemn and reverent sense of human justice, as an earthly exhibition of God's most high and awful attribute, that they sought to preserve, if they could, its administration from the destructive contamination of human passion and human party. This was Christian Republicanism almost wise and reverent. But, in the abuse of a very sound principle, viz: That the people are the proper original source of the powers of a government, modern wisdom seems to have forgotten that a delegated exercise of the people's right, by the people's authority, founded on prudential considerations, is, in truth, the people's own exercise of their right; and so an elective judiciary was mistakenly supposed to be a necessary part of the theory of a Republic. I think I have said enough, in these few remarks, to show thoughtful men that it is false in theory. But next, it is unjust to the poor man who has claims to assert before the tribunals of his country. Suppose his opponent be rich; in a popular election for a judge, who will be able to control most votes, the rich man or the poor? Who will be most likely to succeed in electing a judge, whom he knows he can rely on to rule and decide for him when his cause is tried? But it will be said this presupposes corruption in the judge. Not necessarily—but suppose it does—what then? Did no one ever wear the ermine who could not be corrupted? Beside, we make laws and rules of procedure, not only to prevent the wrong that may be, but effectually to shut the door against that which can be. Prohibitive legislation has no blind respect for the alleged virtue of human nature. If all men were virtuous, there would be no need of prohibitive legislation at all. Its rule, therefore, must of necessity be this: You may be virtuous, and not wish to do what the law forbids: in that case, the prohibition will do you no harm; but you may be vicious, also, and wish to do wrong, therefore we will bind you to the right by a prohibition which prevents the possibility of the wrong.

But the system is also fatal to purity in the administration of justice. No one whose duties have made him experimentally acquainted with judicial proceedings, can fail to know the constant risk of injustice, when he who presides over, and dispenses the law on a trial, is permitted in any mode, direct or indirect, to be under personal obligation to any suitor that comes before the court. If it were sought on the part of a suitor to create such obligation by a direct bribe or by gift base, in the shape of a costly present discreetly or secretly bestowed, the iniquity would be equally plain and punishable; but bribes are not necessarily in the shape of money or presents; obligation may be created by electioneering services and votes; and he who has conferred and he who has received such obligation, alike know that a reward is expected; and human virtue, alas! is not always strong enough to disappoint such expectation. And, where I ask, in this contemplation of the respect felt for law, and of the system derived for its administration, where is the proof of our thankfulness? Is it a proper and grateful return for the privilege afforded us of being self-governed, and permitted to be our own law-makers, thus to confide this solemn responsibility to men who live for a party and care not for their country, though it is infinitely more important than all men-parties? Is it thankfulness to God to forget, that in a Republic, purity of purpose in legislation, and inflexible justice on the judgment seat, are the only securities for the happiness of the people—the only protection for the poor—the only safeguard for the widow and the orphan—the only guarantee for the life, the liberty, the property and the comfort of all? Is it thankfulness to God, that, no longer vassals, but a free people, with our own tribunals and our own laws, we should forget that no one exercise of the divine attributes committed to man is surrounded by God with such solemn sanctions as the administration of human justice? Hear what God says to the man who sits in judgment: "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment; thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honor the person of the mighty, but in righteousness shalt thou judge." "Ye shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man, for the judgment is God's." "And he said to the Judges: Take heed what you do; for ye judge not for man, but for the Lord who is with you in the judgment." "He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are an abomination to the Lord." This is what God says to human judges; and again I ask: Is it thankfulness to forget all this? Is it thankfulness to arrogate to ourselves a wisdom superior to God's? and in this matter to adopt a system in which all this is seen, necessarily, to be in some degree, at least, forgotten? But let us go on in our further search for the evidences of real national gratitude. God has, for the wisest and most benevolent purposes toward us, as well as for his own honor, commanded us specially to consecrate a portion of the time he has lent us (for it is not ours) to Him, and that portion is but a seventh. Do we so consecrate it? I am not asking whether we comply with all the ceremonial observances of the old Jewish Sabbath; but are we keeping the spirit of the commandment in devoting part of our time expressly to the honor of God—by making him publicly the object of our worship, and our relations to Him the subject of our meditations? Alas! alas! look around you. If every intelligent being in this City did enough to go up to God's temple desired to do so, nearly 300,000 could find no room in all your temples. We build costly edifices—and, to a certain extent, this may be well enough in a City like this if they be reared to God's glory, and not as a monument to man's ostentation or a speculation of man's avarice; but for every such edifice, ten others, less costly, should be reared which, constructed with befitting decency and attention to comfort, should throw their doors wide open to a spiritual feast, where the poor and the lame, and the halt, and the maimed and the blind, in things spiritual, might come and partake without money and without price. Talk of the missionary fields elsewhere! why, I know of no wider missionary field anywhere, than is here at our very doors. Parents and children are alike living in practical heathenism. Had I the means and the men, I could erect and fill forty chapels for those only who profess to be of our own communion. We thankful to Christ! when we contentedly sit still and see so many thousands around us with no knowledge of him. We can expend our money freely and rear our monuments of bronze or granite to some fellow-mortal who may have proved himself worthy, as a benefactor to his country. Be it so; I find no fault with this;—it is our homage to virtue, and our incentive to duty in others. But how is the greatest and best benefactor this whole world ever saw; how is Christ who died for us? Let us rear, then, our monument to him; and let it be a monument of immortal souls that will stand through eternity, redeemed and saved through his precious blood. Let us have more churches, and more and more self-denying, godly men in them, who will lovingly yet boldly proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ; and this, I think, will look something like thankfulness. But I apprehend I have said as much as is necessary on this point of the evidences of our thankfulness; though I might for hours go on and enumerate other particulars which would be as contumatory of us as those I have already named. I have, however, so much that I must yet say before I conclude, that far fear of occupying too much of your time, I pass on to the next question, and ask, what may we reasonably expect will be the end of this course we are pursuing? Such a question is eminently proper, for God sometimes kindly forewarns us of the danger of a sin by permitting us to foresee its consequences; and more than that, graciously helps us, if we be humble and penitent, to extricate ourselves before it be too late. What then is to be the end of this state of things in the body politic? It will inevitably bring its own punishment. The connection is that between cause and effect. History is the mirror of the past, and no where else put on its page can nations, as such, find lessons applicable to them. It is to nations what personal experience is to the individuals that constitute our common humanity. To history let us go. There was, then, once, a people who granted under servitude to another kingdom, haughty and wealthy, even as we, before our fathers, with God's help, acquired for us freedom. God took pity on this oppressed people, and raised up for them, even as he did for us, a great and good leader, under whose guidance the bonds of their oppression were broken, and they were free. God gave to them a goodly heritage—even as he did to us, with this difference only, that ours was a far larger and better than theirs. God gave to them the knowledge of himself, and of such truth as was needed for their souls' good, even as we also did to us. God gave to them a system of municipal government framed by himself and adapted to their condition; even as his beneficent and infinite wisdom and goodness guided the hearts and minds of our wisest and best in framing for us a system of government perfectly equitable toward all the people and adapted to our condition. God said to these people whom He had made thus happy: "Honor, reverence and obey me," and I will be thy God and ye shall be my people: even as he said to us, "Acknowledge God in all thy ways and He will direct thy steps." And finally God made these poor people, who were once in servitude, a very great and prosperous nation; even as He has blessed us with prosperity, and made us one of the wealthy, honored nationalities of our world. But these former goodness, when God had thus emancipated and favored, at length began to quarrel among themselves, and divisions led to strifes, and strifes to blood, and God was forgotten, and his injunctions were disregarded, and His friendly warnings were despised, and His messengers were laughed at, and sometimes slain, and offices, even the most sacred, were bought and sold—and at length the lightning of God's vengeance came!

And now, go into what civilized nation of the world you will, nay, even into some uncivilized, and you may see one of this people whom God once so dearly loved: and you need not ask, "Which is he?" for God has written his nationality so uneffaceably in his features, that centuries have not obliterated the handwriting; and you shall find him a wandering outcast in every land, and in the person of the poor Jew, over whose miseries I weep, (for I cannot forget how God once loved that people, and that my Saviour was of the house of Israel,) and for whose restoration to God's favor I will pray; in the person of that poor Jew, I say, I read in writing as plain as the finger of God can make it, "Behold in that man, and in every one of his race, God's fearful punishment of national, not of individual sin;" and I cannot help asking myself, "If your nation forgets God, what right have you to expect for it a different fate?" Nay, more—I cannot help thinking that in this long, distinctive preservation of the children of Israel, parted and scattered as they are through all nations, God meant, among other things, that every nation upon the earth should have before it, in all its successive generations, an undying memento of the inevitable ruin of any nation, when it dares as a people to dishonor God and trample his appointments and his laws under foot. And I am confirmed in this, when I see the same measure of righteous retribution meted out, though not to the same calamitous extent, upon nations reared under the Christian dispensation. I turn my thoughts to France, beautiful France; and in the mad and bloody and infidel orgies of her first revolution, I find, as I think, the explanation of all the national calamities which have visited her since. And as I see her at this day groaning under a despotic tyranny, not, in my opinion, reared and cemented by real genius, but resting on the rotten foundation of a bold and unscrupulous cunning, which, unable to adjust the several parts of the ill-arranged machinery, betrays every day, more and more, its inherent weakness—I look ere long, to see it reach its culminating point, and then comes the crash of another ruin. For more than half a century, France has been paying the penalty of her national contempt of God, and I think the end is not yet. History, therefore, utters its impressive warning. It tells us that no people can possibly prosper who dishonor God by open national action. But why need I turn to past history? Alas! the history we are making every day speaks plainly enough. Within the last few weeks only, we have had appalling evidence of the downward tendency of that course on which we are traveling, and it requires but a child's foresight to see the certain end. In the high places of the land—aye, and even among those who sit in its highest councils, almost under the eyes of the very Capitol, and in a city bearing a name which of itself alone, one might think, was sufficient to kindle the warmest glow of patriotism, what have we not seen? The revelations of a gambling-hell have told a fearful story. There were found the obligations, unpaid, of some of our highest legislators, for debts contracted at the gaming-table; and the intimation of some of the public prints is no obscure one that on important questions of the deepest national interest, votes have been controlled by means of the power which a professed gambler has wielded in the possession of these moneyed obligations of so-called honorables. Nay, more; it is but recently the public prints revealed another fact more startling still;—that some few years back, during the pendency of a question which in its decision affected for good or evil the commercial interests of a foreign country, funds to the amount of hundreds of thousands were secretly raised in that foreign country, and secretly disbursed here, to secure such a vote in our halls of legislation as would tend to subserve the interests of that foreign country. And now I ask you with saddened earnestness, my dear countrymen, do you not yourselves find in your daily intercourse a portentous change in the opinions and feelings of the best of your fellow-citizens on the subject of the Government itself? Time was when no man whispered, even to himself, distrust of our political system. Now there is heard no whispered doubt, but the open utterance of conviction of its inefficiency. How many are saying that our experiment has proved a failure, and that if the present condition of affairs, either in City, or State, or nation, be the legitimate result of a Republic, then have they had more than they want of a Republic? Their cry is—Give us adequate protection at home, for life, and liberty and property; we are not afraid, say they, of foreign enemies;—the foe that insidiously saps our strongholds is within; he feeds upon corruption, and engenders the corruption he feeds on; his is an immortality of loathsome putrefaction; let our system show that it can answer the true ends of government, or give us a government that can produce the true ends of society—security and protection. And has not the respectable portion of the public press begun to breathe similar utterances? And do not these things foreshadow the inevitable end that is coming? Do they not proclaim, that if the present course is persisted in, the duration of our present political institutions is a mere question of time? How long will men possessed of property consent to be plundered and insulted under that most hateful of all tyranny, a perversion of the forms of law to wrong and robbery? How long will the quiet and peaceful citizen, whose early industry has supplied his old age with an honest competency, remain a citizen among men, when his evening walk may bring assassination, and his modest earnings tempt official plunder? The quiet and the good will convert their property into money, and seek some safer and more peaceful abode. You see, then, the end that is before us.

But, thank God, we are not, I trust, so far gone on this downward track that recovery is impossible; and, therefore, in the last place. I come to speak of the remedy. And, to do this properly, we must look for the cause of the disease. What is the malady? The disease is the increase of corruption and crime, as a consequence of the dishonor of Almighty God. Now, for this increase, there must be a cause. What is that? Perhaps the official statistics of crime for the quarter of the year just closed may aid us in discovering. I find the whole number of arrests for crime during that period to be 16,875, of which crimes against the person were 13,928, and against property were 2,947; and of these offenders 3,049 were our own countrymen, while 10,814 were from Ireland, and 1,524 from Germany. The result of the whole return is, that about one-sixth only of all the crimes committed were by the hands of native-born citizens; the rest were by the natives of other lands. I wish not, as against these last, to excite any ungenerous prejudice. I simply wish, by a statement of facts, to aid, if possible, in finding a remedy. I am not of the number of those who would shut the door against the ingress of the foreigner. Many very worthy and excellent citizens, as true to the country as we are, are in that class. And even of those who are not so, many are more to be pitied than blamed, for they were never educated at home in principles of morality and national liberty, and it is not wonderful that here they should exhibit very mistaken views of the true characteristics of their newly-acquired freedom. I would, however, restrain them as I would a willful and wayward child, and teach them better. No people might have been more easily taught than these, had the work been commenced at the very beginning of their advent; for they came to us habituated from their childhood to the restraints of law, often accompanied with oppression. Fear had trained them to submission to, if not respect for, authority. Here, they might have been readily taught that there was law, but without oppression; and in the absence of the latter, they would voluntarily have yielded both submission and respect to the former. The first foreigners who came after our independence very cheerfully did so. But I will tell you for whom we should have no pity; no pity is due to the base, false-hearted Americans who have, for the accomplishment of their own selfish, party ends, taught these strangers a different lesson. No—no. Let the hurling scorn of their countrymen fall like molten lead-drops on the vile carcases of those who have catered to the lowest tastes and most groveling passions of these strangers: on those who have violated their country's laws, and by foul perjuries, have lyingly invested the ignorant stranger with a spurious citizenship, that they might, by a fraudulent show of numbers, accomplish the triumph of a party whose highest principle was "rule or ruin." And I care not which party may have done it. Wicked and short-sighted fools were such men, call themselves by what party name they will. They sinned against God and stabbed their country to the heart. But to the remedy. What is it? We are told by some that our system of public schools is a panacea for the evil; that the children of our foreign citizens, educated among us, will grow up with our own, thoroughly American; and that in the next generation the evil will no longer exist. Now, I am no enemy to our common schools; I have great hope in the proper education of the children in the land, as part, at least, of the needed remedy. But the education must be of the proper kind. I do not believe in any magical effects to be wrought in the moral constitution of a child by simply teaching it to read and write. I see a great many wicked men who at the same time are highly educated men. I cannot forget that a child has a heart as well as a head. I cannot forget that to be not taught, when young, to reverence God and His laws, and to feel conscientiously his obligations to do so; the man whose heart, in boyhood, was never taught to throb quicker at what was great and generous and noble and true; the boy who had no lessons, in the exercise of the sweet sympathies and high duties of humanity and patriotism, in love to his kind, love to his kind, love to his country, is not apt to acquire such feelings in the hard strife of life; but learns to live and die a hard-hearted, cruel, and selfish man. He is one of the "thirty-pieces-of-silver" species, this speech is. "What will ye give me, and I will deliver Him unto you."

But what hope is there of making good men and citizens in your public schools, when, in twelve of them, in direct violation of the municipal law, you begin every day by dishonoring God, in the deliberate exclusion of his word? What reverence do you teach the children there to feel for the Bible, for God who gave that Bible, or for their own conscience, which by God's spirit may savingly respond to the teachings of that Bible, when you virtually tell them that it really is not worth even listening to? Aye, and worse than that, attempt too to satisfy sensible men that you do right, by what you are pleased to call arguments, which are, in fact, godless nonsense, redeemed from the category of driveling idiocy, only by their superlative wickedness. You have deliberately denied God: worse still; you have taught young children to do so; and are you so stupid in wickedness as to suppose that God will, under such circumstances, give any blessing to your schools as a remedy for the manifold evils which are gathering into mountain heaps around you? But suppose your schools accomplish for the next generation all the good you predict, what are we to do in the interval between now and the appearance of the next generation, on the stage of active life? Our educational remedy reaches not the adult foreign population; and therefore, before enough of the spirit which we are traveling, for the entire ruin of the country, by causes now operative, before another generation comes forward as men and women. Our remedy must go further than schools. Still, however, must it be educational. The evil is moral, the remedy must be moral. You must multiply churches, plain churches, and supply them with good men who will visit these poor strangers as friends, and take them kindly by the hand, and lead them in the right way. Hundreds and thousands of them are willing thus to be led. But you must do something more than this. All Christians, throughout our broad land, must just resolve to humble themselves before God, and go back to first principles, religiously and politically. We must cultivate more of the primitive love and earnestness and zeal of Christianity:—we must work more diligently in our respective spheres:—we must leave it in no doubt, whether we are on the Lord's side:—we must insist upon it, that if Christianity is not the established religion of our nation, so neither is infidelity; and that we who are Christians have rights on this subject, as well as those who hate God and Christ and His pure gospel; and we must not be ashamed to ask God to guide us by His wisdom and help us by His spirit, to do what is right and best to uphold his honor and glory; and we must persevere in all this. This is part of our remedy. And politically, we must just fall back at once upon the principles of our revolutionary fathers; we must remember that what they forced was a well-balanced republic, not a mad democracy, to be ruled by ignorance and wickedness. We must forget party names and party distinctions, and go for our country. We must indignantly refuse to submit to any miserable, irresponsible dictation of political gamblers, in caucuses and cliques. We must be, not Democrats, and Republicans, and Americans, away with all these names; they are but badges of servility, unworthy of us. We must be free citizens of these United States, resolved to preserve what our fathers gave us. We must say to demagogues everywhere—North or South, East or West—stand aside, we do not know you except as a traitor to our common country. Stand aside; we are looking for honest and intelligent men. Our country, we know, has enough of such in all her political parties, and we mean to find them; and we want no profligate political vermin such as you, who never had soul enough to let a thought rise above yourself to your country's honor and happiness. Stand aside, we say; we are the sovereigns here, not you. We are the people; you are hunting for office—that is sufficient for us; you only want it that you may have an opportunity to steal, and God and common decency have both taught us not to honor thieves. Once more, then, stand aside, or we will make you.

And another part of our remedy must be found in the manly and fearless independence of the respectable part of the Press, and already have I seen with delight some specimens of its out-spoken frankness. It is a mighty power, and conducted with fearless integrity, it is a mighty blessing also to be a free people. Let it speak out, as in times like these it should; and it can do a mighty work in assisting to rouse our people to their perilous situation. There is some portion of the Press at least that cannot be bought. Rally around it, my country men, and let an honest editor feel that he has sure support in every true-hearted citizen. Do these things, my countrymen, and do them at once and you may begin the renovation of your country. Neglect them, and as sure as that effect follows cause the days of this Republic are numbered.

But, my dear countrymen, let me beseech you to beware of resorting to false remedies, the dangerous prescriptions of political quackery. Seek not to uphold law by trampling lawful authority under foot. I have told you that as the evil is moral, so also must be the remedy. Let there be no forcible taking of the law into your own hands. Let there be no organizations for any such purpose. No, no, my countrymen I am but a poor, uninfluential man that speaks to you—one who neither possesses nor desires any political power, nor seeks any office his countrymen have to bestow; but I am an American, and I love my country; and though, unlike the poor man of whom we read, whose counsels once saved a city, very little may be my wisdom; yet such as it is, it prompts me on this point to utter a warning. The day that dawns upon us resort to that desperate remedy in this city, will dawn upon a civil war. Whatever such organizations may accomplish elsewhere, amid a less numerous population, in such a city as this, with its million of inhabitants, they can produce nothing but violence and blood. Your streets will be red with the crimson current, the cannon and the torch will demolish your property, and the picture of your fair city delivered up to the pillage and rapine of the soldiery of a besieging foreign enemy, will but faintly shadow forth the accumulated horrors that must follow upon the mad attempt to correct the moral evils we have been considering, by dethroning rightful authority and unlawfully assuming judicial functions.

I have spoken plainly. I could do no less. I have done it for the honor of God and the good of my country. I have not wished to offend any individual; as little have I kept back the truth for the sake of pleasing any; for, as St. Paul said, if I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ. My painful duty is performed; I have no more to say.

### THE REV. DR. ADAMS.

DISCOURSE ON THE BLESSEDNESS OF TEARS—DELIVERED IN THE MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church of the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on Madison-square, was densely crowded by an attentive audience yesterday morning. Dr. ADAMS delivered an eloquent discourse on the Blessedness of Tears, from the following text: "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."—Ps. 126:5.

The proclamation of our Chief Magistrate, inviting us to observe this day of thanksgiving, makes mention of an *abundant harvest* as one of the objects which ought to excite our gratitude to Almighty God. How many pleasing images are suggested by that one word *harvest*. Fields covered with grain, ripe for the reaper's sickle; the corn, whose silken banners a little while ago were playing with the west wind, now ready for the garner, the harvest moon standing still for a week, prolonging the farmer's opportunity,—as once it stood in the Valley of Ajialon; barns bursting with abundance; wains loaded with fragrant spoils; the thud of the thresher's flail on the floor; the honest animals stalled in the midst of comfort and plenty—the homestead, where cheerfulness laughs at want; wonder not that poetry has gathered up these associations and set them to blithsome music, in every age and in every tongue, to celebrate the rich and jocund autumn.

For all this abundant and joyful reaping, there was an earlier season of toilsome sowing. The ground was prepared by great painstaking to receive its trust. The heavy plough was dragged along its surface, ripping open the sod, tearing up the very roots of the grass, disemboweling the earth, exposing its quiet secrets to the winds, and storms, and suns; it was overturned and harrowed as by instruments of torture; and if this were the first time in which it was subjected to the process, the trees and shrubs which had grown there unmolested were cut down by the sharp axe, and burned with fire; and all these amputations, and severities, and seeming cruelties—all this toil in making ready the ground for its office, and then the actual burial of the seed out of sight, in the bosom of the earth—sad symbol of the disposal of the human body, amid tears and mournings, where it is to see corruption—all this and more were the necessary antecedents of the joy and plenty, the gladness and wealth of the golden harvest.

It is to this analogy that I am indebted for the topic of this discourse. There is a harvest of contentment and cheerfulness, and pleasure, and plenty, and peace, and joy in every true life, and there is a preparatory sowing for the same, in toil and trouble and in tears.

My pleasant office it is, on this annual festival, to endeavor to promote in my hearers a spirit of Christian thankfulness. For this purpose I have always allowed myself the widest latitude in the selection of topics. We have marked the common mercies of Providence—the familiar marvels of daily life—sleep, light, air, home, health, friends; and then have we reflected upon the superabundance of God's gifts—the surplus of the bounty which is above and beyond all the necessities of our being—as if the goodness of our Father were free and playful as the airs which fan our globe, dispensing ten thousand things which were only for our pleasure, without which we could have lived and been happy, but which God has given us for a special delight, and for nothing else. Then, again, have we recalled our political privileges, duties and responsibilities; the valor and faith of our ancestors; our blessings, our perils, our hopes as a nation; and then have we surveyed the great constellations of the spiritual firmament; the abounding love of God in the gospel, and the infinite treasures which are brought to our possession through the Redemption of the Son of God, that by any and all of these benefits we might move our souls to a warm and lively gratitude, perhaps I shall surprise and disappoint you when I announce the topic which I have chosen for this occasion. Having never read or heard of it as a theme for thanksgiving, I am not sure but you will pronounce it as better suited to a day of Fasting. I intend to speak of the *Blessed office of Tears*. The younger portion of my audience will not comprehend my meaning at first, since they have always associated tears with misery; but I am greatly mistaken if adult experience does not catch a glimpse of my meaning even before I unfold it as an occasion of gratitude. "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy." Tears are the seed of a joyful harvest.

Let us understand one another at the beginning. I am no enemy to laughter, if it be of the right quality—the offspring of good nature and not of pride. Philosophers have defined laughter to be the property of rational beings—animals weep but do not laugh. So long as it is the expression of cheerfulness, and not of folly; of humor and not fantastic levity; of true wit, and not of cruel ridicule

tropolis, a year ago commercial distress was so severe that several of our journals petulantly proposed that the annual Thanksgiving should be converted into a Fast. I moved about among the wrecks of many a gallant fortune, endeavoring to cheer those who were afflicted by the loss of their estate, with the best sympathy and cordials I could administer. The year has passed, and now will you tell us what is the result of your experience? You were forced to reduce and retrench your expenses to a very low degree; you dispensed with familiar luxuries; you made many sacrifices; you have practiced sharp dentals; but I should not be surprised to hear you say that this was the happiest Thanksgiving that ever you had seen. You and your family have been united in a closer and gentler sympathy. You have found in one true and warm heart a love which was purer and stronger than ever; your children have shown a considerate affection and care for you under your new burdens, which has made you proud and happy; they have all tasted the novel pleasure of foregoing personal preference for the sake of comforting and aiding you; you have preserved a good name—an untarnished honor—and should you rise again to wealth and splendor, I am not sure but you will always look back to this season of trial as the one in which you gathered the richest harvest of love and sympathy and cheerfulness and contentment that ever you knew.

If HUME and GIBBON, and ROUSSEAU and BENTHAM—unmarried as they all were—had been each the father of a family—if they had ever gone in person to summon the family physician in some exigency of intense anxiety, we should never have heard of those frosty and infidel philosophies from their pens by which so many hearts have been chilled and cursed. As you entered the family chamber, and bent over the couch inallowed by the great mystery of birth, and the tears of high-wrought sensibility could not be refrained as you caught the breath of your first-born—you discovered all at once that a new well had begun to spring up in your soul, deep and living beyond the reach of drought.

Sickness has come, and the time for watching, and weariness, prayer. That child who had lived long enough to be the music and the light of your dwelling, twining itself around your living self, and associated with every hope and happiness of your life, is now in fearful peril. Its hot and hectic cheek lies against your own, as you pace the room in the dead of night, bearing it to and fro in its suffering and patience. In those hours of suspense and pain the seed is dropping fast for a future harvesting; if your child should live, in love and tenderness and sympathy—should it die, a bosom full of gentle memories and great thoughts, too great for words, clustering about this one relief, that should you act aright you will meet in heaven a bright spirit who will call you talmar. Think me not unkind on a day of gentleness, for I must go further. I see in your dwelling a little coffin, and within it a form exquisitely moulded, the ringlets parted on its white and rounded forehead, an unopened bud lies on its bosom, and were it not for that marble coldness, you might take it for a sleeping angel. And there you stood, the tears raining down your cheek, as the rain-drops drip from the boughs after a shower. Tell us now, does the thought ever occur to you to wish that the child had never been given you? Would you purchase exemption from all this grief at the price of forgetfulness? Would you, if you could, overstep all this anguish, and be again as you were before that child had an existence? Never. That brief scene of compressed sorrow is more fruitful in all which belongs to a soul-harvest—than a score of years passed in cold and polished prosperity, and from that small grave you will reap many a sheaf of blended memories and hopes and gentle affections, every year, till you are yourself laid by its side.

The good are better made by ill
As odors crushed are sweeter still.

It is said that one of the most distinguished Senators of our country, who was bereaved of a little child, months afterwards, when his eye rested on a small worsted shoe—recalling, as few things can more vividly, the bright vision which had fled—put it into his bosom, where as was known, be carried it long next to his large and manly heart. That heart had a calmer pulse, a gentler sympathy, a richer sensibility, a truer greatness, because of contact with that small memorial of a domestic sorrow.

There is an incident in the life of EDMUND BURKE, which is familiar to all who cherish his great fame, when in the midst of public life he lost his only son, at the age of twenty one, of the rarest genius and varied accomplishments. The favorite horse of this young man, after the death of his master, was turned into the park and treated with the utmost tenderness. On a certain day, long afterwards, when Mr. BURKE himself was walking in the fields, this petted animal came up to the stile, and as if in expression of his mute sympathy, put his head over the shoulder of the bereaved father. Struck with the singularity of the act, and overpowered with the memories which it awakened, he flung his arms around the neck of the horse and burst into a flood of tears. The incident was observed by one passing by, and gave rise to the rumor that Mr. BURKE had been smitten with sudden insanity. But never did the mind of that great statesman display a manlier quality; and when that sudden tear-flush had subsided into a calmer composure, had you asked England's most philosophical orator for an analysis of that experience, and to give you the balance of sorrows and joys, he would have answered you in the words of Englano's laureate:

"Better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."

You must bear with me while I say another word in justification of my Thanksgiving theme. There are some persons who think it unkind to speak to the bereaved of their losses. Their mistaken art it is to console, by diverting the thoughts from all memory of that which occasioned pain. Judged by this policy, every allusion to a deceased friend would be an unwelcome intruder upon those scenes where families are met for the expression of grateful cheerfulness. What sciolists in the treatment of the human heart, are they who prescribe oblivion for its cure. From such a sowing can come only a harvest of nettles and rankest weeds. Dam up the flow of tears by violent obstruction, and the back-water will drown and desolate the soul. The pen which has traced these words to-day was held by no rude and unkind hand—but by one which would help you to be cheerful. Let departed friends be welcomed back to your thoughts this day—for you cannot be happy unless you remember them; and let your love for the lost make you more gentle, more tender, more affectionate towards the living.

We close these words with the weightiest thought of all. I alluded, a short time back, to the poetic conceit of Mr. MOORE, who represents a Peri gaining admission to heaven, by bringing a gift esteemed by heaven most dear. And what was that? First, she tried the sigh of expiring love, sacrificing itself for the good of another. But the crystal bars moved not yet. Next, she brought the last like-drop of a hero's blood, dying for freedom and his country. But this did not avail. At last she spies a man, hard and haggard in sin. Crime had crimsoned his soul, and he had no hope, no joy. Across his path there passes a little child, innocent and glad—and at evening it kneels before his eyes in simple prayer.

"And how felt *he*, that wretched man
Reclining there—while memory ran
O'er many a year of guilt and strife?
'There *was* a time,' he said, in mild,
Heart-humbled tears—'thou blessed child,'
When young and happy, pure as thou,
I look'd and pray'd like thee—but now,'—
He hung his head—each nobler aim,
And hope, and feeling, which had slept
From boyhood hours, that instant came
Fresh o'er him, and he wept—he wept!
Blest tears of soul-felt penitence!
In whose benign, redeeming flow,
Is felt the first, the only sense
Of guiltless joy that guilt can know."

Heaven's choicest gift at last was found. Divest the rhythm of all that is fanciful and scenic in form, what is the residuum but that substantial truth which fell from the lips of the Son of God? "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven!" Have not many this day occasion for a new and endless thanksgiving, who, during the year that has passed, have shed those first penitential tears, which in the sight of God are of great price. Let this evangelic lesson be learned and practised by us all, and we shall better comprehend on earth and heaven these words of the spirit: "They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy." Through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, penitential sensibility gives birth to peace, to the gladness of hope, joy unspeakable and everlasting songs.

### THE REV. DR. BELLOWS.

DISCOURSE ON "THE BREADTH OF LIFE" AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

The Church of All Souls, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, was crowded yesterday. It is the custom of the Unitarian churches in this City to have divine service on alternate Thanksgiving Days, and, accordingly, yesterday morning prayer was offered in "All Souls'" by the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of the Church of the Messiah, and an admirable discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS from the following text:

"In my Father's house are many mansions."—John, 14th chap., 2d verse.

The Rev. Doctor spoke as follows: The disciples were sorely troubled, because Jesus had told them He was soon to go away from them. He comforts them with the assurance that, though about to leave *them*, he was not going away from the presence of his Father, but only to another of his mansions, where they, too, in due time, should follow him. They recognized Judea and Jerusalem—the place where they had tasted life and found the sweet society of their Lord—as the only abode of that Father whom Jesus had taught them to love and trust. But Christ now instructs them—*not* that the home they clung to was not one part of God's dwelling, but that there were many other apartments in God's mansion, and that utter disappearance from this world did not imply absence from the Father's house, or any diminution of privileges there, but in his case, at least, promotion to a larger and happier home with God. This was new and stronger doctrine to them, and indeed continues to be only half intelligible in all its breadth of meaning to the Christian world in our own day, notwithstanding the astonishing confirmations which science is constantly adding to our Saviour's assertion. Let us, in the light of sober thought, contemplate the [illegible] in "our Father's house are many mansions."

[illegible] space, and fills immensity with his [illegible] presence, his love and wisdom. We [illegible] of him as more or less in one place than [illegible] for all places are full of him; and doubtless boundless number and variety of worlds [illegible] all the forms of creation, all the modes of [illegible] with which his infinitely fertile mind and [illegible] heart are teeming. While the visible [illegible] ered the limitations of human ignorance, [illegible] globe of ours seemed the great centre [illegible] round which the spangled sky revolved, [illegible] could our Saviour's words be adequately [illegible]. But now that astronomy has corrected [illegible] of the senses and revealed the existence of countless worlds vastly greater than our own—worlds that even in the varied colors of their light indicate differences of constitution from our own, and which leave the imagination to people them with races and forms of life of innumerable diversity—how strikingly illustrated is our Master's proposition. "In my Father's house are many mansions?" Every star is a mansion of God. Should no other intelligent being dwell there—God dwells there. Natural philosophers may prove that the atmosphere of Jupiter, or the density of Saturn, or the climate of Mercury, cannot sustain human, or vegetable life; but no place is fatal to God's life—and his power, wisdom and love, are written in burning scorlia and formless rudiments of light, as plainly as in the finished globe which humanity now occupies.

I say nothing about the habitableness of the planets or stars. It may be that our spirits are never destined to occupy any world on which the telescope of science has rested its disc; or, indeed, when disembodied, ever again to know matter in any of its myriad forms. Such is the magnificence of God's power, and the superfluity of his resources, that it may well be that the visible universe, with all its unfathomed worlds, is but one page in the glorious book of his creative skill, and that death will close our eyes forever upon matter, to open them upon some wholly unexpected and utterly inconceivable form of life and experience.

The Psalmist may have uttered literal truth as well as exquisite poetry, when he said:

"Of old hast thou laid the foundations of the earth
And the heavens are the work of thy hands.
They shall perish, but thou shalt endure:
Yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment
As a vesture shalt thou change them
And they shall be changed;
But thou art the same,
And thy years shall have no end."

Psalm cii.; verses 25–27.

It may well be that the revelations of the boundlessness of visible things are designed only to give us palpable conceptions of vastness and power, which will be newly exemplified in totally different elements of divine wisdom and skill. But in any event, the visible universe prepares and helps us to believe that our Father's house is not small, nor without infinite variety, nor in any part of it deprived of his presence and glory. Should it prove that the earth alone, among all material orbs, contains sentient and thinking beings, and that God has spread abroad the countless worlds of space, inhabitless and void, merely to show the boundlessness of His kingdom in the single element of matter, it would not follow that other worlds did not exist possessing elements of beauty far more splendid than light, or air, or water—worlds not utterly inconceivable in their properties, forms and nature, already inhabited by minds otherwise endowed or unfolded, or reserved for our own in the unknown developments of death. Let us commit ourselves to no special theories touching the future life—but let the vast displays of variety, power and beauty on the visible universe, teach us the capacity of God for endless diversity; show us the folly of thinking life confined to any one form; elevate us above the prejudice of shutting up God's providence to a little corner of space; encourage us to think our minds made in God's image, capable of something of his ubiquity, superior to the little globe we dwell in, fitted to flights towards and beyond the stars, and crowned with a faith, that neither decay, nor death, nor change of place can remove us from that vast abode in which God dwells—our "Father's house."

2. But, secondly, "In my Father's house are many mansions." In a certain narrower, but in a more immediately important sense, the world in which we live, is, for the time during which we occupy it, our Father's house. Here are, for the present, the nearest and most special manifestations of God's power, wisdom and benevolence, and to the knowledge, appreciation, use and improvement of the very world we live in, are we particularly and imperatively called. There are those, I know, who think this world anything rather than a mansion of God; nay, who stigmatize it as the home of fallen beings, itself a ruin and a waste. But such is neither the testimony of saints, sages, philosophers or poets. Nature has been to all of them a garment worthy of God's wearing, a tabernacle fit for a divine abode.

"Oh, Beauty, shrined on earth, or air, or sea,
Thou formest but the vestures ever new,
Whose throbbing folds encircle Deity,
With still his glory shining through.
Oh, Joy!
His glory shining through."

Indeed, would we believe in God's power to create other worlds, we have only to study carefully the world we live in. Most men go through the world without having entered one out of every thousand of its glorious apartments. There is no branch of natural history, in its myriad subdivisions, that cannot exhaust and reward a life of wonder. The microscope is as boundless in its capacity as the telescope—and we can as superficially penetrate the recesses of the infinitely little as the infinitely great. It is immensely for the good, the elevation and spirituality of the human race that our globe should be fully explored; its regions of wonder and diversity brought within the knowledge of men; its kingdoms of plants, and animals, and insects, and minerals—with the charm and significance of their various orders, set forth in popular forms—that it may be known how God occupies Nature; how he lives in the sea-shell, and moves in the bird, and hides in the cells of plants, and shines in the crystals of metals, and how truly divine, and worthy of His skill and wisdom are the minutest atoms of matter; how a grain of sand is as astounding a miracle, when we attempt to answer all the questions it asks, as a planetary system; and the mote that dances in the sun, or swims in the ocean of a dew-drop, fitly cross-examined, as significant a witness to His glory and praise as the clouds of Niagara, or the Leviathan of the Atlantic. And glorious, too, are the arts which are gradually bringing the many mansions of God, in the various climates, configurations and races of the earth, into neighborhood and community with each other. For God lives not only in Christendom, but in heathendom; not in Europe, or America alone, but in Asia, Africa and the isles of the sea. He dwells equally amid the perpetual flowers of the tropics and the perpetual snows and icicles of the poles. And he has led us follow Him round the seasons of the year, and through the climates and races of the globe. That man might be a traveler in body and mind, God has made him capable of enduring all climates, and of living on all kinds of food, while he has planted in him a restless curiosity and love of change, which has kept our race a wanderer from the beginning of its existence. But because perpetual change of place is incompatible with high civilization, as perpetual fixedness is with breadth and depth of experience, in these latter days Providence, by the disclosure of the wonderful contrivances of locomotion and transmission of news, is uniting the incompatible advantages of travel and domesticity, as it were keeping us at home and making the social world wheel on its axis before our eyes. In a space of time, and with a waste of strength and means which a few years ago would not have sufficed to explore our own State, we now pass through all the quarters of the globe; while sitting at home, the wonders of the world, photographed in literal exactness, by the news of the world, whispered at the very moment of its occurrence, come to our eyes and ears, and make us at once almost as good as present in all climes and communities. What new, fresh and enlarged conceptions of God's character and dealings shall we not have when the whole experience of humanity from all places, and all modes of life and manners, comes to be rendered in to a common stock? We are only fragments of men, while subjects of local prejudices and occupants of narrow districts of thought and experience. God is seen only as Moses saw Him—in "His back parts"—while we view Him solely from our provincial Horeb, or cleft in the rock in whose shadow we were born. We want the Asiatic, the Esquimaux, the Hottentot, the Chinese, the Indian, we want the child of the Sun and the child of the Snow, the civilized and the savage man, to tell us all they know and think and feel, before we shall have circumnavigated Humanity, much less comprehended God. And be sure, every climate and race has its peculiar privileges; its special insight and secret; its own priceless contribution to make to human experience, and even to religious faith. We must have traveled either in books, or in ships, in thought or deed, would we know the world, or ourselves, or our Maker. The zones and climates, the civilizations and races of the globe, are the many mansions of our Father's house. God is in them, and it becomes us to hail the facilities of communication, the cheapness of knowledge and the growing intercourse and intermixture of the world, as the new ordering of God's house, by which the closed doors, that barred free passage way, are reopened, and the locks and bolts to all the towers of observation or halls of instruction, or saloons of society, are removed forever. God bless the swift ships that are now the entries and passage-ways of our Father's house; the telegraphic wires, that summon the remotest servants to the call of every guest; the iron rails, on which alide the folding doors which separate States and Kingdoms; Steam, the strong, tireless, prompt, universal and only legitimate slave of the family of man; the Press, the echo and shadow of human life—great picture-gallery, library and schoolmaster in that palace of Humanity, the "Father's house."

3. But again and thirdly. "In my Father's house are many mansions." Our country, in a still narrowing but still more affecting sense than the earth, is "our Father's house." As God dwelt of old in a peculiar sense in Israel, so dwells he to the feeling of every patriotic heart in the native land of every thoughtful man. He is the God of nations. More perhaps than any people since the Jews, have our own felt themselves to be a chosen people; because no modern nation has experienced a history so legibly providential, and in which events connecting themselves with the welfare of the whole race have been so closely and so recently linked together. Familiar occupants of half the globe, a hemisphere unsuspected of existence until a few centuries since, and settled only two hundreds years ago; colonies until four-score years since of a little island three thousand miles removed; freed by a revolutionary war with the greatest power on the globe from monarchial institutions, and set up for ourselves under a government of theoretical perfection in a Confederacy of thirteen free and independent States, grown in the lifetime of one man from three to thirty millions of people, and spread from a narrow belt of territory this side the Alleghanies, to the compass of a vast continent, reaching from ocean to ocean; multiplied from thirteen to thirty-one States, bound together by four-and-twenty thousand miles of iron roads, crowded with travelers, and by as many miles of iron-wires, flashing intelligence from furthest East to remotest West, with instantaneous and uninterrmitted speed; peopled with millions of representatives from all quarters of the globe; filled with commerce, agriculture, and mechanic arts; vieing with the oldest nations in luxury, wealth, and power. What circumstances are wanting to make our national history the most wonderful since the exodus of the Jews, or to give us a special sense of a residence among us of the God of Nations and the shaper of history? And there is one peculiarity in our situation which makes the text specially applicable to our country—the union of so many remote, independent, and individually sovereign States and communities, under one good government and policy. If our country be in any true sense our Father's house, it may well be said of it, "In my Father's house are many mansions." In these days, when serious trials of interest and policy, deep animosities of passion and strifes of principle, threaten the integrity of the nation, it is wise and healing to consider the significance of our largeness—the object of our wide and diversified climates and policies—the advantages of our varied experiences and multiform temperaments and tastes. Without the least sacrifice of principle or candor, without the least compromise of conscience or the rejection of a ray of purer light, we may, and we ought to, seek every means of expelling merely sectional and local prejudices from our hearts, that we may rise to the full and glorious idea of American nationality. It is not accidental that we have such diversity of climates, products, races, industries, interests within the compass of our common country. As in Jacob's dream, God may be heard saying to us, what the patriarch reported as coming to him, "The land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed; and thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the West and to the East, and to the North and to the South, and in thee and thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed, and behold I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest." The influence of climates, circumstances and local customs upon each of the four quarters of our country, and their mutual influences upon each other, is one of the profoundest and most interesting problems in national history. If we were separate nations, these peculiarities would develop themselves in permanent antagonisms of hatred and strife, confirmatory of local prejudices and fatal to breadth and heighth of character. As it is, the thrift, sedateness, puritanism, plodding industry and intellectual activity of the East, are balanced by the restlessness, the enterprise and speculation, the individuality and free thinking, the unsaving and all-hoping character of the West—while the utilitarian and reasoning temperament of the North is offset by the emotional and poetical temperament of the South. It is a foolish mistake to imagine that any section of our country monopolizes the wisdom, goodness and piety of the nation; or that God does not dwell in all the many mansions of our national house. It were equally foolish, in an immoral optimism, to say that each was equally good after its kind, or that it were unwise to complain of and remonstrate with each others faults and sins. We are put together that we may improve each other and yield the benefit of our separate experiences and better light to the common good. We cannot have too lively a sense of the wants and errors of the separate districts of the nation, if we only remember meanwhile that we have each our own, that we are members one of another, and that the family bond, while it makes us solicitous, is still to keep us kind and considerate. Nothing shall compel me to admire or to praise the penuriousness and calculating temper of New-England, the cold intellectualism of her piety, the fierce logical fanaticism of her reformers—but had she not innumerable virtues and glories besides, I can forgive those faults, when I see how heavy a lump of careless, thrift-less, irregular and undependable qualities—of irrational speculation and moral indiscriminativeness—there is to be leavened by such qualities in the West and the South. New-England faults, scattered abroad, would fertilize the remnant of the country. Again, the Inquisition should not force me to say a word in toleration of Slavery, but neither should it close my eyes to what is lovely and interesting in the Southern character—to its high sense of honor, its preference of death to sullied truth, its genial and fascinating ease and courtesy. We may afford to underrate its chivalry and recklessness of all consequences when personal veracity and honor are at stake, but the follies and crimes of a few desperadoes, or the stupidity and prejudices of a few book-blinded judges, should not be permitted to pass for the characteristics of a great people; and even the excesses of the Southern character could be absorbed into the general national life, with immense advantage to the national character. This is the destiny of sectional extravagances, to counteract each other, and enrich and magnify the final product of American nationality. I met, in a recent journey, a fine young man who had spent the rare fortune of passing precisely one-fourth of his life in each of the four sections of our country, and it was beautiful to see how sound and complete his education had been—how truly he appreciated and preserved what was worthy in each region, and what a significant hint he was of the importance of acquainting ourselves with all portions of the country, while we patiently accept the broad and magnificent programme God has laid down in the extent and variety united in our common territory and life as a nation.

And who that journeys, however swiftly, through the several States of this Union—threading its mountain passes as though he rode the back of a vast serpent, so smoothly glides in curves of fascinating peril the lithe train, through midnight darkness, among the gorges of the Alleghanies; or follows down our mighty rivers, washing the shores of separate empires; or stumbles in the wilderness upon cities of twenty years growth, as suddenly as upon a dead body in the woods, without hint or indication to find them—like Chicago, for instance, a veritable metropolis, rivaling the proudest capitals of the world, in the stateliness of its warehouses and private dwellings—an inland town, a thousand miles from the Atlantic, trading directly and in its own bottoms with Liverpool and Havana, the Mississippi and St. Lawrence being the watery ribbons of its municipal tiara; or, further westward, in towns of a few thousand inhabitants, to see school-houses of five-and-thirty thousand dollars' cost springing in exquisite stone up among the forest trees—or tarries in homes decorated with every elegance and comfort of the richest east, that hear the wolf's bark and the Indian's whoop still; who that crosses the prairies, or penetrates the savannahs, or finds in the Northwest the Southern planter and the Yankee farmer settled side by side in neighborly affection, or in Kansas discovers that the Tennessean and Georgian are as good Anti-Slavery men as the Vermonter and New-Yorker—who, I ask, of wide national observation and experience, that foresees how all the sectional elements of the country are gradually fusing themselves into a national character, in the magnificent valley of the Mississippi,—the final home and throne of the country,—can fail to pray and to toil for the Union of these States—can consent to relinquish the pride and glory of citizenship in so vast and varied a land—one so favorable in its diversity and breadth to the formation of a catholic soundness and grandeur of life and character? Let us bless God, as American citizens, that in our country, considered as His own abode, we can say thankfully and with a hearty intention of preserving its integrity, "In my Father's house are many mansions."

4. But, fourthly and finally, "In my Father's house are many mansions"—and in a stronger than any previous use of these words, may we say that the soul is our Father's special dwelling, and that in that house of God are many mansions. "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God"—that he has formed you, for the residence of his indwelling spirit? Longer than the material universe, which it comprehends and shall outlast, ampler than the solid earth, which in the body it circumnavigates with its sails and binds with its roads and ties about with its wires—but which in the spirit and its more powerful thought it grasps as a very little thing and shall finally fling from it, as a school-boy growing to be a man tosses aside his ball;—broader and more diversified in its faculties and attributes, than the country of our pride—with more teeming territories of thought, deeper and stronger rivers of feeling, more widely contrasted climates of temperament and mood, and more remote and diversified sections of interest and affection—the soul is the chosen and eternal house of God—the many-mansioned residence of his moral, intellectual and spiritual essence. But, alas! how narrowly we occupy this Father's house, to which he perpetually invites us. Like a bird, wooing its fledgling on fluttering wings from the ground to the neighboring bush, or from the shrub in which it was born to its overhanging tree, or from its native field to the adjoining meadow—God, by his dove-like spirit, invites us to follow him through the circuit of our faculties, the apartments of our spiritual home. But we stupidly and obstinately stay in the closet of our birth, or fortuitous lodgment—lazily prefer the cellar to the upper rooms—allow the keys to rust in the nobler apartments, and the stairs to decay and fall that mount to the grand observatory that crowns the palace of the soul. This man lives where he chanced to be born, only in the shop or calculating-room of his nature, forever dwelling on the use of his arithmetical power to multiply the possessions and conveniences of life; this other, wholly in his instinctive affections as a child, a parent, a brother—without even passing across the hall, that would give him a view of the affections due to his neighbor and his race. This other is confined to the chamber in which thinking is done. He thinks steadily; feels seldom and aspires never. His opposite neighbor lives habitually in the room devoted to emotion. His feelings are hysterical, boisterous, overflowing, but he unites little intelligence or reflection with them.

Hence we have fragments of men, in whole classes of rudimentary souls. Merchants who are nothing else; lawyers and only such; mechanics who drive their saw and plane through their children's hearts, and traders who expect to get Heaven at a bargain, to outwit Satan and circumvent God. If the round skull and arched brain be indeed what certain material philosophers have asserted it to be—the residence and representative of the soul, the visible temple of God—surely the terraqueous globe itself contains no sandy Saharas or putrid seas, no deserts and wildernesses, no polar circles or miasmatic jungles inaccessible to human feet, which compare in extent and melancholy with the moral wastes and unoccupied regions, and tangled, trackless spaces in the vast convolutions and boundless tissues of the human brain, as it is ordinarily used.

If Phrenology be true—which I am far from affirming or believing—then could the anatomist detect with his knife those parts of the brain which had been visited and used, and those which had never come into the knowledge of their owner; how small a portion of his soul would most of us be found to have occupied? What a solid wall would be found bricking up the passage ways between the conscience and the heart, the will and the imagination—the affections and the principles! How dark and empty would the solemn cathedral which God has placed in the choicest site of every man's nature—the faculty of worship—be found in most, like those vast temples which STEPHENS discovered in Central America, in the depths of forests, their uses forgotten, and enormous trees growing on their thresholds! Oh, the vacancy, the melancholy vacancy of the human soul! the ignorance of God's most wondrous endowments stored in our nature, with which humanity is everywhere afflicted! Here we have the man of action, who is utterly lost in a library; and there the man of books, who is a child in the world;—here the man of feeling, who reasons like an idiot; and there the man of reason who feels like a brute;—now the son of passion, who has never felt the curb of understanding; and there the child of calculation, who has never melted with an emotion. Is this the permanent and necessary lot and fate of humanity? Is man only a fraction and segment of humanity?—or is each and every man made in the full likeness of God? Must we have either bowling fanatics, or frigid Rationalists—men whose whole notion of piety consists in a paroxysm of feeling, or else whose complete religion is fulfilled in not breaking the statutes of the police court? Is there forever to be no soundness, completeness and harmony in the soul and character. Forbid it God, whose symbol is the circle and the globe!

...ll the alarm," he said, "of ... Winter even-... more ... ...ssible ... ...ll ... ...ll ... ...ll

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed; Six Dollars a year.

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### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert le Diable.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Used up—Milly—The Young Actress—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—An Object of Interest.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—The Pirate—Deeds of Dreadful Note.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendower—Golden Axe—Marino Falcone—The Spitfire.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Harp of Altenberg—Buccaneer's Bride.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The German mail by the *New-York*, of the Bremen line, will close at the Post-Office, on Saturday, at the same hour.

The mails for California and the Pacific Coast, to go by the Panama steamer on Saturday, will close at 1 P. M. of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed in this City and Brooklyn. In the morning the churches of different denominations were filled, and many excellent sermons were preached with special reference to the day and the object of its being set apart. We give, elsewhere, such reports of these discourses as our space will permit. Thanksgiving was celebrated in the usual manner at the Missions at the Five Points and in other charitable institutions of the City. Business was very generally suspended. The Banks were closed, and the Post-office and Custom-house were not open after 12 o'clock. We must not omit to mention an infamous hoax that was played off on a number of poor people who assembled at Union-square to receive an imaginary charity. They had been told, through the columns of a cotemporary, that meat and bread would be distributed between the hours of 10 and 11, but no such distribution took place at all.

Later intelligence from Utah has been received. The report of Indian difficulties at Humboldt had proved to be untrue, the troops under the command of Captain Holmes, recently sent there, having returned, and reported everything quiet. Further disturbances, however, had taken place among the Utes in the Southern part of the Territory—the bodies of two murdered men having been found, and considerable stock having been driven off. It had been decided by Governor Cumming that the Territorial Legislature must meet at Fillmore City, and not at Salt Lake City, notwithstanding the action of the Legislature in 1856 designating the latter place. Governor Cumming also questions the legality of the proceedings of the last Legislature, as they are signed by Brigham Young only, and at a time when Governor Cumming himself was in the Territory.

It is now considered certain by Gen. Walker's friends that he and his "emigrants" will not be interfered with by the naval forces of either the United States or Great Britain. From certain information as to the tenor of the instructions in reference to their clearance, sent to the Collector at Mobile, they are quite sure that no difficulty will be experienced there. Should the anticipations of Walker and his friends prove well-founded, and a proper clearance be granted, it is difficult to see how the British Naval forces can intercept them on the high seas, as has been threatened. Such a proceeding would be a violation of the principle which we have lately succeeded in establishing with reference to the right of search. Whether they will take the responsibility of a violation of the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by arresting Walker and his "emigrants" on Nicaraguan soil, remains to be seen.

The friends of Senator Douglas in the West are celebrating his late triumph in Illinois with great spirit. A grand celebration took place in Chicago on Wednesday evening, which was participated in by great numbers from different parts of the State, the whole number in attendance being estimated at from eight to ten thousand. Many buildings were illuminated, and there was a torchlight procession a mile and a half in length. A celebration also took place at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday evening, at which resolutions were adopted, pledging the influence of the Democracy of Kansas to make Mr. Douglas the nominee of the Charleston Presidential Convention.

European letters received by the *Vanderbilt* developed the fact to a large number of Wall-street exchange brokers that they had been made the unpleasant victims of counterfeits on the National Bank of Austria. With such artistic discrimination were the spurious bills gotten up, that the best reported judges of foreign bank issues were deceived into taking them as genuine. The Detective Police, who are sedulously working to discover the guilty manufacturers and utterers, yesterday arrested three parties—a Hungarian, a Swiss, and a German—on suspicion of being implicated in the matter. It is expected that further arrests will be made to-day. Such a bold and successful counterfeiting operation is rarely reported.

Two murders took place in Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday night. A stevedore, named Daniel Flynn, was shot by the Captain of a vessel—the result of an altercation; and a man named Peter Seaens, was shot by his brother-in-law John Miller. Both murderers were arrested.

The particulars of a homicide which occurred, yesterday, at the River House, Harlem, are given in our columns this morning. A man named Stackpole, a gas-fitter by trade, was fatally stabbed in an affray growing out of a dispute as to the distribution of prizes contended for by a target company. The perpetrator is not known with certainty, though several arrests have been made on suspicion.

Last week's United States Treasury account shows a balance in the Treasury of $7,173,000. The week's receipts were nearly $907,000, and the drafts paid amounted to $719,000.

### Our City Affairs.

A correspondent rather defiantly demands what ground we have for the opinion, which we expressed a day or two since, that our people seem after all to be very well satisfied with the manner in which our City is governed. We might answer by demanding in return his ground for dissenting from this opinion. What good and substantial reason has he for saying, or for thinking, that our people are *not* content with things as they are? Because, he will probably answer, we hear complaints and execrations of the ruling *régime* on every side. But what does all this clamor avail? It has been just as loud and just as [illegible] for ten years as it is at present. [illegible]eak much louder than words. And [illegible]n has been taken by our people to [illegible]y deep, earnest, resolute dissatis[illegible] the manner in which our City is [illegible] The newspapers write,—men in [illegible] talk,—but nobody anywhere *does* [illegible] put an end even to the most [illegible]es and corruptions. We have a [illegible] substantial satisfaction with that [illegible] having the power, will not take [illegible] remedy.

[illegible]not mean to say that any considera-ble portion of our reflecting people are absolutely in *love* with the current management of our City affairs. We acquit them of the insanity or stolidity which such a passion on their part would imply. Even the most indifferent of our men of substance would probably confess, if pushed to a disclosure of his secret thoughts upon the subject, that our Government officials are not models of civic justice and respectability,—that there is a little more bribery and corruption among our rulers than is quite reputable, and that it would be very well to have a change. But he *does* nothing towards producing such a change. He leaves all the offices and functions of Government in the hands of men with whom he would not for ten minutes trust his own pecuniary interests. And he leaves the selfish, unprincipled wire-pullers of political parties to perpetuate this ascendancy of corrupt incapables,—and even aids them in this endeavor by his slavish adhesion to party rules and his adhesion to party dictation.

It is absurd to say that the disgraceful state of things which now prevails cannot be changed. The respectable, honest portion of our citizens,—the men who have interests at stake in the Government, and who are injured as well as disgraced by the perpetuation of the present rule,—are numerous enough and influential enough to take the City government into their own hands at an hour's notice, if they only chose to do so. But they will not do it. They will not risk their standing as partisans,—they will not abandon their party nominees,—they will not unite with their party opponents even for the sake of accomplishing so great a good. Two or three faint attempts to secure a union of good men for such a purpose have been made; but they excited no interest, enlisted no favor, and accomplished no results. Not even a hundred men could be got together for any such object.

While this continues to be so, we have good warrant for saying that on the whole our citizens seem to be contented with the condition of our City affairs. When they become dissatisfied, they will probably apply a remedy.

### The Press and the Pulpit.

The proclamation in this State of a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer is indeed no idle ceremony, and has been met in no ungenial temper by the Clergy of New-York. The organization of public worship among us, though it rests absolutely upon the will and the affections of the people, and is altogether unsupported by the arm of the secular authority, is still complete and powerful enough to cause the full and respectful recognition of such a solemnity as was yesterday observed throughout this mighty Commonwealth. Twenty columns of wise and earnest preaching may prove to our readers, in this morning's issue of the Times, that the great community in which their lives are set, and with whose fate their fortunes are bound up for weal or woe, is still most vigorously alive to the highest obligations of human nature, still clings with reassuring strength to the pillars on which the safety and the honor of all States repose. If rightly viewed, the various array of grave religious thoughts upon subjects vital to the Republic which here is set before us, cannot be contemplated without emotions of hope and pride and trustful patriotism by every intelligent American. Accused, as we daily are, and by none so bitterly as by ourselves, of a general laxity of character, and a general recklessness of eternal laws which may well appall the most indifferent, it is a thing worth laying well to heart that the position of the clergy in this country should still be what these sermons show us that it is. For it is not saying too much to affirm that under no form which now exists of ecclesiastical establishment could a body of men more sincere, devoted and intellectual, be suddenly convoked to utter their minds upon topics of serious public import, than the pastors and teachers whose discourses yesterday, pronounced in so many pulpits of the metropolis, are here uttered together from that most impartial of pulpits—the Press. From the discouraging spectacles of official profligacy and administrative impotence on which our attention is concentrated so constantly and perhaps so exclusively, it is a wholesome and cheerful relief for us to turn to these evidences of fidelity and energy in the discharge of a trust the most sacred that can be reposed in man. Whatever our several judgments may be of the particular opinions upon this or that subject of one or another of these spiritual orators, the supreme lesson taught by the preaching of Thanksgiving Day remains untouched, solemn and significant. There is no man among us who can afford to regard that lesson lightly. The man of thought and the man of action, the scholar and the merchant, are alike most deeply interested in knowing that the obligations which bind our society together, by linking every member of it with destinies and laws sublimer than those of earth, are not unheeded, nor unenforced in the whirl and uproar of our material pursuits. The peace, the property, the family and character of every man who dwells in this great City are the safer to-day for the sermons that were yesterday uttered here. Fill the Park with glittering bayonets, crowd Broadway with trampling cavalry, and you would offer to the citizen no such guarantee of all that makes life truly worth the having as those pulpits offer in the majesty of their peaceful loyalty to the eternal truths of Reason and of Right.

And here is the ample vindication, if vindication be needed, of the publicity which we have given to sermons, composed and preached in the seclusion of so many different studies, and in the comparative privacy of so many independent congregations. The connection of Church with State in this country is not less real and serious than in other nations, because it is framed in the free spirit only of the people for whose good it endures. The clergy of America are servants of the public, not less, may we not even say far more, truly, than the priests of States in which religion is made a department of government, and doctrinal orthodoxy a test of political loyalty. Whoever serves a single church truly, by uttering thoughts ripened in the light and heat of sacred meditations, serves all the State as well. And we owe for the public the thanks which in their name we gladly pay to the clergymen of New-York for their prompt perception of this truth and for their not less prompt action upon it. No personal considerations have interfered with their willingness to accept at our hands a larger audience for the truths they had to proclaim than the limits of their own specific charges could afford them. Without revision, without correction such as authors even the most sincere are always anxious to give to the effusions of their minds before committing them to the irrevocable types, these gentlemen have consented to send their words of faith and hope and love and warning far and wide through the land.

In this they have done well. The public Press, which thoughtless men so often denounce as the foe of serious reflection and of lofty thought, is indeed the natural ally of whatever is most energetic and valuable in the speculative and intellectual life of the people. The philosopher, the thinker, the preacher, can commit the choicest results of his solitary labor to no agent so efficient for their propagation, so sure to write them in upon the mind and heart of the nation. And he sadly misunderstands the temper of the times in which we live, or blindly turns away from its mightiest influences, who suffers the professional *etiquette* of by-gone days, or the fastidiousness of personal feeling, or perhaps a jealous distrust of other agencies and other men, to debar him from the use of the engine of journalism in the service of that religion which, above all other interests, is the near concern of every human being, individually, and of the State, in its collective responsibility and character.

### Our Diplomacy in Japan.

The Americans "have been trying to do it themselves" in the East as well as in the West. Nor altogether without success. When we set about taking slavers under the stars and stripes, and proved that Charleston could be made to surrender up a negro prize as quietly as Rio de Janeiro or the Havana, our gracious cotemporary of the London *Times* was pleased to pat us on the back with that condescending smile he has, and to bid us go on and keep our hand well in at work so good. The thing might have been better done, he, of course, suggested, and we might perhaps recoil in amazement from its completion ourselves—but the fact of a fair beginning deserved notice, and received encouraging commendation. There is less of the patron, and perhaps not quite so much of the cordial friend, in the applause which the same Thunderer now bestows upon another attempt of his promising young cousins to attend to their own business. We have been meddling with matters which concerned us in Japan, and, wonderfully enough, have acquitted ourselves almost as well as if we had been attending to the affairs or following the lead of our British kinsmen.

England apart, and reasoning with our fellow-citizens, as it were, cozily and in a corner, we must express our own astonishment that Mr. Harris should ever have been selected for the post of Consul-General at Simoda, and authorized to bring his Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, into the fraternity of sovereigns. For Mr. Harris seems to have shown himself thoroughly disqualified for the appointment, by showing himself thoroughly equal to the responsibilities it entailed upon him. We cannot find that he ever left his station after reaching it. The charms of Hong Kong and Shanghae, of Calcutta and Manila, seem to have been alike wasted upon this extraordinary Ulysses, whose ears were plainly stuffed with conscience, if not with cotton, while he sailed through the syren seas of the East. If, after receiving his commission from the President, Mr. Harris had drawn his outfit and salary in advance; taken passage in a steamer for Liverpool; posted through to Paris, and hired apartments for a year on the Boulevards or the Rue de la Paix, we could have understood the motives of the favor bestowed upon him by Mr. Buchanan. All this would have been quite the regular thing. No American who knows his country and her Government would ever be surprised to meet his Consul at Honolulu in a ball at St. Petersburg, or to take wine with his Chargé at Stockholm, or over a *table d'hôte* at Cairo. But very great must have been the amazement of the few American shipmasters who, during the last two years, may have visited the lonely harbor of Simoda, on finding the flag of their country always flying over the secluded residence of a Consul who never deserted his post. And our warm hope for Mr. Harris is, that the evidence now brought home to us of his eccentric and whimsical devotion to his duties, may not result in his immediate decapitation. Let it be pleaded, in extenuation of his fantastic behavior, that he has at least astonished the British, and given quite a shock to the objects of Mr. Cass' venerable antipathy. When Lord Elgin, with an energy quite in keeping with his previous course, resolved to follow up at Jeddo the blow he had struck at Pekin, and set sail with a squadron from the Flowery for what, we suppose, we may call the Fruity Kingdom, he found, on reaching Simoda, that the Americans had opened the way for him as thoroughly as he could ask, and, perhaps, more thoroughly than he desired. Mr. Harris was ready not only to show the Envoy of England every possible courtesy, to give him all information in his power, and to lend him the services of an interpreter both skilled and faithful, but to favor him with diplomatic hints in the form of a treaty already concluded with the Japanese Government, and embodying all that Europe and Christendom could decently ask of Japan. The work of Lord Elgin, in these circumstances, became almost disgustingly easy, and was dispatched with great celerity. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary returned, after a fortnight's stay, to China, carrying with him the knowledge that the finest, most civilized and prosperous country of the East was henceforth open to the adventurous commerce of the world, and the further knowledge, surely not less valuable, that an American diplomatist may be perfectly and successfully loyal to his own country without seeking to circumvent, undermine, or otherwise "do" an English colleague engaged upon duties similar to his own. It is not quite easy to decide precisely how great a part the armed occupation of Tien-tsin and the menaced march upon Pekin may have played in bringing the Japanese neighbors of China to reason. But one may surmise that had Lord Elgin's interviews with Mr. Harris preceded his operations in China, his relations with Mr. Reed might perhaps have been more satisfactory to both parties concerned; for nothing could have been more simple and natural than the coöperation of America with England in Japan, and nothing more pleasant than the way in which the results of that coöperation were reached. And our London cotemporary will do well to record the fact that if in this instance "the Americans tried to do it themselves," *and did it*, they also did it for others as well as for themselves. This is possibly the thing best worth recording in the whole transaction. It may be long before the new commercial privileges in Japan will produce an appreciable effect upon our industry and trade. The Japanese are, by all accounts, a prosperous, self-helping, well-regulated people, not very anxious to form entangling alliances of any kind with people of whom they know but little, and of whom the little that they know is not unalloyed good. They have seen Mr. Harris and Lord Elgin—but they have also seen casual crews of stray ships, both English and American. They know the Portuguese intimately as proselyting impostors, and the Dutch only as mean-spirited fellows, who are willing to exosculate the blackest of Japan blacking from official shoes for the sake of a shipload of goods. Necessity will not soon drive them into commerce with Christendom. Inclination will lead them in that direction only by slow and gradual steps. Meanwhile, let the English public, when it is taught to look upon us as a nation of grasping filibusters, think upon the loyal frankness and the cordial help with which our American representative in Japan welcomed Lord Elgin to the field which had been his and only his for nearly two years, and over which the expedition of the lamented Perry had established for us a sort of "preëmption" right.

### Our Paraguay Campaign.

The last Brazilian mail, received *viâ* England, repeats the story previously circulated, to the effect that the Government of Paraguay was engaged in obstructing the navigation of the Paraguay River, with a view to prevent the ascension of a hostile fleet. There does not, however, accompany this fresh intelligence any fresh reason for its being regarded as at all reliable. The shutting up of a river like the Paraguay, if it be effected at all, must be done either slightly by means of defenses in the nature of booms and chains, or similar contrivances, stretched across the stream, or very seriously by sinking vessels in the navigable channels. That the former precaution would not present any very serious obstacle to well-built and equipped gun-boats or steamers of light drafts, is testified by the facility with which the English forced the passage of the Pei-ho in China, where similar obstructions—and very formidable ones of their kind—were speedily broken through and rendered entirely nugatory for any purposes of defence. If, on the other hand, President Lopez has sunk vessels in the channels of the Paraguay, he will very likely kind that Brazil will have a crow to pluck with him on this question. The important Brazilian Province of Mato Grosso whose produce has to seek, through the Paraguay River, its transportation to the cities on the Parana and the River Plate, or, past them, to the sea, would be almost entirely shut in from the outer world if the Paraguay were closed to its commerce. And it is scarcely to be expected, therefore, that Brazil would tacitly submit to such a course on the part of Paraguay as the obstruction of navigation on the River, for an indefinite period of time, in the face of a not unreasonable doubt of the prospective ability of the obstructing party to remove the obstructions, and without any actual apparent reason for so extreme a measure.

The probabilities would therefore resolve themselves into a discredit of the whole story of the extravagant defences on the part of Paraguay. There may be about as much truth at the bottom of the rumor as there was of foundation in the statement concerning the three black crows. Of the two suppositions concerning the defence of the river—namely, that of the booms and chains, and that of the sinking of vessels in the channel—we think the former the least doubtful. Of the two chances—namely, whether booms and chains are now across the Paraguay, or whether there are no defences of this (and scarcely of any other) nature at all—we should be inclined to adopt the latter as the more probable.

Indeed, there would appear to be an intention on both sides of the dispute between the President of Paraguay and our Government, to indulge in a very undignified game of brag. The Administration at Washington first tried hard to frighten President Lopez with the announcement of tremendous preparations. Any number of powerful war-steamers, of light draft but terribly armed, were to go out at once to Paraguay and play all sorts of mischief with that country in case President Lopez did not at once "own up" his errors and back down. We have already seen the formidable character of these preparations, and noticed how the terrible American fleet has for the most part dwindled down to two British river boats and the Cromwell steamers. Lopez, however, probably being unaware of the extent to which our Government was playing "brag" in Paraguay, has no doubt deemed it best to take its turn at the game, and accordingly we have the announcement of the savage defences of all kinds which are being erected and established on and in the Paraguay River, under the superintendence of officers of distinguished capacity and of all kinds of nationalities.

Now we have no right to lecture Paraguay on her resorting to this attempt at frightening a Power whose total inaptitude for being frightened President Lopez may possibly not be acquainted with. But we would seriously submit to the consideration of our Government that it is not a very dignified proceeding for the United States to be playing this sort of confidence game in the face of the world. If it is requisite that we should beat Paraguay, let the proper materials be got together, and let the thing be done. But do not let us make ourselves ridiculous by squandering money in the acquiring of means on which to attempt intimidation, but which would be utterly useless in the event of our having to carry our threats into execution. We already learn that two of the chartered steamers which were taken off the Baltimore Merchant Line to be put on the Paraguay War line, are now to be diverted from that purpose and devoted to carrying General Paez and suite to Venezuela. What does this portend? Has the Government postponed its demonstration on Paraguay since receipt of the news touching the extraordinary defences which Lopez is said to be preparing? or has the country been saddled with the expenses of two more steamers than were necessary for the Paraguay expedition?

### Spain and Mexico.

By the extracts which we publish this morning from the New-Orleans papers, it will be seen that a portion of the Spanish fleet destined for a service which is not unknown to our government has already arrived in Mexican waters. Three of the war-vessels of Spain have appeared off Vera Cruz, and the remainder of the fleet will no doubt very speedily present themselves also in that neighborhood. It accordingly becomes of great importance to inquire what vessels of our navy have been ordered to the Mexican ports. The Spanish men-of-war are clearly not there for nothing, and it would be well to learn how much they are to be permitted by our Government to do in that quarter.

Whatever cloak diplomacy may throw around the designs of Spain in Mexico, it has for some time past been pretty evident that the object of that Power has not been as much to protect or assert certain interests as between the Crown of Spain and the Government of Mexico, as it has been to affect a practical interference in the internal affairs of that country. Isabel and her advisers—never more than they are at this moment under the domination of Rome—are not insensible to the danger of the Church in Mexico, nor unmindful of the claims for aid which have doubtless been advanced and insisted on by the Vatican. The probabilities, therefore, are that the object of the Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz is to espouse the cause of one party in Mexico against the other, and thus to assume the adjustment of affairs in that Republic in a sense and for a purpose which might become seriously detrimental to our interests. Both Vera Cruz and Tampico being in the hands of the Liberal Party, the presence of the Spanish fleet in those ports will, of course, divert the attention of the Liberals from the Zuloaguists, who will thus be at liberty to concentrate their strength against the Liberals; while these latter may, at any moment, be attacked by the Spaniards, if, indeed, San Juan de Ulloa and the City of Tampico have not already fallen into the hands Spain. Under such circumstances as these, of which full and timely warning has been given, we should have been represented at both Vera Cruz and Tampico, by a respectable naval force, which would have sufficed to prevent any active interference by Spain in the internal affairs of Mexico.

At any rate, the presence of a Spanish fleet in the Gulf, with the avowed purpose of proceeding, under certain contingencies, to hostilities with Mexico, is quite sufficient reason for our Government to insist on the mediation of the United States in any quarrels that may be demonstrated to actually exist between Spain and Mexico. Our own protection demands that European Powers should not be permitted to break the peace of this continent, and especially in our near neighborhood, upon flimsy grounds or dishonest pretexts. We ought to know the cause of war, and be well satisfied of its justice, before we permit Mexico to be bullied by Spain, or, indeed, by any other Power. And if the object of the Spanish Government is to interfere and take sides in the domestic quarrels of our neighbor, it is only just and proper that we should interpose and prevent such unwarrantable interference.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Administration will take immediate measures to arrive at a full understanding of the intentions of Spain towards Mexico, and that in the meanwhile the Spanish fleet now in the Mexican ports will be prevented from doing mischief.

### The Repudiation of Public Debt.

We print in another place this morning an ample and highly interesting extract from the recent Opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania against the County of Alleghany. This decision concludes with a peremptory *mandamus* directing the County Commissioners to levy and collect a special tax upon the people to pay the interest upon certain County Bonds issued to a Railway, which Bonds these Commissioners had attempted to repudiate. The Railway Company, failing to build their road to practical completion, were unable to meet the interest upon the County subscription for which the Bonds were made, and the Court held that the act of the Legislature, authorizing the subscription, and every consideration of public faith solemnly pledged, require that no default *or delay* in providing the interest by taxation shall be tolerated.

The Opinion of Justice Woodward on this point has more than a local interest; not that it comes to an unexpected conclusion, or that it stands alone in the adjudications of the higher Courts of this country on the subject of the Public Faith, but because of its peculiar force and directness, and the comprehensive reasoning which it applies to the binding nature of this pledge. In its very terms, the obligation is made to rest upon the honor of the People; it being otherwise imperfect in law. But the fact that ordinary remedies are of questionable force without it, Judge Woodward holds that it should be considered the more sacred. Whatever dynasty goes up or down—whatever party is in the ascendant, the Public Debt remains inviolable. Looking across to the Old World, he declares that "The strongest State in Europe is not strong enough to repudiate her debt. The weakest and most contemptible is not base enough."

The present decision is the more important as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a number of the Western States have, until recently, largely indulged their Counties and Cities in subscribing, by bond, to the stock of new Railway enterprises, some of which broke down or suspended their payments before they were made remunerative to the stockholders, but not before they secured immense and permanent advantages to the local property and trade of these very Counties and Cities. The Bondholders advanced the money to build the roads, mainly on the pledge of the *public faith*, for the redemption of the principal and prompt payment of the interest of the debt. Otherwise, such advances would have been confined to the mortgages on the roads, and being so restricted; the work, in numerous instances, could not have been undertaken. This mode of assistance has been less freely resorted to in our own State, but wherever rendered, the Courts, as in the recent case of the town of Rome, have almost invariably held the Corporation and people to the strictest liability. A different ruling by one of the lower Courts in Monroe County was set aside by the Court of Appeals. We take pride in believing, therefore, that whatever temporary hardships or local embarrassment may occasionally attend the liquidation of City and County indebtedness, incurred in the early and perhaps premature and rashly stimulated stage of the Railway system, no pretext for public repudiation will be suffered to find its license in judicial sanction. The true merit of the present Opinion of the highest Court in the neighboring commonwealth is, that it gives eloquent expression to the earnest and general, if not universal, public sentiment of the whole country.

### General Paez.

The remarks which have previously appeared in this paper, in relation to General Paez, abundantly prove, we trust, the very high estimation in which we hold that distinguished and, we believe, truly patriotic Venezuelan soldier. But we should like to learn by what authority, or on what grounds, the Cabinet have seen fit to place two vessels, chartered for public purposes, at the disposal of General Paez, to carry him and his suite to Venezuela. The steamers *Atlanta* and *Caledonia*, formerly belonging to the Cromwell Passenger and Freight line between this port and Baltimore, were chartered by Government for the ostensible purpose of forming part of the armed expedition against Paraguay. The absurd folly of such a selection is foreign to the question now in hand, and is therefore not discussed here. It is sufficient to recall the fact that they were so chartered. If they were not wanted, the country should not have been put to the expense of employing them. If, on the other hand, it is still intended that they should be contributed to the Paraguay fleet, the Government is scarcely authorized in diverting them from that object, without very ample grounds—and we do not see that either national courtesy or public policy demands so gratuitous and indeed so officious an act of politeness at the hands of the United States. As a matter of policy, no less than of economy, we deem it proper that the Administration should be required to furnish satisfactory reasons for this proceeding, which may supply at once an inconvenient and an expensive precedent. The special appointment of an idle Government steamer to the service of conveying to his home a private citizen (for as yet Gen. Paez is no more) of a foreign, though a friendly, country, would have been silly and superfluous enough. But the Government's *chartering* two steamers for this purpose, at the public expense, is carrying a poor joke rather further than will be likely to be found consistent with the views of the people.

We must add, too, that we cannot passionately admire the tone of the announcement, to the effect that "General Paez accepts the steamers *Caledonia* and *Atlanta*, in which he and his suite of 15 persons will return home." We can to some extent appreciate the dignity of an individual who requires two steamships for the accommodation of 16 persons on a 12-days' voyage; but when it is announced in this very patronizing style that the General "*accepts*" the vessels, one is tempted, *malgré soi*, to ask on which side is the favor?

### Negro Emigration.

Louis Napoleon is said to be so dissatisfied with the result of French labours in the African emigrant movement that, having vindicated the national honor, in compelling the surrender of the *Charles et Georges*, he is about to retire from the business, and join the anti-slavery ranks with all the fervor of a convert. We are glad to hear it, and hope England will likewise take the opportunity of quitting the Cooly trade, in which she has certainly won no laurels. It is high time, in short, that all coquetting with the Slave-trade, and all attempts to effect compromises with it were finally abandoned. Emigration of negroes to the West Indian islands or anywhere else can never be "free emigration," for the simple reason, that no negro on his native soil has either the necessary amount of knowledge or of judgment to enable him to enter into any such contract. The test by which Louis Napoleon's scheme is to be distinguished from the Slave-trade is not the presence or absence of barracoons, or of shackles, or physical compulsion, but the amount of knowledge possessed by the negro as to the place to which he is going, the nature of the life he will lead, and the probability of his return at the expiration of his apprenticeship. Our own courts set aside a contract made by a minor, not only when he signed it under constraint and terror, but when he did not understand the nature of the act he was performing, or the consequences that would flow from it. These savages are, or ought to be, the wards of civilized nations. It is monstrous to avail ourselves of their ignorance and childishness to secure their labor any more than their property. It is not pretended, and has never been pretended, that a naked barbarian, picked up on the coast of Guinea, knows what he undertakes to do when he agrees to work ten years on a sugar plantation on the other side of the Atlantic; and unless he does, all distinction drawn or attempted to be drawn between the Slave-trade and "emigration" are the very essence of flimsiness.

There lies at the bottom of all these attempts to "exploit" the African labor market in some shape or other, the fallacy which Carlyle has done so much to propagate and strengten, that a man has no right, as between himself and his fellows, to be idle if he pleases. There has grown up of late years a very prevalent idea that ten per cent. upon capital is the highest earthly good, and is, moreover, so admirable that every poor man in the world ought to be delighted to assist rich men in acquiring it, though he has himself all he needs for either comfort or happiness. We shall never have done with these abortive attempts at man-dealing until the principle is fairly established that everybody's mode of employing his time, so long as he inflicts no injury on others, is his own affair. If, however, it be maintained that blacks ought to be set to work and made to benefit the world by the sweat of their brow, there is no occasion to take them away from home. If all that is desired is to make them do their duty in life's battle, the cultivation of their own continent is clearly the duty which lies nearest them. If they are to be trained in habits of labor, it ought by all means to be in reclaiming their own forests and swamps.

Mr. Sumner.—The *National Era* states that it is the purpose of Senator Sumner to return to this country in the latter part of this month and resume his seat in the Senate.

### Murder at the River House, Harlem.

Yesterday (Thanksgiving Day) a company of target excursionists, named the Fox Hunters, Capt. O'Meara, numbering upwards of 90 men, and hailing from the First Ward, went for a day's pleasure to the River House, in Harlem, near One Hundred and Thirty-second-street. The Company arrived at their destination about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. They were immediately marched to the shooting ground, where they competed for a number of prizes. Everything went on quietly until about 2 o'clock, when the men, who had been imbibing strong drink rather too freely, became boisterous, and showed frequent signs of preparing for a row. A number of small fights occurred, but the Police were active in arresting the belligerents. At 5 o'clock the company were formed in line, for the purpose of awarding the prizes to the winners. The business was proceeding, when several voices objected to the manner in which the awards were being made. One of the members, more noisy than the rest, swore that he'd "be —— before he would carry his musket back to New-York." His manner and action created a great uproar, when Capt. O'Meara and one of his Lieutenants expostulated with the fractious member, but all to no purpose. Another of the members, Graham Moore, tried to restore quiet, but to no avail.

At this juncture a general uproar took place, and things began to wear a serious aspect, as frequent passages-at-arms were occurring. Among the outsiders, conspicuous in the row, was a man named Stackpole, he had a wordy dispute with Graham Moore, which resulted in the former drawing a short club and striking his opponent a blow in the back of the head. After dealing the blow he started off on a run towards the Harlem River, closely pursued by Moore, A. D. Thompson, David Fox, the Captain of the Pioneers, and several others. Stackpole, perceiving that his pursuers were gaining ground on him, gave up the chase and turned toward the party. Almost instantly the crowd overtook him, and commenced an onslaught on him, and in a moment it was discovered that Stackpole had been stabbed with a sword or other sharp instrument. He was immediately conveyed by a party of outsiders to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, where he expired a few minutes after his admission.

A squad of Policemen arrived at the scene of the scuffle shortly after the stabbing, and arrested Fox and Moore, on suspicion of being the parties who committed the act. Thompson, another of the parties who took the lead in the pursuit made good his escape.

Information was immediately sent per telegraph to the First Precinct Station-house, to arrest Thompson, who resides in Greenwich-street; this was effected at 8 o'clock last evening, by one of the Harbor Policemen.

The murdered man was 24 years of age, and resided at No. 28 Beaver-street; he was a single man, a gas-fitter by trade, and up to the time of his death a member of Hose Company No. 18.

Coroner Hill was notified of the fact of the murder, who repaired to the Station-house, and notified the witnesses that he would hold an inquest at 12 o'clock to-day.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

**The Foreign Policy of the Administration—Great Britain and the Central American Question—Walker's Emigrants Not to be Interfered With—Mexican Affairs, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thurrday, Nov. 18.

The President having, for the time, obtained relief from the serious domestic questions which have embarrassed Executive action and the proceedings of Congress for some time past, is disposed to initiate a bold and vigorous foreign policy, as his annual Message, upon the meeting of Congress, will undoubtedly show.

There is a rumor floating here to the effect that the President is discussing a proposition to force a new disputations issue with Great Britain in connection with the Central American question. I am satisfied that it is unfounded, and that before Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY left for Nicaragua, a perfect understanding was had between him, Lord NAPIER and the American Executive in reference to the policy to be pursued by the two Governments in reference to Central America.

The British Government desired to obtain a treaty with Nicaragua similar to the Cass-Yrissari Convention, and another under cover of which she could retire from the valueless and troublesome Mosquito Protectorate. These wishes seem to be in a fair way of being realized through Mr. OUSELEY's efforts; and these once accomplished, England has no further anxiety about the fate of that country.

Gen. WALKER's friends here are confident that he and his "emigrants" will not be molested in their attempts to return to Nicaragua, by the naval police of either the United States or Great Britain. The Custom-House Officers will regularly clear his vessels, as they can find no legal pretext for a refusal to do so. This much is certain.

The fact that Nicaragua has decreed that emigrants must have passports signed by her Minister here, is not considered a sufficient reason in itself for an attempt by our Government to intercept and turn back American emigrants not provided with the passports; —because to do so would be to exercise an internal police power belonging exclusively to Nicaragua, and which she herself cannot go outside of her own jurisdiction to enforce.

And, besides, YRISSARI admits to the Government here that he has issued several passports to Nicaraguan "emigrants." It has been in order to learn all the facts that the Administration has hesitated, determined to take no further steps in arresting the fillibusters should it prove true, as suggested in the TIMES, that this Minister Extraordinary was issuing such passports.

Nor will a British cruiser be likely to interrupt WALKER's emigrants when upon the high seas, in American vessels regularly cleared, for that would be a glaring violation of our flag, an assertion of the very right of search which the country so significantly repudiated a few weeks ago. A pirate only can be so stopped, and we have no law thus designating even an admitted fillibuster.

Nor is it believed that any British force will venture to enter Nicaragua Territory to expel WALKER and his men if they land,—for that would be in violation of the provision of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, in which the contracting parties bind themselves not "to occupy" any part of Central America. It is true that Commodore PAULDING did that very thing;—but however meritorious his motive, and however much the Government may have rejoiced that he took the responsibility at that time, the President was compelled to disavow the act,—and the experiment is not likely to be repeated. The marked interest existing here in reference to this question, at the present time, presents additional evidence that the Nicaraguan "emigration" movement is assuming extensive proportions.

The appointment of a new Minister to Mexico is a very important duty just at this time. It seems very probable that JUAREZ, the Constitutional President of the Republic, will speedily conquer a peace and the Executive Chair. The appointment of a proper United States Minister, accredited to him, would, by its moral force, speedily decide the issue in his favor, and further engage the friendly disposition with which JUAREZ regards us.

The new Minister should be a man of strong personal character—one calculated to impress the Government of Mexico by his force, rather than a finished diplomat—for we have no intricate or delicate questions to settle with that Government. If JUAREZ gets control of the Capital, and our new Minister secures his personal confidence, he would not hesitate to confiscate the Church property, and so obtain means with which to settle the just claims of American citizens.

Senator DOUGLAS writes that the indisposition of Mrs. D. will detain him in Illinois for some weeks yet.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The balance in the Treasury, on Monday, was $7,173,000. The week's receipts amounted to nearly $907,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $719,000, and the drafts issued, $720,000—an increase, as compared with the previous week, of $180,000.

The steamer *Arctic* started yesterday from Washington Navy-yard for Pensacola with the officers and crew of the *Metacomet*, but owing to her machinery being strained and thrown out of line, by entanglement with her shore cable, she put back here for repairs, but the damage being found less than supposed, she again left to-day for Pensacola.

BENJ. F. GIBBS is appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the Navy, *vice* WYATT M. BROWN, resigned.

Governor STEVENS is pressing on the War Department the necessity of retaining a large military force on the Pacific, in order to maintain the advantages recently gained over the Indians.

The Secretary of War is recovering from the illness with which he was attacked on Friday.

### News from Utah.

THE REPORTED INDIAN DIFFICULTIES AT HUMBOLDT—MORE MURDERS BY THE UTES INDIANS—THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET AT FILLMORE CITY.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 18.

Recent advices from Utah state that the command under Capt. HOLMES, which was recently dispatched to Humboldt to settle the Indian difficulties reported to exist there, has returned, and announced that there had been no Indian difficulties in that region as had been stated, and that the story of the violation of the Government mail was false. Dr. FORAY, the Indian Agent, was on his return to Salt Lake City.

There are accounts of further disturbances among Utes Indians in the Southern part of the Territory. The bodies of two murdered man had been found, and considerable stock had been driven off by members of this tribe.

Governor CUMMING had decided that the Utah Legislature must meet at Fillmore City, notwithstanding the tenor of the resolution passed at the joint session of 1856, which designated Salt Lake City as the place of meeting. The legality of the proceedings of the last Legislature are also questioned by the Governor, from the fact that they are signed by BRIGHAM YOUNG only, and that, too, at a time when CUMMING himself was in the Territory, under a commission from the General Government, and had already issued his proclamations covering the period when said Legislature was in session. The Governor maintains that the approval by YOUNG of said proceedings was, on his part, an usurpation of the Executive authority.

### Douglas Celebrations in the West.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The friends of Senator DOUGLAS had a grand celebration in this city last evening in honor of the result of the recent State election. Beside our own citizens, there were present large numbers of visitors from different parts of the State, the whole number in attendance being estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. There was a grand torchlight procession, a mile and a-half long. Many buildings along the line of march were splendidly illuminated. At the Tremont House, which was handsomely decorated, Mr. DOUGLAS was called out by his friends, and responded in a short speech, congratulating the Democracy on their victory.

The official plurality for MILLER, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is 3,573 votes. The total vote of DOUGHERTY, the Administration candidate for the same office, is only 5,021.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 18.

We have advices from Leavenworth *via* Boonville, to the 15th inst. The Douglasites had a large meeting at Leavenworth on Saturday evening, at which there was much rejoicing over the triumph of their leader in Illinois. Among other resolutions offered, was one by Judge HALDEMANN, pledging the influence of the Democracy of Kansas to make DOUGLAS the nominee of the Charleston Presidential Convention. Speeches were also made by Mayor DENMAN, Colonel ISAACS, General EASTON, and others, all in favor of the resolution.

### Two Murders in Detroit.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 18:

Two murders were perpetrated in this city last evening. The first was the result of an altercation on board the schooner *Albatross*, lying at the dock, during which a stevedore, named DANIEL FLYNN, was shot dead by the captain of the vessel. Later in the evening a man named JOHN MILLER, residing in the upper part of the city, shot his brother-in-law, PETER SHANER, killing him almost instantly. The murderers in both these affrays are under arrest.

### Destructive Fire in Connecticut.

BERLIN, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 18.

HART's hardware manufactory was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss will probably reach to $40,000 or $50,000, a large portion of which is insured in Providence. The factory, it is understood, will be rebuilt in a few weeks.

### Counterfeit Bills on the Boylston Bank, etc.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 18.

Ten-dollar bills on the Boylston Bank, very well counterfeited by photographing, are in circulation here, and one arrest has been made for circulating them.

RICHARD HENNESSEY and GEO. NASH, well-known Pilots, died last night, both of consumption.

The Committee of Bank Presidents to consider the redemption of country bank-bills in this city, recommend each Bank to make such arrangements as it deems proper, either with the Bank of Mutual Redemption or the Suffolk.

### Movement of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The detachment of First Infantry, now in garrison at Leavenworth, has been ordered to Fort Smith.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AFFRAY BETWEEN A SHERIFF OF HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., AND THE CAPTAIN OF A TUG.—A short time since the steam-tug *Fulton*, Capt. RILEY, was seized by the Deputy Sheriff of Jersey City, on account of non-payment of a mortgage; the Sheriff was locked in the cabin and the vessel brought to New-York. Yesterday the same Sheriff with a posse of Jersey City officers came over to attach the boat. They exhibited their authority and seized the boat. Hereupon Capt. RILEY with some of his crew assaulted the officers; the Deputy received a serious scalp wound, one of his ears was split, and his jaw was terribly lacerated. Capt. RILEY was arrested and taken to the First Ward Station-house. The Sheriff then attempted to remove the boat to Jersey City, but the friends of the Captain ran off with her, and concealed themselves behind a vessel at Market-slip; but they were pursued by the Police, who made the arrests, assisted by the Harbor Police, and the boat was retaken, and towed to Jersey City. The entire crew of the tug were held as witnesses.

FIRE IN WALL-STREET.—At 5 A. M., yesterday a fire caught in the office of TALBOT BROTHERS, Cotton Brokers, No. 74 Wall street. Before the flames were extinguished the damage reached $200, which is covered by insurance. As Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 were going to the fire, a young man, named JOHN GALLAGHER, who had hold of the rope, accidentally stumbled and was run over, the result being a fracture of his right leg. He was taken to the Hospital.

SUICIDE.—MAX KUTZHEIM, a German, living at No. 227 Rivington-street, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. Family troubles are assigned as the cause. An inquest will be held to-day.

### Police Reports.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRIA—WALL-STREET BROKERS BADLY VICTIMIZED.—Some adroit financial operators have succeeded in victimizing Wall-street Brokers into exchanging New-York current funds for counterfeit notes on the National Bank of Austria. With such remarkable skill have the fraudulent issues been prepared, that the best judges of European bills have been deceived. The counterfeits are all of one denomination, representing notes of one hundred guilders each. They are an exact imitation of the genuine, having on the top a representation of the Austrian coat of arms, on the right a medallion double profile of the Emperor and Empress, and on the left a full face likeness of the Empress. About six weeks ago the counterfeits first made their appearance in the market, and were freely bought by exchange brokers. The letters received by the *Vanderbilt* conveyed the intelligence of their surious character. Information was at once imparted to the Police head-quarters relative to the fraud, and officers were put on the scent to discover the guilty utterers. Mr. Curtis Speyer, a Broker at No. 72 Broadway, who received $1,500 worth of the spurious issues, gave intelligence which led to the arrest, yesterday, of a Hungarian named John Keaji, from whom he purchased his bills, and who keeps a sort of broker's office at No. 22 West Broadway. Keaji, upon being questioned as to how he came in possession of the bills, professed to be extremely forgetful regarding a moneyed transaction of such paltry character. Its obviousness was not regarded as indicative of entire innocence, and he was locked up to await further developments. A Swiss cigar manufacturer, named John Sturgenyzer, whose place of business is at No. 20 City Hall-place, was recognized by Mr. Speyer as a man who, a few days since, tried to sell him $250 worth of the counterfeits. He claimed the utmost virtue in the matter, and took the officers on a terribly tedious round-about chase, in quest of a man from whom he professed to have obtained the bills. As the reported seller was not to be found, the officials became convinced that his story was a fabrication, and committed him to prison. One other arrest only has been made—Henry Rohmer, a partner of Keaji. He acknowledged having disposed of some of the counterfeits at Belmont's office, in Beaver-street. The same disposition was made of him as of the other prisoners. All three prisoners were yesterday taken before the District-Attorney and subjected to a lengthy and sharp examination, but their answers were vague and persistently non-committal. Thousands of dollars of these counterfeits have been palmed off in Wall-street. The belief is that they were manufactured in Austria—the character of the paper and the printing inducing this opinion. That a number of others besides the prisoners have been engaged in disposing of them is the firm conviction of the police authorities. It is not unlikely that there will be several other arrests to-day. No such success has ever attended any previous counterfeits of foreign bank bills offered in the New-York market.

A MASSACHUSETTS BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Joseph Merritt, a young man, was yesterday arrested in this City on a charge of a recent burglary in Lincoln, Mass. It is stated that he broke into the dwelling house of Mr. George W. Baker and stole $65, fortunately in his dark-lantern search overlooking a package of $1,200. In his hasty exit he left his knife behind, and through this simple circumstance the robbery was traced to him. He was taken back last evening for trial.

STABBING ON SHIPBOARD.—A number of sailors employed on the Belgian ship *Gouverneur Veichmann*, at a late hour on Wednesday night, got into a quarrel. The fight ended by Alexander Barcy stabbing a fellow-sailor, named Muchier Marinus, in the left side with a sheath knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Marinus was taken to the City Hospital, and his assailant committed to the Tombs.

## PERSONAL.

A good anecdote of Professor Agassiz is told in a new volume in Press at Boston. The Professor had declined to deliver a lecture before some lyceum, or public society, on account of the inroads which previous lectures given by him had made upon his studies and habits of thought. The gentleman who had been deputed to invite him, continued to press the invitation, assuring him that the society were ready to pay him liberally for his services. "That is no inducement to me," replied Agassiz; "I cannot afford to waste my time in making money."

The Rev. John Pierpont was placed in an unpleasant situation in Boston the other evening. He was to have delivered a poem before the Apprentices' Library Association, after an oration by John P. Hale, but discovered at the last moment that his manuscript had been left in Brooklyn. So there was a poet without a poem. The audience, however, took it good-humoredly, especially after Mr. P. offered them his head in place of the poem, "if they wanted it."

A sharp letter from the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Buffalo, declining the tender of a free ticket to a course of lectures, animadverts upon the practice of "dead-heading" the clergy, who receive good salaries, "while poor clerks, whose incomes do not exceed $500, are required to pay."

Mr. Spurgeon has recovered from his indisposition, and will presently reoccupy his pulpit. The ground for his new Tabernacle having been secured for £5,400, at Southwark, a call is now made for funds wherewith to erect the building. A large board, with a placard soliciting donations, is stuck up on the site.

The Hon. Ausburn Birdsall, Naval Officer of this Port, whose ill health has kept him for some time past from personally superintending the business of his Department, returned to the City a few days since much improved, and is at his office attending to business.

Mr. John H. Angier, for many years Treasurer of the Boston Museum, has resigned his position and removes to the West.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne played in the "Hunchback" at Buffalo, on Tuesdny.

John B. Purroy has resigned the office of Vice-President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.

Miss Lucy Escott is in Springfield, Mass., appearing in English Opera.

## THANKSGIVING IN THE CITY,

GENERAL APPEARARANCE OF THE CITY. CLOSING OF STORES, BANKS AND PUBLIC OFFICES—MILITARY PARADES, &C.

The weather, yesterday, was cold and the sky overeast. Most of the stores on Broadway were closed, but in the avenues and minor streets the holiday was not very strictly kept, and Gubernatorial proclamations were, by many, utterly disregarded. With the exception of the Catholics, all religious denominations observed the day, and the churches during morning service were generally thronged. Business of a public nature was almost entirely suspended. The Courts adjourned over on Wednesday to Friday, the Banks were closed, and in the Post-office and Custom-house, no business was transacted after noon.

Though yesterday was Thanksgiving—a day specially set apart to the worship of Penates—we have too many loose spirits among us for *all* to remain at home. In the streets, target companies marched and countermarched in all directions; the air was filled with the music of the brass bands that accompanied them. There were all kinds of "Guards," equipped in all kinds of uniforms. Among the companies that passed up Broadway, were two companies of little fellows, averaging about ten years of age, not nearly as big as the borrowed muskets which they bore. Early in the day a fine-looking body of men, noticeable for their neat equipments and excellent marching, passed the TIMES Office on their way to Hoboken. They were called the "Delcaney Light Guard," after Mr. DELEANEY, the Superintendent of GOULD's Hotel, in Fulton street.

The announcement that a company under the name of the "Cheveller Blues," belonging to Philadelphia, would parade in Union-square, and go through some novel evolutions at 2 o'clock P. M., was either too prematurely made or was a hoax. Certain it is, that neither the "Cheveller Blues" nor any other military company made their appearance during the day in Union square, though a number of people patiently waited there for hours in hopes of witnessing their "novel military evolutions." Nothing could be learned of the Blues at any of the various military *rendezvous* where inquiries were made.

Among the curious spectacles of the day—not excluding the curious Chinamen who perched themselves in strange postures on the Broadway curbstones in search of alms—was that of some dozen young men in rough attire, who chartered a cart upon which they stood, and were thus driven through many of the down-town streets. They were preceded by another cart, upon which sat four Italian organ grinders, (one without an arm,) who ground out most excruciating music as their "bones were rattled over the stones." The "boys" in the last cart cheered lustily as they passed the different newspaper offices, in imitation of processions more legitimate and more dignified. They were greatly elated, and lent each other mutual support in a way more friendly than genteel.

A Company of "Fantasticals" were also out *à cheval*. Their attire was ludicrous in the extreme, and the horses they rode had all seen better days.

THANKSGIVING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The foremen of the Central Park celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a target excursion and dinner at Jones' Wood. The target company, under the name of the "Central Park Musketeers," was commanded by HADDEN SMITH, Esq., the respected chief clerk of the Park, and numbered fifty of the most stalwart and respectable men in appearance that have ever carried muskets in the City. The dinner came off at Jones' Wood, and was the occasion of a remarkable expression of good feeling and satisfaction in their duties by those who took part in it. After the regular toasts, the Captain gave the health of the Architect-in-Chief, which was received with endless cheering and innumerable tigers. Mr. OLMSTED briefly responded, expressing his satisfaction that his management of the work was respected so much by the foremen, and gave the health of the Musketeers, to which Captain SMITH eloquently replied. Mr. OLMSTED, remarking that with all their exertions the Park would be but a nuisance if they were unable to efficiently and thoroughly maintain the laws upon it, then gave the "Judiciary," which called up Judge BROWNELL, who, referring to the recent attempt to abolish the elective judiciary, stated that he owed his ermine to the free suffrages of his fellow-citizens, he was happy to say independently of party, that he exercised his duty in the fear of God and fearless of man, and that the best he could wish for any man present was that he should never be brought to depend as his barrier to punishment upon his (the Judge's) neglect of his duty.

In response to the toast to the Press, Mr. FAY, of the *Tribune*, called in turn upon Mr. VAUX, the architect of the Park, who happily responded, congratulating the workmen that they were now engaged upon work for themselves, although employed by the City; that they were, in part, owners of the Park, and that to them and their children would be the advantage of a thorough and conscientious performance of their duty.

The Police being toasted and loudly cheered, Sergeant WALKER was called upon to reply, which he did very happily, saying that he knew, like every other man on the Park, that he should be always cheered as long as he attended strictly to his duty; and that the moment he neglected it, he should be turned out; but he was none the less thankful for being cheered.

Sergeant DELEHANT, of the Police, could not let the occasion pass without expressing his pleasure as to the way things were managed in the Park. He was proud to be a part of an enterprise of which it could be said, if it could of no other in the State of New-York, that no man met with favor except for his own merits; and while no neglect of duty was allowed to pass, no man who faithfully did his duty failed of a just appreciation.

The distribution of the target prizes then took place, and the company dispersed after a day of unbroken satisfaction.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

THE LADIES' HOME MISSION.

The Ladies' Home Mission House, at the Five Points, was filled with happy people from morning until nightfall. The arrangements for the celebration of Thanksgiving Day were as liberal as the capacity of the building would admit of. During the day the children were present in the chapel, where the usual exercises took place in the presence of a very large assembly. The children were dressed neatly, and sang with much pleasure to themselves and those who heard them; and they listened attentively to remarks from Drs. CROOK and HOLDRICH, from Drs. NEWMAN and WAKELY, and from Mr. WILLIAMSON of New-Granada. About two thousand meals were served to children of the Mission and others in the neighborhood, together with their parents, from meat, poultry and provisions sent in by various parties. Mr. VAN METRA, who had just returned from his twenty-first trip West, with children who had been provided with homes, informed our reporter that there were received at the Mission-house, from Homer, N. Y., 74 barrels of apples, potatoes, &c.; from Cazenovia, N. Y., 100 barrels of provisions, six boxes of clothing and $100 in money. Fulton Market sent a cart load of meat, poultry and provisions. "Washington-street and vicinity" sent four thousand pounds of butter, cheese and sugar. Washington Market sent liberally, and so did the principal hotels. Mr. CROOK, of the Bowery, sent a loaf of bread six feet long and two feet wide, weighing one hundred pounds; so that there was ample provision for yesterday, and for several days to come.

UNION MISSION.

At the Mission House in Baxter-street, about 70 children sat down to tables bountifully spread during the day, and about $50 in contributions was received from the visitors who came and went during the day. Exercises similar to those at the other charitable institutions in the vicinity—singing, recitations, declamation—engaged the attention of the children during the afternoon.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At the House of Industry at the Five Points, Thanksgiving day was appropriately observed and enjoyed by a very large number of poor men, women and children, to whom enjoyment of anything elsewhere is a rarity. The building was opened to the public at an early hour, and from the opening until the close, which was late in the evening, it was densely crowded by those who were there to give and those who were there to receive. The exercises were the same as on former occasions. The children were gathered in the chapel, where they recited pieces, sung hymns, and listened to interesting addresses from JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., the Rev. Dr. CUTLER, the Rev. Mr. WALKER and others. During the day, meals were served to over one thousand persons, principally poor children, and those of their parents who were present. The donations received were gratifying. The various markets and Hotels sent large quantities of meats, poultry and provisions, and altogether yesterday was one of the most satisfactory festive occasions at the House of Industry since its organization. The arrangements were under the supervision of Mr. B. R. BARLOW, who has been Superintendent since March last. Mr. PEASE is superintending the farm at Bronxville, where he has twenty-four boys at work and school.

INFAMOUS HOAX PRACTICED ON THE POOR.

The geniality of Thanksgiving Day was sadly marred by the perpetration of a most scandalous hoax. A gratuitous notice—not an advertisement—appeared in the New-York *Herald* of Wednesday, as follows:

"A distribution of bread and meat to the poor of New-York will be made on Thanksgiving Day, by a committee composed of the following members, who have contributed their share to the general fund. The amount, 600 pounds of bread and 1,200 pounds of meat, has been made up by different bakers and butchers in this City. Committee:—Andrew Simpson, No. 366 Bowery; John Hecker, No. 56 Rutgers-street; Walter Duncan, No. 373 Fourth-avenue; Peter McFadden, No. 285 Third-avenue; Wm. Sampson, No. 416 Third-avenue; James Kelley, No. 330 Pearl-st., and others, bakers. Geo. H. Chase, Wm. H. Dean Josepo Fyan, and others, Washington Market. The distribution will take place at Union-square, from 10 to 11 A. M. The wagon with the bread and meat will be stationed near the statue of Washington."

Earlier than 10 o'clock a large crowd of the poorest classes, some 800 or 900 in number, had assembled in Union-square, each carrying a basket in which to receive the individual portion of bread and meat. All ages, from the child that could scarcely be trusted to walk alone, to the old grandame of 80, were there. All degrees of poverty were represented, and all complexions from the whitest Irish to the deepest negro. The baskets which they carried were of all sizes—the clothes-baskets of laundresses being numerous and remarkable, while some were so large that the spectator was reminded of *Falstaff's* buck-basket. Patiently these poor people remained in the Square, the majority stationed at the base of WASHINGTON's statue, while the slow hours wore on. The whole thing was a hoax. If the heartless scoundrel who devised it was present, he might have taken great delight in his most miserable success, and have regarded it as a mere practical joke; but it exhibited a degree of depravity to which our City, with all its faults, has hitherto been a stranger.

## MEXICO.

**Preparations for a Spanish Invasion—Progress of the Liberals—Recovery of the Guerrero.**

By the arrival of the *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, we have Vera Cruz files to the 9th inst. The *Picayune* also receives documents and correspondence, of which we avail ourselves.

The Liberal party at Vera Cruz are again restored to their high spirits, lost for a time by the defeat of VIDAURRI and the failure of the attack on the Capital by BLANCO; letters received on the 8th positively confirming the taking of Guadalajara by DEGOLLADO, of the Liberal party, and rumor says that Jalapa has been taken by the forces of the same party. The little war steamer *Guerrero*, has also been retaken by Liberalists, and will soon be in port.

The most exciting news at Vera Cruz, however, is the arrival upon the coast of several Spanish war vessels, three of which were signaled off Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., but were driven to sea by a heavy norther, and had not yet returned when the steamer sailed. A formidable Spanish steam war vessel entered the port on the 7th inst., and is now at anchor at Sacrificios.

By a proclamation from President JUAREZ, it will be seen that serious apprehensions exist here that Old Spain is about to put her finger in the Mexican pie. In this proclamation, President JUAREZ says it has come to his knowledge that serious preparations for war, to be declared against Mexico, were being made in Spain. The reports to this effect, he considers, could not be supposed to have any foundation, if reason and justice were alone to be regarded, notwithstanding the sources through which they are repeated. It is possible, he says, that the preparations being made may not have the object attributed to them; that Spain, as a sensible and prudent nation, will not seek to compromise the interests of the two peoples, and more directly of her own sons, in a war in every light unjust and impolitic; but, he continues, there is one circumstance which cannot be reasonably explained, if it be not assumed that the spirit of war had dictated the measure. Instead of its being made known that a diplomatic agent was on his way to make reclamation upon the Government for an excess on the part of the national authorities, in which case he would be heard and duly attended to, assurance is given that, during the mediation of two great and respected powers, common friends of Mexico and Spain—while before this tribunal, a representative of public right, the justice with which Mexico resists endeavors to compel her to unjust payments ought to be settled,—Spain, allowing herself to be roused by the impetuous ardor of unreflecting tribunes, rather than by the calmness and circumspection becoming statesmen, proceeds to attack Mexico without regard either for their arbiters or for the judgment of the world.

Three Spanish vessels of war, he continues, with troops for disembarkation, left Havana, Oct. 18, to attack either Tampico or Vera Cruz. It appears, he says, that for doing so, it is alleged as a pretext, that a forced loan had been levied on the merchants of the former port, without exempting foreigners from it, for which the constitutional government had already applied a remedy, and the opportunity seized for doing this is that of the people of the country being disunited and engaged in a fratricidal struggle.

The proclamation proceeds to allege that the aggression has been concerted by the Captain-General of Cuba and spurious sons of Mexico intent on their own aggrandizement; declares it necessary for the case to be understood, and war to be prepared for, if forced on Mexico; and asks what negotiation there could be with such forces as had been sent, lying at Tampico, where no competent authority resides. It then alludes to the aims and efforts of the different factions in Mexico, and in reference to those who say that Mexico cannot govern herself, inquires if this is certain. The history and progress of the country are declared to prove the contrary—the overthrow of the divine right of kings, the successful opposition to the assumptions of the clergy, the rejection of every proposition for the establishment of a kingdom, the overthrow of a system of centralization, and the establishment of the power of public spirit being particularly alluded to in proof. That she had not attained perfection is spoken of as only natural, as neither peoples nor individuals are born perfect; and the example of England, with her millions of poor, her difficulties in Ireland, and her insurrections in India, is adduced as justifying the remark.

The greater part of the evils from which Mexico suffers are declared of easy remedy; and, in the meantime, the one great duty of every Mexican is pronounced to be that solely of opposing the common enemy. To this duty the country is called at once to attend, without reference to opinion or party. "To arms, then Mexicans!" the proclamation concludes. "We are believed to be degenerate and unworthy to form a nation. Rise and belie the humiliating aspersion, and let us show the world that, notwithstanding our errors and follies, the ancient chain that bound us to the country is broken forever!"

"God save the Republic of Mexico, and cause the hearts of all her sons, reinspired by the presence of danger, to unite in forswearing this threat of a new dependence!"

The proclamation is dated October 31.

A decree of the 3d inst. subjects all who shall aid those opposed to the Constitutional Party to penalties of double the value of the assistance given; and another decree of the same date provides that for the present all mortmain claims shall be irredeemable; every redemption made in opposition to the decree is declared null, and the notary passing an act thereof or deprived of his official functions; mortmain claims on which injunctions may be laid are prohibited from being appropriated in any arrangement with creditors, and the judge and others authorizing this being done are declared liable for the amount.

Latest accounts from Mexico state that ZULOAGA was desirous of resigning the Presidency.

### Arrival of Celebrities from Salt Lake City

*From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 16.*

This paper continued yesterday a recital of the latest news from Salt Lake City, in which it is stated that our informant passed Judge ECKLES at the Nemaha, having in his charge Miss POLYDORE, who had been rescued from the Mormons on a writ of *habeas corpus* at the request of the British Government. The United States steamer *D. H. Morton* arrived here yesterday with the parties referred to on board. The Judge was to have left last night for his home in Greeneastle, Ind. He has with him a female Pi-Utah Indian, about eleven years of age, named MARY TECUMBIATS, whom he rescued some time ago from a band of starving Utes, who were about to kill the girl for the purpose of regaling themselves on her flesh. She is a black-haired, fat, and clumsy specimen of the feminine gender. Miss HENRIETTA POLYDORE is in her twelfth year, having been eight years old when abducted from her parents in Gloucester, England. She is a rosy-cheeked, fair-haired child. It is supposed that the footsteps of the party were followed for many miles, by a band of Danites, from whom an attack, with the purpose of rescuing the young girl, was dreaded. She was very much displeased at being taken away, but will doubtless be glad when once more under the roof of her parents. She is under the immediate care of her aunt, Mrs. RICHARDS. Miss ELIZABETH COTTON, author of a letter in regard to Mormon life, which was extensively printed some time ago, was also on board the *Morton*. She is young and beautiful—just such an one as would be likely to be pestered immediately on her arrival in the City of the Saints, by the tender attentions of a score or two of its gallant polygamous gentry. She went to Salt Lake City from Leeds, England, and is returning to that country.


**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Parties furnished**

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, muttoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**

THE

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

B. C. WILDER & CO.,

No. 191 BROADWAY,

Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**No More Gray Hair or Bald Heads.**—A few applications of the celebrated Chemical Compound known as JULES HAUEL'S ATHENIENNE, OR HAIR RENOVATOR, will effectually prevent the hair falling off or turning gray; it will cause a new growth of hair, and change gray hair and whiskers to their original life color. It is perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st.

**Ladd, Webster & Co.,**

(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)

TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,

For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

**Ballou's French Yoke Shirts; new style;** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at

BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

**Beware of Burglars!!!!**

The Rotary Lock, for dwelling-house doors, affords perfect security against the most skillful lock-picks. For convenience, it is not equaled by any other Lock.

VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 371 Broadway.

$50. $50.

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*

New style, price $50.

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

**Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair** Renovator, possesses wonderful curative, as well as beautifying properties; it not only prevents the hair falling out or turning gray, but will cause a new growth, restore it to its original life-color and give it all the soft brilliancy of youth. For sale by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Barry's Tricopherous**

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of the famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,

Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WELDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

**Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.

A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.

They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*


## MARRIED.

MOORE—ADAMS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 18, at Seventh Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, CHARLES A. MOORE to JOSEPHINE ADAMS, second daughter of Jonathan Adams, all of this City.

CONKLING—WEST.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, D. H. CONKLING to ADA A. WEST, youngest daughter of the late John West.

EGLESTON—HAWLEY.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Samuel G. Coe, DAVID S. EGLESTON, of New-York, to FANNIE NEILL, daughter of Wm. Hawley, Esq., of Ridgefield.

## DIED.

DUNHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 18, after a short but severe illness, JANE DUNHAM, wife of Kimble Dunham, the daughter of the late Isaac Harring.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 7½ o'clock, this (Friday) evening, at No. 110 Bank-st. The members of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos sts., are respectfully invited to attend.

RADEBO.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 18, CELESTINE, wife of Charles H. Raberg, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Waverley-place, on Saturday morning, 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The funeral service will take place at the French Roman Catholic Church, St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st., near the 6th-av.

GAW.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, after a short illness, JOSEPH A., eldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth Gaw, aged 26 years and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 217 Mercer-st., on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, JOHN C. WEST, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 126 West 18th-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

SHEPARDSON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17 FREDERICK MOLSON, only child of J. A. and Susan M. Shepardson, aged 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Morris-st.

ELDERD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, Mrs. PHŒBE ELDERD, in the 44th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 296 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOOTH.—At Newburg, after a short illness, WM. B. BOOTH, son of the late Zalmon Booth, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

ALLEN.—At Orange, N. J., HEZEKIAH ALLEN

From the Norfolk Argus, Nov. 15.

We find that the press of Nantes, France, are discussing the subject of direct trade with Virginia. The editorial in the *Phare de la Loire* upon the subject is highly complimentary to our Transatlantic cotemporaries, and we agree that the subject is practicable and much to be desired.

In a recent budget of French journals, transmitted by our correspondent, we find a copy of the *Phare de la Loire*, published in Nantes, which copies our article in regard to a trade in ship timber with France, with which we accompanied the letter of Minister Faulkner to Col. R. H. Rousmer, of Princess Anne, and comments thereon.

The editorial of the *Phare de la Loire* is an important one, as it informs us of the action of the French Government in regard to the trade in ship timber, which we advocated between our timber districts in the Southern States and France. We subjoin the article:

We rejoice with our Norfolk cotemporary at the new relations about to be established between France and the centre of the United States. We believe they will be very useful to both countries, and will succeed with few obstacles. We are fully convinced that without waiting for the construction of a line of transport, a considerable commerce of exchanges can at once be established between Nantes, St. Nazaire and Norfolk. That of ship-timber, for instance, has become very important; it has attracted the special attention of the Government, and the Prefect of Police of a few days since, made an ordinance which fixes the tariff for its transportation on the Orleans Railroad. This measure is very significant, and proves the degree of importance which the Government attaches to the development of this branch of industry.

Ships coming from Norfolk will not return without cargoes. Wines, brandies, leather and all other products brought to Nantes by the river and railroad, joined to those of our own city, will be certain elements of freight. We can then predict to exporters from Virginia complete success, and an increase of prosperity.

FATAL RESULT OF INTOXICATION—A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Considerable excitement was occasioned, about 12 o'clock last night, among the residents of a miserable place in Cumberland-street, near Commerce, Nineteenth Ward, known by the name of "Flat Iron Row," by the cry of fire. It seems that in the early part of the evening the occupant of one of the houses in that delectable locality, MICHAEL KELLY and his wife CATHARINE went home intoxicated and quarrelled for some time. Mrs. KELLY then lay down on a pile of shavings near the fire place. At the hour named, flames communicated to the shavings and then to her clothing. Before assistance could be rendered, the unfortunate woman was so horribly burned that she expired at 4½ o'clock this morning. The house was also set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished by the neighbors. While on her death-bed, Mrs. KELLY made use of some expressions, which directed suspicion toward her husband, and he was taken into custody on the charge of being accessory to her death. He was, however, discharged by Alderman CLOUD, there being no evidence to implicate him in the matter. The deceased was much addicted to intoxicating drinks, and is represented as having been a melancholy instance of degradation. Coroner FENNZA was sent for to hold an inquest. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from burns received while in a state of intoxication."—*Philadelphia Journal, yesterday.*

Another iron sailing-vessel has been built at East Boston—a brig, called the *Nankin*, 252 tons, to sail for La Plata. Upon deck she has a new iron paddle-wheel steamer, of 20 tons, named the *Alpha*, and intended for exploring the bays and creeks of the Rio de la Plata. The steamer, with all her stores on board, will draw only 18 inches of water.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY.**
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove about Nov. 18, to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry of entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¾c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¾c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¼c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10¾c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Butchers County Mess, $17 50.
Prime Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

**SLOTE & JANES,**
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—unwarranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, gray hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL LAMPS, &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st. (near Broadway.)

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 30 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 324 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE, AT A GREAT reduction, the owner having left the country, a close carriage coach, made to order in Paris, by Elsler, entirely new, and costing $1,500; also, a brougham, by the same maker; also, a New-York made dog-cart, two sets of light French harness, a tandem harness, and stable traps. Can be seen for a week, at No. 32 5th-av.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

WHAT CHEER HOP YEAST CAKES—Made of pure dry hops—free of all deleterious matter. Will keep for any length of time (in a dry place.) The very best thing for making sweet, white, and wholesome bread. 42 cents a dozen cakes—$1 25 a gross. For sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

CHEAP STEAM ENGINE—THIRTY-HORSE power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds; was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ALLIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and effective of the kind.
[illegible] CLELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

[illegible] G CARDS.—THESE engraved, can only be had [illegible] Orders by mail so[illegible]

[illegible] DOUBLE [illegible] ATER-PROOF [illegible] at JONES', No. 10 [illegible] Fog Boots, war[illegible]

[illegible] D A. FRA[illegible] RNEY AND [illegible] Deeds, and Ne[illegible] k.

[illegible] RIAGE FOR SA[illegible] IMPORTED [illegible] ch coupe in perfect order [illegible] ain very low. Ap[illegible] No. 30 West 24th-st.

[illegible] TWO OF LILLIE'S PA[illegible] SMITH, HEGE[illegible]

[illegible] ENAMELLED CH[illegible] FURNITURE, [illegible] In all colors, of superior [illegible] manufacture, finished in handsome, [illegible] flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] opposite Wesleyan. Established 1848.

[illegible] ENAMELLED CHA[illegible] ES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and [illegible] le or retail. At prices [illegible] WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] (old No. [illegible] Four doors [illegible] New-Y[illegible]

[illegible] MODERN STYLE O[illegible] FURE—Manufactured and [illegible] JOU[illegible] 499 Hudson-st., New-Y[illegible] supply on hand. Illu[illegible] catalogues.

[illegible] PROFESSIONAL.

[illegible] AND PERMANENT[illegible] the knife, by Dr. E. [illegible] New-York.
[illegible] and excels all others. In the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the pain and inconvenience produced. Third, in the [illegible] of its cures. Cancers, if cured at all, must be quickly. The time occupied in destroying the mass by this remedy varies from ten to [illegible] After its removal the healing process is [illegible] and a radical cure obtained in from two to six

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 7½.
The sale of reserved seats (and new private boxes may be had) will commence this morning, at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
NOTICE.—No seats were sold yesterday at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., the store having been closed on account of yesterday being Thanksgiving Day. The entire sale of the Sibell section commences, therefore, only this morning.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½,
SECOND AND LAST GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
(Prior to her departure for Philadelphia and Havana,) when Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses and the magnificent *mise en scène* of last year will be given this season for
THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE AND GAZZANIGA.
GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first time in America, the *rôle* of Alice, and LABORDE that of Isabella—a part with which she has made a great sensation at the Grand Opera in Paris, and which she has made particularly her own. Mlle. SOTO
will appear for the first time in America in the Pantomimic *rôle* of Helena the Abbess, supported by a grand corps de ballet. CARL FORMES
will appear for the first and only time this season in his world-renowned *rôle* of Bertram.
The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.
To-morrow (Saturday)—BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FIRST ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
LUCREZIA BORGIA. LA SERVA PADRONA.
On MONDAY, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mozart's famous opera, in three acts, of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (The Marriage of Figaro,)
Which, next to "Don Giovanni," is considered Mozart's best opera, has been in active rehearsal, and will be produced for the first time in America on MONDAY, Nov. 22. It will afford an opportunity to hear Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as Susanna, and CARL FORMES as Figaro, of which rôles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives.
Mlle. Piccolomini will make her last appearance but one, as the opera—on account of the departure of the company for Boston—can only be given twice.
The season will close on Nov. 29, when the company will leave for Boston. On the two last nights of the season,
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her *début* in America as Valentine, in
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.
To let, the Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the first of which will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 21.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY.)
ITALIAN OPERATIC PERFORMANCE,
with chorus, orchestra, costumes, &c.
A SPECIAL STAGE,
with new scenery and footlights, having been built, and painted by Allegri and Calyo.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES,
FLORENZA, TAMARO, MAGGIOROCHI.
Doors open at 7½; opera commences at 8.
The performances will commence with the second act of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
preceded by the orchestra.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
CARL FORMES. TAMARO, MARRA.
To be followed by the second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
GAZZANIGA,
FLORENZA, TAMARO.
Previous to "Lucrezia Borgia" the orchestra will play the overture to
DER FREYSCHUTZ.
The performances will conclude with the entire opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....The Honsemaid
Mme. SIEDENBURG, MAGGIOROCHI.
During the comic pasticcio of La Serva Padrona, will be introduced.
THE QUARRELING DUET,
from Auber's comic opera of the "Mason and Locksmith," and at the end of the opera
THE PICCOLOMINI WALTZ,
expressly composed for her by Signor Muzio.
Previous to the "SERVA PADRONA," the Overture of "MASANIELLO."
Reserved seats, $2; In the evening at the doors, $1 50. The sale of seats commences on Friday, at 9 A.M., at Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at Prox's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.
TO THE PUBLIC.—As one-third of the Athenæum will be occupied by the stage there will be lost over 300 seats. In view of this circumstance and of the great expense, the price charged is not a remunerative one to the Director. His principal motive, however, in giving Opera in Brooklyn is to stimulate the citizens of this music-loving city towards hastening the rapid construction of the contemplated Brooklyn Academy of Music, which Mr. Ullman trusts will be closely united under one management with that of New-York.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 25, second and positively last night of the Opera in Brooklyn, on account of the departure of the company for Boston.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents | Family Circle.....25 cents
Orchestra seats.....$1 | Private boxes.....$5
Children.....25 cents
FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1858.
Last appearance and
FAREWELL BENEFIT of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
on which occasion the
NEW YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB
have kindly given their patronage to their talented country woman, and will attend in Full Highland Costume, headed by their pipers, and occupy the entire parquet, which for this occasion only will be reserved for them.
Last appearance of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. C. FISHER,
Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
and the entire company.
Miss Agnes Robertson.....in.....Eight different characters
The entertainments will consist of
MILLY.
Milly.....Miss Agnes Robertson
In which character she will sing
"The Maid with the Milking Pail."
First act of USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream.....Mr. Dion Bonrcicault
Followed by the Highland Sword Dance, by Mr. J. A. Macpherson, a member of the New-York Caledonian Club, who has kindly volunteered his services.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
Miss Robertson.....in.....Six characters
To conclude with the last act of
JESSIE BROWN.
Jessie Brown.....Miss Robertson
SATURDAY—First Concert of the
NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
MONDAY—The great RAVEL COMPANY and YRCA MATHIAS, under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS RAVEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
FORTY IN NUMBER,
Under the management of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
Will commence a short SEASON of FOUR WEEKS, previous to their departure for New-Orleans and Havana, On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858.
There will be found in the Company the favorite Danseuse,
Mlle. YRCA MATHIAS;
The graceful Tight-Rope Danseuse
Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
and a host of other talent.
Prices as usual. Full particulars in future announcements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta..... } her daughters. } ....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina..... } ....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Principal characters by Messrs. Burnett and Peters, and Misses McCarthy, Wells and Sothern.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
The performance will commence with
THE MYSTERIES AND CRIMES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
After which,
THE BUCCANEER'S BRIDE.
To conclude with
THE HARP OF ALTENBERG.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, Nov. 19,
Will be acted for the last time, the
CORSICAN BROTHERS,
To be followed by
THE PIRATE OF THE ISLES.
To conclude with the farce of
DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 19.
The performances will commence with
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
To be followed by
THE GOLDEN AXE.
MATTEO FALCONE.
THE SPITFIRE.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st., the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

ADMISSION FREE!
VISIT OAK HALL,
Open from 7 A. M. until 8½ P. M.,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-9.—The first concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1858, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss HATTIE CRADEM, Messrs. PHILIP MAYER, LOUIS SCHREIBER, E. MOLLENHAUER, J. NOLL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER, Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Gold and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 25 Market-st.

THE CONCERT THAT WAS TO HAVE taken place in Bodworth's Rooms last evening was postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., in consequence of the severe indisposition of Signor LANDI.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
Whose extraordinary performances have created such a furore in Europe and South America, will give his first GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in the UNITED STATES at
Dodworth's Rooms on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna;
MR. PERRING, Tenor;
THEO. SCHALLEHR, Conductor.
Single Tickets.....One Dollar,
Tickets admitting Schools.....50 cents each.
Doors open at 7, Soirée commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and Programmes may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, C. BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', DESCOMBE'S, and at the door on the evening of the Soirée.
N. B.—Full particulars in daily papers of the 22d and 23d.

ON EXHIBITION,
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Compil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Great success of
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL,
The French Equestrienne.
WM. PASTOR, and all the Great Artists,
The Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
With Fifty Children.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
Boxes....50 cts. | Family Circle..25 cts. | Children..25 cts.
MONDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF W. H. KEMP,
On which occasion Mr. PASTOR, the great American Clown, will appear.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
Little ALICE'S Benefit.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Mr. MELVILLE'S Benefit.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE THEATRE OF THE ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

RUBE'S' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

## LECTURES.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
The
SECOND LECTURE IN THE COURSE,
Will be delivered by
BAYARD TAYLOR,
on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av., and 31st-st.
Subject—*Life in the North.*
Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Third Lecture on Dec. 13, by the Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., on *Eras in the French History.*
Fourth Lecture on Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS, on *Democracy and Education.*
Fifth Lecture on Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, on *Aaron Burr.*
Sixth Lecture on Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, on *London.*
Seventh Lecture on Feb. 14, by ELIHU BURRITT.
Eighth Lecture on Feb. 28.
Single tickets, 25 cents; tickets for the balance of the course of seven lectures, $1 31. Tickets may be had at the following places:
A. W. Walker, No. 352 9th-av.; S. Campbell, No. 351 8th-av.; A. M. Kanouse, No. 435 Broadway; A. Ranney, No. 293 Broadway; Pragoburn & Candee, No. 160 9th-av.; J. McKetchnie, No. 440 8th-av.
Mr. S. LASAR will preside at the organ.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The opening lecture, by the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, will be given at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock.
LECTURES, 1858-'59.
1. Nov. 22—The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE—*Common Sense.*
2. Nov. 29—DONALD. G. MITCHELL, Esq., ("Ik Marvel")—*Spending of Money.*
3. Dec. 6—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
4. Dec. 13—A. OAKEY HALL, Esq.—*Lights and Shadows from Courts and Jury Room.*
5. Dec. 20—The Rev. J. B. HAGANY—*Charles the Second and His Times.*
6. Jan. 3—The Rev. A. A. WILLITS, Philadelphia—*Mental Dyspepsia.*
7. Jan. 10—The Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS—*Doily Wonders.*
8. Jan. 17—THEODORA SEDGWICK, Esq.—*The English Rule in India.*
9. Jan. 24—The Rev. T. STARR KING—*Existence and Life.*
10. Jan. 31—The Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON—*Hugh Miller.*
11. Feb. 7—GEO. W. BOYD, Esq.—*The False.*
12. Feb. 13—PARK BENJAMIN, Esq.—*Private and Social Life, Especially in America.*
Single admission, 25 cents. Tickets for one person for the course, $2. Lady and gentleman for the course, $3. To be had at T. T. Green's Drug Store, Broadway and 14th-st.; Six Penny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, Broadway and Park-place; and Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

LECTURE COMMITTEES.—MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S present engagements are: Albany, (Y. M. A.,) 15th, 17th, and 19th inst. Brooklyn Inst., 18th; Buffalo, (Y. M. A.,) 22d, 24th, and 26th; Rochester, 25th. Mr. V. will return to New-York, by Jan. 1.
☞ All applications must inclose a stamp for reply.
NEW-YORK HOTEL, Nov. 13, 1858.

RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN.—A LECTURE will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at the Brooklyn Institute. Subject—*The Lighting Ferry-boats with Gas*—showing the apparatus on the *Nassau* is dangerous to those crossing. It will be an experimental lecture. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

A LECTURE UPON OUR ENGLISH AS it is spoken, with poetical illustrations, will be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, Jr., at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the music stores, book-stores and at the door.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful and durable Cape for Ladies.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great reduction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Gold sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $30.
At KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

## PERSONAL.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.
LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of
CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of emoroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.
Children's and misses' cloaks will be opened on Monday Nov. 15.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Between Broome and Grand sts,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

PARIS MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Large additions will be made on
MONDAY, the 15th instant,
TO OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF PARIS MILLINERY.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
PARIS BONNETS.
NOVELTIES in Bonnets of our own manufacture.
NEW RIBBONS,
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, OSTRICH and other PLUMES and FEATHERS, in great variety.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling for $10, $12 and $15 per set.

MISSES' COLLARS, FROM AUCTION.
A lot of Misses' Collars,
At 25 cents and 37½ cents, worth double the money.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Also a lot of Scalloped Handerchiefs,
At very low prices.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
An Immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

LADIES' CLOAKS,
AT GENIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.
The most extensive assortment in New-York.
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
BEAVER CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of the latest and most elegant trimmings,
Now on exposition in the new show-room,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW GOODS,
RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
Will be opened on Monday, the 22d inst., consisting of
BLACK HENRIETTA,
MALTESE, TEXANA and BARATHEA CLOTHS,
Very desirable goods, being all wool and seasonable texture.
Also, one case of
FRENCH MERINO PLAIDS—VERY CHOICE,
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
Observe!—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10.
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B. Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.
Extension Skirts, from 8 to 30 springs, made to order by Mrs. FOSTER, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Old skirts remodeled and made over; also, taken in exchange for new ones. Private dressing-rooms, where ladies can change and have Skirts fitted to suit. Ladies only in attendance.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting bonse-cleaning, and are invaluable

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A GENTLEMAN'S family or first-class boarding-house, for two very capable, hard-working servants; one an excellent thorough cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or fine laundress; both are very respectable girls, well understand their business well; have excellent references; these, as well as several experienced Protestants, may be seen at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a highly respectable person; is competent to take the entire charge of a widower's house, where there are children; the is of industrious and economising habits, and is not afraid to work; has reference as to character, if required. Address a note to M. D., housekeeper, 41 Gay-st., Boston P Post-Office, and it will be attended to without delay until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as experienced chambermaid or waitress; is a good plain sewer; understands fine washing and ironing; wages not so much an object as a good home in a respectable gentleman's family; the best of City refereoces can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 472 8th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, ECONOMical, hard-working and reliable woman, a situation; understands housework thoroughly; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the very best of references, and feels confident she can give perfect satisfaction to any family, either at housework, cooking, or as laundress. Apply at No. 50 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a highly-respectable widow lady, who is well educated and accustomed to refined society; she wishes to meet with any situation that is not menial; has no objection to superintend the household of a widower. Apply in person, or address, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would be willing to assist with children; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years; no objection to travel South with a family. Apply at No. 137 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, WILLING WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker, and excellent laundress; she has a good boy, 13 years old, who would be very useful. She would take small wages, if the boy was taken with her; would go to the country; understands the managing of milk and butter. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as first-rate cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as a most excellent chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as laundry maid, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has lived with some of the most respectable families; has the best of City reference from her last place. No objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF RErespectability and experience, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her duties, and is a superior washer and ironer; makes good pastries, preserves, &c., and has the highest references for neatness and good moral character. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, seamstress and chambermaid, by a woman perfectly qualified to take charge of an infant in every respect. Reference to her last place, where she has been six years. Call, for two days, at No. 166 9th st., rear attic, east side, opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORthy, and competent young woman, a situation to do general housework; she is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is steady, willing, and obliging; no objections to the country; best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RErespectable girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found a girl of reliable and steady habits; desires a good home more than wages, and has excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family; is a first-class cook and a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of fowls, pastry and cake. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith-st. and Hoyt, Brooklyn; the best of City reference given; direct a note to the above address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, to assist with washing and ironing or housework. In a small private family. Has three years' reference from her last employer; is in town at present. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 1st-av., third floor, rear 23d st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT [illegible], a situation as infant's nurse; can take the [illegible]rge and bring it up by hand; or an invalid lady; [illegible]ick nurse; is a good seamstress; the best of [illegible]ce given. Apply to No. 180 East 16th-st., [illegible] B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RES[illegible]le woman, who thoroughly understands her [illegible] cook in a private family. Unexceptionable [illegible]ce can be given. Call at No. 8 Union-court, [illegible] 14th and 12th sts. in University-place. [illegible]n for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits, willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., second floor, back room. Can give satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references, if required, from her last place. Call at No. 131 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of recommendations; would not object to do housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 23 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, COMpetent cook, willing to assist in the plain washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 University-place, in John J. Morris' grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, as an experienced chambermaid; no objection to the care of children, or to assist in waiting. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamber work and waiting; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable family; can bake bread and biscuit. If required; good testimonials given. Address or inquire at No. 74 Hammond-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, about 17 years of age, a situation in a respectable private family, to make herself generally useful and to assist in chamberwork or to attend young children. Apply at No. 66½ University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer; a comfortable home and moderate wages are desired. Call at No. 317 1st-av.; between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 177 7th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid and to do plain sewing, can also do fine washing nicely, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands making jellies and pastries; can be seen for two days at No. 68½ West Washington-place; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or washing and ironing, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 8th-st., second floor, between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] woman as chambermaid and seamstress or [illegible] has good City reference. Apply at No. 10 [illegible], front house, top floor, room No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTA[illegible] young girl as chambermaid and waiter; has [illegible] reference. Call at No. 397 1st-av., between [illegible]9th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT waitress; has the best of City reference; she understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 232 13th st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, natives of the West Indies; one as nurse and plain sewer; the other as seamstress, chambermaid, or waitress. Apply at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A CONFIDENTIAL GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at the candy store No. 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl, as waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 28th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where she will be considered one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, make herself useful and companionable. Address USEFULNESS, Yorkville Post-Office, giving full name and stating where an interview can be had.

A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining the hairdressing of several ladies by the month, or a situation as ladies' maid; terms moderate. Apply at No. 16 6th-av., between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, for ten days.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the Large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Constantly a respectable American lady. Call and see.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A [illegible]te family or boarding-house, by a young man who understands his business perfectly well; he will be [illegible]dy and obliging; has good City reference. [illegible]S. W., No. 913 Broadway, or No. 120 21th st., [illegible]th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as light porter; he can write a fair hand and is quick at figures, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Good references, if required. Address J. F., Box No. 137 Times Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 157 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, HAS long experience in managing and caring horses, has lived with the best of families in England, and has six years' reference from his last employer, whom he has just left. No objection to the country. Will be found useful and obliging, and is careful and useful about a gentleman's house. Can be seen for two days at P. Trainor's saddlery store, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady, middle-aged man, of a long experience in both the old and this country, and who thoroughly understands the training and management of horses, in all its branches; has no objection to make himself useful, or to go to the country, if require I, or to travel to any part. Any address left for P. C., Box No. 178 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 38 4th-av., or address Box No. 130, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; perfectly understands his business; is willing to take charge of furnaces, and will make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; best of references from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 228 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, lately married; the man as groom and coachman; the woman as seamstress and to take care of children; both have good reference for six years; the man would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; both understand their business thoroughly. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 117 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a young man who understands his business, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference, and understands gardening. Address B. O., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as Scotchman as coachman, who has long experience in the management of horses, and would make himself generally useful to his employer. The best of reference to that effect. Address A. M., Box No. 189, Times Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO FULLY UNDERstands the manufacture of white lead, and is competent to take charge of a factory; such a man a good situation may offer. Address Box No. 4,137 Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; ONE WHO writes a good hand preferred. Apply after 10 A. M., at No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

## BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN,
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD,
For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
Desirable rooms in this Hotel now ready for parties wishing board for the Winter.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, all modern improvements, connected. Those wanting a pleasant home for the Winter, with especial attention to comfort and cleanliness, can be well accommodated at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, below 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Three pleasant rooms on 2d floor, with Croton water; home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including gas, fire and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM, ON THE second story, with a large pantry, to let to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; also, a room on the third story; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 22d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. P., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 22 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant, furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentleman, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A FEW PERSONS, WHO REALLY WISH first-class accommodations and board, will find large rooms, handsomely furnished, and with every convenience, at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is one of the finest residences in the street, being opposite the Union Square, and open through to 15th-st., and is supplied with the best the market affords, not the cheapest. Persons wishing low-priced board please not apply.]

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NO. 51 GREENWICH-AVENUE.—ROOMS, with board, furnished or unfurnished, on the second floor; a handsome parlor, bedroom and closet on the first floor, and single rooms on the third floor; to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; the best of board at moderate terms.

A SPLENDID TABLE D'HOTE EVERY day for 50 cents, at 5 o'clock, at the Smithsonian House. Meals in the new Exchange, in the European style, at all hours. The Hotel is conducted on the European plan. Americanized, and is prononnced among the best in the City.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements: one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant rooms for the winter, with board, in a family where but few boarders are taken, on application at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements; convenient to the Bleecker-st. stages. References given and required.

A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let to two gentlemen a large front room, with partial board; $6 per week each; also, a large hall bedroom; $4 per week. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 Times Office.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON SEcond floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 42 Rivington-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms on the 3d floor of the house No. 130 West 38th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished as desired. The rooms are suitable for single gentlemen or for the storage of fine furniture, &c.

NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, near Union-square, an excellent location, and in a modern house, can now be obtained pleasant furnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, saltrheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 993 Broadway; and No. 179 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS—A large mansion, with 28 lots of ground, on 89th and 90th sts. and Avenue A, near the East River, a most charming locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegant double two-story and attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, OF about 220 acres, with an apple orchard of about 500 trees, and one of the best barns in the State; being a part of the estate and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, about half a mile from the depôt at Madison, in Morris County, N. J., and about one hour's ride from New-York City. For terms, &c., apply, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 192 Broadway, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

$2,900—ONE-THIRD CASH, THE BALance on mortgage.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk on the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

$13,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A first-class four story brown-stone-front house, if applied for by Nov. 20. Said house is beautifully located in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 93 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FOUR of that beautiful row of new framed dwellings on Canton-st., between Fulton and DeKalb avs.; built in the best manner and only a few steps from the cars. Price $3,450. Terms very easy. Apply to THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises, or WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE—ON 65th, 66th and 99th sts., near 8th-av. The above described lots can be purchased at low prices and on very easy terms; will make a very desirable investment. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

CARPENTER AND BOX-MAKING SHOP FOR SALE.—Down town, in an an excellent location, long and well established. A good lease of the building at a low rent. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, No. 10 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, SOUTH side of 86th-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av., with a double house, with nine rooms. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st. Price $4,250. Terms easy—well suited for two small families.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No. 119 West 39th-st., near 7th av., 20.5 front, at the low price of $9,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 275 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—IN NORTH CAROLIna, now being worked in a small way to great profit; or a part of the property will be sold to a party who will furnish capital to extend the works. Apply to WM. A. ALLEN, No. 44 Hudson-st.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3¾ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,
HENRY PALMER,
HENRY MEIGS, Jr. } Executors, &c.
s3-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX. McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated June 28, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY,
ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.
jy2-1aw6mF* EDWARD HARVEY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNOON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
JAMES SMITH, Executor.
au26-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-1aw5mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
au20-1aw6mF HENRY J. CLARK.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, Jr., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Administrators.
s10-1aw6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, Jr.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-1aw5mF*

FOR SALE—LUCRATIVE CASH BUSINESS.—The undersigned being desirous of engaging exclusively in the wholesale trade, will dispose of his retail business on fair terms. The cash sales amount to from $500 to $700 per week, and can be extended to almost any amount. The business is profitable, stable, and done exclusively for cash. The seller would be glad to snoply the purchaser with the article. It will require from $2,000 to $3,000 to make the purchase. For particulars, apply to THEODORE BROOME, No. 39 William-st., room No. 8, third story.

## AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 23d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris, of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, N. A., Kensett, Cropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, George H. Halb, Stearns, Coleman, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. M. Brown, Inness, Thorn, Williamson, Carmichele and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kenzstbach, Achenbach, G. Lange, Vandemeer, Dommelshuyzen, Kluyver, Vollemot, Lummens, A. E. Veron, le Vos Rohbe, Clays, Kielhoff, M. B. Stache, J. Stevens, Schaeps, and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing set of diamond pins and ear rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single-stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and independent second watches, duplex patent and detached lever watches, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly-enamelled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, hair-cloth and reps, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofas and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary-bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; also leather top wagon and set single harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a second-hond coupé, well made and in excellent order, not requiring any expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., geoteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs, oak extension dioing tables, mahogany falling-leaf do., oak dinioq-room chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, chandeliers, 11 hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, toilet sets, embracing a general assortment, to be sold without reserve.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—CLOSING out sale on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th and 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 William st.; the roots are of the finest quality, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, Iris, narcissus, jonquilles, lilies, brown imperials, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of florists and others.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

THIS EVENING, NOV. 19, J. C. TUTTLE will sell, at No. 751 Broadway, a fine collection of oil-paintings, comprising a great variety in subject and style, all of which have been carefully selected and are suitable for the embellishment of residences of persons of taste. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY S. BOGART, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 15 Spruce-st. Large quantity of book, news, letter, and envelope paper; twine, office furnitnre, iron safe, &c. Catalogues are ready at the salerooms, No. 1 North William-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HAAMONT'S NEP

...was not a solitary store ... that side of Broadway, there ... Although there were a good many ... respectable private residences, and a few doctors and dentists who had their offices there, it was generally regarded as unfashionable, and nothing seemed more improbable than that within a very few years on that side of our great thoroughfare would be found the largest and most elegant stores in the City, and the most superb architectural embellishments which any of our streets can boast. Yet such is the fact. From Chambers-street nearly up to Union-square there is a succession of shops and warehouses which may be called without the least taint of hyperbole, truly magnificent. We propose to segregate three of these great shops as examples of the progress of trade in New-York, not because of the "potentiality of wealth" which they represent, nor because they are the largest establishments of their kind in the world, but because they illustrate the potentiality of correct principles and the splendid results which may be achieved by persistent application in business.

STEWART'S.

We take STEWART'S great dry goodsery first for our illustrations, not only because it is first in magnitude and magnificence, but because it was the first attempt to divert the retail trade of Broadway from its old-established and aristocratic home on the west side of Broadway. It was a bold and startling innovation, and many shrewd men, besides all the feminine world of shoppers, predicted STEWART'S utter ruin when it was known that he had rashly purchased the old Washington Hotel, on the corner of Reade-street and Broadway, which had for many years borne a not altogether doubtful reputation, and designed converting it into a dry goods store. The hotel, it will be remembered, covered about a quarter of the area of the present site of what is generally called "Stewart's Marble Palace." But the ideas of New-Yorkers were rather contracted, it must be confessed, in those remote days, compared with the expansiveness of the present time. STEWART, however, was not in the least daunted by the croakings and forebodings of his friends, who urged him to desist, and be content with "well enough," but went resolutely to work and built his marble store. While the builders were employed in putting up the shelving, a stranger walked in one day, and finding STEWART there giving directions, said to him:

"This is too fine a place for a dry-goods store, Mr. Stewart."

"I think not," replied STEWART, in his quiet way.

"What will you rent the upper part for?" asked the stranger.

"It is not to rent," replied STEWART, "but what do you want it for, and what will you give?"

"I want it for a Club-house," said the stranger, "and I will pay you five thousand dollars a year."

STEWART shook his head.

"Six," said the stranger.

"Not enough," said STEWART.

"Seven."

"No."

"Eight."

"No!"

"Ten."

"Twon't do," said STEWART.

Then the bidding went on till it reached $14,000. STEWART pricked up his ears, and asked what security would be given for the rent. The stranger replied that he would put seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of upholstery and furniture into the building, which he would give a lien upon as security for the rent.

"I must have good personal security," replied STEWART.

"You shall have it," said the stranger.

"Well, call in the morning," said the great dry goods dealer, who had almost fallen before the brilliant offers of the tempter. But STEWART had established a rule with himself never to decide upon any important proposition until he had had one night's sleep upon it, and then he acted in accordance with the idea that first popped into his head on awaking in the morning.

Now, it is only twelve years since this proposition was made, and any man who should think of establishing anything in the shape of a Club-House so far below the centre of population as Chambers-street, would be regarded a fit candidate for the Insane Asylum. In those days, however, it was a very sensible thing, and the only startling point about it was the enormously high rent offered.

STEWART went home and slept soundly, as was his wont, and when he awoke in the morning, the first thought that occurred to him was: "The public expect you to open your store according to your original plan," and when the stranger came at the appointed hour with his security, which proved to be perfectly unexceptionable, he was informed that he could not have the store. The public at large, as well as the trading class generally, owe a debt to STEWART which very few are conscious of. It was he who first taught the trading world, of New-York at least, the commercial value of integrity. We beg that no son of an old New-York shopkeeper will flare up at this imputation upon the character of his worthy sire, for we mean no disrespect to the old generation of storekeepers, and are perfectly aware of the gravity of the remark we have just made. But it is well known that the old style of shop-keeping in New-York admitted of a good deal of romancing on the part of shop-keepers, in their intercourse with their friends across the counter. When STEWART commenced business he was wholly unacquainted with the drygoods trade, having been educated for a learned profession, and been employed as a pedagogue. But he had an instinct for his true calling, and obeyed the voice of nature. About thirty-five years ago, being then in his twenty-first year, he hired a small wooden shanty, one-story high, directly opposite his present "palace" on Broadway, and having stocked it with some cheap calicoes, hired a young man who was an expert in business, to assist him. The first day he opened his store, a female customer came in to purchase a calico dress.

"Will it wash?" asked the customer.

"Perfectly," replied the Stewart salesman, "we will warrant the colors fast, and if they wash out bring the dress back, and we will return you the money."

The dress was purchased, and the customer retired, when STEWART said to his smart salesman,

"What did you mean, telling such lies to that woman?"

"Poh! poh!" said the salesman, "everybody does it, and we must do it, too, or fail."

"And when she brings the dress back, as she will be sure to do, what then?" said STEWART.

"What then?" said the smart saleaman, "Why then I'll swear she never bought here, and make her believe she purchased somewhere else."

"That will never do for me," said the young merchant; "if I cannot do business on honest principles, I will give up and go to sweeping streets." And thereupon he adopted the "one-price system," which he was the first to introdnce into New-York, and instructed his clerks and assistants ever after to make no false representations to their customers. And the result is that STEWART'S is the largest dry-goods establishment in the world; the only one that comes anywhere near to an approximation to the same amount of yearly sales is that of MORRISON'S of London. What the exact amount of STEWART'S yearly sales is we are not at liberty to mention, but the amount of stock he keeps on hand varies from three to five millions of dollars. He remained at his original shanty but a few years, when he removed a short distance down Broadway, nearly opposite the City Hall, his fame and his trade constantly increasing, until his new store, the nucleus of his present vast establishment, being completed in September, 1846, he removed to the east side of Broadway, where he now flourishes. The dimensions of the Washington Hotel site, upon which his first store was built, were 90 feet on Broadway, by 127 feat on Reade-street, for which he paid, in 1844, $62,500. He has since offered $100,000 for 23 feet front on Chambers-street, with a depth of but 90 feet. STEWART'S store, as it now stands, is a magnificent white marble structure, five stories in height, with a frontage of 151 feet on Broadway, and 175 feet on Reade and Chambers streets, with a very deep basement and sub-cellar, with spacious vaulted apartments beneath the sidewalks, extending entirely round the three sides, and having eight floors on which goods are stored. A steam-engine of about twenty-horse power is employed to do the hoisting, while the general work of the establishment is performed by four hundred men and boys, and five hundred women employed outside in doing the sewing of the establishment, in making mantillas, window-curtains, &c.

The basement-story of this immense establishment is appropriated chiefly to the sale of carpets, while the first floor, composing a suite of superb apartments, and covering an area of 28,000 square feet, is devoted to the retail trade, and all the upper floors are given up to the jobbing or wholesale business. The whole store is fitted up with the greatest elegance, but in a simple and severe taste. Its magnificence consists in its extent, and the bewildering wealth of rich merchandise displayed within its walls. In one of the rooms appropriated chiefly to upholstery goods, there are three richly-framed mirrors placed together, 13 feet 7 inches high, forming a breadth of 18 feet. The floors are supported by marble and iron columns, there being 30 of the latter on each floor.

Such an establishment as this may be well ranked ... of the City, for it must draw thousands here to make their purchases where so extensive and varied a stock can be found to select from; and it may serve to show how constant has been the increase of trade at STEWART'S, that in the month of September last, in a time of general depression, they sold a larger amount of goods than had ever been done before in any one month; so that STEWART began to be alarmed lest his stock should be entirely exhausted before he could obtain a fresh supply from his European agents. It may serve to indicate what the resources of this great establishment must be by mentioning the fact that since the year 1849, they have not given out a single note, all their purchases being made for cash. Mr. STEWART, as is generally known, is an Irishman by birth, but has lived in New-York since his boyhood. He is still in his prime, active, healthy, and cheerful, quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, the first man at his store and the last to leave it. As a merchant, we think it will be universally conceded he is a model man.

Advancing up Broadway, we pass many large establishments which tempt us to say a word for them, but as we are seeking only for the largest of their kind, we stop in front of the stately brown-stone pile, forming an entire block between Leonard-street and Catharine-lane, having a front of 60 feet on Broadway, and extending 175 feet in the rear; the rear part of the lot being 15 feet wider than the front. The whole of the main floor, which covers the entire area, is included in one grand store, with a noble double colonnade of 24 lofty fluted columns, extending the length of the whole floor. It is devoted exclusively to the sale of books, and is literally crammed with them; mostly in elegant bindings. The firm of APPLETON & Co. sell more books at retail than any other single establishment in the world. In reference to the extent of their business we have learned this almost incredible fact that during the past five years they have paid more money to London binders than all the book-trade of London put together. But their principal binding is done at their own bindery in Franklin-street. A London binder, who retired from business last year, with a fortune equal to his desires, confessed that he had made the greater part of his money by working for a New-York house, and that New-York house was APPLETON'S. The business of the establishment is transacted on the first floor and the basement, the other parts of the building, which was originally built by the New-York Society Library, being let for offices. This great bookselling house, like STEWART'S, has grown up from a very small beginning. DANIEL APPLETON, a native, we believe, of Maine, came to New-York from Boston, where he had failed in the dry goods trade, some thirty years ago, and having taken some old books in part payment of a debt, opened a small shop near the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of getting rid of them. He soon discovered that he had struck a placer, discovered exactly the kind of business for which he was best qualified, and, in process of time, he enlarged his business, and took a store in the old Clinton Hall, in Beekman-street; from thence he removed to No. 200 Broadway, below Fulton-street, and while there died, leaving the business he had established to his sons, who have still carried it on and greatly enlarged it. The business of this eminent house is so generally known to readers of newspapers, that we need not enlarge further upon it, nor be at the trouble of naming any of their popular publications. It is a striking example of the success which must always attend the adoption of correct principles of trade, while, at the same time, the establishment affords one of the remarkable illustrations of the commercial growth of this metropolis. There are plenty of not very old men who can distinctly remember when the locality of Appleton's Building was considered in the rural districts, and there were green fields and gardens all around it.

A long distance further up Broadway, on the corner of Grand-street, where once stood the head-quarters of the great Whig Party, when that now dispersed and defunct political organization was in its flourishing condition, stands now in the most elegant structure, architecturally speaking, in Broadway. It is a majestic edifice, with a frontage of one hundred feet on Broadway and two hundred feet on Grand-street, four stories high, beautifully proportioned, and constructed in the modern Roman style with arched windows, of brown free-stone of a uniform tint. The building covers an area of 20,000 square feet. This noble structure is devoted to the tailoring business of the MESSRS. BROOKS BROTHERS. It would be most improper to compare this superb establishment to a palace, because there are very few palaces that are half so elegant. The "rotunda," one of the apartments appropriated to what is called "Custom-work," and where there are twenty-five knights of the shears constantly at work clipping all manner of costly fabrics into "gentlemen's garments," is a noble room, one hundred feet square, with a well-proportioned dome, with a lantern nearly a hundred feet high. This superb apartment is approached through the centre of the store, entering from Broadway by a stately flight of broad steps, which might most appropriately be styled the Giant's Stairway. The entire wood-work of the interior of this great store is black walnut, the capitals of the columns picked out with gold, forming a most novel effect. The ceiling of the rotunda is very beautifully decorated with scroll work and emblematical paintings, and the whole arrangements are artistically of the highest order of decoration. There are some two hundred clerks and salesmen employed in this "tailor's shop." The origin of the establishment may be seen down at the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, where the father of the "Brothers" established himself as a tailor forty-two years ago, and where his sons still continue the business.

Here are three great retail houses on the east side of Broadway, each the greatest of its kind in the world, which have grown up from the humblest beginnings, and which have progressed unchecked in their career through the three greatest revulsions which the commercial world has ever known. We think that we have accomplished the object we had in view,—to furnish three striking examples which not only illustrate the growth of New-York, but also the principle that integrity in trade will always be crowned with success.

## The British and American Negotiations at Jeddo.

The London *Times* has its review of the recent Japanese negotiations, not without ill-tempered allusions to the American movement in anticipation. It says:

"Fortune favored the boldness of the enterprise, and American astuteness helped us. Lord ELGIN reached Nagasaki on the 3d of August, and found no one there but some Japanese underlings and some Dutch officials, who naturally gave him small hopes. Thence he went, staggering through one of the tremendous gales that vex these seas, to the wretched harbor of Simoda, where the Americans are in power, and at this place he, for the first time, discovered the workings of the echoes of his own doings on the Peiho. It seems that as soon as the Tien-tsin Treaty was arranged *the American Commodore rushed off to Japan to take advantage of the consternation certain to be created by the first news of recent events in the Pei-ho.* It was smartly imagined. He found at Simoda the American Consul-General just returned from Jeddo, whither he had been upon a six months' mission, vainly importuning for some commercial privileges. The Commodore immediately took him on board his ponderous steamer, the *Powhattan*, and steered right away for Kanagawa, a station well known to the American men-of-war since Commodore PERRY'S time, about 15 miles below the Capital city of Jeddo. Terrible stories and frightful anticipations had for some time possessed the minds of the Japanese. Japan, like other countries of ancient institutions, has its conservative and progressive parties. The Prince of BORINGO had stood stoutly for the ancient Japanese constitution and no foreign competition. *But when the American ship-of war appeared, and when the American version of the warlike operations in China circulated, a strong feeling gained ground in favor of the progressive party.* Prince BORINGO retired, and Prince BITSU took his place. Under the new Administration, Mr. HARRIS, the Consul-General, was admitted to an interview with the Emperor; ports were opened, and commercial tariffs agreed upon pretty much as is set forth in the statements we borrow from the *North China Herald*. When Lord ELGIN arrived at Simoda he found Mr. HARRIS in high spirits at having completed this treaty, and the precedent gave him an opportunity whereof he sadly stood in need. We must here—having recently spoken in terms of complaint to our American friends for sending their silliest men upon important Embassies—acknowledge that Mr. HARRIS acted throughout these transactions with a frankness and courtesy worthy of the representative of a great friendly Power. Mr. HARRIS acted like a man who was strong in his own knowledge of the interests of his country. Lord ELGIN departed at once for the anchorage below the capital, where he found the American, and also the Russian war steamers. The neutrals had been quick to scent the game from afar; *they had run a race against us to gather not only the spoils won by our arms, but even the contributions to be exacted by terror of our deeds.* Beyond this anchorage of Kanagawa were rocks and whirlpools and perils innumerable, all faithfully deposed to by Japanese pilots. Capt. SHERARD OSBORN, who has the reputation of being confident, and not unreasonably confident, in his own seamanship, believed in none of these things. Steaming over the anchorage he held on up the Bay of Jeddo, and, stimulated by the sight of Jeddo city, which slowly unrolled itself in the north-west angle of the gulf, he pursued his course, undeterred by a full gale of wind, until he could cast anchor within gunshot of a series of well constructed batteries, which run across the shoals facing a portion of city. Lord ELGIN'S well judged confidence in his captain was thus rewarded by a position which, considering he had to deal with Asiatics, insured his success. It was a bold move made at a timely moment, for he could have done nothing at a distance. Since Mr. HARRIS obtained his treaty there had been a reactionary movement in Jeddo, directed by the independent princes and hereditary nobles. They had ousted the Minister who signed the treaty, and Prince BORINGO ruled again. But the apparition of the British steam-frigates *Furious* and *Retribution*, intruding even upon the sacred seclusion of the capital, spread consternation throughout the camp of the obstructives. We made no menaces and used no threats, but we fear there was something like the pressure of a force which was not altogether moral put upon these gentle Japanese. Our excuse must be, that if the Americans had obtained concessions upon the strength of the terror created by the roar of the lion. It would have been hard that the lion should get nothing on his own account."

## Naval Intelligence.

The practice-ship *Plymouth*, arrived at Mobile on Saturday last, from Vera Cruz, having on board Mr. FORSYTH, the United States Minister to Mexico. She has been ordered to this City, and the sloop-of-war *St Louis* will be dispatched to supply her place in the Gulf squadron. Commissioner OSDEN will be ordered to the *St. Louis*.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy has dispatched orders to the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, relative to the inforcing of the recent proclamation of the President against filibusterism.

Advices received at the Navy Department state that Commodore LAVALETTE was introduced to the Sultan of Turkey as the latter was passing from the Mosque to his barge, and that he was subsequently received at Court, and visited the departments of the Government. The Turkish Admiral, MEHEMET PACHA, who recently visited this country, was particularly hospitable and attentive. The visit of the Sultan to the former Wabash was the first that he ever made to a foreign man-of-war. He expressed his admiration of her, and his friendly feelings towards the United States, and especially requested that the President be informed of his visit to the vessel.

## FROM GREECE.

### Athenian Journalism—Revival of the Olympic Games.

Among the many striking proofs of the progress of the Greek race in all that contributes to make a nation truly happy, none appears to us more encouraging than the increased attention paid to literature and education. Already the city of Athens boasts of some fifteen or more political journals, besides three or four literary periodicals. We are pleased to notice an accession to their number, in the shape of a weekly newspaper, whose establishment, it is hoped, will do much to elevate the character of the Athenian Press. The *Star of the East*, as this new publication is called, is professedly a family paper, and is independent in politics. It has hitherto been the misfortune of Athenian journalism that it has attached itself, more or less openly, to the support of some one of the parties, known as the Russian, French, and English parties, according to their well-known proclivities; and accusations of being influenced by foreign gold have been freely bandied among the several journals. If there were such a thing, the *Star of the East* might be said to be the representative of the American party. The editor, Mr. M. D. KALOPOTHAKES, is a native of the district of Maina, who, after studying at the University of Otho, at Athens, resided for three years in this country, and was graduated both at the Union Theological Seminary in this City, and at one of our Medical Schools. Enjoying such advantages, Mr. KALOPOTHAKES is likely to succeed in making his paper a great improvement upon those that have hitherto undertaken to lead the public sentiment of Athens.

The religious element is a noticeable feature of the *Star of the East*. A very considerable portion of each of the numbers that lie before us is devoted to such subjects as "The duty of keeping one day of the week holy," "The beneficial influence of family prayer," &c. From these articles, it is evident that the views of the editor are identical with those that are generally known among us as "Evangelical." The Protestant missionaries in Greece will, therefore, find in the *Star* such an auxiliary as they have long felt the need of, in their attempts to initiate a reformation of doctrine and practice in the East. A considerable amount of space is filled by articles on science, instead of the translations of trashy French novels, which constitute a favorite resource for Athenian editors, when in want of more valuable material.

The American sympathies of the *Star* were not long since manifested, in answer to an attack made upon the United States by a paper known as the *Æon* or "Age." This is the organ of the Russian, or priestly, party, and, consequently, inimical to our missionaries, and, in short, to anything savoring of progress, either in Church or State. Referring to the threatened difficulty between this country and Great Britain, arising from the visits of the *Styx* and other of Her Majesty's vessels of war to ships carrying the American flag, the *Æon* took occasion to speak of the Americans as engaging in the Slave-trade and deriving great gain from that nefarious traffic. Moreover, it reiterated the stale slander of our excessive devotion to the "almighty dollar," and insisted that in America the pursuit of wealth proves stronger than considerations of either religion or morality. The *Star* contains two long articles in reply to these calumnies, and exhibits remarkable familiarity with the character of our people and laws, and with the various instances in which Greece has received marks of kindness at the hands of her transatlantic sister. It is refreshing to see so able a defence of our national character and institutions couched in language that approximates, much more than those who have not made themselves familiar with the subject would be apt to suppose, to the tongue of ancient Greece. The names of CLAY and WEBSTER, of EVERETT, MILLER and HUME, almost startle us in their new dress, and in their close companionship with forms we have been accustomed to consult our lexicons for. In a later number of this same journal we are pleased to come to a letter from the distinguished professor of Greek in Harvard University, Mr. C. C. FELTON, then on a visit to Greece, which administers a severe but just rebuke to the editors of the *Æon*, for the undisguised hostility of that newspaper towards the United States.

We are happy to learn from a reliable source that the *Star* enjoys a fair prospect of success, and is as well supported as could be reasonably expected in so short a period. It meets a positive want of Greek society. At the same time, it may not be uninteresting to journalists who reckon their publications by tens and twenties of thousand copies, to learn that a list of *two hundred* subscribers is deemed sufficient to guarantee the permanence of an Athenian newspaper. Four or five hundred copies is the utmost limit of the circulation of the most widely read of Grecian journals.

From the *Star of the East* we obtain further particulars respecting the proposed *revival of the Olympic Games*. The startling announcement that such a measure was in contemplation may have caused some readers of the TIMES to brush up their school-boy recollections by a hasty glance at the Classical Dictionary, and the anachronism may have struck them as no less singular than that the celebration should take place at Athens, instead of on the grassy banks of the river Alpheus in far-famed Olympia. Yet this is to be sober fact. A patriotic Greek, EVANGELES ZAPAS by name, has offered to the Government the sum of 250,000 drachms. ($41,700,) which he owns in the stock of a line of steamships, and promises to increase the fund, if necessary, to 400,000 drachms, ($66,700,) the interest to be expended in the restoration of the Olympic festival. The games are to be celebrated every four years, and to last eight days. During the festival, the agricultural products of the country and its manufactures are to be placed on exhibition. The Olympic games are thus to enter into competition with the Fair of the American Institute! But to these evidences of material prosperity are to be added works of painting and sculpture and poetical effusions, which are likewise to be submitted to the inspection and judgment of the crowds that are expected to assemble from all quarters to view the games. Horse and foot races, and trials of bodily strength, may, we presume, be expected to form part of the entertainment, and the Stadium of Athens will become vocal, as in the Panathenea of old, to the shouts of beholding multitudes.

The press of Athens is not unanimous in its indorsement of the new scheme. Ambitious as are the modern Greeks to emulate the achievements of their ancestors, the more sagacious doubt the expediency of any such attempts at present. "Greece," says one editor, "needs many other things before becoming worthy of festivals. She needs, first, to clothe her nakedness, to satisfy her hunger, to till her fields, to introduce that mechanical industry which flourishes elsewhere; and then let her expend also for games, festivals and exhibitions, if she chooses. But whilst she lacks the former, it were better that she abstain from the latter, lest she draw upon herself the ridicule of the more practical nations of the earth." B.

FORFEITURE OF THE ISLA DE CUBA.—An action for the confiscation of the *Isla de Cuba*, on information furnished by the Marshal of this District, that the vessel was fitted out for the Slave-trade, and is, therefore, forfeited to the pecuniary gain of the parties entering the complaint and of the United States, has been commenced.—*Boston Atlas and Bee.*

The Schuylkill Navy at Philadelphia, consisting of a number of Barge Clubs, was organized, on Saturday afternoon, on the Schuylkill, above the Fairmount Dam. The fleet, composed of twelve boats, was under the command of Vice-Commodore Mitchell.

One hundred suits have been entered against the State Railroad of Georgia, for damages, etc.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad was opened through last week.

The corner-stone of the new Market-house in Philadelphia was laid on Tuesday.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT.—Two ladies visited KNOX'S establishment, No. 212 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, one of whom desired to purchase a set of furs similar to those worn by her companion. They were shown her, and upon demanding and learning the price, the latter exclaimed, "Why! that is $50 less than I paid." This should teach the necessity of calling upon KNOX before you make your purchases.

[Advertisement]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-s reet.

[Advertisement]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CRUSSLEY'S Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 87c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 53c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| NAMES. | LEAVES | FOR | DATE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Circassian | New-York | Galway | Nov. 19 |
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | Nov. 20 |
| Indian | Quebec | Liverpool | Nov. 20 |
| New-York | New-York | Bremen | Nov. 20 |
| Asia | New-York | Liverpool | Nov. 24 |
| Glasgow | New-York | Glasgow | Nov. 24 |
| Vanderbilt | New-York | Southampton | Nov. 27 |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | Nov. 7 |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New-York | Nov. 10 |
| Prince Albert | Galway | New-York | Nov. 10 |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | Nov. 13 |
| Arago | Southampton | New-York | Nov. 17 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | Nov. 18 |

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moses Taylor | New-York | Aspinwall | Nov. 20 |
| Quaker City | New-Orleans | Minatitlan | Nov. 22 |
| Washington | New-York | San Juan | Dec. 6 |

FOR MEXICO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee | New-Orleans | Vera Cruz | Dec. 1 |

FOR HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Warrior | New-York | Havana | Nov. 27 |
| Isabel | Charleston | Havana | Dec. 4 |

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19—A. M.

Yesterday being kept as a close holiday to celebrate the annual Public Thanksgiving, we have nothing to record of the Stock at Merchants' Exchange.

Our Democratic cotemporary of the *Journal of Commerce* has been favored by the Treasury Department with the results of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858. We now avail of those figures in advance of the annual report of the Secretary, remarking that *the balance in favor of the Export line of the year*—including, of course, the Bullion remittances—is larger by twelve millions than even the preliminary estimate on July 1, based upon the relative proportions at the port of New-York. The total figure is **$42,031,271,** applied to the return of European capital and the liquidation of European credits, employed in this country previous to the crisis of 1857.

*From the Journal of Commerce, Nov. 18.*

We are now enabled to present, from official sources, our usual statement of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, for the last fiscal year. These tables have been anxiously looked for, as they represent a period of unusual fluctuations in the business of the country, and they will therefore be studied with interest by all classes of readers. The following will show the total foreign imports and exports at all the ports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858:

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1857-'8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dutiable Goods | $202,293,875 |
| Free Goods | 61,044,779 |
| Specie and Bullion | 19,274,496 |
| Total imports for the year | $282,613,150 |

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1857-'8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Domestic produce | $251,351,033 |
| Foreign produce and merchandise | 20,660,241 |
| Dom. specie and bull'n | $42,407,246 |
| Foreign do | 10,225,901—52,633,147 |
| Total exports for the year | $324,644,421 |

This shows an excess of exports over imports of $42,031,271, an amount just about equal to the exports of domestic specie. Included in the exports of domestic produce for the year were $131,386,661 value in cotton, against $131,565,859 for the previous year, a remarkable coincidence of figures. We annex a comparative summary of the imports for the last fourteen years:

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

| Year ending June 30. | Dutiable. | Free Goods. | Specie and Bullion. | Total Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845 | $95,106,724 | $18,077,598 | $4,070,242 | $117,254,564 |
| 1846 | 96,924,058 | 20,990,007 | 3,777,732 | 121,691,797 |
| 1847 | 104,773,002 | 17,651,347 | 24,121,289 | 146,545,638 |
| 1848 | 132,282,325 | 16,356,379 | 6 360,224 | 154,998,928 |
| 1849 | 125,479 774 | 15,726,425 | 6,651,240 | 147,857,439 |
| 1850 | 155,427,936 | 18,081,590 | 4,628,792 | 178,138,318 |
| 1851 | 191,118,345 | 19,652 995 | 5,453 592 | 216,224,932 |
| 1852 | 183,252,508 | 24,187,890 | 5,505,044 | 212,945,422 |
| 1853 | 236,595,113 | 27,182,152 | 4,201.382 | 267,978,647 |
| 1854 | 271,276,500 | 26,327.637 | 6 938,184 | 304,562,381 |
| 1855 | 221,378,184 | 36,430,524 | 3,659.812 | 261,468,520 |
| 1856 | 257,784,236 | 52,748,074 | 4.207.632 | 314.639,912 |
| 1857 | 294,160,835 | 54,267,507 | 12,461,799 | 360,890 141 |
| 1858 | 202,293,875 | 61,044,779 | 19,274,496 | 282,613,150 |

This shows a falling off, in round numbers, of ninety two millions in dutiable goods, and a gain in both free goods and specie. The increase in free goods is made up entirely of articles added to the free list by the tariff of 1857. The total imports are $78,276,991 less than for the previous year; but in dutiable merchandise, the total is less than for any previous year since 1852. We also annex a comparative summary of the exports for the same period:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

| Year ending June 30. | Domestic Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Specie and Bullion. | Total Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845 | $98,455,330 | $7,584,781 | $8,606,495 | $114,646,606 |
| 1846 | 101,718,042 | 7,805,206 | 3,905,268 | 113,488,516 |
| 1847 | 150,574,844 | 6,166,754 | 1,907,124 | 158 648,022 |
| 1848 | 130,203,709 | 7,986,806 | 15 841,616 | 154,032,131 |
| 1849 | 131,710,081 | 8,611.091 | 5,404,648 | 145,755,820 |
| 1850 | 134,900 233 | 9,475.493 | 7,522,994 | 151,898,721 |
| 1851 | 173,620.138 | 10,235,121 | 29.472.752 | 218,338,011 |
| 1852 | 154,931,147 | 12,037,043 | 42 674.135 | 203,642,325 |
| 1853 | 189,629,162 | 13,096,213 | 27,486 675 | 230 452,250 |
| 1854 | 215,157,504 | 21,661.137 | 41.422.423 | 278,241,064 |
| 1855 | 152,751,135 | 26,158,368 | 56,247,343 | 275,156,846 |
| 1856 | 266,438,051 | 14,781,372 | 45,745,485 | 326,964,908 |
| 1857 | 278,906,713 | 14,917,047 | 69.136,922 | 362,960,682 |
| 1858 | 251,351,033 | 20,660,241 | 52,633,147 | 324,644,421 |

It will be seen that the falling off in the exports is much less than the decrease in imports, for while the latter have declined $78,276,911, the exports have decreased only $38,316,561. Of this decrease, only $27,555,000 are in domestic produce, while the specie exports have fallen off $10,503,775, and the reshipments of foreign produce have increased.

The final decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, amending a peremptory order to the Commissioners of Alleghany County to levy and collect a special tax for the payment of the accrued and accruing interest on certain County Bonds, has been published at length in the Pittsburg papers. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice M. W. WOODWARD, one of the ablest, as he is proving himself one of the soundest jurists in the Commonwealth. The opinion occupies three and a half columns of the Pittsburg *Gazette*. It is a thorough and conclusive examination of all the points made for the defence; several of which, it may be remarked, were pronounced wholly irrelevant in matter and hypothetical in manner. As we are not able to reprint the entire opinion, we have condensed the following facts in the case, which we present, together with that portion of this important ruling, *which settles the question* AGAINST *County repudiation.*

The County of Allegany, by act of the Legislature, was authorized to subscribe to any part of ten thousand shares of the par value of $500,000 of the stock of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railway. A subscription of $300,000 was at first made, in six per cent. Bonds, the same now in dispute. The original act limited the sale of these Bonds by the Railway Company to their par value. A supplementary act in 1855 authorized their sale within a lower limit to be fixed by resolution of the Commissioners. Such a resolution was duly voted, the limit being 78 per cent. The Railway Company defaulted on the interest, and the holder of ten of the Bonds, unable to collect it from the County without a perplexing lawsuit upon each half-yearly coupon, to be repeated every six months, applied for the writ of mandamus to compel the tax levy as provided in the act of the Legislature authorizing this subscription. For reasons of evident public policy as well as individual right, the Court, on the first hearing, granted an alternative mandamus, to which the County Commissioners made return, the insufficiency of which is now determined *by a peremptory mandamus*, which was moved for by the relator.

"This motion (says the Court) is according to the course of the common law of mandamus, but by the statute, both in England and Pennsylvania, an unsatisfactory return is now required to be replied to by a demurrer, plea or traverse. Under our statute the case then assumes the form of an ordinary action at law, and all questions properly arising are to be tried in the same manner as was formerly done at common law in the action for a false return. If judgment be given for the party suing the writ, a peremptory writ of mandamus issues without delay, as if the return had been adjudged insufficient. At common law a judgment is not necessary to support the peremptory writ; under our statute it is. Such, in brief, is the statutory mode of proceeding in suits of *mandamus*; and, because it is expressly enjoined by our act of 14th of June, 1836, and necessary also for the sake of symmetry of the record, we shall treat the motion and argument made on behalf of the relator, as a demurrer to the return of the respondents, and proceed to consider the case as if it had been entered in form. The sufficiency of the return is thus fairly raised upon the record. Before proceeding to test it, however, it is necessary to obtain a clear view of the grounds on which the relator has instituted the action."

The Court proceeds to set aside the first two pleas of the return as irrelevant and hypothetical. 1. The action of the Grand Jury in recommending the subscription "not to exceed ten thousand shares" is held valid as against the objection that "no given amount" was recommended. The payment of the subscription in bonds of $1,000 each is held to be regular as against the objection that a single bond of $300,000 was only required, and the others *if* issued were unauthorized. The Court further held that no hypothetical plea in defence could be allowed. The denial of the issue should have been *direct* and with proof or reason therefor. 2. The plea that a further subscription of $200,000 was made illegally is not pertinent to the case, as the bonds of the relator are of the first issue.

Then comes the third plea that the bonds were sold under *par before the supplementary act was passed.* The Court, dwelling at length on this plea, held that as the relator merely deduced the right of purchase under par, without demurring to the fact of time, the supplementary act is put out of the case.

"And it must be assumed that the bonds were sold before the acts of 1855 were passed, and in violation of the condition contained in the act of 1853. Then the question which the record presents is this: Are the Commissioners of Allegheny County bound to provide for the interest of bonds only issued by them, but which have been sold by the Commissioners for less money than they were required by law to demand for them.

"If they are, this plea, though sufficient in form, *is immaterial in substance, and must be disregarded*; if they are not, the relator has no right to a peremptory *mandamus.*"

The Court on this point enter upon the whole merits of the general issue of liability. The *interest* upon the bonds in full, and the *principal* to the extent in full of the equitable rights of the holder, are pronounced inviolable. And to this the corporate or municipal responsibility of the county and the solemn faith of the whole people of the county are pledged irrevocably. We copy, without breaking the thread of the jest and admirable reasoning of the Court, as follows:

"The County of Allegheny, though not strictly a municipal corporation, because it possesses within itself no legislative powers, is, nevertheless, a body politic, with many corporate powers. It has a common seal—is capable of contracting—of taking and holding property, real and personal, suing and being sued.

"Its corporate powers, says our Act of 15th April, 1834, shall be exercised by the County Commissioners. The building of railroads outside of the county was never germain to the purposes of the Institution, nor within its general corporate powers. But the county was capable of accepting such augmentation of its powers, at the hands of the legislature, as would enable it to assist outside railroads. Whether the legislature might constitutionally confer such power is another question, which will be noticed hereafter, but, assuming for the present the right of the legislature to grant them, the capacity of the county to accept and exercise them cannot be reasonably doubted. For, be it remembered, counties are creations of the legislature, and the powers with which the creature shall be endowed must be referred to the same absolute will that brings the creature into being. If the creator does not possess powers to bestow, that is one thing, but possessing them, they are bestowed, there is an end of the question as to the right to exercise them.

"Empowered to subscribe to the capital stock of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company, and the subscription made in accordance with the legislative will, the contract could be more obligatory. The authorized mode of making the subscription good was by the issue of such certificates of loan or bond as the relator holds. The respondents do not deny that the certificates or bonds were ascertained and delivered in satisfaction of the subscription. The county has got the stock, which was the consideration of the subscription. The certificates or bonds on the face of them pledge the 'faith, credit and property of the county' for the payment of both principal and interest. The pledge is absolute for the interest as for the principal. It was a public loan, on the faith of the public credit. Such loans are common, not only on the part of our General and State Governments, but among all organized States of the civilized world, and there is no sentiment on which mankind are more united than on the inviolability of such public pledges. And the sentiment is very sound, for repudiation of public obligations is sure to be followed by social disorders and general decay of private morals. A pledge of the public faith ranks as an imperfect obligation, because no action at law ordinarily lies to enforce it. The state or community may furnish a qualified remedy against itself, but unless it do so the contract is remediless.

"Everything beyond this must be referred to the arbitrament of the sword. But, because all ordinary remedies are lacking, the obligation is considered all the more sacred. In the revolution of governments, whatever dynasty goes up or down, the public debt remains, and is always recognized by the existing government. *The strongest State of Europe is not strong enough to repudiate her debt. The weakest and most contemptible is not base enough.*

"The State of Pennsylvania has been sorely tried at several periods of her history, *but she has never tarnished her fame by entertaining for an instant the thought of repudiation.* When she could not pay she has issued scrip bearing an interest that would compensate the creditor for delay—has taken effectual means for payment at the earliest period, and she has uniformly measured the extent of her obligations by official acts of her official agents, *without regard to the fidelity, the wisdom, or the prudence of those agents.* Herein she has furn

# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### Reserved Intentions of France and England Respecting Cuba.

**The New Japan Treaty—the Chinese Treaty—Expenses of the War and Navy Departments—The Indian Difficulties—Gen. Harney—Sewer Yrisarri, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The State Department has received private advices announcing the conclusion of the new Treaty with Japan, of which you have published a synopsis,—but the document itself has not yet come to hand. It is on its way hither, in the hands of a son of Commodore TATTNALL, who took the European overland route.

The Government is highly gratified by the success of Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, in negotiating this Convention, which is looked upon as one of great importance, containing concessions to liberal ideas scarcely expected of the Japanese so soon after the first penetration of their wall of exclusiveness.

Mr. REED's Treaty with China—an admittedly correct copy of which the TIMES has published—will be sent to the Senate immediately upon the assembling of Congress, as it provides for an exchange of ratifications in June next.

Secretary FLOYD is rapidly regaining his strength, and is now busily employed at his private residence preparing his annual report. This report, I understand, is longer than usual, but proposes no radical change in the present organization of the army. Such matters will be treated of at length, and a full explanation given the country why the Mormon war, which was only a *threatened* war, cost so much money. The Quartermaster-General's report alone shows an expenditure of nearly five millions of dollars in that expedition. The entire expenditure by the Quartermaster's Department for the last fiscal year was $9,411,276 33, and the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1860, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Quarter-master's expenses | $6,912,000 |
| For clothing and Camp equipage | 1,129,800 |
| For contingencies in the Army | 25,000 |
| Total | $8,066,800 |

It is a remarkable fact that more than one-half of this heavy amount is required for transportation, and Secretary FLOYD will present some interesting data going to establish the economy of Railroad transportation for the Government. For a period of five years preceding the 30th June last, the Army of the United States numbered, on an average, 13,600 men, rank and file, and the cost of transportation was $20,000,000, or two millions of dollars annually. For the term of five years immediately preceding the first-named period the average size of the army was 9,000 men, rank and file, and the cost of transportation was only $760,000, or one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars per annum. During the period last named, the transportation was principally in the "States," and by *steamboat* or *railroad* conveyance. Now it is the Territories, and by wagons drawn by forty-six thousand oxen and hundreds of mule-teams—the difference between the two modes of nearly two millions of dollars per annum against the Government. And if it cost two millions annually to transport 13,600, who can estimate the annual cost of the hundreds of thousands of people who are daily moving over our vast Western regions! The army of the United States now moves through 28 degrees of latitude and 57 degrees of longitude.

The report that our Indian difficulties have been confined to those tribes with which no treaties have been made is hardly correct. Treaties had been negotiated with every Indian tribe engaged in the late war in Oregon—a full statement of which has appeared in this correspondence—but these treaties have never been carried into effect by our Government, and hence this recent outbreak. No hostilities have occurred with any tribes with which treaties have been perfected and the stipulations observed by this Government, except in the case of the Camanches.

It is denied by dispatches from this city, that Gen. HARNEY *has been* ordered to the command of the Department of the West. My dispatch in yesterday's TIMES did not say he *had been* but *will be*. I will now add, he will be in *a very short time*. The Department has no idea of withdrawing all the troops from Oregon. On the other hand, the new division styled the Department of Oregon, will be continued, and as I said, under the command of Col. WRIGHT, who has so successfully conducted the Oregon War to a close.

The Administration, I understand, are much embarrassed by the very equivocal position of Señor YRISARRI in connection with the filibusters. The Minister *extraordinary* was called on to answer whether he was supplying certain emigrants with passports to Nicaragua, and it is said he acknowledged the issuing of *six*. If it be ascertained fully that YRISARRI is furnishing passports to parties leaving for Nicaragua, then I understand our Government will wash its hands of the whole business and permit no further annoyance in relation to it either from Señor YRISARRI or from the transit speculators. It is this doubt in the mind of the President which causes the hesitation, apparent in the action of the Treasury Department, in issuing orders to the Collector of the port of Mobile.

Major BEN [McCULLOCH, who so satisfactorily discharged the duties of a Peace Commissioner to the Mormons, last Summer, starts for Arizona, on Government business, within a few days, probably to select locations for new military posts designed to be established in that region.

The estimates of expenditure in the Navy Department of the next fiscal year, for the Navy proper, amounts to $13,000,000, a million less than those of the current year. So that no large increase of force in any quarter can be contemplated at present.

Lieutenant BOUDINOT, of the U. S. Navy, has resigned his commission.

Secretary TOUCEY has appointed a Board of Engineers to report on the bids for constructing the machinery for the sloop-of-war now building at Philadelphia.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The *States* learns from a friend, almost direct [illegible] the Court of Madrid, and whose fine attainments [illegible] high social position enable him to approach the [illegible] personages of the Spanish Court, that France [illegible] taken up the subject of Cuban independence, and [illegible] England, is proposing to erect Cuba and Porto [illegible] into a semi-independent Monarchy, on payment [illegible] a *renta* from that Island. This *renta* is to represent the interest on a national debt, to be assumed by the new Monarchy, in consideration of her independence, the debt and *renta* to be assured by France and England as a bond for the non-annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The Collector of the Customs at Mobile has, by this time, received the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, against granting a clearance to the *Alice Painter*, for Greytown. The objection rests mainly on the ground that the expedition now proposed assimilates to that of November, 1857, when the steamer *Fashion* escaped by false papers at the Mobile Custom-house, the same Collector having then been deceived. The subsequent events were inconsistent with the truth of WALKER's representations at that time. It is not intended to interfere with a peaceful emigration to Nicaragua or to any other country, but Nicaragua is entitled to repose in the confident belief that the United States will maintain relations of peace and amity with her Government and people.

The Commercial Agent at Hakodadi, Japan, reports that an abundance of excellent coal can be had there at $6 *for* a ton of two thousand pounds.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

The President has completed his annual Message, with the exception of the revision and additions which may be rendered necessary by unanticipated developments before the meeting of Congress. There is reason to believe that while the document will forcibly present the necessity for bold and energetic measures of foreign policy, especially with reference to Mexico and Spain, he will fail to commit himself in the Message to any recommendation of *specific* measures of such a character.

The American Executive never likes to make recommendations to Congress which are not quite certain to be acted upon; and the fact that Congress, at its last session, failed to follow up Mr. BUCHANAN'S suggestions in relation to foreign policy, in one or two instances, will restrain him from so positive a course now as he would otherwise be disposed to take.

In the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, to-day, a motion for a *mandamus* was filed on the part of MARY REESIDE, executrix, &c., against the Secretary of the Treasury, asking the enforcement of an act of Congress passed in February, 1857 for the benefit of said Mrs. REESIDE. This case had its origin in the transactions of the late JAMES REESIDE with the Post-Office Department, previous to the year 1836. REESIDE was a great mail contractor, before the day of railroads. In the settlement of his accounts, he claimed a balance against the Government of some $275,000; but AMOS KENDALL, when he took charge of the Post-Office Department as the successor of WILLIAM T. BARRY, annulled all the credits in favor of REESIDE and converted them into debits, so as to make him a debtor to the Government to the extent of some $40,000, and brought suit under a special act of Congress, to recover this amount.

After a tedious trial at law in the United States Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant REESIDE, for $188,000. But now the Government refused to be bound by a verdict against itself, and refused to pay the amount of the judgment. The case was carried to Congress, and after many years expended in endeavoring there to establish the principle that the Government was as much bound by a verdict *against* itself in a suit of its own seeking, as it was by one in its own favor,—it was referred to the Court of Claims; that tribunal rendered an award in favor of REESIDE for the full amount of the original of $188,000, with interest from 1841, the time of its rendition.

Congress then passed an absolute law directing the payment of this judgment; but in the settlement some $35,000 was withheld by the Treasury, for the reason that after the rendition of the verdict in 1841, Congress had paid a draft which formed part of the original transaction with REESIDE—that another such draft was allowed in some suit as an offset, and still another is said to be still outstanding. The widow now denies the right of the Secretary to make these deductions upon the ground that the trial and verdict of the Jury in 1841 settled the whole account, and that no credits can be added or taken from that amount by either party; that the United States had no right to pay, allow, or recognize these drafts, and make them charges against her in any way,—that the action of the Court of Claims and the absolute law of Congress were final and conclusive,—and that the Secretary can make no changes for any drafts against her, paid by the Government, or recognized by it in any way, which were put in circulation years after the trial, and after being barred and dishonored by lapse of time, and after her husband was in the grave.

The matter was referred by the President some time since, to Attorney-General BLACK, who gave a very able and decided opinion against the action of the Secretary. The case excites a good deal of attention in professional circles here, where the attitude of the Secretary is very much condemned. S.

### The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. She encountered strong head winds and very rough weather from Halifax. The papers at hand, by her, contain no news of interest additional to that already sent over the wires. Her mails will be sent South over the New Haven Road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New York about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

### Arrangements for the Sailing of the Walker Emigrants.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

General WALKER's arrangements are so far perfected that it is announced the first cargo of emigrants for Nicaragua will leave this port on Saturday. A large number of persons who have joined the expedition are collected here in readiness for embarkation.

### The South Pass Wagon Road.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 19.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the South Pass Wagon Road, arrived at St. Joseph on the 14th inst., and reports that the Road was completed to City Rocks, Nebraska, in eight months at a cost of $40,000. The Government appropriated $175,000 for the purpose, and the time allowed was 18 months. Col. LANDER and his party winter at St. Joseph, and will start out again in the Spring. The Cheyennes had burnt the grass along the Platte, causing much suffering among cattle.

### Destructive Fire at Cape Cod.

PROVINCETOWN, Friday, Nov. 19.

A large fire occurred, last night, in this town, destroying the clothing store of Mr. BOYNE, the large fish store of JESSE COOK, the store of A. S. BOWLEY, jeweler; and the store and stock of A. S. DUDLEY. The further progress of the fire was stopped by the pulling down of a house. The total amount of loss is about $12,000, upon which there are various amounts of insurance. The hotel was several times on fire.

### Sale of a Railroad and Fixtures.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 19.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* says that the Lexington Danville and Road has been sold at public auction for $125,000, to MCCAMPBELL, BOWLER & Co. The rolling stock and fixtures were disposed of to the same parties at about $10,000. There were several bidders.

### Failing in of a Grain Warehouse.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 19.

The entire front of the large brick building on Quay-street, in this city, in which Messrs. SHEPARD & Co. had stored several thousand bushels of grain, fell out, this morning, into the road, and some four or five thousand bushels oats were thrown out with the bricks into the street.

### Fire on Board the Ship Holy Rood.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 19.

The ship *Holy Rood*, lading with cotton, caught fire this evening in the hold. The ship was not damaged much, and the cotton only slightly.

### The Bark David G. Wilson Ashore.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The bark *David G. Wilson*, of Philadelphia, Capt. PEACOCK, from Charleston for Boston, is ashore at Canal Flat, Holmes' Hole, but will probably heave off if the wind moderates.

### Wreck at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 19.

The schooner *City of Toronto*, with a cargo of wheat for this port, struck on the West Pier last night. Vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. Crew saved.

### Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 19.

The Cunard Mail steamer *America*, from Boston, *en route* for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening, and sailed again at 10. A stiff north wind was blowing; weather clear.

GRAND FIREMEN'S DEMONSTRATION THIS EVENING.—A grand illuminated parade in honor of Hibernia Eugine Company No. 1, of Philadelphia, will be given this evening by Americus Engine Company No 6. The latter will receive their guests at 7 o'clock P. M. with a national salute, and, at 8 o'clock the line will form in procession, and, moving through Broadway to the western gate of the Park, will march through some of the principal streets to Union-square. The procession will then return to the house of Engine Company No. 6, where they will be received with a display of fireworks, and they will then, we doubt not, be fully prepared for the collation to be served up at Thalian Hall. The Americus Engine Company No. 6 have "laid themselves out" to make this reception one worthy of their guests and their own reputation for hospitality, and from the favor with which our gallant firemen are always regarded by the citizens of New-York, we predict that enormous crowds will assemble to witness the show.

### A Note from Ex-Mayor Wood.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The rumora which connect my name with the Governorship of Nebraska are without foundation. I am not an applicant for, nor would I accept, that or any other place under Government. I desire to hold no official station not conferred by the people. Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD.

## CITY POLITICS.

### Congratulatory Serenade to the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

MR. SICKLES' SPEECH.

Last evening large delegations of the Democracy from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, constituting the Third Congressional District, met at the Museum Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, for the purpose of exchanging compliments upon the various successes of their several organizations during the late Congressional campaign, and of aggregating in procession in order to congratulate the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES upon what they considered to be his brilliant triumph over the forces of General WALBRIDGE, FERNANDO WOOD and the Know-Nothing Party, in the late Congressional contest. At 8 o'clock the various Ward processions met, in accordance with previous arrangement, and, preceded by three bands and displaying appropriate banners, transparencies, and music, marched thence up Canal-street to Broadway and through the Park, down Nassau to Fulton, then back to Broadway, and halted in front of Gardner's Hotel, (Mr. SICKLES' head-quarters,) after reaching which, several popular airs were played. There the prominent bannars and transparencies were ranged in front of an assemblage numbering about three thousand persons. Among the decorations illustrative of the popular recognition of Mr. SICKLES' success, were a balloon, from the car of which Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and General WALBRIDGE were depicted in a very precarious position, one depending from it by his arms and the other by his legs; a satin banner, decorated with gold fringe and tassels, bearing the inscription: "The Hon. D. E. SICKLES—triumphant over a base combination of moral and political depravity and corruption;" a transparency with the words: "Woon weeps, WALBRIDGE wails, WILLIAMSON whipped. GREELEY groans." There were many others inscribed with such mottoes as "Gay Boy," "Fifth Ward on Deck," and various other catchwords of the campaign. When all had been drawn up in front of the hotel, there were loud calls for Mr. SICKLES. At length he appeared on the balcony and addressed the assemblage substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This visit evinces the pleasure, my success in the recent canvass has given you. I thank you for the cordial manner in which you have honored me by your enthusiastic congratulations. We had, indeed, a hot contest. All that was left of the Democratic flag in this District, you carried. Torn by faction, trailed by mercenaries, deserted by traitors, the old banner comes out of the storm of battle once more victorious, borne by my friends at the head of the invincible Democracy of this District. You had to encounter all that is fanatical and profligate in Republicanism; all that is proscriptive and bigoted among the Know-Nothings; and all that is factious, mean and infamous in the Democratic Party. We have beaten this combination, routed this coalition, and scalped the renegades Wood, Tucker, Dickinson, Schell, Birdsall, and Walbridge, who commanded the corps of "spies and deserters" from the Democratic camp.

It is gratifying to know that we made no concessions. Every sort of opposition was openly defied and crushed. We stood on the Administration Platform. We did not give up the restriction in the "English Bill," nor agree that FERNANDO WOOD might go to Nebraska as Governor, or be again Mayor of New-York; nor did we trade off the State or County ticket. All these expectants are left to Democrats of easy virtue and candidates weak in the back bone. We achieved a triumph for the Administration without aid from the Custom-house; nay, in spite of its hatred and hostility. Mr. SCHELL, of course, supported regular nominations; but unfortunately for a man of so much sense, he went to WALBRIDGE's quarters at the Astor House on the night of the Election, to get the news, and to felicitate my friends on the splendid triumph they had won.

Under ordinary circumstances it would have been more agreeable to me to retire from the House at the close of my present term, and devote myself exclusively to my profession; but having deemed it a matter of duty to my native City and the Democratic Party, to rid both of the atrocious government of FERNANDO WOOD, even in defiance of an apparent intolerance from Tammany Hall, it was only fair to give WOOD and his miserable gang of followers a chance to get even. To do this, I was bound to present myself as a candidate before the people, and defy him to do his worst. I did so. He soon found allies. DICKINSON came down to my District and made the Astor House his head-quarters, devoting himself as assiduously to my defeat as was consistent with occasional exertions against CORNING in the Twelfth and TAYLOR in the Second Districts, both regular nominees of the party. TUCKER, Secretary of State, "pitched in" also; poor fellow—his gratitude like his pug-nose—is inconveniently small—too small to be tangible. I had voted for him in the State Convention with my colleagues,—they did so, and one does not like to be unamiable;—even if your friends make fools of themselves, you must do so too, or else be called impracticable. I did more, although self-respect forbids my recognizing TUCKER in the street, I stumped the State for the ticket last year, upon which TUCKER had a place. As if to see how "harmonious" I could make myself, I even accepted a mission from Mr. MORTON, the present Deputy-Secretary of State (the gentleman who grinds the "organ," the *Daily News*, for which TUCKER plays monkey). This mission was to carry a pocket fuit of "pasters" for TUCKER from Utica to Oswego, where I was going to make a speech for "TUCKER and the Constitution." These "pasters" I faithfully delivered to my friend DE WOLF, as directed by Mr. Deputy MORTON; and they were doubtless industriously used by those Republicans who did not like CLAPP—their candidate. This same Mr. Deputy Secretary of State MORTON, who is overseer, regulator and plunderer for the *Daily News*—organ of DICKINSON, WOOD, TUCKER, SCHELL & Co.—could not find it consistent with his pocket, and the pockets of his friends, Mr. Postmaster PAINE, of Rochester, and Mr. TOCKER, owners and contributors, to allow the *News* to support my election, unless the sum of $4,000 was raised and paid to the concern by my friends. The opposition of that dirty paper has always been so propitious to my fortunes, and so congenial to my tastes, that I would have sold my horses if the sacrifice had been necessary to secure and stimulate its hostility. The means employed by the Dickinson faction to defeat me will be comprehended by the specimens I have given; but from the abundance of materials at my hand I will add two or three more facts. TUCKER, orderly sergeant of the company, offered a respectable citizen of the Fifth Ward, Mr. CASEY, to get a relative pardoned out of the State Prison, where he is confined for manslaughter, if CASEY would desert the standard of his party, and join TUCKER and the Republicans in supporting WALBRIDGE. Mr. WOOD stated, falsely of course, at the First Ward meeting, that among the things I did last December, to defeat him, was to get somebody or other pardoned from the Penitentiary to oppose him. This statement was not only untrue but absurd. No one, I believe, has yet suspected me of being an idiot, and none out a simpleton would expect a man who had ever been sentenced to the Penitentiary to oppose WOOD. If the cells had been full last December, WOOD's vote would not have been so large. TUCKER recently applied to Mr. JOSSELYN, editor of the Catskill *Recorder*, to publish an attack upon me, and offered as an inducement to give to the *Recorder* the fat job of printing the official State Canvass. The offer was declined, and the printing has been given to a neighboring journal, more needy and less scrupulous,—the *Democratic Herald*, of Catskill,—which yielded to the terms of the Secretary of State. As if demented, on the day of the election TUCKER presented himself at a Fifth Ward Poll and voted. His family reside in Albany. He represented the Twentieth Ward in the last State Convention. He does not reside in the Fifth Ward, and had no right to vote there. My friends have under consideration whether or no they will prosecute Mr. TUCKER for illegal voting. WALBRIDGE, also, swore in his vote. He resides in Washington. It may become the painful duty of the Governor elect to issue a requisition for one of his most active supporters, soon after entering the Gubernatorial chair. Mr. WILLIAMSON has been until recently a resident of New-Jersey, I am informed; I am confident he was not entitled to vote in the District, and was not a citizen of the State at the time of the election. That he, as well as WALBRIDGE, would have been ineligible, if elected, is unquestionable; but I have not heard that Mr. WILLIAMSON voted. He is a conscientious and prudent gentleman, and conducted the canvass with dignity and courtesy.

Conspicuous and memorable among the remarkable features of the canvass was Mr. WOOD's caucus of his followers in my district. He brought together the "representative men" of the different interests with which he is identified, and made them a speech. There was a delegation of policy-office keepers; a delegation of gamblers—of the more vulgar and depraved class; a delegation of lottery-ticket venders; a delegation of emigrant robbers, commonly called "baggage-smashers." This influential assemblage of citizens Mr. WOOD addressed nearly as follows:

"My friends, when I was Mayor, I did not persecute you. Of course, when complaints were pressed against you and those you represent, I was compelled to do something. But you did not suffer much. How is it now? Mr. TIEMANN, my successor, seeks to crush you—to exterminate you. Who elected TIEMANN? Mr. SICKLES. Who is his constant adviser? Mr. SICKLES. Now, then, if you will give me your aid in defeating this man SICKLES, I will rid you of your worst enemy. He is my enemy, too. If we defeat SICKLES, we give TIEMANN a deadly blow, and I shall be the next Mayor of New-York—always ready to stand by you when I can, and to let you up easily when you are hard pushed." The applause which greeted this plausible harangue, faintly indicated the rancor with which these hordes entered the canvass against me, led by a man who knows, better than any other, how to make unscrupulous adherents available. And yet they say I have succeeded by fraud! Fraud was the main reliance of my opponents, and my only danger. While I am here to declare in the most solemn form of human protestation, that no such charge can be sustained, and to challenge the most searching scrutiny into the vote I received, yet I will say, and I believe all New-York will cry amen, that if it can be satisfactorily proven that I outcheated FERNANDO WOOD in an election, I have not only established an incontestable right to my seat, but also a lasting claim upon the admiration, if not the gratitude, of New-York.

The Republicans opposed me because I stood fairly and squarely upon the Democratic Platform. The Americans opposed me for the same good reason. Mr. DICKINSON and his squad opposed me, because, always regarding his Presidential aspirations as ridiculous, I have resisted his attempt to use the organization of the Democratic Party of New-York either to force himself upon the party as a candidate, or to break it up into factions as the penalty of a refusal. Mr. SCHELL opposed me with his Custom-house patronage because he was told to do so by those whose mandates he obeys with more alacrity than the wishes of the Administration which gave him office. Mr. WOOD opposed me for the same reason that he dislikes the Revised Statutes—because both the Statutes and myself are sometimes dangerous to "notorious offenders."

On the Sunday night preceding the election, all these elements of opposition assembled in caucus at the Astor House, room No. 49. The problem was, How can SICKLES be defeated? Mr. GRESLEY and Mr. KENNEDY represented the Republicans. Mr. WELSH and Mr. SEEMAN represented Mr. WILLIAMSON and the fusion. Mr. TUCKER represented Messrs. DICKINSON, SCHELL & Co. and the Washington Market speculation of JAMES B. TAYLOR & Co. Mr. WOOD represented—whom shall I say? He spoke for WALBRIDGE, for himself, and everybody else like him. They had plans, speeches, plots; there was coaxing and scolding; there were storms and calms; and finally they all broke up in a row—agreeing to wait until the day of election to see who was the stronger, and then concentrate upon the most available, either WILLIAMSON or WALBRIDGE, to defeat the Democratic nominee. The coalition was baffled, and your candidate triumphed. It is too true, however, that treason has done too much mischief in our ranks in this last contest. It has defeated our State ticket, led by the noble PARKER; has defeated CORNING; has destroyed TAYLOR. I observe that Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. WOOD have gone to Washington to rescue or ransom the hostages held by the Administration for the fidelity of the mercenary troops these Captains lead. If the guillotine be not used for SCHELL, BIRDSALL, PAINE and a few more like them, it had best be abolished as a political institution. At all events, these are my sentiments—free and frank—and those who do not like them will regret the loss of WALBRIDGE and deplore the fate of WOOD. WALBRIDGE, so copious in statistics, which are always dull, and never accurate—so redundant in generalities which do not even glitter—WOOD, driven out of Tammany Hall, useless to his followers and harmless to his enemies, in one week bereft of the last vestige of political position, mulcted in $13,000 damages for an act of official misconduct, and arraigned in the Court of Sessions for a high misdemeanor committed during his term of office.

After the speech—which was repeatedly cheered—there were loud calls for Captain WILEY, who was regarded as the leading spirit of the procession. Failing to appear, voices were heard demanding addresses from Mr. THOMAS C. FIELD and Mr. THOMAS J. BROWNE, but as the hour was late, neither deemed it expedient to present himself. The audience then reorganized in procession and returned to their respective Wards, cheering loudly as they went.

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After considerable debate, a ballot was had for Comptroller, which resulted as follows:

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*Elias B. Baldwin* deposed that he is a pilot in the employ of the Peck-slip Ferry Company; last Friday, between eleven and twelve A. M., it was flood tide in the East River; I was on the ferry-boat *Nebraska* in my official capacity; on my downward trip from Williamsburg to New-York, when abreast of Roosevelt-street Ferry, I saw the *Niagara*, another ferry-boat belonging to the same Company, backing away from the slip at the New-York side; I kept my course and got sufficiently ahead of the *Niagara* to go into the slip safely; the *Niagara* was on the New-York shore, and the *Nebraska* on the Brooklyn shore; I made a circular course, the position we generally take to get into the slip, and the *Niagara* headed me off to get into the slip before me; this she could not do keeping the course she had, as the tide was very strong, and it would have been impossible to get into the slip in that position; it was the *Niagara's* turn to go in the slip, but as I saw she could not get in, in the position she occupied, I headed the boat for the slip; we both kept steadily on our course, and I supposed the pilot of the *Niagara* would haut out into the river; he did not do so, and at the entrance, when I had got the forward part of my boat into the slip, the *Niagara* came up and struck me about ten feet forward of my starboard wheel, slightly damaging the boat; in about ten seconds afterwards she struck against the quarter of the ship *Cultivator*, which laid alongside the slip; at this time the bow of my boat had entered the slip, but the moment the pilot of the *Niagara* struck my boat I backed out and gave him the slip; deceased was not injured on board my boat, for the only accident to the *Nebraska* was the breaking of a few of the stanchions; he must have been injured when the *Niagara* came in collision with the *Cultivator*; the stern of the *Cultivator* was nearly "flush" with the mouth of the slip; there is never any rivalry in getting into the slip, as we all take our turns; my boat, however, was in a position to get in the slip, and the *Niagara* was not; the name of her pilot is Wm. Brownwell; I have been in the employ of the Company as pilot for two years and eight months.

*William A. Brownwell*, a pilot in the employ of the Peck-slip Ferry Company, was sworn and said: On Friday last, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, I was on the *Niagara* and left Williamsburg for the New-York side; I was detained in the river about twenty minutes on account of a tow being across the mouth of the slip; when this obstacle was removed I made for the slip, and saw the *Nebraska* off on the Brooklyn shore, heading down the river; it being my turn to go into the slip, which he is identified, and made them a speech. There was a delegation of policy-office keepers; a delegation of gamblers—of the more vulgar and depraved class; a delegation of lottery-ticket venders; a delegation of emigrant robbers, commonly called "baggage-smashers." This influential assemblage of citizens Mr. WOOD addressed nearly as follows:

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## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

### Medical Men to Manage Medical Matters in the City Government.

It is generally conceded that a tailor makes a better fitting coat than a blacksmith can; that an architect is more competent to draft a plan for a new church than is a hostler; and in private life it is customary to employ to do a special job a man whose tastes and training have fitted him specially for that sort of work. But in public affairs the rule is reversed. To handle our City funds we naturally select a person who, from never having any funds of his own, or other peoples' to handle, has contracted no habits of meanness or embezzlement. For Corporation Counselor we instinctively choose the man who has had the least counseling of any kind to do,—on the principle that he who knows how has probably "got into a rut," and would do things in a routine way, while a fresh hand would take fresh views and give original advice with a wholesome contempt for precedents. We are particularly strenuous in this policy in all that pertains to the public health. Thus while we find the selection of our City Inspector, we naturally selected to act as the head of the Health Department a confectioner, whose professional pursuits seemed to relieve him from the suspicion of being prejudiced in his theories of the causes of disease, by what stupid books or antiquated medical philosopers might say. In the selection of his deputies, there would be of course an equally careful avoidance of all opinionated physicians. Hence, of the 22 Health Wardens who now ornament the Department, nine are men of whom the Directory alleges nothing either good or bad; one is a clerk, two are watchmen, one a carpenter, one an ex-policeman, two are carmen, two grocers, one a reporter, one an upholsterer, and one a builder. In the intelligence and vigor of these custodians of the public health, it must be admitted that they have done credit to their reputation as carmen, old policemen, grocers and men against whom the Directory alleges nothing. Meanwhile our City from a small Dutch burgh has grown into a metropolis. But its commerce has not outgrown its mortality. A hundred years ago it was no better a place for coroners, undertakers, hearse-makers and mourning-goods merchants than other towns of its size. The old historians were eloquent over its salubrity. They expanded on its geographical advantages, with its two noble rivers, whose sweeping tides were sufficient to keep clean a Cologne,—on its sea breeze every evening, and its land breeze, that from no quarter bore in any taint or whiff of infection,—on its geology, its granitic base, with a thin stratum above it of drift, without an original miasm-breeding marsh from the Battery to King's Bridge,—on its climate, bestowing as great a number of fine clear days as any Italian city enjoys. In modern times we have led into our midst the Croton, which, like another Alpheus, is ready at the turning of a faucet to cleanse our Augean stables, and have made ourselves familiar with all the appliances for ventilation and drainage; spite of all which it is the finest field in the world for undertakers, coroners and mourning-goods' sellers. Boston's mortuary tables look like those of a country village compared with ours. Last year the City Physician of that respectable hamlet had not a death from small-pox to report; we had, during the year, 488. It was not because we imported it; it was not true, as envious outsiders might report, that emigrant ships, rotting with the small-pox, landed weekly cargoes on our wharves. During the year ending May 25, 1858, there were sent ashore to the Marine Hospital, 81 persons well spotted with this disease, and 83 cases broke out there; but the deaths were not reckoned in the deaths of the City. The passengers by these infected ships were all vaccinated while in Quarantine, and detained long enough to render them perfectly innocuous; we do not import small-pox. During the eleven years past we have had 50,000 cases and 5,000 deaths by it; and there is not a municipality this side of the water that can show a longer list. The total annual mortality of Philadelphia is only the sum of a few of our monthly items. Charleston makes no show beside us, and even New-Orleans, with its epidemic yellow fever and frequent cholera seasons, pales its ineffectual fires in comparison. Great London, to whom in almost everything else we confess the palm, in this takes a back seat. See the figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Population of New-York by the last census, (1855) | 629,810 |
| Population of London | 2,362,236 |
| Mortality of New-York in 1857 | 23,196 |
| Mortality of London in 1857 | 56,786 |
| If the ratio in London had been as great as here, it would have been | 92,784 |
| The ratio of deaths to the population in New-York, one in | 27 |
| The ratio of deaths to the population in London, one in | 42 |

Now, agreeable as this state of affairs may be to the very respectable classes that thrive on the death of their fellows, satisfactory as it may be to politicians, it is quite ungrateful to others. The heads of families regret to see in it the necessity now become absolute, of removing their children of a tender age into other places during the Summer. Real estate owners complain that the value of town lots is depreciated. The medical profession protest that it is a reproach upon their skill. Thoughtful lovers of their race say it is a wicked waste of human life. At last the grievance has become so urgent that last week there was a spontaneous gathering of physicians—men the most sensitive in the community to any charge of meddling either as a class or singly in local and political matters, to talk it over and suggest a remedy. They consulted freely and unanimously agreed that the least they could do in self-defence and for humanity's sake, was to ask that hereafter the head of the Health Department and his deputies should be men of some acquaintance with the laws that regulate health and disease; that public medical matters should be intrusted to the management of medical men. This seems like a rational request. Let us see whether it is so, or whether the profession is amenable to the charge which small-souled office-seekers will be sure to bring, that they have met in solemn conclave, with their graveat chiefs in the van, simply to open in the thick ranks of the spoils-hunters, places to shove in their pets and *protégés*.

Section 27th of the new City Charter provides that

"There shall be an executive department, known as the City Inspector's Department, the chief officer of which shall be the City Inspector—and shall have cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and of the Board of Health."

In the Department there were to be bureaus, all of them more or less closely connected with considerations of the City's health. The Coroners were to return to the City Inspector, reports of inquisitions taken by them, and he was to have the appointment of the Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures. With the exception of these two functions, which any other officer might as properly assume, there is no duty assigned for the head of this Department which does not require a large share of medical knowledge and skill. If a man, ignorant of the laws of hygiene and of disease, is required to perform them, he must of necessity farm them out to inferiors in station of superior information; nor are they of a nature to be transferred to subordinates without great public detriment. The intention of the Charter was to make the man who had the honor and the emoluments of the position responsible for the grave trusts committed to him, and to have no person but the Mayor standing between him and the people. The health of the people and their lives are put in his hands. If there is within our limits any source of disease whatever, it is his business to point it out and to initiate the steps for its removal. If the children are dying off at a more rapid rate than in other thickly-settled towns that enjoy the same climate, and the same natural salubrity, it is solely his province to investigate the reasons and suggest the remedy. If there is fever and ague prevalent in any locality—especially if that locality has hitherto been innocent of this curse, he is the man to whom the shivering denizens of that neighborhood must turn to discover whether the infliction is temporary and susceptible of removal, or is to be permanent. If cholera infantum suddenly shows itself in a neighborhood, the lives of the thousand little ones that are periled must lie at his door if he fail to enunciate definitely why it happens, and to direct the necessary measures of prevention. If the cholera breaks out, to him we must look for the suggestion of the best means of isolating the sick and of hedging the infected quarter in. If yellow fever rages, he is the one who should give early notice to the Common Council and the Health Board that extraordinary powers are demanded for the emergency. But of these duties, not one could be adequately performed, except by a person who has made intermittents, cholera infantum, cholera, and yellow fever, subjects of protracted study. How shall the best architect in the world, or the wiliest politician, recognize the beginnings of these ravagers—the early indications of their arrival, when alone they can be coped with to advantage, or provided against? If a citizen finds that the mansion he has built has within it some secret cause of sickness, will he call in a confectioner, or a haber dasher, or a physician? There is not a benevolent institution in the State which intrusts its sanitary department to a collier or a shoemaker, and we fail to discern any reason why it should require less wisdom to preside over the health interests of a great city than over those of an orphan asylum, or a private family. The grading of streets, sewerage, the construction of great public works, belong to other departments of the municipal government; but it should be none the less the duty of the head of this department to keep an eye upon all measures which endanger the public health, and punctually to protest against them. All are familiar with the results to the health of the river counties of this State, of building the Hudson River Railroad along the bank of the river, cutting off hundreds of little streams from their natural places of discharge, and converting what were the dry beds in Summer of insignificant little rills into pools of stagnant water, out of which issue miasm, fever and death for whole regions that before "the improvement" were perfectly salubrious. If there had been a faithful and competent State officer or State Board to watch the progress of this work with reference to its possible mischief in this direction, the work could have been completed just as substantially without the sacrifice of a single town's salubrity, or a single life. Such stupidities are constantly repeated within the City on a smaller scale, but considering how compact our population is, with ten times the wretched effects, notwithstanding that we have an officer especially designed to guard us against such barbarous enormities.

Under the new Charter, there is to be in the Inspector's Department a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street-Cleaning. At present this Bureau's special charge apparently is to let Broadway be cleansed carefully at private expense, and leave the other streets of the City almost utterly uncleansed and unswept, while the Sanitary Inspection amounts to little more than insisting upon the removal of night-soil when certain scavengers need a job to pay for their votes, and filling sunken lots when parties complain and the Department's pet contractors are perfectly at liberty to attend to them. The task of finding competent men to inspect the sanitary condition of every portion of the City would be as easy as to read over the lists of the visiting physicians of the various Dispensaries. The Dispensaries already existing have completely districted every portion of the metropolis. The physicians whose duty it is to patrol these districts in obedience to the call of the sick poor, know every garbage-heap and pest-hole within their beats, and perhaps could count up from their case-books the number that have perished in consequence of the illegal toleration of each. Having daily to explore the cellars and sub-cellars where the miserable under-ground population lie panting for lack of air and sunlight, amid stenches that sicken and filth unnamable, they could lay down on a chart for a year in advance the very spots where so many infants will wilt like cut flowers when the first hot days come; where so many may be expected to die of dysentery and diarrhœa, during July; where, if there should be any epidemic during the season, the Almshouse dead-cart would have to call every hour of the day. Instead of policemen, reporters, judges, or barbers, these are the men whom common sense would say that the City Inapector should have for Deputies. And if such men were given to ballot-box stuffing, striking, drinking the health of this or that candidate of "the Party," not the most stupid of Inspectors or the most reckless one as to his own official reputation, or as to human life, would have dreamed of selecting any other. The office of Health Warden now is only that of a better-paid scavenger. Without any new law on the subject, or a cent's increase of expense, it is competent to fill it in every case with gentlemen of intelligence, education, enterprise and skill to discern every lurking source of disease, and drag to light nine-tenths of all the causes that make our bills of mortality so shamefully long and full. In the hands of such men for a year, especially if they were at liberty to enforce vaccination, we might expect to see small-pox becoming as rare a disease as lock-jaw, and the new Small-pox Hospital reduced, at an early day, to a mere hotel for such variolous sick as may be taken with the disease while temporarily stopping with us. The disease is utterly unnecessary—proper sanitary regulations would soon reduce the whole list of its victims to that exceedingly meagre supply that might flow in from other portions of our own country.

We have great hopes that a reform will be initiated at once. We believe, to quit the issues of any election be the result of a moment's lobbying at Albany. The power to appoint a City Inspector is given by our much-abused new Charter,—why much-abused, this article suggests one reason—to the Mayor who nominates and the Board of Aldermen who are to confirm or reject his nomination. That the Mayor will select a competent man, who combines high medical attainments and sufficient executive talents, we doubt not; whether the Aldermen will venture to repudiate a nomination that is fit to be made, we shall see.

We conceive it a happy omen of reform that the medical profession, goaded by the taunts of sister cities, and the constant observation of the inexcusable slaughter of children in the City, have at last moved in this matter. In the meeting to which we have already referred, there was the largest unorganized gathering of physicians that ever collected in the City, and to the conclusions of the meeting there was not a dissenting voice. The Old Fogies and the Young Physics, the laureled chiefs and the youngest aspirants to honors in the profession, were unanimous in demanding that medical men should have the control of medical matters,—that where they are held reaponaible by community they should be invested with the power to meet their responsibilities. If their voice is unheeded, the representatives of the Life Insurance Companies, the owners of real estate, the tax-payers, the heads of families, and all who have an interest in the health or the life of any other human being in the City, should move. The question is simply one of emolument to a party, or of health and longevity to the public.

## AVIS.*

*From the Atlantic Monthly, for December.*

I may not rightly call thy name,—
Alas! thy forehead never knew
The kiss that happier children claim,
Nor glistened with baptismal dew.

Daughter of want and wrong and woe,
I saw thee with thy sister-band,
Snatched from the whirlpool's narrowing flow
By Mercy's strong yet trembling hand.

—"Avis!"—With Saxon eye and cheek,
At once a woman and a child,
The saint uncrowned I came to seek
Drew near to greet us,—spoke and smiled.

God gave that sweet sad smile she wore
All wrong to shame, all souls to win,—
A heavenly sunbeam sent before
Her footsteps through a world of sin.

—"And who is Avis?"—Hear the tale
The calm-voiced matrons gravely tell,—
The story known through all the vale
Where Avis and her sisters dwell.

With the lost children running wild,
Strayed from the hand of human care,
They find one little refuse child
Left helpless in its poisoned lair.

The primal mark is on her face,—
The chattel-stamp,—the pariah-stain
That follows still her hunted race,—
The curse without the crime of Cain.

How shall our smooth-turned phrase relate
The little suffering outcast's ail?
Not Lazarus at the rich man's gate
So turned the rose-wreathed revelers pale.

Ah, veil the living death from sight
That wounds our beauty-loving eye!
The children turn in selfish fright,
The white-lipped nurses hurry by.

Take her, dread Angel! Break in love
This bruised reed and make it thine!—
No voice descended from above,
But Avis answered, "She is mine."

The task that dainty menials spurn
The fair young girl has made her own;
Her heart shall teach, her hand shall learn
The toils, the duties yet unknown.

So Love and Death in lingering strife
Stand face to face from day to day,
Still battling for the spoil of Life
While the slow seasons creep away.

Love conquers Death; the prize is won;
See to her joyous bosom pressed
The dusky daughter of the sun,—
The bronze against the marble breast!

Her task is done; no voice divine
Has crowned her deed with saintly fame;
No eye can see the aureole shine
That rings her brow with heavenly flame.

Yet what has holy page more sweet,
Or what had woman's love more fair
When Mary clasped her Saviour's feet
With flowing eyes and streaming hair?

Meek child of sorrow, walk unknown,
The Angel of that earthly throng,
And let thine image live alone
To hallow this unstudied song!

O. W. HOLMES.

*This is a true story. Avis, Avise, or Avice, (they pronounce it *Arvis*,) is a real breathing person. Her home is not more than an hour and a half's space from the palaces of the great ladies who might like to look at her. They may see her and the little black girl she gave herself to, body and soul, when nobody else could bear the sight of her infirmity,—leaving home at noon, or even after breakfast, and coming back to season to undress for the evening's party.

### Lady Hester Stanhope.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

SIDON, Monday, Sept. 18, 1858.

* * * On reaching an eminence, we had a sight of the residence of Lady HESTER STANHOPE, standing on a conical hill near the village of Djouni. The place is called Marilius, having formerly been a convent, and was presented to Lady H. by the Pacha of Sidon. During her lifetime, every traveler tried to get a glimpse of this wild woman, who styled herself a prophetess, and was called by the Bedouins of her neighborhood, the "Queen of Palmyra." She has been thought to be demented, so absurd were many of her practices, and so blasphemous her declaration that she was one day to become the bride of Christ, with whom she expected to ascend to the new Jerusalem. In expectation of the triumphant ascent, she kept two steeds always saddled and bridled, which she blasphemously said were to carry herself and bridegroom into the city of David. Among her harmless eccentricities was the Oriental male attire in which she enrobed her tall and stately form.

On entering this deserted palace, what a scene of confusion, waste and deserted grandeur presented itself! A sickening sense of the desolation fills one's mind, and snatches of melancholy old songs haunt the memory:

"I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but me departed."

Broken fountains, ruined colonnades, now covered with rank weeds, though once encircled by woodbine, jasmine and honeysuckle—the wall that surrounds the haunted precincts, and the dark trees throwing their shadows on marble pavements—and the strange secluded fate of her who inhabited the mansion—all unite in giving it an air of mystery, heightened by the silent gloom of its present uninhabited state; for trellis and arbor are broken, and the myrtle, jasmine and honeysuckle are no longer cared for, as in the days of their self-exiled owner.

It is said that fifty thousand Arabs owned her as queen, over whom she exercised great power, and it was her custom to give a daily ration of coffee and tobacco to a great number of them. I am told it was her habit to sit up all night smoking and reading, devoting the day to sleep, while both were spent in a most strict seclusion.

The orientals cherish for the memory of this singular woman the highest reverence and respect, which may be understood when it is known that during her life she exerted great influence not only over wandering tribes of Bedooins, but over the surrounding Governors and Pachas.

The daring and chivalrous spirit which inspired Lady HESTER during the first years of her residence in the East, failed to sustain her in the last years of her life—when she became nervous and dispirited, and extremely superstitious, which was evinced in the great confidence she placed in an old astrologer and magician who was her frequent guest. Making practical use of her knowledge of Arabic, as well as her insight into oriental character, she by this means gained great ascendency over the people whom she always treated much better than her own countrymen. Her aversion to the English was one of her peculiarities, as she would never admit them to her house if it was possible to avoid an interview. Her reason for this was that they wrote letters to England greatly misrepresenting and slandering her—feeling particularly agrieved at the misrepresentations of LAMARTINE, and the sneering comments and advice of one of her own countrymen.

She possessed great powers of endurance, and was an admirable horsewoman. On one occasion she was pursued by a hostile Bedouin chief for fifteen hours through the desert, but in vain; he afterwards acknowledged to the "queen of Palmyra," when she encountered him in an amicable manner, how he marveled at female heroism. Knew her rank, and that had he made so illustrious a prisoner, he would have expected a large ransom, but that her speed had entirely disappointed him.

Many mementoes of her are preserved by the Arabs, one of which serves to illustrate the feeling entertained by her towards her own countrymen. She presented to a great Sheikh, among other things, an autograph letter, in which she directs him to demand a thousand piastres of every traveler who visits Palmyra. He never fails to enforce this demand, and displays it to the English traveler with the additional remark that the great lady, the Queen, said that English travelers were rich, and ought to pay well for seeing Palmyra. This mandate of Lady HESTER will doubtless be handed down from generation to generation, and will constitute a very pleasant souvenir to her countrymen who visit Palmyra.

There were none present at her death except the occupants of her palace, consisting of about forty servants, who, having watched her last expiring breath, plundered the palace and made good their escape. Shortly afterwards, Mr. MOORE, the British Consul at Beirut, and Mr. THOMPSON, an American missionary, went to the palace, sought the forsaken corpse, and buried it in that part of the garden which had been a favorite resort of this mysterious woman during her lifetime. Strange to say, her worthless servants left untouched all the ornaments upon her person except her watch, which was taken by a little girl whom she had adopted.

## AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

### Interesting Letter from Japan—Proceedings of Mr. Harris—Progress of the Japanese.

*From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

We arrived from Nagasaki on the 25th ult., after a passage of 67 hours. The distance is over 600 miles. We found the *Mississippi* at anchor in the inner harbor and came to near her, hoping for a few days of quiet and long walks back into the country. Our anchor was scarcely down, however, when the captain of the *Mississippi* pulled alongside, bringing with him our Consul-General, Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, and his Secretary, Mr. HENRY HEUSKIN. The Consul was at once closeted with the Commodore, and after an hour or so, it began to be whispered around that we were to leave, in two days, for Yeddo Bay, and possibly for Yeddo itself. This was great news, and we talked grandly for some hours as to how long we would remain at Yeddo, &c., until suddenly another whisper passed around, to the effect that we were only going to Kanagawa to talk about a new treaty. Kanagawa is seventeen miles this side of Yeddo, and as we could not land there, our trip did not promise to be so grand after all. We therefore lit cigars and tried to blow away our disappointment in smoke. In the meantime we had been hoarded by several boat-loads of Japanese officials, who were equally sociable and hail fellow well met, as had been those of Nagasski. We gave them sherry and Constantia to their heart's content, and after they had made out a list of all the fresh provisions that we desired, saw them into their boat and bowed them a polite adieu. After dinner a party of us dropped on shore for a Sunday evening walk, and among other places visited the bazaar, where everything Japanese was collected for sale. It being Sunday, we admired them and passed on.

It is now two years since we sent our first Consul to Japan, in accordance with a provision of the treaty of Kanagawa, made in 1854-5, by Commodore PERRY. He was brought here by the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, and "left alone in his glory," to the infinite disgust of the authorities, who told him to go away for a year, and then come back, by which time they should have a house built for him. Being thus unavoidably left upon their hands, they made the best of a bad bargain, however, gave him a large temple to live in, servants to attend upon him, supplied him with everything in the Japanese eating line, and finally began to look upon him and his secretary as rather pleasant additions to their society. Messrs. HARRIS and HUESKIN now began to look around them for amusement. They found the golden pheasant plentiful among the neighboring hills, and, when satiated with gunning and long walks, the former turned his eye in the direction of Yeddo. After a while he received permission to visit that city in his official capacity, and the first thing that we know, he has obtained the signing of an important Convention, and is again at Simoda. This Convention was published in the United States, in January of this year, and so I shall let it pass. The manner in which Mr. H. and his Secretary went to Yeddo is interesting. The Emperor sent him a body guard of 120 men, and had comfortable houses put up along the road for him to pass the nights in. He also sent him a large sedan chair, carried by twelve bearers, and so roomy that he put a mattress into it and reclined at full length when he was tired of sitting. It is only about seventy miles from this place to Yeddo; but the country is so rugged, and the roads so bad the first part of the way, that they were seven days in accomplishing the distance. Every night they stopped at one of the comfortable houses, which had been prepared *expressly upon his account*, and after an early breakfast, resumed their road. Upon arriving at Jeddo, they were lodged in the most commodious quarters, treated with the greatest respect and attention, and granted interviews with the Emperor. The reader is of course aware that every one, foreigner or Japanese, who has heretofore approached the Emperor, has been required to do so *upon his knee*. This custom they were determined to adhere to in the present case; but, somehow or other, it had never before been so difficult to "bell the cat." "*Who* was to speak to Mr. H—— about it?" that was the question. Finally, a Japanese Douglass stepped forward, and offered to brace his huge shoulders to the task. This gentleman was not the most determined man in Japan; but then he was upon the most intimate terms of both social and political intercourse with "the American Legation." He therefore called upon Mr. H., and commenced the attack by begging that he would not be offended by what he was going to say.

"Certainly not!" says that gentleman. But he has an inkling of what is coming, and a look of sudden and unusual gravity causes Douglass to tremble. Instead, therefore, of broaching the subject—he hega once morethat "his Excell ency will not be offended at something which he, Douglass, has been *ordered* to say;" and then—coughs, and looks behind him.

"Certainly not!" and an increase of gravity in the Consular face. Corresponding increase of nervousness on the part of Douglass. Great tableau, in which the American Eagle is supposed to dominate. Final desperation of Douglass, and outbursting of the secret.

Mr. HARRIS listened quietly and kindly to all he had to say, and then replied with his usual judgment and firmness of manner. He told him that he was anxious to do everything that was consistent with self-respect to do honor to the Emperor, but that this thing was out of the question, and had better not be referred to again. "Were NIPON to send a Minister to my country," he said, "he might approach our President in any manner he saw fit. He might kneel and knock his head against the floor, or he might bow to him and shake hands. There we allow every one perfect liberty; and it is but right, therefore, that I be allowed the same here."

"Very well! Very well!" replied Douglass, half apologetically. And thus was settled this question "*for ever!*" remarked Mr. H.

Mr. HARRIS has been twice to Yeddo since he was landed by the *San Jacinto*, and remained some three months each time. He speaks in most flattering terms of the primitive simplicity of the Imperial habits; of the absence of everything like *magnificence* about his palace; and of the general kindness and good feeling evinced by *all* classes toward him. He mentioned the case of one old lady in particular, who was even now engaged in the motherly task of making him some wadded silk shirts, to protect him from the approaching Winter. These acts are trivial, but they indicate very plainly the nature of Japanese *feeling* towards Americans. Even the Emperor has loaded him down with kindness. When he was lying sick at this place, a special messenger arrived daily from Yeddo to ask after his health, and to bring him some present, expressive of the interest that was felt for his recovery. The Imperial doctor was also sent to attend upon him. Such things as these have never before been known in the history of Japan. Our able Consul-General has a very poor opinion about the majority of books which have been written about this country. "When"—he queries—"when will writers learn to write only that which they see? A man has no need of imagination *here*—truth is strong enough! We live in a world of romance, simply because (referring to writers in general) the truth is not in them!" He, however, speaks in the highest terms of Commodore PERRY'S course while out here, and mentioned many good results which are now flowing from it. "He was a man of great good judgment, and accomplished as much as any one could possibly have done under the circumstances." He said: "Upon one occasion I thought differently myself, but accepted his judgment as more likely to be correct (through personal observation) than my own."

Speaking of Commodore PERRY, I asked him how the Japanese had treated the expensive presents which that officer had presented them, on the part of the Government, three or four years back.

"Well, I know I'm going to surprise you now," he replied. "You knew that Commodore PERRY gave them, among other things, a circular railroad, an engine and tender, and a brass boat-howitzer—one of the Dahlgren guns. They have a large house built for the safe [illegible] railroad and every now and then [illegible] get up steam [illegible] high officers to [illegible] Japanese engineers have charge of everything, and are never at a loss in the discharge of their duty. I suppose that they will soon have a track laid from Kanagawa to Yeddo, but I doubt if the railroad will pay in any other part of Japan; the country is too broken. As for the 'boat howitzer,' they have had one thousand cast exactly like it, and mounted them in the forts of their different ports. And now here is something else that will surprise you. Upon both Fourths of July that I have passed here, and once upon WASHINGTON'S birth-day, they fired a salute of twenty-one guns with these howitzers. Mr. HEUSKIN and myself attended, with the American flag flying, and the people exhibited the greatest good feeling and enthusiasm. One might have almost imagined them Americans."

"What have they done with the electric telegraph that was presented them?" I asked.

"Little or nothing, I think. But I am not certain. They are making astonishing headway, however, in the groundwork for future intercourse with the world. Five or six months since, they asked me, as a great favor, to be allowed to send a minister to the United States. 'My dear Sirs,' I replied, 'do not ask this as a favor; *it is your right*. Send a minister, with as large a suite as you choose, and you may be certain of a friendly reception."

"And would the United States furnish us transportation from here to the Isthmus?" he asked.

"Certainly," I replied, "and treat you with the greatest attention and kindness during your whole stay."

"Yes," I remarked, laughingly, "I can imagine a Japanese minister and suite in the hands of the New-York City Fathers! What a time they would have of it! How every theatre would throw open its doors for them, *and the crowd they would draw*; and how Japanese reserve and love of quiet would be driven to desperation by *the attentions* with which they would be surrounded. Are these Officers and Princes rich enough to make a grand display, or would they carry along with them their simple dress and tastes?"

"They would be just as you see them now," he replied. "We have no idea of the sound common sense, and want of everything like pretension, peculiar to these people. Take the Emperor himself, for instance. He is, as you may suppose, very rich, and yet I am positive that his table and clothing do not cost him $500 a year. Why that sum would not more than pay for the gloves of a Broadway dandy, with us. You have doubtless seen the thick, soft matting with which the floors of their houses are covered? Well, the floors of the palace are covered in the same way, and this matting serves as the Emperor's bed, as well as that of the poorest house serves as the bed of the poorest subject. He stretches himself out, with a wooden pillow under his head, and sleeps a sleep rarely granted to his brother Monarchs. To see a Japanese thus sleeping, with his head abruptly raised five or six inches, you would predict a stiff neck or future spinal affection as a general result; and yet there is not a more healthy people living."

"What does the Emperor look like?" one of us asked.

"Quite a fine looking man, with a soft voice and pleasant smile. I suppose he is some thirty-five years old. In fact, I *know* he is, for, as it is considered polite in Japan to ask one his age and how many children he has, I was, of course, polite. Poor fellow! He has what one of us would consider a miserable life. He does not leave the palace but once in two years; and then as he passes through the town, every one must leave the streets and close the doors and windows of their houses. Their custom does not allow them even to look at him. This is the temporal Emperor at Yeddo, of whom I now speak; the case of the spiritual Emperor, at Miaco, is even worse, for *he never* leaves his palace. He is venerated so much that they cannot even *run the risk* of his being looked upon by the crowd."

"How long has it been since you received your last mail, Mr. HARRIS?" asked another.

"Oh! as for the mails, we are not hothered with them here. If we get files of papers and our letters once a year, we think ourselves fortunate. As for my correspondence with the State Department, I do not know what to make of it. Mr. MARCY sent me to Siam, where I made a treaty, and sent it home. I came here, and, after much difficulty, got them to sign a convention—a very important one—which I also sent home. One day, while I was in the weekly expectation of hearing from the Government, a special courier arrived at Yeddo, where I then was, bringing me a bundle of papers from Mr. RICE, our Vice-Consul at Hakodadi. This man had been nearly a month on the road, during which time he had traveled over five hundred miles. Mr. RICE had read the papers, and then forwarded them to me. Now how do you suppose that *he* became possessed of them?"

"It is hard to imagine!" we answered.

"He got them from an American whaler. Fortunately her captain was fond of reading, and so, when leaving Honolulu, S. I., for a cruise after sperm whales, he filled his lockers with the latest papers. During his cruse, he touched at Hakodadi, and having then gone over them at least twice, passed them over to RICE. Through these I first heard of the death of Governor MARCY, and began to understand why I had not heard from him. Now you tell me that my convention with Japan was published in January of this year—that is pleasant news, but I should like to know whether the State Department are satisfied with it."

Shortly after Mr. HARRIS arrived at Yeddo the second time, he was followed by Mynheer DONKER CURTIOUS, the Dutch representative from Nagasaki. I asked him if that gentleman had, as usual, gone upon his knees when approaching the Emperor, and he said no. That custom might be considered as extinct now, though DONKER CURTIOUS was the first Dutchman who had escaped. Thus is Japan becoming more liberal daily.

"About what time do you think they will send us a Minister?" I asked, "and have they any able men who would be equal to the post?"

"As for the *time*, it is not yet settled upon; but as to the *fact* of one going, that is beyond all doubt. I suppose that *within a year from this date* a Japanese Minister and suite of twenty or thirty will be in Washington. HIGO-NO-KAMI (KAMI—prince; 'no'—of; "Higo"—Higa: Prince of HIGA) is probably as able a man as they have, and he is doubtless the one who will be selected. You will see him in a few days—a fine-looking fellow."

Mr. HART speaks most interestingly of the feats of the jugglers, and of the theatres of Yeddo, as well as of the extensive stores. He says that the Prince of CINANO, (CINANO-NO-KAMI) to whose particular care it seems the Emperor confided his comfort and amusement, fancying that he was having a dull time in the immense house that had been appropriated to him, called up some of his jugglers to perform him before him and help him pass it. One of them was the "Andersoo" of Japan—his feats were so wonderful that I am almost afraid to write them. I wish it distinctly understood therefore, that I am only repeating *what Mr. Harris told us*, and *what we consequently believe*. Here are some of his feats.

No. 1. He took an ordinary boy's top, spun it in the air, caught it on his hand, and then placed it (still spinning) upon the edge of a sword near the hilt. Then he dropped the sword point a little and the top moved slowly toward it. Arrived at the very end, the hilt was lowered in turn and the top brought back. As usual, the sword was dangerously sharp.

No. 2 was also performed with the top. He spun it in the air, and then threw the end of the string back toward it with such accuracy that it was caught up and wound itself allready for a second cast. By the time it had done this it had reached his hand and was ready for another spin.

No. 3 was still performed with the top. There was an upright pole, upon the top of which was perched a little horse with a very large front door. The top was spun, made to climb the pole, knock open the said front door, and disappear. As well as I remember the hand end of the string was fastened near the door, so that this was almost a repetition of the self-winding feat.

But feat No. 4 was something even more astonishing than all this. He took two paper butterflies, armed himself with the usual paper fan, threw them into the air, and fanning gently, kept them flying about him as if they had been alive.

"He can make them alight whenever you wish! Try him!" remarked the kami (prince) through the interpreter.

Mr. H—— requested that one might alight upon each ear of the juggler. No sooner expressed than complied with. Gentle undulations of the fan waved them slowly to the required points, and there left them comfortably seated. Now, whether this command over pieces of paper was obtained simply by currents of air, or by the power of a concealed magnet, Mr. H—— could not tell or ascertain. One thing, however, was certain—*the power was there*.

Let us turn from jugglers to theatres. It seems that there are only four of the latter in Yeddo, and that they are all alongside of each other. Hence, if a Japanese on the edge of the city wishes to attend one of them, he must take some foot exercise before being able to do so. I say that he must walk, for no one but the princes in Japan are allowed to ride, as a general rule, and *they must ride*, either in a chair or on horsback, as they choose. In the latter case, the horse is led by a groom on each side, and is never allowed to go out of a walk. While passing by these theatres, Mr. H. expressed a wish to attend a performance, but his princely conductor was very much shocked, telling him that none but the common people ever

## OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Views of the District-Attorney in Regard to the Perpetual Lease of Certain Lands to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The following was the argument made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer by Joseph Blunt, Esq., District-Attorney, on the motion to quash the indictment of Ex-Mayor Wood and others for violation of the City Charter:

May it please your Honor, the indictment which is now the subject of consideration before this Court, is one of great importance, not only on account of the number of persons and the character of the parties comprehended in it, but on account of the subject-matter to which it relates. It is an indictment touching the administration of the civil Government of this community. It is for the purpose of enforcing a strict obedience to those laws which the State has thought proper to impose in relation to that Government. It is also intended to check the arbitrary discretion and the abuse of power which, whether well or ill founded in the opinion of the community, has been exercised by the City officials to the great detriment of the interests they were elected to serve. In such a prosecution, one would naturally suppose that a subject of this peculiar nature submitted to the consideration of Court, would be confined there; and that the public prosecutor, whose duty it is to take care of the indictment when it came from the Grand Jury, would be treated like any other counsel who might be engaged in attending to the interests committed to his charge. But instead of that, there seems to have been, even before the finding of the indictment, an attempt made to prejudice the public mind, so that this prosecution should not receive that calm, cool and impartial consideration, to which it is entitled not only at the hands of the Court, but in the public estimation. In the ordinary course of business, the Clerks of the Common Council were examined before the Grand Jury. Of course, they were under no obligation to keep secret what had transpired; but hardly had they been examined, before the Democratic Committee of this County denounced the public prosecutor by name as engineering this indictment through the Grand Jury room for the purpose of affecting the then pending election, though no indictment had appeared before the public, and none was in fact, found until after the election. Hardly was it noised about before the Sunday Press, sometimes jocularly called the "Religious Press," and a journal more familiarly known as the "Satanic Press" joined in the hue and cry, and other papers, from which better things might have been expected, have been induced to argue in their columns the questions which were argued here so ably yesterday. It is well known to the gentleman who opened the case in behalf of the defence yesterday—to no one better—that very often great injustice is done in this way, and that the State, in carrying on its criminal business, is subjected to great expenses by publications inserted in the newspapers, which render it almost impossible in this county to obtain impartial Jurymen, except some who cannot read, to try causes important to the public welfare. I need only instance the famous "Burdell" and the still more famous "Eaby" case, with both of which he is acquainted, where it was found almost impracticable to get an impartial Jury to try the cause. Now, it does seem to me that persons connected with the other side should have had at least so much regard to public decency as to have refrained from allowing anything of the kind to go into the public papers during the progress of this trial, so far as they had the power to prevent it; and yet an affidavit of Mr. BOOLE, which was read here yesterday, and which the Court thought unfit to be read, as reflecting upon a public officer, was published in the *Evening Post* the day before the motion was brought on. And as it appears from the statement of Mr. BRYANT, the senior editor, whose frankness made it necessary for him to put the whole matter before the public, the abstract of the affidavit was furnished the reporter of that journal by the counsel for the defence. The public prosecutor does not think it necessary for him to appeal to the newspaper press. It is not the proper tribunal to discuss questions which are being litigated. They should be brought before the Court, and there they ought to be discussed; and I think it is an offence against public propriety to attempt, while a case is under advisement, to prejudice the public mind by newspaper articles; and I hope that editors of the public Press will so far respect the public interests—which they profess so much desire to serve—as not to allow publications in the papers under the charge of this kind to prevent an impartial jury from being obtained when questions of great interest and public importance are to be brought before the Court. As for myself, I do not regard these paper pellets as they whistle by me uncared for. In conducting this and all other public prosecutions, I shall be governed by what I have been governed throughout life; I shall stand upon the general principles of action I have hitherto stood upon, and which, with the help of God, I will adhere to till my last gasp—my own conviction of right. Among other charges I have been accused of bigotry. Bigotry! It is wholly foreign to my nature. I have no bigotry against the Catholic Church or any other church whatever. I may think of its policy of connecting Church and State, or its interference with political opinions of its adherents. I can never forget that to that church we are indebted for the preservation of the germs of ancient learning, science and religion, when the face of Europe was overwhelmed with the torrent of barbarism which came down from the northern tribes. I can never forget that it was the inspiration of her fiery eloquence which aroused the chivalry of Europe to repel the invasion of Mohammedan superstition and ignorance; that under her auspices there has been introduced among the barbarous northern tribes a purer and milder religion; and that upon our own Continent—both North and South America—and in the Eastern world, her missionaries have defied danger and death to carry the blessings of Christianity, as they understood it, to heathen nations, who, until then, were unacquainted with the lessons of divine inspiration. However much, therefore, I may differ with its teachers on some points, I can entertain no bigotry against a church hallowed by such memories. And if I find myself obliged to condemn some things, it is because in all religions, whether of human invention or of divine origin and human administration, there must necessarily be more or less of imperfection and error. The institution of this prosecution has a much easier and simpler solution. Like the Duke in an old play:

"My business in this State
Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'errun the stew: laws for all faults;
But faults so countenanced, that the strong statutes
Stand like forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much in mock as mark."

What, then, am I to do? I am an officer sworn to enforce the law, and whenever I find that law violated, it is my duty to enforce it without fear or favor, and in this case I have been governed by what I deemed a proper regard for a most important question, which I wish to have brought before the community and settled by this Court. It is this: Whether in a case where there is no imputation of pecuniary corruption, in a case where there is sim

...ty Council, in the City Hall, to be held for a ...ose of considering the power of the Corporation ... the Constitution, in case parties ... to the last session of the Legislature, ... the only question to be discussed was as to the length of ... which the Common Council ought to be given. Had not the ... Legislature, in the very act of "divesting" the ... of their property, "vested" the trustees in the exercise, ... of their restrictive functions, but of their functions ... as mere managers and proprietors in ... of the City property? Clearly, they had that ... and it did not interfere with their rights of ... It merely declared that the trustees should ... prohibited in this section. It was ... the law of the land, and these trustees were ... to obey it when they accepted the trust. They ... Charter under which they acted, and if ... they were unfit to act as trustees. They ... that they had only limited powers over this property; ... and when they undertook to exercise greater ... they were liable for a violation of trust. ... was the penalty prescribed by the statute for ... violation of the act?

"Any officer of the City Government, or person employed in the service, who shall wilfully violate or intentionally omit the provisions of this charter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

That is the penalty; and when, therefore, they undertook to violate this express prohibition upon their powers they were guilty of a misdemeanor. They have brought themselves not only within the letter, but within the very spirit of the act, and the very object of the act is contravened by their voting this lease.

Now, there are some other provisions in the City Charter to which I will call the attention of the Court. In the first place, however, let me inquire whether those persons who are parties to this indictment are officers of the City Government? Is not the Mayor an officer of the City Government? Is he not the head officer, the Executive Officer? So, too, with the Aldermen. Ask one of them: "What is your office?" "An Alderman of the City of New-York," of such a Ward, &c. There can be no argument in reference to that matter. It is a mere statement of a proposition. All these officers, therefore, are bound to observe this law which is passed for their government. But more than that—that this act was specially passed to control the Aldermen and Councilmen is obvious from the history of the times. A short time before the passage of that act, there were grants and leases made of the public property which engaged the attention of the Courts of justice, and there was a general complaint of an improper exercise of the functions of the corporation in relation to public property. This act was passed to meet that state of affairs. And what does the act declare?—"Any officer who shall evade," &c. That applies more emphatically to the Aldermen and Councilmen than to the other officers, because they, by ingeniously-contrived resolutions, might succeed in evading the Charter, without being compelled, as in this instance, to openly and knowingly violate it. Moreover, what means this: "No leases, no grants to be hereafter given?" Why, it means that they cannot be given except by the authority of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. It is the passage of a resolution through the Common Council, signed by the Mayor, which gives vitality to any movement of that kind, and until that has passed there can be no sale or lease of public property. It cannot be touched by any one, except in the case of leases from year to year, which, by some standing ordinance, are committed to the Comptroller. Therefore it is plain that the act was meant to control the very body whose members are now charged before the Court.

But it is said that in the eighth section there is a clause that no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in another place for any speech or vote in either Board. So there is. That is a principle of common law, and it probably was unnecessary to put it in the Charter. Of course there could be no question raised for speeches delivered or votes given in the exercise of their legislative duty; their speeches and votes are privileged. They can only be questioned by a criminal proceeding instituted for a violation of duty in the management, as they are in this very act; and when an act like this is passed, containing a provision like that in the eighth section, and two such provisions as I have referred to in the 40th and 41st sections, such a construction must be given them that all these clauses shall stand unquestioned and in full force. This is merely a reiteration of a principle of the common law, namely, that such officers, acting in the discharge of their official duties, are not to be questioned by individuals elsewhere. But when provision is made in the same law for their punishment for certain violations, the application of the principle is limited. Now, this Common Council, and its members, stand in two characters. One character is that of administrators of the public property for the benefit of the residents of the City, who are regarded as members of the Corporation. In that character, they are trustees, and trustees only. The other character is that which they exercise under the limited legislative powers which they possess in relation to the police and municipal ordinances of the City. If this constructive immunity is to be extended in the manner contended for by the other side, how do these parties stand?

"No Alderman or member of the Common Council shall be questioned in another place for his speech or vote given in either Board."

What occurs directly afterwards?

"Any person holding office under this Charter, who shall accept office under the Government of the United States, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office."

Is that provision to stand, or is he not to be questioned elsewhere because he sees fit to act as a member of the Common Council and speak and vote in either Board? Is no validity to be given to that section on account of the previous one?

But more than that. There is another section wherein they are prohibited from receiving bribes. Now suppose a person furnishes money to one of the Common Council, in consideration of his promised vote? The Councilman, intending to expose that man, receives the money, puts it into the public treasury or gives it to some public institution, and afterwards communicates the fact to the Board; is he to be punished? Certainly not. But if he receives the money, saying nothing about it, and afterwards votes according to the wish of the party who gave him the money, it is a case of bribery, and he is punishable by the Charter, for his vote. There is another clause, 49th section:

"The Grand Jury of the County may present any officer other than Mayor, Corporation Counsel, or Comptroller, created or holding office under this Charter."

And provision is then made for their trial upon the presentment in the same manner "as upon an indictment."

Is any effect to be given to this section? An Alderman votes corruptly; he is presented by the Grand Jury for doing so; the fact is proved, and they make a presentment instead of indicting him, as they might have done, and he is brought into Court and tried for the offence. It is, therefore, to my mind, perfectly clear that the charter in containing this provision in the 8th section, did not intend to nullify these subsequent provisions in relation to bribery; in relation to Aldermen holding office to which they had no right; in relation to City officers being presented for their official votes; in relation to their violating the charter by making leases longer than ten years, or any other violation or evasion of the charter. A sensible construction must be given to the whole of this act, and I respectfully submit that a sensible construction of it is, that a member of the Common Council is not to be questioned in another place for anything he has said or done in the Board affecting another right—but only questioned for those charges which are of public cognizance and declared to be crimes or misdemeanors, and for those as provided by the subsequent sections of the charter, he is to be held amenable.

But, it is said that this is no lease—that this is a grant. In the first place, let me call the attention of the Court to the resolution itself:

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to *lease* to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, that portion of land, bounded northerly by Fifty-second-street, southerly by Fifty-first-street, easterly by Fourth-avenue, and westerly by land belonging to the said Institution, at the rate of one dollar per annum rental, so long as the said lands shall be occupied for the use of the said Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and for no other specific purpose."

Now, do the gentlemen on the other side mean to say that it is out of the power of the law to make a lease of land under such a resolution? That no conveyance can be made pursuant to its terms that shall be a lease? What is a lease—because we may as well, since everything seems to be questioned now-a-days, determine the matter. A lease is set forth by Crulse, in his Digest, title 32, chapter 5, section 1, as follows: "A lease is a contract for the possession and profits of land and tenement on the one side, and a recompense of rent or other income on the other."

That is a lease. Now what is this? A contract on the part of the Corporation; because it is decided that a resolution, or a grant of this kind by a body having the power to make such a grant, even if it be the Government itself, as was the case in the Dartmouth College case, is a contract; and it may as well be understood by the Court that this institution is in possession, and continuing in possession of this land at the present time.

The Roman Catholic Asylum is a corporate body of the State, known and created by a public law of the State, (and the Court can not only take cognizance of its existence, but also of its powers,) having the power to hold real estate forever, and an existence equally durable, at least so long as the Legislature can confer such existence, it being a corporation without limit of time. The charter of the institution is to be found in the Acts of 1817, p. 344, and the Act of 1832, p. 379. It is therefore, as I have said, officially known to the Court. Its existence is judicially known; its power to take land, and hold it forever, is judicially known; and, by the Act of 1832, that power is increased to land worth $30,000 a year.

Under such circumstances, how does the case stand? Here is the Comptroller directed to give a lease which is durable so long as the lessee shall pay $1 yearly rent, and vest the land as a Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the lessor parts with all his property forever, excepting the naked title and the annual rental of $1. Now, if that is a gift or grant, I cannot understand the import of legal terms. It is what the resolution calls it—a durable lease upon conditions.

These durable leases are well known to our law, and exist all over the counties of Rensselaer, Albany, Dutchess and Columbia, and the books are full of decisions in relation to them. Unless, therefore, it is impossible to make a lease, a lease is here in unmistakable language directed—and more than that, when a lease of this kind is ordered by the persons having the power to make the grant, and the lessee goes into possession, though the Comptroller may not give the lease, the lessee obtains an equitable title under an executory contract, and can enforce such lease in a court of law, with equitable powers as ours are now constituted.

...reports are full of cases where a person own... tract of land, as the Rensselaer or Living... has allowed a party to go into possession, ... in regard to rent; on the nature ... latter has improved the property, built ... it, and years afterwards has en... landlord, or from his heirs, a ... to the understanding with ... ion. And so with this ... . It having entered in... improvements, ... prohibition ... a perpetual ... to the terms of the resolution. ... that nobody has been injured by this act, and that great good has been accomplished, because the Roman Catholic Asylum is a charitable institution. Nobody has been injured? Why, the whole community has been injured. I do not speak of the value of the property, worth some hundred thousand dollars; that is not the point; but whenever a Corporation like that of the City of New-York openly violates the law under which it acts, and attempts to part with property which it is prohibited from disposing of, it is one of the greatest injuries. It is sapping the foundation of our Government. Upon what does our Government rest? It rests upon law, which, unlike the law of absolute or aristocratic Governments, is an emanation of the will of the community. It is, therefore, its own law; and if individuals who are temporarily intrusted with power, think proper to violate it, override it, and act in direct opposition to its prohibitions, under the pretence of charity or expediency—the plea of the tyrant or the scurvy politician—our Government loses the very foundation on which it stands, and universal disrespect of law will go through the community, encouraged and supported by those who are misnamed when so acting, the "Fathers of the City." I say, therefore, the greatest possible injury is done whenever acts of this kind are done by men in authority, and for which those who do them ought to be held accountable in Courts of justice.

I will now examine some few of the merely technical objections, because I think I have examined those which have any substance in them. It is said that the second count avers a violation of the act in two modes; that is, it avers a violation in the fact that here is a lease for longer than ten years; and it avers a violation in not having the property sold at public auction. It is averred in the following manner:

"For a period longer than ten years, to wit, for so long a time as the same shall be occupied for the use of the Roman Catholic Asylum, and without causing any such lease of the public property to be put up at public auction, to be let or leased to the highest bidder."

It is said that there are two crimes charged here. It is not so; there is but one crime, one misdemeanor. What do they do? They pass the resolution; they neglect all the particulars which the law prescribes as necessary to be observed. The averment is to that effect. It was not necessary to go on and make various counts—in one count, that they made a lease for longer than ten years; in another count, that they made a lease without putting it up at public auction; and then, in another count, that they made a lease without giving it to the highest bidder. They violated the law in one particular, which was in passing the resolution without observing those particulars which the statute prescribes. They did not observe any of them. They are therefore liable for that one act. The averment is that there was no sale at public auction. That comprehends everything.

It is also stated that this is not a lease prohibited. I think that the authorities show most plainly that it is a lease prohibited. What are the terms of the lease—a lease so long as this body, of perpetual existence, shall think proper to occupy it for the purposes of the institution. Now, what does that do? That gives a conditional lease forever. What was the act intended to guard against? The injudicious parting with the City property by leases which would put the City property out of the power of those who are only elected to administer it for a short time. Does not this act do that? I am now setting aside what will be the construction of law in relation to the effect of this grant. But suppose there were no law prohibiting a lease, as this statute does, would not this be a lease by which the property of the City would be parted with so far as the City could exercise any power or control, so long as one dollar per year shall be paid by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum? That cannot be denied. It is, therefore, a perpetual lease, and the power of the City over the land is ended, except to receive the rent. The title remains in them and the rent of one dollar a year. But the possession, the profits of the property, are gone to another body, and a body of perpetual existence, likely to last quite as long as the City, and quite as long as the poor shall be with us, which we are given to understand shall be always. It is, therefore, clear that this is a lease forever, and if the lease is to be upheld, the property has been parted with, except as to the naked title, with a return of one dollar per year.

But it is said that there are other objections to this indictment. It wants certainty—wants certainty? Cannot the defendants understand what they are to be tried for? Cannot the Jury understand the offence they are trying? Is not this offence sufficiently stated so that, in the language of the books of pleading, the defendants can at any time hereafter set up whatever may be decided in this case as a bar to any fresh indictment? Can they come before a Jury to answer this indictment, without knowing full well what they are to be tried for? And is it to be understood that in cases of misdemeanor, the same precision is not necessary as in cases of felony, which, in the country from which we take our rules of pleading, were originally capital offences? In misdemeanor pleading a much greater latitude exists. And, as to the doctrine of merger, it is expressly laid down by Judge Marcy (who afterward filled the highest honors of the country, with infinite credit both to the country and himself) that where a conspiracy is charged as a misdemeanor, the execution of it merging it in another misdemeanor does not furnish an objection to the indictment. (People *vs.* Mather.) It is also undeniable, that where the insufficiency of the indictment is merely doubtful, the Court will not quash it, but will leave the party to a motion to arrest judgment. The case of the People *vs.* Echford (2 Cowan, 535) was a case for conspiracy. Mr. Echford and others were prosecuted for attempting to defraud the Company of which he was President, and other people. Motions were made there to quash the indictment—and made, too, by very strong men—some of the ablest men the New-York Bar has ever had among its members; and the Court there held, after a full examination of the matter, that where it was a misdemeanor, and the sufficiency of the indictment was doubtful, they would not entertain the motion to quash, but would leave the party to his motion in arrest of judgment. Now, how do we stand? The offence is set up with so much certainty that every one of the parties named has his part distinctly stated in the first count as to what he did. Every single fact which is brought in issue is so set forth on the face of the indictment, that if any one of the defendants should choose to plead separately, he could plead to each distinct fact. It is then stated that by means of those acts which they executed, they manifested their intent to violate the charter and to make this lease. They did not execute the lease, except so far as they made a contract which is deemed executory. But they did it so far as within them lay. They meant and they resolved to part with the City property; and if the Comptroller had not known that he would be indicted if he did it, the lease would have been executed. But so far as the guardians of the City property, the Trustees, could do it, they did all they could to have that lease made, and the facts as to their acts in that respect are stated precisely, explicitly, and with distinctness on the face of the indictment; and if he prefer any new indictment should be found for this matter, the verdict of a Jury in this case would be a complete bar to the new prosecution. It is very desirable that the persons who, when first indicted, were so eager for trial, should have an opportunity of having the facts go before the public mind, as they will appear upon proof. It is very desirable that we should have a decision from the Court, in case there is anything in the indictment to sustain the alleged offence, which will allow us to know under what kind of law we live—whether the laws we have made can be executed—whether these technicalities which are constantly brought forward, and which in grave cases affecting life might, perhaps, deserve the grave consideration of the Courts, shall be set up in matters of misdemeanor, to embarrass the action of Courts of Justice, and to prevent the verdict of a Jury upon the facts charged. If the Court can find anything in the indictment to sustain the charge which we have made, it is to be hoped that it will be allowed to come before a Jury, so that we may have a decision as to these defendants. I seek nothing here but the administration of the law, and the law as it is; and that it should be administered so that mere technicalities shall not eat away its substance.

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465. *Part II.*—Nos. 466, 467, 468, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 478, 479, 480, 483, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTES OF DECISIONS RENDERED AT THE LAST TERM.

*De Witt* vs. *Barly & Schoonmaker.*—Upon an issue in regard to the mental imbecility of a grantor the opinions of unprofessional witnesses, founded upon personal observation of his appearance and conduct, may be given in evidence. The opinions received, however, must be confined to facts alone, and must not embrace any matter of law. Such cases belong to that class of exceptions to the general rule, in which opinions are received *ex necessitate*, for the reason that the minute appearances upon which they depend cannot be so perfectly described as to enable a jury to draw a just conclusion from them. Questions of identity, of handwriting, of intoxication, mental imbecility from old age, and some questions of value, belong, with others, to this class. In such cases the witness must state, as far as he is able, the facts and reasons upon which his conclusion is founded, that the jury may have all practicable means for estimating the accuracy of his opinion. The former decision in this case (5 Seld., 371) is to be taken only as determining that the opinions of unprofessional witnesses cannot be called on by questions in such a form as to involve in the answer matter of law, as well as matter of fact; *e. g.*, whether the imbecility was such as to render the party legally incapable of executing deeds.

*Van Wyck* vs. *Aspinwall et al.*—The Trustees of the College of Pharmacy in New-York appointed the defendants a committee to investigate complaints in respect to the importation of spurious and adulterated drugs. The defendants made a written report intended to be presented, and which was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which they charged the plaintiff, who was Examiner and Inspector of Drugs, with gross violation of his official duty. *Held*, that such report, having been made in good faith and upon probable cause, for the purpose of arresting the sale and use of spurious and adulterated medicines, was a privileged communication. A communication, which would otherwise be actionable, is privileged if made in good faith, upon a matter involving an interest or duty of the party making it, though such duty be not strictly legal but of imperfect obligation, to a person having a corresponding interest or duty.

*Terwilliger* vs. *Wands.*—The special damage to support an action for defamatory words, not actionable in themselves, must result from injury to the plaintiff's reputation, which affects the conduct of others towards him. His mental distress, physical illness, and inability to labor, occasioned by the aspersion, are not such natural and legal consequences of the words spoken, as to give action.

The cases of Bradt *vs.* Towsley, (13 Wend., 253,) and Fuller *vs.* Fenner, (16 Barb., 333,) overruled.

*Wilson vs. Goit.*—The loss of a wife's services from illness, the consequence of mental depression resulting from defamatory words not actionable in themselves, will not support an action by the husband. The wife, if sole, could maintain no action for words which have not actually injured her reputation, and the husband cannot recover damages from her inability to labor where she could not, if a *feme sole*.

*The New-York Life Insurance Company* vs. *White et al.*—The entry in the book of mortgages to the Commissioners for loaning the United States deposit fund, of a mortgage out of the order due to its date, and upon a page which should have contained a mortgage several years antecedent in execution, is not notice to a subsequent mortgagee in good faith.

## SUPREME COURT—General Term—Nov. 19.

Before Judges Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland.

The following report of the Board of Examiners was presented:

*To the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District:*

The undersigned, appointed by the Court to examine applicants for admission to the bar, respectfully report that

Avery T. Brewer, George E. Blachley, Thomas E. Davis, Jr., John M. Flynn, John H. Hull, Arthur Johnes, Joseph B. Matthews, George Owen, Denis Quinn, Thorndike F. Saunders and Henry White are entitled to be admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this Court, and that the examiners desire to examine further Julius C. Fitzgerald, Owen Stover and Wm. C. Traphagen. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM KETCHUM,
WM. FULLERTON,
T. Y. WILLIAMS,
} Examiners.

Dated New-York, Nov. 19.

*Edward S. Gould* vs. *Joseph B. Vandervoort and Mary E. Gould.*—This is a suit in equity, which comes up on motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from proceeding with a writ of ejectment to dispossess the plaintiff of his house in Clinton-street, and a suit is also brought against Mrs. Gould for restoration of conjugal rights. The argument was taken up this morning by William C. Noyes, for the plaintiff, and Charles O'Conor for the defendant, and disclosed the following facts. In the year 1853 the plaintiff and the defendant, Mary E. Gould, were married and lived together in this City until the 20th July, 1855. In 1836 the plaintiff purchased for his residence the house No. 10 Clinton-place, for which he paid $13,000, and for $6,000 of the purchase money he assumed a mortgage which has been subsequently paid. Since the purchase, the plaintiff has made improvements on the premises. The plaintiff assigned a lease of the property to his brother Gonld, and in July, 1852, was entitled to a reconveyance thereof. Plaintiff wished to have the reconveyance made to his wife's father in such a way as should vest the property in the wife without giving her any absolute power of disposal of the property, and with the intention to secure the premises for his family residence. In July, 1855, Mrs. Gould left this City with her two children, and sailed for Europe, where she has since resided without the consent of her husband, and against his wishes. The plaintiff continues to reside in the premises, claiming a right so to do under the agreement contained in the assignment to Mary E. Gould. In 1846 Mr. Dubois died in the plaintiff's house, leaving a large estate, of which Mrs. Gould has received a large share. In 1855, Mrs. Gould being then at Bordeaux, in France, she, without the consent of her husband, executed a lease to the defendant, Vandervoort, for five years. Vandervoort then commenced an action in this Court to recover possession of the premises from the plaintiff by writ of ejectment.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

DECISIONS.

*McAlpine* vs. *Hunt.*—Attachment allowed.
*Brisham* vs. *Witt.*—Receiver appointed.
*Lauton* vs. *Harrison.*—Motion denied.

### Message of the Governor of North Carolina.

The message of Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, shows that the debt of the State is $6,879,505. A large portion of this debt has been incurred by loans and subscriptions to State works. A considerable portion falls due next year. The Governor suggests the expediency of making permanent provision for relief. The revenue of the State is $507,000 annually. Changes in the application of the revenue and assessment laws are recommended, and the establishment of a Sinking Fund is again urged, as in a former message. The State has no military organization, and needs one; a recommendation of that subject is contained in the message. The progress of the boundary survey between Virginia and North Carolina is reported satisfactory, and the great importance of the work is urged. The geological developments of the State survey show that an abundance of iron and coal exists, and Dr. Emmons, the State geologist, is mentioned with favor. The penal and charitable institutions are in good condition. The Governor of North Carolina, like the Governor of Georgia, does not trouble himself about National affairs. He is content with the State as it is.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

In Philadelphia a girl, only 13 years old, employed on the place of Mr. John Scott, of Northampton township, Bucks County, has confessed to Chief Detective Blackburn that she set fire to the barn of Mr. Scott, on the 16th of October, by which it was destroyed, together with a large crop of hay and grain. She had been taken into the family, through charity, her mother being an inmate of an insane asylum.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says: "Thirty years ago there were only eight churches in New-Bedford. Thirty years ago no flag floated to indicate a Bethel. Thirty years ago there were about half a dozen lawyers, and as many doctors; now the latter number 45, and the former half as many. Thirty years ago there were only two public schools; now we have a score and more."

The submarine cable to be laid from Edgartown to Nantucket, extending across Muskeegat Channel, has arrived at New-Bedford from New-York, and been placed on board the steam-tug *Spray* for its destination. Mr. S. C. Bishop, the proprietor, proceeded to the Vineyard to give his attention to the enterprise.

Mlle. Livry, a new *danseuse*, is all the rage in Paris. She is but 16 years old, and those who can remember the great Taglioni say that this child possesses most perfectly all her "traditions," and that since that illustrious *artiste* left the stage, no other save Mlle. Livry has ever been able to approach her one immortal part of *La Sylphide* with such justly earned success.

# MARKET REPORTS.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

### MEATS.

The market is quite dull, to-day. The inquiry throughout the week has also been very tame, unusually so for a week in which a Thanksgiving Day occurs. The supplies have been heavy, and prices have been barely sustained.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 16 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Lamb, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Pork, salted, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Pork, smoked, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 25 |
| Soup Meats, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| Hams, ℔ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| Tongues, each | 62½ | @ | 81 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Sausages, City made, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

With fair supplies, prices of Poultry are essentially unchanged. The recurrence of Thanksgiving Day occasioned rather more inquiry for Turkeys on Wednesday, but not near as much activity in this essential as usual in former years. Dealers claimed higher rates, and obtained them, in most instances. To-day, quotations are down again to the old range, and business is quite spiritless. Game comes in freely now; it does not meet with a quick sale, however. Our list embraces all the novelties in market this forenoon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ pair | 62½ | @1 | 25 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 75 |
| Fowls, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 16 |
| Western Poultry, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 14 |
| Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair | 87½ | @1 | 75 |
| Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 88 |
| Guinea Hens, ℔ pair | 62½ | @ | 75 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 14 | @ | 18 |
| Geese, each | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Ducks, ℔ pair | 50 | @1 | 50 |
| Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ℔ pair | 2 50 | @3 | 00 |
| Ducks, Red-head, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 | 25 |
| Wild Turkeys, each | 2 25 | @5 | 00 |
| Widgeons, ℔ pair | 75 | @ | — |
| Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen | 2 25 | @2 | 75 |
| Woodcock, ℔ dozen | 3 87 | @4 | 75 |
| Woodcock, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Snipe, English, ℔ doz | 2 50 | @3 | 00 |
| Quail, ℔ doz | 3 00 | @3 | 50 |
| Partridge, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 | 25 |
| Teal, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Rabbits, ℔ pair | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Venison, ℔ lb | 25 | @ | 18 |
| Bear's Meat | 22 | @ | 25 |

### FISH.

Few changes have occurred in supplies or prices, this week. Business, however, has been very dull. For months past, dealers say they have not had so slack a run of custom, in any one week.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brook Trout, ℔ lb | 50 | @— | | Frost-fish, ℔ lb | 6 | @— |
| Salmon Trout, ℔ lb | 12½ | @— | | Black-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @10 |
| Codfish, ℔ lb | 6 | @— | | White-fish, ℔ lb | 12½ | @— |
| Pickerel, ℔ lb | — | @12½ | | Mullet, ℔ lb | 12½ | @— |
| Halibut, ℔ lb | 12½ | @— | | Haddock, ℔ lb | — | @ 6 |
| Eels, ℔ lb | 10 | @12 | | Green Turtle, ℔ lb | 12 | @15 |
| Flounders, ℔ lb | 5 | @ 6 | | Large Herring, each | 25 | @37 |
| Porgies, ℔ lb | — | @ 8 | | Herring, ℔ bunch | 12 | @— |
| Striped Bass, ℔ lb | 10 | @12 | | Mackerel, each | — | @15 |
| Perch, ℔ lb | 8 | @10 | | Terrapins, Wdx. | 12 | @— |
| Smelts, ℔ lb | 15 | @— | | Frogs, ℔ dozen | 25 | @41 |
| Cat-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @— | | | | |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | | | 50 | @ | 1 | 25 |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | | | 1 25 | @ | 1 | 50 |
| Clams, ℔ 100 | | | 25 | @ | 1 | 00 |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb | | | 6 | @ | — | |
| Crabs, ℔ doz | | | 19 | @ | 25 | |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb | | | 20 | @ | 25 | |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb | | | 12 | @ | 15 | |
| Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb | | | 4 | @ | 5 | |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ lb | | | 4 | @ | 5 | |
| Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb | | | 10 | @ | — | |
| Mackerel, salted, ℔ lb | | | 10 | @ | 12 | |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | | | 6 | @ | 12 | |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb | | | 8 | @ | 10 | |

### VEGETABLES.

The leading kinds have been freely offered, and prices, for the most part, have been in favor of buyers, yet the demand has been restricted. Cauliflowers and Tomatoes are becoming scarce and dear. Beans and Mint have disappeared.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @2 | 25 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bushel | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Turnips, ℔ bushel | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Turnips, ℔ half peck | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | — |
| Carrots, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Carrots, ℔ dozen | 22 | @ | 25 |
| Beets, ℔ dozen bunches | 50 | @ | — |
| Beets, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | — |
| Onions, ℔ bushel | 62½ | @1 | 12 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 31 | @ | 50 |
| Green Peppers, ℔ doz | 12 | @ | — |
| Red Peppers, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Cabbage, Red, ℔ head | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Cabbage, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 75 |
| Cabbage, ℔ head | 4 | @ | 7 |
| Cauliflower, ℔ doz | 1 25 | @3 | 00 |
| Cauliflower, each | 12 | @ | 30 |
| Cranberries, ℔ quart | — | @ | 18 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ basket | 1 25 | @ | — |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart | 8 | @ | — |
| Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch | 10 | @ | — |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | — |
| Celery, table, ℔ bunch | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Celery, soup, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ | — |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ dozen | 75 | @ | — |
| Egg Plants, each | — | @ | 8 |
| Salad, ℔ doz. heads | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Spinach, ℔ peck | 18 | @ | — |
| Squashes, ℔ dozen | 50 | @1 | 50 |
| Squashes, each | 5 | @ | 15 |
| Pumpkins, ordinary size, each | 10 | @ | 15 |

### FRUIT.

The changes in this line have been Important Supplies fair, for the season; business moderate.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, ℔ half peck | 20 | @ | 50 |
| Crab-Apples, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Pears, new, ℔ basket | 1 00 | @4 | 50 |
| Pears, new, ℔ quart | 9 | @ | 15 |
| Grapes, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 25 |
| Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb | 50 | @ | — |
| Citron, each | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Quince, ℔ doz | 20 | @ | — |
| Chestnuts, ℔ quart | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Hickory Nuts | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Walnuts, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| Oranges, ℔ doz | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Lemons, ℔ box | 2 50 | @3 | 75 |
| Lemons, ℔ dozen | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Figs, ℔ box | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Figs, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Dates, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Raisins, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Currants, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Green Ginger, ℔ lb | — | @ | 25 |

### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand continues moderate; prices favor sellers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb | 22 | @ | 26 |
| Butter, State, ℔ lb | 24 | @ | 28 |
| Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb | 31 | @ | — |
| Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb | 17 | @ | 21 |
| Cheese, new, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 11 |
| Eggs, five for | 13 | @ | — |
| Eggs, ten for | 25 | @ | — |
| Eggs, forty for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ℔ can | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, ℔ bottle | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, pure Northern, ℔ lb | 23 | @ | 30 |

### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz | — | @ | 37 |
| Mangoes, each | — | @ | 4 |
| New-York Peppers, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Gherkins, ℔ 100 | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Pickled Onions, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle | 15 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart | 6 | @ | — |
| Sardines, ℔ box | 31 | @ | — |
| Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle | 12½ | @ | — |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon | — | @ | 50 |
| Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon | — | @2 | 50 |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hibbox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Liechtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 17 | 24 | — | 41 |
| Flour, bbls | 29,822 | 835 | 150 | 30,827 |
| Wheat, bushels | 24,848 | — | — | 24,848 |
| Corn, bushels | 27,000 | — | — | 27,000 |
| Barley, bushels | 11,747 | — | — | 11,747 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 2,307 | 350 | 5 | 2,662 |
| Whisky, bbls | 791 | 198 | 55 | 1,044 |

ASHES—Are in slack request at former rates; Pots, $5 87; Pearls, $6, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in demand at steady prices; sales today, 150 bags Java at 14¾c.; 250 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@13c.; 600 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; 100 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c.@10¾c., the latter for Cape; and 25 bags Bahia at 9¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been made of 1,300 bales at uniform prices, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.; do. Orleans at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The recurrence of Thanksgiving Day has interrupted business. Yet heavier sales from first hands have been made than sellers had hoped to effect, especially of goods adapted to the late Winter and early Spring trade, for which fair prices have been obtained. Cottons, light Woolens, and Unions, have been plenty. Heavy Woolens have been less abundant.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, and are stiffly held at $3 75@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are moderately inquired for, including large No. 1 at $14 50@$14 75, and No.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1858.



THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, [illegible].

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: [illegible] Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten [illegible] for Twelve Dollars; twenty [illegible] for Twenty Dollars. *Any person [illegible] twenty or more, will be entitled to an [illegible].*

[illegible] invariably in advance.

[illegible] addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, [illegible]."


### Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AN OLD MAN OF INTEREST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—WILLIAM TELL—COALER'S WIFE—ST. MARY'S EVE—DON JUAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—JONATHAN BRADFORD—THE WIZARD SKIFF—THE YOUNG SCAMP—FOUR LOVERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—JONATHAN BRADFORD—NIGHT OF THE MIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BLUE AND CHERRY—GOING TO THE BAD.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ITALIAN OPERA—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—LUCREZIA BORGIA—LA SERVA PADRONA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] and Canada.....3½ P.M.
[illegible] Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
[illegible] and Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
[illegible] and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
[illegible], by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
[illegible], by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool today, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at [illegible] o'clock.

The German mail by the *New-York*, of the Bremen line, will close at the Post-Office at the same hour.

The mails for California and the Pacific Coast, to go by the Panama steamer will close at 1 P. M. to-day.

### The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Washington *States* has a remarkable statement, given on the authority of a gentleman from the Court of Madrid, to the effect that the subject of Cuban independence has been taken up in earnest by France and England, who propose that Cuba and Porto Rico shall be erected into a semi-independent Monarchy. A national debt is to be assumed by the new Monarchy, on which a *renta*, representing the interest, is to be paid to Spain, the debt and *renta* to be assumed by France and England as a bond for the non-annexation of Cuba to the United States. We give the statement for what it is worth.

It is understood that the War Department Report of Secretary FLOYD will not recommend any radical change in the present organization of the Army. Utah matters will be treated of at length, and the great expenditures attending the expedition will be accounted for. The expenses of the Quartermaster's Department for the past fiscal year have been $9,411,-276, of which nearly five millions were on account of Utah. The Quartermaster's estimate of expenses for the next fiscal year foots up $8,066,800—$6,912,000 being put down for expenses proper; $1,120,800 for clothing and camp equipage, and $325,000 for contingencies. More than one-half the amount required is necessary for transportation, and the Secretary of War will present statements to establish the superior economy of railroad transportation for the Government.

We learn from Mobile that General WALKER'S arrangements are so far perfected that the announcement is made that the first cargo of Nicaraguan "emigrants" will leave that port this day. A great number of persons it is stated are collected there, in readiness to embark. The instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector at Mobile are said, in some quarters, to be against granting a clearance, the objection being that the expedition now proposed is similar to that of November, 1857, when the steamer *Fashion* passed the Custom-house through false representations. It is insisted, however, on the other hand, that the instructions are worded so as to allow the clearance in due form.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* did not arrive at Boston from Halifax until 7 o'clock last evening, having been detained by rough weather. Her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

At the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers, yesterday, the consideration of the alleged frauds in the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward was the special order. A motion to accept the report of Mr. KENNEDY was lost by a tie vote. A great deal of time was occupied in discussion, much of it of a personal character, in appeals to the Chair and an unsuccessful attempt, on the part of a portion of the Board, to send the returns from this and other Districts to the District-Attorney for his consideration. Finally the temporary Chairman refused to entertain any appeal from the Chair, and the Board adjourned without adopting any definite action on the subject under consideration.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, refused to adopt a resolution presented by Alderman REED in favor of permitting the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars below Fifty-third-street, without requiring that steam should be cut off on that road below that point and grooved rails should be laid through the streets. A resolution containing these provisions was made the special order for the next meeting.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a report was adopted setting apart the lots adjoining the Nursery and Child's Hospital for an Infant's Home, or as it is more properly called, a Foundling Hospital.

At a "People's Convention" held last evening at Thorp's Saloon, Broadway, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES was nominated for Comptroller. The first and only ballot stood: For S. B. RUGGLES, 24; for R. T. HAWNS, 20. The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The "Americans" have thus far made no nomination for City Officers. Their City Convention met last evening, but adjourned without action until Wednesday next.

Mr. SICKLES' friends serenaded him last night at Gardner's Hotel, corner of Park-place and Broadway. He acknowledged the compliment in a speech which was received with great enthusiasm.

A young man named JOHN HAMILTON was yesterday taken in custody to answer a charge of being implicated with HENRY REED, a former clerk in the Post-Office, in recent robberies of letters. The prisoner confessed having received various stolen checks and drafts from REED, and having disposed of them to his own advantage. Several unnegotiated drafts were found in his possession. He was consigned to the care of the United States Marshal for examination.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at the Hospital yesterday morning, on the body of RICHARD BOWER, who died on Wednesday in consequence of injuries received at the recent Peck-slip Ferry Boat collision. The testimony taken indicated gross recklessness on the part of the pilots of both boats. A verdict censuring them was given by the Jury, and then the bail of each was fixed at $2,000. One of them succeeded in obtaining a bondsman.

Coroner HILLS held, yesterday, at the Twelfth Ward Station-house, the inquest in the case of DANIEL STACKPOLE, the young man who was murdered on Thursday at Harlem by some members of the "Fox Musketeers." Considerable testimony was taken, some of it of a very conflicting character, and it was 11 o'clock at night before the Jury brought in a verdict. The Jury charged the homicide upon E. D. THOMPSON, and pronounced CHARLES MOORE and DAVID FOX accessories. The accused parties who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, on the rendition of the verdict, were remanded to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. A large crowd attended the examination, and a good deal of feeling was manifested in the result.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,300 bales, at steady prices. Flour and Corn were depressed. Wheat was firm. Barley was advancing. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils were quiet. Freights were also inactive.

## The Coming Policy.

The President of the United States is virtually an unarmed Autocrat. For the four years of his power he sways the destinies of the country to a very great extent by the exercise of his individual will. Restrained by the barriers of the Constitution from infringsment upon the rights of individuals, he controls their duties with an almost irresponsible authority. His single act can plunge the nation into difficulties which shall make acquiescence in his projects an imperative obligation of patriotism. Were the armed force under his command at all proportionate to the influence and the *prestige* of his position, there would be few things which an ambitious President might not safely attempt to gratify his vaulting passion, or a desperate President to retrieve his fading reputation. As it is, the foreign relations of this country are the easy and natural resource alike of ambition and despair in this great office. At the present time, then, under the sway of a Chief Magistrate who has trifled away two years of his term of authority in the most miserable domestic squabbles for prejudice and party, it behooves us to watch, with peculiar anxiety, the developing tendencies of the Presidential policy in regard to foreign States.

There can be no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN came into power resolved to signalize his Administration by some great achievement. He has proclaimed this resolve as loudly as he has ever permitted himself to proclaim anything, and during his first year of administration his friends and partisans never ceased proclaiming it for him. Precisely what the great thing was to be that he should do, he was not explicit in affirming. The guides at Damascus, when you ask them which way lies the range of the snowy Libanus, have a fascinating way of poising themselves on one leg, and sweeping a complete circle of the horizon with an outstretched arm, exclaiming, as your bewildered eye follows the orbit of the Syrian finger, "There! There!" In like manner has Mr. BUCHANAN, with head askew and one eye deftly closed, responded to all inquiries after his policy. This was very well for a while. In the fury of the Kansas fight, in the hot contention with DOUGLAS and Illinois, in the dignified struggle with the New-York Custom-House, our elective Agamemnon might well be excused for desiring the graver, more solemn and conspicuous acts of his reign. But there comes a day in which *Bezonian* must speak or die, and that day is now upon the President. The last House of Representatives which he can hope effectually to manage is now about to assemble. The successive defeats which he has experienced at every step of his domestic progress have quite melted away the magnificence of that grand mystery in which he sought at first to envelop his Presidential purposes. If he do not something now, and that with energy and success, there is nothing before him but a door in the White House from which to walk forth at the end of the two years more, unnoticed in the crowd of worshippers hurrying to welcome his successor. Already he must seem to himself to hear the builders busy in erecting a new hermitage, not like that in which the age of "Old Hickory" wore grandly away—but close beside the undisturbed abode of Capt. J. TYLER, of Virginia.

From so miserable an ending it is not yet too late for the President to save himself. Will he attempt to do so? The question appears superfluous. It is our belief that the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN will answer it, if not satisfactorily, at least with an emphatic effort after satisfaction. If the country were ruled by a purely commercial policy, as it is often supposed to be, we might think differently. For there are many reasons why the Government of the United States should now refrain from exciting unnecessary alarms, and kindling new conflagrations in the popular mind and feeling. The crisis of 1857 is still working out its fruits. It has indeed hardly begun to accomplish its full work. Beneath a spasmodic activity in the speculative forms of capital and enterprise, lies, hardly hidden from the least observant, the great fact that the paralyzed commerce and the smitten industry of the land are but just reviving from their lethargy, and are stirring with a life too feeble to support them under any fresh shock. A single breath of war, such as may at any moment sweep over us from the East, would suffice to disarrange in an instant the whole fabric now in motion. A thrill portending danger nearer home, and strife in which we must ourselves be involved, would produce the same effect, but with far deeper intensity.

Yet all this the President may know without heeding it. If the political exigencies of his position seem to urge him into sudden measures of hostility or menace to any people, there is nothing in the certain effect of such measures upon the country at large to counteract the impulse. Rulers have seldom hesitated at sacrificing their people to themselves, under the specious guise of postponing the present to the future. And when Mr. BUCHANAN reflects that a foreign difficulty of any moment must scatter all the hopes of all his opponents to the winds, and unite not his own party alone, but the people, about his Government, it would be strange indeed if the reflection should not present itself to his mind in a very lovely and patriotic disguise. Alarmists we neither are nor wish to be, but we cannot avoid anticipating some tolerably decisive recommendations from a document which we believe to be already prepared. Nor is it altogether impossible for us to imagine in what direction these recommendations are likely to point. On all questions of Central American affairs, the actual understanding of our Government with that of Great Britain, and the position of both Powers in relation to France, are such as to preclude the possibility of a serious rupture with either of those States. The acquisition of Cuba will be approached under cover of other steps, perhaps,—the only favorable opportunity which we are ever likely to see for touching it directly and immediately, having been allowed to slip away during the last Summer in the fever of the President's war with Senator DOUGLAS. Of the Paraguay difficulty, nothing can be made that will much move the popular mind. Paraguay, unlike small Powers in general, has no friends. She has provoked and insulted everybody, from her neighbors of Brazil and Buenos Ayres to her allies of England and France. If we really mean to reduce President LOPEZ to the level of Consul HOPKINS, nobody will interfere with the process. There remains Mexico—Mexico, everybody's debtor and our own next friend—whose affairs we are bound to regulate at the expense, if it be necessary, of turning her out of house and home and taking charge of her whole property. Our claims upon Mexico are various and important; but our first claim upon her is that she shall cease to be a volcano, and take to orderly ways. To enforce this claim, what moment can be more propitious? In enforcing it now we should also have the opportunity of establishing once for all our absolute theory of foreign policy on this Continent. For, while we write, the flag of Spain is flying in the Gulf over vessels destined to seize and hold some point of the Mexican coast as security for certain indemnities claimed by Spain of her ancient colony. In arresting this demonstration we should assume our rightful office of arbitrator in affairs that closely concern our own frontier and our national extension. We should be able to prove to the world that we can do justice to Spain, and to all other claimants upon Mexico, while repelling the pretensions of any other Power to an equal right with ourselves of regulating the disorders of our own Continent. Will the President lose so fair an occasion? Will he not, perhaps, go further, and by planting our own flag upon the soil of Mexico in advance of all other Powers, proclaim that we are ready to take the lead of a crisis now become inevitable? And should he do so, what might not the reaction be from beyond the Atlantic, of measures so decided and so new? These are points worth pondering. We have not suggested them lightly. A few days more will indicate this preparation of the public mind.

## An Elective Judiciary.

Dr. HAWKS stated in very clear and forcible language, on Thursday, the main objection to our present system of appointing our Judges, and also the principle upon which all Judicial appointments ought to be made. He says:

"But the system is also fatal to purity in the administration of justice. No one whose duties have made him experimentally acquainted with judicial proceedings, can fail to know the constant risk of injustice, when he who presides over, and dispenses the law on a trial, is permitted in any mode, direct or indirect, to be under personal obligation to any suitor that comes before the court. If it were sought on the part of a suitor to create such obligation by a direct bribe or by purchase, in the shape of a costly present discreetly or secretly bestowed, the iniquity would be equally plain and punishable; but bribes are not necessarily in the shape of money or presents; obligation may be created by electioneering services and votes; and he who has conferred and he who has received such obligation, alike know that a reward is expected; and human virtue, alas! is not always strong enough to disappoint such expectation."

It is a very rare thing to hear a political blunder or abuse hit so fairly in a sermon. To make as close an approximation to a perfect Judge as human nature will allow, we must first find an honest man, with a good intellect; then make him practise law industriously, and study diligently, for fifteen or twenty years; then put him on the Bench, and pay him so well as to raise him above ordinary pecuniary temptation; then make the duration of his office dependent solely on his good behavior—first, in order that he may not be obliged to pay court to any one in order to retain it, and secondly, that he may discharge his duties properly. To have the Judges thus qualified was one of the cardinal points in the early struggles of the popular party in England, and, until it was attained, there was not a single provision in the laws and customs of the realm, for the protection of the peoples' rights, worth one cent. As long as the Judges were dependent on the crown in any way, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and Habeas Corpus, were all so much waste paper. The reform, which was finally carried, contained two important elements of judicial independence—high pay and tenure of office during good behavior. Custom and decency added a third—long experience and high character at the bar. On this reform hang all the liberties of England. The objection to the dependence of the Judges on the King's pleasure is precisely of the same nature as would be the objection to their dependence on the pleasure of Parliament, of the Carlton Club or the Reform Club. That justice may be done, judges must have nothing to hope or fear, either from the King or the Parliament, or any club, caucus, committee, or other body of whatever nature. It is impossible to make of man a perfect Judge. To do so, it would be necessary to divest him of all human passions, and prejudices, and weaknesses; to make his perception of truth and justice as unerring as his love of them fervent. This we cannot do, but we make the nearest possible approximation to it, by removing from those who sit on our tribunals all the ordinary temptations to intentional error. To ask of a man in any position to disregard the wishes of those on whom his bread and position depend, is to ask something which we have no right to ask.

Our American forefathers had just as keen an appreciation of these truths as *their* English ancestors. The lover of judicial independence was transplanted to our soil. One of the list of charges brought in the Declaration of Independence against the King of England, was: "That he had made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries." Now, the reason why it was considered a great grievance that the Judges should be thus dependent on the King was that the King was frequently a plaintiff in the courts, in criminal and other prosecutions and trials, and it was feared that the Judges would thus override the constitution and the laws in their desire to please him. It was not because he was a King simply, but because he was frequently a party in causes. After we had achieved our independence, we raised our Judges above temptation, as far as it can be done, by fixing their salaries and appointing them for life. Gradually, however, the people began to lay hold of the appointing power, and got all the public servants under their immediate control; but by some extraordinary oversight the Democratic Party failed to perceive the distinction which exists between the duties of legislative and executive, and those of judicial officers, and thus established the abuse which we are all deploring. They insisted that the people should appoint the former, because their duty is to execute the people's will. The Member of Assembly is chosen that he may reflect the wishes of his constituents; the Governor, that he may execute certain pre-defined duties faithfully. But a Judge is not chosen for either of these purposes. It is not his duty to do the people's will any more than the King's; his duties are not defined beforehand. His position would be parallel to that of the Governor or Assembly man, if the law provided for all possible cases that could come before him, fixed the precise shade of B's guilt, and decided exactly what bail ought to be taken for C. But none of these things can it do. It provides rules; but the Judge must seek in a pure heart and clear head and long experience guidance in applying them to the million varieties of facts on which all lawsuits are based.

Another absurdity soon followed this one. We framed a Constitution for the express purpose of guarding the minority against the excesses of the majority; and then we made those who are to interpret and enforce the Constitution, completely dependent on the will of that very majority for their places and their pay. In other words, we declared solemnly that certain unjust laws should not be passed by the party in power, and then allowed the creatures of that party to decide whether the laws were just or not. A capital example of the working of this beautiful arrangement was furnished last year. The Judges of the Court of Appeals were called on to enforce the Constitution in the case of the Metropolitan Police bill—that is to say, whether in passing that act the majority was oppressed by the minority or not. The Court decided in the negative, and FERNANDO WOOD, at the Syracuse Convention, immediately afterwards, proposed to turn Judge DENIO out of office for this very decision. By mere accident, the accident of his own vanity, loss of influence in the Democratic Party, the worthy Ex-Mayor failed in his object; but, had he succeeded, the vote which ejected the Judge would have clearly been tantamount to a vote annulling the Constitution. It would be just as easy to elect Judges who will only interpret the Constitution in a certain way, as dismiss others for not having done so.

Another skillful contrivance of our Constitution-mongers was the clause which provides that the salaries of the Judges shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term of office. Now when a lawyer abandons his clients for the purpose of turning Judge, he does so in the reasonable and perfectly honorable expectation that he will hold his office for several terms; so that in reality, the term of office which presents itself to his mind, is not the legal term of two or six years, but a term of twelve or eighteen. Consequently, as far as he is concerned, the Tammany Hall Committee, or the Republican or Amsrican caucuses, holds over his head the power of making a most tremendous alteration in his salary twice or three times during his judgeship, by taking it all away from him altogether, and kicking him out into the bargain.

So that our Judges hold their offices at the pleasure of a caucus, and are dependent on its good will for the amount of their salaries. We should like to know wherein a caucus is more reliable or more respectable than a King. It is just as independent of the people as he, and may be just as base in its motives, and just as tyrannical in its acts.

A GHASTLY POLICY.—The Hon. R. B. RHETT, two years ago, wrote a very long letter to Governor ADAMS, of South Carolina, filled with a rehearsal of the wrongs of the Federal Government towards the South, and saying that, in his humble judgment, "all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations and shaping events so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a *dissolution of the present Union, and a Southern Confederacy.*" This letter has been suppressed until the present time, when the Charleston *Mercury* published it to offset the effect of Senator HAMMOND'S letter, which we published not long ago. This suppression has been fatal to it. Events have changed, and men have changed with them. Disunion talk had a certain fascination for some, and a certain terror, scarcely less attractive, for others, two years ago; but it has lost both long since. It sounds now like the jargon of mocking fiends. It alarms nobody—but only shocks those who hear it. Neither Northern nor Southern Disunionists have any chance to make an impression on the public mind. Mr. RHETT wastes his eloquence. Even Governor ADAMS, by this time, must have become a Union man. The New-Orleans *Delta*, it is true, sings its old song about restoring the African Slave-trade, and reads Senator HAMMOND out of the orthodox close-communion Southern secessionist church,—but the bull of excommunication excites no alarm, and the only echo it awakens is from the sympathetic New-York *Tribune*. The temper of the public mind has undergone a change. The Union is to be saved again in spite of lamentation here or elsewhere.

THE OPERA AND THE PRESS.—Another of those distasteful personal squabbles, which are periodically thrust upon the attention of the public, is just now pending between the gentlemen of our French cotemporary, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and the Manager of the Italian Opera. We desire and intend to take no part in the affair, either as participants or as umpire: but we cannot avoid expressing our regret that both journalists and manager should so far permit personal feeling to interfere with the business relations existing between them as to lead to such crimination and recrimination as are bandied back and forth between them. The provocation in this matter seems to have been sundry personal remarks in the *Courrier* upon the family and person of Mlle PICCOLOMINI,—remarks, in our judgment, quite beyond the pale of just criticism. The retort was of an equally unjust and improper character in the card of Mr. ULLMAN. The latter explains his case in an advertisement which we publish this morning. The *Courrier* publishes the following letter from the Manager as a peremptory refutation of his disgraceful and absurd insinuations:

MR. ULLMAN TO MR. R. DE TROBRIAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Oct. 25, 1858.

MONSIEUR: I have just read your article upon Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, and I thank you for it. I have not found therein, it is true, as much enthusiasm as I would, as director, naturally wish to see, but it is written in good faith, and is well considered.

I have proved to you, as well as to the public that I have enough moral courage to insist upon anything when I believe I am in the right; but, I assure you, I have every disposition to be just. If my excitable temperament sometimes carries me too far, I know how to make the *amende honorable*.

In pursuance of this determination, I would beg you to forget whatever may have been disagreeable in our past relations, and I shall be delighted if you will have the goodness to accept my apologies.

These lines are intended for you, and if I request you to consider them as confidential, it is solely that the public may not be involved in an affair with which it has no concern. Yours, &c., B. ULLMAN.

THE EXULTATION OF MR. SICKLES.—The Hon. DAN. E. SICKLES is evidently elated with his recent victory. He lavishes compliments on every side, with a reckless disregard of consequences and a hilarious freedom of movement, which indicate the most sublime contentment with his own position. His speech at the serenade with which he was honored by his friends last night, is a gem in its way. As a specimen of the free and easy sarcastic, it has seldom been surpassed. It has all the oiliness and genteel polish of the Sicklesian manner, with the subtle but deadly poison of the Sicklesian nature. Judging from this speech, Mr. S. goes to Washington in a position of enviable independence. He seems to be under very slight obligations to anybody, except his immediate constituents. The Know-Nothings, the Dickinson Democrats, the Wood brigands, the Walbridge adventurers and the Custom-House retainers are all treated as conspirators caught in the act. Mr. SICKLES does not hesitate to speak disrespectfully, or at least lightly, of the venerable President himself. What does all this portend?

MR. EVERETT'S STAR ENGAGEMENT.—We respectfully refer those skeptical persons who suspected BONNER of an "advertising dodge" in his engagement of Mr. EVERETT as a contributor to the *Ledger*, to the eighth page of this morning's TIMES,—where Mr. B. triumphantly vindicates himself from so unjust an aspersion. It will there be seen that the Press of the whole country awards him the credit, to which he is justly entitled, of having made an enormous personal and pecuniary sacrifice in order to enlist the greatest orator and scholar of this country in the regular service of the newspaper Press. If he *should* happen [illegible] will be an [illegible] should not [illegible] be held responsible.

Mayor TIEMANN, we regret to say, was quite unwell with neuralgia yesterday, and did not appear at his office.

### Academy of Music.

MEYERBEER'S "Robert the Devil" was played here, last night, for the first and only time this season. The attractiveness of the work itself, added to the great merit of the cast, drew a very fine house—equal to some of the best of last season. The feature of the performance was the *Alice* of Mme. GAZZANIGA, a fine, delicately-finished picture of the heroine. In the best scenes of the opera Mme. GAZZANIGA'S magnificent dramatic style was heard to advantage, but MEYERBEER'S music is not susceptible of much passionate illumination. It is too pre-eminently descriptive and materialistic that an artist like GAZZANIGA has to make her opportunities deeper than like them. The few melodies that fall to her share are delicious, but not without their difficulties to a singer whose method is, to say the least, imperfect. There were moments of real grandeur, but the Impersonation, as a whole, was scarcely up to Mme. GAZZANIGA'S high standard. The *Princess* of Mme. LAGRANGE was a finished and perfectly artistic performance.

Herr FORMES appeared to be laboring under a slight cold, which interfered, somewhat with the correctness of his intonation. In other respects his *Bertram* was the same admirable realization of subtle devilry that we have so often commended. Signor LORINI, as *Robert*, was good, and a small part intrusted to Mr. PIKANESER, was excellently rendered. The opera was well done in all respects, considering that it was for a single night only.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Mr. ULLMAN gives a performance of opera. A stage has been fitted up for the purpose, and all the leading artists of the Academy will assist. The operas are "The Daughter of the Regiment," a part of "Lucia," and PARSIELLO'S "La Serva Padrona."

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, the President, JOHN CLANCY, Esq., in the Chair.

Alderman BOOLE presented a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $600, payable to the order of Jonas N. Phillips, for counsel fees and expenses incurred in defending the Mayor (Wood) and Common Council against the prosecution lately commenced by the District-Attorney; the said sum to be appropriated from the moneys set apart for County contingencies. It was laid over under the rule.

A resolution requesting the City Chamberlain to report at the next meeting, the amounts drawn against each of the several appropriations, was presented and adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to inform the Board whether, in his opinion, the Common Council have authority to alter or correct the tax books by ordering such amounts as may have been paid and erroneously credited on said books to be transferred to the credit of the property for which such payments were intended to be made.

Alderman REED, from the Committee on Railroads, presented a resolution, signed by himself and Alderman OWENS, authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars from a point not south of Fifty-third-street, to the tower terminus of the road, at a fare of not more than five cents per passenger, but making no provision for cutting off steam below Fifty-third-street. Much debate followed between those who thought such a provision should be part of any such resolution, and those who held the contrary opinion. The Board refused to adopt Alderman REED'S resolution—5 Ayes, 10 Nays.

It was directed that the written views of Alderman BOOLE, with regard to the same subject, presented at a previous meeting, be laid on the table and made the special order for the next meeting.

The consideration of the veto of the Mayor, with regard to the pay of carmen employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department, was made the special order for the next meeting.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Thursday being Thanksgiving, the Councilmen met last evening.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, several petitions were presented. Among these was one for a railroad on Forty-second-street, from the North River to the Hudson River Railroad, and one to have "Johnston's Gas regulators and burners combined" adopted for the public buildings of the City. They were referred to the appropriate Committees.

J. C. FRAZER, of the Fifth District, offered a resolution that the Committee on Lamps and Gas, be and are hereby directed to inquire of the several Gas Companies, whether it be not practicable for them to destroy or burn the refuse matter from the manufactories of gas, instead of its being permitted to run into the river as at present. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals from the *Herald*, TIMES and *Tribune* to publish all the official proceedings and ordinances of the Common Council, and all notices of Committees. Said proposals to give both the price per annum and the price per line per day. Laid over.

Councilman ROSS presented a resolution to the effect that there should be no liberty-pole erected in this City to exceed in height 125 feet. Councilman BRADY thought it was pleasant to see firemen try their skill at these lofty poles, and announced his intention of voting against the resolution. Quite a number of the other members present were like-minded, and the resolution was voted down.

Councilman CROSS asked leave to call attention to an informality in the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board. General Order No. 680, in favor of compensating the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services as Health Commissioners was once lost, then reconsidered, and finally passed, as the minutes testified, by the aid of President HASWELL'S vote. Without it the appropriation of $500 each to himself and to the President of the Board of Aldermen would not have been carried, as there were but twelve votes recorded in favor of it. Such a proceeding could neither be called patriotic or disinterested.

President HASWELL replied briefly, and the subject was dropped.

The report of the Select Committee on the Foundling Hospital was then called up. Considerable discussion arose on the adoption of the resolutions appended to the report, and which have already published in this journal.

Councilman CROSS was in favor of the resolution, but wished more time for consideration. Many questions would arise with regard to the expediency of the City undertaking such a work, and precipitate action in so important a matter is unadvisable.

Councilman HASWELL urged immediate action.

The resolutions were finally adopted, and the Board adjourned until Monday evening.

## A Card.

THE LATE CRUEL HOAX.

The writer of the note published in the *Sun* of the 15th, and the *Herald* of the 16th, announcing that bread and meat would be distributed to the poor on Thanksgiving Day, at Union-square, was a young lad, who committed the act in boyish thoughtlessness, not realizing, until he witnessed its consequences, its cruel impropriety. If he could repair the wrong, he would do so. He can only express his *deep* and *penitent* regret.

[The above came to us without any name, but inclosing $3 as a guarantee of its authenticity. We publish the note and shall hand the $3 to the Association for the Relief of the Poor, as the most effectual mode of attaining the writer's professed object.—ED. TIMES.]

THE LATE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—In the TIMES of the 19th inst. we published particulars of a Post-Office robbery, committed by HENRY REED, one of the clerks in the establishment. From confessions made by the prisoner it appeared that his depredations had been carried on for some considerable time, and on a very extensive scale. It was strongly suspected that REED had accomplices with whom and by whose aid he negotiated the checks and drafts that he purloined, and these suspicions have been verified through the untiring energy and ability displayed by Captain SAMUEL BREVOORT, Aid to the Superintendent of Police, and one of the most capable officers in the department. By means only known to the initiated, Officer BREVOORT succeeded in discovering that one JOHN HAMILTON was the person in REED'S confidence, and deeply implicated in the late Post-Office robbery. Having gained all the necessary information as to HAMILTON'S whereabouts, the officer arrested him yesterday, at his residence, No. 2 Orchard-street. The prisoner was taken to the United States District Attorney's office, and, a commitment being there made out, he was finally delivered over to the care of the United States Marshal. The prisoner has made full confession of having received various stolen checks and drafts from REED. Several important documents were found in his possession, and, as some anxiety may be felt by the owners at their miscarriage, we shall here describe them. They are as follows:

1. A check numbered 1,100, in favor of S. HUTCHINGS & Co., for $52 91, and signed WOODWARD, BALDWIN & Co.

2. A draft (No. 1,687) from the office of the Bank of Virginia, payable at the Merchants' Bank to the order of Messrs. GURNEY & Co., and signed R. W. BRANDT, Cashier. Amount $558 54.

3. Draft from State Bank, South Carolina, dated Charleston, Oct. 21, and directed to Cashier of Atlantic Bank, of Boston. Amount $50. Signed R. M. LEE, Cashier.

4. An order dated Fletchers' Banking Office, Indianapolis, Oct. 18, with "pay to order of P. L. MATHEW & Co." Amount $50. Signed S. A. FLETCHER, by CHURCHMAN.

5. A letter, signed "J. LAUGHLIN," dated Brooklyn, Oct. 22, and directed to the Rev. WM. P. MORROUGH, D.D., inclosing a draft for $200.

These are a few of the drafts and money orders which have never reached their destination, in conse-

[illegible] of the depredations of REED, and his associates. Many important documents have doubtless disappeared by the criminals; but through their [illegible] Officer BREVOORT, assisted, at least, have been arrested, and we have reason to believe that, after Officer has completed all the arrests upon which [illegible] now engaged, more light still will be thrown upon this mail robbery.

### Fall of the New State Arsenal.

A WOMAN INJURED AND A HORSE KILLED—THE BUILDINGS CRUSHED.

Soon after midnight yesterday morning, the walls of the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, gave way, and the heavy roof fell in with a crashing sound that was heard for a considerable distance in all directions. There was also quite a large gathering of people at the scene, when it was found that with the exception of the main front wall, the building was a complete wreck, and that the falling portions of three other buildings adjacent had been broken in. The first effort was to ascertain whether any persons had been injured by the fall. The house adjoining the wall most distant from the Seventh-avenue was seen to have suffered considerably. Upon entering, a lady, named Mrs. ARMSTRONG, was found severely injured by a piece of coping that fell through her roof upon her as she lay in bed. She was taken immediately to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where she received medical attendance, and was soon considered out of danger. Two of her daughters were sleeping in the same room with her, but fortunately escaped uninjured. Further examination showed that with the exception of the roof, the residence had not been so badly damaged as was at first supposed. In the rear, there was a stable considerably injured, and on entering it was found that a horse had been killed by the falling stones and roof. On the Seventh-avenue side, a house was somewhat injured by the falling wall, but no further damage was done.

The Arsenal Building was about 100 feet by 200 feet, and about 60 feet in height; built of North River stone, with a heavy slate "self-sustaining roof." It was commenced in April last, but was not complete. It was built by contract, under the superintendence of the State authorities, but, as it was not completed, it had not been accepted by the State, therefore the State should not lose by the occurrence. Mr. RICHARD CALROW was the builder, and had charge of both the mason and the carpenter work. It is believed by builders that the cause of destruction was some defect in the architectural calculations, by which the roof was made much too heavy for the walls. From the appearance of the ruins, it is difficult to say where the weakness of the structure first showed itself. There is but a small portion of the stones outside the line of the walls, which would lead to the supposition that they had mainly given way about midway up. The reason for putting a "self-sustaining roof" was to secure a clear upper story, for a drill-room, where, it was intended, a whole regiment could be drilled at one time. Many gentlemen connected with the military were on the ground, and expressed themselves delighted that, as the building was defective, it had fallen when not filled with a regiment of men. The loss on the building—supposing the stone to be still good—is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000.

### Police Reports.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK COUNTERFEITS—MORE OF THEM FOUND, AND $302 in GOOD MONEY SECURED.

The account of the arrest of several men on a charge of having uttered a large quantity of counterfeit notes on the Austrian National Bank, published in yesterday morning's edition of the TIMES, caused the money-changers of Wall-street great alarm; and the statement that it was probable that there were several criminally concerned who had not yet been arrested, set all the police on the alert. Those who do not breakfast at 6 A. M. had scarcely finished reading the summary of news on our fourth page, when Officer KEEFE of the detective force had read the whole account, and was on the scent of new discoveries. He had not been long on the trail when he brought up with some show of excitement at No. 39 Orchard-street, where Mr. ROHNER has a private room, and where he found a trunk, which he conveyed to the office of the Deputy Superintendent. There it was opened in the presence of ROHNER, and 22 more of the bills, and $302 50 in gold and good bills. The whole case was taken before Judge WELSH, at the City Hall, and an examination will be had this morning. During the day several affidavits were filed, of which the following is the substance:

*Joseph Keefe*, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn says: That he is attached to the Metropolitan Police of this City as a Detective; that deponent acting under the orders of Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, proceeded to No. 39 Orchard-street, in this City, and obtained therefrom a trunk, said to belong to the prisoner, Henry Rohner, and brought the same to the office of the Superintendent, where, in the presence of said Rohner, who identified the trunk and property therein as his own property, and which was then opened in his presence, and he acknowledged the articles to be his own in presence of the deponent and the Deputy; that deponent took from said trunk the twenty-two one hundred Guilder notes, which are hereto annexed, and also $302 50 in gold and bills. The said guilder notes purport to be issued by the Austrian National Bank, an incorporated institution, authorized and allowed by the laws of the Empire of Austria, with authority to issue circulating notes, as deponent is informed and believes. That deponent believes, and, therefore, charges, that the said notes so found in the possession of the prisoner are false, forged, fraudulent and counterfeit, made in the form or similitude of an evidence of debt or bank bill, such as are issued by the aforesaid Austrian Bank, and that the prisoner had possession of the same without the authority of said Bank, with intent to have the same sold, passed or altered contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. Deponent further says that in the same trunk in deponent's presence was found a large quantity of bank-note paper, ready for use, of the same character and description as that upon which said counterfeit notes are printed, a piece of which is here

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1858.

Rev. Messrs. E. Cleaveland, D. D., and Dear Sir: The question of the "Right of the Bible in our Public Schools" has begun to attract general attention, and as you have heretofore made it a subject of careful investigation, the undersigned respectfully request that you will deliver a discourse upon it, at your earliest convenience.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horace Greeley, | Erastus Brooks, |
| Wm. M. Evarts, | E. W. Chester, |
| Wm. Curtis Noyes, | Jno. D. Sherwood, |
| Chas. Abernethy, | Benj. N. Martin, |
| Chas. Butler, | Samuel Hotaling, |
| Marshall O. Roberts, | Henry A. Hartt, M. D., |
| Joseph Hoxie, | Thomas Rigney, |
| Wm. E. Dodge, | Simeon Draper, |
| R. H. McCurdy, | Chauncey W. Moore. |

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1858.

To Messrs. Horace Greeley, W. M. Evarts, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your kind request this day, and shall be happy to preach a discourse on the very important subject proposed, next Sabbath evening.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

[Advertisement.]

UNIVERSAL JOY! SICKNESS OBVIATED!!

Universal joy is manifested over the fact that among the many novelties of the day, that known as "GAHEFF'S Medicated Paper for the Water-closet," is beyond doubt to deceive the public.

It is a beautiful, pure Manila hemp paper, as delicate as a bank-note, and as stout as foolscap, (entirely divested of the poisonous chemicals of so-called pure white paper, and of printer's ink,) and is medicated so as to cure and prevent piles. The medication is peculiar—acquired by a process for which the discoverer has taken out a patent.

It is harmless to healthy persons, and a luxury into the bargain. It is warranted, let us repeat, to cure and prevent piles.

It is a household comfort.

It will become a popular necessity.

It is cheaper than all other paper, retailing at the rate of $1 per thousand sheets.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Sold, in any quantity, at the discoverer's office, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York.

N. B.—The name of J. C. GAHEFF is water-marked in every genuine sheet. All persons are invited to call, see it, and receive particulars.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER CLOTHING.—We have this week made a large addition to our stock of Moscow and Labrador Beaver Overcoats, for which the demand has been so large. Our stock of Beaver and Cassimere Winter Business Coats, Sacks, Paletots, Pants and Vests to match are also largely replenished, from fabrics of our latest importations. An early call will secure many of our desirable styles that will soon be out of the market. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT BARNUM'S.—Besides the giant, the dwarf lady, the acquaria, the comical Dr. VANDYKE, the incomparable mimic world of Mons. THOMSON, with his ten thousand moving figures and brilliant scenes, the happy family, the living serpents, &c., what could you have to make a more delightful gala day than this at Barnum's Museum? Glorious entertainments this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And Strengthen the Nerves,
J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders.
$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLIVE TAR INHALER,
FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION.
One Dollar, at No. 315 Broadway, next to Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Calland examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 358 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 276 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—From the days of Job to the advent of this preparation, many external diseases were deemed incurable. That delusion is dissipated. Cancer is controlled and extirpated by this Ointment. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PICCOLOMINI FURS.—We have heard it rumored that this charming little actress and singer has been patronizing KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, by the purchase of a costly and magnificent set of furs. Whether true or not, she could not have done a more sensible act.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $18,000 | United St. 6s, '74 | 104¾ | |
| 2,000 | Ill. Interest '60 | 91½ | |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94 | |
| 14,000 | Virginia 6s | 97 | |
| 25,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 90 | |
| 10,000 | Cal. St. 7s. N. Bds. | 93 | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. Bds. | 90 | |
| 3,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. 7s | 104¾ | |
| 4,000 | Erie R. 2d M. Bds. | 84 | |
| 1,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 3d M. | 71½ | |
| 1,000 | Mar. R. 1st M. | 88 | |
| 16,000 | Ill. Cen. B R Bds. | 93½ | |
| 5,000 | do | 93½ | |
| 5,000 | do | 93½ | |
| 4,000 | C. & Rk. I. bs | 86 | |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. 2d m. b | 61½ | |
| 4,000 | M. & M. 2d m. 10 b | 64 | |
| 6,000 | M. S. 2d m. bs | 63 | |
| 4,000 | D. L. & W. 1st m. | 81 | |
| 50 | Merchants' B'k. | 110 | |
| 10 | Hanover Bank | 90 | |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 83½ | |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co. | 79 | |
| 10 | Pacific M. St. Co. | 104½ | |
| 25 | do | 104¾ | |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 83¾ | |
| 705 | do | 83¾ | |
| 100 | do | 83¾ | |
| 200 | do | 83¾ | |
| 60 | do | 83¾ | |
| 400 | do | 83¾ | |
| 50 | do | 83¾ | |
| 300 | do | 83¾ | |
| 100 | do | 83 | |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 79¾ | |
| 17 | Clev. Col. & Cin. RR. | 95 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $18,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 90 | |
| 3,000 | do | 89¾ | |
| 1,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 3d m. | 72 | |
| 45 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 103¾ | |
| 275 | do | 103¾ | |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 96¾ | |
| 50 | do | 97 | |
| 100 | New-Jersey Zinc | 73¾ | |
| 100 | Penn. Coal Co. | 80 | 78¾ |
| 200 | Mich. Cent. R. R. | 53¾ | |
| 50 | do | 53½ | |
| 200 | Cumberl'd Pref. | 60 | 23¾ |
| 750 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 83¾ | |
| 100 | do | 83¾ | |
| 200 | do | 83¾ | |
| 100 | do | 83¾ | |
| 250 | do | 83¾ | |
| 6 | Erie R. R. | 16¾ | |
| 100 | do | 16¾ | |
| 50 | do | 16½ | |
| 500 | Har. R. R. P'd | 30 | 30¾ |
| 500 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 62 | |
| 50 | do | 62½ | |
| 100 | do | 61¾ | |
| 250 | do | 61½ | |
| 300 | Reading R. R. | 61 | |
| 10 | M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. | 51¾ | |
| 100 | do | 51 | |
| 50 | do | 51 | |
| 10 | Panama R. R. | 120¾ | |
| 50 | Ill. Cent. R. R. | 79 | |
| 50 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 72 | |
| 100 | Cl. & Toledo R. | 32 | |
| 100 | Mil. & Miss. R. | 12 | |
| 100 | Brooklyn City RR. | 111¾ | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | La Cr & Mil R 8s | 83 | |
| 2,000 | Memphis City 6s | 78 | |
| 2,000 | Water. Cor. 6s | 82 | |
| 2,000 | Ra. & Miss R 8s | 40 | |
| 4,000 | Sacramen C'y 10s | 39 | |
| 1,000 | Tennessee 6s | 92½ | |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s | 87¾ | |
| 2,000 | La Cr & Mil R 7s | 27 | |
| 2,000 | Ch. St Pt & Fo 8s | 15 | |
| 3,000 | Mil & Hor RR 8s | 44¼ | |
| 100 | Fari. & Os Bk L I | 49 | |
| 20 | Marine Bank | 88 | |
| 20 | N W Fire Ins Co | 85½ | |
| 5 | Hum Fire Ins Co | 102½ | |
| 100 | Brook Fire Ins Co | 148 | |
| 40 | Etna Fire Ins Co | 113 | |
| 15 | Am. Express Co | 93½ | |
| 1 | Wells, Far Co's Ex | 59½ | |
| 18 | Metropolitan Bk | 110 | |
| 10 | Marine Bank | 87¼ | |
| 30 | Am. Ex. Bank | 105¾ | |
| 20 | Bk of Commerce | 103¾ | |
| 116 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 53¾ | |
| 150 | La Cr & Mil. R R. | 4¼ | |

FRIDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

After the holiday, the Stock Exchange opened rather tame, and the dealings at the early Board were less spirited than on Wednesday, and prices half ℔ cent. lower on the shares. In the afternoon this dull feeling was availed of, by parties disposed to go short, to put out some fresh contracts in New-York Central, Reading, &c.; though the market finally closed rather steady on the Share list and firm for State Stocks. The fluctuations in New-York Central, which took the lead in the speculative sales of the day, were 83@83¼@82¾@82½@83; closing 83, sales, as against 83½ on Wednesday afternoon. The certificates of the stock were less abundant, to-day, on the Street for prompt delivery, and the cash price was about as good as buyer 60 days. In Reading, on the contrary, the deliveries appeared to be made with more ease than on Wednesday, and the price closed about 51½@51¼, and seller 60 days at 51 ℔ cent. Hudson River Road shares attract increased attention, partly on account of the prospect of a good Winter business after the suspension of navigation, and partly because of the economy in fuel which has been established by thorough experiment with bituminous Coal as a substitute for Wood. The price of the latter from the proximity of the line to the city has been ruling very dear, and considerable anxiety was felt for the success of the recent change in part of the locomotives to the use of Coal burners.

The leading two Western Roads were not sustained to-day, prices relapsing a fraction below 72 for Galena, and below 62 for Rock Island. The *Bear* account has been emboldened to sell both quite freely by the recent heavy break-down in prices, and the non-improvement in receipts. Erie shares are ¼@¾ ℔ cent. better, and the common bonds quite firm. The shares, of both classes, of the Michigan Southern close steady. The second week's business of the new line in November is $40,811, as against $44,401 same week last season. Pacific Mail shares fell off 1½ ℔ cent. The November dividend is believed to be delayed for the final signatures to the new arrangement with Mr. VANDERBILT. Panama shares were firmer, selling at 120¾ ℔ cent. There was a fall of ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Delaware and Hudson, but no particular cause assigned for the lower figure. The December dividend is near at hand. That for June was cut down to 3½ ℔ cent. We have heard of no lower rate for the pending division. Harlem Preferred shares continue to attract buyers; cash sales this afternoon at 30, and buyer 60, sales at 30½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were a fraction lower, but in demand. California sevens advanced to 93 ℔ cent. Missouris left off 89¾@90 ℔ cent.

The transactions in Money to-day are reported at 4 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, on demand, and Discounts are made at 4 ℔ cent. on very select names at 30@60 days, and on fair bills of same, short dates, at 4½@5 ℔ cent. The longer dates rule 5@7 ℔ cent., according to classification, which has become a little stricter. The Exchanges for the *Kangaroo*, sailing to-morrow, were dull. There are buyers on London at 109 ℔ cent., but as the pretensions of the leading bank drawers are a small fraction above, there is not much business accomplished. No change in Francs.

We are requested to state that the report in another department of the TIMES this morning of the sale of part of the forged notes on the Bank of Austria to Mr. BELMONT, is a mistake. Mr. B. never buys, and seldom undertakes to collect Bank Notes issued in Germany.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day are $79,400; payments, $185,069; balance this afternoon, $7,465,555.

HARLEM ROAD—HALF-YEAR, OCT. 1, 1858.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harlem Company. | | |
| Passenger Fares | $110,990 24 | |
| Commutation | 16,108 69 | |
| Freight | 219,545 02 | |
| Mail service | 2,796 50 | |
| Expresses | 1,350 00 | |
| Rents | 11,332 58 | |
| Miscellaneous | 374 00 | $362,497 |
| New-Haven Company lease. | | |
| Passenger Fares | $30,237 00 | |
| Commutation | 3,709 47 | |
| Freight | 6,612 91 | |
| Haulage | 12,473 03 | |
| Mails | 412 67 | |
| Expresses | 1,004 86 | |
| Rents | 6,500 00 | $60,949 |
| City Track, Receipts | | 83,336 |
| Total increase six months | | $506,782 |
| Transportation | $58,672 | |
| Motive power | 54,620 | |
| Maintenance of way | 68,575 | |
| Maintenance of cars | 24,336 | |
| Horse department | 14,723 | |
| General expenses | 17,593 | |
| Cost of operating City Track | 49,769 | $288,288 |
| Net income | | $218,494 |
| Subject to interest charge of | | 186,310 |
| Surplus above interest | | $32,184 |

We have reason to believe the above figures nearly official. The expenses are made to embrace $18,000 old liabilities on this account, paid off. They also include renewal and extension of roadway and equipment, as nothing of these is charged to construction account. The prospect looks fair for the early resumption of dividends on the preference shares. This is $60,000 every six months, or on $1,500,000 at the rate of 8 ℔ cent. per annum.

The following statement of the number of pieces of Baggage, (for which *checks* were given,) transported by Passenger Trains over the New-York and Erie Railroad, from Nov. 1, 1857, to Nov. 1, 1858, is interesting as showing the magnitude of the business, and the care with which it is directed:

| Months. | Baggage Pieces. | Months. | Baggage Pieces. |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | 18,325 | May | 20,099 |
| December | 14,469 | June | 21,514 |
| January | 10,327 | July | 26,693 |
| February | 9,228 | August | 26,613 |
| March | 15,793 | September | 27,981 |
| April | 20,966 | October | 23,052 |
| Total | | | 235,060 |

During the above specified time, no claim for lost baggage has been made which has not been satisfied by the Company's finding and delivering the same to the party holding the proper check.

PHILADELPHIA BANK DIVIDENDS.

| Banks. | Cap. stock. | Per cent. half year. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $1,800,000 | 4 | $72,000 |
| Far. & Mech | 2,000,000 | 4 | 80,000 |
| Commercial | 841,400 | 3 | 25,242 |
| Mechanics' | 800,000 | 5 | 40,000 |
| N. Liberties | 500,000 | 5 | 25,000 |
| Southwark | 250,000 | 5 | 12,500 |
| Western | 418,600 | 5 | 20,930 |
| Man. & Mech | 557,575 | 4 | 22,353 |
| Commerce | 250,000 | 5 | 12,500 |
| Girard | 1,250,000 | 3½ | 43,750 |
| Tradesmen's | 150,000 | 4 | 6,000 |
| City | 433,850 | 3 | 13,015 |
| Commonwealth | 163,140 | 3 | 4,894 |
| Kensington | 250,000 | 5 | 12,500 |
| Penn Township | 250,000 | 3 | 10,500 |
| Consolidation | 204,590 | 3 | 6,957 |
| Total | $10,313,155 | | $410,091 |

The above comprise all except the Bank of North America, whose dividend days are January and July, and the new Corn Exchange Bank.

Mr. JOHN W. GARRET, of Baltimore, has been made President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road for the ensuing year.

The Governor of North Carolina, in his Annual Message, gives the debt of the State at $6,879,505
Under existing laws the State must issue... 640,000
Floating debt... 302,418
Total... $7,821,923

During 1859 $200,000 of debt falls due, and Jan. 1, 1860, $500,000. This amount he recommends should be paid by a sale of long Bonds, which would sell at par or over.

Annexed is a statement of the business of the United Stutes Branch Mint at New-Orleans for October:

GOLD DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. Bullion (California) | $10,557 20 |
| Gold from other sources | 344,699 45 |
| Total value of Gold deposits | $355,456 65 |

SILVER DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extracted from California Gold | $41 09 |
| From other sources | 39,696 78 |
| Total value of Silver deposits | $396,537 87 |
| Total value of Gold and Silver deposits | $751,994 52 |

GOLD COINAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Double Eagles | 15,500 pieces... $270,000 00 |

SILVER COINAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Half Dollars | 600,000 pieces... $300,000 00 |
| Bars | 1,751 81 |
| Total value of Gold and Silver coinage | $571,751 81 |

The redemption of New-England Country Currency is arranged to be continued after the 30th inst., at the Suffolk Bank. The Committee of Boston Bank Presidents recommend these terms:

"All bills coming through these city banks from banks in New-England, having special deposits with the Suffolk Bank, to be free from charge.

And all other bills to be paid for by these city banks at the rate of 25 cents for $1,000."

They also recommend that the banks be left to take their own course, to make use of the Suffolk Bank or the Bank of Mutual Redemption, as their medium for redeeming foreign money, just as their affinities or interest may suggest.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"We learn that the Suffolk Bank, notwithstanding the removal of the special deposits from its custody by the country banks, still continues to perform the business of redemption for those interior institutions whose accounts are satisfactory to the managers of the Suffolk."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1854. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $899,633 | $736,355 | $811,754 |
| Thrown on market | 725,946 | 190,363 | 826,698 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $85,613,899 | $87,628,398 | $53,958,427 |
| Thrown on market | 84,436,656 | 79,744,237 | 61,706,218 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION | | DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Man. of Wool | 799 | $251,700 | 77 | $24,188 | 105 | $31,635 | | |
| Man. of Cotton | 436 | 107,881 | 177 | 23,202 | 47 | 13,040 | | |
| Man. of Silk | 209 | 197,958 | 28 | 25,125 | 20 | 11,626 | | |
| Man. of Flax | 403 | 114,372 | 73 | 11,391 | 88 | 16,750 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 190 | 50,637 | 38 | 5,302 | 432 | 31,099 | | |
| Total | 2037 | $722,548 | 393 | $89,206 | 692 | $104,150 | | |
| | | 89,206 | | | | 722,548 | | |
| Total Entered | | $811,754 | Total Marketed | | | $826,698 | | |

Messrs. Thompson Bros., quote a further advance to-day, in Land Warrants, thus:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants, per acre | 110 | 115 |
| 80 acre warrants, per acre | 85 | 88 |
| 120 acre warrants, per acre | 76 | 80 |
| 160 acre warrants, per acre | 85 | 88 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1853.

### Real Estate....FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

MR. W. H. FRANKLIN sold one lot east side of Second-avenue, 54 feet south of eighty-fourth-street, for $1,200.

Mr. LUDLOW sold, by order of Court, in the suit of CHAS. E. BUTLER *vs.* ALSON ROESSER, property on Eighth-street, 170 feet east of Avenue B, north side, with party wall, 19.6 by 49.4 feet; bought by DANIEL BECKER for $3,610.

Also, by order of Court in suit of WM. BOWNE *vs.* JOHN DONNELLY, three lots south side Forty-ninth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, 75 by 100.4 feet, subject to a mortgage of $5,000 and interest, also sold by G. B. NELSON for $3,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale for CHAS. G. HAVENS of 27 lots as follows: 7 lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, commencing with south corner of Sixty-sixth-street; 10 lots in the rear, on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street; 5 lots in the rear, on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street and 5 lots on the north side Sixty-fifth-street, 125 feet west of the last-named, for $1,450 per lot.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports the sale of a three-story and basement dwelling on the north side of Thirty-second-street, about 232 feet east of Ninth-avenue. House, 18.9x50 feet; lot, 98.9 feet deep. Sold to B. MEYER for $12,000.

We hear that Mr. THURSTON, builder, has bought three lots of Mr. SPIES, two on the north side of Thirtieth-street, 72 feet east of Broadway, and one in the rear, on the south side of Thirty-first-street, for the sum of $6,600 each, with a $6,000 loan on each lot. Also one adjoining in the rear, on the south side of Thirty-first-street, near the stable, for $6,500. Miss CUTTER seller.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 19.

We have no change to report in the COTTON market since the receipt of the *Canada's* advices. The sales, to-day, add up 9,500 bales at 11¼c. for middling. The sales of the week foot up 58,500 bales, the receipts 64,000, and the exports 22,500. The receipts at this port, up to the present time, ahead of last year, are 491,060 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 14,000. The total exports of the season amount to 282,000 bales. The stock is 250 000 bales against 160,000 last year. STOCK buoyant, and advanced ¼c.; sales at 6c. MOLASSES advanced 2c.; sales at 29c. FLOUR quiet at $4 75. CORN closed with an advancing tendency; sales at 75c. MESS PORK, $18 50. LARD firm at 10c. COFFEE firm; sales of the week 25,000 bags at 11¾c., being the closing price for choice. The stock is 14,500 bales against 106,000 last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton, to Liverpool, 19-32d., but ships are scarce and asking ⅝d. Sterling Exchange, 107¾. Drafts on New-York, at 60 days, 2½ ℔ cent. discount, and at sight ½ ℔ cent.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and demand moderate for the interior and eastern trade. Sales 500 bbls. at $5 @ $5 75 for choice extras; $6 50 for double extra Oswego brands. WHEAT a shade lower for any considerable parcels, while on small lots for country milling higher prices are realized; demand good; sales 25,000 bushels at 75c. @ 80c. for common to choice Chicago Spring; 94c. for Milwaukee Club, including small parcels at $1 20@$1 25 for ordinary to good white Canadian; $1 19 for good white Indiana; $1 29 for white Michigan. No CORN in market. OATS higher; sales 3,700 bushels Canadian, at 48c., afloat. In BARLEY and RYE nothing doing. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Flour 30c.; Wheat 8½c.; Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—60,100 bushels Wheat,; 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,300 bbls. Flour; 35,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 8,300 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Rye; 2,700 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

Market for FLOUR firm, and demand fair—supply limited; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 for good superfine; $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra; $5 75@$5 87 for double extra. WHEAT market firm; demand good for milling; sales 40,000 bushels, at 90c. for extra Milwaukee Club; $1 09½@$1 10 for red Ohio; $1 12½@$1 13 for white Wabash; $1 25 for choice white Indiana. CORN quiet; market steady; sales 35,000 bushels, at 62c. @ 63c. BARLEY dull and heavy; sales 2,000 bushels Ohio, at 63c. RYE nominal, at 65c. OATS nominal, at 46c. WHISKY firmer; sales 100 bbls., at 21c. *Receipts in the last 24 hours*—17,500 bbls. Flour; 90,500 bushels Wheat. *Canal shipments*—3 000 bbls. Flour; 81,650 bushels Wheat; 28,670 bushels Corn; 3,575 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 19.

Hogs dull and market unsettled. Sales 2,500 at $6 10@$6 30, the latter price for those averaging 230 lbs. One lot of light sold at $5 20. Buyers at the close did not offer $6c. at which holders were willing sellers. Receips, to-day, 13,000. The weather continues favorable for slaughtering. PROVISIONS unsettled. MESS PORK declined 50c.; BULK PORK declined ¼c.; all closed unsettled and heavy. WHISKY, 19½c. Other articles generally unchanged.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR—A fair business. WHEAT—More inquiry for better grades; sales 3,500 bushels at $1 30 for White Michigan; $1 35 for White Genesee. CORN lower; sales 7,800 bushels Western mixed, including one car-load at 72c. OATS in fair request; prices unchanged. No change in BARLEY; supply of prime limited; offerings of inferior exceed the demand; prices unchanged. WHISKY a trifle higher; sales 150 bbls. Sale at 22c. @ 22½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR firm: Ohio, $5; Howard-street, $5 12½. WHEAT dull, but very firm, $1 20@$1 25 for Red, and $1 25@$1 50 for White. CORN dull and heavy; new White, 66c. @ 66c.; new Yellow, 65c. @ 68c., and old, 80c. @ 82c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. PORK is firm, at $17 25@$17 50. WHISKY firm, at 22½c. @ 23c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.; sales at 63c. CORN firm. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—400 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—14,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—500 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT scarce, and selling for $1 35@$1 40 for White, and $1 30 for Red. CORN scarce, and wanted. Old yellow, 86c.; new do., 76c. WHISKY in good demand at 24½c. @ 25c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales. The sales of the week foot up 12,000 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛c. We quote good middling at 11c., and middling fair at 11⅜c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 18.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 470 balcs. The sales of the week add up 6,500, and the receipts 19,500. Receipts ahead of last year, 127,000 bales. Stock, 74,000 bales. The market closes firm.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 19.

COTTON buoyant; sales, to-day, 1,400 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 18.

COTTON steady; sales to-day 2,000 bales Fair at 10¾c.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¼; Reading Railroad, 25⅞; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

$50. $50.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Full and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ Before the Snow Comes
Select your
SLEIGH ROBES
From the superb and cheap assortment at
GENIN'S new Fur Room,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Rogers & Raymond commend their new styles of RUSSIAN OVERCOATS,—warm without being heavy, and handsome without being dear,—to the notice of gentlemen who practice economy. A magnificent stock of Winter clothing at lower rates than are asked elsewhere. No deviation from the marked prices.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

☞ Ladies, if you wish Cloth Button Boots with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Boots, and India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ Extra quality Gent's Paris Buck Gloves, 75 cents. Fine Cloth Gloves 50 and 62 cents per pair, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door south of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit Undershirts and Drawers; also, Undergarments for Men, Women and Children; retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

☞ Boys' Clothing Warehouse,
No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau.
Boys' Overcoats, in great variety.
D. L. CORNELL.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. Read on the last page of our paper for this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin.

☞ Shirts of the Best Quality—Made by hand, of the best material, and buttons all sewed on with linen thread, ready made or to measure, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.—The proprietor is constantly in attendance, and the most rare and intricate prescriptions compounded with care.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist.

☞ Paris Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, just received per *Vanderbilt* from the celebrated manufactories of Forr, Rue Richelieu, and Méliès, Rue Vivienne, Paris. EUGENE FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 63 Nassau-st.

☞ Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.
*From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 6.*
THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that quite extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even those may have their "alleviations," as the following letter daily proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.
GREENSBURG, Sept. 16, 1858.
*To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 251 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:*
GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in which the fire was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.
Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in a accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific Remedies.
THE BEST IN USE,
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT,
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
Complete set of twenty remedies, in large vials, morocco case and book... $5
Complete set of family remedies, in large vials, plain case and book... 4
Set of 15 boxes and book... 2
Sent by mail and express free of charge on receipt of the price.
HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we ars acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Effectual and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ Six Hundred Dozen
BEST SCOTCH
WOOL SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
TWO HUNDRED DOZEN
BEST ENGLISH
SILK SCARFS,
$1 50 EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, $8 TO $6.
NECK-TIES, 25 CENTS TO $1.
RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
S. W. II. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ Keep the Feet Warm.—Good advice; but how to follow it. Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S. He sells cheap. His fabrics are made with a view to comfort, as well as elegance of appearance. He has an immense stock of thick gaiters, shoes and boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, from which you can make your selections, and as—let us mention—he sells cheap, his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is just the place to make your purchases.

☞ The Greatest Wonder of the Age.—The EAU ATHENIENNE, or Hair Restorer of JULES HAUEL, invigorates, restores, and beautifies the hair, and changes gray hair and whiskers to their original life color. It is not a dye, and will not soil the skin or linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 764 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, NO. 19 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, OPTICANS,
Are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

☞ Lads, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
Last night but two of MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
On MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock,
First night in America of Mozart's celebrated opera, in three acts, of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro,)
PICCOLOMINI.....Susanah
CARL FORMES.....Figaro

## INSTRUCTION

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 28 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. M. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369 and 369 Madison-st.
The 12th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 61 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

UNE DEMOISELLE, WHOSE THOROUGH French education enables her to take the position of a professor in a first-class Seminary, wishes an engagement between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, or 10 and 3, in New-York or any of the surrounding cities.
Also, Evening Classes at private families' residences, which they can form of ladies and gentlemen friends of their own circle. A particular training of the ear, construction of the language, idioms, comparison of words' similar in both languages, or made French by a slight change, with the pronunciation of all difficult French sounds, will be given in every lesson. Everything will be illustrated on the blackboard, so as to make a deep impression on the mind. No course will be closed till every pupil from the age of 10 to 60 years masters each rule of the latter, nor extra charges, should it take a longer time than the usual course, which is fifty lessons. Persons may join for that course. Address or call on Mademoiselle, at No. 30 8th-st., between University place and Broadway. A class for teachers on Saturday. Moderate terms to them. Please keep the address.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Law Class of this institution will hereafter be divided into two sections; the first will meet at 8½ or 9 o'clock A. M., as may be most convenient. It will be organized on WEDNESDAY 17th inst., at 9 o'clock; the other section will meet, as heretofore, at 4 o'clock; held at the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. The entire class will be present in the moot courts. The members of the Law Class are invited to attend the lectures in the School of Letters without additional charge.
CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 5 to 8 years of age $30 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $60; English, $100; classical, from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all these departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Bandolph's, No. 663 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS, $3 A MONTH.—ROBERTSON'S Method.—Day and evening classes, for beginners and conversation; three lessons a week; admission to both $3 a month, at No. 82 4th-av., near 10th-st. From the first week pupils read, translate, and answer in French questions addressed to them. A new class forming.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 358 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FRENCH CLASSES—TWO DOLLARS FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée du l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, No. 288 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st. Also, respectfully offers to schools or private persons, competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references.

BOYS AND ENTRY CLERKS WHO WISH to be promoted to more lucrative situations, can learn double-entry book-keeping by the 1st of January, for only $10, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. An elegant and rapid business hand may also be obtained. Two private desks vacant.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 29 East 21st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, is desirous of teaching a few pupils the piano-forte, either at their or her own residence. For terms, which are moderate, apply to Miss RAVEN, Mrs. Raven Denton's Ladies' Select Seminary, No. 83 Warren-st., Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

$30 FOR AN UNLIMITED COURSE OF Spanish lessons; a thorough knowledge of the language guaranteed. Lessons in arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, Greek, French and German, by accomplished teachers, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 722 Broadway, up stairs, in the evening.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 13 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HOBBS, (16 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; book-keepers $35.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. NOEL BERGIER, OF PARIS, AN EXperienced professor, continues to give instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av., near 33d-st.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—PROF. PAUL DYRSEN will commence, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, an evening class for beginners, to consist of six gentlemen only. For particulars apply at his residence, No. 109 West 15th-st.

APPLY AT THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INstitute, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, for competent teachers, for good schools for your children, and for desirable engagements as teachers. Teachers wanted. Apply, or address SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—IN THE MONTICELLO ACADEMY, Sullivan County, N. Y., Jan. 1. A well-educated and experienced teacher, to instruct in the English and Mathematical departments. He must be a member of some Protestant Church, whose moral character, deportment and manners, are of a high order. These latter qualifications are essential. Also, immediately, in same school, a gentleman who understands and can teach, thoroughly, Vocal and Instrumental (piano) Music. None but a superior master need apply. Address MONTICELLO ACADEMY, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE best Colleges in the country wishes to employ from one to four hours a day in teaching, either in a school or in a private family. He is thoroughly competent to give instruction in Latin and Greek, and also in the higher mathematics. In addition to the highest testimonials from College Professors, he will give the very best of City references. Address ALPHA, Station D, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEment in the morning as teacher of the English branches, French, Drawing, or would accept a resident situation, with board only as an equivalent, if the afternoons be allowed for another engagement. Address S. E. A., Box No. 3,016 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASANT disposition and manners, accustomed to teach, desires to accept a place as governess to instruct in the French and German languages, music and the English branches. Address R., Box No. 3,383, New-York Post-Office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, LIMITED in means, desires a situation as tutor to small children. He will give them the very best mental, moral and physical culture. Salary per year, $50 and board. Address STUDENT, Washington-sq. Post-Office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as visiting governess; would have no objection to a class of pupils; course of instruction the English branches and the French language. Address S. M., Box No. 545 New-York Post-Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF THE higher English branches, ancient and modern languages, is open to an engagement; would offer his services one or two hours daily for board. Address F. A. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-pianos,
Mandolins, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 22 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

THE BURNS CENTENNARY.
The "Burns Anniversary Association" will hold a meeting at Mr. Keefe's, No. 294 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 P. M. They cordially invite Scotchmen to unite with them on that occasion, their object being to make preparation for celebrating in an appropriate manner the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth-day of "Auld Scotia's Bard." By order of
THE PRESIDENT.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 139 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

$2,900—ONE-THIRD CASH, THE BALance on MORTGAGE.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 196 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 1 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. This climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 8th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, finely located, No. 156 West 34th-st., second house east of the Church; house built in the best manner, with the modern improvements; size, 22.6 feet front by 55 feet deep; lot half the block; can be seen by applying on the premises. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 150 West 24th-st.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY—NEAR CANAL-STREET.—For sale, cheap, the very desirable lot, with brick and frame buildings thereon, No. 17 Orchard-st., 75 feet from Canal-st., size of lot 22x79; rents for $480. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of
ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 207 East 11th-st., first-class house; No. 78 6th-st., first-class house; No. 201 East 19th-st., lower part of first-class house; No. 309 East 10th-st., half of first-class house. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av., or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO BROOKLYN HOUSEHOLDERS.—A family of three persons (adults) wish to find a suite of about four rooms, unfurnished, in a respectable locality, and within half a mile of Fulton Ferry. A note directed TENANT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office will be immediately attended to.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY—No. 96 Grand-st., five blocks from the Ferry; a good house, 8 rooms, handsomely furnished, at $30 per month, 6 months. Good references and absolute security required.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No. 118 West 39th-st., near 7th av., 20.6 front, at the low price of $9,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SSELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. E. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—LAW OFFICE, (OR DESK-ROOM,) $12 50 a month; New-York and Brooklyn houses, $50 to $75 a month; houses, City lots, farms. Mortgages bought and sold. OLIVER HOLDEN, Notary and Commissioner, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN, at a bargain, for which New-York Central Railroad Stock will be taken in payment. Apply to J. F. DELANAY, No. 32 Wall-st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3¾ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the promises.

TO LET—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATHROOM, with hot and cold water, gas, and water closet, until next May. Price $5 a week. Another bedroom can be had if wanted. J. WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS 25x100 EACH, ON NINTH-av., between 67th and 68th sts., on easy terms.
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FARREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandro Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS WITH IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest collections of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBSELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—An assortment of double and single round corners, carved and plain legs, with McDonald's celebrated "Diaphonic" improvement, at the wholesale factory prices this week. Apply at the Manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 16 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1757.
CAPITAL.....$225
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
Geo. Hodgson, Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of Crocker & Warren.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of Smythe, Evitt & Cooper.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of Peter Harmony's Nephews & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 78 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presentation the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test, AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1853.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before tha 15th day of December next, when tha undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has, Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } Williams-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.—The subscribers continue to issue drafts for any amount payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland. They also grant passage certificates to persons desirous of sending for their friends to come from any part of the old country on the most liberal terms.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board,
R. BUCE, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LUCRATIVE CASH BUSINESS.—The undersigned being desirous of engaging exclusively in the wholesale trade, will dispose of his retail business on fair terms. The cash sales amount to from $500 to $700 per week, and can be extended to almost any amount. The business is profitable, stable, and done exclusively for cash. The seller would be glad to supply the purchaser with the article. It will require from $8,000 to $3,000 to make the purchase. For particulars, apply to THEODORE BROOME, No. 39 William-st., room No. 6, third story.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000.—As this is an offer that is seldom presented to the man of means, none need apply but those having the required amount, and can give the best of City reference. The business is perfectly safe and permanent, and extremely lucrative, paying at least 200 per cent. Apply in person or by letter, giving full name, D. E., Yonkers Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN, AND MAN OF LONG business experience, having good prospects and an extensive Western acquaintance, would accept a position as correspondent and confidential agent in any good commercial house of respectability; none but such need apply. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY STATE and City, to sell a portable Mercurial Barometer, designed for general use. Send for a circular to E. H. BABCOCK, No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WROUGHT-IRON PIPE FACTORY, price $1,000, cost now last season $7,500; also, 500,000 feet gas pipe. L. LYON, No. 455 Broadway.

## PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th-st., New-York.
The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

## AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 23d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris, of London; F. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Harding, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, N. A.; Kensett, Cropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, George H. Hall, Stearns, Colman, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. M. Brown, Inness, Thorn, Williamson, Carmencke and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kengstbach, Achenbach, G. Lange, Vandemeer, Bommelschyen, Rudyer, Vollemot, Ermmens, A. R. Veron, De Vos Robbe, Cleys, Kiellhoff, M. B. Stache, J. Stevens, Schaepe, and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—(THIS DAY, SATURDAY.) Large and peremptory auction sale of rich and costly Household Furniture, at the residence No. 111 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
PARLORS
Contain rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocade; elegant rosewood piano-forte, full seven octave, set with keys of real pearl, and piano-stool, together with a rich Dunbro Rocco cloth cover; also, three solid rosewood tables, with marble tops; rosewood etagères, with marble tops, glass doors, &c.; bronze and Washington clocks, elegant China vases and Parian marble ornaments, pier and mantel mirrors, a variety of rich oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; also, velvet and tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades, &c.
Rich tapestry carpets, solid oak extension table, ruby and crystal glassware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, decanters, rich China tea sets, cake baskets, ivory-handled knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, the whole contents of six elegantly furnished bedrooms, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, carpets, hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
SPLENDID PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, in front of their salesroom, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, an elegant span of match pony horses, 14½ hands high, 8 and 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle; can trot together inside of three minutes; are both excellent saddle horses, and will stand any where without hitching; are believed to be, in every respect, the finest private match team in the City. Also, superior double silver-plated harness, blankets, sheets, &c., &c. Also an excellent double brett, in perfect order, but little used, made by King and Wilcoxson, Broadway; cost $650. Also, a double close carriage, lined with satin, and in good order. The whole are positively to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, haircloth and reps, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enamelled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary-bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash. Also, a rosewood piano-forte, made by Linden & Fritz; also, a mahogany piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of walnut parlor suites in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs, oak extension dining tables, mahogany falling-leaf do., oak dining-room chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, chandeliers, 11 hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, toilet sets, embracing a general assortment, to be sold without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of 100 yards velvet carpeting, 100 yards Brussels do., three-ply and ingrain do., rosewood richly-carved grand action piano-forte, Gilbert, of Boston, maker; gilt-frame, French plate pier glasses; rosewood marble-top etageres, plate-glass doors and back; extension dining-tables, chairs to match; curtains and cornices, crockery and glass ware, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A bay horse, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, very stylish driver, and believed to be sound and kind.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merch

# THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.

"THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, will be commenced in the first number of the *New-York Ledger* for the new year, which will be for sale at all the newsrooms and periodical depots throughout the country on or about the 20th of December. The following "OPINIONS OF THE PRESS"—selected from the many that have been received—are presented by Mr. BONNER to the public as an agreeable substitute for the "magnificent-stupendous" style of advertising which he originated, but which, having served its purpose for the time, Mr. BONNER now cheerfully relinquishes to his numerous friends and imitators.

*From the Portland (Me.) Daily Advertiser.*

MOUNT VERNON FUND.—The treasurer of this Fond, of Boston, acknowledges the receipt from the Hon. Edward Everett of a check for $10,000 for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, forwarded to him by the Proprietor of the New-York Ledger, on condition that Mr. Everett furnish for the Ledger one original article a week for a year. The proposition has been accepted.

In our view this is a magnanimous and honorable act to both parties. Mr. Bonner does not propose to pay in the future what would everywhere be regarded as a liberal sum. He startles by the magnificence and actual payment of the amount. He does not say he will pay $200 a week, *provided* the articles are uniformly furnished. This would be deemed exceedingly liberal. Nothing of the sort. He looks the matter fully in the face. He thinks magnanimously—he acts magnificently. He covers all possible contingencies. He pays over to the Mount Vernon Fund $10,000. That amount is secure. For himself he risks all.

And yet nothing is ventured. The very boldness and magnificence of the scheme will secure ample reward. These ten talents will gain another ten. Whether Mr. Everett lives—as we pray he may—and enriches the columns of the Ledger, or dies, and the Ledger sings his requiem, it will be all the same. The investment is sure.

*From the Louisville Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.—A few days ago we copied from the New-York Ledger a paragraph in which the editor stated, that upon the completion of arrangements then in progress, he should make an announciation that would create a greater sensation than anything that had occurred in the publishing business in this country. We wondered at the time what this announciation could be, yet we knew perfectly well that Bonner was always as good as his word and often a little or a good deal better—that is, that he never did less but sometimes more than he promised.

The promised announciation has now been made by telegraph. The Hon. Edward Everett has paid over to the Mount Vernon Association ten thousand dollars received by him from the editor of the New-York Ledger in consideration of his giving to that paper throughout the coming year original weekly contributions under the head of Mount Vernon Papers. This, indeed, is such an arrangement as no other publisher in the United States, if in the world, ever had the liberality and boldness to make. Edward Everett is the most accomplished scholar now living, and we know not where to look for his equal in taste and knowledge and genius, and in grace, beauty, splendor and magnificence of thought and diction. The fact that a writer like him has engaged, at an extraordinary rate of remuneration, to contribute regularly to a weekly family newspaper, must of course create an immense demand for that paper everywhere throughout the nation; and when it is known that, in addition to his splendid contributions, the same paper has the regular services of twenty or thirty other writers, each of whom has a national reputation, the aggregate of the salaries paid ont amounting to at least thirty thousand dollars per year and probably more, surely the demand cannot fail to be literally tremendous. The Ledger's present circulation of nearly half a million may be expected to rise rapidly to a million.

Mr. Everett, in his weekly writings for the Ledger, will, no doubt, give to the world much in relation to Washington that the world does not now know. The life and character of Washington are a theme to which he has for years devoted much thought and study and reflection; a theme which he understands and appreciates more thoroughly than any other man of our generation; a theme upon which he has spoken and written to the admiration and exquisite delight of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen; but it is to be presumed that, in his contributions to the Ledger, for each one of which he has received about two hundred dollars in advance, he will not confine himself to the character and deeds of the illustrious father of our country, but give whatever he believes will be most interesting and edifying to the myriads of readers of that periodical. He will, no doubt, take a range as wide and boundless as his own genius. He will do as much for the Ledger as he could do if he were its editor, for he will feel it his duty and his pleasure, in view of the great salary received by him, to devote his noblest energies to the work.

*From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.*

HURRAH FOR BONNER!—Bonner is determined that the New-York Ledger shall be at the head of all creation. Here is his last and boldest stroke. He has addressed a letter to Edward Everett, offering to place the round sum of ten thousand dollars at his disposal for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Associatioo, provided Mr. Everett will contribute to the Ledger one article every week for the next twelve months. The reply has been published. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Everett declares that he feels it would not be his duty to forego the opportunity of adding so large a sum to the Mount Vernon Fund, and he accordingly accepts the offer. He will begin to furnish the articles as soon as certain immediate demands upon his time shall cease. Bravo, Bonner!

*From the Nashua (N. H.) Gazette.*

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE.—The proprietor of the New-York Ledger has made a contract with Edward Everett, by which the latter is to furnish that paper one original article a week for one year, and has received therefor $10,000, which Mr. Everett has handed over to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association to be appropriated to the purchase of Mount Vernon. The articles are to commence some time this month. They will be called "The Mount Vernon Papers." Nothing is said about the length of the articles he is to furnish. The only condition is, that one article per week shall be furnished.

*From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.*

The "splurge" of Bonner in engaging the Hon. Edward Everett to write weekly communications for the Ledger at $10,000 a year, is the talk of the town. This is the boldest and most sensible move Bonner, in all his advertising vagaries, has yet made, and places him a head and shoulders above Barnum, in his highest humbugs. Everybody who before made fun of Bonner and his Ledger, now begin to think there may be really something substantial in it. People who never looked at it before, now that Mr. Everett is to lend the vigor and beauty of his mind to enrich its columns, will learn with surprise that it had already an array of brilliant writers surpassed by no weekly journal in this country, and equaled by very few of the more pretentious monthlies.

Bonner is to-day the genius of the publishing world. He is very complacently receiving the congratulations of his friends, and does not hesitate to say, that for his $10,000 he pays Mr. Everett, he will realize $40,-000. The poor type-setter of eight or nine years ago, has become quite a nabob, and people who then would have looked down upon him with something like contempt, are not now ashamed to bow to him as he sumptuously dines at the Astor House, or to take a friendly brush behind fast horses on the "road," with his double team.

*From the Bridgeport Farmer and Advertiser.*

Mr. Bonner, the indefatigable publisher of the New-York Ledger, has hired Edward Everett for $10,000 a year, to contribute weekly for the Ledger a series of "Mount Vernon Papers." Mr. Everett does not write to earn the money, but to aid the Mount Vernon Fund, and he devotes the $10,000, which is paid in advance, to that object. Mr. Everett has already, by his addresses, contributed over $50,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, and thus nobly associated his name with the national tribute to the memory of Washington. Men of business will ask, "How is it that Bonner can afford to throw this thousands about so lavishly?" The secret is that by liberal advertising he has secured large sales; and while the profit out of each individual is nothing to speak of, the profit out of the grand aggregate of his readers is something very well worth speaking of. A few years since Bonner was a journeyman printer, now he is estimated to be worth nearly half a million, and he has made most of this large fortune simply by judicious advertising.

*From the Watertown (N. Y.) Union.*

Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, offered to give $10,000 to the Mount Vernon fund if Mr. Everett would furnish an article each week for the Ledger for one year. Mr. Everett accepted the [illegible] and Mr. Bonner has paid over the $10,000. [illegible] reads the New-York Ledger," will now [illegible] certainly,

# LITERATURE.

*From the Manchester American.*

Great is Bonner! says the New-York *Post*, speaking of the Ledger man's last admirable stroke. His name is a synonym of felicity. Rosa Bonheur, the horse painter, was nothing to him!

*From the Portland Evening Argus.*

DONATION TO THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—The New-York papers contain a correspondence between the Hon. Edward Everett and Mr. Robert Bonner of the New-York Ledger. Mr Bonner proposed to donate $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund if Mr. Everett would furnish one original article per week to his paper, for the space of one year. Mr. Everett accepts the proposition, and the money has already been paid over to the Treasurer of the Fund. The series will be called the "Mount Vernon Papers." Mr. Everett has already contributed $50,000 to this noble object and before he concludes his labors it will no doubt reach the handsome sum of $75,000. It will be the grandest act of his life.

*From the Schenectady (N. Y.) Star.*

BONNER.—We like go-ahead people. And, as Bonner cannot rednce our circulation of a hundred thousand by sending his paper to our friends—the two papers being widely different—we very cheerfully and emphatically say, we like Bonner, and are glad to see him succeeding so well, and are not afraid to advertise him and his paper by allnding to them, for nothing, editorially. A little while ago the New-York Ledger was a four-page sheet, and had, we believe, a very limited circulation. Bonner increased the circulation wonderfully with Fanny Fern's hundred-dollar-a-column story. Then he changed the form of his paper, making it an eight-page sheet; engaged a number of the very best authors in the country to contribute to it, and advertised extensively. Very extensively he advertised—$10,000 a week he spent for advertising; a large fortune has Bonner given away to the printers—so large that even shrewd people have remarked, with ominous shakes of the head, "Bonner is crazy; he will ruin himself, and his paper most go down." Bnt the first advertising efforts of Bonner were nothing to what followed; he increased his advertisements, and the circulation of the Ledger increased, and Bonner pocketed great sums of money, and prospered, and triumphed. His paper has a circulation unheard-of, at least in this country, before. All this goes to show that the quickest and surest way to get rich is to advertise. Old fogies, who squeeze coppers and sixpences, and love dollars more than women, never advertise "because," they say, with a grunt at the expense, "it's throwing money away." They are afraid—they have not the brains to know that while they are saving pennies they are throwing dollars away.

Bonner is liberal. His gains he does not hoard up, but scatters them broadcast over the land. American authors of note have reason to bless Bonner, for he does not torn them aside in order to secure the services of scribblers who write for the pleasure of being in print. The last move of Bonner is, to contribute $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Association, and this secures an article for his paper, every week for a year, from Edward Everett. Three cheers for Bonner and the Ledger!

*From the Huntington Long Islander.*

BONNER AND HIS LEDGER.—The name of Bonner was made famous by a persecuting bishop who bore it in the sixteenth century, but we apprehend it has been made more popularly known in the nineteenth century, by Robert Bonner, the publisher and Editor of the New-York Ledger. This unique specimen of literary enterprise, is perhaps the most remarkable on record, or likely to be recorded in our day, having within three years reached a weekly circulation of 300,000, or more than twice as great a number as that of the next most widely-circulated newspaper in the world, the Weekly Tribune. An accomplishment so extraordinary, cannot but render some account of the author of it interesting. We have heard the phrase "Old Humbug" applied to Robert Bonner, but those who fancy him old, or a humbug, or a mere "lucky adventurer" in the field of journalism, are as wide from the truth as night is from day. Bonner is a decidedly handsome fellow, not more than thirty years of age, well educated, sturdy in his moralities, and just as smart in every way as the best man of his years in the land. We knew him as a compositor some years ago, working hard for the little capital that was finally to start him on his publishing career. His intelligence, industry, integrity and economy then, won him a foremost place among his craftfellows, and were to many an ample prophecy of his future success. After accomplishing his object as a compositor, he projected the Merchant's Ledger, a journal devoted to mercantile interests, and which on its reaching a handsome circulation, he suddenly transformed into the New-York Ledger.

We have already spoken of the remarkable circulation of this paper. The principal secret of its astonishing success is simply the cleverness of its founder and conductor. Robert Bonner is not excelled in tact, talent or genius for the business of the field in which he is at work. He knew before starting precisely what was necessary to his complete triumph, and that was that he should publish a paper so varied in its matter that every class would find something of interest in it, and so free of partisanship in politics, sectarianship in religion, and of whatever could offend the soundest morality, that no class could raise any well-founded objection to it. In this high aim, requiring ever-watchful sagacity, he has succeeded most admirably. Nor has his discrimination been less acute in mustering varied first-rate talent to his list of writers, of whom he has a regular corps equal to that of any magazine in the country. At the base of all this, his masterly tact in advertising, and otherwise pushing his circulation, lies firm and inexhaustible. He has had many imitators, but no rival. Opposition of every sort has receded before him, and if he is now coining a hundred thousand dollars per annum, it is because he has a genius equal to his fortune and his task. In any direction requiring tact, talent and indomitable energy, he would succeed. He is one of the class who look before they leap, but when they decide to leap, know no such words as fail. Liberal and honorable in all his relations, he is worthy of his laurels, and may well be proud of the position he has attained.

*From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.*

THE NAPOLEON OF THE PRESS.—This is certainly a progressive age. In every branch of science, mechanics and fine arts in this country, the march of improvement has made rapid advances. Originality and boldness characterize the undertakings of the present day, and all appear actuated by the magic word "Excelsior." Perhaps in no one of the useful arts is this advancement more apparent than in the art of Printing. But a few years ago the idea of a daily paper outside of the larger cities, was a thing unthought of; now almost every State boasts its daily issues.

We are not inclined to puff Northern publications undeservedly, but we will record true merit, and evidences of superior enterprise wherever apparent.

Now Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, publishes a good and interesting paper of its class, a literary paper, devoted to the wants of the family circle. Eschewing from its columns all sectional and exciting topics, he aims to print a paper which will be acceptable to all classes and sections. He has made an extensive contract with the (patriotic Edward Everett, who has identified his name with the memory of our nation's father, in which he agrees to pay into the Mount Vernon fund, through him, the sum of $10,000, in consideration of his acceptance of a proposition by Bonner that he (Everett) shall agree to furnish the New-York Ledger with an original article, weekly, for publication. The circulation of the Ledger must be numerous to warrant such an outlay, and the self-sacrificing devotion of the great orator—who entails upon himself this most arduous undertaking for the purpose of aiding woman in her efforts to wrest from oblivion those old walls which often echoed to the music of his infant voice, and the tomb wherein all that is mortal of the great father reposes—is deserving a nation's gratitude. Written agreements on both sides have been entered into and signed by the respective parties, and the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers" will appear during the present month. The accession of so able a scholar to the columns of the Ledger will be an advantage far over-balancing the actual outlay, forming as it will an interesting feature in the paper. Bonner expects to make money by the operation beyond a doubt, (we hope he may,) but the amount of money he lays out apparently forbids the possibility of such an idea, and goes to strengthen the conviction that it is not mercenary motives altogether that prompts the outlay.

*From the Buffalo Daily Express.*

BONNER'S DONATION.—If there is any one man who can claim to have waked up and found himself famous, says the New-York Evening Post, that man is Robert Bonner, proprietor of that much-advertised and universally-circulated journal, the New-York Ledger. Few men in modern times have deserved, worked harder and paid more for their reputation than Bonner. Whole pages of daily papers, costing him thousands of dollars, are filled with the praises of his unrivaled sheet, and there seems to be no limit to the liberality of his expenditures or the ingenuity of his devises to make its merits known. And he has his reward in a circulation probably never before equaled by a similar periodical.

Bnt the last and most brilliant stroke of the great publisher—"the immortal Bonner"—is the enlistment of Edward Everett among his contributors.

# LITERATURE.

*From the Boston Daily Courier.*

LITERATURE AND PATRIOTISM.—The correspondence between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, which appears in our paper to-day, cannot have failed to attract the attention of our readers. In our view, it constitutes a fact quite remarkable in the history of journalism, and even of literature. The New-York Ledger is a weekly newspaper, published in the City whose name is besra, and enjoying a circulation which is marvelous and fabulous. We will not undertake to say exactly how large, lest we might make a mistake of a hundred thousand or so. Its readers, we may presume, are for the most part not persons of the highest cnlli-vation, and its contents not such as would meet the wants and demands of such; though we believe they have been generally unexceptionable in moral tone. Mr. Bonner is a man of a liberal spirit and sagacious understanding; and we happen to know that he has desired to elevate the literary character of the Ledger, by enlisting in its service writers of a higher mood than those who usually furnish the staple matter for a weekly newspaper. The sum which he pays Mr. Everett for his contributions, considering that no stipulation is made as to the length of the communications, bot only that one shall appear in each number of the paper, constitutes, we apprehend, the most liberal scale of remonerallon for literary services that the annals of the world can furnish. Two hundred dollars for a single article, perhaps not longer than that which we are now writing! Conceive of our emotions if we were to pocket a check of $200 for this! Of conrse, "comparisons are odious," and we have nothing to say of the respective merits of our lucubrations and those of Mr. Everett; but we do not suppose that he will give more time and thought to the preparallon of a single communication that commonly go to the drawing up of an ordinary editorial for a daily paper like the Courier. That Mr. Bonner, from the profits of a weekly newspaper, is able to make so magnificent an offer, is proof not merely of his own enterprise and sagacity, bnt of the boundless field offered to such enterprise and sagacity, in this department, from the universal education of our people, the thirst for intellectual entertainment thereby created, and the general prosperity which enables every one to gratify that taste. We have long been of the opinion that the rewards of successful literary achievement were destined to be higher in our country than ever before known.

We have no doubt that Mr. Bonner has invested his $10,000 judiciously. The increased circulation which his paper will enjoy from its connection with Mr. Everett's name, and with that of Washington, will return him the outlay with liberal interest.

We can well imagine that Mr. Everett must have felt some natural rsluctance to be overcome; such as would not have been overcome had the proposal come in the form of an addition to his own private income. But he remembered undoubtedly that by writing in the Ledger he brings his own mind in direct communication with tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of men and women to whom he was before little more than a name. He is thus helping to train and educate the general mind of the country. By having a taste of such good matter as Mr. Everett will give them, the readers of the Ledger will grow into an appreciation of better things than sentimental twaddle and puling love stories.

In general we are pleased with everything which brings the gifted and cultivated minds of a country into immediate commuoication with the general mind. We view with great satisfoction the good example set in England, in this regard, by those distinguished noblemen the Earl of Carlisle and Earl Stanhope, in giving popular lectures, and presiding at meetings for popular intellectual improvement. So, in this view, the readings by Mr. Dickens of his own works are commendable. While in politics we are staunch conservatives, we profess to be good social Democrats. It is not well for minds of the highest class in our country to stand atoof from the common labors and common duties of life, and cultivate a dainty exclusiveness, whether in politics or anything else. In our vessel there are no cabin passengers, but all are on the ship's papers, and all must take their turn at the helm and windlass.

*From the Utica (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

HURRAH FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!—Mr. Bonner has certainty won the laurels, among all the competitors of the world, in the line of periodic publications. In the short period of aboot two or three years, chiefly by extraordinary advertising and liberal payments to able contributors, he has originated, introduced, and extended the circulation of his weekly Ledger to over 300,000 regular purchasers; and now ventures to pay Mr. Everett $10,000, cash in advance, for writing one article a week for his paper through one year. The correspondence between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, respecting the generous offer on one side and the patriotic acceptance on the other, is well worthy an insertion, but limited space precludes its appearance in the Telegraph.

*From the Baltimore Daily American.*

MR. EVERETT AND THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Mr. BONNER, the enterprising publisher of the New-York Ledger has proposed to Mr. EVERETT to contribute one original article per week for one year to that paper on the consideration of Mr. BONNER paying $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. EVERETT has accepted the proposition.

*From the Troy (N. Y.) Daily Whig.*

PATRIOTIC ON BOTH SIDES.—On the 6th inst., Mr. Bonner, publisher of the New-York Ledger, addressed a note to the Hon. Edward Everett, proposing to place at his disposal, for the use of the "Mount Vernon Association Fund," the sum of $10,000, provided Mr. E. would furnish one article a week to the Ledger, for the term of one year.

On the 14th, Mr. Everett replied to this letter, accepting the offer, and engaging to furnish an article per week, if his other eogagements would admit of his doing so—if not, the number to be made up at the end of the year—commencing some time this month. The papers are to be entitled the "Mount Vernon Papers."

Mr. Bonner has already paid over the money. His donation is a liberal one; greater is Mr. Everett's; but although the Ledger publisher will lose nothing in the end by his liberality, the assistance he has thus rendered to the Association is n timely and important one.

*From the Hartford Courant.*

Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is a genius in his way. The "immortal Bonner" is his title for the hour, and his fame bids fair to rival that of the great Sam Patch, who first demonstrated that "some things can be done as well as others." The last great operation of Bonner's is the presentation to Edward Everett of o check for Ten Thousand Dollars, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, in advance, on condition that Everett will furnish one original article weekly for the New-York Ledger for one year. Everett has accepted the money, and contracts to furnish the articles under the title of the "Mount Vernon Papers," weekly, as far as possible, and to make up at the end of the year for any omission in the regular supply. It is a great stroke, and proves science, head and tact for Bonner, as well as patriotism and good sense on the part of Edward Everett, late Secretary of State for the United States, Governor of Massachusetts, Senator in Congress, &c., &c., &c., thus to enrol himself among Bonner's contributors. Men of business will ask: "How is it that Bonner can afford to throw his thousands about so lavishly?" The simple secret is, that by lavish advertising he has secured lavish sales: and while the profit out of each individual is nothing to speak of, the profit out of the grand aggregate of his readers is something very well worth speaking of. A few years since, Bonner was a journeyman printer in the *Courant* office, who would not have turned up his nose at a single shilling's increase of his daily pay; he is now subsidizing the literary talent of the country to his own uses, as England subsidized Europe in the great struggle with Napoleon. He is himself the Napoleon of journal publishers.

*From the New-York Dispatch.*

Bonner, of the Ledger, has made another ten-strike He has entered into an engagement with the Hon. Edward Everett to contribnte fifty-two papers for the Ledger, for which he has paid $10,000 in cash, which sum has been paid over hy Mr. Everett to the Mount Vernon fund.

*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

MOUNT VERNON PAPERS FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EDWARD EVERETT AND MR. BONNER.—The correspondence speaks for itself; but such a remarkable instance of liberality and enterprise on the part of Mr. Bonner, and of such continuous self-sacrificing devotion to the nobte object of the Mount Vernon Association on the part of Mr. Everett, demands special notice. Many have supposed that the circulation of the New-York Ledger was already so immense that no additional attractions could be of any advantage to it, but Mr. Bonner's ambition as a journalist evidently knows no limit, and he spares no labor or expense to aggrandize his most brilliantly successful paper. We all know with what generous perseverance Mr. Everett has traveled over the country delivering his eloquent and masterly oration on Washington wherever a multitude could be gathered to contribnte to the Mount Vernon fund; and it greatly adds to the debt of gratitude dne to him from the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, that for the sake of contributing still further aid to their enterprise he has assumed for a whole year the ordensome task of writing for a newspaper.

# LITERATURE.

*From the Albany (N. Y.) Express.*

THE NAPOLEON OF JOURNALISM.—Envious people may sneer at Bonner as they will, and cry down the "Ledger" as a paper of no merit whatever, still the immortal Bonner prints it by hundreds of thousands, and causes more stir and excitement in the literary world, than all the authors in the Union combined. By his own excrllons has this man Bonner accomplished more than any other publishsr in the country. His unparalleled success can be traced to his princely liberalty, in securing the most celebrated writers, and in advertising throughout the United States. He thinks nothing of expending $10,000 per week in advertising, knowing full well every dollar thus laid out will be returned two-fold. His contributors, too, are all liberally rewarded, and the result has been that he has in his employ a *corps* that cannot be equaled. Compared with him all other journalists sink into insignificance, and we rejoice to know that his enterprise and unbounded liberality are meeting with a princely reward.

His last movement to add to the renown and circulation of his "Ledger" is certainly worthy of the man. *He has secured the services of Edward Everett as a regular contributor to its columns*, and in considerallon therefor has presented to the Trustees of the Mount Vernon Fund Association, his check for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! And here is the correspondence which will explain the matter more fully:

MR. BONNER TO GOVERNOR EVERETT.

LEDGER OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 2, 1858.

DEAR SIR—I have a proposition of a somewhat peculiar nature to make to you. For the purchase of the Mount Vernon property you have done more than any other man. To your eloquent appeal in its behalf is preeminently due the credit of the progress already made in that noble work, and the favor with which the subject is universally received by our people from one extremity of the land to the other. The heart of this public has naturally warmed towards you on account of the well-timed and well directed efforts to rescue the tomb of the Father of our Country from neglect and dilapidation.

Knowing that you have been no less distinguished in literature than in official life, it has occurred to me that it might be as agreeable to you to aid this patriotic and benevolent enterprise which you have undertaken by contributions to the columns of a weekly paper of unprecedented circulation as by a public address. I have, accordingly, to propose that if you will furnish to the New-York Ledger one original article a week for one year, I will, immediately on receiving your assent to this proposition, place at your disposal, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, my check for the sum of ten thousand dollars.

I am aware, Sir, that you are not in the habit of contributing to the columns of any periodical, and that you are fortunately so situated financially that no pecuniary reward offered to you for your own personal benefit would induce you to deviate from your usual course; but your disinterested devotion to, and the deep interest you have taken in, the noble work to which I have referred, leads me to hope that, for the sake of aiding it, you may accept my proposition.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT BONNER,
Proprietor of the New-York Ledger.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

MR. EVERETT'S REPLY.

BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR. Your letter of the 2d of September was placed in my hands on the 14th of that month. In consideration of your check for ten thousand dollars to be placed of my disposal for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association on the receipt of my letter accepting the offer, you propose to me to furnish an original article weekly for the New-York Ledger for one year.

This liberal offer has received my thoughtful consideration. I have been and am strongly tempted, on the one hand, to make this noble addition to the Monot Vernon Fund. On the other hand, among other grounds of hesitation, I have been afraid that I could not do justice to your liberality, without giving up more time to the preparation of the articles than is consistent with other engagements and duties.

You are right in supposing that no pecuniary benefit accruing to myself would induce me to undertake the task; although the 'financial situation' to which you allude is far less brilliant than you may have been led to think by exaggerated newspaper reports. I feel, however, that it is my duty not to forego this opportunity of adding so large a sum, at once, to the Mount Vernon Fund, and I accept the offer. I will begin to furnish the articles as soon as the immediate demands upon my time to fulfill some previous engagements shall cease—in the course of this month at furthest—and I will continue them, as far as possible, weekly, making up at the end of the year for any omission in the regular supply.

They will, I hope, be received by you and the public with the indulgence usually extended to gratuitous labors in a meritorious cause.

I shall venture to call the articles thus furnished by me "The Mount Vernon Papers," scarcely daring to assume that honored name, which, however, may perhaps be permitted, as appropriately indicating the object for which they are prepared; and so excusing their imperfections, I remain, dear sir, respectfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

ROBT. BONNER, Esq."

So Bonner, the Napoleon of Journalism, has donated more than any other individual, in money, to aid the Mount Vernon Association in purchasing the Tomb of Washington, and at the same time has secured a "Card" that will realize to him a very large amount of money. And richly is he entitled to it. The "Ledger" will now find its way into many households where, heretofore, it has been a stranger, and its circulation will for exceed that of any other publication in the country. Success to the immortal Bonner and his renowned "Ledger," say we.

*From the Providence Daily Tribune.*

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—Robert Bonner, Esq., proprietor of the New-York Ledger, proposed to the Hon. Edward Everett that if he would furnish an original article for the Ledger each week for one year, he would give ten thousand dollars towards the purchase of Mount Vernon. Mr. Everett, on receiving the proposition of Mr. Bonner, immediately replied, accepting the same, and stating it as his intention to commence the task as soon as "the immediate demands on his time" will admit, and adding—"I shall venture to call the articles thus furnished, the Mount Vernon Papers."

Since this correspondence, the money has been paid over and the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Fund has given his receipt in accordance. The modern Cicero is earning a name in connection with the purchase of the home and tomb of Washington, which will worthily associate it with his, who was "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

*From the Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard.*

☞ Bonner of the Ledger proposes to give $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund on condition that Mr. Everett shall furnish an article for the Ledger each week for a year. Mr. E. accepts the proposition. It is a liberal offer and a good dodge, too, although the Tribune pokes fun at it.

*From the New-York Daily Sun.*

A MUNIFICENT OFFER.—The following correspondence refers to one of the most liberal offers, and to the boldest stroke of newspaper enterprise, that we have ever recorded. Mr. Bonner, of the Ledger, not only reflects great credit on himself for his largeness of mind, but confers honor upon the craft throughout the City and country.

It is within the recollection of all when Philadelphia weeklies stood upon the lead in newspaper literary competition. For some years the unbounded success of the Saturday Courier—and, subsequently, Mr. Makin's American Courier—was both a marvel and a puzzle to the newspaper fraternity. The circulation of these papers attained as high a point as fifty thousand, perhaps more; and this was wondrous for those days. Afterwards, the Bostonians took the lead, and their weeklies flourished for a time.

But it remained for New-York to out-dazzle all previous competitors. The weekly circulation of the Ledger—some three hundred thousand, we believe—has beaten the world. By such gigantic arrangements as the one alluded to, the proprietor of the Ledger maintains his supremacy in the field, and in boldness and liberality of management, he is likely to meet with few successful competitors.

*From the Boston Daily Herald.*

A PRINCELY DONATION TO THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—The proprietor of the New-York Ledger recently proposed to the Hon. Edward Everett that if he would furnish an original article for the Ledger each week for one year, he would give $10,000 towards the purchase of Mount Vernon. On receiving the proposal Mr. Everett immediately accepted it, and will commence the task, so nobly self-imposed, as soon as the immediate demands on his time will permit. In his reply to the proposition, Mr. Everett says: "I shall venture to call the articles thus furnished the Mount Vernon Papers." Immediately on the receipt of Mr. Everett's acceptance of his princely offer, the proprietor of the Ledger drew his check for ten thousand and forwarded it to Mr. Everett, who handed it over to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Fund.

*From the Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

EDWARD EVERETT A JOURNALIST.—The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Mount Vernon Fund acknowledges the receipt from Bonner, through Edward Everett, of $10,000 towards the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate. Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, some weeks since, made an offer of this amount to Edward Everett, if he would furnish one article a week for his paper during the coming year, and the distinguished American scholar consented to appropriate his pen as well as his voice in behalf of the cherished object to which he has so largely contributed. Following Mr. Everett's consent, the $10,000 was immediately paid by the proprietor of the Ledger into the Massachusetts Fund, and next week, under the head of "Mount Vernon Papers," Edward Everett becomes a regular contributor to the New-York Ledger. The accession of such a man to the ranks of journalism is an event which will be hailed with universal gratification.

# LITERATURE.

*From the Philadelphia Daily Ledger.*

A LIBERAL PUBLISHER.—Mr. Robert Bonner, publisher of the New-York Ledger, has sent his check for $10,000 to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon fund, in return for a series of weekly articles to be furnished to that paper, for one year, by the Hon. Edward Everett. They are to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers," and the publication of them will commence immediately.

*From the N. Y. Day Book.*

Mr. EVERETT.—Not satisfied, however, with the labors he has undergone for a year past, Mr. Everett now assumes new duties quite as onerous. He has entered into an engagement with Mr. Bonner of the New-York Ledger, agreeing to write an article every week, during one year, for the columns of that widely-circulated journal, Mr. Bonner paying at the ontset the sum of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Associallon. Snch munificence as this redounds alike to the honor of the projector, and of the great man without whom it could not be accomplished. The contributions will be called the Mount Vernon Papers, and will be commenced during the next month.

*From the Gloucester Telegraph.*

MR. EVERETT AND THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has engaged the Hon. Edward Everett to conlribute one article a week for one year to his paper, for the sum of $10,000. The money has been paid in advance, and by Mr. Everett contributed to the Mount Vernon fund. This liberal sum, while it illustrates the enterprise of the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, is a noble addition to the large sum which Mr. Everett has already contribnted towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, making in all, if we mistake not, over $50,000.

*From the Concord Patriot.*

MR. EVERETT AND THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has engaged the Hon. Edward Everett to contribute one article a week for one year, to his paper, for the snm of $10,000. The money has been paid in advance, and by Mr. Everett contribnted to the Mount Vernon Fund. This liberal sum, while it illustrates the enterprise of the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, is a noble addition to the large sum which Mr. Everett has already contributed towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, making in all, if we mistake not, over $50,000.

*From the Franklin (N. Y.) Visitor.*

VIVE LA BONNER!—Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has engaged Edward Everettto write a weekly article for his paper for one year. The correspondence in relallon to the matter is published, by which it appears that Mr. Bonner proposed to make a donation of $10,000 to the Monnt Vernon Fund, if Mr. E. would write as above. The latter gentlemen accepted the proposition, and it speaks well for his patriotism. But the idea is a novel one—an ex-Foreign Minister, ex-Secretary of State, and the leading scholor aod orator of the nation, writing "regularly for the New-York Ledger!" Bonner, we are astonished!

*From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker.*

BONNER ENGAGES EDWARD EVERETT.—Mr. Bonner, the go-ahead editor of the New-York Ledger, has just entered into an engagement with Edward Everett for one year. Mr. Everett is to send in one article a week. For this he is to receive $10,000. This is at the rate of $200 for each article. Mr. Everett's first article will appear next month. Mr. Everett's name will give the Ledger a large circulation among our "Fifth-avenue people."

*From the Flushing (N. Y.) Times.*

Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is the Napoleon of publishers. His tactics are of so bold a character as to appear, even to the old generals of the craft, as the result of reckless madness rather than of far-seeing policy. The last and crowning bid for public favor is the offer of $10,000 to Mr. Everett for fifty-two communications to his paper—the money to be appropriated towards the purchase of the homestead of Washington. The veteran statesman has accepted the challenge, and Bonner's check for the amount has been handed over to the Treasurer of the fund. So the name of Everett—the unrivaled orator and statesman—will be added to the already eminent list of contributors.

*From the Trenton True American.*

An arrangement has jnst beeu entered into between the Hon. Edward Everett, and Mr. Robert Bonoer, the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, by which the handsome sum of $10,000 has been added to the Mount Vernon Fund. The nature of the arrangement may be stated in a few words. Mr. Bonner wrote to Mr. Everett in September last, proposing to place at his disposal the above-mentioned sum for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Associallon, on consideration that the great orator would furnish to the Ledger an original article once a week for a year. To this novel proposition, Mr. Everett, after thoughtful consideration, has assented. The money has been paid in, and the next number of the Ledger will contain the first of a series of articles, to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers."

*From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.*

MR. EVERETT AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, some few days since offered the Hon. Edward Everett $10,000 in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, on condition that Mr. Everett should write every week for the Ledger for one year. Mr. Everett accepted the offer, the $10,000 has been paid, and Mr. Everett, therefore, "writes for the Ledger." All this has been the occasion of some satire on Mr. Bonner for his "clever dodge," as it has been called, and some light remark on Mr. Everett for his "stooping down" to Mr. Bonner's columns. Neither the satire nor the light remark are seemly. Doubtless the engagement of Mr. Everett is a grand move to make money, but it is a tegitimate one, and does it not show, aside from money, an aim on the part of the owner to elevate the character of his paper? We think it does, and we give Mr. Bonner credit for this aim. And when it is remembered that the writings of the polished scholar, Mr. Everett, will now be broadcast before thousands of readers which they never reached before, and that nothing but good can result therefrom, it must be admitted that the only "stooping" Mr. Everett will make, is the graceful bending of the scholar to elevate and refine the minds of all whom he can possibly reach.

*From the New-York Courrier des Etats Unis.*

M. EVERETT ET L'ŒUVRE DO MONT VERNON.—Hier, a 2 h. de l'après-midi, la salle de Niblo offrait le coup d'œil le plus charmant. De l'orchesire aux galeries supérieures, toutes les places avaient té envahies de bonne heure par une foule élégante, avide d'entendre le célèbre discours de M. Everelt sur Washingtoo, et de concourir en même temps à l'œuvre patriotique des dames de l'Association du Mont Vernon. Il est sans doute inutile d'ajouter que les cinq sixièmes de la salle étalent occupés par les crinolines; mais quoi! si le coup-d'œil y trouvait son compte, st l'orateur n'en étalt que plus animé et si les applaudissements n'en étaient pas moins frequeots et moins vifs? M. Everett mérite, à tous égards, la reconnaissance qu'ont pour lui les membres de l'Association du Mont Vernon. Non content d'avoir versé déjà plus de $5,000 dans la caisse de cette société patriotique, li vient encore de s'engager envers le fameux Bonner, du New-York Ledger, a remettre à ce dernier, pendant tout un an, un article par semaine pour son journal, à ta condition de ta part de l'adroit éditeur de donner un billet de $10,000 à la Société du Mont Vernon. Ce dévouement de M. Everett est d'autant plus louable que sa fortune n'est pas, de son propre aveu, aussi brill

# The New-York Times.

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## INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

### The Battle at the Capital—Defeat of the Liberals.

### Extraordinary Outrages of the Government —Banishment of Foreigners.

### DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

On the evening of the 14th inst., a force of 7,500 Federalists, under General BLANCO, suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance in Tacubaya, a village in this valley, five miles distant from this capital. So suddenly did they come upon us that for an hour after their arrival in that village the populace of this capital were ignorant of the fact. But when the fact became known, the wildest confusion prevailed. The *calles* were thronged by gossipers, and the strength of the approaching enemy variously estimated from 300 to 10,000 men, according to the partisan views of those who spoke of them. At one moment it was reported that the enemy was attacking or about to attack certain points of the city; and again by Government people that they had already been dispersed and scattered to the winds. The whole night was spent in the most complete doubt of what was transpiring in the camp of the enemy. The religions were saying their prayers for deliverance from the hands of the liberal-minded enemy. The President was dreadfully scared, and, it is said, proposed hiding himself. In the Palace the greatest consternation prevailed. The War Office sent out couriers in every direction, to call in forces. The few self-styled Liberals of this capital were in high feather, and some of them got gloriously drunk over the prospect of soon having another rollicking time on the spoils of the clergy. In prayer, shaking from fear and serious forebodings of the morrow, the Government Church party of this capital spent the night. The cowardly Liberals were in high hopes, and watched carefully the comet's tail, which they thought had wrought them luck, but failed to do anything to aid their friends at their very door. So; they rested that night, planning how they might become heroes without risking their skins in the coming skirmish, which they then thought, as a matter of course, must be decided in their favor.

In the camp of BLANCO the greatest good feeling appears to have reigned. His troops were tired and hungry after a long day's march, and after a good dinner they all turned in, with the exception of the necessary camp scouts. The few Liberals of this capital who have any pluck visited BLANCO during the night, and some even joined their fortunes with his cause. The number of this sort was remarkably small.

The following morning the Federalist forces were put in motion for this capital, in three divisions. One marched for the Garita de San Cosme, (where Gen. WARREN'S division entered;) another for the Garita de San Pablo, and another was thrown into Chapultepec and along the aquednct toward the Garita de Belen, (where Gen. QUITMAN'S division so gallantly entered this capital.) The first skirmishing took place in the San Cosme, where the boys of the military school commenced by firing upon the enemy. The boys were soon overcome, but not without the loss of several of them, for they fought like young Trojans; and here let me say, what is acknowledged by every one, that the spirit of chivalry is possessed by the Mexican youth to a high degree, but it is a thing which they lose with their youth. Soon after the skirmish with the boys the Federalists came upon a small force of the Government, and charged them handsomely, taking two pieces in the charge, and driving them back. In the haste of pursuit an artillery chest blew up amongst the Federalists. They fell back, and the commander of the Government forces seizing this advantage, charged back upon them, and drove them from the field. There was no great advantage in the numbers on either side in this light conflict, but the Federal reserve, which was at a distance, just at that moment received advices of the approach of a Government force in their rear, and they fell back, leaving their defeated comrades nothing to do but follow their example. The reported approach of a force in their rear was nothing but a stratagem of the Government, but had the effect of saving this point of the San Cosme from further molestation. The total loss in this skirmish was about 70 or 80 in killed. The loss was about equally shared by both sides.

Shortly after the commencement of the skirmish in the San Cosme, an attack was made upon the Garita of San Pablo, and an entrance easily effected. This column of the Federalists took the Church of San Pablo, and threw ahead some skirmishers under a gallant young fellow by the name of TRACONIS, a nephew of the distinguished General TRACONIS. These skirmishers got possession of the Church of Mercedi, but failing to be reinforced they were all cut to pieces or taken prisoners. Young TRACONIS was brought captive to the palace, amidst the *gritos* of "*Muera, que muera el maldito.*'

The position of San Pablo was held all day by the Federalists, and the *blouses* with their rifles scoured the streets in every direction within their range. No a tack was made upon them by any combined force. A small howitzer from the top of the palace kept blazing away upon the position, but had no further effect than to kill a few innocent people living within the range. San Pablo was abandoned at 12 o'clock at night by the Federalists, who retired in good order to Tacubaya.

On the line of the arches several sallies were made for the Garita de Belen, but the gunners of the citadel, which commands the position, threw several shells amongst the Federalists, who fell back to Chapultepec.

Thus the attacking force of 3,500 men went into camp again at Tacubaya, after the loss of a day, without having maintained a single advantage. They had virtually been defeated, and by what? It is necessary to know this to show the utter hopelessness of the Liberal-Federal-Constitutional Party doing anything by force of arms but plunder and devastate the country. The night on which they entered Tacubaya the entire garrison of this city did not exceed 800 men. The following morning some 200 additional forces arrived, so that on the first day there was not more than 1,000 to combat with 3,500. The Liberals had been kept at arm's length for a day, and this was a great event for the Government. Reinforcements were approaching, and the chances were all that the Government, in a few hours, would have more than a sufficient force to maintain itself here, and all hopes of a rising in this capital must be abandoned, after such an opportunity had been presented without any results. General BLANCO, although anything but a "General," therefore resolved to retire. The following day he removed towards Los Remedios, and towards night returned to quarter again in Tacubaya, and before morning took up his line of march towards San Angel and San Agustin, and the following day passed out of this valley in the direction of Cuernavaca.

By this time a large Government force had concentrated in this city, and on the evening of the 17th forces were sent to harrass the flying foe. As I am now writing, the bells are ringing a *repique* for a victory, and an official bulletin informs me that the Government forces fell upon the Federalists at Huitchelaque, and killed 15 of them, without the loss of one of their own men! Of course this is a falsehood, but no matter; it serves to give pleasure to the women of both sexes of this "*hermosa capital.*" The Federalists will fly, no doubt of that; and the Government forces, at a convenient distance, will follow. Both must live, and they will live upon the country. Think, for one moment, of the flight of 3,500 men, with as many more after them, and count the consumption of them, their women (for all the officers have these appendages) and horses. Small *pueblos* and *haciendas* must be stripped of everything. What can you hope from such a state of things?

Mr. FORSYTH goes the day after to-morrow. He has become disgusted with his friends, and sees no chance for his long-hoped-for treaty ever amounting to anything. I do not know if he will get off without trouble. The Government has chosen to get rather furious against him, and will most likely refuse to give him an escort for the road. However, I do not see that this is to be wondered at, for so long as the American Government allows its Consuls to be imprisoned and banished without saying a word, and leave a Minister here to play his own game, it is not to be wondered at if the Mexican Government should leave that Minister to be murdered like a dog by banditti on the high road. When a man neglects to *maintain* his self-respect, he is not very apt to find any one to do the service for him, and the same may be said of nations. If, therefore, the American Minister, now at length purposing to retire from here, *be thrown in full* (for such a thing I conceive not improbable, as it is talked of) before his departure, or he assassinated on the road after his departure, do not be at all astonished. And, if such a thing should come to pass, who would be to blame? If an outrage be perpetrated upon the Minister of the United States, it will be only one more in the catalogue of outrages against American representatives and American citizens in Mexico—and where have the American people to look for the cause of these outrages? First, to White-House delinquency—to the contemptible foreign policy of our Government, which never inspires but a mean regard for us amongst all the nations of the earth, and especially disgraces us in the eyes of Spanish-Americans.

Since the Federal evacuation of this Valley, the jails have received a large addition to their former occupants. The number of persons now *incomunicada* is large. Most of them are most harmless individuals; in fact it is difficult to find dangerous men amongst the native Federalists of this capital. The Government has also taken up several foreigners, amongst the number an Englishman, in whose house Mr. FORSYTH has been living for some time past. So far the Government has refused to give any cause for this capricious act, although the British Minister has made frequent and urgent demands to find it out. It is believed the sole cause for this act was that this gentleman is a friend of Mr. F.! I have been told by those who catch the echo from the Palace, that the gentleman imprisoned is *suspected* of having some important business with Mr. FORSYTH, and therefore he has been placed *incomunicado*! This is, in my opinion, the truth, and if so, *what* a comment it is upon our national influence in this country. To add comment would be to paint the rose.

Before now I have said affairs had come to a dreadful pass in Mexico, and at different periods, as our social condition was growing worse, have, in the benevolence of my nature, declared that these people could not enlarge upon the enormity of their acts already perpetrated. I beg to recant. I have been forced to witness things I could not have believed possible had I not seen them, and it is to be feared that we are now only entering upon worse times than we have passed through. In this letter you will perceive that we have made perceptible headway from bad to worse, and with the same progression, must eventually come to thumb-screws and the wheel.

While all the rest of the world is rolling ahead in the path of progress, this country is rolling back into darkness and barbarity, and that, too, in the very arms of a nation which is really the pioneer of republicanism, but whose Government at present prefers to boast and attempt intrigue, rather than follow the only path open to a republican government, which is that of frankness, justice and decision.

As I shall write you by the West Indian mail-packet, *vid* Havana, in a few days, I will defer any mention of the positions of the different military bands in this letter.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

At the time I closed my last letter to you (on the 19th ult.) I had no idea that that day was to turn out so big with events. On the morning of that day we had the disgust of knowing that the forces of the Federalists, under BLANCO, were flying from this valley after their bootless attack upon this capital; we knew that government forces were after them, but supposed, as a matter of course, that their speed would be exactly regulated by the time-table of the flying enemy, in order to prevent those melancholy affairs so common in your country, where Mexican prudence is not possessed by your railroad managers. With these facts and these suppositions, the denizens of this capital took their chocolate, their breakfasts, went to the Paseo, and those who can in these times had taken their dinners and were smoking their cigarros, promenading on the Chains or under the Portales and again feeling the monotony that exists when we have no revolution. All at once, at about 9 in the evening, the bells commenced ringing, rockets were set off in every direction, bands of music appeared in the streets, and the city was thrown in the most uproarious tumult of joy, ladies flocked to the balconies and thousands filled the grand plaza. "What's the news?" was an inquiry in the mouth of every one. A great victory had been gained, that was clear. But the Government, ever zealous to gratify public curiosity, when it suits them, soon issued an official bulletin, from which it appeared that on the morning of that very same day the valiant Geo. PENA had completely routed the forces of BLANCO at a place called Huitchilaque, killing 15, without the loss of a single man on his side. In consequence of this great victory, the city was delivered promptly from martial law, and the official papers assured us the war was ended and the country in the enjoyment of peace! What a memorable day would the 19th of October have been had one-half of this been true!

The friends of the Federalists were chop-fallen, but expressed great disbelief in the victory—in fact, in the whole story. But as it is not in my way to sympathize with either party, for they are pretty much alike, I will give you the facts of this battle as gathered from parties who were on the battle-field and saw the whole affair.

Early on the morning of the 19th, Gen. BLANCO'S forces being encamped on Huitchilaque, a few miles this side of Cuernavaca, they learned that the enemy were near. BLANCO at once put his forces in motion to continue his retreat, and as the enemy were reported to be rapidly advancing, it was found necessary to leave one artillery carriage that was out of order. BLANCO'S forces fairly off, the patriotic citizens of Huitchilaque conceived it was time for them to change their politics, and they hit upon the expedient of making a bonfire of the abandoned carriage. The whole population turned out to aid to this demonstration against the Federalists. While this *funcion* was going ahead, Gen. PENA, with the Government van, came heroically on; he saw the bonfire, and failing to see in it anything friendly, he set it down as some heathenish ceremony of the barbarous Federalists—perhaps the culinary department of BLANCO'S camp. It was a case that required great strategy, and he therefore detailed his most trusty artillerymen to advance with a cannon charged with grape, while he placed as a reserve several mortars to bombard the place, and fell back himself to the rear of his forces, in order to avail himself of the best means of getting off if his plans did not work well.

The patriotic citizens of Huitchilaque in the mean time heaped up the bonfire and looked around for those they were working to honor, little thinking or dreaming of the military stratagem which was then being executed against them. You may, therefore, guess the astonishment of the Huitchilaquenas when they received in their very midst a volley of grape-shot, knocking their lighted fire-brands in every direction, mutilating many of their number, and tearing to pieces five of them. Seized with consternation they fled, but that even was attended with new horrors. The mortars had commenced their work, and exploding shells came crashing down amongst their houses, scattering terror on all sides. They, therefore, fell upon their knees and implored the saints for their protection.

General PENA, having been advised of the success of his strategem thus far, ordered a charge upon the place, and the valiant troops of the Government, with fixed bayonets, readily obeyed his orders, knowing the position of things, and Huitchilaque fell to the hands of defenders of "Religion and Law." General PENA, covered with dust and sweat (cold) from this bloody and brilliant battle, came in at the head of the charge, and was enthusiastically received, amidst the screams of terrified children, the barks of scared dogs, and the prayers and lamentations of the wounded and the wives and sisters of those who had perished. With great promptitude he penned a hasty dispatch to the Government, very much after the laconic style of JULIUS CÆSAR—*veni, vidi, vici*—the receipt of which here caused (as I have already told you) a great jubilee, which was the greatest ever known by the oldest inhabitant. Such is a true history of the battle of Huitchilaque, and such the strategetic talents of our crack military men. Don't you fear to make another invasion of Mexico?

Leaving the scene of triumph, Gen. PENA then being reinforced by Generals CEBOS, CALLEJO and others with many men, took the shortest route to Zoluca. It appears BLANCO also went in that direction and planted himself down with his forces at some two leagues distance. An attack was made upon BLANCO'S position by the Government forces, but the Government general in command losing fifty men at once, fell back. Several attacks have since been made with more or less the same result, and since then both sides have remained inactive, so far as we now know. It is said BLANCO is planning another attack upon this capital, in which he is to have the coöperation of large forces from Guerrero, the Bahia, and other ports. Judging the future by the past, he is likely to remain where he is for some time, and to carry out his plans of concentrating a large force will certainly take months yet.

Next in importance in the history of Mexico comes the final departure of the Ex-American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, with his family. This event took place just two days after this city was at its highest state of excitement over the battle of Huitchilaque. For several days previous to the departure of our Ex-Minister the notices of him in the Government journals induced the belief that the police would pay him some attentions before he got off, and in this we were not mistaken. He had been openly accused in the Government journals of having a hand in a conspiracy to burn up this stone city; of buying $200,000 of gold and silver, taken from the Church of Morelia; of being the leader of revolutions; of concocting sedition; of harboring bad characters; and it was even intimated that the conspiracy to assassinate everybody on the 10th of September was conceived by the Ex-Minister of the United States. In fact, by the representations of the official and semi-official journals of this capital, Mr. FORSYTH would stand a full head and shoulders above ORSINI, GUY FAWKS and all other celebrities of that stripe. After all that had been said against him, the ignorant looker-on could see no great inconsistency for a Government that carries "Law and Religion" on its banner to proceed to the next step and *garrote* the representative of the United States on the grand plaza in the full view of those against whom he had plotted. But as it requires more courage to act than to talk, the Government did not take any measures of violence, and even failed to molest him until on the very eve of his departure. At 9 o'clock on the evening before Mr. F. left, the hotel in which he had taken quarters for the night was invested with police. They thronged the entrance in front; were stationed at the gateway in the rear; infested all the corridors; were on the top of the hotel, and were even placed on the houses on either side! The Chief of Police was detailed to do the polite on this occasion, and he swaggered up and down the *patio* of the hotel with the air of a man who had his business to do. For an hour or more multitudes came and went, getting the only impression that the representative of the United States was the object of solicitation. Finally the secret got out that the police were after a person in Mr. FORSYTH'S company, and that they were determined to have him even if they had to take him from the arms of the American Minister. At about 10 o'clock or a little later negotiations were opened between the Government and the person desired, and at a little before 12 o'clock terms were made: that the person should pay $30,000 and he allowed to pursue his journey. For three hours the scandal of keeping a police force in front of the door of the American Minister and all around the hotel in which he was stopping was continued, and that too for a person claiming to be servant of Mr. FORSYTH, and, moreover, a person Mr. F. claimed as such, and, therefore, had provided for him in his passports. But, servant as he pretended to be, he paid the thirty thousand dollars, and took his fate with the company of the American Minister, who left at 2 A. M., on the morning of the 21st ult. for Vera Cruz, unprotected by an escort, for the Government had refused to give one that could be accepted.

Since the departure of the American Minister from here, we learn that his party were attacked by robbers, but as several Americans were in the party, the robbers were beaten off, after they had fired at the diligences. At Orizava and Cordova attempts were again made to seize the "servant" of Mr. FORSYTH. It appears that the $30,000 only acted upon the Government like a "cocktail" upon the stomach of a *debauchee*, and had marvelously increased an appetite for more. Orders were sent from here for the detention of this "servant" he day after his departure, and, by means of the telegraph, the order reached Orizava in time to be presented—it was for the nice little sum of $60,000 this time. Mr. FORSYTH declined giving up his "servant." The officer with the order insisted upon having him. Mr. F. protested in the name of the Government of the United States against any violation of his domestic arrangements, and exhibited his passports for two servants. The argument *pro* and *con*, between Mr. F. and the officer, waxed warm, and, according to the report made by the officer to the Government here, it became complimentary on both sides. How Mr. F. sustained the American side of the argument I cannot say, but the officer assures his Government that he fearlessly and boldly stuck up for the honor and good name of his country. At Cordova another demand was made for the "servant," and, from all we can learn here, a similar scene occurred, in which Mr. F. succeeded in preventing the loss of his *valuable* "servant," (I recommend him as a butler,) and has arrived safe in Vera Cruz.

Since the departure of Mr. FORSYTH and the battle of Huitchilaque—two important events for the future historian of this country—the Government has emphatically mounted a high horse and is riding roughshod over everybody and every thing. Some ten days ago an American was excommunicated while standing in the doorway of the hotel in which he lived, for not going down upon his knees when ordered to do so by a priest. Another American is now in prison in this city, where he has laid for two months for God only knows what. The Government has preferred no charge against him, nor have the prayers, entreaties and protests of the good-hearted and patriotic American Consul here been of any avail in discovering the cause for the persecution of this poor man. His family have been reduced to the most absolute want by the sudden deprivation of his daily labor, and he, poor man, now lies in the hospital department of the prison, severely suffering from acute rheumatic pains, contracted while confined in a close, damp, dirty, and stone-cold cell. Perhaps some of his countrymen at home, who are not complete victims of our stupid procrastination *policy*, may be capable of a sigh of regret for the sad position of this poor fellow-citizen. Some may even go so far as to wish to avenge his wrongs.

Yesterday, almost like "a clap of thunder from a clear blue sky," Mr. THOMAS WORRAL, an English gentleman of long residence in this capital, received his passport and was ordered to leave the country forthwith. His order of banishment was given on account of non-compliance with the decree of May 15. The order for Mr. WORRAL'S banishment comes with the better, grace as it is given in direct opposition to the protest of the British Government against the said decree of May 15! Comment is unnecessary. Mr. WORRAL, in times past, has been an able contributor to the columns of the London *Times*, and it is not likely that the order of banishment now in his pocket will detract from the force and vigor of his pen. He left, as I learn, early this morning for Vera Cruz, to take his departure.

Mr. PERAY, the friend of the Ex-American Representative, still has his order to leave, but as he is a commercial man he has been granted a few days' respite to close up his affairs. He will leave about the middle of this month,—another victim of the times we live in.

To speak of the martial movements of the great leaders of the country pretty much amounts to an absurdity. The conduct of Mr. GARZA at Tampico is a fair sample on one side, and the acts of the Government of this capital a fair sample on the other hand. The strolling armies of the country are roving about like a lot of gipsies. The siege of Guadalajara, which lasted for about thirty days, culminated by the Federalists withdrawing on the 20th ult. San Luis Potosi is again pretty much abandoned by the Government, and will most likely again go to the side of the Opposition.

During the past week we have had considerable talk about a change of Government, and the elevation of the young Gen. MIRAMON to the Presidency. Absurd a character as a gambler is for a President, certainly the character of Gen. MIRAMON to that high office will surpass in absurdity even the making of a gambler into a Chief Magistrate. MIRAMON is yet a boy, and, although he has cut a great figure here, he could not hold rank as a lieutenant in any respectable service. He is a cordial hater of foreigners, and if he comes to power—a thing that may occur any day—you may expect to hear of some rather strong infringements of international law—not perhaps stronger than those already committed by ZOLOAGA, but a little more disastrous to those foreigners here who will be called upon to play parts in these outrages. It was MIRAMON who put two Englishmen in the ranks at San Luis Potosi, and had them well knocked and cuffed about because they declined to loan him some money.

Yesterday the English mail arrived here, and was at once seized by the Government, but, as a considerable amount of postage was to be recovered, and as the clerks in the post-office were clamoring for their salaries, the Government at length consented to give up the letters *from Europe*. All the letters from Vera Cruz were broken open in the face of those to whom they were addressed, and were detained!

Merchants of this city, and those of Vera Cruz are now prohibited from corresponding. The same may be said of all other places a few leagues distant. In order to prevent the interchange of even commercial correspondence, a most outrageous decree has been given, which subjects persons found with letters to the heaviest kinds of penalties, imprisonment, &c,

By the mail from Havana, arrived here yesterday, we learn that a Spanish force had sailed from that place, and likely ere this has landed at Tampico. In the meanwhile, our glorious nation looks on!

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

Although I dropped you full news three days ago, I have now abundant materials to fill three or four columns of the TIMES, so rapidly and so stirringly do scenes change in this country at this time; but as I fear your readers must be surfeited with the horrible news of this country, and disgusted with the inaction of the American Government, in allowing American citizens in Mexico to be imprisoned and butchered, as suits the fancy of these people, I will only give you a brief catalogue of facts, and leave till my next the particulars of the occurrences I have to relate.

It has become generally known that the movement of Spanish troops against Tampico, with the ostensible object of catching and hanging the pirate JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA, is really intended to assist the present Church Government of Mexico in establishing itself in that port and at Vera Cruz. It may be as well for me here to say that the Captain-General of Cuba, CONCHA, has addressed a note to the British Minister at this capital on the subject of this step, I suppose with the view of compromising England in the matter if possible, and of smothering up the real object in view. I feel certain that if the British Minister replies to this note from CONCHA, he will inform the Captain-General that if he would redress grievances against foreign commerce perpetrated in Mexico, and would hang all the "pirates," he will be compelled to march his troops to this capital, and send a goodly supply of rope, as there is not a General in the Government service who has not committed equally as bad acts as those of GARZA, and the actual Government in acts of piracy has outstripped them all.

A few days since, the Government troops took Zacatecas; that is, they marched quietly in, as the place had been abandoned by the Federal forces, who had gone to Guadalajara to join their victorious comrades in that city. The Government General, from whatever motive is not yet known here, seized seven Americans and shot them. Who these Americans were, I cannot say, but from the fact that the Government has had the news of their execution now in their possession over twenty-four hours, and no notice has been made of the circumstance in the official journals, I conclude they must have been innocent traders. At all events, it is not at all likely that seven Americans belonging to the Federalist forces would stupidly expose themselves alone, single-handed, to the fury of 1,500 Government troops. I think I may safely set down the shooting of these seven Americans as a wanton act of barbarity committed by the Government General upon persons peaceably and lawfully pursuing their business.

In the past few days, the Government has pressed the collection of the forced loan imposed by the decree of May 15. An American yesterday was subjected to the force of the law, and his goods carried off under embargo.

Poor CHAPLAIN still remains in durance, and the Government manifests no disposition to relax their fiendish grasp upon him, nor to give cause for their persecution of him. He is, I am told, in a very bad state, owing to his close imprisonment in a filthy cell at first, and now from bad treatment in the hospital ward of the prison. The efforts of the United States Consul for his relief are untiring, but without effect upon the Government.

PERRY remains in prison, and will leave soon under orders to quit the country. Mr. WORRAL left on the 2d, under order of banishment. The Government journals, after all these acts of persecution and outrage of foreigners, have the effrontery to speak daily of the impudence of foreigners in this country. They say, "foreigners should be made to know their place."

The political changes of the country may be enumerated as follows: Guadalajara has fallen into the hands of the Federalists, and several of the Government officers were hung. Two were suspended from the balcony of the bishop's palace of Guadalajara. A large force of Pronunciados, or Federalists, are near Zulancingo, or in the place, and have actually taken the Mineral del Monte. They are reported to be 2,000 strong, and under the command of CARVAJAL. ECHEGARAY and ROBLES are at or near Io Jalapa. They are plotting to make a movement for ROBLES for President, but none of the other Generals seem to go in with them. BLANCO has gone to Morelia, and dis content is reported to have broken out in his camp. Here we have talk of a strong movement against Vera Cruz, but as the Government Generals are now quarreling among themselves, it is doubtful if a change for the worse does not take place here before any action takes place on the Vera Cruz line. Things look squally on all sides, and it is difficult to make any conjectures. One thing is certain, the country is every day sinking lower and lower.

### Reports of Subsequent Engagements.

*From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, Nov. 10.*

The news we have received this week from our neighboring republic, though undetailed in its particulars, is nevertheless interesting. It seems that Gen. BLANCO, of the Liberal army, with 1,500 men attacked and entered the city of Mexico, advancing to within one block of the capitol. ZULOAGA made an imposing resistance, and lost 400 of his soldiers, besides a large number of wounded. The loss on the part of the Liberals was comparatively small.

Gen. BLANCO held his position for a few hours, and afterwards retired to Tacubaya, where he remained encamped till last accounts. The city would have been completely captured by the Liberals, but the partisans within, upon whose movements depended the whole triumph, not being previously advised of the intended attack, were not prepared to render any efficient aid. The Liberal forces were concentrating about the capital with a force sufficient to render its capture inevitable.

The whole republic, with the exception of the capital itself, is now in possession of the Liberals.

General ECHEAGARAY, the sanguinary Reactionist chief, was severely wounded in a daring attempt to capture the Castle of Perote with a handful of men.

[As no dates are given in this extract, we cannot judge whether it relates to the same events as those described in our own correspondence or not; but we presume it does, and that our own account is the more reliable of the two.—ED. TIMES.]

### The Condition of Mexico—Necessity of Intervention.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune.*

ORIZABA, Mexico, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

*Eds. Pic.:* I avail myself of some days detention here, to give you a few lines respecting what is passing in this country at present, for it appears destined to become an incalculable evil to the United States, unless the proper remedy be applied that is required.

In January last, ZULOAGA abandoned the Liberal Party he had given protection to previously, and, raising the standard of revolt in favor of the Conservatives, or Spanish Clerical party, he established a new Government in the capital under their direction. Every one knows that he is nothing but an instrument in their hands to execute their orders. The city of Puebla, with some villages and towns in the vicinity of the capital, soon declared in his favor, and with contributions and money that the clergy gave him, he raised new troops, and finally, by force, obtained possession some months ago of Queretaro, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and San Luis, but without being able to extend the limits of his Government any further. Indeed, these same cities have sometimes been occupied since by the Puro or Constitutionalist party, as has also the port of Tampico been sometimes occupied by one party and sometimes by the other, the Puro party having kept possession of nearly all the seaports up to the present time.

Some weeks ago, VIDAURRI allowed himself to be attacked and defeated by MIRAMON, the Conservative General, and this, after having had a sufficiently long time for preparation, the choice of his position, and after much boasting of his going to Mexico to re-establish a Liberal Government there. It is doubtful if DEGOLLADO, after the troops of the Conservative General CASANOVA having passed over to him, has been able to take Guanalajara yet. On the other hand, the Conservative General ECHEAGARAY has been unable to take the castle of Perote from the Puros, after laying a pretended siege to it all the Summer.

There is not the least probability of either party subduing the other, or of their ever reconciling their disputes and arranging their difficulties so as to restore order and tranquillity to the country again; for although the Conservatives generally defeat the Puros when they encounter each other, the latter manage to escape and appear shortly after with a formidable force in some other part of the country, like the Puro General BLANCO, who unexpectedly made his appearance before the capital of Mexico, lately, but did not take it because his troops are undisciplined and do not wish to fight. They arrived at Tacubaya, about a league from Mexico, on the 14th inst., in the evening, and the next day, about 10 o'clock, attacked the city at San Cosme, or the west-ern entrance, where they were checked by seventy or eighty boys who had retired there from the Military College of Chapultepec, and who were left for a long time by ZOLOAGA to resist them without sending any troops to their support, and several of whom were, of course, killed and wounded. In a couple of hours the Puros retired again; but another force that had attacked the city on the south side and taken possession of a church or convent called San Pablo, did not retire from there till night. I happened to be in the city at the time. ZULOAGA had only about 1,000 men, while the other party had about 3,000, and with little exertion the latter might have taken the place. They remained in the village about the city two or three days more, and then retreated toward the South, on the road to Cuernavaca, followed for a short distance by ZOLOAGA'S troops, which had been reinforced by others from Zoluca and Puebla; but without any great loss on either side.

Gen. BLANCO is said to be a genteel man, and no doubt is, as his troops committed no depredations on the inhabitants around the city, which is uncommon with that party, who have so many chiefs that are nothing more nor less than assassins and robbers. Nor has the other party much to boast of in this respect, for some of their chiefs act in the same manner. In fact, both live on the public by contributions, forced loans and pillage, no road in the country being safe for traveling nor for transporting goods. Industry and commerce are paralyzed, and the whole country is in a complete state of anarchy and ruin, while each of the contending parties treats the foreigners ill when it suits them, in direct violation of international law and treaties, as has taken place more particularly in Mexico, San Luis, and Tampico. This being the state of things, if the United States does not intend to keep this country in order, the European must, notwithstanding the famous Monroe doctrine, for they cannot permit the present course adopted by Mexicans towards their subjects to continue any longer.

If the United States intend to do anything with this country they must first inquire the cause of its decay, which will be found to be, in the first place, the adoption of a Republican Government, which Mexicans never were intended for and know nothing of; and, in the second place, the influence of the speculators who first commenced as "Ageotistas," lending money to Government at an exorbitant interest, then entering upon every other kind of speculation until they have become so formidable as to govern the country. The so-called Government, it is notorious, are only instruments in their power. These persons do not always act openly, but more frequently in the dark, by cunning, deceit and hypocrisy, interfering in all the treaties as well as in all the difficulties with other nations. If there are Ministers in the Cabinet that do not suit their views, they manage to get them removed. They always have one or more of the clerks in the principal offices to inform them of what is going on there; and if they know of a measure that any other person has to propose, they will get hold of it in any manner they can, if possible, and press it as their own, in case it offers any benefit; and they are called gentlemen, probably because they wear genteel clothing. They got ZULOAGA'S first Cabinet changed, by which they have some new members to suit them better, and are now plotting some new change.

A large number of these speculators had made contracts to survey the waste lands in most of the frontier States, for which they were to have one-third of said waste lands for themselves; some of the States denied the right of Government to make such contracts; the new Government of Zuloaga had not acknowledged them, but with the new Cabinet a Mr. MARTINEZ DEL RIO makes a complaint and protest to the Minister of Fomento, telling him that an American and an Englishman, a Mr. MCMANUS and Mr. POTTS, in Chihuahua, had applied to the Legislature of that State for leave to run a railroad through it, which he objects to, because he has property in the State that will be ruined, and because, as foreigners, they have no right to any grant there: a Mr. PALACIOS also protests because he has got a right of property there, which the contract for surveying the waste lands gives him; their friend, the Minister of Fomento, passes this complaint to the Minister of Relations, and prevails on him to pass it with his objections to the English Minister and the Government at Washington, and in this manner they obtain a recognition by this Government of their contract at the expense of the interest of the American and Englishman, knowing the Government to be hostile to foreigners, and which interests them more than the value of the lands to be augmented by the railroad, because they are not yet sure of them. Mr. MARTINEZ DEL RIO showing that he is interested in the contract also, as he is, in many others of the like nature, which I say nothing of at present.

ORIZABA, Mexico, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1858.

*Eds. Pic.:* In my letter of yesterday I endeavored to show that there is no Mexican that will ever restore order and tranquillity to this country again, and that both contending parties in their treatment of foreigners set their treaties with other nations at defiance. It may be added that the party in the City of Mexico is extremely hostile to the Anglo-Saxon race, and that the French Minister there is a confidante, because he is trying always to obtain for them a French and Spanish Protectorate.

I also endeavored to show that the ruin of this country had been caused by the adoption of a Liberal Government not suited for the people, and the influence of a horde of speculators who, of late years particularly, manage the affairs of the Government to suit their own views.

When the Mexicans became independent, other nations made a mistake in supposing they could govern themselves with free institutions. Our ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, were free from the beginning, and never mixed with the Indian race of the country, but have always lived apart from them. The Spaniards have half Christianized the natives, married with them, but kept them under subjection by force; the consequence is that, with free institutions, the great mass of the population of this country, the native Indians, will always be at war with their conquerors, the Spaniards, while any of them are in the country, and they are numerous at present, because the latter are superior to them and can never treat them as equals. If any other European nation, or the people of our country, came and take the place of the Spaniards, the same hatred and warfare between them and the native population is sure to take place for the same reasons, while the motley mongrel or mixed race of cavaliers will continue, as they are doing at present, to foment and increase the discord, because they belong to neither party but inherit the vices of both, without any of the virtues of either, and will always delight in keeping the pot in motion between the other two, so that they can prey on the vitals of both.

The annexation, therefore, of this country to the United States, in my view, would be *death to our Union and entire ruin to the Southern States with their negro population*, because that not this country, combined with the negro of those States, would soon be the cause of a separation of those States from the Union, and civil discords and internal wars would continue to rage afterwards to the great annoyance of their Anglo-Saxon neighbors in the North.

It therefore becomes our countrymen and our rulers to examine well what is best to be done with this country in as short a time as possible, and *if, as I suppose, the United States must take Mexico in hand, let our rulers avoid annexation; let this country remain as it is—Mexican; let the United States direct its foreign policy, place a Governor over it, with an armed force, to keep order and tranquility in it, and with a council, if necessary, of a certain number, elected by the municipalities here; let the United States collect its revenues and attend to the administration of justice by one or more Supreme Courts, part of whose Judges might be Mexican and part American; but let our rules interfere no further*, and in the course of time, under this guidance the Mexicans may, perhaps, become civilized and useful to themselves as well as to their neighbors; but not until after a long time. BOREALIS.

### The State of Mexico.

*To the Editor of the London Times:*

SIR: I trust that you will deem the following plain statement of facts of sufficient importance to merit notice in your columns:

On the 26th ult., by the revolt of part of this garrison for Federation GARZA—the man who bombarded this town with shot and shell, from the 29th of March until the 14th of May last, when he was attacked and temporally defeated—obtained possession of this city and has signalized his return to power in the following characteristic manner.

He has confiscated some 3,000 to 4,000 packages of goods, (valued at £40,000,) which have been lying at a point up the river for many months past, waiting the restoration of peace to forward them on to the interior. Native produce has been sentenced to a fine of 6 per cent. on value, but all foreign goods have been confiscated on the plea that they were imported and intended during the occupation of this city by the Zuloaga forces.

GARZA pretends that all the goods in Tampico imported during the above-named occupation must pay import duties a second time to him; and pending the refusal of the merchants to comply with this illegal pretension, he prohibits all goods to leave the port.

It is useless to tell people who have ample public law under foot that foreign merchants are justified in paying their duties to the party in power for the time being, whether Liberals or Conservatives, and, in fact, they have no option to a country where everything is exacted at the point of the bayonet.

On the afternoon of the 25th inst. GARZA intimated in writing to the merchants that he had imposed a "forced loan" upon them of £20,000, and they were ordered to send in their quotas to the Commissariat that same day, without any excuse or pretext whatsoever.

To that communication Mr. PETER HAZEON, a British merchant, replied in writing the same evening, that, according to the 10th article of the treaty between Great Britain and the Mexican Republic, Her Majesty's subjects are exempt from such contributions. Majesty's subjects are exempt from such contributions.

The next morning (Sunday, the 26th inst.) GARZA sent in his aide-de-camp to invite the merchants to go to the Commissariat; some 20 merchants went, and the Commissary placed before them promissory-notes, at five days' sight, for their respective quotas of the forced loan; they refused to affix their signatures, and were marched off to the barracks, where they were imprisoned in a small, damp, loathsome room, without water, food, or bedding. They passed the night on the floor, with the rain pouring down upon them through the roof, which leaked in seven places. They held out until late on the afternoon of the 27th inst., when nature exhausted compelled them to yield to this refined torture conceived by a priest.

Mr. HAZEON, having been informed of the imprisonment of his brother merchants, refused to obey the invitation of GARZA; consequently, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th inst., four armed officers presented themselves at Mr. HAZEON'S house to take him by force. Her Majesty's Consul was immediately advised of this violence, and proceeded to give Mr. HAZEON all the protection that his official position and the British flag could give under the circumstances. Mr. HAZEON, with the approbation of the Consul, refused to accompany the officers, unless taken by force. The Consul explained to them the serious consequences which would result if they resorted to so grave an outrage. His arguments were urged in vain, and the four officers not considering themselves sufficient to take Mr. HAZEON away, [illegible] of them was despatched to GARZA, who immediately sent them ten soldiers, armed with muskets, viz: eight officers and ten soldiers, all armed—Her Majesty's Consul placed himself at the door with the British flag, determined to protect Mr. HAZEON to the last moment as far as possible. Two soldiers, with their bayonets, were ordered into the court-yard, and two other soldiers seized Mr. HAZEON'S person and dragged him out of his own house and under his own flag, in spite of the solemn protest of the British Consul. Mr. HAZEON was conducted between soldiers, through a heavy shower of rain, to GARZA'S residence, and thence to the Commissariat, where a letter was given to him from GARZA, dated the 26th ult., of which the following is a faithful translation:

"Before discussing whether the Government is or is not entitled to impose a forced loan of $160,000 (£32,000) on the commercial community of this city, it is indispensable that you should comply with the order given you yesterday, as you are now again recommended to do. This is the answer to your communication of yesterday."

From the Commissariat, Mr. HAZEON was marched off to the barracks and imprisoned in the same damp, filthy cell already referred to. He was visited in prison by one of GARZA'S emissaries—a Cuban priest—who told him that if he did not pay his quota of $1,600

## GOSSIP OF PARIS.

**Topics of French Journalism—Anglo-praising Quite the Rage—Death of a Dwarf—Prince Napoleon—Alex. Dumas—Miscellaneous.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858.

You know, dear reader, if you were ever addicted to the writing of newspaper correspondence, how much importance you attached always to your first paragraph, how careful you were to give the place of honor to what you deemed the most important subject, and how anxious you were that this first paragraph, at least, should be clothed in the best language, the most sonorous phrases. The Paris journals this week, give us a singular example of this disposition, or rather its opposite, in their Marseilles correspondence. You may recollect that I told you, a few weeks ago, about the awe with which a distinguished French writer was inspired, in gazing upon the house at Dieppe in which M. MILLAUD conceived the grand project for the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama. Well, the correspondence in question begins by informing Paris and the rest of mankind, that, on the preceding day, M. AUGUSTE MILLAUD, nephew of the celebrated banker of that name, in descending from his carriage, had made a false step and sprained his ankle! The correspondence assures us further, that the accident had no serious results. After such an announcement, it is a wonder how the correspondent dared add other paragraphs to his communication. Any additional news would only enfeeble the public emotion. There are days and occasions when the great soul of a nation ought to be allowed to pulsate freely: there are griefs it is a sacrilege to stir up!

But the English correspondents are not less inconsequent. They tell their readers that the young Duchess of MALAKOFF, just now the curiosity of London, and the terror of the old Marshal Duke, has also sprained her ankle! So it appears that the weather is favorable to a weakness of the limbs—in other words, the times are out of joint.

How now are we to attack other subjects after such a commencement? Perhaps at this respectable distance we may add other facts, which, in view of their insignificance, will not seriously interfere with the emotion the foregoing must have produced. Let us first enregister a strange report in regard to WALKER, which has furnished gossip for a week to the Paris journals. In 1847, the last year of the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and a year famous for its scandals, political and social, a Monsieur G., an aid-de-camp of the Duke DE NEMOURS, was caught in the act of cheating at cards in a distinguished circle at Chantilly, and was obliged in consequence to leave the country. It was said that he went to Mexico, and that he died in that country. But lately a girl, the daughter of a ship-captain, whom he had seduced, and who had followed him into exile, returned to Paris, and by some unexplained misunderstanding of the girl's history, it was announced that WALKER, the famous Central American fillibuster, was none other than the expatriated aid-de-camp of the Duke DE NEMOURS. And all Paris believed this cream of *canards!* But the truth is, in regard to Mr. G., that, in leaving France in obedience to an order from the Prince to that effect, he went first to Beyrout, which he quitted promptly, and then established himself at Tripoli, in Syria. Here he lived several years under the name of MOTSE, and was designated by the people under the title of Emir (Prince.) He tried in vain to succeed as a grain merchant. At last he had a quarrel with the Vice-Consul of France at that place, and the incident of Chantilly becoming public, he went to Latakieh, where he died. He was allowed an income of 6,000 francs a year by his relatives in France.

An accident, which has caused a good deal of excitement at Paris, has just occurred to General Count DE SALLES, one of the most distinguished officers of the present army of France, and the General who led the left wing of the army at the final assault on Sebastopol. The General has a brother-in-law, the Count DE CHANALEILLES, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel of the army, who has lately manifested symptoms of mental derangement. The General was sent for a few days ago by his sister, to come to Avignon, to give advice in regard to her husband. While reasoning with his brother-in-law, the latter suddenly seized a pistol and shot the General in the lower part of the abdomen. The wound is a serious one, but yet no vital organs are touched. The deranged man is now in close confinement.

An extraordinary dwarf, the last of the race of Court fools, has just died in the Rue du Four, St. Germain, in this city. His name was RICHEBOURG, he was 90 years of age, and his height was only 23½ inches. When young he was in the service of the Duchess of ORLEANS, mother of King LOUIS PHILIPPE, where he filled the office of hutler, but performed none of its duties. After the first revolution broke out he was employed to convey dispatches abroad, through dangerous tracts of country, and for that purpose was dressed as a baby, the dispatches being concealed in his cap, and a nurse being made to carry him. For the last twenty-five years he lived in the Rue du Four, and during all that time never went out. The Orleans family allowed him a pension of 3,000 francs a year.

The Prince NAPOLEON has built in the avenue Montaigne an odd structure, which he calls his Pompeian palace; it is, in fact, a perfect resemblance in form and decorations of an exhumed temple of Diana at Pompeii. Its floors are mosaic, its pillars polished and variegated marbles, its walls and ceilings solid frescos. It is finished in the highest style of art, and probably surpasses in beauty its great archetype. It is used by the Prince as a private residence, and has extensive dependencies; but the rooms are so cold and formal, and so incompatible with ideas of modern comfort, that the Prince has been obliged to fit up a suite of private rooms in the upper part of the building for his own use. The gods had a taste for "brown-stone fronts," but they knew little of "modern comforts." The fact is, art stood in the way. The Prince is, no doubt, sorry to outrage the memory of the divinities by attaching to his temple a stable and a receptacle for coal, potatoes and cabbage, but then the times have changed!

A few days ago the Prince gave a grand dinner in his Pompeian palace to his political, literary and artistic friends. The dinner was in keeping with the character of the house and with some of the guests as well, one of whom was a Chinese *savant*. Some of the dishes were Chinese, and a part of the wine was from Siam. Among the dishes were swallows' nests, the greatest of Chinese delicacies, cooked in the Nankin mode; fins of a shark, fried; *olothuries à la mandarine*; the interior of a sturgeon *à l'octogénaire*; *aux rondelles de bambou*; *olothuries* in salad, with pheasant jolly; rice *des immortels*; fowl, with Japanese curry; spinach with *balichus*, a dish much cateemed at Rome under AUGUSTUS; rice in Chinese fashion; Indian curry, &c.

Since ALEXANDER DUMAS left St. Petersburg, a report has been put in circulation that he had died on his way to Siberia. A letter from the distinguished writer has just been received by a friend in France, dated at the point at which the great Tartar fair is held, and which leaves him not only in a perfect state of health, but in the act of preparing for himself a good dinner. In this letter M. DUMAS states his intention of passing rapidly through Siberia, the Caspian Sea, Caucasus, the [illegible] and then of returning home by Constantinople, the Mediterranean. The report in regard [illegible]mas' death, (which originated in *Le Nord*,) [illegible] at the chateau of Monte-Cristo, near [illegible] property of the great novelist, and which [illegible]40,000, had just been sold to Mr. Fow[illegible] American dentist of this city, for a sum [illegible] This statement is also untrue. It [illegible] by Mr. STEVENS, a retired English [illegible] who devotes his fortune to the arts.

A [illegible]eat in the photographic art has just [illegible]ned by M. NADAR, the well-known [illegible] of this city. He ascended in a bal[illegible] with M. GODARD, and from various heights took bird's-eye views of the city and surrounding country. On the occasion of the first attempt of this kind the balloon soon entered a cloud, and it was found impossible to execute the project; but the second attempt is said to have succeeded perfectly. The new views will soon be given to the public.

From a table of statistics published in the *Patrie*, we find that the number of printing offices in France is but 1,037. These employ 9,500 compositors, 3,000 pressmen and 900 correctors and overseers. The produce of the whole is estimated at five millions of dollars.

A Hebrew translation of EUGENE SUE'S *Mysteries of Paris* has just appeared at Wilna, in Poland—the work of a M. SCHULMAN.

A new element of excitement in the Catholic world has been added this week to the Mortara affair. In the last number of the *Correspondent*, a semi-monthly publication, the Count de MONTALEMBERT gave an airing to some of his peculiar opinions on Church and State, which opinions, after eight days' consideration, the Police resolved were dangerous to public order, public morality, and the stability of the Government. Thus, after everybody had read the Count's article, the Police suddenly seized all the books in the reading rooms or on sale, and the Count and the publisher were cited before the tribunal to answer to the charge. The trial has been set down for a future day. M. PRUDHOMME, who was condemned, a few months ago, for a like offense, to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine, escoped to Belgium, and is continuing his work of enlightening the people from that point.

The book of Lord NORMANBY, entitled *A Year of Revolution*, in which the noble Lord, who was then British Ambassador at Paris, gives a history of the Revolution of 1848, has been published in French, and has excited a storm of criticism from the French Press. These criticisms are remarkable for the uniformity with which they declare that Lord Normanby could not have witnessed the scenes he describes, and that his appreciations are false from beginning to end. The author was duped in the "facts" he gives; he did not see for himself, and his book, as a historical work, is thus absolutely without value.

The reader will perhaps recollect the interesting exchange of letters which took place some months ago, during the discussions in the Sardinian Parliament, between several distinguished politicians. A speech of General LA MARMORA had brought out successively Messrs. LAMARTINE and BASTIDE, both Ministers of Foreign Affairs under the Republic of 1848, who contradicted his assertions. This interesting discussion has given birth to a book which cannot fail to interest the European diplomatic and political world. M. BASTIDE, who held for ten months the office of Foreign Minister in France in 1848, is going to publish a book entitled, "The French Republic and Italy in 1848," a volume in which the diplomatic letters, notes and documents exchanged between the different Governments of Europe and the French Republic under the Provisional Government, and that of General CAVAIGNAC, will hold an important place. The book, of course, cannot be published in France. Every one will understand that a recital of the events of 1848 would not exactly suit the market under the Government of to-day. It will be published at Brussels.

The reading public of Franco recollects with pleasure the charming and clever table-talk literature of ALPHONZE KARR, published some years ago under the title of *Les Guepes*. These publications are about to be resumed, the author directing his manuscript from his residence at Nice, to his publisher, M. LEVY, in this city. The announcement is almost an event for the world of letters.

A journal of Paris announced, *apropos* of the much talked about literary Congress at Brussels, that M. JULES SIMON, formerly a representative of the people under the Republic of 1848, and a prominent writer, had his name stricken from the list of persons invited to the dinner at the Palace, on account of his color. A note is published, however, to contradict the statement. M. SIMON not only dined at his Majesty's table, but had the honor of a special mark of consideration.

M. PAUL BROCA, under-Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, one of the ablest Professors in the rank of *Agrégés*, is reading before the Society of Biology of this city, a lengthy monograph in defence of the doctrine of the non-unity of the human race. M. BROCA does not divide the two races into black and white, but into Ethiopian and Caucasian. He admits that many black races are not negroes, and draws all his arguments from human anatomy. The purely wooly head, the sharp chin, the short humeral bones, and the flattened instep, are peculiarities which belong alone to the Ethiopian race. It is a differently formed race anatomically, and is not therefore the same. M. BROCA rejects, as absurd, the plea of the influence of climate in producing color. MALAKOFF.

## DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The mails by the *Canada*, at Boston, on Saturday morning, were delivered in this City on the same evening.

The more important details were received by telegraph from Halifax. We add the following:

The reasons which have induced the Government to send a Commissioner to Corfu may (says the *Times*) be shortly stated, and will be found to justify so unusual a course.

"Our readers need not be told that the great body of the Ionians are of the Greek Church, and speak the Greek language; and that since the Protectorate has been established, and particularly of late years, they have evinced a constant antipathy to British rule."

The *Times* then shows the difficulty of managing the Ionians, and the forbearance with which they have been treated, and proceeds to remark: "Our Government, after years of provocation, has selected a statesman of the highest repute, one eminent for his learning and eloquence, and for his sympathy with the land and the literature of the Ionians, to inquire and to reform. He will proceed to Corfu, and, without superseding the Lord High Commissioner, will endeavor to remove the obstacles which impede the working of Government. If the people have anything to complain of, he will listen to their complaints, and the character of Mr. GLADSTONE gives every reason to believe that he will be more apt to condemn the faults of his own countrymen than to remain blind to the wrongs of the natives. Should the result of his mission be the tranquillization of the islands, it will afford a good precedent for availing ourselves hereafter of the services of our great Parliamentary statesmen on a wider sphere of usefulness than the wordy contests of Westminster."

The *Morning Herald* thinks great praise is due to Sir BOLWER LYTTON for his being able to secure the services of Mr. GLADSTONE.

Mr. EDWARD A. HOPKINS, as managing Director of the San Fernando Railroad, has petitioned the Government to guarantee 7 per cent. dividends on the Capital Stock of the Company. It was thought the concession would be made.

A French speculator is soliciting aid to lay a line of submarine telegraph to Europe. The proposition excites great interest.

The Chambers were prorogued to Nov. 1.

Our dates from Parana are to Sept. 21.

In the Province of Santa Cruz gold mines have been discovered so productive that thirty ounces have been obtained by one person in twelve hours. The least return to any miner has been twelve ounces a day.

Gen. URQUIZA and his Cabinet, on Sept. 20, resigned in a body, owing to the threatened passage through Congress of a bill granting an indemnity to the French and Sardinians. On the day following, however, they were induced to recall their withdrawal.

Rumors of insurrections at many points in the Argentine Confederation were current at Buenos Ayres but deserved no credit.

From files of the *Trinenario*, of Paraguay, we learn that President LOPEZ has revoked the decree of Feb 12, 1852, which prohibited the exportation of cereal grains, sugar and other domestic products—an important concession to the spirit of the age.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says: "Mr. GLADSTONE expects to quit England next Saturday, the 6th, and intends to proceed to his destination, by way of Vienna and Trieste. His absence will probably extend over a period of three months, but it is distinctly understood that he returns in time for the next session of Parliament. The expenses of the mission are, of course, to be borne by the Government, but the Right Honorable gentleman will receive no salary."

The Limerick people have wisely determined, since their interview with Mr. CUNARD, to abandon the attempt to establish steam communication with America.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Galway Line) have contracted for a steamship which will be guaranteed to cross the Atlantic in five days from port to port.

The Galway *Vindicator* of the 3d inst. contains the following gratifying statement respecting the growing prosperity of the western capital. On that day twenty-seven merchant vessels were discharging their cargoes in the spacious, but heretofore neglected, docks of that port:

"Since the opening of the steam communication between Galway and America by Mr. LEVER'S line, the general trade of the port has increased to a surprising extent; and such has been the advantage of the wide-spread publicity respecting the capabilities for trade and commerce of the port and harbor of Galway, that our splendid and spacious docks are now filled with foreign and coasting vessels discharging valuable cargoes. Our Custom-house establishment has been increased, while that of Limerick has been reduced, and even the present staff of regular officers has to be assisted day and night in their duties by a large number of extra men. The busy aspect of the dock is quite gratifying, hundreds of men being employed at good wages in discharging, loading, coaling and ballasting the ships, and carrying the goods to and from the several merchants, stores, besides the crowds of navvies, masons, &c. at work in the extension of the railway down to the docks. The outlay of money for provisioning these vessels, the expenditure of the crews, and other sources of outlay connected with their arrival and departure, also form not unimportant features in relation to the improved and improving commercial features of Galway."

On the evening of the 4th inst., a shocking accident occurred at Birkenhead, owing to an explosion or an escape of gas, by which two men were frightfully burned. The casualty took place in the house of Miss SCOTT, publican, at the corner of Monk-street, where two gasfitters, named HUGH DAVIDSON and WALTER WARD, were engaged in fitting up a patent gas purifier, which was to be attached to the meter in the cellar. The men had with them a lighted candle, the flame of which unfortunately came in contact with an escape of gas, which instantly ignited, setting the whole place on fire. The clothes of the workmen also caught fire, and before they could be rescued they were scorched in a shocking manner all over their bodies. A person who was in the house rushed into the cellar, and succeeded in wrapping one of the poor fellows in his coat, and carrying him from the place. DAVINSON presented a sad spectacle; his clothes were entirely consumed, and in some places the flesh peeled off his body. The servant girl was in the cellar at the time, but fortunately she escaped with little or no injury. The injured men were removed as quickly as possible to the hospital in Hamilton-street, where every attention was paid to them. DAVIDSON died on the following morning.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have just laid, with perfect success, a new submarine cable between Weybourne, in Norfolk, and Borkum, near Emden, in Hanover. The submersion was completed on the 3d. The total length of the cable was 280 miles, about 10 per cent. being allowed for "slack;" and the quantity actually paid out is believed to be 250 miles. The new line will be opened to the public in a short time, and will doubtless prove very useful, since there is already telegraphic communication between Emden and Hamburg, and, consequently, all Germany.

The *Courrier du Pas de-Calais* says: "All communication by means of the electric telegraph from this place to Dover has been for some time interrupted. It is said that a captain who had cast anchor in the offing, while waiting to enter this port, found some obstacle preventing the anchor to give way. In place of cutting the cable and allowing the anchor to remain below, with the determination to apply afterwards to the Telegraph Company for his loss, the captain endeavored to set his vessel free by force, and the consequence was that the cable was violently severed. An agent of the Company is here at present endeavoring in the *Douro* steamer to find out the spot where the rupture has taken place. Despatches to England go round by Ostend."

The *Daily News* was seized at the Paris Post-Office on the 31st, in consequence of its observations on the MONTALEMBERT prosecution. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that in legal circles it is reported that the Government will not follow up this prosecution.

A part of the class of Spanish conscripts for 1858 is called out to replace the men sent to Cuba. The journal *La Espano*, which declined to make any defence, has been condemned in a fine of 35,000 reals. The Government is making great preparations against Mexico.

Authentic information has been received at Madrid from Mexico, with reference to the steps already taken by the commander of the Spanish forces in the Tampico roads. The Mexican military governor had insisted upon the Spanish men-of-war weighing anchor and standing out to sea. The commander of the Spanish flotilla replied that he was there for the protection of her Catholic Majesty's subjects, and that any attempt to drive him from thence would be energetically repelled.

Another Vienna letter states that considerable alarm had been caused in the commercial world by the discovery that notes of the Bank of Vienna for 100 florins each had been reproduced by means of photography with such exactness that it was very difficult to distinguish the false from the true.

The appointment of General BONIN to the Russian Ministry of War is an evidence of the anti-Russian feeling of the Regent. At the time of the Crimean war, the General was one of the supporters of an alliance of England and France against Russia, and he fell into disgrace in consequence.

## THE BRITISH TREATY WITH CHINA.

### The Convention in Full Translated from the Chinese Original.

In the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Friday, Nov. 12 we laid before the public the text of the American and the Russian Treaties with China, in advance of their publication elsewhere. We now complete the series of these important Conventions, by giving the entire instrument negotiated by Lord ELGIN, which, with a single variation, is precisely the same as that consummated by the French ENVOY; the variation consisting in an addition to the latter of a stipulation founded on the case of Father CHAPEDELAINE. The British Treaty we find in the *North China Herald*, which translates it from the original Chinese.

TREATY OF TIEN-TSIN.

The Emperor of China and the Queen of England, seeing that there is discord between the two States, desire to renew their former friendly understanding, so that henceforward there may be peace between them forever. For this purpose KWEI-LEANO, Cabinet Minister, &c., &c., and HWASHANA, President of the Le Poo, &c., &c., specially appointed by the Emperor of China, and the Earl of ELGIN, &c., &c., specially appointed by the Queen of England, having compared the decrees of their Sovereigns respectively appointing them Plenipotentiary Ministers, with power to do whatever circumstances might require, and finding them in every respect complete, have conferred together and have concluded a treaty in articles in the following order:

ARTICLE I. The treaty concluded at Nankin on the 29th of August, 1842, is retained, and will continue in operation. The supplementary treaty and regulations of trade, concluded in Canton, having been altered and extended and included in the new treaty, are abrogated.

ART. 2. The Emperor of China and the Queen of England, being desirous of preserving the friendly understanding between them against all interruption, agree that, according to the constant custom of great States on good terms with one another, it shall also be in their power, each at pleasure, to send a representative minister (or a minister having authority) to the capital of the other.

ART. 3. The Ambassador, or other such high officer of the Queen of England, and his family, and all belonging to him, may either reside in permanence at Pekin, or may go backward and forward from time to time. It will depend entirely on the command of his Sovereign which he shall do, England being an independent nation on equality with China, the high officer sent by the Queen of England to represent his nation, when he approaches the Emperor of China, is not to perform any ceremony that may affect the dignity of his nation. But, to show an equal degree of respect for the Emperor of China he will perform to him the same ceremonies as are always performed to the Sovereigns of Europe by officers sent to them from the Queen of England. As to the leasing of building sites or dwellings for the official residence of the minister and other officers, it will be the duty of the officers of the Emperor of China to give every assistance. There shall be no hindrance whatever to his hiring whatever people he chooses for his service. Any one guilty of disrespect or insolence to the Ambassador of the Queen of England, to his family, suite, or any one else in his official residence, shall be severely punished by the local authorities.

ART. 4. The Ambassador of the Queen of England, and all his *suite*, are authorized, at their convenience, to go to and fro, to receive and send out their dispatches, baggage, or boxes, nor may any one take on himself to open them. Dispatches may be forwarded by any part of the coast without distinction, and the messengers specially sent with them shall have the same protection and assistance as the post-couriers of the Chinese Empire. All expenses whatsoever incurred by the Ambassador of the Queen of England shall be defrayed by England. China has no concern with them. Finally, in respect of the advantages the States of the West have agreed that officers of this class are legally entitled to, the same rule shall be followed in every way.

ART. 5. The Emperor of China will select an officer from among the Cabinet Ministers or Presidents to correspond and have interviews with the Queen of England's Ambassador. In all business they transact together the forms of their intercourse shall be equal.

ART. 6. The above are the advantages (or privileges) which it is agreed shall be accorded by the Emperor of China. Should His Majesty hereafter send a Representative Minister on a mission to England, the Queen of England similarly agrees that he shall enjoy the same privileges.

ART. 7. The Queen of England, as she shall consider the trade of the different ports to require them, will appoint Consuls. In the intercourse between them and the Chinese authorities, the English Consul shall have exactly the same advantages (or privileges) that the Consul of the nation that has most may have. Consuls and Acting Consuls are equal in rank with a Taoutae; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with a Prefect. As public business may require, they shall visit each other in their offices. In personal intercourse and correspondence, the forms used shall be those of equality.

ART. 8. The doctrine of Jesus, and the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven, teach the practice of virtue and the treatment of others as ourselves. Henceforth all teachers or professors of it shall one and all be protected. No one peaceably following his calling without offence shall be in the least oppressed or hindered by the Chinese authorities.

ART. 9. British subjects are allowed to proceed to every place in the Interior, with passports, either for amusement or to trade. The passport will be issued by their consuls and stamped by the local authorities. When passing through any locality, if they are desired to produce it they must hand it up for inspection. If it is correct, they will be allowed to go on. There must be no obstruction to their hiring vessels or people to carry their merchandise or baggage. If they have no passport, if that they have is irregular, or if they commit any offence against the law, they are to be sent to the Consul nearest at hand to be punished. On their way to him they may be kept in custody, but not be ill-treated. Persons going out on excursions from the ports open to trade, so long as they are within 100 *le* for a period of not more than five days, need not apply for a passport. Seamen and persons belonging to ships do not come under this rule. The local mandarins and the consuls will together draw up regulations for the purpose of keeping them in proper order. As to Nankin and other places which are rebel positions, on the recapture of these, passports shall be given to them.

ART. 10. British merchant vessels may trade at every port throughout the length of the Long River (Yang-taze-keang.) But as there are rebels in all parts of the stream, upper and lower, with the exception of Chin-keang, which shall be opened as a port of trade in one year from this time—(no port shall be now opened.) As peace is restored to the country, the Ambassador of the Queen of England shall consult with the Cabinet Minister or President appointed by the Emperor of China, and shall select ports, not exceeding three, between Han-kow and the sea, which shall be allowed to become marts of trade at which British ships may discharge imports and load with exports.

ART. 11. Besides Canton, Fubchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae, the five places open to trade by the old treaty of Nankin, British merchants are henceforth at liberty to buy and sell of whom they will, and to bring their ships and merchandise at any time, to and fro, at the cities and ports of Newchwang, Tangchow, Taewan, Cheouchow and Keungchow. As respects their freedom to live, to hire houses, to buy dwellings, to rent land, to build churches, hospitals, cemeteries, and any other advantages or exemptions, these are all exactly the same as at the five ports open to trade.

ART. 12. If British subjects at the different ports or elsewhere desire to rent ground, build houses, open warehouses, churches, hospitals, in all cases the agreement will be made according to the rate prevailing among the people. There must be no coercion (or extortion) on either side.

ART. 13. British subjects may, at their pleasure, hire any description of Chinese to assist them in any lawful service or profession. The Chinese authorities will not restrict or interfere with them in any way.

ART. 14. For their excursion and movements to and fro, or for the discharge or shipment of goods, is at the option of the British merchants to hire small vessels for themselves without distinction of kinds. The rate of hire paid for these is to be arranged by the British merchant with the boat people; there is to be no official agency in the matter, nor any limit as to the number of vessels so employed, nor any monopoly of vessels or porterage. But any smuggling will, on discovery, be visited on the offender as the law requires.

ART. 15. In all cases between persons subject to the British Government, the British Government will examine into and dispose of the case, whether it concerns persons or property.

ART. 16. British subjects committing offences will in all cases be punished by the British Government. Chinese subjects guilty of insulting, maltreating, or seriously injuring British subjects, will in all cases be dealt with by the Chinese local authorities. In cases where both nations are concerned (their authorities) must confer together and decide impartially, to the manifestation of justice.

ART. 17. When British subjects have a charge to make against Chinese, they must repair in the first instance to the Consulate and hand in their representation, (or petition.) The Consul must immediately inquire into it to the bottom. He will first recommend a peaceful arrangement to prevent litigation. If a Chinese subject go to the Consul to make a charge against British subjects, it will be in like manner his duty to recommend a peaceful settlement. If there be in the matter something that cannot be amicably settled as he recommends, the case must be investigated and equitably decided by the Chinese Mandarin and the Consul together.

ART. 18. The Chinese authorities must at all times exert themselves to protect British subjects, so that their persons and houses (or families) shall have perfect security. If they be subjected to insult or outrage, or if their houses be burned by lawless vagabonds, or if they be robbed, the local authorities will at once take steps, and will send military and police to enforce order, and will punish the incendiaries, robbers, and other vagabonds, with the utmost severity of the law.

ART. 19. If piracy be committed on British ships in the seas within the jurisdiction of China, the local authorities, as soon as they are informed of it, will take steps to pursue, arrest and punish. The stolen goods recovered are to be handed to the consul to be restored to the owner.

ART. 20. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded on the Chinese coast, or driven into port by stress of weather, the local authorities, on finding it out, will at once take steps to insure the relief, (of the shipwrecked people,) and will escort them to the nearest consul. Thus will friendly feeling be made manifest.

ART. 21. If Chinese subjects offending against the law fly to Hong Kong, or secrete themselves on board of English ships there, and the Chinese authorities write, the British authorities shall make strict search for, and arrest them; and on its being ascertained that they really are criminals, they shall be surrendered. At the ports of trade, if Chinese criminals secrete themselves in British ships or houses, as soon as the Chinese authorities write, the Consul is to surrender them; they must not be concealed or harbored.

ART. 22. If Chinese subjects do not pay their debts to British subjects, and abscond, the Chinese authorities must make search for them in earnest, and apprehend them and recover payment. If Englishmen indebted to Chinese abscond, the British authorities will proceed in the same way.

ART. 23. Chinese getting into debt when trading in Hong Kong, will be dealt with by the British authorities of Hong Kong. If a debtor escape to China, the Consul shall communicate with the Chinese authorities, and these must not fail to make a strict search for him, and if he indeed have property and is able to pay the debts, must recover the sum total of his debt, dealing equitably.

ART. 24. The duties to be paid by British merchants on goods landed or discharged (shipped?) shall be according to the amount fixed by the tariff. In short, there must be no distinctions that shall cause them to pay more and any other nation to pay less. Thus will impartiality be made manifest and partiality avoided.

ART. 25. The time for payment of duties is on imports when they are landed, and on exports when they are shipped.

ART. 26. The amount of duties leviable on imports and exports as decided by Article 10 of the treaty of Nankin was estimated generally as an *ad valorem* impost of 5 per cent., which was considered fair. In process of time many descriptions of goods enumerated in the treaty (tariff?) fell in price, but the fixed amount of duties remained unchanged. It following that the tariff which was fair when it was established is now comparatively speaking onerous, it is now proposed to revise the old tariff, and it is agreed that as soon as this treaty has been signed the Emperor of China shall be applied to to send a high officer of the Board of Revenue to proceed at once to Shanghae to consult with a British officer, and come to an immediate decision, so that as soon as this treaty has been approved by the Emperor, the new regulations may come into operation.

ART. 27. If in time to come either of the two governments should wish to revise the treaty now fixed, and the articles relating to trade, the term is ten years. Six months' notice must be given of a consultation for the purpose of making changes. If neither party gives notice of any change the rules will continue to be collected at the same rate as before, for another ten years, when they may again be changed. Hereafter this periodical revulsion will be adopted for evermore without cessation.

ART. 28. It was laid down in the 10th article of the treaty of Nankin that "when British merchandise shall have paid its duties it may be conveyed by Chinese merchants throughout the empire on paying a further amount as transit duties which shall not exceed — per cent. on the tariff value of such goods;" as it is recorded. Up to the present time it has been impossible to ascertain the exact amount of duties levied at the subordinate Custom-houses. British merchants continually allege that when goods are going from such a part of the interior to such a port, or from such a port to such a part of the interior, the subordinate Custom-houses, constantly establishing fresh regulations (or, tariff,) levy what they please under the name of duties. This being a real injury to trade, it is now agreed that, within four months from the conclusion of the treaty, the Consuls, whether at the ports now open or hereafter at any new ports opened, shall write officially to the collector of customs, who in reply shall inform him what the real amount of transit dues leviable in the country passed through is, and a notice shall be issued to enable Chinese and English merchants both to know the whole truth. But if an English merchant desiring to carry goods bought in the interior to a port to ship, or desires to carry foreign goods from a port into the interior, prefer to make one payment of duties to avoid the trouble and frequency of paying at each of the subordinate custom-houses, he may do so. This single levy will be made, on native produce, at the first subordinate custom-house passed on the road; on foreign goods, at the port; and a certificate will be given him, on production of which no additional duty shall be levied at any other subordinate custom-house in the Empire. The amount shall be computed in general at the rate of 2½ per cent. ad valorem. The amount for different articles shall be fixed when the officers sent to Shanghae meet to revise the tariff. This rule is only to prevent the sundry deductions made at the subordinate custom-houses. The tariff duties will be paid as before at the ports. The two rules in no way clash with one another.

ART. 29. The tonnage dues paid by British merchant-vessels of above 150 tons shall be four mace per ton. Any master of a vessel desiring to go to one of the other ports of trade, or to Hong Kong, shall represent this to the Collector of Customs, who shall issue a special certification. For four months from that date no tonnage dues need be charged that vessel if she go into any of the ports; that she may be saved from double payment.

ART. 30. When a British merchant-vessel comes into port, if she has not opened her hold and desires to go elsewhere, she need pay no tonnage dues if she goes out of port within two days. But if she stay over the two days she must pay the full amount. Except these she is not liable to pay any other charges on coming out of port or coming in.

Boats employed by British merchants at the different ports to carry passengers' baggage, letters, eatables, and things which do not pay duty, need not pay tonnage dues. But if they carry goods liable to duty, they will pay one mace per ton once every four months.

ART. 32. At every port open to trade the Consul and the local Mandarins will consider together where to place buoys, signal-ships, beacons and look-out towers, (lighthouses?)

ART. 33. Duties will be paid by British subjects into the government bank either in Sycee silver or foreign money, according to the kinds (values?) determined at Canton as before.

ART. 34. Weights and measures, all in accordance with those issued by the board to the Canton Custom-house, will be presented to the Consul at each port, for the sake of uniformity.

ART. 35. British vessels desiring to enter any port are at liberty to hire pilots: when their duties are all paid, they may also hire pilots to conduct them out of port.

ART. 36. Just as British vessels approach a port, the Collector of Customs will send an officer or a subordinate to keep watch. He may stay, as he likes, on board the British vessel or his own boat. His expenses must be issued by the Custom-house; but he must not privily take anything from the captain or consignee of the vessel. If he be discovered taking anything, he shall be punished in proportion to the amount he has received.

ART. 37. When a British vessel has entered the port, within one day's time her captain shall take her register and manifest and hand them to the Consul, who, on the following day, will communicate to the collector the vessel's name, tonnage and cargo, that he may have the means of search and identification. If the term has expired, and the captain of the vessel has not reported, the Consul will fine him $50 a day, but the whole amount of the fine cannot exceed $200. In the vessel's manifest must be clearly set down the goods she has on board. For omissions or false statements the captain is liable to be fined $500. If there are errors of the pen, and he correct them within the day he hands up the manifest, it will be proper not to fine him.

ART. 38. When the collector has received the Consul's detailed representation he shall forthwith issue a permit to open the hold. If the captain, not having received the permit to open the hatches, presume to ship (land?) merchandise, he shall be fined $500, and the whole of the goods shall be confiscated.

ART. 39. British merchants landing or shipping goods must, in all cases, first receive the Collector of Customs' permit. If they disobey, the whole of the goods will be confiscated.

ART. 40. No vessel is permitted to tranship goods privately, (or without permission.) If there are goods to be transhipped a permit must first be obtained from the office of the Collector of Customs, and it will then be lawful to tranship them. If this is disobeyed the whole of the goods will be confiscated.

ART. 41. When a vessel has paid all her duties it is then lawful to issue to her the red permit (grand chop). The Consul, having received the red permit, will give back the ship's register and other paper and allow her to go out of port.

ART. 42. To come to what the tariff lays down about duties to be levied *ad volorem*, if the Custom-house people examining the goods cannot agree with the British merchant about the value, then each must invite two or three merchants to inspect the goods, and if there be among them any willing to give so much for the goods, the highest offer shall be considered the value of the goods; that so the duties may not be unfairly levied on them.

ART. 43. The payment of all duties being in reality calculated on weight, the tare, packing, and other matters is deducted, and the actual net weight made the rule. To come to taking the tare of goods of a chest of tea, for instance. If the Custom-house people do not take the same view as the English merchant, let the Custom-house officer choose so many out of a hundred chests, and let the British merchant choose so many chests, and weigh one with the casing: then to estimate the weight of the casing, take away the casing and calculate it, and they will attain the true weight of every chest. In other goods having packing or casing, samples can be taken in the same way. If the dispute be not then settled the British merchant can go to the consul and report the circumstances, and the Consul will communicate them to the collector of Customs, and consult and make arrangements with him. But representation must be made within the day. If later, then no arrangement can be made. Goods about which there is a discussion still unsettled the collector of customs will delay to enter in his books, to avoid the difficulty of making alterations subsequently. He must wait till an equitable decision is given; then he will enter them.

ART. 44. British merchants' goods that have suffered from moisture so that their value is diminished, are entitled to a reduction of duty according to value. If the British Government (merchant?) cannot agree with the custom-house officer about the price, the same arrangement must be made as in the article relating to duties *ad valorem*.

ART. 45. British subjects wishing to take goods that have come into port, and paid duties to another port for sale, must make a clear statement to the Consul, who must pass it on to the collector of customs, who will depute an officer to make inspection. If, indeed, there be the original package and the original goods found to correspond with the entry, and there has been no opening, moving, deduction or change, then the amount shall be entered on a certificate which shall be issued to the merchant to hold. At the same time an official letter shall be written to the custom-house at the other port, to see that all is right. When the said vessel enters the port inspection shall be made. If everything corresponds, permission will be given to open the hatches and sell the goods without paying any more duties. If any fraud or smuggling is discovered, the goods will be confiscated. If it be desired to take the said goods to a foreign country, representation must be made in the same way to the collector of customs, that he may make inspection and issue a certificate to be kept. On a subsequent date this can be used as proof of a payment of duty for imports or exports without distinction. If it be desired to take grain grown in foreign countries, which has been brought into port, but has not been landed, to another place, no hindrance shall be opposed.

ART. 46. At the different ports of China the authorities who collect the duties, in their measures for strictly guarding against smuggling, are authorized to consider what is essential, and from time to time to adopt whatever measures are required; that abuses may be prevented.

ART. 47. British vessels are only authorized to trade at the ports opened to trade by the treaty. If they go to any part of the coast and clandestinely buy and sell, ship and cargo will be confiscated.

ART. 48. If British merchant vessels are concerned in smuggling, the goods no matter of what kind of value shall all be confiscated. Besides this, as soon as the vessel's accounts are closed she can be peremptorily sent away, and not allowed to trade.

ART. 49. All fines paid by British subjects as indicated in this treaty, and all ships or goods confiscated, go by rights to the Chinese Government to receive and dispose of.

ART. 50. Henceforward all official letters of the British Government will be written in the English character. For the present, the Chinese text will still accompany the other. When the students appointed by the Chinese Government have learned English writing and the English language thoroughly, no Chinese text will be sent. Henceforth in all disputes that arise about expressions in documents the British Government will always look upon the English text as the true meaning. The Chinese and English of the treaty now concluded, having been carefully compared, and being without error, will also come under this rule.

ART. 51. Henceforward in no description of public document, whether in the capital or outside it, is the character *E*, barbarian, to be used in speaking of the British Government or people.

ART. 52. British men-of-war having no unfriendly intention, or pursuing pirates, may come into any port of China whatsoever. In all that regards buying and obtaining food and water, and repairing ships, the local authorities will assist them well. The officers on board the ships and the Chinese authorities will meet each other as equals having intercourse.

ART. 53. Piracy being constantly committed on the seas of China, the Governments of China and Great Britain, beholding the injury it has done merchants, natives and foreign, agree to devise measures together for its suppression.

ART. 54. Whatever, under the treaties agreed to in former years, the British authorities and people were entitled to, in the way of advantage to be gained or exemption from injury, is still retained. They do not lose it. If any other nation hereafter receives additional favor, the British nation will certainly enjoy the same.

ART. 55. The Queen of England, desiring to maintain friendly feeling forever, consents to make a separate article regarding the money required in compensation for loss, and the expenses of the Canton affair, as to how this shall be arranged. It shall be of equal force with the other articles in the treaty.

ART. 56. When this treaty is concluded, as soon as it has been ratified by the signature of the sovereigns of the two Governments, within the term

...is ... of Amsterdam is ... Irish is freely ... Ireland ... buyers very slowly, as ... anticipating lower prices. ... a fair demand for Petersburg Yel... Carolina, at 55c. @ 57c. per cwt. No Butchers' ... in market. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

## China and Japan—The American Treaty—Proclamation of Peace, &c.

The following letter from GIDEON NYE, Jr., Esq. Acting United States Consul at Macao, has been received by JOHN JAY, Esq., the Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the Geographical and Statistical Society of this City:

MACAO, Friday, Sept. 9, 1858.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 21st ult., I have now great satisfaction in informing you of a decidedly ameliorative aspect of political affairs in this Province, as well as in other parts of the empire,—so far as regards foreign relations. In evidence of this—

1. In regard to the disposition and sincerity of the Imperial Court, I may instance the completely satisfactory and lucid tenor of a Chinese version of the treaty of Lord ELGIN, which has been received from Pekin through a government channel at Shanghae, a translation of which has just appeared in the North China Herald, and is now before me, every article of which is stated with great perspicacity; and the accompanying assertion of the Emperor to the acts of the Chinese Commissioners in concluding the four treaties with England, France, Russia and America, gives indication in the previous indications of the brilliant success of Lord ELGIN's policy.

I shall on a future occasion send you a printed copy of this lengthy document, being compelled, for want of time, to content myself now with handing you the following copy of the Emperor's ratification of it:

"On the third day of the fifth moon of the eighth year of Hienfung an imperial edict was received. KWEILIANG and others were presented for us to behold copies of the [illegible] nations' treaties. KWEILIANG and others have concluded them and put their seals to them. Now KWEILIANG and others memorialize, saying that the different nations desire to receive the imperial assent that they may have confidence in it. In all the treaties presented to us by the said Ministers—two from the English and French, and the two from the Russians and Americans—we assent entirely to what is proposed. Let everything be at once arranged according to this. Respect this.

"As in regard to the state of this Province, it is with much gratification that I hand you a translation of the proclamation of peace by H. E. PAN KWEI, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, &c., &c., &c., which is of no remarkable [illegible] tenor, viewed in contrast with the usual form of Chinese official publications hitherto, that I call your particular attention to it, as an indication of the sincerity of the Imperial authorities, significant of the inauguration of a new era in our relations with China. The phrase, "From this time let the Chinese and foreigners be one family—let them forever be at peace," is specially welcome to the ears of those foreigners who have been accustomed, during a prolonged residence, to words of quite an opposite import.

I have extreme satisfaction in confirming the intimation conveyed in the postscript of my letter by the last mail, respecting the eminent success of Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, our Consul-General to Japan.

By the fuller accounts since received, I learn that he not only obtained an audience of the Emperor at Jeddo, but completed a treaty comprising material advantages for commerce and the extension of general intercourse. Whilst writing I have received some particulars published at Shanghae on the 4th inst., namely: Provision is made for a resident minister at the Court of Jeddo; for the opening of the ports of Kanagawa, (*i. e.*, of Jeddo,) of Nagasaki, and of Hakodadi, to general trade, within one year from the date of signature; also, at later periods, of a port on the west coast, and of Hiojo, the port of Ohosaka, whilst the cities of Jeddo and Ohosaka are also to be opened to trade; but for the present foreigners are not to be allowed to travel in the interior, with the exception of the Minister to Jeddo. The trade regulations and tariff are highly liberal; all exports, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, are to be subject to a duty of but 5 per cent.; imports will be charged a duty of 20 per cent., with certain exceptions, upon which only 5 per cent. is charged.

Three weeks after Mr. HARRIS' treaty was concluded, Lord ELGIN arrived at Simoda, when the former placed at his disposition the services of Mr. HEWARD, his secretary and interpreter, which offer was availed of; and his lordship succeeded in making a treaty based, to a great extent, upon Mr. HARRIS', but with a few rather material modifications; for instance, his lordship succeed in having included in the list of articles of import, and the reduced duty of 5 per cent., cotton and woolen goods; and it is said that he located an stipulation that the tariff should be subject to a revision at the end of five years.

Prior to his lordship's arrival, but subsequent to Mr. HARRIS' treaty, the Russian Count PUTIATINE negotiated a treaty similar to the American.

Thus we perceive that as the lamented Commodore PERRY was first to open the so long closed portals of Japan to Western intercourse, so is our Consul-General, Mr. HARRIS, the first "to drive home" the entering wedge of the excellent Commodore, and obtain access to the Emperor, and as well to the commercial resources of that attractive but hitherto repelling *terra incognita*.

The rightful position of our country, as the nearest civilized neighbor of Japan, is, therefore, fully established in our relations with that empire—thanks to the indomitable spirit, signal tact and patient conciliation of the heroic PERRY, and to the highly creditable perseverance of Consul-General HARRIS.

The gratifying nature of this intelligence from Japan will, no doubt, be appreciated by your association—the more that the geographical features of that country may well be supposed to be as attractive in kind as they have been hitherto difficult of positive ascertainment. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GIDEON NYE, Jr.,
Corresponding Member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

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The following translation of a proclamation of his Excellency PEH, (PEH KWEI,) Governor of Canton and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, has been made by the Rev. Mr. FRENCH:

PEH, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Canton, &c., &c., &c., Issues the following proclamation for the purpose of quieting the minds of the people:

I have lately received a communication from H. E. HAVARY, Governor-General, &c., &c., informing me that he had respectfully received an imperial edict, communicating the intelligence that a treaty of peace had been concluded at Tien-tsin between China, England and France; that he had already sent a communication on this subject to the Tartar-General, the Major-General and the Hoppo, and also to the Military Association at Hiva-une, all of which officers had complied with the Imperial will. He furthermore stated that he had addressed a similar communication to the officers of foreign countries, informing them of a treaty of peace, &c., &c.

Since then communications have also been received from their Excellencies LOO, LUNG and SOO, (the three heads of the gentry at Hiva-une, acting under Imperial appointment—queer authority,) addressed respectively to myself, the Tartar-General, the Major-General and the Hoppo, stating that as peace had been concluded at Tien-tsin, they should immediately restrain the braves, and not allow them to enter the city again to make trouble; that if any person in the city or suburbs, or on the river, should hereafter injure foreigners in any way, such persons were not connected with the braves, and it behoved the local officers to have them arrested and punished. These things are on record.

I have examined and find that before peace was definitely concluded the braves in the different villages assembled at the provincial city. Now, however, that the two countries (*i. e.*, the two parties to the war) are at peace, it is my bounden duty, being intrusted with the office of government, to carry out the will of the Emperor—to preserve inviolate the peace, and to quiet the minds both of the Chinese and foreigners. Besides, therefore, having commanded the different officers, civil and military, to return to the city and perform their duties as formerly, I issue this special proclamation, that all the people of the province, troops and civilians may thoroughly understand.

You ought to know that a treaty of peace has been concluded at Tien-tsio; hereafter there will most assuredly be no more fighting. If any vagabonds, pretending to be braves, should again enter the city and injure foreigners, or take advantage of existing circumstances to plunder the people, I have commanded the local officers to have such persons at once arrested and punished. It is also permitted to every one, without distinction, troops and civilians, to seize these vagabonds and hand them over for punishment. If upon examination they are really found to be guilty, the person seizing them shall be liberally rewarded; if any resistance should be made to their being seized, they may be killed without ceremony.

Let the merchants, both Chinese and foreigners, resume their business as usual; let the families and merchants who have removed from the city at once return, live in quiet, and peacefully pursue their avocations. From this time let the Chinese and foreigners be one family; let them forever be at peace.

Let the merchants cheerfully engage in trade, and enjoy together the blessings of peace.

This is truly my earnest desire.

A special proclamation.
7th Moon, 23d day, (Aug. 31, 1858.)
A true translation. J. B. F.
Macao, Sept. 3, 1858.
True copy of translation; witness my hand,
GIDEON NYE, Jr.,
Deputy Consul of the United States for Macao.

# LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 575, 15, 541, 607, 1359, 1915, 2103, 2009, 1801, 2223, 2255, 2257, 2239, 2268, 2269, 2273, 2277, 2263, 2285, 2291, 2293, 2271, 2295, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2307, 2309, 2313 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333. *Part II.*—Nos. 850, 3350, 3404 1244, 1518, 1010, 2406, 6660, 1560, 398, 2510, 2316, 2320, 2522, 2525, 2526, 2530, 2532, 2536 2538, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 686, 2196, 1574, 2278, 1906, 2558, 2206, 2562, 2564, 2566, 257, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2582.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—NOV. 20.
Before Judge Ingraham.

WHEN A REAL ESTATE BROKER IS ENTITLED TO HIS COMMISSIONS.

*Barnard* vs. *Monnot*.—The plaintiff who is a real estate broker, sued the defendant to recover the sum of $2,200 with interest which he claimed to be due him on his commission upon a real estate transaction in May, 1856. Defendant was at that time proprietor of the New-York Hotel, and owned a large amount of real estate in the upper part of the city, known as the Hippodrome property, which he desired to dispose of. Plaintiff brought to him one Eno, who proposed to become the purchaser. A negotiation ensued, in which it was understood that Eno should pay $250,000 for the property. Of this sum $20,000 was to be in money, and for the balance Monnot was to take two lots on Broadway, Nos. 74 and 555. This agreement was not, however, reduced to writing, and the next day Monnot declined to perfect it. But some few days afterwards Eno and Monnot, without the further intervention of Barnard, concluded an agreement for the same property substantially, though with some variation, both as to quantity and price. The plaintiff claimed his commission of one per cent. ($2,500) on the first bargain, and, also, if they should not be allowed that, then the usual amount for commissions ($1,700) on the second agreement, which was reduced to writing and signed by the parties. Counsel for defendant, after the plaintiff's testimony was in, moved for a non-suit, on the ground that plaintiff could not be entitled to commissions as a broker, until a contract binding upon the parties, viz., a written agreement, had been made. The second contract, which was admitted to be in writing, was a distinct transaction, and was not declared upon in the bill of complaint. The Court ruled that the plaintiff, as broker, could not recover without a written agreement in respect to the sale and purchase of the real estate, and that having counted only upon the first negotiation, he could not claim on account of the second, or written agreement, without amending his complaint. Non-suit granted, with leave to plaintiff to move to amend. For plaintiff, Mr. Everts; for defendant, Mr. Gerard.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 20.
Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogeboom.

*Jonathan Peel, H. B. M. Secretary of State* vs. *Sutton Elliot*.—The defendant in this case is not entitled to be discharged from arrest upon the ground argued before us on the appeal; and the order of the special term, which denied the motion, should be affirmed with costs.

*New-York and Erie Railroad Company* vs. *James Gilchrist*.—Judgment of the special term reversed, and a new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

*The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company* vs. *The State Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pennsylvania*.—Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—NOV. 20.
Before Judge Pierrepont.

*John R. Dubran and others* vs. *John Childs and others*.—In this case tried yesterday, the Jury brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, damages $6,183 63.

SUPERIOR COURT—FRIDAY, NOV. 19.
Before Judge Pierrepont and a Jury.

*Edward Palmer* vs. *The New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company*.—In 1851 the steamship Ohio was repaired upon the defendants' dry-dock. Mr. Palmer, the plaintiff, a ship-carpenter, was employed upon the repairs of the vessel, by Simonson & Luker, who held a contract for the work upon her. While so engaged, the scaffolding, sixteen feet high, fell with him and others upon it, and precipitated him a distance of many feet. He sustained thereby serious injury internally, and in his legs and arms, losing the use of his left arm, and has since been a disabled man. This action was brought to recover damages for the injuries sustained. It was once before tried, when the Jury failed to agree. The damages are laid at $20,000.

The plaintiff alleges that the scaffolding fell either from defects in construction or neglect to properly maintaining it, for which the defendants are answerable. It was supported by standards kept by iron bolts driven in the wood merely, and not clinched, or secured so as not to draw out.

Upon the close of the plaintiff's case, counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the facts as proved had not made out a cause of action. That the plaintiff was not in the employ of the defendants, but of the contractors for the work, Simonson & Luker. That, therefore, there was no privity of contracts, as between the plaintiff and defendants, and the latter were not liable to damages to the plaintiff. That there was no general public duty resting on the defendants which could render them liable to the plaintiff. Where an apothecary, by mistake or negligence, labels a poison as a harmless medicine, and puts it in the market as such, he becomes liable to any one injured thereby; but the rule of remote liability applies only in a case where there exists, as there, such a general duty to the public. The counsel for the defence relied upon and cites recent English cases to sustain the principle upon which their motion was founded. Counsel for the plaintiff, on the other hand, sought to show by recent cases in our courts, that a different rule prevails in this and other States, and that every one is bound by law so to use his own property that he shall not injure his neighbor thereby. He is bound so to construct or keep in repair that property, where intended for public use, not to injure others in the course of such use of it. A case just decided in our Court of Appeals, *Storrs* vs. *The City of Utica*, reviewing *Blake* vs. *Ferris* (1 Selden R., 48), was cited on the authority of a note from the Reporter, as the case is not yet formally reported, in which it is held, that "a municipal corporation, owing to the public the duty of keeping its streets in a safe condition for travel, is liable to persons receiving injury from the neglect to keep proper lights and guards around an excavation, which it has caused to be made in the street, whether it has or has not contracted for such precautions with the persons executing the work."

The Court granted the motion, and dismissed the complaint.

Messrs. Gervin and Schaffer for the plaintiff; Messrs. Benedict and Stoughton for defendants.

## Farley, Turner & Co. Relndicted—Washington Market Pronounced a Nuisance by the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before City Judge Russell.

Saturday was the final day of the November sittings of this Court, and was devoted, as usual, to the passing of sentences and the discharge of the Grand Jury. That body handed into Court a large batch of indictments, including a reindictment of certain parties, whose names, in connection with alleged frauds upon the City Treasury, have been, of late much too frequently before the public, viz: Charles Turner, Terence Farley, Charles McNiel, Jacob F. Oakley, W. A. Dooley and Patrick Tracy, the charge against them being that they conspired to defraud the City Treasury in the matter of regulating, curbing, &c., Fifty-fourth-street. These are the parties, it will be remembered, who were indicted for the same alleged offence by the Grand Jury of the October term, when they were held to bail by Recorder Barnard in the sum of $2,500 each. On motion of counsel, Judge Russell, a few days since, quashed the indictment, on the ground, as he viewed it, of some informality. To make matters as sure as, in the present mode of dealing with indictments, might be presumed to be possible, the Grand Jury of the term which has just expired, went to work and indicted them again, avoiding the so-called informality which Judge Russell discovered in the previous indictment. What the result will now be we must wait to see. Meantime the indicted and reindicted parties will appear at Judge Russell's office this morning, for him to fix the amount of bail.

The Grand Jury, previous to their discharge on Saturday, made the following presentment:

The Grand Jury for the City and County of New-York, in the discharge of their duty, have had the condition of Washington Market, and the streets and bulkheads adjacent thereto, under their consideration, and they present the same as a nuisance, detrimental to the public health and the interests of the City.

JOHN S. BUSSING, Foreman.

EDWARD M. BANKS, Secretary.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1858.

NANCY WOOD was brought to the bar for sentence. She was the colored woman convicted, on Wednesday, of arson in the second degree. The Judge gave her the most lenient sentence allowed by law, ten years and six months in the State Prison.

SARAH JOHNSON's case was brought forward. She was tried, it will be remembered, in the October term, and general character. During the interval it has been before Recorder Barnard, for grand larceny—shoplifting, in fact. It was said she was respectable, first offence, &c., and the Recorder deferred sentencing her till some inquiry could be made as to her antecedents shown that she is the wife of George Middleton, *alias* Stykes, a man, it is averred, of no very good repute in the sporting world. Taking this into account, Judge RUSSELL—at the instance of the District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt—suspended sentence, setting Mrs. Johnson, *alias* Middleton, *alias* Stykes, at liberty on condition that she leaves the State. If caught anywhere within its borders again, she is to go to the State Prison.

For stabbing Henry McArdle, a meek-looking, under-sized Irishman named Patrick Katen was sentenced to 60 days in the State Prison. He pleaded guilty, but numerous affidavits read by his counsel, Ex-Judge Phillips, to the Court, proved that he had acted in defence of his wife, who was being subjected to a brutal assault, and that he was more to be pitied than punished. The Court adjourned *sine die*.

# MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie & N. H. boats. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 75 | 86 | —— | 161 |
| Flour, bbls | 14,972 | 4,058 | 12,209 | 31,239 |
| Wheat, bushels | 8,476 | 597 | —— | 9,073 |
| Peas, bushels | 2,163 | —— | —— | 2,163 |
| Malt, bushels | —— | 850 | —— | 850 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 366 | 2,530 | 753 | 3,649 |
| Whisky, bbls | 168 | 318 | 120 | 606 |

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 87½@$5 93¾; Pearls, $6, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,460 bbls.—including 1,106 bbls. Pots and 354 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The sales to-day embraced 50 bags Marscalbo et 11¾c.; 700 bags Rio at 9¾c.@10¾c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 2,500 bales at a shade firmer prices, closing with Middling Upland at 11¾c.; do. Orleans at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite depressed for State and Western Flour. Holders are eager to sell and are disposed to make some concessions in prices, especially of lots not wanted by the home trade. The demand, however, is restricted, sales 9,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 25@$4 15 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 35@ 4 55 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 60@ 5 00 |
| Superfine Western | 4 40@ 4 60 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 85@ 4 95 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 00@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 30@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 40@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 8 50 |

Canadian is in limited demand at drooping rates; sales 430 bbls., at $5 25@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues to moderate request, at former prices; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 10@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is depressed, at $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, and prices are less firm, though the leading holders do not appear to be willing to reduce their claims materially. The demand is tame, millers being the principal buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bushels, including choice White Canada, at $1 45; Canada Club at $1 08; choice Red Western, at $1 22; mixed Western at $1 20; choice White Kentucky, part at $1 50; ordinary White Southern at $1 25; and ordinary to very good Red do. at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and prices are somewhat nominal; sales 11,000 bushels at 56c. for Mixed Western, 61c. for White Southern, and 58c.@59c. for Yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley remain about the same. Oats are depressed and declining. We quote Western at 38c.@39c.; Canada at 37c.@39c.; State at 46c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c.; and Southern at 42c.@45c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales North River, to shippers, at 45c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL reviews the week's business thus: "We have had no arrivals of importance this week, the total receipts footing up less than 13,000 Hides. The demand has been active, but sales are much restricted, on account of the light stock on hand. Transactions have been chiefly confined to parcels of Buenos Ayres, &c., to arrive, which are daily expected. Prices may be quoted ¾c. ₱ lb. higher, and close firm at 26c. for Buenos Ayres, and 23½c. for Orinocos. We cannot expect a very active demand after the close of canal navigation, as most of the Trade have purchased an ample supply for their tanners; but as a considerable portion of the expected cargoes are sold to arrive, prices will, doubtless, remain firm and steady during the remainder of the year. Our present stock of Sole Leather Hides is lighter than at any previous period during the year, amounting to only 8,000 Hides. *Upper-Leather Stock*—Continues in good request, with a very slight supply, consisting chiefly of Calcutta and Orinoco Kips. Prices are without change. *Wet Salted Hides*—Foreign, of all descriptions, are in active request, and prices are well supported. Western and Southern also sell readily at my quotations. Stock is quite light. City Slaughters are neglected, and prices are without improvement. *Receipts*—Have been 3,631 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 3,095 Vera Cruz, ex *Rapid*; 541 West Indies, ex *Sea Lark*; 141 Bellze, ex *Honduras*; 54 Curacoa, ex *Eagle*; 2,114 Southern, &c.; 6,221 from neighboring ports. Total coastwise, 8,334. Total foreign and coastwise, 12,165. *Import since 1st inst.*—42,202 foreign and 47,248 coastwise. Total, 89,450. Sales have been 62,300 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 8,200,—(same time last year 364,300, year before, 12,200;)—200 hales Singapore, and 400 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 3,000 Dry Orinoco Kip."

IRON—Sales 200 tons Scotch Pig at $25@$26, ₱ ton, usual credit. Sales in Philadelphia, during the week 600 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig at $22, and some No. 2 at $21, ₱ ton. A lot of Charcoal Blooms was also sold at $63 50, ₱ ton.

LEATHER—The week's movement in Sole, Mr HULL notices thus: "The demand has been good, and sales, though not heavy, are fully equal to the receipts, and as large as could be expected, considering the light stock end poor assortment on hand. Buyers show a willingness to buy to arrive, but few of the Trade care to sell their receipts in advance—which shows the confidence of both buyer and seller in the firmness of the market. Prime Middle end Over Weights end good Damaged are scarce, and the market is nearly cleared of Light Weights, which a few weeks since comprised a large portion of our stock. Prices are about ½c. ₱ lb. higher and steady. Oak Tanned is in active request, without a change in prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter end Salted, good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@25c.; Oak heavy, for Banding 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 23c.@23½c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, poor, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 90 hhds. Porto Rico et 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds are quiet at about former rates.

OILS—All descriptions are moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices favor buyers. Sales 1,380 bbls. at $17 50 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $13 75@$14 for prime, ₱ bbl. Pickled meats are in fair request, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c.; Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at about former rates. Lard is freely offered at declining prices. Hence, it is more sought after. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. and bbls., here, at 10½c.@11c.; 400 kegs, here, at 12¾c.@12¾c.; and 500 tcs. prime, deliverable in the first quarter of 1859, at 11c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at uniform quotations. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, only small lots at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In this market all kinds are inactive, at previous figures. In Philadelphia sales have been reported of 3,500 bushels Clover Seed, at $5 75@$6, chiefly at $5 87½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Curecoa Goat are plenty, as are also Bolivar Deer; other kinds are in moderate supply. The demand is good for desirable lots. Sales during this week, 118 bales Rio Hache Goat, at 40c.@41c., cash, and 6 months' credit; also, 95 bales Curacoa, and 34 bales Payta Goat, on private terms; with 12,000 lbs. San Juan Deer, and 2,000 lbs. Vera Cruz Deer, at private bargain.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of 645 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 101 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 14,000 lbs. Prime, at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand for desirable lots is pretty brisk; prices are sustained.

WHISKY—Sales 475 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 900 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 160 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s., and 50 tcs. Flaxseed at 22s. 6d. For London, 400 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d., and 300 bbls. do. at 3s. 3d.; also 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 4½d. For Havana, a schooner from Darien, with Lumber, at $10. The latest charters—according to the *Shipping List*—have been as follows: A ship from New-Orleans to Trieste, Cotton at 1¾c.; a bark from Savannah to Trieste, 1¾c.; a Bremen bark, now at Baltimore, from Charleston to Bremen, 1c.; a ship, 593 tons, to St. Catherine's, Coal, $10; a bark from Philadelphia to Rosario, $11; a brig, 288 tons, hence to Cienfuegos, $1,65; a brig to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, on deck, $2 75; one from Brunswick, Geo., to Havana, Lumber, $10 50, and back to a port between Savannah and New-York, on private terms; and a brig to Rio Grande and back, on private terms.


## DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

The entire of our LACE and EMBROIDERY stock Will be sold, for the next 30 days, at a reduction of 40 per cent.

Point Lace Collars from $4 and upwards.
Point Lace Applique Collars from $2 25 and upwards.
Medallioo Lace sets at $7, worth $10 50.
Volenciennes Lace sets from $5 50 and upwards.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Black Thread Laces at lower prices than ever offered.

EMBROIDERIES.

Over $50,000 worth of FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS—all styles, and of the finest quality.
360 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves at $3, worth $15.
1,000 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $4, worth $16.
1,000 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $4 50 worth $18.
500 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $5, worth $20.
A large variety of EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS at one half the actual cost.
FRENCH CAMBRIC and MUSLIN COLLARS at $1, worth $1 75.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Have opened their WHOLESALE CARPET ROOM to RETAIL BUYERS,
And by so doing have achieved such a TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
That they will continue to do the same, and sell CARPETS, MATS, DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., Cheaper than they can be found anywhere else in the City

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

GRAND CLOAK AND MANTILLA BAZAAR.
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.
THE LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
IN THE CITY,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHET TRIMMINGS.
From 10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Of every description,
At 20 per cent. less than Jobbers' prices.
Also,
A Job lot
For the Jobbing Trade.
Comprising a full and varied assortment of all the latest Paris styles of
Ladies' and Misses'
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS,
For cash or approved paper.
Call and discount on cost prices.
Country merchants will be treated
With better terms
Than any other house in the trade.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

$1 50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts of their own manufacture, made to order; no extra charge; crinoline, quilted, steel-spring Skirts, &c.; French-wove Corsets, $1 a pair; Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Sleeves. Ladies in attendance. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest Arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.
LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection, of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

REDUCTIONS IN
SILKS,
SHAWLS and
DRESS GOODS.
In order to close the
Balance of our importation,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 336 Broadway.
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW STYLES OF
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' TAPE
BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At exceedingly low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.—FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE.—C. G. HOOK respectfully informs his friends, former patrons, and the public, that he has bought the stock of merchandise and interest of Mr. W. S. Bond in the above place, and is now offering a splendid stock of very superior goods at prices much below their value.
It is the intention of C. G. H. to continue the business in the above stores, and he will constantly replenish the stock with choice fabrics selected with care, and bought for cash in the best markets, and consists of SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS,
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS AND DIAPERS,
DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c.
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS. MOUSde Laines, Cross-overs, Lustres, Poplins, Velentias, Parametas, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c., &c.
ALSO, A CHEAP LOT
of entirely new Winter Styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of Fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris styles in great variety; also
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Brocades, Stripes, Bayaderes, Plaids, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
Woolen and Linen Gloves, and Zephyr Goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
RICH SILKS, in evening colors, suitable for balls and wedding dresses, received by the *Vanderbilt*.
Canal, Corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
In all the leading styles for
Winter Wear.
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
In all the newest styles.
In Heavy Cloths, Castor Cloth and Beavers,
Made and trimmed in a superior manner.
HEAVY CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
Ten different colors, at $3, $3 50, $4 and up.
CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
Seven different colors, at $4 75, $5 50, $6 and up.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
In Brown, Tans and Black, at $5, $5 75 and $6 50.
EXTRA HEAVY FRENCH BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
In Olive, Brown, Fawn and Black, at $8, $7, $8 and up.
Also, CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, &c.
We will introduce several ORIGINAL STYLES this week, to which we invite the attention of the ladies. The style and finish of our garments will be found equal to any in New-York. Ladies who desire to save a few dollars in the purchase of a cloak will please give us a call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st,

AT STILL FURTHER

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE DUMB BELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BLUE AND CHERRY—GOING TO THE BAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HAMLET—DREAM AT SEA.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—WIZARD SKIFF—MAGIC BARREL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THREE-FINGERED JACK—BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 2½ o'clock of that day.

The mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The truth of the announcement made in a brief telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, published a few days ago, to the effect that a battle had been fought between the Liberals and ZULOAGA'S forces, in the City of Mexico, is confirmed. Our correspondence from the city, which will be found on the first page of the TIMES, gives the particulars of the affair. It seems that the place was beseiged by 3,600 Liberals, under Gen. BLANCO, on the 14th of October, and on the following day the attack took place; but notwithstanding ZULOAGA had not more than 1,000 men, BLANCO saw fit to withdraw after several encounters, although not thoroughly defeated. It is believed that he might have taken entire possession of the city had he been so disposed. Our correspondence also gives some interesting particulars relative to Mr. FORSYTH'S movements, and a general view of the present chaotic condition of matters throughout the country.

The fact of a clearance having been refused for the *Alice Parnter*, the vessel in which the Walker "emigrants" were to leave Mobile for Nicaragua, has already been published in the TIMES. We give this morning, in detail, the reasons which have influenced this action. They are substantially as have already been stated. Meanwhile, a dispatch from Mobile states that the greatest excitement exists there on account of the detention. On Friday last, about four hundred of the "emigrants" surrounded the office of the agents who supplied them with tickets, and demanded immediate transportation or the refunding of the passage money. The crowd was at length pacified by assurances from the Deputy-Collector that definite instructions from Washington must soon arrive. It is positively denied by Señor YRISARRI, that he has furnished these men any passports.

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 10, and from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 29. The intelligence from the former place is without interest. From the latter, we learn that the Legislative Chambers had been prorogued to the 1st of November, after passing an act appropriating money for schools, and another abolishing the land-grants of ROSAS. From the Argentine there is little of interest. The discovery of gold mines in the Province of Santa Cruz had excited great interest. Gold-seekers were said to be rewarded with an ounce of pure metal per hour. Gen. LOPEZ, according to the Asuncion *Semenaria*, has abolished the prohibition upon the exports of grain, sugar, &c.

Porto Rico dates to Nov. 3 have reached us. Some damage had been visited upon the sugar and coffee crops in the vicinity of Mayaguez by the recent heavy rains. The *Boletin Oficial* issues the annual balance sheet, exhibiting the movement of trade. It shows a decided increase in the imports, and falling off in exports, for 1857.

The *Black Warrior*, from Havana on Nov. 15, arrived on Saturday evening. Major HELM has entered upon the duties of the Consulate, by annulling the action of Mr. SAVAGE in regard to the *Enterprise*, the *Ardennes*, and the *Nancy*. The health of Havana was good. The price of sugars had slightly advanced. A railroad accident near Begueal had resulted in the loss of one life, and serious injury to several passengers. The great water display was postponed to Nov. 29.

The Overland Mail service is to be still further augmented, by the addition of a weekly mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco, by way of San Antonio, Texas, and El Paso. The mail will be carried by the contractors who at present have charge of the route between San Antonio and San Diego. The Postmaster-General has already issued the necessary orders.

The recent attempts at the kidnapping of free colored persons in Kansas have created much excitement. Judge ELMORE has just released a man who was imprisoned as an accomplice of the kidnappers, on the ground that persons of African extraction are incompetent to give testimony.

A dispute has arisen in Utah in relation to the location of the seat of Government. The question having been referred to Governor CUMMING, he decides that the Territorial Legislature must meet at Fillmore City, which was originally selected as the Capital, but afterwards forsaken for Salt Lake City.

A meeting of Israelites was held at Philadelphia last week, to take the Mortara case, at Bologna, into consideration. Mr. ALFRED JONES presided, and a report of the proceedings was ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The entire business part of the town of Norwalk, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is estimated at $100,000, of which about one-half is insured. The fire caught in a cabinet-shop.

Sir WILLIAM REID, well-known as the author of valuable works on the Laws of Hurricanes and the Theory of Storms, died in London on the 31st October, at the age of 67.

Ex-Governor MEDARY, of Ohio, has signified his willingness to accept the Governorship of Kansas.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions have reindicted CHARLES TURNER, CHARLES MCNEIL, TERRENCE FARLEY, JACOB F. OAKLEY, and others, for conspiracy to defraud the City Treesury in the matter of regulating and curbing Fifty-fourth-street. The same Grand Jury made a presentment to the Court on Saturday, declaring Washington Market, with the adjacent piers and bulkheads, to be a nuisance, detrimental to the health and interests of the City.

The noted PETER DAWSON was arrested late on Saturday evening, on a charge of having stabbed Mr. N. J. POTTS, of Brooklyn. The stabbing occurred at a drinking-saloon in Brooklyn. DAWSON gave bail in $3,000, to answer.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, reached 2,500 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs, Hog Products, Naval Stores, and Oils, were depressed. Coffee and Sugars were in fair demand. Freigbts were quiet,—with 644 vessels of all classes in port.

CITY POLITICS.—In the First Aldermanic District the Republicans have nominated HENRY SMITH, of the First Ward, as their candidate; and, in the Fifth Aldermanic District they have nominated JOHN H. BRADY, at present a member of the Board of Councilmen.—The Tammany Democrats will nominate their candidates for Councilmen this evening.—The Anti-Tammany Democracy, we understand, are making preparations for a monster ratification meeting, to be held at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday evening, to approve of the nomination of STEPHEN P. RUSSELL for Comptroller, and JAMES LYNCH, for Almshouse Governor. Several eminent speakers have been invited to be present.

## The Mexican Protectorate.

The Mexican question will hardly wait for the opening of Congress and the Message of the President before forcing itself to a solution. Every fresh mail from the South brings in fresh evidence that the chaos into which that unhappy country is resolving itself, has nearly touched its final term. Rumors of triumphs won by the Liberal Party in one State are balanced by rumors of reactionary victories in another, and nothing seems stable and absolute in the nation but the incapacity of the popular leaders of whatever creed, and the utter imbecility of the masses of the people. The actual condition of Mexico at this moment condenses and resumes all that is most melancholy and most intolerable in the state of those several nations of Europe, whose external policy or whose internal discord has given such constant and exciting employment to the arms or the diplomacy of the Great Powers during the last decade of cotemporary history. The foreign creditors of the Republic fare as ill at her hands as the bondholders of Spain. Foreigners by blood or faith can only reside within her borders as within the borders of Turkey, under the immediate protection of their own national representatives, and at the risk of constant insult from the lawless soldiery and the fanatical mob. Foreign flags, though they wave from the mastheads of the ships of her allies, command no more respect than if they floated over the waters of the Piræus, while in the domestic administration of the Government, the private rights of Mexican citizens themselves are dealt with as cavalierly as they could be in Naples or in Rome.

After every allowance made for the exaggerations incident to the style of men who unite under the pressure of aggravated annoyances and of continual insecurity, it is impossible to read the correspondence which goes out from this distracted region to all parts of the world, without being convinced that a longer toleration of such a state of affairs by those who have the power to amend it must be alike disgraceful to the age and incompatible with the best interests of the Western World. The doctrine of *laissez faire*, in its application to diplomacy, has been thoroughly exploded by the practice of Christendom during the last half century; and the case of Mexico is to be treated not as a case without precedent in the world's history, but on the principles already adopted in many other instances by the foremost powers of the earth. Plainly put, the matter stands thus: Mexico divides the Atlantic from the Pacific shores of America by a belt of volcanic disorder. Men of every nation and name are involved in the perpetual coil of her revolutions, and exposed to the reiterated outrages of the licentious and devastating hordes by which her territory is overrun. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Americans, are undistinguished in the common ruin. Upon whom then shall the task devolve of righting all this wrong? The geographical position of the United States exposes us to the heaviest burden and the hottest heat of these troubles. The political power, however, and the traditional policy of the United States, combine to impose upon us the duty of attempting their regulation. No fear of consequences should deter us from doing this duty, to abdicate which is to abdicate our national rank, and to absndon the proud pretensions which for years we have been advancing. The time is come for action—and that no excuse may be left to us for waiving the issue, it has been thrust upon us in a form which the whole world must recognize. Our Minister in Mexico, recalled by our own Government, has been dismissed from the Aztec capital with every circumstance of contumely, and in a manner driven out of the country by the men now in authority. It is possible, perhaps, that these men in their turn may be as summarily ejected by some new pretender, and equally possible that their successor may tender the "assurances of his esteem and respect" to the Government in expiation of the wrong now done to us. But it is imperative that something more solid than assurances should be given to us as a guarantee that in the future we may know what we and other nations have to expect in dealing with the Mexican Republic. And it is imperative that this guarantee should be demanded and obtained by the United States, and not by any other power. The thing will assuredly be done—if not by ourselves, then by Spain, France or England—but it must be done by ourselves, and that speedily. There is no question here of fillibusterism, or annexation, or the "extension of manifest destiny." The matter has assumed a higher aspect, and must be handled in a higher spirit.

The President, as we have already informed our readers on what we esteem good authority, proposes to take up this grave question in his Message, as the leading measure of his immediate foreign policy. It may be that other motives than those of a great and national character have urged him on to this decision; but this is of comparatively secondary importance. He has a national duty to do in the premises, and so that duty he done honorably, efficiently and promptly, we care little what paltry interests may prompt him to the work, what paltry aims may be subserved by it, or what paltry purposes disarranged. Any decisive action on a scale and of a kind appropriate to the importance of the issues involved, will doubtless disturb not only the political, but the commercial atmosphere of this country for a time; but we must accept these incidents of a situation which we have not invited. The patriotic good sense of the country is fully ready, we believe, to be rallied to the support of any measures in relation to Mexico which shall be at once equal to the emergency, and consistent with the character of the American Government.

How we shall organize a Mexican protectorate, and what we are to do with Mexico if thrown upon our hands, are points not now to be discussed. They may never need to be discussed at all. For if anything can enable the Mexican people to protect themselves, and to conciliate order with independence, it will be the enforcement upon them of an irresistible conviction that they cannot be and will not be allowed to riot forever with impunity in a license of anarchy which makes their country the pest and calamity of the New World. If the American flag be planted upon their soil, it will be planted there as the symbol of law and the assurance of peace; and if it be so planted, it will not be withdrawn till in one way or another law shall have been enthroned and peace established from the Caribbean to the Gulf of California.

## A New Postal Enterprise.

Postmaster BROWN is said to take great pride in the success of the Overland Mail to California. It not only lessens the dependence of the Government upon the transit privileges across Central America, but opens the way to the extension of the practical importance of all our California mails across the Pacific to the China Seas. Mr. BROWN is said to contemplate a steamer mail from San Francisco to China, and may urge its immediate establishment in the forthcoming annual report to Congress. He sees in this the means of transferring our own correspondence with the Oriental world from the British overland mail to our own. There is no serious obstacle to this, however far-reaching it may seem at first thought. If, as we all hope, our commercial interconrse with China is to be largely and directly increased under the recent treatles, our mails should be as direct, if not at first self-supporting. The purpose of the Department would be also to invite, by such facilities, part of the English mail over our lines. The English correspondence with California now comes to onr Pacific steamer mail at Panama. The English correspondence with Australia will soon he diverted, in part to our Panama Road. London letters *viâ* New-York and St. Louis, by our new Overland route, can now reach San Francisco almost, if not quite as soon, as by the West India steamers and the Pacific. It is but another step to complete the communication from England, *viâ* United States, with China; reversing the present order of things, besides rendering our own correspondence with India and China less dependent.

The enterprise, if recommended at once, may possibly be delayed on the plea of an empty treasury. This would be the less excusable in view of the calculations said to be msde hy the Department, that not only the new line, but the present Pacific Mail line, may be made self-supporting. The probability is, that after the present contract expires, the latter will have to depend upon the ocean postsges.

## The Bible in Our Schools.

The exclusion of the Bible from several of our Public Schools by the local authorities, and the systematic attempt that is in progress to elect officers who will exclude it from all the rest, is exciting a good deal of feeling in the public mind. The only parties who make this effort are the Roman Catholics. They have, from the very beginning, opposed our whole system of free education, and have tried every means to break it down. Very many persons who thought it desirable that schools designed for all should offer no practical obstacle to the admission of any, and that the children of all classes and all sects should avail themselves of their advantages, have hitherto been willing to waive the reading of the Bible in the schools if this would ward off the hostility of those who have made it the pretext for keeping their children away. It was felt that it would be much better to have the children of Catholics attend these schools without the Bible, than to have it read to their exclusion. But the result shows that the reading of the Bible is the pretext, and not the real ground, for Roman Catholic hostility to our School System, and even those who were originally willing to waive the point are now satisfied that doing so would be a useless concession to unreasoning and bigoted animosity. They argue that if the concession msde to one sect, at so great a sacrifice of the dearest feelings and tenderest associations, have not been productive of the end for which it was made,—if it has not resulted in bringing into the schools that class of children who most need gratuitous education,—then the sacrifice has been made in vain, and there can be no good end served by its continuance. On this ground, if on no other, the views of many conscientious and liberal men have undergone a decided change, and the number of those who desire that the reading of the Bible should form an essential feature in our schools is, therefore, very much larger than it was before experience had demonstrated the failure of the opposite course.

It is important to recollect that there is nothing whatever that can properly be called Sectarian in desiring the general adoption of the Bible in our educational system. All sects of Christians regard the Book with equal veneration, and attribute to it an immense influence for good over man at all periods of life, but more especially in the formation of character among the young. The people of this country, indeed, are apt to think and feel strongly on this point. The association in their minds of all that is good and pure with the Bible, naturally leads them to look to that book as the source whence their children are to be taught goodness and purity. And it would he hard to make them understand why the prejudices of any class should prevent our educational system from enjoying what are esteemed by a vast majority of the people to be the advantages proceeding from familiarity with the Scriptures. This feeling is therefore widely spread smong the thinking portion of the community, and all the more widely because of the positive failure of the trial, whenever it has been attempted among us, of successfully diffusing the benefits of a common-school education without the Bible. The only remaining course, therefore, is one which we believe will give all but universal satisfaction, namely—the reintroduction of the Bible into our common schools, without exception. This will leave the Roman Catholics just where they were heforc, and we are not aware of the existence of any objection to education with the Bible from any other body.

We are quite aware that this question has been treated as a political one—but we cannot see that it has anything whatever to do with politics. It has reference to a subject of far higher importance than party squabbles for this or that office. The morals of a people depend almost entirely on the education which is received in youth, and we cannot conceive that this can be effectual unless based on religion. Such religion need not be sectarian, and there is nothing in the simple reading of the Bible to make it so—members of all sects employ that best of books at home, and can expound it there, after their own particular manner, if they see fit.

It is impossible to look over the lists of nominations for school officers in the several Wards of the City, without noticing that the Democrats have in nearly every case selected Irish Catholics for these positions. This indicates unmistakably a willingness on their part to surrender our schools into the hands of their open and avowed enemies, and can scarcely fail to lead to corresponding and counteracting efforts on the part of their friends. We would by no means concur with those who favor the entire exclusion of members of any one religious denomination from political office;—but there are certainly cogent reasons, found in the open avowal of the leading officers and organs of the Roman Catholics, against placing our Public School system into their hands or under their control.

## The Presidential Question.

Senator DOUGLAS made a speech at Chicago on the 17th, in response to the compliment of a serenade. It is exclusively a triumphal hymn—not entering upon the discussion of any principles, nor endeavoring to set forth any platform, but raising a sufficiently loud shout of exultation over the victory which the Democracy of Illinois has achieved in the late election. Yet the Senator is by no means thoughtless of the future. He urges attention now to the duty of forgetting all past dissensions and differences, and consolidating the party upon the national ground of Popular Sovereignty, and with characteristic promptness and sagacity, he hastens to accept the issue which Governor SEWARD'S Rochester speech seemed to offer, as the basis of the forthcoming political campaign. He discards the "fatal heresy" that the States must be all free or all slave, and presents against it the principle that each State and each Territory mnst be left perfectly free to accept or reject Slavery, as it may see fit, and that the Slave and the Free-States must exist in harmony and union hereafter as they have done hitherto.

Mr. DOUGLAS is a man of great practical ability, and he shows it conspicuously in the skill with which he avails himself of the mistakes of his enemies. Throughout the last session of Congress, although still a Democrat, he found support for his measures mainly among the Republicans. He was denounced by the Administration and distrusted by the South. The general belief was that upon his return to Illinois he would be thrown mainly upon the Republicans of that State for support in his efforts at a reëlection. The Republicans themselves generally anticipated such a result. The party in that State, however, was committed to Mr. LINCOLN, and the temptation offered by the divisions of the Democracy, and the consequent prospect of success, was too strong to be resisted. They accordingly took ground against DOUGLAS, but were beaten in the fight. They can now see their mistake. If they had not opposed him, he would have been elected, if at all, by Republican votes, and would consequently have been forever discarded by the Democratic party. The Republicans would have been under no further obligations to him, and he would have been left in a state of complete political isolation. Instead of this he was thrown back upon the Democrats, who soon perceived his strength and begsn to rally to his support;—and the position which he took in the canvass not only makes him the strongest msn of his own party, but is likely to draw largely from the rank and file of the Republicans themselves. The Republicans generally concede the blunder made by their leaders,—but it is always easier, after a campaign is lost, to tell how it might have been saved, than to draw up a programme of victory in advance.

Meantime Senator DOUGLAS, and any other man who hopes to be President in 1860, will do well to talk and think as little of it as possible. If he begins to scheme and intrigue for such an issue, he will be quite certain to cheat himself out of it. The country is not anxious to plunge prematurely into the heat and excitement of that great contest. It prefers peace and quiet for a season. We shall hear enough of platforms and of commitments, of dangers to freedom and dangers to the Union, when the strife draws near. Until then our public men will do well to content themselves with doing their duty, upon whatever practical questions demand their action, and postponing the discussion of great principles and abstract theories to a more convenient season.

## The Mortara Case.

We understand that our Jewish fellow-citizens will shortly hold a mass meeting in one of our large public halls, to denounce the unjustifiable abduction of MORTARA'S child by the Roman inquisition. The Israelitish communities of France, Holland and England have already considered the subject, and a meeting of the Jews of Philadelphia has recently been held to take action in the same matter.

We notice these movements without surprise, and certainly without regret. The peculiar circumstsnces of the history of this remarkable people have had the natural effect of making them clannish. Through good and evil report, they cling with remarkable and praiseworthy tenacity to each other, and the blow that strikes an Israelite in Turkey is felt and remembered by the Jew in Australia. Distance does not diminish, nor difference of station influence, the unity of sentiment with which, as a rule, this scattered people adhere the one to the other. There is, therefore, nothing to wonder at in the fact that the grief of the poor despised Jew in Rome should reflect its sorrow in the mansion of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, in London, and cast a gloom upon the hearths alike of the wealthiest and the poorest Hebrew in America. Indeed, the wrong which has been perpetrated in Rome has probably excited more resentment among the Israelites in the United States than in any other part of the world; since it is here that, as the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL so eloquently declared in his sermon on Thanksgiving day, more thorough freedom of opinion is enjoyed than in any other empire, kingdom or republic on the earth. The contrast, therefore, which must present itself to the mind of the American Jew, hetween his happy position in this land of freedom and the painful situation of MORTARA under the despicable tyranny of which he is the victim, can scarcely fail to make his grievance more vividly felt by the Jews in this country than elsewhere.

It may be asked, however, what good public meetings in the United States can effect towards correcting the gross abuse which has been perpetrated in Rome? We think that a great deal of good may spring from such a demonstration. There is more in the MORTARA case than could be found in a strictly sectarian matter. It is a question affecting public and private right. It is more than a Papal outrage on a subject of the Pope. The Potentate who can affect to see in an illicit baptism, unsanctioned by authorized sponsors, a right to forcibly remove a Jewish child from his parents, and to persist in the involuntary separation, may also seek to establish, on the basis of this supposed right, a precedent whose action may extend to Protestant Christians or Mohammedans residing permanently or temporarily in the Papal dominions. Such a pretension is an outrage on Christian civilization, and we do not see why the Pope, or any other Potentate, should be regarded as exempt from the ordinary influences of public opinion, temperately hut firmly expressed, against an act for which there is neither precedent nor palliation outside of the limits of barbaric despotism. A general expression, therefore, of such public feeling may very reasonably be expected to have its own direct share of influence on PIUS and his advisers, besides encouraging the various civilized governments of the world to protest energetically and firmly against the arrogant and high-handed action of the Inquisition. In very truth, this is scarcely the age in which Inquisitions can expect to exist at all, unless they see fit to remain extremely quiet, and resolve to leave private right and public justice without aggression.

At the Philadelphia meeting, held on the 18th inst., it was resolved that a memorial should be presented to the President, soliciting him to instruct our Minister at Rome to protest against the action of the Inquisition in the Mortara case. We shall be glad to see the President accede to this request. We are prepared to learn that a joint protest has been made by France and England, and that Prussia and Sardinia—if no other of the European Powers—have also appealed to the justice and good sense of the Pontiff in this affair. A protest from our Government would add very great weight to those which may be presented from the European Courts; and PIUS is not, hy any means, so firmly seated in Rome as to be able to defy the protests of so large a portion of the civilized world. We therefore think that meetings throughout the United States should be held by our Jewish citizens, and, indeed, we do not see why Christians might not, with all propriety, be invited to take part in them. The case actually in question presents religious features which most closely affect the Jews; but it also comprises a very important matter of public right, which bears upon all civilized men without regard to creed or denomination.

## Freaks of Justice.

Gov. KING has just pardoned a man named JACKSON, who was sentenced, in March, 1857, to the State Prison for *ten* years, for a brutal outrage upon an emigrant girl. This pardon comes just in time to assure tha four bell-hounds who were guilty of a similar outrage last week, of the clemency that probably awaits them, if hy some unaccountable accident they should happen to be convicted.

A brute named COMINS was brought before Justice FEEKS, on Friday, charged with having most harharously beaten his child, a little girl *four years* old. The report states that "her body was cut and hruised from head to foot—and it was necessary to cup her in twelve places on the head to relieve her from pain." The Justice *discharged* him on reelving his promise to give up the child to a friend. If it was necessary to let this man go unpunished, in order to get the child from his custody, we have nothing to say against it. But it is certainly to be regretted that cruelty so unnatural and so shocking should not meet its just reward.

But Judge RUSSELL, as usual, comes in to cap the climax of these monstrous inversions of justice. A woman named SARAH JOHNSON, was lately brought before him on charge of stealing goods from a leading dry-goods establishment on Broadway. She proved to be the reputed wife of a notorious thimble-rigger, and had once before been convicted of a similar offence. Judge RUSSELL'S organ thus gives the result:

"Yesterday she was again brought before Judge RUSSELL and *her guilt being established without a doubt*, Judge RUSSELL concluded that the best method was to suspend judgment, and *order her to leave the State immediately*, and if again found in the State to be arrested and sent to State Prison."

As her guilt was "established beyond a doubt," Judge RUSSELL concluded that the best method was to let her go free! If there had been any doubt on the subject probably he would have sent her to the Penitentiary—perhaps to the State Prison for life, or for forty years. But as she was absolutely and clearly guilty, and a notorious offender besides, having been convicted of a similar offence only a few months ago, the Judge orders her to leave the State! What a luxury it is to have such a Judge upon the bench! We venture to repeat the suggestion we made a few days since, that the Legislature pass a special act continuing him in office for life. It is really fearful to contemplate the possibility of losing him.

THE OPERA WAR.—The great opera campaign seems to be drawing to a close. Each party fires a shot in our columns this morning, but the diminished noise of the discharge indicates a mutual retreat. Neither party has probably inflicted any serious damage upon the other. Our lively French neighbor will probably be a little more cautious hereafter as to the quality of the gossip it transfers to its columns, and we wish the manager of the opera could learn to be a little less coarse in the epithets his temper leads him to apply to other people. The public, with its customary indifference to strict justice or good taste, has been greatly amused and edified by the wrangle—and has looked on eagerly, as it would at a prize-fight or a dog-fight, or any similarly attractive amusement.

## Amusements.

MUSICAL.—The past week was one of unusual activity in musical matters. At the Academy of Music we had four performances, each attended with the usual throng. The *matinée* on Thursday was a success, considering the day and the classes that are usually attracted to the Fourteenth-street house. For comfort, it was not desirable to have a larger attendance. It was a nice entertainment, and satisfied every one.

On Saturday Mr. ULLMAN inaugurated Italian Opera in Brooklyn, thus taking possession of the musical interests of our neighboring city, and accomplishing nine points of the law. The "experiment" was neatly performed. A stage with a curtain and a useful set scene imparted a certain dramatic air to the strsight-laced tendencies of the Athenæum Hall. Nothing more could be effected within such narrow limits. The selections were given with decided effect, and elicited unbounded applause from the audience. All the leading artists of the Academy assisted—PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES, TAMARA, &c., &c. Mr. ULLMAN appears to have been satisfied with the result, for he announces another performance on Thursday; when the whole of ROSSINI'S delightful "Barbiere" will be given.

The usual opera nights at the Academy undergo a slight change this week. In consequence of the impossibility of having a final rehearsal of MOZART'S "Nozze de Figaro" on Saturday, the production of the work is postponed until to-morrow Tuesday. There will be no performance to-night. MOZART'S celebrated work will introduce Mlle. PICCOLOMINI in another of her best *rôles*. It is not easy to imagine a more *piquante* character than that of *Susannah*, and the thousands who believe in the *petite prima donna's* fascination—and it is a fact in view of which judicious criticism must pause—will find that the *rôle* compares favorably with the kindrid one of *Zerlina*. Mr. FORMES is the *Figaro*. The opera will be played twice only, on Tuesday and on Wednesday. Mr. ULLMAN'S season will terminate early next week. It has not only been the most prosperous on record, but the most energetic.

Of the highest kind of music we have also had our share. On Thursday, at the Cooper Institute, the Mendelssohn Union gave its first performance of the season. The oratorio of St. Paul was selected for the occasion. It has not been our good fortune to hear sacred music given with better effect. The performance was grand, and reflected credit on the members of the society, and on its capable conductor, Mr. MORGAN. MENDELSSOHN'S work is an achievement in this particular style of composition. In St. Paul he attains a grandeur of passionate utterance which has not been reached by HANDEL himself; combining with this essential all the resources of elegant melody and profound science of combination. Where given with such admirable precision as was expended upon it by the Mendelssohn Union, we know of no work so absolutely enjoyable. The instrumental partition was interpreted by an excellent orchestra—too much of a novelty at these concerts. All MENDELSSOHN'S best works demand an orchestra. The soloists were Miss HAWLEY, Madame LIMMERMAN, Mr. ADAMS, and Dr. GUILMETTE. Mr. ADAMS is an excellent tenor from the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, thoroughly experienced in oratorio singing. The other artists are well known, and were heard to advantage. The choruses were rendered with refreshing promptness and delicacy. There can be no reason why a performance so thoroughly admirable should not be repeated.

There is scarcely an event in our musical season which is more interesting than the opening concert of the Philharmonic Society. After a steady and substantial growth of sixteen years this prosperous Society now displays the hearty proportions which bespeak longevity. The seventeenth season commenced on Saturday night, when the sixty-fifth concert was given at Niblo's Garden, to the usual overflowing attendance. A more judicious programme might have been selected for the occasion, or one at least with a distinctive feature in the chief instrumental work. Mr. GADE'S symphony, (No. 5, in D minor,) with piano obligato, is a study of a somewhat uninteresting character. It exhibits how skillfully a great composer may write *down* to the piano level; how ingeniously he may subdue the egotism of that instrument, and make it suggestive in the broad dialogue of an orchestra. Plenty of other men have essayed the task undertaken by Mr. GADE, and invariably with poor success. He has not been more fortunate. The pertinacity of the piano is, in his work, as impertinent as it has ever been. It disputes the musical pas[illegible] sistens, and never leaves off chatter[illegible] guised it. Mr. GADE'S symphony is little [illegible] contest of this sort. The second movement [illegible] the most delicious section of the work; it is a [illegible] well-defined, melodious andante, damaged only by the piano, which incessantly breaks in upon the flow and swell of the *sostenuto*; a good scherzo, and a magnificent finale in which the composer handles two themes with immense vigor, concludes the work. The general impression is unsatisfactory; too much Chickering and too little Symphony. The piano part was carefully rendered by Mr. H. C. TIMM. The second instrumental piece was SPOHR'S Concert Quartette, (opero 131,) a fine production of one of the most gifted pens that ever wrote for stringed instruments. Much of its beauty was lost. Quartettes are only enjoyable in a room of parlor dimensions; the circumstance of a slight orchestral accompaniment does not adapt them for extensive entertainments like Philharmonic concerts. Against two features decidedly heavy was opposed ROSSINI'S overture to the "Seige of Corinth," one of the best written works of that glorious master of instrumental effect. It came like a burst of sunshine on a cloudy day, and completely rejuvenated a fagged-out audience. Mr. BERGMANN, the best conductor of classic music in the country, presided over the orchestra. Miss HARRIET ANDEN and Mr. MAYER were the vocalist. Mr. SCHREITER performed a solo on the cornet. It was the sweet morsel of the evening. The next concert takes place on the 5th of January, when a grand selection of orchestral pieces will be performed: BEETHOVEN'S 7th Symphony; SCHUBERT'S overture "Fier-à-bras," and WEBER'S overture, "Ruler of the Spirits."

MASON and THOMAS commence their classical matinées on Tuesday of the present week at Metropolitan Hall. The programme contains a Quartette by SCHUMANN; Sonata, (piano and violincello,) by BEETHOVEN; Chaconne by BACH; Trio by SCHUBERT. Concert begins at 2 o'clock.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the young Portuguese pianist, is regarded as one of the greatest prodigies of the day. Hence he has found his way naturally to America. To-morrow evening, at DODWORTH'S, he makes his *début*, playing THALBERG'S "Somnambula," Fantasia; a Polonaise by CHOPIN; a couple of descriptive pieces by TAUBE, and a Fantasia on the "Bohemian Girl," by himself. Here is verge enough for prodigious affort. Signora CAIROTI and Mr. PERKINS assist.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. WALLACK produced a novelty on Thursday evening called "Blue and Cherry," written hy Mr. O. S. LELAND. The piece shows the French origin in the levity with which matrimonial infidelity is made the snbject of humorous bewilderments. The plot is slight, but it is manipulated with infinite skill, and gains strength from situations. The dialogue, without being brilliant, is quick and to the point. Four excellent parts are allotted to Mrs. HEIR, Miss GANNON, Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mr. DYOTT. So well do these artists act, that there is not a breath of dullness in the piece. A very decided success was achieved. "Blue and Cherry," and "Going to the Bad" will be played to-night.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, a distinguished tragedian of the English stage, now on a visit to this country, will make his *début* to-night, at the Broadway Theatre, as *Hamlet*. Mr. SULLIVAN'S qualifications have been indorsed by the leading organs of public opinion in Great Britain.

The "wonderful" RAVELS once more resume their old entertainments at Niblo's Garden. The troupe includes FRANCOIS, GABRIEL, the charming *danseuse*, YRCA MATTHIAS and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. Pieces to-night, "Rose and Papillon," Tight Rope excercises and "M. Descbalumeau."

At LAURA KEENE'S, "Our American Cousin" is still the popular favorite. A change of bill is unnecessary.

At the National Theatre three pieces, "Der Freischutz," "Obi," and the "Deserters Progress" will be played. At the Bowery, the famous "Uncle Tom" will once more relate his woes with Miss HOWARD, the original *Eva*, and her parents in the other characters. The "Wizard Skiff," and a pantomime will also be given. At the Museum, Thiodon's Theatre of Arts is announced for the last week. At the Palace Gardens Mr. KEMP takes his benefit, and a new clown will make his bow.

For minstrelsy of the first class, the public will do well to remember Wood's, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and CAMPBELL'S, No. 444 Broadway.

## HAVANA.

### Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 12th, and Havana 15th inst., at 6 P. M., having reached that port on the evening of the 14th, arrived here on Saturday evening.

Havana is perfectly healthy and weather delightful. Major HELM, the United States Consul-General, had cleared the bark *Ardennes*, for Charleston, for a new register, and thence to proceed on her legal voyage to the coast of Africa. Also, the schooner *Enterprise* to Jacksonville, (Fla.,) for a new register, having been sold to other American owners. The brig *Nancy* would be sent to New-Orleans in like manner when released by the Spanish Courts.

The Spanish steamer *Pajaredel Oceano*, arrived at Havana on the 11th, reports heavy weather to the eastward from the 15th to 26th October. Vessels of all nations were arriving at St. Thomas in various conditions of damage. The American ship *Messenger*, TROTT, for St. Catherines, (Brazil,) with coal for the Paraguay Expedition, put into St. Thomas with loss of main and mizzen masts. The brig *Mary Jewett* was lost at Portau Platt, St. Domingo. The brig *Industry*, Capt. ROBINSON, from Turks Island for New-York, with salt, foundered at sea on the 21st October. (Could not learn the particulars in regard to officers and crew.)

The American ship *D. B. Shepard* would be repaired at Havana. The cotton is much damaged.

Stock of Sugars at Havana 60,000 boxes; at Matanzas, 5,000—prices slightely improved. Exchanges—London, 14½ prem.; New-York, 3½ do.; New-Orleans, 5½ to 6 do.; U. S. Gold coins, 4½ premium. Freights no better. Market overstocked with produce of the United States, viz. Fish, Onions, Potatoes.

A train of cars on Nov. 13, ran off the track of the railroad near Bejocal, killing Don FRANCISCO SZOUNDO, a native of Spain, and injuring several others.

On Nov. 10, D. FRANCISCO GONZALEZ CORRAL, late President of the Royal Audience of Porto Rico, was installed in the same office for Cuba.

The Vento-Water Celebration has been postponed to Nov. 29, the birth-day of the Prince of Asturias.

### Porto Rico.

Our files of the *Boletin Mercantel*, of Porto Rico, extend to Nov. 3. From these we derive the following particulars.

Don MANUEL DE LARA, of Cardenas, was, on Oct. 20, inducted into the office of Regent of the Royal Audiencia.

On the 31st of October, the war-steamer *Basco* left Porto Rico with a scientific commission on board, sent to survay the islands of Mona and Monito, in order to ascertain the quantity of guano they contain, and to test its quality.

From Mayaguez we learn that the recent rain storms had done serious damage to the coffee and sugar crops of that neighborhood.

The number of vessels which entered the harbor of Porto Rico, during the month of October was 56, of which 34 were Spanish, 8 English, 4 French, 7 American, 1 Dutch, 1 Dominican, 1 Venezuelan. During the same period there departed 55, viz: 38 Spanish, 3 English, 7 French, 5 American, 1 Dominican.

The Importations of the entire Islands for the year 1857, amounted in the gross to.....$7,999,005 85

From this sum should be deducted
Specie to the amount of.....1,192,274 25

Leaving a beneficial sum of.....$6,806,731 60

The Exports for the same term were..$4,429,349 77

The importations exceed those of 1856....$1,427,948 23

The Exports less than those of 1856.....942,454 13

Excess of 1857 over 1856.....$485,393 90

The arrivals

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE WALKER EMIGRANTS.

### Their Expedition Stopped—Great Excitement In Mobile.

### The Grounds on which a Clearance is Refused.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 19.

Great excitement exists here in consequence of the detention of the Walker Nicaragua emigrants. Several hundred of them surrounded the office of JULIUS HEINE to-day, demanding immediate transportation or their passage money refunded. Mr. SMITH, the Deputy Collector, interposed, and stated he was confident instructions of a definite character would be received from Washington by to-morrow. Upon this assurance the crowd became somewhat pacified, and consented to wait a little longer.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 20.

A dispatch has been received here stating that the Nicaragua emigrants at Mobile have demanded of their agent who supplied them with tickets a full compliance with the agreement upon which they were issued, and that on his refusal to do so, violence was apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

It appears that Messrs. J. HESSE & Co., of Mobile, made application to the Collector of that port for clearance of the bark *Alice Painter*, with provisions and passengers for Greytown. The cargo consisted of flour, pork, beef, sugar, &c., and agricultural and mechanical implements, with a few articles of household goods. Between three and four hundred men, calling themselves emigrants, were ready to embark, with a view, it was stated, of becoming resident citizens of Nicaragua. The Collector learned from a quarter not liable to be misunderstood, that the persons who proposed to emigrate by the vessel were furnished with passports from Señor YRISARRI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister of Nicaragua.

The notice of the clearance of the vessel was given by General WALKER. From what can be gathered upon the subject, the Treasury Department has no doubt that the persons who have set on foot the present enterprise, whatever it may be, are in part, if not entirely, the same, as those who were concerned in the equipment, loading and clearance of the *Fashion* in the year 1857 (November) at the port of Mobile.

What subsequently transpired was wholly inconsistent with the truth of the representations at that time made to the Collector. As arms and ammunition in large supplies were landed with the cargo in Nicaragua, it clearly appears that false manifests were used to procure the clearance of the *Fashion*; and it also appears that false papers, in relation to the character of the cargo were produced, to full suspicion as to the true character of the voyage. These facts carry with them the irresistible conclusion, first, that the expedition escaped by false and deceptive proofs at the Custom-house; and, second, that it was (in violation of the laws) a military expedition, set on foot in the United States, to be carried on from their territory and jurisdiction.

The persons who were active in promoting shipment, loading and clearance of the *Fashion*, are prominent in superintending the equipment, loading and clearance of the *Alice Painter*. The pretences which were made use of to influence the clearance of the one, are the same as those now presented to obtain a clearance for the other.

It is a significant fact there has appeared in the newspapers a circular letter, and identical in its language with those of General WALKER. Both of them invite emigrants to come to Mobile. They speak of associations having been formed in this country to colonize a foreign State, without any concurrence or sanction of the authorities of the State, or any communication with them. When it is known under what auspices these associations have been formed, their design appears more conspicuous.

The Secretary of State, it appears, inquired of Señor YRISARRI whether he had given passports to the emigrants, and found the fact to be otherwise than believed by the Collector of the Port of Mobile. None such have been issued under his authority, or within his information. If passports have been shown to the Collector, the fact furnishes another circumstance to make him distrust the good faith of the applicants. In fact, it should be conclusive on his action, as without proper passports it is admitted that these persons could not go to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants. If these persons were presented with written passports from the Nicaraguan Minister, it would present an entirely different case, and one in which the Collector would be justified in granting a clearance.

For these reasons, fully set forth in the reply to the Collector's letter, he is directed to withhold the clearance applied for.

It is not intended by the instructions to interfere with any lawful trade between Mobile and the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, or any other foreign port, or to prevent peaceful emigrants from proceeding in good faith to settle in Nicaragua, or any other foreign country. And should any such case occur, free from the circumstance surrounding this one, clearances will be granted to such vessels.

These illegal expeditions have already embarrassed the powers of the Government of the United States. They violate the laws of nations and the acts of Congress, and tarnish the national character. Nicaragua is entitled to repose in the confident belief that we shall faithfully execute the laws of the United States, shall maintain relations of peace and amity with her Government and people.

### Marine Disasters.

THE BRIG ANDREW RING ASHORE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The brig *Andrew Ring*, Captain HASKELL, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, went ashore on the morning of the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, during a thick snow-storm, on a ledge near the foot of "Agen" Beach, and has bilged. It is supposed she will prove a total loss. The *Andrew Ring* is 199 tons burden, was built in Lubec, Me., in 1841, and is owned in New-York.

THE SHIP D. G. FLEMING AND THE BARK CRIMEA IN DISTRESS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The ship *D. G. Fleming*, of and from this port, on the 18th inst., for Liverpool, put back yesterday afternoon with loss of mizzen-mast, main top-sail and top-gallant yards.

The bark *Crimea*, of this port, hence on the 18th for Penarth, has put into Digby, N. S., water-logged.

THE SCHOONER J. MERCER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The schooner *J. Mercer*, that came ashore on Pleasure Beach on the 6th inst., loaded with coal, was got off this morning, and is now bound for New-York.

### Nominations of a Successor to J. Glancy Jones.

READING, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 20.

JOEL R. WARNER has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress, to supply the J. Glancy Jones vacancy. The resolutions of a former convention were reaffirmed, and a resolution in favor of the admission of Kansas under a new constitution was lost. Gen. WM. H. KEIM is the volunteer candidate of the Opposition. The election takes place on the 30th inst.

### Death of the Hon. William Schley.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Hon. WILLIAM SCHLEY, formerly Governor of this State, and afterwards one of the Representatives in Congress, died here to-day, at the advanced age of 72 years. He was a native of Maryland, an able lawyer and a good citizen.

### Death of a Prominent Railroad Man.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Hon. JOHN SMITH, of this place, formerly a member of Congress from Vermont, and more recent Trustee of the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, and an old, active, influential and enterprising citizen, died here suddenly this morning, at the age of 66 years.

### Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* sailed hence this morning for Norfolk.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

### California News by the Tehuantepec Route.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Quaker* is below, with California dates to the 5th inst., received *via* the Tehuantepec route. The mails crossed the Isthmus in forty hours.

The Washington *Star* says: "The State Department has replied to the inquiry of the Collector of the port of Mobile, as to whether he shall grant a clearance to the vessel which proposes to sail from that port with emigrants for Nicaragua; but the tenor of the answer has not been made public here. It is stated, however, that the Federal officers in Mobile are instructed to use every exertion to prevent any infraction of the neutrality laws.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

### Another Overland Mail to the Pacific Coast—The Postmaster-General's Report—Important Suggestions—Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California—The Kansas Governorship, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, has formally declined to take the editorial charge of the *Union* newspaper.

A letter from Senator DOUGLAS announces that he will not be here until the 15th of December.

Gov. BROWN, the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of affording the public additional overland mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has issued the order for a weekly overland mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *via* San Antonio, Texas, and El Paso. This mail will be carried by the enterprising contractors who for a year and a half have operated the overland line between San Antonio and San Diego, never in a single instance failing to satisfy the utmost demands of the Department.

Their agent, under the new arrangement, will take the mail once a week from New-Orleans, proceeding thence to Berwick's Bay by railroad, thence to Galveston by steamer, by rail again from that port to Columbus, Texas, and thence by express to San Antonio. From this point the mail goes by the regular coaches of the San Diego and San Antonio mail line to El Paso, where it will be transferred to the Memphis overland line, for conveyance to San Francisco.

By this arrangement, if the Memphis Company make their schedule time west of El Paso, New Orleans dates will reach San Francisco always in 24 or 25 days, and the news from the Pacific by telegraph from New-Orleans, will anticipate any other overland communication. There is little doubt that within a year from this time when we shall have a continuous line of railroad from the Northern States to Columbus, Texas, the mails, carried over the San Antonio route, will be delivered in San Francisco in *twenty-five days from* NEW-YORK. The San Antonio route is, unquestionably, the shortest of any, passes much of the distance through a fine and partially-settled country, and is free from obstructions at any and all seasons. The Postmaster-General wisely foresees its future advantages, and appreciates its present superiority. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of January.

The reports of the several members of the President's Cabinet will be completed earlier this year than usual. Two of them are now ready for the printer. That from the Postmaster-General will be unusually interesting, in view of the triumphant success of his several great postal enterprises. Gov. BROWN had no sooner completed his extensive and substantial arrangements for the best possible steam communication with all Europe—thus connecting, by several great lines, the two shores of the Atlantic Ocean—than he turned his eye to a union of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a great overland mail across the continent. Nothing daunted by the magnitude of the undertaking, he entered upon it with energy, and the result is known to the country. A letter from London will now reach San Francisco, *via* New-York and St. Louis, in exactly *thirty-six days*.

But will Governor BROWN stop here and rest upon his laurels? He is not the man to stop half way or leave his work unfinished. I then draw the fair conclusion from the established premises that the report of Postmaster-General BROWN will urge upon Congress the necessity for a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and some of the ports of China. Such a line of steamers is not only called for to complete the great mail line now almost belting the globe, but it would be a great stroke of national policy. It would at once attract the entire European mails for the East, all of which would pass over this line, and by the amount of postage received would not only pay the expenses of the Pacific steamers, but would relieve the treasury from the burthen of supporting the Atlantic lines. The country will look anxiously for Governor BROWN's report.

Charges of a very grave character have been preferred against the Hon. THOS. J. HENLEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and President BUCHANAN has determined on his removal. Mr. NUGENT, the United States Commissioner to the Fraser River country, and Editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, will be Mr. HENLEY's successor.

The Navy Department has awarded to THOMAS DONAHUE, of San Francisco, the contract for the boilers and machinery for the side-wheel steamer constructing at the Mare Island (California) Navy-Yard. This steamer is to have over-hung iron paddle-wheels, and be of light draught, for service in the more shallow Chinese waters. DONAHUE's bid was $73,000. The engines are to be two oscillators, of about two hundred and fifty-horse power.

A good deal of interest is manifested among politicians here with reference to the probable course of the *Stotes* newspaper, under the joint auspices of Major HEISS and ROOSA A. PEYOS, when it shall have been consolidated with the Richmond *South*. The Major denies that the *Stotes* is or has been a Douglas organ. It has defended and sustained Mr. DOUGLAS on a particular and vital issue, and in the future will sustain or oppose him, or any other man, as the true interests of the Democracy seem to require. The *Stotes* continues to enjoy the prosperity which its bold independence commanded from the start.

Although the Governorship of Kansas was not formally tendered to SAM MEDARY, when here last week, the question whether he would accept it, if offered, was presented for his consideration. Since his return he has signified his willingness to serve, and the place will probably be offered him. I understand that his hesitation on the subject was in consequence of the fact that he could not be permitted to designate his successor as Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

A gentleman of this city has received from a friend in Europe a copy of a curious document, now in circulation in the English and French languages, on the Exchanges of London and Paris. He sends it as an example of the straits to which American Ministers abroad are reduced by their meagre salary in order to make both ends meet. The individual to whom these Ministers have sold their names and the weight of their official reputations (*for a consideration*) is a speculator by the name of HALLETT, who is now (or was until recently) in Europe, trying to sell the patent of a diving-bell.

It is scarcely necessary to make any comment on these circulars, for they speak but too plainly for themselves. One cannot help reflecting, however, how much more respectable it would be for the Government to pay its diplomatic agents abroad an adequate salary, and thus save them from the necessity of selling their names as decoy-ducks for doubtful stock-jobbing operations. It is a common thing in France, when a company is organizing any scheme by which they hope to throw a lot of new stock into the hands of the public, without regard to its possible future value, to obtain for their enterprise the name of some broken-down Baron or Count, in order to give an air of respectability, or rather of stability, to the scheme—a service for which the titled man is paid largely; but there is no instance on record where these dealers in fancy stocks have been able to reach a first-class Minister in the actual fulfillment of his functions. It is true that the ROTHSCHILDS at London, Paris and Vienna, DE MORNY and the PEREIRES at Paris, allow their names to be used at the head of a list for the organization of railway companies; but then their names are not simply lent—they are active, working men of the Board, and concur in the realization of the project by the influence of their labor and their money. The case is widely different in another point of view. While the ROTHSCHILDS, the DE MORNYS and the PEREIRES are intelligent financiers and useful working men, the "decoy" of the donkified speculations is a mere cipher in the scale of intelligence, whose interference in the affairs of the company for which he stands sponsor would do more harm than good. This is well understood in financial circles in Europe, and it is exactly this fact which gives to our Ministers in the present instance a position of which our Government ought to be heartily ashamed.

For ordinary "decoys," the getters-up of fancy stock pay from three to six thousand dollars a year—less for a Baron and more for a Count or Duke, and still more if the said Baron, Count or Duke bears a sonorous or illustrious name. But a full Minister or an ex-President should be paid more even than one of these, and thus we see that Mr. HALLETT, recognizing this fact, has reserved a good round profit for himself, out of which to reward his distinguished "men of straw." I leave you to judge what must have been the commentaries of the politicians and financiers of London and Paris when they saw these circulars.

You will learn another fact from these extraordinary documents—the speedy return to the United States of Messrs. DALLAS and MASON. This will be welcome news to Mr. BUCHANAN, who, after trying all other means to effect this result, will not be a little puzzled to know how Mr. HALLETT has succeeded in that in which he himself so signally failed. There is great need at the White House for such a talent as that of Mr. HALLETT, and he would do well perhaps to change the field of his operations.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DIVINE SERVICE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music was opened for Divine service, for the first time, last evening. In spite of the disagreeable weather the large building was quite full, and many were unable to find seats. On a temporary platform over the orchestra sat the Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, ADAMS, DE WITT and other clergymen. The exercises were conducted according to Presbyterian forms, the singing was by the congregation, and the preaching by the Rev. Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER. His text was from Revelation xxii., 17—"*And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.*" He endeavored to enforce the great truth that all who would earnestly and steadfastly seek salvation should be saved, and with a variety of argument and copious illustration supported the proposition. A collection for the rent of the building and other incidental expenses was taken up, the Doxology was sung, a benediction pronounced, and the audience separated. Notice was given that the Academy would be open for Divine service every Sabbath evening during the Winter, the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS will preach there next Sunday evening, and other City clergymen on succeeding Sabbaths.

A BLIND WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Mr ANGERINE HEIS, a blind, aged lady, was, on Saturday, burned to death at her residence in Fifty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. She occupied a room in the upper part of the house, and, when discovered, was burned to a crisp. There was no one in the house at the time. It is presumed that her clothes caught fire from the stove. The floor was in a blaze when she was discovered, but a few pails of water served to extinguish the flames. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

THE QUARANTINE MILITARY.—To-day, Companies A, B, F and G, of the Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, which have been doing guard duty at Staten Island, are to be relieved by Companies C, D, E and H, of the same Regiment. The latter will proceed to the Island by an early forenoon boat. The returning Companies will be received at the Battery by a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel ZOOK.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.—The day-boats *Armenia* and *Metamora*, for Albany, made their last trips on Thursday, and others will soon be hauled off. The low tides seriously interfere with their movements at Albany. The *Isaac Newton*, on her last trip down, grounded opposite Saugerties, and was obliged to wait for the tide to float her away. Other boats have met with similar difficulties.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY.—The examination in the case of the parties arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the counterfeits upon the National Bank of Austria, was adjourned over from Saturday until this morning. The prisoners have employed a formidable retinue of counsel, and the case promises to be one of length and interest. It is expected that further arrests will be made.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered an able discourse to a crowded congregation, last evening, at the Church of the Puritans, upon the right of the Bible in our Public Schools. His leading object was to show the importance to the young of such instruction as the Bible gives. We have a full report of this discourse, for which, however, in consequence of the pressure of news, we find it impossible to make room this morning. We shall publish it at length in the TIMES of to-morrow.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF POWDER.—The Harbor Police, on Saturday afternoon, made a seizure of 45 kegs of powder, which they found in a small boat off the Battery. The powder belonged to the Hazard Powder Company, whose office is at No. 89 Wall-street. Several hours after the seizure an order was presented bearing the signature of "Alderman CLANCY, Acting Mayor," commanding the delivery of the powder over to its owners, which order was forthwith complied with.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL REPORT.—Between the 12th and the 13th inst there were admitted to the New-York Hospital 27 surgical and 13 medical cases. During the same period 34 were discharged as cured, and 6 died—leaving a balance in the Hospital on the 19th of 213, precisely the same number as it contained on the 12th. Of these, 167 were males and 26 were females.

A DIFFERENT PERSON.—We have been requested to state that the "E. L. SNOW," whose arrest in Philadelphia in connection with some swindling transactions, was mentioned in our columns Saturday, is a very different person from the Col. "E. L. SNOW" who has given his name to sundry temperance societies in this City. We make the statement for the benefit of Colonel S, with those at a distance who may not know him well enough to understand its truth without such an explanation.

Dr. R. THOMAIN, who graduated with distinguished university honors in Germany, has recently arrived in this City, where he intends to practice the medical profession. Dr. THOMAIN is an accomplished physician and surgeon, and, though still a young man, brings the highest testimonials to his capacity. His office is No. 91 Walker-street.

### Police Reports.

BILLY MULLIGAN AND THE BENICIA BOY'S BOTTLE-HOLDER.—In the renowned "Court Circle," the late prize-fight between Morrissey and the Benicia Boy has not yet become a thread-barn topic of discussion. A large crowd of "sports" were gathered, on Saturday night, at the Dexter House in Broome-street, their present headquarters. As it was rainy, they determined to make a night of it. About five o'clock in the morning—the effect of the frequent potations began by this time to show itself—Billy Mulligan and Jim Hughes, the latter the bottle-holder of the Benicia Boy in the late fight, began to talk pretty loudly to one another, and to call each other by very savage names, the loud talk and the savage words being the result of an animated conversation regarding the respective merits of Morrissey and Heenan.

"I dare you to fight me!" said Mulligan.

"I dare you to fight *me*!" reiterated Hughes.

Mulligan, in giving utterance to the challenge, drew his revolver and took a stand in the centre of the room. Hughes, in manifestation of his acceptance, took a counter stand, holding a mammoth dirk in his hand. At this juncture, a few present, having an instinctive horror at the sight of deadly weapons, deemed it prudent to get out of the way, and accordingly they made a hurried exit into the street. The majority were differently impressed with the scene, and did their utmost to urge the promised fight to a speedy issue. The customary inciting expletives used on such occasions—not necessary to be reported—were vehemently uttered. Meantime, some of the frightened ones hurried to the Police head-quarters, fortunately in the immediate neighborhood, and had a posse of men dispatched to the place. The Police came and prevented the enactment of the famous feline fable by Hughes and Mulligan—at least for the time being. It was afterwards stated that a genuine fight was agreed upon between the contesting parties.

THE KING OF THE FOURTH WARD IN TROUBLE.—Peter Dawson, who bears the honored titulary designation of King of the Fourth Ward, has got himself into trouble again. His confinement on Blackwell's Island, seemingly, has not quelled his rebellious spirit. The present difficulty of Pete has grown out of his making a free and dangerous use of his dirk-knife upon the person of a Mr. N. J. Potts, of Brooklyn. It appears that Dawson and Potts met in a drinking saloon in the "City of Churches," and Potts made a disrespectful allusion—at least so Dawson construed the reference—to his recent confinement on Blackwell's Island. The blood of Dawson was up to boiling heat in an instant, and he stabbed the inconsiderate Potts and then fled. This happened several days ago. As Dawson could not be found, the belief was that he had turned his back upon the City, and that he was rusticating in some obscure country village. Sergeant Dickson, of the Detective Police, happened to discover him, however, at a late hour on Saturday in Cherry-street, and forthwith took him in custody. He was taken to Brooklyn, and gave bail in $3,000 to answer the charge preferred against him.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—Marsh Germain, a while boy, about twelve years of age, and a colored boy of nearly the same age, had a quarrel, Friday evening, in Third-avenue, near Seventy-seventh-street. The colored youth threw a brick at his antagonist, hitting him on the side of the head, and producing a wound which it is believed will prove fatal. Young Germain was taken to his parents' residence in Twenty-sixth-street. The colored boy was arrested and taken to the Station house and locked up, but refuses to tell his name.

A DODGE THAT FAILED TO WORK.—About 10 A. M., on Saturday, two men drove a cart in front of the grocery-store of Benedict, Smith & Co., No. 237 Front-street, leaped from the vehicle, threw a tub of butter which was standing on the pavement into the cart, jumped in after it, and drove off at a dashing speed. Some of the clerks witnessed the performance, and gave chase. Seeing that their pursuers were likely to overtake them, the men deserted their cart, took to their heels, and escaped. The cart, a good gray horse, and tub of butter, were taken in safe keeping. It is probable that the cart and horse were stolen.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning, some Twenty-first Ward Policemen discovered three men trying to effect a burglarious entrance into the grocery store No. 518 Sixth-avenue. Noticing that they were spotted, the nocturnal robbers made a precipitate flight from the premises. The officers pursued with equal precipitancy, and succeeded after a lengthy chase in capturing two of the fugitives. The prisoners, who gave their names as James Earle and John Gunlon, were committed to the Second District Police Court Prison.

A VICTIM.—Mr. A. D. Williams, of Otsego County, had his pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money stolen from him by some adroit pickpocket, Friday evening, while passing up Broadway. He remembered being jostled against at the corner of Canal-street with peculiar force, but thought the jostling a natural sequence of a walk in Broadway.

### Coroner's Inquests.

FATALLY BURNED.—MARTHA LYONS, a native of Massachusetts, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of burns. Her clothes caught fire from the stove at her residence, No. 76 Norfolk-street.

An inquest was held [illegible] death rendered.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND [illegible] an unknown man was found [illegible] Pier No. 1, North River. [illegible] peared to have been in the [illegible] The Coroner held an inquest [illegible] posed drowning" was given.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held [illegible] at the City Hospital upon the body of [illegible] NEELY, who was killed by accidentally falling down the hold of the ship *Constantine*. Verdict accordingly.

### Fires.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—No. [illegible].—The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock yesterday was caused by a fire in No. 48 Frankfort-street. The building is four stories in height, and the [illegible] stories were occupied by nearly a dozen families. Among the inmates the greatest confusion prevailed, and several narrowly escaped being burned to death. Several lost their entire furniture, being uninsured, the loss is a serious one to them. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, including damage to water sustained by PATRICK CROWE, who keeps a liquor saloon on the ground-floor. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE ON BOARD OF A SCHOONER.—About 9 P. M., on Saturday, the schooner *Cornelia*, lying at the foot of Tenth-street, North River, loaded with pine wood, was discovered on fire. The fire was extinguished by the crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 3, after a portion of her deck load, main-boom, and sails were burned. The loss is covered by insurance.

### Sporting Intelligence.

THE TURF.—UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Saturday, Nov. 20. Match $200 against time. Mr. McKEEVER's b. g. *Tom* to trot in a wagon a mile in 2:45. The owner paid forfeit, and matched his horse, with wagon attached, to trot a mile in 2:47. The horse trotted in 2:48—2:48—2:53½, losing the race by one second.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, Nov. 19.—Match, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. WOODRUFF, h. m. *Sleeper* | | | Received forfeit |
| D. PIFIMA, b. g., *Boney Young* | | | Paid forfeit |

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, Nov. 19. Match, $1,000; mile heats, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. WHEMPLEY, b. g. *George Cooley* | | | Received forfeit |
| Mr. TOWLE, b. m. *Kate Miller* | | | Paid forfeit |

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday. Nov. 18. Match, $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. WHILSON, g. g. *Dennis McCabe* | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| L. S. SAMMIS, b. g. *Brown George* | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:52—2:52—2:51.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Nov. 18—Match, $200—mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. WOODRUFF, b. s. *Romeo* | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| W. PEABODY, b. m. *Lody of the Lake* | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Time—3:17¾—3:15½—3:17—3:15¾—3:13.

Mr. RICHARD TEN BROECK has returned home after a long sojourn in England. It is Mr. TEN BROECK's intention to go back to England in the Spring, and to take with him some fresh American horses to test their qualities again on the English Turf.

THE RING.—The movements of "fighting men" are now as regularly reported as those of other widely-known personages. We are told that the Benicia Boy has left for Boston, and on Friday and Saturday next he will appear at the National Theatre in the play of "Tom and Jerry." He will be assisted by his late second, the renowned AARON JONES, of London, and he will receive in the "modern Athens" a benefit similar to the one with which he was graced in New-York. TOM HYER has just returned from Boston trip and is declared to be in robust health. MORRISSEY will shortly exhibit himself in character to the good citizens of Brooklyn. There is, it seems, another aspirant for the championship in the person of GEORGE WASHINGTON REINEWOOD, of Pottsville, Penn., who has accepted the reported challenge of TOM HYER, that he would fight any man in the world for $10,000. HYER's pugilistic desire, however, is to measure his strength with MORRISSEY only. JEM COBURNE has offered to meet JAMES KELLY any day or evening at the "Malta," corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, and there put up a forfeit to fight him at any time he may name for from one to two thousand dollars. The Championship of England, which now belongs to TOM SAYERS, will, it is said, be contested by BILL BENJAMIN, who has challenged the holder of the belt. *Bell's Life* is assured that BENJAMIN means business, and that his reason for wishing another chance is that he had not justice done him in his preparation for his last match. The same journal reports that a match has been made up between LYNCH, the American, and DAN THOMAS, the Welshman, to fight at 120 pounds, on the 21st of December next.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

AN ARREST IN THE LATE HOMICIDE CASE.—PATRICK SLATTERY, a companion of CULLEN, was arrested on Saturday evening by officers MUNSON and McLAUGHLIN, of the First District, upon suspicion of having aided CULLEN to escape from justice on the night that HART was killed. It is alleged that he was seen to leave the place in company with the murderer; that he took a drink in a porter-house near by, and that he was seen with CULLEN on the same evening riding in a New-York car. SLATTERY has kept himself out of the way ever since, and was finally captured with some difficulty. He was committed to the First District Station-house. The result of the inquest will probably be made known this afternoon.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Inspector KING, Sergeant CROFTS and three other officers, made a descent upon a gambling house on Friday evening, at No. 57 Fulton-street. The front basement was kept as an oyster saloon by SPRINGSTEIN & NOFFY, while a back room was occupied as a resort for faro dealing and other species of gambling. Nine persons were arrested, besides the proprietor and his barkeeper; a faro-box, with cards, and $12 money, good and bad were seized. A youth, 17 years old, who was taken to the place by his father, was used as a witness. SPRINGSTEIN pleaded guilty, and was held to bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury, and his barkeeper was held in half the amount. The other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were let off with a fine of $2 each. Information of the existence of this den, it is said, was communicated to the police by a woman whose husband had lost a large sum of money in the place.

BURGLARY.—The store of J. B. HENDRICKSON, situated at the corner of Fulton avenue, near Classon, was entered on Saturday night by burglars, and $18 were stolen.

SUICIDE OF A REPORTER.—JOHN KRONNER, a German, aged about 50 years, and acting as a reporter for the *Abend Zeitung* newspaper, committed suicide by taking laudanum on Friday afternoon. He resided at the corner of Division-avenue and Whiffle-street. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

### Grand Torchlight Procession of the Firemen—Reception of the Philadelphia Company.

The firemen of our City had a torchlight procession on Saturday night, which was only excelled by that memorable one in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The occasion was the advent of Hibernia Engine Company, No. 1, of Philadelphia, which had arrived in the City, guests of Americus Engine Company, No. 6. Some rumors had passed that our New-York firemen had not been so complimentary as could be wished to a Philadelphia Company which visited this City two or three months ago, whereat the Philadelphians felt aggrieved. To prove that the slight, if there was one, was unintended, and that between the Companies of both cities nothing but "Brotherly Love" could, should, would, and ought to exist, Americus Company, as aforesaid, dispatched to Hibernia Company, as aforesaid, a very pressing invitation to visit New-York and partake of its hospitalities. Accordingly, Hibernia Company reached the City on Saturday evening. And this grand parade was arranged to do honor to them. They were met on their landing at Pier No. 1, North River, by a national salute, fired by the Peterson Guard, and by Mr. HENRY H. HOWARD, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The noise of the cannon having ceased to reverberate from the Jersey shore, Mr. HOWARD, addressing the Hibernians, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY, BROTHER FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA: By an invitation (which I consider a very flattering compliment) of Americus Engine Company No. 6, whose guests you are, and representing the New-York Fire Department, I greet you, and bid you welcome to our City. We have anxiously waited your arrival, and are prepared to receive you as you deserve to be received by the firemen of this metropolis. I am not here to pay homage to your mammoth steam fire-engine, nor can I disparage or defame it. My duty is to assure you all that while you honor us with your presence every exertion will be made by New-York firemen to make your visit an agreeable and a happy one.

The Hibernia Company, it may be stated, are a *Steam* Fire Company, and brought with them a splendid, mammoth engine of peculiar appearance, the merits of which they will undoubtedly demonstrate before they leave the City. If all that is said of it is true, what a pity it is that the monster liberty pole fell the other day in West Broadway, when the Democrats of the Fifth Ward were trying to raise it. That was 250 feet high, and if the Hibernians had sent a stream over that! However, there are shot-towers in the City, if the owners will grant permission. Previous to the departure of the Company from Philadelphia, a handsome silk flag was presented to them in front of their engine-house, by the ladies of their Ward. That same flag attracted no little attention, as it was borne up Broadway. It was trimmed with gold bullion and fringe, the staff being mounted with a gold eagle. Of the procession itself, it will be only necessary to say that the whole Department turned out to greet their respected guests,—that the display was fine,—second only, as we have remarked, to that of the Cable celebration,—that the enthusiasm was at fever-heat, manifested in vociferous cheers, rockets, blue-lights, discharge of cannons, Chinese lanterns, music from twenty-nine bands, miniature bell-towers, with real bells ringing constant alarms, and emblematical stuffed eagles, quivering extended pinions, as the sway of the engines on which they were perched jolted them from side to side. This enthusiasm was afterwards increased by a grand supper (with accompaniments) at Thalian Hall, Grand-street. Yesterday, the Hibernians attended Trinity Church. To-day, if the weather is fair, they will visit the Institutions. On Wednesday they leave for Boston, and contemplate returning to Philadelphia on Saturday.

### Extensive Fire at Norwalk—The Business Part of the Town Destroyed.

A destructive fire occurred at Norwalk, Conn., on Friday evening. It originated as nearly as can be ascertained in a cabinet shop where a steam engine was recently put up. From this shop the fire spread so rapidly that about twenty stores, comprising the largest part of the business portion of the town, were consumed before it could be checked. The depot of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad was also destroyed, as well as an extensive lumber-yard belonging to WM. JAMES.

Among the principal sufferers were W. B. SWAN, [illegible]; W. C. SMEET, hardware merchant; E. VAN [illegible], hardware merchant. Two or three groceries, the Journal and News office, FREDERICK ST. JOHN's [illegible], the only insurance office in town were [illegible]. The New-York packet, which lay at her wharf, must be destroyed, but fortunately the [illegible] just rising, and by throwing her [illegible] over the vessel was got off. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. Twenty buildings were burned, and about one-half the property was insured. The Bridgeport *Advertiser*, of Saturday, says: "The [illegible] warehouse of Messrs. S. & L. [illegible] was soon in flames. They estimate their loss at $5,000. The fire [illegible] their caught the tenement [illegible] of SAMUEL [illegible], and thence to the timber-yard of WM. R. [illegible], burning his office, and destroying [illegible] to the amount of some $8,000. [illegible] was no [illegible] by the place, and therefore [illegible] fixtures could be adopted to stop the progress of the flames. [illegible] was sent to Danbury, and two fire and [illegible] companies came down from there, but did not arrive until too late to be of benefit."

### An Appeal for Aid.

THANKSGIVING DAY, BROOKLYN, Nov. 18, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you permit a poor book-keeper, who has for the last four years, in spite of his best exertions, not been able to obtain more than $600 salary from his employers, (with the exception of the last four months, when I received $700,) to ask, through your columns, if there are any Benevolent Societies or Institutions where book-keepers or clerks, having families, can, in case of sickness and destitution, apply for help? I am sick, out of work, have a family of a wife and three children, and need speedy assistance, as I have neither money, coal, wood or provisions. How gratefully your answer will be received I leave to your generous imagination.

A POOR BOOK-KEEPER.

[The address and reference of the writer of the above are left with the Editor of the TIMES.]

### The Mortara Case—Movement of the Jews

The *Jewish Messenger* of this week publishes the following letter from Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, and calls upon all the congregations of the American Union to respond at once to this call made upon them:

GROSVENOR GATE, Park-lane, London, Oct. 25, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: As President of the London Committee of Deputies for the Jews, I transmit herewith the transcript of the case of the abduction of a Jewish child from its parents.

Also transcript of a private letter giving further details of this cruel outrage.

No doubt this case, which has justly raised almost universal indignation, has come under your notice, and you will rejoice to coöperate with the Jews in England, Holland and France, in the adoption of such measures as in your judgment may be expedient, by appeal to your Government and otherwise, to seek to obtain the restoration of the child to its afflicted parents, and also the prevention of similar outrages for the future.

You cannot fail to perceive that this is a matter affecting not the Jews alone, but *also every other denomination of faith, except the Roman Catholic*; further, that it cannot be regarded exclusively under a religious aspect, but as placing in peril personal liberty, social relations, and the peace of families.

The Board of Deputies therefore hesitate not to believe that this appeal to your active sympathies will meet with a cheerful and immediate response, so that, under the blessing of the Almighty, we may hope to have the happiness of obtaining redress for the grievous wrong which has been committed, and of preventing the recurrence of similar atrocities.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

MOSES MONTEFIORE.

To the President of the Hebrew Congregation, United States, &c.


$50. $50.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
Read on the last page of our paper for this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever

# AMUSEMENTS.

## MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,
### THE TRAGEDIAN, AT THE BROADWAY.

There are few persons on the American continent, in the habit of perusing the papers from the "Old Country," who are not acquainted with the name of this eminent actor. In every great hive of population in the British Isles, from London to Edinburgh, and from Belfast to Cork, Mr. SULLIVAN has established a first position as an interpreter of the great creations of SHAKSPEARE—as the best living exponent of characters which will endure for all time, and which touch the deepest sympathies of the human soul as acutely now as they did two centuries and a half ago, when the Warwickshire boy electrified the court of Elizabeth with the blaze of his dramatic genius.

Mr. Sullivan is about to submit his professional claims to the critical of an American public, who speak the language of Shakespeare, and are well acquainted with his magic verse. Many a professional reputation which has been built up in Europe, often on very frail foundations, has broken down on the western shores of the Atlantic, where puffery, without talent, is not worth a pin's fee. England has produced great actors, and she has sent them on peripatetic visits to America, but the visits of great actors, like those of great comets, are few and far between. Among the greatest of great actors, however, may certainly be classed the name of the gentleman which heads this column, and we have before us the leading newspapers of Great Britain enrolled from the leading newspapers of Great Britain enrolled from the leading newspapers of Great Britain enrolled from

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN; American and French style of cooking; thoroughly understands meats and pastry and all other branches of cooking; would wish to have a situation in a hotel or private boarding house; has no objection to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 1 Rivington-st., up stairs, room No. 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough plain cook and baker, first-class laundress; neat, obliging, and faithful to her employer; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No 398 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook and laundress, does not like to work in style, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8 to $9; also, her niece, a good plain needle woman, sew neatly and mind a baby; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT, experienced widow, a situation as housekeeper, or to take charge of an asylum, as companion for a lady, or nurse. She is a church member, understands the care of children, and is well qualified for any responsible post. Inquire for a week at No. 360 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A PLACE AS cook; she is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in washing if necessary; has the best of reference; has a chambermaid and waitress want a place; they would be glad to go in one family. To be seen at No. 480 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and respectable Protestant young woman to do housework, sewing and plain sewing; is willing to do anything generally useful; will be found trusty and honest. Ladies in want of a first-class domestic apply at 24 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of pastry, blanc mange and jellies, and all kinds desserts, soups and game. No objection, if required, to assist in washing. Can give first-class City reference from her last situation. Apply at No. 1 Christopher-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl, a situation as competent meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, jellies, creams and preserves; can do plain and fancy cooking in all its style, to suit any family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, INTELLIGENT and active, respectable employment in some family, where she would be very useful; understands well the making of boys clothes, &c. Call or address Mrs. G., No. 462 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, HARDWORKING girl, a situation; understands good, plain cooking, makes and bakes bread, biscuit, &c., excellent washer and ironer; will be found efficient, neat and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as a first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, FROM Massachusetts, desires a situation as housekeeper. Has no objection to a large family or hotel. Address MRS. ENGLAND, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CONNECTICUT lady, as governess, or nurse and chambermaid, or chamber maid and plain sewer. To be seen at No. 151 Washington-st., Saturday and Monday, unless suited before.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references, if required, from her last place, at No. 216 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has no objection to a family that is boarding; has no incumbrance; can give good City reference; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 84 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 2d av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; would do some washing and ironing. Apply at No. 33 rear of Cornelia-st., for two days, near Broadway; has City reference.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as seamstress, or would do chamberwork, and sewing; can do embroidering or assist in the care of children. Call at 370 2d-av., beetween 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OF age, a situation, to do light chamberwork, and assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 45 East 24th-st., at her present employer's, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as a good plain cook and excellent baker, either in City or country. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl, a situation to mind children and sew or assist in a good embroiderer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 13 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in the children and sew. Can give City reference. Call at No. 370 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse and chambermaid; first-class City reference. Call at No. 41 East 28th-st.

YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where she can, as a member of the family, make herself useful. She will exact a sisterly care for motherless children. A good, comfortable home might find a desirable addition, by addressing HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office, giving name in full and stating where an interview can be had.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook, understanding her business thoroughly, including jellies, soups, games, &c., with the best of City references, for last employers, wants a situation; call at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; no objection to a first-class boarding house; also, a first class chambermaid and waiter.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where she will be considered one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, make herself useful and companionable. Address USEFULNESS, Yorkville Post-Office, giving full name and stating where an interview can be had.

A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE A PLACE for a laundress and chambermaid, who has been for several years in her employment, and whom she would highly recommend. Apply at No. 36 East 26th-st., first house of Madison-av.

SEVERAL FRENCH AND GERMAN COOKS, and a number of other French and German servants can be had at No. 13 Bible House, 6th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

### MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIber desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory; has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 38 4th-av., or address Box No. 130, Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, a situation. He is a good coachman and good groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good waiter, willing to make himself useful, or would go to a farmer in any part of the country, to get a home for the Winter. Call at No. 5 Bowery.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE WAITer (Protestant) with good City references, wants a place with a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; marketing, cooking, &c. Address left at the French Charcutiere's, corner of Prince and Greene-sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. A small family preferred. A note addressed to S. C., box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days, will have immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman or groom, in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference as to character and ability. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as light porter; he can write a fair hand and is quick at figures, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Good references, if required from J. F., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Scotchman, in a private family. Has got a good recommendation from his former employer in the City. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mercer-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; is a first-class servant, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 130 West 14th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man who understands his business, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly well. Good reference given. Call on, or address, M., Coachman, No. 345 Canal-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHment on Broadway, a young man under 20 years of age to assist in the office; must be a good penman, live with his parents and furnish unexceptionable references. None other need apply. Address, with particulars, Box 4,350 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROtestant nurse, who is a neat seamstress and can bring good references. Apply at room No. 220 New-York Hotel on Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN FOR THE LACE Curtain and Upholstery Department. Apply at A. STEWART & CO'S., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER—MUST BE A good ornamenter. Apply to N. CLARKE, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary, $60 the first year. Address Box 941 Post-Office.

## BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN,
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD;
For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 137 William-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would rent a suite of rooms, furnished, without or without breakfast and tea, to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; house first-class, and has every convenience. Those desirous of home comforts will address A. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARDING — NO. 16 ALLEN-STREET, NEAR Canal. Gentlemen and their wives can be well accommodated with pleasant rooms and good living, by applying immediately as above. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., (full or partial,) in a private family, with a large furnished front or back room and closet a joining, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; fire, gas and water in all the rooms; terms very moderate. Address W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE SEVENTH WARD in a private family, an unfurnished second-story front room and bedroom adjoining by a gentleman and wife. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with particulars, G. D. S., Box 122 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET BEtween 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. House first-class, location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would take two gentlemen and their wives to board; location pleasantest in the City; terms for accommodation moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 145 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a private French family, with board and comfortable rooms on the second floor of a first-class house situated in Madison-av. Terms moderate. For particulars, address N. E., Madison-square Post-Office.

A MITY-PLACE—NO. 26, SECOND FLOOR, TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen; also, a lady to teach a little girl to play the piano, for part payment. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements; convenient to Bleecker-st. stages. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN BOARD for herself and servant in a respectable private family; she wishes the privilege of having her washing done by her servant, and is willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations; references given and required. Address Box 1,590 Post-Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET.—CONTINUAtion of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall, Broadway, with rooms for single gentlemen and families; comfortable home for the Winter. Terms reasonable; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, libraries, &c.

BROOKLYN —A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let to two gentlemen a large front room, with partial board; $6 per week each; also, a large hall bedroom; $4 per week. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

LODGINGS—WITH BREAKFAST AND TEA, wanted by a young gentleman, in a private family, in New-York or Brooklyn; will be absent on Saturdays and Sundays. Address A. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT and back parlor, unfurnished; also, one or two bedrooms, if required. Location pleasant and genteel. References exchanged. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, WITH breakfast and tea; location between 6th and 3d avs., not above 16th-st., nor below 4th-st. Address, stating price, which must be moderate, W. C., Box No. 862 Post-Office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a small private family, without children. Address No. 55 West 25th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, near Union-square, an excellent location, and in a modern house, can now be obtained pleasant furnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

$2,900.—ONE-THIRD CASH, THE BALance on mortgage.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; 1st 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 15 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT OF GROUND OF 25 feet, with improvements, adjoining a pleasant and healthy village, beautifully located, containing 1,800 inhabitants, with college, schools, churches, and other advantages, 30 miles from Madison, Wisconsin, is offered in exchange for a house and lot in this City or vicinity. For particulars, address J. ARNOLD, 168 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete and perfect order. Property situated next to corner South 6th and 9th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSE TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.; rent low. Inquire at W. O. JENKS' Window-Shade, Paper-Hanging and Curtain Emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl st., near Chatham Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Curtain materials, from auction, at great bargains.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Wehh, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITHIN an hour's distance of, and of easy access to, the City; to contain two sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, with servants' apartments. Address (stating particulars in full) L. L. B., Box No 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, SOUTH side of 86th-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av., with a double house, with nine rooms. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st. Price $4,250. Terms easy—well suited for two small families.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. S. CORLIES, No. 22.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—WANTED FOR THE Winter, two first-class, full-sized Houses, well located. Also, wanted, $30,000 for five years on over 200 building lots. Apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

WESTERN LANDS.—WANTED—A FARM OF 160 to 320 acres, partly improved, Southern Wisconsin or Northern Illinois preferred. Parties wishing to sell cheap may address particulars to B., Box No. 4,227 Post-office.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3¼ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY friends, and the public in general, that I have opened a dyeing and scouring establishment; the many years of experience in the business, and the many modern improvements in my dyeing establishment, will satisfy those that will honor me with their custom. Orders in cloths, shawls, ribbons, velvets, gimps, fringes, buttons, silks, wool, cotton, &c. Offices, No. 413 Grand-st.; No. 44 Elizabeth-st., and No. 88 Avenue B, New-York.
A. SCHULZ.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last instalment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the instalments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth instalment, previous to which the second instalment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third instalment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FIVE BONDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF Costa Rica for sale. They are for $1,000 each, dated June 16, 1858, payable June 16, 1859, with 12 per cent. interest and were issued by the Department of War to a Colonel in the army, who is now here on Government service. The obligations of Costa Rica have been always sacredly fulfilled, and satisfactory evidence will be given of the integrity of these Bonds. They are offered at a price that will yield a handsome return, and the proceeds can be collected and delivered to the holder in specie in this City. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADAwhere the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. D. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.—The subscribers continue to issue drafts for any amount payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland. They also grant passage certificates to persons desirous of sending for their friends to come from any part of the old country on the most liberal terms.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT. ON the indebtedness of Hopkins, Hayes, Palmer & Co., will be paid by the assignees, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., on presentation of claims against them, properly authenticated.
C. PALMER, } Assignees.
F. T. WALLACE, }

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 7 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6 proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. H. DUSENBERY.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
Wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. Pianos little used very low. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest and best stocks of Music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER AT A BARgain a magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, but little used; best City maker, with full warrantee; rich round corners, rosewood bottom, fluted legs, rich powerful tone, superb ornaments and carved case. Price $230. Apply at No. 133 West 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., day or evening, for four days. N. B.—A dead bargain given for cash.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

A COSTLY 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIano-forte for sale, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn, elegantly finished, with double carving and nearly new, celebrated City makers, fully warranted, beautiful rich tone; must be seen to be appreciated; cost $375; price $215, and boxed if required, and an object made to a cash purchaser.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $800; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Mennfacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE H. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated Iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Cuyoga, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, Assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.
A. C. TUTULE will sell, on TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 751 Broadway, a large and splendid collection of oil-paintings, chiefly of the French school, comprising valuable original pictures by eminent living artists; fine copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by the old masters in the different galleries of Europe. Also, a number of old and rare original pictures. Among the subjects may be found groups and figures, life size; historic subjects, conversational pieces, architectural and street views in different European cities; cattle pieces, including a splendid copy of Rosa Bonheur's picture, now in the Luxembourg Gallery; marina views, game, fruit and flower pieces, landscapes, &c., with great variety in size and style, subject and finish, the whole forming one of the best collections ever offered in this City. The attention of the lovers of good pictures is respectfully invited to this sale. Now on exhibition, with catalogues.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS —Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris, of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, A. A.; Kensett, Cropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, George H. Hall, Sexton, Coleman, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. M. Brown, Inness, Thorn, Williamson, Carmencke and others. Among those of the Desseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kengstbach, Achenbach, G. Lange, Vandemeer, Hemmelshayzen, Kluyver, Vollemot, Lemmens, A. R. Veron, De Vos Rohbe, Clays, Kielhoff, M. S. Stache, J. Stevens, Schlaes, and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and crapeage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE SALE ROOMS, NOS. 377 AND 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE STREET.—TUESDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 23, commencing at 5 o'clock, Law Library at auction, catalogue of a large and valuable library of standard law books, together with some sterling works of English and American history, comprising a great variety of English and American Law Reports, Treatises, &c., such as Johnson's New-York Reports, 20 volumes; English Law and Equity, 39 volumes; Common Law Reports, 84 volumes; Illinois Reports, 14 volumes; Cowen's Reports, 9 volumes; Dallas', Cranch's, Wheaton's, Washington's United States Reports, Easts Reports, 18 volumes, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, hair-cloth and reps; rosewood centre-tables, etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany oak, black walnut and enemeled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookceses, office and library tables, patent secretary-bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
SALE OF MANTELS.—PELL & CO. WILL sell at auction to-morrow, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Kennedy, 33th-st., near Broadway, the entire stock, comprising richly sculptured and heavily-carved Italian statuary marble mantels, of modern designs; also, mantels of Italian ordinary or white marble, veined white, Spanish brocatel, Sienna, Pyrennean, Portuguese, black and gold, and other foreign marbles, embracing about 150 mantels of new designs, and finished in the most artistic manner. The mantels are now ready for examination by catalogue. Terms, four months, approved indorsed notes.

JOHN FISKPLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—JOHN FISKPLATT will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 68 West 26th-st., near 6th av., consisting of parlor suites, etageres, bookcase, centre tables, Turkish and reception chairs, carpets, paintings, dining-room furniture of every description, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, chairs, hair mattresses, feather be

## The Opera and the Press—Reply of M. Maretzek to Mr. Ullman's Card.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Opera Costumer and Ball Room, }
No. 73 Franklin-street, Nov. 20, 1858. }

MY DEAR SIR: As Mr. ULLMAN'S slanders have received such a publicity as to reach quarters where the answer to our own paper will remain unheard—which is precisely what Mr. U. wants—allow me to address the American public through your columns.

At the outset—before entering into Mr. ULLMAN'S speculations—it may not be out of place to establish this fact: that having now been for *over twelve years* a journalist in New-York, this is the first instance of my having involved in a contest of this character. No other editor perhaps has had more to deal than I, either personally or professionally, with artists and others, more thin received less favors at their hands. More above all has more carefully kept aside from behind-scenes quarrels and rows. To corroborate this, I could confidently appeal to almost all the artists and members of the Press themselves in New-York.

On this particular at least, I think I can claim some advantage over Mr. ULLMAN, whose perpetual and clamorous vows need not be recalled.

Now to the facts in the present case.

Of the speculation in free tickets which Mr. ULLMAN slyly imputes to me, I have only one word to say: Let him prove what, during this or any operatic season, or at any time when he was a concert manager, I have sought from him a *single* ticket, or the least favor whatever. That he has received many from me, over and over, without the shade of a reward, he could not dare to deny.

As to any person connected with the *Courrier* sending to Mlle. PICCOLOMINI the numbers which contained calumnies upon her, I must leave to the public to pronounce between Mr. ULLMAN'S assertion and my most emphatic declaration that it is a sheer falsehood. The building in which such a mean idea could generate are certainly nearer to Irving-place than to Franklin-street.

The same new to the most perfidious charge brought out by Mr. ULLMAN: That of having "insulted" Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, in order to revenge myself of the withdrawal of my name from the free list at the Academy. Such a charge, he well knows, is the most heinous (and justly so) that can be asserted against any man before the American public. But how does he substantiate it?

On Saturday last, being in Philadelphia, I met a friend who had chanced to be in Florence when Mlle. PICCOLOMINI first appeared there, and who assured me that her father's real name was CLEMENTINI; that her mother alone belonged to the Piccolomini family, and that the latter name had only been resorted to when the young prima donna ascended the stage, by the advice of her manager at the time, ROMANI. This information I inserted as I had it, from hearsay, in a gossip correspondence which lays open to everybody's investigation. Two paragraphs of that correspondence, *maliciously mutilated*, are the foundations upon which Mr. ULLMAN builds his pyramid of slanders, and pretends moreover to bring me libel suit against me. Well, either before a tribunal or not, I challenge any man to point out in those paragraphs a single word of disparagement towards Mlle. PICCOLOMINI. The information in itself may be true or unfounded; but in the latter case I have always been ready to acknowledge my error and retract it to the fullest extent, when asked to me." Were Mr. ULLMAN in good faith, the redress was open to him in a plain denial supported by facts, without such a tremendous display of sham indignation.

Instead of palming himself in that would-be chivalrous way, as an avenger of never-thought-of insults to Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, let M. U. first apologize to the ladies of New-York at large, for the slight which they have more than once suffered at the hands of his employes. Neither would it be amiss to make amend for his treatment of Madame DE LAGRANGE during last season.

But Mr. ULLMAN is far too familiar with the French language to have misconstrued my letter, and understood for one single moment that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI had anything to do with the paragraph so vehemently impugned. Even giving to the matter a scope which it has certainly not by itself; even admitting that, instead of being a mere item of gossip, accidentally gathered and carelessly repeated, the information had been sought for and deliberately given, it would by no means have been aimed at the lady, but at her managers. When an artist has been presented to the public, not only as a *prima donna*, but also as a princess and the niece of a cardinal—when managerial puffs have perverted her nobility and parentage into elements of attraction and inducements to curiosity—it is an undeniable right for a journalist to unveil what he is justified in considering an attempt at imposition on the public. Now, although it was by no means my purpose—I maintain it—to go into the merits of the question itself, if self-defence constrains me to do it, I will prove that my Philadelphia friend was not so far from the truth as Mr. ULLMAN would have the public believe.

The true meaning of all this clamorous war against the *Courrier* is, that Mr. ULLMAN wants to bully our criticisms on his enterprise to silence by insults and misrepresentations, creating at the same time an excitement out of which he expects to revive the dying-away curiosity of the public, and to draw anew full houses. In this latter purpose he may succeed; in the other, I can assure him that he shall not. I am not even without hopes that this new attempt at absolutism towards the critics will be the last which he will be permitted to indulge in. Let only the Press and the public understand that this assault on me is nothing more or less than a revival of Mr. ULLMAN'S long-cherished and often-tried policy to stifle every voice which rises against his system of wholesale humbug. The real point at issue is to see if we must hush at his dictation and let him have free scope in ruling the public, the artists and the journals in the bargain.

I conclude by challenging again the most fastidious scrutiny of my whole conduct in this matter, as well as of every sentence written in the *Courrier* about Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, and by protesting of my unreserved respect for the *lady*, while I shall continue to claim full independence of criticism towards the *prima donna*.

With apologies for such a trespass upon your columns and the attention of your readers, I remain, &c.,

E. MASSERAS.

Editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

## FINAL REJOINDER OF MR. ULLMAN.

*To the Editor of New-York Times:*

Let me assure the public in the very beginning of this letter, that this is the last time I shall take any public notice of the editors of the French paper. I merely wish to state, in the most explicit manner, that the charges I have made against either TROBRIAND or MASSERAS, are strictly true, in spite of the sharp or flat denial the *par nobile fratrum* may chose to give.

I could not swear, however, that I have not been mistaken on some minor particulars. TROBRIAND may have gone, for what I know, now and then, as far as an extra glass of "leioonade" or a sandwich or two, in addition to the water and sugar—which still is a much lower price than I have to pay to my singers for the same amount of *cavatinas*. It appears, likewise, I was wrong in calling MASSERAS "a hungry Frenchman," since I am credibly informed he is more of a thirsty one. I shall furnish both of them with the most undoubted proofs of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI being a PICCOLOMINI, and expect they will follow the example I set them, in promptly correcting any unintentional (!) misstatement.

To those editors, who, *par esprit de corps*, are inclined to side with TROBRIAND and MASSERAS, I would say, that nobody more respects honest and independent criticism—however unfavorable to my interests—than I do; but I shall never recognize the right of any musical critic to indulge in gross personalities and foul abuse from a spirit of malice. I am, your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

## Naval Intelligence.

There are at present about 2,400 men of all grades employed in the Navy-yard. Over 100 were discharged from the Engineer's Department on the 14th Inst. On board of the *North Carolina* there are only 54 marines left, and these will soon be dispatched on service in some of the vessels to Paraguay. The *Atlanta* and *Caledonia* will have their deck houses replaced to furnish accommodations for General PAEZ and his party. They will not be ready to sail before the middle or end of next week.

The *Westernport* is hauled to her moorings in the Wallabout Bay, and only awaits the order to sail. The *Westernport's* officers are: Commander, Thomas J. Hunter; Lieutenants, T. S. Phelps, J. Young, A. E. Benham and Charles E. Cushman; Purser, James K. Harwood; Second Assistant Engineer, M. P. Jordan; Third Assistant Engineers, George J. Barry, M. H. Plunkett, and Wilson K. Purser. She carries two large nine-inch guns, 60 sailors, and 24 officers and marines.

The *Memphis*, which has been newly planked up from her waist, is now in the hands of the workmen, who are fitting her to join the Paraguay fleet.

The *Canada* and *America*, the two side-wheel steamers chartered by the Secretary of the Navy for the same service, are expected at the Yard as soon as the propellers are off their hands. These steamers have been fitted up under instructions to complete them "with the least possible expense," which accounts both for the manner in which they have been fitted up and the delay which has attended the work. "Had there been a good executive head at the Navy-yard," say the officers, "with full power to select the ships and fit them away, with only a prudent regard to cost, the whole fleet might long since have been in Paraguay." As it is, no step can be taken requiring the slightest outlay, without consulting the head of the department at Washington, which causes much loss of time.

The steam-frigate *Susquehanna* is soon to have a thorough overhauling. They are now stripping her spars.

The *San Jacinto* is having her boilers removed, and she will go into dock and be thoroughly repaired.

The sloop-of-war *Saint Louis* has all her upright spars in and rigging handsomely set up. She will be fitted for sea with all dispatch. Her destination is said to be at the head of the Gulf squadron, to relieve the *Plymouth*, practice ship, which has been ordered home.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Sonchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Saves the victim of scrofula. Every scrofulous person who has exhausted the catalogue of regular remedies, is invited to try it, and report the result to the world. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

QUINN'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 125 Fourth-avenue. PARSONS, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The property belonging to the New-London Glass Company, at Hartford, was sold at auction on Friday. The land, buildings, and fixtures of the Glass Works were sold for $1,600. Some 200 tons of coal was sold at $4 40 per ton for the quantity.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | United St. 5s, '74 | 104¾ | 600 | Reading Railroad | 52 |
| 3,000 | Ill. Can. Unreg. bs. | 102½ | 300 | do | b30 52 |
| 9,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94 | 100 | do | s60 51⅝ |
| 7,000 | do | 94⅜ | 100 | do | s30 51⅝ |
| 20,000 | Mo. St. 6s | s10 88½ | 100 | do | b30 52⅛ |
| 101,000 | do | b3 90 | 1200 | do | s30 51⅞ |
| 6,000 | Virginia 6s | 97¼ | 200 | do | s3 51⅞ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 4th M. Bds. | 60 | 100 | do | c 53⅛ |
| 5,000 | Erie R. Bds. 1875 | 40 | 100 | do | s25 52 |
| 5,000 | Erie R. Con. B. '71 | 40 | 400 | do | s15 52 |
| 3,000 | Har. R. R. 1st M. | 88 | 500 | do | 52⅛ |
| 20,000 | Har. 2d M. Bds. | 83½ | 100 | M. S. & N. L. R. R. | s60 22½ |
| 3,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 93 | 100 | do | s30 22⅛ |
| 100 | Ocean Bank | 93¾ | 200 | do | 22⅛ |
| 6 | Mech. ops. Bank | 109¾ | 100 | do | s30 22⅛ |
| 6 | Continental Bank | 100 | 50 | do | b60 22⅜ |
| 155 | Del. & Had. Ca. Co. | 97 | 50 | M. S. & N. I. G'd st. | b60 51⅝ |
| 20 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 103⅜ | 100 | do | s10 51⅝ |
| 150 | do | 103¼ | 100 | do | b60 51⅝ |
| 100 | do | s30 103 | 100 | do | c 51⅝ |
| 50 | Harlem Railroad | 12¾ | 100 | do | s10 51⅝ |
| 25 | Stonington R. R. | 57 | 450 | do | b10 51⅝ |
| 900 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 83½ | 200 | do | b10 51⅝ |
| 400 | do | b3 83¾ | 100 | Panama Railroad | 120⅜ |
| 800 | do | s10 83½ | 200 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | s30 79⅛ |
| 100 | do | b20 83¾ | 300 | do | 79⅜ |
| 200 | do | b30 83¾ | 150 | do | b15 78⅝ |
| 200 | do | b60 83¾ | 5 | Gale. & Chic. R. R. | 72 |
| 100 | do | b60 83¾ | 150 | do | 72⅝ |
| 250 | Erie R. R. | 16¾ | 150 | do | b60 72⅝ |
| 50 | do | s10 16¾ | 100 | do | b60 72⅝ |
| 111 | Hudson River R. R. | 34¾ | 100 | Cle. & Tol. R. R. | 32¼ |
| 100 | do | b60 34¾ | 200 | do | b30 32¼ |
| 100 | do | 34¾ | 500 | do | 32½ |
| 50 | do | b60 34¾ | 200 | do | s30 32 |
| 360 | Harlem R. R. pref. | 30¼ | 350 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | b60 62¼ |
| 50 | do | b60 30¾ | 50 | do | 62½ |
| 200 | do | b30 31 | 550 | do | 62¼ |
| 32 | Mich. Central RR. | 64 | 80 | do | s10 62¼ |
| 50 | Mil. & Miss. RR. | 11¾ | 180 | do | b30 62¼ |
| 50 | LaCrosse & Mil. RR. | 4½ | 100 | do | s60 61¾ |
| 100 | do | 4 | | | |

SECOND BOARD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 93¼ | 100 | Reading R. R. | 52 |
| 5,000 | do | s60 92¾ | 100 | do | s60 51⅜ |
| 5,000 | Lake Erie & West. 2d mort. bds | b60 54 | 200 | do | 53⅛ |
| 1,000 | do | 53 | 200 | do | s10 52 |
| 40 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 103¾ | 100 | Mich. Cent. R. | s60 53¾ |
| 50 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 83¾ | 200 | Panama R. R. | 121 |
| 350 | do | 83½ | 100 | Clev. & Chi. R. | 94½ |
| 150 | do | s10 83 | 300 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | b30 72¾ |
| 200 | do | s3 83 | 50 | do | 72¾ |
| 60 | Nor. & Wor. R. R. | 23 | 50 | do | s30 72 |
| 50 | Hudson Riv. R. | 34¼ | 100 | Cl. & Toledo R. | 32 |
| 180 | do | 34½ | 150 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 62 |
| 50 | do | b30 34¾ | 50 | do | b60 62¼ |
| 100 | do | s10 34 | 100 | Mil. & Miss. R. | 11¾ |
| 160 | Har. R. R. Pfd. | b30 31 | 25 | La Crosse & Mil. R. | 4¾ |

MONDAY, Nov. 22—A. M.

The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange through the past week were not very remarkable either way. The feature in the business actually accomplished, is the continued steadiness in the demand for all the State Stocks, and most of the prominent Railway mortgages called at the Brokers' Board. Prices for these closed quite firm on Saturday, an advance being paid on Virginias to 97½ ₩ cent., and on Tennessees to 94½ ₩ cent; both descriptions but sparingly offered. Missouris continue to be absorbed at 90 ₩ cent., and the supply on the market, among the Brokers, has fallen off materially within the month. The Brooklyn Water Loan is also in steady demand at 101½ ₩ cent., and is nearly out of first hands. The mortgages of the Hudson River, Harlem and Wabash Valley Roads, all of which are showing improved finances and a good traffic, attract new buyers, and the Erie Convertibles and Sinking Funds have advanced within the week 3@3½ ₩ cent. Illinois Centrals are something better than at the close of the previous week, and in steady request, at 93@93½ ₩ cent. Among the Dividend Shares New-York Central opened on Monday at a decline of 1@1½ ₩ cent. as on Saturday week, say from 82½ to 81½ ₩ cent., but soon recovered, and on Wednesday advanced to 83½@⅝ ₩ cent. After the holiday of Thursday the market was somewhat tame, and finally closed on Saturday afternoon at 83 ₩ cent. Delaware and Hudson is weaker, selling at 97 ₩ cent. The City Bank shares are all firm, notwithstanding the partial reduction of dividends, and the occasional mysterious intimations of a Bullion Bank and a Gold Note Currency—the one to seal up hermetically the Deposits now kept in the City Banks, and the other to supersede the State Stock basis of the country circulation! We are not in the secrets of the financial conventicle at Clinton Hall, to know how these new lights progress, but Rumor says they are soon to bring their purpose to some sort of head. One thing is at least sure about it, to wit, that the Bank Note Currency of New-York was never so little in need of doctoring as at present, and never proved itself stronger in fact and in public confidence as through the trials of the late crisis, as we are prepared with data from the Bank Department to show. And in reference to the Deposit system in this City, we believe it equally clear that the present *voluntary* practice of maintaining, in the aggregate, full 20 ₩ cent. in Specie is all that the business public require, and all that is consistent with the perfect freedom of our Banking Laws on this subject. Two of the Western Road Stocks are still sold with great freedom for the *Bear* account, and left off at 62 for Rock Island, and 72½ for Galena, as against 64 and 74 respectively on Saturday week. Both the Michigan Stocks show an improved demand—Central, 53⅞, and Southern Guaranteed, 51⅝ ₩ cent. The Preference Shares of Harlem have advanced to 31 ₩ cent., and the shares of the Hudson River Company attract more attention, and leave off 34@34⅛ ₩ cent. In Reading, the dealings fluctuated 50@52⅛, closing at 52⅛ cash, and 51½ seller 60 days. The Panama shares are 2 ₩ cent. up. The traffic gained $47,000 in September, and £28,000 in October on the favorable result of last season, and from the peculiar nature of the freight and passenger charges over this line, the gain is substantially a clear one—equal in two months to 1½ ₩ cent. on the capital stock of $5,000,000. The closing price on Saturday was 120⅞ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail shares are somewhat unsettled by the delay of the November dividend, and closed 103¾ ₩ cent. The delay has reference to the pending readjustment with Mr. VANDERBILT, and not to the means of paying the dividend, which are unquestionably superabundant. In the new Federal Stock transactions are unimportant, and will probably continue so until after January, when the first regular coupon will begin to carry interest. This Stock is received, at present, at the Bank Department, in pledge for Bank-note Circulation, at the rate of 89 ₩ cent.; but after January at 91 ₩ cent, to be equal, as the law requires, to the par of the regular 6 ₩ cent. stock of the State of New-York. The following is the course of the market for most of the active Stocks through the past week. The dealings left off rather inactive.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | Lowest. | Highest. |
|---|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S. | 104⅜@104¼ | int. fm. Jan. |
| New-York Central | 82½@81⅝@83⅛@83 | |
| New-York and Erie | 16½@16⅞@16⅛ | |
| Reading | 50¾@50⅞ 52⅜@51⅝@52⅛ | |
| Rock Island | 64@61⅝@62⅜@62 | |
| Michigan Southern | 22⅛@22⅜@22⅛ | |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 51⅛@51⅝ | |
| Michigan Central | 52⅜@53⅛@53⅛ | |
| Toledo | 32½@31⅝@32 | |
| Galena | 74@72@72⅛@72 | |
| Illinois Central | 79⅜@79@79⅛ | |
| Pacific Mail | 104⅜@103@104⅜@103⅛ | |
| Panama | 119@121@120⅛ | |
| Missouris | 89⅛@90 | |
| Virginias | 94@94⅛ | |
| Tennessees | 96@97⅛ | |
| La Crosse Bonds | 27@27⅜@27 | |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 92⅛@93⅛@93 | |
| California Sevens | 90@92@93 | |

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a moderate Import entry, $1,998,095, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, as against $2,969,801 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are better than the previous week, though still below the scale of this time last year. The total is $1,356,135 against $2,111,-439 same in Nov., 1857. From the Cotton ports South the export movement of the week was unusually heavy for the season, 67,000 bales, creating about $4,500,000 exchange on Europe, in addition to our local supply. The Export of Specie, in consequence, has almost wholly ceased. The amount for the week is $18,832, against $546,933 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday stood $7,463,142, against $7,807,518 at the close of the previous week. Further remittances in Gold were made to the South through the week, while part of the Bank balances against the near cities were drawn home in Gold. As the Banks here had the full advantage of the last California remittance, the statement this afternoon, (which will be averaged by *five* business days only,) is expected to show a moderate increase on the Specie line. The last average was $26,039,277. The market for Money ruled with accustomed steadiness, and at moderate rates, both at Bank and on the Street. On Saturday the Stock Brokers were supplied, on application as borrowers, at 4 ₩ cent., and occasional deposits are voluntarily left with them at 3 ₩ cent. A line of choice 4@5 months' paper was discounted at 4½@4¾ ₩ cent., though the general terms made at Bank range 5@6 ₩ cent. for choice paper over 90 days, and 7 ₩ cent. for fair names, and 4@4½ for prime short acceptances. The rates of Exchange on London close 109@109¼ ₩ cent. A parcel of Canada Bank bills on Saturday brought 109¼@109 3-16, free of brokerage. Francs, irregular, f.5.18¾@f.5.15 to the dollar.

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days ago, the import entries for ten months of the calendar year, of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted to ..... $126,820,000
Add three weeks in November ..... 7,568,291

Total to date ..... $134,388,291
Against same time, 1857 ..... 205,787,053

Decrease this year to date ..... $71,398,762

The same tables make the Export of Domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) for ten months of the year to October 31 ..... $51,399,000
Add three weeks in November ..... 3,479,145

Total to date ..... $54,878,145
Against same time, 1857 ..... 67,377,927

Decrease this year to date ..... $12,499,782

The Export of Specie is made by the same tables to Oct. 31 ..... $23,631,000
Add three weeks in November ..... 311,199

Total to date ..... $23,972,199
Against same time, 1857 ..... 35,255,582

Decrease this year to date ..... $11,283,383

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port the 1st November, instant, since January 1, 1858, are:

From California ..... $31,816,707
Europe, Mexico, &c. ..... 2,110,600

Total receipts ..... $33,926,707

In 1857, to same date:

From California ..... $26,726,929
From abroad ..... 9,183,000—35,909,929

Decrease this season ..... $1,983,222

The English mails, by the *Canada* at Boston, were not delivered at our Post-Office until Saturday evening. They add nothing of fresh interest to the telegraphic summary from Halifax. The return from the Bank of England, for the week ending Nov. 3, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | £6,576,441 | Increase ..... £446,176 |
| Other Deposits | 12,249,726 | Decrease ..... 1,082,286 |
| Rest | 3,103,986 | Increase ..... 2,987 |
| Gov. Securities | 10,809,467 | Unchanged ..... |
| Other Securities | 14,607,909 | Increase ..... 24,772 |
| Notes Unemp'd | 21,041,095 | Decrease ..... 719,805 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,362,-845, being an increase of £137,985, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,612,885, showing a decrease of £519,591, when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of October:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Received from coal | $200,764 95 | $163,088 58 |
| Received from merchandise | 36,526 57 | 20,848 02 |
| Received from travel, &c | 42,675 52 | 29,593 45 |
| Total | $269,464 31 | $213,530 05 |
| Transp. roadway dumpage, renewal fund and all chgs. | $124,151 34 | $106,554 49 |
| Net profit for the month | $145,313 00 | $106 975 56 |
| Net profit previous 10 mos. | 901,691 61 | 1 238,635 99 |
| Total net profit for 11 mos. | $1,047,004 61 | $1,345,611 55 |

The past week in the Coal Trade was cut short one day by Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania. The Reading tonnage is 28,524; Canal, 36,533. The *Miners' Journal* remarks:

"The demand for coal is good, but the scarcity of boats on the Canal and vessels at Port Richmond has checked the trade for the week from Schuylkill County. Many of the boats are now on their last trip, and, judging from the weather, the Canal navigation will in all probability close this year about the first of December."

It appears from one of the Cincinnati papers that the enterprising American abroad, whose Circular proposing for the round sum of $450,000 to "wind up" the Marietta Road, we recently have published, returned to the country and has gone West, armed with the authority of a portion of the European bondholders to begin his work. He has already retained Mr. STANSBERRY and Mr. EWING, as eminent resident counsel in Ohio. At the time of publishing the Circular as translated from the Paris edition, we intimated the indorsement of two of the partners of the house of GREENE & Co. in that city. We have since seen a London edition of the same document, dated as far back as Aug. 2, with the indorsement attached, in lithograph form, of ROBERT BENSON & Co., who say:

"The chief agent will be M. SAMUEL HALLETT, of the State of New-York, who will have associated to him in his letters of instruction, Ex-President, the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States, and as consulting counsel they will be supported by the Hon. J. Y. MASON, present Minister in Paris, and the Hon. E. M. DALLAS, present Minister here, on the return of these gentlemen to the United States, which it is understood will take place at an early date."

The probability is that Messrs. BENSON ventured this early indorsement on the authority or force of the distinguished names of the American Ministers in Paris and London. They were not likely to know on their personal knowledge, or by canvassing the subject with their American correspondents, that Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT is the man with "the ability to carry through the proposed matter." We do not undertake now to say that *he is not*. We mean to intimate, however, that Mr. DALLAS and Mr. MASON have assumed no ordinary responsibility by avouching that *he is*. On this point a Washington letter, in another part of this paper, may throw some light. And in reference to the use of Mr. FILLMORE'S name, we may as well repeat directly—as that gentleman is *not* in Europe—what we have said before hypothetically, that at the date of the Circular, and up to a very recent date, *he* had not been consulted or given advice on the details of the scheme, and his own personal acquaintance with its American author is but slight; his letters of introduction being based on his reputation in Western New-York for energy *and enterprise!*

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 30th ult:

| Nov. | For Money Lowest. | Highest. | Closing. | For Account Lowest. | Highest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon. 1 | 97⅜ | shut | shut | shut | shut | shut |
| Tues. 2 | 97⅜ | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98⅛ |
| Wed. 3 | 98 | 98⅜ | 98 | 98 | 98⅛ | 98 |
| Thur. 4 | 97⅜ | 97⅝ | 97⅜ | 97⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅛ |
| Fri. 5 | 97⅜ | 98 | 98 | 97⅛ | 98 | 98 |

The discount market in London is quoted ¼@½ ₩ cent. dearer, outside the Bank, though the rates are still below the Bank minimum. The recent course of the Bank management in declining to follow down the terms made in the open market, turns out to have been a prudent one, notwithstanding the earnest criticism of the London *Times*. That journal says of the Stock and Discount markets, Nov. 4:

"The English funds opened with great dulness this morning on the announcement of the increased withdrawals of gold, and soon experienced a further decline. The first quotation of Consols for money was 97⅜@98, whence they receded to 97⅜@⅝, remaining without further alteration to the official close. After regular hours there was a recovery of an eighth. The fact of its being the day for the weekly court at the Bank led to no speculation, since it was, of course, assumed that, after their rate of discount has been maintained for four or five weeks at 1 ₩ cent. above that of every other establishment, they are not likely to reduce it when the difference is scarcely more than a half ₩ cent. Indeed, to act consistently, they should now make an upward movement, since, if it was desirable to demand an extra 1 ₩ cent., when a slight withdrawal of gold was merely in prospect, they should at least adopt an equally cautious course when a rather active drain is positively taking place.

In the Stock Exchange to-day the rate for loans on Government Securities was fully 2 ₩ cent. In the discount market the *minimum* rate is 2½,

| American Railroads— | Dis. | | Par | | Bottom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., 1870 | 93 | to | 93 | | 90¾ |
| Do., 7 ₩ cent., 1870 | 98 | to | 98 | | |
| Do., Freeland 7 ₩ ct., '60 | 99 | to | 99 | | |
| Do., 500 shares, 630 pd. | 33 | to | 34 | dis. | |
| Michigan Cen. 8 ₩ ct., 1860 | — | to | — | | |
| Do., do. do., 1869 | 84 | to | 86 | | 83¾ |
| Do., (sinking fund) 1862 | 94 | to | 96 | | |
| Do., $100 shares | 50 | to | 55 | | |
| M. S. & N. I. 7 ₩ ct s. f. '85 | 62 | to | 63 | | 60 |
| Do., $100 shares | 29 | to | 35 | | |
| N. Y. Cen. 6 ₩ ct., s. f., '83 | 91 | to | 93 | | |
| Do., do., 7 ₩ ct. con. '64 | 94 | to | 96 | | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 75 | to | 77 | | |
| N. Y. E. 7 ₩ ct. 3d m., '83 | 69 | to | 71 | | 70¼ |
| Do., do., sinking fund '75 | — | to | — | | |
| Do., do., bonds, con., '62 | — | to | — | | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 14 | to | 16 | | |
| Pa. C. Bs. 6 ₩ ct. 1st m. c. | 90 | to | 92 | | |
| Do., do., 2d mort. ster. | 88 | to | 90 | | |

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks in his circular, that the rise from New-York is not yet responded to Of State Stocks Messrs. BARING report: "Massachusetts Sterling held at 103; Maryland Sterling at 96; Pennsylvania 5's Bonds at 86; Virginia Sterling offered at 86, the 6's at 82; United States new loan at 95; Canada 6's, 116½; New-Brunswick 6's, 112@113; Nova-Scotia 6's, 112@113; Quebec-City 101½, ex. div.

As Canal navigation draws to a close, the following return of the revenue for the season, at reduced tolls as compared with previous seasons, is of interest. Although the gain in revenue collected is small, it indicates a considerable increase in the weight of the Canal movement:

| | Second Week Nov. | To 15th Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 1858 | $86,975 | $2,016,457 |
| 5817 | 85,096 | 1,945,622 |
| 1856 | 121,512 | 2,593,365 |
| 1855 | 114,148 | 2,632,856 |
| 1854 | 91,578 | 2,611,499 |
| 1853 | 119,960 | 3,005,654 |
| 1852 | 116,025 | 2,945,128 |

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State | ¼@— | Mobile | par. |
| New-England | ½@— | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ½@¾ |
| Jersey | ½@— | Indiana Free | 1@— |
| Philadelphia | ½@— | Missouri | ½@— |
| Penn. Country | ½@— | Michigan | ¾@— |
| Penn. par in Phil. | 1–5@— | Illinois and Wis. | 1@1¼ |
| Baltimore City | ¼@— | Tennessee Old | 1@— |
| Maryland | ¼@— | Tennessee Free | 2@— |
| Virginia Old | ½@— | Canada | ½@— |
| Virginia Free | ¾@— | Phila. Checks | ½@— |
| North Carolina | ¾@⅞ | Balt. Checks | ¼@— |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | ¼@— | Boston Checks | ¾@— |
| New-Orleans | Par | | |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | 85 | 87 |
| 120 acres | 76 | 79 |
| 80 acres | 85 | 87 |
| 40 acres | 110 | 115 |

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Land Warrants as follows:

A decline in Land Warrants to-day (Saturday) consequent upon a lighter demand, and the offering of heavy lots in the market since yesterday.

| Buying. | | Selling. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 acres, per acre | 110 | 40 acres, per acre | 115 |
| 80 acres, per acre | 83 | 80 acres, per acre | 86 |
| 120 acres, per acre | 74 | 120 acres, per acre | 77 |
| 160 acres, per acre | 83 | 160 acres, per acre | 86 |

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Nov. 13. | Loans. Nov. 8 | Specie. Nov. 13. | Specie. Nov. 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 4,205,710 | 4,032,798 | 2,722,101 | 2,418,875 |
| Canal Bank | 1,341,381 | 1,373,385 | 872,723 | 858,776 |
| Louisiana | 2,916,693 | 2,868 639 | 2,624,788 | 2 733 683 |
| Louisiana State | 4,077,839 | 4,027,529 | 3,331,086 | 3,035,084 |
| Mech. & Trad | 611,978 | 623,063 | 441,218 | 458,730 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns | 1,373,075 | 1,346,359 | 731,907 | 610,820 |
| Southern Bank | 152,640 | 169,367 | 722,475 | 737,881 |
| Union Bank | 1,015,634 | 1,194,278 | 580,939 | 543,287 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 280,336 | 265,601 | 276,396 | 267,827 |
| Crescent City | 929,329 | 939,893 | 301,536 | 360,881 |
| Bank of America | 699,296 | 695,104 | 329,458 | 337,536 |
| Total | 18,193,911 | 18,107,607 | 13,025,597 | 12,540,982 |
| | Increase | $86,110 | Increase | $484,615 |

| Banks. | Circulation. Nov. 13. | Circulation. Nov. 8 | Deposits. Nov. 13. | Deposits. Nov. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,187,075 | 2,205,920 | 4,856,833 | 4,509,855 |
| Canal Bank | 598,030 | 596,250 | 1,483,647 | 1,223,682 |
| Louisiana | 712,598 | 740,350 | 4,375,323 | 4,127,789 |
| Louisiana State | 1,445,895 | 1,429,200 | 4,984,194 | 4,703,082 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 186,640 | 176,885 | 868,116 | 841,500 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 431,620 | 442,240 | 1,225,016 | 1,173,382 |
| Southern Bank | 214,070 | 209,465 | 347,703 | 280,620 |
| Union Bank | 542,148 | 515,765 | 940,047 | 945,616 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 366,318 | 370,955 | 433,482 | 469,086 |
| Crescent City | 136,645 | 143,650 | 448,375 | 422,218 |
| Bank of America | 189,840 | 194,125 | 555,821 | 543,866 |
| Total | 7,010,884 | 7,085,714 | 20,528,777 | 19,220,886 |
| | Increase | $44,830 | Increase | $1,307,911 |

| Banks. | Exchange. Nov. 13. | Exchange. Nov. 8. | Due Dist. Banks. Nov 13. | Due Dist. Banks. Nov. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,052,000 | 2,225,160 | 419,159 | 437,346 |
| Canal Bank | 1,615,900 | 1,493,367 | 179,096 | 148,992 |
| Louisiana | 1,263,110 | 1,000,221 | 686,685 | 675,490 |
| Louisiana State | 793,288 | 746,401 | 434,471 | 425 194 |
| Mech. and Trad | 510,823 | 444,980 | 25,936 | 48,567 |
| Bk of N. Orleans | 743,721 | 746,890 | 105,560 | 3,967 |
| Southern Bank | 545,661 | 451,527 | | |
| Union Bank | 439,566 | 369,007 | 101,756 | 74,206 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 372,810 | 351,159 | 27,622 | 34,013 |
| Crescent City | 212,707 | 168.734 | 15,615 | 11,024 |
| Bank of America | 18,001 | 5 904 | | |
| Total | 8,574,969 | 6,000,317 | 1,995,961 | 1,858,819 |
| | Increase | $574,652 | Increase | $140,142 |

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of November, remarks on the above statement:

The Bank Statement for the week shows a continued and heavy increase in Deposits and Coin, while the Discounts remain nearly stationary. These features sufficiently explain the great ease of Money, and point moreover to its certain continuance for some time to come. With such a load of Specie as our Banks now hold, the Exchanges are still largely in our favor—that is, they are now at a point which admits the transmission of Bullion free of cost. Any fractional decline in sight funds will therefore cause a further supply of gold. The interior balances, as will be seen, are slightly on the increase. The discount brokers have very little paper to show, and such as is taken ranges from 6 a 8 ₩ cent. according to dates of maturity. Stocks meet with good inquiry, and those of the Free Banks which offer a margin are still tending upward.

There is no alteration in Exchange. Foreign is dull, though the supply is not excessive. We quote clear Sterling 107⅞@107¾. Bill of Lading drafts, 106⅛ @ 107. Francs, 5.30@5.26¼. Sixty day bills on New-York, 1¼@2¼ ₩ cent. discount for extremes

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2239. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

**Outrages upon American Citizens—Necessity for Action on the Part of our Government.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

It is not necessary for me to say to those who know anything of Mexico, that the news of the reported determination of the American Government to bring all the Spanish-American Republics "to an account" has been received here with joy by many Americans who have long been praying for the event, and by all foreigners who are not directly interested in preserving the present state of anarchy which prevails in this country. The activity of the American Government in sending off the Expedition for Paraguay, is some evidence of truth in the reported decision of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet.

It is high time for a great and powerful nation like the United States, to know what is due its dignity, and to know how to support that dignity. The experiments in conciliatory arrangements lately attempted by the United States with New-Granada and Nicaragua, have proved failures, as all similar pen-and-ink efforts of the United States must prove in treating with a weak and treacherous people like Spanish-Americans, Chinese, or negroes. The temporizing, time-losing foreign policy of the United States, is a grand and disastrous mistake all through. The humane feelings which have prompted this foreign policy, were creditable to the goodness of the hearts of our people so long as there remained a hope for its success, but now that all the world must see that conciliatory measures are misinterpreted by weak Governments for whose benefit they are intended, no one can sustain them or advocate them any longer. The condition of our relations with all the Spanish-American Republics at the present time is the best evidence that Paraguay expeditions are what they all require.

But let us look at home and see what we are doing for the "increase of the area of freedom"—for the opening of new channels of commerce, &c. This country, which is directly on the borders of the United States, I may say within its assumed borders—for we have laid to one side the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and, squatter like, claimed the dictatorship in the Gulf of Mexico,—is now rotting to pieces, and this day is as sealed for the commerce of the United States and the rest of the world as was China before the opium trade commenced. This country, which in its former character of a first-class Spanish-American Republic, committed outrage after outrage upon our flag and citizens, even now in its decrepid condition takes special delight in infringing our treaties and offering insults to everything American. In the meantime, while the United States has been bullying England about every possible good-for-nothing matter on the Mosquito Coast, in the Gulf and elsewhere, and playing the jackal in following her about to gain advantages from her practical, hard-fisted and thorough diplomacy—what has the United States done with Mexico, a country that abounds in wealth untold? A treaty was "conquered," and that has been all. The hatred of the Mexican people was secured against everything American, and the "conquered" treaty, so far as it related to "amity and commerce," has been as complete a dead letter, and less respected, than if it had been a compact of the conquerors with the Aztec race.

The United States, for eleven years, have, in their diplomatic relations with Mexico, cut the character of a land jobber and general broker. The U. S. legation here has been the recipient of little else from the State Department than crafty suggestions to the different Ministers to lay hold of more territory, and to lose no opportunity of doing so. No attention has been paid to the breaches of faith on the part of Mexico in outraging citizens or insulting our flag, against treaties and international law. The Mexican Government, crafty enough at diplomacy, now know well this weak spot in the diplomatic cranium of Uncle Sam, and have always kept the different American Ministers constantly on the *qui vive* for an opportunity to get more territory. New governments have found in this ambition of United States Ministers to be the doers of the will of their government, an easy means of bringing them into a recognition. This, it is known, was the means of the recognition of the present Government of ZULOAGA. The late American Minister was induced to believe he could make a favorable treaty, and as the last instructions he had from the State Department—although at that time about six months old—were to purchase more territory if possible, he readily and trout-like snapped at the bait, and, like the unsophisticated trout, was "hooked" on to a government that has since destroyed his aspirations here, and pretty much used him up for future diplomatic feats.

This land-jobbing point of view, from which the Government of the United States regards Mexico, must be abandoned. Our Government might manage to cover over its neglects of citizens, and regard with contempt the imprisonment and banishment of its Consuls, but it cannot hide its own inability to cope with these people in diplomatic treachery; and so long as our Government continues to allow its citizens to be wronged, and its flag to be insulted with impunity, these people are not more treacherous nor wrong than our Government is in its disregard of its sacred obligations. The sympathies of every American here, as I am sure those of every true patriot at home, would be with Mexico in warding off any land-jobbing scheme of the United States to lay hold of "another strip of territory," unless the "strip" might extend from the Colorado to the Balize.

Surely it is time that our national dignity had some weight in the scale in our dealings with Mexico, and that an end should be put to the old land-office style of things. Were Mexico made aware that there was no longer a single hope to make money by outraging American interests in Mexico, and that, on the contrary, she was to get kicks instead of kisses for such conduct, the position of American citizens here would be amazingly improved. As it is, every Mexican politician, now-a-days, who draws up a plan for the regeneration of his country, commences by setting down $35,000,000 from the United States for a strip of territory. (These figures were furnished by a letter of Mr. CASS to Mr. FORSYTH, and the latter has retailed them to the wise ones here.) This amount they look upon as secure in case they stand in desperate want of money. Governments that are in power laugh when a new American grievance is reported. They regard it as another stimulant for the United States to urge a treaty and "conquer" it if need be; and they see clearly that with a great show of love for their precious soil, (now uninhabitable from their weakness and the power of the Indians,) and all their accustomed trickery of diplomacy, they may conclude an amicable arrangement, by which the United States will take a "strip," pay all American claims, and hand over $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 to the Government of Mexico.

This is the view Mexico has of the United States, and I think the proper one if our Government will not open its eyes. I should like to know how many American citizens, at home and abroad, knowing this to be the case, will advocate further land-jobbing negotiations with Mexico. I am sure not one disinterested person.

As the case of Mexico must very, very soon absorb the attention of the people of the United States, and especially the attention of our Government, I have thought it well to make these remarks at this time in order that the public mind may be prepared by a knowledge, in some degree, of the absurdity and injustice of entertaining longer the idea of consuming Mexico by pieces. The United States are now fully prepared to enter upon a new field, to employ the overflowing energies of its progressive people in mining adventures, railroads, canals, factories, and the thousand and one other channels of industry that will be opened the day on which public security is established here by the strong arm of the United States. Mexico altogether is not too large a field for the superabundant enterprise of the American people at the present time; then why think of buying a "strip" that must only provoke, and at the same time, cramp enterprise? The blow had better be struck fairly and at once, for so long as there are one or more Mexicans left together with a nominal Government, recognized by the United States, our commercial interests will assuredly be persecuted by it, and our Consuls and Ministers treated with contempt and insult.

Turning from the past and the prospective future I will give a glance at what is going on here, although the tale will not vary much from what you have been hearing from this country for the past few months.

An outrage of no uncommon character here, but still one that may with propriety find a place in the current news of this country, and, perhaps, may find some to notice it amongst the admirers of KOSZTA and AUSA, has been continued for the last two months upon an American in this city. This American was thrown in jail near two months since, and for some time was kept *incomunicado*, ("incommunicated,"—*i. e.*, none of his friends nor the Representative of the United States were allowed to see him.) The Representative of the United States, (now Mr. BLACK, through his personal endeavors, (and he is highly respected by everybody, natives as well as foreigners,) managed to get, as a special favor, permission to see the prisoner. The man did not know for what he had been imprisoned, and to this hour Mr. BLACK has not been able to extract from the authorities any light on this subject. The man remains imprisoned, and the Government and city authorities remain inactive, in defiance of the entreaties and demands of Mr. BLACK. American citizenship is not what Roman citizenship used to be, I know; still it seems to me that it would not be amiss if we, who live abroad, received the respect accorded to the meanest in our own country. Personal liberty to some men is a great consideration, and when Americans in Mexico are guaranteed this by treaties, so long as they have no one to complain against them, it is rather hard if they can be deprived of it, and no questions asked. However, this case is only one of many of the same sort. The only thing novel about it is its present occurrence.

The United States Consul at San Luis Potosi has been banished for doing something similar to what the British Consul did in that place against the forced loans. This case has also no special novelty in it more than its date, and it may be that the United States Government, as it did in the case of FORBES SMITH &c., will swallow the insult, as it comes from a weak nation, to get up a huncombe war-talk against which would be the source of no great popularity. But I believe the people of the United States will soon feel disposed to urge our Government to put a stop to this class of transactions, so discreditable to our dignity and influence, and so unjust and ruinous to the persons who have the misfortune to represent our flag in foreign parts. It may be as well for me to say that the British Consul was not banished, notwithstanding he took the lead. He was ordered to haul down his flag, and for this impertinent order, from MIRAMON, the Government here has already manifested its disposition to apologize, and you may rest assured that, as in the case of Mr. BARRON at Tepic, the British consular flag at San Luis Potosi will be raised to a salute, after ample apology shall have been exacted by the British Government, while the American Consul of San Luis, like poor FORBES of Tepic, may receive censure from his Government, and his case left to contempt. If we should judge the future by the past, such will be the case, but I hope and pray that the measure of endurance, on the part of our Government with this country, is now full to overflowing. It is to be hoped, and devoutly to be prayed for, that Mr. BUCHANAN'S voice, which has till now remained silent on Mexico, will be heard distinctly and unmistakeably in his next Message to Congress. The refusal of Congress, at its last session, to give him authority to act in the case of Mexico, is somewhat of an excuse for his remaining inactive on the subject of American grievances against Mexico. But his next Message must tell the story, if he really be convinced of the enormity of these grievances. If his administration closes without bringing this country to a sense of its responsibilities, his history must contain one page of terrible blackness.

## FROM UTAH.

**General Intelligence—Arrival of Senator Broderick—The Mormons Appealing for British Aid.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 1858.

But little of interest has transpired here during the past week.

On Monday morning Senator BRODERICK arrived in the Mail from California. He was received by the Mormons as a guest and has been entertained by them at the residence of WM. STAINES, an adopted son of BRIGHAM YOUNG. As far as we can learn he has been put through by the Mormons in the same way as Gov. CUMMING, and whether it will have the same effect upon him as upon Gov. C. remains to be seen. He has, however, declined the public dinner which was tendered to him, and we hope appreciates the Mormons as they deserve. We have seen a very fine beaver cap, lined with red silk, which is to be presented to him before his departure. He made a flying visit to Camp Floyd on Wednesday.

On Thursday evening last, JOSEPH YOUNG and BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., sons of the Prophet, having used some very ungentlemanly language to Mr. GILBERT, the senior partner of the firm of GILBERT & GEARISH, were expelled by force from his store; JOSEPH YOUNG, who was at the time very much intoxicated, thereupon mounted his horse and ridiog at full charge into the store, drew his revolver, swearing that he would kill Mr. GILBERT. He was however stopped by the police, who arrested them and carried them off to the "calaboose."

Upon an order from the Court issued by Judge SINCLAIR, and directed to the United States Marshal, the records of the United States Court for this district which have been thus far withheld, were yesterday delivered up to the Clerk of the Court.

As we have previously stated, they are found to be in a very imperfect condition.

The Judge's law library cannot be found.

We learn that WM. COOKE, the policeman who was shot while on duty at the guard-house by MCDONALD, the particulars of which we gave in our last communication, died on Monday evening last. The murderer has as yet eluded the vigilance of the officers.

At this time, when it is believed by many that the Mormons intend to move from this Territory, if any action is taken by Congress in regard to polygamy, or if they refuse to admit Utah as a State, we deem it not uninteresting to quote the following passage from a memorial presented to Queen VICTORIA in 1847 by the Mormons in England. We copy from a Mormon book, published in Liverpool by FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS, (one of the Twelve Apostles,) and edited by JAS. LINFORTH, entitled, *Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley, Illustrated.* Chap. 2.

* * * * * * *

"Your memorialists believe that your Majesty cherishes the wish, and they pray your Majesty to exert all that constitutional influence and power which will effectually accomplish their removal to the distant shores of a country, the natural resources of which are waiting to be developed to reward the hand of industry, and to fill with plenty thousands that remain here at present without employment, and consequently without bread.

"Your memorialists are no less aware than your Majesty, that the Government of the United States is doing much to favor the settlement of its territories on the Western Coast, and even to settle territory now in dispute between it and the Republic of Mexico. While, therefore, the United States do manifest such a strong inclination, not only to extend and enlarge their possessions in the West, but also to people them, will not your majesty look well to British interests in those regions, *and adopt timely and precautionary measures to maintain a balance of power in that quarter*, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, is destined, at no very distant period, to participate largely in the China trade.

"Your memorialists, therefore, humbly but earnestly supplicate your Majesty to take the present afflicting condition of your subjects into your prompt and gracious consideration, and to interpose your Royal aid, as far as it may be constitutionally rendered, to provide means for the immigration of your memorialists who are not able to provide for themselves—to give them employment in improving the harbors of those countries, or in erecting posts of defence: or, if this be inexpedient, to furnish them provisions and means of subsistence until they can produce them from the soil."

* * * * * * *

As a preface to this memorial, we find the following at the beginning of the chapter:

"Owing to the suspension of emigration to the headquarters of the Church, (they had just been expelled from Nauvoo,) and the great amount of distress prevailing at that time in the British Islands, the Latter-Day Saints here, *under the advice* of Elders HYDE, PRATT and TAYLOR, presented, in February, 1847, a memorial to the Queen, setting forth the distress existent among a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, and proposing a plan for emigration to Oregon or Vancouver Island."

Such is the spirit of loyalty and love for the Constitution and laws of their country manifested by ORSON HYDE and JOHN TAYLOR, both apostles in the church, and the latter late Editor of the *Mormon*, published in New-York City. They write: "Will not your Majesty look well to British interests in those regions, and adopt timely and precautionary measures to maintain a balance of power in that quarter." Not only do we find these patriots ready to assist England in an attempt to check, if possible, the extension of our Constitution and laws, and to weaken our national strength and power, but they go so far as to beg to be allowed the privilege of using all their might and influence in accomplishing this end.

These same men are still leaders in the Mormon Church, and are as anxious as ever to bring about injury to the National Government, if not in one way, yet in another. They are ever ready to league with the enemies of the Republic.

On the 16th inst., we were visited by a very severe snow-storm, which continued without cessation until the evening of the 17th. Snow fell in the Valley to an average depth of six inches. The weather is now, however, mild and beautiful. A. B. C.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A dispute has arisen in Utah respecting the seat of government. In 1851, Fillmore City was fixed upon as the capital, but in 1856, the Territorial Legislature changed the capital, and exalted Salt Lake City to that dignity. Gov. CUMMING has been appealed to, and decides that the Legislature must convene at Fillmore. He writes a letter, dated Oct. 12, discussing the question, taking the ground that the removal was unauthorized, and rendering the following decision:

The question appears to me not as to the validity of a joint resolution, but as the authority of a legislative assembly to pass a joint resolution in joint session.

For the above reasons, I believe that the seat of government of the Territory of Utah, continues to be at Fillmore City, and shall act in accordance with that belief, leaving the gentlemen who constitute the Legislative Assembly to act in accordance with their own opinions.

It may be well, before closing this note, to state that I now entertain the opinion, that the authority to change the place of the seat of government, contained in the organic act, was intended to limit the action of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory to a period of time anterior to the expenditure of the fund appropriated by Congress for the erection of a State-House at the place selected as the permanent seat of government. With due respect, I remain your obedient servant, A. CUMMING,

Governor of Utah Territory.

## FROM KANSAS.

**Disappearance of the Free-State Party—Political Movements—The Gold Excitement—Captain Montgomery—A Refuge from Justice in South Carolina.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

The Territorial Delegate Convention called by the Central Committee to assemble at this place on the 10th inst., for the purpose of considering the subjects of our admission into the Union, and of the future organization of parties in the Territory, was, from unavoidable causes, very thinly attended, and resulted in *nothing*. About twenty-five Delegates were present, and after sitting all day and discussing three different reports, they adjourned *sine die* without adopting any of them. It was regarded by those in attendance as the last funeral scene around the perishing memory of the Free-State Party. It was proof conclusive that there can never be another general rally under that name, and that the work of that party is over. There is no longer any significance in the name, for many of our most noted *national* Border Ruffians, such as HAYES, STRINGFELLOW, HENDERSON, &c., now wear the badge of Free-Stateism as a covering for their sins. We must have an Issue presented, therefore, that is vital and permanent. Something that the strong anti-slave extension sentiment of our people will cherish as pure and elevating in its moral tendencies. The Big Springs Platform no longer affords the bonds of union to the freemen of Kansas. How soon it will be superseded, is yet doubtful, but it is manifest that the day for a new organization is not distant, for *inaction* is not indigenous to Kansas society.

Another late arrival from the mines has given even greater faith to the reports from the South Platte. Mr. A. FRENCH, lately from Brandon, Vt., has just returned from the South Platte, with seven of his companions, all bringing specimens of the gold, and fully confirming the former statements of PARSONS and others from this place. After PARSONS left the mines, the Lawrence Company continued to find better diggings, and their enthusiasm was rising to a fever point. It is believed that about one thousand will winter in or near the mines, unless they are snow-bound before they arrive there. Mr. FRENCH met about four hundred on his return by the Northern or Fort Laramie route. He reports that the Northern route is over one hundred miles nearer, and that the camping places are about equal to those on the Arkansas and Santa Fé route. He came down the Republican Fork to Fort Riley, over a nearer route than by the old road to Fort Leavenworth.

The Georgia party, under the three Mr. RUSSELLS, and the Lawrence party, were the only ones that had dug any length of time on the Platte or its tributaries, and the various reports in circulation purporting to be from persons who have actually dug several thousand dollars in a short time, Mr. FRENCH pronounces wholly false. These fabrications usually appear first in the Missouri River papers, published at Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Ellwood or Atchison. The RUSSELLS had dug about $4,000 when Mr. FRENCH left, but no other persons had dug one-half of that amount. They dug $400 from a space about ten feet square. Therefore, all such extravagant stories as some of our neighboring papers seem determined to circulate, can be set down at once as a humbug that will eventually react to the injury of all concerned. The truth is quite good enough to raise all the excitement we could wish throughout the country, and there is no good evidence that any person has yet brought away from the mines over a few hundred dollars, for the reason that the whole season was spent prospecting, and the paying diggings were not found until about the 1st of September.

The gold is found, not exclusively on the Cherry Creek, but on the South Platte and all its branches over an extent of country at least one hundred miles in diameter, and its western boundary towards the mountains has not yet been found. The old miners expect to find still better digging next year, at the original mines in the mountains.

None of the party ever make less than two dollars a day, and from that to ten usually. The gold is found from two to six feet below the surface, in a stratum of black sand that is from six to twelve inches thick. Many of the branches of the Platte, on which the gold is found, are nearly dry through the last of the Summer, consequently they can be worked most readily the first of the season. There is a district about one hundred miles wide, running an unknown distance north and south along the base of the mountain, where the soil is well suited to agricultural pursuits. This side of that belt, the country is sandy and comparatively barren for several hundred miles, but in that fertile region about the mines a great farming interest will suddenly attract a class of emigration who will sooner trust that department for a rapid fortune than the less substantial art of gold-digging. The earlier companies go in the Spring, after grass starts, the better. Usually, trains can find feed for stock after the middle of April, from this place West. Our merchants and business men are making extensive preparations to accommodate out-fitting companies in the Spring with all necessary supplies. Every miner who has returned intends to go back early in the Spring with as many others as they can persuade to accompany them.

There is one remarkable fact in respect to the health of these mining parties. While throughout Eastern Kansas, and the Western States generally, it has been a sickly season, and almost every countenance bears a yellow, sallow hue at this season, from bilious affections, every one that has come from the mines wears the ruddy and vigorous glow of health, and they report that there has not been the least sickness heard of at the mines. There was no physician in the party, and they believe there will never be any use for one, for, sickness being unknown, they expect to "be obliged to move away from there to die."

There are new indications of further troubles in Southern Kansas. It grows out of a foolish persistency, among some of the settlers who have never sympathized with our Free-State movements, and are now virtually Democrats, that now seek an opportunity to get some *legal* proceeding against the active Free-State men, for some of their conduct in the past. It is well known that when Gov. DENVER visited that region last Summer, a compromise was adopted, by which quiet was restored and all parties disbanded, under a pledge from the Governor and his abettors that gone-byes should be forgotten, and no legal process should be allowed against any one for deeds, good or bad, committed during the past troubles. Capt. MONTGOMERY and other Free-State men have fully observed that pledge. But at the last session of the District Court, before Judge WILLIAMS, it being a Grand Jury term, an effort was made to find a bill against Capt. MONTGOMERY and others. These intentions, however, were actively foet, and no bills were found.

The Pro-Slavery rabble, goaded on by leading spirits from Missouri, could not rest satisfied with this defeat, and seemed resolved to renew Kansas difficulties and make Capt. MONTGOMERY the first victim. One week ago last Saturday night, after the Captain and his family had retired to rest, he was aroused by a loud halloaing at his door. He arose and inquired, "Who is there?" The reply was, "Get up; we have a writ for you, and have orders to take you dead or alive." The Captain immediately buried up his fire which he had left burning in his large fire-place, and found his rifle that hung near his bed. Mr. KAGI and Mr. GILL, who were lodging over night at MONTGOMERY'S house, by accident were there, and they too felt around in the dark for their guns. Meanwhile the party outside called out several times to know if he was not coming, to which he replied that he would be there soon. At length MONTGOMERY cautiously opened the door about a foot, and was preparing to place his rifle in a condition to fire, when two vollies were fired simultaneously from the outside into the house. They had divided into two parties, and stood each side of the door, and the moment it opened they fired, intending to finish MONTGOMERY of course at a single fire. But most miraculously he was saved, and only one ball cut the clothes upon his side. Slugs and bullets struck in all directions about the room, even in the bed among his children. His family, though uninjured, were greatly alarmed, and crawled under the beds for safety. KAGI and GILL crept up to where the chinking was out between the logs of the house, and looking through the hole saw the men and attempted to fire, but their guns missed fire. They then took their revolvers, and they missed fire also. This was probably owing to the rain, as it had been falling for several days.

The party soon after walked away a short distance, and stood by the corner of the fence to the field. Some ten or twelve were distinctly seen, and as many horses or mules. They gradually disappeared, and in about half an hour after MONTGOMERY and his comrades went out to look for them, but they could not be found. In the morning they followed their tracks distinctly about four miles, and then lost them. They went in the direction of Missouri, and it is supposed a part of them live in the Territory in the vicinity of the Trading Post, near where the murders were committed in May last. For nearly a year, MONTGOMERY had never rested a night without having his arms in good condition and standing by his bedside, but recently he has neglected the precaution, as he supposed he was safe since the acknowledged treaty. He is not the man to forget or forgive this desperate attempt at his life, and whoever he implicates must watch well his future.

In July last, a Mr. HUGHES was brutally murdered in South Carolina, under the following circumstances: A Mr. BLACKWELL induced a negro to leave with him, under the representation that he was an Abolitionist, and would take him to a free State. They traveled on together, the negro supposing that he was bound for the free North, when, at length, they arrived in Alabama, where Mr. BLACKWELL sold the negro as a slave, for $1,000, to a Mr. HUGHES. BLACKWELL returned with his money, and the fact soon became known to the former owner of the slave. He, of course, followed on South to retake his *property*, and found it in possession of Mr. HUGHES, who freely gave it up, and pursued his arch-deceiver back to South Carolina. He soon found BLACKWELL, and tried to persuade him to restore his $1,000, offering to take his note for the same, payable in three years. BLACKWELL was enraged, and swore he would do nothing about it, but would go to jail if forced to do so. Accordingly HUGHES took legal counsel, and the papers were soon ready. The sheriff, in company with HUGHES, arrested BLACKWELL, when he expressed a desire to go to his house for a change of clothes before starting for jail, and his request was granted. They all went along together to BLACKWELL'S house, when he went in while the sheriff and Mr. HUGHES sat upon their horses near the door. Mr. BLACKWELL soon returned to the door with a double-barreled gun in his hand, and remarked to HUGHES, "I'll settle my difficulty with you now, Sir," at the same time drawing up his gun and firing. The charge lodged in his side and he died immediately. The sheriff ran without noticing farther particulars, and when he returned with assistance, BLACKWELL had left, and has not been seen in South Carolina since. Mr. HUGHES was known to have $300 with him at the time, but none could be found about his person when the sheriff returned.

A reward was immediately offered for the murderer, but all in vain. The friends of HUGHES watched the Post-Office closely, and ascertained that the friends of BLACKWELL were mailing letters to him at Bloomington, K. T. The friends of HUGHES wrote to the postmaster at Bloomington inquiring if such a person resided there, inclosing a printed handbill giving a minute description of the man. The postmaster at once recognized the man as a stranger who had been in the place about a month. After taking advice, it was concluded to send back word for a legal requisition from the Governor of South Carolina before he could be arrested. A few days since a Sheriff, papers and all, fully equipped, arrived in our city from South Carolina and inquired for a legal officer. He was referred to Sheriff WALKER, and soon called upon him, making a full statement of the case. WALKER told him to ride back to Lawrence and make himself comfortable, and he would be there with the criminal by sunset. The Sheriff seemed unwilling to go, and replied to WALKER that BLACKWELL was a desperado, one of the worst from their State—that he would fight—that a large posse would be needed to take him, &c., all of which gave Capt. WALKER no uneasiness, but he again told the Sheriff to go to Lawrence and he would take care of BLACKWELL. This was all done. WALKER took one individual only and went to BLACKWELL'S house, when he took him after a short struggle, and brought him to Lawrence before sundown, as he had promised, to the great satisfaction of the South Carolina Sheriff.

The next day they took him to Leavenworth, where he was put in irons, and yesterday morning they started down the river with him closely guarded. He still declares he shall not be taken there alive, and threatened to jump overboard, or otherwise commit suicide. The Sheriff is aware of all this, and will be always awake for him, for he is interested in more ways than one to get him back alive. He will then receive the reward of $800. Mr. BLACKWELL'S family will be sent on as soon as they can secure the necessary funds by selling a team and a little personal property he had bought here. The most of his ill-gotten gain, however, has vanished from him. He had lived at Bloomington about two months, and but little was known of him. His neighbors state that he always kept a gun with him, whether at home or away, and they thought it singular at times. Now it is no mystery.

Both of the kidnappers who were bound over for stealing a negro in this place last week, have been released by Judge ELMORE, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the case could not be sustained on the testimony of a negro. Thus rules Dred Scottism. Our weather has been extremely wet this Fall, and the sun has scarcely been seen for a month. A panoramic view of His Majesty is contemplated by some of our "sharpers." The potato crop is yet in the ground, and it is feared they cannot be dug before freezing. A few flakes of snow fell yesterday—the first of the season. RANDOLPH.

THE KANSAS KIDNAPPING CASES.—The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, of the 11th, says:

"Judge ELMORE has released SAMUEL FRY, who had been committed for trial by Justice LADD, for being an accomplice in the attempt to kill, in the recent kidnapping case. The main ground upon which the release was made, was that persons of African extraction are incapable of giving testimony. This decision is equivalent to declaring that there is no law in this Territory against the kidnapping of colored persons, from the fact that, in the very nature of the case, the witnesses must, in almost every such case, be the injured parties themselves."

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM THE PACIFIC.

**Arrival of the Overland California Mail.**

**Later from California, Oregon, and Fraser's River.**

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Overland Mail brought five passengers. During a severe storm at Tejon, on the 2d of October, a stampede occurred among the camels used by Lieut. BEALE. Nine of them had been recovered, but six were still missing. The Los Angeles *Star*, speaking of immigration, says: "Another large party of emigrants from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, have arrived here, during the week, in excellent health and without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The stations of the Overland Mail Company afford resting-places at convenient distances, which greatly assist travelers. The feed for stock is excellent, and animals arrive in good order. A large immigration from the southwestern States is now on the road.

DAVID HARRIS, of Baltimore, was burned to death at San Francisco, on the 22d of October.

The Sixth Infantry had reached Carson Valley and would proceed directly to Benicia. Three hundred recruits, under Lieut. BROOKES were expected there in ten days.

Victoria dates are to the 18th of October. They mention the arrival of nine hundred ounces of gold dust by Express, besides several parcels in the hands of passengers. The accounts from the mines are more favorable, and they were turning out much better than anticipated a month previous. New diggings had been discovered, and more miners were going up the river than were coming down. Freights from Victoria to Fort Hope had advanced from $40 to $60 on a ton. The shipments of gold from Victoria through WELLS, FARGO & Co. from the 4th of August to the 12th of October were $92,000.

The navigation of Fraser River for trade with British Columbia has been thrown open to all parties.

The British ship of the line *Ganges*, Admiral BARNES, arrived at Esquimalt, from Valparaiso, on Oct. 17.

Oregon dates are to the 16th of October. They say Col. WRIGHT'S column had returned from Walla-Walla, and that the artillery batallion under Captain KEYES, was *en route* to Vancouver. The remains of Captain TAYLOR and Lieutenant GASTON have been buried at Walla-Walla. MICHEL, nephew of KAMIASIN, the leading murderer of the Indian Agent BOLON, three years since, has been captured by Major GARRETT and confined at Fort Simcoe. YACIMA, an Indian chief, was killed while attempting to escape from Col. WRIGHT'S command.

**The Expected Steamer Prince Albert.**

CALAIS, Me., Monday, Nov. 22—7 P. M.

The wires east of this station not being in working condition, we are unable to ascertain whether the *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 11th inst., has arrived at St. Johns, N. F., or not.

**Falling In of a Heavy Iron Roof.**

ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, Nov. 22.

The heavy iron truss roof with which the new rolling mills of Messrs. BROWN & BROTHERS, of this city, were being covered, fell in about 4 o'clock this afternoon, killing one man and badly injuring four others. The loss falls heavily on the contractors. No blame is attached to any person employed on the works, the occurrence being thought to have been purely accidental.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Probable Departure of Gen. Walker for Nicaragua.**

**Mr. Preston and the Spanish Mission—The Offer to Senator Benjamin—Bearing of the Walker-Emigrant Question—The Reeside Case, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

General WALKER'S friends here are confident that while the discussion has been proceeding at Mobile, he has himself left a smaller Southern port with 500 hundred men for Nicaragua. A rumor also prevails that Judge CAMPBELL, who is now in Mobile, has pronounced the Walker Expedition a lawful one.

General JEREZ was expected here to-night, but did not arrive.

The idea that Spain seriously contemplates a war against Mexico is scouted here. The statements to that effect are believed to have some political purpose not seen upon the surface.

Although two months or more have elapsed since the appointment of the Hon. Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, to the Spanish Mission, we have no symptoms yet of his departure; and it is rumored that he *may* not go at all.

Mr. PRESTON is spoken of as a very probable candidate for Governor of Kentucky, to be nominated by the Democratic Convention which meets next June; and of course the expression of Mr. BUCHANAN'S confidence, conveyed in his appointment to Madrid, will in no degree lessen his chances before the Convention.

The Gubernatorial office would much better suit Mr. PRESTON than the diplomatic position, and I still believe that the Madrid Mission is designed to be filled by quite another person. We shall see.

The offer of this same place made to the Hon. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, has greatly aided Mr. SLIDELL'S efforts to arrange for that gentleman's reëlection to the United States Senate, and the consequent non-election of Mr. SLIDELL'S most dangerous rival, Mr. SOULE. It will be remembered that last year an election was defeated altogether; but now it is understood that Mr. BENJAMIN—an old Whig, with the Buchanan indorsement—is quite sure of success. The Nicaragua-Walker affair, however, may have some influence upon the result. Indeed, it is claimed by some of WALKER'S friends that if the President interferes to break up and thwart his presently contemplated expedition, the excitement in consequence will be so intense in Louisiana as to secure the defeat of the Slidell Party, and the election of SOULE after all. Mr. BUCHANAN sees and apprehends this difficulty, and will be well pleased if there shall be no necessity for interposing against WALKER in vindication of the neutrality laws.

It is to be hoped that the rumors which invited Mr. APPLETON to exchange the State Department for the *Union* office, will now be set at rest. There is no doubt that overtures were made him to assume the editorial chair, but his declination is understood to be emphatic and decisive. Executive organ-izing, now-a-days, proves to be neither as pleasant or profitable as in former years, since the patronage has been minutely divided—a little being given to Philadelphia, another sop to Cincinnati, &c., &c.

The argument upon the motion for a *mandamus* in the Reeside case is not yet concluded. Professional men, here, are unanimous in opinion that the motion will be granted, unless Executive influence is strong enough to overshadow the Judiciary of the District; and some curiosity is manifested to know what the President will do with Secretary COBB when the *mandamus* comes before him.

It is the President's duty to see that the laws are executed,—and it is a sorry compliment to him, therefore, to be served with a warrant from a Court of law to *compel* the execution of an Act of Congress. This is not the first instance in which Mr. COBB has sought to set Congress at defiance, and by so doing has seriously compromised the Executive, who alone is responsible in the premises. The President is not helpless nor without a remedy.

Friends of General SAM HOUSTON express the opinion that he will be a successful candidate for Governor of Texas next Summer, and that then he will be elected to the United States Senate to fill his own vacancy, if he desires it.

The State Department have advises stating that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with creditable liberality, have conveyed a large number of destitute Americans from the Fraser River region to San Francisco, free of charge.

Judge ROSE, of Texas, left here this afternoon for Guaymas, Sonora, commissioned as U. S. Consul at that point. It is regarded by the Administration as of great importance to have such an officer there, in view of the probable dissolution of the Mexican Confederacy.

Secretary FLOYD is still confined to his room, though improving.

A move will be made this Winter to remodel our Naval system, and assimilate it to the Army, placing it under the control of an officer corresponding in rank to the Lieutenant-General, and requiring every third promotion to be based on merit, as in the French system.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The *States* has a special dispatch dated Mobile, 20th, stating that several of the persons engaged in inducing emigration to Central America have been examined as witnesses by the Grand Jury of New-Orleans, but that no evidence has been elicited to find a true bill against them for violation of the neutrality laws.

Mr. FORSYTH is expected to arrive here in the course of the week, where his presence has been requested by the President, with a view to a conference on matters of public interest touching Mexican affairs.

The contract for constructing the machinery of the side-wheel steamer, now building at San Francisco, has been awarded to PETER DONOHUE of that city.

Captain CHAUNCEY, of the United States steamship *Niagara*, writing from Porto Grande, Oct. 22, to the Navy Department, says, that after landing the recaptured negroes on the African coast, the vessel will stop at Monrovia for coal and return direct to the United States. Her officers and crew were in the enjoyment of perfect health.

**Launching of the Sloop-of-war Hartford—Fire at Salem, &c.**

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* was successfully launched at the Navy-yard shortly before noon to-day. Several thousand spectators were present.

A fire at Salem last night destroyed property valued at about $10,000. ELDRIDGE SNOW, provision dealer, and RICHARDSON HARRINGTON are among the principal sufferers.

The firemen of this city have made extensive arrangements to receive the Hibernia Engine Company of Philadelphia on their visit to this city.

**Fires in the West.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 22.

MASON'S cotton shed, in Memphis, Tenn., was burned on Saturday night, and 539 bales of cotton belonging to DWIGHT, GILL & Co, were destroyed. Insured in Boston.

A fire occurred in Columbus, Ky., on Saturday. Several of the best buildings in the place with their contents were destroyed. No insurance.

**The Atlantic Bank, of Portland, Me.**

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 22.

The Atlantic Bank, of this city, commenced today redeeming its bills. There was no rush upon it as it is deemed sufficiently secure.

**New-York State Temperance Society.**

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 22.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

## THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

**Religious Instruction an Essential Part of Education.**

**Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Right of the Bible in the Public Schools.**

On Sunday evening last, in compliance with the invitation of several of our prominent citizens, the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered a sermon from the text, (Hosea, iv. 6:) "*Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God I will also forget thy children.*" The following is his discourse:

A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame. It is an inevitable consequence of such neglect, such abandonment of the child's heart, nature, habits, to run wild and wanton in the ways of sin. As long ago as this proverb was written, it was known to be a law, that neglected children, not taught the truths of God's Word, nor restrained by the discipline of true piety, would prove the misery and shame of the household, the pests of the community, and possibly the ruin of the State.

And it is one of the most solemn announcements in the Word of God, when we find Him declaring, in regard to such neglect, that if men and societies persist in it, he will leave their children to the full experience of the miseries thus brought upon them. "Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children. They shall continue to wander from me, in the paths of ruin, where thou hast set them and left them; the retribution inevitable for those sins, which thou hast taught them, shall be the double, treble retributions of thine own." It is in this way that God visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, to the third and fourth generation; a specification made, doubtless, because it takes the time of one, two, sometimes three or four generations, for the full experiment of such neglect, for the ripening of the fruits of evil example and teaching, of evil laws, evil principles, and the decline and contempt of household, social, and national religion, and the exclusion of the Bible from direct educational authority. The tree of death is at first vaunted as a plant of liberality to all men's sectarian consciences, imposing up

in the letter of the Old and New Testaments, and I shall nurture in him from his infancy a firm faith in all that I have lost, or feel uncertain about." There is a volume of instruction and warning in these confessions, for this axiom of education came from dearly-bought experience. Again NIEBUHR says, "In an age that is growing old and decrepid, a simple world of ideas must be created for the child, in which its mind may grow up strong and unclouded. A clear understanding can least of all be dispensed with, when the confusion of ideas and half truths is the greatest. It is exactly at such a time, that principles which have been implanted and carefully watched over, so as to gain all the strength of a prejudice, confer extraordinary power, both over the world within, and that without. He who begins his course thus armed, fights with a weapon which is wanting to those around him." NIEBUHR had seen and experienced enough of the evil of having such prejudices formed on the side of infidelity, to make him resolute that in the case of his own child, from infancy, the power of prejudice should be on the side of faith. An earnest religious faith is greater than prejudice, and does indeed confer extraordinary power. What misery, what madness, to cut off its possibility from the education of a child, by teaching him unbelief, or the suspension of belief, on all religious articles of truth, till a critical reason shall have satisfied and conquered the habit of skepticism thus formed. Meantime, the habit grows too strong for the cure, and the power of faith is lost forever. NIEBUHR says of his child MARCUS, "Its recollections of principles and observations are ineffaceable. I wish, I strive, with my whole heart, that he may grow up with the most absolute faith in religion, yet so that his faith may not be an outward adhesion, that must fall away from him afterward, when his reason comes into play, *but that from his earliest years the way may be prepared* for the union of faith and reason."

Now between these teachings, with the faith that is the result of them, and those encountered in the school, there surely ought to be a harmony; this life of faith begun at home ought not to be contradicted at school, but confirmed and supported. It cannot be told when, where, nor how, the childlike faith taught first by a pious mother, and the habit of reliance as described by NIEBUHR, passes into religious experience, connecting the soul with God. But it cannot be expected to stand the rough handling of practical Infidelity in a school where God's Word is not admitted. It is a spark easily trodden out, when care and gentleness would have kindled it. The faith of a child's heart that has never been deceived is boundless. Perhaps my hearers may have noticed an affecting incident in New-Orleans, during the prevalence of the deadly fever in that city. A boy was discovered one morning lying on the grass, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. A benevolent man went to him, shook him by the shoulder, and asked him what he was doing there. "Waiting for God to come for me," said he. "What do you mean?" said the gentleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the answer, and the condition of the boy, in whose eye and flushed face he saw the evidences of the fever. "God sent for father and mother, and little brother," said he, "and took them away to his home, up in the sky; and mother told me, when she was sick, that God would take care of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything, and so I came out here, and have been looking ever so long up in the sky for God to come and take care of me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't he? Mother never told me a lie." "Yes, my lad," said the man, overcome with emotion, "he has sent me to take care of you." You should have seen the boy's eyes flash, and the smile of triumph break over his face, as he said: "Mother never told me lie, Sir; *but you've been so long on the way!*"

So it is in Society, with all our schools, all our boasted Christian civilization; the children every where would speedily find God, and an experience of divine care and life in him, but the agents of the promises loiter on their way, and sometimes refuse to work for their fulfillment.

3. These principles are undisputable, and if they are good for one man's household, or school, they are equally excellent and important as ruling elements in the best possible school system. So far as the use of the Bible is concerned, as a fountain and a fixture in the system, they ought to be carried out; but instead of being *carried* out, it too often happens that they are *dropped* out; the trustees and executors of the system seem afraid of them. They are always compromised or cut down to meet some opposing or balancing party half way. The school system, as to direct, fearless, religious influence and inspiration, is struck with a political palsy, or rather a hydrophobia in regard to the water of life, a jealousy against the Bible and a fear of having too much of it, instead of being elevated and animated by a sacred pride and glory in its presence. Instead of carrying out their principles men too often only wish to be carried by them, just so far as they think they are available for their party. They take a way passage in them for this or that harbor of some private aim, and when they have come to their intended station, they require to be let off, and the principle must get on without them. Thus it is, that the principle, when it comes to the end where it ought to be maintained with full force, finds itself deserted. Some have stopped at one point, some at another, all along the way of the pilgrimage, only here and there a *Hopeful* and a *Faithful* hold on to the Celestial City.

4. If the claim of the Bible in schools is a just one, and the principle of its supremacy just and right, it is practicable, it is the right of the people, and it ought to have a free and full trial. It is the right of the people, which, if left to themselves, under the guidance of the Word of God, disentangled from politics, in the system of their own private schools, they would certainly make sure of; it could not be wrested from them. And when, in good faith, for good purpose, they give over this fight, and the system in which it should be acknowledged and exercised, into the care and charge of the government, as their stewards or trustees, it is a vast and gloomy fraud if, by any management, intrigue, political or sectarian bargain or compromise, or on any pretence, this right is conveyed away, or its practical enjoyment and benefit prevented. The government are simply the people's trustees and servants—not lords, nor owners: and if the government take the work of education out of the hands of the people, to do it for them, the Government are bound to do all that, in the judgment of the people, and of the best and wisest among them, a thorough education requires. The Government are bound to provide those elements that will secure and save the people, and the people's rights, and to introduce something of that knowledge without which a nation dies. They cannot shut that out from the public system, relying upon private charity and piety to have such a deficiency supplied, or the evil of such an omission corrected. They are bound to educate *the conscience and the heart*, as well as the intellect.

But the Word of God stands, and forever will stand, as the fountain and law of all moral tuition: and the proscription, or mere omission and neglect of that Word, casts a slur upon all manner of religious instruction. The freedom of that makes the whole free; the exclusion of that excludes the whole. And just in proportion as such exclusion is accomplished or gains ground, or becomes the fact, though denied in theory, just in that proportion—although the expenses of your school-system may be all the while increasing—its excellence is diminishing. The studies may be enlarged, the buildings splendid, all material, physical and scientific appliances superb and perfect, yet the system all the while less efficient for a good, sound, safe and vitalizing common-school education. Nothing can make a safe and vitalizing system but the Word of God running through it, and energizing it with a life-giving character and power for the heart and conscience.

We glory in our revivals of religion, and as the work of God's grace, they are the completion and the fullness of his mercy: but if you suffer religious and political Jesuitism to exclude God's truth from your Common Schools, how is the power of a revival of religion ever to teach your children these? You have taken away the appointed conveyances of grace, you have insulted and proscribed its methods. It is as if some scoffing and malignant tyranny, worse than the Norman curfew, should draw off the gas-pipes from your dwellings, and tear up the *mains*, and when you ask for light, should tell you to get it at the street lamps, for that one or two Wards in the City, having conscientious scruples against admitting it within the houses, it must be cut off in the whole system, or their votes will be sacrificed. You would soon dispose of such madness. If a religious sect should arise in the City, with an article in their creed forbidding the use of glass windows in their houses, you might, with as much propriety, demand that all the houses in the City should have their windows boarded up, out of respect to that light-hating conscience, as that the Bible should be cut off from the Schools, because Pope or Pagan forbid it to their followers. Because your neighbor abhors the light, are you to abjure it? Because it offends him, are you bound to keep it out as a nuisance, or to endure a system that withholds it from your children?

The proposition is an outrage. To carry it into effect in regard to any of the immortal beings committed to our charge would be the grossest fraud and cruelty, for this celestial light is given them by covenant from Heaven; it is your trust from Heaven for them; it is yours, only because it is theirs, and you are simply permitted to live by their estate, as the price given to you from God for your just administration of their inheritance. If you dare to withhold it from them, on grounds of political or any other expediency, the God of the widow and fatherless will assuredly visit you with a terrible retribution. The celestial light which he has granted, with the express provision in his will that it is for your children, is his appointed atmosphere for their childhood, the condition of life and growth. Treat yourselves to whatever exclusion of the light you please, but shut not up your children beneath so dismal an eclipse as the proposed divorce of earthly from celestial knowledge would shroud over them. It is like the taking your sweetest household flowers from your warm and fragrant conservatories, from the windows of your southern exposure, and carrying them to the north side of the house, where, the year round, there can, by no possibility, the direct blessed light of the sun shine on them. Try it anywhere else—your experiment of negative, cheerless, mathematic indifference—but do not try it upon anything you love; do not attempt it upon these sacred, immortal, household plants set under your care to be trained for the life of Heaven.

I have read with admiration a powerful sermon on our condition and duties as public men, preached by an eminent clergyman of this City on Thanksgiving Day of this last week. It contains a passage on the Schools, which I shall take the liberty to repeat, for it deals with this exclusion of the Bible as it deserves. If I had the ability to preach such a sermon, and *had* preached it, I should certainly have been denounced for preaching politics; but it is religion in politics not politics in religion of which these denunciators are afraid. I am heartily glad that they have got now a higher mark for their denunciations, and that a preacher of foremost eloquence and popularity in the Episcopal Church is not afraid of that territory. I only wondered, in reading the discourse, which presents in such impressive solemnity the warning from the iniquities of the Hebrew people, and the ruin to which their violation of the law of God condemned them, that the preacher could have avoided presenting God's own indictment against them, for the completing crime that filled up the measure of their iniquities, and settled their fate. "Thus saith the Lord, ye have not proclaimed liberty, hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine, and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth." But perhaps any reference to *that* form of crime would have been too confessedly political and personal, and we thank the admired preacher for going so deep as he has done into the political corruption and wickedness of our own City and nation, with the lightning of the Word of his Divine Master. I desire to recall to your notice a part of his scathing rebuke of the sin and madness of excluding the Bible from our Public Schools:

"I have great hope," said Dr. HAWKS, "in the proper education of the children in the land, but the education must be of the right kind. But what hope is there of making good men and citizens in your public schools when in twelve of them, in violation of the municipal law, you begin every day by dishonoring God, in the deliberate exclusion of His Word? What reverence do you teach the children then to feel for the Bible, for the God who gave that Bible, or for their own conscience, which by God's spirit may savingly respond to the teachings of that Bible, when you virtually tell them that it really is not worth listening to? Aye, and worse than that, attempt, too, to satisfy sensible men that you do right, by what you are pleased to call arguments, which are in fact godless nonsense, redeemed from the category of drivelling idiotcy only by their superlative wickedness. You have deliberately denied God—worse still, you have taught young children to do so; and are you so stupid in wickedness as to suppose that God will, under such circumstances, give any blessing to your schools as a remedy for the manifold evils which are gathering into mountain heaps around you?"

I am glad of these severe words; nothing is too severe to characterize the outrage. And if our present laws are not plain and to the purpose enough to prevent its repetition, and restore the Bible where it has been expelled, then the first duty of our Legislature in regard to education will be to enact such a statute as will serve that end. Well has it been declared, in lines of just poetic tribute to the Word of God as the charter of our liberties, that the bright inheritance of freedom, independence, piety, industrious life, warm hearts and homely manners transmitted from our fathers, can be kept only by those

"Who guard forever, as the primal law
Of a just education, His blest words
Who drew young children to His arms, and said—
'Suffer the little ones to come to me.'
Who dare forbid the process, or warn off,
With intermeddling bigotry and scorn,
The artless prattlers that, approaching, claim
Their birth-right from the Saviour! Let them hear
Those winning tones of tenderness and grace,
And feel the influence of that sacred love,
A happy presence in each mental mood,
Casting a beam of heaven upon the way,
As the sweet light of childhood's daily life,
Through every path of knowledge. So their school
Shall be the place where guardian angels dwell,
And in the atmosphere of Love divine,
Each rudiment of natural truth shall wear
A dear familiar grace, a sacred air,
Breathed round the unconscious learner, taught of Christ."
Behold the lilies of the field, and learn
Who clothed their forms with beauty, and came down
Himself from heaven to earth, and took the text
Of his own sermons from his lowliest works.
And ever thus, the truths of God's own word,
And Nature's teachings, sweetly wrought in one,
By right belong, united, to the soul.

Who then shall dare divorce them? Who presume
To shut the page of science from the light
And life of Him who gave it? Who forbid
The record of His name, his attributes
Pervading, shining, omnipresent, fair,
In every syllable of learning taught,
E'en from the earliest intellectual dawn?
The lisping infant's wooden A B C,
The page with rude engravings syllabled,
Of houses, ships, domestic animals,
The pictured card, big lettered on the wall,
And childhood's first attempt at perfect words,
And earliest baby sentences, may bear
A moral message. Blind must be the soul,
An atheist fool's, the heart, that would proscribe,
And exorcise the light of truth divine,
From aught of letters, or of natural sense,
Or Nature's teaching, in the simplest class
Of universal childhood. Crude and curst
The bigotry that mocks at God's own light,
And to the angel of His sacred word,
E'en in the play-ground of the village school,
Teaches the children, with precocious rage
Of hoary infidelity to cry,
Go up, thou baldhead, go! The State is vext
With diabolic rant of such malign
Hypocrisy and hatred of a God.
Assuming, from regare to liberal, large,
And unsectarian views, to shut out heaven.
Exclude its holy light, shroud its bright orbs,
The life and guide of all our truthful vision,
And in earth's dungeons cultivate the soul!

And such has been the attempt, not in the Common Schools only, but at the instigation of the same bigotry, in some of the most benevolent, admirable, industrial schools for poor children in this City. The effort indeed against divine truth has been pushed in every direction since that famous foray of expurgators went around the schools, and blackened the pages of the school books at the direction of a clique of sectarians, jealous against what they called Protestant Truth.

5. It cannot be controverted, that in the city, more especially, the moral and religious influence is essential. Here is the vortex of all pernicious and infernal currents, whirled round from vast, comprehensive, and, at first, imperceptible circles, that converge at this centre, and with devouring rush and roar carry our youth headlong. Here the seas meet, here the rocks, in reefs and jagged pinnacles, secure an infinite wealth of shattered souls, a revenue of wrecks for the Destroyer. It needs the utmost activity, vigilance, omnipresence of all possible warning, enlightening, deterring agencies, against the crowd and entanglement of temptations, that beset the young, from the irreligion, worldliness and heedlessness of the multitude, and the exmmples of positive alluring vice, permitted, almost unrebuked, in a great city. Of all places on earth, in the Common Schools of such a city, the influence of the Bible ought to be positive, and the presence and inculcation of religious truths, motives and sanctions, as free as air. Yet it is in great cities that there is the greatest danger of all this being neglected, or admitted merely as by stealth, or in shame, or with bare unwilling tolerance, or passed over as the merest formalism, or quarrelled against and resisted even by Christians, with the pettifoggery of technicalities, and the godless nonsense of arguments about the inviolable sacredness of a conscience so set against the Saviour of the world as to require all recognition of his name, attributes and authority to be excluded, not only in the wholesale exclusion of the Bible, but even from the pages of the common reading books.

This is the plea, that if a man deny his Saviour, and desires to have his children educated in the same denial, he has the conscientious right to demand the exclusion of the Christian Scriptures from your Common Schools, because his children must attend them, and if forced away from them by the intrusion of the Scriptures, you defraud him of his right in the public education; or if, rather than be thus defrauded, he sends his children, then you are forcing upon them, contrary to his conscience, the claims of Christianity, the acknowledgment that Jesus is the Saviour of the world. The Christian sophists—there are not wanting such—join in this plea, and affirm that out of regard to the conscience of this unbeliever, you are bound to put the Christian Scriptures out of your schools; bound, thus, to violate the consciences of all Christian parents, and the rights of all Christian children, to the benefits and free enjoyment of Christian truth in their education; because a neighboring family regards such truth as falsehood, and commands its abatement as a nuisance. The godless nonsense goes to this extent, and this plea for the exclusion of the Bible compels Christian parents either to renounce wholly the benefits of the Public School system for their children, or else to endure the exclusion of that truth, and that Book of Truth, which they know to be necessary for a good education, and in the knowledge of which God and their consciences tell them their children ought to be trained. Now tell us which conscience has the best right, the one that believes God's Word, or the one that rejects it? The conscience of the nineteen in the majority, or that of the twentieth in the minority?

Such are some of the influences and efforts tending to the injury of the School system in our City, and to deprive the schools of their salutary power as a moral discipline. The sappers and miners of our freedom are thus at work, with secret, Jesuit, deadly, deep design, to corrupt and prepare us for bondage; and our liberty is but an empty beast if they can work on uninterrupted. When they have mined and mole long enough, they will show their heads above ground, in possession of the heart and citadel. The increasing prevalence of crime warns us against this most mischievous deterioration; warns us that we cannot afford to let the Word of God go, or to release ourselves from the hold and full power of any influence that may be grappled, upon the general mind, or upon the consciences of our children, for restraint from evil. And, indeed, on the ground of the great proverb, that "prevention is better than cure," if our School system were even merely a system of police, or an adjunct of it, it would be wise and profitable greatly to increase the positive religious instruction and influence in it. Indeed, schools without religion are harvest fields for future crops of vice, and only provide a necessity for stronger prisons and a multiplied police. Well does one of the leading daily journals of this City exclaim, in reference to the hanging of the young murderer, HOWLETT: "Common talk of the common result of a common education will not satisfy us. Shut up your grog-shops, if you do not wish to have your boys hanged! Pull down your brothels, if you do not wish to have your boys hanged! Set a better example, O Aldermen and Councilmen, if you do not wish to have your boys hanged! Do you suppose that the knowledge of a little geography, of a little arithmetic, and a little grammar, will save them?" This is admirable. But how could a man think so far and so pointedly, and not think further? How avoid the conclusion that *religion* as well as grammar in the schools, is necessary to keep boys from the gallows? No boy in the world would be hanged by religion, and rarely has any boy ever been hanged from a school in which Divine truth as well as grammar and geography was reverently, prayerfully, habitually taught. But not a thought seems to have occurred to this able writer as to the power and duty of PREVENTION, with which God has invested us, in the gift of His Word and Spirit for our schools: in giving us the specific of divine truth for the inoculation and forearming of the children against these dreadful temptations and miseries. Leave the schools without Divine truth, without religion, and although once every five years in each generation you shut up all the grog-shops, and tear down all the brothels, they would be reopened and built again, just as certainly as, if you sacked all the hotels, they would again be furnished with provisions and guests.

You call for the shutting up of the grog-shops, the quarantining of the gambling hells, the scaling up of those houses whose gates lead down to the chambers of the dead; and well, indeed, would it be for society if you could surround them and cut them off with a circle of avenging fire, and let the scorpion in the centre kill himself with his own sting, or die by the heat. If you could station angels, armed with lightning, across the doors, across the highways, or if you could draw an impassable moat between your youth and such centres and maelstroms of temptation and ruin, you might seem to have secured them; but this is not in your power, and never will be; and even if it were, it would be still better to arm your youth with a power of habit and of character against those terrible attractions,—to form within them a talisman more potent than the lightning,—a conscience early instructed in the Word of God,—and binding the whole being in habitual allegiance to its principles. This power God has given you, through the medium of your schools, if you set the fountain of Divine truth and life in them; and if *you* set the *truth* God has pledged himself to take care of the *life*. If you honor Him by demanding the Word of God in your schools, by insisting upon it as a fixture there, God will honor *it*, and bless *you*, by the presence of his Spirit with it; but you cannot imagine his Spirit and his blessing without it. The contempt and exclusion of Divine truth, and implied denial of Divine sanctions, are producing their fruits. It takes time to try a large experiment, but the evidence and results will come out in part, even in one generation. Set the Word of God in your schools, honor it there, and the pupils will honor it; God's blessing upon you will be seen in that honor. But if you neglect and reject God's truth, God will neglect and reject you.

We need never think to reform society by beginning at the branches, and neglecting the roots, nor by merely taking in hand periodically, with spasmodic fright or virtue, the effects that grow out of the roots. If you pluck off the apples of Sodom one year, they will grow the next. Society is a tree that you cannot cut down, if you would; but you may medicate the roots, and the roots are in your school-rooms. Now, if you had a tree bearing bitter fruit, that you could restore to useful life by digging about the roots, and applying potent chemical influences there, would it not be fully to employ yourself upon the branches, cutting off here and there the excrescences and the worst of the fruits, and forbidding the roots to be treated? The cure of these moral and social evils is Divine truth, applied in the right place, at the right time, in the right way. A CONSCIENCE IS TO BE TRAINED. We insist on this. It is the one grand vital element of a truly conservative education; nay, I hate the word, for it almost always lies; not conservative, therefore, but defensive and aggressive and acquisitive; and when by such glorious discipline as God puts in our power sin shall be conquered and cast out, and holy habits and institutions just and righteous shall be formed, *then* conservative; but until then searching, repelling and aggressive. A conscience is to be trained; it is as essential a part of education as the main-spring is an inevitable part of a watch. But there never was, never will be, never can be, a conscience trained by a little geography, a little arithmetic and a little grammar.

Perhaps you say, Leave the training of the conscience to the home influence and instruction; but that, alas, for the mass of the children, is precisely the thing you can least trust, nay, in many cases the very thing you have to counteract. A great multitude of the families whose children are gathered into your schools are without any such instruction, as destitute of it as the ocean is of air, or worse. In many instances the home instructions and influences are those of impiety and blaspheny: the Scriptures are not known; the sacred name of the Deity is never mentioned but to swear by, and of the Saviour of the world but to vary the habitual profaneness. In multitudes of families there is no religious instruction whatever. Meantime, there is instruction in successful crime, in details of villainy, in tragedies of vice, and comedies after, in noise, vulgarity, cruelty, quarrelling, lying, Sabbath-breaking, swearing, cheating. And where to all this are added examples of public injustice, fraud, inhumanity from man to man, always before the mind, where corruption is known to be winked at, and success covers the multitude of sins, where injustice and oppression against races are the adopted principles of the highest tribunals of justice, and the fountains of popular power itself are poisoned by barefaced inroads on the ballot-box; if there is no correction, no balance, no restraint anywhere by means of an instructed conscience, not even in an education by the State, what can be the result but selfishness, perfidy, immorality, minds unprincipled and hardened in vice, and insensible to every appeal but of overpowering violence?

6. Prevention and discipline are the true wisdom of the schools; prevention of evil, and preparation for the production of future fruit; prevention by an armature of the conscience, and by possession of the heart with divine truth, with God's claims, recognized, felt, acknowledged. If you set out a tree, you at first look to its roots and its growth: you do that for future fruits, not present; but if you take care of the present *for* the future, you really take care of the future; you make sure of the future by the unfailing law, that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. What you want is this genuine radicalism, not merely conservatism. Conservatism is a refrigerator, where you can keep things from spoiling only by sealing them from the air, and keeping them still and cool. But a wise radicalism is the art-angel and dominion of celestial purity and truth, where the air is ever fresh, and light, not darkness; is the element of security and freedom, not locks and keys and suffocation, and your precious things are kept by life and progress, not timidity and stagnation.

Prevention and discipline, as taught in God's Word, are the only release for society from prisons and hanging. The Bible in schools would prevent the need of one-half your prisons. The Bible in schools would soon do away with the gallows. The Bible in schools, if it did not shut up your grog shops, would soon eat them up, would starve out the keepers of them, would make rum-selling a famishing and unprofitable business. The Bible in schools would soon give you a quiet Sabbath, and would cause the vacation of your rum-shops and the filling of your churches. In a blacksmith shop, in a town that I could name, there was recently seen the following notice: "No horses shod on Sunday, except Sickness and Death." That will always be true, where your rum-shops are opened on the Sabbath, and the Bible is excluded from your schools. Death on the pale horse is shod and galloped every Sunday, and so it will still be, if you let divine truth be despised and rejected.

But the Bible in schools is an Artesian well of life, even in the desert. The Bible in schools would be the fountain of your laws and your freedom, for from these sanctuaries of light are to come your future statesmen and legislators, and you may be sure that the presence and dominions of this Shechinah, this divine authority, and the character formed by it, will be to a most salutary and blessed extent, the ruling influence in the Senate, at the bar, on the bench, everywhere. You remember the anecdote of the great painter, REMBRANDT. The childhood of that wonderful artist was passed in his father's mill, which admitted all its light from an opening in the top, causing all objects to be seen in that deep, grand, romantic contrast of powerful central light and side gloom, that always entered into the compositions of his paintings, setting them apart, in that impressive originality and superiority, from all others that ever were painted. Just so the work for you, for society, for your future ruling spirits, will be colored, will be determined, by the light in your school-houses, and it will make an infinite difference whether it come from the Bible through the opening heavenward, or is nothing but the slidelights of a little geography, a little arithmetic, a little grammar.

Again I say, Prevention and Discipline! If you do not take care, you will have abuses and expenses in your schools, that will be like those of the old Chancery system in England, that the efforts of ages can hardly conquer. When abuses get to the size of institutions—an evil that a child's hand could have snuffed out in its infancy, will defy a race of giants to the combat. Abuses themselves at length pass into laws, and become profitable, and the physicians of society are more interested in maintaining the plagues for whose treatment they are in discovering, diagnosing, or setting at work the means of cure. Indeed, the patient himself at length becomes opposed to cure, being frightened at such radicalism, and preferring a comfortable and profitable sickness. I have seen the account of a town in Michigan, where the fever and ague is such a fixture, that the church-bells ring every day at twelve o'clock for the people to take their quinine. Now in such a case we could easily conceive the manufacture and sale of that medicine becoming such a source of profit to the people and of active business to the place, that they would rather endure the fever and ague, and make a fixture of the shakes, than have the capital disturbed which was invested in the palliative, or their wealth deprived of so large an income. This in fact is many men's conservatism, to keep the shakes for the sake of the profit. The conservatism of truth and righteousness, on the other hand, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain.

Prevention and Discipline! First come, first served. Be you beforehand with Satan, and you can keep him out. Fill your bushel with wheat, and you can get no chaff into it. The child is father of the man, and the sovereignty of the child's mind is decided by the first settlement. Just as the first man that tills the ground and plants it for a harvest in a desert land shall have that title of possession, which is nine-tenths of the law; just as in Persia, a man that sinks a well shall be entitled to the cultivation of all the land he can make it irrigate; just so, in sowing a child's mind with divine truth, just so in sinking the well-spring of divine knowledge. Set the Bible in your schools; take possession in the name of God, and set up your flag over the children's being; and you make your schools the law of life and health, the governing and rectifying power of freedom and truth for the whole country, an aggressive power as well as conservative, and a line of impregnable citadels against sin and Satan.

I have asserted, and the truth will bear repeating, that the exclusion of the Bible, and the attempt to educate our children without it, was like attempting to live beneath the sea by a system of diving bells; and that our schools, shut out from the freedom of the Word of God, would in time get to be mere government dredges, the supply of air pumped into them by edict. Who would endure school-houses built under ground, and the air admitted only through a canvas bag, as in the hold of a vessel? or the sunlight admitted, only as between decks, through dead-lights? Your schools need ventilating with the air of divine truth for the souls of the children, as much as with the open air for the breathing of their bodies. There is a deadly influence generated from mere knowledge in such a world as ours, without its being aired and sunned in the open day of the Bible, which, in some cases, is like the odor from chests of old clothes transported from the plague quarters of Constantinople. And at best, the use of our various knowledge, without the Word of God, is like the vitiating effect of a crowd breathing over and over again the same air, without a constant fresh supply to restore and vitalize it.

Beyond question, the right care of the schools is one of the greatest responsibilities that can be thrown upon a free community. In this country it is the responsibility of the people, for in employing the agency of Government, you do not put the schools out of your own power, but upon yourselves, at any rate, devolves the choice of right men for your trustees and commissioners in this vast and sacred charge. It is to be feared that Christian men have been deterred from acting out their own convictions, because they were afraid of the cry of sectarianism and bigotry, afraid to move for God and Piety and Heaven. But you have no right to suffer your children to be defrauded of the warmth and light of heaven's own truth in their education, or to turn them over to a cold and chilling system, dephlogisticated to meet the objections and jealousies of all classes of Anti-Christian sceptics. You have no right, under pretence of providing a hospital for all nations, to shut out that light which is the privilege of the meanest of God's poor.

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The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who has been called by the Prince Regent of Prussia to form a new Administration, is the father of the young Queen of Portugal. He abdicated his petty sovereignty a few years ago, in favor of the King of Prussia, and obtained by the King's order the title of Illgiuess, with the prerogatives of a junior prince of the royal family of Prussia.

## The City Government and the Public Health.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: I assure you there is *one* class of men that differ from the general description you give in your article of yesterday, "Our City Affairs," of the disposition of our citizens to submit to the present manner in which our City is governed. That class of men are *not* "content with things as they are;" they *do* more than "talk in omnibuses;" they are *acting*, and causing others to *act*, with some prospect of success. I refer to the Medical profession, as that class. They became satisfied that no *deportment* of the City government had sunk into such a deplorable state as that of *public health*. A single statement, made by the City Inspector himself—showing that the average annual mortality for the past seven years was *one death* to every 27.06 of the entire population—should satisfy the community of the justice of the above charge. But it is made still more striking, when we contrast the city of London, whose average mortality is but *one* in *forty* of its population. The reason of this disgraceful difference between our own City (which should be among the most healthy cities in the world) and London, and other cities, is simply this: *In all other civilized cities, their Health Officers are medical men*; in New-York, *not one* of the internal *sanitary officers* is a medical man. I submit that the City Inspector's department is either *strictly sanitary*, or it is a department of *Police*. If the former, certain qualifications are indispensable, for the proper performance of the office, viz: a scientific medical education. If the latter, then it is a useless incumbrance upon the City, for the reason that the *regular police* are better qualified to perform all the duties of the office than the present officers, because, they have greater discipline, energy, intelligence, numbers and power, and also, a *medical staff* to advise them on all medical questions. The medical profession, as a body, brought the subject before the Legislature, year after year. The Senate have appointed a Commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the City; medical testimony has been given before them, setting forth the evils and providing the remedy. The entire subject has been thoroughly dissected. In addition to this, the profession held a meeting on the subject—it was the largest, most enthusiastic, and united meeting of the profession ever held in this City. Nearly 600 medical men were present. The opinion that "not even a hundred men could be got together for any such object," is not entirely correct. The Doctors can *act*, while others are talking.

Respectfully yours, MEDICO.

## The Yorkville School Case.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I shall enter into no controversy with anonymous letter-writers, but I would ask space in your columns to state the facts regarding the removal of Miss GILDERSLEEVE from the principalship of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 37. The stated meetings of our School Board are held on the first and third Fridays in each month. Of this fact all the members are aware, and they attended the meetings during the year without receiving written notices; nor until the removal of Miss GILDERSLEEVE did any member complain that written notices were not issued. The practice of our Secretary, since January last, has been, to issue written notices only when special meetings were called.

Miss GILDERSLEEVE and another teacher were removed at a stated meeting of the Board, of which the members were fully cognizant, two of the three trustees opposed to Miss G.'s removal being actually present at that meeting. The third did not choose to attend, for reasons best known to himself. The removal was not made on political or personal grounds, but with the object of improving the condition and promoting the interests of the school. The "indignation," however, subsequently manufactured, had no political origin and aim, and its manufacturers will, no doubt, make the most of their "capital." I regret only that they should have adopted a mode of warfare which, for a time, sacrificed the interests of the school to their prejudices. I know that some honest-minded citizens have been deceived by misrepresentations; but better information will correct false impressions, and convince all, whose good opinion is worth having, that the Trustees acted right. For my own part I can challenge, either as regards my character as a citizen, or my conduct as a school officer, the closest scrutiny.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN VANCE.

[Having now given both sides a fair hearing, we must close our columns to any further articles in connection with this controversy.]

## Crime Among Our Colored Population.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In your paper of 17th inst. I find a "Retrospect of a Year's Crime," taken from the "First Metropolitan Police Report," in which the "total number of arrests" is stated to have been "60,585;" and after a statement of "the nativity of those arrested," it is added, "among these were 566 colored persons."

Now, since the colored people are so frequently spoken of as a degraded and vicious portion of our population, it is natural to inquire into the comparative number of arrests of colored persons for crime, in proportion to the relative number of the white and colored population of our City. I have no means of knowing the present number of either. But in the census of 1850, p. 278, the whites are stated to be 501,732, the colored 13,815; total, 515,547. This, if I mistake not, shows that the colored people, at that time, were about 2.68 per cent. of the entire population.

Assuming that the present population does not greatly vary from that of 1850, the colored people would compare favorably with the whites in 1857-8, if 2.68 per cent. of the arrests should have been from among them. But if I figure correctly, the "First Metropolitan Police Report" shows that considerably less than one per cent. (about .93 of 1 per cent.) of those arrested were colored.

To state the matter in another form. If the colored population (now, as in 1850) be 2.68 per cent. of our population, then their arrests for crime, if in the same proportion, would have been 1,631; whereas, by the Metropolitan Police Report, it was only 566, a difference of 1,065 in their favor. Ought not this to be noticed, and recorded to their credit?

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM GOODELL,
No. 48 Beekman-street.

## Mutilated Bank Bills.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

All danger of the rescue of mutilated bank bills from the fire while they are burning may be avoided by the following simple method which I adopted when I was cashier of a bank. When the bills are assorted and before they are put away in the vault to await the day of burning, I punched out part of the name of the President and Cashier with a gun-wad punch, making a hole of about half an inch in diameter in each name. Thus cancelled, I could stow them away in the vault and let a large amount accumulate without fear of loss by robbery. When they were to be burned, I punched a hole through the centre of the bills with a brad-awl (punching say five hundred bills at a time easily with two blows of a hammer) and strung them on a wire; and fastening the two ends of the wire together they went into the stove or furnace without the least fear on my part that any would be abstracted or fly up the chimney. I usually put five hundred or a thousand bills on each wire.

The gun-wad punches can be obtained of any gunsmith, and if the instrument is sharp, a large amount of bills can be cancelled in a short time on the cancelling block, which is found in every bank.

I am led to write this letter by noticing the recent difficulty in Boston with the Maverick Bank, where bills were thrown into a foundry furnace, (having probably a blower attached,) and yet no precautions were used to prevent the escape of the bills.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. P. BISSELL.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

## Congregational Singing.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me respectfully to ask, through your columns, the advocates of Congregational Singing, if it would not aid their cause if the conductors should favor the movement of the audiences, they sing for, a little more.

The reason of my speaking on the subject is this: Some of the most beautiful voices both male and female, I ever heard, were completely annihilated on last Sunday evening at the Academy of Music, by the rapid manner the music was conducted, and to my mind, very indiscreetly.

Judging from what I heard, I will venture to assert that not ten persons were singing with the conductor, thereby completely destroying a most delightful part of the entertainment. MUSIC.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Attorney-General Black, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, has decided that the swamp-land grant made to Arkansas by the act of Sept. 28, 1850, establishes the right of the State to all swamp-lands within its limits; and that the vesting of the title was completed by the act, though patents had not been issued, and that the subsequent grant by act of Feb. 9, 1853, for railroad purposes, so far as it interfered with swamp-land grants, is invalid. In other words, he holds that the railroad grant is not good on any swamp-land grant; a most important decision.

Photographic copies of $10 bills on the Boylston Bank, of Boston, so well executed as to be extremely liable to deceive, have been put in circulation within a day or two.

A portion of the New-England Pin Factory, at Winsted, Conn., was destroyed by a boiler explosion on Wednesday.

## PERSONAL.

An Ex-President of a Provincial Chess Club in England writes to an English journal: "The general opinion of English chess-players is simply that Staunton is afraid of Murphy. If, as his friends say, he is out of condition, let him train, or give up the championship like a man. No one would blame him, at his age and with his avocation, for declining severe matches; but in that case he must resign the belt into fresher hands. The champion ceases to be a champion when he is no longer able or willing to take up whatever gauntlet is flung down. Let the chivalrous boy who has crossed the Atlantic to challenge the chess-players of the Old World have fair play at the hands of Englishmen. If we cannot beat him fairly, let us not seek to put him off with shabby dodges."

The Boston *Transcript* says of Carlyle's *Frederick*: "It continually reminds us of what a man said, when asked how he liked *salsify*, (the oyster plant,) that he always thought, when eating it, that he was *about to taste an oyster*, but was disappointed with every mouthful."

A missionary in the Chinese waters having distributed several copies of the Ten Commandments on shore, they were sent back the next day, with the request that they might be distributed among the French and English; for the tracts contained admirable doctrines, and those people evidently much needed them.

Report says that a young and beautiful pianoforte player will make her appearance, shortly in Vienna, at one of Liszt's concerts, and that she is superior to any lady pianist we have had for many years. Her name is Stark, and a Russian by birth.

Mehemed Bey, Turkish Ambassador to the Court of France, who was expected in Paris by the 10th November, is, in consequence of the death of his brother, Ali Ghalib, the Sultan's son-in-law, to prolong his stay at Constantinople.

The Rev. Charles Brooks, of Medford, Mass., in a recent speech, suggested the erection of a statue of Edward Everett on the summit of a monument in the grounds at Mount Vernon, after the purchase of the estate shall have been completed.

The success of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews has been so great, that their original engagement of one month at the Haymarket has been extended to six weeks, after which they perform at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, for a limited period.

It is understood that M. de Montalembert's trial will take place before the end of the present month. It is said that the illustrious orator will defend himself, and that he will appear at the bar surrounded by the first men in France.

The *Daily News* says it is reported that Lord Naas is to go to Madras as Governor, and that the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland will probably be filled by Seymour Fitzgerald.

Mr. Arthur Gordon, third son of Lord Aberdeen, will accompany Mr. Gladstone as Secretary in his mission to Corfu. Mr. Gordon acted as private secretary to his father while Prime Minister.

Baron de Bourquency, French Ambassador at Vienna, has, in consequence of the death of Madame de Bourquency, been allowed leave of absence to come to Paris.

A grand dinner has

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES [illegible] & CO.,
No. [illegible]
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, differing entirely from those prevailing a month since, and entirely different to Southern houses all of our stock was got of the latest mode.
[illegible], will find in our establishment a full assortment, entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of
CLOAKS
from any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochat and other ornaments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
100 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
in all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Between Broome and Grand sts,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS
At Reduced Prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
INFANTS' ROBES AND WAISTS,
INFANTS' CAPS,
A Choice Selection.

COLLARS! COLLARS! COLLARS!
Embroidered Jacconet,
And Swiss Collars,
A fine assortment, now on hand,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY. No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
An immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.—FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE.—C. G. HOOK respectfully informs his friends, former patrons, and the public, that he has bought the stock of merchandise and interest of Mr. W. S. Bond in the above place, and is now offering a splendid stock of very superior goods at prices much below their value.
It is the intention of C. G. H. to continue the business in the above stores, and he will constantly replenish the stock with choice fabrics selected with care, and bought for cash in the best markets, and consists of
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS,
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS AND DIAPERS,
DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c.
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
RICH SILKS, in evening colors, suitable for balls and wedding dresses, received by the *Vanderbilt*.
Canal, Corner of Mercer.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will open on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
250 pairs of BLANKETS, at $3 50 per pair.

GRAND CLOAK AND MANTILLA BAZAAR.
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.
THE LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
IN THE CITY,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHET TRIMMINGS.
From 10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Of every description,
At 20 per cent. less than Jobbers' prices.
Also,
A job lot
For the Jobbing Trade.
Comprising a full and varied assortment of all the latest Paris styles of
Ladies' and Misses'
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS,
For cash or approved paper
At a discount on cost prices.
Country merchants will be treated
With better terms
Than any other house in the trade.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

LADIES' CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $8 to $10,
WORTH $12 to $15.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAID, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $2 50 to $5,
Worth from $5 to $10.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FINE BEAVER RAGLANS,
NEW STYLES,
From $5 to $8,
Worth $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

RICH BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
CHENE LAINE,
From $8 to $12,
Worth $15 to $20.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

FRENCH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $5 to $8,
Worth $8 to $12,
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS,
PARIS STYLES.
From $6 to $8,
Worth $10 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
In all the leading styles for Winter Wear.
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
In all the newest styles.
In Heavy Cloths, Castor Cloth and Beavers.
Made and trimmed in a superior manner.
HEAVY CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
At $3, $3 50, $4 and up.
CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
At $4 75, $5 50, $6 and up.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
At $5, $5 75 and $6 50.
EXTRA HEAVY FRENCH BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
At $6, $7, $8 and up.
Also, CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, &c.
We will introduce several ORIGINAL STYLES this week, to which we invite the attention of the ladies. The style and finish of our garments will be found equal to any in New-York. Ladies who desire to save a few dollars in the purchase of a cloak will please give us a call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st,

BOYS' CLOTHING.
New styles of BOYS' OVERCOATS,
SCHOOL SUITS,
HOLIDAY SUITS, and
FANCY JACKETS for the Winter, now ready, at
GENIN'S, BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
Just received from auction.
2,000 pairs 12-4 all wool English Whitneys, at $4 25, worth $6 a pair.
Also, 1,000 pairs 10-4 Family Blankets, at $2 75, worth $4.
For sale by W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

McEWING & SNYDER,
NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

## DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 22,
A large assortment of
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
From $30 to $175 each.
These goods have been carefully selected in Paris and Lyons, and imported expressly for their
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
Comprising all the fashionable shades of great artistic beauty and elegance, altogether different from any before offered,
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.
S. A. & CO. would solicit an examination of their goods, convinced that they will be acknowledged
SUPERIOR TO ANY PREVIOUSLY OFFERED
At retail in New-York.
Also,
Their entire stock of
RICH SILKS.
All of this season's importation, embracing every fashionable shade and style,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
A great variety of
STELLA SHAWLS AT $5, WORTH $9.
LONG, SQUARE, and ROUND CORNER.
ALL WOOL BLANKET SHAWLS,
At $4, $5, $6 and $8, worth $6 50, $8, $9 and $12.
Together with their whole stock of
RICH SHAWLS,
Unsurpassed by any in this City, all new,
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

NOTICE TO PARTIES
COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Would respectfully call attention to their immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT RETAIL,
At low prices, viz:
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELLINGS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
QUILTS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
FLANNELS, LINENS, MUSLINS,
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ALL WOOL PRINTED DE LAINES,
at 25 cents per yard,
from auction,
OPEN AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, Nov. 22.
Together with our entire stock of
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
CASHMERES AND MERINOES,
at a great sacrifice on regular prices.
Just received, a lot of
ELEGANT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
CHEAP SAXONY PLAIDS,
VALENTIAS, POPLINS, &c.
300 pieces FINE DOUBLE WIDTH SAXONY PLAIDS, at 20c.
300 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE CHALLY, at 20c.
450 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE SILK AND WOOL, at 25c.
208 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE SILK AND WOOL, at 30c.
200 pieces DOUBLE WIDTH SILK AND WOOL VALENTIAS,
At 62½ cents, worth $1 10 per yard,
with an immense assortment of the
RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED,
reduced in proportion,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 22,
STRANGE, ADRIANCE & CO.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
would call attention to their extensive assortment of
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
Open at retail, on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

355 BROADWAY.
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Per steamship *Vanderbilt*,
open
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, NOV. 22.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION
Will be offered
AT RETAIL,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
On Mooday, Nov. 22,
150 pieces Fine French Merino, at 60c.
200 pieces Fine French Merino, at 75c.
200 pieces Fine French Merino, at 85c.
250 pieces Fine French Merino, at $1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS. MOUS.
de Laines, Crossovers, Lustres, Poplins, Valentias, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c., &c.
ALSO, A CHEAP LOT
of entirely new Winter Styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
500 pieces of RICH BAYADERE PARIS PRINTED DE LAINE, at 1s. 6d. per yard.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have constantly on hand a full supply of the above goods.
N. B.—Novelties by every steamer.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

WOOLEN BLANKETS—TOILET QUILTS.
Heavy Linen and Cotton Sheeting, and a large assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Tickings, and Domestic Goods of every kind.
ALSO,
Shaker and Ehenezer Flaunels,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
Cashmere, Printed Wool, Plaid and Figured Wool Shawls, together with every other description of fashionable Winter Shawls.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
300 pieces of RICH SILK, at $1 per yard.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
PATON & CO.
Will open an entirely new assortmeot of
Brocatelles, three and four colors,
Brocade Satin, Lampas,
Reps, Tapestries, Printed Worsteds,
Chintzes.
Also, a great variety of new materials in silks and wools, for Parlor, Dining-room, Library and Chamber Curtains.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND CORNICES
In great variety and at reduced prices.
No. 341 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10
AT W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 581 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, new patterns and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 16 springs, $18. C. L HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next floor.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c—$5,000.—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address B. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

## DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW STYLES OF
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' TAPE
BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
At exceedingly low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of Fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris styles in great variety; also
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Brocades, Stripes, Bayaderes, Plaids, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
Woolen and Linen Gloves, and Zephyr Goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEAUTY TO LADIES IS A HANDSOME Bonnet, of the richest materials, in styles and price; about 4,000 bonnets of all descriptions. Also, children's beavers, bloomers and jockey hats. Milliners supplied with flowers, velvets, ribbons, &c. Strangers will do well to call. N. BINNS' New Millinery Store, No. 413 Canal-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invainable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

$1 50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts of their own manufactnre, made to order; no extra charge; crinoline, quilted, steel-spring Skirts, &c.; French-wove Corsets, $1 a pair; Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Matts, Lace Sleeves. Ladies in attendance. FORMAN & CO., No. 205 Broadway.

## FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS,
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine, well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET, & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactnred hy them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N.Y.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted hy the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties.
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor *of fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
LADIES' FURS,
At GENIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
Consisting of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MUFFS AND ERMINE,
Of MANTELETS, FISCHOUS,
CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Also, an elegant variety of
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortmeot consisting of capes, pelerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and cut of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.
SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS,
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $12 to $15,
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

## POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A new Association, called the Vigilant Improvement Association, entirely independent of the tests of any of the three great political parties, and having for its object the reduction of taxes, and the improvement of the condition of the Ward, has been formed: and in pursuance of its organization, has nominated for Alderman ADOLPHUS ANDREAS, a gentleman well known to every resident of the Ward for the last ten years. Unpledged to any principles except uncompromising hostility to all corruption in office, the course of Mr. ANDREAS will be perfectly independent, and it remains with the electors of the Ward who desire to have a capable, fearless, and honest representative in the Board of Aldermen, to vote for the nominee of this Association.

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL CONvention of the Fourth Senatorial District, held at Tammany Hall on Monday Evening, 22d inst., the following gentlemen were nominated for Councilmen:
WILLIAM WELSH,
DANIEL MAHER,
PATRICK DUFFY,
ANTHONY J. McCARTHY.
FRANCIS GILMORE,
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,
THOMAS SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN HUGHES, } Secretaries.
THOMAS McCARTHY, }

TWELFTH WARD.—OUR GLORIOUS XIIth IS already furnished with its tickets for Alderman and Councilman. But have we, in the nominations, any taxpayer, or true man for the honest, industrious and intelligent working masses of our citizens of the XIIth. This is a question! Where is our hoorable, good old JUPITER Z. HESSER! Why is he not in the field. To be sure he will accept the election. Forward in the battle. To the scratch ye honest working classes, and the victory is ours. For JUPITER Z. HESSER.
MANY CITIZENS OF THE XIIth WARD.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE MEMBERS OF the Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association of the XXth Ward will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st and 8th-av.
☞ Citizens and Tax Payers of the XXth Ward, favorable to the object of this Association, are invited to attend.
General WILLIAM HALL is the nominee for Alderman of this Association. EDWARD WALKER, Pres.
JOSEPH MILWARD, Sec.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—THE CITIZENS and tax-payers of the XXIst Ward are invited to send Delegates to the Conference Committee of Delegates from the XIIth, XIXth, XXth and XXIId Wards, which meeting will take place, at the house of Mr. John Braden, corner of 34th-st. and 9th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.

## LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—LOST OVERBOARD FROM THE propeller *Potomska*, while stranded at Hell Gate, on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., TEN BALES OF COTTON, of the following marks: ((bis.) (R.) (MAY.) (WM.) A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of said Cotton, or any portion thereof, or for any information that will lead to its recovery, on application to the undersigned. No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st., New-York. JNO. P. PAULISON, Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE DATED SEPT. 19, 1858, payable in three months, made by Jackson Orr to Henry Frederick. The undersigned will suitably reward the finder on the delivery of said note to him.
HENRY FREDERICK, No. 57 Horatio-st., New-York.

HORSES.—A FEW TAKEN TO BOARD FOR the Winter. For terms, &c., address E. J. HAND, Milburn, Essex County, N. J.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY DR. WAYLAND.
SERMONS TO THE CHURCHES,
By FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.
1 vol. 12mo. Price 85 cents.
*From the New-York Examiner.*
Of all the noble contributions which Dr. Wayland has made to the religious literature of the age, not one has a grander or more important design than that announced in this volume of Sermons to the Churches. The Sermons are written in the author's best style—with great plainness, but with great precision—and are designed, not for any single denomination, but for the whole Christian public. We feel confident they will commend themselves to the warm approval of every religious mind.
*From the Cincinnati Christian Herald.*
It grappled with living evils and errors, and will make a practical impression.
*From the American Presbyterian.*
This is a book truly worth printing, and worth reading. They are discourses on important topics, admirably written by a noble Christian.
*From the Christian Intelligencer.*
Dr. Wayland is a clear thinker, and a strong and elegant writer. His Sermons are models worthy of study.
*From the Southern Presbyterian.*
They are emphatically Sermons for the times. The plowshare of Christian truth and duty is driven with unrelenting hand into the festering evils of our popular Christianity, and there are some passages which should make the ears of professing Christians tingle.

MEMOIRS OF
DAVID TAPPAN STODDARD,
MISSIONARY TO THE NESTORIANS,
By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D.,
Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York.
Illustrated with a beautiful Steel Portrait of Mr. Stoddard, a view of his birth place, and several scenes in and around Oroomiah.
1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1.
*From the New-York Examiner.*
It will rank among the most interesting and valuable of our missionary biographies, and will emhalm in our literature the life and character of one who has been worthily styled "A Second Henry Martyn."
*From the Congregationalist.*
One hardly knows whether most to rejoice that such a life is laid open before the world for God's glory, hy the fact of its premature ending, or to mourn that such talents, and culture, and consecration were not longer detained on earth for earth's poor sake.
The Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, of Constantinople, says of Mr. Stoddard:
"I can say with truth that it was never my privilege to contemplate a more perfect and complete character. His talents, natnral and acquired, were varied and rare, and yet his whole deportment was unassuming and modest, and his affectionate earnestness and glowing piety won all hearts."
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

ROLLO IN ROME,
BY JACOB ABBOTT.
Being Volume Ten of
ROLLO'S TOUR IN EUROPE.
Here is another of Mr. ABBOTT'S charming books for boys and girls. There is a witchery about the style which holds the young reader spell-bound to its pages.—*Zion's Herald.*
Considering the purpose of the Rollo Books, their equals cannot be named. I would ask our Sunday School Librarians to see that they have the series at once.—*Boston Trumpet and Universalist Magazine.*

CONTENTS.
THE DILIGENCE OFFICE.
THE JOURNEY.
THE ARRIVAL AT ROME.
A RAMBLE.
GETTING LOST.
THE COLISEUM.
THE GLADIATOR.
THE TARPEIAN ROCK.
GOING TO OSTIA.
THE VATICAN.
CONCLUSION.

ENGRAVINGS.
THE VATICAN BY TORCHLIGHT.
THE MOSAIC SHOP.
PREPARING FOR THE JOURNEY.
THE PONTINE MARSHES.
DOING PENANCE.
RIDING AMONG THE RUINS.
LOOKING DOWN FROM THE COLISEUM.
VIEW OF THE LOWER CORRIDORS.
ASCENT TO THE CAPITOL.
STATUE OF THE GLADIATOR.
INTERIOR OF THE PANTHEON.
THE COLISEUM BY TORCHLIGHT.

SERIES NOW COMPLETE, VIZ:
Rollo on the Atlantic.
Rollo in Paris.
Rollo in Switzerland.
Rollo in London.
Rollo on the Rhine.
Rollo in Scotland.
Rollo in Geneva.
Rollo in Holland.
Rollo in Naples.
Rollo in Rome.
Price per Volume, Fifty Cents.
Volumes sold separately, or the ten in a beautiful box.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE,
Nos. 25 and 29 Cornhill, Boston.
For sale in New-York by all Booksellers.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE NEW PRIEST
IN CONCEPTION BAY.
A NOVEL.
Two Vols. 16mo. In Elegant Style. Price, $1 75.
The events upon which this story is founded took place in Newfoundland. The grand scenery of this barren island makes a framework of singular picturesqueness for the simple yet affecting narrative. All is new to American readers. Life has a strange charm; manners and customs are peculiar; the dialect is marked and full of character; and the simplicity, bravery and heroic endurance of the hardy fisherman form a fine subject for the novelist's pen.
The publishers believe that this work will make a deep impression, not only on account of its bold and decisive pictures of scenery, the poetic graces of the style, but from the absorbing interest of the story. It is deeply imbued with religious feeling, full of a natural piety that commends it to the best feelings of the heart.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

SUPERBLY BEAUTIFUL!
JUST OUT,
THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL,
FOR DECEMBER.
Over seventy pages—choice articles—elegantly illustrated—splendid Steel Engravings. Price, 50 cents. Specimen copy sent, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address C. L. DERBY, 548 Broadway, New-York.

WHO READS "TRICKS AND TRAPS?"
If that man who was caught in the
PANEL GAME TRAP!
had read No. 2, he would have saved not only his "Bacon" but his character. Only 10 cents—sent free by mail. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

IF ANYTHING GREATER IS FOUND IN LITERATURE THAN
"THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,"
IT DOES NOT DESERVE ITS NAME.
WILL BE FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,128 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF PALESTINE Lodge No. 204 F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, No. 207 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Edward C. Green. By order of
H. R. JACKSON, W. M.
C. W. OTTIWELL, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE OLD GUARD—NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—Will please meet at the Hose House TO-NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, to proceed in a body to the Brandreth House, to escort our guests to the banquet. By order,
JAS. L. MILLER, President.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION will hold their semi-monthly meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in their room, Clinton Hall. The public are invited to attend. RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—This Association is now organized for the business of the coming Winter. Visitors will soon commence their collections. Universal lack of employment will compel large numbers to seek relief through this Institution, which can be met only by liberal subscriptions. The severe weather of last week multiplied the applications for relief more than four-fold. Especial request is made for second-hand garments either for men, women or children, also comforters, shirts, &c. Many families have articles of the above description now useless in their houses, which would be of inestimable value to some poor sufferer. Donations may be sent to the President, Geo. Hall, No. 37 Livingston-st.; Stephen Crowell, No. 345 Fulton-st.; or to the office of the Association, No. 88 Hicks st. Parcels will be sent for by notifying the General Agent. Immediate donations are solicited, as the treasury is empty.
GEO. HALL, President.
LUTHER EAMES, Gen. Agent, No. 88 Hicks st.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—THE LADIES AND Missionaries of the Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, return thanks to their numerous friends who have contributed so liberally to their ninth annual Thanksgiving Festival. They are especially grateful to the dealers on Washington, Fulton and Tompkins Markets, the merchants of Washington-st. and vicinity, the proprietors of the principal hotels and many private families. Much credit is due to Messrs. Macabe, Idell, Stewart, Martin, Leach, Helfrich, Blood and Otis, of Washington Market, and Mr Anderson and others of Fulton Market, who kindly volunteered their services in securing contributions. They would also acknowledge the kindness of Messrs. D. L. Young, Wells, Butterfield & Co., Carey & Richardson, who furnished wagons for collecting provisions. Particular acknowledgments of contributions and contributors will be made in the next annual report.
A. K. SANFORD,
Missionary and Superintendent.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., NO. 35 PARK-ROW, will purchase stocks of goods or merchandise, and pay in cash and Western real estate.

## INSTRUCTION

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. N. R. HORNWELL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—APPLETON'S BUILding, No. 346 Broadway. Schools, seminaries and colleges supplied with competent teachers and professors for any department of literature, science and art. Particular attention paid to orders for music teachers. Teachers wishing engagements will please address. References—Faculty Amherst College, Prof Root, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH WOODMAN & CO.

LADIES' CLASS.—FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$3.—

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Nozze de Figaro.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Dumb Belle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Blue and Cherry—Going to the Bad.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lady of Lyons—Wandering Boys—Don Juan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Wizard Skiff—Magic Barrel.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thidden's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two steamers are now about due with later European news—the *City of Baltimore* at this port, from Liverpool on the 10th, and the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway on the 11th.

By the Overland Mail, at St. Louis, we receive later news from all points on the Pacific. The dates from Victoria, to Oct. 18, bring more favorable accounts from the Fraser's River gold mines. New diggings had been discovered, miners were going up the country, and 900 ounces of gold dust had arrived at Victoria by express. Freights had advanced from $40 to $50 per ton. The shipments of gold from Victoria, from Aug. 4 to Oct. 12, were $92,000. The navigation of Fraser's River had been thrown open. Dates from Oregon are to Oct 16, but there is nothing new about the Indian difficulties. The news from California is unimportant. A stampede among the camels in Lieut. Beale's expedition had resulted in the loss of of six of those animals.

It is believed by General Walker's friends in Washington that he is already on his way to Nicaragua. While the discussion has been proceeding at Mobile relative to the question of clearance, they are confident he has left a smaller Southern port with 500 of his "emigrants." A rumor also prevails in Washington that Judge Campbell, at present in Mobile, has pronounced the expedition a lawful one. As no notice has been published of Walker's arrival in Mobile, there is some color for the former suspicion.

An accident similar to that which occurred recently in this City to the new State Arsenal, though accompanied, unfortunately, with more serious results, took place yesterday at Waterbury, Conn. A heavy iron truss roof, which was being put on the large rolling mills of Brown & Brothers, fell in, killing one man and injuring four others badly.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening. The Board accepted a portrait of Gen. Bolivar, presented to the City by the Commissioners from Venezuela and passed resolutions thanking them and directing that the picture be hung in the Governor's room. Appropriate resolutions were adopted with regard to the death of Alderman Healy. The resolutions previously presented by Alderman Boole, granting permission to the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars below Fifty-third-street, provided they lay grooved rails in place of those now used by them in the City, and cease to use steam below Fifty-third-street, were adopted.

The Board of Councilmen could not get a quorum last evening, and adjourned until to-day.

Cornelius V. Anderson, having declined a renomination for Governor of the Almshouse, in consequence of protracted ill health, a special meeting of the Republican City Convention was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway, to nominate a candidate in his place. The delegations from the different Wards were fully represented, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings, a nomination being understood to be tantamount to an election. The Convention sat until a late hour, and on the sixth ballot nominated Mr. Charles Brueninghausen, the vote standing for Brueninghausen, 57; B. F. Manierre, 50; Scattering, 1.

A discussion on the merits of the street-sweeping machines, which in the end was strongly spiced with personalities, sprang up yesterday in the course of the investigation before the Senate Sanitary Committee, between Messrs. Smith and Downing, the former the inventor of the machines, the latter the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

The examination of Mr. J. R. Taylor, for alleged frauds, connected with the grading of Fifty-Fourth-street, which was to have commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, was postponed till to-day. Also, to-day, the case of Fernando Wood, and others, will be called up; the prosecution, in order to bring the whole subject regularly before the Court of Appeals, having decided to try the merits upon the first count; the second count of the indictment having been quashed by Judge Mullen in this Court.

A fire occurred at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the drug-store of L. Gail, No. 197 William-street, caused by carelessness in permitting a porter to draw some spirits of nitre from a cask while holding a lighted candle in his hand. The piece of recklessness may cost the porter his life. The total damage by the fire to the various occupants of the building is about $5,000, all of which is covered by insurance. One man jumped from a second-story window, fracturing his leg, and four workmen escaped from the fourth floor by letting themselves down by the iron shutters.

Dr. Gaillardet, who was convicted some three weeks since of a felonious assault upon Mr. Cranston, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, and who was to have been sentenced on Saturday last, made his escape from Officer Baker, who had him in charge, and has not been recaptured as yet. The officer is charged with culpability, and the matter will undergo an investigation before the Police Commissioners.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales Cotton changed hands at full prices. Flour and Wheat were heavy. Corn was quoted higher. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were more sought after. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

A Mysterious Disappearance.—Our Kansas correspondent informs us that the Free-State Party in that Territory has suddenly disappeared. A Convention recently held to take steps for admission as a Free State, and to arrange for future political movements, was very thinly attended and finally adjourned without doing anything at all. This result is due partly to the conviction that the contest is over and that Kansas can never be anything but a Free State, and partly to the desire of the people of Kansas to attend somewhat to their own affairs. They are all very actively engaged in cultivating their farms, buildings houses and barns, and making themselves generally comfortable. We trust they will be abundantly successful.

### Our Judges and Governors.

The way of transgressors in this State of New-York is certainly rather hard. It is not easy to decide whether our Clemency in the type presented by Governor King, or our Justice in the form of Judge Russell's decisions, does most to make those sin who never sinned before, and those who once have sinned still sin the more. With either the Judge or the Governor our MacHeaths might contrive to be happy, were "t'other dear charmer away." If every man could be sure either that the Governor would always pardon, or that the Judge would always condemn, it would be easy either to embrace or to abandon the career of crime. As it is, we lay upon weak human nature a burden too heavy for it to bear. We so multiply the chances of final escape from punishment as to make every scamp and simpleton among us quite secure in taking to evil courses; and then come down upon the public, from time to time, with sudden *douches* of exemplary chastisement, so unexpected and emphatic, that they can hardly fail to seem extravagant to everybody, and to inspire in the victims of them a special and vivid sense of partiality and injustice. Between the Scylla at Albany and the Charybdis at the City Court, the course of law runs no smoother than the course of true love.

Nor is this all. Our Epicurean Governor is not always Epicurean, our Stoic Judge not always Stoic. The Rhadamanthus who to-day sends a wretched Irishman to pass his life in prison for the robbery of a few coins, to-morrow suspends judgment in the case of a woman guilty of extensive thefts, and considerately orders her to leave the State, adding thus, of his own motion, the penalty of banishment to the punishments provided by the law, and converting all the rest of the Union into a magnificent Botany Bay for the Empire State. To call such an administration of justice a "system," is a senseless misuse of language. It induces a state of things as fatal to the character of the people as to the public security. It practically supplants the machinery of the law by that rudest backwoods form of justice in which half-a-dozen men are commissioned to deal with offenders according to their own notions. It has given us "Regulators" instead of a government, and turned us over, to all intents and purposes, into the keeping of Judge Lynch. The London convict breaking stones in Portland harbor—the Parisian *forçat* clanking his chains in the *bagnio* of Brest—cannot complain that the law ever helped him to such congenial quarters by the deceitful vacillation of its own officers. When he took to the centre-bit or the highway, he knew the risks he ran, and he felt the grasp of a destiny long foreseen in the first touch of the policeman's hand upon his shoulder. He may blaspheme the law as his enemy; he can never accuse the law as his accomplice.

But the case is changed when the man who thinks of picking his neighbor's pocket or his neighbor's locks can recall a long list of other men who have dared as much and been discovered, only to be let off with the fright and vexation of a trial and the shame of a sentence. "Why should I fare worse," he reasons, "than Tom, and Dick, and Harry, who have tried the same game before me?" He makes the attempt, is arrested, brought before the City Judge, and, being a fellow of less family pretension than Shakespeare's *Autolycus*, and of less political importance than an Ex-President, is forthwith sentenced to forty years' imprisonment. Naturally enough, he raves and rages at the injustice of his Judge, curses his stars and not his sin, regards himself as the victim of society, and after his whole moral nature has been thoroughly soured, and every bad instinct in him made ten times worse than it ever was before, he is whisked out of prison some fine morning by the "Executive clemency," and turned loose upon the world, to forget in a single day the grace of his pardon, and to remember for his lifetime the cruelty of his condemnation. A better plan for breeding hardened offenders could not, we think, be easily devised. In Geneva they manufacture watches tempered for all climates after very much the same fashion. The works of the watch are exposed alternately to the severest heat and to icy cold, till they are supposed to have acquired a temper perfectly tolerant alike of the tropics and the arctic circle—an action not to be deranged by the sunshine of the Brazils or by the snows of Siberia. In like manner we may be sure that the criminal who has passed through a sentence of Judge Russell and a pardon of Governor King, is no longer to be affected either by the truculency or the tenderness of the law. He will go on doing what is right in his own eyes to the end of his days, and everybody who comes in contact with him will expiate his double debt to our Judge who likes to play the Governor, and our Governor who likes to play the Judge.

We make no issue, be it observed, of motives or character with our functionaries judicial and gubernatorial. We criticise the character and the consequences only, not the causes, of their dealings with our criminal population. And we should find it hard to exaggerate the mischief that such dealings with such a population are morally certain to bring to pass. Spasmodic justice would be the worst thing in the world for any State, if spasmodic mercy were not still worse. Consider for a moment the practical working of our present arrangements, or disarrangements, as they may more properly be termed. But ten days ago the City was pained and shocked by the execution of a lad, who had perpetrated a flagrant outrage in the open street and upon a peaceable citizen, an outrage conceived in drunkenness and resulting in murder. The hideous consciousness that at high noon in the midst of so many living breathing thousands of human beings, this boy was quietly, coldly, deliberately being put to death, was borne by us all as a necessary tribute to the law. For the good we hoped might come of it, we looked not to the mere blind terror it should inspire as an isolated fact, but to the assurance which we took it to afford that the behests of the law, be they what they might, were about to be rigorously enforced. This assurance, and only this, as all wise men know, can at all avail really and seriously to interfere with the progress of crime. Did the execution of Rogers write this assurance upon the hearts of his fellows, or of the hundreds worse than he who range our streets and avenues? Was it suffered so to do? Before a week had closed upon the tragedy of this boy's shameful death, the Governor who had so sternly refused his pardon to the tears and prayers of his family—to the arguments and petitions of philanthropical volunteers—discharged from prison, at the end of his first year's confinement, a man convicted of a crime far more brutal and willful, at least, than the crime of Rogers. And now mark the sequel. The ink is not well dry upon the pardon of one ruffianly violator of female chastity, before one of our City avenues is made the scene of a similar outrage, perpetrated by half-a-dozen wretches of the class to which Rogers was wrongfully alleged to belong, and with circumstances of atrocious cruelty. The criminals in this case either have been, or are likely to be, seized by the law. They are young, as young as the tender Innocents were who only a year ago accomplished another, and, if possible, more revolting deed of the same kind in another quarter of the City. Like those infants, they will probably be acquitted by a jury convinced of their guilt, but melted to compassion by their youth. Or if they should fare less easily at the bar of justice, with what appearance of consistency will our amiable Chief Magistrate be able to overlook their pitiable case? There is a limit, doubtless, to Executive clemency, which may one day be reached. Rape and murder, beginning in Greenwich-street, have only made their way as yet to the outlying frontiers of the upper City. From Avenue A on the one side, and Sixth-avenue on the other, to the prosperous homes that are crowded along our streets in the vicinity of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, there is some space yet to be traversed. When these precincts begin to be invaded, perhaps the Governor of New-York will begin to reflect that the awful power lodged in his hands of arming or disarming the Sovereign Law is not to be wielded at the dictates of impulse or emotion only. Meanwhile our lives, and the honor of our wives and children must be left, we suppose, to the keeping of our Venetian police, and our thrice Venetian Judge. We imagine ourselves to be living under a constitution—but it is a constitution supported on revolvers, and expounded on the rotatory principle of those ingenious weapons.

### The English Treaty with China.

The instructions with which Lord Elgin left England, were founded upon a draft furnished to the Earl of Clarendon by a Committee of merchants engaged in the trade of China. Not satisfied with this mercantile brief from home, the Commissioner no sooner reached Hong Kong than he addressed a circular to all the British merchants in the Chinese ports, inviting suggestions touching the contents of the forthcoming treaty. The treaty was formed from these hints; a fact accounting for several peculiarities well meriting closer attention than they have received. The instrument indeed smells of the warehouse. All indications of statesmanlike provision for remote contingencies are wanting. It is just such an agreement as ought to be celebrated between a nation of shop-keepers on the one hand, and a nation of toy-makers and tea-planters on the other. Its prescience reaches no further than the constant needs of the market; and its provision against political changes, and against the prostration of that industry upon which all foreign traffic is dependent, extends only to a single stipulation for the repression of piracy. What is most exceptionable, the very terms of the commercial bargain it solemnizes are big with mischief to the existing Chinese system, precipitating a crisis in the affairs of the Empire which the Russian Conventions could only have brought about in the distant future.

Upon the mere outline furnished by the British Foreign Office, which, until the publication of the entire treaty in the Times of yesterday, was all there was to judge by, we were not at liberty to base any conclusive opinion. For this caution there is no longer any reason. The text corroborates all the outlines of the epitome, and forbids a doubt that in securing everything for the immediate advantage of trade, England has left little or nothing for the native mercantile population, has struck a fatal blow at the revenues by which the Chinese Government is nourished, and without which the suppression of the revolts in the Southern Provinces and along the Yang-tse, the extinction of piracy and smuggling, and the defence of the western and northwestern frontiers against Russian encroachments, become impossibilities. To these disastrous results, there are various provisions in the instrument more or less directly subsidiary. Passing by the establishment of a British Embassy at Pekin, the presence of which, attended as it will inevitably be with that dictatorial and overbearing temper which uniformly characterizes British intercourse with nations uncivilized or impotent, we need only refer to the clauses relative to tonnage duties, the reduction of the tariffs, and the regulation of the internal transit tolls, as so many direct advantages over native enterprise and industry assigned to foreigners. They will render the Consular establishments of the open ports very nearly absolute in the control of the shipping and mercantile interests of the country. Freed from the present restrictive system, the foreign bottom has but to pay trifling tonnage dues thrice a year to compete with the slow, costly, over-taxed native junk, which now exclusively navigates the Yang-tse, and enjoys nineteen-twentieths of the coastwise traffic. The purpose of Lord Elgin's treaty, a purpose dictated by his commercial advisers, was to transfer this enormous business to European shipping, thus at one stroke robbing the Chinese exchequer of a valuable source of income, and leaving a vast body of the Chinese population to perish of starvation, and an enormous Chinese tonnage to rot unemployed.

The effect of the diminished tariffs is easily anticipated. But the most serious result will flow from the new internal transit system. Hitherto the merchant carrying the home products to the markets on the coast, or bearing back the fruits of his barter to the inland bazaars, has been met at every turn by the excise-man demanding some tribute to the Imperial Treasury. Again and again, in the course of a journey of a hundred miles, has he had to encounter the toll-gatherer, whose exactions, it is true, seldom reached in any very notable amount the supposed destination, but yet, over so wide an area as the Chinese Empire, equal in size to the whole of Europe, could hardly fail to form an important part of the Imperial revenue. So far as the native merchant is concerned, the evil remains in full force. But the treaty, in giving the foreigners free access, under a Consular certificate, to every part of China, with immunity for his baggage from any tax, and with only a nominal per-centage should he make a native merchant his medium of transportation, tends to cast the whole of this inland carrying trade into the hands of the foreigner, thus throwing out of employment another large industrial interest, and depriving the Imperial finances of another important resource. And, incident to this free-run of the Empire is another evil, of yet greater activity, though not of a commercial or monetary character. Anterior to the Manchoo dynasty, China was as open as England to the passage of the barbarian. In the new impulse to European trade given by the movement of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, the influx of foreigners largely increased, and it was found that they introduced ideas and habits inconsistent with the preservation of that simple social condition, on the existence of which the patriarchal rule of the Empire is dependent. To prevent this demoralization the non-intercourse restrictions were decreed, and for three centuries the interior of China has remained a mystery. The drift of European diplomacy at Nankin and Tien-tsin has been to break down this exclusiveness. In the introduction of opium, the system has been simply evaded. Along the coast, however, wherever the Chinaman has come in contact with the European, the rapid progress of demoralization has been these last fifteen years shockingly manifest, and there the paternal influence of the imperial rule, on the maintenance of which the permanent prosperity of foreign trade is contingent, has rapidly declined. The best authorities assure us that the same evil will be extended over the whole country, by the unrestrained admission of Europeans, a conviction there is every reason to receive. Indeed, in holding out so long as they did against this demand of Lord Elgin, the Chinese negotiators predicted the ruin that would follow its concession, and were not listened to. Add to these elements of decay the abolition of all the restraints contained in the treaty supplementary to that of Nankin, upon the opium importations, and it must be admitted that in opening China to the world, the English treaty has most effectually insured the dissolution of the Government, the disintegration of the people, and the prostration of that agricultural and manufacturing industry which alone gives value to Chinese commerce. Taken together with Russian acquisitions of the soil, the partition of China may be said to have fairly begun. Under the new consular system, the coast will be as substantially in foreign hands as the waters of the Amoor.

While it would be the merest affectation of magnanimity to refuse to share in the fruits of the British treaty, it is a source of satisfaction to know that they are not fruits of our own growing. Mr. Reed dealt with the Chinese as the envoy of a friendly power, recognizing the right and the wisdom of such reservations on the part of that people as would insure the endurance of their institutions. His demands were reconcilable with, if not directly tributary to, the welfare of the actual dynasty, and certainly consistent with an indefinite development of Chinese industry and trade. Lord Elgin's exactions point to a momentary expansion of trade, to be followed by an accelerated decline of all the elements of Chinese prosperity, and of the commerce it was the object of his diplomacy to appropriate. If there were reason to suspect any motive for his policy lying deeper than the suggestions of the counting-room, we might, perhaps, look for it in a rooted jealousy of Russian influence, and a determination to spoil the new commercial and territorial acquisitions of that power, by any counter-diplomacy however reckless.

### The President and the Fillibusters.

The city of Mobile must be at this moment a particularly agreeable residence. It is in a manner occupied by the advanced guard of the grand army of liberation intended to throw open the fertile dominions of Nicaragua to the expanding energies of the Anglo-Saxon race, and to carry those great institutions, the bowie-knife, the quid, the julep and the game of brag into the hitherto lifeless plains of the American Isthmus. The sudden accession to their numbers of so many stirring, high-minded and enthusiastic devotees, must have gladdened the hearts of the cotton-dealing myriads of the capital of Alabama. One envies them the renovating influences of so close a contact with the elect spirits of the land in which we live, and in which, if we will but keep our minds cleared of peculiar notions, we may freely move and have our being. And it is very natural to suspect that the people of Mobile are at the bottom of the endeavors which the President is making to prevent the departure from our shores of the Central-American Cromwell and his Puritan followers. The Alabamians are laying their little hospitable plot to keep William Walker and his men among themselves. They love Nicaragua well, but Alabama more, and they cannot be blamed therefor. Charity begins at home whenever it begins well, and Mobile is doing good to herself in detaining or in causing to be detained these noble crusaders. We think it probable that the true art and mystery of gin-slings, faro-boxing, and various other fabrications and manipulations incident to an advanced civilization, might be lost from among us, if the army now at Mobile should be suffered to melt away over the soft Southern sea into the tropical wildernesses to which its leader turns with so true and fond a gaze. But the President may also have needed no impulse from Mobile in this matter. He knows that mischief is on the path of his adventurous fellow-countrymen. He has made full conventions with England and France for keeping them out of harm's way. Let him be commended for doing his duty then in the premises, no matter at whose suggestion or instigation. By his present course he demonstrates what did truly need some such demonstration, that his Government sometimes knows what it means when it undertakes to do any particular thing, and that it is sometimes capable of carrying out the laws of which it has assumed the execution. In a general way, and at any time, this demonstration would be of vast use to the national character. A single act of loyalty on the part of a great nation, is equal in influential value to a fleet of line-of-battle ships. But at this particular juncture the President's course at Mobile is especially important. We are on the eve of very serious developments in the direction of Mexico, and it is of the highest consequence to the success of our action in that direction that we should utterly repudiate and disown in the most formal manner all the petty outbreaks of individual and impertinent lawlessness by which our diplomacy has been pestered, and our national character blackened during the last few years. The day of national action is at hand, and in the presence of the American Government, assuming its national position of the protector of Order, Justice and Peace in the Western Continent, no paltry ruffianism, masked as enterprise and philanthrophy, must be suffered to lift its noisy head. If we are to impose respect upon Europe, we can do so only by showing ourselves equal to the self-respect which is implied in the execution of our own laws, and the enforcement of our own authority within our national domain.

Our Utah Brethren.—Our Utah correspondent brings to light a very edifying piece of testimony concerning the boasted devotion of the Mormons to the institutions of their beloved country. It seems that as long ago as in 1847, a memorial was presented to Queen Victory, under the advice of Elders Hyde, Pratt and Taylor, praying her to take immediate measures to establish British settlements on the Pacific coast, as a counterbalance to the advancing influence of the United States. During the recent war these men thought it particularly hard that they, whose patriotism had never been doubted, should be coerced into obeying the laws which they had openly disobeyed.

Speedily Satisfactory.—We expressed some curiosity a few days since to know why our Government was to incur the expense of sending Gen. Paez back to Venezuela in a national vessel. The *Union* enlightens us. It condescends to state that Venezuela is on the route to Paraguay, and that the "heart had much more to do with this act of courtesy than the head." We have no doubt of it. The head, certainly, can have had very little concern with it;—and we are a little curious to know whose "heart" has palpitated in this extraordinary and rather unconstitutional manner. Can it be that the President is in love?

### Escape of Dr. Gaillardet—A Vigilant or Corrupt Official.

Our readers will remember that some few weeks ago, Dr. Gaillardet was convicted, in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, of a felonious and very aggravated assault upon Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New-York Hotel. Application was made to Judge Ingraham for a stay of proceedings, in order to obtain a new trial, but this was refused, and Dr. G. was remanded to the City Prison under charge of officer Edward O. Baker, to await his sentence. Why he has not sooner received it, possibly the District-Attorney can explain. But on Saturday last he was sent for, as Officer Baker alleges, by the clerk of the Court, and at 10 o'clock he was taken thither. Finding, however, that it was not the day for sentencing prisoners convicted before the Recorder, he was remanded. He requested the officer to take him first to his office in Twelfth-street. They accordingly got into a carriage and drove up town, going first to a restaurant in Fourth-avenue, where the Doctor ordered dinner for 5 o'clock. They went next to his office, thence to a drug store in Broadway, and afterwards to a milliner's establishment, where the Doctor stayed some time. These various journeyings consumed the time until nearly 5, when they returned to the restaurant in Fourth-avenue, and sat down with four French friends of Dr. G. to dinner. After eating and drinking for *five hours*, the Doctor withdrew a few moments, not taking his hat, however, and thus leading the innocent and unsuspecting officer to suppose that he intended to return. But he did not do so, and after waiting an hour or two, Officer Baker went home. So confident was he of the Doctor's return, that he did not report his disappearance to any body until yesterday afternoon, nearly *two days* after his departure, when he mentioned it to the Assistant District-Attorney! As a matter of course, no tidings have yet been received of the fugitive.

There can be no doubt, judging from the circumstances of the case, that the escape was carefully planned, and that Officer Baker was either a party to it, or else the stupidest dolt that ever undertook watchman's duty since the days of Dogberry. The officer himself acknowledges, what has long been generally known, that it has been customary to allow prisoners who could afford the luxury the freedom of the City, for a consideration,—the officer going with them to visit their friends, call at restaurants and houses of ill-fame, and afford them such other facilities for amusement as they might desire. In this case it is not certain by any means that Gaillardet was sent for by anybody, or that he was expected in Court. We are informed on good authority that Mr. Cranston had been solicited not to press the matter any further against him, and had been told that his discharge could easily be managed if he would only consent to remain quiet. It was also stated that $10,000 could and would be raised at an hour's notice to secure his release.

Whether Officer Baker was intoxicated, drugged or otherwise disabled at the dinner, we are not aware. He pretends to have been merely disappointed that the Doctor did not return—especially as he had left his hat! Baker has been connected with the department some ten or fifteen years, and is attached, we believe, to the Court of Sessions under the immediate supervision of Judge Russell, who will feel it his duty, the public will not doubt, to institute a very rigid inquiry into all the circumstances of the transaction. Where Gaillardet has gone, is, of course, uncertain. If any proper vigilance is exercised, it is impossible that he should finally escape. He is still under $8,000 bonds to appear in the civil suit commenced against him for the same offence—his bondsmen being Messrs. Masseras, de Bebon and Fellows. Mr. Cranston had expressed his willingness after his trial and conviction to have this civil suit discontinued, but his counsel, Judge Whiting, thought it would be safer to await his punishment as well as conviction. His escape is evidently the result of a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and we should be very glad to see steps taken to detect the parties to it.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mozart's celebrated opera of the "Nozze di Figaro" will be produced here to-night for the first time in this country. Great care has been bestowed on the rehearsals. Mlle. Piccolomini and Herr Formes sustain the principal parts.

Musical.—Mason and Thomas' *Matinées* commence to-day (Dodworth's Hall) at 2 o'clock. In the evening at the same place, Arthur Napoleon, the young Portuguese pianist, gives his first *soirée*.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Eddy, the energetic and capable manager of this popular place of amusement, presented us with a new artist last night in the person of Mr. Barry Sullivan, a gentleman who enjoys a very enviable position in English criticism. Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet" was produced for the occasion carefully as regards scenery, not quite so carefully as regards cast. Mr. Eddy's company is in some particulars a good one, but it is weighted with a vast number of nobodies, who retard rather than assist the action of piece—a very serious objection when urged in connection with a Shakesperian play. The little that was done respectably by the company fell to the share of Mme. Ponisi, a sterling actress of a peculiar style and always painstaking in whatever she essays.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is a student actor. His impersonation of the Danish Prince is characterized by thoughtful rhetoric rather than by impassioned histrionicism. Without the physique to be demonstrative he seems also to be without the inclination. His delivery is clear, easy of comprehension, and evidently well studied. It is to an extent unconventional; we missed many a well-remembered point that other eminent tragedians never fail to rose out where they want the audience to discharge a volley of applause. Mr. Sullivan never shouts, and rarely exceeds the suggestive intonation of a thoughtful man. His performance in its intellectual bearings is delicate. In what pertains to the professional illumination of the text, Mr. Sullivan is as stereotyped as the rest. That wonderful combination of sciatica and senility which constitutes a stage walk he has to perfection. A remote wretchedness hangs loftily on his brows, even in moments of playfulness, and he is never quite himself until the curtain comes down. We do not wish it to be understood that these characteristics are unpleasantly prominent in Mr. Sullivan. They exist, and to our mind are the blemishes on a performance in other respects singularly free from mannerism. We may remark in passing that many of the gentleman's attitudes—when unrestrained by stage tradition—are singularly graceful. Estimating Mr. Sullivan's powers from an arduous play, in which he received but questionable support from the company, we should say that he is fully entitled to the consideration of the public. He is, unquestionably, an actor of merit.

Niblo's Garden.—The perpetually "wonderful" Ravels commenced a short farewell engagement at this house last evening—to last four weeks. The theatre was crowded, and the performances passed off to the delight of every one present. We have never seen Gabriel Ravel to greater advantage. He was, if possible, more active and humorous than ever.

### Senate Sanitary Committee.

DISCUSSION ON STREET CLEANING AND STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.

Mayors Tiemann and Wood did not appear before the Committee yesterday afternoon. Some rather spicy proceedings, not put down in the programme, was substituted for the interesting statements these gentlemen were expected to make. Mr. Downing, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, was present and before the formal opening of the session of the Committee, attempted to badger and browbeat Drs. Griscom and McNulty.

On Senator Ely's taking the chair, Mr. Downing requested the Committee to name some day when they would visit the offices of the Department of Sanitary Inspection, and of Street Cleaning. He wished to submit some statistics to them which would prove the falsity of an article which appeared in the Times of Saturday. Some statements made in the course of that article were derogatory, as he said, to his character as a man, and he was unwilling they should pass unrefuted. The publication of such an article at this stage of the proceedings was unfair. Turning to Dr. Griscom, he inquired whether he was the author of the article in question. Dr. G. denied all knowledge of the source whence it originated.

This matter having been disposed of, Mr. Smith, the inventor of the street-sweeping machines, asked the Senators composing the Committee to name a day when it would be convenient for them to witness the operation of his machines on cobble-stone pavements. He could clean any street in the Sixth Ward the gentlemen would name.

Mr. Downing asked if he might be notified of the time when the trial would take place. On a former occasion he had waited an hour or more for Mr. Smith to keep an appointment he had made to put his machines in operation on the cobble stones in front of the City Hall for the purpose of seeing them set to work. Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Downing was the one who had failed to keep appointments, and charged him with showing obstacles in his way. Mr. Downing denied that charge. Mr. Smith should name some specific time when he would undertake to clean. Mr. Smith refused to do so, and, when urged to give his reasons, said that he feared Mr. Downing would put obstructions in the street, purposely to obstruct the machines. This remark at first seemed to take Mr. Downing aback, but he indignantly denied any such intention, and affirmed that the reason Mr. S. would not name any definite time, was, that when the time came for the trial he wished to go into some street which the regular street-sweepers had just cleaned. The Sixth Ward, which Mr. S. had named, was in tolerable condition now. Mr. S. said that he would undertake to clean Fifth Ward, by way of testing the utility of his machines. Mr. D. proposed to national labor; he would undertake to clean the Sixth Ward, and offer: An even number of Wards, any five or more, should be taken and divided as the Committee might direct, the number to Mr. D. and himself. Lots should be drawn for the Wards which each should undertake to clean, and, if he did not do his part of the work one-third cheaper and five times as well as Mr. D. did his, he would agree to forfeit $5,000. Mr. S. proceeded to say that Mr. Downing had not performed his duties according to law; that the statutes required him to clean the streets twice per week. Mr. D. charged Mr. S. with deliberate falsehood and an attempt to deceive the Committee. If he did not prove him guilty of what he asserted he would forfeit $1,000. He read from the proceedings of the Common Council to show that it was only his duty to keep the streets clean. No specific time is named for sweeping them. Mr. S. acknowledged that he was in error. Mr. D. reiterated the charge of deliberate falsehood, and said further that the criminal records of the City would show Mr. Smith's character was not such as it should be. He and his machines were both humbugs. Mr. S. replied that he did not come before the Committee to answer to charges against his character. Statements affecting him personally he would not now notice. All he asked was that the Committee should investigate the utility of his machines. Finally, he designated Walker, Franklin and White, as the streets where he would try his machines, and named Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., as the time. Mr. Downing said that these streets all had a descending grade, and that they were easily cleaned on account of the small number of vehicles passing through them. Mr. Smith consented to start in Walker-street and take any other street the Committee would designate. The streets in the neighborhood of Washington Market be objected to because his machines were not intended to dig potatoes. Some desultory conversation followed and the matter was dropped, with the understanding that the trial should come off at the time and place above named.

Messrs. Mettam & Burke presented the details of their plan for receiving reservoirs at the end of sewers, of which mention has already been made. The Committee regarded it very favorably. Mayors Tiemann and Wood, and Engineer Viele, have been invited to appear next Monday.

## THE SABINE'S PERIL.

### Graphic Description of the Storm and Peril of the Sabine.

Bermuda, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

You will learn of our mishap by the telegraph long before you receive this letter. We were six nights and five days in a cyclone, or circular hurricane, corresponding to the typhoon of the Indian Ocean—save that they only blow with violence for from 3 to 6 hours, and ours only abated 5 hours at one time, and 3 at another during 140 hours! The *fortissimi crescendoes* were of 21 and 26 hours respectively, and we were blown on our beam-ends by the force of the highest *point d'orgue* for 4½ hours, during which we had five small but tough storm stay-sails carried away, and both tiers of guns and our lee hammock rails (like gunwales of a boat) buried in the water. You may conceive the power of the blast which could hold thus in the water (under a table-cloth and two napkins for all sail) at an angle of not more than 40°, a vessel of war with her armament, 2,500 tons burden, drawing 23 feet, and having 22 feet from the copper to the hammock rails out of water!

In the height of the gale our tiller irons parted, and it needed nerve, coolness and great nautical skill to rig on the gun-deck an iron tiller (like that of any coaster) in the Commodore's cabin with tackles, &c., to "lay her to" by. The Commodore was on the quarter-deck during the worst 4 hours. Captain Adams directed the manœuvres, and the officers executed every order with the calmness of a religious ceremony. The barometer had fallen from 30.15 to 28.54, and would not rise. The starboard boats were torn away, and oaken davits, which refused to break, torn into threads by the lashing of the waves. We shipped a sea over our bows, which put 13 men into hospital with fractures, which tore the heart out of the foretopmast staysail—a small triangular storm-sail half way between the foretop and the bowsprit—which flattened down like a wet handbox, a strong oaken chest on the forecastle, and carried from the foremast aft to the mizzen-mast, our anchor stopper, (iron,) weighing 140 pounds. The hatches were all battened down with tarpaulin, and slabs nailed around the edges. Now conceive the ship in this position at 11 A. M., Monday, (25th,) after 3½ days of hurricane, the wind howling like ten thousand discordant demons without a *capel meister*, the water frothing and hissing around us like the pool immediately beneath Niagara Falls, the deck at an angle of 45°, hatches battened down, fires put out, tons of water rushing through the closed gun-ports at every turch, and then imagine an officer coolly entering the Commodore's cabin, where I was chatting with him, and touching his hat, making the following observation, "Commodore, Captain Adams desired me to tell you that the *tiller has worked loose in the ward-room*, and they are trying to right it."

The next moment, thump, thump, thump; the rudder was loose, and we at the mercy of the waters mountains. Fortunately the spanker had been lashed in the two mizzen rigging—tied inch by inch to the inside of the shrouds—which kept her head to wind and out of the trough of the sea.

A wooden locust tiller was first got up, but snapped in two hours. Thump, thump, thump—like the commander in "Don Juan." Some one knew of an iron "free-scudder" down below. It was found—weighing 900 pounds, and about 12 feet long. To get it up from the hold, to clap it in the rudder-head, to rig tackles, relief-tackles and purchases, by which it might be lashed down and still kept in the eye of the rudder, was the work of some two hours, which seemed eternities. But it was a relief to one's very natural suspense to witness the consummate dexterity of these sailor-men with ropes, which, in their hands, became so many boa-constrictors in grasp and flexibility, or with the pulley—levers to lift the earth. When all the skill and grace that consummate coolness and undaunted self-reliance are employed, silently and with the quickness of thought, to keep you out of Davy Jones' locker, your admiration becomes enthusiastic.

The Commodore and officers never displayed a line or a wrinkle of alarm. For five hours, while she lay upon her side, all thought she must go, but acted in their efforts and precautions as if there were no danger. I had some twenty-six hours of suspense in all. I was braced up for the first spell, but when, after a deceiving lull of three hours, it came on to blow stronger, I rather lost my temper.

In the middle of Monday night—1:50 A. M.—the ship took fire, the bell rang, the drum and fife beat to quarters. All but four of the crew and marines were in their places. The discipline was perfect, and the fire was soon extinguished. This alarm only disturbed me by waking me out of the first sleep I had had for sixty hours. It was not comparable to the disaster at the broken rudder, but there were plenty on board whom it hit hard.

On the third quarter of the sixth day the gale abated with heavy rain squalls, the barometer crept up ashamed to 29.30, the tiller ropes of the wheel were laid down through the deck to the iron

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FREE FERRIES TO BROOKLYN.—Our friends in Boston are clamoring for free ferries; and the agitation of the question at the East has led to quite a sympathetic feeling on the other side of the East River. We hear a great deal of very pretty, if not very sensible, argument in favor of free ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, the free translation of which cry is, that the very large number of people who do not live in Brooklyn should be taxed for the benefit of those who do. Running the several ferries at the public expense would be a very good thing if it were only fair; but we do not quite see how this qualification is to be conferred on such a measure unless we also have free City cars, free stages, free railroads and free everything else connected with the means of taking people home after business hours.

We are fully of opinion that the Ferry Companies, like those to which our other public conveyances belong, should be made to afford all possible accommodation at the lowest rates which will give them fair remuneration; but, at the same time, we cannot see either that they should be compelled to do their work for nothing, or that the general public should pay for the convenience of the few. Besides which, free ferries would serve no other purpose than to increase the rent of houses in Brooklyn. For every cent so saved on the ferriage, landlords would most probably add two cents to the rent.

THE CITY HALL.—Does our City Government intend to leave the City Hall permaneotly in its present forlorn condition? Or is there not sufficient public spirit left to repair the damages of the Atlantic Telegraph celebration. Nearly three months have elapsed since that fire occurred,—yet we hear of no movement towards rebuilding the cupola, stopping the leaky roof or providing a home for the dismal bell that now swings so ingloriously upon the scaffolding behind the Hall. We appeal to the President of the Councilmen, who recently voted to make himself a present of $500, to bring this matter to the notice of that branch of the Common Council over which he presides.

THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.—The Fifth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening in Dr. HUTTON'S Church, on Washington-square. From the report of the Society, which was presented at the Society, we learn that the total income of the Society for the present year, including the balance in the treasury, amounts to $11,737 26. The receipts this year are $10,571 01. This sum is one-third larger than was received last year, and within a few hundred dollars as large as the sum which the Society collected in 1856—a year, it will be remembered, when the financial condition of the country was as favorable, as it has been this year adverse, to a large pecuniary collection. The report recognizes the growing appreciation of the enterprise which this Society is designed to carry out. In regard to the evidence given by the South of her high estimate of the Society's value, it says: "Our correspondence clearly shows that the South eyes the hand of God in the organization of our Society, approves the principles of the Society, admires the spirit of the Society, depends upon the aid of the Society, contributes to the report of the Society, publicly indorses the Society, and on every hand pours forth toward the Society the overflow of a grateful and happy heart." The North, too, supports this Society, as appears by the voluntary cooperation of individuals and by the public indorsement of ecclesiastical bodies. The report represents that this year has been one of decided prosperity—nearly eighty churches and ministers having been added by the Society. Among other of its operations, especial reference is made to the simultaneous application of bodies of suffering churches in Missouri and Tennessee for immediate missionary assistance. This appeal reached the Society in the darkest days of the panic. Money could not be obtained at the North. There was little in the Society's treasury; yet that little was cheerfully divided among the applicants. The Southern churches were visited, and they responded liberally to the appeal. In closing their report, the Society commend to all the one important fact, viz.: its "past and present unequal dispensation of the missionary means of the country." They deplore the mischiefs of sectional alienation, and call upon the North and South alike to stand by the enterprise of this Society. After the report had been read, the Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, and the Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS, of Albany, delivered addresses upon the subject under consideration.

BOLIVAR'S PORTRAIT.—The Venezuelan Commissioners who came to this country on a public mission to General PAEZ, presented to the Board of Aldermen last evening, as a tribute of respect to the City, a Portrait of BOLIVAR, the Liberator of Spanish Columbia. The painting is an excellent work of art, and is said to be an admirable likeness of the Hero. The old daub which formerly hung in the City Hall, and which has hitherto passed in virtue of the name painted under it, for a Portrait of BOLIVAR, will now, we presume, be removed. Indeed, it is said that it is the disgust of the Venezuelans at that horrible caricature of the father of their country—Rumor says, that a well-known street-mendicant originally sat for it in this City—that led to the expression, in this very acceptable form, of the gratitude with which their cordial reception here has inspired the gentlemen composing the Commission. At any rate, the cordial feeling displayed by such distinguished men towards our citizens, is very pleasing, and we do not believe that they could leave behind them any offering which would be more appreciated here than a correct portrait of so eminent a patriot and worthy a soldier as BOLIVAR.

A BOY WOUNDED WHILE PICKING UP BULLETS.—Yesterday afternoon, the Bowery Musketeers (Captain FOX) went to Mr. GOONISON'S, a short distance this side of Flushing, on a target excursion. When they had retired for dinner, and while the prizes were being awarded, an outsider, not a member of the Company, hung a cap on the bulkhead before which the target was placed and was amusing himself by firing at it, when he was startled at hearing a cry, as if from a person in pain. On going to the bulkhead, it was found that a boy, by the name of WILLIAM ELDRED, had got behind the boards for the purpose of picking up the bullets which had passed through and lodged in the sand. A ball from the musket in the hands of the person above alluded to had struck him in the groin, passing entirely through his body. It is hardly possible he can survive. Immediately on learning of the sad occurrence, Captain FOX started a subscription among the members of the Company for the mother of the boy, who, it was stated, is a widow. Nearly $50 ware immediately collected.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Dr. GARNISH has delivered his introductory lecture at the University Medical College. Chancellor FERRIS presided. The lecture was introductory to a course of lectures on "Diseases of the Eye" to be given at the New-York Opbthalmic Hospital, No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards the building fund for erecting an Ophthalmic Hospital. The subject of the lecture was the importance and value of the medical profession, in a scientific point of view, and strongly impressed upon the minds of the students the value and importance of paying close and strict attention to this branch of surgery, viz.: Diseases of the Eye. The lecture was listened to throughont with riveted attention—as it was of a highly interesting character. The audience was composed of doctors and students, and there were numerous ladies present who expressed themselves well pleased with the intellectual treat rendered them. At the close of the lecture the Doctor announced that he would operate for Cataract to-day.

THE NEW UNITED STATES COURT ROOMS.—The United States Courts will reopen to-morrow. The sessions will be held in the new rooms on the site of Burton's Theatre, which has, of course, been entirely remodeled. The building, which is 150 feet deep and 75 feet front, has four doors on Chambers-street and one on Reade-street. Fifty cells, capable of confining two thousand prisoners, are to be erected in the basement. On the first floor are the United States Commissioners' offices, which are at the head of a long hall fronting on Chambers-street. Behind these apartments are the four Jury rooms. At the end of the hall, opposite, is a depository for the archives of the United Statea Courts. The remainder of the rooms on this floor are appropriated to the Marshal's use. On the right-hand side of the second story fronting Chambers-street are the United States District-Attorney's offices, which are connected with the United States Circuit Court room by a private entrance. Judges NELSON and BETTS occupy the apartments back of these as their Chambers. That of the latter has a private entrance connecting with the United States District Court, which fronts on Reade-street. This room is about the size of the new Supreme Court Room, and has seats for about three hundred spectators in the back part of the room. Bronze railings in front of these seats inclose successively the circle devoted to the use of the Bar and the Judge's Bench. On the sides of this are tables appropriated to counsel and reporters. The United States Circuit Court Room fronts on Chambers-street. It is 36 by 45 feet, and is lighted by windows reaching from ceiling to floor and by a sky-light. On the third floor are the District Court Rooms, private offices, and the Jury Rooms. EDGAR STANSBURY, who had the contract for the fitting-up of the building, has looked well to the arrangements for ventilation and warming, and secured comfort both for Winter and Summer.

THE O. U. A.'S AND THE BIBLE QUESTION.—An adjourned meeting of delegates from various Native American organizations in this City, was held last night in the Lodge Room No. 267 Bowery, in order to take further measures in regard to the matter of the expulsion of the Bible from the Common Schools. The Convention was but meagerly attended. At 8¼ o'clock Mr. SIMON BALDWIN, as presiding officer, took the chair. He stated that, since the last meeting he had received a letter from a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, taking exception to a declaration in the address adopted in and published by the Convention, by which they bound themselves to support for members of the Board of Education no candidate save Protestants. To this the President said he had sent a reply, in which he stated it to be his belief that no disparagement to the Jewish faith had been intended or was implied in the expression in question, and fortified this by a reference to *Walker's Dictionary*, in which the definition of the word "Protestant" referred to all who protested against Popery. With this explanation the Jewish gentleman was perfectly satisfied, and had given the correspondence to Dr. ISAACS for publication. Mr. HOTALING, another delegate, indorsed WALKER as being entirety accurate, and stated his approval of the President's course in the premises. The Convention then entered into a discussion involving the questions as to whether women should be invited to a great Bible meeting projected for Monday night next in the Cooper Institute; as to the most effective means of raising funds to meet the outlay necessarily accompanying such a demonstration, and as to whether the responsibility of raising the funds should remain with the Committee already appointed for the purpose, or whether all the gentlemen present should be enlisted to cooperate. These subjects brought in several minor topics, the most important of which was a debate as to the sincerity of Mr. PETER COOPER'S philanthropy. Eventually, after receiving the announcement that the Executive Committee of the Excelsior Chapter, then in session, had contributed $10 towards defraying the expenses of the meeting on Monday, (Mr. HOTALING, the Treasurer, having previously stated that $10 had already been paid to the Committee of Arrangements, and $10 more promised,) the Convention adjourned.

BANQUET TO HIBERNIA COMPANY (PHILADELPHIA) IN MOZART HALL.—Escorted by delegations from several of our City fire companies, and attended by many well-known citizens, the members of the Hibernia Company of Philadelphia, yesterday made the tour of "The Islands," and were the recipients of the warmest hospitality and most friendly attentions wherever they went. In the evening they were the especial guests of the American Hose Company in Mozart Hall. In response to the toast of "Our guests," Col. PAGE replied on behalf of the Philadelphians, acknowledging their profound sense of the unlimited courtesies that had been extended to them, and hoping that the occasion of their visit would be productive of much practical advantage not only as cementing more strongly the good feeling existing between the firemen of the two cities, but as affording an opportunity of exhibiting the powers of the steam fire-engine. RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., responded on behalf of "The Press." He based his claim to the privilege of reply on the ground that, in early life, he had been a printer in St. Lucia, W. I., subsequently in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Covington, Hartford and New-York—having, in the latter City, worked in a Methodist Book Concern and the *Commercial Advertiser*. Mr. DAVID M. GREEN responded to the toast of "Woman." The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES replied in a spirited address to the toast of the "Bar." Many more addresses were made in response to toasts regular and irregular, and it was not until an advanced hour that the assemblage broke up.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN A DRUG STORE—NARROW ESCAPES.—At a few minutes after 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, an explosion and fire occurred in the drug store of L. GAIL, No. 197 William-street. The porter, WILLIAM HUTCHINS, went into the sub-cellar to obtain for a customer some sweet spirits of nitre, carrying in his hand a lighted candle. By some accident the flame of the candle came in contact with the inflammable spirits, and an instantaneous explosion was the result. The porter's escape from immediate death is most wonderful. He run up stairs, his clothing in flames. Some parties, who saw him, threw blankets around him, and thus succeeded in saving his life. He was very badly burned, however, and was removed to the City Hospital without delay. An alarm of fire was instantly given, and speedily brought the firemen to the place. Owing to the vast quantity of combustible liquids stowed in the cellar the flames made rapid havoc and soon reached the main floor. Mr. GAIL estimates his loss at $4,000, which is covered by insurance in various City Companies. The 2d story of the building was occupied by Messrs. HANGER & HEARNS as a gilt mouldiog manufactory. Their loss, principally by water, was $100, which is covered by an insurance of $1,000 in the Columbia Insurance Company. One of the firm leaped from a front window of their store to the pavement, fracturing one of his legs. The third floor was occupied by Messrs. HUMBERT & DILKS, watch-case manufacturers. They estimate their loss at $150; insured for $700 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. Four workmen in the employ of this firm—egress by the stairway being cut off by the fire—made their escape from the building by letting themselves down by means of the iron shutters attached to the rear windows of the building. Mr. MARTIN HAVERSLOW owned the building, and fixes his loss at $500—fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company.

THE JARVIS ISLAND GUANO.—Five thousand tons of this article are now on the way to New-York, on board of four clipper-ships, viz: The *White Swallow*, *Flying Eagle*, *Flying Dragon* and *Reynard*. The Company have just concluded a contract with parties here for the sale of guano, to be delivered at the Island, amounting to nearly $1,000,000. The papers have been signed. Shippers who desire to secure return cargoes for their vessels from the Pacific, are daily applying to obtain cargoes, but the prior engagements of the Company prevent them from negotiating. The facilities of the Company, however, will be largely increased when the buoys, anchurs, chains, &c., which are now contracted for at one of our iron foundries, are complete and placed in position. The railroad, now half completed, on Jarvis Island, is to be extended the whole length of the island, when they expect to be able to deliver 500 tons per day.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' DISPLAY OF PAINTINGS, NEEDLEWORK, &c.—The exhibition of paintings, drawings, specimens of penmanship, needlework, and so on, done by the pupils in the various Grammar Schools of the City, was opened yesterday in one of the upper Assembly rooms of the Cooper Institute. As on the first day of almost every exhibition of a similar kind, the arrangements were incomplete, and the extent of the intended display could only be judged of by the size of several piles and unopened boxes, that were placed in and about the spacious room. Toward nightfall the tables were nearly all up, and some of the specimens were in their permanent locations. If what could be seen was a fair sample of the merits of the articles to be displayed, the exhibition, when fully opened, will do credit to the Grammar-School pupils, and prove interesting to the public. The exhibition will continue open several days.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—At the meeting of the Board of Canvassers yesterday, Mr. KENNEDY moved that the returns from the Third Congressional District, (Mr. SICKLES',) as read and approved by the Board, be confirmed. The motion was lost, the mover voting against it, and Mr. TWEED being absent at the time. He then moved that the County Clerk be instructed to foot up the returns, as far as they have been approved by the Board. The motion was carried, and the Board adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day. There was a rumor that Mr. SICKLES had procured a *mandamus*, compelling the Board to proceed with the returns, but it was not served during the session.

DEATH OF C. V. ANDERSON.—We regret exceedingly to learn that CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, for nearly twelve years Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and recently one of the Governors of the Almshouse, died yesterday after an illness of some weeks. He was a man of business ability, and sterling integrity. All his public trusts were discharged with fidelity and honesty, and in his private relations he was universally esteemed. He belonged to a class of men whom our City cannot afford to lose.

STEAMBOAT ASHORE.—The steamboat *Golden Gate*, plying up the Sound, run ashore last evening on an island called the Four Brothers, situated between Hurl Gate and Riker's Island. The information came over the Police Telegraph from the Twelfth Precinct. No further particulars.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners failed to come together yesterday—the day appointed for their meeting—and the Board was declared adjourned to Thursday next.

CITY MORTALITY. — According to the report of the City Inspector there were 351 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 34 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 31 less than occurred during the corresponding week in last year. Among the principal causes of death were: Bronchitis, 9; consumption, 59; convulsions, (infantile) 11; cholera infantum, 1; diarrhœa, 1; dysentery, 2; dropsy in the head, 14; inflammation of the bowels, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 32; inflammation of the brain, 5; marasmus, (infantile) 18; scarlet fever, 12. The nativity table gives 227 natives of the United States, 79 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, 13 of England, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN HEALY.—The death of this gentleman, formerly Alderman of the Fourth Ward, was noticed in the Board of Aldermen last evening. He died of inflammation of the brain. Mr. HEALY worthily represented his Ward, first as Councilman during two years, and then as Alderman during the same period of time. His death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and his services will be remembered by his former constituents.

LECTURES OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADESMENS' SOCIETY.—An interesting and instructive course of lectures will be delivered during the Winter under the auspices of this Society. Some of the most eminent men in the country have been engaged to speak. It is the first time, we believe, that the Society has thrown its lectures open to the public, and the public will doubtless appreciate the favor of being able to hear them.

FUNERAL OF DANIEL STACKPOLE.—The funeral of DANIEL STACKPOLE, who was murdered at the River House, Harlem, on Thanksgiving Day, took place on Sunday afternoon, from his mother's residence, No. 467 Fourth-street. The body was encased in an elegant mahogany coffin, and conveyed to its last resting place in a splendid hearse, drawn by four white horses. Thirty carriages, the Brady Guards, the First Ward Musketeers, the Fox Muskoteers, and Franklin Hose Company, made up the funeral train.

SPIRITUALISM.—Dr. RANDOLPH, whose protest against the ultraisms of Spiritualism, has created such an excitement in the spiritualistic world, repeated, on Sunday last, at Dodsworth Hall, his famous recantation sermon, recently delivered in Utica. At the conclusion of the services, the audience passed resolutions recognizing in Dr. RANDOLPH an earnest and able advocate of the Truth; that he be invited to repeat his discourse, and requested to publish the same in pamphlet form, for the benefit of the public at large.

## Police Reports.

THE FORGED BILLS UPON THE AUSTRIAN BANK.—The Detective Police, having this case in hand, are still unremitting in their efforts to discover and arrest all the culpable parties. Yesterday they succeeded in ascertaining the fact that the plates and bills were manufactured in this country—the supposition heretofore being that they were produced in Austria. There is no donbt of the paper from which the bills are made being of Austrian manufacture, but this was essential in order to make the bills pass more readily, with exchange brokers, as genuine. A young German plate-prinler, named Daniel Clubb, yesterday made affidavit before Justice WELSH, confessing the fact of having worked off the impressions of the counterfeit bills. He states that in July last while out of employment he was engaged to work off some of the counterfeit impressions by a German, at No. 116 William-street. He worked about a month and struck off $4,450 of the bills. The Hungarian prisoner was represented as the engraver, and he was given to understand that the bills were to be used as certificates for a wine merchant. The prisoners waived further examination and were committed to the Toombs for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Previous to being remanded to prison they were subjected to the usual formal examination. Henry Rohmer stated that he was fifty-eight years of age, and a butcher. John Kalji stated that he was forty-two years of age, born in Switzerland, and keeper of an Intelligence office at No. 22 West Broadway. John Sturnsaynegger, aged forty-eight years, born in Switzerland, residence No. 20 City Hall-place, business a segar manufacturer.

STABBING A BROTHER FIREMAN.—David P. Howell and James Williams are members of Engine Company No. 17. Both are young men and fair prototypes of the immortal Mose in their zeal in fire matters and readiness to "strike from the shoulder" when occasion offers. At 1, yesterday morning, they got into an earnest discussion regarding the late Firemen's turn-out. From disputatious words the transit was speedy to blows. Williams having a desire to quench the fiery wrath of his opponent, drew a dagger and stabbed Howell in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Howell was taken to a drug store in the vicinity—the tight took place in Goerck-street—a physician called and his wound dressed, after which he was taken to his residence in Mangin-street. One of the Thirteenth Ward Police arrested Williams, and he was committed to Essex Market prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The *ante-mortem* examination of Howell was taken yesterday afternoon by the Coruner. He corroborated the story given above.

BURGLARS SHOOTING AT A POLICEMAN.—The life of Officer Davis, of the Ssventeenth Ward, came very near being brought to a sudden termination at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. In going his round at the hour named, tha officer discovered two men in the rear of No. 226 Eldridge-street shouldering some bundles. Having a policeman's curiosity to know who the men were, and to ascertain the character of the bundles, he boldly advanced towards the strangers. The men, having instinctive dislike of notoriety, drew their pistols and pulled the triggers, the muzzles being aimed in the direction of the inquisitiva officer's head. The balls whizzed by the ears of the officer, and luckily for him, harmlessly spent themselves in a dilapidated board fence. This introductory salutation the officer returned by using his club. Being two to one, the men—using their pistols as clubs—overcame the officer and made their escape. In their hasty departure they left one of the pistols, whose cracked breech showed conclusively the vigor with which it had been used. The two bundles were also left, containing clothing, which had been stolen from the house of John F. Fselly, No. 174 Eldridge-street.

## City Politics.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

A special meeting of the Republican City Convention was held last evening, at No. 618 Broadway. AUGUSTUS F. DOW presided, and Messrs. BORN and MCFARLAND officiated as Secretaries.

After the meeting had been called to order, the Chairman desired all present who were not members of the Convention to retire.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH said that a brother-in-law of his, a resident of South Carolina, was present, by invitation, and hoped that he would be permitted to remain, as he had never seen a political nominating Convention.

There being no objection made, the gentleman from South Carolina was permitted to remain.

The roll being called, it was moved and carried that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be suspended.

Mr. DOW, in behalf of the officers of the meeting who had been instructed to notify Messrs. HAWS and ANDERSON of their nomination, then reported the acceptance of Mr. HAWS for Comptroller, and the declination of Mr. ANDERSON, (present incumbent,) for Almshouse Governor, because of ill-health.

The report being accepted, Mr. JAMES KELLY, of the Fourth Ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being warmly seconded by Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, Esq., who, for the last three years, has been one of the Governors of the Almshouse Department, has declined a renomination for that office on account of ill-health: be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Convention deeply regrets the cause and necessity of such declination, which deprives the City of the services of an able and upright public officer, who during the time that he has held the position of Governor of the Almshouse has proved himself a safe custodian of the City's funds, and a humane and just almoner of its charities. His fellow-citizens well know his worth as a fireman and as Chief of the Fire Department in this City, as Register of the County, and in every position to which he has been chosen by his fellow-citizens, he has demonstrated his usefulness and devotedness to his native City, and his honesty and strict integrity of purpose through life.

*Resolved*, That, although we are deprived of his services, we will ever cherish a warm regard for his character as a public officer, and his attributes as a man.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be signed by the officers of this Convention, and sent to Mr. ANDERSON.

Mr. DAYTON, of the Sixteenth Ward, then moved that an informal ballot be taken for Governor of the Alms-House, and advocated his motion at some length.

Mr. CHARLES RIDDLE, of the Twelfth Ward, moved as an amendment that the vote be taken *viva voce*, and spoke at length in favor of his motion.

Mr. DAERER, of the Eleventh Ward, agreed with the views set forth by Mr. RIDDLE, and the question being put the amendment was adopted, only a few Delegates voting in the negative.

Previous to the vote being taken Mr. FAIRMAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, advocated the claims of BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE for a nomination.

Mr. KENNEDY, of the Fifth Ward, spoke in support of Mr. JAMES L. TUTHILL, of the Fifth Ward, while Mr. CUSHING, of the Seventeenth Ward, argued in favor of Dr. BRETTINGHAUSEN. After an informal ballot the Convention proceeded to vote formally, with the following result:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manierre | 27 | 49 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 50 |
| Tuthill | 23 | 23 | 31 | 34 | 29 | 39 | — |
| Brueninghausen | 32 | 31 | 31 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 57 |
| Conover | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| A. F. Dow | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Wm. A. Walker | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

Previous to the last ballot the name of Mr. TUTHILL was withdrawn by Mr. KENNEDY of the Fifth Ward. The result was hailed with great cheering.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.

A meeting of the Independent electors of the Third Aldermanic District—those opposed to the different nominations already made for Aldarman—was held last evening at the College Hotel, corner Grand and Varick streets. J. G. HAVILAND, Esq., presided. Resolutions were passed denouncing the corruption of the City Government and the system of party nominating Conventions. Mr. JEREMIAH BESSON was then unanimously nominated as a "citizens' candidate" for Aldarman of the Third District.

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.

A conference meeting, consisting of five members each from the Democratic, Republican and American parties, met at St. John's Park Hotel on Saturday evening last to agree upon a ticket that could receive the support of all the parties represented for Ward school officers for the ensuing year. G. A. RAYMOND, Esq., was called to preside, and S. V. BARCON, Esq., to act as Secretary. After due consultation tha following ticket was nominated: Commissioner, JOHN HEWITT, Jr.; Inspector, Dr. SAGE KILBOURNE; Trustees, JOHN S. ROOME and CHARLES C. NOTT. This ticket was unreservedly adopted by the Democratic and American Committees; but, although the Republican Committee individually agreed to the nominations—not having plenary power—felt it incumbent on them to report back to their Convention the ticket for approval or rejection. The Convention adjourned to the call of the Chair.

PEOPLE'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the People's General Committee was held last evening at MOZART HALL, Ex-Police Captain WITTER, of the Twentieth Ward, presiding. Among those present were Ex-Mayor WOOD, STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, candidate for Comptroller, and JAMES LYNCH, Anti-Tammony Democratic candidate for Governor of the Almshouse. There was a pretty full attendance, but no business, save that of a private and unimportant nature transacted. The Committee adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday next.

TAMMANY POLITICS.—Tammany Hall was itself again last night. The Councilmanic Convention for the Fourth Senatorial District met within its precincts, and had "a jolly time." A camphene lamp was turned over, and the "outsiders" rushed in. Great confusion of course ensued, and the result announced was that the following-named parties had been duly and regularly nominated for Councilmen: PAT. DUFFY, First Ward; DAN. MABEN, Second Ward; A. J. MCCARTHY, Third Ward; GEO. BICKFORD, Fourth Ward; WM. WELCH, Fifth Ward; JOHN TIERNEY, Seventh Ward.

## POSTSCRIPT—Five O'clock A. M.

# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

### Dismissal of the Electric Staff of the Atlantic Telegraph.

### Probable Solution of the Spanish-Mexican Question.

## Later from India and China.

### Cotton Unchanged—Breadstaffs and Provisions Dull and Lower—Consols 93 1-4.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 10th inst., arrived here this morning.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived out on the evening of the 6th, and the Cunard steamship *Africa* reached Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 7th inst.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late Electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes a letter from the Secretary of the Company, refusing his request that the line might be submitted to his further tests and experiments, and declining to enter into the proposal contemplated by him.

A letter from Valentia states that the Telegraph Co.'s premises had been closed up, and the Electric Staff summarily dismissed. It was not known whether they were to be succeeded by another staff or not.

The laying of the shore end of the Cable had been commenced, and was progressing slowly.

The Prince of WALES has been gazetted as a Colonel in the English army. The order is dated the 9th inst.,—the day on which the Prince completes his seventeenth year.

The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugurated on the 9th with the usual ceremonies. General PEEL, in a speech on the occasion, said that England had now ready 73,000 troops in India.

The whole of the artillery regiments of militia were to be embodied for permanent duty, and to be employed to strengthen the garrisons stationed in the forts along the coast.

The more important stipulations of the treaty signed at Jeddo on the 26th of August last are published. They do not differ materially from the abstract already given.

The French Emperor had written a letter to Prince NAPOLEON, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, directing an inquiry into the Negro Apprentice system.

The general trade of Paris had improved, and accounts from the Provinces more satisfactory. Breadstuffs were lower in Paris.

The various silk markets were firm, and the looms were in full work. In Wines and Brandies, more activity was observable.

It is stated that the assent of the Emperor to the prosecution of Court MONTATEMBERT was obtained with difficulty, being for some time refused. The charges in the indictment are very serious, amounting to something like constructive treason.

At Paris, on the 9th inst., the Three per Cents closed at 73.65.

Conferences on the subject of Mexico had been held at Madrid between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ambassadors of England and France, and a semi-official Spanish journal says that such conferences promise a satisfactory solution.

The case of the Jewish boy MORTARA still occupies considerable attention, and a letter from Turin says that Count CAVOUR had directed the Sardinian Chargé d'Affairs at Rome to remonstrate with the Roman Government in the matter.

Later Indian news had been received, but it was not of the slightest importance.

Later China news had also been received. All was quiet at Canton, and trade was recommencing. The Chinese were returning to Hong Kong.

The Dutch expedition against Jambe had been successful.

The French and British forces had landed at Touran, a port of Cochin China, and the place was taken without the loss of a man.

The ship *Lincolnshire*, from Melbourne, with gold valued at £422,000, had arrived in the English Channel

## Commercial Intelligence.

In the London Market Money had been in good demand at 2½ ₱ cent., to meet the payment on the Turkish Loan, but had subsequently become abundant at 2½ ₱ cent. The discount rate was 2⅞@2½ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange had been inanimate, but on the 9th there was more firmness, and Consols slightly advanced, closing at 93¼@93¾ for both money and account.

There was a better demand for American Securities.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has exhibited a rather steadier tone, particularly for the middling qualities, but without change in the quotations. Sales for three days 22,000 bales.

The market was stronger at Manchester.

In Breadstuffs there was continued heaviness. Flour exceedingly dull, and 6d. cheaper, without sales.

There was a general dullness and tendency to decline in the Provisions Market.

Produce of all kinds was very quiet.

There was a little better feeling in the London markets.

The Colonial Wool sales were progressing with increased firmness.

## Board of Aldermen.

THE GIFT OF BOLIVAR'S PORTRAIT FROM VENEZUELA TO NEW-YORK—THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL PAEZ—SMALL CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, President CLANCY in the chair.

The following communication, with document annexed, was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1858.

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I have received from the Honorable the Commissioners from Venezuela a communication, a copy of which is hereto annexed, accompanying a portrait of General Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of Venezuela, and other South American provinces; and expressing a hope that the likeness of this distinguished son of Caraccas may be accepted as a gift from the Republic which they represent to the City of New-York.

Believing that your honorable body will accept with pleasure this beautiful gift, said to be a correct likeness of this son of Venezuela, whose deeds in behalf of South American liberty are so well known throughout our land, I would respectfully recommend that such action be taken therein as you may deem proper, to express the thanks of the Common Council to the distinguished donors. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.

SIR: The Commissioners from Venezuela have seen upon the walls of the City Hall a portrait, said to be the likeness of our most illustrious fellow-citizen, SIMON BOLIVAR, the eminent son of Caraccas, the Liberator of Venezuela, Now-Granada, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The Commission believe that that portrait bears no resemblance to the person of BOLIVAR, and being desirous that this municipality should possess a correct likeness of that great man, take the liberty of forwarding the accompanying to your care, with the hope that it may be accepted as a gift from the Republic of Venezuela to the City of New-York.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
P. J. ROJAS,
MANUEL A PAEZ,
F. AUSTRIA,
MIGUEL MUJICA.

To the Honorable Mayor of the City of New-York.

It was ordered that the communications be printed, and a resolution of thanks to the Commissioners was presented and laid over under the rule.

The Mayor transmitted to the Board an invitation from General SANFORD, to unite with the Commander-in-Chief and General PAEZ, to receive the honors of a marching salute from the First Division New-York State Militia, in front of the City Hall, on the 28th of November. The invitation was accepted.

A statement of the amounts drawo against the several appropriations made for the support of the City Government for the current year, was received from the City Chamberlain and ordered on file.

Alderman CLANCY announced that since the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, BARTHOLOMEW HEALY had died. He paid a high tribute to the deceased and presented a series of resolutions expressing the regret of the Board at his death. The resolutions were adopted.

A petition of property owners for a temporary location for a steam fire-engine at the lower part of the Park, was presented by Alderman ADAMS, and referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Alderman BOOTH'S report with regard to small cars on the Hudson River Railroad, which was the special order, was next taken up. The resolutions appended to the report were amended so as to provide first, for relaying the track with grooved rail in six months; second, for dispatching small cars from each terminus of the road every fifteen minutes, from 5 A. M. to 6 A. M., every five minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 A. M., every fifteen minutes from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M., and every thirty minutes from 12 P. M. to 5 A. M., and as much efiener as public convenience may require under resolutions of the Common Council; and third, for prohibiting the Hudson River Railroad Company from ever alienating the franchise, except by and with the consent of the Common Council. A resolution in favor of striking out the resolution concerning the right of alienation was lost, (5 ayes, 8 nays.) Alderman BOOTH'S resolutions were then adopted as amended, (Ayes, 10; Nays, 3,) Alderman TUCKER, REED and WILSON voting in the negative.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.


**Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**
*From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.*

THE BIGGEST FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing to their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that oven these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

*To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 BEWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

$50. $50.

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.**—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

**The American Smoker**—Is a nice little luxury which every smoker who has any regard for his own health should have. Sold, in any quantities, by the American Trade Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

**Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

**Phalon & Son's**
COCOINE.
PREPARED FROM COCOA-NUT OIL.

The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 197 and 199 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

**Rogers & Raymond commend their new** styles of RUSSIAN OVERCOATS,—warm without being heavy, and handsome without being dear—to the notice of gentlemen who practice economy. A magnificent stock of Winter clothing at lower rates than are asked elsewhere. No deviation from the marked prices.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

**An Unprecedented Demand has sprung** up for JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RESTORER. The b

# AMUSEMENTS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING.
Positively the last week (but one) of the season.
Last night (but two) in New-York of
SIG. PICCOLOMINI,
prior to the departure of the entire Company for Boston.
This TUESDAY and TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, the only two nights in America of Mozart's famous Opera of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Figaro's Marriage,)
The sale of seats for the two nights of "Figaro's Marriage" commences this morning.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock—First night,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as.....Susannah
CARL FORMES as.....Figaro
of which roles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives. The other roles by
Mlle. GRISONI, Mad. BERTUCCA-FIORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER. Conductor, CARL ANSCHUTZ.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the second and last night of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
The sale of seats for to-morrow's Opera will commence this morning, at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 7½; and at Sibell's, No. 29 Wall-st., at 9. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 25,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
second and last Italian Opera, when the entire opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA
will be given, and in exactly the same style as at the Academy of Music, on which occasion
Madame LABORDE
will make her first and only appearance in Brooklyn.
Admission $1. Reserved seats $1 50.
The sale for the Opera in Brooklyn commences on Wednesday.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 26,
Beautiful and farewell appearance of
Madame GAZZANIGA,
immediately after which she will leave for Havana.
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GAZZANIGA
will consist of
TWO DISTINCT PERFORMANCES,
an ENTIRE OPERA on Friday evening, and
a MATINEE on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.
On FRIDAY EVENING will be given, for the second and last time, the entire opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
with LABORDE in her great role of Isabella. GAZZANIGA as Alice. CARL FORMES as Bertram. Mlle. SOTO as the Abbess.
On Saturday, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be given, for the only time, Verdi's opera of
ERNANI.
The rôle of "Elvira" will be sung for the first time by MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who has kindly volunteered her services. After "Ernani," THE SECOND ACT OF LA SONNAMBULA,
when
MADAME LABORDE,
will make her first appearance as Amina, and sing the celebrated air of "Ah non giunge." (Do not mingle).
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will sing in costume her famous Spanish song
THE ORANGE GIRL.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for Madame Gazzaniga's farewell Opera night and matinee.
The price of admission for Robert le Diable will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.
The price of admission to the matinée, $1, as at the former matinees.
NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Friday's Robert le Diable will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.
On the last two nights of the season
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America as Valentine, in
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.

## BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ITALIAN OPERA.

Second, and positively last, Opera night.
Admission.....$1 00
Reserved seats.....1 50
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday.
THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8,
first appearance in Brooklyn of
MADAME LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, on which occasion will be given, in exactly the same and complete style as at the Academy of New-York,
Rossini's Entire Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
with Mme. LABORDE as the Rosina, assisted by MAGGIORGHI, (the new buffo,) FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREME, MORRA Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of MUZIO.
Madame LABORDE
will sing, during the music lesson,
PAGANINI'S CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera she popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday morning, at 9 A. M., at Rose's Bookstore, No. 342 Atlantic-st.; at Frox's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; and at Sibell's, No. 29 Wall-st. Tickets and seats may likewise be had at the doors.

## LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

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|---|---|
| Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee | Mr. Jefferson |
| Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet | Mr. Varrey |
| Lord Dundreary | Mr. Sothern |
| Coyle, Attorney-at-Law | Mr. Burnett |
| Abel Murcott, his clerk | Mr. Couldock |
| Binney, a butler | Mr. Peters |
| Florence Trenchard | Miss Laura Keene |
| Mrs. Mountchessington | Miss Mary Wells |
| Augusta, her daughters. | Miss Effie Germon |
| Georgina, her daughters. | Mrs. Sothern |
| Mary Meredith | Miss Sara Stevens |

To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.

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| Eliza | Miss Marion McCarthy |

(with songs "Gentle Annie" and "We May be Happy Yet.")
Supported by Messrs. Peters, Levick, McDonall and Brown, and Miss Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian dansenee,
YRCA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Maricita Zanfretta and others.
The ballet of LOUISE.

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| Louise | Yrca Mathias. |

The comic pantomime of
GODENSKI.

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| Godenski | Gabriel Ravel. |
| Roloff | Francois Ravel. |

## WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
BLUE AND CHERRY
Will be acted every evening until further notice, with Tom Taylor's last great comedy
GOING TO THE BAD;
OR,
MY SCOTCH AUNT.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. FLOYD, Mr. LEVERE,
&c., &c
Mss. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
&c., &c., will appear.
Box Book open for the week.

## BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

This Theatre, the largest and best appointed on the whole of this continent, will open on THURSDAY next, for a
WINTER SEASON.
A most excellent company has been engaged, comprising many of the established
NEW-YORK FAVORITES,
As well as several artists that, though comparatively unknown on the Metropolitan boards, it is hoped will speedily rank as high as any.
A new play is in rehearsal for the opening night, and arrangements are in progress to secure a constant succession of novelties.

## BROADWAY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
To commence with the five-act play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.

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| Claude Melnotte | Mr. Barry Sullivan |

To be followed by the drama of
THE WANDERING BOYS.
To conclude with the first act of the Pantomime, entitled DON JUAN, OR THE SPECTRE ON HORSEBACK.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain will rise at 7½.

## BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 23,
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

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| Uncle Tom | Mr. J. W. Lingard |
| St. Clair | Mr. G. C. Howard |

After which, the romantic melo-drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
Concluding with Fox's comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC BARREL.

## PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23,
on which occasion the great American clown
TONY PASTOR,
will appear, together with all the great artistes attached to this company, in an entire change of performance.
Wednesday afternoon,
LITTLE ALICE'S BENEFIT.
Having successfully competed with all the foreign equestriennes in this country, Little Alice will make her first appeal to the public for a benefit on Wednesday afternoon,
Wednesday evening,
BENEFIT OF JAMES MELVILLE,
the great Australian bare-backed rider,
and last appearance of the Equestrian Troupe, prior to their departure for the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

## PALACE GARDEN.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS!
PROFESSOR STARR
Will commence a series of exceedingly interesting entertainments, on
THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 25,
When he will exhibit
HIS WONDERFUL LIVING ANIMALS,
His Magnificent Views,
By Carpenter and Wesley, of London,
His Mesmerising Tricks of Nature,
The Caged White Tiger,
which he will feed on living animals in the presence of the audience, &c., &c.
The Professor's entertainments will be diversified by choice selections of music, rendered by the celebrated and popular Band, which gave such satisfaction at the Palace Garden Concerts last Summer, under the direction of
MR. WM. ROBERTSON.
The spacious and elegant pavilion, always warm and comfortable as any concert room in New-York, will be fitted up expressly for this series of costly entertainments.
Tickets of admission, entitling the bearer to a chair in any part of the pavilion, 25 cents each.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Entertainment commences at 7 o'clock.

## BANVARD'S

GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## ARTHUR NAPOLEON,

THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
Whose extraordinary performances have created such a furore in Europe and South America, will give his first
GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in the UNITED STATES at
Dodworth's Rooms on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna;
MR. PERRING, Tenor;
THEO. SCHALLEHR, Conductor.

PART FIRST.

1. Duetto, "Linda di Chamonnix".....Donizetti
Signs. Cairoli and Mr. Perring.
2. Grand Fantasia, "Sonnambula".....Thalberg
Arthur Napoleon.
3. Pollacca di Lombardi.....Verdi
Signa. Cairoli.
4. Grand Scena—Fra poco a me, "Lucia".....Donizetti
Mr. Perring.
5. Grand Polonaise, for the Piano.....Chopin
Arthur Napoleon.

PART SECOND.

6. Duetto, "Si la Stanchezza".....Trovatore.....Verdi
Signa. Cairoli and Mr. Perring.
7. { La Cascade / La Chasse } Tauer
Arthur Napoleon.
8. Cavatina, "Linda di Chamonnix".....Donizetti
Signa. Cairoli.
9. Song, "There is a flower that bloometh".....Wallace
Mr. Perring.
10. Grand Fantasia on the "Bohemian Girl."
Arthur Napoleon

Single Tickets.....One Dollar.
Tickets admitting Schools.....50 cents each.
Doors open at 7, Soirée commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and Programmes may be had at WM. HALL & SONS', C. BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', DESCOMBE'S, and at the door on the evening of the Soirée.

## DODWORTH'S HALL.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.
MESSRS. MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES,
TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock.
FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE.
At DODWORTH'S HALL, Broadway,
Opposite 11th-st.
Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will be assisted by Messrs. CARL BERGMANN, J. MOSENTHAL and G. MATZKA.

PROGRAMME.

1. Quartette in A major (op. 41, No. 3)..... Schumann
Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergmann.
2. Sonata for piano and violoncello (op. 69).... Beethoven
Messrs. Mason and Bergmann.
3. Chaconne for the violin..... Bach
Theo. Thomas.
4. Trio in B flat (op. 99)..... Schubert.
Messrs. Mason, Thomas and Bergmann,

Subscriptions are received at the music stores of Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 760 Broadway, or of Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

One admission to the six matinées.....$4
Three.....10
Single tickets for each matinée.....1
Three.....2
Admission tickets may be had at the door at $1 each.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2 o'clock.

## ON EXHIBITION.

The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Gonpil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre.
Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

## 444.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons, Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad, Mr. McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half-price.

## WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
corn open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.

From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last week, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquapla, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION COMBINED.—S. WOOD, Jr., will paint a very effective and well-finished landscape in chiaro-oscuro, explaining the principles of this beautiful art, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7¾ o'clock. Open at 6¾. Admission 25 cents.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION—By the members of HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM and FENCING ACADEMY, (Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway,) will take place on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, and THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 625 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 900 Broadway; entrance in 20th-st. Tickets 10 cents.

# LECTURES.

## BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.
The Second Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, by DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
Tickets 25 cents each; will be sold at the door. Members' tickets, for the Course, (13 lectures,) $2 each, are for sale at the Library.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

## THE REV. T. STARR KING

WILL LECTURE
before the Young Men's Christian Union, in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M. Subject: *The Laws of Disorder.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper Institute. Subject—*Climate, its Impressions on Civilization.* Admission 25c. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway: and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
MARK HOYT.
Chairman Lecture Committee.

A LECTURE UPON THE STRENGTH AND SWEETNESS OF ENGLISH TONE—With Poetical Illustrations, will be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, JR., at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, (Livingston-st., near Court,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

# DANCING.

## E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.
On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time: on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

# FURNITURE.

## ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES; cottage bedsteads, new styles; cribs, cradles, children's chairs in great variety and new designs; mattresses of all kinds and of the best quality, at low prices, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MARble-bed Tables for sale, price $250 and $300; everything complete for private or public use. Old tables repaired. Orders by mail attended to. Patent humbog-cushions taken off at short notice.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAIDen lady, a situation as housekeeper or chambermaid, or to take the general supervision of the household department of some quiet, religious family; has had long experience in all the departments of housekeeping, having been housekeeper for 10 years for the late Mr. G. Bleecker, of Albany. Can be seen for a few days at No. 224 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., or by inquiring at Dr. Campbell's, in West 20th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av. Undisputable reference given, both in this City and Albany. Inquire for ANNA, at the above places. None but highly respectable families need apply.

WANTED—FOR TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, (sisters,) situations: one as very good cook; washes and irons excellent; would not object to housework; the other as up-stairs girl, or child's nurse. Any family in want of two nice, smart Protestant girls, with the very best City references, apply to M. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, N. B.—Will separate, but for sake of going together will take $6 and $4 each.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A VERY respectable middle-aged woman; is thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams; will be found a person of neat and clean appearance, also of moral and steady habits. References to first-class families. Inquire for JULIA, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE spectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or nurse children; is of Protestant principles; will be found a person of agreeable manners and obliging disposition; will make it her utmost study to please; has excellent references. Inquire for ELIZA, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, THOroughly-experienced, economical and very willing young woman a situation; is fully experienced as cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; refers to her last place, where she served over eight years; she will be found particularly neat and a reliable domestic. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DESIRous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family; the best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French flutting, and leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID OR seamstress, or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman. The best of references given. Can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at A. O. Moore's bookrooms, No. 140 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced woman, of middle age, employment in some good family; she is an excellent seamstress, understands housekeeping fully; would be found very useful in sickness. Can have the highest character in this City. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress, and understands French flutting. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON desires a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing and flutting perfectly. Has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 113 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE cook, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house by a first-class meat and pastry cook. Understands soups, jellies and game thoroughly. Also by a first-rate chambermaid and waitress. Both can give excellent City reference. Apply at the millinery store, No. 55 3d-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman with no family or incumbrance, a situation as nurse; will travel with a lady or go in the country; wages $6 to $7; also, by a regular waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; is also a good plain sewer. Would have no objection to travel with a family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITnation to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do the chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress, in a private family. The best of references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; can cut and fit; is accustomed to the care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her employer's till suited, No. 120 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; is a capable person, and understands her business well. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 209 Mott-st., between Bleecker and Houston, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Refers to No. 25 West 27th-st., where she has lived for 18 months. She may be found daily at No. 325 6th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 129 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; understands ladies' fine washing and French flutting; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as seamstress, or would do chamberwork, and sewing; can do ornamentiering or assist in the care of children. Call at 370 2d-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OF age, a situation, to do light chamberwork, and assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 45 East 21th-st., at her present employer's, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, a good plain cook and excellent baker, either in City or country. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl, a situation to mind children and sew for them; is a good embroiderer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 13 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse and chambermaid; first-class City reference. Call at No. 41 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITnation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; as the best of reference. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMerican and French style of cooking; thoroughly understands meats and pastry and all other branches of desserts; would wish to have a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding house; has no objection to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 314 Mott-st., up stairs, room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing and fine washing and ironing; understands chamberwork; has seven years' experience in her last place. Call at No. 135 7th-av., first floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer and can embroider; would do light chamberwork, if required. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 229 2d-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor over store. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITnation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; just came from the country; the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at No. 96 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough plain cook and baker, first-class laundress; neat, obliging, and faithful to her employer; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook and laundress, does up linen in style, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8 to $9; also, her niece, to embroider, sew neatly and mind a baby; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent, experienced widow, a situation as housekeeper, matron in an asylum, as companion for a lady, or nurse. She is a church member, understands the care of children, and is well qualified for any responsible post. Inquire for a week at No. 399 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A PLACE AS cook; she is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in washing if necessary; has the best of reference; also, a chambermaid and waitress want a place; they would be glad to go in one family. To be seen at No. 480 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork, nurse and plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; will be found trusty and reliable. Ladies in want of a first-class domestic apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl, a situation as competent meat and pastry cook, understands all kinds of soups, game, jellies, creams and preserves; can do plain and fancy cooking in any style, to suit any family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN BROOKLYN, BY A respectable girl, in a small family, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply at her present place, No. 245 Dean-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection, if required, to assist in chamberwork. Can make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 376 4th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress and seamstress, or any kind of up-stairs work. Has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, INTELLIGENT and active, respectable employment in some family, where she would be found to be very useful; understands well the making of boys clothes, &c. Call or address Mrs. G., No. 482 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, HARDWORKING girl, a situation; understands good, plain cooking, makes and bakes bread, biscuit, &c., excellent washer and ironer; will be found efficient, neat and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITnation as a first-class cook in a private family, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, FROM Massachusetts, desires a situation as housekeeper. Has no objection to a large family or hotel. Address Mrs. KNEELAND, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 2d av., fourth floor, back room.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where she can, as a member of the family, make herself useful. She will contract a sisterly care for motherless children. A good, comfortable home might find a desirable addition. by addressing HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office, giving name in full and stating where an interview can be had.

A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE A PLACE for a laundress and chambermaid, who has been for several years in her employment, and whom she would highly recommend. Apply at No. 36 East 26th-st., first house of Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF smart, competent Protestant girls and others, consisting partly of English and Scotch cooks, nurses and chambermaids; also, good laundresses and seamstresses. Employes will not be disappointed, as there is no charge if not suited. At WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of sivil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

## MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIber desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory; has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A YOUNG physician, who has enjoyed rare advantages, and who has at present ample leisure time, offers his services to any party or parties who desire them, in any capacity for which his education fits him, as physician or surgeon, as public or private teacher, reviewer, reporter, copyist, &c. Terms reasonable, and unquestionable reference in respect to character and capacity. Address J. E. V., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 38 4th-av., or address Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND RESpectable Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom and careful fdriver; is a willing and experienced hand in any capacity about a gentleman's place; has had five years experience and will make himself generally useful. Wages no object. First-class City reference as to sobriety, competency and integrity. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman, as coachman; understands perfectly the management of horses, and the keeping of everything connected with a gentleman's establishment; is a good gardener, and has a thorough knowledge of farming. His wife would take charge of a dairy or poultry. Address A. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS AND very willing man, lately arrived from England, a situation either in the City or country; is a good and careful driver, and perfectly understands the care of cattle, &c.; has a wife; will go, also, if required; wages no object to a steady home. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A competent man who understands his business, the care and management of horses and is a steady driver; can give good City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for several years. Call or address T. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A hotel, saloon or private family, by a respectable, trustworthy and highly-recommended young colored man; understands his business and all its branches thoroughly;

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $8,011,033 87
Average amount of Specie..... 1,807,909 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 238,312 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 6,969,416 22
Average amount of Deposits..... 8,049,863 66

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $979,338 00
Average amount of Specie..... 135,493 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,522 00
Avsrage amount of Deposits..... 691,553 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, November 19, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Districts..... $578,249 00
Average amount of Specie..... 67,028 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,261 00
Avsrage amount of Deposits..... 405,315 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,888,016 21
Average amount of Specie..... 2,675,169 29
Notes of late Bank of America..... 21,846 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,846 00 } 101,466 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,110,661 96

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $12,556,868 71
Average amount of Specie..... 2,939,902 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 8,049,863 66

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,115,898 52
Average amount of Specie..... 201,655 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,303 40
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,342,267 18

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,478,111 92
Average amount of Specie..... 989,902 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 379,805 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,859,922 60

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,634,527 63
Average amount of Specie..... 290,542 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,479 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,561,979 97

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,856,478 01
Average amount of Specie..... 1,060,961 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,754 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,577,5-3 01

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,696,657 06
Average amount of Specie..... 1,431,106 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 264,448 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,305,819 58

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. BEER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeut is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DEER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,508,337 89
Average amount of Specie..... 494,440 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 226,410 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,117,232 42

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $341,965 62
Average amount of Specie..... 30,807 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,805 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 303,833 85

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,577,417 13
Average amount of Specie..... 282,800 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,175 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,216,543 29

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $541,896 08
Average amount of Specie..... 130,520 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,666 00
Avsrage amount of Deposits..... 379,947 70

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,043,125
Average amount of Specie..... 912,860
Average amount of Circulation..... 285,716
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,571,731

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858.

Avervge amount of Loans and Discounts..... $164,699 95
Average amount of Specie..... 71,638 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 149 014 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 131,131 54

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
A. M. KADLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,907,607 73
Average amount of Specie..... 143,111 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 16,391 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,451,734 23

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I. B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,619,433 78
Average amount of Specie..... 628,709 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 149,392 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,316,257 16

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,648,208 00
Average amount of Specie..... 243,104 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,872 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,856,608 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $242,616 00
Average amount of Specie..... 23,084 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 82,522 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 123,387 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of November, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK**, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,877,457 63
Average amount of Specie..... 370,667 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,115 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,772,594 16

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $752,763 51
Average amount of Specie..... 94,361 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,310 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 644,970 93

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK**, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $374,431 00
Average amount of Specie..... 51,636 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 45,062 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 245,149 70

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK**, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,396,579 71
Average amount of Specie..... 215,508 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,754 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 947,251 33

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,256,514 94
Average amount of Specie..... 193,320 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 203,022 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,587,937 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BOELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $668,080 87
Average amount of Specie..... 173,265 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 835,840 54

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, beiog duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DAN'L. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,129,813 67
Average amount of Specie..... 376,981 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 248,563 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,095,714 31

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $5,315,413 68
Average amount of Specie..... 690,601 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 322,978 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,998,563 45

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MOAHSON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COAR, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK**, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $937,128 76
Average amount of Specie..... 101,371 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,152 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 709,222 49

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,700,964 05
Average amount of Specie..... 249,028 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 160,921 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,293,995 33

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,862,100 54
Average amount of Specie..... 767,294 38
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 283,627 14
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,657,360 63

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $316,467 33
Average amount of Specie..... 109,743 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 73,488 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 242,160 94

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $797,360 80
Average amount of Specie..... 165,980 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,736 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 720,202 54

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,608,569 66
Average amount of Specie..... 436,592 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 46,260 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,358,863 35

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $6,059,231 24
Average amount of Specie..... 1,452,535 57
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 185,618 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,063,876 85

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VANDERVEER, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,013,805 13
Average amount of Specie..... 236,271 44
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 134,607 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,353,944 63

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $7,320,067 09
Average amount of Specie..... 1,309,098 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 221,465 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,231,725 92

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JOSEPH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,621,125 55
Average amount of Specie..... 210,835 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,651 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,089,003 45

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. ITASARIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,162,636 93
Average amount of Specie..... 316,740 90
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 139,572 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,202,768 62

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $395,756 91
Average amount of Specie..... 37,030 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,883 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 289,650 50

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $138,584 11
Average amount of Specie..... 63,029 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 146,751 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 186,151 19

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $289,923 61
Average amount of Specie..... 23,175 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,642 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 315,608 73

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. D. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. D. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $333,565 21
Average amount of Specie..... 90,303 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 45,389 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 310,947 95

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,696,276 42
Average amount of Specie..... 361,401 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,074 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,466,682 44

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $560,716 06
Average amount of Specie..... 65,179 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,855 18
Average amount of Deposits..... 381,759 54

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of November, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,047,260 00
Average amount of Specie..... 166,450 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,600 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 901,114 08

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,265,622 07
Average amount of Specie..... 1,029,625 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 191,425 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,893,364 60

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK**, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $680,829 93
Average amount of Specie..... 137,275 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,989 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 590,623 03

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of November, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,276,649 24
Average amount of Specie..... 151,163 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 299,910 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 763,105 94

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,823,145 49
Average amount of Specie..... 438,023 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,031 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,112,308 71

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,093,632 93
Average amount of Specie..... 190,910 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,596 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 811,680 46

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,296,154 01
Average amount of Specie..... 241,040 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 202,017 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 913,581 92

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,518,624 00
Average amount of Specie..... 825,320 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,821 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,410,337 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier af the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,376,649 24
Average amount of Specie..... 151,163 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 299,910 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 763,105 94

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,823,145 49
Average amount of Specie..... 438,023 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,031 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,112,308 71

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**COMMISSIONER

## CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

### The Consultation Match Between Philadelphia and New-York.

The extraordinary interest which the game of Chess has, of late, attained in our midst, and, in fact, throughout the whole Continent, is a subject of wonder. But a few years since, the [illegible] estimation in which the same game was held in this country, the rare occasions on which even a fourth-rate player could be met with, and the total absence of anything approximating to American chess literature found likewise a fertile subject for remark. In the days to which we refer the four players who divided among themselves the honors of chess championship in the United States were, if we mistake not, all foreigners; consisting of one Frenchman, one Englishman, and a couple of Germans; the second rank, even, of players being composed, for the most part, of recruits from abroad. And as to the literature of chess, we were in those times favored, weekly, with an emanation from the pen of one of the four gentlemen alluded to, consisting of something like half a column of chess matter, containing, generally, a problem; sometimes even a game, together with a few answers to sundry interrogatories from his wisecare correspondents, informing certain of them that the *King would not be taken*; or that the "King could *not* Castle out of check."

But how is it now? The best player among our former *Champions* has succumbed to a native-born citizen of this country at the odds of "Pawn and move." The same American youth has been for some time journeying through Europe in search of a foeman worthy of his steel; and, after vanquishing every opponent, is now about to return home from his successful tour. While speaking of Mr. MORPHY we may here state that the St. George's Chess Club, of London, have resolved that Mr. STAUNTON shall either fight Mr. MORPHY, in accordance with the latter's challenge, or shall resign his pretensions to the Chess Championship of England—an honor which he has hitherto held, but which he can now no longer claim.

With regard to chess authors we find them now in almost every city in the Union, and our papers, as also those of every European city of note, literally teem with the chronicles of exploits performed by our countrymen in the, to them, new world of chess. The cause of this sudden revulsion, however, is not difficult to trace. It originated entirely from the efforts made by the amateurs of New-York, which, promptly seconded by those of other, and even the most distant States, culminated last year in the first American Chess Congress. It was there that, although before heard of, PAUL MORPHY was first *believed in*. There it was that LOUIS PAULSEN performed feats of blindfold play that the world did not dream of. And from that time the sceptre of the Royal game has been transformed into the baton of an American citizen. Little wonder then that Americans, young and old, should endeavor so to qualify themselves, by the attainments of a knowledge of chess, whereby, although they might not imitate, they could yet appreciate the wonderful triumph of their young countryman, PAUL MORPHY, the envied of all competitors and observed of all observers.

The latest vent which our chess amateurs have found through which to *blow off* their superfluous enthusiasm, is the telegraphic match now in progress between the New-York Club and the Philadelphia Association of players. The preliminaries for the contest having been previously arranged by a Committee appointed for that purpose, the first meeting for play took place on Tuesday evening last, when the first game not having terminated at 9½ o'clock, play was adjourned until the ensuing day, and, for a like reason, subsequently until Saturday last. It is still in abeyance, but will, probably, be concluded to-morrow evening.

According to the terms of the match two games are to be contested; and in the event of no decisive result then being obtained, such further number as may be necessary to insure that end. Time for consultation limited to fifteen minutes, and the parties consulting not to be allowed to touch the prices excepting for the purpose of moving.

At 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday last, the spacious rooms forming the Rotunda at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, presented an unusual appearance, having been kindly placed at the disposal of the chess fraternity, and the public at large, by Mr. WALKER, the proprietor, and kept open for their sole accommodation. About this time the New-York Committee of players made their appearance, consisting of Messrs. LICHTENHEIM, MEAD, PERRIN, THOMPSON and PISKE. On communicating with the Philadelphians, it was found that their Committee was also on hand. The members are Messrs. RANDOLPH, MONTGOMERY, THOMAS, LEWIS and ELKIN. Lots for first move having been drawn, and won by New-York, the play commenced as follows:

GAME FIRST.

| NEW-YORK. | PHILADELPHIA. |
|---|---|
| 1. P to Q 4 | |

[A somewhat unusual move for first player, but the fact is, New-York felt sure that Philadelphia would not respond to "P to K 4," in a corresponding manner. The latter having refused N. Y's proposition that such move should be played by each party throughout, "close games," as they are denominated, seem inevitable.]

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. P to Q B 4 | P to K 3 |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3 | P to Q 4 |
| 4. Kt to K B 3 | Kt to K B 3 |
| 5. P to K 3 | P to Q B 4 |
| | Kt to Q B 3 |

A singular circumstance is observable in the game at its present stage. The position of each party after five moves being precisely similar.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. P to Q R 3 | P to Q Kt 3 |
| 7. B P takes P | K Kt takes P |
| 8. B to Q Kt 5 | B to Q 2 |
| 9. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 10. Castles | P to Q R 3 |
| 11. B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 12. Kt to K 5 | |

[Half-past nine being announced, play was adjourned until the ensuing evening, when at about 6 o'clock the game was resumed; the Rotunda on this occasion being well filled with amateurs from all parts of New-York and Brooklyn. Philadelphia now continues.]

| | |
|---|---|
| 13. Q to K Kt 4 | Q B to Q 2 |
| 14. Q to K B 3 | Q B to K 3 |
| 15. Q to K 2 | B to Q 3 |
| 16. P to K B 4 | B to K B 4 |
| 17. P to Q Kt 3 | B to a 5 |
| 18. B to Q Kt 2 | P to K R 4 |
| 19. Kt to K B 3 | K to B |

[The time for adjournment now arriving, play was, by mutual agreement, arranged to recommence on Saturday evening—New-York to open the ball. Philadelphia's play at this period, and subsequently, appears to us as of the very highest order. At the appointed hour—the attendance this evening scarcely so large as formerly—New-York telegraphs move 20.]

| | |
|---|---|
| 20. Kt to Kt 5 | Q to K 2 |
| 21. Q R to Q | R to K R 3 |
| 22. P takes P | P takes P |
| 23. Kt takes B | Q takes Kt |
| 24. Q to Q 2 | Q Kt to Q Kt 2 |
| 25. Q takes Q | P takes Q |
| 26. R takes B | R takes R |
| 27. B to K 5 | B to K 2 |
| 28. R to Q Kt | P to K B 3 |
| 29. B takes R (ch) | K takes B |
| 30. K to B 2 | K to B 3 |
| 31. K to K 2 | P to Q R 4 |

At this highly critical period of the game play was once more adjourned. New-York, by good luck, having plenty of time for reflecting on their next move, whereon so much depended.

Last evening play was again resumed. A considerable number of amateur players were present to view the performance. New-York had the move and played as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 32. K to Q 2 | R to Q sq (ch) |
| 33. K to K 2 | R to Q 6 |
| 34. P to Q R 4 | P to K R 5 |
| 35. P to K Kt 4 | P takes P *en passant*. |
| 36. P takes P | P to K B 4 |
| 37. R to Kt 2 | K to Q 4 |
| 38. R to Kt sq | P to Q B 5 |
| 39. P takes P (ch) | K takes P |
| 40. R to Kt 7 | R to Q Kt 6 |
| 41. K to B 7 (ch) | K to Q Kt 5 |
| 42. R takes P | K takes P |
| 43. P to K Kt 4 | R to Q Kt. 7 (ch) |
| 44. K to B sq | P takes P |
| 45. B to K 7 | R to Q Kt sq |

After the forty fifth move New-York telegraphed to know whether Philadelphia would continue the game, as it was now twenty-four minutes past ten o'clock. Within three minutes a reply was received, stating that the Philadelphians would make another move, and they moved accordingly, *Rook to Queen's Knight's Square*—a move that was apparently unexpected by the New-Yorkers. The game, as it now stands, is unmistakeably in favor of the Philadelphians, and as they are cautious players, there is not much fear of their losing their present advantage. The New-Yorkers hope to make the game a draw. Play will be resumed to-morrow night.

## OBITUARY.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM REID, THE METEOROLOGIST.—English papers announce the death of Major-Gen. Sir WILLIAM REID, author of valuable works on the Law of Storms. He died at his residence in London on the 21st October, at the age of 67. Sir WILLIAM entered the army in 1809, served under WELLINGTON in the Peninsular War, was in the Algiers expedition in 1816; in 1836 was appointed Governor of Bermuda, and in 1846 was transferred from that point to the Governorship of the Windward Islands. In 1851, at the close of his services for the great Exhibition, he was knighted, and in the Fall of that year received the appointment of Governor of Malta. In the Bermudas Sir WILLIAM gave great attention to the improvement of the agricultural resources of the islands, encouraged domestic industry, and won the title, by which he is still remembered, of "the good Governor." It is chiefly, however, through his laborious investigations into the laws of storms and hurricanes that he is famous. He was led to the study of these laws by observations made during an engineering survey in Barbadoes, in 1831, and while engaged in studying the meteorological phenomena of the West India group received the first paper on the *Gales and Hurricanes of the North Atlantic*, which had then been published by Mr. WM. C. REDFIELD, of New-York, (lately deceased.) A correspondence ensued, and a close personal friendship afterwards sprang up between these gentlemen, which continued until the death of Mr. REDFIELD. The theories of the latter were confirmed by the observations of Sir WILLIAM, and in 1838 the first of a series of publications on Hurricanes appeared from Sir WILLIAM'S pen. In the same year he published his valuable work, *An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms, by means of Facts arranged according to place and time*. Three enlarged editions of this work have since been published. A later work, richer in detail, entitled *The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms, and of the Variable Winds, with the Practical Application of the subject to Navigation*, has taken a high rank among books of its class.

THE LATE GEN. DE SALLES.—The late French General, Count DE SALLES, killed by Lieutenant-Colonel CHANALEILLE, was 54 years old, and first distinguished himself in the attack on the batteries of Sidi Ferruch in Algiers, for which display of bravery he was made a Captain. He was afterwards a member of the Chamber of Deputies, went back to Algiers in 1848, and in 1852 was made General of Division, and commanded the French Corps charged with the left attack on Schastopol. On his return to France, he was made a Senator.

MR. ADAMS BAILEY, an old resident of Boston, died in that city on Saturday, aged 69. He had been attached to the Boston Custom-house for a period of forty-two years.

### Another Nuisance to be Burned.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Seeing in to-day's paper that the Grand Jury have indicted "Washington Market" as a nuisance, would it not be a good idea to invite some of the Staten Islanders, (Sepoys,) to come and set fire to it, and thus rid us of the nuisance so detrimental to the public health, and at the same time carry out Judge METCALF'S decision, "That it is no offence to burn or destroy a nuisance." Let us by all means have your opinion on the subject, and oblige, Yours,

JUSTICE.

If Judge METCALF'S decision be good law, we see no reason in the world why anybody who chooses to do so should not set fire to Washington Market, or any other building which may be presented in like manner. The principle which would justify the burning of Quarantine would certainly justify a similar act in this case. But as the Judge's decisions *not yet* law, we advise all persons inclined to arson to wait awhile before entering upon the service of the country in this manner.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

THE PLACE.—KNOX will sell you a stylish set of furs, richer in quality and cheaper in price than any other store in town. Ladies, patronize his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills and Ointment are more valuable to the suffering sick than their weight in gold. The stubborn cough, the hoarseness and the fever flush, yield without fail to their soothing and healing influence

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,600 Ohio St. 6s, '60..102⅜ | | $75 Hnd. Riv. R. R.... | 31⅛ |
| 1,000 Tenn 6s, '90..... | 94 | 100 Harlem R. R ..... | 12⅜ |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s .... | 97⅜ | 700 do..... | 12⅜ |
| 11,000 do..... | 97 | 70 Harlem R. R. Pref. | 31⅜ |
| 1,000 Missouri St. 6s.. | 90½ | 276 do..... | 31 |
| 30 000 do..... | 90 | 100 do..... | b60 31⅜ |
| 2 000 N. Car. State 6s. | 98¾ | 30 Second-av. R. R.... | 10 |
| 1,500 Cal. 7s, n. b . | 92⅜ | 40 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 32⅜ |
| 500 do..... | 92⅜ | 40 M. So. & N. I. R. R. | 22½ |
| 1,000 Min. State 6s. | P. B. | 108 300 Reading R'd..... | 52⅝ |
| 5,000 Georgia State 6s. | 101⅜ | 600 do..... | s30 52 |
| 20,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s. | 90 | 650 do..... | 53⅛ |
| 1,000 do..... | 90⅜ | 100 do..... | s10 53⅛ |
| 1,000 N.Y.Cen Bds.'76. | 101 | 100 do..... | s15 53⅛ |
| 5,000 Erie R.Con.B.'71. | 40 | 80 Mich. Cen. R'd..... | 54 |
| 2,000 Har.R.R.1st m... | 88 | 100 do..... | s30 53⅜ |
| 1,000 M. So. 1st m. bs. | 87 | 50 do..... | 53⅜ |
| 2,000 M. So. 2d m. bs.. | 64 | 70 do..... | 53⅜ |
| 2 000 Nor. Ia. 1st m... | 85 | 50 M. S. & N. I. g. s. | 51⅜ |
| 9.500 Ill. C. R. R. bs.. | 83⅜ | 300 do..... | 51⅜ |
| 10,000 do..... | 83⅜ | 100 do..... | b30 51⅜ |
| 1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m. | 97 | 100 do..... | s15 51⅜ |
| 2,000 Han.&St.J. R. b. | 64⅜ | 50 Panama R. R..b60. | 121 |
| 8,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b. | 72 | 50 do..... | 120⅜ |
| 3,000 do..... | 73 | 200 do..... | 121 |
| 20 Metropolitan Bk.... | 108⅜ | 50 do..... | 121⅛ |
| 65 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 97 | 50 Gal. & Ch. R.R.. s30 | 72⅜ |
| 100 do..... s30 | 97 | 60 do..... | 72⅜ |
| 50 Penn. Coal Co. s60 | 86½ | 400 do..... | s60 72⅜ |
| 50 Pacific M.S. Co.b60 | 104⅜ | 350 do..... | b30 72 |
| 50 do..... | 101⅜ | 50 Chi. & R. I. R. s30 | 62 |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... | 83⅛ | 350 do..... | 62⅜ |
| 50 do.....h10 | 83⅛ | 150 do..... | s30 62⅜ |
| 433 do..... | 83⅜ | 50 do..... | s30 62⅜ |
| 50 do.....s10 | 83⅜ | 100 do..... | b30 62⅜ |
| 400 do.....s30 | 83⅜ | 50 do..... | 62⅜ |
| 30 Erie Railroad..... | 18⅜ | 50 do..... | b30 62⅜ |
| 100 do.....s30 | 16⅞ | 100 do..... | s40 62⅜ |
| 50 do..... | 16⅞ | 25 L. C. & Mil. RR .... | 4⅜ |
| 410 do..... | 17 | 65 do..... | 4 |
| 100 do.....s60 | 16⅜ | 175 Mil. & Miss. Rlt.... | 11⅜ |
| 100 do.....s60 | 16⅜ | 125 do..... | 11⅜ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1 000 Missouri St. 6s... | 90½ | 100 Mich. Cent. R.. | s60 53⅛ |
| 14 Atlantic Bank..... | 89 | 50 do..... | 53⅛ |
| 25 Pacific M. S. Co.... | 104⅜ | 50 do..... | s60 53 |
| 50 N. Y. Cent. R.R. | s10 83⅛ | 80 Mil. & Miss. R..... | 11⅜ |
| 300 do..... | 83⅜ | 100 do..... | 11⅜ |
| 150 do..... | s60 83⅜ | 50 Panama R. R... | b60 121⅜ |
| 50 do..... | s5 83⅜ | 150 Ill. Cent. R. B.. | b60 79⅜ |
| 50 La Crosse & Mil. R. | 4⅜ | 200 do..... | 79⅜ |
| 50 Second-av. R. R.... | 100 | 400 Gal. & Ch. R. R.... | 73⅜ |
| 100 Erie R. R..... | s60 17⅜ | 10 do..... | 73⅜ |
| 150 do..... | s30 17⅜ | 200 do..... | 73⅜ |
| 80 Harlem R. R..... | 12⅜ | 200 Cl. & Toledo R. | b30 32⅜ |
| 300 Reading R. R..... | 52⅜ | 100 Chi. & R. I. R.. | s30 62 |
| 100 do.....h10 | 52⅜ | 50 do..... | s10 62⅛ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Cin. & Mac. R. 7s | 50 | 20 Am. Ex. Bank..... | 111⅜ |
| 4,000 M. City 7 p. c. bs | 70 | 100 Firemen's Ins. Co.. | 146⅜ |
| 2,000 Mem. C. 7 p. c. bs | 79 | 200 Brooklyn F. I. Co.. | 149 |
| £1,000 C., L. & C. 6s... | 54 | 45 Ætna Fire Ins. Co. | 112⅜ |
| $4.000 C. St. P. & F. R. 8s | 15 | 20 Arctic F. Ins. Co... | 104⅜ |
| 5,000 Col. P. & Ia. R. 7s | 23 | 20 N. Y. & Ty. Ia. Co. | 71⅜ |
| 680 Stn. M. I. S. '53.. | 74 | 40 Savannah S. Co.... | 25 |
| 500 do..... '53. | 71⅛ | 500 N. Y. & Far. C. Co. | 8 |
| 550 do..... '55. | 62⅜ | 5 Tol., W. & W. R. R. | 10 |
| 360 Rep. F. Ins. Scrip | 51 | 50 Union Ferry Co.... | 101⅜ |
| 1,800 (2 notes $900 each) | 50 | 5 Marine Bank..... | 87⅜ |
| 3,000 Missouri 6s..... | 87⅜ | 17 Metropolitan Bank. | 109⅜ |
| 1,000 C. St. P. & F. RR. 8s | 18 | 53 Brooklyn City R. R. | 111⅜ |
| 2,000 S. M. Ins. Scrip | 75 | 200 Mil. & Miss. R. R.. | 11⅜ |
| 540 do..... | 52 | 90⅜ | 12 American Guano Co | 10 |
| 80 P. M. Ins. S. '55 | 79 | 10 do..... | 9⅜ |
| 10 Marine Bank..... | 85 | | |

MONDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Nov. 20—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 13:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $1,428,886 |
| Increase in Specie | 751,528 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 114,844 |
| Increase in Gross Deposits | 2,939,956 |
| Decrease in Undrawn Deposits | 497,082 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Nov. 21, 1857. | Nov. 20, 1858. | Nov 13, 1858 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $63,519,000 | $67,731,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans | 95.375 432 | 125,598,632 | 127,027,518 |
| Specie | 23.167,980 | 26,790,815 | 26,039,277 |
| Circulation | 6,283,417 | 7,860,576 | 7,975,420 |
| Gross Deposits | 79,313,291 | 112.198,447 | 109,258,491 |
| Exchanged | 14,395,385 | 24,153,015 | 20,715,977 |
| Undrawn | 64,917,906 | 88,045,432 | 88.542,514 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 4,677,660 | 7,463,142 | 7,807,516 |

The Bank Averages this week continue to reflect the easy working of the Money Market. The resulting increase on the Specie line is not unexpected. The Loans fall off nearly a million and a half, without even partial effort at curtailment. The clearances are increasing as business gradually returns to a healthy activity. The daily movement reaches over twenty-four millions. The actual Deposit line is not quite so large as last week. The Statement, altogether, will be well construed. The *pro rata* of Specie stands 30.45 ₩ cent to the Deposits, against 29½ ₩ cent. last week. To-day there is no important movement in Money. The Exchange on London is stiffer. The Canadian this week goes direct from New-York on Wednesday. The business to-day was at 109@109¼, most of the choice Bank bills offered at 109, being cleared out, and the leading drawers inclined, at the close, to hold for 109⅜@109½. France abundant, without change in rates.

The Stock Exchange is firmer, without as yet a decided *Bull* movement. The sellers in the opposite direction are less disposed to increase their lines even in the Western Railroad Stocks, and Galena and Rock Island both improved, the first to 73½@⅝; the other to 62½@¼ ₩ cent. Michigan Central not so strong as on Saturday, and 60-day options were done in the afternoon as low as 53 ₩ cent. The most decided rise was in Erie Shares, which are gradually attracting notice again, following the improvement of the traffic on the line and the demand for the low-priced or common Bonds of the Company. New-York Central was in favor at 83½@⅝ at the close, as against 83 at the close of last week. The November traffic, as on the Erie, is looking ahead of last season. The October settlements were probably completed at Albany today, and the result will show a gain on the same month last year. The certificates of the Stock are less abundant for Street delivery. The Hudson River Shares continue to improve, closing 34½@½ ₩ cent. The State Stocks were all firm at the close. Missouris, 90⅛@90¼ ₩ cent. In railway Bonds there was a large demand for the 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of the New-York Central at 90@90⅛ ex-dividend. Of these, the Sinking Fund absorbed $160,000 the last fiscal year. The 7 ₩ cents. of 1876 of which $1,920,000 were authorized to retire the loans of the original Companies that went into consolidation, as they fall due, brought 101 ₩ cent. Harlem First Mortgage brought 88 ex dividend, and the preference Shares 31½ ₩ cent. Panama rose to 121. The general market left off firm.

The books of the New-York Central Railroad will be closed after Saturday next, preparatory to the annual election of Directors, and will be opened on Thursday morning, the 9th of December next. The Bowery Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable on the 1st of December.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

The annual statement of the Delaware, Lackawann and Western Railroad will be found in our advertising columns to-day, from which it appears that the indebtedness of the Company on Sept. 30, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgage Bonds | $4,945.500 00 |
| Income Bonds | 1,246 063 73 |
| Bills and accounts | 861,632 34 |
| Total | $7,052,646 07 |
| Less available assets | 798,797 80 |
| Balance | $6,253.846 27 |

The receipts and expenses of the road for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1858, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources | $2,461,622 48 |
| Expenditures | 1,831.406 03 |
| Balance | $633,216 45 |

to cover payment of interest, rent of connecting road, reduction of debt, &c.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—NOV. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $14,688,452 | Deposits | $3,313,240 |
| Circulation | 6.777,262 | Do. on interest | 152 620 |
| Profits | 1,881,151 | Due State | 3,073 894 |
| Due Banks | 3,083,018 | | |
| Total | | | $33,189,637 |
| Specie | $1,953,048 | Forcign Ex | $232,631 |
| Real Estate | 677,782 | Bonds | 1.228,750 |
| Bank Notes | 411,167 | Stocks | 1.664,261 |
| Due by Bks | 1,696,887 | Suspen. Debt | 1,514,594 |
| Discounts | 11,184,713 | Due State | 140.236 |
| Loans on Stocks | 1,463,471 | Branches & Ag. | 1.681 734 |
| Domestic Ex | 8,011,133 | Other Items | 1,102.127 |
| Total | | | $33,189,637 |

## OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Nov. 20. | LOANS. Nov. 13. | SPECIE. Nov. 20. | SPECIE. Nov. 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $939.33 | $981,175 | p135,193 | $20,623 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 8,611,033 | 8,138,402 | 1,807,909 | 1,434,195 |
| Atlantic Bank | 578,249 | 562,627 | 57,024 | 58,152 |
| Bk. of America | 5,899,016 | 5,991,458 | 2,675,189 | 2,642,679 |
| Bk of Commerce | 12,556,365 | 12,538,611 | 2,879,902 | 2,555,351 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,115,638 | 1,121,538 | 201,655 | 137,8 6 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,478,111 | 4 519,015 | 969,902 | 927,013 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,634,5 | | 12 | 248,523 |
| Bk. of Republic | 3,856,478 | 3,851,171 | 1,069,964 | 1,031,690 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,696,657 | 3,512,015 | 1,434,106 | 1,100 218 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,508,357 | 2,543,425 | 403,440 | 401,402 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 541,9-5 | 529,388 | 39,807 | 41,597 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,577 457 | 1,606,543 | 2•2 800 | 274,293 |
| Chatham Bank | 511,899 | 541 923 | 130,720 | 127,936 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,013,125 | 2,092,312 | 91 256 | 939 9•3 |
| Citizens' Bank | 764,699 | 757,421 | 71,638 | 113,743 |
| City Bank | 1,907,607 | 1,990,434 | 443,111 | 467,818 |
| Continental Bank | 3,519,433 | 3,599,862 | 628,709 | 635,756 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,648,2 8 | 1,646,444 | 243,101 | 211,597 |
| East River Bank | 212,616 | 243 473 | 28,094 | 26,705 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,877,457 | 1,967,451 | 370,667 | 270,767 |
| Greenwich Bank | 755,763 | 757,224 | 91,561 | 92,033 |
| Grocers' Bank | 374,4 3 | 381,8 6 | 51,8 6 | 67,398 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,396,579 | 1,452,7•5 | 215,608 | 176 218 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,565,611 | 2,590,310 | 199,926 | 244,297 |
| Irving Bank | 866,080 | 891,808 | 173,265 | 192 035 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,120,813 | 2,104,044 | 378,881 | 378,389 |
| Manhattan Co | 5,315,711 | 5,382,587 | 690,601 | 838,772 |
| Marine Bank | 827 128 | 901,371 | 101,371 | 118,455 |
| Market Bank | 1,709,941 | 1,745,97• | 249,02• | 249,000 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3,862,100 | 3,916,471 | 767,394 | 755,565 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 3•6,467 | 3•3,35• | 108,74• | 111,119 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 777,360 | 783,06• | 165 080 | 169,331 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,608 569 | 2,555,10• | 436,592 | 491,683 |
| Merchants' Bank | 6,059,231 | 5,887,63• | 1,452,535 | 1,816,876 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 2,013,805 | 2,079,89• | 286,271 | 268,844 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 7,320,051 | 7,310,19• | 1,509,098 | 1,454,417 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,631,135 | 1,622,18• | 210,835 | 215,391 |
| National Bank | 2,162,636 | 2,282,689 | 316,740 | 2•2,07• |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 395,556 | 400,41• | 37,03• | 55,381 |
| N.Y. Dry Dock Co | 438,5•4 | 439,481 | 63,020 | 61 429 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 2•9,923 | 301,3•8 | 23,175 | 21,974 |
| North River Bank | 333,553 | 326,87• | 90,303 | 98,156 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,696,276 | 1,745,29• | 364,401 | 310,810 |
| Oriental Bank | 560,116 | 557,212 | 65,179 | 54,672 |
| Pacific Bank | 1,047,260 | 1,057,00• | 166,450 | 194,985 |
| Park Bank | 4,265,822 | 4,361,188 | 1,029,625 | 915 5•9 |
| People's Bank | 680,829 | 679,694 | 137,275 | 114,231 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,503,740 | 3,565,439 | 713,402 | 678,805 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 1,093,632 | 1,091,80• | 190,910 | 182,312 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 1,286,154 | 1,279,229 | 211,010 | 221,541 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 3,518,624 | 3,194,546 | 925,321 | 911,298 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,276,619 | 1,246,34• | 151,167 | 158,165 |
| Union Bank | 2,823,145 | 2,900,344 | 438,027 | 391,246 |
| Total | 125 598,632 | 127,027,518 | 2 [illegible] | 28,537,245 |
| | Decrease. $1,428,886 | | Increase. | $751,538 |

| BANKS. | DEPOSITS—GROSS. Nov. 20 | DEPOSITS—GROSS. Nov. 13. | DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 20. | DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $691,553 | $628,702 | $546,289 | $537,•91 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 6,989,416 | 6,831,169 | 5,590,813 | 5,651,697 |
| Atlantic Bank | 405,•56 | 363,957 | 350,•56 | 317,340 |
| Bk. of America | 7,110,691 | 7,078,681 | 5,935,242 | 6,144,229 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 8,089 863 | 8,365,855 | 6,717,•62 | 6,858,117 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,342,267 | 1,149,338 | 761,155 | 698 830 |
| Bk. of New-York | 3,850,922 | 3,725,752 | 3,043,•30 | 3,070,940 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,561,979 | 1,493,258 | 935,•03 | 866,109 |
| Bk. of Republic | 4,577,683 | 4,400,826 | 3,114,812 | 3,174,050 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 4,305,919 | 3,941,035 | 2,891,59• | 2,615,5•1 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,117,232 | 2,138,681 | 1,837,872 | 1,891,706 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 303,836 | 309,333 | 303,837 | 208,333 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk | 1,212,561 | 1,227,274 | 1,093,969 | 1,159,855 |
| Chatham Bank | 379,947 | 369,024 | 324,822 | 317,680 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,571,731 | 2,533,523 | 2,385,153 | 2,352,•48 |
| Citizens' Bank | 693,158 | 628,242 | $13,293 | 519,180 |
| City Bank | 1,851,734 | 1,851,632 | 1,394,857 | 1,470,244 |
| Continental Bank | 3,316,257 | 3,261,399 | 2,449,279 | 2,514,472 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,656,896 | 1,696,286 | 913,259 | 899,135 |
| East River Bank | 123,987 | 142,757 | 123,987 | 142,757 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,772,594 | 1,766,729 | 1,591,072 | 1,588,186 |
| Greenwich Bank | 644,970 | 626,930 | 602,466 | 596,156 |
| Grocers' Bank | 245,749 | 246,860 | 245,750 | 246 860 |
| Hanover Bank | 947,251 | 940,016 | 702,391 | 711,098 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 1,587,937 | 1,624,427 | 1,305,608 | 1,339,832 |
| Irving Bank | 835,941 | 852,070 | 679,262 | 722,401 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,095,114 | 1,897,771 | 1,409,771 | 1,372,912 |
| Manhattan Co | 3,986,563 | 4,144,488 | 3,226,01• | 3,511,452 |
| Marine Bank | 708,222 | 735,915 | 491,993 | 516,214 |
| Market Bank | 1,293,995 | 1,249,503 | 1,080,822 | 1,067,781 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3,657,360 | 3,660,008 | 2,758,•3• | 2,851,355 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 242,166 | 220,826 | 242,161 | 228,827 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk | 720,209 | 739,890 | 670,257 | 677,092 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,258,852 | 2,278,501 | 2,•7•,•12 | 1,987,144 |
| Merchants' Bank | 6 053,871 | 5,918,997 | 4,518,209 | 1,518,655 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk | 1,353,944 | 1,358,799 | 1,043,921 | 1,085,742 |
| MetropolitanBank | 6 231,725 | 6,356,980 | 4,899,581 | 4,•35,•93 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,089,0•7 | 1,011,748 | 950 465 | 924,241 |
| National Bank | 1,202,768 | 1,225,497 | 953,611 | 1,006,528 |
| N.Y.County Bank | 289,650 | 294,415 | 289,651 | 294 415 |
| N.Y. Dry Dock Co | 186,131 | 186,035 | 186,131 | 186,035 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 315,8•• | 319,780 | 315,•09 | 319,781 |
| North River Bank | 310,847 | 303,614 | 310,818 | 303,615 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,466,682 | 1,394,842 | 1,127,936 | 1,080,111 |
| Oriental Bank | 391,759 | 405,883 | 354,581 | 376,225 |
| Pacific Bank | 901,114 | 919,434 | 794,920 | 829,179 |
| Park Bank | 3,893,364 | 3,806,860 | 3,229,032 | 3,277,696 |
| People's Bank | 590,923 | 543,687 | 513,747 | 491,729 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,146,665 | 3,049,540 | 2,397,811 | 2,458,411 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 811,680 | 784,726 | 695,791 | 679,989 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 913,581 | 881,183 | 773,019 | 753,895 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 4,•10,357 | 4,359,832 | 4,045,823 | 4,144,279 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 763,106 | 751,259 | 680,017 | 670,513 |
| Union Bank | 2,412,398 | 2,348,667 | 1,923,643 | 1,013,149 |
| Total | 112,19• 447 | 09,258,491 | 88,045,473 | 88,542,511 |
| | Increase. $2,939 956 | | Decrease. | $497,082 |

The Bullionists and Currency Reformers who have been meeting privately once a week for the past two months, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, to-day give out the heads of their several conclusions. These are to be made the basis of a legislative memorial. The body of the report, as unanimously concurred in, is to be issued in a more imposing form than the newspaper column. The objects sought are in substance:

1. The abolition of all Usury Laws and entire freedom in Money.

2. Which *freedom* is to be maintained by *restricting* Bank Loans to once and a-half the Bank Capital. The ability of Banks of Deposit to lend beyond, or the necessity for lending below, this sum are not considered.

3. And by making *absolute*, and individualizing by legislative statute, the present voluntary practice by the Banks in Association of holding 20 ₩ cent. in Specie to the line of actual Deposits.

4. And finally, by *taxing* all Bank Notes, Country as well as City, under the denomination of Ten dollars.

It would scarcely be seasonable to discuss these points at any considerable length before the report is placed before the public or the Legislature. The first is not new—it had grown somewhat musty with the Chamber of Commerce before its incorporation at Astor-place. We do the Chamber the justice, however, to believe that if ever they secure entire freedom in the price or *usance* of Money from the Legislature, they will hardly go about maintaining it by striking down in turn the freedom of our principal Money lenders and the Free Banking System under which they associate. The second and third propositions *are* new. They go together, and together aim to reverse the order and destroy the freedom of the business of banking, as now authorized by the admirable laws of the State of New-York. We have not the slightest apprehension that anything of practical harm will grow out of these discussions. It is not in the power of such reasoners to educate the people to distrust, habitually, our Banks of Deposit, whether they employ, beyond their own Capital, one-third or four-fifths the means voluntarily lodged with them, knowing they will be reasonably, and believing they will be securely, banked upon. It is far less within their influence at this late day to tempt the Legislature of New-York to restrict the freedom of the system *in any way whatever*. Time was soon after the late crisis, when 20 ₩ cent. was suggested by the Bank Superintendent as the Specie *pro rata* to the City Deposits. But this being at once *voluntarily* concurred in by the Banks themselves, in March last, that officer declined to frame a bill, pursuant to his own recommendation. He was more than pleased to let the entire code of the law on this subject stand un

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2240. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Walker's Supposed Departure for Nicaragua —The United States Consul at Guayamas —Extensive Scheme of Speculation—The Mexican Minister, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

I telegraphed you last night that General WALKER's friends suppose that he has left the United States with five hundred men for Nicaragua. It seems that anticipating difficulty at Mobile from interference by the Collector, he selected about five hundred men who rendezvoused at another and smaller port on the Gulf, where the Revenue Officers sympathise sufficiently in his plans, to be readily convinced of the legality of the enterprise.

From this port it is supposed the party put to sea within the last day or two, and as the point of intended departure was not suspected, it is thought scarcely probable that they can be intercepted, except it be when they approach the coast of Nicaragua. The excitement arising ont of the interference with the Mobile party, was designed to be availed of to cover the more important movement elsewhere.

The law provides no penalty against a Collector who clears a fillibuster vessel. His only danger is that of removal from office, the pecuniary inconvenience of which the fillibusters can readily compensate.

Judge ROSE, who is understood to have been appointed United States Consul at Gnayamas, and who left for that port yesterday, is also the agent of an extensive scheme for the purchase of lands, mines and other property in Sonora, in anticipation of their greatly enhanced value at an early day. The idea that Sonora can be purchased by the United States has been quite abandoned of late, I think, by the Administration. The Constitution of Mexico absolutely forbids any such sale,—and the Constitutional Party—the only one friendly to us—would not seek to evade its provisions. Indeed, to do so would be to seal its own destruction.

But it is believed that we can purchase a right of way for a railroad to connect Texas and New-Orleans with Guayamas, on the Gulf of California, *viâ* Chihuahua—a ronte which has many earnest advocates among Pacific Railroad men. A company of capitalists—among whom I may name GEORGE LAW, and Col. SAMUEL COLT, of pistol fame—have organized for the purchase of property adjacent to the proposed right of way, and Judge ROSE is their Agent.

That these gentlemen have received encouragement here there can be no donbt, for they would not enter so grand a speculation without having good reason to suppose that our Government is determined to move in the Mexican question. Mr. BUCHANAN says he commends the sagacity and forcsight of the men engaged in this enterprise.

It is rumored that the President will very soon agree to receive Señor MATA as Mexican Minister, and thus recognize the Government of JUAREZ. The moral effect of such a step would have no tittle influence in establishing the Constitutional leader in the chair of State.

What is the precise design of the articles now publishing which announce contemplated war by Spain against Mexico, it would be difficult to fathom; butit does not seem at all probable that Spain could be guilty of so suicidal an act.

Such a qnarrel would afford the Fillibnsters and Cuban revolutionists precisely the opportunity that they desire; for they could then make Mexico the point of rendezvous of a perfectly legal expedition against the "ever faithful tsle;" and volunteers by the thousand, from the United States, would not be wanting "to fight the battles of Mexico, and incidentally prepare Cuba for American annexation. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

It is said the President's Message, and the Reports of the heads of the Departments, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, are nearly completed.

The Postmaster-General has tssued an order for a weekly mail from New-Orleans, to connect with the regular coaches of the San Diego and San Antonio line to El Paso, where it will be transferred to the Memphis Overland Mail to San Francisco.

Secretary FLOYD has so far recovered from his recent illness that he was able to attend a Cabinet meeting to-day.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Postmaster-General BROWN will issue orders in a few days directing the mails between St. Joseph, Mo., and Placerville, in California, to be carried through in 30 days instead of 38, as at present arranged. It will be recollected that Congress, in June last passed, by a very large majority, a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to cause this improvement in the service on the Salt Lake route to be made. The President, for reasons best known to himself, but which are understood, "pocketed" the resotution, although he was begged by the friends of It to veto it, if he would not approve it. It was thetr intention to pass tt over his veto, which could easily have been done. He urged, however, that Postmaster-General BROWN already possessed the power to increase this service whenever, in his judgment, it ought to be done, and he was unwilling to see him *forced* into it, in the present condition of the Treasury. The Postmaster-Generat will, in a few days, order the improved service, not to take effect, however, until the 1st of April next. This route is said to be 800 miles nearer than the Memphis route, which is now run in 25 days. The contractors are keen to reduce the time, not to thirty, hnt to *twenty-one* days—14 from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, and 7 from there to Placerville.

It has been snggested that FERNANDO WOOD, Esq., of your City, is to be the next Governor of Nebraska. Nothing of the kind has been thought of at the "White House." I have reason to know that Mr. BUCHANAN desires very much to bestow this appointment upon Judge BLACK, of the Supreme Court of that Territory. The only difficulty is the fact that the Judge is from Pennsylvania, and the "Keystone" State has already pretty much the lion's share of the Executive patronage. Thts difficulty, however, disappears, in a measure, in view of the appointment being only a change of position. No appointment will be made until after the meeting of Coogress, and jnst in time for the new appointee to reach Nebraska by the 1st of January, when Governor RICHARDSON's resignation takes effect.

WM. C. BRENT, associate editor of the Platte *Argus*, has been appointed Mail Agent on the North Missour Railroad.

A qnestion of dispute between the proprietors of the Nebraska City *News* and the Brownsville, (Neb. Ter.,) *Advocate*, has been submitted to the Department of State for settlement. MOARON, the proprietor of the latter paper, having been appointed the "Secretary of the Territory," claimed the right to name the "Public Printer," and generously named his own paper. The Territorial Legislature, on the other hand, contended for the right to elect their Printer, and the proprietor of the Nebraska *News*. Precedent is in favor of the Legislature to elect, and it will likely be so decided here.

The proceedings of the Kansas *Constitutional* Convention have been received here. The call was for a Delegate Convention on the 10th, and for a *mass* Convention of the people on the 11th instant, to ratify the proceedings of the first. The Convention met on the 10th—Present, one delegate from Breckenridge, three from Franklin, one from Johnson, and eight from Douglas—Total fourteen.

CONWAY, who succeded JIM LANE after the latter ran out, moved to adjourn *on account of bad roads* to some day certain. This proposition was voted down. Committees were theo appointed on credentials and on *business*. The latter Committee made a majority and a minority repor', and *both reports were received* but *neither* adopted, and thereupon the Convention adjourned! CONWAY and VAUGHN declare their purpose to organize a party at once on the Seward platform—but it is apprehended that we shall hear nothing more of *constitutions* in Kansas until the *people* feel the need of a State organization. Political gamblers have played out their hands.

The opinion of the Attorney-General favoring the payment of the claims of "Doniphan's Men" for horses lost in the Mexican war, has been followed by a heavy haul upon the Treasury.

A correspondent of one of the New-York papers contradicts my statement of Secretary COBB's estimates for the next fiscal year. The official report in a few days will decide between us. Q.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Evidences accumulate showing the indisposition of the Executive to specifically recommend any modifications whatever in the present Tariff system. It is understood that Mr. BUCHANAN did incline to the opinion, that some measure was necessary to increase the revenues of the country, and replenish its Treasury. Secretary COBB, on the other hand, is earnestly hostile to any such measure, expressing his conviction that the revenues from customs will be greatly enhanced, almost tmmediately, by increased imports of dutiable merchandtse, and arguing that tf the Tariff is moderated ever so slightly now, the modification will be claimed by the opposition as the *cause* of the increase of revenue. On the other hand, he maintains, if no change is made in the existing "Democratic" Tariff, the Treasury can squeeze through somehow, and the Democratic *Party* will be the gainer by the vindication of its own measure. This, in substance, is the Secretary's position; and it must be confessed that it looks to the interests of a politicat *party*, at the serious risk of embarrassing those of the country.

If it shall provc that the Secretary's anticipations of increased revenue from customs at an early day are well founded, the experiment in the supposed interes of his "party" may not result disastrously. But is his estimate correct? Many of the most experienced importers of New-York give a positive answer in the negative, expressing the convtction that, however much the foreign merchandise may be wanted, there are targe districts of country—including the whole body of Western and Northwestern States, which cannot pay for them until after next year's crop has found a market. The Treasury statement for the first quarter of the fiscal year shows the total receipts from all sources to be twenty-five and a quarter millons, and the expenditures for the same period twenty-one millions and a half. This array of figures, to the careless reader, shows a surplns of tbree and three-quarters milltons; but we find that the receipts aforesaid include ten millions loan, and nearly half a million proceeds of Treasury Notes, while the aggregate receipts from Customs and Public Lands is less than fourteen millioos of dollars.

To meet and avert the continuance of these deficiencies, the Secretary relies solely upon increased importations. Admitting, even, that the monctary pressure had passed by, and that the country is now prepared to purchase and pay for all the foreign merchandise it can consume, and still the revenue is tikely to be far short of what will be required for the purposes of Government. In the articles of sugar and molasses alone, there must be a very great falling off from former years, resulting in a diminution of revenue by millions. This falling off in the article of sugar will result from the fact that the full crops of Louisiana last year and the present have supplied the market with sugar of home production, and cut off the demand for the dutiable article, at the same time that it has greatly reduced the foreign value of the tatter, upon which basis the duties are computed. Add to this statement the suggestion that under the Tariff of 1857, sugar pays only 24 per cent., instead of 30 as before, and it is not difficult to see, by this single example, that it will require much more excessive importations than those of 1856, to secure an amount of revenue at all adequate to the expenses of the Government.

I do not apprehend, however, that the President, in his Message, will discburage or oppose any and all remission of the tariff of 1857. He is more likely to effect a compromise with tbe Secretary—and the result will be such allusioos to the revenue system as will carry the subject of its modification before the Finance Committees of Congress, *without Executive recommendation*, and leave them quite free to take the responsibility of whatever changes they may consider desirable. The reat fight, therefore, will be in Congress, upon which field tbe President prefers that it should be exclusively conducted; and it seems very probable now that this contest will occupy the greater part of the session. S.

### Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The message of Governor ALLSTON to the Legislature of South Carolina, was delivered to-day. The message is conservative in tone, concise, and well written. It calls the attention of the Legislature to the duty of electing a United States Senator in the place of Senator EVANS; refers in terms of congratulation to the progress of the railroads and other internal improvements of the State; recommends the investment of Southern capital more in Southern improvements, and less in Northern securities; refers in terms of disapproval to incendiary resolutions against Slavery by the Free-State Legislatures, declaridg such resolutions undeserving of a response, and exhorting the States to cultivate moral virtues, industrious domestic habits, and to observe scrupulously all the Federal obligations. He then refers to the recent slaver cases, as presenting in strong rctief the devotion to law and order of the people of South Carolina, but expresses regret at their occurrence, as productive of unwonted excitements. He questions tbe propriety of interfering in such a manner with the commerce of the inhabitants of Cuba, and expresses the belief that while the Navy of the United States may, under the Constitution, be charged with prevcnting a slave-trade between the coast of Africa and our own shores, it is policy to let foreign nations regulate their own affairs and enforce their own police. The remainder of the message is confined to State policy, recommending, among other things, n repcal of tbe usury laws.

### Another India-Rubber Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

This morning, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, his Honor R. C. GRIER granted injunctions, at the suit of HORACE H. DAY; and also against the five following parties, to wit: MYERS, CLAGHORN & Co.; B. C. GODFREY & Co., SIMON SILLERMAN, SHADBACH HILL, and ASHLEY & STRANGE, restraining them, and each of them, from the further making, or causing to be made, or using, or causing to be used, or selling or causing to be sold, in any manner, any shirred, or corrugated, or elastic india-rubber goods, or any braided, woven, cemented nr sewed fabrics, vulcanized according to the specifications of the letters patent, without the license of the plaintiff, who is the exclusive owner of the patent privilege. The Goodyear patent having been previously established, the only question was the identity of process and proof of infringement, which being duly made to the satisfaction of the Court, injunctions were issued as above stated.

### Three Schooners Ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tocsday, Nov. 23.

The schooner *Rebecca K. Knight*, of Port Republic; the schooner *R. G. Dorter*, of May's Landing; and the schooner *Excelsior*, of Bridgton, N. J., all bound to Philadelphia, came ashore three miles south of this place at daylight this morning. They lie within about three hundred yards of each other.

### Boston Mayoralty Nomination.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

A Convention of temperance people, last night, nominated the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., for Mayor of this city.

### Non-Arrival of the Prince Albert.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 23—10 A. M.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 11th inst., has not yet made her appearance here.

### Obstruction of Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Boats move with difficulty in consequence of the snow packing in the bottom of the canal.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at nine o'clock Monday night.

### The Cahawba at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived here to-day. She briogs no news of importance.

Sugar was buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

FREIGHTS were inactive.

EXCHANGE was dull.

### A Projected Revolt in Campeachy.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last, received here, say that a conspiracy was discovered in Campeachy on the 22d ult., which was to have been followed by an outbreak on the following Sunday, when the city was to be sacked to raise resources for the Zuloaga Government.

### The Weather.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Snow has fallen here to the depth of fifteen inches since yesterday.

CHESTER, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The snow here is seven inches deep, and is still falling.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

A severe northeasterly gale and heavy rain storm has raged here all day, causing an unusually high tide. In the lower portions of the city many wharves were covered and numerons cellars flooded, but no serious damage done.

## THE ISTHMUS AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

### News by the Tehuantepec Route.

**Business Reviving in California—Later from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, &c.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Quaker City* has arrived here with Isthmus dates of the 17th inst., and the California mails of the 5th inst. She made the passage in sixty-three hours.

The *Quaker City*, on the outward passage crossed the bar at Coatzacoalcos in fourteen feet of water, and sailed up to Minatitlan in splendid style, where an immense crowd met the steamer *Suchil*, which proceeded up the river with the mails and passengers and reached Suchil at 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst. The mails and passengers then proceeded on to Ventosa. The total running time from New-Orleans was seventy-eight hours.

The steamer *Oregon* would sail on the 19th inst. for Acapulco, connecting with the Panama steamer in plenty of time for the mails of the 27th of October, which reached Ventosa in good time.

The California mails of the 5th inst., reached Ventoza on the evening of the 14th, reached Suchil on the morning of the 16th, and Minatillan at 12 o'clock the same night.

The trip from New-Orleans to California can be made in tess than twelve days.

Everything was progressing well on the Isthmus, All but twenty-five miles of this end of the road was in good running order, and would be all right in two weeks. Twenty coaches were running.

It is proposed to open a new route *viâ* the river Jaltepec, which will cut off several miles of the worst part of the road and shorten the distance to one hundred miles.

There is plenty of water at the Coatzacoalcos Bar, and no difficulty is experienced at Ventosa. It is quite as good a harbor as Valparaiso.

The Isthmus is very healthy. Mr. LOZZER, President of the road, is a passenger on the *Quaker City*, but will return immediately to spend three months on the Isthmus.

The Liberal Party are still in possession of the Isthmus, notwithstanding the intrigues of ZULOAGA. Six of the foltowers of the latter were publicly shot at Tehuantepec on the 6th inst.

At Tabasco the Liberals were uppermost, and had taken the steamer *Guerrero*.

Heavy rains had taken place in California. The weather was very cold and there was much snow on the mountains.

Business was reviving. The Circuit Court had granted an injunction, forbidding the New-Almada Quicksilver Company to work the mines, claimed by the United States, the value of which are immense.

A suit had been instituted in the United States District Court against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying an excess of passengers. The damages were laid at $136,000.

The steamship *Sonora* sailed from San Francisco with $2,250,000 in gold and 650 passengers.

Some excitement existed in San Francisco by the reported murder of four Americans in Gadsden Territory by the Mexican authorities, a representation of which, made by a Mr. AINSA, a survivor of the outrage, had been sent to Washington by this mail.

The Fraser River adventurers were fast returning.

A Society had been formed for encouraging emigration to Spanish America and to Sonora.

A large party of emigrants had arrived at Los Angelos, from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa.

Excavations for a United States foundry had commenced at Mare Island. It is to be the largest in the Union.

At San Francisco real estate was advancing, and better times were generally looked for.

THOMAS O. LARKIN, a pioneer citizen of California, and once United States Consul, is dead.

The news from Oregon says, that Colonel WRIGHT had returned to Dalles, and that the troops were to be concentrated at Vancouver for a new distribution by General HARNEY. Colonel MANSFIELD had completed his inspection.

The Walla-Walla Indians were troublesome in Washington Territory.

The Sandwich Island *News* says that the whaling fleet in the Arctic and Behring seas and in Bristol Bay had done poorly, and better etsewhere.

### Nominations for United States Senators from North Carolina.

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Messrs. BRAGG and CLINGMAN were nominated by a Democratic caucus of the North Carolina Legislature, at Raleigh, last night, for United States Senators. Mr. CLINGMAN for the short term, and Mr. BRAGG for the long one.

### The Escape of Dr. Gaillardet—Further Facts and Rumors in the Case.

The escape of Dr. GAILLARDET was the prominent topic of conversation yesterday in the City. It interested all classes of persons. The detiberation with which the affair, with tts antecedents and concomitants, was attended, was a snbject of general comment, and Officer BAKER, to whose charge the doctor was intrusted, was everywhere accused, not only with conniving at, but with directly prompting and aiding the escape.

It is proper to state that Mr. EDWARD O. BAKER, the officer in question, is not, and never was attached to the Metropolitan Police. The Board of Supervisors, at the commencement of the present year, authorized the Recorder and City Judge to appoint eighteen officers, to serve in various capacities, such as doorkeepers, messengers, guards of prisoners, &c., in the Court of Sessioos. Of these the appointment of nine was given to the Recorder, and nine to the City Judge. The City Judge is Judge RUSSELL. And Mr. BAKER *was appointed by him*, and is one of his faithful adherents, preeminently known as snch, to all persons connected with the Court of Gencral Sessions.

Mr. BAKER's version of the escape of Dr. GAILLARDET did not materially differ yesterday from that which he furnished to Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, on Monday. Recorder BARNARD states that he gave no authority for the appearance of the Doctor in the Court of Sessions, with a view to his being sentenced. Indeed, he had already undertaken to hear the argument for Arrest of Judgment, on the first day of the December term, and had postponed sentence until after he shonld nave rendered his decision on that argument. The first intelligence of the escape reached the Recorder through the newspapers yesterday morning.

The delay in the matter of pronouncing sentence took place in due course of taw. On the conviction of Dr. GAILLARDET in the October term, the ensuing Saturday was named by the Recorder as the day of sentence. Meanwhile a voluminous bill of exceptions was prepared by the Doctor's counsel, Mr. ASUMEAD, who, it will be remembered, was CANGEMI's counsel also, and a stay of proceedings applied for in the Supreme Court. Judge INGRAHAM, who was presiding, refused the application, but in the meantime the Court of Sessions had adjourned for the term. A motion for arrest of judgment was then entered, to be argued before the Recorder on the first Monday in December. And thus a great mistake was made in the District-Attorney's Office, in ordering Dr. GAILLARDET to be brought up for senteoce in the Court on Saturday.

On Friday afternoon Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, a gentleman worthy the high esteem with which he has always heen regarded by all persons connected with that Court, in sending, accordiog to usual practice, to the keeper o the City Prison a list of prisoners to be sentenced on the morrow, inquired at the District-Attorney's Office whether Dr. GAILLARDET was to be included in the list. Ite was answered in the affirmative, and accordingly entered the name upon the roll. The Warden in charge of the corridor in which the Doctor was confined, is thus exonerated from any dereliction of duty in permitting the prisoncr's departure. Why he neglected to apprise the authorities that said prisoner *did not return* has yet to be considered.

At this point the open agency of Officer BAKER in the escape commences. He ought to have taken his prisoner immediately back to the Tombs, upon finding that Recorder BARNARD was not going to sentence him—in fact, could not, in view of the argument for arrest of jndgment, which was pending—before the next term. He did not take him back, but allowed him the freedom of the City, as we stated yesterday. BAKER refuses to acknowledge any implication in the matter, and yesterday denied, with tears, that he knew anything of the Doctor's intention to disappear. But an ugly report, how true it is we cannot state, was circulated at the Police-stations, in the law Courts, even in the District-Attorney's office, that Mr. BAKER, if he should forfeit the position to which his friend, Judge RUSSELL, appointed him and which is worth $800 a year, will be able to celebrate Evacuatinn Day with $3,000 in his pocket. Can Mr. BAKER explain why he gave Dr. GAILLARDET two days and two nights, wherewith to use his freedom to advantage, before he informed the authorities that the said Doctor was, as the law phrase goes, *non inventus*. And can Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Warden of the corridor in the Tombs where the Doctor was confined, (between the cells of SHEPPARD and CANGEMI,) explain why he made no inquiry respecting the failure of the distinguished Frenchman to renew his abode on the Saturday and Sunday evenings? These are points of importance, which were much discussed yesterday, in places of public resort.

Meanwhile it seems probable that GAILLARDET has made his way, by tand ronte, to Charleston, with a view of taking a steamer thence to Havana, where his wife is said to be. In that event, the Police of Charleston having been notified, he will probably be captured. Notice of his escape, and a description of his person, have also been telegraphed to every large city of the Union. But, if captured at all, there are reasons for believing that he will be found within a few miles of Judge RUSSELL's office. When BILLY MULLIGAN walked out of Judge RUSSELL's Court, in Judge RUSSELL's sight, and ruralized in Hoboken until all danger was over, nobody, considering the circumstances of the case, was greatly surprised. It is surmised that when Dr. GAILLARDET left Judge RUSSELL's Court, on Saturday, he might have thought that in Jersey, among his own countrymen, near to the spot made classic by Captain DE REVIERE, he would be as safe from rearrest as Mr. MULLIGAN was. In that he would be mistaken. Having been convicted, and awaiting sentence, he can be arrested anywhere in the United States. If he has escaped to Europe, he is safe, as the extradi ion law does not provide for cases of assault and battery.

## A BLOOD-THIRSTY FIRE-EATER.

### Col. Jefferson Davis upon Senators Douglas and Seward—A Fire-Eating, Union-Dissolving Speech.

*From the Vicksburg Whig of the 10th.*

Colonel DAVIS spoke in the hall of the House of Representatives, by invitation of the Legislature, on tast Thursday night, and as, both from his position and reputation, his views and opinions are looked to with great interest by alt parties, we give a brief synopsis of his speech.

We did not hear his exordium: when we entered the hall, which was densely crowded, he was vindicating himself from the charge of a want of fealty to the State Rights Democracy, for having denounced those "*trifling politicians*," both at the North and South, who were constantly buzzing their disunion sentiments into the ears of the public. He expressed his astonishment that any States Rights Democrat could have supposed for a moment that he meant to stigmatize that noble band of faithful Southerners, of whom he was proud to be one; men who had raised him to power and station, with whom he had, not ingturiously fatten, and who had again elevated him to the highest honors. He could never forget their kindness to him, and before he could breathe a word of censure of them, he must first condemn himself. All that he was he had been made by the State Rights Democracy, and whatever they might think of him, he could never find it in his heart to speak otherwise than with a admiration and affection of them and their principles. By "trifling politicians" at the North he meant those miserable fanatics who were circulating petitions against the equal rights of all the States of this Union, and who sought the destruction of Slavery at every hazard; and by "trifling politicians" at the South, he meant those disunionists *per se* who sought the immediate destruction of this Government, who could see no good in the Union, and filled the public car with their clamor for its overthrow. For his part he was no disunionist; he admired the union of the States and desired its perpetuity. He considered its dismemberment would be a great evil, not the greatest of evils, for he considered the subjugation of the Government to Black Republicanism a greater evil.

But it was charged against him, he said, that he had changed his ground; that in 1851, and since, he had advocated disunion, and in his late speeches in Maine and New-York, he had lauded the Union and the blessings flowing from it. This was not true. He had not changed in the least particular. He stood now where he stood in 1851 and had ever stood. He spoke now as he had spoken in New-England, and as he had spoken in the memorable struggle which convulsed this State in that great contest which resulted in the defeat of the State Rights Democracy. He acquiesced then in the will of the people, and the party had again united and become harmonious. He thought then, and he still thought, that the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, was unconstitutional, and that the admission of California into the Union was but the adoption of the odious Wilmot Proviso in another form. The question in 1851 was not disunion—it was simply whether the Southern States should take counsel as to the steps to be adopted by them in consequence of the unjust legislation of Congress. The people had decided against taking action, and he acquiesced, but he had everywhere proctaimed then that he was no disunionist; that whosoever stated that he was stated what was false; that disunion was the extreme remedy, the last resort, and it could not be resorted to while the Union was tolerable. The question of disunion was not the question of the canvass of 1851, and he had never advocated tt. So, too, the charge that he had advocated disunion in 1851 was untrue. The Democratic Party was then a unit, and the question was a Presidential one. At nu time io his political career had he advocated disunion.

He desired to speak frankly to the people, and justice to the Democracy and the people of the North, justice to his audience and himself, compelled him to say that, in his opinion, a reaction in public sentiment was taking place throughout the Northern States. *That the great body of the people were sound on the subject of Slavery and the rights of the South, and a desire for the perpetuity of the Union.* That their sentiments could not be fairly judged by the votes and speeches of their representatives; that men of extreme opinions got into Congress and went further than their constituents would follow them. That even while he was in Maine one of the Senators from that State was arguing to the people that the Southern States wanted to force Slavery on the Free States and the people of Maine, while the other was contending that the Dred Scott decision had in effect declared that the South had the right to carry their slaves unmolested into Free States everywhere. It was in part to disabuse their minds of these statements that his speeches in Maine were made. In his own bearing, a distinguished Democrat in Portland distinctly upheld all the rights of the South, and vindicated the institution of Slavery, and had been as warmty apptauded by his Northern audience as he would have been by a Southern one; and that wherever he had addressed the Democracy he had found the same hopeful and cheerful signs. They had led him to the belief that the Union was still safe; that justice would yet be done to the South, and its constitutional rgiits upheld. That another charge preferred against him was that he had made a speech at Bangor, in Maine, in which he had avowed the odious doctrine of squatter sovereignty; and an extract from the allegcd speech, torn from its context, had been produced to sustaio the charge. He had never made a speech at Bangor of any kind, nor had he ever at any time uttered any sentiment which could fairly be coostrued into *a recognition by him of the doctrine that a Territorial Legislature could effect in any way the status of Slavery*—a doctrine worse even than the Wilmot Proviso, and against which he had warred ever since it had been borrowed. Mr. DOUGLAS, in his recent canvass for the United States Senate in Illinois, had seized upon this alleged passage from a speech never made, and had claimed that his own sentiments delivered in his speech at Freeport were identical with those promulged in that paragraph. Mr. DOUGLAS well knew that his (Mr. DAVIS') deliberately expressed opinion on this subject in the Senate of the United States, expressed in debates with Mr. DOUGLAS himself, in which he had forced Mr. DOUGLAS to abandon the doctrine as untenable, were the very reverse of those attributed now to him; and that in his Portland speech he had so expressed himself. He thought the very reverse of Mr. DOUGLAS. *He considered Mr. Douglas' opinions as objectionable as those of his adversary, Mr. Lincoln.* They were both equally destructive of the rights of the South, both at war with the Constitution; and with his friend, the editor of the Mississippian, he would have been glad if they had made a Kilkenny fight of it, and neither had been left to proclaim a victory.

Colonel DAVIS reviewed the recent Congressional legislation in relation to Kansas, and declared that he preferred the bill as it passed to the original bill for direct admission of Kansas into the Union. That the latter would have given to Kansas the entire right, the eminent and useful domain, to all the land within its limits, amounting to 25,000,000 acres. To this he was opposed. By the irregular admission of California, he believed, and the Courts of that State had already so decided, that all the lands within its limits belonged to the State, and the United States had no longer any right to them. That Mr. SOULE, on the proposition to admit California into the Union, had argued with unanswerable power and eloquence that such would be the result; and though Mr. WEBSTER had attempted to answer him, the attempt was a failure. That had Kansas been admitted under the first bill, it would have been entitled to all its lands, and to that he was opposed. He preferred the bill wh ch gave it but five millions of acres instead of twenty-five. And yet this last bill had been called an 'offer to bribe with lands! He preferred this bill because it gave to the South the greatest triumph it had yet received, the public abandonment by the Black Republicans of their dogma of no more Slave States. They had by this bill expressly recognized the right of a State to enter with a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and this was as a matter of principle all the South contended for. *He cared nothing for the admission of Kansas.* It had probably the worst population that ever a territory had, and *it was not fit to become a State.* It was the greatest moral triumph achieved by the South in the recognition of the right of new States to come in with Pro-Slavery Constitutions, that he rejoiced at. Confined to his room by ill-health, when these measures passed Congress, he had been unable to participate in action upon them, but he had called the entire delegation to his room to consult upon the subject, and with one exception, their opinions were he same. It was dne to that gentleman, the Representative of the Fifth Congressional District, now no more, the late Gen. QUITMAN, to say that his confidence in his patriotism and fidelity to the South was not in the least impaired by that adverse opinion. It was a conscientious difference of judgment.

Colonel DAVIS then proceeded to give bis opinion of the future prospects of the country. He declared his firm conviction of the fidelity of the present Chief Magistrate to the Constitution to be unimpaired; that he would never recede an inch from his present stand, hut on the contrary would, if need required, take a step forward. That the clear indications were that the Black Republicans would have the majority in the next Congress, and would thus control the legislation of the States; that in his opinion their policy would be to have such a multiplicity of candidates for the Presidency as to prevent a choice by the people, and thus they would secure, by an election by the House, one of their own men. That if this should be so, or if tbey should elect a President by a vote of the people, the question would be presented, what should the South do? For his part he had but one answer to give. When that happened; when the Government was in hostile hands; when the Presidency and the houses of legislation were controlled by the enemies of the South, *he was for asserting the independence of Mississippi; he was for immediate withdrawal from the Union.*

Already, that arch-enemy of the South has proclaimed war upon the institution of Slavery itself. In his recent speech at Rochester, he had declared that there was a direct irreconcilable antagonism between free and slave labor. This was not true. In the South we are an agricultural people, and our soil and productions were suited alone for slave labor, and that no such antagonism existed; but with such sentiments, avowed by the most powerful leader of the enemies of the South, and their probable success, it behooved the South to take instant and active measures to put themselves in a state of preparation. He advised them to turn their old muskets into Minié rifles, prepare powder, shell, amunition of all kinds, and fortifications, so as to be ready against any emergency. Get skilled artificers who could cast cannon, make guns and manufacture all the necessary implements of warfare; that this was but the part of prudent precaution. Its effect would be to strengthen and not weaken the bonds of the Union; to cement and not separate the States. If the North saw and felt that we were in earnest, and would not permit aggression beyond a certain point, they would cease their efforts. That for his part, while he was a Senator of the United States, and bound by his oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he would enter into no combinations, he would unite in no plots that looked to the dissolution of the Union. But if the evil bour should come when the State could no longer remain in the Union with honor, and he heard the voice of his beloved State calling him home, he would throw off his Senatorial robes, and be among the first to tear from its place the star which now shone with such bright lustre in the flag of our country, and placing it, with its brightness undimmed, upon a new banner, unfurt it to the winds; and while he had a head to think, a tongue to speak, or an arm to strike, they should be devoted to the defence of the sovereign and independent State of Mississippi.

Col. DAVIS hoped that henceforth he would not be considered unfaithful to the State in which he had lived from a child, or wanting in fealty to the State Rights' party, which had honored him so highly. If, said he, I am to be condemned, let the man who has labored for you more zealonsly, stood by you more faithfully, through good and ill report, suffered more, or done more for you, be my executioner!

He congratulated the people of the State upon the recent progress in their system of railroads. He urged the speedy completion of those now in progress, and the construction of the Gulf and Ship-Island Road. Every mile of road built by the State is a weapon of defence for it. It enables the State to concentrate its means and its men, and makes available its resources. The Gulf and Ship-Island Road would build up a city upon our sea-coast, and would give to Mississippi a direct importation, the control of exchanges, and make her independent of the monetary crisis which might elsewhere convulse the great commercial centres.

Thanking the audience, and especially the ladies, for their patient attention, he concluded the remarkable speech of which the above is, we believe, a faithful sketch.

## OBITUARY.

DEATH OF THE HON. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.—Letters from Paris announce the death, in that city, Nov. 8, of the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of this City. His disease was diabetes. Mr. BUTLER was born at Kinderhook, in this State, in December, 1795. He studied law with Ex-President VAN BUREN, and when admitted to practice, became his partner. Mr. BUTLER served with credit in the State Assembly, was afterwards associated with Judge DUER and JOHN C. SPENCER in the work of revising the Statutes, and became Attorney-General of the United States during the Presidency of General JACKSON. Subsequeotly, he was appointed U. S. District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. BUTLER took an active part in politics, was a warm supporter of the doctrines of the Democratic party for many years, but in 1847-8 bolted with the Barnburners, under the lead of JOHN VAN BUREN, and entered with great zeal into the exciting Presidentiat canvass of that period. When the new party, however, retraced its steps in 1850-51, Mr. BUTLER stood aloof, took no part with his former political associates, and became a strenuous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Pro-Slavery movement. Latterly he had witbdrawn from public life, but his Free-Soil tendencies remained unaltered. His devotion to professional engagements having seriously impaired his health, he left the City in October last on a voyage to Europe, hoping for a restoration of his energies. He arrived in Paris Nov. 3, and died there Nov. 8. Mr. BUTLER was an active supporter of charitable enterprises and a man of urbane manners.

DEATH OF ISAAC NEWTON.—Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, whose name has been long associated with the enterprises of North River navigation, died at his residence in this City on Monday evening, at the age of 65. Mr. NEWTON was a native of Schodack, Rennselaer County; witnessed the first irlp of FULTON's first sfeamboat in 1807, when but thirteen years old; gave his attention early in life to the subject of steam navigation, and in 1840 became Superintendent of the celebrated "People's Line" of North River steamers. Several of the largest vessels of the line were constructed under his immediate supervision.

DEATH OF DR. J. L. COMSTOCK.—Dr. JOHN L COMSTOCK, widely known as the author of valuable text-books on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., died at Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 21. He was a native of Lyme, Conn., served in the War of 1812, and devoted many years to the preparation of schoolhooks. His "Natural Philosophy" had a sale of half a million of copies. Dr. COMSTOCK was noted for great mechanical ingenuity. He made the most of his own apparatus, and could work in metals and glass with great skill and neatness. He was a very good draftsman, and drew the most of the diagrams employed in illustrating his works.

DEATH OF DR. GIFFARD.—English papers announce the death, at Folkestone, of Dr. STANLEY LEES GIFFARD, well-known for a quarter of a century as the editor of the London *Standard*, a journal originated by him in 1827 to supply the want of a Protestant organ. Dr. GIFFARD was a son of JOHN GIFFARD, who took an active part in Irish politics at the close of the last century. Dr. STANLEY GIFFARD was born in Dublin in 1790, was educated for the law, and practiced his profession until 1819, when he became editor of the *St. James's Chronicle*, continuing in that position until 1827, when he established the *Standard*. He was a forcible political writer, and a ripe scholar, especially skilled in Hebrew literature, and an able Biblical critic. For forty years he was an indefatigable bookcollector, and his library was rich in Irish history. His literary associate in the *Standard*, at the commencement, was ALARIC WATTS, who retired in 1828, and was succeeded by Dr. MAGINN. Dr. GIFFARD died of cancer.

Vice-Admiral VAILLANT has just died in France, after a short illness, at the age of 65. He was formerly Governor-General of the Antilles, and for a short time Minister of Marine during LOUIS NAPOLEON's Presidency. He was no relation to Marshal VAILLANT, the Minister at War.

Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY, Austrian Envoy to the Court of St. Petersburg, died at Paris a fortnight since, at the age of 55. He had been Minister at Munich, Dresden and Stockholm. He was cousin to Count ESTERHAZY.

The Rev. CHARLES TYSSEN JENNER TYRELL, only bruther of Sir JOHN TYRELL, of Boreham House, and heir to the baronetage, died in London on Wednesday.

The second and only surviving son of MOZART died at Milan, Oct. 30, in his 80th year.

### City Politics.

FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Fourth Ward Tammany Convention met last evening, at the corner of Catharine and Madison streets, and made the following nominations for School Officers:

*Commissioner*—CHARLES J. DORRITY.

*

been committed in Catalonia, the Government had ordered that all criminals seized should be tried by court-martial. At Villarobledo two railway trains had come into collision, and a good many prisoners had been injured. On the Aranjuez line, also, a similar accident had occurred.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on the 5th. The King in his speech expressed his regret that the negotiations in the affair of the *Charles et Georges* did not lead to a result more conformable to the wishes of his Government. He also promised extensive administrative reforms.

A bill had been brought before the States of the Hague for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curacoa. The first colony is to get eleven millions of florins, the second three millions. Slaves are estimated for indemnity according to a tariff. A negro on a sugar plantation, 375 florins; on a coffee or cocoa plantation, 250 florins; on a cotton or rice plantation, 200 florins. There are 37,740 slaves in Surinam, and 9,009 in Curacoa.

A change of ministry in Hanover was considered probable. It was thought that the formation of a Liberal Cabinet in Berlin, would produce some modifications in the Governments of several of the smaller German States.

A telegram from Copenhagen, dated the 6th inst., says: "The Constitution of Holstein is abrogated by Royal proclamation." This is a concession to the Germanic powers.

The Prussian *Staats-Anzeiger* gives the following list of the new Cabinet: Prince of HOHENZOLLERN SIGMARINGEN, President of the Council; Baron FLOTTWELL, Minister of the Interior; Baron AUERSWELD, Minister of State; Baron SCHLEINITZ, Foreign Affairs; General ROHIN, War; M. PATOW, Finance; Count PUCKLER, Agriculture; M. BETHMANN HOLLWIG, Public Instructor; M. VON DER HEYDT remains Minister of Commerce, and M. SIMONS Minister of Justice.

A letter from Hamburg, dated Nov. 6, says:

"It having been notified by a telegram from London, to the police of this city that two Hungarians, suspected of being concerned in the forgery of Austrian bank-notes, of 100 florins each—so many of which are in circulation all over the Continent, and which are so perfectly executed as to deceive even the Austrian National Bank officials themselves, who have pronounced several of the forged notes genuine—were on the point of embarking at Hull for this city, some of the detectives of the Hamburg police were ordered to keep a vigilant eye on them, and were so fortunate as to arrest them in *flagrante delicto* at the little town of Wandsbeck, two miles from this city, in the territory of Holstein. On examining their luggage no less than 10,000 of these forged notes were found in their possession. The delinquents have been properly secured, and after undergoing an examination, will be handed over to the Austrian authorities to answer for their share in inundating Austria with paper money, of which there was already more than sufficient in circulation."

It has been remarked, says the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, that a vast number of Turks and Christians from the Levant have, for some time past, been burying up arms here, paying dearly for them, and sending them off to the East. The object they have in view has not transpired.

The case of the Jewish boy MORTARA still occupies considerable attention, and a letter from Turin says that Count CAVOUR had directed the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires at Rome to remonstrate with the Roman Government in the matter.

FUAD PACHA had returned to Constantinople, and a dispatch says it is not improbable that he will be made Grand Vizier, and that ALI PACHA will become Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The telegraphic cable between the Isle of Crete and Egypt was being laid.

The plague had disappeared from Benguzi.

A letter from Bagdad of the 19th ult. states that the Arab tribes of the territories between the two branches of the Euphrates, after having been defeated several times by ISKENDER PACHA, had made their submission to OMER PACHA. In one of their combats with ISKENDER PACHA they lost 300 men, of whom three were sheiks, and in another 100 horses, 4,000 sheep, and 1,000 oxen were captured from them. Several superior officers, and amongst them the Arab Colonel Bou Maza, distinguished themselves in the engagements. OMER PACHA was not expected back to Bagdad until about the middle of November.

The Calcutta mail of Oct. 9 arrived at Suez on the 2d of November.

The news from India was not of the slightest importance.

The Calcutta produce market was inactive, and money was abundant. Imports were dull. Freights were also dull and lower. Exchange 2s. 3d.@2s. 1d.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 9 had arrived in England, but the details add nothing of importance to the previously telegraphed accounts.

All quiet at Canton, and trade recommencing. [Private accounts, however, state that trade is still suspended.] The Chinese are returning to Hong Kong.

The Dutch expedition against Jambi has been successful. The landing took place on the 6th of September, and Jambi is in possession of the Dutch. The loss of the natives was considerable; on the side of the Dutch, 4 killed and 34 wounded.

Jambi, against which the Dutch are operating, is one of the native States of Sumatra, next to Borneo, the largest island in the Eastern Seas. The town of Jambi, which extends over three-quarters of a mile on the banks of the river of the same name, has only between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants.

The French and Spanish forces have landed at Tonron, a port of Cochin China. The place was taken without the loss of a single man. The bay and river of Touron are held in a state of effective blockade by the forces under Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY from 1st September.

Lord ELGIN awaited at Shanghae the Commissionary for arranging the tariff, &c., who were expected from Pekin in the beginning of October.

Mr. LOCH, accompanied by a member of the Russian embassy, came through with dispatches and the Japan treaty.

At Hong Kong, on the 23d of September, exchange, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d.

At Canton, Sept. 21, nothing was doing.

At Foochow, Sept. 15, tea was firm.

At Shanghae, Sept. 18, little was doing in Imports. Exports were active. Bank exchange, 6s. 2 6s. 3d.

The *Wildflower*, at London, from China, brings 563,000 lbs. of tea.

The Melbourne mails of Sept. 15 had reached England, but the principal features of the news have been anticipated by telegraph.

The supply of gold was keeping pace with that of last year, and the export was expected to be fully equal, though short of that of 1856.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Tralee Chronicle* has the annexed communication from Valentia. It is dated the 4th inst.:

"Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the summary dismissal of the electric staff connected with the cable, and the unexpected closing up of the Company's premises. On Monday morning Mr. M'CURLE, secretary's assistant, (who had arrived from London on the previous night,) proceeded to the Telegraph office, and, without any previous intimation that such a course was to be adopted, gave orders to each of the clerks on duty to leave the premises, as their services were no longer required. Some time ago each of the clerks got notice to be ready to leave on the 30th of November, but it was hoped that the cable would be so far remedied before then as to render their services again indispensable. The staff consisted of a Superintendent and six assistants—and a more efficient and respectable body of men could not be found. The cause of this uncourteous and narrow-minded proceeding is by some attributed to the active part taken by some of the clerks in getting up the recent demonstration of respect to Mr. WHITEHOUSE on his arrival here. But the more generally received opinion is, that as the majority of the staff were young men of Mr. WHITEHOUSE's selection on the inception of the cable-project, and who have become skilled and experienced under his instructions, it was deemed wise by the Directors to remove them, lest they might be too willing to aid him in any experiments or efforts he might desire to make to restore the cable to working order. It is not yet known whether they are to be succeeded by another staff. The laying of the shore end was commenced on Monday, and is progressing slowly. That part of the cable between Lock Key and Valentia is laid down, but the most difficult part remains to be done, and a long time will elapse before it is completed. The persons to whom this all-important task is intrusted are Captain KELL and an assistant of Mr. HENLEY'S, who have come to test the cable. Mr. WHITEHOUSE left for London yesterday."

Before leaving, however, Mr. WHITEHOUSE addressed a note to the Managers, under date of Oct. 23, offering to resume the conduct of the line, and guaranteeing to put it in working order. His letter has already appeared in the TIMES. The following is the reply:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
No. 22 Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 27.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Valentia, Oct. 23, and addressed by you simultaneously to the Directors of this Company, and to the editors of the various newspapers, in which it appears this day, wherein you request that the cable may be submitted to your further tests and experiments for the purpose of enabling you to make an offer for restoring and maintaining it in efficient working order, under a condition as to percentage payments; and I am further instructed to inform you that the Directors feel unable to comply with your request, or to enter into the proposal contemplated by you. I am, yours truly,

(Signed) GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

E. O. W. WHITEHOUSE, Esq., Valentia.

A shareholder uses the columns of the London *Times* to protest against this decision of the Directors. He says to them:

"GENTLEMEN: It must be acknowledged that the present prospects of the vast undertaking are most discouraging.

Suffer me to ask, Why do you not accede to the very reasonable proposal of Professor WHITEHOUSE? What harm could it do to permit him to test the cable as he wishes? Why throw away any, the most remote, chance or hope, however unpromising it may seem? Why leave one stone unturned? Salvation and safety sometimes come from the very quarter whence they might be least expected.

Professor WHITEHOUSE is not a man; give him the chance of redeeming his fame, and of earning his forgiveness. What do you risk? Of two things, one—either he will succeed or he will fail. Either way you are the gainers. If he succeeds you are well out of the scrape. If he fails you will have gained a double triumph.

In the name of the luckless shareholders, for whose money and interests you are (morally, at least) responsible, I implore you not to reject this chance or possibility, whatever it may be, however hopeless you may consider it, offered by Professor WHITEHOUSE to your notice. In the name of your own reputation, and of your own interests, not less heavily compromised than those of your shareholders, I implore you to put Professor WHITEHOUSE to the trial and to the blush, before the whole world, to prove that you, and you only, are in the right. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant."

On the 9th of November, at the Fishmongers' Dinner, Sir CHARLES BRIDGE, having been toasted, acknowledged the compliment, observing that much of the merit of the great work to which the Prime Warden had referred was due to those with whom he had been associated. They must not be astonished at the partial failure of the first attempt to carry out the telegraphic communication between England and America, or suppose that there was any doubt of the ultimate success of the experiment. The completion of the system of electric communication throughout the world was but a question of time. They should bear in mind that it was comparatively but yesterday that the first vessel propelled by steam crossed the seas. Railways were of still more modern growth. And what reason was there for supposing that the electric system of communication would not be as successful as either of those other two inventions, by which the world had been so largely benefitted? He had no doubt that before long we should be able to congratulate ourselves, not only upon the success of the Atlantic Telegraph project, but upon the universal application of the system, which promised so much for the welfare of mankind.

### The British Treaty With Japan.

The principal parts of the treaty with Japan are published. The treaty was signed at Jeddo on the 25th of last August. The treaty, in the first place, engages that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her British Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan; secondly, that Her Majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Jeddo, and the Tycoon a diplomatic agent to reside in London, both of them respectively to have the right of traveling freely to any part of the Empire of Japan, and to any part of Great Britain; also, either power may appoint consuls or consular agents at any or all the ports of the other. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Negasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859. Nee-e-gata, or if Nee-e-gata be unsuitable, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo on the 1st of January, 1863, and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings, warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. Within a certain distance of the specified ports they shall be free to go where they please, or, speaking generally, they have a tether of some twenty or thirty miles around either of them. From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Djedo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaca, for the purposes of trade. All questions of rights, whether of property or person, arising between themselves, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities; if they commit any crime against the Japanese, they will be tried and punished by their own authorities, and *vice versa*. Japanese subjects in the same predicament will be tried and punished by theirs; but in either case the British Consuls are to act in the first instance as amicable arbitrators. In respect of debts contracted on either side, the respective authorities will do their utmost to enforce recovery, but neither Government will be held responsible for the debts of its subjects. The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Japanese in any lawful capacity. British subjects will be allowed the free exercise of their religion; and for this purpose will have the right to erect suitable places of worship. Foreign and Japanese coin may be used indifferently for commercial purposes. Supplies for the British navy may be stored at certain specified ports free of duty. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded, the Japanese authorities will render every assistance in their power, British merchants will be at liberty to hire Japanese pilots. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export, which last, on the payment of an *ad valorem* duty at the place of export, are to be subject to no further tax, excise, or transit duty. Such articles may be reexported without the payment of any additional duty. The Japanese are to prevent fraud or smuggling, and to receive the benefit of all penalties or confiscations. The treaty is written in English, Japanese and Dutch—the Dutch version to be considered the original. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall, however, hereafter be written in English, though for five years from the signature of the treaty, to facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice after the 1st of July, 1872. All the privileges, immunities, and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter by Japan to any other nation, are to be freely and equally participated by the British Government and its subjects. The treaty is to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature.

For the regulation of trade, the articles which are appended to the treaty are to be considered as forming a part of it, and as equally binding. The majority of these relate to the arrangements of the Japanese Custom-house, but the more important contain the tariff of duties to be levied. In the first class, as free of duty, are specified gold and silver, coined or uncoined, wearing apparel in actual use, and household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan. On the second class a duty of five per cent. only will be levied, and this class comprises all articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out ships, whaling gear of all kinds, salted provisions, bread and breadstuffs, living animals, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk, cotton and woolen manufactured goods. A duty of 35 per cent. will, however, be levied on all intoxicating liquors; and goods not included in any of the preceeding classes will pay a duty of 20 per cent. Japanese products which are exported as cargo will pay a duty of five per cent. The above are substantially all the material stipulations of this important document.

### An English View of the Treaty.

*From the London Times, Nov. 10,*

Henceforward perpetual friendship is to exist between her Majesty Queen VICTORIA and the Tycoon of Japan. They are reciprocally to entertain Representatives at each other's Courts, and Lord ELGIN has promised on the part of England that the *alter ego* of the Tycoon shall travel unmolested on the Railways of Great Britain. Deliberately, and with proper preparation, ports of commerce are to be opened all round the Japanese coasts. Some of them are to offer an immediate market for our goods. We are to buy and sell, and build warehouses, and employ Japanese servants and make ourselves comfortable and quite at home in Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki. What the preliminaries to the full fruition of our hopes upon Hiogo are to be we are not told, but four years must yet elapse before we are to be allowed to build and barter in that blessed city. The churlish Chinese *only reluctantly acquiesced, after much beating, in our demand to go for business or exercise a day's journey from our settlements; the Japanese give us a circuit of 20 miles without a scruple.* They throw upon us the odium of punishing our own rogues, and take the same office upon themselves. But, with the hope that we may return our European sailors without the aid of punishment, they invite us to build churches on their shores, and to bring in our books and furniture free of duty. With an innocent confidence whereof we fear that we foresee a most ungrateful abuse, the Japanese negotiators suffer us to store our munitions of war upon their land, and to do everything except only to build fortifications. Manchester and Leeds may pour into that sweet city of Jeddo their machinery, their cottons, and their woolens; and if we grieve to think that the maidens of Jeddo may be frighted from their simple habits by rude European sailors, we may enjoy, if we like, the groveling compensation that the change will be for the benefit of British trade. There is a clause which we hope was suggested by Lord ELGIN, for it would otherwise lead to the unhappy suspicion that insolvency is not unknown even in Japan—neither the Japanese nor the British Government consent to be answerable for the dishonest dealings of their respective subjects. The Japanese officials have undertaken to learn English in five years, after which time all our communications with that Court are to be in our mother tongue. It is to be hoped that the authorities at our Foreign Office will understand this to be a reciprocal duty, and that they will immediately apply themselves to the pleasant and useful task of mastering the Niphon dialect. There are other minor points of accord; but we believe we have left no material stipulation of this treaty unstated, except that which provides for its revision at the end of fourteen years.

Nothing can be fairer or more favorable than these terms; it remains only to be seen whether the resources of the islands are so great as has sometimes been conjectured, and whether the people have tastes and wants which our manufacturers can satisfy. We are ourselves inclined to think that *the importance of the Japanese trade, like the beauty of their country and the innocence of their inhabitants, has been over-estimated.* If our manufacturers should give way to the first fervor of their enthusiasm, and send out cargoes of plano-fortes and balance-handled knives to Kanagawa, as some of them did 15 years since to Hong Kong, there is great probability that a few shiploads of those articles will glut the market of Jeddo; for the present, steam-plows and locomotive engines should be very sparingly consigned: and it should be considered that a too terrible influx of very large bales of cotton goods may excite suspicion in the minds of the natives that we are bent upon infringing that stipulation of the treaty which forbids us to erect fortifications. Seriously, however, we hope that our merchants will not repeat old errors by inconsiderate expectations and unreasonable consignments, which can only end in their own loss and the subsequent discouragement of wholesome trade. A still more important consideration is, that if we are to have diplomatic and consular establishments in these islands, they should be in the hands of sober-minded, energetic men, armed with full powers to repress the licentiousness of evil-disposed Europeans. In China our Consuls have no sufficient powers, and no sufficient machinery for working them. At Shanghae the means of repression would be ludicrous if the stories thence told of the unpunished violence of European vagabonds were not too sad for laughter. If Japan be an Eden, let it not be our shame to have played the serpent there. It is not quite an Eden, as we shall soon learn, but it is a society very capable of being damaged and demoralized by European intercourse.

### The Speech from the Throne Anticipated—Lord Derby's Speech.

At the Lord Mayor's installation Lord DERBY, the British Prime Minister, made a speech, which we publish, as presenting an interesting and valuable statement of English affairs. He said:

My Lord Mayor, it may be permitted to one holding the situation I do, and having the deep interest which I must have in the welfare of the country whose affairs have been entrusted to my keeping—it may be permissible, I say, to me to compare, with feelings of gratitude, and in accents of congratulation—to compare the state of the country at this anniversary, and that in which it was placed when in this hall we were celebrating the inauguration of your predecessor. It will not be necessary artificially or rhetorically to heighten the picture in order to make it impressive. I need only remind you of the state of gloom, uncertainly, and distress which hung over the whole of the commercial world; there may be many here present who had painful experience of it, and few, indeed, who were engaged in commerce could have escaped wholly unscathed. [Hear, hear.] Neither need I remind you of the apprehension, doubt and uncertainty which existed with regard to the state of the formidable revolt by which the security of our empire in India had been shaken. [Hear, hear.] At this moment I rejoice to think that we have a much brighter picture for contemplation, and that all our surrounding indications are those of returning prosperity. We have been blessed by Almighty Providence with *a harvest more than usually abundant*, and which in the South, at least, has been gathered in with unparalleled success. We have a revenue which has fully realised the anticipations of my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *money is abundant, trade and commerce are slowly reviving from the panic of last year, and labor is amply remunerated, because there is abundant employment* for it. As a proof of the demand for labor, I may state the gratifying fact that whereas, from September last year to the following March there was a fearful augmentation in the rate and extent of pauperism, this year not only has that augmentation disappeared, but the amount for the last week in September was considerably lower than for the same period in the previous year. [Hear, hear.] Let us next cast our eyes abroad, and I rejoice to say that I have entire confidence—that *I have every reason to believe that there will be preserved to the world the inestimable blessings of peace.* I will not say that complications may not occasionally arise between countries; but this I may say, with every confidence that I am speaking the truth, that all the great powers of Europe are convinced, if not of the sinfulness, at least of the evils of war, and that the valuable labors of diplomacy are directed—never with more success and zeal than at the present time—to smooth difficulties, to remove obstacles, and to find for disputes between countries a peaceable rather than a hostile solution. If I turn to the great empire of India, although I must admit that hostilities, or rather bloodshed, is still going on—still I believe I may congratulate the country on the fact that in the main an organized rebellion has been put down. For months, perhaps, there will be bands of marauders, partly from desperation and partly from inclination, who may harass our troops, but the organized rebellion is at an end, and with the return of the dry season shall restore action to our troops. I have no doubt but that the energy and skill of Lord CLYDE, combined with the discretion and judgment of the Governor-General, and supported by the reinforcements which have been sent out from this country, will soon restore matters to their normal state of tranquility. May I not also express a hope that the gracious message of peace and mercy which her Majesty was advised to send out, will most probably bring all classes back to their allegiance, and restore not only our supremacy, but the general peace of the country. [Cheers.] Turning to another great empire still further eastward, I rejoice to state that the operations and negotiations carried on by Her Majesty, in conjunction with her august ally, the Emperor of the French, have led to the termination of a very anomalous series of hostilities. Of the commencement of these hostilities I shall say nothing, but I now rejoice to say that further bloodshed has been put an end to, and treaties have been entered into, which will be important not only to this country but to the general interests of commerce and civilization. [Cheers.] I should do gross injustice to one of the most deserving of public servants if I did not take this, the earliest, opportunity of declaring that for the success of those negotiations England is deeply indebted to the ability, the untiring zeal, the determination and energy of the Earl of ELGIN. [Cheers.] Besides settling the Chinese question, that distinguished nobleman gave a most unexpected extension to our commercial relations by entering into negotiations with the hitherto secluded, but by no means unimportant empire of Japan. [Hear, hear.] My Lord Mayor, I believe that the treaty which we have entered into with that country, will, if properly made use of, tend greatly to the development of the commercial interests of this country; but I trust that, speaking as I am in the midst of this great commercial metropolis, I shall not be thought presumptuous or impertinent, if I venture to say that the advantages to be *derived by this country will greatly depend on the good judgment, peaceable demeanor, and orderly conduct of the agents who may be sent out to conduct commercial speculations*, and it is of the first importance that those who go to Japan as the pioneers of our future commerce with that country should be careful not to wound the prejudices or ridicule the customs of the people, no matter how strange or grotesque they may appear. [Hear, hear.] A prejudice created thus in the early stages of our intercourse, might greatly affect and damage our future relations. I have now, my lord, drawn a picture which I trust you will not think exaggerated of the state of our affairs abroad, and an equally favorable and equally true one of our improving position and prospects at home. Do I on account of them claim any particular credit for Her Majesty's present Government? I do no such thing, because I know that much of it has arisen from causes which were wholly beyond our control. I speak not for the purpose of glorifying the Government of which I am a member, but I speak as an Englishman, in an assemblage of Englishmen, of the prosperity of our common country—a theme which I know can never be indifferent or unimportant to them. [Cheers.]

My Lord, I have said that I entertained a firm belief in the preservation of the public peace of Europe, and in the presence of the representatives of the sovereigns of many of its kingdoms, I trust I may be permitted to state the grounds on which, and the policy by which, I think that the general peace may be maintained. I think that the policy best calculated to maintain the peace of the world is, in the first place, a firm and temperate maintenance of our own rights, and a careful deference to the rights of other nations, and *all possible abstention from interference in their internal affairs.* [Hear, hear.] I would add, a determination not to give or take offence, and a determination, if offence should unhappily arise, to have, in the first instance, recourse to that principle which, to its eternal honor, was settled in the Paris Conference, viz., that of referring the matter to the friendly offices of some neutral country. [Cheers.] Lastly, I hold that we should observe an unflinching adherence to all our treaty obligations. [Hear, hear.] These are the principles of her Majesty's present Government—these are the principles upon which we desire to act—and these are the principles which, when we are called upon to account to Parliament next year, we expect to show we have unflinchingly and inflexibly maintained. [Cheers.] The result of these principles has been that peace has been maintained; that we continue the most friendly relations with all the great powers, but especially, I may say, in consequence of what fell from my gallant and illustrious friend, the Marshal Duc de MALAKOFF, that *there never has been a moment in which our relations with France have been on a more friendly footing than at present, or when on both sides of the Channel there was a stronger desire to maintain that alliance which has so long and so happily subsisted.* I believe that alliance to be not only a blessing to the two countries principally concerned, but an advantage to the whole civilized world.

My lord, in speaking of the present Government, your lordship has been kind enough to sketch out a sort of programme—a somewhat extensive one, but in which there was the rather important omission, that no hint was given of any assistance to enable us to carry it out. [A laugh.] Your lordship's advice may have been kindly tendered, but it looks exceedingly like a bait, for the purpose of drawing us out in anticipation of the session. But, my lord, we are now growing older, and have learned more caution, and we will not take the bait. We are content to be judged, not by our promises, but by our performances; and with whatever respect I may regard this important assemblage, I cannot persuade myself that the present is an occasion upon which to anticipate the speech from the throne, which is to be delivered at the commencement of the session, or to forestal announcements which will fall so much the more gracefully from the lips of the Sovereign. At this moment, having enjoyed that brief period of repose which is allowed to a minister of State, I am, along with my colleagues, actively and seriously engaged in maturing and considering the details of those measures of *legal, social, financial and political improvement which I hope at the commencement of the session to submit to the impartial judgment of Parliament and the people.* Of the character and spirit of these measures I will say this much—that as a conservative government we look with reverence and attachment to the great institutions of this country, institutions under which, I will venture to say, the people have enjoyed as great an amount of civil and religious liberty, and as perfect independence in word and action, as ever did any nation on the face of the earth. [Hear, hear.] But neither shall we forget that these institutions have not been the creations of a day, nor the simultaneous operations of a single generation. We know that they have been brought to their present comparative perfection by successive additions and improvements, and that they possess a flexibility which enables them to be adapted to the growing wants and wishes of the people; and therefore, although I cannot gratify your Lordship's very natural curiosity with regard to the precise measures we mean to introduce, still I can assure you that they will not be framed to please this or that class, but the community at large. We shall not legislate for the high or the low, for the rich or for the poor, but for the well-understood benefit of all classes of the people. [Hear.] As I have stated that the institutions under which we have the happiness to live are only the aggregate of successive improvements heaped up by successive generations, so I trust that we shall leave our impress on them by adding other improvements which shall harmonize with, while they improve, their general character. [Cheers.] I have to apologize for the length at which I have addressed you, but at the same time, I beg to assure you that if it were necessary to apply any stimulus to the present government, or any additional motive to induce them to devote the best faculties of mind and body to their duties, it would be found in the kind and cordial reception we have enjoyed this day, as to deserve and enjoy the approbation of their fellow-citizens must always be the highest ambition of public men. [Loud cheers.

### The Loss of the Hudson by Fire.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writes from Bremen, Nov. 6: "Our otherwise quiet place was this morning suddenly thrown into the ut[illegible] the receipt of the unexpected and melancholy intelligence that the splendid new steamer *Hudson*, Captain G. WEBER, caught fire last night, at her moorings at Bremerhafen, at the mouth of the Weser, and was burned to the water's edge. The news is but too true; and, indeed, up to this moment the fire is not extinguished, but there is nothing left to save, and she is a total loss. Happily this misfortune was not attended with any loss of life. The *Hudson*, belonging to the North German Lloyd's Company of this city, was American built, and had only just taken her place in the line of steamers which leave Bremen and New-York every fortnight. She had arrived from the latter port last week, after making such an unexpectedly quick passage during which she proved a safe and comfortable sea-boat; that the passengers addressed a letter of compliments and thanks to the Captain and owners. She was 350 feet long, and 40 feet wide, with direct acting engines of nominally 746 horse power, but which could be increased up to 2,500, for the cylinders were 6 inches larger than those of the *Great Eastern*. The *Hudson* was appointed to have sailed for New-York on the 6th inst. She had discharged all her homeward cargo, and had not yet commenced shipping, nor were any of her passengers on board. The origin of the fire is hitherto unknown. I hear she was fully insured in London, Hamburg, and here."

### The Russian Acquisitions in China.

*To the Editor of the London Times:*

SIR: As there seems to be a good deal of confusion in the accounts which reach Europe of the new territory acquired by Russia in the extreme east of Asia, I beg to offer the following remarks in the hope they may throw some light on the subject.

In the abstract of the new treaty framed by General MOORAVIEF with the Chinese Government, and copied into the columns of the *Times* from an American paper, it is stated that the new frontier line between Russia and China is to be the 48th parallel of latitude east of the river Usuri, and to the westward of that, the river Amoor.

From the China papers recently received, however, it appears that "the left bank of the Amoor is ceded to Russia, as well as the coast territory on the right bank of the Usuri, north of the 42d parallel of latitude." The two accounts, therefore, differ most materially. If the latter statement be correct, Russia has annexed a territory second to none in the world for richness of soil and mineral wealth. You will observe, from the recently published Admiralty chart, that this coast line includes a series of harbors which, from actual observation, may be stated to be most commodious and peculiarly adapted for defence.

In latitude 43° 5' are two gulfs extending some way to the northward from Victoria Bay. It was here we found the natives in possession of gold to a considerable amount, which they willingly exchanged for buttons, &c. From a French sailor who had lived among the people a little to the northward we gathered that there are abundant gold mines in the neighborhood, worked during certain times of the year with axe and without any machinery.

At Sybille Bay, in 44°, 40', the country is rich beyond belief. Extensive forests of oak and birch spread over the uplands, the soil teems with wild fruits and flowers of every description, white deer and wild fowl offer the strongest inducement to the sportsman to shoulder his gun. When we were there in the ship which gave its name to the Bay, the natives were burning down the oaks and other trees as fast as they could, to bring the land under cultivation. They were evidently Chinese settlers, very distinct from the rude tribes a little to the northward. We had one or two conversations with some of them, (if a correspondence carried on by writing Chinese characters with a stick in the sand can be called conversation.) from which we learned that they considered themselves Chinese subjects, ("*chung kwoh jin*,") and that there was a large town or village a little way to the westward, where a Mandarin resided.

At Bullock Bay, lat. 45° 5', we found abundance of oxen, under charge of certain Chinese herdsmen, who, however, willingly sold the beasts for a pecuniary consideration.

So much for the territory between the parallels of 43° and 48°. Supposing Russia has absorbed this, I do not hesitate to say she has acquired a territory of unequalled richness and fertility, and a succession of harbors for her ships, capable of affording them the securest shelter, and placed at most convenient distances.

If the territory, however, is to reckon from the 48th parallel, she has not gained so much. Between Fish River, in 48°, and Low Cape, in 48° 30', the coast is unsurveyed; but a little to the northward—viz.: in 49°, is a splendid harbor, called in our chart Barracouta Harbor, but by the Russians, I believe, Imperial Bay. It was here we discovered, in May, 1856, the burnt remains of the Russian frigate *Pallas*. She had been burnt in the early Spring by the Russian garrison to the edge of the ice, in order that before we arrived the thaw would have begun and she would have sunk in deep water, leaving no trace behind to tell the story of her fate; but we happened to arrive in time to find her as she was, and to be able to save the Russians the trouble of keeping a secret.

The ice in this bay did not break up in 1856 till the end of May. The inhabitants are "fish-skin Tartars," or Ghiliaks, who pay a sort of tribute to the Manchoos, and live on the fish and game which abound in their districts. The Russians had built two strong forts here, and had left some 27 of their dead countrymen behind them, decently buried, and with small wooden crosses over their graves, from the inscriptions on which we learned that there had been a settlement here from about 1852. The natives spoke of them as "Loochas," and by their gestures, &c., described them as having suffered very much from sickness and privation.

Several smaller bays exist between this and Castries, of which I need not speak. The whole of this coast is subject to very severe Winters, the ice setting in about November, and not breaking up till May or June. Of "Castries Bay" enough is known to the public from the excellent survey of La Perouse. I will only add that the Russians expressed themselves very strongly as to the bad holding ground of this anchorage, although we never found their representations borne out by our experience there.

Castries Bay is only a few miles from Lake Kisi, which communicates with the Amoor close to Nicholovski.

Will you allow me to say a word with reference to the annexation of the northern portion of the Island of Saghalien, effected by Count PUTIATINE in his treaty with Japan? The second article of that treaty, ratified in December, 1856, declares "that Saghalien remains, as heretofore, joint property of Russia and Japan." We have here an instance of a diplomatic ruse not unfrequently practiced. Saghalien never was the property of Russia; it has always been claimed by China, and is under the Colonial Office at Pekin, but within the immediate jurisdiction of the authorities of Pétune, in Manchooria. It served Russia's turn, however, to "beg the question," and by an easy figure of speech to cover the weakness of her cause. Suffice it, however, Russia has got the north of Saghalien, and with it a territory abounding with coal. From Bay d'Estaing, in latitude 49°, to Jonquere Bay, in 51°, north, seams of coal crop out at intervals, and the whole sea beach is covered with fragments of it. I brought home specimens of this coal, and have submitted them to the analysis of Mr. OXLAND, chemist, of this town, who declares the mineral to be of excellent quality and highly bituminous.

Thus briefly I have stated a few facts in reference to this territory, the whole of which was visited by our ships in 1855-6. Russia has certainly a most interesting future in store for her. What with the gold of Siberia, the rich pastures of Manchooria, with its rivers and bays, and the coal fields of Saghalien, we may safely speak of the destiny of this immense Empire in the East as grand beyond our power to comprehend.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8. S. B.

### The English Government and Mexico—Prospects of the Country.

*From the Manchester Guardian.*

There is no responsible power in Mexico from which we can demand satisfaction or take reprisals. The miserable governments which follow each other so fast do not succeed to the liabilities, nor are affected by the experiences, of their predecessors. The country, in fact, is in a state of chronic revolution with no apparent hope of being able to extricate itself from the ineffable disorder and discredit into which it has fallen. In these circumstances, *the only practical question remaining is, Under the auspices of what power or powers shall Mexico be made fit for the society of civilized nations?* The conflict of pretensions arising in regard to this point induces the great powers to stave it off as long as possible, but cannot cause its settlement to be withheld much longer. First on the list of the rival elements that have to be dealt with is, of course, the expansive disposition of the United States—a passion so active that even the enormous difficulties and dangers which the Republic must encounter in attempting to annex and govern such a country as Mexico do not prevent a considerable section of the population from looking forward to that step as only a question of time. Spain, in the next place, would, there is no doubt, willingly attempt the reconquest of her lost colony, were it not known that to any retrogressive step in this direction the United States would oppose themselves with all the resources at their command. Great Britain and France do not, of course, feel disposed to lose sight of their own interests in the matter; and thus apprehension of the jealousies, if not actual hostilities, which any attempt to bring the question to a conclusion must infallibly provoke, causes it to be avoided until the consequences of delay threaten to become intolerable.

It is not surprising that impatience and perplexity should lead many of us to look forward to the annexation of this distracted country to the United States, as a *desirable solution of the difficulty.* We incline, for our own part, to the opinion that the Government of Washington has not at its disposal the means which would be required for the discharge of a trust of such magnitude, and that, without a considerable change in its own Constitution, its hand would be found totally unequal to the task of keeping order amongst an alien population, quite unfit for self-government and rent by factions. But, supposing such a consummation to be nearer than we can suppose it to be, there is one point to be considered, which has not hitherto received the attention it deserves. *We are far from thinking that England would necessarily have anything to complain of in the accession of Mexico to the great Anglo-Saxon Republic.* The whole question of the growth of the United States' dominion is one in regard to which the English people have, till lately, been too much in the habit of consulting feeling rather than reason. It has been recently evident, both from the declarations of our Government and from the tone adopted in other quarters where popular opinion is well reflected, that a marked change has come over the spirit in which this subject is discussed. Not only Mexico, but the Central American States and Cuba, are frequently spoken of as possessions that may well pass into the hands of the Union if no one has more interest than ourselves in preventing the transfer. On the whole, *we are not prepared to dispute that sounder sentiments respecting the relative interests of* [illegible] *and the Anglo-Saxon families are beginning to prevail.* Prejudices for which no rational motive could be assigned are disappearing, and causes of anxiety which existed only in our own imaginations are assuming their true proportions as the acts and tendencies which gave rise to them come to be more carefully examined. All this is as it should be; but the one thing that will have to be carefully looked after is that, if we are to allow unfettered scope to the expansive energies of the United States, the manufacturing and commercial interests of England shall not be permitted to suffer by the spread of their dominion. We allude, of course, to the manifest effect of the heavy protective duties on imports which constitute an essential part of the financial system of America. If the establishment of this tariff is to be made the means of placing the products of our industry at a fatal disadvantage with regard to those of the United States in the markets of Mexico and Cuba, where they now compete on equal terms, it is clear that we have a very substantial reason for resisting the spread of the administrative authority of the Republic in these directions. Our own policy affords us no equivalent for the injury which we should thus sustain. To the markets afforded in our colonies and dependencies the Americans have access on the same conditions prescribed for ourselves; and, while we act in this spirit, it cannot, of course, be expected that we shall be content to see ourselves virtually deprived of our customers, one after another, by the simple process of their absorption into the exclusive family of a great manufacturing rival. This branch of the subject will have to be much more carefully considered than it has been before we assent to the proposal to cure the disease of Mexican anarchy by annexation to the United States.

### Official Defence of the Abduction of the Boy Mortara.

The *Giornale Officiale di Roma* at length contains a note, in reply to the indignant outcry of the Press of Europe against the abduction of the boy MORTARA. This tardy manifesto of the Papal Court, instead of containing elaborate arguments, fortified by documents and precedents to justify the act, is nothing but a *jejune* indorsement of the bigoted doctrines of the *Univers*. The following is the whole of it:

"The *Univers* of Oct. 24 publishes a long and learned article, by Father GUERANGER, in which, *apropos* of an event which has led to much noise on the part of the irreligious press, it is demonstrated that *naturalism* has taken possession of most minds. It shows that many Christians, having lost the true spirit of the church to which they belong, manifest, on the contrary, great anxiety, not for the sovereign domination of Christ, of whom they are members by baptism, but *for the authority of the natural family*; not for the rights of the church, but for *the Pagan prejudices of modern society*, and those ideas of personal liberty which seem to them a conquest to which everything else is to be sacrificed. They consent to look upon faith and Christian practices only through the perverted medium of naturalist prejudices."

The *Gazzetta del Popolo* publishes a private letter giving an account of the journey of young MORTARA from Bologna to Rome, from which it appears that his conversion to Christianity is not by any means so far advanced as was pretended some time ago by an 

lish, Dutch or American. People must feel themselves at *home* before they can keep things in order, and order is necessary to cleanliness. The great size of our guns also excited their admiration. They said that America and American guns were alike—"both very large." After seeing the ship, we all crowded around the Commodore's long table, and attacked the viands and wines. Chicken salad, fresh (hermetically sealed) peaches and whisky punch (cold and sweet) seemed to please our guests more than anything else, and they took the trouble to inquire minutely as to the manner of preserving the firmness and flavor of the peaches so perfectly. A most happy thought now struck the Fleet Surgeon. He would present the Governor with an only copy of Commodoré PERRY'S mammoth work on Japan, which he had on board. Not that he expected him to be able to read it, but then it was full of familiar engravings, and would also demonstrate the kindness of our feeling toward them. Then, again, it was "Nipon Custom" to return present for present, and who knew but that some specimens of national coin" (which *the Law* forbids leaving the country,) put up in a neat little lacquer box, might be the fruit of princely gratitude. I acknowledge this, however, to be hnt a surmise of my own.

"Come, Doctor! Bring along your book, if you want to present it!" said the Commodore, as the Governor smiled contentedly after his peaches—that were.

The etiquette of rank seemed to be lost now, as most of them left their seats to admire the engravings. It was more like an ordinary family circle moved by a common curiosity, than like a powerful official surrounded by his inferiors. The reader is probably aware that most of these engravings are lithographic—hence they could not fail to be recognized; hence the general admiration. After they had all been inspected, the book was taken charge of by the Governor's sword-bearer, and in a few minutes more they took their leave. The next day KIENSEKO and two officers came alongside in charge of what was evidently a handsome present. It consisted of a deal tray raised upon four legs, and having handles like a handbarrow, so that it could be carried between two men. Upon the flat and polished surface of this tray were piled several deal boxes, and upon the top of all was a fanciful paper ornament. The boxes were each filled with fancifully-colored *paper* strings, which, strange to say, are *strong as ordinary twine*.

"Present from Governor to ship-doctor" said KIENSEKO, bowing profoundly to the man of medicine, and waving his hand toward one of the high officers. Of course it was accepted "with pleasure."

I suppose the reader would like to know what these neat deal-boxes contained, and so I will try to carry my memory back. One was full of a dozen beautiful pipes; another, of as many very rare fans; another, of the most delicious smoking tobacco; a fourth, of the most delicate tobacco ponches; a fifth, contained porcelain sakie bottles of unusual quality; and a sixth, several sakie cups of marvelous thinness and almost transparent. Altogether, a most beautiful present, but still *not the coin*. We were all excessively anxious to get complete specimens of this, to furnish friends in the United States, whose cabinets contain the coins of different nations. And while on the subject I will remark, that I, myself, was finally successful, but I was "alone in my glory." I cannot say how much Japanese gold I got for a few dollars, but it was considerable. If it is *pure* gold, I paid at the rate of $2 for $16. If it is alloyed, as the Dutch say was determined to be the case some years since in Holland, the difference will, of course, not be so great. Now let us end this letter by taking a walk through Nagasaki.

We land upon the Dutch island of Desima, which is an artificial one and separated from the city by a narrow moat, spanned by a very solid stone bridge. Bowing to the Dutchmen, as they salute us politely, we pass up the long, broad, macadamized and cleanly street until we reach its centre; then we turn to the left, between the row of houses,* pass through a gateway, with officers on each side, cross the bridge, and are in Nagasaki. As we pass through the gateway we see Japanese in the office upon our right, who make a note of our number, appearance, &c., for the information of the Government. They also note every article which goes in or out, and sometimes stop such as are not allowed to be exported. This has been their custom for so long a time, that I suppose they now continue it as much from habit as anything else.

Nagasaki, we are told, contains from sixty to eighty thousand inhabitants, and we see that the houses are faultlessly clean, and that the streets are regular, and free from everything that can offend the eye or nose. This contrasts so strongly with the *Chinese* towns through which we have lately walked that we breathe freely and look around us with bright faces. But hold on! I mistake. There *is* one thing which offends the eye at Nagasaki, as well as at all other Japanese places. This is the total absence of everything like propriety, which is observable in the dress—or rather in the *absence* of dress—of both sexes, male and female, old and young. There is no such thing as *propriety* in Japan, at least so far as the lower classes and the *mates* of the higher are concerned. How it is with Japanese *ladies* I cannot say, for we have never seen any. Leave the street a moment, and enter this public bathing-house, and you see a scene which is one of the results of this absence of *propriety*. Here are persons of both sexes, and of all ages, taking their semi-daily bath, as if surrounded by the strictest privacy. They are not at all alarmed at our presence. Let us turn from them and continue our walk.

Here we are at the foot of a high hill upon the edge of the city. Look up its terraced sides and you see a massive flight of stone steps, or rather a succession of flights, at the extremity of which lie the ruins of a large temple lately burned down. There are 253 steps between us and the ruins, and a massive *copper* arch lifts itself over the end nearest us. The pillars of this arch are about 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and probably 40 feet high. It is as *grand* a looking structure as you would expect to see in Greece or Italy. Ascend the half of these steps, walk a hundred yards to your right, and you come to a wax factory. Not where the wax of bees is prepared for export, but where the berries of the Japanese wax *tree* are dried, ground to powder, melted in large cauldrons, run off to cool, purified, run again into large blocks, and thus sold to the Dutch for export. I examined a piece of it once, and found it to smell like wax, but to taste more like tallow. It cannot be cheap, either, for the gentlemen of Desima complained of having lost money on it last year. Leaving this factory, we return by another route, and see unexpected heights at every turn. Here is a house whose walls are as neatly and tastefully papered as any in Philadelphia; more so, in fact, than a great many. Here is a "bull of burden," rigged out with *sleigh bells*. We think we know *everything* in the West, but I wonder how long "sleigh bells" were used in Japan before America was even discovered? I could write for hours of such sights, but am warned by the number of this MS. page that I am near the bottom of a second column of the *Ledger*. I close, therefore, reluctantly, remarking that we leave on the 22d for Simoda, and hoping to indite "No. 13" from that port. When we shall have a chance *to mail* our letters, however, no one can tell. H.

* "Desima" consists of two long rows of houses, the wide street between them, a flower garden at the upper end, and a stone wall surrounding the whole island. It is about six hundred feet long by two or three hundred wide, and to it have the Dutch been limited for the last two hundred and fifty-eight years. Lately, they have made a treaty which puts them upon a par with us, as well as with the English and Russians.

### A Chapter of Murders.

TWO MURDERS IN DETROIT--A DRUNKEN FRACAS—FRACTICIDE.

At Detroit, Nov. 17, a disturbance occurred on the dock at the foot of Woodward-avenue, ending in the murder of one of the participants, an Irishman named DANIEL FLYNN, who lived on Sixth-street, above Michigan-avenue. The murderer is the captain of the small schooner *Albatross*, named SAMUEL WHEATLEY, a resident of Sombra, C. W. On the evening of the murder, FLYNN went on board this vessel to get his pay. He was drunk and bolsterous. He had been engaged in some altercation relative to the matter on the dock, with the captain and one or two of the men. They went on board the vessel and FLYNN followed, still keeping up his angry war of words. The men went into their small cabin, when FLYNN attempted to follow, but was prevented. He then went off and got a stick of wood and came back, brandishing it about, reiterating his demands. The captain and men in the cabin ordered him away, but this had no effect, and at last the captain seized a heavily-loaded, double-barreled shot-gun, and declared that he would shoot him. The whole charge passed into the abdomen of the unfortunate man, tearing a frightful hole and letting out the bowels in a horrible manner. Notwithstanding the terrible wound inflicted, FLYNN seemed for the moment unconscious of the nature and extent of his injuries, and continued his ravings, mingled with threats and blasphemies. So close was the gun to his body that the charge set his pantaloons on fire, which he brushed away and put out, and in a moment after fell to the deck.

The second murder was committed on the following (Thursday) night, at No. 389 Franklin-street, between the D. & M. Railroad track and St. Aubin-street. The murdered man in this case was a German-Frenchman named PETER SHANNER, and the murderer his own brother-in-law, of the same nationality, named JOHN MILLER. The cause was an old family quarrel, which was precipitated to a crisis by SHANNER'S being drunk. SHANNER came home somewhat intoxicated, and brought with him an apple for his little child, a girl between two and three years old. He told her that if she were only with her grandmother in France, she could have plenty of such apples, and then began to lament that he had ever been persuaded to come to this country, and to curse MILLER in a loud tone, as the author of all his troubles. MILLER had gone to bed. Finally, SHANNER went to the foot of the stairs leading to MILLER'S room—a short, steep flight—and in a loud tone ordered him to come down, telling him he wanted to fight him. Repeating this disturbance once or twice so exasperated MILLER that he jumped out of bed, seized a double-barreled shot-gun, which was loaded with a heavy charge, went to the head of the stairs, and taking deliberate aim at his brother-in-law, who stood at the foot, fired. The whole charge took effect in the breast, just below the neck, and so near were the parties together, that some of the shot passed through the body. SHANNER staggered into a chair, and in a few minutes fell to the floor dead.

WIFE MURDER IN HARTFORD, CONN.

We learn from the Hartford papers of Nov. 19, that a colored man, BENJ. ROBERTS, living on Charles-street, murdered his wife on the previous day. The *Press* says that the couple have been in the habit of quarreling frequently, of late, and some of the colored persons in the neighborhood heard the woman cry "Murder!" Two of them, named EASTON, went to the door and found it fastened. They broke in however, and found ROBERTS with his arm around his wife's neck, holding her head back, while with his other hand he was stabbing her in the breast with a pocket-knife. They saw him stab her twice, plunging the knife into the hilt at each blow, and grappled with him. In the affray one of EASTON'S fingers was nearly cut off, but ROBERTS was secured, and put into the hands of special-constable KELLY, who conveyed him to the lock-up. The woman died in ten minutes, having received four cuts which the physicians judge to be about four inches deep, each.

A MURDERER CONVICTED AT PITTSBURG.

The trial of DAVID S. EVANS for the murder of his wife at Allegheny City, has been concluded at Pittsburg by a verdict of "Guilty." On reaching his cell, the convict threw himself in a chair, and covering his face with his hands, gave vent to a flood of tears, and sobbed audibly. By degrees he recovered his feelings, and intimated to the jailor that he was very much distressed in mind, and wished him to remain a few moments, as he had something to communicate. Gradually he became more composed, and spoke in harsh terms of the charge of Judge MCCLURE, as being too severe, stating in the same breath, that after the adjournment of the Court on Friday evening, he had discarded all hopes of an acquittal. He further alleged that he would soon be preoared to "make a clean breast," intimating at the same time, that he was innocent of the murder.

OVER A DOZEN PERSONS CHARGED WITH CAPITAL CRIMES IN PRISON AT BOSTON.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The number of persons now confined in the Jail in this city on the charge of murder is far greater than at any previous period since the settlement of the town of Boston. In the list of prisoners charged with capital crime we find the following: DAVID MERRILL, the East-Boston wife-murderer, (who has been awaiting trial for thirty-eight months:) the eight *Junior* mutineers; MCNULTY and JOYCE, the alleged murderers of Police-Officer HODSDON; Captain ESTABROOK, charged with killing his mate at sea; MITCHELL, awaiting trial for burning to death the girl in Cornhill-avenue; the crew of the *John E. Thayer*, charged with setting that ship on fire; PATRICK MCGEON and MRS. SLOAN, for killing the wife of the former; and Captain TOWNSEND, of the slaver *Echo*. The latter has recently received intelligence of the death of his father, and is in deep affliction."

## PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans in Paris registered at the Banking Office of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 4:

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| V. M. Moore, | W. H. Donghty, |
| W. T. Prentice, | B Hughes, |
| T. B. McCall, | D. H Wickham, |
| J. C. Dubois, M. D., | E. Burr, |
| E. Satterlee and wife, | J. O. Volslu, |
| H. Y. Satterlee, | J. L. Mills, Jr., and wife, |
| R. S. Lyon, | A. Gardner, |
| E. D. Gareschè, | J. E. Cooley and family, |
| C. M. Hinman, | J. McKaye and Son, |
| S. Prentice, | John W. Crane, Jr., |
| B. Van Rensselaer & family, | Henry F. Lefman, |
| A. Boyd, | W. H. Allen, |
| C. S. Debost, | E. P. Prentice and family, |
| T. R. Clark, | Wm. Turnbull and wife, |
| S. M. Vail and wife, | Ed. King and wife, |
| Mrs. G. Blake and daughter, | Mrs. B. Mead, Jr., |
| John Wilson, | C. W. Bates, |
| J. M. Reed, | C. C. North, |
| E. G. Squier, | L. M Sheldon, |
| E. H. Allen, Jr., | James D. Davis, |
| J. O. Burt, | H. Schandorff. |

PENNSYLVANIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Lazarus and wife, | W. J. Wilcox, |
| A. Molten, | G. F. Dale, |
| E. Lafourcade, | J. W. Evans. |

*Massachusetts*—G. A. Batchelder, Jno. G. Low, J. L. Robinson.

*Maryland*—G. H. Fillmore, T. W. Woodwiss.

*Rhode Island*—C. W. Fillmore, D. C. C. McCarthy, Mrs. E. Stevenson.

*Illinois*—W. S. Gurnee and family, J. L. D. Morrison, P. L. Yoe and wife, H. G. Loomis.

*Connecticut*—J. G. Batterson, H. W. Taylor.

An incident has just occurred at Parma much resembling a latecvent at Venice. Madame Ristori was invited to give some representations, and proposed to play in "Judith." In this tragedy some lines occur to the following effect: "War is holy, against the foreigner." This is a hymn which is sung at the end of the piece, and which, at Venice, led to boisterous demonstrations. The censor at Parma hesitated to allow it to be sung. An appeal was made to the Duchess Regent, who replied that in the Duchy of Parma there were no foreigners, and that, therefore, no one could be offended by the allusion. The piece was played in its integrity, and the Duchess, being present at the first representation, witnessed the enthusiasm with which the hymn referred to evoked. Every succeeding evening that Madame Ristori played, the audience called for the hymn; and one night, in the part of *Myrrha*, and another in *Phedre*, the celebrated tragedienne, in the midst of the loudest applause, recited the hymn of "Judith."

A letter from Munich says: "The children of King Louis of Bavaria have inherited his Majesty's taste for literature, and especially for poetry. His Majesty's eldest son, the reigning King, Maximilian II., has already published several poetical productions; Prince Adelbert, another son, has also written poetry; and the Princess Alexandra, a daughter, has published a volume of tales, which has a large sale, and the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable institutions. Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, also, is known for a work called "Phantasus," and by several translations.

The present King of Hanover is, as is well known, blind. But the loss of sight has sharpened other faculties to an extraordinary degree, and in the King it is especially manifest in the faculty of hearing. This sense is so acute that his Majesty is enabled, after listening attentively for a few moments to the performance of an orchestra, to say without hesitation the number of performers it contains; of course, time being given for every instrument to be played in the overture or symphony selected as the experiment.

Sundry Mayoralty elections have occurred in England. The retiring Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Alderman Mackey, was reelected without opposition. Mr. Alderman Paik is elected Mayor of Southampton. He is a Liberal and a Churchman, and has for years been conspicuous in that town as a determined opponent of Puseyism in the Church of England. Sir John Ratcliff has been elected Mayor of Birmingham for the third time, this being the first occasion on which such a compliment has been paid to any gentleman who has filled the office.

Most of the papers have stated that the body of General Sales had been brought to Paris for interment, but this is not correct; and it seems that the report of a public funeral was unfounded. He was buried at the village of Merinville, near Montargis. The General long had a presentiment, not only of his premature death, but also of the sort of death that he should die. He once consulted a fortune-teller, who told him that he would attain the highest rank in the army, and soon afterwards perish miserably.

The Princess Mathilde has just received from the Sultan a most superb prayer carpet, the value of which is reported to be between three and four thousand pounds. The phrases from the poets which form the border, such as "Rose of the Garden," "Bud of Delights," &c., &c., are woven in pearls and emeralds into the cloth of gold of which the carpet is composed, while the sentence from the Koran which occupies the centre is composed of diamonds of the most costly kind.

A meeting was to be held lately at Manchester, to make arrangements for a banquet to Messrs. Bright and Gibson, to congratulate the member for Birmingham on his restoration to health; to celebrate the return of himself and his late colleague to Parliament for Birmingham and Ashton, and to thank them. Upwards of six hundred gentlemen have sent in their names as willing to act on the Committee.

M. de Montalembert lately left his card upon M. Jules Favre, and this visit not unnaturally gave rise to a rumor that the Count had selected the celebrated Republican orator as his counsel. It is now said, however, that M. de Montalembert will be assisted by M. Dufaure, and that the defence of the editor of the *Correspondant* will be undertaken by M. Berryer.

The Lord President arrived in London on Saturday from his seat, Herts. Lord John Manners, Lord Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Chancellor are in town. The Earl of Derby is residing at Osterly-park, but travels almost daily to London. Mr. Spencer Walpole is residing at Ealing, and Mr. Henley at Brighton.

The attraction of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews does not in the least diminish in London. From the first night of their engagement the performance remained without change, and every seat in the house was constantly occupied. When Mr. Mathews took his benefit, and drew a crowd even beyond the usual magnitude, the bill underwent a thorough alteration.

Prof. Joseph Henry writes to the Albany *Argus* flatly denying that documents pertaining to the Dudley Observatory quarrel have been distributed under the frank of the Patent Office; but states that through the inadvertence of a clerk, some copies of Observatory pamphlets were sent in packages from the Smithsonian Institution.

The London *Press* complains that Mr. Bright, M. P., has left unanswered two of its arguments against an extension of the suffrage. "Why," says our contemporary, "did he leave unanswered the second question which we put to him—we sent him our paper that he might be sure to see it?"

The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, the new Premier in Prussia, and father of the Queen of Portugal, is a Roman Catholic, and is devotedly fond of the military profession. He was this year deputed by Prussia to inspect the German contingents. He is one of the most intimate friends of the Prince of Prussia.

Next season will probably witness the *entrée* of the Princess Alice into the Court circle, and she will be present at one or two drawing rooms. The Princess bids fair to be tall; her figure is very elegant, and she is very like the Queen.

M. Forcade has been summoned to the *parquet* of the Procureur-General of France, on account of an article written by him in the *Revue des deux Mondes*. It is not thought, however, that a prosecution will follow.

The King of Wurtemberg nearly met with an accident on the 31st of October, while driving the Queen of the Netherlands. One of the horses took fright, but neither the monarch nor his daughter was thrown out of the carriage.

An attempt is being made to secure a site for a memorial to Caxton. The Westminster Palace Hotel will cover the proper site for such a testimonial, but it is hoped that a favorable spot may be found in the neighborhood.

Mr. Leslie, the Royal Academician, is engaged in writing the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Leslie, says the *Illustrated London News*, will make the fourth Royal Academician who has tried his hand at Sir Joshua's life.

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, is at Stockholm. He has tamed several violent horses there in the presence of the Prince Royal, and his Royal Highness presented him with a gold medal. Mr. Rarey is about to proceed to St. Petersburg.

The Company which farms out the gambling rooms at Spa, in Belgium, and whose lease expires at the end of 1861, has just obtained a prolongation of it from the municipality for nineteen years—that is, to the 31st December, 1880.

Prince Adam Czartoryski, who has lived in Paris since the Polish emigration, has received permission from the Prince Regent of Prussia to pay a visit to his daughter in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

The Rev. S. Maturin, a clergyman of the established church at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was recently received into the Roman Catholic church by Cardinal Wiseman.

Count Villain XIV., Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Belgium, has arrived in Paris.

The Duke of Devonshire has authorized Mr. Payne Collier to procure an exact lithographic facsimile of the edition of "Hamlet" published in 4to. in the year 1604.

Speaker Orr has arrived in Washington, preparatory to the resumption of his duties in the House. On Saturday evening he received the compliment of a serenade at Brown's Hotel.

Mr. J. de Cordova, of Texas, writes from London to the Galveston *Civilian*, to correct a malicious report that he is "circulating Free-soil doctrines." He avers that he is not an Abolitionist.

The tomb of Mlle. Rachel, at Père-la-Chaise, has been completed. It is a small chapel in the Greek style, over the doors of which the word "Rachel" is carved, with two crowns and a diadem.

M. Philoxène Boyer is delivering lectures on Shakespeare in Paris. His last effort in the discussion of English literature was a series of discourses on Tom Moore.

A bronze statue of Duke Leopold, of Anhalt-Dessau, who died in 1817, was inaugurated at Anhalt four days ago. The model is by Kiss, the Prussian sculptor.

Chief Justice Hornblower, of New-Jersey, has been a voter for 61 years, and during that time has missed voting but twice, and was then prevented by sickness.

The Prine Regent, of Prussia, is about to visit Prague, where a monument to the late Field-Marshal Radetski is to be uncovered, and where the Prince will meet the Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor Alexander has presented a diamond ring to the principal editor of the *Invalide Russe* for an historical account of the Lunatic Asylum of St. Petersburg.

Professor Ranke has nearly finished the *History of England in the 16th and 17th Centuries*, on which he has been long occupied. It is founded to a considerable extent on State papers.

Mr. Cousins, R. A., has just finished his engraving of Dubufe's portrait of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur. The work is said to be a marked success.

Several influential electors of the Aisne have waited upon M. Odillon Barrot, to request him to stand for the vacant seat in that Department.

Lord Brougham had arrived in London, *en route* for Cannes, where His Lordship will remain until the opening of Parliament.

Three candidates are now in the field for the Rectorship of Glasgow University—namely, Sir E. B. Lytton, Lord Shattesbury and the Lord Justice-Clerk.

It has been resolved to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral a monument to the late Bishop of London.

The state of Marshal Bosquet's health will not permit him to take possession of his military command at present.

The honors paid at the tomb of Cavaignac, at Paris, on the 1st instant, were so general as to amount to a political demonstration.

Lady Lytton (says the Bath *Chronicle*) has returned from the Continent, and again taken up her abode at Clarke's Hotel, Taunton.

Dr. Lyon Playfair delivered a lecture, introductory to his first course as Professor of Chemistry in the Edinburgh University, on Tuesday.

The agent of the Lucy Escott English Opera Troupe has arrived at San Francisco to make arrangements for an operatic campaign there.

Boston papers announce the death of two well-known pilots at that port: Capt. Richard Hennessy and George Nash.

The Pope has thrown British and Roman sportsmen into despair by decreeing that there shall be no more foxhunting at Rome.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles' health is still in a delicate state, and he is to leave England for Cadiz, on a visit to his friend Dr. Gorman.

Lady Morgan is about to give a portion of her "Memoirs" to the world.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will spend the Winter in Rome.

Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston are expected on a visit to the Court at Compiègne.

Mr. George Scharf, jun., has been delivering, at Birmingham, a course of lectures on "Art luminaries."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Two famous old London Coffee-Houses have recently come under the hammer. The first of these was the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street, mentioned by Aubrey, in his *Lives*, as a Coffee-house, in the days when Coffee-houses first came in. In 1657, its keeper, James Farre, was presented "for selling a liquor called coffee," as a nuisance. It is also referred to in number 16 of the *Spectator*. No buyer was found and it was withdrawn. The same fate attended the offer of "Tom's Coffee-house," Cornhill, advertised by Mr. Haines. This place is almost coeval with the Rainbow. A hundred years ago the young merchants of London resorted thither; and Garrick made it his head-quarters. The poet Chatterton, in 1770, dated from the house a letter to his sister, stating that his then profession obliged him to frequent places of the best resort.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* states that the Camanches are very hostile, and that their Chief, Buffalo Hump, sent word in to the Texans that he would make peace with them, but it would not be until every Camanche was killed. Camanche signs are frequently seen by other tribes in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle. The Wachitas are at Fort Arbuckle, and are fed by the General Government. Messrs. Jones & Brown have suspended their surveying operations on the 100th degree of west longitude until next Spring.

The prosecution against the members of the Canadian Government was commenced at Toronto on Friday. The suit is brought by Allan Macdonald against Mr. Smith, Postmaster General, and Mr. Van Koughnet, President of the Executive Council.

A large company of Catholics, over four hundred in number, were confirmed on Sunday last, at Salem, Mass. The females were all dressed in white. The ceremony of confirmation was performed by Bishop Fitzpatrick.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 131, 133, 134, 137, 139, 141, 1004, 61, 79, 87, 106, 101, 1, 141, 142, 144, 66, 108, 92.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part 1.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 386, 1574, 2278, 36, 1948, 2400, 1391, 2000, 2666, 2608, 2612, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 1632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2668, 2670, 2672.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 143, 491, 492, 493, 100, 147, 435, 610, 616, 617, 624, 629, 638, 641, 642, 588, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 657, 658, 659, 660, 663, 664, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 674, 676, 678, 680, 684, 685, 686, 687, 689, 690, 691, 692, 694, 695, 696, 697.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 23.

Before Judges Davies, Clerke and Ingraham.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—THE SICKLES ELECTION.

*The People ex rel., Daniel E. Sickles* vs. *The Board of Canvassers of the County of New-York.*—On Monday an alternative *mandamus* was granted, to compel the Board of Canvassers to declare the election of Daniel E. Sickles as a member of Congress for the Third Congressional District. The writ being returnable Tuesday morning, Mr. Graham appeared for Mr. Sickles, and several of the Canvassers were in Court.

Judge DAVIES stated, that in granting the writ yesterday the Court had inadvertently made it returnable before the General Term. It should have been to the Special Term, as this Court had decided that cases of this character should be heard in the first instance at Special Term. The counsel would find an authority in 12th Barbour. Judge DAVIES therefore suggested that it be postponed till Thursday next, which was agreed to.

### IN CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Davies.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CONTROVERSY.

*The People and Taylor and Brennan* vs. *The Mayor, &c., et al.*—The arguments pro and con. on the motion to confirm the report of Mr. Cowles, the referee in this case, were concluded this morning; and the Judge reserved his decision.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 23.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR BAGGAGE LOST BY THE DEFECT OF A PIER.

*Margaret S. McNair* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff resided in Philadelphia in the Summer of 1856. In company with a party of friends she started for Saratoga early in August of that year. On arriving at New-York she put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. One morning, in the early part of said month, she went in the coach of the St. Nicholas to the Spring-street pier, No. 43, to take steamer up the river. The driver left some of his passengers at a boat on one side of the pier, and in turning round to go to the other boat, one of the near wheels of the vehicle broke through one of the planks and sank into the hole thus made to the hub. The effect was to precipitate three trunks from the top of the coach into the river. One of these belonged to the plaintiff, and was filled with the wearing apparel she was taking to Saratoga for her personal use. The trunks were rescued from the river, but the clothing contained in that of the plaintiff was ruined. The complaint claimed $200 damages from the City, assuming to hold the Corporation liable for the consequences of the accident. It was proved that the plank was water-soaked and rotten, though no appearance of its condition was to be discovered on the surface. Evidence was given to show that the top of the coach was a safe place for stowing baggage. It had a railing round it from six to eight inches high.

Counsel for the prosecution moved for a non-suit on the ground that the Corporation cannot be made liable for a casualty which results from the fact that any public way is out of repair, and referred to the case of McGinity vs. the Mayor, &c., in support of this position. The Judge denied the motion, holding that no distinction could be made between the liability of a corporation and that of an individual, and ruling that the Jury must determine whether proper care was exercised to prevent accidents.

The Jury will bring in a sealed verdict.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Goddard; for the defendants, Mr. Busteed.

### COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Mullen.

THE INDICTED CITY OFFICIALS.

The case of Joseph R. Taylor, indicted for alleged fraud on the City Treasury, in connection with the grading and regulating Fifty-fourth-street, was called yesterday before this Court. Judge Edmonds, of counsel for Mr. Taylor, moved that the indictment should be quashed on the following grounds:

That the defendant was indicted, under the Amended Charter of 1857, for "a fraud upon the City", of New-York, in this, that he being Collector of Assessments, received $16,500 of the assessments for the Central Park, and omitted to pay them over to the Chamberlain at the time and in the manner specified in the ordinances.

POINT I. This being an indictment for a statutory offence, it should contain specific averments of every fact necessary to bring the alleged offence within the statute.

POINT II. The statute under which this indictment was found was the Amended Charter of 1857, and it created a misdemeanor for four causes:

1. Evading or violating the Charter; or,
2. Committing any fraud on the City; or,
3. Converting any of the public property to private use; or,
4. Permitting such conversion by others.

This indictment was for the second ground, viz.: fraud upon the City. All the allegation was, that defendant received $15 50c of his deputy collector, and did not pay it over. Was this necessarily "a fraud on the City?"

The money might be retained by virtue of an injunction, or for defendant's fees, &c., &c. The facts stated not being of necessity a fraud, the indictment is defective in not averring in what the fraud consisted.

POINT III. The facts stated, if proved, did not show any fraud upon the City, for the money alleged to have been paid to defendant did not belong to the City, and therefore the City could not be defrauded. It belonged to the owners of the property taken for the Park, and if any one was defrauded, it was they and not the City.

POINT IV. There could be no fraud without falsehood, and there was no allegation here of either *expressio falsi* or *suppressio veri*. The non-payment of the money did not of itself constitute fraud.

POINT V. It was not averred that the money was paid to defendant as a public officer, nor that it was his duty as such to receive or pay it.

POINT VI. There was no statute requiring defendant to pay to the Chamberlain. It was prescribed by ordinance only, and to sustain this indictment would make every violation of an ordinance an indictable offence.

POINT VII. The ordinance required the Collector, on each Tuesday, to render an account to the Comptroller of his receipts, and "thereupon" to pay to the Chamberlain; therefore, if this indictment should lie, it would be an indictable offence to be one day behind.

POINT VIII. The averment that defendant was an officer of the city was defective.

POINT IX. It was not averred that any legal assessment had been imposed, which defendant had a right to collect. *Non constat*, the money would have been illegally collected, and the defendant personally liable if he had paid it over.

POINT XI. The indictment averred that it was defendant's duty to pay over the money, &c. This was a conclusion of law arising from facts, and the defect was in not setting forth the facts whence that conclusion flows.

POINT XII. An act done in the exercise of a supposed legal right could not be a felony, though contrary to a statute. And it was not enough to allege matter which makes it probable that an offence has been committed. The act of retaining the money by the defendant was not necessarily illegal. It was just as probable that he had a right to retain it as that he had not.

POINT XIII. In an indictment for an offence created by statute the indictment must show what offence was committed by positive averment. It was not enough that it appear by inference.

POINT XIV. Therefore the indictment should be quashed, and Court's could quash an indictment—1. If, from facts stated, it appeared that no indictable offence had been committed. 2. When the offence imputed was not of a public nature, and a material averment was wanting. 3. And where there was a gross deficiency in the formal requisites of an indictment.

Judge Edmonds argued from the foregoing points at considerable length, and was followed by the District-Attorney, and Ex-Judge Whiting, in favor of the legality of the indictment. On the defendant's side, Mr. James T. Brady replied, and the Court adjourned till to-day.

### SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward C. West.

THE WILL OF JAMES P. ALLAIRE.

*In the matter of the Will of James P. Allaire, deceased.*—This case came on yesterday, and was adjourned to Saturday. Testimony had been taken as to the formal execution of the will, and the parties propounding the will have rested. The case is now with the contestants, who proposed to show undue influence and incapacity on the part of the deceased to make the will.

They propose to show an extraordinary state of facts, by which they allege that deceased was induced to make the will which is now offered for probate.

The following is a copy of the will:

"I, James P. Allaire, late founder and steam-engine builder, of the City of New-York, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

I do hereby appoint my wife, Caliela Allaire Tompkins Allaire, Executrix of this my last will and testament.

I do give, devise, and bequeath unto my said executrix, all my real and personal property of every kind in trust; first, to pay all my debts; secondly to give to my son, Throckmorton A. Allaire, the farm on which he now resides, which I purchased from Lori Knott during his natural life, and at his decease said farm is to be divided among his children, share and share alike; and besides the above, to give to him the sum of one hundred dollars; to give to my daughter, Frances W. Rae, the sum of one hundred dollars; to give to my daughter, Maria H. Andrews, the sum of one hundred dollars; to give to my son, James, the like sum of one hundred dollars; to give to the daughters of my deceased son, Charles B. Allaire, or to the survivor of them, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Thirdly, after paying these legacies, I give the remainder of my real and personal property to my said wife Caliela, for her own use, benefit and maintenance during her natural life; and at her decease the same is to be given to my son, now called Hal, and other children, if there should be any by her; and in case of the death of such child or children, my said wife is empowered to sell or bequeath the same property to whomsoever she may please.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of October, in the year 1850.

The will is witnessed by Abram Calsey, No. 102 Sackett-street, Brooklyn; Lucius Hall, No. 132 East Thirteenth-street, New-York; and Benjamin Tatham, No. 107 East Broadway.

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | — | 116 | — | 116 |
| Flour, bbls | — | 2,035 | 10,241 | 12,276 |
| Corn, bushels | — | — | 1,200 | 1 200 |
| Barley, bushels | 6,980 | — | — | 6 980 |
| Oats, bushels | 38,300 | — | — | 38,300 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 831 | 581 | 545 | 1,957 |
| Whisky, bbls | — | 182 | 7 | 189 |

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices favor buyers. Pots, $5 75; Pearls, $6, ₱ gallon.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at former rates; sales, today, 75 bags Java, at 14½c.; 80 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c. a 11¾c.; 50 bags of Rio, at 11¾c.; and 190 bags damaged St. Domingo, at 8c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 62,581 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 6,075 bags and 41,500 mats Java, 7,906 bags Rio, 3,645 bags Maracaibo, 1,963 bags Bahia, 750 bags Laguayra and 692 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Sales have been made, since our last, of 1,700 bales, at our revised quotations,

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12 |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders are eager to sell, and prices are generally lower, yet the demand is restricted; sales 8,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl | $3 20@$4 10 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 25@ 4 50 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 65@ 4 95 |
| Superfine Western | 4 30@ 4 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 75@ 4 85 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 70@ 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 20@ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 35@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 60@ 8 00 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 50@ 8 50 |

Canadian inactive, at drooping rates; sales 425 bbls., at $5 20@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues depressed and languid; sales 1,050 bbls., at $5 05@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is very dull, at $3 70@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 45 cases Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes, at 13½c.@14½c.; 75 bbls. do. do., at 6c @6½c.; 266 boxes Malaga Prunes, at 3c.@3½c.; 110 cases Sardines, half boxes, at 18½c.@19c.; 10 cases do., quarter box

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA NOZZE DE FIGARO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE DUMB BELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BLUE AND CURRY—GOING TO THE BAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MACBETH—HOME AGAIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—WIZARD SKIFF—MAGIC BARREL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 10th of November, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning. Her news is of interest. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, after rejecting the offer of Mr. E. O. W. WHITEHOUSE to resume the management, has shut up the telegraph house at Valentia and dismissed the operators. The measure is attributed to a desire to get rid of persons in the interest of WHITEHOUSE. In the meantime the task of laying the shore end of the cable is proceeding. The Prince of Wales has been made a Colonel of the Army. The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugurated on Nov. 9, the Earl of DARBY, Gen. PERL, and others assisting. The Premier made a speech indicating obscurely the drift of the British foreign policy. The British Treaty with Japan has been abridged for publication, and printed in the London *Times*. At Madrid, the Ministers of England and France have been consulting with the Spanish Foreign Office upon the Mexican difficulty—which is said to have reached a happy solution. The Dutch expedition against the savages of Jambe, and the French and Spanish movements against Cochin China have been attended with success.

We have already published a telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, with California advices, *viâ* the Tehuantepec Transit route, to the 5th inst. The *Quaker City* made the passage in sixty-three hours. She reports everything as progressing well on the route across the Isthmus. All but twenty-five miles of the road was in good order. The Liberals are still in possession of the country there, notwithstanding the efforts of ZULOAGA to dislodge them. Heavy rains had taken place in California. Business generally was reviving. The steamship *Sonora*, for Panama, had sailed from San Francisco with two millions and a quarter in gold, and six hundred and fifty passengers, to connect with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line for this port. Real estate was advancing in San Francisco, and better times were confidently looked for. From Oregon we learn that the troops were to be concentrated at Vancouver, for a new distribution by General HARNEY. Trouble was anticipated with the Walla-Walla Indians. Our telegraphic summary of the news contains other items of interest.

A rumor prevails in Washington that the President intends very soon to receive Señor META as Mexican Minister, and thus to recognize the Government of JUAREZ, by whom he is accredited. This action, it is believed, will have a decided influence towards establishing JUAREZ as President of the Mexican Republic. The idea that Spain intends to declare and to prosecute a war against Mexico is not tolerated in Washington. Such a war would afford an opportunity to the filibusters and revolutionists who have designs relative to Cuba, to carry their plans into effect, and it is not considered probable that Spain, who must be fully aware of this, would commit an act so suicidal.

Another decision in the India-rubber cases was rendered yesterday, by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia. Judge GRIER, at the suit of HORACE H. DAY, granted injunctions against MYERS, CLAGHORN & Co., B. C. GODFREY & Co., SIMON SILVERMAN, SHADRACH HILL and ASHLEY & STRANGE, restraining them from further infringement of the Goodyear Patent.

The decease of a number of distinguished persons is noticed in our columns this morning. The Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of this City, died at Paris, Nov. 8. Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, whose name has been long associated with steam navigation on the Hudson River, died in this City on Monday night. Dr. COMSTOCK died at Hartford on Sunday. Dr. GIFFARD, the editor of the London *Standard*, died recently in London.

After making a trial of their engine in the Park, in the morning, and spending the afternoon in seeing the sights in Brooklyn, the Hibernia Company (Philadelphia) closed the day with a banquet at the St. Nicholas, tendered them by the Old Guard of this City. They leave this morning for Boston.

The case of JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, one of the indicted ex-officials of the City, was called up for trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge EMMONS, counsel for Mr. TAYLOR, moved to quash the indictment. The motion was argued.

Resolutions expressing high appreciation of the character and worths of their late associate, C. V. ANDERSON, were passed by the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday.

General PAEZ took his farewell of our citizens in the Governor's Room yesterday, and made a speech in reply to an address from Mayor TIEMANN.

The schooners *Rebecca K. Knight*, *R. G. Dorter* and *Excelsior* went ashore, three miles below Long Branch, N. J., yesterday morning.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, embraced 1,700 bales at strengthening prices. Flour was depressed and lower. Wheat was heavy. Corn and Barley were dearer. Provisions were more sought after. Groceries were less active. Naval Stores, Oils and Hides were quiet. Tobacco was moderately inquired or. Freights exhibited no noticeable change.

### Expiring Shrieks.

Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been making a very ferocious speech in Mississippi, of which we give a report in another column. He seems to have been charged, on returning home from his Northern tour, with having betrayed the State Rights party, and the principal object of this speech was to acquit himself of this horrible allegation. He accordingly protests, with a vehemence of manner which is in itself highly suspicious, that he was never half as much of a State Rights man as he is at present, and that upon proper provocation he is not only ready but eager to "throw off his Senatorial robes" and be among the first to "tear from its place the star which now shone," &c., &c.—meaning thereby to dissolve the Union, and proclaim the independence of Mississippi. It is rather a melancholy spectacle to see so much fine phrenzy so utterly wasted. For it is quite evident that Col. DAVIS does not mean half as much as he says, and that he has no more intention of dissolving the Union than he has of resigning his seat in the Senate. He concedes very distinctly that he found the people of the North quite indisposed to trespass upon the rights of the Southern States, and says he cared nothing for the admission of Kansas, being perfectly satisfied with the admission of the Republicans, that they would not oppose the admission of a State with a pro-slavery constitution, provided the inhabitants were in favor of it.

Col. DAVIS, however, discards utterly the position of MR. DOUGLAS, that the Legislature of a Territory has any right to make laws on the subject of Slavery. He denies this *in toto*, and refuses all political fellowship with the Illinois Senator, whom he considers to be no better than a Black Republican. He also denies the assertion of Mr. SEWARD, that there is a settled antagonism between the labor of the South and that of the North. Still, while there is a prospect that such sentiments as those of Mr. SEWARD may gain the ascendency, the people of Mississippi should prepare for the emergency, and Col. DAVIS accordingly advises them to make rifles, prepare powder, shell and ammunition, and go into the hardware business generally. The expense of all this extravagant preparation is probably to be paid out of the money saved by repudiation.

This bombastic rhodomontade of Colonel DAVIS sounds quite formidable at a distance, but it only shows the desperate condition into which the disunion party of the South has fallen. Colonel DAVIS is the only member of that disconsolate fraternity who has ventured to speak at all,—and his talk is of so preposterous and absurd a character as to indicate unmistakably that he is merely talking from a supposed necessity and not with the least hope or expectation of meeting any response or of being committed by his words to any specific action. From being the leader of a party, he has become the Don Quixotte of a decayed and nearly extinct faction.

### The Slavery Agitation.

All signs indicate the lulling of the Slavery storm which has so rocked the country for the last few years. Here and there faint murmurings betray the lingering of the lightnings,—but they do not break with any force, and the noise awakened is rather the mimic thunder of the stage than the deep and dangerous explosion of warring elements. The clouds seem to have drifted away from the national heavens. Not a Southern Governor has alluded to Slavery in his annual message. Governor HAMMOND'S speech,—proclaiming peace and disclaiming all effort or desire for a renewal of sectional strife,—is greeted everywhere, North and South, with hearty applause and a universal eagerness to have its sentiments incorporated into the political movement of the country. Kansas is a predestined Free State,—to be admitted into the Union whenever its people choose;—but they have evidently got over their hurry, and have ceased to talk of Topeka or Lecompton, and are busy in attending to their domestic affairs. No more plots are discovered or invented for the extension of Slavery;—Charleston herself is sending back imported negroes, and capturing vessels suspected of the Slave-trade;—Speaker ORR, at Washington, proclaims peace, and urges his friends to abandon extremes and rally around the Union;—the fire-eaters, with the solitary exception of Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, have ceased to clamor and to rage;—the Abolitionists are despondent and drooping;—and the dead calm of contentment seems to have settled upon the face of the political sea. Even the potent voice of Governor SEWARD has failed to awaken any enthusiasm for an Anti-Slavery crusade in the breasts of his friends, or to rally them to his flaming standard for the coming canvass.

All these appearances, say sanguine partisans, are deceptive. This peace is but a truce and cannot endure. Revolutions never go backward, and the tide which rose so high in 1856 must rise still higher in 1860, and sweep over the whole country. But revolutions *do* go backward, in spite of the proverb—and the tide which rises one day must, as a matter of necessity, ebb the next. All the great revolutions of the world have had their reactions, from which some of the most violent have never recovered. Besides, the revolution of 1856 was due to special causes which are now removed, and to specific acts which are not likely to be repeated. The Kansas issue had then been forced upon the country, in the form best calculated to arouse passion and enlist all the energies of the public mind. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the armed invasion of the Territory—the slaughter of defenceless men—the horrible outrages of aroused ruffianism—the enactment by an illegitimate Legislature of the most cruel and inhuman code ever seen upon a modern statute book—the savage assault upon SUMNER—the manner in which it was espoused and extolled by the South—combined to create the most formidable, and for the North the most favorable, issue which could be imagined or desired. If such acts were to be repeated, the agitation they caused would be renewed. But of this we see no signs. On the contrary, every thing indicates, for a time at least, the preservation of the *status quo*. No new territorial question impends or asks for practical adjustment. The South have neither the strength nor the disposition to renew the struggle for Kansas or for any other Territory. They fear the renewal of any such contest, for the odds are largely against them, and they are quite certain to be left on the losing side. Their own doctrine of popular sovereignty has given the race to the swift, and the battle to the strong. They are afraid of further acquisitions, for this will only enlarge the field on which, with every contest, they are certain to be the losers. They will not reopen the slave-trade, for this would shock even their own sentiments of justice and of Christian civilization, besides adding to the vast mass of brutal ignorance which already crushes them beneath its heavy load. They fear to acquire Cuba, for they know the benefits of its accession would accrue to Northern commerce, while their sugar culture would droop under the competition which would thus be created. They feel the truth of Mr. SEWARD'S declaration, that the contest is over, and that the victory rests with the North;—and they also recognize the wisdom of Mr. HAMMOND'S advice, to consult their safety, as well as dignity, by an attitude of masterly inactivity. As a general thing, they concur with him in the belief that, if they offer no issue, and provoke no hostility, they have nothing to fear from the Northern States.

On the other hand this trust of the South begets a corresponding forbearance in the North. There is no disposition among the Northern people to encroach upon Southern rights, or do anything more than protect themselves from aggression. The people do not assent to the justice of the Dred Scott decision, but they are not disposed to enter upon a crusade against the Supreme Court or to wage a Presidential contest on an abstract point of law. Such a canvass demands practical issues upon practical questions: it cannot be made to turn upon theoretical principles or points of speculative interest. It may be that under some decision of the Courts the abstract right of the slaveholder to bring his slaves into a Northern State, may be asserted;—but even this would not arouse the people of the North to any great excitement so long as they remain satisfied that the right is purely theoretical, and can never, under any circumstances, be asserted in any other form. They are not afraid that Slavery will ever come into New-England, nor are they at all inclined to carry Freedom into South Carolina against the will of her inhabitants. Whenever the Government shall again attempt or threaten the actual extension of Slavery into new Territories, they will undoubtedly again unite in resistance to such an endeavor. But they will not seek this end by Wilmot Provisos or by any other form of Congressional intervention. That principle has been thoroughly expelled from our national legislation, and will never again make its appearance in our popular elections.

The whole country will gladly welcome this escape from the Slavery agitation. And we may reasonably hope that our future political controversies, for some little time at all events, will turn upon questions less calculated to awaken sectional animosities and to infuse bitterness and rancor into the party strife of the day.

### France and the Slave-Trade.

The Emperor NAPOLEON III. has lost his hold, we fear forever, upon the esteem and respect of our enlightened fellow-citizens, the Border Ruffians and Mr. JOHN MITCHEL. He has deliberately overthrown the fair fame he was building up with them, as a friend and protector of that great patriarchal scheme of social order which prescribes work to the many and wealth to the few, on a strict basis of race and color. In so far as the United States are concerned, the rescue by French armed diplomacy of a French slaver from the courts of Portugal, was an event to be deplored for its probable influence in strengthening the pet delusion of some of our Southern neighbors, which is, that the institution of Slavery is still on its trial, and that the civilized world is disposed to regard the question as still open to discussion. We may as well, therefore, express our satisfaction heartily and at once with the letter received by yesterday's mail from Europe, in which the Emperor distinctly declares that with "enterprises contrary to progress, to humanity and to civilization," he will have nothing to do, and that he will have, therefore, nothing to do with the Slave-trade in any shape or under any disguise.

The assurance, as we have suggested, was not altogether unnecessary. In the common estimation of mankind, the French Government was rapidly becoming identified with the revival of the traffic in negroes, and much of the indignation poured out upon France by the journals of all Europe, from Vienna to London, for her peremptory dealing with Portugal in the case of the *Charles et Georges*, may be traced to the conviction, general throughout the Continent, and nearly universal in England, that France was prepared to throw overboard the most sacred treaties, and to reverse her most settled policy, in the service of whatever she might suppose to be her commercial interest and the interest of her colonies. Of course it was a startling thing, too, and one not to be lightly weighed, that France should have drawn the sword upon her Lusitanian neighbor in so stern and unquestioning a fashion, even for the enforcement of what she held to be a positive right. In an age of law and diplomacy like this, the argument of the cannon-ball is apt to be advanced in the extreme article, rather than in the inception of a national difficulty. France herself laid down with emphasis, but two years ago, the principle that international disputes should always be approached through arbitration. To find France, then, at a moment's warning, stamping her iron heel in assertion of a claim which Portugal was perfectly willing to submit to the judgment of a neutral State, was a serious matter, pregnant with many and by no means pleasant possibilities for the near future of the world's peace. In the menacing tone of the Imperial Government men heard, or thought that they heard—which comes to much the same thing in the end—the muttering of the storm that was to break over Europe in the roar of a thousand pieces of artillery, and in the sheet-lightning of half a million of bayonets.

But this was not all. The French "emigration system," as applied to the negroes of Africa, had been frequently assailed as a mere metamorphosis of the Slave-trade long before the Portuguese Colonial authorities laid impious hands upon an Imperial Commissioner of France, and upon a vessel guarded by the sacred tricolor. There were innumerable doubts, at least, in circulation on this subject, and men looked on with dismay, therefore, upon a course of policy which seemed to ignore and contemn the criticism of the civilized world. A vision of France, as she appeared half a century ago, when her dragoons rode royally from Madrid to Warsaw, and the will of her ruler was the law of nations, rose before the mind of Europe. Men asked each other where this haughty dictation was to end, and what nation was safe from the domineering mandates of an autocrat wielding a power so gigantic, and in a spirit so scornfully superior to the ordinary restraints of official life. Add to this the belief common throughout the Continent, that England was bound by treaty to assist and defend Portugal, and the consequent impression that England had abandoned her ally to a fate which she dared not interpose to avert, and it will be seen how great a matter that small fire in the Tagus was in a fair way to kindle. It signified little that France was technically in the right—that the Emperor, being satisfied that the *Charles et Georges* had been seized, not within Portuguese waters, but on the high sea, had only demanded, in demanding her immediate unconditional release, precisely what we ourselves had insisted upon in the case of the memorable "British outrages," that the right of England or any other Power to interfere in such a case was more than questionable, and that the famous "Methuen" treaty, binding England to be the right arm of Portugal forever, has no more existence than the British law of primogeniture, or the Masonic conspiracy for the murder of the President. Nations are swayed not so much by the exact and truthful details, as by the general *animus* and apparent drift of any course of policy. And Europe consequently accepted the forcible rescue of the *Charles et Georges* as a fresh symptom of coming trouble from France for all that is independent and vigorous in the nationalities of Europe.

It is necessary to think of these things, in order to appreciate justly the tact, decision and good sense of the Emperor's recent letter on this subject. Without a word of apology for his action in Portugal—to apologize for which would have been to stultify his Government and himself—Napoleon addresses himself at once to the grave question of his own intentions in regard to the African emigration. And he lays it before his cousin, as a part of his official duty, to decide at once whether the enrollment of African emigrants in Africa is a process of volition or of coercion. He will allow nobody to meddle with the tricolor of France, but he will not allow that tricolor to be disgraced by those whom it protects. He adds, too, the suggestion of his wish that the alliance of the empire with England may be drawn still closer by the establishment of an emigration of Hindoos and Coolies to the island whose labor has recently been recruited by the dubious efforts of such men as the owners of the *Regina Cœli* and the *Charles et Georges*. It is not surprising that the publication of this letter in the *Moniteur*, which is as it were its proclamation by the Emperor in person from the windows of the Tuileries, should have cleared for a moment the heavy atmosphere of European affairs, and sent the English consuls buoyantly upward. If Cherbourg meant peace—as in spite of all its frowning batteries the Emperor strenuously declares that it did—this letter can hardly be interpreted to mean anything less. By the English Ministry it must have been received with unspeakable delight; for the Session of Parliament is at hand, and the Foreign Secretary, Lord MALMESBURY, would have found himself driven very soon to the wall by angry, accurate and inquisitive opponents, had not this letter opportunely came to take off the sharpest edge from the Portuguese trouble.

As a species of political sagacity—an inspiration, rather, of that political second-sight which is the rarest and the most valuable quality of statesmanship—the letter of the Emperor to his cousin deserves all praise. It is a new and striking illustration of his singular power of dealing with the broad, general aspects of a policy, and of so combining his measures as to affect the public opinion of foreign countries with a mixture of concern and confidence highly favorable to his influence in Europe. If his patience of details and his appreciation of domestic necessities were equal to this power, NAPOLEON III. might safely be pronounced a great sovereign, and his reign regarded as a final term in the agitation of the European Continent. But a great foreign policy and a successful diplomacy, whether of arts or arms, do not constitute the whole of Government; and not the least noteworthy significance of this letter on the Slave-trade is the fresh evidence it affords us of the importance to the Napoleonic dynasty of that English alliance upon which, far more than upon any systematic attempts at the internal pacification of France herself, the throne of the third Emperor now rests.

### The Shipping Interest.

The exeessive depression which has so long affected the general shipping interest, as well in Europe as in this country, finds its origin beyond the period of the panic of 1857. Much as that revulsion undoubtedly had to do with keeping vessels out of employment, it was not the primary cause of the prostration of the shipping business. The Russian war, by removing, for a considerable time, from mercantile pursuits a large number of steamers and sailing vessels, enhanced the value of merchant ships, and created an active competition for the tonnage of all countries at extremely profitable rates. Even after the declaration of peace, shipping remained in demand for the return of troops and materials of war from the Crimea and the several Turkish ports, to France and England. But, this work once done, the large number of vessels which had thitherto been constantly employed by the English and French Governments was suddenly and simultaneously passed over again to commerce. It was, however, impossible for commerce to furnish with occupation so numerous a fleet, concentrated at points where the business of exportation was already overdone. The consequence was a very marked and somewhat abrupt fall in the rates of freight, which remained depressed for months. In addition to, and in aggravation of, this state of things, the numerous fleet of British screw and other steamers from whose competition the war had temporarily relieved our sailing vessels, was also released from the service of Government on the re-establishment of peace, and was again competing with American liners for the conveyance of passengers and freight. Our shipowners struggled as they might under these adverse circumstances, in the hope that after a time remunerative employment could be found for all vessels then built; and, in the meanwhile, further building was suspended on this side of the water, and was materially checked in the British yards. The improvement then hoped for, however, has never come. The panic of last Autumn,—which was no doubt a later result of the same causes whose effects were first seen in the absence of employment for shipping after the war,—while it seriously affected our domestic trade, almost annihilated our foreign commerce. Freights went down to an absurdly low level, inconsistent, indeed, with the cost of working a ship on an ordinary voyage across the ocean, to say nothing of paying an interest on the investment, or of yielding a profit to owners. As a natural result, a great many ships were "laid up" to await better times. Many have remained laid up, to the present moment; and those whose experience may be accepted as a guarantee for their opinion in these cases, profess to see little or no immediate hope of revival. Many even of the British screw steamers, which were the most active competitors against our Liverpool and London liners, have been driven by the severity of the commercial depression to remain idle until the Micawber alternative presents itself in the shape of something "turning up."

There is, however, another feature of the present condition of our shipping interest which contrasts very painfully with the confident predictions current among us seven or eight years ago. We then heard, on all sides, that the new and powerful line of American steamers which were being built would speedily drive the British boats off the Ocean, precisely as our liners had banished the English freight ships from the carrying trade between the United States ports and those of Great Britain. These prophecies have long since been proved to have resulted more from unjustifiable confidence than prudent calculation. At any rate, they have been not only signally refuted by experience, but even unpleasantly reversed by the facts. The steamers which have been driven out of the trade have not been British, but American. While, however, in a national point of view, we regret that the Collins line of steamers has ceased to exist, the public must be called upon to remember that the destruction of that Company is not owing to the panic, or to the causes which preceded, or the consequences which followed, that event. The Cunard line of British steamers is running just as regularly, and, rumor asserts, quite as profitably, as it ever did. In considering the depression of the shipping interest, therefore, in connection with the revulsion of 1857, it is only just and proper that the ruin of the Collins line should be regarded as a subject apart. The absence of sufficient Government patronage, and the gross mismanagement of that Company, are severally presented by persons of various shades of opinion as the reasons why the line of steamers which reflected so much credit on American naval architecture has been driven to so lengthened a spell of inglorious idleness. This is a matter to be discussed—if discussion at this time can answer any useful purpose—by itself. A far more pertinent inquiry is—why we have hitherto left the monopoly of steam-screw navigation to the British?

How much depressed soever the shipping interest, generally, may be, it is a matter of public notoriety, though apparently little considered, that many screw-steamers are employed in the conveyance of merchandise from England to various parts of the world, but especially—and this is the point which most concerns us—to the ports of the United States. It is not material to say that there are fewer of these vessels now in active employment than there were. It is sufficient to remember that there is still a considerable number of screw-steamers earning freights, which the continued running of the vessels would show to be at least more profitable than keeping the ships fast to the quays would be. If British shipowners can prosecute the business, how is it that Americans are totally unprepared to dispute the actual English monopoly of this branch of trade?

There is something rather humiliating in the reflection that we are unprovided with a single ocean steamer, propelled by the screw, that can be put on to compete with the magnificent English vessels which arrive here, with remarkable regularity, and more or less full cargoes, from Glasgow and Liverpool. Experience has abundantly proved that the screw, while it is much less costly and expensive than the paddle-wheel, is equally efficient for the conveyance of freight, and is, besides, a formidable rival of the paddle-wheel for the conveyance of passengers. Our builders have also clearly demonstrated that they can surpass the English naval architects in the construction of ships, and our machinists have likewise proved their capacity for the manufacture of perfect machinery. Yet we remain, to this day, without a single screw-steamer of sufficient size and capacity to compete with the English boats, which are fast expelling our beautiful sailing ships from the several routes between England and the northern ports in the United States.

There is abundant reason to believe that the shipping interest cannot long remain as thoroughly depressed as it is now, and has so long been. The commercial indications, which have previously been discussed in our columns, point to an active revival of business in the usually brisk season after the new year. But there can be no doubt that as far as the chief business between Europe and the United States is concerned, Commerce is learning to dispense with wooden sailing vessels. These may continue, for some little while yet, to find employment in the transportation of cotton and provisions from the Southern ports to the principal *entrepôts* of Europe. But the practice which has demonstrated the superiority of screw-steamers for the Trade between Liverpool and New-York, will not be very long in suggesting a trial of the same means of transportation between New-Orleans and Liverpool. And the experience of the past and present being altogether in favor of the probable success of such a trial, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to believe that much time will not elapse before sailing vessels will also be driven from that trade by screw-steamers. The question, then, to be considered,—and it is a very important one,—is, whether American enterprise will contest the field with the British, or whether the English flag is to resume the commercial monopoly of the ocean.

There are many persons who look for a revival of the shipping interest, from the opening of the Chinese ports and the inauguration of an active trade with Japan. Even here, however, we must not suffer ourselves to be lulled, by the hope of prospective employment for our shipping, into confidence in our present means of obtaining a large share of this new business. In the first place, considerable time must necessarily elapse before the fresh trade thus opened to us can expand into sufficient magnitude to remove the depression which now depreciates the value of American tonnage. And secondly, we must remember that the employment of screw-steamers, even for the long voyages indispensable to communication with China and Japan, is perfectly feasible with large vessels. The English have already prepared themselves to test the experiment with a ship of proportions more gigantic than the most adventurous builder ever before dared to conceive; while we have done, and are doing, literally nothing.

### City Defaulters and their Sureties.

It may be remembered that Mr. TAYLOR, the late Collector of Assessments, with Messrs. LIBBY, SHERWOOD and OAKLEY, his Deputies, were not long since reported as defaulters to the City in the sum of $227,102. As it is very doubtful whether, in the present condition of our judicial tribunals, anything like a punishment of offenders of this class can ever be secured, it may be well to see whether *some* satisfaction to the City may not be had from those gentlemen who gave bonds for their good conduct. By section 83, of the Ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, passed 1857, it is stipulated that

"The Collector of Assessments shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the Corporation, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office."

Section 85 of the same Ordinance provides in the same way that Deputy Collectors shall also furnish two sureties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars each; and the bonds of all these parties are lodged in the hands of the Comptroller, who was originally charged with the duty of investigating and approving the securities offered. Under these circumstances, it is only fair to presume that such bonds have been duly executed and preserved. It is also manifest, in every case that the forfeiture has been incurred; but we have yet to hear that any proceedings have been instituted by the City for the recovery of the various penalties, in all amounting to one hundred and ten thousand dollars, or very nearly half of the defalcation, so far as yet ascertained.

The Street Department, we believe, referred the matter several months ago to the Counsel for the Corporation. The Counsel declined commencing suits on the ground that *he had not received instructions so to do from the Corporation*. Now, we should like to know why the Corporation has thus far declined to take any action in the premises. The responsibility for these losses rests thus far upon the Common Council, and we trust that some member of one branch or the other will present a resolution, upon which the members shall be required to vote, directing the Corporation Counsel at once to take the steps necessary to hold these sureties to their bonds.

**Amusements.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—If there is anything more disheartening than the effort to unravel an ordinary dramatic plot, it is surely the labor of dissecting an operatic one. We shall spare our readers the infliction; accomplishing, at the same time, a great personal relief. MOZART'S comic opera describes itself in the title. *Figaro* is an historical personage, and his marriage belongs to literature. The story was told by BEAUMARCHAIS long ago, and at the time when MOZART wrote, was one of the most popular on the stage. Let it suffice that *Figaro*, after much diplomacy, secured the hand of the fair *Susannah*, and became a respectable member of society.

The opera is seldom played. It demands unusual care in the orchestral department, a peculiar cast, and, at least, two first-class actors. Even with these supplied there is a natural defect—the worst of a tenor part. Mr. ULLMAN'S cast of the "Nozze di Figaro" was on the whole a good one—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI being the *Susannah*, Herr FORMES the *Figaro*, Mlle. GIMON the *Countess*, Signor FIORENZA the *Count*, and Herr WEINLICH the *Bartolo*. The work is weighted with small parts, and these were not so well rendered as they might have been; a good deal of prompting was necessary. And here let us direct Mr. ULLMAN'S attention to the fact that his prompter is a very annoying personage. He appears to be oblivious of the fact that his services are needed solely for the actor, not the audience. A gentleman of less stentorian propensities would materially contribute to the enjoyment of the front part of the house.

MOZART'S work is a masterpiece. In fulness, freshness and invention it is not inferior to "Don Giovanni." There is the same felicity of learned orchestration; the same descriptive tenderness in humble phases of characterisation. But the comic element is not perceptible. The music is unmistakeably serious. MOZART never saw a joke in his life: he could gambol like a child, and in this way achieved a certain playfulness. But it was a very sensitive vivacity, and as often ended in tears as in smiles. The character of the man is impressed on his music. It is always earnest, never trivial. An intrigue between a couple of domestics excites his emotions as much as a grand passion. Upon a plot which involves nothing but cunning diplomacy he expends all the sentiment of his nature. Hence the music is frequently lovely but never light. You cannot take it in a foaming draught as in the case of ROSSINI. A performance of the "Nozze" is a dose, the full beneficial effect of which is not immediately apparent.

The part of *Susannah* requires a rare combination of vocal and dramatic qualities. It is preëminently a singing part, and in this particular Mlle. PICCOLOMINI is by no means a good *Susannah*; it is also a splendid acting part, and here the lady shines to advantage. She runs through the entire gamut of female coquetry with infinite ease, and in every phase of girlish temper is piquant and thoroughly enjoyable. The music which falls to her share needs little more than voice. Unfortunately, Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S supply of the article is limited; altogether inadequate to the task of giving the *rôle* the musical prominence it demands as the leading one of the opera, around which the sympathies of the audience must cling. There was a good deal of coldness and flatness in consequence, which pretty acting could not remove. Herr FORMES is a good *Figaro*; alive always to the dramatic opportunities of the text, and excellently-voiced for the rest. He received the first *encore* in the *Non piu andrai*; and for the sake of a little additional applause repeated it in German. Is this proper or respectful to the public or the other artists on the stage? If it is optional to sing in any language the singer may select, we do not see why Mr. FORMES should not sing in English, Mme. LABORDE in French, and Mme. D'ANGRI in Greek. We have immense facilities for a polyglot opera.

Mlle. GHIONI sang excellently, and was warmly applauded. The latter duet in the third act, (how delicious it is!) owed its *encore* to this capable artist. Messrs. FIORENZA and WEINLICH were respectable; the chorus and orchestra good—the latter a little too loud in the accompaniment. Mr. FORMES, in a small part, rendered good service to the opera. Conductor, Mr. ANCHUTZ. The "Nozze di Figaro" will be repeated to-night for the second and last time.

LECTURE.—Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Jr., (a relative of the celebrated LINDLEY MURRAY,) will deliver a lecture upon the "Strength and Sweetness of English Tone," at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute to-night.

CONCERT.—The first anniversary Concert of the Williamsburg Harmonic Society will be given to-night at the Odeon.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A petition has been prepared, and is circulated for signatures, praying Congress to provide for the construction of a double-track Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a collateral telegraph,—the work to be done by ten distinct companies, in as many sections, each being paid its share of one hundred millions of dollars as its work may be done. No lands are to be given; none but American iron and other materials of American manufacture must be used:—the fare for through passengers must never exceed *three-fourths* of a cent per mile; and the whole work must be completed within five years. For the construction of a road upon these conditions, the petitioners say they "will *ever* pray." We do not doubt it.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BAROMETER.—A very marked improvement has recently been made in the mercurial barometer, which can scarcely fail to bring it into much more general use than it has enjoyed hitherto. The new invention renders it *portable*,—so that it may be carried about in any position without in the least impairing its reliability. It is also made much cheaper than heretofore, so that it will be brought within reach of farmers and all others who have constant occasion to consult indications of the weather in advance. If this improvement works as well as it promises it will be one of very great practical importance.

### The Telegraphic Chess Match.

ROTUNDA, EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you oblige me by correcting an error in your paper of this date, wherein you state that the adjournment of the Telegraphic Chess Match between this place and Philadelphia was until to-morrow. The next meeting is fixed for *Thursday*.

The mistake in question is unfortunate, as my rooms are only opened in the evening for the reception of the chess players and their friends on occasion of their meeting.

Yours, respectfully,
J. N. WALKER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am sorry to observe that the stupidity and impertinence of an individual reporting proceedings for a New-York daily paper have succeeded in creating a disagreeable impression in the minds of the Philadelphia chess-players conducting the match in that city against New-York.

The party alluded to has actually had the assurance to attempt criticisms and blunder into sarcasms on and against the Philadelphians' style of play!

Surely our friends at Philadelphia must understand that such absurdities are perpetrated entirely without the sanction of the New-York Committee?

The fact is, it is only to the disgust of all New-York players. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHECK.

CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.—We have received the following contributions for the relief of the "Poor Book-keeper," whose statement was published in the TIMES of Monday morning:

| | |
|---|---|
| From the Clerks of the Merchants' Bank | $ 7 |
| From Book-keeper | 2 |
| From S. G. and M. G | 5 |
| From F | 5 |
| From "Two Jerseymen" | 2 |
| Trustees of Hunter Woodis Society, (with an order for ton of coal and supply of bread) | 10 |
| Anonymous | 2 |
| A. M | 2 |
| Total | $35 |

### Dueling in Virginia.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.*

On Saturday, Mr. R. LINDSEY WALKER, of Albemarle County, Va., while on his way to Bladensburg battle-ground, near Washington, to fight a duel with Mr. WM. F. GORDON, of the same County, was arrested and brought before Mayor MAYO. The difficulty between the gentlemen, who are neighbors, arose out of some family matters, and our Mayor having got wind of the fact that Mr. WALKER would pass this way, immediately sent an officer to be on the *qui vive* for him. Mr. W. gave security in the sum of $2,000, to appear in Court on Wednesday next, to answer the charge. We learn that Mr. GORDON, the other principal in this affair of honor, has been arrested in Washington, and similarly bound over.

On the morning of Friday, the 19th instant, Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE was arrested and carried before the Mayor, under a warrant charging an intent to fight a duel. There being no evidence on that charge, except the evidence of his published card to the contrary, the Mayor recognized him to appear on the next Monday before the Corporation Court, to answer a charge of libel for his card in the *Enquirer* of last Friday. Subsequently Mr. CHARLES IRVING was arrested and recognized in like manner, to answer to a charge of libel for his card in the *Whig* of last Thursday. These are both public prosecutions, we presume. Mr. WISE is certainly not suing Mr. IRVING in a private action for libel. It is a course, we suppose, adopted by the Mayor himself to prevent a breach of the peace, or to hold the parties amenable for publications tending to a breach of the peace.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRIAL OF THE HIBERNIA STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Our Philadelphia visitors, the members of the Hibernia Company, made trial of their steam fire-engine in the Park, yesterday afternoon. The Company looked well, and marched bravely, in spite of the cold northeaster, and the falling rain. The trial was very successful. Twelve minutes after fire was applied to the boiler, and when the steam-gauge marked 22 pounds, the engine was working. Five separate tests were made with different pressures, and nozzles of various sizes. At first, with a nozzle one inch and an eighth in diameter, and 65 pounds steam, water was thrown 177 feet; then with the same amount of steam, a stream of one inch and a quarter was projected 158 feet 6 inches. With a nozzle 2⅞ inches in diameter and a pressure of 90 pounds a distance of between 130 and 140 feet was reached. The one inch and an eighth nozzle was again tried with this same pressure, when a stream was thrown 163 feet. A four and five-eighth inch nozzle was attached to the hose at the last trial, but neither the pressure or distance were accurately noted. But the experiments were not all on horizontal projections. Water was thrown at one time about 20 feet higher than the eagle on the City Hall flagstaff. Four streams were also forced at the same time through five-eighth inch nozzles. Engine Company No. 6, of this City, escorted the Hibernia boys to the Fulton Ferry, and on arriving in Brooklyn, Engine Company No. 7, of that city, assumed escort duty. Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 5, and Hook and Ladder No. 1, of Brooklyn, also turned out to welcome the visitors. The companies formed in line and marched to the Navy Yard, and thence to the City Hall. A collation was afterwards served at Arent's Hotel. Mr. SPINOLA made the speech of welcome, and Col. PAOE responded for the "Hibernians." By way of closing the festivities with which the Hibernia Company have been welcomed to New-York, the Old Guard of the Fire Department gave them a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. Soon after 8 o'clock, the Hibernians were escorted to the hotel. On entering the reception room, a half hour was spent in social intercourse. Then the dining-room was thrown open, and the invited guests headed the procession, which speedily entered and took possession of the apartment. Before taking their seats, Mr. JAS. L. MILLER, President of the Old Guard, addressed a few appropriate words of welcome to the Philadelphians, and Col. PAOE returned the compliment with exceeding neatness. On the right of Mr. MILLER, who presided, were Col. PAOE, Mayor TIEMANN and Mr. THORNLEY, of Philadelphia, and ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq. After the edibles were disposed of, toasts and speeches were in order. Mayor TIEMANN, in response to a toast in his honor, expressed himself as warmly in favor of the steam fire engine for several reasons; one of which was, that he is a homœpathist. According to that system of medicine, "like cures like;" certainly, if that doctrine be true, fire is the best instrumentality for conquering fire. The substitution of this for the hand-engine will perpetuate rather than put an end to the volunteer system. It was long after midnight before the firemen dispersed. This morning, at 8 o'clock, the Philadelphians leave for Boston.

LECTURE BY THE HON. JOHN COCHRANE—THE COOPER INSTITUTE IN DANGER.—The announcement of Mr. COCHRANE'S lecture, last night, before the Catholic Library Association, attracted a large and intelligent audience to the Cooper Institute. Dr. FINNELL presided. The honorable gentleman stated his subject to be, "The Influence of Land Distribution on the General Prosperity of a Country." The discourse partook mainly of the character of an essay. It was an elaborate and closely reasoned argument. The audience testified their appreciation by the warmest applause. The lecturer demonstrated that the donation by the United States of a sufficient portion of the public domain to every landless emigrant or native born citizen, would increase the material wealth of the country, and its aggrandisement in power and glory. His arguments were that such an allotment would relieve the large towns of much of the least desirable portion of their population, that it would increase the value of the public lands left unappropriated, that it would develop the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the country, increase the revenues derived from foreign commerce and the annual productions of the country, and offer a wider field for that commingling of races, and physical and moral advancement, which had been, and still would be, the great agencies of our progress and prosperity as a free and enlightened people. Mr. COCHRANE had almost reached his peroration when a vivid flame burst from the middle door leading from the platform to the ante-chamber and machinery room. Simultaneously the lights faded down until his manuscript was illegible, and he was obliged to cease reading. Several gentlemen rushed from the stage, through the side doors, to the spot whence the light proceeded, upon which the audience became excited, and, for several seconds, much consternation prevailed. Mr. COCHRANE announced, very calmly, the postponement of the delivery of the concluding portion of his address; whereupon the hulk of the assemblage retreated precipitately, though not without giving him a hearty parting cheer. On going backwards it was found that the gas pipe leading into the meter had burst, and, by some means or other, the gas issuing therefrom took fire. The flame was terrific, but, fortunately, all communication with the outside was promptly cut off, and beyond some slight injuries to the room in which the accident occurred, no other damage was done.

A DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Our readers probably remember the arrest and imprisonment of an English lady, Miss JESSIE WHITE, in Genoa, in 1857, for a supposed complicity in certain movements against the Government. Her case excited general attention both in Europe and this country, and was the subject of protracted diplomatic controversy, as well as litigation in the Italian tribunals. The lady, now Madame MARIO, arrived in this City a few days since, and proposes to give a series of lectures here at an early day, upon the political condition of Italy. She has been lecturing in England and Scotland with very marked success, the journals in both countries speaking of her lectures as exceedingly eloquent and interesting. She has a fine, graceful and commanding figure, a blonde complexion, with golden hair and large, light blue eyes, of remarkable life and brilliancy when she is excited, and a general manner calculated to attract and reward attention. It is scarcely necessary to say that she is a thorough enthusiast, and has made Italian and European politics the subject of special study for many years. We understand that it is her purpose to give an introductory lecture within a few days. An English Provincial journal concludes a long notice of her lecture by saying: "Miss WHITE has all the qualifications which an accomplished lecturer requires. Of an elegant figure, and pleasing, expressive countenance; with graceful action, and great command of pure and correct language; with complete knowledge of her subject, and eloquence and energy to give utterance to that knowledge, she keeps up the attention of her audience to the close. The lecture occupied about two hours."

Mr. SICKLES' DISTRICT.—Our law report states that the hearing of the application of Mr. SICKLES for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Canvassers to make return of the votes cast in the Third Congressional District, has been set down for Thursday, (to-morrow.) The affidavit of Mr. S., in which this application is made, rehearses the history of the election and the law of the case. He claims that he received 2,176 votes, WILLIAMSON 3,015, and WALBRIDGE 2,874, and states that it is the duty of the Board of Canvassers to make a correct statement of the votes cast, one copy being sent to the Governor, one to the Comptroller and one to the Secretary of State, in order that from these certified copies the State Board of Canvassers may make up their certificate of the persons who have been elected. In this case Mr. SICKLES alleges the Board of Canvassers has *refused* to make out such a statement, the six Democrats voting in favor of making it, and the six Republican members voting against it. He alleges that the latter, consisting of Supervisors KENNEDY, STILLMAN, STUART, BLUNT, WEISSMAN and VOORHIES, peremptorily refuse to permit the statement to be made out, thus depriving him of his certificate of election. He therefore prays for a *mandamus* ordering them to do their duty in the premises, and that they be fined according to law for having neglected it.

MEETING OF THE ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.—The Governors of the Almshouse, as a mark of respect to their late associate, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, transacted no business yesterday. After the calling of the roll, Governor DUGRO moved that the reading of the requisitions be dispensed with, and that they be referred to the appropriate Committees. The motion was unanimously adopted. The reading of the minutes was likewise omitted. WASHINGTON SMITH, President of the Board, then formally announced the death of Mr. ANDERSON, and passed a high eulogium upon his character, both as a private and public man. His remarks were interesting, as coming from one who had long been intimately associated with Mr. A. Governor TOWNSEND then offered the following resolutions, which, after being seconded by W. T. PINCKNEY, were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The sad and mournful intelligence of the death of Governor CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON has been communicated to this Board; and,

*Whereas*, We deem it at like a privilege and a duty to offer our tribute to his memory; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the death of our late associate, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, we have to mourn the loss of one whose strict integrity of character, undeviating honesty and courteous bearing had endeared him to all his friends, and commanded the respect of the entire community.

*Resolved*, That we bear willing testimony to the fidelity with which Mr. ANDERSON has discharged the duties of the various public trusts committed to his charge, and more especially in this Board. His unremitting attention here to the interest of the City, his unceasing opposition to all extravagance and waste-ful expenditure of money, mark in indelible lines his character as an honest man and a faithful public servant.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of our respect for the deceased, this Board will attend his funeral in a body, and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes and published in the daily papers, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

A SCHOOL-GIRL FATALLY INJURED.—The life of an interesting school-girl, fourteen years of age, named ELLEN REEVES, will probably pay the forfeit of a gross act of culpability on the part of a livery stable hostler. The girl was going up East Broadway, at 9 A. M., yesterday, on her way to school, and as she passed the corner of Montgomery-street, a bale of hay struck her on the head. The bale was thrown from the second story of ALVORNEY'S livery stable by JOHN LYNCH, a hostler employed in the establishment. The girl was picked up insensible, conveyed to a drug-store in the vicinity, and proper restoratives applied. Upon examination, she was found to have been seriously injured internally—so seriously that there is scarcely any hope of her recovery. She was taken to the residence of her parents, in Seventh-street. LYNCH, the culpable hostler, was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted. There is a special Corporation Ordinance prohibiting throwing bales of hay, or kindred heavy articles, into the street and endangering the lives of pedestrians.

INEFFICIENT POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.—A correspondent, who sends us his name, states that on Sunday night, at about 12 o'clock, a party of rowdies was attempting to get up a fight between two of their number on the corner of Division and Grand streets, which is in the Seventh Ward. Two Policemen of the Thirteenth Ward stood for nearly 20 minutes on the opposite side of the way without moving an inch towards the scene of disturbance, and one remarked to the other, "Why don't that Seventh Ward man come along and take those chaps in?" At last, the would-be combatants were separated, and the most noisy of the two crossed over to the Thirteenth Ward side, and on being spoken to by one of the officers of that Ward, who was apparently well acquainted with him, remarked, "I dare you take me in;" but the officer made no attempt to do so. The rule is that no officer must go out of his Ward to make an arrest,—even in the most urgent case. Not long afterwards, two of the same party got into a fight, and one named HOWELL stabbed the other whose name was WILLIAMS. If the Police had done their duty at first, this would not have occurred. The same correspondent states that on the same evening, he saw two Policemen under a door-way in conversation, instead of patrolling their beats, and two others smoking cigars, contrary to the rules and regulations.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. PAUL MORPHY.—The Committee appointed in this City to prepare a testimonial for presentation to Mr. MORPHY, the American Chess champion, have fixed upon the choice of a set of gold and silver chess-men, elaborately wrought, mounted on cornelian pedestals, and accompanied with a richly-inlaid chess board. In addition to this, should the fund warrant it, a commemorative medal will be struck, of which Mr. MORPHY will receive a copy in gold, and each subscriber to the fund to the amount of $5, a copy in bronze.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—There was no quorum again yesterday, and the Board was declared adjourned to Thursday at 5 P. M. Ten minutes after the hour appointed there were more members present than enough to constitute a quorum, but it was too late to recall the action which had been taken, and the members went home again.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers was in session yesterday afternoon. The members were busy footing up the returns from the various Districts, but nothing of public interest transpired. The Board will meet again to-day at noon.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeits were put into circulation yesterday, as follows: Twos on the Manufacturers' Bank, Rochester, N. Y., and Threes on the Eagle Bank, Bristol, R. I.

### Police Reports.

THE BODY-SNATCHING CASE.—Where so many unknown men die yearly in New-York, as are reported in the present annual mortality returns, (the number has averaged about 500 for the past three years,) it could hardly be expected otherwise, than that many of the bodies would be put through what is designated in medical parlance as the "snatching process." Old and young doctors reap rich harvests from this large supply of dissecting subjects. The bodies are supposed to be buried in Potter's Field, and when inquiries are made, a substituted body is easily made to pass for the one inquired after. A few days ago a man was found dead in his bed at the Mechanics' Hotel, a third-rate lodging house, at No. 418 Pearl-street. The landlord did not know who he was, and at once notified Coroner PERRY, and the latter held an inquest. Everything went on in the ordinary and speedy way. After the inquest the body was labeled "unknown" and ordered to be sent to the Bellevue Dead-house, thence to be removed to Potter's Field for interment. The husband of a Mrs. Carey, who was engaged as nurse at No. 14 Jones-street, was missing, and Mrs. Carey, from various circumstances, was firmly impressed with a belief that the unknown man who died at the Mechanics' Hotel was her husband. She began an investigation, and soon discovered very positively that the body of this unknown man was never taken to Bellevue Hospital, and had not been interred in Potter's Field. She was sent to this and to that gentleman, and to this and to that Deputy-Coroner, until finally the body did turn up at Bellevue Hospital. She identified the body at once, but there were glass eyes instead of the natural eyes, stuffed straw where the brain had been, and portions of the face, arms and breast made up of patches of strange flesh. She took the body, such as it was—it was the best she could do—and buried it yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. An examination of the matter was commenced, yesterday, before Justice WELSH. It promises to be a lengthy investigation. Coroner PERRY, who held the inquest upon the body, made the following affidavit:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—During the morning of the 7th instant, I instituted an examination to ascertain the cause of the death of an unknown man lying dead at the Mechanics' House, No. 418 Pearl-street. It being apparent that said unknown man had died from natural causes, the investigation was soon completed, and permission of burial was left with the clerk of the public house, with instructions to deliver the same at the Coroner's office, provided the friends (for whom search was being made) did not call for the body before two o'clock that afternoon—three o'clock being the hour that "the dead-cart man" calls at our office for orders for taking dead bodies to the City dead-house for identification or removal to the Potter's Field. I have no further knowledge of what transpired in the matter. I will, however, state, that never to my knowledge, or with my consent, have bodies of dead persons been taken from the Coroners' department for the purpose of dissection.

Sworn to before me, this day, Nov. 25, 1858.
J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Further affidavits will be taken to-day.

### Farewell to General Paez.

The Governor's room was thrown open yesterday afternoon to General PAEZ, that he might bid farewell to his many friends. Prior to the leave-taking there, Mayor TIEMANN, and his Secretaries, Messrs. AULD and SCOTT, and several members of the Common Council, met the General in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, where an interesting ceremony occurred. The Mayor entered the chamber, and with Alderman MCSPEDON, escorted to the President's desk General PAEZ, P. J. ROJAS, President of the Venezuelan Commission, MANUEL A. PAEZ, J. AUSTRIA, MIGUEL MUJICA and THOMAS F. MEAGHER. As soon as the people outside and inside the bar had been seated, the Mayor said:

GENERAL PAEZ: I have the pleasure of introducing to you such members of the Common Council as are here present. It is the middle of the day and some of them are unavoidably detained by business, but those who are here, I can assure you are glad to meet you.

General PAEZ then addressed the Mayor and the others present in Spanish, and when he had concluded, Señor ROJAS interpreted his remarks as follows:

The General says: "I come, Sir, to give in this visit, and in the respectful words which I shall address to you, a proof of the affectionate regard and gratitude which I feel towards the City of New-York.

Thanks to the efficacy of the enlightened Press of the United States, the City of New-York is well acquainted with those events of my life which have deserved a place in the history of my country. She is aware of my efforts for the liberty and independence of Venezuela, which resulted principally from the triumphs of the Liberator, SIMON BOLIVAR—my chief, my companion and my friend—and, finally, she well knows the honorable cause and the circumstances of my banishment.

It would have been to me a sufficient consolation in this banishment, the recollection that since the Republican days of Athens, many citizens whose devotion to the commonwealth entitle them to a kindlier fate, had in moments of civil strife, been driven from their homes.

But the generous welcome accorded to me by the City of New-York—a welcome which gave to the ostracised citizen all the *éclat* which belongs to the accredited representative of a friendly nation—not only consoled me in my misfortune, but anticipated, what I felt must be, in my regard, the judgment of posterity. I come, therefore, to present, through you, my most cordial thanks to this great City for the noble hospitality extended to me, and to assure you that in departing from it, now that my exile has drawn to a close, I bring with me (I carry in my heart) recollections which shall never be effaced. Be pleased to accept, Sir, these sentiments in the name of the powerful community which confided, with patriotic zeal, her municipal government to you.

When the applause which followed the delivery of the above had ceased, Mayor TIEMANN replied to the address of the General as follows:

General PAEZ: It is my pleasant duty, in behalf of the citizens and municipal authorities of New-York, to respond to those generous sentiments which you have just expressed in reference to them, and to assure you that they fully appreciate the patriotic struggle and the toils you endured in achieving the independence of Venezuela and other South American States, by the side of that illustrious soldier of liberty, SIMON BOLIVAR. Nor do they forget the still greater sufferings you have experienced through the conduct of ambitious and designing demagogues, by whose selfish acts you were exiled from the country of your birth and your love, for whose liberty and prosperity you had devoted your talents and perilled your fortune and your life. They rejoice, however, that, after many years of banishment, the sober second thoughts of the people of Venezuela have recalled you, as the Athenians did ARISTIDES of old, to restore their lost rights and renew the broken fabric of their Republic. In bidding you God-speed for your safe return to your native shores, where I trust a new field is opened to you worthy of your talents, I only express the hopes and prayers of my fellow-citizens, who have enjoyed the honor of affording an asylum to an exiled patriot and devotee of liberty, that, under better auspices than before, you may establish a Government on those great principles of virtue, justice and freedom, which safely defy all the waves of disorder and revolution, and that the peaceful sunset of your glorious life may be more illustrious than even the resplendent dawn amid the battles and victories of the War of Liberation.

After the Mayor had concluded his reply, he said he desired, in the name of the Common Council, to return thanks for the beautiful portrait of Gen. BOLIVAR that had been presented to the City; and added that on another occasion he would have the pleasure of expressing the thanks of the City in a more official form.

These proceedings concluded, the General and his friends, accompanied by the Mayor, proceeded to the Governor's Room, where numerous friends awaited him for the purpose of bidding him good-bye, and a safe return to his native land. While in the Governor's Room, a good portrait of Gen. PAEZ, and the old and new portraits of Gen. BOLIVAR, were exhibited, and elicited very favorable remarks.

It is expected that the General and suite will leave on the 27th inst. at about 2 o'clock, at which time it is understood that the steamer detailed for him will be moored off the Battery. He will be escorted to Castle Garden by a brigade of Cavalry and a battery of Artillery, under Gen. SPICER. The General will be accompanied by Gen. SANFORAN and staff.

It is understood that Gen. PAEZ will be presented with a handsome pistol by the Mayor, to-day.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER WORKS—WATER IN THE RESERVOIR.—At last we have the gratifying intelligence to announce that there is water in the Easterly Section of the Reservoir at Ridgewood—water direct from Baisley's Pond, in Jamaica—the source from which Brooklyn is promised an abundant supply as soon as the machinery is in position, which, we are positively assured, will be the case by the 1st of January next. Water is now being forced into the Reservoir by means of a donkey engine, which throws a constant stream through the large force pipes of something more than six inches in diameter. The first water was thrown in at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, in presence of a large number of people. The engine was in operation nine hours before the water commenced flowing freely. A flag was raised in honor of the event, and several bottles of the water were taken out and sent to the Commissioners and the Mayor of Brooklyn. During Thursday night some portion of the engine broke, and the work of pumping was not again resumed until Monday morning last, since which time there has been a constant flow of water into the Reservoir. The contractors intend to fill this basin about half full, and then cleanse the pipes throughout the city. This will be done on or about the 1st of December, after which there will be a constant supply for the Fire Department until the permanent engine at the Pump-well is in place, when the public generally will be supplied. The Commissioners have already granted 157 plumbers' permits to tap the mains for private use, which will be done under the regulations adopted by the Commissioners for their guidance. The Water Celebration will not take place until the works are in full operation, and tested to the satisfaction of the Board of Aldermen.

THE PROPOSED OPERA HOUSE.—The Committee having the matter in charge of selecting a site for the proposed Opera House, and of receiving subscriptions therefor, held a meeting last evening to compare notes and report progress. Seventy-five thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and the Committee have no doubt but the balance of the stock will be taken up very quickly after a location has been agreed upon. As to the location nothing definite as yet has been decided. The principal sites talked of—all of which are well located—are the Military Garden (Schenck estate) on Joralemon-street in the rear of the City Hall; the vacant lots on Court-street, opposite the City Hall, owned by Mr. LOAR; the Plymouth Church property, extending from Orange to Cranberry streets, (which it is expected will be for sale at an early day,) and the Baptist Church property corner of Joralemon and Clinton streets. These locations are all desirable and very valuable. The Committee expect to be able to lay something definite before the people at an early day.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.—A Brooklyn City Temperance Society was organized last evening at the Division Room of the Sons of Temperance, No. 166 Fulton-street. The Hon. GEORGE HALL was elected President, and twelve other gentlemen (one from each Ward) Vice-Presidents of the Society. A Board of Directors, numbering twenty persons, was also chosen. After the organization addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. MARSH, Mr. PASCHAL, a native Indian; ROBERT K. POTTER, of Boston; and Dr. SCHEIBLEY, of Jersey City. Regular meetings are to be held during the Winter, and efforts will be made to close up the rum-holes of Brooklyn, which were denounced as the fruitful source of all crime in the city.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Hon DAVIS PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, last evening delivered the second of the series of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Athenæum, which was filled in every part. The subject of the lecture was "The Passions."

FIRE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. BURDETT STRYKER was on Monday evening last elected a Fire Commissioner for the Western District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN F. BARNARD.

COURT CALENDER.—CIRCUIT COURT, Nov. 24—Nos. 25, 84, 107, 69.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 21, 25, 33, 34, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

### The Bible in the Schools.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As your paper, of all others in our City, has given more practical attention to the wants and conditions of our public schools, I desire in your columns to say a brief word upon the subject now being discussed, to wit, the "Bible in our Common Schools;" and while I may not differ with many now leading advocates of at once placing it in every department of public education in our City, I must claim that I shall widely differ in the means employed to bring it about. For although we are a Protestant City, and, as I believe, should in the main, if not in the particular, be governed by Protestant rulers, we are nevertheless entirely subject to what is called the will of the people, and must abide the consequences. We have now, and ever have had, a large majority of members of the Board of Education thinking and acting with us upon the subject when outside of the Board—but when the subject is there introduced, are ready to either give it the cold go-by, or dodge the subject entirely by laying on the table, calling special order of business, and such other shuffles as will best appease their conscience for the time, while those against whom the fiat is aimed are ready and willing to meet the question upon its merits, and, I believe, coincide with the will of the majority, whenever properly and fairly expressed.

The difficulty then is not with those alone against whom the tirade is made, but with those who help make it. I much regret that there is to-day to be found in our City public schools daily opened and closed without the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by the Principal to the scholars, for I believe its moral tendency alone is richly worth the while spent in so doing. If, therefore, one version of the Bible is offensive, there must be in this age some version suitable to all. I go for the Bible of King JAMES, handed down to me by my fathers, without note or comment. Nor would I allow my child to attend a Sabbath School, where in her morning lesson she had to subscribe to the belief of the "Holy Catholic Church," and be subject to her teacher to explain what that Church was, or the difference between the Church acknowledged by the Romanists, and that of her own. In Politics we are guided by a false issue—we think ourselves Independent Americans, but we are not we are guided by our personal interest, while the real good of our constituency is lost sight of for power. A portion of our fellow-citizens, designing to be leaders, will caucus nightly to bring about an object they dare not face at noon day. For fear of losing a few votes or public favor, they will spend time and money to initiate the principle of a party of their own organization, to the overthrow of a better one, provided they can be raised to power and place themselves. Let these men, now spending their nights in planning how to do, go to work and do it—nominate men of the right stamp, and that will vote right when elected—and not nominate these who have already proved recreant and sickly to a fault. Some of these are already in the field now. Cut them down. You may make and change your State School laws every session of the Legislature, and you will grow still worse unless you have men that can and will carry them out. Some of the very men against whom there is so much said, have been, to my own knowledge, the best men for general purposes in the Board, and can and will be right on this question, if properly approached, and will, with the majority, establish and sustain that rule that shall prove to the best interest of the whole; or none can be more deceived than your

SUBSCRIBER.

On the 3d of December, William Sanders is to be executed in the Court-house in the village of Goshen, for the murder of Peter Shork. The wretched man has fully confessed his guilt, and acknowledges that his object was to plunder the house. He says that his real name is Switzer, and that he assumed the name of Sanders to deceive. He is said to have a sister and a brother-in-law residing in New-York.

# MASSACHUSETTS.

## The Legislative Offices—How it is Proposed to Dispose of them—Republican Nomination for Mayor—Skating and Petticoats—Three Thousand Five Hundred Rum Shops—New-Hampshire—Neal Dow, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Though the Legislature will not meet for seven weeks to come, the settlement of its organization is attracting some attention. It is taken for granted that Mr. HALE is to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that Mr. STOWE is to be re-elected Clerk of that body. Mr. HALE was strongly pushed for the Speakership last Winter, but it was given Mr. ROCKWELL, on the ground that the Western quarter of the State should have something. Mr. ROCKWELL has now retired, and will preside no more; and Mr. HALE is pressed vigorously for the succession. I see nothing to prevent his election, unless some Boston man should get the Presidency of the Senate, or some other gentlemen of this quarter should get ahead of him in the caucus arrangements. Mr. UPHAM, who was President of the Senate last session, will not be a member of the latter body next Winter, but will be a member of the House of Representatives, and perhaps he may demand to be "let down" easily, as he was one of the aspirants for Congress in the Sixth District. I don't, however, anticipate much trouble in the Senate direction, as between that place and Boston good feeling always exists. It is now proposed that Mr. BRANNING, of Berkshire, shall be called to preside over the Senate, and the suggestion is a good one, not only because he is well qualified for the post, but because he was a Democrat, and but few Democrats have received anything under the Republican *régime*. He has served often in the Legislature, and at the session of 1851 distinguished himself by the boldness with which he fought Gen. CUSHING. Unless something should occur that is not now thought possible, he will be chosen. Two other Senators have been named for office, Dr. PHELPS, of Suffolk, who cannot succeed if Mr. HALE should get the Speakership, as both represent Boston districts, and Mr. WALKER, of Hampden, who may prove a formidable rival to Mr. BRANNING, seeing that he is a Western man.

The paying offices of the Legislature, with the exception of the Clerkship of the House—to which Mr. STOWE, of Springfield, will probably be re-elected without serious opposition—will be hotly contested. That of Sergeant-at-Arms is held by Mr. STEVENS, who has held it from immemorial antiquity, and some say that he was in the office when GEORGE the Third was King of the Colonies; but that, I believe, is an exaggeration. The profits are large, and it is now thought the time has come for a change. The chief aspirants are Mr. MCLELLAN, of Cambridge, Mr. BROWN, of Berkshire, and Mr. MORRISSEY, of Plymouth, but recently of Nantucket. Others there may be, but I have not heard of them. The Sergeant-at-Arms has many subordinates, and as there are numerous good Republicans out of employment, they think the places ought to be given to some of their number.

The Clerkship of the Senate will be a prize for the strongest. Mr. CLIFFORD is said not to be a very superior officer, and some accomplished gentlemen of his party are desirous of superseding him, and so show that the Republicans do not lack the favor of filling every office creditably. Last session, $2,000 were voted for Clerk-hire, when the Clerk discovered that he did not need an assistant, though such an officer had been regarded as indispensable theretofore, and pocketed the whole sum. This caused some irritation, and there was a determination to med to punish such selfishness, which may be carried out at the coming session. If the money can be saved, it is observed, it might as well be saved for the State as for the Clerk. As the most rigid economy is practiced in the Executive department, and no man there gets what he does not earn, there is no reason why the legislative department should not be equally methodical and saving, and cease to pay the wages of two men to one man. The Clerk of the House also refused to employ an assistant, so that a pretty little stroke of economy might be got up in the two branches, and the Clerks, should they be re-elected, find that they had sold themselves in showing that they could do double work under the stimulus of golden spurs very unlike to those which were worn by the knights of the days of old.

The church-building fever is on the increase here. There is to be a new Universalist church in the south part of the town. The Church of the Unity is also to be built there.

The Burns Club are making extensive preparations to celebrate the centennial festival next January. The Scotchmen of Boston always do such things up well. Gen. SCHOULER, of the *Atlas*, has a prominent part in making the arrangements. It is expected that there will be many eminent persons present, among them Mr. EVERETT, if Mr. BONNER don't exhaust him.

The Republicans have half nominated SAMUEL HOOPER for Mayor. He used to be the staunchest of Whigs. In 1856 he was the staunchest of Hunkers, and supported FILLMORE for President, and Mr. APPLETON for Congress against Mr. BURLINGAME. Last year he had "progressed" far enough to be elected a Republican State Senator, and endeavored to reform our currency, but with eminent want of success. This year he sought the Republican renomination for Congress, but Mr. BURLINGAME proved too much for him. Now he is the Republican candidate for Mayor, with not very brilliant chances of success. The true policy of the Republicans was to have nominated Mr. LINCOLN for re-election, as he is quite as much attached to their faith as Mr. HOOPER, and is a much better fellow. They would have given him a Board of Aldermen that would have reflected their views, and he would have been found all right. As matters are, it is quite impossible to assert what the result will be. The disappointment that many of us met in '57 has made us a little cautious how we prophecy or speculate concerning municipal elections.

The Temperance men had a stormy meeting on Saturday evening, and made an informal nomination of JOSIAH QUINCEY, Jr., for Mayor. They are to meet again this evening.

ADAMS BAILEY, who was so long Deputy-Collector of this port, died on Saturday last, aged 69 years. He served in the Custom-house from 1815 to 1841, and returned in 1843 and staid there until 1847. He was in office 40 years, which is something for an American.

The *Hartford*, sloop-of-war, is launched to-day, at Charlestown. A nautical friend, who is a competent judge, says that she is a most superb craft, in every respect, and he has examined her thoroughly.

It is purposed to create artificial ponds here to gratify the passion for skating that has been got up by the friends of exercise. The Parade Ground on the Common is to be flooded, and so a respectable area be made for the "swan-like" amusement, as DICKENS' young lady called it. The Riding Park is to be served in the same way. The women skate as well as the men, and if they should wear petticoats brief as MARY of Orange used to sport when she skated with MONMOUTH, and poised herself on one leg, there will be crowds to witness their performances. The scarlet petticoat should be revived for the occasion.

The temperance men are hard at work enforcing the law in the neighboring towns, and some most respectable sellers of liquor have been sentenced to the Houses of Correction. The object is to get up a feeling that shall tell on the Municipal elections, but the effect is as likely to be adverse to their views as favorable to them. The complaints that the liquor is bad continue. By actual enumeration, the number of rum holes in Boston, of all kinds, is 3,500. The opinion is expressed that if we had the old license system, this number would be reduced one-half; but no one is bold enough to say that the quantity of liquor sold would be decreased in like proportion.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire will hold their State Convention January 4, 1859. The three Congressional District Convention, will meet the next day, January 5. The County, Senatorial and County Conventions will be held all through January, the last on the 26th.

Mr. MARCY, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress, the New-Hampshire Republicans say, was a Lecomptonite last Winter; but he is now for DOUGLAS. He wrote a letter denouncing Mr. DOUGLAS, and protesting against any attempt on the part of the Democratic State Committee to indorse his course. The Democrats say he has been for DOUGLAS from the first. That there should be such a dispute shows how strong the Illinoisian must be in New-Hampshire.

The Republicans charge Mr. GEORGE, the other Democratic candidate nominated, with having been a Tippecanoe song-singer in 1840, a year that is supposed to have belonged to our heroic age. If he was one of the Whig choristers of that time, he can plead infancy to the charge, as he must have been a mere boy, seeing that he is now a very young man to be so prominent.

NEAL DOW has been elected a member of the Maine Legislature, to fill a vacancy in the Portland delegation. He is an excellent man, with vast powers of mischief.

Our Thanksgiving promises to be a success, as the weather is fine, almost bordering on the warm. Poultry and other luxuries are afforded at reasonable rates, and are very abundant. If we could have a snow-storm between now and Thursday morning, the state of things would be complete; but after the failure of yesterday, we can hardly look for sleighing in a hurry. It was a gray day all through the Sabbath, and until late into the night, it did seem as if mother earth were about to put on her white mantle for the season; but this morning there was not a cloud to be seen, and the air was as bland, and the sun as bright as we ordinarily have them in October. THYME.


$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!!**
The Rotary Lock, for dwelling-house doors, affords perfect security against the most skillful lock-picks. For convenience, it is not equaled by any other Lock.
VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

☞ **Scotch Wool and Shaker-Knit Under Shirts and Drawers.** Also, under-garments for men, women and children, retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ **White Teeth, Sweet Breath and a Clean Mouth** can be obtained by using DR. C. S. F. THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER. Sold at CUTLER SONS', corner of Broadway and Duane-st., and by Druggists.

☞ **Gentlemen Having Large or Small Lots** of cast-off clothing to dispose off, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Mesdames and Mesdemoiselles,**
The weather warns you to
BUY YOUR FURS.
A magnificent stock,
Paris made,
Awaits your inspection at
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Phalon & Sons'**
PREPARED FROM COCOTNE,
COCOA-NUT OIL.
The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 457 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 194 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1815. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **A Beautiful, Luxuriant Head of Hair** surely follows the use of JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or Hair Renovator. It cleans the scalp, strengthens the roots, and changes harsh, gray hairs to their original life, color and beauty. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*


## MARRIED.

KIERSTED—PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. JAMES I. J. KIERSTED, son of Gen. H. T. Kiersted, to Miss MARY C. PINCKNEY, daughter of Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, all of this City.

☞ Chic

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.

LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.

CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE

Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of CLOAKS

Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment

VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.

Also, over

5,000 BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS,

In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as

VARIOUS IN PRICE

As the styles they represent, and to more effectually

POPULARIZE OUR STORE

We have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing

POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.

In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably

BELOW COST PRICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguished in by the

LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,

Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts,

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
35 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
90 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.

They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them

FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.

35 cases Paul de Chaver's, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.

The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction

TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.

And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.

N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

**ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS.**
BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS

Will be exhibited this week by

GEO. BULPIN,
at his well-known store,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH MINK FURS,
RICH SABLE FURS,
RICH ERMINE FURS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES,
ALL NEW GOODS,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW STYLES OF
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
3,000 DOZEN LADIES' TAPE
BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At exceedingly low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

**G. M. BODINE,**
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will open, on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
250 pairs Blankets,
At $3 50 per pair.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
VERY MUCH BELOW COST,
Just landed; bought for cash
In Paris, of a house closing business,
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

**EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.**

**CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND CIRCULARS.**

A full assortment of Fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

**FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES,**

Latest Paris styles in great variety; also
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Brocades, Stripes, Bayaderes, Plaids, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,**

Woolen and Linen Gloves, and Zephyr Goods in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**REDUCTIONS IN**
SILKS,
SHAWLS and
DRESS GOODS.

In order to close the
Balance of our importation,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

**EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.**

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW SILKS, in evening colors, suitable for balls and wedding dresses, received by the *Vanderbilt*.
Canal, Corner of Mercer.

**G. M. BODINE,**
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Tuesday, Nov. 23, 300 pieces of rich Silks at $1 per yard.

**REAL LACES,**
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a superb selection of Real Laces just received.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS.
BARBES, COIFFURES, BENITES,
VEILS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE SCARFS AND FLOUNCINGS.
BLACK THREAD LACE,
POINTS MANTILLAS,
CAPES, VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFUREE,
BLACK LACE FLOUNCING.

J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to the extensive assortment of Paris embroideries just opened, and comprising the very latest Paris novelties. Also, several cartons of the cheapest cambric collars, setts, skirts and handkerchiefs ever offered.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

**McEWING & SNYDER,**
NO. 108 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

**NEW SILK ROBES.**

JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a beautiful assortment of NEW SILKS received per *Canada*, comprising Double Skirt and two flounced Robes of the latest Paris styles.

No. 729 Broadway cor. Waverley-place.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

**INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY** useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

**EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c.—$5,000.**—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address E. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS. MOUS.**

de Laines, Crossovers, Lustres, Poplins, Valentias, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c., &c.

ALSO, A CHEAP LOT

of entirely new Winter Styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for dresses.

1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**MOURNING DRY GOODS.**

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have constantly on hand a full supply of the above goods.

N. B.—Novelties by every steamer.

Canal, corner of Mercer.

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S**
ROBES DE CHAMBRES, at
$7 50 and $10,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ELEGANT PATTERNS,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

**WOOLEN BLANKETS—TOILET QUILTS.**

Heavy Linen and Cotton Sheeting, and a large assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETings,** Canton Flannels, Drillings, Tickings, and Domestic Goods of every kind.

ALSO,
Shaker and Ebenezer Flannels,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,**

Cashmere, Printed Wool, Plaid and Figured Wool Shawls, together with every other description of Fashionable Winter Shawls.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**G. M. BODINE,**
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
500 pieces of rich Bayadere,
Paris printed Delaines,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.

**CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.**

The Largest and Best
Selected Assortment of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
in the City
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
From $10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st,

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**

RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10
AT W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 651 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

**SKIRTS.**—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 16 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next floor.

**EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION** SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

## FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS,
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.

Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.

Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine, well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET, & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway

**LADIES'**
**FANCY FURS.**

**BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,**
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

**FANCY FURS**
AT WHOLESALE.

**BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,**
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties.
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
**BOUGHTON & RANDALL,**
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

**LADIES' SABLES**
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway.
This select and beautiful stock of
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Consisting of Cloaks, Mantelets, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, and Cuffs, cut and
MADE IN PARIS,
And imported specially for the present, will be sold at very
REASONABLE PRICES.
As the undersigned intends to sweep off the entire assortment by the first day of January.
JOHN N. GENIN.

**FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!**

A large and handsome assortment consisting of capes, pelerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and cut of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.

SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS,
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $12 to $15.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

## LECTURES.

**THE REV. T. STARR KING** will LECTURE before the Young Men's Christian Union, in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M. Subject: *The Laws of Disorder.* Tickets 25 cents.

**NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN** ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper Institute. Subject—*Climate, its Impressions on Civilizations.* Admission 25c. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

**AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.**—A special meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Niblo's, when Dr. JOHN BAN will deliver an address, *On Arctic Life and Customs of the Esquimaux*, exhibiting some of the relics after Sir John Franklin's Party. Strangers can procure tickets at the Society's Rooms, New-York University, on Washington-square.

**A LECTURE UPON THE STRENGTH AND** SWEETNESS OF ENGLISH TONE—With Poetical Illustrations, will be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, Jr., at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, (Livingston-st., near Court,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAIDen lady, a situation as housekeeper or chambermaid, or to take the general supervision of the household department of some quiet, religious family; has had long experience in all the departments of housekeeping, having been housekeeper for 10 years for the late Mr. G. Bleeker, of Albany. Can be seen for a few days at No. 224 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., or by inquiring at Dr. Campbell's, in West 30th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. Undisputable reference given, both in this City and Albany. Inquire for ANNA, at the above places. None but highly respectable families need apply.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A VERY respectable middle-aged woman; is thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams; will be found a person of neat and clean appearance, also of moral and steady habits. References to first-class families. Inquire for JULIA, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE spectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or nurse children; is of Protestant principles; will be found a person of agreeable manners and obliging disposition; will make it her utmost study to please; has excellent references. Inquire for ELIZA, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

**WANTED.**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DESIRous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family; the best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

**WANTED**—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French finting, and leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A VERY capable, neat, and respectable woman, who understands making bread, and good cooking; would assist in washing and ironing. No objection to the country. Can give good references. Call at No. 49 Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand, upper floor, front room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID OR seamstress, or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman. The best of references given. Can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at A. O. Moore's bookrooms, No. 140 Fulton-st.

**WANTED**—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced woman, of middle age, employment in some good family; she is an excellent seamstress, understands housekeeping fully; would be found very useful in sickness. Can have 10 years high character in this City. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress, and understands French fluting. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

**WANTED.**—A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON desires a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing and finting perfectly. Has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 113 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE cook, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house by a first-class meat and pastry cook. Understands soups, jellies and game thoroughly. Also by a first-rate chambermaid and waitress. Both can give excellent City reference. Apply at the millinery store, No. 55 3d-av., from 9 to 5.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; is also a good plain sewer. Would have no objection to travel with a family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to do the general housework of a small private family. Or to do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room, No. 6.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A CAPABLE AND competent person, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress, in a private family. The best of references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A SEAMSTRESS. A SITUATION; can cut and fit; is accustomed to the care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her employer's till suited, No. 120 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; is a capable person, and understands her business well. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 299 Mott-st., between Bleecker and Houston, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED.**—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Refers to No. 25 West 20th-st., where she has lived for 18 months. She may be found daily at No. 325 6th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

**WANTED**—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go to the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as cook. Has no objection to a private boarding-house. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 240 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 2d floor, front.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED German woman as seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing, is willing and obliging. Has good references. Call at No. 150 Degraw-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as cook in a large family or in a private boarding house; no objection to go to Newark or Elizabethtown. Call at No. 141 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, or she will do housework in a small private family; she is tidy and neat. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., third floor, Room No. 9.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-RATE CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with the best of City references, a situation. Apply at No. 201 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she has lived with. Address, No. 64 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and to do light chamberwork, in a small private family; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 71 West 15th-st., basement.

**WANTED**—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; understands baking or to do up-stairs work in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 26 2d-av., first floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 199 East 33d-st., from 9 to 4 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday. Good references given.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork or to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can have good City reference. Apply at No. 4 Garden-row, 11th-st., near 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general houseworker in a small family; good reference given; can be seen for the week at No. 194 East 19th-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; she is a good cook and good baker, and one that understands her business. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE, GOOD-TEMpered girl, employment as chambermaid, waitress, or to take care of children; she is a good seamstress; can be well recommended. Address M. G., 77 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands baking perfectly, and is a good laundress; has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 91 West 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; would do some washing and ironing. Apply at No. 33 rear of Cornelia-st., for two days, near Bleecker; has City reference.

**WANTED**—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 995 Broadway, for two days.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GIRLS, PROTestants; one as cook and washer, the other as chambermaid or waitress, child's nurse and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 187 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; understands ladies' fine washing and French fluting; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent young woman to do the general housework of a small, genteel family; she is a fine washer and ironer, a very good plain cook, a neat seamstress and an excellent baker; she is humble and obliging. Best of City reference. Can be seen in the front basement of No. 88 Bayard-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN; American and French style of cooking; thoroughly understands meats and pastry and all other branches of desserts; would wish to have a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding house; has no objection to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 314 Mott-st., up stairs, room No. 10.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing and fine washing and ironing; understands chamberwork; has seven years' experience in her last place. Call at No. 135 7th-av., first floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer and can embroider; would do light chamber work, if required. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor over store. Can be seen for 2 days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-av., in the rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would have no objection to take the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 219 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; just came from the country; the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough plain cook and baker, first-class laundress; neat, obliging, and faithful to her employer; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts. No objection to the country.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent, experienced widow, a situation as housekeeper, matron in an asylum, as companion for a lady, or nurse. She is a church member, understands the care of children, and is well qualified for any responsible post. Inquire for a week at No. 389 6th-av., in the store.

**WANTED**—A VERY NEAT, WILLING GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, is fully qualified to fill either situation; has four years' reference from her last place. A steady place more than wages wanted. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a person who understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 73 West 15th-st., basement. Good City reference.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION IN BROOKLYN, BY A respectable girl, in a small family, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply at her present place, No. 245 Dean-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived three years.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection, if required, to assist in chamberwork. Can make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 376 4th-av., near 27th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress and seamstress, or any kind of up-stairs work. Has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 7th-av., near 24th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room.

**WANTED**—BY A WIDOW LADY, INTELLIGENT and active, respectable employment in some family, where she would be found to be very useful; understands well the making of boys clothes, &c. Call or address Mrs. G., No. 482 Canal-st.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as a first-class cook in a private family, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., can be seen for three days.

**WANTED**—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, FROM Massachusetts, desires a situation as housekeeper. Has no objection to a large family or hotel. Address Mrs. KNEELAND, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 2d av., fourth floor, back room.

**WANTED**—BY A YGUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 35 Market-st., for two days.

**WANTED.**—UNE DAME PARISIENNE DESIRE trouver une place dans une famille Américaine; elle sais tres bien coudre blanchire, les broderies en les dantelle s neuf. S'adresser No. 182 6me-av.

**A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME** where she can, as a member of the family, make herself useful. She will enact a sisterly care for motherless children. A good, comfortable home might find a desirable addition, by addressing HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office, giving name in full and stating where an interview can be had.

**FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.**—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of sivil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

### MALES.

**TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.**—THE SUBSCRIber desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory; has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**—A YOUNG physician, who has enjoyed rare advantages, and who has at present ample leisure time, offers his services to any party or parties who desire them, in any capacity for which his education fits him, as physician or surgeon, as public or private teacher, reviewer, reporter, copyist, &c. Terms reasonable, and unquestionable reference in respect to character and capacity. Address J. E. V., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND RESpectable Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and careful driver; is a willing and experienced hand in any capacity about a gentleman's place; has had five years experience and will make himself generally useful. Wages no object. First-class City reference as to sobriety, competency and integrity. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable married man, with no incumbrance; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman, as coachman; understands perfectly the management of horses, and the keeping of everything connected with a gentleman's establishment; is a good gardener, and has a thorough knowledge of farming. His wife would take charge of a dairy or poultry. Address A. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A RESpectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, either in a private family or boarding-house; will be found steady and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address B. W., at John J. Morris', University-place, corner of 12th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A competent man who understands his business, the care and management of horses and is a steady driver; can give good City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for several years. Call or address T. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A hotel, saloon or private family, by a respectable, trustworthy and highly-recommended young colored man; understands his business and all its branches thoroughly; will be found sober, steady, willing and obliging; wages no object. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR A BOOK-KEEPER whose present engagement is about to close; is thoroughly experienced; would accept a situation requiring physical as well as mental ability. Very satisfactory City references can be given. Parties desiring an interview will address M. A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. A small family preferred. A note addressed to S. C., box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days, will have immediate attention.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION WITH AN OLD ESTablished dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alex. Van Valen, No. 47 Vandam-st., for one week.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business, grape-vines, fruit and flowers; has 15 years' experience. First-class reference

## BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN,
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD,
For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

BOARDING — NO. 16 ALLEN-STREET, NEAR Canal. Gentlemen and their wives can be well accommodated with pleasant rooms and good living, by applying immediately as above. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING —A LARGE AND VERY DESIRable room on second floor, with good board, and every requisite for a comfortable home; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; location most central and pleasant, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES AND single gentlemen, can be obtained at the Mansion House in 56th-st., between 1st-av. and the East River. The rooms are large, airy, and well furnished.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 266 West 22d-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FINE SUITES OF rooms, with board, for families, may be obtained at No. 120 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn. (marble house.) Location near Wall-st. Ferry. References required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., (full or partial,) in a private family, with a large furnished front or back room and closet adjoining, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; fire, gas and water in all the rooms; terms very moderate. Address W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A FRONT AND back parlor on the first floor, to a party of gentlemen. Also, two large rooms on the third story, (to gentlemen only.) The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish a nicely furnished room with board in some private family where there are no other boarders. Location in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address SOUTH, Box No. 157 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED teacher, in some family where one or two hours' daily instruction in the Classics or English branches would be an equivalent. References unexceptionable. Address, speedily, S. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A quiet, retired family will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference required. Apply at No. 100 Hicks-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, in a private family; delightfully situated at the North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., commanding a fine prospect; will be let to single gentlemen; to satisfactory parties the terms will be made reasonable. Address L. B., corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., or apply as above.

AMITY-PLACE—NO. 26, SECOND FLOOR, TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen; also, a lady to teach a little girl to play the piano, for part payment. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements; convenient to Bleecker-st. stages. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

N. B.—SUPERIOR BOARD, HANDSOME ROOMS, select society, with rare opportunity for improvement in French, may be found by a genteel family, or ladies and gentlemen, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st. Lectures in French (free to residents in the house) every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock and 8 P. M.

NO. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms are to let to families or single gentlemen, at the above-named very desirable location; full or partial board, private table, or otherwise, can be furnished if desired.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET.—CONTINUAtion of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall, Broadway, with rooms for single gentlemen and families; comfortable home for the Winter. Terms reasonable: immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, libraries, &c.

FRENCH BOARD.—TWO LADIES DESIRING TO learn French and music, can find a pleasant home in the family of a French lady, teacher. Price from $5 to $7. Apply at No. 69½ West 26th-st., after 4 o'clock P. M. References exchanged.

LODGINGS—WITH BREAKFAST AND TEA, wanted by a young gentleman, in a private family, in New-York or Brooklyn; will be absent on Saturdays and Sundays. Address A. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT and back parlor, unfurnished; also, one or two bedrooms, if required. Location pleasant and genteel. References exchanged. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND A FEW single gentlemen, also, can be accommodated with board in a first-rate family, on reasonable terms, at No. 104½ St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Stages pass the door.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 145 92d-st., would let the suite of rooms to a family of respectability, with private table, if desired, in the above first-class house, conveniently located near Broadway.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a small private family, without children. Address No. 55 West 25th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD IN A central and pleasant house may be obtained by one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, at No. 28 University-Place, northwest corner of 10th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HALL BEDROOM, FURNISHED, without meals, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 120 9th-st., a few houses west of Broadway. References exchanged.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, RANGE limited very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior tone, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANOFORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

A CASH PURCHASER WILL FIND AN extra-toned and superbly-finished full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte (and stool) quite new, carved case, legs, lyre, &c., for $200, worth $400; may be found on examination. Full particulars, with reference to makers, will be given at the lady's residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1021 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes. In all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

SUPERIOR-TONED, BEAUTIFUL-CARVED piano for $200; with serpentine moulding, scolloped keys, metalic frame, and a beautiful repeating touch. It would be well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire at the factory, No. 231 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. H. HAULTMAN, Agent.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 185 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A BARGAIN.—A LIGHTE & NEWTON PIANOforte, carved, seven-octave, price $165. To be seen at No. 358 Bowery.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of E. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 130 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

$2,900.—ONE-THIRD CASH; THE BALance on mortgage.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE.—A plot of about 65 lots of ground for sale in one parcel, being advantageously located about four blocks below Central Park, on and between 8th and 9th avs.; streets graded, and curb and gutter stones laid, suitable for immediate improvement. All the lots about the grade, and free from rock. Title perfect, from an old estate. A map can be seen, and price and terms given, by applying to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 196 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front house, finely located, No. 156 West 34th-st., second house east of the Church; house built in the best manner, with the modern improvements; size, 22.6 feet front by 55 feet deep; lot half the block; can be seen by applying on the premises. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 150 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A three story, brown-stone, basement house, with modern accommodations, situated in Hudson-st., Hoboken. The furniture has not been two years in use. The owner sails for Europe within a fortnight, and will sell it very cheap. Apply at No. 6 Sea View-place, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

240 VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—These lots are all well located, in a fast-improving part of the City, some of them fronting on Central Park, and others near the same. Will be sold in parcels of 1 lot up to 100, to suit purchasers. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW three-story and basement brick houses, in Cold-st., between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av.; house 22 feet front and rear by 38 feet deep, with extension, &c.; lot 115 feet 6 inches in depth. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of F. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the upper part of a small two-story house, in a very desirable location, but without the modern improvements, consisting of three rooms; or would let one or more rooms, furnished or not, to a single gentleman. Address B. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—FOR SALE.—ABOUT 3,000 acres of choice school and selected lands, situated in Chippewa, Marathon, and Shawanaw Counties, State of Wisconsin. For full descriptions and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A small or medium-sized house, with the modern improvements, to be situated between 4th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 1,627 Post Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, SOUTH side of 86th-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av., with a double house, with nine rooms. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st. Price $4,250. Terms easy—well suited for two small families.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply on the premises, to SEELEY, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 129 Broadway, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE, NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET.—For sale, 12 lots on the south side of 98th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRST-class house, well furnished, to be occupied till the 1st of May, by an unexceptionable family of four grown persons. Address F. M., No. 21 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS NORTH SIDE OF 83d-st., and five on south side of 84th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, between 4th and 6th avs., from 1st January to 1st May by a good tenant. Address Box No. 388 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio-st.; having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.
B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
JAMES DENNIS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
E. F. ROGERS,
} Building Committee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
n10-1w 10w W* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Fort Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 1aw1m W*

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the style of H. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. SMITH,
Nov. 4, 1858. L. H. WATERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the style of SMITH & ALLEN, for the transaction of the envelope manufacturing and general stationery business. H. SMITH,
Nov. 4, 1858. J. H. ALLEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of BAYLES & BIGGAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. BAYLES being alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm. J. C. BAYLES,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1858. HAMILTON BIGGAM.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting my wife, JANE SMITH, as I will be responsible for no debts of her contracting.
JOHN M. SMITH.

## AUCTION SALES.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the elegant modern furniture and costly works of art contained in the five-story first-class house No. 238 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. The sale of this furniture will be strictly peremptory, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining costly furniture and superb works of art without restriction. There will be no postponement of this sale on account of weather, and a cash deposit will be exacted of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in the dining-room at 10½ o'clock precisely, with elegant extension dining table, large and valuable quantity of rich Chion of every description, costly silver ware, dining and tea services, salvers, forks, spoons, &c.; cry-tal cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, with every description of superb dining-room furniture. The parlors are magnificently furnished with splendid carved rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with embossed cover and stool; elegant carved suite of rosewood parlor furniture, solid rosewood Turkish lounges, with Turkish chairs to match, two superb rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts; elegant rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables; rich lace curtains and cornices three elegant pier and mantel mirrors, costly China vases, marble statuettes, bronzes, beautiful oil-paintings, including the Madonna; with a profusion of costly and unique parlor ornaments; nine large ormolu chandeliers, hall stand, hall chairs, English oil-cloth, &c. Library and chamber furniture in elegant carved rosewood throughout, with full marble tops; superb bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, and bedding; carpets, oval mirrors, clocks, French sofas, Voltaire and arm-chairs, with a large variety of mahogany furniture not enumerated in this advertisement. Strangers in the City will find responsible men in attendance to cart and ship their goods.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS —Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, N. A.; Kensett, Dropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, George H. Halb, Stearns, Colsmao, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. M. Brown, Inness, Fhorn, Williamson, Durrie and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish the following well known artists: Kengstbach, Achenbach, G. Lange, Vandemeer, Donmelshuyzen, Kluyver, Voilemot, Lemmens, A. F. Veron, De Vos Robbe, Clays, Kiethoff, M. B. Stache, J. Stevens, Schaeps, and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 12th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Fourteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and cranage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 137 Greenwich-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of city made household furniture, consisting, in part of parlor suites, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, chairs, rockers, etageres, wardrobes, buffets, &c., &c. Also, commencing with rosewood and mahogany library and dining-room chamber furniture; together with velvet tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, China vases, cutlery, crockery, mattresses, China ware, glass-ware, &c., &c. Parties desirous of refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very superior stock of elegant furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany parlor, chamber, or dining-room suits, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wash-stands, side-boards, hat-stands, mirrors, mattresses, &c., being a general assortment, and to be positively sold for cash by order of the assignees. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF SUPERB GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of fine gold and silver watches, consisting in part of extra fine eighteen-carat gold straight-line, compensation balance, full-jeweled hunting and open face, superb full-jewelled, eighteen and fourteen carat levers, anchors, lepines, &c., by the most celebrated Geneva makers. Also, fine silver detached levers and lepines. Also, fine enameled ladies' watches. The above will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Thursday during the entire day. The trade and others are invited to attend.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—CLOSING out sale THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 William-st.—A very choice and desirable assortment of those choice hyacinths, tulips, lilies, iris, narcissus, snow-drops, ranunculus, crown imperials, crocus, &c. Catalogues ready.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—SEVENTEENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in addition to the usual assortment, part of a stock of shelf goods, by order of assignees. Also, an invoice of assorted French tinned ware, viz.: tea, table and basting spoons, milk boilers, cullenders, gridirons, skillets, frying-pans, soup tureens, basins, kettles, skimmers, ladles, flesh forks, &c.

PEET & COZE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M., at No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Stodart, suite of rosewood furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, French-plate mirrors, engravings, extension tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture. A. HORTON, Att'y. for Mt'gee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND Rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting in part of men's heavy grain boots, men's calf W. P. boots; also, women's, misses' and children's wear of various kinds. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY B. HERES, Jr., Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK of choice groceries, wines, teas, coffees, champagne, Havana cigars, spices, pickles, sauces, &c., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st. By order of FREDERICK L. YUTE,
Deputy Sheriff.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
CONSTABLE'S SALE.—WOOL, OFFICE FIXTURES.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 Cortlandt-st., by virtue of mortgage, 4 lines wood office desk, copying press, wash closet, washstands, stove pipe, &c. Sale positive. N. J. NEAGLE, Constable.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FURS, FURS, FURS.—Ladies are invited to attend the magnificent sale of $150,000 worth of elegant made-up furs, to be sold THIS DAY, without reserve, at No. 195 Broadway. By order of the Assignees.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Cowago, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, Assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## PERSONAL.

G. S.—WODD, EDDY & CO., WILMINGTON, Delaware, after Dec. 1.

WANTED—TO HIRE, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a month, a first-class sewing machine. Address, stating terms, Box No. 4,645 Post-Office.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PEREZ HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWENEY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The

## THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

### An English Statement of the Character of the Dispute.

The following letter, from an intelligent officer of the English Navy, gives a clear, and, we believe, not inaccurate statement of the proceedings which have led to the Paraguay Expedition. Its opinions are worthy of consideration.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1858.

SIR: Having long resided in, and lately arrived from, Paraguay, where I had the best opportunities official and otherwise, of learning the views of Government and people, allow me a few remarks on a matter directly affecting that country and the United States, and, indirectly, England, both as to the principles of international maritime law, and as to commercial considerations. As an old officer in the British naval service, I trust I shall receive credit when I profess anxiety to speak truthfully.

The Expedition under Commodore SCHUBRICK, with Mr. BOWLIN as Diplomatic Agent, and Captain PAGE among its officers, has for avowed object to enforce reparation, 1st, for alleged injustice towards the late American Consul at the Paraguayan capital, Asuncion, viz., Mr. HOPKINS, and certain American associates in speculation there; and 2d, and chiefly, for an illegal aggression on the *Water Witch*, while surveying the La Plata, and its affluents, the Parana and Paraguay.

According to the American Press, assuming to represent the Government of Washington, there are for other objects: in fact, the expedition is to be a fire-and-sword propaganda for forcing American views upon Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Confederation, as well as Paraguay. That this must be treated as a libel on the Great American Republic, and especially on the eminent personage at its head whose character as a statesman in several courts of Europe is a sufficient answer to his sanctioning any such buccaneering nostrum. Mr. BUCHANAN'S reputation for justice and moderation is not less great than for high-minded patriotism; and all who know him are convinced that, once he learns from his properly accredited agents, temperate as himself, the real merits of this case, he can scarcely fail to act in the interests of peace, humanity and civilization. Had any such representative of America been in Paraguay a few years ago as the accomplished and responsible Commissioner now sent out, not a syllable of dispute would ever have been heard, while hundreds of American citizens would probably be at this moment in Paraguay, benefiting themselves and the country, as was the earnest desire of President LOPEZ and his family.

Some three years ago, the *Water Witch* was in the vicinity of the batteries of Itapiru and the fortified camp, a position which has the Parana in its front and the territory of Corrientes opposite. On the Paraguay side, and close to the batteries, is a small island, in the possession and occupation of the Paraguayan Government; and between the batteries and the camp is a narrow channel, the navigation of which is strictly prohibited, and is *quite unnecessary* to commerce. Captain PAGE, commanding the *Water Witch*, being absent on some important surveying business, the officer left in his place got up steam, and attempted to pass the channel. He persisted in steaming on, even after being informed by the Commandant that his orders were imperative to prevent vessels, other than of the Paraguayan Government, from passing. This must have been well known to the intruders, and should have been respected in an especial degree by the official citizen of a Power so creditably punctilious in the assertion of its *own interpretation* of its own maritime laws as the American Union proverbially is. The Commandant's remonstrances being disregarded, a few blank cartridges were fired; and then, as the *Water Witch* still steamed on, a shotted gun was discharged, but wide of the vessel. The Americans replied with round and grape; the batteries returned the volley, striking the hull of the steamer, and killing the man at the wheel. The *Water Witch*, not being a vessel-of-war, and consequently not qualified to contest the point further, then steamed down the river; but no exultation was manifested by the Paraguayans, as she was there for scientific, not bellicose, purposes. That the Government of Paraguay, in common with every other, has a right to regulate the navigation of its rivers as it may deem necessary for the security of the State, no one will deny. These laws have long been in operation, and were not improvised for a special occasion. They were notorious throughout the La Plata, and not more stringent than others in that region, or than in certain important rivers and seas of Europe till the other day. It is contended that the Island belongs as much to Corrientes as to Paraguay. This is not the fact: it has long been in possession and occupation of the latter. If Corrientes had any valid claim, URQUIZA, Chief of the Argentine Confederation, would have set about inforcing it; and Brazil would have assisted while there existed her differences with Paraguay. These are now happily disposed of. So I trust the present embroilment will be, as soon as examined in that dispassionate spirit which President BUCHANAN must desire should animate every transaction he is identified with.

With regard to Ex-Consul HOPKINS, if Commissioner BOWLIN will impartially inquire into the plans promulgated by that functionary and the American Company at Asuncion, and the favors heaped upon him by President LOPEZ, including a loan of nearly £3,000, not a shilling of which has been repaid, he will find, by all the reports of their proceedings, that Mr. HOPKINS and associates were the aggressors; and that, according to the laws of Paraguay at that period, (1853,) the President was fully warranted in withdrawing protection so ungratefully abused. Consul HOPKINS and friends were, to use a mild phrase, very "irregular," and on several occasions gave serious offence to the citizens. But nothing save patient investigation by Commissioner BOWLIN can unravel intricacies; and it will be well to inquire concerning the pursuits of Mr. HOPKINS at Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and other places, as he ascends the Parana.

An aggression of the nature intended by the United States, should the present difficulty not be adjusted, will not only injure Paraguay, but the whole region watered by the La Plata and Parana. This embraces a vast area, than which no other in the world stands in need of repose. None in modern times has suffered more from those internecine feuds which the presence of armed foreigners is certain to reopen in an aggravated form, and with most ruinous consequences to the very seeds of that commerce which the enlogists of this expedition say the Government of Washington are so anxious to develope England and the United States believe that Paraguay is what it was under FRANCIA, hermetically sealed against foreigners, &c. Nothing can be further from the truth. There are some States assuming to be in the van of European civilization which are in the rear of Paraguay in many important respects. It is undoubtedly true that, owing to her whole revenue being derived from customs and the Government sale of the yerba, (no taxes of any kind being known,) high duties are resorted to. These, I trust, will soon yield to the more fruitful source of the lowest practicable imposts. So far from Paraguay being desirous of isolation, it was her British-built war-steamer *Tacuari* which first proved the possibility of going from Asuncion to Buenos Ayres and back in 20 days. Within the last eighteen months they have placed on the river the packet-steamers *Ypora* and *Salto de Guaira*. These perform the voyage in the same time, taking and landing passengers at Corrientes, Bella Vista, Goya, Esquina, Parana, and Rosario, both going and returning. This communication will soon be *weekly*, Government having ordered four fine boats to be built expressly for this service. A powerful steam-tug has lately been launched, and another is building, for towing merchant vessels, at moderate rates. Railway iron for a line of 150 miles, into the yerba and tobacco districts, has been dispatched, and an engineer engaged to carry out the project, which will serve to develop the rich resources of the country. A patent slip also is now being shipped, and will actually be the only convenience of the kind on the eastern seaboard of South America, from the Amazon to Cape Horn, about 3,000 miles.

All these improvements will, to a complete certainty, be stopped, and the development of Paraguay with them, should hostilities arise. A powerful nation like the United States may do much harm to Paraguay, as a few steamers could block up the river, and entirely stop the trade of that rising young country. The results would be grievous to Paraguay, while the United States would reap only the dubious credit of having destroyed the shipping and commerce of a fast-progressing sister republic, and thrown her back into the helplessness from which she was rescued by President LOPEZ, who, whatever his demerits in other eyes, has at least the recommendation of being popular with the natives, than whom a more peaceable, contented and cheerful population is nowhere to be found.

So far, however, from the President being enamored of his own views exclusively, and opposed to innovation, he is constantly importing European intelligence and skill; and, by the Paraguayan steamer, *Rio Blanco*, in which I arrived in this country, he has sent over seventeen youths of superior promise, to be instructed here in the arts most likely to be beneficial to their country. It is to be hoped, therefore, for the welfare and progress of all the Argentine republics, and of Paraguay especially, as well as for the honor of the United States, that the threatened aggression will not be persisted in; and that the instructions of Commissioner BOWLIN admit of a solution of the difficulty consistent with the happiness and dignity of Paraguay, and satisfactory at Washington. If, unfortunately, it should so happen that the contrary course be determined upon, Paraguay must take refuge in the example of more renowned nations—the natural strength of her remote position, nearly 2,000 miles from the seaboard; her command of an impregnable key (the only one) to her capital; ample military resources, directed by veteran European officers; a population whose courage was admitted, even by ROSAS, to be as indispensable as their disposition is pacific; and, lastly, in the justice and reasonableness of her cause, which she is anxious to demonstrate before any arbitrators. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

G. F. M.

### The Paraguay Expedition—River Obstructions.

*From the Washington Union of Yesterday.*

It is stated in the newspapers that the Government of Paraguay are making elaborate preparations to resist the ascent of the naval forces of the United States upon the river to the capital of that country. There seems to be no sufficient evidence adduced to give authenticity to this report; but it is, nevertheless, possible that President LOPEZ has adopted some such system of defence. Obstructions thrown into such a water course, to be effectual, must involve the Government not only in serious expenditures, but operate hereafter greatly to the annoyance of the people themselves. But it is extremely doubtful whether any Impediments thrown into the river will be able to obstruct the running of our vessels of light draft, although some delay or more or less danger for a time may be encountered in the pilots, and perhaps material damage to the vessels in some instances; but we will have to be removed in some instances: but we have no belief in any very serious difficulties to grow out of this species of defence. The very able Secretary of the Navy has provided a fleet of steamers of light draft, precisely the force required to meet the contingency adverted to by the English journals, and the country may well confide in the sagacity, have thought and thorough understanding of the whole case by Gov. TOUCEY.

We apprehend that, after all, the reports, which come by the way of England, have little or any practical foundation, and that the greatest difficulties which the expedition will have to encounter will be found in *preparing* to do what is required of it by the Department. It is the part of wisdom that such preparations should be as complete as our limited means will admit of; and the country has the very best guarantee in the experience, sound judgment, and energy of Governor TOUCEY, that nothing will be wanting on his part to render it completely successful. We are likely to encounter more or less obstacles in the prosecution of such an enterprise, and it would be strange, indeed, if a naval expedition, looking to a possible hostile encounter with the forces and forts of a foreign power, should come off without damage in some way; and it must be remembered that we propose to visit a nation whose population are 1,200 miles from the sea, with forts and military establishments, all of which may be brought to bear against us. If, then, we find the river Paraguay obstructed, it will be our service to get rid of such obstacles as best we can. If the work shall be serious, it will take a little more of our time and labor; if trifling, that will be our good luck. The Paraguay expedition, however, in any event, will be likely to visit the capital of President LOPEZ, and, *we trust and believe, only to procure from him all the satisfaction our Commissioner may demand.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says a desperate attempt to commit suicide was made on Saturday by a young woman, who threw herself before a locomotive on the Reading Railroad, at Frankford-avenue. The woman was dragged away by the gatekeeper at that point, just in time to save her from a frightful death. She afterwards made a similar attempt upon her life, and the same man again saved her, although she resisted with so much determination that both herself and her preserver narrowly escaped destruction. She stated that she had been the mistress of a man who had recently married, leaving her in a destitute condition with two children. She was rendered desperate by this treatment and expressed her determination to destroy herself.

In refrence to the recent Indian depredations on the Texan frontier, the Austin *State Gazette* says: "The imminency of the danger, the boldness of the Indians, coupled with a desire to protect all classes of citizens, induced the Governor to call an additional company of Rangers into the State service. It is understood here to be his intention to call out more men, should the necessities of the frontier demand the course. He is not willing to simply protect the exposed settlements, and then let similar atrocities be practiced upon them when the troops shall have been withdrawn; but he is determined to carry the war into the camps of the enemy, and visit upon them the retributive vengeance their acts so fully merit."

Is it libelous to call a printer a "rat?" was a query argued the other day at Louisville, Ky. Some months since, the Louisville Typographical Union issued a circular, in which they designated several journeymen in the office of the *Courier* as "rats," (men who work for lower wages than the standard adopted by the craft.) The Grand Jury found a true bill for libel against the members of the Committee, and the trial in the case commenced on Friday morning last, able counsel being engaged on both sides. The hearing of evidence and argument of counsel occupied two days, when the case was given to the Jury, who could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

William A. Phelps, Postmaster at Duff's Forks, Fayette County, Ohio, and his two daughters, aged fifteen and seventeen, have been arrested upon a charge of robbing the mail. Money having been lost on the route several times, Special Mail Agent Prentiss dispatched a decoy package which was traced to Duff's Forks office, but no further. He demanded the package of the Postmaster, who indignantly denied all knowledge of it. Finally the daughters, who assist in the office when necessary, owned up to that and other robberies, the father still denying any connection with them. Some $300 had been taken and used by the girls in buying dresses and furniture.

A Convention of Northwestern mechanics and manufacturers was held at Cincinnati on the 17th of November. The assemblage consisted mainly of those who are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and their object was to devise measures whereby suitable prominence and attention would be paid to new inventions and improvements in their especial department of manufactures, at State and other agricultural Fairs, or to institute separate exhibitions on their own account in the Spring or early Summer months. The organization of a Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association was resolved upon.

A new hall in Boston, at No. 25 Eliot-street, has been dedicated to the use of the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute. The hall is capable of seating two hundred persons. Sunday afternoons the Sabbath School sustained by the Mission, which has hitherto been held on the corner of Kneeland and Tyler streets, will be held there.

The Boston Board of Aldermen have appropriated $1,200 to provide a public skating-ground on the Common. Eleven hundred citizens petitioned for it, on the ground that many persons could not find time to travel out to Jamaica Pond, and wanted to skate at home. The Aldermen answered their prayer.

A citizen of Montreal has obtained a verdict of $223 against the Montreal Telegraph Company for failing to forward a message accepting an offer of 80 cents per bushel for 2,012 bushels of rye. The sale was lost by the neglect, and the price soon after fell to 60 cents.

A memorial to the Legislature is in circulation at Charleston, praying that a return of the pestilence may be averted by effectual provision for the drainage of the city and regulations against the crowding of inhabitants into small and badly ventilated dwellings.

The Holly Spring (Miss.) *Herald*, of the 13th, says that for two weeks that place had been thronged with emigrants for Arkansas and Texas—most of them with fine horses, carriages and negroes in their possession.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Deaf Mutes of Boston and vicinity, was held last Saturday. The subject was that of petitioning the General Court for the establishment in that State of an Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Teachers' Association of Middlesex County, Mass., have adopted resolutions expressing the opinion that children in the primary schools should not be confined to study in their seats more than three hours per day.

A suit for seduction under promise of marriage is pending in Cincinnati. A Mrs. Miranda Tillson seeks to recover the sum of $5,000 from Mr. Richard Lloyd.

The counsel of James McMahon, the murderer just convicted at Newark, N. J., of the murder of his wife, have applied for a new trial.

A new daily paper, the *Courier*, has been started in Syracuse; politics Democratic.

Two large steamers for the Detroit and Milwaukee line are to be built at Buffalo.


[Advertisement.]

NO MORE POISONING.—For years the Piles has been one of the most prevalent, as it is the most obstinate disease known to afflicted humanity and the medical faculty. This is to be attributed to the use of white and printed paper in the water closet. White paper is made of colored rags, and is otherwise (owing to the chemicals required in bleaching) intensely poisonous. When printed on, the ink makes it doubly dangerous and deleterious. GAYETTY'S medicated paper for the water-closet is a grand invention, calculated to banish the Piles, as it is both a sure cure and preventive. Healthy as well as afflicted people will do well to patronize this excellent and novel article. It is meeting with favor among all medical men of standing, many of whom buy it for themselves and families, and is already for sale by all the large and small drug houses. Remember that it is pure paper, (manufactured from Manila hemp,) and medicated after an entirely new plan. It is very cheap; one thousand sheets costing only $1. Sold wholesale and retail, at the office of the inventor, No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER—THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY.—All persons anxious to be spared from Piles, or cured of that dreadful disease, should use GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper. It is manufactured by an entirely new process, from pure Manila grass, and medicated so as to be surely curative, and at the same time harmless, and a blessing to the healthy. Young and old should use it systematically. The sedentary should never be without it. All other paper is poisonous, be it white or printed. It is already extensively used for families, schools, hotels, banks, counting-houses, warerooms, steamers, and by the public generally. Its success is unequivocal and unparalleled. All the druggists have it for sale. Sold at J. C. GAYETTY'S Depot, No. 41 Ann-street, in large or small quantities. 1,000 sheets for $1. Sent by express anywhere. Each sheet has the discoverer's name water-marked in it.

[Advertisement.]

IF THAT AIN'T SO, TAKE MY HAT.—The place to get a handsome hat is KNOX'S. The place to get a becoming hat is KNOX'S. In fact, the place—the only place—to get a hat, is KNOX'S. KNOX sells more hats than any hatter in existence. Everybody that likes a first-class article patronizes KNOX. BUCHANAN gets his hats from KNOX, and some say that LOUIS NAPOLEON sends to KNOX for his hats. KNOX'S store is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?—Yes, this afternoon and evening, Thiodon's Mimic World entertainments, most fascinating of the age, are combined delightfully with Dr. VALENTINE'S comic anecdotes, &c., at Barnum's Museum. This is the very last week of Thiodon!

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—If facts alone were looked to these Pills would be the only medicine administered for disorders of digestion, bowels, retention of urine and debility. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York


## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '60 | 103 | |
| 20,000 | Ind. State 6s | 82 | |
| 20,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 84¼ | |
| 5,000 | Virginia 6s | 97 | |
| 25,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 90¼ | |
| 500 | N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 90½ | |
| 1,000 | Erie R. R. Bs, '75 | 40 | |
| 5,000 | do | 42 | |
| 2,000 | E. R. R. C. B. '71 | 41 | |
| 10,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d m | 73 | |
| 8,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs | 93¾ | |
| 14,000 | La C. & M. R. R. 8's | 72¾ | |
| 2,000 | Gal. & Chi. 1st m | 97 | |
| 2,000 | Gal. & Chi. 2d m. B. | 90¼ | |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. 1st m. h. | 73 | |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. 2d m. b. | 54 | |
| 2,000 | T. H. & A. 2d m. | 46 | |
| 12 | American Ex. Bk. | 105¾ | |
| 5 | Park Bank | 108½ | |
| 400 | Clev. & Tol. R. | s10 32 | |
| 150 | do | 32 | |
| 270 | Penn. Coal Co. | 80 | |
| 7 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 104½ | |
| 10 | Am. Guano Co. | 9 | |
| 2800 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 84 | |
| 100 | do | b30 84 | |
| 400 | do | b30 84 | |
| 1200 | do | s5 83¾ | |
| 500 | do | a10 83¾ | |
| 347 | do | s3 83¾ | |
| 100 | do | b60 84 | |
| 50 | do | s30 83¾ | |
| 400 | Erie Railroad | 17¾ | |
| 150 | do | b3d 17¾ | |
| 157 | do | 17¾ | |
| 100 | dn | s30 17¾ | |
| 100 | do | s60 17¾ | |
| 100 | do | b60 17¾ | |
| 285 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 73½ | |
| 400 | do | s30 73¾ | |
| 50 | do | b30 73¾ | |
| 100 | Hudson River R.R. | 34½ | |
| 200 | do | b60 34½ | |
| 100 | do | s60 34¾ | |
| 200 | do | 34¾ | |
| 50 | do | s30 34¾ | |
| 350 | Harlem R. R. | 12⅝ | |
| 100 | Harlem R. R. Pf. | s60 31 | |
| 300 | do | b60 31¾ | |
| 5 | Stonington R. R. | 87 | |
| 425 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 12 | |
| 100 | do | b15 12 | |
| 50 | do | b20 12 | |
| 1200 | Reading R'd | 82¾ | |
| 1000 | do | s60 83 | |
| 400 | do | s30 83¼ | |
| 500 | do | b60 83⅝ | |
| 6 | Mich. Cen. R'd | 83¾ | |
| 14 | do | 83¾ | |
| 100 | do | 83 | |
| 100 | do | 83½ | |
| 100 | Cay. & Sus. R. R. | 20 | |
| 5 | Marine Bank | 98 | |
| 13 | Am. Ex. Bank | 106 | |
| 20 | Mer. M. Ins. Co. | 94½ | |
| 100 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | 4¼ | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,600 | Missouri St. 6s | 90¼ | |
| 1,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94¾ | |
| 11,000 | Ind. St. 2½s. at 45d | 60½ | |
| 1,000 | Ill. Freeland Bs | 91 | |
| 10 | Commonwealth Bk. | 99 | |
| 100 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 104⅜ | |
| 250 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | s10 84 | |
| 100 | do | s5 84 | |
| 1000 | do | 84 | |
| 100 | do | b10 84 | |
| 100 | do | b30 84 | |
| 150 | do | s10 83⅞ | |
| 800 | Erie R. R. | 17⅜ | |
| 50 | do | s60 17⅜ | |
| 100 | do | s50 17⅝ | |
| 400 | Hudson Riv. R. | 34⅛ | |
| 400 | Harlem R. R. | 12⅝ | |
| 250 | Har. R. R. P'd | 31¾ | |
| 100 | Panama R. R. | 122 | |
| 100 | Hudson River R.R. | 34⅜ | |
| 200 | do | b60 34⅝ | |
| 100 | do | s60 34¾ | |
| 200 | do | 34⅞ | |
| 100 | Mich. S. & N.I.R. | b7 22½ | |
| 250 | Ill. Cent. R. R. | s60 79½ | |
| 100 | do | b60 80 | |
| 100 | Gal. & Ch. R. R. | b30 73¾ | |
| 90 | do | 73 | |
| 100 | do | 73⅝ | |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I. R. | s10 62½ | |
| 50 | do | s30 62½ | |
| 100 | do | b60 62⅝ | |
| 50 | do | s15 62¾ | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Fl. Madison 8s | 60 | |
| 1,000 | Atchison City 10s | 40 | |
| 2,000 | C. & R. R. R. 1st M. | 18 | |
| 20 | Sun M. I. S. '55 | 60 | |
| 30 | do '57 | 57 | |
| 900 | do '53 | 73½ | |
| 1,000 | do '53 | 72 | |
| 10 | G. W. M. I. Scrip '57 | 68¾ | |
| 170 | do '58 | 59 | |
| 2,000 | Missouri 6s | 90¾ | |
| 2,000 | Bellville & R. 8s | 36 | |
| 2,000 | L. C. & Mil. L. G. | 28½ | |
| 4,000 | C. St. P. & F. R. 8s | 16 | |
| 20 | Metropolitan Bank | 109¾ | |
| 40 | N. Western Ins. Co. | 105 | |
| 20 | N. World F. In. Co. | 96½ | |
| 30 | G. W. Marine In. Co. | 120½ | |
| 20 | Humboldt F. Ins. Co. | 107 | |
| 16 | American Guano Co. | $94 | |
| 100 | N. Y. Con. Stage Co. | 85 | |
| 50 | Madison & Ind. R. | 20 | |
| 70 | Am. Coal Co. | $63 | |
| 1 | Wells, F. & Co.'s Ex. | 61 | |
| 100 | Cay. & Sus. R. R. | 20 | |
| 5 | Marine Bank | 98 | |
| 13 | Am. Ex. Bank | 106 | |
| 20 | Mer. M. Ins. Co. | 94½ | |
| 100 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | 4¼ | |

TUESDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Stock Exchange further improved today. The Bank return was favorably construed for the continued steadiness of the Money Market, while the better financial and Cotton news from Europe, by the *City of Baltimore*, contributed to the firmness of prices. The speculation for the rise is not so spirited or decided as in October, particularly on the Western share list, but there is a continued and rather increasing good demand for State Stocks, Railway mortgages, and the nearer Railway shares, like New-York Central, Hudson, &c., which imparts a strong appearance to the whole market. The dealings were large to-day in New-York Central, nearly all at 84 ₱ cent., as against 83⅛@⅝ at the close on Monday. About 7,000 shares changed hands altogether. Reading was also active, and the cash stock firm until near the close, when it was offered at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The fresh attention turned to Erie, after a neglect of six or eight weeks, ran up the demand to about 2,500 shares, principally at 17⅜ ₱ cent. The improvement noticed yesterday in Galena and Rock Island was fairly supported through the day, though at the close the price fell off, as on most of the shares, ¼@½ ₱ cent. from the printed sales. The two Michigan lines were dull, Harlem and Hudson quite steady; Milwaukee ⅛@1 ₱ cent. better; Illinois Central, 1 ₱ cent. better; Panama sold as high as 122, and Pacific Mail brought 104½ ₱ cent. The transactions in Missouri State Stocks were at 90¼ ₱ cent., about $50,000 sold, including a parcel by private contract; Tennessees, 94¼ ₱ cent., and Indianas (Fives) at 92 ₱ cent. There was a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. in the Sinking Funds of the Erie Company; 1 ₱ cent. in the Convertibles of the same Company, and 1 ₱ cent. in the third mortgage of the Hudson River. Illinois Centrals brought 93½ ₱ cent. And the City Bank Stocks were generally firm. The market left off steady.

The steamer to-day brings a more decided response from London to our October rise in New-York Centrals, Illinois Centrals, &c. The quotations come 2@3 ₱ cent. better than by the last Boston steamer. The London *Times* reports American Securities generally in better demand. The last figure for Illinois Central shares 78 ₱ cent., sterling money. The Bonds 82 ₱ cent. New-York Central shares held for 80 ₱ cent, the six ₱ cent. Bonds for 85, and the 7 ₱ cent. Convertibles 94 bid, 98 asked. Eries of 1883, 71 ₱ cent. The Cotton sales at Liverpool, as well as the latest prices, show an improved feeling, which is backed by the favorable state of trade at Manchester, and this notwithstanding the accounts from this side of large receipts and fine picking weather through October. The Manchester *Guardian* of Nov. 10 reports:

"On Tuesday last, yarns touched a point in the descending scale which tempted both shippers and home consumers to make offers more freely than before. The immediate result was an increase of business; and, by Friday, the tone of the market was sensibly firmer, the downward course of prices was stopped, and a steadying process was taking place generally, attended with a slight hardening in certain warps and pincops. Partially, too, an augmented business ensued in goods, mainly in such as suited the markets of India and China, which, at the latter end of the week, were found to have acquired firmness, and, indeed, a slight hardening in prices. Other cloths were not equally affected. Yesterday, the tone of the market was rather unfavorably influenced by the American advices, which reported well of the cotton crop, and contained enlarging estimates of its amount. This morning business commenced under that influence, but got better of it as the day advanced. We hear conflicting accounts of things; and there certainly is a good deal of difference in different departments, and also in the toues of feeling among buyers and sellers; so that it is not easy to give a particular description of the market."

The English and French Funds are better, and the Exchanges were turning in favor of London again. The arrivals from Australia were $2,100,000 after the sailing of the Boston steamer of the 6th. The latest London Stock report is dated

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The Stock market opened this morning at a further improvement of an eighth ₱ cent., which has been well supported to the close of business. The prices of Consols throughout the day were 93⅛@93⅜ for money, and 93⅝ for the 7th of December. There was a full supply of money in the Stock Exchange to-day, at 2½ ₱ cent. In the discount market the minimum rate seems to be a fraction under 2½ ₱ cent. Foreign Stocks have been firm, Peruvian confirming in prominent demand. There have also been numerous inquiries for Turkish scrip, and the last price was ¼@⅜ premium for the first issue, and 1⅜@1½ for the second. At one time there was still greater animation, the second issue having been negotiated at 2. Railway shares opened buoyantly, and experienced a general advance, from which there was afterwards a partial reaction. The quotations at the official close, however, were nearly all higher than yesterday. French and Indian descriptions were firm. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day, the foreign demand being met by the late arrivals from America. The foreign exchanges this afternoon showed a general increase of firmness. It is thought the specie to be sent by the next Overland mail will be nearly £100,000. Considering the suddenness of the demand for China, and the largeness of the sums with which it is thus being met, some persons are disposed to anticipate a possibility that in the end these shipments may be again overdone.

In our own Market for Money to-day, Discounts are steady at last rates, while demand loans to the Stock Brokers were made in some instances at easier rates by ½@1 ₱ cent. We hear of transactions at 5@5½ ₱ cent., the supply from private lenders being again on the increase, while the large Banks are lenders at 4 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges close somewhat easier after the tendency to business on London in the forenoon. Sales at 109|@109⅜ and to a partial extent 109| ₱ cent., closing 109|@109⅜. Francs 5.18¾@5.16¼.

By way of information in regard to the Rock Island Road we have been permitted to copy the following official correspondence between a heavy Stockholder and the Executive of the Company:

INQUIRY.] NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

*To Henry Farnam, Esq., President, &c.:*

Being a stockholder in the Road which you represent as President, I was not a little disturbed by reading an article in the New-York *Evening Express*, relating to your Road. Will you excuse me for asking the following questions, and also for requesting an answer to them:

1. Is there any truth in the charge that the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company are, or have been, attempting to raise money by the sale of Peoria and Bureau Valley Bonds?

2. Is the asset alluded to in the Company's report as Railroad Bridge Company, a bogus claim?

3. Has the Rock Island Company a lease of the Mississippi and Missouri Road?

4. Are the materials and labor for the repairs of the Mississippi and Missouri Road furnished by the Rock Island Company, and counted as materials on hand or balance due from other Roads?

5. Do the receipts of the Mississippi and Missouri Road count, or have they been published, as receipts of the Chicago and Rock Island Road in the monthly Report?

6. Is there now, or has there been, any attempt made by any of the managers of the Chicago and Rock Island Road to saddle on the Company any coal roads near Rock Island?

7. Was there a loss on the Wheat and Flour purchased last year, made for account of the Company and which was charged to some bogus items?

8. Is there any truth in the statement that one of the piers of the bridge has given way so as to compel you to cut off two feet of the dam?

9. Is there an injunction against using the bridge?

10. Is the Rock Island Company in the market to borrow money for any purpose?

REPLY.] NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

SIR: Yours of this date has been received, and your several questions carefully read, and I can with pleasure say, that the Rock Island Railroad Company has never tried to raise money by the sale of Peoria and Bureau Valley Bonds, and more than that, they have never at any time had any of the Bonds to sell. Your second question must also be answered in the negative, for the asset allluded to in the Company's report as Railroad Bridge Company, is not a bogus claim, but one from which the Company will realize every dollar.

3. The Rock Island Company has not, and never has had, a lease of the Mississippi and Missouri Road.

4. Neither are the materials and labor for the repairs of that Road furnished by the Rock Island Railroad Company, or counted as materials on hand or balance due from other roads.

5. Neither do we try to swell the receipts in our monthly report by counting or adding the receipts of the Mississippi or Missouri Road. The receipts are always kept and returned separately.

6. The coal roads in the vicinity of Rock Island are not in any way connected with the Rock Island Road, nor are they managed by our Company, nor has there been any attempt by any one to "saddle" any coal road on this Company.

7. Owing to the extraordinary high rates of exchange and difficulty of procuring bills drawn on houses of undoubted credit last Fall, and the uncertain value of the currency received along the line of the Road, it was deemed advisable to invest such funds as could be spared in wheat, as the *safest* and *cheapest* mode of transmitting our funds to New-York, and the result was a saving to the Company of at least $5,000 in exchange.

8. It is not true that the draw of the bridge has been cut off two feet, or two inches. There has not been the slightest repair upon the draw since it was constructed and put in operation.

9. There is no injunction in any form against the bridge, nor has there ever been.

10. The Rock Island Company is not in the market to borrow money for any purpose, and I can say with truth what can be said of few Roads, that they are entirely free from a floating debt.

For any further information you may wish in relation to the affairs of the Company, I will refer you to the last report of the Directors to the Stockholders of the Company, which may be relied on in every particular. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HENRY FARNAM, President.

A figure was accidentally dropped out of our schedule of the Bank returns this morning, which left the Specie average of the Chemical Bank $91,286, instead of $912,860. The official advertisement was printed correctly.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 22, and since Jan. 1:

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week | $1,947,595 | $2,121,551 | $745,936 |
| Previously Reported | 69,684,710 | 65,258,147 | 52,545,953 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $71,632,305 | $67,379,698 | $53,291,889 |

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 22.

| | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circula'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $3,659,500 | $852,500 | $1,764,000 | $289,000 |
| North America | 2,970,424 | 1,096,939 | 1,902,195 | 247,128 |
| Farm. & Mech. | 4,079,811 | 1,230,633 | 3,067,008 | 417,610 |
| Commercial | 1,659,000 | 320,000 | 809,000 | 151,000 |
| Mechanics' | 1,873,957 | 421,709 | 1,162,373 | 169,579 |
| N. Liberties | 1,486,000 | 352,000 | 1,122,000 | 115,000 |
| Southwark | 974,902 | 275,218 | 755,398 | 89,915 |
| Kensington | 716,292 | 264,273 | 568,357 | 117,706 |
| P. Township | 826,342 | 177,372 | 595,219 | 89,730 |
| Western | 1,474,041 | 407,693 | 1,109,866 | 137,160 |
| Man. & Mech. | 1,185,280 | 163,840 | 657,490 | 148,490 |
| Commerce | 772,037 | 235,404 | 666,054 | 85,410 |
| Girard | 2,094,387 | 310,347 | 814,622 | 244,086 |
| Tradesmen's | 636,471 | 203,364 | 575,132 | 107,356 |
| Consolidation | 448,877 | 92,339 | 275,713 | 84,570 |
| City | 815,231 | 136,405 | 413,997 | 113,745 |
| Commonwealth | 383,238 | 128,433 | 276,308 | 102,345 |
| Corn Exchange | 170,034 | 131,933 | 122,017 | 49,160 |
| Nov. 8 | $28,236,924 | $6,800,132 | $16,760,023 | $2,738,490 |
| Nov. 22 | 26,243,675 | 7,407,648 | 17,160,609 | 2,696,907 |

From the Money Circular of Messrs. DE COPPETT & Co., prepared for the *Asia*, the following is a translated extract:

"Our last advices are dated 15th inst. Since then, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable tenor of the commercial news from Europe, the tone of our Stock Market has improved, and quotations, with few exceptions, show an advance on those of last week. Transactions, however, have been on a very moderate scale, except in some of the leading Railroad shares of which there have been considerable purchases to cover contracts, on sellers' option. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have advanced ¾; Virginia 6s, ⅛; Tennessee 6s, ⅛, and California 7s, 1 ₱ cent. Sales of North Carolina 6s at 98@98¼; Georgia 6s at 101⅛, and Indiana 5s at 92. The ruling price for the New Government Loan has been 104¾. City and County Bonds have been inactive. Railroad Bonds—Transactions moderate, and market rather irregular. Illinois Central Construction 7s have risen ⅜; Erie 4th mortgage, 1; Erie Convertibles, 3@3⅛, and Michigan Southern 2d mortgage, 1 ₱ cent. The different issues of the Hudson River Railroad, and those also of the Harlem Railroad, have slightly advanced. New-York Central 6s have declined ⅛; Eric 3d mortgage, 1, and Michigan Central 8s, 1 ₱ cent. There have been sales of Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st mortgage, on the 1st section, at 74⅛; of Lake Erie, Wabash and Western 1st mortgage, at 72@73; of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st mortgage, at 81@81½; of Galena and Chicago 1st mortgage, at 97; of Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage, at 90¾; and of Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgage, at 45½. Railroad Shares have generally advanced in price. Money is still very abundant. Call loans, 3@5; indorsed paper, 4@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Exchange on Europe is in better demand, but without much change in rates. Principal business on London, 109¼; on Paris, 5.17½."

Messrs. MARIE & KANZ notice:

"Small transactions in State Stocks at improved prices. City and County Bonds—There has been a steady demand, partly at higher prices. Transactions have been to a fair extent. We quote sales of St. Louis City Railroad issues at 3 ₱ cent

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2241. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

### The Spanish-Mexican Question.

**Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols Lower.**

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Prince Albert* arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning, but, owing to the wires being down on the route between this place and Sackville, we were unable to transmit her news until this evening.

The *Prince Albert* brings Liverpool and London advices to Thursday noon, the 11th inst., which were telegraphed to Galway for the New-York Associated Press.

The news is quite meagre.

A telegraph dispatch from Madrid, received in London on the day of the departure of the *Prince Albert*, says that the Spanish Government has taken hold of the Mexican question in earnest, and declares that the difficulty must be settled in a manner suitable to the dignity of Spain. Hostilities are confidently anticipated.

A serious insurrection had broken out in Asiatic Turkey, but the particulars had not reached London.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the ex-electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has written another letter to the Directors, reiterating his former opinions touching the difficulty in working the cable, and expressing his conviction that it may yet be made available.

From **Commercial Intelligence.**

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 11—Noon.

COTTON—Steady. Estimated sales to-day 6,000 bales.

FLOUR—Very dull and sales quite unimportant.

PROVISIONS dull. PRODUCE generally unchanged. TALLOW has advanced, especially Russian, owing to heavy frosts at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 11—M.

Consols have declined, and are now at 97⅞@98 for money and account.

[NOTE.—We understand that the *Prince Albert* met with an accident to her machinery during the voyage, which lengthened her passage.—REP.]

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The New-York Post-Office Site—Mr. Forsyth and Mexican Affairs—Cuba—Parker Hunter to be Tried by Court-Martial—Slavers Captured, &c.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Postmaster-General, I understand, will not move in the matter of the New-York Post-Office until after the adjournment of Congress, hoping that the appropriation may be increased by that body, and thinking it possible that the Legislature of New-York may authorize the building to be erected on the Park.

A dispatch to the Government says that Mr. FORSYTH will be here in a few days—I suppose to enlighten the Administration on Mexican affairs. Great Britain and the United States agree in regarding the forced loan as only an "objectionable system of taxation," and both Governments will make reclamation.

I understand that the English and French Legations here ridicule the rumor of an intention on the part of European powers to organize Cuba into an independent sovereignty.

A Court-martial will convene at Boston on Monday next for the trial of Purser HUNTER, of the United States Navy, on charges of intemperance and disobedience of orders.

Messrs. BUTTERWORTH and SICKLES arrived here this evening, in hot pursuit, it is said, of Collector SCHELL.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

By advices to the 14th of October, it is ascertained that the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *Dale* was informed by the Commander of the British war-steamer *Conflict*, that the latter had captured three slavers on the African Coast, and the entire British Squadron nine, during the last six months. After making a cruise up the Coast, the officers of the *Dale* expected that she would return to the United States.

JAMES FULTON, of Tennessee, has been appointed a Purser in the Navy, in place of DANFORTH, resigned.

Official despatches state that the violators of the DIXON family at Beirut, had been convicted, and that an order for their execution would be asked of the Sultan.

The Legislature of Kansas were required to fix upon a permanent seat of Government before any Congressional appropriation for the erection of the public buildings could be made available. The seat was fixed in 1855 at Lecompton, and the money appropriated for that purpose expended. In April last, the Legislature passed a law over the Governor's veto, changing the seat to Minneola. At the request of Governor DENVER, a decision on the subject has recently been given by Attorney-General BLACK, which is that this law is void. The seat, therefore, must be at Lecompton, at least during the existence of the Territorial Government, for the reasons above stated. The money having been thus conditionally appropriated and expended, the change would be violative of the act of Congress and a fraud on the United States.

The President has appointed THOMAS MILLER Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, in place of SAM. MEDARY, resigned for the Governorship of Kansas. Mr. MILLER was MEDARY's immediate predecessor in a former office.

All the Government officers will be closed to-morrow, on account of its being Thanksgiving Day.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

The Administration still turns with longing eyes towards the Mexican Province of Sonora, which with its port of Guaymas, would be exceedingly valuable to the United States, and is of no value at all to our distracted sister republic. But the hope of getting it by diplomacy grows fainter rather than more bright. As suggested in my telegraphic dispatch last evening, there is scarce a possibility that any Mexican administration will consent to sell us any territory. Indeed it cannot be done without an amendment of the constitution, and no Government in Mexico can maintain itself that proposes to cede any portion of its territory and sovereignty. If JUAREZ, or any other man of liberal ideas, shall get into the Presidential chair, we ought not press him to a measure which must inevitably tend to break him, and plunge the nation again into the sea of anarchy. Our policy is to strengthen and sustain him.

Nevertheless Guaymas,—especially in view of our rapidly developing relations with China and Japan,—is becoming of vast importance to the United States; and a railroad route through Sonora is also deemed to be very desirable. The colonization scheme referred to in yesterday's dispatch is intended to accomplish the desired end. It is believed that the United States can purchase the railroad right of way; so Geo. LAW and other capitalists intend to buy lands along the line of the proposed road, open mines, and import laborers to operate them, whose picks and spades are designed to be less potential, when the time comes, than their ballots or bullets. It will be Texas over again. Sonora will be Americanized, and then declare her independence and drop very naturally into the lap of the Union. The scheme is a plausible one—and it is perfectly legal—for these men will go in peace, and become Mexican citizens at once, as they can under Mexican law, and thus acquire all the citizens' rights to participate in the Government, and control it if strong enough. Certainly it has the cordial sympathy of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is said, by the way, that Major BEN MCCULLOCH, after attending to some Government business in Arizona, also goes to Sonora to aid in developing the scheme thus set forth.

Can you fathom the motive for the persistent declaration that Spain is about to make war upon Mexico? I am unable to find a well-informed man here who believes it for a moment. It has been said that England and France have agreed to guarantee Spain in her possession of Cuba while she makes a demonstration against Mexico. Surely such a supposition cannot pass unchallenged. France *might* be willing to enter into such an arrangement, but England, never!—for it would be certain to cause the overthrow of any Ministry which should attempt it, the instant that the United States Government should assert the Monroe doctrine and demand of Great Britain to keep hands off. That the Monroe doctrine would be promptly asserted under such circumstances, unless it is to be abandoned forever, is inevitable.

But there is still another weighty reason why no such wild scheme may be anticipated. Everybody knows that there is in Mexico the most bitter hatred of Spain and the Spaniards, growing out, originally, of the atrocities perpetrated by the Spaniards during the war of independence, and intensified since by traditional brooding over it, and by the supercilious contempt with which Spain has ever treated her ancient provinces.

Consequently, the first gun fired by Spain against Mexico would be the signal for a simultaneous rising other masses of the people, who would forget all of their differences in a solid union to repel the much hated invaders. In such a contest ZULOAGA and the Church Party, in whose interest the proposition for Spanish interference has been suggested, would be crushed to atoms. Even the country curates—the poor Parish priests—would head the movement against the Church and the Spanish party; for it must be borne in mind that there is no love between the regular and the secular clergy of Mexico,—the former consisting of the monks in the rich monasteries and holding the immense wealth of the Church; —while the latter are the poor officiating priests who depend upon the insignificant fees which they receive from their parishioners, and are exceedingly poor.

Private letters just received from the City of Mexico would seem to make it very uncertain whether JUAREZ will be the successful aspirant to the Presidency, even if the Liberals are successful. There are a score, at least, of military leaders fighting against ZULOAGA and the church, each of whom unquestionably expect, to set up for himself,—and the one of them who first gets possession of the capital will be likely to proclaim himself supreme ruler, &c.

At latest advices the flight of ZULOAGA and the capture of the city by the Liberal forces seemed inevitable, and we may therefore reasonably expect the news of that event at any moment. It appeared quite probable that Senator ITURBIDE,—*not* a son of the Emperor—would take command of the Liberal forces reported at Toluca, under Gen. BLANCO. He is generally conceded to be one of the most talented, energetic and honest of his countrymen,—but unfortunately is without ambition for political position and distinction.

Mr. WORRELL, the English gentleman recently expelled from Mexico, is a man of such superior standing and high character, that his ill-treatment is likely to create a sensation in England, and impel the British Government to act with more energy and decision than heretofore towards his oppressors. Poor Mexico! If the Protectorate is not speedily established, there is reason to fear that she will soon be hardly worth saving.

Private letters just received here announce that DOUGLAS was about to start for Louisiana, ostensibly upon "private business;" but there is reason to believe that his real purpose is to make a demonstration against Mr. SLIDELL, to pay the latter off for his alleged interference against Mr. DOUGLAS in the late Illinois election. It will be remembered that SOULE has sustained DOUGLAS throughout, in his recent contest. If Mr. DOUGLAS, operating with other friends of Mr. S., should take advantage of the excitement likely to occur in Louisiana in consequence of the attempts to interrupt or embarrass the Walker Expedition, he might be able to break up Mr. SLIDELL's arrangements for the reelection of Mr. BENJAMIN.

Mr. SLIDELL undoubtedly has a strong motive for desiring the reelection of his colleague. He knows that there is a decided indisposition in Louisiana to longer permit the Eastern Districts of the State to hold both the Senatorships; and that if he can succeed in securing Mr. BENJAMIN's reelection, despite this feeling, the next vacancy which occurs is quite certain to be filled by some one from the western section of the State. Therefore, if Mr. BENJAMIN, a citizen of New-Orleans, fills one Senatorship, Mr. SLIDELL can resign his own seat for the long-contemplated Paris Mission, without any serious danger of having the vacancy filled by Mr. SOULE; while if BENJAMIN is defeated, and a western man elected to the vacancy, the door to the United States Senate would be left wide open for Mr. SOULE the moment that Mr. SLIDELL turns his face towards sunny France. Mr. DOUGLAS fully understands the relations of these gentlemen to each other, and knows accordingly exactly how to point his arrow so that it shall pierce Achilles' heel.

S.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

Apprehensions of a failure of the Paraguay Expedition are daily increasing with the Government officials here. The Expedition would not be able to land a man, but must depend entirely upon the destructive character of its heavy guns. Ample provision was made for the removal of any obstructions which might be placed in the channel of the river Paraguay, and on this point no difficulty is to be feared; but should the Expedition succeed in getting up the river, and in reaching the capital of President LOPEZ, what is gained? One of the most distinguished officers in our Navy said to day, that all LOPEZ would have to do would be to withdraw his troops from the city, and say to the Expedition, "Batter down the town if you choose—it will be only a wanton destruction of *private* property, but no injury to me." As the small force of the Expedition would not dare to land, and as they would hardly be guilty of a reckless destruction of private property, the Commodore would feel as badly plagued as did the little child which failed to catch the sun-beam. The Expedition can at least "sail up the stream, and then sail down again."

Mr. Speaker OZA has adopted an admirable rule relative to the exhibition of curiosities and new inventions in the Federal Capitol. For some years the great Rotunda has been little else than a mammoth toy-shop during the sessions of Congress. Col. OZA has determined to permit nothing to be exhibited in the Rotunda this Winter except it be paintings or sculpture, and specimens of this kind must be properly and appropriately arranged.

The equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, by CLARK MILLS, is now nearly completed, and will soon be ready for delivery to the Government. It was visited yesterday by Secretary THOMPSON, who was much pleased with it, and who pronounces it a great triumph of art.

WM. R. BARBEE, Esq., the great American Sculptor, whose "Coquette" commanded the admiration of European artists, and whose "Fisher Girl" has been the theme of so much praise at home, has fixed his studio permanently in this City. He will probably be employed to execute a piece for the new capitol. Mr. BARBEE is a Virginian by birth, and yet quite a young man.

The members of Congress are beginning to arrive, and the City presents this evening quite a lively appearance. The WILLARDS opened their new hotel today.

Q.

### News from Mexico and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

A telegraphic dispatch from Independence, Mo., says: "The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 1st, arrived at that place on the 21st inst. Col. HALL, the contractor for this route, and who accompanied the mail, reports the weather on the Plains to be more severe than ever experienced before at this season. There is nothing important from the Navajo country.

There had been some slight skirmishing between our soldiers and the Indians at Fort Defiance. Lieutenant AVERELL had been wounded by the Indians firing into his tent, while he was encamped between Fort Defiance and Albuquerque. His wound was not regarded as of a dangerous character.

Doctor KAVANAGH arrived at Santa Fé, reports that he had traveled up the South Platte, a journey of 75 miles, and found gold deposits all the way up, and from thence to Medicin Bow Creek, finding gold on every stream. The best diggings were in the north side of the Divide, between Arkansas and the South Platte. In ravines four dollars to a pan had been taken in some instances.

Don JOSE CLAVISH, one of the richest men in New-Mexico, died on the 13th of October.

### The Case of McMahon, the Murderer.

NEWARK Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Last evening Chancellor WILLIAMSON announced to the Counsel of the murderer, MCMAHON, that he had decided not to allow a writ of error to secure a new trial. This settles the matter, and MCMAHON will suffer the penalty of the law on the 17th of January next. He still preserves the same stupid demeanor that has characterized him from the first.

### Weather Northward.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The storm here partially abated this morning, but it still continues cloudy.

At Montreal, six inches of snow fell last night. It is snowing in the northern part of Vermont, and at Portland and Eastport, Me.

### Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The weather is again quite mild to-day, and boats are moving freely in the Canal.

### Twelve Seamen Saved from a Cast-away Vessel.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

A ship letter received here from the Engineer on board the steamer *Victoria*, plying between Santiago and Havana, reports the saving of twelve seamen on the 16th inst. from a cast-away vessel sixty days out from Port Spain. The name of the vessel is not given.

### The Walker Emigrants.

THE EMIGRANT VESSEL CHARTERED TO CARRY COTTON TO HAMBURG—DEPARTURE OF WALKER FROM MOBILE, ETC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Mobile *Mercury*, of Monday, contains a card from Mr. WALTER SMITH, stating that he assured the crowd of emigrants, who were besieging Col. HESSIE's office on Friday, that the vessel would not be cleared, unless he was directed from Washington to give her a clearance, and that he advised HESSIE to return the passage money to the parties, who had paid for their tickets. A Committee has been appointed to arrange a settlement. The crowd has quietly dispersed. The *Mercury* says further, that the emigrant vessel is now chartered to carry Cotton to Hamburg. Gen. WALKER left Mobile Saturday. Judge CAMPBELL arrived there on the same day.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Mobile *Register*, the organ of Mr. FORSYTH, United States Minister to Mexico, says, in its issue of Saturday, that it is well known that Judge CAMPBELL, of the United States District Court for Alabama, desires to embarrass the proposed emigration from the Southern States to Nicaragua, and that the public, with instinctive judgment, has come to the conclusion that the Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama is held for political purposes. The *Register* is particularly severe on the Judge, and accuses him of a disposition to follow the most arbitrary forms and tyrannical precedents.

### Death of the Hon. T. L. Harris, of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Hon. T. L. HARRIS, member of Congress elect from the Sixth District of this State, died of consumption at 6 o'clock this morning.

### The Case of the Indiana Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Senate has passed a resolution by a vote of 26 to 22, declaring the election of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH to the United States Senate illegal, unconstitutional, and void. The same resolution is pending in the House.

### Fire in Milton, Mass.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The store-house connected with the extensive paper-mill of TILESTON & HOLLINGWORTH, in Milton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000—insured for $10,000.

### Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Nov. 24—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Africa*, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst. Weather cloudy; wind N.-W.

### The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock last evening.

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

### FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, FRASER RIVER AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received San Francisco papers to Oct. 25, by the Overland Mail, *via* St. Louis, bringing further details of news from all points on the Pacific. The dates, however, are not so late by eleven days as the arrival at New-Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec. Our files contain some interesting items of intelligence.

The *Alta California* of Oct. 25 says:

A fire occurred on the corner of East and Merchant streets, on the 23d, which destroyed two buildings belonging to WILLIAM WICKMAN. The main edifice was occupied by Messrs. ADAMS & MARKS as a ship chandlery establishment. A man named DAVID C. HAZAIS, of Baltimore, was burned to death in the building in which the fire originated.

Since the departure of the Overland Mail of the 22d, the storm which was then raging, has been followed by another, which commenced at sundown on the evening of the 23d, and continued through the greater part of the night. During no previous year since the discovery of gold has so much rain fallen in the month of October.

CHARLES CARVALHO, Chinese interpreter, and two Chinamen, named Dr. LIPOTI and AH TING, were arrested on the 21st, on a charge of having forcibly abducted the bride of a countryman of the latter, named AH YOUNG. The former was honorably acquitted, and the case continued as to the latter. A suit for perjury has already been commenced against the complainants, it being alleged that they instituted the prosecution for abduction through malicious motives.

The Jenny Lind flume in Calaveras County has been blown down.

A party of eight immigrants (five men and three women) has arrived from the plains of Los Angeles.

Another mail party arrived in Calaveras County by the Carson Valley road.

It is reported that rich gold mines have been found on the Gila.

The favorable news from Fraser River is confirmed. Our dates from Victoria are to Oct. 29. The Victoria *Gazette* has the following items:—

The Steamer *Enterprise* arrived at Victoria on the 12th of October, from Fraser River. She brought down 100 passengers and a large amount of gold dust. A rich bar has been struck a little below Fort Yale, which was paying exceedingly well, and attracting a great deal of attention. A gentleman just down from Fort Yale, estimates the number of miners on the river at between 8,000 and 10,000, and thinks the present rush for San Francisco about subsiding.

The Pioneer Express alone brought down 900 ounces in gold dust, and there were several large parcels in the hands of passengers. The news, with the exception of the cold weather, is decidedly cheering. The mines are turning out much better than was anticipated a month ago; reported discoveries of rich diggings of coarse gold on Thompson River had reached Fort Yale, and the miners were starting for the new diggings. Bank or flat diggings have lately been found in several places, where it is supposed the river once coursed.

Mr. MCLANE and party had arrived at Deer Mountain, from Thompson River. He reports that there is forty miles of snow from the Siwilkimine River in toward the Fraser, and still snowing. The snow lies on the ground from ten to fifteen inches in depth. There is a great scarcity of provisions throughout the upper mining districts.

We hear a report that forty head of mules have been found, frozen to death, on the route to the Forks, and it is supposed that they belonged to MCLANE's party.

The owners of the steamers *Enterprize* and *Maria* have put up the price of freight from Victoria to Fort Hope, from $40 to $60 per ton!—or three cents a pound. This is an exorbitant charge, and if persisted in, must seriously affect not only the working of the mines, but greatly retard the prosperity of this town. What with the ten per cent. duty on Fraser River, and now this embargo on trade, it seems as if the hard-fisted miners are to be starved out of the country. At this rate, it will take all a miner can reasonably hope to make to buy food and raiment sufficient to keep body and soul together.

The following notice appeared in the *Gazette* of Oct. 16:

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date, the navigation of the waters from Fraser River, British Columbia, is open to all British vessels, on obtaining a clearance from the Custom-house at Victoria, Vancouver Island. By order of his Excellency, the Governor. CHAS. A. ANGELO, Dep. Col.

The shipments of gold from Victoria since Aug. 4, has been $82,377.

OREGON AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The news from Oregon is unimportant. The troops of Colonel WRIGHT's column have returned to Fort Walla Walla, and the Artillery Battalion under command of Captain KEYES, is already in march on this post, *en route* for Fort Vancouver, where three companies will remain for the present; the other three companies will, possibly, be sent to California—that is, if orders are issued directing such a movement.

After the troops had passed Snake River, on the morning of Oct. 2, the Yakima chief, OOAI, father of QUALCHIEN, having attempted to escape was mortally wounded.

The remains of Captain TAYLOR and Lieutenan GASTON have been buried at Walla Walla with military honors.

The expedition has thus returned after so signally brilliant a campaign, with the loss of but two men—accidentally poisoned—and one dragoon horse and about thirty-five mules.

In the Sandwich Islands an interesting question has come up. The Hawaiian Government has taken possession of Cornwallis Island, and it is claimed that the act is a trespass on American territory. The story is told as follows by the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of Sept. 30:

"Some time in February last, the American schooner *Palestine* left this port and sailed for a guano island to the southwest of this group, which she reached in March, took possession of the principal island, which they called Johnson Island, erected a staff with the name of the President of the United States on it, returning to San Francisco with a quantity of guano. Early in June the Hawaiian schooner *Kalama* sailed in search of what subsequently proved to be the same island, and they were taken possession of in the name of the Hawaiian Government. In July the schooner *Palestine* was again sent from San Francisco to the same islands she had before visited, and found the marks which had been left on her first voyage destroyed or mutilated, and the Hawaiian flag flying, and by observations, found the latitude and longitude the same as of those claimed by the Hawaiian Government.

The agents of the *Palestine*, in San Francisco, hearing that the cook employed on the schooner *Kalama* during her voyage thither, was in that city, took his testimony of the affair. His affidavit, sent to the United States Commissioner, states that the island was visited by the *Kalama*, that the American flag was torn down, and also the cross with the name of the President of the United States, and the Hawaiian flag raised. Mr. S. C. ALLEN and Captain HOOPER both deny that any marks were found on the islands, indicating that they had been previously visited. The whole transaction has been laid before this Government by the United States Commissioner.

As the affair now stands, it places this Government in the rather awkward position of trespassing on American territory."

Reports had reached Honolulu of the discovery of the wreck of an unknown whaleship. It was observed on the southeast extremity of Gore's Island by the crew of the bark *Jireh Swift*. Captain EARL, of that vessel, reports: "When they returned on board, they reported having seen the wreck of a whaleship on the north shore, but so much broken that it was impossible to ascertain anything definite concerning it. An avalanche of earth and rocks covered a part. There was a considerable quantity of bowhead bone and some right whalebone lying there.

All the rope they saw was of American manufacture, and the sails were made of cotton-duck, composition thimbles and monkey-face (iron) clews.

They brought off a boarding-knife, a carving-knife, and a kind of speor, set in a hickory-pole. These are all the particulars, and I leave it for wiser heads than my own to decide what ship it must have been, premising only that no ship has been lost for a number of years in these seas, except the *Indian Chief*, in August 1858, and she was lost five hundred miles north of Gore's Island; still it must be her, I think. I shall forward the gammon lashing to THOMAS SPENCER, Esq., Honolulu, for recognition. Any person who ever saw that would undoubtedly know it again.

W. EARL, Master bark *Jireh Swift*."

## FROM ARIZONA.

### Movements of Colonel Titus—Mining in Arizona.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

TUBAC, Arizona Territory, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1858.

The veritable Colonel TITUS, of Kansas notoriety, passed through this place yesterday. As he has figured in many Eastern papers, as being at the head of several hundred men, it may be of interest for your readers to *know* that the exact number that accompanied him was nine, six mounted and three in a baggage wagon. Some weeks ago, when several hundred miles east of here, he had about twenty-five. A part of them stopped on the San Pedro, and others have "dropped out" from time to time.

Colonel TITUS expresses himself as not well satisfied with the territory, and says he is going to the States, if he does not make a purchase of a silver mine. I have not the least idea he has any intention of going into Sonora. He is too wise to risk himself, even with a thousand men, one foot over the line. The fate of CRABBE and his party is a warning to all such as Colonel T.; they know the same fate awaits them under the present Government, and in fact any. If Sonora is ever obtained, as it must be some time, it must be by treaty with a warrantee of protection to its landholders, with a confirmation of all possessory titles.

We hear of several mining companies on their way into the Territory. Those who come *well supplied*, and are prepared to wait several months for a return for their labors, will do well—those who come expecting at once to turn out silver will be disappointed.

The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, of which Maj. HEINTZELMAN is President, have been on the ground two years, and it is not over two months since they began to turn out silver. They now, from one small furnace, turn out $100 a day. Their ore is most of it best suited for amalgamation, and they are now putting up extensive works which have been brought at an enormous expense from San Francisco. They have 200 tons of ore now ready for the works. The least yield from any they have melted has been $800 to the ton.

It has been their fortune to make the first shipment of silver from this section of the Territory since it was in the possession of the Spaniards. The company in some cases are working old veins, but the richest is a new one discovered and opened by them.

The Indians will soon be entirely kept in check by the several lines of stages on the Southern route (32° parallel.) Wells, Butterfield & Co.'s Line are running fully up to their expectations. The first stage from the East—the one that left St. Louis on the 16th of September—had ample time to reach San Francisco within the time named in the contract. Six hundred miles of the route in California has been run in ninety hours with a coach loaded with six passengers and their baggage.

TUBAC.

### From Bermuda and Nassau, N. P.

We have received the Bermuda *Gazette* of Nov. 9, and the Nassau, N. P., *Guardian* of the 6th, a few days later than our previous advices. We find nothing more of interest in them to the American reader, than what has already been published.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of the 9th, says:

"We regret to learn that Commodore SCHUBRICK will have to proceed on his voyage without fully effecting the repairs required by the *Sabine*. Although an immense purchase has been applied, it has been found impossible to unbang her rudder to put it in perfect order—the upper pintles of which are much bent. It is unfortunate that there is no dock or slip—to receive or take up such a vessel as the *Sabine*—yet completed at our Navy-yard. Every facility, however, has been afforded by Captain HOTTON, the Superintendent, toward refitting the ship. We understand the *Sabine* will leave to-day, or first fair wind."

### Campeachy.

We received this morning a file of papers from Campeachy to the 25th ult. inclusive.

Decrees dated the 8th ult. provide that henceforth national vessels shall pay customs' duties only on such portion of their cargo as they shall discharge at Sisal, instead of on the whole, as had been previously ordered by PERAZA's Government and another abolishes the decree of the same Government increasing the duties on foreign merchandise introduced in national vessels directly from foreign ports.

A conspiracy was discovered in Campeachy on the 22d ult., which was to have been followed by an outbreak on Sunday, the 24th, when the city was to be sacked to raise resources for the Zuloaga Government.

### Army Order.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. XXI.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13, 1858.

1. In pursuance of general order No. 21, from the headquarters of the Army, the portion of the 1st cavalry at Fort Leavenworth is assigned to posts as follows: Captain DE SAUSSURE's company F, and Captain STEWART's company K, to Fort Riley, under command of Major SEDGWICK; Captain SACKETT's company B, and Captain BEALL's company A, to Fort Smith; Captain WOOD's company C, and Captain CARR's company I, to Fort Washita. Major SEDGWICK will superintend the preparation and departure of the companies from Fort Leavenworth before proceeding to his post, and they will march with the least possible delay. The squadrons going to Forts Smith and Washita will proceed, each consolidated, by the most direct practicable road to their posts, having regard to the procurement of forage for their animals on the route. The former will precede the latter twenty-four hours in starting from Fort Leavenworth.

2. The squadron going to Fort Smith will take fifty days' provisions, and that to Fort Washita eighty days' provisions, from Fort Leavenworth, to last during the march, and until the arrival of further supplies. Fresh beef for the march will be purchased on the route. Six months' supply of clothing will also accompany these commands.

3. The necessary transportations for these movements will be furnished from Fort Leavenworth by the Quartermaster's Department: that sent to Forts Smith and Washita will remain at those posts during the Winter and until further orders.

4. Fifteen thousand SHARPE's carbine cartridges and 50 000 navy-pistol cartridges will be sent without delay to Fort Washita, and 60,000 of each to Fort Smith, from the St. Louis arsenal.

5. The Quartermaster in this city will send without delay a supply of horse and mule shoes for one year to Forts Smith and Washita.

By order of Colonel E. V. SUMNER.

D. C. BUELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE KANSAS GOLD MINES BEGINNING TO YIELD RICH RETURNS.—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 16, reports the return of successful gold-hunters from the Pike's Peak region. The miners all agreed that from $5 to $25 per day could be easily made on any of the streams of that section of country, with the proper mining apparatus. As yet, but very little prospecting has been done, and that little very poorly. Chub Creek, Medicine Bow Fork, Cherry Creek, and few other streams, comprise the whole prospecting circuit of the miners now there. All the miners agreed in their expression of opinion to Mr. Smith, that far richer deposits would be found in the coming Spring, than any yet discovered. None of the miners were at all prepared for prospecting, or for extensive mining. They were, however, tolerably well supplied with provisions, large numbers of Mexicans being engaged in sending flour and beans to the mines on pack mules. All through New-Mexico, preparations were being made to take large quantities of provisions in the Spring—also very many Mexicans were preparing for mining operations. All the miners were in good spirits, and intend to remain in the mines—the Indians prophesying a mild Winter.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday, by the *Asia*, were Sir Allan McNab, the Rev. A. McNab, D. D., of Canada, and Mr. G. Remak, United States Consul to Trieste. In the steamer *Glasgow*, for Glasgow, the Rev. J. W. Parsons, Missionary to India, and the Rev. J. H. Orbison, Missionary to Constantinople, were passengers.

### City Politics.

#### ANTI-TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

INDORSEMENT OF STEPHEN P. RUSSELL FOR COMPTROLLER, AND JAMES LYNCH FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

A meeting of that section of the Democracy which, under the leadership of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, professes to have for its aims the demolition of the Tammany "misrule," the abatement of taxes, and general reform, was held last night in MOZART Hall.

The assemblage, though disposed to be enthusiastic, was not large enough to fill the room. The attention of those passing up and down the street was attracted to the spot by a flaming transparency above the door of the hall, representing a gigantic personage trampling in the most annihilating manner on a prostrate Indian, over whom he flourishes a deadly tomahawk; in front the Tammany "Temple of Liberty" is pictured as in a state of hopeless conflagration, and in the background an irregular group of infuriated individuals are represented in the act of putting to flight a band of aborigines—the whole meant to symbolize the triumph of the people over the Tammany Sachems.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by Mr. GEORGE C. GENET, who proposed for Chairman Dr. STEPHEN HASSBROUCK, (a gentleman who occupied the position of Surgeon-General to the old Municipal Police.) The nomination was accepted without dissent.

Mr. E. G. HAMILTON then presented a list of Vice-Presidents.

Mr. GIBBONS, of the Fourteenth Ward, submitted a list of Secretaries.

These nominations were also adopted.

Mr. BENJAMIN RAY, of the Third Ward, read the report of the Committee on Resolutions. This was an exceedingly lengthy document. It included Mr. SOUTTER's letter, in which he declined the nomination for the Comptrollership, and recommended Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL and Mr. JAMES LYNCH as candidates for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor respectively in terms of unlimited eulogium.

Whilst Mr. RAY was thus occupied a procession entered, bearing in front a transparency on which Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL was emblematized as "Cock of the Walk."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Loud calls were made for "Woon" though the Chairman had already announced as the first speaker Mr. THOMAS J. MCMAHON. The cries increased nevertheless, but were eventually quelled on the assurance of Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY that Mr. WOOD was not present.

Mr. MCMAHON, accordingly presented himself amid loud cheers. His speech was devoted to a review of the multitudinous misdeeds of Tammany Hall, not only on the ground of its assumptions over the Democratic voters of the City, but because of the immoral character of many of its nominees for office. He was especially severe on Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER, the candidate for Comptroller, whom he charged with having got up, in this City, the scandalous story of MARIA MONK, and with various other atrocities.

Just as Mr. MCMAHON was bringing his remarks to a close, a large delegation from the Twentieth Ward entered, carrying banners and transparencies, and were loudly cheered. When Mr. MCMAHON had retired, the calls for WOOD were renewed, but these soon gave way to most vociferous demands for "WALSH"—MIKE WALSH.

The Chairman stated that Mr. WALSH was not in the room and that Mr. WOOD was at home, sick.

Then the crowd began shouting for TAYLOR and HENNESSEY. Mr. TAYLOR either was not in the room, or, if he was, was not ambitious. He did not appear. Mr. HENNESSEY accordingly presented himself and was vehemently cheered. He disclaimed any intention of making a speech, but embraced the opportunity of expressing, in terms of the most forcible character, his thorough contempt for the Tammany Sachems, and for certain objectionable individuals in the Sixth Ward, of whom the most objectionable was one Mr. JOHN GRIFFIN, a street-sweeper sort of fellow in the receipt of three dirty dollars a day, who, according to Mr. HENNESSEY, has recently engaged himself in the pleasurable and reputable occupation of circulating most abominable slanders concerning Mr. STEPHEN P. ROSSELL. Mr. HENNESSEY was immensely cheered.

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, in compliance with frequent calls, advanced and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for this cordial and enthusiastic reception. Since I became a voter I have been devotedly attached to the principles of the Democratic Party, believing that the policy of that party rests upon the Constitution as its basis; that it is the party which, above all others, has ever continued "to hold the union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction." [Applause.] But, my friends, this can hardly be regarded as a mere political contest for the only political issue involved in it is the one at stake between our organization and that of Tammany Hall. I will not weary you by attempting to give a history of the injustice practiced toward the Democracy by the organization referred to. Suffice it to say that the rubicon has been passed, and that an opportunity is now afforded you to determine whether the central party organization shall continue to be controlled by the Trustees of a secret political Association, or whether the power usurped by the Tammany Society shall be wrested from it. I deeply regret that the Democracy of this City are not united. I detest family quarrels as an evil to be avoided if possible, but the sacrifice of political rights and self-respect would be infinitely more detestable and a much greater evil. [Loud applause.]

I turn to another theme: In accepting your nomination for Comptroller, I am fully aware of the responsibility I shall have to assume, and of the difficulties I shall have to encounter if elected. The recent developments as to the improper manner in which the affairs of the Finance Department are conducted, show on the part of many of the Comptroller's employes, the grossest ignorance of their official duties; as for instance the book-keeper cannot tell the actual amount of stocks issued by the City; valuable papers in the office are improperly cared for; whole bundles of papers might easily be (and have doubtless been) stolen; over payments have been frequently made, &c.

The Department should be speedily reorganized; several bureaus now independent of the Comptroller should be placed under his control, and a proper system of checks and counter-checks should be instituted. There is another evil that should be checked—the interests of the City should not be sacrificed to gratify politicians, and no man should be retained or appointed to any place in the Department, who is not fully competent and undoubtedly honest. I am a believer in the maxim of ARISTOTHENES, that "that State is bantering to ruin in which no difference is made between good and bad men."

The rapid increase of taxes, without any corresponding benefits, has justly alarmed the tax-payers. The tax levy for 1850 amounted to.....$3,230,180 47
The tax levy for 1858 amounted to..... 8,621,091 31
Showing an increase in eight years of the enormous sum of $5 390.910 84! Much, very much can be done in the Comptroller's Office, under an efficient administration, to protect the City Treasury, but you might as well hope to set bounds to the sea and bind the land in place as to expect that the Comptroller can entirely arrest frauds on the Treasury, unless he is seconded by the Common Council and the various executive branches of the City Government.

To attempt to bring order out of the chaos which now reigns in the department, will be a Herculean task, but in the vocabulary of a persevering, industrious and determined officer, there's no such word as fail; and, if elected Comptroller of the City of New-York, to which City I have become ardently attached, during a residence of nearly a fifth of a century, I solemnly promise to devote my time, whatever talent God has endowed me with, and all the energies of my heart and mind, to discharge with fidelity the important trust confided to me. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WALSH was again called for, but without effect. The Chairman stated that he observed the Hon. DANIEL B. TAYLOR present, and hoped he would favor the audience with a few remarks. Mr. TAYLOR was not forthco

## PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

Society can never stop wondering at the astounding longevity of criminals and paupers. While men behave themselves, and honestly provide for their own necessities, they are in daily peril of their lives. Falling chimneys tumble on them, railroad cars crush them to death, ships founder at sea with them on board, they take cold, fall into fevers and die; it is a wonder that the Life Insurance Companies do not all go into bankruptcy. But bad men seem to live forever. The graceless sons of anxious mothers seem never to die. Hopeless drunkards, incorrigible scoundrels, live on through temporal eternities, each year of their lives an age, each week a life-time of disgrace to friends, of misery, sorrow, wretchedness. Society twirling its moustache falls into a brown study over their case. If the whole race were obliged to pass over a trap-door, and the spring that dropped it were under Society's foot, quick work should be made of the pests, Paradise be reestablished in 1860, and the Millenium inaugurated with a grand banquet, music, speeches, and some small show of self-glorification. Still the skeleton, that is a dead-head at all feasts, might intrude after the cloth were removed, for Society, unless it made a rule that only criminals who have not wit to cover their tracks be dropped, would certainly lose some very reputable men,—quite a number of members of Congress, occasionally a State legislator, and even some unindicted Aldermen. The authorities would have a busy time, ordering new Elections. Indeed, Society cannot forget that he did some little sinning himself, when young and thoughtless; he thanks God that Justice was blind then, and instinctively wraps his cloak tighter now, lest the big scoundrels gone, hypocrisy and heartlessness, grinding the poor and paying tradesmen's bills in unbankable moncy, should seem to somebody not quite the respectable thing.

On the whole the trap-door and the abyss remedy will not do. It might for them, if all of life is to be lived above ground, but it would be the ruin of us who remain. We want the great criminals in the background, to lighten up by contrast our own sins. Make pure and sunny the part of the canvas where their dark visages scowl, and the mellow tones of the foreground will turn frightfully back. Quench their lurid flambeaux and the stench of our brimstone dips will begin to offend. They are quite essential for our present respectability, and no less for our growth and improvement,—as children. Especially boys are graciously vouchsafed for the education of old folks into habits of patience, temperance and sobriety, as diseases are sent to teach sanitary laws, as frost and hard times and the suspension of specie payment to teach economy and providence.

Unfortunately, most of our paupers and criminals have white skins and straight hair, thin lips and insteps not remarkably flattened, so that Conscience finds no comfort in arguing them branches of a different family, the product of another creation than that of which Adam was the figure-head. Post-mortem examinations reveal in them livers and hearts of the normal human size. Agassiz could not show in the structure of their fingers any special construction for purposes of plunder. Cain was assured from high authority that he was Abel's keeper, and it is time that the Abels of this day came to consent that they are to keep an eye on the Cains. But what to do with them?

The Ostrich School, since they take the newspapers, confess it is not quite enough to hide their heads in the sand,—the sand being wet with blood, even there they must face in a cowardly way the great question. But men of this school ignore the extent of the evil as long as they can. They pay the poor rates and prison taxes without grumbling, pray fervently that the benevolent societies may be prospered in their good works, and for themselves look over on the bright side. But the lock of the chest must be kept scrupulously fast, or the lid flies up and the skeleton springs erect. Sitting at their feast, the windows are darkened with haggard and hungry faces outside. The shadows of outside miseries obtrude among the glancing lights on their parlor-wall. Reclining under the shadow of their vine, pale palms are thrust in between the foliage, seeking alms. They could bear it all in patience, however, if they did not see thriftlessness and depravity budding under their own roof; then there is no remedy but to send their boys whaling and their girls to boarding school, trusting to the bolder management of sea-captains and school-mistresses to control or crush out the devilry in them.

Honest and wet-eyed Philo-Scoundrelism assumes as his basis of operation the theory that Society is the criminal, and the Convict its victim. He divides all men into the sane and insane. Some of the crazy are irresistibly inspired to appropriate other people's property, to forge notes, to steal pocket-handkerchiefs, to rob hen-roosts; others to commit rapes, to dirk harmless old men, to brain with hatchets their praying mothers and their fleeing brothers; others to refuse all work; others to drink themselves into sots. Of course, all these are the objects of pity, not properly of punishment. For the sake of the sane, the insane when troublesome must be restrained within atone walls, but ivy should hide the strength of the walls; their windows should be grated with fancy patterns of iron-work to look like Venetian blinds. Their nurses and watches should be bland, and to the teeth full of mercy; their dress distinctive, but no badge of disgrace; their diet meat twice a day and coffee, not like poor Branch's at Blackwell's Island—two pounds of chickory to a bushel of rye; their work oakum-picking or easy gardening, for the men, and for the women light sewing and housework enough to secure a relish for the rye-water and prime cuts—in other words, such life shall be forced upon them as a fine old orthodox Quaker would be likely to choose for himself. Philo-Scoundrelism follows good John Howard afar off, and because he went about driving out jail fever, it goes about making heroes of jail birds, recording their *bon mots*, treasuring their ana, printing their portraits as of men who out of much tribulation have set a good example at last and testified to the truth. But Philo-Scoundrelism is most fervent over paupers. It wants no poor-houses—why shock the sensitive recipients of charity with such bald names? It endows homes for the unrich, and the struggling needlewoman on her weary walk homeward with a new bundle of shirts to be made at two shillings a day and a blowing up from the tyrant who pulls at the cosms to try them, looks up with envy of the repose and plenty and leisure which they enjoy inside the home for the unrich. Her pinched meal and dim garret have nothing but their faint air of freedom to recommend them. Why struggle so hard and so long against sympathy? Why not drop the needle, and have bread enough, light work, and an army of servants who will never give Madam notice, to fetch and carry for her? Admirably, Philo-Scoundrelism manipulates to make all poor people paupers, and crime ought to reverence it as a good, weak god-father. It regards conviction as *prima facie* evidence of innocence, and when it gets into a Governor's seat, it exhausts all its functions in a frightful use of its pardoning power. When scoundrels out of prison come to regard their brothers inside right fraternally, this fancy philosophy will do infinite harm, but till in this City it kills off the vermin of the Tombs' cells and rubs off the mould on the walls of the lower tier where witnesses are detained, it will be decent to tolerate and humane to encourage it.

Christians cope very differently with crime and pauperism. They call on the sinless to throw the first stone, and, when the rabble retires, set about constructing those new circumstances in which it is possible for the weak to sin no more. They put the close the rampant wild vine and root-prune lustily, hoping when the Winter and the shadow of the stone wall are passed, for a fresh life and a new and more fruitful growth. They pluck out of prison the innocent victims of cobbling judges, sleepy juries, and shysters who have pocketed all their clients' funds, and labor to rub off the stigma of their prison life; the rest they leave to their stone-cutting and sharp repentance, satisfied that the rod need not be wreathed with roses, for proper convicts, and for such, even if repentance comes up strong, they sign no petitions for pardon.

Fortunately we have very little inherited pauperism and not much crime bequeathed from father to son. Of the former we import the hulk. New-York is a sieve through which the competence and means of our vast immigration flows unrestricted to the west—its poverty stops with us. Three-fourths of all the paupers in the Atlantic cities are foreigners; the rest are the product of our mistaken philanthropy and of circumstances entirely within our control. Now, for the sturdy beggar there is one sovereign remedy—arrest him and compel him to work. If he is sick he is a fit subject for the hospital; cure him and set him to work. It is confessed that our workhouse does not give the best kind of work, since it is almost exclusively mechanical and three-quarters of its inmates must learn a trade before they can pay in labor for the stock and tools they damage. They need agricultural employment, but spoiling leather is better than nothing. They hate work and beg because they hate it. Work them well and they will mend their ways. This doctrine has not enough been insisted on. Soft-hearted Miss Feeling drops a dime into the hand of the wretched woman who sits on the hospital steps with a borrowed baby in her lap and a look of studied sorrow on her face, and fancies that by her self-denial she has assisted a fellow-creature in distress. She has done no such thing. Yesterday the miserable recipient made a shirt, and got for it a clipped two shillings and an insult from the brute who paid her. It was a tough day and a cold night she spent at her labor. To-day her really wretched look and her borrowed baby have brought her four dimes and no insults. She goes to her cheerless abode, satisfied that begging is more profitable than working. Once arrived at this conclusion, her self-respect is lost, and she has nothing to lose by going to the workhouse. The law recognizes the right of every destitute person to be relieved, and we pay taxes for that purpose. It recognizes the right to employ all who accept relief, in some kind of labor, according to their ability, and, if they refuse that labor, they are entitled to no other relief, but are adjudged as criminals, and must be punished by imprisonment. For pauperism there is no excuse then, though for poverty the world is full of ample apologies. To root out pauperism then before it begins to propagate itself is a job for the authorities. Let the police fall to and relieve the streets of their swarms of beggars, and let Miss Feeling,—she of the tender heart and short sight,—take notice that dropping a penny into the pauper's hat is smiling on improvidence and fostering crime.

But *how to save the honest poor from becoming paupers* is a question worthy the most thoughtful consideration of wisest and best citizens. We furnish fatal facilities for making paupers. The times are always hard for a very large class. The wages of artificers, and especially of women, are frightfully insufficient for the support of large families. It would puzzle our bankers to get food enough to keep body and soul together, clothing enough to keep frost out of the tender flesh of babes, and to force back the wolf from the open door, with only the wages that many a poor woman gets, even if free from the insults, annoyances and anxiety that pluck away ambition, and leave the poor but half their original energy and shrewdness. When to such stresses are added the risk of sickness and the want of work, the perils of pauperism that impend over thousands now as innocent and worthy as are the readers of the Times, are tremendous and appalling. Instincts of self-preservation and of humanity alike urge us to fix a great gulf between poverty and pauperism—to keep the Police active in thinning the ranks on this side, and the benevolent busy in rescuing those who halt and stumble, and are discouraged, on the other side. Those who have never tried it little know how much they can do for the poor without wasting a minute, or missing a shilling from their purse. Oyster suppers go no further with members in the lobby than old clothes and cheap presents do with the poverty-pinched, and there is no more smell of charity about the one than of bribery about the other. A family enjoying competence can easily take in tow a fleet of struggling families without offending their pride, so unobtrusively that their next neighbor could not taunt them with it, and very effectually—furnishing work of one sort or another at liberal wages, getting the boys into places, begging the mother as a favor to accept a cast-off garment that might possibly answer to wear on a rainy day, and which shall be revamped and paraded next Sunday with Cable honors. Such attentions from the well-to-do toward the lowly link them in a happier circle, and keep the connections open to a better condition in life. This disguised mercy is the sort "whose quality is not strained;" "it is twice blessed—it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

But the race of Adam is lazy. Even their beneficence they prefer to administer by proxy, while they go about their business. So they have devised many societies to do their pleasant duties for them. Some of these are cunningly calculated to feed a secretary, and put a penny in a worthy agent's pocket. Others, with their costly machinery, compared with the good they may legitimately be expected to accomplish, are like reaping machines set to work on the rear of an inclosed city lot—like two-horse power threshing machines set to threshing out a quart of clover seed. Others use long levers, and with small expense of power move mountains. Towering above all of them in usefulness, but lying below them all in humility and parade, is the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. It is not much heard of out of the circle of its beneficence, but within that its charity "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven." It divides the City into as many districts as there are Wards, and each district into so many sections, that the visitor for each will have under his supervision about twenty-five families needing attention. When a case of destitution is called to the visitor's notice, he calls upon the family and satisfies himself as to the necessity. If not fairly chargeable to other societies, or to the Emigration Commissioners, in which case they are referred to the proper authorities to visit, nor are paupers, food, fuel, clothing, of a coarser sort than work would purchase, are furnished, but money seldom, and under restrictions. The children are helped into the public schools, or to trades, or service. In the year ending Oct. 1, 1858, this Association relieved 13,842 families, and 54,268 persons. No doubt, by its judicious lighterage, several hundreds out of the 13,842 were enabled to float over the bar on which they would certainly have grounded. It is gratifying to know that so efficient a helper of the poor has the full confidence of community. During 1857, the year of the great panic, notwithstanding the 985 failures for $120,000,000 in this City, that 25,000 persons lost employment before the 1st of October, and that 1,000 a day were discharged from work for weeks together, the treasury of this Association was better supplied than ever, many merchants even quadrupling their contributions to meet the anticipated demand. The receipts during the year were $66,578, he appropriations to districts $67,094. The appropriations all went in charity—there was no tare of agents' salaries, or trett of clerk hire. One dollar, put into so economical and direct a channel, is worth ten, bestowed in channels that distribute it less guardedly, and with less rigid reference to the good it will work, or the harm it may compass.

But when a family has passed over the barrier that separates poverty from pauperism, and where children are homeless, other agencies are necessary to rescue them from vagrancy and a career of crime. Around all the headlands where Hunger and Nakedness jut out into Pauperism, a tide of tremendous strength sweeps downward. To beguile the wretched with temporary relief, we have rumshops on almost every corner. Loose women flaunt their gay dresses on all the promenades, stimulating the envy of pure poor girls, whose weary fingers can scarcely earn them clean rags for their covering, and who cannot see under the gaudy finery and air of pleasure the carking care and the cancer at the heart. To make thieving easy, we have pawn-shops open from sunrise to sunset, where no questions are asked. At home—if they have a home—these dangerous classes suffer from dampness, mould, vermin, air heavy with miasm and stench, destitution and sickness. When they stir abroad, it is among the thickly-besetting inducements to theft, drunkenness and bestiality. A day in their haunts satisfies the most skeptical of the necessity of a sanitary police, to uncover and remove the rotting heaps of infection and hot-beds of disease—to set open to the air and light the dank, dark cellars where hundreds of human creatures are born every year, and seem straightway to mildew and rot. Gospels little affect beings, whether bipede or four-footed, whose skins are dry-tanned, and who breathe carbonic-acid gas. The heralds of the genuine gospel go in with warrants to clear the premises forever, to set the adults in soak, and with abundant soap and water to restore the skin of the children to the porous investment that it was when made. When atmospheric air begins to swell the lungs, the color of the being becomes apparent, and the collapsed stomach is stayed, the commission of crime will cease to be the being's instinct, and gentle doses of the moral duties will be tolerated. The first part of the work of reforming vagrancy belongs to the State. The scavengering and ventilating their filthy caves, the scrubbing and polishing down the rough manikin to what civilized men will recognize as the image of God, is a police work, which, when the head of Health Department is the sanitary philosopher that he ought to be, will be accomplished from motives of public health. But at present the whole heavy job is left to that one device of modern Christian enterprise, the Mission School. Seeming like a very feeble instrument—a very proper thing to be sneered at, no other agency has so much dug around the roots of society, and there applied the remedy for the canker on the branches. It was a suggestion of the Church which was ashamed of itself that its influence should effect nobody but those who wore good clothes. This was the theory. Open a school on Sunday, into which all who are shooting marbles, playing ball, or throwing dead cats at each other are especially invited to come. Hurrah, rags,—cheers for the dirtiest boy,—you are the very fellows we wanted most. Can you sing, boys? Give us Yankee Doodle then, but in these words, lively words that carry a burden of common sense and a spice of moral truth in them. Hold on, boys, don't be obstreperous—order is Heaven's first law. Now for a speech—not a sermon—but a sharp, telling harangue on the virtues of soap and water. More singing and a prayer, to which the wild crew listen astounded, wondering whom the fellow is talking to, and what for, more singing, and they are dismissed, the roughs swearing it was the jolliest time they ever had. They'll come again next Sunday and bring all their brothers. Soon their sharp, shrewd-faces peer out from under the dirt, their rags tumble off and coats and trousers take their place. Somebody unknown rewarding merit in this way. The school after a while falls naturally into classes, and the scholars being human now, are subject to common treatment, and by this time they have been brought up to the level where Common Schools can reach them. The teacher, moreover, becomes interested in his pupil, finds him employment, and as if accidentally, stumbles upon his home—his scholar by his superior clothing and knowledge is already the light of the house, and if any of the household or its circle of acquaintance fall into trouble through his teacher's aid, they expect to see their way out of it. So the teacher is made the medium of communication between a lower circle of darkness and hopelessness and want, and the upper air, light and glorious hope; and the Mission School is quietly elevating thousands every year into the region where churches, schools, and printing shed their mingled light, warm, cheer, and bless. Some of these schools grow up into immense churches when all the neighborhood recognize their virtue and worth. But oftener they stand from year to year without much growth, like gateways which retain their proportions whether armies or a solitary horseman pass between them. The swarms come in, ragged, filthy and beastly, and when they are humanized, cleansed and made respectable, graduate into higher schools and more pretentious places. They drain a vicinity of its bad name and its crime so gently, that they seldom get any credit for what they have done,—indifferent observers charging the unproved health and morals to the improved drainage, smarter schoolmasters, or the stated preaching; while verily we believe that no one agency, cheap or costly, has done so much for humanity and Christianity in our town within the last six years as this.

But when vagrancy has actually budded—when the homeless little wretches have trod on the toes of incensed justice, and got into scrapes—ash-barrels for dormitories, and prisons for homes—there is needed still a stouter agency than the Mission schools to fetch them out from the tombs, from ash-barrels and garbage-boxes, to clothe them and set them in their right mind. And here comes in the Children's Aid Society, with its six Industrial Schools, (containing at the last report 968 pupils,) furnishing mechanical instruction, moral lessons, bits of grammar, and a dinner daily, with its Newsboy's Lodging-House, where between 50 and 60—whose normal beds are the gratings over the cellar-ways where steam engines and boilers heat the air—lodge nightly, and live like young collegians, having savings' banks and mutual aid associations,—and, best of all, with its emigration system, by which, last year, it removed to the West—mostly to Ohio and Michigan, into the homes of families who needed them—468 boys, 200 girls, 28 men, 37 women, and 210 sewing and trades' girls. Other excellent societies take the vagrant—foredoomed pauper or criminal—and strive their best while he breathes the poisoned air to sustain his flagging spirits and keep life in him. This transports him from the cess-pool to the prairie, where there is nothing but the fading memory of a wretched Past to corrupt the clean, fresh air of better days. No thanks to Ostriches—none to the Philo-Scoundrels; but Christians may read with complacence statistics which show that in the metropolis, Pauperism is not on the increase. Notwithstanding the terrible threats of 1857, and the fact that last year the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor gave 60 per cent. more of relief than any year before, there is no more of it now than in 1855, nor so much in proportion to our population. Meanwhile vagrancy and juvenile crime does not increase. The figures decrease in spite of the increasing population. At the Jefferson Market Court there were, in 1855, 385 commitments for petit larceny, in 1856 only 172; in 1855, 1,405 cases of vagrancy, in 1856, only 349. At the Essex Market Court there were 441 cases of vagrancy in 1855, but only 349 in 1856. At the Tombs, in 1855, of petit larceny, 3,299 cases; in 1856 only 2,708. In the City Prison there was a decrease in 1856 of 450 upon the number of children and minors confined during 1855; and so far as we have been able to gather, the statistics of 1857 and 1858 are equally encouraging. What shall we do, then, to avert Pauperism and lessen crime? Put honest, conscientious lawyers on the bench for judges and kick the wooden shysters that we call judges out into obscurity. Give justice, speedy, prompt and full, to all convicted criminals. Make the prisons wholesome and clean, the prison diet plain but plenty, and work the prisoners according to their ability. Make the pardoning power an awkward, unused implement in the hands of Governors, and so bring juries and judges to a sense of their responsibility. Enforce existing laws about pauperism. Arrest all street-beggars, send the crippled and sick to the almshouse, the able-bodied to the workhouse, and those that will not work, to the prison. Sustain Associations, by which honest indigence is saved from stumbling into pauperism. Put public-health matters into the hands of a medical Christian man; authorize him with the aid of his sanitary police to ferret out the causes of epidemics, to abate nuisances, to ventilate, light up, and to clear of people all cellars that are not fit for men to live in. Let him dig about the roots of society and expose the worm that wounds there. Go in with Mission and Industrial Schools to rescue the young and convey them over to the region of common schools and churches. By such schemes as that of the Children's Aid Society, carry off the surplus vagrant children from the spots where they are nuisances and hopeless, to western farms, where they are in demand and where new hopes dawn on them with new skies. Without the aid of a single new enactment, we have all the machinery, in good working order, and power enough to prevent pauperism from becoming an American institution, and by diminishing the material upon which it feeds, to abate the growth of crime.

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The Thanksgiving Collections in the Boston churches on Sunday were quite liberal, the sums received being in many cases larger than in any previous year. The money distributed (says the *Transcript*,) among the poor by the pastors and officers of religious societies reaches the most deserving people, as most of the donations are to worthy persons well known to the distributors.

## THE COAST SURVEY.

### Reply to the Letters of B. B.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The articles in the Times, of Oct. 17 and 18, on the Coast Survey, signed B. B., have probably taken no one by surprise who has followed, with any interest, events in scientific circles within the last few months. From the foreshadowings of these, just such attacks as those of B. B. might, with as much certainty, have been predicted to take place just about this period, as cold weather and snow are looked for somewhere in November. When a great public abuse is discovered, it is the duty of every good citizen to denounce it, and to move for its abatement. Has your correspondent made such a discovery, and is he giving vent to the indignant feelings of a patriot, or those of mere personal rancor? No one, who has read his articles with any attention, and knows anything of the Coast Survey and its present Superintendent, will be at a loss to decide this question; for, with a few lines of statistics, some extracts from the late Mr. Benton's denunciations of the Coast Survey, the incentives to which are well known to have been personal, your correspondent has given columns of virulent personal attacks, not only upon the Superintendent, but on others who have unfortunately fallen under your correspondent's displeasure.

Your correspondent, after a somewhat labored and pretentious opening of his attack, says:

"To present the matter fully, access to public documents and to the departments is needed, neither of which sources is available for this occasion; but from some stray publications a few statistics have been gleaned, which excite rather than gratify curiosity concerning this most powerful and costly appendage of the Government."

Now it may not be impertinent to ask why, in setting out to lay before the public this pretended stupendous abuse, "that Paixhan of extravagance the Coast Survey," as your correspondent terms it, he should not have taken the pains to have consulted minutely the public documents which he admits was "needed" to do full justice to his cause, but contented himself with "gleaning from some stray publications a few statistics," and thus "exciting rather than gratifying curiosity concerning this most powerful and costly appendage of the Government." Your correspondent will hardly pretend that these "needed documents" might not have been found in almost any good public, or private library. Had he entered candidly on such researches, he would have gratified curiosity, and beneficially have added, by the published results of his labors, to the common stock of authentic information.

To tell the public that so much has been yearly appropriated for a great national work—that certain agents receiving specified salaries, were engaged in carrying it on—and that the aggregate outlay for a series of years amounts to so much—proves what? Why just nothing, so far as the public is really interested. Had your correspondent taken up the "needed" documents, and from them had shown that more could have been accomplished, or in a better manner with the same means—had he, through the same sources, put his finger upon manifest peculation, or anything kindred to it—or had he shown, to quote his own words, that "the object contemplated by Congress and by the people, understood to be the aim of the Coast Survey, is laudable enough," but that what has been done is otherwise than was contemplated, then he might have claimed the thanks of the country and of his readers who, like the writer of this, have patiently gone over his columns of personal invective. A truly gigantic work is to be done, one admitted by all to be of the greatest importance, the utility of which your correspondent tells us that "Hassler vindicated with such power that not even the management of the present Superintendent has as yet neutralized it," whatever these last words may mean. This being so, what the public is interested in knowing is, *whether this useful work has been well done, and whether the means given for its performance have been honestly and judiciously applied.* The array of officials and their salaries tell us nothing until we are made to understand what are the duties performed by each, and what are the requisites for performing these duties. The Superintendent, of whom your correspondent sneeringly says, "See who sits now in the chair of Hassler!" receives a salary of $6,000. Well, this may be a large or a small remuneration; just as the talent, labor and peculiar qualifications demanded by the place are rare and onerous, or the reverse. The same is true of the other salaries.

When a certain member of the Cabinet, in bygone days, spoke in a similar sneering tone to Hassler of his salary, and remarked that it was as large as his own, the old man's reply was, "True, the President can on any day step out upon the avenue and supply your place in his Cabinet, but where will you go to supply mine on the Coast Survey." Fortunately, when the vacancy made by Hassler's decease had to be supplied, our country had one of its own sons to present to fill it. Dependant as we had long felt ourselves upon foreigners to fill such an important post as this and some others—a feeling carried so far that Mr. Jefferson even had foreigners called to the principal chairs of the child of his old age, the University of Virginia—it was no small cause of congratulation that a man confessedly capable of supplying this place was found at home. The sum of $6,000 may seem to your correspondent a large remuneration for such a station, but he must not forget that the present Superintendent was a man of mark before he was inducted into his present office, and had already won for himself an enviable reputation both at home and abroad. Having graduated with the highest honors at the Military Academy, and served for several years as an officer of engineers, he was invited to a chair of great responsibility in the University of his native city. In this station he won upon the confidence of his fellow-citizens, by his capacity and sterling integrity of character, and was called by them to organize several of their most valued institutions. Such was the reputation acquired by the man "who now sits in Hassler's chair" before he took possession of it; a reputation well earned by qualities that lie at the basis of all merited success—a reputation, it may be added, which it will require something more to shake than the vague general charges, or obscure innuendos of your correspondent.

The plaints of your correspondent over the offices of power and profit held by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the influence which his commanding talents have given him among his fellow-citizens, really border upon the ludicrous. Did it escape the penetration of your correspondent that no small man could have compassed all that he alleges to have been done by the present Superintendent? Did he not see that but one conclusion could be arrived at, admitting all that he avers of this gentleman to be true, and that is, that he must be a man possessing herculean mental and physical endurance, coupled with an industry and a capacity for labor seldom equaled? Now very much of this is literally true. The present Superintendent is most happily constituted for a position demanding such a variety of acquirement as the one he now fills. With a sound mind in a sound body, conjoined to an equability of temper not easily disturbed, he has always shown himself equal to every exigency. He refuses no amount of labor, and shirks no duty. He is equally at home in making a contract for oil or coal, or in organizing the most complicated working machinery for any enterprise. His administrative, executive and scientific ability are equally remarkable. It has been by such a rare combination of talents, united to most happy social qualities, that this truly eminent man, upon whom your correspondent has poured out the phials of his wrath, has won upon and secured the respect and voluntary aid of so many in all professions, who themselves command the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens, and, not as your correspondent would lead the public to believe, by "a shameful waste of the public money and a more shameful abuse of official patronage and authority," not a single instance of either of which charges has he been able to substantiate in his lengthy communication.

The question here brought before the public is one upon which the public has an interest to be enlightened; but, if your correspondent has this in view, he must quit the vituperative personal line, in which he has engaged, and enter upon that of facts, with their proof. Until he does this, he must not be surprised should the public rather congratulate itself than feel wronged, that it has in its service a man who can manage the Coast Survey, the Light-house Board, the Smithsonian Institute, its system of Weights and Measures, the Nautical Almanac, both houses of Congress, the Cabinet officer to whom he is subordinate, and the Press; can make contracts for oil and coal, and then snap his fingers at Old Bullion and party. The attempt of your correspondent to excite ridicule by affixing nick-names, will serve but little purpose, even were they pertinent. The present Superintendent of the Coast Survey has, with great propriety, kept himself aloof from party. He engaged in his present duties to carry out a scientific work of the highest importance to the country—one which must carry with it credit or discredit to the country, and his own reputation, among the nations of the world,—and not to promote the interests of this or that party. How he has succeeded, the commendations which his labors have received from the scientific world, both at home and abroad, afford ample guaranties. How the propriety of his course has been appreciated by men wielding political power, has been shown in their leaving him undisturbed to prosecute to completion this great national undertaking—a course as creditable to their sagacity in foreseeing the consequences that must result from such disturbence as it has been advantageous to the country.

SCRUTATOR.

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### The Woman's Library—Farther Explanation of its Necessity.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: You may regard the writer as being influenced by an over-captious spirit in so persistently pursuing the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. But that gentleman, in spite of the very plain facts which have been laid before him, is determined to make it appear to the readers of his journal that there is no possible need of a woman's library. The writer is equally determined to bring forward arguments in support of this enterprise, which will prove that the objections, urged by Mr. Porter are superficial, and that the few arrows he has launched at the library and its friends, are made of pipe-clay and not of steel. It is rather a difficult matter to understand clearly what Mr. Porter means, through his manner of dealing with the subject in question. Here is an extract from an article which appeared in the *Christian Intelligencer* of yesterday, Nov. 18.

"We believe that no more important subject for public inquiry and action can come before us at the present time, than that laid bare in the general project for the woman's library. In our former article *we most emphatically indorsed the library proposed.* But our offence is in reality that we went further. We are not content with a half-way work. We took the opportunity to urge the broad questions of reform and relief for the advancement of the masses of the people. The same measures which will afford relief to the women can be productive of good to the men and to the children, who are all depressed by the same causes which depress the women."

E. M. P. very truly says that there is not in the article of the *Intelligencer* 'one good, sound, sensible point of objection to the Woman's Library.' She is so sure on that point that she will 'defy' any person to find such an objection. E. M. P. is perfectly right. We defy E. M. P. herself to do it; and if so, why has she waxed so peevish, and launched a column and a half of fine print at us through the Times? The moral of our article was simply—'This ought ye to do, and not to leave the other undone.'"

Could anything be more calmly gratifying than the above? And yet this is not all. Through nearly two columns of reading matter the Library movement is lauded in the most positive terms—is commended as deserving all encouragement—bid "God-speed," and Mr. Porter seems pained at the unjust misrepresentation of the *Intelligencer*, and reiterates again and again his "full and hearty approval of the undertaking." In brief, the gentleman's argument is this: He likes the plan for the improvement of the "mental, social and industrial position" of the women of New-York. He is only opposed to our working on a small scale; and his large heart is grieved and wounded at the spectacle of a body of eminent gentlemen taking up the question of *their* needs alone, while "the necessities of millions of depressed and suffering men, women and children" ought to be considered. Mr. Porter is not content with these gentlemen doing a little; he heaps up the work, until those who undertake to examine his views, and look forward to a practical consummation of the labors he proposes are staggered, completely bewildered by the intricacies and overwhelming responsibilities of the duties he would impose. Undoubtedly, as he insists, "the same measures which will afford relief to women can be productive of good to the millions of men and to the children." But, if good Mr. Porter will only have a little mercy on the friends of the Library movement, and reflect that they are only a few quiet citizens, and quite unable to accomplish the emancipation of the whole human race from the evils which oppress them, he would be more just, I am sure, and be loath to level at them the sly little sarcasms which, notwithstanding his indorsement of their enterprise, may be found in each of his editorial articles. They are harmless and mild, it is true, but still they serve to prove that there is a little bitter mingled with the sweet of Mr. Porter's otherwise gentlemanly and praiseworthy effusions. For instance, who, after reading in the issue of Nov. 18 his elaborate commendations of the Library plans, and his many good wishes for its success, would expect him to close with the following paragraph:

"We may very appropriately remind our readers, as well as E. M. P., that an extensive organization is already in operation, and has been for years, for the special benefit of the working people of this City. If E. M. P. wishes to see the classes in operation, we recommend her to invite some of her friends—(*the orators at Dr. Chapin's Church, for instance*)—to get a list of the *evening schools* for females, under the care of the Board of Education, and spend a few evenings in becoming acquainted with the practical and extensive opportunities now afforded to the class of workers for whom they have made their appeals."

Now, as the Rev. Mr. Porter must be aware that every resident of New-York and its vicinity is acquainted with the fact of there being Public Schools in operation, the above must be regarded as intended for a bit of sly waggery—a covert sarcasm something like that which appeared in his editorial of Nov. 4.

The writer does not take up these things in a "peevish" spirit, as the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* charges. The feeling which has prompted her deserves, perhaps, a better name, but she is unwilling that those whose noble efforts in this cause have stamped it at the outset with success, should receive unmerited rebuke, or that unfriendly allusions should go unnoticed, particularly when coming from such a source as the pen of a reverend divine.

The writer wishes to assure Mr. Porter that this article is written in the calmest of moods, and without any unfriendly feeling toward himself; and the only gratification aimed at is, to point out the necessity of a Library, and to explode the arguments and plans he has offered as being more practical and useful; and prove finally that he has not an inch of firm ground left him, whereby he may sustain his position.

Mr. Porter, in his first article, proposed the general relieving of the poor, and urged the want of bread, forgetting the thousand and one charitable societies in this City which are constantly engaged in these good offices. In his letter to the Times, he proposed the forming of sewing societies, and when the inadequacy of these as shown, he is still determined not to give it up, but comes out with the announcement that there are public schools in New-York City for the "special benefit" of the working classes, thereby showing, as he thinks, that a woman's library is altogether superfluous. The writer admires the ingenious manner in which Mr. Porter covers up this last shot, but his aim is transparent notwithstanding;

Everybody knows that the public schools were established for the general education of the masses; and although in many of them little attention is given to such branches as will provide the girlish pupils with a firm dependence for their after support, they are still an inestimable blessing—the principal matter of regret being that there is not a few more schools to accommodate the twenty thousand children who are crowded out of those already existing. The evening schools—as persons who are at all acquainted with them know—are attended mainly (the adult schools) by our Irish and German residents. They are open to all, and each person who applies for admission is examined and placed in classes graded according to the intelligence of the pupil. One class is just beginning to say their A B Cs; another class is commencing to spell; and sometimes the associations and surroundings are not of a very pleasant or desirable character to certain minds. Yet, like the day schools, they are invaluable in their benefits to those for whom they were provided, and there is an ample field for the operations of as many more as are now in working order.

But have these schools separate classes for the instruction of book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, languages, &c.? If the Rev. Mr. Porter has heretofore been under that impression, the writer would respectfully tender him an invitation to visit these schools some evening that he may discover his mistake. If Ward evening schools are the Alpha and Omega of cultivation and instruction, why does this City require so many adjuncts in the way of academies, colleges, libraries and other institutions for the encouragement of learning? There are thousands who would never enter a Ward evening school for instruction, who would be only too happy to accept of opportunities whereby they might be self-taught or profit by the advantages to be derived from classes which would prepare them for business. Would the clerks who study at the Mercantile Library go into the Ward schools? Would they find there the instruction they needed even if they did? Would Mr. Porter recommend them to such a course? It is doubtful.

The contemplated institution is not to be modeled on the plans of a Ward school. It is to be a select Female Library, where young women may enter with comfort and confidence. Mr. Porter seems to ignore the matter of providing seventy-five thousand books for the purpose of entertaining or instructing a great many thousand readers. This is something of itself. For the classes such class will be devoted to [illegible] particular study, and will not occupy more than one hour each evening.

After this full definition of the plans and purposes of the Woman's Library, it would give the writer sincere pleasure if she could regard the Rev. Mr. Porter as one of its thorough friends; and hoping yet to meet him in that capacity, she bids him, for the present, a friendly adieu.

Yours, very respectfully, E. M. P.

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### Senator Hammond and the Presidency.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your edition of the 16th inst. you state, in reply to an article of the *Journal of Commerce*, charging the Times indirectly with the intention of giving its support to Senator Hammond for the Presidency, after a proper rebuke to the *Journal*, that

"When the proper time comes we shall take such a course as shall seem to us most likely to promote the peace and permanent welfare of the country, without regard to party or personal consideration of any kind."

This declaration is but in accordance with the sincerity, consistency and the high-toned firmness which have ever characterized your journal. It is in this spirit that I ask of you the courtesy to permit me, through your columns, to pass very briefly on the "Barnwell speech" of Senator Hammond, which has become so universally read by the public, while I fully concur with you that it would be in very bad taste, at least at this early day, to bring out any gentleman's name in connection with the Presidency, I speak as a cotemporary of General Washington, and one who has seen every President of the Republic since the formation of the Confederacy.

In my opinion, there has been no speech ever delivered in the history of this country, since the agitation of Slavery, either by a Northern or Southern man, in which such bold, fearless, independent expression of opinions, reckless of all party and sectional feelings, have been so frankly and honestly asserted. As an evidence of the remarkable import and the extraordinary elevating excellencies of this address, the Press throughout the country, of all parties, have copied it, and its moral power and influence have been felt among the people at large. Rising above the miserable, shuffling, and diplomatic non-committal policy of politicians of the day, the Senator from South Carolina has dared to tell the people, North and South, that he never desired to see Kansas, "reeking with blood and fraud," enrolled among the States of this Union.

It is rare to find a statesman, either living or dead, who has had the manhood, the nerve and the honesty of purpose, where he once held the reverse of political doctrines, openly to declare and acknowledge that he had changed his former opinions by *investigation* and *examination*, and not from the debasing fears and promptings of a selfish policy of safety? He does not hesitate to tell us, that though he once avowed that the only safety of the South "was in the dissolution of the Union," his belief now is, "that we can fully sustain ourselves in the Union, and control its action in all great affairs." He frankly admits that he once entertained the idea of reopening the African Slave-trade, but that "on further examination he abandoned it;" that no filibustering in Mexico and Central America, can ever make us more Slave States, and "to touch them in any way is to be contaminated." In regard to Cuba, though he does not directly declare the "Ostend Conference" policy impracticable, yet he tells us in the language of Mr. Calhoun, that "it is *forbidden fruit*, unless plucked in the exigency of a war," and adds:

"*There is no reasonable ground to suppose that we can acquire it in any other way; and the war that will open to us such an occasion will be great and general, and bring about results that the keenest intellect cannot now anticipate.*"

This is truly a sage prediction, and it would seem from our present complicated difficulties with Spain, Mexico and Central America, that we are fast drifting to its verification.

This distinguished statesman has put the fallacy of Abolitionism fairly before this country and Europe, and shows incontrovertibly that England, who was the first to emancipate her colonies, has, from the experience of the ruin, horror and destruction it has produced, been forced to resort to the revolting and detestable Cooley-trade, by importing hundreds of thousands of Chinese and Hindoos; and that the Slave-trade is still virtually carried on by the capture of slavers, under the "apprentice system." He clearly demonstrates the impossibility and impracticability of abolishing slavery in the Southern States, and says:

"Whatever the weak and defenceless colonies of other countries may have suhmitted to, before these Southern States will be placed in the condition of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one at all approximating to it, they will rend this Union into fragments and plunge

### Light Travel on the Western Roads.

SUSQUEHANNA BRIDGE, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have spent a good part of the last ten days on Western Railroads, and will give those of your readers who have invested in them a few facts of interest from which they can make their calculations about future dividends.

Two or three things, I imagine, are requisite to make a road profitable to the stockholders, although those considerations have perhaps nothing to do with the convenience of the public and the great benefit of railroads to a new country.

First, there should be business, *i. e.*, passengers and freight to carry; and secondly, economy in the management.

Now, for some of my notes of observation:

On the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central, running from Chicago sonth to Mattoon, 175 miles, last Thursday, there were, including myself, four through passengers for four cars. The way travel was inconsiderable, say thirty passengers, whose journeys averaged from five to forty miles each.

On Tuesday morning last the train left St. Louis for Iowa, 93 miles, with ten passengers, and on our arrival at the Dixon Junction there were but four.

From Dixon to Clinton, Iowa, distance 38 miles, we numbered nine, all told.

On the morning train of Friday from Fulton for Chicago, 140 miles, I had a whole car for myself a great part of the way, and till within 50 miles of Chicago the number did not exceed fifteen to twenty.

For many miles the regular employes of the train outnumbered the passengers, and a brakeman told me they were not paying running expenses.

On the 10th inst., at Detroit, the ticket-seller for the night car informed me that for a week previous he had not disposed of more than eight or ten tickets each night; and as the sleeping cars are the favorites, he concluded that the through business must have been very light.

The Chicago and Cincinnati Express, *vid* Lafayette and Indianapolis, ran but one passenger car yesterday, and I counted but six passengers in it.

The Michigan Central was about one-fourth full for half the way, when it filled up somewhat, but when we arrived at Detroit there were but seven to cross the ferry for the Canada Great Western Road, and we started with fourteen passengers for Suspension Bridge, 230 miles.

The way travel was very light, and we arrived at the Bridge on time (!) with but twelve.

The hotel keepers all the way say that the railroads never did so little business, and that without the aid of Eastern capital to defray running expenses, some of the trains will have to be withdrawn.

Of course, there is not enough freight for them to carry worth speaking of. The failure of the crops in some of the Western States has cut off that business altogether, and some of the roads, anticipating a heavy movement of grain and merchandise, had provided themselves with many new cars, for which they have now no use.

The immediate prospects of the railroads and of the Northwest are bad enough, and those who have the courage to look at them boldly admit that nothing can be hoped for until another good crop.

The unpleasant fact cannot be gainsayed that the railroads have been built before they were absolutely required. In their natural emulation of the old States, the new ones have not hesitated to resort to every means for pushing ahead their public works, and for attracting Eastern and foreign capital.

Magnificent donations of unoccupied lands, wholesale issues of State bonds, and liberal subscriptions by their citizens, have attracted unemployed outside capital, and the railroads once commenced, the self-interest of the said capitalists secured their completion, while the citizen subscribers to stock, who, for scores of reasons, could not "put up," have smilingly resigned themselves to the condition of seeing their farms and incipient cities intersected with the means of their future wealth and greatness.

As a general thing, the railroads are managed with as much economy as the comfort and safety of the traveling public will permit. The failure of dividends cannot be well accredited to that quarter.

Many noble projects have succumbed to the panic and the failure of the crops, but it is pleasant to point to the energetic and unceasing labors of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, which, with all these vicissitudes, still pushes on their work, and in a few weeks will have the line completed from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, 81 miles.

Already is the telegraph line finished part of the way, and hereafter, *w'importe* the ice and snow, those who are on the line will not, as before, find themselves cut off from the world.

Barnes' Printing Telegrapb bas been adopted on the line, with the most perfect success.

The company of gentlemen, who at present make their headquarters at Clinton, Iowa, have contracted to construct telegraph lines over the whole State, and whenever, west of the Mississippi, new Railroads are in course of completion.

The facility of working Barnes' Printing Instrument must make them a great desideratum in places where public business will not support an operator, for the Freight and Express Agent, with but a few minutes demonstration, is qualified to operate them.

The Telegraph is hardly second to the Railroad.

F. G. Y.

## NEW-YORK ELECTION.

### Official Vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

| Counties. | Governor. Morgan. | Parker. | Barr'as. | Lieut.-Governor. Campbell. | Taylor. | Boston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 8610 | 9118 | 3422 | 5615 | 9299 | 3467 |
| Allegany | 4268 | 1894 | 621 | 4851 | 1953 | 665 |
| Broome | 3531 | 2573 | 357 | 3555 | 2575 | 370 |
| Cattaraugus | 4309 | 2925 | 366 | 4371 | 2929 | 369 |
| Cayuga | 5962 | 2838 | 739 | 6022 | 2901 | 757 |
| Chautauque | 5479 | 2129 | 1395 | 5528 | 2128 | 1392 |
| Chemung | 2369 | 2533 | 148 | 2408 | 2521 | 189 |
| Chenango | 4466 | 3558 | 388 | 4510 | 3557 | 391 |
| Clinton | 2686 | 2383 | 523 | 2717 | 2391 | 524 |
| Columbia | 3460 | 3459 | 750 | 3858 | 3460 | 747 |
| Cortlandt | 2717 | 1686 | 267 | 2980 | 1656 | 296 |
| Delaware | 3885 | 2868 | 1072 | 3946 | 2886 | 1102 |
| Dutchess | 5518 | 5007 | 718 | 5586 | 5008 | 716 |
| Erie | 7956 | 7907 | 4822 | 8056 | 7626 | 4346 |
| Essex | 2275 | 1457 | 655 | 2358 | 1478 | 660 |
| Franklin | 1631 | 2141 | 782 | 1949 | 2151 | 794 |
| Fulton | 2090 | 1698 | 464 | 2122 | 1691 | 465 |
| Genesee | 2838 | 1408 | 584 | 2946 | 1390 | 596 |
| Greene | 2218 | 2940 | 542 | 2207 | 2904 | 566 |
| Hamilton | 131 | 365 | 10 | 135 | 367 | 10 |
| Herkimer | 4568 | 2606 | 432 | 4750 | 2575 | 464 |
| Jefferson | 6899 | 4595 | 547 | 6996 | 4615 | 542 |
| Kings | 3170 | 13620 | 3008 | 8183 | 13154 | 3043 |
| Lewis | 2677 | 1881 | 38 | 2921 | 1904 | 34 |
| Livingston | 3180 | 1976 | 1026 | 3231 | 1923 | 1039 |
| Madison | 4445 | 2472 | 614 | 4742 | 2493 | 641 |
| Monroe | 7417 | 5224 | 1144 | 7446 | 5092 | 1161 |
| Montgomery | 2834 | 2262 | 876 | 2854 | 2232 | 885 |
| New-York | 21512 | 41158 | 6991 | 21564 | 41035 | 7318 |
| Niagara | 3517 | 2235 | 1265 | 3349 | 2411 | 1269 |
| Oneida | 10728 | 7993 | 536 | 10808 | 7997 | 562 |
| Onondaga | 9400 | 6219 | 711 | 9431 | 6209 | 713 |
| Ontario | 3872 | 2232 | 1408 | 3872 | 2232 | 1406 |
| Orange | 3840 | 4306 | 1011 | 3835 | 4298 | 1029 |
| Orleans | 2579 | 1190 | 976 | 2665 | 1.05 | 888 |
| Oswego | 6436 | 4842 | 455 | 6613 | 4855 | 470 |
| Otsego | 5383 | 4641 | 356 | 5419 | 4556 | 366 |
| Putnam | 881 | 1352 | 62 | 862 | 1348 | 63 |
| Queens | 1779 | 3083 | 1053 | 1786 | 3078 | 1065 |
| Rensselaer | 5066 | 5499 | 3029 | 5037 | 5428 | 3171 |
| Richmond | 686 | 1983 | 380 | 667 | 1845 | 437 |
| Rockland | 606 | 1368 | 524 | 643 | 1365 | 528 |
| Saratoga | 4163 | 3691 | 1281 | 4188 | 3669 | 1311 |
| Schenectady | 1493 | 1326 | 832 | 1567 | 1296 | 854 |
| Schoharie | 2036 | 3403 | 726 | 2063 | 3479 | 730 |
| Schuyler | 2003 | 1443 | 1711 | 2043 | 1421 | 371 |
| Seneca | 1896 | 1098 | 1678 | 1673 | 1071 | 1040 |
| Steuben | 7691 | 2617 | 484 | 7758 | 2598 | 504 |
| Suffolk | 6083 | 4256 | 1012 | 6365 | 4045 | 997 |
| Sullivan | 2144 | 2107 | 589 | 2124 | 2102 | 628 |
| Tioga | 1386 | 1885 | 1507 | 1360 | 1871 | 1564 |
| Tompkins | 2622 | 2628 | 237 | 2773 | 2664 | 189 |
| Ulster | 3389 | 1967 | 745 | 3449 | 1954 | 758 |
| Warren | 2942 | 4724 | 3270 | 2927 | 4706 | 3386 |
| Washington | 1730 | 1444 | 526 | 1807 | 1445 | 534 |
| Wayne | 4498 | 2511 | 1170 | 4586 | 2516 | 1209 |
| Westchester | 4723 | 2633 | 862 | 4815 | 2625 | 862 |
| Wyoming | 4297 | 5457 | 1428 | 4285 | 5472 | 1444 |
| Yates | 2204 | 1952 | 350 | 3242 | 1911 | 347 |
| Total | 247,679 | 230,412 | 61,413 | 251,129 | 232,644 | 62,343 |

Morgan over Parker, 17,267.
Campbell over Taylor, 18,485.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 492, 493, 100, 147, 645, 646, 647, 648, 658, 674, 675, 691, 692, 697, 447, 698, 700, 701, 702, 703, 706, 708, 710, 712, 713, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 725, 727, 728, 730, 732, 734, 735.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

*James M. Quimby* vs. *Nelson P. Stewart.*—Motion to amend answer granted, on payment of $10 costs.

*Benj. Haxtun et al.* vs. *Wm. Haxtun et al.*—Motion granted.

*Geo. J. Jackson* vs. *Odiah Sheldon et al.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

*Sophia S. Van Zandt* vs. *Jared Linsley et al.*—Additional allowance of $50.

GENERAL TERM—Nov. 23.

Before Judges Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE CASE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER BARRY.

*The People* vs. *Richard Barry.*—This case was moved to-day by Mr. Blunt, the District Attorney, for the purpose of having the order of Judge Russell, quashing the indictment against Barry, reversed. He stated that Barry had pleaded guilty to an assault on Mr. Wolffe, upon which he was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for four months; that Judge Russell had ordered the conviction to be set aside, on the ground that the defendant had not pleaded guilty to the other indictment.

Mr. Hall, for the defendant, raised an objection that the District-Attorney had not given him the four days' notice required by the statute.

The Court decided that the case must go off, and that proper notice should be given.

THE CASE OF MOORE AND LIVINGSTON.

*Michael Price Moore* vs. *A. Livingston.*—This is an appeal by Mr. Livingston from the decree of Judge Roosevelt, by which the title of certain valuable property situated in Broadway, near Cortlandt-street, and valued at about $70,000, was declared to be vested in Mr. Moore. It will be remembered that the case attracted considerable attention when it was on argument before Judge Roosevelt, at Special Term, some eighteen months ago. Charles O'Conor for appellant; James T. Brady and Francis G. Young for respondent.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—THE SICKLES ELECTION.

*The People, ex rel. Daniel E. Sickles* vs. *The Board of Canvassers of the County of New York.*—The alternative *mandamus* to compel the Board of Canvassers to declare the election of Daniel E. Sickles as a member of Congress for the Third Congressional District. Mr. Graham appeared for Mr. Sickles, and several of the canvassers were in Court.

Judge DAVIES stated, that in granting the writ the Court had inadvertently made it returnable before the General Term. It should have been to the Special Term, as this Court had decided that cases of this character should be heard in the first instance at Special Term. The counsel would find an authority in 12 Barbour. Judge DAVIES therefore suggested that it be postponed till Thursday, which was agreed to.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 24.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

*Margaret S. McNair* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the jury brought in a sealed verdict of $67 for the plaintiff. It is the case reported in yesterday's TIMES, in which damages were claimed on account of injury to the contents of a trunk submerged in the North River, by the giving way of a plank in pier No. 43.

*Gardiner* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was precisely like the former. The plaintiff and trunk only being changed. The witnesses were mainly the same. There was some variance in the testimony of one witness sworn on both trials. In the former he was understood to testify that the plank which broke under the wheel of the coach was covered with dirt so that it condition could not be seen; in the present case he said there was no dirt upon it, and that its surface gave no indication of its rotten condition. The Judge held that no proof was made of negligence against the Corporation, and nonsuited the plaintiff.

*Emma Landon* vs. *Charles C. Marsh.*—This action is brought against the defendant as Administrator of his brother, Benjamin F. Marsh, deceased. The plaintiff claims for services rendered to Benj. F. Marsh, as a nurse, from 1852 up to the time of his death in 1856. It appeared that Marsh suffered from a variety of diseases, prominent among which was delirium tremens; that he was very hard to take care of, requiring both male and female nurses, and often several at once; that the task of nursing him was not only laborious but offensive, owing to his bodily condition; that the plaintiff was assiduous and constant in her attendance, by Marsh's request, and that he had never paid her anything, though he had repeatedly expressed an intention to leave her by will $10,000, or a farm, or both, as a compensation. He died, however, intestate, and, as before stated, this suit is brought to recover the plaintiff's wages from the administrator. The case excites considerable interest in Court. Several physicians and professional nurses were examined as to the state of B. F. Marsh during the time covered by the complaint, and as to the rate of compensation which would be proper under the circumstances. The defence intimated a design to show that the plaintiff entertained exorbitant views, by reason of the belief that Marsh was rich.

The trial is still on. Mr. Busteed for plaintiff; Mr. Gerard for defendant.

Before Justice Hoffman and a Jury.

INSURANCE.

*John S. de Wolf et al.*, vs. *The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company.*—The defendants, in 1854, insured for the plaintiffs a ship called the *Helen*, on a voyage from Cardiff, in Wales, to Savannah and back. On her return, laden with a cargo of cotton of the value of $100,000, when within 500 miles of Liverpool, she was abandoned by the master and crew, who were taken to Liverpool on the bark *Idas*. A protest was made out, reciting that the *Helen* had experienced severe weather; that her rudder had been carried away, her deck cargo thrown overboard; that one of her pumps had been broken; that her sternpost was loosened, and that when abandoned she had five feet of water in the hold.

The *Helen* was fallen in with on the day after her abandonment by the ship *Westmoreland*, bound to Philadelphia, and a report by them published in the Philadelphia papers which excited suspicions of foul play. She was boarded by the master and mate and some of the crew of the *Westmoreland*, whose testimony was produced on the trial.

They testified that they found that four of her lanyards had been cut, as if with an axe, for the purpose of sinking her; that there was but sixteen inches of water in her hold; that both pumps were in good order; that everything about her was in good order, with the exception of the loss of the rudder, and that she could have been easily taken into port. It was insisted that she was grossly overvalued, and that the abandonment was unnecessary and fraudulent.

The officers of the *Westmoreland* testified that they found on deck a portion of the old rudder, and that it was worm-eaten, so as to be wholly worthless, and the defendants insisted that the *Helen* was unseaworthy when the policy was effected.

The plaintiffs produced the testimony of the master and mate, and others, confirming the statements contained in the protest.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4,685.

Mr. Stanley for plaintiff; Mr. Moultrie and Mr. Stoughton for defendants.

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M. POCCIANTI, of Florence, the oldest and one of the most eminent architects of Italy, has recently died. He was superintending the gymnastic exercises of the firemen, of which corps he was director, when a ladder broke, and a man who was on it fell on him, injuring him so much that he died the next day. M. POCCIANTI was 60 years of age.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1858.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23, 1858.

| Cards. | Beeves. In market to-day. | Beeves. Receipts for the week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st. Brownlng's | 3504 | 3576 | 21 | 360 | 1200 | ..... |
| Sixth-street | ..... | 66 | 1 | 30 | 4788 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st | ..... | 109 | 62 | 119 | 6387 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ..... | 97 | 116 | 94 | 2017 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 450 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week | 3504 | 4298 | 200 | 603 | 14392 | 23996 |
| Last week | 3686 | 5119 | 220 | 650 | 11012 | 26045 |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857 . . . 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year . . . . 2,880.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| Conveyance. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 1500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1900 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Railroad | 258 | 21 | 360 | 1209 | ..... |
| New-Haven Railroad | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| On Foot | 118 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 935 | Canada | — |
| New-York | 883 | New-Jersey | 42 |
| Illinois | 728 | Missouri | — |
| Kentucky | 369 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Indiana | 482 | Texas | — |
| Virginia | — | Connecticut | 17 |
| Iowa | — | Michigan | 120 |

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards foot of Fortieth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Nov. 24, amount to 11,400 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Nov. 24, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad | 12,019 |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | ..... |
| By Albany propellers | 423 |
| By Hudson River Railroad | 1,241 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 2,386 |
| Total | 16,069 |

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for the week ending Nov. 24, 1858:

| | Head. | | Head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 2,052 | Calves | 71 |
| Hogs | 12,199 | Lambs | — |
| Sheep | 5,176 | Horses | 1 |
| Total | | | 19,504 |

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | none. | 9¾c.@9¾c. |
| First quality | 9c. @9¼c. | 9c. @9¼c. |
| Medium quality | 7¾c.@8c. | 8c. @8¼c. |
| Poor quality | 6¾c.@7c. | 7c. @7½c. |
| Poorest quality | 4½c.@6c. | 5c. @6½c. |
| General selling prices | 6½c.@8c. | 7c. @8½c. |
| Average of all sales | 7c. @— | 7¾c.@7½c. |

AT BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 6c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 6½c.@8c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

There never was, in our recollection, a good market for cattle on the week following Thanksgiving—we doubt if there ever was a poorer one than that held at Forty-fourth-street to-day. And no wonder. What do we want of the 4,298 beeves brought to the City this week—a majority of them poor eating—when there is and has been any amount of good fat turkies offered all over the City at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., and from that all the way down to 4c. for medium qualities, and for those which have been killed long enough to be tender, and which, though not at all spoiled, have yet been kept long enough to make the holders think it about time to "shove them off at some rate." Prices were not so much lower to-day than they have been—and that is not saying much, for they were thought to have reached the lowest possible point weeks ago—but the fact is, there were few buyers at any price. Last week the butchers of this City, with a little outside aid, took over 5,900 cattle, and it was a decided "take in," for not a few of them are on hand yet, and are likely to be, in the present condition of the poultry market. We said there were almost no buyers; there were a few, some who wanted an animal or two, and more who visited Forty-fourth-street from force of habit, holders, and the more benevolent among them were persuaded into helping out the owners of cattle. Many of them, however, responded to the earnest appeals and tempting offers of the salesmen with the reply. "Well, we should like to give you a lift, but really we are about as badly 'stuck' as yourselves. Our stalls are full of beef as they can be, and no buyers." A few country purchasers came in, but with 3,500 cattle in the yards, for the salesmen it was up-hill work to begin with, and the bill grew steeper every hour. Several droves were taken to the country by dealers who have pastures and stall room, and we could hardly guess at the number unsold at night—probably not less than 500 head. . . . Perhaps a dozen of the choicest animals brought 9¾c., while others about as good hardly reached 9c., and nice steers were abundant at 8c. In the after part of the day bullocks that would make very passible beef, were freely offered at 6¾c.@7c., while the scalawags would hardly sell for freight and yard fees. The general run of the cattle was poor—just the kind most unfit to compete with poultry. . . . Quite a number of the brokers, stimulated by the unusual condition of the market last week, to which we referred in our report, were foolish enough to buy up at Albany, and elsewhere, several droves on the way. What they sold of them to-day were below the first cost, to say nothing of freight, yardage, and other expenses. . . . Such is our report of the Cattle Market for Nov. 24, 1858, the like of which has not been known in many a day. At Albany the transactions have been pretty brisk, mostly for New-York, as only about 400 went to eastern markets.

I. BUNLONG, for BUNLONG & GILBERT, 54 Michigan Cattle, ranging from rather common to good. The best brought 9c., and so down to 7c. Also, 18 pretty good State Cattle, for S. BUNLONG, at 8½c.

W. W. HOAE, for neighbors, 14 prime heavy Dutchess County Cattle, 6 of them for 9¾c., to be weighed. The balance brought 7c.@8½c.

T. WAKELEA, for S. B. RICHARDSON, 05 good Kentucky Cattle, of 8½ cwt., at 8½c.@9c. and 9½c. for a few of the top. Mr. WHEELER also bought 56 tidy Steers at $48 ₱ head, or 7e., for country feeding.

C. G. TEED, for E. W. GWYNNE, 58 prime Ohio Cattle, 20 of them at 9c.@9½c. on 9 cwt., and the balance at 8c.@9c. They were A No. 1.

RICHARDSON & UTTZBACK 41 of their own Kentucky cattle, of meolum quality, at 8c.@8½c. Rated 7 cwt.

T. C. EASTMAN, for EMERSON, BLACK & Co., 63 rather young, but good, fleshed Ohio steers at 8c.@8½c. except 25 of the choice which brought 9c. Also, 68 State cattle bought by Mr. EMERSON at Albany. They were common cattle and sold at 6½c.@7c.

G. SAGE, for J. COOK, 54 common Indiana cows and steers, at 6c.@7c., and 16 rather coarse Ohio stags and oxen, for W. L. DENNING, at 7c.

S. ULERY, 63 of his own Kentucky cattle, of pretty good flesh, at 8½c.@9c.

HARINO & GUANEY sold for JAMES SPENCER, 54 light medium Indiana Cattle, at 5c.@7c., and 69 Indiana Steers for HANNAH & DURHAM, at 5c.@8c.

H. MYERS sold for J. MATHER 78 common Indiana Steers, at 7c. Estimated weight 6¾ cwt.

VAIL & Co. were trying to save themselves on 83 Ohio and State cattle, which they had previously bought. Rather than sacrifice much they were holding on to them, and there was a prospect of their lasting through two markets. Those sold brought 8c.@8¾c.

J. H. WILLIAMS bought 89 medium Illinois cattle at Albany for 8½c., and was selling to-day at 7c.@8¾c., making his commission the wrong way.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

The Cow market is decidedly dull just now. Although the receipts for the past week have not been large, yet the market is overstocked. Good Cows are worth more in the country than they are now bringing here.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 21 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Few Cows in market, and very little inquiry after them at present.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1 Milch Cow. The demand is light and prices unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 116 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $55@$60. Market overstocked and sales very slow.

VEAL CALVES.

The Calf trade scarcely differs from last week. Good Veals sell readily at 6¾c., and a few choice ones at 7c. "Bobs" are plenty, and sell slowly, (we should be glad to see no sale,) at $1 25@$1 50 each.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 360 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@7c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 25 ₱ head. Market no more than supplied with good Calves, which sell readily.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@7c. ₱ lb. No variation from last week, except slow sales.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 119 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 94 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c., and a very few of the choice at 7¼c. Demand good, and trade lively at former quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been very large, footing up 14,392 for the past week, which is the greatest number since the middle of October. Besides the live stock, large numbers of dressed carcasses are coming from Albany and go direct to the markets. Mutton has been as low as 3c.@6c. ₱ lb. in Washington Market. Live stock is dull, at 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb., gross weigbt, or 50c.@75c. ₱ head less than last week. Sheep are worth more in the country than here just now. Large numbers remain unsold.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,200 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3½c.@4c., ₱ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4c.@4½c. Very fat, large Sheep bring 4½c. and the finest Lambs 5c. Supply much larger than wanted, and sales extremely dull at near 75c. ₱ head less than last Wednesday.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,788 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 4c.@4½c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4½c. Market overstocked. Sales slow at 50c.@75c. ₱ head less than last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 6,397 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 00@$3 50 for common, and $6@$7 50 for a few prime Sheep.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 2,017 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

SHEEP-BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75 Shp. & Lambs. | $185 62 | 22 Shp. & Lambs. | 49 50 |
| 140 Shp. & Lambs. | 433 13 | 58 Shp. & Lambs. | 122 87 |
| 51 Shp. & Lambs. | 129 37 | 31 Shp. & Lambs. | 131 25 |
| 40 Shp. & Lambs. | 122 75 | 69 Shp. & Lambs. | 152 26 |
| 40 Shp. & Lambs. | 109 25 | 197 Shp. & Lambs. | 623 31 |
| 91 Shp. & Lambs. | 356 00 | 83 Shp. & Lambs. | 372 75 |

THOS C. LARKIN reports sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90 Sheep at | $317 00 | 48 Sheep at | $156 00 |
| 100 Sheep at | 339 62 | 105 Sheep at | 393 75 |
| 56 Sheep at | 193 00 | 57 Sheep at | 73 60 |
| 91 Sheep at | 282 25 | 35 Sheep at | 330 00 |
| 85 Sheep at | 208 30 | | |

The 51 were light, thin animals, while the last lot of 35 were fat, heavy and very extra Sheep.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by MCGRAW and O'BRIEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 188 Sheep at | $857 00 | 80 Sheep at | $180 00 |
| 161 Sheep at | 540 00 | 70 Sheep at | 159 00 |
| 100 Sheep at | 400 75 | 85 Sheep at | 289 31 |
| 203 Sheep at | 645 37 | 113 Sheep at | 301 96 |
| 125 Sheep at | 405 62 | 210 Sheep at | 645 87 |
| 80 Sheep at | 370 50 | 161 Sheep at | 495 00 |
| 139 Sheep at | 436 75 | 1,715 | $5,727 13 |

SWINE.

Receipts continue very large and prices are rather depressed, with many Hogs on the market unsold.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 11,400 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5@$5 50 for good corn-fed Hogs. A large number unsold.

VAN BAUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

| Live. | | Dressed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn-fed | 5c.@5¾c. | Corn-fed | 6¾c.@7c. |
| Still | 5c.@5¼c. | Still | 6c. @6½c. |

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-Yard, reports receipts of 16,069 Hogs—of which 3,473 were reported sent to Western Yards; 5,959 were sold and 6,637 left over.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

| | Live. | Dead. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Western Corn Hogs | 5¼@5½ | 6¾@7 |
| Light Western Corn Hogs | 5 @5¼ | 6½@6¾ |
| Comm Corn Hogs | 4½@5 | 6¼@6½ |
| Distillery Hogs | 4¾@5 | 6 @6¼ |

Market overstocked with light common Hogs. There is on hand also a fair supply of heavy and medium weight. Prices are declining. Some 3,000 or 4,000 on the market unsold.

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

*Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Poultry trade of the past week has been very large, overshadowing vegetable and other transactions. One of the very many firms who have suddenly turned Poultry dealers, foot up their daily transactions for a week past at $500@$1,000. So abundant has been the supply of all kinds of Poultry, and especially Turkeys, that Beef has been quite distanced in low prices, and the masses have taken to eating Poultry as a matter of economy. Even with all the trade, large quantities of the Thanksgiving Turkeys are still on hand—poor, of course,—at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb., while *good* ones are plenty at 7c.@9c. A few of those recently dressed, from Jersey and other neighboring localities, are bringing 10c.@12c. Geese sell at equally low prices, and Ducks are extremely dull at nameless rates.

The enormous glut of Poultry is probably owing to the fact that they are soon fatted and prepared for the market, and quick returns, at fair prices, have usually been made. It will be better to hold on to the balance in the country for a while—it is being used up too fast, and will be better appreciated a few weeks hence.

The Potato trade is rather quiet. Nova Scotias continue to arrive, and are put out at 45c.@55c. ₱ bushel. Home-grown varieties are a little firmer. Sweet Potatoes are still abundant and cheap.

Onions have advanced in price, owing to lighter receipts and a recent demand.

Cabbages are as plenty as ever—rather overcrowding the market.

Apples are unchanged, with a moderate demand. A few dealers are receiving them from Boston.

Chestnuts are scarce, and hickory nuts not plenty.

Butter, of fine quality, is scarce and higher, 28c@30c. for prime Orange County.

Eggs are more plentiful, and a little lower.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bush | 45 | @ | 55 |
| Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl | $1 00 | @ | $1 12 |
| Potatoes—Dykemans, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 37 |
| Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl | 1 37 | @ | 2 00 |
| Potatoes—Jersey Peach Blows, ₱ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Potatoes—Nort'n Peach Blows, ₱ bbl | 1 62 | @ | 1 87 |
| Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl | 87 | @ | 1 00 |
| Potatoes—Common, ₱ bbl | 87 | @ | 1 25 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, bulk, ₱ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Delaware, ₱ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Camdens, ₱ bbl | 2 75 | @ | 3 00 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Jerseys, ₱ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl | 75 | @ | 87 |
| Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Carrots—₱ bbl | 1 12 | @ | 1 25 |
| Parsneps—₱ bbl | 1 12 | @ | 1 25 |
| Beets—₱ bbl | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Salsafy—₱ 100 bunches | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Onions—Red and Yellow, ₱ bbl | 2 00 | @ | — |
| Onions—White, ₱ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Onions—₱ 100 strings | 3 00 | @ | — |
| Garlic—₱ 100 bunches | — | @ | 4 00 |
| Cabbages—Common, ₱ 100 | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Cabbages—Extra, ₱ 100 | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Cauliflowers—₱ 100 | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Celery—₱ doz | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Parsley—₱ 100 bunches | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100 | 5 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Cranberries—₱ bbl | 12 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl | 2 75 | @ | 3 25 |
| Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Apples—Prime Sweets, ₱ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Apples—Common, ₱ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Apples—Dried, ₱ lb | 7 | @ | 7½ |
| Quinces—Prime, ₱ bbl | 4 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb | 15 | @ | 17 |
| Chestnuts—₱ bush | 4 00 | @ | 4 25 |
| Hickory Nuts—₱ bush | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Butter—Orange Co., firkins, ₱ lb | 22 | @ | 26 |
| Butter—State, ₱ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Butter—Ohio, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Lard—In barrels | 10 | @ | 11½ |
| Lard—In kegs | 11 | @ | 12½ |
| Cheese—₱ lb | 4 | @ | 9 |
| Eggs—Fresh State, ₱ doz | 20 | @ | 23 |
| Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz | 20 | @ | — |
| Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ₱ pair | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Chickens—₱ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Turkeys—₱ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | 8 |
| Turkeys—Wild, each | 2 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Geese—₱ lb | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Ducks—₱ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Ducks—Black, ₱ pair | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Ducks—Widgeon, ₱ pair | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Ducks—Wood, ₱ pair | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Woodcock—₱ doz | 3 00 | @ | — |
| Partridge—₱ pair | 56 | @ | 63 |
| Quails—₱ doz | 2 00 | @ | — |
| Prairie Hens—₱ pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Snipe—Brant, ₱ doz | 62 

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ITALIAN OPERA—BARBER OF SEVILLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE DUMB BELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BLUE AND CHERRY—GOING TO THE BAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MERCHANT OF VENICE—HOME AGAIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—GOLDEN AXE—FRENCH SPY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 3 P.M. of that day.

The German mail by the *Bavaria*, hence for Hamburg, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the afternoon of the 11th inst., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday morning—having, as we understand, been detained on her passage by an accident to her machinery. Her advices are to noon of the day of sailing—one day later than received by the *City of Baltimore*. Cotton is reported steady, and Breadstuffs and Provisions very dull. Consuls had declined. A dispatch from Madrid, received in London on the 11th, states that the Spanish Government has taken earnest hold of the Mexican question, with a determination to settle the difficulty conformably to the dignity of Spain. Hostilities were consequently anticipated. An insurrection is said to have broken out in Asiatic Turkey, but no particulars are given. Mr. WHITEHOUSE, former electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph, is still sanguine that the present cable may be made to work, and has so expressed himself in another letter to the Directors.

Our files of California papers, to Oct. 25, received by the Overland Mail *via* St. Louis, though not so late as the news *vid* Tehuantepec contained in our telegrams yesterday, have sundry interesting items of intelligence. Heavy rains had fallen in California, and there were reports of the discovery of rich gold mines on the Gila. The news from Frazer's River is better, our last accounts of more promising yields being confirmed. From Oregon, we learn of the arrival of Col. WRIGHT's column on the way to Fort Vancouver. From the Sandwich Islands there is a report that the Hawaiian Government had seized Cornwallis Island, which is claimed to be American territory, and the case was to be laid before the United States Commissioner. The wreck of an unknown whaler, supposed to be the *Indian Chief*, had been discovered on the southeast extremity of Gore's Island by the crew of the *Jireh Swift*. We publish the Captain's report.

Later advices have been received from New-Mexico, but there is nothing important from the Navajo country. There had been some slight skirmishing, however, between the United States troops and the Indians at Fort Defiance, and Lieut. AVERELL had been wounded. A gentleman who had arrived at Santa Fé, reports that he had traveled up the South Platte a distance of seventy-five miles, and had found gold deposits all the way up, as well as on every stream between the South Platte and the Medicine Bow Creek. The weather on the Plains is reported to be very severe.

Attorney-General BLACK has recently given a decision in reference to the removal of the Capital of Kansas. The seat of Government was fixed in 1855 at Lecompton, in accordance with a law which required it to be permanently located before any appropriation by Congress for public buildings could be made available, and the buildings were erected there. In April last, however, the Legislature passed a law changing the seat of Government to Minneola. The Attorney-General decides that this law is void, and that Lecompton must remain the capital during the existence of the Territorial Government.

It is understood to be the intention of the Post-master-General not to move in the matter of the selection of a site for the Post-Office in this City until the conclusion of the coming session of Congress, the postponement being instigated by the hope that in the meantime the appropriation may be increased, and that the State Legislature may be induced to authorize the erection of the building on the Park.

Mr. WALTER SMITH, the Collector of the Port of Mobile, published a card on Monday in the *Mercury* of that city, in which he states that he had given assurances to the crowd of Walker "emigrants" besieging the office of the agents from whom they had procured tickets, that the vessel would not be cleared unless special directions to that effect were received from Washington. A Committee was accordingly appointed to arrange a settlement, and the crowd quietly dispersed. The *Mercury* also states that the vessel in which the "emigrants" were to have sailed had been chartered to carry cotton to Hamburg, and that Gen. WALKER had left Mobile on the preceding Saturday.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death of the Hon. T. L. HARRIS, of Illinois, member of Congress from the Sixth District. His disease was consumption, from which he had been suffering for a considerable period, and his death was not unexpected.

HENRY GAMBRILL, convicted in Baltimore some days since of the murder of Police Officer BENTON, was on Tuesday sentenced to be executed at such time as may be appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the Maryland law. This is the case, it will be recollected, out of which grew the murder of Police Officer RIDGLY.

Mayor TIEMANN and the Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK were appointed a Committee, by the Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting yesterday, to take such legal measures as they may deem necessary and expedient, against individuals as well as against Richmond County, for the destruction of the Quarantine buildings last September.

The Anti-Tammany Democrats met last night in Mozart Hall, to ratify the nominations of STEPHEN P. RUSSELL for Comptroller, and of JAMES LYNCH for Almshouse Governor. It was not a very large meeting, and neither in the speeches nor otherwise, presented any feature of peculiar note.

The preliminary examination which has been in progress for some time before Justice WELSH upon the perjury charge against CATHARINE MULHERN, growing out of the affidavit of the latter, accusing ROBERT WILLIS with having murdered a man at his gambling house in Broadway, was brought to a close yesterday. The magistrate held the accused to bail to answer the charge before the Grand Jury.

JOHN BRYAN, one of the members of the Hibernia Engine Company of Philadelphia, was stabbed, about 2 o'clock yesterday, in Broadway—fortunately not seriously. BRYAN and several acquaintances were walking up Broadway; when they were assaulted by a gang of rowdies. The assailants made their escape.

An aged and dissipated man, named EDWARD NOONAN, perished from suffocation at a fire yesterday forenoon in a tenement house, at the corner of Washington and Laight sts. He had gone to bed intoxicated, and was too much inebriated when the fire occurred to save himself from his perilous position.

Further proceedings in the trial of the City officials, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, were yesterday adjourned to the 2d of December.

The sales of *Cotton*, yesterday, amounted to 1,500 bales at steady prices. *Flour* and *Corn* were moderately dealt in at easier rates. *Wheat*, *Barley* and *Rye* were salable and firm. *Provisions* were in good request at, however, irregular rates. *Groceries*, *Hides*, *Oils*, and *Freights* continued quiet.

The Cattle Market, yesterday, was decidedly flat. During a week past it has been good turkey meat *versus* poor beef—both superabundant—and beef has come out second-best, decidedly. Last week over 5,000 cattle were taken by the butchers, but poultry of all kinds has been unprecedentedly abundant, of fair quality, and at unusually low prices, so that the demand for beef has been next to nothing. As a consequence, the 4,298 cattle brought in since last Wednesday were nearly superfluous. The sales at Forty-fourth-street yesterday were made at prices fully ½c. ₩ lb. below the low rates of last week, for the choicest animals, and from that down to almost no price at all. Large numbers were either taken out to the country or left over in the yards. Good turkies are abundant, at 10c.@12c., and from that down to 3c. @4c. for those of less desirable quality in freshness.

## What Shall We Do in Mexico?

If Mr. BUCHANAN could be supposed capable of so far forgetting the traditions of his long life as ever to do the right thing at the right time, we might confidently anticipate a definite solution of the Mexican question from his forthcoming Presidential message. For the moment has clearly arrived if not for an advance of the American forces into Mexico, at least for the appearance of an American fleet in the Mexican waters with orders to take the initiative in compelling reparation from the Mexican Government for the wrongs which have for the last two years been inflicted upon foreigners of all nations in that unhappy country; and in exacting such guaranties of order in the future as shall impose peace upon its contending factions, and restore prosperity to its ruined industries. The harmony which now reigns between the Governments of England, France and the United States in regard to Central American affairs leaves the President at liberty to bestow his undivided attention upon the far more pressing interests involved in our relations with Mexico, whose northern frontier is coterminous with our own from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific, and whose territories, were they tranquilized beneath the double sway of liberty and law, would afford us the swiftest and surest means of transit from our Eastern to our Western dominions.

It is a curious illustration of the ease with which mankind may be driven in flocks, that almost all projects for abbreviating the passage from Europe and the United States to California and the Pacific coasts of America should, up to this time, have been based upon the Isthmian countries of the Continent. We are but just now rejoicing, after more than ten years possession of our magnificent Pacific empire, in the opening of an Overland route from St. Louis to San Francisco; and whatever attempts we have heretofore made at inducing Mexico to enter into the commercial community of nations, and to avail herself of her splendid national advantages of position and of climate, have been confined to a protracted and most paltry squabble over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. In all this there is something rather humiliating to our national pride in precisely those qualities of sagacity and of enterprise upon which we are accustomed most vauntingly to plume ourselves. But there are sundry indications now observable at Washington and elsewhere, of a change for the better in these matters. Masters of Texas, New-Mexico and California, we are not, it would seem, to acquiesce forever in the virtual severance of our Caribbean from our Pacific coasts by the supineness of the Mexican authorities and the unchecked ferocity of the chartered savages over whom they profess to hold sway in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora. Throughout the vast unsettled regions which stretch along our western and southwestern borders, it is evident that a struggle is at hand between ourselves and the various Indian tribes, to whom, since the successful revolt of New-Spain from the royal authority, the practical sovereignty of those regions has reverted; and the authority of the American Government is already felt to be quite another thing from the feeble rule of the Mexican Republic.

We cannot decline this struggle, odious and costly as it must inevitably be; and if Mr. BUCHANAN wishes to signalize the two remaining years of his term by something worth achieving, he has only to devote himself to reading such a lesson to the Camanches, Apaches, Hioways, and other devastating hordes, whose range is marked for hundreds of leagues only by rapine and ruin, as neither they nor their remotest posterity will be able ever to forget.

Simultaneously with the performance of this duty, the President must attempt the task, not less grave, of building up a rampart of civilization along this same frontier of Northern Mexico. And of this task he will find the first installment done to his hand whenever the port of Guayamas, on the Gulf of California, shall be brought into communication with the Gulf of Mexico. From this point by Chihuahua runs the natural line of communication through New-Mexico and Texas, from San Francisco to New-Orleans and the Mexican Gulf. Of the trade which in the old viceregal days flowed along this channel, the city of Chihuahua remains a silent but impressive witness. The grand warehouses of its Plaza Mayor; the admirable aqueduct which supplies its diminished population; the general air of departed grandeur which marks the place, all illustrate the wisdom of the early conquerors who made it the dépôt of the most profitable intercourse between the two shores of Mexico. No such memorials adorn the precincts of Guayamas, whose importance has been long and strangely overlooked.

In the development, which nothing can seriously interrupt, of the Pacific trade of Mexico with Asia and the Polynesian world, Guayamas is destined to play a great part. The route of vessels sailing from India, Manila or China to the North American Continent, obliges them to pass far to the north of the Isthmus of Panama, in order to avoid the easterly trade-winds, and fall into the variable westerly winds which prevail above the northern tropic. Not Panama alone, but San Blas and Acapulco come within the scope of this necessity; and the ships of the Philippine Company, in the old time, used to stop at Monterey, in California, for orders and for fresh provisions, on their way to Acapulco and the South. Were a safe transit insured across the territory of Mexico, Guayamas would become the centre of the passenger traffic from the further East, as well as of the coast trade of California. It lies upon the western shore of the Gulf of California, in latitude 27° 40', or about two degrees south of New-Orleans. Its harbor is by far the best upon the western coasts of Mexico, being perfectly sheltered on the one side by fine hills, and on the other by the *Isla de Los Pajaros*, from all winds, and affording abundant space for the anchorage of two hundred large vessels. From Guayamas southward along the Mexican coast the navigation is made difficult by many shoals; but along the coast of California the water is deep in-shore, and the voyage to and from San Francisco singularly free from risks of every kind. A better station for establishing a convenient connection between the steamers on the Pacific and an overland mail to the East does not exist.

Nor is there a single impediment on the way from Guayamas to the Texan frontier which may not be very easily and very quickly removed by any Government worthy of the name. To seize and hold such a port as this, and to make the establishment of a respectable Government in Mexico the condition of surrendering it again to the Mexican authorities, would be a proceeding perfectly justified by the law of nations as well as by the necessities of our national position. Our citizens have received nothing but injury at the hands of the Mexican Government during the whole theatrical struggle of which the fifth or sixth act is now passing before our eyes. We have looked on idly upon this business quite long enough. To interfere at once and with the strong hand to procure the security of justice to our citizens, is the simple duty of our rulers. Nor could they in any way so thoroughly conciliate their purely diplomatic duty of the moment with this duty as guardians of the enduring destinies of the nation, as by planting our flag in a spot from which it may teach the Mexicans not merely what they are to us, but also what they are to themselves. Our interference upon the Gulf of Mexico would be a mere demonstration. Our interference upon the Western coast would point to the solid necessities of a commerce which will not be turned aside forever from its natural courses, and which will bless Mexico not less than ourselves in flowing freely through her else abandoned realms.

Nor is it easy to say what Power would be justified in protesting, be it never so mildly, against such a step on our part. Great Britain certainly cannot quarrel with us for endeavoring to foster the trade of the world, at the same time that we vindicate the right of our own citizens and the outraged honor of our flag. France has no interests in the question which our action could possibly prejudice, nor could Spain advance any valid objection to our doing what she has been threatening for months to attempt. Some of the Provincial journals of England, we observe, are beginning to consider the question of American preponderance in Mexico from the point of view of its probable effects upon the manufacturing industry of England. They shrink, it would appear, from exposing the export trade of England with Spanish America to the restrictive influences of a possible tariff such as now encumbers her commerce with the United States. But this terror of the Manchesterians seems to us like the political zeal of their Boanerges, Mr. BRIGHT, to be a little "without knowledge." Let the restrictions of our tariff be never so severe, they should remember that at this moment the single item of the imports of silk into these United States exceeds in value the entire trade with all Europe and America of the Mexican Republic, and they should console themselves for the prospect of a reign of American influence in Mexico by the reflection that, wherever that influence has yet been felt there, whatever life was in the land has been forthwith quickened into ten-fold activity. The triumph of American ideas over Mexican anarchy will be a triumph won in the interest of every civilized nation. This fact, and the fact that it can be won simply, naturally, and in the plain course of his duty as our Chief Magistrate, are the only reasons we can find for doubting whether Mr. BUCHANAN will choose to win it.

## Paraguay and the President.

There are two sides to all things in nature, if we except the moon and Mr. WOOD's Mayoralty; and the Paraguay Expedition demands a moment's criticism. Our Government has been, for some time past, making preparations the most tremendous to avenge an insult offered to our flag by that South American mandarin, LOPEZ; and our people, with that hot haste which distinguishes them whenever the national honor is concerned, and which in such happily rare contingencies is rather to be commended than condemned, have been content to indorse the action of the Administration. They have not, in fact, deemed it necessary to ask any very searching questions on the subject. The fact that a fort on the Paraguay River did positively fire into the American steamer *Water-Witch* while carrying out the objects of a scientific mission, dispatched by this Government and sanctioned by that of Paraguay, was esteemed, on all hands, a sufficient *casus belli*. To parley in such a case was to palter with the character of the Republic. Cannon must be answered with CANNON; and nothing could save our wounded honor but a salvo of artillery, recognizing our triumphant flag on the towers (if towers there be where all the roofs are flat) of that city of Assumption, most appropriately named.

There are, however, other engagements besides the matrimonial tie, which, being accepted in haste, may be repented of at leisure. We yesterday published a letter signed "G. F. M.," and taken from the London *News*, which purported to have been written by an ex-officer in the English service, and to give a correct version of the causes that led to the attack on the *Water-Witch*.

Now, apart from the respectability of the journal in which this letter appears, we happen to have the best reason for believing its author to be what he professes himself, an impartial and credible witness to the facts he sets forth. And we must, therefore, ask for his statements the very grave consideration of the public.

This authority, then, affirms that the officers of the *Water-Witch* attempted, in defiance of express regulations, perfectly well known to themselves, to drive their vessel through a passage in the Parana interdicted to all but the vessels of the Paraguayan Government. No deficiencies of water in the public channel of the river could be pleaded as a reason for this outrage upon the Paraguayan customs, and the ordinances of the supreme authority of the State. There was room enough in the river, but the *Water-Witch* chose to make her own laws. A blank cartridge, fired from the Fort, produced no effect upon her officers; but a shotted gun, *aimed wide of the vessel*, and intended merely as a more emphatic remonstrance, drew from an independent cruiser a responsive volley of grape and canister. To this the indignant Paraguayans replied by a shot more sternly aimed, which killed a seaman on board of the steamer, and induced her Commander to put her out of harm's way as soon as possible.

Such are, in brief, the assertions of G. F. M. They may be controverted, but they cannot be overlooked. If they are well-founded, it is President LOPEZ, and not President BUCHANAN, who has a right to complain, in the name of his fellow-citizens, of an insulted nationality, and of an outraged public law; it is the people of Paraguay, and not those of the United States, who ought to be making the best "preparation their limited means will admit of," for demanding and obtaining justice from the trampler upon their rights. Perhaps the omniscient "organ" at Washington can throw some light on this question. We seek this light at least, and shall know how to be grateful for it when properly dispensed. For these are not the days in which we can trifle with the responsibilities of our position—and the American people will be as slow to sanction any unprovoked onslaught upon a sister State, however small and silly, as to endure any outrage upon themselves. And in this connection we may also venture to inquire on what authority the Washington *Union* pronounces our means of exacting reparation from Paraguay "limited," and represents us in the light of a nation more mouthing than mighty? Very different and far more imposing was the tone of these thunders of impending war which rolled upon the startled ear of the nation a few months ago when the "British outrages" made the blood to boil in the veins of every skipper on our shores, from Squan Bay to Sable Island. We were then a match for the "Lion of the Seas." What mystic mischief has since unstrung our formidable nerves? The cruel and sarcastic foreigner may be tempted to infer from such assertions that we never expected to be called upon for the proof of our valor when we threatened Britain, and that we are sorely put to it now for the means of enforcing our threats upon the Central Flowery Republic of the South. We ourselves, of course, draw no such inference. We merely note the possibility of misconstruction involved in the lachrymose confessions of the "organ," and shall be as glad to believe that we have the power of doing justice in Paraguay, as to learn that we are really in a way to exercise that power, and for sufficient cause.

## Gratifying Intelligence.

We are heartily rejoiced to learn from the *Tribune*, of yesterday, that a bill has been introduced into the State Senate of Vermont, which will, if passed, "effectually put a stop, so far as Vermont is concerned, to the attempts of Northern visitors to play the slaveholder within the limits of that State." We congratulate the people of Vermont on having erected a barrier which, it is hoped, may be permanent against the incursions of Slavery upon that State. Its soil and climate,—the peculiar character of its productions, and the singular temper of its people,—offer such strong inducements to Slaveholders to bring their chattels into that latitude, that it is highly gratifying to find that adequate precautions have been taken by law against such proceedings. The bill to which the *Tribune* refers proposes to punish, by fine and imprisonment, any person who shall bring a slave into Vermont with intent to hold him there in that capacity. We presume it was intended to ward off an impending peril; that secret intelligence had been obtained, of a purpose on the part of the South to transport their slaves by the thousand to the shores of Lake Champlain and the ridges of the Green Mountains,—and that the people of this gallant State made haste to protect themselves against this fearful danger by the enactment of the law in question.

We hope they will succeed, and that no attempt will ever be made hereafter to hold any man as a slave within the State of Vermont. But we are compelled to confess our belief that the only danger of such an attempt grows out of the enactment of the very law in question. We do not believe it would ever enter the head of the most extravagant and inordinate fire-eater in all the South, to take a single slave into Vermont, in the ordinary course of things. We do not recall the instance in which such an attempt has ever been made. We doubt if the memory of the oldest inhabitant can revert to any occasion on which any Southern slaveholder has endeavored to do what this law is intended to forbid. But after such a law shall be enacted, it is barely possible that some rabid, excitable, pro-Slavery fanatic in the South may say to himself that such a law is in flat hostility to the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that, for the purpose of testing the question, he will take a slave into Vermont and subject himself to the operation of this law. Thus, he will flatter himself, a fine collision between State and Federal authority can be brought about:—we will see a Northern State compelled to take the ground of nullification,—and possibly we may thus make some progress towards that dissolution of the Union which it is the special wish of his heart to bring about.

We should think much more highly of the practical wisdom and prudence of the legislators of Vermont if they would quietly lay this bill upon the table, as one which is not called for by any public necessity, and the only effect of which will be to stir up anew feelings of animosity and of distrust on the part of the Southern States. We do them the justice of believing that they understand perfectly the utter inutility of such a law, for all purposes except those of agitation. They know that slaves will not, under any circumstances, be brought into Vermont, and that even if they should be, the fortress of liberty would be in no special peril from their incursions. Such legislation as that proposed is the exact counterpart of the fire-eating demonstrations of the Southern States, and belongs to the same category as the schemes for restoring the Slave-trade, annulling the Federal Government, conquering Kansas, and making negroes the end and aim of our Republican institutions. It is time that sensible men, in all sections, should discountenance such child's-play in our halls of legislation.

## The Atlantic Telegraph.

The conclusion is, we fear, as inevitable as it is unwelcome, that the present Atlantic Cable has already performed all the practical service—and it has not been much—which it was destined to afford. Language was the only spell which could convert the coil of gum and metal, now lying at the bottom of the ocean, into the fairy link which was to bind nations together in peace and amity; and that spell is broken. Without it, the romance of the cable dies, and the dumb treasure serves no purpose but to mark the first step towards perfection in this new pathway of science and enterprise.

The last mail from England announces that the Telegraph station at Valentia has been closed, and that the clerks have been dismissed. It is suggested that this step was taken with the view of getting entirely rid of the influence of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, whose proposals to experiment on the cable have been rejected by the Company. It is scarcely possible, however, to accept this suggestion as sufficient reason to hope for a revival of telegraphic communication through the present means. Were the abnegation of Mr. WHITEHOUSE's influence the only object to be obtained, this end might have been reached by simply supplying the places of the dismissed clerks with new ones. But the Directors have gone further, and closed, we believe definitively, the office at the European end. The continued laying of the shore end may be merely in pursuance of the contract, or may be done with a view to prepare in season the nucleus of a new scheme to be carried out next year. The difficulties of establishing telegraphic communication between the Old and New Worlds, however, have not been materially diminished by the first partially-successful attempt. The form of the cable to be laid down, the materials of which it should be composed, and the manner in which those materials would be best employed in such a purpose, have yet to be decided on. The present cord is found to have been strong enough to be laid, but apparently not sufficiently compact to resist the excessive tension to which its service subjected it. The form in which it was put together does not seem to have been adapted for the preservation of that form. If it had the advantage of being strong, it had also the disadvantage of being heavy. Its only serviceable quality appears to have been its pliability; but the result would serve to show that this has been obtained at the expense of its power to retain the form which, while it made the cable supple, was also destined to give it strength. Almost the only practical benefit, therefore, that has as yet been derived from experience, in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph, is to be found in the perfection of the paying-out machinery. This is undoubtedly a great point gained; but it leaves a great many others yet to be groped for.

During the next three or four months we may expect to see many projects for other telegraphic lines between Europe and America placed before the public—but we trust that none of them will be fully undertaken before further experiments have been made with a view to arrive at the right means to be employed for the attainment of an object which the people of both worlds have so much at heart. There are many scientific persons who believe that the *Leviathan*, or *Great Eastern*, is destined to lay the first cable which shall be practically useful. The theory is that at least double the quantity of cable called for by the actual distance should be laid, in order that there might be sufficient to occupy the surface of any inequalities in the bed of the ocean which may lie in the path of the wire—and that the wire should be freely run out of the ship without the friction of brakes or any other machinery that can check its speed. The *Leviathan* is the only vessel capable of stowing so much cable, and, indeed, there is, to say the least, a singular coincidence in the simultaneous realization of these two gigantic schemes which almost indicates the propriety of their junction in the accomplishment of the greatest wonder of the age.

Our fellow-townsman, Mr. HARDINGE, has long conceived the idea of coating submarine cables with a solution of quartz,—a process which, by means of his recent inventions, he claims to be perfectly feasible, and which he asserts will increase the strength of the cable without adding to its weight until it leaves the ship, besides rendering it entirely impervious to water, and effectually precluding the possibility of an interruption of the insulation. We know not how far Mr. HARDINGE would succeed in demonstrating the practicability or the advantages of his process, but this or any other plan put forward by respectable persons should command attention before anything positive is decided on in regard to the connection of the two continents by telegraph.

## Dr. Gaillardet's Escape.

The escape of Dr. GAILLARDET from Officer BAKER is treated by Judge RUSSELL's special organ as affording a species of miraculous revelation concerning the management of our criminal Courts. In commenting on the subject the *Herald* says:

"Why should a prisoner with money at his command be allowed the privilege of a daily or nightly frolic round town, under the wing of an accommodating policeman, while the penniless vagrant under detention for a similar offence is denied the liberty of passing beyond the walls of the jail? The rule should be uniform, and the prisoner, with or without money, until released on bail, should be held as a prisoner within the prison walls."

Either the *Herald's* ignorance is affected, or its Editor has shamefully neglected his opportunities for acquiring knowledge on this subject. His confidential friend, Judge RUSSELL, could have told him—and probably has done so—that "prisoners with money" are always allowed "privileges" which are virtuously denied to men who cannot afford to pay. The City Judge could have informed him that the very first night after his conviction was spent by Dr. GAILLARDET in a much more comfortable apartment than his cell in the City Prison,—Judge RUSSELL's officer BAKER, meanwhile, keeping watch and ward sound asleep in an adjoining room. We have no doubt that our City Judge can furnish our virtuous neighbor with the names of at least a dozen prisoners who have been indulged in "frolics round town" by accommodating officers, having had money to pay for the trouble and risk of such little pleasure jaunts. Indeed one of the Judge's officers admitted on Monday, in the presence of Officer BAKER, and with his assent, that it was a *usual thing*, where prisoners could pay for it, thus to allow them, for a consideration, the indulgences of the town.

GAILLARDET's case is too plain for doubt or question of any kind. It bears unmistakable evidence of having been deliberately and carefully planned from the beginning. As we have already stated, attempts were made to secure the assent of Mr. CRANSTON to his assailant's escape from justice,—and it was positively asserted that no other difficulty would be encountered, and that $10,000 could be raised to accomplish the object. Under these circumstances it is impossible to suppose that GAILLARDET's being absent for when he was not wanted,—his going to the Fourth-avenue instead of back to the City Prison when the mistake was discovered,—his spending four or five hours in visiting friends in different parts of the City,—his dining with four "hungry Franchiners," and spending *five* hours at the table—his leaving the room and failure to return,—were accidental, or done on the impulse of the moment. Every step of the whole proceeding beyond all question had been distinctly planned,—and those who helped him through the affair were accomplices from the start; and if any doubt whatever could rest upon Officer BAKER's part in the transaction, his *concealing* the escape for two days would be quite enough to dispel it forever.

There is promise of an inquiry before the Recorder to-day, but we do not see what any such formal proceeding can establish, except possibly to show that no *legal* proof of BAKER's complicity can be produced, and that he cannot therefore be subjected to any punishment. But Judge RUSSELL is responsible for his conduct, and *he* knows well enough whether it has been such as to inspire confidence in that branch of our criminal justice which is under his direction and control. Does he propose to retain Mr. BAKER in his special service hereafter? Is he still to treat him as among his [illegible] pets and favorites,—as *the* officer to be trusted with his most confidential and important business? We do not ask these questions because we have any special doubt as to [illegible] inclination in the premises, but for the purpose of suggesting that a decent respect for public opinion may sometimes require personal sacrifices, even from Justices who enjoy [illegible] much of the public confidence as Judge RUSSELL. Even the best of our magistrates have occasionally consented to make sacrifices of their partialities to escape odium which indulgence might entail.

### City Defaulters—Note from Mr. Oakley.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 24, [illegible]

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of this morning you have an article headed "City Defaulters and their Sureties," in which I know you have dealt unjustly by the parties concerned.

You state that the Collector of Assessments and Deputies have been reported defaulters to a large amount, and that "a forfeiture of their bonds in every case been incurred." Now the conclusion which you arrive is not warranted by the facts of the case. We supposed that we were entitled to relief in our positions until the 1st of January, 1859. COOPER, the Street Commissioner, took a different view of the matter, and suddenly dispossessed us by retaining our books and papers, and thereby putting it out of our power to know how we stood with the city.

The Street Commissioner has recently given me access to my books and papers, which was necessary to enable me to properly arrange my accounts. Of course we could not settle with the City—(we have never received thus far one cent of the fees due us) until our accounts were audited, which is now being done by the Joint Committee on Accounts, whose labors, as I learn by inquiry this morning, are nearly completed.

In conclusion, I would say, that to me my official reputation is a matter of the last importance, and I shall *never cease to regret that I ever held an office under the City government*, being satisfied that no man can do so without jeopardizing his good name.

Yours respectfully, WALTER OAKLEY,
Late Deputy-Collector of Assessments.

We did not intend, in our notice of this matter yesterday, to prejudge the case of Mr. OAKLEY and his associates, and the language used in reference to that point was probably too strong. Our main purpose was to direct the attention of the proper authorities to the steps which it might be necessary to take against the sureties of these officials, in order to protect the City Treasury from ultimate loss. Mr. OAKLEY's expression of regret at having ever held a City office, though natural under the circumstances, will, we trust, prove premature. We confess that the corrupt and disgraceful conduct of a large proportion of the officeholders under our City Government is well calculated to cast reproach upon all. But those who, upon a final adjustment of their accounts, shall prove to have administered the affairs of their Departments with integrity and fidelity, will have no reason, we hope, to complain of injustice on the part of the public or the Press. So far as we are concerned, we shall always be ready to give full credit to those who may deserve it, and to remedy any injustice into which we may have been misled.

A RULE THAT WORKES BOTH WAYS.—In the speech which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS recently addressed to the Legislature of Mississippi, he is reported to have said that the sentiments of the people of the North "could not be fairly judged by the votes and speeches of their representatives; men of extreme opinions got into Congress and went further than their constituents would follow them." We fully indorse this remark of the Mississippi Colonel, merely adding that although we do not accept it as a rule, we admit it to be an exception of frequent occurrence. And it is a fact, too, that should be remembered by the people North and South. It should be borne mind when a Senator or Representative from the North preaches a foray against the South, he does not speak the sentiments of his constituents; and, in like manner, when a Senator or a Representative from the South eats fire and spouts flame, with cries of secession and disunion and other similar balderdash, he is "a man of extreme opinions, and goes further than his constituents would follow him." *Et tu quoque*, Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS of Mississippi.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of the "Nozze di Figaro" attracted an overflowing house last night. It was a more complete performance in every respect, and passed off with more of the spirit and quickness of comic opera than were perceptible on the first night.

To-night Mr. ULLMAN gives his second operatic performance at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The whole of ROSSINI's delightful opera of the "Barbier de Siviglia" will be given, with PICCOLOMINI, FERRARI, &c., in the cast. It is a rare treat for our Brooklyn friends.

To-morrow, at the Academy of Music, Mad. ALBONI-ZANIGA takes her farewell benefit, when "Robert le Diable" will be given for the second time. PICCOLOMINI volunteered her services for the occasion; but as it was impolitic to give an extra opera in addition to "Robert," and equally impolitic to decline the valuable services of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, the manager has generously allowed Mad. ALBONI-ZANIGA to give a supplemental benefit *matinée* on Saturday, to which all the purchasers of reserved seats for Friday will be entitled to gratuitous admission. The programme for the *matinée* is in consequence markably full.

MASON & THOMAS' MATINEE.—These agreeable and valuable entertainments were resumed, at Dodsworth's Hall, on Tuesday. Owing to the inclemency state of the weather the attendance was very inadequate representation of the interest these classical matinées excite. The programme contained [illegible] pieces: a quartette in A, opus 41, No. 3, by SCHUMANN; a grand sonate in A, opus 69, by BEETHOVEN, (the finest of the programme; excellently played by Mr. THOMAS & BERGMANN;) a chaconne for the violin, by BACH, (a breathless specimen of the old idea of [illegible] fluency, finely played by Mr. THOMAS;) and SCHUBERT's first grand trio, in B flat, opus 99. The later work is full of beauties, but it is too long for the last item of a programme. The quartette was in excellent training, and Mr. MASON displayed once more his great aptitude for classical chamber music. These entertainments are the most notable of the season, and deserve the support of the [illegible] sical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—ARTHUR NAPOLEON, a young Portuguese pianist, gave his first *soirée* on Tuesday. The fame of this musical prodigy has preceded his advent in America. He has traveled through the principal cities of Europe, and obtained the approbation of the most critical. He deserves all that has been said of his powers,—and more. As an executant he ranks with the best. His manipulation is perfect, and his sensibility and perception of musical poetry immense. We have heard nothing more wonderful than this boy's mastery of an instrument which usually needs the study of a lifetime. Nature has assisted ARTHUR NAPOLEON in head, heart and hand. The latter is of prodigious capability—taking tenths with ease, and still leaving the middle fingers free. The public will derive real satisfaction from a performance so chaste, extraordinary and perfect. ARTHUR NAPOLEON's second concert is announced for Tuesday next, at Dodsworth's.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The following additional contributions have been received for the relief of the Poor Book-keeper whose statement was published in the TIMES of Monday:

Already acknowledged.....[illegible]
From J. T. G.....
From F. C.....
Cash.....
Total.....

### Accidents from Falling Buildings.

The telegraph has reported the fall of a building and consequent loss of life at Waterbury, Ct. The Waterbury *Journal* gives fuller particulars. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The roof fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, burying several men in the ruins. Mr. THOMAS PAYNE, a respectable farmer living in the east part of Waterbury, was instantly killed. Mr. G. W. FAIRCHILD, a merchant, belonging in Hartford, was on the ground at the time of the accident, and had his left arm broken in three places by the falling mass. S. ACKERMAN, of Troy, had his left shoulder put out, and was badly bruised. FRANK MAYNE, also of Troy, had his face badly cut, and received a very severe bruise on the back part of his right hand, and was very roughly handled generally. The weight of the mass which fell is roughly estimated at about 50 tons pounds. The cost of reconstructing it cannot fall short of $3,000. Nearly every section of the trusses was broken, rendering them useless. A similar accident occurred, Nov. 23, at [illegible] Building, in Rochester. Five men were injured.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF DR. GAILLARDET.—From DR. GAILLARDET no tidings have been received. Wherever he may be, he has failed to report himself. The latest rumor suggests some part of Canada as his temporary place of sojourn. This morning Recorder BARNARD will inquire into the conduct of Officer BAKER, and investigate, as far as possible, the *modus operandi* of the Doctor's exodus from prison. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Warden of the Tombs, to whom we made reference yesterday, in connection with the Doctor's escape, is desirous of exculpating himself from complicity in that affair. By the tenure of his office, he is bound to "hold and safely keep the bodies of all prisoners delivered to his charge;" but he is equally bound to deliver them from their cells into the custody of any officer of the Court of Sessions, who produces an order to that effect, signed by the Clerk of the Court. And while thus absent from the prison, his whereabouts is no affair of the Warden's. Prisoners are often taken from the Tombs, in the custody of an officer, for the furtherance of the ends of justice. A man or boy convicted of larceny, for instance, who has sold the proceeds of his theft to a receiver of stolen goods, will often be conveyed about town by an officer, for the purpose of indicating where the goods were sold; and, some times, but very rarely, it is necessary to keep such culprits in corners absent from their cells all night. In the instances of such men as DR. GAILLARDET, who have money and friends to confer distinction on their prison reputation; who are permitted to sit by the corridor-stove and smoke cigars with their friends, it is not unusual to allow a freedom from constraint not vouchsafed to less distinguished prisoners. Restaurants, theatres, have been thus visited by the *élite* of the Tombs. But the prisoners are usually honorable, and the officers in charge place implicit reliance on their promise not to attempt to escape. Officer BAKER protests that his opinion of Dr. GAILLARDET was of that exalted character that he would as soon have doubted his own father. But Officer BAKER must have known that the City Prison closes its doors at 6 P. M., and that in no case, if a prisoner is removed for the purpose of being taken to Court, can he be detained from his cell after that hour, except when undergoing trial, if the Court has not at that time adjourned. A dinner in the Fourth Avenue, which commenced at 5 P. M., and did not (with the accessories) terminate till 10 P. M., was altogether beyond the rules and regulations, and no one knew that better than Mr. BAKER. But a thorough investigation will take place before the Recorder to-day, when many matters, now involved in doubt and mystery, may possibly be cleared up.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY—HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.—Probably there is no country in the world where the general style of living is so extravagant and wasteful as among us. The science of household economy has never been cultivated by our people with any care or success,—and the average cost of living is probably *fifty per cent.* higher than in any other country. Yet every one knows that there are various methods of avoiding waste,—while but few comparatively have been disposed or willing to put them in practice. We mentioned some months since that a house had been opened in the City where several families lived at first cost,—dividing the expense, which was kept as low as possible, equally among them, and that the results were quite astonishing to those who had never looked closely into the subject. It was under the charge of Mr. UNDERHILL, and was essentially and designedly a socialist experiment,—all the parties thus connected together being of that school of philosophers. Probably their harmony of sentiment may avoid some of the sources of discord which are quite certain sooner or later to arise in all such attempts at "reconstructing society,"—and few but theorists will ever dream that such schemes can be made general. But the economy of such an arrangement has nothing to do with the socialism of those engaged in it, and it may be found well worth while for persons of limited means, to study the good there is in such experiments, and to see whether it may not be separated from what is objectionable in them. Of the economy of this style of living there can be no doubt. The original establishment is still in successful operation:—another on a similar plan has been started in Thirteenth-street, and both are constantly receiving applications from mere persons than they can possibly accommodate. We hear, too, that in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, the plan finds imitators and has been extensively adopted. Mr. UNDERHILL has now added what is styled the European plan to his establishment, furnishing separate meals instead of having all dine at a common table. There is no mystery about the matter; it consists simply in furnishing everything at precisely what it costs. All the expenses of the household are included in an aggregate, which is divided *pro rata* among the inmates. At the restaurant prices of soups, fish, meats boiled and roasted, &c., range from two to three cents,—poultry from seven to nine,—while tea, coffee, and small articles are afforded at one cent. There is no doubt that the economy of the arrangement is very decided, and it is altogether probable that it will be quite generally adopted by persons whose tastes or necessities compel greater household economy than they can practice under other arrangements.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—MEASURES AGAINST THE QUARANTINE INCENDIARIES.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour, G. C. VERPLANCK in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, the following resolution was offered: *Resolved*, That a special Committee, consisting of the President and the Mayor of New-York, be appointed and hereby authorized to take such legal measures as in their judgment may be necessary and expedient against individuals as well as against Richmond County for destruction of property at Quarantine. Mr. CURTIS thought the resolution unnecessary, as the property destroyed belonged to the State, and the Commissioners should undertake to fight no battles but their own. Mr. VERPLANCK said a few words in defence of the measure, and the resolution was passed. Mr. CARRIGAN referred to a case of peculiar hardship which had come under his notice. An emigrant, on arriving at Castle Garden recently, found that his chest, which contained his money and clothes, was of such a size that it was impossible to take it from the ship through the port-hole, from which the rest of the baggage was landed. On speaking to the captain and some of the sailors, they assured him it would be safe where it was. He then left the vessel for a short time. Before he returned his chest was broken open, and not only his money, amounting to $1,600, but all his clothes, abstracted. Mr. CARRIGAN expressed it as his opinion that the entire amount might be recovered from the owners of the vessel, though they were aliens. To do this it would be necessary that the emigrant robbed should give sureties. Mr. C. asked the Board to authorize him to act as bondsman. The matter was referred to him with power. From the weekly report it appears that, to the 4th of November inst., 74,317 emigrants had arrived, against 173,700 to the same date last year; the total number of inmates in the Institutions is 1,116, against 1,697 at this time last year; the balance of the commutation fund on hand is $26,639 57.

THE FIREMEN AND THE LATE C. V. ANDERSON.—The funeral of the late CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON will take place to-day, from his late residence in Bank-street. A meeting of the Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department was held, last evening, at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral, and to adopt such other measures as might be considered necessary to show the estimation in which the deceased was held by the members of the Department of which he was once Chief. The meeting was presided over by Mr. HOWARD, the Chief Engineer, who, on taking the Chair, paid a warm tribute to the character of the deceased, testifying to his ability as a fireman, his courtesy as a gentleman and his honesty as a public officer. Resolutions evincing more than ordinary esteem for the deceased were passed, sympathizing with his family, and declaring that in his death "the Department has sustained an irreparable loss, since, as a fireman he was the Bayard of the corps—without fear and without reproach; as an officer he was ever foremost where duty called him, and as the Chief Executive head of the Department he commanded the love, honor and obedience of all who were privileged to serve under him." The resolutions were ably spoken to by Messrs. JOHN CREGIER, W. H. WICKAM, JAMES KELLY, JOHN BLOCKFORD and others. It was further resolved that the Fire Department attend the funeral of the late lamented Ex-Chief Engineer, and assemble this morning at 11 o'clock on Fourteenth-street. The officers will appear without trumpets, and the Department without music, banners or badges.

PARADES TO-DAY.—This being the anniversary of the Evacuation of New-York by the British, the day will be appropriately observed by a grand parade of the First Division New-York State Militia. The Division line will be formed by Col. WETMORE, the Division Inspector, on Fourteenth-street, with its right on Broadway, precisely at 11 A. M. Major-General SANDFORD will then review. Immediately thereafter, Brigadier-General YATES will fire from Union-square a salute for the Commander-in-Chief, and Governor KING, accompanied by his staff, will review the entire division. The lines will then be thrown into column, and the Governor will join the commanding General of Division. The distinguished South American, General PAEZ, has been invited to join the Commanding General. He will appear at the head of the Division, and will accompany it during the march. The General will be dressed in the uniform of a cavalry officer—a service in which he greatly distinguished himself in days past. The line of march will be down Broadway, through Chambers and Centre streets to the Park, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the distinguished gentlemen present.

THE GEORGIA LOTTERY.—The great lottery case in which BENJAMIN WOOD—brother of the Ex-Mayor—SAMUEL SWAN and GEORGE EDDY, proprietors, and LEON P. DUGAS and FREDERICK C. BARNES, commissioners of the Sparta Academy Lottery of the State of Georgia, are to be tried for violation of the Lottery act of 1833, was set down for trial at Augusta, Ga., for Monday, Nov. 15, but when their case was called at the appointed time, the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, counsel for the defendants, stated that his associate in the case was unwell, and he could not proceed without him. The Attorney-General opposed an adjournment; he believed that it was asked for merely to save time. Judge HOLT, however, adjourned the case till next May. The Attorney-General said he was determined to break up the lottery, and he should prosecute those concerned in it in the City Court every time that the lottery was drawn.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—DR. RAE, of Canada, the Arctic explorer, will deliver an address this evening at Niblo's, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on Arctic Explorations, illustrating the Life and Customs of the Esquimaux, and exhibiting some of the recovered relics after Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's party. The long and valuable experience which DR. RAE acquired on his wanderings among the Esquimaux and in the Arctic regions under the most trying circumstances, enables him to discuss this interesting subject, which will be illustrated by suitable maps and diagrams.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board met again yesterday, and was presided over by Mr. PURDY. Messrs. BLUNT, KENNEDY, STILLMAN, STEWART, BELL and CONNER reported that they had footed up the returns of their respective districts, and having found them correct, had signed them. A conversation then ensued as to the propriety of the chairman's signing the returns, pending the law issue. The matter seemed to be decided against the signing of aggregate returns. Without having transacted any business of consequence, the Board adjourned to Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

### Police Reports.

THE BROADWAY GAMBLING-HOUSE MURDER.—The examination upon the charge of perjury preferred against Catharine Mulhearn, accusing her of having sworn falsely in her affidavit charging Robert Willis with having murdered a man at his gambling-house, No. 581 Broadwey, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Justice WELSH. The testimony of two additional witnesses was taken for the defence—that of Mrs. Anne Verney, of No. 192 Spring-street, and of Franklin Hensey, a carpenter. The female witness contradicted the evidence of Mrs. Rochliffe. She stated that the latter told her (witness) that she heard a fight, and that the language uttered by Mr. Willis was the same as reported in the affidavit of Catharine Mulhearn. She stated further, that Mrs. Rochliffe told her (witness) that "Willis had murdered a man and no mistake," and that he had cut a dog's ears and spattered the blood in the hall entry-way, and around the cistern, for the purpose of concealing the murder. The witness was cross-examined at length, but made no deviation from her first statement. Mr. Hensey's testimony was directly counter to that of Henry Clark, the colored waiter in the employ of Mr. Willis. At the conclusion of the evidence Ex-Judge Stuart and Mr. Busteed, the opposing counsel, made lengthy summing-up speeches, on a motion by the former to dismiss the complaint. The magistrate denied the motion, and decided to hold the accused to bail in $500 to answer before the Grand Jury. Mr. John Casey gave the required bail, and Catharine was allowed to go home with her friends instead of being remanded to the Tombs, where she has been confined over a month.

ONE OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN STABBED.—A company of young fellows regaled themselves at 2 A.M. yesterday, with "coffee and cakes" at Mescbutt's establishment, corner of Broadway and Howard-street. They ate heartily, and paid for what they ate, but their demonstrations while in the saloon were not of the most orderly character. Leaving the saloon they marched up Broadway. At the corner of Spring-street they encountered a gang of fast youths, engaged in nocturnal perambulations. When Greek met Greek then came the tug of war. The opposing gangs felt belligerently disposed, and the result was a general set-to. Vigorous blows were struck from the shoulder, copious quantities of claret drawn, and beavers and faces badly damaged. One of the party, named John Bryan, received a stab under the right shoulder, but fortunately he was the only one seriously injured. The injured youth was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, Police Surgeon Lewis called, and his wound dressed. Bryan had a considerable amount of money about his person, and his companions stated that the assault was made upon them for the purpose of robbery. No arrests were made. The stabbed young man proved to be one of the members of the Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, now on a visit to this City.

A VICTIM TO HIGHWAY ROBBERY REFUSING TO PROSECUTE.—Mr. H. P. Acton was passing through Avenue A at a late hour Tuesday evening on his way home, when he was suddenly attacked by three highwaymen. One of them knocked him down, and the others rifled his pockets of $8 75, and attempted to get possession of his gold watch, but failed. One of the assailants, Martin Peter, a carpenter, residing in the vicinity, was arrested by the Seventeenth Ward Police. The prisoner was taken to the Station-house where Mr. Acton had been conveyed, and was fully identified as one of the parties who attacked and robbed him. Mr. Acton was very indignant, as any citizen under the circumstances would be, and expressed a determination to do his utmost for the punishment of the offenders. After sleeping on the matter, and consultation in the morning with the wife of the prisoner and other parties, the vindictive spirit previously exhibited suddenly subsided, and despite the urgent remonstrance of Capt. HARTT, he refused to enter any complaint in the case. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

BURGLARIES AND ARRESTS.—Between 2 and 3 yesterday morning, the porter, who sleeps in the tailor's store of George W. Farnham, No. 518 Broadway, was awakened by hearing strange footsteps. He immediately instituted a search for the intruder, after having summoned two policemen, and they found a young man stowed away in a closet behind some boxes. They brought him to the gaslight and he gave the name of James Wilson. He had with him a carpet-bag, in which were jimmies, chisels, skeleton keys and other burglars' implements. About 5 o'clock an Eighth Ward Policeman discovered a youth coming out of the dwelling-house corner of Houston and Sullivan streets. On seeing the officer the youngster made tracks, but the former being more swift-footed soon overtook him. The prisoner, who gave his name as George Stewart, had a complete "kit" of burglar's tools and a pistol in his possession. The two prisoners were conveyed yesterday before a Police Magistrate and properly cared for.

ARRESTS OF ALLEGED LOTTERY TICKET VENDERS.—Last night Officer Quick, of the Mayor's Squad, arrested Abraham Joseph Asche, Rabbi of the Jewish congregation Beth Hemedrash, in Christie-street, on a charge of vending Prussian and Hamburg lottery tickets. The prisoner was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house and locked up. Officer Place, also of the Mayor's Squad, arrested a man named Moses Levi, at No. 387 Broome-street, on a charge similar to the above. He was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The prisoners will be examined to-day, before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court.

RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF WAUBEEK BANK BILLS.—Yesterday afternoon Detectives Stowey and King recovered over $20,000 of Waubeek Bank bills, at a broker's office in Wall-street. The Waubeek Bank was a bogus concern, a full account of which appeared in the TIMES a few days since. The above amount of money was left on deposit by Mr. Hines, the *quasi* President of the concern, under which he received a loan. The broker supposed the bank to be in good standing when he made the advance, and was not advised to the contrary until the whole affair exploded by the interference of the Police authorities.

HAD HER POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. Fenton, a widow woman, on her way to Chicago, Ill., had her poeket picked, yesterday morning, of $83, while in a crowd, in landing from the steamboat *Ansonia*, at Peck-slip. She with her little daughter had been to Connecticut to attend a funeral, and was on her way home. The above sum was all the money she had in the world.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—Margaret Miller, a colored woman, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Stapbenson and Wilson, on a charge of robbing the United States Hotel at Saratoga, N. Y., of a quantity of table linen, silver-ware, &c., the whole valued at $235. The prisoner was arrested in Twenty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues. On searching her, part of the stolen property was found.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE.—The harbor police arrested yesterday morning, upon a requisition from Gov. KING, WILLIAM KINNEY, an Irishman, an alleged fugitive from New-Jersey. A gang of the prisoner's friends attempted his rescue, but after feeling the weight of the officer's club on their craniums, backed down from their attempt. The prisoner was taken to New-Jersey for trial.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit tens on the Marine Bank of this City made their appearance yesterday. The bill is altered from bills of the same denomination on the Farmer's Bank.

BANK OF WICKFORD, R. I., AN EXPLODED CONCERN.—The vignette represents a herd of cattle and some drovers. On the right is the State coat of arms, and on the left medallion cuts of a man, horse and dog.

REQUISITION FOR POLICEMEN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—For many weeks past the citizens of Yorktown and vicinity have been infested by a gang of hurglars, whose depredations have been of so bold a character that a vigilance committee and citizens' police have been organized for protection. This morning the General Superintendent received a requisition from two Justices of Yorktown, and one of Courtlandt, for officers to assist in bringing the offenders to justice. The interposition of the Board was also asked. Commissioner Stillman remarked that Westchester County paid nothing for policemen, and deserved no assistance; to which the Superintendent replied that he had been once suspended for not sending men to Richmond County, where the same objection exists. Two officers were accordingly detailed for five days' service in Westchester, and we may expect some account of the burglars.

PUTNAM IN THE POLICE.—It is in contemplation to apply to the Legislature, the coming Winter, for an act attaching Putnam County to the Metropolitan Police District. The Board of Supervisors of that county are understood to be favorable to the measure, and will take the necessary initiatory steps.—*Evening Post.*

### Fires.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET—DEATH OF A MAN FROM SUFFOCATION.—A fire occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the tenement house at the corner of Washington and Laight streets, resulting in one of the inmate—EDWARD NOONAN, a man 60 years old—losing his life from suffocation. The fire originated in the upper story. NOONAN occupied a room on this floor, and was a man of very intemperate habits. He had the misfortune to be in bed, sleeping off the effects of a night's debauch when the fire was discovered. In the confusion and excitement following the breaking out of the flames he was forgotten. The fire was soon extinguished, and afterwards the dead body of NOONAN was discovered in his room; he had evidently died from suffocation. The body was removed to the Fifth Ward Station-house, and after an inquest had been held by Coroner HILL, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above statement. The deceased was a widower and without any family. The total damage—caused principally by water—was $500, and is uninsured. Mr. JOHN DONOHUE was the lessee of the house, and occupied the place, together with some dozen other families.

IN ELEVENTH-STREET.—At 10½ P. M. on Tuesday an explosion of a camphene lamp occurred at the residence of DANIEL MORAN, No. 219 Eleventh-street. Mr. MORAN and his wife were badly burned. The fire was extinguished before it had got under much headway, the damage not exceeding $50. No public alarm of the fire was given.

IN OAK-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 1½ o'clock this morning, was caused by a fire on the top floor of the dwelling No. 20 Oak-street, occupied by Mr. CAMERON as a sailor's boarding house. The fire originated from a pipe-setting fire to a straw bed. Damage about $10.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A POLICEMAN SHOT AT BY BURGLARS—NARROW ESCAPE.—At about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, as officer LYONS of the 9th Precinct, was passing through Throop Avenue from Myrtle to Flushing, he suddenly came upon three burglars engaged in quarreling over the spoils of a burglary, doubtless just committed by them. One of the three had a stocking filled with something which the officer supposed to be silver. He accordingly made a spring and seized this one as being the most valuable prize. No sooner was his presence discovered by the companions of the men seized, than they dragged the officer to the ground, and started off at full speed. At this time, and while officer LYONS was regaining his feet, the man first seized levelled a pistol at him and fired. The ball entered just above the number on his cap, and passed through the top, and also *through the hair on top of his head.* The man then wheeled, and with his companions was soon out of sight. Officer LYONS fired a parting salute of three shots at them, and is confident that one of his balls took affect. The night beat of this officer is equal in size to any of the inner Wards of the city. This is the second time the Police have been fired upon by burglars in this District within four weeks.

NEW CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The young men connected with the different churches in Bedford and in the vicinity of Clinton and Washington avenues to Myrtle, have recently organized an association to cultivate the religious and social graces, which bids fair to rival in point of enterprise any similar society in the city. The society is called "The Young Men's Christian and Social Union," and is intended to occupy the same ground in that portion of the city in which it is located that the Young Men's Christian Association occupies in the more southerly part of the city, and whose headquarters it is considered are too far off to meet the wants intended to be supplied by the new organization. This society has grown out of a meeting of six young men, held in the vestry of Washington-avenue Church a few months ago for the purpose of prayer and consultation.

A PASTOR SUES FOR HIS SALARY.—A suit was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday before Judge EMOTT and a Jury, in which the REV. DAVID J. PATTESON appeared as plaintiff, and the First Reformed Dutch Church as defendants. The suit was brought to recover six months salary due on the 1st of July, 1858. The defence set up a plea that the Society was not an incorporated body, and therefore could make no legal agreement for pastor's salary, and also that the services were not worth the amount claimed. The Jury, after hearing all of the circumstances in the case, rendered a verdict for plaintiff, awarding $392 68—the full amount claimed.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Officers RAYNER and FAOST yesterday arrested a noted thief named ANN MCDONNELL, on suspicion of having robbed several houses in Brooklyn recently. While on the way to the Station-House she attempted to swallow several pawn-tickets, representing property valued at $50. The tickets were recovered, and the property, which consists of dresses, under-clothes, shawls, &c., can be seen at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

THE ORPHANS.—The Orphan Asylum on Cumberland-street has been open for two days past, to receive the annual donations of money, clothing and provisions from those disposed to aid this noble cause. Owing to the storm on Tuesday the number of visitors was quite limited, but yesterday a large number called, and the donations were liberal. This Institution is under the care of lady managers, who enjoy the entire confidence of the community. The average number of inmates is 150.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of EDWARD QUINN, laborer, who suddenly disappeared two weeks ago, was found, yesterday, in the water near the foot of Kelsey's-alley. The deceased leaves a widow and four children, who reside at the corner of Warren and Columbia streets, South Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court was occupied, yesterday, in the trial of several unimportant cases, after which it was adjourned to Dec. 8.

COURT CALENDAR.—NOV. 25.—*Circuit Court.*—Nos. 73, 83. *City Court.*—Nos. 33, 39, 29, 45, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

### Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. frigate *Sabine*, Commander SHUBRICK, sailed from Bermuda, after repairing, Nov. 9.

MOVEMENTS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the work of fitting away the Paraguay steamers progresses. The *Atlanta* went into commission yesterday at 1 P. M., and the sailors and marines were sent on board. Annexed is a correct list of the *Atlanta's* officers: Commander, D. B. RIDGELY; Lieutenants, JOHN DOWNES, GEORGE B. BIAN, J. R. EGGLESTON, H. M. GARLAND; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. M. BROWN; Second Assistant-Engineer, THOMAS J. JONES; Third Assistant-Engineers, W. S. THOMPSON, E. B. LATCH, W. H. GLADING. The *Atlanta* carries two large nine-inch guns, twelve officers, fourteen marines, and about one hundred sailors. She and the *Caledonia* have had deck-houses placed amidships to furnish accommodations for General PAEZ and his party. They are announced to sail on Saturday. No orders have been received to anchor off the Battery to take the Venezuelians on board, from which it is inferred, though as yet not definitely known, that he will embark at the Navy-yard. The powder-boat went to Ellis' Island yesterday for ammunition. The *Westernport* had to have all her steam-pipes removed to render her fit for service, which has delayed her departure. She is moored opposite the Navy-yard. The frigate *Son Jocinto* was yesterday taken into the Dry Dock, where she will be stripped and repaired.

THE BROOKLYN UNDER STEAM.—Steam was applied yesterday to the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, built by JACOB A. WESTERVELT—the engines having been manufactured by JAS. MURPHY & Co., under the superintendence of the Ex-Engineer-in-Chief, DANIEL B. MARTIN. The trial was a complete success, the engines making forty revolutions. No fault or imperfection appeared.

OPERATIONS OF THE COAST SURVEY.—The general operations of the Coast Survey service for the years 1858–9, with the names of the vessels employed, and also of the heads of each department, are as follows: The steamer *Bibb*, Lieutenant-Comanding ALEXANDER MURRAY, is at present at Jersey City, refitting for the Winter's cruise. During the past Summer she has been employed on the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, between Portland and Cape Ann; also in the survey of George's Bank and Nantucket Shoal. The time occupied in this cruise was about four months. Her destination is Cape Henry, Cape Fear, and the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

The steamer *Corwin*, Lieutenant-Commanding T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN, is at the Navy-yard undergoing general repairs. She has recently returned from a cruise North, having visited the harbors of New-Haven, Boston, Portland and Salem. In New-Haven harbor an important sunken rock was discovered, not laid down on any of the charts. It was properly buoyed, and is to be known on the charts as Luddington Rock. In Boston Harbor they surveyed the channel through Shirley's Gut. In Portland the survey of Casco Bay was continued. The visit to Salem was for the purpose of verifying the Coast Survey charts, which were found to be correct. Early in January the *Corwin* proceeds to the Coast of Florida, where she will take charge of the survey of the Florida reefs. The steam-tug *Firefly*, and schooner *Varina*, Lieutenant-Commanding FAUNTLEROY, are now engaged upon inshore service in surveying Savannah River, St. Catherines and Sapelo Sounds, and Sapelo River. The *Firefly* is the smallest steamer belonging to the service, but from her light draft she is peculiarly fitted for the business of river surveying. The tender, *Varina*, is about 130 tons, and carries some sixty men.

Steamer *Vixen*, Lieutenant-Commanding J. K. DUNN, in connection with the *Corwin*, is to be engaged in observations for ocean temperature and others, in the Gulf Stream, off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia: also, in the hydrography south of Cedar Keys, including the Crystal River offing, Homassa River, St. Martin's Reef, and the approaches of St. George's and St. Vincent's Sounds; also, of Apalachicola and Pensacola harbors.

Steamer *Wolker*, Lieutenant-Commanding HUGER, is at Philadelphia, refitting for service on the coasts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, including the Delta of the Mississippi River, of Atchalalaya Bay and its approaches, west of the meridian of Point Chevreuil and the off-shore hydrography of the coast of Texas.

Steamer *Hetzel* and schooner *Graham*, Lieut. Commanding ——, are at Norfolk, refitting for hydrographical survey of the Potomac and James Rivers, of Charleston Harbor and its approaches, of Cape Fear and Winyah Bay, N. C., and also the off-shore hydrography of that part of the coast.

Steamer *Active*, Lieutenant-Commanding JAMES ALDEN, is on the Pacific coast, engaged in the hydrography of Washington and Puget's Sounds, the Straits of Fuca Rosario and Haro, also of the coasts of Oregon and Washington Territories, of San Francisco Bay and its dependencies, and of the straits and sounds of Santa Barbara.

During the past Summer the hydrography of Kennebec River and along the coasts of Maine, has been continued by the party on board the schooner *Vortan*, under Lieutenant-Commanding J. H. MOORE.

In the work of triangulation and topography of the coast of the United States, there are some twenty schooners employed under the supervision of Prof. A. D. BACHE. These vessels vary in size from twenty to one hundred and fifty tons, and are generally of light draft to admit of their operating in shoal waters. They each carry, besides an effective crew, a complete surveying party, making from thirty to forty men each. The presence of these "long, low, black schooners" off the headlands and harbor entrances of the coast sometimes give rise to suspicions that there are slavers about. There names are tha *Arago, Bancroft, Belle, Crawford, Ewing, Franklin, Gallatin, Gerdes, Grohom, Guthrie, G. M. Bache, Hassler, Joseph Henry, J. Y. Mason, Meredith, Nautilus, Phœnix, Petrel, Vanderbilt, Wove, N. Bowditch, De Agassiz. Humboldt, Varina*, and others.

The triangulation of the coast of Maine, east of the Kennebec River, was continued tho past season by Sub-Assistant BENJ. HUGER, Jr. Of Penobscot Bay, by C. O. BOUTELLE. Of the Hudson River, by Assistant EDMUND BLUNT and Lieutenant A. H. SEWARD, U. S. A. Of the Potomac River, by Assistant JOHN FARLEE; also, of the James River, by tha same party.

Of New-Inlet end vicinity, on the coast of North Carolina, by Assistant A. S. WAINSWORTH. South of Cape Fear entrance, by Assistant C. P. BOLLES. Of the coast of South Carolina, south from St. Helena Sound, by C. O. BOUTELLE, to be done during the coming Winter. The Doboy Sound and Altamaha River, and of the coast of Georgia, between Sapelo Sound and St. Simon's entrance, by Mr. F. P. WEBBER. The eastern coast of Florida, below St. John's River, will be continued southward by Sub-Assistant BENJ. HUGER, Jr. From Cape Canaveral northward will be commenced by Sub-Assistant O. FERGUSON. Across the Peninsula of Florida, between Fernandina and Cedar Keys, by Capt. M. L. SMITH, United States Topographical Engineers. Of the Sounds, Islands and Main south of Key Biscayne Bay, Fa., and from the Cape Sable base, with that from Key Biscayne base, through the interior Keys, by Lieut. A. H. SEWARD, U. S. A., assisted by Lieut. WM. MYERS, U. S. A. Of Charlotte Harbor and approaches, and of the adjacent coast of Florkde, by Lieuts. J. C. CLARKE and W. R. TERRILL, U. S. A. Of the coast of Florida south of Homossasa River, by Sub-Assistant G. H. BADWELL. Of St. George's Sound, with that of St. Marks and Ocilla River, by Sub-Assistant S. C. MCCORKLE. Of Pensacola Harbor by Assistant F. H. GERDES. Of Chandeleur Sound southward, by Sub-Assistant STEPHEN HARRIS. Of Cole Blanche Bay, La., into Vermillion Bay, by Assistant F. H. GERDES. The coast of Texas will be continued south of Matagorda Bay by Assistant S. A. GILBERT. Of the harbors and other important points of the coast of California, and that of Oregon and Washington Territories, by Assistant GEORGE DAVISON.

The topography of the Kennebec River, Maine, has been continued by Assistant R. M. BACHE, and the coast east of it commenced by Sub-Assistant W. S. GILBERT. Of Casco Bay generally, including that of Portland harbor, by Assistants A. W. LONGFELLOW and A. S. WADSWORTH. Of the coast of Massachusetts by A. M. HARRISON. The plane table work in New-York harbor and vicinity by Assistant H. L. WHITING. Also, by the same, on the Chesapeake. On the Chesapeake Bay and York River by Assistant JOHN SEIA. Of St. Mary's, Md., and that of the Potomac, by Assistant L. HULL ADAMS, and the James and Rappahannock Rivers by the same parties. Of the Peninsula on the ocean side of Maryland by Sub-Assistant CHAS. FERGUSON. Of North and South Carolina by C. P. BOLLES; the same between Charleston and Georgetown harbors; and of St. Helena Sound by Assistant JOHN SEIN. Of Sapelo Sound by Sub-Assistant J. A. SULLIVAN. Of the Keys south and west of Key Laige by Sub-Assistant C. T. JARDELLA. Of Charlotte Harbor by Mr. F. W. DORR. Of the coast of Florida, south of Homosassa River, by Mr. N. S. FINNEY. Of the Coasts and Islands between St. Marks and Apalachicola by Assistant GEO. D. WISE. Of Pensacola Harbor by Assistant F. H. GERDES. Of Lakes Borgne and Ponchartrain, La., and between Chef Menteur and New-Orleans, also of the Chandeleur Islands and adjacent coast, by Sub-Assistant W. S. GILBERT. Of the Mississippi Delta by Assistant F. H. GERDES, also by the same of Cote Blanche and Vermillion Bays. Of the coast of Texas by Sub-Assistant M. SEATON. Of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays, and of the coast adjacent to the entrance of San Francisco by Sub-Assistant A. F. RODGERS. Of the Islands near the Santa Barbara Channel, and of the Coast adjecent, by Sub-Assistant W. M. JOHNSTON. The entire results of the labors of these different surveying parties are transmitted to the Coast Survey office at Washington in charge of Capt. W. R. PALMER, Topographical Engineer, where they are engrossed in the form of permanent charts for the use of Commerce. The whole operations are under the superintendance of Prof. A. D. BACHE.

Affairs at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard are summed up as follows by the Boston *Traveller:*

"There is now in Charlestown Navy-yard a beautiful gun-boat, 188 feet long, 31½ feet wide and 14 deep, which can be brought forward at short notice. She is flat on the floor, has long, sharp ends, and is designed principally for shallow-water service. Like the *Hartford*, her workmanship is of the best quality, and her model very neat, and apparently finely adapted for any weather.

The sloop-of-war *Constellation* lies now in the dry-dock receiving new wales and other repairs.

The sloop-of-war *Levant* is lying in the dock-basin, and is all ready to receive her tanks; in other words, is ready to be fitted for sea, so far as the hull is concerned.

The steam-frigate *Colorado* lies near the sheers, with only her fore and mizzen masts in. She put in here to have some of her machinery repaired.

The extension of the dry-dock continues. When completed, it will be, perhaps, the best dock in the country.

The foundry buildings are receiving the machinery and other apparatus for active work.

There are at present 1,400 men employed in the Navy-yard."

JOHN MORRISSEY ON EXHIBITION IN PHILADELPHIA.—JOHN MORRISSEY, the bruiser, who had the prize fight with HENAN which made so great a stir, arrived in this city yesterday, and in the evening gave a sparring exhibition at Franklin Hall. About one hundred persons were present; most of them being of the regular rowdy and blackguard stamp, while there were various velvet-fingered and fancifully-dressed gamblers and prominent politicians among the crowd. The audience was of a character to induce a belief in LAVATER's physiognomical theories as to character showing itself through the "mugs" of individuals. The exhibition opened with a set-to between two young men, in which they both displayed considerable skill. After an interval, rounds were given by two more youths, in which one named KEARIGAN handled his fives very expertly. KEARIGAN and a young gentleman from California (who probably knows what a Vigilance Committee is) then put on the gloves. The Californian was remarkably quick, both in attack and defence—quicker than any one we have ever seen, but his "bottom" was not equal to his dexterity. Captain E. W. POWERS then came forward, and after stating that on Friday night Mr. MORRISSEY would put on the gloves with RANKIN and BRADLEY, at another exhibition, he introduced Mr. MORRISSEY. That illustrious individual then appeared, and was received with applause. He then sparred with a bugely obese individual named ORRIGNON, who warded off MORRISSEY's blows with great skill. They had three brief rounds, in which no very hard knocks were given or received, after which the exhibition closed.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 24.*


☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Highest Premiums Awarded from the World's Fair, London, and other Fairs.**—Since 1836, when JULES HAUEL & CO. started their celebrated Laboratory for the manufacture of Perfumery, Cosmetics, Transparent Soaps, Shaving Creams, Hair Dyes, &c., &c., the highest premiums have been awarded them from all fairs, exhibitions, &c. The articles of their manufacture are sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Winter Boots for Ladies and Children.**—CANTRELL is doing good service in anpolying the more delicate of his customers with substantial and comfortable feet-covering for Winter wear. His "Aloine Gaiters," for the ladies, are specimens of these articles, and they do credit to his good sense, for though they are exceedingly neat in appearance, they keep the feet perfectly dry and warm in the coldest weather, and are sold very cheep. CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, NO. 19 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK,
OPTICANS,
Are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT.
ROBERT LE DIABLE, TROVATORE, LA SONNAMBULA, LA NARANJERA, L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AND MATINEE.
GAZZANIGA, LABORDE,
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
FORMES, FLORENZA, TAMARO, LORINI.

The sale of seats for "Robert le Diable" commences this morning. The sale of tickets for Saturday's Matinée commences on Friday.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 26,
Benefit and farewell appearance of
Madame GAZZANIGA,
immediately after which she will leave for Havana.
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GAZZANIGA
will consist of
TWO DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.
an ENTIRE OPERA on Friday evening, and
a MATINEE on Saturday at 12½ o'clock.

On FRIDAY EVENING will be given, for the second and last time, the entire opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses, and the magnificent mise en scene of last year will be given this season for the
SECOND AND LAST TIME.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE and GAZZANIGA,
MLLE. SOTO.
CARL FORMES
will appear in his world-renowned rôle of Bertram.
The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.

On Saturday, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be given Verdi's opera of
IL TROVATORE.
The rôle of Leonora will be sung for the last time by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who has kindly volunteered her services. After "Il Trovatore,"
THE SECOND ACT OF LA SONNAMBULA,
when
MADAME LABORDE,
will make her first appearance as Amina, and sing the celebrated air of "Ah non giunge," (Do not mingle).
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will sing in costume her famous Spanish song
THE ORANGE GIRL.
And Maggiorochi the duet from
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for Madame Gazzaniga's farewell Opera night and matinée.
The price of admission for Robert le Diable will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.
The price of admission to the matinée, $1, as at the former matinées.
NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Friday's Robert le Diable will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.
On MONDAY—First night of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as Lucrezia, and CARL FORMES as the Duke.
THE SEASON CLOSES POSITIVELY
next week with
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season, on which occasion
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America as Valentine.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA MATINEE.**
TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK AND THE VICINITY.

The very great number of letters received from families residing out of town, who naturally observe that the City being abundantly furnished with operas in the evening, the "Matinée" should be given for the special benefit of "the country," induces the Director to announce that
THE GALA MATINEE OF SATURDAY,
as well as the other Matinées which will be given on the return of the company, will commence
At 12½. Doors open at 11¾.
By which arrangement persons living out of town can return before night.
SATURDAY, NOV. 27, AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE
prior to her departure for Havana.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
has kindly volunteered her services. The following artists will appear:
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE,
GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
TAMARO, FLORENZA, PERRING, MAGGIOROCHI.
The performances will consist of
the entire opera of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....Leonora.
Mlle. GHIONI will make her first appearance as Azucena.
TAMARO, FLORENZA, WEINLICH.
The second act of Bellini's
LA SONNAMBULA.
LABORDE will make her first appearance as.....Amina.
will sing in costume her celebrated Spanish song
MME. GAZZANIGA
THE ORANGE GIRL,
and with Signor Maggiorochi the duet from Donizetti's
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
The doors will be opened at 11¾. The Matinée will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely. The Last Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
On MONDAY, Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Lucrezia
FORMES.....as.....The Duke

**BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ITALIAN OPERA.**
Second, and positively last, Opera night.
Admission.....$1 00
Reserved seats.....1 50
The sale of seats commences this morning.
THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8,
first appearance in Brooklyn of
MADAME LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, on which occasion will be given, in exactly the same and complete style as at the Academy of New-York,
Rossini's Entire Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
with Mme. LABORDE as the Rosina, assisted by MAGGIOROCHI, (the new tenor,) FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, MORRA. Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of MUZIO.
Madame LABORDE
will sing, during the music lesson,
PAGANINI'S CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations d'Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday morning, at 9 A. M., at Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at Prex's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets and seats may likewise be had at the doors.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Donaldeck
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....} her daughters. } ....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina.....} ....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Miss.....Miss Marion McCarthy
(with songs "Gentle Annie" and "We May be Happy Yet.")
Supported by Messrs. Peters, Levick, Mc-Douall and Brown, and Miss Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, Entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian dansense,
YRCA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Gabriel Ravel and others.
The beautiful ballet of
FLEUR DE MARIE.
Fleur de Marie.....Yrca Mathias
Mons. de Germenie.....Francois Ravel
Jean.....Mons. Brilliant
The renowned comic pantomime of
JOCKO.
Jocko (first time in New-York for 15 years).Gabriel Ravel
Fipo.....Francois Ravel.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,**
The largest and best-appointed on this continent, will reopen on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
with Mr. Sperry's celebrated
FASHIONABLE, SATIRICAL AND POLITICAL
AMERICAN COMEDY,
in five acts, entitled
EXTREMES,
in which that eminent artist,
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
will make his first appearance for many years in New-York, in his original character.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
the popular cantatrice and comedienne, will dehut in New-York in this comedy.
A full and efficient company will appear in the cast.
For full particulars, see small bills.
Mr. JOHN MOORE.....Stage Manager
Mr. WAYNE OLWINE.....Acting Manager

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
The two last successful Comedies,
BLUE AND CHERRY
GOING TO THE BAD.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW.
SATURDAY—"GOING TO THE BAD," and a new and original farce by Mr. JOHN BRANOHAM, called
TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.
On MONDAY NIGHT,
MR. RANGER,
of English and American celebrity, who is engaged at this theatre, will make his first appearance here as
SIR PETER TEAZLE,
in the Comedy of
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
The other characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Sloan, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Levere, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sloan, Miss Heariarde, Mrs. H. P. Grattan.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
BLUE AND CHERRY
Will be acted every evening until further notice, with Tom Taylor's last great comedy
GOING TO THE BAD;
OR,
MY SCOTCH AUNT.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. FLOYD, Mr. LEVERE,
&c., &c
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
&c., &c., will appear.
Box Book open for the week.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
EVACUATION DAY.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 25.
CORDELIA HOWARD AND HER PARENTS.
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be succeeded by Fox's comic pantomime of the
GOLDEN AXE.
Concluding with the military spectacle of the
FRENCH SPY.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS.**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
NOVELTY AFTER NOVELTY.

The proprietor of Wood's Buildings has just added to his always popular programme a feature which is as original as it has been pronounced chaste and beautiful, and he thinks he may, without the fear of laying himself open to the charge of vanity, say a few words in detail with regard to the matter. He regards this as a privilege, the more especially as he has heretofore remained silent while others were reaping the benefit of certain features in his peculiar business which originated with, and were carried out by himself, and he is not willing that the public should have any doubt as to who is entitled to the credit of originating the style of amusement of which this advertisement particularly treats. The business of furnishing
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
for the public amusement is to-day by no means what it was when Mr. Wood, some seven or eight years since, assumed the business control of a popular band. It has been freed from many objectionable features, and greatly elevated in the scale of
POPULAR PASTIMES.

Where in many cases rudeness, if not actual grossness, marred its representation, a tone of delicacy and chasteness now pervades it—where the feelings of the fastidious were sometimes shocked by a broad allusion, a determination is now apparent to avoid anything calculated to offend the most exacting lover of etiquette. If Mr. Wood takes to himself the credit of having done much to bring about this very necessary reform, he assumes no more than what he honestly believes to be his due, and no more than what the public have, by their more than liberal patronage, declared over and over again to be true.

Having said thus much in justice to himself, Mr. Wood begs to offer a few words explanatory of the style of amusement above alluded to.

Some time since, while searching in his mind for something which should be entirely unique in its character, and at the same time perfectly in keeping with Ethiopian entertainments, wherewith to amuse his patrons, the idea occurred to Mr. Wood that a series of
PANORAMAS
would be at once singular and appropriate. He acted upon the idea at once, and although he was forced to expend an almost fabulous sum in order to properly carry out this idea, yet his account showed a balance on the right side in the end, thus proving to his satisfaction, what he had often proved before, that the citizens of New-York would always support an enterprise bearing the stamp of excellence.

One idea invariably begets another of a kindred nature, and the success which attended Mr. Wood's panoramas led him to suppose that a series of
TABLEAUX REPRESENTING SOUTHERN SCENERY,
would be not only highly entertaining but instructive as well. Accordingly, he at once set about the task, and in a short time succeeded in getting up
SIX SCENES
of the kind alluded to, which are now in course of representation upon his stage, and which have already secured the stamp of unqualified public approval, they having been witnessed, during the few past nights, by thousands of our most discriminating citizens, who have hailed their representation with delight, and have accorded to them such praise as rarely falls to the lot of any
WORK OF ART.

The first of these pictures is a
NOON-DAY SCENE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
and represents a gang of negroes rolling cotton on the levee, while others are scattered about in groups variously engaged. The flat-bottomed, top-heavy-looking steamers peculiar to the Southern and Western rivers, are observed upon the bosom of the Father of Waters, which stretches far, far away in the distance, while an occasional flat-boat, with its lazy-looking crew, is discerned floating down the stream. The effect of this picture is truly beautiful.

The second scene represents
A SOUTHERN TOBACCO PLANTATION IN THE MORNING.

The field hands, with the attendant overseer, are discovered at work with hoe, rake and other implements, apparently contented and jolly enough, while their beetle-browed, sensual-looking task-master, with whip in hand, stands looking moodily upon the scene. This is a truly fine picture, the truthfulness of which will be at once recognized by any one who has traveled through the tobacco-growing regions of the South.

The third picture is a life-like representation of
A CHRISTMAS EVE FESTIVAL
among the plantation negroes of the South, by moonlight. A group of merry negroes, their happy, upturned sable faces glistening in the moonlight, seem to be in the seventh heaven of enjoyment. Some are dancing, some singing, some playing the bones, while all seem to be giving themselves up to the intensest happiness.

The fourth picture is
AN EVENING CORN-HUSKING SCENE.
A group of happy colored folks are discovered in the pleasant occupation of husking corn. All seem very contented and happy, and prominent among them is a merry fellow who is triumphantly displaying the prize ear.

The fifth picture represents
LITTLE EVA READING THE BIBLE TO UNCLE TOM.
The happy, spiritual face of the child looks up at the old negro with a pleased, contented expression, while he regards her with a look of gratitude and veneration. This is a picture which must please everybody.

The sixth and last picture is
A SCENE AT UNION SQUARE
at sunrise. The equestrian statue of Washington is seen in the foreground, and around it are grouped a number of persons looking up with admiration at the Father of his Country. In the background may be seen the Everett House. In viewing this scene the spectator is supposed to be standing at 4th-av., looking up. This scene is finished by a beautiful display of pyrotechny.

The effect of these pictures as witnessed from the auditorium it would be hard to describe. They seem to be reflected from a mirror, and resemble more than anything else an
EXQUISITELY-TOUCHED PICTURE.
with its perfect light and shade and its superb tints.

In adding these pictures to his programme, Mr. Wood has taken nothing from the
OTHER FEATURES OF HIS ENTERTAINMENT.
On the contrary, he has added to them, and challenges the world to produce the equals of the various members of his band in their peculiar rôles. There is not one of them who does not stand prominent in the business, and Mr. Wood is satisfied that the success of his tableaux was greatly assisted by their hearty co-operation. He also wishes to say a word in praise of his efficient stage manager, Mr. Bleecker, and of the painter of the scenery, Signor Delamano.

Mr. Wood has gone to immense outlay in this last enterprise, but there will be
NO ALTERATION MADE IN THE PRICE OF ADMISSION, WHICH WILL REMAIN AT
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½.

**PALACE GARDEN.**
STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS!
PROFESSOR STARR
Will commence a series of exceedingly interesting entertainments, on
THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 25,
When he will exhibit
HIS WONDERFUL LIVING ANIMALS,
His Magnificent Views,
By Carpenter and Wesley, of London,
His Monstrosities of Nature,
The Caged Water Tiger,
which he will feed on living animals in the presense of the audience, &c., &c.

The Professor's entertainments will be diversified by choice selections of music, rendered by the celebrated and popular Band, which gave such satisfaction at the Palace Garden Concerts last Summer, under the direction of
MR. WM. ROBERTSON.

The spacious and elegant pavilion, always warm and comfortable as any concert room in New-York, will be fitted up expressly for this series of costly entertainments. Tickets of admission, entitling the bearer to a chair in any part of the pavilion, 25 cents each.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Entertainment commences at 7 o'clock.

**DODWORTH'S ROOM.**
Sig. BERNARDI'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
That was postponed from the 18th, will take place this
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
The following eminent artists have volunteered:
Signa. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Miss FANNY STOCTON, pupil of Sig. Bassini.
Mr. PERRING, Tenor of the Academy of Music.
HARRY SANDERSON, the young American Pianist.
Mr. Millet.....Conductor.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1.
Tickets may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, DESCOMBE'S, *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, and at the door.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
Will be acted Shakespeare's Play, in four acts, of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
To be followed with a new Drama, in 3 acts, entitled
HOME AGAIN.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain will rise at 7¾.

**444.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,**
Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons, Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad, Mr. McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half-price.

**BANVARD'S**
**GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,**
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

**ROBERT GOLDBECK**
Will give a Concert at
DODWORTH'S, THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—LAST WEEK OF THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last week, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

**BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.**
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

**EVACUATION DAY!! ADMISSION FREE!**
VISIT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
N. B.—OPEN ALL DAY.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

**RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF** "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**LAST NIGHT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL** GYMNASTIC AND FENCING EXHIBITION, by the members of Henry Gebhard's Institution, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-NIGHT, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

**MAGIC LANTERN.**—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 500 Broadway; entrance in 20th-st. Tickets 10 cents.

# AMUSEMENTS.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION
OF
**CHURCH'S NIAGARA**
AND
**BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"**
Will, in consequence of the storm,
Be deferred until
SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst.,
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
**THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,**
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre.
Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best City reference; has lived for 7 years in one family; has no objection to leave the City; Washington or Brooklyn preferred. Call for 2 days at No 55 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew upon Grover & Baker's machines; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or with the children, if required. Good references given. Call for two days at No. 214 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DESIROus of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family; the best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first-class cook in a small private family. Is a first-rate baker, and understands all kinds of fowls and pastry. Best of City reference given. Call or address a note to A. B., No. 84 Warren-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting, and leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A VERY capable, neat, and respectable woman, who understands making bread, and good cooking; would assist in washing and ironing. No objection to the country. Can give good references. Call at No. 49 Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand, upper floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced woman, of middle age, employment in some good family; she is an excellent seamstress, understands housekeeping fully; would be found very useful in sickness. Can have 10 years high character in this City. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress, and understands French fluting. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON desires a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting perfectly. Has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 113 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE cook, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house by a first-class meat and pastry cook. Understands soups, jellies and game thoroughly. Also by a first-rate chambermaid and waitress. Both can give excellent City reference. Apply at the millinery store, No. 55 3d-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; is also a good plain sewer. Would have no objection to travel with a family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do the chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation; is an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread; the best of City references can be given by calling at No. 36 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CAPABLE AND competent person, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young woman; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork of a small family; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; is a capable person, and understands her business well. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 299 Mott-st., between Bleecker and Houston, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Refers to No. 25 West 26th-st., where she has lived for 18 months. She may be found daily at No. 325 6th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go to the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as cook. Has no objection to a private boarding-house. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 240 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and has no connections in this country. Call at 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED German woman as seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing, is willing and obliging. Has good references. Call at No. 150 Degraw-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as cook in a large family or in a private boarding house; no objection to go to Newark or Elizabethtown. Call at No. 141 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YGUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 35 Market-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with the best of City references, a situation. Apply at No. 201 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she has lived with. Address, No. 64 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and to do light chamberwork, in a small private family; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 71 West 16th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 119 East 33d-st., from 1 to 4 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday. Good references given.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; understands baking or to do up-stairs work in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 26 2d-av., first door.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork or to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can have good City reference. Apply at No. 4 Garden-row, 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general housework in a small family; good reference given; can be seen for the week at No. 194 East 19th-st.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; makes and mends for the nursery; does embroidery; will go in a family in Brooklyn; wages $7. Also her niece as regular laundress; does up shirts in style and finting. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and pouitry and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Is willing to assist with washing and ironing.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent young woman to do the general housework of a small, genteel family; she is a fine washer and ironer, a very good plain cook, a neat seamstress and an excellent baker; she is humble and obliging. Best of City reference. Can be seen in the front basement of No. 88 Bayard-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one as good plain cook has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required, and the other as seamstress, by the day, week or month. Both have good City references. Call or send to No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable girl to do general housework; is a good, plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found a girl of neat appearance; will take pleasure in trying to please. Excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; has had good experience; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can produce reference from last employment, where she resided four years. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment; she would go by the day, week, or permanent; if permanent, washing excepted; she is a first-class English cook, and is fully competent to send company dinners well cooked and neatly dished. Call, for two days, at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing and fine washing and ironing; understands chamberwork; has seven years' experience in her last place. Call at No. 135 7th-av., first floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer and can embroider; would do light chamberwork, if required. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor over store. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would have no objection to take the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 219 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; just came from the country; the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant young woman, of long experience in the duties of housekeeping and nurse to invalids and children; no objection to go South; highest reference given. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, going on 16 years old, as chambermaid and to assist in the waiting; is willing, obliging and kind to children. Has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 151 3d-av., for two days. Wages $4.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress, in a private family. The best of references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A VERY NEAT, WILLING GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, is fully qualified to fill either situation; has four years' reference from her last place. A steady place more than wages wanted. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen until engaged at No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman as cook, who understands it in all its branches; is a most experienced baker; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at 301 1st-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a person who understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 73 West 15th-st., basement. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection, if required, to assist in chamberwork. Can make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 376 4th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND MOST RESpectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, baker and an excellent washer and ironer; economical, prudent and trusty. Ladies in want of a first-class down stairs servant will apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and seamstress. Call at No. 214 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker, by the day, week or month; she will be found a competent seamstress. Call at No. 77 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands baking perfectly, and is a good laundress; has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 91 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; would do some washing and ironing. Apply at No. 33 rear of Cornelia-st., for two days, near Bleecker; has City reference.

WANTED

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 37 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, either American or English, of strictly moral character, who would desire to be accommodated with a large front and hall bedroom, on the second floor, in a very delightful location in South Brooklyn, who would require partial board through the week, with full board on Sundays, can be accommodated, in a strictly private family, at $10 per week, on application to M. V., Box No. 3,288 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FRONT ROOM WITH closet, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be had, with board, at No. 40 East 16th-st, near Union square. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING — NO. 15 ALLEN-STREET, NEAR Canal. Gentleman and their wives can be well accommodated with pleasant rooms and good living, by applying immediately as above. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 76 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN have a warm and pleasant, good-sized hall-room, with breakfast, and dinner at 6, in the first-class house, and desirable central location, No. 401 4th-st.; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND VERY DESIRable room on second floor, with good board, and every requisite for a comfortable home; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; location most central and pleasant, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES AND single gentlemen, can be obtained at the Mansion House in 55th-st., between 1st-av. and the East River. The rooms are large, airy, and well furnished.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 226 West 22d-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1¾ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Mansell, Corwith & Co., 7 P. W. Bodine, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find comfortable rooms, with gas and grates, at moderate prices, in a first-class house, No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st. One room, on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Very convenient to the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A FRONT AND back parlor on the first floor, to a party of gentlemen. Also, two large rooms on the third story, (to gentlemen only.) The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FINE SUITES OF rooms, with board, for families, may be obtained at No. 120 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, (marble house.) Location near Wall-st. Ferry. References required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish a nicely furnished room with board in some private family where there are no other boarders. Location in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address SOUTH, Box No. 157 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A quiet, retired family will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference required. Apply at No. 100 Hicks-st.

ECONOMY IN LIVING.—A FEW CITIZENS have met to inquire into the cooperative system of housekeeping, that is, the inmates dividing amongst them the expense. A visit to such an establishment has convinced us of the great advantages to be gained, both in economy and domestic comfort. Any person wishing to unite genteel living with very moderate expense, may address MENAGE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, in a private family; delightfully situated at the Northwest corner of Lexington av. and 36th-st., commanding a fine prospect; will be let to single gentlemen; to satisfactory parties the terms will be made reasonable. Address L. B., corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., or apply as above.

TO BOARDERS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FROM Connecticut,) without boarders, having recently taken the fine house No. 55 Willow-st., Brooklyn, offer a choice of rooms to one or two families, or to single gentlemen, for the Winter. A good New-England home is offered. Terms to those wishing to remain through the Winter will be reasonable. Apply as above.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements: one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

N. B.—SUPERIOR BOARD, HANDSOME ROOMS, select society, with rare opportunity for improvement in French, may be found by a genteel family, or ladies and gentleman, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st. Lectures in French (free to residents in the house) every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock and 8 P. M.

NO. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms are to let to families or single gentlemen, at the above-named very desirable location: full or partial board, private table, or otherwise, can be furnished if desired.

FRENCH BOARD.—TWO LADIES DESIRING TO learn French and music, can find a pleasant home in the family of a French lady, teacher. Price from $5 to $7. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th-st., after 4 o'clock P. M. References exchanged.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-st. A choice of neatly furnished rooms on second floor, consisting of suite of three rooms communicating with each other, and large bedroom adjoining, with full or partial board. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND A FEW single gentlemen, also, can be accommodated with board in a first-rate family, on reasonable terms, at No. 304½ St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Stages pass the door.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 145 9th-st., would let a suite of rooms to a family of respectability, with private table, if desired, in the above first-class house, conveniently located near Broadway.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD IN A central and pleasant house may be obtained by one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, at No. 23 University-Place, northwest corner of 10th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HALL BEDROOM, FURNISHED, without meals, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 129 9th-st.; a few houses west of Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BREAKfast, to two or three gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 56 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MUSICAL.—A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC IS DEsirous of finding board and lodging in exchange for music lessons, French or German. Address A. S., No. 304 4th-st., near 4th-av.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

## AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.
There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 60 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CONstructing a line of telegraph from Savannah, Ga., *via* Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctortown, thence *via* Waynesville, Jeffarnonton and King's Ferry to Callahan Station on the Fernandina Railroad, and thence on the railroad to Fernandina—the distance by railroad about eighty miles, and the same by ordinary highway; also, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, along the line of the railroad now in course of construction—distance about one hundred and fifty-five miles.
The poles to be of yellow pine or cypress, not less than five nor more than seven inches diameter at small end, and to be cut square across at same end; to be peeled and well trimmed, charred at the base, and to be placed sixty yards apart and sunk in the ground at least three feet. The insulators to be of the Lefferts pattern.
The wire to be of the best quality of galvanized iron No. 9. All the materials to be approved by the Superintendent of the Company, and the work to be performed under the supervision of an Agent of their selection.
The line to be trimmed out whenever necessary by, and at the expense, of the contractor, under the directions of the Superviging Agent, and the poles to be placed as staked out by said Agent.
Proposals, accompanied by responsible security, directed to the undersigned, must be sent to the office of Messrs. Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place, before the 10th of December next; and interviews can be had at the same place, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.
CHAS. C. WALDEN, Superintendent.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP [illegible] well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, [illegible] BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, [illegible]LESS, &c., besides being the very best compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upon any part of the body, safely and quickly—LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. [illegible]E, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR [illegible]ly converts red, gray or light hair, to a black or brown, without staining the skin. [illegible]STORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. [illegible]'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-[illegible] from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brook-[illegible]LLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 [illegible]m-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS TOGETHER ON 97TH AND 98th sts., between 10lst, 102d and 103d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Also,
Lots on 105th-st. and 5th-av., and 115th-st. and 5th-av.
Also,
Lots on 87th-st. and 4th-av.
Also,
Lots on 53d-st. and 5th-av., on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison dépôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner Seventh 6th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. Y. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FOUR of that beautiful row of new frame dwellings on Canton-st., between Fulton and DeKalb avs.; built in the best manner and only a few steps from the cars. Price $3,450. Terms very easy. Apply to THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises, or WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and house Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW three-story and basement brick houses, in Gold-st., between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av.; house 22 feet front and rear by 38 feet deep, with extensions, &c.; lot 115 feet 6 inches in depth. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of F. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—FOR SALE.—ABOUT 3,000 acres of choice school and selected lands, situated in Chippewa, Marathon, and Shawanaw Counties, State of Wisconsin. For full descriptions and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the upper part of a small two-story house, in a very desirable location, but without the modern improvements, consisting of three rooms; or would let one or more rooms, furnished or not, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 173 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, THE DWELLING PART of the house No. 257 Broome-st., corner of Orchard, consisting of two rooms and kitchen, and scotaining most all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a respectable family offering good security. For further information, apply at the drug-store No. 257 Broome-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TO A NEAT AND RESpectable family, part of a house in Willoughby-st., No. 7, near the City Hall. Also, a furnished or unfurnished room, for a gentlemen and wife, or two single gentlemen, with meals as they require. Location very desirable.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A small or medium-sized house, with the modern improvements, to be situated between 4th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 1,627 Post Office.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st st., as the family, (consisting of gentleman, wife, child and servant,) would let the whole house, furnished or unfurnished, and board with the parties taking it. Address J. F. G., Box No. 2,929, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET LOW—A ROOM 16½ BY 34 FEET, IN the rear of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st. Is suitable for an office or small club room. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms of
J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE locations on 125th-st., Harlem; four lots, dwelling and carriage-house; terms easy; for full particulars address X., Box No. 2,572 Post-Office.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS NORTH SIDE OF 53d-st., and five on south side of 54th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., from 1st January to 1st May by a good tenant. Address Box No. 388 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Cuyoga, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 96 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 96 William-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF the 22d inst., a sorrel-roan HORSE, about 15 hands high, hind legs white, small white on one fore foot, white stripe down the face, about 6 years old, long tail. Also, MARKET-WAGON, painted red, the body of unusual length and width, but low, elliptic springs. Also, HARNESS, heavy, and nearly new. $25 will be paid for the recovery of the above, and $25 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. JAMES LAWRENCE.
FLUSHING, Nov. 23, 1858.

REWARD.—LOST OVERBOARD FROM THE propeller *Potomska*, while stranded at Hell Gate, on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., TEN BALES OF COTTON, of the following marks: ((S)S.) (R.) (MAT.) (WSM.) A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of said Cotton, or any portion thereof, or for any information that will lead to its recovery, on application to the undersigned. No. 46 Pine-st., corner Williams-st., New-York, JNO. P. PAULISON, Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY ED. S. Davis, for $500, at six months, Nov. 16, to order S. A. Brower, payable at Danbury Bank, Conn., not indorsed. The finder will oblige by leaving it at S. A. BROWER'S, No. 216 Pearl-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURS,
At No. 199 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts.
HERTS & MOSS beg to notify purchasers that in consequence of the unprecedented sales on the first two days it will be necessary to postpone further sales one day in order to rearrange the stock and get up fresh catalogues. The sale will therefore be continued on
FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock,
When there will be offered a splendid assortment of rich Hudson's Bay sable, Russia mink, Royal ermine, stone marten, Russia fitch, squirrel, French sable, river mink, and other large ragians, talmas, carriage capes, tippets, victorines, mantillas, muffs, cuffs, gloves, collars, muffles, &c.
Also, a large assortment of wolf, bear, buffalo, genet, grey fox, racoon, Isabella bear, Polar bear, and other sleigh and lap robes, &c., &c. Goods on view and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Williouhby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of Household Furniture, &c., in excellent order—Mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth and crimson; marble-top centre tables, oak marble-top bat stand, bedsteads and mattresses, rich velvet and Brussels tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, gilt window shades, mantel ornaments, cook and parlor stoves, framed engravings, cottage piano, &c.
Also, a small quantity of jewelry and silver-plated ware, and to close an account, about 800 elegant patterns for worsted work, assorted sizes.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very superior stock of elegant furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany parlor, chamber, or dining-room suites, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands side-boards, hat-stands, mirrors, mattresses, &c., being a general assortment, and to be positively sold for cash by order of the assignees. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
IMPORTERS' SALE OF SUPERB GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of fine gold and silver watches, consisting in part of extra fine eighteen-carat gold straight-line, compensation balance, full-jeweled hunting and open face, superb full-jeweled, eighteen and fourteen carat levers, anchors, lepines, &c., by the most celebrated Geneva makers. Also, fine silver detached levers and lepines. Also, fine enameled ladies' watches. The above will be positively sold without reserve. They will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Thursday during the entire day. The trade and others are invited to attend.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the balance of stock of furniture removed to sale-rooms, consisting of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, covered in hair cloth and brocatel; rosewood library and secretary book-cases, marble-top centre tables, black walnut etageres, oak extension dining tables and chairs, dressing bureaus and washstands to match, bedsteads of every description, mattresses, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—SEVENTEENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—JNO. E VAN ANTWERP will sell, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in addition to the usual assortment, part of a stock of shelf goods, by order of assignees. Also, by invoice of assorted French tinned tureens, viz.: tea, table and basting spoons, milk boilers, cullenders, gridirons, skillets, frying-pans, soup tureens, basins, kettles, skimmers, ladles, flesh forks, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH TILES AT AUCTION.—THIS THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock each day, the last sales of the season, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, at No. 73 William st., a choice collection of those choice and perfumed flower roots, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, lilies, crocus, iris, snow-drops, &c. Gardeners attend. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HERTS & MOSS.—CONTINUATION OF Sheriff's sale of choice groceries, wines, &c., on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising fine green and black teas, coffees, sugars, spices, soaps, candles, &c. Also, a large lot of genuine Havana segars, fine imported champagne, brandies, cordial, &c. Also, one iron safe, platform scales, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIGHT WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, ROBES, &c., &c.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising rockaways, top wagons, buggies, shifting seats, and English road wagons, single and double sleighs, do. harness. Also, a fine lot of bear, wolf, buffalo, fox, lion and other sleigh and lap robes. Sale positively without reserve to close a partnership.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY AND Glass ware, on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at No. 424 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near Nevins, comprising China vases, China dinner and tea sets, tumblers, plates, cups and saucers, goblets, &c.; also a lot of furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be coostructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.
B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
JAMES DENNIS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
E. F. ROGERS,
} Building Committee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims aud demands against Charles S. Mathews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the nodersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required. Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858.
SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the style of H. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. SMITH,
Nov. 4, 1858. L. H. WATERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the style of SMITH & ALLEN, for the transaction of the envelope manufacturing and general stationery business.
H. SMITH,
Nov. 4, 1858. J. H. ALLEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of BAYLES & BIGGAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. BAYLES being alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
J. C. BAYLES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1858. HAMILTON BIGGAM.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting my wife, JANE SMITH, as I will be responsible for no debts of her contracting.
JOHN M. SMITH.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WM. OOTHOUT,
HENRY OOTHOUT,
} Ex'rs.
au19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
014-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

## PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th st., New-York.
The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After the removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 30 William-st, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and

## PERSONAL.

A letter from Florence says: "Among the Americans recently arrived here is Mr. Franklin Pierce, our late President. The health of Mrs. Pierce is improved after the brief tour and sojourn in Switzerland and Northern Italy. They will spend a short time in Florence, and then set off for Rome, where it is their intention to pass the Winter. Mr. Hawthorne has left Florence for Siena, where he will pass a month prior to his return to Rome. Mr. Wm. W. Story, the distinguished sculptor, will also leave Siena—where, with his family, he is in the habit of passing the Summer—to resume his artistic labors."

Governor Banks addressed the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, at Worcester, on Monday. In the course of his speech he argued that crime was much determined by education. While he allowed that crime, to some extent, was a disease, yet it was also true that it was a matter of habit. Idleness, ignorance, want of skill and aptitude, were prolific of crime. Men, for want of something to do, commit a wrong, and from wrong go on to crime. Of the 13,000 criminals in Massachusetts last year, over 5,000 could not read or write.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Sun* says the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Princeton, N. J., 65 years of age, recently preached in the Congregational Church at Egremont, Mass., and on the same day the Rev. Dr. David Smith, of Dutchess, Conn., his father, over 90 years of age, preached in the Congregational Church at Sheffield, ignorant of the fact that his son was in an adjoining parish.

Professor S. S. Haldeman, of Columbia, Pa., has been awarded $250 by Sir William C. Trevelyn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for an essay on a reform of English orthography, for which he offered prizes about a year ago, open to British and American competitors. Prof. H. is to receive an additional $250 in case he extends and publishes his essay.

Margaret Ann Wemple, of Florida, Montgomery County, recently sued Henry Peck, of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, for slander in charging her with unchaste conduct. The action was tried at the Montgomery Circuit, and resulted in a verdict of $1,200 for the plaintiff, with costs.

Mr. James E. Murdoch is at the St. Lonis theatre. He is said to be looking out for a farm on the mountains of Missouri, and if he succeeds in obtaining one, will become a resident and cultivator of grapes.

The Hon. John Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, is on a visit to New-Orleans. Immediately after returning to Mobile he will proceed to Washington, whither he has been summoned in order to confer with the Government on Mexican affairs.

The health of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey is so poor that he has been compelled, by advice of his physician, to leave Alabama for the Hot Springs of Arkansas, with a view of recnperating his energies.

Mr. John Mitchel is in Washington, preparing to print his *Southern Citizen* in that locality in December.

Dr. N. S. Jarvis, Surgeon of the United States Army, has been ordered to San Antonio, Texas, as Medical Director of that Military Department.

The late Joseph B. Whall, of Boston, has left bequests to the amount of $10,000 to charitable institutions.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak, with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Physicians of eminence and all persons who have used it, are convinced that GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet is one of the best and greatest discoveries of the age. It ranks all nhroad from the various humbugs so vauntingly placed before the public, and the proprietors ask that it shall be patronized only in accordance with its merits. By an entirely new process it is made without the admixture of poisonous chemicals, and is medicated in the pulp with four of the best remedies for piles ever known. It is a fact that internal, so-called, remedies cannot cure piles, while people persist in using white and printed paper which are poisonous and *produce* the disease. As a preventive, a palliative, a remedy and a luxury, GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper is, without doubt, an article that recommends itself to universal patronage. It is meeting with unprecedented success, and one mill being required to supply the demand. In each sheet of the genuine the name of J. C. GAYETTY will be found water-marked. Sold by druggists throughout the United States. Depôt, for wholesale and retail, No. 41 Ann-street. Sent by express, by the case or single package, everywhere. 1,000 sheets $1; 500 sheets 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 349 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 276 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the liver, which furnishes the most essential element of the blood, is irregular in its actions, there is no remedy so immediate, harmless and infallible as these Pills. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHEAP, ELEGANT—CHEAP, FASHIONABLE,—Cheap Ladies' Furs, at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....Nov. 24.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Missouri St. 6s.. | 90½ | 200 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. s30 |
| 25,000 | do..... | 90 | 45 | do..... |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90..b30 | 94½ | 100 | do..... s15 |
| 25,000 | do..... | 94½ | 100 | do..... s10 |
| 6,000 | Ind. State 5s..... | 92 | 50 | M. S. & N. I. G'd Stk. |
| 3,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 96¾ | 12 | do..... |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 2d m. b.. | 84 | 25 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R. |
| 6,000 | Erie R. Bds. '75.. | 42½ | 200 | Panama R'd.....s60 |
| 2,000 | Erie R. R. C. R. '71. | 41¾ | 10 | do..... |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. 1st m. | 103 | 50 | Ill. Cen. R'd.....s60 |
| 1,000 | Ter. H. & Alt. 2d M. | 46 | 50 | do..... s30 |
| 2,000 | La C. & Mil. L. G. B. | 27¼ | 100 | do..... s10 |
| 1,000 | Mil. & Mis. 2d 10 B. | 65 | 150 | do..... |
| 6 | Am. Ex. Bank..... | 105¾ | 50 | Gal. & Chi. R'd.....s60 |
| 20 | Pack Bank..... | 108½ | 100 | do..... s15 |
| 11 | Bank of Commerce. | 104 | 100 | do..... b60 |
| 6 | Del. & Hud. Cn. Co | 98½ | 100 | do..... s30 |
| 21 | Pacific M. S. Co.... | 104½ | 100 | do..... |
| 23 | do..... | 104¾ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R.. |
| 50 | do..... | s30 | 100 | do..... |
| 50 | do..... | s15 | 104½ | 200 | do..... |
| 50 | Mor. & Wor. R. R.. | 24 | 200 | do..... |
| 100 | Cam. pref..... | b60 | 23¾ | 200 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | | 23¾ | 200 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | b60 | 23¾ | 100 | Chi. & R. I. R.. |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. & R. R.. | | 82¾ | 200 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | b60 | 83¾ | 200 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | s15 | 83¾ | 200 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | | 83¾ | 200 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | b10 | 83¾ | 50 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | b30 | 83¾ | 100 | do..... |
| 50 | Erie Railroad.. | s60 | 17½ | 24 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | b60 | 17¾ | 300 | La Cr. & Mil. R. R.. |
| 200 | do..... | | 17¾ | 1 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | | 17¾ | 400 | Milw. & Miss. R. R. |
| 100 | Hud. River R. R.. | | 34 | 25 | do..... |
| 25 | Harlem R. R..... | | 13¾ | 100 | do..... |
| 200 | Harlem R. R. Pref. | | 31 | 200 | do..... |
| 100 | Mich. Cen. R. R.. | | 88¾ | 800 | Reading Railroad.. |
| 50 | do..... | | 88¾ | 500 | do..... |
| 50 | do..... | | 88¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | United St. 5s, '74. | 104¾ | 100 | Hudson Riv. R..... |
| 15,000 | Missouri St. 6s... | 90 | 100 | do..... |
| 3,000 | Erie R. Cn. bs. '71 | 43 | 10 | Harlem R. R..... |
| 4,000 | Han. & St. J. R. bs. | 65 | 100 | Reading R. s..... |
| 30,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs. b3 | 93¾ | 100 | do..... |
| 17 | Pacific M. S. Co.... | 104¾ | 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. |
| 200 | do..... | b60 | 104¾ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60 |
| 200 | Ill. Cent. R. R.. | | 90 | 100 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | | 79¾ | 25 | Panama R. R..... |
| 200 | do..... | b60 | 79¾ | 100 | Cl. & Toledo R..... |
| 400 | N. Y. Cent. R.R.... | | 83¾ | 150 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | s10 | 83¾ | 15 | do..... |
| 200 | do..... | s30 | 83¾ | 110 | Chi. & R. I. R. |
| 200 | do..... | b60 | 83¾ | 100 | do..... |
| 500 | Erie R. R. ..... | | 17¾ | 150 | Mil. & Miss. R. R.... |
| 200 | do..... | | 17¾ | 45 | do..... |
| 200 | Mich. Cent. R..... | | 82¾ | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Hudson Riv. R..... | | 34 | |
| 100 | do..... | s60 | 33½ | |
| 10 | Harlem R. R..... | | 12¾ | |
| 100 | Reading R. s..... | | 54 | |
| 100 | do..... | s30 | 51¾ | |
| 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. | | 22 | |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | s60 | 50¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | | 51¾ | |
| 25 | Panama R. R..... | | 121¾ | |
| 100 | Cl. & Toledo R..... | | 31¾ | |
| 150 | do..... | b60 | 31¾ | |
| 15 | do..... | | 32 | |
| 110 | Chi. & R. I. R. | | 62¾ | |
| 100 | do..... | b60 | 62¾ | |
| 150 | Mil. & Miss. R. R.... | | 12 | |
| 45 | do..... | | 12¼ | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Mil. C. 7 p. c. bs | 48 | 20 | Lenox Ins. Co..... |
| 1,000 | Brooklyn City 6s. | 100 | 12 | Mercantile Ins. Co |
| 1,000 | Quincy, Ill. 8s... | 60 | 175 | Brook. F. Ins. Co |
| 22,000 | Rac. & Miss. R. 8s | 45 | 80 | Pacific F. Ins. Co. |
| 30 | San M. L. S. '57.. | 52 | 40 | Arctic F. Ins. Co. |
| $80 | do..... | '53.. | 72¾ | 15 | American Guano Co. |
| 800 | do..... | '53.. | 73 | 5 | do..... Scrip |
| 1,000 | California 7s..... | 93 | 25 | Knick. Stage Co.... |
| 1,000 | Mem. City 6s..... | 74½ | 5 | Eighth-av. R. R.... |
| 3,000 | Mil. & Hor. 8s.... | 40 | 40 | Am. Ex. Bank..... |
| 2,000 | C., St. P. & F. R. 8s | 15 | 15 | Bk. State of N. Y. |
| 2,000 | L. C. & Mil. R. 7s | 27½ | 10 | Bank of Commerce. |
| 250 | Chi. & R. I. R. R.. | 62¾ | 10 | Mer. M. Ins. Co... |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

**Real Estate**....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

Mr. BLEECKER sold for Mr. HORATIO N. CARR house and lot No. 59 East Twenty-third-street, 100 feet East of Fourth-avenue, on the North side of the street, being one of a row with 20 feet court yards in front; house 20x60 feet, lot 110 feet deep, three stories brick, and in good order, but of course not a new house; bought by C. H. Tonn for $11,450.

Messrs. RAYNER & BLACKWELL report the sale of two lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, 50 feet south of Forty-eight-street, for $3,500 per lot.

Mr. A. C. LOOMIS reports the sale for RAFAEL RAFAEL, Esq., of one lot on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, commencing 225 feet east from the Sixth-avenue, for $10,500, purchased by Mr. KENDALL for the purpose of erecting a superior English basement brown-stone front house, for one of our prominent physicians. The house to cost from $15,000 to $20,000—the above price seems to be a large one, yet the location is desirable, and it is said there are not more than six or seven lots now for sale in this block, and that no more can be purchased for the same money.

## Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; prices firmer; sales 1,700 bbls. Little doing in WHEAT; sales 1,100 bush. at $1 21 for Amber; $1 40 for Genesee, and $1 35 for White Michigan. CORN very dull; Western Mixed at 72½c.@74c; sales 3,000 bush. No improvement in demand for BARLEY; prices unchanged; sales 6,000 bush. ordinary State on private terms; 2,700 bush. Monroe County, a fair article, at 85c. OATS unchanged; sales 2,500 bush. State at 49c., measure, and 4,000 Canada East at 52c., weight. RYE—Sales 1,700 bush. at 70c. for 56 lbs. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 22½c., to arrive.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; demand confined to home trade; no change in quotations; sales 500 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Ohio, Indiana and Canadian; $5 75 for double extras. WHEAT in limited demand, market steady; sales 5,200 bushels Racine Club, at 88c.; 2,400 bushels choice white Wisconsin, at $1 20. CORN dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bushels, at 62½c. Nothing doing in other Grains. Rates nominal. WHISKY firm, at 21c. DRESSED HOGS selling at $5 50@$6. *Receipts in the last 24 hours*—12,700 bbls. Flour; 16,650 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Shipments*—23,860 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand for interior, Eastern and local trade; sales 700 bbls., at $4 50 for good State; $4 75@$5 for common grades of extra Oswego brands. WHEAT without change; sales 10,000 bushels, at 75c. for Chicago Spring; $1 12½ for red Indiana, and $1 06 for a small lot of Canada Club. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. No receipts by Lake. *Canal Exports*—3,400 bbls. Flour; 4,800 bushels Wheat; 4,500 bushels Oats; 350 bushels Peas. Canal navigation is clear, and a few boats are leaving for tide-water. The rates are unchanged. Weather mild.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 50 for those averaging 200 lbs. Receipts, to-day, 14,000. PROVISIONS lower. MESS PORK $16 50; GREEN MEATS, 5c.@7c.@8c. LARD in barrels 10¾c. with a good demand. WHISKY advanced to 21c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull at 59c. CORN declined 3c.@5c. OATS firm. *Receipts to-day*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat. 9,000 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. We quote middling fair at 11¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

COTTON firm and unchanged; sales to-day 1,300 bales. FLOUR advanced 12½c. CORN advanced; sales of mixed at 72c. Sterling Exchange 107¾. Drafts on New-York, at 60 days, 1¾ ₱ cent., and at sight 1 ₱ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR firm, with a better inquiry. WHEAT active at $1 40@$1 44 for white and $1 25@$1 30 for red. CORN—old active; new dull. COFFEE quiet. WHISKY 24½c.@25c. for Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged COAL dull. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY irregular, Ohio 23½c.@24c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

COTTON market active; sales to-day 3,000 bales at 11c.

## Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 26; Morris Canal, no sales; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania R., 43.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| NAMES. | LEAVES | FOR | DATE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bavaria..... | New-York.... | Southampton.. | Dec. 1 |
| Canada..... | Boston..... | Liverpool..... | Dec. 1 |
| Prince Albert..... | New-York.... | Galway..... | Dec. 2 |
| City of Baltimore.. | New-York.... | Liverpool..... | Dec. 4 |
| Africa..... | New-York.... | Liverpool..... | Dec. 8 |
| Arago..... | New-York.... | Liverpool..... | Dec. 11 |
| Hammonia..... | New-York.... | Southampton.. | Dec. 15 |
| Europa..... | Boston..... | Liverpool..... | Dec. 15 |
| City of Washing'n. | New-York.... | Liverpool..... | Dec. 16 |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bavaria..... | Southampton. | New-York..... | Nov. 7 |
| Prince Albert..... | Galway..... | New-York..... | Nov. 11 |
| Africa..... | Liverpool..... | New York..... | Nov. 13 |
| Arago..... | Southampton. | New-York..... | Nov. 17 |
| North Briton..... | Liverpool..... | Portland..... | Nov. 17 |
| Hammonia..... | Southampton. | New-York..... | Nov. 18 |
| Europa..... | Liverpool..... | Boston..... | Nov. 20 |
| Weser..... | Bremen..... | New-York..... | Nov. 20 |
| Edinburg..... | Glasgow..... | New-York..... | Nov. 24 |
| City of Washing'n. | Liverpool..... | New-York..... | Nov. 24 |
| Persia..... | Liverpool..... | New-York..... | Nov. 27 |

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington..... | New-York.... | San Juan..... | Dec. 6 |
| Star of the West.. | New-York.... | Aspinwall..... | Dec. 5 |
| Quaker City ..... | New-Orleans.. | Minatitlan..... | Dec. 12 |

FOR MEXICO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee..... | New-Orleans.. | Vera Cruz..... | Dec. 1 |

FOR HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Warrior.... | New-York.... | Havana..... | Nov. 27 |
| Isabel..... | Charleston... | Havana..... | Dec. 4 |

## Passengers Arrived.

*In ship Zingara, from Calcutta*—Jno. Baldwn, of New-York; Wm. B. Aldrich, of Boston; Geo. P. Abbott, of Beverly.

*In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda*—Mr. Tuso and lady, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Lightbourne, Mr. Mitchell.

*In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.*—Mrs. Ganh, Miss Bunsby, Capt. Rice, (late of brig Flora,) Capt. Andersou, (late of schr. Castillo,) Mr. Wiener, Mr. Tufton.

*In brig Harriet Hallock, from Para*—Saml. G. Pond, of Salem.

## Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Asia, for Liverpool*—Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, Mrs. De Lancey, Miss Emily J. Pierrepont, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Carr; Messrs. L. Lander, Fort-au-Platte; Desmsgures, Paris; C. F. Maatsch, Fort-au-Platte; Madame J. Neilner, Texas; Miss Carey, England; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Galt, C. W.; Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Bedient, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. John Wheelwright, New-York; J. L. Riker, Jr., do.; David Law, Hamilton, C. W.; George Crosbaw, London; Franklin E. James, New-York; Andrew Smith, do.; the Rev. Thomas Graves Law, England; Alexander Guttermau, New-York; John Rose, Montreal; Stephen S. Remak, N. S. Consul to Trieste, Philadelphia; Mr. Sesou, Pedro Lopez, W. Hirschorn, New-York; T. McMallen, New-York; H. Burden, Troy; Major McDowell, do.; Wm. Shipman, It. Urger, New-York; the Rev. A. McNab, D.D., and son, Bowmansville, Canada; Mannel Cordova, Guayabull: H. McC. Barklie, New-York; David Bannerman, Montreal; John R. Kruger, London; Oswald Farl, Liverpool; Wm. Burns, New-York; Sir Allan N. McNab, Hamilton, C. W.; Mrs. Charles Parker, New-York; John W. Farrell, Philadelphia; George D. Parish, do.; S. L. Amy, England; Wm. Reach, Miss Williams, New-York; Francois H. Perregaux, New-York; Parkia Lee, England; James Sinclair, London: Charles E. Bruel, Henry Zinn, New-York. Total 55.

*In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow*—Miss L. Lewis, Tarrytown; Miss L. Diekger, Miss M. F. Dredger and Miss Kate Dredger, Williamsburg; Mr. F. Freel, Brooklyn; C. Biell, Prussia; T. L. Hutchinson, Canada; Mrs. Hobtson, 2 children and servant, Staten Island; Miss M. Price, New-York; Miss Wells, Chicago; Mrs. Muir, do.; Mrs. E. Goldworthy, David Wells, lady and child, New-York; Mrc. Bowman, Boston; Miss J. Hodge, Canada; J. G. Sibbalt, Philadelphia; H. Reynolds, New-York; Wm. Dinarddle, do.; the Rev. J. W. Parsons, do.; the Rev. J. R. Orbison and lady, do.; Henry Freeman and lady, do.; James Wilson, Canada; Miss Stubbs, do.; Captain Robert Dean, Philadelphia; Alex. Graham, Canada; Walter Palmer and lady, Miss Babbidge, Glasgow; A. Black, do. Total 36, and 138 in steerage.

*In steamship James Adger, for Charleston*—James Adger, Mrs. Morris, Miss S. Morris, Miss M. Whaley, L. W. Fairchild, G. C. Featherbrook, Miss Featherbrook, Miss Heagg, H. Fox, B. Baron, L. J. Taber, F. Luthiu, J. Grant, F. Von Lautza, Miss Haffey, Miss J. Wall, F. Havinson, F. C. Bonner, B. K. Manwarring, Samuel Baker, Chas. Gilbert, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Fripp and child, Mrs. Barnes, D. Caroliu, E. G. Talbot and lady, A. G. Graves, C. K. Smith, E. C. Quick, N. F. Smith, A. T. Thurp and lady, Mrs. Mears and 2 children, Miss Mears, Miss A. Irving, Mrs. Read, Mrs. S. Curlugtou and son, Mrs. Andre, child and servant, W. F. Bartoa, Mrs. Maddocks, F. Greenman, A. Suchnil, O. H. Soutag and lady, Gen. Lott, Thos. Carman, M. Smith, D. Gilmurtin, Wm. Holts, W. Cox, Mr. Freeland, G. E. Lair, T. A. Chapman, G. A. Lindsley, R. T. Cancron, L. D. Baxter, John M. Carson, and 126 in the steerage.

*In steamship State of South, for Savannah*—Mrs. Thompson, Miss Charlotte Thompon, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Bellamy, Miss Haberdham, Mrs. C. Huntington, Mrs. Captain Hartstene, sister and servant, Miss Pendergras, and sister, B. R. Davis, H. J. Stewart, D. W. Stephendson and lady, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Moutague and child, H. Busher, P. D. Frocleigh, Mr. & Mrs. Mutiner, H. J. Bicker, C. Thompson, T. B. Root, Miss Gilbert, Z. Myers, Lieut. Kirtland, S. C. McCorkle, G. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sautermeister, Mrs. Mathewson and son, M. Neldy, the Rev. Mr. Scullen, Miss Elliot, Wm. Ford, L. Alhop, J. A. Freeman, H. P. Jacobsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brandring, Miss G. Gardner, and 60 in the steerage.

*In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.*—R. Pengwon, C. H. Howe, D. Ackerman, A. Ackerman, Mr. Boitemer, J. M. Somers, J. Williams, A. Rennalls, W. C. Graham, J. A. Woodward, W. H. Gibbons, Miss Pomeroy, Miss E. F. Hinton, Thomas Spencer, lady and servant, two Misses Spencer, Mrs. Wm. Snyder and two children, Miss Snyder, Mrs. Wayoe, John Ackerman, lady and two children, P. Ackerman and child, Mrs. J. Caisel, R. K. Hutchings, E. R. Grigg, Mrs. Hine and two children, J. E. Savage, D. Ackerman, Thomas C. Simes, Joseph Tittman, and 10 in steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 58 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rises... 9 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 08 | Gov. Island.11 57 | Hell Gate.... 1 19

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

## Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam.

Steamers Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Albany, Wells, Boston, master; Dawa, Wood, New-Bedford. ——.

Ships J. W. Fanaln, Briggs, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Charlemagne, Brown, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; W. Tapscott, Bell, Mobile, Tapscott & Co.

Bark Lamplighter, Wilson, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Burlington, Keene, Charleston, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Honduras, Bates, Belize, F. Alexander.

Brig Bloomer, (Br.,) Campbell, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Sabine, Day, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; J. W. Flanner, Dacy, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; M. J. Kennedy, Harris, Elizabeth City, Davis & Holmes; Mediam, (Br.,) Gisenhaaf, Port au-Platte, Thos. Winnett; Deborah, Wennmore, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Ella Marston, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; B. Strong, Hawkins, St. Thomas, W. L. H. S. Vining; Stampede, Lewis, Galveston, T. A. Ferris; Neptune's Bride, Gillert, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Hallock, Providence, S. Kenny.

## Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Lenox Odell.

Ship Tornado, Mumford, Calias, via St. Ambrose Island 57 da., in ballast to Wm. T. Frost. Nov. 14, lat. 28 58, lon. 67 46, spoke schr. Kate Weston, from Buenos Ayres for New-York. Nov. 18, lat. 31 27, lon. 71 48, passed a New-York ship, showing a red, white, and blue signal, with O. L. in it. Nov. 21, lat. 37, lon. 72, passed an Am. ship, bd. N., showing a blue flag, with a white circle, and a red B. or P. in it.

Ship Jas. Foster, Crowell, Cardenas, and Matanzas Aug. 30, with mdse. to Wm. A. Sale & Co.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen 46 da., with mdse. and 217 passengers to Heanings, Miller & Gosling.

Bark Mendl, Bryant, Gambia, W. C. A., Oct. 17, with nuts, &c., to Johnson, Smith & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Sld. in co. with Anglo-Saxon and for Boston. Supplied them with our relief officer, to navigate her home, they having lost all hands by fever except the captain's clerk. Has experienced severe and steady N. W. gales since leaving the trades; lost spars, split sails.

Bark Algouquin, Gibbs, Shanghae June 12, Timos Aug. 10, with teas, silks, wool, &c., to Harbeck & Co. Has been 21 d. west of the Bermudas, with constant westerly and northerly winds. Nov. 18, passed a large ship stg. S. W., with black diamond in her foretopsail.

Bark Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with coffee, &c., to H. Becher & Graves. Sld. in co. with brig Wanderer, for Boston.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Watlington, Bermuda 8th inst., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has experienced a succession of N. W. and westerly gales.

Brig Caura, Pescud, Rio Janeiro Oct. 2, with coffee to M. M. Freeman. Sld. in co. with brig Yankee Blade and others. Vessels left reported previously. Has been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras; a heavy hurricane from N. N. E. to N. W. Oct. 15, off Cape St. Augustine, saw a bark, supposed the New Light, of Baltimore, stg. S. W. Oct. 18, off Pernambuco, spoke French ship Empress of Brazil, (since lost, captain and crew brought to this port.) Oct. 24, lat. 7 29 N., lon. 42 29, spoke schr. Emily Keith, from Rio Oct. 1 for New-York. Oct. 28, lat. 8 27 N., lon. 43 37, spoke brig La Grange, from Rio Oct. 3 for New-York. Oct. 29, lat. 11 57, lon. 46 43, awalu spoke the brig La Grange and schr. Emily Keith. Nov. 3, during a heavy squall from S. S. W., ran into and killed a large sperm whale, who came near breaking our upper rail with his tail.

Brig La Grange, Amidon, Montevideo Aug. 20, via Rio Janeiro Oct. 2, with hides, hair, &c., to John Gallop. Oct. 17, Pernambuco bearing S. W., spoke ship Planter, from Callao for New-York 40 ds. out. No date, lat. 7 37 S., lon. 34 35, spoke bark May Queen, 21 ds. from Baltimore for New Orleans. Oct. 23, lat. 1 N., lon. 42 24, spoke schr. Emily Keith, from Rio for New-York. Nov. 21, lat. 37 50, lon. 68 50, spoke bark Cossack, of Boston, from Shanghae for New-York, 5 months out—reported having been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. The La Grange has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy weather.

Brig Laura, (Braz.,) Petterson, Maranham Oct. 22, with sugar, &c., to Burdett & Noble. Left no Am. vessels in port. The L. has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Bestrice, (of Harrington.,) Small, Salt Cay, T. I., Nov. 4, with salt to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage. 9th inst., lat. 31 30, lon. 74 59, carried away fore-yard, split sails, &c.

Brig Fanatina, (of Stockton.) Berry, Trinidad, Cuba, 23 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman.

Brig Magnet, (of Eastport.) Shackford, Turk's Island Oct. 27, with salt to F. I. Nevius & Son. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Adele, Byers, Charlestou 12 ds., with cotton, rice, and flour to Koppisch & Clark. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochrane, Windsor 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, N. P., Nov. 11, with coffee, logwood, and sponge to J. R. Bacon. 23d inst., about 9 A. M., saw three large schooners ashore at the Woodlands. The A. experienced heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Harriet Hallock, Barton, Para 32 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Noble. Sld. in co. with brig Henrico, for Salem. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Mariner, (Br.,) Atkinson, Turk's Island 8th inst., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. 11th inst., lat. 29, lon. 73 30, saw a 3-masted schr., bound S., showing a white signal, with letters R. W. in it.

Brig Henry Laurens, Johnson, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Elvira Allen, Clark, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig John H. Jones, Mills, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Ava, Perry, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Eneas, Sweeting, Nassau 8th inst., with fruit to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, P. R., Nov. 4, with sugar, &c., to Stirges & Co. Nov. 22, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. Genl. Scott, from St. Mary's for Bath, Me.; was 19 ds. out, and short of provisions—supplied them with bread, &c.

Schr. Sally Mears, (of Yorktown, Va.,) Richardson, Jacmel 32 ds., with coffee, &c., to Habicht & Thackery, of Boston. Nov. 21, off Absecom, in a gale from N. E., lost from the bowsprit, John Hodgins, seaman, of Virginia.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Kelly, Hallowell, Me., 6 ds., with heading to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Red Eagle, Clark, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. 20th inst., off Cape Hatteras, during a heavy gale, Wm. Smith, of Liverpool, seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

Schr. Ned. Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with unval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond 6 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hollze, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Manchester, Chichester, Richmond 4 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Julia Rogers, Perkins, Porto Rico, via Newport 3 ds., where she put in, in distress, with sugar to master.

Schr. Hurd, Wood, Portsmouth, N. H., 6 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hulse, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. George & Emma, Nickersou, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Curtis, Paine, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. E. Davidson, Long, Provincetown 2 ds., with fish to E. C. Nickerson.

Schr. John A. Dix, Allen, Harwich, fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Tivano, Low, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Star, ——, Washington, N. C., naval stores.

Schr. Caroline, Chick, Saco 4 ds., heading to order.

Schr. T. H.

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2242. NEW-YORK FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Thanksgiving Day—The Court Martial for the Trial of Purser Hunter—The case of Commander Boutwell—Duties of British Secretaries of Legation, &c.**

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 25.

This being Thanksgiving with us, none have been more truly thankful than the President and his Cabinet, who have been steadily at work all day without the usual annoyances. Mr. BUCHANAN has been locked in at the State Department with Secretary CASS.

My dispatch, last evening, announced the fact that a Court-martial had been ordered to convene at Boston for the trial of Purser HUNTER, of the United States Navy. It appears that Purser H. was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Marion*, then bound for the Coast of Africa, but not having perfected his bonds to the Government, Purser MYERS was temporarily ordered in his place. Since then, the bonds being completed, Purser H. was ordered to proceed to his station, in the supply ship which lately left Boston for the African squadron, but he failed to report on board in time, and, as the Department is informed, in consequence of drunkenness. Hence the Court-martial which has been ordered; and if the facts prove to be as alleged, Purser H. will probably be dismissed from the Navy.

President BUCHANAN is, after all, a man of the tenderest sympathies. He assigns as his reason for changing the sentence of the Court-Martial dismissing Commander BOUTWELL from the Navy, that the Commander was afflicted with despepsia, which must have, in some measure, impaired his mental powers, or he would never have been guilty of the offences of which he was convicted by the Court.

The policy of the British Government is to make all her agents and public officers contribute as much as possible to the public good. One rule of that Government is to require of every Secretary of Legation at a foreign Court to send home at least two reports every year on the agricultural resources of the country to which he may be sent. As our agricultural matters are all generally embodied in the very elaborate reports from the United States Patent Office, the present Secretary of the British Legation in this City has gone on a tour of observation through the wine-growing districts of the West. He will visit Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities, after which he will return here and prepare a report on "Wine Culture in the United States," which will no doubt be highly creditable to himself and interesting to his Government.

I learn that Mr. HOPE, formerly an *attaché* of the British Legation, is expected here in a few weeks to resume his position. Mr. H. is an estimable gentleman and a great favorite in the social circles of Washington. He was called home on private business.

Baron STOECKL and lady are now enjoying a Russian Winter in St. Petershurg, and will not return to the United States before the 1st of April next.

Baron GEROLT will spend the Winter in Europe.

Gen. ROBLES is expected here in a week or two, if not sooner, to lead to the altar an accomplished and beautiful bride—one of the leading belles of Washington Society. Q.

### From California by the Overland Mail.

THE INDIANS IN CARSON VALLEY—FRASER RIVER EMIGRANTS—AFFAIRS IN SONORA.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The thirteenth Overland Mail, with California dates to the 29th of October, arrived here late last night. The stage brought two passengers.

The expedition against the Indians in Carson Valley was under thorough organization.

Capt. UNDERWOOD's command had been detailed for service against the Indians, and was escorting the trains over the mountains.

The duty of attacking the Indian camps has been reserved for the Volunteers under Adjutant-General KIBBEE.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had given Mr. NUGENT, United States Commissioner at Victoria, authority to send all Americans back to California free, who were unable to pay their passage.

The steamer *Fremont*, which ran ashore at Humboldt, had been got off without serious injury.

Los Angeles papers repeat the story, already published, that Gen. GANDARA had taken the field with 5,000 men against the existing Government of Sonora, and that PESQUIERA was drafting men to meet his attack.

### From Utah and the Plains.

SEVERE WEATHER AT SALT LAKE—AN INDIAN BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 25.

Salt Lake dates of the 30th ult. reached St. Joseph on the 19th inst. The news is unimportant. Severe weather had been experienced in the Valley, and there was considerable snow on the mountains, causing great suffering to stock.

A number of trains had arrived, but others encamped at the South Pass to weather out the snow-storm.

The army was getting along finely. A large number of Indians were met on the route, but all were peaceable.

The South Pass correapondent of the *Republican* newspaper says: "A battle occurred between the Crow and Snake Indians on the 29th ult., in which ten of the latter were killed. The fight grew out of the thieving propensities of the Crows."

Attorney-General WILSON passed the South Pass Oct. 28. The weather was quite severe, and large numbers of cattle were dying on the road. The mail for Salt Lake had to be packed through to its destination, in consequence of the heavy snow.

### Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 25.

To-day being the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French Army, and its occupation by the English, it was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. Business was entirely suspended. The procession which paraded the streets was the most gorgeous and imposing that ever took place here. It consisted of the various military companies of the city and neighborhood, the remaining soldiers of the wars of the Revolution and 1812, the Mayor and other officials of the City, and County, and the various trades, which were represented by a large number of operatives with appropriate banners, emblems and devices. The Firemen, Odd Fellows, Turners, Benevolent, Literary and other civic societies, also turned out in great numbers. A large number of strangers were also present, and many prominent public men. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. A. W. LOOMIS, Wm. WILKINS, and others, at the Duquesne Depôt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is located on the spot of old Fort Duquesne.

### From Boston.

RECEPTION OF THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY—THANKSGIVING DAY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The Fire Department of Boston turned out in great strength last night, and gave the Hibernia Engine Company from Philadelphia a most hearty welcome. The torchlight procession, the display of fireworks and the numerous bands of music, made the demonstration one of unusual interest.

This being Thanksgiving Day all business is suspended, and the people generally are giving themselves up to the movements of the day. The weather is beautifullyel

### The Death of ... Newton.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 25.

From 12 to 1 o'clock, to-day, the Republican Artillery fired minute guns, and all the steamboats in port tolled their bells, as a mark of respect to the memory of ISAAC NEWTON.

### A Texas Regiment Going to Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 25.

Colonel SEGUIN, late of San Antonio, Texas, has been commissioned by the Governor of Nuevo Leon, to raise a regiment of troops in Texas to aid the cause of the Liberals in Mexico.

### Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Nov. 25—11 P. M.

There are no signs as yet of the steamship *Africa*, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst. Weather clear and blowing a gale.

### The Montgomery at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the 23d inst.

## EVACUATION DAY.

**The Annual Celebration—A Clear Day and a Grand Military Display—Serious Accident to General Paez.**

Five-and-twenty States and Territories celebrated a Thanksgiving Anniversary yesterday, but New-York was left out of the catalogue by decree of His Excellency the Governor, who ordained that our particular feast should happen, as it did, last week on a Thursday. New-York, however, has always one advantage: it can get up an annual celebration on its own account, regardless of Gubernatorial proclamations. "Evacuation Day" is annually observed by the military force with a degree of ardor apportioned to the condition of the streets and sky. Yesterday, no rain fell, and Broadway was clean and dry. A bracing wind blew somewhat stiffly around the corners, but that made constant marching a pleasurable necessity. The sky was without a cloud, the streets were filled with admiring spectators of the Parade, lost in admiration of the elegance of the soldiery, and the spirits of the "First Division New-York State Militia" rose correspondingly. The display was very fine; the military of all arms turned out in strong force; the marching was good; the line turned all the corners with admirable precision; the Governor and the Mayor reviewed, and the people applauded. So it was a very satisfactory day, and a proper recognition of the anniversary of a historical event. Flags flew from nearly all the staffs in town, the bunting was out on the shipping in the harbor, the meetings of the Common Council were suspended, and there was less disorder than usual, and fewer arrests of sinful persons.

In obedience to orders, the entire First Division, under command of General SANFORD, formed on Fourteenth-street soon after 11 o'clock, the right resting on Broadway, and the extreme left near Ninth-avenue. The troops were mostly clad in their large, light-blue overcoats, which, while it gave less variety to the spectacle than is usual on the occasion of a Summer parade, was an improvement so far as regarded the appearance of the men, and on the whole was much more solid and formidable. The Division had not long been formed when Major-General SANFORD and staff arrived on the ground with Governor KING and his staff. They were received with a salute of artillery from Capt. MCMAHON's company, of the Fourth Regiment, on Union-square. After this they reviewed the Division.

Early in the day, a serious accident befell General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, of Venezuela, who was the guest of the military, and had been invited to be present at the general review. A squadron of Dragoons from the First Brigade appeared at his residence, at the time appointed, to act as an escort and guard of honor. The General came out dressed in the uniform of a cavalry officer, and was soon mounted upon a mettlesome black horse, which he rode handsomely. Soon after the squadron had moved, General PAEZ was met by General SANFORD and staff, and all seemed well. But as they neared the Astor-place Hotel, the horse of General PAEZ stumbled and fell upon his right side, carrying the General with him, and his leg under him. Without dismounting, the General brought his horse upon his feet, but he fell again immediately upon his left side, with the General's other leg under him. Again the gallant old man brought his horse up without dismounting, only to see him stumble and fall again upon the treacherous pavement. The General now left the saddle, and found that he was unable to walk. Numbers rushed eagerly to his assistance, and he was conveyed with all possible care to the Astor-place Hotel. Drs. WOODWARD and SAYRE, who were called to attend the General, stated that his injuries consisted of a compound dislocation of the great toe joint of the left foot, with extensive laceration of the integuments of a very serious character. There is an extensive contusion and echimosis, and it is impossible to decide at present as to what may be the ultimate results. If the inflammation should be extensive, it may cause the loss of the parts. The wound is the more dangerous on account of the advanced age of the General, although he has in his favor an excellent constitution and great physical strength.

After seeing that proper attention was paid to General PAEZ, General SANFORD proceeded to his Division, which, as soon as the review was over, marched through Fourteenth-street and the Bowery, down to the eastern entrance to the City Hall Park. Arrived there, Governor KING and Staff, and Mayor TIEMANN and several members of the Common Council, took stations in front of the City Hall, and the Division, in passing through the Park, gave them a marching salute. The Division then passed up Broadway, and were dismissed.

Besides the parade of the First Division, the Veterans of 1812 appeared in their cockades, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

During the evening, General SANFORN entertained Governor KING and Staff, and many others of note, at his residence.

The Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the day by a dinner at the Everett House. The call for the meeting of the Society and the banquet was issued, after the usual custom, by Gen. RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, and the members enjoyed their festival as they always do.

For several years past, on the anniversary of Evacuation Day, the flag-staff on the Battery has been neglected, nor was yesterday an exception, at least for part of the day. Previously, the patriotic citizens of the Ward have complained of the omission, and it was discovered that no one had charge of the public bunting. The flag is now in charge of four sergeants and three corporals of the Harbor Police, who, when applied to, professed ignorance that the anniversary had happened, but immediately proceeded to run up the flag.

The "shadows" were active during the day, keeping a sharp eye upon the professional pickpockets, to whom a crowd is pleasant company. Altogether, about a dozen of these light-fingered individuals were caught in the attempt to make free with others property, and were consigned to safe quarters. But two or three robberies were reported by the losers, and in no case was the amount of loss important.

The sole degree of notice given to the day by our Brooklyn neighbors was the display of flags from the City Hall and the public buildings, and the contribution of one or two military companies to swell the numbers on parade.

In the evening everything was quiet, the period of broad daylight having sufficed to exhaust all the enthusiasm expended upon Evacuation Day.

### The Escape of Dr. Gaillardet.

On Wednesday afternoon it was announced with great confidence that a dispatch had been received from Suspension Bridge, stating that GAILLARDET had been arrested there on his way to Canada. The general statement was made on the authority of a lawyer who had been prominently connected with the CANCUM case. In the evening a distinguished French gentleman, who had been a warm friend of Dr. G. throughout his trial, asserted that a dispatch had been received from the person who accompanied the Doctor in his flight,—announcing that they had been arrested and would return immediately to this City, and inquiring whether he would be *safe* here. Yesterday it was ascertained beyond doubt that no such message had been received,—that no tidings whatever of Dr. GAILLARDET had reached the City, and that the story of the day preceding was unquestionably an impudent fabrication, intended to divert public attention from the inquiry after him, and thus to give him still farther aid in his endeavors to escape.

Yesterday an investigation was commenced before the Recorder into the circumstances of the escape. Several witnesses were examined, but as the inquiry is not yet closed it would be manifestly improper to give any report of the testimony elicited. Indeed, the evidence thus far given confirms in all its leading features the statements of the circumstances of the affair as already published in the TIMES. We stated yesterday, that on the very first night after his conviction Dr. GAILLARDET was taken out of prison by officer BAKER, and that he spent the night at his own boarding-house in Sixteenth-street. We have since learned that this was done in direct opposition to the explicit orders of the Recorder, to whom BAKER made application for permission to take GAILLARDET to other lodgings, and who refused flatly, and directed him to be immediately remanded to prison. In the face of this order, BAKER, without going to the prison at all, took him to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway and left him there through the night with his wife,—BAKER himself sleeping in an adjoining room and receiving from GAILLARDET *ten dollars* for the illegal indulgence thus extended to him.

The restaurant at which GAILLARDET dined with his friends is kept by a Frenchman named BERTRAND, at No. 72 Fourth-avenue, and the guests who dined with him were Officer BAKER, and MM. CAUSSIDIERE, D'HUMBROUE and MAURICE,—three of the Doctor's French friends. They sat down at 5 and the dinner was finished at about 10 o'clock,—six or seven bottles of claret and five or six of champagne having been consumed in the meantime,—Officer BAKER having drank as often and as much as the rest. The Doctor went out once or twice into the yard before his final departure, and thus completely lulled the suspicion of the vigilant but slightly intoxicated officer who had him in charge. About half an hour after he had finally gone, BAKER began to make inquiries after him, but was tranquilized by the assurance of his friends who remained behind that he would certainly be back,—that he was too much a man of honor to escape in that way, and that probably he might have gone to the *Black Warrior*, whose arrival was announced, to meet his wife, but that he would certainly return and put himself again in custody of Officer BAKER. Officer BAKER was tranquilized by these assurances, and remained there until after midnight, drinking wine and waiting for the Doctor to return. It was not until Monday at about 11 o'clock that he came to the disconsolate conclusion that Dr. G. did not intend to return, and then he mentioned the matter to the Assistant-District-Attorney.

We have heard a great many curious and interesting rumors concerning this affair, but as they will probably be made the subject of inquiry during the investigation which is to be resumed to-day, we prefer not to publish them in advance. We have very little doubt that the result of the matter will be to throw some curious and interesting light upon the management of our Criminal Courts, and the character of some men who occupy prominent positions in connection with them.

## INDIANA POLITICS.

**The Legislature in Session—Organization—Bright and Fitch to be Ousted—Judge McArthur and Henry S. Lane Likely to be the Contestants—Intricacies all Round.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Indiana has a very pretty light on hand, the end whereof no one can foresee. Each side continues the game of reading out of the Democratic Party, until now much doubt exists not only as to which is within the organization but as to whether a Democratic Party exists within the State at all.

On Saturday last the members of the Legislature got together when a canvass discovered the important fact that no organization could be effected, and no labor could be done unless one side or the other gave way. The division of the Senate was *twenty-five* Republicans and *twenty-five* Democrats. The House was also tied in the same way. Of the Democrats there were in the Senate *sixteen* anti-Lecompton and *nine* Administration men, while in the House the Administration had an equal proportion of supporters.

Between the Lecomptonites and their opponents of the Democratic Party compromise was out of the question. The former persisted in the unqualified indorsement of BUCHANAN and the legal election of BRIGHT and FITCH, to which, of course, men elected in direct opposition to that clique, and on pledges to support the policy of DOUGLAS, could not consent.

The Republicans, however, stood in no such antagonism. They indorsed the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as expounded by DOUGLAS, and expressed a willingness to abide by the Dred Scott decision as explained in the Freeport speech of the Senator from Illinois.

Caucuses were held prior to the organization of the Legislature, and it was agreed that the Anti-Lecompton men should share the spoils with the Republicans, which action was followed by the election of Anti-Lecompton men to fill the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House; the Republicans had the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Senate, and elected a Door-keeper for the same body, also the Speaker of the House and Assistant Clerk, while to the Americans was given the charge of the House door. The Lecompton men, picking their most bitter followers, nominated them, and were defeated in the election, of course.

So much for the organization! It caused but little strife, but seemed to be a thing looked upon as necessary and proper, there being no dominant party. The real cause of trouble was the United States Senatorship.

Everybody in the Legislature seems convinced, and did then, that the people demanded a change; everybody acknowledged that BRIGHT and FITCH are usurpers, and but about a baker's dozen desired that that usurpation should be legalized. Excepting that dozen, all had been elected in opposition to those politicians, and it was a matter for careful consideration whether the wishes of the people should be carried out by their removal, or whether each party should be obstinate and prevent an election. The Republicans claimed one Senator. The organization was then effected.

The Anti-Lecompton men after looking around them, and naming as candidates Judge MCARTHUR, JOHN C. DAVIS, and General CARR, agreed to offer either of the two first-named. MCARTHUR having the preference, DAVIS declining, and CARR peremptorily refusing, the Republicans tendered HENRY S. LANE. The Lecompton men meantime held another caucus, into which the Antics neglected to enter, whereupon the latter were read out of the party, a meeting called to publicly excommunicate them, and no further action had.

So things stand at present. The Anties are to be, one and all, unchurched to-morrow evening,—while they and the Republicans by agreement, will probably elect (if they elect at all) Judge MCARTHUR, Democrat, and HENRY S. LANE, Republican, to contest the right of BRIGHT and FITCH to hold seats in the United States Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

From present indications it is safe to presume that, in consequence of the peculiar formation of the two houses of the State Legislature, no agreement will be made for supplanting Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH in the United States Senate. The majority of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats cannot be induced to vote for HENRY S. LANE; contending that such a vote might fairly be regarded as too wide a departure from their party obligations.

The action of the Senate this morning exhibits this disinclination of the majority of the Anti-Lecomptonites. A resolution having been introduced by MCLANE, of Vigo County, (who calls himself an Independent Democrat, but who acts with the Administration Party,) to insure the appointment of the Standing Committees by the President, an animated discussion arose, in the course of which the Republicans introduced a list reappointing the present incumbents. The standing custom of the Senate gives the President the appointment, but in 1857 the Republicans took the power from him, and now propose to adopt the same rule of action.

Several of the Administration Democrats, in the course of debate, warmed up. Mr. WALLACE took occasion to class JONES (who is Anti-Lecompton,) as a Republican, by whose assistance the Republicans would gain ascendancy in the body. Mr. JONES, aided by Mr. GOODING, another Anti-Lecompton man, took umbrage at this, and vindicated their Democracy, declaring that they could make no compromises with the Administration wing, unless upon the basis of a recantation of errors. This will of course give the Republicans, in both Houses, a clear majority, where or whenever a joint session is not needed under the Constitution.

On the adoption of the question of the resolution to provide for the appointment of the Standing Committees by the Senate, Senator JONES (Anti-Lecompton) will vote with the Republicans: so that in all matters of ordinary legislation that party will hold control.

The action of a caucus of all members of both Houses opposed to the Lecompton policy, called for this evening, will decide what, if any, action shall be taken upon the question of the Senatorship. C. M.

NOVEL MODE OF FERRYING.—The Grand Trunk Railway are constructing a ferry at Port Huron of a somewhat novel style, although not a new one. This consists of a boat driven by the force of the current alone, in the following manner: A wire cable, half a mile or more in length, is anchored above the ferry, in the middle of the river, reaching down stream to the boat, with which it is connected. By a very simple contrivance the boat is placed in position, with the bow bending at an angle of forty-five degrees to the current, which, striking on the side of the boat, drives it across, the cable keeping it from going down stream. The boat thus swings backward and forward like a pendulum, the position being changed as often as it reached either shore, so as to drive it back. The place selected is at the Rapids, above Port Huron, where the current is very strong, and the river narrow. The same species of ferry-boats are used in Iowa, to crossing the small rivers which water that State. In those cases, the rivers being narrow, a cable is stretched across about twenty feet above the surface, on which a pulley runs back and forth, which is connected with the boat by a line about fifty feet long, holding it up against the current.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Second District, at ten minutes before 12 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the frame dwelling-house, owned by Mr. HUGHES, in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avennes. Damage about $100.

## THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

**The Filibusters at Mobile—Assault upon the Federal Judiciary—Southern Emigration.**

*From the Mobile Register, Nov. 20.*

For several days past we have observed the following advertisement in one of the morning papers:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR the Southern District of Alabama:

In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable John A. Campbell, Judge of said Court, a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama will be held in Mobile on the FOURTH MONDAY of November instant.

Attest: R. B. OWEN, Clerk.

MOBILE, Nov. 8, 1858.

Common rumor assigns but one object for this Special Term, ordered by the Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL. It is well known that the Judge desires to embarrass the proposed emigration from the Southern States to Nicaragua, and the public, with instinctive judgment, has come to the conclusion that the Special Term is to be held for political purposes.

*Judge Campbell was put upon the Bench through the influence of the Southern Rights Democracy*, and by all the pledges which can bind honorable men in public affairs, he should carry out the principles he professed before his elevation to office. The party which raised him to the Supreme Court has a right *to demand that he shall adhere to its cardinal doctrines in his interpretation of the Constitution and the laws.* But we are sorry to say that since assuming the ermine, his Honor has shown a disposition to follow the most arbitrary forms and tyrannical precedents. Far from giving the Federal law the course which his previous professions of opinion indicated, the whole tenor of his judicial conduct has evinced a determination to strengthen the Federal power and prerogative. His judicial acts have, in this respect, been as uniform and consistent, as they were startling and unexpected. This unfortunate tendency towards Federal and Anti-Southern practices was first evinced in Judge CAMPBELL's conduct towards the lamented and ever-to-be-revered QUITMAN. The whole people, North as well as South, were surprised at the harshness and illegality of the proceedings against the distinguished old soldier, whose very enemies admitted him to be the soul of truth, and paragon of honor. The singular spectacle was exhibited of a functionary, *placed in office for his supposed adhesion to Southern ideas*, using his power for the persecution of a man whose every impulse was true to us and our institutions; and acts, the whole object of which was to extend Southern ideas and principles, were declared by the Judge to be not only illegal, but highly reprehensible, and even dishonorable. Law doctrines and precedents which had been buried for a hundred years, were dug up and galvanized into apparent life, for the purpose of injuring a Southern movement, and all this by a man who had before been nolsiest in his profession of Southern principles.

But it was reserved for the Judge to give yet more decided evidences of his hostility to Southern institutions. At the last April term of the Circuit Court of the State of Louisiana, the charge he delivered to the Grand Jury was replete with Federal doctrines and bristling with Freesoil fallacies. The extreme and extraordinary opinions he then gave forth in reference to the act of 1818, were rivalled by the dangerous dogmatism of his utterances in relation to the African Slave-trade. In that fatal charge, Judge CAMPBELL, laying aside the robe of the magistrate, takes up the rod of the lictor, that he may scourge all who are so daring as to express opinions favorable to a repeal of the laws prohibiting the importation of African labor. He denounces this trade as opposed to the religion and civilization of the age, and derives the right of Congress to legislate on the subject from the power to regulate commerce between the United States and foreign countries. *The very same clause of the Constitution gives Congress the right to regulate commerce between the several States*, and the immediate deduction from Judge CAMPBELL's charge is, that *Congress has power to prohibit the trade in slaves between the several States.* The charge of His Honor to the Grand Jury at New-Orleans, as well as the replies he wrote the past Summer to the dinner invitations tendered him, proves that his decisions in regard to the act of 1818 were parts of "a policy" of determined opposition to the extension of Slavery. They prove that *on the subject of Southern institutions the Judge is leprous—all white with scales from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet.* He stands a striking example of the rapidity with which Federal power converts the most decided State Rights Democrat to erroneous practices.

But to come back to the objects of the Special Term to be held on Monday next. If Judge CAMPBELL for a moment imagines that he will find the *jurors of Alabama* more pliant to his purposes than were those of Louisiana, we think he will be sadly deceived. If he fancies he can convert the Grand Inquest of the country into a Spanish Inquisition, for the purpose of accomplishing political objects, or of gratifying personal animosities, he will be mistaken. He may discover that there *is a point beyond which the patience of the people will not permit even a judicial magistrate to go.* There are limits beyond which *it is not safe* for any man—no matter what his position—to go in his *hostility to Southern extension and Southern institutions.* Least of all are the people of Alabama disposed to permit the tribunals established for their welfare and security to be perverted into instruments for the destruction of their rights and property. Our advice, then, to the Judge is—Beware! He who drives too near the turning-stone may be dashed from the chariot ere the course be ended.

### The Emigration to Nicaragua.

*From the Register, Nov. 19.*

It has been stated for some days past that application has been made to the Collector of this port for the clearance of a vessel with passengers from this place to San Juan del Norte. The public has been also informed that this application has, under orders previously received, been referred to the Department at Washington, but we are not yet advised that the Secretary of the Treasury has sent a definite reply to the formal application of the agents of the vessel. We are also told by the New-Orleans papers that the Collector of that port has been ordered not to clear any vessel for ports of Nicaragua before communicating with the head of his Department. So much for the restrictions sought to be placed on trade and travel between the *Southern* States of this Union and the ports of Central America.

On the other hand, we find that some ten or twelve days ago, the steamer *Washington* was, without any delay or suspicion, cleared from New-York for San Juan del Norte with more than 450 passengers. We are furthermore assured that the owners of the *Washington* have positive pledges that their passengers will not only be protected in their landing at San Juan, but in their transit over the Isthmus, by the naval forces of the United States stationed in the Caribbean sea and in the Pacific for that very purpose. The telegraphic correspondents also add, and, we are told, correctly, that the Secretary of State, General CASS, has written a sharp note rebuking Senor JEREZ, a reputed Minister of Nicaragua, for his interference with the business of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company in carrying passengers from New-York to San Juan del Norte, and thence by the waters across the territory of Central America. So much for the encouragement and protection given to trade and travel between the *Northern* States of this Union and Nicaragua.

These facts, which cannot, we believe, be gainsayed or denied, are pregnant with serious consequences, not only to the existing Administration, but to the permanence of the Government itself. They are among the gravest of the signs which indicate that *there is no hope for us of the South except in the last resort of a wronged and injured people.* We entreat the Federal authorities not to permit themselves to be made the instruments of a policy which may drive themselves and the Government to destruction, and we hope they will pause and reflect seriously before they enter upon a course, the results of which none can foresee. Let them reason calmly, and not rush blindly to the precipice then and our enemies have prepared for us.

It is a common boast with the enemies of Southern institutions that Slavery tends to cripple all branches of trade and commerce. The public men and orators of the North are full of statistics to prove that slave labor retards the development of wealth, and they triumphantly point to the comparative progress of the Free and Slave States of this Confederacy. When we reflect why it is that the people of the North advance more rapidly in material wealth and prosperity than those of the South, we are forced to conclude that it is because the Free States have the smiles and protection of the Federal Government, while we of the Slave States have only its frowns and its restrictions. Especially is this true in regard to the regulation of commerce. Now a new phase of Federal oppression seems about to be developed in restraints placed on emigration to the tropical regions of the continent.

In the early years of the Republic the opposition of the Federal Government to slave labor was secret and invidious. While the Federal organization was used for absolutely prohibiting the importation of slave labor from foreign countries, the introduction of free labor was encouraged, and a bounty put upon it by the granting of political privileges to emigrants from the European portions of the Eastern continent. The supply of our labor—which was the life-blood of our industry—was first cut off, and then we were taunted with the slowness of our growth and the backwardness of our prosperity. Our enemies first injure and then insult us—first cripple Slavery and then tell us that Slavery cripples all national development. But it appears our foes are not yet content. They have prohibited us from importing labor into the South. Now they desire to impede, if not prohibit, the importation of Southern intellect and Southern energy to a field where it may find a more congenial climate and a more plentiful supply of slave-labor.

We must admit our surprise will be great if the present Administration, either ignorantly or otherwise, places itself in the hands of Free-Soilism for the pursuance of such a policy as the one indicated. The facts glanced at in our opening paragraphs are suspicious, but God grant that coming events may remove all invidious surmises, and *leave the Administration free from the reproaches of those who elevated it to power.* We sincerely trust that neither the representations of envy, nor the calumnies of a hatred which springs from base motives and impure impulses, will *seduce the Administration into a course fatal to the influence of those Southern States.* Men who profess to live in Alabama, and who reside at Washington, are unsafe guides as to the policy the friends of the Government here expect at its hands: and they may prove yet more fatal in their counsels, when heated by prejudice, or exasperated by the just responses an indignant public opinion has showered on their heads. Let not the Executive place trust in such advisers. "If the blind follow the blind, they will both fall into the ditch."

For ourselves, we regard the efforts now being made to induce emigration to Nicaragua from the Southern States as the last struggle to maintain the rights of Slavery in the Union. If we cannot bring hither the labor necessary for our purposes, and if we are denied the right to remove to a country, where the supply may be less hampered by artificial restraints than here, what is left us but disunion and its consequences?

Facts stare us in the face. Let us not shrink from gazing at them and meeting them as becomes men of sense and honor. Let us not delude ourselves with the idea that oppression tires by exercise, and that patience under repeated injuries may awaken the sleeping consciences of those who persecute us and our institutions. The true and only safety for our rights is to see them with clearness and defend them with courage. He who cannot perceive the aggressions our enemies are daily making upon us under the shadow and protection of the Federal Government must be dull indeed. And he who, seeing these things, does not feel his nerves braced and his courage firm to meet the emergencies of the hour, is wanting in all the qualities which make freedom valuable and manhood respectable.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CONTINUED DETENTION OF THE EMIGRANTS AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The members of WALKER's Emigrant Expedition are still detained here, in consequence of the refusal of the Collector to give the vessel her sailing papers. It is the general opinion here now, that there will be no backing down in this matter on the part of the Government, and that the emigrant ship will not, in any event, be allowed to depart.

ANOTHER NICARAGUA EMIGRATION SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The Southern mail, which arrived here to-night, brought New-Orleans papers of Saturday, the 20th inst. They contain an advertisement, directing persons who are desirous of joining an emigration company, bound to Nicaragua, to apply before 2 o'clock that day. To whom, or where the application is to be made, we are not informed.

## DR. RAE ON ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

**Lecture before the American Geographical and Statistical Society.**

A lecture illustrative of the habits and manners of the natives of the Arctic regions, and descriptive of certain personal experiences therein, was delivered last night in Niblo's Saloon, under the auspices of the Geographical and Statistical Society, by Dr. RAE—a gentleman who has made himself famous by his discovery of certain relics of the unfortunate expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party in the icy wastes of the frozen zone. The house was filled to overflowing. Of the lecturer nothing need be said, save that he appeared to be a man of middle size, white-gloved and dress-coated, with a good-natured, healthy, blushing visage, an accent naturally broad Scotch and artificially cockneyish, and, generally, a winning manner. He was introduced by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the Scientific Chairman, and was received with much applause by an audience which filled the saloon to overflowing. The lecture was illustrated by several maps of the Doctor's route, various specimens of Esquimaux manufacture, those *souvenirs* of FRANKLIN's party, which the natives had brought to him on his last expedition. He began by speaking of his first surveying expedition in North America, and briefly traced his route. In speaking of icebergs, he said that all along the northern coast of America, where, particularly during the Winter, the prevailing winds blow from the Northwest, the coasts having a Southern exposure are piled up with snow, which, when it accumulates, sinks into the water, freezes into ice, enlarges year by year, and at length, by the action of the tide, is disengaged from the mainland and floats off in a solid mass. In the same way boulders, detached from the mainland, become imbedded in the ice, and, when the Spring thaw arrives, are drifted off and settle down wherever the iceberg fixes itself and dissolves.

In 1827 or 1828, Sir JOHN FRANKLIN commenced his Arctic career. In 1829, having returned to England in the meantime, he started on his second voyage, in which he lost nine men by starvation. Sir JOHN RICHARDSON records, on the authority of one of the survivors, that two of those left could not drag into the hut the skin of a seal, and so distressed were they for want of food that they considered as the most delicious morsels the worms which they found embedded in the skins. After his return from this voyage FRANKLIN's attention was devoted to other subjects, up till 1845, when he conceived the idea of discovering the North-west Passage. Determined, therefore, on another expedition, he received instructions to sail up Baffin's Bay, pass through Barrow's Strait and Lancaster Sound, to a spot in 95° West longitude and 74° North latitude, and then proceed in a northwesterly direction. In endeavoring to follow out his instructions by pushing through Barrow's Strait he was beset by the ice and washed down Peel's Sound, between the Prince of Wales Land and North Somerset; and the continued pressure of the ice from the north forced his vessels still farther down, until they reached Victoria Strait.

In the Spring of 1849, said the lecturer, recurring to his own experience, I attempted to go down the Copper-mine River, but the attempt was a failure. In 1840 I was again appointed by the British Admiralty to pursue these investigations, and was put in charge of the Mackenzie River District, where no strong liquors are allowed, and where even strong medicines are forbidden; and I have to say that, in cases where stories are told of travelers dying in a state of insensibility produced by cold, the insensibility, in my belief, is stupefaction produced by over-indulgence in strong drinks. On this journey I saw a very curious instance of the sagacity of the Arctic fox. Conscious that I was aiming at him, he tucked his tail under his legs, cocked up his ears, and attempted to make himself look as much as possible like a hare, (which is an animal comparatively worthless.) Another fact of this kind occurs to me. Whilst being detained at a particular place our favorite amusement was trapping wild animals. Our mode of doing this was by a spring-gun connected with a bait, which, when touched, produced the explosion. One instance showed us that a fox, either from observation of a companion's fate or from hard-earned experience, had gone up to the gun, bit off the cord connecting it with the bait, and, the danger being averted, went and eat the meat in undisturbed comfort. And it is a common occurrence for the fox to make a trench up to the bait, seize it, and calmly permit the charge to pass harmless over his head. This expedition, the lecturer said, went down the Coppermine River, and thence traversed the whole southern coast of Victoria Land. They were stopped in their way by ice, though a current running down to Victoria Strait clearly proved that there was an open space northward. Here he picked up two pieces of wood belonging to a government vessel of 1851, though when, subsequently, he reached England, and exhibited them at the various dock-yards, nobody could say to what vessels they had belonged. After journeying about 1,300 miles, and traveling a considerable distance by dogs, Dr. RAE reached St. Paul's, in Minnesota. From there he started out on a third expedition, to complete the survey of the western coast of Boothia Felix and North Somerset. He set out on the 15th of August, and in due time arrived at a point on the southern extremity of Melville's Peninsula. There the prospect was most dreary. They wintered there, however, and shot 69 deer, of whom he killed 40. They lived in tents, the temperature of which, inside, was two or three degrees below zero. Afterwards they built snow-houses, conical structures of blocks of snow, which were quite warm within, and, being so readily made (for one could be built within an hour,) prevented the necessity of carrying heavy luggage. The art of building these snow-houses was the first thing he taught his men, thereby saving them the labor of carrying more than twenty-five pounds each of bedding and clothing. A small piece of buffalo skin placed between the sleeper and the wall prevented the latter from thawing, and kept the atmosphere of his abode quite comfortable. It was his (Dr. R.'s) practice to use mocassins in traveling, and when, on retiring, these were found to be very wet, to make his men follow his example, and put them to their bosoms to dry, so that they always had clean and comfortable foot gear for the morning. Having established an under-snow communication between all the houses, they were kept perfectly warm and cosy, and, save for the uses of the kitchen, they were enabled to dispense with the use of fire all the time. As to the quantity of food of which people in these latitudes are capable of eating, he said that the usual daily allowance to each man was eight pounds of buffalo meat. No bread was given, and no vegetables save potatoes—if these were procurable there was no limit as to quantity. Everybody might eat as many as he could get. PARRY and others had spoken of the great capacity of the Esquimaux for animal food, but he (the lecturer) had seen a French Canadian who could eat as much as any Esquimaux. In a short time he found that his men could eat seal's tallow with as much relish as a Russian eats a tallow candle. During this entire Winter of 1847 they did not see a single Esquimaux. The leisure time was spent in keeping school; at which the progress of the half breeds who accompanied the expedition was so great, that in five months one of them could read, write and figure sufficiently well to keep the Doctor's diary. In the month of March he proceeded on his journey, and on reaching a point southwest of Boothia Gulf, he met some inhospitable Esquimaux. Sometime after he had left them, he met an Esquimaux who told him he had heard of a party of white people who had suffered much away in the West. The Doctor was surprised at this, and called him with the dogs. During their companionship he questioned the savage still further, and then ascertained that the party had been seen far away to the North, though he could not fix any particular locality. He obtained from the Esquimaux, however, a knife and a gold hat-band which doub

## GAMBLING HELLS IN WASHINGTON.

PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858.

It is strange, is it not?—that this world of ours, with its delicate conscience and its professed fright of faro, should gape with such eager curiosity over all that remains and all that can be told of a dead gambler. Yet so it is. The den of PENDLETON has disputed for the past few weeks attraction with the tomb of WASHINGTON, and the stages for the capital caught a heavier fare than the steamer to Mount Vernon. Scarce a stranger visits Washington who does not make his way to this gloomy and dingy-looking den, situated on the sunny side of Pennsylvania-avenue, some way above the National, and not far from the Capitoline gates. As there is no longer a negro to scan you through a slit in the door, and take observation of whether you have a good face before permitting you to enter—all may read who run. Let us keep abreast with the world;—and with the train of thought naturally wakened in this home of departed greatness, contemplate a little the career of one whose story is the history of gambling in Washington from its rise. History, we know, is Philosophy teaching by example, and, after all, it is not perhaps unwise to drink occasionally of the vial of Alcidonis, and sport with *the fancy*.

Perhaps not London in the time of WILLIAM, as drawn upon the pictured page of MACAULAY, presented a greater contrast to the London of our day;—not your own good city before to that, after the sleep of "Rip Van Winkle," as does the Washington of the present hour, of course proportionately, to the Washington of 1834, the year which marked the coming of the first faro settler. Long ere this these knights of the round or square table, as might be, had found flourishing fields and reaped rich harvests along the banks of the Mississippi, and in that beautiful country where the gallant JEFF DAVIS is about to "plant the American eagle on the perilous ridge of battle," and so forth. But until 1834 none of the craft had ventured to the capital. The first bold faro settler was a fellow by the name of LONG, who came up in that year from Virginia, the prolific parent of gamblers, and nurse of all the faro fancy. He was shortly after joined by one of the fraternity from the same quarter, a coarse, fat, butcher-like old brute, named CAUGHY, and conjointly these worthies started the first regular hell in Washington. It was placed at the corner opposite the National, and was then, as now, known as "the corner house." Their success was so great as to invite an opposition candidate for faro favors in the person of a Dr. TULLY; but he was but a poor rogue, and soon paled before such luminaries as LONG and CAUGHY. LONG added greatly to his popularity and consequent attraction by being the owner of the celebrated race-horse *Boston*, which gathered round him a large circle of sporting men. Indeed, between faro and the field, he netted in a short time something like $100,000. His success naturally gave impetus to the game, and furnished temptation to others to embark in the same gold-reaping craft.

Among the young men who came to Washington, in this opening year of faro, 1834, was PENDLETON. He was connected by birth with some of the F. F. V.'s, several of his family having filled high political office in Virginia, and had taken active part in several of the fierce contests which swept the Old Dominion about that time. At the time of his coming to Washington, he himself filled the post of Deputy-Sheriff. Visiting, like most of the young men of his State, the table of LONG, his appetite for the game and its products of gold became inflamed, and he determined to relinquish politics for play. He had himself no funds with which to start a game, but was not long in finding a man of some wealth, a Mr. WATSON, to contribute that portion of the investment, PENDLETON advancing as his share a good connection, good address, good presence, and a fair modicum of brains. Thus freighted did the firm of PENDLETON & WATSON make sail. But their first voyage was neither long nor brilliant. LONG'S star was then in the ascendant, and PENDLETON and WATSON had to move to another sphere. New-York appeared to offer the most tempting field, and New-York received the honor of being the new seat of their distinguished operations. There at first they fared little better than here, and probably would have failed, had not chance thrown in their way a bundle of down-town merchants, and trade rose at once to the tremendous. One of the parties, still living, then President of a Bank, lost in a very short period no less a sum than $100,000, which he not only punctually paid, but retired shortly after from the position he held with untarnished honor and credit, and maintained in commercial circles the highest reputation. With his division of the plunder, PENDLETON launched into that unbridled extravagance which marked his career unvaryingly down to the last two years of his life, when he ran into the opposite extreme, and took up with the gentlemanly old vice of avarice. He was at this time a gay, reckless fellow, and contrived in gambling, racing and other fashionable pursuits to find himself as empty in a short time as he was on the eve of his meeting the Bank President. In this juncture no other Bank President having risen up, he had again recourse to his refuge in distress, WATSON, and with his assistance returned here and started a new house. It was conducted, however, on so poor and mean a principle that he never caught a glimmer of success, and soon went out.

Next we find him, with the faithful WATSON by his side, back once more in New-York, in Murray-street:—New-York had not then put on airs and gone up town. In his choice of location, however, he had made a fatal step. In the interval of his absence from New-York, there had arisen on its horizon another firmament, surpassing in splendor and attraction anything the world of play had yet seen, and which at once established, and has ever since maintained, supremacy. What LOUIS XIV. was to France, introducing a gorgeousness and richness of style, a beauty of decoration and gracefulness of luxury, was this new comer to faro in New-York. The old gaunt, badly-dressed rooms and worse-dressed suppers disappeared, and beneath the touch of this enchanter's wand arose graceful suites, of apartments, toiletted with exquisite taste, and charming *petit soupers*, cooked *à merveille* by the most cunning culinary fingers. There was even a spice of intellect and poetry about the whole affair. One of the favorite dishes for instance was "a *cotellete à la victime*," in which half a dozen *cotelletes* expend their juice to make rich a centre one, and which was meant by the proprietor pleasantly to convey his own relation to his guests. Dinners of the most *récherché* description came off at this pandemonium of play every day, the character of which may be imagined from the circumstance that at one of these dinners, when the British regiment of Guards was in Canada, every guest save one was noble, three of them being belted Earls, and the one unfortunate commoner having got in, as Mrs. MALAPROP, or a Jewish friend of mine would say, "*surruptiously*." It ultimately ended in a private club being established, attached to the premises of this paragon of players, this Crockford of New-York, in which every evening all that was distinguished either here or at New-York, and all of fashion or position visiting from the other side, were to be met, and where play ran far higher than was ever seen at any public table. In fact it was precisely to New-York what Crockford's was to London.

But to return to my mutton—Mr. PENDLETON: It was opposite the then residence of this new luminary that he and WATSON started their new bank. As might be imagined, no lesser star could live in such close contiguity to a planet of such brilliancy and fire. PENDLETON again went out and went off to Baltimore—not, however, before he had parted from WATSON, the partner of his toils, who went on that road which he himself has recently traveled. Though not authorized to speak decisively on the subject, I have little doubt they have lately met. Thus deprived of WATSON, PENDLETON was penniless—indeed, so poor was he that he was unable to pay the freight of his furniture to Baltimore. He contrived, however, with the assistance of three or four partners, to start in Fayette-street a hell, which still stands and flourishes. There is no city perhaps in the Union where there are more men who live, as in European cities, on their fortune, and who consequently have leisure for vice, than at Baltimore. The thing had, too, the charm of novelty. PENDLETON was fortunate and flourished, and in two years the house had realized about $100,000, or perhaps more. After two years, however, the game slacked, and PENDLETON again made for New-York, with such debris of fortune as an unbounded extravagance left him. This was in the year 1850, and for some time he moved about New-York as a gambler unattached, traveling on his own money muscle, and encountering various comers at poker and brag. The result of this rather irregular style of playfare was $20,000 or $30,000, and with this he returned to the old fountain from which he started. The Washingtonians, however, did not drink at his well, and in the year following he returned, and in conjunction with another Virginian, Mr. JOSEPH HALL, the owner of *Lantern*, and one of the most popular and best known of the sporting fraternity, started on Broadway the gambling house which is still in existence under the management of Mr. HALL. In this house an effort was made to maintain the spirit of that new era which the American Crockford had introduced. Services of silver were bought, and all the fittings were of the most costly character. The standard of Virginia was hoisted, and all her sons—a host in themselves—as a matter of course gathered round. The play was brisk and profits rolled in. In a year somewhat over $100,000 had been realized. PENDLETON, however, from the injury which his extravagance inflicted on the house, was forced to retire, and after losing some thirty thousand dollars in outside play, returned here and made another effort, but without avail, to establish a house. Nor could he succeed in doing so until, in 1854, he induced Mr. JOSEPH HALL, his late partner, to accompany him to Washington, and principally by HALL'S skill and popularity was that house built up, round which so much notoriety now hangs. Such fellows, however, soon forget their maker, and the house had no sooner attained a flourishing game than PENDLETON quarreled with HALL and separated. Indeed he carried his vindictiveness so far as to make an unsuccessful effort to establish a rival house directly opposite to HALL'S in New-York. From 1854 to the date of his death, after these varied vicissitudes, which may be termed the romance of faro, PENDLETON settled calmly down in the house near the Capitoline gate, and became a notoriety and Washington institution.

Let us look in on him at the house on one of those dull December evenings, which cover with gloom the ill-lighted, magnificent-distanced Pennsylvania-avenue, and about that hour when the gambler

"Hushed in grim repose,
Awaits his evening prey."

There is no difficulty of entering. The road to hell is smooth and easy. If, when you undergo the ordeal of a scan and enter this Paradise of play, you have cherished any delusions as to "gilded mirrors," "glittering goblets," "luscious lounges," "graceful quiet," "*récherché* society," and things of that class, you will find yourself most speedily disenchanted. The door by which you enter is a vulgar, common door. The rooms which you enter, consisting of three apartments, generally thrown into one oblong one, like those generally in them have a gross and glaring look, and there is not a touch of grace or gayety about them or anything in or near them. Around PENDLETON'S rooms, as PENDLETON himself, there was always a rough, rowdy air, ineffably disgusting. Men caught hold of a silver cover with nails as rich in subsoil as the most virgin earth of Wisconsin. Compared to LONG'S "Corner House," in his day, the place certainly was a Paradise. At LONG'S you were locked into a low, naked room, with a couple of tallow candles instead of brilliant lamps, and instead of champagne, came coarse Virginia whisky. But even in its palmiest hour, PENDLETON'S never could compare with the fashionable New-York houses. It is true these latter in their turn do not equal in gayety or glitter the brilliant *salons* of Paris or of Baden, in which you find the attraction of love as well as of luere, and lose your heart as well as money at the same time. But what they want in spiritual charm they make up in material. Abroad they give you sentiment instead of soup. You cannot obtain at a Baden *salon* even the delicate dict of the hungry Frenchmen, an *eau sucré*. At a similar *salon* in New-York you get canvas-back and Chateau, *cotellette* and champagne, curiously-crusted port and partridge.

Well, such as it is, we have entered PENDLETON'S. Probably playing a game of either euchre or brag—it is the hour before dinner—we find the great gambler himself, with, for his fellow-players, perhaps a retired Major of the U. S. A., a newspaper proprietor, and a couple of pretty decent M. C.'s. Around are some eight or ten others of nearly the same caste, scheming, chewing, spitting, drinking *silently*, mute Fultons or Mattesons. As you enter, if a stranger, they turn suddenly, and seeing you are neither a Senator or contractor, resume their drinking, spitting, chewing and scheming again. Among them you will probably see one who strikes you as a little better than the surrounding lot.

From being the correspondent of a leading New-York daily, this worn-looking young man has descended to the last and lowest step on the literary ladder. Every one here knows him and his story. Seized with the spirit of play as within demon, he has lost and loses all he has or ever will have. Like most such men, he has a monthly plan for breaking the bank, but an accident always breaks it. If you are what is termed "anything," probably the great "Pen" himself would address you in the intervals of the heats at cards, and accost you with, "I'm happy to see you, Sir; pray come often and bring your friends. Have you seen my friend Jemmy at the White House (meaning the pious President.) He is a particular friend of mine, Sir; a little stiff in nature as in neck—ha, ha—but though he makes some mistakes he is a good fellow and sound at bottom—take a drink, Sir." After the drink, comes dinner, and between your arrival and the announcement probably some ten or twelve, chiefly Congressmen, have turned in—for the dinners at the National and Brown's are bad, and those at PENDLETON'S good, and even Congressmen, like other mortals, love good grub. Beyond this mere gross-gorging, it were impossible to conceive aught more dull and dreary than a dinner at PENDLETON'S. A feast of felons could not have had a gloomier air. Every man knew or had a good suspicion that his next neighbor was a rogue, and would sell himself or anything else he could dispose of for a consideration. This conviction produced all round a charming want of confidence, which was not altogether misplaced. For four out of every eight were what is termed, in the classics of the profession, "bonnets." I can fancy some delightful ignorant or innocent from the banks of the sweet Passaic asking, "What is a bonnet?" A bonnet, then, be it known, in the hell of a gambler, as on the head of a woman, is an attractive, alluring thing. A "bonnet" is a gentleman who, for a certain consideration, either for his food or raiment, or for a certain share of the spoil he carries to the net, as may be agreed on, lays in wait for moneyed men, and decoys them to the table. I would hardly be credited were I to state the number of Congressmen who follow this honorable vocation; and even at the risk of shocking a faith which I know here regards a Senator with the same reverence that surrounded a Bishop in SIDNEY SMITH'S day in England, I regret nevertheless to record that, some few years since, a Senator of the United States did depreciate his position and increase his wealth by leading a number of sheep, Congressional and otherwise, to the slaughter. Still, as a rule, few, if any, men of position or distinction, either in Senate or Congress, ever visited PENDLETON'S. The society was by no means *récherché*, and of the many men of distinction whom I could name who were nightly visitors at CROCKFORD'S, in New-York, there was not one who would not consider it an imputation, or who was not afraid, to be supposed to visit PENDLETON'S. Of such a class as I have pictured, low Congressmen, lobbyers, retired officers, strangers, and occasionally a Western or Southwestern Senator, was made up that "*récherché* circle," on which reporters, in their moments of punch or poetry, so delightedly dwell. After pudding, sometimes immediately, sometimes after a slight repose, came play, at a simple baize-covered table. The dealer drew out his silver case, and placidly placed therein his pack. No ostentatious ceremonies surrounded this simple rite. In exchange for a certain number of bank bills of good repute a certain number of white chips and red chips were given, the former representing each a dollar, the latter five, and at fancy each player placed upon his pet card whatever amount of one or other his pocket or pleasure prompted. As card after card slid from its silver sentinel, the dealer swept in or paid out a certain number of whites or reds, as fortune fell. I am sorry to break a rather dramatic delusion under which writers on gaming labor; but I have never seen a young gentleman yet tearing his hair, or invoking the shade of his mother, at PENDLETON'S. Repose, broken only occasionally by the jingle of a glass, reigned over everything. Emotion is voted vulgar. And not Niobe and her children, when turned into statuary, or the star cast in BROUGHAM'S burlesque, when struck dumb by the wand of *Electros*, were more grimly mute than the *récherché* circle round the table of PENDLETON. With such play, varied by interchange of goers and new-comers, passed the hour to supper, after which, taken hotly and hastily, came play again, and play and play until morning. Such was PENDLETON'S life, and such is the life of almost every gambler.

I need hardly say that the stories afloat of PENDLETON'S having lost $180,000 in one sitting, and other like pieces of poetry, are mere rosy fictions. I do not believe that, either at PENDLETON'S or any other faro bank, here or in New-York, $10,000 was ever lost or won at one sitting. The capital with which a bank opens the game here never exceeds $10,000, and, on suffering a loss of $5,000—a matter of rare occurrence—the bank generally closes for the night. At CROCKFORD'S, five thousand pounds was the limit of loss, and he never allowed it to go beyond. There is a story, somewhat uncertain, of a Western contractor having lost $8,000 at PENDLETON'S, but this is the largest sum even fable ascribes to his faro bank. As a rule, the wealth and winnings of gamblers are highly colored. With the exception of one or two in New-York, there is no gambler, either at the political or commercial capital, possessed of any amount of wealth. The odds at faro in favor of the bank, as calculated by the keenest players at Baden, is, here as there, 2¾ per cent.; and their advantage lies, far more than on this percentage, in that feature in players' natures which, in their losing luck, forces them, in the hope of regaining, to lose more and more, until they reach a heavy loss, whereas they seldom have the daring to take full advantage of a favoring fortune. Be this as it may, gamblers as a class are unquestionably poor. Whenever they make a haul at the table, they spend it in the same pursuit. Their habits, too, are extravagant in the extreme, and not only do they indulge in extravagance themselves, but, either from kindliness of feeling, or as some compensation for the isolation to which the disrepute which attaches to their calling dooms them, they invariably surround their wives and family with every luxury and indulgence. PENDLETON himself, though for the last two years, as he neared the verge of the grave, he tried to grasp everything on the margin, died worth only $38,000. Of this sum he bequeathed three-fourths to his wife, and the other to his mother for her life, with remainder to some relatives.

His wife, the daughter of Mr. MILLS, the builder of the Capitol, with whom PENDLETON ran away early in his career, and who naturally shared to some degree the notoriety of her husband, is a woman of much personal and mental charm, and has always been treated here with as much attention as possible considering the circumstances of her position. She is said to have carried on a considerable correspondence with Mr. BUCHANAN and since her husband's death the President is known to have paid her a visit of condolence, and expressed his regret that he was not aware of the day fixed for her husband's funeral, or he should have attended as a mark of his respect.

At the same time I have little doubt that the intimacy reputed to subsist between the President and PENDLETON, and of which the latter made such vaunt, was in a large measure baseless, and the conversations he detailed as passing between them were as imaginary as those of SAVAGE LANDOR with the ancient Greeks, and born in his own brain. Latterly, he brought himself to believe that no policy of moment was determined on without "Jemmy," as he with irreverent playfulness styled the President, consulting him, and no later than last Summer, as Mr. BUCHANAN passed *en route* to Bedford through Cape May, where PENDLETON usually passed the Summer, surrounded with great pomp and circumstance, he rushed up to a large group with the exclamation, "A pretty thing this is—what am I to do? JEMMY wants me to go with him to Bedford." This affected familiarity with men in high place, the unfailing accompaniment of coarse natures, deterred many brilliant customers from the gates of the Washington Shades. Among gamblers, the recognition by day of those who visit their houses at night, is considered *mauvais gout*. But it was impossible either to partake of PENDLETON'S hospitality, or put yourself under the smallest obligation at play, without being assailed next day, often in inconvenient positions, with a "Bill, my boy, how are you?" That PENDLETON had much influence in political matters, or ventured to exercise any, I do not believe. He probably attained his highest ambition in this direction when dispatched as delegate from the capital to the Cincinnati Convention. But in the lobby he was a power, and wielded more influence than any single individual, even THURLOW WEED, could command. He held a large number of Congressmen, (and those of the loosest and most unprincipled class,) and even a stray Senator or so, in the iron wrench of pecuniary obligation, and when a fat contract had to be carried, or foul job lobbyed through, no huntsman ever brought his pack up to their work with a severer leash. His influence may be judged from the fact that when, some time since, the keen and crafty proprietor of perhaps the largest commercial steam fleet in the world, and one not in the habit of taking a false measure of men, had occasion for a visit to Washington, his first move was to make PENDLETON a present of a pair of carriage horses, and he fed at his table every day. It is also a fact that a gentleman who went to Washington to obtain the return of a large amount of duty, paid PENDLETON $10,000 for his interest. A few weeks faro, and a Congressman is cleaned out. Where does he then dine?—At PENDLETON'S. Where does he drink?—At PENDLETON'S. When he needs money, perhaps to return home, where does he mortgage his mileage?—At PENDLETON'S. He belongs to PENDLETON. "Is not Evelyn true?" There is many a man in yonder street who moves, thinks, feels, reasons as well as we do, excellent in form, imperishable in soul, who, if his pockets were three days empty, would sell thought, reason, body and soul too, for a little coin. Is that the fault of the man? No; it is the fault of mankind. God made man, man has made a God—money. After all, before being too rudely shocked by the exhibition of corruption which this tearing aside of the veil unfolds, let us look back to the British Parliament in the days of WALPOLE, or the Irish in the time of CASTLEREAGH, when men, like swine, were openly bought and sold, and gather from it a consoling hope. Such things will one day, as in England, find a grave. We have had about the last of the Pendletons.

As a man, PENDLETON was coarsely selfish; and, very unlike others of his order, whose generosity redeems a large measure of their vices, he never was known to do a solitary act of uncalculating kindness. And, unless JAMES BUCHANAN would undertake the grateful task, we question if PENDLETON could find beyond his hearth that which THACKERAY gives to the greatest of villains, a hand to drop a flower upon his tomb. He was especially proud of his F. F. V. extraction, and even found some consolation in his closing days that, instead of suffering from any plebeian disease, he died of the gout, like a fine old Virginia gentleman. A short time before his death, he intended to move from his old den to a new establishment near the old National Theatre, in order to be nearer the aristocratic region, and within angling distance of some of the golden fish about the legations. This house has, since his death, been taken by his former partner Mr. HALL, who intends to open it the approaching season on an unwonted scale of splendor. There are, however, other Richmonds in the field, and a fierce fight for the game is expected.

Next in rank to PENDLETON was and is PRINGLES, some doors below the National, on the Avenue. The proprietor himself passes the greater part of his time in a drunken dream, from which he seldom wakes; when he does, he is quiet, gentlemanly and reserved, with a range of knowledge bounded on every side by faro. The house is remarkable for having two sets of employes, one for day and one for night, the game being eternal. Breakfast, lunches, dinners and suppers are served in constant succession, and devoured by crowds of hungry Southern and Western men.

Next in order, within two doors of PRINGLE'S, comes the Virginia House. The visitors here are made up of some who visit one house, some the other, and some few who visit this exclusively—the latter principally Virginians. Though the faro case here does not represent perpetual motion, as at PRINGLES', they never lose a chance, are prepared at all hours, and never leave the house except to shave. The entertainments, though not directed by a delicate taste, are very good.

"One after one the Lords of Time advance."

Next and last comes MONTEIRO, a Virginian of Spanish extraction, who deals at the "Corner House" opposite the National. This house is, perhaps, the nicest in Washington, and is almost exclusively patronized by the Legations. The suppers, as compared with the others, are gay and graceful, and the appearance of the young *attachés* of an evening, in full dress and white tie, after one of the diplomatic dinners which follow each other in the season with the rapidity of the celebrated fruits in the enchanted garden,

"Scarce one is gathered ere another grows,"

gives a perfumed air to the rather dingy apartments, which is pleasant. There are besides a herd of small cattle of no account. These, however, are the four great steeds who have entered for the faro sweeps next season, and who now stand eagerly trembling for the tap of the drum.

When pulses beat weary and pockets are purseless, some few months to come, I may give you further note of this encounter. For the present permit me to exclaim, in the peroration of those great British orators who crowded round the opening of this century—"I have done."

## ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

### Political Gossip—Church Matters—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Derby and Lord John Russell—The Ionian Islands—Parry Matters—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

To-day is the two hundred and fifty-third anniversary of Guy Fawkes' ineffectual treason; and since break of day the air has been filled by the shouts of the urchin rabble, to whom is left the duties of historical commemoration. When the fifth of November falls upon Sunday, the ill-written and resentful formulary appointed to be read in churches on each recurrence of the black-spotted day, is still gone through by certain of "the high and dry" school of Anglican divines. But in nine cases out of ten it is carefully forgotten—both by Puseyites and Calvinists, and were it not that the annual repetition of a traditional sort of street-buffoonery yields a certain amount of frolic and petty gain to children under thirteen and fourteen years of age, the offensive and absurd mementoes of the Gunpowder Plot would have wholly disappeared from popular observance. Parliament has recently declared with hardly a dissentient voice against the perpetuation of prayers, the meaning of which, to say the least of it, has long since been obsolete; and as our court, whatever its other faults may be, has never been charged with bigotry or fanaticism during the present reign, we may hope soon to be rid of them. It is said indeed that the Queen has especial aversion to these and other political interpolations in the established ritual; and that she always laughs with undiminished heartiness whenever reminded of the reply of her uncle, the late Duke of CAMBRIDGE, to a Bishop in Hanover, who asked him when Viceroy there to sanction the use of a special prayer for rain, "Yes, yes," said His Royal Highness, "quite right, but no use at all unless the 'wind changes.'" As for PRINCE ALBERT, he, as is well known, does not disguise his German opinions on these subjects. A friend of mine told me not long ago that one Sunday evening, at Windsor, he happened to be present, when the Prince Consort asked the Bishop of OXFORD to play with him at chess; the prelate had in the morning received the congratulations of many of the court for an eloquent but rather severe sermon, preached by him in the Chapel Royal, on the better observance of the Sabbath; nevertheless, when challenged as I have said, by the Queen's husband, he sat down, with the meekness of an apostle, and took care to lose the game with the adroitness of a courtier. In spite of all his facility, however, in subtle flattery of the powers that be, I do not think the Bishop WILBERFORCE is gaining ground either with churchmen or laity. For eloquence and activity, versatility of gifts, and the outer show of zeal in the discharge of his Episcopal duties, he is, indeed, unrivalled:—but men distrust his plausibility, and it would be a strange chance that would lead to his further promotion. His recent speeches in praise of the Pilgrim Fathers, jar strangely with his exaggerated pretensions to ecclesiastical authority; and he has been not a little quizzed and rallied on his newborn readiness to fraternize with Non-conformity, when safe in the tomb, while it keeps up deadly strife with it so long as it walks the earth.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S acceptance of a mission to the Ionian Islands, at the hands of Lord DERBY has taken the political world by surprise, nor is this surprise diminished by the circumstance that he is to be accompanied in the capacity of his private secretary by Mr. ARTHUR GORDON the favorite son of Lord ABERDEEN. Great pains were taken to keep the whole affair a secret until Mr. GLADSTONE had actually left England for the Levant. This of course imparts a certain air of mystery if not of intrigue to the affair, which is rather to be regretted, for the sake of the distinguished orator who has consented to go into temporary banishment on the eve of the coming session. In reality, the office he has taken, though a temporary one, and in its nature binding him in no way to party adhesion after his special embassage is concluded, is one of great importance in the present critical state of affairs in Southern Europe.

It is just forty-three years since Great Britain assumed the Protectorate of the Seven Ionian Islands. It was arranged at the Congress of Vienna that this Protectorate should chiefly have relation to external affairs, and should serve as a guarantee against the occupation of the islands by Russia, Austria or France, but that the local and internal government should be essentially national and essentially free. As long as Count CAPO D'ISTRAICES lived, some show of observing these latter conditions was indeed maintained. But nothing was done to develop the system of representative government or the liberty of the Press; and when the Greek inhabitants beheld their kinsmen on the mainland delivered from a foreign yoke, they instinctively sighed for a similar liberation. Beyond the erection of fortifications, however, the British government did nothing to change the actual condition of things, until, under the administration of Sir ROBERT PEEL, an elective legislature was established by the advice and at the instance of the veteran Lord SEATON. Wholly untrained to the exercise of constitutional rights and being characteristically of an impulsive and inflammable nature, certain portions of the community became the prey of incendiaries, and, it has been supposed, of Russian agents employed to set them irreconcilably at feud with the protecting power. After a brief experiment the new mechanism of government came to a dead lock. About the same time the English ministry was changed, and Lord GREY initiated his disastrous administration of colonial affairs by arbitrarily suspending for five years the Constitution. The Ionians have never forgiven this unwise and unwarrantable act of despotism. Plots and conspiracies followed, which were suppressed with Austrian, like vigor; and after a long and dismal interval, a modified version of the Constitution was conceded afresh. Sullen and auspicious, the people had learned to view every concession as insincere, and their representatives have done little else than thwart the Administration of the present Governor, Sir JOHN YOUNG, an amiable but feeble man, evidently unfitted for the post he fills. It is not too much to say that the feelings of the great bulk of the community are wholly alienated from British rule. Their waking and sleeping dream is of union with their fellow-countrymen and fellow-believers on the mainland. A large English garrison holds possession, and the frequent visits of English ships-of-war check the tendency to revolt. But the revenue of these dependencies does not pay for the administrative outlay upon them, and, save in a military point of view, they are worse than worthless to this country. What ought we to do with them, is the problem for which Mr. GLADSTONE has been sent to find a solution. That he will be all that is fair, painstaking, candid, and magnanimous, all who know him will believe; but I own it would seem to me little short of a miracle if he should be able to devise any plan that will reconcile Greek longings for liberty with British desires of power.

One of the first of the London journals to announce Mr. GLADSTONE'S sudden acceptance of office was the *Morning Chronicle*, which already comes out in its new colors as the advocate of the Peelites, *and* the organ of the Bulwer-Lytton and Stanley section of the present Cabinet.

A conference of the Radical party was held in the city to-day, to consider the course to be pursued with reference to the approaching discussions in Parliament relative to Reform. The proceedings are not fully reported, being more of consultative and conversational nature than of that of debate.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, ex-Chairman of the once notable Association to promote Administrative Reform, advocated the introduction, early in the session, of an independent bill, irrespective of that of the Government. Mr. JAS. CLAY, M. P. for Hull, and several other persons of weight and influence, opposed the project. You will find the resolution to which the conference eventually came elsewhere. It is certain that not half the nominal liberals of the present House of Commons could be got to vote for the second reading of such a bill as Mr. BRIGHT would bring in, while standing between it and the Government proposition, Lord JOHN RUSSELL would find it easy to propound a compromise to which in the long run the House would be sure to assent. Mr. BRIGHT is looking nothing the worse of his late oratorical exertions; and to judge by his manner and appearance you would not suppose that there were any lingering traces of illness about him. Yet I am told that when he sat down after concluding his speech at Birmingham on Foreign Policy, in which he had evidently been far more excited than during the delivery of that on Reform, he became violently hysterical, and could not be restored to himself for nearly a quarter of an hour. He is fully conscious, moreover, that his malady, whatever it is, has not been thoroughly cured, and that he incurs imminent risk by entering, as he is doing, into the thick of political conflict again. Ambition is too strong within him to suffer him to repose, and he will, therefore, I have no doubt, persevere at all hazards. It is very strange to see how apparently the name of Mr. COBDEN has passed out of popular remembrance, while that of Mr. BRIGHT has continually gained in prominence and importance. Domestic affliction has quelled the early zeal of the master-mind of the Anti-Corn Law League, and he repels every suggestion of his return to parliamentary life. His wife, who for two years was a great sufferer, and by whose couch he watched with incessant devotion, is now indeed in a great measure restored, and his friends consequently hope that he may be induced to resume his legislative avocations before long.

The tendency to aristocratic jobbing has been singularly illustrated by two appointments this week which have as yet provoked little commentary. Lord NAAS, who is an amiable but thoroughly commonplace and thoroughly dull man, has been promoted from the Secretaryship for Ireland, in which he had little to do and did it but ill, to the important and lucrative position of Governor of Madras. In the latter capacity under present circumstances he will have abundant occupation: but it is not too much to say that he possesses no one quality which would have pointed out an untitled and unconnected member of his party for the office. He never did anything, and never said anything, which any human being would think it worth while to remember; but he has claims which in England are paramount to all others. He is the son of the Earl of MAYO, the nephew of the Earl of RONEN, the brother-in-law of the Earl of LISTOWEL, and he is in one way or other connected with some half-score families of rank: therefore he is sent to make his fortune out of pay and perquisites in India, and therefore, alone. The other job to which I allude, is the nomination by Lord DERBY, of his Private Secretary, Mr. TALBOT, to be Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Lords. The office is worth £2,000 a year, and its duties consist chiefly in wearing a bag and sword for a few hours in the afternoon, twice a week during Parliamentary session, and signing some few formal documents connected with the Upper House. It has usually been conferred by the Minister of the day for services more or less ostensible, on some well-known member of his party to whom such an additional income was an object. Sir ROBERT PEEL bestowed it fourteen years ago on Colonel PERCEVAL, who for many years had been one of his most attached supporters in Parliament, and who, in spite of his extreme opinions as an Irish Tory, had conciliated the regard and esteem of a very numerous circle of friends. Repeated contested elections, moreover, had, as was well known, seriously burthened his estate; and during the time that famine and pestilence wholly submerged many landed proprietors in Ireland, I myself heard Colonel PERCEVAL say that he lived entirely on his official income. His successor has neither merits nor claims of any kind bating those which I have already noticed as paramount to all, viz.: aristocratic connexions. He is a near relative of Earl TALBOT, who last session established his claim to the earldoms of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Wexford, and who, in the right of first of these three, now ranks as Premier Earl of England. Thus it is clear that hereditary aristocracy is still a capital trade. Whigs and Tories are all alike in this matter. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL was Prime Minister, he made his own brother, Lord CHARLES, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. Some years earlier, Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, a near relative of the late Duke of DEVONSHIRE, was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod: and it is not very long since Sir JOHN LEFEVRE, who was brother to Lord EVERSLEIGH, was made Clerk of the House of Lords. All these are offices held for life on the easiest of tenures, and all are endowed with salaries of from £2,000 to £3,000 a year. It is said that Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will succeed Lord NAAS, as Secretary for Ireland. The salary is double that of the office he now holds as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and implies the rank of Privy Councillor. The public will regret the change, should it take place, as Mr. FITZGERALD has done well as the working-hand at the Foreign Office. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Lord ROBERT CECIL are talked of as his successor. The former began his career as a Peelite under Mr. GLADSTONE, and is still much in his confidence. His promotion, therefore, would serve as an additional link of reunion between the hitherto severed portions of the Conservative Party.

## French and Portugal Interests and the Suppression of the Slave-Trade.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S repudiation of the free emigration system, addressed to "his dear cousin," though tardy, is better than nothing. It declares that his action in the case of the *Charles et Georges*, though sufficiently energetic, was intended rather to evince a solicitude for the honor of the flag, than a sympathy with the Slave-trade. Everybody will of course be glad to know that His Imperial Majesty is sound on the *main* point, and that the hostile demonstrations in the Tagus did not indicate an over zeal in the cause of labor in sugar colonies.

But unfortunately the case of the *Charles et Georges* cannot be disposed of by a grandiloquent allusion to the sanctity of the national colors. If France intended to hold on to the doctrine which our Government proclaimed last Winter, that the hoisting of the flag is a sufficient guarantee of the lawful character of the ship, she should have abrogated the treaties for the suppression of the Slave-trade by which she is still bound. The obligations she has incurred towards England, and the other Anti-Slavery potentates, render the visit and search of auspicious ships part of the prerogative vested in the cruisers of each State; and a necessary consequence of this prerogative is the decision by the Courts of the State to which the cruiser belongs of the justifiability or unjustifiability of her captures. If, in time of profound peace, it cannot be left to the Portuguese Courts to administer admiralty-law under the Slave-trade treaties, the sooner those treaties are abrogated the better. There is no question,—and nobody knows it better than the very humane and very Christian Emperor of the French,—that if the *Charles et Georges* had been seized by a British man-of-war, and carried into a British port, her fate would have been left in the hands of the British Court of Admiralty. The principle established by the recent outrage confines the supervision of the vessels of each nation to its own cruisers; that, to be sure, is what we have asserted, but we are not parties to the treaties.

We get a pretty good idea from the affair, of what is meant by international law, and the equality of all civilized powers. The system is administered in all matters of importance at the cannon's mouth; in matters of no importance at all the courts are left to jangle over it. In the *Caglieri* case, the English Government took the opinion of the ablest crown lawyers, upon the liability of the ship and the rights of the British subjects taken on board of her, and they disagreed. It finally allowed PARK and his associates to plead in the Neapolitan courts; and thus acknowledged their jurisdiction during several months, but finally demanded their unconditional release, and the payment to them of a large sum by way of compensation, and extorted both one and the other by threats of immediate violence. There hardly ever arises a controversy between two powers of unequal strength and magnitude in which a long discussion upon the law of the matter is not followed by an appeal to force on the part of the stronger, without any reference to law at all. The controversy opens with quotations from GROTIUS and VATTEL upon the legal bearings of the case; and in two or three months ends with protestations of an unfortunate zeal for the honor of the flag, which compels one of the litigants, to his own great regret, to resort to the simpler and speedier logic of the cannon-ball.

The quarrels which have arisen out of the Slave-trade have been disgraceful to civilization; the mode of settling them is still more so. It is disgraceful that civilized powers should be constantly in hot-water, in consequence of the partiality of some of them for the kidnapping of Africans; it is, if possible, still more disgraceful that the code of national morals should at this time of day be so loose, that violence can always be justified by professions of zeal for the honor of the flag. The honor of a flag is in no sense of the word impeached by the conduct of the Government owning it, unless it fails to vindicate it through fear or some other unworthy motive. No one would ever have imagined that the submission by France of the affair of the *Charles et Georges* to mediation, was dictated by apprehensions of the power of Portugal; but the facility with which she was bullied on the smallest pretext, proves that even weakness is not such a protection as European diplomatists have long boasted it under their system to be. The flat and abrupt refusal on the part of France in this instance, to submit to arbitration, inaugurates an era full of terror for the small-fry of European potentates. The least of them all may any day incur the wrath of one of his mammoth neighbors, and if LOUIS NAPOLEON'S doctrine of the requirements of the flag be carried out, he will have nothing to hope from a mild interpretation of the international code by a benevolent neutral. Belgium and Switzerland and Sardinia may say their prayers, or fortify their stomachs, as soon as NAPOLEON the Third announces that Franch honor needs a victim. And if we are to wait for the abolition of the Slave-trade, and the cessation of "free emigration" and other public reforms, until voracious deity is fully satisfied, we fear the Millenium is still very distant.

We hope the projected negotiation for the substitution of British Coolies for Africans will not be entertained by the British Government. The Coolies are scarcely more competent to sell themselves into apprenticeship than the Africans, and if they were, these long voyages in close ships are attended with too great mortality and suffering to render the scheme endurable. JURIST.

## Threatened Indian Hostilities on the Iowa Frontier.

*From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, Nov. 9.*

We learn that there are unmistakable idications of a general hostile feeling amongst the Indians along our northern frontier, and that the impunity which has hitherto attended their outrages inspires them with confidence in their attempted repetition.

A special messenger has arrived from Spirit Lake with dispatches for Gov. LOWE, representing that the Indians are collecting in larger numbers than ever upon our frontiers. The tone and bearing of these Indians is bold, insolent and threatening, and they have already committed numerous depredations upon the property of the white settlers in the

## ST. PETERSBURG.

**Russian Judiciary System—Proposed Reorganization—Conquests in the Caucasus—Approach of Winter—A Dreary Journey—Railway Communication—Rise in Rents and Provisions—Coming End of the Liquor Monopoly—The Opera—Bosio, Rosconi, and Marini—Departure of the Grand Duke Constantine.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

Among the many new questions now being agitated in Russia, one of the most important is that relative to the judiciary system, and the reorganization of the tribunals. Red-tapeism has hitherto existed in the administration of justice to an incredible extent—and, indeed, still exists. The same deplorable corruption which is the scourge of every other branch of the public service, is a prominent element also in the Courts of the Empire. Law has very little to do with the processes tried before the various tribunals, so long as the *forms* are observed; and these are of a nature to admit of wide-spread peculation and bribery. The cause of this evil lies in the fact that public pleading is prohibited, and trial by jury unknown. The only remedy is the adoption of the system in operation in other countries, the impaneling of regular sworn juries, and the admission of lawyers. This idea is warmly advocated by the higher orders, and by all who are friends to progress in this country. The Imperial Academy has shown much tact in choosing, as the subject of the treatises in competition for the prize left by the will of the late Count OUVAROFF, the theme of judiciary procedure in Russia. This choice is the more significant, as the Academy is generally composed of *savans* high in the confidence of the Government. The Russian Press, also, has taken up the matter, and several very interesting articles have lately been published in relation to the proposed reform. Among others, the Russian *Messenger*, a review of high standing, gave, in a late number, a paper in which is clearly and simply explained the elementary character of original law, as exemplified in the history of various nations. By degrees, as the political and social existence of peoples become developed, their codes grow complicated and obscure, and a well-defined knowledge of the law is rendered impossible, in consequence of its volume and frequent self-conflict. At length all this cumbrous and useless machinery is thrown aside by the progress of civilization, oral pleading takes the place of written petition, and judicial proceedings are at once simplified and improved. This is the logic of the writer in the *Russian Messenger*, and in applying the moral to the present requirements of the Empire, under the development which is rapidly taking place in its people and institutions, he forcibly urges that without a clear, concise and equitable administration of justice all other reforms of a national bearing are out of the question. To be efficacious the measures proposed should be energetically carried into effect. It is believed that no danger would result to the existing order of things from the adoption of this radical policy, but, on the contrary, that such a course would strengthen the Government, and exercise a salutary influence upon all classes of the people.

The Russian journals contain details of new successes gained by the left wing of the army in the Caucasus, and the [" pacification" (*Anglice*, annexation) of a large piece of territory. The conquest of the Province of Chatoy has enabled the population, which, for many years, has submitted to the yoke of the Chieftain, SCHAMYL, to manifest their gratitude and loyalty to their new rulers. *Tout ce qui est nouveau est beau.* Deputations from all the surrounding country have flocked to the camp of the victorious Russian General to demand aid and protection against the Iman, and offering their coöperation to his enemies. SCHAMYL has fought obstinately for a long time, manfully disputing every inch of ground gained by the invaders; but if the reports be true, himself and his followers will probably soon be exterminated, or driven into their impenetrable mountain fastnesses, to die at last of famine. In the newly conquered Province, it is intended immediately to construct a system of roads and fortified posts, which will consolidate and establish upon a firm basis the Russian domination in a country which was entirely under the rule of SCHAMYL only a few months ago. The Summer campaign of 1858 having thus closed with these decided successes to Russian arms, it is hoped that a new era will soon be opened in the Caucasus, and that military operations will give way to influences more progressive and civilizing.

Meanwhile, the Winter is rapidly hurrying upon us, in St. Petersburg. We have already had a light fall of snow, and the mercury has several times manifested a strong inclination to get down in the neighborhood of zero. The navigation of the Gulf of Finland is not yet closed, but, no doubt, will be a fort night or three weeks hence, and then Jack Frost will take up his residence with us, on a lease of six months. Petersburg will cease to be a seaport, and we shall suddenly be thrown a thousand versts further off from Berlin and Vienna. Travelers from this region to the capital of the neighboring Kingdom, instead of making the trip in three days, by the good steamers (though dirty) *Vladimir* or *Prussian Eagle*, will soon be obliged to hook themselves for a dreary journey of five days and five nights, in sledges and horrible stages, sometimes over bleak deserts of snow and ice, sometimes through oceans of mud, to the Prussian frontier. Worst of all for us who are here and have no idea of attempting to run a blockade of the elements, our letters and papers from the West will reach us three days later than at present. So you see we have good reasons for looking forward with impatience to the auspicious day when railroads to Konigsberg and Warsaw shall be finished. *Then*, our communication with western Europe will be more rapid, even in mid-Winter, than it is now in Summer by the Neva, the Gulf of Finland and the treacherous Baltic. But, two years is a long, long time to wait, and I fear before they expire my patience will be exhausted. *Apropos* of railroads, the company which has undertaken the construction of all the new lines, some months ago ordered to be built, in France, a number of magnificent cars for the use of the Emperor. These cars were lately shipped at Havre, I believe, on board a steamer bound for Cronstadt. A rumor has been current here for some days past, that the vessel has been wrecked; but as the papers do not mention the matter, it is to be hoped that the report is without foundation.

There is a loud complaint amongst the inhabitants of the Capital, that money is scarce and the cost of living gradually increasing. These murmurs are not without just reasons, and some of them very grave and demoralizing ones. The Pro-Russian Party, violently opposed to every innovation from abroad, ascribes the misfortune to the adoption of foreign customs, and the importation of foreign luxuries—particularly the latter, which drain the country of its gold, without furnishing any benefit in exchange. My own opinion is that it is partially the effect of the financial revulsion of eighteen months ago in the United States, which operated with terrible effect upon all the Western nations of Europe, (some of which have by no means yet recovered from the shock,) and has now reached Russia. Still, there is no doubt that the extravagance and dissipation of the wealthier classes here, have largely contributed to bring about a state of affairs which must, in many cases, lead to absolute destruction. The Russian is essentially a pleasure worshiper; the more so, that in numerous phases, pleasure is new to him. He is easily dazzled by novelty, and in his thirst for pastime, rushes to the worst extreme, gallops down the hill, and finds ruin at the bottom. It is not many years since the Parisian lorette first made her appearance in St. Petersburg. *Now*, the name of these abandoned, but fascinating women is legion, and the constant cry is, still they come—knowing, as they do, that fortune attends them. They are to be seen in all places of public resort, openly jostling the respectable portion of their sex. Some of these creatures, arrived here almost without shoes, now tread upon ermine, and loll upon gilded sofas in their boxes at the opera, surrounded by a throng of suitors, who come, perhaps, to solicit their "protection" in obtaining some sinecure or office of trust. The finest horses, the most elegant equipages, to be seen daily driving up and down the New Prospect, belong most frequently to some one of these Aspasias, finishing the ruin of a wild young nobleman, or the heir of some rich merchant. The evening parties of these women are not only frequented by giddy youths but often by grave old gentlemen, belonging to the best society. All this is, certainly, very alarming, and speaks significantly of Russian taste and morality; but one can, nevertheless, scarcely avoid laughing at the efforts made by Camille to enforce the observance of the most scrupulous etiquette on these occasions, and the scrobiance of the severest virtue. Some of these notorious persons have even succeeded in inducing the sons of wealthy noblemen to marry them; and one of them at this very moment sets herself up as a patroness of the fine arts, and intends, this Winter, to open a literary club at her house! Many of your readers will hardly be able to comprehend these brief allusions to a class entirely unknown, I believe, in our own country. With us, there are but two descriptions of women—the pure and the corrupt. Here, and everywhere else in Europe, with the exception of England, there is a sort of intermediate class, called, in the language of the country in which the distinction originated, the *demi-monde*, consisting of women utterly depraved, but many of whom are beautiful in person, educated, graceful and appareotly refined. They are freely admitted to all public places, sit in the first tiers of theatres, dine at the *tables d'hôte* of the hotels, and return the street salutations of well-bred and highly respectable gentlemen. What wonder, then, that immorality should be so rife in all the great Continental cities, when such an "institution" as this forms so prominent an element of society? Never was this feature so rife in the history of Russia, France and Germany, as now. Such monstrous moral corruption does not escape denunciation, but exposure of the evil seems only to confirm and extend it. French dramas, written for the avowed purpose of holding the system up to public reprobation, have no effect out to increase the ranks of this dangerous class. "La Dame aux Camélias." "Le Demi-Monde," "Les Filles de Marbre," "Les Lionnes Pauvres," produce the same pernicious fascination with crime (though of another nature), as "Jack Sheppard" and "Rinaldo Rinaldini" have done, for many years past, upon the youth of England and our own country. This, however, is one of those cancers upon the face of society, which will in time cure itself, or give way to some new disease.

Absentees from St. Petersburg during the past Summer, and now returning from abroad, or from the interior of the empire, are greatly surprised to find rents and provisions increased in price between forty and fifty per cent. The principal reason of this augmentation is said to be a combination of monopolists, who have agreed among themselves to fleece the community at large. It is well known that a few individuals have lately become owners of many of the most available buildings in the city, and little doubt is entertained of a secret agreement among them to raise the rents of shops, apartments, &c. Of course the shopkeepers make up the difference by selling their merchandise at higher rates; and, after all, the principal sufferers are the minor employes of the Government, of whom there are great numbers here, and other poor people, who earn no more than before. The consequence is that, in order to make both ends meet, these starvelings see no other way but bribery and theft. So they plunge their hands deeper than ever into the coffers of the State and the pockets of applicants for official favor. Among the number of monopolists to whom I have alluded, there is one, in particular, who is said to be proprietor of forty large houses, and who is accused of having lately ejected many poor families. In order to hold such meanness and inhumanity up to public contempt, without incurring any penalty for a legal libel, an ingenious device has been hit upon, viz., to publish twice a month a complete list of vacant lodgings, shops, &c., with the rents demanded and the *name of the landlord*. By this means, the cormorants will be exposed, without a hope of revenge. It might not be a bad idea to try this plan in some of our own large cities.

The Emperor has at length formally determined not to authorize the prolongation of the farming-out system, after the expiration of the present term in 1863. In a previous letter I described in detail the manner in which the sale of liquor is farmed out to individuals throughout the Empire, the eagerness with which the contracts were sought at the late auction, the immense sum realized by Government from the sale, and the terrible scourge the whole system is to the country. The Emperor has decided that the millions the treasury derives from this monopoly do not compensate for the demoralization produced by it upon the people, and that it is his duty to abolish the evil. The journals abound with articles upon the subject, and public notice is again strongly attracted to it. In view of the Emperor's resolution, it will be the task of the Department of the Treasury to elaborate, in the course of the next four years, a new system of taxes upon alcoholic beverages, and endeavor to bring about a change compatible with the development of education and civilization in Russia. In order that this duty may be satisfactorily and successfully discharged, two things are essential: the concurrence of the influential classes, and the hearty coöperation of the Press—the latter above all. Official examinations and inquiries are doubtless of utility, but they rarely exhaust the subject, and there generally remains some portion of the question untouched, which it is the mission of the Press to develop and discuss. With the assistance of the great lever, and acting in concert with it, the Government can scarcely fail to find, in the ample time afforded for preparation, some good means of remedying this gigantic plague-spot. It therefore becomes the duty of every Russian writer who seeks the advancement of his country, to contribute all in his power to the elucidation of a question fraught with such momentous interest to the future welfare of Russia and her sixty millions of people.

Madame BOSIO, the *prima donna* of our Italian Opera, and well known a few years ago in the United States, has appeared in the *Traviata*, and the *Barbiere di Seviglia*. She is now considered one of the first *soprani*—if not *the* first—in Europe. I remember very well having heard her, in New York, seven or eight years ago, with SALVI, BADIALI and other favorites. BOSIO seems to have little changed since that time, except, perhaps, a trifle more of *embonpoint* in person, and increased power and beauty of voice. She would now, I think, create a furore amongst you; but her position here is too good to admit of a possibility of her return to the United States for some time to come. In the singing lesson of the "Barber," Madame BOSIO introduced an air by the Russian composer, VARLAMOFF, with great effect,—judging by the plaudits of the "natives." RONCONI made his first appearance, this season, as *Figaro*. His acting is magnificent, as usual; but his voice is nearly entirely gone, and he transforms most of the music of the part into recitative. MARINI (another New-York favorite) sang the part of *Bartolo* finely; but the St. Petersburgers compare him disparagingly with LABLACHE, their late unequalled basso. I presume CARL FORMES will come here next year.

Notwithstanding the advanced season, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, has left for Italy, by sea, in the Imperial steamer, the *Grenatschy*. The Emperor went down to Cronstadt, to take leave of his brother. The Imperial family has now gone to Gatchina, on the Warsaw road, 40 miles from the capital, there to remain until the middle of November.

## City Defaulters Again—Reply to Mr. Oakley's Card.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As one of that great army of martyrs, the property-holders of this City, I have paid strict attention to the various revelations of fraud and defalcation made by Street-Commissioner COOPER to the Common Council; and I confess myself largely indebted to that officer for knowing "how the money goes," and having pretty correct suspicions as to the "weasels" who have popped or pocketed it.

Now, without in the least wishing to impugne the official integrity of Mr. WALTER OAKLEY, and assuring him that he will find numerous sympathizers in his expressed "regret" for ever having held an office under the City Government,—I would like to call your attention to a few facts more concise and explicit than his very loosely-worded protestations of conscientious action. I would refer him more especially to a report transmitted by Mr. COOPER to the Common Council on the 11th of June last.

From that report it appears that Mr. J. A. LIBBY collected $85,723 90, which has not been paid over as provided by law to the City Chamberlain. That Mr. WALTER OAKLEY stands in the same position to the tune of $70,527 80; while Mr. H. N. SHERWOOD has a mere modest $49,013 51 loscribed against his name.

These gentlemen, as Deputy Collectors, were required to pay over the funds collected by them to the Collector of Assessments, Mr. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, and to take his receipts for such payments. It is quite possible, therefore, that they may have done so; but if they *have*, the conduct of Messrs. LIBBY and OAKLEY in removing their receipt-books from the Street Department is lamentably at variance with the desire expressed by one of them to preserve a "good reputation."

These gentlemen claim, it seems, to be entitled to 2½ per cent. on the full face of the Assessment Lists placed in their hands for collection, whether collected or not! In private life we know well what would be said to such pretensions; but granting them the full force of the argument, if such it be, the allowance can only affect the quantity and not the quality of their defalcation. All they *claim*, according to the report published in your paper of the 12th of June last, would but amount to $87,229 54, leaving still a deficiency in the Treasury of money collected by them and not paid over to the amount of $117,035 67. I cannot see how Mr. OAKLEY's statement helps either himself or his partners. Apply these positions to a commission merchant and see how he would stand.

But the worst features in this case, as regards Messrs. LIBBY and OAKLEY, is the abstraction of their receipt books from the public records of the Street Department. Messrs. LIBBY and SHERWOOD removed their "condensers" from the office; Messrs. LIBBY and OAKLEY, their receipt books.

If Mr. OAKLEY be so anxious to preserve his good reputation, why does he refuse to produce Collector TAYLOR's receipts for every dollar collected by him from the public as Mr. TAYLOR's deputy? The same with regard to Mr. LIBBY—only a little more so—as the "condenser" likewise has been removed in this second case.

There are certainly statutes—or, if not, there ought to be—for the recovery of public books and papers. Why have they not been put in force? Has the Corporation Counsel no voice in the matter? Either Mr. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR or Messrs. LIBBY and OAKLEY may be unjustly injured, and no one can know the right horse or horses to saddle until those receipt books are produced.

In conclusion let all these people be sued on their bonds, as you originally suggested, and then, to defend themselves and their securities, their vouchers must be forthcoming. Let the thimbles be lifted, one by one, until the little joker is finally discovered. No one, outside of Mr. OAKLEY's family, will rejoice more heartily than the writer to find that Mr. OAKLEY has really no cause to regret his ever having held office under the City Government. I enclose you my card, and am ONE OF THE BADLY BLED.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1858.

## The Naval Retiring Board.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the TIMES of Oct. 28 was published an article mentioning certain changes in the Navy, which, it was said, would prevent the necessity of appointing a new Retiring Board to "weed the Navy of the incompetent drones who had fastened themselves upon it." I suppose you mean, by "incompetent drones," the competent ones, just as we say such a person is a competent or incompetent editor or teacher, meaning that he does or does not fulfill his duties with satisfaction. Otherwise it might be said that the real "idlers" of the Navy are those who were left behind on the active list.

You will agree with me that it is not fair to strike a man when he is down. You, no doubt, know that many of the officers who were dropped or retired by the Retiring Board have since been restored to the active list by the Courts. LEVY, a dropped Captain and a better fellow than is generally supposed, now commands the largest sloop-of-war in commission in the Navy. CHAUNCEY, a dropped Commander, now commands the largest steamer in the Navy. OGDEN, a dropped Commander, is just ordered to a sloop-of-war. Several other dropped and retired officers, of various grades, are now actively employed. Commodore STEWART, who was put upon the retired list, has been continued in the command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Commodore SMITH, retired, was, and is, continued in the Bureau of Docks and Yards, and is now, by the Courts, on the active list. MAURY—I need not name MAURY, because I am sure, as an editor and a man of some information, you must have watched his course. I believe the only avowed objection to MAURY, by any of the Board, was, that he had given up too much of his time to science, and yet it was on record that, during the war with Mexico, he applied to go afloat. MAFFIT, I might mention, retired, but, kept in his command, has since been restored to the active list. I saw by the papers the other day, that BRADY, a most serviceable master, is restored to his old berth in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. *Ex pede Herculem.*

The fact is, the whole reserved measure was, in the language of the day, a humbug. It promoted a good many impallent officers, but I doubt, very much, whether it improved the Navy. You can readily imagine what opinion the young officers of the Navy entertain of the old ones when they reflect upon the manner in which they performed that duty. The law required that a careful examination should be made into the character of each officer, and yet, we know, that only some fifteen or twenty minutes, on an average, could have been given to each case. Was such conduct calculated to benefit the Navy? They call it "action," the "action" of the Reserved Board. Call it by its proper name, and it appears in all its hideousness. Had the Board kept on till they got to themselves, they might have found that they, too, were not "without sin." Army officers, it is said, who were, at one time, in favor of a retired list, now fear the measure, lest it should result as disastrously to them as it did to the Navy.

You speak of midshipmen. At the time the *Sabine* sailed, I believe, there were some ninety midshipmen afloat in the practice ship. Is that the best system? Would it not be better for those lads to finish with their hooks, first, and then go afloat in the regular cruisers? Would they not be likely to learn faster? At one time the army used to send out the cadets on a Summer excursion, but, for good reasons, I suppose, they have abolished the practice. The Navy ought not, in any respect, to be behind the Army, and it will not, provided they pursue the proper course.

TAR.

## Election of School Officers—The Bible in the Schools.

At the ensuing charter election for this City, to be held on the first Tuesday of December, a number of school officers will be elected in every Ward, to supply vacancies; and it is of importance to *tax-payers*, but much more important to the parents of *sixty thousand* children who attend the public schools, that proper men should be selected to preside over the schools at which their children are to receive not only an *intellectual* education, but what is of more consequence, should receive a *moral* tone and direction of *character*, which is to stamp and mark for life the future *man* and *woman*.

It is important to the tax-payer to have the *one million one hundred and sixty* thousand dollars which is annually disbursed in this City to build and support our public schools, *honestly* and *economically* disbursed; but it is of infinitely more importance to him as a parent, that his child, (male or female,) upon whom he doats with a parent's love, and to whom he looks for his future *comfort* and *happiness*, should have his or her moral faculties and character guided and developed, and moulded, under the influence and guidance of men of *character*, *education* and *energy*, who will not only see that the *teachers* do their duty, but will themselves attend upon these children in their class-rooms, and from their own lips instil into the minds of the vast mass of children such principles of morality, honor and virtue as will show their good fruits at the fire-side of their parents when they return to their homes, and in the elevation of their character when they are launched upon the world and act their part in the battle of life.

I put it to the *parents* of those *sixty thousand children*, whether they see to it that proper school officers are placed over their children? Parents, by *whom* are the school officers nominated? *Who* takes the trouble to have two sets of ballots printed, for school officers, which are thrust in your face at the polls, from which you must make your selection? They are professed, trading *politicians*; most of them young men who have no children themselves to educate, and who select for school officers men of their own stamp, who seek a nomination as a *stepping-stone* to political preferment. Parents, the school officers in many of the Wards are now selected *as* politicians *by* politicians—by political clubs, who hold their meetings in *porter-houses* and *grog-shops*. Is it a wonder that men so selected should exercise their authority in a *Christian* country, by excluding the Bible and, along with it, *Christianity*, from the school-rooms which they can control?

I wish the public to understand this Bible question, and not to be misled by erroneous impressions of it. There are *two hundred and seven* different departments of the public schools in this City, apportioned among the different Wards. In only *twelve* of them is the Bible omitted—those are in schools belonging to the *Fourth*, *Sixth* and *Fourteenth* Wards; rather a *Godless* territory comprised within the radius of half a mile, taking the *Five Points* for a centre. The remedy for this wrong lies in the *people* of those Wards—in the *parents* of the children who attend those schools. That remedy is, to throw off the shackles of party in those Wards, and to unite in *putting out* those school officers who *exclude* the Bible, and *put in* those who know its *value* and *its influence*, and *will restore* it. If the parents of those Wards will do their duty to their children, by selecting, under an organization free from local politics, proper men, there will be no difficulty in restoring the Bible in those Wards, and in counteracting the influence of the *Five Points*.

This will prevent the subject from being one of general agitation in the City at large, and will also prevent *some* of the political parties of the day from ridding into power on the *Bible*, and warring against their political adversaries, a religious crusade.

Any parent (whatever creed or form of Christian faith he may profess) who will vote to deprive his children of the *sweet influence* of Christian education—who will stop his children from listening to the beautiful lessons of duty and morality (to say nothing else) which are taught in the Tes aments, and from thanking God in their beautiful morning prayer for the protection of the past night, and asking for his blessing on the coming day, must either be led away by some blind fanaticism, or be a man who sets no value on things beyond this life.

I have for nine years, (during which time I have been a school officer of the Eighteenth Ward,) as often as I could spare the time, attended the morning opening of its several schools, and when I have begun the day by uniting with these little children in pouring out their morning prayer, and chanting their morning hymn, I have gone away refreshed, and as it were purified from the great realities of daily life. I tell those who have never witnessed it, that it is a beautiful sight to see a *thousand* hands of innocent children clasped in prayer—a *thousand little eyes* raised and elevated to Heaven above, and in lisping accents asking for God's blessing on their heads, and for strength to exercise to others the Christian charities of life, which form the Christian's character.

Such is the manner of daily opening *one hundred and ninety-seven* of our Public Schools. In my own Ward, where we have both Catholics and Protestants, and in the great majority of the Wards of this City the greatest harmony, unanimity and good feeling exist on *this*, as well as on every other subject connected with the school. The *system* is a noble one; it is munificently endowed by the large sums taxed for its yearly supporting; it is working great good for the rising generation; it is the *conservative element* for the political degradation of this City. Let parents look to it, that its usefulness be not destroyed or endangered by political *intrigue*, by *sectarian fanaticism*, or by *social infidelity*.

J. W. G.

No. 17 Gramercy-park.

A GREAT RASCAL FINALLY CAUGHT.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following: An officer of the Baltimore Police reached this city yesterday with a requisition for a fugitive, who is under indictment for bigamy, and who has passed hereabouts as "Dr. W. H. Emmett" but whose real name is TARAEL A. LEON. Some years ago the scamp married a young lady in New-York, when he was only seventeen years of age, and after living with her a while, drove her to a life of prostitution by his ill-treatment. He then went to Baltimore, where he married another girl, representing himself as owning a residence in New-York worth $9,000. The father of his new wife was suspicious that all was not right, and accompanied the newly-wedded couple to New-York, where all three put up at a hotel. LEON giving as an excuse for not going directly to his residence, that it might not perhaps be in order. He started out to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of his bride, but failed to return. He was subsequently arrested and taken back to Baltimore upon a charge of bigamy. After a time he induced an innocent citizen to go upon his bail bond for $2,000, and he was liberated from jail. Soon after he "turned up" in this neighborhood, and one day visited the Fifth-street horse market, with a fine horse and wagon, which he offered for sale at so low a figure as to excite suspicion. But he put on airs, presented his card, "Dr. EMMETT, Dentist," &c., and finally called upon a farmer of Kentucky to establish his character. All the latter could say was that "he had been fixing teeth round his neighborhood," but knew nothing more of him. He was finally sent to Harrison County, Ky., and about two weeks ago was sentenced to the Frankfort Penitentiary for a term of six years, for horse-stealing.

## PERSONAL.

The Executors of the will of the Hon. John M. Niles have paid over to the City Treasurer of New-Haven, Conn., the sum of $20,000, devised by Mr. Niles as a fund, the interest of which is to be annually expended in assisting the heads of families, especially poor widows, in the payment of rents and the purchase of fuel—under a Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

The Newark *Mercury* announces the return to that city of the Rev. J. S. Joralemon and wife, missionaries to China. They reached New-York on Wednesday in the bark *Algonquin*, after a long and tedious passage of nearly six months from Shaoghae.

The Senior class of Amherst College have engaged a Photographer to take the portraits of the whole class, 50 in number; the aggregate number of the pictures to be taken being 5,000.

Commodore Charles Stewart has applied to be relieved from the command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, preparatory to resigning his commission in the United States Navy.

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of Hartford, furnished fifty poor families in Boston with turkeys and pumpkin pies, of the best quality, for a Thanksgiving dinner Nov. 25.

The Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver his Washington Oration at Newburg, N. Y.

James B. Clay has sold the residence of Henry Clay, Ashland, for 200,000 acres of Texas land.

A banquet was given to Mr. D'Arcy McGee at Kingston, Canada, last week.

Bishop Simpson, of Pennsylvania, is still confined to his bed.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A sad story is told by the Huntsville (Texas) *Item*: A Frenchman and his wife were recently found dead, near their residence at White Rock Shoals, on Trinity River. Some time this year the parties eloped from Louisiana, unwedded. They took a place on the river, and turned their attention to stock-raising. But rumor followed; it was whispered they were living in adultery, and a true bill was found at Sumpter Court, Trinity County. Prior to that, some few weeks, the husband having heard that something of the kind would occur, procured a license, and he and his wife went to Sumpter and were married. This, they thought, would put the question at rest. Not so. A true bill was found, and he came home fearfully excited. He and his wife were seen talking in a very earnest manner, just like the French; and after a while, the report of guns caused some of the neighbors to go and see what was the matter. They found only dead bodies.

Two life convicts in the State Prison of Michigan have died—a half breed, familiarly known as "Mackinaw," and Mrs. Mary Eno—both incarcerated for the crime of murder. "Mackinaw" has considerable celebrity for his daring and crime. His whole life was a series of crime and murder among the Indians and half breeds of Canada and the Upper Peninsula for years, until the crowning act, the murder of the Robinsons, engineers of a lake propeller, at Mackinaw, for which he was tried and sentenced to prison for life. Mrs. Eno was sent from Genessee County, some six years since, for the murder of her husband. We believe her accomplice, a hired man, was also sent at the same time, and is still an inmate of the solitary prison.

A bottle, which has been performing a sea voyage, is mentioned by the New-Orleans *Picayune*. It was picked up at Brazos Santiago, and on being opened was found to contain a document showing that it was thrown overboard from H. B. M. ship *Arachne*, V. D. Ingiefield commanding, on the 6th July, 1857, in latitude 190° 10' north and longitude 79° 25' west—that is, in the Caribbean Sea, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Little Cayman, or between Jamaica and Cuba. The paper will be sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London, in obedience to the request printed on the document itself.

In the return of indigent children supported by the town of Taunton, recently made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the overseers certify that "Elizabeth Drayton was eleven years old on the 24th day of May, 1858, and became the mother of Horace White Drayton, on the 1st day of February, 1858, three months and twenty-four days before she was eleven years old," and on the 30th of September of the present year the mother and child were living at the public charge in the town of Taunton, Mass.

A severe hurricane passed over a portion of Coryelle County, Texas, on the night of the 3d November. It was only about 100 yards wide, at the commencement, and widened as it lengthened in its furious course. Trees and rocks were torn from the ground and carried to an incredible distance. Everything was swept before it. On Rainey's Creek, seven or eight houses were swept to the ground, and one or two carried off. Several persons were slightly injured. The direction of the storm was north of East.

The public schools of Philadelphia require, for 1859, $572,196 for current expenses, and $146,300 for the erection of new school-houses. The High Sch ol has 516 students, all but 14 of whom are females. One Normal School has 429 pupils. The total average attendance at all the schools is 56,616.

James Cowles, an old and wealthy resident of Farmington, Conn., killed himself, Nov. 20, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was laboring under partial derangement. He was worth $150,000, and his property was in the best possible shape.

There are 578 students in the various departments of Yale College, divided as follows: In Theology, 21; Law, 33; Medicine, 34; Philosophy and Arts, 36; Seniors, 104; Juniors, 112; Sophomores, 106; Freshmen, 134.

The Mortara case is under discussion in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in a series of papers from the pen of the Rev. Isaac Leeser. Minister of the Jewish congregation of Beth El Emeth, of Philadelphia.

The first anniversary of the noonday business-men's prayer meetings at Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia, Nov. 23, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

A destructive fire occured at Milton, Mass., Nov. 24. The storehouse connected with Tileston & Hollingworth's paper mill was destroyed. Loss $20,000; one-half insured.

The plea for a writ of error in the case of McMahon, the Newark murderer, has been denied, and the culprit will be executed on the 12th of January.

Snow lies 18 inches deep at Lake Superior. The Upper Lakes were visited by a storm of unexampled severity, last week.

The Chenango Canal, north of Hamilton, has been frozen over for several days, so as to prevent entirely the moving of boats in that vicinity.

The murderer, Jacobi, has been convicted for killing his wife at Pittsburg.

The Jews of St. Louis have held an indignation meeting in reference to the Mortara affair.

Postmaster Phelps and his two daughters, arrested in Ohio for mail robbery, have been held to bail in Philadelphia. No defence was offered.

DOINGS OF THE NEGRO EMPEROR.—The *Chronique Parisienne* contains the following facetious story: "The Emperor FAUSTIN I., who imitates France in all things, and has, like her, princes, marshals, dukes, counts, colleges and universities, recently resolved to establish an academy of forty members, like the world-renowned French Academy. But it was not easy to select the forty, every inhabitant of the empire who could write his own name thinking himself qualified. So his Majesty decreed that 3,000 of his subjects who possessed the reputation of being the most lettered of all, should on a given day assemble at his palace and be subjected to a literary test. When they were collected, he announced that the test was the writing of the word *citron*, and that those who made no error in the spelling, should be members of the Academy. Pens, ink, and paper were brought; each of the 3,000 people wrote the word, and the judges of the land and the bench of bishops were charged to examine the 3,000 papers. They proclaimed that 39 only of the candidates had written the word correctly—that is, with a C, the remaining 2,961 having used an S. "Only thirty-nine," cried the Emperor, "and we want forty. Well, I will be the fortieth member myself." "Sire," cried the judges, "your Majesty will no doubt deign to submit to the test?" "Of course," exclaimed Faustin, and in a large bold hand he wrote Xitron with an X. The judges looked puzzled for a moment, and then, after glancing at each other, proclaimed that his Majesty had passed triumphantly through the ordeal. The Emperor was thereupon proclaimed, amidst the enthusiasm of the assemblage, a member of the Academy. "And I will be perpetual secretary, too," added his Imperial Majesty, with pardonable vanity.

A MARRIED MAN ELOPING WITH A YOUNG LADY.—The Hartford *Courant*, Nov. 22, says: "The facts of a recent elopement in this city have been in our possession for several days past, but have been previously withheld at the request of parties interested. We now give them, believing that secrecy in the matter is no longer possible: Mr. WILLIAM WAITE, a carpenter, belonging to Rocky Hill, where he has a wife and child, has been working for some time past at Col. COLT's. He boarded with AMBROSE L. PRATT, No. 59 Wethersfield-avenue, where he formed the acquaintance and secured the affections of Mr. PRATT's daughter, a beautiful and interesting young lady of seventeen years. Last week Monday, Mr. WAITE made a pretence of going to Rocky Hill, while Miss PRATT left home, as she said, to make a visit upon some friends at Middletown. Neither of them returning, inquiries were set on foot, and the guilty parties were traced to New-York, where all clue to them is lost. As WAITE has formerly lived in California, it is believed that they have fled thither

ANOTHER THEORY OF THE COMET.—At a meeting of the Connecticut Academy, on Wednesday evening, Professor NORTON communicated the results of a recent mathematical investigation into the physical condition of the Head of a Comet. He has succeeded in establishing that the particles of the nebulous envelope of the head are in a state of continued movement like those of the tail: that they are first expelled from the nucleus by a force decreasing in the same proportion that the square of their distance from its centre increases, and subsequently urged back, to form the tail, by the repulsive force of the sun. He has investigated the orbits of the repelled particles, and find that they are all tangent to a certain parabolic, or nearly parabolic surface, which accordingly forms the boundiog surface of the head, of which the tail is but the continuation. He showed that by the closer proximity of the orbits at certain parts of the head, and by their intersections at other parts, certain observed luminous appearances are produced, some of which, as seen through telescopes, are very curious

PASSPORTS TO NICARAGUA.—On account of the statements made by some of those who sought to sail to Nicaragua in the *Alice Painter*, from Mobile, that they were furnished with passports by Senor YRISSARI, the Nicaraguan Minister, that gentleman has notified the State Department that since the publication of his notice of the 27th of October, respecting passports, up to the 20th inst. he had issued passports only to nineteen persons, all of whom were to go by the steamer *Washington* from New-York on the 16th of November and the 4th of December.—*Washington Star, Nov. 24.*

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE—IMPORTANT EXPLANATIONS.—As there seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of the Press with reference to the Government's future connection with the enterprise of running a California line across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, we may not inappropriately explain that some time since the Post-Office Department contracted with one of the two companies claiming the proprietorship of the route, to carry a semi-monthly mail between New-Orleans and Ventosa Bay, on the Pacific side, or on to San Francisco, for $250,000, if delivered to the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at the former place—Ventosa Bay—or for $280,000 if carried all the way to San Francisco by the Tehuantepec Company. The pay is to commence with the commencement of the service, and the contract is to terminate in October next, when all the California ocean-wise mail contracts expire. Up to this time *no mail service has been performed over the Tehuantepec route*, so far as known at the Department. The telegraph, however, states that the trip has been made through in fifteen days from San Francisco to New-Orleans. In the absence of confirmatory information, it strikes us that this telegraphic dispatch does not state the fact. That is, that no positive communication between San Francisco and New-Orleans has been made in fifteen days; for if we are not greatly mistaken, the public have not been favored with a word of the California news only fifteen days old that should have been published by the New-Orleans Press and telegraphed North. Whenever the line may really be opened, the contract mentioned above will doubtless go into effect.—*Washington Star.*

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 2097, 3936, 4146, 4468, 4479, 4488, 4986, 5011, 5166, 5203, 5271, 5299, 5778, 5788, 5758, 5796, 5798, 5861, 5863, 5892, 5906, 5923, 5924. *Part II.*—Same as for Wednesday, the 24th inst., with the following causes added: Nos. 3404, 856, 2482, 2214, 740, 1906.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 100, 147, 691, 692, 697, 698, 699, 700, 703, 706, 708, 713, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 722, 727, 728, 730, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 748, 749, 750.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Court was opened this morning by Judge NELSON, who stated to the Bar, on inquiry, that he could not tell as yet whether he should take up the argument calendar while he was here, which would be till Friday of next week, as the Jury calendar, which would be first called, might take up all the time.

On application of the District-Attorney, the case of the crew of the *Haidee*, indicted for slave-trading, was set down for trial to-morrow morning.

Mr. Sedgwick also stated to the Court that the statute required these men to be tried in the district where they were apprehended, or into which they were first brought; that one of them, named Mauricio, being in Boston, the Marshal went on there with the warrant, and stating to the man that he had a warrant for him, the man voluntarily accompanied him to New-York, where that warrant was quashed and a new one issued under which he was apprehended. Mr. Sedgwick said that these facts might raise a question whether the man should be tried here or in Boston, which he desired to submit to the Court, having no choice himself whether he should be tried here or remanded to Massachusetts.

Judge NELSON said the proceeding looked rather like getting round the statute, and it was his impression that the man would have to be remanded, but he desired to think it over more before he decided the question finally. Mr. Joachimssen, counsel for Mauricio, stated that his client had no desire to raise the point, but preferred to be tried here.

The Jury were then called and discharged till to-morrow morning.

The Court was occupied during the rest of the day with a motion for an injunction in the case of *Wood vs. McNeise*, involving the right to a patent for a manner of constructing stove ovens, in which Mr. Goddard appeared for complainant, and Mr. Keller for defendant.

## SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Gould.

*Burr Wakeman* vs. *Daniel D. Winant, Dennis Horris, Wm. K. Winant, The Island City Bank, S. A. Pierce and others.*—This action was brought by plaintiff, a stockholder, to recover for frauds in getting up the Webster Insurance Company, representing the capital to have been paid

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gazzaniga's Benefit—Robert Le Diable.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Dumb Belle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Blue and Cherry—Going to the Bad.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Richelieu—Taming a Shrew.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Old and Young—Ferdun Spy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Professor Stark's Entertainments.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statustic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 3 P. M. of that day.

The German mail by the *Bavaria*, hence for Hamburg, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

☞ Mr. H. E. Church, of Cincinnati, supplies dealers and others with the New-York Times.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, is now due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night.

The New-Orleans papers of the 20th inst., contain an advertisement which indicates that another Nicaraguan emigration movement is on foot in that city. Persons who are desirous of joining a company bound to Nicaragua are directed to apply within a certain time, though no directions are given as to whom application is to be made. Meantime the company of "emigrants" at Mobile are still detained, and it is believed that they will not be allowed to depart in any event.

The thirteenth Overland Mail from San Francisco arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday night, bringing advices from the Pacific Coast to the 29th of October. There is very little additional news. The expedition against the hostile Indians in Carson Valley was under thorough organization, and operations would soon commence. All Americans who had emigrated to Fraser River, who were desirous of returning, and were unable to do so from a want of means, were offered a free passage to California by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. From Sonora, we have a reiteration of the statement that Gandara has again taken the field against Pesquiera. He has a force of 5,000 men, and Pesquiera was drafting men to meet him.

The Washington *Star* corrects a misapprehension in reference to the Tehuantepec route. Up to this time no mail service has been performed over that line. A contract is already made, which will go into effect when the route shall have been really opened for regular service.

The centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French forces, and its occupation by the British, was celebrated yesterday at Pittsburgh with great spirit. A procession paraded the streets, consisting of the military of the City and neighborhood, representatives of the various trades, and the civic societies, firemen, &c. Addresses were delivered on the site of the old fort, by various prominent men. Business was entirely suspended.

The celebration of Evacuation Day yesterday passed off with only one accident, but that was of a serious nature. Gen. Paez, who had been invited to review the troops, was seriously injured by the fall of his horse upon him. His foot was badly crushed, and one of his legs was lacerated. Medical aid was immediately procured, but the attending physicians state that the accident may prove of a serious character, should inflammation occur. This accident will undoubtedly delay the departure of the General for Venezuela for some days. He proposed to leave on Saturday. The military parade was remarkably fine, and the day was favorable for the display. The troops were reviewed by Gov. King and Mayor Tiemann.

The first game of the great Chess Match between the Athenæum Club of Philadelphia, and the New-York Chess Club was concluded last evening at 9 o'clock—a drawn game. Congratulatory messages were interchanged, and mutual thanks were returned to the American Telegraph Company for the facilities afforded them in conducting the moves. The operators were highly complimented for the accuracy and celerity with which they played their part of the game. The second game will be commenced as soon as the Committee can confer and fix the time.

Three Jews—two of them occupying high places in the Synagogue, and known as the Rabbi Asch and the Rabbi Rosenthall—have been arrested in this City, on an accusation supported by the leading Rabbi of the Jews in this City, charging them with acting as agents of the Prussian, Hamburg and Saxony Lotteries. Sergeant Bienay, with a portion of the Mayor's Squad, "descended" on the residences of the accused, Wednesday night, and arrested two of them. One Rabbi was seized in the Synagogue, in Allen-street, where he was engaged in religious exercises, before a congregation of some 300 or 400 persons. The Jews were greatly excited, and denounced the incursion into their temple, and the audacity of the person who had accused their priest of wrong-doing. One of the accused was not arrested till yesterday morning, when all three were brought before the Mayor, and admitted to bail in $1,000.

An investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of Dr. Gaillardet was commenced yesterday, before Recorder Barnard. Several witnesses were examined, but as the examination was strictly private, we delay the publication of the testimony, that the ends of justice may not be prejudiced by premature disclosure of the results which have thus far been reached. It was rumored, yesterday, in the City, that Dr. Gaillardet had been arrested at the Niagara Suspension Bridge, but on inquiry at the Police Head-Quarters, we were unable to verify the rumor.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday Judge Nelson presiding, the case of the crew of the *Heidee*, indicted for Slave-trading, was set down for trial this morning.

Cotton was unusually active, yesterday, sales having been made of 6,000 bales. Prices advanced ⅛c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. Breadstuffs were moderately inquired for, and the leading kinds were heavy. Groceries were in demand at uniform rates. Provisions exhibited less activity. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Arrival of a Hamburg Steamer.—The steamship *Bavaria*, which replaces the unfortunate *Austria* in the Hamburg line, arrived at this port early yesterday morning having sailed from Southampton on the 5th November.

Her news has been anticipated by two successive arrivals from Liverpool.

Acknowledgements.—The following amounts have been received for the relief of the Poor Bookkeeper, whose case was stated in the Times of Monday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Already acknowledged | $19 |
| From F. | 3 |
| From E. | 2 |
| From J. C. W. | 2 |
| From H. | 3 |
| Total | $29 |

## The Pardoning Power.

We hope something will be done at the next session of the Legislature to regulate the exercise of the pardoning power by the Governor. It is grossly abused, is exerted by fits and starts, without reason or method, and every year practically nullifies the law by turning loose on society criminals who have been justly convicted at great expense and after great trouble. We find it no easy matter, as everybody knows, to catch our criminals; and it is still harder to get them sentenced after they are caught. To have them liberated every month, without one even hearing or knowing why or wherefore, is—in the present State of "New-York Society"—more than flesh and blood can bear.

That the Governor should possess the power of pardoning persons at all, whom the Courts have sentenced in due form, is an anomaly in our system of government which should not have been allowed to exist so long. It is a servile copy of the royal prerogative in England, and was all very consistent and legally unobjectionable as long as the Governor here was the representative of the King at home. But the King in England, as the monarch in all monarchical countries, holds the right in virtue of the constitutional maxim that he is "the fountain of mercy and of honor." He is one of the original elements of which the State is composed, and not a creature of the organic law. Moreover, constitutionally, he is not responsible for any act done in the exercise of his prerogative. He may pardon a criminal just as he may make a lord, or a colonel, and no one has a right to ask the reason why. We have no such officer.

Our Governors are the creatures of the Constitution, and the servants of the State; their duties are strictly defined, and most of them are duties the performance of which is not merely permitted by the law, but positively enjoined. There is no sort of parallel between their position and that of a King, and no sort of reason either in law or expediency why they should be made absolute and irresponsible judges of the propriety of executing the sentences of the Courts. Whether or not a criminal is entitled to exemption, either in whole or in part, from the consequences which the law has annexed to an offence of which twelve men have pronounced him guilty, is a strictly judicial question, which should be decided in judicial fashion. The phrase, "Executive clemency," conveys an idea foreign and repugnant to our system of Government. It would be just as reasonable to leave the guilt or innocence of an accused person, and the measure and mode of punishing him, to the discretion of the Judge, as to leave the duration of the sentence to the whim, caprice or favor of the Governor. It would certainly be much more satisfactory, because the Judge would give reasons for his acts in open Court; the Governor never gives any reason at all.

Our inconsistency and absurdity in vesting such power in the Governor, is made apparent by the long list of other and vastly less important powers of which we have shorn him. The Revolution left him to us an officer of prodigious influence and importance, as became the King's Lieutenant. He had in his gift merely every office in the State. In the Constitutions which have been formed since then we have successively deprived him of the appointing power in nearly every case in which the appointing power is worth having. The Port Wardens, Harbor Masters and Notaries Public, who now hold his commission, are miserable remnants of his former glory. Why, if it is not safe to trust him, even under the supervision of the Senate, with the appointment of a Sheriff or Justice of the Peace, is it safe or expedient to intrust him with the power of saving men from the gallows, or consigning them to it—of nullifying the action of the criminal Courts, and paralyzing the arm of the Police, without even giving a reason or assigning a motive, and without appeal or review?

In England, in spite of the divinity which hedges royalty, the public is not so badly off in this matter as we are. The pardoning power, though nominally in the hands of the Queen, of course, in reality, rests with the Home Secretary, who is a member of the House of Commons, and is liable to be called on in his seat for his reasons for remitting sentence in any case of unusual importance. But even under this guarantee for care and justice, the system is felt to be in the last degree unsatisfactory, and has of late years been the subject of loud and general complaints. The decisions of each Secretary of course differ, even where the grounds of the application for mercy are precisely similar, and the scandal is frequently presented with which we are here so familiar, of a man's being transported for life for precisely the same offence, committed under the same circumstances as that for which another has been duly hanged.

Our Governor can never be questioned on the subject of his pardons, and the law asks for no reasons at his hands. So that we are even, so far, worse off than the British. But he is also subject to a thousand corrupting influences to which the British Secretary is never exposed. The British criminal is generally a poor wretch for whom nobody in the world cares a straw or will speak a word. The American criminal is often an important member of a political party, whose heads will move heaven and earth on his behalf, and, if necessary, dog his footsteps from the washing of the gubernatorial face in the morning to the assumption of the gubernatorial nightcap at night. No official should be subjected to such cruel temptations as beset the Chief of a State like this when a notorious criminal like Barat is sentenced. There is hardly ever a Governor in the capital who would not gladly sacrifice the honor for the sake of getting rid of the annoyance attendant on applications for clemency; but they never will be rid of it, and never will escape a thousand temptations to swerve from their duty to the people of the State, in compliance with the harrowing importunity of the relatives of the culprit, or the bullying of his political associates, as long as the present system lasts. Where the life or liberty of a human being depends on the discretion of one man, and not on settled rules of law, every known avenue to the humnn heart or human head will of course be tried to the uttermost by those who are interested in his welfare. It is only law that can be deaf to entreaties.

We propose, therefore, that if it is deemed expedient to leave the pardoning power where it now resides, the Governor shall, in every case in which he remits or commutes a sentence, publish at length the reasons for his decision, just as a Judge does in giving judgment. It is even more necessary for the public to know why, after a solemn trial, a murderer is not hanged, or a brutal ravisher kept in prison, than why an Indictment is quashed, or a verdict set aside. Better still would be the creation of a Court of Pardons—a sort of criminal equity, composed of two or three Judges—in which applications should be regularly filed, setting forth the circumstances of every kind which palliate the applicant's crime, or render his punishment excessive, and counsel regularly heard, and final judgment solemnly pronounced in the usual manner, in open court. Until something of this sort is done, be the Police ever so vigilant, or criminal Judges ever so faithful, we shall constantly have as at present to deplore iniquitous and shameful pardons, followed by a repetition of heinous crimes.

## The Treaties with Japan.

In the chronicle of Japanese diplomacy the American treaties constitute the era of transition. The first period ran back to the Dutch and Portuguese traditions, embracing those humiliating terms upon which commercial nations were wont in other times to solicit traffic, where they were too weak to take it by violence—those stories of religious fanaticism, followed by persecution and apostacy, which furnish the school-geography with its woodcuts, and the popular mind with a ridiculous misapprehension of Japanese character and policy. This period handed down to its successor as sole relics one port of the empire open to the Dutch traders for a yearly visit, and a questionable statement that the price of this favor was an annual ceremony of trampling the cross performed by the Dutch officials. There was besides a sad story of the treatment experienced by a half dozen Russian sailors, who had met the double ill-fortune of a shipwreck and rigid captivity among that anomalous race. The world knew little else of Japan. Through the Dutch merchants some of its fragile manufactures made their way to occidental markets, furnishing patterns for extremely inadequate imitations and impositions, and exciting popular curiosity. The rest was a confused mass of travelers' tales, resulting in the idea that the Japanese were only a more bigoted and barbarous sort of Manchoo—wrapped in a more rigorous exclusiveness—a maritime China, with a sea-water substitute for walls.

It is barely four years ago that it occurred to the American Government to reduce this vague conception to the standard of nineteenth century facts. The return of a handful of shipwrecked Japanese sailors to their homes supplied the pretext; the Navy furnished a formidable squadron, with the late Commodore Perry to command it; and the cost passed easily through Congress in the annual Deficiency bill. Commodore Perry went to Japan. He negociated with statesmen of unspeakable names a treaty, known as the treaty of Kanagawa, solemnly executed at a place of that name on the 3d of March, 1854. The singleness of purpose which animated that gallant officer, joined with his lack of diplomatic skill, rendered his Convention a failure. He seems to have understood that, as his ostensible business was to return his half-dozen cast-aways to their homes, provision for the shipwrecked ought to constitute the lending object of his stipulations, and other points might reasonably assume a secondary position. The treaty with Kanagawa, therefore, abounds with as many securities for the comfort and freedom of shipwrecked mariners, as if the Japanese Archipelago were as near to our shores, and as constantly frequented by our ships, as the West Indian; or as if the treaty elsewhere opened intercourse so intimate as rendered such guarantees of the utmost importance. But for commerce little was done.

There was the addition of another port to the one already accessible to the Dutch; but the addition was of small service, inasmuch as various impracticable restrictions surrounded the grant, which prevented a fair exchange of native commodities for those introduced by our vessels; such as the indispensible instrumentality of Japanese officials as brokers in every transaction, whether the purchase of necessary coals, or the exchange of American long-cloths. The new port, besides, proved to be worthless. It was open to the serious objection of being quite inaccessible to any craft of deeper draft than a scow; and as the Consul-General, whose admission was secured, was to reside there, we had the singular advantage of possessing a commercial agent at a point from which the mast of a ship was invisible. Nor was this the only failure in the effort to break down the Japanese reserve. The "shipwrecked sailors," who were at all times upon the conscience of the American Plenipotentiary, and our citizens "residing temporarily in Japan," might venture, without serious danger to their lives, any where within a half dozen miles of Simoda, and to a distance, to be subsequently determined, from Hakodadi; and in this concession was the main glory of the expedition. In actual experience, however, it was found that the citizens temporarily residing in Japan were understood by the Japanese to mean the mere casual visiting traders, whose stay on shore was not to exceed a day or two; and, as we had no chance of placing any victims of shipwreck within the terms of the treaty, without special arrangements with the winds and the waves to that effect, the provision was quite nugatory. One clause only deserves exception from the sentence of frivolousness. It is the ninth article, by which

"It is agreed that if at any future day the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges or advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof without any consultation or delay."

This stipulation is the salt of the negotiation. It was an acknowledged draft upon whatever liberality, refused to us, the Japanese might thereafter grant to that diplomatic abstraction, "the most favored nation."

The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Townsend Harris at Simoda, June 17, 1857, was merely a codicil to that of Com. Perry, but yet amended many of its signal deficiencies. Nagasaki was added to the category of open ports. Americans might reside permanently at Hakodadi and Simoda. American coins were to be received at par, to be determined by the criterion of weight. The criminal jurisdiction over American citizens was reserved to American consular agents, one of whom was to be stationed at Hakodadi. The right of the Consul-General to transgress the seven-mile limits surrounding Simoda was admitted, but its exercise temporarily waived. The intervention of Japanese brokers was dispensed with. These various advances were of consequence, as they in fact placed our trade with Japan on the same footing as that with China, and enabled the dealer to transact his bargains to profitable advantage—a result found to be unattainable with a native of Japan acting as go-between. Much credit is certainly due to Mr. Harris for doing this much. Infinitely greater credit is due to him, however, for clearing away, by his intercourse with the Japanese, those feelings of suspicion and dread which lay at the base of their exclusiveness, and creating among their controlling minds a desire for more liberal communication with a world which had sent thither so intelligent and courteous a representative.

It is to the latter circumstance the Convention obtained by Lord Elgin owes its desirable conditions. Our agent had rendered the demands of that negotiator possible; and, *en revanche*, to the benefits secured by the Simoda treaty, were added all those broader grants which mark the English concessions. They give us three additional ports; lengthen the tether which had hitherto restrained exploration, some twenty or thirty miles; reduce and regulate the tariffs, and, while removing the seat of our agent to Jeddo, raise him from a merely commercial to a purely diplomatic character. They also render the residence of a Japanese Envoy in this country probable, thus placing that ingenious people within view of our busy civilization. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of these provisions. They must presently make the millions of Japanese dependent upon our markets for what we may most easily spare in the form of manufactures, and tributary in multitudinous matters prized by the luxurious and curious, and extremely serviceable to our whaling and trading shipping, now that China and the Amoor are accessible beyond.

## Transfers of Real Estate.

The present activity in speculations in real estate in this City, is calling forth some loud complaints of the difficulties which surround the transfer of property of this kind; of the tediousness, expense and uncertainty of investigations of title; of the multitude of liens which may be in existence, and must be discovered; of the number of places in which they have to be sought, and of the difficulty of finding them. There can be no question that these grumblings are well-founded. The purchase of the smallest lot is an enterprise quite serious enough and quite hazardous enough to deter any man of ordinary prudence or average timidity from engaging in it. After he has examined it, and agreed upon the price, he cannot safely accept a conveyance of it until he has employed a lawyer to examine the title; and the lawyer will not accept the responsibility without being certain of a large fee which comes out of the pocket of the purchaser. Then commences a process worthy of the palmy days of even Scotch conveyancing. The clerks of the United States Courts have to be required in writing to search their records for judgments against every man who has had possession of the lot within ten years, and against the vendor for ten years from the present time. The County Clerk is invoked to search in his office for an infinite variety of liens, in the shape of judgments, of all the Courts in the State, Surrogates decrees, forfeited recognizances, mechanics' liens, notices of *lis pendens*, certificates of sales, for periods varying from ten years to one year. The Register is put under requisition in like manner for conveyances and mortgages for twenty years back; "the Commissioners for loaning certain monies of the United States," are implored to say whether the vendor or his grantors in various degrees ever obtained an advance from them, and then the Street Commissioner's records have to be overhauled in order to discover whether Joseph S. Taylor & Co. had left any taxes or assessments standing against the lot in question. Having got through with this broadside of inquiries, a long pause ensues. All the officials are supposed to be busy in hunting up the necessary information. The would-be purchaser of the lot waits wearily; the lawyer labors under a load of odium; and probably after a fortnight the answers begin to come in; in four weeks they are probably all in. Then the risks have to be counted. If a lien has been overlooked by any one of all the searchers the title is clouded; legally the officer is responsible, virtually he can snap his fingers in the face of attorney and client. He may be sued, but a lawsuit may be interminable and the result is uncertain; and moreover, he would manage to bother and harass and annoy a lawyer venturing on such a step, in such wise that any lawyer, who intends to continue his practice, will not undertake it; and finally, in the majority of cases, the client is the sufferer. Titles derived from a foreclosure sale, are not much more satisfactory. A flaw in the search made preparatory to proceedings, may cause a junior incumbrance to be overlooked, and the lien stands against the property, until somebody likes to clear it off.

It certainly is somewhat disheartening to think that the sale of so necessary an article as land in a city like this should be surrounded by so many impediments—and the evil calls as strongly for a remedy as any evil we know of—but what the remedy should be is a very difficult question to decide. All those which have been proposed strike at judgment creditors, and similar incumbrances. One suggests making judgments a lien only for thirty days, and compel the holders to renew them regularly at the expiration of that period. The objection to this is—and it is unquestionably a very serious one—that it creates a new difficulty in recovering lawful debts; and there exist enough already to make legal proceedings to enforce payment of money—where the creditor's only security is personal security—an absolute farce. At present a mortgage is the only sort of legal security in this City which is worth a straw, and if judgments did not become and remain a lien on real estate, they would not be worth the cost of recovery. Nobody in New-York, who does not wish to pay what he owes, under the law as it stands at present, need do so. A suit against him, if he chooses to defend, drags on for nearly a year in the Courts below; if the sum is large enough to make it worth his while to go to the Court of Appeals, final judgment cannot be had under two years at least from the commencement of the action. By that time the debtor's personal property may be in the hands of his wife or somebody else, though he uses and enjoys it just the same as ever. The creditor has the melancholy satisfaction of examining him in supplemental proceedings, and ascertaining from him, on oath, that he has not a cent in the world, though he knows he dines off gold plate every day. So that the personal security of a man who chooses to be dishonest, need not be set down amongst the guarantees which the law has established for the payment of debts.

Surely a creditor who finds himself in this position is entitled to some consideration at our hands. We do not confer any great favor on him by saying to him, "True, we allow this scoundrel to cheat you so far; but put your judgment on file, and we shall take care that it shall hang over him for ten years, and that if fortune should favor him, and he should ever attempt to hold a foot of land in his own name, it shall fasten on it, and cleave to it until it is paid." To ask him to renew it every thirty or sixty days would be to place onerous and irksome obligations on a man, who is sufficiently wronged and outraged already. It seems a simple matter to go to the City Hall and renew a judgment; but, simple as it is, it creates an extra risk—the risk of forgetting and neglecting—a risk, too, which would recur six or twelve times a year, and consequently enormously diminish even the nominal value of any personal promise to pay.

The object of any legislation on this subject ought, it seems to us, to be rather the provision of increased securities for creditors, than the deterioration of those they already possess. Facility in transferring titles is altogether a matter of secondary importance. The great and main use of laws and government is to enable a man not to buy readily, but to keep what he owns. Until something is done to do away with the disgraceful impunity which at present attends fraudulent transfers of personal property, and to give a man who lends his money or sells his goods something better to rely on than his debtors' honor, any interference with the nature and extent of existing laws would be most injudicious and unjust. Great reforms may, however, be made in the mode of keeping records and making searches. All at present are managed and kept up not for the use of the public, but as a sort of civil list on which to quarter hack politicians. No officer is ever chosen for one of them, by reason solely of his capacity or honesty.

## A New Grievance.

The Mobile *Register* has discovered a fresh grief. It is in the depths of despair, because Judge Campbell, of the United States Court, has ordered a special circuit. The *Register* smells mischief in this proceeding. It is quite sure the Judge intends to put upon their trial the men who have been endeavoring to get up another crusade against Nicaragua. It waxes furious and ferocious at the bare suspicion,—and menaces Judge Campbell with the dire weight of Southern displeasure, adding a significant hint about Southern mobs, if he ventures to carry such a purpose into execution. It reminds him that he was put upon the Bench by Southern influence, and for the special purpose of protecting Southern interests and Southern rights;—and it denounces him as a traitor to both, in thus throwing his official weight into the scale of the Federal Government against the sectional schemes and plans of the Southern States.

This is all excessively violent and outrageous. It is not only at war with every sentiment and principle of political nationality, but it indicates the most corrupt and unprincipled purpose to turn the Federal Judiciary from its duty and its honor, and convert it into a mere tool of sectional partizanship. What would the *Register* say to a Northern print which should lecture Northern judges, holding office under the Federal Government, in a similar strain concerning their duties and their obligations? Suppose we were so far to forget what is due to justice and decency, as to denounce Justice Nelson or Justice Betts for not discharging their functions in the interest of the Northern States, and in avowed hostility to the honor and welfare of the Union at large;—the *Register* would exhaust the vocabulary of invective in just rebuke of our unprincipled and reckless partizanship.

The *Register* affects to regard the Expedition as one purely of Emigration,—as seeking only peaceful ends by lawful means. Why, then, object to a legal inquiry, which can only end in establishing its legitimate character, if the *Register's* views are just? No harm can come of such an inquiry beyond the possible delay of a few weeks, and Judge Campbell shows a desire to shorten this as much as possible by holding a special term of this Court, instead of waiting the slow course of the ordinary process. The *Register* betrays the weakness of its cause, while it degrades the character and honor of its State, by vaunting in advance the willful perjury of any Jury before whom the Judge may arraign these men for trial.

We believe that the class of Southern politicians which is represented by the *Register* in this matter is much smaller and less influential than it has ever been hitherto, and that the great mass of the people South, as well as North, will heartily approve the decided and energetic action of the Federal Government in enforcing the law against this renewed attempt to invade the territory of Nicaragua. Such a course was due to the country, and was especially demanded by the self-respect and personal honor of the President himself. He could not have allowed this expedition to evade the law without subjecting himself to the universal suspicion of not only being the accomplice of its leader, but of having also made pledges in regard to it which he never intended to fulfill. He has done himself and the country an essential service by the action he has taken.

## A Peerage for Canada.

Lord Bury has been making a speech to the Canadians in explanation of his own object in visiting them, and in glorification of their present position and future prospects. He dwelt with great emphasis upon the proposed road to the Pacific, upon the great chain of lakes and rivers which connected the Eastern Coast with the Rocky Mountains, but above all upon the prospect of a federal union between the various British North American Colonies. His remarks were generally well-timed and in good taste, and they were very cordially received; but, like the postscript to a woman's letter, the gist of them seems to come in at the close. His Lordship saw, of course, many things in Canada, as indeed he might see in any new country, which were insusceptible of improvement—many opportunities unimproved, and many resources undeveloped;—but, after all, nothing seems so decidedly unhappy in the condition of the colonists as the snubs and social disappointments of various sorts with which Canadian gentlemen meet, it seems, when they go to London. We cannot describe the nature of the evil better than by quoting the language in which his Lordship suggests the remedy:

"It would be a very good plan, it seems to me, if gentlemen from the colonies who had rendered themselves conspicuous among their fellow-subjects, either in politics or otherwise, should have conferred on them life peerages, by rendering them members of the British Parliament, though not in that branch of the Legislature having control of the taxes. [Cheers.] One of the advantages of this scheme would be that the people of Canada and the other Colonies would have residing in London gentlemen who, like Ambassadors from foreign States, would be able to fix and certify to the position and standing of gentlemen visiting England from those Colonies. [Cheers.] Were that the case, the colonist coming to England would be placed in a far superior position to that which has always been the cause of so much complaint, and would have that *entrée* of English society to which his birth and position entitled him. [Loud cheers.] I hope, while there, I shall always be found to do my best for my friends; but it is hardly possible for any one man to pay the full attention to his friends he might desire and know to be needful. It seems to me, I repeat, that you only want something of this kind—somebody to represent Canadian interests in the Court of St. James, to remedy this great evil at present existing. [Cheers.]"

We confess, however, we are not so sanguine as his Lordship seems to be. We do not believe that even "life peerages," awful things as the House of Lords pronounced them when Baron Parke presented himself, armed with one, at the door, will remedy "this great evil." We acknowledge it to be a sad and disheartening circumstance, that when a Canadian merchant, or farmer, finds his way to the Metropolis, there should be no one on the spot on whom he can have a legal claim for presentation to the Queen and all the aristocracy, but this is a misfortune to which vast members of the British-born subjects of her Britannic Majesty have to submit with the best grace they can. It is a dreadful thing to see the carriages whirl along filled with "well-dressed young people going to the drawing-room," or Lady So-and-So's ball, when one is from Canada, and has plenty of money in one's pocket, and has, nevertheless, not been honored with an invitation; but we doubt if it is worth while to create a batch of peers to set the matter to rights. We cannot, for the life of us, see why letters of introduction cannot do as much for toady-hunting Canadians as for toady-hunting Manchester men, or enterprising Aberdonians. Why should Canada have a batch of representatives in the Upper House for the purpose of introducing her citizens into genteel society any more than any other portion of the Empire? When a Liverpool broker, or a Dublin attorney, goes "to town," and does not happen to be acquainted with anybody in the habit of "moving in the best circles," he finds, however gentlemanly and well-educated and respectable in every way he may be, that there is a good deal of difficulty and disappointment to be endured by any one whose social ambition rises a little higher than his social position or antecedents, or who places his happiness in being seen in good company; but he has to bear it, and so must the citizens of Toronto.

There is another and more serious objection to Lord Bury's proposition. The introduction of the peerage into Canada would set the whole colony by the ears. It would create endless heartburnings and envies and hatreds. It would create and foster the meanest and most loathsome characteristic by which any nation was ever cursed—worship of titular rank. An aristocracy in every country is acknowledged to be an evil, but an evil which time has so rooted that to get rid of it causes more convulsions and disorders than sober men care to face. There is no nation in Europe which would not, if it were once more to begin its race, prefer to start without it. It is bad enough to inherit such a burden, but to talk of deliberately imposing it on a young society like that of Canada, whose spirit is of necessity republican, is one of those preposterous absurdities which it is difficult even to discuss with patience. If Canada desires to send members to any branch of the Imperial Legislature, it is in the House of Commons that all the glory as well as all the solid advantages of the privilege are to be found.

The Case Growing Clearer—Vermont Determined not to be a Slave State.—We rejoice to see increasing evidence that the glorious little State of Vermont is in earnest in her determination to exclude Slavery from her borders. We find the following paragraph on the subject in the last number of the Burlington *Times*:

"The bill of Mr. Evarts, of Rutland, *to prevent slaveholding in Vermont*, passed the Senate, on Monday, by a vote of twenty-seven to *one*. The *one* was Senator French, of Essex, and whether he represented the sentiment of his constituents, in voting against a bill *whose only object is to prevent slaveholders from bringing slaves into Vermont and holding them here as such*—in other words to declare that Slavery does not and cannot exist in Vermont,—is a question to be settled betwen him and them. We have no desire to interfere. Mr. French either knows what he is about, or he *don't*."

Mr. French will do well to be on his guard. If Slavery should invade Vermont in consequence of his vote,—if the slopes of the Green Mountains and the snowy borders of Lake Champlain should echo by and by to the Slave-driver's lash and the agonizing wail of tortured serfs,—Mr. French will have much to answer for to his constituents and his conscience.

We find in the leading column of the same number of the *Times*, a very sensible article which opens with the statement that "the tendency of things in Vermont has long been to *run the Slavery question into the ground*." We are inclined to think there is a good deal of truth in this; yet we know no stronger instance of this tendency than is afforded by the very bill now under consideration in the Vermont Legislature. The *Times* speaks of that bill as "*practical*," inasmuch as it "prohibits the practice of Slavery in Vermont." But would not a bill prohibiting the establishment of harems,—the burning of widows on the funeral pyres of their husbands,—or the worship of idols and the sacrifice of children to appease their wrath, be equally "practical" upon the same ground? Is there not just about as much practical demand for these laws as for one against the practice of Slavery in Vermont? Can the Editor of the *Times*, or any member of the Legislature, mention any instance, within the last ten years, in which any attempt has been made to bring slaves into Vermont and hold them there? And can either of them show any evidence of any purpose on the part of slaveholders to enter upon such an undertaking now?

The fact is, the whole object of this bill, and of all similar movements, is to make political capital by an appearance of special hostility to Slavery. Circumstances may arise in which State action on this subject is proper and necessary. The Lemon slave case in this City offered such a contingency. But nothing in Vermont calls for legislative action of any kind to keep Slavery out of her borders,—and so far as proceedings of the kind in question have any effect at all, it is mischievous. Vermont can afford to rest upon her established character, so far as opposition to Slavery is concerned. She does not need to be always defining her position or proclaiming her principles on this subject.

### City Politics.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the People's Convention was held last evening at Taour's, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, A. M. Burrows presiding. The Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. John B. Lewenberg and inform him of his nomination, reported that they had an interview with that gentleman, who stated that he was not then able to give a decided reply, but intimated that he would do so on Friday. The Committee were of opinion, however, that Mr. Lewenberg would accept.

Mr. Kirk, of the Seventeenth Ward, was of opinion that Mr. Lewenberg had not been fairly nominated, as he had received but twenty-four votes, while the Convention consisted of one hundred and ten delegates. He should have at any rate received a majority of a quorum of the Convention.

The Chair replied that Mr. Lewenberg received a majority of the votes of all the delegates who were present when the nomination was made.

Several gentlemen replied that that did not suffice.

Mr. Stokely, of the First Ward, gave notice that at the next meeting he would recommend the name of Stephen H. Branch for Governor of the Alms house.

The Convention then adjourned to Saturday evening, at the same place.

Fifth Ward School Officers.—The three political parties in the Fifth Ward have unanimously agreed to support the following "School Ticket" at the coming election: *For Commissioner*—John Hewitt Jr. *Inspector*—Samuel F. Barker; *Trustees*—John L. Roome, Charles C. Nott.

Ninth Aldermanic District (Sixteenth Ward.—The two Republican Nominating Conventions of this Ward have unanimously nominated Mr. Robert L. Dargan, as their candidate for Alderman.

### Naval.

A private letter has been received at Washington from the United States ship-of-war *Dale*, dated at Acra, on the southwest coast of Africa, Oct. 14. All on board were well. The *Dale* left Porto Praya on the 30th of August and landed at Cape Palmas on the 14th of September. She was expected to sail on the day of the latter's date for Quilo, thence to Widah, thence to Prince's Island, and finally to St. Paul's and Lowando. She expects to return home from the latter place, touching at Porto Praya. The British steamer *Conflict* was lying near the *Dale*, at Acra, and her officers reported that, during the last six months, she had captured three suspected slavers, and that the entire British squadron had, in the same time, captured nine vessels suspected of being slavers.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OF CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON.—The funeral of the late C. V. ANDERSON took place yesterday, at noon, at the Central Methodist Church, in Seventh-avenue. The immediate friends of the deceased, with the pall-bearers, assembled at his late residence, No. 57 Bank-street, where the remains were placed in the hall, inclosed in a rosewood coffin, ornamented with silver mounting. The family of Mr. ANDERSON and that of brother-in-law, Mr. J. BERRIAN, having taken a last view of the corpse, the procession formed, and proceeded to the Methodist Church, in Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, preceded by the clergy and pall-bearers, the Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, Presbyterian, the Rev. S. D. BROWN, the Hon. D. F. TIEMANN, JOHN A. CREAGHE, JAMES KELLY, WASHINGTON SMITH, CARLISLE NORWOOD, ZOPHA MILLS, A. HOAGLAND, PETER P. VOORHIES. The hearse, drawn by four horses, was followed by the family and friends in carriages. The church was filled. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, who made an appropriate address.

AMERICAN UNION OF INVENTORS.—The inventors whose articles were destroyed by the conflagration of the Crystal Palace have arranged for opening a Fair at No. 620 Broadway, commencing on the 6th of next month. They invite inventors in all parts of the country to give them their support by sending models, machines, &c., for competition, and they assure them that every care shall be taken of the products of their ingenuity. Steam power will be provided in abundance, and for safety the boilers are placed outside. Every precaution has been taken against fire, by steam pumps, with hose attached, being distributed throughout the building. The building is now open for the reception of goods, and inventors should address JOHN L. RIKER, Director, No. 620 Broadway.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening new counterfeit $5 on the Westerly Bank, of Westerly, Massachusetts, were put in circulation. One of the bills was passed at a fancy goods store in the Bowery, and another at a grocery store in Ninth-street. Intelligence of the fact was conveyed to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and telegrams were sent to all the Police Stations in the City to look out for the fraudulent bills. The counterfeits have a very good appearance. The vignette is a village scene in the distance; canal with a boat partially in view; a man with two horses heading towards the boat; in the foreground man reclining under a tree, his hat on the ground close by; female standing near by. On the right under the figure 5, are two sailors hauling a rope. On the left portrait is a reaper with a bundle of wheat under his arm, and a horse's head visible over the man's right shoulder. Letter A.

GYMNASTICS.—One of the large halls of the Stuyvesant Institute was crowded last evening, as it was also on Tuesday evening, to witness the sixth annual exhibition by the pupils of HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnasium and Fencing Academy. An introductory address was delivered on each occasion by Mr. JAMES F. LYMAN, who demonstrated the great advantages to be acquired by gymnastic exercises. It was a necessary part of education, he said, and is much neglected in this country, but he was glad to see that the public were becoming alive to its great importance, and he hoped that before long we would improve upon the good example in this respect set us, especially by the many German societies among us. The exercises were very interesting, and some of them were affective, as demonstrating the remarkable agility and strength which may be acquired by a proper gymnastic training.

MORE COUNTERFEITS IN CIRCULATION.—Two dollar notes on the Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass., altered from Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy, N. J., are in circulation. The vignette is a steamship and other vessels; Indian girl seated on a rock, on right end; girl feeding poultry on left end—unlike genuine.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Cooper Institute will be closed on next Sabbath evening only, on account of the Market-street Sunday School celebration. The Rev. Mr. CUTLER will preach in the Institute on the following Sunday evening, (Dec. 5,) to young men, on "Character."

TRIAL OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—To-day at 3 o'clock a trial will be had with SMITH'S street-sweeping machine. The trial will commence at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street, under the direction of Mayor TIEMANN and the State Sanitary Committee.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The meeting of the Board of Councilmen, which would have taken place yesterday had it not been Evacuation Day, was adjourned until this afternoon by special order of the President.

THE ELECTION.—The matter to which "An Old Subscriber in Park-place" alludes shall be attended to in due season.

MR. SAXE.—JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., the poet, lectures this evening, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department.

## Police Reports.

THE BODY-SNATCHING CASE—COMMENCEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION.—The circumstances thus far developed in connection with the alleged "body-snatching" of Thomas Casey, have served to make the case one of unusual interest. Casey was a painter by trade, and a man of industry and worth. Throngs of inquirers have crowded the City Hall Police Court, making anxious interrogatories. Mrs. Casey states that the sight of the patched-up corpse of her husband has given her nervous system a shock from which she will never recover. While telling her story (embodied in the affidavit given below) she was several times overcome by feelings of intense grief, and it was with difficulty that she concluded her statement. The following is her affidavit, taken before Justice WELSH:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—Eliza Casey, of said City, being sworn, says, that she is the widow of Thomas Casey, deceased; that said Casey died suddenly at the Mechanics' House, No. 418 Pearl-street, in this City; that deponent was then staying temporarily with a sick friend at No. 14 Jones-street; that the death of said Casey took place, as deponent is informed, about the 6th of November instant, and on or about the 18th of November instant she found the body, after great exertion, in Bellevue Hospital, in a dreadfully mutilated state; that it was brought to said Hospital by Dr. T. C. Finnell, from the Fourteenth-street Medical College; that a large portion of the corpse had been entirely removed and replaced with another body; that deponent has reason to believe that Francis Wheelan, George Kuhne, Dr. Bouton and Dr. T. C. Finnell, all of the City of New-York, were concerned in the removal and disposition of such body, contrary to law; that such body was removed for purpose of gain; that George Kuhne admitted to deponent, on Saturday morning last, that he and the said Francis Wheelan had removed the body from No. 418 Pearl-street to the coffin ware-room of James Malone, in Pearl-street, New-York City; that said Kuhne and Wheelan are at said Malone's coffin ware-room aforesaid; that Dr. Bouton is connected with the Coroner's Office, and Dr. T. C. Finnell has an office at No. 39 Grand-street, in said City.

*Eliza Casey*, of No. 59 Monroe-street, being further sworn, deposes and says that she was present at the Bellevue Dead-house on Thursday morning, the 18th day of November, 1858, and was there shown a dead body which she recognized as the body of her husband, Thomas Casey, who departed this life on the morning of the 7th day of November, 1858, at No. 418 Pearl-street; deponent recognized the body by the left side of his face, his mouth and chin; deponent further says that the flesh on the right side of the face was not the flesh of her husband—that it was the flesh of some other person, and had been sewn in; the brains had been taken out and filled with cotton; the eyes, hair and whiskers were missing; and deponent further says that she recognized both of his arms up to the elbows as belonging to her husband; the left side of the stomach did not belong to her husband; and deponent further says that the body was cut and disfigured, and portions of the flesh had been sewed on to the body.

her
ELIZA ✕ CASEY.
mark.

Sworn to before me, this 25th of November, 1858.
J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

The examination was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning. Dr. Finnell will be the first witness examined.

BOWERY BOYS AT THEIR HEAD-QUARTERS.—A FAITHFUL POLICEMAN.—The head-quarters of the "Bowery Boys"—rivals in rowdyism and rascality to the "Dead Rabbits"—is No. 40 Bowery. A gang of the Boys assembled here as early as 3 o'clock yesterday morning, to prepare for celebrating Evacuation Day. Warm drinks led to warm conversation. A little after 4 o'clock a shooting affair occurred. A young fellow who goes by the flash name of "Jingles," but at his own hearthstone bears the plain Celtic appellation of Pete Murphy, had a dispute with an ardent youth of about the same age, called, in flash parlance, "Sykes," but who is really Pat Donohue. After exhausting the vocabulary of denunciatory epithets, "Jingles" drew a revolver and discharged four shots, aiming the muzzle in the direction of "Syke's" head. The valuable head of Sykes was saved. Fortunately, neither ball took effect upon the persons of any of those present, the only material damage being four bullet-holes in the wall. One of the balls whistled by the ear of a fellow called "Short Joe," who failed to be impressed with the harmony of the sound. Officer McKay, of the Sixth Ward, was present, and put an end to further hostile demonstrations; and having accomplished this much, very generously terminated his official interference, and made no arrests. He afterwards stated that he was afraid to arrest Jingles for fear he might be shot. Jingles is reported to have killed a man some time since in California, in whose employ he was as a waiter.

ACTIVITY OF BURGLARS.—Practitioners with "jimmies" and delicately wrought keys were around in lively numbers yesterday morning—their working period terminating at daylight. The clerk in the store of James Carty, No. 554 Eighth-avenue, after opening his store, opened his eyes at the discovery that some nocturnal operators had quietly worked their way into the place—so quietly that the police knew nothing of it until informed by Mr. Carty—and taken away nearly $100 worth of silks and other goods. After the police were apprised of the robbery they did themselves the credit to look after the thieves, and succeeded in arresting a man giving his name as Christian Nagie with a portion of the missing property in his possession. The stable of Philip Smith, No. 139 East Twenty-second-street, was broken into and a valuable set of harness carried away. The burglar effected the robbery without any interruption from the Police. Very simply, he offered subsequently the harness for sale in the neighborhood, and was arrested. He gave the name of James Judge, and together with the prisoner referred to above, was locked up by Justice KELLY. Three burglars attempted to take an account of the stock of the tailoring establishment of Jacob Dreyfus, corner of Reade-street and Broadway. Two Sixth Ward officers fortunately were in sight, and prevented them from the execution of their innocent design, but did not prevent them from escaping.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE OF WIFE-MURDER.—The wife of Wm. Randall, a waiter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, at No. 169 Wooster-street, where she and her husband lived. From various circumstances—the predominant one being a report among the neighbors that Randall was in the habit of beating his wife—suspicion was excited that Randall killed his wife, and he was accordingly arrested by the Eighth Ward Police. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Perry, and the fact developed that death was caused by protracted excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks. A verdict was rendered to this effect and the husband discharged from custody.

POLITICAL ASSAULT.—Tom Byrnes, present Commissioner of Lands and Places, and an active Tammany Hall politician, made a complaint yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, of an assault committed upon him the evening previous at Tammany Hall. He says that as he was entering the Hall he was assaulted by one of Pete Duffy's crowd, of the Russell party, knocked down and badly beaten over the head with a pistol. The bruises upon his head indicate decidedly rough treatment. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the alleged bruiser.

## Jewish Lottery Dealers in Trouble.

DESCENT ON A SYNAGOGUE—ARREST OF TWO RABBIS.

Sergeant BIRNEY, of the Mayor's Squad, with a posse of Policemen, on Wednesday evening, made a descent on the establishments of three Jews—two of them Doctors of the faith—who, for some time past, it is alleged, have been carrying on the illegal business of lottery dealers. One of them was arrested at the Synagogue in Allen-street, where, clad in priestly robes, he was engaged in religious ceremonies with a congregation of between 300 and 400 persons before him. A member of the Jewish Church, in which he holds a position of some standing—one of the chosen ones who are alone permitted to slay cattle for the consumption of his brethren—by name AARON FRIEDMAN, is their accuser. Accompanied by the Rabbi LASSIN, a High Priest of the Jewish faith, Mr. FRIEDMAN came before Mayor TIEMANN, Wednesday morning, and made his affidavit that he had been in the habit of purchasing lottery tickets of two Rabbis, named PAESAC ROSENTHALL, at No. 70 Norfolk-street, and ABRAHAM JOSEPH ASCH, at Nn. 30 or 32 Mott-street, and No. 68 Elm-street, and that they were the principal agents of the Prussian, Hamburg and Saxony Lotteries. He also complained of a Jew named MOSES LEVI, in the rear of No. 383 Broome-street, who acted as agent of ASCH. He prayed that the parties might be arrested and punished according to law. The Rabbi LASSIN said that he had recently found that these Priests were in the habit of carrying on immoral practices; he had ascertained that their people were poor, and that their money was obtained from them by this illegitimate lottery traffic.

Sergeant BIRNEY took twelve men with him, with a warrant authorizing them to search for lottery tickets wherever there might be cause to believe that they were stowed away by the accused, and to arrest the latter and bring them before the Mayor. The force was divided into three parties, and it was intended that each should simultaneously make a descent upon the places severally where it was expected that the alleged malefactors were to be found. In this way it was calculated that each would be surprised before information of the action of the authorities could be communicated to either by his confederates. At 5 o'clock they started. Officers QUICK and DUBOIS were to secure the Rabbi ASCH. It was known that he was at the synagogue, No. 78 Allen-street, where it was said he was engaged every day from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. in the labors of his priestly office. Thither the officers proceeded, and, entering unannounced, found themselves in the presence of between 300 and 400 persons, who were listening to recitations in the Hebrew language, by a person robed in white, with a red cap on his head, and lighted candles before him. The officers advanced immediately to the desk, and told the Rabbi that he was their prisoner. A great uproar ensued; the people declared that it was sacrilegious thus to seize the Rabbi at the altar. They protested against it, and crowded around the officers. Some, more violent, said he should not be taken, and many were ready to vouch that he had done nothing wrong. The officers, nevertheless, succeeded in making their way into the street with their prisoner, without any violent physical demonstration on either side, and the Rabbi was conveyed to the Sixth-Ward Station-house. Meanwhile Sergeant BIRNEY and those who were with him, misled by a wrong direction, were some time in finding the residence of the Rabbi ASCH, where they expected to find some evidences of his connection with the lottery business. They did not reach No. 68 Allen-street, where the Rabbi lived, until some time after the arrest of the latter, and when they arrived there they found the beds and other furniture in many rooms in a very disorderly condition, as if articles concealed there had just been hastily removed. Mrs. ASCH protested that she knew nothing of any lottery tickets, schemes or bonds; she assured the officers that nothing of the kind was concealed in the house. The officers would not take her word for it; they produced their search warrant and proceeded to obey its Instructions. They soon found a trunk partly full of tickets, which they proceeded to examine. Sergeant BIRNEY was looking at one when Mrs. ASCH snatched it and thrust it into her mouth. The officer only prevented her from swallowing it by seizing her by the throat. She struggled violently with him, and her little girl, who was standing by, became very much frightened. "Don't hurt my mother," she cried. "I'll tell you where the tickets are; they're in the synagogue, under the altar." The policemen secured what they had found in the house, and proceeded to the synagogue, where there were many people gathered, and with some difficulty effected an entrance. But they found no lottery tickets under the altar. If there had been any there they had been removed before the arrival of the Police.

The arrest of the other Rabbi was not so easily effected; he eluded the police that night, but yesterday morning Officer FREEMAN took him in custody. MOSES LEVI was apprehended at his own house, where Officer PLACE and those who accompanied him found a great many lottery tickets, schemes and other evidences of his connection with the business. The lottery tickets were of course German on the face of them. One them translated reads thus:

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH HAMBURG CITY LOTTERY.

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

No. 21,280. | 7th Class, 234th Lot.

½ ORIGINAL TICKET.

Drawing from 7th to 27th April, 1858. Deposit 1m. 4s.

Bearer has paid 1 mare 4 shillings current for one-eighth of a Ticket in the Seventh Class under the above number. Hamburg, 1858. Device: God's Blessing, by Cohn.—(This is put on with a stamp by the agent, Cohn.) The days of drawing are the 7th, 10th, 12th, &c., until the 27th. Signed G. H. de la Camp, Jr., Director.

7 Hamburg } LAS. SAMS COHN
234 Coat of Arms. } No. 42 Zeughaus Market.
(threetowers) } (This is also put on with a stamp.)

The prospectus of this lottery, which, it is asserted, is under the immediate supervision of Government officers, sets forth that it consists of seven classes. In the first class the highest premium amounts to 3,000 marks (a mark is about 40 cents:) In the seventh class it is 200,000 marks, which is the highest premium in the lottery. The receipts from the sale of tickets for the two hundred and thirty-fifth lottery—which closed in September—it appears from the programme, amounted to 1,775,000 marks, which sum was balanced by premiums, extra-premiums and free tickets also to the amount of 1,775,000 marks. The prospectus states that the lottery is guaranteed by the State, and that the management has been transferred to Haupt & Voges, H. D. Bartel's Widow, Rolffsen's Widow & Co., J. H. de la Camp, Jr., and J. G. Watty's Widow & Son, at Hamburg.

At the Station-house where the accused were incarcerated for the night the Jews gathered in great numbers. They were much excited, and denounced the transaction in set terms. They demanded the release of the prisoners, especially of the Rabbi ASCH, and endeavored, unsuccessfully, to obtain the interposition of some magistrate. The conduct of FRIEDMAN called forth their severest condemnation. "He might better be dead," said one. "What do you mean by that?" asked Sergeant BIRNEY. "Why so?" "To make a complaint against a Rabbi," said the man. "He might better have never been born." The Rabbi, they said, could do no wrong, and it was sacrilege thus to seize a holy man at the altar.

Yesterday morning the accused were all brought before the Mayor, who held them to bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions in the sum of $1,000 each. Mr. JOHN J. HART, No. 49 Macdougal-street, became the bondsman of Rabbi ASCH; ISAAC ROSENTHAL, No. 8 Bowery, for Rabbi ROSENTHALL; and HENRY SCHENCK, Nos. 490 and 492 Pearl-street, for MOSES LEVI. There were many Jews present, and they reiterated their denunciations of the conduct of FRIEDMAN. The papers will be sent to the District-Attorney.

## The Telegraphic Chess-Match—The First Game Drawn.

The first game of the Telegraphic Chess-Match was concluded last evening, the result being a "drawn game." On the fifty-seventh move, New-York having checked Philadelphia, the latter responded by moving the King to the King's sixth square. New-York then proposed to draw, to which Philadelphia agreed, (at 9 P. M.,) and the game ended. The following was last night's play:

| NEW YORK. | PHILADELPHIA. |
|---|---|
| 46. P to Ks Bs 5th | R K to Ks Bs sq |
| 47. Rk x P (ch) | K to Qs Kts 6th |
| 48. Rk to Ks Bs 4th | P to Qs Rks 5th |
| 49. K to Kts 2d | P to Qs Rks 6th |
| 50. P to Ks 4th | P to Qs Rks 7th |
| 51. Rk to Bs sq | Rk to Qs Rks sq |
| 52. P to Ks Bs sq | K to Qs Bs 5th |
| 53. Rk to Qs Rks sq | K to Qs 5th |
| 54. K to Kts 3d | K takes P |
| 55. P to Bs 7th | Rk to Ks Bs sq |
| 56. Rk x P | Ra x P |
| 57. Rk to Rks 4th (ch) | K to Ks 6th |

[New-York proposes to draw. Philadelphia agrees to draw.]

The game having been concluded, congratulatory messages were interchanged, as follows:

"Philadelphia congratulates New-York upon the termination of the first game of the match, a result equally honorable to both parties." The New-York players responded: "New-York also congratulates Philadelphia upon the conclusion of the first game of the match, a termination which is equally honorable to both parties, and which can be a source of no dissatisfaction to either." The Philadelphians telegraphed the New-York Club, requesting them to unite in an expression of mutual thanks for the facilities afforded them by the American Telegraph Company, and in complimenting the operators for the accuracy and celerity which they had displayed in the transmission of the moves, not a mistake having occurred from first to last. The second game of the match will be commenced as soon as practicable, probably by the early part of next week.

## Association of Clerks.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I respond to the appeal of the "Poor Book-keeper," (inserted in Monday's TIMES,) by inclosing for him $3, and regret it is out of my power to contribute a larger sum, having, as a clerk, but $600 a year to support a family. May I venture respectfully to suggest that you will influence the book-keepers and clerks of this City to organize themselves into such an Association as the "Poor Book-keeper" refers to—as I doubt not an article from your pen would incite them to exertions towards founding such a laudable and charitable society—thereby affording relief to their fellow-clerks in sickness and distress, and thus avoiding the painful and humiliating necessity of soliciting aid from the public in the columns of a newspaper. In the hope you may deem it a matter worthy of your consideration and philanthropy,

I am, with respect, your humble servant, F.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DIFFICULTY.—Judge EMOTT, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Warren Cleaveland *vs.* The City of Brooklyn, rendered the following decision: "This case having been tried by me without a Jury, by the consent of the parties, I do find and determine that the plaintiff is not entitled to maintain said action against the defendant, and that the complaint be dismissed with costs." This decision virtually settles the Health Department quarrel, and in favor of Dr. BOYD, as against Dr. CLEAVELAND. It will be remembered that in the early part of last Summer there was a spirited contest between the above-named gentlemen to determine which of them should discharge the important duties of Health Officer of Brooklyn. Dr. BOYD claimed the office as having been elected by the Common Council in May last. Dr. CLEAVELAND claimed that he had never been legally superseded, he having held the office one term previous to the time his opponent laid claim to it. This claim he resisted, on the ground that a successor had never been legally elected. The election came off in May last, when Dr. BOYD received 10 votes to Dr. CLEAVELAND'S 9. But one of the Aldermen, (BANNON) who acknowledged to having voted for Dr. BOYD, it was subsequently decided by the county, had no title or color of title whatever to a seat in the Board, and consequently his acts were null and void. The vote of BANNON deducted, would leave the candidates with nine votes each. Thus matters have stood up to the present time, both claimants discharging the duties of the Health Department, as they could get at it. The decision given above was upon a suit brought by Dr. CLEAVELAND to obtain his salary, and in the consideration of which the merits of the whole case necessarily had to be reviewed.

THE PROGRESS OF SEWERAGE.—The work of putting down sewers, under the Act authorizing the Water Commissioners to construct sewers throughout the City, was commenced in July last. Since that time nearly 7,000 feet of sewers have been put down in the Eastern District, on South Sixth, Third, South Ninth, and Sixth streets, Broadway and Marcy-avenue. In the Western District, sewers have been put down on Atlantic, Columbia, State, and Joralemon streets. The brick sewers are placed 13 feet below the grade of the street, and the pipe 12 feet below. At the outlets of the brick sewers are wooden trunks, the bottoms of which are two feet below high-water. When the piers are built to the Commissioners' Pier-line, the sewers will be extended accordingly. Man-holes and lamp-holes are placed at every 100 feet of the length in the streets. The work is still in progress, and will be continued the present season, as long as the weather permits.

IN A DILEMMA.—A suit was recently commenced in the City Court to obtain possession of a house and lot located in the Eastern District, which was brought to a decision yesterday, and though in favor of the plaintiff, the case is still in as unsatisfactory a state as before the proceedings were commenced. It seems the plaintiff had obtained judgment against a man, the reputed owner of a house and lot, and the City Judge was applied to to obtain possession of the premises. Upon the examination of the case, it appeared that the title to the property was in the wife of defendant. Judge CULVER decided that plaintiff was entitled to the relief demanded; that is, power to eject the man, but as the title was in his wife, and she not being a party to the suit, they could not disturb her, and if the husband was ejected, it would effect nothing, as she could invite him back upon the premises to sleep and board, if she was so disposed. The plaintiff had not decided, at last accounts, to trouble himself with such useless labor.

SUICIDE ON A FERRY-BOAT.—A sad accident occurred about 8½ o'clock last evening on one of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boats. On the way from New-York to Brooklyn, an unknown young woman committing suicide by leaping overboard. She wore a black silk dress, a dark red shawl, and a dark bonnet. She was observed on the dock on the New-York side, talking wildly to herself, before the boat left. When the boat was about one-third of the way over, she got over the chains and threw herself off the front of the boat, giving a loud shriek as she went down. The boat was instantly stopped, and the life-preserver thrown over, but it is supposed she was struck by the wheel, as nothing more was seen of her.

A LAW LIBRARY.—Several years ago some members of the Bar in Brooklyn attempted to establish a Law Library for the convenience of lawyers practising in the Brooklyn Courts; the plan was so far carried out as to elect officers, and there the matter ended. Another effort is about to be made in the same direction, and we trust that it will be crowned with a greater measure of success.

A POLITICAL READING ROOM.—The Ashland Republican Club are making the necessary arrangements to open a public reading room, at some central point in the City, to be open to all persons, day and evening.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.—The Committee of the Common Council having in charge the matter of altering the grade of this avenue, held a meeting Wednesday evening, to hear what parties interested had to say about the alteration. The City Railroad Company wish the grade on the hill lowered some ten feet, while others want the valley at the junction of Fifth-avenue filled up so to make the ascent gradual. The property-holders are opposed to the latter proposition, as it will affect the grade of the cross streets. The Committee adjourned without arriving at any determination as to what they will favor in the report.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—A new building has been erected by the Trustees of the Brooklyn City Hospital, on the east side of the old building, which fronts on Raymond-street, for pathological purposes. It is built of brick, 45 by 50 feet, and three stories high. On the ground floor are the Receiving and Dissecting Rooms; also, a Coroner's Room, in which to hold inquests. The offices are on the second floor, and also a ward for any case that it may be necessary to keep out of the main building. The upper story is the Lecture Room.

## A Prairie Fire.

Recent writers have declared that there is a good deal of fiction in the accounts given of a burning prairie, and more of imagination than reality in the pictures which adorn the school-books, representing the flying emigrant wagons, the frantic rush of wild horses, buffalo, &c. The grandeur and the peril of such a conflagration are probably exaggerated in the old accounts, and the author of the "Leather-Stocking Tales" has told us how to avoid all harm from those seas of fire into which the billowy prairie-grass is annually converted by accident or design. We find in the Junction City *Sentinel*, a newspaper published at Junction City, a settlement opposite Fort Riley, in Kansas, the following account of a prairie fire in the immediate vicinity of that place:

"On Monday afternoon last the prairie to the northwest of the town was discovered to be on fire. The wind was blowing quite a gale at the time, and the waves of flame came sweeping towards us with a mighty roar like unto the breaking of old ocean. It was certainly very grand and beautiful to look at while danger was unthreatened; but as the crackling of the dull prairie-grass became more distinct, reminding one of discharges of artillery, our quiet admiration of the scene changed to a very lively sense of impending peril. The whole affair was so unlooked for, so sudden, and caught us so unprepared to resist successfully, that our promising town came near to ashes before an effort was made to fight back the flame. It approached to within five and ten feet of our printing office; destroyed the hay-stack of our neighbor WHITNEY across the street; ran like a startled deer towards the private residences in the western part of the place; swept past the recently-erected frame of Capt. WM. HAMSLEY, consuming for him 5,000 shingles; claim-houses in the vicinity escaped miraculously. That one should be left standing is astonishing.

A busy scene amongst the people was then enacted; men, women and children combined in a little army to keep back the enemy. Weapons of extraordinary appearance and singular construction were used in the *mêlee*. Here might be seen an individual with his Sunday coat twisted into a swab, performing feats of prowess with his constantly flying garment. Again, a lady, assuming for the first time the peculiar habiliment of her lord, hurling his breeches at the fierce with eminent success; another, with great grace and efficacy, wielded a plank, dropping it upon the intruding monster, putting out whole yards of flame at a pop. We contented ourself with a towel tied to the end of a walking-stick, and, with a motion somewhat resembling the thrashing out of grain, did, we think, our part as an extinguisher. All worked hard, and eventually succeeded in saving the town. To a great many citizens the sight was novel, they never having witnessed a prairie fire before. To every one the scene was sublimely beautiful and exciting."

The Providence *Journal* gives an abstract of the registration reports of Rhode Island, for the year 1857, of births and deaths and marriages. The total number of births in the State for the year was 4,026; deaths, 2,325; marriages, 1,526.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES...Nov. 27.

Among the contents of THE WEEKLY TIMES for this week are the following articles:

POETRY.—Avis, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

LITERARY.—Lady Hester Stanhope—The Good Old Country Gentleman—Beauty—The Rector and the Bishop—Readable Extracts—Facetiæ.

EDITORIALS.—The President and the Fillibusters—The Slavery Agitation—The Presidential Question—The Mexican Protectorate—Expiring Shrieks—Our Diplomacy in Japan—A New Postal Enterprise.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.—Full Report of the Telegraphic Chess Game between Philadelphia and New-York.

JAPAN.—Interesting Sketches of Japanese Scenery and Customs—The New Treaties.

THE NIAGARA'S VOYAGE.—The Captured Africans on their way Home.

EUROPE.—Full details of the latest European News.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.—Domestic Intelligence and City Summary.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—Death of Distinguished Persons.

PERSONAL.—Movements of Prominent Individuals.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Short Items of General News.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

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The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers, by Mail or Express, at the following rates *per annum*:

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POSTAGE.—The postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per annum, *if paid in advance*.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

*Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.* BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the
PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Corner Spruce and Nassau sts.


**$50. $50.**

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Six Hundred Dozen**
BEST SCOTCH
WOOL SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
TWO HUNDRED DOZEN
BEST ENGLISH
SILK SCARFS,
$1 50 EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, $1 TO $6.
NECK-TIES, 25 CENTS TO $1.
RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Wholesale buyers supplied on easy terms.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ **Phalon & Son's**
PREPARED FROM COCOINE,
COCOA-NUT OIL.
The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

☞ **Ladies, take the Children for their** WINTER FURS
to the splendid exposition of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENIN'S NEW FUR-ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing-Machines.**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Ladies' Gaiter Boots**—With hools, 12s.; Double soles, 14s. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button and Gaiter Boots, Slippers, &c. Boys' Patent Leather Boots, Congress Gaiters, &c., with India-rubber Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, at
J. B. MILLER & CO'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

☞ **Premium Perfumery, comprising Eau** Lustrale, Eau Athenienne, Eau Divine de Venus, Nymph Soap, Vegetable Liquid Hair Dye, Soaps of all kinds, Pomades, Cosmetics, Perfumes, &c., with a great variety of Fancy Goods. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Genuine Camphor Ice is Only Manufactured** by the sole proprietor, E. W. VONDERSMITH; all others are counterfeit. If you are troubled with rough skin or salt rheum, just try it. Depôt, No. 158 Bowery, drug store; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Extra Heavy All-wool Under-Shirts and** Drawers. Also, Undergarments for men, women, and children, all kinds, selling at reduced prices at
McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store,
Corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **The American Smoker.**—Who uses it? Everybody who has got any sense, if they can get it. A few more can be had at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and** Clothing. Wholesale Stock clearing out at wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortland-st.


## MARRIED.

STUYVESANT—SCHUCHARDT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., ROBERT R. STUYVESANT to AMELIA, daughter of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq.

LOVEJOY—GREENE.—At Red Bank, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn; N. Y., Dr. JAS. W. H. LOVEJOY, of Washington, D. C., to MARIA L., youngest daughter of William A. Greene, Esq., of the first-named place.

HOFFMAN—POWERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JOSEPH G. HOFFMAN to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the late Wm. M. Powers.

KENT—MUMFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Dr. Seabury, HENRY F. KENT and CHARLOTTE S., daughter of Benjamin A. Mumford, Esq.

WILLETT—GRAY.—At Greenpoint, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. G. H. Mandeville, Mr. SEABROOK E. WILLET, of Finshing, L. I., to Miss MARY FRANCIS GRAY, of the former place.

ROBINSON—BIGELOW.—At Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Mr. Hollingsworth, JOHN B. J. ROBINSON, of Newark, N. J., to DELIA A., daughter of Ralph Bigelow, Esq., formerly of this City.

## DIED.

MACKIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, Mrs. GRACE MACKIE, widow of the late John Mackie, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Dr. Muhlenburg's Church, corner 20th-st

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. TROVATORE. LA SONNAMBULA. LA NARANJERA. L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AND MATINEE.
GAZZANIGA, LABORDE,
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
FORMES, FLORENZA, TAMARO, LORINI.

The sale of seats for "Robert le Diable" commences this morning. The sale of tickets for Saturday's Matinée commences on Friday.

THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 7½,
Benefit and farewell appearances of
Madame GAZZANIGA,
immediately after which she will leave for Havana.

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GAZZANIGA will consist of
TWO DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.
an ENTIRE OPERA this evening, and
a MATINEE to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be given, for the second and last time, the entire opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with Magnificent scenery, costly dresses, and the magnificent ballet scene of last year will be given this season for the SECOND and LAST TIME.

Joint appearance of
LABORDE and GAZZANIGA.
Mlle. SOTO.
CARL FORMES
will appear in his world-renowned rôle of Bertram.

The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be given Verdi's opera of
IL TROVATORE.

The rôle of Leonora will be sung for the last time by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who has kindly volunteered her services. After "Il Trovatore,"
THE SECOND ACT OF LA SONNAMBULA,
when
MADAME LABORDE,
will make her first appearance as Amina, and sing the celebrated air of "Ah non giunge," (Do not mingle).
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will sing in costume her famous Spanish song
THE ORANGE GIRL.
And Maggiorochi the duet from
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for Madame Gazzaniga's farewell Opera night and -um Night.

The price of admission for Robert le Diable will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.

The price of admission to the matinée, $1, as at the former matinées.

NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for to-night's "Robert le Diable" will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.

The sale of tickets for the matinée commences to-day.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the Academy, including all the private Boxes.

The doors will be opened at 11¾. The Matinée will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely. The Entr'-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

On MONDAY, Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA.....as.....Lucrezia
FORMES.....as.....The Duke

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle; (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian danseuse,
YRCA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.
The roaring pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Pierrot.....Gabriel Ravel
Pierrot Lead.....Francois Ravel
THE CONSCRIPT.
Jacques, the miller boy.....Francois Ravel

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Sir Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varray
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a hulder.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....} her daughters. } ....Miss Ellie Germon
Georgina.....} .....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Elise.....Miss Marion McCarthy
(with songs "Gentle Annie" and "We May be Happy Yet.")

Supported by Messrs. Peters, Levick, Mc Douall and Brown, and Miss Flynn.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
BLUE AND CHERRY
Will be acted every evening until further notice, with Tom Taylor's last great comedy
GOING TO THE BAD;
OR,
MY SCOTCH AUNT.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mrs. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. FLOYD, Mr. LEVERE,
&c., &c.
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
&c., &c., will appear.
Box Book open for the week.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,**
The largest and best-appointed on this continent, will reopen on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
with Mr. Sperry's celebrated
FASHIONABLE, SATIRICAL AND POLITICAL AMERICAN COMEDY,
in five acts, entitled
EXTREMES,
in which that eminent artist,
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
will make his first appearance for many years in New-York, in his original character.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
the popular cantatrice and comedienne, will début in New-York in this comedy.
A full and efficient company will appear in the cast.
For full particulars, see small bills.
Mr. JOHN MOORE.....Stage Manager
Mr. WAYNE OLWINE.....Acting Manager

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
Will be acted Bulwer's grand play of
RICHELIEU.
To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy of
TAMING A SHREW.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain will rise at 7¾.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Nov. 26.
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be succeeded by
OLD AND YOUNG.
Concluding with the military spectacle of the FRENCH SPY.

**ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S**
SECOND
SOIREE MUSICALE.
At Dodsworth's Rooms, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858,
Assisted by well known talent.
FULL PARTICULARS IN MONDAY AND TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS.**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

**PALACE GARDEN PAVILION,**
To-night, FRIDAY, Nov. 26,
PROFESSOR STARR'S
ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Prof. Starr, who astonishes his audiences by Enlarging Animals to Fourteen Millions of times larger than Life, and then feeds them upon living Monsters in the presence of the people, will give the first of his series of popular entertainments in the spacious, elegant, and comfortable Pavilion of the Palace Gardens to-night. Open and under the direction of Mr. Wm. Robertson, who gave such perfect satisfaction at the Palace Garden Concerts last Summer.

Admittance 25 cents; children half price to all parts of the pavilion. Doors open at 6½; entertainment commencing at 7.

**442.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,**
Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons, Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad, Mr. Matheson's Reel, Stomp Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half price.

# AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre.

Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION
OF
CHURCH'S NIAGARA
AND
BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
Will, in consequence of the storm,
Be deferred until
SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst.,
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION,
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Compiegne's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last week, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 800 Broadway; entrance in 20th-st. Tickets 10 cents.

# FURS.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—they *cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment consisting of capes, pelerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and cut of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.
SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS,
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $12 to $15.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,123 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

FOR THE PEOPLE—FOR THE SCHOLAR—FOR THE POET—FOR THE ARTIST—FOR THE THINKER—FOR THE CLOISTER—FOR THE STEAMBOAT—FOR THE RAILROAD—FOR THE FIRESIDE—FOR HOME.
"THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY"
WILL BE READY EARLY IN DECEMBER.

# LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY ED. S. Davis, for $500, at six months, Nov. 16, to order S. A. Brower, payable at Danbury Bank, Conn., not indorsed. The finder will oblige by leaving it at S. A. BROWER'S, No. 216 Pearl-st.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN WASHINGTON-square, about 8 o'clock, a FUR VICTORINE, lined with brown satin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 226 Thompson-st.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which is common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.
LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact nald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small: the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—MADE BY LAWRENCE, and but little used; cost $650, will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has no use for it. Inquire at No. 25 Broad-st., up stairs, or at CLEARY'S livery stable, East 124th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., where it can be seen.

# DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS.
BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS
Will be exhibited this week by
GEO. BULPIN,
at his well-known store,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH MINK FURS,
RICH SABLE FURS,
RICH ERMINE FURS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES,
ALL NEW GOODS,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RAGLANS,
RAGLANS,
RAGLANS.
300 NEW RAGLANS WILL BE OPENED AT
M. M. HUEY'S, NO. 1 BOWERY,
Corner of Division-st.,
THIS MORNING. GREAT BARGAINS.
100 beautiful Raglans, all colors.....$3 50 and $4 50
100 handsome, richly trimmed.....$5, $6 and $7
100 of the richest goods manufactured. The whole to be cleared out at a tremendous sacrifice. The earlier the call the better the assortment.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
M. M. HUEY,
No. 1 Bowery,
Corner of Division-st.

AT EMBERSON'S,
NOS. 285 AND 353 6TH-AV.,
Large lots of cheap goods from Auction, consisting of laces, embroideries, ribbons, bonnets, ronchies, flowers, feathers, gloves, hosiery, furs, trimmings, fancy goods, and numerous other articles, all of which have been bought at the recent large auction sales for cash, and will be sold at ruinously low prices. Large lots of embroidered sets, bands, flouncings; also, a fine assortment of gents', ladies' and children's gloves and hosiery, suitable for the present season, very cheap. A lot of children's cloth leggings at 25 cents per pair. Furs in great variety from auction daily. Large lots of woolen hoods, comforters, &c. Please to call and be convinced.
WM. EMBERSON.

N. B.—All the goods in store No. 285, purchased of John Farrell, will be sold at cost, some of which are very cheap.
W. EMBERSON.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

THE STYLE.
EDGERTON'S CASQUETTE EUGENIA.
No. 409 Canal-st.

ALL THE STYLE,
EDGERTON'S BEAVER RAGLANS.
No. 409 Canal-st.

THE PARISIAN STYLE,
EDGERTON'S SLEEVE CLOAKS.
No. 409 Canal-st.

EDGERON'S
STYLE AND PRICES.
THE FORMER UNSURPASSED,
THE LATTER 40 PER CENT.
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER
RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY.
No. 409 Canal st.

REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a superb selection of Real Laces just received.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHS,
VEILS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE SCARFS AND FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE,
POINTS MANTILLAS,
CAPES, VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,
BLACK LACE FLOUNCING.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to the extensive assortment of Paris embroideries just opened, and comprising the very latest Paris novelties. Also, several cartons of the cheapest cambric collars, setts, skirts and handkerchiefs ever offered.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' SABLES
At
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 807 Broadway.
This select and beautiful stock of
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY
SABLES,
Consisting of Cloaks, Mantelets, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, and Cuffs, cut and
MADE IN PARIS,
And imported specially for the present season, will be sold at very
REASONABLE PRICES.
As the undersigned intends to sweep off the entire assortment by the first day of January.
JOHN N. GENIN.

McEWING & SNYDER,
NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!
Largest Stock in the City,
AT DE GROOT'S OAK HALL.
Still Greater Reduction!
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton, and 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

NEW SILK ROBES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a beautiful assortment of NEW SILKS received per *Canada*, comprising Double Skirt and two flounced Robes of the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway cor. Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10
AT W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearl, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Our large assortment of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE MUCH used for softening and bleaching the hands; as a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in sweeping, dusting, house cleaning, &c., and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 16 springs, $18. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next floor.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—5,000 gust of skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. WEBSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c—$5,000.—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address B. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERsary Festival of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, will be celebrated on TUESDAY, Nov. 30 instant. The members will dine together at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock, for the transaction of the usual business. The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 11th inst.:

ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 5 Pike-st.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
ROBERT GORDON, No. 45 Exchange-place.
MUSGRIEFF MITCHELL, No. 78 Murray-st.
GEORGE FRUEHSHANK, No. 69 Wall-st.
ALLEN HAY, No. 44 Broad-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL Society will hold its annual meeting for election of officers and other business, at its room No. 2 Clinton Hall, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1858. The officers and committees to be voted for are as follows: A President, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Librarian; and Committees on Library, on Finance, on Premiums, on Fruits, on Flowers and Plants, on Vegetables and on Seeds. The roll will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and continue open till 8 o'clock P. M. JOHN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. HANSELL, Secretary.

# LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

# PERSONAL.

G. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., WILMINGTON, DELaware, after Dec. 1.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
AUG. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¼c. to 9½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¼c.
Smoked Bacon.....10¾c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats, ¼c. ₰ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchers County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

MAGIC! NO HUMBUG! WARRANTED!
MONELL'S Hair Tonic will positively cure Baldness, prevent the hair from falling, giving it a dark and beautiful lustre. No oils, pomades, chsmpooing, or curling tongs required by those who use it. Nothing better for children's hair. Large bottles 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., each. Sold only at the old Drug Store No. 2 1st av., corner of Houston-st., where that celebrated Persian Hair Color Restorer is made and sold, which will positively turn gray hair to its original color and keep it so.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
FRENCH GOLD PENS,
Rodgers' Pocket Knives, Gillott's Steel Pens at
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, held at Firemen's Hall, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. William H. Wickham, of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 15:

Whereas, This body has received the afflicting and mournful information of the decease of the former Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Cornelius V. Anderson, one who, from the time of his induction into that important office, discharged its responsible and laborious duties with such eminent fidelity and success, therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the death of our former much-beloved and respected Chief we have to mourn the loss of one whose nobleness of character, whose impartiality in the discharge of his duties, integrity of purpose, uncompromising honesty, coolness and fearlessness in the hour of danger, true sympathy with the distressed and afflicted, commended him to the love and regard of every true fireman and honest citizen.

*Resolved*, That it is with a melancholy pleasure we here place on record our high appreciation of the worth and character of our former beloved Chief; we remember with feelings of sincere gratitude his unceasing advocacy of the rights and interests of firemen, his devotion to the cause of the widow and the orphan, his ardent desires and efforts for the maintenance of the respectability and character of our Department. In his death our whole City has sustained an irreparable loss; we mourn in this event with deep sincerity, and can truly say, that a good man has been taken from our midst.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing, duly certified, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. James Kelly, of the Board of Trustees, seconded the resolutions, and made some feeling remarks in regard to the deceased.

Mr. John J. Bloomfield, of No. 42 Engine, made a few remarks, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted.
D. MILLIKEN, President.
WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, Secretary.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 88 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

MECHANICS' TOOLS WANTED.—A parallel screw lathe, capable of turning 6 feet.
A planing machine capable of planing 4 feet.
An upright drilling machine, capable of drilling an inch and a half diameter.
All adapted for power. FREELAND or WHITWORTH'S preferred.
None need answer unless the tools are first-rate, and in first-rate order. Address Box 1,378, Post-office, stating the maker of the tools, the price, and where to be seen.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1858.

THE FIRM OF STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. STANFORD retiring from business. The signature of the firm will only be used by R. L. DELISSER in settlement, &c.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
R. L. DELISSER.

The business hitherto conducted under the name and style of STANFORD & DELISSER will in future be conducted by the subscriber under his own name.
R. L. DELISSER,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BRICK CHURCH—CORNER OF FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The sale of pews will take place in the church TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The church will be open for inspection on Monday and Tuesday next. All persons entitled to scrip representing pews in the old church, can obtain the same by calling on AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-st., second floor, on Saturday, Nov. 27, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWREY, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt rheums, pimples, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 993 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FORSYTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, the former pastor, will preach in the Forsyth-st. Methodist Episcopal Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 28. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. W. HATFIELD will deliver the third of the annual course of sermons before this Association on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, in the Oliver-st. Baptist Church. Subject: *The Responsibilities of Young Men who are Evangelical Christians.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of FULDA & WISEMAN is herewith dissolved by mutual consent. WISEMAN is the only one authorized to collect all outstanding dues, and also bound to adjust all claims against the late firm aforesaid.
SAMUEL FULDA.
LEOPOLD WISEMAN.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Philadelphia Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than other manufacturers.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can have very desirable accommodation in a private family; a fair price expected for superior rooms, with good board: centrally located in a good neighborhood, two blocks from Broadway. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FRONT ROOM WITH closet, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be had, with board, at No. 46 East 16th-st, near Union square. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms for two persons, including firs and gas, $10.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN have a warm and pleasant, good-sized hall-room, with breakfast, and dinner at 6, in the first-class house, and desirable central location, No. 401 4th-st.; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND VERY DESIRable room on second floor, with good board, and every requisite for a comfortable home; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; location most central and pleasant, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and all the conveniences; dinner at 6 o'clock; location pleasant, and convenient to 4th-av., at No. 163 East 18th-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front room on second floor, with board, in a small private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 9 Vestry-st., one door West of Hudson-st.

BOARD.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A FRONT AND back parlor on the first floor, to a party of gentlemen. Also, two large rooms on the third story, (to gentlemen only.) The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A quiet, retired family will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference required. Apply at No. 100 Hicks-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, in a private family; delightfully situated at the Northwest corner of Lexington av. and 36th-st., commanding a fine prospect; will be let to single gentlemen; to satisfactory parties the terms will be made reasonable. Address L. B., corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., or apply as above.

TO BOARDERS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FROM Connecticut,) without boarders, having recently taken the fine house No. 55 Willow-st., Brooklyn, offer a choice of rooms to one or two families, or to single gentlemen, for the Winter. A good New-England home is offered. Terms to those wishing to remain through the Winter will be reasonable. Apply as above.

N. B.—SUPERIOR BOARD, HANDSOME ROOMS, select society, with rare opportunity for improvement in French, may be found by a genteel family, or ladies and gentlemen, at M. MEL'S, No. 42 East 11th-st. Lectures in French (free to residents in the house) every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock and 8 P. M.

NO. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms are to let to families or single gentlemen, at the above-named very desirable location; full or partial board, private table, or otherwise, can be furnished if desired.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-st.—A choice of neatly furnished rooms on second floor, consisting of suite of three rooms communicating with each other, and large bedroom adjoining, with full or partial board. References required.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND A FEW single gentlemen, also, can be accommodated with board in a first-rate family, on reasonable terms, at No. 104½ St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Stages pass the door.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 145 9th-st., would let a suite of rooms to a family of respectability, with private table, if desired, in the above first-class house, conveniently located near Broadway.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD IN A central and pleasant house may be obtained by one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, at No. 28 University-Place, northwest corner of 10th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BREAKfast, to two or three gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 56 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

NO. 995 BROADWAY.—A PARTY OF SINGLE gentlemen can obtain a large, nicely furnished parlor, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms, on the third floor of house No. 130 West 38th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished, as desired. No convenience for cooking.

MUSICAL.—A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC IS DEsirous of finding board and lodging in exchange for music lessons. French or German. Address A. S., No. 384 4th-st., near 4th-av.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG

into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.

Just published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexaedre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A CASH PURCHASER WILL FIND AN extra-toned and superbly-finished full 7 octave rosewood piano-forte (and stool) quite new, carved case, legs, lyre, &c., for $200, worth $450, as will be found on examination. Full particulars, with reference to makers, will be given at the lady's residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium wherever and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivalled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of A. W. MOULD, No. 362 Board of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.: on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR and square Pianos, which have received fifteen first premiums within fifteen years; also, New-York Pianos of good make, very low. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

SUPERIOR-TONED, BEAUTIFUL-CARVED piano for $200; with serpentine moulding, scolloped keys, metallic frame, and a beautiful repeating touch. It would be well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire at the factory, No. 233 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. H. HARDMAN, Agent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments only to found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano, Mandoline, and Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs. New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, new, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS TOGETHER ON 97TH AND 98th sts., between 10lst, 102d and 103d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also,

Lots on 105th-st. and 5th-av., and 115th-st. and 5th-av.

Also,

Lots on 87th-st. and 4th-av.

Also,

Lots on 53d-st. and 5th-av., on 38th-st., near 5th-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE.—A plot of about 65 lots of ground for sale in one parcel, being advantageously located about four blocks below Central Park, on and between 8th and 9th avs.; streets graded, and curb and gutter stones laid, suitable for immediate improvement. All the lots about the grade, and free from rock. Title perfect, from an old estate. A map can be seen, and price and terms given, by applying to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison depot, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry-st., between Pike and Rutger-sts.; rent low. Inquire at W. O. JENKS' Window-shade, Paper-hanging Curtain Emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. Window Shades, Floor-hangings and Curtain Materials, from auction, at great bargains.

FLOORS TO LET.—THE FIRST AND SECOND floors of that new and well-furnished house, No. 107 West 41st-st., near 6th-av. Each floor is well adapted for the accommodation of a small respectable family, being fitted up with commodious pantries, drawers, bells, &c. Also, gas and water and water-closets, gasaliers, &c., marble mantels and grates, all in first-class order. None but small quiet families need apply. Unexceptionable references required. Inquire at the premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing. No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—FOR SALE.—ABOUT 3,000 acres of choice school and selected lands, situated in Chippewa, Marathon, and Shawanaw Counties, State of Wisconsin. For full descriptions and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, THE DWELLING PART of the house No. 257 Broome-st., corner of Orchard, consisting of ten rooms and kitchen, and containing most all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a respectable family offering good security. For further information, apply at this drug-store! No. 257 Broome-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 31st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH—A medium-sized house, located in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 4th avs. and 40th and 86th sts.; must be cheap. Address, stating lowest price and location, HAMILTON, Box No. 180, *Times* Office.

TO LET—BY A PLAIN NEW-ENGLAND FAMIly, who will furnish fire, and take care of them, if required, parlor, tea-room, bedroom, and bath-room, with water-closet, all on first floor, for $32 a month. JOHN J. WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE, NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET.—For sale, 12 lots on the south side of 98th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depot; plenty of fine fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufactnre of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS

Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, FLAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,

HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS. In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to the CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND SENATE CHAMBER,

and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND PARLOR GRATE FURNACES, for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,

*Established beyond Experiment* and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in October, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MABSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Titles paid in all the Western States bought and Titles investigated. All letters SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.

L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

BANK OF LIVERPOOL,

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,

Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR SALE.—FIVE Bonds of the Government of Costa Rica for one thousand Spanish milled dollars, each dated June 16, 1858, payable June 16, 1859, with 12 per cent. interest, (tri-monthly) interest paid to Sept. 16. These bonds were issued by the War Department to a Colonel in the Army, who is now here, and are a portion of the small indebtedness of that State, which has been always promptly paid at maturity. They are offered at a price that will yield a handsome return, and the proceeds can be delivered here on collection in specie to the holder.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.)

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1858.—The December '58 Coupons of the Junction Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage, 2d Division Bonds, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the counter of Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. H. C. LUCE, Treas.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF FORT MADIson, Lee County, Iowa, Bonds: You are hereby notified that owing to the scarcity of money at the present time, the interest due Dec. 1, 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859, will not be paid until April 1, 1859, at which time prompt payment will be made. R. McFARLAND, Collector. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Fort Madison, Iowa, Nov. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Nov. 29, inst., at 3 P. M., in room No. 25, Exchange, to consider the subject of changing the terminus of said Road to Hunter's Point. WM. L. S. RUSSELL, Secretary. BROOKLYN, Nov. 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 7 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6 proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. H. DUSENBERY.

$2,000—THE ADVERTISER, AGED 26 years, will loan to a respectable firm or individual this sum, to be properly secured, provided he shall be employed as a clerk in the business at a fair salary. Address P. N. G., No. 317 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

INTEREST AND TAXES PAID ON SCHOOL University and Swamp Lands in the State of Wisconsin, and abstract of title by JOHN WRIGHT & CO., No. 35 Park-row.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 59th st. NOVEMBER 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 6th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.

FRED'K LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY, JOHN C. HENDERSON, JAMES DENNIS, JOHN DAVENPORT, E. F. ROGERS, } Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the following petitions: Mary M'Connell, Ezekiel Archer, North Presbyterian Church, John Howard, E. Breisbrack, Horace Parmeter, Elizabeth Lee, Seth D. Mills, People's Washing and Bathing Association, Harriet Washburn, and Margaret J. Garrigus, Michael Smith, S. Rowland, Clarence G. Mitchell, and John M. Barbour. All other parties having petitions before the Common Council for relief of tax are requested to appear before the Committee.

J. J. BRADLEY, THOMAS STEPHENS, WM. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting my wife, JANE SMITH, as I will be responsible for no debts of her contracting. JOHN M. SMITH.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8.30 A. M. for White Plains.
9.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE,

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.20 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10 30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sunday excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, at 6:45 A. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:00 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:00 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 15 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

## AUCTION SALES.

## The Burning of the Eastern City.

*From the London Times.*

The intimate escape of the crew and passengers of the *Eastern City* will henceforth occupy a prominent place among sea disasters which have terminated well. When half a dozen people are gathered round an English hearth, and fall a-talking of dreadful things, you may often have heard it asked, "Well, after all, what would be the most dreadful position in the world?" and the answer well-nigh invariably is, "To be in a ship at sea, and the ship to be on fire." It seems worse when the terrible alternative is forced upon humanity—choice. It is a grim thing, when to escape death you must leap into the jaws of death, and to avoid murder commit suicide. Besides, there is the long suspense of the thing. The women and children are huddled on the poop for hours, just like sheep in the yard of the shambles, their destruction only a question of time, and plenty of time to think about it. But these helpless creatures have not been gradually brought down by pain and sickness to a point at which death might be regarded as a relief. They are strong for the most part, and in the full vigor of life—and to be so suddenly cut off! It was but the other day we had a terrible example of this kind in the destruction by fire of the German emigrant-ship in mid-Atlantic. But few survivors of many hundreds returned to tell the tale, and it was of so dreadful a kind that one could wish to banish it from one's memory forever. Think of these unfortunate persons gathering together in a space which became smaller and smaller every moment as the fire made way! At last the scorching and burning grew to be intolerable, and the cold seemed preferable to the hot death. They leaped by twos and threes into the sea, dropping like ripe fruit from an overladen bough. Happily, in the case of the *Eastern City* this dire catastrophe did not occur. The providential arrival of a troopship on the scene of the calamity just when destruction was imminent has spared us the necessity of recording a calamity which would, but for this chance occurrence, have been precisely similar to the miserable story of the Hamburg ship which was destroyed but the other day—she and all her passengers, and well-nigh all her crew.

The *Eastern City* was a ship of 1,368 tons, bound from Liverpool to Melbourne. She left the Mersey on the 10th of July last, having on board 180 passengers, 47 men, officers and crew, and more than 1,600 tons of general cargo. All went well till the *Eastern City* had passed the Equator, but on the 23d of August it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the fore-hold. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the sea was running high, for the day before there had been a heavy gale, and the ship was rolling heavily. The captain, Captain JOHNSTONE, whose conduct throughout the transaction appears to have been above all praise, at once ordered all the passengers and crew on deck. All obeyed the order, save one poor man—a Skye-man he was, PETER M'LEAN by name—who was supposed to have been suffocated in his berth. His absence, however, was not noticed at the moment, and the fore-hatch was closed. Through two holes, one on each side of the hatch, the ship's company proceeded to pour down tons of water. It was of no avail; the fire could not be extinguished; so the next attempt was to try and smother it. The hatch was covered over with every woolen matter on which the people could lay their hands; but this served only to check, not to remedy, the evil. All the night through the men on board kept at their work, while the women and children—there were 60 of them—were gathered together on the poop, with such small comforts as could be provided for them in a burning ship, with death presently at hand. The boats were ready, and the captain did his best to persuade his luckless passengers that, at all events, there was a refuge for them; but he knew very well that the boats would never live in the sea then on, and, if they could have lived, there was not room in them for half his company and passengers. They were 600 miles away from any land and out of the usual track of ships, so that the case seemed evil indeed. Towards morning it became clear that the fire was gaining on the *Eastern City*,—it was working its way into the after-hold. Smoke now appeared in the first and second cabins. It was sad work; and, as though to mock their misery, the morning broke beautiful and bright, although the sea was still high.

The ship was put before the wind, and all on board still worked hard, though hope had deserted the ship. Still, despair will do as well as hope as far as working is concerned. At such a time happy is it for those who can work, and drive away the overpowering sense of present evil by physical exertion, useless as it may be. About noon the foreyard came down by the run. This was on the 24th. How if the foremast should fall and rip up the deck, and let in the air to fan the flame, which as yet had not burst forth, as it soon would if fed with outer air? There was but one chance left, and that chance seemed a remote one indeed—which was, that a sail might appear, and a ship bear down to their assistance.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the captain and a few of the passengers had gone into the after saloon to get a little food. Before going down they had scanned the horizon greedily enough, no doubt, but they could make nothing of it. The hasty meal of which they were partaking was probably to be their last one in this world. On a sudden the cry arose on deck, "A sail! a sail!" They all rushed up, but at first nothing could they see, save a dark cloud on the horizon. Presently they caught sight of something white. Was it a sail? Was it a gull? Was it life? Was it death? It grew larger, more distinct; there could at length be no doubt—they were saved. "She was coming down upon us—close by the edge of the sun's rays on the sea; how we all cheered, and wept, and prayed, and laughed, and clasped each other's hands, and cheered again; how great rough fellows hugged each other, and wept like children; how men who had probably never prayed before muttered sincere thanksgivings; and how those who had preserved the greatest indifference when death seemed so near were now completely overcome!" We will not attempt to weaken the force of this description by any comment of our own. Within half an hour from the time the ship was first sighted she bore down upon them, and, cheering as only British soldiers and sailors can cheer, the ship's company and troops on board the *Merchantman* passed under the stern of the burning ship. As she passed, Captain JOHNSTONE hailed them through his trumpet. "We are on fire. Will you stand by us?" Back came a voice from the good ship *Merchantman*: "Ay! ay!" In a brief space the boats were got out from either ship, and first the women and children were transported on board the troopship, then the rest. Two hundred and twenty-seven persons were thus rescued from death without a single accident to any individual. Every living soul on board the *Eastern City* was saved, with the exception of that unfortunate man who had been suffocated by the smoke at the outset of the calamity. At about 2 A. M., when the troop-ship stood away, the *Eastern City* was in a bright blaze along and aloft, and soon the masts went, and the burning hull was left to her fate. The last her Captain, and passengers, and crew, saw of her was a black cloud in the distance floating in the morning air.

## The Pirates of the Chinese Seas.

*From the London Times.*

No schoolboy in his day-dreams ever wished himself a pickpocket, but many a young enthusiast has burned to be a pirate. How sadly pleasant to look back upon that early holiday reading, when, having mastered *Robinson Crusoe*, we discovered and at once devoured the *History of the Buccaniers*, stealing our way perhaps thence into the pages of the Abbé RAYNAL, opening up ROBERTSON, ranging up and down some old library, devouring alike healthy and unhealthy histories, but always hunting the shelves and earnestly peering about—even at the crest of having to construe indifferent Latin, or spell out the lives of the Conquistadores in hard, crabbed Spanish—for adventures on salt water and daads of pirates on the Spanish Main! How we all used to sympathize with the chivalrous and phrenetic MONTBAR, whose name was a cry to hush infants squalling with a Spanish twang! How we followed the desperate career of that dare-devil Welshman named MORGAN, when with his piratical band he pushed up an intricate river, landed his buccaniers, fought a pitched battle with a great army, plundered and burnt the huge city, and returned laden with precious metals, and with dignitaries, representative of huge ransoms! The historian speaks solemnly of these English and French sea-robbers, telling us how they were produced and almost justified by Spanish oppressinn, and how they dealt the first blow at Spanish greatness by shivering the unity of her western possessions. The schoolboy thinks only of his reckless, jovial, adventurous life, and as he grows from a hobble-dehoy to a sighing youth, he covers his old heroes with the glaze of romance, changes his Morgan into a Conrad, gives his Conrad a Medora, steeps his old favorites in chivalry and sentiment, and even after his days of sheepish sentiment are past, carries a sort of unconfessed penchant for hold pirates and piratical cruisers into his manhood.

Well, the great Platonic year brings back in its cycle past events, and facts that grow hazy in their distance are sometimes shot down in all their native coarseness fresh and unpolished at our own doors. If any boy or man wishes to see piracy taking the dimensions of an institution, he may still find it. Along a thousand miles of coast Indented by deep bays and fringed by protecting inlets, with far up-stretching inlets where craft of small draught may shelter, and where square-rigged vessels cannot pursue, bold pirate chiefs with shaven heads and plaited tails are still masters of the ocean. There they still live and flourish; drinking their samshu jollily, smoking their opium leisurely, spending their sycee silver recklessly, surrounded by stink-pots, and rocket spears, and hollow bamboos crammed with curious combustibles, and a congregation of rusty cannon more wonderful than terrible to behold, and perhaps chanting, as only Chinamen can chant, some Chinese version of "The sea, the sea, the open sea." The Sea Kings of the Baltic were not so absolute as they. The poor trembling transport junks, laden with the sugar from Formosa or their ginger from Ningpo, are as paralyzed as partridges with a hawk above them when these ships of prey, with their wing-shaped sails and huge fins of oars, come out upon them, rushing with their amphibious movements of swift propulsion. Even the wretched fisherman does not dare to venture from the shore without a licence from some pirate chief or the convoy of a lorcha, whose protection is almost as expensive as capture, and whose Portuguese captain is hardly, even in name, less piratical than YANG or HWANG or A'PAK. The swift opium clipper must dread a calm in these waters, for, despite their disinclination for European propinquity, the Sea Kings collect like vultures around her, and pound her from a distance until the prey is dead, and they can come near safely to devour. It has happened more than once, although the stories may not be noised too loudly in the ears of underwriters, that even steamers have been carried into the smoke of mid-ocean. You will meet no sailor who has navigated these seas in sailing clipper who has not tales to tell of wounds received, or captivity endured, or hairbreadth escapes achieved from the clutches of the pirates of the China Seas.

To let this institution alone would be our policy, if we were so selfish and gain-seeking a people as our enemies would make us out. The Chinese merchant is awakening to the advantages of insurance, and if we let the evil thrive it would gradually drive all the junks out of competition and throw all the coasting trade into European hands. But that has not been the view we have taken of our duties as a civilized nation. We have in our late treaty undertaken to assist the Chinese Government to destroy this ancient institution, and to shoot, hang, or drown over to the still less tender mercies of the Imperial Admiralty all the bold freebooters of the Celestial seas. Yesterday we published the account of a glorious commencement of operations for the performance of this duty, and some part of this was a tale of adventure almost worthy of the Spanish Main. The dispatches show a list of results tending considerably to the discouragement of the sea rovers of China: a fortified stockade taken, 126 piratical crafts destroyed, 563 guns captured, 372 pirates killed (without counting Commander CARSWELL'S unenumerated killed,) and six cargo vessels and 54 sailors recaptured, are sufficiently tangible results. We ought also to value highly the services of the officers engaged in these expeditions, in that they exercised their object at a very small sacrifice on our side. We are glad to see that Capt. VANSITTART is again in these seas, and the names of Commanders CARSWELL and BROOKES, and Lieutenants WYNNIATT, ARTHUR, and EVANS, are well known already to the reader of the events of this Chinese war. They would have done their duty with equal zeal and enterprise against a more redoubtable enemy than a Chinese pirate, and it is indeed only by a mixture of skill and real daring that these enemies are conquered with such little loss. But, although we confess it is unfair towards these most meritorious officers, our English instincts for a hard fight will come out, and the public interest will probably skim lightly over the services of the larger expedition to follow the fortunes of that single little gunboat which alone in distant waters, and almost unarmed, fought a desperate fight with four large piratical junks fully armed and fully manned. The *Staunch* darting about among her pandemonium enemies must have looked in size like a wasp among bats. Those who saw those small vixen craft at Spithead not very long ago, must almost laugh at the impudence of Lieut. WILDMAN lashing himself on to a great junk, with a poop as high as his funnel, boarding the huge thing in the smoke of stink-pots, and then rowing off in his "captain's gig"—such a mighty gig!—to board and burn a flying foe of equal dimensions. This last was a real bit of British bounce. Lieut. WILDMAN does not tell us how many men he had to man his gig, but we cannot with any probability allow him more than four; or many of his men were wounded, some were on board his prize—he magnificently calls them "a party"—and of course he left a safe number on board the *Staunch*. As he had about thirty men to begin with, he could not have had many spare hands left for his boarding expedition, and he seems to have treated the sea kings with very little consideration. But, so far as landsmen can draw inferences from facts, it may be and ought to be an axiom that in naval matters audacity always wins.

There is, however, a great deal yet to be done before we have purged these seas; and the only possible way to succeed will be to disarm all uncommissioned ships. Poor old Admiral WANG himself, if he had escaped the rebels as he escaped our shot at Fatshan, could not tell a Chinese pirate from a Chinese man-of-war, or even from a Chinese merchantman. He could predicate of some given ships that they undoubtedly were pirates, but he could honestly declare of no one armed junk that her guns are only used for proper purposes. It would appear from the facts mentioned by Lieutenant WILDMAN, and from the loreha rig of some of the ships destroyed in the South, that the convoy fleets which some time since landed their crews and fought a bloody battle in the European settlement at Ningpo have now undisguisedly taken up piracy as a trade. But steam, especially in the form of these pestilent little gunboats, is intolerant even of a shred of romance. Even if England and France should relax after a season of energy, the Russians will soon have a little Sebastopol at Castries Bay, and many little gunboats and big ships up and down these seas. The Straits of Formosa will soon be as safe as the British Channel; even the mouth of the Canton River may perhaps be well policed, and the pirate haunts at Lintin will be inhabited by honest folk. Piracy, on a respectable scale may become extinct, and China may soon have no living representative of those great piratical chiefs, never hitherto absent from her history, who drove the Dutch out of Formosa, changed an Imperial dynasty, and only the other day forced the Court of Pekin to take a pirate fleet into its pay and make its master a high Naval Mandarin.

## The Case of Joseph Jackson, Pardoned by Governor King.

*From the Albany Journal of last evening.*

The attention of the Governor was first called to this case in the Fall of 1857. The papers then presented were a petition signed by Mrs. JACKSON, the wife of the prisoner; another by citizens of Brooklyn, and the following communication from the Judges, before whom JACKSON was tried, convicted and sentenced:

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represent.

That circumstances which have come to light since the conviction of JOSEPH JACKSON, who was indicted for rape upon the person of CATHARINE SULLIVAN, have very much impaired our confidence in the testimony of the said CATHARINE, and in view of all the circumstances, the pardun of JOSEPH JACKSON would, in our judgment, be a proper exercise of Executive clemency.

S. B. STRONG,
S. D. MORRIS,
JOHN A. EMMANS,
MARTIN SCHOONMAKER.

Dated BROOKLYN, Sept. 19, 1857.

Attached to the letter of the Judges was the following communication:

*To his Excellency the Governor of New-York:*

We, the undersigned, believing that JOSEPH JACKSON was not guilty of the crime for which he is now suffering imprisonment, respectfully express our concurrence in the foregoing opinion of the Judges who presided at his trial:

John Dikeman, W. J. Cogswell, S. D. Lewis, W. T. Waring, B. Frank Browne, A. G. Hammond, Samuel Garrison, John C. Smith, Alexander Hagner, Alden J. Spooner, John Hess, A McCue, Hay Hagner, Jesse C. Smith, Jasper W. Gilbert, D. W. Winston, Burdett Stryker, N. B. Morse, Chas. R. Lynd and E. D. Culver.

The application for a pardon was subsequently renewed by Judge SCHOONMAKER in person, and in addition to other papers and petitions left by him with the Governor, was the following:

*Hon. John A. King, Governor, &c.:*

DEAR SIR: JOSEPH JACKSON was convicted of the crime of rape, alleged to have been committed upon CATHARINE SULLIVAN. She testified distinctly upon the trial of JACKSON, that she never had sexual intercourse with any person except JACKSON.

On the trial of RICHARD LEWIS, subsequently, she swore positively that LEWIS had sexual intercourse with her the day following the alleged rape of JACKSON. I must confess that I was surprised at so glaring a contradiction in relation to a fact about which she could not have been mistaken.

That she committed perjury upon the first or second trial is clear. As to which was the true statement, I am unable to say, but it is certainly dangerous to convict a person upon the testimony of such a witness.

I think the case commends itself to the consideration of your Excellency.

Your obedient servant,
S. D. MORRIS.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 12, 1857.

We presided with Judges STRONG and MORRIS on the trials referred to in the foregoing letter, and entirely concur in the statement and views therein expressed.

MARTIN SCHOONMAKER,
JOHN A. EMMANS,
Justices of the Sessions.

During the following Winter and Spring, repeated applications were made to the Governor, in behalf of JACKSON. In the month of June, the following letter was received from Judge STRONG:

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Since I wrote to your Excellency on the subject of JACKSON, who was convicted before me of the crime of rape, I have conversed with those who were associated with me on the trial, and other respectable persons here, and it seems to be the general impression that he has already been punished sufficiently for what was actually and clearly proved against him, and that he is therefore a fit subject for Executive clemency. I have heard since I came here, of several tolerably well authenticated discrepancies in the testimony of the prosecutrix, which create a reasonable doubt, whether JACKSON committed the crime charged against him, (however vicious his conduct may have been,) and for that reason, for the sake of his estimable wife, and their helpless children, and his conduct in the State Prison having been good, (I am informed,) I am influenced to concur in recommending that he should be pardoned.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. B. STRONG.

The letter of Judge STRONG was followed by the petition of nine of the Jurors who tried JACKSON, as follows: Luke W. Thomas, Foreman of the Jury; Curtis Noble, Benjamin Rockwell, A. F. Carpenter, Joshua Cathart, Abram Vanderveer, Elisha Thcall, Henry Van Pelt and Joseph Lake. To this petition was added the names of many well-known citizens of Brooklyn.

The present Sheriff of the County of Kings addressed several letters to the Governor in favor of the pardon of JACKSON. The following is a copy of one of them:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28, 1858.

*Hon. John A. King:*

I am satisfied, my dear Sir, that all has been done that is required in the matter of signatures and petitions for the pardon of JOSEPH JACKSON. The most respectable persons have had no hesitation in giving their names in his behalf. Common report gives sympathy for him, and I sincerely believe that a pardon at your hands would meet with general approbation.

Very sincerely, yours, &c.,
GEO. REMSEN, Sheriff.

Subsequently the Governor received the following letter from Ex-Senator CROSS:

BROOKLYN, Monday, October 11, 1858.

*Hon. John A. King, Governor:*

DEAR SIR: I desire to say a few words to you in relation to JOSEPH JACKSON, who is now in the State Prison convicted of the crime of rape.

I was foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted him, together with DIXON and LEWIS, for the same offence. The Jury, as it was represented to them at the time, thought it a very aggravated case, and did not hesitate to find bills against them all. JACKSON was tried and convicted before Judge STRONG. The principal witnesses against him were CATHARINE SULLIVAN and JANE MULDOON, the two girls who it was said had been so outraged.

Upon the trial of JACKSON (as before the Grand Jury) these girls both swore that they had told all they knew, and all that had transpired from the time they left the ship until they escaped from JACKSON and company.

Upon the trial of LEWIS, subsequently, JANE MULDOON acknowledged that she was knowing to the fact that CATHARINE SULLIVAN, while at Sheep's Head Bay, did consent, and did go into a private room with LEWIS, and that CATHARINE acknowledged to JANE that she had connexion with LEWIS.

That circumstance so operated upon the minds of the Court and Jury that LEWIS was acquitted, and I am free to say that, had that circumstance come out before the Grand Jury, I very much doubt whether JACKSON would have been indicted at all.

It is very doubtful, therefore, whether JACKSON really committed the crime for which he was convicted, although his conduct with the girls was vicious. For all he did do, he has been more than sufficiently punished.

I consider him a fit subject for Executive clemency, and recommend that he be pardoned.

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
JOHN A. CROSS.

Strong personal appeals were also made to the Governor by persons of character and position, for the pardon of JACKSON, on the ground that the testimony upon which he was convicted was not reliable; that the demands of justice had been fully satisfied for the crime committed; and the suffering condition of his estimable wife and helpless children.

Petitions and communications numerously signed were also presented for his pardon, containing such well-known names as the Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Rev. Evan M. Johnson, D. D., Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. Heman Bangs, Rev. J. B. Hagany, Rev. J. C. Searles, Hon. Samuel S. Powell, Mayor of Brooklyn; Hon. Francis B. Stryker, Ex-Mayor; Hon. G. P. Smith, Hon. J. S. Stranahan, Hon. Samuel C. Johnson, Alexander Hedden, Esq., Jacob Meserole, Nesmith & Snn, and many others among the first citizens of Brooklyn, to which reference is made in the letter of Sheriff REMSEN.

The documents before the Governor in behalf of JACKSON'S pardon exceed in number and character any application now in the Executive Department. The publication of them might be continued, if there was a necessity for it.

## Texas Items.

The Galveston *News*, of Nov. 13, says: "Though there are still a few cases of yellow fever in our city, there is every reason to believe that the epidemic is at an end." The Howard Association of Galveston, having no patients under its charge, has ceased active operations for the present season.

The Houston *Telegraph* reports "another nice frost" on the morning of the 12th. The *Telegraph* learns that the black tongue is spreading in the neighborhood of Houston, and that a very large proportion of the stock is afflicted by it. The Indianola *Courier*, of the 10th, announces the entire disappearance of yellow fever from that city. Governor RUNNELS has appointed Thursday, the 25th, to be observed as Thanksgiving Day.

The *Telegraph*, of the 10th, says that no new cases of fever had been reported for three or four days. The deaths from yellow fever, from the 2d to the 6th inst., were 17, making the total deaths by the epidemic 60.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 11th, has the following: "The *Democrat* mentions the arrival at Waco of Capt. L. S. ROSS, and says that he is fast recovering from his wounds, received in the late fight with the Camanche Indians. He is just in from the Brazos Agency, and reports everything quiet within the reserve, but says the wild Indians have stolen about one hundred head of horses since Major VAN DORN'S fight with them. Major VAN DORN, although severely wounded, was up and doing well. On the 26th October, CHARLES ELAM, who lived about seven miles southwest of Gatesville, was found dead, about one mile from his residence, shot through the heart with an arrow—stripped of all his clothing except his shirt. His horse, saddle and bridle were taken. Twelve Indians were seen in the neighborhood the same day, and a number of horses were stolen, some of which belonged to the PIERCOCKS near Cowhouse. A small company is pursuing the Indians."

The Austin *Intelligencer*, of the 10th, has the following: "Acting under a commission from the Governor, Capt. JOAN S. FORD is now raising a company of Rangers for the protection of the frontier. We hear it rumored that Capt. M. B. HIGHSMITH, of Bastrop, will accompany him. With such men in the field, our frontier will receive that protection it has so long needed. We believe they are to start out in five or six days. ROBERT MCANALLY, Esq., was in town on Monday. He tells us that the people of San Saba, in his neighborhood, have collected their families together and organized for mutual defence. The Indians have not left the neighborhood. More fear prevails than ought—each one fearing for his own family. Many frontier settlements have been abandoned. Mr. MCANALLY carried up some six-shooters.

The Dallas *Herald* says that Colonel BORLAND'S company had been fully organized, and left, on the 30th, for their station on Red River.

A letter to the Galveston *News*, dated Lampasas County, Oct. 30, says: A very severe hurricane or storm, passed through a portion of Coryelle County on Saturday night last. It was only about one hundred yards wide at the commencement, and widened as it lengthened in its furious course. Trees and rocks were torn from the ground and carried to an incredible distance. Everything was swept before it. On Rainey's Creek seven or eight houses were swept to the ground and one or two carried off. I have not learned that any one was killed; several persons were slightly injured. The direction of the storm was north of east. I do not know how far it went before it spent its fury, or what damage it has done."

The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 12th furnishes the following intelligence:

"The Boundary Commission party, which left town yesterday for El Pasu, consists of Major WM. R. SCURRY, Commissioner on the part of Texas; CHAS. H. SNOWDEN, Surveyor; JOHN H. PLEASANTS, Secretary, with twelve employes; on the part of the United States, JOHN H. CLARK, Commissioner, six assistants and twenty-two employes. The joint train consists of twelve (six mule) wagons, three ambulances, and some twelve extra pack mules. It is the intention to commence the survey at a point on the Rio Grande, about 16 miles above El Paso, as soon as practicable. The party have a duplicate set of all the instruments necessary to complete the survey. Probably a more complete outfit has never left our city for the Plains than this.

We have been shown by Mr. JAMES VANCE, of the firm of VANCE & BROTHERS, of this city, some samples of cotton raised in this vicinity, which are as fine as any we have ever seen grow in the South. This cotton is raised upon the Medina, the Cibolo, Salado, San Antonio, and Guadalupe; and in beauty, cleanliness and elasticity we have rarely seen it equalled. Our merchants are buying largely this Fall, and we understand that the cotton is much better than usual. That this portion of Western Texas is one of the finest cotton-growing regions in the world, we believe, will soon be satisfactorily demonstrated by actual experiment. Our trade in this line with Mexico is much larger than many of our citizens realize. We understand that an agent from Saltillo, Mexico, is in town, for the purpose of contracting for cotton for several large manufacturing establishments in that city."

The *Ledger* says the amount of land now vacant and unencumbered, belonging to the State, is 101,068,100 acres.

## University of the State of New-York.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University, held on the 19th inst., the following Academies were designated to instruct Common-School Teachers for the year 1859:

1. Academy at Little Falls.
2. Auburn Academy.
3. Aurora Academy.
4. Brockport Col. Inst'te.
5. Canajoharie Academy.
6. Canandaigua Acadmy.
7. Cayuga Academy.
8. Claverack Academy & II. R. Institute.
9. Cortlandt Academy.
10. Cortlandtville Acad'y.
11. Cincinnatus Academy.
12. Delaware Academy.
13. East Bloomfield Acad.
14. Fairfield Academy.
15. Falley Seminary.
16. Franklin Academy at Malone.
17. Fredonia Academy.
18. Genesee Academy.
19. Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.
20. Gilbertville Academy.
21. Glen's Falls Academy.
22. Governeur Wes. Sem.
23. Greenville Academy.
24. Grotna Academy.
25. Kinderhook Academy.
26. Hartwick Seminary.
27. Ithaca Academy.
28. Jefferson Co. Institute.
29. Johnstown Academy.
30. Jonesville Academy.
31. Keesville Academy.
32. Lockport Un. School.
33. Liberty Normal Inst.
34. Macedon Academy.
35. Medina Academy.
36. Mexico Academy.
37. Middlebury Academy.
38. Monticello Academy.
39. Munroe Collegiate In.
40. New Paltz Academy.
41. N. Granville F. Sem.
42. North Salem Acad.
43. Nunda Literary Inst.
44. Onelda Con. Sem.
45. Owego Academy.
46. Perry Academy.
47. Plattsburg Academy.
48. Pompey Academy.
49. Poughkeepsie F. Sem.
50. Pulaski Academy.
51. Red Creek Union A.
52. Rogersville Union A.
53. Rome Academy.
54. Rnral Seminary.
55. Rushford Academy.
56. Saugerties Academy.
57. Schuylerville Acad.
58. Seneca Falls Acad.
59. Spencertown Acad.
60. Springville Acad.
61. S. S. Seward Institute.
62. Starkey Seminary.
63. Susquehanna Semin'y.
64. Union Literary Soc'ty.
65. Vernon Academy.
66. Washington Co. Sem. and Collegiate Inst'e.
67. Whitestown Semin'y.
68. Windsor Academy.
69. Yates Polytechnic Ins.

The following provisional appointments were also made:

1. Hamilton Academy.
2. Moravia Academy.
3. Wilson Collegiate Inst.
4. Clarence Academy.
5. Waverley Academy.
6. Ellington Academy.

The renewal of appointments of Academies from which reports of instruction for the last year have not been received, is suspended until further notice.

By order. S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary.
ALBANY, Nov. 23.

## Shocking Accident and Loss of Life in Philadelphia—Fall of a Derrick.

*From the Bulletin of last Evening.*

About 11 o'clock this morning, a pair of shears (or a derrick) fell from the Chestnut-street front of the new hotel building, at Ninth and Chestnut streets, instantly killing a stone-mason, named JOHN TWIGGS, and injuring another so severely that he died in a few hours. The name of the person last referred to was JOHN BOOKLY, who was better known as John Martindale. At the time of the accident, a stone "coigne," weighing but one hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds, was slung from the shears, and the stone had just reached its proper altitude. TWIGGS, who was working upon the wall, reached to put the stone over to its proper place, and was steadying himself by one of the shears, when the rope strop which held the block of the back guy, near the joists, parted, allowing the shears to fall over into the street.

The shears, in falling, carried over with them the stone wall down to the iron cornice, and TWIGGS fell along with the mass. Before the unfortunate man reached the ground the shears struck him upon the head. He also fell headforemost upon the ground, and he was picked up dead, with a broken neck and a fractured skull. BOOKLY was at work cutting stone on the sidewalk, and the shears struck him in such a manner as to fracture his skull and injure his spine. He was carried to the Pennsylvania University in a dying condition. He lingered until about 1 o'clock when death relieved him from his sufferings.

The body of Mr. TWIGGS was carried to the Central Station, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, where it was soon followed by his wife and two little children, who did not know the full extent of their loss until they reached the Station. They were charitably not allowed to see the mangled remains of the husband and futher, but their screams and sobs, when they knew the worst, were heart-rending. The family reside in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Locust streets. Both the men are English. BOOKLY was unmarried. They were about thirty-five years of age.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS-IN-LAW.—We have the particulars of a most terrible tragedy in Grand Cote Prairie, in this County. As we understand it, two brothers-in-law by the names of HUNTER and REID, in a room by themselves, got into an altercation which ended in a resort to knives. When a member of the family came into the room one of the men was found in a pool of blood on the floor, and the other sitting holding in his entrails, which were protruding from a wound in his abdomen. The member of the family left to raise the alarm, and on returning found that both men had drawn themselves into an empty bed near at hand, one underneath and the other on the top of the feather bed. One was dead. They were both deeply cut in different parts of the body, the bowels of each protruding through the flesh. We have not been able to learn from the rumors which have reached us the cause of the difficulty, or which of the men was killed. One strange circumstance connected with the affair is the fact, that though both men were severely cut, but one knife was found.—*Sparta (Randolph Co., Ill.) Press.*

☞ The School Commissioner of Ohio has been empowered to contract with a New-York publishing house for 20,000 volumes of works for the school libraries of the State at a cost of $60,000.

Thomas J. Conant, D.D., formerly Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature in Hamilton College, and more recently in the Rochester Theological Seminary, has purchased a residence in Brooklyn, and is about removing from Rochester to that city.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS AND INFLUENZA.—The present colds, influenzas, neuralgic and rheumatic affections will at once give way to two or three good doses of Brandreth's Pills, which are admitted by all to be the best purgative and cleanser of the blood from all foulness, in the world; and those who are suffering owe it as a duty to themselves to use them. They will be valued as beyond price when used. Read the following:

Gentleman aged fifty, florid complexion, scrofulous habit; sudden attack of inflammation of the kidneys; pain excruciating. Could neither sit, lie down, or stand up, without mortal agony. He had the assistance of the best physicians the village affurded, without any mitigation of his sufferings. When hope had, departed, as a last means, he swallowed eight Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and then applied over the seat of the pain a mustard plaster. In five hours the pills operated, and though the pain continued until this effect occurred, yet it then ceased entirely, and he recovered his health in a few days. Over two years have now passed, and there has been no return of the disease.

A gentleman of New-York suffered from pain in the chest and dyspepsia. He made his will, and fully expected that his days were short. But he was prevailed upon to take one Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pill each night while they benefited him. He commenced, and was relieved even the first day. He took another, and yet another; his health improved, and he still continued to take a pill each night. He did this for three hundred and sixty-five nights, and by this time he had become entirely cured, and added seventy-five pounds to his weight.

Where is the medicine that can effect such results, save Brandreth's Pills? Principal office No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third avenue. In all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to Mrs. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

UP IN THE MARKET—"EGGS IS EGGS!"—This was our veritable exclamation, the other morning, when our friend, the grocer on the corner, informed us that eggs had jumped up to ten cents for four. Our astonishment got the better of our grammar—hence the misapplication of the verb. In like manner, people are in the custom of aspirating, "This are a bargain!" the occasion being their purchase of a hat manufactured by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S CON-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Rely upon this conservative balsam for Ulcers, Felons, Old Sores, Bunions, and Scabs, which cools, heals, invigorates, disinfects, but never irritates, the flesh or the integuments. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | U. S. 5s 1874 | 104¾ | |
| 1,000 | Tennessee 6s '90 | 84½ | |
| 3,000 | Virginia 5s | 96⅞ | |
| 2,000 | N. Car. State 6s | 98 | |
| 1,000 | Missouri State 6s | 89⅜ | |
| 18,000 | do | 89¾ | |
| 1,000 | Brook. W. Loan | 102 | |
| 1,000 | N.Y.C.Bonds '78 | 101⅜ | |
| 14,000 | Erie R. 4th M. Bds. | 62 | |
| 1,000 | E.R.Con.Bds.'62 | 41½ | |
| 2,000 | H.Rv.R.Con.Bd. | 61⅜ | |
| 1,000 | Mch. C.R.&P.c.1st | | |
| | Mt.Sink.F.Con.Bds.. | 95½ | |
| 500 | Ill. Cen. RR. bds. | 93 | |
| 3,000 | La C. & Mil 1 g bs | 27 | |
| 3,000 | Chi. St Pl & Fond Dniac 1st mtg bonds. | 45 | |
| 1,000 | Mich So 2d mt bs. | 63½ | |
| 1,000 | do | 63¼ | |
| 5,000 | M.&M.2d m.10 bs. | 55 | |
| 150 | Del. & H. Ca. Co. | s30 98 | |
| 5 | do | 98¼ | |
| 50 | do | 98½ | |
| 70 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 104 | |
| 50 | do | 103⅜ | |
| 100 | do | s30 103⅜ | |
| 1350 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 83½ | |
| 1200 | do | s10 83 | |
| 50 | do | b60 83¼ | |
| 500 | do | b30 83⅜ | |
| 50 | do | b10 83 | |
| 150 | do | s3 83 | |
| 150 | do | 83 | |
| 50 | do | s20 83 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | SECOND BOARD. | |
| $20,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 89¾ | |
| 10,000 | do | s10 89¾ | |
| 2,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 84½ | |
| 1,000 | N. O. 3s 6s | 98 | |
| 2,400 | Ill. In. Im. '47 | 104 | |
| 3,000 | LaC.&M. i. g. b. | 27 | |
| 5,000 | do | s60 26½ | |
| 5,000 | L.E.&W.2d m. b. | 55 | |
| 100 | Cumberland Pref. | 20 | |
| 200 | do | 21¼ | |
| 44 | Commonwealth Bk. | 99½ | |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co. | b60 103¾ | |
| 560 | N. Y. Cent. R.R. | 83 | |
| 625 | do | s10 83 | |
| 200 | do | b10 83¼ | |
| 225 | do | 83¾ | |
| 200 | Erie R. | 16¾ | |
| 100 | do | s10 16¾ | |
| 100 | Reading R. R. | s30 51 | |
| 300 | do | s5 51½ | |
| 100 | Mich. Cent. R. | 52¼ | |
| 100 | M. S.& N. I. G. S. | s30 50¾ | |
| 100 | do | 51¾ | |
| 100 | do | s10 51¾ | |
| 25 | Panama R. R. | 121 | |
| 7 | Gal. and Chic. R. R. | 72 | |
| 100 | do | s10 72¼ | |
| 500 | Cl. & Toledo R. | 31⅜ | |
| 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. | b10 62 | |
| 200 | do | 62½ | |
| 200 | do | b10 62¾ | |
| 5 | N. J. C. R. R. | 70 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION. | |
| $30,000 | L.C.&Mil.Ld.4s | 25⅝ | |
| 10 | Am. Ex. Bank | 106¾ | |
| 5 | Metrop. Bank | 110¾ | |
| 40 | Etna Fire Ins. Co. | 114¾ | |
| 40 | Lenox Ins. Co. | 101¾ | |
| 16 | Am. Guano Co. | $9 | |

THURSDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The day has been one of the dullest of the season in Wall-street. The demand for Money is very moderate, and lenders who desire to keep their means at call are accepting 3@3½ ℘ cent. per annum from the Brokers. The

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2243. NEW-YORK SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27. 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The New Movement against Collector Schell—Goods for the Indian Department—Mexican Affairs—A Southern League—Postmaster at Columbus, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

It is confidently asserted that the new move against Mr. SCHELL will be successful, and that he will retire from the Collectorship as soon as a successor shall have been agreed upon. How long this resolution will last remains to be seen. The place has been offered to and declined by Judge PARKER.

The Indian Department will to-morrow decide upon the bids for furnishing Indian goods, and the following firms will probably be awarded the contracts:

*Class No.* 1—Dry goods, blankets—To CRONIN, HERMAN & Co., New-York.

*Class No.* 2—Clothing—To WHITING, GALLOUPE, BLISS & Co., Boston.

*Class No.* 3—Hardware—To T. POULTNEY, Baltimore.

*Class No.* 4—Guns—To H. E. LEMAN, Lancaster.

The bidders were numerous, and the competition was close and animated.

Mexico still continues to be an absorbing topic of discussion here. Señor MATA, who has been for months asking recognition by the United States as Minister from JUAREZ, the Constitutional President, is absent from the City at present; but the impression gains ground that he will speedily be invited to return and be formally received as Minister.

This gentleman expresses, on behalf of the Juarez Party, the most liberal sentiments towards the United States, and an earnest desire to adopt immediate measures for the establishment of amicable and profitable relations with us. He acknowledges the absolute necessity of settling the just claims of our citizens against Mexico—to which purpose, in part, he indicates that the confiscated wealth of the Church will be promptly applied.

He further expressed the readiness of his colleagues to negotiate treaties, opening and protecting every desirable inter-sea means of communication for the benefit of the United States—to grant the desired right of way for a railroad through Chihuahua and Sonora; and to provide a liberal system of commerce and colonization which shall open the entire country to our trade, and to settlement and development by our people.

It appears that Señor MATA laid this programme formally before the Administration months ago, but that it has never been acted upon. Meantime, the indiscreet recognition of the Zuloaga Government by Minister FORSYTH has remained without disavowal to bolster up that usurper's pretensions, and to the same degree operate against the Liberals. Mr. FORSYTH was dearly "sold" by the Zuloaga party, who betrayed him into the expectation of getting a slice of territory for the United States forthwith.

There is no doubt that Señor MATA truly represents the views and feelings of the Liberals; but one cannot help questioning whether they have the power to carry ont the wise programme above stated. Have not the evils of Mexico become chronic? Has she within herself enough of patriotism and political integrity to maintain a stable Government? Or, is the intervention of a foreign power essential to bring order ont of the chaos, and hold it in form long enough to acquire solidity?

I am informed that there exists in the Southern States a Southern League—one of whose aims is to augment the supply of negro labor in the planting States. They claim that the States themselves have a perfect right to make laws legalizing and regulating an African free-apprentice system, and that Congress has no power to interfere with, or prohibit it. Starting with this claim, they are now engaged in operating upon the State of Mississippi with a view to securing the enactment of a law under which to immediately carry out a system of African apprenticeship—or "the Slave-trade in disguise." If they succeed, we shall have a new contest before Congress in relation to its power to "regulate" this branch of "commerce" by suppressing it altogether.

JOHN MILLER has been appointed Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio, *vice* SAM. MEDARY, who assumes the once difficult *rôle* of Governor of Kansas. MILLER is a personal friend of the Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and was beheaded when that gentleman took ground in the House against the Lecompton scheme. Subsequently Mr. Cox sustained the English bill, which made his peace with the Administration; and now that he has been reëlected by a very handsome vote, the President avails himself of the first opportunity to restore the martyr MILLER. A son-in-law of MEDARY'S arrived in town last evening in search of the vacant Postmastership—but was too late.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

Conflicting reports have been published concerning the objects of the recent departure of Judge ROSE and BEN MCCULLOUGH, both of Texas, for Sonora. The truth is, the former has been appointed Consul to Guaymas, and the latter accompanies him on business concerning himself, and in no manner connected with this Government.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was $6,000,000. The receipts for the week ending on that day, were $447,000. The amount of the drafts paid $1,175,000, and the amount of the drafts issued, $1,500,000—a reduction from last week of $1,113,000.

Information has reached Washington in such a form as to place the fact beyond question, that a large number of Mexicans residing in Sonora have entered into a league to revolutionize that State with a view to its annexation to the United States.

A telegraphic dispatch from Mobile states that much excitement still exists in that city, growing out of the refusal to grant a clearance to the *Alice Painter*.

The Secretary of State has not yet, as reported, demanded an explanation of the Spanish Minister, concerning the object of that Government in sending an armed force against Mexico, although a private interview with him was requested by Mr. CASS on, it is supposed, that subject.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury is now nearly completed.

### Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH AND FRENCH WAR VESSELS AT VERA CRUZ—SURRENDER OF PEROTE—ZACATECAS OCCUPIED BY THE LIBERALS, &C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st inst.

Three Spanish and two French vessels of war had anchored at Sacrificios, and Admiral RENAUD was daily expected with the rest of the French squadron.

General TREJOS surrendered the castle of Perote, on the 16th inst., after being reduced to starvation. His remnant of troops had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 18th inst.

General MIRAMON had arrived there.

The Liberals occupied Zacatecas, and elsewhere had been successful.

ZULOAGA was levying contributions to repair the fortifications.

### The Indiana Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Nov. 26.

The House, this afternoon, passed by a vote of 51 to 45 the joint resolution passed by the Senate on Wednesday last, declaring the election of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH to the United States Senate illegal, unconstitutional and void.

### Collision Between a Steamer and a Schooner

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 26.

The schooner *James English*, for New-Haven with coal and iron, was run into on Thursday, off Tinicum, by the steamship *Pennsylvania*, from Richmond. The *Pennsylvania* escaped uninjured, but the schooner was cut on the larboard side to the water's edge. She then ran ashore, and has since returned here for repairs.

### The Southern Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 26.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met here yesterday. JEREMIAH MORTON, of Virginia, presided. President FOULKES made an able report concerning the Road, which will be considered to-morrow. Two thirds of the stock is represented.

### The Philadelphia Firemen Homeward Bound

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

The Hibernia Engine Company left the city in the 8 o'clock train this morning for home. During their brief visit among us our firemen and the citizens generally have extended to them the most liberal hospitality.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Nov. 16.

The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, and the Newark firemen turned out in a grand torchlight procession to receive them. After the parade, the Hibernians partook of a sumptuous collation.

### From Africa.

SICKNESS ON THE COAST—KIDNAPPING FROM AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 26.

A letter received at Salem, dated Goree, West Coast of Africa, states that it was very sickly on that coast, and that a French war-steamer had lost 25 men within two weeks. An armed boat from the same steamer had impressed a French sailor from the brig *Rockingham*, of Salem. The letter was dated Oct. 12.

### Adjournment of the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Nov. 26.

The Vermont Legislature adjourned this morning. No appropriation has been made for completing the State Capitol; the House having refused to concur with the Senate in the passage of any bill for that purpose.

### Trotting Match Between Flora Temple and Reindeer.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 26.

A trotting match came off yesterday, on the Albany Race Course, between *Flora Temple* and *Reindeer*, for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The purse was given to *Reindeer*, in consequence of a collision in the second heat, which the judges decided was the result of foul driving on the part of *Flora's* driver.

### Fire at New-Orleans—Child Burnt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26.

Two dwellings on Prytania-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. A child perished in the flames.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, President CLANCY in the chair.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of making donations of $1.000 to the Northwestern Dispensary, $250 to the Ladies' Depository, and $500 to the Women's Prison Association and Home. The report was laid over.

The report of the same Committee, amending the report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of donating $1,500 to the Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, by reducing the amount to $500, was presented and laid over.

The same Committee reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in donating $500 to the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, and a like sum to the Seamen's Friend Society. The report was laid over.

Alderman BOOLE'S resolution in favor of directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $600, payable to Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., to defray the expenses incurred by the members of the late Common Council in defending themselves against the suit recently prosecuted against them was called up. Some debate followed.

Alderman MCSPEDON said if these expenses were not paid, he should be in favor of asking the Counsel to the Corporation to be present at all the meetings of the Board, so that he might be consulted on every measure before it was passed.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution.

Alderman ADAMS said if such expenses were not defrayed by the City, any one who pretended to be a lawyer because his brother was might have the members of the Board indicted for any measure passed by them.

A motion to refer the resolution to the Counsel to the Corporation was lost and the resolution was adopted, (Ayes 12; Noes 2,) Messrs. TUCKER and DAVIS voting in the negative.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in appropriating $750 to the graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was adopted.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove the ruins of the Crystal Palace forthwith, and to advertise for plans for a market to be erected there, was presented and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A communication was received from Mayor TIEMANN urging the necessity of improving the condition of the Russ pavement in Broadway. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour, C. H. HASWELL in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of several preceding meetings, a remonstrance was presented from the Hudson River Railroad against the passage of the resolution imposing onerous conditions in the running of small cars upon their track. The owners of property on Second-street presented a remonstrance against paving it with Belgian pavement.

Engine Company No. 8 presented a petition for repairs to the engine, asking that $200 be appropriated for that purpose.

Dr. Campbell's bill of $360, for professional services, was referred to the Committee on Police.

The President offered a resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board the cause of the delay in the repairs to the City Hall. It was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Hayes and others $140, for reporting in the Matsell investigation case, was laid over.

Mayor TIEMANN returned with his objections the resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to repair the walk in front of Nos. 162, 164 and 166 Mercer-street. The work directed to be done is in front of property belonging to others than the Corporation, and an ordinance should have been passed, so that an assessment could be laid on the property benefited.

The resolution of the Committee on Roads concurring to change the grade of Forty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was returned, and the reasons therefor, stating some technical illegalities, given.

The resolution granting permission to regulate the curb and gutter on Eighty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was also returned, on the ground that the street is not opened according to law. Among the resolutions offered were the following: That the Street Commissioner be directed to employ some competent person to take charge of and regulate the electric clocks in the public buildings of the City; that the Harlem Gas Company be directed to lay mains in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Kingsbridge Road, and to light the street with gas. They were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mayor TIEMANN sent in to the Councilmen the letter of the Venezuelan Commissioner, presenting a copy of the likeness of General Bolivar to the City of New-York. Appropriate resolutions acknowledging the gift were passed.

The Board concurred in awarding the contract for the erection of a new look-out on Macdougal-street Tower to John Noe. $725 is the sum named for the performance of the work. Resolutions of condolence with the family of BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, recently deceased, and formerly Alderman from the Fourth Ward, were concurred in.

Document No. 14, being a "Report of the Committee on Ordinances in reply to a resolution in reference to regulating the Street Department," was then taken up, section by section. But little progress was made, the time previous to adjournment being principally occupied by discussion on parliamentary points, some of which was rather exciting.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 3 P. M. President PURDY in the Chair.

A large number of bills for advertising the election laws were presented, and referred to the Committee on County Officers.

Mr. BLUNT presented a resolution directing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police to inquire who appointed Officer Baker, from whose custody Dr. GAILLARDET escaped the other day, and to ascertain whether the policeman is a proper person to hold the office that he occupies.

Mr. KENNEDY desired that the inquiry should go further than this. He understood that this man, in spite of his flagrant conduct, was still retained in his place. It was by the permission of the Supervisors that the Judges appointed these Court-officers, and if the latter were improper persons the competency of the Judges who made these appointments should be considered.

Mr. BLUNT added to his resolution a provision advising the propriety of taking the appointing power from the Judges of the Court of Sessions, and placing it in other hands. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, directing the Committee on County Officers to confer with the City authorities with regard to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street Jail property, or a portion of it, for the purpose of erecting a County Jail. It was adopted.

A resolution directing that $2,050 previously appropriated for election purposes, be paid to the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Department, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Friday next, 3 P. M.

Laura Keene is about to commence a lawsuit against Mr. Wheatley, of the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, for infringement of her copyright of "Our American Cousin."

## CITY POLITICS.

### Tammany Ratification Meeting.

### Purser and Townsend Indorsed for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor.

**Ugly Fighting—Black Eyes and Bloody Noses.**

The Democrats who have proved faithful to the Tammany *régime*, through all its varying fortunes, met last night, in the old wigwam, to show by their presence their devotion to the principle of "regular nominations and the usages of the Party," and, more specifically, to ratify the nominations of GEO. H. PURSER for Comptroller, and ISAAC H. TOWNSEND for Almshouse Governor.

The assemblage at first was not flatteringly large, though, as a means of making it so, a band had been stationed on the balcony, and a pile of blazing tar-barrels occupied the centre of the square, from which rose a dense volume of suffocating smoke, that was wafted by the shifting breeze, now here, now there, and not unfrequently into the faces of the admiring crowd on Tammany Hall steps. When, at length, the prime movers in the meeting (which, it is but just to say, became eventually quite a large one) had taken their places on the platform, and the crowd, safe from the perilous crush up the stairway, had got into the hall,

Mr. E. B. HART, the Surveyor of the Port, nominated for Chairman Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. The nomination was carried without dissent. Mr. CONNOLLY returned his thanks to the Committee of Arrangements for this opportunity of stating to the Democracy assembled in Tammany Hall that he would give his cordial support to the nomination of Mr. PURSER and Mr. TOWNSEND. [Cheers.] And the Democracy of this City and country owed it, not only to themselves, but to the Democracy of the State and of the nation, and to the memories of this venerable Hall in which they now stood, to rally to the support of the regular candidates of the party, and insure them a triumphant majority over their opponents.

Just as Mr. CONNOLLY was about concluding, a rough-looking customer in a red shirt, who was standing below the speaker's stand, broke out into some very unseemly exclamations, from which his friends endeavored to prevent him by placing their hands over his mouth, and indulging in various gentle endearments. In this they failed, and the bulk of the crowd, either from sympathy, indifference or fear, refused to interfere. The interruptions at length became so gross, and the language so obscene, that the speaker could not succeed in making himself heard, and virtually concluded in dumb show, the only words audible being those of the gentleman in red, vociferating at somebody on the platform such tender compliments as these: "You lie! You lie! &c." Some one on the platform then called on those below to put the fellow out. "No, but wait till I get at you, you d——d ——!" was the rejoinder. At last, after any amount of dragging and hauling, during which numerous blows were exchanged, the gentleman in red was got out.

After the adoption of lists of three Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries from each of the Wards, Mr. BENEDICT was introduced and read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That the Democracy of the City of New-York reaffirms its devotion to the foreign and domestic policy of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the resolutions relative to Cuba and Mexico unanimously adopted at the recent meeting, in this hall, to ratify the County ticket, since triumphantly elected.

*Resolved*, That while we deplore the defeat of AMASA J. PARKER and the Democratic State ticket at the November election, we congratulate the Democratic Party of the Union on an increased vote of 35,000, and we feel confident that, with united and earnest efforts, the Empire State will in future contests successfully vindicate its devotion to the principles and policy essential to the safe and economical government of the State, and the interests, honor, and integrity of the Union.

*Resolved*, That the attention of every class of the community has been justly directed to the increased taxation, and inefficient and insecure administration of the financial affairs of this City, and it has become the positive duty and interest of every citizen to secure and maintain economy and honesty in the municipal Government, and reduce the burdens imposed upon all classes, but especially onerous on the poor and industrious.

*Resolved*, That deeply convinced of the necessity of effecting these results and protecting the public treasury from ingenious devices of unscrupulous men, we confidently submit for the office of Comptroller the name of GEORGE H. PURSER, whose integrity, intelligence and experience has been established in every public position which he has occupied, and to his ability, independence and untiring industry the community may safely confide the important and onerous duties of this office.

*Resolved*, That ISAAC TOWNSEND, nominated for Almshouse Governor, is eminently entitled to the warm and zealous support of the Democratic Party; intelligent, faithful and courteous in the discharge of the gratuitous duties of his office, he has ever maintained a deep devotion to the principles and candidates of the Democracy.

*Resolved*, That the industrious efforts of some of the prominent Federal office-holders in this City to defeat the regular Democratic candidates for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor, and by the support of another ticket indirectly confer upon a Republican the office of Comptroller, with all its power and patronage, must be regarded as a gross outrage on the Democratic Party, and especially on that portion of influential, honest and intelligent men deriving their support from the legitimate business of the Municipal Government.

*Resolved*, That at this crisis, when the State Legislature is notoriously in the hands of our political opponents, and prepared to enact laws absorbing and regulating the powers properly vested in the people of this City, it is of the highest importance, by uniting exertions, to elect an important officer of the City Government and frustrate the existing designs of our common opponent to concentrate in a Republican incumbent some of the chief powers and duties now exercised or imposed on the Common Council and the Departments.

*Resolved*, That experience and system, as well as fidelity and honesty, are qualities essential in the successful discharge of the duties of Comptroller, and no mere reform can discover and correct the gross prevailing abuses, and satisfy the just expectation of our fellow-citizens, unless based upon a practical and familiar knowledge of the machinery of the Municipal Government; and our candidate on this occasion has been selected on the Jeffersonian motto of "Is he honest? Is he capable?"

*Resolved*, That we recommend to our fellow Democrats in the several Wards to be vigilant and untiring in their exertions to organize and unite the Democratic Party for the coming contest, convinced that such efforts cannot fail to result in a victory not less important to the interests of the City than to the union and power of the Democracy.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER made the first speech, in which he was doomed to an interruption still more aggravated than that endured by the Chairman.

The red-shirted personage, who looked to be a youth of 21 or so, and was infuriated with drink, rushed wildly back into the room, leaped on the platform and commenced a general onslaught, which ended in his and five or six others being thrown in a heap from the platform to the floor. Here the scuffle was renewed with terrific violence, and ended in a second withdrawal of the offender in the consoling arms of his friends.

The row being for the time over,

The Chairman called on the Hon. JOHN KELLY to appear.

Mr. KELLY stepped on the platform amid vehement cheers. He said: I did not come among you to-night, my friends, with the intention of saying anything; but, since the commencement of my political career I have always followed a straightforward course, and there is no impropriety, therefore, in my now presenting myself here in compliance with your call. I commenced my career in Tammany Hall, and until she changes her politics, until she changes hopelessly to something that I cannot conceive to be right, I mean to pursue it here. Yet I must say that there are many things done here that are wrong, but it is not the way to beat the enemy of the Democratic Party by sowing the seeds of dissension among the Democrats outside of this Hall. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Isn't it better to have a bad Democrat than a good Whig?

ANOTHER VOICE—You shut up. Let's have a good Democrat.

A THIRD VOICE—Won't you give a little, please, about '48.

Mr. KELLY (resuming)—We have passed through a canvass with the political enemies of our party and we have been successful. The issues on which we conquered are the same now as then. Why, then, should we not, as good Democrats, unite as heartily in winning the election of our candidates for Charter officers as we did in winning the election for County officers. [Cheers.] Your candidate for Comptroller has opposed to him not only your enemies politically but some of those belonging to the Democratic party, who have circulated the story that he was the author of a pamphlet that was printed many years ago, abusing a certain class of people in this community, and upholding a woman of vile and infamous character. When that gentleman, thus assailed, was a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, I believe those charges were refuted. I recollect very well everything in relation to them. I recollect that there were many affidavits published regarding this matter, and I satisfied my mind, as I hope every honest man who would deal with those charges impartially, has satisfied his, that they are false and cannot be substantiated in any way. Mr. PURSER, no doubt, has his faults. There is no politician on this continent, or any other, who has not his faults. But let me implore every good man, every man who desires the welfare of his party and the good of this community, not to assail a fellow-citizen, though he be a politician, in the manner in which Mr. PURSER has been assailed, by false imputations and assertions utterly without proof. With these remarks I intend to offer this resolution, and then close. And I trust that every gentleman who loves the honor and integrity of his party, who has her prosperity at heart, and hopes to see her opponents confounded, will sustain the Democratic nominees with all his might and main, and, then, if there be errors in this hall, it is the duty of the gentlemen who heretofore have controled it, to make an effort after this election to redeem the character of this hall, and to redeem the character of the Democratic Party from the infamous position in which it has been placed by those who have control of this organization. [Cheers.] I do not apply these remarks to any gentleman in particular. I take some of the blame to myself. I say, then, that if we desire our party to be successful in future canvasses it is our duty to sustain its nominees now, and when this election is over, I trust that a general effort will be made to reorganize the Democratic Party here and place it upon a fair and equitable basis. [Cheers.]

Again the madman in the red shirt rushed through the crowd, like a Malay running a muck; then mounted the platform, and fought fiercely for several minutes. The confusion was indescribable, and the affray threatened to expand itself into a general *melee*. About a couple of dozen persons on the rear of the platform were tugging, wrestling and striking each other, the crowd below was all excitement, and above the din could be heard the voice of the fellow in red, screaming, "I'll fight you! I'll fight you or any man! I'll fight any man in this crowd!"

Again about half a dozen of the rioters were thrown off, or tumbled on the floor, and again the fighting was renewed there, and continued on round the room, and up to the door, down the stairs, and into the bar-room, and out into the street, where it culminated in a regular drunken battle, of which the results were five or six black eyes and bloody noses. Strange to say—perhaps, indeed, the fact ought to excite no surprise—there was not a policeman to be seen at any time, either in the Hall, or in its vicinity, from the beginning of the meeting till its close.

Quiet having at length been restored, Mr. KELLY wound up by offering the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the desperate and unprincipled efforts employed to defame the character of GEORGE H. PURSER, merits and receives our deepest indignation and contempt. Known and respected in the Fourth Ward from his early youth, no Democrat will be found ignorant or credulous enough to believe that he led or incited mobs against "Churches or Bishops" of any denomination, or conspired with a notorious and degraded woman in the preparation of an infamous polemical romance. Citizens by birth or adoption are too intelligent and honest to be made the instruments of malignant and artful slanderers, and will vindicate at the approaching election the private and public character of our candidate for Comptroller.

This was adopted amid applause and loud cheering for JOHN KELLY.

The Hon. C. FIELD was the last speaker. He eulogized Mr. PURSER as being eminently qualified in every way to fill the office of Comptroller, and predicted that if he be elected the taxes, which now weigh so heavily on all, directly or indirectly, will be largely lessened. Mr. FIELD was frequently cheered.

When he had concluded, the Chairman rose and announced, though it was now but 9 o'clock, that the meeting was adjourned.

### AMERICAN CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS FOR COMPTROLLER AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The American City Convention had an adjourned meeting last evening, at the Hall No. 393 Bowery, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. Two ballots were had, the last of which resulted in the nomination of ROBERT T. HAWS (Republican nominee) for Comptroller. The votes stood:

| | 1st vote. | 2d vote. |
|---|---|---|
| R. T. Haws | 28 | 49 |
| George W. Morton | 20 | 1 |
| J. R. Leveridge | 12 | 12 |

Mr. F. C. WAGNER was afterwards nominated by acclamation for Governor of the Almshouse, and the Convention then adjourned.

### REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of this Committee was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway. A draft of an address to the voters of the City, with reference to the coming election, was submitted by Mr. BOYD, of the Thirteenth Ward, and adopted. A discussion occurred in reference to certain alleged irregularities by the Twenty-first Ward Association, but the matter was postponed for further consideration. After some other unimportant business had been acted on the Committee adjourned.

### A WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

The workingmen held a meeting last evening at No. 475 Pearl-street, for the purpose of expressing their feelings in regard to the forthcoming election. It was not largely attended. Mr. JOHN BRADY was chosen Chairman, and made a lengthy speech, advocating the necessity of the workingmen ceasing to be further governed and hoodwinked by designing politicians, and advising that they should hereafter so work as to support their own interests by voting for no one who was not favorable to the interests of the workingmen.

Remarks of similar purport were made by Colonel DOWLING and Messrs. MCCARTHY and WALFORD, and, after the adoption of resolutions expressive of the sense of those present, the meeting adjourned.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

**Interesting Scene at the Cooper Institute—Large Attendance of Children—Speech of Peter Cooper.**

A grand reception was yesterday extended to Mr. PETER COOPER by the children and teachers of the public schools of the City at the Lecture-room of the Institute. The first three grammar classes of nearly all the schools were present, numbering about 3,000 scholars and teachers. The exercises began at 3 o'clock, and consisted of addresses interspersed with music—Mr. VILANOVA presiding at the Alexandre organ, and Mr. TIMM at the piano. A quartette, composed of two ladies and two gentlemen from the Mendelssohn Union, led by Mr. CAMP, sung two pieces; and Miss ELIZA A. MAHER sang one solo, accompanied by the organ.

The exercises were opened by WM. JAY HASKETT, Esq., who read the 24th Psalm; after which he introduced Mr. COOPER, who, as he came forward, was greeted with prolonged cheers by the multitude of juveniles present. Mr. COOPER then spoke as follows:

For one, I envy not the man who can stand unmoved in the presence of such a scene as this.

What sight is there in all the wide range of human observation so well calculated as this to stir the deepest feelings of our hearts with profound anxiety and concern for the future welfare of this vast company of the young?

Who is there that has ever trod the slippery paths of youth that would not gladly place a lamp in their path and a light to their feet to guide them amidst the dazzling dangers that will beset them on every hand?

Who is there, or where is the person, who could stand unmoved, or look with indifference, and see a company like this just taking their passage to make a voyage round the world?

How anxiously would each and all inquire after the safety and soundness of the vessel in which they were about to embark!

How anxiously would all inquire as to what provision they had made to meet and overcome the dangers that they are sure to encounter on the passage. If, my young friends, I should now assure you that the smallest child within the sound of my voice has already entered on a voyage more difficult and dangerous than it would be to make a passage round the world, *how astonished would you be!*

Yes, my young friends, I can assure you that each one of us is already afloat upon the great ocean of life, and we are compelled, by our very existence, to make our passage, not only around the world, but through it, which is a much more difficult task.

To make this voyage in safety, we require a sound, strong and substantial vessel,—by which I mean a sound, strong and healthy body—one whose timbers are not weakened by the gnawing worms of excess.

Perhaps you may not be aware how important it is to put a sheathing of copper on ships to prevent the little worms from entering and eating out their strength—so that the vessel will not break in pieces on an open sea. So it will be with us if we do not sheath our little vessels with true knowledge, by which alone we can keep out bad passions and bad habits, that will eat out our strength and leave us a miserable wreck on the shore of life.

I said we need a healthy body in order to make a safe, comfortable passage through life. And I hope we may one and all remember that

"Health *consists with temperance alone.*

And peace, O Virtue, peace is all thine own."

We need on this voyage a compass, quadrant, chronometer, barometer and chart, with knowledge sufficient to use them with skill, so as to clear those rocks and whirlpools of fashion that have engulphed so many, whose eyes, like yours, have sparkled with brightness and beauty, and whose faces, like yours, have beamed with hope and expectation of future happiness through life.

Yes, my young friends, we all need to watch our compass, with its trembling needle to guide us in the path of truth and duty, and to strengthen us with a resolute determination to give the world an equivalent, in some form of useful labor, for all we consume in it, and thus to fulfill that important requirement, to owe no man anything but the good we can do. You will need to use constantly your compass, chronometer, barometer and chart, by which I mean the knowledge you now have the opportunity to acquire, to enable you to steer your course in safety, and find out what you are, and where you are drifting on the great ocean of life. You will need also your spy-glass of perception and calculation to enable you to see dangers at a distance, as well as to discover and ascertain what there is in reality beautiful and good to be obtained. The mariner requires a barometer—an instrument so extremely sensitive that it measures the weight of the atmosphere, and thus enables him to prepare for storms that might otherwise destroy his vessel.

The barometer is a beautiful instrument; as an emblem it shows an all-surrounding pressure or atmosphere through which comes that still small voice, that speaks to the intelligent heart, giving ideas of what is just and right, and is our barometer to be watched with care and used on all occasions. That still small voice is constantly telling us to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. This precept is for us the true barometer of life. It will, if wisely used, enable us to measure and weigh the pressure of those surrounding circumstances that have made us to differ from every other human being. A true knowledge of the power that circumstances are constantly exerting is calculated to inspire us with charity for the faults and follies of those around us. It was this knowledge that enabled Christ to say of his murdering enemies. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." It is the power to use this compass, this chronometer, quadrant and chart. I mean the power to follow the glorious example of Christ, who, when a child, grew in knowledge and in stature, and in favor with God and man.

He, by doing always those things that are well pleasing to his Father, and our Father—by doing always to others as he would that others should do unto him, he was enabled to overcome all evil, and although tempted in all points as we are, yet He lived without sin.

It is our highest wisdom to follow His lovely example, by avoiding all that is wrong, and by doing what good we can in the world. It is our privilege always to steer our course by this compass of truth and duty. It is the power to apply all mechanical and chemical combination, by which it is made our duty, as it is our highest interest, to subject the earth, the air, and the ocean to our use. It is this mighty power, rightly and wisely applied, that dignifies and elevates man above the level of the brute, and shows him to be, in reality, but "a little lower than the angels."

What could have been done for us more than to give us the world and all that in it is, and only require of us that we should keep, subdue and hold dominion, in order to find a good in the right and wise application and use of every thing throughout all the great garden of the world? To do this you will require all the knowledge and all the wisdom that is possible to be obtained. To aid you in the pursuit of knowledge, the Board of Education has invited you here with all the evidences of your progress and skill, that you may stimulate each other to improve the opportunity you now enjoy to prepare for a safe, useful, happy and prosperous passage through life. Then will the star of hope shine with ever-brightening splendor on our way, showing the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of the Father of All, "by connecting this, our greatest virtue, with our greatest bliss," and by making

"Our own bright prospect to be blest,
Our strongest motive to assist the rest."

The Committee of the Board of Education have conferred on me the honor to present to you the rewards of merit. They are rewards provided for those who have excelled in any of the various departments of useful knowledge. Knowledge, my young friends, is a tremendous power for good or for evil—for good when rightly and wisely applied to the varied uses and purposes of life; with it you may unlock the great storehouse of nature and draw from its inexhaustible fountain all that is good for food, and pleasant to the eye, and calculated to make us wise.

I trust the day will come when the halls of this building will be continually thronged by thousands in the eager pursuit of knowledge—by those who will here catch the inspiration of truth in all its native power and beauty, and find in it an inexpressible pleasure to spread its transforming influence around the world. Then will my fondest hopes be realized, and I shall rejoice that my labor has not been in vain.

If it were possible, my young friends, I would write such a resolution in letters of light on every heart. I would impress it as the safest and surest means by which to secure for ourselves, and those we love, health, peace and competence through life. To strengthen and give force to such a resolution, I will ask you to look, as you walk the streets, at the many poor and wretched, whose trembling limbs are begging bitter bread from Charity's cold hand. I will ask you to guard yourselves against such a terrible misfortune. I will urge you to avoid those useless and injurious habits of smoking and chewing tobacco, and drinking liquor. Habits that are now taxing a large part of the youth of our City to an amount sufficient (if the sum was wisely invested) to secure to each in old age a house and home, so indispensable to the happiness of all. The poet declared an important truth when he said: "The man who consecrates his hours by vigorous efforts and an honest aim, at once draws the sting of life and death, and walks with Nature in the paths of peace."

The address was listened to with deep interest, and elicited at its close the applause of the hearers.

## TWO FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

### ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

On Thursday evening the 5 o'clock Express train ran over and killed a Mr. GEORGE BLACK and his wife, a short distance from Tarrytown, near Ex-Mayor KINGSLAND'S residence.

It seems they were walking up the track for the purpose of calling upon some friends living on Mr. KINGSLAND'S place.

The wind was blowing from the northwest, and it was somewhat dark at the time the accident occurred. The engineer did not know of the accident until it was telegraphed from Tarrytown to Poughkeepsie. Mr. and Mrs. BLACK were residents of Tarrytown, and both members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

An inquest was held upon the bodies this morning, and a verdict given exonerating the engineer from all blame, and from all the evidence they could obtain it seems that it was purely accidental. The remains were placed in the charge of the undertaker, Mr. JOHN VANDERBELT, for interment.

### ACCIDENT ON THE OHIO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. MILLER, a mail-agent in the employ of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, was missed from the car. Supposing that he had fallen from the car, the train was instantly stopped. It was then backed slowly, when the body of the unfortunate man was found near a woodpile, about six miles from Columbus, torn and mangled in a horrible manner—so much so that it was almost impossible to lift him up and place him in the car without pieces falling from the body. Singular to relate, he was alive when found, but insensible. He lived about three minutes after he was placed in the car. The accident must have happened in this manner. Along the track for a considerable distance is a wood-pile, so near the track that, a gentleman informed our reporter, he did not believe that there was four inches between the pile and the cars. He is supposed to have stood at the open door of the car, when his clothing was caught in the wood, thus dragging him from the car, and crushing him in this small space.

Mr. MILLER was a highly-esteemed citizen of Baltimore, and leaves a wife and five children. It is rather a singular fact that, just before the accident occurred, the unhappy man was telling some friends of a very narrow escape he once had while traveling in the cars.

### ANOTHER ACCIDENT—THREE PERSONS INJURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26.

Last evening, the train from Godenshurg for this place was thrown from the track near Madrid by a broken rail. Capt. C. P. GEER, of CHENEY, FISKE & Co.'s Express, and a Mr. POWELL, of Madrid, were badly hurt; the conductor, B. P. BARAY, was also severely bruised, but came on with his train.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A SEA CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.—ALLEGED BIGAMY.—A few days ago, Captain WILLIAM MCGILL, in the employ of the Black Ball line-of-packet ships, was arrested and brought before Justice BLACHLEY on a charge of having one more wife than the law allows. The complainant in this case was an Irish girl, about 17 years of age. She states that she came to this country on board of the ship commanded by defendant; that on the passage under a promise of marriage, he accomplished her ruin. Arriving in New-York, they took rooms as husband and wife, and were subsequently married in New-Jersey. Last week he deserted her, and while in pursuit of him she, for the first time, discovered that he had a wife and several children residing in South Brooklyn. On Sunday night last she darkened his door with her presence, and the result was she was most unceremoniously turned into the street. The disturbance caused by this proceeding attracted the attention of Officer BRANNIGAN, of the Third Precinct Police, and he arrested Captain MCGILL and both of his wives, and marched them off to the Station-house, where cross complaints were made for assault and battery, and a charge of bigamy was preferred by the girl against the captain. The latter charge was examined before Judge BLACHLEY when it appearing that the offence was committed in New-Jersey, the accused was discharged. Subsequently the proper papers were taken out in New-Jersey for the arrest of the gallant Captain, but he has not yet been secured.

CITY COURT.—The November term of this Court will close to-day. The next term will commence on the first Monday in December, and continue three weeks. The calendar for this term embraces some eighty causes.

## EUROPE.

### ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

### State of the Atlantic Telegraph.

### THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.

### Spanish

known. The conduct of the authorities about the children of the Jewish criminal Coen-mal, is meant as an answer to the Papal Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says: "It is reported that the Juge d'Instruction, appointed to examine the charge against M. DE MONTALEMBERT, has decided that the incriminated article does not bear out the accusation against its author, and that he will consequently issue an *Ordonnance de non Lieu*, i. e., a declaration that there are not sufficient grounds to prosecute."

[This report is mentioned by no other authority.]

Paris dispatches of the 12th state that MONTALEMBERT's trial had been fixed for the 17th. The public were not to be admitted, and no report would be allowed to be published. Only the judgment will appear in the French papers.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had returned the compliment recently paid to him by Queen VICTORIA, having forwarded to Her Majesty a twelve-pounder howitzer invented by himself, accompanied by the complete harness for six horses. The piece bears the name of the "Alliance."

The returns of the Bank of France for the month, show a decrease in the cash in hand in Paris of 13,300,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 9,600,000 francs. The discounts had increased 17,500,000. The Bourse was buoyant on the 12th, and the 3 per cents advanced to 74.25 for money.

The King's speech at the opening of the Belgian Legislature was very congratulatory as to the affairs of the country. The National Treasury was in a satisfactory state, and exhibited a surplus. Among the measures of reform promised is a law securing a more efficacious copyright in literary and artistic works, and a note towards establishing additional primary schools.

The *Times* says that according to a statement from Madrid the Spanish Government seem likely to order their fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Probably the countenance of the French Government, who are likewise reported to have sent additional ships of war to that point, is relied upon in this movement, whilst it is also known that England has serious demands to urge which will cause her to insist upon the redress at least equal to that which may be accorded in other cases.

A telegram from Madrid states that a Spanish fleet, consisting of eight steamers, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th for Tangiers. It is added that the fleet has orders after the presenting the demand of the Spanish Government upon Morocco, to scour the coast of Africa and destroy all vessels manned by the Riff Moors which may be found without regular papers, and treat them as pirates.

Accounts from Cadiz state that on the 17th of October the sailing-frigate *Ferrolana*, of 30 guns, and the corvette *Isabel Segunda*, of 20 guns, sailed for the Havana, having on board 30 officers and 540 infantry. On the 22d of October the sailing-frigate *Perla*, fitted up as a transport, and armed with six guns, sailed for the same destination with 450 infantry. There remain in the roads, ready to sail at any moment, the screw-frigate *Petronila*, the paddle-wheel steamer *Isabella la Catolica*, and the transport corvette *Marigalante*. There are 1 080 infantry and 500 marines to be embarked on board these three ships. These will complete the expedition to a force of 2,100 infantry and 500 marines.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a royal decree appointing M. USTARIZ Under-Secretary of State to the Minister of War.

In his speech at the opening of the Chambers on the 5th Nov. the King of Portugal thus referred to the case of the *Charles et Georges*:

Friendly relations have not (since last session) been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my Government and His majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence of the capture of the French ship *Charles et Georges* in the waters of Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of fight, in which my Government sought to maintain it, my Government—having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorized it to have confidence—was obliged to cede to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of that vessel and the liberation of the captain.

All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination I hope you will approve the proceedings of my Government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur.

The election took place at Berlin on the 5th. More than half of the electors of the 1st instance (*Urwähler*) were present. The result was almost entirely in favor of the new Ministry.

The Austrian *Cabinet Militaire* is suppressed.

By an order of the Emperor of Austria, the right hitherto exercised by military commandants, to inflict corporeal punishment, has been curtailed. For the future no commanding officer of a regiment can order more than forty blows, with a cane or birch, ie bo given; and no *chef d'escadron*, or captain of a company, more than twenty.

Snow has fallen at Turin and about Lake Constance and the Upper Rhine.

The *Movimento* of Genoa states that the cold is intense, and that icicles are seen hanging from the roofs, a very rare occurrence in that city. The thermometer marks between 24° and 22° Fahrenheit. The *Avenir* of Nice states that a heavy fall of snow took place between Turin and that city on the 4th and that in consequence the mail from Turin, which was due at Nice on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, did not arrive until Friday afternoon at 3.

The opening of the Piedmontese Parliament is fixed for the 3d of January.

The *Mercantile Courier* of Genoa contains some details of the visit of the parents of Mortara to Altari, and which ended in their not seeing their boy, and being ordered from the town because they had no passports. On their return to Rome the Secretary of State promised that they should see the child. The mother has given an account of this interview. She says he was evidently struggling between fear of the people with whom he lived and his love for his parents; "but the latter at length prevailed, and he declared he would return home with us. I told him he was born a Jew, and that like us he ought to persist in his faith." "Dear mother," he answered, "I repeat the creed of the Jews every day."

The Chamberlain VON LEVITZAN had been appointed Minister for the Duchy of Holstein, and Duke CHARLES of Glucksburg has been reinstated in the office of General of the Danish Army.

An opinion prevailed in Naples that the ports of that kingdom would shortly be open for the free importation of corn, the crops having proved rather a failure, and prices being on the rise.

The St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* publishes an account of the reëstablishment of the relations between the Russians and Chinese, on the 25th of August, at Schöngoutschken Kouldga, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the Cuosuiar factory.

Notwithstanding heavy frosts, navigation was still open at St. Petersburg on the 10th inst.

The quantity of tallow exported was 112,000 casks.

A rumor was circulating in Italy to the effect that the Emperor of Russia, in order to make his maritime position at Villa Franca more effectual, desired to purchase the Principality of Monaco, which is almost close to it. It was believed that a large offer would not be refused by the Prince of Monaco.

The Russian Ambassador to Japan had arrived at Marseilles with an advantageous treaty which he had succeeded in negotiating.

A telegram, dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 12, reports the Neva closed with ice at that point.

The direction and right of publication of the *Journal de Petersburg* has been granted for 15 years to the publisher DUFOUR.

The Emperor ALEXANDER had addressed the nobility of Moscow in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolition of Serfdom. A deputation of the nobility of Moscow having been introduced to the Czar, in the Kremlin, he said that it was impossible to thank them for their cooperation. They had neither been the first, nor the second, nor the third, to answer to his appeal. This had grieved him profoundly. The eyes of Russia were, he said, fixed on Moscow. He asked them to give him the opportunity of defending them. "I am," he said, "attached to the nobility; but I desire the general good."

A letter from St. Petersburg says it is evident that the nobility silently oppose the wishes of the Emperor. The people of Russia have an unbounded confidence in the Czar. This alone prevents a terrible outbreak.

A telegram from Beyrout announces that a general agitation was reigning in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections had taken place at several places, and OMAR PASHA was main taining himself at Bagdad with difficulty.

The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo had revolted. The communication was interrupted between the Libanns and Tripoli, and between Alexandretta and Aleppo.

The garrison of Beyrout had been sent against the insurgents.

The disorder in the Libanns had been appeased by the Bishop.

Constantinople journals of the 30th ult., announce that IBRAHIM PASHA, the Imperial Commissioner who had been sent to Djidda, had returned to Constantinople, bringing with him thirty-six prisoners, considered to be more or less implicated in the murder of the French and English Consuls. Nothing was known of the punishment which would be inflicted on them.

A letter from Alexandria says it was not expected that the French Consul-General sent to Djidda would accomplish much, as the assassins of the British and French Consuls had escaped. The persons sent to Constantinople were subordinate agents of the men who have fled.

The Calcutta mails of Oct. 9 reached London on the night of the 12th, but would scarcely arrive in time for the *Africa*.

The campaign was to commence in the last week of October. Lord CLYDE had gone to Lucknow, which will be the head-quarters, and the Governor-General was about to follow him.

TANTIA TOPEE was caught and held at bay at Beorah by General MITCHELL on the 15th September. General ROBERTS so dealt with the rebels whom Sir HUGH ROSE left him to hunt down and fight down as to leave no reason for invidiously regretting the beginner of the work in watching its continuator. General MITCHELL evinced the same superior efficiency in exchanging compliments with TANTIA TOPEE. He totally routed that leader, taking from him on the field nearly 30 guns, and then sending in pursuit of him 605 men, of whom 409 were horse, with a couple of field pieces; and this success was achieved,—we hardly dare state so startling a fact, frequently as it has been reiterated,—with no loss on our side, or a loss so minute that it was not noticed at the time. The rebels fled northwest, destroying the telegraph line between Bombay and Agra, and an office at or near Indore.

Three days afterwards, in Oude, on an island in the Gogra, the rebels, who had there intrenched themselves, were attacked by two companies of Europeans, the Rajah of Koppertullah's Contingent, and a party of HODSON's Horse. The enemy fled in boats, upon which the Rajah's guns opened a destructive fire. A thousand rebels are reported slain in this affair.

In Oude, another and very brilliant success was achieved at Selimpore on the morning of the 23d of September. Major BULWER, with 200 European infantry, 2 nine-pounder guns, and 400 police cavalry, having made a forced night-march of twenty-four miles from Lucknow, had encompassed the rebel intrenchments with his cavalry, under Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN, by 5 o'clock in the morning, and then he stormed the place "red hand." The brother of MUSEIB ALI, two other chiefs, and seven hundred rebels were killed. Our loss was two Europeans and nine of the police cavalry slain and thirty-four wounded altogether. On the same day at Sussen lee we expelled the enemy, who made hardly any resistance.

The China news is insignificant. The Earl of ELGIN awaits at Shanghae the arrival of the Commissioners for arranging the tariff, and as these gentlemen did not leave Pekin until the middle of August, their appearance is not looked for until the first week in October.

As the American treaty was made first, the tariff for it, it was thought, should be completed in similar order. MR. REED, not judging so, had gone to Japan.

The Russian Ambassador, Count POUTIATINE, had proceeded to Europe, carrying a treaty recently concluded by his excellency at the Court of Jeddo. Tariff details for the Chino-Russ treaty are of no moment, apparently. We hear of no legation for arranging term either at Shanghae or Tien-tsin.

At Canton there was some appearance of a resumption of business.

Teas were firm. A large business had been done at Shanghae in green for American account at fine prices.

The French-Spanish expedition to Anam has proved thus far successful. The China *Mail* says:

"The British steamer *Scotland*, chartered as a transport by Admiral DE GENOUILLY, returned from Cochin China on Tuesday evening last. She brings very little news indeed, and what little the officers know they are not permitted to communicate. Still, from a pretty authentic source, we gather that a few days after the arrival of the expedition in Turon harbor, fire was opened upon the five forts built to defend the town, and, as the fire was not returned, the forts were occupied without resistance or the loss of a single Frenchman or Spaniard, and that the town is at their mercy. The military force has taken quiet possession of the peninsula east of the town, where the French speak of founding a colony; and, as they expect no assistance from the natives, they think of importing laborers from China. The ships are at anchor under the lee of a headland, in sight of a rich agricultural country, notwithstanding which they are without fresh provisions, and the *Scotland* has been sent up here for live stock and stores, with which she will return to Turon in a few days. The Cochin Chinese were on the look-out for stragglers from the allied lines, and had already picked up four or five. An expedition is expected to start for Hue, the capital, in the course of six or eight weeks."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"A proclamation issued by Admiral DE GENOUILLY has appeared in the Government *Gazette*, that the Bay and River of Turon, and the port of Chang Calian, are held in a state of effective blockade by the naval and military French forces. It appears to be the desire to keep the proceedings at Cochin China from the knowledge of the public, as the accounts received by the chartered British steamer *Scotland*, just returned from Turon, are very meagre. We learn that the combined force of the French and Spaniards took the forts on the River of Turon without resistance, and had landed. It is reported that there was a great scarcity of provisions, and the *Scotland* is to return at once with supplies. The Agent of the French Government, it is stated, is anxious to procure steamers of light draught of water, to assist in prosecuting hostilities inland. From what we hear, it is probable that the Cochin Chinese will attempt but a passive resistance, which is likely, more than any other cause, to prolong the difficulties the expedition will have to contend against. It is said that cholera has made its appearance in the force."

The last dispatches received from China announce that Admiral RIGAULT, after having taken possession of the establishments at Turon, had immediately marched on the city of Hue, the capital of Cochin-China, and of the whole Empire of Anam. Details of the taking of Turon show that the gunboats destroyed five forts in half an hour. Turon had been declared French territory.

Cholera was carrying off a great number of people in Japan. Its first appearance was said to have been after the arrival of an American man-of-war, on board of which a case had occurred. The circumstance had prejudiced the Japanese against foreigners. They supposed their wells had been poisoned.

## ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

### The Fault in the Cable—A Letter from Prof. Whitehouse.

*To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.*

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Secretary, dated 27th ult., declining to grant me permission to test the Atlantic cable, and conveying the Director's refusal to entertain any proposal which, after that testing, I might be prepared to make for the repairing and maintenance of communication with Newfoundland. While awaiting this reply at Valentia, I endeavored to serve the interests of the Company by careful experimental research upon a faulty piece of your cable, (raised some weeks since from the harbor,) with the special object of ascertaining the possibility, or otherwise, of accurately detecting the character of the fault, as well as the distance at which it might exist. The results of this examination, which I now lay before you, are decisive, corroborating in every respect the opinion which I have already given, that the system of telegraphing hitherto confidently relied upon, is to the last degree fallacious and inconclusive.

I have been able to imitate and reproduce at pleasure on this short length (less than two miles) every phase through which the Atlantic cable itself has been said to pass, the fault having been conveniently arranged in me, as apparently existing at 500, 500, 400 300 and lastly at 280 and 240 miles distance, and subsequently at shorter and intermediate lengths. These phases were not produced either by adding to the length, or by substituting fine wire, as equivalent to length, but simply by altering the degree or amount of the fault already existing, while the length of the cable as well as the position of the fault in all instances remained the same.

It is, therefore, manifestly impossible, by any multiplied appeals to such a mode of testing, to distinguish between a great fault at a considerable distance, and a smaller fault near at hand, or, in fact, to ascertain at all with certainty the distance at which a fault exists, unless the degree or amount of such fault be already accurately known—given the distance, the amount of fault may be ascertained: given the amount of fault, the distance may be determined. As, however, in the present condition of the Atlantic cable, both are unknown, and the indications required of each are identical in character and inseparable from each other, it follows that by no ingenuity in the application of such tests can these two points be separately examined and determined with accuracy.

With such a source of error underlying all the electrical opinions which have been relied upon, the unequivocal demonstrations which I have obtained, induce me, in justice to the enterprise, at once to impeach the validity of the accepted decision upon the state of the cable.

Bearing upon this subject, I here recal to mind an incident of which the Directors are, perhaps, unaware, wherein one of the gentlemen recently employed by them, Mr. C. F. VARLEY, in simple reliance doubtless upon such tests, caused search to be made about seventy miles out at sea upon a cable for a fault or injury which was subsequently found to be on shore. Another case has, indeed, very recently occurred, in which, unless I am misinformed, the difficulty experienced in ascertaining electrically the position of a fault in a cable of very limited length, was only removed by the mechanical operation of underrunning.

I will not enlarge upon the loss of capital and public confidence certain to result from a too implicit reliance upon a system so open to error, and yet upon the unshaken belief in which the very existence of our enterprise has been for a long time, and is at this moment, suspended.

I have felt constrained to bring this matter thus prominently forward because an error in judgment, adopted and acted upon blindly, may thus decide adversely, and at the same time wrongly and irretrievably, a question involving, to a great extent, the interests of two nations, and the loss, or otherwise, of half a million of money.

The probabilities are vastly against any approach to accurate determination of the distance of the fault in such a manner; while, irrespective of my own testing and observations, which lead to an opposite opinion, the common-sense arguments hitherto apparently overlooked, are wholly in favor of the fault being close at hand. I will briefly enumerate these:

1. The cable has long been exposed to danger upon a coast, for which its delicate structure is known to be utterly unfitted; we therefore have a right to expect injury.

2. The entire interruption which has occurred from injury no less than three times in as many months, to another length of cable identical in structure—originally a part of one core—lies only situated in the harbor, and connecting the island with the mainland, does itself most strongly confirm this expectation.

3. The last portion of the cable laid out by the *Agamemnon*, was believed to be less perfect than the rest, and it was hoped that it might not have been used at all; in fact, it would not have been, but for the large amount lost upon the previous trip.

4. A considerable degree of fault was found to exist in that part of the Atlantic cable within the harbor which was cut out, and on its removal and replacement by fresh cable, the signals from Newfoundland were so manifestly improved for a time, that the subsequent receipt of messages was the very best and quickest work performed by the cable.

Lastly. No accident is known to have occurred during the paying out at the distance of 280 miles, sufficient to lay bare the conductor for two inches, as is now inferred to be the case.

Having thus given my reasons for dissent from the received opinion upon the present state of the Atlantic cable, on the ground of its being based upon data insufficient, and what now prove to be unsound electrical data, no less than opposed to all arguments which common sense adduces, I may add that my confidence will be in no way shaken should the present faulty and feeble effort with relereuce to the shore end prove a failure. I regard the means employed as inadequate to the end to be attained.

I turn now with pleasure to recount to the Directors an incident which I have gleaned since my arrival at Valentia, and which, I doubt not, they will learn with equal gratification. Shortly after the repairs had been effected, to which allusion has already been made, and when the cable was in its most perfect working order, the Superintendent at Newfoundland, whereupon the official messages of the day had been worked off, gave permission, in order to keep the clerks employed, for the exchange of conversational intercourse between Newfoundland and Valentia for a time. Freed thus from any fear of any responsibility attaching to errors from carelessness or haste, the clerks on duty manipulated at a higher speed than had ever before been attained; Newfoundland using my instrument, and induction coils for transmission, while Valentia received the signals on THOMSON's galvanometer, and recorded by finger-key upon paper; the station clock marked the time upon the paper, in hours, half-hours, and quarters, as well as minutes, so that there can be no error in the computation of speed. I have carefully examined the record then made; the signals are perfect, and the rate at which for a length of time that conversation was kept up in words at full length, was such (if that speed alone could be maintained), and I am confident that it can even be increased, as would enable the Directors, after the payment of all working expenses, to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon the present capital; while laying aside, within twelve months, a reserve of £50,000. This computation is made for the six working days only, allowing a margin of four hours per diem for unavoidable delays and interruptions.

These facts and these figures, together with the calculations upon which they are based, I am prepared at any time to submit and to substantiate before the Directors and shareholders, and this to the condition to which I still believe the cable admits of being again safely and easily restored at an early day.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. O. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE,
Late Electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.
LONDON, Monday, Nov. 8.

### Atlantic Telegraph Without a Cable.

Why not try to telegraph across the Atlantic without a cable? In Dundee we have a scientific enthusiast who, with all the devotion of an alchemist, has attained results which will compare with, if they do not outrival, the most brilliant achievements of FARADAY, WHEATSTONE and MORSE. Had he been more worldly-minded, and cared for fame or fortune, he would long ere this have been a distinguished and opulent man, but, studying everything but his own advantage, he is almost unknown, and has only just been raised by a Government pension from a lowly and arduous profession. Whoever enters the sanctum of that simple man, however, must be struck with the evidences that he is rich in the lore of the universe, and that he possesses secrets which may yet enrich mankind. His Submarine Telegraph without wires is one of these. So recently as Saturday last we saw on his table a working model which, when placed on the table of the Board Room of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, would, we think, induce them to try whether they could not telegraph between England and America without any cable whatever. This model consists simply of a trough filled with water, on each side of which are two small copper plates, the plates on the one side being connected with a common electric battery, and it is found that without any wire the electricity passes through the water and makes signals on the other side in the ordinary manner—the theory being that the copper plates guide the electric current in the circuit. It may be objected that the results obtained in this model would not be obtained on a larger scale. Mr. LINDSAY—for that is our electrician's name—has not been able to carry out such experiments as he yet contemplates; but some time ago his system was tried at Portsmouth, and found to answer perfectly across water of the breadth of half a mile; and if it answers for that distance, there appears no reason why it should not answer for any distance on the face of the globe.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

### Expedition to Paraguay.

*From the London Daily News, Nov. 13.*

The Government of the United States has for some time past been fitting out a large naval expedition against the Republic of Paraguay, which, as our readers know, lies some thousand miles up the tributaries of the River Plate, on the banks of the Parana and the Paraguay; and this expedition is now on the point of departure from Norfolk, in Virginia, for its destination. It consists of two frigates, with a considerable number of small ships-of-war, fitted so as to be suitable for river navigation, and of 3,000 fighting men; and it is accompanied by two lake steamers. It is, therefore, a formidable expedition—so formidable as to have cost, say the transatlantic journals, nearly $5,000,000.

Whatever it cost, it undoubtedly is one of the largest naval displays lately made by the United States Government, and has its interest and importance even in that sense. The extreme length of time that has been consumed in getting it up, suggests, however, to us, who could have fitted out such a squadron in as many weeks as it has taken the United States Government months on this occasion, that in the event—we trust tha all but impossible event—of hostilities between England and that country, we should at least have very great advantages at their commencement—a superiority we have rarely enjoyed on the breaking out of a war in Europe.

We knew, without this expedition, that the United States Government is not thoroughly imbued with the principles of peace and goodwill to all men as to present the right cheek for insult after the left has been smitten. But whatever offences the Government of Paraguay may have committed against the United States (and we are not at all disposed to palliate them) the State of Paraguay is not of such gravity and importance in the country of nations as to have rendered an expedition of this magnitude, or an expenditure so enormous, an imperative and unavoidable duty. There is no commerce of the United States to its rivers to protect; there are not half a dozen citizens of the great Republic within its dominions; and there is not a Spanish American Republic with which the Government of Washington has not larger and more important disputes. No doubt in dealing with the Government of Asuncion it is necessary to have a force strong enough to force its way up to that capital, if resistance be shown, and to bombard it after the fashion of GIBRALTAR, if submission be not made by President LOPEZ. But making every allowance for these contingencies, the expedition now leaving the shores of the United States for Paraguay does seem out of all reasonable proportion with its ostensible object.

Its disproportion seems, indeed, to be admitted by our friends across the Atlantic. The squadron is not only, they say, an expedition to teach Paraguay better manners; it is a manifestation of United States policy in relation to the whole of South America. It is a sort of notice of what the South American States may each and all expect in their turn if the wishes and interests of the United States are thwarted and contravened. It is not very long since we had the Republic of Chili, furthest off such dangers, propounding and proposing to its cognate republics a league of self-defence against the aggressions of Anglo-American Filibusterism. The notion of course fell to the ground. But this expedition is, it may be presumed, a practical reply to the vague suggestion—a kind of nod in pickle exposed to the view of the Spanish-American communities and to their half-Indian populations. Well, we cannot object to it even in that sense. All the world will gain by those States being kept in good order; and as we took very summary measures to enforce our own views in Venezuela only the other day, the United States have quite as much right as, and a far deeper interest than, England, to enforce good conduct on them when it is necessary. Only it is useful carefully to note the tendency of all these things.

War is so obvious a means of distracting a nation from its own internal affairs as to have been resorted to at one time and another by nearly all governments. Mr. PITT went reluctantly to war with France rather than face the domestic questions which demanded solution in England towards the close of the last century. And there is Marshal O'DONNELL just now preparing for war with somebody, to divert the attention of Spain from its internal state; but whether the Marshal means to punish the Moors of the Riff, or to attempt the reconquest of Mexico, who can tell? So it may be with President BUCHANAN. Under the guise of bringing LOPEZ to his senses, he may be making ready for graver and more serious emergencies. And certainly if England and France do not succeed in averting the military ardor of Marshal O'DONNELL from Mexico, (where, without doubt, Spain has received provocation enough,) President BUCHANAN may find ample occupation there for the great expedition against Paraguay, on which he has spent so much money and drawn so largely on the naval resources of his Government.

But, passing from the speculative to the actual, we cannot deny that President LOPEZ has given the United States Government very just and serious grounds of complaint, as, indeed, he has almost every other State (England, perhaps, excepted) with which he has been brought into connection, since Brazil opened up communication for him with the outer world. When we speak of Paraguay we speak of LOPEZ—for LOPEZ is Paraguay, just as much, although in a different way, as FRANCIA was. He is a little more humane—that is the main distinction between the two despots. The one sought security in complete isolation; the other tries to find safety in monopolising in himself all intercourse and trade with other countries. The great article of wealth in Paraguay is the Yerba Mate, so largely consumed in the surrounding States, and of that LOPEZ monopolizes the commerce; not content with this, he also wishes to monopolise the navigation of the rivers which form the boundaries of Paraguay.

This is his policy: he endeavors to carry it out by strongly fortifying an island which commands the entrance to the river Paraguay, and by ordering (as he is now doing) a flotilla of gun-boats from Europe, to make himself complete master of that stream, which is navigable into the provinces of Brazil where it rises. Now, very naturally such a policy brings him into conflict at a collision with foreign States wishing to explore, in the interests of humanity, the upper waters of the Plate, and with their subjects who have settled in Paraguay, and seek to develop its resources. It involved him in a discussion with Brazil, which was only terminated pacifically by the presence of an overwhelming force before Assumcion. It brought on him the censure of the Government of France in the columns of the *Moniteur*, and it is about to subject him to coercion by the Government of the United States. In Europe people may think President BUCHANAN needlessly severe on an insignificant opponent; but neither we, who talked a Chinese war out of the Police visit to Loreha in the Canton river, nor the French, who came down with heavy demands on Portugal because the authorities at Mozambique were bringing the tricolor into deserved discredit, can raise our voices on behalf of the ruler of Paraguay.

There is indeed no reason why we in England should throw away our sympathy on President LOPEZ. The attempt in which he is engaged, that of obstructing the navigation of a great river and opposing the natural progress of commerce, is an offence against civilization, and in his case is without excuse. The Oriental barbarians with whom we have lately been settling the terms of future commercial intercourse by means of the sword, were separated from the ideas of the Western World by race and language and the whole course of their life and thought, and it was no wonder that the lesson, that nations, like individuals, exist for each other, as well as for themselves, was one difficult for them to learn at one. LOPEZ cannot plead this excuse, and his endeavor to retain in his own hands the foreign trade of Paraguay is the result of unsentimental and calculated exclusiveness.

We shall shortly see it break down. The instinct of self preservation will in all probability induce him to make every concession demanded. If so, the invasion of the waters of Paraguay by this expedition cannot do otherwise than very great good, and all the world will be greatly obliged to the United States if it insist on two things indispensable to the free and secure navigation of those waters—the dismantling of the batteries of Itapira and its fortified camp, and the location of LOPEZ's river flotilla to a strength required for fiscal purposes only. For, if we are to have the free use of the Plate and its tributaries, we must not tolerate the existence of a large armed force commanding the passage of the Rivers Parana and Paraguay, as is the case just now. In its abatement England has just as deep an interest as Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and the United States; and so far as that goes, we shall watch the progress and fortunes of this American expedition with interest and hope.

### American Designs upon Spanish-America.

The Paris *Constitutionel* of Nov. 9, has an article on the American foreign policy, from the able pen of Lieut. AIME-MARTIN. We translate the material portions:

Surrounded hitherto by minor difficulties in the interior of the country such for example as the Constitution of Kansas and the Mormon revolt—difficulties which, though not yet completely set at rest, have, at least, left to Administrative action a greater scope for other attractions, Mr. BUCHANAN is at length enabled to turn his attention to foreign politics and to dream of the realization of the promises with which he inaugurated his Presidency. The finding of a pretext for foreign action was no embarrassment for him. His predecessors had bequeathed him a number of "pending questions," from among which he had only to make his choice. It has pleased him to commence with Paraguay; and unless the execution of his fine projects are not arrested, and turned over to the willing care of his successor, by the intervening termination of his Presidential powers, he will probably take up, in turn, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New-Grenada, Mexico, Cuba, &c.

The origin of the quarrel which the United States fleet has gone to settle in Paraguay goes as far back as the end of 1854 and the commencement of 1855. Like almost all American quarrels, it arises out of the acknowledged rights of a company formed by citizens of the United States, for the navigation of a river. Besides which, the Government of Washington claims from Paraguay reparation for an outrage on the American flag. This last grievance is that which is most especially insisted on, and it consists, to state it briefly, of the following facts: A United States steamer, the *Water-Witch*, under the honorable pretext of a scientific exploration, ascended the Parana and appeared at the junction of the Paraguayan waters, on the 1st of February, 1855. Now, in virtue of a decree of President LOPEZ, dated the 3d of the preceding October, an entrance into the rivers of the Republic had been prohibited to foreign vessels of war. This certainly was neither a liberal nor a courteous measure; but it was, nevertheless, at that time, the law of Paraguay. The *Water-Witch* was accordingly notified not to advance. But, "Go ahead! Forward!" says the American maxim, and the United States vessel boldly continued her course. A battery on shore then signified to her, in a manner still more peremptory, that she must stop, and that she must even obey a decree of Paraguay. This style of order produced its effect. The *Water-Witch* sustained sufficiently serious injuries to oblige her Commander, notwithstanding his great desire to reply to the fort, to run back to Corrientes.

The reply which it was then impossible to make, the United States are now sending, after an intermission of four years, to the authorities of Paraguay. Coercive measures, however, are not to be employed except in the improbable event of an attempt at a peaceable arrangement being found unsuccessful. Indeed a minister furnished with full powers is on board the fleet, in the person of Mr. BOWLIN. This Envoy Extraordinary is to proceed to Asunncion, and make, in person, the following demands on President LOPEZ:—complete reparation for the outrage on the flag of the Union, and indemnity for injury done to citizens of the United States. Should the Government of Paraguay not immediately accede to these two claims, or should he appear to seek to evade them, Mr. BOWLIN is ordered to retire and leave further action to Commodore SHUBRICK, in command of the fleet. It, however, and which is more probable, President LOPEZ yields to these claims so rigorously presented, the American Envoy will propose to him besides a treaty of Commerce and Navigation, comprising the "most liberal terms," say the American newspapers, and entirely of a character to open to the enterprise of the citizens of the United States the development of the natural wealth which is shut up in Paraguay.

The semi-official Press of Washington does not by any means conceal that the solution of the Paraguay quarrel is only part of the mission of Commodore SHUBRICK's fleet. It appears to be decided that similar decisive arguments are to be employed towards Nicaragua. It is known that the United States have already negotiated with that country a treaty which, after having passed through numerous vicissitudes, has not yet been definitely ratified. This document, which bore the name of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, after the names of the Secretary of State at Washington and the representative of Nicaragua at that capital, conferred such privileges on the United States, that not only the transit route across the Isthmus, but even the territorial sovereignty, must have passed insensibly into the hands of the great Republic. The most important of these advantages consisted in the power which the United States would have enjoyed of employing in Nicaragua such a number of troops and for such a period of time as she might deem necessary for the purpose of affording protection as well to the merchandise as to the passengers traversing that State. Nicaragua had stipulated for the right to be at least consulted on the necessity and duration of the contingent occupation of a portion of her territory by an armed force belonging to the United States. She could not above all consent that these troops should employ the privilege which it was sought to offer them, for carrying war into the other Republics of Central America. These points of objection have not been accepted at Washington; they have even been regarded there as an insult to the upright and scrupulous Republic. Gen. CASS has accordingly signified to Mr. JEREZ, the Envoy Extraordinary of Nicaragua, that all future negotiations would be useless, in the event of Nicaragua's refusing to sign the treaty on the original basis. This notification is almost equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Governments.

It is not, however, only the right of military occupation of the Isthmus of Panama, to which the American Union is pretending. She desires, if certain interpreters of public opinion are to be believed, to oppose all European protectorates in the New World. While declaring that she seeks only to guarantee the neutrality of land, river and sea communication, she maintains towards each of the petty States of America, pretensions which leave no doubt of the meaning which she attaches to the word "neutrality."

It will be interesting to note the progress of this policy, which, abandoning the obscurity of diplomacy, commences boldly to develop itself in broad daylight. If we may form an idea of the intentions of Mr. BUCHANAN by the language of the papers which are said to be the organs of his Administration, we shall soon see the United States obtaining, by force, the most important concessions from every one of the weak Republics of Central America. Then Europe will no longer be able to doubt the realization of the exclusive doctrines of President MONROE; the citizens of the United States will in reality be called to away all America as absolute masters.

### The Wabash at Constantinople—American Manifest Destiny.

The *Patrie*, in an article headed "*L'Europe et les Etats Unis*," refers to the case of the *Wabash* frigate at Constantinople, and makes a violent and most exaggerated attack on the American Republic. After stating that Europe has long been accustomed to display great indulgence towards the United States, first, from admiration of their efforts to establish themselves as a powerful State by the solemn impulse of individual liberty, afterwards from curiosity, and, lastly, from habit, the article proceeds in these terms:

"It was generally admitted at this side of the Atlantic that a social and political experiment of the highest interest was being tried at the other, and that in order not to trouble the attempt in any way, tolerance should be shown to eccentricities and phantasies which would not be permitted in any other case. But at present the experiment may be looked on as terminated. The American Union is no longer, in any one's opinion, a model society; and Europe, to whom it owes everything, begins to find that her almost paternal solicitude merited somewhat more consideration and somewhat less arrogance—in a word, conduct of a more filial character towards a society which is at least its senior in civilization. In fact, all the intercourse of the young republic with Europe, particularly of late years, has displayed on the part of the Americans tendencies marked by a character of exclusiveness, and, above all, of violence, which it is impossible to tolerate any longer. There exists a public law, which is obligatory on all nations mutually; there are besides private enactments, which are binding on all men without any regard to nationality; there is, finally, a jurisdiction which stops short neither at frontiers nor at seas, and which belongs to civilization itself all over the globe. The Americans are amenable to it as much as the Europeans, and yet they only too often openly disregard it."

The article then refers more particularly to the conduct of the *Wabash*, which, it declares, refused for a length of time to leave the Dardanelles, under pretext, as already stated, that the United States had not signed any treaty interdicting vessels of war to enter the waters of Constantinople. The writer goes on as follows:

"But this restless and encroaching Democracy, which wants to thrust itself in everywhere; which forces, with its guns loaded, the passages of the Sound, which transmels in China the proceedings of our negotiators; which in 1853 offered up prayers for the triumph of Russia; which intervenes even brutally in all our affairs, and almost in every instance to oppose the interests of civilization—this Democracy, we say, has brought forward against us a new principle, called the Monroe doctrine, in virtue of which she pretends to interdict us from every kind of intervention in the seas and coasts of the whole of America. It seems like a dream to hear such principles insisted on every day in the journals of the Union, and even in the official notes of the Government. It is, nevertheless, in virtue of this theory that Spain was, and is still, threatened with seeing Cuba taken from her, and that so many filibustering attempts have been made for that purpose. It is in order to drive England from the American coasts that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is loudly disavowed at present, and propositions have been made to Congress to cancel it. If this Monroe doctrine were admitted, even tacitly, by the great States, our West India colonies would speedily be menaced, for there would soon be no security for European interests in the seas of this new world. There is in this conduct something more than ingratitude, there is a sovereign want of foresight; as M. DE TALLEYRAND said it is worse than a crime—it is a blunder. The great American Republic owes everything to Europe: her increasing population, her capital, her mechanical progress, as to even her existence. But for the 350,000 emigrants who every year leave our shores, each of them taking on an average 480f., without reckoning their labor, her development would soon be cut short. Without English capital, which carries out the majority of her undertakings, she would have neither canals, nor railways, nor manufactures. But for the piracy which she carries on with impunity of our modes of proceeding, and of our inventions, she would be neither a manufacturing nor a great maritime nation. And as a return for so many services rendered, she nevertheless does not hesitate to sacrifice our most precious interests to her slightest convenience; and she has already exhibited the sad spectacle of a whole nation undermining the faith of private engagements, and thus inflicting ruin on Europe for the satisfaction of a few bankers."

The article then warns the United States that they are going too far, that "there are bounds to everything—in the right of absolute as well as in the duty of tolerating"—and then very gravely affirms that "the empire of the world in the present day does not belong to any one, either in America or in Europe." The last testament of PETER the Great of Russia had, the *Patrie* declares, at least as much authority as the Monroe doctrine, and yet, although Europe had long, from habit, considered its accomplishment as an inevitably fatality, it was gloriously buried forever under the walls of Sebastopol. The article concludes as follows:

"The United States will not effect in the world what powerful Russia, with her army of a million of men, with her fleets, with the genius of her Czars, and with the discipline and the tenacity of her inhabitants, has not been able to do in Europe. They will not succeed in contesting her legitimate share of influence wherever she may usefully exercise it. We do not at all intend to oppress them, but they must know that Europe will not allow herself either to be excluded or humiliated. It is necessary that they should know that we will not abandon either in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea the cause of right and of civilization."

### The British Treaty with Japan—Commercial Regulations.

The following is a summary of the Treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of Japan, as signed at Yeddo, on August 26, 1858:

ARTICLE I. Stipulates for peace and friendship.

ART. 2. Stipulates for the reciprocal right to appoint a diplomatic agent at Yeddo and London, and consular agents at the open ports. The British diplomatic agent and the Consul-General may travel to any part of Japan, and the Japanese diplomatic agent and Consul-General to any part of Great Britain.

ART. 3. The ports and towns of Hakodadi, Kanagawa and Nagasaki, to be opened to British subjects on July 1, 1859. Nee-e-gata, or, if that is unsuitable as a harbor, some other port on the west coast of Nipon, on Jan. 1, 1860. Hiogo on Jan. 

visual system, which it cannot—four or five movements being necessary, as an average, for the sympol of a letter—the printing telegraph would still exceed in rapidity, even when worked at a slow speed, the swiftest telegraphy read by needle deflection. The instruments which we saw working are to accompany the cable to its destination. There is, therefore, every prospect of our Antipodean brethren helug greatly in advance of the mother country. In the speed and accuracy with which their submarina communications will be recorded.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### London Markets.

*Per Africa.*] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue without animation, and only a moderate business has been transacted during the week, without material alteration in prices. Money in more demand at 2¼@3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Consols leave off 98¾@98¾ for money, 98¼@98⅜ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. 0¾d. American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 9d.; South American, 74s.

COCOA—Of 740 bags Trinidad a small portion sold at 48s. for ordinary, to 61s. for very good Red, tha remainder bought in at these prices.

COCHINEAL—Of 300 hngs at auction about one-half found buyers at merely previous rates; Honduras Silver, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for fair bold grain, and 3s. 5d.@3s 8½. for ordinary and middling, with Pasty at 3s. 2d.@3s. 4d. Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 7d.@3s. 8½., with ordinary black at 3s. 10d., fair quality being held at 4s.@4s. 1d.

COFFEE—In consequence of the continued absence of arrivals, there has been scarcely any business; the only transactions being the sale of a few bought-in lots of Plantation Ceylon, and 17 casks, 77 bbls., 22 bags Jamnics at public sale at 48s.@58s. for good fine ordinary; 62s.@65s. for middling, and 70s. 6d.@81s. for good middling.

COPPER—In good demand. Tongh Cake and Tile, £98; Best Selected, £101 10s.; Sheathing, 11d.; Y. M. Sheathing, 9¼d.

CORN—Tha market is quiet, without change in prices. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 42s. 8d. on 105,157 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat, 40s.@42s.; Red, 36s.@40s.; Flour, 20s.@24s.

COTTON—Quiet, and sales unimportant. At Liverpool the demand is steady. Sales for the week, 48,-000 ba es; mid. Orleans quoted 6⅞d. ₱ lb.

DANCE—179 cases, 10 casks. Castor Oil, part sold at 4d.@7¾d. for dark straw to fine seconds; 12 hngs Cardamoms, Madras sold at 2s. 7d.@2s. 10d. for mid.; 375 bags Cape Gum Arabic sold at 17s. 6d.@19s.; 22 serons Cascasilla Bark sold at 50s.@55s. 6d.; 676 bags Turmeric, Madras and Bombay, small part sold at 13s.@17s; 65 cases Gum Olibanum, part sold, pickings, 3s. 6d.@16s. 6d., siftings, 6s.@8s. 6d.; 604 bags Kowrie Gum, part sold at 11s.@11s. 6d. for very inferior; 175 cases Rbubarb, part sold at 8¾d.@2s. 11d. for ord. wormy to good; 17 bales Tinnevelly Senna, part sold at 5¾d. for mid., 10 cases Gum Benjamin, part sold at £7@£8 15s. for good thirds and seconds; 90 bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla mostly sold at 1s. 3d @ 2s. 8d. for ord. to fair; 103 bales Honduras Sarsaparilla bought in at 1s. 5d.; 190 pkgs. Shellac, few sold at 40s.@64s. for black; Cnich, 33s.@34s.; Gamhiar, 15s. 6d.@16s.; Opium, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Saffron, 28s.@29s.

HEMP—Russia quiet; St. Petersburg Clean £29 5s. @£30; 1,425 bales Manila at auction were bought in at £28 5s.@£30 for fair to good roping quality, there being no fair biddings. About half of 300 bales Bombay sold at £19 5s.@£20 5s. for mid. quality. Jute is flat, and 4,900 bales at auction were mostly held for last week's rates; the portion sold (about 600 bales) went at £15 10s.@£17 15s. for good common to good fair quality.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand, and the principal makers are well supplied with Orders. Ralls £6 10s. @£6 15s. Bers £6 5s.@£6 10s. f. o. h. in Wales. Scotch Pig 53s. 6d for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Prices have further given way 1s. ₱ qr., but the market closes with more firmness. Fair Taganrog on the coast has been sold at 48s. 9d.@49s., and superior at 50s. 6d.; Calcutta at 51s.@52s. for good samples, and Bombay at 54s. For arrival Taganrog cargoes have been sold at 49s.@50s., delivered, and Calcutta at 50s., c. i. and i., and 51s.@ 52s. 6d., delivered, according to quality. Arrivals, 13,000 qrs., principally from the East Indies.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign in less demand, and prices barely maintained. New-York in bbls. £10 10s.@£10 15s. Boston in bags £10@£10 5s.

SPELTER—Quiet at £22 10s.

OILS—In Fish nothing doing. We qnote Sperm £85 @£86; Cod £30; Pale Seal £37; Southern £34@£35; for Olive the demand Is improved; Gallipoli £46@ £46 10s.; Malaga £45 10s. Rape in retail demand at previous sales. Foreign refined 46s.; brown 42s. 6d. Linseed declined early in the week to 28s. @28s. 3d., but has since recovered and closes steadily at 29s. for present delivery. Cocoa Nut quiet at 38s. for Ceylon and 40s.@42s. for Cochin. Palm 39s.@41s.

RICE—In more demand. 15,000 bags Bengal on the spot sold at 7s.@7s. 9d. for low white to low and mid. white, 8s. 6d.@10s. for mid. to good mid. white, and 11s. 7½d. for fine white. 1,350 bags Batlam of low quality were bought in at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. 2,600 bags new Necranzie Aracan sold at 7s. 3d. (cash.) 7,500 bags Rangoon at 5s. 9d. (cesh) for old and weevily. Two floating cargoes, one of 380 tons pinky Madras at 7s. 4½d., and 550 tons Rangoon, for Liverpool, at 7s. 9d., on Liverpool terms.

RUM—Neglected, and only 126 puncheons have been sold at 2s. 3d. for fine Demerara, and 3s. 5d.@3s. 7d. for Jamaica.

SALTPETRE—In more demand, at gradually increasing prices. There have not been any public sales, but private to the extent of 4,800 bags Bengal have been sold; the latest prices paid, which show an advance of 2s. on the rates of last week, are 40s. for 13¾ to 10¾ lbs.; 40s.@40s. 6d. for 8¾ lbs.; 41s. (cash) for 6½ lbs.; 41s. 6d. for 5½ lbs.; 42s. 6d. for 4½ to 3½ lbs.; 43s. for 3¼ lbs., and 44s. for 2¾ lbs.

SPICES—Pepper is difficult of sale; about 400 bags Singapore black have changed hands at 3 15-16d.@4d. In other Spices business has been extremely limited.

SUGAR—The market continues dull, and a very moderate amount of business has been transacted, generally at rather easier prices. Of West India only 1,300 casks have been sold, including at auction the greater part of 365 hhds. 8 trcs. Barbadoes, at 35s.@44s. 6d. 6,522 bags Mauritius were mostly realized at cheaper rates, including to good middling soft grain-yellow at 36s. 6d. @42s., and very strong dry, semi-crystalized yellow at 44s.@44s. 6d. 3,821 bags Bengal were chiefly sold at 6d. ₱ cwt. decline, good middling white Benares 47s. 6d., good middling Cossipore syrups 43s., low to good grainy 43s. 6d.@47s. 6d., middling yellow Carpattah Date 40s.@40s. 6d., low middling ditto 36s. 6d.@39s. 6d., and low brown Date 32s @33s. Privately, 2,500 bags brown Native Madras have been sold at 34s. 6d. Foreign—of 579 casks Cuba Muscovado, a portion found buyers at former prices, 37s.@38s. 6d. for middling brown to low yellow, and 38s.@39s. for low middling greyish yellow, but 393 hhds., 10 tcs., 60 bbls. Porto Rico, and 2,338 boxes Havana were nearly all bought in, only a small portion being sold, the Porto Rico at cheaper prices, 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for good middling to good yellow, and the Havana at 49s.@49s. 6d. for good floreties, and some washed at 43s. 6d.@45s. 6d., for good to fine yellow. Privately 400 to 500 boxes middling yellow Havana have been taken for export at 42s. 6d. 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado are reported at 37s. 6d.@ 42s., and two floating cargoes have been purchased for this country; 3,194 boxes No. 12 Havana, fully insured, at 28s. 6d., and 4,600 bags brown Pernams, insured f. p. a., at 23s.

TALLOW—The market is steady; St. Petersburg Y. C. on spot and all year, 50s. 6d.@51s.; January to March, 51s.

TEA—About 39,900 pkgs. were offered at auction yesterday and to-day, of which 23,156 passed, and 7,337 sold, including 3,300 offered "without reserve," and 2,227 Assam; the Assam sold at full prices, but the China Tea showed a decline of ½d.@1d. ₱ lb. We quote common Congou at 10¾d.@10½d. ₱ lb.

TIN—English firm; Blocks, 121s.; Bars, 122s.; Refined, 125s. Foreign in demand; Straits sold at 121s.; Banca, 122s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough. Spirits without change; American in bbls., 41s.@41s. 6d.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

### American Securities.

MESSRS. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

The improvements of the Stock Market received per *Africa* from New-York, have had a very favorable influence upon our market, and imparted to it an unusual degree of animation. There has been a general demand for all descriptions of State Stocks, and a considerable business has been done in them. Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia Bonds have been most in request, whilst some large purchases have been made of the new Federal Five per Cent. Bonds. Owing to the wise caution which capitalists now exercise in respect to Railroad Securities, the market for them is still dull, notwithstanding, in some instances, better reports and higher prices from New-York.

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| United States 6 ₱ cents. '67–'68 | 103 @105 |
| United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86 | 104¾@105¾ |
| United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '74 | 93 @ 95 |
| Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds | 78 @ — |
| Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68–'72 | 91 @ 93 |
| Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds | 95½@ 96½ |
| Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds | 101 @103 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, '86 | 96½@ 97½ |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling | 81 @ 83 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '77 | 85½@ 86½ |
| Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers | 83 @ 85 |
| Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86 | 86 @ 88 |
| Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, '88 | 86 @ 88 |
| Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers | 90 @ 92 |
| Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., '75 | 81 @ 83 |
| Illinois 6 ₱ cent., '75 | 81 @ 83 |
| Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., Freelands, '60 | 81 @ 83 |
| Illinois Shares | 24@27 dis. |
| Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., '69 | 86 @ 88 |
| Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., bonds, conv., '83 | 82 @ 84 |
| New-York Central 7 ₱ cent., conv., '64 | 94 @ 97 |
| New-York Central Shares | 76 @ 78 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort. '83 | 70 @ 72 |
| New-York and Erie shares | 15 @ 17 |
| Panama 1st mort. Sterling Bonds, '59 | 99 @100 |
| Panama 1st mort. Bonds, '55 | 91 @ 93 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort. '80 | 90 @ 92 |

The London *Times* of Friday, quotes sales of

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|---|---|
| Illinois Central Shares | 23¼ dis. |
| New-York Central Shares | 76¾@ — |
| New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ₱ cent., '83 | 71 @ — |

### London Money Market.

The English funds had been dull. The report that a reduction of the French army was under consideration causes for a time, some animation and a rise of ⅛ ₱ cent. in Consols, but subsequently there was less confidence and a partial reaction ensued. On Friday, the 12th, the market was steady, and Consols closed at 98¼@98¾ for Money and 98¼@98⅜ for Account.

In the Discount Market the demand for Money was steady at 2½ ₱ cent., as the minimum rate. In the Stock Exchange there had been rather an increased supply of Money, and some considerable loans were negotiated on Government Securities at 2 ₱ cent.

The suspension was announced of Messrs. W. J. Gary & Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, coal-fitters. Liabilities not stated.

The London Agents of the Illinois Central Railway Company had communicated to the stockholders the following letter, addressed to them by a member of the recent deputation sent from London to New-York:

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: As numerous inquiries have I understand, been made as to the result of the mission to the Illinois Central Board, with which I was (with Mr. WHEELER) charged by the London Committee of Shareholders, I think it may be useful, in the absence of the Chairman as the larger part of the Committee to in form you that, owing to my time having been so necessarily occupied in the United States, I was not able to prepare my report until my return to England. I have sent a draft of it for the approval of my colleague, (who resides in the country,) and it will be submitted to a meeting of a Committee which has been summoned for Tuesday next.

I think it may be of interest to the shareholders to know, in the meantime, that from the most careful estimates of the President (Mr. OSGORN) up to the end of 1859, and from the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, I am led to the conclusion that no call will be needful during that period, but that any deficiency occasioned by the continuance of low prices of grain and depression of trade may be provided for by the adoption of other and perfectly legitimate means. Yours, faithfully, WILLIAM SMITH.

Messrs. R. BENSON & Co.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion and specie of £110,638.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. report money in more demand at 2½@3 ₱ cent. They quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. 0¾d.; EAGLES, 76s. 2½d.

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 13.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular says: "There has been a fair demand this week from the Trade, which has been freely met by holders, but there has been less irregularity in prices, and the quotations of American remain unaltered; low descriptions, however, are still unsalable." The week's business has been 48,850 oales, including 3,350 on speculation, and 7,700 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾; Middling, 6¾; Fair Mobile, 7¼; Middling, 6 13-16; Fair Uplands, 7; Middling, 6¾. The stock on hend is estimated at 381,170 bales, including 264,330 American.

At Manchester prices have been steady, but the business has only been to a very moderate extent.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report continued dulness and very trifling sales. Flour very slow of sale, but without further change in value. Western, 29s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s. 6d. @ 31s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@34s. Wheat in most limited inquiry, and quotations nominal. Best white selling in retail at late rates. Red Western, 4s. 10d.@6s. 4d.; White, 6s.@6s. 3d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s.

CORN—No demand, and American nominal at 28s. for mixed, 29s. for yellow, and 32s.@33s. for white. European freely offered at low prices.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report: Beef offered at lower rates, but business very dull. Pork dull, 72s. 6d. asked for a small parcel of new American. Bacon in small demand, and again rather lower. Cheese dull, and inferior difficult to sell. Lard dull and drooping, with small sales of prime at 53s.@54s.—holders pressing on the market. Tallow firmer, owing to the frosts at St. Petersburg. No Butchers' Association here, but the non inal value is 51s.; Y. C. brings 52s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars report: Ashes rather lower; Pots selling at 30s.@31s., and Pearls at32s. 6d.@33. Sugars dull, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. Coffee firm at full rates. Rice in fair demand at steady prices; sales of Carolina at 18s.@23s. 6d. for middling to very fine. Tea, inactive for Congou, but other kinds in good request at full rates. Resin in better request and slightly dearer; sales of common at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d.; fine, 13s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40s.@41s. Retail sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s. 6d., and Baltimore 6s.@6s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet; Cod, £27 10s.@£29 for indirect, and £29@£30 for direct import; Pale Seal, £38. Nothing doing in Sperm or Whale. Linseed Oil 30s.@30s. 6d.

### Havre Markets.

The weekly circulars have again failed to reach Liverpool.

## LAW REPORTS.

### THE ESCAPE OF DR. GAILLARDET.

#### Examination of Officer Baker and Other Witnesses before the Recorder.

On Thursday morning an investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of Dr. Gaillardet was commenced before Recorder BARNARD at his office. The proceedings were strictly private, no witness being permitted to be present during the examination of another. Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, conducted the investigation, assisted by Ex-Judge Whiting. The following is the testimony taken:

*Frederic Bertrand*, examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a restaurateur, at No. 72 Fourth-avenue; Dr. Gaillardet dined at my house last Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock; Officer Baker was with him, also Mr. Maurice; they dined in a small room, not at the public table; Dr. Gaillardet gave the order for the diner; Mr. Maurice and Mr. Baker were not with him when he ordered the dinner; he was alone; the dinner was ordered between two and three o'clock, and they sat down about an hour afterwards; a domestic and myself waited on them; several persons came in and went out of the room; I only know one of them by name; he was Mr. Marc Caussidiere; the party broke up between eleven and twelve o'clock; there were seven or eight bottles of claret drank, and five or six of champagne; the bill is not yet paid; Dr. Gaillardet promised to pay it; he is good for it; I have not seen the Doctor since between nine and ten o'clock that night; he was then at the table; I saw him go into the yard two or three times during the dinner; I did not see him leave the house finally; I did not know of any arrangements for his escape; the others waited till after midnight, expecting his return; I never thought he had gone; no one told me he had escaped; Baker asked several times for the Doctor, and those who were present said it was not possible that he could have escaped, and that he would return; they said that they thought the *Black Warrior* had arrived, and that he had gone to meet his wife; there were four or five persons in the room after he had escaped, including Baker and Morris; the names of the others were D'Humergue and Millard; I asked the Doctor, when he came to my saloon, how he came to be out of prison; he replied that he was brought out to go to the Recorder's Court, but as he was not wanted, he had asked Baker to let him come and dine there; I have not heard any suggestions as to where he went when he left my house; I was not informed the day previous, by any of the Doctor's friends, that he would come on Saturday to dine; I did not see Mr. Masseras or Mr. Ulman there.

*John D'Humergue*, examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside at No. 76 Lexington-avenue; I dined with Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday last; I went to the Tombs, as usual, about three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the Doctor; I was told that he was in Court; I was going to the Court, and met, in Centre-street, Justice Connolly; he asked me if I had seen the Doctor; I told him I had not, but that I was going to the Court to see him; he told me the Court was adjourned, and that possibly he was at Judge Russell's office; I went there, and did not find him; I went back to the Tombs, and they told me there that he was out with an Officer of Police; on going home I stopped in at Mr. Bertrand's place, to find whether they had seen him; I went into a room and saw him there with an Officer of Police; the table was set, and I was invited to dine with him; Mr. Maurice, the officer, Dr. Gaillardet and myself were all that were there; I stayed and took dinner; between nine and ten o'clock Dr. Gaillardet went out by a door that led into the yard, without his hat; fifteen minutes afterwards the Officer of Police went out, and came back with M. Bertrand; I told the latter I wanted to go, and asked him to make up the account to settle for the dinner; a procession of firemen was passing, with a band of music, and we all got up, and I went home; that was about eleven o'clock, being an hour or so after the Doctor had left; Baker was very confident that the Doctor had not gone; I did not hear him express any apprehension as to his escape; his absence for so long a time was very little thought of; it was said that he was expecting his wife by the *Black Warrior*, and that he might have gone to see her in some place; it was our impression that he was too honorable to betray confidence; we told the officer so; I did not make any arrangement to meet the officer the next morning, but he came to my house in the morning; I had gone to get shaved about eight o'clock, and on coming back saw Baker standing on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue; he told me that he knew Dr. and Mrs. Gaillardet were in my house; I replied that, if so, they had come there since I left; I requested him to come to my house and see for himself; he declined; I went in and spoke to the servant, asking her if a lady and gentleman had been there; she said no one had been there; I then went back to Baker and insisted that he should examine my house; he said he was satisfied with my word, and did not come; I know of no arrangement that was made for the Doctor's escape; I have not heard a word of his present whereabouts; I am one of his bail in the civil suit, and Mr. Lasalle is the other; I think the bail is discharged, but I am not sure; I had been in the habit of going to see the Doctor, in the Tombs, almost every day; he never said anything to me as to what he intended to do; on the night after he was convicted, he was taken to the boarding-house where Mrs. Gaillardet was, in custody of Baker, and spent the night there; I do not know whether any money was raised for him; I have not heard that Baker received any money from him; I know nothing about it; I suppose a great many people have interceded with Mr. Cranson for him; I went to Bertrand's on Saturday afternoon, because I knew if he was out with the officer he would be likely to go there; I did not pay the bill for the dinner, but I calculated my share of the expense, and left the amount on the table.

*Francis B. Maurice*, examined by the District-Attorney—I dined with Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday; I went to the Tombs to see if he wanted anything; it was between twelve and one o'clock when I got there; the keeper told me he was at Court; I went there and found the Doctor, and stayed with him till the Court adjourned; he told me he was there by mistake; we took the cars near the Tombs, and he asked me to take a good dinner with him; I at first declined, but at last consented; I went home and came back at half-past three o'clock; I found Mr. D'Humergue and Mr. Bertrand there; Dr. Gaillardet's disappearance was not remarked, because he had been out two or three times in the yard; I went home about ten o'clock, and did not know of the escape till I read of it in the newspapers; I did not see the officer since that night; I do not know of any money having been given to the officer; I do not know of any money having been subscribed to aid the Doctor; I do not know where he is; my supposition would be, if a steamer had left for Havana, that he had gone in her; I have heard that he went out with the officer on the night after his conviction; on Saturday, when the officer found the Doctor was gone, we told him he would certainly come back.

*Anna Fenier*, examined by the District-Attorney—I saw Dr. Gaillardet on Saturday; I waited upon him at table; I do not recollect when he left the house.

*Leon Millard*, examined by the District-Attorney—I went into the room where Dr. Gaillardet dined on Saturday; the dinner was nearly over, but I staid and took coffee with him; he finally left the house from ten to ten and a half o'clock; he is my most intimate friend; he never spoke a word to me about his intention to escape; I went to the Tombs on Saturday, and was told he was in Court; I then returned to my office; I went to Bertrand's that night, because it is my habit to go there; I heard he was there as I was passing, but if I had known he had been there earlier, I should have gone in time for dinner; I think the officer made the first observation about the Doctor's not coming back; he went out into the yard to look for him; when he returned, he said he was not there, and I told him to fear nothing, for I was ready to go and stay in prison as long as he was absent; I do not now think he has escaped; I think he will appear at any minute; he is not the man to be dishonorable; I have not sent any telegraphic dispatches to him or his wife since he left; I know of no money having been raised for the Doctor; I collected $25 for him from his patients.

*Henry Vanderwoort*, examined by the District-Attorney—I am Clerk of the Court of General Sessions; I made out the list of prisoners to be brought up for sentence last Saturday; there was no intimation from any one that Dr. Gaillardet's name should be placed on the list; it is my practice to order all persons awaiting sentence to be brought up on the last day of term, unless specially directed not so to do; on Friday afternoon I stepped into the District-Attorney's office and asked if the Recorder's cases were to be brought down, and was told they were; I do not know who told me so; it was one of the men who sit at the desk just at the entrance of the door; I completed the list and took it into the District-Attorney's office and laid it open on the table, saying that if there were any more prisoners to be brought down they could be added; I cannot tell who gave me the answer that the Recorder's cases were to be brought down; I was of opinion that it was Mr. Sedgwick, but he assures me he knew very well that Dr. Gaillardet was not to be sentenced on Saturday, and that he did not tell me to add his name; I do not know what officer took the list when I laid it down; I did not know that the case of Gaillardet had been postponed until afterwards.

*Robert Cunningham*, examined by the District-Attorney—I am Deputy-keeper of the City Prison; Dr. Gaillardet was one of the prisoners in my charge on Saturday morning; it was my duty to see that he was in his cell on Friday night; he was taken from my custody on Saturday morning, by a requisition from the Clerk of the Court; when I left the prison at 6 o'clock in the evening, I knew that he had not returned; the fact of his absence was not communicated to the head-keeper that night; I do not know that it was communicated at all to him; I asked, when the rest of the prisoners were brought back, where the Doctor was, and I was told that he was in the custody of Mr. Baker; it is a practice to allow officers to have the custody of prisoners, and take them to different places to serve the ends of justice; the previous day, Friday, a prisoner named Christopher Noll was taken to Brooklyn to show the officer where some stolen goods had been sold, and was not brought back till Sunday morning; I was off duty on Sunday, and on Monday morning was surprised to hear that the Doctor had not returned; I was told afterwards that Mr. Sedgwick had been into the office of the Prison, and said he had escaped.

*Edward O. Baker* examined by the Recorder—I am an officer attached to the Court of Sessions, and was appointed to that post by Judge Russell; I had Dr. Gaillardet in my custody on Saturday; I had an order from the Clerk of the Court—the usual order that is sent to the prison—to bring down certain prisoners; there were about fifteen names; I handcuffed the prisoners that morning, with the exception of Dr. Gaillardet and two others; I had charge of Gaillardet, and brought him to the Court of Sessions; Judge Russell was on the bench; Dr. Gaillardet remained in my custody till the Court adjourned; I did not know when I received the order that the Recorder was not in town; when the Court adjourned, I returned with Dr. Gaillardet to the front of the prison; we there met Dr. Simmons, who stopped and spoke to him in French; I do not understand a word of French; Dr. Gaillardet asked me if I would go with him to his office and dine with him; the Doctor spoke in broken English, but I could understand him, I told him if I went he must certainly return by 5 o'clock; he said, "Oh, yes—oh, yes;" I went with him to No. 72 Fourth-avenue, a restaurant; the Doctor ordered the dinner, when I was there; there was only one gentleman along with us, a Frenchman; I went from there with the Doctor to his office in Twelfth-street; we stayed there about twenty minutes; we met nobody there but the lady who opened the door; he looked around his office, and took down a bottle of absinthe; he said someody had drank it all; he appeared to be examining to see if things were right in the office; he went from there to a drug-store in Broadway; remained there about ten or fifteen minutes; he bought a bottle of something; we went then to a millinery establishment in Broatway, near Seventh-street; he met a lady there, and had some conversation with her in French; she was not his wife, but appeared to be the proprietress; we went then back to No. 72 Fourth-avenue; the dinner was not ready; we waited for it till between four and five o'clock; there were four or five other gentlemen there, and others came in afterwards; they conversed with the Doctor in French; we proceeded to eat the dinner; it lasted a great while, there were various dishes and wine; meanwhile the Doctor went out, and was gone twenty minutes or half an hour; he came back again and took his seat as before; one of the gentlemen spoke to me about the Doctor's wishing to remain there later; I said I was anxious to get back, but that I would oblige him, as he appeared to be enjoying himself; the Doctor went out into the yard again and came back; I supposed it was to obey a call of nature; about ten o'clock he went out again, while one of the gentlemen was talking to me in English about political matters; the Doctor stayed out so long, without taking his hat, that my attention was attracted; I made an excuse to go in the yard, and went to see if he was there; he had been out then more than half an hour; he was not in the yard; I came back and asked the gentlemen where he was gone; they replied in broken English that it was all right; Mr. Millard told me that possibly his wife had arrived in the *Black Warrior*, and that he had gone to see her, or had gone to see a patient; we drank considerable wine that night; the party appeared to be intoxicated; I drank as often as they did, but I don't think I took so much at a time; I was somewhat intoxicated; I took the responsibility myself of taking Dr. Gaillardet up there; I knew I was violating the order of the Court; I took him away once before, on the night of his conviction; I took him then to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway; I kept him out all night; he slept in company with his wife; I slept in an adjoining room; I thought he would reward me for taking him out this second time; he did not, neither did any of his friends reward me this second time; the first time he did; he did not promise to reward me the second time; he gave me ten dollars the first time; there was not a word said the second time as to what I should receive: I have not been told that I should be held harmless in this escape; I remained with his friends till after midnight, from inducements which they held out to me that the Doctor would return; Mr. Sedgwick was the first person belonging to the Court that I told of the escape; this was on Monday morning, about ten o'clock; I had been looking for the Doctor, in the meantime, at his office, and at other places; I had heard Mr. D'Humergue say that if the Doctor's wife had arrived, she would go to his (Mr. D.'s) house in Lexington-avenue; I went there in the morning and asked the servant if the Doctor was there; she said he was not; I then met Mr. D'Humergue, and he said "Ah, you have been to my house;" I replied "Yes, and I saw the Doctor and his wife there; I am all right;" I said this to put him off his guard; he wanted me to come and search every room of his house; I did not do so, as I did not think it necessary; at the time of the Doctor's conviction, I sent a man to ask the Recorder's permission to allow me to take him to the house in Sixteenth-street where his wife was; the Recorder, who was dining at Delmonico's, refused the permission, and sent word that I must take him immediately to the Tombs; I started up Broadway to take him to the Tombs, when his friend prevailed upon me to let him see his wife, who was sick; I did so, and he stayed all night; he did not offer me any remuneration, but I thought he would remunerate me, and he did; when I took him to the Tombs next morning, the keeper asked me where he had been, but I waived an answer, and said it was all right.

*John Sedgwick*, examined by the Recorder—I am Assistant District-Attorney; I did not see the Prison list until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock; I did not notice the name of Dr. Gaillardet on the list; the first that I knew of his being in Court was my seeing him there, and I supposed that an arrangement which had been made by the District-Attorney as to not sentencing Gaillardet until next term, had been altered; Mr. Baker first told me of the escape about 11 o'clock on Monday morning; I sent him immediately to Mr. Cranson to learn where Madame Gaillardet had last lived before she went to Havana, as it was probable she would make her way there, on landing again in the City; communication of the escape was instantly made to the Police Head-quarters, and telegraphic despatches were sent, and detectives sent to watch the steamers.

*Melinda Charlotte Dougal*, examined by the Recorder—I live at No. 748 Broadway; I have known Dr. Gaillardet three years; he was my doctor; I am no relative of his; he called on me last Saturday; I had ten minutes' conversation with him; it was about his going to dine in the Fourth-avenue, and he asked me to send and get a friend of his know that he would dine there, and that he wished to meet him; that friend's name is Caussidiere; he was formerly Chief of Police in Paris; he lodges with me, and was there at his office; the Doctor did not say anything about escaping; I asked him when he would regain his liberty; he replied *Dieu sait*, "God knows;" In the Tombs, a week ago, he told me some friends had offered to help him escape, but that he had said to them he wanted to come out clear or not at all; I do not know the names of those friends; I did not see him after Saturday; I do not know where he is, and if I did, I say, candidly, I would not tell; he has been too good to me; I keep a millinery establishment; he did not buy anything; he only called to get me to send a note to his friend.

This closed the examination.

There being no other witnesses to be examined the investigation was brought to a close, the Recorder stating that at present there was not sufficient evidence to enable him to decide whether Officer Baker was guilty of receiving a bribe, or only acted as he did from sheer stupidity. However, as he had violated a rule of the Court of Sessions in taking his prisoner into the Fourth-avenue, as well as on the previous occasion, when he allowed him to pass a night in Sixteenth-street with his wife, contrary to his (the Recorder's) express command, it would be his duty, as far as he was concerned, to dismiss him from the position he had held in the Court. As it required both Judges of the Court to sign the order for his complete dismissal, he should leave it to Judge RUSSELL to do his duty in the matter; but for his own part, whenever he occupied the Bench, on the alternate months, Baker should not be permitted to fill any office in his Court.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 26.

Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

CASE OF THE HAIDEE—SLAVE-TRADE.

*The United States* vs. *Oliver Jacobeson, José Manners and John Battist.*—These men, who formed part of the crew of the ship *Haidee*, were put on trial this morning charged with being engaged in the slave-trade. The trial was conducted for the prosecution by Mr. Sedgwick, the United States District Attorney, and Mr. Hunt, and for the defence by Mr. Joachimsen. After the Jury were impanneled, Mr. Joachimsen moved to strike out several of the counts in the indictment, on the ground that in each of them the prisoners were charged both with doing the act and with aiding and abetting in the doing of it. Judge NELSON reserved the question without decision.

The prosecution then introduced their testimony, which did not materially differ from that produced before the Commissioner. Wm. Kins, Andrew Clark and Manuel Phillips, who were part of the crew on the voyage, testified to the circumstances of the voyage, the shipping of the negroes and the landing of them at Cardenas. Wm. C. Barker testified to knowing the *Haidee* in 1853, when she was owned by Carrington, Arnold & Tillinghast, of Providence. Zachariah Sesver testified to shipping the crew in New-York, being ordered to do so by Sanchez Y. Dulz, who paid his bill, and seemed to be a Spaniard. Mr. Joachimssen then called Richard Carradine, who testified that he kept a sailor boarding-house, and knew Jacobsen, and understood he was a Norwegian or a Swede. He also introduced the cancellation of the register to Carrington, Arnold & Tillinghast.

The prosecution then put in evidence the copy of the register of the vessel, issued in this port to Dolz.

A question then arose as to the evidence of the citizenship of Dolz, the statute requiring the offence to have been committed on board a vessel owned in whole or in part by American citizens. Mr. Joachimssen claimed that it must be proved as a substantive fact that Dolz was an American citizen, while the prosecution claimed that the register issued to him was *primâ facie* evidence of his citizenship.

Judge NELSON said it was clearly not conclusive evidence, but it might be sufficient to put the defence upon rebutting it, but he would like to look at it further, and would adjourn till to-morrow morning.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

*Emma Landon* vs. *Charles C. Marsh, Administrator.*—Yesterday morning the Jury brought in a verdict of $1,350 for plaintiff. The claim in the complaint was for nearly $7,000—the plaintiff's services as nurse having extended over a period of nearly seven years.

The Trial Term of the Superior Court adjourned yesterday, over the Term, till Wednesday, Dec. 6.

### SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward C. West.

THE WILL OF ISAAC NEWTON.

The will of the late Isaac Newton was presented for probate this morning, by William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., one of the executors. The bequests are confined principally to the family. Hannah H. C. Newton, widow of deceased, is appointed guardian of the children, and is also constituted executrix, with William Kelly and John C. Hewlett, executors.


## DRY GOODS.

CHAS. & HEARD CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

CHAS. HEARD &

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 12½ P. M.—Il Trovatore—La Sonnambula.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Dumb Belle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Take Care of Sister Chagley—Going to the Bad.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Extremes—All the World's a Stage.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Richard III.—Nipped in the Bud—The Whiteboy.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Page of History—Feiery Cobbler—French Spy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Professor Starr's Entertainments.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Panama, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 3, to go by steamboat.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, arrived here yesterday with European advices to Nov. 13. They are of interest. The arrival of the steamship *Indian Empire*, which left New-York for Galway five weeks since, had not been reported at Liverpool when the *Africa* sailed. Mr. Whitehouse informs the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph that the clerks in the Valentia Office, a short time before their discharge, had maintained a conversation with Trinity Bay at some length; and he declares that with proper management the cable can be made to do enough business to pay 10 per cent. dividend, and lay by a reserve of £50,000 in six months. The Galway steamship project has been urged upon the French government by Mr. J. O. Lever with promise of success. It is stated that the French Trans-Atlantic mails are to be dispatched by that route, and the enterprise is to receive a handsome yearly subsidy. From Spain, we have further indications of the intention of that Government to press its reclamations upon Mexico with every available naval resource. Additional vessels had been dispatched from Cadiz, and others were to follow. The elections in Prussia, so far as heard from, had resulted in favor of the Government. From Asia the intelligence is important. Russia has established a factory at a new and advanced point in Western China. Count Putiatine has returned to St. Petersburg, bearing his treaty with the Japanese. Business at Canton begins to assume new vitality. Lord Elgin still awaited the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghae. The Franco-Spanish expedition had landed without opposition at Turoa, in the Empire of Annam; and after taking possession of the territory in the name of the French, had advanced upon Hué, the Annamese capital.

We have advices from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st. Tbree Spanish and two French war vessels had arrived off the latter place, and the rest of the French squadron was daily expected. The Castle of Perote had been surrendered by the Liberals after the garrison had been reduced by starvation. As this fortress, from its isolated position, can be of very little use to either party, except as a prison, for which it has been principally used since its erection, its reduction is not of much consequence. The Liberals had possession of Zacatecas and had been successful elsewhere. Zuloaga was again levying contributions.

The Albany *Statesman*, of last evening, publishes a letter from Mr. A. H. White, of the Towing Company, dated the 26th, at Schenectady, which says that the Canal navigation at Schenectady and the Upper Aqueduct has not been suspended. At noon there were 20 boats at the Aqueduct, which were being locked through at the rate of four per hour. Between the Upper Aqueduct and Schenectady there were 15 boats bound eastward, and five or six bound west, all moving. Unless colder weather prevails, he believes that all will get through to tide water without much delay.

We record three railroad accidents this morning—two of them fatal ones. The 5 o'clock express train, on the Hudson River Road, at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, ran over and killed Mr. George Black and his wife, a short distance from Tarrytown. They were walking on the track, and were not seen by the engineer. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Miller, mail agent on the Ohio Central Railroad, was killed by being crushed between a train of cars and a wood-pile beside the road. The third accident occurred on Thursday evening, on the road between Rouse's Point end Godensburg. A broken rail threw a train from the track, and three persons—Captain C. P. Gere, a Mr. Powell, and B. P. Barry, the conductor—were injured.

A league is believed to exist in the Southern States, one of the aims of which is the augmentation of the supply of slave labor. It is asserted that this League is now operating in the State of Mississippi to secure the passage of a law by the Legislature, authorizing a system of African apprenticeship—claiming that each State has a perfect right to make such laws in this regard as it may deem proper, and that Congress has no right to interfere. Should they succeed in Mississippi, the contest of course will at once be taken to Congress.

The U. S. Treasury receipts for the week ending on Monday, were $447,000. The amount of drafts paid was $1,175,000, and the amount of drafts issued was $1,360,000—a reduction from last week of upwards of a million. The balance in the Treasury was $6,660,046.

According to our dispatches from Washington, it is expected that the new war against Collector Smith will be successful, and that that gentleman will soon retire. It is again asserted that Judge Parker has been offered, and has declined, the appointment.

The Indian Department will to-day decide upon the bids for furnishing Indian goods, such as blankets and other dry goods, clothing, hardware, guns, &c. A list of the probably successful bidders will be found under our telegraphic head.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa represent it to be very sickly there,—a French war steamer having lost 25 men within two weeks. Mention is made of the impressment of a French sailor from an American vessel, though no particulars are given.

The Tammeny nominations for Comptroller and Almshouse Governor were indorsed last night by a public meeting of the party in Tammany Hall. Mr. Richard B. Connolly presided and made a very brief speech, Mr. Conrad Swackhamer, the Hon. John Kelly, and the Hon. Thos. C. Field worthily imitating his example. The meeting, which was large, adjourned at the unprecedented hour of 9 o'clock, partly because there was a lack of speakers, and partly because of a series of drunken brawls.

The American City Convention brought its protracted labors to a close last evening, by nominating Robert T. Haws for Comptroller, and Frederick C. Wagner for Governor of the Almshouse. The former was nominated on the second ballot, having 49 out of the 93 votes cast, and the latter by acclamation. Mr. Haws, it will be remembered, is the nominee of the Republicans.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $600, payable to the order of Jonas N. Phillips to defray the expense of defending the late Common Council against the suit prosecuted against them by the District Attorney, was adopted without much opposition. A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have the ruins of the Crystal Palace removed, and to advertise for plans for erecting a market on its site, was presented and referred. A communication from the Mayor, urging the necessity of improving the condition of the Russ pavement, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

President Haswell offered a resolution in the Board of Councilmen last evening, directing the Street Commissioner to report the cause of the delay in repairing the City Hall. It was adopted. Several unimportant vetoes with regard to paving sidewalks and changing the grade of streets were received from Mayor Tiemann.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to inquire who appointed Officer Baker, from whose custody Dr. Gaillardet escaped; whether the Policeman was a proper person to retain the office which he occupies, and whether the appointing power should not be taken from the Judges of the Court of Sessions and placed in other hands.

The investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of Dr. Gaillardet from the custody of Officer Baker, on Saturday night last, was concluded yesterday before Recorder Barnard. Altogether nine witnesses were examined, including Baker himself, but no evidence of a sufficiently conclusive nature to fix upon that officer the charge of bribery of which he has been suspected, was elicited, and the Recorder was unable from the present aspect of the case, to decide whether he was chargeable with corruption or stupidity; whether he had been bought or sold. It is the Recorder's intention, however, to dismiss him from the Court of Sessions during the period that he occupies the Bench. Whether Judge Russell will also do his part to punish such a gross violation of duty, remains to be seen.

There was a grand ovation extended to Peter Cooper, yesterday, by three thousand of the scholars and teachers of the Grammer School, on account of the liberality extended to them in the use of the Institute for the use of the exhibition of the public schools. Mr. Cooper made an address of some length, which was received with great favor by the audience. The exercises were varied by singing and instrumental music.

The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, left Boston yesterday morning for home, and passed through this City in the afternoon. They arrived at Newark about 9 o'clock last night, and were received by the firemen there in torchlight procession.

### Injured Innocence.

It may startle some of our readers to know that the Union of these States no longer exists. The catastrophe by which this long threatened dissolution of the great confederacy, so fondly founded by our honest though mistaken fathers, has been brought about, was equally unexpected and tremendous. It was nothing less than the performance by a Judge in Alahama of his solemn duty. Accustomed as we long have been to the peculiar conceptions of official obligation and general jurisprudence which obtain in that enlightened region of our common country, we own ourselves hardly surprised that *some* extraordinary convulsion should have followed upon such a phenomenon. Yet we may feel regret when we cannot indulge wonder; and as we really had not altogether given over the destinies of the Repuhlic, we must admit that it grieves us sorely to lose the hannered star of Alabama from that glorious constellation in the midst of which our eagle flies and soars. When Jefferson Davis, like a dire comet fringed with fire, threatened the other day to whirl the sister-planet Mississippi from our sky, we remonstrated as earnestly as decorum would permit with that formidable chief. We should have remonstrated now with the stern soul of Mobile, were not the mischief past praying for. We can, therefore, but sit down, *operto capite*, with our hats over our eyes, and burying our hands in our breeches pockets await the crack of doom. The split that has begun at the mouth of the Tomhighee must widen to the Lakes, and there is an end of all things near at hand. Partisan spirits might seek consolation in the thought that at least the great army of office-holders will be turned adrift; that now there are no more United States there will be no more Collectors, no more Attorneys-General, no more Postmasters; that the Cushings, the Schells, the Fowlers, will all alike he driven into Arcadian life, and exchange the Government organ for the shepherd's pensive pipe. But we cannot decline upon such paltry thoughts from the height of our great national misfortune. We are a sundered people, sawn in two like the Jewish prophet, but by no Pagan hands. They were Israelites also who have done this thing.

The throne of Louis Philippe was overthrown in the office of the Paris *Nationale*. The American Union has been crumpled up, like Russia in the hnnd of Richard Cobden, by the Editor of the Mobile *Register*. And "for cause." Does the render, recovering a little from the shock of this direful calamity, ask why it has come upon him, upon us, upon the nation, lately so rejoicing in its strength—so proud to run its race from the Arctic to the Antarctic Zone? The answer is very simple, if very sad. It was because the President of the United States would neither allow the editor of the Mohile *Register* to carry a small negro of his to Nicaragua, nor permit some friends in Cuba to bring other small negroes to Mohile. The trifling sacrifices made by a few misguided persons at Bunker's Hill, Valley Forge, Yorktown and other more or less obscure nnd rustic spots near a century ago—the memories of national growth, nnd glory and misfortune spread over a half century of marvelous advance—the rank won by thirty confederated States in the hierarchy of the world—all, all are forgotten by the advanced Mobile guard of the sacred institution of Patriarchal Domestic Supervision in his disgust at the low price of cotton and the high price of niggers. "Diaunion nnd its consequences," he cries, "we accept, *since we cannot bring hither the labor necessary for our purposes, and are denied the right to remove to a country where the supply may be less hampered by artificial restraints.*" Hence these bitter tears! hence these loud outcries! hence this enthusiasm for the freedom and the fatness of Nicaragua.

There was a doubt once as to the real objects of Mr. William Walker's extreme anxiety to renew his acquaintance with his friends in Nicaragua, after they had rather peremptorily kicked him out of doors. But now we get at the core of the whole matter. Gentlemen in Alahama and elsewhere, who would like the license of piracy at home, and are debarred from it by a squeamish Government and a besotted public opinion, nre nnxious to establish themselves in Nicaragua with a view to the stealing of negroes "unhampered by any artificial restraints." With this intention the laws of the United States do not harmonize, nnd, after they had taken the trouble to get a Judge appointed over them expressly to remove this ailly obstacle,—behold that very Judge himself turns round upon them, "lets the portcullis fall," and raves about duty and the Conatitution! Can we longer wonder that they should fling indignnntly out of a Union which so little appreciates them, and affords so narrow a range to their dearest proclivities? Miserable as we are in the condition to which they have reduced us, we seem to see before us yet a deeper gulf. Fatal example will bring on its natural fruits. Here in New-York, for instance, we have a large and, indeed, increasing population of persons who, like the Mobile *Register* and its friends, find it hard to "secure what is necessary for their purposes," by reason of the law's obstructions. Many of them are put to the greatest straits to circumvent these obstructions. They are obliged to purchase centre hits, dark lanterns, revolvers, crow-hars, and all sorts of utensils for the purpose of penetrating the harriers set up hy custom and the law between themselves and the very articles of taste or use which they lack for their private comfort. And, although at last, in some fortunate instances, they have succeeded in acquiring a sufficient supply of spoons, or forks, or gold watches, or cash, the chances are ten to one that some brute of a Judge, elected perhaps by their own votes only a few months before, will have the confidence to interfere, and send them packing into some dreary laborious place, from which egress will be denied to them for weeks, months or years at a time. What is to hinder a secession from the State of New-York of these injured innocents. Their case is as bad,—their cause as good, as the case and onuse for which the Mobile *Register* is willing to turn over Mount Vernon to the Philistines, and to make Lexington a howling wilderness. Our only security is that, as a rule, our Judges are less bigoted in their notions of Judicial duty than Judge Campbell appears to be.

But it may happen after all that we are mistaken in supposing the Union ended. We merely infer that when our friends at Mobile declare themselves the spat-upon, kicked and abused of the earth, they must at once relieve themselves from the risk of expectoration, blows and foul usage. If it should prove that we are hasty in this inference—that the stars and stripes still wave over the Mohile Customhouse, and still protect the Court of Judge Campbell—why then we shall be very grateful for a great mercy, and shall carefully forbear from alluding to the story of that ancient Pistol, of whom Shakespeare tells us that, when the leek he had refused was pressed upon him by Fleullen, he wisely disremembered his "brave words," and "swore and ate!"

### The Pardoning Power.

We published yesterday morning a statement from the Guvernur's Private Secretary of the reasons for the pardon of Jackson, who had been convicted and sentenced for a brutal outrage upon an emigrant girl. The whole case resolves itself into this: that the Judge who presided at the trial, the Jury who convicted Jackson, and a great multitude of respectable citizens, including the Rev. Dr. Bethune and other clergymen, united in representing to the Governor that the man's guilt was by no means clear, that the girl was pretty evidently guilty of perjury, and that Jackson had already been sufficiently punished for whatever offence he had actually committed. These volunteer statements, resting upun no legal evidence, nnd elicited by we know not what kind of influences, were allowed to override the solemn judgment of the Court of law, and open the prison doors which our forms of justice had closed upon n convicted offender.

We are not prepared to say that the Governor has acted wrongfully. He is allowed hy the Constitution to pardon convicts at discretion. He is accountable to nobody for his acts,—is not bound by any kind or degree of evidence, and but for the demands of the Newspaper Press would never have condescended to assign the reasons of his conduct. We understand perfectly the difficulties of his position, and we are, therefore, the more earnest in repeating the necessity we have already urged of relieving him from them by some definite legal provision. There is neither justice nor public security in leaving this power of indiscriminate pardon in the hands of any man. It is exercised capriciously,—sometimes on grounds of evidence, sometimes from strenuous personal solicitation and sometimes, possibly at least, from political or other corrupt influences. It destroys all public confidence in our Courts of law, and saps the sense of responsibility in our Courts and Juries. What business had this Jury to convict Jackson if he was not guilty? If the witness against him was perjured, why did they not ascertain that fact? To say that they *could* not, is simply to say that our boasted Trial by Jury is a delusion and a farce.

As our criminal Courts are now constituted and conducted, we confess it is absolutely necessary to confide the pardoning power to somebody. But it should be in hands that will exercise it with discretion, with steady and uniform regard to justice and to law, and upon certain established and understood principles of proceeding. We should either have a distinct Court of Pardons, or we should permit existing Courts of law to exercise a wider discretion in the infliction of punishment. Some provision is certainly needed to protect our criminal jurisprudence from the absolute disgrace into which it is rapidly falling.

### Russia and New-York.

The letter of our correspondent at St. Petersburg, published in yesterday's Times, foreshadows the important changes which mark the new era of Russian civilization. Among other reforms, the Judiciary is proposed to be reorganized, and trial by Jury inaugurated—it having been found that, "without a clear, concise, equitable administration of justice, all other reforms of a national hearing are out of the question."

It is well known that American presidents are held in favor in Russia. We could wish that a fairer record were presented of the working of our Judiciary and Jury systems than that furnished in this City. Unfortunately, the Russian statesman who should study our institutions would find little more of the "clear, concise, equitable administration of justice" in New-York than in St. Petersburg. He would stumble on Courts engaged in undoing the work of other Courts; Judges not unfrequently in sympathy with the criminal rather than the law; officers of Courts insulting the Bench; District-Attorneys pocketing complaints by the bushel—20,000 and more for a single offence; Sheriffs returning executions unsatisfied, when issued against the privileged class of dealers in bad rum; policemen feasting with their respectable prisoners, if not facilitating their escape; and Governors interposing at last, if some unlucky dog does reach the State Prison, with mistaken clemency. With all the "deplorable corruption which is a prominent element in the Courts of the Empire," it may be doubted whether Russia would gain essentially by resorting to our system—unless she has better men to administer it.

But Russia is afflicted with another chronic evil, which the Emperor is attempting to grapple with, and it is one to which we are not strangers in this land. It is the liquor traffic—heretofore farmed out to individuals—"the whole system a terrible scourge to the country." "The Emperor," it seems, "has decided that the millions the treasury derives from this monopoly do not compensate for the demoralization produced by it upon the people, and that it is his duty to abolish the evil." Within the four years ensuing, a new system is to be elaborated, and a change effected "compatible with the development of education and civilization in Russia." Great reliance is to be had on the Press in developing this important reform. "With the assistance of that great lever, and acting in concert with it, the Government can scarcely fail to find, in the ample time afforded for preparation, some good means of remedying this gigantic plague-spot."

Here, as in respect to the judiciary, it is humiliating that our example can furnish so little aid in working out the great problems which Russia is attempting to solve. What with the sad errors of our pragmatical reformers, the subservicncy of our judiciary to the deprnved appetites of the people, and the reckless spirit of party, we are bound hand and foot by the very demon against which Alexander II. is contending—with this difference, that no "millions," not even thousands, find their way to our "Treasury," as a miserable compensation for the pauperism, crime and general "demoralization produced by it upon the people." All our laws and ordinances which attempt to regulate or restrain the traffic are contemned. To preserve the purity of our elections, the laws require the closing of all dram-shops on the days of election—who obeys them? To protect our citizens in the quiet enjoyment of their Sabbaths, the laws of the State and the ordinances of the City prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday—20,000 offences against these laws are reported by the police in a single season, and that is the end of the matter. The laws provide for a Board of Excise, and require dealers to secure and pay for a license for their traffic. How many of the 10,000 or 15,000 corner groceries regard these or any other laws upon the subject?

No; Russia, in her aims toward a higher civilization, must seek other standards than those furnished by the commercial metropolis of the "model Republic." It may be, indeed, that when she has worked out her reforms we shall be looking for light from her example—if we do not sit down in despair, or abandon the institutions which we have done our best to discredit and degrade.

### The Arrest of Rabbi Asche.

We willingly publish, in another column, a letter signed "Il.," complaining of the abuse of power by the Police in the seizure of lottery tickets at the house of a German Jewish clergyman. Without indorsing all that our correspondent has to say in regard to the venial character of the offence of dealing in these gambling concerns, we must say that there can be no excuse for the conduct of the officers. The ends of justice would just as well have been served by decorous patience as by the indecent haste which was displayed by the Police in their insisting on removing the accused person in the midst of the ceremonial observances of his religion, and while indeed, he was preaching to his congregation in a place of worship. It would have been much more seemly and quite as effectual, to have waited, with the respect which such occasions imperatively demand, for the completion of the service.

Our correspondent is severe, but, we think, not unduly so, on the inequality with which offences of this sort are visited with punishment, according to the social standing of the offender. It is notorious that tickets for lotteries in Havana and Germany are to be had with facility in this City by any fools who desire to risk their money illegally; and the fact is doubtless well known to the authorities,—yet it is only the poor and obscure whom the Police attack, leaving the wealthy and influential unscathed. Criminals who have money at their disposal, are allowed free access to all the pleasures of the City, and are finally permitted to make good their escape from confinement; while the poor man, who is only accused but not yet convicted, is dragged from a place of worship in a way that would be inexcusable, if he had been charged even with murder—his wife is seized by the throat, and his house taken possession of,—simply on suspicion.

There is too much tendency on the part of the Police to take the law into their hands. One shoots an accused person before trial—another removes a convict from prison, and gives him a run of a few days outside the prison walls—and, in this latest case, we have the edifying spectacle of the grossest and yet entirely unnecessary violence towards an individual who has been only accused, and of whose escape there was not the slightest fear. The endurance of this state of things is not by any means desirable. If all the ends of justice are to be vested in the hands of the Police, we may as well economize the expense of Courts, Judges, and Juries. It would be, at least, a satisfaction to know hy whom justice is to be administered, or through how many channels the course of law must run in our judicial system. If the Police are first to throttle or otherwise chastise the accused parties before trial, then the trial becomes an unnecessary farce which might well be dispensed with.

### The Bible in the Schools.

Judging from the comments upon the subject of reading the Bible in our Public Schools, which recent events have elicited, a clear statement of the facts of the case may not be without interest and value. It seems to be quite generally taken for granted, that a movement is on foot to exclude the Bible from all the Schools of the City, and that it has already attained some degree of success; and many of that great body of our citizens who are opposed to any such action are looking to the Board of Education to prevent it.

Including the Normal Schools and the Free Academy, there are 207 Public Schools in the City, scattered throughout the Island, from the Battery to Kingsbridge. In all these Schools *but twelve* the exercises of the day are begun every morning by reading a selection of passages from the Bible, and by repeating the Lord's Prayer—all the children joining in the latter. In some of them the Schools are closed in the same manner, and in a few of them the Bible is read without prayer. In most of them the children are taught to sing, and the studies of the day are varied by singing moral and religious hymns. In *twelve* of the Schools the Bible is not read, either at their beginning or close—and these twelve are situated in the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, between Broadway and the Bowery on one side, and between Frankfort and Catharine streets on the other. But there has been no recent *change* in any of these Schools but one. In the other eleven the reading of the Bible has never been practised; in one it has been discontinued during the present season.

But it is important to understand that all the action that has been had upon the subject has been taken by the local authorities—the *Trustees of each Ward*—and not by the Board of Education, which is not believed, indeed, to have any control over the subject. The schools of the several Wards in this respect are upon precisely the same footing as the schools of the several districts in the country sections of the State. Each Ward has the entire control and management of its own schools in everything relating to details. The Board of Education has only the power to recommend,—and this power it has frequently exercised upon this subject. It has always favored, and urged, the reading of the Bible in the Schools. It was organized in 1842, and in October 1843 it adopted a resolution declaring the opinion that "the Bible should be retained," that it was not "sectarian" within the meaning of the Act of 1842, and that its use was "not intended to be prohibited by that or any subsequent law." In 1844 a State law was passed denying to the Board the power to exclude the Bible from the schools, and this gave rise to resolutions to the effect that the *local Boards* of Trustees had no power to exclude the Bible—that excluding it was a violation of law, and that the Board of Education ought not to allow any non-conforming school to participate in the public money. It was, however, by no means clear that this was a correct interpretation of the law, and the resolutions were lost in the Board by a vote of 20 to 14. On the 5th of May and the 2d of June last the question again came up in the Board upon a resolution *requiring* all the schools to be opened by reading the Bible. The principal question discussed was, whether the Board had the legal power to enforce the reading of the Bible in all the schools, or whether it was their duty simply to recommend, and to leave the ultimate action to the local Boards of Trustees and the teachers employed by them. It ended in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various local Boards of School Officers, that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar, and Primary Schools in this City, within their jurisdiction, respectively.

The Ayes and Noes were not called on the preamble. On the resolution, the following was the vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Timpson, Lecomte, Crozier, Shine, Fitzgerald, Tuhill, Sinclair, Tweed, Lydecker, Bloomfield, Heines, Gliedeisleve, Clark, Slote, Meakean, Williams, Scofield, Brummell, Green, Benedict, Haskett, Adams, Cushing, Curtis, Monteith, Davenport, Renney, O'Keefe, Mariner—29.

Nays.—Messrs. Coger, Byrne—2.

A subsequent communication to the Board, praying that the reading of the Bible may be enforced, was referred without discussion to the Committee on By-laws, whose report will probably be made at the next meeting of the Board.

We have made up this statement of facts from an article in the *Christian Intelligencer*, having satisfied ourselves of its accuracy: and it shows the exact position of the Board of Education upon the subject. The Board is almost unanimous (29 to 2) in favor of having the Bible read in the schools,—but it is equally unanimous in doubting its own power to *enforce* the reading. The only way in which it could coerce the local authorities into compliance would be by withholding from the schools their share of the public money. This the Courts would probably not sustain them in doing, and the schools meantime would be closed.

The control of the whole subject rests with the *Trustees of the Wards*: and the only way to secure the reading of the Bible in *all* the schools is by electing Trustees in every Ward who are in favor of it.

### The Championship of Chess—Mr. Morphy in Paris.

Mr. Morphy fairly deserves from his countrymen the reward once offered by a Roman tyrant to the inventor of a new pleasure. He has inspired the dullest Clubs of his native land with sudden life, and kindled anew on many a domestic hearth the dying fire of home attractions. The game of Chess is fast rising to the rank of a national passion, and nothing but the outbreak of a Mexican war, or perhaps the explosion of those subterranean fires of which the good people of Cardiganshire, in Wales, profess themselves to be constantly hearing the warning thunders from below the Western waves, can interrupt the triumphant career of the "royal game" in this Republican land.

Faithful to our duty as journalists, then, we hasten to lay before our readers the most recent intelligence of the progress which our gifted young champion is making in Europe. To the kindness of Mr. Fiske, of this City, the editor of the only *Chess Magazine* now published in the English tongue, we are indebted for the following scores of Mr. Morphy's game, recently played in Paris. These scores are extracted from the forthcoming number of the *Magazine*, and were received here yesterday by the *Africa*. Mr. Morphy made his *début* in Paris, as our readers know, in a brilliantly contested match with Mr. Harrwitz, the first professional *habitué* of that classic resort. The palm in this contest was to be awarded to the first winner of seven games. Eight games were played, of which Harrwitz won *two*, Morphy *five*, and one was drawn. Small doubt remained of Morphy's success, when Harrwitz felt himself obliged to withdraw from the "passage of arms," by a sudden attack of indisposition. This withdrawal was made, we believe, much more honorably than Mr. Staunton's refusal to engage with the Transatlantic hero; and there is reason to hope that the conflict may yet be resumed.

Besides this game with Harrwitz, the attention of all chess-playing Paris has been concentrated on the following series of encounters, constituting, when the force of Mr. Morphy's antagonists, his few years, and the atmosphere in which he made his play are considered, one of the most remarkable tournaments of the kind on record.

Of even games with individuals, Mr. Morphy has played *twenty-nine* and won *twenty-five*, viz.:

| | Wins. | | Wins. | Drawn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. Brucher | 0 | Morphy | 2 | 0 |
| M. Journoud | 0 | Morphy | 12 | 0 |
| M. Laroche | 0 | Morphy | 5 | 2 |
| M. Riviére | 1 | Morphy | 6 | 1 |

M. Journoud, the chief sufferer in this tilt, thereupon allied his forces with those of M. Rivière, (brother of the too famous Captain of Zouaves,) Mr. Morphy's only successful antagonist, and these two gentlemen, playing together, won from Mr. Morphy a single game. Equal good fortune did not, however, attend others who ventured upon a similar alliance. Messrs. St. Amant and Lequesne, consulting together, were beaten by Mr. Morphy in two games, and brought two others to a drawn battle. M. St. Amant then found a new comrade in an amateur, with whom he underwent three beatings from Mr. Morphy, without even the consolation of a single "drew." Adjourning then to the Palace of Prince Murat, Mr. Morphy measured himself against a new series of antagonists, belonging to the highest rank of Parisian society, the *noblesse des échecs*. We give the record of these joustings:

| | Win. | | Wins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Duke of Brunswick, Count Isonard | 0 | Mr. Morphy | 5 |

This was too bad, and a reinforcement was called in.

| | Win. | | Wins. | Drawn |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duke of Brunswick, Count Isonard, Count Casablanca | 0 | Mr. Morphy | 5 | 1 |

Like another Penthesilla, at this point a Princess intervened, but alas! with no better fate than the lamented Queen of the Amazons.

| | Win. | | Wins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Princess Mural, Count Casablanca | 0 | Mr. Morphy | 1 |

Such a career of victory in any direction is quite enough to turn the heads of all Paris for at least nine days, and it is not surprising that Mr. Morphy should have become for that space of time the observed of all observers—a lion at home and abroad—in his hotel, at the theatres, on the Boulevard, in short, wherever he appeared. From Paris, Mr. Morphy, we believe, travels east, to meet Mr. Andersen, the Silesian hero of chess. With Herr Von der Lasek, he is not likely to meet just at present, that nobleman being at Rio, in the capacity of Prussian Minister at the Court of Brazil—but if Mr. Morphy should come off victorious from his contest with Mr. Andersen he may fairly claim the chess championship of the world, the heretofore Achilles of English Chess, Mr. Staunton, having hopelessly ruined his position by the very unequivocal way in which he has retreated from the courteous challenges of his young rival. Lord Lyttelton, who presides at the Birmingham Congress of Chess, comes forward, as we are glad to learn, in the handsomest way, to vindicate the gallantry and good breeding of Mr. Morphy's conduct in this matter, and we may have the satisfaction of feeling that our youthful champion has shown himself to be as much of a man and of a gentleman as of a chess-player.

### The State Temperance Society.

At its meeting on Wednesday, at Albany, the President of the State Temperance Society delivered an address stating that the cause might be in a healthy and advancing condition, in spite of retrograde appearances in some of the large cities. The facility with which politicians disregard conventional and platform agreements, the excitement attending the canvass a few years past, and some unhappy differences in the ranks of the Temperance party had imparted an extraordinary dullness to the cause, prevented unified action and wisely led them to put no candidate for office in the field. The present License Law gives great dissatisfaction, and the principal of Prohibition seems the only remedy for the increase of intemperance. The President respectfully recommends to the friends of Temperance, in every County in the State, to organize and to sustain regular temperance meetings, circulate the pledge again—distribute temperance tracts—subscribe for good temperance papers, read and circulate them—to send up to the Legislature petitions asking for *a simple law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and making the violation a misdemeanor, and declaring all such liquors kept for sale in violation of the law, together with the vessels containing them, a* PUBLIC NUISANCE." The entire license system is abhorrent to their feelings, as are also the drinking associations of political nominees. Drunkenness is increasing in the State, and the establishment of an asylum for inebriates is regarded with favor. Application must be made for a law which will protect us from the wrongs and burdens of the liquor traffic, and if we cannot get such law as is desired, we must take the best we can get. The reorganization of the Temperance Societies is also urged.

### Suicide of an English Literary Gentleman in Jersey City.

On Wednesday morning, the dead body of a young man was found in his room at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, where he had taken lodgings for the night. The next day an inquest was held upon him by Coroner Morris, but nothing was ascertained to establish his identity. Two letters, written in London, were found upon his person, whose signatures had been torn off, addressed to "E. J. Dickens." His linen was marked with the same name. He was well dressed, had long, dark brown hair, a light moustache, and the evident appearance of a man of good breeding. Vials of laudanum and potassium were found in his room, and the verdict of the Jury was that he came to his death by taking poison. His body was removed to the coffin-store of Mr. Hope, at No. 75 Newark-avenue, where it still remains to be identified and claimed by his friends, if any shall present themselves.

A visit yesterday to his remains leaves no doubt as to his identity. He was an Englishman, and arrived in this country in the American ship *Isaac Bell*, which reached here on the 3d of November, having rescued, on the voyage from London, the survivors of the British ship *Claude*, which had been wrecked on the way. His attentions are acknowledged in the card of the Captain, which was published in the Times of Nov. 4. He introduced himself at the Times Office, as well as at other newspaper offices, as Mr. Edward J. Dickens, and as having been connected with several prominent journals in Australia and England, and as at present part proprietor and travelling correspondent of the London *Standard*. He said he had been connected with the *John Bull* weekly London newspaper, with the Geelong *Advertiser* and Melbourne *Argus* of Australia, and with the London *Daily News*,—having written political articles, book reviews, theatrical notices, and miscellaneous news paragraphs for them all. He had spent the last year mainly in Germany for the *Standard*, and was the writer of the "Letters of our Travelling Correspondent," which have from time to time during the season appeared in that paper. He said he was now in the United States on behalf of that journal,—partly to write letters for it, and partly to acquire a knowledge of the country, and especially of the practical conduct of the American Press, which might be of service to them, as they were making the experiment of a cheap newspaper in England. He desired a position upon some American journal, mainly, as he stated, to be able to acquire this information; but failing in other quarters, he made application to one of the Sunday papers, giving a statement of the positions he had filled upon foreign journals, and expressing his preference for the department of theatrical criticism. On Monday he sent in to us for inspection a portfolio, containing a variety of his contributions to London journals, which are all well written, and show him to have been a man of ability and cultivation. On Tuesday evening he called for a moment, but declined to take the portfolio, as he said it was of no consequence to him then.

We understand that he brought no letters of introduction, but commended himself to the notice of the British Consul by his connection with the rescue of the survivors of the *Claude*, and by his active efforts in endeavoring to promote a subscription for their relief. He probably left England under circumstances of embarrassment, and found himself a stranger here, without resources or friends. He had taken apartments in Great Jones-street, which he had been obliged to leave, and went thence to Jersey City, where, on Tuesday night, he ended his life, either intentionally or by poison taken incautiously with some other intent. The only circumstance that leads to a suspicion that this may have been the case is the fact that he mentioned having twice narrowly escaped being fatally poisoned by the use of potassium.

The following are copies of the letters which were found upon him: other letters found in his trunk were signed "Lydia:"

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

MY DEAR MR. DICKENS: Your letter has indeed surprised me. What shall I say to you? Will you come to me about 6 o'clock to-morrow instead of 2, as I think I shall have to visit the theatre in the morning. If so, I could not see you so early. I hope the change will not inconvenience you.

I have prepared everything for Saturday. Pray don't disappoint me. I thank you very much for writing to Mrs. Briggs, and shall feel delighted if she will only bring Marion with her. Of course Mr. and Mrs. C. Dickens will favor me—at least I *hope* so.

With kind regards, I remain,
My dear Mr. Dickens, yours.

Friday Afternoon.

MY OWN DEAR EDWIN: As I told you, I wrote to Mrs. Briggs, and to-day I have received an answer inviting me to dinner on Sunday. I cannot see you till then, Edwin, so will you call about 1 o'clock, or a little before. I am very poorly, pet, to-day, but I hope to be better by Sunday, for I must not disappoint Mrs. Briggs again. Have you thought of me since, dear Edwin? perhaps not. I am so low spirited to-day. I want to see my pet, but I cannot until Sunday. I hope you are well, pet.

With kind love,
Believe me yours, affectionately.

The Mrs. Briggs, referred to in the above letters, it was ascertained, was a sister of the deceased. As Mr. C. Dickins is mentioned in the first letter, it is proper to add that the deceased said there was no relationship—or at best a very distant one, between him and the distinguished novelist.

Mr. D. was apparently about 30 years of age and of good address, though with an appearance of constraint and embarrassment in his manner. We understand that the British Consul has taken charge of his remains, and directed them to be interred, to-day, in the Jersey City Cemetery.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The repetition of "Robert le Diable" last night attracted a fine house, an extra attraction existing in the fact that it was the first part of Mme. Gazzaniga's farewell appearance. The performance was a very fine one in every respect.

To-day, at 12½ o'clock, the supplemental benefit or *matinée* takes place. The programme is unusually long, and to this fact, we presume, may be ascribed the change in the hour of performance. The "Trovatore" is the principal attraction,

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK STATE ARSENAL.—So far as we are aware, there has been no inquiry into the causes of the recent falling of the roof of the new Arsenal in Seventh-avenue. Yet such an inquiry should be had, not only to fix the responsibility of that disaster where it belongs, but as a precaution for the future. Mr. L. A. GOUCH, a practical architect, of Yonkers, informs us that, on the 27th of October, he availed himself of an invitation to examine the building, and informed a number of persons that the roof would not sustain the weight to which it would be subjected; and told the carpenter, Mr. W. F. HOLMES, that it would certainly give way. He also called the builder's attention to the subject, pointing out the weak spots, and adding that, even if it should prove capable of supporting the dead weight bearing upon it, the first time the room was filled with men drilling or dancing, it would come down. These warnings were given previous to the catastrophe. The whole matter certainly demands investigation.

TRIAL OF SMITH'S STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE.—SMITH'S Street-sweeping Machine was tried yesterday on cobble-stone pavement for the benefit of the Senate Sanitary Committee. Senators MARTIN and ELY and General P. M. WETMORE witnessed its performances. The trial took place in Canal-street. To loosen up the dirt and give the brooms a better chance a sprinkling cart moistened the street beforehand, but unfortunately too abundantly. The machine was run up and down the block several times, taking off the surface-dirt very thoroughly, but only plastering up the interstices between the cobble stones. Mercer-street was then experimented on. Here the trial was much more successful. It swept as thoroughly as men could have done, leaving only those places which needed a hoe to loosen up the accumulated filth. An overwhelming cloud of dust was stirred up by it, but this will easily be obviated by a moderate use of the sprinkling-cart. After the Committee expressed themselves as sufficiently enlightened with regard to the operations of the sweeper, Mr. S. brought out another machine he has never before tried. It is designed to take up the dirt, or deposit it in heaps, as may be desired. The brooms, which are arranged in much the same manner as on the other machine, carry the dust into a box next to the forward axle of the wagon. The contrivance seemed to carry out the design of the inventor. Some animated discussions arose during the progress of the trial between Messrs. DOWNING and SMITH—Mr. D. asserting very positively that the machine was excellent for Russ and Belgian pavements, but that it would never do for cobble stones; and Mr. S. claiming just as positively that it would work well on both.

ARREST OF MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—The Editor of the *Herald* was arrested yesterday morning, on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of Westchester County, for an alleged libel published in that paper, in June last, on Mr JOHN B. HASKIN, charging that gentleman with having forged the records of the Willett's Point Committee, of which he was Chairman. Officer GARRISON came from White Plains, yesterday, with a warrant for Mr. BENNETT'S arrest, which was indorsed by Recorder BARNARD, so as to give it validity in this County. The officer then proceeded to Mr. BENNETT'S hotel, and notified him that he was a prisoner. He was allowed, however, to proceed, in the custody of the officer, to the *Herald* Office, for the transaction of business, and afterwards proceeded to confer with his lawyer on the subject of procuring bail in Westchester County, and repairing with the same to White Plains.

HEALTH OF GENERAL PAEZ.—General PAEZ has not suffered as severely from his fall as the fears of his friends led them to suppose. He was yesterday more comfortable,—no inflammation having taken place in the wounded member. His physicians, however, advise that he should wait a few days before attempting to embark. No definite orders have yet been received from Washington as to the detension of the *Atlanta* and *Caledonia*, but advices, it is expected, will be telegraphed to-day. General SANFORD has issued an order, countermanding the parade in honor of General PAEZ, until further orders.

RETURN OF THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY FROM BOSTON.—The Hibernia Engine Company, of Philadelphia, returned to this City in the train from Boston that arrived at Twenty-seventh-street at 5 o'clock P. M. They were received on their arrival by Americus Engine Company No. 6, and Warren Hose Company No. 33. From the cars they were escorted to No. 33's house, No. 118 Sullivan-street, where a bountiful collation was in readiness. After ample justice had been done to the good things, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, in behalf of Tompkins Hose Company No. 16, presented the Hibernia Company with an exquisitely-wrought fire-cap front as a token of esteem. The speaker remarked that No. 16 had attained the preeminence as the plume company of the New-York Fire Department, as they had never been beaten in a race to a fire, although at times hard pushed. Col. PAGE, of the Hibernia, received the gift and responded in eloquent terms. During his remarks he was loudly cheered. The line of march was resumed, and pursued through Spring-street, Broadway, to Grand, down Bowery and Chatham-street to the Jersey City Ferry, where the companies parted, and the Hibernia Company proceeded to Newark, where they will be the guests of Lafayette Company of that city. To-night they will return home, and will be received by thirty-three companies in a torch-light procession.

HOW TO PREVENT HORSES FALLING ON THE PAVEMENT.—The smoothness of Broadway causes thousands of disagreable and disastrous accidents to horses, all of which can be prevented. The surface must be made rough enough. Before the Mechanics' Club of the American Institute, some months ago, it was proposed to construct stout wagons, having movable upright stampers, shod with steel points, to be operated by the motion of the wheels, and to be drawn by horses through our streets like any other wagon, picking the pavement as deeply and thickly as desired. New steel points would be always ready to take the place of those that become dull. A small depth of picking is all that is required to render the pavement sufficiently rough to prevent horses falling. The wagons to which we refer may be driven by one man, and would not interfere with the business of the street at all. Nor can it cost any more than an omnibus. The great excellency of the plan consists in its economy, and in its not at all hindering our incessant travel over the pavement.

THE SAILOR'S HOME.—This Institution, at No 190 Cherry-street, in this City, established by the American Seamen's Friend Society, is being, by liberal subscriptions from the Insurance Companies and merchants of New-York, thoroughly repaired and refitted, and will, on Monday next, be reopened under the superintendance of Captains E. RICHARDSON and EDWARD WALFORD. This house has, during its existence of sixteen years, accommodated 50,000 seamen, and the benefits conferred upon them and thereby upon shipping interests are well known and acknowledged. We consider it among the most useful institutions of which our City can boast, and trust that it will continue to meet the encouragement its object so highly deserves.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Monday next important changes will take effect in the running of the trains on this road. Among others, the Express trains for Albany and Troy will leave Chambers-street Station at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Albany Mail train at 11:30 A. M. Express trains will leave East Albany at 10:45 A. M. and 5:55 P. M. Albany Mail train at 7 A. M.

PROBABLY A FATAL FALL.—Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, JOHN HOPKINS, a carpenter by trade, fell from the bell-deck of the Jefferson Market tower, to the ground, a distance of fifty feet; and was so seriously injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. The unfortunate man was employed on the extension of the height of the tower.

AN EX-THEATRICAL MANAGER IN THE PULPIT.—To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. EDWARD F. STRICKLAND, formerly an actor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, (Dr. GILLETTE'S,) in Twenty-third-street. His sermon will probably embrace the principal incidents in his personal experience, many of which are deeply interesting. Those who have heard this reverend gentleman, speak very favorably of his style and manner in the pulpit. A large audience generally go to hear him, when he appears in any of the City pulpits, much to their gratification and spiritual advantage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The following contributions have been received at this office for the relief of the Poor Book-keeper, whose case was mentioned in the TIMES of Monday last:

| | |
|---|---|
| Already acknowledged | $59 |
| From T. B. M. | 10 |
| From W | 3 |
| Total | $72 |

We understand that the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Church, will deliver to-morrow morning, his Twenty-fourth Annual Discourse.

### Police Intelligence.

A LAWYER SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.—Mr. Charles Breton Leslie is a young lawyer who has a mammoth shingle displayed in Wall-street, and is seemingly anxious to make his mark in the world. Curtis & Co. is the style of a firm who manufacture and sell patent medicines at No. 13 Cedar-street, the firm comprising two brothers, Jeremiah and George A., and Laura A., a sister. Not long ago a Mr. David Majee procured an attachment upon their goods, and the same was duly levied by the Sheriff. The Curtises were displeased and sought redress in the Courts, employing Messrs. Abbott Brothers as their counsel. Mr. Charles Breton Leslie was retained as counsel by Mr. Majee. The retained young counselor, anxious to make a good case for his client, thought the best way to achieve this end was to posses himself of all the points on the opposite side. He called on Miss Curtis at her residence in Brooklyn, representing himself as one of the Abbott brothers, and received from her a full and confidential statement of their side of the case, telling Miss C. that he wished to prepare an affidavit for her to sign. Informing Miss C. that he would send for her when he had prepared the affidavit, he politely touching his hat waved an adieu, and retraced his steps to his Wall-street office, with the mammoth sign in front. The imposition was discovered yesterday, and Charles Breton Leslie, Esq., was arrested and taken before Justice OSBORN of the Lower Police Court. The Justice could make nothing but a "misdemeanor" of it, and required him to give bail in $300—which he did.

VICTIMS OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A stylish and gentlemanly-looking man a few weeks since called into the drug store of Mr. Wm. Robertson, in West Broadway. He gave his name as Dr. Frederick Honick, said he was a graduate of the College of Surgeons, London, was an expert chemist, and was possessed of secrets regarding the manufacture of brandies and other liquors unknown to any but himself. Mr. Robertson at once took him into his drug store and confidence, and gave the keys into his custody at night. A few mornings since, the stylish and learned Dr. Honick was missing, and with him some $800 worth of goods. The absconding confidence operator kept himself out of the way, but unfortunately for himself, and fortunately for the ends of justice, an officer came across him yesterday in Hudson street and arrested him. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs by Justice Connolly. Mr. Myers Stearn, residing at No. 198 Christie-street, reported himself yesterday at the Police Court as being also a victim of misplaced confidence, the extent of which he was victimized being $1,200, and the alleged victimizers being Mr. George Myers and his daughter Elizabeth. Mr. Stearn says he left some trunks, containing $1,200 worth of silk fringes, velvets, gloves, &c., at the house of Mr. Myers, and he charges that the latter, aided by his daughter, broke open the trunk and possessed himself of the contents. The accused parties were held by Justice OSBORN.

THE BODY-SNATCHING CASE.—The examination in this case was resumed at 11 A. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH. Dr. Bouton, Deputy Coroner, was examined. He made a *post mortem* examination. As the body was not claimed within twenty-four hours after death, he gave it up for dissection, in accordance with the "Act for the Promotion of Medical Science," passed in 1854. The body was given to Dr. Tinnell, who had previously expressed his desire to get a sound subject for dissection, and who stipulated, at the time he received it, that he would keep it forty-eight hours awaiting a claimant. A. Oakey Hall, Esq., appeared for Dr. Tinnell, and submitted points embodying the law applicable to the case. Mr. Hall claimed that nothing had been done by any of the parties implicated in this so-called body-snatching case but what was fully warranted by the act of 1854. So far from it, the body had been kept waiting for a claimant 48 hours longer than the law required. When a claimant appeared, which was not until a week after death, the body was surrendered, although it had been partly dissected. There was no intention of doing, nor was there anything done, by Dr. Finnell, or any one else, except in accordance with law. Justice WELSH announced that he would give his decision in two or three days.

THE WESTFIELD BANK COUNTERFEIT.—Several arrests only have been made for passing the new counterfeits on the Westfield Bank, of Westfield, Mass., a description of which was given in yesterday's TIMES. The names of two of the prisoners are Wm. McGrady and Charles Butterfield. McGrady went into the liquor saloon of John Roach, No. 85 James-street, and received for one of the bills a hot punch and $4 90 in exchange for one of the bills. Butterfield executed the same financial exploit in the drinking-saloon of John Farley, No. 179 Chatham-street. Subsequently the two prisoners went on a traveling tour together, and performed similar feats in several drinking saloons in the Bowery and adjacent streets. A discovery that the bills were counterfeits soon brought the police on their tracks, and led to their arrest, their arraignment before Justice WELSH, and temporary lodgment in the Tombs to await a trial. The general notification given by the police telegraph prevented more of the bills being passed. Besides these, another arrest was made yesterday at Stapleton, Staten Island, in the person of Mrs. Mary Van Pelt, wife of J. H. Van Pelt, who resides on Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. The woman was arrested while attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Westfield Bank at the store of Mr. H. Van Clief, at Stapleton. She was committed for examination, by Justice WOLF, to the Richmond County Jail.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a man named William Callender went to the residence of Wakeman Clark, No. 17 Lispinard-street, and rang the bell. A servant girl came to the door, who recognized Callender as an old acquaintance of the family; but in consequence, as she thought, of his being under the influence of liquor she refused him admittance. Callender forced himself inside of the door, and after much persuasion on his part the servant allowed him to go to the room occupied by Mr. Clark, who was reclining on a couch, being quite ill; Callender, as he entered the room, drew a large dirk knife and made an attempt to stab Mr. Clark, but he was kept at bay by the servant girl, who grappled with him; Mrs. Clark rushed into the room when Callender tried to stab her. As he made the attempt the lady screamed, when Callender got frightened and started down stairs, but was caught at the street door by Officer Kamp, who was attracted to the spot by the cries of the inmates of the house. The prisoner was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house and locked up. As he was on the way to the Station-house he threw away the dirk-knife, but it was secured.

FEARFUL DRAWBACK TO ENTERPRISE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Cairnes, of the First Ward Police—the officer who shot the 'longshoreman a few days since, and is now on duty again—discovered two men moving briskly about a horse and wagon, the latter being at a standstill. Having a curiosity to ascertain what enterprise could call out at such an early hour the services of two men and a horse and cart, he advanced towards the men. Seeing the officer approaching them, the men immediately ceased their circumambient motion around the horse and vehicle, and started off in a straight line, and soon made themselves invisible. The cart proved to contain over a hundred dollars worth of cloth, and the sudden stoppage was caused by a breakage of the axletree. The cloth was doubtless the product of some burglary, and it is presumed that the horse and cart were not honestly come by. They were all taken to the First Ward Station-house for identification.

FOOLISHLY DISPLAYING HIS MONEY.—Michael Green Thursday evening stepped into a low groggery in Worth-st., called for a drink, and in paying for the same foolishly displayed a roll of bills. Dennis Boven saw the roll and a spirit of covetousness immediately possessed him—covetousness combined with a remarkable absence of conscientiousness. Boven followed Green from the premises, pursued him stealthily a block or two, and suddenly gave him a rap over the head with a club, putting Green on a parallel with the pavement. In a moment's time Boven had the aforesaid roll of bills in his possession, but he did not enjoy the pleasure of ownership long, for he soon found himself in possession of a Policeman. After the arrest of the prisoner, a man named De Luce preferred a charge against him of having forcibly taken a valuable gold ring from his finger. The accused was locked up to answer.

### Fires.

FIRE IN THE HALL OF RECORDS.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, smoke was discovered issuing through the floor of the Comptroller's office, in the Hall of Records. A statement that the building was on fire, and apprehension for the safety of the public papers and records produced considerable excitement. The fire alarm bell was instantly rung, and several engines speedily came rattling into the Park. On examination it was discovered that a beam had caught fire from an imperfection of a contiguous flue, and was burned in two. A few slashes of an axe, and a few pails of water, fortunately served to extinguish the fire.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A LUMBER-YARD.—A bold incendiary attempt was made, late on Thursday evening, to burn the lumber-yard of WM. SMITH, foot of Vesey-street. Some shavings and rags were saturated with turpentine, set on fire, and thrown among the seasoned lumber. Fortunately, the fire was almost immediately discovered, and the flames extinguished before they had got under much headway. No clue could be obtained to the incendiaries. About a year ago a similar attempt was made to fire the same yard.

IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Between 12 and 1, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the stable of Mr. JAS. HUGHES, in Thirty-seventh-street near Ninth-avenue. After the stable was burned, the flames communicated to a frame building adjacent, the lower story being occupied as a nail manufactory and the upper part being tenanted by several families. The total damage, including the destruction of the stable, did not exceed $200. No insurance.

IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—Shortly before 1, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Mr. E. TOWNSEND, No. 341 West Thirty-third-street. It was soon extinguished with trifling damage.

☞ **Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**
*From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.*

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

*To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Pateot Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
Read on the last page of the *Herald* of this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.; at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.


**$50. $50.**

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Boys' Winter Clothing.**
Parents will please take notice that
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., have made large and novel additions to their
WINTER STYLES
of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced
SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

☞ **Six Hundred Dozen**
BEST SCOTCH
WOOL SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
TWO HUNDRED DOZEN
BEST ENGLISH
SILK SCARFS,
$1 50 EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, $1 TO $6.
NECK-TIES, 25 CENTS TO $1.
RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Wholesale buyers supplied on easy terms.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Phalon & Son's**
COCOINE,
PREPARED FROM
COCOA-NUT OIL.
The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

☞ **Imperial Furs,**
The Court styles of France, in
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, &c., at
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing-Machines.**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WELDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Boys' Winter Clothing**
In Great Variety,
At No 31 John-st.
D. S. CORNELL.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*New-York Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Boots, Shoes, &c.**—The celebrated CANTBELL, No. 313 Broadway, has a fine assortment of boots, shoes, &c., suitable for the present season. The thick boots, &c., for ladies and children, are not the clumsy articles usually seen, but combine strength with remarkable neatness. This is also the case with gentlemen's boots, and, indeed, all the articles at this establishment have this peculiarity, and as the combination is rarely met with, they are of course in great demand.

☞ **Jules Hanel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair** RENOVATOR, not only restores the Hair, but also improves the sight; it restores gray and wiry hair to its original life color and youthful softness and beauty. It is not a dye, and will not soil the skin or linen. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Heavy Silk, Merino, Cotton and Shaker** Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 5 per cent. below wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker** knit undershirts and drawers, also undergarments for men, women and children, Winter gloves of every description, knit jackets, comforters, scarfs, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depôt, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

☞ **Cure your Cough.**—Use Campbell's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry; 25 cents a bottle. To be had only of the Inventor and proprietor, SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 26th-st.

☞ **Gloves, Undershirts, &c.,**
At the old-established stand, No. 61 Nassau-st. A large assortment at usual low prices wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and** Clothing. Wholesale Stock clearing out at wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortland-st.


## MARRIED.

KENT—MUMFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Dr. Seabury, HENRY F. KENT and CHARLOTTE S., daughter of Benjamin A. Mumford, Esq.

HOFFMAN—POWERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JOSEPH G. HOFFMAN to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the late Wm. M. Powers.

BARNES—GOULD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM H. L. BARNES to MARY M., daughter of Mr. Charles Gould, all of New York.

FARRER—PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. L. W. Peck, Mr. WILLIAM FARRER to Miss MARIA N. PLATT, all of this City.

SMEDBERG—AUCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, by the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, JOHN G. SMEDBERG to HARRIET ROMEYN, daughter of the late Hugh Auchincloss.

WALKER—GWYNN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 21, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN C. WALKER, late of Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss MARY GWYNN, late of London, England.

☞ Glasgow and London papers please copy.

MATTISON—DARLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Mr. LUCIUS H. MATTISON, of New-York City, to Miss ANNIE L. DARLINGTON, of the former place.

BURR—CUSHING.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D., the Rev. EDWARD C. BURR, of East Machias, Me., to Miss LIZZIE D. CUSHING, of the former place.

## DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, SARAH J., wife of Thomas Dougherty, aged 28 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and of her father, Daniel Lalor, and her brothers, John, William and Daniel, and her brothers-in-law, Patrick S. Brady and Henry Shields, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 6th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Also, on Thursday, Nov. 25, CATHERINE J., youngest child of the above, aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.

Funeral same time and place as above.

STETSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of J. P. M. Stetson, aged 38 years and 7 months.

Services will take place at the Astor House, at 12½ P. M., this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 27. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TALLMADGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, MARIA C., widow of the late Henry F. Tallmadge, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from No. 13 St. Mark's-place.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, ELVIRA, the beloved wife of Isaac N. Seymour, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

His friends, and those of his son, the Rev. George F. Seymour, and his sons-in-law, John F. Seymour and Charles H. Mount, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Chapel.

DYKES.—In this City, Miss MARY DYKES, only daughter of the late Samuel Dykes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 39 West 21st-st., on Saturday, at 12 M., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MCCANLIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 26, AGNES MCCANLIS, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 235 West 28th-st., without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—At Croton Point, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of her son, Wm. A. Underhill, MARY UNDERHILL, widow of Robert Underhill, in the 93d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting House, Croton, on the First day morning 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

WENMAN.—At Mobile, on Thursday, Nov. 25, THOMAS F. WENMAN, eldest son of Ussiah Wenman, of this City.


SEE WHAT THE NEW-YORK LEDGER has to say about the "MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT." The LEDGER is now ready, and for sale at all the bookstores and news offices.

CONTENTS:

THE YOUNG MOTHER AND BABE. By Mrs. SIGOURNEY.

A POEM. By ALICE CARY.

HOW A GREAT LORD EDUCATED HIS SON. By FANNY FERN.

WHOM THE GODS LOVE DIE YOUNG. By MARY FOREST.

WIT AND HUMOR. By GEO. D. PRENTICE.

DIRGE. By WM. ROSS WALLACE.

THE APPLE GATHERING. By MARY STANLEY GIBSON.

AN UNSAFE STEP: A Sketch for both Young and Old. By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

MINNIE AND ARIEL: A Modern Fable.

THE MESTINA GIRL'S REVENGE. By EMERSON BENNETT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SKETCHES. By an Old Traveler.

EDITORIALS, ESSAYS, &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C., &C.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents.

**FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.**
A CARD.

We are frequently called to account in the following manner: Some one calls at the Institution and says, "We sent you, Sir, a donation of provisions, (or money,) on such a day, but you did not acknowledge it." Our explanation, in most cases, is this: There are two mission houses at the Five Points—one building is called House of Industry, (Mr. Pease's;) the other building is called Five-Points Mission, (Methodist.) If our friend, when about to send us a contribution, should direct it to "Five-Points Mission, New-York," it would not reach Mr. Pease's Institution, but would go to the Methodist Institution, and of course we could not acknowledge its reception, because the two houses have no connection. Donations intended for us should be directed, "L. M. Pease, or E. R. Barlow, House of Industry, Five Points, New-York." Grateful for the liberality of our friends, we feel bound, in justice to them and to ourselves, to make this statement.

E. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.
L. M. PEASE, General Agent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases all-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY.**
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Formerly at No. 11 Wall-st., has removed to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st., where he has just opened a new stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES; ALSO,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
He is constantly receiving the latest styles of watches and jewelry by every steamer direct from the manufacturers in Europe.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva Workmen.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Watch Cases and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., New-York.

PORTRAIT OF C. V. ANDERSON.
For which, buy the
SUNDAY COURIER
of to-morrow.

**FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS**
AND IMPORTED HEAD-DRESSES, AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION!!!
1,000 real French Head-Dresses, in Cheolile, Feathers, Flowers, &c.
$2,000 worth of real French Flowers.
$2,000 worth of Ostrich, White and Scarlets,
Marabouts, Marabout Tips, Bird Plumes and other styles of Feathers, all fresh imported goods, bought at half the cost of importation, and will be sold cheap.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

**FRENCH EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION!!!**
R. H. MACY is now opening at his new store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.,
1,000 French Embroidered Collars, for 37½ cents—worth $1.
500 French Embroidered Collars, from $1 50 to $2—worth $5.
3,000 Scotch Collars, from 12½ cents to $3—choice goods.
2,500 yards Cambric Flouncings, for 25 cents—worth 50 cents.

**CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,**
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

**CHEAP RIBBONS!!!**
You want them of course.
Go to MACY'S. He is now opening
10,000 yards, for 12½ cents a yard, that are worth 34 cts.
5,000 yards, for 25 cents, would be cheap at 50 cents.
R. H. MACY'S New Store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

**LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.**
500 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitch, $2 50 and $3 per dozen—worth $4 and $5.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Plain, $1 50 per dozen—worth $3.
10,000 Linen Bosoms, from 12½ cents to 62½ cents.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

**SEVEN PREMIUMS IN SIXTY DAYS.**
HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES.
Warranted superior to any in use—this to be left to the judgment of the purchaser. Call and examine a large stock of all sizes.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 438 Broome-st., first door from Broadway.

**BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES** Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

**CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.**—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**SCULPTURE AND PICTURES**—AT PRIVATE Sale, comprising works by Palmer, Church, Kensett, Durand, Cropsey, Mount, Weir, Hart, Darley, and other eminent artists. May be seen for one week longer, every day, from 9 till 4 o'clock, at Room No. 12, second floor, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

**IMPORTANT QUERY.**
Is there a merchant in this City who has vainly sought among the host of young men seeking employment, for one to meet his wants?
Is there any one, in any branch of business whatsoever, who wishes to engage the services of a young man, and has as yet been unsuccessful in his efforts to discover such a one as he requires?
If there be any such, it is my pleasure to inform them that among this army of patient waiters and seekers after an honorable occupation, there is one who, while he is desirous, as are many others, to obtain employment, thinks to recommend himself by diligence and industry to any one who may need his services, while at the same time he humbly hopes that he may prove capable of adapting himself to almost any situation which may offer where *long* experience

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK AND THE VICINITY.
The very great number of letters received from families residing out of town, who naturally observe that the City being abundantly furnished with opera to the evening, the "Pointe" should be given for the special benefit of "the country," induces the Director to announce that

THE GALA MATINEE OF TO-DAY

as well as the other matinées which will be given on the return of the company, will commence

At 12½. Doors open at 11¾.

By which arrangement persons living out of town can return before night.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 27, at 12½ o'clock,
GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE
prior to her departure for Havana.
MLLE. PICCO OMINI
has kindly volunteered her services. The following artistes will appear:
PI COLOMINI, LABORDE,
GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
TAMARO, FIORENZA, PERRING, MAGGIOROCHI.
The performances will consist of
the entire opera of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI .....Leonora.
Mlle. GHIONI will make her first appearance as Azucena.
TAMARO, FIORENZA, WEINLICH.
The second act of Bellini's
LA SONNAMBULA.
LABORDE will make her first appearance as.....Amina.
a Mr. GAZZANIGA
will sing with Signor Maggiorechi the duet from
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
The sale of tickets for the matinée commences to-day.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the Academy, including all the private boxes.
The doors will be opened at 11¾. The Matinée will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely. The Entr'-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
On MONDAY, Nov. 29,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will make most positively her last appearance (but one) on Monday, and her positively last appearance on Wednesday, as she will appear on Friday and Saturday in Philadelphia.
The opera selected will be Donizetti's opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
which will be given with a most powerful cast,
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
appearing as Lucrezia Borgia, and
CARL FORMES
for the first time in America as the Duke.
Mlle. GHIONI
has obligingly consented to sing the sympathetic rôle of Orsini.
TAMARO, DUBREUIL, MULLER, MAGGIOROCHI, BARRATINI.
Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
The sale of seats commences to-day.
THE SEASON CLOSES POSITIVELY
next week with
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season, on which occasion
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America as Valentine.
NOTICE.—All bills due must be sent for settlement during the week to the Academy of Music.
TO LET—The Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the second of which will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 28, and will be continued
THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle; entrance in Crosby-st; 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian dancers,
YECA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
The laughable comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Oliver.....Gabriel Ravel
Commander.....Francois Ravel
LE BOUQUET,
by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Frances and Mons. Mathieu, (his second appearance.)
The screaming pantomime of
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Jean Pierre.....Francois Ravel

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a shrewd Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Augustus, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Gouldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....{her daughters.}.....Miss Rose Skerson
Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Miss.....Miss Marion McCarthy
(With songs "Gentle Annie" and "We May be Happy Yet.")
Supported by Messrs. Peters, Leviek, Mc Douall and Brown, and Miss Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 27.
Production of a new Farce, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.
Continued success and attraction of Tom Taylor's fine Comedy,
GOING TO THE BAD.
These pieces will be performed together to-night, including in their casts
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
MR. RANGER
is engaged, and will make his first appearance on Monday, in
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Reopens
SATURDAY (THIS) EVENING, Nov. 27,
with
Mr. F. RICHINGS,
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
And an admirably efficient company, in the
AMERICAN COMEDY OF
EXTREMES.
To conclude with
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.
Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN MOORE
Acting Manager.....Mr. WAYNE OLWINE

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
Will commence with Shakespeare's Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
To be followed by the Extravaganza of
NIPPED IN THE BUD.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 27,
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be succeeded by
THE PAGE OF HISTORY.
After which the military spectacle of the
FRENCH SPY.
Concluding with the pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
SAINT PAUL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,
By general desire of those present on Thanksgiving Evening, and many who were unable to attend, owing to the
FLATTERING RECEPTION
of this Oratorio on its first performance on that evening,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will repeat Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
on the same grand and liberal scale as on its first performance, combining the entire strength of the
CELEBRATED CHORUS OF THE UNION,
and a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Solos by
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
CHARLES GUILMETTE.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents each; can be purchased at the principal music stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of performance.
The members and subscribers will receive their tickets on application at the piano-forte warerooms of Messrs. Hudson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. The performance will commence at 7½ precisely, and close as near to o'clock as possible, to accommodate those coming from the neighboring cities.

PALACE GARDEN PAVILION,
To-night, SATURDAY, Nov. 27,
PROFESSOR STARR'S
ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS.
Prof. Starr, who astonishes his audiences by Enlarging Animals to Fourteen Millions of Times Larger than Life, and then feeds them upon Living Monsters in the presence of the people, will give one of his popular entertainments in the spacious, elegant, and comfortable Pavilion of the Palace Gardens to-night
Admittance 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at 6½; entertainment commencing at 7½.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUARY
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 418 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE BEAUTY, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 562 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION
OF
CHURCH'S NIAGARA
AND
BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
Will, in consequence of the storm,
Be deferred until
SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst.,
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Compiègne Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 12x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
W. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

# AMUSEMENTS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 629 BROADWAY,
The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts. Tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
ALEX. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

444.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons Southern Darkies on a Free Soil Railroad, Mr McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half price.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S
SECOND
SOIREE MUSICALE,
At Dodworth's Rooms, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858,
assisted by well known talent.
FULL PARTICULARS IN MONDAY AND TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK
Will give a Concert at
DODWORTH'S, THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME OF THE-DODGE'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had an PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, for the last time, THE-DODGE'S THEATRE OF ARTS. Or, AMUSING MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY.—SIGNORA MARIO, late Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE, the English lady imprisoned in 1857 in Genoa for her exertions in behalf of Italian liberty, will deliver an introductory lecture at the Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 7½ P. M. Her object is to demonstrate that the existence of the papacy in Italy is the origin and perpetual cause of the evils and miseries which oppress that country. Tickets and programmes 25 cents. To be had at the bookstores in Broadway and at the doors.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

# FURS.

A NOTICK TO THE LADIES
ABOUT
FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS.
Great Excitement
AT WHITE & BIRD'S.
FIRST-CLASS FURS AT RETAIL.
Every article warranted.
SABLES, ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, SQUIRREL,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LADIES, REMEMBER,
And look at
THOSE $15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK.
A large half cape, muff and cuffs,
FOR ONLY $15.
Our entire stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS
OFFERED AT RETAIL.
Mantillas, Half Capes, Victorines,
Muffs and Cuffs,
Of all the different kinds of furs,
AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.
AT RETAIL.
Remember! WHITE & BIRD,
No. 34 John-st., and
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 61 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

CIRCULAR.
The FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO. begs leave to call your attention to its plan of organization, and the results which have been already attained, and which are believed to be attained, and which are believed to be attainable under it. Its charter requires that one-half its profits beyond seven per cent. per annum, (which is first secured to its stockholders,) shall be unconditionally paid over for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. This feature of the charter was adopted with the double purpose of rendering substantial aid to a most noble charity, and incidentally of benefitting the stockholders, by identifying their interests with an object which is sure to command the sympathy of all classes of our citizens. The stockholders were willing to assume whatever risk was involved by their consent to surrender so considerable a proportion of their profits, partly because a very large number of them felt a direct and personal interest in the fund, and partly from a firm belief that this free donation would, in time, win to their Company a liberal and hearty support from all its friends.
Starting in business at a period by no means especially favorable to a new enterprise of the kind, the Company has received a fair degree of favor, and having enjoyed an exemption from loss during the seven months it has been in business, it has paid all its initiatory expenses, and has a fair surplus on hand. All its funds have been carefully invested, and it is believed its securities may be safely compared with those of any Company in the City.
It now remains with the friends of the New-York Fire Department, whose President is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Directors, and with the citizens of New-York generally, to determine whether this Company shall be so vigorously sustained as to enable it to make a large annual contribution to the support of the Widows and Orphans of Firemen who have lost their lives in protecting the property of their neighbors, or whether its liberal proposals shall be treated with indifference, and its contributions reduced to an insignificant amount. It requires no pecuniary sacrifice on the part of any one,—it costs not a cent more to place a policy in this Company than in any other good solvent company—and the only question therefore is, whether it is deemed worth while to turn a policy where it may thus incidentally aid a worthy object without adding a feather's weight to the burden of the insured. A small effort on the part of each person interested in the success of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, would secure an aggregate result which would carry comfort to many firesides, and we make no apology for earnestly appealing to all such to consider the subject and then act accordingly.
We are, very respectfully, yours,
NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President.
HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nathan B. Graham, | David Milliken, |
| *President of the Fire Department.* | |
| Henry A. Burr, | Geo. W. Hatch, |
| Charles McDougall, | Benjamin M. Whitlock, |
| Peter H. Tiba, | Homer Morgan, |
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| John Bridge, | Silas C. Herring, |
| Thos. F. Youngs, | John Carle, Jr. |
| O. L. Peeckman, | Wm. O. Hoffman, |
| James L. Graham, Jr., | Geo. Griswold, Jr. |
| S. Dexter Bradford, Jr., | James B. Windle, |

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM.—JUDGE EDMONDS WILL DELIver a religious discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Bleecker-st. TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Heaven and Hell of Spiritualism.*

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held in the Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, C. A. DAVISON, Esq., and addresses may be expected from the Rev. ALEXANDER WATSON, CHARLES TRACY, Esq., and the Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS. A collection will be made. By order,
J. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. ENOS and CHESTER and the Rev. WM. SCHNDER, who are to leave in a few days for India; also, by the Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., and the Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, Secretary A. B. C. F. M. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—RECANTATION.—DR. RANDOLPH, the converted medium. This renowned thinker, by resolution and invitation of Spiritualists and skeptics alike, passed at Clinton Hall, will speak at Clinton Hall on MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 7½ P. M. Dr. R. has in the kindest manner consented to be questioned by the audience. The subjects will be—*The Fallacies of Spiritualism, Davisisms, &c.; The Mysteries of Free-Love, &c.*, as the audience may elect. Tickets 25 cents.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service in LENT SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of this Sabbath School will be celebrated TO-MORROW EVENING, (28th inst.) Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, of the Calvary Baptist Church, and by JOHN BLAKE, Esq., of the New-York University, and by the Pastor, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER. The services in the Cooper Institute will be omitted on this evening.

NORFOLK-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. A. S. FRANCIS. Subject—*Nature and Necessity of Conversion.* At 3 P. M., by the Rev. J. E. SEAGLE; and at 7 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. POATES; also on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. P. S. NEWMAN. A revival is in progress in this Church. Seats free.

JOHN THOMAS, M. D., EDITOR OF THE *Herald of the Kingdom*, having finished his travels for the year, will resume his Sunday Morning Lectures on the *Anti-Clerical Religion of the Bible*, at No. 187 Bowery, commencing at 10½ A. M. Those who fear God, and regard not the clergy, who are mere captivators of silly women, laden with sins—(2 Tim., iii., 6,)—are respectfully invited to attend.

ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. A. H. BUSHINGHAM, Pastor, will preach two sermons on the above theme next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All interested in the subject and in the pending question of the Bible in the public schools are invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Tue public services of this Church on the SABBATH are held in the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, the third sermon in the series on the *Divine claims of the Bible in their relation to modern scientific discoveries*, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL DELIVER a sermon before the Christian Association of the P. R. Dutch Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. H. D. GANSE'S) in said Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the Mission School of the Association. The public are invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Sabbath School concert of prayer at 7½ P. M. The Rev. A. G. MCAULEY, of Philadelphia, will preach during the DAY, and address the meeting in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited.

REV. GEO. C. ROBINSON WILL PREACH to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and, also at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the 1st-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton Avenue Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. MR. MCCLURE, OF WHEELING, Va., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. EIGENBRODT, ASSOCIATE Minister of Calvary Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Services at this church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, the Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D. Subject of the evening's discourse—*Our Saviour's caution as to the liability of men to be offended with Christianity.*

SYMPATHY FOR THE INDIANS.—THE needs of the Indians will be presented in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 47th-st., New-York, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by one who witnessed them, and at the Athenæum, in Brooklyn, on MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIUMPHS OF GRACE.—THE FUNERAL sermon of Mrs. Ann Blockley will be repeated, by request, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All seats free.

AT UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, preaching at 10½ by the Rev. L. HARTSOUGH, of Oneida Conference; and at 7 P. M. by the Rev. H. MATTISON. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE SERVICES will be closed for to-morrow evening only on account of the Mission-st. Sunday School celebration.
On the following SUNDAY EVENING, (Dec. 5) the Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver his discourse on *Character* at the Institute.

SKETCH OF EDEN.—THE SECOND SERMON of this series will be preached by the Rev. J. M. WAITE, in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st, North River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th instant. Subject—*Man, the Tenant.* Service will commence at 3 o'clock.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. WM. ADAMS, D.D., will preach at the Academy of Music on SABBATH EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses. Preaching EVERY SABBATH EVENING.

THE IMMORAL YOUTH—WILL BE THE subject of the third discourse to the young by the pastor, the Rev. GEORGE C. LUCAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Young man are invited to attend.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. JAMES HARPER, of New-York, will preach in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Public worship as usual at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

SECOND-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Avenues C and D. The Rev. R. C. PUTNEY will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Personal Effort.* And at 6½ P. M. Subject—*The Battle Motto of the Church, "Forward, March."* Seats free.

THE REV. MR. FLAGG, RECTOR OF All Saints' Church, will repeat (by request) his sermon delivered in the Church of the Holy Martyrs, the 21st inst., TO-MORROW EVENING, 128th, in the above church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. H. M. SCUDDER WILL preach, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Dutch Church, West 23d-st. below 6th-av. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Dutch Church, Broome and Greene sts.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st. Baptist Church one door west of 5th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., ON SABBATH EVENING NEXT, Nov. 28, by request of the Western College Society, will repeat in the Church of the Puritans, his discourse delivered at the recent Anniversary of the Society. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

PULPIT PICTURES FROM THE LIFE OF ST. PAUL.—The fifth of the above series will be given by the Pastor, in the Evangelical English Lutheran Church, in 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. NEAR 7TH-AV.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*A Sabbath Life in New-York.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.—The Rev. R. H. HARLOCK will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH.—ELDER J. V. HIMES, of Boston, will preach in the Assembly Rooms, No 207 Bowery, on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, Nov. 28, at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REV. N. B. BALDWIN, FORMERLY Pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at the Meeting House of the Church, 22d-st. near 3d-av. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Mount Zion Church was established at Room No. 23, on Sunday last. We invite sincere Christians to unite with us. True Bible truth will be taught TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE MIND AND ITS TRAINING.—FIRST Free-Will Baptist Church, 20th-st., near 8th-av., the Rev. H. M. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. SCOARS will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

ROME AND THE BIBLE.—BEREAN BAPTIST Church, Bedford-st. near Carmine. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, author of the "History of Romanism" will preach a discourse on this subject, NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. GEO. WEBSTER, of Catskill, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. STANFIELD, formerly pastor of the Forsyth-street Methodist Church, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE REV. DR. MACMENOMY AND MISsionary friends will meet (D. V.) in No. 327 Bowery, between 2d and 3d sts., TOMORROW EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to consider the Romish reasons for excluding the Bible from the schools, from the family, and from all other places.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, will preach before this Association TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Communion, when there will be a collection in aid of the funds of the Society. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. S. T. MCCLURE, OF WHEELING, Va., will preach in the Fourth Associated Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH, (28th inst.) Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. GEORGE WEBSTER, of Catskill will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor Place in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DIKEMAN. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. A. H. PARTRIDGE, of Williamsburg, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st., and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK will deliver a sermon to young men in the South Congregational Church, on SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst. Subject—*Mission of Luther.*

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Cherry-st., near Clinton.—The Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Tongues of Fire.* And at 7 P. M. Subject—*Immortal Glory.* Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Nov. 28, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. RUTTON WILL PREACH IN the Central Reformed Dutch Church, 9th st., near Broadway. TO-MORROW EVENING. Services at 7½ o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH-WILLIAMSBURG. The Rev. E. S. JENKINS will supply the desk TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, waiter and plain sewer. Apply at No. 26 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

AS HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A young widow lady, 34 years of age, well educated, of a cheerful disposition and pleasing address; would make an engagement with some respectable party where she would find a permanent and pleasant home. She is qualified for the discharge of the duties of either capability, and would make herself generally useful and companionable. Address, with return postage, AMELIA, Box No 3 Post-office, Easton, Penn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS ARE respectfully informed that there is now waiting daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., a large number of Protestant and other help of every capacity, which can be engaged at very moderate wages. This institute, seven years established, is on Incle I on strictly honorable principles and as no applicants are admitted without strict investigation as to character and capability, a class of servants may be procured, for appearance and capability superior to any other agency in the City.

CALIFORNIA.—A WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, who has had a large experience as nurse and seamstress, and who is not liable to sea-sickness, is desirous of obtaining a situation with a lady or family going to California. The payment of expenses will be considered sufficient remuneration. Apply at the store No. 719 8th-av., near 50th-st.; the cars pass the door.

## MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIber desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory; has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FAITHFUL and competent engineer. The undersigned feel constrained to seek a situation for Mr. William Kirk as an engineer. Mr. Kirk has been in our employ for three years. He has our confidence and respect and we regret to part with him. Mr. Kirk may be found at his residence in North 8th-st., between 1st and 2d sts., Williamsburg. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st., formerly No. 257 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; no objection to wait at table or to take charge of a furnace; has the best of City and country references, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 Gold-st., corner of Beekman, up stairs, third floor.

WANTED—

# AUCTION SALES.

## ASSIGNEES' SALE.
### ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS

At No. 196 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts.

ROBERTS & MOSS will sell, THIS DAY, at private sale, at the same prices realized at the mammoth auction sales of this week, the entire balance of stock of elegant made-up furs, robes, cloaks, mantillas, shawls, &c., remaining unsold. Ladies in want of really magnificent Furs will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase at unprecedentedly low prices. We will also offer a splendid assortment of gentlemen's furs, rich sleigh and cap robes, &c., &c. Terms cash in City bankable money.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-fortes, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 0¾ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship. PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of these celebrated 7-oc ave rosewood piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; rosewood reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich 24-day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades velvet carpets, elegantly-carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass; all paintings, of great merit and high cost. DINING ROOM—Solid extension table, suite in moquet, richly carved, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large sal vers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stands, butter knives, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c. CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany sofas lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, ottomans, curled hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, large carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair rods, work table, clocks, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 fe t west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Thirteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 fe t west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots

TREIZIEME-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.

Also, the water right and the right of wharfage and crossage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

A. BUTTERFIELD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. BUTTERFIELD will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 9th-av., corner 21st-st., household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, sofa-bedsteads, rocking chairs, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, palliasses, feather-beds, blankets, pillows, bolsters, brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, large and small mirrors, a lot of kitchen furniture, plain French china tea sets, ivory-handled knives and forks, castors, silver-spoons, &c. &c. Also, one rosewood parlor suit, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel; one rosewood bedstead, washstand, bureaus, centre and pier tables. Sale, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHANCK. THIS DAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and lab-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and par or chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

GRAND AUCTION FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHANCK will sell, THIS DAY, in their sale of furniture, an elegant rosewood 7-octave grand action piano-forte, to be sold without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rove ed in brocatel and their cloth, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidders for cash.

HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIGHT WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, ROBES, &c., &c.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising rockaways, top wagons, buggies, shifting seats, and English road wagons, single and double sleighs, do. harness. Also, a fine lot of bear, wolf, buffalo, fox, lion and other sleigh and lap robes. Sale positively without reserve to close a partnership.

J. W. HENRY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of watches, breastpins, ear-rings, shirt-studs, sleeve-buttons, chains, chatelaines, sets of jewelry, &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. G. Brown, given for an assignment. S. S. ROWLAND, Attorney for Trustee.

# MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years

ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $50, due to the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL SQUARE AND GRAND PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for five years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS AND CO.'S GRAND, parlor grand and square pianos, which have received 15 first prizes within 15 years. Also, New-York pianos of good make, very low; second-hand pianos from $50 to $250. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., marble building.

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD, BEAUTIFUL-CARVED piano for $200; with serpentine mouldings, scalloped keys, metallic frame and a beautiful repeating touch. It would be well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire at the factory, No. 233 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. H. HARDMAN, Agent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found; exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years

MELODEON FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD cheap one of Prince's 5 octave portable case Melodeons; a good instrument and been but little used. Can be seen at No. 33 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 493 Broadway.

# MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

# FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors of superior and warranted manufacture. Arranged in Italian, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. Y. FARRINGTON'S No. 329 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., cold No. 58, four doors east of Broadway, New-York

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers about 28 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires manufactured to order by Enper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of E. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

# FINANCIAL.

## THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, HUNT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PEDRO HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

## REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good every where in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,

Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stock on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, provisions to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept 1 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees JAS S WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge whereon exchange thereon is provided for

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C FERGUSSON, } No. 5
F. H. CRANE, } William-st.,
C. F SMITH. } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use in the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1858.—The December 1858 Coupons of the Junction Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage, 2d Division Bonds, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the counter of Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. H. C. LUCE, Treas.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF FORT MADISON Iowa County, Iowa Bonds: You are hereby notified that owing to the scarcity of money at the present time the interest due Dec. 1 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859, will not be paid until April 1, 1859, at which time prompt payments will be made. R. McFARLAND, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Fort Madison, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Nov. 29, inst., at 3 P. M., in room No. 25, Exchange to consider the subject of changing the terminus of said Road to Hunter's Point.
WM. L. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER on Bonds of the Second-avenue Railroad Company will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the office of Messrs. Wm. & John O'Brien, No. 29 Wall-st.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1858.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

$2,000—THE ADVERTISER, AGED 26 years, will loan to a respectable firm or individual this sum, to be properly secured, provided he shall be employed as a clerk in the business at a fair salary. Address P. N. G., No. 377 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

INTEREST AND TAXES PAID ON SCHOOL University and Swamp Lands in the State of Wisconsin, and abstract of title by
JOHN WRIGHT & CO., No. 35 Park-row.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETAIL HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING.—A PARTNER WANTED.—A young man with some capital is desirous of establishing the above business in a desirable location in this City, and wishes to associate with a person who has a practical knowledge and thorough experience, and also must be reliable, energetic, prudent and industrious. With a right kind of a man the advertiser would make arm ements. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BRAINS AND MONEY.—A PERSON WHO IS competent to take charge of the editorial department of a daily and weekly newspaper, and who has the means to become a proprietor to some extent, may hear of a good chance by applying as below. The paper has a job office connected with it, is located in one of the finest cities in New-England, and is doing a handsome business.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $10,000 —THE PART OR ENTIRE interest in a manufacturing business, fully established, and protected by four separate patents, Western land or real estate, in any desirable locality, will be received in exchange if required. Call on MANUFACTURERS, No. 175 Centre-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—WROUGHT-IRON PIPE FACTORY, price $1,000, cost new last season $7,500; also, 500,000 feet gas pipe. L. LYON, No. 455 Broadway.

# DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 131 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRIAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time, on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen Circulars may be had as above.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Bible having already been excluded from Thirteen of the Public Schools of our City, and the Board of Education, in refusing to take measures to have it restored in those Schools, are exercising a power which is gradually undermining the foundations of a system on which rests the best hopes of this Commonwealth. In view of these facts, a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York, irrespective of Party or Creed, who are in favor of preserving this standard of moral virtue in our Public Schools, will be held at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

*Committee of Arrangements.*—George H. Raymond, Samuel Hoading, John B Voorhis, N. S. Hinsed, S. R. Thorne, Ed. R. Sproul, B. E. Hancock, John W. Heape.
SIMEON BALDWIN, President.
C. B. COTTEN, Secretary.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied to all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extraction where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN. No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

## CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
8th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 6th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st. to be hauled contiguous filling, the balance of the filling 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED'K LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of "THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CONstructing a line of telegraph from Savannah, Ga., and Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctortown, taking via Waynesville, Jesseraston and Kings Ferry to Callahan Station on the Florida Railroad, and thence on the railroad to Fernandina—the distance by railroad about eighty miles, and the same by ordinary highway; also, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, along the line of the railroad now in course of construction—distance about one hundred and fifty-five miles.

The poles to be of yellow pine or cypress, not less than five nor more than seven inches diameter at small end, and to be cut square across at each end; to be dowelled and well trimmed, charred at the base, and to be placed sixty yards apart and sunk in the ground at least three feet. The insulators to be of the Lefferts pattern.

The wire to be of the best quality of galvanized iron No. 9. All the materials to be approved by the Superintendent of the Company, and the work to be performed under the supervision of an Agent of their select on.

The line to be completed with wire necessary by, and at the expense of the contractor, under the directions of the Superintending Agent, and the poles to be placed as staked out by said Agent

Proposals, accompanied by responsible security, directed to the undersigned, must be sent to the office of Messrs Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., No. 51 Exchange-place before the 10th day of next; and the bargain may then be had at the same place, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. CHAS. C. WALDEN, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
JAMES BENNIS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
E. F. ROGERS,
} Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the last election are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 16 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIst Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the following petitions: Mary J. Connell, Ezekiel Archer, No. 15 Presbyterian Church, John Fearn, E. Eschrick, Horace Forrester, Elizabeth Lee, Seth D. Mills, People's Washing and Bathing Association, Harriet Washburn, and Margaret J. Garrigus, Michael Smith, S. Rowland, Clarence G. Mitchell, and John M. Balbour. All other parties having petitions before the Common Council for relief of tax are requested to appear before the Committee.

J. J. BRADLEY,
THOMAS STEPHENS.
WM. TUCKER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

# IRON AND HARDWARE.

DON'T CONFOUND LOCALITIES.
At No. 27 Park-row, near Beekman-st.,
(*Not* Park-place.)
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Offer for sale at wholesale or retail, an entirely new stock of Hardware.
Old stock destroyed by fire at No. 13 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HOUSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

# AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

# LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY ED. S. Davis, for $500, at six months, Nov. 16, to order S. A. Brower, payable at Danbury Bank, Conn., not indorsed. The finder will oblige by leaving it at S. A. BROWER'S, No. 216 Pearl st.

# POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman of the Thirteenth District,
CHARLES WILLMOT.

OFFICES TO LET.—3000 OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 5 and 6 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

# RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26 h-st., New-York, as follows:

9:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. White Plains.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Mitterton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6:15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE,

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Mitterton.
7:20 A. M. White Plains.
8:15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Binira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad,

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtland-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:40 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:50 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey accommodation 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington and Baltimore, at 8 and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer TOLAS, at 6:15, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. They are leave Flushing at 6:15, 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH

## The Arrest of the Jewish Rabbi—Proceedings of the Police.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

We hear a good deal at all times about this being the freest country under the sun, and we hear this repeated so often that at last we come to believe it. Every now and then, however, an act is committed of so despotic a character, either by those who administer, or those who, "dressed in a little brief authority," are called upon to execute our laws, that were the Czar of all the Russias the sovereign under whose sway the act was committed, we should proclaim it tyranny of the rankest and most unblushing kind.

The idea has struck me while reading in to-day's paper an account of the arrest of two Rabbis, on a charge, preferred against them by a brother Jew, of dealing in lottery tickets. Just look at the facts of the case, as set forth by the newspapers, and the disgusting manner in which these men (even if guilty of a misdemeanor according to the laws of our State) were dragged from their homes, the feelings of their wives and children outraged, and, in one case, even the sanctity of a place of worship violated by the arrest in the pulpit of the pastor, who was at the time engaged in teaching his flock. Are we again brought back to the age of HENRY II. and THOMAS A'BECKET?

Had Rabbi ASCHE been accused of murder, the officer charged with his arrest could not have acted in a harsher or more repulsive manner. Instead of that, the accusation is that he dealt in lottery tickets—which means, probably, that the man being a native of Germany, where the people, from the Prince to the Peasant, are interested in the authorized drawings of the State Lotteries, actually has been accustomed in his new home on this side of the Atlantic to receive regular remittances of the tickets of the State Lotteries, some of which he has kept for himself, and others he has been in the habit of parting with to his friends and acquaintances, without any profit or desire for profit to himself, but merely to gratify his and their established habit of taking an occasional fling at the chances of prizes set forth honestly by the State Commissioners of his native country. At all events, this is the interpretation of his conduct, considering the man's position, that a liberal and enlightened Executive would have taken of the matter, until a patient investigation of the facts had proved otherwise.

Now I do not, by any means, desire to see the sale of lottery tickets legalized by this State, but I do most earnestly protest against the abominable prostitution of authority which allows Dr. GAILLARDET, convicted of a heinous offence against life, to escape the ends of justice because he is rich and has influential friends, while it expends its whole force on degrading a comparatively innocent but poor man, because he is informed against for an offence which is, at the most, but a misdemeanor, and for which the entire punishment will probably be a reprimand.

If it was necessary to act on the information of this man FRIEDMAN, surely the officer charged with the arrest could have waited until the Rabbi had dismissed his flock, and quitted the Synagogue. The ends of justice—the principle, almost divine, of English law, to believe any man innocent until he has been proven guilty—could have been attained without this unnecessary and indecent degradation, in the presence of his flock, of a clergyman—a probably well-meaning, but mistaken, man. Then, again, look at the invasion of the sanctity of home, in the desire of justice (save the mark!) to bring this awful business to a fatal termination. The officer calls at the house of the baker—the wife comes to the door in reply to his demand after tickets, and, thinking that it is the bread and coal tickets to be distributed to the poor that are wanted, hands the same to him. His explanation about lottery tickets, and his search after them, are not at first understood, but at last the presentment of coming evil takes possession of her, and the foolish woman, thinking to defeat the object of the man, who has at last lighted on them, attempts to swallow those she can get hold of, and is at once nearly choked by the officer, in his desire to prevent the ends of justice being trifled with. The poor, trembling child of "eight years of age," who stands crying near, screams out, "Oh! don't hurt mother, and I will show you them all," and, with a wit beyond her years, deludes the officer into the neighboring Synagogue, where sympathizing friends have already taken care to hide the evidences of guilt, if any such existed.

What a commentary on the execution of our laws, wisely framed as they doubtless are!—but oh! how unfairly, how unequally, how shamefully administered. What a pother about a poor German Minister, who seemingly has erred through ignorance, and who, at most, is but guilty of a misdemeanor, while the records of the journals tell of burglaries, murders and other atrocities daily committed—the principals getting off in nine cases out of ten without arrest, and in the tenth case seldom committed for trial—if tried rarely convicted—if convicted, usually pardoned. In these cases of felony there is scarcely ever any apparent degradation attaching to a man after arrest trial and conviction, for we hear of him at some Ward meeting a week or two after his dismissal from the hands of the law, and we are bound to believe that the publicity given to his offence is a little pleasing excitement which shall lead him on to still higher and more shining deeds. In the case of this Rabbi, this leader of men and curator of their souls, there is a moral stigma attaching to his ignorance of the law, or his carelessness in fancying that it did not apply to his case, which, whether proven or not, cannot fail to be of a depreciating character in his after intercourse with his flock in his sacred calling.

I will now ask permission to say a few words about the lottery business itself, and I have done. In England, and in some of the States of this Republic, the sale of or dealing in lottery tickets is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine or otherwise. In almost every other country of the civilized world the Government itself steps in and makes the lottery a means of raising money, either by licensing them at a high tariff or deriving the profits direct from the sale of tickets.

There is no doubt but that we in New-York are right, and that true morality consists in refusing to pander to the gambling propensities of the people, and making their greedy love of the law of chances a means of raising money for governmental purposes. But still a vast difference in point of criminality exists between the purchase of lottery tickets and those offences termed felonies, although by the law of the land the misdemeanor and the felony are equally punishable, though in different degrees. There is hardly a New-Yorker or an Englishman visiting Germany or Havana who does not take a fling in the State lotteries of those countries. Does he return to his own country degraded because he did in Rome what the Romans do, which he certainly would be if it were the fashion to rob, murder or commit rape in Rome, and he was known to have taken part in those innocent amusements. This proves conclusively that, although our law wisely prohibits lotteries, or the dealings in them here, it does not follow that there is any moral impropriety in the abstract for a man who fancies he can afford it to stake a comparatively small sum in the hope of drawing a large one, how unwise soever it may be to tempt people into making such investments. To show that no stigma attaches to the fortunate lottery drawer, we all recollect how the newspapers paraded the fact of the great house of DRAKE & Co., in the Havana Lottery, having been the successful gainer of the great $100,000 prize. This, certainly, did not redound to the credit of DRAKE & Co., and yet the writer distinctly recollects not one word against the iniquitous practice was raised by those who would have taken and did take DRAKE & Co.'s bills for thousands of dollars. Again, it is not very long since that these same newspapers recorded the fact of the fortunate circumstances attaching to a young Spaniard in the house of Messrs TAYLOR & Co., a poor and deserving boy, with a widowed mother and all that sort of thing, it was said, who had a windfall in the shape of $100,000 in this same lottery. It was very wicked, very bad, and merriting condign punishment of course, but society winked at the fact for the sake of the money, and probably our worthy Mayor himself—such an ardent crusader against these same schemes—would have been the first to take this youth by the hand and congratulate him on his good luck, without a word of reproof and caution, which would have been manifestly ill-timed in view of the *stakes* attained by the gambler, who by one turn of the wheel had reached a position denied to most of his hard-working but legitimate cotemporaries.

We hear of the Mayor seizing letters at the Post-office, and doing all manner of high-handed and outrageous things to circumvent lotteries and dealers in them; but then all these dealers are poor uninfluential devils who only came into this wicked world to be "kept moving" *à la Joe*—and who have nobody to help them with a pen or tongue ready enough to see that their rights as Americans are not trampled on. Put down lotteries by all means, Mr. Mayor, but do not make flesh of one class of men and fowl of the other. If you seize letters at the Post-Office, begin at the right end, and start with some of our first houses, who regularly receive remittances of lottery-tickets from Havana and Germany by mail. They will probably give you some trouble, and set the Courts to work to test your authority. This would hardly suit you, and so you fly at more ignoble game—fortune-tellers, women, who, for a quarter of a dollar, will tell you your character from your handwriting—and other dealers in the credulity of mankind. This may be very telling with the mass of your supporters, but while ex-Mayor WOOD'S brother and other influential policy-dealers flourish in our midst, your course will be perfectly understood by the thinking classes, who would prefer to see your time occupied in cleansing the Augean stables of our municipal institutions, suggesting some system of check and counter-check to keep our officials honest, supervising the condition our of streets, the due regard to law and order called for by the City ordinances, some of which are daily trampled under foot by the rich and influential, even in the most frequented thoroughfares. I would instance the obstruction of the streets by cases, bales, &c., of merchandise, in front of stores occupied by men high in character and position, and of which you must, or ought to be, cognizant, considering, Mr. Mayor, that I saw you last week dodging through them in the broad light of day, with a very complacent smile on that terror-inspiring countenance of yours. *Verbum sap.*

I must apologize, Mr. Editor, for this large encroachment on your space, but trust that the subjects trested upon will be found of sufficient importance to warrant this long story from Yours, H.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

### The Society of the Cincinnati.

The members of this old Society dined together at the Everett House on Evacuation Day. Formed as long ago as May, 1783, this Society, which once hossted WASHINGTON as a member, was created,

*First*—"With an unalterable determination to promote and cherish indissoluble UNION between the States."

*Second*—To unite in bonds of affection the officers of the Revolution and their descendants forever.

*Third*—"As well to commemorate the great event which gave Independence to the United States, as for the purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assumed for the public defence."

The members of the Society of the Cincinnati were originally composed exclusively of officers of the American Army, and they constituted themselves a Society of Friends to "endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy to become its supporters and members." At the organization of the Society it was declared that

"The officers of the American army, having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess a high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may, with propriety, denominate themselves "The Society of the Cincinnati."

The following principles form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire."

General WASHINGTON was the first elected President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and he continued to hold the office from its organization, in 1783, until 1790, when he resigned, and General ALEXANDER HAMILTON was elected his successor. At his melancholy death, in 1804, General CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, became President-General; since when, the Chair has been respectively filled by Colonel AARON OGDEN, of New-Jersey; General MORGAN LEWIS and Major WILLIAM POPHAM, of New-York; General DEARBORN, of Massachusetts; and Governor HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, who is now not only President-General of the General Society, but also President of the New-York State Society.

The original number of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, was 240, and on the 4th of July, 1857, the number wes reduced to about 50. On that day, however, a resolution wes adopted, admitting to membership all the sons of the original members and their male descendants.

The Society assembled at the Everett House at 6½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday, and with their guests sat down to a dinner which was exceedingly creditable to the proprietor of the Everett. In the absence of the President of the Society, Governor FISH, the Vice-President, Colonel RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, took the Chair, aided by the Secretary, ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Esq., and the Dinner Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoffman, Bleecker, Ward, Douglass, and Webb.

The guests consisted of His Excellency Governor KING and Staff, His Honor the Mayor, the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, and Major-General SANDFORD, the Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, &c., &c. Gen. SCOTT, the Governor Elect of the State, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, WASHINGTON IRVING, Bishop POTTER and other distinguished gentlemen were prevented from attending by previous engagements.

The cloth being removed, a series of appropriate toasts were announced from the Chair, and responded to. It was a late hour before the Society separated.

### The Departure of General Paez.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.

In consequence of the deplorable accident which occurred yesterday to the veteran General PAEZ, his departure from this City is unavoidably postponed.

The parade directed by General Orders No. 12, is hereby countermanded until further orders.

By order of
CHAS. W. SANFORD, Major-General.
ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution to which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery."

"From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."

*From the Nantucket Enquirer, July 9, 1856.*

Miss SARAH SWAIN, of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1846 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

After an hour's operation Dr. HARTLEY removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss SWAIN'S hearing is now fully restored.

FAIRHAVEN, Mess., July 27, 1856.

Dr. HARTLEY: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses of which I had been, in a measure, deprived for three long years; but, nevertheless, it is true that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as I ever did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing.

REBECCA D. HOWARD,
Daughter of Mr. J. HOWARD.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a seperate apartment, and are arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The men who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third-avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man bowl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to MRS. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 276 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HESITATION IS FOLLY.

All persons who neglect to make systematic use of GARRETT'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet are doing themselves injustice. It is proven, beyond doubt, to be the finest and purest paper ever made from Manilla hemp, and four grand medicines incorporated with the pulp render it a sure cure and preventive of piles. Its sale is already immense. Druggists everywhere dispose of it. 1,000 sheets for $1; 500 sheets 50 cents. Retailed and wholesaled at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street. Also sent by express upon receipt of price.

N. B.—The name of J. C. GARRETT is water-marked in every sheet.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, &c.,
for cold weather.
A great assortment of best goods
at extremely low prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" should, when in want of a subject for his eloquence, visit KNOX'S establishment, No. 212 Broadway. The stock of furs it contains would inspire him with gossip of the most interesting character. Ladies, take our advice, and buy your next set of furs of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

THE VERY LAST TIME.—This afternoon will be, at BARNUM'S Museum, the last of those delightful entertainments by Dr. VALENTINE and THEODON'S charming Theatre of Arts or Animated Mimic World. The very last, remember.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The most aggravated cases of bronchial affection are entirely cured by a single pot of this peerless salve; while the Pills, acting powerfully upon the liver, expel every bilious stendency.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | United St. 5s,'65 | 104⅛ | |
| 3,600 | Hann. & Sto. | 94½ | |
| 2,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 89¾ | |
| 1,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n. b. | 92 | |
| 2,000 | E. R. 3d m. b. '83 | 78 | |
| 5,000 | do. | b30 | 78 |
| 1,000 | Hnd. Riv. R. 3d m. | 73¼ | |
| 3,000 | La. C. & M. L. G. B. | 27 | |
| $5,000 | do. | | 26¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | s30 | 26¾ |
| 6,000 | L. E. & W. 1st M Bs. | 73 | |
| 6,000 | Mich. S. 2d M. Bs. | 63 | |
| 20 | Am. Ex. Bank | 104 | |
| 25 | Ocean Bank | 96⅜ | |
| 29 | Park Bank | 109 | |
| 20 | Continental Bank | 101 | |
| 100 | Del. & H. C. Co. | s30 | 98 |
| 100 | do. | s60 | 98 |
| 10 | do. | | 98⅜ |
| 46 | Am. Guano Co. | | 8½ |
| 5 | do | | 9 |
| 200 | Pac. M. St. Co. | s30, | 103¼ |
| 100 | do. | | 103⅜ |
| 75 | do. | | 103⅜ |
| 50 | do. | s60 | 103 |
| 700 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 93 |
| 50 | do. | b10 | 83 |
| 1327 | do. | | 83½ |
| 100 | do. | b10 | 83⅜ |
| 100 | do. | b30 | 83⅜ |
| 100 | do. | b60 | 83⅜ |
| 150 | Erie Railroad | | 16⅞ |
| 20 | do. | | 16⅝ |
| 100 | do. | s10 | 16⅞ |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Mo. St. 6s | b60 | 89⅞ |
| 30,000 | do. | s30 | 89⅝ |
| 10,000 | Virginia 6s | | 97 |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | | 94¾ |
| $1,000 | La. C. & M. L. g. b. | | 26¾ |
| 11,000 | Ill. Cent. R. Bds. | | 92⅜ |
| 15 | Imp. & Traders' Bk. | | 110 |
| 50 | Gol. and Chic. R.R. | | 72½ |
| 100 | do. | | 72¾ |
| 50 | Cumberland Pref. | | 21 |
| 25 | N. Y. Cent. R.R. | b30 | 83½ |
| 600 | do. | | 83 |
| 50 | do. | b30 | 83 |
| 500 | do. | b60 | 83 |
| 250 | do. | | 82¾ |
| 200 | Erie R. R. | | 16⅞ |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | | 33¼ |
| 50 | Harlem R. R. | | 12⅜ |
| 25 | Chi. Bur. & Q. RR. | | 64¾ |
| 100 | Reading R. & | | 51¾ |
| 200 | do. | | 51½ |
| 200 | do. | s10 | 51 |
| 200 | do. | s7 | 51 |
| 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. | | 51¼ |
| 50 | Panama R. R. | s60 | 121 |
| 100 | Cl. & Toledo R. | b60 | 31½ |
| 435 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | | 62¾ |
| 100 | do. | s10 | 62 |
| 100 | do. | | 62½ |

FRIDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

There was a dull Stock Exchange through the forenoon, and a heavy market at the close of the General Board, with the exception of State Stocks, which are in better request since the English mail by the *Africa*. The leading Share transactions were again running on New-York Central, on which the jobbers for the rise and fall are pretty equally matched in weight of influence, though numerically the *Bear* sellers are strongest. The temporary closing of the transfers to-morrow for the annual election affords a ten days' opportunity for heavy speculative sales without the usual employment of certificates, and as these have become relatively scarce on the Street, the sales for the reopening of transfers (or on options which cannot be called in during the closing) are made cheaper this afternoon than for cash. About 4,000 shares are registered at 83@83⅛@82⅞; but after the list wes printed, the price dropped to 82⅞@82¾ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks also left off dull, and in most instances below the morning sales; Rock Island 61¾ ℔ cent., Galena, 72@72⅛ ℔ cent. Erie and Hudson were about the same as yesterday. Illinois Central, 79½ ℔ cent. The English quotations by the *Africa* are not so good as the last. In reference to the note published in London from one of the late American examiners, it is proper, perhaps, to say that the management on this side do not pretend that means will not be required in some shape for the service of 1859. The ways are deferred to the judgment of the English proprietors, through their London Committee. The Railway mortgages were generally steady to-day. Hudson Thirds and Erie Thirds were ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher, and Wabash Valley First Mortgage wanted at 73 ℔ cent. The general market left off in the afternoon dull.

The market for Money to-day is unusually easy. The Brokers, who are not heavy borrowers this week, on account of the dullness of speculation on the Stock Exchange, are supplied at 3@3½ ℔ cent., returnable on demand. The private lenders are under-bidding the Banks. The terms of the latter are about 4 ℔ cent. at call. Discounts are without alteration from last report. Most of the good paper is taken at Bank, and the Bill Brokers complain of a dull offering outside. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $133,530 in excess of receipts, and the balance here is reduced to $6,857,264.

There was renewed animation to-day in the Cotton market, and 3,000 bales sold at a further advance of ⅛ cent. the pound. At the close, Orleans, Middlings in some instances, were held for 12¼ cents, and Uplands 12¼ cents. The movement and the sudden energy with which it is conducted, surprise a good many of the old members of the trade; though fully responded to from the Southern markets and backed by the firmness in Goods and Yarns at Manchester.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 13, arrived at this port early this forenoon. Her financial accounts are generally good. The Funds are firmer in London, Paris, and Vienna. The Continental Exchenges again favor England. The trade demand for Money has slightly improved, 2½ ℔ cent. being the minimum for Discounts in London. On the Stock Exchenge loans were easy at 2 ℔ cent. The Cotton trade is looking well. Breadstuffs continue dull. In American Stocks there is a further response to our October advance, though principally confined to State and Federal Securities, and the leading Railway Bonds. With the exception of New-York Central, in which there are transactions at 76½@¾ ℔ cent. sterling money, there was not much doing in American Shares. The following is the latest:

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. | | | Business. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875 | 81 | to | 83 | |
| Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875 | 81 | to | 83 | 81¾ 2½ |
| Do., Freeland 7 ℔ ct., '50 | 81 | to | 83 | 82 1¾ |
| Do., $100 shares, $40 pd. | 24 | to | 22 | dis. |
| Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ ct., 1860 | — | | — | |
| Do., do. do., 1869 | 86 | to | 88 | |
| Do., (sinking fund) 1882 | 86 | to | 88 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 50 | to | 60 | |
| M. N. & S. I. 7 ℔ ct s. f. '85 | 65 | to | 75 | xc. |
| Do., $100 shares | 20 | to | 25 | |
| N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct, s. f., '83. | 82 | to | 85 | |
| Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64 | 94 | to | 98 | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 78 | to | 78 | 76¾ |
| N. Y. E. 7 ℔ ct. 3d m., '83. | 70 | to | 72 | |
| Do., do., sinking fund '75 | — | | — | |
| Do., do., bonds, con., '62. | — | | — | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 14 | to | 18 | |
| Pa. U. Bs. 6 ℔ ct. 1st m. d. | 91 | to | 92 | |
| Do., do., 3d mort. ster. | 90 | to | 92 | 92 |

The position of the market for American Railway securities is thus noticed by Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE:

"There has been more disposition during the past week to buy American securities in London, which has been further stimulated by the extraordinary advance reported from New-York. Quotations here are still below New-York prices, especially for Illinois Central; the shares of this company being dull at 22 dis., against 11 dis., and the Construction Bonds 82 against 87, subject to exchange, which appears very unaccountable. It will be remembered that some time ago a committee was appointed at a meeting of shareholders held at the London Tavern, which committee was to send a deputation to America to sift thoroughly the position of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. WHEELER, a member of the committee, almost directly after went out, and subsequently Mr. WILLIAM SMITH was delegated to go entirely on behalf of the committee. Mr. WHEELER drew up a report, which has now been in the hands of the committee about a month; and last Monday week Mr. SMITH returned, but as yet no information has been communicated to the shareholders. It is to be hoped the shareholders may speedily be put in possession of the information now in the hands of the committee."

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* reports:

"American securities have been slightly benefited by the accounts of the animation prevalent at New-York, but Illinois Central shares are still as low as 23 discount. The report of the recent deputation of shareholders has not yet been published. As it was known that the parties had returned, and as the shares were showing extreme heaviness, some remark was excited, which has led to the publication of a letter from one of them, explaining the causes of delay, and promising that the required information shall be presented to the shareholders immediately. A statement is meanwhile volunteered to the effect that there is no probability of a call being found necessary during the year 1859. New-York Central shares have shown firmness, owing to a rather large quantity of shares which were pressing on the market having been removed by a single purchase. Atlantic Telegraph shares remain at 34⅜. The laying down of the new shore end is believed to be in slow progress."

The London *Times*, of Nov. 13, says of the Consol movement, &c.:

"FRIDAY EVENING,

The English funds opened with firmness this morning, and were steady throughout the day, but with a less favorable tendency at the close. Consols for money were first quoted 95⅛@95¼, and the ultimate prices were 95¼ for money, and 95¼@95⅝ for 7th of December. There was little activity in any department of business, and sales slightly preponderated. Money was again freely supplied on Government securities at 2 ℔ cent. The closing prices of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse failed to arrive this evening, but transactions took place at the opening at 74f. 20c. for the end of the month, showing a further advance of an eighth. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, the quotations were generally higher than last post."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 10, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | £6,673,581 | Increase £97,140 |
| Other Deposits | 12,290 682 | Increase 40,956 |
| Rest | 3,140,092 | Increase 36,106 |
| Gov. Securities | 10,808,591 | Decrease 876 |
| Other Securities | 14,697,722 | Decrease 110.187 |
| Notes Unemp'd | 11,327,360 | Increase 286,285 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,989,035, being an decrease of £373,810, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,502,827, or about ninety-two and a-half million dollars; showing a decrease of £110,058, or about $550,000 when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 5th inst:

| | For Money | | | For Account | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing. | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing. |
| Sat. 6 | 97⅞ | 98 | 98⅛ | 97⅞ | 98 | 97⅞ |
| Mon. 8 | 97⅞ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅜ | 98⅛ |
| Tues. 9 | 98⅛ | 98¼ | 98⅜ | 98¼ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Wed. 10 | 98 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Thur. 11 | 97⅞ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Fri. 12 | 98⅛ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |

There is continued dullness in Grain and Flour at Liverpool; Indian Corn particularly depressed; but in the London market, Wheat is quoted firm. Cotton keepe steady in Liverpool, and the Cotton trade active in Manchester, with an advance in Goode and Yarns. The *Guardian* of Nov. 13 reports:

"That improved tone which to a large extent was perceptible in our market on Tuesday is maintained. In Yarns a moderate business has been done for India and China and for home consumption; and the German merchants have executed many orders, amounting to a fair aggregate. In general, buyers find that spinners are harder to deal with than they were ten days ago; and some articles are sold at prices ½d. if not ¼d. ℔ lb. above what was taken for them on Tuesday week. The articles which have hardened most are throstle warps, especially 28s; same counts of pincops; and certain numbers of twist cops, particularly 32s, adapted to the Blackburn demaud. We cannot speak of any strengthening in 20s water, or in 4s to 12s mule, scarcely in 4s to 12s water. Doubled yarns show no improvement, but rather the reverse, except 40s. Singles above 80s are flat. The leading business of last week in goods for India and China, has led to the requirement of rather higher prices, say at least 1¾d. ℔ piece. This has hindered operations, which, however, have been of fair extent during the week. Several kinds of printing Cloths are more in request, and consequently firmer in price. Domestics continue very inanimate; as are also long cloths. Among these coarser articles T's are the best."

The French Funds are again on the rise. The Three ℔ Cents have advanced to 74.20. The November return of the Bank of France shows a Bullion stock of $105,000,000. This is $4,600,000 less than on the October return, but the decrease, owing to the movement of Specie to Germany, which has now almost ceased, seems to have been more than anticipated. The Note Circulation holds very steady, and the Commercial Discounts are gradually improving. The following is the detailed comparative statement:

BANK OF FRANCE—NOVEMBER, 1858.

| | November. Francs. | October. Francs |
|---|---|---|
| Capital of the Bank | 91,250,000 | 91,250,000 |
| Capital of the Bank, New | 91,250,000 | 91,250,000 |
| Profits in addition | 1,513,467 | 1,513,467 |
| Reserve of the Bank | 12,980,750 | 12,980,750 |
| New Reserve | 9,125,000 | 9,125,000 |
| New Reserve in landed property | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Notes in circulation | 690,844,025 | 690,492,375 |
| Bank Notes to order | 6,605,774 | 7,454,000 |
| Receipts payable at sight | 7,320,086 | 8,096,786 |
| Treasury account current | 105,821,100 | 117,610,609 |
| Sundry accounts current | 135,557,608 | 140,190,963 |
| Sundry accounts with branch banks | 30,212,141 | 28,320,980 |
| Dividends payable | 603,347 | 734,599 |
| Discounts sundry interests | 3,245,887 | 2,269,248 |
| Commission on deposits | 7,211,526 | 5,658,245 |
| Re-discounted | 1,066,532 | 1,066,532 |
| Surplus of paid up-hills | 37,089 | 34,757 |
| Sundries | 4,439,297 | 3,410,192 |
| Total | 1,203,083,633 | 1,215,458,509 |
| | November. Francs. | October. Francs |
| Cash in hand | 229,976,963 | 253,294,667 |
| Cash in the branch banks | 286,438,641 | 296,080,748 |
| Commercial bills overdue | 2,291,604 | 268,161 |
| Commercial bills not due | 201,439,217 | 191,492,672 |
| Commercial bills discounted in the branch banks | 219,246,724 | 217,724,901 |
| Advanced on bullion | 847,700 | 1,006,300 |
| Advanced by the branch banks | 1,457,500 | 1,654,600 |
| Advanced on French securities | 39,887,200 | 51,840,200 |
| Advanced by the branch banks | 10,436,710 | 10,823,510 |
| Advanced on railway securities | 48,793,400 | 45,770,200 |
| Advanced by the branch banks | 24,664,350 | 22,553,850 |
| Advanced on Crédit Foncier | 502,700 | 577,000 |
| Advanced on branch banks | 210,100 | 219,300 |
| Advenced to the State, 1848 | 45,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Government stock reserved | 12,980,750 | 12,980,750 |
| Government stock disposable | 52,188,102 | 52,188,102 |
| New shares, not settled | 51,700 | 43,130 |
| Hotel and furniture of Bank | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Landed property branch bks | 6,645,548 | 6,617,468 |
| Expenses of management | 1,617,468 | 1,269,894 |
| Sundries | 4,405,253 | 6,058,917 |
| Total francs | 1,203,083,633 | 1,215,458,509 |

We alluded yesterday to the increased *short* sales in Rock Island Stock, on the comparative schedules in circulation of receipts for the first four months of the fiscal year. A copy of this schedule has been handed to us to-day, with a request to publish, as follows:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $85,000 | $149,900 |
| August | 85,000 | 153,849 |
| September | 89,600 | 197,000 |
| October | 86,000 | 168,540 |
| November | 70,000 | 128,441 |
| Total | $415,600 | $797,730 |

We are requested to say that the time for the assessment on the Scrip shares of the American Gueno Company closes on Wednesday next, Dec. 1. Most of the assessments have already been paid. The regular stock is selling to-day at $8½ @$9. The first cargo of Guano, 1,200 tons, has arrived from the Pacific, at this port on ship *White Swallow*.

The Coal Tonnage this week over the Reading Road reaches 42,500 tons, according to telegraph to-dey from Philedelphia. The fiscal week ends with Thursday night.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $823,538 | $556,633 | $344,222 |
| Thrown on market | 1,045,506 | 228,614 | 423,277 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $86,337,437 | $88,085,031 | $54,302,649 |
| Thrown on market | 85,482,162 | 79,972,851 | 62,129,495 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | Pkgs. | Value | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs | Value. | WITHDRAWN Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men. of Wool. | 191 | $39,931 | 35 | $9,583 | 137 | $40,093 |
| Man. of Cotton | 151 | 30,875 | 101 | 17,011 | 94 | 19,946 |
| Man. of Silk | 178 | 170,261 | 10 | 11,768 | 72 | 21,602 |
| Man. of Flax | 38 | 11,120 | 38 | 9,348 | 157 | 26,960 |
| Miscellaneous | 116 | 41,474 | 24 | 2,853 | 637 | 21,015 |
| Total | 672 | $293,661 | 208 | $50,561 | 1047 | $129,616 |
| | | 50,561 | | | | 293,661 |
| Total Entered | | $344,222 | Total Marksted. | | | $423,277 |

The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1858, on the First M

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2244. NEW-YORK MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## CHARTER ELECTION.

### WHO ARE TO BE OUR CITY RULERS.

### Candidates for the Common Council and School Officers.

### WHO THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE.

The second election under the new Charter of New-York will take place on the first Tuesday in December, (one week from to-morrow,) and we have compiled from authentic sources a list of the various candidates already in the field. A few more nominations for minor offices have yet to be made, but the Municipal candidates are now before the people, and our list, as far as it goes, will be found complete and accurate. The offices to be filled are those of Comptroller, two Governors of the Almshouse, nine Aldermen, the entire Board of Councilmen, numbering twenty-four members, a School Commissioner, a School Inspector, two School Trustees, and two Constables from each Ward. The four political parties—Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democrats, Republicans and Americans—will all have their candidates in the field; but besides these there are nominations of the People's and of the Taxpayers' Parties, and divers other aspirants for civic honors who intend to run independent of party ties and party organization. So far, there are in the field four candidates for Comptroller, four for Governors of the Almshouse, fifty for Aldermen, and twice that number for Councilmen; about ninety for School Commissioners, as many for School Inspectors; about one hundred and sixty for School Trustees, and nearly the same number for Ward Constables—making altogether about six hundred and fifty candidates who will solicit the favor of the people of New-York at the approaching election.

We have been at some trouble to collect facts in relation to the past history of all these candidates. Some have no history at all, and the history of others it has been almost impossible to ascertain. But from the personal sketches of the leading candidates, which we give below, our readers will be able to learn something, at least, of the men who are about to solicit their votes. We shall endeavor to complete these descriptive sketches as soon as possible, and shall be glad to receive from authentic and responsible sources any corrections to our present list, and any additional information that may be of interest in regard to the candidates.

### FOR COMPTROLLER.

The office of Comptroller of the City of New-York, to be filled at the approaching election, is one of the most important in the City Government. The Department of Finance, of which the Comptroller is the head; is one which has control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. This department prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts, and its officers are obliged to inspect and receive all accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments of the City Government. For such an office the first and paramount qualification is honesty; the second, ability. The Comptroller is elected for four years, and the present incumbent, AZARIAS C. FLAGG, Esq., retires from the position at an advanced age and with no desire to enter the field as a candidate for reelection. The four principal political parties have already made their nominations for this important office. They are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Tammany Democrats* | GEORGE H. PURSER. |
| *Anti-Tammany Democrats* | STEPHEN P. ROSSELL. |
| *Republicans* | ROBERT T. HAWS. |
| *Americans* | ROBERT T. HAWS. |
| *People's Party* | ROBERT T. HAWS. |

#### SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

MR. PURSER is the regular Democratic candidate for the office of Comptroller. He is a man of sharp intellect, great industry and plausible and easy manners. He is a native of England, came here when a boy 15 years of age, and for some time was employed as clerk in the drug-store of JOHN M. BRADHURST & Co. He soon left this pursuit for the more attractive business of politics, which he has ever since followed with steady, unwavering and well-rewarded devotion. In 1846 he was elected Alderman, and in 1852 and 1855 ran for Comptroller, but was defeated. Two years ago he was appointed Corporation Attorney, and holds the office still. He has spent a large portion of his time at Albany, lobbying with the Legislature, partly for private interests and conspicuously whenever any amendments or changes were to be made in the City Charter. Probably no single person in the City of the State has had more influence in shaping the various amendments which have, at various times, been made in that instrument than he. Many of these changes are undoubtedly improvements, but as a whole the present system, especially in everything relating to *financial responsibility and efficiency*, is a lamentable failure. Mr. PURSER took a very active interest in drafting and modifying this particular portion of the Charter, and to him, more than any other man, we probably owe that complicated and inextricable interweaving of the parts of the system which renders it *perfect* for all purposes of fraud, and which puts reform in its practical management hopelessly beyond the reach of the people, so long as experienced, skilful and determined depredators upon the treasury are entrusted with its control. Mr. PURSER has great ability and a thorough knowledge of the City Constitution and Government. If it were largely for his personal and political interest to do so, and if his relations to his Party and other friends would permit it, few men could render more efficient service than he in reforming the abuses and checking the corruption which degrade and disgrace us. But, on the contrary, no man could more thoroughly defy all other departments of the Government which should endeavor either to detect or to stop malpractice that might exist under his administration. Mr. PURSER is a professional politician, seeking his personal and pecuniary fortune in his direction; his whole career in connection with public affairs establishes this fact beyond dispute, and probably he himself would not care to deny it. His devotion to the public is always secondary and subordinate to his own success, and the reward of his Party friends. If he is elected, therefore, we shall probably have more method, greater energy, with much less self-denying honesty and regard for the public welfare, than have marked its administration under Comptroller FLAGG.

The first nominee of the Anti-Tammany Democrats, or People's and Regulars' party, for the Comptrollership was JOSEPH T. SUTTER, Esq., and when that gentleman declined in consequence of impaired health, STEPHEN P. RUSSELL was nominated in his stead. Mr. RUSSELL is of Irish descent and was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in the year 1818. He graduated with honor in the Pennsylvania University in 1839, and the following year came to this City, where he has resided ever since. Brod to the profession of the law, Mr. RUSSELL first accepted a situation in the Custom-House, and after he resigned that position he opened practice as Revenue-Law adjuster. Mr. RUSSELL was a politician of the hard stripe in the memorable contest between the two Democratic factions. He was Chairman of the Young Men's Democratic General Committee at Stuyvesant Institute and was succeeded by CHRAS. G. GUNTHER. A slanderous report having been circulated against him to the effect that he was engaged in Philadelphia in 1840 in the Native American proscription of that city, and in the burning of the property of Catholic citizens, Mr. RUSSELL, in accepting his nomination denied all sympathy with any such outrage and avowed his possession of documentary evidence sufficient to satisfy any man of the falsehood of the charge brought against him. He is said to be a man of ability, natural and legal,—upright and beyond reproach in his personal character, and one who would go quite as far as his party would permit in excluding all party considerations from his administration of the City government.

Ramsay M. T. HAWS, the Republican and American candidate, is a merchant of fair means, of sharp strong mind, great firmness of character, and of personal integrity beyond suspicion or reproach. He has been for many years an active politician, first as a Whig, and more recently as a Republican, but we believe he has never permitted his feelings as a partisan to overrule or override his duties and obligations as a citizen. Aside from his personal character, it is claimed that the election of Mr. HAWS to be Comptroller would be of special service, because his position would enable him to make a clean sweep of the hangers-on of the office through whose malign influence the abuses by which it has been distinguished have been mainly practised. Mr. FLAGG, with the best and most upright intentions in the world, has been completely powerless in the hands of the men who surround him and control the office:—and to a certain extent, any man who might come in under the same party auspices would undoubtedly be hampered and embarrassed in the same way. Mr. HAWS would be subject to no such obligations, and would encounter no such difficulties in his attempts at re form. In everything relating to personal character and business ability he is certainly an unexceptionable candidate. He was for three or four years a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was never absent, for a single meeting, from his seat. He began his business career as a clerk, became confidential book-keeper and manager, and afterwards a leading partner in the firm. He has now retired from active business, although still connected with a house in a Western city.

Mr. JOHN B. LEVERIDGE, who was the nominee of the "Peoples' Party," is a gentleman of high standing and reputation. He was nominated President of the Chatham Bank three or four years ago, when that institution was in considerable embarrassment. He managed the affairs of the Chatham Bank until this year, when, at a recent election of officers the opposition ticket against him was successful, and he was left out of the direction. Mr. LEVERIDGE is an elderly MAN, a member of the bar, and, though he has never mixed in politics, is, we believe, a Democrat. About ten years ago he held the office of Corporation Counsel. He has declined the nomination, and Mr. HAWS has been selected in his place.

### FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

There are ten Governors of the Almshouse, of whom two are elected every year. Their term of office is for five years. The mode of proceeding is prescribed by special statute passed in 1849. There is only one candidate for Governor actually elected, but it is the duty of the Mayor to appoint the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes as another Governor. These two Governors enter upon the discharge of their duties on the 1st of January succeeding the election. The retiring Governors, whose places have now to be supplied, are ISAAC TOWNSEND and the lately-deceased C. V. ANDERSON. Both were renominated for office by different parties; but Mr. ANDERSON declined only a few days before his death. The following are the candidates:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Tammany Democrats* | ISAAC TOWNSEND. |
| *Anti-Tammany Democrats* | JAMES LYNCH. |
| *Republicans* | CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN. |
| *Americans* | FREDERICH C. WAGNER. |

#### PERSONAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, the Tammany candidate for reelection to the office of Governor of the Almshouse, a post to which he was nominated by the State at the first organization of that Board, and to which he has been since elected by the people, his tenure of office not having yet expired, has long been one of the most prominent citizens of New-York. So far back as 1753 his grandfather was engaged in business in this City, and although, during the temporary absence of his parents from New-York at the period of his birth he first saw the light in Orange County, he insists that that accident should not deprive him of the honor of being a veritable New-Yorker. For many years he was a member of the firm of TOWNSEND & BROTHERS, dry goods merchants in Nassau-street; but having acquired a handsome fortune, he has now retired from business life, except in his public official duties, to which he has always devoted unwearied attention. In politics he is a Democrat. Some twelve years ago, Mr. TOWNSEND was appointed a member of the Board of Education. This was the only office he had ever held previous to his becoming a Governor of the Almshouse. He is at present Vice-President of the Bank of the State of New-York and a City Director for the New-York Central Road. His personal friends are numerous, and they esteem him, outside of all political considerations, for his sterling integrity and honest independence of character.

JAMES LYNCH, the Anti-Tammany Democratic candidate, is a native of Ireland. He came to this country when but a lad, intent on making his fortune. Being not overburdened with means, he felt the necessity of finding something to do, and, accordingly, bound himself apprentice to a brass-finisher, whom he served faithfully until his term had expired. His industry and enterprise, aided by thrifty habits, enabled him, in the course of a few years, to set up in business for himself, in which he has prospered so well that he may now be regarded as a wealthy man. His foundry is at No. 23 Elm-street. He lives in Marion-street, and owns considerable property there, as well as in Adams-street and Forty-second-street; he is, consequently, a tax-payer. Mr. LYNCH is not much of a politician. He has never before been a candidate for a Municipal office, though it is said that he has been repeatedly solicited to allow himself to be run for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward. For the last two years, however, he has held the office of School Trustee. He married at an early age, and now, in the prime of life, sees himself surrounded by a numerous and promising family. He is a Roman Catholic.

CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN, the Republican candidate for Governor of the Almshouse, is a German by birth, but has resided for several years in this country. He is a physician by profession, and enjoys an extended practice, especially among his own countrymen. Having ardently adopted the principles of the Republican Party, he enjoys the confidence of its adherents, and is warmly supported by them. As he has never yet held any public office, he is an untried man, but his friends have full confidence in his honesty, industry and ability. He is about 40 years of age.

FREDERICK C. WAGNER, the candidate of the American Party, is the only son of a highly respectable merchant of this City. His father died at New-Orleans, in the epidemic of 1836, when he was quite young, and he was left to the care of his grandmother, who resided in this City. He entered the store of Mr. HORACE H. DAY, dealer in India rubber goods, No. 23 Cortlandt-street, as errand boy, when he was 10 years old, and there he has remained ever since. He is now the head business man of the establishment, and receives a share of the profits. He is 30 years old. He joined the United Americans as soon as he arrived at the age of political discretion, and has been a member of the Order ever since. He has been presiding officer of one of the Chapters and of the General Grand Chapter of the United States. He joined the present American Party when it was first started, and has been a member of the American General Committee ever since the Committee was organized. He was a delegate to the American Nominating Convention at Philadelphia in 1856.

### CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN.

The City of New-York is divided into seventeen Aldermanic Districts, each of which is represented by one member whose term of office is two years. The Aldermen from Districts having an even numerical designation and those from Districts having an odd numerical designation are elected alternately every year. At the approaching election the *nine* from the *odd Wards* are to be chosen. As the limits of the Aldermanic Districts are not very generally known, the following information concerning the division of these Districts from which Aldermen are, this year, to be chosen, may be found useful. The FIRST District is composed of the First and Second, the majority of the Third and small portions of the Fourth and Sixth Wards; the THIRD includes a small portion of the Third and the lower half of the Eighth Wards; the FIFTH is composed of the upper half of the Eighth and the lower halves of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards; the SEVENTH, of the upper halves of the Fifteenth and of the Ninth Wards; the NINTH is the Sixteenth Ward; the ELEVENTH, the Twentieth Ward; the THIRTEENTH the Twenty-second Ward; the FIFTEENTH the Twenty-first Ward; and the SEVENTEENTH the Twelfth Ward. The following table exhibits the candidates already in the field:

| District. | Tammany. | Anti-Tammany. |
|---|---|---|
| I.. | Wm. N. Brown | John E. Enright. |
| III.. | John T. Henry | Peter Crawford. |
| V.. | Peter Duffy | Peter Duffy. |
| VII.. | Richard B. Fosdick | Solomon T. Banta. |
| IX.. | Adam Lilbourne | Samuel Osgood. |
| XI.. | Wm. J. Peck | James Connolly. |
| XIII.. | Nicholas Seagrist | Nicholas Seagrist. |
| XV.. | James Mahoney | John D. Homerque. |
| XVII.. | Henry W. Genet | Samuel W. Galpin. |
| | Republican. | American. |
| I.. | Henry Smith | Hiram Corwin. |
| III.. | Theo. A. Ward | Jeremiah Besson. |
| V.. | John H. Brady | John H. Brady. |
| VII.. | Geo. Starr | A. M. C. Smith. |
| IX.. | Robert L. Daragh | Hiram M. Forrester. |
| | | Jas. W. Ranney. |
| XI.. | E. Harrison Reed | |
| XIII.. | Charles Wilmot | |
| XV.. | James Owens | James Owens. |
| | Wm. Haw, Jr. | |
| XVII.. | James Davis | James Davis. |
| | Tax payers. | Independent. |
| I | | James Ryan. |
| | | Richard M. Tyson. |
| | | Michael Burns. |
| III.. | Solon Styles | Jeremiah Besson. |
| V.. | Jas. Webb | |
| VII.. | | Asher Skilling. |
| IX.. | | Thos. Kenzie. |
| XI.. | Daniel B. Peck | Gen. Wm. Hall. |
| XIII.. | Adolphus Andreas | Henry L. Bulkley. |
| XV.. | Jas. Owens | |
| XVII.. | Daniel Devlin | |

#### SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

[*First, Second, and parts of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards.*]

WM. N. BROWN, the candidate of the Tammany Hall branch of the Democracy, is a native of this City, and is now about 36 years of age. He was for many years a carman in the lower Wards, and was employed in that capacity by Ex-Mayor MICKLE. He had a fair reputation for industry and integrity. He was always more or less addicted to politics, and gradually abandoned his business for more exciting pursuits. He succeeded DUNLOP in the "Pewter Mug," a drinking-shop greatly in favor with the Democrats, who have expressed their sense of his services to the Party and the community by nominating him for Alderman. Mr. BROWN is a tax-payer.

JOHN E. ENRIGHT is the candidate of that branch of the Democracy known as "The People's," and also of the "Regulars," or Fernando Wood faction. He is an Irishman, but has long been a resident of this City, mainly in the First Ward. He has had a variety of occupations and some vicissitudes. He was an emigrant runner for nearly ten years—then kept a "booking office," for selling strangers tickets to California, and has been several times arraigned in the Police Courts for swindling persons whom he had induced to purchase of him. He now keeps an emigran boarding-house, a class of establishments which give the police a good deal of unpleasant business. He has for years been one of the most active, indefatigable and efficient working Democrats in the First Ward. He has been a firm supporter of Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, and his services have been remembered with gratitude by both those distinguished public officers. On the day of the last charter election, ENRIGHT committed a desperate assault upon a Mr. DUFFY, of the First Ward—knocked down and bent the policeman who came to arrest him, was taken before Judge RUSSELL, and was fined by that high-minded and inflexible magistrate *the sum of one dollar* for both assaults. Probably there is not a candidate on the list whose election would reflect more disgrace on the City than ENRIGHT. He is not a tax-payer.

HENRY SMITH, the Republican candidate, is a native, about 48 years of age, and is agent for the Albany and Troy line of tow-boats. He has served in the Board of Councilmen, to which he was elected by the united vote of the Americans and Reformers of the First Ward. Without any special qualifications for public life, he enjoys a fair reputation for personal integrity. He is a tax-payer.

HIRAM CORWIN, who is the candidate of the Americans, has served one term in the Board of Alderman, as the representative of the Second Ward. He was formerly a bar-keeper in a saloon under Fulton Market, and is now Street Inspector of the Second Ward. He has no special fitness for the position of Alderman, which, nevertheless, he would not disgrace.

MICHAEL BURNS professes to run as an independent candidate. He is an Irishman by birth; is about 40 years of age; is Street Inspector of the First Ward, and enjoys the confidence of all to whom he gives permanent employment. He has as independent rivals JAMES RYAN, (liquor seller,) and RICHARD M. TYSON, (oyster dealer.) Mr. BURNS pays taxes.

The vote in this District at the election for Aldermen last year stood thus:

| Wards. | Am. & Rep. Smith. | Dem. Murray. | Wood Dem. | Ind. Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 322 | 978 | 210 | 308 |
| II | 373 | 125 | 105 | 15 |
| III | 326 | 185 | 135 | 23 |
| IV | 145 | 84 | 126 | 94 |
| VI | 6 | 22 | 7 | 14 |
| Total | 1172 | 1394 | 583 | 454 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

[*Fifth and parts of the Third and Eighth Wards.*]

JOHN T. HENRY, the candidate of the Tammany Democracy in the Third District, is a respectable builder, born in this country, and long a resident of this City. He is about 35 years of age, and, although always a Democrat, has not been prominent in politics, nor an over-zealous party man. He pays taxes.

PETER CRAWFORD, the candidate of the Anti-Tammany Democrats, is about 60 years of age; a member of the present Board of Councilmen, and possessed of considerable property. He is a New-York man, and was for more than thirty years a member of the Tammany Society. He is a tax-payer and man of respectable character.

THEODORE A. WARD, the Republican candidate, is an American by birth, and about 48 years of age. He was formerly in the coal business, and has occasionally been somewhat prominent as a politician. He was once a member of the Assembly, and was also the candidate of the Whigs of his District for the State Senate, but was not elected. He is a man of property, a tax-payer, and of fair reputation as a man of character.

CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN, the American and independent candidate, is best known as the former keeper of the Mercer-street House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets—the head-quarters of a portion of the military of the City. He is about 38 years of age, and has not been a prominent politician until of late. He was nominated for Alderman last year, by the Republicans and Americans, and was beaten by HOFFMIRE, a baker, by thirteen votes.

JOHN STYLES, the candidate of the Tax-Payers, is an American of middle-age, and a painter by trade; he has acquired a competency from his business, and has always been considered a respectable man of fair ability and character.

The vote in this District last year stood thus:

| Wards. | Amer. & Rep. Besson. | Dem. Hoffmire. | Seat'g. |
|---|---|---|---|
| III | 35 | 53 | 8 |
| V | 1326 | 1349 | 23 |
| VIII | 926 | 700 | 66 |
| Total | 2287 | 2302 | 99 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

[*Parts of the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards.*]

PETER DUFFY, the candidate of both wings of the Democratic Party for Alderman in this District, is an Irishman, and so long as he had any regular business was a hack-driver and stable-keeper. When the New-York Hotel passed into the hands of its present proprietor, Mr. DUFFY owned the hacks which were connected with it, and continued to hold that position until 1856, when his vehicles became so dirty and disreputable that Mr. CRANSTON discharged him. He still continued, however, to put the name of the hotel upon them, and interfered in every possible way with the regular and authorized drivers for that establishment. Complaint was made to Mayor WOOD, but without effect, as it was held that no law forbade his taking passengers to the New-York Hotel if he chose to do so. Mr. WOOD finally appointed him to some office in the City Government, and he continued to enjoy his confidence as well as that of Judge RUSSELL. Since leaving office, we believe, he has been acting mainly as a professional fighting politician, and was conspicuous in a recent fight with TOM BURNS, one of the City Officers. He is brother-in-law to JIM HUGHES, who enjoys the distinction of having trained the Benecia Boy in his recent prize-fight with MORRISSEY. Mr. DUFFY has always taken an active part in politics, and is known as one of "the roughs" at Primary Meetings, and on all other occasions where his peculiar talents are required. His qualifications are so conspicuous that he has been able to unite both factions of the Democracy in his support. Without a single qualification for any public office, he is put forward for Aldermen by the worst section of his own party, doubtless for his own profit, but mainly for the pecuniary advantage of his friends. He is down on the list as a tax-payer.

JOHN H. BRADY, the candidate of the Republicans and Americans, is a popular man, a native of this City, about 32 years of age, and a stair-builder by trade. He is now a member of the Board of Councilmen, where he has before served three successive terms. The first term he was elected by the Americans and Democrats; and the second and third and present terms, by the Republicans and Americans. He has a fair amount of ability, a respectable character and is an energetic Councilman. He is a tax-payer.

JAMES WEBB, the Tax-payers' candidate, is a builder by trade, and a member of the Board of Councilmen He is about 60 years of age, and has resided in this City from his childhood. He was formerly a Whig, and was elected by them Assistant Alderman, from the Eighth Ward.

The vote in this District, last year, stood thus:

| Wards. | Amer. & Repub. Tucker. | Dem. Bonsoll. | Seat. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VIII | 1349 | 1116 | 37 |
| IX | 1391 | 598 | 27 |
| XV | 844 | 332 | 16 |
| Totals | 3584 | 2046 | 80 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

[*Upper parts of Fifteenth and Ninth Ward.*]

RICHARD B. FOSDICK, the candidate of the Tammany branch of the Democracy, is about 52 years of age; has always resided in the Ninth Ward; is a painter by trade, and is reputed wealthy. He is a respectable man, of fair intellect; and though not a prominent politician, has always been a Democrat. He is a tax-payer, not over-zealous as a party man.

SOLOMON BANTA, the Anti-Tammany Democratic candidate, is a builder, living in Fourth-street, an American by birth, a man of industry, personal integrity, and a fair degree of intelligence. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen during WOOD's mayoralty, and is a tolerably rigid partizan. While his personal honesty is undoubted, party interests would probably be allowed very decided weight in controlling his action. He is a tax-payer, and a man of respectable means.

GEORGE STARR, the Republican candidate for Alderman, is a butcher in Jefferson Market,—a man of respectable character, fair intelligence, and a good degree of general popularity. He was elected Alderman two years ago, and has given a fair degree of satisfaction. He is an American by birth, a tax-payer, and an old resident of the Ninth Ward.

A. M. C. SMITH, who is the American candidate became known to the public by his connection with the Police Department, and especially by his agency in the famous Drury case, having been prominently instrumental in the arrest of One-eyed THOMPSON. During the past few years he has been engaged in the express business, but has been two or three times a candidate for offices connected with the City Government, though without success. He is an American, possessed of some property, has a family, lives in West Thirteenth-street, and enjoys a good reputation for intelligence and integrity.

The vote in this District, at the last Charter election, stood as follows:

| Wards. | Rep. Starr. | Dem. Bean. | Amer. Smith. | Seat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IX | 1323 | 1377 | 1351 | 39 |
| XV | 674 | 426 | 363 | 8 |
| Totals | 1997 | 1803 | 1714 | 47 |

NINTH DISTRICT.

[*Sixteenth Ward.*]

ALBERT LILBURN, the candidate of the Tammany branch of the Democracy, is a prosperous painter, doing business in Ninth-avenue. He is looked upon as a respectable man; and, although he has never taken a very prominent part in politics, is relied upon by his party as a trustworthy Democrat.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, the candidate of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, is a native of the City, and about 45 years of age. He was Registrar in 1846, and is now an auctioneer. He is a man of fair intellect, and has always been considered a good working Democrat. He does not figure as a tax-payer on the City list.

ROBERT L. DARRAGH, the Republican candidate, is a mason by trade. He is a respectable man, with a fair amount of information relating to City affairs. He has never been prominent in politics.

JAMES W. RANNEY, the American candidate, is a physician of this City, of middle age, who sought the office of Coroner in 1856, when he received the American nomination, and was defeated. He also ran for Alderman last year, as the candidate of the Americans and Republicans, but without success.

The vote in this district at the last Charter election stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gregory, (Democrat) | 2415 |
| Ranney, (American and Republican) | 2102 |
| Fullmer, (Independent) | 392 |

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

[*Twentieth Ward.*]

WILLIAM J. PECK, the Tammany Hall candidate, was born in Westchester County, is about 32 years of age, and deals in lath, lime and brick. He had formerly a seat in the Board of Aldermen for two years, being elected by the Democracy of the Twentieth Ward, when he voted for the Enlargement of the Battery and for several railroad grants. He has always been a Democrat, and is considered a reliable party man. He is a tax-payer.

JAMES CONNOLLY, the candidate of the Anti-Tammany men, is now about 42 years of age. He was born in Ireland, of poor parents; came to this City young, and has accumulated about $50,000, by gathering and disposing of old barrels. He has always been a Democrat, and is a tax-payer. He ran without success last year.

E. HARRISON REED, the Republican candidate, is a member of the present Board of Aldermen, and a butcher in Washington Market. During the late "Swill-Milk" excitement, he gained considerable reputation as a member of the Committee on that subject, by his declarations, "as a butcher," in favor of swill-fed beeves; and for his somewhat energetic defence of swill-fed milk for infants, and of the interest, generally, of the swill-feeding fraternity. He was considered the most faithful and effective defender of the swill-milk interest during that exciting investigation. He is a tax-payer.

DANIEL B. PECK, the Tax-Payers' candidate, is an American, and about 40 years of age. He keeps a boarding-house up-town, and has never been prominent as a politician. We believe he is a man of fair ability, good character, and a tax-payer.

General WILLIAM HALL, nominated as an Independent candidate, is the well-known Music Publisher—a gentleman of character, of considerable property, of decided personal popularity, and of unimpeachable and unsuspected personal integrity. He has always taken an interest in politics, and has been more or less active in connection with political movements; but he has never been a thorough-going partisan, and has never been suspected of selfish motives in his political connections. He was a zealous CLAY man, remained an old-fashioned Whig for sometime after the Whig Party had been practically extinguished, and came into the Republican movement with reluctance and hesitation. He now supports that and the American parties in about equal proportion, finding something to approve and something to condemn in both. In regard to City matters, he would urge reform in every Department, without regard to personal or party considerations.

The vote at the last charter election, in this District, stood thus:

| Ward. | Amer. & Rep. Reed. | Dem. Connolly. | Dem. Riker. |
|---|---|---|---|
| XV | 2,904 | 1,829 | 1,229 |

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

[*Twenty-second Ward.*]

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the candidate of both wings of the Democracy, is a well-known political candidate, having been for many years constantly before the people for some office or other, with but rare and temporary success. He has been a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Fire Warden, Trustee of the Fire Department, Fire Commissioner, Member of Assembly, Board of Aldermen, &c., &c. He was elected two years ago to the Assembly, and was appointed a year ago Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board of Aldermen. He is a German by birth, but has resided in this City for nearly thirty years, is a tax-payer, has no special fitness for public office, and would make neither a very efficient and serviceable nor a very dishonest Alderman. He is popularly known in the Sunday papers for which he writes, as the "sage of Bloomingdale."

CHARLES WILMOT, the Republican candidate, is an American, about thirty-five years of age, and a respectable butcher in the upper part of Eighth-avenue. He is at present a Member of the Board of Aldermen, to which he was elected by the Republicans. His opinions are only known by his votes, but these are generally not far wrong. He is a tax-payer, and we believe a man of respectable character.

ADOLPHUS ANDREAS, the Tax-Payers' candidate, is a respectable coal dealer in Ninth-avenue. He is well off, pays taxes, and has never been prominent as a politician.

HENRY L. BULKLEY, the Independent candidate, is an American. He is about forty-five years of age; formerly in the coal business, now a builder; has had a good deal to do with City contracts, and is well to do in the world. He is a Democrat, and pays taxes.

The vote in this District, at the last charter election, stood thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| WILMOT, (Republican,) | 1,262 |
| SEAGRIST, (Democrat,) | 847 |
| WITTER, (Independent,) | 609 |
| WALSH, (Democrat,) | 467 |
| DRAKE, (Independent,) | 449 |
| CHAMBERLAIN, (American,) | 93 |

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

[*Twenty-first Ward.*]

JAMES MAHONEY, the candidate of the Tammany Party, is an Irishman by birth, has always been a Democrat, and although he has not been prominent, is considered a reliable party man. He has no special knowledge of the City interests, and is not a tax-payer.

JOHN D'HOMERQUE, the candidate of the Anti-Tammany men, is a tax-payer, and a distiller in First-avenue. He has for some time taken an interest in party politics, but has not been very prominent.

JAMES OWENS, the candidate of the Republicans and Americans, is a native of this City, is about 38 years of age, and a builder by trade. He is a member of the present Board of Aldermen, to which he was elected by the same parties. He is a respectable man, and has discharged his duties as Alderman in a fairly creditable manner, though without brilliant or marked success.

The vote in the District last year stood thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| OWENS, (Republican and American,) | 1,613 |
| MAHONEY, (Democrat,) | 1,563 |
| VARIAN, (Independent,) | 781 |

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

[*Twelfth Ward.*]

Mr. JAMES DAVIS is the candidate of the Republicans the Americans and the Whigs in this District. He is now a member of the Board of Aldermen from the same district, and was elected a year ago by the united vote of the Republicans and Americans. Mr. DAVIS is a native of Baltimore, Md., but has resided in this City since he arrived at his fourteenth year. He is about 45 years of age, a married man, and the owner of considerable property. Previous to the rise of the Republican Party, Mr. DAVIS was a Whig. Besides being an Alderman, he is School Officer for the Twelfth Ward, and his term does not expire for some time. His business is the manufacture of umbrellas. He is a tax-payer, and a man of respectable character.

HENRY W. GENET is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats. He is a lawyer, an American by birth, and an old resident of this City. He was formerly an ardent Whig, but, after the dissolution of that party, attached himself to the Democratic organization, and since then has been a strong advocate of the recognized interests of the City democracy. He is about 35 years of age, and is a member of the present Board of Councilmen, discharging his duties with a fair degree of efficiency and a thorough party zeal.

Mr. SAMUEL W. GALPIN is nominated by the Anti-Tammany branch of the Democratic party. He is native born, about 45 years old, and an old resident of the City. He is now a member of the Board of Councilmen, and is in the gunpowder business.

DANIEL DEVLIN, the candidate of the Tax-payers, is a man of middle age and high respectability, at present engaged extensively in the clothing business. He has never taken any prominent part in politics, but is a man of character, of energy and integrity. We believe he declines the nomination.

The vote in this District at the last election stood thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Davis, Am. and Rep | 809 |
| McLeod, Dem | 673 |
| Jackson, Dem | 528 |

### CANDIDATES FOR COUNCILMEN.

The Councilmen hold office for one year only, and, consequently, at the approaching election the entire Board has to be chosen. The Charter requires that *six* Councilmen shall be selected from each of the four Senatorial Districts of the City, viz. the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh. Each ballot will therefore contain the names of six candidates. The Fourth Senatorial District is composed of the First to the Eighth and the Fourteenth Wards; the Fifth includes the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards; the Sixth, the Ninth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards; and the Seventh, the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards. Besides the nominees of the four political parties, there are various Independent candidates for Councilmanic honors in the field. The following table exhibits the lists of candidates complete:

| Sen. Dist. | Tammany. | Anti-Tammany. |
|---|---|---|
| IV.. | Patrick Duffy | Wm. Walsh. |
| | Daniel Mehan | Wm. H. Bulteel. |
| | Anthony McCarthy | Harris Bogert. |
| | Geo. P. Bickford | Francis C. Gilmore. |
| | William Walsh | Wm. O'Shea. |
| | Morgan Jones | Andrew J. McCarty. |
| V.. | Chas. G. Cornell | John Van Tine. |
| | Michael Smith | John Fraser. |
| | Benj. T. Rhodes | Benj. Rhodes. |
| | Richard Costello | Edward Costello. |
| | John McConnell | Chas. Cornell. |
| | John Van Tine | Michael Dalton. |
| VI.. | Isaac Williams | Geo. W. Smith. |
| | L. M. Van Wart | Aug. Murtough. |
| | Thos. Edmunds | Chas. O. Richardson. |
| | Chas. O. Richardson | Robt. Latour. |
| | Gilbert M. Platt | Francis McCausland. |
| | Robt. W. Lowber | Lau. M. Van Wart |
| VII.. | Geo. Armstrong | Henry Arcularius. |
| | John Eagan | Terence McGuire. |
| | Alex. Frear | Valentine Cook. |
| | John McGrane | Ed. Thompson. |
| | Cornelius Purdy | Ed. A. Moore. |
| | William Nolan | Thos. Higgins. |
| | Republican. | American. |
| IV.. | Cornelius Mullane | Wm. H. Bulteel. |
| | Chas. A. Stetson, Jr. | Eleazer Jackson. |
| | John Edwards | Phineas Smith. |
| | Jas. D. Estare | John H. Vanderzee. |
| | John W. Forbes | James Jones. |
| | S. J. Chatterton | John W. Forbes. |
| V.. | Thos. G. Hall | Thos. G. Hall. |
| | John F. Egbert | John F. Egbert. |
| | Wm. E. Duryea | Geo. H. Raymond. |
| | Oliver S. Powell | E. Reed. |
| | Andrew Jodell | G. W. Anderson. |
| | Samuel Weeks | Joseph Hyatt. |
| VI.. | Chas. Spear | R. R. Carpenter. |
| | Jas. Galaway | A. H. Keech. |
| | Franklin J. Ottarson | Abraham Lent. |
| | Geo. Ross | G. B. Demarest. |
| | Jas. Ingraham | Charles McNeil. |
| | Matthias Brakeley | |
| VII.. | Jas. H. Toone | Chas. N. Decker. |
| | Hamlin Babcock | Hamlin Babcock. |
| | Daniel Townsend | Jas. H. Anderson. |
| | William H. Valentine | Wm. H. Valentine. |
| | I. Allen | Ira Allen. |
| | J. G. McAdams | Edward Moore. |

John F. Egbert and Theodore Udell are Independent candidates in the Fifth, and Edward Delacy, Independent candidate in the Seventh Senatorial Districts.

### SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

[*First to the Eighth, inclusive, and Fourteenth Wards.*]

Of the Tammany Democratic nominees, GEORGE P. BICKFORD has been for four years a Councilman from the Fourth Ward. He was formerly engaged in the Custom-house, and is a long-resident of the City. He has been active as a politician, is a tax-payer, and lives at No. 340 Pearl-street.

MORGAN JONES is a resident of Pearl-street, in the Sixth Ward. He is a plumber by trade, and has never occupied any public office.

PATRICK DUFFY is of Irish birth, and is without political experience of any kind, so far as we are aware.

ANTHONY J. MCCARTHY is now serving his first term in the Board of Councilmen. When NATHANIEL SEELY was Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, he held office under him as plumber. He is a resident of the Third Ward, and is indorsed by the Anti-Tammany Party. He is of Irish birth, and a thorough-going partisan.

WILLIAM WALSH is also nominated by both parties. He is from the Fifth Ward, and is a liquor-dealer.

DANIEL MEEHAN, a resident of the Second Ward, is the remaining Tammany nominee from the Fourth District. He is an Irishman, and his business that of a "speculator," whatever that may be.

In addition to the above, the Anti-Tammany Democrats have four other candidates in this District. WILLIAM H. BULTEEL, who served one term as Councilman in 1857, is a wholesale oysterman at No. 4 Fulton Market. He is an old resident of the Second Ward, and is endorsed by the Americans of the District. HARRIS BOGERT is a fish-dealer at No. 7 Clinton Market. He has had no experience in public life. FRANCIS C. GILMORE pursues the business of an undertaker at No. 11 Prince-street. His political experience has been limited. WILLIAM O'SHEA, of the Seventh Ward, has run three times as candidate for Councilman, but without success. He says he is a tax-payer, and thinks Party ties should be disregarded in City affairs.

Of the Republican nominations, CORNELIUS MULLANE, of the Fifth Ward, is a printer, and is at present engaged in the *Tribune* office. He has been a zealous politician, and is Irish by birth. CHARLES A. STETSON, Jr., is a son of the well-known proprietor of the Astor House. He has always lived in the City, is well educated, of energetic character, and lacks nothing but experience to fit him for the place. JOHN EDWARDS belongs in the Fourth Ward. Formerly he was on the Custom-house night-watch; at present he keeps a sailor boarding-house in Cherry-street. He has neither experience nor special fitness for the place. JAMES D. ESTAR

of two members from each Ward, or *forty-four* in all—one being chosen in each year. The following is a list of the candidates:

| Wards. | Tammany. | Anti-Tammany. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Samuel Auld | Charles McCay. |
| II. | Jas. S. Watson | James Watson. |
| III. | John M. Mimnce | Van C. Coolbaugh. |
| IV. | Charles J. Doherty | Eugene Shine. |
| V. | Wm. B. Eager | John Hewitt, Jr. |
| VI. | Michael Begg | Michael Begg. |
| VII. | Wm. M. Tweed | F. P. Morrough. |
| VIII. | Robert H. Ellis | |
| IX. | Levi Onderdonk | |
| X. | Samuel T. Webster | Marcus C. Tully. |
| XI. | John Murdock | James Marshall. |
| XII. | Robert O. Glover | Robert O. Glover. |
| XIII. | Peter Mitchell | Peter Mitchell. |
| XIV. | Andrew H. Green | Henry P. West. |
| XV. | J. W. McCarty | J. W. McCarty. |
| XVI. | C. P. Johnson | C. P. Johnson. |
| XVII. | John B. Fogerty | Robert C. Glover. |
| XVIII. | Wm. H. Nellson | Wm. H. Nellson. |
| XIX. | Terrence Farley | Felix Duffy. |
| XX. | Nelson J. Waterbury | Wm. Monteith. |
| XXI. | Wm. Sinclair | F. P. Morrough. |
| XXII. | | Wm. H. Doherty. |

| Wards. | Republicans. | Americans. |
|---|---|---|
| II. | Edward D. Pepper | Edward D. Pepper. |
| III. | R. S. Gould | |
| V. | John Hewitt, Jr. | John Hewitt, Jr. |
| VIII. | Wm. Tucker | |
| IX. | James W. Farr | |
| X. | Joel W. Mason | Joel W. Mason. |
| XII. | Ed. Ketchum | Ed. Ketchum. |
| XIII. | Alonzo G. Reynolds | |
| XV. | E. C. Benedict | Samuel Hotaling. |
| XVI. | Wm. R. Stafford | |
| XVII. | Samuel Cantiell | Gen. John Floyd. |
| XVIII. | Delafield Smith | W. H. Nellson. |
| XX. | John R. Gridley | |
| XXI. | John H. White | |
| XXII. | James Marriner | Henry Snyder. |

## SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

### FIRST WARD.

EDWARD BURKE, an Irishman, a Roman Catholic, and a butcher, is one of the candidates of the Anti-Tammany Democrats. CHARLES McKAY, the other, is a native of the City, and proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, in Broadway. He has twice run for Alderman, without success. Both these men are zealous and working partisans. SAMUEL AULD, at present a member of the Board, is candidate of the Tammany Democrats—an American by birth, a liquor dealer, a thorough partisan, but a fair member of the Board.

### SECOND WARD.

JAMES WATSON is the candidate of both wings of the Democratic party. He is a young man, a native of the City, of respectable education, and a letter-carrier connected with the General Post-office. He has run once for Councilman and once for School Commissioner—both times without success. EDWARD D. PEPPER, who has been nominated by the Republicans, came from Boston to this City eight years ago, has been a Police reporter upon the TIMES, and is at present clerk in Judge WELSH's Police Court. He ran for the Assembly two years ago in the First District, and was beaten.

### THIRD WARD.

There are two Democratic candidates in this Ward. JOHN M. MIMNEE, the Tammany Democrat, is a member of the Tammany General Committee,—an Irishman,—keeps a drinking-shop in Greenwich-street, and makes it his business to serve upon as many of the nominating Conventions of his party as possible. Mr. V. C. COOLBAUGH, the Anti-Tammany candidate is entirely unknown. R. S. GOULD, the Republican nominee, is a young man, an American by birth, and keeps a clothing-store in Greenwich-street. We believe he sustains a fair character.

### FOURTH WARD.

TWO Democrats, CHARLES J. DOHERTY (Tammany) and EUGENE SHINE (Anti-Tammany), have been put in nomination. Both are Irishmen, both zealous working partisans, and both office-holders, the former in one of the City Departments, and the latter in the Custom-house. SHINE is now a member of the Board of Education. JOHN HEALY, a young man, an Irishman, and foreman of Engine Co. No. 13, is running as an independent Tammany candidate. Neither the Republicans nor the Americans have yet made any nominations. This is the only Ward in which the reading of the Bible has been discontinued by direction of the local Board of Trustees. It is thoroughly Irish in its character.

### FIFTH WARD.

WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr., who keeps a drug-store in Hudson-street, and is a member of the present Board, has been nominated for reëlection by a Tammany Democratic Convention. His opponent is JOHN HEWITT, Jr., a clothier, who resides in Harrison-street, and upon whom all parties in opposition to Tammany have united.

### SIXTH WARD.

MICHAEL BEGG, Irishman, and keeper of a liquor shop in Mulberry-street, is the candidate of both branches of the Democratic Party in this Ward, and none of the other parties have yet made any nomination against him.

### SEVENTH WARD.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, member of the present Board of Education, and also of the Board of Supervisors, is the Candidate of the Tammany Democrats for re-election to the former position. We believe though of Irish descent he is a native of the City. He has been a member of Congress, has been prominent as a fireman, has activity and energy, and is a thoroughgoing partisan. The Anti-Tammany men have a candidate and the Republicans and Americans also.

### EIGHTH WARD.

Alderman WILLIAM TUCKER is the Republican and American candidate. He has served with great credit and efficiency in the Board of Aldermen, and is a man of intelligence and character. ROMAN H. ELLIS is the Tammany candidate against him. He is a stationer in Wall-street, and we believe a man of respectable character.

### NINTH WARD.

LEVI ONDERDONK is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats. He is a lumber-dealer in the Tenth-avenue, and, we believe, a man of respectable character. JAMES W. FARR, the Republican candidate, is an American, a clerk in one of the Chamber-street warehouses, a man of intelligence, integrity, and respectable position.

### TENTH WARD.

SAMUEL T. W. WEBSTER, a commission dealer at the Essex Market, is the Tammany candidate, and J. W. MASON, chairmaker, is the Republican. We know nothing further of either.

### TWELFTH WARD.

EDGAR KETCHUM, the Republican candidate, is a lawyer; a man of intelligence, an active politician, and a man of influence and respectability; he has formerly been in the Board. S. GREGORY is an independent candidate against him. He is in the exchange business in Greenwich-street, and lives in Harlem.

### FOURTEENTH WARD.

ANDREW H. GREEN, member of the present Board, is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats for re-election. He is a lawyer, a man of high character, of great industry and conscientious and intelligent devotion to the public interest. He was President of the Board two years ago, and is also President of the Central Park Commission. H. P. WEST, the Anti-Tammany candidate, is a saddler, of fair character.

### FIFTEENTH WARD.

E. C. BENEDICT, present member, will be a candidate for reëlection. He has been long in the Board, was formerly President of it; has given a great deal of time, labor and intelligent care to the cause of education, and is one of the few men in the City at once competent to guide legislation on such a subject, and willing to give it the requisite attention. He is a Republican. The Americans of the Ward have nominated against him Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, a respectable merchant, who believes the Board of Education should *enforce* the reading of the Bible in all the public schools, while Mr. BENEDICT does not believe it has the legal right to do more than recommend it. Mr. H. has been nominated upon this issue alone. Both wings of the Democratic Party have nominated J. W. MCCARTHY, an Irishman by birth, and a builder by profession.

### EIGHTEENTH WARD.

WM. H. NAILSON, at present School Commissioner from this Ward, and President of the Board of Education, has received the nomination of both Tammany and Anti-Tammany parties. He is a highly intelligent, respectable and upright gentleman, and has discharged the duties of his position to the general satisfaction of his immediate constituents and the public at large.

### NINETEENTH WARD.

Mr. TERRENCE FARLEY, the Tammany nominee for School Commissioner in this Ward, is the present incumbent of the office. He is a Romon Catholic, of Irish birth, and a contractor. Mr. FARLEY is a man of property, and consequently a tax-payer. In the Board of Education, Mr. FARLEY is a member of the Supply Committee and of the Evening School Committee, and, we believe, has displayed great industry and business ability, but has given special attention to the supply department of the Board rather than its literary and educational duties. FELIX DUFFY, also an Irishman, is the Anti-Tammany nominee. The Republicans and Americans have not yet made their nominations.

[We shall endeavor to complete this list of School Commissioners as soon as possible, and shall feel obliged for reliable information concerning the candidates.]

## CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Of the eight Trustees of Common Schools, to which each Ward is entitled, two from each Ward is to be elected this year. The following table exhibits the candidates who have been already nominated. It will be observed that where more than two are given to a ward the balance are to be elected to fill vacancies:

| Wards. | Tammany. | Anti-Tammany. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Thomas Byrnes | Michael Curran. |
| | John Healey | Pat Walsh. |
| | Robt. Bogan | James Fitzgerald. |
| | A. Baldwin | Pat. T. Carney. |
| | John McIntyre | Jas. Woods. |
| | | Jas. Burns. |
| II. | John K. Walsh | John K. Walsh. |
| | John J. Maloney | John J. Mntoney. |
| III. | Joseph Wallace | Edwin M. Haggerty. |
| | John Ottarson | John Matthaws. |
| | John S. Whitton | Jonas P. Harris. |
| | M. C. Tunison | Charles A. Gray. |
| IV. | Eugene Casserly | Michael Carroll. |
| | Edward J. Kelly | James Durnsy. |
| | Thomas Mallen | C. Kassenbrock. |
| V. | John T. Savage | John Roome. |
| | Wm. L. Hubbard | Chas. C. Nott. |
| VI. | John Lenahan | Francis O'Rourke. |
| | Francis O'Rourke | William Carroll. |
| VIII. | David A. Fowler | |
| | Emmett M. Fay | |
| IX. | Alex. L. Shaw | |
| | Henry P. Demarest | |
| X. | Wm. McCoffic | Jos. M. Beil. |
| | J. M. Bell | Gustavus Seweck. |
| XI. | S. B. Meiggs | Sam. B. Mclggs. |
| | J. N. Cornell | John N. Cornell. |
| XII. | John Vance | Samuel Boardman. |
| | Wm. Harris | John P. Dodge. |
| | Robt. Walmsley | Robert E. Walmsley. |
| XIII. | J. T. Belch | John T. Belch. |
| | Thos. Young | Wm. F. Weeks. |
| XIV. | James Mulligan | Pat. Brennan. |
| | James Dcbenham | Jos. Haggerty. |
| XV. | G. N. Giles | G. N. Giles. |
| | John Kenney | John Kenney. |
| XVI. | A. R. Herlick | Chas. Donohue. |
| | L. A. Rosenmuller | H. Morton. |
| | | L. A. Rosenmullar. |
| | | J. K. Conner. |
| XVII. | G. A. Jeremiah | Thos. Kennedy. |
| | T. Kennedy | Michael Halen. |
| XVIII. | Isaac A. Moran | Isaac A. Moran. |
| | A. M. Lawrence | Alex. M. Lawrence. |
| | John V. Hayward | John V. Hayward. |
| XIX. | | Peter McCourt. |
| | | Phllip Schsn. |
| | | Thos. Searey. |
| XX. | Freeman J. Campbell | Wm. B. Walsh. |
| | P. Lodewick | Alex. McMullen. |
| XXI. | G. W. B. Tompkins | Roocrt Noonsy. |
| | Robert Nooney | Wm. de Lacy. |
| | | T. Riley. |
| | | Benj. P. Fairchild. |
| XXII. | | John Kelly. |

| Wards. | Republican. | American. |
|---|---|---|
| II. | John Shipton | |
| | S. Parsons | |
| | H. Koppleman | |
| | Jas. Raymond | |
| | R. J. Finley | |
| | Jas. W. Manaing | |
| | Michael McGowan | |
| III. | John L. Blakley | |
| | T. R. Hibbard | |
| | S. H. McCray | |
| | H. W. Lecompt | |
| V. | John S. Roome | John S. Rnome. |
| | Chas. C. Nott | Chas. C. Nott. |
| VIII. | Abram T. Riker | |
| | Jos. D. Mastin | |
| IX. | C. T. Evans | |
| | F. H. Townsend | |
| X. | Andrew J. Kasmine | A. J. Kasmine. |
| | Cornelius Corson | Cornelius Corson. |
| XII. | John M. Reed | John M. Reed. |
| | D. W. Hurd | D. W. Hurd. |
| | W. S. Carman | W. S. Carman. |
| XIII. | Geo. G. Hallock | G. G. Hallock. |
| | Robt. T. Fair | R. T. Fair. |
| XVI. | James Horner | |
| | Aug. C. Booracm | |
| XVII. | Geo. Kenney | Howard Gregg. |
| | Francis Ducan | E. R. Sprout. |
| XVIII. | D. C. Weeks | D. C. Weeks. |
| | — McFartan | — McFarlan. |
| | — Agnew | — Agnew. |
| XX. | Alfred Lancaster | |
| | John M. Morris | |
| XXI. | Gideon L. Walker | |
| | James H. Montrose | |
| XXII. | Alex. Perry | Isaac O. Hunt. |
| | Wm. H. Raynor | Peter Clark. |
| | Wm. Holmes | V. E. Drake. |

## CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

There are forty-four Inspectors of Common Schools, twenty-two of whom—one from each Ward—are to be chosen at the coming election. The following are the candidates, as far as they have been nominated:

| Wards. | Tammany. | Anti-Tammany. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Dennis Keenan | Michael Sullivan. |
| | V. J. Dalton | Thomas Brennan. |
| II. | John Donnelly | John Donnally. |
| III. | Samuel Tunison | Patrick Kerrin. |
| IV. | Francis Ryan | William Cleary. |
| V. | Michael C. Murphy | Samuel F. Barger. |
| VI. | Thomas Farrell | Thomas Clark. |
| VIII. | Walter W. Adams | |
| IX. | Fred. Rodefeldt | |
| X. | Philip F. Smith | Edward Hullsworth, |
| XI. | John Stewart | Thomas R. Barton. |
| XIII. | Lewis Withington | Lewis Withington. |
| XIV. | Michael Corcoran | Michael Corcoran. |
| XV. | Michael Walsh | John W. Rich. |
| | | L. A. Rosenmuller. |
| XVI. | Wm. A. McKay | |
| XVII. | Theodore Teller | John Vanderbeck. |
| XVIII. | James Salmon | James Salmon. |
| XIX. | | James McLaughlin. |
| XX. | | Michael Green. |
| XXI. | John J. Friedman. | Richard F. Carman. |
| XXII. | | John Jasper. |

| Wards. | Republicans. | Americans. |
|---|---|---|
| II. | John H. DeForest | |
| III. | Amos Stookey | |
| V. | Samuel F. Barger | Samuel F. Barger. |
| VIII. | Thos. H. Smith | |
| IX. | Aug. F. Dow | |
| X. | Edward A. Fraser | Edward A. Fraser. |
| XIII. | Thomas Brown | |
| XVI. | Wm. McClellan | |
| XVII. | Jacob M. Patterson | John M. Lockwood. |
| XVIII. | Henry Quackenboss | Henry Quackenboss. |
| XX. | Daniel Hogeneamp | |
| XXI. | Ric'd T. Vanderburgh | |
| XXII. | Thomas Shankland | Nathan C. Ely. |

William S. Jennings, in the Twelfth, and William Ross, in the Twentieth Ward, are independent candidates for School Inspectors.

## CANDIDATES FOR CONSTABLES.

The candidates for Constables—of whom two are to be elected from each Ward—are, as far as they have been nominated, as follows:

| Wards. | Tammany. | Anti-Tammany. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | | Matthew Burns. |
| | | Andrew Cary. |
| II. | | Wm. Thompson. |
| | | Jas. Sullivan. |
| III. | | Fred. D. Rose. |
| | | Jas. Callen. |
| IV. | James While | James White. |
| | James Powers | Michael Doody. |
| VI. | William McGrath | Patrick Boyle. |
| | | Danial Duff. |
| IX. | Wm. Cargill | James A. DeClark. |
| | John Blauvelt | Matthew Fellam. |
| X. | | Louis H. Vultee. |
| | | John Brady. |
| XI. | Lorenzo O'Neil | Lorenzo Oberle. |
| XII. | | John Helms. |
| | | Geo. Dohrenwend. |
| | Lloyd Hogart | Bernard Calaghan. |
| XIII. | | John W. Somerindyke. |
| | | Morris L. Binswanger. |
| XIV. | | Isaac Jones. |
| | | Thos. McGuire. |
| XV. | Arch. Wilson | Arch. Wilson. |
| | Pat. Murphy | Pat. Murphy. |
| XVI. | John Ready | Mark R. Thomas. |
| | Elias Whitehead | John Ready. |
| XVII. | Louis Pfeiffer | Hugh Monoghan. |
| | Patrick McGrane | Henry Rommel. |
| XVIII. | Jeams Levy | |
| | Wm. Kiernan | |
| XIX. | | Pat. O'Toole. |
| | | Wm. Kiernan. |
| XX. | Geo. Butcher | Andrew Mooney. |
| | Matthew McConnell | Bernard Mullen. |
| XXI. | Matthew Nugent | Matthew Nugent. |
| | Thos. Bradburn | Thos. Bradburn. |
| XXII. | Thos. Cushing | |
| | Francis Frank | |

| Wards. | Republicans. | Americans. |
|---|---|---|
| II. | Joseph R. Reid. | |
| | Calvin Case | |
| III. | Lewis Loutrel | |
| | Alex. Thompson | |
| VIII. | Wm. B. Jones | |
| | Ab. Moses | |
| IX. | Ira C. Pierson | |
| | Conrad Rouwze | |
| X. | Reuben C. Mills | Reuben C. Mills. |
| | Robt. S. Beaver | Robt. S. Beaver. |
| XII. | John R. Farrington | John R. Farrington. |
| | Alfred L. Liscumb | Alfred L. Liscomb. |
| XIII. | David Shaffer | |
| | John T. Pilgrim | |
| XVI. | Thomas McTaggert | |
| | Robert Williams | |
| XVII. | Geo. Robbins | R. V. Mackey. |
| | Eli Taylor | Henry A. Hoyd. |
| XX. | Phillip Schmidt | |
| | Wm. J. Wilson | |
| XXI. | Dennis F. Sullivan | |
| | Jos. W. Hooper | |

## Obituary.

Madame MOET, the celebrated proprietor of the champagne vineyards, in France, whose daughter was married the other day, has just met with her death in a most extraordinary manner. She was gathering flowers in her garden, when she felt herself bitten by a fly. She thought nothing of the slight puncture, but in the evening her face began to swell, and a few days afterwards she died in intense agony. It is supposed that the fly must have fed upon putrid flesh.

The death of the Rev. JOHN HICKLING, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, and the last survivor of the "helpers" of JOHN WESLEY, is reported. Mr. HICKLING was in the 71st year of his ministry, and was nearly 93 years old. A fortnight ago he lectured in Birmingham on "Early Methodism;" and, at the time of his death was announced to conduct other services. He died at Audley.

The late GEORGE PEACOCK, Dean of Ely, was associated with the interests of the University of Cambridge for 40 years. In 1813, he took the first step in his career; by contesting with the present Sir JOHN HERSCHELL the highest place in the mathamatical honor-list, and, though he was on that occasion surpassed, he was surpassed by HERSCHELL only.

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

### Arrival of the Illinois, and the Mails by the Tehuantepec Route.

### $1,816,532 in Treasure.

### SEVERE GALE AT ASPINWALL.

### LATEST ADVICES FROM FRASER RIVER.

The United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*, Captain F. MCGOWAN, from Aspinwall, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., of Nov. 20, arrived last night, bringing the treasure and passengers from San Francisco by the *Sonora*.

The Pacific mail steamship *Sonora* left San Francisco Nov. 5, with 650 passengers and $2,225,000 in specie, to go *viâ* Panama,—the largest single shipment made since last June. The total exports of specie in October were $4,027,512.

The news by the *Illinois* has been anticipated by way of Tehuantepec, and New-Orleans papers of Nov. 21 contain the details, a summary of which has been published in our telegrams. The last Overland Mail, at St. Louis, brought files of California papers to Oct. 28.

The *Illinois* experienced strong northerly gales, with heavy head sea since the 23d.

A heavy gale from the north commenced on the 10th inst. at Aspinwall, and continued until the 20th with but little intercession. During the gale the ship *Telassar*, of Boston, drifted against the United States Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, carrying away about 100 feet of the wharf, and received so much damage that she sunk in the upper part of the Bay in five fathoms of water, with 550 tons of coal on board. It will be a total loss. The boats from the steam frigate *Roonoke*, Flag officer MCFNTOSH, and store ship *Relief*, Lieut. STRONG, rendered considerable assistance to the vessels in the harbor, and by the exertions of the officers and crews several vessels were saved. During the height of the gale the *Roonoke* got under way and came to anchor under the western shore.

The market boat from the sloop-of-war *Sarotoga*, in going ashore on the morning of the 19th, capsized, and three of the crew were drowned. (All colored.)

The *Saratoga* sailed for the Gulf of Mexico on the morning of the 20th. The *Relief* would sail early in December. The *Roanoke* would sail for San Juan, (Nicaragua,) as soon as Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY arrived at Aspinwall; he was expected about the 21st. Sir WILLIAM had expressed a desire to meet the Flag-Officer at Aspinwall.

The schooner *Wide Awake* went ashore on the reef abreast of the lighthouse, on the 20th, at 8 A. M., and from appearances would soon bilge.

The steamship *Hermann*, Captain EDWARD CAVENOY, from New-York *viâ* Cape Horn, arrived at Panama Nov. 9, at noon, and sailed Nov. 11, 8 A. M., for San Francisco direct. Captain CAVENDY arrived in the *Illinois*.

Died, Nov. 12, of apoplexy, GEORGE SMITH, 3d cook of *Illinois*. Was buried at sea.

Died, Nov. 16, at Aspinwall, GEORGE CAMPBELL, aged 30; a passenger by the *Illinois*.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Illinois*, and also to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, for favors.

The following is the Treasure List of the *Illinois*:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Ex. bank | $164,004 00 | P. Naylor | $12,000 00 |
| J. H. Brewing | 20,000 00 | J.B. Newton & Co. | 70,161 23 |
| Butcher & Bro | 20,000 00 | J.G. Parker & Son | 6,000 00 |
| Clark & Wilbur | 18,000 00 | Jas. Patrick | 4,000 00 |
| J. H. Cochlit | 15,763 63 | Richard Patrick | 53,000 00 |
| W. J. Coleman & Co | 84,450 00 | Ross, Fatconer & Co | 25,302 69 |
| C. W. Crosby | 24,000 00 | Schotte & Bro | 119,620 00 |
| C. A. Cummings | 5,500 00 | W. Seligman & Co. | 75,000 00 |
| DeWitt, Kettle & Co | 30,000 00 | Stranss, Hartman & Co | 3,118 97 |
| Duncan Sherman & Co | 23,072 17 | Trafe, McCahill & Co | 13,070 81 |
| Freeman & Co | 79,400 00 | Treadwell & Co | 16,300 00 |
| W. Hoge & Co | 30-000 00 | Turner Bros | 4,500 00 |
| Howland & Aspinwall | 118,612 90 | F. Tutor & Achelis | 3,118 31 |
| T. J. Hand & Co | 6,000 00 | L. Von Hoffman & Co | 21,500 00 |
| Eugene Kelly & Co | 133,000 00 | T. Wattson & Son | 2,000 00 |
| E. C. Knight & Co. | 11,200 00 | J. B. Weir | 30,242 89 |
| L. S. Lawrence & Co | 37,000 00 | W. F. Weld & Co. | 23,000 00 |
| R. Mesaller & O. Adams | 26,600 00 | Wells, Fargo & Co | 389,000 00 |
| | | Order | 53,378 62 |
| Total | | | $1,816,532 13 |

Business in San Francisco had decidedly improved during the fortnight. Real estate had advanced, and sales were made at much improved prices. The rainy season commenced with a violent storm on the 23d ult., and since then the mining prospects have much improved. The accounts from the mining districts, up to the time of the *Sonora's* departure, were very encouraging.

A fire occurred in San Francisco on the evening of the 1st instant, at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, but owing to the great exertions of the firemen the loss was comparatively slight, amounting to only about $30,000.

A fire took place at Hawkinsville, Siskiyou County, on the 19th ult., by which several houses were destroyed. The following is an estimated list of the losses: L. RATTLEMILLER, $1,500; BAYLES & Co., $1,500; WILLIAM BYRD, $500; WM. LAUER, $500; MRS. RHOL, $390; J. W. CONNOR, $50; by other parties, $500. Total, $4,850.

Large numbers of native Californians were emigrating to Sonora, the Government of which State was offering inducements, and paying the passage of the poorer classes.

Some excitement was created in San Francisco by the report that four Americans in the Gadsden territory had been murdered by the Mexican authorities.

Mr. AINSA, a survivor of the outrage, has made a representation of the affair, and forwarded it to our Government at Washington this mail.

Not long since the Supreme Court, in the case of FREMONT *vs.* Sheriff CAIPPEN, of Mariposa County, ordered the latter to put the plaintiff in possession of the Jnsephine quartz vein, which had been forcibly taken by the Merced Mining Company. This Company has applied for an injunction to restrain the Sheriff from putting FREMONT in possession.

The vintage is in full progress in Los Angelos. The wine produced this year will be much superior to any hitherto made. Great care is taken in every department of the manufacture, and the experience of former years suggests changes and improvements in its treatment. As the grape market in San Francisco and the North has fallen off, the quantity of fruit turned into wine will be greater this year than formerly. There will not be so many small operators; the great houses have generally purchased the crop of the growers, and the wine manufacture will be less general, but probably more carefully attended to.

The Governor had appointed Thursday, Nov. 25, to be observed as Thanksgiving Day.

There has been considerable excitement in Santa Barbara, in consequence of the discovery of some silver ore in the mountains near the town. Everybody was out on the hunt for more.

A society had been formed for the encouragement of the emigration of Spanish Americans from California to Sonora, in Mexico. A large party of emigrants from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, had arrived at Los Angeles.

The excavations for the United States foundry at Mare Island had been commenced. It will be the largest foundry in the Union.

The expedition against the Indians in Carson Valley was under thorough organization. Gen. KIBBE, Adjutant-General of the State, had started out two weeks' supplies for the volunteer company. Capt. UNDERWOOD, of the 4th United States Infantry, assisted by Lieut. RANDALL, 2d United States Infantry, whose company (B) had been detailed for service against the same Indians, was engaged in escorting trains over the mountains. The duty of proceeding against and attacking the Indian camps had been reserved for the volunteers. It was thought they would suffer severely from the storms then prevailing, although most of them were inured to mountain life.

The Sixth Infantry had arrived at Big Cañon, in Carson Valley, on their way to Placerville.

A proposition to construct a wagon road from Downieville to Sierra Valley through the gap, is exciting some attention. A survey of the route will be undertaken by J. E. JAMES, County Surveyor of Sierra.

In the case of HENRY BATES *vs.* The Pacific Express Company *et al.*, a suit brought long since on tha bond given by the former for the payment of the interest (about $12,000) on the indebtedness of the State, due in New-York in July, 1857—a change of venue was granted on the 25th of October, in the Sacramento District Court to the Twelfth Judicial District, San Francisco.

A grand trial of speed of California colts came off over the Pioneer Course on the 26th October. There was a splendid display of stock, and an immense crowd in attendance. The first prize was taken by the colt *San José Damsel*, owned by BEARTY, of that City. She trotted her mile in 2:24. On the 28th there was a fine exhibition of stallions on the same Course.

The Los Angeles *Vineyard*, of Oct. 23, says that it has heard a report during the week that WALKER is again on the war path; that a body of 3,000 men, well armed, are congregated on the confines of the State of Sonora, and that WALKER has lately joined them. Their object is said to be to avange the murder of CRABB and his followers—to be succeeded by the occupation of the State.

A card from Gen. J. A. SUTTER is published concerning his title to lands lying between the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. He says: "Having, therefore, resolved upon taking the proper steps to nullify the action taken for the benefit of the settlers, it is due to myself that the public, and some few who have been real friends, and who have been estranged by said action, should know my objects and motives then and now, which is the object of this. What others may think it matters little."

The Misses GOTTSCHEIM, two lavnrite and well-known actresses, arrived in San Francisco, from Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th ult. They were to appear in a few days. Their visit to Australia, it is said, has been very successful. The Misses GOTTSCHEIM leave for New-York on the 5th December. The first Italian opera entertainment of the season was given at Maguire's Opera House on the evening of the 23d. Two artists, named EUGENIO and GIOVANNIA BIANCHI, made their *début*. The house was jammed, and the entertainment was a brilliant one. MRS. JOHN WOOD reappeared at Maguire's on the evening of the 25th before a crowded audience.

THOMAS O. LARKIN, Esq., a pioneer citizen of San Francisco, and once United States Consul, is dead.

EBENEZER THAYER, of San Francisco, formerly of Boston, had committed suicide.

The ship *General Cushing*, which ran ashore on Fort Point, just at the entrance of the Golden Gate, had become a total wreck.

## THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

### First Through Trip from California to New-Orleans—Description of the Route.

*From the N. O. Picayune, Nov. 21.*

MINATITLAN, TEHUANTEPEC, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

We made the Coatzacoalcos Bar about 11 o'clock last evening, 63½ hours from New-Orleans, and awoke this morning, fresh and invigorated by a lovely Sabbath at sea, to a full view of the Isthmus coast. The morning air was cool and bracing, and so clear withal, even before the sun arose, that the outlines of objects five and ten miles distant on the shore could be distinctly seen. There was a mellowness also in the atmosphere peculiar to a morning in the tropics, so softening down the landscape that nothing could be more agreeable to the eye. Nor were the objects before us in themselves unworthy of admiration, or devoid of interest.

The mouth of the river, with its steep, hard banks, of considerable elevation, has especially a very artistic appearance. At a distance, indeed, the opening appears as straight and as regular as if designed for the very purpose it is destined to serve, and cut by the hand of man. On the left bluff, which is the highest, is a small fortification, with a few sentinels, and near it a signal lower, whereon a new Fresnel light is soon to be placed, while away to the eastward tower aloft, in the midst of an otherwise unbroken savanna, two sharp-y-out.ined but mellow-looking mountains, San Marlon and Pelon, nature's sentinels and signal towers. The right bank stretches away for miles—as far, indeed, as the eye can reach—an impenetrable jingle of tropical undergrowth, unchanged, in all probability, save in the succession of nature, since the days of the Spanish adventurer. Had the new light been in its place, we might have entered the river immediately on our arrival at the bar. As to the entrance itself, touching which there has been so much speculation, nothing could be more easy. There were at least fourteen feet on the bar in the shallowest place, and we glided over as smoothly and with nearly the same speed as we had traversed the Gulf. I am confident that with a vessel of proper draught there can be no difficulty in this part of our new Transit route. And here it may be well to remind the reader that the soundings, upon which all speculations on this subject have hitherto been based, and which were found to be less than 12½ feet, "were reduced," in the words of the report itself, "for low water, spring tides." Nearly the entire year 14 to 15 feet water may be expected with great certainty. The tides are very irregular, but never more than two feet.

You will not fail to notice that the *Quaker City* made out one of the fastest trips on her record—one of the fastest, indeed, she may ever expect to make; her average speed being a fraction over thirteen miles an hour for the entire distance. For the benefit of those who may wish to travel the route, I may state that the time from New-Orleans to Coatzacoalcos (827 miles) was 63½ hours.

From the bar up to this place, 24 miles, there is any amount of water desired. The channel also is excellent, and the passage easily made by the *Quaker City* in an hour and a half. That makes the time through from New-Orleans sixty-five hours in all. But the traveling public must not always calculate on hating the excellent weather with which we were favored. It is believed, however, that as a general thing, the passage can be made from dock to dock in seventy hours.

TRIP UP THE COATZACOALCOS.

They have in Paris what they call the *Jardin des Plantes*, a collection, made at great trouble and expense, of the rarest animals, birds and plants—the wonder of the world. If Paris were situated on the banks of the Coatzacoalcos, as it is on the banks of the Seine, such a collection would certainly be uncalled for. Nature herself has here furnished at hand one far more curious. Monkeys, alligators, eagles, vultures, parrots, macaws, the banyan tree, ceiba, cocoa, palm, and whatever else is rare in the animal and vegetable kingdom alike, are our familiar acquaintances and hourly companions. The first-named, in particular, have welcomed us in numbers innumerable, and what is more to the point, every one who had a gun or could loan the use of one, has had his "pop" at them. This is the veritable paradise of itinerant Esaus.

No sooner had we reached the mouth of the river than we were greeted by a countless number of gulls and "boobies," the former flying, thousands in a flock, light and airy as the swallow, and fairly light ing up the lower horizon by the quick motion of their white wings; a little further up by the flamingo, curlew and white crane—white as the driven snow, and graceful as the swan—a splendid mark in the thick, dark wood for our party on board. As we advanced, the piteous howl of the monkey was heard from the neighboring forest: innumerable flocks of chattering parrots and macaws greeted us as we passed, while the lazy alligator lay aunning himself all along the shore. This ugly monster furnished rare sport to our marksmen—though I believe not one was hit—there was such a grotesque awkwardness in his headlong plunge, to be seen no more; so different from the light, springy, single hop of the white crane, when a shot fell near, that gravity herself must have laughed outright. And here let me advise the traveler, who would enjoy this rare sport, to come out well armed, with plenty of ammunition. A double-barreled rifle, of long range, is best, as the distance is frequently great to either shore.

The Coatzacoalcos is, indeed, a beautiful river, and worthy of the praises bestowed upon it. It runs, for the most part, through a thick, dense forest of mahogany, palm, cypress, cedar, hazel-wood, balsam, cane, &c., &c., all of the most delicate texture, and for the most part so sweetly scented that a constant perfume pervades the air. Lower down towards the mouth, the coast is low and apparently marshy, but reclaimed by good levees. The lands, inexhaustibly rich, would be the best for rice and sugar culture in the world. Above, the banks are higher, and the country one hard, unbroken savanna, equally rich, and admirably adapted to the growth of the orange, lemon, pineapple, coffee, tobacco, maize, and every other tropical grain and fruit. As to the transfer and titles of these lands, I have not yet obtained reliable information; but nothing can be more certain than this, that should the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as it must, become the great thoroughfare to the Pacific, and thereby a market opened up for their production, these lands will be the most valuable in the world.

The channel of the Coatzacoalcos is, on an average, about 200 yards in width, with plenty of water, most of the distance, for common steamboats. It reminds me very much, thoughout its course, of the Alabama. The time consumed by the passage up is from 10 to 15 hours; down, it is made in 8 or 10.

The *Suchil* is a neat little boat, 146 feet by 35, and admirably adapted to the purpose, being very light of draught, so that she can without difficulty pass over the shoalest water in the dry season. She is soon to be fitted out with an upper deck, for the special accommodation of families. Captain WEIR, her commander, is intimately acquainted with the river, cool, self-possessed and vigilant, and worthy of the golden opinions he is winning from all his passengers. Life and property are as safe on the Coatzacoalcos as on our own river.

The settlements, or ranches along the shore are not numerous, but extremely beautiful. It is difficult, indeed, for one who has never been out of the "States" to conceive the luxuriance of vegetation here. This gives wonderful picturesqueness to an isthmus home. The houses are principally built of dried clay and thatched with palm-leaf. At many places, as we passed, large crowds of the copper-visaged, half-naked, wondering natives collected on the shore to cheer us, while thousands of cattle grazed in the neighboring pastures.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

We arrived at Suchil about 1 o'clock this morning, having made the trip up from Minatitlan in less than thirteen hours. The California mails and passengers, 22 in number, were immediately started off for Ventosa, to take the steamer of the 19th for Acapulco and San Francisco. The train numbered about 40 mules, when they left this place. The party breakfasted, as we afterwards learned, at Fifteen-mile Station.

We find here a large number of the firmest and most enterprising friends of the road, Mr. LA SERE, President of the Company, just returned, delighted, from the trip to Ventosa; Mr. MURPHY, Superintendent; Mr. MARIGNY, Treasurer, and Messrs. PRATT, STINSON and YOAKE, of the Construction Department.

The actual state of things, as I learn from these gentlemen, is this: Twenty-five miles of this end of the road, viz.: from Suchil south, is still bad. The country is not low or marshy; on the contrary, it is broken and frequently elevated—but the soil is a thick, heavy clay, the condition of which, after heavy rains in a woody country, can well be imagined. There is also another bad spot, about five miles long, in the Malatengo hills. With these exceptions, as I am assured by all, the road is excellent for wheel vehicles of every description, the entire distance; much of it the most beautiful that can be imagined, hard and smooth, running through broad expansive plains, or skirted by forest trees of every description, out of which open up from time to time the most beautiful and enchanting views.

It is unnecessary here to say that the whole force of the Company is energetically engaged in putting these bad places in order; but, until this is done, the transit must continue to be made, as at present, a distance of sixty-five miles, to the Almolaya River, on mules. From that point the traveler now, if he so chooses, takes the coach, of which twenty are already on the Isthmus. Twenty more are soon expected.

In this connection, I have a piece of important news to impart to you. It has recently been found practicable to make connection with the carriage road, at a point on the Jaltepec River (a tributary of the Coatzacoalcos) about eleven miles above its mouth, whereby something like seven miles of the worst part of the road will be cut off, and the overland transit shortened that much. This cuts down the distance from water to water already to 105½ miles. It is believed, indeed, that the length of the whole transit can yet be brought within 100 miles, which distance ought certainly, when the road is fully completed, to be traversed in twenty hours, all stoppages included.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

I had written thus

tioned occupation of all public lands within the jurisdiction of our Government entitles the occupants to the patronage of Congress in the passage of acts of preemption or grants of land. Since then this is the fact and has been the fact from the very foundation of our Government, we claim the extension of the practice in Utah. We have earned it faithfully and patriotically. We have earned it by our services against the nation from whose hands the land was wrested. We have earned it by the abandonment of happy homes in other lands. We have earned it by the blood of our brothers and sires and sons in its defence against the aboriginal savage. The extent and advancement of settlements and improvements testify whether we have not earned it by our industry. The graves of our kindred, that form sorrowful guide-boards on the path which led us here, testify whether we have not earned it by exposure and fatigue.

### Case of Consul Mc Leod at Mozambique.

*To the Editor of the London Times:*

SIR: My attention having been drawn to a letter under the above heading in the *Times* of to-day, signed "Voyageur," from the Reform Club, I trust that you will do me the justice to allow me to state that I am unacquainted with "Voyageur," and that I feel myself called upon to correct him as far as regards certain statements made in his letter.

"Voyageur" writes that, "So unblushingly did the officials of Portugal carry on the commerce, that the British Consul on the Mozambique coast made the strongest representations to them as to their violation of the treaty stipulations; he was, in consequence, subjected to the vilest indignities, imprisoned, half starved, and his life threatened; and having managed (with his wife) to effect his escape just in time to avoid being murdered by the Governor of Mozambique," &c.

The whole of the above is correct as far as this: I was subjected to very great indignities; I was so far imprisoned that I could not obtain a crew for my boat, or otherwise communicate for five or six days at a time with the local authorities, and thereby confined to the walls of my house. All supplies of food were cut off, and I was for four or five days at a time without bread in my house; for months the only bread I could obtain was bought for me by a negro from the negroes at Mozambique—that is to say, negro bread. My life, and those of my wife and her maid, were threatened and endangered by the slaves of the slave-dealers, who were sent on three different occasions to stone us through the windows of our house; on the last occasion my wife was wounded in the hand.

But my life was not attempted by the Governor of Mozambique, or, rather, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique. Colonel JOAO TAVARES DE ALMEIDA, since his inauguration as Governor-Geoeral of Mozambique, on the 26th of September, 1857, until I hauled down this consular flag in presence of two British ships-of-war, and embarked on board of one of them, under my consular salute, in consequence of His Excellency not being able to protect me from the violence of the Slave party at that port, considering his powerless position, endeavored to protect me; and, in justice to that official, I feel myself called upon to correct the statement relative to him.

At the proper time I have no doubt that Her Majesty's Government will make known what Her Majesty's Consul and family have suffered at Mozambique.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. LYONS M'LEOD,
Her Majesty's Consul for Mozambique.

### Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

Governor ALLSTON, of South Carolina, in his Message to the Legislature, counsels the people of the State concerning the expenditure of their money at the North. He says:

"There are Southern men of wealth, doubtless, who expend most of their surplus profits in Northern investments and objects of pleasure. It has been estimated that some forty millions of dollars of Southern income have been disbursed in a single year north of the Potomac. A just regard to our own interest would seem to require that our surplus income be paid out in Southern securities, in improving the homestead, reclaiming and draining waste lands, cultivating grounds, and pushing railways East and West, between the Atlantic and Mississippi, and still westward to the Pacific. Three millions of surplus profits invested in an aqueduct from the River Santee to Charleston, along the line of the North-eastern Railroad, would go far to perfect the commercial emporium of the State from the fearful pestilence which too often infects her streets. When this forty millions of money is added to the still larger sum, that of the greater portion of the Federal revenues, under the ordinary operation of the Government, one main cause of the thrift and promise of Northern cities, villages, and country is made manifest."

The importance of dispensing information and encouragement amongst farmers by means of agricultural societies, is properly noticed by the Governor, who thinks great benefit has resulted from the stimulus of agricultural exhibitions.

Upon the subject of finance and banking the Governor is brief. He states the permanent debt of the State at $4,444,165. This includes $1,510,420 of the United States surplus revenue on deposit. He declines suggestions of his own on the subject of banking, further than to ask for the repeal of the usury laws, and to recommend stability and as little legislation as possible.

### London Stock Jobbing—A Curious Case.

*From the London Times, Nov. 12.*

Within the last week or ten days WILLIAM LEMON OLIVER, described as a stockbroker, of 4, Austin-friars, has from time to time been brought up to Guildhall under remand. He was not, however, a member of the Stock-Exchange. The first charge against him was that he had appropriated to his own use a sum of 5,000*l.*, intrusted to him by a lady named DAMON residing at Southsea, Hants, for the purpose of investing in certain Canadian securities. So heavy a case was made out against him that he was committed to take his trial for this offence, but no sooner were the proceedings in this affair at an end than a fresh charge was brought against the prisoner by Mr. ROBERT SWAN, a gentleman with whom he had lived on terms of great intimacy. On the 2d of August last OLIVER wrote to Mr. SWAN a letter, which, as far as style and composition go, one might have expected to find in the familiar epistles of Bos SAWYER and BEN ALLEN. The substance of it, however, was a suggestion that if Mr. SWAN would like to have a £20 note for nothing, his friend OLIVER would put him in the way of getting one. He was to send up the key of his deed-box, then lying in the London and County Bank, and OLIVER was to take from it 1,000 £1 shares of the North British Australian Company, which he was to lend "to a first-class man, who was anxious to get on the Direction of the Company. For the accommodation the first-class man would pay down £20, and deposit £1,000 value in Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln stock, and 250 Submarine Telegraph shares, value £350 at the lowest; engaging, moreover, to pay all dividends declared or declarable within the three months, and to return free of all expenses the shares at the period named—that is, three months." The trout rose to the fly. OLIVER's object was to get acknowledged access to the box at the London and County Bank; let him once arrive at that point, and he knew what he had to do. Mr. SWAN's letter, in reply, dated from Alnwick, beginning with "My dear old Cromwellian," and signed "Senior Dog, Boo," is crammed with stuff about a young lady named BERTHA, who has in her bosom "Etna's never-dying flame;" but in the midst of all this nonsense, the important permission was given. Now, the fact was, that not in August, but so far back as January last, OLIVER had obtained access to Mr. SWAN's box, and this correspondence was a mere blind to delude the prosecutor, in case he should by any hazard discover the absence of his securities. In January last OLIVER had transferred five hundred of these shares to a person named BARRY, and in the following July the second 500 to the London and County Bank. In the latter case the transfer really bore the prosecutor's signature, but it appeared that Mr. SWAN had been so silly as to sign several blank transfers for another purpose, and to leave them in OLIVER's custody. The signature of the attesting witness, however, was a clear forgery. But this was not all. OLIVER had abstracted the 100 Crystal Palace shares from the same box, and, in order to effect the transfer, had deliberately signed the name of "ROBERT SWAN." He now stands committed for trial upon a charge of forgery and two charges of larceny, with his friend, Mr. SWAN, as his prosecutor, as well as upon the charges preferred by Miss DAMON.

We do not know that the story of WILLIAM LEMON OLIVER is at all new, although the effect of telling it may be for a while to put people on their guard. A man without character, connexion, or capital takes a set of offices in the city of London. He buys a few ledgers and account-books of imposing appearance, some stationery, and a few rulers and inkstands. There is an outer office for the clerks, and a small inner sanctum for the principal. In such a web so baited the flies will entangle themselves, as though they had no other resource. If the public are mad enough to trust such adventurers, who can stop them? All we can do is to publish from time to time reports of notable frauds, and to add that there are plenty of regular brokers in the city of London who will transact business for respectable customers in a safe and satisfactory manner, while thirty of the sharpest of their body, under the name of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, are ever at hand to keep these gentlemen in order.

### Government Stores of Corn in France.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* returns to the subject of a Corn Reserve, which it asserts to be decidedly contemplated by the Imperial Government. "Our readers," the article commences, "will not be astonished if we treat the great question of the organization of a Grain Reserve at some length. The low price of cereals has again made it the order of the day, and we cannot too strongly support the plan formed by the Imperial Government for at last solving a problem equally interesting to humanity, agriculture and social order."

The writer then shows that a certain reserve has already been compulsorily enforced in Paris and the department of the Seine. The 1,100 bakers of that department are bound to have in store flour enough for three months' consumption. The quantity amounts to 263,660 sacks, or 555,571 quintals, (a metrical quintal is 221⅓ pounds English.) Of this the bakers keep a seventh at their own residences, and the rest is either stored in Government warehouses, or at private warehouses that contract for storing it and keeping it in good order. This system, or something analogous, it is proposed to enforce in towns having not less than 10,000 inhabitants, of which there are in France 150, according to the census of 1856. The cost of three months' provision for those towns would not, it is stated, require an advance of more than 31,000,000f. or 32,000,000f. Taking the present price of a hectolitre of wheat at 14f., it is calculated that the cost of warehousing, insurance, interest and attention, need not enhance that figure beyond 16f. 28c. at the end of three years, while the last scarcity brought the prices up to 39f. Supposing reserve to be kept in flour instead of wheat, the estimated cost at the end of three years would be 51f. 15c. the sack, while the price was not long ago at 100f., and beyond. It must be recollected that in calculating interest, warehouse-room, &c., it is not supposed that the total of the reserve is to be stored in the first year, but that the operation will be spread over the three years, according to plenty and price.

The reserve (continues the article) organized under these conditions would therefore impose no real burden on the municipalities. We might apply to it the words inscribed on the store granary of Geneva: "*Alit et ditat.*" Moreover, if the operation were in the end to cost the municipalities something, which we have shown to be utterly improbable, the slight sacrifice occasioned would be more than compensated by the economy of every kind that would be obtained. Let the expenses be considered which they are bound to submit to, in times of scarcity, for the relief of the poor. Alms, donations of bread, charitable workshops—all come in a moment to load their budgets, and all would cease to be necessary, in great part at least, when, thanks to the reserve, they are able to keep the prices of bread down to a moderate rate. We shall insist no further. The organization of an urban reserve is so simple and practicable that it has been advised by the best intellects and the most competent men. Time alone was wanting to NAPOLEON I. to have carried it out; and it will be the Government of NAPOLEON III. that will have the honor of realizing an enterprise so essential to the happiness of humanity and the progress of civilization. The decree for its organization will not, we have reason to believe, be long waited for. It is of the greatest interest, indeed, that the Government should hasten to action—that it should not let slip so favorable an opportunity—that it should as soon as possible put the municipalities in a position to proceed to the execution of a measure that will have at this moment the advantage of opening an important avenue to agriculture, and of stopping the fall of prices.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET MURDER—ARREST OF THE OFFENDER.—At an early hour, Saturday morning last, Captain SHAMMAN and Sergeant FORY, of the Third Precinct, succeeded in arresting WILLIAM CULLEN, accused of killing JOHN HART, in Columbia-street near Kelsey's Alley, South Brooklyn, on the night of the 17th instant. Immediately after the commission of the offence, CULLEN made his escape, and was not found until about 5 o'clock, Saturday morning, when the officers seized him in bed in a house occupied by JOSEPH MOSPHY, on Second-avenue near Thirty-second-street, New-York. He made no resistance whatever, but seemed to be much dejected when brought to Brooklyn and locked up in the jail. His friends supposed they had completely eluded the Police, and had made all the necessary arrangements to ship him to Europe on board a vessel to sail to-day. MORPHY, in whose house he was found, was arrested for conniving at his escape, and was committed in New-York to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Kings County Grand Jury found a true bill for murder against CULLEN on Saturday, and will make their return of the indictment to-day.

A REMINISCENCE.—In the year 1834 a wealthy resident of Brooklyn erected the two-story stores now standing in Fulton-street, corner of Clark, equal distance between Fulton Ferry and the City Hall. The location was so far in the country, and away from all business at that time, that the owner was deemed insane, and not a suitable person to manage his own property. Accordingly a legal commission was appointed to test his sanity, and they rendered a decision that he was *non compus*,—the principal evidence of this being the erection of the stores referred to,—and the control of his property was actually taken from him. This was only twenty-four years ago, and within the recollection of many residents who call themselves "young men" now. Brooklyn then had a population of 24,000 souls. Now she has a population of nearly 250,000, and the land for miles in either direction inland, from the corner of Clark and Fulton streets, is covered with a dense population.

THE STORM.—Snow fell to the depth of between three and four inches in this city during the day yesterday, but this did not seriously impede the running of the city cars, and the usual regularity in their trips was maintained.

DEATH AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.—HENRY SCHAFFER, framer, who was injured by a fall at the State Arsenal on Thursday last, died at the City Hospital on Saturday from the injuries received. Deceased leaves a widow and three children, who reside on Degraw, near Smith streets.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society will be given to-morrow evening at the Pierrepont House.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Same as Wednesday, Nov. 24, with the following: Nos. 1631, 1357, 541, 1915, 957, 2103, 1601, 2958. *Part II.*—Nos. 740, 1906, 2654, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 1966, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 274, 2742, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754.

### Case of the Haidee—Evidence of Ownership—Register.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 27.
Before Judge Nelson.

*The United States* vs. *Jacobsen et al.*—Judge NELSON at the opening of the Court this morning decided the question as to the effect of the register of the vessel on the question of ownership and citizenship.

He said that the Government must establish either that these men were citizens of the United States or that the vessel was owned in whole or in part by citizens. But it was admitted here that these men were foreigners, and the question as to the ownership of the vessel therefore must be decided.

Now the register cannot be evidence on that point, even against the party himself. His ownership is not affected by the registry. Moreover the vessel must be an American ship to be entitled to a register, but one register issued to a vessel is no evidence of her character when another comes to be issued. The party applying for the register must prove *aliunde* that he is an American citizen and therefore entitled to have the ship registered as an American vessel. And of course as to third parties, therefore, the register could be no evidence either of the ownership or the citizenship of the party, in whose name the vessel was registered.

The Judge, however, said that in this case the prosecution having given evidence that the vessel was at a time previous owned by American citizens, made out a *prima facie* case of such ownership until it was shown that her *status* had been changed.

The case proceeded no further this morning, but was adjourned till Monday morning, on account of the absence of one of the jurors, by reason of sickness.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 27.

*Robert Esch* vs. *Matilda Esch.*—Report confirmed, and divorce granted to the husband.

*Sarah H. Alden* vs. *Martin Alden.*—Report confirmed, and divorce granted to the wife.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nov. 27.
Before Judges Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff, Slosson and Pierrepont.

*William Redmond et al.*, vs. *George M. Chapman.*—Order affirmed with costs, and the costs of the appeal to be considered as in the cause.

*George T. Butterworth* vs. *John Kennedy.*—Order reversed.

*William Chaise* vs. *Lewis O. Wilson and others.*—*A. Wilder* vs. *The Same.*—*The Middlesex Company* vs. *The Same.*—*William Paige and others* vs. *The Same.*—These cases were taken up for argument on appeal from the Judge at Special Term, the questions considered being whether Mr. Wilson, the principal defendant, was or not properly proceeded against by his creditors as a non-resident debtor by attachment, according to the code of procedure.

The facts are these, several years ago Wilson retired from business in this City and went to reside on a farm owned by his wife at Norwalk, Conn. In 1846, he resumed business here but continued to reside with his family at Norwalk. He, in 1856, told his friends that he intended to become a permanent resident in New-York. The farm was then conveyed to his son, and he lived with that son on the same place, but continued to carry on business here boarding at a hotel and returning home to Norwalk on Saturdays, where the family continued to reside.

During the panic last year, he was apprehensive of his being considered a non-resident, and hired rooms at the St. Nicholas, and had his wife and one child there until the following January. The child was then taken sick, and the wife removed with it to Norwalk. The defendant followed in a few days and was there most of the time until May, making transient visits here, and always stopping at a hotel as a day boarder. Mr. Brady, on the part of the defendant, stated the above facts and said that it could be shown that all the visits of the defendant and his wife to Norwalk were mere temporary sojournings for social intercourse.

On the part of the plaintiffs, Messrs. John W. Edmonds and David D. Field appeared, and contended that the evidence of non-residence was abundant. The defendant had voted only five times in fourteen years, four times at Norwalk and once at New-York, and once at Norwalk in November, 1856, the Presidential election.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 27.
Before Judges McCarthy, Thompson and Maynard.

*Lewis Benton* vs. *Frederick P. James.*—This suit was brought in July on a promissory note for $500 and interest, but on which $250 had been paid.

The defence set up was that the consideration was unlawful. That said note was made while the defendants and others were the owners of the Brick Church property in this City, and that the defendant and others had bargained for the sale of the property to the Government of the United States. That at the time the title was in the hands of the plaintiff for examination, and that he had power to have the sale concluded at once. The action was tried by a Jury, and a verdict found for the plaintiff for $279 64. The case now comes up on appeal for a new trial.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTES OF DECISIONS RENDERED AT THE LAST TERM.

*Quimby* vs. *Vanderbilt.*—A part owner of several lines for the transportation of passengers, running in connection over different portions of a route of travel, may contract as principal for the conveyance of a passenger over the whole route, and such contract may be established by the circumstances, notwithstanding the passenger receive tickets for the different lines signed by their respective agents. Passage tickets are generally to be regarded as tokens rather than contracts, and are not within the rule excluding parol evidence to vary a written agreement. The defendant was the owner of steamships sailing between New-York and the eastern port of the transit route across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. He was also part owner of steamships forming part of a line sailing between the western port of the transit route and San Francisco. He was furnished by the corporation owning and managing the transit route with passage tickets for the conveyance of persons across the Isthmus, by their steamboats and carriages, which he sold to passengers who embarked in his steamships from New-York, and returned those he did not sell; but was not as agent of, nor employed by, the transit road. Upon the door of the office at New-York, occupied by one Allen, the defendant's agent, and which he frequently visited, was posted an advertisement headed "Vanderbilt's Line between New-York and San Francisco," and signed "Allen, Agent," in which the route by the steamships on both oceans and across the Isthmus was described and commended. The agent, at that office, sold to the plaintiff, for a gross sum, three tickets, which severally imported that he was entitled to be carried in and across the Isthmus, and thence upon a particular vessel upon her next voyage to San Francisco, and delivered to him a card, signed by himself, describing the route, and stating that passengers are speedily conveyed across the Isthmus by the Nicaragua Transit. *Held*, that evidence of these facts was sufficient to authorize a Jury to find that the defendant contracted as principal for the prompt conveyance of the plaintiff across the Isthmus, and to charge him with damages for detention.

*Harris et al.* vs. *Pratt et al.*—A vendor's right of stoppage *in transitu* is not terminated by the goods coming to the hands of a shipping agent appointed by the vendee, though they are delivered to him to await further direction in respect to the time and mode of shipment to the vendee at an ultimate destination previously fixed and not to be affected by such subsequent directions. The transit continues until the goods come to the possession of the vendee or of some agent authorized to act in respect to the disposition of them otherwise than by forwarding them to the vendee. The assignee in trust for creditors of the insolvent vendee is not a purchaser for value, and takes subject to the exercise of any right of stoppage *in transitu* which may exist against his assignor.

Two partners carried on business at New-York, and at Nottingham in England, under different firms, one partner residing at each of those places. They bought goods of the plaintiffs in the name of the English firm, informing them that such goods were purchased for the New-York house, and directing them to be sent to E. S. & Co., of Liverpool, to await further instructions in respect to shipment. They were sent accordingly to E. S. & Co., and by them, in accordance with the directions of the English firm given shortly afterward, shipped to the New-York firm. Before their arrival at New-York the vendees became insolvent, and made an assignment of all their assets to the defendants in trust for the payment of the debts of the firm. The plaintiffs, while the goods were yet on shipboard, and on the same day such assignment was made, asserted their right of stoppage *in transitu*, and notified the defendants thereof, who, before receiving such notice, had made an entry of the goods at the Custom-house. *Held*, that the transit has not ended, and the plaintiff had the right to stop the goods.

*Russell* vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—A laborer employed by a railroad company to work in connection with a train of cars, under an arrangement by which he was to be conveyed to his home every night, in such cars, free of charge, cannot maintain an action against the Company for an injury sustained while thus riding home, in consequence of the negligence of the engineer. A memorandum made by a living witness, contemporaneously with the facts to which it relates, is admissible in evidence only as auxiliary to, and not as a substitute for, his oral testimony. It must appear that there is a necessity for its introduction, on account of the inability of the witness to recollect the facts, after refreshing his memory by the writing.

*Luby and wife* vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Evidence of the arrest, by a policeman, of the driver of a car which had run against and injured a woman, is not admissible in an action against the driver's employer for negligence in causing the injury. The declaration of the driver after the accident had occurred, and the car had been stopped, but before he had left it, that he could not stop the car because the brakes were out of order, is mere hearsay, and not admissible in evidence against his employer.

*Nichols, Plaintiff in Error*, vs. *The People, Defendants in Error.*—The separation and conversion to his own use by a carrier, without the assent of the owner, of sundry bags of pig iron, part of a large number which had been delivered to him for transportation and loaded upon his canal-boat, is larceny and not embezzlement. Where the commodity, a part of which is separated by the carrier from the rest, is transferred in commerce by weight, and not by count, the severance is a trespass which determines the privity of contract, and a breaking of bulk equivalent to the opening of a bale or package.

*Ward et al.* vs. *The Panama Railroad Company.*—It is no defence to an action against a railroad corporation for its failure to transport a passenger with proper dispatch, that the detention was the willful act of a conductor in charge of the train.

It is immaterial whether a breach of contract result from the negligence or the willfulness of the defendant's agent, if his act is within the scope of his employment and authority.

*Sherman, administratrix, appellant*, vs. *The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, respondent.*—A servant who sustains an injury from the negligence of a superior agent engaged in the same general business can maintain no action against their common employer, although he was subject to the control of such superior agent and could not guard against his negligence or its consequences.

### Police Reports.

A YOUTHFUL KENTUCKIAN IN THE JAWS OF THE TIGER—A SEVERE MASTICATING PROCESS.—Every one knows that vitalnous masculine decoys, professionally known as ropers-in, swarm about the City hotels ready to pounce upon the newly-arrived stranger and lure him into the destruction den of the tough "tiger." Winning manners, elegant address, and charming offhand conversation rarely fail to dispel the suspicious doubts at first entertained by the stranger. Mr. Benjamin F. Hibbard, a young Kentuckian, had the misfortune a few days since to fall into the net of one of these genteel and garrulous gentry. He was taken to the gambling-house No. 575 Broadway, kept by one Dr. Johnson, and everything there was found to be exceedingly elegant—the brocatelle furniture, the polished mirrors, the classic statuary, the cigars, the wines and the suppers. He was introduced to the "tiger," and essayed what he supposed would be a harmless rencontre with the animal. A desperate fight—and a vastly unequal one of course—was the result. He kept "changing in" more money, and losing more "stacks" of chips until all his money was gone—$2,000. In rapid succession followed his "collaterals"—his gold hunting-case watch and mammoth diamond breast pin, conjointly worth $1,000. It took about two weeks to complete the operation of "cleaning out," and, when his senses returned to him, which was on Saturday last, the fleeced young Kentuckian directed his steps to the City Hall Police Court, and made an affidavit before Justice WELSH, setting forth the facts enumerated above. The magistrate at once issued warrants for the arrest of the faro proprietors. The officers having the warrants first visited No. 67 Walker-street, where they arrested Stuart. No gambling apparatus could be found, and the place presented the appearance of a "pile without inhabitants;" and such it was, according to Stuart's story, who says that there has no "business" been done there for two months. At No. 575 Broadway, the same "banquet-hall," deserted-look was evident—a servant girl being the sole occupant. After waiting a while, the so-called Dr. Johnson, John Riley, his "dealer," and James Heusted, a "roper-in," presented themselves, and were taken into custody. The prisoners each gave bail in $1,000 to appear for examination, which was set down for 10 o'clock this morning.

HEAVY HAUL OF BURGLARS—THEY ARE SURPRISED, AND ABANDON THEIR BOOTY.—Some daring burglars have had a covetous eye upon the rich stock of goods in the store of Mr. C. Merchant, No. 449 Broadway. How long they have been working to compass their designs is unknown. One thing is certain, that on Saturday morning, they entered upon a systematic accomplishment of their purpose. Effecting an entrance into the marble manufactory of Mr. Morris, situated in Mercer-street, in the rear of Mr. Merchant's store, they made a hole through the contiguous wall large enough to allow a tolerably sized man a free and comfortable passage. This preliminary operation completed, the residue of the work was comparatively easy. Overhauling the stock, and making a selection of the choicest goods—in this respect burglars evince a taste excelling that of the most noted and experienced female shoppers at Stewart's—they quickly passed the selected articles through the hole in the wall. At 1 A. M. an officer, while leisurely walking his round, heard a noise inside of the marble yard which sounded very much like pecking stone, but not supposing that any burglars could meditate a robbery of such ponderous materials as marble, he gave no attention to the matter. Two or three hours afterwards, two other officers observed two men with a horse and wagon lingering about the place, and as air of suspiciousness visible in their movements. The officers approached the men, when the latter quickly whipped up their horse, and darted down the street at a Union Race Course speed. Consoling themselves with the reflection that they had frustrated some rascally scheme, the officers renewed their stated beat and cozy converse. The porter in the employ of Mr. Merchant first discovered the robbery upon opening the store on Saturday. Subsequently the abstracted goods—over $10,000 in value—were found in the marble-yard of Mr. Morris, where the burglars had placed them. As far as ascertained, not an article was missing.

THE BODY-SNATCHING CASE.—A final disposition of this case was made on Saturday, before Justice WELSH. Dr. Ferguson testified that he received the body of Mr. Carey from Dr. Finnell, at the Fourteenth-street Medical College, and that it was retained there over twenty-four hours after its reception, before dissection was commenced, fully conforming to the requisitions of the law. The magistrate dismissed the complaint on the ground that there had been no violation of any statute.

STABBING IN AN OYSTER SALOON.—A stabbing affray occurred at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning in the oyster saloon of John Decker, in Park-row, near Ann street. Thomas Roach, of Brooklyn, was the man who was stabbed, and Timothy Breean, a porter at the Astor House, was the one who stabbed him—the instrument being a large jack-knife. Roach, Breean and several of their friends had been drinking, and when the requisite quantity of spirits had been poured out of sight, the fighting spirit began to show itself. Roach was stabbed in three places—in the abdomen, the chest and the thigh. His wounds are considered dangerous, and he was removed to the City Hospital. Breean was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

A HOTEL BUZZARD.—A youth, dressed in garments of large check pattern, but whose primal glossiness had entirely disappeared from long wearing, was caught yesterday stealing an overcoat at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was allowed to walk to the hotel entrance, which he did with commendable regularity of step, when an officer arrested him. He immediately pretended to be drunk, and commenced reeling about after the manner of *Toodles*, and professed utter obliviousness of what he had been doing. His simulated inebriety failed to produce a favorable impression as to his innocence. The culprit—in police parlance designated a "hotel buzzard"—was locked up in the Tombs, having previously given the name of Charles Enfield.

THE ASSAULT ON TOM BYRNES.—William Foster, a First Ward Constable, was arrested on Saturday for assaulting Tom Byrnes. Superioten lent of Lands and Places, at the Tammany Hall meeting on Wednesday evening last, as heretofore reported. Mr. Byrnes declares that Foster beat him over the head with a pistol, endangering his life. The belligerent representative of the First Ward constabulatory gave bail in $1,000, to answer the accusation. Wm. Hanley, who was arrested for combining his forces in the assault, was required to give bail, in the same amount, for his appearance to answer.

LAYING IN A STOCK OF BEEF.—Peter B. Curry keeps a meat store at No. 65 Washington street. He employed one William E. McNally to take temporary charge of the place in his absence. McNally thought it a good opportunity to do a little private business, and disposed of ten barrels of mess beef, valued at $100, on his own hook. Mr. Curry failed to appreciate the business enterprise of McNally, and had the latter arrested, when Justice OSBORNE committed him.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A youth, giving the name of Martin Berringer, attempted, on Saturday night, to replenish his exchequer by getting rid of a counterfeit $5 bill on the Union Bank of New-London, Conn. He made two offers of the bill in two places in Whitehall-street, but found no takers, except a Policeman, who took him into custody. The unsuccessful financier was locked up.

BURGLARY AND ESCAPE.—On Saturday night some gentlemen of the "jimmy" persuasion worked their way into No. 108 Bowery, laid in a good stock of cigars and clothing and left. Not an unusual circumstance was the fact that the Police were in blissful ignorance of the robbery until apprised by the luckless losers.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1858—6 P. M.

The raported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | —— | 15 | —— | 15 |
| Flour, bbls | 7,422 | 2,142 | 2,904 | 12,565 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | —— | —— | 500 | 500 |
| Wheat, bushels | 1,520 | 364 | 281 | 2,112 |
| Corn, bushels | 10 159 | —— | 520 | 10,779 |
| Rye, bushels | 4.000 | —— | —— | 4,000 |
| Barley, bushels | 13,923 | —— | —— | 13.923 |
| Oats, bushels | 11,900 | —— | —— | 11,900 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 964 | 733 | 453 | 2,150 |
| Whisky, bbls | 322 | 435 | 149 | 906 |

ASHES—Are quiet and prices tend downward. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 87½, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,582 bbls. including 1,215 bbls. Pots, and 367 bbls. Pearls.

BARK.—Sales in Philadelphia, 80 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $30, and 22 hhds. No. 2 at $26 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—Sales here within the week, 10.000 lbs. American Yellow, part at 33c.@34c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, sales having been made of 25 bags choice Java at 15c.; 800 bags Maracaibo, part at 11¾c.@12¾c.; 40 bags Cape at 9¾c.; and 1,300 bags St. Domingo at 9 1-16c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COAL—Liverpool is depressed, including Cannel at $8 25 and Orrel at $6 75 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is in good demand at from $4 50@$5 25 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the past week, orders from the eastward, according to the *Inquirer*, have materially increased, and there has been more inquiry for the supply of the home trade. Supplies have been arriving freely both by railroad and cana. The season for the closing of inland navigation is rapidly approaching, and many of the boats on the Schuylkill Canal have laid up for the season.

COPPER—A moderate inquiry prevails for Refined Ingot, chiefly at 22¾c.@23½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, were confined to 1,000 bales at yesterday's quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplnd. | Florida | Mobile. | N. O.& Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅝ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12½ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat unsettled for State and Western Flour. Holders of desirable lots ask higher prices. The demand, however, is neither active nor urgent. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Superfine State | 4 20@4 50 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 70@5 00 |
| Superfine Western | 4 25@4 45 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 75@4 85 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 75@6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 30@6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 00@8 00 |
| Low to very choice extra Missouri | 5 50@8 50 |

Canadian is quiet at old rates; sales 450 bbls., at $5 @ $6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is plenty and depressed; sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 05@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 55@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 30@$4 15 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules very dull at $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 600 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 60; 1,000 boxes Bunch do. at $2 05; 500 half boxes do. do., at $1 95; and 400 quarter boxes do. do. at 70c.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal. Sales have been confined to 5,800 bushels, including prime Red Michigan at $1 23; mixed Illinois at $1 20; very good White Southern at $1 42; and fair Red do. at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at less buoyant prices; sales 24,500 bushels, at 75c.@76c. for mixed Western, and 89c. for very choice round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales of 3,000 bushels prime North River were reported at 78c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand at uniform rates: sales 4,500 bushels good State at 80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are pretty freely sought after at steady figures. Included in the sales, were 15,000 bushels Canada, at 52c. ₱ bushel We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51½c.@52½c.; State 47c.@49; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 42c.@45c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The business of the week Mr. H. D. HULL notices thus: "In absence of any large arrivals, sales have been restricted to parcels to arrive, and a fair business has been done at full prices, chiefly in Buenos Ayres. Prices have been firm, and on some descriptions an advance of ½c. may be quoted. The trade have purchased largely during the past two months, and most of the tanners are well supplied for some time to come, but with moderate receipts and a fair demand we may expect a firm market for the balance of the year. The latest advices from all Hide-producing countries quote an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ lb., and extensive purchases for this market. In Upper Leather Stock I have no new feature to notice. The demand is good, with a limited supply. Wet Salted Hides—Foreign are in good request, and prices are well supported. In Slaughters, both City and Western, there is more doing, and prices are somewhat higher. The stock is much reduced. Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, if of prime quality, sell readily at full prices, while inferior parcels are not much sought after. Receipts have been 29,300 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 11,345 Montevideo; 1,046 do. Horse, ex *Lagrange*; 7,358 Orinoco, ex *Yorktown*; 2 652 Maranham, ex *Laura*; 1,662 Salted, 734 Dry Para, ex *H. Hallock*; 3,645 Charges, &c., ex *Arabella*; 677 West Indies, &c., 197 Cbili, ex *Almena*; 1,359 from Nassau, and 20 bales Calcutta Buffalo; 616 Southern, &c.; 1,245 Coastwise. Total Coastwise, 1,861. Total Foreign and Coastwise, 31,166 Hides. Imports since 1st inst., 77,000 Foreign, and 46,901 Coastwise. Total, 125,511. Sales have been 55,600 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 13,500, (same time last year, 382,300—year before, 9,000.) 200 bales Singapore, and 400 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Horse.

IRON—Sales, here, 100 tons Scotch Pig, at $24, cash, and $25@$25 50, 6 months' credit. Sales in Philadelphia, 1,000 tons Anthracite Pig, mainly No. 1, at $22@$23; a lot of Howard Charcoal Iron, at $28; and a lot of Charcoal Blooms, at $63@$65 ₱ ton, 4 months.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that the receipts of Sole continue light, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Buyers find considerable difficulty in supplying themselves with desirable stock. Prices may be quoted ½c. higher, with an upward tendency. Oak Tanned is in active request, and prices are firm. Upper in Rough is in meagre supply, and much inquired for. French Calf Skins are in fair demand, with a moderate stock. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for Banding 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal—Take Care of Little Charley.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Extremes—All the World's a Stage.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Circus.

BOWERY THEATRE—Dred—Medea—The Bear Hunters.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Rag Picker of New-York—The Tree of Death—Bonnie Fish Wife.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Professor Staba's Entertainments.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 3, to go by steamboat.

The German Mail by the screw-steamship *Bavaria*, for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Wednesday, at — o'clock.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamer *North Briton*, of the Canadian Steamship Company's line, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived at Portland yesterday morning, having made the passage in ten days and a half. Her advices are four days later. Cotton at Liverpool on the day of sailing was reported steady and firm, while Breadstuffs and Provisions were very dull. Consols were at 96½ for account. The steamship *Indian Empire*, which left Halifax for Galway on the 29th ult., had not arrived ont. Numerous marine disasters with loss of life, are reported as having occurred on the English coast—the result of heavy easterly gales. No American vessels were among the sufferers. Parliament is further prorogued to the 13th of January. The King of Portugal, in his speech at the opening of the Cortes, made allusion to the recent difficulty with France in reference to the affair of the *Charles et Georges*, in which he intimated that his Government had been forced to yield, not to right, but to superior force. From India we have news to the 25th of October. Several encounters had taken place between the British forces and the rebels, in all of which the former were successful—a great number of the rebels having been killed. Lord Clyde was making arrangements to render his campaign a very effective one.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois* arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall, bringing the California semi-monthly mail of Nov. 5, and over $1,000,000 in treasure. The news from San Francisco has been anticipated by advices received *via* Tehuantepec, and telegraphed from New-Orleans. Fuller details will, however, be found in this morning's paper.

We receive by the *Illinois* our usual correspondence, giving summaries of the news from Central and South America States. The principal feature is the announcement that the difficulties between Peru and Ecuador have led to actual war. From Central America we have nothing of importance. Sir William Gore Ouseley, in Her British Majesty's frigate *Valorous*, had arrived at San Juan. The late gale had done considerable damage to the shipping at Aspinwall. There is no political news from New-Granada.

Advices from Australia to Sept. 23, reach us by the way of San Francisco. The Frazer River excitement had penetrated thither, and excited a prevalent anxiety to try the new field. The gold products of Australia continue satisfactory; though marked with no noteworthy variation. William Alden, mate of the American ship *Oliver Jordan*, was murdered at Sydney, July 23. The presence of a French squadron, cruising in the Australian waters, created the fear of a rupture of friendly relations between England and France.

Our advices from Vera Cruz are to the 11th November, two days later than by steamer. The *Progreso* speaks warmly of the Tehuantepec route, auguring great things from the introduction of travel.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes from Constantinople, Oct. 27, that the *Wabash* and *Macedonian* were under orders for Jaffa, to procure redress for the outrages of last Winter. The offenders are under sentence of death, but its execution is not deemed probable without intimidation, and possibly extreme measures. The writer takes occasion to deny any unusual excitement of the Musselman against the Christian population.

It is believed that the President in his Message will take such decided ground with reference to Mexican affairs that Congress will be forced to act, or to take the responsibility of a continnance of the present condition of matters there.

The South Carolina Legislature commenced balloting on Saturday for a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Evans. Two ballots were taken without any choice. The candidates are Ex-Governor Adams, Ex-Governor Manning, R. Barnwell Rhett, C. G. Memminger, John McQueen, and Mr. Chesnut. It is thought that Mr. Rhett's chances are the best, as he is more acceptable to the Conservatives than either of the others.

Efforts are being made to induce the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in session at Columbia, S. C., to refuse to find a bill of indictment against the mate and crew of the slaver *Echo*, recently captured on the coast of Cnba, and taken into the port of Charleston. Considerable delay has already occurred in the case.

In consequence of Mr. Leveridge declining to accept the nomination of Comptroller, the People's Convention assembled last Saturday and nominated for the office Robert T. Haws, the nominee of the American and Republican parties. A Committee from the American Convention waited upon Mr Haws on Saturday evening and informed him of his nomination, which he accepted in an appropriate speech.

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 383 deaths in the City during the past week—an increase of 32 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 21 more than occurred during the corresponding week in last year. Of the total number 196 were of ten years of age and under, and 44 inmates of the public institutions. The nativity table gives 239 natives of the United States, 86 of Ireland, 35 of Germany, 13 of England, 3 of Scotland, 2 each of Italy and the West Indies, 1 of Poland, and 3 unknown.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were confined to 1,000 bales at steady prices. Holders of Flour and Wheat were asking rates above the views of buyers. Hence business was restricted. Corn was depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for the leading kinds of Provisions and Groceries. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 628 vessels of all classes in port.

Mexico.—We have advices from Vera Cruz of the 11th inst., two days later than we had by the Tennessee. There is no news of importance.

The *Progreso* of the 11th speaks favorably of the Tehuantepec route, and predicts great good to the whole country from it.

### Our Charter Election.

We are within a week of our Charter Election. The result of it will determine the character of our City Government for another year. The Mayor holds over, but the Comptroller is to be changed, half the Aldermen and all the Councilmen are to be elected, and the Board of Education and all the local Boards which have control of our system of education are to receive their character from the issue of this canvass. The interest felt in it is not at all adequate to its importance. This is partly due to the fact that our citizens are tired of incessant political campaigning,—partly to the feeling of despair which is fast settling upon them in regard to reforming the City Government, and very considerably to the extreme difficulty of obtaining any accurate and reliable information concerning the candidates for their suffrages.

We make an effort this morning to give them some aid, which we hope may be more or less serviceable, in this respect. In another part of the Times we present a map of the campaign, including a list of the candidates and such memoranda concerning their history, persons, characters and general fitness for office as we have been able, after a somewhat protracted and diligent inquiry, to collect. The task is difficult and not particularly pleasant, and we are forced to confess that our success has not been completely satisfactory. When we are compelled to descend to the lowest regions of City life,—to grope among the grog-shops and back-slums of the City, to learn something of the men who are to govern a million of people, disburse ten millions of our money, and take charge of the education of a hundred thousand of our children, the prospect is certainly not encouraging. But, bad as the best are, there is still left a choice of evils. Some candidates are worse than others, and the object of our efforts has been to enable our readers to select for themselves the best of the candidates to whom, by the action of political parties, their choice is virtually restricted. In what we have said of the various nominees, we have been guided solely by a desire to be accurate, leaving personal preferences and political relations entirely out of the question.

Our list of candidates, and our personal sketches of them, are necessarily incomplete. In fact the nominations of some of the parties have not yet all been made, and even of those which have been made we have not been able to procure as full and reliable details as we could desire. We shall carefully revise our list, and endeavor, before the day of election, to make it as complete and perfect as possible. Meantime we shall gladly receive from candidates themselves, or from other reliable sources, any corrections of our errors, together with any additional information they may have to communicate.

### The French in Cochin-China.

When Frenchmen and Spaniards went to war with the imbecile monarchy of Annam, there were those who saw in the business another realization of the lion and ass who went hunting, in the fable. France embarked in the venture upon a shrewd calculation of securing enough territory to pay the outlay. Spain proposed to avenge her slaughtered saints, whose missionary labors the Anamese had rewarded with martyrdom; and accordingly dispatched her armada, with virgins and crucifixions blazoned on its banners, and the promise of endless honor on earth, and a desirable remission of purgatorial pains to such as should fight the good fight. The crusade has already had its results. Our foreign advices instruct us that France is actually in possession of the port and territory of Turon, thus making sure of the lion's share, and that the allies were about moving on the Anamese capital, to obtain the Spanish residuum—limited to a meagre security for the future safety of priest and convert. There is little doubt of both objects being acquired with little difficulty or loss.

Turon—a place hereafter to be marked on the map of the world as a French dependency—comes to that people by a title more than questionable. It is the way of the world for a contracting party who fails to fulfill his engagements to pretermit all claims to the consideration. How France came by her pretensions to Turon will be remembered. There was a dethroned and disinherited Prince of Cochin-China, some seventy years ago, who fell into the hands, and became the convert and *protegé*, of a shrewd Jesuit Father. Father Pigneaux carried his cause on speculation to Paris, where, in his desperation, the Cochin-Chinese fugitive agreed to assign the port and neighborhood of Turon to the French upon the condition of a French fleet and army reinstating his dilapidated rights. With this contract the envoy returned to Asia. At the same time orders were transmitted to the French Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies to fulfill the French undertaking. Count Conway, who occupied that post, refused to obey the order. No help was forthcoming; and at last, in a fit of that still profounder desperation which impels men to forlorn hopes of enterprizes unassisted, Gia-Loung recovered Cochin-China by his own efforts, lived to erect the Empire of Annam by adding Cambodia and Tonquin to the paternal State, and died after a long, fortunate and progressive administration. Before that calamity, however, he was called upon more than once, by a French man-of-war, to fulfill that little covenant touching Turon. His reply, uniformly courteous and gentle, was always to the effect that, as the French had afforded him no aid in his extremity, they were entitled to no pay. His successors, offended by the continued and unblushing importunity of the barbarian, for Spaniards and French were alike and indeed identical in their eyes, grew gradually cool to the missionaries whom Gia-Loung had patronized, and presently endeavored to expel them by persecution. Hence, the Spanish *casus belli* is clearly the offspring of French misbehavior. With the opening of China and Japan grand anticipations of future traffic in the Northwestern Pacific fill the French imagination. Intermediate ports and harbors of refuge become important. The isle of Reunion and Pondicherry form but two links in the desired chain. Turon adds the necessary third; and Turon is now acquired. Excellent authorities, it may be added, assert that a far more available point was attainable by the easy method of peaceful negotiation some two hundred miles to the southward.

Hué, though more extensively and skillfully fortified than any other place in Asia, or, perhaps, in Europe, will probably fall into the grasp of the allies without trouble. Its vast walls, in the absence of a more prodigious armament than the entire military of Annam can furnish, are of no strength to resist the European siege-train; and what the native soldiery is worth, we learn from the circumstance that the five forts of Turon fell without the assailants losing a man. The enterprise can have but one result. The bayonets of allied commerce and Christianity will open Annam to the world. The missionary and the merchant will press in. And the history of an extinct people will be written by the historian of two or three generations in the future.

### The Pardoning Power.

The Albany *Evening Journal* charges the Times with having assumed that "the exercise of Executive clemency in the case of Jackson was itself a crime." The charge is unfounded, and is not sustained by the extract quoted to sustain it. We did assume that this pardon was most untimely, and that, *prima facie*, it needed explanation. In the absence of such explanation,—as not one syllable had then been given to the public in justification of the act,—we assumed and insisted that it was directly calculated to hold out hope of impunity to other scoundrels who had just been guilty of a similar outrage. There was no more of "harshness or disrespect" towards the Executive in this than are inseparable from the prompt and independent discharge of what we conceive to be the duty of a public press.

The *Journal* insists upon our assuming that "there are always good and sufficient reasons" for every pardon that is granted,—that they are never granted "arbitrarily or indiscriminately,"—on the ground that "no Executive should be deemed capable of guiltily prostituting this prerogative." This would be very amiable and certainly very agreeable;—but unfortunately the public has no such settled and abiding faith in Executive infallibility as to make it safe or easy. So long as the Executive is clothed with this power of opening every prison door, reversing every sentence of a court of law, and granting full dispensation to every convict within the borders of the State, his action will be watched with vigilance, and judged with just and wholesome rigor. So long as he is at full liberty to confine the reasons for his action within his own breast,—being accountable to nobody, and under no outward restraint whatever but public opinion, he must expect to have his conduct closely and severely scanned. It will never do, in the exercise of powers of so high importance, to assume that the Executive can do no wrong,—that it is impossible for him to be corrupted,—and thus to indorse his action in advance, and without regard to the reasons on which it may rest. When the deliberate judgment of a court of law is set aside, the presumption is that it has been wrongfully overruled,—and it is for the Executive to vindicate his intervention by publicly showing the reasons which prompted it. There is nothing either harsh or unjust in this. Any other mode of regarding and treating the subject would relax most injuriously that pressure of public sentiment which is now our only safeguard, and leave the whole matter to the unregulated caprice or whim of the Executive. If the Press had said nothing of the Governor's action in Jackson's case, we should have had no such public exhibit of the reasons for it as that on which the *Journal* safely relies for his vindication. We should not have known the strength of the appeal, nor the substantial averments of fact upon which it was based. We should have known merely that a man convicted, in due course of law, of a brutal outrage, and sentenced to the just penalty therefor, had been turned loose upon society after a *tenth* of his punishment had been undergone.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to say that, in commenting upon the action of public men for the sake of protecting public interests and with a view to providing legal safeguards for the public good, we know nothing of the individuals who may happen to be in office, and upon whom the responsibility for the time may be devolved. The fact that Gov. King is an honorable, high-toned, upright gentleman, who would not from any personal motive misuse or abuse the powers with which he is clothed, renders it all the more important that his action should not go unchallenged;—for it is by the precedents thus established by the good, that bad men justify themselves for their misconduct. The only security is to hold all alike to the same responsibility.

Gen. Paez and the Paraguay Fleet.—Not only does the Administration adhere to its resolution to place Government steamers at the disposal of Gen. Paez, but we see it announced that Commodore Breeze, who called on the illustrious Venezuelan on Saturday, intimated to him that, in consequence of the accident which has recently befallen the General, "the steamer *Caledonia* would be detained here till he should be sufficiently recovered to embark for Venezuela." In reply to our remarks on the subject of using Government vessels for this purpose at all, the Washington *Union*, a few days ago, informed the world that the concession made by the President proceeded more from the heart than the head, and also that Venezuela was in the way from New-York to Paraguay. This latter piece of intelligence, which was as novel as it was startling, was accepted as the best face that could be put on the matter. But what excuse will the *Union* give for *detaining* a war steamer for the purpose of awaiting the convenience of Gen. Paez? Is the *Caledonia* required in Paraguay or not?

### Judge Edmonds on Spiritualism.

Judge Edmonds made an address yesterday morning at Dodworth's Saloon, in Broadway, to a congregation mainly of Spiritualists, upon the general subject of their faith. It was in the usual course of the Sunday services which are regularly maintained in that place by this newest of the religious sects. The Judge spoke from copious notes of the heads of his discourse, and with easy fluency and marked candor of manner. He devoted himself mainly to a consideration of some discouragements and drawbacks which are encountered in the prosecution of researches into this newly-revealed method of communication with the spirit world. It must be conceded, he said at the outset, that in all these communications there is an element of *uncertainty*. It is impossible always to be sure of the genuineness and truth of the message revealed. It is very difficult, and often impossible to tell whether the message delivered by the medium comes actually from a disembodied spirit, or from the spirits of other persons still living, or *from the spirit of the medium himself*. There can be no doubt at all, he said, that all these sources of deception do exist,—and that persons who endeavor to follow the guidance of the spirits are very apt to be misled by them. In many cases, for example, Spiritualists are deeply impressed with a want of congeniality between themselves, and their wives or husbands, and they very often receive directions from the spirits that it is their duty to sever these uncongenial ties, and seek other affinities, more in harmony with their own spirits. But there could be no doubt that in most of these cases the directions came unconsciously from their own minds and hearts,—from their own passions and appetites, and not from disembodied spirits, although the media themselves might not be aware of the fact. There was great danger of being deceived in this matter. He had himself been once most egregiously deceived in one instance. He was about to make a lecturing tour through the country, and was intending to go alone, and to accept of no compensation except barely to defray his expenses, which he was then too poor to meet himself. But a medium informed him that the spirits had instructed him that he must take him with him and that he must accept of compensation. During their tour, this medium once informed him, on behalf of the spirits, that he was doing him (the medium) great injustice in claiming all the credit of the lectures himself, and not putting *his* name upon the handbills and placards. The Judge asked the spirits if they had seen the placards; they said No, but they saw them *in the medium's mind*. He asked the medium if he had seen them, and he answered No. Now the fact was, said the Judge, that his name was upon the handbills,—and yet because the medium *thought* it was not, the spirits *saw* it thus omitted in his mind, and gave him directions accordingly. Here was a clear case in which the spirits were misled by the unconscious condition of the medium's own mind! And it becomes a matter of great difficulty, but of great importance, to learn how to distinguish between these communications which are reliable and those which are not. For himself, he confessed he did not know; but he believed that careful and persevering study would discover some way. Meanlime, one great good would result from this uncertainty: men would be thrown back upon their own inquiries, and this was the great thing needed. If these revelations were absolutely certain and reliable, they would soon become authoritative,—and authority had been the curse of the religious world for 2,000 years. One great good which Spiritualism had accomplished was to destroy all faith in prescription and authority, and throw men back upon their own investigation. It was for earnest and devout students to press forward with their investigations,—testing the spirits, avoiding the extremes of fanaticism and credulity on the one hand, and of scepticism and infidelity on the other, and so arriving at a knowledge of the truth.

Another point which it was very difficult to determine was, the extent to which Spirits were possessed of the gift of prophecy. Oftentimes their predictions were true, and oftentimes they were false, and it was very difficult, but very important, to distinguish between them. For instance, not long ago, when Mr. Hatch was going to take forcible possession of his wife, he found her perfectly prepared for him, having been forewarned by the Spirits of his coming, and of the manner of it also. Here was a case of clear prediction. So also when Mr. Hatch was misusing and ill-treating his wife, Judge Edmonds said he warned him in Boston that, if he went on in that way, she would be taken from him. *How* it would be he could not say; it might be by death—it might be by separation; the Spirits did not say how—but of the fact they left no doubt. And so it proved. So also in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, the Spirits had revealed that the interruption in its working was caused by a prevalence of mineral influences at the other end. Now we know that there is a great quantity of mineral matter at the other end, and that the interruption is supposed to be upon the other side; and this tends to confirm the revelations of the spirits. But further than this we do not know. Spirits often, also, beyond all doubt, make statements which prove to be untrue, and Judge E. said the legal maxim, *falsus in uno falsus in omnibus*, had often been urged upon him in this connection. But he thought it much more philosophical to test each spirit, and ascertain by actual experiment the truth or falsity of its revelations. When we can ascertain the precise nature of the connection between spirit and body, we may be able to solve these doubts; but until then we must be content with the uncertainty in which they are now involved.

Judge Edmonds urged these views with great earnestness and candor, apparently wholly unaware that the concessions he had made completely sapped the whole system, and was a virtual acknowledgment of the contradictions and absurdities of the whole Spiritualistic faith.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Like a skilful postillion, Mr. Ullman has reserved a gallop for the last stage of his journey. To-night he gives us Mlle. Piccolomini in "Lucrezia Borgia"—the lady impersonating the matronly heroine. The cast in other respects is very attractive; Herr Fosmes is the *Duke*, and Mlle. Gaioni the *Orsini*. Mr. Ullman's season—the most successful on record—is drawing rapidly to an end. On Friday the "Hoguenots" will be produced, with Mme. Poinsot in the *rôle* of *Valentine*. On Saturday we have the last performance of the season. During the present week, therefore, we may expect something more than the usual enthusiasm.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Ranger, a gentleman who enjoys a good reputation here and in Europe, makes his *reëntrée* at this theatre to-night, playing *Sir Peter Teasle*, in Sheridan's famous comedy of the "School for Scandal." The general distribution includes all the force of the establishment, and we may safely anticipate one of the best performances of the work ever given in this City. It is something when Mr. Wallack tries to do a comedy well.

On Saturday, a new farce, by Mr. Brougham, was produced at this house with success. It is called, "Take Care of Little Charley," and is as broadly funny as such a work can be. The incidents do not bear narration, but are skilfully handled by the writer, and provoke the most uproarious merriment. Mr. Brougham plays an Irish character, and is abundantly unctuous. The actual hero, *Little Charley*, is impersonated by Miss Plunkett—a child of precocious talent, wonderfully alive to the requirements of the text. The other characters are intrusted to the efficient hands of Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, and Mr. Parsloe, (the latter an admirable actor in small parts.) The farce will be repeated to-night.

Burton's Theatre.—This establishment reopened for the season on Saturday night. The company appears to be a good one—excellent especially in the Richings, artists of undoubted merit. Mr. Sperry's comedy of "Extremes" enjoys a reputation, and has come by it honestly, in this City. A revival of the work will perhaps be attended with success. It includes all the principal artists of the company.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"Our American Cousin" enters on its seventh week to-night. This says all that is necessary to be said. The breath of dramatic life is merit. The farce called "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger" is selected as the afterpiece.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Eddy gives his patrons an entire change of bill to-night. The tripie Circus company of Sands, Nathan & Co. have a temporary possession of the building. This troupe includes all the best artists in the country, and we need scarcely remind our readers that the Broadway is the best place in the City for seeing an entertainment of the kind provided by manager Eddy.

Niblo's Garden.—The ever excellent Ravels give "Punchinello" and "Helene" to-night. Vega Mathias and Zanfretta have also their specialties in the programme.

Barnum's Museum.—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe open here to-day, and will appear every afternoon and evening in their pleasing and astonishing performances. Two pieces will be given by them to-day—the "Pet of the Village," and "Jealousy in the Kitchen"—the infant Alice and her sister, *La Petite Emeline*, in the principal characters. The Wren family of Juvenile comedians appear in conjunction with the Zavistowski troupe.

National Theatre.—The new local drama by R. Johnston, Esq., called "The Rag-picker of New-York," will be played here to-night, together with a new sensation drama called "The Tree of Death; or, The Fair Lass of Woolwich."

Bowery Theatre.—"Uncle Tom," with the original cast; the "Wizard Skiff" and a pantomime, are the liberal items offered by Messrs. Fox & Linoard to their patrons to-night.

Minstrels.—See the programmes issued by Woods and Campbells—two of the best companies in America. An admirable entertainment is certain at either place.

One More Unfortunate.—The body of a young lady was found at an early hour on Saturday morning, floating in the East River, near the foot of Twenty-sixth-street. Two men with a small boat brought the body to the shore. Several bruises about the face, head and shoulders, and the torn condition of the garments, at once incited suspicion that the young lady had been murdered, and the body thrown into the river. The case is still involved in mystery. Being near Bellevue Hospital, where the body was found, the remains were removed to the dead-house of that institution to await the Coroner's inquisition, which was commenced yesterday. The skull is fractured, and the face and shoulders covered with black and blue spots. Only the waist of the dress remains, and some of the under-garments are missing—a linen skirt and hoop comprising the only under-clothing. The boop, which is of whalebone, is broken in nearly fifty places. The deceased appears to have been about 18 years of age, and when discovered had not been in the water but a short time. The only evidence taken yesterday—Coroner Perry is the examining Coroner—was the testimony of Dr. Bouton, following a *post mortem* examination of the body. He stated that all the wounds found upon the person could have been produced by the paddle-wheel of a ferry, or other steamboat—leaving but little doubt that she is the young lady who jumped from one of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boats, on Thursday evening last, as noticed in Friday's Times. The description gives of the personal appearance and dress of the unfortunate female who threw herself from the ferry-boat corresponds entirely with the appearance and dress of the deceased. None of the witnesses in attendance, yesterday, were able to identify her, and the inquest was accordingly postponed until to-day, when it is hoped she may be recognized.

Fire in Beekman-street, corner of Gold.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at twenty minutes before 10 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the basement of the building No. 68 Beekman-street, corner of Gold, occupied by John C. Spatz as a lager-bier saloon and restaurant. The fire originated in a sub-cellar used as a kitchen. The damage to stock and fixtures will amount to about $600; insured for $1,200 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building is damaged to the amount of $500. The first floor is occupied by Benjamin Bradley as a paper warehouse. The stock in it was damaged to the amount of $150. There was no fire on this floor, but the fireman put on a stream of water before they discovered their mistake. The fire was discovered by Peter Cornwell, one of the Assistant Engineers.

Arrest of Bogus Check Makers.—For some time past the Wall-street Brokers have been victimized by parties who have sold checks on which the makers had no deposits. On Saturday Detective Eustace arrested a man named George Dunlap, who is charged with the above fraud. One of the parties victimized identified him as the person who in October, ult., lost $50 by the fraud.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Mail Contract—The President's Message—Secretary Cobb and the Tariff, &c.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 28.

The President's message will take such bold and vigorous ground with reference to our Mexican relations as to throw upon Congress the responsibility of further continuance of their present condition. It is to be hoped that Mr. Buchanan will not fail to express the sympathy which himself and the country feel for the Liberals, in emphatic terms. If this slight amount of moral force may have the effect, as supposed, of turning the scale in behalf of Juarez and his party, and so of ending the present struggle, surely it should not be withheld.

The *States* publishes the following interesting facts, communicated by Mr. Worrell, who was recently expelled from Mexico, and has just arrived in this city:

"Gen. Robles has been too long absent to expect to be raised to power. He was at Jalapa and Zulaga talked of arresting him."

[It will be remembered that Robles left his position as Mexican Minister at Washington some time since, with a view of pursuing the Presidency of his unfortunate country.]

"Gen. Miramon, it is stated, will probably succeed Zuloaga as head of the Conservative Party."

"Three Spanish men-of-war had arrived at Vera Cruz, and the number expected was seven. France had officially notified Mexico of her intention to redress by force the wrongs of her citizens. The British flag was represented in force; and the only flag of the four nations having most interesting relations with Mexico, not represented on her coast, was that of the United States."

"Juarez and the Liberal Party will oppose foreign aggression, but the central powers and population are apathetic, or rather approving, under the impression that the coast will catch the worst of it."

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are making a vigorous effort to have their mail contract, which will end in November next, renewed. The Company is unpopular here. A new contract may be authorized, and if so, Postmaster-General Brown will draw out the keenest competition by advertising for proposals. He thinks he can have the mails carried from New-York to San Francisco for $350,000. The Pacific Company alone now receive $400,000.

The Cabinet was in special session yesterday to consider that portion of the President's Message relating to Foreign Affairs—that being the only portion yet completed.

As members of Congress arrive, they are anxious to learn the views of the Administration on the finance question. Secretary Cobb expresses himself as opposed to any increase of duties, but does not object to withdrawing the free list for a time.

The Secretary of the Interior, having to attend the special Cabinet meeting yesterday, did not act on the contracts for Indian goods.

John Mitchel, of Baltimore, has been appointed Express Route Agent from Baltimore to Cincinnati, in place of A. H. Davis, who was accidentally killed a few days since.

The letter of Commodore Stewart to the Navy Department, asking to be relieved from command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, declares that if the Government does not remove the stain placed upon his name by the action of the celebrated Naval Retiring Board, he will not only reign, but return to the Department all the tokens of appreciation of former services which have been bestowed upon him at different times.

Mr. Roger A. Pryor, late of the Richmond *South*, has been here and completed his arrangements for entering upon his new field of labor as editor of the *States*, on the 1st proximo.

It is supposed by many that the Senate will elect an entire new set of officers this Winter, from Secretary down, and the city accordingly is filling up with candidates. This sort of reorganization has been agitated every year for some time past without success; but those who desire it think that the vacancy made by the death of the late door-keeper, opens the way for a general sweep.

Asbury Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate, has filled that position for many years, and will be ejected with difficulty so long as he is able to fulfill its duties, unless there should be overwhelming necessity for giving the place to some needy ex-member of Congress.

Among the candidates for the door-keepership are Messrs. Bassett and Jones, who have long filled subordinate situations in the service of the Senate, and between whom a warm rivalry has sprung up, which may lead to the election of some outside party not yet named.

Information has been received here that Lord Gladstone has been appointed by the Government of Great Britain to be Lord High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands, under the Protectorate established under the general treaty of 1864.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27.

There is no truth in the report circulated throughout the South that Secretary Cobb has accepted the position of Minister to France.

A Kansas letter, from an authentic source, mentions that Captain Montgomery and his associates had been indicted, but were trying to evade the process of law.

### Affairs in South Carolina.

THE CASE OF THE SLAVER ECHO—BALLOTING IN THE LEGISLATURE FOR U. S. SENATOR, &C.

Columbia, S. C., Friday, Nov. 26.

The United States Circuit Court met in this city to-day, Judges Wayne, of Washington, and McGraw, of South Carolina, presiding. The charges to the Grand Jury were delivered by both Judges, strongly impressing upon the Jury the duty of impartially discharging their oaths of office, and while avoiding unfounded accusations, to suffer no personal sentiments or private feelings to deter them from presenting for investigation every case where reasonable evidence of guilt exists.

These charges, it is understood, were designed to meet the efforts which are being made by certain parties to induce the Grand Jury to refuse to bring in a bill against the mate and crew of the slaver brig *Echo*. Some delay has occurred in this case, through the difficulty of getting a full Jury together. The probability now is, that the action of the Grand Jury in this case will be made known on Monday.

The subject of the selection of a candidate for the seat in the Senate of the United States, left vacant by the death of Mr. Evans, is now a prominent question for discussion in our political circles. Ex-Governor McAdam is the favorite of all those who desire to agitate in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade; but R. Burnwell Rhett, or ex-Governor Manning, or General McQueen will most likely be the choice of the Legislature.

Resolutions were introduced into the Senate, to-day, declaring that the Constitution of the United States contains no grant or power to interfere with the commerce of foreign nations; therefore, that all acts of Congress purporting to prohibit the Slave-trade between foreign countries are unconstitutional, null and void. Also, that the act of Congress declaring the Slave-trade piracy, in as much as it purports to convert into piracy, what is not so in the nature of things, or in the sense of the Constitution, is unconstitutional, null and void.

Senator Maskick made a strong speech in favor of the resolutions, declaring Congress might just as well make the trade in coffee piracy, as the trade in slaves, and disputing the right of the United States vessels to interfere with the Slave-trade between foreign nations. The resolutions were referred to a Committee on Federal Relations, by a vote of 25 to 13, which is considered fatal to them.

Columbia, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 27.

The Legislature commenced balloting to-day for a United States Senator for the full term. Two ballots were taken, but no choice was made. On the first ballot, Ex-Governor J. H. Adams received 36 votes; Ex-Governor Manning, 24; R. Barnwell Rhett, 23; C. G. Memminger, 23; John McQueen, 22 and Mr. Chesnut, 21; scattering, 9. On the second ballot, C. G. Memminger received 30; Ex-Governor Adams, 37; R. Barnwell Rhett, 24; John McQueen, 22; Ex-Governor Manning, 21; and Mr. Chesnut, 21.

Mr. Rhett is considered as likely to be successful, as he is more acceptable to the Conservatives than Ex-Governor Adams.

### Fire at Mauch Chunk.

Mauch Chunk, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 27.

The Lehigh Coal Navigation Company's ware-

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The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 27.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met again to-day, and adopted the report of President Fowlkes and the report of the Executive Committee. A resolution was then passed requesting a payment of fifty cents on each share, when the Convention adjourned to meet again in New-Orleans on the 20th December, for the election of officers, &c. The meetings have been highly satisfactory, evincing a determination to push forward the road rapidly.

Steamboat Eclipse Sunk.

Mobile, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The steamboat *Eclipse*, from Mobile to Montgomery, struck a snag and sunk, on the morning of the 27th, a few miles below Cahawba. After stopping the hole, she was raised, and proceeded to Montgomery. The water at one time was about three feet over her deck. Her cargo is badly damaged.

The Missouri State Railway Bonds.

St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The State Treasurer, of Missouri, has given notice that the semi-annual interest on the State Railway Bonds, due on the 1st of January, will be paid promptly at the State Treasury.

The Weather in Boston.

Boston, Sunday, Nov. 28.

Snow has been falling steadily since 2 o'clock. The weather this evening is mild, with indications of rain.

Wreck of Brig Amanda.

Norfolk, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The brig *Amanda*, from Providence, bound to Wilmington, is ashore on North Beach, N. C., and a total loss.

The British Steamer Scotia.

Savannah, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The British steamer *Scotia*, from Havana, formerly engaged in the Coolie-trade, is here seeking a freight to Liverpool.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. R. Adams, from New-York, arrived here at 11 o'clock Friday night.

Savannah, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Star* arrived here from New-York in 64 hours. All well.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* leaves for New-York at 2 o'clock.

The Late Mr. Dickens.

We learn that there is reason to believe that, instead of having committed suicide as was at first reported, Mr. E. J. Dickens, whose sudden death at Jersey City has been already noticed, was accidentally poisoned. We stated, in our notice of his death in the Times of Saturday, that he mentioned having twice narrowly escaped death from the use of potassium, which he had been taking to relieve an ailment from which he suffered. The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, previous to the interment of his remains, caused a *post mortem* examination to be made, of which the attending physician has given the following report:

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1858.

I have this day made a *post mortem* examination, at the request of the British Consul, on the body of Edwin J. Dickens, at No. 6 Prospect-street, Jersey City, in the presence of Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, and Mr. McGuire, medical student.

The body was not decomposed in the slightest degree, and no wounds were discovered upon it; except a slight abrasion on the left cheek-bone, and at the edges of each lip. On first opening the abdomen and other cavities, a very faint odor of bitter almonds was perceptible. The left lung was quite healthy, while the right had been the seat of severe pleurisy, the whole surface being strongly adherent to the ribs. The heart healthy, except two of the valves, one of which was abnormally thickened, and the other contracted from inflammation, but these were not sufficiently affected to influence the general health, unless under great exertion or excitement. The blood throughout the body was fluid—none was found coagulated anywhere. The stomach externally was healthy; but, internally, contained only ropy mucus, (no food of any kind,) the lining-membrane was somewhat softened, covered with thick tenacious mucus, and highly injected in all its extent, but not corroded; other organs perfectly healthy, and showing no effects of intemperance, vice or sickness.

That the deceased died of an overdose of cyanide of potassium I have no doubt; but that he intentionally poisoned himself, I do not believe. He was suffering from a chronic cough, from his pleurisy, a kind of cough which a sedative would relieve. Cyanide of potassium is used for this purpose, and the dose evidently came from one of the bottles containing the weakest solution, while a suicide would have chosen the strongest. Only a small quantity could have been taken, or more effect would have been perceived, and a greater odor of Prussic acid been detected. The stomach being entir

## Our Correspondence by the Illinois.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

**General Summary of News.**

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* arrived here on the 4th. Her dates are from Guatemala to the 25th, from Salvador to the 27th, Nicaragua to the 29th, and Costa Rica to the 31st October.

From Hondnras and Guatemala there is nothing new of any importance. Tha tobacco tax has been restored in the latter country.

SALVADOR.

The Republic was perfectly tranquil under its able ruler, President SANTIN, and the business of the country, as well as its agriculture, was in a prosperous condition. The annual fair at San Miguel wes to commence on the 17th November and last to the 25th. A great quantity of goods were on hand for the fair, both from Valparaiso and Enrope, so thal it was generally believed the indigo thera would command a higher price than it diu last year.

From the single port of La Union, this year, the exports will amount to nearly as large a sum as they did from all the ports of the Republic in 1856. The regular steamship trade, established by the Panama Railroad Company between Panama and Central American ports, has given an immense impetus to agriculture, not only in Salva lor, hnt in sil the Republics, with the exception of Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA.

The Legislative Assembly of this turbulent State, having refused to approve of Mr. MARTINEZ' project to establish a Council, under the name of "Consejo Consultivo," he has resigned the office of President, but it is thought he would be induced to reconsider his determination.

The road from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bey is said to have been made passable for mules with passengers and baggage, and undoubtedly is so.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander THATCHER, had arrived at Realejo from Callao, and would stay on the Nicaraguan Coast until some action had been taken in Nicaragua affairs by the United States Congress. The United States steam flag-ship *Merrimac*, Admiral LONG, was expected to arrive at Realejo from the Sandwich Islands in December.

COSTA RICA.

I wrote you, some time since, that General LAMAR, United States Minister Resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, had made large claims on the latter Republic, in favor of filibusters styling themselves "American citizens." Although the claims made by General LAMAR are not by a great deal so large as reported, yet they are sufficiently onerous, and as abundantly unjust as I represented them to be. I am in receipt of a letter from a gentlemen of high official position in San Jose, and who has had access to the papers, for the following information in regard to these absurd demands:

* * * "SAN JOSE, Oct. 29, 1858.

"There men (the Filibusters) have done us much evil, for which we might justly enforce redress against the United States, were we as powerful as they are. Nevertheless, I hope the Cabinet at Washington will be satisfied, when the documents are carefully examined, that the aforesaid reclamations have no just foundation. I will briefly enumerate some of them:

"1st. The United States claim indemnification for the families of two Americans who were at Virgin Bay at the time the Costa Rica forces assaulted that place. These Americans were merely civic soldiers of WALKER, as were all the foreigners residing there at the time. But be that as it may, no Government can be made responsible for lives casually lost in the midst of a combat.

"2d. The United States claim $34,000, said to have been stolen from an American by the forces of Costa Rica in San Juan del Sur. This charge is entirely false. On the contrary, Gen. CAÑAS detailed one hundred men to guard private property and prevent robberies, and any losses that accrued could only have been after the Costa Rican forces had left the place.

"3. A certain filibuster demands $10,000 for the reason that he was not allowed to pass down the River San Juan when it was in a state of blockade.

"4. Another claim of many thousands of dollars is made for one barrel of beef and two bags of rice, which 'an American' charges was taken from him by force: when, in fact, he sold the articles in question to the Cos a Ricsn force for $100, and for which payment the officer in command took his receipt.

There are many other demands, but they are still more impertinent and groundless."

Gen. LAMAR is expected to leave Costa Rica for Nicaragua in the *Columbus* about the 26th inst.

Coffee, the great staple of Costa Rica, will yield abundantly this year.

The *Columbus*, on her next trip, will bring one or two tons of the silver ore, lately discovered near Atenas, in Costa Rica, to be sent to Boston, in order to ascertain its richness.

The *Columbus* brought down nine Jesuit teachers and priests, from Guatemala for Bogota. F. W. R.

### NEW-GRANADA.

**The Steamship Herman at Panama—The War Between Peru and Ecuador—Panama News, &c.**

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

The American steamship *Hermann*, Capt. CAVERDY, with between 600 and 700 passengers for San Francisco, arrived at the island of Taboga, nine miles from this port, on the 9th, where she anchored. The *Hermann* made the passage from New-York to Rio Janeiro in 26 days. She remained at Rio six days, taking in coal and provisions. From Rio to Lota, Chili, where she took in 900 tons of coal, she was 26 days, six of which were occupied in getting through the Straits of Magellan. At Valparaiso, the *Hermann* took 700 tons more of coal, but only remained there two days, as some scrub lawyers on board had induced several passengers to bring suits against Capt. CAVERDY for alleged ill treatment, &c., and he was afraid of a long detention if he allowed summonses to be served on him. She left Valparaiso with 1,400 tons of coal on board, drawing 24 feet of water, and arrived at Taboga in 13 days. No deaths have occurred on board, and no serious sickness. When Captain C. reached here he had 800 to 900 tons of coal on board, which he considered sufficient to take him to San Francisco. Three hundred tons were sent out from New-York, across the Isthmus, but is held here for freight and charges.

Captain CAVERDY, on his arrival at Panama, not liking the looks of things in New-York, he having an interest in the other ship, the *Washington*, placed the *Hermann* under command of his first officer, Mr. PATTERSON, and goes home himself on this steamer. He determined not to send the vessel to San Juan del Sur to look for the passengers of the *Washington*, considering it exceedingly doubtful if the latter ship would be sent out at all, and having no confidence, if she was, that her passengers would get over the Nicaragua Isthmus—so if the *Washington did not break a piece of her machinery* off Sandy Hook and put back, there will be a nice time at Aspinwall in a day or two, with her deceived passengers, who will find no way to get to California.

A debt of $15,000, for supplies for the *Hermann* in New-York, was secured on her here. A debt of $22,000, for coals and supplies, was secure l on her at Rio Janeiro, and another of $12,000 for coals and supplies at Lota and Valparaiso. So the attempt to open the Nicaragua route has again proved a complete failure, for lack of funds.

The *Hermann* brought dates from Valparaiso to the 27th October, 11 days later than those brought by the regular British mail vessel. Not much of interest had transpired in Chili in the interim. A number of prominent gentlemen in Santiago, wishing to show their disapprobation of the administration of President MONTT, proposed a public dinner on the 19th October with that object, but the only speech of the evening worth notice—much to the chagrin of the managers—was one in favor of President MONTT. There were only about 200 persons present. The next day a civil and military officer was foolishly arrested for having been present. Señor MIRA, the intendente of Coplapo—who had the editor of the *Copiapino* and a couple of others flogged for publishing abusive articles against him and his family—had been sentenced to two years' banishment, and to pay a fine of $100—the severity of the sentence being enhanced from the fact that he addressed an insulting letter in his own defence to his judges.

WILLIAM L. HUDSON, Esq., late Acting United States Consul at Valparaiso, and a prominent merchant, was a passenger on board the *Hermann*. I am happy to learn that our Minister to Chili, the Hon. JOHN BIGLER, enjoys an enviable popularity in that Republic, as well among his own countrymen as among the native population.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 28th October, but there is not a word of news. The Confederacy is tranquil in all its parts, if we except a little fermentation in the Magdalena districts on account of the forced recruiting of soldiers for Panama. Some of the men who were seized and yoked together like cattle, to be shipped, had got away, and experienced great hazards rather than be taken.

Under the South American head, you will find a succinct account of the progress of the imbroglio and war between Peru and Ecuador. You will recollect that I gave you a very full history of the events that originated this trouble, in a former letter.

The war just commenced between Peru and Ecuador, is generally laid in Callao and Lima, at the door of ECHENIQUE, who was revolutionized out of the office of President by CASTILLA, in 1855. He expects to keep CASTILLA, with his main disposable force, occupied in the north of Peru, which will be invaded by Ecuador, while he, assisted by Bolivia, shall invad Peru in the south. It remains to be seen whethe the Bolivian Government will take a hand in the game. But that the war between Ecuador and Peru will sooner or later extend to Bolivia, and also to New-Granada, is quite possible and even probable. ECHENIQUE is now in Bolivia, using every means in his power to create an ill-feeling between CASTILLA and LINARES, and getting promises of men and money to overthrow the present Government of Peru, and the latter power will, therefore, be very apt to hold Bolivia responsible for his proceedings.

As regards New-Granada, it is conceded that she will not allow FLOREZ to take possession of the Government of Ecuador, as he would be to her rather an unpleasant neigbbor. And FLOREZ, partly fur whose benefi and for tbet of ECHENIQUE, the war was begun, it is plain will take a very active part in it, as much to forward his plan of regaining bis lost power as to revenge himself on the men who have been instrumental in confiscating his property, and in dapriving his friend ALVAREZ, the Venezuelean Minister, of his *exequatur*, for the reason that he too strenuously insisted that Ecuedor should indemnify the General for these alleged losses and confiscations. And as the main cause of the war is alleged to be the possession of the territory of the Amazon, which was the common inheritance of the Columbian Confederacy, it can scarcely be expected New-Granada, even if she could suffer FLOREZ to rule in Ecuador, could look coldly on while her territory was being appropriated by Peru.

Tha pr bable results of this foolish war may be steted as follows: Peru, having quite a respectable steem-navy, and Ecuador having no serviceable vessels of war, will at the outset take possession of the City of Gusyaquil, which Ecuador will allow her to hold for the time being. The Ecuadorian force will attack Peru in the north, by marching overland in a body. Peru, which is in such a state of discord, will suffer much from VIVANCO and his adherents in the north, as he will have the support of the Ecusdorian forces. ECHENIQUE will look upon his own success as certain when the struggle between Presidents ROSLES and CASTILLA shall have commenced. He will then enter the defenceless and discontented Southern Provinces and take possession of them with but little trouble. Peru must raise not only 15,000 but 30,000 men if she expects to come out of this war with success.

As to the rights of the question, Peru has shown but little prudence and evidenced but little respect for the principles of justice, in her action. Ecuador had an undoubted right to dismiss CAVADO, especially after becoming cognizant of the threats against her contained in his letter to the Consul-General of New-Granada. The United States dismissed Mr. CRAMPTON for a lesser cause, and England did not find it even a ground for complaint, much less for war. The Cabinet at Washington has lately demanded from Nicaragua an apology for langusge impugning the honor of the United States, contained in an agreement between Presidents MAETINEZ and MORA, and the Minister of the former has accepted to the demend. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad"—and President CASTILLA bids fair snortly to illustrate the apothegm.

I received by the last British mail from Guayaquil the following letter, from a leading member of the Ecuadorian Government, dated

QUITO, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

* * * * * "The public press has kept you informed nf the Cavero questiou. But you are ignorant as the point to which the ambition of the Government of Peru has led it. From a circular, n copy of which was addressed to the British Government, we have learned that its pretensions embrace nothing less than the two banks of the Amezon, from the Santiago to the Yapura; so that Peru actually claims two-thirds of the territory of Ecuador, and a great extent ot the New-Granadian territory. * * * I call your attention to this great danger, because I do not wish that New-Granada should suffer from her ignorance of the facts, or that she should suddenly find herself misled, and involved by the perfidy of these American Carthagenians. Peru maintains a legatinn at Bogota, solely that she may still the suspicions of New-Granada, and surprise her when she should least expect it. CASTILLA believes, if he can estrange Ecuador from her friends, he can conquer and roo her; snd she once conquered, extend its limits to Tabatinga, despoiling New-Granada of all she possesses between the Caquete and the Yapura. If tha Conservatives of New-Granada shut their ears to tha truth, the Liberals ought to expose their criminal security before the nations, and see that the accomplices of Peru are punished for aiding her in her attempt to seize upon the eastern territories of Columbia, in order to close the Amazon to the intelligent commercial nations of the world."

It is altogether prohable that the first action of the Congress of Bogota, which meets on the 1st of February, will be in reletion to this South American imbroglio.

In Panama, nothing of any great interest has transpired the past fortnight. Governor OSALDIA has appointed his officers, his selectione having the approval generally ot the community.

Se ñorita JOSEFA HURTADO, a beautiful and accomplished lady of only twenty years, sister of the Intendenie General, died on the 4th.

The health of the city is good. Tha rainy season has about closed. The United States frigate *Saranac* remains in port, and also the British frigates *Alert* and *Vixen*. The crews and officers are in the enjoyment of general good health. F. W. R.

**The Late Violent Gale—Damage at Aspinwall.**

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

The most violent gale that ever visited Aspinwall since its foundation commenced on the evening of the 11th, and did not cease until the evening of the 15th. On the 12th the Boston ship *Telassar* went ashore in the harbor, with 600 tons of coals in her, and both ship and cargo are a total loss. The ship was discharging at the fine wharf of the United S ates Mail Steamship Company, when it was found necessary to let her drop out in the stream. But the wind blowing directly in and some of her lines parting, she went stern on several times to the wharf, tearing away about 60 feet of it. Sail was finally got on her in time to save the greatest portion of tha wharf, and she was run ashore, having previously nearly filled with water. The loss of the ship and cargo probably amounts to $20,000. The damage to the wharf is about $15,000. One or two small vessels were slightly damaged, the schooner *H. P. Russell* having lost her rudder. At one time four vessels had signals of distress flying. The United States steamfrigate *Roonoke* kept steam up, and the British mail steamship went to sea. Had it not been for the efforts of the officers and men of the *Roanoke*, *Saratoga* and *Relief*, several five vessels would undoubtedly have been lost. Their boats and men for two days were constantly and courageously employed. Great credit is also due to JOHN W. BOURNE, Esq., agent of the United States Mail Company, who, by his constant and intelligent labor during the worst part of the gale, saved the great part of the wharf, with its steam engines, water pipes, houss, and the $40,000 worth of coals stored on it. No man better fitted in every way fur the position he occupies could he named.

The *Illinois* arrived at her wharf on the evening of the 15th, and the *Granada* not till the next morning, the latter vessel having been detained two or three days at Havana awaiting the New-York steamer. But the small streams that everywhere empty into the Chagres had so swollen that river that its waters overflowed the track of the railroad in two or three places, so that the engines, in trying to pass over, had their fires put out. The passengers, consequently, could not cross until the 17th, when the transit of four or five long trains was made in about three hours, with comfort.

Three negro servants of the wardroom of the *Saratoga* were drowned in this port this morning, by the swamping of one of the ship's boats.

Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, first Governor of the *State* of Panama, and several years Senator in the Congress of New-Granada, visited the *Roanoke* yesterday, with his American bride, by invitation of Admiral MCINTOSH and Captain GARDNER. He was complimented with a salute of fifteen guns, in honor, as the Admiral said, of the "annexation."

The British mail steamship arrived at Aspinwall this morning, having left San Juan del Norte yesterday morning. The *Valorous*, with Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY and wife, his Secretary and wife, etc., arrived at San Juan the day before. The *Jamestown* and *Savannah* were at San Juan, also the British frigates *Leopard* and *Basilisk*. The *Washington* had not arrived when the steamer left.

### IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

**War between Peru and Ecuador.**

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

The new British steam propeller *Cloda* arrived here on the 6th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to Oct. 15, Lima and Callao to the 27th, Quito to the 21st, and Guayaquil to the 1st November. The news from Peru and Ecuador is of great importance, war having been commenced between these two Republics. I gave you, a month ago, in an extended form, the causes that have led to this result, and will now give you the facts as they have transpired since.

On the 20th October, the Peruvian war-steamer *Trembes* arrived at Callao, bringing from Ecuador the Peruvian messengers who bore the *ultimatum* of Peru to Quito. Peru demanded, under date of Oct. 6, as a preliminary to any further negotiations with Ecuador, that "the *exequatur* of Señor CAVERO, revoked by the Government, should be restored to him, and that he he reinstated in the full exercise of his diplomatic functions." This demand was peremptorily refused.

On the 21st, Señor FRANCISCO P. ICAZA, Minister from Ecuador to Lima, demanded his passports, stating that as he had not been able to effect a peaceful solution of the difficulties, which was the special object of his mission to Peru, his Government had recalled him.

On the 22d, the Secretary of State of Peru answered Señor ICAZA that as his Government had recalled him, and as he had informed the Department of State that there could no longer he any object in his remaining in Lima, the Council of Ministers had instructed him to grant him his passport.

On the 26th, Gen. CASTILLA, having been formally declared President of Peru, issued a decree:

"That from facts communicated to him by his Secretary of State, it appeared Ecuador, far from apologizing for the insults to Peru, in the person of her Minister, and instead of acceding to our just demands in regard to territorial limits, had placed herself in a hostile attitude; augmented considerably her army, had ordered out her National Guard, and asked Congress to grant power to her President to declare war against Peru. Therefore the Republic, being menaced by a foreign war, had granted the President power to put in the field fifteen thousand men whenever circumstances might require it, and to call to active service all who belonged to the army; and also to raise and appropriate the necessary funds for the support of the same."

On the 27th, all the Government war-vessels then in the port of Callao including the steam-frigate *Amazonas*, of 22 guns, were ordered to Guayaquil, to blockade that port. On the same day officers started for Pisura, Huaraz and Huanchaco to raise men for the army. The whole number indicated in the decree was ordered to be enrolled. When the mail steamer left, on the evening of the 29th, it was reported that a proclemation, formally declaring war against Ecuador, had been issued.

Ecuador, though without the means for war that Peru possesses, is making the most active preparations for the war. Regiments are being put on a war-footing; the National Guard has been ordered out, and it obeys the summons with enthusiasm. The whole nation is in favor of the war, as the part which Peru has played is considered as a taunt and flagrant wrong.

A great number of American rifles and much ammunition have just arrived at Guayaquil. Troops were moving towards Cuanca and Loja with great haste. The plan seems to be to occupy the north of Peru, while ECHENIQUE will raise a revolutionary force against CASTILLA in the south, as has undoubtedly been agreed on.

CASTILLA received 432,000 out of the 560,000 votes cast for President, and has been formally installed by the Congress.

A proposition to remove the army ten leagues from Lima during the session of Congress has been rejected.

I translate the following, in regard to the question of seizure of United States merchant vessels by the Government of Gen. CASTILLA, for loading guano under the revolutionary charters granted by Gen. VIVANCO, when he held possession of the Province of Arequipa, and the ports of Arica, Iquique and Islay. It will be recollected that Mr. CLAY, our Minister to Lima, demanded a large indemnity to the owners of the ships indicated, and an apology to the United States for the violation of her flag, and it was confidently stated, only three months since, that Mr. CLAY'S demands would be fully enforced by our Government:

"With the object to prevent the unlawful and criminal exportation of guano, which was being practiced, and the working of the deposits of which was forbidden by the laws of the Republic, and considering the foreign speculators, who were engaged in such illegal traffic, while doing an illicit trade, violated the neutrality they were bound to observe, by furnishing means and elements of war to a faction who had raised the standard of revolt against the Constitution of the State and the legitimate Government, dispatched the national war-vessel *Tumbes*, with orders to pursue and capture the contraband vessels. This steamer encountered, in lat. 20° 30' S., and lon. 79° 20' W., the American ship *Dorcas C. Yeaton*, making for the port of Iquique, occupied by the seditionists. Having spoken her, the Commander of the *Tumbes* sent a boat with an officer and four unarmed men, to board her, in order to arrive at the facts.

The circumstances connected with this act, and the incidents which followed, were scandalously and falsely disfigured in a protest which the master of the *Dorcas C. Yeaton* made to his Minister, giving rise to the claims made by said Minister to the Department under my charge, as follows:

1. That the Government of Peru should give complete and ample satisfaction for the insult and offence offered to the flag of the United States, in such form as might be determined upon by that nation.

2. That Lieutenant Don JUAN PUENAS should be suspended from the command of the *Tombes* and from service to Peru, for such time as the Government of the United States may consider necessary.

3. That the Government of Peru accord full and ample compensation to the owners of the *Dorcas C. Yeaton* for all the damages and losses which may result from the said detention by the officer of the *Tombes*, and from her subsequently being taken into the port of Callao.

The justificatory documents, and the communications exchanged, as well in Lima as in Washington, which accompany this report, will inform Congress of the progress and conclusion of the negotiations relative to this grave affair, and of the cere taken by the Government to sustain the dignity and the justice of its proceedings. This justice on our peri has been acknowledged with great frankness and impartiality on the part of the Government of the United States, which, in a definite solution of the question, has declared: "That the United Stales has nothing to ask of the Government of Peru, either as satisfaction for the act, or in the way of punishment to the officer under whose orders it was committed, nor has it any compleint to make or the detention of one of its vessels."

The capture made by the *Tumbes*, in Punta de Lobos and Pahellon de Pica, of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, for the double crime of having anchored in ports thet were not open to foreign commerce, snd for having been surprised in the act of taking guano from deposite forbidden to be worked by law, and without the competent papers exacted by the laws and regulations of the republic, has given rise to a protest on the part of the Minister of the United States, and to a correspondence had in this capital and in Washington, which accompanies this report; and since the Congress of the United States has acted upon this matter, and part of the aforesaid correspondence has been published there by the press, there is no obstacle to the same course being pursued by the Government of Peru.

Notwithstanding that the conclusion of the note directed by the Secretary of State to our Minister, on the 22d of May last, contains certain reservations that the Government of Peru cannot and should not accept, the assurance in this document has been received with extreme pleasure, that if Mr. CLAY has been justly culpable of the charge of *lack of impartiality and of a friendly disposition* in his proceedings, he has failed to interpret correctly the sentiments of his Government, and adopted a line it cannot approve, because the United States entertain the most friendly sentiments for the Peruvian people and their Government, and feel the greatest interest in the progress of this most beautiful country.

This assurance, united to the constant proofs of good will and sympathy which the Peruvian Government has received from the Government of the Union, and the justice and dignity of the policy of that Government inspires great confidence that an immediate arrangement of the question at issue will be had of a satisfactory nature. There are also other good reasons to hope for such a result.

The report of the Secretary goes largely into the question at issue between Peru and Ecuador, charging the latter country with many unneighborly acts against Peru, and among them with harboring Don MANUEL VICENTE MOAGTE, who was engaged with LOMER in the contemplated filibuster expedition against Peru from New-York.

### BOLIVIA.

President LINARES seems to have somewhat intimidated the unquiet revolutionary spirits of this country, by his late execution of a dozen or so of the rebels. Tranquility is said to reign throughuut the Republic.

### CHILI.

Chili seems to be somewhat disturbed by rumors of revolution, or at least the Government does. In Santiego, the capital, and at Concepcion several arrests had been made, but it appears on very trivial grounds. A Frenchman was arrested in the former place, charged with having made one hundred revolver balls for a revolutionist, and in Concepcion three men, among whom was an Englishman, were arrested for "some seditious toasts" at a dinner. The officers of the Government are much blamed by the public press for their silly fears. Pasquins appear in the papers of armorers offering their business for sale, or proposing to change their shops into manufactories of crinoline. Rumors existed that the Government had received notice that a vast conspiracy against the public order existed, but the matter is generally ridiculed by the Press and the people. At Valparaiso two or three sergeants were arrested as cousprirators, and military proceedings were instituted against them—but nothing came out of it.

A fire in Calle San Juan de Dios, Valparaiso, had destroyed $60,000 worth of property.

The English, Americans, and other foreigners at Valparaiso, had united in a public dinner to celebrate the laying of the "busted up" Atlantic Cable. Much enthusiasm was exhibited on the occasion.

Lieut. GILLIS, who was sent out by the Smithsonian Institute to observe the solar eclipse at Paita, in Peru, was at Santiago.

Silver coin was becoming so scarce in Chili, on account of the great export, that an export duty was talked of to prevent the country becoming completely drained. Two million dollars had been sent away in nine months. Silver change bore a premium of 2 per cent.

The terms on which the Government had agreed to take the private sdares of the 33 miles of Railroad already built between Valparaiso and Santiago are: The shares to be received at their par value, 30 per cent. to be paid down, and the balance in five equal installments, the first in two years, and the other four at intervals of one year each, with 6 per cent. interest.

An extra session of Congress will soon be called, as the budget for 1859 has not yet been acted on.

The Government has issued a circular to the Intendentes, recommending to them a strict observance of the laws for the protection of the property and persons of foreigners in Chili.

The crops would be very plentiful, and the copper mines of Ceplapo and Coquimbo were in a highly prosperous state.

A census of the merchant marine of Chili makes it 38 ships, 92 barks, 52 brigs, 58 brigantines and schooners, 17 sloops, and 7 steamers; in all, 260 vessels, amounting to 60,410 tons, and carrying 2,500 men.

The Pacific Navigation Company's steamer *Lima*, which has been running between Panama and Valparaiso, sailed for Liverpool, to make some changes in her machinery, on the 12th of October. She took 30 passengers.

The Baltimore bark *Isabella C. Jones* had had another contact in the bay, this time with the British ship *Gladiator*, in which both vessels were considerably injured.

A new mutual fire insurance company at Valparaiso, called the "Union Chilena," had insured upwards of $1,000,000 on property the first three days after it was instituted.

Greator activity had prevailed in business the fortnight ending Oct. 15, although not so great as usual at that season. The depreciation in the price of home products had acted favorably on shipments, particularly in Copper. Flour averaged about $4 per quintal Carolina Rice, $6 50; American Refined Sugar, $4 to $4 20 per aroba; actual stock of all kinds of Sugars on hand, 82,500 arobas; Bolivian Guano, $22; Bar Copper, $18 75, cash; Nitrate of Soda, $2 50, cash. Freights to Europe—£2 to Liverpool, £2 15s. to Antwerp; to Baltimore, $10.

### ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Dates from Parana are to Sept. 9, and from Mendoza to Oct. 1. The Chambers continued in session. In Tucuman, a military mutiny, headed by a Señor LOPEZ, was promptly put down by Governor PAZ. In San Juan a revolution on a great scale, headed by General BENAVIDES was spoken of. Arms and ammunition were found in his house. The General had been arrested, and placed in irons in solitary confinement.

In the Province of San Luis, about 70 leagues to the northward of Mendoza, at a place called Cañada Honda, very rich gold fields had been discovered. One man is said to have extracted six ounces per day, and nuggets of two ounces in weight had been found. The standard of the gold is 21 carats.

### BUENOS AYRES

Dates are to Sept. 7. Colonel FRIAS had repulsed an attack of savages, and rescued female captives, cattle, &c., and routed the Indians.

According to the budget, the expenses will amount to ninety millions, and the income to eighty-five millions.

### ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

The Government has resumed the management of the Customs, which had been farmed out. No yellow fever prevailed at Montevideo.

### PARAGUAY.

Dates are only up to Aug. 21. A railroad was about to be commenced from Asuncion to Villa Rica. The French Government had approved of the arrangement made by its Consul in regard to the difficulties at New-Bordeaux. F. W. R.

### City Politics.

DECLINATION OF MR. LEVERIDGE—NOMINATION OF MESSRS. HAWS AND WAGNER BY THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The "People's City Convention," called for the purpose of nominating People's candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse, held its final meeting at THORP'S, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, on Saturday evening. The attendance was not large. A communication was received from Mr. JOHN P. LEVERIDGE, declining to accept the nomination for Comptroller tendered him by the Convention. After some debate a ballot was taken for candidate for Comptroller, which resulted in the selection of Mr. ROBERT T. HAWS, the Republican and American candidate—the vote standing 27 for HAWS to 7 opposition.

Mr. FREDERICK C. WAGNER, the American nominee, was then indorsed by acclamation for Governor of tha Almshouse.

THE AMERICANS AND MR HAWS.

The Committee appointed on Friday night to inform Mr. R. T. HAWS of his nomination for Comptroller by the American City Convention, waited upon that gentleman on Saturday evening, and were by him invited to the La Pierre House in Broadway, where, with a number of other gentlemen, they sat down to a comfortable supper.

Before enjoying the pleasures of the table, Mr. SNYDER, Chairman of the American Convention, tendered Mr. HAWS the nomination in a brief and appropriate speech, to which the latter replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the nomination you have just tendered to me; and I am the more grateful from the fact that the resolutions adopted by the Convention you represent, declared that it was independent of all party considerations. The charter of 1857, as you are aware, separated our Municipal from the general election, for the express purpose of divorcing local interests from the embarrassments attendant on a general canvass. This was regarded as an urgent necessity in consideration of the vast interests of this metropolis, which not unfrequently had been wholly overlooked. In the excitement of the moment, bad men obtruded themselves into places of responsibility, and wasted the People's moneys in flagrant corruptions. It was therefore deemed expedient that candidates for municipal favor should be presented in such manner that their qualifications should be placed more directly in view. For myself I feel that your Convention has done me a double honor. Accepting, as I already have, a nomination from the Republican Convention, I regard your action in the light of a magnanimity as patriotic as its complimentary to myself.

If elected to the high position to which, in the partiality of my fellow-citizens, I am designated, I can only promise to devote to it all my energies, to the end that order may be restored where chaos now reigns—that the Treasury may be no longer at the mercy of swindlers, and that the taxes of our City, in which all of every class are interested, may be speedily reduced.

I therefore accept your nomination in the spirit with which it has been tendered to me, with my thanks to you, gentlemen, and to the Association which you represent, for this manifestation of your confidence.

The party shortly afterward sat down to supper, and passed the evening in social enjoyment.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The New-England Society of Jersey-City** will hold a special meeting at Franklin Hall, corner of Montgomery and Warren sts., Jersey-City, on TUESDAY EVENING, 30th instant, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for their annual dinner on the 22d of December, and for the election of new members. All persons of New-England birth or origin are cordially invited to attend. D. GOULD, President.

☞ **United States Court—E Pluribus Unum Justice.**—Meerschaum vs. American Smoker—Haus Hamburger for plaintiff; Brother Jonathan for defendant.—This case was ably argued by the learned counsel, and decided upon the merits in favor of defendant by his Honor the Judge. A full report of this interesting case can be had at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **The Enn Lnstrale Hair Restorative of JULES HAUEL** has an unprecedented reputation for imparting health, strength and beauty to the hair; its use renders scraggy, wiry hair luxuriantly soft and glossy, and inclines it to curl. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st, Philadelphia.

☞ **Boys' Overcoats, French Styles,** Superbly finished and In great variety, At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Heavy Silk, Merino, Cotton and Shaker** Flannel Shirts and Drawers, 5 per cent. below wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 Williams-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **The Celebrated Scorch Wool and Shaker** knit undershirts and drawers, also undergarments for men, women and children, Winter gloves of every description, knit jackets, comforters, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depot, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

☞ **Cure your Cough.**—Use Campbell's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry; 25 cents a bottle. To be had only of the inventor and proprietor, SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ludd, Webster & Co.,** LIGHT-STICH SEWING MACHINE, For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Grover & Baker's** NEW FAMILY-SEWING MACHINE, PRICE, $50. NO. 495 BROADWAY.

This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Boys' Winter Clothing.** Parents will please take notice that ROGERS & RAYMOND, Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., have made large and novel additions to their WINTER STYLES of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF BOYS' OVERCOATS. ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.** THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. B. G. WILDER & CO., NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Phalon & Son's** COCOINE, PREPARED FROM COCOA-NUT OIL. The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and Clothing.** Wholesale Stock clearing out at wholesale and retail. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortland-st.

☞ **Gloves, Undershirts, &c.,** At the old-established stand, No. 61 Nassau-st. A large assortment at usual low prices wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

### MARRIED.

NEILSON—FOULKE.—On Friday, Nov. 26, by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, JOAN NEILSON to KATE B., daughter of Joseph Foulke.

MCWILLIAM—KARNOCEAN.—At Seersville, Orenge Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., the Rev. ALEXANDER MCWILLIAM to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Andrew Kerochan, Esq.

FARES—PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. L. W. Peck, Mr. WILLIAM FARRER to Miss MARIA N. PLATT, all of this City.

SMEDBERG—AUCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, by the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, JOAN G. SMEDBERG to HARRIET ROMEYN, daughter of the late Hugh Auchincloss

### DIED

ESTY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 28, FRANK, only son of Francis A. and Sarah A. Esty, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 7 Hammond-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. He will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

QUIGLEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 27, after a short illness, in the 67th year of his age, PATRICK QUIGLEY.

His friends, and those of his sons, Michael and John Quigley, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Nov. 33 Greenwich-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LEGGETT.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 27, JOHN R. LEGGETT, Secretary of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the morning papers of Tuesday.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 27, DELILAH, wife of Charles S. Wright, in the 58th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of her funeral, through the papers.

HATCH.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 25, after a painful illness of five years, which was borne with Christian fortitude, WILLIAM T. HATCH, in the 70th year of his age.

His remains were on Sunday, 25th, taken to Westchester Village for interment.

LOTT.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 26, URIAH LOTT, aged 40 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford st. M. E. Church, and of the Eighth Ward Police, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bedford-st. Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

NICHOLSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 28, ELSANOR BRASHER BERRIEN, wife of Lieut. J. W. A. Nicholson, United States Navy, and youngest daughter of the late Daniel Berrien.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS,
LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,

Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in Our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
Some having been manufactured more than a few days.

The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, the 29th inst.,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have caused themselves on our notice, made by tha Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is distinguished hy the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS
FOR
$1 per yard,
VERY CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, 29th instant,
AT THE
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CARPETINGS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Superfine Ingrains.....at 70 cents per yard.
Three Ply.....at 95 cents per yard.
English Brussels.....at 90 cents per yard.
ALSO, RICH CARPETINGS,
Medallions, Velvets, Tapestry &c., and
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Of Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS,
NEWEST STYLES.
Will open, MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858,
A LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
For the low price of $2.
Also a lot of French, EMBROIDERED SETS,
For $1 and $1 25.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
BEAVERS, AND CASTOR BEAVERS,
LION SKINS AND SEAL SKINS,
AT CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.
Also, just received, several cases of
SUPERIOR BLANKETS FROM AUCTION.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE ABOVE GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
N. B.—NOVELTIES by every steamer.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
CASHMERE, PRINTED WOOL, PLAID and FIGURED WOOL SHAWLS, together with every other description of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimmings,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 259 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, ALL LINEN,
Only $2 25 per dozen.
Gents' Plain All Linen Hdkfs., $1 50 per dozen.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Ladies' Hem-stitched Tape-bordered
and Embroidered Hdkfs., at quite Low Prices.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 29,
Auction lot of
RICH PARIS PRINTED DELAINES,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.

BLANKETS.
C. G. HOOK,
Having purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods for cash from Mr. W. S. Bond, (who is retiring from business,) now offers 1,000 pairs of the best English and American Blankets at the cost of production. Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
An immense stock of Blankets, No. 473 Broadway,
Selling off cheap.

RIBBONS OF THE NEWEST STYLES,
At a great reduction in prices, from auction, at Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., (late W. S. Bond.)
C. G. HOOK.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The largest and best
Selected assortment of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
In the City.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS AT $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS AT $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
From $10 to $16—worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
We invite the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine our present large stock. Our garments will compare with those in any house in the city, and at much lower prices.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have made large additions to their popular Stocks of
SILK GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Received per recent Steamer.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ANOTHER FASHIONABLE EVENT:
OPENING EXPOSITION
OF
FRENCH SACQUES.
The ladies are invited to examine a new and beautiful assortment of these
CONVENIENT, GRACEFUL, COMFORTABLE AND FASHIONABLE WINTER FABRICS.
To be opened
MONDAY, Nov. 29, at
GENIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
N. B.—Among the other recommendations of the FRENCH SACQUES are the moderate prices.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The Entire Stock of Laces and Embroideries selling at a reduction of 40 per cent.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
2,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at 4s., worth $1 25.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
1,000 pairs Gauntlet Sleeves at 5s. actual price $1 50.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
1,000 French Embroidered Sets at $3, worth $15.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
[illegible] at $7, worth $10 50.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
[illegible] and Muslin Collars, saved from the wreck of the steamer *Arctic-York*, will be sold at 50 cents.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

LACES.
Just received 100 pieces of Valenciennes Edging, at [illegible] cents per yard.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

CORSETS.—WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF [illegible] skirts of our own make at retail, at cost. An inspection of goods and prices solicited. Children's [illegible] at 25 cents. [illegible] at 37½ cents. The [illegible] every [illegible] PROUT & [illegible], 50 Broadway, over C. Y. Fire.

## DRY GOODS.

A GREAT REDUCTION
ON
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
Of every description,
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
At No. 355 Broadway.

SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
DOUBLE JUPE,
Two flounces.
ROBES A LEZ,
Three flounces.
RICH BROCADE,
BAYADERE,
CHENE PLAID.
PLAIN AND
FANCY SILKS
In great variety.
300 PIECES CHENE PLAID AND FANCY SILK,
At $1, worth $1 50 per yard.
PLAIN PLAID
AND FANCY POPLINS.
FRENCH MERINOES, ALL COLORS
At 60c., 75c., 85c. and $1, worth from 80c. to $1 40 per yard.
Our plaid stock comprises
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES,
Not to be found in any other house.
MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS,
OTTOMAN AND VALENTIA PLAIDS,
OTTOMAN AND VALENTIA STRIPES,
POIL DE CHEVRE STRIPES,
ARABIAN CLOTH AND CHALLY.
DOUBLE WIDTH SAXONY PLAIDS,
At 20 cents—worth 40 cents per yard.
BAYADERE CHALLY—New styles, very desirable,
At 20 cents, 25 cents and 30 cents—worth 36 cents, 45 cents and 50 cents.
CHILDREN'S ROBES,
In great variety.
Our stock of
RICH PRINTED MERINOES,
CASHMERE and DE LAINES
Embraces all the late styles.
DOUBLE JUPE
And ROBES A LEZ.
Rich printed Robes de Chambre, for $6.
Children's rich printed De Laine Robes.
French all-wool printed De Laines,
At 25 cents—worth 50 cents.
French, English and Domestic
PRINTED CALICOES,
TURKEY CALICOES, &c., &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, Nov. 29,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
FALL SHAWLS.
Also their stock of
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
Suitable for cloaks or dresses.

CHEAP HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, Nov. 29,
BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
CURTAINS,
TOWELINGS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

REDUCTIONS IN
SILKS,
SHAWLS, AND
DRESS GOODS,
In order to close the
Balance of our importations
On MONDAY, Nov. 29.
Also,
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'
BAJOU GLOVES,
Of exclusive shades,
Just landed,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, CROSSOVERS, LUSTRES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, MERINOS, &c., &c. Also.
A cheap lot of entirely new Winter styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for Dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, AT
CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.,
A large invoice of
SUPERIOR CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
For sale at from $3 50 to $7 50.
Also; Overcoats, Frock-Coats, Pants and Vests,
At surprisingly low prices.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, TICKINGS, and DOMESTIC GOODS of every kind.
Also,
SHAKER and EBENEZER FLANNELS
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
2,000 PAIRS,
FROM AUCTION.
For sale at 40 per cent. below the cost of importation.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLIN—a fine assortment.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Just received, per steamer,
100 TWO-FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES,
At $30 a piece.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

NEW DRESS GOODS
At a great reduction in price, bought for cash, in the stock of W. S. Bond, and from recent auction sales, by
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 and 110 6th-av.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on
MONDAY, Nov. 29,
Single Width Paris Quality Brocatels,
$1 50 per yard.
Triple Width Brocatels,
$5 per yard.
And all other Curtain Materials at proportionally low prices.
Also,
Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains
in every style,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AUCTION DRY GOODS,
From 25 to 40 per cent. below
REGULAR PRICES.
We are receiving daily,
Silks, Shawls, French Merinos, Paramattas, Alpaccas, De Laines, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, &c., to which we invite the attention of housekeepers. W. K. PEYTON.
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO,
Will open on Tuesday, Nov. 30, a magnificent assortment of
RICH SILK ROBES,
IN TWO FLOUNCES AND DOUBLE SKIRTS,
Just received per steamer *Africa*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK CLOAKS!
BLACK CLOAKS!!
SIBERIAN BEAVERS, very heavy and warm.....$10.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway, would call the attention of ladies to their stock of Chantilly laces, flouncings, veils, &c.; also, Point Aquille sets and collars, unsurpassed in style.
Paris Embroidered
collars, sets, capes, infants' caps, robes, edgings, insertions, bands, handkerchiefs and mourning articles.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 261 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS at
FONTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Our large assortment of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE MUCH used for softening and bleaching the hands; as a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, &c., and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS, MERINOES, BLANKETS, broadcloths, satinets, jeans, muslins, prints, ginghams, damasks, table cloths, handkerchiefs, flannels, diaper, &c., for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Canal-st.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS and PLUMES.
VELVETS
In all rare and beautiful shades of color.
RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS,
Just Imported,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY,
Nov. 28, and
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES;
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE!
The balance of our newly-imported and extensive Stock of
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS,
Will be offered for the balance of the season
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

AT EMBERSON'S,
NOS. 285 AND 353 8TH-AV.,
Large lots of cheap goods from Auction, consisting of laces, embroideries, ribbons, bonnets, ronchies, flowers, feathers, gloves, hosiery, furs, trimmings, fancy goods, and numerous other articles, all of which have been bought at the recent large auction sales for cash, and will be sold at ruinously low prices. Large lots of embroidered sets, bands, flouncings; also, a fine assortment of gents', ladies' and children's gloves and hosiery, suitable for the present season, very cheap. A lot of children's cloth leggings at 25 cents per pair. Furs in great variety from auction daily. Large lots of woolen hoods, comforters, &c. Please to call and be convinced.
WM. EMBERSON.
N. B.—All the goods in store No. 285, purchased of John Farrell, will be sold at cost, some of which are very cheap.
W. EMBERSON.

PARIS ROBES AND RICH SILKS
In great variety. Also.
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
A large assortment of Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., From 5 shillings to $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AUCTION LOT OF FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At No. 481 Broadway.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 29,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES PURCHASED AT the late AUCTION SALES,
and will be sold 40 per cent. less than
IMPORTER'S PRICES.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

WOOLEN BLANKETS,
TOILET QUILTS,
Heavy LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS, and a large assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Graad-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10.
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POPLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS,
ROBES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.,
At No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John-sts.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, will hold a continuation sale of the above elegant stock of made-up furs on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, when a splendid assortment will be offered, comprising real Russian sable, Hudson's Bay sable, Russian mink, Grecian stone marten, French and Siberian squirrel, French sable and other Raglans, cloaks, large capes, mantelets, tippets, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c.
Also,
An elegant assortment of gentleman's furs, collars, gloves, caps, mufflers, cuffs, &c.
Also,
A large assortment of rich Hudson's Bay wolf, badger, raccoon, gray fox, genet, black bear and buffalo sleigh and lap robes. Goods on view on Monday. Catalogues at sale.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUperior assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

## POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Aldermaa of the Thirteenth District,
CHARLES WILLMOT.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY!—HONESTY AND ECONOMY IN OUR CITY AFFAIRS!—A Mass Meeting will be held at Diagledain's, 3d-av., corner of 59th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. The following nomiaations will be submitted for ratificatioa:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Comptroller, | For School Commissioner, |
| ROBERT T. HAWS. | MICHAEL A. REED. |
| Governor of the Almshouse, | School Inspector, |
| CH. BRENINGHAUSEN. | LAWRENCE R. KERR. |
| Councilmen, | School Trustees, |
| HAMLIN BABCOCK, | JOHN TURNER, |
| CHAS. N. DECKER, | ADDISON BROWN. |
| DAN'L TOWNSEND, | Constables, |
| JAS. G. McADAM, | CORNELIUS J. GROVES, |
| WM. H. VALENTINE, | HERRMANN ROCKE. |
| IRA A. ALLEN. | |

Several eminent speakers will address the meeting, which will be preceded by a volunteer salute and bonfires. By order of the Association.
ROBERT L. HILL, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.—I shall address them from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, and scourge the public scoundrels of these times, shall anatomatise some of the greedy candidates for the enormous spoils at the approaching election, and may Plato have mercy on them, when my knife penetrates their hides. I shall address their startling antecedents as public men, and with my exhaustless ammunition to sustain my batteries, I will hurl shafts of annihilation
At every camp
In either camp.
Citizens: The Goths are at the doors and throats of your wives and daughters, and little children, and parents tottering in age.
Arise then
And smite them,
Or down you'll go,
To vales of woe!
STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock in Farrington's Hall, corner 129th-st. and 3d-av. JACOB FISHER, President. W. E. Fabes, Secretary.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE
(Incorporated with Graham's Monthly.)
TERMS:
One copy, one year.....$2
Two copies, one year.....3
Office No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.
HENRY WHITE, Publisher.

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC"
MONTHLY.
TO THE PUBLIC, THE BOOK AND PERIODICAL TRADE AND THE PRESS: We have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to be called THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY. It is intended to make this Magazine superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. It will be THOROUGHLY NATIONAL—IN NO WISE SECTIONAL OR SECTARIAN, and WHOLLY IMPERSONAL. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of contemporary literature. It will also to gather about it every variety of intellect. The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table-Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc. The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. D. Prentiss, | Geo. W. Peck, | Alice Cary, |
| Chas. Swain, | R. H. Stoddard, | Phebe Cary, |
| Fitz Gr'a Halleck, | John R. Thompson, | Mme. Le Vert, |
| Chas. J. Ingersoll, | F. S. Cozzens, | Mary Forrest, |
| O. A. Brownson, | A. J. Requier, | Mary E. Stebbins, |
| Gen. G. P. Morris, | Maj. J. H. Eaton, | (Mrs. Hewett.) |
| Nathaniel Deering, | U. S. A. | E. Oakes Smith, |
| Hon. C. Gayarre, | Levi Reubea, | Anna C. Boka, (Miss |
| Wm. G. Simms, | Thos. D. English, | Lyach.) |
| Park Benjamin, | Duncan Kennedy, | Louisa S. McCord, |
| Hon. Albert Pike, | Rev. N. A. Priace, | Maria J. McIntosh, |
| of Arkansas. | Henry B. Hirst, | Alice B. Haven, |
| Abbe A. Rouquette, | Henry W. Pettit, | Pamelia S. Vining, |
| Hon. R. T. Conrad, | Thos. Mackellar, | Mary A. Rice, |
| Rev. Ralph Hoyt, | H. J. Brent, (Stir- | Ann M. Kennicott, |
| Seba Smith, (Jack | rup.) | Ella E. Churchill, |
| Downing,) | F. W. Hunt, M. D., | Clara Doty, |
| J. T. Headley, | Edmund Flagg, | Ahhie W. Crocker, |
| John G. Saxe, | Fayette Hurd, | Nellie Burchfield, |
| Lt. M. F. Maury, | Hannah F. Gould, | Ana E. Porter, |
| Edward S. Gould, | Sarah H. Whitman, | Lucy N. Godfrey, |
| Chas. F. Briggs, | C. M. Kirkland, | Lav. S. Goodwin, |
| C. P. Cranch, | Elizabeth F. Ellet, | Jane G. Austin. |
| W. H. C. Hosmer, | Jane E. Locke. | |

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from pre-existing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Each number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work.

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of the Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS.

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

| PRICES. | | PRICES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single copies | 25c. | CLUBS, 3 copies, one year | $7 |
| Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail | $3 | 4 copies, one year | 9 |
| CLUBS, 2 copies, one year | 5 | 5 copies, one year | 10 |

*And all additional copies, over five, at the rate of $2 each, if sent to the same Club. Clubs may be formed at different Post-Offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.*

PREMIUM SUBSCRIPTIONS—Entitling the subscriber to the Magazine for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled,
"THE LAST SUPPER," AND "THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING."
FOUR DOLLARS.
The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, prepaid.
AGENTS AND CANVASSERS can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required.
All Postmasters and Clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, which they may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deducting 25 per cent. for their trouble.
POSTAGE AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS—The rate of postage will not exceed 3 cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.
CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS will remit 36 cents each, in addition to subscription, to prepay postage to the line.
All communications, to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.
Subscribers must in all cases write Names, Town, County, and State in full, as legibly as possible.
There is little risk in sending money by mail. Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter. OAKSMITH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly,
Nos. 112 and 114 William-st., New-York.
N. B.—THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY will be for sale by the entire trade and all news dealers in the United States and Canadas. Send your subscriptions early to the Publishers.

ATTRACTIVE NEW JUVENILE BOOK.
STANFORD & DELISSER publish this day
ORIENTAL TALES OF FAIRY LAND.
Translated from the German,
16mo., cloth, price 63 cents.
A choice collection of tales adapted for youth, having a tendency to instruct and interest the heart and mind.
Recently Published,
BETHLEHEM AND THE BETHLEHEM SCHOOL,
By C. D. MORTIMER.
15mo., cloth, price 63 cents.
*From the Commercial Times.*
Its simple and truthful pages contain incidents sufficiently thrilling to engage the attention, not only of the young, but others of older growth.

APPLETONS'
RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR
DECEMBER (WITH SUPPLEMENT.)
Price 25 cents.
Ready at 12 o'clock—with a Supplement containing the changes of the 29th of November.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE GREATEST COUNTRY OF THE Greatest Age has produced the Greatest Galaxy of Great Things which the World has ever Seen. The Greatest yet is
"THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,"
which will be given to the people early in December.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had, without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERsary Festival of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, will be celebrated on TUESDAY, Nov. 30 instant. The members will dine together at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock, for the transaction of the usual business. The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 23d inst.:

ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 5 Pine-st.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
ROBERT GORDON, No. 45 Exchange-place.
MONCRIEFF MITCHELL, No. 78 Murray-st.
GEORGE CAUICKSHANK, No. 69 Wall-st.
ALLAN HAY, No. 44 Broad-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New-York, will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.
Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:
JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving-place.
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 5th-av., Stewards.
The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Bible having already been excluded from Thirteen of the Public Schools of our City, and the Board of Education, is refusing to take measures to have it restored in those Schools, are exercising a power which is gradually undermining the foundations of a system on which rests the best hopes of this Commonwealth. In view of these facts, a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York, irrespective of Party or Creed, who are in favor of preserving this standard of moral virtue in our Public Schools, will be held at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, Nov. 29, at 7½ o'clock.
*Committee of Arrangements.*—George H. Raymond, Samuel Hotaling, John R. Voorhis, N. S. Husted, S. R. Thorne, Ed. R. Sproul, B. E. Hancock, John W. Heape.
SIMEON BALDWIN, President.
C. B. COTTEN, Secretary.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. EDWARD CRASTE and the Rev. WM. SCUDDER, who are to leave in a few days for India. Also, by the Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., and the Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, Secretary A. B. C. F. M. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 131 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.
On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

## PERSONAL.

I AM ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM YOU—You know my address. Can't call until I see you. "TOM."

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing, or laundress, in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of references from her last places; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Call, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., first floor, back room, between Bleecker and 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or fine washer and parlor maid; does up fine linen in style; wages $7. Also, her ni

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can have very desirable accommodation in a private family; a fair price expected for superior rooms, with good board; centrally located in a good neighborhood, two blocks from Broadway. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and all the conveniences: dinner at 6 o'clock; location pleasant, and convenient to 4th-av., at No. 163 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front room on second floor, with board, in a small private family, and other boarders, at No. 9 Yestry-st., one door West of Hudson st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find comfortable rooms, with gas and grates, at moderate prices. In a first-class house, No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st. One room, on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Very convenient to the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FINE SUITES OF Rooms, with board, for families, may be obtained at No. 120 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, (marble house.) Location near Wall-st. Ferry. References required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD, BY A YOUNG man, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders preferred; location between Bleecker and 28th sts.; good, plain fare, in a sociable and kind family, more desirable than cold formality and lean French dishes in fashionable quarters. Terms must be reasonable. Address, for three days, H. A. HAMILTON, Box No. 4,296 Post-office.

TO BOARDERS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FROM Connecticut,) without boarders, having recently taken the fine house No. 55 Willow-st., Brooklyn, offer a choice of rooms to one or two families, or to single gentlemen, for the Winter. A good New-England home is offered. Terms to those wishing to remain through the Winter will be reasonable. Apply as above.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, CONTINUATION of Clinton-place, opposite Merchants' Library, boarding, with large and small rooms, for families and single gentlemen; comfortable home for the Winter; immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A LAdy, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders; will furnish her own room. Terms, with fire and gas, not to exceed $4 60 per week; location not below Bleecker-st. Address, immediately, Mrs. REYNOLDS, No. 52 William-st.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, residing in a very pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from South or Wall-st. ferries, would let (to single gentlemen only) two rooms with full board; dinner at 6 o'clock; the best references required. Address Box No. 2,407 Post-Office, New-York.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A fine large house in 4th st., near Broadway, would rent, with first-class board, the second or third floor, in suite or singly; has all the modern conveniences. Unexceptionable references required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

HOBOKEN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a comfortable, good-sized and well-furnished bedroom: gas and fire-grate; with or without partial board; for which he will pay promptly, properly and permanently. Address XX., Box No. 3,111 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms, on the third floor of house No. 130 West 38th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished, as desired. No convenience for cooking.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD IN A central and pleasant house may be obtained by one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, at No. 28 University-Place, northwest corner of 10th-st.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD at moderate terms, can be obtained at No. 10 Carroll Place, Bleeker-st. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BREAKfast, to two or three gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 56 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

NO. 995 BROADWAY.—A PARTY OF SINGLE gentlemen can obtain a large, nicely furnished parlor, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, at No. 68 Murray-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!
**THE CHAMPION SEWER FOR $5.**
Office No 385 Broadway.

**SLOTE & JANES,**
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, (it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving soap that is invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, to prevent the grey hair from looking stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers that will well repay them to call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch, J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

NEW BRICK CHURCH—CORNER OF FIFTHAVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The sale of pews will take place in the church TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The church will be open for inspection on Monday and Tuesday next. All persons entitled to scrip representing pews in the old church, can obtain the same by calling on AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-st., second floor, on Saturday, Nov. 27, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A CHANCE SELDOM MET with.—Mr. ROBERT GRIFFITHS is now stopping at French's Hotel in this City, exhibiting a model of a machines for making horse-shoes, very much superior to anything yet for the purpose, capable of making forty shoes per minute, with only one attendant. Well secured; patent simple and of great power. Will remain there all next week.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 23 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of S. W. LOWBER, Secretary; No. 61 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 839, and 991 Broadway; and No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESsion of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.
J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE FRENCH Traveling and Shopping Bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.
JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Wall st.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNACE FOR SALE.—A GOOD SECOND-hand furnace, with pipe, Culver's make, suitable for store or dwelling. Apply to TIMPSON & WILKINS, No. 5 Pine-st.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER OF 20-HORSE POWER FOR SALE CHEAP.—In perfect order; never used. Inquire of BALL, KNAPP & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.—A very large assortment of all the best makers, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS.—Rich styles for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway.

LADIES' WATCHES.—NEW AND BEAUTIful styles for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

## REAL ESTATE.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 150 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson No. 27 Chambers-st., P. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS, TOGETHER, ON NINETYseventh, 98th, 101st, 102d and 103d sts., between 4th and 6th avs.
Also,
Lots on 105th-st. and 5th av., and 115th-st. and 5th-av.
Also
Lots on 87th-st. and 4th-av.
Also,
Lots on 53d-st. and 5th-av; on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
SAML. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAMSQUARE AND MOTT-STREET.—For sale, the northwest corner of Chatham-square and Mott-st., having a front of about 70 feet on Chatham-square and 81 feet on Mott-st. There is a good three-story brick building on it, with four stores and an extra-wide entrance to the large showroom on the second floor. The property can be easily improved so as to bring a large increase of rents. For plans, terms and full particulars, apply to
EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FLOORS TO LET.—THE FIRST AND SECOND floors of that new and well-finished house, No. 107 West 41st-st., near 8th-av. Each floor is well adapted for the accommodation of a small respectable family, being fitted up with commodious pantries, drawers, bells, &c. Also, gas and water and water-closets, gasaliers, &c., marble mantels and grates, all in first-class order. None but small quiet families need apply. Unexceptionable references required. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENesee County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison dépôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly located, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Sutton-av., suitable for any kind of business, and will let on reasonable terms a good tradesman. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY seat, or small farm, of about 20 to 40 acres of land, with house and out buildings complete, on the Hudson, on the Sound, or on New-York Bay preferred. Any person having a place of this description, which they wish to dispose of for cash, on reasonable terms, may address FARM, Box No. 2,094, New-York Post-office, giving description, location, terms, &c., &c.

LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE.—A plot of about 65 lots of ground for sale in one parcel, being advantageously located about four blocks below the Central Park, on and between 8th and 9th avs., streets graded, and curb and gutter stones laid, suitable for immediate improvement. All the lots about the grade are free from rock. Title perfect, from an old estate. A map can be seen, and price and terms given, by applying to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Groeoe-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. It will be let as it is, or it will be altered for business purposes for a good tenant. It is believed that there are few places so desirable for a respectable tailoring or upholstering establishment as this.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—ANY PARTY INVESTING CAPItal, or desirous of purchasing for their own use a neat brick house, two-story and attic, containing ten rooms, good cellar, &c., all in first-rate order, for $3,000, can learn the full particulars by applying at RICHARD BARTLET'S Insurance Agency, No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, pleasantly located near Madison-av., to a desirable private family without small children; most of the rent will be taken in board by (the owner) a gentleman and wife, if desired. Those wishing the house for boarders need not apply. References exchanged. Address D., Box 138 *Times* Office, with real name, or no interview.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SELLYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE three-story basement and sub-cellar house No. 84 Franklin-st., a good location for a boarding-house or a hotel. Apply on the premises from 1 to 5 P. M., or of Mr. GAZET, at No. 320 Broadway, at any time.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 3 Beach-st., containing gas fixtures, Croton water, &c. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 41st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—A CORNER BUILDING IN BROADway, suitable for a wholesale clothing store. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A LARGE office on second floor to let, in Cedar, near William-st. For particulars, please address Box No. 4,663 Post-Office, with real name.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 6 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of F. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETAIL HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURnishing—A PARTNER WANTED.—A young man with some capital is desirous of establishing the above business in a desirable location in this City, and wishes to associate with a person who has a practical knowledge and thorough experience, and also must be reliable, energetic, prudent and industrious. With a right kind of a man the advertiser would make arrangements. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BRAINS AND MONEY.—A PERSON WHO IS competent to take charge of the editorial department of a daily and weekly newspaper, and who has the means to become a proprietor to some extent, may hear of a good chance by applying as below. The paper has a job office connected with it, is located in one of the finest cities in New-England, and is doing a handsome business.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH CASH CAPItal of $1,500 to $2,000, to join the advertiser in a business in which there is no risk, and no additional capital required. The business will pay a very handsome profit, and can be increased to any extent. Address Box No. 1,432 New-York Post-office. N. B.—Agents and brokers not noticed.

$2,000 TO $10,000.—THE PART OR ENTIRE interest in a manufacturing business, fully established, and protected by four separate patents. Western land or real estate, in any desirable locality, will be received in exchange if required. Call on MANUFACTURER, No. 175 Centre-st., second floor.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 398 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail,
At prices from $28 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th st., New-York.
The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

## AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.
On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, shed, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, or non ental trees and fruit in variety.
The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.
Being but ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the New Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.
One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.
ROBERT NOR—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 260 8th-av.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1,
At 12 o'clock each day,
At their sales-room No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with 8 full pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side étageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a very handsome six years old, 15 hands high, is warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and a very superior saddle horse.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a pony-built sorrel horse, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way. Also, top-wagon, and set of single harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY, Nov 30 and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly illustrated, French china dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, castors, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
STEAM-TUG "UNDERWRITER" AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the substantial and powerful steam tug-boat UNDERWRITER, built in New-York, in 1852, expressly for outside harbor and river towing; measures about 350 tons; length, 175 feet; breadth, 22 feet; draws 5½ to 6½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 10 inches; engine, 48 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke, made in the best manner by Coffee, with double valves Stevens' cut-off; boilers, double return flue, and in first-rate condition. The boat is well found with everything necessary, and is now lying at the Atlantic Dock, in complete order, and ready for immediate and active service. Terms—One-third cash, balance 3 and 4 months, interest added.

TO BOOK BUYERS.—TUESDAY, NOV. 30, AT 4 o'clock P. M., and continued on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock each morning, GRAND SALE OF BOOKS BY AUCTION.
Publishers' sale of English and American books, all new and fresh stock, direct from the publishers. Catalogues ready, and can be obtained of the auctioneers,
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.
Parties wishing to purchase books for libraries, or for gifts, will find this sale an opportunity seldom offered.

J. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 29, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau st, a magnificent assortment of diamonds, watches, jewelry, sleeve buttons, rings, studs, breastpins, &c., &c.
The attention of dealers is respectfully invited to this sale, as every article offered will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues now ready.

HARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA WARE, TOYS, &C.—TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, an extra large and choice stock, just received from ship *Robert Trait* City and country dealers attend. No postponement or reserve. NOTICE.—Sale every Tuesday, rain or shine.

HENRY B. HEATS, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 30, AT 11½ o'clock, at No. 142 Broadway, the entire contents of said saloon and restaurant. Fine wines, liquors, cigars, fruits, &c.; also, all the fixtures, counters, shelving, mirrors, crockery, glass-ware, cutlery, cooking ranges and utensils, &c., &c. Terms cash, in City funds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. C. Brown, to close an assignment. S. S. ROWLAND,
Attorney for Trustee.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

DON'T CONFOUND LOCALITIES.
At No. 27 Park-row, near Beekman-st.,
(*Not* Park-place.)
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Offer for sale at wholesale or retail, an entirely new stock of Hardware.
Old stock destroyed by fire at No. 13 Bewery.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 2 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and feuders.
Corrugated iron roofing.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

WEEBER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODman R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD,
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
jy19-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Owen & Bellows, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1858.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
JOSIAH BLACKWELL, } Administrators.
my31-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-law6m M SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1830.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. B. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULARS of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use in the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1858.—The December '58 Coupons of the Junction Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage, 2d Division Bonds, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the counter of Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. H. C. LUCE, Treas.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Nov. 29, inst., at 3 P. M., in room No. 25, Exchange, to consider the subject of changing the terminus of said Road to Hunter's Point.
WM. A. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 23, 1858.

# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

## Arrival of the North Briton at Portland.

## Marine Disasters on the English Coast.

## Speech of the King of Portugal on the Affair of the Charles et Georges.

## LATER FROM INDIA.

### Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Lower—Consols 98 1-8.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Nov. 28.

The Canadien Steamship Company's screw steamer *North Briton*, Captain THOMAS JONES, from Liverpool at 4:15 P. M., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

The *North Briton* has made the passage in ten days and a half. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Africa* at New-York.

The *North Briton* passed, on the 19th inst., a steamer bound east, supposed to be the *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec for Liverpool.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* put into Queenstown, on the 16th inst., for coal, and sailed again, on the morning of the 17th, for Liverpool, where it was expected she would arrive on the 18th. She had on board the crew of the Hamburg schooner *Bertha*, whom she picked up at sea.

No news had been received of the steamship *Indian Empire*, which left Halifax (where she put in for some repairs) for Galway on Oct. 29.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York, reached Southampton at noon on the 17th inst.

Heavy easterly gales had prevailed around the English coast, and numerous marine disasters, with loss of life, were reported. The French mail steamer at Dover broke from her moorings and ran over to Boulogne for safety, without the mails and passengers.

No American vessels were among the sufferers.

Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the ship *Agincourt*, now one hundred and eighteen days out from Melbourne, with £263,000 sterling, in gold. Five guineas per cent. is asked for insurance on her.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the Atlantic Cable, says:

"Should any improvement take place when the shore-end is added, there are many who profess themselves confident of working through the whole wire for some time to come, at least. Foremost amongst those who express this opinion is Professor HUGHES, whose Printing Telegraph is now extensively used in the United States, and which will also, in the course of a few weeks more, be introduced into Australia, to work the first submarine telegraph in that colony between Tasmania and Melbourne.

Professor HUGHES states that he is confident of being able even now to signal through the Atlantic Cable, and is anxious to conduct all experiments upon the wire at his own expense. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the other hand, say they have no disinclination to permit Professor HUGHES to try his skill, yet, strange to say, though both parties are willing, nothing is done. Nevertheless now, however, that the matter is made public, Professor HUGHES may feel bound to press his offer, and the Atlantic Company in fairness and in duty to the shareholders will perhaps see the necessity of at once accepting a liberal proposal; whichever way it results can do them or their cable no manner of injury, but on the other hand may possibly be of immense benefit."

The *Times* then proceeds to explain the Hughes system and its obvious advantages, and says his offer should be decided by actual tests, and the sooner the better.

Parliament had been further prorogued to the 13th of January.

The Prince of Wales started on the 17th instant to visit his sister at the Court of Berlin.

Col. TACHE, Ex-Premier of Canada, had been presented to the Queen and received the honor of Knighthood.

A Commission from the French Ministerial Departments has been named to fix the amount of indemnity from Portugal in the *Charles et Georges* affair. The Paris papers were instructed not to publish any extracts from the King of Portugal's speech on the opening of the Chambers.

Count DE MONTALEMBERT's trial had been postponed until the 24th of November. Mons. BERRYER is the counsel for the defendant.

The official accounts of the hostile proceedings at Tourane had been published, but they merely confirmed the previous statements.

Trade in Paris was more active, but the accounts from the manufacturing districts were less favorable.

The Paris Flour market was without any material change. Wheat was dull, and sales were made with difficulty. Wines had considerably declined, while Brandies had improved in demand, and were rather dearer.

Several Jews had been appointed members of the Council in Algeria, in order to show that France recognises religious equality.

The project started by the British Government in the Ionian Islands, of ceding five of the islands to Greece, had been received with marked disfavor by the French Ministerial journals.

A dispatch dated Paris, Nov. 16, says: "The funds are buoyant and higher to-day. Three per Cents close at 71f. 70c. for money."

The Spanish Government had triumphed in all the second elections.

An earthquake occurred at Seville on the 11th inst. and some buildings were badly damaged.

A Madrid telegraphic dispatch announces that General CONCHA has been nominated President of the, Senate.

The Riff pirates had made their submission to the Commandant of the Spanish Possessions on the Coast of Africa.

At the opening of the Portuguese Cortes, the King spoke as follows, on the recent dispute with France:

"Friendly relations have not, since the last session, been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my Government and His Majesty the Emperor of France, in consequence of the capture of the French ship *Charles et Georges*, in the waters of the Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right in which my Government sought to maintain it, and having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorized it to have confidence, I was obliged to cede to the preëxaction of the delivery of the vessel and the liberation of her captain. All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and, upon their examination, I hope you will approve the proceedings of my Government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur."

Earthquakes at St. Ubes and other parts of Portugal had done considerable damage to property.

The Austrian Government had received notification from Russia of its intention to terminate the treaty of commerce made between the two countries in 1846.

The Swiss official paper, the *Budd*, is prohibited from entering the Prussian dominions.

The Bombay mail of the 25th October reached Suez on the 9th inst.

Several scattering encounters with the rebels were reported, but nothing important.

Several actions had been fought near Lucknow, and a large number of the rebels destroyed.

The health of the British troops was very satisfactory.

TANTIA TOPEE had retreated from Esangur, first setting fire to the town, and entered Chindaree on the 9th of October. A portion of his forces was afterwards encountered by General MICHAEL and entirely routed, with the loss of all their guns.

The plan of the campaign which was about to commence shows that Lord CLYDE intended to surround and destroy by a military force the scattered bands of Rebels.

Commercial accounts were favorable. Trade was active at Bombay, and prices had advanced. Exchange, 1s. 11¾d.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool COTTON market had been firm since the departure of the *Africa*. The sales of the three days were 28,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that all qualities had advanced a trifle.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and nominally unchanged. The quotations are: Western Canal, 20s. 1d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20@21s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. WHEAT very dull; Red Western, 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; White do., 6s.@6s. 3d.; White Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. CORN very dull, and quotations nominal; Mixed, 28s.; Yellow, 29s.; White, 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy, with a slight decline in all sorts. PORK also heavy at a trifling decline. BACON dull and irregular. LARD heavy, with a slight decline in rates. Sales at 52s. TALLOW firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady at 4s.@4s. 2d. for Common. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 40s. POT ASHES dull, at 30s.; PEARLS quiet at 32s. 6d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE and RICE steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. SUGAR quiet but firm. COFFEE steady. TEA firm—CONGOUS 10¾d.@10¾d. RICE buoyant. TALLOW firm. LINSEED OIL 29s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market was dull and the funds flat. CONSOLS closed on Wednesday at 97⅞@98 for money, and 98@98¼ for account. AMERICAN SECURITIES were dull.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 17—P. M.

COTTON steady and firm. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS are very dull and the sales unimportant. PROVISIONS dull.

There have been no arrivals of vessels from the United States.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 17—P. M.

CONSOLS are at 97⅞@98¼ for Money and 98¼ for Account.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

### PERSONAL.

A golden wedding anniversary was celebreted st Pawtucket, R. I., a few days since. The host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. Dexter. An interesting incident of the occasion was the presence of an old printer, Capt. Jones, who "set up" the marriage notice for the couple, fifty years ago, and read it to the guests from the original paper.

Lorda Cevendieh and Grosvenor, and Mr. Ashley, reported killed by the Sioux Indians on the prairies, have been heard from. Lord Bury writes to the Montreal *Pilot* that the perty are safe, pursuing their hunting expedition at the West.

Mr. Albert Smith has retnrned from China to England, with all the experiences, odds, oddities, and ends, he has been indetatigably engaged in picking up during his short visit.

The library of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, of Great Yarmouth, is to be sold by auctim. It is rich in illustrated works, privately printed works, &c.; and the manuscripts include 40,000 autographs.

A telegram reccived in Paris announces the arrival of the *Euryalus*, with Prince Alfred on board, at Lisbon, on the evening of the 7th November. The Prince was to pay a visit to the King of Portugal.

An effort is being made to restore the monument, erected 16 years ago, in the West Kirkyard at Greenock, over the grave of Burns' Highland Mary, snd which is now fast going to decay.

Senator Douglas and wife were in St. Louis last week, on their way to Mississipni end New-Orleans. The Senator will be in Washington about the middle of December.

Mr. Neafie, the tragedian, has been presented with an elaborate guard chain, bearing a figure of Liberty, by his friends in Mobile.

Professor Cbild, of Harvard, is about to sail for Europe.

Mr. George T. Wood, of Kentucky, has declined the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is playing in Baltimore, after many years' absence.

Bishop Ives is announced to deliver a course of lectures in St. Louis.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furni-hed with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reapi g a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to Mrs. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Are working most wonderful cures. Glaudular Swellings that had defied all other treatment are easily softened and removed by the Ointment, while the Pills remove at once the suffocating horrors of Asthma.

[Advertisement.]

FIRST APPEARANCE.—The celebrated Zaristowski Troupe of Juvenile performers, twenty in number, and really distinguished pantomimists and ballet dancers, make their first appearance this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. They play delightfully.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**...Nov. 27.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 United St. 5s,'74 | 104¾ | 100 Har. R. R. Pref... | 29 |
| 2,205 Illinois Int. '60.. | 91 | 600 Reading R. R..... | 50¾ |
| 2,600 Ind. St. 6s..... | 92 | 100 do..... | b3 50¾ |
| 2,000 Virginia 6s..... | 97 | 2400 do..... | b30 50 |
| 11,000 Missouri State 6s | 89⅞ | 600 do..... | 50¾ |
| 5,000 do..... | b60 | 89⅞ | 200 do..... | s10 50¾ |
| 1,000 Min. St. 8 ₱ ct. b. | 108¾ | 200 do..... | b60 50¾ |
| 3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s. | 90 | 400 do..... | b30 50¾ |
| 1,000 E. R. 2d M. bs.... | 85 | 176 M. S. & N. I. R. R.. | 21¾ |
| 14,000 Har. R. 2d M. bs.. | 65 | 60 do..... | 21¾ |
| 4,000 Goshen Branch bs. | 74 | 100 do..... | b30 21¾ |
| 12,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs. | 26¾ | 380 M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.. | 50¾ |
| 5,000 do..... | 26 | 200 do..... | s10 50¾ |
| 2,000 Mil. & M. 2d m. bs. | 57 | 25 Panama R. R..... | 121 |
| 3,000 Ha. & St. Jos. R. bs | 64¾ | 100 do..... | 120¾ |
| 5 Bank of State N. Y. | 101¾ | 200 do..... | b60 120¾ |
| 6 Bank of Commerce. | 104¾ | 250 Ill. Cen. R. R..... | 78 |
| 50 Am. Exchange Bk. | 105 | 100 do..... | s60 77 |
| 13 Penn. Coal Co..... | 80 | 300 do..... | 77 |
| 50 do..... | b60 | 80 | 650 do..... | 76 |
| 40 Bank of Repub..... | 121 | 100 do..... | 78¾ |
| 10 Park Bank..... | 108¼ | 5 Clev. & Cin. R.. | 91½ |
| 13 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 98¾ | 500 Gal. & Chic. R. R. | 80 71 |
| 100 Pacific M. S. Co.... | 103 | 100 do..... | 71¾ |
| 50 do..... | s30 | 103 | 100 do..... | 71¾ |
| 100 do..... | 103¼ | 50 do..... | b30 71¾ |
| 5 Am. Guano Co..... | 8½ | 500 do..... | 71¾ |
| 2156 N. Y. Cen. R.. | 82½ | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | s10 31 |
| 100 do..... | s60 | 82¾ | 200 do..... | 30¾ |
| 200 do..... | s3 | 82¾ | 200 do..... | b60 31½ |
| 650 do..... | s10 | 82¾ | 550 Chic. & R. Is. R. R. | 61¾ |
| 150 Erie R. R..... | 16¾ | 450 do..... | 81¾ |
| 50 do..... | s60 | 18¾ | 150 do..... | b60 81¾ |
| 50 Hudson Riv. R. R.. | 23¾ | 450 do..... | s10 81¾ |
| 60 do..... | 33 | 50 do..... | b60 81¾ |
| 100 do..... | b60 | 33 | 50 do..... | s20 81¾ |
| 100 Harlem Railroad. | b3 | 12¾ | 50 do..... | s7 61¾ |
| 150 do..... | b3 | 12 | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... | 94¼ | 100 Reading R. R.... | s30 50¾ |
| 300,000 Mo. St. 6s... | b60 | 89⅞ | 300 do..... | 50¾ |
| 10,000 La C. & M. l. g. b. | 26½ | 300 do..... | s10 50¾ |
| 2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds. | 91 | 200 do..... | b10 50¾ |
| 27 Ocean Bank..... | 96 | 1000 La Crosse & Mil. R. | 33¼ |
| 20 Common wealth Bk. | 99¾ | 350 Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 21¾ |
| 50 Cumberland Pref.. | 50¾ | 50 do..... | b60 21¾ |
| 145 N. Y. Cent. R. R.... | 82¾ | 100 do..... | s60 21 |
| 50 do..... | 82¾ | 250 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. | 50¾ |
| 5 Erie R. R..... | 18¾ | 200 Panama R. R..... | 121 |
| 100 Hud. Riv. R. R.... | 33 | 13 Ill. Cent. R. R..... | 77 |
| 100 do..... | s60 | 33¼ | 45 Second-av. R. R.... | 100 |
| 100 do..... | s60 | 33¾ | 200 Chi. & R. I. R. R... | 81¾ |
| 100 Har. R. R. P'd..... | 29 | 200 do..... | s30 81¾ |
| 5 Mich. Cent. R..... | 62 | 50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.. | 12 |

MONDAY, Nov. 29—A. M.

The Stock Exchange closed steady on Saturday afternoon. As a general remark, the dealings of the week were in favor of the *Bear* account, which profited by the falling off on commission or outside orders at the Board of Brokers. The exceptions were on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the Foreign financial accounts represented an improved state of things on the other side, and our market momentarily reaponded to the extent of ¼ @1 ₱ cent. on some of the leading speculative shares. The subsequent accounts by the *Africa*, to the same general tenor, were scarcely noticed, except, perhaps, in the demand for State Stocks. The *short* sales against the market continue to run on New-York Central, Reading and most of the Western roads. In the first-named the sales ahead were quite considerable, and at the close of the week advantage was taken of the temporary suspension of transfers (for the annual election) to add to the contracts in the stock, deliverable after the reopening of the books on the 9th prox. The supply of certificatee on the Street, employed for daily settlements between the Brokers, hae been running down of late, without eny apparent purpose, by the *Bull* account, to render the stock scarce, and the facility for selling ahead is therefore availed of the more freely, now that the transfers are closed. The fluctuations of the week were from 83@84, and back to 82¾@82¼, closing 82¾ bid for the opening, on 1,000 shares. The dealings in Reading were at lower prices than the closing rate of the previous week, and there was quite a spirited speculation on Saturday at 50 ₱ cent., sellers' option, and 50½@¾ cash. The Coal commerce of the week over the Road is 42,429 tons, leaving five business days to complete the fiscal year of the Company. The total tonnage of the year will attain about 1,550,000 tons, as against 1,706,000 last season. The deficit through the Summer months threatened a heevier resulting difference at the end of the year, though some friends of the stock then claimed that it might be reduced by the Fall trade to 100,000 or 150,000 tons. The accounts from the Northwest continue unfavorable for the Fall and Winter traffic on most of the Railways, north and west of Chicago, and these have emboldened the speculators against Galena, Rock Island, &c., to press their contracts for lower figures. The Michigan Roads, which are doing a fair trade, have been made to sympathise, and close lower than the previous week. Illinois Central fell 2@3 ₱ cent. on Saturday on the English advices. Most of the Stock being held in that country and the price failing to respond within 10 ₱ cent. of the advance here in October on the resumption of payments by the Company and the dismissal of the assignment, the Stock is pressed on sale here at even lower rates, relatively, than the London quotation. The Construction Bonds also fell off on Saturday, though very few parcels appear on this market. Panama shares continue firm, while Pacific Mail, without being active, (as the disposition of holders is to await the dividend,) receded about ¾ ₱ cent., but finally closed as on Saturday week, 103½@104; Hudson River shares fluctuated very considerably during the week. At one time the Cash Stock was at 34¼, while at the close the *short* sellers made contracts, 60 days, at 32½@¾; the last bids, 33@33⅛, cash. Harlem Preferred, after bringing 31¼, fell off to 29 ₱ cent. Erie rallied on Tuesday to 17¾ ₱ cent., but returned to 16¼@¾ at the close of the week. In State Stocks there was considerable movement in Missouris at 89¾ ₱ cent. A contract for $300,000, buyer 60 days, at this price, is registered on the official list of Saturday afternoon. Virginias, Tennessees and Louisianas firm. New York and Ohio acarce and well up in price. Delaware and Hudson closed 98½ ₱ cent.; orders small, as the December dividend is near at hand, and there is some little uncertainty as to the rate. In Railway Bonds the business nt the Board is moderate, but prices steady for most descriptions, and firm for Erie's and Hudsons. Bank shares firm. The Merchants' half yearly dividend is 3½ ₱ cent. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Luan of U. S..... | 104¾ int. fm. Jan. |
| New-York Central..... | 83@84@82¾ |
| New-York and Erie..... | 16¾@17¾@16⅝ |
| Reading..... | 52½@50¾@50¾ |
| Rock Island..... | 62@62¾@61¾@61¾ |
| Michigan Southern..... | 22¾@21¾@21¼ |
| Michigan Southern prefcrred..... | 51¾@50¾@50¾ |
| Michigan Central..... | 53½@52¼@52½ |
| Toledo..... | 32@31½@31¼ |
| Galena..... | 72@72⅛@73@72 |
| Illinois Central..... | 79¼@76@77 |
| Pacific Mail..... | 103¾@103@103¾ |
| Panama..... | 120¾@121@121 |
| Missouris..... | 90@89⅞@89¾ |
| Virginias..... | 97½@97½ |
| Tennessees..... | 94½@94½ |
| La Crosse Bonds..... | 27@26½ |
| Illinois Central Bonds..... | 93@91 |
| California Sevens..... | 93@92 |

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows a very moderate movement, both inward and outward. The entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods Table in ou. last paper, are only $1,433,538, as against $2,751,933 the same week last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $748,936, against $2,121,551 same week last season. The Specie Export is $209,037. The same week last year (when the English gold received during the panic waa being returned,) $1,686,510. The Gold Exchanges with the interior are still in favor of the Sonth, and about $850,000 went to New-Orleans by coast steamer on Saturday, and other suma through the week by express, making up a probable total of a million end a half of dollars. Of this, $676,356 was supplied to Bank from the Sub-Treasury, the balance in that office on Saturday afternoon being $6,786,786, against $7,463,142 at the close of the previous week. The Bank average which stood last Monday, $26,790,815, may therefore show a moderate falling off on the statement to be made up this afternoon, but with another California arrival near at hand, and the English Exchanges still below the point at which it is profitable to export Bullion. The Specie reserve at New-Orleans is up to $13,934,290; being $4,400,000 above the line required for the cash liabilities of the Banks under the Currency Laws of Louisiana. The movement of Cotton during the past week was unusually heavy, and prices have again assumed a very animated and speculative appearance in all the markets, notwithstanding the very heavy receipts to the present date—957,000 bales, against 415,000 last aeason. The last accounts from Manchester and the wants of our New-England mills, which are nearly all running full time again, have contributed to a movement in prices, which would otherwise seem inconsistent with the Liverpool quotations and the prospects for a crop of full 3,500,000 bales. The advance in this market during the week is equal to ½ cent. ₱ pound. There was no packet for Europe on Saturday, Exchange is therefore quiet; London, 109¼@109⅛ ₱ cent. for bank bills; Paris f.5.18¾@f.5.16¼. The market for Money is quite as easy in supply and moderate in rates as through the previous week. The Brokers, owing to the dullness on the Stock Exchange, are employing less, and the terms made with private lenders for demand loans are 3@3½ ₱ cent.; at Bank, 4 ₱ cent. Prime bills are discounted 4 to 5 ₱ cent., as in date, and fair names 6@7 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills, bearing 4 to 4¾ ₱ cent. interest, are steadily held by the Banks and Trust Offices, and the New Federal Stock is mostly kept out of market until after the 1st January.

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published early in the month, the import entries for ten months of the calendar year, of foreign dry gooda and general merchandise amounted to.....$124,880,000
Add four weeks in November..... 9,001,829

Total to date.....$133,821,829
Against same time, 1857..... 266,538,886

Decrease this year to date.....$72,717,157

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including foreign articles reëxported) for ten months of the year to Oct. 31.....$51,399,800
Add four weeks in November..... 4,228,081

Total to date.....$55,627,081
Against same time, 1857..... 69,499,478

Decrease this year to date.....$13,872,397

The Export of Specie is made by the same tables, to Oct. 31.....$23,631,000
Add four weeks in November..... 550,236

Total to date.....$24,181,236
Against same time, 1857..... 36,942,092

Decrease this year to date.....$12,760,856

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port the 1st November, instant, since Jan. 1, 1858, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| From California..... | $31,816,707 |
| Europe, Mexico, &c..... | 2,110,000 |
| Total receipts..... | $33,926,707 |

In 1857, to same date:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From California..... | $36,726,929 | |
| From abroad..... | 9,183,000— | 25,909,929 |
| Decrease this season..... | | $1,983,222 |

The new lights on Bullion and Currency reflected from Clinton Hall have thus far failed to illuminate the public opinion. This should create no disappointment. The field for reform was badly selected. A notion obtains in New-York that our Bank Note currency is well to do in its functions. Our people like it down to its smallest denominations. It creates an interest in the "credit element" of the State, and a pride in the perfect security of its Public Stocks, with the humblest citizen. We do not say that this would be wholly wanting if every man were compelled to carry Gold in his pocket instead, but the belief is unquestionably prevalent thet, aside from its occasional office of regulating the exchanges, and its usefulness as a baais of rather than substitute for credit, Gold is intrinsically no better than a great many other good things in the business world. As a commercial agent it is certainly less active, and not half so useful in this State, as the Erie Canal, represented in the Bank Department by our Public Stocks.

We commend our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* for appreciating the difficulty of upsetting the popular preference for the Bank Note Currency of New-York through the pampleteers at Clinton Hall who have undertaken the job. *He* says that it is well known "here and at Albany" that the Country Bankers "control legislation" on the subject. The reformers must, therefore, leave *this* interest out of the programme. It would be aensible, no doubt, to do so; though we are not aware that the Country Bankers have any more control over legislation than they and every other well-regulated business class—all being left by our laws equally free to competition—deserve to have. But it would be quite as well also to let the City Bankers alone. The "Association for the Reform of the Currency," at Clinton Hall, embrace the smallest figment of this interest in their number. A very few worthy Bourbons—fossils of the ancient, close-corporation, *régime*—who can never forget what ALBERT GALLATIN once said, or what GEO. NEWBOLD once was, and will never learn that the first died before our Free System was perfected, or that the other lived to acknowledge its usefulness by reorganizing the Bank of America under it, have joined the conventicle of Bullionists. But aside from these, we are not apprised that a single board of Bank management, out of the fifty-four in this City, desire to trouble the law-making power on the subject. It is no part of their business to do so under existing circumstances, their own dealers being satisfied to lodge $88,000,000 with them, to be banked upon, on the security of their Capital and such proportion of Specie as they deem proper to hold, according to the nature or ordinary run of their deposits and the state of the exchanges.

Bnt it would seem that some busy statistician, drawing his figures from the last quarterly Bank Report, and ciphering on the Clinton-Hall theory that *nothing's good but gold*, has raised the suspicion in our neighbor that the country bankers have a reason to control legislation in their own weakness; in other words, that Brooklyn, Buffalo and Albany have little or no basis; that they and the other country bankers owe the State Treasurer more money than their whole specie reserve, besides owing their dealers $25,000,000 on deposits. This, we confess, would sound alarming if the theory itself were true. But our neighbors across the East River, and at the State capital—some of them esteemed fair sort of bankers, and safe as well as shrewd withal—have only fallen into the "errors" of Sir ROBERT PEEL and the Bank of England. Whether they are to prove "fatal," or not, will depend, we suppose, upon the influence of the new agitation. The complaint of the great London establishment is, that after securing its notes in the Issue Department, as our imitative gentlemen here have done in the Bank Department, it is left, for the rest of its business, to the mere "credit element" of public confidence. Sir ROBERT interposed no limits to its loans, and prescribed no given scale of active employment to its vast deposits. Even the Government is compelled, for the want of a safe place, (like a *Bullion Bank*, for example,) to trust its own deposits to the keeping of the London concern—just as our State officers trust theirs to the Albany banks. The suspicion of weakness, or the implication of a baleful control over all legislation on the Currency, seems to have been left to the discovery of our neighbor and his friends at Clinton Hall.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State..... | ¼@— | Mobile..... | par. |
| New-England..... | ½@— | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ½@— |
| Jersey..... | ½@— | Indiana Frcs..... | 1@— |
| Philadelphia..... | ½@— | Missouri..... | ½@— |
| Penn. Country... | ½@— | Michigan..... | ¾@— |
| Penn. par in Phil. | ⅛@— | Illinois and Wis. | ¾@— |
| Baltimore City... | ¾@— | Tennessee Old... | 1@— |
| Maryland..... | ½@— | Tennessee Free.. | 1@— |
| Virginia Old..... | ½@— | Canada..... | ½@— |
| Virginia Free..... | ¾@— | Phila. Checks.... | ½@— |
| North Carolina... | ¾@ 1 | Balt. Checks..... | 1-5@— |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | ½@— | Boston Checks.... | ⅛@— |
| New-Orleans..... | Par | | |

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres..... | 83 | 87 |
| 120 acres..... | 76 | 80 |
| 80 acres..... | 83 | 87 |
| 40 acres..... | 110 | 115 |

The following is the New-Orleans Bank return for Saturday, Nov. 20:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. | | Specie. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 20. | Nov. 13 | Nov. 20. | Nov. 13. |
| Citizens' Bank.. | 2,090,226 | 4,205,710 | 2,943,189 | 2,722,101 |
| Canal Bank..... | 1,773,541 | 1,941,381 | 992,148 | 872,723 |
| Louisiana..... | 2,886,509 | 2,916,693 | 2,900 895 | 2,624,788 |
| Lonisiana State. | 3,998,112 | 4,077,839 | 3,477,119 | 3,321,086 |
| Mech. & Trad... | 662,007 | 811,879 | 563,758 | 441,213 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns. | 1,397,022 | 1,373,875 | 711,399 | 733,907 |
| Southern Bank.. | 134,629 | 162,640 | 910,344 | 722,475 |
| Union Bank..... | 1,060,778 | 1,016,634 | 727,288 | 690,909 |
| Bank of J. Robb. | 265,094 | 260,336 | 399,180 | 276,396 |
| Crescent City... | 910,428 | 929,329 | 218,491 | 301,536 |
| Bank of America | 689,736 | 699,296 | 430,469 | 329,458 |
| Total..... | 17,868,282 | 18,193,811 | 13,934,290 | 13,025,597 |
| | Decrease...$325,529 | | Increase...$908,693 | |

| Banks. | Circulation. | | Deposits. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 20. | Nov. 13. | Nov. 20. | Nov. 13. |
| Citizens' Bank... | 2,101,806 | 2,187,076 | 5,055,147 | 4,856,833 |
| Canal Bank..... | 595,435 | 596,030 | 1,519 701 | 1,483,847 |
| Louisiana..... | 696,559 | 712,509 | 4,873,089 | 4,375,323 |
| Louisiana State. | 1,451,405 | 1,445,995 | 6,132,432 | 4,994,194 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 187,220 | 186,640 | 876,905 | 868,118 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 504,660 | 431,820 | 1,239,005 | 1,225,018 |
| Southern Bank.. | 208,880 | 214,070 | 344,396 | 347,703 |
| Union Bank..... | 552,260 | 542,145 | 1,104,311 | 940,067 |
| Bank of J. Robb. | 357,640 | 366,316 | 540,886 | 433,492 |
| Crescent City.... | 141,590 | 136,645 | 402,191 | 448,376 |
| Bank of America | 193,115 | 189,840 | 628,704 | 555,821 |
| Total..... | 6,990,569 | 7,010,884 | 21,516,067 | 20,528,777 |
| | Increase...$20,315 | | Increase...$987,290 | |

| Banks. | Exchange. | | Due Dist Banks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 20. | Nov. 13. | Nov. 20. | Nov. 13. |
| Citizens' Bank... | 2,099,661 | 2,052,076 | 413,508 | 419,159 |
| Canal Bank..... | 1,839,519 | 1,615,905 | 231,005 | 179,096 |
| Louisiana..... | 1,250,624 | 1,263,110 | 804,356 | 686,686 |
| Lonisiana State.. | 947,905 | 793,288 | 357,081 | 434,471 |
| Mech. and Trad.. | 444,666 | 510,923 | 42,331 | 25,996 |
| B'k of N. Orleans | 729,564 | 743,721 | 82,484 | 105,560 |
| Southern Bank... | 676,411 | 546,861 | | |
| Union Bank..... | 422,972 | 439,568 | 195,445 | 191,756 |
| Bank of J. Robb. | 305,498 | 342,810 | 36,107 | 27,622 |
| Crescent City.... | 302,640 | 242,707 | 21,018 | 16,615 |
| Bank of America | 20,000 | 15,001 | | |
| Total..... | 9,089,458 | 8,574,969 | 2,172,335 | 1,995,961 |
| | Increase...$464,489 | | Increase...$177,374 | |

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

Mr. LUNLOW reports the sale of the ten lots heretofore noticed on Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear, for the sum of $50,000. These lots were bought by ALBERT HORN, last August, of PETER MORRIS for $30,000; resold by him last month to ALMON W. GRISWOLD, Esq., for $35,000; now resold by him to GEO. W. DOUGLASS for $50,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 125 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $230 per lot; G. W. HELME, seller.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports the sale of three lots on norih side of Ninety-ninth-street, about 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $550 each. Sellers, Messrs. HAST & WICKER.

We report the sale of the whole front of eight lots on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets, together with eight lots in the rear on One Hundred and Second-street, sixteen in all, for $32,000. Bought by H. H. E.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR in moderate demand, market firm. Sales 700 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canada; $5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT in moderate demand, market firm. Sales 22,000 bushels at 72c.@73c. for Chicago Spring, $1 09 for red Indiana, 85½c. for Milwaukee club, $1 12½ for white Wabash, and $1 20 for prime white Indiana. CORN dull and nominal at 62½c.@63c. BARLEY dull, and held at 60c.@67c. RYE, 67c.@68c. OATS firm at 50c., but only small sales. WHISKY firmer, and held at 21¾c.@22c. Dressed Hogs better. Sales at $534 @$6 25. Weather mild, and canal in good order. *Receipts*—7,319 bbls. Flour, 44,544 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bnshels Rye, 3,268 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR market steady, demand moderate for the local and Eastern trade

Perfect.


# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2245. NEW-YORK TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

### ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

### Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

### THE ARAGO AT NEW-YORK.

### Severe Weather in the British Waters.

### CASE OF COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

### Interesting from India and Anam.

### Cotton Firm---Breadstuffs Steady---Money Easy---Consols 98 1-8a98 1-4.

The mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 20th November, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The *Arago*, from Southampton on tha 17th November, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices were anticipated in brief by the *North Briton* at Portland.

The *Europa* reports on lhe 20th, off the Bell Buoy, passed the American ship *Tornado*, of Philadelphia, bound west; at 5 P. M., six miles to the westward of Holyhead, passed steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool; 21st, about 35 miles westward of Cape Clear, passed ths American ship *Escort*, bound east.

The *Ariel* had such severe weather that ths captain had his knee-pan broken by one of the seas that struck her.

The screw-steamer *Saxonia* reached Southampton on the evening of the 19th.

The easterly gales, which prevailed around the English Coast for several days, had moderaled. The seaborne mails had been greally deranged. The Government had sent two steam-sloops to the chops of the channel to relieve vessels in distress.

ROBERT OWEN, the celebrated religious and social writer, had died in his 88th year.

Anxiety, says the London *Telegraph*, continued to increase in regard to the *Indian Empire*, which sailed from New-York for Galway on the 23d Oct., and had not been heard of. The *Edinburgh* for Glasgow, was advertised to leave New-York on lhe 1st inst., and is also making a protracted passage.

The *Daily News* says: "It is now understood that powerful appliances have been forwarded to Bremerhaven for the purpose of raising the steamer *Hudson*. She is six feet out of water.

The clipper-ship *Lincolnshire* brought nearly £500,000 in gold, besides a full cargo; her outward passage to Australia was made in 72 days, beating the *Dover Castle* by more than a fortnight. On her homeward passage she has ontstripped the *Agincourt*, of which no tidings have yet been heard, by more than three weeks.

Parliament had heen further prorogued until the 13th of January, but it was expected that the session would not commence until about the 2d of Februaary.

The Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE, brother of Lord ELGIN, has been appointed first British Ambassador to Pekin. Mr. BRUCE was Secretary of Lord ELGIN'S Embassy, and was attached to Lord ASHBURTON'S special mission to Washington in 1842.

Another attempt at assassination is reported in Ireland. A magistrate named GASON was fired at near Nenagh, hy a discharged employe, hut escaped without material injury.

The London *Gazette* contains a notice of application for a charter for the Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

The three hundredth anniversary of Queen ELIZABETH'S accession to the throne had been celebrated with Protestant demonstrations in various parts of England. The Bishop of London delivered a lengthy primary charge to about one thousand clergymen of his diocese at St. Paul's. He contemned the practice of the confessional.

The Great Eastern Ship Company has heen duly organized. The *Great Eastern* is to cost the new Company £150,000; and £140,000 more is the estimated amount required to finish her.

The Colonial prodnce market during the week has been scantily supplied, partly on account of the easterly wind retarding the arrival of many vessels now overdue. A steady business has taken place, chiefly for consumption, and some of the leading staples have closed at slightly advanced rates. There is still, however, a general want of animation.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Dr. HENRY BARTH, the African traveler, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The camp at Aldersholt is in admirable order just now. The effective strength of the troops there is a little over 10,000 men, of all arms.

The Exhibition of 1861 project, says the *Critic*, is in a state of abeyance, if not of prostration. The guarantee fund is the first great difficulty, and the position of the scheme is not yet, after months of ventilation real and substantial enough to engage the consideration of the Council of the Society of Arts.

An astonishing act of vandalism is recorded. In the Church of All Souls, Langham-place, London, was a very fine picture of great value, "JESUS Crowned with Thorns." Some weak-minded person, secreted himself in the Church, and during the night cnl np into shreds and completely destroyed the picture. It is known that this must have been the motive to the outrage, for the letters "I. H. S." were also cut out of the front of the cloth covering the communion table.

In a street near Spitalfields, a lofty nnd heavy stack of chimneys fell early on the morning of Nov. 15, the ponderous *debris* forcing its way through all the floors of an adjoining honse, killing two persons and seriously injuring several others.

Mr. MORPHY has decided to pass lhe Winter in Europe. His decision cannot fail of giving a still greater stimulus lo European chess. Herr ANDERSSEN also has made final arrangements for being in Paris on the 12th December, so that this much-expected match will really come off. After its termination, Mr. MORPHY will probably be in England, where plans are already afloat for giving him the reception he merits.

Lord LYTTELTON has addressed a letter to Mr. MORPHY, from which we make the following extract:

"Your letter has but one professed object; that we should declare that it is not your fault that the match between yourself and Mr. STAUNTON has not taken place. To this the reply might be made in two words. I cannot conceive it possible that any one should impute that failure to you; nor am I aware that any one has done so. But in the circumstances, I shall, perhaps, not be blamed if I go somewhat further into the matter. In the general circumstances of the case, I conceive that Mr. STAUNTON was quite justified in declining the match. The fact is understood that he has for years been engaged in labors which must, whatever arrangements might be made, greatly interfere with his entering into a serious contest with a player of the highest force and in constant practice, and so far lhe failure of the match is the less to be regretted. Nor can I doubt the correctness of his recent statement, that the time barely necessary for the match itself could not be spared, without serious loss and inconvenience both to others and to himself. But I eannot hut think that in all fairness and consideratenesss, Mr. STAUNTON might have told you of this long before he did. I know no reason why he might not have ascertained it and informed you of it in answer to yonr first letter from America. Instead of this, it seems to me plain, both as to the interview at which I myself was present, and as to all lhe other communications which have passed, that Mr. STAUNTON gave you every reason to suppose that he would be ready to play the match within no long time. I am not aware, indeed (nor do I perceive that you have said it,) that you left America solely with the view nf playing Mr. STAUNTON. It would, no doubt, make the case stronger, hut it seems to me as unlikely as that you should have come, as has been already stated (anonymously, and certainly not with Mr. STAUNTON'S concurrence) in order to attend the Birmingham Tournament."

The murderer of Mr. ELY still continues to receive succour and concealment, since up lo the present he has escaped arrest, and all information that might lead to his haunts or where he may have been since the perpetration of his crime has been withheld. The magistrates and the police are doing their utmost to capture the assassin, hut from the indifference and apathy, or perhaps stronger feeling, amounting to dislike, with which their efforts are regarded hy the peasantry, it is to be apprehended that their labors may not prove successful.

An application has been made to the Procureur-Impérial to fix the 24th inst., instead of the 17th, as originally intended, for the trial of M. DE MONTALEMBERT. The ground of the application is the absence of M. BERRYER, the counsel for the defendant, or the short time allowed to prepare the defence. The application has been granted, though not until the Procureur-Impérial had taken twenty-four hours to consult with his superiors.

The judicial investigation of the affair of Count DE MONTALEMBERT has been brought to a close, and an order of the examining magistrate, equivalent to the finding of a true bill hy the Grand Jnry, in England, sends the affair before the tribunal of Correctional Police, on the four counts already stated. The trial will come off on Wednesday, the 17th. M. BERRYER will he counsel for the Count, and M. DUFAURE for M. DUNIAL, the responsible editor of the *Correspondent*.

Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON were on a visit to the Emperor at Compiègne. The *Moniteur* contains a decree obliging all bakers, in certain towns, to keep in reserva a sufficient stock to supply their manufacturing wants in bread during at least three months.

The Funds were slightly firmer to-day; the Three-per-Cents closed at 74 to 85.

MR. THOUVENEL has reached France from Constantinople.

A Commission to consider the question of negro emigration has been nominated. It consists of 17 members. Mr. DE PERSIGNY is the President.

Prince NAPOLEON had issued a decree relieving lhe Press in Algiers from certain offensive additions to the laws of the Press in France, and placing them upon the same footing as French journals.

A special decree in the *Moniteur* establishes a special hank charged with the service of the treasury to the great public works of tha city, and which shall bear the title of the Bank of the Public Works of Paris.

A regular *razzia* of English newspapers had been made at the Paris Post-office this week. The *Daily News* has not been distributed in Paris for four days, and to-day, (Nov. 15,) the *Examiner*, *Saturday Review*, *Court Journal*, and *Morning Advertiser*, have been laid under embargo.

Important Cabinet Councils are about to take place with a view of taking into consideration financial questions.

The Spanish Government does not accept the resignation of the Marquis of HABANA.

The Queen of Spain will open the Cortez in person.

The French frigate *Theophile* has been lost near Cadiz; eight persons were drowned.

It is reported that lhe United States Government has declared its consent to Spain claiming satisfaction from Mexico by an armed force.

According to advices from Naples, just received, the property of the exiles or emigrants, which was sequestrated, has heen confiscated by a royal decree, and will be distributed among the Communes.

There will not he any change in the Neapolitan Ministry, as stated.

The Piedmontese Parliament will meet on lhe 3d of January. The Cavour Cabinet counts upon universal support.

A telegram from Milan states that the new loan for military conscription was producing considerable effervescence.

Letters from Rome assert that all the great Catholic Powers had addressed remonstrances to lhe Pope for the release of the Jewish child MORTARA. The Pope had replied that the boy's return to his parents was impossible.

The *Suisse*, of Berne, announces tha. the Police of Saint Gall have just made a very important capture in the person of a native of Baden, who had just returned from New-York with an American passport.

Another case of religious persecution has occurred in Norway. M. LICHTLE, a Catholic priest, of Cristiana, has just been condemned to a fine of 20 rix-dollars, for having allowed a Protestant lady to abjure her faith, and having inscribed her on the list of his flock, without first obtaining the consent of the Lutheran Clergy.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says there is a probability of a change in the Ministry in Austria.

The monument erected at Prague to the memory of RADETSKY was uncovered on the 13th, in the presence of the Emperor and a great concourse of spectators.

Prince HOHENZOLLERN, President of the Prussian Council, is nominated Minister of Marine.

The Belgian Chamber of Depulies voted for the address in reply to the King's speech by 53 against 9. Great excitement attended the vote, and some of the opposition retired from the chamber.

A letter received from Constantinople of the 3d announces that the Montenegro affair has been terminated, according to the wish expressed hy the French Government, on condition, however, that an indemnity shall be paid by the Montenegrins to the inhabitants of the plain who suffered by their aggression, and that Prince DANIEL shall give a guaranty to respect in future, and cause to be respected, the Ottoman territory.

The *Times* correspondent says: "The open breach between the Palace Party and the Grand Vizier, but still more the subsequent return of MAHOMED ALI to office, has opened favorable chances for FUAD PASHA as Grand Vizier."

The Sultan has decided that his daughter may marry again.

Accounts from Constantinople say that the Governor of Djiddah has been dismissed. It is to the counsel of FUAD PASHA that is attributed the solution of the difficulties with Montenegro. The *Journal de Constantinople* complains of the hostility of the Greek journals, as well as of the Western Press, including even the *Austrian Gazette*.

The English and French Commissioners arrived on the 12th at Jeddah, on hoard the *Cyclops*. There were three English ships-of-war in the roadstead.

Prince C. PUTIATINE, Vice Admiral, and Russian Ambassador in China, who lately concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, and Count PESCHOUREF, the hearer of dispatches from China and Japan for St. Pelersburg, arrived on lhe 13th at Marseilles, on hoard the mail-packet *Eurine*, from Alexandria. The Prince has since arrived in Paris. He is to be presented to the Emperor at Complègne by M. DE KISSELEFF, the Russian Ambassador. The Admiral has had an interview with Count WALEWSKI.

Dispatches have been received from the French army in the Bay of Tourane to the 25th of September. Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY at that date had not received a reply from the Court of Annam, although the time fixed by him had exptred. He had not been able lo attack Hue, the capital of the empire, because the second division of lhe Spanish army, coming from Manila, had not arrived, and the artillery, of which the Admiral had great need, was with the second division.

Later advices have been received from India. The dates are from Allahahad up to Oct. 16, and from Bombay till the 25th.

Details are given of the actions fought in the neighborhood of Lucknow, from which one might judge that the rebels intended to advance upon Lucknow itself. At all events they appear to have been engaged in occnpying a greater area, but columns of British troops which marched from the town soon put them to flight. Little additional light is cast upon the movements of TANTIA TOPEE. He seems to have had the best of the fight with SCINDIAH, the troops of the latter having ultimately fraternized with his. A fear was entertained that he was marching in the direction of Jhansi. The fight which took place between General MICHEL and the Gwalior rebels at Chundalee may be described as an open battle. The enemy was 10,000 strong, and General MICHEL defeated them with a combined force. The enemy fought fiercely, but lost 500 men. In other respects the news from India may be described as exhibiting a vast amount of rebellion that has yet to he overcome.

The following Bombay mail, of Oct. 25, had reached England. The details of the news are quite unimportant.

The Bombay money market was easy.

The Ex-King of Delhi had been sent to Calcutta under an escort.

An explosion occurred at the Kurrachee Arsenal, as some fireworks were being prepared, and four men were killed. The whole of the rifle and musket ammunition, amounting to a million pounds, was destroyed, and the greater part of the arsenal blown up.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

*From the London Times.*

A short time since, and for a brief period, all the civilized world was ringing with the news of the successful termination of this great enterprise, and, in the presence of the general rejoicing, men of science, if not agreed about the cable, were at least silent. Now, however, that the excitement and the cable have both died out, everything seems to have lapsed back into the same region of theory and speculation from which the plan only emerged for a short time to give a color of plausibility to the opinions of all. We know not whether to account it as favorable to the cable or otherwise, hut the fact remains that at the present moment most electricians of note agree to differ both as to the nature and extent of injury lo the wire and the chances of its ever being again restored to working order. One thing, however, seems to admit of no doubt, and that is, that, contrary to all expectation, it shows no signs of becoming worse. In the presence of this encouraging fact, there are many eminent in science who believe, first, that the injuries to the insulation exist much nearer the Irish shore than was at first supposed; and, secondly, that by using different instruments the whole line may be, to a certain extent, used for the transmission of messages, if not from this country to America, at least from America to England. The means used for testing cables to ascertain the spot at which an injury has occurred, are always so far unsatisfactory that, under the best circumstances, the result only affords a negative proof. Thus, when it is stated that the defect is supposed to exist at about 300 miles from the Irish coast, it means nothing more than that the damage does not extend beyond that distance, though it by no means proves that the injury may not be within half the length we have stated, or even so near as 20 or 30 miles from shore. The test, in fact, means that after escaping the injured portion of the cable only sufficient electricity is left to pass along tha conductor for about three hundred miles, and that at that distance tha resistance to the current is equal to a total rupture of the wire or "dead earth," as it is technically called. All practical electricians, however, admit that the injuries may and very likely do exist within a distance of fifty miles from land, and that these consist not of one bnt many slight losses of insulation, with very likely partial separation of the conductor at parts where tha two-mile lengths were originally joined. That the damage cannot exist as far out as three hundred miles is almost evidenced by the fact of the receipt of the American messages long after none could be sent from this side of the Atlantic. It may appear strange to some of our readers that the wire which conveys the signals to this country is not sufficiently intact to allow of the transmission of answers through the same medium. A moment's reflection, however, will show that the injuries to the cable, being near the land, allow so much of the electric current to escape that what remains is not sufficient to overcome the resistance of the wire for more than a short portion of its entire length. With currents from the New World, on the contrary, the electric wave, as it is called, of a signal comes along the wire intact till near our shores. Here, though much of it escapes, sufficient is left, nevertheless, to mark some signals at Valentia—weakly and variably, it is true, hut still occasionally enough to form letters, though, from causes which we shall presently endeavor to show, it is impossible now to render them into intelligible words.

Up to within the last few days the shore end at Valentia has been the ordinary deep sea portion of the cable, made, as our readers are aware, of the very lightest form consistent with the strength necessary for its being safely submerged. That such a wire within the wash of the Atlantic waves, and tying in some parts over a very rocky bottom, must have sustained injury seems at first sight inevitable. This portion is now being replaced by the proper shore-ends, which are of strength and thickness sufficient to withstand any tide. Up to the present the length which has been underrun, in order to substitute the shore end has, strange to say, been found uninjured, though it is not expected that this will prove the case when the whole 12 milee shall have been recovered and replaced with the stout cable. It is, of course, looked npon as certain that laying down the shore end must improve the condition of the whole cable; else, of course, the expense and labor of submerging it would never be attempted. Even in its present state the signals received at Valentia are occasionally as distinct as those of some overland wires, and should any improvement take place when the shore end is added on, there are many who profess themselves confident of working through the whole wire for some time to come at least.

Foremost among those who express this opinion is Professor HUGHES, whose printing telegraph is extensively used in the United States, and which will also, in the course of a few weeks more, be introduced into Australia to work through the first submarine telegraph of that colony between Tasmania and Melbourne. Mr. HUGHES states himself confident of being able even now to signal through the Atlantic cable, and is anxious to conduct all his experiments upon the wire at his own expense. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the other hand, say they have no disinclination to permit Mr. HUGHES to try his skill; yet, strange to say, though both parties are willing, nothing is done nevertheless. Now, however, that the matter is made public, Mr. HUGHES may feel bound to press his offer, and the Atlantic Company, in fairness and in duty to its shareholders, will perhaps see the necessity of at once accepting a liberal proposal, which, whichever way it results, can do them or their cable no manner of injury, hut, on the other hand, may possibly be of immense benefit.

It will very likely be interesting to many of our readers, if we explain at once on what grounds Mr. HUGHES rests his hope of making the defunct wire speak again—especially as, by so doing, we may be able to point out the general nature of the difficulties which have gradually made the signals from the other side of the Atlantic unintelligible. When the first unsuccessful attempt was made to lay the wire, it will be recollected that it parted from under the *Niagara's* stern, at some 350 miles distance from the Irish coast. The piece thus submerged remained, of course, attached to the shore end for a considerable period, and then, for the first time, the phenomenon of magnetic storms, or—as they are now called—"earth currents," was observed. Of the causes of these earth currents, or the laws hy which they are governed, nothing is yet known. They may be briefly described as irregular currents of electricity passing through the outer wire covering of lhe cable, and which, according to the laws of induced currents, create another current in the conductor of the cable itself, running in a contrary direction to that in which the earth current travels along the outside. The effect of these on the conductor was, of course, to deflect rapidly the needle of the galvanometer to which it was attached, precisely as if signals were being sent quickly. Sometimes these earth currants were so violent as to cause the needle to vibrate with such rapidity that it was impossible to follow its movements with the eye. Singular enough, these storm-currents were always at their worst at 10 o'clock at night and 10 o'clock in the morning, while they were, on the other hand, always least felt at 11 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night. Beyond these general facts nothing seems to have been known about them. When the cable was laid last August the instruments were on the principle of MORSE'S recording telegraph, according to the system of which three or four currents or signals sent across the Atlantic are necessary to form one *letter* of a word. While the cable was in good order, and its insulation tolerably perfect, this plan worked well enough, its greatest and most serious drawback being that the method was a very slow one, since, on the average, four signals were required to one letter, and five letters on the average went to one word. However, all went well until the fast increasing defective insulation of the wire became manifest, and the earth currents began to take a most unpleasant part in the telegraphing. As the electric current of the signals lost force nearing the Irish shore, the earth currents overpowered them, and in the middle of the letter made one or more unintelligible signs, the task of reading became more and more difficult, till, with the increasing derangement of the line, consecutive words gradually ceased, and at last even letters came only at rare intervals. Comparatively speaking, this difficulty was not experienced on this side of the Atlantic till, for the reasons we have stated, it had long overcome the messages to America; and to this reason is it owing that even the first signals sent from here were constantly answered from Newfoundland with "Repeat" and "Send slower." So much for the stoppage of the wire. The reason for Mr. HUGHES' confident belief of being able now to work through simply arises from the fact that his instrument—the printing telegraph—is not exposed to anything like the same amount of risk from earth currents. His instrument is, on a small scale, on very much the same principle as to shape and plan as Mr. HOE'S American printing machine. It is worked by means of key-notes, like those of a small piano, each key being marked with letters of the alphabet. Thus, touching a key at one end of the wire transmits a current to the other, where, instead of the paper, as in MORSE'S telegraph, receiving a dint or mark that forms part of a letter, the entire letter itself is printed. The advantage of this is obvious. One current suffices to form one letter instantaneously, instead of four or five currents. Less time is thus given for the action of earth currents; or, even in case of their acting and printing in some cases other letters than those sent, it by no means follows that the letters so misplaced would prevent the accurate meaning of the sentence being read. Allow that under the worst circumstances one-fourth of the letters, owing to the action of the earth currents, were wrong, sufficient would be right and sufficiently consecutive to permit the meaning of the whole to be freely read. At all events, Mr. HUGHES' machine utilizes the currents to their utmost, since he makes one suffice for clearly printing one letter, instead of requiring three or four. The only doubt is, can two such complicated machines be made to work with mathematical accuracy when 3,000 miles apart? This objection is urged as something almost insuperable, though none deny that it is purely a mechanical one, and one that can be overcome. So far, however, are we from considering it insuperable that we think a very simple process would remedy it if practically such an obstacle is found to exist, which we by no means deny might be the case. Both the machines at Newfoundland and Valencia would have to be made with the accuracy of chronometers, it being understood that both are to be put back to a given zero when a message was either sent or received. Let the first current then sent for a message either way liberate and set both instruments in motion, precisely in the same way as the letter is now printed, by liberating the armature and pressing the paper against the little wheel of type. The proper working of the machine is, however, Mr. HUGHES' affair. It is only his offer to the Atlantic Company with which we have to deal, and whether it is worth anything or nothing should be decided by actual test, and the sooner the better. As the matter stands at present, he has made his offer and it has not been declined, and so the thing rests, like a child's rocking-horse, moving without advancing.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of COTTON for the week at 58,200 bales—of which 4,500 were to speculators, and 7,000 for export. All qualities were about ⅛d. ₰ lb. higher on the week, under a good demand from the trade. Holders offered freely at the close without showing a disposition to press sales. The business on Friday was 8,000 bales; of which 1,000 were on speculation and for exports, the market closing steady at the advanced quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans; 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅛d.; Middling Mobiles, 7d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d. The stock in port was estimated at 332,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are encouraging, there having been a slight advance in all kinds of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull hut steady; Western Canal 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s. 6d.@21s. 8d.; Ohio 20s.@24s. WHEAT quiet but steady; Red Western 4s.6d.@6s. 3d.; White do. 6s.@6s. 2d.; White Southern 6s. 9d.@7s. CORN very dull and quotations nominal; Mixed 28s.; Yellow 29s.; White 32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF heavy, and all qualities slightly lower, causing rather more business at the close. PORK dull at 70s. BACON heavy, with but little inquiry and prices weak. LARD dull, and prime freely offered at 52s., the market closing firmer, however. TALLOW advanced 6d.; Butchers' Association quoted at 51s. 6d.@52s., hnt with none on the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers'* and other Circulars quote ASHES quiet; Pots, 30s.@30s. 3d.; Pearls, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d. SUGAR quiet, but buoyant. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, and 6d. higher; Carolina, 18s.@23s. 6d. for middling to fine. TEA, an average business, without quotable change in rates. RESIN steady; common scarce, at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d.; medium, 5s. 6d.@9s.; fine, 12s.@17s. HIDES dull. BARK dull; Baltimore, 6s. 6d.; Philadelphia, sales unimportant. Con OIL, £30. SEAL OIL—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL in better demand, at 29s.@29s. 6d. OLIVE OIL advanced 10s.@20s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 39s. 6d.@40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. White WHEAT, 42s.; Red, 36s.@40s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON firm; Rails, £6 10s.@£6 15s.; Bars, £6 5s. SUGAR opened quiet, hnt closed buoyant and slightly higher. COPPER quiet. TEA quiet; Congon, 10¾d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 41s. LINSEED advanced 1s. LINSEED CAKES—Quotations hardly maintained; New-York, £10 10s.; Boston, £10. LINSEED OIL steady, at 29s. FISH OILS slow of sale, hut prices unchanged. RICE steady. SALTPETRE advanced 6d.@1s. TALLOW quiet, at 51s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were quoted at the close on Friday at 98⅛ @98¼ for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased $136,000.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote money easy at 2¼@3 ₰ cent. Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars nominal at 5s. 1¾d.; Eagles 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET,

*For the week ending Nov. 16, inclusive.*

COTTON steady; sales of the week 5,500 bales; stock 38,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 108f. The manufacturing advices are favorable. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES firm. COFFEE dull and slightly lower. There was more doing in OILS at rather lower prices for all kinds. RICE dull; Carolina 27f. SUGAR buoyant and slightly higher. WHALEBONE quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote an improved demand for American Securities:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States Fives | 95 | @ — |
| Massachusetts Fives, Bonds | 102 | @103 |
| Maryland Fives, Bonds | 96 | @ — |
| Pennsylvania Fives | 32 | @ — |
| Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds, '77 | 86 | @ 87 |
| Virginia Fives and Sixes | 86 | @ — |

Railway Securities quiet. Panama Bonds, 95.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report State Stocks in improved demand, and all quatilles slightly advanced. Railroad Securities quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6 ₰ cents, '67-'68 | 103 | @105 |
| United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, '68 | 104¼ | @105¾ |
| United States 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, '74 | 94¼ | @ 95¾ |
| Alabama 5 ₰ cent. Bonds | 77 | @ — |
| Keutncky 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, '58-'72 | 98 | @ 97 |
| Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Bonds | 101 | @103 |
| Ohio 6 ₰ cents, '76 | 96½ | @ 97½ |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cents | 82 | @ 84 |
| Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bonds | 84 | @ 86 |
| Virginia 5 and 6 ₰ cents | 86 | @ 88 |
| Boston 5 ₰ cent. Bonds | 90 | @ 92 |
| Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent., Freelands, '60 | 81 | @ 83 |
| Illinois Central 6 and 7 ₰ cent., '75 | 81 | @ 83 |
| Illinois Shares | 24 | @22 dis. |
| Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., '69 | 86 | @ 88 |
| New-York Central 7 ₰ cent | 94 | @ 97 |
| New-York Central 6 ₰ cent | 82 | @ 84 |
| New-York Central Shares | 76 | @ 78 |
| Erie 7 ₰ cent. 3d mort | 68 | @ 70 |
| Erie stock | 15 | @ 17 |
| Panama Bonds, '59 | 100 | @ — |
| Psnama Bonds, '65 | 93 | @ 95 |
| Penusylvania Central 6 ₰ cent. 1st mort | 90 | @ 92 |

The London *Times* of Friday, quotes sales of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent., '60, Freeland | 82 | @ — |
| New-York Central Shares | 77¼ | @ — |

### Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20—P. M.

The *Daily News'* City article of Friday evening says: "The funds, to-day, were duli, and a decline of ½ ₰ cent, was finally quoted, owing principally to the languor of business. In the other departments of lhe Stock Exchange there was an equal absence of any features of interest. More ease is observable in the discount market, and the supply of money is more abundant. The general rate for good bills is still 2½ ₰ cent., but instances in which transactions take place below that rate are less rare. There were no hution operations at the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* City article of last evening says "The English funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of yesterday and remained without much alteration, although there was a disposition to dullness at the close in consequence of the quotations from Paris being slightly less favorable. The abundance of money increases, and transactions have taken place in the discount market at 2½ ₰ cent. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was a slight decline in the rates on Vienna and Trieste; on other places they were about the same as at the last port. About £40,000 in gold arrived to-day from St. Petersburg, and a further similar amount is expected immediately. The whole has been sold for exportation.

### Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Monday, Nov. 29.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sailed from here at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. for Boston, where she will he due at about 12 M. to-morrow night.

## FROM NICARAGUA.

### The Transit Routes—Arrival of Vessels—American Vessels at San Juan—Filibusterism—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

The schooner *Emma*, out 17 days from New-York, arrived at this port on the night of the 31st ult., with a cargo of merchandise, which Messrs. ROSSELL & THOMAS, a couple of enterprizing young American merchants, are taking to the interior of Nicaragua. The white sails of the *Emma* were descried with great joy by the Greytownians, who hoped for a fresh supply of eatables for their half famished poputace, for such was the scarcity of provisions caused by the presence in this harbor of a large fleet, that prices had raised to an almost incredible figure. Some idea can be formed as to how poorly and irregularly this market is supplied when it is told that flour is held at $17; pork at $36, and other articles in proportion.

The dates, by this arrival, are several days later than those brought hy the *St. Louis*, and the tidings of the preparations being made by the Canal Company for the speedy opening of the long-closed Nicaraguan route have had a most vivifying influence upon the old *habitués* of the Transit, who have been deluded into remaining in the country, pennniless and occupationless, for long, long months, by the "words of promise" held out to them hy the itinerant speculators who have lately made this region the theatre of their operations. There still seems to exist doubts in the minds of some as to the intention or capacity of the Canal Company to open the route, notwithstanding the strenuous attempts they are making. But the indications are such as favor the belief that the company of which Col. WHITE is the head is now in earnest about this great inter-oceanic avenue, and that they are practising the proper means for its speedy realization. The safe arrival of the three lake and river steamers, which are to form the link between the two oceans, help very strongly to this conclusion. All that remains to he done is to secure the protection of their rights by the Home Government, as without it they are powerless; for anything like good faith and justice from the wretched men who compose what is called the "Government of Nicaragua," is not remotely to be conjectured. It is reported that Gen. MARTINEZ will not permit passengers to be conveyed through the country by the Canal Company's steamer, and that he has sent reinforcements to his barefooted battalions at Castillo and San Carlos to execute this plan. Such a course would be entirely in keeping with lhe character and past acts of this distinguished potentate, and I doubt not he will have the temerity to attempt it, notwithstanding the assurances that he has received from Commodore MCINTOSH, Commander of the American fleet, that the way will he cleared by force, if necessary. If I understand rightly, all Americans in the country, who are of course the most interested parties, are satisfied that the Canal Company should open the route. The great mass of Nicaraguans who are really an honest, industrious people, and only to be blamed for keeping in power such a worthless set of rulers, are clamorous to see the tide of travel and commerce once more pouring across their Isthmus. Only a few intriguing foreigners and a half dozen petty native politicians who have the Americans, oppose its recommencement. It remains to be seen if the interests of the many American citizens residing in this country who, with "more than a filial yearning," look to the Government of their native country for sympathy and protection shall be ruined, and the desires of all good Nicaraguans thwarted, or whether a decisive hnt just stand will be at this critical moment taken by lhe Administration at Washington. If this protection is given, the Canal Company will probably be able to open the route, and prosperity will revisit the country, hut if the contrary, we may expect a continuation of the discouraging state of things which has existed since English and American influence were brought to the aid of servilism in the name of the Liberal cause of Nicaragua.

A bunge came down last night, bringing the welcome news that the *Cass-Yrissari*—the largest of the three new steamers—had safely passed the Castillo Rapids, the last point on the river at which any difficulty or danger in passing is to be anticipated. The *Laura Frances* is already at Granada, on the Lake, and the *Catharine Maria* just below Castillo, so that all doubts which may exist in the States as to their safety will now be dissipated. Col. CHILDS, the Agent of the Company, has proceeded to Managua, to try to arrange things with the Government, and is expected back here, with the *ultimatum* of Gen. MARTINEZ, in four or five days. If the decision of the Nicaraguan President is favorable, right; hnt if adverse, it is rumored that material arguments for American rights will be offered by Commodore MCINTOSH, of the American fleet.

Quite a large squadron is now in port, to wit, the United States sloops-of-war *Savannah* and *Jamestown*, the British steam-frigates *Basilisk* and *Leopard*, the American brig *Lorina*, the American schooner *Emma*, and the British steamer *Dee*. The *Experiment* sailed hence for New-York a few days since, with a freight list amounting to upwards of $3,000. The *Emma* and *Lorina* are likewise loading for the same port, with wood and hides, and will leave in a few days. The United States store-ship *Relief* sailed for Aspinwall on the 2d. The American war-vessels *Saratoga* and *Roanoke* are shortly expected up from Navy Bay, and it is expected also that other English and French men-of-war will be in these quarters ere long.

The idle story started by the New-York *Express* that the steamship *Hermann*, bound for San Juan del Sud, had on board five hundred Americans, destined for the restoration of the hero of Rivas, General WALKER, has found its way down here, and the country is again in a ferment; and the work of soldier-catching is being carried on energetically hy the valiant MARTINEZ, who has again issued his flaming *pronunciamentos* expressing his strong intention to fight, bleed and die for the country, which, hy the way, fears less to be *lost* than to be *saved* hy the means he proposes. However, we all understand King Bomba pretty well, and take his proclamations for what they are worth, knowing that at the appearance of a half of one of WALKER'S taltered battalions he will be the first to seek the bushes.

The ancient Grey Town habitues are one hy one dropping off from their old stamping ground, either seeking new fields, discouraged hy delays in the opening of the Transit, or taking "the road to dusty death." The other day "old BEN MOONEY," as he was familiarly termed, died, and more recently Mr. KELLY, who owned a plantation on the river near Machuca.

General LAMAR, our Minister, was in Costa Rica at last accounts. He had obtained an ample apology from that Government for the Belly declarations, and was pressing demands for indemnification for the murders of Virgin Bay and other outrages. The "Press" of Costa Rica, from the most constant vituperation against the United States, has changed its tone to one of the most toadyish laudation of our people and Government—probably with the politic view of getting the American Administration to "let up" a little in its demands. Not so in Nicaragua. The Government and its organs are as full of bitterness and insult as ever, and the *Central American*, an enemy of progress and semi-official organ of MARTINEZ, republishes the Belly declarations in its issue of the last of October, and assures its readers that the encroaching tendencies of the "pirates of the North" must and will he repressed by the interference of England and France, utterly laughs at General LAMAR'S demand for indemnification, and confidently believes that Nicaragua will be able to keep the Transit closed until such time as in her good judgment she deems it advisable to open it. A stern lesson must he administered to these people ere they can he brought to anything like decency.

The President's coming message is looked for with eagerness, inasmuch as in it will be expected the enunciation of the future policy of the Administration with regard to these countries.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (Nicaragua,) Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

The departure of the British war-steamer *Basilisk*, this afternoon, for Aspinwalt, affords me the opportunity of sending these additional lines by the *Moses Taylor*.

The first item of interest will, of course, be Transit matters. Colonel CHILDS, accompanied by Colonel SCULFEBINOSA and other gentlemen in the employ of the Canal Company, arrived here on the steamer *Catharine Maria*, on the 10th inst. They had been to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, to have a "talk" with President MARTINEZ. From all accounts the interview was of a rather unsatisfactory character. The Nicaraguan Government, which for some time past has manifested the hitterest hostility to the Company, was uncompromising, and refused to recognize the right of the Company to convey passengers across the country unless with new stipulations. First and foremost MARTINEZ demanded that an increased rate should be paid to Nicaragua, and that the Company should buy the Lake and River steamers, the Transit road from La Virgen to San Juan del Sud, together with the wharves and other property belonging to the old Transit Company. For the transfer of this property, the Government demanded the snug little sum of half a million dollars or thereabouts. When Colonel CHILDS refused to comply with these extraordinary conditions, he was informed that he would be allowed to commence the Transit, but under protest. Every one who knows anything of the character of the great MARTINEZ, understands that this gentleman, frightened at the probability of the United States taking justice into her own hands, has made this "protest," so as to slide down with dignity from the false position in which his egregious stupidity has placed him. The attempt to force these conditions upon the Transit Company is only equaled in impudence by the laying cla

# THE ISTHMUS.

## Our Relations with New-Granada—The Panama Massacre.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

MY DEAR SIR: On the 18th July, 1856, AMOS B. CORWIN, Esq., appointed United States Special Commissioner to examine into the particulars relative to the massacre of American citizens at the Panama Railroad station on the 15th of April, 1856, made his report to our government, accompanied by voluminous testimony. That report was made, in the language of the Commissioner, "After a careful, thorough and impartial investigation of the facts and circumstances connected with the massacre of American citizens, and the pillage and destruction of their property at, and near, the Railroad station, in the immediate vicinity of Panama, on the night of the 15th April, 1856." The report of Special Commissioner CORWIN and accompanying testimony is, as you are well aware, conclusive against the authorities of Panama.

The relatives and friends of our citizens who were, upon that memorable occasion, murdered, outraged and plundered, have been patiently awaiting the action of their Government for redress. Now, what has been done? *Absolutely nothing!* Diplomacy has thus far failed to arrange it satisfactorily; and *upwards of two years* have been lost in idle words upon this miserable Government of New-Granada. It would have been wiser and far more creditable to our Administration at Washington, had it directed its prompt attention to the settlement of this momentous and really important affair, rather than to the lesser difficulties with the more distant country of Paraguay. Here is a State, almost at our own doors, murdering, outraging and plundering our citizens; and is there to be no redress for these serious matters?

Americans here look with great anxiety for the President's message; in which it is expected that he will now refer the matter to Congress for their action, and that then the People's Representatives will promptly take measures to vindicate our citizens, and the United States compel the Government of New-Granada to accede to its just demands. If New-Granada, when once more called upon, fails to do this, then let Congress empower our Government, and place the means at its disposal—as suggested by Mr. Commissioner CORWIN—"immediately to occupy the Isthmus, from ocean to ocean, as the best practicable mode to insure safety and tranquillity to the transit;" declaring it "free to the world."

It is gratifying to perceive that our Government has, at this late period, so far awakened to its sense of duty as to direct that one of our vessels-of-war be kept *constantly* in the ports of Panama and Aspinwall, for the protection of our citizens and their interests. This is essentially proper, because *our citizens, their business, and their treasure, have a right to the protection of their Government;* and there are no points in the world where such protection is needed more than here and at Aspinwall. The large number of our citizens, their wide and extended business on the Pacific side, and the immense amount of their treasure annually crossing this Isthmus, can scarcely be realized by unobservant persons; and the presence of our war vessels in each port affords a *security* long needed and much felt, and which the traveling community readily acknowledge by the cheers upon cheers with which they greet our war-vessels, when departing from Aspinwall homewards bound. Panama and Aspinwall should *never* be left without one of these protecting agents; but *they should be regularly relieved once a month,* to proceed to some other point, where their officers and men can recruit from the debilitating effects of the constant rains and heat, which are continuous the year round, in this region. By such an arrangement their officers and men would be preserved in health and their ships kept in an efficient state: and I observe, with much pleasure, that this judicious course has been pursued by the present United States Flag Officer, MCINTOSH, in command of the Home Squadron.

The importance of this Isthmian route seems not to be sufficiently understood or appreciated by our citizens and Government, or it would be more favored by them. It is, without doubt, *the most reliable route* to our possessions in California, the Pacific Coast Islands, Japan and China. Much has been, and will be, said respecting the Nicaragua Transit, the *projected* Honduras and the Tehuantepec Routes—which latter, we learn, was to have been opened for travel the present month. But look, for one moment, at the advantages of the Panama Route. In eight or nine days after leaving New-York you reach the Atlantic terminus—Aspinwall. Here you find a commodious wharf for landing, and large dépôt, alongside of which the steamer makes fast. There is no detention, unless the steamer arrives too late in the afternoon to make the trip across to Panama in daylight. In that event the passengers, baggage and freight remain over the night at Aspinwall. The railroad is well and carefully conducted, and the transit across the Isthmus usually made in four hours. Arriving at Panama, the passengers are immediately conveyed by a small steamer on board the Company's mail steamer, without entering the city. The steamers on the Pacific side are, however, very much superior, in every respect, to those upon the Atlantic. The passage to San Francisco is made in from 12 to 14 days, under skillful and accomplished captains. Nothing can exceed the perfectness of these arrangements for ocean travel. By the Panama route there is a *certain* means of getting through. It is true that the *steamers* might be considerably improved upon on the Atlantic side. The commanders and officers are all perfect sailors and gentlemen; and I understand that the Company are now directing their attention to this most vital point, by putting on the route two large and splendid steamers—the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—and establishing a weekly line, which will have the wished-for effect of not overcrowding their vessels, as the semi-monthly steamers now are, in consequence of the increasing travel both ways, and which certainly is regardless of life as well as comfort. To these remarks I add, to prevent improper inferences, that I am not in any way connected with these Ocean and Railroad Companies, either as stockholder or employe, being only a "traveler and sojourner" for a brief period in this vicinity.

The *Hermann* sailed on the 17th instant, *direct for San Francisco.* Your regular correspondent at this point will give you all the news respecting her movements. The report which had reached us that she had a considerable number of men and large supplies of munitions of war on board for a "filibustering" expedition against Nicaragua, to land at some convenient point on the Pacific side, turns out to be entirely unfounded.

The English mail-steamer which arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th instant, from San Juan del Norte, brings information that the Transit steamers recently sent out from New-York, had passed the Rapids in safety, and that one of the Nicaraguan Ministers came down to the "Castillo Rapids" to prevent any collision between the Fort and the steamers.

In the afternoon of the 11th instnot, the Bark *Golden Rule* arrived at Aspinwall from New-York, bringing us papers of the 25th ult. I noticed in one of them what purported to be a circular letter from "WILLIAM WALKER" to his friends, dated at Mobile, in which it is announced that a vessel would leave that port on the 10th inst., with freight and passengers for San Juan del Norte. "Freight and passengers" will be allowed to land at San Juan del Norte; but I have serious doubts in my own mind, whether "WILLIAM WALKER" should be so permitted. When such a question presents itself as a *matter of fact,* it will be promptly met and decided by Commodore MCINTOSH.

It is a well-known fact to our countrymen *that Walker, by his own writings, has shown himself to be an expatriated citizen of the United States, and claims to be the President of Nicaragua.* He assuredly was, *without warrant of law, forcibly* removed from the soil of Nicaragua by an armed band of officers, sailors and marines, landed under the United States flag by direction of Commodore PAULDING—a procedure justly condemned by President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet. But it is an exceedingly delicate question to decide how WALKER may get back there again. The United States have only to see that he does not violate their neutrality laws; but the fact of WALKER's presence on board a United States vessel, with a large number of "passengers and freight," would certainly be strong presumptive evidence of his *intent* to use *force* against the present Government of Nicaragua (with means conveyed under our flag)—a Government recognized by our Government, and with which we are not at present at war. The United States ships *Savannah* and *Jamestown* are both at San Juan del Norte, inside the river; and Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, with the *Roanoke,* proceeded to San Juan directly upon the arrival of the New-York mail steamer. Should WALKER again come to Nicaragua, he will do so openly, and doubtless be provided with strong documentary evidence to fortify his position with the United States officers whom he will most assuredly meet with at San Juan—should he attempt to land there—and who will closely investigate into all his proceedings outside of the United States, disguised as they may be.

One fact is conclusive to my mind, and that is, WALKER cannot claim the protection of our naval officers *as a citizen of the United States;* and the British officers now there will not only interfere, to prevent his landing at San Juan del Norte, but will certainly interest them anywhere in the country, *at the request of the Nicaraguan Government.*

Notwithstanding the provisions of the "Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," the English Government continues to exercise *a controlling influence* over the Territory *seized by them from Nicaragua,* as belonging to "His Mosquitian Majesty!" and which includes the former site of "Greytown;" and you must not be at all surprised to hear shortly that "Punta Arenas" has been "ceded," or "seized upon," by the same Power, as "pertaining" to the same mongrel breed of half-naked, uncivilized and wretched Indians. This accomplished, the English will have complete, as they now have virtuel, possession of the port of San Juan del Norte! Yours, very truly.

## The Tehuantepec Route.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

WM. E. SIBELL, Esq., the well-known Wall-street stationer, arrived here this morning, by the steamship *Sonora,* from Acapulco, having reached there in the steamship *Oregon,* which took up the passengers who left New-Orleans in the *Quaker City,* Oct. 27. Mr. SIBELL has given me the following facts of the transit:

The *Quaker City* left New-Orleans on the 27th at 8 A. M. and arrived at Manatitlan, 20 miles up the Coatzacoalcos River, Oct. 30, at 8 A. M. Left Manatitlan same day at 1 P. M., and arrived by steamar at Suchil at 10 A. M. Oct. 31. Left same day at noon by mules, 62 miles, and by wagons 54 miles, 116 miles in all to Ventosa, where he arrived Nov. 2. The passengers and mail left Nov. 3, at 9 A. M., on the steamer *Oregon* for Acapulco, where they arrived Nov. 4, at 8 P. M. Total, eight and a half days from New-Orleans to Acapulco. Distance from New-Orleans to Manatitlan, 840 miles. From Manatitlan to Suchil, 95 miles. From Sochil to Ventosa, 116 miles. From Ventosa to Acapulco, 315 miles—Total, 1,366 miles. The stoppages were: at Manatitlan, 3 hours; Suchil, 2; camp on the road, 2: Sanderson's, (to sleep,) 5; camp on the road, 2; Almubego, 1; camp for supper, 1; San Ceronimo, to sleep, 5; Tehuantepec, dinner, 4; Ventosa, 15—Total, 40 hours.

Counting as eight and a half days the time between New-Orleans and Acapulco, and giving the regular time of seven days between Acapulco and San Francisco, it will be seen that this trip ought to occupy fifteen days and a half from New-Orleans to San Francisco. Add four days from New-York to New-Orleans, and we have nineteen days and a half from that City to San Francisco.

It must be remembered that this trip is made at the commencement of the dry season, and that it was made without baggage or mails, the ten passengers who came over traveling by night as well as day. Only three hours' detention took place at Manatitlan, when, with the number of passengers and the amount of express matter and mails the Panama Company takes, it could not be done in less than ten. No doubt, however, if their is a good road made, for the rainy as well as the dry season, the transit can be made in about three days.

The *Oregon* found no difficulty in taking in passengers by surf-boats, the weather having been very fine. Whether the roadstead of Ventosa be so bad as it has always been represented, however, remains yet to be seen. One, two or three trips may not decide the matter.

In going up to Acapulco, Captain HUDSON, of the *Oregon,* stopped two hours to examine the little port of Santa Cruz, 75 miles to the northward of Ventosa and Santa Cruz. He found plenty of water, and thought the port might be a safe one. But it would be necessary to go by land from Santa Cruz to Ventosa, or nearly to that place, in order to cross the Isthmus, thereby adding 75 miles to the land transit route. A Mr. TRIPLER, brother of the "Tripler Hall" man in New-York, is settled there, and is confident the company will have to make it their port. He says the road to Ventosa is nearly on a level the whole way. He owns some 30 leagues long by 9 leagues wide of land there, and is perhaps, therefore, a little enthusiastic on this point.

You will see, from what I have hastily written, that the shortest probable time the trip, for passengers, can be made from New-Orleans to San Francisco is 15 days—from New-York 19 days, including all stoppages. This is four or five days shorter than the time can be made from New-Orleans by the Panama route, but only *one* day shorter than the time which always *ought* to be made from New-York to San Francisco—and the latter route can take freight through with the same dispatch as it makes with passengers. F. W. R.

## Marine and Miscellaneous Intelligence from the Isthmus.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ASPINWALL, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

The English mail-steamer *Medway* arrived last evening from San Juan del Norto, and reports the arrival there of the *Valorous* from New-York *via* Jamaica, with Sir WM. GORE OUSELY on board. His family accompany him.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELY will be here in a day or two, having determined to proceed to the scene of his labors in Nicaragua and Costa Rica by way of Panama.

The *Leopard* had left for Jamaica, and the *Basilisk* for Vera Cruz, both ships very sickly.

The *Savannah* and *Jamestown* were at San Juan del Norte, and there was considerable sickness on board both ships—*intermittent* and *remittent* fevers.

I learn that the United States flag-ship *Roanoke* will not leave to-day, as was anticipated, for San Juan del Norte, but remain until after the arrival of the *Valorous,* expected daily, having Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELY on board.

From San Juan I have received information that Colonel CHILDS will not send the passengers by the *Washington* across the Transit route, but would dispatch the *Washington* immediately to Aspinwall, having ordered the *Hermann* back to Panama from San Juan del Sur to meet them. You will learn by the *Illinois* that the *Hermann* sailed some days since for San Francisco direct.

A small market-boat of the United States ship *Saratoga* was swamped, this morning, when passing from the ship to the shore, and *three men drowned*—the cabin, wardroom and steerage stewards. This accident will delay the departure of the *Saratoga* for the Coast of Mexico until to-morrow.

It is understood that Flag-officer MCINTOSH will not leave this important point unprotected, and will, therefore, upon his arrival at San Juan del Norte, immediately dispatch the *Savannah* or *Jamestown* to Aspinwall. It is expected that the *Savannah* will, also, leave for the Coast of Mexico when a vessel arrives here from the United States to relieve her.

Ex-Governor JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Bogota, arrived here on the 16th inst. with his bride, (lately Miss LIVINGSTON, of New-York,) in the *Granada,* from New-Orleans. They visited, yesterday, by invitation, the *Roanoke,* and were received with marked attention by her officers. Just after leaving the ship, the flag of New-Granada was displayed from the foremast-head, and a handsome salute of fifteen guns fired in honor of the distinguished visitor. Señor AROSEMENA, himself and bride expressed themselves delighted with their visit to this noble ship and for the marked courtesies extended to them by her officers.

The store-ship *Relief* will leave in a few days for New-York—about ten days hence.

Yours, very truly.

## MEXICO.

### Advantages Gained by La Llave.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune.*

We have received copies of the Vera Cruz *Progreso* to the 11th inst. inclusive, and of the Oaxaca *Democracia* of the 28th ult. The notable thing that we perceive in the latter is an advertisement of the *Quaker City* and the Tehuantepec route, giving notice that she will leave Minatitlan twice a month, the 21 and the 17th, for New-Orleans. One of this Company's steamers, it adds, will leave Suchil once a week for Minatitlan. The fare from Suchil to Minatitlan is $10; that from Minatitlan to New-Orleans, $75. Mr. U. S. Consul C. R. WEBSTER publishes the advertisement as agant of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company.

In the *Progreso* of the 11th, we find a long account of an engagement between a body of forces under Gen. LA LLAVE, at Tenguoapam, and a body of ESCRAGASA'S troops, who were endeavoring to effect an advance towards Vera Cruz, by way of San Salvador. The column of Constitutionalist forcas, under Comaudant CAMACHE, who had been posted to meet them, very rapidly defeated them, killing and wounding several, who were abandoned. They retreated to a position about a quarter of a league off, and there opened a fira of artillery on the Constitutionalist forces, but without any effect. They soon stayed this, and theo endeavored to penetrate by way of Calvario, but coming out near that point about 4 P. M., they found that it had already been occupied by CAMACHE, who at once charged upon them, and after a close and desperate encounter of half an hour, again beat them back, with some killed and wounded, a portion of them were also abandoned. They then retreated to Tengonapam, which CAMACHE had abandoned after the previous engagement, for strategetic reasons. LA LLAVE the same night dispatched a force to take possession of a hill to the right of that point, with instructions to commence a fira on them as soon as day should break. This was done, and the Zulonguistas thinking themselves flanked, commenced a hurried retreat, leaving behind them a portion of their recently killed heeves, and the body of a man whom they had inveigled near by crias of "Libertad," and then assassinated, horribly mutilating him with edged weapons and with fire arms. This, howavar, was the only life lost on the part of the Constitutionalists. They were commanded, it seems, by ESCRAGARAY and NEGRETE. The former retired to La Hoya, NEGRETE towards Jalapa.

Accounts from Monterey are published, but apparently no later than have already been received here, announcing that VIDAURRI was energetically preparing for new movements against MIRAMON, and was full of confidence. He had issued an address in which he stated that the loss he had sustained was not so great as had been supposed, and especially, that the loss of life was but small.

Accounts from the camp of Sr. D. ANGEL ALBINO CORSO state that the Governor of Chiapas had taken two of the pieces taken from the *Guerrero,* in united Mexico, and sent them to the Constitutionalist forces between Tabasco.

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The suit of Louisa Keene against Mr Whinatley, of the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia, for infringement of the copyright of Tom Taylor's comedy of "Our American Cousin," is pending before the United States District Court, Philadelphia. The defense produced as a witness Mrs. Martha Chapman, late Mrs. J. S. Silsbee, who testified that the same play, under the same name, was produced in London in 1852, having been written for Mr. Silsbee by Tom Taylor.

## City Defalcations Again—Reply to Mr.—Oakley's Reply.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The letter of Mr. WALTER OAKLEY, published in your issue of this date, may appear to his own mind a very ingenious reply, but in my view of the matter is nothing better than an evasion. To the $70,427 80 collected by him, as Deputy Collector, and not paid over to the City Chamberlain, he makes not even a remote allusion; he does not so much as *aver,* and much less prove, that he has paid this amount to Collector TAYLOR, nor does he state that he holds Collector TAYLOR'S receipts therefor.

Mr. OAKLEY attempts to argue for himself in the following question:

"Now I ask what would be thought of the prudence of a 'commission merchant,' should he pay to his principal the large amount of money I have mentioned, take receipts for the same, and then turn round and give to his *creditor* the very receipts in question, thus depriving himself of the only means in his power of showing that he had ever paid him a single dollar?"

The sophistry of this argument is apparent in the italicized word. Mr. OAKLEY'S unhappy "creditor," in this case, is the City of New-York, and not the official Collector of Assessments, and still less the individual, Mr. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR. To make his attempted position worth a button, it should have been Mr. TAYLOR to whom he refused to surrender his receipts. A commercial jury would find no difficulty in rendering a verdict on such a state of facts.

Suppose that you, Mr. Editor, should employ a General City Collector of subscriptions for your paper, with instructions to him to employ three subordinates, who should each be given a particular district for collecting in. You suddenly find that there is a discrepancy of $204,265 21 between the amounts collected by those three men from your subscribers and the amount paid over to you by your General Collector. You go further, and find the exact amounts collected by each of the three. The books of your General Collector are open to you, and fail to show that the sums in arrear have been paid over to him; and on asking for the receipt books of his deputies, you are made aware that two of them have been removed from your office, and are willfully witheld. *Witheld,* be it remarked, not from the General Collector, who might have an interest in suppressing or falsifying them, but from you, who are the real "creditor," and only anxious to discover where the responsibility of the defalcation properly rests. Even granting that Mr. OAKLEY is entitled to retain his receipts, what objection could he urge to merely showing them to the Street Commissioner as proofs of official integrity. A certified copy, perhaps, might go far to relieve Mr. OAKLEY'S character, if things be as he says.

As to any private understanding with the late Street Commissioner, Mr. OAKLEY fails to produce any evidence in support of his assertions; while the official reports of Mr. EDWARD COOPER stand on record to the effect that these receipt-books were, in his opinion, illegally removed in the first place, and illegally withheld after due requisition had been made for them. We have Mr. COOPER'S strong affirmative action in condemnation of Mr. OAKLEY'S course, on the one hand—while on the other is Mr. OAKLEY'S negative assertion that Mr. COOPER, privately, would be found not to disapprove such conduct.

Messrs. LIBBY, SHRAWOOD and TAYLOR are silent on the subject, but their silence is not more injurious than such a lame attempt at subterfuge. There are many others with the writer who regret that WALTER OAKLEY has not been able to furnish a better explanation. Again I subscribe myself,

ONE OF THE BADLY BLED.

## Card From Mr. Edward Cooper in Reply to Mr. Walter Oakley's Statements.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I observe in a card of Mr. WALTER OAKLEY the following statement:

"Had your correspondent called upon Street-Commissioner COOPER, he would have ascertained that I have long since given him an account of all money paid by me to the City, with a promise that at any time it was required my receipt-book should be forthcoming, I holding it simply for my own protection; and with this view of the case Mr. COOPER seemed fully to coincide with myself."

Now the facts are, that in reply to an official demand to render a statement of his accounts as Deputy Collector of Assessments and to pay over the balance due to the City, Mr. OAKLEY called at the Street Commissioner's office about a month since and stated that he would at once examine his accounts as made out by the Street Department, and would produce his receipt-book for all payments made by him to the Collector of assessments in order that his accounts might be finally settled, and that he would pay to the City any balance that was due from him. He had not, at the time I resigned the office of Street Commissioner, settled his accounts or rendered any statement of them except a memorandum of the total amount that (he said) he had paid to the Collector, without producing his receipt book to verify the same.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COOPER.

## Appeal for the Children's Aid Society.

As the Winter approaches, the labors and expenses of our Society increase, while the depression of business keeps from us many of our usual contributions. In view of the general nature of our work, and its manifest public advantage, we feel we have the right to ask the public boldly for support. It is well known that our great object is to aid the poor or vagabond children of the City.

Those who now give indiscriminate charity to children in the street must constantly feel that their money may be at once misused by intemperate and lazy parents, or that it may not tend to the lasting benefit of the child.

We desire our office to be the almoner for all such, and would be glad to have all poor or houseless children sent to us, or their addresses, that our visitors may ascertain their real condition.

Our plan of aiding these children is well known. We seek first to place the poor or vagrant children in *good homes* in the country. During the past year we have sent out some 900 to places in the Northern and Western States. Since the Society was commenced, about 4,000 have been thus placed, from most of whom excellent accounts are received.

We open *lodging-houses* for them. Our Lodging-house for homeless boys (No. 128 Fulton-street) has given, the last year, 15,000 lodgings to 2,331 boys. The Lodging-house for girls (No. 181 Cherry-street) has received several hundred.

We aid in sustaining five *Industrial Schools,* with some 600 scholars, employing for the purpose of finding out poor children for these schools and for the country some six or eight salaried visitors of experience and capacity.

We have a school for poor Italian organ grinders and peddling children, containing from 60 to 100 pupils, under charge of an able teacher.

All these various enterprises are carried on necessarily with much expense, and the public will certainly not be willing that the children of crime or poverty should be neglected by us now at the very commencement of Winter.

We have always been met promptly in our calls upon the public, and we do not fear now that this important work shall be suffered to grow weak for want of means.

All contributions of clothing may be sent to the office of the "Children's Aid Society," No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Subscriptions or donations may be sent either to the office or any of the undersigned.

JOHN L. MASON, President,
Trinity Buildings.
T. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan Bank.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

## Who Should We Vote for for Comptroller?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

If the electors of this City could be induced to throw aside party ties at our purely local elections, and give their votes to the *best* men, our City moneychest would most certainly, on the 1st day of January next, pass into the hands of STEPHEN P. ROGERS. But I fear the *prestige* of Old Tammany Hall will be pressed into the service for GEORGE H. PURSER, and although it is well-known that Mr. PURSER nominated himself for this office over one year ago, that the people have had no voice in Tammany Hall for the last five years, and that the one-man power has reigned supreme, still he will have followers who will insult us by the cry of "Regular nominations." "Regular" is a *misnomer* as here applied—an insult to the common understanding of every man. I have been a faithful Democrat for the last thirty years, and have obeyed its behests, but I feel that on the present occasion I shall have no qualms of conscience by giving my vote and hearty support to Mr. RUSSELL. I have known Mr. RUSSELL intimately for the last fifteen years, and I say, without the fear of contradiction, that he is the very best man for the office of Comptroller of this City, that this City, this State, or the whole country can produce. If elected he would need no lawyer to stand behind him to inform him of his powers and duties; no mathematician or arithmetician to instruct him in the details and accounts upon the great ledgers of the City. He possesses a thorough practical knowledge of all the requirements for this important office, and he would do more to relieve the tax-payers of this City than all the other candidates could do if there combined ability were concentrated in one person. A DEMOCRAT.

## "Association of Clerks."

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I incluse $3 for the relief of "Poor Book-keeper," and heartily respond to the suggestion of "F," in your issue of to-day, that an association be organized for the benefit of those who may be placed in the unfortunate position of "Poor Book-keeper."

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of clerks and others, who do not give to any society, for the reason that their means are limited and they do not feel able to give amounts from time to time that they deem would be most acceptable; in other words, their inclinations are beyond their means, and they do not like to offer any sum less than from one to five dollars. Now, if an association was organized where each person could contribute from five to ten cents per week, it seems to me that great benefit might be done at a very slight cost to each contributor; there are many who could afford to, and would undoubtedly give more, and it could in time be made a permanent fund, and if properly managed, one of the best associations with which our City could be blessed.

If five hundred contributors, at 10 cents each per week, could be obtained, this would give $2,600 per year, and I am satisfied that a much larger number will respond if the matter can be thoroughly brought to public notice. Respectfully, W.

## Douglas in Missouri.

HE IS SERENADED BY HIS FRIENDS AND MAKES A SPEECH ABOUT SOVEREIGNTY AND EXPANSION.

Senator DOUGLAS was serenaded at St. Louis on his way down the Mississippi, and made a speech which is thus sketched by the St. Louis *Democrat:*

"It was grateful to him on coming to St. Louis to know that his public career was appreciated both by the people of this city and the State of Missouri. He appreciated this expression of their sympathy after having just come out of a terrible strife with Abolitionism and every other ism. In Illinois, Democracy has given this monster, Abolitionism, its death-blow. Democracy was in the ascendency in Illinois as it always had been. In some of the free states Abolitionism had been permitted to triumph for a while, but you may set it down as a fact, said Mr. DOUGLAS, that Illinois is always faithful. It was a matter of pride to him that this Democracy in Illinois was the same as in other States. These same glorious principles are the same in Illinois as in Missouri, in New-York as in Kentucky, in Louisiana as in Massachusetts. These doctrines are believed in, because they are national, and not sectional. In Illinois, the fearful and false heresy had been proclaimed that this Union could not endure half-slave and half-free. In New-York, SEWARD had uttered the same falsehood, which he copied from LINCOLN. That falsehood had been hurled back with terrible force upon those that uttered it, and the recent triumphs of the Democracy had shown that the people were the best judges of that matter. He advised his friends not to rejoice over the misfortunes of a fallen foe, but to rejoice that the glorious principles of Popular Sovereignty had been triumphant. In Illinois, this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is regarded as the supreme law. It is acknowledged that each State is sovereign, and has a right to pursue with equal vigor, whatever course she may deem best.

Our fathers, said Mr. DOUGLAS, made both Free and Slave States, and designed that they should remain so, if the people should so choose. Let any State attend to its own affairs, and it will be prosperous and happy. If you, here in Missouri, will take care of your own negroes, and mind your own business, you will be at peace with the whole world. You have a right to have Slavery if you wish it, or not to have it, just as you please. In Illinois the people tried it for twelve years, when it was a Territory, and they became satisfied that they could make more money without it, and so they decided not to have it longer. In Missouri the people could also do as they pleased. Their duty was pointed out to them by the Constitution. If the doctrine of State Rights is carried out, and we take the Constitution for our guide, there is no reason why each State cannot be friendly with the others. There was no reason, he thought, why we could not all be friends together, and labor for the promotion of our country's good. Our political confederacy was susceptible of improvement and EXPANSION. *If this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is carried out, we can add new territory and make new States without any difficulty. We can add to our possessions* MEXICO AND CUBA, *and all the territory adjacent.* "It is the mission of the Democracy to expand," said he. If other territory is required and demanded, *he was willing to take it into the Union.* This cannot well be done unless Congress shall leave the people of those territories and countries to decide for themselves what they wish to do. The Democratic Party has a mission to perform.

It has a past history to look back upon, and it is the only party that has a glorious past behind it and a bright future before it; it is the only historical party now in the country. It was for the Democratic party to transmit to posterity the principles they are now advocating. Mr. DOUGLAS remarked again, on concluding, that he was very grateful for this expression of sympathy on the part of his fellow-citizens. He had just come out of a contest, the dangerous elements of which threatened the peace and perpetuity of the Union. He was gratified to know that patriotism was still burning in the breasts of the people. Wherever he went he found national sentiments prevailing. Mr. DOUGLAS closed his remarks by exhorting his friends to be faithful to the principles of Democracy. If they should firmly contend for these principles against sectionalism, he thought they would see the country peaceful and prosperous.

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CHICAGO ADDS A CHAPTER TO A COMPLICATED NEW-YORK SCANDAL CASE.—The New-York papers have published the particulars of a remarkable scandal case, now pending before the Surrogate, (a condensed account of which we have published,) of a young man named PATCHIN marrying an Irish girl, who, on her husband's death, claimed his property—some $30,000; of a Mrs. DEVIN, PATCHIN'S stepmother, putting in a counter claim, on the ground that PATCHIN had not been legally married to the Irish girl; and of the fact, finally, that the young man's father, Mr. PATCHIN, was her third husband, and that she was his former hired girl; and that, on the death of PATCAIN, senior, she married a Mr. DEVIN, being her fourth husband, who has also since died, leaving her the forlorn widow of four husbands. The charge that the Irish girl, now the widow of young PATCAIN, was not regularly married to him, is generally supposed to be a "trumped up" matter on the part of the old widow for the purpose of getting possession of the $30,000, which of right falls to the young widow.

We thus recapitulate these circumstances for the purpose of adding a short chapter to this mysterious and complicated affair, which has just come into our possession. Mr. DAVIS, fourth husband of the *old* widow, was formerly a resident of Chicago. In 1849 he was in the pawnbroker business here, and, closing up his shop, went to New-York, and married the then Mrs. PATCAIN. He was *not* her "coachman," as the New-York papers state, at the time he married her. Last year some time he left New-York and returned to the West, and opened a stik-trimming store in Peoria, and on the 14th of March last, while on a visit to his city, was taken ill and died.

The City Sexton took charge of the dead body and placed it in the Chicago Cemetery vault, wrote to his widow in New York, asking what disposition he should make of the corpse of her husband, and inclosing a bill of $53, for funeral and other expenses. The widow of four husbands failed to respond, refuses to this day to pay the $53 aforesaid, and the body of her fourth husband still lies unburied in the vault of the Chicago Cemetery.

We would respectfully suggest to the Surrogate of New-York to see that this "forlorn" widow shall first pay the funeral expenses of her fourth husband and bury his dead body, before her claim upon the property of her *third husband* be allowed. She must be a heartless creature, and evidently just fit for such a mean piece of business as this attempt to cheat a poor young widow out of her dowry.—*Chicago Journal, Nov. 23.*

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Bishop DELANCY, of the Diocese of Western New-York, (Episcopal,) has issued a farewell letter to the clergy, previous to his departure for Europe. He makes the following statement of the condition of the Church: "Notwithstanding the heavy and exhausting drafts made upon us, both of the clergy and laity, the communicants have increased from 3,218 in the year 1839, to 10,551 in 1858. I have admitted for the diocese 125 candidates for orders, ordained seventy deacons and one hundred and nine priests, consecrated sixty churches, and transferred to other dioceses more clergymen than all I have ordained to the deaconate and priesthood."

# LAW REPORTS.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 29.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE SLAVE RAIDER—INTERESTING TESTIMONY—JUDGE NELSON'S CHARGE—VERDICT.

The testimony in the case of the craw of the ship *Haidee* given this morning was of more interest than heretofore. At the opening of the Court, Mr. JOACHIMSEN, the prisoners' counsel, called

*J. A. De Abranches,* who testified—I am a merchant of the firm of Abranches, Almeida & Co., doing business in this City; I knaw the *Haidee;* my wife owned her about eighteen months ago, but does not now; she sold her in December, 1857, to Mr. Sanchez y Dolz.

*Cross-examined*—I have been six years in this country, and was naturalized last September; I am an importer; I have two ships on the coast of Africa now; my wife is an American citizen, I believe; she is an American lady; I married her in New-York.

*Jacob S. Wood,* called—I am a notary public and Custom-house broker; I knew the *Haidee* when she was owned by Bucklin & Crane; Marston was master of her, and sold her to Georgia de Abranches in February, 1857, for $22,000; he had a power of attorney to sell.

[The records of the bills of sale of the vessel at the Custom-house to Mrs. Abranches, and by her to Dolz, were put in evidence.]

*Mr. Abranches,* recalled—My wife paid $22,000 for the *Haidee;* she received $20,000 from Dols for her, in his notes, which have been paid; I did her business as my wife's agent; while she owned her, the *Haidee* went to Portugal, and thence to Brazil, and brought back a cargo of coffee; Mr. Dolz is in Court.

The prosecution then called—

*Cornelio Sanchez y Dolz,* who testified—I bought the *Haidee* of Georgia de Abranches; I am a naturalized citizen, and have been in the country about 25 years.

[His certificate was then produced, showing that he was naturalized by the U. S. District Court for Louisiana.]

*Cross-examined*—I am not still the owner of the vessel.

Q.—Did you sell her? A.—No sir, I authorized her to be sold; I gave a power of attorney to Mr. Botilho, who went a passenger in the vessel.

Q.—Do you know whether she was sold? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you received the price of her since she sailed? A.—I have not; before she sailed I received my notes that I gave for her; Botilho handed me a letter, and in the letter I found my notes; I gave him a power of attorney to sell the vessel, either at Cadiz or Alicante, where is an American Consul; I gave him this power just as the vessel sailed. I never heard of her afterwards.

Q.—Did Botilho pay for the outfit of the vessel? A.—He paid me my commissions for purchasing the vessel and transacting the business; I bought the vessel on my own account; there was no agreement between me and Botilho as to her purchase; he could not have anything to do with her except at my option; I gave bonds to the Custom-House for the return of the register; I heerd had reports about Botilho after the vessel sailed, and I wrote to the captain, telling him not to obey Botilho's orders, but to put the vessel up for a port in the United States; I got no answar.

The Court inquired closely of the witness what he meant by Botilho's paying him his commissions, but could not get any very clear account of the reason of it. The witness said that Botilho agreed to pay him 2½ per cent. commission, but he did not buy the vessel for Botilho, nor under any agreement with him. He said, also, that the cargo belonged to several shippers, and that his commissions were paid before the vessel went to sea.

The testimony being closed, Judge NELSON said to the District-Attorney, that he hardly thought it was a case in which a conviction ought to be pressed. Mr. Sedgwick said he was in the hands of the Court, but he thought the case ought to go to the Jury on the question of ownership.

Neither counsel desired to address the Jury, and the Judge proceeded to submit he case to them in the following words:

The indictment, gentlemen of the Jury, as you have already learned, is under a section of an act of Congress, passed May 15, 1820. It provides that any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, or any person whoever being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part, or navigated for or on behalf of any citizen of the United States, who shall forcibly confine or take or aid and abet in taking and confining on board any negro, mulatto, &c., &c., shall be punished.

Now it will be seen that in order to constitute an offence within these provisions of the act, one of two things must appear: either that the persons charged with the crime are citizens of the United States, and were such at the time they were engaged in the transaction, or if not—if foreigners, then that the vessel in which they served, and when was engaged in the Slave-trade, was owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, or was navigated or engaged in the trade in behalf of, or for the benefit of, citizens of the United States. Now it is admitted, or at least there is no question made on that branch of the case, that the prisoners are foreigners. They are Portuguese or Italians, and hence the case comes down to the question whether or not the vessel, at the time of this transaction, was owned by, or navigated on behalf of, a citizen of the United States. As it respects every other fact required to constitute the grevious crime proscribed by this Act of Congress, and charged upon the prisoners at the bar, there is no serious controversy. It comes down to the question of the ownership of the vessel; and this is a question which must be decided upon the evidence in the case. The offence is a grave one, and, as far as the punishment is concerned—as far as the nature of it is concerned—it is a crime of the highest degree, punishable by death; and hence it is the duty of the Government, in so serious a charge and offence, to make out, with all reasonable clearness and satisfaction, the facts constituting it. Now, as to ownership, it is not denied that the *Haidee* was built in the United States, by American citizens, and was originally an American vessel. She passed from the original owners, either mediately or immediately, to Mrs. Abranches, who became the owner in February, 1857, as testified by her husband. She owned the vessel nearly a year, during which she and her husband received the benefit of the freight derived from her navigation. In January, 1858, the ship was sold by Mrs. Abranches to Sanchez y Dolz for $20,000. This brought the title of the vessel into the hands of a citizen of the United States. Though a foreigner, he had been naturalized in New-Orleans, and hence was a citizen within the Act. He states that previous to the time, or about the time that the vessel sailed from this port, he authorized Botilho to sell her.—gave him, he says, a power of attorney to sell her. He also states that Botilho paid him a commission for purchasing the vessel from Mrs. Abranches, and before the vessel sailed he received his pay for her by the surrender of the notes which he had given for the purchase. The case, therefore, as far as Dolz and his property is concerned, stands upon this ground: He authorized Botilho to sell the vessel, and received his pay for her before she left this port; and the subsequent history of her has appeared before you on this trial. Now the question comes down to this, was Dolz the owner of this vessel at the time she was engaged in the commission of this crime? If he was not, then there is no evidence before you that her owner was a citizen of the United States. The evidence is that Botilho acted as owner of the vessel throughout the whole of this infamous transaction down to the landing at Cardenas. He controlled her and managed her, and he had, by the surrender of Dolz's notes, paid the consideration for her; and if, on the weight of the evidence, the title

Bale, at 11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand, at steady rates. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at ℔ bbl for repacked Western Mess; $11 @ $12 for extra do.; $8@9 for Country Mess; $6 @7 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl; Prime Mess Beef, $18 @19 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 7½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sales, to-day, 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 4¾c.; 270 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7¾c.; and 600 boxes Havana at 7c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. Prime at 10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 50 tons Oil-cake at 16s. 3d. For London, 90 bbls. Pot Ashes at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s.; with 10 tons and 100 bags Clover Seed, at 26s. For Bremen, 90 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ℔ lb.; and 50 tons Dead Weight at 25s.

[Advertisement.]

### The Approaching Charter Election—Where is the Republican Party Drifting?

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, describes the Republican Party as the most skillful party ever formed in this country. Without hesitating the remark in all its bearings, it is certainly not too much to say that nearly all the managing ability of the party comes from the old school Democracy. In this State, the old Democratic strongholds are the present Republican strongholds. But the management of the Republicans in this quarter is calculated to alienate this source of strength; and while mere politicians may be puzzling their brains as to the future of all parties, the old-fashioned Silas Wright Democrats, who now find themselves in the Republican Party, may well pause to inquire whether they have not been put under the ban by Horace Greeley and the coterie of fossil Whigs who revolve around the *Tribune*, threatening them with the necessity of seeking other affiliations. Before we proceed further, let us look where the Republican majorities have came from at the late State election:

| County. | Maj. for Folk in 1854. | Maj. for Morgan in 1856. | County. | Maj. for Folk in 1844. | Maj. for Morgan in 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cayuga | 300 | 3100 | Oneida | 730 | 3200 |
| Cortland | 400 | 1600 | Onego | 1200 | 940 |
| Columbia | 270 | 400 | Onga | 640 | 280 |
| Suffolk | 600 | 27 | Chemango | 270 | 900 |
| Delaware | 1140 | 1000 | Madison | 140 | 2000 |
| Clinton | 300 | 300 | Oswego | 600 | 1600 |
| Warren | 400 | 300 | Onondaga | 400 | 2100 |
| Montgomery | 420 | 800 | Tompkins | 100 | 1420 |
| Lewis | 420 | 600 | Yates | 80 | 1200 |
| St. Lawrence | 1200 | 3000 | Wayne | 100 | 2100 |
| Jefferson | 700 | 2300 | Steuben | 1100 | 1830 |
| Total | | | | 12,260 | 31,797 |

Here we have it; 22 counties which gave James K. Folk over 12,000 majority in 1844, carrying the State for him and electing him, now give over 31,000 majority for Mr. Morgan, and electing him to be Governor.

The balance of the State, which in 1844 gave 7,000 majority for Clay, now gives 14,000 majority for Fillmore.

It will scarcely be credited after this exhibit, that Republicans in this quarter, with Whig antecedents, attempt to exclude those of Democratic antecedents from all the honors and profits of party success. Governor King, so far as we know has appointed but one Republican with Democratic antecedents to any important office—namely, Gen. Nye, as Police Commissioner, and this he seems to have repented, for it is well understood that he has zealously sought occasion for General Nye's removal. Look at the course of the *Tribune* and the Whig Republicans with references to the candidates for Cong ess. Whenever a Republican convention agreed upon a candidate with Democratic antecedents, the *Tribune* set at work and drove him from the field in favor of a "fishy" Know-Nothing. The withdrawal of General Crooke in the First District, and Asa. F. Dow in the Seventh, are cases in point, and in both instances the Republicans have been badly sold.

In this City, after being carefully excluded from the offices of Harbor Master, Port Wardens, &c., with but one member of the Police Commission, the Republicans with Democratic antecedents were generously awarded one place on the Union county ticket—that of Supervisor, which is without pay or patronage. They were given to understand that this inequality would be remedied at the charter election—but what do we see? The candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse are old fossil Whigs of the rankest sort. The candidate for Comptroller, in particular, is a broken-down Whig Party hack, who has no conception of the genius and objects of the Republican Party. Those who assisted in organizing the Republican Party in this City will recollect the intelligent opposition which Robert T. Haws and his fellow-fossils gave to the movement. It was only when he wished to use the Republican Party, that he gave it countenance. In addition to the insult offered to the "live" portion of the Republican Party in the nomination of Haws and Brunninghausen, the same policy which dictated their nomination was pursued with reference to the smallest offices. Look at the candidates for Aldermen, Councilmen, &c. Old fossil Whiggery crops out everywhere.

Now this course of proceeding must be regarded as highly dangerous to the prosperity of the Republican Party. These old Whigs, unable to revive the Whig Party, will drag down the Republicans to the same short-sighted, temporizing expedients which proved fatal to the Whigs. It becomes, then, important that the rule in the party should be brought to an end at once. How shall it be done? No means promise a more effectual result than letting these fossil Whig nominations go by default.

That a large number of Republicans, of Whig as well as Democratic antecedents, will pursue this course, we are well assured. But let us say in all candor that they have a positive as well as negative duty to perform in this matter. They cannot, as good citizens, abstain from voting, and the necessity of defeating the nominee of Tammany Hall, fur Comptroller, is, we hope, apparent. The Republicans have been outrageously swindled, in the election of Mayor Tiemann, and it is of the last importance to the Republican Party that his followers should be prevented from obtaining the entire control of the City Government. It can only be prevented by the defeat of Mr. Porter. The Republican Party has not, of course, any sympathy between contending factions of the Democratic Party; but, as they assisted the friends of Mayor Tiemann against the then ruling interest in that party, they should be prompt to prevent the interest which they assisted in rising, becoming in its turn absolute. It appears plain, then, from the review which we have given the subject, that party expediency demands the support by the Republicans of the Anti-Tammany candidate for Comptroller, Mr. Stephen P. Russell. Neither of the three candidates has any practical sympathy with the Republican Party; and, among them all, the antecedents of Mr. Russell are the most favorable—commending him, especially, to the old-style Democrats, whatever may be their present affiliations. He was the friend, supporter and fullower of Silas Wright. He is much the best qualified candidate of the three, and is entirely free from the imputation of being a party hack—his reputation rests solely on his ability as a business and commercial lawyer. The impudence of fossil Whigs towards the Republicans with Democratic antecedents, can be signally rebuked by refusing to vote for Mr. Haws, but more effectually done by voting for Mr. Russell.—*New-York Courier.*

## LECTURES.

**BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,**
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The Third Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, by George W. Curtis. Subject—*Education and Democracy.*

Tickets, 25 cents each; will be sold at the door. Members' Tickets for the Course, (twelve lectures,) $2 each, and for sale at the Library.

CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lecture Com.

N. B.—The Fourth Lecture in the Course will be delivered by Bayard Taylor, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

LECTURE.—THE REV. A. G. McAULEY, OF Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Subject—*Society.* Admission free. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

## POLITICAL.

**TWENTY-SECOND WARD.**
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman of the Thirteenth District,
CHARLES WILLMOT.

**PEOPLE'S AND TAX PAYERS' CANDIDATE.**
*For Alderman, Fifth District,*
JAMES WEBB.

ELECTORS OF THE NINTH WARD—IN favor of honest measures and honest men, will meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858, to ratify the nominations of the following candidates: For Alderman 7th District—JOHN H. BRADY. For Alderman 11th District—GEORGE STARR. For School Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR. For School Inspector—AUGUSTUS F. DOW. For Constables—IRA C. PIERSON, GERARD ROUWSE. For School Trustees—CHAS. T. EVANS, J. H. TOWNSEND. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Jos. Horie, Esq., Gen. Jas. W. Nye, Isaac Dayton, Esq., Solomon L. Hull, Esq., Chauncey Shaffer, Esq.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.**

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, T. W. TRAVER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 130 Pearl-st., N. Y.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE! A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE! THE CHAMPION SEWER FOR $5.
Office No 385 Broadway.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Bros. way, corner Dnane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LADIES' CHATELAINES, MAINTENOUS, Lecontines and other kinds of Chains for Watches—new and beautiful styles—for sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—A very large assortment, for sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SCARF PINS FOR GENTLEMEN—RICH Scarf Pins, for sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE LAST NIGHT.**
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 8,
Positively the last night of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
when will be given Mozart's famous Opera of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
(The Marriage af Figaro.)

Piccolomini.....as.....Susannah
Carl Formes.....as.....Figaro

of which roles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives. The other roles by
Mlle. GRIONI, Mad. BERKEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER. Conductor CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The sale of seats and private boxes for Piccolomini's last appearance commences this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—By general request, a portion of the new private boxes will be for sale at the Wall st. ticket office. The balance will remain for sale at the Academy.

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 3,
First appearance in America of
MLLE. POINSOT,
Principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her début in the great rôle of
VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The début of this great artist is one of great importance to the Director. The part of Valentine, which she has sung during the last four years at the Grand Opera in Paris—the Opera House for which the HUGUENOTS was expressly composed—is considered to be her leading rôle; and her début had to be necessarily delayed, until this opera, with its new cast, could be brought out.

Mlle. Poinsot is a soprano in the full sense of the word—possessing a fresh and extremely sonorous voice. She is young, and of commanding appearance; and from the fact that, according to the custom of the Paris Grand Opera, Meyerbeer's consent has always to be obtained before an artist is permitted to assume such important rôles in his works as Valentine in the "Huguenots" and Alice in "Robert le Diable," and that this consent was given in the most flattering manner, it may be argued that Mlle. Poinsot is justly entitled to the undivided attention of the American public.

THE CAST OF THE HUGUENOTS
will be found to be infinitely superior to that of the last season. The three great female parts will be sung by
MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LABORDE, MLLE. GRIONI.
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESKE, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
MLLE. SOTA.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will compose the same strength of talent as last season.

Particular attention is called to the rôle of the Queen, which will be sung by
MADAME LABORDE,
with whom it is a favorite rôle, and will thus be restored to its original importance.

On SATURDAY, last night of the season and last night of THE HUGUENOTS.

The HUGUENOTS can, on no account whatever, be given more than twice, on account of the departure of the entire company.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,**
Opposite Bond-st
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

In consequence of the great hit made by the celebrated satirical and political
AMERICAN COMEDY
EXTREMES.
pronounced by the unanimous verdict of the public the
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY
ever written, and nightly received with continuous
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
the management announces it for repetition
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Mr. P. RICHINGS and
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
will make their
THIRD JOINT APPEARANCE
in their original characters of
MARK MAYBERRY and Mrs. CROSBY.

In addition to these eminent artists, this highly successful native comedy will include in its cast the following array of
POPULAR COMEDIANS,
Generally established as New-York favorites.
Wayne Olwine, John Moore, Whiting, Delmon, Grace, H. C. Jordan, T. B. Baker and Ward.
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. H. C. Jordan and Miss Annie Lonsdale.

In the course of the performance,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
will sing the three airs in which she has created so
PROFOUND A SENSATION.
And
LA PYRENEE QUADRILLE,
will be danced by Sixteen Ladies and Gentlemen.

A numerous and efficient Band will be under the conductorship of
E. MOLLENHAUER.

The entertainment will conclude with the eccentric farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
supported by an admirable cast.

Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN HOORE
Acting Manager.....Mr. WAYNE OLWINE

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jafferson.
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern.
Coyle attorney-at law.....Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock.
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenebard.....Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta, her daughters.....Miss Effie Germon.
Georgiana, her daughters.....Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sarah Stevens.

To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beesley.....Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Chill Chutnee.....Mr. Burnett.
Jacob Multer.....Mr Peters.
Arabella.....Miss Effie Germon.
Dolly Mutter housemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy.
With the song "Who'll have me?"

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 30,
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS,
STRIKING EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT-ROPE,
By MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and others.
The amusing comic divertisement,
PUNCH,
OR, A DAY IN VENICE.
Punch (second time).....Young America
Mons. Mathieu, Mlle. Lina Windel and Miss Frances in new dances.
The comic and amusing pantomime,
HELENE.
Ocquini.....Gabriel Ravel

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING,
MR. RANGER,
of European and American celebrity, is engaged, and will appear for the second time here as
SIR PETER TEAZLE,
in Sheridan's great Comedy of
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

The whole strength of the company will be installed in the cast, it being the first performance of the comedy in this theatre for two years.

Genuine and Decided Success of the New Farce by JOHN BROUGHAM,
TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.
Characters by Mr. Brougham, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr., and Miss Viola Plunkett.
It will be performed after the comedy.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Nov. 30.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Pastor.
Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.
To conclude with a langhable afterpiece.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Nov. 30,
The performances will commence with
DRED; OR, THE DISMAL SWAMP.
To be succeeded by the musical burlesque of
MEDEA.
Concluding with the excellent drama of
THE BEAR HUNTERS.

**ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CONCERT.**
Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
Miss HATTIE ANDEM, ERNEST PERRING,
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, WILLIAM MASON,
CARL BERGNER, RICH. V. SCHMIDT, (Conductor.)

Mr. GOLDBECK will play his new "Trio," (piano, Violin and Violoncello) and Beethoven's grand Sonata Appassionata in F minor (op. 57.)

Tickets $1 each, to be had of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway, C. Breusing, Firth, Pond & Co., Schuberth & Co., No. 98 Spring-st., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

EACH TICKET WILL ADMIT TWO.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 10x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

**FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION**
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
Aug. H. Wheeler, Secretary.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 5½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.**

From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 529 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**
GALAXY OF JUVENILE GENIUS,
Well known as the
ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIMIC-BALLET TROUPE,
Which is composed of upwards of
TWENTY BRILLIANT JUVENILE PERFORMERS,
Who certainly have no equal in public life, and whose beautiful, chaste, finished, and captivating entertainments
BEGGAR ALL COMMON DESCRIPTION,
in their excellence and perfection, will appear
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
and also,
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
In the charming little piece entitled
THE ALPINE MAID.

After which, the new Pantomime Ballet, arranged by Mons. Zavistowski,
THE MAY FESTIVAL;
Or,
PET OF THE VILLAGE.

Allee, the Pet.....The Infant Allee
Adelaine, her Lover.....La Petite Emeline
In the course of the piece, a grand Pas de Deux, by Infant Allee, and La Petite Emeline; Pas d'Ensemble, by the Troupe; Pas de Cotillons, by Ferdinand; Pas de Fleurs, by the Troupe; Grand Pas de Cinque, and Grand Finale.

After which, a song, "The Naws Boy," by Master Fred, 8 years old. To coincide with
JEAN QUINY IN THE KITCHEN,
OR, TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH.

The elegant and incomparable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens with their living oddities and novelties; the Happy Family, Living Spectres, are all to be seen at the same time, without extra expense.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

**ARTHUR NAPOLEON,**
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
will give his second
SOIREE MUSICALE,
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
Signora CAIROLI, Prima Donna,
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, Soprano,
Mr. DENNETT, the young American Basso,
THEO. SCHALLEHN, Conductor.
PART FIRST.
1. Duetto, "Mariao Faliero".....Donizetti
Signora CAIROLI and Mr. DENNETT.
2. Grand Fantasia, "Il Trovatore".....Kuhe
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
3. Il Segna (a dream).....Bassini
Miss STOCKTON.
4. Romanza.....
Mr. DENNETT.
5. Fantasie, "I Puritani".....Herz
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
6. Aria, "Attila".....Vardi
Signora CAIROLI
PART SECOND.
7. Duetto, "Capulatti and Montecchi".....Bellini
Signora CAIROLI and Miss STOCKTON.
8. { Andante de Lucia di Lammermoor. Arthur Napoleon
{ March de Nuit.....Gottschalk
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
9. Comin' thro' the Rye.....Bishop
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON.
10. Aria, "Infelice, e tu credevi".....Ernani....Verdi
Mr. DENNETT.
11. Aria, "Robert toi que j'aime".....Meyerbeer
Signora CAIROLI.
12. Grand Fantasia "L'Elixir d'Amore".....Thalberg
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

Single Tickets.....$1
Tickets, admitting schools.....50 cents each.
Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be had at Hall & Son's, Brausing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

**MENDELSSOHN UNION.**
COOPER INSTITUTE—ST. PAUL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,
By general desire of those present on Thanksgiving Evening, and many who were unable to attend, and owing to the
FLATTERING RECEPTION
of this Oratorio on its first performance on that evening,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will repeat Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
on the same grand and liberal scale as on its first performance, combining the entire strength of the
CELEBRATED CHORUS OF THE UNION,
and a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Solos by
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
GEORGE SIMPSON,
CHARLES GUILMETTE.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Conductor.

Tickets, 50 cents each; can be purchased at the principal music stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of performance.

The members and subscribers will receive their tickets on application at the piano forte warerooms of Messrs. Jndson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. The performance will commence at 7½ precisely, and close as near 10 o'clock as possible, to accommodate those coming from the neighboring cities.

**A CARD.**

CECILIA FLORES has the honor of announcing that she will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE
In a Concert to be given on
THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1858,
an which occasion—by the kind permission of B. Ullman, Esq.—she will be assisted by
Sig. LORINI,
Sig. FLORENZA,
and other celebrated artists.
Full particulars in future announcements.

**BANVARD'S**
**GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,**
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock, every evening at ½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

**CAMPBELL MINSTRELS 444 BROADWAY**
below Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING this week. THE MODEL TROUP OF THE WORLD. New Songs, Dances, Burlesques and the Dutch Drill, Bob Ridley, Miss Lucy at the soirée. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS.**
Nos. 514 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE EIGHTH-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL will take place at the Church, corner of Eighth and Varick sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises commence at 7½. Admission, 25 cents; children, 13 cents. If stormy on that evening, it will take place the first fair evening thereafter. Will not be repeated.

REMINISCENCES OF THE HOLY LAND, by Prof. Howard Crosby, of the New-York University, with fine dissolving Views, at the Chapel of St. Paul's Methodist Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 8 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY, New-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Musical Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERsary Festival of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, will be celebrated on TUESDAY, Nov. 30 in status. The members will dine together at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock, for the transaction of the usual business. The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 16th inst.:
ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 5 Phœnix.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
ROBERT GORDON, No. 45 Exchange-place.
MONCRIEFF MITCHELL, No. 76 Murray-st.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, No. 69 Wall-st.
ALLAN HAY, No. 44 Broad-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New-York, will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.

Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:
JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving-place.
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.

The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

ABDUCTION OF THE CHILD OF MORTARA.—A general meeting of the Israelites of this City will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1858, at 7 o'clock, to consider the above matter, and to take such action thereon as its importance demands. The friends of humanity, without distinction of creed, are invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
ASHER KURSHEEDT, WILLIAM SELIGMAN,
SOL. J. JOSEPH,
BENJAMIN W. HART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—THE FRIENDS OF this Institution will hold a meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Among the gentlemen who have promised to address the meeting are the Rev. Drs. Tyng, Cheever, H. D. Smith and Absolom Peters, the Hon. W. C. Bryant, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; the Hon. Erastus Brooks, the Hon. James Humphrey, and the Hon. Horace Greeley. The public, ladies and gentlemen, are cordially invited to be present. Admission free.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union will hold a meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in their room, Clinton Hall, to discuss the most practicable work of charity in which the Union can engage. The public, and especially the members, are requested to attend
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. Bonneau, Jr., Recording Secretary.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held in the Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Ladies from every Evangelical church are cordially invited to attend and become acquainted with the objects of the association.
Mrs. HALL, LUDLOW, Secretary.

P. J. DOWNEY GUARD.—A MEETING OF THE above Company will be held at the Washington Headquarters, Franklin-square (Mr. Hughes',) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of
JOHN EDWARDS, Secretary. JOHN WALKER, Capt.

**CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.**
Hedgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 ℔. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 ℔. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER OF 220-HORSE POWER FOR SALE CHEAP.—In perfect order; never used. Inquire of BALL, KNAPP & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS,
LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,
Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
None having been manufactured more than a few days.
The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, the 29th inst.,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have forced themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is distinguished by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

**AUCTION LOT OF FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,**
At No. 481 Broadway.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 29,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES PURCHASED AT the late AUCTION SALES,
and will be sold 40 per cent. less than
IMPORTER'S PRICES.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

**CARPETINGS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,**
Superfine Ingrains.....at 70 cents per yard.
Three Ply.....at 95 cents per yard.
English Brussels.....at 90 cents per yard.
ALSO, RICH CARPETINGS.
Medallions, Velvets, Tapestry &c., and
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Of Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

**MOURNING DRY GOODS.**
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE ABOVE GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
N. B.—NOVELTIES by every steamer.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

**BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,**
CASHMERE, PRINTED WOOL, PLAID and FIGURED WOOL SHAWLS, together with every other description of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**CLOAKS, TALMAS AND CIRCULARS.**

A full assortment of fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimmings,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 259 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLANKETS.
**C. G. HOOK,**
Having purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods for cash from Mr. W. S. Bond, (who is retiring from business,) now offers 1,000 pairs of the best English and American Blankets at the cost of production. Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

**G. M. BODINE,**
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 29,
Auction lot of
RICH PARIS PRINTED DELAINES,
At 18c. 6d. per yard.

**LOOK AT THE PRICES.**
THEY MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
WILL COMMENCE
ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
TO CLOSE OUT
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST.
This magnificent stock, second to none in the City for RICHNESS OF STYLE,
must be disposed of
on or before the 15th January,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST REGARD TO COST.
Business arrangements of a peculiar nature render this course imperative on the part of the proprietors, and TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR OBJECT WITHIN THE GIVEN TIME, THEY OFFER
5,000 RAGLANS AND CLOAKS, (Parisian Styles,)
of different Fabrics and Variety of Colors,
From $4 to $8.
The Materials alone cost from $6 to $15.
All the Winter Styles of MUSLIN DE LAINES
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
formerly sold at 18, 25, 30, and 38 per yard.
200 PIECES FINE PARAMATTAS, (3-4 wide,)
French Colors, at 15 cents per yard,
usually sold at 25 and 31 cents.
500 PIECES PLAIN AND BAYADERE SILKS
from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard;
Invoice cost from 75 cents to $1 15.
1,000 RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, (Long and Square,)
from $5 to $12;
original cost from $8 to $20.
LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS
of every description,
for housekeepers and others,
at a reduction of 30 per cent.
ON MANUFACTURER'S COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

**RIBBONS OF THE NEWEST STYLES,**
At a great reduction in prices, from auction, at Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., (late W. S Bond.)
C. G. HOOK.

**REGULAR TRADE.**
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—EXTREMES—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S CIRCUS.

BOWERY THEATRE—DEED—MEDEA—THE BEAR HUNTERS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6¾ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 3, to go by steamboat.

The German Mail by the screw-steamship *Bavaria*, for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Wednesday, at — o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax yesterday we have Liverpool advices to the afternoon of the 20th November. She brings tidings of extremely severe weather on the English coast, resulting in much injury and detention to shipping, Parliament has again been prorogued to January, though it is thought it will hardly assemble before the middle of February. The trial of M. MONTALEMBERT had eventuated in his discharge. The Commission appointed by Prince NAPOLEON to investigate the Apprentice system, had Count DE PERSIGNY for its chief. Further outrages are recorded of the King of Naples in his dealings with suspected subjects. From Austria we have rumors of a change of Ministry. The French and English Commissioners had arrived at Djidda, and the fleets of those nations were closing up to the port. The advices from India indicate the utmost activity on the part of the English troops, attended with continued successes. Reinforcements had been dispatched to the French army in Cochin China.

ROBERT OWEN, the well-known social reformer, died early this month in England, at the age of 86.

The *Empire City*, from Havana on Nov. 23, arrived here yesterday morning. A fresh landing of negroes, 403 in number, had been effected on the eastward coast of Cuba. The Villa Nueva Theatre had been successfully opened by MAX MARETZEK. The new floating-dock, called "Cuban Progress," had arrived, and been moored to its place, exciting great interest. Exchange at Havana upon New-York was 3@3¼ ₱ cent. Freights extremely dull.

From Vera Cruz we have datea to Nov. 11. The *Progreso* contains details of a straggling conflict between the Zuloagists, under ECHEAGARAY, and the Liberals, under LA LLAVE, which took place on the day previous at Tengonapan. The latter were victorious. Accounts from Monterey stated that VIDAURI, confident of success, was renewing his preparations for attacking MIRAMON.

From the River Plate our advices are to Oct. 6. The intelligence is unimportant. The legislative chambers of Buenos Ayres remained in session, but no topics of interest were before them. The Congress of Parana had adjourned after approving of the President's Conventions for the liquidation of the French, English and Sardinian debts.

A letter received in Washington, which came by the *Quaker City*, at New-Orleans, states that a number of WALKER'S Nicaraguan "Emigrants" had already landed in that country, about forty miles from San Juan del Sur. It is pretty certain, also, from recent advices, that those who were disappointed by the failure to obtain a clearance for the *Alice Painter*, at Mobile, have before this made arrangements for some other method of reaching Nicaragua.

Secretary CASS writes to the President of a Hebrew congregation in Philadelphia that the Government cannot take cognizance of the Mortara case, for the reason that the occurrence took place within the territory of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen.

The British bark *Jeanie Johnston*, Capt. J. W JOHNSTON, which sailed from Quebec, Oct. 5, for Hull, foundered at sea Oct. 22, in lat. 47° 45', long. 41° 25'. The crew took refuge in the main-top, and after suffering great hardships, were finally rescued by the Holland bark *Sophie Elizabeth*, of Amsterdam, bound for New-York, which vessel arrived at this port yesterday.

The alleged wife-poisoner, HIRAM COLE, we learn by a dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, has been acquitted. COLE, it will be recollected, was tried last March for this offence, and if we recollect aright, was found guilty, but through some technicality of the law, was allowed another trial, which has resulted as above.

The Howard Association of New-Orleans publish a statement of their operations during the season of the epidemic; 3,414 cases were treated, of which only 771 proved fatal. The fund of the Association has dwindled from $45,000 in August to $1,900 in November.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and transacted considerable routine business. Appropriations of $600 to the Opthalmic Hospital, and $500 to the Seaman's Friend Society, were made. The propriety of founding a Foundling Hospital was considered, but not passed upon.

A large amount of routine business was transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening. It concurred with the Board of Aldermen in appropriating various sums, amounting in the aggregate to over $45,000, to make the necessary alterations and repairs in the different Station-houses.

The Board of Canvassers met at 12 o'clock yesterday, and adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day, without doing any business.

The right wing of the Second Regiment, under the command of Col. ROBINSON, went down to Quarantine yesterday afternoon, to relieve the left wing of the Fifth Regiment. The Second Regiment will remain at Staten Island until the 15th prox., when they will be relieved by the Eleventh Regiment, Col. H. BOERWICK.

A meeting of those opposed to the expulsion of the Bible from our Common Schools was held last night in the Cooper Institute. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD presided. His speech, which was the principal one, elicited much commendation. Addresses were also made by Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM and the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS; and a series of resolutions, recognizing the Bible as the foundation of all religion, and the standard of all morality, and pledging the voters present to support for school officers at the ensuing election no candidates known or believed to be in favor of the exclusion of the Bible from the Public Schools of our City, was adopted unanimously.

General PAEZ is gradually recovering from the injuries received on Evacuation Day. The unfavorable symptoms are disappearing.

The award of prizes to the pupils of the Common Schools will be distributed on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Mr. PETER COOPER and Mr. HASKETT, at the Lecture Room of the Institute. The exhibition closed yesterday.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, amounted to 2,500 bales, at a shade firmer prices. The leading kinds of Breadstuffs were depressed and languid. Provisions were in fair demand, as were also Coffee, Sugars and Rice. Spirits Turpentine declined a shade. Holders of Ash Qlls manifested increased confidence. Freights were less active.

## The President and Mexico.

As the moment approaches for a decisive declaration by the American Government of its views and intentions in regard to the condition of Mexico, we discern more and more clearly the symptoms of intended vascillation on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration in dealing with this grave question. To say that we are surprised by these symptoms, would be sheer affectation. The actual President of the United States has unfortunately accustomed us to look for anything but decision at his hands. Recommendations, suggestions, proclamations,—in these and in all other fruits of the brain the President abounds. Deeds are "perilous stuff" with him, and he will not, of his own motion, load his breast with them.

In the Presidential Message prepared, as we have reason to believe, and submitted to the inspection of the Cabinet some time since, we shall probably find the Mexican protectorate treated very much as the "annexation of Cuba" was in the Ostend Manifesto. 'Tis a thing to be thought of, certainly; a grand thing; a thing quite worthy of a great Administration to attempt; positively a thing to be done, this establishment of order in the wretched Republic whose noble territories bound our Southern dominion. But will the Congress be pleased to consider whether we had better meddle with it after all! There is our Legation in the Capital of MONTEZUMA, whose yawning doors and flagstaff widowed of the Stars and Stripes, betray our shame to all the world. There are our citizens, languishing, some of them, in the loathsome prisons of a land surrendered to anarchy; trembling, some of them, for the lives and honor of those most dear to their hearts; oppressed, all of them, by the consciousness that they and the nation to which they belong have been involved in a common contumely by the irresponsible tyrants beneath whose successive yokes the Mexican people has been forced to bow. All of these are grievous circumstances, demanding examination. The President will advise us to examine them.

Meanwhile Guayamas, Tehuantepec, Acapulco, invite us, invite anybody strong enough and honest enough to be trusted, to come and secure them from the hazards of perpetual civil war. Meanwhile, other nations, outraged like ourselves, prepare their weapons of remonstrance for the enforcement of justice and common right.

In the interest of peace, humanity and justice we trust that our anticipations of new imbecilities at Washington may be defeated. In the same interest we fear that it will be too sternly fulfilled. For nothing but resolute action now can save us from the most dismal eventualities of war and confusion in relation to these Mexican matters. To temporize with such a state of things is to prepare fresh troubles for the time to come. No man who knows what Mexico is, and has followed the steps by which she has reached her present state, can doubt that some sharp admonition, well and immediately administered, is absolutely necessary to save her from falling into such a condition as will compel the armed interference of any power strong enough to fit out a fleet. To deal gently with her now is for the United States to invite, at some not distant day, a European war on her account. This we cannot suppose the President means to provoke. Yet if he does not wish to provoke it he must act as well as propose, and interfere in his Executive capacity to arrest the progress of the evils which, in his capacity of legislative adviser, he means to hold up to the reprobation and submit to the healing wisdom of the American Congress.

## Our American Champion.

From times whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, each English sovereign, on his coronation day, has challenged all mankind to dispute his title to the throne—not precisely in person, be it understood. The hope of the island-realm could not be so lightly ventured. But, acting on the ancient maxim of the English law—*qui facit per alium facit per se*—a maxim which, as Judge STORY used facetiously to say, holds goods in all things but *facing an east wind*—the British rulers have risked their crowns successively for these many years upon the valor of the successive heads of the ancient house of DYMOKE, reputed, each in his turn, the "Champion of England." When George III.—whom we of the Western World remember with such well-deserved affection, since, but for him, we should still have been "like those publicans," our friends in Canada and Nova Scotia, colonists with a chance of the peerage for life—when George III. came to his crown, the DYMOKE of that day, riding into Westminster Hall, flung down his gauntlet to the world only to have it taken up by a lovely lady loyal to the house of STUART, whose name Sir WALTER SCOTT has faithfully preserved, and whose prowess the gallant DYMOKE declined to encounter. From that day the championship became virtually a "figure of speech, not to say a "figure of fun." The Dymokes retired to their estates, and the "British Lion" took their place.

For a time this excellent brute did his business admirably. Every fire-eating writer and orator, glowing with national enmity or inflamed with national pride, had only to deliver himself of a figure giving a triumph to his country in the person of its emblematic beast, to find in this figurative victory a full relief of the warrior stuff within, and by trampling typically upon the world, live at peace with all nations. But every beast has his day. Familiarity breeds contempt. The Lion got into low society. Not only was he set to lash and roar against little states like Greece and such small fry, but scarce a tailor in London could express his indignation on a Saturday against cold mutton and flat beer, without being threatened with the British Lion by his wife.

What the Lion has been to England, the Eagle has long been to us. Whenever an overcharged patriot had to assert our national superiority, he had only to plant the American Eagle with one claw on the Pacific and the other on the White Mountains, or send her soaring aloft, bathing her plumes in the clouds and disdaining all creation. But the fate of the Lion befel too this noble bird. Flying too close to the earth, she caught her talons in the wool of such sheep as WILLIAM WALKER, HIRAM WALBRIDGE and MIKE WALSH, and fell into disuae and vulgarity. Her place has not been since supplied. At times we had fond hopes of TOM HYER. He has once or twice challenged all mankind. But his fear to venture to Long Point in the recent great encounter has completely broken that dream. In this emergency we were thinking of starting a subscription to set up some other brute upon the metaphorical establishment—a Buffalo, for instance, which is fresh, national and unused, and which has recently been made fashionable by being hunted by three British Peers. Providence, however, which tempers the wind, and does various things of that kind, has raised up for us in this juncture a champion, as it did for the Jewish maiden beside the Templar's fire. Our Ivanhoe is Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS! Before this Mars of Mississippi, ROEBUCK and TOM HYER, Lion and Eagle and Buffalo to boot, pale their ineffectual fires. In all the qualities which constitute and adorn a champion—in bravado, bullying, bluster and, brag—he is *factus ad unguem*, unapproachable and aupreme. Look at his great Mississippi speech, which we published lately, and which is now being read with laughter and delight in every corner of the Union. Can anything in *Punch's Almanac*, or the letters of STEPHEN BRANCH, compare with it?

JEFF., if he will permit us to use this affectionate abbreviation, opens by declaring himself for Union and Peace. Champions always begin in that modest style. They would not fight unless forced, mild things. The way he would preserve peace is by being armed to the chin for war: the way he would remain in the Union is by always hanging round the doorway ready to rush out! "Turn," he cries to his faithful *bondsmen* of Mississippi, "your old muskets into Minié rifles, prepare powder, shell, ammunition of all kinds, and fortifications. Get skilled artificers to cast cannon, make guns, and manufacture instruments of war!" Then, SEWARD, arch traitor, come on! According to this logic, HORACE GREELEY, to properly maintain his peace principles, instead of roaming around amid the ruins of a hat and white coat, ought to dress *à la* DYMOKE, in steel spurs and gauntlets, and ride *cap á pie* into the City Hall. Now ULYSSES, who was a wise fellow in his way, never permitted his men even to see iron for fear of tempting them to use it. But ULYSSES was not JEFF., nor is JEFF. ULYSSES.

After thus marshaling "his brave and gallant Mississippians," his next move is, according to his own poetic picture, to fling aside his Senatorial robe," or, in the translation of a vulgar chronicler, "to take off his coat" and sail in. Before proceeding to this latter operation, let us pause to admire the greatness of genius which can thus surround the plainest piece of stuff with its divine light, and clothe the roughest thing in beauty. Who would believe that by this gorgeous designation of "Senatorial robe" is meant to be conveyed a mere ordinary black coat and a most unpoetic and tolerably-punished pair of pants! Having put himself thus in trim for fight, his next operation, one would fancy, would be to plant a sly bruiser upon SEWARD'S nose. But he does not belong to the school of Messrs. HEENAN and MORRISSEY. No artist can picture him as he paints himself. "I would then," he exclaims, "tear from its place the star which now shines with such bright lustre in the flag of my country, and placing it with its brightness undimmed upon a new banner, unfurl it to the winds." What a figure for some future statuary or historian will be this great Senator, as he describes himself, mounting with avenging nails to the summits of city hotels, climbing up top-gallants, seizing on bridal cakes and the tails of decorated turkeys, to tear out from the American flag the star of Mississippi! In this attitude he left himself, and at present stands; and it is surely impossible to contemplate him thus without feeling that, in this age in which little men are carrying everything before them, as if the world had become a Lilliput, such a Gulliver as this is thrown away as the champion of one small State. Even Mississippi is too narrow a field for the activity and ambition of such a man.

We nominate him for champion of America, and pit him against JAMES ARTHUR ROEBUCK. And in case any of those little clouds which now hang over the two nations should grow more dark and angry, let our differences be settled, as in the good olden days, by single combat. Newfoundland, now easy of access by the new Galway line, offers a convenient location of combat. If JEFF. finds himself without friends in this Seward-ridden country, we undertake to act for him. Lord BURY, who seems to be on a very miscellaneous mission here, will, we are sure, do the same office for his countryman and fellow-director.

But, in sober earnest, such men as Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS are not without their uses. Independent of the laughter they create—which, as a great writer says, is the best provocative of good digestion and long life, they confer the additional benefit of disgusting the body of the people with extreme opinions, and bringing them all more closely together in favor of what is moderate and just. As, according to the maxim of the Jesuits, "there can be no greater enemy to religion than an overpious fool," so in politics there can be no greater enemy to the party he belongs to than an over-zealous partisan.

## The Late Railway Conventions.

The series of Railway Conventions which have recently terminated at Cleveland, promise far more comprehensive and important results than the public would at first imagine. The mutually disastrous competition of leading lines, aggravated by their mutual violation of half-matured and indefinite agreements, was hurrying the desperate rivals to certain ruin. The most indifferent members of that most indifferent body—railway managers—saw that the end was not far off, so, with one accord, they determined to "compromise," and save their property. The breach was too wide, and the material too treacherous to be mended by the first set of resolutions, so the desired end was followed up laboriously and honestly during many sittings, and the managers of leading rival lines did actually agree to "live and let live," and they do now actually practice this singular doctrine, very much to their pecuniary advantage.

The good work could not stop here. The entire web of connecting lines, from our seaboard to the great West, has faithfully labored to establish a basis of mutual harmony and self-preservation. The proceedings of these Conventions have culminated in the Cleveland "Rules and Regulations." These are of a strictly commercial character, and, as a whole, appear to embody all the necessary provisions as to rates, classification of freights, agencies, runners, advertising, &c. Their object is to give each road a "fair chance" to do its legitimate business at profitable prices.

But, however important this commercial reform may prove, it is not the great reform which these Railway Conventions promise. At each *fair chance* to add a dollar to a railway's receipts, there are two fairer chances to cut off a dollar from its expenses. The fact, now established, that railway managers can labor for a whole season to devise means of earning the dollar, shows also that they can in the same manner determine how to save the two dollars. The ice is broken, the experiment is tried, and its result is encouraging. Faithful work in convention but yesterday accomplished great results; the time is ripe for renewed effort; the zeal of the people is not abated; indifference will soon hold them in its iron grasp. Now is the time for the civil and mechanical engineers of our railways to hold conventions. There is in use on every railway in the world, some improved device or process, known only to a few parties, but patent to the public, the value of which is not a matter of commercial confidence, nor a question of experiment, but of mathematical truth. We can hardly estimate the degree of economy which might immediately ensue, were each engineer of way and works to be informed in a practical manner of the special experiments and successes of each of his thousand fellow-laborers. And this economy would ensue without risk of failure, or fear of "wasting stockholders' money," or even a menace from the other bug-bears which will rise up in its path. The seeds of such results can be sown broadcast only in convention.

At the very first step in this reform, there is a pit-fall, too well known to engineers, but ignored by the ultimate management. It is the confounding of *improvements* with *experiments*. When the management of a railway is asked to adopt an improvement which *has made* a certain saving, year after year,—in nine cases out of ten it will decline, on the ground that it has no money to invest in "experiments." After the counterbalancing of engines on several railways *had* established an astonishing reduction in fuel and repairs, a few other companies stoutly refused for years to try the precarious "experiment." The worst known shape of rail having been used on one of our railways, to its great damage, the Wall-street authorities which adopted it are debating whether or not to try the shape which was proved twenty-five years ago to be the best, and which has been in use ever since on the most cheaply run railways in the world,—"by way of experiment."

It is an established fact that at least twenty per cent. of American railway expenses might be saved by introducing improvements, the economy of which no possible experiments could make more certain. If ruinous competition is culpable, what is the moral quality of that indifference and carelessness which ignores those vital engineering truths that crowd on every hand for a *fair chance* to work out a signal economy? Should the strictly commercial management recognize no pertinence in these remarks, we can bring them nearer home.

On at least half the railways in this country the relative prices of wood and coal are such that coal can be adopted with signal economy as the standard fire. In the midst of the finest coal-fields in the world, there are scores of "able managers," who still cling to wood at any price, because they "do not know how to burn coal at all;" and there is a larger class of philosophers who contrive to *destroy* the best coal in the world in their ill-adapted boilers, filling their cars with its unconsumed gases and dust, and burning double the necessary amount, because they "do not know how to burn it successfully." Now, it so happens, first, that all the principles upon which the combustion of coal depends have been settled for a quarter of a century; second, that for at least two years coal has been burned on some of our roads with great economy in altered wood-burning engines; and third, that for over *four years*, just such bituminous coal as ours has been burned in England with *total* success, with a higher evaporation of water than is given by coke, with that entire absence of smoke which allows coal-burning engines to run in the heart of London, and without extraordinary repairs of machinery. Each of the successive steps which have reduced the theory to practice, the experiments which directed them, and the results which followed, are on record in the books and periodicals, and are familiar to the engineers of every civilized country. The engines themselves are open to the free inspection of the world. Belgian and French railway managers have sent their engineers to make rigid experiments upon them, and, as a result, have adopted the plans with ample success. Now, we wish to inquire how it happens that so many of our railway managers *do not know how to burn coal?* Some of them have even denied, within the past year, that raw coal is burned at all in England.

This counting-room opposition to experience and evidence, and the fact that there is a plenty of work for more Railway Conventions, are demonstrated in the conspicuously-disastrous results attending the purchase of *cheap* machinery, in the cheap renewal of its parts, and in the preservation of its cheap features. We need a code of Rules and Regulations for that management which neglects to recognize the certified facts of the last half-century, but positively gloats over its originality, and hides its pound-foolishness by parading its penny-wisdom. There are railway managers prowling to-day among the manufacturers they have nearly ruined, to buy seven-thousand-dollar engines, while English engineers are hardly content with those which, in a country of cheap iron and pauper labor, cost thirteen thousand. The repairs of one of the *cheap* kind will in three years make its cost equal to that of the *dear* kind, while the savings of the "unwarrantably-expensive" one over the "favorable terms" of the other will buy a new engine in a dozen years. The folly of preserving the necessary defects of cheap engines has passed into a proverb among engineers. How does it happen that this folly is the stereotyped wisdom of the purely commercial management? For instance—it is known that a large amount of fuel is lost by condensation in ordinary locomotives. If a locomotive boiler is entirely stripped of its covering of wood or felt, it will hardly keep steam enough in a cold day to move its load, and yet about *one half* the ordinary American boiler, as well as other parts requiring protection, are totally uncovered. Five-sixteenths of an inch of iron an excellent conductor to *protect* the inside steam, whose pressure depends on its heat, from the outside blasts of a Northern Winter! It is as warm as toast in the Directors' room, which is as far as the Directorial observation extends. Each dollar's worth of thick felt would save five dollars' worth of fuel between this time and April next.

Again, the experience of a decade of years has proved that the enormous useless weight of our cheap modern engines destroys track and machinery enough to pay twice over for stronger parts of lighter material. About six tons' weight in an ordinary locomotive, resting directly on the track, *under* the springs, is unrelieved by their elasticity, and could hardly be better adapted to sledge-hammering the rails to pieces. But cheap engines are not provided with such little "embellishments" as light tough iron or steel axles, and wrought-iron wheels.

A catalogue of such defects in mechanical engineering of many of our railways, as have been for years successfully remedied on other railways, and which are totally unknown and uncared for by the only authority which can immediately cause their removal, would fill a fearful blank in the understanding of some men who pass for Napoleons in management. If these high arbiters of railway destiny could not successfully [illegible] *making* department within they profess to understand, without a prolonged and patient conference, how shall they avail themselves of the thousand money-*saving* improvements, about which they are proverbially ignorant, without an equally diligent and comprehensive effort to obtain light?

The work of Railway Conventions is but half mapped out. Let it no longer be limited to remedying the lesser evil; the evil of bad machinery threatens a surer and more speedy ruin. Fortunately, its remedy is chiefly a question of mathematical certainty, and to a small degree a matter of business confidence.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Mexican Affairs—Secretary Cobb to Leave the Cabinet—The Tariff Question—The Spanish Fleet in the Gulf—Board of Engineers, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The statement is erroneous that Señor MAGUAN came here from Mexico to get a loan from our Government for the JUAREZ party. He sought no interview with the President, but proceeded immediately to New-York.

Secretary COBB will leave the Cabinet within ten days, probably taking the Mission to London.

The President certainly will carry out his own views of the Tariff question, and recommend modifications sufficient to secure ample revenue for the support of Government.

Secretary COBB, however, received to-day a statement from New-York, signed by leading merchants, assuring him that the present tariff will yield sixty-five millions of revenue during the next fiscal year. Mr. COBB has been so often deceived by the over-estimates of New-Yorkers that he is a little incredulous. He thinks the statement too high. Although, in carrying out his views, Mr. COBB would be willing to drop the free list, he would rely principally on a reduction of expenditures, each department having made a large reduction in its estimates excepting the Post-Office, which shows an increase of three and a half millions.

The Spanish Minister will transmit to the State Department, soon, a statement of the views and purposes of Spain in sending a fleet into the Gulf.

There is much suspicion in official circles that England, France and Spain are getting treacherous towards us with reference to Central American and Mexican affairs, and it is this suspicion, probably, which has determined the President, in his forthcoming Message, to inform these Governments that our Monroe doctrine is to be vindicated.

Capt. BENJAMIN E. BROOKS, of the Marine Corps, died suddenly here last evening.

Senator GWIN arrived here to-day.

Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE had a long interview with Secretary COBB to-day in regard to his recent construction of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Secretary TOUCEY has appointed a Board of Engineers, consisting of OSBAMUS W. SMITH, of New-York, WASHINGTON YOUNG and MILES CORBYELL, to examine and report upon the specifications for machinery for the sloop-of-war now building at Philadelphia. These Engineers are not of the Navy, but stand at the head of their profession. A Board of Naval Engineers has already reported on these specifications. It is understood that some intricate points in the new machinery proposed render it, in the opinion of Secretary TOUCEY, proper to consult the judgment of Engineers not connected with the Navy. This new Board is now in session in this city.

A Government Convention of Agriculturists is summoned to meet here on the 2d of next month.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

A letter brought by the steamer *Quaker City* says that a number of Nicaragua adventurers have landed about forty miles from San Juan del Sur, and recent advices from the South state that those who were prevented from going out in the *Alice Painter* have made arrangements to reach Nicaragua by some other conveyance.

Congress will be officially informed that the late disturbances in Washington and Oregon have resulted from the neglect to ratify the various treaties concluded with the Indians in those territories.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

The President's Message is finally made up so far as it relates to foreign affairs, with the exception of the paragraph relating to the new Treaty with Japan, which has not yet arrived, although official advices of its conclusion were received a fortnight ago.

That the message takes bold and earnest ground with reference to our Mexican relations, you may rest assured. The President will give warm expression of sympathy with the Liberals, doubtless with the purpose of affording them the moral support which they have asked at the hands of the United States, and which they certainly deserve.

I do not understand that he will at present make any recommendation looking to intervention by the United States in the affairs of Mexico; but I am satisfied that he will suggest nothing that can interfere, in the future, with the establishment of the Protectorate, if that shall be decided upon as the most practical means of saving Mexico from the fatal effects of her chronic revolution.

The Monroe doctrine, I have reason to believe, will be distinctly reaffirmed in the Message, by very decided declarations that the United States cannot tolerate European intervention in the affairs of Central America, Mexico or Cuba. The Congress Committees on Foreign Relations will find ample basis for important and startling recommendations, if they think proper to accept and follow the hints which the document will give them. Not that the Message will be startling in itself, or not strive to create "sensations;" but his expression of views on foreign affairs will be quietly significant and suggestive.

The probable course of the President upon the Tariff question is the subject of more discussion, and greater differences of opinion than any other. I have heretofore given you some of the speculations upon this point. The differences of opinion between Mr. BUCHANAN and Secretary COBB, upon this point, are decided and irreconcileable. The Secretary is obstinately opposed to any modification whatever of the tariff, and the South, of course, is with him upon this point.

On the other hand, Mr. BUCHANAN declares that his views have not changed since the days when himself and SILAS WRIGHT battled side by side in the Senate Chamber. He still maintains that the Tariff should be a revenue measure—that it should be such as will secure revenue enough for the expenses of the Government—and that it should be so arranged as to give incidental protection to home manufactures.

He sees, now, that the revenue from Customs is entirely inadequate to the necessities of the Treasury,—that the Government is being carried on upon borrowed money, and that many branches of industry are prostrated seriously for want of protection against Foreign competition; and I am well satisfied that he will recommend that the tariff be modified so as to accomplish the ends above enumerated.

There have been a number of gentlemen here lately, from Pennsylvania, who are deeply interested in the Iron manufacture. They expressed themselves satisfied with the protection afforded to Iron of the present tariff,—provided the duty be made *specific*, and fixed at a rate equivalent to the average *ad valorem* rate during the last five years. These gentlemen left the city quite satisfied that they would get the needed relief.

It is urged with much energy that if the President touches the existing tariff, it will hurt him in the estimation of the South. Mr. COBB is impressed with this idea, and probably feels that any change of the kind proposed is calculated to damage his own prospects as a Presidential candidate. If Mr. BUCHANAN should overrule him upon so important a point as this, the retirement of the Secretary from the Cabinet would not be a surprising event.

Mr. CUNARD, proprietor of the line of steamers which bears his name, has appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury to reverse an order recently issued by Collector SCHELL, ordering merchandise landed from the Cunarders at Jersey City, to be carted over the river to Bixby's Bonded Warehouse. Heretofore, it has been stored at or near the dock—an arrangement very convenient for the Cunarders, but less profitable to BIXBY and his reputed partners in the New-York Warehouse, Messrs. RICHARD SCHELL and MCINTYRE. The Secretary will accede to Mr. CUNARD'S request.

Several western members of Congress have arrive within a day or two, and they are loud in their clamor for a Pacific Railroad bill this session. It is ascertained that Mr. BUCHANAN will not make a stand on this measure, and already are caucuses talked of with a view to an agreement among the friends of a railroad, and it is confidently asserted that the bill will be put through. I do not believe it. There is doubtless a large majority in both houses of Congress in favor of the passage of a liberal "Pacific Railroad Bill," but every man has a scheme of his own, and he is for that or nothing. It will be almost impossible to unite the friends of the enterprise upon any one plan.

The Senators who have arrived express their opinions freely as to the recent action of the Indiana Legislature, and they ridicule the actors in the farce. They say the whole matter is *res adjudicata*, and should the Senate now undertake to reverse their previous action, the next Legislature of Indiana might memorialize them to change back, and even the United States Senate would lose all stability, and become a weather-cock to be changed at every change of the wind. Such a course would unhinge our whole system of Government; at least such are the opinions expressed in political circles here.

Complaints are already heard, from Members of Congress, at the reported estimates of expenses for the next fiscal year. Secretary COBB declares freely to his political friends, that while he shall recommend a suspension of the free list, he shall urge economy in the expenditures of the Government, and yet the estimates for the Quartermaster-General's Office, as published first in the columns of the TIMES, show a reduction of only two millions of dollars, while the leading men of Congress who are here say a reduction of three millions, at least, should be made in the expenses for the Utah service alone. Not only is the Army supplied with mules and wagons, but there is, they say, an actual surplus left over from the heavy purchases for the Utah Expedition. Every point is to be closely watched, and the Administration will be held to strict responsibility for every dollar of expenditure estimated for.

There is no doubt that Major PHELPS will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He has been so, practically, since the beginning of the Thirty-fourth Congress. There will be two, and, possibly, three vacancies to fill on the Committee—J. GLANCY JONES, JOHN KELLY and JOHN LETCHER, should the latter be nominated for Governor in Virginia.

The sloop-of-war *Dale* is not expected home from the African Coast until next Spring sometime. Although already "homeward bound," she has several long stops to make at different points.

## The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 29.

The California Overland Mail, with dates of Nov. 1, arrived last night.

It was reported that a battle occurred between some volunteers, under General KIBBE, and a band of Indians in Klamath County, in which four Indians were killed and eight prisoners taken, and one of the volunteers killed.

The Circuit Court had appointed a commission to proceed to the Almadon Quicksilver Mines, and examine into the condition of the property, and report upon the expediency of appointing a receiver.

## Election in New-Haven for Town Officers.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Nov. 29.

The annual Town Election of New-Haven took place to-day. The Democrats elect four out of the seven Selectmen, by majorities varying from five to fifty; also the Town Clerk, Collector, and a majority of the other officers. Three candidates for Selectmen received a tie vote. As the Selectmen have the management of the polls and ballot-boxes in the State election, the struggle to-day was very ardent. The whole number of votes cast is large, and the result is unusually close.

## Madison County Jail Burned.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 29.

The Madison County Jail, at Morrisville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. About 20 persons were confined in the jail at the time, but they were all got out in safety and taken to Syracuse. It is thought the prisoners set the jail on fire, hoping thereby to escape.

## Railroad Accidents.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 29.

The passenger train on the Central Road, which left Syracuse this afternoon, collided at Fulton with a freight train. The engines of both trains were smashed to pieces, and two or three persons injured, but none seriously.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

SCROUDSBURG, Penn., Monday, Nov. 29.

A locomotive on the Delsware and Lackawanna Railroad exploded at noon to-day. THOMAS LONERGAN, the fireman, was killed, EDWARD HAWLEY fatally injured, and two others seriously hurt.

## Sentence of Francis C. Sexton.

NEWARK, Monday, Nov. 29.

FRANCIS C. SEXTON, recently convicted of rape on Miss C. WOOD, of New-York, was this morning sentenced to eight years' hard labor in the State Prison and $1,000 fine. The motion for a new trial was denied.

## The South Pass Wagon Road.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 29.

T. W. LANDER, Superintendent of the South Pass Wagon Road, arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Washington, where he will report and write an emigrant guide of the new road.

## Acquittal of Cole, the Alleged Wife-Poisoner.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Nov. 29.

HIRAM COLE, charged with poisoning his wife at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, was acquitted yesterday morning.

## A Man with Delirium Tremens Burns Himself and His Wife and Child.

MALTOON, Ill., Monday, Nov. 29.

Last night, HUGH HARKNESS, in a fit of delirium tremens, set fire to his house, and himself, wife and child were burned to death.

## Destruction of a Coal-Breaker.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Monday, Nov. 29.

Messrs. RATCLIFF & JOHNSON'S coal-breaker, at Besver Meadow Mines, was burnt on Sunday morning. The damage is stated at $15,000.

## Weather Report.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

About three inches of snow fell last night. It is clear to-day. Thermometer 29°.

## INTERESTING FROM SONORA.

**Another Revolutionary Movement in Progress.**

We learn by a private letter received from a gentleman in Sonora, that another revolution is about breaking out, that the Gandora Party, once the powerful party of the State, are about to take the field against PESQUEIRA, the present Governor. GANDORA'S army, 700 strong, is now on its march north, having entered the State from the south, and are being joined by many of the citizens. It is thought there is no doubt of his success, as the people are tired of PESQUEIRA'S government, and are desirous of a change to a more liberal policy. GANDORA has always been a friend to foreigners, is enterprising, humane, and withal, an accomplished gentleman.

Two of GANDORA'S sons, who were in prison in Sonora, have escaped, fearing personal injury. They are now at Tubac, Arizona, the guests of some of their father's personal friends.

This movement has nothing to do with the revolution in Mexico proper, as the State has for a long time acted independent of the central Government, although each Governor has given a kind of declaration in favor of the President, and then has done as he pleased, holding Guayamas as the Treasury Department.

This gentleman says that the success of GANDORA is an event to be hoped for by all who have at heart the welfare of Sonora, whether annexed or remaining independent.

## Buenos Ayres and the Argentine.

Our files of Buenos Ayrean journals extend to Oct. 6.

The intelligence is without interest.

The Legislative Chambers continued their sessions, but had transacted no business of moment.

The Commission to transfer the remains of the revolutionary General, JUAN LAVALLE, from Chili to Buenos Ayres, had been appointed by Government. Señors GREGORIO LAS HERAS, OCAMPO and LARRALDE were nominated.

From the *Argentine*, we learn that the Senate approved the engagements entered into by the Administration for the adjustment of the natural indebtedness to France, England and Sardinia, by a vote of 14 to 7.

At the close of the fourth regular session of the Argentine Congress, Gen. URQUIZA addressed the two bodies, congratulating them upon the dignity, utility and harmony of their labors, and their value to the cause of Argentine, liberty and civilization.

In regard to the obstructions alleged to have been placed in the channel of the Paraguay, it is worthy of remark that the Paraguay steamers continue to ply without interruption between Buenos Ayres, ROSARIO and ASUNCION.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXHIBITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—From the opening of the School Exhibition, on Thursday, until its close on Saturday, the rooms of the Cooper Institute have been daily visited by large numbers of persons who take an interest in education, and the efforts of the teachers of the Public Schools to respond to this first attempt to set forth the evidences of progress among their pupils, have met with many encomiums. Considering the brief time allotted for preperation, the exhibition is considered creditable to both teachers and pupils. Future efforts, however, it is predicted will far excel it. In penmanship the specimens exhibited from three Wards attracted much attention, particularly those from the female department of the Clark-street School, (No. 38,) Misses CHADBAYNE, WINANDS, BRITTAIN and PEARSON, teachers. Grammar School No. 23 exhibited a variety of drawing and needle-work which was much praised. Miss DUFFY, Principal No. 24 Grammar School, had the largest variety of the same kind of articles. A crayon drawing of the head of WASHINGTON, full size, by J. H. DONNELL, a boy only 11 years, late of school No. 45, but now deceased, was a special object of admiration for its artistic style and completeness of finish. It was entirely original, and done with the left hand. Another crayon, the "Mother and Child," by Miss HENRIETTA WHITEHEAD, 16, of the same school, took a first rank among the crayons on exhibition. Specimens of map-drawing, by Master HUNT, of the same school, were pronounced excellent; a train of railroad cars, by Master W. B. FOULKE, 10, of the lowest class, was ingenious. No. 5—The specimens of pen and pencil drawing, by MICHAEL J. PHELAN, a pupil of this school, were much admired; PHELAN is a poor boy, whose talent for sketching and drawing has secured the highest praise—on one or two occasions he has taken the first prize. No. 49, Male Department, exhibited specimens of penmanship and map-drawing which were well done. WILLIAM H. WOOD, Principal. The Female Department of the same school showed specimens of needle-work, hair, crochet and baskets of shell-work, which compared favorably with any on exhibition. Miss FRANCES E. GUTCH, Principal. We have not space to particularize further. The exhibition, as a whole, was very satisfactory. On Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the prizes awarded for the best productions will be distributed in the Lecture Room of the Institute in the presence of the scholars of the Public Schools. PETER COOPER, Esq., will be present.

NOT A BOGUS MINISTER.—We published two or three days since a communication concerning a song by the Rev. J. L. HATCH on the Sunday law, which was offered for sale on the Park railings, and which inculcated the sale of "good drinks," and the enjoyment of "drinks, drives and joyful noises" on Sunday. The author of this song was styled a "bogus minister." Mr. HATCH assures us that he is *not* a bogus minister—that he is the regularly settled clergyman over a regularly organized Orthodox congregation,—that he is a member, in full communion, of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, and that the use of this epithet is a "libel on his professional character." We do not propose to enter upon or to allow in our columns any extended discussion of the question of fact. It may be as Mr. HATCH alleges;—we have never examined the documents on either side. But this we must say,—that we cannot understand why any church or congregation, professing to be Orthodox, should permit Mr. H. to remain in good and regular standing either as minister or member of their body. We are quite prepared to allow a wide scope for honest differences of opinion among members of the same religious denomination, and we admire this toleration in religious bodies. But there is a wide difference between entertaining such opinions and endeavoring to disseminate and enforce them by scurrilous doggerel addressed to the lowest passions of the worst portion of the community. If Mr. HATCH is right in claiming membership and a clerical position with these churches, we advise them, for their own credit, to put an end to his claim as speedily as possible.

THE RABBI ASCHE.—We learn from authority of the highest respectability that this person, who, it will be remembered, was arrested a few days ago in so improper and unjustifiable a manner by the Police, on a charge of selling lottery-tickets, is not a Jewish clergyman. Mr. ASCHE is attached to a congregation calling its synagogue—formerly a Methodist Church, which was purchased with funds obtained through a charitable bequest—"Bet Hamidrash," or the House of Instruction. The individuals composing the congregation are poor Russian Jews, who are ignorant of the English language, and suffering the disadvantage—common to their people in countries where they are oppressed and denied the benefits of education—of being scarcery more than half civilized. They know little beyond the Bible, which they can only read in the Hebrew tongue; and it is probable that few or none of them are aware that the sale of lottery-tickets is illegal in this State. Knowing that lotteries are legalized in certain countries in Europe, they probably believed that there was no harm whatever in dealing in them here. At any rate, it is certain that ASCHE is not a clergyman, and that he never claimed to be one. The congregation being too poor to engage the services of a minister, one of themselves officiates as a "reader of the law," receiving a merely nominal remuneration for the service. It is needless to remind the reader that the Hebrew word Rabbi does not imply a clergyman, but only a "master" or "instructor."

THE REV. MR. CUYLER'S ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—On last Sabbath, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER delivered his fifth anniversary sermon as pastor of Market-street Church. He stated that during the five years of his pastorate he had delivered 750 discourses and 251 addresses to about four hundred thousand souls; had baptized 130 persons, and received 397 persons into the membership of his church. The two events that have signalized the year past have been the great religious awakening, which added 154 souls to our membership, and the commencement of a new church enterprise in the upper portion of the City. We aim, said Mr. C., to rear a house of prayer for all people—a house so large that the poor man can find a place to hear the gospel for the poor—a house so chaste that the eye shall not be drawn from the cross of Christ to gaze at architectural vanities—a house so uncostly that not one brick in the wall shall be disfigured with debt—a house so symmetrical that all alike can hear the preacher's voice—a house, in short, in which common-sense Christians can worship God after a common-sense fashion. In concluding, Mr. CUYLER announced that, on next Sunday evening, he would address the young men of New-York on "Character," at the Cooper Institute.

THE GOULDY TRAGEDY.—Yesterday, Mr. GOULDY was made aware, for the first time, that his unnatural son, who inflicted the injuries upon him, consummated his crime by self-murder. He has for some time known the fact that FRANK inflicted the murderous blows upon his head, but supposed that he was in custody—the fact of his suicide having been concealed from him through prudential motives. Yesterday, on being left alone for a short time, he called for assistance, and was found to be in great terror and excitement from fear that "FRANK was coming to finish his work." Every noise he heard about the door produced this painful impression. To relieve him once for all of this terror, the physician decided to inform him of his son's death. Mr. GOULDY'S condition is still critical, and no positive opinion can be formed as to the probability of his recovery; but he has clung to life against such fearful odds, there are strong hopes in his favor. The other members of the family are doing well. The servant girl at the hospital is nearly well enough to be discharged.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE EVENING POST.—It may be recollected that on the 3d of July last, the *Evening Post* published a statement implicating the Rev. WM. P. CORBETT, Pastor of a Methodist Church in Cherry-street, and Mr. JOHN KING, a class-leader in the same, in a charge of illicit intercourse with a young woman who had been converted in the then recent revival. The case attracted no little attention at the time. Mr. KING felt it due to himself to commence a suit for libel against the proprietors of the *Post*, (in the Common Pleas,) who, by their counsel, interposed a demurrer to the complaint. That demurrer was argued yesterday by E. W. DODGE, Esq., for plaintiff, and JOHN DAVELIN, Esq., for defendants, when judgment was given for plaintiff. It is understood that the defendants will not offer any defence, as, in their paper, soon after the commencement of the action, they fully retracted the charges contained in the libellous article, the false tongue of rumor having misled them into making injurious and unfounded imputations upon the characters of two worthy gentleman.

HEALTH OF GENERAL PAEZ.—The condition of General PAEZ continues to improve, all unfavorable symptoms having subsided. The Commander of the *Caledonia* was yesterday at the General's quarters, and intimated pretty strongly his wish to be going. Señor ROJAS and the other members of the General's party were yesterday at the Navy-yard, in consultation about their movements. It is believed that General PAEZ will be in a situation to render it safe to embark in a day or two.

THE FERRY BOAT SUICIDE.—The young lady whose body was found on Saturday morning near the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, has been fully identified as the person who jumped from the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat on Thursday evening last. She proves to have been an inmate of a disreputable house in Mercer-street, known by the name of BELLA HAROUER. The inquest in the case was concluded yesterday, and resulted in the development of the facts stated. A verdict of "Suicide by drowning" was rendered.

THE CASE OF MURPHY, THE PILOT.—TERESA O'GRADY, otherwise known as TERESA M'GILL, has published a card fully exonerating WILLIAM J. MURPHY, the pilot, charged with inveigling her into an assignation house, and having her arrested on a false charge of larceny, from all blame, so far as she is concerned. Mr. MURPHY has been severely censured in regard to this woman, and is entitled to the benefit of this exculpation.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Board met yesterday afternoon, at the Head-quarters, No. 300 Broome-street. The Treasurer's annual report to the Legislature was read, and, after a few amendments, was reported complete. After the correction of clerical errors it will be published. PETER BOGART, of the Tenth Precinct, tried for defrauding a prisoner out of a sum of money; PHILIP H. STICKLES, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, tried for insubordination; and DENNIS BANNAN, of the Sixth Precinct, tried for compromising a felony, were dismissed from the Department.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Board has learned with great pleasure from Captain Squires, of the Eleventh Precinct, that the men under his command have collected a library numbering 400 volumes, which are now at the Station-House. The Commissioners earnestly commend the example set by Captain Squires and his men to the other captains and patrolmen in the Metropolitan Police Precinct.

*Resolved*, That honorable mention be made in the records of the Police Department of Capt. Geo. W. Walling, and Messrs. W. G. Elder, John McCord, and Thomas Samson, of the Detective Police, for their assiduity and skill in arresting a gang of manufacturers of counterfeit United States coin, and seizing the whole of the machinery used by them on the 13th inst.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—There is to be a meeting this evening at the Cooper Institute in favor of the newly-established People's College,—at which several eloquent and distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses. The object of this institution is to afford to young men who cannot otherwise obtain a liberal education the means of defraying their expenses by labor, while they will at the same time promote their physical health, and encourage habits of the highest utility in after life. The object commends itself to general approval, and the meeting we doubt not will be well attended.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.—The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Polish Revolution was celebrated last evening at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery. GUSTAV SZRUVE presided and made the first speech of the evening. Mr. FUSTER followed. Mr. RASZEUSKI, the Vice President, Dr. L. SPACZEK, the Secretary, and Messrs. BENINGER, MULLER and FUSTER made enthusiastic addresses. ST. GAUDIN said a few words in French.

TROOPS FOR QUARANTINE.—In accordance with a special order, issued by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, the detachment of the Fifth Regiment was yesterday relieved from duty on Staten Island, its place being taken by a detachment from the Second Regiment, under command of Colonel ROBINSON. One hundred and twenty-five men shouldered muskets and marched down to the Staten Island boat at 1 o'clock. The Fifth came up, relieved in more senses than one.

SENATE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—Mayor TIEMANN having been unable as yet to look over the testimony taken by the Senate Sanitary Committee, that body postponed the meeting, which would have occurred to-day, until Monday next.

THE LATE B. F. BUTLER—TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The New-York Typographical Society adopted the following preamble and resolution on Saturday evening:

*Whereas*, The Society have learned with regret the death of one of our most esteemed honorary members, the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, which sad event recently took place in Paris, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health; and

*Whereas*, Mr. BUTLER took a deep interest in our welfare, and had proposed some important improvements in regard to our Library, which had he been spared to consummate would in all probability have placed it in a position to compete in usefulness with any similar institution in the City; therefore

*Resolved*, That, in consideration of the loss this Society has sustained in the death of Mr. BUTLER, as well as to pay an humble tribute of our esteem and respect to his memory, the Printers' Free Library be draped in mourning for one month.

T. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY.—A fair for the benefit of the Protestant House of Mercy, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, will be opened to-morrow at the Stuyvesant Rooms. The proceeds of this Fair will be devoted to the liquidation of that portion of the debt, amounting altogether to $9,000, due upon the house situated near Bloomingdale, and which has to be paid in the Spring. It is a charity which commends itself to the sympathies of all.

VENTILATION.—A gratuitous lecture, on the subject of the ventilation of public buildings, will be delivered to-day, at 2 P. M., by Dr. REED, of Edinburg, in the building of the Wilson Industrial School Association, which he has most liberally, and with great success, lately altered in accordance with his views. Those interested in this subject, especially teachers of large schools, are invited to attend.

### City Politics.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held last evening. Its object was not fully stated in the call. The attendance was small. A desultory conversation and interchange of opinions was had in reference to the ensuing election, and the Committee adjourned to Thursday evening.

THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.

A meeting of the Old-Line Whig General Committee was held last evening, at Thorp's, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street. A letter was read from the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kantucky, in which that gentleman expressed a willingness to meet the Old-line Whigs some night this week. Nothing else was done.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

A special meeting of the Republican Councilmanic Convention for the Fourth Senatorial District, was held last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Councilman in place of CHAS. A. STETSON, Jr., resigned. Mr. JAMES JONES, of the Third Ward, was nominated on the first ballot.

### Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Aldermen, last evening, Mayor TIEMANN returned, with his objections, the resolution passed by the Board appropriating $250 for repairs to the house of Hose Company No. 62; the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies had informed his Honor that the building was old and dilapidated, and not worth more than $20, in his opinion. It was ordered that the veto be laid on the table and printed. Propositions for improving the pavement of Broadway from C. G. Waterbury and Henry Storms were received and referred. The Board agreed to donate $500 to the Opthalmic Hospital, and $500 to the Seaman's Friend Society. Alderman BOOLE stated that the Committee on Joint Accounts had intended to present a report at this meeting, but, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Committee, the report would not be forthcoming until the next meeting.

The Report of the Committee to which was referred the resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of establishing a Foundling Hospital, and appropriating $25,000 for that purpose, was presented. Alderman DAVIS thought this matter should not be so disposed of that all control of the Institution should be taken from the hands of the Common Council. The report was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

### Board of Councilmen.

This Board met last evening. Mr. COSTELLO offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, E. R. A resolution from the Committee on Arts and Sciences directing J. Distarneil to furnish 500 copies of the New-York State Directory for tha use of the Common Council and Heads of Departments was laid over. The resolution appropriating $600 for defending the Mayor and Common Council of 1857, in the suit of the District-Attorney, in the case of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, was laid over under the rule. Mr. GENET offered a resolution directing the payment of $250 to James Little, for clerical services rendered the Committee of the Board of Councilmen during the present year. Lost. The resolution directing tha Comptroller to advertise for proposals from the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune*, to publish all the official proceedings and ordinances of the Common Council, was called up and adopted. Mr. VAN TINE offered a resolution to donate $2,000 to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. Adopted.

*Reports*—From the Committee on Wharves, In favor of granting C. Vanderbilt the right to construct a pier south of pier No. 1 North River, laid over; from the Committee on Repairs and Supplies with reference to tha alterations and repairs necessary to be made in the various station-houses, and the cost thereof, amounting in the aggregate to over $45,000. This report having already passed the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in; from the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Streets, in favor of paving Sixth-avenue, from Carmine to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, concurred in; from the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of paying J. F. Gaines $250 for plans, &c., of new City Hall; concurred in. Considerable discussion arose on the question of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in paying the bills of Lemuel Shields and Francis Marron for cleaning Station-houses. It was first lost for want of a constitutional vote, then considered and finally adopted. The ordinance fixing the conditions on which the Hudson River Railroad is to be allowed to run small cars on their track was called up for reconsideration, and made the special ordar for the nea meeting.

THE NEW-ORLEANS EPIDEMIC.—The Howard Association of New-Orleans publishes the results of its operations during the prevalence of the epidemic this year. On the 14th of August last it assumed the responsibility of declaring the yeltow fever epidamic, and on the 1st November announced the cessation of the epidemic. Tho number of cases of fever treated under its supervision was 3,414. Of these 2,643 ware discharged, cured; and 771 died. The largest proportion were Irish, making 1,485; next came the Germans, 1,069; next, natives of the United States, 409. The fund of the Association, at the start, was $45,264, but tha long continuance of the fever exhausted this amount, and contributions were requested and were freely furnished. The assets of the Company in August were $45,000, now they are only $1,920. The average expenditure during the season was about $11 for each person treated. Tha mortality tables of the city show a total of 4,850 deaths by yellow fever, from June 27 to Nov. 21. The greatest number of deaths in any single week was 474 for the week ending Sept. 19, which was the crisis of the epidemic. Afterwards, it declined rapidly.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

### Common Council—The Water Works.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. Mr. CHESMAN, who has recently, by a decision of the Supreme Court, been awarded the office of Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of Mr. SMITH, was present and took his seat. At the roll call the Clerk was directed not to call his name. Mr. COLONAN remonstrated, and stated that he was acting under the advice of counsel. He was informed by the Chairman that he would not be recognized until the Committee having the matter in charge made a report to the Board in favor of his claim; that the Board had not as yet passed upon his case. On every vote taken during the evening Mr. COLONAN demanded that his name should be called, but it was not done.

A communication was received, signed by the Mayor Smith and some twenty more large tax-payers, asking the Board to take early action to celebrate the introduction of water, and also suggesting "That the construction of a tasteful fountain in the Park in front of the City Hall, would not only be highly ornamental, but demonstrate to the incredulous the existence and purity of the water, and illustrate its efficiency for extinguishing fires by reason of its elevated fountain head."

A resolution was adopted appointing a Special Committee of Five to report upon the matter. The following Aldermen were appointed on the Committee: McNamee, Green, Messerole, Taylor, Manger.

The resolution, laid on the table two weeks ago, to authorize the Special Committee, who have instructions to investigate the manner in which the Water-Works have been constructed, to appoint a competent person to assist them in their investigations, was called up and adopted by a vote of 17 ayes to 1 nay.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS—CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED.—The Grand Jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, came in yesterday and presented fifty indictments, which, with thirty-eight brought in a few days ago, makes eighty-eight indictments as the result of their labor for the term. Of course this is not a fair indication of the labor actually performed, as there were many cases before them which required much time and labor to unravel, and finally amounted to "no cause of complaint." Of the last batch of indictments returned, thirty-seven were against persons for selling liquor without a license, and against WILLIAM CULLEN for killing young HART in Columbia-street, and *two* indictments, at least, for misdemeanor against officials in the City Hall. Besides these were three "presentments" against officeholders; one presentment embraces the names of Justice VOORHIES and Justice BLACKLEY, who, it seems, have refused to pay over fees received in Basterdy and Lunacy cases. The Grand Jurors say "they have not deemed it proper to find true bills of indictment, but present Justices VOORHIES and BLACKLEY, elected to administer the laws, for their violating of the laws and as setting a bad example to the community."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man whose name is supposed to be DANIEL WELSH attempted to leave a car on the Long Island Railroad as it was coming into the city yesterday morning, on Atlantic-street, near the tunnel. As he stepped from the platform of a car, the train then being in motion, his coat caught on the railing, and by this he was dragged some distance into the tunnel, when the coat gave way and the wheels of several cars passed over him. The train was stopped as soon as possible, when the injured man was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital, where he died immediately after his arrival.

DINNER TO THE HON. GEORGE TAYLOR.—The friends of the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR gave him a complimentary dinner last evening in Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The table was spread for over three hundred persons, and nearly every place was occupied at the table. SAMUEL GARRISON, Esq., presided, and after the cloth was removed, speeches were made by Judge MORSE, Judge GARAISON, WM. H. PECK, the Hon. Mr. TAYLOR and others. The whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of those interested in getting it up.

A STEAM CANAL BOAT.—Mr. SAMUEL SNEEDEN, at his yard in the Eastern District, is constructing a steam canal boat for Messrs. BASTON, POPE and others, of New-York, to run on the Erie Canal. She is 97 feet 6 inches in length, 17 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and is to be furnished with Barnes' rotary engines, which are now being built by Mr. BURROWS in New-York. The boat will be finished in about three weeks, and is similar to the propeller *Dawn*, now running between New-York and Hartford.

FERRY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an employe of the Peck-slip Ferry Company, had both arms crushed in a shocking manner between the fenders at the side of the slip and a boat which came into the dock. He will probably lose the use of both arms.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTEST.—Dr. CLEVELAND surrendered all claim to the Health Office yesterday at 12 o'clock, and placed Dr. BOYD in full possession of the office, books and papers.

WEBSTER LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—W. W. GRIFFITH; *Vice-President*—H. O. FULLER; *Recording Secretary*—T. G. TINE; *Corresponding Secretary*—J. M. DAGKER; *Treasurer*—F. SCHNEIDER.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Notes of issue for November calendar in this Court must be fited to-day. The calendar will be ready on Thursday next. Term day Monday next, when 20 causes will be called.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge LOTT will hold a Special Term, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., every day this week.

### OBITUARY.

DEATH OF ROBERT OWEN.—The *Europa* brings intelligence of the death of the celebrated Roasar OWEN, in his 88th year. Mr. OWEN'S name was identified with sundry reformatory movements. He proposed to reconstruct society, projected a variety of measures for the elevation of mankind, and labored diligently in his vocation of philanthropist. He was born in Wales in 1771, made his mark as a bright scholar in his native town at the early age of nine years, went from school into a grocery-shop, and at the age 14 went to London. When 18 years old he became partner in a cotton factory, into which ARKWRIGHT'S machinery had just been introduced; afterwards established the Charlton Mills, near Manchester, and after conducting that concern for some years, undertook tha famous speculation at New-Lanark, in Scotland, where he and his partners had the management of mills and a farm of 150 acres, and a population of 2,000 persons. Mr. OWEN was at the head of this enterprise for a quarter of a century, expended great sums of money, was visited by princes, clergy, and the curious from all countries, wrote elaborate treatises on the benefits of a Government like that of New-Lanark, which did away with punishment and the terrors of the penal law, and diligently disseminated his peculiar doctrines. In 1828, he essayed to introduce his theory of Government in Mexico, but was unsuccessful. He afterwards attempted to establish a "New Moral Community," which failed; started a "Labor Exchange Bazaar," which also met a sudden end; and in 1857, urged his claims to a seat in Parliament, in which effort he likewise failed. Mr. OWEN made several visits to the United States, the last of them having occurred some ten years ago. While here he received marked attention from the social reformers, and omitted no opportunity to bring his theories prominently before the public. Mr. OWEN was very enthusiastic in his davotion to schemes of social reorganization; was an avowed free-thinker; had a faculty of fixing the attention of his bearers when be spoke; wrote with facility; was a man of impressive presence, and had many warm admirers. His son, the Hon. ROBART DALE OWEN, was formerly a member of Congress from an Indiana District, and was appointed United States Minister to Naples by President PIERCE, in which post he has recently been superseded by Mr. CHANDLER.

### Captain Marcy's Winter Expedition on the Plains.

*From the Washington Union.*

Capt. R. B. MARCY is now in this city, under orders for special duty.

The expedition of Capt. MARCY from Fort Bridger to New-Mexico, last Winter, on which he was dispatched, by General JOHNSTON, for the procurement of horses, mules and cattle for the army at Camp Scott, was one of the most remarkable on record. The route he pursued, which lay in a pretty direct line across the Uhinty and Rocky Mountain chains, had been traversed before, in the Summer time, by hunters and trappers, but had always been set down, even by those hardy men, as impracticable in the Winter season. The old mountaineer, BRIDGER, pronounced the expedition impracticable. Capt. MARCY set out from Fort Bridger, however, on the 27th of November last, with forty soldiers, twenty-two citizens, thirty days' rations, and sixty-five mules, and reached Fort Massachusetts, New-Mexico—630 miles from Camp Scott—with the loss of but a single man, on the 17th of January, performing the journey in the depth of the Winter.

Immediately after entering the mountains the snow became so deep that it was impossible for the animals in their jaded state to make any progress through it. Forty men were accordingly placed in advance of the mules to break a track for them. This course, which was pursued from day to day, enabled the party slowly to force its way up the western slope of the mountains; but the snow rapidly increased in depth as they advanced, when, as they approached the summit of the mountains, it lay about five feet deep upon the level, and here the leading men *were obliged to crawl on their hands and knees to prevent sinking to their necks.*

The progress of the party was necessarily very slow, and although they labored most faithfully every day from daylight till dark, yet they advanced only 19 miles in five days. The animals, finding no forage, except the pine leaves, became weaker continually. Many of them had died, and those remaining were reduced to a state borderlog on starvation. The majority of the men had worn out their shoes before one-half the journey was performed, and, owing to their exposed condition, several had their feet badly frozen. On Jan. 3 the rations were all consumed, and the party was reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon such of the animals as became exhausted, and could perform no other service. This meagre and unwholesome diet, with men who were performing the most intensely severe labor that the human system is capable of undergoing, soon told upon them, and after a few days they became so enfeebled that the amount of labor they could perform sensibly diminished. Yet this little band of excellent soldiers, all of whom had volunteered for this severe service, performed the hard task alloted them cheerfully and with alacrity, and no one of them, during the entire march, ever uttered a murmur, or manifested the slightest insubordination. The brave men had undertaken the difficult and dangerous service for the laudable purpose of procuring food and animals for the comrades they had left at Camp Scott, who, there was good reason to believe, from the famished condition of the small number of animals which remained to them after the long march from Fort Leavenworth, and the attacks of the Mormons on the trains would be in a condition of want before the party could return.

It is known that Capt. MARCY obtained the desired supplies in New-Mexico, except American horses, and that he returned safely to Camp Scott with his welcome purchases.

The return route of the expedition was from Fort Uzzin over the Raton Mountains; thence skirting the western base of the Rocky Mountains, across the head waters of the Arkansas and South Platte Rivers to Bridger's Pass at the Laramie River; thence along Bryan's trail to Sage Creek; thence north across to Bitter Creek, and down that to Green River, and to Camp Scott—the whole making a distance of seven hundred and forty miles.

It is a noticeable fact in regard to this road "that it affords a passage from the waters of the Atlantic to those of tha Pacific without going over a mountain. The ascent to the summit level of the Rocky Mountain chain is here so very gentle as to be almost imperceptible; and for sixty miles upon the platterre forming the dividing ridge, the eye cannot distinguish which course the water takes."

It will be remembered that great apprehension was felt lest the Mormons who, in strong parties, were sent out to waylay Captain MARCY, should succeed in stampeding the animals and cattle he was bringing in from New-Mexico. This officer, however, had effectually provided against any such disaster. He had enlisted in his party, while in New-Mexico, all the experienced hunters, mountain and frontier men that could be found, and thus prepered to act on the offensive by anticipating the enemy and stampeding their own horses and mules. There is no doubt that he would have astounded the Mormons by completely succeeding in this project had they fallen in with him in their scouting excursions.

### The Mortara Case—Letter from Secretary Cass.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1858.

*To Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congregation "Mickve Israel," Cherry-street, Philadelphia:*

SIR: I have received and submitted to the President your letter of the 15th inst., respecting the alleged forcible abduction from his parents of a Jewish child, by the public authorities at Bologna, in the papal dominions, and asking some expression of condemnation on the part of this Government.

This occurrence took place within the territories of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen. It is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of the country.

Certainly there is nothing in the circumstances of this case, as they are reported, which would impose this reserve upon the Government. But it is deemed proper to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

William Drummond, of Rochester, committed suicide at North Evans, N. Y., Nov. 25, by drowning himself in a ditch, which contained only ten inches of water. He was found with his face submerged.

☞ **Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**

*From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.*

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

*To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly,
J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Boys' Winter Clothing.**
Parents will please take notice that
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., have made large and novel additions to their
WINTER STYLES
of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced
SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.**
COCOINE.
Prepared from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

☞ **One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth**
OF MAGNIFICENT FURS
To choose from,
And all at moderate prices,
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Its Effects are Really Magical!**—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, prevents the hair falling off, by giving a healthy tone to the roots; where baldness exists, it causes a new growth of soft, luxuriant hair, and it speedily restores gray hair to its original life, color and beauty. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO, No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Undergarments for the Million, Men,** Women and Children, retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depot, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. Also, Cashmera Scarfs, a new and beautiful article, selling very low.

☞ **Fine Marseilles Shirts, $15 per Dozen,** or $1 25 each, and other men's furnishing goods 5 per cent. below wholesale prices, at the shirt and collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Children's Shoes.**—Buy your children's Shoes at CANTRELL'S. His assortment cannot be excelled. CANTRELL'S No. is 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.'s**
TIGHT-STICH SEWING-MACHINE.
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Dress and Promenade Boots for Gentlemen.**—CANTRELL manufactures elegant, durable and exceedingly comfortable Boots, for which his charges are moderate.

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargie's, No. 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **The American Smoker for Smokers.**—It is not a newspaper, but a beautiful little tube for cigars and pipes. Sold at Nos. 21 and 24 Frankfort st,

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE, $60.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

$50. $50.
☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the name of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Overshoes for the Ladies.**—CANTRELL has a large stock of Overshoes, and is selling them at a low figure.

### MARRIED.

TAHLBAUD—HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. T. H. Taylor, Vicomte JULES TAHLBAUD, first Secretary of the Legation of France at Washington, to SARAH AUSTIN, daughter of Philip V. Hoffman, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VOY—DA BOW.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, of Tabernacle Baptist Church, WILLIAM H. VOY to Miss AMELIA DA BOW, both of this City.

MENDELL—ADAIR.—At Astoria, O. T., on Friday, Oct. 8, by the Rev. Dr. McCarty, Chaplain U. S. A., Lieut. GEORGE H. MENDELL, U. S. A., to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Gen. John Adair, of Astoria.

BUDINGTON—SHEPHERD.—At Quindaro, Kansas Territory, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Mr. STORRS, Dr. GEORGE E. BUDINGTON to Miss EMMA E. SHEPHERD.

### DIED

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 28, after long but patient suffering, and with a good hope through Christ, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Simpson, Mrs. CATHARINE R. MARTIN, aged 70 years.

Her funeral will take place at the South Baptist Church, in 25th-st., between 7

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AN ELABORATELY-CARVED SEVEN-octave rosewood piano forte for sale, at half-price; double round corners, carved legs, and finished with greatest magnificence; tone and power cannot be excelled; made by celebrated makers of this City; two years warrantee; belonging to a gentleman having no further use for it. This piano cost $600 a few months ago, and will be sold for $325, including rich stool to match and packing case. Apply at No. 606 Hudson-st., between Christopher and Amos, day or evening. N. B. An object will be made to a cash purchaser.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

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A COSTLY 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn, elegantly finished, with double carving and nearly new, celebrated City makers, fully warranted, beautiful rich tone; must be seen to be appreciated; cost $375; price $215, and boxed if required, and an object made to a cash purchaser.

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WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or fine washer and parlor maid; does up fine linen in style; wages $7. Also, her niece, as seamstress and nurse; takes charge of a baby or growing children; is quick at the needle: wages $7, City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; is fully competent to discharge her duties in either capacity; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 167 East 32-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen, for two days, at the St. Denis Hotel, corner of 11th-st. and Broadway. Inquire at the office for Mrs. CLARKE'S room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; would be willing to assist in taking care of children. Has two years City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she is capable of taking charge of an infant, and raise it with either bottle or spoon; very fond of children, and has a most excellent temper; best of City reference. For further particulars, call at No. 74 Charles-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and neat sewer; understands her business well. Also, a first-rate Protestant cook, who understands pastry and preserves of all kinds; has the highest City reference. Call at No. 137 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist with the fine washing and ironing and chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, can operate on a machine. No objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen until suited at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do some washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 87 East 32d-st., top floor of front room, between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can have good City references. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman—a Protestant—to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and take care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations—one as seamstress, no objection to do chamberwork or take charge of children; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Has good City reference. Call at 70 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; would do plain sewing or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; can operate on a machine—no objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 111 West 31st-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and sew, or would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; is a neat sewer, and can be well recommended by her last employer, where she can be seen until suited. Apply at No. 56 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant German woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has good City reference. Apply at No 207 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; have got the best of City reference. Call at No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has best of City reference; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference. Call at No. 178 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady a situation as housekeeper, companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady. Address AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she is willing to assist in washing. May be seen at No. 325 6th-av. Refers to No. 25 West 20th-st., where she has lived the past 18 months.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, who is a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. References given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse; is very fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Best of reference given from her late situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of references given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly, in a private family. Apply at No. 63 Stanton-st., 4th-story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress; has best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 219 Broome-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SHE TAKES IN WASHING AND ironing, at her residence, No. 82 17th-st., in the rear, near the 6th-av.; will give satisfaction to all who favor her with their calls. CLARA HUTTON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class Protestant and other servants, daily waiting at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st.; none but the most respectable servants admitted at this institution, (seven years established,) and its entire business conducted on strictly honorable principles.
R. P. CHRISTOPHER, Proprietor.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WHO have just come from the country without any family, situations; the man as groom or coachman, is a good driver, and has a perfect knowledge of his business, and would have no objection to take charge of a small garden or make himself generally useful, if required; his wife as cook or laundress, would have no objection to make herself generally useful, if required. Address R. M. H., No. 328 Bowery, corner of Bond-st., at Alhro's.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, together or separately; one as seamstress and dressmaker, and to assist in chamberwork or wait on an invalid—has no objection to go in the country or travel with a lady; the other as first-rate laundress, can flute and mangle and clear-starch. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av., for two days. Both have the best of recommendations.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; if required. Address D. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND TRUSTWORTHY Scotch Protestant young man a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and to make himself useful. Wages not so much an object as a good place; has the very best of reference, or his last employer can be seen in the City. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT Scotchman, without incumbrance, a situation, as coachman; can take care of a garden, if required; can produce the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; has no objection to any part of the country; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. R., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman. Country preferred. Is a good groom and good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Is willing to go to any part of the country. Wages moderate. Can be seen for three days by addressing C. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, 16 years of age; knows how to take care of and drive horses, and is willing to make himself useful to a gentleman's house; has no objection to going South with a gentleman's family. Can give good reference. Address T. M., or apply at SMITH'S Seed store, No. 81 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a trustworthy man of long experience in the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best City reference from his previous and last places. Address C. M., No. 37 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference from his last place. Address H. T., at Mr. Morriss' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A Wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a very excellent and highly-recommended German Protestant man, who understands the care and treatment of horses well, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, or porter in a store; he is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; seven years' reference from his last place. Call for two days at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as farmer; understands all kinds of farming, and has good reference. Address E. C., Box No. 173, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family. Has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 756 Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man; has no objections to the country; can produce first-rate City references. Address J. O., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to learn harness making; has had two years' experience. Call at or address No. 3 6th-st., near the Bowery.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, TIDY GIRL, FOR general housework; one with some experience; it is necessary that she should understand cooking and be a good washer and ironer. Such a person, well recommended, may find a good home by applying to JOHN LEWIS, No. 104 Murray-st.

WANTED—STRAW HAT TRIMMERS AND STRAW braid sewers, at Newark, N. J. Apply to MAYHER & RAVENHILL, No. 180 Broadway, late A. Leland & Co.

## REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William M. Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; P. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENesee County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison dépôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, to close an estate, six houses in one block and seven in another, in a good neighborhood in Williamsburgh, at a price that will net, at the present rental, nearly fifteen per cent, per annum. They are all in the best repair, and occupied by highly respectable and prompt tenants. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of PIKE & GALVIN, Attorneys at Law, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE OR APARTMENTS IN PATERSON, N. J. WANTED—A comfortable house preferred, or suitable apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; in a respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,346 Post-Office, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY seat, or small farm, of about 20 to 40 acres of land, with house and out-buildings complete, on the Hudson, on the Sound, or on New-York Bay preferred. Any person having a place of this description, which they wish to dispose of for cash, on reasonable terms, may address FARM, Box No. 2,095, New-York Post-Office, giving description, location, terms, &c., &c.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. It will be let as it is, or it will be altered for business purposes for a good tenant. It is believed that there are few places so desirable for a respectable tailoring or upholstering establishment as this.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—ANY PARTY INVESTING CAPItal, or desirous of purchasing for their own use a neat brick house, in South Brooklyn, two-story and attic, containing ten rooms, good cellar, &c., all in first rate order, for $3,000, can learn the full particulars by applying at RICHARD BARTLETT'S Insurance Agency, No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THROC'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON NINETYninth-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; lot 25x100 11in.; frame house 20x26. Inquire of NORMAN RANDALL, No. 54 Thompson-st., or NATHAN SANFORD, on the premises. Price, $1,250.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st-st., to a small family; or the whole house, furnished, and the family (consisting of a gentleman, his wife, child and servant) board with the party taking it. Address J. N. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan-sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to P. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OCDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

TO LET LOW—A ROOM 16½ BY 34 FEET, IN the rear of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st. Is suitable for an office or small club room. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms of
J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 737 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 50TH and 51st sts. a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rent $175 a year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A LARGE office on second floor to let, in Cedar, near William-st. For particulars, please address Box No. 4,663 Post-Office, with real name.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED house, located up town, west side, in exchange for a valuable tract of Iowa land. Address Box No. 1,868 Post-Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three connecting wires manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of F. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $30 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

## INSTRUCTION

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Ribie House, Astor-place.
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 32-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 268 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —ST. ANNE'S French Classes, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; 7½ P. M. for beginners; 8½ for conversation. Admission to both, $3 a month. Day class at 2 o'clock. Professor JOSEPH J. GRIEBRE, No. 82 4th-av. From the first week pupils read, translate, and answer in French questions addressed to them. Private lessons.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 34th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *nee* De Rochefermoy, late French Teacher of the Rutgers Institute.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

M. NOEL BERGIER, AN EXPERIENCED Professor, continues to give private instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of families, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

## TEACHERS.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT teachers, pupils, books, &c. Parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. Teachers—ladies and gentlemen—wanted to go South and West. American School Institute, No. 316 Broadway.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TO TEACHERS.—A THOROUGH TEACHER IS wanted in the junior department of a boys' boarding school, near the City; to a competent man, not afraid of work, used to the routine of a boarding school, and willing to engage in it heartily, the place offers many inducements. Address X. Y. Z., Box No 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY EXPERIenced in teaching, as resident governess. Advertiser is competent to instruct in English, French and Music. Terms moderate. Address GOVERNESS, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER, EDUcated at Yale, desires a residence in a family where a few hours' daily instruction in the Classics or English branches would be an equivalent. References unexceptionable. Address T. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, music and French, would wish to form an engagement to instruct for some time, daily, in consideration for her board. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, having good testimonials and references, is now awaiting an engagement. Address SIGMA, Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE.
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $8,056,242 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,608,620 27 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 239,118 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,641,933 41 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $967,423 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 119,223 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 99,864 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 649,141 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, November 26, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amounts of Loans and Distriots | $574,916 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 54,241 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,211 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 368,667 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARNOW, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,836,581 99 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,403,569 68 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 21,846 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 82,122 00 } 103,968 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,717,523 44 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discouts | $12,461,961 72 |
| Average amount of Specie | 3,017,496 72 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,976 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,415,226 39 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amennt of Loans and Discounts | $1,140,196 21 |
| Average amount of Specie | 163,162 68 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 137,248 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,232,762 90 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,405,591 91 |
| Average amount of Specie | 848,978 57 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 356,578 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,613,382 40 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,625,589 75 |
| Average amount of Specie | 339,209 80 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 81,443 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,540,188 51 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,718,812 05 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,413,819 19 |
| Average amount Circulation | 161,667 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,520,646 98 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,871,813 37 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,158,098 66 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 260,524 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,992,428 74 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUKE, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,617,914 20 |
| Average amount of Specie | 410,342 80 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 106,332 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,172,718 80 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $347,168 47 |
| Average amount of Specie | 30,941 37 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 26,229 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 304,891 70 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,603,131 35 |
| Average amount of Specie | 250,713 16 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 159,510 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,174,914 57 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $552,768 33 |
| Average amount of Specie | 103,998 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 90,736 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 360,343 76 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,018,988 |
| Average amount of Specie | 962,441 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 281,701 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,698,938 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday November 27, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $738,136 04 |
| Average amount of Specie | 96,256 98 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 156,662 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,124,429 74 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,868,841 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 838,422 70 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 85,281 25 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,822,753 82 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,705,264 86 |
| Average amount of Specie | 771,925 56 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 144,197 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,404,863 74 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE [illegible] BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $[illegible] 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | [illegible] 04 |
| Average amount of Circulation | [illegible] 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | [illegible] 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $246,731 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 31,434 07 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 24,234 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 144,791 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of November, 1858.

WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,903,129 29 |
| Average amount of Specie | 300,987 78 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 138,584 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,683,421 94 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $726,419 26 |
| Average amount of Specie | 96,359 15 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 120,473 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 611,701 93 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JAS. HAGARSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $360,711 51 |
| Average amount of Specie | 41,643 87 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 44,022 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 233,341 20 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,397,318 61 |
| Average amount of Specie | 179,551 32 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 21,135 15 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 865,939 21 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,500,784 60 |
| Average amount of Specie | 254,026 78 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 52,385 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,524,490 80 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $866,477 09 |
| Average amount of Specie | 163,170 64 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 102,455 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 695,623 91 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statements correct.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,145,919 89 |
| Average amount of Specie | 343,280 12 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 235,924 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,805,503 78 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. R. ADLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ADLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $8,175,407 46 |
| Average amount of Specie | 699,586 57 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 306,918 83 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,903,389 49 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $910,778 33 |
| Average amount of Specie | 220,573 26 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 112,059 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 726,362 40 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,677,728 59 |
| Average amount of Specie | 281,916 95 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 155,760 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,264,429 77 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,830,702 21 |
| Average amount of Specie | 795,247 28 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank | 283,016 77 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,469,326 93 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $323,051 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 46,695 11 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 72,672 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 231,435 21 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $763,256 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 169,378 58 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 125,519 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 635,989 03 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,558,147 85 |
| Average amount of Specie | 318,240 48 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 47,293 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,178,021 56 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $8,432,599 97 |
| *Average amount of Specie | 1,756,190 56 |
| Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank | 159,036 85 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,371,006 43 |

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,946,939 92 |
| Average amount of Specie | 256,767 85 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank | 138,697 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,192,703 33 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,290,038 14 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,125,476 58 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 232,054 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,902,283 10 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE L. SAXEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. L. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,664,248 41 |
| Average amount of Specie | 248,570 27 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 119,978 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,079,100 28 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,179,450 45 |
| Average amount of Specie | 302,557 60 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 130,971 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,144,991 21 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $392,129 61 |
| Average amount of Specie | 33,899 55 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 83,440 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 241,175 49 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $425,329 24 |
| Average amount of Specie | 63,506 15 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 138,129 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 184,879 10 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of November, 1858.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $289,039 66 |
| Average amount of Specie | 41,310 09 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 112,699 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 311,440 21 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $353,816 99 |
| Average amount of Specie | 63,076 89 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 47,910 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 299,517 96 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,751,711 01 |
| Average amount of Specie | 291,118 05 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 110,000 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,396,814 63 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $536,709 28 |
| Averaga amount of Specie | 70,589 77 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 93,947 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 370,127 98 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASH. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of November, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,070,171 09 |
| Average amount of Specie | 191,051 06 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 123,679 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 942,959 98 |

*City and County of New York ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,332,663 71 |
| Average amount of Specie | 988,628 45 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 176,309 83 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,868,193 25 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $699,253 55 |
| Average amount of Specie | 135,763 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 79,044 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 577,952 27 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,435,215 94 |
| Average amount of Specie | 814,721 54 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 140,279 09 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,924,885 47 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

THOS. S. SCHMIES, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,190,615 27 |
| Average amount of Specie | 270,197 41 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 91,736 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 876,149 41 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,301,209 04 |
| Average amount of Specie | 204,068 57 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 191,534 00 |
| Averaga amount of Deposits | 878,041 82 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of November, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,611,877 09 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,330,785 09 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 79,044 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,160,758 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me,

## Latest by the Empire City.

The *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, left Nassau at 6 A. M. on the 20th inst., arrived at Sandy Hook at sunrise on the 23d, and, left at 4½ P. M. same day for this port, where she arrived yesterday morning. Her passage has been prolonged by contrary winds, heavy weather and head winds. She brings 25 passengers and a large freight of produce from the above ports.

The opera just inaugurated by MAX MARETZEK, at the Villa Nueva Theatre, was occupying the attention of the Havaneros, and under the new law of prices promised a success to the enterprising manager.

The spacious floating dock, constructed lately in New-Orleans, had safely arrived at Havana on the 20th inst. in tow of the Spanish steamers *Mexico* and *Pelayo*, having been six days on the passage.

The "Cuban Progress," (such is her name,) will enable a great deal of floating capital in the harbor, hitherto diverted to the United States; but being only of the kind, it is inferred that her tariff of prices will diminish the amount of business it might otherwise do.

Exchange on London 14@14¼ ₱ cent.; New-York and Boston 3@3¼ do. Freights excessively dull—not a vessel of the United States taken during the past week.

One cargo of negroes, 492, had been landed on the coast to the eastward, since last advices.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *Isabel* brings Havana advices of the 25th. Sugars were firm; D. S. No. 12, 9¼ reals. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 55,000 boxes. Sterling Exchange had declined to 13 ₱ cent. pre mium.; Exchange on New-York, 3¼ ₱ cent. premium; on New-Orleans, 4¼@5 ₱ cent. premium.

## PERSONAL.

The Cheltenham (England) *Examiner* has the following:—"Eight-and-twenty years ago, a young barrister was employed professionally to go down to Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, for the purpose of advocating the claims of Mr. R. Arkwright to represent that borough. His eloquence was successful, and after the election he left the town. On Wednesday week the same gentleman revisited the old town, as the honored guest of the M. Whitmore, one of the Lords of the Treasury, the patron of an M. P. for the borough, the subordinate official as far as his guest was concerned. The guest in whose honor the bells of Bridgenorth were set a-ringing, whose drive through the town with his host was followed by courteous bows and general gazers, affixed the Great Seal of England to the Chinese treaty at Mr. Whitmore's house within it was forwarded to him from Balmoral, for he was no other than the Right Honorable Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor of England.

A Florence correspondent of the Boston *Courier* says: "Through the kindness of Mr. Powers, an opportunity was afforded myself seeing his bronze statue of Webster, at the foundry here, the day before it was prepared for shipment. It is a noble figure, of more than life size, representing Webster as standing erect, his left hand resting on a bundle of fasces, while his right hand holds across his breast a roll of manuscript. The costume is modern throughout, and the dress-coat is buttoned over the chest. I was greatly disappointed in the head of the statue; it appeared to me a failure as to form, likeness, and intellectual expression. The statue was cast in one piece; the bronze is quite different in color from that of the Munich foundry, being dull and muddy-looking. Mr. Powers has just completed, at his studio, a copy of the Fisher Boy, for the Hon. Hamilton Fish, and is now engaged on a bust of Mrs. Wade Hampton, whose brother, the Hon. John S. Preston, is now residing in Florence.

Commander Boutwell, U. S. N., publishes, in the *Washington Union*, a card in relation to the action of the Court-Martial in his case. He says the reasons of the attacks upon him are obvious: "There are some who want my place in the Navy, and others who embrace the opportunity to attack the President. I think the evidence before the Court would have sustained the President if he had reduced my suspension on half-pay to five months instead of five years. And I further believe that the President, in the course he pursued, was actuated by pure motives and a disposition to do justice."

A Salt Lake correspondent of the *Alta Californie* describes an interview with Major Vasquez, the discoverer of Great Salt Lake. He first entered the Utah Valley thirty-six years ago. In 1822 Major V. arrived in Cache Valley, with a company of trappers, but was driven out by the severe weather. In seeking for better quarters the Major discovered Salt Lake, which he considered, at first, to be an arm of the sea. The following Spring he built a boat, and explored the Lake. The old gentleman is now in Utah.

A handsome silver speaking-trumpet, hearing the following inscription, has been transmitted from the United States to the American Consul at Bremen: "The President of the United States to Capt. Wilmsen, of the Bremen bark *Laura*, for his humane, zealous, and successful efforts in rescuing one of the passengers and two of the crew of the steamer *Central America* from the perils of the sea, 1858."

M. Lamartine writes to the Free-Mason's Lodge of Macon, (France,): "The tribute of esteem and sympathy which the Masonic lodges of France and foreign countries have been kind enough to send to me through you give me a right of confraternity with them. I did not require this right to esteem them; but this honorary confraternity now entitles me to love them as brothers." It is announced that the Milly property is not for sale.

Certain arrangements which have oozed out in the fashionable quarter, Champs Elysées, indicate unmistakably the abrupt return of Duke Malakoff and his Duchess to take up their abode in Paris and spend the season here. It is understood (says a correspondent) that a softer influence is exerted in this change of venue, and the Court circle will gain in brilliancy what is lost to Belgravia.

The *Building News* has it "on pretty good authority," that the leading Pre-Raphaelites have resolved not to exhibit their pictures at the Royal Academy in May next, but to originate a new combination under the title of the "Hogarth Society," having no reference to the satirical painter, but to the printseller of the Haymarket.

Lord Glencorse having withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of the Glasgow University, the Independent Committee of Students have, we learn, brought forward Mr. Charles Dickens as a candidate. The candidates now in the field are Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Mr. Dickens.

The triangular quarrel between Messrs. Pryor, Irving and Wise, in Virginia, has been enlarged by the appearance of Gov. Wise as a combatant. The Governor addresses a letter to Mr. Pryor, in which he speaks of Irving as being so given to falsehood that he (the Governor) simply "pities and forgives the miserably-depraved man."

The Archbishop of Cologne has ordered prayers to be offered up that the approaching elections "may be agreeable to God;" and in a pastoral letter has recommended "good Catholics" to take an active part in the elections, by voting for men who are notoriously faithful to God, and are devoted to the country and the Prince Regent.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon have left London on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiegne. Viscount and Visconntess Palmerston arrived in London on Tuesday, and have received invitations to visit the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiegne.

A bull-dog attacked General Tom Thumb's ponies lately, as he was riding to the Teutonic Hall, at Liverpool. The ponies ran at great speed, and it was with difficulty that the General was rescued. His valet was knocked down and injured, one of the ponies was seriously wounded, and the carriage broken.

The Prince de Ligne has been reelected President of the Belgian Senate all but unanimously, there being but one vote against him.

The banquet to Messrs. Bright and Gibson, at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, has been fixed for Friday, Dec. 10.

Vice-Admiral Laplace, who has been placed on the retired list, and who quits the maritime prefecture of Brest, is to be appointed a Senator.

Cardinal Archbishop Scitowsky, Primate of Hungary, has set out for Italy to present to the Pope the resolutions of the Provincial Synod.

Dr. Charles Mackay has delivered the first of a series of four lectures on "Poetry and Song," to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the reason of Com. Stewart's contemplated resignation is, that he wishes to visit Europe.

Mr. Sheahan, of the Chicago *Daily Times*, is writing a Life of Stephen A. Douglas, under the authorization of Mr. D.

The Hon. Wm. M. Meredith delivered the Alumnal of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Nov. 25.


[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to consultations on the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. Piles, Fistula and reducible rupture are permanently cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 Fifth-avenue; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third-avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to Mrs. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

A BANKRUPT'S STOCK.—KNOX has no occasion to resort to this miserable advertising subterfuge to attract attention to his magnificent display of furs, arguing very properly that the public are inclined to believe that the stock of the bankrupt must be poor stuff, or he would not have failed. His reliance is upon first-class articles, sold at low prices, and the demand alike for hats and furs at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, proves the correctness of his theory. Ladies, call and examine his variety of fancy furs.

[Advertisement.]

J. GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel.

In announcing the opening of a new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, Mr. GURNEY desires to call the attention of the public to a few facts:

That he is the oldest established Daguerreotypist in the United States.

That his rooms were first opened in the year 1840, at a time when the art was in its infancy, and previous to the existence of any other establishment now in existence; and that during a period of eighteen years he has devoted his entire attention to the perfection of the Photographic Art, and has advanced from time to time large sums of money to assist others in demonstrating their supposed discoveries.

That he has spared neither time nor expense in accomplishing this design, and now, thanks to the correct judgment of an appreciative community, he can truthfully say that he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Desirous of keeping pace with the improvements of the age, and rendering every convenience to his patrons, he has, at great expense, fitted up a new establishment, which, he believes, in elegance and convenience, surpasses any other in the world, occupying the new white marble building, No. 707 Broadway, built expressly to accommodate his increasing business, and for the further advancement of the Photographic Art.

Passing through the

RECEPTION ROOM,

on the first floor, you ascend *one flight of stairs* to the

EXHIBITION GALLERY,

containing a large collection of Photographs, finished in every style and size; among which are those of some of the most eminent and celebrated persons of the day.

In order to render the Gallery as attractive as possible, Mr. GURNEY has adorned the entire wall with the productions of some of the best American and foreign landscape painters.

DAGUERREOTYPE OPERATING ROOMS.

This portion of the establishment has also been under the direct control of Mr. GURNEY, who was the first to introduce the new styles and improvements in Photography. Of course there may be many imitators in the art, as there are charlatans in the wake of every scientific discovery; but Mr. GURNEY merely refers to his pictures as evidence of their superiority over those of any others.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS' OF OIL PAINTINGS.

This is the highest branch of all, where artists of the first distinction labor for the perfection of art; where, day after day, the portrait of some person is set forth to perpetuate fading beauty. It may be safely stated that these pictures will compare with the productions of the best European artists.

PASTEL STUDIO.

This is the studio where the unfinished Photograph receives its life-like colors, and where, by the most delicate process, the picture increases in correctness and beauty at each touch. Pastel is not exactly painting in water colors, but the stick of hardened paint is used as a brush, and requires the finest pencilling. It is an interesting process, and one which will repay a visit.

Besides these departments, there are many others devoted to the minor branches of the business, such as preparing plates, which requires a thorough knowledge of the principle of daguerreotyping.

The particular styles of pictures which Mr. GURNEY is now producing are as follows:

PHOTOGRAPHS,

From Miniature to Life size, finished in Oil, Pastel, Water Colors, India Ink and Crayon, by a corps of talented Artists.

IMPERIAL,

Retouched and Plain Photographs.

MINIATURES IN OIL,

For beauty, delicacy and finish, are unequaled.

DAGUERREOTYPES,

In the usual artistic styles.

N. B.—Old Daguerreotypes of deceased persons can be copied by the Photographic process, enlarged to any size and colored in any style equal to those made from life.

The largest collection of Photographs of Statesmen, Divines, Poets, Literary and Military men to be seen in the world. Also, on exhibition, the largest collection of testimonials ever awarded any artist for Photographic productions.

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Gallery open till 9 P. M., for the free inspection of the public.

Mr. J. GURNEY, having thus presented his plans to the public, desires their approval for the success of his new establishment. Upon the foundation of these plans he expects to still further elevate the standard of Photography and its various branches. Combining all the imitative arts in his Gallery, with perfection of finish, delicacy of touch and a subdued softness incomparable in its nature, he believes he can safely challenge the rivalship of any other establishment.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist,
No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beef-steak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOF & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPORTANT ADVICE.—The festivities of Summer leave the stomach and bowels more or less disordered. In the Winter, therefore, a course of these admirable Pills is highly advisable. 80 Malden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York


## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 29.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,600 | Ill. Int. '60 | 91⅜ | 100 | Harlem Railroad | 12½ |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90...b3 | 94¾ | 200 | do | 12⅝ |
| 5,500 | N. Car. St. 6s... | 98 | 100 | do | b60 12¾ |
| 500 | do | 98¼ | 100 | Harlem RR. Pref.. | 29 |
| 40,000 | Missouri St. 6s.. | 89⅞ | 150 | do | b60 29 |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cent. R. 8s | 90¼ | 200 | Reading RR | s60 50¼ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. Bds. '75 | 42 | 100 | do | s30 50⅜ |
| 5,000 | Erie R.R. C.bs '71 | 41⅜ | 100 | do | c 50⅜ |
| 2,000 | Mich. C. R.R. 8₱c. | 82 | 200 | do | s30 50⅜ |
| | 1st m. S. F'd C'ts bs. | 95 | 100 | do | c 50⅝ |
| 15,000 | Ill. C. R.R. bs | s60 90¾ | 370 | Mich. Cen. RR | 52¼ |
| 14,500 | do | 90¾ | 100 | do | s30 52 |
| 5,000 | do | b60 91 | 50 | Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. | 21¾ |
| 500 | do | 91 | 50 | do | b30 21⅞ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Freeland bs. | 90¾ | 25 | do | 21⅞ |
| 5,000 | L. C. & M. L. G.b. | 28¾ | 250 | M. S. & N. Ia. g. s. | 21 |
| 5,000 | do | b60 28⅜ | 350 | do | 51⅜ |
| 5,000 | do | s30 28¾ | 200 | do | s60 50¾ |
| 4,000 | L. E. & W. 2d M.b. | 84 | 160 | Panama R. R. | 121 |
| 200 | Canton Co | b60 20¾ | 370 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 76¾ |
| 21 | Del. & Hud. C. Co.. | 96⅜ | 50 | do | h15 76⅝ |
| 100 | do | s30 96¾ | 100 | do | s3 75¾ |
| 200 | Brun. C. Land Co. | 3 | 150 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 94 |
| 105 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 103⅜ | 50 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | b30 72¾ |
| 50 | do | s30. 103⅜ | 100 | do | b60 72⅝ |
| 50 | do | s30. 103⅜ | 50 | do | 72½ |
| 20 | do | 103⅜ | 300 | do | s30 71⅞ |
| 200 | do | s10. 104 | 50 | do | b30 72⅛ |
| 35 | do | 104 | 150 | do | s3 72 |
| 100 | Dor. Free Stone Co. | 6 | 100 | Cl. & Tol. R. R. | s10 31¼ |
| 205 | N. Y. Cen. R. | b30 82¾ | 650 | do | 31¾ |
| 250 | do | s3 p&c 82¾ | 100 | do | s30 31⅞ |
| 850 | do | opg 82¾ | 100 | Chi. & R. Isl. R. R. | b60 61¼ |
| 100 | do | s60 82¼ | 200 | do | 61⅝ |
| 100 | do | s30 82⅝ | 370 | do | 61¾ |
| 5 | Erie Railroad | 16⅞ | 600 | do | c 61⅞ |
| 50 | do | c 17 | 300 | do | s30 61⅞ |
| 200 | Hudson Riv. R. R. | 33 | 100 | do | s10 61¾ |
| 200 | do | 33⅛ | 6 | Chi., Bur. & Quin. R. | 53⅞ |
| 200 | do | s60 33⅜ | 8 | Second-av. R. R. | 189 |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 87⅝ | 200 | Reading R. R. | s30 50¾ |
| 900 | Brook'n C. W. | 103 | 100 | do | 51 |
| 13,000 | Ill. Cent. R. Bds. | 91 | 200 | do | s60 50⅞ |
| 200 | Canton Co | 20¾ | 5 | Ill. Cent. R. R. | 76⅝ |
| 140 | Pacific M. St. Co. | 104⅜ | 280 | do | 76⅜ |
| 10 | do | 104⅜ | 50 | do | s10 76¾ |
| 50 | Del. & H. C. Co. | s60 98¼ | 50 | do | 76⅝ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cent. R.R. | b60 82⅝ | 100 | Mich. Cent. R. | s30 69⅞ |
| 150 | do | opg 82⅞ | 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 54⅜ |
| 300 | do | s60 82⅜ | 5 | Mich S. & N. I. G. S. | 54⅜ |
| 250 | Panama R. R. | 121 | 100 | do | b3 54⅝ |
| 100 | do | b60. 121 | 30 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 94 |
| 100 | Erie R. R. | 17⅛ | 250 | Gal. and Chic. R. R. | 72 |
| 200 | do | 17⅜ | 200 | do | s30 71¾ |
| 300 | do | 17⅝ | 100 | do | s10 72 |
| 100 | do | h10 17⅞ | 100 | do | b60 72⅜ |
| 340 | do | 18 | 400 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 61¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 18 | 350 | do | 61⅞ |
| 50 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | b60 33¼ | 300 | do | s30 62⅛ |
| 400 | Harlem R. R. | 12¾ | 200 | Mil. & Miss. R. | b3 15 |

MONDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Nov. 27—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 20:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $312,934 |
| Increase in Specie | 366,916 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 208,119 |
| Decrease in Gross Deposits | 3,615,214 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 671,543 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Nov. 28, 1857. | Nov. 27, 1858 | Nov. 20, 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $63,519,000 | $67,734,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans | 94,963,130 | 125,285,698 | 125,598,632 |
| Specie | 24,303,145 | 27,157,731 | 26,790,815 |
| Circulation | 6,520,763 | 7,052,457 | 7,860,576 |
| Gross Deposits | 79,509,225 | 108,583,233 | 112,198,447 |
| Exchanged | 15,201,844 | 19,866,258 | 24,153,015 |
| Undrawn | 64,307,381 | 88,716,975 | 88,045,432 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 4,395,219 | 6,786,786 | 7,463,142 |

The Bank Averages result well for the Specie line, and show a further moderate falling off in Loans. The Deposits undrawn continue to go up—standing at present $88,716,975. The gross transactions of the week, as manifested through the Clearing-house, indicate less activity in the Money and Stock movements of the Street. The daily clearances, or exchange of checks between the Banks, average below twenty millions a day; the previous week they were twenty-four millions. The California Gold arrival this morning, $1,816,532, does not enter at all into the present statement. On the other hand, the amount sent to New-Orleans on Saturday is averaged hnt a single day. The Banks, therefore, start the new week with about $28,000,000. The transfers to Bank from the Sub-Treasury, to-day, are $98,518 in excess of receipts. The payments out include $42,000 Government drafts, on California account. In the market for Money, to-day, there is no change in Discounts, but rather increased ease in demand loans to Brokers. The Exchange on Paris is higher, the offering of transient bills having fallen off. The rates are f.5.17½@f.5.15 to the dollar. London is also firm, but with only a moderate business; 109¾@109½ for bank bills.

There is a better Stock Market to-day. It opened with an improved tone on the Dividend Stocks at the early Board, and in the afternoon prices were ½@¾ ₱ cent. better for New-York Central, and 1@1¼ ₱ cent. for New-York and Erie. The former closed 83¾, and the latter sold as high as 18¼ ₱ cent. Panama was also in demand at 121 ₱ cent., and for Pacific Mail 104¼ ₱ cent. was paid. The November dividend on the latter is declared 10 ₱ cent. to-day—making 26 ₱ cent. for the year, instead of 30 ₱ cent., as calculated upon by a good many of the outside stockholders. The present division takes only $350,000 of the large cash means understood to have accumulated from the profitable and exclusive passenger trade with California for the last six or eight months. The reserve of a million dollars or more is probably held in view of the failure of renewal of the mail contract with the Government, and of threatened competition in the California business from other lines. Of the profits of the past six months paid out, about $560,000 have gone to the stockholders, and and $330,000 by way of subsidy to Mr. VANDERBILT. The arrangement of this subsidy for the future is not yet announced. There are different rumors to-day, by the California packet, as to the success with which the efforts of VANDERBILT and the Company are likely to be crowned in breaking up the Nicaragua connection and further thwarting the Government at Washington in reopening that transit to California and the Pacific coast. That the probable diversion of the *Hermann* from Panama to San Francisco *direct*, without calling for the *Washington's* passengers at San Juan del Sur, will be regarded by the monopolists as a fair qualification of any disappointment that may be felt by part of their stockholders at the dividend of 10 instead of 14@15 ₱ cent., is not unlikely. *How* the thing was brought about, may possibly be developed when both sides of the story come to be told. If, by hook or crook, Mr. VANDERBILT can keep the Nicaragua route closed *his* subsidy may go on and nothing more be heard of the weekly arrangement, but the Government at Washington owe it to their own dignity and self-respect to stop the mail subsidy, at anything like the present rate of compensation, to the Pacific Company; at all events *not* to renew it ten or twelve months in advance of the termination of the old contract. The Western Road shares failed to participate in the advance of the day, Illinois Central, Galena and Rock Island being weak in price, though the demand was steadier at the close. State Stocks, and among the Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals, Eries, Hudsons and New-York Centrals were all firm. Harlem and Hudson shares were also in good request, this afternoon, and Reading was firm at 51⅛@¼. The general market left off firm.

The annual meeting of the New-York Central Company for the election of Directors, and to receive the report of the management, (the same as rendered to the State Engineer at Albany for the railway year, ending Sept. 30,) will convene at Albany on Wednesday week, Dec. 8. A preliminary meeting is called for the evening of the 7th December to hear the report of the Committee of Stockholders appointed at the last annual meeting, of which Mr. ALBERT H. TRACY is the Chairman. It is understood that after passing over the entire line, and looking into the machine-shops, station-houses, &c., as well as examining the condition of the roadway and its equipment, the Committee last week examined and reviewed the financial management at the principal office in Albany. Their report is expected, therefore, to be a thorough and comprehensive one. We have reason to believe that they found the administration of the business of the past year, surrounded as it was by all the drawbacks of a season of crisis and depression in trade, and of prolonged competition at low prices through the Summer months—the result of the Erie difficulty, since compromised—extremely satisfactory. That it must have been marked by prudence and economy is evidenced by the Income Account of the year, which, besides resulting in a *net* dividend balance equal to 8.26 ₱ cent. on a gross traffic nearly a million and a half below that of last year, will show that the road was operated for 53.42 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings, including $111,000 contributed to sink the Six Per Cents, issued for premiums on the separate lines on consolidation in 1853. This item being excluded, the running expenses would appear to be only about 51.72 ₱ cent. The damages from the unfortunate accident at the Sequoit Bridge, near Utica, in May last, which were exaggerated by a morning paper, only a few days since, to $250,000, have been adjusted and paid, at a cost of only $74,000, and this sum added to the ordinary expenses of the year. The Company entered upon the current year *free of all floating debt*, and with an income balance from the surplus earnings of previous years equal to about $1,600,000, after writing off $200,000 for Lake Erie passenger steamers, which, being in disuse, are called unproductive. And of this $1,600,000, about $1,250,000 is in cash, cash balances, and productive Stocks, (not of the Central Road,) convertible into, or available as cash, to serve any future emergency that may seem to stand in the way of the prompt and uniform payments of 4 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividends in February and August, *which has become the settled policy of the management.* The Company also hold for current use, materials and fuel for operating the Road, and for renewing the track and equipment, of the value of $1,250,000, of which *one million* has been written off out of the surplus and unappropriated profits of previous years. The various Sinking Funds attached to the Funded Debt of the Company, paid off during the year, we learn, unofficially, about $225,000, to be deducted from the Funded Debt previously reported. The sum total last year stood $14,625,000. This year $14,400,000. Of the Bonds of 1876, (the debt of the original lines renewed,) $850,000 were held for the Income Fund of the Company in October, 1857, and were subsequently sold. The Debt, therefore, outstanding in the hands of the public last year, stood $13,975,000, and Bills Payable not due or presented on 1st October, 1857, $195,000. It now stands $14,400,000, with every Bill of the Company presented and paid, and about $230,000 added to the permanent property or real estate of the Road. Nothing has been added to the ordinary Construction, the track and equipment being kept in thorough renewal and efficiency out of the Contingent expenses of the year. We gather these facts from unofficial sources, in anticipation of the forthcoming report, but have reason to know that our figures are a very close approximation to its own.

The California mail received to-day advises a singular error in the liquidation and renewal of the State debt of California. When the original debt was pronounced unconstitutional, and the Legislature set about the proper remedy, an auditor was appointed to ascertain the total amount of the several classes of State indebtedness, to be submitted, by act of that body, to popular ratification. The report of the accounting officer was $3,900,000. The act was then passed, and recited in section first that the Treasurer should *prepare* Bonds to the total amount of $3,900,000, bearing 7 ₱ cent., &c., to be issued to the holders of the old bonds and certificates of debt, and in section eleven, it recites the classes of debt, *all* of which are to be paid, and in section fourteen the popular vote is required, yea or nay, on the payment or assumption of the debt thus specified. The account is now ascertained to be $200,000 *short* of the proper sum. The Bonds *prepared* for subatitution have been exhausted, and the question comes up whether the error of $200,000 is within the power of the Legislature without another vote of the people. That it will be corrected one way or the other there seems to be no doubt. Rumors of this mistake had reached here before the present mail, hnt as the nature of the difficulty was not stated, no further reference was then made to it.

The *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton arrived this afternoon with mails from England to the same date as the telegraphic advices this morning *via* Portland. The *Europa*, with three days later news, was announced as coming into Halifax this afternoon. Should she arrive in season, the financial summary will appear in another part of this paper. The following is from the latest London *Times*, Nov. 17, received by the *Arago*:

TUESDAY EVENING.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about ⅛ ₱ mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25.10 ₱ £ sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ oz. for standard gold, it appears that gold is rather more than 2-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425 ₱ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4½ ₱ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, nearly 2-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The English funds opened without alteration this morning, and subsequently showed heaviness, closing at a decline of an eighth. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 98 to ⅛, and the final prices were 97⅞ to 98 for money, and 98 to ⅛ for the 7th of December. The fact of some gold having been sent in to the Bank, together with steadiness in the foreign exchanges and renewed buoyancy on the Paris Bourse, seemed to exercise no influence in the face of a few sales nud the general inactivity of all departments of business.

The closing quotations of the French Three per Cents, on the Paris Bourse this evening, were 74f. 70c. for money, and 74f. 85c. for the end of the month, showing an advance of ⅞ ₱ cent.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally without alteration.

About £68,000 of the remaining half of the £122,448 by the *Lincolnshire*, was sent into the Bank to-day; £70,000 of the residue has been taken for exportation to the continent. The gold by the *Europa* from Boston is only £1,000.

The market for bar silver has been flat during the last few days, and a sale has just been made at 61½d., showing a decline of ½d. ₱ ounce. The amount stated as the probable shipment to India and China (more than £400,000) by the next Overland Mail, is believed to include a considerable sum which will be dispatched by the Bombay Mail of the following week.

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. | | | Business. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875 | 81 | to | 83 | |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875 | 81 | to | 83 | |
| Do., Freeland 7 ₱ ct., '60 | 81 | to | 83 | |
| Do., $100 shares, $40 pd.. | 24 | to | 22 | dis. |
| Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct., 1860 | — | to | — | |
| Do., do. do., 1869 | 86 | to | 88 | |
| Do., (sinking fund) 1882. | 86 | to | 88 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 58 | to | 60 | |
| M. N. & S. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '85 | 65 | to | 70 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 20 | to | 25 | |
| N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct., 1883 | 82 | to | 84 | |
| Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64 | 94 | to | 96 | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 76 | to | 78 | 77 |
| N. Y. E. 3d m. 7 ₱ ct., '83 | 70 | to | 72 | |
| Do., do., sinking fund '75 | — | to | — | |
| Do., do., bonds con., '62. | — | to | — | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 15 | to | 17 | 16 |
| Pa. C. Bs. 6 ₱ ct. 1st m. c. | 91 | to | 93 | |
| Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₱ ct. s'g. | 90 | to | 92 | |

The *Europa's* advices have since been telegraphed, and are financially better. Money grows easier in London. Cotton firm at Liverpool, and the trade advancing at Manchester. The English Funds leave off 98⅛@98¼. The Bullion in the Bank has improved £136,000. In American State Stocks a further advance is quoted, and the Railway List, Bonds and Shares, steady.

The Coupons due Sept. 1, 1857, and March 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, from No. 2 to 201, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on presentation.

### The Pacific Mail Dividend.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You have probably heard that the Pacific Mail Company have declared a dividend of *ten per cent.*, payable on Saturday next.

Their charter requires that they should declare their *regular* dividends in May and November, and, inasmuch as they have not completed their arrangements for running the coming year, 10 ₱ cent. was declared now, and, on completion of their negotiations, the usual extra dividend will be forthcoming.

The failure of the Nicaragua route makes the prospects of the Pacific Mail good for the coming season, and renders it highly probable that the next extra dividend will be a large one, as it is understood that the Company are already in possession of a large surplus over the amount of the present dividend.

The Directors are large stockholders, and have acted for the interests of the Company, and their course will meet the approval of those most largely interested. D.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS


☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.


### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull but firm; demand confined to home trade; sales of 300 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canada; and $5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT quiet but steady; sales of 22,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for Chicago Spring, 85c. for Racine Club, and $1 12¼ for white Indiana. CORN in limited supply and good demand for distilling, prices better; sales 10,000 bushels at 65c., now held at 70c. BARLEY dull and nominal at 60c.@65c. RYE, 67c.@68c. OATS firm at 50c. WHISKY firmer; sales of 50 bbls. at 22c. Dressed Hogs selling at 5¾c.@6¾c. *Receipts*—3,221 bbls. Flour, 18,780 bushels Wheat. The following is the amount of grain in store here this morning: 502,799 bushels Wheat, 60,870 bushels Corn, 8,711 bushels Oats, 40,156 bushels Barley, 2,610 bushels Rye. There are now afloat and on the way for this port about 125,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 29.

Hogs dull; sales 5,000, at $5 25@$5 50 for light, and $6 75@$7 for heavy. Receipts for the last two days, 7,000. Mess Pork—a large business done, at $17 for delivery in January and February. LARD, 11c. for future delivery. The weather is unfavorable for slaughtering. WHISKY firm, at 23c. Other articles unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The COTTON market was very quiet on Saturday and this morning, with trifling sales; the tendency of prices is downwards.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged, with a fair milling demand. Sales 13,000 bushels State at 87½c. for Racine Club; $1 12½ for Red Ohio, and $1 15 for White Indiana. Railroad freights advanced to-day from 35c.@42c. on Flour to Albany. *Lake Imports to-day*—58,400 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn; 2,800 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—4,700 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 29.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 7,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 29.

FLOUR dull but steady; superfine, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT dull. CORN—Old scarce and in demand, at 90c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $17 75. LARD, 10½c.@11½c. WHISKY, 25c.@26c.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 29.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Reading Railroad, 25¾; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, no sales; Pennsylvania State Fives, 42¾.

## OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Nov. 27. | LOANS. Nov. 20. | SPECIE. Nov. 27. | SPECIE. Nov. 20. |

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2246. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Interview of Mr. Forsyth with the Cabinet relative to Mexican Affairs—The Outside Engineers—The Agricultural Convention, &c., &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Mr. FORSYTH was present to-day, with the Cabinet, and gave an interesting detail of Mexican affairs. This statement will not render necessary any alterations in the Message, which is now finished.

Count SARTIGES gave to-day a grand diplomatic dinner. Secretary COBB was among the guests.

The St. Andrew's Society have a banquet to-night.

My dispatch last evening announced the appointment of a board of "outside" engineers by Secretary TOUCEY, to examine the Specifications for Machinery designed for the new sloop-of-war now building at Philadelphia. The action of the Secretary has created some surprise with those unacquainted with the facts involved. A board of the first engineers in the Navy had examined and reported on these same specifications, and it is suggested that the appointment of a second board may be considered disrespectful to the first: and further, that it is an unheard-of innovation, the selection of "outsiders" for any such duty. It is an innovation of usage, but an innovation entitling Secretary TOUCEY to great praise. He has been independent enough to look beyond the Service for information upon which to base his action in a matter of importance like this; but, in doing so, it is not from a feeling of disrespect for the engineers in the Navy, in whose skill and judgment he has the greatest confidence, but he recognized the fact that there was skill and judgment outside the Navy also, and, by combining these, Governor TOUCEY hoped for a satisfactory solution of certain important questions which arose in the course of the first examination.

The Convention called by the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, also noticed in my dispatch last evening, is indeed a strange affair, and may call for an extended notice after all the facts are known. I learn to-day that circulars have been issued, addressed to about *seventy* gentlemen in different parts of the country, calling them in Convention in this city on the 2d of January next, and promising them mileage at five cents per mile and $25 each for hotel expenses while here. This will be a new feature in the operations of the Federal Government. What says Mr. COBB to the expenses of such a Convention? Is it estimated by the Secretary of the Interior? Who will have the selection of the gentlemen to compose this new Government Convention of Agriculturists? Look out for another Investigating Committee.

The business manager of the *Union* was summarily discharged on the 22d inst. DOUGLAS's speech had appeared in the *Union* of the 21st.

Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE, who is now here, has been tendered the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas, and he has intimated a willingness to accept if, after an investigation, he is satisfied with the present condition of the Company. All the present officers are to go out and a new set elected.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Lieutenant PAULDING TATNALL arrived here to-day, bringing the Japan Treaty and dispatches from Consul HARRIS to the State Department.

An important recommendation will be made to Congress concerning the opening up of Utah to settlement by bringing up the lands into market and extending the preemption laws to that Territory.

### South Carolina Legislature.

THE SLAVE-TRADE QUESTION IN THE SENATE—BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26, 1858.

The interest felt in the case of the slaver *Echo*, about to be tried in the Federal Court in this District, has made itself manifest thus early in the Senate of the State, in the following resolutions, introduced into that body by Senator MAZYCK:

*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States contains no grant of power to regulate, prevent or restrict commerce among foreign nations; therefore all acts of Congress purporting to prohibit or interfere with the Slave-trade between foreign countries, are unconstitutional, and have no rightful force or effect.

*Resolved*, That the act of Congress declaring the Slave-trade to be piracy, it is to be understood as affirming that it is piracy in the nature of things and in the sense of the Constitution, affirms what is not true; and inasmuch as it does not and intends to convey misinformation as to the nature of things, and in the sense of the Constitution, the said act is unconstitutional, null and void.

These resolutions coming up for debate under the special order, Senator MAZYCK said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Of the powers delegated by the Constitution to the Government of the United States there are but three by which the right to prohibit any description of trade can be inferred. One is the power given to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign States; another is the power to punish piracy and other offences committed on the high seas; and the third is that provision of the Constitution which, as it relates in express terms exclusively to the importation of slaves into the United States, has no application to the matter now before us. The power of the Government of the United States to define piracy, and to punish it as a felony, I will proceed to notice when I consider the second resolution, and I will now come at once, Mr. President, to the question of the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. The plain interpretation of the Constitution appears to me to be the delegation to the Government of the United States of the power to regulate the commerce between the United States and foreign nations. If, therefore, we assume that the power to regulate includes the power to prohibit, it would confer on the Government the power to prohibit the Slave-trade between the United States and a foreign country. But the resolutions introduced into this body do not say that it is unconstitutional to prohibit by acts of the General Government the Slave-trade between our own States and any other nation. They only assert the fact that it is not Constitutional nor within the province of Congress to prohibit the traffic between two foreign countries. No commentator on the Constitution of the United States, so far as I have discovered, seems to have taken up the question as to how far the power conferred on our Government to regulate commerce between the States and a foreign nation, includes the right to interfere in the commerce carried on between two other countries, distinct from our own. Justice STORY, however, does touch indirectly on this feature of the question, when, after stating his reasons to show that the power to regulate commerce includes navigation, he sums up by saying: "This power the constitution extends to commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States with the Indian tribes. In regard to foreign nations, it is universally admitted, that the words comprehend every species of commercial intercourse. No sort of trade or intercourse can be carried on between this country and another to which it does not extend. So that Justice STORY plainly understood this delegated power to refer only to the commerce between the United States and foreign countries, and not to the commerce between two foreign nations. Now, there are acts of Congress which purpose to interfere with the Slave-trade as carried on between foreign countries; and we have at the present moment a case waiting for trial in this district, in which the officers and crew of a vessel are charged with carrying on the traffic in slaves between the coast of Africa and the island of Cuba. It is the constitutionality of such acts alone that is denied in the resolutions before the Senate. Mr. President, in my humble judgment, it is a grave question, and one that is open to serious doubts, whether the power to regulate commerce includes the power to prohibit any branch of trade whatever. But that is a point that is left undisturbed by these resolutions, which simply declare that the power to regulate commerce does not extend to commerce between two foreign nations, and, therefore, cannot include the prohibition of the Slave-trade between foreign nations. While, therefore, I myself entertain grave doubts as to the right of Congress to infer the power to prohibit any trade from the constitutional power to regulate commerce between our own and any other country, I shall suffer that feature of the question to pass unnoticed at this time, and shall confine myself to the position that such power does not include the right to regulate commerce between foreign nations, and that when the Congress of the United States assumes to pass acts that interfere with any traffic carried on between foreign countries, it assumes an authority it has no title to exercise, and commits an act of usurpation for which it has no constitutional justification. I shall now propose, Mr. President, to briefly consider the second resolution before us, which denies the right of Congress to make any act on act of piracy which was not clearly embraced as such in the words or the sense of the Constitution. When the Constitution of these States was adopted, the Slave-trade was as legitimate as the trade in wool, in coffee or tobacco. It was a legitimate and an innocent trade, recognized as such at the time by all men; and if the power delegated to Congress to regulate commerce, is to be interpreted into the right to make it an act of piracy now to carry on that particular trade between any countries whatever, then must Congress surely have the same right, at its option, to make the trade in coffee, wool or tobacco an act of piracy likewise. When the Constitution was adopted, it was well understood what constituted the crime of piracy. It was robbery on the high seas. The Constitution, it is true, conferred on Congress the power to define piracy. There must be, doubtless, some certain rule or line, for the purposes of legal prosecution, to distinguish what is robbery on the high seas; and it was proper that Congress should have the right to point out what acts of violence and robbery should come within the definition of that offence. But the power to define is one thing—the power to create, another. Can it be imagined or pretended that under the power to define piracy, it was intended to confer on the Government the power to declare any act an act of piracy? If Congress really possessed the power to make the Slave-trade between Africa and Cuba piracy, it would have the same power to make the same trade piracy when carried on between Louisiana and Virginia, by way of the sea. If it has the right to declare it an act of piracy to convey slaves between the African and Cuban coasts, what is to deprive it of a similar right in relation to the transport of slaves between Chesapeake Bay and Mississippi? I am utterly at a loss to perceive how any person can point out a distinction between the two cases. And not only does the exercise of this power imply the right to make the Slave-trade, when carried on by sea between the States, an act of piracy, but it implies also the right to declare the trade in cotton an act of piracy, whenever that article is put into a ship in our ports and carried over the high seas to any other port in the world. Let it always be borne in mind, Sir, that we have a right to consider the Slave-trade as innocent and legitimate as any other trade. It was more so when the Constitution of these States was adopted than it is now. If we concede this, and also admit that Congress has the power to declare this innocent and legitimate trade piracy, then must we yield to Congress an unlimited power—an absolute despotism over the whole commerce of the nation. Then must we hold that as soon as a citizen steps into a ship and sails forth on the high seas, he is at the mercy of a Congress that can, at its will, convert any act of his into the crime of piracy, and make a felon of him. For, Sir, if we once concede to the Government of the United States the powers that are disputed and denied in the resolutions now before us, then we acknowledge that, under the Constitution, its power over all men and all things on the high seas is unlimited. With these remarks, Sir, I submit the resolutions to the action of the Senate.

Senator BAYARD—Mr. President, I have no observations to offer at this time on the merits of the resolutions now before us; but I am of opinion that the Senate is not now ready for the question on their adoption, and I therefore propose that the further consideration of the special order be postponed to a future day, to be named at the convenience of the Senate.

Senator H. B. WILSON—Mr. President, the question involved in the resolutions before us is one of no little importance, involving, as it does, our relations with the Federal Government. I prefer that the resolutions should take the regular course, and I therefore move their reference to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The motion was put and carried, by ayes 25, nays 13.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

No choice was made of a United States Senator by the Legislature to-day. On the last ballot the name of Mr. RHETT was withdrawn, when LAWRENCE M. KEITT was put on the course. The vote for Mr. KEITT was 21, while that of Ex-Governor ADAMS fell to 42.

### Affairs in Boston.

CONVICTION OF THE JUNIOR MUTINEERS—THE ISLA DE CUBA CASE—NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

In the *Juniur* mutiny case the Jury returned a verdict this morning as follows: "That PLUMMER is guilty of murder, and CARTHA, STANLEY and HERBERT are severally guilty of manslaughter. The prisoners were remanded for sentence."

Captain DODSON, arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, as master of the bark *Isla de Cuba*, was further examined to-day, before United States Commissioner DEXTER, and discharged. The only witness examined was Mr. SMALLEY, a passenger in the bark from Fayal to St. Michaels, who testified that Captain DODSON had several times told him of his suspicions of the illegality of the voyage, and stating also that he should not remain with the vessel.

The trial of CONRAD EMMAL, third mate, GEO. E. AUSTIN, carpenter, and AUGUSTUS HARMONY, seaman, of the whale-ship *Cortez*, of New-Bedford, charged with burning that vessel in March last near the Island of Madagascar, was commenced to-day before Judges CLIFFORD and SPRAGUE, of the United States Circuit Court.

The Republicans in Convention last night, nominated MOSES KIMBALL for Mayor.

A report published in the Boston papers in regard to the removal of the furniture of the Nahant House to New-York, is without a shadow of truth.

### Movements of European Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA—THE CANADA OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 30—Midnight.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Halifax, is below. She will arrive up about 2 A. M.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* will sail from this port for Halifax and Liverpool at about 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 8 A. M., but messages filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here a quarter past nine will be duly forwarded.

### Kansas and Utah News.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Nov. 26, }
Per U. S. Express to Boonville, Nov. 30. }

A Territorial Mass Convention, of the conservative element, for the purpose of organizing in opposition to the Republicans, assembled in this city yesterday. The attendance was numerous, though but six counties were represented. Thorough reunion and reorganization of the Democracy was advocated and hotly debated—a strong minority characterizing such action premature.

A series of resolutions, petitioning Congress to repeal the land grants, asking aid for public improvements, denouncing the Republican Party, in favor of the exclusion of free negroes from the future State of Kansas, declaring the Slave question a dead issue, advocating the opening of the Indian Reserves to settlers and in favor of a modification of the preemption laws, were finally adopted, with a preamble determining upon the immediate organization of the Democracy in the Territory.

The session was prolonged to a late hour, and was rather turbulent. Both wings of the party were well represented, and the discussion was maintained with great vigor. The speeches on both sides were exceedingly eloquent and able. The Convention did not limit itself with regard to the candidates for the next Presidency, though strong Douglas tendencies prevailed. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Three men have arrived here from the Kansas gold mines, having in their possession about $500 in gold dust, obtained while prospecting last Summer. They give a most satisfactory statement of the richness and extent of the gold deposits.

It is reported that the Kaw Indians have made discoveries of platina, but they refuse to divulge its location. The deposits, however, are believed to exist on Smoky Hill at the Fork Kansas river, which lie in the direct route to this city and to Pike's Peak mines.

A number of persons squatted yesterday on the military reserve adjoining this city. The lumber and other obstructions placed on the ground, were promptly removed by the Quartermaster, Captain VAN VLEIT.

The Utah mail has arrived here, but brings no news of importance from Salt Lake.

Severe weather had seriously retarded the trains. THOSE of RUSSELL & WADDELL would get through.

### The Nicaragua Emigrants.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Mobile *Mercury* of Saturday last is received. It says that most of the Nicaragua emigrants still remained in that city, but that many of them were getting exceedingly restive.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

JULIUS HENSE & Co. publish a card in the Mobile *Register*, of Sunday, saying, that as the Government has refused a clearance to the emigrant vessel *Alice Painter*, holders of tickets will be refunded their money.

### Fires.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The extensive broom factory of BENT & BESTON, at Williamsville, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss about $10,000.

A few hours later, the large brewery of FREDERICK ALBRECHT, on Batavia-street, this city, with its contents of beer and barley, was burned. Loss, $10,000.

### The Steamship Indian Empire.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship *Indian Empire* when the *Europa* left Liverpool. It was hoped she had put back to America.

### Snow at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Snow is falling heavily this morning. Wind southeast. Thermometer 24°.

### The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

There are ten feet of water in the Ohio River at this point. Boats are plenty, and rates low.

### The Case of the Slaver Echo—Refusal to Indict.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, and reported they found no bill in all the three cases against the crew of the slaver *Echo*. The counsel of the prisoners will probably move for their discharge on Monday, when the question of the constitutionality of the Act declaring the Slave-trade piracy, will come up for argument. The United States Attorney will endeavor to hold the prisoners.

### Election to Fill the J. Glancy Jones' Vacancy in Congress.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The election to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of J. GLANCY JONES took place to-day.

Cumru Township shows an Opposition loss of 24 as compared with the October election.

Muhlenberg Township shows an Opposition gain of 45.

Spring Township shows an Opposition gain of 6.

Reading City gives KEIM, the Opposition candidate, 660 majority—a gain of 52 since October.

Four other townships show an Opposition gain of 110.

There is little doubt that General WM. H. KEIM is elected.

### Indictments for Robbery at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

ROBERT DEVEREAUX, CHARLES BURNS and ALEX. R. ALLEN have been indicted by the Grand Jury for robbing the banking office of BROWN & KEEP, of $9,000, some weeks since. ALLEN was clerk in the office at the time the robbery took place.

### Not Captured.

SUFFERNS, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The escaped prisoners, MULROE and MCCORMIC, have not been recaptured, as was stated in Monday's New-York papers.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### London Journals One Day Later.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

The Hamburg screw-steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. SCREWENSEN, from Hamburg, Nov. 15, and Southampton, the 16th, arrived off the Battery at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning. She brings London papers one day later than were received by the *Arago*.

She made the passage from Southampton to Sandy Hook in 11 days and four hours.

From our London files of the 16th we derive the following:

We have much pleasure, says the *Times*, in announcing that the Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE, brother of Lord ELGIN, who acted as Secretary to him during his embassy in China, and brought home the treaty of Tientsin, has been appointed the first Ambassador to Pekin under the provisions of the treaty. Mr. BRUCE was attached to the late Lord ASHBURTON'S special mission to Washington in 1842, was Colonial-Secretary in Hong-Kong from 1844 to 1846, was appointed Consul-General in China in 1847, *Chargé d' Affaires* in Bolivia in 1848, at Montevideo in 1851, and Consul-General in Egypt in 1853.

The Clare *Journal* publishes the following notice posted on the walls and streets of Ennis, (Ireland,) as an evidence that ribandism is again coming into the ascendant:

"Take notice, that any person giving out mock ground or requiring more than £4 an acre for it, I swear by the contents of this notice that the sun won't set when he will meet his death by MOLLY MAGUIRE or one of her children."

The King of Naples has quitted Gaeta, with the Royal family, to take up his residence at Caserta.

The *Presse* says the Papal Government will not permit journalists to visit Rome on the occasion of the opening of the Civita Vecchia Railway, which event is to take place in December. Who is to prevent the journalists from entering the Roman States? Their profession is not written on their hats! Promising news for shareholders this early indication of Cardinal ANTONELLI.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report to the Emperor from Prince NAPOLEON, proposing the admission of Jews into the Councils General of Algeria:

"SIRE: Your Majesty's decree appointing the members of the Councils-General of Algeria has left a few places unfilled in each of those Councils. It was necessary, in fact, to reserve the means of making new nominations according to the interests and wants which might not have been sufficiently represented. Those which I have now the honor to submit to your Majesty's approval, are chiefly with the object of admitting the Israelite element into the composition of the Councils-General. The Jewish native population of Algeria is very considerable, and will show its gratitude for this mark of interest and confidence, and in presence of the various forms of worship practised in Algeria it is useful and advisable to show by an act of your Government that freedom of confession is absolute and complete before our laws.

Accept, Sire, the homage of the deep and respectful attachment of your Majesty's very devoted cousin, the Prince charged with the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies, NAPOLEON (JEROME."]

This report is followed by an Imperial decree, dated from Compiègne, Nov. 14, 1858, granting the request, and appointing various Jews to seats in the Councils-General.

### The Launch of the Paramatta.

*From the London Times.*

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have given emphatic proof of their preference of iron over wooden ships, by ordering two vessels of very large dimensions from the Thames Iron Company, to replace their wooden vessels *Magdalena* and *Orinoco*. It appears now to be ascertained that a much greater strength of structure can be obtained in iron ships, together with diminished cost, and more expedition in the construction of the vessel. It is asserted moreover, that in the wooden ships of the Company the full power of the engines has never been developed, and it is expected, therefore, that in the new ships, to which the engines of the superseded vessels are to be transferred, a greater speed will be attained than has up to this time been found possible. The first of the two new ships, the *Paramatta*, which was launched a few days since (having been commenced in January last), is a magnificent vessel of upwards of three thousand tons, but looking, notwithstanding her immense size, as light and graceful as a pleasure yacht. Her stern is particularly beautiful, and although fastidious critics object to the form of the bow, it did not appear to us to present any peculiarity that marred the general symmetry of the vessel. The model, which is from the drawings of Mr. RENDEL, naval architect to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, bears considerable resemblance to the lines of the *Great Eastern*, and similar anticipations are entertained of the speed of the vessel, when once fairly in motion in her native element.

The length of the *Paramatta* between the perpendiculars is 330 feet, and her extreme breadth 43 feet 9 inches, her exact burthen 3,092 tons, and the superficial space allotted to passengers in the main and saloon decks is 270 feet. The vessel will be bark rigged, have paddle-wheels, and be fitted with engines of 800 horse power, the work of Messrs. MAUDSLAY & FIELD, and which are to be transferred from the *Orinoco*. The saloon fittings are to be in white and gold, with handsome frieze, and to comprise an efficient system of ventilation on the plan known as Robinson's patent. It is expected that the *Paramatta* and her consort will be the fastest vessels in the Royal Mail fleet, and, from their many conveniences and improvements, much patronized by tropical travelers. The weather, although a little gloomy yesterday, has befitted the November season, was, on the whole, very favorable to the launch, the whole of the proceedings in which went off without the slightest hitch, interruption, or accident.

### The Russians in China.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes, Nov. 17:

I have seen letters from China, and come to the conclusion that Russia is playing a very clever and important *rôle* in the Celestial drama which is now taking place. Our promises from the Emperor to open the country to the commerce of the world, and the permission given for European ambassadors to visit Pekin, I strongly suspect will not easily be put in practice. Russian agents appear to be prompting the Celestials at head-quarters, and seem to have informed the Government of Pekin that the English and French envoys and admirals had roving commissions to Japan and Cochin China, so that if they got rid of the barbarians they might meanwhile concert how to avoid the execution of the treaty by creating difficulties. It seems to have been proposed that the export duty on tea should be raised in order to pay the war indemnity. England, if such were permitted, of course would be the great contributor to the Chinese State finance. Then there were to be instituted passport regulations, which would make it difficult and expensive for the natives to reach the trading ports. My authority, I should observe, is a private one, and written by a commercial man. If, however, the statement be true, it is nothing more than one might expect. Is it reasonable to suppose the Chinese will suddenly and willingly give up their traditional ideas of exclusiveness? For hundreds of years it has been the religion of the high-class people to keep out the rest of the world. Are these ideas—these habits and customs—to be removed as soon as the Governments of Europe send half-a-dozen Envoys to live amongst the crowded millions of the vast Empire? One may question, also, if the Emperor of China and his advisers, supposing they acted in good faith, could immediately impose such changes on a prejudiced and a stranger-hating people.

The letter I have seen observes, amongst other things: "Whilst the English and French are roving about to Japan and Cochin China, Russia is gaining influence at Pekin, and probably directing the policy of the Chinese empire. Her settlement on the River Amoor gives her a permanent interest and a great moral weight with the Government, whilst the other Powers of the world are regarded with certainly less fear or friendship. It is said the English are very unpopular with the Emperor and his advisers, and that a disposition is shown to form an alliance with Russia, America, and France, and favor those nations at the expense of British interests." Of course, according to treaty, such favor could not be practised; but then the Chinese never have kept their treaty engagements. It is also reported in the letter to which I refer, that the Chinese, since the commencement of hostilities, have began to learn the use of European arms, large quantities of which have lately found their way into the Celestial Empire. The writer further maintains that the Chinese are capable of being made good soldiers. He maintains that they are a vigorous and enduring race as soon as you get out of the populations of towns on the seaboard, where the men have been demoralised by European intercourse, and the facility of obtaining opium. All things considered, our success in China has not perhaps been fairly and correctly estimated at home.

### The Madness of Despotism—Prosecution of Montalembert.

*From the London Examiner.*

With just such emotions as the sight of a charioteer dashing blindly towards the brink of a precipice excites in the minds of the spectators, do we contemplate the course of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the prosecution of M. MONTALEMBERT. It signifies nothing whether the master upon this occasion drives himself or is whirled along by his servants, the madness is the same; it makes no difference as to the nature of the career, nor can it possibly affect the result of the catastrophe. But in truth we give little credit to the rumor that the strange proceedings in question have been forced upon the French Emperor from without. It is within his breast, and to no wider Cabinet we must look for the passions and fears that urge him. Not now for the first time do we behold the outward and visible signs of the inward turmoil, corresponding to cowardice in other natures, out of which proceeds the rashness and violence in act that belie the language of firmness and composure. The unquiet conscience of the empire speaks here again as it spoke in the measures of most unwise coercion which followed the Orsini plot. To our senses it speaks even louder now, and in tones of increased alarm. Liberty would seem to grow more and more formidable as she wears away, just as shadows and spectres terrify men more than any forms of flesh and blood. The prosecution now pending in Paris must of necessity be the last attack upon the freedom of speech and willing in hapless France, for if it be found an offence to say what M. MONTALEMBERT has said, tyranny will have only one step further to go; she must attaign the pen itself, and punish the very tongues of Frenchmen. We need not recommend the perusal of such a pamphlet to our readers. The Emperor has in his wisdom already secured it as vast an audience as orator or writer ever addressed or coveted. Whether the author be a soothsayer or lying prophet, a patriot or a libeler, his ends are gained, and his ambition, good or evil, satisfied. Few, however, we believe, will read this memorable and splendid publication (needing no prosecution to insure it an unprecedented popularity) without admiring it even less for its honesty than for its moderation; or without perceiving, as we have already said, that truth and freedom are fighting their last fight in France in the person of M. MONTALEMBERT. Impossible as it is to see a grain of prudence in his prosecution, it is easy enough to understand what gives his words their poignancy. They are innocent only, it must be owned, as respects the honor and liberties of his country. Their innocence is their guilt, their truth their sting, their temperance their venom. We wonder not at the provocation they have given, but stand amazed at the falsity that confesses how much a little virtuous breath has moved it. It is but natural the Emperor should rend his garments; but why rend them in the face of Europe? Why tear his head in the public view like the tyrants of the stage? And this is the adamantine Government, this the mighty empire, with its roots deeper in the heart of France than ever government struck its roots before. This is the despotism whose strength has been urged as its apology, which plants its popularity in excuse for its absolutism; which describes itself as the fruit of a national passion or necessity—the gratified desire and answered prayer of the universal French people. Powerful empire, that a pamphlet is enough to agitate to its centre, that every brandished pen scares like a comet, that quivers like an aspen-leaf at an historical allusion, and fancies it hears the last trumpet sound if the name of liberty is only breathed, not to say the liberty of England, but even such liberty as France herself enjoyed under the least constitutional of all her Bourbons."

### Annual Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society

The members of the St. Andrew's Society, a benevolent Association of Scotchmen, or citizens of Scotch descent, celebrated their annual festival last night in the Metropolitan Hotel. About 150 gentlemen sat down to an exquisitely furnished board—a board so laden with luxuries that it was hard to decide between the pleasures of the palate and those furnished by the more intellectual entertainments which followed the removal of the cloth.

The room was draped with the flags of Scotland Ireland, England and the United States; and behind the principal table was a transparency representing St. Andrew bearing obliquely the cross on which tradition represents him as having been executed for his fidelity to the faith. Above the picture of the Saint was the motto: "Relieve the Distressed;" and the legend: "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

Mr. ADAM NORRIE occupied the Chair. On either side of him were seated Major Tiemann, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Dr Rae, the Arctic explorer; Richard Irwin, the Society's late President; R. Ilyslop, its Treasurer; Dr. Beales, of the St. George's Society; Mr. Sloane, of the St. Patrick's; Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, of the St. Nicholas, and M. DeCormeni, of the French Society; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port; the Rev. Mr. Brash and Mr. Robert Dinwiddie. An excellent band (ROBERTSON'S) relieved the tedium of the intervals between the courses by a selection of first-rate pieces, and a "Highland laddie," dressed in the costume of his country, performed a number of national airs on the national instrument—the bag-pipes.

The Rev. Dr. MCLEOD asked the blessing, and the Rev. Dr. BRASH returned thanks.

Mr. NORRIE, in proposing the first regular toast, said that his first duty in rising to address the company was to thank them for having again thought proper to confer upon him the honorable position which he now occupied. During the last year, he said, upwards of 900 persons had been relieved from the Society's funds and these had, in addition, received, whenever they required them, the good offices of the Society's chaplain, physician and managers—[applause]—of whom it was but just to say that they were always ready to carry out the good work contemplated by their predecessors. In conclusion, he proposed the first regular toast—"The day, and n' who honor it."

*Music*—"Auld Lang Syne."

*Second Toast*—"The Land o'Cakes."

*Music*—"Here's a bonith Bonny Scotland to thee."

Mr. JAMES GIBSON sang "My Native Highland Home."

*Third Toast*—"The Land we live in."

*Music*—"Hail Columbia."

*Song*—Mr. BOOLE—"We have Roved Over Mountains."

*Fourth Toast*—"The Queen." Honored with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

The band played "God Save the Queen," in which the company joined, rising *en masse*, and joining in the chorus.

*Fifth Toast*—"The President of the United States."

*Music*—"Hail Columbia." [Loud cheers.]

*Sixth Toast*—"The Representatives of the British Government in this Country." [Loud Applause.]

Mr. MCCLOSKEY sang the air "Say will we yet," which was enthusiastically cheered and encored.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at New-York, replied, complimenting Her Majesty's Government in its wisdom, prudence and foresight, as exemplified in the conduct of the British soldiery in India. He spoke in terms of high praise of the conduct of those agents of the United States who had led to the introduction into the empires of China and Japan of the influences of Christian civilization and commercial progress. In allusion to the Atlantic cable, he referred to it as the successful solution of one of the greatest problems of science, and as proving the regard of Americans for Old England. [Applause.] He hoped therefore, that the communication thus inaugurated would be perfected; and as to the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable, he could not say otherwise than that it was enthusiastic beyond all praise. In conclusion he proposed the health of Mr. NOARLE which was drank with reiterated applause.

*Song*—"For He's a Right Good Fellow."

*Seventh Toast*—"The City of New-York and our honored guest, the Mayor."

Mayor TIEMANN replied. He said it gave him pleasure, as an American, to meet a Scotchman, an Englishman, an Irishman, or a German as a fellow-citizen. He could not respect the man who would forget the land of his birth. It gave him pleasure, also, to respond to the toast of her Majesty, for she deserved all the honor that could be bestowed upon her. He had heard allusion to the celebration in commemoration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. He had no wish to see that celebration renewed, and for one reason, namely, that it was accompanied by the burning of the City Hall. And yet he had no doubt that if, as rumor had it, Queen VICTORIA fulfilled her promise of visiting America, he would bespeak for her the most enthusiastic reception ever accorded to any public character in this country. [Applause.] In conclusion, after speaking of the magnanimity of ROBERT PETTIGREW, who, whilst a private citizen, voluntarily offered to the Mayor a sum sufficient to cover the losses experienced by the latter as a private citizen, in a fire which occurred in the year 1840, the Mayor offered as a toast,

*The Memory of Robert Pettigrew.*

This was drunk in impressive silence.

*Eighth Toast*—Our sister societies, and our honored guests who represent them.

*Music*—"Will ye no' come back again."

*Song by Mr. Crosbie*—"Here's to the Land of Bonnets Blue."

Dr. BEALES, of the St. George's Society, responded and complimented Scotland, not only on her gallantry, but on the Balmoral petticoats. [Applause.] He gave as a toast: *Scotland, in war, in art, in science, or in literature, she will proudly challenge the world.* [Renewed applause.]

*Song by Mr. Park*—"Oh, Scotland, I love thee!"

Responses to this toast were also made by Mr. SLOAN, of the St. Patrick's, who proposed—*The St. Andrew's Society of the City of New-York.* Its founders have in their sons those who still imitate their virtues.

By Mr. VERPLANCK, of the St. Nicholas Society, who proposed—*The Universities of Scotland*; and by Mr. WM. E. EVARTS, of the New-England Society, who, after speaking in terms of the warmest praise of such lawyers as MANSFIELD, ERSKINE and BROUGHAM, Scotchmen, said that theirs was a race of whom the poet CHURCHILL declared he never knew one of them to be out of place. In conclusion he gave—*Scotchmen*, wherever they go they love and honor the land of their origin; wherever they go, the land of their origin loves and honors them. [Cheers.]

9. *Wallace and Bruce*, names dear to Scotland and Liberty.

*Music*—"Scots wha bae," &c.

10. *The Memory of Robert Burns*, Scotland's favorite and Immortal Bard.

11. *Honest Men and Bonnie Lassies.*

*Music*—"Green grow the rushes, O."

12. "May care and trouble never fash,
And mirth and joy be wi' you a'."

*Music*—"And say will we yet."

### THE PEOPLES' COLLEGE.

**Speeches of Messrs. W. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Dr. Cheever, &c.**

A meeting to further the interests of this institution was held, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The audience in attendance was not such as might have been expected from the names of the speakers announced, not more than three or four hundred being present at any one time.

Shortly after the hour mentioned, 7½ o'clock, Mr. GREELEY appeared on the platform, and nominated WILLIAM C. BRYANT for Chairman. Mr. BRYANT was of course warmly received. Before taking the Chair he spoke, in substance, as follows: We are assembled for one of the noblest purposes which could be conceived of—moulding the human mind at a time when it yields most easily to the impressions made upon it. A plan has been conceived, in the largest benevolence, which confers upon any one, who will make the necessary exertions, an education for which he will be indebted to no one, unless it may be to the wisdom of those with whom this scheme originated. It is a part of the plan to combine muscular training with mental. It is one of its recommendations that it keeps both mind and body in a sound state—that it saves us from that physical degeneracy into which the neglect of exercise, combined with constant mental labor, is sure to sink us. [Applause.] I rejoice that it has been helped forward with such ready munificence. But you are assembled to listen to the eloquent voices of those you always hear with pleasure. I will, without any further preface, said Mr. B., call upon Mr. GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY was received with hearty applause, and proceeded to give a history of the origin of the People's College. About a dozen years ago there were a number of associations of mechanics through the State which had banded together for their own elevation and improvement. They made up their minds that the laboring classes did not need such an education as would fit them for clergymen, or lawyers, or doctors, but such a one as would do for men who were to follow engineering and kindred pursuits. One mechanic, for instance, said, I can afford to send my son to an institution of learning for one year, but let him during that year learn something which he can complete, or at least, which he can gain a good knowledge of during that time. Then let our sons not forget to labor during this time, for they are born to a heritage of labor. Such ideas grow out of the mechanic's wants, were the origin of this institution. They wished for an institution where their needs should be provided for, but not one where mechanics alone should be provided for. The remark is very common that all such attempts to combine physical with mental training have failed. What is the reason? It is because a distinction has been made in the different classes of students. While some have been required to labor, others have not. Now the People's College will have work for all. It has now one large edifice, but it will soon need others, and these may in turn be supplied by the students themselves. Thus may many be fitted for good mechanics, carpenters, cabinets, &c. Here a student who so starts with but $100, and who may not be able to earn more than 20 or 30 cents per day at first, will be continually improving, and thus the cost of his stay may be continually diminished. In this way he will find himself able to stay a greater length of time, say three, four, or even five years, and eventually he may be able to make himself a ripe scholar. Some three years ago, some of the public-spirited citizens of Havana, in Schuyler County, of this State, among them Mr. CHARLES COOK, said: "There has been talk enough on this subject, now let us have the People's College here." Some 200 or 300 acres of land are appropriated to the use of the College, and in time we hope to have the finest model farm in the State. The College building, capable of accommodating 440 students, has already reached the second story. Thus much has been done mainly though the influence of CHARLES COOK, of Havana. We hope that in time rich men will remember it in their wills; and not only this, but that many will remember it before they make their wills. [Applause.] Soon it is expected engineers, not only to build railroads, but to run engines, will be turned out, and in time cultivated scholars will be educated there. Every merchant and mechanic will in time, we trust, send their sons there, telling them, "Learn anything you choose, but learn something." Such are some of the promises of the People's College, and we hope these promises foreshadow beneficent action. [Applause.]

The Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, was then introduced. He said that he felt it would have been more appropriate for those better acquainted with the advantages of a collegiate education than he was himself to address such an audience as he then stood before. His own experience had been a series of painful reflections on the unfortunate situation of one not thus blessed. The maxim that "Intelligence is the safeguard of liberty" is no empty form of words, and nor fathers felt its full force and meaning. While Ignorance is ever the handmaiden of Vice—though there are many Ignorant who are not vicious—Vice is the handmaiden of Despotism. Men might gain position and education by persevering effort, thus forcing themselves from this blighting influence. Go with me to the Eastward, said Mr. COLFAX, and there you will see one at the fapstone of the shoemaker. He had the burnings of ambition within him which made him overcome the obstacles which like the Alps and Appenines stood in his way, and to-day in the Senate Chamber, you see HENRY WILSON the Senator from Massachusetts—a man raised from the humble ranks of life by his own unaided exertions. ANDREW JACKSON, HUGH MILLER, and others were cited as instances of self-made men. There was no People's College for them as there is hereafter to be for the youth of the Empire State. When I show you then, to prove to you how valuable is education when acquired by such exertions, now that the way is opened for acquiring this great blessing without the aid of money, will you not regard it as a boon not to be lightly thought of or despised? Mr. COLFAX spoke of the imperishable nature of education when compared with such a possession as money. There is something mysterious, he said, about this treasure. Take a glass, fill it with water; if you put in another

## NEW BOOKS.

DUST AND FOAM; OR, THREE OCEANS AND TWO CONTINENTS. By T. ROBINSON WARREN. New-York: Charles Scribner.

Here comes a live Yankee. He has been cruising by land and water, on mules, on foot, in steamships, in canvas-carrying tubs; skippar one day, before the mast the next; supercargo, sailing-master, night watchman, captain; among Kanakas; among coolies; book-keeping in Mexico; speculating in California; hard up in Australia; and comes home at last to tell his story, and urge the feasibility of establishing a South-Pacific Steamship Company. Mr. T. ROBINSON WARREN'S *Dust and Foam* is a very readable book indeed—a good deal better than the reador suspects when he first takes it up. The opening sentence is a bad one. What in bulk would make a chapter of adjectives might be picked out of the descriptions to their improvement; and not infrequently, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY riding through, would feel bound to hold his horse firmly, prick in the spurs, and lenp a chasm—the grave of a lost nominative, which a widowed verb sits by lamenting. Once fairly started, however, the story is so well told, and is so fresh, that you no more quarrel with him on account of his little defects of style, than you would with figs for the microscopic monsters that inhabit them.

Mr. WARREN having whetted his appetite for travel by a Winter's cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and a year in Europe, act out in February, 1849, for California, on board a fine bark bound round the Horn, he being President of a company of thirty El Dorado hunters, who bought the bark, and in it had packed all the outfit and materials for a life in the mines. The little *St. Mary* had a jolly time of it till she neared the line, where she fell into a calm, and lay broiling under it for sixteen days. The tar oozed from the deck-seams, the furniture in the cabin cracked, the water grew stringy in the casks. They drove their knife-blades into the masts, and whistled for wind till there was, perforce, a dead calm within their parched cheeks. A southeast trade-wind came lazily along at last and spun them into the harbor of Rio Janeiro. While waiting here, everybody was astounded one morning to see steaming up the bay a dilapidated Long Island Sound boat, her working-beam see-sawing as easily as it used to when she rounded the Battery after a night's run from Saybrook. When she left New-York, hers ran high that she would see bottom before she saw Rio. But here she was, safe and sound; and our traveler could not resist the temptation to quit the bark and go on board in hope of a short passage around the Horn, and so to make time enough to arrange handsomely for his company's reception in California. The second day out the steamer caught a gale, was badly hogged, and had to put in to St. Catherine's to repair. About a month afterward, this delicate old aggregation of saloons and cabins started again, and in ten days ran in to the Straits of Magellan, stemming the tide without trouble. The giant Patagonians rode down to the banks to see the strange sight, and the lamas and ostriches which fed in herds on the shore, flew like the wind at the shriek of the steam-whistle. At last she came to anchor off Port Famine—a villainous settlement of starving criminals transported from Chili, with a broken-hearted, polished Governor, himself a criminal, at its head. The Port was rightly named. Of fresh provisions there were almost none, and still worse, not a pound of that native coal which they had expected to find in abundance. The steamer's stock would only hold out for another day, and five days' steaming were necessary to reach the nearest inhabited point. They had nothing left but to shoulder their axes, all green at the axe as they were, face a blinding snow-storm, and push into the woods. They wanted twenty-five cords a day, and to get it was a job for Hercules. From June 14 to the 27th—the southern mid-winter—they continued along the coast of Terra del Fuego, chopping wood, and, accidentally, their legs often, wading through snow-drifts, groaning under the bruises of trees that fell on them, and cursing their unlucky stars. Out of the Magellan Straits they dare not put to sea, but followed Smith's Straits up the western shore of Patagonia, plowing an unused sea, frightening innumerable flocks of ducks, geese and sea-fowl, driving herds of seals and sea-elephants before them. Fifty-three days after leaving the Atlantic, they glided out from between Chiloe and the Chilian coast to San Carlos, where they coaled, and pushed out into the Pacific. They passed at Constitucion long enough to hear WATTS' hymns sung in the Presbyterian Church, and to enjoy an earthquake—the earth yawning, houses tumbling into the chasms, and the sea boiling. Our author ran up in a volante from this port to Santiago, the capital, a town of seven square miles of substantial houses, inhabited by cultivated women of a pure white and red complexion, and by men all gamblers and roues, and where, at a certain season of the year, the old men spend their Sunday afternoons and evenings flying profusely ornamented kites, lighted up with lanterns, each kite having attached to it a knife—and great is the glee of the old men when they succeed in cutting a neighbor's kite string. Steaming northward they held up at Caldera, and at Arica, whence Mr. WALTER EVANS, a Yankee, has run a railroad into the interior to fetch down Peruvian bark, copper, silver and wool; and then pushed on to Pisco. From Pisco, looking out seaward, some eleven miles, they saw the yellow mist rising, and dimly through it the three rocks which by their wealth of guano have made Peru bankrupt. Approaching them, there became visible a forest of masts—a fleet of the finest merchantmen in the world riding there waiting their turn to be loaded with the excrementa and powdered carcasses of birds and seals. As the charters of these vessels compel them to await their turn, and as waiting 80 and 100 days is not uncommon, it would be exceedingly tedious, but that many of the captains have their families with them; by whose aid the sociables and guano levees come off nightly, turning this mid-ocean rendezvous into one of the gayest watering places extant. Meanwhile the poor Chinamen, sneezing, crying and coughing—for the ammonia sets every inch of their mucous membranes into inflammatory action—break up the guano with picks, wheel it into barrows to the brink of the bank and dump it into canvas funnels which convey it to the hold of the vessel so rapidly that in a day or two the crankest clipper is loaded to her utmost. Steaming northward again, our bold Sound boat holds up at Callao, seven miles back of which, up an easy slope of grass and grainfields and banana and oranga orchards lies Lima, in whose old cathedral is treasured the brown impalpable powder,—all that remains on earth of the great PIZARRO. Northward again, they touch at Guayaquil, where are made the Panama hats, worth from $3 to $150, worn by all South American and West Indian gentlemen. Thence it was a short trip to Panama. Here, of course, are waiting for a chance up to San Francisco, an innumerable mob from the States, of desperadoes, blacklegs, cut-throats. They cram the hotels; at dinner, sitting down to long greasy pine-board tables, the dishes of all imaginable patterns and hues, the eatables unseatable, the drinkables a senna-like tea and an infusion of burnt woolen for coffee; their sleeping-rooms windowless vaults, holding 50 or 60 cots each; the furniture a row of tin basins, sundry chunks of soap perfumed in the fat, and one broad sheet for a towel. Out of such gay quarters, our steamer gathered 300 worthy passengers, having tolerable accommodations for about half that number. Loaded down to the guards, of course there came ten days of storm, with some little retching and blasphemy; the sea getting calmer, the gambling, drunkenness, and fights began, and only ended when the precious company debouched upon San Francisco. Mr. WARREN saw the mushroom City burn down, December, 1849; then went up to the mines; was in Sacramento when the flood came; saw the church float off, wherein the women and children were deposited for safe keeping; saw men out of their second-story windows hailing scows to take them down the street to dinner; let slip a fortune by declining to buy lots in St. Mary's at $100@$1,000 a piece, while St. Mary's was an unsurveyed mud-hole; passed down to the Southern mines, and was a flourishing grocer in Columbia, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, until news came in one fine morning that better diggings had been found, and before night not ten people were left in the place. In the Summer of 1850, sick and used up, he returned to New-York.

In less than thirty days our quiet hero felt that he was growing rusty. Disgusted with the monotony of our sleepy town, he had embarked in a little schooner-brig on a trip of 20,000 miles to Guayamas in Sonora. There he found a rich uncle and a squadron of pretty Mexican cousins, and was easily persuaded to become a book-keeper. Before working himself into a low fever, he had discovered how business was done. A merchant, expecting the arrival of a ship, is naturally anxious to evade a portion, at least, of the enormous duties which the Mexican Government levies upon all imports. So he stations a fleet boat off the harbor to communicate with the coming craft, and obtain an early copy of her manifest. This accomplished, the ship keeps off again until further orders. The merchant now goes to the Custom-house officer, tells him he expects a ship in soon, shows the manifest, and demands to know what she can be entered for, warning him that if the terms are not liberal, she shall be sent to some other port. After much haggling a bargain is struck, generally at a reduction of 20 or 30 per cent. on the tariff rates. The ship is signalled and stands in, pausing, however, to transfer a part of her cargo, of which there was no minute on the manifest, to a snug craft which runs along the coast, and lands it an appointed place, where the mule trains are in waiting. The muleteers hurry it into the city, being armed with forged passports and a new manifesto with the signatures of the European officers affixed, and their seals, duplicates of which are furnished to every merchant by his correspondents. So, a cargo actually worth $100,000 is entered for $50,000, there goes a bribe of $10,000 to the Collector, $2,500 to the *Vista*, and $2,500 to the guards, etc., leaving a clear profit to the merchant and loss to the Government of $35,000;—not loss to the Government either, for in nine cases out of ten all that the Government officials receive is absorbed in salaries, expenses, etc., and the Government must increase its tariff to raise the money to put down the pending revolution with. In this sort of thing, however, private enterprise cuts no figure beside the British Government vessels. Gold Dust and uncoined Silver are contraband; still the English men-of-war manage to smuggle out of Guaymas alone some $3,000,000 annually. The merchants are notified when a man-of-war intends to take home specie freight. The tara, in keeping of an officer, go ashore at night, make the rounds and return, each with his smuggling-jacket (underneath his shirt) heavily loaded. Balls are given on board, and each invited merchant's wife or daughter takes off a load of the dust in her dress. If, in any of these operations, the Mexican authorities interfere, it is an outrage upon British rights, and Mexico is the sick man again. Honest John Bull winks at this sort of thing, because freight on specie is one per cent., one-half of which goes to the Admiralty, one-quarter to Greenwich Hospital, and one-quarter to the Captain.

While our author was at Guayamas, Count RAOUSSET'S unfortunate expedition to expel the savages of Northern Sonora, and found a French colony, was undertaken with the connivance of the Mexican Government. Jealousy at the capital and a counter expedition prevented its success—not, however, until RAOUSSET had captured Hermosillo, the capital, and fallen sick, during which sickness his company accepted a handsome gratuity and retired. SANTA ANNA being restored, the Count renewed his efforts, but the treachery of his Mexican allies this time foiled him. He was tried and sentenced, and stood cheerily facing a platoon of soldiers, when their volley of shot riddled his body, and he fell dead on his face.

While there, too, there arrived at La Paz a little man with a towy head, white eyebrows, cold blue eyes, his face one mass of yellow freckles, his dress in perfect keeping with his person. This was one WILLIAM WALKER, an ex-editor of San Francisco, whose honors ripened so fast that before he had disembarked his ragged army of outlaws and broken gamblers at La Paz, he was a General-in-Chief, and when, next morning, he learned that four men had run away with his fleet—to wit, the bark *Caroline*—he was straightway Governor of Sonora and President of Lower California. Soon after the fillibustering President had concluded his series of brilliant victories, according to the newspapers, and of disgraceful defeats as his fading army testified, our hero, disgusted with the monotony of Sonora life, bought half of a clipper-schooner, and went into the Coast-trade. In a semi-smuggling business he ran up and down the coast to and from Acapulco, caught yellow fever, ordered out of the run a bar of iron that would not permit his body to go bobbing up and down when they cast it overboard, its fishy eyes striking terror into the sailors' hearts as one poor fellow's had done just before, made his will, and—was well soon after. Next he took passage in a steam-tub, that had come out to California in the hold of an American ship, and which was put in command of his friend Capt. ELLIS, who had run down to Guayamas from San Francisco, a distance of 2,500 miles, in a yacht of 6⅞ tons register, assisted by a crew consisting of a mate and a cook. In Capt. ELLIS' steam-craft Mr. WARREN crossed over to the Sandwich Islands without a wreck on the way, fell in love with several Kanaka girls whom he found rollicking in the surf, attended a loyal levee at which the Queen did not appear, she being drunk, and left in a fine clipper for Manila, and thence in a heavy clipper to Hong Kong, where on landing he was sole possessor of $20, and of that only. In three weeks after, by a snug speculation he had pocketed in money half the value of a brigantine, had set out on a tour of China, and again for Australia. He was struck with the solid appearance of Melbourne, its splendid avenues, its American hotel with its bridal chamber, its organized Police and good order; and outside the City, the gorgeous plumage of the songless birds struck him, and the beauty of the inodorous flowers. Next, as skipper of a dirty, top-sail schooner that leaked at every seam, yet was all alive with cockroaches, rats and centipedes, having a rascally crew on board that began to mutiny the first night, he made a trip to Tahiti and back. Next he took passage in a horrible old brig for Callao, but the Captain being three sheets in the wind, and the mate and his wife always drunk, by common consent he himself became sailing-master. His ugly craft was dismasted and driven into Pitcairn's Island; afterwards working up to the coast of Paru, he landed minus a dollar of funds. Soon after he was promoted to the captaincy of a steamer under Government charter, a nice quick craft, as may be guessed since Peru never enjoyed more than two several Presidents during any one of her trips up and down the coast. Meanwhile, Mr. WARREN had found time to marry, and his wife being attacked with yellow fever, he was obliged to return to New-York. We infer that he walks Wall-street now-a-days, and that the sight of every dandy clipper that goes down the East River stirs the sailor'a blood in him and rebukes him for the slow life he leads. In his book he has been prodigal of his material. A practical book-wright would have worked up a good half dozen from it, and had enough left over for the plot of a charming series of Mount Vernon papers.

THE NEW PRIEST IN CONCEPTION BAY. 2 vols. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston: 1858.

Whether this book is destined to become immediately and widely popular or not, it will have a decided and peculiar interest for a great many of the best sort of readers. It is not without faults—and plenty of them, perhaps—in the matter of construction and management of the story; but it has many singular and eminent merits. The author is evidently a man of ability, and as evidently without much practice as an artist.

There is nothing new in the main or in the secondary plot, and the incidents are of a sort as familiar to the story-reading world as anything can be; yet there is a certain congruity between the story and the scene where it is laid, so that what we should find too trite and common-place in a sunniar land and a more artificial life, is quite sufficient to interest us away up on the bleak barren coast of Newfoundland, with its bare rocks and stunted trees and scanty vegetation, and rude but kindly-hearted fisher people.

The progress of the story is too often interrupted, or drags slowly, when the reader is desirous to get on; there is too much minute description of scenery and natural objects; somewhat too much also of the peculiar dialect of the fisher folks; the stipendary magistrate, Mr. Naughton, is a fool of the Dogberry order, who sometimes annoys us in a way SHAKESPEARE would not have allowed; most readers will be quite sure (as we are) that the "New Priest" and Mrs. Barre are husband and wife almost from the moment they are brought together on the scene, near the beginning of the first volume, although the author keeps up a mystery about it half through the second. Ladford need not (for any purpose of the plot) have been drowned, and we feel unwilling to have him so dealt with merely for the sake of that prophetic "visage" of fourteen men getting into the Providential "punt;" and finally as to Bangs, although for a certain quality of humor that finds expression through him, and especially for the sake of his "not being a Democrat, and so not liking slavery," we would allow him and his absurdities some little space, yet we would gladly kick him out of his needless connection with the plot, and too great prominence in the book.

So much for the faults as they strike us. Now for the other side. And in the first place, the book should be looked at not so much as a story as a series of sketches of scenes and of character—and chiefly the latter. In this point of view it is full of things exquisitely beautiful and noble. There is "Skipper George." He reminds one, indeed, of old Peggotty; but he is yet an original creation, a true living individual, with his great heart and unconscious saintliness. There is Lucy, and the exquisite and delightful sketches of her and of her lover, in the first part of the story—although she disappears too soon from the scene, and is not quite rightly unfolded nor made enough of. Ladford, too, is a mere etching, but masterly, and showing in the author a rare power of insight and a rare power of revealing to others, by a stroke or two of his pencil, what he sees. Then there is Father Terence—in its sort one of the finest delineations to be found in books,—such a compound of weakness and noble manliness—such a poor head kept always in the right way by a rich loving heart. That question to de Brie about his conversion, "Are ye sure isn't it something about the wife and the world, it is, now?" is an inimitable revelation of the union of the loving and the honorable in the good Father's nature, of tender kindness, with the finest sense of uprightness. The whole scene—all, indeed, that passes between the two then and at other times on the subject, is full of beauty and pathos.

Of the conversion of de Brie, it is praise enough to say that it is not unsatisfactorily managed, for it is there precisely that a writer of inferior power would have broken down. It is very hard work to handle such a subject. A man capable of being misled not merely into a change of his religion, but into a renunciation of the most sacred and unchangeable of prior obligations for the sake of assuming new obligations not binding upon him, even by the theory of the new system he adopts—to make anything out of such a man, to make us respect and like him, and to reconvert him in any respectable fashion, is a very hard task; and the author has done wisely in rather giving us hints of the interior conflicts of the man, than a particular description of the process of his restoration.

As to the rest, we might point out many scenes and traits of exquisite humor, and many incidents and passages of the truest and most touching pathos. There is more than one page which can hardly be read without a little moisture coming into the dryest eye. And, in fine, there are few books that we have read of late, which would furnish a richer casket full of gems of beautiful or striking thoughts or images, and beautifully worded, if they could be detached from their settings in the scenes of this tale.

We hope this work is to be followed by others. The author has a nice sense of the beautiful in all things; a rich fancy, delicate humor, a true poetic imagination, an earnest love for what is true and genuine in character. Let him stir up the gift that is in him. Practice will perfect him in artistic power.

WOMEN OF BEAUTY. By F. B. GOODRICH. Royal 8vo pp. 400. Derby & Jackson, No. 119 Nassau-street.

The Literary World has been somewhat surfeited of late years with Books on Women. There has been no lack of gallantry on the part of authors towards the *Femmes Celèbres* of History. We have seen the dear creatures "told off" in departments, catalogued in nationalities, and parcelled out in creeds. We have read of the Heroinee of every country which could boast or imagine one. We have been introduced, in story and in song, to the *Women of England*. We have dozed over the *Women of the Bible*; woke up over the *Women of Israel*, and relapsed over the *Women of the East*. This last Book on Women, however, with which Mr. GOODRICH has just favored the Literary World, is in many respects calculated to attract more attention then any of the others. The title, however, though attractive enough, is a misnomer. We profess to entertain very fully the feeling of admiration and respect which Mr. GOODRICH very properly claims as the American sentiment towards the accomplished and excellent Queen of England. We can, for the sake of the conscientiousness and great ability of ISABELLA LA CATOLICA, Queen of Arragon and Castilla, endeavor to forget the cruelties urged by TORQUEMADA, and not unwillingly decreed by his fanatical sovereign. But we trust we may say, without detraction from that respect or that forbearance, that neither of these personages can properly be ranked among "Women of Beauty." Mr. GOODRICH'S book might, indeed, with much more propriety, have been called "A Beautiful Book about Women;" for it is a beautiful work in character, typography, and especially in the exquisite engravings with which it is profusely embellished.

The biographical comments are, comparatively speaking, brief. They could not well be otherwise, seeing that there are 19 ladies to be "disposed of" in 400 pages of large, readable type But Mr. GOODRICH has contrived, in the old Dick Tinto style, to compress into a page more varied information, historical, biographical, genealogical, scenic and classical, than it ordinarily falls within the power of authors to give in a sheet of 16 pages. His sketches of JOAN DARC, as Mr. G. shows the name should be written, MARY, Queen of Scots, and MARIE ANTOINETTE, especially, are so comprehensive as to leave nothing untold that it would be useful to know; while the history of one of the noblest and best of women—our truly illustrious countrywoman, Mrs. JUDSON,—a true tale of the saddest prose of misfortune,—has left Mr. GOODRICH'S hands a poem which beautifies womanly constancy and truth, and is sanctified by its earnestness of devotion for those sacred qualities. There is no display of mawkish sensibility displayed by the author in telling the story of the humble but pains-taking missionary. He says what he has to say plainly and tersely, quite unconscious of the poetry which he was so gently and yet so effectively weaving around it.

The book professes to have selected characters from the time of SEMIRAMIS to that of EUGENIE, and it includes sketches of the lives of the following notable women: Semiramis, Panelope, Cornalia, Zenobia, Beetrice, (of Dante,) Joan Darc, Isabella, Diana de Poitiers, Anne Boleyn, Mary Queen of Scots, Pocahontas, Nell Gwynna, Lady Mery Wortley Montague, Maria Antoinette, the Maid of Saragossa, Ann Hazeltine Judson, Charlotte Bronté, Victoria, and Eugenie.

In his biographical sketch of VICTORIA, Queen of England, the author is enthusiastic in his admiration, without being at all fulsome in his adulation. He does not forget that he is writing of a Queen, but he describes her as though he were writing of an equally excellent woman who might be her subject. And his sketch will not be any the less admired by American readers because he has seen fit to exalt the woman for the virtues which exalt woman, rather than for the blaze and splendor which surround her position. He introduces the Queen to his readers with a picture of her early education:

"In 1837 the Duke of York died, and in 1830 King GEORGE followed him; the accession of King WILLIAM, whose two daughters were already dead, placed her next the throne. Her education was now such as would best fit her to wear the crown. Without overtasking her mental or physical energies, her instructors plied her with every species of knowledge by which a queen might profit. They read together the numerous treatises which had been written—for the most part in the Continental languages—upon the education of a princess. She was made familiar with the lives and actions of all who had conferred honor upon the human race, whether as sovereigns, statesmen, scholars, inventors, discoverers, benefactors, poets, or divines. While yet in her teens and not yet in her majority, she spoke English French and German with equal fluency; she read Italian, and translated Virgil and Horace; she was a proficient in mathematics, and showed decided talent in all branches connected with the science of numbers. Accomplishments were not neglected, and the princess danced, sang, and sketched from nature. She laid aside a portion of her pocket money, to aid her mother in gradually extinguishing the indebtedness of her father. A sound religious training lay at the base of the fabric thus reared, and VICTORIA was made to realize that as she was to reign over a nation professedly Christian, she must prove, by her private conduct and in her domestic life her right to the glorious title of Defender of the Faith."

The occasion of VICTORIA'S first and sudden entrance upon her new and brilliant position is thus touchingly described:

"At 5 o'clock in the morning, VICTORIA was informed by the Archbishop of Canterbury of the demise of her uncle, and of the vacancy upon the throne. The sovereignty of the most powerful nation of the earth lay at the feet of a girl of eighteen. That day VICTORIA entered upon public life. The grand officers of State, the Privy Councillors—a hundred or more of the highest nobility in the realm—assembled in Kensington Palace. It has been truly said that the pen and pencil have endeavored in vain to do justice in this imposing and affecting scene. The herald made his portentous announcement—

'We publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Princess ALEXANDRIA VICTORIA is the only lawful and liege lady, and, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.' At these formidable words, so fraught with blessing or calamity to the fair young lady they concerned, she threw her arms round her mother's neck and wept upon her bosom. Her uncle of Sussex, the last and youngest of her father's brothers, was about to kneel and take the oath of allegiance, when she playfully but resolutely stopped him, saying, 'Do not kneel, uncle; for I am still VICTORIA, your niece.'"

The scrupulousness with which VICTORIA paid the debts of her father, (who was at one time so poor as to be unable to afford the cost of transporting his family from Garmany to England,) is not so well known as it deserves to be. The author of the "Women of Beauty" thus alludes to this trait in the Queen's character:

"One of the first measures of VICTORIA was to pay from her own privy purse the remaining debts of her father—these which she and her mother had been unable by their united economics to liquidate. The people contrasted the Queen's conscientious application of her resources with the conduct of her grandfather, GEORGE III., under similar circumstances. His father, FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, left behind him numerous obligations, not one farthing of which did GEORGE, on coming to the throne, think proper to discharge."

We believe that there is no American, and, indeed, that there are few men in the United States, who will refuse to concur heartily in the estimate which Mr. GOODRICH has formed of the character of the Queen.

"If the Queen is loved at home, she is admired abroad. In America there exists a more profound and abiding respect for VICTORIA than perhaps for any other living person. A practical people, we recognize and appreciate the value of her example to rulers and the ruled. It is a striking commentary upon our political consistency, that we acknowledge and pay homage to virtue and merit in a hereditary sovereign, and proverbially scrutinize, with little regard to their solid qualifications, the claims of our own elective officers. Who shall reconcile our enthusiastic reverence for the virtuous administration of a woman raised to power by the accident of rank, and the constitutional levity and indifference with which we pronounce upon the fitness of those whom we are to promote to office by the exercise of our birthright?

The English are unfortunate, in one respect, in their national anthem and their patriotic lyrics—they can be sung by no one but themselves. There is little in the Marseillaise which does violence to the feelings or the pride of other nations, and of late years Americans have as fervently joined in the chorus as the French—in fact, in view of certain contingencies, much more so. There is nothing in the Star-spangled Banner in which all Europe might not join; it prays only that the flag of the country may continue to float over the land where it is now acknowledged. There is but one line in the two English anthems to which we can with propriety assent. We can hardly be expected to express the desire, in melodious cadence, that Britannia may rule the waves, as we take too deep an interest in our own weak, but truly gallant navy; nor that the Queen's enemies may be "scattered," as, unfortunately, we may yet be, politically, included among them; we cannot call upon Providence to "confound the politics," or "frustrate the knavish tricks," of all nations besides Great Britain, as we might be saying a bad word for a portion of our own diplomacy; but one line we may repeat as loudly as the most loyal Englishman, and in its sentiment we may and do as heartily concur—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The engravings with which this work is embellished are beautifully executed, by some of the most distinguished artists, and we cannot imagine a more worthy Christmas present than *the Women of Beauty*.

THE TENANT-HOUSE; OR, EMBERS FROM POVERTY'S HEARTH-STONE. New-York: R. M. DE WITT.

Whatsoever woman turns up her divine nose and declares that her house is not fit to live in because ten minutes of the plumber's attention is demanded in her domicile, should be taken straightway, by her all-suffering husband, to look through a tenant-house. For the troubles that spawn in little minds, for the lack of what is elegantly termed a "sock-dologer"—a ripping, tearing grief that makes all moderate bitternesses of spirit taste sweet in comparison—there is no such sovereign remedy as a day of inspection among the tenant-houses. You never ring at the tenant-house door. It has a door, with a broken pane of glass through which most of the light enters, for it despairs of piercing the dust-covered, never-washed panes that are unbroken, but it was meant only as a dun suggestion to bad boys that the musty alley upon which it enters is not the place for them to throw dead cats into. The main halls are all alleys, and whatever annoyances people who live in reputable houses suffer from filthy streets, the tenant-house people suffer in their horribly filthy halls. Ventilation, light, cleanliness, are things unknown in the best class of tenant-houses, while in the wretched rookeries, where thousands of still poorer families reside, to maintain the more obvious decencies of life is impossible. It is out of these forlorn tenements that Potter's Field drafts its great supply of material for the ditch. Out of them come nineteen-twentieths of the 1,142 victims of cholera infantum annually, nine-tenths of the 1,677 deaths by marasmus, as great a proportion of the 1,509 still-born, and most of the 426 small-pox murders. The dispensary physicians make seven visits here to one that the house agent makes, and the echoes of his footsteps, the inmates think, never are unheard. When the cholera comes—these are its perpetual haunts, and it is about one thing to the cramped sufferers whether the physician treats heroically or expectantly—there is one issue to them all. If our citizens shall ever rise above their suicidal horror of meddling with their own politics, begin to cherish some sentiments of humanity in a sensible way, and take measures to relieve their City of the odium of a mortality table longer than any other city's on the continent, their first essay will be to purify and make decent the homes of the poor. So soon as we put the management of our sanitary matters into the hands of medical men of reputation and character, probably one-half of the tenant-houses in the City will be pronounced nuisances incompatible with the public health, and to be abated. Landlords build mammoth coffins, and rent them at rates that are small in the items, but exhorbitant in the aggregate, because they pay a larger per cent. than decent houses. But with health wardens frequently thrusting their ordars to abate into their faces, houses fit to live in would soon become tha better property. It is very well for philanthropists to erect model lodging-houses to let on reasonable and unprofitable terms, but it is an up-hill work, and not practicable on any large scale. The quickest method of reform is to tap the pockets of the Shylocks.

Very little attention has hitherto been given to this most important subject. Two years ago the New-York Legislature appointed a Special Committee to examine the manner of construction and mode of life in the New-York tenant-houses. The Committee took ample time for its investigation, and at the next session of the Legislature made a bulky report. It was understood that the author of the report was Mr. A. J. DOGANNE, who was Secretary of the Committee. Though his legislative connection with the subject has ended, Mr. DUGANNE does not stop meditating the impressive scenes revealed on his tour of inspection, and, as the result of his study, has just produced the series of sketches which make up the book whose title stands at the head of this notice. In it he attempts to illustrate, by fictitious examples, the sad realities of life among the tenement population. The incidents are only fictitious, however, so far as names are concerned. He has done his work carefully, in the right spirit and with ability. His moral tone has the indorsement of nearly a score of our most prominent clergymen. He always writes grammatically and only too rhetorically, rather attaining a point sometimes for effect. The volume is neatly brought out in the style which three years ago was very common, and has the appearance of the books of which there used to be sold fabulous editions, by publishers who say, ever since, that they would as soon publish a volume of logarithms as a novel with the expectation of making a large sale. But Mr. DOGANNE'S book is well timed. It calls attention to a nuisance which has always been beyond our reach until now. On the 7th of December certain Aldermen are to be elected, who, with Mayor TIEMANN, are to appoint a head for the Health Department of the metropolis. If the right Aldermen are elected, a competent medical man will be selected for that post, and he, with the Deputies of his own selection, will have the whole question of tenant-houses or tenant coffins devolving upon his hands for immediate settlement. Intelligent voters only need to be reminded how much the morals of community depend upon the kind of influences that surround them in the sacred spots, however humble, rude or deadly, that they call their homes.

## ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

### Lord Derby's Speech—Political Speculations—Mr. Bright and Mr. Disraeli—Personal Anecdotes—The Ionian Islands—Government Patronage, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

Lord DERBY'S speech at the Mansion House on Tuesday last continues to be a leading topic of conjecture and discussion in all circles. His reception was most flattering by the varied assembly, and, whatever his intentions were, he played his part well. His countenance during the Paul Pry speech of the bumptious Lord Mayor was a perfect comedy. There could not have been a more ill-conceived and ill-executed deviation from the established laws of neutrality, which had been observed time out of mind at the public banquets of the city, than his civic Lordship's lecture addressed to the Prime Minister on Parliamentary Reform; and everybody present, whatever might be his opinions, enjoyed the quiet but contemptuous snubbing he received, when the haughty, and at the same time humorous, Minister came to reply. Curious as people are to know what the existing Government mean to do about Reform, a unanimous feeling prevailed throughout the Egyptian Hall, in which the municipal banquet was given, that even if the Premier could tell what his measure next session was to be, he ought not; and his point-blank refusal to satisfy the vulgar inquisitoriness of his host excited no little merriment among all present.

Now that the laugh is over, however, and people have leisure to weigh what Lord DERBY did actually say, a very general impression seems to prevail that he has at length distinctly committed himself and his colleagues to a large measure of electoral change. As an old tactician he would never have had the folly to talk as he did of the cabinet being actually "engaged in maturing the details of political as well as social and financial measures of improvement," to be laid before Parliament in February next, which, "while in harmony with existing institutions, would be found to leave a lasting impress upon them." All the world believes, whatever their likings or dislikings may be, that the Derbyite cabinet has made up its mind to play boldly for popular favor in the coming struggle for reform, and all that one hears in private tends to confirm that impression. Alderman WIRE, the present chief magistrate of London, is a solicitor, formerly in good practice, and who, by the profession of ultra-liberal sentiments, has for some years maintained a position of notoriety rather than influence in the City. He has made one or two attempts to get into Parliament, but they have not resulted in much promise of success. He is a dissenter, and particularly obnoxious to both high and low church, on account of his carping and splenctic tone wherever the establishment is mentioned. I need hardly say that as political and social influence is now distributed in this country, any public man adopting a line of acrimonious sectarianism, whatever be his talent or sincerity, must prepare to have all he does or offers to do discounted at heavy rates by the public in general.

Nothing contributes more to lessen the weight and the width of Mr. BRIGHT'S political influence than the fanatical temper he so frequently indulges in when speaking of the Anglican prelacy and priesthood. I was once standing near him below the bar of the House of Lords, when I perceived his gaze steadily fixed on the Bench of Bishops, none of whom had taken any part in the debate. After a few minutes he gave a low, inarticulate groan, still keeping his eyes riveted on the lawn sleeves. "What is the matter," I said, touching him on the shoulder. "Ah," he replied, in a deep voice, "you don't know what I feel when I look at those fellows sitting there." There is many a man who would heartily go with him in relieving their spiritual Lordships from attendance in a place which, legislatively speaking, they certainly do not in general adorn, who would not participate in Mr. BRIGHT'S polemical aversion to their creed, or his political animosity to their order. It is, unhappily, but too true indeed, that save on rare occasions, the majority of the Episcopal Bench have proved themselves the passive instruments of maintaining public abuses and the humble waiters upon Court favor. Considering, however, the 6,000 Parson-power which they represent and govern, it is not easy to see how the cause of electoral reform was to be advanced by Mr. BRIGHT'S fling in his speech at Birmingham, "At the adulterous connection between Church and State." I very much incline to think that his subsequent undertaking to introduce "a People's Reform bill," is meant rather as a threat than a promise to be practically fulfilled. I am firmly persuaded that all he wishes at present to accomplish is to prevent either Whigs or Tories carrying any bill this year, in the hope that the waters of popular demand may rise higher when dammed up by disappointment, and also that no more thorough-going Ministry may be in power twelve months hence. We shall see.

An amusing instance of DISRAELI'S inveterate habit of irony and quizzing came within my own knowledge lately, in connection with the honorable and eloquent Quaker's name. A gentleman of the Whig Party who has inherited a large fortune, made by his father in trade, met the Chancellor of the Exchequer in company, and amongst other topics of casual observation, expressed a fear that Mr. BRIGHT'S health was not perfectly restored, and that he would never be able to gratify his ambition for office on account of the wear and tear of work it would entail. DISRAELI, with ineffable gravity, replied, "I fear not; but the truth is these clever men, sprung from the counting-house or the factory, are not, as you know, equal to the strain of public life—they have not the reel fibre in them, my dear Sir." My simple-minded friend who told me the story himself, could only see in his merciless *persiflage*, an additional proof of what he called marvelous impudence and forgetfulness of the pit whence Dizzy himself had been dug and it was not, of course, my business to undeceive him.

The diplomatic world has not yet done rubbing its hands and making merry at the sharp turn suddenly taken by the French Emperor on our Government regarding indentured immigrants to the French Colonies. His letter addressed to his cousin LOUIS NAPOLEON JEROME, as Colonial Minister, is a masterpiece in its way of Buonapartian Jesuitism. As you object to my taking negroes from Africa, pray let me have Coolies instead from Madras and Bengal: you find them answer well in Mauritius, so of course they will do in Reunion and Bourbon: meanwhile, let us suspend our importations from Africa into the Colonies, lest the full-informed should imagine that I am indifferent to the rights of man; but as to what I may choose to do, if England will not supply me with Hindoo laborers, my mind is by no means settled or my opinion made up. Here is a fix for Lord MALMESBURY. Two years ago LOUIS NAPOLEON formally asked our leave to help the French colonists to as much indentured labor as they required from India: the Palmerston Cabinet looked carefully into the matter, satisfied themselves that it would be only a new Slave-trade in disguise, and unequivocally refused to comply. Putting the rights of the question wholly aside, the fact of their recorded refusal (for fact I know it to be, though as yet it has not been made public, that I am aware,) renders it almost impossible for the present Administration to entertain the matter. All that has lately occurred regarding this embarrassing subject with Portugal and Spain renders the perplexity still greater. Lord PALMERSTON is preparing, I am told, elaborately the elements of a grand explosion against the policy of ministers on the entire Slavery question; and strange as it may doubtless seem to many of your readers, believe that he may do incalculable mischief by recklessly playing off the indiscriminating zeal of the philanthropists and Exeter Hall folks amongst us, against the legal and equitable rights of independent nations. Meanwhile, he and Lord CLARENDON are gone to be the guests of their Imperial friend at Compiègne, where a brilliant circle, half French half English, are assembled. It is much commented on that two British statesmen, professing to be liberal, should be the special guests of the Emperor on the eve of his insane prosecution of M. MONTALEMBERT. There is in England but one sentiment, that of disgust and indignation at the spirit of mediæval tyranny displayed in his criminal proceedings against such a man.

A little fuss has been made here, chiefly by the other foreign legations, at the Tricolor Flag being constantly kept flying on the summit of the French Embassy at Albert Gate, Knightsbridge. The house stands in one of the most prominent positions in the West End of London. It was formerly the residence of Mr. GEORGE HUDSON, of railway notoriety, and, from its disproportionate size, compared with the moderate edifices near it, it was nicknamed Malta; while an equally lofty and isolated mansion on the other side of the way obtained the *soubriquet* of Gibraltar. These huge mansions overlook the well-known ride in Hyde Park, on the verge of which they stand; and between them pours every afternoon in the season the full tide of fastidiousness and fashion, while along the Knightsbridge-road a ceaseless crowd may be seen passing at every hour of the day. It was peculiarly easy, therefore, to get up a murmur at the somewhat schoolboyish display of the Imperial colors at this curious confluence of business and idleness. The Foreign Office was induced, in consequence, to make certain representations on the subject, and it is now stated that the obtrusive *oriflamme* will in future only be displayed on certain *fête* days of the Empire. The circumstance would hardly be worth mentioning, but that it may serve like the tiny vein at the wrist to indicate how much of feverish irritation there is lurking in the system.

Two dispatches of a highly confidential nature have seen the light this morning in the columns of the *Daily News*, to which no little attention is likely to be directed, especially as they tend to reveal the real cause of Mr. GLADSTONE'S mission to the Ionian Islands. They are in the nature of secret communications from the Lord High Commissioner, Sir JOHN YOUNG, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and they recommend with an earnestness not to be mistaken the voluntary and peaceful transfer of five out of the seven islands to the kingdom of Greece, in compliance with the anxious desire of their inhabitants. The history of the British Protectorate, since 1815, is given in a leading article of the same journal,

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**The Municipal Nominations—The Committee of Sixty—Thanksgiving—Hebrew Indignation Meeting—New Banks—Land Sale—Religious Revival—Local Egotism—New Paper—New-Hampshire—Mr. Seward—Snow, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

We are having our municipal affairs getting themselves into some sort of shape, and hope to have everything straight by election day, a fortnight hence. Some people will be straightened out by that time, at all events, whose minds are in a desperately crooked condition at this present writing. Lincoln stock is rather looking up. The "Committee of Sixty"—33 persons in all—have graciously been pleased to work up a ticket for Aldermen, consisting mostly of Hunker Democrats. Why the people should pay any regard to the doings of this utterly irresponsible body—which is composed of respectable gentlemen, no doubt, but who are of no particular account socially or politically—is a mystery. Perhaps they like to be led about, controlled and directed; and if so, the "Committee of Sixty" might, I suppose, as well hold the whip as others. They are a kind of clique, and their motives are said to be just as base as those which prompt the action of political committees. There are excellent pickings in the City Government, and perhaps stealings are not altogether unknown, though when respectable people steal here, they are required not to allow their left hands to know what their right hands have been doing. Of the ticket thus presented, eight of the candidates are members of the present Board; and I do not exaggerate when I say that a more utterly worthless set than the present Board of Aldermen was never yet assembled, numbers considered. It is a regular wooden Board, and hornbeam at that. The Mayor has found them more heavy than tons of lead. He is a well-meaning man, and, with good associates, would have made a useful magistrate; but, with such fellows around him, he has had no opportunity to do justice either to himself or to his constituents.

MAYOR LINCOLN is the candidate of this clique, and the common opinion is, that he will be reelected, and by a good majority. If he should be, it will be owing less to any strength of his immediate supporters than to the belief that his intentions are good, and to the aversion of the mass of the people to change.

The Know-Nothings are doing something with reference to the election, but their time is up. As a party they have no existence, and the flunkey-like subserviency of many of their number to the Democrats at the late State Congressional election put the party through an aviscerating process that has left it utterly without power or respect. They will be swallowed by the Democrats, who will find them very hard to digest.

Mr. QUINCY has expressed his willingness to accept the Temperance nomination, provided it shall not be to the prejudice of the Republicans. The Temperance men will decide upon their conduct on the 1st of December.

Thanksgiving passed off with us very well, and the most-grown holiday seems to be as popular in this quarter as it ever was, contrary to the idea of those who believe it to be foreign to modern modes of thought. It is certainly somewhat differently observed from what it was even within my remembrance, but I can't agree with those gloomy-minded persons who think the change is for the worse. Were it worth while, I think it would be proved that the balance of change is for the better. Perhaps there never has been a greater return home to New-England for this holiday than was seen this year.

Our Jewish people have held a meeting concerning the recent outrage at Bologna. The meeting was well attended, and the expression of opinion decided. The theft of the child is an outrage of the worst kind, and shows that there are men in the old Church ready to go as far as did their predecessors of the old days, when the Inquisition was a great fact, and a very disagreeable one, too.

There will be considerable banking business before the next Legislature; some banks will ask for the right to increase their capital, and probably there will be petitions for new banks. New insurance companies, too, will be formed, and need only legislative action to go into operation. Insurance has been a most profitable business, and it is thought the rates should come down.

One of the banks that is to be created is to have the title of the *Pawners'* Bank; what the title means I do not know. The *Pawnees*, I should say, are in a much better condition to ask for a bank than the *Pawners*. The former do a good business here, but the latter have not much surplus capital.

The hull of the new sloop-of-war *Hartford*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, makes a very neat appearance, and promises well for the vessel when she shall have been fitted for sea. Lying, as the hull does, near to that of the *Colorado*, and not far from the flagship, the *Ohio*, it looks small, though really it is of good size.

The Metropolitan Railroad Company have sold 250,000 feet of land, on Tremont-street, and adjoining the piano-forte manufactory of the Chickerings, for 25 cents a foot, having purchased it of the city in 1856 at 15 cents. The profit is a good one, but I should not think the price paid very large. It certainly is not above that which has been paid in places in the vicinity.

They are reducing wages at Lowell; in some instances the reduction is equal to 25 per cent. This don't seem much like the restoration of good times.

I heard a good story, the other day, which shows the force of local egotism. Two gentlemen were discussing the merits of English writers, when one of them said MACAULAY was the greatest of English historians. "How?" said the other—"Harvard College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on HALLAM, but not on MACAULAY!" As if *that* settled the question, as no donbt it does in the opinion of some people.

Mr. GUILD, late of the *Daily Traveller*, will commence the publication of a new commercial peper here about the 1st of January, 1859, to be called, I believe, the *Bulletin*. Knowing him to be peculiarly well qualified to conduct snch a journal, I am confident that he will succeed. Wo need such a paper, and the circumstances under which this will be commenced warrants the belief that it will succeed in every sense. It will be published weekly, and of the size of our leading daily evening papers. It will be a first-class jonrnal.

Tha Democrats have won a victory in Portsmouth, N. H., electing Mr. MORRISON Mayor by 139 majority. The victor's vote is only five more than the Republicans had in the city at the last State election. There's a Navy-yard at Portsmouth, and some think that's the cause of the victory; but Portsmouth is a steady old conservative place, and don't give in its adhesion to new ideas in a hurry. It is a fine city, but the people are slow, Sir. A Republican told ma he supposed they had got down as far as the Battle of New-Orleans and the Treaty of Ghent—but ha was bilious over the defeat. To balance Portsmouth, Dover, a lively manufacturing town, has put in a handsome Republican victory, with a majority of 413—a gain on last year.

Mr. BURKE's paper, the Concord *Standard*, saya the firing in that town, in honor of Mr. DOUGLAS' success, was not the work of Democrats generally, but of gentlemen who are hostile to the Buchanan Administration, some of whom it nemes. This is a flat contradiction of what Col. GROGAN has said on the subject.

Our Congressmen are packing up in order that they may pack off to Washington. General WILSON will leave on Wednesday, Dec. 1, and no doubt in the usual good spirits of successful gentlemen. He looks rosy as an Englishman who has never been out of his green and moist island. He would maka a very good member of the House of Peers, so far as looks are concerned, but he would be more et home in tha Commons. He's booked for a six years' go in the Senate from March next, unless he should be canght and made a President of in '60,—which I hopa will be his luck, as I mean to ask him for a good berth in that event in the Custom-house or elsewhere. I don't think he could refuse me, and it is best to be early in the field, as he'll have heaps of friends after his nomination.

THEODORE PARKER is ill again, in consequence of imprudent exertions in getting hurriedly on to a Railway train. He was to have lectnred in the Fraternity Course to-morrow evening, but will have a good substitute in Mr. GIDDINGS. Mr. PARKER, I fear, is too careless and too hard-working to live long.

I have reed a letter written by Mr. DOUGLAS to a gentleman in this Stale, in which the victorious Senator speaks with much sense and spirit. "Whatever may be the result in other States," he says, "the Democracy of Illinois will always he found faithful to the principles and organization of the party. If wise and patriotic counsels now prevail; the Democracy of the Union have a bright future." Tho letter was written in reply to one of congratulation from a distinguished Massachusetts Democrat, who has always been a stannch supporter of the Illinoisan.

The attacks that have been made on Mr. SEWARD, because of his Rome and Rochester speeches, are having a good effect on that gentleman's prospects here. Those who thought he had been making some truculent assault on the Union, and demanding that it should be dissolved, and served up in slaveholder's sauce, are astonished on reading his Roma speech to find it a moderate and concise statement of the true nature of the contest that now divides the country, and differing from other men's speeches only in its superior ability and luminous clearness. Would it be anything strange if Mr. SEWARD were fairly abused into the Presidential chair, as has been the fortune of other eminent men? The fact that Mr. SEWARD, in mentioning the leaders of the Republicans in differant States, should have named WILSON and ADAMS, of Massachusetts, omitting all mention of and reference to Governor BANKS, has excited some comment here. I understand that, in some remarks he made at the "Waltham Banquet," last week, Governor BANKS spoke very handsomely of Mr. SEWARD, in connection with the Presidential Administration of the Republicans.

We had a snow-storm yesterday, commencing about 2 P. M., and lasting till this morning; but though considerable snow fell, particularly in town, there is no sleighing to speak of. The weather is pleasant, and we close November very comfortably.

The furniture of the Nahant House has been sent to New-York, and it is said that the house will not be opened again. I suspect that seaside houses have done their best, and that it will be years before they will be very profitable again. THYME.

### G. F. M. and his Paraguay Communication

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In the TIMES of the 25th instant, in the course of an editorial article commenting upon the Paraguay communication of "G. F. M." to the London *Daily News*, you made the following remarks:

"We yesterday published a letter signed 'G. F. M.' and taken from the London *News*, which purported to have been written hy an ex-officer in the English service, and to give a correct version of the causes that led to the attack on the *Water Witch*.

Now, apart from the respectability of the jonrnal in which this letter appears, wo happen to have the best reason for believing its author to be what he professes himself, an impartial and credihla witness to the facts he sels forth. And we must, therafore, ask for his statements the very grave consideration of the public."

When yon vouchsafed this strong editorial indorsement to G. F. M., you probably regarded him merely as an old officer of the British Naval service, and as a some-time resident of Paragnay. Had you been aware, howover, that ha was also an active officer of LOPAZ' navy, you might have been inclined to doubt his entire impartiality and unimpeachable credihility From the little ha says about himself in his communication, persons who are *au fait* in the affairs of the Rio de la Plata will have no difficulty in recognizing in G. F. M. the Commander of the Paraguayan, English-built, war-steamer *Tacuari*; and as this vessal did not arrive in Paraguay until after the expulsion of all the American citizens, Captain G. F. M. could not be a "*witness* to the facts ha sets forth" about Mr. HOPKINS and the Commercial Company. It is notorions, also, that the *Tacuari* arrived off the fort o Itapiru after the attack on the *Water Witch* was overf and the American vessel had retired; so Captain G. F. M. was not a *witness* of that affair either, and can only speek from information and belief. Hearsay testimony, you know, is always ruled out of Court as inadmissable, even when the witness is otherwise reliable; but when it is added that Captain G. F. M. entertained a strong personal dislike to Mr. HOPKINS on account of the sharp steamboat competition that was maintained between the *Tacuari* and the American steamer *Asuncion*, the motives for his simultaneous communication to all the London papers will be sufficiently spparent, and, I humbly contend, must deprive him of all claim to be considered "an impartial and credible witness" in tha case.

Under any circumstances, do you not think it rather a streich of international courtesy to value the unsupported assertions of one Englishman—even if he be an ex-naval officer and long a resident of Paraguay—above the sworn affidavits of thirteen American citizens and the official reports of an American acting naval officer and two American consuls, to say nothing of the well-substantiated memorial of the merchants of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company? These witnesses on the American side are fully as respectable as your solitary Englishman—even if they cannot be regarded as disinterested. But when you consider that "G. F. M." was, and probably is yet, in LOPEZ' service; that he was not an eyewitness to any of the difficulties between LOPEZ and the Americans; that, from his position while in Paraguay, ha must have received all his information from LOPEZ himself; that his sympathies with his employer and his personal interest would lead him to color the case for LOPEZ; that he had a strong personal pique against Mr. HOPKINS to gratify; and that the simnltaneous appearance of his communication in all the London paper suggests the idea that it was inserted at so much a line—as such things are sometimes done in the United States; certainly, if you are yourself unprejudiced, you cannot do less than cancel the editorial indorsement by which you lent importance to the very wild statements of Captain G. F. M.

The "regular" system of navigation, pursued by Capt. G. F. M. in his strong ship, the *Tacuari*, created an apprehension that it was his intention *accidentally* to run down the slightly-built river hoat *Asuncion*. Rumors to that effect circulated in Buenos Ayres, and he did not contradict them. Two or three narrow escapes from collision between the vessels—the fault of the management of the *Tacuari*—confirmed the reports, and caused an intimation to Capt. G. F. M. that if he did not exercise more care, means more effectual than agreeable to him would be taken to make him do so. Hence his animosity to Mr. HOPKINS. The *Tacuari* has acquired quite a reputation for running into other vessels. Last year she came into collision with the French steamer *Bisson*, while that ship was lying at her anchors; and only a few months ago she cut down the English steamer *Little Valley*, sinking her in fifteen minutes. So you see, but for the timely warning given to Capt. G. F. M. a collision with the *Asuncion* might have increased very considerably the claim of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company against President LOPEZ. I trust that you will give this communication as prominent a notice as you did that of Capt. G. F. M. His assertions differ in no material point from those of the *Semonnrio* of Asuncion, published in 1854-5; and I can assure you that they are incorrect throughout. I know this to be so; for during the greater part of the troubles I was in Paraguay, and had the advantage over G. F. M. that I was an EYE WITNESS.

### A Peerage for Canada.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I noticed, in one of your late issues, an article containing some very fair objections against Lord BURY's advice to introduce an aristocracy into Canada It was only a few days before that, in reading a speech delivered in the House of Commons by the celebrated FOX, I met with some similar objections. Your case is clear enough without the authority of FOX, but it may as well be given. He says:

"Without entering into the question whether hereditary honors are in themselves an advantage or an evil, the point which the House has now to consider is whether there is anything in them so peculiarly advantageous as to incline us to introduce them into a country where they are unknown, and by such means distinguish Canada from all the other colonies of the New World. In countries where they make a part of the constitution, it is not wise to destroy them, but it is a very different matter to giva them birth and life in a country where they at present do not exist. It is impossible to account for such an attempt, except on the principle that, as Canada was formerly a French colony, there might be an opportunity of reviving those titles of honor, the extinction of which some gentlemen so much deplore, and of reviving in the breast that principle of chivalry which has fallon into disgrace in a neighboring country. Are those red and blue ribbons, which have lost their lustre in the Old World, again to shine forth in the New? What can he so absurd as to introduce hereditary honors in the New World, where they are so much the object of undisguised aversion?"

Yours,
SUBSCRIBER.

### Letter from President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to he present, on the 25th inst., at the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne; and I regret that the pressure of public affairs, at a period near the meeting of Congress, renders it impossible that I should enjoy this privilege.

Every patriot must rejoice whilst reflecting upon the unparalleled progress of our country within tha last century. What was, at its commencement, an obscure fort, far beyond the western frontier of civilization, has now become the centre of a populous, commercial, and manufacturing city, sending its productions to large and prosperous sovereign States still farther west, whose territories were then a vast unexplored, and silent wilderness.

From the stand-point at which we have arrived the anxions patriot cannot fail, whilst reviawing the past, to cast a glance into the future and to speculate upon what may be the condition of our beloved country when your posterity shall assemble to celebrate the second centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duqnesne. Shall our *whole* country then compose one united nation, more populous, powerful and free than any other which has ever existed? Or will the Confederacy have been rent asunder and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that ere the next celebration all the fragments, exhausted hy intermediale conflicts with each other, may have finally raunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great and over-shadowing Despotism?

Theso questions will, I firmly helieva, under the Providence of God, he virtually decided by the present generation. We have reached a crisis when upon their action depends the preservation of the Union according to the latter and spirit of the Constitution; and this onco gone, all is lost. I regret to say that the present omens are far from propitious. In the last aga of the Republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the word *Disunion*. Times have since sadly changed, and now disunion is freely prescribed as the remedy for evanescent evils, real or imaginary, which if left to themselves would speedily vanish away in the progress of events.

Our revolutionary fathers have passed away, and the generation next after them who were inspirad by their personal counsel and example have nearly all disappeared. The present generation, deprived of these lights, must, whether they will or not, decide the fate of their posterity. Let them cherish the Union in their heart of hearts; let them resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its bonds; let the citizens of different States cultivate feelings of kindness and forbearance towards each other; and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and spirit they have inherited it from their forefathers—and all will then he wall for our country in future timea.

I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in referring to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our fathars, like ourselves, were divided into political parties, which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet wa navar heard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism. A democratic Republic, all agree, cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted, and the people becoma venal, there is a canker at the root of the tree of liberty which must cause it to wither and to die.

Praying Almighty God thet your remote posterity may continne, century after century for ages yet to come, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Capture of Fort Duquesne in peace and prosperity, under the protecting banner of the Constitution and the Union, I remain, very respectfully, your friend.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A HATER OF CRINOLINE.—A Liverpool paper says: A strange case, originating in the wearing o crinoline, was brought before the Liverpool Police Court on Saturday. Two young ladies, tha daughters of wealthy perenis, in company with their governess were proceeding along tha Prince's Park, Naw Road, on Friday afternoon, when a young man, said to be well connected, came up to them, and after a faw impertinent observations in referenca to their crinoline, seized the ladies' petticoats, and cut through their underclothes, and a handsome netted crinoline, tearing the latter habiliment completely off. Ha then ran away, but was afterwards taken into custody, and lodged in Bridewell. It appears the man labors under a monomania, or a sort of vindictive feeling against crinoline; and, on the application of his solicitor, he was admitted to bail until Wednesday naxt, when the case will be fully gone into.

At Berlin, M. Veit, a well-known bookseller of the Jewish persuasion, has been selected hy the Liberal Party as one of their candidates for a place in the Assembly.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Dec. 1.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Nelson.

*Alexander Smith et al.* vs. *Alvin Higgins, et al.*—The Court was occupied all day, and probably will be for several days to come, with the trial of this case, which was commenced yesterday. The plaintiff today put in evidence his patent, and after making out his *prima facie* case both on the questions of the patent, and the infringement by the defendants, proceeded to prove his damages, which ara laid at $20,000. The plaintiff then rested his case, and Mr. Gifford proceeded to open tha casa for tha dafandants.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Sutherland.

*Terry* va. *Nelson.*—The defendant gave a letter of recommendation to one Henry Saal, requesting tha plaintiff to sell goods to Saal, and stating that not only was Saal good, but that he, the defendant, would himself be good for the debt which Saal should thus incur. Pursuant to this letter, the plaintiff sold Saal a bill of goods to the amount of $262 31, taking his note at six months therefor. Said note was paid. Afterwards plaintiff held a conversation with defendant, in which the letter was mentioned, and defendant expressed his satisfaction that plaintiff had trusted Saal. Said he was an honest man, and good for a much largor amoont, and that he hoped he (the plaintiff) would continue to sell him goods on credit. Plaintiff accordingly sold Saal another hill to tha amount of $200, to recover which this action is brought against Nelson, the defendant. The Court ruled that the letter of credit covered the first transaction only, viz.: the bill of $262 31, the note given for which was paid by Saal; and that any further agreement on the part of Nelson to be liable for Saal's purchases must be in writing, with consideration expressed, as required by the statuto of frands. An attempt was made by the plaintiff's counsel to hold the defendant on another ground, viz.: that he was guilty of fraud by representing Saal as good, when he knew that ha was not. Objection was made that the complaint was upon contract, and was not sound in damages as for a tort, which view of the case was favored by the Conrt, inasmuch as the complaint did not allege that the defendant's statements in regard to Saal's responsibility were willfully false. The plaintiff's counsel then proposed to amend the complaint, but permission was refused, for the reason that Courts will not allow amendments which change the whole nature of the action. The Judge, however, allowed the plaintiff's counsel to give evidence for the purpose of showing fraud. Such evidence to be received subject to the defendant's exceptions. But the evidence thus offered did not, in the opinion of the Court, sustain the allegation of willful fraud, and the complaint was dismissed.

Before Judge Mullin.

*Richard Warren et al.* vs. *Abraham Maybin and James Maybin.*—This is a case which has been pending a number of years, and has been tried once before. The action is on a promissory note, dated 9th May, 1851, at four months, for $4,000, made by James McCauley, of Philadelphia, and accepted by the defendants.

It appeared that, at the time of the transaction, the plaintiff, a brokor in merchandise in this City, received sundry consignments of goods from McCauley, on which advances were made. The times were tight, and the note was given to the plaintiff as collateral security. One month before the note became due, McCauley wrote to the plaintiff not to sell the goods at the then state of the market. This order was disregarded, and the goods were sold at a sacrifice one month before the note became due. The note at maturity was not paid.

The case was tried before Judge Mitchell in 1854, and a Jury found a verdict for the defendant. A molion for a new trial was argued before a Judge at Special Term, and the motion denied. The case was then carried up on a hill of exceptions to the General Term, whereupon the judgment of the Special Term was reversed, and a new trial was ordered. The case went to the Jury late in the afternoon.

### Authentic News from the Pike's Peak Gold Region.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following: Messrs. A. FRENCH, JOSEPH BRADY, WM. HABTLEY, T. C. DICKASSON and WM. SMITH, arrived in this city on yesterday, direct from Pike's Peak gold diggings. They left tho mines Oct. 1, in company of fourteen persons, nine of whom remained at Lawrenco, K. T. They are a portion of a company of forty-nine men, which was organized under the auspices of the citizens of Lawrence, for the purpose of prospecting in the Pike's Peak region, information of the discovery of gold in that section having been brought into the town hy a party of friendly Indians. The different trains numbered collectively about five hundred men, with one hundred and fifty-seven wagons. The stock was in good condition, and, with the exception of the loss of a few cattle by one party, no accident had happened to any one of the trains. The emigrants were in fine spirits on being informed concerning the true condition of the mines, for the various indirect reports received along the route had somewhat dampened their ardor. About an equal number of emigrants were roported on the southern road.

Our informant states that there are, at present, about fifteen hundred persons in the mines, composed principally of Americans. There are a number of Mexicans and a few Indians. Yankee enterprise has already hegun to manifest itself in the lounding of two towns—one, St. Charles, situated at the mouth of Cherry Creek, and the other, Montano, about eight miles above the former. Buildings are going up rapidly. Provisions, though not superabundant, are sufficient to supply the immediate wants of the miners, and no very great suffering for want of food or protection during the coming Winter is apprehended.

Our informant says the general impression among miners is, that extensive deposits will he found throughout the mountains. The best diggings are located a short distance above the mouth of Cherry Creek, where six men can make from forty to fifty dollars per day. The mining implements are the pick, shovel and pan. Washings average about ten cents per pan, though our informant has known as much as four dollars to be obtained from one panfull of sand. It takes from four to five minutes to wash a panfull. In the regular mines, the "dust" is found from two to six feet below tha surface among gravel and bouiders. Reports have been started that the ore is to be found in lumps, but this, Mr. FRENCH says, is an erroneous idea, it being seldom or never found in larger grains than those the size of No. 8 shot beaten flat. He has some beautiful specimens of dust in vials, which appears as rich as any California gold we ever saw.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1858—6 P. M.

**The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:**

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | — | 87 | — | 87 |
| Flour, bbls | — | 2,564 | 3,755 | 6,329 |
| Wheat, bushels | — | — | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Provisions, pkgs | — | 1,566 | 75 | 1,641 |
| Whisky, bbls | — | 276 | — | 276 |

There were no arrivals down the Hudson River.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at former prices. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 87½, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of small lots of Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c.; Rio at 11c.@11¾c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

*Stock of Coffee in New-York Dec.* 1.

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Bahia, hegs | — | 1,913 |
| Coylon, hegs | 580 | — |
| Costa Rica, hags | — | 98 |
| Jamaica, hags | — | 100 |
| Java, hags | 575 | 9,774 |
| Java, mats | 6,545 | 41,809 |
| Laguayra, hags | 371 | 800 |
| Manila, hags | — | 482 |
| Maracaibo, hags | 4,975 | 3,460 |
| Rio, hags | 104,922 | 15,830 |
| Savanilla, hags | — | 550 |
| St. Domingo, bags | — | 1,550 |
| Total pkgs | 117,968 | 76,366 |

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 hales at uniform prices.. Middling Upland at 12¼c.; do. Orleans et 12½c., ₱ lb.

FISH—Tha leading kinds are in moderate reqnest and are qnoted steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is inactive for State and Western flour; and prices favor buyars; sales 7,600 bbls.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Superfine State | 4 20 | @ | 4 45 |
| Standerd Extra State | 4 65 | @ | 4 90 |
| Superfine Western | 4 25 | @ | 4 45 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 70 | @ | 4 80 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 70 | @ | 5 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 20 | @ | 5 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 35 | @ | 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 60 | @ | 5 90 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 50 | @ | 8 50 |

Canadian continues quiet at old rates; sales 370 bbls., at $5@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is heavy and languid; sales 1,400 bbls. at $4 @$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50 @$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 25@$4 15 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 37½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bxs. Raisins, including Layer at $2 55@$2 60, and Bunch at $2 05 ₱ whole bx.; 450 bas. Malaga Lemons at $4; also, by auction, 200 bxs. slightly damaged Layer Raisins at $2 37½; 1,000 bxs. do. do., Bunch do. at $1 85@$1 90; 105 cases Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy pkgs., at 18c.@33c., and 200 bbls. do. do, at 8¼c.@8½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty freely offered at easier prices, yet the demand is restricted; sales 7,600 bushels, including ordinary to fair White Western, at 20c.@ 22c.; Mixed do. $1 15; Prime White Kentucky at $1 45; fair to Prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 40; good Red Southern at $1 22@$1 25; and poor mixed Southern at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, mainly on speculation, at, however, languid rates; sales have been reported of 37 500 bushels at 74c.@75c. for mixed Western, chiefly in stora; and 75c. for a small lot of new crop Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet stiffly held at 76c. @78c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair demand at full prices; sales 6,300 bushels,—including good ordinary State at 78c.; and very choice Canada at 93c. ₱ bushel. Oats are saiable and hnoyant; Western, 51½c.@53c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pannsylvania, 45c.@48c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 hales at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales, to-day: 7,000 Orinoco at 24¼c. ₱ lb., 7 months' credit.

IRON—Sales: 120 tons Scotch Pig at $25@$26 ton, nsual credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 95 bbls. new-crop New-Orleans at 40c.@42c., ₱ gallon.

*Stock of Molasses in New-York, Dec.* 1.

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba Muscovado, hhds | 4,252 | 3,415 |
| Clayed Cuba, hhds | 1,795 | 583 |
| Porto Rico, hhds | 2,323 | 112 |
| Total hhds | 8,370 | 4,110 |
| Total bbls | 5,691 | 1,054 |

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair demand; including Common at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Sales: 500 hhls. Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "Spirits Turpentine has declined since our last. The market is now steady with a moderate demand. Common Resin has slightly improved and in good demand at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Medium grades are dull. Fina is well sustained."

OILS—The inquiry is fair for the leading kinds at uniform rates. Crude whale, good to prime, at 53c.@ 54c.; Cruda Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; bleached Whale at 60c.@66c., and bleached Sperm at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed at 60c.@61c.; Lard, 85c.@95c., ₱ gallon. Tallow at 9¾c.; Palm at 9½c.@9¾c., ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and dearer. Sales 3,500 hhls., in lots, at $17 40@$17 50 for old Mess: $17 75@$18 for new Mess; $18 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, during March and April; and for do., deliverable during March, April and May; $18 25 for new Moss, in iron-hooped harrels; $19 for old clear; $20 25@$20 50 for now do.; $13 50@$14 for Prime; and $14 50 for uninspected do., ₱ hhl. Pickled Meats have been lighily dealt in, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in improved demand at rising prices. Sales 770 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¾c. @11c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy. Sales 750 hbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for eatra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6@$7 for do., Prime, ₱ hhl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@ $19 ₱ bhl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ₱ hhl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

We are indebted to Messrs EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. for the following statement of the

*Stock of Rice in New-York Dec.* 1.

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Carolina, tcs | 2,259 | 1,903 |
| East India, hags | 3,455 | — |

SALT—A cargo of Bonaire was reported sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at steady prices; sales to-day 485 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c. @7¾c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; also 815 hoxes Havana at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

*Stock of Sugars in New-York Dec.* 1.

| | 1857. | | | 1858. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hhds. | Bags. | Boxes. | Hhds. | Bags. | Boxes |
| Brazil | — | — | — | — | 7,000 | — |
| Cuba | 14,320 | — | 15,348 | 12,154 | — | 24,281 |
| English Isl'd | — | — | — | 344 | — | — |
| New-Orleans | — | — | — | 355 | — | — |
| Porto Rico | 3,760 | — | — | 2,079 | — | — |
| Siam | — | 7,500 | — | — | — | — |
| St. Croix | 260 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Melado | 8,182 | — | — | 808 | — | — |
| Total | 26,522 | 7,500 | 15,348 | 15,740 | 7,000 | 24,281 |

TALLOW—Sales during the week, 150,000 lbs., at 10c @10¼c., chiefly at 10c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand is limited, though the tendency is in favor of buyers. Sales, since Friday last, 42 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@11½c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf, at 13c.@18c.; 23 cases Florids, at 18c.@24c.; 267 hales Havana, at 25c.@35c.; and 163 halos Segua on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 50 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 50 tons Oil Cake, on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; and 100 hhls. Pork, at 2s. 3d.; also, hy steamer, some Cheese at 40s. For London, 1,150 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.: 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d.; 300 hhls. Beef, at 4s. 3d.; 10 tons Bacon, at 30s.; 60 tcs. Rice, at 16s. 6d.

## POLITICAL.

**WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,**
IS THE
ONLY
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR
ALDERMAN
OF THE
XVTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
XXIST WARD.

PEOPLE'S AND TAX PAYERS' CANDIDATE.
*For Alderman, Fifth District.*
JAMES WEBB.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—A most persistent attempt is being made by persons who have heretofore pretended to act with the Republican Party, and who hy that party have been elevated to prominent positions, to sell out the Party in our Ward to the Know-Nothings.

Failing in their attempts to use the regular Association for that purpose they are resorting to every sort of trick and deception to effect their object.

These political jugglers think it very important that James Owens should appear as having the regular Republican nomination of the Ward when every Republican in the Ward of common intelligence and honesty knows that WM. HAW, Jr., is the regularly nominated candidate for Alderman of the Republican Association, and that James Owens could not be the nominee of the Republicans because he is not a Republican, but belongs to an opposition political organization, and therefore any Republican nomination bearing his name is a deception and a dirty political trick.

Handbills are posted with the names of persons as indorsers of Owens, who will not vote for him, and have never nominated him, and know nothing of the handbills or their origin.

Again a pretended tax-payers' meeting is paraded as indorsing Owens, which is of the same piece of deception, as no one knows of any such meeting, and we presume the names signed are used, as in other instances, without their knowledge or consent; we believe this from the fact that we are quite sure no intelligent tax-payer would, with his eyes open, ever indorse the action of Owens in voting (when his vote *only* was wanted) to override the veto of Mayor Tiemann and make the purchase of land on Ward's Island (a greater part of which is 30 feet under water,) hy which the City was swindled ont of thousands of dollars, or his vote for a street-cleaning contract, without any advertisement as the Charter directs, or his vote upon railroad matters, in direct opposition to all the mercantile interests of our City, for the benefit of lot speculators on Murray Hill.

And above all he is not a Republican, and his nomination as such is a palpable and downright swindle, and no man who professes to hoa Republican can for a moment approve of any such nominstian without a sacrifice of his party affinities.

For these and other reasons we call npon the Republicans of the XXIst Werd to stand hy their candidate and their principles, and vote for that honest and intelligent regular Republican, Wm. Haw, Jr.

Any other Republican ticket is a base counterfeit.

By order of the Association.
GEORGE F. COACHMAN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY!—HONESTY AND ECONOMY IN OUR CITY AFFAIRS!—A Mass Meeting will be held at Dingledein's, 3d-av., corner of 59th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. The following nominations will be submitted for ratification:

For Comptroller, ROBERT T. HAWS.
For School Commissioner, MICHAEL A. REED.
Governor of the Almshouse, CH. BRUENINGHAUSEN.
School Inspector, LAWRENCE R. KERR.
Counsellmen, HAMLIN BABCOCK, CHAS N. DECKER, DAN'L TOWNSEND, JAS. G. MCADAM.
School Trustees, JOHN TURNER, ADDISON BROWN.
Constables, CORNELIUS J. GROVES, WM. H. VALENTINE, HERRMANN ROCKE, IRA A. ALLEN.

Several eminent speakers will address the meeting, which will be preceded by a volunteer salute and bonfires. By order of the Association.
ROBERT L. HILL, Secretary.

ELECTORS OF THE NINTH WARD—IN favor of honest measures and honest men, will meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858, to ratify the nominations of the following candidates: For Alderman VIth District—JOHN H. BRADY. For Alderman VIIth District—GEORGE STARR. For School Commissioner—JAMES W. FARR. For School Inspector—AUGUSTUS F. DOTY. For Constables—IRA C. PIERSON, CONRAD ROUWSE. For School Trustees—CHAS. T. EVANS, J. H. TOWNSEND. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Jos. Hoxie, Esq., Gen. Jas. W. Nye, Isaac Dayton, Esq., Solomon L. Hull, Esq., Chenncey Shaffer, Esq.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE—1858.—Delegates to the Democratic Whig General Committee are requested to meet at Thorp's Hotel, Broadway, corner of 8th-st., TH

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Nozze di Figaro.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal—Take Care of Little Charley.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Extremes—Sketches in India.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—The Pilot.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..... 3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail..... 5½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The German Mail by the screw-steamship *Bavaria*, for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office, today, at 11 o'clock.

The European mail by the *City of Baltimore*, heace for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday next at 10½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, arrived here early yesterday morning, with advices from Southampton to Nov. 18. From our London files of that date we derive some paragraphs in addition to the details by the *Arago*, which will be read with interest.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, a summary of the news by which, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published yesterday morning, arrived at Boston last night. Her mails will probably reach this City about 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

A mass meeting was held at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Thursday last, to organize an opposition to the Republicans. Both wings of the Democratic Party were represented, and a reunion and reorganization of the Democracy were strenuously advocated and hotly debated—a strong minority characterizing such action as premature. This action was finally determined upon, however.

Later Utah news has been received at Leavenworth. Kansas, but there is nothing of importance from Salt Lake.

The case of Thomas Allibone and Thomas A. Newhall, charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Bank of Pennsylvania out of large sums of money, was commenced at Philadelphia yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. A motion by the defendants' counsel for separate trials was denied by the Court. Very little progress was made in the case yesterday, considerable time being spent in obtaining a Jury.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation, caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, took place yesterday, and from the appearance of the few returns received, there is little doubt of the success of Gen. William U. Klein, the Opposition candidate.

The agents from whom the Walker "emigrants" at Mobile purchased their tickets for a passage to Nicaragua, have given notice that, in consequence of the refusal of the Collector to grant a clearance to the vessel, the money paid will be refunded.

The mutineers of the ship *Junior*, who have been on trial in Boston, were convicted yesterday, the principal, Plummer, of murder, and the other three, Cartha, Stanley and Hebbert, of manslaughter. Capt. Dobson, of the alleged slaver *Isle de Cuba*, was further examined yesterday, but nothing new of consequence was elicited. The trial of the third mate and part of the crew of the whale ship *Cortez*, for burning her in March last, was commenced yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Columbia, S. C., have refused to find bills of indictment in the three cases of the crew of the slaver *Echo*. The U. S. District-Attorney will endeavor to hold the prisoners, though it is believed he will not be able.

The Japan Treaty and dispatches from Consul Harris were yesterday delivered at the State Department by Lieut. Tatnall.

The Board of County Canvassers, which had been in session three weeks, made a final adjournment yesterday, having resolved, after a rather stormy discussion, that the votes from the Fourth District of the First Ward should be counted in with the rest of the returns and forwarded to the State Canvassers. At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, the report of the Committees on Supplies and Finance, calling for the appropriations for 1859, was adopted. Governor Washington Smith stated his reasons for postponing the signing of the check of $1,500, drawn in favor of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the reputed discoverer of anæthesis. He thought it illegal. Governor Gunther declared his intention of bringing the matter before the Courts, in order to compel Governor Smith to sign the check. The Police Force are likely to experience financial difficulties; the appropriation of $888,578 for their pay having been exhausted, they will be compelled to wait until the 1st of February for a new appropriation; but, as they are sure of their pay then, they will not suffer greatly. It has been announced that Postmaster Fowler had his pocket picked by some person at the ratification meeting in Tammany Hall on Friday evening. Probably there was no other person in the meeting who had the imprudence to carry anything valuable in his pocket, or the same disaster might have happened to others. Our military companies and civic authorities are making extensive preparations to give a parting tribute of respect to General Paez and his suite to-morrow, when it is expected that he will be sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to embark on his return to his native country, from which he has been so long exiled. The probabilities of the safety of the out-of-time steamer, the *Indian Empire*, are pretty generally discussed in commercial circles; but she is not regarded as a hopeless case by those whose judgment may be considered as reliable. That most venerable Association, the St. Andrew's Society, of this City, celebrated its One Hundred and Second Anniversary last night, in the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Adam Norrie presided. Speeches were made by the President, who introduced in turn, Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, and Messrs. Beales, Sloan, Verplanck, Evarts, &c., the representatives of the associate Benevolent Societies, by whom addresses in keeping with the occasion were also made. The day has been generally celebrated by the Sons of St Andrew in the principal cities of the Union There was a respectable, but not by any means a large meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening to further the interests of the new People's College at Havana in this State, the corner-stone of which was laid this Fall. W. C. Bryant, Esq. presided, and speeches were made in favor of the College by Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. Rev. Drs. Cheever, Peters, and Doctor A. D. Smith. A considerable body of laborers have been dismissed from the Central Park and the excavations for the new Reservoir, and the wages of the men remaining on the latter work have been reduced to eighty cents a day,—a lower rate than has been paid in this City for many years. The agitators who were engaged in getting up "bread riots" in Tompkins-square last year at this time, being about to commemorate those gatherings by an anniversary meeting to-morrow, their numbers will probably be considerably increased by the discharged laborers from the public works. There were no less than three deaths reported yesterday from drunkenness. A course of free lectures was inaugurated last evening at the Cooper Institute by Mr. S. S. Packard, who read an essay to a select audience on the History and Sphere of Commercial Colleges. The subject was not an inviting one, though it may have been a useful one for young men entering on a commercial career. In connection with the attempt to revive the labor riots of the last year, it is a fact worth noting, that a firm has proposed to hire 150 or 200 of the male prisoners in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island at prices ranging from twenty to forty cents a day. It is proposed to make a commencement with fifty men, and to increase the number by fifty every thirty days. The Governors have the project under consideration, and will report upon it at an early day. The estimated sum required by the Governors for the Almshouse Departments for the year 1859 is $685,420 77. Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, of Boston, has addressed a letter to Governor Gunther, which he read to his associates, calling for an explanation of charges made against him in reference to his claims as the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether. Gov. Gunther, in reply, reiterates his charges instead of recanting them. Among the excitements of Broadway yesterday was a stampede occasioned by a mad bull, which instead of running down to Wall-street where he might have encountered a good number of companions, rushed into the lager-bier saloon kept in the old gallery of the Art Union. There was a sale of pews in the new brick Church on Fifth-avenue last evening, at which great spirit was displayed, and a lively disposition to obtain eligible sittings. The first pew, which was valued at $1,500, was knocked down at a premium of $200 to Jacob Cram. The American General Committee, last night, indorsed the action of the City Committee, in nominating Robert T. Haws for Comptroller, and Frederick C. Wagner for Governor of the Almshouse.

A very important change is about to be effected in South Brooklyn, which will afford great satisfaction to the occupants of stores in Atlantic-street, in consequence of the resolution of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad, in Philadelphia, proposing to remove the terminus of the road from from the South Ferry to Hunter's Point; which will be followed by the establishment of a horse railroad through Atlantic-street, from the ferry to Van Wyck-avenue. The news of the resolution by the Philadelphia Board of Directors was received with great joy in Brooklyn yeaterday. The whole receipts for taxes at the Collector's office in Brooklyn up to last night, was $921,251 34. The books were opened on the 1st day of November.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were confined to 1,000 bales at steady prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn continued depressed. Provisions attracted more attention. Coffee and Molasses were quiet. Sugars, Rice, Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Hides were in fair demand. Freights were quoted firmer, with modarate engagements.

## Words and Deeds.

It is now alleged that the United States frigate *Saranac* has been ordered to the port of Guayamas for the purpose of talking order in the matter of certain differences between the Mexican Governor of the State of Sonora and an American surveying officer there employed, as it is reported, by a Mexican company. We have already pointed out the reasons which should induce this Government to select Guayamas as its *point d'appui* in dealing with the grave question of interference in the affairs of Mexico, and we shall be glad to learn that the mission of the *Saranac* is not limited to that particular case of difficulty between Mexican rulers and American citizens to which present rumor confines it.

Our hopes of immediate results from the said mission would be more lively, however, were it not somewhat dashed by the intimation that the *Saranac* before proceeding on her voyage must "wait for a part of her machinery, now coming out to her on board the *Illinois*." We ought to have become familiar with this sort of thing—but familiarity in this case breeds discontent as well as contempt; and nothing can quite reconcile us to the invariable calamities which attend every voyage of every American war-steamer. We cannot for the life of us understand by what subtle process of *diablerie* the Government of these United States is so regularly thwarted in its attempts after naval excellence. Our merchant-marine is neither the clumsiest nor the least successful in the world. When men undertake to build steamers for the transport of goods and passengers, and for their own advantage and profit, they usually contrive to procure hulls that will float, and engines that will propel. The dockyards of the Clyde, the foundries of Indre, have no absolute monopoly of excellence in these industries. Why, then, does our national capacity always give way just where it ought to be most vigorous, and provide for the conveyance of the national honor and the national flag such flimsy tubs as the wise men of Gotham, who went to sea in a bowl, would have hesitated to charter? We ask this by way of parenthesis, merely, and with no hope of any satisfactory reply. The Venetians might have tried to extract an explanation from their Lion's Mouth, or the Egyptians from the Sphinx, as reasonably as the free-born sovereigns of this enlightened Republic from their official servants at Washington.

Whatever the merits, then, of the *Saranac*, or whatever the prospects of her possible mission, it becomes us at least to ask, if we may not expect some peremptory and positive action from our Government in regard to Mexico. Instead of "cherishing well-founded suspicions" that Spain and France and England "are about to do something" in that quarter, suppose our authorities should try to do something themselves. Does it never occur to any man in official station, we should like to know, that the occupations and the demeanor of a great Continental Paul Pry do not precisely fill up the measure of the grandeur becoming in a nation like our own? For our own part we are heartily tired and ashamed of Congressional speeches, public documents and Government recommendations, modeled on the telegraphic dispatches with which our duty as journalists condemns us daily to electrify the nation. In the whole matter of our dealings with Mexico and the Central American States, the American Government has for years past played the part of a gigantic bo-peep. We have been constantly on the lookout for some fearful ambush in which the ogre of Castile, or the lion of England was lying in wait for us. Our diplomacy has been constantly skulking on tip-toe, with a dark-lantern in one hand and a poker in the other, all about the precincts of the Gulf of Mexico. At any time since the year 1847 we have been upon the eve of being circumvented and hopelessly ronted by our wily rivals. If we had spent upon one honestly-appointed and openly-authorized expedition for settling all questions at issue between ourselves and any of the Spanish American States, the money which we have lavished upon missions and counter-missions, public and private, for muddling these questions and bewraying the vile foreigners who were bent on undoing us, we should not now be pottering over the boilers of the *Saranac*, in a vague uncertainty as to "what will come of it?" Let us, in the name of all that is decent, have a full, frank statement of the actual condition of Mexico, made with authority by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Let us know precisely what wrongs we have suffered at her hands, and what reasonable demands for reparation have been refused by her. Then let us undertake, at once, efficiently and with as little noise as possible, the pacification of this unhappy country; finding out which of the parties that now distract it is most likely to work harmoniously with ourselves,—and so strengthening the hands of that party as to make all resistance to it hopeless, and to seat it firmly in power. If we enter upon this course of action speedily and with resolution, nobody will interfere with us. Questions of Spanish intrigues, of French interventions, of English diplomacy, may be left to the *quid nunes* and the telegraph. We shall meet them nowhere on our way, unless we summon them into being by the imbecility of an avowed policy. Executive recommendations without Executive action, and *Saranac* steamers incapable of steam, are the only things we have seriously to fear in handling the "question of Mexico."

## Drift of the Political Current.

The *Tribune* a few days since turned its philanthropic attention to the unhappy case of the Times, which it declared to be "leagued body and soul with the enemies of the Republican Party, which it is doing its ely utmost to disorganize and destroy." With this mild and amiably dispassionate introduction, our neighbor launched out into an exposition of the various Anti-Republican heresies which we had been promulgating. We had expressed the opinion, it seems, that there was a lull in the Anti-Slavery agitation,—that the temper of the public mind was not friendly to its renewal,—that the Kansas question was settled,—that no party was likely to take ground hereafter in favor of Congressional intervention against Slavery in the Territories,—that the principle of Popular Sovereignty had come to be very generally accepted as the basis of all action upon Slavery, and that these things being so it was not easy to see *upon what formidable issues* the Republican Party was likely to enter into the Presidential canvass of 1860. We do not observe that the *Tribune* controverts any of these statements, or throws much light upon our political future. Indeed, their truth or falsehood seems to be, in its view, a matter of entirely secondary importance; the main point is that they are adverse to the growth and success of the Republican Party. Whether they be true or not, any journal which mentions them, even in the mildest and most dispassionate manner, becomes an "effective mouthpiece of the sham Democracy" and gives the Republicans a "smiling stab."

We do not complain of this style of attack—at least when it comes from the *Tribune*. In fact, any other style would be out of character, and would add to the pain of chastisement the grief of disappointment. The *Tribune* takes pride in saying that, unlike the Times, it is a "Republican journal." It devotes its energies to building up the Republican Party—to strengthening its bulwarks, exalting its merits, concealing its defects, vaunting its successes, hiding, denying or explaining its defeats, and doing its utmost to put in office the men whom its machinery may designate as candidates for places of power. It adapts its means to this great end, and it very naturally dislikes everybody who does not work in the same harness, and for the accomplishment of the same object. And the *Tribune* is quite right in "counting us out." It says, with perfect truth, that the Times "makes no pretensions to the character of a Republican journal" in this sense, and that it is doing its best, in a quiet way, to repel "the imputation." We care nothing whatever for the success of the Republican Party, or any other party, *as such*. We subscribe to no party platform—put faith in no party objects—support no party candidates, wear no party badge, and do not intend to work for the accomplishment of any merely party end. All the honor, all the credit and all the profit of such service we freely relinquish to our neighbor. So far as we are concerned, it is quite at liberty to consider itself the only genuine, Simon-Pure Republican journal in this latitude. Our public service lies in another direction. We shall endeavor to tell the truth about all parties,—to represent their action and their opinions fairly,—to judge their aims rigidly and dispassionately,—and to support what we deem right, and condemn what we deem wrong, in them all. We may or may not, by so doing, help or hurt any of them. That is not our concern, but theirs. We shall do our best to damage any party which makes its own success in achieving place and power paramount to the public good,—and we shall do our best to aid any party in whatever it may do to promote the permanent welfare of the country.

Whether we are hereafter to be classed, therefore, among the "enemies of the Republican Party," will depend mainly upon the course which that party may adopt. If its principles and its purposes commend themselves to our judgments, we shall give it our support. If not, not. That is all. At present, as is quite evident even to its own leaders and expounders, both its principles and its purposes are uncertain and obscure. Its Pittsburg and Philadelphia platforms no longer define its position, for events have rendered them obsolete. The Kansas question, which was the main issue in 1856, is to all practical intents extinct. We find no general declaration of faith in the doctrine of Congressional legislation on Slavery in the Territories. We see no signs of agreement among Republicans in regard to the Tariff, or any of the other questions, domestic or foreign, which seem to be looming in the distance. The party is completely at sea upon them all. It may suit the *Tribune's* purpose—as it doubtless suits its temper and fulfills its mission—to pledge its support, *in advance*, to whatever ground may finally be taken upon all these subjects, and to whatever candidates may be selected for its advocacy by the regular party machinery. We decline any such pledges. When we know in what direction the Republican Party is going, we shall decide whether to go with it or not.

Meantime, we have been studying the political tendencies of the day with as much attention as possible. We shall be very glad to know at the earliest moment, in what temper, for what objects, and upon what issues, the Republican Party proposes to organize for the coming contest. To our unassisted vision the Slavery agitation has appeared to be subsiding. We have not been able to see clearly upon what issues connected with it the Presidential canvass of 1860 could be waged. Senator Seward, in his Rochester speech, intimated that the contest would be for the abolition of Slavery itself;—but he failed to make it quite clear to our minds, either that the mass of any party would join him in that crusade, or that even he himself was ready to lead it on. The *Tribune* repelled the construction first put upon his speech by his enemies, and denied that Mr. Seward proposed to wage any war upon Slavery as a local institution of the Southern States.

In this state of things—in the absence of any authoritative exposition of its creed and its aim—we have not unnaturally looked to the *Tribune* for indications at least of the views and purposes of the party which it justly claims to represent. Yesterday's issue of that paper contained a long and elaborate editorial upon the question of Slavery, (which it seldom discusses, as its readers know,) closing with the following emphatic proclamation:

"The present position in which *slaveholding and free labor stand face to face with each other* is the inevitable result of all our past history, and was fully foreshadowed in the very first Continental Congress, and still more distinctly in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution. In this state of things, it is in vain that the selfish, the quietists and the timid, whether at the North or at the South, cry out Peace! Peace! *There is no peace*, Mr. Choate and Senator Hammond to the contrary notwithstanding. *There is no peace, and until the great decisive battle now impending is fought, there can be none.* The struggle has begun, and *it must go on.* Even grant that overzealous and fanatical zeal has precipitated a contest which we would gladly have deferred, and, slumbering our own time in quiet, would willingly have thrust upon the days of our children, no matter. *In this thing we cannot have our way. In such a struggle there can be no neutrality.* It is time for every one to choose under which banner he will stand. Woe to him who, in this great crisis, shall prove himself a coward and a traitor!"

This sounds certainly like the signal of battle. The standards seem to be planted. The issue is apparently made up, and a certain portion of us are hypothetically proclaimed "cowards and traitors." It becomes somewhat important to know the nature of the fight:—and we find it set forth, with tolerable precision, in the following letter from the *Tribune's* correspondent at the Federal Capital:

Washington, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

The city is rapidly filling up with its usual Winter population, though, thus far, the arrivals from the South preponderate. There is a large body of Southern politicians at present in the Capital, who have come here to make arrangements, political and pecuniary, for the coming session. The impression prevails almost universally among these gentlemen that the Slavery question is settled, that the Anti-Slavery agitation has subsided, and that henceforth the topics with which the public mind of the country will concern itself are to be measures of financial and merely territorial interest. The fatuity of these men reminds one of the ostrich, with its head stuck in a hole, and its entire huge body exposed to the hunter. *Their knowledge of the North, their notions of the origin, tendency, progress and aim of the Anti-Slavery movement, are of the vaguest and most imperfect sort*, formed either by blind and passionate conjecture, or from the misrepresentations of Northern dough-faces, who, *as* dough-faces, know themselves little or nothing of the Anti-Slavery movement, and *are* dough-faces, because they have not grasp of mind or elevation of character enough to comprehend it.

The slaveholders of late years have so stimulated themselves with fanaticism, so beclouded their own minds with swashy fallacies in the insane attempt to reconcile with Christianity and natural justice the practice of living on the earnings of others, and with Democracy and Liberty the forcible keeping of three or four millions of their people in bondage, that it is extremely hard to make them realize their true position, or understand the attitude in which they appear to the rest of the country and the rest of the world. All men whose eyes are not dazzled by the flimsiest of fallacies, can see that the slaveholding class in this country is nothing but an aristocracy, and that of the meanest kind. It is not an aristocracy dignified by titles, by high birth, long descent and illustrious services, but a contemptible nigger-driving, cotton-growing, tobacco-raising aristocracy, into which any one can get admitted who can scrape together a thousand dollars, and has not conscience or humanity enough to restrain him from buying therewith another man, and making him work all the rest of his life for his (the buyer's) profit and convenience.

In a Republic like this, founded on principles of freedom, justice, and equality of rights, *the toleration of such an odious aristocracy for a moment could hardly be looked for*, even if it confined itself prudently and quietly to its miserable business of nigger-breeding, cotton-growing and tobacco-raising, without undertaking to meddle with politics. Even in that case *it might reasonably expect that the Democratic mass of the people would demand its suppression and abolition as a nuisance and disgrace to the country.* But when this privileged class, with its two millions of capital, combines to control the Government, and assumes to make and unmake Presidents, to dictate who shall be Judges, who shall be Embassadors, who shall be office holders, from the highest to the lowest; when it undertakes to put down freedom of the Press and of speech, and to proscribe and persecute all who are not servile to it, *how can it expect to be let alone* while the spirit of their fathers yet animates the free and proud and prosperous people of the North?

*The struggle against the slaveholding aristocracy will continue so long as that aristocracy exists.*" Platforms may be made and unmade, Fugitive Slave laws passed and repealed, Kansas admitted, and a dozen other Free States admitted—*but the Anti-Slavery agitation will not stop until the slaveholding aristocracy is subdued and suppressed.* There may be lulls, and there may be reactions—there may be settlements and 'final settlements'—I remember, myself, six or seven of the latter since the first great one in 1834—*but the Anti-Slavery agitation will continue and grow stronger and stronger every year, making issues, if it does not find them made. Our Southern friends may as well understand, first as last, that the only way to get rid of the agitation about Slavery is to get rid of Slavery itself.*"

This is not put forth, it will be observed, as the Republican platform, or in any avowed connection with the political canvass of 1860. It may have nothing to do with either. But in the absence of all other and more authoritative declarations, it may serve as a straw to show which way the *Tribune's* political bark is drifting. *That* representative and organ of the Republican party is evidently inclined to make the abolition of Slavery the direct and immediate issue in the coming Presidential canvass; and it denounces as a "coward and a traitor" every man who does not rally to its standard. If this is its purpose, it can put us down at the head of its list of "traitors and cowards." We shall be early in the field, and shall answer to our name the instant we hear it called.

## Our Currency System.

There can scarcely be a higher compliment to the financial soundness and prosperity of this State, than the desire which is manifested in certain quarters to trifle with and tinker its monetary system. Were there the smallest appearance of distrust among the public, in regard to the solidity of our Banks, the gentlemen who are now endeavoring to agitate for a revision of our Banking System, and whose interests are, in the majority of instances, identical with the prosperity of the State, would do anything rather than call into question the soundness of the policy which has just carried our Bank Note Currency successfully through the most difficult crisis to which it has ever been subjected.

The efforts of the parties who are seeking to agitate the question here referred to, are chiefly directed to two points. They desire to abolish the authority to issue notes of a smaller denomination than ten dollars (or to drive them out by a Federal *stamp tax*,) and to regulate the specie basis of a Bank in proportion to the amount of its deposits. The first of these measures comes partly within the scope of State legislation;—the other cannot properly be brought under the influence of a statute unless by a totally unnecessary departure from previous usage, and an unhealthy interference with matters which, being in by far the greatest part commercial, may safely be left in commercial hands.

The avowed object of those who would procure the abolition of the Bank Note Currency, is the substitution, in all the ordinary transactions of life, of Gold and Silver for this part of our Bank issues. In urging the measure, much stress is laid upon the fact that the Bank of England issues no notes of a less denomination than £5, or about $25 of our money. Now, apart from the consideration that the differences which exist between the circumstances, commercial and social, of England and this country, should make us pause and reflect long, before rushing into a blind imitation of her banking policy—it is worth noting that in France, long the most specie-worshiping nation of the world, it has been found desirable of late years to lower the denominational limit of the issues of the Bank of France, and to create a currency of small notes, to the extent of between sixty and seventy millions of dollars.

But, in judging this proposition from a domestic point of view, we have a right to ask *cui bono*, in whose interest and for whose advantage is it made? If for the sake of the Banks, it has yet to be shown that the safety and usefulness of these institutions, under our present laws, have been compromised by their small issues. We may, at least, be certain that the diffusion of these small notes among all classes of the people has tended to diminish the risk of sudden runs upon the banks in times of financial disorder. We have based the credit of our banks upon the credit of the State, involved in the public stocks, against which the notes of the banks are issued, and have thus indirectly fortified the credit of the State to the extent of the interest which our citizens hold in these notes. Is it for the sake of the State, then, and of our citizens, that the change upon which we now comment is sought to be made?

While the bills of New-York banks are in every respect equal to gold for all internal purposes, they are useless for purposes of exportation. As soon as they are driven from circulation, and bullion takes their place, the market will be drained, not only of specie, but of the only medium which enables workmen to receive payment for their labor—in short, of the only medium of circulation among a numerous and important class of the people. The case might perhaps be different if we were chiefly a receiving country. But the contrary is the case. We are rather a paying than a receiving country. The balance of trade, under our present revenue policy, would be generally against us, but for the gold which our country produces largely, and which we are, more or less, always exporting to neutralize this balance. If, therefore, we are to guard against possible danger in the future, let us prepare ourselves to meet the possible emergency, when, through failure of our cotton or bread crops here, or through a reduction in the demand from Europe for cotton or bread, we may be called upon to pay more gold than we have obtained from our mines. It is not difficult to see what our position would be in such a not impossible emergency, if, in the absence of small notes, our minor currency were entirely in gold and silver. The country would be swept of that currency before any remedy could be applied, and we should be forced to issue small bills, unsupported by the public confidence which our present system creates.

But still graver questions are raised by the proposal to limit by law the amount of Bank-loans in a fixed proportion to the amount of Deposits. The authors of this proposal can hardly have reflected upon its character. It would virtually convert the Legislature into a Board of Bank Directors, who are to do the business of every other Board of Bank Directors in the State. Doubtless, there are many simpletons, and, perhaps, not a few scamps, to be found in the lists of our Bank Directions by those who should know where to look for them. Doubtless, also, the benches of our Legislature are habitually occupied by angels in black satin waistcoats, whose wisdom and benevolence are the sole hope of the land. But if our Legislators are to interfere in the business of our Banks for the purpose of saving them from their friends, we see no reason why they should confine their wholesome energy to these institutions alone. There are Railway Companies in the State whose affairs do not appear to be managed with perfect sagacity; there are banks in the City who are in danger of bankruptcy, and merchants whose books cannot easily be posted. The principle of legislative intermeddling is one which needs no tender fostering care. 'Tis a hardy plant, likely to grow as fast and as well as the service of the State can require. Banks are business corporations. If they are ill managed, the last loss must be their own, and the only safe remedy the public distrust. To their own interest, and the supervision of those who deal with them, the care of details of their management may be safely left.

There is a worthy old adage which bids us "leave well alone." Our commercial finance is satisfactory to the great majority of the people, and is avowedly safe and conservative. Let us "neither meddle nor make." There are many other channels in which the energy of the few restless spirits engaged in its attempted reform can find ample scope Our City Government is in crying need of reformation; our police system sadly needs revision; the approaching Winter will find, we fear, an unusual number of poor men, women and children suffering unusual destitution. There is in many directions much that is evil requiring reformation. Let us get done with our real troubles before we take up those that are imaginary Let us carry into execution the reforms that are really necessary before we spend valuable time in theorizing the reform of what is already practically good.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—"Lucrezia Borgia" was played on Monday night to a fair house. The cast was a remarkable one; remarkable for its novelty rather than the expectation it excited. No one who has seen Mme. Piccolomini in her best impersonations could expect that she would be tremendous in the masterly *rôle* of *Lucrezia*, requiring as it does the strongest manifestations of fierce womanhood, and a range of passion a little higher than anything Mme. Piccolomini has yet essayed. It was perhaps a stroke of good managerial policy to present the lady in this character, and the result was not altogether a failure. In the first act Mme. Piccolomini sang unusually well. She identified herself so completely with the character that all her usual coquetries were far a time forgotten. The finale, however, was not a remarkable performance. In the second act the most noticeable insufficiency of the general cast became apparent. The duet between the *Duke* and *Lucrezia*, the trio with *Genarro*, and the concluding duet between the soprano and tenor were failures. The struggle between motion and method resulted in the discomfiture of Mlle. Piccolomini as a prima donna. Clever and delightful as she is, and much and creditably as she exerted herself, the part of the *Borgia* is beyond her powers. Herr Formes, as the *Duke*, was simply bad. The tenor, Signor Tamaro, unhappily, labored under a severe cold, and failed to do himself justice. Under these untoward circumstances the work dragged, owing all its vitality to Mlle. Piccolomini. The artists were called out, one of them in the spirit of championship rather than of appreciation. To-night the "Nozze de Fizaro" will be given for the last time.

Wallack's Theatre.—Sheridan's splendid comedy, "The School for Scandal," was revived here last night for the purpose of introducing Mr. Ranger—an actor of European and American reputation—in the part of *Sir Peter Teazle*. The general distribution was admirable, and included the names of Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Lester, Mr. Baougham, Mr. Dyott, and other leading members of the company. Mr. Ranger is an excellent actor. His performance was marked by an unctuous perception of the best points of the text, by a quiet bearing, and a thorough knowledge of stage business. His physical powers are well suited to the dimensions of Wallack's Theatre; he can be seen and heard to advantage, and will undoubtedly become a favorite.

Dodworth's Saloon.—Arthur Napoleon, the young Portuguese pianist, of whose remarkable performances we have before spoken, gave his second *soirée* here last evening. The attendance was better than on the first night, but still insufficient as a mark of appreciation of the very remarkable powers possessed by this young stranger. It is not going too far to say that in many respects he is one of the best players in the country. His facility of execution is enormous; his touch exquisite; his conception sound and finished. An attraction peculiar to himself is of course youth, but forgetting this accidental circumstance, there is sufficient to be remembered and appreciated in the way of true art. The best item in the programme last night were a Fantasia on themes from the "Trovatore" by Kuhe (an extremely effective and well devised piece) and Hause's celebrated theme and variations from the "Puritani." These works belong to the first class in point of mechanical difficulty, and demand a rare combination of delicacy with force. They were performed admirably by Arthur Napoleon, and elicited a hearty encore. Indeed, the enthusiasm throughout was tremendous, and gave the young artist a severe allowance of work.

The vocalists were Miss Fanny Stockton—a young lady who possesses an excellent voice—Mr. Durrett, the "American basso," and Signora Carozzi, the prima donna. Another concert will be given on Tuesday of next week.

Banvard's Paintings.—We direct attention to the mechanical picture of the Destruction of Jerusalem and the panorama of the Holy Land, painted by Mr. Banvard, and now exhibiting at No. 659 Broadway.

Mendelssohn Union.—The "St. Paul" of Mendelssohn, will be repeated at the Cooper Institute tomorrow night. The first performance was the finest we have ever heard in this country.

Brooklyn Athenæum.—Mr. E. B. Phelps, violinist, will give a concert here on Thursday, assisted by Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Morgan and other artists.

## The Almshouse Governors.

### Appropriations for 1859.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday at the usual hour. After the acceptance of the minutes, communications were in order. Among them was one from Dr. W. W. Sanger, Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island, requesting to have a permanent member of the Medical Staff appointed to act as Deputy Resident Physician. It was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital.

Messrs. C. D. & W. B. Bigelow proposed to hire 150 to 200 male inmates of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, whose sentences shall range from six months and upwards, and aged between 16 and 40 years, for the term of five years. They divided the men and wages into four classes, as follows:

| | Price per day. |
|---|---|
| Class No. 1—The beginners, including all during the first three months' work | 20 cents |
| Class No. 2—Includes all who worked three and less than six months | 25 cents |
| Class No. 3—Includes all who worked six and less than twelve months | 30 cents |
| Class No. 4—Includes all who worked twelve months | 40 cents |

They propose to commence with fifty inmates, and increase in number by fifty each thirty days, until the full complement are at work. The communication was referred to the Penitentiary Committee, to report at an early day.

The Committee on Supplies and Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Comptroller of the City of New-York for estimate of appropriation for the Almshouse Department for the year 1859, reported in substance as follows:

"That they have given the subject the consideration which its importance demands, and present the following estimates from the Heads of the several institutions, of the amount required for their proper maintenance during the year 1859, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $685,420 77, (less estimated receipts, $20,000,) as follows:

| | Present Number of Inmates. | |
|---|---|---|
| Alms-house | 1579 | $66,979 66 |
| Bellevue Hospital | 792 | 78,427 00 |
| City Cemetery | 9 | 3,500 00 |
| City Prisons | 357 | 32,040 00 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 180 | 6,000 00 |
| Colored Home | 304 | 12,800 00 |
| Lunatic Asylum | 666 | 61,485 00 |
| Ferry | — | 5,000 00 |
| Office | — | 25,000 00 |
| Out-door Poor (children at nurse) | 214 | 117,750 00 |
| Penitentiary | 813 | 68,000 00 |
| Island Hospital | 337 | 20,953 48 |
| Small-pox Hospital | 4 | 3,416 54 |
| Store-house, B. I., including Bake-house | — | 5,004 33 |
| Randall's Island | 1359 | 96,543 00 |
| Work-house | 838 | 61,360 77 |
| | 7453 | $685,420 77 |
| Less estimated receipts | | 20,000 00 |
| Total | | $665,420 77 |

In addition to the foregoing, the following amounts are required for the objects specified:

Almshouse.....$6,500

For repairs of buildings which are absolutely essential, and including painting, plumbing, flagging, roofs, &c.

Storehouse, Blackwell's Island.....$1,000

For building dock, &c., to enable vessels to land freight and passengers without being liable to damage by the rocks.

Randall's Island.....$16,000

*Extension of Hospital.*—This amount is required for increased accommodations for the proper medical treatment of sick children.

*Repairs to Verandah*, $1,000.—Required for the protection of the children against accidents.

*Boat House*, $500.—For protection of boats, with accommodations for boatmen. Old house destroyed.

*Ice House*, $250.—Repairs to present ice-house.

Island Hospital, (New,).....$60,000

This sum is required during the year 1859, on this account. The building is progressing fairly, and is of a substantial character, and will compare in the most favorable manner with any heretofore erected by the City. The accommodations will be ample for all the requirements of the sick sent direct to and from the various institutions, as all will be here treated, and not as now in the several institutions owing to the want of proper hospital accommodations.

Penitentiary, New Wing.....$15,000

The erection of the new wing is in a very fair state of progress, and will be completed for occupation about the 1st April next. This amount is required for its completion, for roof, iron cell doors, flagging of interior, plumbing, &c. The continued increase of prisoners require additional cells for their confinement, and which for the present will be afforded by this extension. The increase of inmates in this Institution within two years is 316. The cells are constructed for one prisoner, and in many cases are occupied by two and three persons.

Foundling Hospital.....$1,000

For plans, specifications and expenses incidental to initiatory proceedings in the establishment of said Institution.

Lunatic Asylum, new wing.....$30,000

This building was originally constructed to accommodate 450 inmates; present number, 666. In explanation of this amount, the following communication from the Resident Physician, accompanying his estimate, is submitted:

New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Nov. 8, 1858.

*To the Committee on Supplies and Finance:*

Inclosed I send an estimate of expenses for the year 1859, during which period there will undoubtedly be an average number of 700 patients. The estimate is explanatory of itself, except that part pertaining to the erection of another building, and to this I wish to call special attention. More than a year ago measures were in contemplation temporarily to relieve the crowded condition of this Institution by the occupation of the workshop connected with a neighboring department. The destruction, however, by fire of the Island Hospital, rendered the use of the proposed building necessary for other purposes, and the same condition of things then so unreally called for relief, has since continued, and even with greater urgency is presented for consideration.

The necessity for enlarged accommodations for the insane poor of our City, is apparent from an examination of the buildings now occupied by them, and the manner in which these are made to shelter and sustain the large number of patients now gathered in them. With accommodations designed and barely sufficient for 450, we find them occupied by more than 650 patients. In the lodge building intended for the violent and excitable alone, the number of temporary beds nightly made upon the floors of the corridors, is over 60, and to that extent therefore, is it filled be

read a written statement explaining his charges, and in amount re terating them.

Governor WASHBURN SMITH replied to repeated calls from the members of the Board, explaining the reason of the delay in signing the check of $1,500 drawn in Dr. Morton's favor. He expressed himself as not at all satisfied that the Board of Governors had the right in appropriate the amount named to Dr. Morton, whether it was regarded as a donation or as expended in the purchase of a patent right. Should a *mandamus* be issued compelling him to sign the check he would defend the course he had taken at his own expense.

Governor GUNTHER declared his intention of having immediate recourse to legal measures—that justice might be done to Dr. Jackson.

The weekly statement shows that there were remaining in the different institutions under the charge of the Governors on Nov. 27, 7,594 persons, being an increase during the week of 112, and a decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year, of 22.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP INDIAN EMPIRE.—The steamer *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, had been out from Halifax twenty-one days, and had not been heard from, when the *Europa* left Liverpool. Naturally a good deel of uneasiness prevails in regaid to her safety. She left this port on tha 23d of October, had a collision with a brig in the harbor, which kept her over night at Quarantine, encountered a severe gale on the way to Halifax, and left that port on the 29th for Galway. The *Indion Empire* was commanded by Captain COURTENAY, and her chief engineer was Mr. CHARLES ASHLEY, who, it will be remembered, held the same position on board tha *Central America* at the time of her wreck. Although the most competent judges who were on board this steamer at the time of her loss attributed the disaster, in part, to Mr. A.'s inefficiency and inattention, a Commission of Experts, in this City, formally acquitted him of blame, and he obtained employment on board the *Indian Empire*. The *Indian Empire* was formerly the steamer *United States*, and wes built by WM. H. WEBB in this City, in the most substantial manner, under the supervision of Capt. CRABTREE. Afterwerds she was sold to the Germanic Confederation, and was called the *Hansa*. She was theu sold to parties in Great Britain, and her name was again changad to the *Indian Empire*. During the time she was employed in transporting troops to the Crimea she was thoroughly examined by the Inspectors of Lloyds, and found to be as sound as the day she was launched. She is accounted one of the best sea boats afloat, but she is very slow—so slow that few who are acquainted with her sailing qualities will take passage in her. A wag who knew her power of inertia proposed to the owners that they should put another pair of paddle-wheels into her, and then sell her to the Government for a stationary lighthouse. She was seven days getting to Halifax on the present voyage. To relieve in some degree the present anxiety about the *Empire's* safety, it may be stated that, by way of experiment, to make a saving in the item of fuel, tha agents here put on board of her more than two-thirds of her complement of coals in *anthracite*, (some 500 tons,) instead of Cumberland coal, which she had been accustomed to carry. The difference would be about $1,000 in cost. This undoubtedly accounts for the delay. The agents here have no concern for her safety, although they are annoyed at her excessively long passage. She carried sixty-two passengers in the steerage, twelve in the second cabin, and four in the first cabin,—making a total of seventy-eight. The crew were mostly shipped in Europe, and there is no list on this side of the Atlantic. We hope to hear of the *Indian Empire's* safe arrival at Galway by the Liverpool steamer due here next week.

SALE OF PEWS IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH.—The sale of pewe in tho new brick church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, took placa last evening. The body of the church was half full of people. At 7½ o'clock Mr. HORACE HOLDEN, one of the Trustees of the Church, stood up, and after alluding to the removal from the Old Brick Church to the new edifice, the sale of the former and the money expended in erecting the latter, announced the terms of the sale which was about to take place. Diagrams of the church were distributed, with the prices of the pews affixed; the highest bidder was entitled to select a pew in any part of the church, with the privilege of purchasing an adjoining pew at the same premium. The pew rents commenced on the 1st of November, and the first half-year would expire 1st of May next, when the yearly rent, payabia in advance, would begin to accrue. The annual rents to be assessed on the pews would be fixed by the Board of Trustees after the sale, without delay, and would not exceed 7 per cent on the fixed value of each pew. To the best pews in the body of the house, $1,500 was the price affixed; $150 was the price of the least eligible pew in the gallery. Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER was the auctioneer. About one-half of the pews in the body of the house were sold during the evening; none in the gallery were sold. There were sold at a premium, 45; of these, 15 were sold at an advance of $10—the lowest premium bid. No. 56, a $1,500 pew, was first sold, and brought the highest premium. The first bid was $100, and was offered by Mr. JACOB CRAM, a distiller, who was one of the congregation of the old Brick Church, as were most of those who purchased pews in the new edifice. Mr. SAMPSON offered $110, and with slow advances, each bidding $10 or $20 at a time above the hid tast offered, the premium was run up to $300, and was knocked down to Mr. CRAM. Mr. SAMPSON, a retired auctioneer, gave a premium of $200 for pew No. 94, on which there was a fixed valuation of $1,400. The next pew sotd—No. 53—was knocked down to Mr. EGGLESTON at $170 premium. Several brought $140. DANIEL LORD, PAUL SPOFFORD, SHEPARD KNAPP and the Rev. Dr. ISAAC FERRIS were among the purchasers of other pews at a lower price. Pew No. 48 was reserved for the pastor. The Rev. Dr. SPRING himself was present, and attended to the selections made by the members of his congregation with a great deal of interest. There was no competition on any of the olds except the first. Everything was conducted very quietly. It was announced that pew-scrip of the old church would be received at par-value as purchase-money, but the premiums must be paid in cash. The deeds will be ready on Saturday, Dec. 11, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met at 1 P. M. yesterday, the President ELIJAH F. PURDY, in the Chair. Mr. BLUNT presented a preamble and resolutions reciting the history of the difficulty with regard to the discrepancies in the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward, and providing that all the papers relating thereto, together with a certified copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Board of State Canvassers; that the Chairman and Secretary of the Board proceed to comply with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, in making the proper returns, and that tbe same be published. Considerable debate followed. Mr. PURDY intimated that the preamble and resolutions were concocted in secret conclave. Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. BLUNT stoutly denied the insinuation. The Board took a recess about 2 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock the members reassembled. The President read the mandamus served on him by the Supreme Court, requiring the Board to make an immediate estimate of the votes cast for the various candidates in the recent election. Mr. KENNEDY said the resolutions of Mr. BLUNT proposed just what the mandamus required. The writ was laid on the table. Mr. TWEED offered four substitutes, each of which was lost by a tie vote. Mr. BLUNT's resolutions were adopted, (ayes 8, noes 4,) and his preamble was lost by a tie vote. The Board proceeded to finish the estimate of the aggregate returns. Mr. PURDY inquired whether he was expected to sign the return from the Fourth District of tha First Ward, from which the vote had been stricken out? Mr. KENNEDY replied that he was, and stated that he (KENNEDY) had stricken out the vote when a resolution in favor of confirming tha return was lost by a tie vote. Mr. BRIGGS questioned his right to do so. Mr. PURDY signed the return under protest. The Clark then read the official return of the Board. Mr. VOORHIS moved that the votes of the Fourth District of tha First Ward be counted in with the returns, in accordance with the mandamus. Mr. KENNEDY suggested that the resolution should direct that the votes be attached to, and not counted in with, the returns. Mr. VOORHIS offered a new resolution in accordance with the suggestion. Mr. BELL then offered Mr. VOORHIS' original resolution as an amendment, which was carried (ayes, 7; noes, 4.) Mr. VOORHIS was excused from voting, and Mr. WESMANN alone, of the Republicans, voted in the affirmative. Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BLUNT and Mr. STEWART immediately retired. The Clerk finished the reading of the returns, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

PAY OF THE POLICE SUSPENDED.—The appropriation ($868,548) to cover the Police expenditure for the present year has been exhausted. To-day, which is the monthly pay-day, the usual payments will not be made. There are 1,257 on the pay-roll, and the announcement to these that the money due them for their past months' labor will not be forthcoming, has caused a good deal of grumbling—a very natural result. Unless money can be borrowed by the Police Commissioners, the Policemen will have to work without pay until, at least, the 1st of February, as that will be the earliest date at which the appropriations for the ensuing year will be made out and get passed upon by the State Legislature.

A MAD BULL ON BROADWAY.—An infuriated bull, of mammoth size, made his appearance, yesterday afternoon, on Broadway. Lady pedestrians rushed, with desperate haste, into convenient stores, and gentlemen were not slow in following their example. The bull steered majestically along the centre of the sidewalk, hnrrying all before him. This bull, unlike his historic predecessor, did not seem to have any propensities for a China shop; on the contrary, he took a fancy to the hall leading to the old Art Union Rooms—now, alas! used as a lager-bier saloon—and, entering there, created no little perturbation among the imbibers of the Teutonic beverage. After upsetting a few tables, and putting the drinkers to flight, the animal was finally silenced with three bullets, and his death was witnessed by a large crowd of excited spectators.

THE GREAT HANDICAP RAT MATCH.—For a few days past an advertisement appeared in the papers, which, at the first glance, bore the semblance of announcement of a great Handicap Race, after the most approved English fashion; but a more careful scrutiny developed the fact that rats occupied that particular portion of tha sentence where, in accordence with first impressions, the best blood horses should have been. The result was an excited leadar in the *Tribune* upon the necessity of killing rats, and a consequent, though much more moderate, excitement among tha rat-terrier fanciers of the City. The time announced was Nov. 30, and the place, Kerrigan's Hall, White-street, the entire exhibition to be under the management and supreme control of HARRY JENNINGS. Tha exhibition was to have commenced at 7½ o'clock with a mammoth display of dogs, but owing to the lack of interest on the part of the artist having the erection of seats in hand, the show did not commence until a much later hour. During the interval the gentlemen present (there were no ladies) occupied themselves in examining such dogs as were visible, and listening with anticipated pleasure to the united squeals of some one hundred and fifty caged rats, that were doing their best to eat each olher. Finally, the opening of the exhibition was announced, and all parties were desired to take seats. A table was brought in, and the cloth waa laid. At this moment, a Chinaman, who had not been noticed before, was seen prassing forward, until he had secured a position commanding one entire side of the table. He then sat down, and an agreeable smile, not unmingled with a potent desire that they would serve them up, illuminated his gaunt visage—he was evidently thinking of his dear native land and its "rats and puppies for pies." HARRY gave the word, and some fourteen black and tan terriers were brought forward, the handsomest for all properties to win a prize of a silver goblet. The Judges took tham up and examined them with professional eyes and fingers. First their snouts, then their heads and ears; then their colors, and finally their narrativea, underwent thorough inspection. During this interesting process the spectators maintained perfect silence. Nothing could be heard but the barking of angry dogs, and the squeaking of the rats that were in boxes in a corner, noisily anticipating their later ends, until an interested individual vehemently desired to known whether "all dogs tails were to be considered alike, whether they were shaved or no." He was summarily invited to "shut up," and to "go and shave his dog's tail if he didn't like it." He accepted the first proposition, and the examination went on, and resulted in favor of CHARLTON'S dog "Toby," which was declared the handsomest and took the goblet. Then there was a moderate display of bull-terriers, the handsomest to win a silver-mounted collar. The dogs underwent the same manipulations that the others had done, and the result was that FLETCHER'S dog "Billy" received the collar. HARRY now brought back one of the black-and-tan terriers, and exhibited a tan-colored spot under his left ear, which he said was *the* beauty spot, and showed that the dog wasn't black where he ought to be tan, or tan where he ought to be black—an announcement that was received with great favor. The next was an exhibition of bull dogs, the highest bred to win a silver-mounted collar. Only two animals were shown—BUTLER'S "Tumbler" and FLETCHER'S "Billy." There was some difference of opinion as to whether either was a pure bull-dog. HARRY decided that there was not a pure bull-dog in the whole room, and the Judges decided that "Tumbler" was the highest bred, so he took the collar. Thus far the exhibition bore a very faint resemblance to the Committee Examinations of Animals at a raeing fair. But here the resemblance was lost entirely, for now HARRY [enters the arena with a large box of rats, squeaking as before, and announces that "the sports will open with a bandsome specimen of a leopard, who will kill six rats, in good style." He then rams his hand through an opening in the box, and throws out one after another, and sometimes two at a time, into a circular pit, about nine feet in diameter. The spectators are in extacles, because of the ease and perfect safety with which he handles the rats. He takes them by the head, and by the tail—anywhere, and they do not bite him. The first thus thrown out were very large and well conditioned. The Chinaman drew nearer to the pit, and his eyes glistened with delight. He had seen the dogs one by one, and experienced great disappointment from the appearance of all of them, excepting one that was quite young. Tha others were very thin, and looked tough. But here were rats large and fat, and the Celestial was pleased—but only until the leopard came out and mangled them. Then dark envy was his only expression. After the leopard had finished his half-dozen, which he did rather slowly, but effectively, the black and tans were brought in and handicapped—each dog to kill one rat for every two pounds he might weigh. Tha heaviest dog was BAKER'S "Jack," which weighed 22 pounds, and, consequently, had to kill eleven rats in the same time that several dogs weighing 7 pounds, had only to kill three rats, with 5 seconds added to their time for the odd pound. When tha first buteh of rats were thrown in, there was great difficulty in keeping soma of the moat youthful spaelators back from the edge of the pit, but they were finally induced to be seated, and then FAIRCHAD entered with his dog to destroy eight rats. The word was given, and the dog went at them, his master jumping about in the pit all the time, as if he had suddenly gona mad, his object being, apparently, to keep the rats well together, so that the dog might kill them the sooner. When the last rat had given his last dying squeak, he caught up his dog and called "Time." He had killed them in 1 minute and 23 seconds. Other dogs were taken in and killed their various quantities in much the same way—the more experienced giving a rat hut one bite and a shake, while the younger ones took more time, and sometimes shyed when a rat bit them instead of their biting him. The contest finally resulted in favor of ROONEY'S "Pet," a seven-pound dog that killed three rats in thirty-six seconds. During this exhibition the spectators seemed to derive as much amusement from the frantic efforts of the men in the pit to keep their dogs at work, and the rats from running up the legs of their pantaloons, as from the killing. One man, who was slightly inebriated entered the pit, with a 7-pound dog, and after dancing about wildly for some time, took up his animal and left the pit. It was discovered immediately that there were but two rats there, and there were cries of "Foul." HARRY pursued the inebriated individual, brought him back into the pit, and then running his hand up between his back and his coat, brought forth a rat, that unbarmed had taken shelter there. Of course great applause was the consequenee. Anotber rat ran up under a man's pantaloons, and made him feel very unpleasant. His efforts, which were continued for some time, to get the rat down again, furnished great amusement for the spectators, who enjoyed it amazingly. When the prize had been awarded, HARRY announced a "grand battle royal—fifty rats to all dogs that choose to enter," as the *finale*. He then brought another box of rats, and, putting in both hands, threw them out by half-dozens, until over fifty were running about the pit. The excitement now was very great. Every man who had a dog rushed with it to the edge of the pit, and waited with eagerness for the word to let them in. The Chinaman could not get a glimpse, so he ran around for a time in a state of alarming perturbation, and finally mounted an empty rat-box close by the pit. The word was given, the dogs were thrown in, and for a few moments, during which every rat was killed, the hall resounded with the shouts of the delighted spectators. Very few of the rats killed by the dogs were mutilated, and when our reporter left, the Chinaman, purse in hand, was in earnest conversation with HARRY, the rat-killer.

PICKING THE POSTMASTER'S POCKET.—Postmaster FOWLER had his pocket picked at the ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening, of a pocket-book containing notes and checks to the amount of $3,000, and $22 in bank bills, which was carried off. The notes and checks, which were of no value except to the owner, were remitted next day to Mr. FOWLER by the thief, who, as a matter of course, retained the bank bills. Mr. FOWLER says he is satisfied. The thief, no doubt, is gratified.

THE MOUNT VERNON MOVEMENT.—A great festival is in preparation for next week in aid of the funds of the Mount Vernon Association. It is to continue for three days, and will embrace a grand ball, a concert, and two or three orations by distinguished orators. It is under the direction of the lady officers of the Association, aided by a number of our most prominent and influential citizens.

CITY POLITICS.—The American General Committee held a meeting last evening, and adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the action of the City Convention in the nomination of ROBERT T. HAWS for Comptroller, meets our hearty approbation, in the fact that he is the most acceptable candidate nominated.

*Resolved*, That this General Committee give our hearty approval of tha City Convention in nominating FREDERICK C. WAGNER for Governor of the Almshouse.

FREE LECTURE-COURSE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The course of Free Lectures to be delivered during the season, before Bryant and Stratton's Mercantile College, in Cooper Institute, was inangurated tast evening by Mr. S. S. PACKARD, the Superintendent, in a lecture on the "History and Sphere of Commercial Colleges," delivered to a large audience in room No. 23 of that building. The lecture was a concise and able review of commercial education in this country, abounding in wholesome suggestions and happy illustrations, and clearly showing tha advantages of a thorough training in the science of business. The idea of a free course of lectures to young men, under the anspices of sueh an institution, is one that should be hailed with pleasure, and be met in a spirit of generous appreciation. We learn that the lectures will be delivered regnarly on Monday evening of each week, by the prominent speakers of the City, upon topics of general interest.

THE LATE BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.—The remains of the late BENJAMIN F. BUTLER having arrived in the steamer *Arago* on Monday, the funeral services will take place at the Mercer-street Church to-morrow, at 3 o'clock. Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the Bar in reference to the death of Mr. BUTLER. It will be held in the United States District Court-room, on Chambers-street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Judge NELSON will praside, and Messrs. KENT, LOAD, BIDWELL, NOYES and EDMONDS are expected to take part in the proceedings.

### Coroner's Inquests.

DIED IN A STATION-HOUSE.—Monday evening, a First Ward policeman found an unknown man lying in the street grossly intoxicated. He had the man conveyed to the Station-house, where he was put into a cell. Four hours afterwards he was found dead. Death in a Station-house cell is not an infrequent occurrence, and the wonder is that they are not more frequent, in view of the smallness of the cells, and almost total inattention to ventilation which characterizes them. An unknown man died yesterday in the City Prison. He was brought in drunk. Inquests will be held on the bodies to-day.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—HENRIETTA VANDERBECK, an English woman, was found dead yesterday morning in her bed, at No. 59 Forsyth-street. An Inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death from intemperance" rendered.

### Police Reports.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSE VICTIM.—Gamblers are endowed with large sympathetic natures. At 10 A. M., on Monday—the hour announced for the hearing in the case of Benjamin F. Hibler, the Kentuckian fleeced out of his surplus funds, watch and diamond jewelry, at the gambling house No. 575 Broadway—a large throng of the gambling fraternity were in attendance. There was an extensive display of heavy gold watch chains, flashy vests, Alexandrian kids and spotless linen shirt bosoms. The prisoners, Wm. Stuart, "banker," Dr. Johnson, "game keeper," John Riley, "dealer," and James Heusted, "roper in," if anything were a little dressier than their condolling friends, and their hair and moustaches were got up for the occasion in a little more elaborate style. The confused victim seemed to feel his position as a queer one. He is almost twenty-five years of age, and since his arrival in this City has been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. His father is reported to be a wealthy planter in Kentucky. The prisoners, with the exception of Dr. Johnson, waived an examination. On behalf of the accused Doctor, it is claimed that he was only a looker-on, and that, though he acted as "game-keeper," he was not to be held responsible for the alleged financial havoc effected by the gamesters. On this plea being entered the complainant was examined. He gave a statement regarding his losses, confirming the story published in Monday's TIMES. Upon his cross-examination he admitted having drank a good deal while undergoing the process of victimization, but charged Dr. Johnson with being implicated with the others in fleecing him. His testimony failed to impress the Magistrate in Dr. Johnson's favor, and at its close the latter, as well as the other accused parties, were required to give bail in $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. They all gave bail.

MATRICULATION OF A COUNTRYMAN IN TAMMANY POLITICS.—Francisco Udolpho Fenno was formerly a resident of Otsego County—a county renowned for hop-raising. The residents of Otsego, besides selling a large quantity of hops to market, send Mr. Francisco Udolpho Fenno to the State Legislature. Mr. Fenno became ambitious, moved to New-York and essayed to figure on the broader field of Tammany politics. He settled in the Third Ward, was elected a member of the Convention to nominate school officers, and met with the other delegates at "The Ark," in Greenwich-street, to transact the important business delegated them. A dispute arose, Mr. Fenno—so he alleges in an affidavit—was savagely beaten by his colleagues, his nose was broken, his eyes were blackened, and fourteen dollar bills were stolen from his pocket. Mr. Fenno was indignant, and instituted legal proceedings against his political assailants. The accused—Messrs. Hoffmire, Matthews and Coles, well-known politicians in the Third Ward—were yesterday arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions. They pleaded guilty. Mr. Spencer, their counsel, urged in their behalf the immemorial usage of Tammany Hall, which allowed, and even required, that the dull routine of political conventions should be relieved by the excitement of a free fight. He insisted that Mr. Francisco Udolpho Fenno had only been subjected to the usual initiatory process of matriculation into Tammany politics. The robbery was indignantly denied, but the other allegations of the complaint were admitted, and time was asked to put in affidavits in mitigation of the offence. The magistrate granted until Saturday for that purpose.

UNFORTUNATE PORK SPECULATION AND MOST FORTUNATE ARREST.—Just after daylight on Monday morning Officer Story, of the Fifth Ward, observed a man walking through West Broadway, carrying a well-filled bag over his shoulders and considerably bowed down with the oppressive load. A feeling of compassion and curiosity possessed the officer—the curiosity predominating. He advanced towards the man, who instantly dropped his bag and ran. The officer ran too, and after a short chase overtook the fugitive. A search developed the fact that the bag contained pork, and that it had just been stolen from Washington Market. Curiously gratified, the officer proceeded to conduct his prisoner to the Station-house. He had not gone far before the captured pork-dealer broke loose from him and darted up an alley, flourishing a knife and daring him to follow. The officer did follow, and gave his defiant prisoner a sharp rap over the skull with his club, which produced an instantaneous effect. After being taken to the Station-house, the prisoner was identified as Michael Walsh, *alias* "Desperate Mike." Mike was one of the gang who about a year ago broke into the Bonded Warehouse on the Cunard Dock, in Jersey City, and stole several thousand dollars worth of silks. For this offence he was convicted and sentenced to the New-Jersey State Prison. Working for nothing, and particularly in New-Jersey, was distasteful to Mike, and he made his escape. He will now be sent back to complete his prescribed term of imprisonment. He has long been known to the New-York Police as a desperate and dangerous character.

ARREST OF A POLICY DEALER.—William Jackson, keeping an Exchange office at No. 168 Chatham-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by dectective officer Roach, charged with selling lottery policies, on complaint of William Schipp. It appears that Schipps, who lives in Henry-street, was apprehended a few days ago on suspicion of robbing his room-mate; but the evidence being unsatisfactory to the magistrate before whom he was arraigned, he was honorably discharged. While in custody, however, he was searched, and a number of policy slips were found on his person. He told the officers that he was not guilty of robbery, but about his only fault was playing policies at Jackson's exchange office, at the same time expressing a willingness to make an affidavit against that person, which he accordingly did. The accused was arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who held him to bail in the sum of $1,000. Charles McBride became his surety.

A BURGLAR CAGED.—The servants attached to the St. Nicholas Hotel sleep in a house in Mercer-street, adjoining the rear of the hotel. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the waiters entered his room, and discovered an individual carefully examining his Sunday clothes by the aid of a dark lantern. The waiter retreated, held on to the door, and shouted for help. The "help" showed their heads in quick time, and the audacious clothes examiner was arrested. A complete "kit" of burglar's tools was found in his possession. Being a young man of genteel pretensions, he expressed himself very much disgusted when he discovered the character of the place he had intruded himself into. He was taken to Jefferson Market and locked up, giving his name as George Williams.

PERILS OF ART-GAZING.—Mr. Wm. H. Hartwell stopped yesterday to look at the paintings in a show-window in Broadway. A youth, seemingly an enthusiastic admirer of the fine arts, stood by his side. Mr. Hartwell felt a rude push, and suddenly missed the art-admiring youth and his own gold watch. He grabbed the departing youth, and fortunately recovered his watch. The young "knuck," who gave the name of John Carey, was committed to the Tombs.

### Fires.

Last evening at 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the frame building No. 90 Reade-street, owned by Mr. LIMAZA, and occupied by C. INTEMAN and other families. The fire originated between the clapboards and second-story floor, but from what cause is unknown. Damage to building $25. Mr. INTEMAN sustained slight damage by water. Insured $300 in the Amsterdam Insurance Company.....The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning of some moulding frames on the roof of HEARING'S foundry, No. 742 Greenwich-street. The frames were put upon the roof to dry and it is supposed that a spark lodged on them before being carried there. The damage to the building will probably amount to $100.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A slight fire occurred at 4, yesterday morning, in the apartments of PATRICK KELLY, on the third floor of tha tenement-house No. 467 Washington-street. The fire originated from the stove. An infant which was lying near the stove barely escaped being burned to death. By the timely discovery of the fire the child only received slight burns. The damage to the furniture was trifling.

### The Rev. J. L. Hatch and Dr. Cheever's Church.

No. 24 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of to-day, I find the statement that a Rev. J. L. HATCH, whose effusions form a part of the ornaments of the Park palings, claims to be a member in full communion of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church.

The only person of that or similar name ever connected with the Church of tha Puritans is Mr. JUNIUS L. HATCH, who appears by the records to have been dismissed therefrom on the 14th May, 1857. Whether this be the gentleman referred to in your article I have no means of knowing. There is no such person at present connected with the Church of the Puritans.

Very respectfully yours,
BENJ. K. PHELPS,
Clerk of the Church of the Puritans.

### The Departure of General Paez.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 14.]
HEAD QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1858.

The Major-General has the pleasure to announce to the Division, that General PAEZ has so far recovered from the injuries sustained by him on the 25th instant, as to be able to embark for Venezuela on Thursday next, the 2d December.

The Detachment of Cavalry and Artillery detailed for his Escort by General Orders, No. 12, will therefore parade on that day, under the command of Brigadier-General SPICER, to escort this veteran soldier, and the Venezuelan Commissioners, from the Astor-place Hotel to the point of embarkation upon the North River.

The line will be formed in Lafayette-place, with the right on Astor-place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The General, Field and Staff Officers of the Division not on duty, are requested to meet the Major-General, in full uniform and mounted, at 11½ o'clock on the same day, in Washington-place, near Broadway, to join the procession. By order of

Major-General SANDFORD.
C. H. SANDFORD, D. Q. M., Acting Division Inspector.

### A Card.

*To the Public of New-York:*

I shall appear on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, at about 3 o'clock to-day, and address you on the coming election.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.


**Unemployed Laborers.**

The early closing in of Winter has led to the dismissal of a considerable number of men who were employed on the various public and private works in the City and the neighborhood. A considerable number have been discharged from the Croton Reservoir, and those that have been retained have had their wages reduced to 80 cents a day—a lower rate than has been paid here in many years. About 1,500 men have been dismissed from the Central Park, and those that remain are still paid 90 cents for nine hours' work.

There is very little prospect of any work offering for these unemployed laborers during the next three months, and unless something can be provided for them to do they will become a burden upon the City, and the private charities of our citizens will be severely taxed to relieve their necessities. A much greater number of men have been suddenly deprived of work than was the case last Winter, when so much distress was anticipated, and such earnest endeavors were made to provide against a season of suffering. The Common Council can do something towards providing labor for a considerable number of these men by making an appropriation for grading Reservoir-square, and the two Commissioners of the City Hall might do something towards giving employment to a large number of idlers by adopting at once a plan for the new Hall, and availing themselves of the appropriation which has already been made for that work, though it may not be half so large as it should be, and undoubtedly will be. It is well for our public authorities to bear in mind the exigencies of the season, and not to neglect until the last moment to make provision for a numerous class of our people who will not be neglected. The promoters of the mobs of last December are already at work again, and they are taking steps to stir up a spirit of rebellion and disorder by celebrating the anniversary of the first turn out last year. A banner is to be presented to somebody and a grand demonstration is to be made to commemorate an event which everyone, and especially those who were engaged in it, ought to be most desirous of consigning to oblivion.

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE, $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.**
COCOINE.
Prepared from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PILLALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

☞ **A Card.**
TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.
We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sauter, and Charles H. King sell it at wholesale. We will say, in connection, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, Inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

☞ **The Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative** receives the approbation of the most scientific men in the world; it cleanses and renovates the cuticle of the head, prevents the hair falling off, and renders the hair soft, glossy and inclined to curl. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Sold by all Druggists, and by
JULES HAUEL & CO.,
No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricophcrous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiary, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, N. Y., 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **W. H. Baumlster, Principal of Fort** Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
TIGHT-STICH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.


### DIED

DURELL.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 29, of erysipelas, DEBORAH DURELL, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from her late residence, No. 41 9th-st., at 1 P. M.

BRINK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 29, MARY C., widow of the late Thomas Brink, in the 29th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 195 Spring-st.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 29, TURGNORE AGUSTES, son of Theodore and Sarah Williams, aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 189 East 28th st., near 1st av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 27, DELILAH, wife of Charles S. Wright, aged 55 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from said Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

GOLDSMITH.—At the New-York Hospital, on Monday, Nov. 29, Capt. EGBERT GOLDSMITH, of Cutchogue, from being run over by railroad cars at Elizabethport, N. J., Nov. 22.

His remains were taken to Long Island for interment yesterday, (Tuesday.)

FERRY.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 29, MARY KEELER, wife of J. Milton Ferry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 West 12th st., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GARNETT.—At Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, on Friday, Sept. 17, MARIANNA EASTON, wife of Major Robert S. Garnett, U. S. Army, and daughter of Geo. S. Nelson, Esq., of this City, in the 27th year of her age. Also, at the same place, on Thursday, Sept. 23, ARTHUR NELSON, her infant son, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of "All Souls," 4th-av. and 21st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M., whence the remains will be taken to Greenwood. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

STONE.—At his residence in Westfield, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 29, of consumption, in the 19th year of his age, DAN STONE, formerly a member of the Cincinnati Bar.

NICHOLSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 28, at her residence, No. 107 West 47th-st., of pneumonia, ELEANOR BRASHER BERRIEN, wife of Lieut. J. W. A. Nicholson, United States Navy, and youngest daughter of the late Daniel Berrien, aged 32 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BULL.—At Blooming Grove, on Sunday evening, Nov. 28, at the house of her brother, Robert Denniston, Mrs. JANE C. BULL, in the 56th year of her age.

CONDICT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 28, suddenly, the Rev. ENWARD W. CONDICT, aged about 25 years.

The funeral services will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The funeral of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER will take place at the Mercer-st. Church on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, and the members of the Bar are invited to attend, without further notice.


**GAS ON A WALK!**

On Monday next, Nov. 29, and following days, (except Sunday,) the Gas-Generating-and-Cooking-Range Company will start one of their Hendrick Bro.' patented apparatus from the depôt, No. 512 Broadway, at 5½ o'clock P. M., to be conveyed in a blaze of triumph through all the principal streets of the City, returning at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Gas will be made on the wagon, and be consumed from 10 large burners. Citizens, be wide awake! Look out for Gas on a walk!!

**REMOVAL.**
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
Importers of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858,
THE BROWN-STONE STORE,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LEONARD-ST.

**SHAWLS.**
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
Will expose to sale on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at
NO. 350 BROADWA

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS,
LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,

Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
Some having been manufactured more than a few days.

The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, the 29th inst.,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have occurred themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who did desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are also compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is distinguished by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.

CHARLES STREET & CO.

CLOSING OUT!—CLOSING OUT!
THE LARGEST
AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS
in the City.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.,
Will offer
ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
20,000 Raglans from.....$4 to $10
(Assorted styles and colors.)
1,000 Pilot Beaver Raglans.....$6 50 to $8
800 Castor Beaver Raglans.....$7 50 to $10
1,000 Trecot Beaver Raglans.....$5 to $7 50
1,000 Felt Beaver Raglans.....$4 50 to $8
800 Esquimaux Beaver Raglans.....$10
200 Deeskin Beaver Raglans.....$8 to $12
Time forming the most complete
and extensive assortment
ever offered in this City,
In connection with the above,
He will also offer
1,000 SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH CROTCHET TRIMMING,
Of
CASTOR BEAVER,
DOESKIN BEAVER,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER, &c., &c.
Lined Beaver, with black flannel,
Of every description.

REDUCTIONS IN
SILKS,
SHAWLS, AND
DRESS GOODS,
In order to close the
Balance of our importations
On MONDAY, Nov. 29.
Also,
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'
BAJOU GLOVES,
Of exclusive shades,
Just landed,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CARPETINGS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Superfine Ingrains.....at 70 cents per yard.
Three Ply.....at 95 cents per yard.
English Brussels.....at 90 cents per yard.
ALSO, RICH CARPETINGS.
Medallions, Velvets, Tapestry &c., and
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Of Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS
FOR
$1 per yard,
VERY CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, 29th instant,
AT THE
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No, 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
BEAVERS, AND CASTOR BEAVERS,
LION SKINS AND SEAL SKINS,
AT CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.
Also, just received, several cases of
SUPERIOR BLANKETS FROM AUCTION.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE ABOVE GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
N. B.—NOVELTIES by every steamer.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
CASHMERE, PRINTED WOOL, PLAID and FIGURED WOOL SHAWLS, together with every other description of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimmings,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 259 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, AT
CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.,
A large invoice of
SUPERIOR CASSIMERE BUSINESS
COATS,
For sale at from $3 50 to $7 50.
Also; Overcoats, Frock-Coats, Pants and Vests,
At surprisingly low prices.

BLANKETS.
C. G. HOOK,
Having purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods for cash from Mr. W. S. Bond, (who is retiring from business,) now offers 1,000 pairs of the best English and American Blankets at the cost of production. Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

REGULAR TRADE.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.
In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.
S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 15c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF Skeleton skirts of our own make at retail, at cost. An inspection of goods and prices solicited. Children's as low as 25 cents. Ladies' as low as 65 cents. The quality of our goods will compare favorably with any in market. FROST & CO., No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

DRY GOODS, MERINOES, BLANKETS, broadcloths, satinets, jeans, muslins, prints, gingham, damasks, table cloths, handkerchiefs, flannels, &c., &c., for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Canal-st.

## DRY GOODS.

A GREAT SALE OF
RICH PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS AND TALMAS.
JEAN DE LA MAIRE,
Fabricant et marchand des modes, rue Neuve, St. Augustine, Paris,
Costumer ex-in-Chief to the Empress Eugenie, and all the royal houses in Europe, having relinquished his wholesale business in the United States in consequence of losses sustained during the late commercial crisis; and being in possession of an immense collection of nouveanties for Ladies' costumes, which necessity compels him to convert into cash within a limited space of time, he has consigned the same to
W. B. MACKENZIE,
The well-known proprietor of the celebrated Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., New-York, who, in order to carry out his intentions above expressed, has determined upon effecting forced sales at his new and elegant establishment,
NO. 503 BROADWAY,
Simultaneous with those now progressing at the rue Neuve, St. Augustine, Paris. The assortment apportioned to this City consists of upward of
3,000 RICH VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of the very latest Parisian style, and made of the richest material, amounting in cost in Parl, to over
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
And in order to effect his speedy distribution he has specially retained the spacious and elegant store
NO. 503 BROADWAY,
Where the whole stock is now being offered at private sale, at such merely nominal prices for really first-class articles as to only convince the beholder of the truth of the above by actual inspection.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS:
350 Black Lyons Velvet, new in style and rich in quality, with superb brioche and other trimmings, at from.....$20 to $40
300 Extra Superior Cloth, very elaborately adorned, at from.....45 to 60
210 Magnificent embroidered Velvet Cloaks, at from.....65 to 120
700 Heavy Black Cloth Raglans, at from.....12 to 15
850 Extra superfine Beaver Cloth, with crochet ornaments, at from.....16 to 20
350 Very super do., at from.....22 to 28
300 Truly magnificent do., comprising some of the most elegant garments ever imported into America.....30 to 35
Also, a miscellaneous lot of good and useful
Black Cloth Cloaks, at.....$8 $10 and $12
And an assortment of Ladies' Opera Cloaks, and Misses' and Young Ladies'
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, TALMAS, &c.,
All at nominal prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE, No. 503 Broadway.

THE GLORY OF VERSAILLES.
*From Harper's Weekly.*

Among the palaces of France, the Palace des Thermes, the Louvre, Malmaison, the Elysee, magnificent though they were, that of Versailles took precedence. When Louis XIV. ascended the throne of France, he became discontented with the beautiful palace at St. Germain. From his windows he could discern, at no great distance, the towers of L'Eglise St. Denis, beneath whose gloomy walls reposed the ashes of the Kings of France; and the royal sensualist, too much in love with life ever to reflect on death, determined to remove from the shadows which those sacred walls threw over his mind, and in what was then the forest of Versailles, at the cost of $200,000,000, he erected a palace for himself, his favorites and courtiers, that surpassed in magnificence the wildest dreams of those who had preceded him. A circuit of sixty miles inclosed the immense park, in the centre of which the kingly palace was embowered; and as if by magic a magnificent city took the place of hill and dale, fern and forest, and wealthy nobles reared their princely homes near the royal residence, and a hundred thousand citizens thronged the streets of gay Versailles.

Babylon, in all its glory, was eclipsed by this modern seat of splendor and voluptuousness, and millions toiled throughout the length and breadth of the land to feed and clothe these proud patricians, and to administer to their indulgence. The nobles of the Bourbon Court, in all the extravagance of aristocratic pomp and pride, crowded the brilliant Salle de l'Opera and the gorgeous Salons de Dance. Prodigality and voluptuous joy ruled the hour. This was Fashion's home; and here, king over all—even over royalty itself—dictating alike to potentate and prince, to royal mistress and to the Queen of France, Adire, de la Maire, the Court Costumer, presided. In all matters of dress, of taste, of decoration, his dictum was supreme. He held the place of Master of the Robes, and each morning, after the valets and gentlemen of the royal chamber had performed their various offices, with the utmost solemnity of etiquette, Monsieur de la Maire approached to dress the King, and one by one he handed to the head valet the various articles to be worn by Majesty; and no article, from the garter to the royal robes, could be worn unless sanctioned by this dignitary. After breakfast the services of la Maire came again into requisition, to dress the monarch for the Cabinet. Again for dinner, and after that for supper. And imperious royalty, self-willed and exacting upon every other point, ever bowed in acquiescence to the will of Maitre des Robes.

Louis XIV. passed from the scene, and in the course of time Adolf de la Maire was gathered to his fathers, leaving his wealth and place to his son, August la Maire, who ruled as potent in the world of fashion as did the King over the world political.

But he, too, passed away, and his descendant, Victoria Maire, fashioned the garments in which the XVIth Louis and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette stood before the alter at Versailles, in consummation of that nuptial mass in which terminated in the most melancholy tragedy the world has ever known.

Political dynasties changed, the Bourbons were driven from the throne, and returned to it. But though different monarchs swayed the sceptre over the land, the family of la Maire continued, through every change, to hold the reins of fashion. Son succeeded father, generation after generation, and dictated what was and what was not fit to adorn the royal forms, and set off to the best advantage the queenly beauties who thronged the court. And when the man of energy, of action, and of intellect came to usurp the place of the sensual, the voluptuous and the vain; when the Corsican soldier came to think, to do, to toil, day after day, and night after night, to promote the prosperity of France through all its varied interests, one would have thought that a man like la Maire would have been overlooked, and that he would have had reason to have exclaimed "My occupation's gone." Not so, for when the monarchs of Europe, with their united millions, combined, had chained the democratic king to the bleak rock of St. Helena, and replaced the Bourbon on the throne, a certain Ambrose la Maire was left the King of Fashion still, as he had been during the reign of the Corsican. Revolution followed revolution, still the la Maire, with a tenacity that scarcely has a parallel, and which can only be accounted for on the ground of their wonderful capacity for the role they played, held their place, so that even now, when the nephew has succeeded the uncle; and driven once more the Bourbons to flight and exile, a descendant of that same Adolf la Maire, who presided over the toilet Louis XIV., is the Costumer of Pimperatrice, and still sways the sceptre over the world of fashion. True, the les Maires no longer combine their presence to Versailles, but one Jean de la Maire, from his throne, Rue Neuve St. Augustine, Paris, dictates to all Europe the style and fashion of their garments. He speaks, and crinoline expands its graceful airiness, or contracts its vast dimensions within the sphere he circumscribes, and to the house of la Maire the ladies of our own country are indebted for nearly all the graceful novelties in shape of mantillas, robes, &c., that are worn by the elite. So great has been the demand from this country upon that famous house that at last he has been forced to concentrate the trade with this country to a single dépôt, where, at all times, his late novelties will be found, and through which all orders will reach him. The person whom he has selected for this important place is our well known costumer, Mr. W. B. MACKENZIE, No. 503 Broadway, who, in name has long been the synonym of all that is elegant, distingue, and tasteful. In order to afford a place where the rich fabrics of LA MAIRE may at all times be seen to the best advantage, and where he could have sufficient space to keep the large assortment of which he is in constant receipt properly in view, MR. MACKENZIE has leased and fitted up a Palais des Modes, three doors below the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the votaries of fashion will always find the latest novelties of the fickle goddess. MR. MACKENZIE thus makes one of the principal features of Paris a part of our own metropolis, and we predict that it will not be long ere the branch house of LA MAIRE, in Broadway, will be as famous as the great original of Rue Neuve St. Augustine, Paris.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
2,000 PAIRS,
FROM AUCTION.
For sale at 40 per cent. below the cost of importation,
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLIN—a fine assortment.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

PARIS ROBES AND RICH SILKS
in great variety. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
A large assortment of Plaids, Bayaderes, stripes, &c.,
From 6 shillings to $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st

WOOLEN BLANKETS,
TOILET QUILTS,
Heavy LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS, and a large assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS
At a great reduction in price, bought for cash, in the stock of W. S. Bond, and from recent auction sales, by
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 and 110 6th-av.

AUCTION DRY GOODS,
From 25 to 40 per cent. below
REGULAR PRICES.
We are receiving daily,
Silks, Shawls, French Merinos, Paramattas, Alpaccas, De Laines, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, &c., to which we invite the attention of housekeepers.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK CLOAKS!
BLACK CLOAKS!!
SIBERIAN BEAVERS, very heavy and warm.....$10.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway, would call the attention of ladies to their stock of Chantilly laces, flouncings, veils, &c.; also, Point Aqnille sets and collars, unsurpassed in style.
Paris Embroidered
collars, sets, capes, infants' caps, robes, edgings, insertions, bands, handkerchiefs and mourning articles.

AT MACY'S,
Opening a fine assortment of black and white trimming laces, all widths. Laces for sleeves and caps; also, a fine assortment of ladies', gents' and children's cotton, fancy lined merino and woolen hosiery; also ladies' best kid gloves, &c., gents' best kid gloves, $1. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE MUCH used for softening and bleaching the hands; as a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, &c., and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs, $2. Children's four springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15 per dozen. C. J. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS and PLUMES.
VELVETS
In all rare and beautiful shades of color,
RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS,
Just Imported,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY,
Nov. 28, and
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE!
The balance of our newly-imported and extensive Stock of
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS,
Will be offered for the balance of the season
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, CROSSOVERS, LUSTRES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, MERINOS, &c., &c. Also,
A cheap lot of entirely new Winter styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for Dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, TICKINGS, and DOMESTIC GOODS of every kind.
Also,
SHAKER and EBENEZER FLANNELS
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 ann 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
ELEGANT IN STYLE,
DURABLE IN QUALITY,
AND MODERATE IN PRICE.
SEVERAL NEW STYLES FOR THIS MONTH
Will be added to our
STOCK THIS MORNING.
Beaver Raglans, all colors, at.....$4 50 and $5 00
Ribbed Beaver, all colors, at.....$5 50 and $6 00
Esquimaux, all colors, at.....$7 50 and $8 50
Tricot Beaver, all colors, at.....$4 50 and $5 50
CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, &c., &c.
All our garments are made in the most fashionable and durable manner.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT MACY'S,
OPENING FROM AUCTION,
1,000 French Embroidered Infants' Caps, from 1s. to 3s.
10,000 yards Cambric Trimmings, from 6d. to $1 per yard.
2,000 yards Cambric Flouncings and Bands, very much under price.
All styles of Feathers and Head-dresses, just opened, at great bargains.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., one door below 14th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10.
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

BOYS' WINTER OUTFITS.
Parents can clothe their boys from head to foot, for the school, the store, the drawing room, more elegantly and at a cheaper rate than elsewhere, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POPLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

LADIES WILL TELL ONE ANOTHER WHEN THEY GET A BARGAIN.
IT IS
SUCH INFLUENCES WHICH CAUSE
the
FUR TRAPPER'S DEPOT
to be
DAILY CROWDED.
THE TRAPPER'S sending their CHOICEST CAPTURES DIRECT enables their being SOLD LESS than if they passed through many hands before being offered at retail.
MINK CAPES, PELERINES, VICTORINES AND MUFFS
made from the darkest and richest of their selections.
THE HANDSOMEST COLLECTION
ever
OFFERED IN NEW-YORK,
and so acknowledged by Furriers,
AT PRICES
that will satisfy ALL that WILL CALL that
IT IS NO SECRET
WHY THE LADIES BUY THEIR FURS
at the
FUR TRAPPER'S DEPOT.
Don't mistake the number,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.
Second and Third av. cars pass the door.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURS
At No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts.
CLOSING SALE ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
Dec. 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock each day.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, will close out, as above, the entire balance of stock of elegant made-up furs, robes, &c., comprising magnificent Russian sable, Hudson's Bay sable, real Russian mink, Royal ermine, fitch, Grecian stone marten, French sable, squirrel, and other large Raglans, carriage capes, talmas, tippets, half capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c., &c.
Also,
Gentlemen's furs in every variety, gloves, caps, collars, sleigh and lap robes of various kinds, children's furs, &c., &c.
The entire stock, valued at $150,000, was all made up fresh for City retail trade, and warranted free from moth.
Sale positively without any reserve, as the entire stock must be sold as above to close the estate, by order of the Assignees

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

SETS OF SABLES,
Both Russian and Hudson's Bay.
WONDERFULLY CHEAP!
At GENIN'S New Fur Store,
No. 507 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUperior assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 27TH INST., A LARGE, yellow, leather POCKET-BOOK, containing three bills of exchange, letters, &c., of no use to any one but the owner, who is a poor man. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on leaving the same with JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 218 Fulton-st., over Ocean Bank.

THE WONDER OF ALL!
Is the Harris Patent Carpet Sweeper, moving along noiselessly and picking up all the dirt, thread, linting, &c., on the carpets, oil-cloths, marble, and floors. Has lowering screws to lower the brush as it wears. Has padded wheels so that the finest carpet cannot be injured. Is well made and will last for years; price $4. Call and see the operation. For sale by
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, and soups; also, pastry, dessert, jellies and ice cream; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands doing up fine muslins and French finting. Both have the best of City reference from their last places. Call, for 2 days, at No. 49 Bank st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTEEL AND most respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; will be found to be of a gentle, willing and obliging disposition; can give unexceptionable City references; has lived one year and nine months to her last situation. Can be seen immediately, by applying at No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing, or laundress, in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of references from her last places; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady. Call, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., first floor, back room, between Bleecker and 4th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, together or separately; one as seamstress and dressmaker, and to assist in chamberwork or wait on an invalid—has no objection to go in the country or travel with a lady; the other as first-rate laundress, can flute and mangle and clear-starch. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av., for two days. Both have the best of recommendations.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or fine washer and parlor maid; does up fine linen in style; wages $7. Also, her niece, as seamstress and nurse; takes charge of a baby or growing children; is quick at this needle: wages $7, City or Brooklyn. Call or address No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RELIAble and worthy woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a good plain cook, and thoroughly experienced as a washer and ironer; is a person of very agreeable and obliging disposition and not fearful of work; best of City reference; wages moderate. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT cook. Understands her business thoroughly, and will assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Also, by her sister, as chambermaid and waiting, or as laundress. Both have excellent references from their last place. Call at No. 207 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable woman, as seamstress and to make herself useful. No objection to the country. Has been accustomed to manage in a farm house. Understands a dairy, and has the best of reference. Apply at No. 10 4th-av., in the store opposite Tompkins Market, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to go to Brooklyn; good wages required; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., third floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $7 to $8; also, her niece as thorough chambermaid and waitress; City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; is fully competent to discharge her duties in either capacity; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 167 East 32-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; would be willing to assist in taking care of children. Has two years City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she is capable of taking charge of an infant, and raising it with either bottle or spoon; is very fond of children, and has a most excellent temper; best of City reference. For further particulars, call at No. 74 Charles-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and neat sewer; understands her business well. Also, a first-rate Protestant cook, who understands pastry and preserves of all kinds; has the highest City reference. Call at No. 127 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, HARD-WORKING girl a situation; understands good, plain cooking; washes and irons well; is willing, obliging and not afraid to work for a large family. Apply in the office No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands the French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a most experienced baker; is willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 171 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do some washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 81 East 32d-st., top floor of front room, between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and would do light chamberwork, and, if necessary, would attend growing children. Has respectable City reference. address B. G., No. 225 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th ava.

WANTED—SY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can have the best City references. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman—a Protestant—to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and take care of children. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations—one as seamstress, no objection to do chamberwork or take charge of children; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Has good City reference. Call at 70 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A respectable English woman; can take a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Can be seen at No. 27 East 20th-st., where she has lived for the last three years.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; would do plain sewing or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; can operate on a machine; no objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 111 West 31st-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small private family; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 5 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant German woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has good City reference. Apply at No. 207 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; have got the best of City reference. Call at No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A respectable girl; understands the business thoroughly, and can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; could do plain sewing, if required. Apply at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; will take whole charge of the kitchen, and is willing to assist in washing; has good references. Apply at No. 129 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; has no objection to do general housework. Apply at No. 108 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; can operate on a machine; no objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 111 West 31st-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small private family; can give the best of references. Call for two days at No. 5 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant German woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has good City reference. Apply at No. 207 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; have got the best of City reference. Call at No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A respectable girl; understands the business thoroughly, and can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; could do plain sewing, if required. Apply at No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—IN a private family, (full or partial;) a pleasant back room furnished with fire, gas and water, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms very moderate. Address W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Brecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE rooms, with board, in a first-class house and location, at No. 22 West 14th st., a few doors we t of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A RECEPTION ROOM AND ONE or two bedrooms to let, with board, at No. 200½ West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find comfortable rooms, with gas and grates, at moderate prices, in a first-class house, No. 59 Clute-st., opposite Garden-st. One room, on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Very convenient to the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FINE SUITES OF Rooms, with board, for families, may be obtained at No. 130 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn. (marble house.) Location near Wall-st. Ferry. References required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A LARGE third-story room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gent'emen. Reference required. Inquire at No. 41 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, residing in a very pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from South ,or Wall-st. ferries, would let to single gentlemen only) two rooms with full board; dinner at 6 o'clock; the best references required. Address Box No. 2,407 Post-Office, New-York.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A fine large house in 4th st., near Broadway, would rent, with first-class board, the second and third floor, in suite or single, has all the modern conveniences. Unexceptionable references required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in one of the pleasantest locations in the City having more room than they require, would take a lady and gentleman to board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 145 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 14 Lercy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway; meals served in rooms, if desired; house contains gas, bath and water-closets. Stages pass the door every three minutes.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17TH-st. and 4th-av.—A gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms, with board. Reference required.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—To gentlemen, with or without board; gas and bath in the house. Apply at No. 51 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HALL BEDROOM, TO a gentleman, in a first-class house. References exchanged. Apply No 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD at moderate terms, can be obtained at No. 10 Carroll Place, Bleecker-st. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 68 Murray-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between 5th and 7th avs., so as to add an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 2,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st." and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOSEPH STEPHENSON,
JAMES DENNIS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
E. F. ROGERS,
} Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WARNER PLATT, KUCK & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled by WARNER PLATT & BROTHER, who will continue the business.
WARNER PLATT,
A. C. KUCK,
EDGAR M. PLATT.

WARNER PLATT & BROTHER will continue the business of manufacturing the Coal Oil Lamps, and the wholesaling of Coal Oils, at the old stand, No. 290 Greenwich-st.
WARNER PLATT,
EDGAR M. PLATT.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will hold their last meeting to consider the petitions heretofore presented, and not acted upon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox. at 12 o'clock M., and all persons who have petitions before the Committee for relief of tax are hereby notified to attend, as no further opportunity will be given them.
J. J. BRADLEY,
THOR. STEPHENS,
WM. TUCKER,
} Committee on Taxes.

NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell, to pay the storage, the Hose Carriage formerly used by Hose Co. No. 11, and built by Jesse Ludlam, the same having been stored on my premises since the 12th July. Any person or persons having any claim on the above carriage will call on the undersigned, three days from the date of this notice, or it will be sold as above specified.
S. HICKERSON, No. 171 Christopher-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of H. C. BURTMAN & CO., is, this day, dissolved by consent.

The business of the concern will be settled by H. C. BURTMAN, to whom all debts owing to the late firm are to be paid.
H. C BURTMAN.
THOMAS WHYTE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

THE LIVERY-STABLE BUSINESS FORMerly carried on by MAPES & TENBROOK, at No. 206 Mercer-st., having been sold to Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, the co-partnership between Mapes & Tenbrook has been dissolved. All persons having claims against that copartnership will please present them to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Attorneys at Law, No 20 Nassau-st., without delay.
WILLIAM H. MAPES.

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of A. LEFEVRE & CO., dealers in optics, watches and jewelry, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Business continued by A. LEFEVRE, who has bought all the assets of the concern.
J. COTTES.
A. LEFEVRE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JOHN W. BROWN IS this day admitted to an interest in the business of the undersigned, which will be continued hereafter under the firm of JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.
JOHN B. MURRAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858.

## AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

## LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 179 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

## REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing 48 at 1-8 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Bread Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 37 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENesee County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison depôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, to close an estate, six houses in one block and seven in another, in a good neighborhood in Williamsburgh, at a price that will net, at the present rental, nearly fifteen per cent. per annum. They are all in the best repair, and occupied by highly respectable and prompt tenants. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of PIKE & GALPIN, Attorneys at Law, No. 192 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 86th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. It will be let as it is, or it will be altered for business purposes for a good tenant. It is believed that there are few places so desirable for a respectable tailoring or upholstering establishment as this.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good rent. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A BARGAIN.—ANY PARTY INVESTING CAPital or desirous of purchasing for their own use a neat brick house, in South Brooklyn, two-story and attic, containing ten rooms, good cellar, &c., all in first rate order, for $3,000, can learn the full particulars by applying at RICHARD BARTLETT'S Insurance Agency, No. 24 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE first-class three-story, basement, brown-stone front house and lot in 47th-st., near 7th-av. Price $8,000. Also two in 47th-st., near 6th av.; one in 25th-st., price $7,000; one on 31st-st., near Broadway; also 300 other houses for sale or exchange. Apply to
A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

$6,600.—A FARM OF 22 ACRES OF EXCELlent land for sale or exchange for City property, at Newtown, L. I. A large farm-house, barn, cow-house, cider-house, and mill; an abundance of fruit trees, &c. For particulars apply to M. V. B. SWART, No. 119 Broadway, room No. 43.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET—The two-story and attic house No. 76 6th st.; new three-story house No. 207 East 19th-st, with modern improvements; also, the lower parts of Nos. 187 and 201, same block; also, apartments in other locations. Apply at No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL, SNUG BROWN-STONE house in 28th-st., near 6th-av., cheap. Also, a new house in Brooklyn; gas, &c., only $300; possession now. Another $1400, and several others from New-York and Brooklyn for sale and to let. Apply at No. 2 Metrooolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS dwelling No. 68 Christopher-st., having a large yard with entrance on two streets, suitable for a light manufacturing business. The tenant may underlet a part. Rent $450. Apply on the premises, or at 305 Bleecker-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGHstoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent $700.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply in OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 737 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 50TH and 51st sts., a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rent $175 a year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the upper part, with front basement, of house No. 158 West 24th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE plots of ground in the vicinity of the Central Park. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. N. B.—Office open in the evening until 9 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A LARGE office on second floor to let, in Cedar, near William-st. For particulars, please address Box No. 4,663 Post-Office, with real name.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. ENTIRELY NEW.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Made to order by a favorite builder.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!
THE CHAMPION SEWER FOR $5.
Office No 385 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSE OWNERS WOULD DO WELL TO have always on hand a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment. It cures cholic, cuts, sprains, old sores, sore throats, &c., quicker than anything else, or no pay. In pint bottles at 50 cents. A single dose immediately revives over-driven horses, and often saves life. Sold by the druggists and sadler's. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $30 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled and warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, and furnishing all the witness fr. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 108 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 889 Broadway; and No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESsion of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.
J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN for some years in the City is desirous of making the acquaintance of a young lady of respectability, with a view to matrimony. Address FELIX, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

THE PATENTEES OF A NEW AND VALUable portable machine, of unlimited demand, offer extraordinary inducements. An agent—and only one—wanted in each county. For particulars, address or call on PHELPS, ALCOCK & CO., No. 93 John-st.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDding CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER OF 20-HORSE POWER FOR SALE CHEAP.—In perfect order; never used. Inquire of BALL, KNAPP & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

## AUCTION SALES.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.

On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, hovel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.

The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.

Being but ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the New Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.

One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.

REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No 260 6th-av.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

### ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, and WEDNESDAY, Dec 1,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At their sales room No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY, Nov. 30 and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian gronps and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

STEAM-TUG "UNDERWRITER" AT AUCtion.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the substantial and powerful steam tug-boat UNDERWRITER, built in New-York, in 1852, expressly for outside harbor and river towing; measures about 360 tons; length, 175 feet; breadth, 22 feet; draws 5½ to 6½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 10 inches; engine, 48 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke, made in the best manner by Coffee, with double valves Stevens' cut-off; boilers, double return flue, and in first rate condition. The boat is now found with everything necessary, and is now lying at the Atlantic Dock, in complete order, and ready for immediate and active service. Terms—One-third cash, balance 3 and 4 months, interest added.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGEE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 26 Cedar-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by James H. Clayton and Thomas Ferris, dated the 13th day of March, 1854 filed in the office of Register of the City of New-York on the 21st day of April, 1858, consisting of a large quantity of printing materials comprising one Hoe's medium cylinder press, ditto Royal hand press, ditto medium hand press, Ruggles' card press, Hydraulic standing press, a large and various assortment of type, cases, racks and all the appurtenances usually found in a first-class printing office. By order of John Van Horn, Mortgagee. T. C. Callicot, Attorney.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE, NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, 2 lots and 1 gore lot on east side of 6th-av., corner of 116th-st.; also, 16 lots on north side of 116th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; avenue and street both 100 feet in width. These lots are on the grade of the avenue and street, and in the immediate vicinity of Central Park and Mount Morris-square, and will be sold separately, to afford an opportunity to such as wish to locate in this desirable neighborhood.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at his specious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

TO BOOK BUYERS.—TUESDAY, NOV. 30, AT 4 o'clock P. M., and continued on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock each morning. Great five days
SALE OF BOOKS BY AUCTION
Publishers' stock of English and American books, all new and fresh stock, direct from the publishers. Catalogues ready, and can be obtained of the auctioneers,
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.
Parties wishing to purchase books for libraries, or for gifts, will find this sale an opportunity seldom offered.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL AT No. 200 Broadway, by catalogue, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, to close consignments, a large and splendid assortment of household furniture, embracing every style and variety in rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, library, basement and bedroom furniture; chairs of every description; iron work in every style; mattresses, palliasses, &c.; carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

HENRY D. HEDGE, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st., large peremptory sale of groceries, wines, cigars, &c., comprising green and black teas, sugars, prunes, sardines, maccaroni, soaps, candles, brandies, gins, rums, whisky, champagne, &c.; also, 175,000 Havana and German cigars; also, one new safe and platform scale, &c., &c. Terms cash. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of long-tailed bays, 15½ hands high, 7 and 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen two hours previous to the sale, in front of our store.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and Rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 10½ o'clock, at store No. 4 Cortlandt-st. New and seasonable goods direct from the manufactory, suitable for City and country trade. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEgant horsehold furniture at No. 68 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. A. S. MAYNARD will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the above private residence, all the parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. C. Brown, to close an assignment.
S. S. ROWLAND,
Attorney for Trustee.

## PROVISIONS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 208 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11½c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9½c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¼c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8½c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10½c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—A choice lot of Genesee Flour from $4 50 to $6 a barrel.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Philadelphia Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than other manufacturers.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Sole Agents, Nos. 236 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents, WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—BOBLER'S AND Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in cans and foil.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Sole Agents,
Nos. 236 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
n10-1w10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy23 1awtoaW*

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good every where in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada; securities bought and sold on commission, and loans made upon all marketable stocks.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each pro

## PERSONAL.

Although State reasons prevent the Queen from responding to the unanimous desire of the North American Provinces that she should visit that portion of her dominions, Her Majesty has raised the gratification of the presence of several of the Canadian Ministers to acknowledge the loyalty of her North American subjects by paying marked honors to their representative. The Hon. Mr. Cartier, on a special invitation, joined the royal circle at Windsor Castle on Saturday, and remained until Monday. We are sure that this proof of the interest which the Queen takes in the North American, and the courtesy shown to her Ministers, will be heartily appreciated by Canadians.

Besides the coming trial of Montalembert, there are other literary causes on the list. The widow of Balzac against her husband's publishers, Jules Sandeau *v. Le Diable-Boiteux*, a paper that printed his private letters the Duc de Brunswick *v. Lo Gazette de Paris*, and the French bar against a provincial magistrate for digging up the body of a judge in some desecrate for digging up the body of a judge in some desecrate burial, and burying him in a cheaper ground, tha tombstone of which had not been purchased. Judges, it appears, are not removable even after death.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* tells another story of M. Lamartine's affairs: A month or two since it was announced here that M. de Lamartine had sold one of his still remaining properties for the sum of 750,000 francs ($150,000); this statement has just been contradicted by the great swindthrift poet, who says he has not sold the property for that amount, it being worth much more. Now the being a beggar, and having property worth nearly a quarter of a million, is about the nicest specimen of beggary that I ever heard of, and I dare say many of your readers would like to be so miserably provided for.

The following story is current in the Irish Exchequer Court. The scene is given as the robing-room of the judges. Baron M——, who is considered a sharper judge, asked Baron S——, who takes great pains in trying his cases, "How he proceeded with the day's trial?" "Oh" said B——, "I am nearly half way through them." "Bless my soul," said M——, "why, I have done mine this half hour." "Ay, Brother M——," said B——, "I try mine."

At a recent wedding-breakfast in Liverpool, the bride's father handed to her a note for £1,000, which he duly very properly transferred to her husband. He deposited it in his waistcoat-pocket, along with a £5 note, intended for the officiating clergyman. Before departing for the wedding tour the bridegroom handed the clergyman one of the notes in requital for his services, and gave the other note to his father for safe-keeping. The mistake was rectified.

Sunday afternoon lectures to the working-classes, have been resumed in several places in England. The Rev. A. Mursell has lectured at Manchester, the last two Sundays, on "Stand at Ease" and "Lodgings to Let." At Huddersfield, the Rev. J. Hanson has been lecturing from "Breach of Promise;" and at Halifax, the Rev. W. Walters has taken as subjects, "Love's Labour Lost," and "Light of Other Days."

In the last number of the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. Stannton scouts the idea that he is afraid to play with Mr. Morphy. He reiterates the plea of literary engagements, and says that although a pawn and two moves beinw his old strength, he yet offered to break a lance with Morphy, in pure chivalry, inviting him to be his guest. This invitation, he says, Mr. Morphy has never noticed.

The belligerent correspondence between Messrs. Wise, Pryor and Irving, is kept up in Richmond. Mr. Irving comes ont in a letter denunciatory of Gov. Wise. He says: "The material fact is, whether or not, Gov. Wise, sworn to execute the laws, knew that Mr. Pryor expected to fight a duel, and failed to prevent it. I assert that he did, and Mr. Pryor admits, as I consider, the truth of this assertion."

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* writes some particulars of the origin of the *Book of Mormon*. He states that several inhabitants of Conneaut, Ohio, frequently conversed with the Rev. Solomon Spalding, while he was engaged in writing that book, and that he was in the habit of reading passages from it to his friends, as the work progressed.

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, has returned to London, after a very successful tour in Sweden and Lapland. He instructed a class of 200 at Stockholm. The Crown Prince delivered up to him a peculiarly vicious half-breed Arab mare, which no groom in Sweden dared approach. Mr. Rarey tamed her in one hour and twenty minules. The Prince presented him a gold medal.

M. Emile de Girardin is about to publish a collection of all the leading articles written by him in the *Presse* from 1836 to 1856, under the title of "Questions of My Time." He announces that the work "will not be sold," but that the 500 copies of which the edition consists will be delivered in the order of application to the first 500 subscribers who may send their names to the publisher.

A curious case of family difficulties was lately on trial in a California Court. George W. Douglass applied for a divorce from his wife Annabel, whom he charged with running away from him, taking one child with her, and leaving him the other three. The parties formerly resided in New-York, and the forsaken husband chased his wife all the way to San Francisco. The Court dismissed the case.

The Rev. Theodore Parker is again confined to his house by serious illness. He attended a funeral at Southboro' on Wednesday, rode a short distance in an open wagon, and, on his return, gained the cars while in motion, straining himself by the exertion in such a manner as to bring on another attack of his painful disease.

The marriage of the Duke of Calabria will take place in the beginning of February. The young bridegroom will arrive at Manfredonia, a port on the Adriatic, whence she will be received by the Neapolitan Royal Family. The marriage is to be celebrated at Foggia, a small town near Naples.

A letter from Berlin states that Baron de Manteuffel, the ex-Minister, is about to retire to his country seat, and to remain there some time; he has declined to accept the title of Count and a seat in the Chamber of Nobles, offered him by the Prince Regent.

A St. Petersburg journal asserts that the tenor Mikhaeloff, while on the stage, murdered the *prima donna* Petcherskoi. No further details as to the cause are given. It is merely said that the persons in the house broke out into a rage, and tore up the seats in the pit.

The King of Wurtemberg is going to Nice for the benefit of his health. The marriage contract of the Duke of Calabria and Marie, Duchess of Bavaria, was signed at Munich on the 4th inst., by the Representatives of Naples and Bavaria.

Lord Dunfermline, better known, perhaps, as Sir Ralph Abercromby, who has resigned the high diplomatic post which he has so long held as British Minister at the Hague, intends to reside chiefly with his aged mother, at her seat near Edinburgh.

The Brighton (Eng.) *Gazette* says: "We find no diminution whatever in the list of our fashionable visitors; on the contrary, arrivals continue to increase, and the town puts on its gayest appearance, the weather being inviting for out-door exercise.

A Limerick paper announces the arrival of a statue of the Madonna from Rome that does infinite credit to the genius of the artist—Benzoni. It is the gift to the new cathedral of St. John's of the Right Hon. William Monsell, M. P., and cost £400.

The Ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgeman were lately in jeopardy of their lives at Weston, England. Lady Harriet's dress accidentally caught fire, and the flames were communicated to the clothing of her sister. Both were seriously burned.

A marble bust of the King of Sardinia, by Marochetti, has been presented to the city of Paris by the Marquis de Villamarina, Sadinian Ambassador, in the name of his Sovereign, in acknowledgment of the hospitality His Majesty met.

The King of Prussia, says a letter from Meran, has become much better, and regained, in some measure, his former portly appearance. It adds that, in conversation, His Majesty is more expansive, and appears in good spirits.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, since their arrival at the Palace, have every day taken excursions in the forest with their guests. On Saturday there was a grand battue. The first series of the persons invited took leave of their Majesties on Sunday.

An eccentric dinner has been given by Prince Jerome Napoleon, at his Pompeian house in Champs Elysées, where sharks' fins, stewed bamboos, fricassee of spiders, and other exorbitant *extremets* figured on the Imperial board.

The marriage of Colonel Charras with Mdlle. Kestner has been celebrated at Zurich. Mdlle. Kestner is daughter of a very wealthy manufacturer of chemical productions at Thann, of Republican principles.

The venerable Alex. von Humboldt has been suffering from an attack of influenza, which to a man of his fifth year, is a trying ordeal to pass through. By the latest accounts it appears that his recovery was proceeding, and that he had been sufficiently restored to be able to resume his pen.

Several distinguished Russians are expected at Rome this winter, also Queen Christina, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord Granville, and Lord and Lady Stratford de Redcliffe.

Mr. J. P. Lacaita has accepted the office of Principal Secretary to Mr. Gladstone whilst in discharge of the duties of Lord high Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands.

There were two thousand persons present at the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Thanksgiving night, to hear Mr. Stephen Massett's "Song and Chit-Chat of Travel."

A country gentleman, Mr. M. Cely Trevilian, has written and published a handsome octavo of 580 pages to prove that Louis Napoleon is the Beast of the Apocalypse.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has been elected Lord Rector of the Glasgow University.

### The Pennsylvania Bank Fraud—Trial of Allibone and Newhall.

*From the Philadelphia Bulletin, last evening.*

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge THOMPSON.—This morning the case of THOMAS ALLIBONE and THOMAS A. NEWHALL was called up. The defendants are charged with conspiracy and cheating and defrauding the Bank of Pennsylvania out of large sums of money. The Commonwealth is represented by District-Attorney LONGSTRETH, and the defendants by Messrs. M. R. Thayer, G. M. Wharton, F. C. Brewster, and Wm. M. Meredith. After attachments had been issued for several absent witnesses, Mr. LOUGHEAD handed the bill of indictment to the defendants' counsel for the purpose of having it pleaded. The plea entered was not guilty.

Mr. THAYER made a motion to the Court to try the defendants separately.

Mr. LOUGHEAD objected to the motion being entered as a part of the plea.

Mr. THAYER then reduced his motion to writing, and in support of it read the affidavit of Mr. NEWHALL, and pressed the motion upon the Court.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. NEWHALL.

*Thomas A. Newhall*, being duly affirmed, according to law, says that he is entirely and absolutely innocent of all the charges contained in the above bill of indictment, and that he verily believes that to secure to him a just and fair trial, it is necessary that a separate trial should be awarded to him. He shows to the Court, the following reasons in support of this allegation:

1. He is informed, and verily believes, that he and his co-defenders will sever in their challenges.

2. That in the event of a joint trial the Court and Jury may be embarrassed, and the case of this deponent improperly affected by evidence of transactions admissible only against his co-defenders, but which have no connection with defendant.

THOMAS ALLIBONE.

Sworn and subscribed before JAMES B. DAGE, Crier.

We certify that in our opinion a separate trial is proper for the protection of defendant ALLIBONE.

G. M. WHARTON,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

For defendant, ALLIBONE.

Mr. LOUGHEAD filed his solemn protest against the severance of the defendants, and argued with considerable spirit against it.

Mr. WM. M. MEREDITH replied to the District-Attorney, urging the motion of the severance of the defendants.

Judge THOMPSON overruled the motion of Mr. THAYER and Mr. BREWSTER.

A jury was then impanelled, and the trial proceeded.

District-Attorney LONGSTRETH opened the case of the Commonwealth to the jury. He said, in two counts of the bill of indictment, the defendants, as President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Bank, in the other count they are charged with an attempt to defraud the Bank. This Bank was chartered in 1793 with a capital of $3,000,000—in 1810 and 1830 was re-chartered; in 1844 the capital was again reduced to $1,562,000; its capital was again increased to $1,800,000, and was then in a prosperous condition. In 1853 ALLIBONE was elected President, and NEWHALL was instrumental in securing his election, and was his bosom friend. When Mr. ALLIBONE was absent NEWHALL acted in his place; NEWHALL and ALLISON'S son were in partnership together in the sugar refinery. Mr. LONGSTRETH then proceeded to explain to the Jury the law as applied in this State to conspiracy, and explained many of the alleged fraudulent transactions which took place in the Bank while ALLIBONE and NEWHALL were Directors, and also gave an account of how NEWHALL had taken many notes due the Bank after their suspension, and also narrated to the Jury the circumstances connected with Mr. NEWHALL'S obtaining the hill of Exchange for £17,000, drawn by the Bank upon a firm in Liverpool. Mr. LONGSTRETH also explained how NEWHALL, with ALLIBONE'S consent, removed notes.

The case was then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, is obtaining immense patronage and celebrity as a cure and preventive of piles, and as an unequaled article of comfort. Sold everywhere. Head-quarters No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOP & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to Mrs. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

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[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possessee all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERSON, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

A GREAT TRADE.—The Ladies are liberally patronizing KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, the attractions being his stylish and fashionable furs, which he is selling exceedingly cheap.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, is obtaining immense patronage and celebrity as a cure and preventive of piles, and as an unequaled article of comfort. Sold everywhere. Head-quarters No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, rubbed vigorously over Chest and Throat, will cure in a single night Coughs, Colds and Catarrh; for the last, rub it freely over forehead and nose. It never fails to cure.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

THOSE WONDERFUL CHILDREN!—The famous Zavietowski Troupe of children, at Barnum's Museum, are perfectly astonishing. Their pantomime performance are delightful; their ballets are charming; their dancing and acting so admirable. This afternoon and evening they present three different pieces.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

FRESH PATES, by the *Arago*, landing on Thursday. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
CURES
Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs,
and all other diseases of the
Throat and Lungs.
50 cents a bottle, at 315 Broadway next to Hospital.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange..Nov. 30.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $11,300 Ill. Int. Imp.'47 | 104⅜ | 110 | Erie Railroad | 18⅛ |
| 13,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94⅝ | 100 | do | 18⅜ |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s | 98¾ | 50 | do | 18½ |
| 8,000 Missouri 6s | 99 | 50 | do | 18⅝ |
| 500 N. Car. State 6s | 98¾ | 635 | do | 18¾ |
| 1,000 Jersey C. W. L. | 103 | 50 | Reading RR | 5⅜ |
| 1,000 R.R. 1th mtge. bs | 65 | 100 | do | 51⅝ |
| 4,000 Erie R.R.C. bs '71 | 42 | 450 | do | 51⅝ |
| 3,000 Har. R.R 1st mt. | 88 | 600 | do | 51⅝ |
| 2,000 Her. 2d mt. bs | 84 | 500 | do | 51⅝ |
| 1,000 Ill 5s mt. bs | 87 | 100 | do | 51⅝ |
| 10,000 M C R & Pc. 1st m. | | 12 | Mich. Cen. R.R. | 52⅝ |
| Sk. F. Con. R. | 91 | 50 | do | 52⅝ |
| 3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds | 91⅜ | 50 | do | 52⅝ |
| 7,000 do | 91⅜ | 200 | M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. | 21⅜ |
| 1,000 Ill. Free. Bs | 91 | 150 | M. S. & N. Ia. | 51⅜ |
| 25 Pa. R. S. Co. ex div | 95 | 150 | do | 51⅜ |
| 100 do | 95 | 50 | do | 51⅜ |
| 250 N. Jersey Zinc | 7⅜ | 100 | do | 51⅜ |
| 50 Iron. Free Stone Co. | 6 | 600 | Clev & Tol. R. R. | 31⅜ |
| 50 Alberi F. S. Co. | 5⅜ | 50 | do | 31⅜ |
| 825 N. Y. Central R. R. | 83⅝ | 200 | do | 31⅜ |
| 550 do | 83⅜ | 300 | Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R. | 61⅜ |
| 200 do | 83⅝ | 250 | do | 61⅜ |
| 750 do | 83⅝ | 150 | do | 61⅜ |
| 50 do | 83⅝ | 50 | do | 61⅜ |
| 150 do | 83⅜ | 15 | La Crosse & Mil. R. R. | 3⅝ |
| 356 do | 83⅜ | 100 | do | 4 |
| 50 Harlem R. R. | 12⅜ | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $12,000 Mo. St. 6s | 90 | 10 | Del. & H. C. Co. | 99 |
| 6,000 La C. & M. I. g. h. | 26⅝ | 110 | Erie R. R. | 17⅜ |
| 30 Conlinental Bank | 101 | 200 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | 33 |
| 15 Hanover Bank | 90 | 200 | do | 33⅛ |
| 100 Brans. City L. Co. | 3⅛ | 50 | Panama R. R. | 120⅜ |
| 200 do | 3⅜ | 20 | Har. R. R. P'd | 29 |
| 11 Canton Co. | 21½ | 200 | do | 29⅛ |
| 10 Pacific M. St. Co. | 94⅜ | 500 | Reading R. R. | 51⅜ |
| 15 do | 93⅞ | 500 | do | 51⅜ |
| 100 do | 93⅜ | 100 | do | 51⅜ |
| 200 N. Y. Cent R. p&c | 83⅜ | 150 | Gal. and Chic. R. R. | 71⅞ |
| 100 do | 83¾ | 400 | do | 71⅝ |
| 200 do | 83¾ | 25 | Cleva. & Toledo R. | 31⅜ |
| 200 do | 83⅜ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 61¾ |
| 300 do | 83⅜ | 100 | do | 61¾ |
| 300 do | 83⅜ | 100 | do | 61¾ |
| 200 do | 83⅜ | 200 | do | 61¾ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 Tol. Nor & C. R 7s | 65 | 5 | Hoboken City Bank. 72⅜ |
| 4,000 Mobile & Ti. R 8s | 67 | 10 | Hood. Fire Ins. Co. 96¾ |
| 2,000 C. St. P. & F du L. 8s | 15 | 5 | Hamilton Fire I. Co. 63 |
| 2,000 La C. & M. R. 8s | 25 | 28 | Knicker. Stage Co. 40 |
| 20 Artisans Bank | 85¾ | 40 | Nav. Steamship Co. 25 |
| 20 Far. & Cit. Bk. of L. I. | 53 | 10 | G. B. Mil. & Chi. R. R. 8 |

TUESDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The improvement of yesterday afternoon in the Stock Market continued through most of the dealings of the day. The volume of business is not yet large, and the continued weakness of several of the Western Roads prevents the rise from becoming very general. The favorites on the Share list seem to be nearer home, New-York Central leaving the market at 83⅛@⅜@¾ ℔ cent., with sales of about 5,000 shares, closing 83½@¾ ℔ cent. Quite a spirited demand has sprung up for Erie, at 18⅛@18⅜@17⅛ ℔ cent., closing 17⅞@17⅞ ℔ cent. The November traffic on the Road promises to settle up better than last year, and this circumstance, added to the previous improvement in October, (the first month of the new fiscal year,) has turned attention both to the shares and common bonds of the Road. The Convertibles of '71 sold at 42, and for the '75s 43½ was bid. Reading was firm at the opening, but subsequently fell off on orders, apparently from Philadelphia. The fiscal year of the Company closes to-day. Hudson River was firmer than yesterday, and the Bonds of the Company in good request. The same feeling obtains in the Bonds of the Harlem Company. In Pacific Mail the early business of the day was at 95@94¾ ℔ cent. ex dividend—the feeling among the stockholders seeming to be well satisfied with the 10 ℔ cent. declared yesterday. In the afternoon the stock closed 94¼ @94 ℔ cent. Panama remains steady, with few parcels offering. Harlem preference shares recovered ¼ ℔ cent. of Saturday's decline, selling 29½ ℔ cent. At the early Board Galena was in fair request, at 72½@72, but the price closed 71½ @¾ in the afternoon. Rock Island left off 61@ 61⅛ ℔ cent. The State Stocks were firmer on the *Europa's* news, and Illinois Central Bonds ½ ℔ cent. better. The shares keep dull. The general market left off dull. The majority of the jobbers at the Board and on the Street, though not so large for the *Bear* account as last week, is still against the rise.

The Bank exhibit of this morning is favorably construed, and Money rules in steady supply and at the moderate rates quoted for some time past. The financial opinion of the Street inclines to continued ease through the Winter. The business of importation through the latter weeks of December and the months of January and February is expected to be liberal, yielding a timely revenue to the Treasury, but otherwise creating no disturbance in the market for money. The business in Exchanges for the Boston steamer left off 109¾@109½ on London; f.5 17½@f.5 15 on Paris, a fair amount of transactions for an indirect packet. The Cotton market holds firm. The Export movement from the Southern ports is less than last week by 22,000 bales. The following is the

CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. | 1854. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 1,086,000 | 510,000 | 844,000 | 840,000 | 535,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 261,000 | 201,000 | 143,000 | 282,000 | 176,000 |
| Ex. to France | 135,000 | 48,000 | 71,000 | 95,000 | 61,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 51,000 | 33,000 | 40,000 | 61,000 | 30,000 |
| Total Export | 447,000 | 282,000 | 253,000 | 441,000 | 267,000 |
| St'k on hand | 580,000 | 261,000 | 470,000 | 402,000 | 314,000 |

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 129,000 | 95,000 | 111,000 | 116,000 | 81,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 26,000 | 40,000 | 25,000 | 17,000 | 30,000 |
| Ex. to France | 22,000 | 18,000 | 7,000 | 17,000 | 3,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 16,000 | 6,000 | 9,000 | 7,000 | 4,000 |
| Total Exports | 64,000 | 64,000 | 42,000 | 41,000 | 48,000 |

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly Circular of to-day remark on the crop prospects:

"We find more difficulty than usual this season in arriving at a conclusion as to the probable extent of the incoming crop, and must wait some time, to receive the report from the district of country west of the Mississippi River, before determining our estimate. No doubt now exists but that in the Atlantic States, Alabama and Texas a large increase is already secured. The only question is now in the region tributary to New-Orleans, where, until lately, the promise has not been for a large yield. The letters of the latest dates, however, are more sanguine of a better result than was expected, owing to a fine Autumn and the absence of a killing frost until 16th and 17th November. The opinion generally adopted here and in the South, with but few exceptions, is 3,500,000 bales, with the chances in favor of something less."

The *Journal of Commerce* would leave us a categorical answer to the safety of New-York country banking with 2.90 ℔ cent. in Gold. We answer with pleasure, YES: *It is safe.* Made so by our Banking Laws, which require to be lodged with the Bank Department that which is better than Gold, because equally secure and more productive; and require, besides, City redemption, at all times, for the country circulation. Would our neighbor know how this country system worked through the terrible ordeal of the late crisis? We will tell him. The liquidation was equal to $6,283,264 for circulation alone from June to December, 1857. The loss to the public, through the whole year, was not one mill to the dollar of the sum liquidated. There was a subsequent settlement after December of $7,940,000 country circulation through the City Banks. It was met to the last penny with 5.89 ℔ cent. ℔ annum interest.

But, if we understand our neighbor, he is alarmed also for the Country Deposits. They amount to $25,609,085. Ignoring, if you please, the City balances due to the Country, the ultimate security for these deposits is $42,299,359 in Capital, and the personal liability of the stockholders for a like amount. Aside from this, however, the relations of country banking on Deposits in this State to the City of New-York, is almost identical with that of the Joint-stock Banks of London to the Bank of England. There is little or no Gold used or required to be used in either case. The Bank of England carries the necessary Bullion for the whole system. The Banks of New-York City do the same for our State system. The London Joint-stock Banks are not more reliable to-day than the Banks of Brooklyn or of Albany.

The *Commercial* says of the Long Island Road:

"A meeting of stockholders of the Long Island Railroad was held at Philadelphia yesterday, at which more than one-half of the whole stock was represented. A unanimous vote was taken in favor of the change of terminus from South Brooklyn to Hunter's Point, provided it can be effected on the terms and conditions named to the Board of Directors. By this arrangement, if completed, the Long Island Company will be relieved from the lease of the Jamaica road, which will probably be converted into a horse road, and of a new line of three miles to be built to connect it with the Long Island road at Jamaica. The Long Island Company are to pay $215,000 in 7 ℔ cent. bonds, having thirty years to run, secured by mortgage on the Flushing Road, and $63,000 in cash, which, we believe, is to be contributed by parties in interest at Brooklyn. The Long Island Company at present pay the Jamaica Company $33,000 per annum for the use of their road, together with all the taxes and expenses of repairs, while the interest on this new bonded debt will be but $10,250."

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING NOVEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1, 1858, by balance | | $6,137,844 37 |
| Receipts during the month: | | |
| Customs | $1,690,625 93 | |
| Patent Fees | 5,027 87 | |
| Post-Office Department | 311.587 19 | |
| Miscellaneous | 62,626 86— | $2,069,867 85 |
| Total | | $8,207,712 22 |
| Payments: | | |
| Treasury Drafts | $4,024.167 54 | |
| Post-Office Drafts | 447,646 95— | 4,471.814 49 |
| Balance | | $3,735 89 73 |
| Nov. 30, 1858, by balance, | | |
| Cr. disbursing accounts | $2,497,848 13 | |
| By receipts during the Month | 1,666,966 44— | $4,164,814 57 |
| To payments | | 1,917,134 30 |
| Balance | | $2.267,681 27 |
| By balance, Cr. interest accounts | | $89.957 52 |
| To payments | | 2.184 50 |
| Balance | | $78,773 02 |
| By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1858 | | $1,690,625 93 |
| By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1857 | | 1,206,893 01 |
| Increase in Nov., 1858 | | $483,733 92 |
| By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office | | $1,491,694 22 |
| By Coin received during the Month | $681,974 55 | |
| By Fine Bars received during the Month | 907.225 73— | 1,589,200 28 |
| Total | | $3,080,894 50 |
| To paymenis in Coin | $460,831 08 | |
| To payments in Fine Bars | 1,025,038 29— | 1,485,869 37 |
| Balance | | $1,595 025 13 |
| By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office | $6,082,351 02 | |
| By Coin in hand in Assay Office | 1,099,195 56 | |
| By unparted Bullion in Assay Office | 276,322 76 | |
| By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage | 36,492 39— | 1,412,010 71 |
| Total | | $8.044.384 80 |
| Less due Depositors | | 1.532 065 72 |
| Balance | | $6,512.315 08 |

Statement of business done at the Assay Office, New-York, for month ending Nov. 30, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | $6,000 00 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 6,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion and Cal. Brauch Mint Bars | 2,088,000 00— | $2,100,000 00 |

DEPOSITS OF SILVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | $141.000 00 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 6,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,) | 15,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (Old Coins,) | 200 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (Lake Superior) | 2,800 00— | $165,000 00 |

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable in Bars | $1,500,000 00 |
| Payable in Coins | 605.000 00 |
| Total | $2,265,000 00 |
| Gold Bars stamped | $1,504,238 75 |
| Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage | 601,631 21 |

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week | $2,073,060 | $1 238,998 | $715,520 |
| Previously Reported | 71,632,305 | 67,379,698 | 53,291,889 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $73,705,365 | $68,618,596 | $54,010 409 |

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-offiee of Messis. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | Per cent. discount |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ℔ 100 @ ¼ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ℔ 100 @ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 15c. ℔ 100 @ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅜ @ ⅝ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜ @ ⅝ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ⅜ @ ¾ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ¼ @ ½ |
| North Carolina | ⅞ @1 |
| Virginia | ¾ @1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1¼ @1¾ |
| Michigan | ⅞ @1 |
| Tennessee | 1 @1¼ |
| Free Indiana | 1¼ @1½ |
| Mobile | par |
| Canada | ⅛ @ ⅜ |
| Louisiana | par |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ¼ @ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ¼ @ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 105 | 110 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 83 | 86 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 76 | 79 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 83 | 86 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | par |
| Bank of England Notes ℔ £ | $4 85 |
| Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| Silver. | Buying. | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 85@ — | Spanish Qrs. each | 23@ — |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 08@1 10 | Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 | — |
| Five franc pieces | 87@ — | per oz | 1 23@ — |
| French Crowns | 1 10@ — | *Gold.* | |
| German Crowns | 1 08@ — | Sovereigns | 4 81@4 86 |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ — | Twenty Francs | 3 84@3 85 |
| Guilders | 40@ — | Ten Thaler pieces | 78@ — |
| English Silver | 4 80@ — | Ten Guilder pes | 3 98@ — |
| Species | 1 08@ — | Spanish Doubloons | 15 75@16 50 |
| Old Am. Half Dollars | 94@ — | Patriot Doubloons | 15 50@15 65 |
| Old Am. Qr. Dollars | 1 02@ — | Gold. Am. Old | 6c. prem. |

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, in its weekly review, says:

"The aggregate of our Bank Specie is again *nine and a half* millions, with money abundant at 4 @6 ℔ cent. Four is the minimum rate on call, and, in exceptional cases, at that; but *five* ℔ cent. is about the fair time price on the primest of securities. Of course, many good loans continue to pay six ℔ cent. to the Banks for obvious reasons, but the outside rate rarely reaches this figure, except on call loans, with collateral of various degree. Upon almost any security, with a proper margin, money can be readily hired at 5@6 ℔ cent. There is nothing in things financial or commercial to indicate any advance of rates, or any special disturbance of the stagnant condition of things. On the contrary, although there are days when money seems a little more active in mercantile circles, there is every chance that prices will run even lower than at present. Business is about the same as heretofore reported. We think the dry goods jobbers are doing more than they usually do at Thanksgiving time. The retail trade, all round, is excellent, and has been good throughout the autumn. As many goods have probably been sold at retail in Boston this season as ever before. In the various wholesale lines, individual houses have done a very heavy business this year. Upon the whole, however, trade has been slack, and without much rush or activity, although decent in amount, in most places. Among the people at large, money and employment are as scarce as ever."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 29.

| | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circul'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $3,550.500 | $839,500 | $1,755,000 | $272,000 |
| North America | 3,035.742 | 1,080,005 | 1,935.857 | 232,250 |
| Farm. & Mech. | 4 100,315 | 1,264,460 | 3,132,14" | 400.335 |
| Commercial | 1.640,000 | 253,000 | 831,000 | 163,000 |
| Mechanics' | 1,926.150 | 367,194 | 1,053,631 | 157,675 |
| N. Liberties | 1,427,000 | 263,000 | 1,070,000 | 112,000 |
| Southwark | 969,877 | 285,111 | 758,414 | 89,455 |
| Kensington | 729,494 | 232,127 | 568 350 | 104,060 |
| P. Township | 826.568 | 196.385 | 615,372 | 85,375 |
| Western | 1,456.151 | 400,880 | 1,098,222 | 131,225 |

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2247. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### The Candidates for School Commissioners at the Coming Election.

### WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE.

We published, in Monday's TIMES, a brief biographical sketch of each of the various nominees for Comptroller, Governor of the Almshouse, Aldermen and Councilmen, and we have reason to believe that these descriptions have given the public some knowledge, not before possessed, of the candidates who are soliciting their suffrages. We publish to-day, in continuation, such information as we have been able to gain respecting the candidates for School Offices in the different Wards. No office in the whole municipal canvass is more important to the general welfare than that of a School Commissioner, and we trust that the sketches of the candidates which we publish below will lead to such inquiries into their merits as will insure the election of men of character and reputation—men who have the interests of popular and progressive education warmly at heart. These are qualifications which we hope will be made necessary in every candidate, wholly irrespective of partisan prejudices.

CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST WARD.

SAMUEL ACLD is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats. He was born in Ireland, but has lived in this country thirty years. He keeps a drinking establishment, is a man of respectable education and intelligence, was a School Trustee for seven years, and is a member of the present Board of Education. In that position we believe he has discharged his duties faithfully and well. He is a member of the Finance Committee, and has always advocated economy in expenditures and good discipline in the schools. The Anti-Tammany candidate is CHARLES MCCAY, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, in the lower part of Broadway, formerly an ice-cream saloon, and now a mere liquor shop. Mr. MCCAY is about thirty years of age, was born in this city, and has always resided in the First Ward. His political experience has been limited entirely to running for office. Twice he has been a candidate for Alderman, and once for Councilman. No Republican candidate has been nominated in this Ward.

SECOND WARD.

JAMES WATSON, the candidate of both wings of the Democracy, was born in this City 35 years ago. For 20 years and upward he has resided in this Ward. In 1854 he was candidate for Councilman but was defeated. He is a man of family. For some time past he has been a letter-carrier connected with the General Post-Office. He is a man of fair character and abilities, and would make a respectable officer.

EDWARD D. PEIPER, who has been nominated by the Republicans, came from Boston to this City eight years ago, has been a Police reporter upon several City papers, and is at present a clerk in Judge WELSH's Police Court. He ran for the Assembly two years ago in the First District, and was beaten. He is of Irish parentage, but has published a card denying that he is a Catholic.

THIRD WARD.

MR JOHN M. MINNER is the Tammany candidate in this Ward. He has been twice nominated for Assessor and defeated. Of his qualifications for School Commissioner, it is enough to say that he is the proprietor of the "Ark," a grog-shop in Greenwich-street, which has figured from time to time in our Police Reports. Mr. MINNER is about fifty years of age. By birth he is an Irishman, and for some time has been a prominent member of the Tammany General Committee.

VAN C. COOLBAUGH, the Anti-Tammany nominee, is a young man, some 25 years of age, and of unblemishable character. He is a native of Monroe County, Penn. When quite young he came to this City, and for six years past has acted as clerk in the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt street. For two years he has acted as Judge of Elections in his district. He has had a good common school education.

Mr. ROBERT S GOULD, Sr., is the nominee of the Republicans in this Ward. He is a man of high respectability and unblemished reputation, and has been engaged in the clothing trade during the last seventeen years. Mr. GOULD lives at No. 202 Greenwich-street, and his business establishment is located at No. 267, corner of Murray-street. He ran for Councilman, on the Republican ticket, two years ago, and rejoiced to find himself defeated. Mr. GOULD does not solicit the honor of a Municipal office, and positively refused to accept the nomination of any except that of School Commissioner. In that capacity he declares he will cheerfully serve if he should be elected. He is interested in the progress of common school education, and is strongly in favor of making the Bible a book of general instruction for the young. It is a book, he says, which can never lead either age or youth astray. The Americans, we believe, have made no formal nomination in this Ward, but it is understood that they will vote for Mr. GOULD, who is not strictly a party man, and will not allow partisan prejudices to interfere with the duties of his office. In like manner a great many Democrats, who have the school interest at heart, will waive their party feelings and will vote for Mr. GOULD, whose qualifications for the office favorably contrast with those of his opponents.

FOURTH WARD.

The Tammany Democrats have an excellent nominee in this Ward—CHAS. J. DOHERTY. Mr. D. is about 45 years of age, and is an old resident of the City. Formerly he was a grocer, but wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has never been a liquor seller. The last twelve years—since the time of JOAN EWEN—he has been connected with the Comptroller's office, with the exception of two years, during which he was Clerk of the Common Council under Mr. VALENTINE. He is a graduate of Columbia College.

EUGENE SAINE is the Anti-Tammany candidate. He is by birth an Irishman and a Catholic, but came, or rather was brought, to this country when some six months old. Since that time—34 years ago—he has been a resident of the Fourth Ward. By trade is a cabinet maker. Two years ago some side issues made him a nominee for School Commissioner. He was elected and has now served one term. He is a zealous partisan, and in his Ward has always opposed the use of the Bible in the schools. He is at present engaged in the Custom-house as clerk. Neither the Republicans nor the Americans have made any nominations in this Ward.

FIFTH WARD.

WM. B. EAGAN, Jr., M. D., is the Tammany candidate in this Ward. He comes from stock entirely American. For five generations his ancestors have lived in Orange County of this State, where he himself was born. Dr. E., after receiving an academical education sufficiently thorough to fit him for college, pursued the avocation of school teaching for one or two years. When 18 years of age he came to this City and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, when he graduated in 1847. For sixteen years past he has resided in this City, where he has built up for himself a large and lucrative practice. The drug store of WM. B. EAGAN & Co., of which firm Dr. E. is the leading partner, is situated on the corner of Hudson and North Moore streets. Four years ago he was elected School Trustee of his Ward. A year before his term of office expired he was nominated for School Commissioner, and was elected by a large majority. His term in the Board which has just expired has been one of active and efficient service. As Chairman of the Committee on Normal Schools, he has traveled extensively through the different States where they exist, and an elaborate report in favor of the establishment of such institutions of learning here, prefaced by him, is now awaiting the action of the Board. On the question of the Bible in Schools, Dr. E. speaks unequivocally. He thinks, as does every man of liberal education, that it should be read in them. His opponents have misrepresented him on this point. Taking his vote of the 7th of July, in favor of laying the subject on the table, they charge him with favoring the views of the Irish Catholics. Dr. E. says that, at the July meeting of the Board, the business of May and June had accumulated, and that there were many subjects then waiting for action, and suffering for the want of it. He voted to lay on the table the resolution "making it obligatory in all the schools that some portion of the Holy Scriptures should be read each day," only that it might be taken up afterwards when time could be afforded for deliberate discussion.

JOHN HEWITT, Jr., is indorsed by Anti-Tammany Democrats, Republicans and Americans. He has been taken up solely on account of the unequivocal position he occupies on the Bible question. Mr. HEWITT is about 40 years of age, and was born in the Second Ward, but has lived in the Fifth Ward for 34 years. He was one of the original founders of the Order of United Americans, which was established, as he affirms, to thwart efforts kindred to those now being made to cripple the schools. When the American Party was about going to pieces in '45, he ran as its nominee for Assistant Alderman, but was defeated. Since 1837 he has acted at various times as Inspector of Elections—his undeviating honesty and impartiality securing him the continued confidence of men of all parties. If we mistake not, Mr. HEWITT is at present the Chairman of the Central Know-Nothing Committee. He started business originally as an upholsterer, with small means. When the Hudson River Railroad was built, his store was demolished to make way for the track of the road. By that time he had accumulated sufficient property to retire from active life, and is now living upon his means. Every one in his Ward speaks of his character as a man as being above reproach.

SIXTH WARD.

MICHAEL BOGG is the candidate of both wings of the Democracy in the Sixth Ward. He keeps a liquor saloon of the lowest class, in Mulberry-street. Mr. B. is some 32 or 33 years of age, is a native of Ireland, and came to this country when about 20 years of age. He has never run for office before.

SEVENTH WARD.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, member of the present Board of Education, and also of the Board of Supervisors, is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats for re-election to the former position. We believe though of Irish descent he is a native of the City. He was a member of the Thirty-third Congress, has been prominent as a fireman, has activity and energy, and is a thorough-going partisan. As the Board of Supervisors is required by law to revise the estimates of the Board of Education, there is an obnoxious impropriety in having the same person member of both Boards. Neither the Republicans nor the Americans have made any nominations.

EIGHTH WARD.

ROBERT H. ELLIS, the Democratic candidate, is a native of this City, of Massachusetts parentage, about 32 years of age, and a man of family. Ha went with GEO. F. NESBITT when a lad of 10 years, became a clerk, and afterwards partner; ha is still in the stationery business at No. 158 Pearl-street. He served the full term as an active fireman of No. 2 Engine, and is now President of the Board of Fire Commissioners. He has taken an active interest in political affairs for nine years, is a rising politician in his Ward, and is considered intelligent. His residence is at No. 574 Broome-st.

WILLIAM TUCKER, whose name is as familiar as a household word as "Alderman TUCKER," is the Republican candidate in the Eighth Ward. He is the President of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, which is his principal business. He has long been associated with public affairs, having served four terms as Alderman of the Eighth Ward, but claims not to have been active as a politician. He is not a candidate for reëlection as Alderman, but expects and desires to be the School Commissioner of the Ward, his long acquaintance with public business, and his knowledge of the wants of the School Department, it is thought, peculiarly fit him for the place. He will receive a large vote, irrespective of party considerations, and his chances of election are considered good.

NINTH WARD.

LEVI ONDERDONK, the Tammany nominee, and also indorsed by the Antis, is a lumber dealer at No. 49 Tenth-avenue, and stands well in his Ward for intelligence and fairness.

JAMES W. FARR, the Opposition candidate, is Tax Commissioner, and has long taken a deep interest in the schools. He is a man of intelligence, good practical ability and of excellent character.

The Americans have nominated JOHN PERKINS, associate with D. APPLETON & Co., who are large contractors for the school supplies. The fact of such a connection is a serious objection to him, apart from all personal and political considerations.

TENTH WARD.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, the Tammany Candidate in the Tenth Ward, is a Clerk in the Sanitary Inspector's and Street Contractors' Department, corner of Grand and Essex streets, which post he has occupied for the last seven years. He is a native of Boston, about 35 years of age, has a family, and lives at No. 239 Broome-street. He joined the American Party when it was in a flourishing condition, but afterwards returned to the Tammany Democracy. He is an active politician, and is anxious to be elected.

MARCUS C. TULLY, the Anti-Tammany or People's candidate, in the same Ward, is a druggist and practising physician, at No. 215 Broome street. He has taken little active interest in politics, but a good deal in the subject of public education, and believes in Bible reading in the schools. He has the reputation of an upright citizen.

JOEL W. MASON is the Union candidate. He is extensively engaged in the chair manufacturing business, and his career in the Board of Councilmen, to which he was elected by the Americans, is referred to as evidence that he is opposed to all swindling and cheating. Mr. MASON is possessed of considerable wealth, and has much at stake as a tax-payer; he has always manifested a laudable interest in the subject of public school education, and demands that the Bible shall not be thrown aside to suit the caprices of any sect or party, in religion or politics. His opponents are those of a gentleman, and he has many warm friends in the Ward.

ELEVENTH WARD.

JOHN MURDOCK, the Tammany candidate, is a clerk in the Custom-house, an active politician, a man of respectable character, born in this City, about forty years of age, and has a family.

JAMES MARSHALL, the Anti-Tammany nominee, is Inspector of Common Schools, an active politician, and a man of good character. He has a family and pays taxes.

CHARLES PERLEY, the Republican candidate, is a brass-founder, a native of the City, has ten children who have been educated in the public schools, and is an intelligent and respectable citizen. The only objection we have heard against Mr. P. in connection with this office is, that he owns the patent of some new school furniture which he seeks to introduce; his character, however, gives a good guarantee that he would not take advantage of his position to promote his interest.

TWELFTH WARD.

ROBERT O GLOVER, the Tammany candidate for the Twelfth Ward, is a native of New-York, 36 years of age, and is secretary of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company. He has a family; has not been a prominent politician, but has generally worked with the Democracy. He is a Catholic, is accounted intelligent and honest, and is a good citizen. The nomination was tendered him without being sought. He has no opponent except EDGAR KETCHUM, who is the Union candidate. He is a lawyer, doing business at No. 79 Nassau street. He has a family of five children, two of whom are in the Free Academy, and three in the public schools. He was a member of the Board of Education for two years, and has been a Trustee of Public Schools in the Twelfth Ward for ten years. His intelligence and long familiarity with the wants of the School Department eminently fit him for the duties of the office of Commissioner. He has acted with the Republicans and Americans, both of which parties he is held in high esteem as a conscientious and honorable citizen.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

PETER MITCHELL, the Tammany candidate, and indorsed by the Anti-Tammany Party, is a native of Ireland, but has lived in this City for 25 years, for thirteen of which he has resided in the Thirteenth Ward. He is a cigar manufacturer, doing business at No. 410 Grand street. He claims to be a tax-payer in New-York, Westchester and Kings Counties. Active as a politician, he is a member of the Tammany General Committee, and has acted as a School Trustee in his Ward. Mr. MITCHELL is still a young man, is energetic in business, and well spoken of as a man and a citizen. In religion he is Catholic.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, now School Trustee in the Ward, and the Republican candidate for Commissioner, is a native of the City, a carman, is well posted in School affairs, honest and intelligent.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

In the Fourteenth Ward, ANDREW H. GREEN, a member of the present Board, is the candidate of the Tammany Democrats for reëlection. He is a lawyer, a man of high character, of great industry and conscientious and intelligent devotion to the public interest. He was President of the Board two years ago, and is also President of the Central Park Commission. His election would be eminently serviceable to the cause of education.

HENRY P. WEST, the candidate of the Anti-Tammany party, is a saddler by trade, and has been connected with the School interest for about nine years, as a Commissioner and a Trustee. He is a man of fair intelligence; is tolerably well-informed on School matters, and has long taken an interest in City politics.

In this Ward the other parties have not made any nominations.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

For the Fifteenth Ward JOHN W. MCCARTY is the candidate of both branches of the Democratic Party. Mr. MCCARTY is but partially known as a Democratic-Ward politician. He is an Irishman by birth and a builder by trade.

E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., the candidate of the Republicans, is at present a member. He has been long in the Board, was formerly President of it; has given a great deal of time, labor and intelligent care to the cause of education, and is one of the few men in the City at once competent to guide legislation on such a subject, and willing to give it the requisite attention. He is a Republican.

The Americans have nominated Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, a respectable merchant, who is at present a Trustee. Mr. HOTALING believes the Board of Education should inforce the reading of the Bible in all the public schools, while Mr. BENEDICT does not believe it has the legal right to do more than recommend it. Mr. HOTALING has been nominated upon this issue alone.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

In the Sixteenth Ward Mr. C. P. JOHNSON has been nominated by both branches of the Democratic Party. He is a Custom-house officer, and has before been a School officer. He bears a fair reputation for intelligence and capacity.

JOHN DELAMATER has been nominated by the Republicans, and is, we believe, supported by the Americans. He is one of the oldest School officers in the City. He was connected with the old Public School Society, and with the present School system to the present time. He is a man of good intellect; has great experience in School matters, and bears an irreproachable character.

WM. R. STAFFORD, who is nominated by a portion of the Republicans, is an American by birth and a lawyer by profession. He has not held any School office; is a young man, and bears a fair character.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

In the Seventeenth, JOHN B. FOGARTY has been nominated by the Tammany branch of the Democracy. Mr. FOGARTY is what, in Ireland, is known as a Tipperary man and a lawyer. He is now practicing law in this City, having, we are informed, "read law" with CHAS. O'CONOR. Mr. FOGARTY has never held any school office, but has always been an active and energetic Democratic politician. He opposed FERNANDO WOOD, on the occasion of his defeat, and soon afterwards knocked Counsellor MCCUNN (who favored WOOD) down the steps leading to the establishment of Mr. DOWNING, F. R. S., in Broad-street, to the discomfiture of several baskets of delicious bivalves, and astonishment of the old gentleman himself.

AUGUST BAUS, the Anti-Tammany candidate, is a lager-bier seller; has never held any School Office, and has not, heretofore, been very prominent as a politician.

SAMUEL CANTRELL, candidate of the Republicans, is a resident of the Seventeenth Ward, and is generally supposed to be a native of the City; but he is of Irish birth, and has lived here since his early childhood. He is a Protestant in religion, has heretofore voted with the Whig Party, and is well known and highly esteemed by the old residents of his Ward. His calling is that of a ladies' shoemaker, in which he has been highly successful. He is a man of great integrity of character and of fair education, and would doubtless attend conscientiously to his public duties. He has never had any public office, nor taken a prominent part in political affairs. His age is about 40, and he is a tax-payer.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In the Eighteenth Ward, WILLIAM H. NEILSON is the candidate of the Democrats and also of the Americans. Mr. NEILSON is a broker in Wall-street, and a man of high respectability. He has been connected with the School system over 15 years, during which time he has occupied every important official position in connection with that interest. He was Chairman of the Normal School Committee for several years, and is now President of the Board of Education, and though all he has discharged the duties of his several positions to the general satisfaction of his immediate constituents and the public at large.

E. D. SMITH is a lawyer and an active politician. He was formerly a Trustee, an office which he resigned a few months ago. He is a man of good intellect, and bears an excellent reputation for integrity and respectability. He is an American by birth.

FELIX DUFFY claims that he has been nominated by his friends. Mr. DUFFY is an Irishman by birth.

NINETEENTH WARD.

In the Nineteenth Ward the Tammany Party has not made any nomination. TERENCE FARLEY, at present a member of the Board, is the nominee of the Anti-Tammany branch of the Democracy; an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. He has been efficient on the Supply Committee, and has taken some interest in the evening schools of his Ward; but he is better known to the public as a City contractor, and through his peculiar financial relations with DEVLIN, formerly Street Commissioner, and CREMMUND SMITH, formerly of the Comptroller's office. Mr. FARLEY has some indictments hanging over him for defrauding the City Treasury, and we believe he has not yet returned the $10,000 overdraft on a contract, for the alleged manipulation of which SMITH was discharged in disgrace.

MICHAEL A. REED was nominated by the Republicans. He resides in Yorkville, and is in the lumber business. It is said that, having discovered that he was a Roman Catholic, the Americans were very much displeased with the nomination, and that subsequently Mr. REED declined to run at all.

TWENTIETH WARD.

In the Twentieth Ward, NELSON J. WATERBURY is the candidate of the Tammany Democracy and of a portion of the Anti-Tammany Party. Mr. WATERBURY has been a member of the Board of Education, and has long been zealously devoted to the interests of the schools. He is an old Tammany politician, and has held the office of Judge of the Marine Court, is now Assistant Postmaster under Mr. FOWLER, and is District Attorney elect. Mr. WATERBURY has been twice elected and twice defeated as School Commissioner of his Ward. He enjoys the credit of having been influential in the establishment of the present School system. He is a man of ability, intelligence, and independent in his political relations in his action in the Board.

WILLIAM MONTEITH, the nominee of the Anti Tammany branch of the Democracy, is a builder by trade. He has been elected twice to the Board of Education. His first election was immediately after the formation of the Ward from the Sixteenth. He has always been identified with the Democratic Party, but has never held any lucrative office. He is at present an active member of the Evening School Committee.

JOHN V. GRIMLEY, the nominee of the Republicans and Americans, is a stair-builder by trade. He has never been connected with the School system. He is an active politician, and enjoys a good reputation among his fellow-citizens.

EDWARD WALKER, the Tax-payers' candidate, is a book-binder of good character and fair intelligence. He has never been prominent as a politician.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

In this Ward, WILLIAM SINCLAIR is the nominee of the Tammany Democracy, and is an old Democratic politician. He is at present a member of the Board, and has been connected with the School system for nine years. He is now one of the Tax Commissioners. He is a man of fair intelligence, considerable experience, and bears a good character.

F. P. MORGOUGH, the candidate of the Anti-Tammany party, is a very young lawyer, 21 years of age. He is not a prominent politician, and has never been connected with the School system. He is a Roman Catholic, and of Irish parentage. Mr. MORGOUGH took his degree as Master of Arts at the Jesuits College at Fordham. In 1856, and when the Pope's Nuncio, Monseigneur BEDINI visited that College in 1853, Mr. MORGOUGH, on account of his oratorical ability, was selected to address him.

JOHN DAVENPORT who has been nominated by the Republicans, the Americans and the "Citizens" of the Twenty-first Ward, is a hardware merchant, and a man of high respectability. He has been connected with public schools for the last 20 years, and for the last six or eight years has been a Commissioner. He is a member of the present Board, and has always taken great interest in educational matters.

JOHN H. WAITE, who is also a candidate of the Republicans, is a respectable lawyer, and has been a Commissioner before. He has been a prominent politician, and was nominated by the Americans and Republicans, on different occasions, for City Judge and Recorder.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

In this Ward, WM. H. DORSETT, brother of State Senator DORSETT, is the candidate of both branches of the Democratic Party. He has been somewhat prominent as a Democratic politician, but has never been connected with the School system. He enjoys a fair reputation for intelligence and respectability.

JAMES MARRINER, the candidate of the Republicans and Americans, was a Deputy-Sheriff under Mr. CASNLEY. At present he is practicing law, and is a member of the Board of Education. He has been an attentive School officer, and, in connection with Mr. O'KEEFE, has the credit of having improved the schools of his Ward.

The occupations of the candidates are divided among them as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liquor sellers | 5 | Lumber dealers | 2 |
| Clerks | 9 | Carman | 1 |
| Merchants | 5 | Reporter | 1 |
| Physicians | 2 | Lawyers | 9 |
| Mechanics | 10 | City Contractor | 1 |
| Finance | 2 | | |

## MR. CRITTENDEN IN NEW-YORK.

### His Speech in Reply to Congratulatory Addresses.

**Mr. Crittenden is not a Candidate for the Presidency—Refuses to be a Party Leader or Follower—Laments the Degeneracy of the Times and Counsels a Return to First Principles in Politics.**

The gentlemen composing the Whig General Committee, and the members of the Ashlander's Association, availed themselves of the temporary sojourn in this City of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, United States Senator from Kentucky, and waited upon him yesterday at the St. Nicholas, for the purpose of giving formal expression to their high estimate of his public worth, and to assure him of their continued attachment to the principles of the Whig Party, of which they regard him as the foremost exponent.

At 3½ o'clock, the deputations, having completed their arrangements, walked in procession from THORPE'S, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, to the St. Nicholas, and were conducted to one of the drawing-rooms, which was entered soon after by Mr. CRITTENDEN himself, to whom the gentlemen present were generally introduced.

Mr. WM T. JENNINGS, on behalf of the Whig General Committee, read an address, welcoming the distinguished Senator to this City, announcing the determination of the Whigs to reorganize after the coming Charter election, and appealing to Mr. CRITTENDEN to place himself at their head and become their leader.

Mr. J. P. DODGE, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ashlanders' Association, also made an address similar in its tone, and expressing the hope that Mr. CRITTENDEN would consent to be placed at the head of a National Conservative party, devoted to the preservation of the Constitution and its compromises, and insisting upon adequate Protection to American industry.

To these addresses Mr. CRITTENDEN made the following response:

MR. CRITTENDEN'S REPLY.

MR. CRITTENDEN, in response, said:

I would have you believe, my friends, in the first place, that I came to this City upon no political mission and for no political end. I came here with no other motive than that which was afforded by some little private business, and on my way to the city of Washington. I expected no such welcome as this. I had not appreciated myself so highly as to expect it. I thank you cordially and with all my heart for it. It is an honor that I did not anticipate, and for which I was entirely unprepared, and, therefore, it is the more welcome and the more grateful to my heart.

Gentlemen, both these addresses which I have had the honor to receive breathe the same principles and the same sentiments. They are my principles and they are my sentiments. Trained in them for a long course of years under the Whig banner, they are as deeply and as vividly impressed upon my heart, and as sincerely entertained by me this day as they were in the most youthful hour of my political life. I have endeavored to sustain them with my humble abilities on all occasions. I have known no change in any principle or in any feeling upon the subject. The Whig Party was a glorious party. Its enemies, now that it is in its weakness, acknowledge it. When it was the rival of the Democratic Party, and contended against it for power and for triumph, it was natural, perhaps in the cause of party warfare, that it should be made the object of reproach and disparagement. But now, when that controversy has ceased, your adversaries have been loudest in the praise of the virtues and the patriotism of that old party. It deserved it all, and it is yet destined, I hope and trust, in principle, in honesty and in soul, if not in name, for a glorious resurrection for the good of our common country. As has been well remarked, the Constitution of our country was its platform, and the objects which it sought to accomplish were the good and the glory of the country. That was the platform and these were the objects of the great Whig Party, of which its lamented chieftain, HENRY CLAY, was the front and the champion, and under whom we served for many and many a long and weary campaign. And in the whole course of a line of political association together, except on one occasion and for a brief period of time, there never was a solitary cloud of alienation between him and me; and that alienation, which was produced by misconception, was finally and entirely removed when the subject came to be explained. I look upon Mr. CLAY's name and fame with all the reverence due to his noble virtues. I knew him well in public life. No man knew him, I believe, better or more intimately than I; and I can say of him, now that he is gone, that I never knew such an intrepid servant of the people as HENRY CLAY was; intrepid and disinterested above all men, he is entitled to the highest commendation for his heroic career. With a courage unfailing, and a disinterestedness that was natural to the man, he rose above all the patriots that I have known. WEBSTER and CALHOUN were great men. I do not compare them. They were all great men,—very great men; but Mr. CLAY was, of course, the great favorite, and chief of the Whig party. It was to him we looked, through many a weary day of strife and controversy. It was his voice, it was his spirit that animated that party. I hope to see its principles yet prevail, and they must prevail, if the Government of this country is ever to be restored to that constitutional character which it ought always to bear.

I did not come before you, my friends, to make any political discourse, but to thank you cordially for the kind reception you have given me. You ask me, in one of these addresses, if I will take the vanguard and fight the battles of the great patriotic cause which you espouse. I thank you for the compliment your request implies, but I answer you, gentlemen, No. I cannot assume any such leadership. I am willing to serve with you. I will endeavor to do my duty as I have done it heretofore. [Applause.] And I shall hope that, while I do so, my conduct will correspond with your opinions and your wishes, and I see no reason to doubt but it will do so, for I have no object, either on the right hand or on the left hand, to divert me from the path of duty. If I go wrong it must be from sheer ignorance or sheer viciousness, one of the two. I have no selfish objects to pursue. I have lived beyond those objects. And, although I have been a strong party man, engaged in all the fiery struggles and battles which party differences have brought on, and with a heart that gloried in the contest, my ambition now is, as I have said several times before, to be a patriot rather than a partisan, and give to my country, in any of its counsels where I may happen to be, that advice which becomes the moderation and the experience of one now grown to be an old man. That is the course that I followed in the instance of recent occurrence, to which you have alluded. But I am content to serve on as I have served. The misfortune of our country is, that we have too many desirous to rule, and too few desirous and really willing to serve. Now, I am willing to serve. [Applause.] I am content to serve, perfectly content. And I beg you, my friends, not to misunderstand me. I am not a candidate for the Presidency. I sometimes see my name treated by the public press, and myself spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency. I never see it without regret. Never. I am no candidate for the Presidency, and never expect to be. I shall certainly never seek it. To my mind, there is something in the great responsibilities of that situation more to be feared than to be loved, by a man who would hold it, if he held it at all, for the good of others. No, I am not a candidate, and I do not expect ever to be a candidate. I wish you to understand that distinctly. You may count upon me always, though, as a faithful compatriot and coöperator with you in all your efforts and purposes to bring back this Government to its primeval simplicity and virtue. [Applause.] That I will assist you in, with all my might, but I do not look for the other. I shall never seek it, that is certain; and all that I fear, my friends, is that the honors and the kindness with which you have been pleased to receive me on this occasion may lead to the idea that there is something of political design and purpose in my appearance here. Be my witnesses that there is not, and, so help me God! you will testify to nothing but the truth. Let those who please seek for it, I am not one of them. No ambition of that sort has ever yet disturbed one moment of my lifetime, nor will it ever deprive me of one moment's sleep. That you may rely upon. And yet I think I have a heart to feel for my country as other men, and to suffer for it, too; to speak for it, and to act for it when the occasion demands, and to speak exactly what I think, too. I thank God that, with a mind to think, he has given me the courage to speak what I feel; and that I will do it, that I have done at all times, and that I will do at all times. That is what my noble old State, Kentucky, has taught me from my childhood up, when I ran wild through her wildernesses, and there was none to make any one afraid.

Fellow-citizens, you need not my counsel as to what is to be done. I think with you that it is time this great agitation had, for a while, ceased, if for no other purpose than that the people may pause, take breath and think, that parties themselves may take an observation of the condition in which they at present are, to see what way they were drifting, and how far they had drifted. What has been the result of all this agitation upon a subject to which you will all understand me as alluding, though I do not name it? I am sick of it to the very heart. I am sick of this negro question in all the forms in which it can be presented, and I would to God we could get back to those days when our fathers lived in harmony and peace together, and there was not one word on that subject between them. And why can we not? What have we gained by this enormous agitation? Anything but dissension? What has been the result of it all? An united people divided, a sectional line almost established between us, and with that line will follow with unerring certainty, sectional feelings, and we shall be one people only in name. Is not that the condition to which it has been bringing us?—we, whose fathers were united and stood side by side, whose patriot fathers and whose statesmen fathers fought side by side, and acted in the Councils of their country side by side? Have we derived from them no other inheritance than that of perpetual sectional division, and perpetual controversy over it? What a mighty inheritance did we not receive! What mighty gifts did we not receive! Why, it is enough to make the heart of any human being swell almost to bursting, to look at the mighty progress we have made, and that still mightier progress which is in full view before us. We can secure all that. That is all ours if we but say so. Nothing can prevent it but we, ourselves. I think, therefore that the people of this country are tending rapidly to a feeling of this sort. I think that but for the disturbances of parties, the people themselves would do right. Our Government is founded upon the supposed intelligence and capacity of the people for self-government. I believe in it fully. But such has been the operation in the course of party management, that but little of this liberty is left to the people. This is effected with the aid of what is called organizations; that is, they make a mighty machine, by which a great multitude of people are to be controlled, and some two or three are to manage the machinery. When have the people merely managed their own government, and selected their own President? Why, the nomination of a Convention is just as imperative on the party whose representatives, it is said, have chosen it, as the choice of the President himself whom they have made is conclusive upon them the day after they have chosen him. I think there ought to be an end to this thing. It is an usurpation upon the rights of the people, and I believe that if our people, with their patriotic good sense, would come together, if there was no barrier to their intercourse one with another, they would settle peacefully and patriotically every difficulty, and we should have no more of this mighty agitation that is now disturbing the peace of the country. That is simply my opinion, based on my confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people. That, at any rate, is our only hope. It is our first and our last hope. If that fails, our scheme of government, the mighty promises of self-government that we have held out to the world, and liberty, all fall to the ground. I think that everything is tending to the restoration of these rights to the people. I believe that the people begin to think for themselves on these political subjects, and I hope and trust in God they will act for themselves. If they do, then I believe that all good will follow. And I believe that you, old Whigs, could do nothing better upon earth than to propagate that sentiment, and endeavor to have it reduced to practice. I think it is the nearest way back to your old Whig principles, believing them to be founded in virtue and in truth. I believe whenever you can get to the hearts and minds of the people, that source of all political truth, you will find the principles of the old Whig Party just there.

Gentlemen, I am getting into a speech, which I did not intend to do. [Laughter.] No, gentlemen, let me say again, and I beg that these gentlemen, (the members of the Press,) who, if these things must be reported, will report me as saying to you, with all possible sincerity, that I have no personal object in this. None. There is not one of you who is farther from it than I am. I am no candidate and I don't want any man to consider me as a candidate, and I say that it produces in me a feeling of sincere regret to see my name in the newspapers, coupled with that high station. I am not ambitious for it. I am not anxious for it. I wish to God, and I hope—and it may be so—that some one more able to guide the destinies of this country than I am shall have it. I would not accept the Presidency unless in a contingency not likely to happen, viz., that it should be the unbiased opinion of the people of the United States that in that capacity I could serve my country well. But I do not want to have my heart corroded with all the political cares that attend that high station. I don't want to take upon myself the responsibilities of it. There will be no lack of candidates, gentlemen. But no one can be more sincerely desirous than I am, not to be regarded in this matter at all. As I said before, so will I conclude by saying to you now, that you may count on me as a faithful and sincere coöperator with you in your labors for the elevation of this government, for its restoration back to its primitive excellence and virtue, and to make it as much as we can like the Administration of WASHINGTON. My God, look at the administration of WASHINGTON, and then compare it with what we have now! The sun makes its revolutions from century to century, dispensing the same light, passing in the same glorious track, and giving streams of light and life in exactly the same and in all due proportion to the world. We made a Constitutional Government, and we fancied that this earthly luminary was to revolve in the same way. Now, suppose we were to make a comparison. I don't say it with any intention of personal disparagement to Mr. BUCHANAN, but just compare the administration of WASHINGTON, and the principles and feelings that gui ded it, with this present administration. Isn't it, to feel, "Likeness to a Satyr?" Is there any likeness? [A VOICE—"A family likeness."] No, there is hardly a family likeness in it. But let us try to get back to those principles. We have a great country, worthy to occupy the affections and gratify the ambitions of everyone, and each of us can help it on in its career of prosperity and happiness. The child is living this day who will see you number a hundred millions of people. Just think of that great future. It is worth living for; it is worth dying for. A day when this country shall contain a hundred millions of freemen—the most intelligent and the most martial people in the world, acquainted with all the principles of self-government, knowing practically what liberty is, and every mind working with all that freedom of action which belongs to liberty, unconstrained liberty! Who can imagine such a machine? The world never saw anything like it. Our liberty, if we please to live for it and to take care of it, will be the liberty of all men. Our word will be law—and I hope we shall be just enough ourselves to make it a just law. And what reason is there why we should not have all this? Preserve the Union, and the Union will take care of us and everything else that appertains to us. That is all we want. We are not to stop in this great movement of our age and nation to wrangle on the way-side over every little topic that may rise up, but to settle that at once and go on.

I have trespassed upon you too long. I thank you, gentlemen, from the bottom of my heart, for the welcome which you have given me, and for the kind sentiments which you have expressed to me. I have not little deserved them, perhaps, in the past. At least I do not appreciate my services very highly. I have done just what I thought was right, and it has given me no trouble in the world to do it; it has cost me not the least exertion to do it, and I do not see that anybody owes me any obligation for it. To do right, to do that which is just, to follow the Constitution of my country in its spirit, to endeavor to perpetuate the liberties of my countrymen, to make this Government perpetual, and to make the glory of this country surpass the glory of all the other countries that have ever existed, have been the feelings of my heart, and have led me into doing what I thought was right. I thank you again for your appreciation of my services. If I have not deserved it in the past, I will endeavor to deserve it in the future. But do not allow me to be mistaken for a candidate, for I am not one. I do not want to be. I would a good deal rather be a President-maker. That is what I want, and we will try and get a proper man to be our President. If they just put the people fairly at that question, we will get a proper man and a proper Administration; and these being secured, the Government will be restored to its first great and grand principles, and will go on harmoniously to the attainment of that grandeur, and glory and happiness which are finally to result to us. [Loud applause.]

The gentlemen present were then introduced individually to Mr. CRITTENDEN, to whom, in conclusion, some very complimentary remarks were addressed by Mr. JENNINGS. The deputations then withdrew.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

YOUNG LADY MISSING.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the disappearance from her home in Rye of a young lady, named Miss EMILY THOMPSON. She is supposed to have come to New-York on Saturday, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. Her family are naturally in the greatest distress, and will be under the greatest obligations to any persons who can give them information concerning her. The description of her personal appearance will be found in the advertisement.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday at their rooms, in Worth-street, GULLIAN C. VERPLANCK, President, in the Chair. A communication was received from Dr. ANDERSON, of Staten Island, discussing the subject of a floating hospital for invalids in the Lower Bay. The subject was held to be beyond the province of the Board, and no action was taken upon it. The Ten Governors asked the appointment of a Committee to confer with one to be appointed by themselves, to settle the boundaries of certain lands upon Ward's Island,—referred to the Ward's Island Committee. Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer, announced in a brief letter the near completion of the office at Quarantine designed for his use, and requested that the necessary furniture be supplied. The matter was referred to the Committee, with power. Capt. CRAS-TREE reported that the buildings at Quarantine were progressing as favorably as could be expected, considering the state of the weather, and that they would all be completed probably by Christmas. After a few other unimportant transactions the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—BRANCH has a "method" about him which never fails to answer his purpose. He advertised that he would address our fellow-citizens yesterday afternoon from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange,—his subject being "Our Misgoverned City and the Candidate for the Municipal Election." A large crowd, numbering several hundred persons, assembled to hear him, but BRANCH not being up to time, another person took mean advantage of the expenses of BRANCH's advertisements, and usurped the steps for the purpose of indulging in a religious harangue. This personage wore a long white beard and flourished a prodigious walking-cane, shaped like a shepherd's crook. For fifteen or twenty minutes he was vehement in his denunciation of this wicked City, and pointed the path to repentance. If he was earnest in rebu

## NATIONAL POLITICS.

### The Hon. George Taylor on the Condition of Public Affairs.

The personal and political friends of the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR gave him a public dinner on Monday evening last, at which, in response to a complimentary toast, he made the following address:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I feel quite unworthy of your generous hospitality, but I know that this manifestation of public feeling rises above all personal considerations. It is rather the approval of the party in Congress with which I have acted, and the policy of the Administration which I have had the honor, thus far, to sustain. It, on the other hand, it is considered a manifest and emphatic protest against the action of those Democrats who refused to entertain any one of the many propositions offered to them for arrangement—who appealed to the State Convention as an impartial tribunal, and afterwards refused to submit to its decision—who have vimated every rule of party, and every principle usually held sacred by honorable men; who, in their desperation to defeat the party, and weaken the Administration, stooped to the use of the basest deception and the vilest calumny—if this be the interception given to this night's proceedings, no one will deny its justice, or question its propriety. I do not wish to disturb the pleasant reflections which these patriotic Democrats enjoy, after the petty majority they succeeded in getting over our ticket, by uniting with 2,500 Know-Nothings and a number of Republicans, who considered their own candidate too respectable and honest for their support. Though defeated, it is gratifying to know that the District will be represented by one of our noblest citizens. Mr. HUMPHREY I know personally and intimately, and while we differ politically, as far as it is possible for us to do, it gives me pleasure to say that he is a fine classical scholar, a high-minded and honorable citizen, who will never disgrace his constituents. Our opponents had the support of an active and influential delegation from Washington engaged in their interests—a delegation of highly *conservative* gentlemen, deeply interested in protecting the system of public plunder from further assaults. I must admit that it is a little cruel to disturb the present system of public plunderings, with which the delegation is so familiar. In fact, our patriotic friends had considerable outside assistance. That eminently able and truly patriotic sheet called the *Sunday Atlas* was a most active ally. The junior editor of that sheet has considerable acquaintance with Washington matters. He enjoyed the emoluments of a small office about the Capitol, which had a slight connection with the public printing, for three or four years. The President, however, thought that the country could dispense with his services without serious loss to the public Treasury, and he was transferred to his post of usefulness in New-York. The junior editor was ably supported by the senior editor of that valuable sheet. In view of his ability one cannot avoid regretting the action of that rascally Jury which recently doubted his public virtue and integrity. It is gratifying to find that it did not prevent him from securing a snug little office in this city. By this good fortune he has secured a nice clerkship of $1,500 per annum. The junior editor still enjoys a sinecure worth $1,500. Altogether the *Atlas* receives Government support to the amount of about $6,000 per annum. This gives it an undoubted right to oppose the Administration whenever an opportunity offers. In addition to the *Atlas* our friend had the assistance of the *Daily News* of New-York; a paper owned by a clique about the Custom-house—published in the interest of an Embassy, and edited by TUCKER, the most busy and ingenious mischief-maker in the whole State. His nose is very offensive to our friend SICKLES, but we have great charity for the nose. It is so often run into other people's business that it is a matter of astonishment that it has so long remained where it is. Personally, we have no serious objection to the nose, although we must admit that it is a very intrusive one. While on the editorial corps, I will allude to the leader in the noble work, I mean the great unwashed of the city of Brooklyn, McCLOSKY. Judging from his vulgarity and his propensity to falsehood, one would suppose him related to GREELEY, the great unwashed of New-York. But, gentlemen, you would scarcely pardon me for speaking of such a subject at the dinner-table. The indications I see, assure me that I would not be justified in concentrating around one single table all the nausea which he has created in the community. I have a letter in my hand, which I received on the 29th day of May last, from the authorized agent of McCLOSKY in which the support of the *Eagle* was offered in consideration of two small appointments in the Custom-house. He had his brother in office, but he wanted two more, the precise number held by the editors, &c., of the *Atlas*. I did not consider the services worth the labor required to squeeze these petty appointments out of MR. SCHELL. I mention this as an evidence of his patriotism. I blush to speak of another confederate. Great men sometimes stoop to mean and contemptible acts, from which the public instinctively turn in disgust. Let us hope that DANIEL S. DICKINSON was betrayed into his complicity with these men, and that it was not a voluntary sacrifice of self respect. Of the secret and cowardly confederates about the Custom-house, who surpassed themselves in duplicity and falsehood, I need not speak. We will leave them to the mercies of the Administration, whose confidence they daily betray, and whose success they imperil. Gentlemen, we have passed through a most remarkable contest; remarkable in its character, and highly injurious in its influences. I need not speak of the means used to weaken and demoralize the party. The facts are known and felt in the community, but they are not sufficiently deprecated. It is the first canvass, in my acquaintance, where the principles of justice and common decency were equally violated. I refer to all who basely bartered and sold their votes, to the candidate guilty of the purchase, and to the *Eagle* and the other hired tools who fattened on the spoils of his canvass. How long will our institutions continue, and our liberty remain, after it becomes common throughout our country to buy and sell the elective franchise? How long will the edifice stand after the foundation-stones have rotted away? Let these miserable traitors answer if they can.

I leave this branch of the subject. You have been kind enough to allude to my support of the present Administration. In this connection I find the only regret I have over my recent defeat. Through your kindness, I was permitted to unite in supporting its early measures, and I regret that I am not permitted to participate in the more important questions which await its action, and which will be settled by it. This Administration inherited "from its predecessor" many serious difficulties. Difficulties which had been forced upon the Pierce Administration in the last hours of its existence. These difficulties embraced both our foreign and internal policy. The success which has thus far attended the Administration, places the future beyond a doubt. The Kansas question has been settled, and all the Black Republican trumpets in the North cannot resurrect it. But it was settled at a very considerable sacrifice of men. Members of Congress have bravely fallen before it like Autumn leaves, but they have fallen in a glorious cause; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have made some personal sacrifice for the public good. Gentlemen may censure the policy of the President, and condemn the English Bill, but the peace and prosperity of Kansas is a triumph of the first, and fully justifies the latter. One of the most intricate and difficult questions that has ever disturbed the harmony of our Union, has been satisfactorily settled in a few months.

The energetic course pursued by the Administration reduced Utah into obedience without the loss of a single life. The same energy and wisdom applied to the Indians of Oregon and Washington have secured a similar result. In the brief space of seventeen months every internal difficulty has been satisfactorily adjusted. Neither war, rebellion, nor treason, exists within our broad Territories. The financial difficulties have not in the least embarrassed the action of the Government, but under the wise and liberal course adopted the country was greatly relieved, if not saved, from bankruptcy. As far as could be done, in justice to other interests, the internal trade and manufactories have been encouraged and fostered, while every attention has been given to the interests of navigation and commerce. The honor of our flag has been fully vindicated upon the seas, and it is now hailed with increased respect in the most distant ports. Both at home and abroad the Administration has proved itself competent to protect and develop the great interests of our country. But little can be said now without exposure to misconstruction, or without giving offence to the distinguished gentlemen composing the Administration. The time, however, is not far distant when it will be admitted that the experienced eye and steady nerve of Mr. BUCHANAN were indispensably necessary in the administration of public affairs at this time.

The difficulties still surrounding us grew out of our foreign relations; in the adjustment of these, this Administration will achieve its crowning glory. The country may rest contented that we will not be entrapped into any uncertain Clayton-Bulwer treaties, or any entangling alliances. Our relations with Mexico will receive proper attention, and prompt and decisive measures will be adopted in the adjustment of difficulties between us. Should Spain carry out her threats and invade that unfortunate country, it is more than likely that our difficulties and unsettled claims against both countries will be adjusted at the same time. I am not an advocate for annexation. I belong to the English school, and therefore, am opposed on conscientious grounds to annexation and acquisition; but it may become necessary, in the settlement of our National accounts, to accommodate these delinquent governments, by accepting territory in payment. It is well known that Spain and Mexico have little else to pay with. Under these circumstances, it may be a great accommodation to accept Sonora, Tehuantepec &c., from Mexico, and Cuba from Spain. Thus, we may reconcile this annexation, as a mere matter of liberality, in not demanding the hard currency for all their insults to our flag, and all the robberies they have committed upon our citizens.

We have no still more important question to settle one that will undoubtedly receive prompt attention The settlement of our relations with the South American States, and the establishment of a safe and rapid route across the Isthmus, are objects of paramount importance to our country. In a war with any of the commercial nations, the possession of Cuba would undoubtedly be an important matter, but when compared with our Central American interests, the possession of Cuba sinks into insignificance. It is true that Cuba is one of the finest Islands on the globe, and its production and commerce would add much to the wealth of the nation; but the Isthmus route involves the commerce of all the Islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans—of Japan—of Australia—of China—and of portions of Africa and India.

England, always alive to her commercial interests, is now more than ever watchful of our progress, and especially in the steps we are taking towards establishing sure comprehensive commercial relations with the East. She has been too long engaged in building up her commerce with that section of the world—has sacrificed too much treasure, and too many valuable lives, to yield her supremacy to a rival nation without a struggle. But does she not know that it is no longer possible for any nation to control that trade, as it has been done in the past. It now depends more upon the character of the route for its security and rapidity, than upon the power of any nation that may attempt to direct it.

The history of that trade for two thousand years would be the history of the commercial prosperity of the different and successive nations. In its path mighty empires and cities have arisen, and with it has they have fallen into poverty and decay. This England knows, and hence her anxiety about Isthmus matters. Since the days of the Sabæans of Southern Arabia, who were the first reapers in the rich harvest of Eastern trade, there has been a continued struggle among the nations for it. Its routes have been as changeable, and its profits as vacillating, as the fortunes of the nations contending for it. First, the Sabæans enriched Tyre and Sidon with it. Then the Phœnicians enjoyed its benefits, and Rhunocolura was the favored *entrepôt*. Then ALEXANDER tried his fortune in building up Alexandria, which for a time became the great storehouse of the East. Then the Romans, those sweet and gentle sons of fortune, turned the Eastern tide through Palmyra. Next, the Arabians tried their skill in building up Bassora. They were undoubtedly better skilled in conquest than commerce, for the Christians succeeded in turning the tide against them, and emptying it into Constantinople. Venice and Genoa next succeeded in directing the wealth of India. Then Spain and Portugal, and Holland, and finally it fell into the hands of England. Her success in this trade, the means she used to acquire and retain it, her commercial policy, industry, energy, and daring, constitute one of the most interesting chapters in the history of mankind.

Safely moored on her sea-girt isle, she has been able to outride the revolutions of Europe,—many of which were created by her for ulterior objects, and all of which have contributed to her strength. Her quick eye in the beginning detected the commercial highways of the earth, and her keen instinct for self-preservation was not slow in pointing out the important keys to navigation—the watch-towers of the oceans. With what wonderful rapidity has England extended her military stations and commercial posts over the Continents. In almost every war she has had with the European Powers, she has gained, if not the object directly in view, at least some commercial advantage or strong military post. England could not endure the commercial prosperity of Holland, and hence the passage of the famous Navigation Act, which led to a war between them. The results of that war are known to every student of history. England had barely closed her war with Holland, when she turned upon Spain.—Spain claiming the exclusive possession and entire trade of her newly discovered territories and islands on this side of the Ocean. This England could not permit, and war was declared against Spain. CROMWELL intended to wrest St. Domingo from Spain, to which power this island then belonged, but he was content with the conquest of Jamaica on this side—and of Dunkirk and Matdyk in the Spanish Netherlands. Following up these acquisitions, she soon after took possession of the Bahamas, and succeeding these islands, Gibraltar and Minorca fell into her embrace. Thus she gained a footing in our Western seas, while she established her influence on the shores of the Mediterranean. In her kind intermeddling in the affairs of Sweden and Denmark, she laid the claim for Heligoland, but before that period she had appropriated Malta, which she retained contrary to her treaty stipulations. In her nine years' war with France, she was active in seizing strong points; and before the close of that war she had appropriated Trinidad, Mauritius, and Ceylon, and had assumed the protectorate of the Grecian Isles composing the Ionian Republic. Thus, in the space of a few years, England took into her friendly embrace the Islands of the West, with their savage population; and the islands of the Ionian Sea—the Corinthian Corcyra; Neriton, the home of the ancient Cephalonians; Samos, the favorite isle of the immortal HOMER, and Thecaki, the ancient King Ioan of Ulysses, and the garden of old Laertes, where he so long dwelt in sorrow between the rows of his luxuriant vines.

Following up these acquisitions she took Singapore in 1818, Malacca in 1825, New-Zealand in 1840, Hong Kong in 1841, and Natal in 1842. I have not stopped to notice her acquisitions in America; the Canadas, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Bermudas, Hudson Bay Territory, her modern Columbia, her settlement in Honduras, her empires in India and Australia, and her important acquisition in the Burmese Empire, by which she has complete control of their commerce. I have omitted a thousand other points, more or less important, as my object has been attained by what I have said.

By this policy of continual conquest and colonization, England has gained a fearful empire; but thus she has been enabled to extend her commerce and to pay the immense obligations created in self-defence, and in national aggrandisement. Not only has she acquired and retained her commercial advantages by this policy, but she has secured the great highways of commerce by acquisitions and by works of defence. Gibraltar gives her the command of the Mediterranean Sea—Malta overlooks the coasts of Egypt—Aden controls the entrance to the Red Sea, and stands sentinel over Arabia—from the Ionian Islands she guards the Adriatic, the coasts of Greece, and keeps sentry over the Gulfs of Patras, Lepanta, Aria and Corinth—Heligoland serves as a check upon Germany, guarding, as it does, the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser—Guernsey and Jersey keep a watchful eye over the coasts of her modern ally, France. Her sentinels are placed along and around the entire coasts of Africa, commencing at Bathurst, thence to Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra and on to Cape Land, thence doubling the Cape she stops at Natal, thence to Mauritius, thence to the Seychelle Islands, a beautiful Archipelago, extending hundreds of miles towards the Cape of Guardafui, which is covered by the guns of Aden. The Persian Gulf is faithfully guarded by Bushire and Karak—the Sea of Bengal by Ceylon and Sumatra—the Straits of Malacca by Penang, Malacca and Singapore—the Islands Borneo by Labuan, and China by Hong Keug. Turning to the Western Continent, she commences on our northeastern coast with Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, thence to the Bahamas, by which she guards the entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. The Caribbean Sea is surrounded by her posts on Jamaica and the Windward Islands; while the Bay of Honduras is watched from Ruatan, Bunacca, Utilla, and Tournefle. On the other side of the Isthmus, she holds Perlas in the Bay of Panama. She overlooks the whole coast of Venezuela from the Islands of Tobago, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Grenada, and a dozen others; and climbing Trinidad with still more imperance, she makes it sentinel over the mouths of the Orinoco, sweeping around Brazil, which she colonized in a commercial point of view at the time she acknowledged her independence and crowned her petty king with Imperial honors. She claims British Guiana, and in order to secure for ships a watering place in their passage around the Cape, she took possession of South Georgia and the Falkland Islands. If you follow the route to India by either Isthmus—around the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn—you will find the flag of England flying at almost every important point. She needs only the possession of the Isthmus of Suez, and of Panama, in order to control every great commercial route in the world. And she is steadily at work to accomplish these much-coveted ends. She hopes to secure a monopoly of Suez through M. LESSEP'S canal, and that she is not indifferent to the Isthmus of Panama, the records in the State Department abundantly prove. Her success or defeat depends upon the measure of firmness displayed by the present Administration. Her movements involve great and important interests, which it would be criminal for us to overlook. It is time for the Monroe doctrine to be more distinctly enforced. We want no advantage on the Isthmus, and we cannot honorably submit to any on the part of other nations, whether it may be secured from these weak States through fraud or fear.

Russia is making astonishing progress in her overland trade with India and China, much to the prejudice of English commerce. She is in a fair way to exclude England from that trade in the north of Europe. This may be an additional stimulus in the movements of the day. The policy of Russia differs very widely from our own, but her energy in overcoming natural difficulties, and in contending against commercial subjugation, is worthy of the highest consideration. Look at her caravans of trade, extending for miles over the deserts, and forcing their passage over regions of perpetual snow. She carries her tea and silk 6,000 miles by land, by which she employs 30,000 persons. She is behind the age, one exclaims. Perhaps she is; but if we expended a little more money in directing trade over our own territory, it might be better for us. Safer at least, and more independent would our trade with the Pacific Coast be, if conducted over a continuous railroad, located on our own soil. Our Pacific ports are thousands of miles nearer China, Japan, Australia, India, Ceylon, Sandwich Islands, and the Amoor River, than England is to her possessions. Or Russia is to her Amoor settlements. That trade naturally belongs to this Continent, and a little more effort would turn that immense tide of wealth through our great cities. Russia has already acknowledged this fact by establishing commercial agencies on our shore. In payment of debts in the Amoor district, or in exchange for their paper money, they now draw on St. Petersburg or their Consul at San Francisco, as the party prefers. San Francisco is a little more than 2,000 miles from the Sandwich Islands, a little more than 4,000 miles from Australia, Ceylon, Shanghae, Simoda and Hakodadi, and not much further from the mouth of the Amoor River, while England is nearly 17,000 miles from the nearest of these points. To double the Cape of Good Hope England has the advantage of our Atlantic States, but the completion of a Railroad to the Pacific, or a Canal through the Isthmus, would give our Atlantic cities decidedly the advantage over England. This done and San Francisco would become the New-York of this continent, and New-York would become the successful rival of London.

We are on the eve of great and important changes in the commercial relations of the world, if not in the political. The more powerful nations, inspired by some new element, are stretching out their mighty arms over distant seas, and with the voice of Christian civilization, are meeting on continents heretofore closed to the eyes of science and commerce, while new routes of trade, like great arteries, are pouring their life-sustaining wealth through the nations of the earth. In this contest for commercial superiority our country cannot yield to other Powers. Fortunately for us, no yielding will take place under the present Administration.

Gentlemen, accept my gratitude for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to receive me. To be considered worthy of your continued confidence and respect, the evidence of which is before me, is infinitely more gratifying than the election to any office within the gift of the people.

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AN IMMENSE WINDFALL.—According to the Cumberland (Md.) *Alleghanian*, an old man, named JOHN BAOBST, living in the Glades, in that county, recently discovered he was the rightful owner of a large tract of land in the richest mineral region of Pennsylvania, underlaid with immense seams of coal and iron, and valued at $8,000,000. BAOBST, it is stated, lived on the land fifty years ago, became involved, through his brother, mortgaged his property to his then full value, and came to Maryland, where he has ever since lived in indigent circumstances. The property subsequently passed into the hands of his nephew, who afterwards sold it to a wealthy company. The difficulty of giving a good title to the property led to the discovery of the fact that BAOBST was still alive. He was searched out, found and taken on to Pennsylvania, and, according to the *Alleghanian*, has sold out his right for the sum of $2,700,000.

## TUCKER vs. SICKLES.

### Reply of the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker to the Personal attacks of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

DANIEL E. SICKLES, Member of Congress from the Third Congress District of this State, has recently delivered in New-York City three speeches, namely, on the 30th October, and the 3d and 19th November, in each of which he has assailed me in an opprobrious and abusive manner. My self-respect would forbid me to notice the language of this infamous man—further than I have already done, (by branding him as a liar in the public prints of New-York, over my own signature,) were it not that the official position he fills may give them some weight with such persons in the community as are personally unacquainted with us both.

My friends, who have generously come forward, and with whose statements I have been favored, will assume the task of traversing, exposing and refuting Mr. SICKLES in every material point, and I request attention to their sufficient denials.

I take up each and every of Mr. SICKLES' charges in their regular order, and meet them with this kindly-volunteered evidence. I leave the verdict to the public.

1. Mr. SICKLES said:

"Mr. TUCKER says he is identified with this District. Now? In 1849 he came to me, and asked me *to introduce him* to the leading Democrats of the Fifth Ward, *where he resided*, because, he said, he desired to participate in our politics."

Now, I was born and brought up in the Fifth Ward of which Ward my father and paternal grandfather were successively Aldermen; and I have therefore known the leading men of the Ward since I went to school. Mr. SICKLES probably never introduced me to any one of them. The following letters from DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, and from the Hon. JOHN D. DIXON—who has twice represented the Fifth Ward District in the Legislature of this State, and has lived in the Ward over 40 years—will complete the story, and refute the presumption that I owed my introduction in the Fifth Ward to Mr. SICKLES:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, }
NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1858. }

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your letter of 27th inst., I have the honor to say, that, by referring to the City Records and the Manual of the Common Council of this City, I find that the following members of your family and relatives have held the offices of Alderman or Assistant-Alderman from the Fifth, Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, viz.:

GIDEON TUCKER, (your grandfather,) Fifth Ward—1813—'14—'15.

JOHN C. TUCKER, (your father,) Fifth Ward—1834.

MOSES TUCKER, (your uncle,) Fifteenth Ward—1844.

JOSEPH TUCKER, (a connection of yours,) held, from Eighth Ward, 1831—34. Very truly yours,

D. T VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

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No. 5 BEACH-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 29, 1858.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*Dear Sir*:—I have your letter referring to Mr. SICKLES' speech, in which he spoke of you as a new comer or stranger in the Fifth Ward, and said that he had introduced you to the leading Democrats here, &c.

I know as all the Old Fifth Warders know—that you were born in the "Old Fifth," and that you have always voted here, except a year or two in the Eighth and Fifteenth. All the time that you were editing a newspaper and holding office in Albany, I know you kept your residence in this Ward, and voted here. The idea of your being a stranger is absurd enough to those of us who remember your family.

Your grandfather, the Hon. GIDEON TUCKER, was Alderman of the Fifth Ward in 1813-'14-'15 and '16, and your father, JOHN C. TUCKER, Esq., was afterward Alderman in 1833-'34, (when GIDEON LEE was Mayor.) Every old inhabitant of the Fifth Ward remembers you since you were big enough to run about.

The story of Mr. SICKLES introducing you to leading Democrats in the ward, in 1849, is perfectly laughable.

You are at liberty to make use of this as you choose.

Yours truly, JOHN D. DIXON.

But it happened that in the very year, 1849, when Mr. SICKLES says he was favoring me with these introductions, in the Fifth Ward, I moved into the Fifteenth Ward, where I lived for one year. My name will be found along with those of the Hon. D. R. F. JONES and LORENZO HOTT, as delegates to a Tammany Hall Judiciary Convention from the Fifteenth Ward, in 1849. Over that Convention D. E. SICKLES himself presided!

The following letter from Ex-Senator D. R. F. JONES shows this:

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, Queens County, }
Friday, Nov. 26, 1858. }

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your note this day received, I very cheerfully state that you were a delegate (with myself and one other) from the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York at the Convention held at Tammany Hall in the Fall of 1849, for the purpose of making Judicial nominations. D. E. SICKLES was a delegate to and Chairman of the Convention. You then resided, and for several months afterward continued to reside, in the Fifteenth Ward. The precise period at which your residence in that Ward ceased I am unable to state.

Very truly yours, D. R. FLOYD JONES.

The Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

2. Mr. SICKLES next says:

"I gave him a letter to my friend, JOHN C. WRIGHT, then Comptroller of the State, at Albany, and, *upon my recommendation*, Mr. WRIGHT gave him a clerkship of $1,000 per year. He *qua relied* with Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. WRIGHT was forced to *dismiss him*."

Mr. SICKLES wishes to make it appear that he alone procured me or recommended me to the situation I held under Judge WRIGHT. But the following letters from that gentleman explain all the circumstances of my connection with him, and also show that I neither quarrsled with him nor was dismissed by him:

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 27, 1858.

THE HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*Dear Sir*: Your letter is received. You are correct in your recollection of the person who asked for your appointment. You gave me a letter from Messrs. Edwin Croswell, Francis B. Cutting, Charles O'Conor, Edward C. West, Robert J. Dillon, Emanuel B. Hart, D. E. Sickles, and I think one or two others, and I made it upon those recommendations *generally*.

You are correct, also, in stating that you never "quarreled" with me, and that I did not "dismiss" you. You resigned voluntarily, by letter, to which I replied at the time. You are at liberty to use my letter as you please. I will open to you, and I assure you that no suppressed differences of political opinion will ever disturb our personal relations, or lessen my respect for your character as a gentleman and an honest man.

With the warmest wishes for your future success and happiness, I remain yours, very truly,

G. J. TUCKER, Esq. J. C. WRIGHT.

3. Mr. SICKLES next says:

"Still dissatisfied to do what I could for him, *I recommended him* to Mr. CROSWELL, the editor of the *Argus*. Mr. CROSWELL took him into the *Argus* Office, and he remained there for a year or two, until the *Argus* changed hands."

The following letter from my old friend, Mr. CROSWELL, states the circumstances of my connection with the Albany *Argus* in their true light, and refutes the above story:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In relation to the manner and circumstances under which you became associated with the *Argus*, to which you direct my attention, I reply that I have known you since 1850, if not from an earlier period; that, a few years subsequently, after your resignation from Comptroller WRIGHT'S office, and your return to this city, Mr. SHERMAN CROSWELL and myself, from our knowledge of your capabilities and character, tendered you an engagement on the *Argus*; that you accepted it and went to Albany; that, after remaining so connected for some months, though purchased my interest in the concern, and became one of its proprietors, and remained so until 1855, when Mr. SHERMAN CROSWELL and yourself retired from it, selling your interest to your partner, Mr. JAMES J. JOHNSON. I do not think that your original connection with the *Argus* was caused by the recommendation of Mr. SICKLES, or through any other particular influence, though I do not doubt that at the time it was in accordance with his wishes.

Yours, very truly, EDWIN CROSWELL.

Hon. G. J. TUCKER.

4. Mr. SICKLES says:

"In 1854 he came to New-York and became connected with the *Daily News*."

I started the *Daily News* in February, 1855. The object of this falsehood is apparent.

5. Mr. SICKLES says:

"Another word before I dismiss Mr. TUCKER. * * * In company with my friends, Mr. WILEY and Mr. GRAHAM, I went to his (*Daily News*) office and said to him: 'I ask you, Sir, to do me the simple justice to publish my address to the people of the District, in accepting their nomination, so that your readers may know both sides of the question. I ask you upon what grounds do you call me a Free-Soiler or a Know-Nothing?' His reply was, and my friends can bear testimony to it, 'That is the best way to defend yourself before the people.' I then said to him, in the presence of the gentlemen I have named and of his own men who were employed in his office: 'Sir, I came here expecting to get justice from a gentleman, but find you a common hucker and a scoundrel, and you must never dare while you live to speak to me again.'"

My only answer to this infamous falsehood shall be the following letters from Dr. MCCURDY and Mr. MCINERNY:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24, 1858.

TO THE HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*My Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 15th has been forwarded to me here from Philadelphia, and I will with pleasure undertake to state the circumstances of the visit made to you at the *Daily News* office, in New-York, a few nights before the election, in the Fall of 1855, by the Hon. MR. SICKLES, accompanied by several other persons.

I have a perfect recollection of the affair, and was probably the only disinterested person present. You will remember I was seated in the office, waiting to see one of the proprietors, and I was then an utter stranger both to you and Mr. SICKLES.

When the latter, with his friends, entered the office, they appeared somewhat excited. Mr. SICKLES complained to you that you had refused to publish a speech of his and that you had called him a "Soft Shell" in your paper, whereas he disclaimed the title. Your reply was that he had received the nomination of the Soft Shells at Tammany Hall, and that *that* made him a Soft Shell. He also complained that you had charged him with being indorsed by the Know-Nothings. Your reply was, that you had been so informed by good authority, and that, as you believed the report, you intended to keep it before the people, and to defeat him with it, if possible. One or two of Mr. SICKLES' companions here interfered, and you remonstrated with you, but you replied very coolly to all they said, and as they were several in number, and quite excited, while you were alone (there being no spectators present except myself, and a clerk writing at the desk,) my sympathies soon ranged themselves in your favor, though I then knew, and now know, very little of the merits of the political controversy. At the last, Mr. SICKLES repeated his demand somewhat energetically, (though no harsh language was used,) you turned on him and asked, "Have you come here with friends at your back to bully me, Sir?" One of the gentlemen here interposed, and said "No, no," that they had no such intention, and only came to reason calmly with you. You said that if that were Mr SICKLES' purpose, why had he not come alone? Then Mr. SICKLES went out at the door, saying in a loud voice as he went, that he found it in vain to expect justice from you. You followed him to the door, and said that after such a remark you considered your acquaintance with him at an end. The friend of Mr. SICKLES, who had interposed between you, remained behind a few minutes longer, and greatly deplored that you and he should have any difference—said he was very sorry for it, for he (the friend) had known you from a boy, &c., but that he thought you had not done justice to his friend SICKLES, &c., and then took his leave.

Mr. SICKLES did not call you a libeler, nor a scoundrel, nor say that you must never dare to speak to him again. It would not have been very creditable to him to have uttered such language, when he had friends at his back, and you were alone, and in ill health: and I am glad to be able to say that not so ungentlemanly word passed during the interview.

After Mr. SICKLES and his friends had gone, I introduced myself to you, and we had a few moments conversation as to the scene I had witnessed. I remember that you had made the remark that you had never yet been forced to retract any statement you had made as an editor.

It gives me pleasure, my dear Sir, to bear this testimony as to the circumstances attending this visit. My recollection of it is quite vivid in every particular, and I was astonished to read lately in the New-York papers the version Mr. SICKLES has seen fit to give of it.

With high regard, yours,

E. MCCURDY, M. D.

DEAR SIR: I have read the statement of Dr. MCCURDY concerning the visit of Mr. SICKLES and his friends to you, in the Fall of 1856, and it entirely agrees with my recollection of the facts. I was at that time, a clerk in the *Daily News* Office, and was present, writing mail wrappers at the desk, during the above scene.

Nov. 27, 1858. JAMES MCINERNY.

6. Mr. SICKLES next says:

"Mr. TUCKER offered a respectable citizen of the Fifth Ward, Mr. CASEY, to get a relative pardoned out of the State Prison, where he is confined for manslaughter, if Mr. CASEY would desert the standard of his party, and join TUCKER in supporting WALBRIDGE."

This respectable citizen of the Fifth Ward, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SICKLES' friend, (a dealer in old boots and shoes in West Broadway, and a laborer in the public stores of the U. S. Appraisers, by Mr. SICKLES' appointment,) has a relative, in prison, whom he naturally desires to have pardoned, and he has written me several letters asking my intercession with the Governor. Last August I sent the papers to Governor KING, and wrote a letter calling his attention to the application. In October, CASEY met me in New-York, and offered to abandon SICKLES and support WALBRIDGE, with such strength as he could command, if I could get his relative pardoned, and get him (CASEY) transferred to an appointment under the Collector. I told him I could control neither Governor KING nor Collector SCHELL, and we separated. If CASEY'S story differs from this of mine, the public must judge between us, upon our several reputations for veracity, for there was no witness to the conversation.

The following letter from the Hon. HENRY I. SEAMAN, Gov. KING'S Private Secretary, shows how far, and when, I have interfered on behalf of GILLEN:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1858. }

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the Governor received your letter recommending the application for a pardon for JAMES GILLEN, on the 25th day of August last, (a copy of which is annexed,) but that he has not yet seen sufficient reason for the exercise of Executive clemency in that case.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY I. SEAMAN, Private Sec'y.

The Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

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STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1858. }

*To His Excellency the Governor:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed papers, relative to the convict JAMES GILLEN. I am of opinion that, in his case, a pardon would be proper and just. The signers of the recommendation for pardon (Messrs. Thomas J. Barr, M. T. Brennan, Thomas Kivlin, John Clancy, Henry R. Hoffmire and others) are respectable citizens, and I earnestly join in their request.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

7. Mr. SICKLES then says:

"I stumped the State for the ticket, last year, on which Mr. TUCKER had a place."

The following extract from a letter published in the New-York *Daily News* in December, 1857, and written by one of the officers of a meeting at which Mr. SICKLES spoke "for the ticket," shows *how* he supported me, and what were the results of his labor:

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily News:*

Looking over the official canvass recently, I was reminded of an incident which it may be well to relate in your columns. On the Friday preceding the recent State election, a large audience assembled in this city to listen to the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, M. C., from your city—the same who, as I notice, is now cheek by jowl with GREELEY, RAYMOND, NYE & Co., in opposition to your regular nominations in New-York. Mr. SICKLES' presence had been obtained at considerable *expense* to address the Democracy. I heard his speech. He spoke of the issues. He named and eulogized the candidates for the various offices upon the State ticket, one by one—*except* our candidate for the office of Secretary of State, and made no reference to that gentleman. He ignored his existence altogether! And yet, notwithstanding Mr. TUCKER was entirely passed over by Mr. SICKLES, he has received a greater number of votes in this city than any other of our candidates in the field. This little circumstance, while giving evidence of the enmity of Mr. SICKLES against our lately elected Secretary of State, (whose nomination he so ineffectually opposed at Syracuse,) will be sufficient evidence also of his utter impotency for evil. B.

8. Mr. SICKLES' last charge is:

"Mr. TUCKER recently applied to Mr. JOESBURY, editor of the Catskill *Recorder*, to publish an article over his name and offered, as an inducement, to give the *Recorder* the fat job of printing the official State Canvass. The offer was declined, and the printing *has been given to* a neighboring journal, more needy and less scrupulous—the *Democratic Herald* of Catskill—*which yielded to the terms of the Secretary of State.*"

I exerted myself last Spring to aid in the removal of Mr. JOSEPH JOESBURY from the Catskill Post-Office. Mr. SICKLES sustained JOESBURY. JOESBURY was removed. The story concocted now between JOESBURY and SICKLES is absurdly untrue, as will be at once seen when it is remembered that the State Canvass *has not yet been made up*, nor have the State Canvassers even been called to meet. Of course the story that "the printing" of it has been given out, is sheer invention. In no case, however, would I have given it to Mr. JOESBURY'S paper, which I do not recognize as a Democratic sheet. The *Democratic Herald* is the only Democratic paper published in that county, and the following letter is from its editor and proprietor:

DEMOCRATIC HERALD OFFICE, }
CATSKILL N. Y., Nov. 22, 1858. }

THE HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., calling my attention to a recent speech of DANIEL E. SICKLES, delivered in New-York, in which he alleges that you have awarded or promised the State Official Canvass to the *Democratic Herald*, on certain conditions, I would state, that no communication or promise whatever, in relation to publishing such canvass, has been made by you or to any one connected with this office, and that the assertion of Mr. SICKLES to that effect is wholly untrue.

Truly yours, HENRY BAKER,

Editor *Democratic Herald*.

I have thus shown, by the testimony of third parties, that every single allegation or charge uttered by Mr. SICKLES in his three speeches, reflecting upon my private or official conduct, is utterly unsustained, unfounded and untrue. I have done this because I believe that no person, holding a high public office, is at liberty to ignore entirely assaults of this character, even when made by the vilest of assailants, but owes it to his friends, his family and himself to deny and disprove them. The *proofs* I have now laid before those who will read this reply; and as for my personal *denial*, I have only to repeat what I have already once published in the New-York newspapers, over my own signature, viz.:

"All Mr. SICKLES' statements with respect to me are utterly *false* and *fabricated*, throughout."

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

DECEMBER 1, 1858.

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RUMORED MURDER BY A CIRCUS COMPANY—TWENTY OR THIRTY IN JAIL.—The Montgomery *Mail*, of Friday, says: "We hear on the streets a rumor that some members of a circus company, (probably Oaron's, as that is the only one we know of in this section at present,) a day or two since, murdered a man named KEY, who kept a "groggery" in Notasulga, Macon County. The cause is said to have been his refusal to let them have liquor. They broke in and butchered him. We give the rumor as it has reached us. It is further stated that the citizens caught and placed in jail twenty or thirty of the company, and that men were out pursuing others with dogs."

In the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* of Saturday we find the following, in confirmation of the above: "We learn that on Wednesday night last, while the company of Messrs. ORTON & OLDSAS was at Loachapoka, Ala., a difficulty occurred between a citizen of that place and a member of the company, in which the former was killed. The following day the company came on to Auburn, and was exhibiting there on Thursday night, when a *posse* of men, about sixty in number, from Loachapoka, came up and fired some twenty shots into the pavilion. Fortunately, and strange to tell, no one was hurt. The company made no resistance; they gave up at once, and were escorted on the same night, under arrest, to Tuskegee, for trial."

## OBITUARY.

Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, Ex-Minister to Denmark, died suddenly at his residence in Shepherdstown, Va., on the 26th of November. He returned home from Europe a few weeks ago, in good health, and partook of a complimentary dinner tendered him by his fellow-citizens. Mr. BEDINGER was formerly a member of Congress, and distinguished for the ability and energy he brought to the discharge of public duties.

Herman Léon, the well-known bass singer

followed by her mother, and out into the street. The neighbors hearing their screams, ran out at the same time, and describe the sight as shocking in the extreme; the two women running for their lives, the blood streaming from their gaping wounds, and besmearing their faces and clothing with its sanguinary color, which, with their fright and screams, rendered a most sickening appearance.

The *Free Press* says: "The cause of the whole transaction, and not only of this particular one, but of others which are worthy of mention as illustrating the cruelty an evil disposed man can inflict upon an unprotected family of females, was given by the girl as she lay on a couch at the house of a neighbor, scarcely able to speak from excitement and loss of blood. She states that her father, who died some years since, left to her mother property to a certain amount—worth, we believe, about $1,000. McNAMARA afterwards married her mother, and has since been possessed of an insane desire to get possession of the property, and has used every means to accomplish that end. The girl and her younger brother and sisters are also heirs to a property worth about $3,000, which has been an object of desire to him. The family either could not or would not give him possession, and, actuated by a fiendish spirit of malice and revenge, he has treated them in the most brutal manner. The statements of the girl are corroborated by those of the neighbors, and by the records of the Police Court, where he has been tried for abuse of his family."

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Thomas B. Carroll and wife, and Messrs. John Knower and George W. Newell, executors of the estate of William L. Marcy, deceased, have united in conveying to the Rev. Peter Havermans, as a donation to add of St. Peter's College, Troy, four lots on the southwest corner of Adams and Fifth streets in that city.

A San Francisco paper says that Mr. Edward Adelsdorfer, who was lost on the *Austria*, was a partner of the well-known house of Adelsdorfer Brothers in that city. He left about a year ago, and was on his return from a visit to Germany. He has a brother and many friends in San Francisco.

Mr. Albert Smith has had the honor of breakfasting with Peh-kwei, the Governor of Canton. The old gentleman was exceedingly polite, and, hearing that Mr. Smith was "a literary mandarin on his travels," ordered him to be shown all over the palace and grounds.

Among the books disposed of at Edinburg, recently at the sale of the library of the late Mr. James Jardine, there was a fine copy (in the original binding) of Burns' Poems, first edition, printed at Kilmarnock in 1786. This rare work, after a keen competition, produced the sum of £3 10s.

Buckle's *History of Civilization* was the theme of a Thanksgiving discourse delivered in Boston, Nov. 28, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. The reverend gentleman denounced the book as pernicious, and its doctrines fallacious.

M. Fargin-Fayolle, the political prisoner who lately escaped from an hospital, has safely got out of France and has written a letter to thank the governor of the prison for his kindness, and to assure him that no officer of the prison or hospital is to blame for his escape.

Madame Ristori is preparing three new characters for her next season's campaign in Paris—a Cassandra in a play written for her; a Fornarina to a new art drama, with Raffaelle as hero; and Paulina in a translation of Corneille's "Polyeucte."

Another recently established Club, which dines monthly in Boston, is the "Adirondac," composed of members of that famous party which encamped last Summer among the woody mountains of northern New-York.

The Hon. Silas M. Burrougha, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-first District, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Medina, N. Y., having been confined to his room since election day.

Overtures have been made to Mr. Charles Kean to undertake the management of the Italian Opera House, Covent-Garden, after the termination of his lease at the Princess', next July.

The Australian and Tasmanian Submarine Cable is to be laid by Mr. Wm. H. Butcher, a young and talented American, who is well known in connection with telegraphic enterprises in Australia.

The Vienna journals announce that Baron de Kellersperger, Vice-President of the Government of Milan, has been nominated Governor of Lower Austria, in the room of Baron Eminger, deceased.

It is announced that the marriage of Baron Franchetti with the Baroness Louise de Rothschild, daughter of Baron Anselm de Rothschild, was to be celebrated at Vienna on the 17th of November.

The English Government has granted the sum of £1,000 for the publication of an Australian *Flora*, and the work has been undertaken by Mr. Beotbam, a distinguished botanist.

The Bishop of Buenos Ayres has excommunicated all Freemasons, and declared their doctrines incompatible with those of the Catholic Church.

M. Edgar Quinet, the well-known political refugee, has, after residing in Belgium and England, taken up his residence in the canton of Geneva.

The Hon Edward Everett will deliver his Oration on Washington, in Plymouth, on the approaching Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

Lord Brougham has accepted an invitation to preside at the banquet to be given at Edinburgh in celebration of the Burns centenary.

It is understood that the next Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England will be Mr. Alfred Latham, of the firm of Arbuthnot, Latham & Co.

A new statue of "Faith," from the chisel of the Italian sculptor, Bartolini, has been received in Cincinnati. It is to be placed in Spring Grove Cemetery.

The Baron Marochetti's bust of the King of Sardinia, has been presented to the city of Paris by the Marquis de Villamarina.

Major Heintzleman has left San Francisco, on his way to undertake the exploration of the Colorado River from Fort Yuma to its source.

Mr. Ward's fresco of the "The Sleep of Argyll" is now finished, and is visible to the public this week in the corridor of the House of Commons.

A marble bust of the late Sir John K. Haberfield, who was six times Mayor of Bristol, has been placed in the Mayor's Chapel in that city.

Mr. H. L. Olcott, author of the work on "Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane," is in Boston, having recently arrived from England.

The statue of Sir Robert Walpole has been placed with those of the other statesmen in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster.

The Hon. John McQueen, of South Carolina, received the compliment of a public dinner at Cheraw, last week.

The Belgian journals record the marriage of four brothers to four sisters, celebrated at the same time, at Mons.

Mr. W. C. Macready has experienced a bereavement in the death, at Sherborne, of his sister.

Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has declined a public dinner, tendered him by citizens of Washington.

Lord Bury had a public reception at Kingston, Canada, last week.

Colonel Steptoe returned on Sunday by the *Illinois*.

Lady Bulwer has arrived at Constantinople.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The railway carriages constructed for the Pope are about to be exhibited in the Champs Elysées. They are so arranged as to form a sort of terrace, an antachamber, a throne-room and a bedroom. The throne-room is magnificently fitted up, and is decorated with paintings by Jerome representing the Church seated between St. Peter and St. Paul, the four Evangelists, the Pope blessing a railway, &c.; also, with a figure of Christ on the Cross by Toussaint. The bedroom has blue hangings, and is ornamented with a painting of the Immaculate Conception, by Millet. The exterior of the carriages is tastefully decorated with objects in bronze.

The Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, just issued, show the following figures: Number of conferences, 49; Sunday-schools, 11,400: Church members, 956 555, being an increase during the year of 136,000; churches, 9,063; parsonages, 2,407; value of church edifices, $17,560,000; number of traveling preachers, 6,502; local preachers, 7,530. The Southern Church has a membership of 656,080; 2,434 traveling, and 4,907 local preachers. Total Methodist membership, North and South, 1,666,332.

A letter from Paris says: The other day Prince Napoleon treated an assembly of connoisseurs to Chinese dishes, such as birds' nest soup, &c. The day before yesterday a still more eccentric banquet took place at the Trois Frères, at which the novel feature of rats'-tail soup was introduced. My informant, one of the guests, a man wholly devoid of prejudice, assures me that it does not come up to ox-tail by any means.

The annual exposition of the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence has recently terminated, and the concours, or allotment of prizes had taken place. The specimens exhibited in the departments of painting and sculpture made but a meagre show. There was nothing to prove a flourishing condition, at the present moment, of original art in Tuscany. The pictures were few and poor, and of statues there were next to none.

Business in New-Orleans, this season, is extremely brisk. There is a large excess of cotton receipts over last year; and of flour the receipts are already 100,000 barrels over those of last year, of corn 20,000 sacks, and bale-rope and bagging alike increased. Sugar is 21,000 hogsheads, and molasses 20,000 barrels, ahead of last year.

A dispute at Hamilton College has been decided by Judge Bacon. The question was, whether a student could belong to two societies. Two members of the Phœnix Society have lately joined the Union, and insisted upon retaining their vote in the latter. The Judge decided their votes in the Union Society were illegal.

The whole bay fleet of Newburyport, comprising upwards of fifty vessels, had returned for the season. No lives have been lost, and but one vessel cast away. The *Herald* says this has been a very hard year for the fishermen.

The Buffalo *Express* publishes a comparative expense of running steam canal boats, and the old style with horse power. The result shows a saving of 45 per cent, by the use of steam.

At Heppignies, in Belgium, recently, a gentleman shot a raven which had round one of its wings a strip of parchment, on which was written "1787—Abbaye de Solcliment."

A Signor Duvalli has been performing at Kingsbury and Richmond, Eng., by crossing and recrossing the river on a tight-rope. The feat is a difficult one, but is very cleverly accomplished.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 1.

Before Judge Betts.

PRIZE CAUSE—COSTS—DOCKET FEE.

*Chapman* vs. *The bark Lucerna.*—The libel in this case was dismissed, and the claimants proposed to tax a docket fee of $20, to which the libelant's proctor objected, on the ground that the libel was filed to recover less than $50, and the docket fee should therefore be but $10. The Clerk taxed the $20, holding that, under the fee bill of 1853, a docket fee of $10 was given only to the libelant's proctor, and in cases where the libelant recovered less than $50.

The libelant's proctor appealed from the taxation of the Clerk, which, however, was affirmed by Judge Betts.

For libelant, Mr. Mudgett; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

THE NEW COURT ROOM—NOTES OF ISSUE.

The new court-room of the District Court will be ready for use, and there will accordingly be a term of the Court for the trial of causes during this month. There has not been one since July last.

Notes of issue for December term must be filed in the Clerk's Office, No. 9 College-place, on or before Friday, Dec. 3, to take their proper place on the calendar.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for the December Term must be filed at the Clerk's office on or before Friday, Dec. 3, to take their proper place on the Calendar.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Mullen.

*Garrit D. Hasbrouck* vs. *Daniel Ryan, et al.*—Motion to strike out part of answer granted: defendant's time to answer extended to ten days from the entry of this order.

*Alfred Reid* vs. *Wm. Kelsey.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to be paid by defendant to plaintiff.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

*Robert McC. Butt* vs. *Edwin Peck.*—Judgment for defendant.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Andrew Kennedy* vs. *Joseph Shelton.*—Ordered that the action be discontinued against the administrator of the defendant.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

SPECIAL ORDER.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the trial calendar will be called through in the room in which the principal Trial Term is held, for the purpose of selecting such cases as may be tried within an hour.

Such cases will be placed on a special calendar.

These cases will consist not only of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions triable within the time above stated.

So much of the last week of the December term, beginning on Monday, Dec. 20, as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the causes on such special calendar.

During that week four Judges will sit for the trial of actions by Jury. A day calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such special calendar. When they are disposed of the day calendar will be made up of causes taken from the general trial calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the special calendar causes was commenced.

The engagement of counsel in other courts will not be deemed a sufficient reason for postponing the trial of causes which are placed on the special calendar.

### SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward G. West.

*Will of Bernard McKenzie.*—The will of deceased was admitted to probate by the Surrogate. It contained a clause devising and bequeathing to Roger and Ann McKenzie, the parents of the testator, the use and occupation of apartments in certain premises belonging to the deceased, free of rent during the term of their natural lives.

At the time of the death of the testator there was a mortgage on the property. The parents continued to occupy the premises for some time after the death of the testator, and until the foreclosure and sale of the property. The father is now dead, and the mother applied to the Surrogate for a compensation out of the purchase money for the loss of said premises.

The Surrogate held that he had no jurisdiction to make an allowance to the prejudice of other parties in interest whose rights had become vested by the probate of the will; that the testator by his own act had given only a contingent life-estate, liable to be determined by the foreclosure and sale of the property. The application was accordingly dismissed.

Edward R. Bogardus for applicant; Albert Matthews for executors.

The will of the Rev. William Richmond, of this City, was admitted to probate to-day. Deceased was an Episcopal clergyman for many years and a missionary in Oregon.

WILL OF GEN. JONES.

The will of Gen. James Jones, of this City, was admitted to probate. Mr. Jones was one of the wealthy citizens of New-York. He owned one-quarter interest in Jones' Woods. He leaves a wife and three children and his property is given to his family. His death occurred at Basle, in Switzerland, in September last.

CONTESTED CASES.

The will of William Floyd, Jr., came before the Surrogate this morning, and the formal proof of the execution of the will was taken. The case was then adjourned to the 13th of December next, when the contestant proposes to offer proof in opposition to the will. A. W. Bradford for executrix; John B. Ireland for contestant.

The will of James P. Allaire occupied a portion of the day. Testimony is being taken on behalf of the contestants.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

The wills of the following deceased persons were propounded for probate: Maria C. Tallmadge, citation returnable on the 30th of December next; Patrick Bagley, citation returnable on the 17th of January next; and Bridget Bradley, citation returnable on the 9th of December next.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Prepared every week, expressly for the* NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1858.

| YARDS. | BEEVES. In market To-day. | BEEVES. Sold for the week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep & Lambs | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st. | 2600 | 2782 | 29 | 313 | 953 | ..... |
| Browning's Sixth-street | ..... | 100 | 32 | 47 | 3398 | ..... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st | ..... | 97 | 55 | 86 | 3381 | ..... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ..... | 92 | 119 | 97 | 642 | ..... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ..... | 470 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total for week | 2600 | 3541 | 235 | 545 | 8374 | 26020 |
| Last week | 3504 | 4298 | 200 | 603 | 14392 | 23990 |

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857... 3,142.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year....3,195.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

| CONVEYANCES. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 974 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Railroad | 718 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River Boats | 730 | ..... | ..... | 369 | ..... |
| Harlem Railroad | 225 | 29 | 313 | 891 | ..... |
| New-Haven Railroad | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| On Foot | 153 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 854 | Canada | — |
| New-York | 608 | New-Jersey | 36 |
| Illinois | 547 | Missouri | — |
| Kentucky | 284 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Indiana | 197 | Texas | — |
| Virginia | — | Connecticut | — |
| Iowa | 86 | Michigan | 68 |

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Dec. 1, amount to 12,078 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Erie Railroad | 12,878 |
| By New-Jersey Central Railroad | — |
| By Albany propellers | 1,106 |
| By Hudson River Railroad | 1,687 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 1,099 |
| Total | 17,770 |

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Cattle | none. | none. |
| First quality | 9½c.@9¾c. | 9c. @9¼c. |
| Medium quality | 8c. @8¼c. | 7¾c.@8c. |
| Poor quality | 6¾c.@7¼c. | 6¾c.@7c. |
| Poorest quality | 5c. @6c. | 4½c.@6c. |
| General selling prices | 7c. @8¼c. | 6¾c.@8c. |
| Average of all sales | 7¼c.@— | 7c. @— |

Advance from last week, ½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

This has been one of the most quiet markets we have attended for a long time past. The weather, cool and pleasant, was just the thing for a good market. The slight advance put owners of Cattle in good humor, while the buyers, what few there were of them present, were in no anxiety, they having a fair stock of killed meat already in their stalls. Those wanting good Cattle apparently cheerfully paid about ½c. ₱ lb. advance over the extremely low rates of last week. We scarcely saw a dozen regular buyers present in the yards at one time, so small is the demand for beef while poultry continues so very abundant, and at so very low prices.... The total City receipts of bullocks for the week ending to-day number 3,831, which is nearly 1,200 less than the average weekly receipts for two months past. This number is, however, some 400 above the weekly average for last year. The general run of the Cattle was a little improvement upon the quality last week, though there was a scarcity of first grade animals, and for these there was little difficulty in getting the above advance, which is not saying much, however, as last week the market was down to next door to no price at all. This fact should be kept in mind by those who would otherwise be stimulated by this advance to crowd in a large stock next week. The medium grades, or what there was of them sold, went also a little higher. Very few if any of the very best brought over 9¼c. ₱ lb. from the estimated dressed carcass; while large oumbers sold at 7c.@8c. The poorer grades, such, for example, as farmers dare oot venture to Winter over, found very few purchasers at any price, and it is oot worth while to send such animals here, at least not until after New-Year's day, for until then poultry is likly to be in large supply. We heard of druves which cost only 2c. ₱ lb., live weight, in Illinois, which sold at a loss to-day.... The Albany trade was very brisk on Monday last, Eastern and New-York buyers running a sharp competition with each other, so that prices went up somewhat. Most of the sales ranged from 3¼c.@4½c. gross, while a few droves brought 5c., and one small choice lot 6½c. About 700 went East, 500 bought, and 200 in the hands of owners.... We here give a few notes of the transactions:

VAIL & Co. were selling on their own account, 64 Dutchess County and Stata cattle of good quadty, at 8c.@9c., on 7¾ cwt.

H. MYERS was working hard to make commission on 53 good Ohio and Kentucky cattle, bought in the yards yesterday. He was getting 8c.@9c.; wsight 7¾ cwt.

MILLER & WALLING for H. CAMPAILL, 67 qolte commoo Illinois steers, weighing 11¾ cwt. gross at home. They were shipped from Cutes County a week ago last Saturday, and the passage had told on their praviously thio flesh. They ran out at about $32 50 ₱ head, ur 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

I. BUDLONG for BAKER & Co., 68 commoo, light Ohio steers at 7c.@8¼c.

WHITE & SON for S. DUNLAP, 94 medium fleshed Illinois cattle at 7c.@9c. Rated 7 cwt. Also for GREEN, of Jefferson County, N. Y., 40 Yearlings at $15 each, and a few fresh Cows at $40 ₱ head.

M. DALTON, on his own account, 30 medium Kentucky cattle tor 7¾c., and one car-load of ordinary commissio o stock at 7c.

RICHARDSON, UTTERBACK & Co. wholesaled 53 Kentucky cattle of very fair quality, which they had previously bought at Albany, so as to make a commission. They were also retailing some left over from last week at $2@$3 ₱ head more than they were bringing last Wednesday.

W. W. HOAG sold 17 of his own Dutchess County Cattle, 5 of which were very fine steers, and brought $92 each, or fully 9½c. The balance at 8¼c.@9c.

F. D. BARNES, on his own account, 64 just medium, 7-cwt, Illinois Cattle, at 8c.@9c.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 72 common Illinois Cattle of 6 cwt., at 7c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for B. HITCHCOCK, 47 mostly pretty good Cattle from Geauga County, Ohio, at $62@$63 ₱ head, or about 8¼c. ₱ lb.

S. ULERY, 63 of his own cattle, of Kentucky origin, at 8c.@9c. They were quite fair, rated at 7¾ cwt.

CULVER & BELDEN, for themselves, 68 Ohio and Kentucky bullocks, at 8¼c. Quality good. Also, 15 fine Dutchess County cattle, for 8¼c.@9¾c. Among them was one very fine pair, fed by D. BRYAN, of Pine Plain, and were oot equsled by anything else in the market. They would dress about 2,250 lbs., and were taken at $215.

C. G. TEED, for J. BRYANT, 81 common Ohio cattle, of 7 cwt., at 8c. A few of the best brought 9c.

HARDING & GARNEY, for L. HART, 65 commoo to prime Ohio cattle, at 7c.@9¼c. And 26 Ohio and Indiana cattle for several owners, at 6¾c.@8c. They were mostly common and thin.

T. C. EASTMAN, for F. A. YOUMS, 108 average cattle from Madison County, Ohio, at 8¼c. on 7 cwt., net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

The Cow trade has oot improved during the past week. Only good cows are in demand, and even these sell at moderate prices. A large portion of those now in market are such as milkmen do not fancy, else they would not come here.

BROWNING reports receipts of 29 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Demand light, and only low prices offered.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Milch Cows, selling slowly at $25@$30 for ordinary, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 55 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 118 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $55@$65. Receipts and sales have been large; still there are more than wanted.

VEAL CALVES.

Really good Calves are scarce. They sell readily at 6¾c., and in some cases 7c., gross weight. For medium qualities 4¾c.@5c. is a sufficiently high quotation, while "kittens," which embrace the largest number, now that milk is in demand at the highest rates, cannot be sold by weight. They bring about $1 25 each.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 313 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6½c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 25 ₱ head, and extremely dull at that. A very few prime Calves—which are scarce—are bringing 7c., gross or live weight.

BROWNING reports receipts of 47 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@6½c. ₱ lb., and for a few of the best 7c. Demand light.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 88 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 97 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. Market slow for common Calves, of which there are quite enough.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been lighter, 6,000 less than last week, but quite sufficient with the cheap beef, cheaper poultry, and abundance of swine. Poor Sheep sell very slowly, at low prices—say $2@$2 50 ₱ head, or 3c. gross, ₱ lb. Good Sheep sell pretty well. A few very fat ones brought $12@$15 each, or near 12c. net, ₱ lb. Such stock will always sell.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 953 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3½c.@4c., ₱ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4c.@4½c. Very fat, large Sheep bring 4½c. and the finest Lambs 5c. Market very slow this morning. We noticed one lot of Sheep which would dress 40 lbs., at $2 50 ₱ head, and another of 50 lbs. net, at $3. Pens are well filled, and almost no buyers. Only good Sheep wanted.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,398 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3¾c.@4c. for Sheep, and 4c.@4¾c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4¾c. Receipts have not been large, but ample for the requirements of the market. Sales of common stock are very slow. Only good Sheep are now wanted, for which fair prices are still paid. A few choice ones are held to-day at $12@$15 each, weighing 200 to 225 lbs., gross, each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,381 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$2 50 for common, and $5 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 642 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows, including several lots left over from last week:

SHEEP-BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 73 Shp. & Lambs.. | $281 43 | 35 Shp. & Lambs.. | 69 00 |
| 64 Shp & Lambs.. | 148 56 | 144 Shp. & Lambs.. | 426 75 |
| 85 Shp. & Lambs.. | 271 25 | 105 Shp. & Lambs.. | 267 00 |
| 77 Shp. & Lambs.. | 187 62 | 133 Shp. & Lambs.. | 430 75 |
| 194 Shp. & Lambs.. | 519 57 | 83 Shp. & Lambs.. | 372 75 |

THOS C. LARKIN reports sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 73 Shp. & Lambs.. | $206 00 | 115 Sheep | $415 00 |
| 151 Shp. & Lambs.. | 287 57 | 31 Sheep | 90 75 |
| 109 Shp. & Lambs.. | 229 00 | 112 Store | 196 00 |
| 78 Shp. & Lambs.. | 219 38 | 40 Extra | 330 00 |
| 93 Shp. & Lambs.. | 241 31 | 44 Sheep | 165 00 |
| 98 Poor Lambs | $147 86. | | |

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 620 Sheep and Lambs at $3 35.

Sales of Sheep by A. VAN WERT for the week ending Dec. 1:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 296 Sheep at | $984 20 | 250 Sheep at | $726 24 |
| 115 Sheep at | 341 25 | 190 Sheep at | 506 21 |
| 191 Shp & L'm's at | 616 37 | 124 Sheep at | 271 37 |
| 209 Sheep at | 640 00 | 100 Sheep at | 325 00 |
| 160 Sheep at | 510 96 | 33 Sheep at | 78 87 |
| | 11,668 | | $4,998 47 |

SWINE.

Receipts have been very large, even exceeding those of the previous week by some 2,000 head. Sales of heavy corn-fed Hogs have been quite brisk at 5¾c., but the heavy arrivals could not all be used up. Some 8,000 remain unsold. The fine weather favors transacitoos.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12,078 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 62@$5 81 for good corn-fed Hogs. Small, light Hogs are dull, while heavy, fat stock sells readily at the above figures.

VAN BRUNT & WARDOUS, pork-packers, at No. 209 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

| | Live. | Dressed. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn-fed | 5¾c. | 7c.@7¼c. |

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-yard, reports receipts of 17,720 Hogs—of which 3,628 were reported sent to Western Yards; 8,618 were sold and 5,324 left over.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

| | Live. | Dead. |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy prime Corn Hogs | 5¾c.@5¾ | 7 @7¼ |
| Light prime Corn Hogs | 5 @5½ | 6¾ @7 |
| Light common Corn Hogs | 4½ @5 | 6 @6½ |
| Distillery prime Hogs | 5 @5¼ | 6¼@6½ |

Market quick for good, prime, heavy Hogs. Light Hogs very slow, and not wanted at any price.

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

*Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Poultry trade still continues heavy. Receipts have been very large during the week, and although immense quantities have been sold at low prices, yet it was impossible to get rid of them all before spoiling. A large amount of Poultry has been actually thrown away, for which waste we shall doubtless have to pay high prices before Spring. For the present it would be far better to keep the fowls alive in the country. Poultry dealers—of which there are a large number just now—dread to see a new consignment heaped upon their already crowded stands. We have seen sold, at retail, good Turkeys at 8c. ₱ lb.; Chickens, from the same stand, at 6c., and other Poultry in proportion. Probably New-York never saw such a continued glut of Poultry as during the two weeks past.

The Potatoe trade is moderately active,—grocers laying in a stock, and shippers sending to southern ports. Prices of common and sweet varieties scarcely vary from last week.

Turnips, Cabbages, and most of the root crops are plenty and sell rather slowly.

Apples are more abundant, as the season for receiving them is drawing to a close. They sell slowly, on account of the high prices asked by holders.

Butter is lively, with fair receipts and a good home demand. Prices continue high for prime dairies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bush | 45 @ | 55 |
| Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl | $1 12 @ | $1 25 |
| Potatoes—Dykemans, Northern, ₱ bbl | 1 75 @ | 2 00 |
| Potatoes—Marcers, ₱ bbl | 1 87 @ | 2 00 |
| Potatoes—Jersey Peach Blows, ₱ bbl | 2 00 @ | 2 25 |
| Potatoes—Nort'n Peach Blows, ₱ bbl | 1 62 @ | 1 87 |
| Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl | 1 00 @ | 1 12 |
| Potatoes—Common, ₱ bbl | 87 @ | 1 25 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, bnik, ₱ bbl | 1 50 @ | 1 75 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Delaware, ₱ bbl | 1 50 @ | 1 75 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Camdens, ₱ bbl | 2 75 @ | 3 00 |
| Potatoes—Sweet Jerseys, ₱ bbl | 1 50 @ | 1 75 |
| Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl | 62 @ | 75 |
| Turnips—Rota Baga, ₱ bbl | 75 @ | 87 |
| Carrots—₱ bbl | 1 12 @ | 1 25 |
| Parsneps—₱ bbl | 1 12 @ | 1 25 |
| Beets—₱ bbl | 1 00 @ | 1 25 |
| Salsafy—₱ 100 bunches | 6 00 @ | 8 00 |
| Onions—Red and Yellow, ₱ bbl | 2 00 @ | — |
| Onions—White, ₱ bbl | 3 00 @ | 3 50 |
| Onions—₱ 100 strings | 3 50 @ | — |
| Garlic—₱ 100 bunches | — @ | 4 00 |
| Leeks—₱ 100 | 3 50 @ | — |
| Cabbages—Common, ₱ 100 | 1 50 @ | 3 00 |
| Cabbages—Extra, ₱ 100 | 4 00 @ | 4 50 |
| Cauliflowers—₱ 100 | 6 00 @ | 8 00 |
| Celery—₱ doz | 1 00 @ | 1 25 |
| Parsley—₱ 100 bunches | 1 00 @ | 1 25 |
| Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl | 1 25 @ | 1 50 |
| Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100 | 5 00 @ | 8 00 |
| Cranberries—₱ bbl | 12 00 @ | 15 00 |
| Apples—Baldwins, ₱ bbl | 3 00 @ | 3 25 |
| Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl | 3 00 @ | 3 50 |
| Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl | 3 00 @ | 3 50 |
| Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl | 3 00 @ | 5 00 |
| Apples—Prime Sweets, ₱ bbl | 3 00 @ | 3 50 |
| Apples—Common, ₱ bbl | 2 00 @ | 2 50 |
| Apples—Dried, ₱ lb | 7 @ | 8 |
| Quinces—Prime, ₱ bbl | 2 00 @ | 4 50 |
| Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb | 15 @ | 18 |
| Chestnuts—₱ bush | 1 00 @ | 4 50 |
| Hickory Nuts—₱ bush | 2 25 @ | 2 50 |
| Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb | 25 @ | 30 |
| Butter—Orange Co., firkins, ₱ lb | 22 @ | 26 |
| Butter—State, ₱ lb | 20 @ | 25 |
| Butter—Ohio, ₱ lb | 12 @ | 15 |
| Lard—In barrels | 10 @ | 11½ |
| Lard—In kegs | 11 @ | 12½ |
| Cheese—₱ lb | 4 @ | 9 |
| Eggs—Fresh State, ₱ doz | 20 @ | 23 |
| Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz | 20 @ | — |
| Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb | 10 @ | 11 |
| Chickens—₱ lb | 8 @ | 9 |
| Guinea Fowls, each | 25 @ | 31 |
| Turkeys—₱ lb | 10 @ | 11 |
| Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb | 6 @ | 8 |
| Turkeys—Wild, each | 2 00 @ | 3 00 |
| Geese—₱ lb | 8 @ | 9 |
| Ducks—₱ lb | 8 @ | 13 |
| Ducks—Black, ₱ pair | 37 @ | 50 |
| Ducks—Widgeon, ₱ pair | 37 @ | 50 |
| Ducks—Wood, ₱ pair | 37 @ | 50 |
| Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz | 1 50 @ | — |
| Woodcock—₱ doz | 3 00 @ | — |
| Partridge—₱ pair | 56 @ | 63 |
| Quails—₱ doz | 2 00 @ | — |
| Prairie Hens—₱ pair | 75 @ | 88 |
| Snipe—Brant, ₱ doz | 62 @ | 75 |
| Plover—Golden, ₱ doz | 1 75 @ | 2 00 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 00 @ | 1 75 |
| Rabbits—₱ pair | 25 @ | 37 |
| Squirrels—Grey, each | 4 @ | 5 |
| Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb | 7 @ | — |
| Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb | 10 @ | 12 |
| Bear Meat—₱ lb | 12 @ | — |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 38 | 47 | — | 85 |
| Flour, bbls | 7,800 | 3,205 | 7,850 | 18,855 |
| Wheat, bushels | 10,550 | 290 | 1,715 | 12,561 |
| Corn, bushels | 5,724 | — | 1,210 | 6,934 |
| Barley, bushels | 10,065 | — | — | 10 065 |
| Oats, bushels | — | 1,246 | — | 1,246 |
| Malt, bushels | — | — | 400 | 400 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 4,224 | 529 | 1,434 | 6.187 |
| Whisky, bbls | 275 | 211 | — | 486 |

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 67½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,464 bbls., including 1,085 bbls. Pots, and 379 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow, 33c.@34c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in active request, chiefly at from 21c.@23c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at full prices.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate; prices are sustained; sales to-day 500 bags Rio at 10½c.; 100 bags St. Domingo at 9c.; and 150 bags slightly stained do., at 8¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

*Philadelphia Coffee-trade Statistics.*

| | 1857. Rio. | 1857. Other kinds. | 1858. Rio | 1858. Other kinds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, bags | 125,553 | 25,745 | 89,755 | 59.437 |
| Sales during Nov. bgs | — | — | 4,400 | 6,450 |
| Stock, Dec. 1 | 39,665 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 10,791 |

*Stock of Coffee in Boston, Dec. 1.*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Java, bags | — | 2,056 |
| Java, packets | 11,000 | 23,801 |
| St. Domingo, bags | 1,800 | 2,804 |
| Other kinds, pkgs | 2,563 | 1,900 |

COTTON—Has been in active request at buoyant prices; sales to-day 3 000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13¼ |

FEATHERS—Live Geese 42c.@48c. 

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Vanity Cured—Blue and Cheeky—Take Care of Little Charley.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Extremes—All the World's a Stage.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Rag Pickers of New-York—The Tree of Death—Bonnia Fish Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—The Bear-Hunters.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mail by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday next at 10½ A.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived at her dock at East Boston at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. The newspaper bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by the 8 A. M. train *via* New-Haven, and reached this City about 5 o'clock, P. M., but the mails were not forwarded until afternoon, and consequently did not reach this City until about 1 o'clock this morning. We give some additions to the summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

Advices from Tampico to the 21st, announce that the Spanish fleet had demanded the restitution of the forced loan to Spanish subjects, but had afterwards determined to await the directions of Concha and Juarez. Mr. Forsyth has advised the President to take strong messures against Mexico, and has expressed an intention of becoming a resident of that country whenever it shall have a stable Government. It will probably be some time before he finds it convenient to carry his design into execution.

We have advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 8th of November. News had been received there of a battle between the party of surveyors under Lieut. Beale and the Camsnche Indians, but no particulers are given. There is nothing new from the Navajo country. There were rumors of a desperate battle at Fort Defiance, but they were supposed to be merely exaggerations of the skirmish previously reported. Fears were entertained that the various mail parties through the Indian country would be cut off.

The reports of differences in the Cabinet, and the probability of Mr. Cobb's retiring, are denied. The Cabinet remains intact. The Secretaries are preparing their annual reports, and the Postmaster-General has already read his to his subordinates. The cause of the disagreement in the Cabinet arose from a desire on the part of the President to interpolate his own sentiments in relation to a revision of the Tariff into Secretary Cobb's report, which is made directly to Congress, and not, as the reports of the other Secretaries are, to the Executive. The matter appears to have been compromised by an agreement to do nothing. We are furnished by our Washington correspondent with an inkling of news in relation to General Walker, who is said to have expressed a willingness to postpone his departure from Mobile until Sir Gore Ouseley had concluded his negotiations, if it were not for the circumstance that he had already sent forward two hundred men to Nicaragus. These men are supposed to have been sent out in the steamsr *Washington* some three weeks ago.

An important concession has been made by the Brazilian Government in favor of this country, as appears by our dispatches from Washington, by which the duty on American flour has been reduced 30 per cent.

Another of the steamers of the Paraguay Expedition, the *Westernport*, went to sea yesterday, and another will follow to-day, in which General Paez will embark, though he is still feeble from the effects of his late illness.

New troubles appear to have broken out in Kansas, occasioned by depredations committed by the Montgomery band.

Political demonstrations were numerous and imposing in the City, yesterday. Senator Crittenden received the congratulations of Committees of the Old Whigs and the Ashlanders, and made in reply an eloquent address, declining their request that he would permit himself to be placed at the head of a national party movement, declaring that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and that he intended hereafter to act, not in obedience to any party requirements, but in accordance with his own convictions of the public good. He paid high compliments to the spirit of the old Whig Party, lamented the political degeneracy of the day, and trusted the country might yet witness a return of the tone and temper of the olden time.—Mr. Sickles also had an ovation last evening, given him by his political friends, which proved to be a very brilliant and successful affair. Reports from Washington look as if he had begun the work of punishing his enemies of the Democratic household, as one of them, Mr. Thompson, of the *News*, has been removed from office. Others, it is understood, are under consideration. Meantime Mr. Tucker, our Secretary of State, makes his appearance with an elaborate reply to sundry personal aspersions made by Mr. S. during the recent canvas.

A very important report, prepared by the Committee of the Board of Education for presentation last night, will be found in our columns this morning. It relates to the powers and policy of the Board in regard to the use of the Bible in the Public Schools. The Committee are unanimous in recommending its use—believing it to be of the highest importance to the welfare of the schools and the proper moral training of the children of the City. But they are also unanimous in the opinion that they have no legal power to enforce the reading of it by imposing penalties of any kind upon the local Ward authorities in whose hands, according to their view of the case, the control of the matter rests. They review the history of the question from the beginning, and present facts of general interest and importance in connection with it.

There was a numerous meeting of the Bar yesterday, to offer testimonials of respect to the memory of the late Benjamin F. Butler. Speeches were made by Judge Kent, Marshal S. Bidwell, Daniel Lord, Judge Edmonds and others. Judge Nelson acted as Chairman of the meeting, and a series of resolutions, complimentary to the deceased, were submitted by S. J. Tilden.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, Captain Cranstee reported that the erection of the new hospitals at Quarantine was proceeding favorably, and that they would soon be ready for occupation.

The new Athenæum Club organized last evening by the selection of officers. Charles King President of Columbia College, was elected President, and the Hon. George Folsom, Vice-President.

The attempt of Alligator Branch to address the merchants in Wall-street from the steps of the Exchange, yesterday afternoon, was partially frustrated by another orator seizing upon the opportunity to do a little public speaking upon his own account.

The Police force have found a friend in the Shoe and Leather Bank. That institution has volunteered to loan the necessary amount to the Commissioners for the payment of the force, until after the meeting of the Legislature.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 3,000 bales, at very full prices. Flour was in moderate demand at uniform rates. Wheat and Corn were also inquired for to a fair extent. Provisions and Sugars were in good request. Spirits Turpentine advanced a shade. Coffee, Rice and Teas were less active. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Cattle markets were generally quiet, yesterday. The buyers were few in number. The great supply of poultry still coming in, and selling at a low price, materially diminishes the demand for Beef. The receipts of bullocks at all of the City markets during the week ending yesterday, were 3,531, which is nearly 1,200 less than the average for two months past, though still 400 above last year's weekly average. The better class of animals sold, yesterday, at above ½ cent ₩ lb. advance on the estimated dressed weight. There were a number of droves of medium and common cattle left unsold last evening.

### Words of Wisdom.

"Venerable," says the poet, "is the voice of the past." Words that fall upon hearts heated with present excitements and disturbed by momentary passions, from the still, sad treasury of half-forgotten ages, have a wisdom of their own that is full of healing. It is the misfortune of this country that noisy and foolish orators not unfrequently make it their boast that we are, as it were, the children of our own works,—that we can so seldom refer from the angry debate of to-day back to the experience, the suffering, the admonitions of departed days. Party feelings and the politics of the hour press upon us like a prairie fire, driving all before them, and, like a prairie fire, too, desolating while they drive. Our platforms were built last night, or last week at the furthest. Our orators have no horizon wider than the last Congress or the last electoral cry. They give us no breathing-time—no chance for recollection, reflection, revision. "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," is their motto, borrowed though it be from the despair of the usurping murderer, Macbeth, in his hour of awaited doom. Not what we have done, but what we are next to do, is the thing always set before us. Our current history is a virtual stampede. Let us, then, be thankful for the chance which, ever and anon, throws some obstacle in our way, or wakens some voice sounding from the rearward ranks of this mighty rush.

There was a Whig meeting held in this city yesterday. Does it surprise our readers less to hear this than it would to be told that Sesostris yesterday held her court in the City Hall, or that there was a Convention of Federalists in the Academy of Music? We fancy not. Who has so much as thought of a Whig meeting in these latter years? Who remembers clearly what manner of thing a Log Cabin is, or over what candidate General Pierce achieved his sole and bloodless victory? At the sound of that word "Whig," a train of memories awakens, stretching back to, and—for ought they have to do with present life—mingling with, the earliest history of the nation. Yet there was a Whig meeting held here in New-York, in Broadway, in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

"Old faces glimmered in the doors,
Old footsteps trod the upper floors."

Nor was the meeting unworthy of the past it recalls. Much as we have forgotten, we have not altogether forgotten, let us trust, how nobly earnest in his love of country, how high in hope, how strong in faith for the land he served and honored, was the old Whig leader, Henay Clay. And yesterday, the spirit of that gallant statesman spoke sadly, but strongly, from the lips of one of the few remaining men who really adorn the halls of the National Legislature. Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, arrested on his passage southward by the admiration of some of his old party colleagues, discoursed to them of things past, present and to come, in a vein of patriotic sense to which we gladly call the attention, for which we should more gladly secure the sympathy, of all our readers. Visions of party strife and party triumphs seem to have vanished from the statesman's mind, with many another delusion, and many a shining hope, perhaps, in the flight of years. He looks back upon the partisan warfare of past time, and around upon the partisan warfare of to-day, with something of solemnity in his superior gaze, and speaks of the mad drift of selfishness, sectionalism and reckless ambition that involves us now, with a not unprophetic sternness. What does it matter, indeed, which party wins this election or that, if all the while the nation dwindles, and the vigor of our national feeling dies away. Where are to-day the strifes of party in which ten, twelve or twenty years ago the strong men of the nation rejoiced to contend? Who remembers them—who has profited by them? And where, in a very few years, will be the objects for which this people are now content, standing idly by, to see the public service set aside—the peace of the nation jeoparded—the very institutions of the land shaken to their base? We may not accept, perhaps, Mr. Crittenden's interpretation of the questions which have been brought into issue before the country in recent years. We may not agree with him, perhaps, in our interpretations of national policy. But who can refuse his earnest assent to the condemnation which this true and honest public servant, tried for many years in the service of the State, and not found wanting, passes upon the spirit into which our public men and public parties have gradually declined? "Our calamity is," says Mr. Crittenden, "that we have *too few* who are willing to serve, *too many* who are anxious to *rule*." Most true is this, and how shall the evil be remedied? By the public only—by every man who reads these lines. If the service of the people were made the condition of choice by the people, the first step would be taken in that backward path by which alone we can now begin to climb to the heights on which our nation ought to stand. Is it Utopian to dream of a day in which this first step may be taken?

### Our School Commissioners.

Electors will scarcely have a more important duty to perform at the coming Charter Election than that of selecting the men to fill the twenty-two vacancies in the Board of Education. In the Board which consists of two Commissioners from each Ward is vested the entire control of the public School interests of the City. It overlooks, manages and governs the Free Academy with its 28 professors and tutors, and its 683 pupils; the two Normal Schools in which all teachers below the grade of principal are trained for their duties, the 90 Public Schools with their average of 50,000 scholars, and the Evening Schools into which, during the Fall and Winter months, large numbers of young people, employed in the active business of life, are gathered. The Board disposes of an annual million of money at the expense and for the benefit of our tax-payers. It may discontinue schools where they now exist; plant new ones wherever its own wisdom shall decree; pull down old buildings and erect new ones. It appoints the Superintendent of Schools for the City and his assistant officers; it prescribes the course of study to be pursued, the text-books to be employed, the salaries to be paid in all departments of our educational system. It has, in a word, as will thus be evident, free warren of free-stone and brick, of publishers' accounts and teachers' schemes. Of its capabilities in the way of patronage, the purchase but a twelve-month since of *nine thousand dollars' worth of piano-fortes* may be taken as a happy instance. It should not be forgotten, of course, that each Commissioner is strictly prohibited from taking any interest in any cash act under which payment is to be made out of the School funds, and that no compensation is allowed for the services rendered the State by these officers.

It is in view partly of the high and solemn character of the duties imposed upon these Commissioners, and partly, also, in view of the distinguished success which has heretofore attended the efforts of our citizens to secure the right man for the right place in every instance of election to this office, that we have taken the pains to procure and publish, as we do to-day, the names of all the candidates now soliciting the suffrages of New-York, with such particulars of their character and standing as we have been able to gather. During the past year, several female teachers employed in our Public Schools have resigned their appointments to disappear under the shame which had been brought upon them by School Officers, who had abused their position to the ruin of these dependents upon their favor and support. In several other instances School Commissioners have so often played the Helot before our young Spartans, that their arrival in the school-room with the drunken antics consequent thereon has come to be regarded by the children as a feature of school-life equally natural and delightful. Degrees have been conferred upon candidates under the sanction of men innocent of the simplest arts of spelling, writing and reading. And in very many cases men have been selected for these functions so notoriously and miserably poor as to make their tenure of a position of such pecuniary trust a very improper trial to be laid upon the frail human nature in which primary meetings put their trust. If any decent man in this City thinks profligacy, intemperance and malversation in office proper qualifications for the control of the children and the future of New-York, let him by all means vote his party ticket for School Commissioners, whatever it may be, without examination. If not, let him take the pains to sift every man's antecedents who offers to assume a responsibility so tremendous, or accept the consequences of his shameful and senseless dereliction of duty.

### The Labor Market.

It appears that, perhaps as part of the Winter operations for the relief of the poor, the Governors of the Alms-house talk of hiring out one hundred and fifty or two hundred of the male prisoners on Blackwell's Island, to a firm in this City, at the rate of from twenty to fifty cents a day. Side by side with this intelligence, comes the news that a large number of laborers have been discharged from the works on the Central Park, and on the new reservoir, and that on the latter the men are employed at eighty cents a day. There is in short, every possible indication, that the approaching Winter will be one of severe suffering to the poor. Business is still languid, and employment scarce, and large numbers of working men will, for want of such labor as can only be conveniently carried on in Summer, find themselves during the long nights and cold days before us without any better support for themselves or their families than their savings, if they have made any. Under these circumstances, the obvious and imperative duty of everybody who has any influence in the matter is to keep the labor market as open as possible, to remove all fetters and impediments from competition, and to facilitate in every possible way the access of those who need employment to those who have employment to give.

The project which the Governors have under their consideration proposes to do the very reverse of all this. It proposes to bring into the market some hundreds of convicts to compete at nominal wages with the honest poor; to increase the difficulty which working-men are about to experience in earning an honest livelihood, and, consequently, to force them to fall back upon crime as the last and only resource of helpless misery. Too many of them are likely to be forced into this course without any such stimulus as convict competition.

One of the uses, and, in fact, the great use of a penitentiary is, to deter people outside its walls from the commission of crime. In so far as its whole organization and arrangements do not contribute to this object, it is not only not an advantage, but a positive nuisance, and we have no hesitation in saying that, in converting it into a cheap-labor dépôt, it is entirely diverted from its legitimate purpose. The saving to the public of twenty or fifty cents a day per head to be effected by this contrivance is no answer to our argument. The public must have prisons, and it must keep them at its own cost. It has no right to take the bread from the mouth of the poor in order to shift a portion of the burden from its shoulders. The decent people outside the prison ought to form the first object either of State or Municipal solicitude. It is for their security and comfort that prisons are established, and not for their hindrance or annoyance. Let the firm, therefore, which desires "hands" from Blackwell's Island, at from 20 to 50 cents a day, go into the market for its workmen, and pay the market price. The difference between that price and the sum it costs the State to keep convicts in prison is, or would be, in reality, a premium paid by the tax-payers to keep the poor out of work; of course, a portion of it would come out of the pockets of the very poor themselves.

The fact is, that all interferences, of whatever sort, by the State or the City authorities, with the ordinary and natural demand and supply of labor is decidedly dangerous, and should never be resorted to except under very peculiar circumstances, and under the pressure of great and dire necessity. The proposition, emanating, we believe, from Mr. Peter Cooper, and no doubt dictated by a spirit of the purest philanthropy on his part, that the City should employ thousands of poor all the Winter in quarrying stones for new piers, is quite as objectionable as the convict scheme. It would place an enormous patronage in the hands of the Common Council, to be used, as we all know the Common Council now uses the patronage it possesses already, for the plunder of the public and the debasement and demoralization of the poor. It would supply the horde of speculators who now surround the City Hall with fresh facilities for robbery. It would turn New-York into a vast alms-house, for the reception of paupers and vagabonds from all parts of the Union. It would teach the poor of the City to rely, as a defence against privations in hard times, not upon habits of thrift and frugality in times of prosperity, but on eleemosynary relief from the Corporation, disguised as sham labor; and it would create a shameful difference in favor of one class of the community—that of laborers—against the artisans of various trades, who suffer even still more in days of distress than unskilled workmen.

This project, however, is far preferable to that which the Almshouse Governors talk of adopting:—and if its administration could be confided to honest hands, it would be shorn of many of the objections to which it is now obnoxious. But the other scheme has absolutely nothing to recommend it. It is calculated to aggravate immensely the sufferings of the unemployed,—to increase their number, to lower their wages, to degrade them in public estimation and to increase the poverty and want which at the best the coming Winter is likely to bring in its train. The City has no right to make profit by thrusting its convicts into the Labor market. There are other modes of economy which do not involve such gross injustice.

### How the Money Goes.

The Board of Ten Governors voted some time since a donation of $1,500 to Dr. Morton for the invention of Anæsthesia. The President of the Board, Mr. Smith, refuses to sign the check, on the ground that the Board has no right thus to give away money of which they are only the Trustees, and which they are bound by law to devote to a special object. Application has been made to the Courts for a *mandamus* to compel him to sign the check.

Whether Mr. Smith is legally right or not, he will have the moral support of the whole community in refusing to make himself a party to so gross a betrayal of a public trust. The Board of Governors have no more right to use the funds in their hands for such a purpose as this, than they have to scatter it broadcast in the streets. It is by no means certain that Dr. Morton is entitled to the credit of the discovery which the Board pretends to reward. But, however this may be, it is a matter with which they have nothing whatever to do. They might as well vote some thousands of dollars to Jenner's descendants for the invention of vaccination, and more to Harvey's heirs for the discovery of the circulation of the blood. If they once start upon the business of rewarding genius, it is very hard to say where they will be able to stop.

The proceeding belongs to that reckless system of lavishing the public money which is rapidly infecting all our public bodies, and which is saddling upon our community an intolerable load of taxation. We trust the Courts will check it promptly and effectually. The Governors will need all the money they can honestly lay their hands on for the relief of the Poor of the City during the coming Winter. They should not be permitted to waste it in gratuities to individuals, whatever may be their deserts.

### The Papal Abduction.

In reply to a memorial recently presented to the President by a Jewish meeting in Philadelphia, soliciting action by our Government in the Mortara affair, General Cass has written a letter, in which he says that, it being the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of foreign countries, the Government deems it proper to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations. This answer of the Secretary of State, which refuses the prayer of the Philadelphia memorial, is based on grounds which General Cass totally ignored a few years ago, when, as the spokesman, in the Senate, of the religious sentiment of the country, he required the Government so far to interfere in the affairs of foreign nations as to demand the rights of sepulture for Protestants in Catholic countries.

But the Secretary of State is not as correct as a Secretary of State should be, when he insinuates that there is no precedent for such action as the Administration has just been solicited to take in the Mortara business. It will be remembered that a precisely similar memorial from a meeting of Israelites in this City, in the year 1840, on the subject of the persecution of the Jews in Damascus, was replied to by Mr. Forsyth—then occupying the place which General Cass now holds—with the satisfactory announcement that the President had even anticipated the wishes of the memorialists. The persons who were then suffering under tyrannical oppression were not citizens of the United States. They were simply what Momola Mortara is—subjects of a foreign country; yet Mr. Van Buren deemed their sufferings a sufficient plea for the aid which the moral support of the United States could afford, and he caused Mr. Gliddon—then the American Consul at Alexandria—to be written to as follows:

"In common with all civilized nations, the United States have learned with horror the atrocious crimes imputed to the Jews of Damascus, and the cruelties of which they have been the victims. The President fully participates in the public feeling, and he cannot refrain from expressing equal surprise and pain that, in this advanced age, such unnatural practices should be ascribed to any portion of the religious world, and such barbarous measures be resorted to in order to compel the confession of imputed guilt. The offences with which these unfortunate people are charged resemble too much those which, in less enlightened times, were made the pretexts of fanatical persecution or mercenary extortion, to permit a doubt that they are equally unfounded.

The President has witnessed, with the most lively satisfaction, the efforts of several of the Christian Governments of Europe to suppress or mitigate these horrors, and he has learned, with no common gratification, their partial success. He is, moreover, *anxious that the active sympathy and generous interference of the Government of the United States should not be withheld from so benevolent an object*, and he has accordingly directed me to instruct you to employ, should the occasion arise, all those good offices and efforts which are compatible with discretion and your official character, to the end that justice and humanity may be extended to those persecuted people, whose cry of distress has reached our shores."

The subject of complaint in 1840 was, that the Jews were being persecuted, on the totally groundless charge that they had murdered a certain Padre Tomaso, in order to use his blood in the composition of Passover Cakes. The question to-day is, that the Inquisition at Rome, flattering itself perhaps that the era in which the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception has been so enthusiastically received by the Catholic world is a favorable period for the resumption of its active functions, has aimed at religious toleration a deadly blow, which civilization everywhere regards as the probable precursor of further enormities. It has forcibly abducted, on the most flimsy of pretexts, a Jewish child, whom it refuses to restore to the care and protection of its parents and natural guardians. Several of the most enlightened governments of Europe, Protestant and Catholic, have deemed that act and its probable consequences of sufficient importance to justify the most earnest remonstrances. General Cass does not say that he fails to share the general apprehension on behalf of religious toleration; but he refuses to employ the good offices of the Government towards suppressing the grievous wrong of which all civilization is complaining, simply on the ground that he has no precedent for their exercise. For his information, therefore, we take leave to refer him to the instructions sent from the State Department, under date Aug. 14, 1840, to our Consul at Alexandria.

The Philadelphia meeting, as General Cass very well knows, has not sought to entail upon the Government the charter of any more freight steamers for a warlike demonstration at Civita Vecchia. The Administration has not been asked to go to war with Rome, or to do anything that can jeopardize Roman Catholic votes for the Democratic Party. All that is solicited of the President is that he should express the feeling of the United States against this shameless act of the Inquisition, and that he should direct the United States '*Chargé d'Affaires* at Rome to employ "all those good offices and efforts which are compatible with discretion and his official character to the end that justice and humanity may be extended" to the Mortara family, and "the settled policy of the United States" in favor of religious toleration made known in Rome as applicable to the present vexed question. This, it seems to us, is not much for the Government to do, nor is it more than the public feeling seems to call for. The Press, generally, has spoken out freely on this subject, and its language has everywhere been condemnatory of the unnatural cruelty and evident malice of the Inquisition. The Administration should be aware how thoroughly distasteful to the American people it would be to see the United States excluded, when so many Governments of Europe are combining their remonstrances against this new attempt of the Inquisition on religious liberty and natural right. Not only the Jews, but every other denomination among us, are indignant at the act, and will be still more so if our Government, by refusing to take its proper part in the matter, should leave the cause of religious toleration everywhere to the care of England, France and Sardinia.

### Cleaning the Streets.

Ever since the younger son of Alcmena earned a twelfth part of his immortality by cleansing a dirty stable, it has been universally conceded that to clean a dirty city was an immense undertaking; and yet to keep a city clean, after once being made so, was simply a matter of so many men by the day, of whip-brooms and dumping-carts. New-York at rare intervals, and several times even within the memory of the present generation, has been made clean. Very many generations have passed away since it was kept so. Money has been lavished, but it has been as powerless as the Croton water to effect its object. Brooms, carts, hoes, Irishmen, water and money have all been wasted for the simple lack of an honest man to direct them. A few figures will shed a very clear light upon this waste. The City had its streets cleaned in 1849 for $166,500. In 1850, Jacob L. Dodge kept them decent for $160,000.

Before this time, men like Diogenes and the Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth District, had made great reputations by personal uncleanliness. But in 1853 Arcularius achieved immortality by engaging to retain all the City's filth within its streets and vacant lots, for $289,000. He worked hard, and so filled the metropolis with stenches, that the Common Council, in gratitude, added $109,000 to his figure, making the cost in 1853, under the immortal Arcularius, $398,000. Erlino, working more economically, made the streets impassable for several months, in 1854, for $240,000. In 1855 he did the same job for $278,262. In 1856, citizens claimed that their luxury was costing too much. Erling gave them all the dirt they wanted for $258,975. In 1857 their supply cost some $295,000.

These figures may not be exactly correct, and it would be difficult to make them so accurate that one would be willing to swear to them, for the published financial tables give them under three heads; one of "appropriations," one of "expenditures," (which uniformly outrun the appropriations,) and in the following year only an aggregate of arrearages, in which the street-cleaning item has been as much as one-third of the whole of the preceding year's appropriation. Last Winter the State Legislature came to the City's relief. Finding the latter, by any ordinary process of voting, unable to shake off the Arculario-Ebling incubus, it abolished the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and so got rid of the bureau whose special function it was to keep the streets dirty. It gave a new charter to the City whose 27th section placed street-cleaning in one of the bureaus of the City Inspector's Department, and put the appointment of all subordinates into the hands at the head of the Department. The 38th section declares that all jobs involving the expenditure of more than $250 shall be done by contract; the contracts to be given to the lowest bidder who gives security that the Comptroller approves, and on sealed proposals made in compliance with public, well-advertised notices. The issue will probably teach legislators that it is nonsense to burn one old barn to get rid of its rats, if the old barn just adjoining is left unscathed. Unfortunately, the City Inspector, at the enactment of the new charter, was Mr. Morton, who, touched with pity for the homeless rats of the burnt-out bureau, set Mr. Downing over this new sanitary bureau, and invited pretty nearly the whole tribe of clerks and inspectors into the new quarters; and in consequence, whatever of money-wasting and dirt-conserving there was under the old arrangement, we have in the same wretched old style under the new. Early this year parties proposed to clean the City and keep it clean—to make the streets viable and not merely dumping places for coal-ashes and garbage—for $300,000. Mr. Morton was shocked at the extravagance of the price, and authorized his spokesmen in the Common Council to say, substantially, that for $280,000 he would keep the town as sweet as a new-mown meadow. The sum named was appropriated, but, so far as we can learn, not a contract has yet been made. Instead, when a street becomes intolerable, the Superintendent, through the agency of his Ward Inspector, hires a man to cart of the heap and let day-light down upon the tops of the cobble-stones. As no one job of that sort costs over $250, he has thus far been able to evade all contracts. The poor men who have actually done the little work for which the tax-payers will have to pay some $300,000, seldom get their claims cashed punctually. On presenting them verified to the department, they are given due-bills, and told they must wait till the pay-rolls are made out—a week or a month ahead—and then they must wait for the Comptroller's semi-weekly pay-day. In consequence the due-bills are generally assigned to the corner grocery men, and there is nothing but his oath to prevent a dishonest Ward Inspector from pouring in upon the Comptroller a flood of forged due-bills and getting them all cashed. Under the contract system there would be the forfeited bonds of the contractor to come upon in case of detection, but here everything is loose and the checks all off.

But the amiable public would readily pass by these open doors to fraud on the Treasury if the work were done. Whether it is or is not, we have only to refer to the condition of any street in the City—Broadway only excepted. And half the credit of that exception belongs to the Broadway Association. Mr. Morton pays the agent of the street-sweeping machines $120 a week for sweeping that thoroughfare twice a week. Citizens doing business on the street and the omnibus proprietors make up the balance of $300, for which sum Mr. Smith is bound to keep it clean and free from dirt and snow the year through.

We judge, from a remark of Mr. Downing before the Sanitary Committee, that, in his opinion, the streets are in a very tolerable condition, even now. Citizens will not agree with him, but we do not forget that the standard of cleanliness may very essentially differ in different men's minds. The small boy, whose original color is only a thing of tradition in his family, looks up astounded, if, when he comes floundering out of a puddle, you charge him with being dirty. Dripping from his bath, he expected you to compliment his already appearance. Mr. Downing may labor under a similar delusion. He seems to think that his credit should be proportioned to the amount of dirt he can collect out of any one place. He boasted that he took 500 loads of dirt from a single block on South-street. Yet that same section had been under his entire control for sixteen months. Had he waited another month he might possibly have taken 600 loads and merited still higher applause. With honest men, who have no such theories to maintain, there is no earthly reason why all the streets in the City could not be kept as clean as Broadway generally is, for the money that was appropriated. It might not be extravagant to give to proper parties $300,000 a year for five years, if they give satisfactory bonds for doing the work as it should be. But after five years not one cent should be paid. The street dirt would be worth to the farmers far more than the sum named, and, rightly managed, the City will receive a handsome revenue in less than ten years from the bidders for it, who will take it away for nothing. The 40th section of the new Charter makes a willful evasion of its provisions a misdemeanor, forfeits the office of the sinning incumbent, and excludes him forever after from holding office under the Charter. We despair of our Courts ever finding guilty those who evade the contract clause, or imposing the penalties of the law; but the people should not hesitate to exclude them from any further office-holding. So much is due to decency, the Treasury and the Public Health.

Wranglings in the Democratic Ranks.—The dissensions of our City Democracy are notorious. There seems to be very little harmony among the illustrious leaders of the Administration forces, and their remarks about each other are the reverse of complimentary. Mr. Sickles, in his campaign speeches, used the name of our Secretary of State with great freedom, and dealt in personal attacks upon him scarcely within the limits of good taste, and certainly transgressing the bounds of political decorum. As in duty bound, we accord to Mr. Tucker the privilege of reply. His card, which will be found in another part of this morning's Times, embodies sundry documents intended to refute the statements made by Mr. Sickles in regard to his personal and political conduct.

But this domestic dissension seems to be extending. We also publish a speech made on Monday evening by the Hon. George Taylor, Administration member of the present Congress, from Brooklyn; and he there makes some revelations, which are anything but edifying, concerning sundry members of his own party. The Editors of the *Sunday Atlas*, which receives Government subsidies to the amount of about $6,000 per annum, are represented as anything but the pure and honest patriots which they pretend to be. The Brooklyn *Eagle* finds its wings clipped in the same style, and the *Daily News* receives quite as little consideration at Mr. Taylor's hands.

A large portion of this speech, we must add, however, is devoted to larger and more important topics, and will abundantly repay the perusal of those who desire a comprehensive view of the extension of English commerce.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was given here last night for the third and last time. The performance was an excellent one in every respect. Mlle. Poinsot, who was announced to appear on Friday in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," strongly supported by the best members of the company, will not make her *début* until Saturday, owing to the continued indisposition of Signor Tamaro. The "Traviata" is announced for Friday.

Concert.—We direct attention to Mr. Goldbeck's concert announced for to-night. Mr. Goldbeck is one of the most finished pianists and exquisite composers in the country. The concert is a very attractive one.

Cooper Institute.—The second performance of "St. Paul" takes place to-night at the Cooper Institute.

Wood's Minstrels.—A very interesting panorama has been added to the numerous attractions of this establishment. In a series of tableaux we have a complete illustration of Southern life, accompanied with all the animation of negro occupation and vivacity. The tableaux are excellently devised and placed upon the stage. We commend this addition to the very rich programme offered by Mr. Wood.

### Accident to the Sabine.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see by the papers that the *Sabine* not only damaged her steering gear but her rudder in the late gale. I should like, very much, to know all the circumstances of the accident. As they come to us through the papers, it would appear that the *Sabine* was lying-to in a heavy gale of wind, under close-reefed maintopsail, close-reefed foresail, fore storm-staysail and main trysail. That the gale increased so much that it became necessary to take in the foresail and maintopsail, in doing which both of them split to pieces. We do not hear whether the fore storm-staysail was hauled down or not. We hear that the sheet of the main trysail parted and that the spanker was then set, which, right away blew to pieces, leaving some of the pieces sticking in the lee mizen rigging. The spanker is not a storm sail, and, therefore, was not likely to stand. We are told that the ship forced in her bow ports, but it is not said whether she did it before or after she took in the foresail and main top-sail. The presumption is she did it before, because, blowing as hard as it did, the ship must have had violent head-way through the water, and, consequently, her bow ports, head, &c., must have been in danger. The point we are coming to is as to how the ship was lying when she damaged her rudder and steering gear. If she were lying with her helm alee and no sail set but, say, the fragments of the spanker, she was in danger of the very accident which befel her. There have been numerous instances of ships damaging their rudder and steering gear while lying to under after sail. Sometimes they spring their tillers, and if they do not spring their tillers, they split their rudder-heads. A long iron tiller is an immense lever upon the rudder-head, and something must, or does, generally give way if the tiller be kept hard alee without any head-way on the ship. The ship while lying in this manner, swings about now up nearly in the wind's eye, now off nearly before the wind. She falls off with a rapid sternway, which is assisted by the position of the rudder, and she springs to with headway. It is at such moments that rudders or tillers are injured, decks are swept by seas boarding the vessel. Indeed, almost all the injuries sustained by ships while lying-to. We scarcely ever hear of a ship being injured while scudding unless from bad steerage she broaches to. The first great principle in seamanship is to keep steerage-way on the ship. If it blow so hard that you cannot show sail enough by the wind to keep steerage-way on the ship, it is best, for the moment, if you have sea room, to scud. I presume if the *Sabine* had "up helm" the moment she lost her sails she would have sustained no damage to her steering gear. Or if, instead of lying-to in such a gale, which is scientifically called a cyclone, under the foresail and maintopsail, she had had her two trysails reefed close down, her storm-mizzen set, (I presume she had a storm-mizzen,) and her fore storm-staysail set;—if she had been under these four low sails she would have had steerage way on her, her bow ports would, probably, not have been "forced in," and she would not have damaged her steering gear. I should like very much indeed if this case could be inquired into. There are seamen who will face the muzzle under a close-reefed maintopsail, *coute qui coute*; but I doubt very much whether it is good practice. If the sail stand the ship is strained under such a lever. If the sail give way you are apt to be left at the mercy of the elements, as seems to have been the case with the *Sabine*. One can hardly expect that the *Sabine* should be recalled for the purpose of inquiring into this business, but, you may depend upon it, not a few have wondered at it, particularly that part where it was deemed worth while to speak of the bow ports.

[illegible]

Departure of the Westernport.—The United States steamer Westernport, Commander Thomas T. Hunter, from the Paraguay, steamed from the Navy-yard this morning at 5 o'clock, and discharged her pilot off the Highlands at 6 o'clock. She was going off there under steam and canvas, about nine knots, with the wind fresh northwest. The following is a list of her officers: Commander—Thomas T. Hunter. Lieutenant—Thomas S. Phelps, Jonathan Young, A. K. Hughes, Chas. H. Cushman. Passed Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Lowber. Purser—James K. Harwood. Engineer—Wm. H. Cushman. Third Assistant—Geo. P. Barry, M. H. Plunkett, Wilson H. Captain's Clerk—Henry Warrington. Purser's Steward—Clarence L. Crabbe.

Hayti.—The brig *Santiago* of Plymouth, Hamlet, of Boston from Aux Cayes, reports [illegible] at Inagua for men, the crew being [illegible] Mr. John Pickerell, mate, of Provincetown, at Aux Cayes, Oct. 28, aged 28 years. The [illegible] under short sail most of the time for [illegible] days. The bark *Medora*, from Aux Cayes, also touched at Inagua, Nov. 5, her crew [illegible] sick.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Tariff Question—No Change in the Cabinet—Mr. Forsyth and Mexican Affairs—Renewal of Outrages in Kansas—The Great California Land Cases, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The President has finally decided to favor a temporary revival of the Tariff of 1846. Whatever differences of opinion upon this subject existed between the President and Secretary of the Treasury, have been adjusted, and it is now supposed that the Cabinet will remain intact.

Mr. FORSYTH will meet the President again to-night by appointment, to confer further on Mexican affairs. Mr. F. recommends an immediate recognition of the Juarez Government, and then an efficient application of physical force. By this means alone, in his opinion, can justice be obtained in Mexico. The Message will be very full on this subject. Mr. FORSYTH speaks of returning to Mexico to reside permanently so soon as there is a stable Government.

The Hon. S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois, arrived this evening.

Information was received here to-day of renewed outrages in Kansas by MONTGOMERY and his band. They had plundered a number of families, and the people were arming for resistance. It is also said that the Leavenworth Constitution will be presented for the approval of Congress this Winter.

The Report of Postmaster-General BROWN was read to-day, in the hearing of his corps of Assistants.

It is understood that Mr. G. F. THOMPSON, publisher of the *Daily News* in your City, has been removed from a sinecure office which he held in the Appraiser's Department. This is supposed to be the penalty for his opposition to the election of Mr. SICKLES.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Government has received from California full official accounts of the judicial proceedings in the Limantour and Almedan land cases, which have been decided in favor of the United States. The former claim is located in the vicinity of San Francisco, and, with the improvements on it, is supposed to cover forty millions of dollars' worth of property; while from the Almedan mines it is stated that eight millions of dollars' worth of quicksilver was taken during six years.

The present Attorney-General of the United States, with a view of bringing these long-pending cases to a close, employed Mr. STANTON, of Pittsburg, to prosecute them. In the course of the trials, the most stupendous frauds were exposed. The signatures of BOCANEGRA and other distinguished Mexicans were obtained to apparently genuine titles, but the documents were ante-dated, as it was necessary to consummate the ingeniously-contrived deception. Although much skill was shown in the forged seals, the cheat was successfully established. Eminent jurists consider these the most remarkable cases on record, involving title to lands, while the extent of the forgery, all things considered, is without precedent.

Through the efforts of the State Department, for amelioration of the duty on flour in Brazil, an Imperial decree has been issued reducing it 30 per cent below the former tariff. This is considered an important concession, from the fact that there has heretofore been a large balance against the United States on account of the extensive importation of coffee, but it is now supposed that our exports of flour to Brazil will very considerably diminish the drain from this country of specie, which, it is represented, has, through an arrangement of trade, been diverted into British channels.

Advices from Costa Rica, from an official source, express an earnest disposition to enter into arrangements for the settlement of the claims of the United States against that Republic.

Lieutenant WARREN, who made the surveys, has prepared a map, which will soon be printed, of the South Platte and west of the Missouri country, including the gold regions.

The Commissioner of Patents has taken measures to obtain specimens and cuttings of the grapes, figs, and olives of the Crimea; also, to procure detailed information in reference to the drying of figs, raisins and Zante currants, and the manufacture of olive oil and wine. The business will be intrusted to a competent agent.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1858.

The statement that Mr. COBB is about to leave the Cabinet created not a little excitement here among the friends of that gentleman, and we shall probably have a score or two of indignant declarations that such a thing as his retirement has never been thought of for a moment. Nevertheless, the fact is true that this change was contemplated. As I have before written you, Mr. BUCHANAN has been determined to have the existing tariff revised in some shape or other; and Mr. COBB has quite as earnestly opposed his views in this regard. I would not be understood to say that this difference of opinion has given rise to any personal controversy between the President and Secretary. Their personal relations have been and are the most intimate and kind. The difference has been one of opinion, and apparently irreconcileable—upon a grave question of public policy, in relation to which each of them is expected to present his views to Congress at its meeting.

It will be remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury—unlike the other Cabinet officers—makes his report directly to Congress, instead of to the President. Mr. BUCHANAN, it is said, desired to interpolate in the Treasury report his views of the tariff policy which should be adopted. This Mr. COBB objected to, very naturally, for the reason that he could not make himself responsible for sentiments and opinions that he was not prepared to avow and maintain. He receded so far as to express a willingness to suspend the free list, but could not bring himself to the point of recommending anything like *specific* duties, or an increase of the tariff generally. The difference seems to have been arranged in part, by an agreement that Mr. COBB shall pursue the policy of "masterly inactivity," that is, say nothing on the subject, and that the necessary recommendation of tariff modifications shall be made in the President's Message. This plan may prevent the reorganization of the Cabinet, but there have been various indications tending to confirm the statement that Mr. COBB was about to retire. The difficulty, however, of finding a suitable Southern man to take his place, who would be willing to sustain the President's policy, certainly would present a serious obstacle in the way of the proposed change. Possibly Mr. TOUCEY or Mr. BLACK might be transferred to the Treasury, and the vacancy be filled by the new man.

Mr. FORSYTH has returned from Mexico full of just wrath against the Zuloaga Government, and well satisfied that there is no cure for the chronic difficulties of that unhappy country, except by foreign intervention. Although the Administration is by no means content with the course pursued by Mr. F. in Mexico, his views as those of a man of intelligence, and his recital of living facts, are well calculated to create a decided impression upon the mind of the Executive. It is not probable that any of Mr. FORSYTH's acts will be publicly disavowed; nevertheless, his recognition of the Zuloaga Government is considered a capital error. He was deceived into it, doubtless, by the assurance that such recognition would be immediately rewarded by a treaty selling to the United States a handsome slice of Mexican territory. He should have foreseen that none but a very strong Government could think of making such an arrangement; and ought to have been sufficiently awake to the treachery of Spanish-American diplomacy in general, to insist upon a thorough and formal committal by the Zuloaga Government to the stipulations of the promised treaty, before the recognition.

This act of recognition was promptly followed by the suggestion to Mr. FORSYTH, from Washington, that it would be convenient to have him return to the United States. In the expectation that he would secure the promised treaty, he remained in Mexico, however, until the outrages connected with the collection of the forced loan gave the President opportunity to instruct him to withdraw forthwith.

Some of the American citizens whose property was confiscated, and who were themselves expelled from Mexico for refusal to submit to the forced contributions, have been here to file their claims for damages. One of these, at least, complains that his representation were not cordially received, and that the Administration seemed to think it would have been wiser for him had he paid the contribution under protest. There is no doubt, however, that all these claims will be taken up and pressed by the Government in "the good time coming," when the long list of our grievances against Mexico will be adjusted. It will be remembered that our citizens in Mexico resisted these contributions under advice of the representatives there of the Government of the United States.

Don DOMINGO MAGNAN, who, according to some of the papers, has gone to New-York to negotiate a five-million loan for the benefit of the Juarez Party in Mexico, is esteemed a highly estimable and respectable gentleman by those who knew him in Mexico. He is a native of France, and a cousin of the French Marshal of that name. When quite a young man, he held a commission in the French army—subsequently went to Mexico, was aid-de-camp of the Emperor ITURBIDE, and subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits and silver-mining; and more recently in the transportation business between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. He is, in no sense, an agent of the Juarez Administration, although a staunch friend of the Liberal Party.

Have you marked the significant silence in the South with reference to the movements of General WALKER? He left Mobile just before the date on which I telegraphed you that he had probably embarked from another Southern port, since when we have heard nothing of him. His friends here rejoice in the belief that "no news is good news." Just before the recent detention of the *Alice Painter* at Mobile, I was informed that WALKER might have been willing to postpone his departure until Sir WM GORE OUSELEY had concluded his negotiations and got out of the way, if it were not for the fact that *between one and two hundred of his men were already on the way to Nicaragua.* As I could get nothing more definite upon the subject at the time, I thought little of the statement; but the last mails from the Isthmus bring us advices that a party of Walker men had landed north of San Juan del Sur. There is a very decided suspicion here, also, that the men who went out in the *Washington*, some twenty days ago, were in reality filibusters; and that it was because Captain CAVENDY, of the *Hermann*, knew they were not intended to be taken from San Juan del Sur that he ordered his vessel to proceed to San Francisco without calling at that port. On the other hand, there are some who believe the five hundred men who went around in the *Hermann* were filibusters,—that Captain CAVENDY's order to his mate not to stop at San Juan was all a sham, designed to prevent detention by the American armed vessels in the Bay of Panama, and that long before this, they have slipped into Nicaragua and taken possession of the country. I give you these curious suggestions for what they are worth. Certainly Captain CAVENDY's abandonment of his vessel at Panama was rather singular proceeding. I need not remind you that the Jo. White Nicaragua Transit party are now-a-days very clearly in the Walker-filibuster interest.

The Japan Treaty has arrived at last, and will be sent to the Senate immediately for its action. S.

### News from New-Mexico.

BATTLE BETWEEN LIEUT. BEALE'S SURVEYING PARTY AND THE CAMANCHIES—FEARS FOR THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Santa Fé mail of the 8th ult. reached Independence on the 28th. The conductor reports snow a foot deep, from Arkansas River to Walnut Creek. The weather was very cold, and the road in bad condition. A letter from Mr. CRENSHAW, one of the contractors on the route between Independence and Stockton, Cal., states that news had reached Santa Fé of a battle between Lieutenant BEALE's party of surveyors and the Camanche Indians, and that fears were entertained that the mail from Neosho to Albuquerque was lost. No particulars of the fight are given. No newspaper mail has been received, but private letters say that no news of importence had reached Santa Fé from the Navajo country.

The St. Joseph's *Gazette* learns from a private letter dated Santa Fé, Oct. 31, that the Native Indians had attacked Fort Defience, but were repulsed with the loss of 90 killed. The number of troops killed was four. This is probably an exaggerated account of the skirmishing in the vicinity of the fort, reported by the mail of Nov. 1.

The California mail left Santa Fé for Stockton on Oct. 25, in charge of fourteen men. Fears were entertained that the returning mail party on that route would be cut off, as the Navajo, Mohave and Digger Indians were hostile to the whites.

### Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Tampico advices of the 22d ult. state that General GARZA left the city, on the 21st, for parts unknown. The commander of the Spanish fleet had demanded the restitution of the forced loan to Spanish subjects, within a day, but afterwards compromised the matter, subject to the approval of CONOHA and JUAREZ.

### Affairs in South Carolina.

THE SLAVE-TRADE QUESTION—BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, ETC.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Legislature is engaged in a tangled contest in regard to the reopening of the Slave-trade; the supporters and opposers of the supremacy of Congress in the matter are both sanguine as to the result. The contest enters into the election for Senator and Governor.

There were two ballots for U. S. Senator to-day without a choice. A rally was made on Ex-Governor MANNING on the last vote, and he received 53; ADAMS, 47; MCQUEEN, 21; and the balance scattering.

ISAAC MEANS (or MEARS) has been elected Secretary of State.

The counsel for the defence to-day filed a petition in the Federal Court for the discharge of the prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case.

### Another India Rubber Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Injunctions were granted this morning in the United States Circuit Court, Judge GRIER, presiding, at the suit of Horace H. Day et als. *vs.* Carey, Neville & Hughes, J. K. McIlwaine & Sons, Wight & Brown, and Mastin & Bennett, enjoining them against infringing the patent of the plaintiffs by making, using or selling any shirred or corrugated India rubber goods, or any cemented, woven, braided or sewed fabrics, containing threads, strips or sheets of India rubber vulcanized as set forth in the patent granted to CHAS. GOODYEAR, and which is now exclusively owned by the plaintiff H. H. DAY.

### The J. Glancy Jones Vacancy.

READING, Penn, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The majority for Gen. WM. H. KEIN, the Opposition candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of J. GLANCY JONES, will probably reach 400.

### Congressmen En Route to Washington.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, and Mr. STEPHENS and other Congressmen, left here this morning *en route* to Washington.

### Nomination for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH was nominated last night as the straight American candidate for Mayor.

### Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

A locomotive attached to a freight train, on the Camden and Amboy Road, ran off the track at Rancova Bridge this morning, and the 6 and 8 o'clock trains were delayed till noon at that point. The track is now clear and all trains arrive and depart as usual.

### Murder of a Wife.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

JOHN CROWLEY, an Irishman, brutally murdered his wife JOANNA CROWLEY, last night, by beating out her brains with the back of an axe, and stabbing her in three places. They have not lived together for some time. CROWLEY made his escape, but the Police are in hot pursuit.

### Execution of a Murderer.

EAGLE BRIDGE, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 1.

MARTIN WALLACE, who murdered BURNEY MCENTEE, on the 16th of February last, near this place, was executed to-day, at Salem, Washington County, N. Y.

### Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK AGENORIA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The British bark *W. B. Dean*, from Glasgow, arrived at this port last evening, bringing the crew of the British bark *Agenoria*, which the *Dean* had fallen in with at sea, and found in a water-logged and sinking condition.

THE SCHOONER WILLIAM DOANE ASHORE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The schooner *William Doane*, of Philadelphia, with a cargo of flour, is ashore on the west side of Beaver Tail. No particulars are known.

SHIP MESSENGER AND BRIG WAR EAGLE IN DISTRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Ship *Mayflower*, arrived here from St. Thomas 19th ult., reports having left in port ship *Messenger*, from New-York for St. Catherines, and brig *War Eagle*, from New-York for Pernambuco, leaking.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at this har last evening.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, also arrived at the bar last evening. Encountered thick and heavy weather the entire passage.

The *Star of the South* sails for New-York at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

### The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here about 10 o'clock this morning, with 8 passengers for Halifax and 50 for Liverpool. She takes out nearly $60,000 in specie.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The *Canada* will be due at this port at 6 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Dispatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, by 4 P. M. to-morrow, should reach here before the *Canada's* departure for Liverpool.

## THE LATE BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

**Meeting of the Bar—Speeches of Judge Kent, Marshall S. Bidwell, Daniel Lord, Ex-Judge Edwards, &c.**

The meeting of the New-York Bar met yesterday afternoon in the new U. S. District Court Room, on Chambers-street, to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of late Hon. B. F. BUTLER. Soon after 3 o'clock, Mr. F. F. MARBURY called the meeting to order, and nominated as Chairman the Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge NELSON, on assuming the chair, returned thanks for the honor done, and said: "Our deceased brother was known personally to most, if not all, of us. His distinguished services in our own midst and in the Councils of the nation deserve this tribute from us. He has contributed his full share to the honor of our profession, and for this alone his memory is deserving our respect and highest admiration."

CHARLES TRACY, Esq., proposed the following list of Vice-Presidents: The Hon. SAMUEL S. SALDAN, of the Court of Appeals; the Hon SAMUEL R. BATTS, U. S. District Judge; the Hon. JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, Chief Justice of Superior Court, and the Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Chief Justice Common Pleas. Judge VANDERPOOL nominated as Secretaries CHARLES P. KIRKLAND and EDWARD H. OWAN.

The nominations having been confirmed, S. J. TILDEN, Esq., arose and spoke as follows: I have been commissioned to submit the resolution I hold in my hand as a collected expression of the regret with which we, his associates, regard the death of Mr. BUTLER. I limit myself to this simple duty, for I feel that it belongs to others, more his compeers than I was, to bring together around his bier the offering of their esteem and affection, and to do his character and services that justice which is due to the dead, but infinitely more due to the living, in the noble example which will be portrayed for their imitation and improvement. Mr. TILDEN then read the following series of resolutions, which he submitted to the meeting:

*Resolved*, That, in the death of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER the legal profession and the public at large are called to mourn the loss of a jurist who illustrated by his abilities and learning an active career, as advocate and counsel, of more than forty years' duration, embracing eminent services as Attorney-General of the United States, and in many other important civil trusts; and who, in the results of his labors, jointly with JOHN C. SPENCER and JOHN DUER, in the revision and codification of the statutory laws of the State of New-York, has left an imperishable monument of his attainments as a lawyer and his capacities as a legislator.

*Resolved*, That while we thus express our sense of the faculties and achievements as a jurist, of our departed brother a just appreciation of his character and services prompts us to a second commemoration of the scrupulous care with which he ever sought to guard and promote the dignity and usefulness of our profession, and to insure it the means of purifying and strengthening the administration of justice; his devotion to it as a liberal and scientific pursuit; his efforts to improve the legislation and jurisprudence of this State; the equity and affectionate courtesy which pervaded his intercourse with his brethren during the long period of his active practice at the bar; the generous manner in which he ever opened to and associate the use of his ample stores of learning and thought which he had laboriously prepared, even though that associate was to precede him in the argument; his taste for liberal studies, cultivated even amid the severest pressure of business; and, above all, his Christian virtues, whose charities, without losing their energy, embraced all religious denominations and all classes of men; whose graces adorned his daily life, and cast a beautiful lustre over its closing hours:

*Resolved*, That, as a mark of respect for the deceased, and of our deep sense of the loss which the public and the profession have sustained, the members of the bar now present will attend his funeral in a body.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, attested by the Secretaries of this meeting, be transmitted by them to the family of Mr. BUTLER, as an expression of our sympathy and condolence.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published under the direction of the Secretaries.

Judge KENT said that he believed he could claim a longer acquaintance with the deceased than could any of those present. Though there was a disparity in their ages, his acquaintance with Mr. BUTLER runs back to childhood. A marked peculiarity was the similarity between his youthful characteristics and those distinguishing his maturer years. There was at both periods of life the same graceful manner, the same bright eye, and the same pale, intellectual countenance. A like peculiarity marked his moral qualities. I know no one, said Judge K., whose life is so consistent with itself. But, I may remark that we can called here, not in consequence of his having held high office, nor because of the ability with which he discharged the duties devolving on him. I first knew him as District-Attorney. For a short time he was Secretary of War, and afterwards United States District-Attorney. I have wished that he might have taken a seat on the Bench. His immense stores of learning, his nice sense of justice, and the urbanity of his demeanor, would have eminently qualified him for the position. But he gained his reputation as an untitled lawyer, and, as such, we do him honor. None has left a deeper trace in all our Courts than he, for he practised in them all, as well under the existing as the past judicatory. I have seen him struggling with the athletes of central New-York, with VAN BUREN and others, and he was inferior to none. In looking over the books the student will find abundant traces of his toil. Then, too, when he turned to questions which arise in every day's business he showed the same erudition. But there was one relation in which all did not so well know him; I speak of his conduct towards his junior associates. No one else was as free as he from all selfish ambition. He would show his brief to an associate, even when he knew he was to speak before him. Besides all this his religious profession and practice stood out in every act of his life. I cannot think of him without thinking of him as a Christian. I will leave to others reminiscences of the share he had in the reunion of our laws. The older members of the Bar present will recollect how the changes were received—with what jealousy and reluctance. Now all admire the genius and learning with which they were compiled, and acknowledge that the revised statutes stand as an exemple of wise legislation. It was not like the arbitrary statute which goes like the cannon ball to its mark, shattering everything in its way and the mark itself when it reaches it, but it was like the village road winding to its destination, and respecting the rights of the property through which it passes. Much that made that code successful must have resulted from his labor. The rules show his learning and bear the marks of his style. I turn to my recollection of the moments which first marked his physical decline. The Summer of 1856 was one of severe toil for him. Testimony spreading over many pages needed to be condensed, the points to be noted, and every position to be well fortified. His associates were unable to do this. They shrank from the task and he took it. I see him now engaged at his work. I leave him at midnight toiling steadily on, and find him at morning pale and worn. I remonstrated with him earnestly—at length angrily. Disregarding all, he pressed on, and when he had finished the stamina of his constitution was gone. Shortly before his family circle had been broken. To a man of his domestic habits this was a stunning blow of itself. He went gradually down, and at length found himself obliged to relinquish active service to make a journey abroad. The day before he sailed I met him. He spoke enthusiastically of the various places he would visit—of the homes of HORACE, VIRGIL, and CICERO. He spoke of England, and I congratulated him on visiting the abodes of those who, like him, had spent their lives in meditating on the common law. Why think of death, said I, on leaving him, in one so full of life; and I did not awake from my dream till I heard of his decease. I can say no more than that to me he was almost the model of a perfect man. Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman. Honor his grave, ye men of goodness, for he was your brother.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq., followed and traced Mr. BUTLER's life with great minuteness. He was born in December, 1795, and on the 8th of November last he died at Parte. Though he had not the advantage of a collegiate education, he was a student of distinction. When passing through Albany, in 1816, a gentleman, well qualified to judge, mentioned this characteristic to me, and, as an illustration of a trait to which reference has already been made, he added that he was then acting as a Sabbath School teacher. In 1817 he became an attorney in the Supreme Court, and in 1818 he had the good fortune to be married to Miss ALLEN, the sister of a naval officer, who was afterwards inhumanly butchered by the pirates in the Gulf of Mexico. He was admitted as a counsellor-at-law in 1820, and, until 1825, was District-Attorney at Albany. As an illustration of his ability in early life, Mr. BIDWELL spoke of his being associated, in a case tried in the Court of Errors during this period, with AARON BURR and VAN BUREN. They were opposed by Mr. HENRY, an eminent lawyer of that time. Mr. BUTLER made the opening argument on his side, and so conclusive was it that BURR and VAN BUREN let the case go to the Jury on that alone. In 1825, the revisers of the Statutes who had previously been appointed not acting, Messrs. DUER and WHEATON were substituted the Commission for this purpose, Mr. BUTLER being continued. Mr. BUTLER took a large and important part in the labor of revision. When we were last assembled, on an occasion of this character—to pay respect to Judge DUER's memory—Mr. BUTLER was with us. I suggested to him that he should write a history of the labors of this Commission, detailing the parts each had performed. Mr. BUTLER replied that he would do so if the members of the Bar generally desired it. There was such a desire expressed, but before Mr. BUTLER could mature his plans he was cut off, and now the opportunity, so far as I know, of obtaining a history of this important transaction is lost. The plan, arrangement and style of this revision were all novel. There was an improvement in the phraseology so as to obviate the evils of previous hasty legislation. A like step was soon taken in all or, at least, the greater part of the States of the Union—and some of the improvements then initiated have been adopted in Great Britian. From 1829–'32, Mr. BUTLER was one of the Regents of the University, and this was the only office he ever held which did not call for great labor. His party gave him a unanimous nomination in 1833 as candidate for United States Senator, but he declined positively, saying he would not accept any office which would interfere with the discharge of his professional duties. In this same year he was appointed as Commissioner for the State of New-York to settle the disputed boundary between this State and New-Jersey. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was the Commissioner from that State, and by the labor of these two cautious, capable men, the vexing dispute was finally settled. After this he acted as Attorney-General under JACKSON, and as Secretary of *War ad interim* toward the close of JACKSON's term, as he wished to leave the affairs of that Department in order for Mr. VAN BUREN, who was to succeed him. In 1845, Mr. POLK appointed him District-Attorney, from which office he was removed in 1848. In 1853 he sustained the great domestic calamity to which reference has already been made, but he bore it with serene resignation, exhibiting the strength of his Christianity in a way which must have removed all doubts of his sincerity, if any such existed, from every mind. In 1857 he made a brief tour to Europe, but immediately returned to this country, and on the 16th of October last he again sailed for the Old World. Referring to his personal traits Mr. BIDWELL alluded to his force of character, his social qualities; and that practical Christianity which influenced his conduct at all times. But the end, said Mr. B., crowns the work, and his end has been crowned by a peaceful, holy death. When in Paris, on the 4th of November he was taken ill. The disease progressed so rapidly as to baffle the physicians, and on Monday, the 8th of November, he died. Although his earthly career has been terminated, I anticipate the time when we shall see him in greater beauty above.

"On the cold cheek of death smiles and roses are blending,
And beauty immortal will wake from the tomb."

Ex Judge EDMONDS said a few words expressive of his high sense of Mr. BUTLER's character, politically, socially, and professionally, and commending the imitation of it to all present. He said that he dared not trust his feelings to say all he wished, nor could he keep silent. He would therefore content himself with offering the following amendment to Mr. TILDEN's resolution:

*Resolved* That in Mr. BUTLER we recognise the characteristics of uniform courtesy, with great firmness; of generosity, with inflexible justice; of fidelity, without subserviency; of great industry without unhastened ambition; of the highest purity with uniform charity for the offences of others; and that we will cherish his memory because of its affording to us in these respects an example worthy alike of our admiration and imitation. As a writer and as orator he was fluent and imaginative and particular. In private life he was exemplary and affectionate. As a jurist, he was cautious, conservative and comprehensive, and as a statesman he was upright and patriotic. He has, therefore, left behind him a reputation well worthy of a long life well spent, and an affectionate remembrance of him among a large circle of devoted friends well merited and enduring; therefore,

*Resolved*, That while we mourn his personal departure from our midst, we will welcome the shielding of his memory among us as an incentive to us who remain behind him to equal purity and elevation of character.

Mr. TILDEN having accepted Judge EDMONDS' amendment, DANIEL LORD, Esq., rose. He said the example of men is the true legacy which they leave behind them. Their works perish, but their example inforces truth, encourages virtue and leads to all that is noble and honorable in the human life. It is not a particular attribute in Mr. BUTLER to which we do honor. Personal friendship may have some influence in our offering this tribute to his worth, but is it not sufficient testimony to his merit that hardly one can be found who was not personally acquainted with him. His character was symmetrical. There was no remarkable excellence here and as remarkable a defect there. He was eminently a genial man. Laying aside idolatry of intellect—leaving all that attracts by its power and force—as my hairs become gray I change my opinion as to the place where true excellence is to be found. I look to the past and call you to witness that we have lost a man unequalled. Though I came to the bar and met him in conflicts where personal friendship might have been marred, all bitterness has been washed away. Seldom in the annals of our nation has such a man passed away, one of such geniality, and leaving so kindly a mark on the age in which he lived. Mr. L. ran a parallel between some incidents in Mr. BUTLER's life and that of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, and continued. Mr. BUTLER as a genial man always acted from a sense of duty. It was because duty called upon him that he was laborious, assiduous and faithful. Duty made him conservative and efficient—stable to principle and stable to friendship. Parties might change, but he did not. Friends might leave him, but he never left them. Lift the veil concealing his private life, and you find no skeleton in his house; no trait will be detected the present man might not wish to discover. The religious character of an individual is not often a subject for mention, but when it is so permanent as it was in Mr. B., we cannot refuse to notice it. It sustained him all his life, and it was the charming beauty of his character. On the last day of his life he said, "I feel no pain; I die a happy man." That death was a crown to his life; that death says to us, that immortality has no dogma. "Even hath not seen, nor ear heard, the joys God hath prepared for those he loveth."

Mr. LOAN spoke with evident emotion. After he had concluded the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

### An Appeal to the Benevolent for Aid.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Fatigued, exhausted and almost discouraged, we make this last appeal for public aid through your columns to the sympathies of your readers. Our desires are in behalf of a poor family who have seen better days, but are now oppressed by extreme poverty. They have neither food or fuel, their rent is in arrears, although only for one month; they have parted with nearly every available thing, even their children's clothing, in order to keep a covering over their heads. But now they must have relief, or their little ones, four in number, three girls and a boy, must be without shelter and food. The father is well educated, can fill almost any situation if he can get it, and of all things this would be the greatest charity. Work is his cry. The mother does all she can, but what is that to supply the necessities of her family. This is one of many cases in our city, but will not your readers open their hearts, and sympathise with this family by contributing their mite? If so the Lord will bless and reward them for it.

Any donations of money, food or clothing will be most gratefully received, and will be most worthily bestowed. Inquiries may be made of Rev. WM. S. HALL, at No. 177 Hudson-street, who will also take charge of such donations. I send you my address, and am very truly yours, A LADY READER.

### Gold Mines in Buenos Ayres.

*From the British Packet.*

The discovery of the immense treasures contained in the "Ceñade Ilonda" has put the whole Province in commotion, for every one is getting ready to gorge himself with the seductive metal. After MORAL, who brought the first news on Sunday, several others have arrived, who confirm them, and all are unanimous in assuring us that since Thursday last nobody has extracted less than twelve ounces per day, whilst some, in twelve hours of labor, have succeeded in collecting thirty ounces. On Sunday we received the correspondence of Sr. ROOSTOUEZ, which we now insert; but we never believed that there could be such abundance of gold till we saw with our own eyes the remittances that have been made, and the least we can say is, that California and Australia are reproduced in San Luis. The gold is of superior quality, for from essays that were made yesterday 21 carats were obtained. All the remittances made to this capital are in large "pepas" (nugets) for such is the joy and uproar that no one thinks of even a primary washing. We have seen nuggets of 2½ ounces of solid gold.

The description of the Canade Honda and its placers that Don MARTIN DE MOUSSI gave in his work upon the mineral wealth of this Province, falls far short of what they really are; for we have been assured that to collect in a day the quantities above mentioned it is not even necessary to dig into the earth. The processes hitherto known in this Province are very imperfect; the only machinery existing being that of Messrs. ZUVIRIA and RODRIGUEZ, who will undoubtedly obtain fabulous results, so long as others do not arrive to compete with them. The want of hands hitherto so severely felt in that locality will completely disappear, and we have no doubt of the abundant success that awaits the multitudes that will flock to the placers, thirsting for the coveted metal. This important discovery will mark a new era for the Province of San Luis, that must inevitably escape from its natural inaction, to take part in the movement that will be caused by the thousands of individuals that flock to the country that proffers them such treasures."

Such is the glowing description of our contemporary, and our wonder is that any more man, with such a prize within his reach, could stop to write an editorial upon it. We congratulate the San Luisians; the more in that it will form a seasonable counteractive to all warlike tendencies. Humanitarians will allow that it is better that men should dig for gold than fight for it.


☞ **W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort** Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, FRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1818. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Heavy Indian-Tanned Buck-Lined** Gloves, 75c., and Gauntlets $1 per pair; also, fine French Buck Gloves, at 75c., at the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure** Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
TIGHT-STICH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 460 Broadway.

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE, $80.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour.* SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ **Boys' and Youths' Overcoats.**
A large assortment
Of desirable styles, at moderate prices.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for
Holiday Presents.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Music Boxes.**—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs; with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

☞ **The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.**
COCOINE.
Prepared from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 491 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Dress and Promenade Boots for Gentlemen.**—CANTRELL manufactures elegant, durable and exceedingly comfortable Boots, for which his charges are moderate.
CHILDREN'S SHOES.—Buy your children's Shoes at CANTRELL'S. His assortment cannot be excelled. CANTRELL'S No. is 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.
OVERSHOES FOR THE LADIES.—CANTRELL has a large stock of Overshoes, and is selling them at a low figure.

☞ **How Beautiful! every one Exclaims,** as they witness the magical effect of JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE HAIR RESTORER on harsh, diseased hair. When baldness exists, through age or sickness, it causes a luxurious growth of new hair, soft and glossy; grey hairs it changes to their primitive beauty and lustre. *It is not a Dye*, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 701 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.


## MARRIED.

MOTT—ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 30, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JAMES S. MOTT, of this City, to EMMA A., daughter of Joseph G. Allen, Esq., of Fairfield, Conn.

FISHEL—KETCHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, ANDREW FISHEL to Miss JULIA KETCHAM, both of Riverhead, L. I.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

STOW—STOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. EDGAR P. STOWE, of Macon, Ga., to Miss HATTIE S., daughter of John B. Stow, Esq., of Brooklyn.

LUDLUM—VILLER.—At Stap

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
Of that celebrated Galaxy of Genius, the
ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE,
composed of upward of
TWENTY BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED CHILDREN:
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
TWO SUPERB PIECES,
Replete with Dancing, Acting, &c., &c.,
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1858,
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
and
IN THE EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
the delightful musical piece, entitled
THE PARTITION SUIT; Or, DUTCH BROTHERS,
by the
WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
To be followed by a
FETE DANSANTE by
THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE,
and a Nautical Ballet called
THE SAILOR'S DREAM,
performed by the Infant Alice, assisted by the company.
After which "Villikins and His Dinah" will be sung by
Master Fred. Wren, 5 years old.
To conclude with a comic pantomime
CHINESE PASTIMES.
HI-HI.....INFANT ALICE.
CHING-CHANG.....LA PETITE EMELINE.
The elegant and incomparable AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, with their living oddities and novelties: the Happy Family, Living Serpents, are all to be seen at the same time, without extra expense.
Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Coke, attorney-at-law.....Mr. Burnett.
Mr. Trenchard, his clerk.....Mr. Conidock.
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta.....{her daughters}.....Miss Effie Germon.
Georgiana.....{her daughters}.....Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sarah Stevens.
To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing.....Mr. Sothern.
Lt. Col. Chartres.....Mr. Burnett.
Sarah Mutter.....Mr. Peters.
Augusta.....Miss Effie Germon.
Polly Mutter, housemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy.
With the song "Who'll have me?"
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Children 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle; Entrance in Crosby-st) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Reserved Seats, (secured,) $1.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
Revival for three nights only of
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Gabriel Ravel.....as.....The White Knight
Francois Ravel.....as.....Harlequin
ROSE AND PAPILLON.
Papillon.....Yrca Mathias
TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
THURSDAY, DEC. 2,
THREE ADMIRABLE PIECES.
VANITY CURED,
BLUE AND CHERRY,
AND
TAKE CARE OF LITTLE CHARLEY,
Mr. Ranger, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dyott, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Mary Gannon, in original characters, supported by the talented company

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,**
Under the management of JOHN MOORE and WAYNE OLIVER.
THURSDAY, last night but one of the great Comedy of EXTREMES,
with
MR. AND MISS RICHINGS,
and the splendid Company.
To conclude with
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,
MR. R. JOHNSTON.
Performance commences with
THE RAGPICKER OF NEW-YORK.
After which, the drama of
THE TREE OF DEATH.
To conclude with the
BONNIE FISH WIFE.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Dec. 2,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Foster.
Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.
To conclude with a langhable afterpiece.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Dec. 2,
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Eva.....Cordelia Howard
Uncle Tom.....Mr. J. W. Lingard
Concluding with the drama of
THE BEAR-HUNTERS.

**MENDELSSOHN UNION.**
COOPER INSTITUTE—ST. PAUL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858,
By general desire of those present on Thanksgiving Evening, and many who were unable to attend, and owing to the
FLATTERING RECEPTION
of this Oratorio on its first performance on that evening, THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will repeat Mendelssohn's sublime Oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
on the same grand and liberal scale as on its first performance, combining the entire strength of the
CELEBRATED CHORUS OF THE UNION,
and a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Solos by
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
GEORGE SIMPSON,
CHARLES GUILMETTE.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents each; can be purchased at the principal music stores in New-York and Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of performance.
The members and subscribers will receive their tickets on application at the piano-forte warerooms of Messrs. Hudson & Munger, No. 722 Broadway.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. The performance will commence at 7½ precisely, and close as near 10 o'clock as possible, to accommodate those coming from the neighboring cities.

**ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CONCERT.**
Bedworth's Rooms, No 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
MISS HATTIE ANDEM, ERNEST PERRING,
ED. MILLENHAUER, WILLIAM MASON,
C. BERGNER, R. v. SCHMIDT, Conductor.
Mr. GOLDBECK will play his new "Trio" (Piano, Violin, and Violincello;) Liszt's Third Symphony, "Les Préludes" (two Pianos) in conjunction with Mr. MASON, his Three Romantic Souvenirs (Piano Solo:) Mahopac—A day at Middlehope; Lake Saranac, and Beethoven's "Grand Sonata Appassionata" in F minor op 57, with which latter Mr. GOLDBECK will open the Concert.
Tickets $1 each, to be had of Messrs. SCHAFFENBURG & LUIS; C. BREUSING; FIRTH, POND & CO., and SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st., near Broadway. Each ticket will admit two.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 12x11 feet.
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

**FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION**
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.
The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, Admit, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
Attest: H. WHEELER, Secretary.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**BANVARD'S**
**GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,**
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

**CAMPBELL MINSTRELS 444 BROADWAY**
below Grand-st. Open EVERY EVENING this week, THE MODEL TROUP OF THE WORLD. New Songs, Dances, Burlesques and the Dutch Drill, Bob Ridley, Miss Lacy at the Soirée. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

**BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.**
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

**GRAND BALL AND REUNION OF THE FRIENDS OF DANIEL E. SICKLES**—In honor of his election to Congress, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1858, at Wilde's Saloon.
N. B.—Hackmen are notified to set their company down, horses heading up Broadway and receive them in reverse. By order ABRAM V. DAVIS,
Hack Inspector.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tabernacle, 6th-av., corner of 30th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

**RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF** Mary Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World, is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 670 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.**
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Director has to appeal to the indulgence of the public, as the HUGUENOTS cannot be given on Friday in consequence of the illness of Signor TAMARO.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
to aid the management in this emergency, has kindly consented to appear once more in her admired character of Violetta, in Verdi's Opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
which will be given on FRIDAY, Dec. 3.

**FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.**
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 620 Broadway.
ARTISTS intending to deposit painting, statuary, &c., in the Gallery of Fine Arts, at the Fair and Exhibition of the American Union will oblige the Committee by sending them in immediately for arrangement by gaslight. Private parties having to send works of art will please do so at once. By order of the Committee,
S. L. LEWENHERZ, Chairman.

**FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY,** NEW-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

**IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INDISPOSITION** of CECILIA FLORES, the Concert is postponed until further notice.

## LECTURES.

**PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.**—MADAM L. PARKER'S Lecture and Illustrations on the Philosophy of Memory will be postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, on account of her inability to attend at the time appointed last week. Circulars will be furnished at No. 351 Broadway.

**THE SIXTH LECTURE IN THE CHAPEL** Course, Clinton-st., corner of Congress, Brooklyn, will be delivered by J. W. HIGGINSON, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Physical Training for Americans.*

## FURS.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POPLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

**LADIES'**
**FANCY FURS.**
**BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,**
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

**FANCY FURS**
**AT WHOLESALE.**
**BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,**
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURS**
At No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John sts.
CLOSING SALE ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
Dec. 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock each day.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers, will close out, as above, the entire balance of stock of elegant made-up furs, robes, &c., comprising magnificent Russian sable, Hudson's Bay sable, real Russian minx, Royal ermine, bitch, Grecian stone marten, French sable, squirrel, and other large Raglans, carriage capes, talmas, tippets, half capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c., &c.
Also,
Gentlemen's furs in every variety, gloves, caps, collars, sleigh and lap robes of various kinds, children's furs, &c., &c.
The entire stock, valued at $150,000, was all made up fresh for City retail trade, and warranted free from moth.
Sale positively without any reserve, as the entire stock must be sold as above to close the estate, by order of the Assignees.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**
**BOUGHTON & RANDALL,**
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MOFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**—A LARGE AND SUperior assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**ATTRACTIVE NEW JUVENILE BOOKS**
**FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
I.—LIFE AMONG THE CHILDREN. By the author of "Aunt Fanny's Stories." 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
II.—BUDS FROM THE CHRISTMAS BOUGHS. By VIRGINIA TOWNSEND. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
III.—BYE AND BYE. By the author of "Buds from the Christmas Boughs." 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
IV.—THE YULE LOG. A series of stories, 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.
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VI.—BETH LEHEM AND THE BETHLEHEM SCHOOL. By C. B. MORTIMER. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.
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ALSO, NOW READY:
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They are art-treasures, no plates of the kind ever having been produced of equal excellence in America.
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In all history there is no parallel to the "Bastile" for terrible and thrilling interest.
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It is equal in interest to the "Mysteries of Paris," by Eugene Sue.
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CONTENTS.
1. The Stamp which led to the American Revolution. Illustrated.
2. The Literature of American Numismatics, with plates of the N. E. Coinage, Elephant Piece, Maryland Coins, &c., &c.
3. American Medals, a complete list as far as possible, with description.
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6. Advertisements of Publishing Houses in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, comprising desirable works for Libraries.
Complete in small 4to, finely printed on the best paper, price 25 cents; sent by mail to any address, on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Address
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**NEW TESTAMENT.**
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By the Rev HARVEY NEWCOMB.
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Price, $1 25.
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Price, $1.
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THE LARGEST
AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
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CLOAKS AND RAGLANS
In the City,
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.,
Will offer
ON MONDAY, NOV. 29,
10,000 Raglans from.....$4 to $10
(Assorted styles and colors.)
1,500 Pilot Beaver Raglans.....$6 50 to $8
800 Castor Beaver Raglans.....$7 50 to $10
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1,000 Felt Beaver Raglans.....$4 50 to $8
800 Esquimaux Beaver Raglans.....$10
800 Doeskin Beaver Raglans.....$8 to $12
Thus forming the most complete
and extensive assortment
ever offered in this City.
In connection with the above,
He will also offer
1,000 SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH CROTCHET TRIMMING,
Of
CASTOR BEAVER,
DOESKIN BEAVER,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER, &c., &c.
Lined Beaver, with black flannel,
Of every description.

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Having purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods for cash from Mr. W. S. Bond, (who is retiring from business,) now offers 1,000 pairs of the best English and American Blankets at the cost of production. Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

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At a great reduction in price, bought for cash, in the stock of W. S. Bond, and from recent auction sales, by
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THEY MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
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THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
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This magnificent stock, second to none in the City for
RICHNESS OF STYLE,
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WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST REGARD TO COST.
Business arrangements of a peculiar nature render this course imperative on the part of the proprietors, and
TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR OBJECT WITHIN THE GIVEN TIME, THEY OFFER
5,000 RAGLANS and CLOAKS, (Parisian Styles,)
of different Fabrics
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From $4 to $8,
The Materials alone cost
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All the Winter styles of MUSLIN DE LAINES,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
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200 PIECES FINE PARAMATTAS, (6-4 wide,)
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1,000 RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, (Long and Square,)
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LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
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ON MANUFACTURER'S COST.
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**CLOSING SALE**
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Broadway styles at Catharine-st. prices.
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H. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.
On MONDAY, Nov. 29,
WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION
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BROCHE LONG SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
WOOL LONG SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
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BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
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BROWN BEAVER CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
DOESKIN RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
ESQUIMAUX RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
FELT RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
DOESKIN CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
ESQUIMAUX CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
FELT CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
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PRICES OF THE LAST WEEK.
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CURTAIN MATERIALS.
**SOLOMON & HART,**
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Offer to sell their entire stock of
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Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
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In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
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Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.
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The price of every article in our unequalled stock of Boys' Overcoats, (with and without capes,) School Suits, Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c., are
THIS DAY MARKED DOWN,
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BEFORE NEW YEAR'S.
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**CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,**
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RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
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150 cartons good style and quality Wiuter Ribbons, 1s. per yard.
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One door below 14th st.

**RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS.**
HENRY SHAW, No. 285 Hudson-st.,
IS PREPARED TO OFFER
A splendid assortment of
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
BROWN BEAVER RAGLANS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER RAGLANS,
FELT BEAVER RAGLANS,
Varying in prices from $6 to $11.
H. SHAW, No. 285 Hudson-st.,
Practical Cloak Manufacturer.

**AT MACY'S,**
Opening this day for holidays, Cambric and Swiss Collars for 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s. and 20s., and $3, $3 50 and $4.
SLEEVES and SETS of all the newest styles.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th st.

**KIDDER BROTHERS,**
No. 161 Chambers st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

**A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.**—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

**SKIRTS.**—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs, $2. Children's four springs 26 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15 per dozen. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance
SKELETON SKIRTS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Ladies' skirts as low as 65c.; children's, 25c.; 25 different kinds. Ladies and the trade invited to examine the stock. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

**EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!**—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance

**COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.**—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES**—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND
No. 66 Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
**FEMALES.**

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR A VERY INTELligent, respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is a girl of excellent disposition; a very capable and careful person with children, and very kind and obliging. Also a situation wanted for a very efficient and desirable Scotch girl, who thoroughly understands all kinds of housework. Both have the most reliable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST COOK AND laundress, for a most respectable, steady and reliable servant; is a very good, thorough cook, perfectly trustworthy, a neat and economical person in her kitchen, and a most superior washer and ironer; unquestionable references to first-class families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR A RELIABLE, active and faithful domestic, either as cook, general housework, or chambermaid and nurse; she is an excellent washer and ironer, good cook and baker, makes bread, pastries, &c.; has first-class references, and will be found very economical and neat. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is undoubtedly competent to undertake the above, and can produce most unexceptionable references from her last place, in which she has been six years. Call at Mr. Daniel Nooman's, 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as plain cook or first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; both with the best of City references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 159 25th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook; understands baking and pastry; willing to do general housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at grocery store corner Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

**WANTED**—A FITUATION TO DO COOKING, BAking, washing and ironing, or general house-work, by a young woman with the best of city references. She understands her business well, and is a good girl in every respect. No objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or is willing to assist in chamberwork; can dress a lady's hair, if required; is willing to go South with a family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the fancy store.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is a very good cook, washer and ironer, would wish to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can been seen for two days if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to go to Brooklyn; good wages required; is the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., room No. 11.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., third floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

**WANTED**—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $7 to $8; also, her niece as thorough chambermaid and waitress; City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; is fully competent to discharge her duties in either capacity; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 167 East 32-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, with good City reference, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress. Call at No. 61 28th-st., West of 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or chamberwork and taking care of children; best City reference. Call to-day at No. 159 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 2d-av.

**WANTED**—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young Girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Would do plain sewing. Has no objection either to country or city. Call at No. 190 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th-av. for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A FAITHFUL, HARD-WORKING girl a situation; understands good, plain cooking; washes and irons well; is willing, obliging and not afraid to work for a large family. Apply in the office No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable Protestant young woman; and would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Good references. Address No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; she understands taking the entire charge of an infant; can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 113 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French flutiug; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing. If required; best of City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a most skilful baker; is willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 171 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do some washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 81 East 32d-st., top floor of front room, between 3d and Lexington avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; has no objection to do general housework. Apply at No. 108 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, as chambermaid, nurse or cook. Can be seen in Flushing-av., four doors from Classon-av., Brooklyn, in the rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 16th-st., near 8th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference. Call at No. 178 East 16th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY American girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employers, No. 22 Monro-place, Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN lady a situation as housekeeper, companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady. Address AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn Post Office.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (ENGLISH Protestant) a situation to take care of children

## FINANCIAL.

**THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
HENRY B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARNER.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COWEN.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PEDRO HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

**REMITTANCES.**

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,

Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada; securities bought and sold on commission, and loans made upon all marketable stocks.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Drawn on the Bank of British North America in Canada, or elsewhere, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

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| R. C. FERGUSSON, | No. 29 |
| F. H. GRAIN, | William-st., |
| C. F. SMITH, | New-York. |

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 10 percent, of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—Holders of Income Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company are requested to meet a Committee of the Board at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., on Friday, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
JAMES M. BANKIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER BONDS of 1850, and Dividend Scrip of same Company, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT

ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURCHASE an extra superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and case, at a decided bargain, can do so by applying at the dwelling No. 506 Hudson-st., two doors above Christopher-st., from 8 A. M till 8 P. M. This piano is of richest and most magnificent description, such as double round corners, carved legs, rich chain carvings all round. Best City makers; nearly new; rich tone. Has the makers' written warranty, &c.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand, and Square Pianos, with every modern improvement. These pianos for the last fifteen years have had the entire confidence of the public and the profession; have taken fifteen first prizes, and are unrivaled. New-York pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED SEVEN-OCtave Pelton Piano, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $650, not injured in the least, but little used; will be sold for about half its cost and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Other second-hand pianos $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 and $210. Pianos to let.
T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will dispose of a splendid-toned full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, worth $450, for less than half price. Has large round corners, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, carved lyre, &c., &c.; guaranteed for three years, with reference to City makers. An inspection is solicited. Call at 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS—Also a superb New-York instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
H. E. MATHEWS.

ELEGANT CARVED DOUBLE ROUND piano, of tone and finish unsurpassed, with pisliner ones, for sale lower than at any house in the trade, and fully warranted. Pianos and melodeons to let, new. A 7-octave piano for $210; a 6½ for $180, at Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.
J. M. PELTON.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave (C to C) rosewood piano-forte, used but a very short time, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at SCHUBERTH'S Music Depot, No. 96 Spring-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 156 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and well-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

## PROVISIONS.

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 208 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....8¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8¾c
Smoked Bacon.....10¾c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats, 4c. to 5 lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

**FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.**
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—A choice lot of Genesee Flour from $4 50 to $6 a barrel.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

## REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 180 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

A PLOT OF ABOUT 40 LOTS, FRONTING the Park, on 8th-av., above 70th-st., for SALE.
Also,
A fall front on 5th-av., above 74th-st.
Also,
Lots on 105th-st. and 5th av., and 115th-st. and 5th-av.
Also
Lots on 87th-st. and 4th av.
Also,
Lots on 53d-st. and 5th-av; on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
SAML. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE a Hotel, containing Ball and Concert Rooms, to which is also attached a Lager-Bier Saloon, and Brewery, with cellar capable of containing 1,000 barrels. The place is now doing a large and profitable business, and will be disposed of to a responsible party on easy terms, the present proprietor wishing to retire from business. For a full description of the property, with terms &c., apply to J. MONROE & CO., Commission Agent, No. 116 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENesee County, this State, 60 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, to close an estate, six houses in one block and seven in another, in a good neighborhood in Williamsburgh, at a price that will net, at the present rental, nearly fifteen per cent. per annum. They are all in the best repair, and occupied by highly respectable and prompt tenants. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of PIKE & GALPIN, Attornsys at Law, No. 192 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. It will be let as it is, or it will be altered for business purposes for a good tenant. It is believed that there are few places so desirable for a respectable tailoring or upholstering establishment as this.
ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, within an hour's easy access of the City, a pleasant, healthy place of some 30 acres, under good cultivation, and having a small, pretty house for a small family. Any one wishing to rent such a place at a moderate rent, will find an excellent and ample, responsible tenant, by addressing with name and full particulars SUBURB, Box No. 3228 P. O.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on 5th-av., on and near the Central Park, 4th-av. on the Park, &c., Broadway, Madison-av., 6th-av., 4th-av., 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th 38th, 39th, 42d, 47th, 49th, 51st, 54th, 56th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th sts., &c., &c. One entire block on the Central Park. One do. near the Park. For particulars of the above, apply as above at No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE OR APARTMENTS IN PATERSON, N. J.—WANTED—A comfortable house preferred, or suitable apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; in a respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,346 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

$6,600—A FARM OF 22 ACRES OF EXCELlent land for sale or exchange for City property, at Newtown, L. I. A large farm-house, barn, cow-house, cider-house, and mill: an abundance of fruit trees. &c. For particulars apply to M. V. B. SWART, No. 109 Broadway, room No. 43.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS dwelling No. 68 Christopher-st., having a large yard with entrance on two streets, suitable for a light manufacturing business. The tenant may underlet a part. Rent $450. Apply on the premises, or at 305 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 99TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x100 ft. 11 in., house 20x26, 2-story frame and basement, now rented for $100 per year. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or at No 94 Thompson-st. Price $1,250.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depot; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

TO LET LOW—A ROOM 16½ BY 34 FEET, IN the rear of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st. Is suitable for an office or small club room. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms of
J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 737 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 50TH and 51st sts., a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rent $175 a year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the upper part, with front basement, of house No. 158 West 24th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE plots of ground in the vicinity of the Central Park. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. N. B.—Office open in the evening until 9 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

DESK ROOM, OR PART OF A LARGE office on second floor to let, in Cedar, near William-st. For particulars, please address Box No. 4,663 Post-Office, with real name.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilcox G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## FURNITURE.

**BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, BEDSTEADS.**

Selling off at reduced prices a large assortment of new and beautiful styles of Cottage Bedsteads, prices $3 75. Childrens' bedsteads, cribs, cradles, chairs, &c., in great variety. Mattresses of all kinds and of the best quality, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,**

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 398 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 36.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
French China Vases and Tea Sets, China Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock,
At their Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
A large assortment of Fancy Goods, China Vases, Tea Sets, China Toys, Holiday Goods, &c.
ALSO,
(By order of the Assignee,)
300 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, stoves, carpets, jewelry, furs, chemicals, soap, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder,
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and crareage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

JNO. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, AT NO. 200 BROADWAY, by catalogue, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, to close consignments a large and splendid assortment of household furniture, embracing every style and variety, in rosewood, mahogany and walnut; parlor, library, basement and bedroom furniture; chairs of every description, Iron work in every style, mattresses, palliasses, &c.; carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c; suites of carved rosewood in brocatelle, walnut suites in hair cloth, rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; mantlo ornaments, window-curtains in brocatelle, tapestry carpeting; bookcases in oak, rosewood and walnut, secretaries in rosewood, mahogany, &c.; lounges of mahogany and walnut, in silk reps, hair-cloth, &c. The whole forming a fine assortment. Goods boxed and shipped.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE, NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, 2 lots and 1 gore lot on east side of 6th-av., corner of 116th-st.; also, 16 lots on north side of 116th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.; avenue and street both 100 feet in width. These lots are within the grade of the avenue and street, and in the immediate vicinity of Central Park and Mount Morris square, and will be sold separately, to afford an opportunity to such as wish to locate in this desirable neighborhood.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 7th-st., near 2d-av., household furniture, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of parlor, rosewood and black walnut chairs, table, marble top; pier glass, damask and silk curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets. Cottage Furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, bureaus, beds, palliasses, bolsters, washstands, oil-cloth, matting, stair carpets and rods; also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. For further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau st., peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of fine watches, diamonds and jewelry, consisting in part of elegant, 18 carat, gold hunting and open case watches, superb diamond pins, ear-rings, bracelets, studs, &c.; elegant sets of cameo, carbuncle, mosaic and enamel pins and ear-rings; sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings; brecelets, brooches, ear-rings, studs, finger-rings, sleeve-buttons, chains, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with 6 full pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, brocatel, reps and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, &C. A splendid assortment of Jewelry, will be offered on FRIDAY next, 3d inst., at the store No. 200 Broadway, to suit the trade and private parties. Every article fully warranted, &c. Watches by Cooper, Tobias, &c. Chains, 16, 18, 20 carats. Mosaic work, Diamond work, ear-rings, pins, &c., embracing every variety and assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.,
A private library of valuable books on theology, literature and science, among which are Cooper's Works, Irving's Works, Don Quixote, Bulwer's Novels, Moore's Poetical Works, and other works by celebrated authors.

J. H. FISKPLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.—J. H. FISKPLATT will sell, on FRIDAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture contained in the above house. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION—By A. J. BLEECKER, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, a Trinity Church Lease, having 16 years yet to run; two buildings on the lot; pays 20 per cent. on cost, with chance to improve. For further particulars, inquire of G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—J. E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., by order of Assignees, part of a stock of Hardware. Also, ten cases axe and pick handles, brushes, ivory knives and forks, and twenty cases cut tacks, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. C. Brown, to close an assignment.
S. S. ROWLAND,
Attorney for Trustee.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

CALIFORNIA.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 30, WHO intends to locate in San Francisco, Cal., is desirous to make arrangements with one or more manufacturing or commercial houses, who require the services of an active and persevering agent and correspondent. Satisfactory references as to integrity, &c. Address M. S. DEAN, Box No. 140, *Times* Office, until Dec. 12.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—TWO WELLestablished fish and oyster stands in the city of Brooklyn, now doing an excellent cash business. For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN & WEST, Nos. 1 and 2 Fulton Fish Market, or of G. B. JONES, No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE ENTIRE PATENTright for the United States, or for single States or counties, of one of the best Sewing Machines yet patented for sale on liberal terms, if applied for immediately. Address L. O. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE STOCK AND fixtures, and store to let, of a custom Tailoring establishment doing a first-class trade. Terms easy. Address Box. No. 2469 Post-office, or A. ANDERSON, No. 194 West 17th-st., stating where an interview can be had.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND RAPIDLY increasing fancy goods business, near Union-square, for sale on account of the proprietor going into the wholesale business. Address G. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, between 6 and 6 o'clock, a black-thread lace veil, in Broadway, on or about the corner of Waverly-place. A gentleman was seen to pick it up, and if he will leave it at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, or drop a line where it can be called for, he will receive the thanks of the owner, or more if desired.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 78, located Oct. 8, 1858, for five hundred (500) shares New-York and New-Jersey Copper Company stock. The finder will please return the certificate to the office of the Company, No. 72 Beaver-st. An application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

## PERSONAL.

MISS ANNIE H. CLIFFORD—ON THE 26TH ult. I sent, per mail, a reply to your note of the 9th of April last, as you directed, "Ashley Hall, Litchfield, Conn." Have you received it? If so, please answer very soon.
H. E. N.

ALICE—MY DEAREST FRIEND, I AM PAINED to hear of your illness. Do take good care of yourself, and I'll see you SATURDAY, P. M. GEORGE.

## LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $40 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. E. MILNOR, } General Partners.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, }
SAM. D. BABCOCK, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

In conformity with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts amending the same, the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dry goods importing and commission business.

CHARLES E. MILNOR, CHARLES H. P. BABCOCK and JONATHAN O. BARTHOLOMEW are the general partners, and SAMUEL D. BABCOCK is the special partner interested therein, whose respective places of residence are as follows: Charles E. Milnor, Jonathan O. Bartholomew and Samuel D. Babcock, in the City of New-York, and Charles H. P. Babcock in Yonkers, Westchester County, State of New-York.

The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash.

The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of December 1858 and to terminate on the 1st day of December, 1861.

CHAS. E. MILNOR,
C. H. P. BABCOCK,
J. O. BARTHOLOMEW,
By C. H. P. BABCOCK, Att'y.,
SAM. D. BABCOCK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the late election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District

## THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

### Report of the Committee of the Board of Education on this Subject.

The Board of Education did not hold its usual regular meeting last night, owing to the absence of a quorum. On account, however, of the general interest felt in the subject, we publish the following report, which was to have been made by the Committee on the By-Laws, in regard to the power of the Board to enforce the use of the Bible in the schools:

REPORT.

*To the Board of Education:*

The Committee on By-Laws, to which was referred the application of JOHN R. VOORHIS, ERASTUS BROOKS, JOHN LLOYD, SIMEON BALDWIN and six other persons, and certain resolutions offered by Mr. MACKEAN, and by Mr. ADAMS, on the 7th of July last, in relation to reading the Bible in the Public Schools, respectfully reports:

The Public School system of this City sprang out of a controversy in relation to the religious teachings of the schools. It was alleged by some that the schools then existing were sectarian schools, and that the State system should be introduced, by which the schools should be managed by officers chosen by the people of the Wards respectively. The first School law (1842) extended the State system to this City, and provided that no school "in which any religious sectarian doctrine or tenet should be taught, inculcated or practised, should receive any portion of the school moneys." Under this act, in February, 1843, the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Education:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Board, the use of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in all or any of the schools embraced within said act (the act of 1842) is not prohibited thereby; on the contrary, this Board do recommend the use of the same in all the schools.

In 1843 the Act was amended by extending the prohibition to any school "in which any book or books containing any sectarian compositions should be used in the course of instruction." The first school was opened in January, 1843. Under these provisions, in July, 1843, a new election having brought in a majority of new members, it was insisted that the common version of the Bible used by Protestants should be excluded as a sectarian book. An elaborate report on the subject was made to the Board of Education by a Special Committee of the Board, and in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee, a resolution was adopted by a majority of twenty to seven, that the Bible was not "sectarian within the meaning of the law," and the use of the Bible in the schools was recommended by the Board. In 1844 the whole School Law for the City was revised, and a provision inserted denying "all authority to the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any of the schools provided for by this Act," and in these particulars the law remains unchanged to this day.

Soon after the passage of this Act of 1844, and after a new election under it had brought in many new members, resolutions were introduced into the Board declaring that *the local Boards had no right to exclude the Bible; that its exclusion was a violation of law; and that the schools from which it was excluded had no right to participate in the public money.* After considerable discussion the resolutions were negatived—Ayes, 14; Noes, 20.

An attempt was then made to procure some legislative modification or construction of the law on this subject, which also failed. All parties then acquiesced in measures of peace, and the law, in that respect, has remained unchanged. What were before uncongenial masses, have become co-workers in the cause of public education, and under such influences the schools have become the pride and the glory of the city, so that in 1850, when submitted to the popular vote, the Free Schools were sustained by a vote of 20,675 to 1,011, a majority of almost forty to one—the Bible not being then read in any of the Ward Schools in the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, the same as now, and read in all the others.

No attempt to agitate the subject has since been made, till the 5th day of May last, when the following preamble and resolution were offered by a member of the Board, for adoption:

*Whereas*, This Board has heard with regret that the Bible, or the reading of the Bible, has been excluded from the Public Schools in the Fourth Ward by the School Officers of said Ward; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That, hereafter, all the Public Schools of this City, under the jurisdiction of this Board, be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment.

A large amount of business was then awaiting the action of the Board, and the resolution was laid on the table without discussion. At the meeting of June 2, immediately after the Journal was read, the rules by unanimous consent were suspended to give the subject the preference over all others. This brought on again the old discussion of 1843 4, as to the power of the Board in the premises, which occupied the whole of a long session. It was conducted with the earnestness, good temper, and evident sincerity, which belong to so important a subject. It resulted in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various local Boards of School Officers, that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar, and Primary Schools in this City, within their jurisdiction, respectively.

The preamble was adopted without calling the ayes and noes; the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Simpson, Lecompte, Crosier, Shine, Fitzgerald, Tuthill, Sinclair, Tweed, Lydecker, Bloomfield, Haines, Gilder. leve, Clark, Slote, Mackean, Williams, Scofield, Brummell, Green, Benedict, Haskett, Adams, Cushing, Curtis, Monteith, Davenport, Ranney, O'Keefe, Marriner—29.

NOES—Messrs, Coger, Byrne—2.

To those who sought only the good of the schools; to those who desired only to have the expression of the Board on the subject; and to those who desired to know how their representatives voted, this disposition of the subject might have been satisfactory. At the session of July 7, however, a communication from WILMONT, signed by JOHN R. VOORHIS, ERASTUS BROOKS, JOHN LLOYD, SIMEON BALDWIN, and six other persons, again brought the subject before the Board, with a request that the Board would adopt a regulation, "directing that some portion of the Bible be read daily by the teachers, in each of the public schools of the City." This was laid on the table till the other business of the Board was completed, when, on the same evening, with other resolutions on the same subject, it was referred to this Committee.

The Committee have thus historically sketched the action of this Board on this subject, during its whole existance, that its consistent course may be known. *The Board has always recommended the use of the Bible in all the schools. It has always doubted its power to enforce it by penalties or forfeitures.* Under this deliberate and settled policy of this Board, the Trustees of the Ward Schools in the City followed the recommendation of the Board, except in the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, in which, uniformly, since 1846, the Bible has not been read in the original Ward Schools; those Schools to each of these Wards which had belonged to the Public School Society, have continued to read the Bible, except No. 11 in Williamstreet, which discontinued it in April last. This change in No. 1 is the only change known to the Committee in thirteen years last past.

Counting all the Departments as separate schools, as required by law, and including the Free Academy and the Normal Schools, there are 207 schools. In all these, the Bible is regularly read at the daily opening of the schools, except in No. 1, in the Fourth Ward, from which it has been recently excluded by the Trustees of that Ward, and in Nos 25, 26 and 27, in the same Ward, and Nos. 23 and 24, and Primaries Nos. 2 and 8, in the Sixth Ward, and in Nos. 21 and 30, and the Male Department of No. 5, in the Fourteenth Ward, in which it has not been read for many years, as before stated.

The local Boards of Trustees of the respective Wards, and the teachers of the schools have exercised their discretion in this matter, and most of the schools are opened by reading the Bible, and by prayer, and some also closed in the same manner—some opened by reading the Bible, without prayer, and some by no religious exercise or ceremony whatever, as before stated.

With the exception, perhaps, of some thinly-settled district in the rural portion of the island, there is not a child in the City, including the nonconforming Wards, that is not within half a mile of an excellent school, in which the Bible is, and always has been, regularly read. * * * *

The question of the legal power and duty of this Board remains to be considered.

The power to compel religious conformity, is one so unusual in our institutions, and so liable to abuse, that this question is an important one. This Board could not more injure the cause of education than by usurping powers which it does not possess, and involving the City in an expensive and discreditable war of injunctions, mandamuses, and quo warrantos, in the courts of law, on the subject of the Sacred Oracles of God.

The school system of this State was established in 1813. The laws regulating it have been almost annually amended, and often revised. From the beginning, local districts have been organized with their boards of trustees, to manage their schools in their own way. Those districts now number about 12,000. In some of them, the Bible is read in the schools, in others not. It has never been proposed that those in which it is read should compel a conformity on the part of others; and while the question of religion and of the reading of the Bible in the schools has been a constant subject of discussion throughout Christendom for half a century, no law of this State has ever been passed for the State at large, or for this City, to control the opening of any of the common schools with reading the Bible. The Committee think this omission exceedingly significant and important in rightly construing any school law of the State.

In every school system, the management of the schools, and the direction of all their exercises, belong primarily to the teachers.

"The teacher of a school has, necessarily, the government of it, and he may prescribe the rules and principles on which such government will be conducted."—*Per Spencer, Superintendent. Randall's Common School System*, page 273.

"Teachers may open and close their schools with prayer and the reading of the Scriptures." *Ibid*, 273.

The Trustees, however, have the sole power to appoint the teachers, and the people of the Districts elect the Trustees; and from this it necessarily results that *the power is local*, and the control is in the Trustees.

While such has been the policy of the State from the beginning, it is hardly probable that when we did not ask for a different system, the Legislature intended, by implication, to put it upon us. When the State system expressly was extended to this City, it is not to be presumed that, by doubtful construction, the Legislature intended to impose upon us a system which was foreign to the policy of the State.

The School law of this City was but an extension of the State system to the City. The first act was entitled "An act to extend to the City and County of New-York the provisions of the general act in relation to Common Schools," and provided (section three) that for the purposes of the act each of the several Wards into which the City was or might be divided, should be considered as a separate town. Subsequent Acts, including the present School Law, expressly provide that "all the schools shall be under the supervision and government of the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of the Ward in which they are located." School Law, 1851 and 1853, section 6.

The entire section of the school law for this City, on the subject of religion and the Bible, is in these words:

SEC. 18. "No school shall be entitled to, or receive any portion of the school moneys, in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religions sect shall be taught, inculcated or practised, or in which any book or books, containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, or which shall teach the doctrines or tenets of any religious sect, or which shall refuse to permit the visits and examinations provided for in this Act. But nothing herein contained shall authorize the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any of the schools provided for by this Act; but it shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide what version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the schools; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to violate the rights of conscience as secured by the Constitution of this State and of the United States."

It is an obvious remark that the whole power of this Board in this regard is a power of exclusion—a power to exclude, from the schools, books, teachings and practices, which should be offensive to the denominational peculiarities of any religious sect. It gave no power to require any particular teaching, or the use of any particular book; and lest this power of exclusion, limited as it was, should be abused, and an attempt made to control the proper freedom of the schools, it was provided that by no construction should the Board have power to exclude the Holy Scriptures or selections from them; and in case any—"if any"—of the several versions of the Holy Scriptures should be in use in a school, the Board should not have the authority to exclude that version and require the use of another, or in any manner to decide what version should be used in any of the schools. The law seems to contemplate the reading of the Bible as a possibility in some schools, and not as a necessary duty in all.

There were those, however, who contended that the proper force of this legislation was to authorize, and even to require this Board to compel the use of the Bible in all the schools, under the penalty of forfeiting all participation in the public money, on the ground that they were bound to require what they had no authority to exclude; a construction very obviously erroneous in the opinion of this Committee. We should rather believe that the Legislature, with the whole subject before them, inserted the power and the duty to exclude sectarianism, and fixed the penalty, and failed to insert, in express terms, even the power to require religious exercises, because they did not intend to confer that power.

It is a familiar principle of law, that Bodies created by statute have no powers, except those which are conferred in express language, or by necessary implication in the act. Those, then, who claim for this Board this power, must find it in the Act creating the Board, and defining its powers. The Committee have looked in vain in the School Laws for any such grant of power.

Taking into view the circumstances under which the system was introduced, springing, as it did, out of the complaints of a religious minority, it is quite clear that it could never have been adopted by the Legislature if it had been understood to clothe a central Body with the power to compel the submission of any locality to the religious dictation of the general majority. Indeed, it is well known that the provision giving the right of the parents in any Ward to send their children to the schools of any other Ward, and the placing the schools of each Ward under the control of local officers, chosen by the people of the Ward, were considered the only safety of the system in our heterogeneous community—as it furnished a diversity of schools, and left each individual free to choose.

There is also another provision which seems clearly to show that the power to regulate the schools, in this respect, is reposed in the Trustees, and not in this Board.

The Superintendent, whose duty it is to inquire into all matters relating to the government, course of instruction, books, studies, discipline and conduct of the schools, is required specially by the law to "counsel with the Trustees in relation to their duties, the proper studies, discipline and conduct of the schools, the course of instruction to be pursued, and the books of elementary instruction to be used therein." (School Law, section 11, sub. 1.) By the same section it is made his special duty "to examine, ascertain and report to the Board of Education whether the provisions of the act in relation to sectarian teaching and books have been violated;" but not whether the Holy Scriptures be or be not read in the schools.

There clear and positive provisions of law; the strong implications and presumptions from various portions of the law; the absence of any provision to the contrary; the settled policy of the State for forty-five years, and of the City for sixteen years, all concur in placing this power in the local Boards of Trustees. The members of this Board would not themselves have any voice in the matter, even in their respective Wards, were it not that, by the law of 1851, they were made *ex officio* members of the Board of Trustees in their respective Wards.

This Committee, therefore, express their opinion with confidence, that there is *no law authorizing this Board to enforce the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools against the wishes of the local authorities*; and, inasmuch as the often-repeated and consistent recommendation of the Board, during its whole existence, strongly exhibits its wishes in the matter, with which this Committee fully concur, the Committee recommend the readoption of the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various local Boards of School officers, that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar, and Primary Schools in this City, within their jurisdiction, respectively.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Dated Nov. 27, 1858.

OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
E. C. BENEDICT,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
} Committee on By-Laws.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in the County Jail yesterday. The special object of the meeting was to consider the matter of purchasing forty-five acres of land, at about $500 per acre, for Hospital purposes at Flatbush. This land is adjoining the present county buildings, and has been leased by the county for the last ten or twelve years. The lease is about to expire and the owner refuses to lease it again, as he wishes to sell. The avowed object of the purchase is to erect a Small-pox Hospital thereon, but doubtless the real object is to prevent people settling so near the hospital as to make its location there a cause of complaint. Some of the Supervisors were of the opinion that the Board had no authority to make the purchase, and a report submitted by the Chairman of the Law Committee (General CROOK) was to the same effect. The report in favor of making the purchase was, after a full discussion lost by a vote of 11 ayes to 11 noes. It would require, 13 votes—a majority of the Board—to have adopted the report. A motion was then made, and was carried without opposition, to increase the salary attached to the office of Surrogate from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum. The Committee on Accounts now made a report as to the loose manner in which the county officers have heretofore been supplied with stationery. It seems the purchases have been made under contract, but without any particular care being exercised by any one to prevent fraud. The Committee arrive at the conclusion that the amount of stationery used has been much too large, and that enormous prices have been paid. To remedy this, they reported in favor of directing the Committee to purchase the supplies for the county offices at wholesale, and that the Clerk deliver as wanted, upon requisition, for which service he shall have $100 added to his salary. The report, after a moderate discussion, was adopted. The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that there were 156 males and 137 females under his charge. Received during the past month, 152; discharged, 157. The Board, after transacting considerable routine business, adjourned.

A LARGE ESTATE.—The account of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of GILBERT W. BOWNE who died some five years ago, came before the Surrogate, RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., yesterday, for final settlement. The property in the hands of the executors and trustees amounts to over $1,000,000. The estate, which is rapidly increasing in value, will eventually be divided between two minors, one a cousin of the deceased and the other a son of the Hon. H. B. DURYEA. In the settlement of the account, which is very minute and elaborate, the executors and trusees were represented by R. V. R STANTON, Esq., and the minors by JESSE C. SMITH and R. A. BURCH, Esqs.

ANOTHER FARMER ROBBED.—On Tuesday morning last Mr. FRANKLIN SNEEDEN, farmer near Jamaica, while passing over the plank-road near the Cemetery of the Evergreens, with a load of produce for the New-York market, was stopped by five hurly Irishmen, who helped themselves to what they wanted of his produce and then permitted him to pass on, cautioning him not to say anything about what had transpired. They took about half of his load.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The liquor dealers who have been indicted for selling without license do not intend to submit without a further struggle. They have been advised by their counsel that the section of the law under which they were indicted is "unconstitutional," and an effort will be made to get up a test case for the Court of Appeals, and a stay of proceedings in all other cases until the test case is passed upon by the higher Court.

ROBBERIES.—The thieves have commenced their usual fall levies upon the farmers of Queen's County. On Saturday night last the barns of GEORGE JOUNSON, HENRY JOHNSON, JEREMIAH BRIGGS, and others, near Jamaica, were broken into and robbed. A few days before this, a horse and wagon was stolen from the barn of JAMES LAWRENCE, at Fresh Meadow; and four sheep were stolen from C. C. LAWRENCE at Black Stump.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT GREENPOINT.—The rigger, named MEENA, who was killed at WILLIAMS' ship-yard on Tuesday evening, fell from the cross trees of the bark *Catalina*, and was crushed in a shocking manner. He leaves a widow and three children, at the corner of Cherry and Scammel streets, New-York.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The friends of Mr. CASTER, recently elected to Congress in this District, had a grand glorification a few days ago at Sag Harbor. One hundred guns were fired, flags were displayed, and nearly every house was illuminated. The proceedings closed with a supper and ball.

VALUABLE VISITORS.—The parishioners of the Rev. Jr P. KNOX, at Newtown, visited his home a few nights ago and presented him with $885 in gold, and provisions valued at $150 more. The authorities of Brooklyn are taking of annexing Newtown at an early day.

CITY COURT.—The December Calendar for this Court, which embraces 81 causes, will be reapy today. The Court will open on Monday next, on which day 21 causes will be called.

OMINOUS.—There has not been a death in the County Jail for more than a year. Dr. CHARLES VAN ZANDT is the Jail Physician, and has to pay for all the medicine used out of his own salary.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mr. JOHN SMITH, who was so badly crushed under a car on Sands-street, Tuesday evening, died yesterday of his injuries at his residence, corner of Bridge and Plymouth streets.

LARGE PORK.—Five one-year-old hogs were killed last Saturday in Springfield, Long Island, weighing in the aggregate, 2,100 pounds. The largest weighed 575 pounds.

WHALES.—Three small whales were captured few days ago off Narragansett, Long Island.

## PERSONAL.

Dr. Holmes told the story of the heroine of his poem "Avis" in the last *Atlantic*, at the close of a lecture in Charlestown recently. It seems that a little colored girl was brought to the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, in such a state of disease as to present a most revolting spectacle to all connected with the establishment. It seemed as if nobody would care to touch her, or could look at her without disgust and dread. Under these circumstances "Avis" volunteered to take charge of her, and did so night and day, "giving body and soul to her," as Dr. Holmes says, until she was restored to life and health.

A Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes that Mr. Powers' quarrel with our Government has been closed by his acceptance of a commission to make statues of Washington and Franklin for the Capitol, which will absorb the appropriation made several years since for this artist's benefit.

Mr. Canale, a Greek gentleman, resident in Boston, has translated Mr. Halleck's very spirited poem on "Marco Bozzaris" into his native tongue. The translation has been sent to Athens for publication there. We venture to say that it will be well received wherever the name of the Suullan hero is known.

Louis Paulsen, of Dubuque, Iowa, the great rival of Morphy as a chess player, recently played fifteen games simultaneously, with as many different persons, at Dubuque. The games continued nine hours, but were not concluded. In every game, however, Paulsen was ahead.

Mr. William H. Prescott has returned to Boston with health improved by the fresh air and cheering influences of his country home. The concluding volume of his *Philip the Second* is completed, and will be soon issued.

Capt. Lafayette Grover, member of Congress elect from the forthcoming State of Oregon, arrived at his father's, in Bethel, Me., on Friday, after an absence of eight years.

Mr. Francis Boott, of Boston, received the second award in the department of music of the Academy of Fine arts of Florence, at its recent annual exposition.

The Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Greenfield, Mass., recently preached a sermon, in commemoration of his fiftieth year of service in the pulpit. He has been settled over his present charge for 26 years.

The wife of F. J. Shepherd, of Concord, Waukesha County, Wis., has recovered $3,000 damages of one John Poe, for slanders against her character circulated by Poe previous to her marriage.

Edward Everett has consented to give a commemorative address on the life and character of the late Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, before the Massachusetts Historical Society in December.

Ex-Governor Seymour, late United States Minister to Russia, is touring in the interior of the Empire. At Kasan he passed some time inspecting the educational and other institutions.

The estate of the late Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, is found to amount to $3,483,000, of which sum $2,200,000 is cash on deposit.

Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, who has been visiting friends in Hartford, has left that city on his return home.

The Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, has accepted an invitation to deliver a political address in Franklin, Tenn., before his departure for Washington.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOP & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, ENOT & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, entirely divested of poisonous chemicals, and warranted as a sure cure and preventive of piles, is being used by everybody. It is an article entirely divested of humbug, for proof of which its use is invited, as is also a call to the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street; 1,000 sheets for $1; 500, 50 cents—put up in neat paste-board boxes. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment should be kept in every family. Their use shortens doctor's bills, and lengthens human life. Every bilious symptom is eradicated by the Pills. The Ointment is a perfect certainty in curing quinsey and sore throats.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 375 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

FRESH PATES, by the *Arago*, landing on Thursday. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies' Furs can be bought very cheap at No. 212 Broadway. Remember, this is KNOX's establishment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange... Dec. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $109 000 Missouri 6s | 99 | 500 Reading Railroad | 51 |
| 5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m. | 73⅜ | 600 do | s3l 51⅝ |
| 1,000 Har. R. R 1st m. | 89¾ | 200 do | b60 51¾ |
| 11,000 Har. R. 3d m. bs | 66¾ | 200 do | s60 51⅝ |
| 2,000 Gosben Pr. Bds. | 74½ | 100 do | 51⅝ |
| 5,000 Ill. Cen R. Bs. | s60 90½ | 600 do | b10 51 |
| 3,000 do | 91¾ | 250 Mich. Cen. RR. | 52⅝ |
| 5,000 LaC&Mill.'d GBs | 28¾ | 50 do | s15 53¼ |
| $1,000 Mich So.2d Mt.Bs | 63¾ | 50 M.So. & N. In. RR. | 21⅝ |
| 5 Bank of Commerce | 104¾ | 19 Cle., Col & Din. RR. | 91 |
| 12 Shoe & Leather Bk. | 114 | 4 M. S. & N. Ia. g.s. | 81⅝ |
| 30 Grocers' Fire Ins. | 114 | 200 do | b7 51⅝ |
| 37 Fuel & Hnd. Co. Co. | 99¾ | 100 do | s10 51 |
| 60 Penn. Coal Co. | 80 | 50 Ill. Cen. R.R | 74 |
| 50 do | b60 80 | 300 do | 75⅛ |
| 50 Pacific M. S. Co. | s10 93⅜ | 50 do | s50 75 |
| 150 do | s30 93⅝ | 50 do | s15 75⅛ |
| 12 do | 93⅝ | 50 do | s30 75⅛ |
| 15 do | 93⅝ | 50 do | b10 75 |
| 100 do | 93⅝ | 100 Ga. & Ch. R.R. | s15 71⅝ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | 83 | 50 do | 71⅝ |
| 100 do | 83⅛ | 100 do | s15 71⅜ |
| 100 do | 83⅛ | 300 do | b60 72 |
| 50 do | 83⅛ | 100 do | 71⅝ |
| 350 do | 83⅛ | 100 do | s10 71⅝ |
| 150 do | s10 83⅛ | 100 do | s15 71⅞ |
| 150 do | s30 83⅛ | 100 do | s10 71⅝ |
| 50 do | 83 | 300 Clev. & Tol. R. | 31⅝ |
| 10 do | s 5 c 83⅛ | 300 do | s10 31⅝ |
| 200 Erie Railroad | s30 17⅜ | 200 do | s30 31⅝ |
| 100 do | 17⅜ | 200 do | b60 31⅞ |
| 100 do | s60 17⅜ | 100 Chi & R. Isl. R. R. | 61 |
| 100 do | s30 17½ | 100 do | s15 61 |
| 100 do | 17⅜ | 200 do | 61⅜ |
| 100 do | b60 17⅜ | 200 do | s15 61 |
| 50 Hudson River R. R. | 33 | 200 do | b10 61⅜ |
| 50 La Crosse & Mil. R. R. | 3⅞ | | |

### Second Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 Un. St. 6s, '74 | 104⅝ | 100 N. Y. Cent. R. | s33 93⅛ |
| 100,000 Virginia 6s | 96¾ | 50 do | s30 93⅛ |
| 14,000 Mo. 6s | 90½ | 100 do | 93⅛ |
| 5,000 do | b10 90⅝ | 100 do | s10 93⅝ |
| 5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94½ | 250 do | s30 93⅝ |
| 3,000 N Y. State 6s, '66 | 110¾ | 100 do | s30 93⅝ |
| 2,000 Brookl'y C. W. L | 102 | 100 do | s10 93⅝ |
| 2 000 Erie R. C. 8s, '71 | 42 | 50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. | b30 51⅝ |
| 21,000 H. R. R. 3d m. | b60 74 | 1 Harlem R. R. | 12¾ |
| 8,000 do | 74 | 100 Panama R. R. | b60 123¾ |
| 3,000 N.J. Cen. 2d m. h. | 90 | 45 Ill. Cent. R. R. | 75 |
| 100 Erums. City L. Co. | 34½ | 150 do | 71⅝ |
| 8 Del. & R. C. Co. | 99¾ | 100 do | s30 72 |
| 100 do | s60 99 | 200 do | 72⅛ |
| 265 Pacific M. St. Co. | 93⅜ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R. | b30 71⅜ |
| 50 do | 93⅜ | 100 do | s10 31⅝ |
| 50 La Crosse & Mil. R. | 3⅞ | 50 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | s15 61⅜ |
| 241 Erie R. R. | 18 | 50 do | 61⅜ |
| 560 do | b30 18 | | |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 Hanc'k Co. Ill. 6s | 60 | 5 Etna Fire Ins. Co. | 114 |
| 5,000 C., P. & Ind. R. 7s | 38 | 10 G. B. Mil. & Sal. R. R. | 7 |
| 1,000 Keokuk City 8s | 43 | 50 La C. & M. R. | 9¾ |
| 2,500 S. & Bing'n R 7s | 3 | 10 Kolcker. Stage Co. | 90 |
| 25 Am. Ex. Bank | 106¾ | | |

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened to-day a fraction lower in prices on most of the Share list from the closing sales of yesterday, but an improved demand set in about the close of the early session of the Brokers, and this continued on the Street after the adjournment. New-York Central, which opened at 83¼@83⅜, sold up to 83⅝@¾; Rock Island rose to 62¾, and Galena to 72½ ₱ cent. At the Second Board the same feeling continued, though it was met by an easier offering of stocks, and the extreme advance was not sustained, though the general market left off firm: Central, 83⅛@⅝; Galena, 72@72½; and Rock Island, 61⅞@62 ₱ cent. We note these three stocks as being the leading speculative for the moment. In Reading, business was done at 51@51⅛ ₱ cent.; Toledo, 31⅛@⅜; Erie, 17⅛@⅜@¾@18; Michigan Guaranteed, 51@51⅛; and Hudson River, 33 ₱ cent. Although the *Bear* account, as remarked yesterday, is still in the ascendancy in numbers—and succeeded early in the day in keeping down prices—the general demand for Stocks has evidently improved, with good buyers among the jobbers at the Board, and to some extent among the Commission men. This feeling extends to most of the Railroad Share list, to the State Stocks, and to some of the Railway Mortgages. Pacific and Panama Sharee are in fair request, at yesterday's closing rates. On the other hand, there is increased depression in Illinois Central Sharea, which sold with some freedom at 75½@75@74¾. The last figure is the equivalent of $34 75 for $60 ₱ share paid in. There were some heavy transactions in Missouri State Stocks, at 90@90½, and in Virginias, at 96½ ₱ cent. The January interest on the Sterling Bonds of Virginia will go forward to London by the packet on Saturday next. The Third Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Company further improved to 74 ₱ cent., with large sales this afternoon at this figure. The Brooklyn Water Loan brought 102 ₱ cent. A sale of the New Federal Loan was made at 104⅜, interest from January 1 next. Harlem mortgages were all in demand at full prices, and Illinois Construction Bonds steady at 91½ ₱ cent. Of the last, we understand that $50,000 were cancelled in November. Nearly all the City Banks and Fire Insurance Stocks are firm and in demand, and so are the shares of the Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies. The Delaware and Hudson will make their December dividend on Saturday next, and the impression is that it will be the same as in June, 3½ ₱ cent, or at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, with the prospect of returning to 8 ₱ cent. next year. Both Companies—the Pennsylvania using the Canal of the Delaware—are encouraged by the improved look of the Coal trade. The same feeling, we understand obtains in Philadelphia, in regard to the winter business over the Reading Road from the Schuylkill region. The general market this afternoon closed steady.

The day has been an exceedingly quiet one in Money affairs. The *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, on Saturday next, is to succeed the Boston mail for England. Exchange is steady at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent., not much likely to be done before Tuesday. The Stock Brokers are light borrowers of Money, on call. They are supplied at 3@4 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers are doing a fair business at 5@6 ₱ cent. on first-class paper, 4 to 6 months to run, and 4 ₱ cent. on prime 60 day acceptances. The Banks are less free in taking long bills.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer has been:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $120,636 33 |
| Payments | 76 175 23 |
| Balance | 6,556,776 18 |

Receipts include $112,000 from Customs.

The payments include $110,000 California drafts in two days.

The *Europa's* mails, from Boston, to hand this evening, contain nothing new of any special importance. We annex the latest London quotations for American Railway securities:

| American Railways | Closing Prices. | | Business done |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875 | 81 | to 83 | |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent. 1875 | 81 | to 83 | |
| Do. Freeland 7 ₱ ct., '60 | 81 | to 83 | 82 |
| Do., $100 shares, 240 pd. | 24 | to 24 | dis. |
| Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct., 1860 | 86 | to 88 | |
| Do., do. do., 1869 | 86 | to 88 | |
| Do., (Slusing fund, 1862.) | 56 | to 58 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 50 | to 60 | |
| M. N. & S. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '85 | 65 | to 70 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 20 | to 25 | |
| N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct. s. f., '83. | 82 | to 84 | |
| Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64 | 94 | to 96 | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 76 | to 78 | 77¼ |
| N. Y. E. 3d m. 7 ₱ ct., '83 | 69 | to 71 | |
| Do., do., (sinking fund '75 | — | — | |
| Do., do., b uds con., '62. | — | — | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 15 | to 17 | |
| Pa. s., Bs. 6 ₱ ct. 1st m. c. | 91 | to 93 | |
| Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₱ ct. s'g | 90 | to 92 | |

*Prices of Consols—Week ending Nov. 19.*

| | For Money | | | For Account | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing |
| Sat. 13 | 93⅝ | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93¾ | 93⅝ |
| Mon. 15 | 93⅞ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Tues. 16 | 93⅞ | 93 | 93 | 93⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Wed. 17 | 93⅞ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅜ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| Thur. 18 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Fri. 19 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 17, gives the following results when compared with the previous week

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | £6 621,973 | Increase £148,392 |
| Other Deposits | 12,561 558 | Increase 270 876 |
| Rest | 3,144,886 | Increase 4,794 |

On the other side of the account:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gov. Securities | 10,608,591 | Unchanged |
| Other Securities | 14,711,133 | Increase 13,311 |
| Notes Unemp'd | 11,706,315 | Increase 438,935 |

### The Western Roads.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The following shows the comparative cost and earnings, official and estimated, of the two most prominent roads west of Chicago:

| ROCK ISLAND. | | GALENA AND CHICAGO. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $5,603 000 | Capital | $6,123,000 |
| Bonds | 1,397,000 | Bonds | 3,721,000 |
| Perpetual lease of P. & B. Valley road, equal to 8 ₱ ct. on | 1,800,000 | Total | $9,744,000 |
| Bridge bonds at 10 ₱ ct. guaranteed by Rock Island Road | 400,000 | | |
| Total | $9,200,000 | | |

By this we find that the Galena has cost only $544,000 in excess of the Rock Island Road, while the amount of annual interest on the indebtedness of the Rock Island *exceeds* that of the Galena Road as follows:

| ROCK ISLAND

# The New-York Times.

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## NIGHT CITY AMUSEMENTS.

### How the Mass of our People Amuse Themselves.

### By the Strong-Minded Reporter of the New-York Times.

In obedience to the order of the Editor-in-Chief, I undertook to "to go about" among the amusements, and describe such of them as were not habitually "done up" under the regular head, in order that the readers of the TIMES might learn how the great mass of our People,—the mechanics, labnrers, and others who earn their living by work,—secure that relaxation and amusement which, in some form or other, seems a necessity for every class. In accordance with this resolution, I wandered far and wide, and saw a great many pleasing sights, and a great many sights that were the reverse of pleasing. I saw some exhibitions that might appear in print, and some that must not. I heard gross obscenity nnder the name of spiritualism in a highly respectable quarter of the town, and saw really good acting, of sound, moral plays, in modest, unpretending places, quite ont of the way of fashion. I submitted myself to the rudest of all contrasts—giving one evening to the opera at the Academy of Music, and the next to the "Santa Claus" in Broadway,—one evening to a lecture hy BAYARD TAYLOR, and the next to the Model Artists, —one evening to see "Our American Cousin" at LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, and on the next to the Equestrian Entertainment at the Palace Garden. These contrasts were rather hard to bear, for I am seositive it I am stout. Think of one's hearing the "Don Giovanni," the greatest work of the great MOZART, on Wednesday, and on Thursday, with his head full of the sublime harmonies of that wonderful work, listening to the screechlog of unedncated men and women, babbling poor music, ont of tune, on a dirty little stage in a sawdusted drinking-saloon! However, I have managed to survive my trials—which I hope will be remembered in the proper place when I call for my little check next quarter-day—and I proceed to give the result of my experiences.

*Imprimis*, then, I find, on leaving the world of the opera and the first-class theatres, and coming down to the second-class entertainments, that, among the mechanics and other persons who support the minor places of amusement, the German portion of onr population have the most rational idea of evening recreation. They incline to good moral drama, and eschew unhealthy clap-trap. They make music one of their chief means of amnsement, and are strictly decent in their public pleasures. Those, on the other hand, who delight in indelicate and indecent exhibitions, are chiefly the lower class of Irish, and negroes. They adopt the dancing dens on the banks of the East River, which are not, as a general rule, fit for description in these columns. The class of entertainments whose *status* is between these two grades are patronized by citizens of varions birth, hut especially hy Americans and Irishmen, few Germans appearing among them. Indeed, the only place of amusement where I have seen Germans mingling largely with Americans, is in the nppermost or twenty-five-cent department of the opera, and they are, I believe, better critics of the performance, and more attentive and appreciative listeners to the mnsic, than the ladies and gentlemen below them in the parquet.

If I do not describe all the amusements which are fit for description, it is because there is in many of them a certain sameness which would make separate portraiture nnnecessary. In such cases I have taken two or three as types of the rest.

#### THE CIRCUSES.

The Circus in the Palace Garden can be regarded as one of the minor entertainments of the City only on the principle which admits nothing hut the Opera and the "legitimate drama" among those nf the first class. It is a well-conducted and highiy creditable place of amusement for those who like equestrian performances and the personal contortions of performers. And, indeed, that the tastes of a great many persons do tend in this direction is nightly proved by the nnmerous audiences who assemble there. The rates of admission are 50 cents to the "boxes," from which the "family circle," at 25 cents, is divided by a canvas partition. An ample tent covers in the whole establishment, which is better provided in the matter of seats than such places usually are. The adornments are in the usual amphitheatrical style, only a little more so—and the mnsic is painfully, excruciatingly poor which is also, as a general rule, a characteristic of "the ring." The juveniles, however, of the "Sissy Jupe" age, do not seem to think that anything is bad or poor, or in any way short of fairyland; for they enjoy it amazingly. It is a great feature of this establishment that it is "an English and American Circus." It is owned by an Englishman named KEMP and an American named NIXON; and, in virtue of this nationa joint proprietorship, the British Lion and the American Eagle embrace each other lovingly, in cheap paiot over the chimney which the Fairy comes down when she pays her evening visit, in the nick of time, to Cinderella. Mr. KEMP's claim to the protection and countenance of the British Lion ts duly set forth in a tremendons lithographic advertisement of the establishment, showing KEMP himself in an amazingly tight coat, and with the shiniest of hats in his hand, bowing gracefully before Her Majesty the Queen of England, who sits in the centre of an august group, and has her diadem npon her brow, after the orthodox manner in which, as we all know, the sovereigns of Europe are accnstomed to give audience to circus proprietors, tumblers and others, who follow tho arduous vocations of the "horse theatre." The riding at this place is excellent. A little girl, apparently of seven or eight years, performed miracles of address and agility on the back of a galloping horse, with as much coolness as thongh she were eating candy—which, between ynu and me, I think better suited to her age than horse-riding. Several other yonog ladies performed on horseback, and one lady with a French name, (which the riding-master made Greek of,) and with very large calves, went through so many marvelous fe ts on a slack wire, that it was fearinte to look at her. But when the great man came ont—the gentleman "from Australia"—and stood on one toe on his horse, balancing the while a little boy (he should not have been my boy for all the night's receipts) in all conceivable postures—now over his head—now doubled under his legs—now worn round his back like a scarf—the audience positively shrieked their approbatiun. The great feature of the evening, for the children, however, was the fairy perforrnance of "Cinderella." This *was* a performance! Diun't the waiters bring in cheval glasses and a toilet table for the sisters to dress at? Didn't *Cinderella's* own dress come off easily when the fairy tonched her, and show her beautful gauze ball dress underneath? Were not the big canvas pumpkins and the stuffed rats from the rat-trap pulled ont of the ring by persons artfully posted behind the door for the pnrpose? and didn't the carriage (a four-seated machine, without cnshions) come in, drawn by mere mites of ponies, with diminutive footmen in livery and three-cornered hats? I believe yon. Then there was the ball scene, and the clock struck 12, and the slipper came off; and, in short, the whole of the true story of "Cinderella"—the marriage with the Prince and all—as it appears in the veritable story-books—came off duly and very creditably indeed. The performers were all little children of ages varying from three to twelve—well trained and acting to perfection. All ages might have been pleased, and I think were pleased, for they cheered vociferously. Of course there was the usual allowance of clown; but there was no freshness in this department.

The Circus at the Broadway Theatre is decidedly the more aristocratic of the two. It has the usual tiers of boxes and gallery; the ring is fenced in a more artistic style; there is a better carpet over the central dot of sawdnst, and, in place of a common stable-door, a showy curtain separates the ontside from the in. The orchestra ts more numerous, and a great deal better. The riding is good—not as brilliant, perhaps, as at the other place, hut it is good, nevertheless—and, in addition, there are at the Broadway Theatre, performing elephants! Such elephants! they do everything. They staod upon little pedestals after the manner of Thibet goats—one turns the handle of a barrel-organ, while the other dances to the music. They do, in short, everything but speak, and all as readily at the pantomimic command of their keeper, as though they were intelligent Democratic office-holders and he were Mr. BUCHANAN. Nor is it the least amusing part of the performance to see the said keeper, on the execution of every feat, throw open his arms before the pnblic, and jerk his head in the direction of the elephants, as who would say, "You see that, do you—and what do you think of it?" The great feature of the Broadway establishment, however, is the clown, who is vastly superior to the gentleman at the other place. There is, at least, some freshness of wit abont the Broadway man, and if he does furnish it to the public through his nose, after the manner of our Eastern brethreo, never mind. This establishment is more numerously attended than the other Circus.

#### EATING AND DRINKING SALOONS.

One peculiar class of entertainments in this City is that which gives theatrical or other performances at a merely nominal rate of admission, in order to indnce persons to come in and consume beer, wine and spirits. For the success of these speculations, it is necessary that the highest order of that especial character of talent which pleases the *habitués* of the "saloon" should be employed. The remuneration of snch ability costs comparatively a great deal of money; bnt it is more than compensated by the extrsordinary sale of spirits, &c., which being, for the most part, of poor quality, and which are disposed of at high prices, yield a very large profit. The professed prototype of these establishments is "Evans's" in London; which, however, is conducted on a much less disreputable system than characterizes the majority of the places here. At Evans's, for example, where persons go in for supper, excellent singers are eogaged, who give in the most perfect manner the admirable old English glees, madrigals and ballads, which are entirely unexceptionable in their character; aod if, towards the small hours of the morning, the fuony man of the establishmeot ventures on a song of rather broad humor, he nevertheless pays some homage to the better feelings of his audience by eoveloping the coarser features of his song in at least dubious langnsge. Beyond this, however, there is nothing exceptionable in the character of the proceedings. The guests, who enter without the payment of any admission-fee, are waited on by male walters, who are civil and strictly correct in their deportment while on duty. There are other less reputable places in London, which are duly reproduced on this side of the water, though all such establishments in this City pretend to imitate "Evans'." I visited three of these places, and will endeavor to show how little or how much the comparison is borne out in fact.

#### THE VOLKS GARTEN.

By far the most respectable of these saloons which I have been able to find in New-York is the German "Volks Garten." With the exception of one highly improper feature, which should command the immediate attention of the Police, there is little to object to in this place of resort. Paying an admission fee of ten cents, you enter a large and almost circular apartment, capable of seating, in the main hall and in the galleries, about twelve hundred persons. The floor is occupied by tables of varions lengths, where large or small parties can be accommodated by themselves. The majority of the frequenters are Germans, and, as a natural consequence, the majority of the liquid imbibed is lager beer, which appears to be freely partaken of by the company—of both sexes. All the men and boys present are of course smoking,—some cigars, some pipes; perhaps if there be any preponderance, the pipes outnnmber the cigars. Besides the waiters, who serve the guests with beer and tobacco, there are little boys who, with well laden trays in their hands, promenade up and down the rows, offering for sale cakes, apples, oranges and the never-forgotten bretzel. The company laugh and joke as the evening wears on, bu: I saw no single instance of ribaldry or intemperance. The men appeared to be chiefly of the class mechanic—the women were rather homely in point of attractions. Some had babies, and occasionally one may have cried; but there was nothing whatever in the conduct of the people assembled that need have called a blush to the cheek of the most refined or delicate. In this respect the German saloon offers a pleasing contrast with the American establishments of the same description, of which more anon. At the upper end of the Volks Garten, which is a "Garten" *lucus a non*, there is a small platform, which is fitted up like a scenic stage, with a couple of sets of real wings, and a proscenium on which is a portrait, said to be intended for WASHINGTON, but uncommonly like the man who takes the tickets at the door. On this stage a panorama is exhibited, the subject being the "War in India." The pictures are respectably done, and are rolled on to and off of the stage in the usual orthodox style, to the sound of rather poor music, while a gentleman in a sort of clerical habit and with a very pale countenance, describes the varions tableaux as they appear, in a most distinct voice, the effect of which is somewhat marred by a very distinct lisp. That this gentleman is apparently of a nervous disposition, I deduce from the fact that he manifests unmistakeable symptoms of not knowing what to do with himself while the tableaux are passing, and of finding his hands decidedly in his way, until he can again employ them in holding up the paper from which he reads. Previous to the exhibition of the Panorama, the gas lights—there may be, in all, about one hundred of them—are turned down, one by one, by two waiters—a process which under such circumstances, is a matter of time and labor and may possibly please the German mind but would probably be dispensed with by the more mechanical Yankee. On the appearance of the last tableau of every series, the nervous gentleman who operates as Greek chorus, or German show man, makes a sudden dive through the front wings and dashes off the little stage, (at least one-fifth of which, in square inches, his person has previously monopolized,) the gas is again turned on singly as before, more beer and tobacco are ordered, the music plays, the company relapse into conversation, and the little boys cry "Bretzel" until the bell rings for the second series of the panoramic views and the reappearance of the nervous gentleman on the little stage. A paper balloon which is suspended from the ceiling, bears a painted announcement to the effect that a panorama of "The Holy Land" is to be seen up stairs. You accordingly go np stairs and pay ten cents more, which authorizes you to butt your way through a heavy curtain, on the other side of which is the panorama, which, however, turns out to be a cosmorama of some 30 stereoscopic photographed views, which are not very brilliant, but are not dear at ten cents, considering the cost of gas for the strong light that is kept up behind them. It is rather a rude contrast, however, on emerging from a contemplation of the "Holy Land," (which, by the way, includes Cologne, Strasburg and Paris—but never mind,) to find yourself face to face with a roulette table, at which some eight or ten persons are gambling. And this is the disreputable feature of the establishment, to which I have before referred. It matters little to say that the sums staked are small—the highest put down by any one person while I was present having been a ten-cent piece. It is, nevertheless, gambling, and is a highly dangerous temptation to the young mechanics, clerks and others who visit the place. There were two bankers at the table, and every time the one of them spun the ludex, the lookers-on staked, as it might be, one cent, two, three, five or ten cents, on the black, the red, the white or the yellow, according to the fancy of the players. On the stoppage of the index at any particular color on the circle, the banker declared the winning hue, and, quietly slipping the coin off the losing squares on to the "pile" before him, paid the fortunate betters double the amnunt which they had staked. Everything was conducted in form and in quite an orderly manner—after the manner of the thief who waits in ambush for his victim. The players were for the most part Americans and Irish—and the game, which had apparently been going on all the evening, showed no sign of wanting supporters. As fast as one went away, "cleaned out," others appeared and took their places. May I take the liberty of calling the attention of the police to the roulette table, without which there would be nothing in the Volks Garten that could be found fault with?

#### THE "SANTA CLAUS."

Another of these "Evans" establishments is the "Santa Claus" on Broadway. This is a long, narrow, and cheerless-looking Hall, with sawdust on the floor, and a very dingy aod forlorn aspect generally. There are the usual little tables for the accommodatinn of the company, and there is a high stage for the performances, and an orchestra, containing a very doleful piano, a very poor pianist, a violinist of the same quality, and a cornet exceedingly melancholy and out of tune. The entertainments comprised songs, Caucasian and Ethiopian—and that most contemptible and inane of exhibitions known as negro dsnces, which are remarkable for a total absence of grace, and a continued presence of noise. The male singers were seedily, and the female singers shabby-genteelly attired, aod with the exception of one little man, who did his part respectably in sn Irish duet, all sung miserably, vilely ill. Three or four women, for the most part past the attractive period of life, walked constantly up and down among the company, ostensibly to take orders for drinks and cigars, but apparently with other motives, the nature of which was in some sort suggested by their particularly obtrusive gaze and manner. Under two miserable wall paintiogs, were stuck up notices requesting gentlemen not to knock upon the tables, a solicitation which was clearly set at defiance, hy the continued and very noisy contact of knuckles and heels with the surfaces of those articles. The manner of the people present could not, without great disadvantage to themselves, be compared with the orderly company at the Volks Garten. The Santa Claus patrons called "Hi! ht!" at every available interval, and sometimes irrespective of intervals. They langhed ont in the middle of the song of the gentleman with the turned down collars who was lamenting that he "should never more be'oid her." They whistled shrilly while the young lady in the dirty white dress with the piece of music (which seemed to serve all the Company) in her hand, was screeching poor music in the poorest manner. And altogether they behaved as though the place belonged to them hy right of purchase, in virtue of the twelve cents paid at the door.

#### GUDNEY'S SALOON.

The third establishment, said to be of the "Evans" order, which I visited, was a saloon called Gudney's, in Grand-street. This was, by far, the lowest and least worthy of the three. The room was of the dirtiest kind; the music, if I might use so dignified a term, was of the most discordant; the atteodant women of the boldest; the stage of the smallest and rudest; the guests of the most ordioary nnd noisiest; the soogs of the commonest, and, indeed, in some instances, were obscene. A geotleman of the Jewish persuasion sang Irish songs with an accent intended to be Hibernian, hut which was purely Polish. Another individual sang songs which were clearly meant to be comic, hut which were extremely dolorous. Nevertheless, the company applauded at every uncouth or dirty expression, and gave evidences of being greatly charmed. The place was too horrid to remain long in. The smell and the disgusting scene were overpowering, and I left. The charge for admission is ten cents, the payment of which sum also insures you a ticket for refreshments, which you may take in the shape of such liquors as are usually afforded at these places, or of a cigar. I learnt that the performers earned, at this degrading work, from seventy-five cents to one dollar per night, and that the women receive three dollars a week, depending, for the rest, on the chances of remuneration for other more debased employment after the place is closed for the night.

#### THE "BOWERY" AND "NATIONAL."

The "Bowery" Theatre is a time-honored institution in this City, and the "National" is like nnto it. Both places are the select home of the melodrama of the blood-and-thunder school, where chains, and ghosts and dungeons are the prevailing properties. Both do up the American Eagle and the Star-spangled Banner to an amazing degree, and both hang transparencies outside after the manner of the traveling booths in Europe. Both have private boxes, and a scale of prices to suit alike the extremely aristocratic and the extremely democratic tastes of their frequenters. The impatience and the applause of the audience at both these theatres is similarly expressed—the one by stampings on the floor and beatings with sticks on the backs of the seats, the other by convulsive duplicate ejaculations of the interjection "Hi," at irregular intervals. The gentlemen in the pit at both houses consume pea-nuts, which they crack audibly during the singing, and eat carelessly in the thrilling scenes of the drama. At the "National" it was my happiness to witness the performance of that most worthless and vicious of plays, "Jack Sheppard," with which the audience evinced the most vivid satisfaction. When the hero, being put into prison for stealing spoons, makes his escape therefrom by knocking down the jailor, the people shout with wild delight. When *Blueskin* murders the old woman, there is a sensation of satisfaction, because *Blueskin*, who is evidently a favorite, is thus enabled to make his escape from justice. But when *Jack Sheppard* declaims in the face of law that "The prison—ha! ha! is not yet—built,—that can—ha! ha! contain *Jack—Sheppard*—against!—his! !—will! ! !"—the Immortal GARRICK lives again, and the people in the parquette crack their voices in a torrent of "Hi! hi!!" Beyond these verbal demonstrations, however, the audience are orderly and quiet. Indeed, they manifest the closest attention to the plot throughout the performance, and take parts with the characters in a manner quite refreshing—their sympathies, however, being more with bravery and daring than with goodness; though when *Jack Sheppard* behaved ill to his poor mother I did hear several call out "Shame!" snd say that "really it wasn't right"—which, in truth, it was not.

The NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE is exclusively German. It is occupied by a German company, who give in it German dramas on week-days, and German music on Sunday, and scarcely anybody but Germans resort to it for entertainment. It is a very neat and comfortable theatre, thnugh somewhat long, or rather deep, and extremely flat at the sides—looking, indeed, as if it had been compressed and flattened out by outside pressure, namely, of the houses next door. The hand-bills announced "new decorations;" but they must have been put on with very old brushes, not to say dirty paint—for the inevitable white and gold which stereotyped usage inflicts on all our theatres saloons and other places of public resort, looked jus a little tarnished and the worse for wear at the New York Stadt Theatre when I visited that butiding. The seats, however, which of course were of dark red cotton velvet, were in good order and looked clean, and, though somewhat *etroites* in their construction, were tolerably comfortable. At a rough guess the house might be estimated to seat 1,600 persons; namely, about 300 in the dress circle, for admission into whose privileged precincts the charge is 50 cents—300 in the second tier, at 25 cents—300 in the third tier, at 13 cents—and 700 in the parquette, at 25 cents. The stage is a small one—so small indeed as to justify the vulgar distinction of a "one-horse arrangement." But the orchestra was admirable. It was not very numerous—there being but fifteen performers; but it was excellent, in a strictly musical sense. The selections were not very brilliant, or very difficult of execntion—but such pieces as were given were played perfectly. No ambitious violin permitted itself to indulge in slurs that were not in the score, as we sometimes hear done in higher places. No pretentious horn struggled to assert itself above its fellows in order that it might be heard for its much speaking. No vain flute took upon itself to know better than the composer and put in (as vain flutes will sometimes do in fashionable places) "turns" invented for the occasion, but entirely out of place. The orchestra played as one man, and as one man who played well:—not that there is much merit in this;—not at all;—only a contrast with other orchestras. But it is no wonder that the musicians at the Stadt Theatre play as they ought to. They oare not be as careless here as they might be at an afternoon performance at the Academy of Music. Because the audience at the "Stadt" Theatre—and an ordinary enough looking one it is—know what music is, you may be sure. They are not fashionably dressed—by no means; the reverse, indeed, wuuld be the more correct statement. But they were born to music in the old "Vaterland"—bred to it—trained in it—and do not easily forget it. "*Cælum nan animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*" The scenery employed in the drama was not, however, of a very high order of art. During the process ut changing set scenes, a curtain was let down which was painted in very light blue with a couple of puffs of meerschaum smoke on either side for clouds, on which were two unbearably ugly Copids staring at each other. This exceedingly dismal picture was kept before the audience—who took it good-humoredly enough—until the next scene was ready, when the Cupids were removed. The acting was, on the whole, much better than one would expect to see at the Stadt Theatre. There was not an nndue proportion of sticks—there were some really good performers—and the gentleman who did the comic business in the "Rosen im Norden," gave his audience as good acting as can be seen for money anywhere else in New-York. The audience seemed thoroughly to appreciate it, too. And what an audience! What a gallery! The gallery did not know its rights; that was clear. The guds quite ignored the fact—so currently understood at our English theatres—that the payment of thirteen cents confers not only a seat, hut the right to kick and stamp, and beat upon the floor with a stick, and cry out and whistle, and call to people in the pit, and yell and pass jokes from side to side, and be independent generally. Indeed, the thirteen-cent persons at the Stadt Theatre behaved as well as the fifty-cent persons, and they conducted themselves quite as orderly and well as the dollar people do at the operas, and were even more attentive.

I must not forget, though, to say that between the acts and before the music began, little boys, with trays in their hands, went round among the benches offering cakes and apples and candies (in English) and bretzel (in German) for sale, and that many of the audience "went in" for the bretzel at two cents, and went about it, too, with an air as though they regarded the operation as usual and very proper. I am sure I don't know why it shou d not be. On the whole I thought the Stadt Theatre a very agreeable institution at all points except as to the Prompter and the smell. The Prompter was the loudest ranter out of Bedlam. He regularly spoilt all the comic man's good things by hurling them out before him in a plain, hard, business-like voice, which killed all the humor. Once or twice he almost hellowed. In regard to the smell, it was, to speak mildly, quite overpowering. It was the concentrated essence of shut-up-unventilated theatre, bottled up for months. This, however, is the fault of all the minor theatres and places of amusement. Ventilation is the last thing thonght of. The outside air is religiously excluded, and the inside air, which has been breathed and rebreathed, Melpomene knows how often, is as religiously preserved, and dashes at yon fiercely as you enter. There must be a great deal of typhus fever generated in these places.

#### THE MODEL ARTISTS.

In Grand-street, three or four doors from Broadway, in a building faced by an enormous transparency describing some of the performances to be seen inside, is the home of the "Model Artists." We are so accustomed to the prostitution of good and great words to base things that the assumption by these people of the name "artists" does not shock anybody. In a long, narrow hall, with a very low ceiling, the audience who come to see the Model Artists assemble They are chiefly visitors from the rural districts, and a few New-York boys who esteem the Model Artists "the thing" to see as forming part of the life of the City. Among the persons whose appearance marked them new to the City were several old men, who looked entirely out of place in that artistic retreat. It is indeed the shabbiest of theatres. The painting is a mass of daub, the velvet looks second-hand, the floor is filthy, and the smell overpowering. Even here however, there is an aristocracy of arrangements in regard to prices. There are orchestra stalls at 50 cents, boxes at 25 cents, a gallery at 12 cents, and private boxes (Heaven save the mark!) at prices which I did not inquire, all comprised in a space not more than twelve feet high at its highest. On the back row a person with obscene books in an oil-skin wrapper covertly offers them for sale, and perhaps succeeds to sell them; but, beyond this, there is nothing whatever that is obscene or even lewd in the performances. They are simply coarse, and evincing as much of ignorance as of the lowest kind of taste. Five white girls, of ages varying, apparently, from 17 to 40, sing Ethioplan songs, and imitate, for no reason that can be arrived at hy the spectator, the negro style of pronunciation—the one calling the other "Bones," who addresses the first as "Sambo." They have the most miserable voices that are to be heard for money, and they all screech the same notes in the chorus—producing an effect which is, to say the least, frightful. After the Ethiopian exhibition comes a person with one eye, who, after going through a series of gymnastic evolutions, concludes hy breaking a cobble stone by a blow of his fist, a performance which excites the most vociferous plaudits of the company. Following this is the principal feature of the entertainment—namely, the Model Artists. Why they are so called it would be difficult to determine. Artists they certainly are not, even in the least reasonable acceptation of the term. Models they are not, of anything in the world, except of entire gracelessness and considerable awkwardness. They are by no means well-shaped women; they certainly are not pretty, and their postures are anything rather than elegant. At the same time there is not anything indecent in their costume or in their attitudes. Toey are dressed very much after the manner of opera girls, except that from the neck to the waist they are habited in what are technically known as fleshings. These, however, do not show any more of the natural form than do the *jupans* of the danseuses of the ballet, which nobody deems indecent. Their postures, though inelegant and ridiculous, have nothing prurient about them. The objects selected are usually classical, and are therefore entirely beyond the comprehension of these poor creatures who nightly represent "Venus rising from the Sea," and "The Three Graces," without having the most remote idea of who Venus was, or where the Three Graces came from. These poor girls work very hard for poor pay, are compelled to daub their faces outrageously with paint, and have to sing wretchedly to the jingling of the most atrocious piano in the world; and I believe, in my heart, there is nobody who ever says a kind word to them, or makes an effort to redeem them from the gross abandonment of their fearful position. The people from the country, who visit the place, and think it a great privilege to get behind the dirty little scenes and talk to these Model Artists, (it makes a capital story to tell at home to Squashville,) go there to be fleeced, and are fleeced, on all hands. The man at the door fleeces them for admission—the girls fleece them on a variety of grounds, and I shouldn't wonder if the man who breaks the cobbles with his fist (and who is always sitting in the bar-room in front, dressed in a long morning gown, with his performing sandals aod accompanying fleshings sticking out underneath) has his fling at them also. The bar-room is, of course, another feature of the institution—more bad liquor—more vile cigars, and more traps for the money that silly fools go to such places to squander. It may not be uninteresting to add, as a topographical fact, that GUDNEY'S saloon, previously described, being directly under the theatre of the Model Artists, the music and applause from the former resort are distinctly heard in the latter, so that I had the gratification of seeing Venus rise from the sea to the tune of "Hopty-dooden-doo."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Which is not BARNUM'S, but somebody's else—is an institution, miscalled American, and completely heterogeneous in its character. They there exhibit aquaria—which plural word they announce, on a transparency outside, in the singular number—also wax-work, likewise stuffed animals, moreover fossils, and, above all, "the moral drama," which last is exhibited on a miniature stage, in a small theatre, which is dignified by the classic appellation of the "Theatre of Arts;" and seeing that legerdemain and *fantocini* are exhibited therein, the name is not altogether inappropriate—in a certain sense. There are few places in this City, however, where so much that is at once curious, interesting, and instructive, can be seen together as at Barnum's Museum, and the charge of twenty-five cents, which admits to all parts of the building except the theatre, is very moderate, under the circumstances. The *aquaria* are complete in their way, and as far as they go; and are a highly interesting means of information in Ichthyology. The Theatre of Art it is good to see, snd the stuffed animals and geological specimens are highly instructive aod worthy of all praise. The wax work, however, is the meanest and most absurd series of caricatures upon the great, and even upon the small, that could have been got together. The Emperor of Russia is represented in an attitude whereof the crookedness of legs, and the bending of knees which bespeak inebriation, are the least objectionable features. The Queen of England is miserably dirty, and the Jewish Doctors are evidently in the last stage of decay.

To judge from appearances, nine-tenths of the people who go to Barnum's Museum are from the country, and enjoy the "happy family" and the boa-constrictor more than anything else in the establishment. The "happy family," which, as everybody knows, consists of monkeys and doves, cats and rats, dogs and rabbits, *cum multis aliis*, all lovingly dwelling in the same apartment, is indeed the favorite with the visitors; and when the attendant, putting an iron rod into the cage, stirs up the monkeys, the admiration of the beholders is unbounded. This is of more importance, apparently, than the far more valuable specimens of animal life and the geological curiosities which are so abundant in the principal halls.

There are, besides the places here mentioned, numerous other entertainments in New-York—such as Museums of Curiosities, (real and valuable museums—and not on the Barnum principle,) Lecture rooms, where discourses of more or less learning and value are nightly delivered, and Concert rooms, where music of all qualities is discqursed in various grades of eloquence by artists of uniform pretensions but multiform gradations of excellence. These entertainments are not detailed or described here, because they find almost daily notice in one or more of the journals of the City. On the other hand there are places where sparring matches take place—where rats are killed by terriers—where given quantities of liquor are imbibed in given periods of time for wagers—where people of various positions in society meet to dance on week days and Sundays—where spiritualists assemble to indulge their mania for the marvelous with natural phenomena which they do not comprehend, and juggling tricks which they cannot detect. All these have severally been described before at various times, and are not deemed likely to be interesting here.

One word, however, as to the women who do the model artist work, and who attend on the low saloons where musical performances serve as a blind for hard drinking, obscenity, gambling and prostitution. Observation and inquiry have convinced me that there are few of such women—and especially among the American class of them—who adopt this description of life from choice. They are, for the most part, driven to it by the lack of more reputable employment. They are consequently fit objects for Missionary attention, and they should receive it. There are in those dens many brands that might be saved from the burning, if influential and charitable persons of leisure would seek to save them. It may conduce to the satisfaction of our consciences if hy simply turning our backs npon these unfortunate people, we imagine that in rebuking vice we serve virtue. But Christianity should be active—not passive. We should endeavor to reform even while we resolve to punish. Will anybody try if he cannot snatch at least one of these poor women from her fate?

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### The Message and the Reports—A Large Naval Force to be Concentrated in the Gulf—Increase of the Army and Navy—The New Senate Hall—The Assembling of Congress.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

Mr. A. R. CORBIN will leave here in the afternoon train to-morrow, for St. Louis, in charge of the Message and Cabinet reports, to be forwarded hy overland express to California. The message will fill eighteen columns of the *Union*, while most of the reports are unusually short. The President will recommend the ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty, as now modified. By arrangement, the Message will be commuoicated to the two Houses of Congress on Monday.

I understand that it is the purpose of the Executive immediately to coocentrate as large a naval force as possible upon the Gulf of Mexico, and the Coast of Central America. It may be, aud probahly is, true that England, France, and Spain have no plans hostile to our interests to be promoted by their fleets now in the waters of the Gulf, but there are many who think otherwise, and it is a sound proposition that the surest way of maintaining peace with foreign nations, without abating our rights, is to make it their interest and necessity to deal justly and honorably with us.

Secretary TOUCEY, in his annual report will urge the importance of a large increase of the Navy, but, In view of the dilapidated state of the Federal purse just at this time, will recommend the immediate construction of only twenty or twenty-five new vessels—probably sloops-of-war similar to the five now constructing.

I am informed that the Secretary of War will renew his recommendation for an increase of the regular Army as indispensable to the protection of onr extended frontiers and the maintainance of good order in Utah and the Indian country.

It has been stated that the Senate would occnpy their new hall in the capital extension at the beginning of the approaching session of Congress. This is an error. The hall is far advanced towards completion, and might easily have been ready for occupation had there been no other difficulty in the way. But the furniture has not been ordered yet,—the Senate having failed to repose in the hands of the Superintendent the power to purchase it. If this can be procnred, there is no reason why the new hall should not be occupied by the 1st of January.

Members of Congress and strangers are coming in very rapidly now, although there are not so many of them here as usual within a week of the session. The Avenue and the hotels begin to look quite lively again, and throughout the city the evidences are abundant of the revivifying influence of an approaching Congressional session. The hotel accommodations of Washington have been much improved during the Summer.

Senator SEWARD arrived this evening.

Governor MEDARY will leave to-morrow for Kansas.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

It was recently extensively reported that Secretary COBB had accepted the appointment of Minister to France, and now it is rumored that he is going to England in a similar capacity, but there is the highest authority for saying there is no truth whatever in these statements.

The President's Message is in type and will be ready for the Press to morrow. Advance copies will, according to the President's design, be sent only to Richmond Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.

The report of the Postmaster-General is printed, and those of the other heads of the Departments are in the hands of the compositor. Copies of the Message, with these accompanying documents, will be distributed to the Press, as heretofore, by the respective Postmasters of the above-named cities, as soon as they shall be notified by telegraph that the reading of the Message has been commenced in Congress, which will probably be on Monday next, about 1 o'clock.

But few members of Congress have yet arrived. The great rush will be within the next two days.

The death of Brevet-Major BROOKE, of the Marine Corps, promotes Brevet-Captain TANSILL to be a full Captain.

Second Lieutenant BROWNING will also be promoted to a First Lieutenancy. There are many applicants for the vacancy, but it is believed the appointment has been conferred on GEORGE BOTLER, of Arkansas, that State being heretofore without a representative in the Marine Corps.

#### Virginia Democratic State Convention.

LARGE ATTENDANCE—EXCITING DEBATES—A CHAPTER FROM TAMMANY.

PETERSBORO, Va., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. The attendance is immense, and Phœnix Hall is crowded nearly to suffocation. Delegates from nearly every city and county in the State are present.

After a stormy time a temporary organization was effected by the choice of Col. A. C. BUTTS, of Petersburg, as Chairman.

A Committee of one delegate from each Congressional District was appointed to report officers for permanent organization.

All the Democratic editors in the State were chosen Secretaries. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 P. M. the Convention reassembled, and the Committee reported resolutions and nominated officers for permanent organization.

A most acrimonious debate then ensued, during which the most disgraceful scenes were enacted. Several delegates attempted to speak, but were silenced by clapping of hands, shouts and hisses.

Mr. LAKE, of Stafford, at last gained attention, when order became comparatively restored.

The Committee's nomination of THOMAS M. AMBLER, of Louisia, was accepted by acclimation, when the Conventinn adjourned till 8 P. M.

This is the largest Convention by several hundreds that has ever assembled in the State.

#### From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The first direct mail from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, arrived at Neosho, Missouri, on the 17th ult., thirty-one days ont.

The mail was intercepted hy a war party of Kiowa Indians, but a shot from the mail party, wounding the principal Chief, put them to flight. The malt, which left Neosho on the 16th of October, was not seen or heard of. Mr. HALL, who conducted the mail, traveled without map or compass, and expresses the opinion that the time can be reduced to 21 days.

#### Congressional Election in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 2.

Governor BISSELL, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation calling a special election to be held on the 4th of January, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. THOMAS L. HARRIS.

#### Death of Benjamin Marshall.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 2.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died to-day, aged 76 years. He was largely engaged in manufacturing operations, in which he had acquired an ample fortune.

#### Navigation Closed on Lake Champlain.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The steamer *Boston* arrived here at 11 o'clock. She left Burlington at 3½ P. M. yesterday, breaking ice for ten miles. She is probably the last boat of the season. The ice is three inches thick.

#### Navigation Closed to Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The weather is cloudy and mild, with a slight sprinkling of snow. This morning the thermometer stood at 14°. Navigation is closed.

#### Election of a United States Senator for South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 2.

In the Legislature, to-day, Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, President of the State Senate, was elected United States Senator, on the tenth ballot. This is a signal triumph of the Conservatives.

On the 9th ballot the vote stood 46 for MANNING and 55 for ADAMS.

On the final ballot CHESNUT received 92 votes and ADAMS 54.

Senator HAMMOND was in town to-day, and his presence and wishes doubtless had an influence on the result.

#### The Case of the Crew of the Slaver Echo.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The counsel for the prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case, to-day, petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoners before the Court, to show the reason why they should longer be detained in custody. The Court granted the writ, and made it returnable on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. This will bring up the evideoce and argument of the case before the Grand Jury, who have been further discharged until Monday. The impression appears to be that the prisoners will be held, and the case taken to another district.

#### The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of 5th ultimo, arrived here this evening. It has been twenty-seven days out. Two through passengers came with it. The news has been anticipated.

#### Marine Disasters.

WRECK OF THE SHIP ALICE MUNROE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The ship *Alice Munroe*, from Liverpool to New-Orleans, is reported totally lost on the Isaacs. No date is given.

The *Alice Munroe* is insured in Boston for $87,000.

THE SCHOONER SPECIE IN DISTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The schooner *Specie*, from New-Bedford bound to Savannah, has put in here in distress. She encountered a violent N. N. W. gale on Thursday night off Montauk Point, and commenced to leak at the rate of three thousand strokes per hour. Her cargo was damaged, and part of it had to be thrown overboard.

THE SCHOONER BANNER ASHORE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The schooner *Banner*, FULLER, from Providence, for Barnstable, went ashore on Hope Island on Tuesday night and bilged.

#### The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston, passed Ragged Islands at noon, and will be here at about 8 o'clock this evening. She will doub

## ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

**Betrayal of Cabinet Confidence—France, England and America—Theatricals and Miscellaneous Matters.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

The talk of the Clubs and of Westminster Hall this week has been more about Sir JOHN YOUNG's confidential dispatches, and how they came to be published, than about any other topic which floats upon the surface of attention. There are not wanting those who are ready to insinuate darkly that the political *domino* by whose hand the documents were conveyed to the Editor of the *Daily News* will sooner or later be found to have had access to some member of the Cabinet, and that though not authorized or actually bidden by him, it was in accordance with his implied wishes the dispatches, with their inclosures, were transmitted for publication. It is the hope of establishing some link of confidence between some member of the Government and the unknown purveyor of secret intelligence that seems to animate certain opposition journals to reiterate their daily question: Has Government called upon the *Daily News* to give the name of its informant? An overweening zeal for the maintenance of public morality is of course paraded. But the public are slow in believing that the general interests of journalism would be served by the surrender of the inculpated party by the conductors of the paper which has availed itself in this particular instance of information not at present intended to be made known. These gentlemen have, moreover, won very general respect by the forbearance they exercised in their use of the documents in question; not only even withholding altogether the inclosures covered by Sir JOHN YOUNG's second dispatch, and which were full of the most piquant political matter, but in their prompt restoration of the last-named documents when being satisfied that they were in point of fact only in course of printing at the confidential press of the Foreign Office when this particular copy was found to be missing. I happen to know, for certain, that several members of the Cabinet had not received their copies when the dispatches were unexpectedly given to the world, and that they actually perused them first in newspaper type. On the day after they appeared, Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI went together to the secret printing office in Downing-street, and had the whole of its limited staff summoned before them. No result, however, followed upon the most rigorous investigation of the hands there employed; and the experience of anybody who has ever had anything to do with the sub-department in question, refutes the supposition of any leakage there. The Premier very characteristically indulged in a storm of menaces against the whole printing corps if the mystery were not at once cleared up; but the universal conviction is, that it was not by any humble clerk or mechanic in the service of the Government that papers were taken. Meanwhile, the authoritative denial signed by Mr. DRUMMOND WOLFF, Private Secretary of Sir BULWER LYTTON, on behalf of the entire Government, that the publication had neither directly or indirectly their sanction, has stilled for a moment the clamor sought to be raised of treachery on their part to Mr. GLADSTONE.

No doubt his position may, for the moment, appear to be rendered more difficult by the unlooked-for disclosure of the Lord High Commissioner's sentiments regarding the future government of the Adriatic Archipelago. But this, in some respects, is more apparent than real. I am told that at his own table, since he has been Governor, Sir JOHN YOUNG has frequently declared his opinion as to the hopelessness and unprofitableness of a prolonged Protectorate by Great Britain of five out of seven islands; and that the higher classes of the Greeks understand his feelings thoroughly regarding them. The open-mouth resistance to the wise and generous policy he recommends, which has burst forth *una voce* from the French Press, and which is, likely enough, to be echoed by that of Anetria, reveals too plainly the amount of obstruction that is sure to be thrown in the way by the jealousy of other nations, when, if ever, it is taken up seriously by a British Minister. And were Mr. GLADSTONE, after the fullest investigation, to reaffirm all that Sir JOHN YOUNG had said of the uselessness to us of Cephalonia and its sister islands, and of the inveterate disaffection of their inhabitants to our rule, no Minister in Lord DERBY's parliamentary condition would venture to propose the adoption of the scheme to Parliament. It would infallibly be made use of by the leaders of the Opposition for his defeat and destruction; and, according to present appearances, he will find it quite as much as he can compass to avoid being drawn into any general engagement, until he is able to take his final stand upon the forthcoming measure of Parliamentary Reform.

It is for this reason chiefly that Lord MALMESBURY begins to betray visible uneasiness as to the movements and designs of his predecessor in office, and that predecessor's veteran chief. The visit of Lords CLARENDON and PALMERSTON this week to Compiègne is as unpalatable to the present occupants of the Foreign Office here as it is unpopular out of doors. People ask, but ask in vain, what the precise object could have been which induced these two wily politicians to consent to figure in the not very reputable circle assembled at the Imperial hunting chateau, on the eve of the ominous and odious proceedings against Count MONTALEMBERT. Many leading Whigs express their disgust at this wanton and unwise identification of themselves, by the two ex-Ministers with the French Emperor, at a time when he appears to take greater pains than ever to affect terms of confidential intimacy with our Court, and contemptuous aversion for all that the public opinion of England most approves. Gossip makes exceedingly free with the *morale* of the company assembled at Compiègne; and there can be no doubt that from Queen CHRISTINA, of Spain, downwards, through all grades of the circle, there is a remarkable scarcity of those personal qualities which, in good society and anywhere else, (Madrid perhaps alone excepted,) most value is set upon. I have heard that Lord AABERDEEN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have each in his own characteristic way, expressed their strong disapproval of the visit at this particular juncture. It will be curious to see if Lord MALMESBURY's apprehensions should be realized regarding the topics of the expected attack by Lord PALMERSTON, on his Slave-trade policy. It is no secret that the Queen continues to express strong feelings at what she has been led to regard as the desertion of Portugal in the affair of the *Charles et Georges*. The ex-Ministers have, therefore, an additional motive, in their desire to conciliate Royal favor, to lay peculiar stress upon the affair alluded to. But as this cannot well be done without seeming to assail the conduct of France, it is conjectured that the Emperor's English guests will obtain preparatory absolution for whatever they may deem it expedient to say respecting him in the affair; and that he will readily pardon any parliamentary cavils at his conduct from them, in the hope that the Derbyite Cabinet may, by the discussion, be damaged if not displaced. Depend upon it, the unspoken thoughts of LOUIS NAPOLEON are as inimical to America, in all essential points of national policy, as those of Lord PALMERSTON have long been known to be on the subject of the right of search. Both of them hate republicanism in every form; and, in private society, both habitually indulge in scoffs and jeers at Yankeeism. I, myself, heard the noble Viscount indulge in this strain, even within less privileged precincts. When examined, not long ago, as a witness before a select Committee of the House of Commons on diplomatic salaries, he took occasion, when speaking of the embassy at Washington, and the comparatively moderate expenditure necessary there, to caricature the style of living, and the mode of entertaining, as contrasted with that of European capitals, and he succeeded in making the members of the Committee laugh at his comical comparison of the minor details and incidents of the two. Mr. BUCHANAN well knows that Lord CLARENDON is as thoroughly an aristocrat, and holds your country quite as much in aversion, though he has not the courage to own it as frequently.

We have every day some new story of the strange and capricious *brusqueries* of the Duke of MALAKOFF. The last *on dit* is, that Lady JERSEY, having undertaken to make a favorable impression upon him, had persisted in detaining him longer than usual in conversation, without having anything very new or particular to say. His interest in her ladyship's sentimentalisms speedily died out; for a time he listened on in silence, and then yawned undisguisedly, though without effect, and in short made every sign which he could think of that he was thoroughly bored. The patroness of Almack's and faded queen of fashion still, however, persevered, and began at length to explain to him why she believed that every period of life had its compensating happiness. His Excellency could resist no longer, and to her ladyship dryly said:

"I dare say you are right, and you must be a good judge, for I have heard that when young you were very beautiful; that always you have been very rich; that you have had many children, and now when you are old you have only one daughter left upon your hands."

The last piece of this explosion was perhaps the hardest to bear, as the still beautiful, but now almost *passé* Lady CLEMENTINA VILLIERS, after having been talked of as the probable bride of some of the first nobles in the land, remains still unmarried.

Two pieces of judicial patronage have fallen vacant in India by the retirement of the Chief-Justice of Bengal, whose salary is £8,000 a year, and the Chief Justice of Bombay, who has £6,000 a year. The former has been offered to KENNETH MACAULAY, M. P. for Cambridge, and to Mr. GROVE, Q. C., distinguished for his knowledge of the law of Patents; but declined by both of them, I believe from considerations of health. Mr. Serjeant WELLS, of the Norfolk Circuit, and Mr. HUNDLESTON, of the Oxford Circuit, are, it is supposed, likely to obtain these lucrative appointments. They are in the gift of Lord STANLEY, as Secretary of State for India; and as one of the gentlemen is a Whig and the other a Tory, it is evident that the new Minister for India is disposed to adhere to the principle of party neutrality with which he set out. There are no other promotions in the law this term.

Our Theatrical world continues without any new feature of moving interest. Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS has been ill, but is now better. Her appearances at the Haymarket Theatre have rendered her very popular; but as nobody now-a-days goes long without a *sobriquet*, she has among the rest received hers as "Mrs. Charles the Second."

Mr. WARN's admirable fresco of "The Last Sleep of Argyll," descriptive of the placid repose of the distinguished Covenanter previous to his execution, has just been uncovered; and the public crowd to look at it. It ornaments one of the panels of the corridor leading to the House of Lords in the Legislative Palace of Westminster. The subject was originally treated by this eminent artist in an oil-painting, which attracted much attention in the exhibition of the Academy three years ago. MACCLISE is still engaged in preparation for a gigantic fresco, which is to adorn another portion of the building; and others are to have an opportunity of trying what they can do to revive the long-dormant art. But, on the whole, we seem to make but little way, most of the frescoes as yet finished being painful failures.

There seems, indeed, to be no end to the mischances and mistakes of the costly palace of Parliament. The new bell, which was raised some time ago to its intended elevation in the clock-tower, has at length been finally fitted and fastened in its aerial abode, and yesterday the completion of the work was celebrated by a vigorous application to its ponderous sides of the hammer which is intended to be used on ordinary use, the central tongue being reserved for great occasions. What would have happened had the latter instrument been set in motion, one dares not to surmise; for the effect of the former was such as to spread no little consternation and dismay. Several of the workmen are said to have suffered severely from the effect of the imprisoned vibrations, and the few spectators whom curiosity had led to the spot, were but too glad to make their escape. What is, however, much worse, the shock given to the lofty and somewhat slender tower seems to have caused considerable alarm for its stability, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood are beginning to hope that when all has been done and the huge bill paid for "St. Stephen," they may, after all, escape the nuisance of his admonitions lest his sonorous appeals might bring down bell, building and all.

## THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

**The Sources of Its Disorganization—The Attitude of the Church—The Duty of the United States.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: It may be safely assumed that the time for the discussion of the "Mexican question" has fully arrived. Its solution seems likely to be speedily forced upon us. But are we at all prepared to decide wisely under the delicate and important interests involved? Has the Government, or has the people of the United States, during the thirty-seven years that our neighbors have now been struggling since their independence to establish themselves under institutions modeled after our own, duly kept in view the fact that we had an interest in that struggle? Have not our statesmen been blind in failing to see that as the future of Mexico must unavoidably and manifestly at some period become identified with that of the United States, we could not too early establish a friendly and healthy influence over her, nor with impunity stand idly by and assume the part of an unconcerned spectator of her misfortunes? Yet what steps have we ever taken to so guide the course of affairs in that country as best to promote her progress as a free and independent nation, and as one in whose peace and well-being was involved not only our sympathies as a republican people and our immediate commercial interests, but also future political questions of the gravest moment to ourselves? Have we not, rather, entirely failed to exercise that wise and prudent foresight which might have found, in timely encouragement and constant moral support to liberal men and measures, a means of establishing our sister Republic in the full and prosperous enjoyment of free institutions, and of preparing her people for such intimate relations with those of our own country as, without impairing her nationality except by the voluntary transfer of State by State at the wish of its inhabitants through annexation, would have opened to our superior energy and expanding enterprise the secure and legitimate enjoyment of all the commercial and other advantages attending the development of her unrivaled resources as fully, perhaps, as can now be done by violently terminating her existence as a nation, and placing every foot of her territory under the flag of the American Union? Such a course might not have been difficult, followed in time, and would have been honorable to us as the great exemplar of Free Government. May not, therefore, the present unhappy condition of Mexico in some measure be owing to the fact that we have failed in our duty in this regard? If so, why should we not at once acknowledge the error, and endeavor to repair the evils we may thus be more or less responsible for?

Some facts regarding the past may throw light upon the proper course to be pursued in the future. Mexico entered upon a Republican career laboring under peculiar disadvantages. Three centuries of Spanish misrule had not well prepared the Creole race to fully comprehend, at once, the practical working of free institutions. Yet, in having the inborn strength to throw off that yoke, Mexico gave ample evidence that the spirit of liberty and a desire for progress prevailed in the hearts of her people. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed at Iguala in February, 1821, and the Constitution finally adopted on the 4th of October, 1824, were wisely framed and every way liberal in their spirit, and should have inaugurated a prosperous and brilliant career for a country so highly favored in its natural resources and position. But by whom was that Independence first recognized? By England, who eagerly seized the opportunity to extend her commerce and secure the profits of new mining adventures. The United States, though joining in the universal recognition of Mexico's claim to sovereign rank, could, however, see no objection in cultivating relations of more than ordinary intimacy with the young Republic, feebly striving to imitate the example we had set. The United States had apparently quite as much interest in the condition of Japan. This was the critical moment when an American policy should have been entered upon, and when moral support and material aid, if necessary, should have been given to the cause of liberty and order in Mexico, and the intrigues of European Powers have been met and thwarted by American influence. Unfortunately the Monroe doctrine was not yet enunciated, and, still more unfortunately, the United States have not yet had an Administration wise enough and bold enough to carry out that policy, still less to go further and adopt the principle that, while we will allow no interference on the part of others, (Europeans,) we *will* intervene ourselves wherever and whenever we can further the cause of human progress, or protect the interests involved in our own manifest destiny. Entangling alliances are, doubtless, undesirable; but, while avoiding the Scylla of one extreme, we are now in danger of wrecking ourselves upon the Charybdis of the other. Nor is it so obvious that the exercise of a proper influence in Mexico would have entailed any other alliance than that of intimate commercial and industrial relations, mutually advantageous and desirable. It would certainly have prevented the sacrifice of valuable lives and millions of treasure in an unnecessary and bootless war.

With a few honorable exceptions, the mediocre men who have represented the United States in Mexico have entirely failed to comprehend the scope and importance of our interests there, or to properly use the influence which their position might easily have secured for them in her affairs; or if, as has sometimes been the case, that influence could not be overlooked, their efforts have been constantly thwarted by the supineness of the Administration at home. Until the people of the United States could be brought to understand the gravity of their interests in this direction, isolated effort has been almost in vain. The sympathy and encouragement of the United States was naturally looked for by Mexico, and has been frequently sought by the leading men of the Liberal Party. Openly expressed on their side, it would at all times have been powerful in aiding true progress and restraining retrogression. It has, however, thus far, been constantly withholden. Meanwhile, the great source of disorder, and the ever-active foe to progress within the young Republic, has been the Church. The lower clergy of the Church in Mexico, with true patriotism, early joined in the struggle for Mexican independence from the Spanish yoke.

The higher clergy, however, while at first taking no active part of opposition, entirely failed to sympathize with the movement, and when the adoption of Republican institutions was demanded by the popular voice, exerted every influence that could secretly be brought to bear to check the spread of liberal ideas, though they found themselves powerless to restrain the spontaneous uprising of a long oppressed people. From that moment every engine of the Church's mighty power has been insidiously and constantly applied to sap the foundations and destroy the structure of civil and religious liberty in Mexico. Now losing ground and yielding to the gradually unfolding tendencies of the age—again, through reactionary factions, regaining its supremacy, the Church has constantly and steadily labored to the one end—of retarding the progress and preventing the establishment of free institutions as exemplified in a Republican Government, and through this end to secure the establishment of their own permanent supremacy. Why this power has not been even more fatal than it has, lies solely in the fact that a long career in the practice of every vice and immorality has so utterly demoralized and debased the clergy of Mexico that they are now left without the intellectual capacity to use or ably direct its vast elements within their control.

Up to the time of the revolution of Ayutla, carried to a successful issue by the genius of COMONFORT, the Church had always refrained from openly appearing as a partisan or as having any interest in the political contests of the day. The fact that it had, however, really been the mainspring and actual instigator of all the previous reactionary movements, had now become too well known to be longer concealed, and, coupled with the open vice and immorality of the clergy, had dissipated the respect and aroused the indignation of the mass of the people. Hence the revolution of ALVAREZ and of COMONFORT, although commenced without resources and without organized or concerted action, found a response sufficient to overcome all the influences the Church could bring to bear, and to drive SANTA ANNA, while in the zenith of his most successful administration, and with the spoils of the Mesilla traffic filling his coffers, ignominiously into exile. Surely we do injustice to ourselves, as dispassionate observers, to deny that there was here a principle involved. That principle was the declaration that the Church should be deprived of their power to interfere in the political concerns of the country. The battle of Church and State had begun. Through the long course of centuries the Church had gradually become possessed of vast domains and increasing wealth, until now it was found that, under the guise of cheritable bequests and religious appliances, it had secured upwards of one-half of all the property within the Republic. In an equitable light, this property could be viewed as theirs only as trustees, and for charitable and beneficent ends. Yet how had it been administered, and how entirely had it been diverted from its first intent, until now it was used only as an engine of political oppression, and a means for the overthrow of order and the subversion of good government. A large majority of the people—but perhaps not permanently the most influential, for they lacked the organization and system of the Church Party—therefore now openly favored the plan, advocated years before by GOMEZ FARIAS and ZAVALA, of transferring this property from the clergy, who had proved themselves unfaithful stewards, and declaring it to pertain to the nation, to be used in the payment of the foreign and interior debt, and in establishing internal improvements, the Government then to assume the payment of the usual salaries of the clergy.

The first great step in this reform was taken in the passage, during COMONFORT'S administration, of the Law of Desamortizacion, or Church Property Law. This, however, was but partial in its operation, and did not strike sufficiently at the root of the evil. Under this law our eighteen millions of dollars of the landed estates of the Church passed by sale to private individuals, though all has been again recovered since the overthrow of COMONFORT. The extreme Liberals and the Moderados were divided as to the extent of the measures desirable to be taken with regard to the Church property, and the Law of Desamortizacion was adopted as a compromise. Having proved unequal to the magnitude of the work, it is now asserted by the Constitutionalists that their return to power will, in less than thirty days thereafter, be signalized by the passage of a law declaring the whole of this property at once national. Thus, at one blow, if the Constitutionalists are sustained, will the Church be forever stripped of its power for evil; while, at the same time, the Government will acquire the means both of securing its own stability and of satisfying the many obligations pressing upon the nation.

The actual present value of the Church property is estimated by LERDO DE TEJADA, the most reliable authority, at 250 to 300 millions of dollars. In addition to the revenues from this, the Church also receives from "tenths," parochial dues, alms, masses, the sale of relics, &c., &c., some six to eight millions of dollars more, annually. Its gross revenues from all sources are estimated at not less than $20,000,000 per annum. In the City of Mexico alone, of the 5,000 houses, exclusive of religious edifices, more than the half belong to the Church.

We have now at last clearly arrived at the secret spring, the real cause, of the past turmoils and disorders in Mexico, as well as of the foreign interference which is now manifestly impending for the preservation of this property and its consequent power. The Church of Rome cannot witness unconcerned the peril in which these vast possessions are now placed. Though the clergy have hitherto mainly succeeded in smothering the Liberal movements, or by bribing corrupting Liberal leaders when in power, they have now become convinced that their struggle against the progress of the age cannot much longer be maintained without foreign aid, for it is well known that the loss of their entire property, (and consequently of their sole remnant of power, for they have already utterly forfeited the respect of the people,) waits only on the return of the Constitutionalists to power. Hence the desperation and energy of the efforts of the Church through every channel to gain time and means to arrest this event. With the accomplishment of this one great aim of the Constitutionalists, the restoration of the country to order, and its peaceful establishment under the stable rule of liberal men and measures, might be hoped for. Whether it will not be found a sufficient and the wisest solution of the "Mexican problem" for the United States to grant some assistance, even at this late day, towards this end, rather than to attempt to assume the entire control of the country, with the jealousies on the part of its inhabitants to which it might give rise, and the peril that might be involved to the quiet and permanency of our own Union, is a question that now calls for the grave consideration of the American people.

Certainly it is evident that the time has now arrived when American interests in Mexico must receive that attention their importance demands, and when for our own security, as well as at the demand of the civilized world, we must commence that intervention it might have been wiser to have inaugurated many years ago. INTERVENTOR.

## Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 25.

To people of imperfect sympathies, going to hear the Rev. Mr. KALLOCH preach on Thanksgiving Day may not appear the jolliest possible way of keeping the great New-England festival. But tastes differ; and for myself I could not conscientiously have said that my name was McGregor, notwithstanding my feet were on my native heather, if I had neglected the custom of my Puritan progenitors and not gone to meeting before eating my roast turkey. So I started out to hear the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, but I found the Music Hall, in which that celebrated Divine holds forth, occupied by an Orphan's Fair, and on my way in pursuit of another preacher I saw a notice posted on the Tremont Temple inviting people to come in and hear the Rev. ISAAC KALLOCH preach on the "Future Safety of the Republic." Remembering the antecedents of this Boston Divine, I had a curiosity to hear so great a lion, and went in just in time to hear the conclusion of a well-chaunted anthem, and to hear the commencement of the Reverend gentleman's discourse. There was a full audience of highly respectable-looking people, a considerable part of them being women, and I saw at once why it was that Mr. KALLOCH was preaching there in spite of his little escapade at East Cambridge, when he paid five dollars for a gin sling, and notwithstanding his having given up the ministry and gone to practising the law in Kansas. The truth is that Mr. KALLOCH is a good preacher—he has pulpit gifts; and place him on his feet before a little velvet cushion, and he he preaches as naturally as water runs down hill. He may not be a saint, but he has the gift of eloquence, which will go further than godliness in the pulpit. His sermon was common-place enough, but it was excellently well spoken, and I must confess that I listened to him with pleasure. The room in which he preached, too, I will add, is much better adapted to vocal performances than any hall we can boast of in New-York. We greatly need just such a place, for that vast subterranean apartment in the Cooper Institute, which is now the best lecture and concert room we have, is a dismal hall compared with the Tremont Temple. After the sermon, home to turkey, as Mr. Pepys would say; and not to be more particular about it, I can only add that the turkey was not roasted, but boiled, and that, being eaten in company with an Utopian party, it was most satisfactory.

If Thanksgiving Day can be kept anywhere in an orthodox and perfect manner, it must be here in the Capital of New-England, and on the very spot where it was instituted and first observed. But, by the soul of Sir John Cheek, or of the jovial Matthew Byles, I cannot in conscience declare, that, in Boston, Thanksgiving struck me as altogether jolly. One of the papers, in the customary editorial homily this morning, felicitously remarked, that there being so few festivals and holidays here "we can afford to keep Thanksgiving Day becomingly." But, whether they can afford it or not, they don't. Boston laces itself up with most chilling straitness on this great festival, shuts its doors tightly, looks solemn, and eats its turkey and pumpkin pies in silence. There has never been a brighter, crisper, or more exhilarating November day than this; but the streets have been deserted, and a Sabbatical silence has reigned over the city. I have no doubt that in many of those awful-looking mansions which do not seem half so cheerful and inviting as some of the marble edifices in Greenwood Cemetery, there has been a good deal of quiet enjoyment to-day, and many a pleasant party of old friends at their annual dinner; indeed, I know of one instance in which two venerable youths of eighty-five took part in a Virginia reel on this festive occasion. But all external appearances of hilarity have been most rigorously suppressed, and the only cheerful countenance I have seen in my walks has been the bronze visage of the "Great Bostonian," who stands on his paltry pedestal in Court-house-square. I met a poetical bookseller on his way home, and he told me he felt wretchedly. I have no doubt he did, and that the general gloom of the streets affected others in a similar manner. Let me correct one little error. I have seen one cheerful countenance here to-day; it was the hearty face of HENRY WARD BEECHER, who eats his Thanksgiving dinner here to-day, and lectures to-morrow in New-Bedford. Another cheerful New-York face was seen here to-day, that of GEORGE RIPLEY, of the *Tribune*; but these are exotics. Before another Thanksgiving Day, I hope Boston will take the matter into consideration, and try to devise some means for converting the annual festival into a day of merry-making. But I don't believe she will do anything of the kind; it would not be respectable, and Boston will be respectable if she dies for it.

And what a marvellously respectable city it is! I blush for New-York when I look at these perfectly clean streets, at the solidity, order, neatness and excellent condition of everything. The wharves, the public grounds, the ferry landings, the markets, the court rooms, the by-places, and all the lanes and *cul de sacs* of this cramped-up, crooked and most compact of towns. A delegation of our Common Council ought to be sent on here to see these things and take lessons in the art of municipal government.

There is an air of thrift and prosperity about the place which has the effect of a tonic upon one's mind. The solid men of Boston do not seem to entertain the commonly received idea that this world is all a fleeting show. They build as though it were a finality of existence. Every store looks like a citadel, and the granitic churches are as substantial as the rock-hewn caves of Elephanta. A superb block of granite warehouses, five stories high, and of Cyclopean masonry, has been erected since I was last here, east of the Custom-house, where large vessels were lying three years ago. The commercial revulsions of last year have not had the effect of checking the growth of Boston, and though there are a good many dilapidated fortunes which have resulted from that fearful financial tornado, the dilapidations are not visible to the eye. But Boston suffers as well as New-York in her shipping interests, and is to suffer still more. Those iron propellers which are now plowing the Atlantic in every direction have dealt a staggering blow to one of our greatest manufacturing interests, and taken the bread out of the mouths of thousands of hardy mechanics. There is but one ship now on the stocks here, and not one in New-York, a circumstance, which has not occurred before, I believe, since the last war with England. What is to become of our ship-builders, and the various trades dependent upon them, and what is to become of those great machine-shops in New-York which have grown up and flourished by constructing engines and boilers for sea-going steamers? It is time [illegible] of New-York began to look this [illegible] face. Boston has built one iron [illegible] the Packet of Egypt, of all persons in the world, but New-York has as yet done nothing in this line. It is quite time she did, and the capitalists and owners of real estate should at once take steps towards the establishment of an iron ship-yard, without any regard to cost or immediate profits. We cannot afford to have our ships built in Glasgow at any price. If New-York merchants can grow rich by sinking thirty millions of dollars in such a work as the Erie Railroad—if they can find it to their advantage to expend ten millions of dollars annually in defraying the cost of their wretched City Government, they can very well afford to put two or three millions of dollars into a stock company for building iron screw-steamers.

But I did not mean to write a jeremiad about steamships, when I commenced. Thanksgiving in Boston was my theme; and, for my own part, I feel most thankful, and exult over this eastern metropolis, that here is furnished a triumphant proof that self-government is not a political fallacy, and that universal suffrage is a perfect success, even when applied to a great American city. Paris itself is not a better-governed city than Boston; and let it be remembered that the foreign population in this city is as great in proportion to the entire number as it is in New-York. But Boston has had the good fortune of always having an efficient chief magistrate. The first Mayor was the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY, still a hale, hearty and active man, who, though he is eighty-seven, writes in his study daily from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening. He is quite recovered from the effects of his recent accident, though he still wears a large black patch to cover the fracture of his head.

Those eternal Philadelphia Firemen, with their gorgeous capes and glazed hats, are here, but they did not get quite such a public reception as was awarded to them in New-York. C.

## FROM RUSSIA.

**The Grand Dukes on their Travels—Improvements in Russia—Gigantic Railway.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

The youthful Grand Dukes, NICHOLAS and MICHAEL—brothers of the Emperor—continue their travels in the southeastern part of the Empire. They were, at last accounts, at Poti, a city on the borders of the Caucasus, every day increasing in population and importance. The young Princes arrived on board the steamer *Taman*, and were received at the landing by Prince BARIATINSKY, Lieutenant of the Emperor in the Caucasus, and by repeated salutes of artillery. The Grand Dukes assisted at the dinner offered them by the Georgian nobility, which took place in an immense tent, elegantly decorated for the occasion, on the banks of the Rion. At nightfall, the surrounding landscape was illuminated by numerous bonfires on all the neighboring hilltops. In the midst of this scene, the steamer *Ackerman* came gliding down the river from Kodory, her masts and decks beautifully illuminated with hundreds of colored paper lanterns, adding much to the brilliancy of the spectacle. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, the Grand Dukes embarked on board the *Ackerman*, and sailed up the Rion, between crowds of people assembled on either bank of the stream to salute the distinguished visitors. The parti-colored dresses and noisy enthusiasm of the inhabitants rendered this scene as novel and picturesque as that of the preceding evening. Upon arriving at Kodory, the young Princes left in a carriage for Koutais, which they reached at midnight, after having been greeted throughout their trip with the liveliest demonstrations of respect and affection.

Since I have been here, I have frequently noticed a high scaffolding erected around the tower of the Cathedral of Petropaulowski, located in the fortress on one of the islands, and in which are interred the remains of the Emperors, from PETER the Great to NICHOLAS. The scaffolding has at length been removed, the work of elevating the spire upon this cathedral having been completed—and a most beautiful, gossamer-like spire it is. At a short distance, the effect of this slender arrow, glowing in the sun, is even finer than that of the famous cupola of St. Isaacs, mentioned in one of my previous letters. The spire is of immense height, and composed entirely of metallic substances, the whole covered with burnished copper. It is the first time, I believe, that a work of this nature has been executed of metals only; and the architect, Mr. JOURAVSKY, deserves great praise, both for the originality of the design and the admirable manner in which it has been carried out.

There is considerable talk, just now, in official circles in St Petersburg, of a project about to be carried into effect, whose object will be to ameliorate the condition of the lesser employes of the Government. The clerks in the various departments are miserably paid—probably worse than in any other capital in the civilized world. To begin the experiment, the salaries of all the clerks in the departments of the Treasury and of Justice are to be doubled, perhaps trebled. A portion of the thirty millions derived from this year's sale of the liquor contracts will be appropriated to this purpose. I have this information from an excellent source, and for the sake of the employes themselves, hope it may be true. It may have the effect of putting a stop to the bribery and peculation to which they are driven in order to eke out a subsistence for themselves and their families. Upon the bare salaries paid them at present, it is utterly impossible for them to live in any decent community; much less in this most expensive city. Another project seriously entertained, is a formation of a company of stockholders, with a capital of forty millions of roubles, who will undertake to furnish the Russian army with all its provisions. This question of supplies has been for some years in agitation, by the departments of War and the Navy, and they are still endeavoring to find a means of avoiding the depredations of the commissariat, which, during the last war, were discovered to be carried on to an incredible extent. The sutlers of the army in the Crimea presented numerous accounts of supplies never furnished, and succeeded in robbing the treasury of millions.

A Mr. LUBANSKY has lately published a pamphlet, in which he boldly proposes the construction of a gigantic railroad, destined to unite central Asia with Europe, by crossing the whole of Russia. The western terminus of this mighty undertaking would be Warsaw, whence the road would continue along the Austrian frontier, passing by Lublin and Radziwilloff, thence to Kieff, Karkoff and Novotcherkask, on the borders of the Sea of Azoff; continuing thence, by branches, one to Taman, (opposite to Kertch,) and the other to Stavropol, Derbent and Tiflis. There is no doubt that the direction laid down in the plan is well chosen, but what has hitherto rendered the realization of the idea very improbable has been the enormous amount of capital required to insure the completion of the work. Mr. LUBANSKY promises us a second edition of his pamphlet, in which he will discuss this question, and endeavor to overcome the little difficulty which stands in the way of an otherwise very rational plan. But railroads several thousand miles in length have never yet been built without the expenditure of considerable money, and I fear Mr. LUBANSKY has cut out for himself a rather tough job, if he hopes to demonstrate, in this instance, that a horse-chestnut is anything *but* a horse-chestnut.

From railroads to canals the transition is easy; and in this connection, I may mention that Captain LESSEPS, a very talented officer of the corps of Engineers, has been charged by the Government to survey the route of a canal, designed to unite Lake Onega with the bay of the same name, which opens into the White Sea, in the extreme north of the Empire. This canal will, in its course, traverse Mount Massliga, and will open a direct communication between St. Petersburg, the White Sea, Archangel and the Arctic Ocean.

The rumor which I communicated to you, of the loss of the vessel having on board the railway carrieges, built in France, for the especial use of the Imperial family, is unfortunately confirmed. She foundered at the entry of the Gulf of Riga. The *Gazette* of this city, which publishes this information, says nothing with regard to the fate of the passengers and crew. These accidents, which are of constant occurrence, particularly at this season of the year, demand the speedy opening of the port of Libau, which the great Russian Railway Company has wisely selected as the terminus of the Baltic line. By this means, the navigation of the Gulf of Riga will be rendered unnecessary.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who accompanied the Emperor on his late journey, has returned to St. Petersburg, and on his late journey, has returned to St. Petersburg, and resumed charge of the department of Foreign Affairs, which, for some time past, has been under the direction of M. DE SOLSTOY, assistant or adjoint Ministre. Count BOSEN, Grand Master of Ceremonies, has obtained leave of absence for a year. Of the movements of Americans I have nothing new to communicate. M. F.

HOMICIDES.—Three more homicides are added to the long list of this year. A quarrel in Chicago has resulted in a murder, and a mother and son are held to answer a charge of manslaughter. On Laurel-street, one UTTMAN got into a quarrel with one of the boys of the WOLF family, his neighbors. The small boy was being punished by UTTMAN, when his big brother made an attack on UTTMAN, and the mother WOLFF stepped in with a hoe, with which she laid UTTMAN's head open. He died, and the Wolffs, mother and son, were arrested.... At Boston, Nov. 30, JOHN CROWLEY, an Irishman, killed his wife by stabbing her in the neck. His little son was a witness of the deed. The murderer escaped.... At Detroit, Nov. 30, United States Deputy Marshal TYLER shot HENRY JONES, captain of the brig *Concord*, whom he tried to arrest. TYLER justifies himself by stating that he acted in self-defence, the captain having brandished an axe at him.

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The Invention of Anæsthetics—Rightful Discoverer to be Determined.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: An article appeared in your issue of the 24th inst., under the caption "Who Invented Anæsthetics," which, though written in an apparently candid spirit, and with a desire to present to your readers the facts in the history of the discovery of Anæsthetics, is nevertheless vitiated by an imperfect knowledge of the controversy to which that discovery has given rise, besides being of a nature to obscure truth and do great injustice (where I am sure there was no such intention).

You state what is very true when you say that "it is a source of national pride that the boon is of American origin, and none could hesitate, were the undoubted author indicated, to award to him the highest honors;" and it is no impulse of mere enthusiasm but a sober judgment of the reason which leads you to add—"It still remains and always will that the man who convinced the world that by the simple inhalation of an agreeable vapor surgery could be divested of its terrors, half the primal curse that was laid upon woman be removed, and lasting relief to lives saved to the world, was the noblest benefactor of the human race that the nineteenth century has yet produced.

Be assured, Sir, it is no longer a matter of doubt to whom we are indebted for this noblest benefaction of the nineteenth century to the human race, and I am happy to believe that the people of this City, State and country will not hesitate to discharge their debt. Twelve years of controversy with *post facto* claimants have only established more and more incontestably the claims of Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, Mass., to the exclusive honor of placing in the hands of the medical profession an agent capable of rendering the patient safely and at will utterly insensible to the stroke of the surgeon's knife—the honor of detecting and establishing by experiment the anæsthetic powers of sulphuric ether. Twelve years of bitter and relentless persecution such as has rarely fallen to the lot of any public benefactor is an enlightened age or community, a competency entirely expended in discovering and making known this agent, professional prospects destroyed, health ruined and years of unsuccessful application to Congress for justice, have only increased the obligation under which this community rests.

The great body of the medical profession of this City, and of the physicians and surgeons to the various hospitals and infirmaries, in their appeal for a national testimonial for the benefit of Dr. Morton, say, "Whatever may have been the steps preliminary to this remarkable discovery, Dr. Morton's claim to it is established beyond all controversy, and his merit in this respect, with those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on this subject, can be no longer a question of dispute."

As the Chairman of their Executive Committee, I feel it incumbent upon me, not to recite the history of this obsolete controversy, which no man who is thoroughly informed upon the subject will now attempt to renew, but to refute the mistaken statements of your article in a more simple and expeditious way, by showing you the immense preponderance of competent, unprejudiced, and in many cases unsolicited testimony standing on record in Dr. Morton's favor—testimony, I venture to say, which, whether tried by the rule of quality or quantity, was never surpassed, and never equaled in behalf of any previous discoverer.

In his applications to Congress for remuneration, Dr. Morton has had favorable reports from the majorities of every committee in both branches of every Congress which has ever examined his claims, with a single informal exception—the consequence of a proposition made by Dr. Morton himself, in order to promote a complete judicial inquiry.

After repeated failures to obtain justice from Congress—failures which no one familiar with the political history of the past ten years, and the difficulties which all private claims encounter, will wonder at—Dr. Morton received an indorsement of his claim from a majority of both branches of Congress, embracing the names of Senators Bell, Brown, Seward, Shields, Hamlin, Sumner, Rockwell, Gwin, Clayton, Johnson, Houston and Chase, and the leading members of the lower House, including the present Speaker and Vice President. All these gentlemen united in petitioning the Executive to purchase Dr. Morton's patent for the use of the departments. In this petition the chiefs of the Army and Navy Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery concurred.

The most eminent statesmen and jurists in the United States who professionally have examined the subject have unanimously recognized Dr. Morton's claim to the sole honor of the discovery. Among them are such names as Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Geo. T. Curtis, Chas. Sumner, Geo. S. Hillard, Judge McLean, Robt. C. Winthrop, Governor Banks, Ex-Governor Briggs, Ex-Governor Morton, P. W. Chandler, R. H. Dana, Jr., Wm. Whiting, J. M. Carlisle and many others. Some of the most distinguished citizens of Boston, the city of Dr. Morton's residence, and professional study and practice, award him the exclusive honor, and for years many of them have contributed liberally of their influence and aid to enable him to secure from Congress his just

W. E. Ballard, Wm. Ely Peabody, each $50, together with many other names, to which I have not access at this moment.

Innumerable other facts and evidences, setting forth Dr. Morton's claims to a national testimonial are duly set forth in a volume entitled the "Trials of a Public Benefactor" published by Rodney & Russell, which was prepared at the request of Executive Committee of Physicians and Surgeons This Committee consists of Doctors Valentine Mott, John W. Francis, Joseph M. Smith, Gurdon Buck, James R. Wood, Willard Parker, J. Marion Sims, James Minor, and the undersigned.

Of the Fund, which it is proposed to raise, Thomas B. Curtis and Charles H. Mills, Esqs., of Boston, are the Trustees, and the following named gentlemen Receivers; W. E. Bowen, of Philadelphia; W. K. Graham, of Baltimore; James Adger, of Charleston; Samuel Nicholson, of New-Orleans, and James Brown of this City.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN WATSON, M. D.,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

## PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans in Paris was registered at the Banking-office of Messrs. Leasing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Nov. 4 to Nov. 18:

NEW-YORK.

T. Hiller,
W. O Giles,
L. A. Curtis,
D. E. Alward,
Dr. Garren,
G. W. Parmly,
S. Irving and wife,
H. F. Holt,
Hamilton Fish and family,
C. O. Barnes,
George Bradshaw,
Jas. B. Quick and wife,
Jno. L. Hassall,
W. C. Herring and wife,
J. Mesf,
R. S. Lyon,
J. Tillmann,
G. W. Nichols,
H. H. Tebbetts,
G. Topham,
E. F. Haslam,
S. Delmonico and son,
R. G. West and wife,
Jas. E. Strahan,
J. Salaman,
C. G. Garmendia and wife,
M. Baltas and wife,
J. C. Vertu,
Mrs. S. R. Smith,
J. W. Butler,
Mrs. G. Blake,
J. Van Namee and family,
G. G Byron,
O. Strasbonger,
E. S. Mills.

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. Richardson,
A Brown and family,
E. Pepper.
J. O. Montebant,
E. M. Needles,
A. Ross.

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. E. Thayer,
J. E. Fuller,
W. P. Baldwin.
J D. Bennett,
G. B. Bisclow,
E. B. Buchanan,
W. F. Lewis,
C. Lob,
B. K. Spalding and wife.
Conn.—E. Day, wife, dau'ter.
J. C. Day.
Ohio—C. C. Cobb,
Bishop Mellvaine.
D. C.—S. C. Barney & wife.
Cal.—W. Turnbull.

M. Ponsard, the well-known French dramatist, has just written a five-act play under the ominous title of "Robespierre," but, having written it, could not find a single manager bold enough to bring out a piece with so Republican a title. M. Ponsard then applied to the Minister of State, who gave, however, an adverse answer. M. Ponsard then applied to the Emperor personally, and he received a most gracious answer; he was authorized to produce his drama without previously submitting it to the censors.

The will of the late Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, has been opened, and it is found that the testator has put his whole property in trust, excepting one legacy of $10,000, providing for the payment of $6,000 per annum to a single daughter, (now with her mother,) and two sons $5,000 each per annum, on the condition of forfeiture if either of them ever gives one farthing to the married daughter.

Chevalier Bonelli, the well-known electrician and director of telegraphs at Turin, is at present engaged in a vast project for connecting Genoa with Buenos Ayres by means of an electric cable. This plan possesses an advantage over the Atlantic cable between Valentia and Newfoundland, as it is divisible into various sections not exceeding 900 miles, while the Valentia cable measures 3,000.

Béranger's library is about to be sold by auction. Although he seldom bought books, his library was very extensive, for all modern authors of reputa sent him presentation copies of their works. Thiers, Lamartine, Lamennais, George Sand, Alexander Dumas, Michelet, Augustin Thierry, Casimir Delavigne, Victor Hugo, and many others, signed their names in their title page to some complimentary lines.

A letter from Paris says that M. de Montalembert receives numerous visits from the notabilities of the Opposition, and from all parts of France, letters expressive of the warmest sympathy. The President of the Sixth Chamber, before whom the case is to be tried, is overwhelmed with demands for admittance on the day of trial, but the number to be admitted will be very small.

The Emperor Napoleon, wishing to accord a mark of his good will to the persons who brought to him and the Empress, at Chateaulin, the different portions of the Breton costumes which their Majesties were pleased to accept, lately charged the Grand Chamberlain to send sixteen gold watches to the eight couples who composed the Breton deputation on that occasion.

M. Bianchi-Giovini, a well-known journalist of ultra-republican tendencies, who had been condemned, by the Criminal Court of Turin, to a year's imprisonment, for several violent articles against the Government, was set at liberty on the 10th, his time having expired.

M. de Lamartine intends leaving France; but he has not yet decided whether he will take up his residence in England or in Syria. In case he should go to Syria, he will occupy the house in which the eccentric Lady Stanhope resided, and in which he had his famous interview with her.

A gentleman in Hartford has received from a "repenting and forsaking sinner" in Rochester the sum of five dollars, out of which the writer says he cheated him, years ago. The "sinner" proposes to repay the sum fourfold, but is too poor just now; so he refunds the original amount to start with.

Judge Lee, of Norwich, Conn., and Anson G. Chester, of Syracuse, N. Y., have respectively consented to deliver an oration and a poem at the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Norwich. The event, however, won't happen till September, 1859.

The Rev. Dr. Young, who died lately at Zanesville, Ohio, left charitable bequests amounting to $20,000, to build a church, establish a worthy negro in business, to relieve a Bible Society, and to help the friends of the Wesleyan University.

The festivities of the Winter season have begun at Madrid somewhat earlier than usual. The Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress of the French, who during the Summer months got her palace adorned at immense expense, had commenced receiving company.

The Pope has issued a bull excommunicating M. Loos, who has just been elected Archbishop of Utrecht, and all who by their acts, counsel, or approbation, took part in his election. The cause of this excommunication is that the Archbishop is a Jansenist.

M. Braga has written a new opera for Milan, entitled "Imperia." M. Braga is one of the most promising new composers of Italy. Madama Ferrarie, the favorite dancer of the Grand Opera, will shortly appear in a new ballet at St. Petersburg, entitled "Les Dryades."

The marriage of Lord Ashburton with Miss Stewart Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, and granddaughter of Lord Seaforth, was performed in London three weeks since by special license. The Bishop of Oxford officiated at the religious solemnity.

The Boston *Advertiser* has seen a private letter from Hon. Charles Sumner, to a friend in Milton, Mass., dated at Worms, Nov. 8, 1858, in which Mr. Sumner speaks in encouraging terms of the state of his health, anticipating a speedy recovery. A week previously he had been in Munich.

Michael Phelan, of this City, proposes, through *Porter's Spirit*, to accept the challenge of Roberts, the English billiard champion, for a stake of not less than $5,000, and $10,000 if Roberts desires it; the play to take place in New-York; the game to be the three-ball French carom.

M. Galeotti, the opera agent, has left Paris for Italy, to conclude engagements for London with the leading *artistes* of several of the principal theatres. It appears that the contest between the two Italian Opera Houses will be carried on with unusual vigor.

G. P. R. James has been formally installed British Consul on the Rialto for the Venetian territory, in succession to Mr. Harris, whom Earl Malmesbury, on his last tenure of office, placed there, waiting for promotion.

Mr. Brooks, light keeper at Faulkner's Island, who so nobly rescued the crew of the wreck schooner *M. F. Webb*, last week, says that he could have saved all the party had he been provided with a life-boat and the assistance of one man.

Señor Don Louis Molina, the new Minister from Costa Rica, formerly resided at Washington for several years, first as *Chargé* from the same Republic, and more recently in conjunction with Signor Escalente.

A public subscription has been opened for erecting a statue to the late Ary Scheffer, at Dordrecht, in Holland, his native place, and a Committee for promoting it has been formed in Paris.

The Jesuits have sent eight missionaries to China, five to Syria, and others to South America and Madagascar. Several brethren of the Ecoles Chretiennes have also gone to Constantinople.

Generals Changarnier and Bedeau have gone, for a few days' shooting, to the chateau of Count Louis de Merode, at Loverval, near Charlero.

The effects of the late Mr. Harley, the comedian, are announced for sale. An interesting collection of theatrical reminiscences is being catalogued by Mr. Robins, who has the conduct of the business.

Judge Thomas, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has sent his resignation to Gov. Banks, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1859. He was appointed by Gov. Clifford, six years hence.

The Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland have deputed the Rev. William Shaw, of Ayr, to officiate in Paris.

Alfred Crowquill has undertaken to illustrate a new tale, by Mr. J. F. Smith, entitled "The Substance and the Shadow."

The Rev. G. Hills, who is at present in London, has not as yet accepted the Bishopric of Columbia, and it considered doubtful that he will accept it.

Mr. John Vanderpoel, bearer of dispatches, sailed from this port in the brig *Nackerson*, yesterday, for Madeira, *via* Lisbon.

Madame George Sands is about to prosecute a provincial newspaper editor in France for making statements respecting her private life which she considers libelous.

The Hon. John Forsyth, late United States Minister to Mexico, is in Washington.

It is stated that Madame Bosio contemplates returning to this country.

Sir E. B. Lytton signifies his acceptance of the Rectorship of Glasgow University.

A letter from Venice states that the Archduke Maximilian will pass the Winter at Milan.

Lady Morgan is about to give a portion of her "Memoirs," to the world.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of a young lady in a trance is narrated in the *Boston Journal*. The name of the girl is unknown. She took passage on the Fall River Railroad cars a day or two ago, complained of illness and was left at Bridgewater, where she took lodgings at a hotel. As she did not appear the next morning the landlord went to her room and knocked, but received no answer. He then had the door opened and found the young lady in bed and apparently in a sound sleep. Efforts were made to awaken her but they were unsuccessful, and physicians were called in. Their efforts to restore her to consciousness were ineffectual, and she remained in the same condition as she was found on Tuesday morning. The physicians say that there are no evidences of poison about her, and they do not know what to make of the case.

A new project is broached to do away with the famous Rock Island (Ill.) Bridge trouble. An engineer has been examining the slough between Moline and Rock Island. After a thorough investigation, he has given it as his opinion, that it can be made navigable for steamboats, at an expense not exceeding $100,000. His plan is to construct a lock at the foot of the dam at Moline, and place a draw in the slough. With some little excavation of rock at the upper end of the slough, and the construction of a lock, no doubt is entertained but that it can be made navigable at all seasons of the year for the largest boats which float on the Mississippi.

A cuié of Isoverdi, near Genoa, taking umbrage at the gay dresses worn by some of his fair parishioners, launched out in the pulpit into a furious denunciation of vanity; but, instead of questioning the taste of the parties, he questioned their virtue. Great indignation was felt by the women at a suggestion conveyed in anything but diplomatic terms, and an action was brought forthwith against the curé. The latter pleaded in vain that he had been carried away by the spirit of eloquence; in fact, that he had made the suggestion in a Pickwickian sense; he has been condemned to five days' imprisonment and 10 francs fine.

A novel wedding has occurred at Appleby, Eng. Between the bridegroom and the bride walked a *femme-de-chambre*, with an infant in her arms, the illicit offspring of the unblushing pair. The "happy couple" were in due time made one in the "honorable estate," the child was christened, and the bride-mother churched; but here the happiness of the day was clouded, for on leaving "Hymen's porch" the bridegroom presented himself at the Shire Hall, before the county magistrates, by whom he was convicted in the penalty of £1 0s. 9d. for poaching, with the alternative of sighing away his honeymoon alone in Appleby Jail.

Porter's *Spirit of the Times* states that more American racers are to be shipped to England. Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, has just purchased a fine three-year old and two-year-old, with the view of running them next season on the English turf. The three-year-old was purchased from Mr. J. L. Bradley, of Lexington, Ky., and is a filly named *Des Chiles*, by Imp. *Glencoe*, dam *Brown Kitty*, by *Birmingham*. The two-year-old is also a filly, by *Star Davis*, dam *Theoress*, by *Muckle John*. She is known by the name of *Cincinnati*.

From Bordeaux we learn that a barrister, M. Gergères, has found in the archives of that capital of Gascony proof that the city was originally planned by a Jewish colony of emigrants, after the capture of Jerusalem by Titus; all the leading features of the town, the distribution of its streets and principal buildings, being a fac simile of the map of the Hebrew metropolis before its destruction.

An extraordinary trial has opened in the first civil chamber in Paris. Twelve homœopathic doctors have commenced an action for 50,000 francs damages from an allopathic medical journal, for an attack upon their system of medicine. It is the virtues of that system which they desire to establish, and not a pecuniary claim, for they promise to give the money to the poor.

A young woman, Ellen Wheaton, who has forsaken the Shaker community at Pleasant Hills, Ky., has made her appearance in Rochester, asking for aid. She was brought up by the Shakers, but became weary of their way of life. All the aid she was able to discover in Rochester was received from the police, who accommodated her with a cell in the Station-house.

On Last Thanksgiving Day there was a curious row in a Detroit Church. The Rev. Mr. Hogarth spoke in strong condemnation of Slavery, and among his hearers was the United States Marshal, John S. Bogg. The Marshal left his pew and walked out of the church, followed by one other disgusted gentleman. The minister finished his discourse as if nothing had happened.

Quebec has become a dangerous place to live in. The *Mercury* says: "The City Council, which often sits under a guard of fifty police, was again besieged last night, and the flour stores have been threatened by riotous assemblies of the people. These are the circumstances under which the navigation closes and the Winter commences in this city.

It is stated that France intends to extend her dominion in Africa to the banks of the Niger, and has with that view adopted a plan proposed by M. Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada have selected several clergymen of their denomination as missionaries for the recently discovered gold regions on Fraser's River.

A young teacher, S. J. Bowne, committed suicide at Brooksville, Miss., Nov. 18, by shooting himself. No cause known.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* Company have failed for $100,000, but have obtained an extension for four years, and will go on.

The sale of the Boston Houschold edition of the Waverley Novels has reached 130,000 volumes.

It is proposed to erect a new City Hall in Chicago, at a cost of $200,000.

## OBITUARY.

A grand gathering of Italian refugees have followed to the grave the funeral at Montmartre of Col. Galliano, late commandant of the National Guard at Rome. He led 2,000 of that militia into Lombardy against Nugent, whom he encountered under the walls of Vicenza. He subsequently took part in the city's defence against Oudinot. General Ulloa of Venice, Galetti, once Prime Minister; Tibaldi, Marchese St. Gallo, who married Prince Canino's daughter, and a brother of Antonelli, (of different politics,) were among the throng of mourners.

The late Prince of Lichtenstein, who died recently at Eisgrub, was in his sixty-third year. He succeeded his father, John Joseph, in 1836, and married in 1831 the Countess Frances de Kinsky. He leaves eight daughters, one of whom is married to Prince Alexander of Schönburg-Hartenstein, and another to the Hereditary Prince of Schwarzenburg.

Mr. Samuel Mulliken, of Newburyport, Mass., an old bank cashier, died Nov. 30, in his 90th year. He retired from bank service in 1851, after forty years' duty.

Mr. Wm. Smee, who for nearly 28 years filled the post of Chief Accountant of the Bank of England, has just died at the age of 63. He had been more than 57 years in the service.

### The Newly-Opened Trade with the East—Its Results upon our Pacific States and upon Mexico.

*From the Washington Union.*

Events are conspiring in every part of the world to give great importance to our possessions on the Pacific slope. Hitherto one-third of the entire population of the world have been shut in from intercourse with other nations, in China and Japan. The exclusive and seclusive policy of both these countries has now all at once been abandoned, and the western coasts of the Pacific Ocean are about to become as active with the hum of commerce as the northern coasts of the Atlantic. We doubt if the commercial activity of the United States, England, Holland and Swedeu will hereafter at all compare with that of the Chinese and Japanese nations; now that scope has been given to the enterprise of these people, and a freer intercourse with European and American merchants has been legalized. The population of these countries vastly exceeds that of the commercial nations of Europe, and the trade carried on in their waters will probably exceed, in the course of a few years, that of all the American and European ports of the Atlantic, in as great a degree as the number of their people exceeds that of the populations of the commercial nations of Christendom.

It is impossible to over-estimate the magnitude of the trade which, in the course of the next ten years, will have grown up between these two populations on the one side, and the European and American cities on the other. To predict that in the course of time it will *equal in magnitude and value the present entire trade between the nations of the Christian world*, would hardly be extravagant. As it is this last trade that has built up London, New-York, Paris, Amsterdam and the other great cities of Europe and America into their present proportions and wealth, it is natural to suppose that immense marts of commerce will soon grow up on our Pacific coast. The shortest route by many hundred miles from the ports of China and Japan to London, and the shortest by more than a thousand miles from these ports to New-York, lies across the Pacific to California, and thence by the routes over Central America. The most direct routes, still shorter, lie directly across our Continent from our Pacific ports. These circumstances cannot fail to attract an immense population to our Pacific States; and, acting in conjunction with the influence of the gold and silver deposits which lie along that whole coast, and the natural tendency of our agricultural population to emigrate and colonize in that direction, an accumulation of population on those coasts more rapid than has ever before been known in the history of human migration cannot fail to result.

The great width of our continent in the higher latitudes, and the formidable obstacles to easy and rapid intercourse of the people on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts presented by the rugged mountains north of the 25th parallel, gave unusual importance to the transit routes south of that line, and will exert a very great influence in concentrating population in Southern California and along our most feasible lines of overland communication through Arizona, New-Mexico and Texas.

A diversion from this route of trade and travel may be made by the British Government, by means of its great railroad enterprise projected from the lakes to Victoria, and it is said that an excellent portage for a military and wagon transit route can be found within our own northern boundary, between the navigable waters of the tributaries of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, scarcely more than four hundred miles in extent. An early exploration is to be made, we understand, of this whole route, from which great public advantage may be derived.

But, after all, there can be no doubt that the cheapest lines of communication with our Pacific settlements and the chief tides of travel, will pass over the lower latitudes of the continent. In the course of years this movement will exert an immense influence upon the affairs of Mexico; a region of country which will sooner or later loom up into immense importance under the influence of the trade of China and Japan, and the rapid growth of population upon the Pacific slope. The pestilential vapors of the narrow portions of the continent will always impose more or less disadvantage upon the transits through Panama and Nicaragua, and Mexico will constitute the bridge over which the chief intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific ports and populations must have their passage. *It is probable that Mexico may lie for several years longer the prey of contending factions, the victim of anarchy and lawlessness*; but sooner or later the necessities of the greatest commerce which the world has yet seen, and the convenience of a mightier migration to and fro than has ever yet been known in international or intercontinental intercourse, will reduce it to the dominion of civilization, government and law, and convert it, with the aid of its native resources of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, into one of the most flourishing and important regions of the habitable earth.

### The Sorrows of an Unfortunate Irish Lover.

*From the London Times.*

Mr. JOHN CARDEN, of Barnane, that inexorable lover, is again before the Court, and by his own act. This time, however, it is to the tribunal of public opinion that he has made appeal, and there is no reason why his complaint should not be entertained. It may seem somewhat strange at first sight that any gentleman should care to expose himself thus to ridicule and the laughter of his fellows, but, of course, so far the point is within his own discretion. Mr. CARDEN will have it so, and so be it. But what are we to say upon such a case? With Mr. BRIGHT and his Reform bill, with Mr. GLADSTONE and his Ionian Mission, with LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Press prosecutions, we know how to deal; but what on earth is to be said about this unfortunate Irish Damon. Mr. JOHN CARDEN is over head and ears in love with a young lady, who, as it would appear, won't have him. That may prove very bad taste on her part: but what is to be done? What counsel can the British Empire give to poor Mr. CARDEN in this period of his desolation? Romeo, in a reported case which is somewhat analogous to this Tipperary Idyll, took poison; but we must not lose sight of the important distinction that Juliet was, as stated, partial to her lover, and so he might reasonably hope that his better course would be to take a short cut to an eternity of cooing—to a region, in short, where ladies never lose their figure, nor gentlemen their hair. The cases of Abelard and Heloise, and of Paul and Virginia, scarcely furnish us with any useful hints for our guidance in this distressing case; but perhaps from that of Werther and Charlotte a suggestion may be derived. Werther jumped at conclusions and blew out his brains; but, surely, had he waited a few years until Charlotte's figure had "spread," he might have rejoiced that he had withdrawn his finger from the fatal trigger in time. Mr. CARDEN had better make up his mind to remain a little longer with us in this troublesome world; for, after all, as has been well remarked by a very profound philosopher, "it is always time to cut your throat, but your throat is once cut, there are certain difficulties in the way of reconsidering your determination." So far Smelfungus; but we, who have arrived at that period of life when men are content to leave Amaryllis unimportuned in her shady bower, nor desire in any way to meddle with Neæra's hair, tangled or untangled, would venture in plain prose to remind Mr. CARDEN that the British Islands contain probably 3,000,000 of good-looking young women, who, for the most part, in temper and conduct can be made pretty much what their husbands choose to make them, and they certainly, save in very exceptional cases, will pay back a hundred fold affection and solicitude. In Ireland alone there are, at a not unreasonable estimate, 1,000,000 of human beings who fall under this category. Now, we are far from saying that Mr. CARDEN would do well to rush from a "*grande passion*" into a hovel, and select a peasant as the companion of his toils, because a young lady won't have him; but surely the British Empire may venture, without presumption, to suggest to him that, as it appears he is quite unable to take care of himself, the next best thing he can do is to find some rational, respectable person of his own class, who will be at the trouble of looking after him, and, above all things, prevent him from troubling ladies with distasteful applications, and from writing letters to the newspapers about the state of his heart. If there were a slight spice of the Mrs. Caudle element in the composition of his future consort, it would be well.

It is very strange to find a gentleman who, as we are informed, is not on the sunny side of a fiftieth birthday, who is in possession of a reasonably good income and estate, and who has, therefore, sorely duties to discharge, whimpering about the world like a lovesick schoolboy. One whiff of manly resolution, and he would get over it; he is obviously in want of a little wholesome occupation; now, suppose, in place of choosing ribands, he were to set himself in chase of Ribandmen; he might do the State some service, and possibly succeed in obliterating the recollection of his woes. Time was when gentlemen in the like unhappy predicament used to betake themselves to the Holy Land and get their brains handsomely knocked out by a hard-fisted Saracen. Failing this desirable result, there was the resource of a hermitage, vegetable diet, horny knees, and the never-dying recollection of Amanda, who, during the process, had not improbably become a grandmother, sorely troubled with the rheumatics. In our own time there was the expedient of volunteering during the Peninsular War, and still later there were the trenches before Sebastopol. Mr. CARDEN appears to have nibbled at this last idea during the period of his enforced seclusion at Clonmel. He offered to serve as a private in the ranks of the English Army during that memorable campaign, if he were restored to liberty. The Government, however, was stony-hearted. Mr. CARDEN's proposition was not entertained, but he was informed that, if he would engage not to annoy the young lady in any way, he might walk out of gaol whenever he pleased. It is unnecessary to say that this monstrous proposition was at once most indignantly declined. Mr. CARDEN persists in the belief that the object of his unrequited attachment is, in reality, favorably disposed to his suit, but that they are kept apart through the vile maneuvres of interested people. Under this impression, he sought an interview with Lord GOUGH, and the noble veteran appears to have received him with singular courtesy. The two gentlemen—one an old man, and the other certainly not a young one—fell a-talking upon the subject of young ladies in general, and Miss Blank in particular. Lord GOUGH gave it as his opinion "that the hearts of young girls were deceitful." The fine old soldier could manage an army well enough, but to regulate the movements and emotions of a young lady was a very different sort of undertaking. He told Mr. CARDEN, however, reasonably enough, as it would seem, that, after what had occurred, the opinion of the world would not permit the young lady to receive his addresses, even if she were disposed in her secret heart to entertain his suit. Lord GOUGH, true to his own straightforward, soldier-like character, added, "That in any case Mr. CARDEN would do well to take an open, not a clandestine, course." Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. CARDEN sought an interview with Mr. GOUGH, the gentleman at whose house the young lady was staying; but this was declined. He then commenced, or more properly speaking persisted in, the proceedings which were brought to a conclusion the other day in the Police-office at Dublin. Upon these, as they have already been made the subject of comment in our columns, we need offer no further remark. The sort of protest which we publish this day might, if Mr. CARDEN so pleased—and if he be a wise man he will so please—crown this eventful history. Why should this gentleman persevere in a course which can only entail ridicule and derision upon his later years, if, indeed, consequences of a still graver kind do not follow from his senseless attempts to win the hand of a lady who has over and over again protested that she would have nothing to say to him?

For it is something beyond a joke when a gentleman of good station and position—if unwisely, we believe, if not now, a county magistrate, in possession of every advantage which should render life respectable and respected—is compelled to confess that he has been guilty of an act of unmanly, not to say of treacherous, violence towards an unoffending lady, and that he has, therefore, been rightly consigned to a felon's gaol. It is grievous to see that when liberated from imprisonment he still persists in the idea which led him into the midst of this sea of troubles. It is by the indulgence of a single idea that men run mad. The presence of one overpowering idea, sufficiently strong to overrule all others, and which refuses to receive color or modification from external impressions, is madness. This is the great danger to which, according to our apprehension, Mr. CARDEN stands exposed. It is a pitiful spectacle to see a gentleman of his age and position exhibiting to all comers the spectacle of his lacerated mind. We speak of this matter in a jocular tone, for if any gentleman were seriously to express his opinion upon Mr. CARDEN's conduct throughout the affair upon the supposition that he is in his right mind, it would be difficult indeed to suppress expressions of strong disgust and indignation. Let Mr. CARDEN, then, behink himself in time, take to draining his fields, to building cottages for his poor, to shooting woodcocks, to the suppression of the system of shooting landlords,—to anything, in short which will give him occupation and amusement, and so rid his mind of that perilous stuff with which it is now charged. If this won't do,—the case is a desperate one, or we should not propose so desperate a course,—let him take to poetry, and try the exhausting effect of two sonnets per diem. Let him celebrate his cruel mistress in tuneful numbers, and make Barnane in our time more famous than ever was Vaucluse of yore. Let him say, with dear old BÉRANGER:

"Pour l'immortaliser Adèle,
Si des counts m'étaient inspirés,
Mes vers, ou je ne peindrais qu'elle
A jamais seraient admirés.
Puisseot ainsi dans la mémoire
Nos deux noms se graver un jour!
Je n'ai point l'amour de la gloire.
Mais j'ai beaucoup, beaucoup d'amour."

Why not hand down to the latest generations in tuneful immortality the names of JOHN CARDEN and ——? What a revenge!

### The Island of Navaza—Hayti and the United States.

*From the London Times, 17th.*

The details of a grievance said to have been sustained lately by the Haytian Government at the hands of the Washington Cabinet have just transpired, and seem not without importance, although the case will probably be found to have arisen from the absence of sufficient explanations. About a year back a party of American citizens established themselves in the island of Navaza, about 30 miles from the Haytian coast, and which is claimed as a dependency of that country. Their object was to ship cargoes of an inferior kind of guano found in great abundance there. On learning the fact the Haytian Government sent two Commissioners to examine. They found a regular establishment, consisting of a wharf, boats, houses, and fifty workmen provided with a couple of four-pounders and other weapons, and that guano was being actively collected. Thereupon the Haytian Government sent a formal protest to the American agent at Port-au-Prince to be forwarded to Washington, and waited the arrival of orders to the interlopers to withdraw. On the 15th of August last, however, two American men-of-war, the *Saratoga* and another, visited Hayti, and notified that, so far from the Washington Cabinet having any intention to comply with the request made, the vessels had come to protect the alleged intruders, and *to warn the Government of Hayti not to interfere with them*. The ground assigned was that by an act of Congress, of Aug. 18, 1856, the American Government had been authorized to protect citizens of the United States who may discover guano on any island "not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other Government." Having given this notice, the *Saratoga*, without waiting any reply, sailed off. The Haytian Government then sent a new protest to Washington, and in this position the affair at present stands. It is evident from the notice given by the *Saratoga* that the United States is disposed to deny the Haytian jurisdiction. On the other hand, Hayti asserts that upon that point, both from historical precedents and actual facts, there can be no question. Happily, matters of this description are now beyond the possibility of permanent dispute, since the laws that regulate them are well defined. The United States showed in the analogous case that occurred with Peru about five years back, that they were prepared to deal with such cases according to reason and liberal interpretations, and there is reason to anticipate that, if the Haytian proofs are as irrefragable as they are represented and believed to be, there will be no resolution to set them at defiance merely by the exercise of the strong hand.

### French in Asia—Operations of the Fleet at Turon.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report received by the Minister of Marine from Vice-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition in China:

BAY OF TOURANE, Sept. 17, 1858.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I have the honor to inform you that the orders of the Emperor have been executed as regards the capture and occupation of the forts of Turon. The French naval division, which had been joined by the *Dordogne*, and by the Spanish steamer *El Cano*, having on board 450 troops from the Philippine Islands, left Yn-ti Kan on the morning of the 30th ult., and anchored at Turon on the evening of the following day. On the 1st of September I sent a written summons to the governor of the forts to deliver them up, and gave him two hours to consider of it. Not receiving any reply, I attacked at the same time all the forts which command the anchorage, and the two, built by French engineers, which defend the entrance of the river. All the positions pointed out for the different vessels were taken up in the most perfect order. The moment the signal to commence firing was seen at the mesthead of the *Nemesis*, all the vessels opened their broadsides. At the end of a vigorous cannonade of half an hour, the forts which de ended the anchorage were silenced. Detachments from the *Nemesis*, the *Phlégéton* and the *Primauglet*, under the command of Captain REYNAUD, immediately landed, and scaled the walls, and carried them, amid the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" I accompanied this column. A short time after the Spanish and French troops landed, and I formed them into line close to the forts. While these forts were being attacked by the large vessels, three of our gun-boats, the *Mitrailleuse*, *Fusée* and *Alarme*, and the Spanish steamer *El Cano*, cannonaded the forts at the entrance of the river. The easternmost of those forts blew up in about half-an-hour after the commencement of the attack, and the greater part of the curtain was thrown into the ditch. After having personally reconnoitred, under the escort of a company of Spanish chasseurs, a place suitable for a camp near the largest of the forts, I therein established all the French troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel REYBAUD, and the Spanish battalion under Colonel OSCARITZ. The principal works were occupied by the seamen under the command of Captain RIAOUT. Although I had taken the precaution not to move any of the troops until sunset, and they had only two hours' march, the heat was so severe that several of the soldiers died from fatigue. In the night of the 1st September, Commandant REYNAUD, assisted by the sub engineer and hydrographer PLOIX, sounded the south-western part of the bay, in order to be able on the following morning to bring the gunboats close to the western fort, which still held out. At daybreak, the five gunboats, the *Alarme*, *Avalanche*, *Dragonne*, *Fusée* and *Mitraille*, and the Spanish steamer *El Cano*, under the direction of Captain RAYNAUD had taken up their new positions, and in about half an hour after their fire had been opened the fort blew up. Immediately afterwards, Commandant LAURECOIARRAY advanced up the river at the head of a flotilla of armed boats, which had remained stationed near the eastern fort. The *Dragonne* and the *El Cano* then left the bay of Turon, and anchored near the camp between the Peninsula and the Island of Chain Callao, thus covering the left of the expeditionary corps, which had its right supported by the eastern fort. Being strongly fixed in this position, I waited the approach of the Annamite army, which, according to information collected by our missionaries, was to march on us with a force of 40,000 men. Up to the present time this army has not made its appearance. The western fort and all the other works were, previous to the attack, in a perfect state of repair; all of them were mounted with very heavy bronze and iron guns. The former are the most numerous, and in general they are very fine pieces. All of them are fitted with the elevating screws, and the whole *matériel* is far superior to any we have seen in China. The western fort, in addition to its armament, contained a number of bronze six and nine pounders field pieces, and they are all mounted on high-wheeled carriages well suited for the bad roads of the country. All the bronze guns have been removed on board the vessels, but the iron ones have been destroyed. I have put aside two magnificent bronze pieces, one to be presented to the Emperor and the other to the Queen of Spain. The small arms found are not worthy of remark; all of them are the common muskets manufactured in France and Belgium. The powder, of which we have taken a considerable quantity, is of English manufacture, and has probably been either purchased at Singapore or Hong Kong. All the preparations which had been made show that the Annamian Government expected an attack.

The *Moniteur* adds:

"France has vainly attempted since the commencement of the present century to reopen relations with Cochin China. The pitiless severity with which our missionaries have been constantly treated has led our vessels of war to the coast of the kingdom of Annam, but their efforts to enter into relations with the Government, or to obtain any mitigation of the violence complained of have been unavailing. In 1856 the Emperor's Government charged a special agent with a mission to Touraue to make a fresh attempt to overcome the blind obstinacy of the Court of Annam, but that agent was not even permitted to land, and he was compelled to quit the coast without being able to transmit to the Emperor a message of which he was the bearer. These attempts were generally followed by fresh persecutions; against he missionaries still more rigorous than the ones previously practised, and a Bishop, M. DIAS, was put to death, after having undergone the most frightful torments. The Emperor's Government could not allow its overtures to be thus haughtily rejected, or that its solicitude should be made a cause for persecution, and an expedition was resolved on. The Spanish Government, which had similar grounds of complaint against the Court of Anam, eagerly agreed to cooperate in the object of the expedition, under the command of Vice-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, by placing at his disposal a regiment from Manila, and a vessel of war. The report which we have published makes known the first results obtained in the Bay of Tourane by the united flags of France and Spain."

### South Pass Wagon Road Expedition.

*From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 29.*

Superintendent F. W. LANDER, of the United States Overland Wagon Road Expedition arrived here yesterday from the Rocky Mountains, and we are enabled to lay before our readers valuable information of this important route, the more difficult mountain sections of which have been explored, surveyed and carried to completion during the contingencies of the Mormon war. Under the appropriation of $350,000, placed in charge of the Department of Interior, for the construction of a wagon road to California, for the benefit of the overland emigration, an expedition was organized in the Spring of 1857, of which Colonel W. M. F. MAGRAW was Superintendent, FRED. W. LANDER, Chief Engineer, and J. R. ANNAN, Disbursing Agent. The present Superintendent went in advance of the main expedition, with a small party, to explore and lay out the road as Chief Engineer.

The expedition had traveled without an escort, and the working parties were placed in the country of the friendly Shoshonees, without anticipation of molestation from any quarter. The Mormons had often assured Mr. LANDER, who is the well known Pacific Railroad explorer, and especially when in the country the year before that, even in event of difficulty with Government, they would never harm or prevent the progress of any work of public utility like that on which he was engaged. In fact, a few weeks later, after the return of the Mormons from their migratory movements toward the South, about fifty of them came up and worked throughout the season on the wagon road.

The road was completed early in October. It is three hundred and fifty miles in length, extending from the South Pass in a direction South of West, to City Rocks, near the head of Humboldt River, and being equally favorable for the passage of both the California and Oregon emigrant travel. Some idea of the amount of the work performed by the expedition, may be gained from the following schedule: Forty miles of heavy yellow pine timber cut out and removed; seven bridges, two block-houses and two corrals erected; 92,000 cubic yards of earth, loose rock and ledge excavated and placed in embankment; 3,000 miles traveled by the same set of mules which started from the State. A light traveling wagon train passed over the new road from the South Pass to the City Rocks, 35 miles per day; heavily loaded trains 25 and 30 miles per day. Emigrants can camp where they choose, and find wood, water and grass abundant.

### The Wabash at Constantinople.

The Paris *Pays* gives the following explanation of the appearance of the *Wabash* frigate at Constantinople:

"The journals of the Turkish capital, in order to account for the visit of the American vessel, have advanced these facts: The Turkish Government some time back sent to New-York a superior officer of the Ottoman navy to have a screw line-of-battle ship, built in one of the American ports. This officer, to his great surprise, found that there were no building yards large enough to undertake such a construction. It was, at the same time, explained to him, that, after numerous experiments and a serious examination of the question, the American Government had given up building line-of-battle ships, and had advantageously replaced them by large screw frigates, costing much less. He was also told that in order to enable the Sultan to judge of those vessels, one of the finest in the Union, the *Wabash*, should be sent to the Bosphorus." Another journal of the same city makes the following statement: "In 1857, Commodore BAUZE arrived at the Turkish capital in the American frigate *Congress*, of 48 guns. The Sultan, having visited the vessel, was struck with the beauty of her form, and afterwards conceiving the idea of possessing a screw line-of-battle ship of 130 guns, wished to buy a screw line-of-battle ship in America. For that purpose he have her built in America. For that purpose he sent Rear Admiral MEHEMET PACHA to that country to make the necessary arrangements. The try to make the necessary arrangements. The President of the United States was anxious to gratify the wishes of the Sultan, and for that purpose instituted a Commission composed of the most distinguished officers and engineers in the American navy, who drew up a report on the subject and decided on the plan of the Ottoman ship, which was to be of the same proportions as the American frigate *Niagara*, that is to say 330 English feet in length. The President, wishing to let the Sultan see a vessel constructed on the model proposed for his line-of-battle ship, gave orders to Commodore LAVALETTE to proceed to Constantinople with the *Wabash*, a frigate built on the same lines as the *Niagara*."

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 2.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE SLAVER HAIDEE—MOTION TO DISCHARGE.

A motion was made this morning by Mr. Joachimsen, counsel for the crew of the slaver *Haidee*, that the men be discharged from custody, on the ground that, as all the facts which the Government must prove to convict the prisoners

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal—Blue and Cherry.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Child of the Regiment—Clari.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard Hoffmise—The Rag Picker of New-York—Bonnie Fish Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Dred—The Four Lovers—The Wizard Skiff.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

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|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3 P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 6½ A.M. |
| Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad | 6½ A.M. and 3 P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P.M. |

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The mails by the steamship *Illinois*, for the Isthmus of Panama, Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Monday next, at, 1 o'clock.

The European mail by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of the sixty-two indicted Ex-City officials, including Ex-Mayor Wood, which was to have commenced yesterday, was put off till the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in consequence of an insufficiency of Jurors. Only seventeen Jurors answered to their names, while not less than three hundred would have been necessary, as each of the defendants has the right of five peremptory challenges. The case will probably be called again on Monday, when another term of the Court commences.

Besides a large amount of routine business, several matters of more than usual interest were acted on last evening in the Board of Councilmen. Mr. Arcularius offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare the proper form of contracts, and ordering the City Inspector to advertise immediately for proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City forthwith. The Street Commissioner stated, in a communication replying to official inquiries from the Board, that the reasons of delay in repairing the City Hall were that there was no money appropriated for that purpose, and, secondly, that when the work was ordered to be done there was not sufficient time to complete it before Winter came on. The conditions on which the Hudson River Railroad is to be permitted to run small cars on its track were confirmed, and an interesting and important report with reference to the Woman's State Hospital adopted.

The Police Commissioners yesterday filled the vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Pelatiah Perit, by the election of Lebbius B. Ward. The term for which Mr. Perit was chosen will expire on the 1st of May next. The new Commissioner is a Republican.

Mr. Israel Fulda, lately of No. 170 Sixth-street, having become embarrassed in his worldly circumstances, attempted to change his business location from this City to Philadelphia, intending to carry with him such worldly effects as he could conveniently gather together as a basis of trade. He succeeded in shipping, on the 17th inst., five trunks, containing fancy and dry goods, but his attempt to repeat the experiment two days afterwards, with too little attention to the forms in such cases, excited suspicion, and the second load of five trunks was seized by the police, and delivered to the Property Clerk at the head-quarters in Broome-street. The arrival, on Wednesday, of sundry attachments upon the goods, from persons claiming unpaid bills thereon, explained the mystery of the affair. The attachments are likely to hold both the goods and Mr. Fulda for settlement of accounts.

General Paez yesterday embarked for Venezuela, on board the United States steamer *Atlanta*, one of the vessels chartered by the Government for the Paraguay expedition. On board the steamer *Caledonia*, which left in company with the *Atlanta*, are the five members of the Venezuela Commission. He was escorted to the steamer by a detachment of military.

Yesterday afternoon Peter Cooper presented the medals awarded to the pupils of the Public Schools for proficiency in drawing, penmanship, &c., at the Fair, which has been open for some days past at the Cooper Institute. The medals range in value from $5 to $25. Mr. Cooper made an address at the conclusion of the awards.

The funeral of the late Benjamin F. Butler took place yesterday at the Mercer-street Church, of which he was for twenty years a member. The Rev. Drs. Bethune and Adams, the Rev. Dr. Skinner, former Pastor of the Church, and the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, to whose congregation Mr. Butler at one time belonged, took part in the service.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, at which a letter was submitted from Mr. Secretary Cobb, upon the subject of the reciprocity of a treaty with Canada in flour; he decides that wheat must be the growth of Canada in order to come within the free list. A report on the subject of employing steam on the Canals was adopted, strongly in favor of the movement. The subject of collisions at sea came up in the shape of a communication from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and measures were taken to memorialize Congress upon the subject, to secure proper international regulations which should be just to all concerned.

The Captains of two canal boats were, yesterday, arrested by the Harbor Police, charged with having stolen portions of the cargoes they were bringing to the City.

Ex-Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, delivered an address last evening before the Geographical Society, at the Historical Society's room in Second-avenue. "The Geographical Features of the Northwestern Territories" was his theme, and he illuminated it with details of his personal experiences in the region to which it related. The audience was large.

The American Institute last evening amended its By-laws, by providing that the Managers shall hereafter hold office for one year, instead of three. All the members of the present Board, except Messrs. Aden and Turner, thereupon resigned. A new Board will be elected in February. The Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor elect, was elected a corresponding member.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles was honored by a ball and a supper which was given to him by his friends at Niblo's Saloon last evening. An interesting account of the festive occasion will be found in our columns.

The streets of the City were in a horrible sloppy condition yesterday, but neither the mud, nor the rain, nor the east wind, were sufficient to prevent a procession of gorgeously-caparisoned elephants, in scarlet overcoats, marching past our office, accompanied by a band of musicians in a gilt chariot, and by a gay cavalcade. It was a vigorous attempt at Oriental magnificence, but the intention was probably to indicate the resources of some enterprising circus proprietor.

The friends of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, in Boston, gave that Nestor of the Anti-Slavery Party a dinner at the Parker House, on Wednesday evening. Senator Wilson presided, and among the guests were Governor Banks, and the Hon. Chas. F. Adams. Mr. Giddings has been lecturing in Boston.

Mr. Lander, Superintendent of the South-Pass Wagon-road Expedition, has arrived at St. Louis, having completed his task. The Road was finished in October. It is 350 miles in length, extending from the South Pass southwesterly to City Rocks, near the valley of Humboldt River. In preparing the road, the Superintendent received valuable assistance from the Mormons, some fifty of whom volunteered their services.

It is understood that the Administration will immediately take measures to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and upon the coast of Central America a large naval force. This step is considered necessary in view of the recent augmentations of the fleets of England, France and Spain—recent events rendering necessary a large display of armed vessels in various quarters. Secretary Toucey will recommend, in his forthcoming Annual Report, a large increase of the Navy—probably to the amount of twenty or thirty new vessels. The Secretary of War will also, probably, renew his recommendation for an increase of the regular Army, our extended frontier service calling for more troops than can now be made available.

The Washington *Star* states that M. Maguan, representative of the Juarez party in Mexico at Washington, is not seeking to negotiate a loan from this Government, but wishes to effect an official recognition of the Juarez Government, with a view of rendering it easier to procure a loan from individual capitalists—the security for such loan being the conveyance of titles to lands in Sonora. Señor Mata is now on his way to Washington as the accredited Minister of Juarez to our Government.

Indications of the approaching session of Congress begin to be apparent in Washington, in the rapid filling up of the city by members and strangers. The Message of the President is already in type, and advance copies, as usual, will be furnished to the Press of the leading cities simultaneously with its delivery to Congress. The Report of the Postmaster-General is already printed, and those of the other heads of Departments are understood to be in the hands of the printer. These various documents are looked for this year with more than usual interest.

The Legislature of South Carolina yesterday succeeded in electing a U. S. Senator, in the person of the Hon. James Chesnut, President of the State Senate. This election is a signal triumph of the Conservatives in the Legislature, and is believed to have been brought about through the influence of Senator Hammond, who was in Columbia yesterday. Ten ballots were had in all, in the last of which Chesnut received 92 votes, and Adams 54.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention assembled at Petersburg yesterday for the nomination of candidates for State officers. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings very excited. The whole day was spent in efforts to organize, and up to last evening the only officer chosen was the President.

The Senate of Hamburg has very handsomely recognized the conduct of the seamen who assisted in saving the rescued passengers of the *Austria*. To Capt. Rioaud, of the *Maurice*, and Capt. Funnemark, of the *Catarina*, gold medals have been awarded, Silver medals have been prepared for the mates of both vessels, while a pecuniary reward is to be given to the two crews. The entire testimonial amounts in value to $1,000. The presentation will be made through the medium of the two governments to which the vessels belong.

A negro was recently murderd in Northumberland County, Va., by being whipped to death by a party of persons engaged in illegal traffic with negroes, from whom they purchased stolen goods. The victim had informed against them, and they in consequence had received notice to quit the county within a limited period. Previous to leaving, they caught the informer, suspended him to a tree, built a slow fire under him, and then whipped him to death with switches. The perpetrators are under arrest.

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton, Wheat and Corn. Flour, Provisions, Sugars and Spirits Turpentine were in good demand. New-Orleans Molasses was less valuable. Freights were quiet.

### Dodging the Issue.

The *Tribune* devotes a column to the demonstration of a point which no man has ever thought of doubting. It proves conclusively that the Republican Party was organized to prevent the extension of Slavery into free Territories of the United States. It quotes from its resolutions and addresses, and gives copious references to its history, to establish that fact. It is especially and painfully emphatic in declaring that "Mr. Henry J. Raymond" was an active partaker in its action,—that he acquiesced in its principles, and that "no intimation was ever given prior to the Presidential election of 1856 that he in any way dissented from them." The *Tribune* is not quite as accurate as so dogmatic a print should be in saying that Mr. R. was "a prominent member of the Pittsburg Convention,"—inasmuch as he was not a member at all. But he did prepare an address, at the request of some who were members, which was afterwards adopted by the Convention; and we have no reason to suppose that he has changed his opinions in regard to a single principle or position which is therein set forth. The *Tribune* establishes beyond all controversy,—what no human being has ever thought of denying or doubting,—that the Republican Party did assert the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories by law,—that it advocated the exercise of that power in regard to Kansas,—and that this was the main practical purpose for which that party was organized. In all this the *Tribune* treads upon safe and stable ground. It has history to back it, and it is quite welcome to call "Mr. Henry J. Raymond" upon the stand to support its statements.

The *Tribune*, however, does not need to be informed that all this has nothing whatever to do with the specific point on which it opened a controversy with the Times. It saw fit to complain that we no longer pledged a blind devotion to the Republican Party—that we ventured even to hint doubts as to its future course, and to ask information as to its programme and its platform before we entered upon the open, unquestioning and unconditional support which alone conforms to the *Tribune's* notion of the duty of a public journal. We demanded to know what the Republican Party proposes to do *in the future*, rather than what it had been doing *in the past*. We demanded to know whether it proposed still to assert the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and to insist upon the exercise of that power. And to this demand neither does the *Tribune*, nor any of the great leaders of the Party, vouchsafes any reply. The Oracles are dumb. Yet the *Tribune* says "the great body of the Party still believe it their right and their paramount duty to resist the extension of Slavery." So do we. *But how?* Through Congressional legislation? By the action of the Federal Government? The *Tribune* is probably aware that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Congress has no constitutional right thus to legislate upon the subject. We desire to know whether the Republican Party proposes to make war upon that decision,—to ride over it in its practical action,—or to break down the Court, either by changing its constitutional structure,—by legislation, which shall nullify its decrees, or by bringing its party machinery to bear upon its composition. It would be very pleasant doubtless,—we hope the *Tribune* finds it so,—to assume that the party will find, or make, some satisfactory issue on this subject some time or other,—and in that faith to swear allegiance to it in the dark,—for better or worse,—through thick and thin. But it does not happen to be our style of conducting a public journal. When the party gets ready to take clear and distinct ground upon this point, we shall be ready to decide whether we shall act with it or not. And meantime we shall be duly grateful for such glimmerings of light as the *Tribune* itself may be able to throw upon the subject. It is all very well to deal in generalities,—to proclaim hostility to the Slave Power,—and to promise incessant war upon its attempts at aggrandizement. All this amuses party dupes,—gains time for party leaders, and conveys to the world at large a splendid idea of consistency and devotion to principle. But political action is a practical matter. Governments and parties act through measures and specific forms of proceeding. And what we wish to know is, *by what practical action* the Republican Party proposes to accomplish the laudable results which the *Tribune* says it has in view.

This is one point on which we have solicited information. There is another upon which the *Tribune* seems still more disinclined to give explicit and distinct replies. It proclaimed the other day open and eternal war upon the existence of Slavery. It now attempts to dodge this point. The paragraphs we quoted, it says, were mainly "those of an anonymous correspondent." They were anonymous precisely as everything in the *Tribune* is anonymous. Part of them were from a leading Editorial and part from a Washington letter, headed "From *our own* correspondent." If the *Tribune* can ever commit itself in any way, that result would seem to be accomplished by this method. When its "own" Washington correspondent proclaims that "the struggle against the slaveholding aristocracy will continue so long as that aristocracy exists,"—that "the Anti-Slavery agitation will not stop until the slaveholding aristocracy is *subdued and suppressed*,"—*that its "suppression and abolition as a nuisance and disgrace to the country"* will be insisted on, and that "our Southern friends may as well understand, first as last, that the only way to get rid of the agitation about Slavery is to get rid of Slavery itself,"—we may reasonably conclude that it means something practical. And we may, perhaps, be excused for giving the matter a little personal attention when we find, in the Editorial columns of the *Tribune*, a long article, so direct and emphatic a summons to the fight as this:

"*There is no peace*, Mr. Choate and Senator Hammond to the contrary notwithstanding. *There is no peace, and until the great decisive battle now impending is fought, there can be none.* The struggle has begun, and *it must go on.* Even grant that over-zealous and fanatical zeal has precipitated a contest which we would gladly have deferred, and, slumbering our own time in quiet, would willingly have thrust upon the days of our children, no matter. *In this thing we cannot have our way. In such a struggle there can be no neutrality. It is time for every one to choose under which banner he will stand. Woe to him who, in this great crisis, shall prove himself a coward and a traitor!*"

All this, says the *Tribune*, or most of it, comes "from an anonymous correspondent." What if it does? Does the *Tribune* mean to disavow it? If so, why not do it openly and unmistakably? If not, why shuffle about it, and insinuate a desire to dodge the responsibility of it, by the unfounded pretext that it comes from an anonymous or unknown correspondent? What we are interested in knowing is, whether *the Republican Party* is about to take any such ground as this, or not. That it ever has done so, hitherto, probably the *Tribune* itself will not pretend. That "Mr. Henry J. Raymond" has ever pledged himself to support such views,—or mortgaged himself by accepting office or otherwise, to any party, actually or prospectively, committed to them, the *Tribune* will, probably, find it somewhat difficult to show.

The *Tribune* plaintively objects to being considered a "party journal." It claims to "speak and act as it deems right,"—though it considers it a very fortunate circumstance that it generally agrees with the Republican Party. We do not quite see upon what grounds it denies us the same privilege,—though, as we are in no sense responsible to the *Tribune*, we shall be very likely to exercise the right in accordance with our own sense of justice and propriety. We shall express our own opinions in our own way. We shall support any party in any action which seems to us calculated to promote the public good:—and we shall resist any party in any action which seems to us of any opposite tendency. We are quite prepared for the hostility of party leaders, the distrust of honest party followers, and the misrepresentations and false aspersions of intolerant party organs. But we shall endeavor to satisfy our own judgments and trust to the justice of the public at large for our vindication. We believe political parties to be a necessity in every free country, and party organs to be a necessity of every party. But there are other fields of usefulness quite as wide and quite as honorable:—and, in the presence of so many able representatives of party aims, one journal may certainly be permitted to have a character and a judgment of its own.

### Slave-trade Debates.

The resolutions touching the Slave-trade which have been introduced into the South Carolinian Legislature, and which that body has thought worthy of reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, furnish a fresh instance of that disposition to play the fool which we have often remarked as one of the prominent characteristics in these latter days of too many deliberative bodies in the South. Whether owing to the climate, or the institutions, or the whisky, we cannot say; but it is quite certain that Southern orators and sages have managed for some years back to become every year a trifle more imaginative and less practical in their debates. No plan or device for the improvement of the country seems to find the least favor in their eyes, if it possesses the smallest grain of possibility in its composition. The moment it becomes feasible it is damned. Something which cannot be, which outrages all probability, and is hailed by the rest of mankind with horror or derision, is to the windier school of Southern statesmen a perfect godsend. Like Napoleon, they have struck the word "impossible" from their vocabulary, but for a different reason; not because they can accomplish everything, but that they may talk about it. Decency, the good name of their State or of the Union, their own reputation for common sense, or even for a moderate and unambitious sanity, the material and moral interests of the people they represent—all go for nothing. There is no interest, public or private, which they do not cheerfully lay as a sacrifice on the altar of Buncombe.

Of all the crazes which of late years have found their way into their debates, the Slave-trade craze is decidedly the craziest. It has in it every known element of absurdity. It has the humane and religious feelings of the whole civilized world against it. It has the unmistakable and oft-pronounced opinions of the majority of the people of the Union against it. It has a statute of the United States Congress, indorsed and approved by the wisest and purest and ablest men who have ever sat at the national council board, against it. It would not answer one of the objects which the men that rave about it intend to accomplish by it. It would not protect planters against a contingency which they even now more or less dread—a slave insurrection—but if any risk there be, it would fearfully increase it. It would not enable the South to compete successfully in population or industry with the North, because it would not increase the white population, nor attract the capital and energy, without which industry or prosperity are impossible. Armies of negroes may cultivate a wilderness, but they do not people it. Moreover, far from allaying the sectional hostility of which so much complaint is now made—so far from allaying "Northern fanaticism," and exorcising the demon of abolitionism, it would increase their frenzy tenfold. Every cargo of slaves that would enter a Southern port would be the signal for a fresh howl of indignation from the whole North. Every fresh recital of such horrors as have taken place on board the *Echo*, or more recently on board the *Niagara*, would widen the gulf traced by Mason & Dixon's line.

It was pardonable, or at least excusable, in such bodies as the Southern Commercial Convention, such as that which met recently in Alabama, to ventilate these theories, and palaver over them, and extol them, because these bodies were debating clubs, and were never meant to be anything else. They were intended to be a sort of parliamentary tournaments, in which sham statesmen might fight sham battles. So when Mr. Yancy discoursed of Southern regeneration through the instrumentality of sable missionaries imported from the coast of Guinea, we laughed, and thought it funny, but never considered it ominous. It would no doubt have been more satisfactory if the Convention had really been what it professed to be, and had undertaken to deal with the hard facts of Southern weakness and decline—had discoursed of credit, and manufactures and labors, and not of kidnapping; but as the delegates were not paid for their labors, and as their resolutions would not in the least affect the fate of the nation, no one had any right to call them to account for their sayings.

Legislatures stand on a very different footing. They have no right to waste the time and money of the public in debating upon chimeras and abstractions. Houses of Representatives and Senates in South Carolina, as well as elsewhere, are elected not to set the world to rights, or lay down abstract propositions in ethics or jurisprudence, but to pass acts capable of being enforced. They are essentially business bodies, and ought to be guided by business considerations. Talking for the mere sake of talking, forms no part of the duty of their members. We have enough of this in Congress already, as every one knows, to his cost, who has the interest or welfare of the country at heart. "Gab," as Mr. Hubbell recently said, "is eating our vitals out." We shall, before very long, see long debates carried on, and weighty resolutions passed in some of our deliberative assemblies, upon the quadrature of the circle, or the nebular hypothesis, or the propriety of converting the Jews to Christianity, or upon the loveliness of virtue. There are a thousand impossible things in the world which would bear approbation in a set of resolutions as well as the Slave-trade—but *cui bono?* It would, no doubt, be desirable to have all mankind free, happy and well fed, clothed in black pants, and in the full enjoyment of gold shirt-studs and kid gloves; but what would be the use in passing concurrent resolutions expressive of legislative longing for this most desirable consummation. We give planters full credit for desiring more negroes at a cheap rate, in order that they may grow more cotton. Fifty votes of the Legislature might prove to the world in a more solemn manner the depth and sincerity of their craving, but this is all they could do. Will Southern legislators not try and find some manlier attribute and manlier occupation than that of a child squalling for the moon?

### The Condition of Mexico.

In another part of this paper a correspondent sets forth a highly intelligent appreciation of the state of affairs in Mexico. In ascribing the entire situation to the influence of a Church, defending itself against the encroachments of enlightened liberalism, he advances no novel position, but he verifies it by various historical facts and data, which give the point the prominence it deserves. The conviction is thus thrust upon us that any intervention the United States may be called to exercise in the Republic will substantially be an intervention against a hierarchy enriched from the vital elements of the body politic, and still retaining a powerful hold upon the affection and superstition of large masses of the people. The converse of the postulate, Spain, as we have heretofore intimated, has already discovered. The new armada has little of political motive. It goes to restore the declining power of the Church. It throws itself into the balance against the Constitutionalists, whose return to office must be attended with immediate sequestration of the Church property.

These considerations offer important suggestions as to the course the United States should adopt in treating a question so delicate. Of them all, this is the most obvious: *Annexation, until the issue with the Church shall have been definitively settled by the Mexicans themselves, is not to be contemplated.* To propose, or even to leave open to apprehension, such a measure, would be to extinguish the growing dislike of the hierarchy, and to rally an unanimous population to its support, as the only guarantor of national independence. It would also be to embroil our Government in a quarrel of a religious character, in which hostile sects of our own would embark with the liveliest animosity; a policy, the inauguration of which no prudent man could anticipate without the profoundest dread. Were there no other, these would be sufficient grounds for overcoming the temptation to occupy and appropriate.

The question, How is the Spanish intervention to be encountered? nevertheless remains unsolved. Perhaps our correspondent approximates to an answer, in advising such measure of sympathy and countenance to the liberal interest as shall invigorate it to resist an interfering third party not at all vigorous, and give coherence to a movement which, in all that Republic, alone possesses the sense, the talent, the energy, and the good-faith to administer the Government successfully, should the Government be consolidated by the clearly-expressed guarantees of the United States. It is by our moral support of the Constitutionalists that the domestic and foreign alliances of the ecclesiastical cabal can be defeated; and its defeat, we repeat, institutes that better policy, which must end in the secularization of the Church estates, and the production of a condition of things in which annexation will be possible, and only to be debated on grounds of expediency peculiar to ourselves.

We can hardly doubt that the present session of Congress will define the policy we should pursue. It will, doubtless, involve the recognition of the legitimate Constitutional Government—that of Señor Benito Juarez—the reception of his diplomatic representative, and the removal of all obstructions to the enlistment of men, the purchase of arms, and the borrowing of money in the United States. With these aids, the Constitutionists can take care of themselves.

### The City Election.

The apathy with which the Charter Election, to take place on Tuesday, is anticipated by the mass of our citizens, scarcely accords with the complaints which are so liberally made at other seasons touching the misgovernment of the City, the extravagant squandering of the public money, and the gross corruption which pervades the Corporation. This, however, has been for many years past the prominent fault of our citizens, who suppose that they are leaving the destinies of the first city in the Union to chance, when, in fact, they are consigning them to the uncongenial care of the "ronghs" of the primary elections. For eleven months in the year the newspapers are flooded with the indignant complaints of all classes of the community, setting forth how the Corporation has done just what it ought not to have done, and left undone a thousand and one things which it ought to have done. Everybody cries out against the condition of the streets. Everybody else declaims against the shameless conduct of such or such an Alderman, and the gross iniquity of such or such a Councilman. And yet, when the period arrives which the complainants are always professing to await, the opportunity for reforming the City Government is allowed to pass without the smallest effort in that direction.

There remain now but three days before the election—certainly not a long time, and not sufficient to substitute good men for such party candidates for office as may be known to be unworthy of trust or incapable of performing the duties of the position to which they aspire. There is, however, still time enough to do the next best thing—namely, to inquire strictly into the qualifications of the several candidates who have been nominated in the various Wards, with the view of voting for the least exceptionable. This is a duty which should be religiously undertaken by every respectable man who cares to redeem the character of the City and to prevent the further ruinously-extravagant expenditure and misappropriation of the City moneys. It should especially be borne in mind that the point to be looked at is not whether the nominees are sound on the Kansas question or on the naturalization laws. The requisites for office are honest antecedents and fair intelligence. If a candidate possesses these qualities, it should be no bar to his election if he has never read a line concerning Lecompton, since this is a matter that will not come up for discussion at either Board of the Corporation. Let every citizen rather make such an investigation into the claims of the nominees of the several political parties in his Ward as will enable him to satisfy himself that the man to whom he will give his vote on Tuesday will be, at least, the best among those who are soliciting it.

### A French Canal through Nicaragua.

The French have always excelled in imaginative literature. Of one of the latest efforts we reproduce some notice in another column, wherein the scheme of a Nicaragua Ship-canal, of which Mr. Felix Belly is the author, is congenially appreciated. Of Mr. Belly's pamphlet the Paris *Presse* is not, however, the most disinterested censor that could be selected. Its proprietors are, in fact, the proprietors of the Ship-canal project; and of all the negotiations of Mr. Belly in Rivas and San José, Messrs. Millaud & Co. constituted one of the high contracting parties. With this understood, we can easily estimate the full value of its criticisms.

To two traits of this remarkable paper we beg, nevertheless, to call attention. The one is its obvious purpose of identifying the Emperor of France with the scheme, by basing the whole of Mr. Belly's plan upon the old project of 1846, put forth by Louis Napoleon as one result of his contemplations in the solitudes of Ham. It will be remembered that the Nicaragua Ship Canal was for many years a pet project of the exiled prince. He agitated and wrote about it; and from that amiable Mr. Marcelota, whom our own Secretary Webster subsequently ignored, and Secretary Everett snubbed, he obtained a charter for a "Canal Napoleon" from sea to sea. Enlarged visions of empire, our French authority informs us, drew away the predestined Emperor from this secondary topic, leaving his designs for a handful of French speculators to offer up in the present noteworthy form as a sacrifice of propitiation. It was an idea savoring not slightly of American ingenuity, this attempt to enlist the imperial sympathy by an adroit appeal to Imperial vanity.

A second trait, more thoroughly French in its character, is the foundation of estimates upon the paper surveys of a visionary projector who has never seen the Isthmus. M. Gouraud's preparation for thus issuing an ante-dated marriage certificate for the two oceans, seems to have consisted in his having drawn up a highly picturesque representation of a submarine railway beneath the British Channel, which no practical engineer has held to be possible. The trick of doing what is technically called the office-work of a survey before the field-work, is, we presume, peculiarly French. Such is the method of M. Gouraud; and as a result, we have an undertaking which no reliable authority has heretofore estimated to cost less than $75,000,000, and which many scientific men regard as a financial impossibility, set down at some $22,000,000—a sum inadequate to similar work were the theatre a plain, instead of a mountain range. Here the imaginative attributes of the French character have stood Mr. Belly and his calculator in good stead, but have rendered the whole project ridiculous to those who are not so happy as to be their compatriots.

For the rest, we can readily afford to let the vaporing at this country pass for its worth—satisfied that it is *not* worth the end for which it was intended, namely: the encouraging of the Central American States to resist the just pretensions of this Government. We have already had abundant indications that Mr. Belly's fortunate influence on the Isthmus culminated with the disappearance of his good-humored countenance from the Nicaraguan capital, and that all the reasonable demands of this Government are in the course of pacific adjustment, in spite of his grant and its saucy codicil. We may receive this innocent bravado with all the stoicism of abused success.

### Board of Ten Governors—Liberal Offer.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe under the above head a notice that the estimates of the expenditures of the Board for the year 1859, amount to $827,670—being an average of upwards of $100 for each pauper in the Almshouse.

Believing that every dollar of their annual expenditure is an unnecessary waste of the public funds, and that it exerts more of evil influence than of good, I hereby offer *one hundred dollars* for the best essay upon the subject, together with the best practical plan of making the Almshouse a self-sustaining and truly benevolent institution.

As the object of this offer is to bring the subject in a practical shape before the public, all essays upon it should be as concise as its importance will admit.

All essays and plans should be completed, and delivered to the judges within six months from the date of this publication.

I propose that the Editors of the *Evening Post*, of the New-York *Tribune*, and of the New-York Times, or such persons as they may substitute, to act on their behalf, shall judge of and award the prize.

It is not necessary to publish my name.—I therefore inclose my address, and the initials of,

Yours respectfully,

E. T.

[The writer of the above is known to us as a highly respectable and responsible citizen.—Eds. Times.

## Entertainment to Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

### BALL AND SUPPER AT NIBLO'S.

### Speech of Mr. Jas. T. Brady, and Mr. Sickles' Response—Letters, &c.

A brilliant *fête*, designed by Mr. Sickles' friends to testify their gratification at his recent triumph as a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, occurred last night in Niblo's Saloon. There was a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen—many of the latter well known by their public station or professional ability.

During the intermission in the ball, the company withdrew to the supper-room. Here, when the proper period arrived, Mr. James T. Brady rose and said:

Ladies and gentlemen, at the request of several of the friends of Mr. Sickles, and in accordance with the desire which naturally springs out of my own nature, I am here to present the first sentiment which is to command your attention. I am not here, gentlemen, for any political purpose whatever; neither to approve nor condemn an Administration; neither to support nor assail a party; neither to recommend a platform nor a candidate,—but to exercise that office which next to the duty which impels a man in his love for woman, is the highest that can actuate our hearts—to speak in justice and truth of a friend. [Loud applause.] Every one here knows perfectly well the relations that have existed between Mr. Sickles and myself. They commenced at a period when he was actually and not comparatively a boy. I wish to assure the ladies present that I have no desire to debate with my friend the question of seniority, for, as you will perceive by glancing at the table, he is happily disposed of, while I remain as Mr. Benton was, when he set that ball in motion, "solitary and alone." [Applause.] That acquaintance began in the halcyon period of our lives, and I need not tell men of whatever character, instinct, or condition; of whatever hopes or occupation; of whatever design, success, or defeat; that in our midnight watches, in the mornings of our brightest hopes, in the noon-days of our most brilliant successes, in the evenings of our sweetest repose, there is, after all, little, closer to the heart of a man than the recollection of his early friends, his early associations, and his early aspirations. [Applause.] It has been my lot and my fortune to meet our friend Sickles in the pleasant pursuits of this great City, in the strides that have led us each to the profession in which we are engaged, and the only time in our lives when we separated was when he went towards the path of that blissful Union from which I have been excluded until the present hour. Mr. Sickles has recently been engaged in a struggle and a controversy in which he had my best wishes—wishes, too, which were never admitted nor expressed to him. I must confess that, apart from considerations of personal friendship, I have had no very strong interest in either of the parties engaged in the political contest that has lately occurred. I know that when he unfurled his banner and went into the campaign, although it was deemed by some a most quixotic, adventurous and foolish exploit, he would either carry it forward to the period of success, or, if he incurred defeat, there would be more honor in that disaster than glory in the triumph of his opponents. [Applause.] It will be found that we differ on some great questions of national policy, but we agree upon one point, and I am sure I do not mistake the character of my friend in stating it, that we will never permit the question of a man's right to a position in the Democratic Party to be tested by any single or trifling question; but that we will look at the whole progress of his life, and the whole tenor of his principles, and all the sentiments of his heart, and then if he is worthy of being placed under that noble standard, where the brilliant and the tried principles of the Democracy are inscribed, we will take him by the hand, invite him to go forward with us, ask him to struggle with us in the great contest, and rejoice with us in our triumph.

In concinsion, Mr. Brady proposed, in terms of the warmest compliment and praise,

*The Health of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.*

Mr. Sickles rose, amid reiterated cheers, and said:

Gentlemen: I thank you for this munificent entertainment. When a political success is celebrated by a festival so brilliant as this, there is reason to believe that the victory, so gallantly won, is cherished in the hearts of those who achieved it. Among the most gratifying features of the occasion, is the presence of so many ladies. The Tree of Democracy, always stalwart in its limbs, to-night is radiant with blossoms. [Great cheering.] The wives and sisters and daughters of my friends, in consenting to grace this scene by their attendance, have proved that ours is a household triumph. I am glad of this. An active participation in political affairs not unfrequently forces a good husband to keep bad hours. But when the cause enlists sympathies and receives encouragement from the fireside, its genial glow softens the asperities of an acrimonious canvass, and makes us feel and appreciate the truth that the aim of all good politics is to make happy homes. [Applause.] Our patriotic President, Mr. Buchanan, in a recent letter addressed to his fellow-citizens of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, has called the attention of the country to the alarming use of money in political contests. There is no doubt that this practice has fearfully spread within the last few years. In this City, and in one District in the recent canvass, it has reached its climax. From all parts of the State, from all quarters of the City, from Custom-House, and from prominent individuals, money was poured into my District by our opponents to defeat the candidate of the Democratic Party. I could only meet this desperate attempt to corrupt the canvass by a reliance upon the true men of the party, and by appealing once more to the unyielding constancy and resistless energy of my personal friends. The result has proved that friends are better than money. If Mr. Wallraven had been successful, he would have been forced into bankruptcy. For nearly every man who voted for him was promised either a comfortable plantation in Cuba, or a thrifty estate in water lots in some flourishing Western town, or a handful of shares in a lucrative California gold mine, conveniently located in the Mariposa tract. The small sums advanced to bind the bargains, although nothing in comparison with the magnificent contingents dependent upon a favorable result, yet even these cash advances, when footed upon a grand aggregate, would rival some of those imposing columns of statistics with which my military antagonist entertained that portion of the generous public who are credulous enough to believe that "figures never lie." [Laughter.] Among the agreeable things to be mentioned about this canvass is the fact that, on our side, at least, it was free from that duplicity, dissimulation and clandestine defamation of private character which at once characterises and disgraces New-York politics. Whatever we had to say of our opponents, we said it openly. There was no stabbing in the dark. There was no bush-fighting. It was a field-battle on open ground, and every lurking, stealthy opponent was forced out from his hiding-place, and made "to face the music" or retreat ingloriously. [Cheers.] This reminds me of one of those distinguished Democrats to whose natural and becoming obscurity we gave an airing in the course of the canvass—Mr. Secretary of State Tucker. He seems disposed now to keep himself before the people. I noticed him only because he was the fussy agent of a small faction in the State, who have been trying, since 1855, to administer upon the estate of the late Hard-Shell Party. That was a glorious party in its day. I belonged to it, and am proud of its origin and history from 1848 to 1853. Under similar circumstances I would hasten again to the same standard. But a few men have undertaken to keep up inside of the organization of the reunited and consolidated Democracy, the clannish associations and selfish schemes of an extinct faction,—and this is the set of dead politicians of which Tucker is the administrator *de bonis non*. Gideon is out this morning with a piece in the papers which, considering that he has been engaged a month in the composition thereof, proves that the sword of his namesake find a poor substitute in the pen of Gideon J. [Laughter.] It might be sufficient to let his specimen of mere evasion and abuse pass with the just remark of the *Herald*, "that the respectable portion of the community will skip over it." But I cannot, with justice to others, refrain from calling attention to the fact that, although he takes issue with me upon a couple of dates, and one or two entirely unimportant and merely incidental statements, yet Mr. Tucker admits and confesses all the material points I made against him.

*First*—He does not deny that he wrote and published falsehoods about me in 1855, when a candidate for the Senate, and avowed as the ground that this was the best way to defeat me, in a result he did not accomplish.

*Second*—He does not deny that he promised Cagny a pardon for his *protegé* from the Governor, if Cagny would support Walbridge.

*Third*—He does not deny that he attended the coalition caucus with Greeley, Kennedy, Sherman, Wells and other Republican and Know-Nothing leaders at the Astor House, on the Sunday night preceding the election, to concoct means and measures to defeat the Democratic candidates, and especially myself.

*Fourth*, He does not deny that he is more a monkey than a man, and that should end the controversy. [Great laughter and applause.] If we turn to the future, it is gratifying to see that all the indications point to the continued ascendancy in the radical councils of the statesmen and principles of the Democratic Party. We are much stronger now for the campaign of 1860, than we were in 1855 for the Presidential canvass of 1856. No truth is more frequently illustrated in our political history than the axiom that no man can stay inside the Democratic Party and rule it; it is equally true that it always depends upon a man himself to determine whether he will go out of the party or not. But it must never be forg

ganization of his State. If in the future we avoid on the one hand and on the other those errors which on both sides have contributed to past dissensions and present disquietude, there can be no doubt that a glorious victory awaits the nominee of the Charleston Convention of 1860.

A number of letters, received from distinguished gentlemen who had been invited to be present, were read. Among them were the following:

LETTER FROM SECRETARY COBB.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: It will not be in my power to be present at your proposed festival. I offer you my congratulations upon the re-election of your able Representative. His consistent and efficient support of the great measure of the Administration for the settlement of the vexed question which has so long disturbed the peace and harmony of the country, entitle him to the endowment which he has received from a confiding constituency. The conservative and constitutional sentiment of the country will require in the next Congress all the support which the Democratic Party can furnish, and the country will look with confidence to your immediate Representative to do his full part in the struggles and conflicts that will ensue. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB.

THOS. C. FIELDS, Esq., A. S. VOSBURGH, and others.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAYTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my official engagements prevent the acceptance of your invitation to mingle in your proposed rejoicing at the election of your representative, the Hon. D. E. SICKLES. The constituency of such a representative should be proud to honor him on all occasions. Possessing, as he does, those qualifications which so eminently mark the statesman—boldness, independence, patriotism and intelligence—it is not astonishing that he should have won your confidence and merited your congratulations. But you are not alone entitled to rejoice at his success; the whole country feels and appreciates his triumph as one of principle over a combined opposition, no element of which would or could have subserved the public good. Under such circumstances, your manifestations of pleasure are enhanced by the benefits the Republic will derive from his services, which the future, it seems at present, will demand.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

P. CLAYTON.

Messrs. J. S. CARPENTER, H. LIBENAU, Committee.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HON. ISAAC I. STEVENS ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE NORTHWEST.—At the regular meeting of the Geographical Society at the Historical Society's building, in Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, the Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Ex-Governor of Washington Territory, delivered an interesting address on "The Geographical Feetures of the Northwestern Territories." He gave some account of the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company and the first settlements in Oregon; of the progress of the explorations in the Northwest and the present condition of that region. He dwelt upon the fertility of the soil, with its astonishing forest growth, rich pasture lands and prairies, staple lands capable of the highest culture; the roadstead in Puget Sound—the finest harbor in the world—the whale, cod and halibut fisheries on the coast, with its 1,600 miles of shoreland, the mineral wealth in coal and gold of the whole region, the climate, far milder than had been represented, and the advantages of the projected route for a Pacific Railroad from Puget Sound to St Paul on the line of the 47th and 48th parallele over the proposed route to the northward, and that to the southward to connect San Francisco and St. Louis. Backed up with copious tables taken from official reports, he asserted that this route was the best because it was the shortest by some 600 miles, without counting about 150 less of descent and ascent than the other routes; because it would pass through a country more fruitful and more salubrious, and because it would connect with the water route by the great lakes, and so with the ocean and with Europe. In four years after the road was located and the money raised, it could be completed. Yet, though this was the best route, he was for building three roads to the Pacific. The British were at work in this matter, and if we did not act speedily, their road would be built first. The time had come when our Government should adopt a policy for the interior. The great wants of the West were not yet responded to. They in the West wanted to hear from their friends in time of peace, and receive assistance from them in time of war. The vision of COLUMBUS was yet to be realized, and the fabled wealth of the clime which he sought would be spread over the land, and make it first in wealth, power and influence over all the nations of the globe. Mr. STEVENS spoke distinctly, earnestly and very effectively. He was followed throughout with close attention by the audience. When he had concluded, the thanks of the Society were presented to him. Previous to the address the Treasurer read his report, by which it appears that $1,706 93 has been received, and $1,665 06 disbursed by the Society during the past year. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, President, JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Secretary, and FRED. A. CONKLING, Treasurer.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The American Institute held its regular monthly meeting last evening. A resolution was passed, authorizing the Trustees to borrow $3,000 on bond and mortgage to pay the current expenses of the Institute. The Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Governor elect, was elected a corresponding member. The Secretary was ordered to notify Mr. MORGAN of his election. The By-laws were so altered as to elect the Managers for a term of one year in place of three years as heretofore. After the passage of the above resolution all the members resigned except W. H. ADEE and CHARLES TURNER, late Deputy Street Commissioner. A new Board of Managers will be elected on the second Thursday in February. Mr. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rule, to reduce the salaries of the officers of the Institute as follows: Corresponding Secretary from $1,500 to $1,200; Recording Secretary from $1,000 to $600; Clerk from $1,500 to $500; Librarian from $800 to $500. It is proposed to consolidate the two latter into one office. The present annual expenses of the Institute are $10,000.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. LEBBIUS B. WARD, Esq., was appointed a Police Commissioner to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the resignation of Pelatiah Perit, Esq. The selection was made *viva voce* and *nem. con.* Mr. WARD was a candidate for State Senator last year, but was defeated. He served one term in the Assembly, where he distinguished himself by intelligence, integrity and faithful devotion to his duty. He will make an excellent Commissioner, and, though a Republican, he will never permit his party preferences unduly to influence his official action. He resides in the Twenty-second Ward, and was appointed in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Stillman. Charles Dix was appointed a policeman, and attached to the Brooklyn force. The remainder of the session was passed in detailing policemen for duty on election day, and in discussing the Report to the Legislature, which the Board is required to make annually. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

THE AUSTRIA—REWARDS TO CAPTAINS RENAUD AND FUNNENMARK AND THEIR CREW.—In consideration of the great services rendered to the survivors of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate steamer *Austria*, by Capt. RENAUD, of the French bark *Maurice*, and Capt. FUNNENMARK of the Norwegian ship *Catarina*, the Senate of the city of Hamburg has voted an honorary medal in gold to each of the Captains, and honorary medals in silver to the mates of their vessels, besides appropriating for distribution among the crews, an amount exceeding one thousand dollars for each vessel. The medals will be made especially for the occasion, and will be presented through the respective Governments.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.—At an adjourned meeting of the new Athenæum Club, held on Wednesday evening, on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club for the ensuing year:

*President*—CHARLES KING.
*Vice-President*—The Hon. George Hoilsom.
*Secretary*—Frank Moore.
*Treasurer*—B. R. Winthrop.
*Executive Committee*—W. C. Prime, J. C. B. Davis, H. Hastings Grant, H. T. Tuckerman, Howard Crosby.

About 150 names have already been subscribed, and it is intended to have the Club immediately organized. The location, it is understood, is to be in the vicinity of Union-square.

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, it was discovered the casing in the walls of the Comptroller's office was on fire, caused by a defect in the furnace flues. When the fire was first discovered, the outer door was immediately locked, so as to prevent the firemen from deluging the place with water. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water. It is stated that the present system of heating the Hall of Records is very defective, and is considered by many old firemen to be wholly unsafe. The building itself is fire proof, but should a fire gain much headway valuable papers, representing millions of dollars, would be destroyed.

AN OLD LADY FATALLY BURNED.—A German woman, nearly 75 years of age, received, yesterday, fatal burns from the effect of the bursting of a camphene lamp. The name of the unfortunate deceased was MARIA LEINZA, and she lived with her son-in-law, at No. 219 Stanton-street. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen has just established free classes in mechanical education at its rooms in the Cooper Institute.

NOVEL PROCESSION.—A new style of procession passed through the streets yesterday—the van led by a brass band, perched in a dragon car. A quagga trotted behind, and the rear was brought up by half a dozen elephants, big and little, barnessed tandem to a menagerie car.

### Police Reports.

TRAVELING THE HIGHWAY TO FORTUNE.—Two enterprising Jews have been laying a foundation for a rapid fortune. Representing that they were about to open an [illegible] part of the [illegible] merchandise, selected such [illegible] their notes in payment, and ordered the goods sent to their assigned place of business. They were sent as directed. Instead of being [illegible] and shelved for sale, the outside address was [illegible], and the address "G. A., Scranton, Penn." [illegible] on the boxes. A sharp policeman saw the [illegible], and noticing the furtive manner in which they were being carted away, suspected that they contained stolen goods. He called on General Superintendent Tallmadge, and informed him of his suspicions. Sergeant Brevoort was instructed to examine into the case. Two keenly-scented Sergeants [illegible] the house to pier No. 2, North River, arriving just after they had been unloaded. The thieves, having a twinge of fright, made himself invisible in quick time, without stopping to take a receipt from the shipping agents. The boxes were taken to the Police head-quarters, and, on examination, were found to contain about $3,000 worth of silks and fancy goods. The *quasi* owners made their appearance, and were vehemently indignant at the official interference. Some choice Billingsgate was uttered, and savage threats made, exhibiting a fierceness of temper, rivaling the vituperative expressions of the ancient Shylock. Their demands for the goods were unheeded, and they left vowing vengeance—not having since returned. A telegram was sent to Scranton, asking a detention of any goods that had, or might arrive, bearing the address above referred to. The result was a seizure of some half-dozen other boxes equally filled with costly fabrics. About $12,000 worth of goods here already been recovered. Some half-a-dozen merchants, who have been victimized into selling goods to these parties, presented themselves yesterday at the Police head-quarters, and were anxious to recover possession of such of the property as respectively belonged to them.

AVOIDING PAYMENT OF A GAS BILL.—The present price of gas ranges at too high a figure to suit the pecuniary convenience of all parties. Those who cannot afford the luxury of gas light generally, although reluctantly, fall back on tallow candles or hazardous camphene. Patrick Muller, doing business at No. 426 Hudson-street, disliked candles, and had an instinctive fear of burning fluid. He liked gas, but disliked the bills. To gratify his liking, and to avoid the unpleasant necessity of paying for gas, he soldered a lead pipe to the service pipe, and in this way drew on the Manhattan Company's gas *ad libitum* without their drawing on his exchequer. The dodge was not so brilliant in its results as Mr. Muller hoped, for he was yesterday arrested, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and held for examination.

"DEAD RABBITS" AT WORK.—The gang of "Dead Rabbits," is an indefatigable fraternity. Scrupulousness is not one of their traits. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning two of the brotherhood discovered a man walking through Centre street. They asked the stranger to step into an adjoining groggery—of which an abundant number is open all night in the Sixth Ward—and "take a nip" with them. The stranger refused. The representatives of the defunct diminutive quedruped with long ears knocked the uncompliant stranger down, stole his watch and money, and then ran. A Sixth Ward policeman was luckily in the vicinity, and arrested the duet. The money and watch had been passed into other hands. The prisoners, who gave their names as John Smith and George Joyce, were locked up in the Tombs.

FRIGHTENED AWAY.—One of the dark-lantern gentlemen, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, attempted to work his way through a basement window of the dwelling-house, No. 14 St. Luke's-place. Hearing the footsteps of an approaching policeman, he deemed it judicious to throw up his enterprise, and, making a leap to the pavement, started down the street. The officer gave chase, but an attack of rheumatism or gout prevented his running very fast, and the fellow escaped.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Daniel Wilsey, captain of Canal-boat *Lilly*, was arrested yesterday by Officers Holland and Lee, of the Harbor Police, for having at different places on the line of the Canal, taken from the cargo a large quantity of wheat belonging to a firm in this City. He was fully committed on a charge of grand larceny by Justice WELCH, at the Mayor's Court.

A captain of a canal-boat belonging to the same firm was arrested yesterday by Officers Vanderzee and Mathews, of the Harbor Police, on a charge of having secreted in the cabin of his boat about three tons of pig iron, which had been taken from the cargo on his last trip up. He having brought it back with him, it created suspicion and led to his arrest. He was fully committed by Justice WELSH, in default of $1,000 bail.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. A petition was presented from the property-owners on Hammersley-street, to have Houston street continued on to the North River, and to have the same renumbered. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. ARCULARIUS offered the following resolution on Street-cleaning, which was adopted:

*Whereas*, The following resolution passed the Board of Councilmen, March 5, 1858, and the Board of Aldermen, June 14, '858, signed by the Mayor:

*Resolved*, That the City Inspector be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City for a term of five years, and return said proposals and specifications to the Common Council for confirmation; whereas the above Ordinance of the Mayor and Common Council has not been carried out in consequence of the omission of the Counsel to the Corporation in not drawing up the form of contract, and not presenting the same to the City Inspector; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Counsel to the Corporation be ordered forthwith to prepare the proper form of contracts and present them to the City Inspector, and that the City Inspector be ordered to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City immediately, in accordance with the above Ordinances.

Resolutions were also concurred in, appropriating $250 each to S. Myers and C. B. Woodruff, for clerical services on the different Committees of the Board of Aldermen.

Reports were received from the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of making donations of $1,000 to the Northwestern Dispensary, $250 to the Ladies' Depository, and $500 to the Womens' Prison Association and Home. Referred to the Finance Committee of this Board. From the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of concurring to build a new engine for Company No. 44. Adopted. In favor of concurring to confirm award of contract for repaire and alterations of House No. 34 for Hose Company No. 13. Adopted. Lewis Carpenter and Cherles Vandervoort were the lowest bidders for this work, the sum named by them being $666. From the same Committee a report was received in favor of enlarging the house of Hose Co. No. 22. Adopted.

The following communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to a resolution inquiring why the repairs to the City Hall were not proceeded with:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to a resolution of your Board, dated Nov. 26, this day received, I have the honor to report that there are two causes for the delay in the repairs of the City Hall. First, there is no appropriation applicable to that purpose. Second, after the additional story was directed to be put upon the building by the Common Council, there was not sufficient time to complete the work before Winter; and the then Street Commissioner, rather than have the present temporary roof removed, thus exposing the City Hall to the weather, determined to defer the construction of the new third story until next Spring.

Very respectfully,
G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

The Board then took up the special order of the day, the question of concurring with the Board of Aldermen as to the condition on which the Hudson River Railroad Company were to be permitted to run small cars on their track. After discussion, some unimportant amendments having been made, they concurred. The following report, relative to the application of the Women's State Hospital, for the cession of certain lots of grounds belonging to the City, was taken up and adopted:

REPORT.

The Committee on Finance, to whom were referred the report and resolution of the Board of Aldermen, relative to the Women's State Hospital, report that they are well satisfied that the application is for a truly worthy charity, the Woman's Hospital being one of the most useful and philanthropic institutions ever established, and should receive every encouragement and reasonable aid within the power of the Common Council. The more the objects and nature of this institution are understood the greater is the interest felt in its success, and your Committee would urge that no unnecessary delay should be allowed to transpire in granting the application, so that the work of erecting the requisite buildings should proceed; but while your Committee are impressed with the importance of the subject under consideration, and are desirous of advancing the progress of the hospital, they cannot recommend a concurrence with the action of the Board of Aldermen as it at present stands.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the consideration demanded in the second portion of the resolution herewith offered for adoption is but just towards our constituents, who are called upon to contribute thus liberally to a State charity, and they therefore offer it in connection with the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, as an amendment to the action of that body.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution as substitutes for the resolution from the other Board:

*Whereas*, The legislature of the State of New-York, on the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, authorized them to convey to the Board of Governors of the New-York State Woman's Hospital the block of ground bounded by Fourth-avenue, Forty-ninth-street, Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, containing thirty-two lots of ground or thereabouts; the said conveyance to be in consideration of one dollar, lawful money of the United States, and to remain in full force and virtue so long as the ground herein specified shall be used for the purposes of said New-York State Woman's Hospital, and no longer; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and cause to be executed the necessary papers to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to convey to the Board of Governors of the New-York State Woman's Hospital the block of ground in said City, bounded by the Fourth-avenue, Forty-ninth-street, Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, containing thirty-two (32) lots, or thereabouts; the said conveyance to be in consideration of one dollar, lawful money of the United States, and to remain in full force and virtue so long as the ground herein specified shall be used for the purposes of said New-York State Woman's Hospital, and no longer; and in further consideration of this conveyance, the Governors of said Woman's Hospital shall provide and maintain twenty-four (24) free beds, for poor persons residing in the City of New-York, fit patients for said hospital, to be nominated in such manner as may be provided for by ordinance, and in case no ordinance is passed by the Common Council in relation thereto, then the nominations to be made by the Mayor, in all cases subject to the same rules and regulations enacted by said Board of Governors for the admission of other patients.

HENRY ARCULARIUS, } Committee
JAMES M. CROSS, } on
PETER CRAWFORD. } Finance.

### City Politics.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER FOR THE NINETEENTH WARD.—Mr. M. A. REED, the Republican candidate for School Commissioner in the Nineteenth Ward, has written a letter to one of the Committee accepting the nomination, declaring his earnest desire for the welfare of the schools, and his conviction that the daily reading of the Bible in them is essential to their usefulness. He says he is the Republican candidate, and has no connection of any kind with any other party. The rumor that he had declined,—which we mentioned yesterday, is unfounded.

SIXTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.—Mr. FRANKLIN J. OTTERSON, Republican candidate for Councilman in the Sixth District, denies that he has withdrawn his name from the canvass.

ANTI-TAMMANY MEETING.—A demonstration in behalf of JOHN C. EVERSON, the Anti-Tammany Democratic candidate for Alderman for the First District, and of Messrs. RUSSELL and LYNCH, for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse, was held last evening, in the First Ward, at the Battery Hotel, in Battery-place. About three hundred persons were present. Ex-Aldermen WILLIAM WILSON presided.

### Note from Mr. McCarty.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: In your issue of this morning I notice that my name appears in your sketches of the candidates for the office of School Commissioners, and as the sketch you have given of me contains errors, I beg leave to call your attention to the following corrections:

The name of the Democratic candidate for School Commissioner of the Fifteenth Ward, is JAMES W. MCCARTY, and not "John," as appeared in your journal of this date. Though of Irish parentage, which I am not ashamed of, I claim the honor of American nativity, having been born in this City, and in the Ward in which I am a candidate, and in which, with the exception of a few years, I have always resided. I am not a builder, as stated in your sketch, but am following the profession of the law. By inserting the above you will oblige,

Yours very truly,
JAMES W. MCCARTY, No. 201 Mercer-street.

### Chamber of Commerce—Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, P. PERIT, Esq., presiding. The meeting was large, and several new members were elected. Mr. PERIT stated that he had transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, as instructed by vote of the Chamber, a copy of the report and resolution of the last meeting upon the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty. He had received the following letter in reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1858.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., transmitting a copy of a report and resolutions adopted unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, relative to the trade with Canada under the Reciprocity Treaty, and particularly with reference to the admission free of duty, stated to have been heretofore allowed, of flour manufactured in Canada of wheat the growth of the United States; and in reply to state that the records of the Department have been carefully examined, and no decision authorizing such admission can be found, nor do those in charge of this branch of the business of this office recollect any such decision as having ever been made.

Such flour may have been admitted free of duty by some of the collectors of the frontier ports, without a knowledge of the origin of the wheat out of which it was manufactured, believing it to have been the growth of Canada; but as soon as this question was raised and presented for my consideration, it was decided that such flour was liable to duty on its importation into the United States, the Treaty requiring it to be of the "growth and produce" of one of the British North American Provinces to entitle it to free entry.

The erroneous opinion that such flour had been heretofore admitted to entry free of duty under a decision of the Department probably originated from a circular issued under its authority, dated July 31, 1855, in which, among the list of free articles under the Reciprocity Treaty, "breadstuffs of all kinds not further manufactured than flour and meat" are specified, without at the same time observing that by the circular in question, all the articles in said free list are required to be the product of said British Provinces.

That the intent of the Department in the circular referred to was to embrace under the designation of breadstuffs, &c., only the flour manufactured of wheat the growth of said Provinces, is evident from the fact that the free list promulgated by my predecessor, (by and under whose authority the circular of July 31, 1855, was issued,) in the General Regulations published by him under date of the 1st February, 1857, contains the same item of breadstuff, &c.; and also from the further fact that said General Regulations contain the following general principle, applicable to that and other articles manufactured in the Provinces in question, out of materials the growth or produce of the United States, viz.:

"The inquiry is frequently made of the Department whether articles manufactured in the British Provinces, of materials the product of the United States, can be imported free of duty. Articles so manufactured, not being imported in the same condition as when exported, do not come within the exemption from duty under the Tariff act of 1846, nor any other law or treaty, and must be subjected to duty according to their classification in the Tariff act of 1856." See General Regulations, page 504.

Further to illustrate the views of the Department heretofore as to the construction of the Reciprocity Treaty in this respect, I refer you to the decision in the *General Regulations*, (pages 505 and 506,) that tar manufactured in Canada from coal the product of the United States was not entitled to free entry, although said treaty specifies tar in its schedule of free articles, which was an application of the general principle referred to, similar to that the Department has since made with regard to flour manufactured in the British North American Provinces out of wheat the growth of the United States, the article in both cases not being, in the language of the Treaty in question, of "the growth and produce" of said Provinces, nor imported in the same condition as when exported, to entitle it to free entry under the Tariff Act.

Other articles to which this general principle would be applicable might be specified in further illustration of this subject, if it were deemed necessary.

The trade with the British North American Provinces is now regulated by the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty and the legislation of Congress, and this Department has no power to alter or extend it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

P. PERIT, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

The subject of "Steam on the Canals" next claimed the attention of the Chamber, Mr. CALEB BARSTOW submitting a lengthy report. We give its substance:

"Since the meeting of the 11th inst., when a partial report only was made, the Committee have more fully pursued their inquiries, and are more fully than ever convinced of the useful agency of steam in the propelling of boats upon our canals. The most desirable qualities, namely, economy in space and weight, as well as economy in fuel, can be attained in any of the engines and boilers that have been brought before the public. The canals will not be injured by propelling boats with steam.

Speed on the European canals has attained, under steam, ten miles an hour, without damage to the banks. The deepening of the water, however, must be completed to the full extent of what has for years been proposed, before we can reap the full benefit of the new agency.

The Committee deem it well to refrain from any special suggestions as to what portions of the canals of New-York should receive the first attention. That branch of the subject will naturally be governed by circumstances which can be better understood and appreciated by competent engineers, through legislative committees of investigation.

The Committee are confident in the belief that the railroads near our canals will be benefited by improvements in the general features of trade that will ensue from the increased ability of the canals. The latter will take a great deal of cheap and bulky merchandize, that the railroads gain nothing now by carrying. Travel will also be increased beyond all present computation.

The great activity of our Canadian neighbors was referred to, in perfecting their canals; these causes of friendly emulation are useful, for they awaken energies that are generally conducive to good results.

The report was accepted.

Mr. BARSTOW offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Chamber adopt the accompanying report, and that the Committee upon Canal Navigation be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York, urging upon them the importance of completing, at as early a day as possible, the enlargement of the Canals of this State.

The resolution was adopted, and the report ordered to be printed, with accompanying documents.

A communication was read from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, relative to collisions at sea, and enclosing a copy of memorial sent to the President of the United States upon that subject. The President stated that the matter was under consideration by the Committee, and that the communication had been acknowledged.

Mr. LENT said the British Government had taken this matter up and prepared a very elaborate report, while we had done nothing. Here we had to apply to the Board of Trade at Washington. The motion was carried. Mr. DAVID OGDEN said the case of the *Andrew Foster* and *Tuscarora* was a most important one, and the decision by the English Courts gave the English ship-owners a great advantage over the American ones. He would write the case out and lay it before the Board. Mr. LOWE stated that under the English law, the owners of the *Tuscarora* was made liable to damages of $200,000, and might have been made liable to a million, through the simple error of the captain putting his helm the wrong way.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. GIDDINGS.—The Boston friends of the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS gave him a complimentary dinner on the 1st December, at the Parker House. Senator WILSON presided. Mr. GIDDINGS made a speech reviewing his early career, his associations with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and his Congressional experience generally. Gov. BANKS was called out, and referred in very complimentary terms to Mr. GIDDINGS' long services, adding: "This is the sort of men whom the country needs. Congressmen are perpetually anxious about the opinions of their constituents at home, and fear what they may say in criticism of their acts; this not unfrequently embarrasses them and unduly and unfortunately influences their conduct, especially in a crisis. What we want is a class of men who can promptly and wisely decide what is right and best to be done, and who will not hesitate or fear to execute their purposes.

### The Funeral of Benjamin F. Butler.

The funeral of the late BENJAMIN F. BUTLER took place yesterday afternoon at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, of which he was formerly a member. Soon after 2 o'clock the funeral *cortége*, headed by the officiating clergy, Drs. SPRAGUE, ADAMS, BETHUNE and SKINNER, entered the Church. Among the more distinguished members of the bar following, were Judges BETTS, VANDERPOOL and MASON, and the Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN. In the audience we noticed General WINFIELD SCOTT, Judge PRATOUT and DANIEL LOEB, Esq. The exercises were introduced with chanting by the choir.

The Rev. Dr. SKINNER, formerly Pastor of the Church, read passages of Scripture and offered prayer. In introducing the remarks which followed, Dr. SKINNER said that next to the immediate friends of the deceased the church felt his loss most. For 20 years and ever he had been active, not only in general Christian duties, but in special spheres of labor. He refrained from opening the rich treasures of sweet memories of the private life of the deceased from dwelling on the evidence offered by his death-bed of the truth of the Christian religion—for a former pastor of Mr. BUTLER'S, the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, had been invited to speak, and on these themes he would dwell more particularly.

Dr. SPRAGUE characterized Mr. BUTLER as another Joseph of Arimathea, who was a counsellor and a good man and just, who walked for the kingdom of God. His moral character was truly remarkable. As for his professional abilities, if I were to treet of them at all, said Dr. S., I should prefer to treat of them at a greater distance from his coffin. Far be it from me to say he had no imperfections, but I will leave it to others who had fewer faults than he to point them out. In conclusion he looked at the national bearings of this bereavement, and earnestly urged those whom he addressed to regard the lessons Mr. BUTLER'S death-bed inculcated.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS said it had been allotted to him to speak of the theme just alluded to by Dr. SPRAGUE—Mr. B.'s dying hours. In performing this duty he read an exceedingly interesting paper by one of Mr. BUTLER'S sons. It is a good thing, my fellow-citizens, said Dr. A., to come up to the house of God to receive such a testimony as this. To these church friends let me say, take courage and comfort in this new evidence of the truth of your religion. And let me urge you, from whom it has pleased God to remove this ornament of your profession, to understand how great a thing it is to be religious. More than all the gifts of intellect are those qualities that are nurtured by the spirit of God. Deep down beneath the turmoil of this life there is a consciousness that to be a believer in Jesus Christ is the best of all. The language that comes to us from those lips now mute is this, "to believe in Jesus Christ is the way to extract the sting of death. The sting of death is sin. Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE made a few remarks expressive of the gratification he felt at being recognized among Mr. BUTLER'S friends. He could not sympathise with one of the brethren who preceded him in wishing, when he saw Mr. BUTLER engaged in political struggles, that he might have duties to discharge more congenial to his taste. No! though there may be those before me who do not approve of his politicel views, I will say frankly that I wish there more BENJAMIN F. BUTLERS among our public men. If our Government is being resigned to the guidance of mere politicians—if our elections are decided by our primary meetings, it is the fault of you, who, while you have acted with Mr. BUTLER professionally, have refused to take the stand which he did in political life.

At the conclusion of Dr. BETHUNE'S address the audience dispersed.

### The "Bible in the Schools" Question.

Some citizens of the Fifteenth Ward have apprised Mr. E. C. BENEDICT of the fact, that a vigorous attempt was being made to defeat his election as School Commissioner, on the ground that he was opposed to the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools. Mr. B. has written the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your kind note, in which you say that an effort is being made to defeat my election as School Commissioner of the Fifteenth Ward, on the ground that I am opposed to having the Bible read in the Public Schools, and that you think I ought publicly to refute it.

You are quite right in saying that all who know me well, believe it to be untrue. It is untrue. I have heard of the charge before, and have always contradicted it in conversation. I have not, however, yet overcome my repugnance to appearing in the public papers in the attitude of seeking to solicit votes for an office, which I have held for so many years—for which I never asked, and which I should be unwilling to fill except by the free choice of the Ward where I have lived for about twenty years—and, for a considerable portion of the time, have been an officer of the Schools, which, during their whole existence, have been daily opened by reading the Bible.

I am very respectfully and truly yours,
E. C. BENEDICT.

To Messrs. RICHARD WARREN and THOS. DENNY.

### To the Election Canvassers.

The canvassers of every election district will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regularly authorized collectors, who will exhibit tickets of their authority from the agent. By complying with this request, every daily journal in this City will be able to give the returns the next morning.

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE, $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

$50. $50.
☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Music Boxes.**—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

☞ **W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort** Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **A Card.**
TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.
We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Hellmstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Carey, Howard & Stanger, and Charles H. King sell it at wholesale. We will say, in connection, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY.
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.**
COCOINE.
Prepared from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 197 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherons**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Geot's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. G. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
TIGHT-STICH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Six Hundred Dozen Scotch Wool Scarfs** AT FIFTY CENTS EACH; ENGLISH SILK SCARFS, 75 CENTS TO $2 50; GOLD SCARF-PINS, VERY CHEAP. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WARD, NO. 333 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS. WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED ON EASY TERMS.

☞ **At Dempsey & Pargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS.
VISITING CARDS.
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Some one said,** "The Ladies have a fellow-feeling in their hearts for the "American Smoker" because it cleanses the breath." "Law me," says Mrs. Partington, "that's just what the fellows used to do when I was a girl." Nos. 25 and 26 Frankfort-st.

☞ **The supply is scarcely equal to the demand,** so immense is the popularity of JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Restorer. It prevents and cures baldness, promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and changes gray hair and whiskers to the original color, softness and brilliancy of youth. It is not a dye. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **$50 Reward.**—Stolen from our door, on Wednesday evening, between 5½ and 6 o'clock, a case of black Cassimere and Otter HATS, marked "A. L." in a diamond. The hats were printed inside, "Congress Hat." The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods and conviction of the thief.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Ladies' Gaiter Boots, with heels, at** 12s.; double soles, 14s.; best quality Button Gaiter Boots, 18s. and 20s.; with heels, 20s. and 24s.; Boys, Misses and Children's boots and shoes, and India Rubber boots and shoes of all styles and prices at
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

## MARRIED.

MOTT—YOUEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JAMES S. MOTT to EMMA A., daughter of Joseph G. Allen, Esq., of Fairfield, Conn.

EVERDELL—EWBANK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., HENRY EVERDELL to MARY H., daughter of Thomas Ewbank, Esq., all of this City.

FISHER—KETCHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 30 ANDREW FISHER to Miss JULIA KETCHAM, both of Riverhead, L. I.

☞ Long Island pap

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.**

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Director has to appeal to the indulgence of the public, as the HUGUENOTS cannot be given on Friday in consequence of the illness of signor TAMARO.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

to aid the management in this emergency, has kindly consented to appear once more in her admired character of Violetta, in Verdi's Opera of

LA TRAVIATA,

which will be given

THIS EVENING,

with LORINI, FLORENZA, SOTO, &c.

Seats for TRAVIATA may be had this morning.

TO-MORROW. (Saturday,)

THE HUGUENOTS,

which will be given most positively, as there is not the slightest doubt that Sig. TAMARO will be able to appear. The manager will thus be enabled to introduce

MLLE. POINSOT

to the public, which also would not be the case, as he is bound by contract to open in Boston in the middle of next week.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the "HUGUENOTS," the doors will open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

Sale of seats for Saturday's "Huguenots" commences this morning.

THE TWO LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

First appearance in America of

MLLE. POINSOT,

principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her début in the great role of

VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4,

Meyerbeer's grand opera of

THE HUGUENOTS,

with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season. The three great female parts will be sung by

MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LABORDE, MLLE. GHIONI.

The male roles by

FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESSE, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and CARL FORMES,

who will resume his great part of Marcel.

THE BALLET

will be numerously represented, and will be headed by

MLLE. SOTO and Mr. OENNSTEADT.

THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA

will comprise the same strength of talent as last season.

FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES

Painted by Allegri and Caiyo.

THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,

Part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place (1572)

A MISE EN SCENE,

fully equalling that of the most celebrated European opera house, supported by two hundred supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.

ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Conductor.....Carl Anschutz

The Incidental ballet, composed by Dr. Dennstedt, Ballet Master from the Royal Opera, Berlin, and Covent Garden, London.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The début of this great artist is one of great importance to the Director. The part of Valentine, which she has sung during the last four years at the Grand Opera in Paris—the Opera House for which the HUGUENOTS was expressly composed—is considered to be her leading role; and her début had to be necessarily delayed, until this opera, with its new cast, could be brought out.

Mlle. Poinsot is a soprano in the full sense of the word—possessing a fresh and extremely sonorous voice. She is young, and of commanding appearance; and from the fact, that, according to the custom of the Paris Grand Opera, Meyerbeer's consent has always to be obtained before an artist is permitted to assume such important roles in his works as Valentine in the "Huguenots" and Alice in "Robert le Diable," and that this consent was given in the most flattering manner, it may be argued that Mlle. Poinsot is justly entitled to the undivided attention of the American public.

On TUESDAY—Close of the season, and BENEFIT of

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,

and her farewell appearance in New-York (prior to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, the West and South.)

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S benefit and farewell appearance will comprise two performances—an

OPERA ON TUESDAY EVENING.

A MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, at 12½.

The entertainments of Tuesday evening will consist of the whole of Donizetti's opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

when

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,

for the first time in America, will sing her celebrated rôle of Lucia. On the same occasion

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI

will make his first and only appearance this season at the Academy of Music.

On the same evening will be given,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,

the third act of Donizetti's famous Opera of

THE MARTYRS,

including the celebrated prison scene.

Mlle. Piccolomini as.....Pauloula

Signor Lorini as.....Polliato

THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY

will comprise

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,

which will be duly published.

ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES

For Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit and farewell appearance.

The price of admission for Tuesday evening will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.

The price of admission to the Matinée, $1, as at the former Matinées.

NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Tuesday's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will receive

A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**

No. 624 BROADWAY.

UNABATED SUCCESS

AND

SEVENTH WEEK

OF

TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1858, and

Every night during the week,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson.

Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern.

Coyle, attorney-at law.....Mr. Burnett.

Atel Mncrott, his clerk.....Mr. Conidock.

Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.

Georgie Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene.

Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.

Augusta.....{her daughters}.....Miss Effie Germon.

Georgiana.....{her daughters}.....Mrs. Sothern.

Mary Meredith.....Miss Sarah Stevens.

To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled

TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

Charles Beeswing.....Mr. Sothern.

Mr. Chili Chutnee.....Mr. Burnett.

Jacob Mutter.....Mr. Peters.

Arabella.....Miss Effie Germon.

Daily Mutter, housemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy.

With the song "Who'll have me?"

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. Family Circle; (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Omnibus Seats, (secured,) $1.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,

THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY

and

YRCA MATHIAS,

Last night but one of

THE GREEN MONSTER.

Gabriel Ravel.....as.....The White Knight

Francois Ravel.....as.....Harlequin

The Ballet of KATY.

Katy.....Yrca Mathias

Hans.....Mons. Mathieu

THE TIGHT ROPE,

by Mariette Zanfretta and others.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,**

Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWELL

FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3, 1858,

BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF

MR. P. RICHINGS and

MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,

When the

CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

will be presented:

Marie.....Miss Richings

Sulpice.....Mr. Richings

To conclude with

CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN.

Clari.....Miss Richings

Belamo.....Mr. Richings

Vespasia.....Miss Julia Daly

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

GREAT BILL FOR THIS EVENING.

TWO COMEDIES.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

Magnificently Cast,

And

BLUE AND CHERRY.

The delightful Comedy of AMERICANS IN PARIS will be revived to-morrow, with other entertainments.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**

THIS EVENING, Dec. 3,

SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.

The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Pastor.

Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.

To conclude with a laughable afterpiece.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1858.

Performance commences with

RICHARD HOFFMAN, OR SMILES AND TEARS.

After which, the drama of

THE RAGPICKER OF NEW-YORK.

Old Smudge.....Mr. Johnston

To conclude with the

BONNIE FISH WIFE.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**

THIS EVENING, Dec. 3,

The performances will commence with

DRED; Or, THE DISMAL SWAMP.

To be succeeded by the comic pantomime of

THE POOR LOVERS.

Concluding with the drama of

THE WIZARD SKIFF.

**FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION**

For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,

AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. This entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.

HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.

ABM. H. WHEELER, Secretary.




## AMUSEMENTS.

**ARTHUR NAPOLEON.**

THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,

Will give his Third

SOIREE MUSICALE,

AT DODWORTH'S ROOM,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1858.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON

Will be assisted by

Signorina CAIROLI, Prima Donna.

Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.

Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone,

Mr. U. FRADEL, Conductor.

Single Tickets.....$1 00

Tickets admitting Schools, each.....50

Doors open at 7½. Soiree commences at 8 o'clock.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON would call particular attention to his programme in next Monday and Tuesday's papers.

Tickets will be on sale at Hall & Son's, 13, Brendlug's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled

SOUTHERN LIFE,

illustrated by

ELEGANT TABLEAUX.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**FAIR FOR THE AMERICAN UNION.**

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,

No. 620 Broadway.

ARTISTS intending to deposit painting, statuary, &c., in the Gallery of Fine Arts, at the Fair and Exhibition of the American Union will oblige the Committee by sending them in immediately for arrangement by gaslight. Private parties having to send works of art will please do so at once. By order of the Committee.

S. L. LEWENHERZ, Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE of TWENTY BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED CHILDREN. FRIDAY, Dec. 4, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE PARTITION SUIT; followed by a FETE DANSANTE by THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, in Nautical Ballet. THE SAILOR'S DREAM, and "Villikins and His Dinah" sung by Master Fred. Wren, 5 years old. To conclude with a comic pantomime, CHINESE PASTIMES; SAE-HI, INFANT ALICE; CHING-CHANG, LA PETITE EMELINE. The elegant Aquaria, and Happy Family, all to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MRS. C. N. SINCLAIR—HAVING ARRIVED from Europe, will shortly have the honor to make her reappearance in New-York for the first time since her recent tours through all parts of the world. Mrs. SINCLAIR will, during the ensuing year, play engagements in all the principal cities of the United States, producing a variety of entirely new and original plays written expressly for herself by the first English Dramatists of the day, during her late engagements at the Theatres Royal, Haymarket, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Birmingham, &c., &c.

MR. ERNEST PERRING, OF THE ACADemy of Music, intending to reside permanently in New-York City, will devote himself to those who may wish to perfect themselves in the art of Italian or English singing, or the study of the piano-forte. Mr. Perring has permission to refer to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and may be addressed at his residence, No. 60 West 9th-st., or to care of either Mr. Chas. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, or Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

## POLITICAL.

**EIGHTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.**

*For Commissioner of Common Schools,*

WM. TUCKER.

*For Inspector,*

JOSEPH D. MARTIN,

*For Trustees,*

ABRAM T. RIKER,

WM. WESTERFIELD.

**EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.**

*For Councilman of the IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,*

W. LAIMBEER, Jr., Builder.

PEOPLE'S AND TAX PAYERS' CANDIDATE.

*For Alderman, Fifth District.*

JAMES WEBB.

THE NINETEENTH WARD IN A BLAZE.—Pursuant to a call, a Ratification meeting was held at Bingleden's, corner 59th-st. and 3d av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1858. On motion, the following persons were unanimously appointed officers of the meeting: President, NICHOLAS L. BRONDAGE; Vice-Presidents, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., Peter F. O'Brien, Wm. H. Disbrow, Henry J. Armstrong, John Foggin, Thos. J. Marshall, Thos. Hogg and Professor Kroeger. Secretaries, John B. McDonnell, Jas. Berrien, Jr., and Wm. Duff Telfair. Edward Dayton, Esq., read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.:

*Resolved*, That in Mr. Robt. T. Haws, we have a candidate for Comptroller, who was eminent as a merchant for his integrity, energy and ability, who as a public officer was known and esteemed for his incorruptibility, and whose election will do honor to the party which nominated, and to the community which may elect him.

*Resolved*, That in Mr. Charles Brueninghausen, our candidate for Governor of the Almshouse, we have an eminent physician of sound views and good judgment, eminently qualified for the position we wish him to be placed in.

*Resolved*, That in the election of the Councilmanic ticket, the electors of the Seventh Senatorial District may rest assured that the candidates who have been placed in nomination will use all honorable means to stem the overwhelming tide of profligacy and corruption which has for years characterized our municipal government.

*Resolved*, That in the candidates for School Officers the citizens of the XIXth Ward have every assurance that if they are elected, rigor, efficiency and economy will mark their career, and that the precepts and reading of the Bible will be continued therein.

*Resolved*, That in our candidates for Constables—Messrs. Groves and Rocke—our fellow-citizens will not ooce recognize men of sterling worth, and we feel confident that at the close of the canvass they will be triumphantly elected.

The Chairman then read the names of the nominees, which were ratified, with three times three, viz.:

*For Comptroller*—ROBERT T. HAWS.

*For Governor of the Almshouse*—CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN.

*For Councilmen*—Charles N. Decker, Hamlin Babcock, Daniel Townsend, James G. Mcadam, Wm. H. Valentine, Ira A. Allen.

*For School Commissioner*—MICHAEL A. REED.

*For School Inspector*—LAWRENCE H. KERR.

*For School Trustees*—JOHN TURNER, ADDISON BROWN.

*For Constables*—HERRMANN ROCKE, NATHANIEL J. GROVES.

Eloquent addresses were then made by Jas. Fairman, Esq., ex-Judge Blakely, Edward Dayton, Esq., Nichols H. Babcock, Esq. and Michael A. Reed, Esq., the nominee for School Commissioner; which were listened to with marked attention. Capt. DeGey with his fife pounder made the supporters of mirth tremble, as at his bidding the piece thundered forth its notes of triumph.

NICHOLAS L. BRUNDAGE, President.

JOHN B. MCDONNELL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, are authorized to say that, notwithstanding Mr. A. M. C. SMITH declined the nomination for Alderman, having since been waited upon by many prominent citizens and tax-payers in the district, desiring him to accept the nomination unanimously given him by the American Party, waiving all personal inconvenience, is now, and will be, until next Tuesday, at sunset,

THE AMERICAN,

TAX-PAYERS'

AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

FOR ALDERMAN OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Geo. Briggs, | Chas. J. Holder, |
| Dr. T. Kirby, | John D. King, |
| Jas. S. Anderson, | Hiram Force, |
| Andrew J. Campbell, | Thos. P. Okie, |
| A. M. Bininger, | Geo. W. Bloomfield, |
| Lemuel W. Parks, | Fred'k Merritt, |
| Chas. J. Rose, | C. H. Phelps, |
| Wm. E. Beardsley. | |

ELEVENTH WARD.—SCHOOL REFORM!—The independent electors of the XIth Ward, who are in favor of reform in the government of the Public Schools, without reference to political associations, will assemble in mass meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the spacious hall over Union Market. Addresses will be delivered by J. W. Gerard, Esq., Wm. W. Badger, Esq., R. L. Larremore, Esq., Mr. J. B. Kiernstad, and other citizens of the XIth Ward. Rally to the support of your Public Schools! By order of the General Committee. WM. D. HICKS, Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATIONS:

For School Commissioner—JOHN DAVENPORT.

For School Inspector—EDWARD N. BLOOM.

For School Trustees—THOMPSON W. DECKER, BARTHOLEMEW B. CHAPPELL.

JAMES DENNIS, President.

STEPHEN MCCORMICK, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Whig Convention, of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,

JAMES WEBB, Esq.,

was unanimously indorsed as the candidate for Alderman.

WILLIAM H. STRANG, Chairman.

J. SOUTHMAYD, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH Ward Republican Association will be held at head-quarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1858, at 8 o'clock.

NICHOLAS H. BABCOCK, Jr., } Secretaries.
ROBERT L. HILL, }

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Farrington's hall, corner of 126th-st. and 3d av., at 7½ o'clock. JACOB FOSTER, President.

W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PEOPLE'S AND Taxpayers Candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District,

HENRY L. BULKLEY.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—WIth WARD—Taxpayers' and citizens' candidate for Alderman

ROBERT L. DARRAGH.

**CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.**

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.

Office No. 385 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVEROELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Dane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## DRY GOODS.

**WINTER REDUCTION.**

☞ WE ANTICIPATE BY A FEW WEEKS OUR usual Winter reduction of prices, and this week offer the remainder of our stock of WINTER CLOTHING at a reduction of from

15 TO 20 PER CENT.,

and beg to call the attention of those of our friends who have not yet supplied themselves with our favorite styles of Winter Goods, in the reduction in price of the following well-known garments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Super double-lined Esquimaux Beaver Over-Coats, reduced from | $29 to $25 |
| Super two-faced Imperial Beaver Over-Coats | 25 to 21 |
| Super two-faced Moscow Extra Over-Coats | 20 to 17 |
| Super extra plain Beavers | 28 to 23 |
| Fine, plain Beavers | 20 to 17 |
| Whitneys | 15 to 12 |
| Kerseys | 12 to 10 |

Black Frock and Dress Coats, and the whole of our large and elegant stock of Beaver and Cassimero BUSINESS SUITES, Boys' Clothing, Robes, Shirts and Underwear, at the same average reduction of about 20 per cent.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

REGULAR TRADE.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Offer to sell their entire stock of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Consisting particularly of

SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,

With trimmings to match,

At the lowest prices.

In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,

having

NO OLD STOCK

Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.

S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

AN ASTONISHING ABATEMENT

In the prices of our new

Paris styles of

RICH VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FRENCH SACQUES.

Another importation of black ribbed beaver and mixed cable cloth

FRENCH BASQUES,

just received. Ladies disappointed last week can now be supplied.

N. B.—A job lot of fashionable black beaver Raglans and sacques clearing out at

SEVEN DOLLARS EACH.

These last are the greatest bargains of the season.

GENIN'S NEW CLOAK ROOM,

No. 507 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT MACY'S—OPENING THIS DAY,

2,000 pieces, all width, cherry, crimson and black Velvet Ribbons—best quality and from auction, cheap.

500 English Toilet Quilts, cheap.

Best quality ladies' colored, white and black Kid Gloves, 88.

Best quality gents' colored, white and black Kid Gloves $1. R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,

One door below 14th-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have marked down the prices of their

WINTER DRESS SILKS,

of which they still have a large assortment.

MERINOS, PLAIN AND PRINTED very cheap.

VALENTIAS, POIL DE CHEVRES,

and an immense variety of seasonable dry goods.

No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

KIDDER BROTHERS,

No. 161 Chambers st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

AT MACY'S—OPENING THIS DAY,

2,000 doz. all width Trimming Fringes,

8, 10 12 and 15 cents per yard,

Just on half Broadway prices.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,

One door below 14th-st.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased a large lot of EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, at just half the IMPORTER'S PRICES, and can thus offer greater bargains than ever.

No. 765 Canal-st.,

4 doors from Broadway.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our

PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.

PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.

PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.

JESSAMINE 75c. per gross.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:

OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.

WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.

JAMES TUCKER,

No. 361 Broadway,

Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs, $2. Children's four springs, 75 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs $11; and 13 springs, $15 per dozen. C. J. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

SKELETON SKIRTS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Ladies' skirts as low as 65c.; children's, 25c.; 25 different kinds. Ladies and the trade invited to examine the stock. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New-York, will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.

Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:

JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAND, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving place,
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.

The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

ABDUCTION OF THE CHILD OF MORTARA.—A general meeting of the Israelites of this City will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1858, at 7 o'clock, to consider the above matter, and to take such action thereon as its importance demands. The friends of humanity, without distinction of creed, are invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

ASHER KURSHEEDT, WILLIAM SELIGMAN,
SOL. J. JOSEPH,
BENJAMIN W. HART, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts. on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the Pension bill now pending before Congress. By order.

ISAAC M. PEYFE, Adjt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE REGULAR COMMUnication of Putnam Lodge No. 378, F. & A. M., will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall. Punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. By order.

RALPH REYNOLDS, Sec.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLES' REGULAR NOMINATION.—For Alderman Thirteenth District, the Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST. JOHN R. VANDERVOOR, Chairman.

JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 96 Leonard-st. (near Broadway.)

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 36 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and quality by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 154 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESSION of the best seam of Canuel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.

J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or agent of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 220 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID FRENCH DECORATIONS—Aller, Gold and Silver and Satin Paper-Hangings, at half price. Competent artists at reduced rates. Must be closed soon. No. 360 Broadway, 3d floor.

G. W. PRATT, Assignee of Pratt & Hardenbergh.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

## FURS.

A NOTICE TO THE LADIES

ABOUT

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

Great Excitement

AT WHITE & BIRD'S.

FIRST-CLASS FURS AT RETAIL.

Every article warranted.

SABLES, ERMINE, MINK, STONE-MARTEN, FITCH, SQUIRREL,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

LADIES, REMEMBER,

And look at

THOSE $15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK,

A large half cape, muff and cuffs,

FOR ONLY $15.

Our entire stock of

LADIES' FANCY FURS

OFFERED AT RETAIL.

Mantillas, Half Capes, Victorines,

Mulla and Cuffs,

Of all the different kinds of Furs,

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES,

AT RETAIL.

Remember! WHITE & BIRD,

No. 34 John-st., and

No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our

SUPERB STOCK

OF

THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.

Our stock comprises every desirable article in

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer.

Being

PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,

we can guarantee every article sold.

Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned

FURS AT LOW PRICES.

LARGE WHITE POPLAR SIGN IN THE WINDOW.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'

FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,

NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS

AT WHOLESALE.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,

45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom, they cannot believe either in the

NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY

of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least

ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,

GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,

GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,

all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BOUGHTON & RANDALL,

No. 63 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of

FINE FURS,

having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of

RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,

MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.

IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet

SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUperior assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ATTRACTIVE NEW JUVENILE BOOKS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

I.—LIFE AMONG THE CHILDREN. By the author of "Aunt Fanny's stories." 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.

II.—BUDS FROM THE CHRISTMAS BOUGHS. By VIRGINIA TOWNSEND. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.

III.—BYE AND BYE. By the author of "Buds from the Christmas Boughs." 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.

IV.—THE YULE LOG. A series of stories, 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.

V.—ORIENTAL TALES FROM FAIRYLAND. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.

VI.—BETHLEHEM AND THE BETHLEHEM SCHOOL. By C. B. MORTIMER. 16mo, cloth, 63 cents.

VIII.—MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD, with 30 Engravings. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

ALSO, NOW READY:

LAYS FROM THE LAND OF LUTHER. Illustrated with beautiful original designs. 4to, morocco, $8.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

They are art-treasures, no plates of the kind ever having been produced of equal excellence in America.

BLADES GRAVE. Illustrated by Blake's designs. 4to, cloth, $2 50.

CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE, with 16 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $2.

*From the Scottish American.*

In all history there is no parallel to the "Bastile" for terrible and thrilling interest.

*From the Sunday Courier.*

It is equal in interest to the "Mysteries of Paris," by Eugene Sue.

☞ Also all the publications of Phillips, Sampson & Co., Lindsay & Blakiston, Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., and others, supplied at Publisher's prices, by

R. L. DELISSER, (late Stanford & Delisser,)

No. 508 Broadway.

PUBLICATION DAY!!!

The first number of

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY

FOR JANUARY, 1859,

Will be published on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock, at and after which time it will be for sale, wholesale and retail, by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 Ann-st.
R. M. DEWITT, No. 160 Nassau st.
LONG & FARRELLY, No. 23 Ann-st.
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE, No. 29 Ann-st.
SAMUEL YATES, No. 22 Beekman-st.
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 19 Ann-st.
WM. SKELLY, No. 280 Greenwich-st.

And all other wholesale houses in this City. It can be obtained at retail of all news depôts and book-stores throughout the United States and Canadas.

Terms, $3 per year; single copies, 25 cents. CLUBS—2 copies 1 year, $5; 3 copies, $7; 4 copies, $9; 5 copies, $

## INSTRUCTION.

**BUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
Nos. 302, 304 and 306 Madison-st.
The 20th term opens Nov. 30. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS D. D., President.

**ARMENIA SEMINARY.**—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and new buildings, offers unusual advancements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 268 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

**ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING,** ARITHMETIC, &c.—There are thousands of young men and women in this great metropolis, who unquestionably are ambitious to acquire these desirable qualifications. Mr. PAINE'S well-known Academies, No. 62 Bowery and No. 263 Fulton st., Brooklyn, offer extraordinary facilities to those wishing to acquire these essentials in the shortest possible time.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346** BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason. Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS**—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to each P. M. a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GUERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE** Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and ladies, on Washington square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & ANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

**FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—BOARDING AND DAY—No. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES**—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

**A** BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $35 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

**A** CARD—A CLERGYMAN, LONG USED TO teaching, having a couple of hours each day unoccupied, desires to instruct young Ladies in Latin, French and Belles Lettres; also, he prepares Gentlemen for College. Address CLERICUS, at the office of this paper.

**$130** PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 123 Nassau-st., upstairs, or 239 Water-st

**A** LADY, A SUPERIOR VOCALIST and teacher of the piano-forte, would like to give instruction in exchange for board in some agreeable family. Highest reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 3,052 Post-office.

**CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH** SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

## TEACHERS.

**INSTRUCTION.**—A LADY WHO HAS HAD THE simplest experience as an instructress of children, desires an engagement for the coming year in a family, where she will be willing to teach the younger children and take the general supervision of the house if desired. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. C. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUation for a few hours in the morning as teacher of English, French and drawing, or would accept a situation as resident teacher with board for an equivalent, with the afternoons allowed from other engagements. Address W. T., Box No. 3,016 New-York Post Office.

**SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT** teachers, pupils, books, &c. Parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. Teachers—ladies and gentlemen—wanted to go South and West. American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.**
**DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.**
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS.**
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

**A** BARGAIN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL a superior-toned and highly finished seven-octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, (nearly new,) worth $450, for less than half price; has large round corners, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, &c., with all the latest improvements; guaranteed for three years, with reference to the maker. An inspection is solicited. Call at No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

**HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND,** PARlor Grand, and Square Pianos, with every modern improvement. These pianos for the last fifteen years have had the entire confidence of the public and the profession; have taken fifteen first prizes, and are unrivaled. New-York pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

**A** BEAUTIFULLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE Eolian Piano, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $650, not injured in the least, but little used; will be sold for about half its cost and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Other second-hand pianos $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 and $210. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

**GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE** PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

**T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO** A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Also a superb NeweYork instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEWS.

**LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.** 431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

**ALBERT WEBER,** MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

**GREAT CHANCE.**—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $600; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO** Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

**HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** Manufacturers, No. 208 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

**A** LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**CALIFORNIA.**—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 36, WHO intends to locate in San Francisco, Cal., is desirous to make arrangements with one or more manufacturing or commercial houses, who require the services of an active and persevering agent and correspondent. Satisfactory references as to integrity, &c. Address M. S. DEAN, Box No. 140, *Times* Office, until Dec. 12.

**$10,000.**—WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER active or special, with this amount to join the advertiser in purchasing and continuing an old and well established staple business, the recent firm having retired. Location desirable and trade large. An active partner preferred. For particulars address N. P., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE.**—A RARE CHANCE.—TWO WELLestablished fish and oyster stands in the city of Brooklyn, now doing an excellent cash business. For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN & WEST, Nos. 1 and 3 Fulton Fish Market, or of G. B. JONES, No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—THE ENTIRE PATENTright for the United States, or for single States or counties, of one of the best Sewing Machines yet patented for sale on liberal terms, if applied for immediately. Address L. O. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

**$5,000**—THE ADVERTISER HAS $5,000 which he wishes to invest in some good and safe business. He understands book-keeping, and is otherwise a good accountant. Address JOHN R. WOOD, Union-square Post office.

**FOR SALE**—ON EASY TERMS, THE STOCK AND fixtures, and store to let, of a custom Tailoring establishment doing a first-class trade. Terms easy. Address Box. No. 2,469 Post-office, or A. ANDERSON, No. 194 West 17th-st., stating where an interview can be had.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
French China Vases and Tea Sets; China Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock,
At their Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
A large assortment of Fancy Goods, China Vases, Tea Sets, China Toys, Holiday Goods, &c.
Also,
(By order of the Assignee,)
300 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SOHENCK, Auctioneer.
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., on elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaires, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, furkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
**POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 7th-st., near 2d-av., household furniture. All the furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of parlor, rosewood and black walnut chairs, table, marble top; pier glass, damask and silk curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets. Cottage Furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, bureaus, beds, paillasses, bolsters, washstands, oil-cloth, matting, stair carpets and rods; also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. For further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 3, at the residence No. 86 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, bookcase, etageres, centre and side tables, piano-forte, Turkish chairs, corner etageres, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, carpets, clocks, vases, paintings, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, chairs, card tables, hair mattresses, blankets, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining tables, crockery, rich cut glass ware, and many articles too numerous to mention. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatelle and hair-cloth, oak extension dining tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, Boston rockers in hair cloth rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, centre and card tables, together with a general assortment of first-class furniture.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
**RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. WILL** sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
HARDWARE, a large assortment, foreign and domestic. PLATED WARE—Tea and butter knives, forks, spoons, &c.
CEDAR PAILS, ox horns, Bay Rum, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,** at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.,
A private library of valuable books on theology, literature and science, among which are Cooper's Works, Irving's Works, Don Quixote, Bulwer's Novels, Moore's Poetical Works, and other works by celebrated authors.

J. H. FISKPLATT, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION NOTICE.**—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. H. FISKPLATT will sell, on FRIDAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture contained in the above house. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 8** BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36** WALL-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION NOTICE.**—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. C. Brown, to close an assignment. S. S. ROWLAND,
Attorney for Trustee.

## REAL ESTATE.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**
Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.
On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, hovel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.
The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.
Being but ten minutes' walk from the depôt of the New Jersey and Milistone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.
One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.
REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 260 5th-av.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

**FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OF 96 ACRES IN GENesee County, this State, 80 acres improved, 16 timber. A good farm dwelling, barn, and other out-buildings, occupied by the owner; well adapted to grain or grass; well watered and healthy. Two miles from station at Darien, on Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 25 miles from Buffalo. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Cash price $30 per acre. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

**VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE**—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on 5th-av., on and near the Central Park, 4th-av. on the Park, &c., Broadway, Madison-av., 5th-av., 4th-av., 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th 38th, 39th, 42d, 47th, 49th, 51st, 54th, 56th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th sts., &c., &c. One entire block on the Central Park. One do. near the Park. For particulars of the above, apply as above at No. 14 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; house 3 x 40 feet, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with gas, water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, ice house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH'S, No. 31 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.**—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—A VERY PLEASANT, NICELY-FURnished front room, on second floor; house very quiet and respectable; very convenient location for a business man, being within easy walking distance from down-town, and but one block from 6th-av. cars. Apply at No. 67 Beaford-st.

**ILLINOIS FARM, 320 ACRES,** ONE MILE from Elwood, and nine miles from Joliet; good house, fences, orchard, fruit, to sell or trade for city or country property or merchandise. S. COCHCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., where maps can be seen.

**FOR SALE**—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 99TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x100 ft. 11 in., house 20x26, 2-story frame and basement, now rented for $100 per year. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or at No 94 Thompson-st. Price $1,250.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 278 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

**HOUSE TO LET.**—THE GENTEEL HIGHstoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

**BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE** CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE plots of ground in the vicinity of the Central Park. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. N. B.—Office open in the evening until 9 o'clock.

**STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET**—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

**TO LET**—A DESIRABLE OFFICE ON THE SECond-floor of Thorburn's Buildings. Apply to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

**TO LET**—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

**COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.**—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**REMITTANCES.**
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £3 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada; securities bought and sold on commission, and loans made upon all marketable stocks.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858.
**AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF** this Company held this day, Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD was unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Cornelius V. Anderson, deceased.
By order,
ZOPHAR MILLS,
Secretary pro tem.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD** COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.
**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

**BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.**—Holders of Income Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company are requested to meet a Committee of the Board at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., on Friday, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1858.
**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1858.
**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Company will be held at the office, No. 7 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6 proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. H. DUSENBERY.

**FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE** BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

**COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORT**GAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

**CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.**—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

**CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON** Railroad Company Coupons, past due, for sale by THOS. E. BROWN, No. 25 William-st.

**ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT** Bonds, and Illinois unregistered Bonds of 1850, wanted by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

**NORWICH AND WORCESTER BONDS** of 1860, and Dividend Scrip of same Company, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
*Established beyond Experiment* and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeterics, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES,** handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

**RUSSIA SHEET IRON.**—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.**—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

**GOODYEAR'S PATENT**—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Gaiters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

**$4 50** DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CENTRAL PARK.**
OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, } 5th-av. at 79th st.
**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 86th-st. and closing the Central Park, between the 5th and 6th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 86 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 126 feet.
The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 86th-st., to be hauled into contiguous fillag; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.
Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.
Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.
The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend, at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

**NOTICE.**—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell, to pay the storage, the Hose Carriage formerly used by Hose Co. No. 11, and built by Jesse Ludlam, the same having been stored on my premises since the 12th July. Any person or persons having any claim on the above carriage will call on the undersigned, three days from the date of this notice, or it will be sold as above stated.
S. HICKERSON, No. 171 Christopher-st.

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of H. C. BURTMAN & CO., is, this day, dissolved by consent.
The business of the concern will be settled by H. C. BURTMAN, to whom all debts owing to the late firm are to be paid. H. C. BURTMAN.
THOMAS WHYTE.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

**IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED** AND AGREED that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of A. LEFEVRE & CO., dealers in optics, watches and jewelry, is hereby dissolved by mutual cons

## THE ISTHMUS.

### The Opening of the Route across the American Isthmus.

The Paris *Presse* of November 13 devotes an [illegible] to the subject of a Ship Canal through Nicaragua. The *Presse*, it will be remembered, is the property of that M. MILLAUD who is the leading grantee of the recent French contract, and the present article is a review of a brochure of M. BELLY, just issued, with the title "The Opening of the Isthmus of Panama by the Canal of Nicaragua. Statement of the question by M. FELIX BELLY." There is nothing in this criticism, we may add, that forbids the idea of M. BELLY being his own reviewer. It is, in general, a historical summary of the subject, with the addition of the practical enforcement which an association of contractors might, under the circumstances, be expected to urge with their happiest powers. We translate:

"While the splendid enterprise of severing the Isthmus of Suez advances toward the first phase of its accomplishment, another undertaking of precisely similar character, conceived in the same spirit, inspired by the same views—a civilizing and pacific project—is about to attract the due attention of the entire world. We allude to the opening of the Isthmus of Panama, or rather the severing of Central America by a maritime canal for vessels of every tonnage—a canal which would permit them, in avoiding the vast circuit of Cape Horn, to pass directly from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. What the [illegible] Canal is to be for navigation around the Cape of Good Hope, the establishment of a marine canal through the continent of America will be for navigation around Cape Horn. It will save shipping leaving Europe the immense journey they are now obliged to make in going from one side to the other of the American continent in order to reach California, Peru, Chili, the Western Coast of Mexico, &c."

The writer then enters upon the detail of various projects for achieving this desirable work. He goes back to the researches and plan of CORTEZ, which, in 1522, fixed upon that line of Tehuantepec, which the present year has seen introduced among the paths of travel to and from the Pacific world. The item in the story of the business touches an expedition under a young NELSON, the future hero of Trafalgar, which, in 1780, forced its way up the San Juan, and was only defeated by a general uprising of the population, stimulated by the grandmother of MARTINEZ, the actual President. HUMBOLDT, in 1804, first stated the conditions upon which the great desideratum was possible, selecting the Lake of Nicaragua as the proper medium. Nothing was accomplished however. Then, in 1821, came the resolution. The new Republic, in 1823, decreed the opening of the Transit. Several American companies presented themselves to undertake the work; to one of which, a New-York organization, headed by Mr. PALMER, the task was conceded. Want of funds prevented this Company from entering upon the enterprise. The grant to WILLIAM I., King of the Netherlands, followed, but with an equally unproductive result. Other projectors offered, but nothing had been done; when, in 1846, LOUIS NAPOLEON printed, in London, his pamphlet on the Nicaraguan Canal, which concentrated public attention still more strongly upon the subject. In April of that year, M. MARCOLETA, as agent of Nicaragua, executed with the Prince a contract, with all necessary powers for organizing a European Company, under the name of "The Napoleon Canal of Nicaragua," for opening the new route to the world. The captivity and exile intervened, and then, according to the French writer, anticipating his high mission, the future Emperor devoted himself to affairs of immediate European interest. Cotemporary with the earliest outlines of this *projet Napoleonien*, M. GUIZOT instructed an eminent engineer, M. GARELLA, to investigate the subject. The reviewer alleges that the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE had ascertained in advance the merits of the scheme, and was not unwilling to prevent the imprisoned scheme from securing the credit. This is, of course, nonsense. GARELLA, at all events, made a survey, which resulted in a recommendation of the Isthmus near Panama as a more advantageous point than that advocated by LOUIS NAPOLEON. The report of GARELLA appeared in Paris in 1845, without, however, producing any practical result. From this point let us listen to our author:

"Twelve years, during which the question slept both in the Old World and the New, had passed after the publication of GARELLA'S survey, when M. FELIX BELLY, a French publicist, and formerly chief editor of the *Pays*, ventured to resume on the ground itself this great undertaking, the importance and timeliness of which were sufficiently manifested by various political events which then agitated Central America. The recital of which we are obliged to omit in this place. M. FELIX BELLY, with eminent sagacity, perceived that the best method of securing the young Republics of Central America from the insolent invasions of the United States and its filibusters, was to restore their unity, so as to make a formidable power of Republics heretofore unhappily divided by a hostile feeling fatal to their common interests. This result could be arrived at by decreeing the execution of a channel of communication between the two American seas, laying it down agreeably to a plan long since devised, through the State of Nicaragua. Having succeeded in impressing their legislative representatives, and the two Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua—Messrs. MORA and MARTINEZ—with their true political and commercial interests, our able fellow-countryman hastened to conclude and have signed at Rivas, a city of Nicaragua, that master-piece of diplomacy known as the "Convention of Rivas," the text of which appeared at the end of July, 1858, in all the newspapers. This treaty, which does so much honor to France, had the three-fold advantages of adjusting a boundary question of twenty years' standing, of uniting intimately by a community of interests and pledges two countries hitherto in the position of rivals, and always on the verge of yielding to the audacious encroachments of the United States, and finally of obliging Europe, by the attraction of great advantages, to direct its capital to those beautiful regions. Thanks to this memorable treaty, the dissensions which for thirty years have divided the two peoples have been extinguished; every measure necessary to their common defence has been adopted; so that the grant of an inter-oceanic maritime Canal, made to be French Company, of which M. FELIX BELLY was the representative, may be viewed not only as the last, but as the most solemn act of political and commercial accord between the two countries.

After the signature of the convention of Rivas, M. BELLY, employing his right to select the route of the future ship-canal, repaired on the spot the technical study of this question, so often examined. Upon the whole, the plan of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON was evidently the preferable combination. It was the one adopted by M. BELLY.

It remained to give a technical accuracy to this outline. On his return to Paris, M. FELIX BELLY confided this task to an engineer, M. THOMAS DE GAMOND, who recently distinguished himself by his beautiful scheme of a submarine union of England and France, a gentleman whose labors exhibit an eminently cosmopolitan spirit, a condition essential to an international enterprise, which is, to solicit the cooperation of all men of intelligence, without distinction of school or country.

The pamphlet of M. FELIX BELLY contains a summary statement of the rough *projet* drawn up by M. DE GAMOND. We lack space to-day to enter into the details of the technical question. We, therefore, confine ourselves to its general drift.

Agreeably to the scheme of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, M. THOMAS DE GAMOND proposes to establish communication between the two oceans by availing himself in the first place of the waters of the San Juan River, from its Atlantic mouth to its source in Lake Nicaragua. This, the most available portion of the actual route, is borrowed without notable modification from the *projet-Napoleonien*. At this point, however, there is a divergence. Instead of directing itself towards Lake Leon and traversing that sheet of water, as the Prince proposed, it crossed Lake Nicaragua abruptly from east to west, at its shortest section, in order to terminate at Japva. There begins the maritime canal, properly so called, which is to sever the main body of the Isthmus by a deep cut, so as to open finally into the Atlantic [Pacific, *Trans.*] at the Bay of Salinas.

According to M. DE GAMOND'S estimates and assumptions, to which we shall return presently, four years would suffice for the execution of this entire body of work; namely, the canalization of the San Juan, and of the prism of Salinas, the marine canal proper. With regard to the capital necessary to the perfect achievement of the enterprise, M. THOMAS DE GAMOND gives, as the maximum, 120 000,000 of francs.

With reference to this expenditure, very trifling it must be owned in comparison with the results attained, let us furnish an estimate of the revenues of a great maritime channel, which, accessible to the largest ships, would put an end to navigation about Cape Horn, saving thus two or three thousand leagues of seagoing, that is to say, nearly the same distance which will be saved to marine travel by the opening of the Suez Canal. The economical revolution which would inure to all nations from the inauguration of this new means of communication is at once recognized by the public sense; but it will not be superfluous to cite to the same purpose figures borrowed from positive documents.

The first investigation of this order was made in 1846 by the illustrious author, who fills so large a place in the tradition of the Canal. The Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON valued at that time at 15,000,000 of francs the revenues of his developed enterprise, sounding his calculus on the movement of navigation around Cape Horn; as ascertained for the year 1843. But how greatly has the economical and commercial situation of those regions altered since that period! In 1843, and even in 1846, Australia had not been discovered; Commodore PERRY, of the American Navy, had not yet forced asunder the doors of Japan. All we knew of China was Canton. The guano of the Chinchas had not become a necessity of agriculture; Peru and Chili had as yet no commerce, because they had no stability; the Sandwich Islands were but a neglected point in the Pacific; the great steamers and the fine clippers which to-day everywhere furrow the ocean had scarcely begun to try their strength against the old-fashioned sailing vessels. A revolution was on the eve of taking place in the circulating medium. In international navigation, in the sovereignty of the United States upon the seas, in the relations of the Australian Continent, and of Polynesia with Europe, and in the application of steam to naval structures of enormous tonnage; but this revolution, at the epoch referred to, was still unforeseen. In an economical point of view, there has an age elapsed between the years 1845 and 1858. In 1846, Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON reckoned at less than 900,000 tone the commerce doubling Cape Horn, an estimate in which the Sandwich Islands and California scarcely appeared. To-day the single port of San Francisco counts in its movement a million of tons, and that of Honolulu, the capital of KAMEHAMEHA IV., 227,000 tons. Is not this equivalent to saying that all the appreciations of the project of 1846 are now infinitely exceeded, and if the operation was at that time sufficiently remunerative, there is now no limit to its legitimate prosperity?

It is believed that the annual revenue of the canal may be estimated at 50,000,000 of francs. Thus an outlay of 120,000,000, and a revenue of 50,000,000, according to the movers of the scheme, are the two terms of the operation before us.

The enormous results that would accrue to the commerce of the entire world from the establishment of an American inter-oceanic communication are not difficult to foresee. For the French ports of the Indian Ocean, as well as for those of Spain, Portugal and Holland, it is a new route opened to their commercial expansion. As to England, it is a straight line drawn from Southampton, or from Liverpool, to her Australian possessions. As to the United States, it affords a deduction of four-fifths from the distance separating New-York from San Francisco. With respect to Russia, it is the only free passage that can put her Asiatic and American establishment at the service of St. Petersburg. To the protracted marine voyage it offers a considerable abatement from its risks and charges. For Europe, lastly, it is an immediate approximation of 3,000 leagues nearer to Japan, China and Polynesia, just at the moment at which, by the triumph of European arms and diplomacy, the vast Chinese Empire is opened to universal commerce.

Let us add, in leaving the subject, that there seems to be no reason for fearing that the pretensions of the United States raise serious obstacles to the creation of the Nicaragua Canal. The encroaching and jealous Republic of North America claims, it is said, the right to execute alone and for its own profit the task to which the State of Nicaragua is ready to apply itself. We can hardly, it is true, comprehend how the United States can exercise any compulsion whatever upon neighboring Governments, to prevent the execution of a work which does not affect its own soil. If these unjust pretensions be reduced to practice,—if the United States be so ill-advised as to think of invading Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or of permitting a resumption of the Filibustering attempts which have too often drenched those regions in blood, we are convinced that they will find in their way, not only a diplomatic opposition, but the united resources of Europe, which, with the rest of the world, is interested in this enterprise. As a ground for demanding the repudiation of the Convention of Rivas, they put forward in the United States the curious "Monroe Doctrine," which denies Europeans the right to mix in the affairs of the New World. The Monroe Doctrine causes Europe no alarm. It was by a similar idea, namely, the will of PETER the Great, that Russia, four years ago, endeavored to sustain its hostile designs upon Turkey. The cannons of the allies at Sebastopol made the will of the Czar waste paper. Are there no more of them in the arsenals of Woolwich and Brest?"

## Cooper Institute—Award of Medals to the Pupils in the Public Schools.

Yesterday afternoon the pupils of the Public Schools met at the Cooper Institute, in considerable numbers, to receive the medals awarded them for excellence displayed at the late Fair in Drawing and Penmanship. PETER COOPER, Esq., presided. After the reading of a portion of Scripture by W. J. HASKETT, Esq., Mr. NELSON, the President of the Board of Education, made a few remarks. The prizes were then announced as follows—Mr. COOPER presenting the medals:

*Ladies' Penmanship.*—KATE GREGO, aged 17, of No. 45, gold medal, $25; by D. APPLETON & CO.

*Good Penmanship.*—HENRY KLINGELHOFFER, aged 13, of No. 12, gold medal, $25; by RICHARD POILLON.

*Ornamental Penmanship.*—MARY A BERTINS, of No. 4, gold medal, $25; by C. GODFREY GUNTHER....ANNIE S. BROWNE, aged 13, of No. 13, silver medal, $5; by CALVIN L. GODDARD.

*Penmanship.*—WM. W. GRIFFIN, aged 15, of No. 24, gold medal, $18, by WM. H. MORRELL....JOHN MURTAS, of No. 23, gold medal, $10, by ALBERT H. NICOLAS....AMASA WOODRUFF, of No. 11, gold medal, $10, by JAMES THOMPSON....MARY MCCAULEY, of No. 24, silver medal, $5, by ALFRED M. COFFIN....MARY SHEREN, aged 16, of No. 23, silver medal, $5, by JOHN H. LEE....JOAN BRENNAN, of No. 24, gold medal, $10, by FELETIAH PERIT.....ALBERT S. PATRICK, colored School, No. 1, gold medal, $10, by LEVI ROBINSON....FRANCIS N. BARRETT, aged 14, of No. 11, silver medal, $5, by JOAN N. GENIN....ELLA POLLAAN, of No. 11, silver medal, $5, by JOHN N. GENIN....SARAH C. SPRIGGS, Colored Grammar School No. 1, silver medal, $5, by JOAN N GENIN....GEORGINA BLANCK, of No. 12, silver medal, $5, by JOHN N. GENIN

*Writing and Book-keeping.*—SAMUEL O. ARCHER, of No. 11, gold medal, $25, by CUMMINGS H. TUCKER....JAMES FLANAGAN, of No. 24, gold medal, $10, by DANIEL SWEENY.

*Colored Drawing.*—ANETTA JONES, colored primary school No. 1, silver medal, $5, by JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

*Drawing.*—MICHAEL J. PEALEN, of No. 5, a painting of "Infant Faith," value $30, by CHARLES W. LEVIS....THOMAS MCGETTIGAN, of No. 23, gold medal, $25, by the Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN....MARY A. BERTINS, No. 4, gold medal, $10, by WM. H. STOUT.

*Croyon Drawing.*—ELIZABETH DELAMATER, No. 5, gold medal, $10, by CLARESON CROLIUS....MARIA E. SUTLIFF, two drawings, gold medal, $10, by LEONARD GOSLING.

NEBULA WORK—Primary Department No. 2, gold medal, $10, by James V. Freeman

PLAIN SEWING—Susan Ketcham, colored school, No. 1, gold medal, $10, for a small shirt, by Wilson G. Hunt....Bridget Elliott, age 12, of No. 23, gold medal, $10, by David Cavan.

SINGING—Eliza A. Maher, silver medal, $5, by John H. Sherwood.

*Declamation.*—KATE BYRNES, aged 13, of No. 29, gold medal, $15, by the Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN....DANIEL B. CARMODY, Fifth Ward, gold medal, $10, by the Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

*Water Colors.*—CATHARINE WEEK, aged 14, of No. 28, gold medal, $15, by Col. DANIEL W. TELLER.

After the award of the Prizes, PETER COOPER, Esq., made the following remarks:

It is now nearly thirty years since my first connection with the schools of this City. It was then I first became impressed with the great *importance* of a system of public and general education. From that time to the present I have lent my humble efforts to aid and strengthen a system that I believed to be absolutely indispensable to preserve our Union of States with all the high and holy privileges secured to us by the toil, the suffering and death of thousands of our patriot fathers. These privileges, my young friends, are ours in trust for ourselves and for suffering humanity throughout the world. Shall we yield them up to the combined powers of ignorance and political corruption, and thus become a proverb of reproach among the nations of the earth? Or shall we, my young friends, maintain our union of States, our rights and independence as a nation, and our rights as individuals, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, even at the cost of perpetual vigilance Yes, *perpetual vigilance is the price*, if we are determined to secure for ourselves the great and glorious privileges of freemen. I can assure you, my young friends, that this can only be done by the general spread of knowledge far and wide among the masses of the people. *And this* requires a system of public and general education. A system that will open the avenues of scientific knowledge to the poor as well as *to the rich*. There are, my young friends, a few great principles wisely given to be our guide, and like the polar star that guides the mariner over the trackless ocean, these principles, like their author, will remain the same, without variableness or shadow of turning. These principles are the laws and methods of Deity. It is the business of the Public Schools to make you acquainted with them, and the great advantage to be obtained, by a proper development and application of these laws and principles, designed, as they are, in infinite wisdom for our good. The public schools, my young friends, of which you form so prominent a part, are an institution of greater magnitude and importance than any other single institution of our country of which we can boast. It should never be forgotten, my young friends, that this city is the heart of a great nation, sending forth a life-giving or death-dealing energy throughout the whole body politic, where every pulsation is felt for good or for evil to its remotest extremity. When I reflect on the history of the world, and think of what is possible for us in the future;—when I recollect those frightful monuments of former grandeur and ruined greatness—monuments that are now standing beacons in the pathway of nations, warning us of dangers, and telling us with silent eloquence to be aware lest a worse thing come upon us;—when I reflect on the exalted privileges that now elevate us among the nations of the earth—privileges that thousands among those nations are now sighing and suffering in vain to obtain;—when I look over the sad picture of suffering humanity in the past and ask myself whether it be possible that the rights and privileges we now enjoy can ever be lost—I mean the right to form and carry on the government of our choice, and to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, with no rack or gibbet to make us afraid:—when I look over this picture, I ask myself if it be possible that privileges like these can ever be lost in a vortex of political corruption. For one, my young friends, I sometimes tremble for the answer, when I see the combined influences of pride, selfishness, bigotry and superstition all uniting to undermine the virtue and misdirect the energies of *the rising generation*. Our public schools, my young friends, are to my mind the great sheet anchor of our hope for the future. Let us send them down to posterity improved and strengthened by every influence in our power to exert. Let us determine to send down our system of public and general education, a bright and shining light to guide the suffering nations of the earth to a higher and happier condition.

It now remains for me, by the kindness of your Committee, to perform the pleasing duty of handing the reward of merit to those whom the Committee believe entitled to receive them.

Two young gentlemen of the Fifteenth Ward Evening School send us the following indignant protest against the awards of the Judges:

NEW-YORK, December 2nd, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* We beg the courtesy of your columns for some reflection, in reference to the recent distribution of prizes, at the public school exhibition. We were highly pleased at the notice in the public prints of a picture drawn by our classmate CONRAD KROSGAARD and were equally surprised that its merit failed to impress the committee on prizes. We appeal to all disinterested parties whether the drawing in question was not by far the best on exhibition. Reports were circulated that our classmate was a professional artist, now we wish to say that all he knows of the art was learned in our school, where he has been a pupil and regular attendant for four successive winters. The work was fairly done and fairly exhibited and the injustice and partiality of the committee, was just as plain and palpable. We appeal to this impartial thousands who saw the picture, when we say this and to all who think this a piece of presumption, we will say that it is in our possession at the 15th Ward Evening School No. 35 in thirteenth Street

When justice is outraged by private tribunals, there remains an appeal to the public

In behalf of Class A. 15th Ward Evening School

JAMES BRUCE JR.
THOMAS E. ARDEN.

## The Comptrollership.

*To the Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward:*

You are again called upon to elect a Comptroller of the City Finances, who is to hold office for the next four years. The alarming increase of taxation, and the extent and facility with which frauds are perpetrated, call upon all good citizens to exert their best efforts to place in the Department of Finance a man of unflagging energy, and whose character for integrity and honesty is beyond suspicion.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, irrespective of party, commend to your suffrage ROBERT T. HAWS for the office of Comptroller of this City. In this commendation we are actuated only by a desire to select "the right man for the right place." Mr. HAWS for more than twenty years past has been largely engaged in mercantile business, and is known and esteemed for his energy, honesty and trustworthiness. (Signed)

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES HARPER, | MOSES TAYLOR, |
| WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, | HENRY YOUNG, |
| SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, | PETER COOPER, |
| JOHN H. SWIFT, | LUTHER BRADISH, |
| EBASTUS BROOKS, | ISAAC SHERMAN, |
| S. B. CUSHING, | GEORGE OPDYKE, |
| NORMAN WHITE, | M. O. ROBERTS, |
| JOHN PAINE, | WM. BLOODGOOD, |
| JONATHAN NATHAN, | DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, |
| HENRY A. HUALBURT, | HENRY T. INGALLS, |
| TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, | W. V. BRADY, |
| EDWARD P. COWLES, | WM. K. STRONG, |
| JAMES W. GERARD, | AMOS R. ENO, |
| HOMER FRANKLIN, | VALENTINE G. HALL, |
| E. DELAFIELD SMITH, | B. F. MANIERRE, |
| ELLICT T. SHEPARD, | GUY R. PELTON, |
| JOB L. BLACK, | HO. WORCESTER, |

M. BRAKELEY.

## The Hon. Geo. Taylor and Mr. McCloskey.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In your issue of this morning you publish a speech of GEO. TAYLOR, in which he says that he could have secured my aid in his recent Congressional campaign by appointing the friends of mine in the Custom-house, or procuring their appointment. As this statement is entirely false and slanderous, I presume your sense of justice will induce you to publish the following note, which places the lie direct on my foul-mouthed assailant. The author of the note is the man referred to by Mr. TAYLOR as my authorized agent in the matter. Respectfully yours,

HENRY MCCLOSKY.

*To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:*

My attention has been called to a statement made by the Hon. GEO. TAYLOR at a dinner given to him on Monday evening last, published in the Brooklyn Daily *Times*, in the course of which he introduced a letter signed "Adams," in which it is stated that if Mr. TAYLOR would procure the appointment of two of your friends, that you would give him the support of the *Eagle* in his Congressional campaign.

It was also stated by Mr. TAYLOR that "this man Adams" was your "authorized agent in May last," &c., &c.

As I presume I am the ADAMS referred to, I feel called upon, in justice to you and to myself, to state that I never was your "authorized agent" in any transaction whatever, and never made any proposition to Mr. TAYLOR at your request, or by your authority. I called on you in May last, at the request of Mr. TAYLOR, and as *his* "particular friend"—not yours, as stated in the report of his speech—to enlist you, if possible, in his interest

I regret that Mr. TAYLOR has seen fit to give publicity to our private correspondence without consulting me on the subject, or without first having obtained my consent to do so; but it will be seen by reference to the letter published that I only gave my own convictions as to the policy of Mr. TAYLOR'S procuring the appointments referred to, but intended to convey no pledges or promises from you.

Respectfully, A. W. ADAMS.
No. 4 Albion-place, New-York, Dec. 1, 1858.

## More about the Police Funds.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the TIMES of this morning, in an article headed "Interesting to Policemen," it is stated that the "Importers' and Traders' Bank refuse peremptorily to make an advances under the existing state of affairs." This statement does us some lujustice. We received from the Police Department the following letter on the day of its date:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 413 Broome street, corner of Elm, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1858.

SIR: The bill to authorize the Supervisors of this County to levy a tax for the payment of the Government expenses will hardly pass the Legislature before the 1st of April. The expenses of Police from the 1st of December till the 1st of April will amount to $280,000.

Last year the officers of the Depository of the Police Fund—the Shoe and Leather Bank—advanced to this Department the sum necessary to defray the expenses of the Police from the 1st December to the 1st April, without interest, and I beg leave to inquire if your Bank will make the like advances for the payment of the Police until the annual tax-bill shall have passed the Legislature. Very respectfully,

JAMES BOWEN, Treasurer of Police.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq., President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank.

To which the following reply was returned:

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1858.

SIR: Yours of the 12th inst. is received. Our Board respectfully decline making you advances without interest to the amount named,

Very truly yours,

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

TO JAMES BOWEN, Esq., Treasurer of Police Department, New-York.

It will be observed by the foregoing that this Bank only declined to make advances to the Police Department to the amount of $280,000, *without interest* from Dec. 1 to April 1, as applied for. The officers of this Bank do not conceive their duty to the public superior to their duty to their stockholders. They think a Bank is not a benevolent institution, if others think differently; of course they will act accordingly.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The special Committee, having the matter in charge of recommending to the Common Council some plan to appropriately celebrate the introduction of water into the city, have had several meetings, but, thus far, they have not decided upon what they shall recommend. It is understood, however, that one of the features will be a fountain in the City Hall Park. The great difficulty with the Committee is, how to raise the money. This question will be submitted to the Common Council Monday evening next.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, in Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, luncheroom and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bakehouses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOF & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

A NECESSITY AND A BLESSING.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet has acquired, in the brief period it has been publicly announced, more sterling and profitable notoriety than anything heretofore offered for the cure and prevention of piles. It is not only a necessity as a *pure* and medicated paper, but it is a luxury which no man will allow himself or his family to be without. It is sold by all respectable druggists, and at the headquarters of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street. Sent anywhere by express, upon receipt of price. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents, in neat pasteboard boxes. J. C. GAYETTY is water-woven in each sheet.

[Advertisement.]

PERSONAL.—If the Individual who took a hat, coat and umbrella (by mistake, of course) from the hall of No. 765 Fifth-avenue, at the close of Mme. Bentzn's soirée, on Friday evening last, will but return the hat, he may retain the other articles for his trouble. The hat is not valued so much for its cost, but from the fact that the owner has worn it for the last year, and it still retains its original beauty, beside being a splendid fit. It was purchased from KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

MONTRESSOR MONTAGUE, Madison-square.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GRISCOM & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

[Advertisement.]

QUEREU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 125 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—AND THE OLIVE TAR INHALER. FOR DISEASED THROAT OR LUNGS, ARE SOLD AT NO. 315 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—For the removal of all obstructions peculiar to females. These Pills have justly obtained a world-wide celebrity, for they always act so gently, yet so surely, that all are benefited by them. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 2.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90..... | 94¼ | 250 Hudson River R.... 33⅜ |
| 1,000 | Missouri St. 6s... | 90½ | 200 do.....b60 31⅝ |
| 30,000 | do..... | 90 | 20 Stonington RR..... 86 |
| 2,000 | Lonisiana St. 5s. | 94⅛ | 1200 Reading RR..... 51⅞ |
| 4,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n. bs. | 91¾ | 500 do.....s40 51 |
| 2,000 | N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 90¼ | 800 do..... 51⅜ |
| 1,500 | Erie R. Bds. '75.. | 44 | 200 do.....b60 51⅜ |
| 7,500 | do..... | 43 | 100 Ill. Cen RR..... 74½ |
| 3,000 | E. R. R. C. Bs '71 | 42 | 50 do .....s30 74 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. RR. Bs. | 91 | 585 do..... 74 |
| 5,500 | do..... | 91¼ | 60 M. So. & N. Ia. R.R. 21⅜ |
| 5,000 | Ill. Freeland Bds | 90½ | 100 do.....s10 21⅜ |
| 2,000 | do..... | 91 | 650 do..... 21⅝ |
| 10,000 | La. C. & M. L. G. Bds | 26½ | 100 do.....b60 21⅜ |
| 2,500 | N. J. C. 2d mtg. b's | 90 | 200 M. S. & N. Ia. g.s.. 51¼ |
| 2,000 | M. S. 2d M. b's.. | 63 | 100 do.....s10 51¾ |
| 2,000 | C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 per cent. Bonds..... | 90 | 50 do.....b7 51¼ |
| 20 | Bank of New-York. | 109½ | 8 Panama R. R.....120¾ |
| 50 | Pa. Mail S. Co..... | 93⅜ | 100 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.. 94 |
| 18 | do..... | 93½ | 100 Gal. & Chic. R..... 73 |
| 20 | Merchants' Bank.... | 111 | 100 do.....s30 73 |
| 25 | Am. Ex. Bank..... | 106 | 1550 do..... 73¼ |
| 250 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg. | 83⅝ | 100 do.....b60 73⅜ |
| 100 | do.....2d | 83⅜ | 50 ko.....s10 73⅜ |
| 160 | do.....b60 | 83⅜ | 50 do..... 73⅝ |
| 500 | do.....s30 | 83⅜ | 100 do.....s10 73¼ |
| 100 | do.....s3 | 83⅜ | 50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.... 31⅜ |
| 100 | Erie Railroad....s60 | 18 | 100 do.....s60 31⅜ |
| 200 | do..... | 18⅛ | 100 do.....b60 31⅝ |
| 200 | do.....s60 | 18⅛ | 650 do..... 31⅞ |
| 100 | do.....b30 | 18⅛ | 100 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R. 62⅜ |
| 500 | do.....b60 | 18⅜ | 450 do..... 62⅝ |
| 1225 | do..... | 18⅛ | 150 do.....s30 62½ |
| 150 | do.....s30 | 18⅛ | 100 La Crosse & Mil. R.R. 3⅞ |
| 450 | do..... | 18⅜ | 24 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 99⅛ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Virginia 6s..... | 96¾ | 600 Reading R. R....b3 51⅜ |
| 1,000 | Missouri State 6s | 90½ | 200 do..... 51⅜ |
| 5,000 | Ill. Can. Reg. bds. | 101½ | 200 do.....s10 51⅜ |
| 1,000 | Cal. & Chic. RR. | 93 | 150 Gal. and Chic. R.R. 73½ |
| 2,000 | L. E. & W. 2d m. | 54 | 40 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 21⅜ |
| 19 | Bank of Commerce. | 104⅜ | 200 do.....b60 21⅜ |
| 18 | Pacific Mail S. Co.. | 93¼ | 50 M. S. & N. I. (G. S.) 51⅜ |
| 50 | do.....s10 | 93 | 100 do.....s15 51⅜ |
| 55 | do..... | 93 | 450 do..... 51⅜ |
| 50 | Canton Co.....b60 | 20⅞ | 5 Panama Railroad..121 |
| 50 | do.....b60 | 20⅜ | 50 do.....b60..121 |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R.....opg | 84 | 100 Cleve & Tol. R..b10 32 |
| 250 | do.....s3 | 83⅞ | 400 do..... 32 |
| 50 | do.....b60 | 84 | 80 Chic. & R. I. R. R. . 62⅜ |
| 350 | do.....opg | 83⅞ | 100 do.....b60 62⅜ |
| 100 | do.....s3 | 83⅜ | 150 do..... 62⅜ |
| 150 | Erie Railroad..... | 18⅝ | 100 do.....b60 62⅜ |
| 200 | do..... | 18¾ | 20 Second Av. R...b3.100 |
| 50 | do.....s3 | 18¾ | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Memphis City 6s. | 75 | 15 Continental Bank..101 |
| 2,000 | La. C. & Mil. R. R. 7s | 26½ | 15 Hamboldt F. In. Co. 104¼ |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s..... | 88⅞ | 17 Pacific M. S. Co.... 83 |
| | 980 Sun Mut. L. s'n. '53 | 73½ | 20 Am. Gnano Co..... $9 |
| 15,000 | N. Al. & S. R. R. 10s | 20 | 20 Am. Gnano Co. .....$9⅜ |
| 60,000 | La. C. & M. R. R. 8s | 40 | 2 Academy of Music $750 |
| 20,000 | La. C. & M. R. R. 7s | 4 | 40 Nassau Bank..... 102½ |
| | 4 000 O. & Miss. R. R. 7s | 14 | 3 Bank of Commerce..101 |
| | 670 Sun Mut. L. Sp. '63 | 70 | 20 Shoe & Leather Bk. 113½ |
| | 80 Sun Mut. L. Sp. '56. | 51 | 50 Irving F. Ins. Co....114¾ |
| | 650 G. W. M. I. Sp. '57.. | 67 | 25 Greenwich F. I. Co.135 |
| 20 | Marine Bank..... | 87½ | 40 Eighth-av. R.R....134½ |
| 15 | Bk. of the Pr. of N.Y. | 103 | 3 Sixth-av. R. R. ....121½ |
| 10 | Am. Ex. Bank. ....106½ | | |

THURSDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The Stock Market has again shown considerable strength to-day, and without much apparent effort or preconcert on the part of the *Bull* account. The most decided movement in this direction was in the purchase, by a single party, of 2,000 or 3,000 shares of Erie—the additional advance in which is ½@⅝ ℔ cent. There were also some free purchases of New-York Central, but with a wide distribution of buyers. The stock advanced at one time to 84½ ℔ cent., but subsequently closed, as most of the other Share lists did, ½@¾ ℔ cent. off the extreme rates of the day. A better class of buyers appeared for some of the Western Road stocks, and a general improvement in prices is noted; Galena, 73¼@73½; Rock Island, 62½@⅝; Toledo, 32; Michigan Southern, 21½; the Guaranteed Shares, 51⅜, and Michigan Central, 52½. The exception on this part of the list is Illinois Central, which further receded, and sold at 74 ℔ cent. The cause of this decline is not apparent either in the home supply of the stock or the English advices by the *Europa*. The report of Messrs. WHEELER and colleague, (the recent English deputation to Illinois,) was printed, though not distributed, when the steamer left. A few copies were sent out, however, by this mail, and the conclusions of Mr. WHEELER in reference to the future of the Land and Traffic Departments seem to be less unfavorable, even in respect to next year, than the depression in the shares would indicate. He complains chiefly of the absence of the Board of Management from the line of the Road. In other words, he would have the Executive reside at Chicago instead of New-York. The interest charge for the year 1859 will be reduced by the cancellation of $1,000,000 Bonds, and with the proceeds of the Land Sales, will be reduced to $1,300,000, which he estimates may be met within $400,000

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2249. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

### Continuation of the Chapter of Outrages.

### The Surrender of the Castle of Perote to Echeagaray.

### Intermeddling of the French with Mexican Politics.

### INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 19, 1858.

The past fortnight has been eventful for tha present eventful times in Mexico. Events have crowded one another with such astounding rapidity that the population of this capital are prepared to hear any new atrocity without expressing surprise. The consoling exclamation, which has so long soothed us, that "things cannot get worse," is now being dropped. We are prepared to see anything,—to hear anything. I doubt if the arrival of the *Great Eastern* in one of the canals of this capital would give much surprise to the most of the inhabitants.

The ink had scarcely dried on my last letter to you, in which I mentioned the execution of seven Americans at Zacatecas, (by the way, the Government has not yet officially announced this *heroic act!*) by one of the Government Generals, when we received news that the same General had thrown an Englishman in cepille in Zacatecas, with orders to have him shot in a few hours, (I believe ten,) if he did not pay $15,000 asked of him. The receipt of this news here was the cause of immediate action on the part of the British Minister. He wrote a most scathing note to tha Government and the Government expressed its disbelief of the story. The Minister urged its truth, although he had not been officially informed, and the Government denied. All correspondence was intercepted for several days, and the British Minister, not receiving dispatches from Zacatecas, began to think there might be an error in his information. The Government seized this opportunity to hurl back upon the Minister the "barbarous" accusation against its *faithful* General. I think the Minister of Her Majesty's Government began to feel ashamed of his condnot, and almost like apologizing, when in came an express with the facts, and, natural enough, quite confirmed the first report which had been received by a respectable commercial house.

The case is this: A highly respectable gentleman and the richest banker and merchant in the Northern States of this Republic (?), WILLIAM NEWALL, Esq., of Zacatecas, had drawn a bill payable to the order of one CASTRO, at San Luis Potosi. As is usual with bills of exchange all over the world, and as is most especially necessary in a distnrbed country like this, this exchange appears to have been drawn with 1st, 2d and 3d bills. At San Luis Potosi, after the defeat of VIDAURRI, the 3d bill of this exchanga was found in the luggage of VIDAURRI. The Government General MARQUEZ seized it, and on his entrance into Zacatecas he presented it at the counter of Mr. NEWALL for payment. Mr. NEWALL protested that the hill was given by him; that it was to be paid at San Luis; that the probabilities were the 1st or 2d had already been paid, and that therefore this 3d of exchange had no value whatever; that he sold it as he would have sold exchange to any person, and had no knowledge that it was to pass into the hands of VIDAURRI, &c., &c. But General MARQUEZ wanted the money, and demanded that the worthless 3d of exchange shonld be paid forthwith. Mr. NEWALL declined and was at once thrown in prison and informed that he would be shot at 6 A. M. of the following day. This extreme was averted fortunately by the payment of the bill hy a friend of Mr. NEWALL, and he was set at liberty.

Mr. NEWALL's case has attracted the warm attention of the British Minister, but his protests, demands, &c., with the present Government, emonnt to nothing. The Government dare not chastise the freebooting MARQUEZ, and it remains to be seen who will.

The next atrocity to be marked comes from the other side, although, as yet, we have not received full particulars. About ten days ago a horde of Pintos under VILLALVA and COMOÑO, fell upon the Government troops under the command of VICARIO, beyond Cuernavaca, and cut them completely up. VICARIO, with his right arm and two of his ribs broken, came out of the scrimmage with only four men, and in this sorry plight reached Cuernavaca. That was all well enough. But after the victory the Pintos fell upon the unprotected haciendas and plundered them of every thing. They have since sacked the village of Cuantitlan, and report says, have killad several Spaniards. The people of Cnernavaca have been flocking in here for the last week in droves. They are all afraid to stop at their homes, for they fear the advent of the Pintos under COMAÑA, and the reinforcements under DIEGO ALVAREZ, now known to be near Cuernavaca—altogether amounting to more than 4,000.

The next event of our times is the taking of the castle of Perote. This fortrass, which has held out for ten months against the Government, although constantly surrounded by Government troops, fell, on the morning of the 16th inst., into the hands of General ECHEAGARAY. The victory was gained without blood, although its consequences promise to be bloody. Gan' ECHEAGARAY, in his dispatch to the Government, says he intends to shoot all the officers, from corporal up, and *one-fifth of the soldiers!* The receipt of this dispatch was the cause of a grand *repique* and the publication ot an official bulletin, in which the Government says: "*Honor a los valientes!*" "*Honor al digno General Echeagaray!*" Tbese things are said of soldiers who took a starved and disorganized garrison without a struggle, and of a man, who, in cold blood, shoots poor soldiers who have been pressed into service. What "valor!" What "worth!"

The news of the assassination of several persons at Guadalajara, after the triumph of the *liberals* in that city, is fully confirmed. The murder of General BLANCARTE appears to have bean an aggravated case, and taking it as such, DEGOLLADO has read the assassin out of his army and outside the pale of the law—a fit subject for the dirk of any good citizen.

The next atrocity is the conduct of the French Minister in his intermeddling with Mexican politics. There can be no question but he has succeeded, so far, with his game for European intervention to the utmost of his expectations. The advent of the French fleet means something. To say they have come hera to recover the French dividends is pnre nonsense, and my reason for viewing the matter in this way will be found in the following statement of the foreign debts of Mexico:

| | |
|---|---|
| British Bondholders Debt | $60.621,843 00 |
| Spanish Convention | 7,270 600 75 |
| English-Spanish Convention | 5,000,000 00 |
| French Convention | 263,490 00 |
| American Claims (at least) | 10,000,00 00 |
| Total of Foreign Debt | $83,156,133 75 |

From the above figures it will be seen that France is the smallest claimant against Mexico and that her cause of complaint against Mexican bad faith is less than that of any other nation. French grievances against Mexico are comparatively still lass, for while Englishmen have been imprisoned, banished and forced into the ranks; while Spaniards have received rough treatment from the Puros, and while Americans have been shot, imprisoned, banished and robbed by all parties alike, and while our flag has been insulted right and left by all partias, the French have rarely been molested. But, notwithstanding all this the French are the first in the field to protect their interests and redress grievances. I think the reader will agree with me that there is a wheel within this wheel. If there be not, certainly LOUIS NAPOLEON deserves great credit for setting such a noble example to the United States and England. His attention to the rights and protection of his citizens deserves every praise, and should bring the blush of shame to the governmental cheeks of the United States and Great Britain. But I protest that tha present demonstrations of France are not for the protection of her citizens and their interests in Mexico. France has other objects in view, and I consider it well that the people of the United Statas jealously watch the noncommittal course of Mr. BUCHANAN.

In the meantime, while these events have been taking place, this capital has been preparing for a state of siege. Trenches and breastworks are being arranged outside of all the *garitas*. The cause of this step of precantion is found in a general belief that in tha next ten days this city will be again besieged by the enemy. Families in all the surrounding villages have been deserting their homes in the past week and coming here. Three days ago orders ware given for the suspension of the railroad trains leaving or entering the city after 5 P. M. The work on the fortifications still goes ahead, and at every quarter of an hour in these long, long nights, the cry of "*Sentinel a-ler-ta!*" goes up through all the lonely streets of this capital, horrifying to the ear as the howl of tha hyena from a grave-yard. Whether there be or be not csuse for all these so-called precantions, they certainly serve as fit illustrations for the capital of a conntry so distracted and so anarchized as Mexico has become.

During the past two days, wa have had no new victories. The movements of the armies are not known. Towards Guadalajara, wa are looking for tha report of another battle, as tha troops of the Govarnmen have marched against that place. Wa are also momentarily expecting news of a battle at Yantebao, near Cuernavaca. Tha movements of tha troops against Vera Cruz are not known hera. It is believed, however, a formidable movement in that diraction will soon be made. The opposition forces which took possession of Pachuca and Real del Monte, hava been driven out of those places, and since then hava gone, the Lord knows where. However it is, I consider the chances are fair that during the next fortnight we may have lively times in this capital. There are now concentrated at different points within five days' march of this, at least ten thousand, and perhaps fifteen thousand troops of the opposition. The Government has been providing for this, and will ba able in two days to call in soma five nr six thousand men into this capital, should they be requirad, and that force will be able to prolong a siege for many days, if not months. It is probable that this prolonged siege may come npon us, and if so, it is difficult to guess at results. For my own part, I do not think the Federalists will win; bnt they will withdraw after slight loss, and pursua their present system of warfare on the country. Things look gloomy here, and God only knows how we are to coma out of it. For us Americans here, things look exceedingly bad, abandonad as we are by our Government.

### Accounts from Other Sources.

*Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.*

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

The opposition papers, as you are aware, have been broken up long ago by the conservative party here, and although wa have an English and a French paper published in this city, they are not allowed to say anything on politics, except what is published first in tha official paper, (*Diaro Oficial*;) but the conservative papers tell us every day of new victories gained over their enemies, and at the end of tha month, instead of finding some advance towards peace and tranquility, we find their internal affairs more complicated than ever with naw chiefs and new forces, shortly after any one is defeated, for their victories, as they call them, generally consist in causing the other party to run away, which is nothing more than changing his position; and as both parties liva on the country at large, and this kind of gama is mora diverting than hard labor, these bands increase continually, and therefore there can ba no hopa of seeing order restored again in this country by tha Mexicans of themselves.

This Government tells us that thay hava taken the Castle of Perote, and that a few days ago their troops gained a victory over 1,500 of the other party at Pachuca, a mining district 18 leagues from here; but wa do not inquire whether it be true or not, because we are not benefited by it, and the same disorder and discord prevails as before.

DEGOLLADO, the Puro General, about the 28th of last month, took the large city of Guadalajara, after a siege and attack on it of a month's dnration, during which time considerable demage is said to have been done to its edifices. Two of the prisoner chiefs were immediately hung, for having, as it is said, executed one of theirs previously, a Señor HARASSA; but Gen. BLANCARTE, who had defended the city, was infamously assassinated, while living in a private house under the gnarantee of a capitulation; one of the conservative papers here telling the public that some foreigners had shown the Mexicans how to take that city by laying mines and blowing up some of the convents, and that they also assisted in putting ropes round the necks of some that were hung there. This is published to excite the populace against foreigners, in a paper called the *Sociedad*, whose principal editors, we believe, are Spaniards, and this paper is considerad hera as a semi-official paper, so that this Government and the editors are about on a par in their ideas respecting foreigners here.

Gen. ROBLES, who remained in the State of Vera Cruz for some weeks after his arrival from Washington, came to this city some days ago, and his friends wish to make him President; but ZULOAGA is not disposed to resign. Gen. MIRAMON's friends wish him to be President also, but he has had to give up all idea of it for the present, and left the capital some days ago to take the command of the army, which is now about to attack DEGOLLADO in Guadalajara, and some think that he will take it from the Puros; but, as I said before, it is of little consequence to us which holds it, as the same disorder is bound to continue in the country until some foreign nations oblige them by force to ba quiet, and to go to work.

We see by the last arrival, that some of our papers at home are opposed to our attempting at present to regulate this country. One thinks that we onght to wait until the Mexicans ask us to interfere, but it is not probable they will ever will ask us, for they are not so partial to us, and are too fond of power themselves; and as to the confusion and disorder they live in, they are accustomed to it now, having had practice in it for half a century at least, so that it appears congenial to their nature. Another editor, at home, thinks that we ought to wait until Mexico falls into our laps like the matured fruit, by which, I suppose, he means until they are capable of appreciating our institutions, and become fit for annexation; but from the course they are pursuing now, and will continue to pursue if left to themselves, they will become more unfit every day for annexation. The Washington *Union* is the most unfortunate of all, for it thinks that these people ought to be let alone until they destroy each other, and that then wa can come with the plow, the axe, and the hoe.

The Mexicans say, that they always thought our last Minister here had made himself a party to their internal dissentions for that purpose, and that since seeing that article in tha *Union*, they ara now convinced of it. As to ourselves we do not agree with tha Mexicans, that our Government instructed Mr. FORSYTH to enconrage them in killing each other here; but we know that if we are not to interfere here, nor any other nation, until they destroy each other, many generations must pass over; for, in the midst of their civil wars, but few general battles are fought, and but few lives are lost even then, one of the parties soon running away; and although robbery is general all over the country, and assassinations also frequent, still, at the rate they practice it, it would require some ages for seven or eight millions of such people to destroy each other; and it can hardly be done by famine, for plants, roots and fruit grow here spontaneously, and cattle graze in the fields all the year round.

The *Union* also thinks that our Government has no right to send an armed force here to act as a police, and we say that we should, then, shut up and preach no farther Monroe doctrine, because other nations have treaties and commercial relations with this country as well as ourselves, and some of their people have more interest at stake here than ours have. For a long time past there has been no legitimate Government here—treaties with other nations not observed nor compacts fulfilled; other nations, whose policy it is not to interfere here to-day, may change their minds and come here to-morrow. Circumstances oblige nations to change their policy, as we see it frequently done before our eyes. When the Russian suddenly took it in his head to send a police force into Turkey, one of his nearest neighbors, to keep order there in his own way, Turkey's more distant neighbors, England and France, would not allow it—and the same thing may happen to us here.

If, therefore, we intend to carry out the Monroe doctrine, instead of preaching about it always, we ought to begin at once, now that Mexico and Central America afford us the opportunity of doing so, and not leave the door open for other nations to enter hera whenever it may suit their views.

A Spanish squadron is now collecting off the port of Tampico, and a French one at Vera Cruz; their object is unknown, bnt the French Minister has been working here in favor of this Conservative Party for a long time past. A French fleet once took the castle of San Juan de Ulna, and if they take it again, they may not be disposed to yiald it np so easily as they did before.

Delays are dangerous, and the sooner we set to work to regulate these people, and get them ready for annexation—if it be possible—the better it will be for us and for them also. We cannot annex to our Union seven or eight millions of what we call colored people, only in part civilized, without ruining our institutions; but we can send an armed force and then regulate afterwards a native force—like the Sepoys in the East Indies—collect their revenues, set the people to work, and by proper management they may hereafter become fit for annexation at some future time, and useful then to themselves and to us also; but left to themselves, without a new training, they will be a nnisance and an evil to us in time to come, provided other nations are willing to let them alone, which cannot be expected, because thair snbjects here are constantly applying to them for protection.

The Spaniards, who conquared this country, were themselves a sort of slaves, and they made second-class slaves of the natives here. Mr. FORSYTH, our first Minister here, undertook to instruct them in the art of self-government, but we did not continue that policy; we abandoned them, made wer on them; we were content in taking California from them; we would not undertake the direction of their affairs when we had an army here, and might have done it without its costing our Treasury one cent. Previous to this we would not allow Mexico and Colombia to revolutionize the Island of Cuba about the year '26, when they were able and could have done so. The consequence is that these people ever since their independence, with the name of a Republic, have been living in a state of half vassalage, under the sway of the Spaniards here, and in that island.

There, as well as here and in Central America, the greatest kind of exertions are made to prevail on the Europeans to put protectorates here; they are waging a political war on us in our very teeth, and the *Union* tells us to let them continue. We therefore repeat again, that we have these three countries as enemies at present; that if we do not do something very soon, the European Governments must. We cannot annex these colored people, for it would be a death-blow to ourselves; and as it would be contrary to the laws of God and man to make slaves of them, there is nothing left for us bnt to place a protectorate here at once, which this country can pay for. Enough, however for the present, from

Your obedient servants,

PROTECTIONISTS.

### Miscellaneous News Items.

The following vessels of war were anchored at Sacrificios:

*Spanish*—Brigs-of-war *Pelayo*, *Valdes*, *Habanera*, and the war steamer *Colon*.

*French*—Frigate *Cleopatra*, 52 guns, and war steamer *Surcouf*. Admiral PENAUD was daily expected, with the balance of the French squadron.

The American bark *Spearing* and the British brig *James Home* were the only merchant vessels in the port of Vera Cruz when the *Tennessee* left.

The most important news by the *Tennessee* is the evacuation of the Castle of Perote by the Constitutionalists under General TEJOS, which, after a most determined resistance, they had been compelled to leave by want of provisions. The following letter of the correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta*, on this subject, will be read with interest:

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Yesterday morning, entered here the General TEJOS with about 150 men, the rest of tha whole forcas of Perote, in a most miserable and destitnte condition, being almost without clothes and shoes. These heroic troops have resisted, for more than three months, the attacks of the much superior forces of General ECHEAGARAY, and have left that fortress only after a long period of starvation, being reduced at the end to eat their horses and hides; but, before they gave up tha fortress, they spiked all the guns and destroyed all ammunition, so that General ECHEAGARAY made his glorious entranca only in tha naked, half-destroyed walls of Perote.

The resistance of General TEJO and his half-starved soldiers is the more praiseworthy, as, in the camp of ECHEAGARAY, they would have met not only with plenty of food, but also each soldier with a premium of $16 as a reward for deserting the fortress.

A PASSENGER.

There was a rumor current in Vera Cruz that General DEGOLLADO, of the Constitutionalist party, had defeated the Zuloaga troops under MARQUERY, near Guadalajara.

Advices from Mexico, of the 18th inst., state that Gen. MIRAMON had arrived at that city.

The town of Zacatecas had been occupied by the Constitutional troops under Señor ARAMBERRI.

The Zuloaga Government at the capital had levied another contribution, in order to rapair the fortifications of the city.

Cuernavaca had also been occupied by the Constitutional troops, under DIEGO ALVAREZ, the latter having totally defeated VICARIO's command.

The victory in the battle of Tlacolulam, between LA LLAVE and ECHEAGARY, is claimed by both parties.

Dispatches received by the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz, from General ALATRISTE, in command of the Constitutionalists in tha State of Puebla, announce successes of the Liberal Party. General A. states that he has occupied Mineral del Monte, Pachuca, and other points.

Dispatches from D. ANGEL CORZO, Constitutional commander in Tabasco, addressed to the Juarez Government, state that the Zuloaga Party in that State are confined to the city and environs of San Juan Bautista, on which the Constitutional troops were about to march.

The Spanish citizens at Tampico had drawn np and signed a remonstrance against the forced loans levied on them and other foreignars by Governor GARZA.

A correspondent of the *Democracia* of Oajaca, states that the victory of MIRAMON over VIDAURRI at Ahualulco cost the Zuloaga troops two thousand men, and that this serious loss hindered him from reaping the benefits of his victory.

President JUAREZ has again republished his proclamation, issued on the 9th of February last, at Guanajuato, wherein he

1. Declares all acts of the Zuloaga party null and void.

2. The acts of COMONFORT, during his dictatorship, subject to his reversal or approval.

3. Declares against the disintegration of any territory of the Republic, and

4. Calls on all authorities to sustain him.

### The United States and Mexico—The Official Organ's Suggestions as to what is to be Done.

*From the Washington Union, Dec. 3.*

It would be silly affectation to say that the people and Government of the United States are not deeply interested in the conduct and fate of the neighboring Republic of Mexico. If that Republic had shown an ability to maintain itself, to preserve order, and fulfill the obligations of an independent State, the Government and people of the United States would have aided them in all reasonable and effective ways. But, in truth, Mexico is in a sad condition of disorder. It is not too much to claim that her Government is a radical failure. She has become a prey to intestine quarrels, and if this state of things shall long continue, it is highly probable that the benevolence and philanthropy of the world will have to be taxed to feed and subsist her population. It is rank folly, under such circumstances, to pretend that wa are indifferent to Mexican affairs. We occupy tha continent in partnership with her people. They owe to us special obligations growing out of coterminous relations and interests. We have sought to open the interior of the continent by roads and safa conveyances, to connect the Atlantic with tha Pacific States, to develop the resorces of our country, and to consolidate, as far as possible, our material and political interests; but, with a border territory sweeping along our whole southern line in utter anarchy or in possession of hostile tribes who find a safe retreat on Mexican soil, this work cannot be accomplished. If we appeal to the Government of Mexico, the answer is always the same: "We have the disposition to preserve order, but we lack means of enforcing it." The Federal Government has purchased, at high rates, of the Mexican republic, tha Territory of Arizona, or a portion of it; but it is extremely questionable whether we can render it available without commanding the districts of Sonora and Chihuahua. Those countries were once inhabited, and to a considerable extent cultivated and worked; bnt small bands of Indians, whose original homes were north of the Gila, have made incursions into the border Mexican countries, driven out the settlers and now permanently occupy the Territory. In point of fact, the tribes make use of Sonora, Chihuahua, and other Mexican States, where they are masters, as secure retreats against the armies of this country. We cannot send our troops across the line, because that would be an act of war; nor can we command peaca and protection to our border settlements, because the foe is lodged safely within the Territories of a friendly nation.

This problem is one which can be solved upon rational and just principles. The Government of Mexico should be required to maintain order and secure a complete ascendency over the feeble tribes who now command absolute jurisdiction over the States referred to. We ought not, in other words, to be called upon to respect a Territory which is used by a hostile people to rob, plunder and murder within our own jurisdiction. If Mexico cannot enforce her laws upon her borders so as to protect our frontier inhabitants, the right to exercise the means of self-protection becomes obvious indeed.

It would, indeed, *seem impossible much longer to postpone decided action in regard to Mexico.* The descent of that country is rapid, and it promises nothing in the way of improvement for the future. Its central Government is almost absolutely helpless, while its border States are wholly at the mercy of hostile Indians. In the management of the latter we are not only directly interested, but *we have a clear right, on principles of self-protection, to intervene, and command the enforcement of order.* This right accrues to us as a government of law; its enforcement is due to our own people, and to the system which we have faithfully operated during our existence as a nation. We owe it to the Democratic principle which underlias this Republic that it shall not be degraded by the distracting elements of the Mexican country, without an effnrt on our part to avert the calamity.

It would be folly, indeed, to contend, in view of the sensitiveness of the governments of the world, that this Mexican problem is one of easy and quick solution. However unanimous may be tha judgment that our neighbors have forfeited all just claims to be regarded as an independent nationality with power to maka and enforce laws, to establish and maintain international intercourse, the application of remedies may well be expected to evoke disagreements, if not conflicts. The United States have, however, so repeatedly declared the general principles by which they will be governed in all purely American affairs—in the adjustment of governmental questions affecting the populations and territories of this continent—that, *whatever shall happen, their position may be regarded as distinctly defined.*

### Interesting to Skaters.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am informed that there is every prospect of the Skating Pond on the Central Park being in condition this month for flooding and freezing, weather permitting. Will you allow me to ask through your columns *where* this pond is situated, and *how* it is best got at? I am sure the information will gratify thousands of us, who know how to enjoy this invigorating and exciting sport, and it would be exceedingly satisfactory if the Commissioners of the Park would state publicly when the pond is in skating condition.

I speak as one of the

JUNIOR HOLLANDS, Skating Corps.

### Eighteenth Ward School Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I beg to inform yon that in consequance of the resignation of Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN—a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and but recently the Republican nominee for Congress—has received the unanimous nomination of the Republican and tha American Parties in the Eighteenth Ward as their candidate for School Commissioner. Yours most respectfully,

THEODORE G. GLAUBENSKLEE,
Chairman Republican Nominating Convention.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Safety of Lieut. Beale's Party—The Tariff Question—The Message and Documents—Condition of the Treasury, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

Mr. EDWARDS, brother-in-law of Lieut. BEALE, passed through here to-day, having left BEALE's party on the 16th November, beyond the Choctaws' trading post, 250 miles west of Fort Smith. They had no difficulty with the Indians, as stated, nor had they gone into Winter qnarters, but were pursuing tha labors of tha Expedition. Mr. EDWARDS proceeded post-haste northward, without calling at the War Department.

The Report of Secretary COBB adheres strictly to the *ad valorem* system, while Mr. BUCHANAN thinks a specific duty might be imposed with propriety in particular cases—not, however, with any viaw to protection, bnt to revenue. This is tha only difference in their financial policy.

The Message and documents are to be distributed to the principal cities in advance. Copies of each left for California this afternoon, excepting Secretary TONCEY's, which was not completed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 3.

A special messenger left to-day for St. Louis with copies of tha President's Message and accompanying documents, to be forwarded by the Overland Mail to San Francisco. Advance copies will also go by the Salt Lake and Tehuantepec routes, and by steamship from New-York on Monday to the Pacific.

The United States Treasurer's statement for the week ending Monday last, shows the receipts at $567,000, the drafts paid $852,000, and the drafts issued nearly the same amount, leaving a balance in the Treasury of nearly $6,000,000; a reduction of $266,000 from last week.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1858.

The Hon. D. R. ECKLES, Chief Justice of the U. S. Court in Utah, is here for the purpose of conferring with the Government in relation to the policy to be pursued in that Territory. I understand that he will make earnest protestations against the proposed opening of the public lands of Utah to sale, except with some restriction which shall prevent the Mormon Church Corporation from monopolizing them, and so excluding Gentiles, and perpetuating the isolation so necessary to successful maintainance of their horrible social system.

You will remember that "Tha Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" is a corporation, by Act of the Territorial Legislature. Some time since, in order to check apostacy and prevent proselytes from abandoning the Mormon community, the leaders promulgated a new test of faith called "Consecration." That is to say, all tha faithful were called upon to consecrate their property to the Lord, by making deeds of it to BRIGHAM YOUNG as "Trustee in Trust of the Church," &c.

Large numbers of the people were dragooned into compliance, and divested themselves of all legal title to their property—being graciously permitted, however, to enjoy it on sufferance so long as they remained true to the faith. Of course, when they desired to leave, or were driven out by perecution, they found themselves beggared. This is only one of the many ingenious devices by which the Mormon Theocracy has maintained its extraordinary influence over thousands of devotees.

By "consecration," and other means, the Church already owns more than half the property in Utah,—or such titles to it as can be had in a country where the public lands are never been sold: and if the lands are now brought in market, unless some saving restriction is provided, the Church, with its large pecuniary wealth, will be sure to bny up the whole of them, and so exclude from the country all who are not willing to acknowledge Brother BRIGHAM as tha vicegerent of the Almighty, and to subscribe to Mormonism with Polygamy and all its other vices.

Such a result would be exceadingly unfortunate Mormonism must be brought in contact with a purer faith and better civilization. If it is ever to be checked, or its vices are to be curbed and controlled. The process of disintegration is already going on in consequence of the unavoidable contact between the army of Utah and the Mormon people. This should be encouraged. I do not hesitate to say that the presence of a considerable body of troops can never again be safely dispensed with in Utah so long as BRIGHAM and his followers hang together.

But the policy of maintaining an army in that distant region is very expensive—and if an armed colonization could be stimulated there, it would be very desirable. It would be well, after satisfying the Mormon preëmption claims, to set apart the remainder of the lands to be donated to the soldiers of the Army of Utah in stated quantities, upon condition that they would reënlist, and then be furloughed on small pay and rations, so that they could work their lands and be subject to call for service at any moment. The details of such a plan could easily be arranged. S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The reported presentation of Señor Don LUIS MOLINA, a few days since, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Costa Rica, seems not to be understood by those publishing the report. M. MOLINA has been holding this position for a year or more in connection with Señor Don NAPOLEON ESCALANTE. In this connection, however, the mission was a *special* one, but since the recall of Señor ESCALANTE, a few months ago, M. MOLINA has continued in the exercise of his duties as Minister Plenipotentiary. It was only the *pro forma* presentation of the letter recalling the one and continuing the other which took place as reported.

I understand from a reliable source that the Costa Rican authorities are much pleased with the manner in which General LAMAR has discharged his ministerial duties in Central America. They are confident that all outstanding difficulties with the United States will be amicably settled; but while Costa Rica will arrange to settle all just claims against her, she will promptly resist and repudiate all of a *bogus* stamp. A Commission will be appointed to investigate and report on all claims presented for payment.

The Government here are anxiously awaiting news from the passengers by tha steamer *Washington*. Should they fail to find the *Hermann* at San Juan de-Sur, the caution given the public by General JEREZ will be differently viewed. The objectionable point in the transaction was the violation of official etiquette in not *first* addressing a note to the State Department. In reply to this, General JEREZ said the information upon which he acted was received by him, so short a time before the steamer sailed, that he had not an opportunity to address the Government. General JEREZ is expected here in a few days.

Reliable information has been received here that General ROJAS' pretensions will not be favored by either of the extreme parties in Mexico. His moderate views meet favor with neither party. While he would not "crush out" the clergy, but would respect their rights, he would deprive them of the political sway they have heretofore held in that country.

The President had hoped to hear of the result of the *Sarnnac's* expedition to Guayamas before completing that portion of his Message referring to Mexico. It will be recollected that an American citizen had been kidnapped at a trading house about one mile and a half north of the boundary line of Sonora, and imprisoned at Guayamas. Mr. FORSYTH laid the matter before President COMONFORT, who promised to have the man released and sent home at tha expense of the Government. Before this order was carried into effect, COMONFORT abdicated, and the case was brought to the attention of the Zuloaga Government, but the Jesuitical policy of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs again defeated the demands of justice, and the facts were forwarded to the Government here. Tha result was tha order given the Commander of the Saranac to proceed to Guayamas, and *release the prisoner at all hazards*. When the order reached Mr. FORSYTH ha communicated it to ZULOAGA, who only laughed, remarking, "I don't care, Sonora is not in my possession; and I wish the *Sarnnac* would batter down every town on the coast." This will give an idea of tha man who now holds the capital of Mexico, and who pretends to be not the President of tha whola Republic, but only of that portion in the possession of his partisans. Nothing has yet been heard from the *Saranac* as to the results of this undertaking. Q.

### The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 3.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at 9 o'clock last evening, and sailed for Liverpool at midnight. Weather calm and raining. Gen. WILLIAMS is a passenger to England.

### Interesting from Arizona.

BY THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 3.

The Overland Mail, which arrivad last night, brought six passengers, among them Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California, and Lieutenant MOWRY, from Arizona. Lieutenant Mowar left Gila City on the 4th of November, at which time some hundred and fifty men were digging gold, the average yield being ten dollars per day with the rudest implements. Every part of the country yet prospected in the vicinity of the mines proved auriferous, and the opinion was current among old miners that no richer surface digging exists, even in the most favored portions of California. The miners are located on the neutral ground between tha Yuma and Pinos Indians, and thus no danger is apprehended from hostile tribes.

A political meeting at Gila City, Nov. 4, passed resolutions indorsing the action of the Convertions held at Mesilla and Tucson, and asking Congress for a Senatorial organization.

Tha Sonora Silver Mining Company were smelting 1,000 ounces per week. Several other mines were also being actively worked.

Lieut. MOWAY brings several rich specimens from the silver mines,—also about $300 in gold from the Gila River diggings.

Lieut. MOWRY computes the population of the Territory at 15 000, and gives glowing descriptions of the beauty of the agricultural and grazing resources of the country.

The Mail routa from San Francisco to Texas is in fine order, with tha exception of tha central portion which is in bad condition, owing to loose management and inferior stock.

The first Mail from Albuqnerque to California is ordered from the 35th parallel. Arizona road, to Pinos, thence into California by the Butterfield route.

It was reported at Fort Smith that Lieut. BEALE would go into Winter quarters. The rumor that ha had been attacked was disbelieved.

Mr. MCKIBBEN reports that the Apache Indians continued their depredations on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona. Seven ont of a party of eight had been recently killed by a body of Mexicans about 40 miles from Fort Buchanan.

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress. Governor PESQUEIRA had the least support of the rich men and merchants of tha province, on account of his failure to return a large sum of money borrowed from them according to promise.

Captain STONE was progressing successfully with his surveys under the recent contracts authorized by the Government.

Mr. FICKLIN reports the Camanches somewhat troublesome, although they were not organized into bands sufficiently large to occasion much alarm.

Mr. EDWARDS, one of Lieut. BEALE's party, who had arrived at Fort Smith, reports the expedition all well in camp on the south side of the Canadian River. Lieut. BEALE would proceed to Albuqnerque as soon as his escort, which was a short distance behind, overtook him. The mail from Neosho to Albuquerque was at BEALE's camp. Col. ROSS was in the neighborhood, resting till Spring before proceeding with the examination of the surveys towards the Mohave and Tejon.

### The Slaver Echo Case.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 29.

The case of the Slaver *Echo* was given out to the Grand Jury to-day. The case is prosecuted on the part of the United States by the United States District-Attorney for the State of South Carolina, JAMES CONNER, Esq., of Charleston, and Messrs. HAYNE and MILES, retained as special counsel by the Government of the United States. The defence is conducted by L. W. PRATT and R. DE TREVILLE, of Charleston, and MERCY GREGG and EDMUND BELLINGER, of Columbia. Tha indictment is drawn against the defendants as the crew or company of the brig *Putnam*, that being the real name of the vessel, the "Echo" being a fictitious title, printed on a board, by which the real name of the ship was concealed. The *Putnam* was built in Baltimore, and was owned, first in New-York and subsequently in New-Orleans. Her first register was made by JONATHAN S. DODSON of New-York, as "only owner and master." The ship is therein described as a brig, built at Baltimore in 1845; length, 92 feet; breadth, 22 feet 8 inches; depth, 10 feet; measurement, 187 tons. Her last register was made at New-Orleans, by EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, in the name of the brig *Putnam* and the description is precisely similar to that in the first register. Tha captain of the slaver, EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, having been first landed at Key West, will be tried there. The prisoners on trial here, are Antonio Franck, Richard Thomas Bates, Alexander Rodgers, Vidal De Miranda, José Gonzales Lima, Archibald Scott, John Pasco, John E. Copelt, George P. Aken, William Henrys, Antonio Melanowicb, and five others, Cubans. The indictment charges that they, "being of the ship's company of a certain vessel—being a brig called the *Putnam*—the said vessel being then and there owned, in the whole or in part, by a citizen of the said United States—to wit, one E. C. TOWNSEND—did piratically and feloniously receive on board of said vessel, so owned as aforesaid, certain negroes, to wit—three hundred negroes, whose names are to the said jurors unknown—they, the said negroes, not being held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of tha United States."

The United States District-Attorney to-day submitted the indictment to the action of the Grand Jury. His Honor, Justice WAYNE, in a concise and able manner, explained to the Jury the provisions of the act of Congress of May 15, 1820, under which the indictments would be found, if found at all. After reading and clearly explaining the several substantive offences designated by law, and in order to assist the jury in their investigation, Judge WAYNE recapitulated briefly the counts in the indictment, which are eight in number. The first charges that the prisoners did receive on the brig *Putnam* 300 negroes not held to service in any of the States or Territories or the United States, such brig being owned by one EDWARD C. TOWNSEND. The second is a repetition of the first charge, except that the vessel is described as being owned by some person or persons unknown. The third count charges that the prisoners did confine and hold in confinement in the brig *Putnam*, owned by the said TOWNSEND, the said three hundred negroes. The fourth varies the charge only so far as tha ownership is concerned. The fifth charges the prisoners with aiding and abetting in forcibly taking the negroes on the ship. The sixth changes the count as to ownership. The seventh charges that the prisoners did receive and forcibly confine the negroes, or abet in forcibly confining them. And the eighth again varies the account as to the ownership of the brig.

His Honor thought it necessary, without at all intending to enter into a consideration of the law, to make a single remark, because of tha very general misunderstanding in regard to the law of piracy, and in respect to what offences are piracy, and may be made so by the statutes. He stated that it was not a fact that there was but a single crime that could constitute piracy. Tha act of general piracy is robbery on the high seas, committed by one who has thrown off allegiance to all governments, and is what the law terms the enemy of the human race, and may be punished by all nations. Then those other acts of robbery committed on the high seas are piracy, which are made so under the law. And again, when a man belonging to a ship or vessel shall not commit a robbery, but shall attempt to take such vessel from the command of her master, and dall ver her to another, or usurp control of her himself, the law makes it piracy, punishable as piracy is, by death, under the power delegated to Congress to guard our commerce against offences committed on the high seas. In like manner, under the same power, when a person receives, or forces, or takes on board a vessel, a negro, not being a slave, with the intention of selling him into Slavery, the law makes him a pirate, and punishes him with death.

The Judge repeated briefly his explanation of the province of a Grand Jury. They were not to try the prisoners, but simply to determine from the facts given in evidence, whether enough appears to justify them in putting the case before a petit jury.

The bills were then submitted, and the Jury retired.

### A Convict Showered to Death in the Auburn State Prison.

AUBURN, Friday, Dec. 3.

A colored convict was showered to death in the Auburn Prison yesterday. The convicts, having gained information of the fact, became greatly excited, and a general rebellion was feared last evening. The convicts in the shop where the colored man worked, went to their cells shouting and hallooing. No disturbance took place during the night.

### Large Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 3.

A fire broke ont here at 4 o'clock this morning, destroying four buildings on State-street. The buildings were owned by SAMUEL WILDER, and the heirs of H. PACKARD and M. COOPER, who lose in the aggregate $12,600, which is mostly covered by insurance. The other chief sufferers are BROWN & PERRIN, grocers, loss $7,000; insured $7,000; HOWE & ROGERS,

## FROM RUSSIA.

### THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

### Interesting Speeches of the Emperor—Progress of Reform.

From Our Own Correspondant.

St. Petersburg, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

At the time of the Emperor Alexander's visit to Moscow, two months ago, I mentioned the fact that His Majesty had received the principal nobles of that important Department of the Empire, and had addressed tham on the subject of the great reform he has undertaken. The Emperor's speech has just been published; and as it is a most significant exposition of his policy with regard to the question of emancipation, as well as showing that the Moscow nobles are inclined to oppose his will, I append a full translation. It will be read with attention by all who feel an interest in the immense changes which are taking place in Russia:

"It is always agreeable to me, gentlemen, to find myself in a position to thank the nobility, but it is not my characteristic to speak contrary to my own feelings. I always speak the truth; and, unhappily, I cannot, on this occasion, express to you my gratitude. You will remember that, two years ago, in this sama hall, I told you that, sooner or later, it would becoms necessary to modify the system of serfdom, and that it would be infinitely better for this change to commence from above than below. My language was misinterpreted. I have since devoted much reflection to the subject, and have finally decided, after having invoked the aid of God, to executa my determination. When I published my rescripts, following the declarations of the Government (Department) of St. Petersburg and Litbuania, I own that I expected the nobility of Moscow would be the first to pronounca; but it was the Government of Nijni-Novgorod which did so; and the Government of Moscow was nor the first, nor the second, nor even the third. This was painful to me, for I am nrond of having been born at Moscow, and because I was always attached to Moscow when I was beir presumptive, and love her still as my maternal city. I have given you the fundsmental dispositions of my project, and will in no point depart from them." (The Emperor hara enumerated the principles laid down in the rescripts a.iuded to.)

"I respect the nobility. I considcr it as tne main stay of the throne. I desire the prosperity of the nation generally, and do not et all wish you to ns wronged nr prejudiced. I em aver ready to defend you; but, fnr ynnr own interest, you must endeavor to accomplish the well-being of the peasantry. Remember that the ayes of alt Russia are turned upon the Government of Moscow. I am always ready to do my best in your behalf; furnish ma a possibility of sustaining you. Do yon understand me, gentlemen? I learn that the Committee has already done much. I have read an extract from its proceedings, and many things appear to me to be good. I have only remarked particularly what has been said relativa to the property to be conceded to the peasants. I do not mean by this the buildings only, but also all the lands appertaining. I repeat once more, geotlemen—act in a manner to anable me to take sides with you. By that means, you will justify the confidence I repose in you."

In the following epeech, which the Emperor has since made to the nobles of the department of Smolensk, It will be seen that the latter consider the subject in a manner much more in conformity with the wishes of their Sovereign:

"I am happy, gentlemen, to find myself in your midst, and to thank, in person, the nobility of Smolensk, for their devotion to the throne and to our country; a devotion of which they have given ample proofs at former epochs—in 1812 and in the last war. I am happy to thank you for the good will which you manifest with regard to the emancipation of the serfs. My predecessors, and notably my late father, have always entertained a warm affection for the nobility of Smolensk. Yon possess a token of my father's tenderness for yon, written a faw days before his death. It may be truly said that even on his deathbed he thought of you. And I, too, love you. One of the noble ladies of Smolensk presented to my mother an image intended to protect me, whila I had the honor to command the troops armed for the defence of the capital.* This relic never leaves me, and serves as a link which binds me more firmly to you. You have now assembled to discuss the question of the peasants. This reform is indispensible to your happiness—to that of your serfs, and of all Russia. Take hold of the matter activcly, upon the basis nf the principles enunciated in my rescript. Bring about this reform in the manner most conducive to the safety of the peasants. I feel assured you will not deceive my expectations, and that you will justify the confidence which I repose in you."

The sentiment of satisfaction expressed in these words proves that the nobility of this province do not by any means join in the recalcitrance of the Moscow nobles, who, however, are far more numerous and powerful, and may yet give the young Emperor serious troublc. At the time of the publication hy the Russian journals of the speeches addressed by Alexander to the nobles of each province visited by him during his late voyage, some astonishment was manifested at the absence of his remarks at Moscow, the second capital of the Empire. The vacuum has now been filled, bnt the delay seems to have been somewhat significant, followed, as it has been, by a particular and isolated publication of the speech pronounced at Moscow and now officially repeated before the entire nation. The firm intention of the Government to liberate the serfs, *with their lands*, therein receives an unmistakable confirmation. Indeed, the great measure of emancipation, which met at the outset snch strong and obstinate resistance, every day gains ground in public opinion, and now seems tn ba much less opposed by the majority of those most intcrested. Tbe number of its advocates is constantly increasing, and the most violent of its enemics are gradually coming to look upon the affair as a settled fact, which it is useless to resist.

In reading the Emperor'e Moscow epeech, one is struck with its simplicity and homeliness, whilst the dignity of the ahaolute sovereign is still perfectly apparent, and a fixed determination evident in every line. The young Emperor offers kindly advice to the noblas who have manifested an intention blindly to oppose the realizatlon of his great and humane project; he reminds them of the bonds which unite them to the throne, whose civilizing designs it is their dnty to support; and he saye, at the close—"act in a manner to anable me to take eidee with you." These simple words are of a natnre to impress those to whom they were addressed. They carry with them the conviction of having been inspired by a sense of high duty, and they indicate a firm resolution on the part of the Empeior to accomplish his end at all hazards and despite all opposition.

All the world now recognizes that Alexander II. has opened a new political era to Russia; and his reign will, in the future, mark the starting point of her increased greatness and prosperity, as did that of Peter the First at another epoch in the history of her development. If Peter was the man for the age in which he lived, Alexander is undoubtedly tha monarch most eesential to the Empire which he governs to-day. Despite her immense military power and resources, Russia has long demanded many aocial ameliorations, to place her on a par with other great nations; and these ameliorations are now in a fair way to be speedily accomplished. New life will be given to her enormous population, by a more liberal system of society, by important changes in the fundamental law, by the increase of her commerce and manufactures, and by the pursuit of a more free and generous governmental policy. A task so tempting to a young, ardent, and enlightened sovereign, Alexander has vigorously undertaken, and he has himself traced out the programme of his ralgn, in order to hava it constantly nndar his eyes. In the Emperor'e plan, the emancipatlon of the millions still held in bondage ln Russia, occupies the most prominent place, as the turning point ln her progress and civilization. It is of the last importance to extricate these peasants from their degradation, and, in conferring upon them the rights inherent to liberty and the possession of property, create of them a new class of citizens, nttached to the throne by the strongest honds of gratitude. This policy, apart from its moral excellenca, must also prove of immense material benefit tothe country; because it cannot fail to largely augment the public wealth, financially and egriculturally. Land yields but little, comparativaly, when he who cultivates it belongs to *il*, and not *it* to *him*. Free arms only reap full harvests. Unfortunately, this truth is not well understood by everybody in Russia, and the nobles of some provinces, (Moscow among the number,) look upon the emancipation of the serfs employed in tilling the soil, as prodnctive of grave injury not only to their own interests, but to tha interests of the peasants themselves. That they are in the wrong in this view, we know—but how convince them of their error? The Emperor cannot alone carry out his grand and benavolant enterprise. He must have the concurrence of the nobles; the hearty coöperation of the majority, I believe he has, end, should circumstances oblige him to enforce upon the rest obedience to his wishes, he will not hesitate to employ even that argument, in the accomplishment of his purpose. I refer to his address et Moscow as unmistekably indicative of his intentions, in the avent of prolonged resistance. The prominent political idea in that brief address is, that the position of tha nobles imposes upon them cartain obligations toward the clses which suffars most, and that the deed requi ed of them is not a sacrifice, but a duty. This is a just and eminently Christian idca. The superior clesses of modarn society hava no right to exiet, except to labor for the amelioration and advancement of the inferior classes; failing to do which, they rapidly becoma agotistical, lose their etrength, and fall, as unworthy to possess privileges which they ere incapable of using for the good of humanity.

The duty which the high position of the Russian nobles demands of them is depicted by tha Emperor with praiseworthy firmness. He gives thosc who oppose or obstruct his projects clesrly to understand thet he will not uphold, defend, nor eympathize with them, and that they will find him in the lists against tbem, so long as they persist in their ill-advised rasistance. A bettar use of absolute authority could scarcely be mads than in this instance, and it is to be hoped that the adversaries of emancipetion will yield gracefully to the remonstrsnces of their Sovereign; but, whether they do or do not, the raform will ba carriad into effect. Alexander II. has spoken like a master who means to be obeyed, because ha has right, justice and humenity on his side. M. R.

* In 1854.

## NEW BOOKS.

From the "List of Books that are Books," Charles Lamb—the most whimsical, but not for that the least reasonable of critics—remurselessly excludee all gift-books, annuals, and *éditions de luxe*, relegating them to the samc limbo with dictionariee and gazetteers, almanace and guide-books. We are not often disposed to quarrel with the decision of our delightful Rhadamanthus. "Books of Beauty," "Flowers of Loveliness," and the like, things that are to be looked at and not to be read, nro to us but little more lovely than wax flowers which we may not smell, or wax fruit which we may not eat. Tbey are the brocade waistcoats of literature, to be brought out on grand occasions. Warmth and comfort they have not, nor can give. But it is not, after all, impossible to conciliate show and sense, even in a book, and from time to time we stumble upon a book in which the literate and illiterate alike may find something satisfactory. Such a book certainly is Mr. Palmer's *Stratford Gallery*, the fine present which the Messrs. Arpleton have prepared against the coming Christmas, for such of their friends as may feel disposed to draw a small but grateful check in return. The *Stratford Gallery* is a very handsome book to look upon. The engravings, if we except the rather sour and formidable Lady Macbeth who stands portress at the gate, are extremely pretty and pleasant, well exccuted and commendable. The typography is noble, the paper and making-up very beautiful. But this is not all. Therc is novelty in the plan, and interest in the execution of the book, as well as elegance in its robe and ornaments. Mrs. Palmer deals with Shakespeare's women as "women and sisters," not analysing them as does Mrs. Jamieson, in the spirit of literary criticism—but talking of them, their qualities, faults, merits, charms and defects, as she might of so many living and breathing persons. Of each heroine she tells the story first, as simply and as briefly as possible, and then taking the reader into her confidence, goes on to reason of the said heroine's ways and worth. Proud and pious Isabella she does most heartily berate, while for the sorrows of Cordelia and Hermione she has a delicate and appreciative sympathy. Beatrice likes her sat, and, though we own to a wide difference here with our authoress, we must do her the justice to say that in true woman fashion she makes out a terribly strong case against the objects of her dislike. Yet, that she can do justice in cases in which to do justice is for a woman most difficult, let her estimate of Cleopatra show. It is the fairest, we think, and suhtlest, if not the best paper in the volume. To critical examination of Shakespeare's text, Mrs. Palmer makes, as we have said, no pretension. Yet she has suggested a "new reading," upon which no masculine mind perhaps could have hit, yet which commends itself almost irresistibly to the judgment. In the famous soliloquy of Juliet—but no, we shall not mangle Mrs. Palmer's argument by an extract. Suffice it that tha passage of which she treats is that one of which no less an authority than "Shakespeare'e Scholar" has said, that to hit upon the interpretation of it would be glory enough for any one critic.

THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK: Tbeir Dealers; The Clearing House and the Panic of 1857; With a Financial Chart. By J. S. Gibbons. New-York. D. Appleton & Co.

The author of this volume, whose title, unlike the titles of most books, perfectly indicates its purpose, having been many years an officer of a Bank, ought to be perfectly familiar with his subject; and he slips an aside sentencc into his prefatory remarks which prove him to understand the philosophy, as well as the details, of Banking. We quote this little sentence, lest it should be overlooked by the great mass of readers who do not take the trouble to etudy prefaces, though the preface often contains the pith of the volume. "A dealer commite no greater mistake," says Mr. Gibbons, "than to begin treating with a bank as if it were a superior power." Its officers, he thinks, do not need any such stimulus to their self-conceit. The advice is good, no doubt, and would be serviceable if those who most need the friendly offices of a bank could manage to follow it. A man who wants nothing of a bank but a safe place to deposit his superfluous funds in, is not likely to treat it as a superior power; but the dealer, whose salvation depends upon "accommodations" from bank directors, cannot choose but treat them as superior beings, for they are such to him; and that they may be mollified and overcome by just such little attentions and personal deferences as superior beings in other walks of life are influenced by our authbr, gives a good many curious examplas to justify a course contrary to the one he advises "dealers" to take. A bank clerk, says Mr. Gibbons, is treated with more deference than a merchant's clerk, and every person connected with our great "moneyed institutions" is treated as though he held a position superior to tha common herd. It is the habit of "dealers," according to the statements of Mr. Gibbons, the truth of which he vouches for, to offer sacrifices in the shape of costly goods, frankincense and myrrh, the "tears of confucius," and other delicacies, to the idols and oracles that occupy bank tripods. "Mr. Fum sends choice tea: Mr. Raisin, a sampla of new wine; and Mr. Plumb, a barrel of fine pippins, &c."

"A Cashier asked a Director of the aame bank, if he could advise him where to purchase a certain description of tea. The latter angaged to find the article. On the same evening wae left a 'quarter-chest' at tha Cashier's house without a bill, and the matter was not again alluded to. The Director was subsequently indebted to tha officer for some favors, which, however, did not keep him solvent.

A dealer in fancy goods asked the sama Cashier for his address, without epecifying any object. On going home, tbe latter found his parlor mantel furnished with soma elegant ornaments.

A Bank President inquired of a dealer in foreign porcelain, where he could best get an English dinner-set at a cost not over ono hundred dollars. Tho latter answered that his acquaintance with wholasale importers would enabla him to purchase it at a considerable discount, and he did so. The President never asked for the bill, but he discountad his friend'e paper liberally "between the Boards."

A Bank Officer said carelessly to a jeweller, after serving him with a loan:

'By the way—where is that gold-headed cane that you promised me?'

The jeweller smiled, but said nothing. In a week, the cane was sent; and when tho donor called at the benk subsequently, he was accosted with an expression of great surprise:

'Why, Mr. D., you didn't suppose I was in earnest the other day, did you?'

Another Officer called at the store of a dry-goods merchant, after assisting the latter to a liberal discount of paper. While walking along the aisle, his eye was attracted by some ladies' kid gloves, of superior quality. 'Ah!' said he, 'you keep these articles, do you? They are really very soft and beautiful!'

'Yes, sir,' answered the proprietor, at the same time wrapping up a dozen in some fine tissua-paper—'put those in your pocket. Yes, yes, do!' overcoming the apparent reluctance of his visitor, by unaffected earnestness.

The same scene was acted over again on tha next occasion, when the merchant had paper discounted. A third rehearsal taught him to add a dozen of the finest kid gloves to the legal rate of seven per cent. whenever he obtained an accommodation at that bank.

A clerk took lodgings at a hotel during the absence of his family in tha country, which led to the landlord opening an account with tha bank. In the 'progress of human events,' baskets of brown-stout were left at the residence of ono of the officers, and dining privileges ware enjoyed without cost. The result in this case was a loan of over twenty thousand dollars on inferior securities; and although it was finally paid, the process involved transactions of questionable propriety.

A dealer, who was impatient to rectify his accounts, urged a book-keeper to balanca his bank-book. After waiting several days, tha request was repeated, and the clerk promised that it ehould be done. 'But,' he added, 'you haven't sent me that umbrella yet!' It wes added to his wardrobe."

Superior beings, indeed! Thia is tha way in which superior beings have been treated from the days of Solomon, and notwithstanding the advice of Mr. Gibbons, it seems to be a marvellously proper and profitable way, too.

It will be seen from the above extracts that Mr. Gibbons gives soma of tha lights and shades, the romance and the poetry of banking, as well as the dry detaile and the normal principlee of the art of money dealing. He enters into no dry disquisitions on the principles of currency, but very sensibly confines himself to his own practical expericnces and the statistics of our banking companies, interweaving with his anecdotes and admonitory remarks a complcte history and description of the whole process of banking as carried on in New-York, commencing with the President and Board of Directors and going down to the "runner" and the "portor." An account is furnished of some of the great frauds which have been perpetrated by bank officers, and of the various kiteing operations by means of which dealers msnage when they are in a "tight place" to take advantage of the banke and make forced loans upon them. It is a very remarkable fact that the greatest frauds and embezzlements have been committed by the higher class of bank officers, while the only *attachés* of our banks who have been uniformly honest have been the porters, and the portrait of one of these worthies has been taken for the frontispiecc of the book. It appears that during the past twenty-five years there has been but one instance of dishonesty among the portere of the fifty odd banks of this City.

"Of the fifty-three banks now in existence in the City of New-York, about one-half have been organized since 1850. Among the older, there have been many instances of portere holding office from fifteen to twenty-five years; and several have 'died in the harness,' after faithful service for a longer period.

Mr. James Corkery, at present the Specie Clerk of the Unionn Bank, is now in the 74th year of his age. He has served the institution as porter for thirty years, outliving three Presidents, two Cashiers, and several successive companies of clerks. For the last twenty years he has been the Receiving Specie Clerk of the New-York Savings' Institution, (now located in Bleecker-etreet,) attending there on the afternoon of two days in the week, in addition to his regular duties at the Union Bank. The specie that he haa counted and weighed would be tedioua to measure by tona or ship-loads. The amount of money trusted to his charge, in one shape or another, if it could be brought together, would exceed the entire wealth of New-York; and of all, he has rendered a true account."

In addition to the information given on the subject of banking, the author has added a brief history of tha great panic of 1857. The volume contains a great fund of useful information for bankers and merchants, mixed up with desultory reading for the popular mind. The style is plain and unambitious, hut well adapted to the subject. The illustrations, which are very numerous and well executed wood cuts, are very well in themselves; but they do not add to the intrinsic value of the volume.

THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK. As encountered by Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B. New-York: Rudd & Carleton.

Notwithstanding the funny title of this volume, the author asserts that he has made no "overstrained efforts to make fun;" he has endeavored to treat his subject seriously, and has been funny only when he could not help it. It does not strike us that there was any necessity for an apology for the fun in *The Witches of New-York*, as it is not, by any means, of a violent or dangerous nature. There is a great deal of grotesque and humorous description in the volume, but its effect on the reader will not be dangeroue to his buttons. The witches of New-York are, in fact, rather serious subjects; they are mostly of the spiritualistic order, and no doubt do a good deal of mischief, in deluding weak-minded people. Mr. Doesticks' account of them is authentic, and narrated from personal observation. They differ from the witches of old time only in carrying on their nefarious business with less danger to their persons from the pereecutions of civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Witches are neither ducked nor hung now, as they were once, in New-England, but if the witches of New-York were occasionally subjected to the former process, the effect upon them would, no doubt, be wholcsome.

THE SPEECHES AND PUBLIC LETTERS OF THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE. Edited by William Annann. M. P. P. 2 vols., pp. 1,220. Boston, John P. Jewett & Co., 1858.

These two handsomely-printed volumes compise the speeches and political writings of a prominent journalist and statesman of Nova Scotia, who is probably much better known to onr colonial neighbors than he is here. It is eo rarely that a volume ever reaches us from that quarter, that we hardly ever connect the idea of literature with tha British Provinces. Sam Slick's contributions form, we believe, the whole body of popular British-American literature. The contents of the two volumes before us are mostly speeches and letters on colonial subjecte of a purely local character, but we learn from a brief biographical sketch by the Editor, that their author early gained a literary reputatica by the publication of a poem entitled "Melville Island," and we learn that it is probable a volume of contributions to Colonial Literature, including some of his poems, will be published next year. Mr. Howe appears to be a staunch loyalist, and, in a speech delivered by him at Southampton in 1851, he givae the following account of his own origin:

"During the old times of persecution, four brothers, bearing my name, left England and eattled in four of the old New-England States. Their descendants number thousands, and are scattered from Maine to California. My father was the only descendant of that stock who, at tha Revolution, adhered to the side of England. His bones rest in the Halifax Church-yard. I am his only surviving son; and, whatever the future may have in stora, I want, when I stand beside his grave, to feel that I have done my best to preserve tha connection ha valued, that the British flag may wave above the soil in which he sleeps."

THE FOUR SISTERS. By Fredrika Bremer. Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson.

This is a revision of Miss Bremer's pleasant tale of social and domestic life in Sweden, which was published in this City thiea yaars ago undar the title of *Hertha*. None of Mise Bremer's later etorice have próduced a greater sensation than this; none of them, in her own words, have taken deeper root in her own life and consciousness. Its object was to hasten the dey when, in her country, women would be liberated from a state of tutelage and bondage. The American editlon of Mary Howitt's admirable translation was dedicated by the author "to the blessed memory of A. J. Downing," one of whose favorite sayings—"The women must regenerate us socially"—forma its taxt. It was the belief that modern laws and cuetoms, institutions and education counteract the normal development of woman'e noblest faculties, will and aspirations toward tha accomplishment of this her great mission, that suggested and inspired the story of *Hertha*. The New-York edition has been of out of the market for some time. This republication will gratify a large circle of old friends, and help speed the dey when there shall be fair pay for woman, in every Christian country.

MATTHEW CARABY. A Narration of his Adventures during the Autumn of 1849, among Friends and Strangers in Town and Country. By Benauly. New-York: Mason Bros.

*Matthew Caraby* is nothing more nor less than a novel of domestic American life, and the author should have called it a Novel instead of a Narration of Adventures. His object, according to his own account, has been to narrata ona of those episodes of individual life which not unfrequeutly occur under tha complex social relations of tho present time, and in which an unusual combination of circumstancee, very simple and natural in themselvee, exhibits the play of human thought and feeling in a striking manner. This is precisely what ie aimed at in all novels, excapt tha so-called "historical," which are not novels at ell, but romances. *Matthew Caraby* is much more than it pretends to be, and much better then its awkward title led us to expect. It is a genuina American novel, a noval of New-York commercial life, and tha Americanism of it is intensified by the story commencing in Canade. Thera is very good writing in it, graphic descriptions, well-drawn cheracters, natural dialogues, well-chosen names, and the local coloring is true, and in many instances without being raw. The story is exceedingly interesting and well-devaloped.

The Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church have published a very beautifully illustrated volume entitled *The Noon Prayer Meeting*, containing a history of the origin, character and progress of the remarkable religious revival which commenced last year in the Consistory Building in Fulton-street. The narrative is from the pen of Dr. Chambers, one of the pastors of the North Dutch Church. The illustrations are of a very superior character, and the volume will possess peculiar intcrests for the thousands who were personally influenced by the remarkable event which it commmorates. About this time, os the almanacs say, look for a shower of children's books, little volumies for little people. We have alrcady a considerable sprinkling of these pretty little litcrary blossoms. From Stanford & Delisser we have an elegant little volume in blue and gold, of *Oriental Tales of Fairy Land*, translated from something, but from what we do not discover in the volume itself. It is a very good book, however, for young readere, and prettily illustrated. From Appleton & Co. we have a new volume by Miss McIntosh, entitled *Meta Gray*; or, *What Makes Home Happy*, not illustrated, but very elegantly got up as respects paper and type. *Night Caps*, by the author of *Aunt Fanny's Christmas Stories*, from the same publisher, is a very swcet little booklet, in which the author has endeavored to represent children "exactly like children." *The Yule Log*—a series of stories for the young, published by Stanford & Delisser, contains some very nice little stories. The *True Philosophy of Teaching the Young to Read*, by Prof. John Dickinson Tefft, is not exactly a holiday book, though it is intended expressly for young people. But it will probably be found more beneficial to teachers than their pupils.

## POLITICAL.

### The Comptrollership.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The people of this misgoverned and overtaxed City are called upon to select on Tuesday next one of three gentlemen now in nomination for the office of Comptroller of the City of New-York—an office more important to the various interests of this City than the heads nf all the Departments put togethar. Having been engaged for more than a year past in an examination of the various executive departments of our City Government, and being somewbat familiar with the means, plans nnd processes by which the present demoralizstion of our City officials has been brought about, I propose to present to my fellow-citizens such considerations only as should commend themselves to every honest and intelligent mind, in making any determination as to *which of the gentlemen named* should be supported by the friends of good government and common honesty in our municipal affairs. With the personal characters and antecedents of Messrs. Purser, Russell and Hawe, I in this communication have nothing to do. I propose, without prejudice and without passion, to consider this subject as though each of these gentlemen were equal alike in personal qualities, qualifications and character.

There are three things for us to consider:

1. What are the evils complained of? What is the condition of our City affairs?

2. By whom or by what influences have these things been brought about? And,

3. How can they bo remedied, and what security can we have for tbe future?

First—*What is our condition?* The reports made to the Common Council during the years 1857 and 1858 by the Investigating Committee of last year, by the Joint Committee on Accounts of thie year, by the communications of Daniel D. Conover, the result of his explorations in the Street Department during his brief stay in office—the shameful confessions of Mr. Flaco in his several official communications to the Common Council—and last, not least, the horrible counts in the bill of indictment brought against Charles Devlin and his co-workers in iniquity by his Honor the Mayor, in his communication to tho Board of Aldermen on the 15th of April last—all, all set forth, beyond cavil and dispute, the following facts:

1. There exists, and has existed, an organized band of *lobby politicians*, contractors and officials, who have under their control the whole *contract system* and the *furnishing of supplies to the City Government.*

2. That the surveyors and contractors have gotten hold completely of the Street Department.

3. That the numerous frauds found in the various assessment lists show conclusively tbe complicity of the Assessors in the conspiracy for which they have been indicted.

4. The defalcations among *Collectors of Assessments* amounting to vast sums.

5. False and fraudulent payments from the Treasury; Bonds issued where no value has been furnished; errors in accounts and utter disorder and confusion in the Finance Department.

6. Thousands of our citizens suffering and groaning under liens imposed upon their property, which have been once paid, or which have bean illegally imposed.

7. Excessive taxes and assessments, violation of public and private rights, which have been accomplished under the name of public improvements.

8. Filthy streets and shameful neglect of all sanitary regulations.

9. Insecurity of life, either in the day time or night, and the unbridled licentiousness that stalks about in our streets.

10. The organization of our departments to suit partizan views and purposes, the total absence of any system of checks and balances to regulate the operations of the Finance Department, together with the false and fraudulent returns of collecting officers.

The above are but a few of the specifications setting forth our actual condition. We might go on *ad libitum*, in the recital of our wrongs and causes of complaints. There is not a block of ground in all our limits where the citizens have not, more or less, been made to feel the utter worthlessness of our City Government.

Such being tha state of our affairs, and tha positive condition of things, the intelligent and reflecting mind will naturally inquira, "*By whom, or by what influence, have these things been brought about?*"

This is a grave question. But it is one which every man can answer for himself, who is familiar with our politicel history. It is not difficult to tell who are the men and what are the influences which have brought us into our present condition. For sixteen out of tha past twenty years, tbe controlling influence in our City affairs has been the Democratic Party. The long continued possession by one party of the offices of our City government, experience hes shown, engenders corruption, carelessness and imbecility. It is only by a thorough and complete chenge, placing new and good men in office—completely changing the management of our municipal department, that we can correct existing abuses and avoid in future the evils under which we suffer, and obtain an honest administration of our affairs. In 1851, the conservative men of the Democratic Party, alarmed by tho downward tendency of events, endeavored, under the name of reform, to arrest the tide of corruption that has at last overwhelmed our City Government. Such men as the Coopers, Judge Vanderpool, better known as the "Kinderhook Roarer," Isaac H. Bailey, Mat. Schieffelin, and other prominen' men of the Democratic Party, placed before the people the name of that great and good man, Wilson G. Hunt, for Mayor. The Democracy swept them away like chaff before the whirlwind, and have since held undisputed sway in our City affairs. It must have been humiliating to our Democratic Mayor to send, as he did, to a Democratic Common Council the communication of the 15th of April last, implicating a long list of Democrats as participants in the most astounding frauds. I take from that report the names of Chas. Devlin, John Fitzpatrick, Henry Bigalow, C. C. Ellis, John Brenigan, J. B. Smith and Enoch Dean, who with such men as Terence Farley, Hanry W. Genet, and a long list of Surveyors, Collectors and others, almost without exception prominent in the Democratic Party, and controlling its local nominations, and I place them before the public as the men who have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present state of affairs. Should the Democratic Party succeed in this election, the sema men, or succeedad by others of the same stamp, will enter mora largely into financial operations. Admitting the gentlemen nominated by the Democratic Party to be honest, that will not effect reform. Mr. Flagg is honest. No men can nr will cut himself loose from his party and its influences; and *there lies the rub.*

No, there is bnt one course to be pursued, but one remedy to be applied. Robert T. Hawe is not a Democrat. Is not allied to the Democratic Party, nor is he in the most ramote degree undar any of its influences. For a long time he has been oat of office following his profession as a merchant. Republicans, tax payers, citizens, Americans, all classes, irrespectiva of party, aroused by their sufferings unite in presenting his name to the people. He did the same last year in selecting a man for Msyor irrespective of party and party considarations. Ha will sweep away tha Prætorian bande that fill the Park. He will inaugurate a new era, and when he shall have retaloed the place so long as to fall into evil ways, then let the people again unite and make another change. Robert T. Hawe has passed through life without a stain upon his name. Always upright, consistent, generous. He is a practical man—close in his attention to his business—exceedingly so when trusts are committed to his care. The writer of this has served with him as Director in monied institutions, and can vouch for his upright and firm determination; he will not allow others to think for him; he will be head of his department, and will hold all others to a strict accountability. A CITIZEN.

### The Charter Election—Republican Address.

*To the Electors of the City of New-York:*

The Delegates to the County Nominating Convention, and the members of tho Central Committee chosen by the Republican Associations of tbe City of New-York, having performed their duties to the party with which they have acted, now propose to acquit themselves of a higher obligation to their fellow-citizens at large. To this end, wa desire to present a brief exposition, and to make an earnest appeal to the voicrs of our City, under whatever partisan banner they may usually be rallied.

We address you, not in a representative character but in our capacity as citizens, having with you a common interest in the welfare of tbe Metropolis. Our words are entitled to no weight, except as they may be founded in sobarness and truth, and sustained by the individual character of those who have resorted to this method of communicating with thinking men. Having chosen to speak as individuals, we acknowledge the personal responsibility which our position involves, and whatever reputation for probity and honor we may sustain in our private relations is staked upon tbe verity of our avermants and tha honesty of our recommendations.

We have deemed this introduction appropriate, because the character of tbe men who have controlled parties in this City has at some periods been such as to cast upon all who may, for any purpose, be connected with political action, an indiscriminate reproach. Believing that the Republican organization is thus compelled to share an undeserved opprobrium, we have desired the people to know by whom our candidates were originally recommended to their adoption. Without asserting exemption from criticism for all members of such numerous bodies, we perhaps may claim to represent a fair average of the integrity and intelligence of our fellow-citizens.

As the nominations hereafter referred to emanated in the first instance from the Republican Party, it is just tbat the position of that organization in relation to our municipal affairs should be stated. The men by whom the party in this City was originally organized determined that, for the double purpose of reforming our City Government and commending tbe new organization to the support of solid men, honesty and capacity should be the guiding rule in the selection of public candidates. And we assert, after a careful examination of the names presented for City and County officers, that no Republican County Convention in New-York has nominated a corrupt or incapable man since the appearance of the party upon the stage of political action. Investigation will prove the truth of this significant fact.

The course of the Republican Party in the Municipal election of 1857 forms a signal guarantee of its devotion, as a matter both of policy and principle, to tbe interests of the City of New-York. Without putting forth a candidate, or in any manner embarrassing a united action, the Republicans magnanimously reserved all their power until it could be concantrated with commanding force upon our present Mayor, who may justly be said to owe his election, not solely indeed, but primarily and chiefly, to the Republican Party. If he has bestowed all offices of emolument within his gift upon members of the party whose votes were mainly cast against him, we only refer to the fact in order to remind the people to effect in the coming election a more equal apportionment of official responsibilities. It has ever been a favorite idea in the various reform movements, that public trusts should not be exclusively reposed in members of one party. An opportunity is now offered to associate with a Democratic Mayor a Republican Comptroller.

Fifteen years of municipal history have demonstrated that the people have little to hope from extemporized parties, based upon the isolated idea of local reform, and acting as independent organizations. They tend to withdraw substantial citizens from coöperation with their several parties, which is tha very origin and root of political degeneracy. As auxiliary and supervisory associations, they may at times enlighten the public mind, and aid in the selection of capable men from the candidates of other parties; yet their influence is epbemeral. A corresponding position of time and means expended by men of character upon the regular State and national parties with which they occasionally coöperate, would work a permanent and a beneficent revolution in political affairs. The purest municipal governments New-York has ever seen, were inaugurated when the two commanding parties of other days were arrayed in solid column, the one against the other. Our municipal government can never be thoroughly elevated until substantial men unite in the purification of the leading political parties with which, in the main, they severally sympathize. The opposition to Tammany Hall, too long weakened by contending factions, should be consolidated in one absorbing party, sustained by a national and State organization.

Political machinery is only another name for organization, which, in honest bands, may be made as potent for good as under evil auspices it is powerful for evil. They who advise the better portion of the public to shun the "political machine," only render it the more resistless when driven, as it inevitably will be, by the ignorant and the profligate. Those who at any time have triumphed over the demoralized Democracy, have achieved the result, not by crushing the Tammany machine, but by dexterously using the machinery of the opposition.

We have thus indulged in a statement of truths which it is popular to ignore; but which, before it is too late, should be recognized and acted upon by the intelligence of our city. And having announced the considerations which seemed to justify our action as Republicans in making any nominations at all, we enter upon the easier task of recommending the names selected to discriminating favor, upon the ground of character and qualification.

In Robert T. Hawe are united two great elements of public usefulness—integrity and experience. Of these it is not uncommon to discover *one* in a public candidate, but of *both* rare is the union. As it would be idle to dispatch a regiment of raw recruits to storm a castle swarming with a disciplined corps of mercenary soldiers, so it is folly to march upon our City Hall an unpracticed troop of well-intentioned citizens to route the trained bands of an official army. One searching, distinguishing, practiced eye, at the head of the financial department, is worth a hundred zealous friends of retrenchment in the legislative branches of the City Government. While for years we have attempted to repair the various pipes and conduits through which the treasury has flowed, we have forgotten to renew the rusty reservoir at the fountain head. With a shrewd knowledge of men, Mr. Hawe unites a grasp and originality of intellect which would operate at once to systematize the financial bureau, and insure the coöperation of reliable subordinates. Our citizens are fortunate in the means of securing such a successor to the present venerable incumbent of the Comptroller's office.

Like the silkworm, a New-York official weaves for himself a robe of richness, drawing its substance, however, not from his own resources, but from the public treasury. We want a man with the discriminating courage to stop the supply, and strip these preying worms, until they shall be exposed, in famishing deformity, to public reprobation. Nor is it less essential that the city's just obligations should be fearlessly met in order that honest creditors shall not be enlisted, with their friends, upon the side of those who seek to relax the public purse.

While Robert T. Hawe is endeared to the young men of this metropolis, he is no stranger to old, substantial citizens, who have matured with the growing greatness of New-York. Of original Knickerbockar extraction, he commenced a career of successful usefulness as a boy clerk, and advanced to positions of trust, until New York numbered him among the first of her merchants. Retiring, with a wealth of character, to enjoy a a justly-earned immunity from the demands of mercantile life, he was widely recognized as one of the most solid and unostentatious of those to whom New-York is proud to point when strangers assail her.

A quiet, unobtrusive life of judicious liberality, like an underground fountain, at times reveals itself and commands recognition. The neighbors of Mr. Hawe perceived b s qualifications and pressed him into the public service. As an Alderman, he realized the character which our annals portray as borne by the City Fathers of other years, when the position was ona of unqualified distinction. His voice was never the medium of spoliisman in the lobby, nor his vote the executor of their schemes. He sought no applause by blind denunciation, and was free to advocate and uphold whatever commended itself to an enlightened acceptance.

A member of the Board of Health when the cholera drove his former mercantile associates to tha hill-side and the mountain, his voice responded to the roll-call with the certainty and precision of one of Bonaparte's Old Guard.

The Almshouse Department of the City of New-York is a monument to the intelligence and humanity of our people. We have recommended for a seat at its Board of Management a physician of thorough education and established practice. It has long been felt by the thoughtful friends of the institutions under the care of the Ten Governors, that a reliable medical man should be intrusted with a share of their imposing responsibility. And it is safe to assert that Charles Beuningbauer, was a simple ratification of a choice already made by judicious men in all classes of our population. Although pursuing the quiet walk of a man of science, he is widely known as a public-spirited New-Yorker, thoroughly identified with our local interests. A lavish and unnecessary expenditure of money, and every schema of individual gain would meet no more obstinate resistance than would be interposed by this plain and honest friend of the unfortunate. His support by the intelligent and independent electors who array themselves under the different opposition standards would tend to emancipate our politics from an acknowledged evil, namely, the blind consolidation of a class of voters animated by apprehensions unfounded, except in the suggestions of demagogues. When the suffrages of naturalized citizens shall be divided, in pursuance of unbiased convictions, upon the merits of public questions, all just sources of irritation will pass away. Such a consummation will be advanced by a generous support from the ranks of the opposition to Charles Beuningbauer. In pleading his eminent fitness, we have deemed it not improper to touch upon the consideration to which we have just referred, although a citizenship extending through a period of nearly 25 years, has so identified him with our native population, as to disarm opposition from the most fastidious and restrictive.

In choosing men for positions of public trust, every citizen should determine whether he would select the candidate for whom he casts his ballot as the executor or trustee of a private interest.

Who among the candidates now before the electors of our City would best sustain such a standard of public preferment? Citizens of New-York, answer at the polls on Tuesday next! We seek in this election an indorsement of our political principles. Your votes will only tell for honesty, enargy, capacity, if cast for Robert T. Hawe and Charles Beuningbauer!

New-York, Dec. 2, 1858.

Signed on behalf of the Republican Central Committee, the Republican Young Men's Central Committee, and the Republican County Nominating Convention.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
WILLIAM H. BULL,
DANIEL D. T. MARSHALL,
CHARLES C. NOTT,
} Committee.

### An Honest Government Wanted.

*To the Mechanics, Grocers, Carmen and laboring men of the City of New-York:*

Fellow-citizens: The time has arrived in the history of New-York which calls for

Mr. DeLamater [illegible] by which are elected to the Board of School Commissioners, by the votes of Messrs. Wood, Tucker, Sheldon, and Mr. Wm. B. Astor, [illegible] to the whole of the regular Republican [illegible] — Ticket, consisting of Messrs. Isaac Maxon and Augustus C. Beesmer, for School Trustees, and Mr. Wm. McClellan for School Inspector, unanimously indorsed and adopted by the Republican Association of the Sixteenth Ward.

All of these gentlemen are well-known citizens and old residents of the Ward, and are in every respect eminently qualified for the positions for which they have been severally nominated.

By giving this a place in your valuable columns you will confer a special favor on

MANY AMERICANS AND REPUBLICANS.

### Alderman Owens.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The nomination of James Owens for Alderman in the Fifteenth Aldermanic District (Twenty-first Ward,) should be sustained by every voter in the District who would wish to see a Common Council of honest and capable men, and a substantial reform effected in the Executive departments of our City government. Mr. Owens' course in the Common Council demands that he should be sustained. At the commencement of the present year the first of his official acts was to move for the appointment of the Committee on Frauds, for the purpose of searching out the many frauds upon the Treasury and to expose and bring out the corruptions and delinquencies of our City officials. He has ever opposed the many schemes before the Common Council to deplete the Treasury; has been faithful upon all occasions to his trust; has always been a true friend of reform; is above temptation in office; is a tax-payer, and abundantly able to maintain himself without being fed from the public crib. We cannot afford to lose such men from our City Councils. And we trust the good and true men of his District will rally to his support.

VOTERS.

### Alderman Peck.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Among the candidates for Alderman of the Twentieth Ward we notice with pleasure the name of William J. Peck, Esq. His conduct in public positions heretofore held by him is a sufficient guarantee of a consistent and honorable discharge of the duties which may be entrusted to him, irrespective of party considerations. When formerly representing this Ward in the Common Council, he was noted for his undeviating fidelity to the interests of his constituents and the public, as well as for his unswerving opposition to all measures of doubtful tendency. Of all the candidates, neither is more worthy of the support of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward than William J. Peck.

RESIDENT.

### Doctor Tully.

I am pleased to see Dr. Marcus C. Tully's name among the list of candidates for School Commissioner of the Tenth Ward, published in your paper of yesterday. I have been personally acquainted with the Doctor for the last twenty years, and know him to be an educated, high-toned gentleman. He is not a politician, and has never before been a candidate for any office, neither did he seek this nomination. He has children attending our public schools, and has for a number of years taken a deep interest in the cause of education. I sincerely hope he may be a successful candidate, and that all others elected to the Board of Education may be of the same standing in society.

AN OLD-LINE WHIG.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1858.

### Candidates Ought to Understand Grammar

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You have given notices of the qualifications of School Officers. All such persons should be cognizant of the rules governing the English language. One of the candidates signs his name to an advertisement in to-day's papers, calling a meeting in favor of the Bible in our Schools, which violates the English language in a manner to shame a school-boy. Americans, *par excellence*, should certainly be versed in the first principles of education, when they assume to dictate upon school affairs. I favor the Bible in our schools decidedly, but, first, the exhibition of a knowledge of the basis of a common school education in those who are the movers of the agitation in its favor.

E.

### Card from Mr. Forbes, of the Firemen's Journal.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I perceive by your issue of to-day, that I am announced, in connection with the nominees of the Fourth Senatorial District of Councilmen, as editor and publisher of a Roman Catholic sheet known as the *Fireman's Journal*. My having secured the nominations of both the Republican and *American* Parties is a sufficient evidence of the absurdity of the allegation. I am proprietor and editor of the New-York *Fireman's Journal*, a popular hebdominal, published at No. 101 Nassau-street, and devoted exclusively to the interests of firemen, where any of my political friends are invited to call, if they waver in the least as to my religious creed.

JOHN W. FORBES, Fifth Ward.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 3.

Before Judge Nelson.

In the case of Smith *vs.* Higgins, which has been on trial for several days, Judge Nelson this morning delivered his charge to the Jury; the case having been summed up yesterday.

The Jury retired, but had not agreed upon a verdict up to the adjournment of the Court.

REVISION OF THE RULES.

The following order was directed to be entered by Judge Nelson, this morning:

*Ordered*, That Erastus C. Benedict, Wm. M. Evarts, and Clarence A. Seward be a Committee to revise the Rules of the Circuit Court of the United States and report to the Court at the next April term thereof.

Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

### SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE RECORD PRINTING AGAIN.

*The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. Andrew V. Stout, City Chamberlain.*—Some two weeks ago Judge Clerke granted a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the City Chamberlain to pay the claim of McSpedon & Baker for printing and binding indices for the Record Commissioners.

Yesterday, Ex-Judge Whiting, for Mr. Stout, moved that the peremptory *mandamus* be vacated, and thet it be made alternative, for the purpose of allowing him to answer.

The motion was opposed.

### Interesting Decision—Rights of Retiring Partners.

Before Hamilton W. Robinson, Referee.

*George B. Ferris et al. vs. W. R. Stowe.*—The parties to this action were copartners from Sept. 1, 1854, to about Feb. 1, 1856, when the partnership was dissolved by defendant's withdrawing from the firm and transferring his interest to George B. Ferris, one of the plaintiffs.

The agreement for dissolution was executed by all the partners, under their hands and seals, and was to the effect that the defendant sold his interest in the firm to the plaintiff, George B. Ferris, and by consent of all parties was to be paid therefor by certain assets of the firm, and also defendant's accounts were to be balanced. George B. Ferris, on his part, egreed to answer and indemnify the defendant against the liabilities of the firm.

On the 1st of September, 1857, a statement of the affairs of the firm and of the previous year's business was made up, from which it appeared that after deducting the amounts of the suspended debts, accounts and notes, there remained an estimated profit, which was divided, and the accounts of the several partners credited with their respective proportions.

Some time in the year 1856 the firm had received 33 firkins of butter, and sold it for a profit, and the amount was entered among the cash receipts of the firm. The butter came into possession and was sold by mistake, and under the supposition that it had been forwarded by an agent of the firm, while, in fact, it belonged to a third party, who, after the dissolution of the firm, demanded and received payment for the same. Prior to the dissolution of the firm, no entry was ever made of the transaction in any of the regular books of the firm, except in the receipt-book and cash-book, and, in consequence of that omission, that amount of cash was included among the profits divided on the 1st of September, 1857, without having, in fact, been earned. The plaintiffs now seek to recover from the defendant the proportion of that sum, in which, previous to the dissolution of the firm, he was interested in the profits and losses as an overpayment to him upon the division of the profits made Sept. 1, 1857. The Referee found the following as matters of law:

*First*—A privity of contract was created between all the parties by the articles of dissolution, executed *inter partes*, and the agreement of R. L. Ferris and W. K. Moore (plaintiffs) to the transfer of the defendant's interest in the firm and company, and to take the assumption by George B. Ferris of all liabilities of the firm was, so far as the copartners were concerned as substitution, and his obligation for contribution towards those liabilities of the defendant. The joint relation was severed, and the duties to which the defendant was previously subject as a partner, was, by consent of all parties, transferred to another person, who, with the assumption of the liabilities of the defendant, also took his interest in the funds that existed for their satisfaction. The defendant was thus released from his position as partner, and so far as his partners are concerned, from *all interest in the firm*. (Story on Part., pp. 150, 156.)

*Second*—But if the plaintiff did not so release the defendant from his obligation to contribute toward the liabilities of the firm, they are not warranted in maintaining this action against him in respect to a particular item of disbursements, which they may have been compelled to make an account of the partnership. (Story on Part., pp. 219, 220, 221.) The division of annual profits, made on the 1st of September, 1857, was not a final settlement, but was a mere assumed estimate of the affairs of the firm, predicated upon a conjuncture as to the value of many of the assets, and expressly excluded the "suspended debts," which still constituted a fund for the payment of any unascertained liabilities. No balance was struck as against the defendant, and the books of accounts of the firm show that his accounts stood balanced when he left it. Nor is this action brought to recover any such balance.

*Third*—And if this arrangement did not have the effect to release the defendant from all further claims of the plaintiffs, and H. G. Ferris and W. K. Moore, against him for contribution, it constituted the plaintiff, George B. Ferris, the principal debtor, and the defendant the mere surety, and imposed upon the other partners the duty of first resorting to George B. Ferris for contribution. Halsey *vs.* Reed, 9 Paige, p. 446; Marsh *vs.* Pike, 10 do., p. 595; Boughton *vs.* Bank of Orleans, 2 Barb., p. 456.

*Fourth*—The defendant's sale of his interest in the firm merely transferred his claim in the assets, subject to any outstanding liabilities of the firm, known or unknown, and the assets remained the primary fund for payment. If any such liability existed as to defeat plaintiffs' claim, and if the defendant in that sale should be upheld as to divesting his proper mode to obtain relief from the settlement would be to institute proceedings against him. It certainly would not be equitable that he should return the benefit of his purchase without responding to its obligations to pay all the liabilities; and the alleged partial failure of consideration as to this amount, or any other contingent and unsettled claims against the firm, which are chargeable against the interest he bought of the defendant, might, upon investigation, be shown to have compensated by some equally unexpected realization of a hopeless debt. It could only be ascertained by an inquiry into all such facts whether any such mistake had been committed; whether the thing substantially contemplated by the parties, as the subject of sale had not been, in fact, transferred.

Judgment rendered for the defendant. Ackley & Emerson for plaintiffs, and Geo. R. Thompson for defendants.

### SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward C. West.

THE ALLAIRE WILL CASE STILL PENDING.

The will case of James P. Allaire, deceased, has been on before the Surrogate for the last nine consecutive days, and a large amount of testimony has been taken on the part of the contestants—for the purpose of showing undue influence over the mind and actions of the deceased by the proponent of said will and her personal friends. The contestants set up in defence that Mr. Allaire was induced to make the will under the coercion of the proponent, and that the deceased intentionally executed it in such a manner as not to comply with the requisites of the statute; that the deceased was prejudiced against, and induced to distrust, his children, who were prevented from visiting, except by management on their part; and to some one or more of these points all the voluminous testimony so far seems to be tending.

The examination and cross-examination of the various witnesses disclose unfriendly feelings between the parties. The case was on all day yesterday, and will be proceeded with from day to day until closed.

John Cochrane and S. P. Cousins for proponent; W. R. Beebe, John Winslow, H. Morton, B. F. Dunning and J. Berry for the contestants.

The wills of James T. Tallman, Gnilliame Blanc, and Leopold H. Dorner, were severally admitted to probate.

The will of George Bethune Hunt, deceased, was offered for probate. Citation returnable on Dec. 19, 1858.

### POLICE COURT—First District—Dec. 3.

Before Justice Osborne.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST MR. KNOX.

*The People* vs. *Charles Knox.*—This is a charge of perjury in an answer to a complaint in an action. The examination has been a protracted one—the defendant having been arrested at this and three other charges on the 16th October last. Mr. Jas. M. Smith (ex-Recorder) and Mr. John Graham conduct the prosecution. Mr. James T. Brady, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. John Townshend and Mr. Chauncey Schaffer are the counsel for the defendant.

The affidavits on the part of the prosecution state that, on the 2d of October, 1857, the prosecutor, Francis Morris, of Westchester County, New-York, brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to recover the amount of three promissory notes for $2,500 each, made by the said Charles Knox and payable to said Morris. That Knox defended the action, and put in a sworn answer which was filed Jan. 19, 1858. This answer, after averring that Knox had taken certain leases from the prosecutor of some portions of the building No. 212 Broadway, in 1853, contains the following allegations upon which the charge of perjury is predicated:

"And the defendant further says, that afterwards, and on or about the first day of May, 1854, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and defendant that the defendant should make certain alterations and repairs in and about the premises, so as aforesaid demised to the defendant by the plaintiff; that he, the plaintiff, would advance to the defendant moneys for that purpose, from time to time, as the same should be required, taking the promissory notes of the defendant therefor as memoranda of the amount advanced; and that after such alterations and repairs should be completed, the plaintiff should bear and pay the one-half part of the cost thereof, and any promissory notes made by defendant, that might be held by the plaintiff for moneys so advanced, should be held only for the amount of the one-half of the cost of such alterations and repairs. And the defendant further shows, that he, in pursuance of such agreement, did make such alterations and repairs, and did pay, lay out and expend a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of $11,000, in and about such alterations and repairs. That the plaintiff did, from time to time, advance certain moneys to the defendant to be applied, and which were applied, towards the making of such alterations and repairs, for which the defendant gave to the plaintiff his promissory notes, and that the promissory notes in the said complaint mentioned, were, and each of them was given by the defendant to the plaintiff at the instance and request of the plaintiff in *renewal of such promissory notes for such moneys so advanced, and upon no other consideration whatever.*"

The prosecutor's affidavit sets forth that on the 7th of May, 1857, he lent to said Knox $2,500, and the further sum of $2,500 on 2d June, 1857, and the further sum of $2,500 on the 12th June, 1857. That he took said Knox's promissory notes for those sums, bearing the above dates, and gave him on those days 4 checks for $2,500 each on the Union Bank, payable to the order of said Knox; and he produces said checks bearing Knox's indorsements. He goes on to say that the only agreement ever made between him and the defendant in relation to alterations of the said premises was an agreement made in 1854, by which alterations were made in the basement at their joint expense, and that he, the prosecutor, settled his share the same year, which amounted to $226 53. The prosecutor denies that it was ever agreed that he should take Knox's notes "as memoranda of the amount advanced," and avers that when the notes in question were given, the understanding was that they should be paid when they became due. And it further states that Knox settled the notes in the month of February, 1858, by paying sume cash and giving a new note for the balance.

*Robert W. Russell*, counsellor-at-law, deposes that the prosecutor paid to Knox in 1854 the half of the cost of the alterations before referred to, emounting to $226 53. And he identifies a bill, made out by Knox, charging that amount, and which was produced by Knox, and allowed on a settlement with him for a quarter's rent due from him to Morris on Nov. 1, 1854. This witness further deposes that Knox spoke to him about the three notes in question, during the absence of Morris in Europe, between the 20th of June and 15th September, 1857; spoke of them as notes which Murris had discounted; said that Morris had promised to renew them, and inquired whether the witness had any instructions from Morris about those notes.

*William C. Borrett*, counsellor-at-law, proves the indorsements of the checks, before-mentioned, by Knox, and proves that Knox, since putting in his answer to the action on the notes, has given testimony as a witness in his own behalf in another cause between himself and Morris, which was tried before Mr. Waldo Hutchins as Referee, appointed by the Court; and that on that occasion Knox, in speaking of the notes in question, deposed as follows—being desired by his own counsel, Mr. Marvin, to "state in detail the transactions out of which grew the notes" in question:

"I shall have to go into an explanation of the beginning of this note business. Before I moved into that corner store myself I went to Morris and told him that by my moving into it it would injure my credit greatly, and that I would be to great expense in fixing and removing, and that I should be short of money; he replied he would help me along; some time in May, 1856, (16th I think,) I borrowed $2,500 of him for three months. When it came due I paid it. If I did not move there I should not have wanted any money of him. From time to time I borrowed money of him and I paid it with interest; that kept running along from time to time until he went to Europe. On the morning he went to Europe he had four notes of mine amounting to $10,000. I went up and asked him 'How about those notes;' did he want me to pay them while he was gone. He said I should have to pay one and renew the rest. He goes on to state that when Morris returned from Europe he (Knox) spoke to him about the notes which had been protested, and says: 'I then proposed to put the three notes into one note. He declined to do so, stating that he preferred three notes, that he could use them better; I told him I was ready to fix the notes. He said he would get them out of the hank when his hank-book was written up.' The testimony of Mr. Morris, on cross-examination, shows what his interest was in the building No. 212 Broadway, under assignments and agreements with the original lessee, Edward H. Hudson; that Knox held part of the premises as lessee of witness; that there was an agreement between Knox and witness in 1854 as to alterations to be made in the basement; that Knox afterwards, in 1855 and 1857, made alterations in the building; that witness agreed to give Knox a new underlease if he (witness) succeeded in obtaining a new ground lease from the Receiver of the Lorillard estate at a reduced rent; that Knox, in 1854, gave two notes, one for $1.000, the other for $1,070, for rent, which remained unpaid, and that he asked witness to allow one of them on account of his (Knox's) expenditure on the building, which witness refused to do; that witness had discounted Knox's notes to the amount of $50.000 or $60,000.

The cross-examination of Mr. Russell related to the agreement made in 1854 respecting the alterations to be made in the basement, which agreement was made by him on behalf of Morris with Knox.

The other witnesses for the prosecution were not cross-examined.

No witnesses were examined for the accused.

The defendant's counsel moved that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Schaffer, in support of the motion, argued that by the 157th section of the Code the answer of the defendant upon which the perjury was predicated could not be put in evidence on this prosecution. That section provides that "no pleading can be used in a criminal prosecution against the party as proof of a fact admitted or alleged in such pleading." And he further coniended that the testimony given by Knox before the Referee could not be used in this prosecution; that as he was not bound to criminate himself, the evidence which he was compelled to give on that occasion could not be turned against him; that the prosecution was not advanced a step by showing that the defendant had sworn differently on different occasions, for that it was left uncertain which was the correct statement. Mr. Schaffer also argued that the testimony of the prosecutor and his witnesses was inconclusive and unreliable as to the terms of the agreement made in 1854 respecting the alterations to be made in the basement.

Mr. Graham, for the prosecution, replied. He understood that the 157th section of the code had not repealed the provision of the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S., 664,) declaring that every person who shall willfully and corruptly swear to any material matter, upon any oath legally administered in any cause depending in any court, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of perjury. He said that the answer was not used in this case as proof of any fact alleged in it, but was produced merely to show its falsity. Mr. Graham urged that the case was a clear one—the falsity of the answer being proved by Mr. Morris, whose statement was corroborated by the checks, and by the defendant's own evidence before the Referee.

The further argument of the case was postponed until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, when Mr. James T. Brady will be heard for the defence, and Ex-Recorder Smith for the prosecution.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Wednesday Market, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858.

### MEATS.

The demand has been somewhat brisker, especially for the better qualities, during the past week. Supplies, however, have been ample. Prices have not varied much.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces. ℔ lb | 10 | @ 15 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 11 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb | 5 | @ 8 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 14 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 12 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb | 4 | @ 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 10 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 4 | @ 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 12 |
| Lamb, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 12 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 12 |
| Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 9 |
| Veal, entlets, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 16 |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb | 9½ | @ 10 |
| Perk, salted, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 10 |
| Pork, jowls, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @2 25 |
| Soup Meats, ℔ lb | 4 | @ 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ lb | 13 | @ 16 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb | 10½ | @ 11½ |
| Hems, ℔ lb | 11½ | @ 12½ |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb | 8½ | @ 10 |
| Tongues, each | 68 | @ 81 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 12½ |
| Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb | 11 | @ 12 |
| Sausages, City made, ℔ lb | 12 | @ — |
| Tripe, ℔ lb | 6 | @ — |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is heavily stocked with poultry of all varieties and in every condition. The range of prices is very wide, as the qualities vary remarkably. We have heard of sales of turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens, all "mixed lots," as low as 4c.@6c. ℔ lb., within the week. These, however, were in such a state that the sellers were glad to get rid of them at any price. We do not quote damaged lots of this description. Really sound and good poultry are unusually cheap. Many consumers are buying them in preference to beef, mnttion, &c., as a matter of economy. The supply of Game is increasing, and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ pair | 62½@ | 1 25 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @1 75 |
| Fowls, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 14 |
| Western Poultry, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 11 |
| Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair | 70 | @1 50 |
| Guinea Hens, ℔ pair | 62½ | @ 75 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 15 |
| Geese, each | 1 00 | @2 00 |
| Ducks, ℔ pair | 50 | @1 25 |
| Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ℔ pair | 2 25 | @2 50 |
| Ducks, Red-head, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 25 |
| Widgeons, ℔ pair | 75 | @ — |
| Teal, ℔ pair | 50 | @ 75 |
| Wild Turkeys, each | 1 75 | @3 50 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen | 2 00 | @2 75 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen | 2 25 | @3 00 |
| Woodcock, ℔ dozen | 3 75 | @4 50 |
| Woodcock, ℔ pair | 62½ | @ 87½ |
| Quail, ℔ doz | 2 25 | @3 00 |
| Partridge, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 00 |
| Rabbits, ℔ pair | 37 | @ 50 |
| Venison, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 18 |
| Bear's Meat | 22 | @ 25 |

### FISH.

The demand is moderate; no important changes have occurred in either supplies or prices. Brook Trout are quite scarce; and the scarcer they are, the more respectable dealers say, the better, at this time of the year, which is the spawning season. Troul go up to their beds to spawn about the middle of October, and continue through all November, according to locality, and are in season, say, the 1st of April,—better in May and June.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sal'n Trout, ℔ lb | 12½@— | Cat-fish, ℔ lb | 8 @— |
| Codfish, ℔ lb | 6 @— | Frost-fish, ℔ lb | 6 @— |
| Pickerel, ℔ lb | 12 @— | Black-fish, ℔ lb | 8 @10 |
| Halibut, ℔ lb | 12 @— | White-fish, ℔ lb | 12 @— |
| Eels, ℔ lb | 10 @12 | Mullet, ℔ lb | 12 @— |
| Flounders, ℔ lb | 5 @ 6 | Haddock, ℔ lb | — @ 6 |
| Porgies, ℔ lb | 6 @ 8 | Herr'g, ℔ hunch. | 12 @— |
| Striped Bass, ℔ lb | 10 @12 | Mackerel, each | 15 @18 |
| Perch, ℔ lb | 8 @10 | Terrapins, ℔ dz. | $12 @— |
| Smelts, ℔ lb | 15 @— | Frogs, ℔ dozen | 25 @$1 |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | 50 | @ | 1 25 |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | $1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Clams, ℔ 100 | 25 | @ | 1 00 |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |

### VEGETABLES.

Dealers have a very good assortment on hand. They continue to sell the leading kinds at about former prices. The demand is "middling-fair,"—according to market phraseology.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @2 50 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ 87 |
| Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 12 | @ 16 |
| Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 18 | @ 22 |
| Turnips, ℔ bushel | 37 | @ 50 |
| Turnips, ℔ half peck | 6 | @ 9 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ 75 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ 6 |
| Carrots, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ 75 |
| Carrots, ℔ dozen | 20 | @ 25 |
| Beets, ℔ dozen bunches | 50 | @ — |
| Beets, ℔ hunch | 5 | @ — |
| Onions, ℔ bushel | 62½ | @1 12 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 31 | @ 50 |
| Chicory, ℔ doz | 38 | @ — |
| Cshbage, Red, ℔ dozen | 75 | @1 50 |
| Cahhege, Red, ℔ head | 8 | @ 15 |
| Cahhage, ℔ doz | 37 | @ 75 |
| Cabbage, ℔ head | 4 | @ 7 |
| Cauliflower, ℔ doz | 1 25 | @2 50 |
| Cauliflower, each | 12 | @ 25 |
| Cranberries, ℔ quart | — | @ 18 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ bushel | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart | 6 | @ 8 |
| Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ 10 |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ — |
| Celery, table, ℔ hunch | 8 | @ 12 |
| Celery, soup, ℔ bunch | 2 | @ 3 |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ — |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ 10 |
| Egg Plants, each | 7 | @ 10 |
| Spinach, ℔ peck | 12 | @ 15 |
| Squashes, each | 10 | @ 18 |
| Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each | 10 | @ 15 |

### FRUIT.

The fruit market presents no really new feature, the inquiry being moderate, and prices uniform.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, ℔ half peck | 18 | @ | 75 |
| Citron, each | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Quince, ℔ doz | 20 | @ | — |
| Chestnuts, ℔ quart | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Walnuts, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Oranges, ℔ doz | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Lemons, ℔ box | 2 50 | @3 | 75 |
| Lemons, ℔ dozen | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Figs, ℔ box | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Figs, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Dates, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Raisins, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Currants, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Green Ginger, ℔ lb | — | @ | 25 |

### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs have heen in good request. The latter continue high in price.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb | 20 | @ 25 |
| Butter, State, ℔ lb | 22 | @ 27 |
| Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb | 28 | @ 30 |
| Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 20 |
| Cheese, new, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 11 |
| Eggs, five for | 13 | @ — |
| Eggs, eleven for | 25 | @ — |
| Eggs, forty-four for | 1 00 | @ — |
| Honey, ℔ can | 45 | @ 50 |
| Honey, ℔ bottle | 25 | @ 50 |
| Honey, pure Northern, ℔ lb | 23 | @ 30 |

### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz | — | @ 37 |
| Mangoes, each | — | @ 4 |
| New-York Peppers, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ 62 |
| Gherkins, ℔ 100 | 31 | @ 37 |
| Pickled Onions, ℔ quart | 12 | @ — |
| Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle | 15 | @ — |
| Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ — |
| Seuer Kraut, ℔ quart | 6 | @ — |
| Sardines, ℔ box | 31 | @ — |
| Sweet Oil, ℔ quart hottle | 31 | @ 37 |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle | 12½ | @ — |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon | — | @ 50 |
| Catsup, Mnshrooms, ℔ gallon | — | @2 50 |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cammann, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | —— | 16 | —— | 16 |
| Flour, bbls | 5,240 | 2,151 | 1,847 | 9,238 |
| Wheat, bushels | —— | 550 | —— | 550 |
| Corn, bushels | 10,000 | —— | —— | 10,000 |
| Barley, bushels | 5.000 | —— | —— | 5.000 |
| Oats, bushels | 14.900 | 1,240 | —— | 16,140 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1.085 | 1,213 | 34 | 2,332 |

ASHES—Sell slowly at previous figures. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 100 mats Java at 15¼c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 600 bags Rio at 9¾c.@11¼c., and 200 bags stained St. Domingo at 8¾c., ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales at laaguid prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| Middling Fair, ℔ lb | 12⅝ | 12¾ | 13 | 13⅛ |

—DRY GOODS—A moderate business has been transacted in desirable fabrics, such as the Southern, nearby, clothing trades require, at satisfactory prices. Cottons, Silks, and Linens are not pressed on the market. Woolens are also less freely offered.

—DYEWOODS—Sales 80 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $20; and 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood on private terms. The stock of Dyewoods in New-York Dec. 1, consisted of 280 tons Barwood, 102 tons Fustic, 1,121 tons Logwood, 428 tons Lima Wood, 50 tons Sapan Wood, and 8 tons Brazilletto Wood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, wanted by the home trade, and prices of such continue to favor sellers. Other kinds are quiet. Sales 11,750.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unsonnd State, ℔ bbl | 3 40@ | 4 | t0 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 25@ | 4 | 50 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 80@ | 5 | 05 |
| Superfine Western | 4 30@ | 4 | 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 85@ | 5 | 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 85@ | 6 | 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 40@ | 6 | 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ | 5 | 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 35@ | 6 | 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ | 7 | 75 |

Canadian continues in demand at former rates; sales 600 bbls., at $5@$6 25 for low to choice extra. ℔ bbl. Southern is in request at old figures; sales 1,250 bbls. at $5 05@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands and $5 50 @$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@ $4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal; sales 9,500 bushels, in lots, including White Canada at private bargains; good to choice White Michigan at $1 28@$1 40; good to prime White Kentucky at $1 40@$1 45; ordinary White Southern at $1 23, and Red do. at $1 12 ℔ bushel. Corn is less freely offered at advanced prices; hence it is quiet; ssies 18,500 bushels, at 74c.@77c. for inferior to very choice Mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for new Yellow, and 78c. for new White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed; sales 4,000 bushels Northern at 78c. Barley is in demand at uniform rates; sales 5,100 bushels State at 72c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request and are stiffly held. We quote Canada at 53c.@54c.; Western, 51c.@53c; State, 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—The demand has been limited in view of the recent large arrivals. The principal sales have been: 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 27c., 6 months; 2,800 Vera Cruz, 23c., 6 months; 1,000 Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, private terms; 1,000 Texas, private terms.

IRON—Sales 150 tons Scotch Pig, at $25@$26 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been good throughout the week, at about former rates. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts, sides | 71·000 | 6,700 |
| Sales, sides | 62,800 | 11,100 |
| Stock at the close, sides | 50,200 | 14,000 |

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 635 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 38c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 33c., and 340 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@23c., chiefly at 23c.@24c., ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is more inquired for and is now held at 62c.@64c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is advancing: sales 1,100 hbls., in lots, at $17 70@$17 75 for old Mess; $18@$18 25 for new Mess; $14@$14 25 for Prime; and $10 50 for sour Prime, ℔ bbl. Pickled Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@ 9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive, at old rates. Lard is brisk and buoyant; sales, to-day, 1,800 tcs. and hhls, at 11¾c.@11¾c., here, and 12c. for March and April, dellvery; also, 250 kegs, at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is abundant and languid; sales 450 hbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, $11@$12 for extra oo.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℔ hhl; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ℔ hbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℔ hhl. Butter continues in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 250 ics. at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no remarkable alteration, sales having been made to-day of 600 hhds. Cuba, part at 6¾c.@6¾c., and 350 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales since Tuesday 54 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c.@11c.; 67 hhls. Havana at 30c.@36c.; 238 hbls. Sagua, p t.; 69 cases Seed Leaf, 7c.@13c.; 18 cases Florida, 15c.@20c.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 hhls., in lots, at 24¾c.@25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 450 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For Glasgow, 200 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Hamburg, by steamer, 75 tcs. Sugar at 35s.

## POLITICAL.

### EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*For Comptroller:*

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


## THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday morning in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall on that day at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Americans in Paris—Vanity Cured.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Child of the Regiment—Extremes.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard Hoffmier—The Rag Picker of New-York—Obi—Fish Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ida May—The Four Mobrays—The Magic Trumpet.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the steamship *Illinois*, for the Isthmus of Panama, Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

The European mail by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, at 10½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mail steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 22d November, furnishes us with files from that city to that day, and correspondence from the capital to Nov. 18. The news is of nnusual interest. It embraces particnlars of the capture of the Castle of Perotè by the Government forces, an advantage only acquired upon the withdrawal of General Trejos and his famished garrison, after spiking the great guns and destroying all the ammunition. General Trejos had reached Vera Cruz in safety. Successes on the part of the Constitutionalists are reported from every quarter. They had beaten Marquray near Guadalajara, Vicario near Cuernavaca—not without savage excesses on the part of the Pintos commanded by the younger Alvarez in the latter case; and had gained possession of Zacatecas, Cnernavaca, Mineral del Monte, Pachucta, and other points. Their troops were rapidly concentrating about the capital, which Zuloaga was busily strengthening and filling with troops. General Miramon had returned to the city. In the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, the advanced squadron of the Spanish fleet was anchored, accompanied by two French frigates, in anticipation of a large French squadron. The fact was regarded with satisfaction by the people of Vera Cruz, rather than with alarm; as it afforded some security against the freebooting of Echeagaray, should that commander succeed in capturing the place.

Our vigilant correspondent at the City of Mexico adds to the catalogue of outrages which the contending faction have inflicted upon the foreign residents, by the statement of two or three novel cases that had just occurred in Zacatecas. The instance of an English merchant, at that place, upon the arbitrary exaction of the repayment of a draft already honored, refusing to comply, and only escaping death by the intervention of friends, who settled the iniquitous demand, had excited the utmost energy of Mr. Otway, the British Minister, in the way of remonstrance and threats of vengeance, which, however, seem to have fallen ineffectually upon the ear of Zuloaga. Our correspondent regards the presence of the French squadron as an indication of sinister designs on the part of that Government, resulting from the intrigues of the French Resident at the capital, who has taken an active part in the actual convulsions. The pretence of securing a prompt payment of interest upon the Franco-Mexican bonds is exposed by an exhibit of the trifling amount of the entire debt, which falls below a fourth of a million of dollars.

The Overland Mail from California, which arrived at St. Louis on Thnrsday evening, though bringing no later news from California, furnishes us with interesting advices from Arizona. Lieut. Mowry, Delegate to Congress from the Territory, was a passenger, as was also Mr. McKisben, member of the House from California. The mining news from Arizona is of the most encouraging character. The diggers on the Gila were averaging ten dollars per day with the rudest implements, and it was the opinion among the old miners that no richer surface diggings existed in any part of California. The Sonora Silver Mining Company were smelting a thousand ounces per week. Lieut. Mowry computes the present population of the Territory at 15,000. The Apache Indians still continne their depredations on the frontiere of Sonora and Arizona. The revolution in Sonora is reported in full progress, though no particulars as to operations are given.

The result of the *Saranac's* expedition to Guayamas is not yet known. Among the numerous naval expeditions at present on foot, the particular cause which gave rise to this one may not be remembered. An American citizen was kidnapped and imprisoned at Guayamas. The matter was laid before Comonfort, then President of Mexico, who promised reparation. Before he could act in the matter, however, he was forced to abdicate, and Mr. Forsyth, our Minister, has been unable to obtain any satisfaction from Zuloaga, who succeeded Comonfort. The *Saranac* was, in consequence, ordered to proceed to Guaymas and release the prisoner at all hazards. In view of the diplomatic interest which attaches to affairs on the West Coast of Mexico at the present time, this expedition assumes considerable importance.

Chief Justice Eckles, of Utah, is at present in Washington, for the purpose of conferring with the Administration relative to affairs in that Territory, and the proper policy to be pursued there. It is understood that earnest protestations will be made by him against the proposed opening of the public lands for sale except under certain restrictions which shall prevent their monopoly by the Mormon Church, which already holds the titles to more than half the land in the Territory. If the lands should now be brought into market without some such restriction as that proposed by Judge Eckles, it is believed that the Church, with its immense wealth, would buy up the whole, and thus be able to exclude from the country all who are not willing to subscribe to the requirements of Mormonism.

The U. S. Treasury receipts for the week ending last Monday were $567,000. The drafts paid amounted to $852,000, and the drafts issued to about the same, the balance being about $6,000,000—a reduction of $366,000 from the week previous.

Judge Campbell, of Mobile, has charged the Grand Jury in regard to the movements of the filibusters. He reviewed the history of previous expeditions, and urged the necessity of exercising vigilance in order to prevent a repetition of illegal movements.

The Jewish population of Charleston, S. C., held a meeting on Tuesday evening in relation to the abduction of the boy Mortara by Papal authority. A series of complimentary resolutions were adopted, and other proceedings were had expressive of the estimation in which the act was held.

The present mild weather is having a good effect upon canal navigation, and should it continue for a few days, it is believed that all the boats now on the way to tide-water, will be able to get through. Sixty boats were yesterday reported by Commissioner Sherrell as passing the sixteen locks, with twenty more to come forward before night; eighty in all.

The second day's session of the Virginia Democratic State Convention was characterized by scenes similar to those which distinguished the first. The storm was raised by the suggestion of Mr. Letcher's name as candidate for Governor. During the heat of debate on Thnrsday night the lie passed between two members, and it is believed they have gone to North Carolina to fight a duel.

The report of a difficulty between Lieutenant Beale's exploring party and the Indians is proved to have been false. Mr. Edwards, Lieutenant Beale's brother-in-law, arrived in Washington yesterday, having come through with the Overland California Mail. He left the party on the 16th of November, 250 miles west of Fort Smith, up to which time they had prosecuted their duties without interruption.

In the United States Circuit Conrt at Boston, the Jnry in the case of the men on trial for burning the ship *Cortez* were unable to agree. The counsel for the men convicted of the murder of the captain of the ship *Junior* has made a motion for a new trial, and a hearing is to be had on the 1st of March next.

The trial of Thomas Allisone and Thomas A. Newhall, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is still in progress at Philadelphia.

Great excitement was occasioned among the convicts in the Auburn State Prison on Thursday, on account of one of their number having heen showered to death. A general rebellion was feared during the night, but no outbreak took place.

There was a large and turbulent meeting at Hildebrand's Hall, Hester-street, last night, called to ratify the Anti-Tammany nominations for Comptroller, Governor of the Almshouse, &c., and at which Fernando Wood and Mike Walsh were to have been the prominent speakers. Dr. Chadsey was appointed Chairman, but the organization proceeded no further. A party of Purser men, under command of Pat Mathews, took possession of the platform, ejected Mr. T. W. McMahan from a table on which he endeavored to speak; sent the table after him, and Dr. Chadsey and friends after both. They then organized a meeting by appointing a Mr. Quinn Chairman, and Andy Sheehan Secretary,—pronouncing it a "Purser and Lynch meeting," and adjourned. At an early stage of the meeting, Fernando Wood made his appearance at one of the doors, but seeing how matters stood, he immediately disappeared.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Nelson appointed Erastus C. Benedict, William M. Evarts and Clarence A. Seward a Committee to revise the rules of practice of the Court, and report at the April term. The revision is needed, and also a revision of the rules of the District Court.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales at languid prices. Flour was in better demand at firmer rates. Grain was lightly dealt in. Corn advanced. Provisions, Groceries, and Linseed Oil were in good request. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkably new feature.

## The Charter Election.

In spite of the apparent indifference, there is really a good deal of interest felt in the result of our City Election. A very large proportion of our citizens hegin to feel the necessity of electing men of decent intelligence and of common honesty to the various offices of responsibility and trust in our City Government. It does sometimes enter the heads, even of our most respectable men, that to commit the supervision of a million of people,—the care of their lives and property,—the education of 200,000 of their children, and the disbursement of ten millions of their money to grogshop keepers, adventurous political speculators, ignorant foreigners, swindling emigrant runners, Ward hullies, and unprincipled sharpers of every class, is not quite the thing, either for their own safety or for their reputation as champions of self-government. And if the feeling which exists on this subject were properly *organized*, it would unquestionably control the election and give us a decent, honest and safe City Government for the coming term.

The danger is that *party organization* will absorb the activity of the people,—that the great mass of our citizens, instead of consulting their judgments, will vote with their parties, and that the result will be in accordance with partizan ascendancy, rather than with the sound sense and real sentiment of our people. It costs every man an effort to disregard the decrees of the political party to which he belongs. It is so much easier and safer to vote the regular ticket, than to select the best men,—that nine men out of ten are likely to do it, whatever may be their personal convictions of duty and of public policy. Almost every man, moreover, expects to be the candidate of his party for President, or Governor or Member of the Legislature at least, at some time or other: and he cannot help thinking that if he were now to vote for any but the "regular nominations," it would he thrown in his teeth when he comes before the people, and he would be cast into the outer darkness prepared for holters and the men who are not "reliable" members of their party.

The Comptrollership is the main office to be filled at this election. It is one of the most important offices in the City, and its administration gives tone and character to the whole City Government. When it is in the hands of a weak, inefficient man,—and still more when it is administered by a corrupt, selfish adventurer,—Contractors and Jobbers have everything their own way. They combine with clerks and under officers to plunder the treasury in every conceivable manner. The disclosures of the last year,—the revelations of the Joint Committee on Frauds,—the indictments of the Grand Jury, show clearly enough how *certainly* this is the result. It is quite natural, therefore, that those who really desire an honest administration of the City Government, should look with decided interest to the Comptrollership. Some communications which we publish in another part of this morning's Times, press this point, with great and just emphasis, upon the attention of the public. Most of them have a partisan hearing,—being written in the interest of a political party,—but this fact should not detract from the weight justly due to their facts and arguments.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Democrats should have nominated such a man as Mr. Purser for this important and responsible post. He does not command—and we believe he does not deserve,—the confidence of the public. We have nothing to say against his private character,—still less have we any disposition to deal with the wretched rumors abont his connection with the life of Maria Monk, set on foot to prejudice him with the Catholic portion of our population. All this has nothing to do with the office for which he is a candidate and which we believe he ought not to fill. We regard him as a professional politician,—as a man who looks upon public office as a means of growing rich—as an experienced, skillful and unscrupulous speculator with the public interesta and the public funds—as a man under whose administration the Comptroller's office would become a nest of the foulest harpies and vultnres who have ever preyed upon the City Treasury. The fact that he has been scheming for this office *for years*—and that he finally forced himself upon the Tammany Party as its Candidate, is conclusive against his fitness for it. He has not sought it so earnestly and perseveringly *for nothing*—and if he is elected to it, the City will very soon see, and feel, the reasons which have given it such marvelous attractions in his sight.

The chances are that he will be elected. Mr. Russell, his Democratic competitor, is an honest man and would make a good Comptroller;—but he has to carry the weight of Fernando Wood's friendship, and is nominated, with no hope of his election, hnt merely as the Anti-Tammany candidate. It is possible that he may draw off votes enough from Purser to give Haws the plurality, but the chances are against it. Mr. Haws, as the Republican candidate, will not receive the votes of very many persons who, upon grounds of the public interest, would gladly see him elected. He is an honest, upright, firm, clear-headed man, and would make a most excellent Comptroller. If all who at heart desire his election should vote for him, the City would have the benefit of his services. The danger is that many of them will be scared from doing so by the thought that they will be voting for a Black Republican. If they prefer that the City Treasury should be plundered under a Democrat, to having it protected from robbery by a Republican, they are probably entitled to their choice. This is a very free country in almost everything except that liberty of voting according to one's own judgment, which party discipline does *not* allow.

## The President's Palaver.

The telegraph reports that the President's forthcoming Message will make *eighteen columns* of the Times! If this he true, Mr. Buchanan really abuses his privilege. Nohody quarrels with pretty women for talking nonsense; Fourth of July orators have a chartered right to make themselves ridiculous; and it would be hard indeed if the President of this vast Republican empire might not be as prolix as he pleases. Mr. Carlyle would describe him as the Chief Magistrate of "eighteen millions of bores." We will patriotically and more justly concede to him simply the first place in a nation of newspapers and stump-speakers. Everybody makes it his business to be as tedious as he dares; and everybody holds some wretched audience captive, upon whom he can safely and at his leisure vent the accumulated flood of his fatiguing fluency. This old gentleman talks his wife to death—that young lady ruins her bosom friend in postage, and her father in French note paper.

The thing is an institution; and we should not quarrel with the President for patronizing it to a reasonable extent. But in the great liberty of action which we allow to the first citizen of the Republic is implied our confidence that he will be a rule unto himself. We tie down our members of Congress to a miserable hour of palaver because we dare not loose their tongues. We leave the President to set limits to himself. Is it then, we ask, quite fair on his part to stretch his Annual Messsge out to a length of *eighteen solid columns* of the Times? Eighteen columns! In that space we might easily condense the history of the United States from the peace of Ghent—a sketch of the commerce of the world—or all the platforma of all the parties that have ever in right of succession saved and lost this much-enduring people! Wo Americans are commonly esteemed a nervous, impatient race—intolerant of the consumption of time, panting with an unappeasable Ulyssean thirst of knowledge and of novelty. The notion is gross and absurd. We are the most long-suffering people in the world. Wo will bear anything from anybody but our superiors;—everything from our servants and our officers. If an American owns stock in a railway, he will stand by and look on with a smile while a board of drowsy directors dribble his dollars gradually away into dimes, and his dimes into nothingness. If he gets into an omnibus he will turn himself into a cad for the benefit of the proprietors, and after he has ruined his best hat and scarified his elbows in passing up the fare of his eleven fellow-passengers, will surrender his seat to an intruding thirteenth, and take his uncomely candy-eating son upon his lap. And now, with the moral certainty before him that all that he may find in it he will infallibly find again in the reports of half a dozen secretaries and the debates of three months, every reader of every paper published in the Union will patiently undertake, on Tuesday morning next, to read through a Presidential message, eighteen columns long, from the formulary of respectful compliance with the custom of the Government at the beginning, to the pious ejaculations at the end. Truly, man is a marvellous creature, and his ways altogether past comprehension!

But if the predestined audience of the President's most venerable prolixities be admirable—more admirahle still, perhaps, is the President himself who can involve them, as the German did his giraffe, "from the depths of his own consciousness." What in the world can Mr. Buchanan find to write down in these eighteen columns of sovereign sense? It may be that the President has adopted a sudden resolution to throw himself on the mercy of his countrymen, make a clean breast of it, and confess the political sins and blunders of his life. In that case we should be less astonished than alarmed at the prospect before us. Nor if, hy chance, he should dilate upon the measures which he has not carried, and the policy which he has failed to found, could we fairly charge Mr. Buchanan with expanding the treatment beyond the limits of the theme. The two years of Mr. Buchanan's administration, properly appreciated hy himself, might well he elaborated into a work as long, as humorous, and as instructive as that in which Cervantes recorded the adventures of Don Quixote. If we omit the romance of the character, the President's career indeed is not devoid of points of analogy with that of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Our champion has indeed commanded the services of more than one Sancho—and his servitors have neither heen so loyal nor so lucky as the Governor of Barataria.

But all hypotheses failing, we ahall probably find in this portentous cloud of words which gathers, now a mere telegraphic speck on the horizon, hut will soon swell into a vast broadside of type, simply what we have found in so many other messagea of Presidents gone by—"an infinite deal of nothing." The scrious business of the Nation, to he attempted at any Session of Congress, might be aketched out clearly and boldly in the space of one of the many appeala which we may be sure our Chief Magistrate will make to the tenderer sentiments of our nature, and the immortal memories of the past. The Reports of the Secretaries will indeed cover, as they always do, the whole of the ground on which legislation is to proceed, and there is absolutely nothing for the President to write about unless he preaches sermons, talks politics, or utters the lyrical effusions of his own heart. We suspect Mr. Buchanan will adopt the latter course. He learn in mild the advice of Shakespeare, "Give sorrow words." He "hath had losses," sorrow of divers sorts, and from sundry quarters, and he *will* give that sorrow words, and plenty of words. Of that we may be sure.

It is perhaps too late to suggest any changes in the style of the forthcoming composition, and we wonld insinuate a wish that the Presidential Message might hereafter be written in verse. An enterprising dissenting minister in England has just hit npon a plan of extinguishing Spurgeon by delivering rhymed sermons. The effect of this novelty in the pulpit is not likely to be wholesome. Bnt an Epic message in the metre of Hiawatha would produce the liveliest sensation. We have a personal interest in the idea, for it wonld greatly relieve the monotony of editorial duties. We should delight to exchange criticism of the Presidential politics for criticism of the Presidential trochees. Nor shonld we forget that heavenly power of poesy to charm rude beasts and ruder men to harmony. By the magic of his tripping stanzas Mr. Buchanan might so overcome the souls of his troublesome rivals and more troublesome followers that, like a new Arion, he should be seen riding triumphant over the now restless seas, with Senator Douglas and Colonel Jefferson Davis, Mr. Forney and Mr. Cobb sporting like gay fraternal dolphins in his wake. Bnt thus, alas! it will not be. We leave the brilliant fulfillment of this happy vision to the elected of 1860, and for the present must bow with all the world to our destiny—print the eighteen columns that advance, like Birnam Wood, upon us—read the eighteen columns—and he bored!

## Pay of the Police.

The City of New York is always in some kind of difficulty:—social, as at the garroting period,—political, as during the squabbles of various contestants for the office of Street Commissioner,—or financial, as now when there is no money with which to pay the Police. There is a certain season in every year known to farmers as the period "between hay and grass," at which time the hay of the past year having been eaten up, and the grass of the new crop not having yet been produced, fodder is exceedingly scarce. If it were not for the restraint imposed by the Comptroller, the Corporation would probably keep this city between hay and grass, in a finsncial point of view, eleven months out of the twelve; but, however this may be, it is certain that the funds of the Police Department are in the position of last year's hay, and that no fresh supplies in the way of new grass can be had until the Legislature, which meets next month, can take the measures necessary for the purpose.

There are times, even when the city coffers are well supplied, that the public servant or the public contractor cannot obtain the money due to him, either because the Corporation won't pass the accounts, or the Mayor won't attest, or the Comptroller won't sign, or some other process prescribed by the circumlocution office cannot be got through. But in the present instance there appears to be a *bonâ fide* reason for the stoppage in the Police Department. There may be a thousand reasons why such should not he the case; but, like the seventy-one reasons urged hy a certain Corporation for neglecting to salute the king, and which were all rendered unnecessary hy the seventy-second—which set forth that there was no gunpowder to be had—so, all the reasons that can be advanced to show that the police ought to be paid, are rendered superfluous by the simple fact that the Police Department is decidedly "hard up." The Police must therefore serve the City and county on trust, or they must disband.

This may possibly be a respectable and dignified occurrence for the first city in the United States, but we cannot say that it strikes us in that light. It would seem that such means might be adopted as would preclude the possibility of the city's heing subjected to the mortification of running into dcht to its servants on the one hand, or to the danger of being left without a constahulary force, on the other. We cannot imagine why the amount of the appropriations required from the Legislature for the police expenses might not be ascertained with sufficient accuracy to meet all probable demands, or why, the appropriations having once heen made, the expenditurea are not so restricted as to conform thereto. Considering that we spend annually about nine hundred thousand dollars on this one department of tbe municipal service, it can scarcely be said that enough is not allowed for this item, and enough is about as much as ought to he called for. There is evidently sonething very loose, aud therefore very wrong, about this matter, and it should be closely looked into. It would be agreeahle to the public to know exactly where the blame of the present stoppage lies. Wc scarcely think the appropriations asked for can have been too small; they were probably based on the expenditure of the Police Department for 1857, which amounted to $850,000; and besides, asking too moderatcly is not one of the greatest failings of our modest Corporation. The trouble probably comes from the other direction—namely, that too much money has been spent—in which case, the gentlemen whose extravagance is in fault should be called to strict account. The inability of the City to meet its obligations to the Police is very hard upon the men. They will have to remain for probably two months, at least, before the necessary authority for paying them the arrears which will then be due to them can be obtained. In the meanwhile, they must shift as they best can, and must no doubt pay pretty smart premiums for the money which they will be compelled to borrow for the support of their families.

## Speculation in City Lots.

Attentive readers of our real estate reports cannot fail to have noticed a remarkable advance in prices during the last three or four months. The rise is chiefly noticeable in the vicinity of the new Central Park. But it is not confined to that vicinity. On the contrary, it is manifest everywhere, in the lower portion of the City as well as up-town, in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and in the various auburbs. This state of things is not, indeed, difficult to be accounted for. We are emerging from the panic of the past year. Money has accumulated largely, and naturally seeks investment. There is a belief in the public mind that our City is on the eve of an era of prosperity, and within reasonable limits this conviction is no doubt well founded. New-York is growing—never more rapidly than now—and extending on every side. She feels sensibly the the proaperity of the whole country, and is in fact the indicator of its material progress. Consequently, as the nation expands and growa richer, this, its metropolis, exhibits the impulae which moves the remotest as well as the nearest sections of the land.

There are, also, local eauses whieh contribnte to excite, at thia time, a spirit of speculation which incurs no little danger of becoming unregulated and extravagant. What most adjacent Park now in process of construction, which is destined to become the paramount ornament of the City, necessarily attracts the attention of such as purchase lots, either for their own use or to sell again. Accordingly, we find property in that quarter rising with unexampled rapidity as the improvement of the public grounds referred to advances.

Evidently there is hazard in this speculation. Those who buy will endeavor to sell again at an advance, of course; and the nnlucky man is he in whose hands the property lodges at the moment of the inevitable crash. Each dealer will naturally strive to make his neighbor rather than himself the unfortunate individual. But while some win, others must suffer, in all cases where prices are inflated. The game now pursued in this rapid transfer of lots from hand to hand, at extravagant rates, is not unlike the play styled "Rohin's Alive." In that puerile sport, some of our readers may recollect that a lighted torch was passed from one of the performers to another until it expired, when he in whose possession it then was, endured punishment, as well as the gibes of his companions. A fate at least as severe must, in the nature of the case, befall many who are now filled with the hope of large fortunes from real-estate operations. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that any voice of warning can beget moderation in minds thus excited. But we venture to utter it, nevertheless.

## A Small Bunch of Boston Notions.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table never uttered a truer or a wittier sentence than when he said that if you took the tire of all creation for a crowbar you could not pry out of the mind of a Bostonian the belief that the State-house on Beacon Hill was the hub of the Universe. The Boston *Journal*, of Wednesday, contains a leader on the prosperous condition of the capital of New-England, in which the Autocrat's joke is most amusingly illustrated. The occasion of the *Journal's* outburst of glorificstion is the rise in cotton freights at New-Orleans, for nothing is needed, it appears, but "the revival of the commerce of Boston" to make "the business prospects of that city look favorable for the coming year." A "revival of commerce" would be hailed with great satisfaction in a good many places besides Boston—in New-York, for example, and Liverpool and London. But, notwithstanding the need of a revival of commerce to make Boston look prosperous, according to the boasts of the *Journal*, that thrifty city is in a most enviable condition. The *Journal* says:

"Our manufacturers are now prosperous, and are in many instances more successful than for many years. The position of Boston as a great commercial centre was never more favorable, our facilities for the production of a successful commerce and trade were never better. Our market is constantly growing larger; our accommodations for shipping are certainly superior to those of any other Atlantic port; our stores and warehouses in the commercial quarters of the city much surpass those of the great commercial emporium, New-York; ships can be unloaded, repaired, loaded, and outfitted at less expense, and with more convenience, than elsewhere in this country.

The tonnage of Boston is increasing much faster than that of New-York. Our splendid fleet of clippers (even these dull times) is constantly receiving accessions of new ships. While not a ton of shipping is building on the East River, we are almost weekly launching a vessel. We see nothing to hinder East Boston from becoming (when ship-building revives) the greatest ship-yard on this continent."

We presume that the *Journal* is altogether candid and honest in confessing that it can see nothing to prevent East Boston from becoming the greatest ship yard on the continent. But there are several things which may hinder that consummation, notwithstanding the inability of our Boston cotemporary to see them. Without presuming to deny the superiority claimed for "our market," "our manufactures," "our stores," "our splendid fleet of clippers," and so on, we must take the liberty of expressing our astonishment on learning that

"The merchants of Boston almost entirely hold the keys of some of the most important commerce in the world, viz: India, China, Africa, Mediterranean, Russia, South America, West Indies, Chili, Peru, Sandwich Islands, and a large portion of Australia and California."

If the merchants of Boston do really hold the keys of all that valuable commerce, though we confess we never heard of the monopoly before, we should say it was about time that our Chamber of Commerce began to take some steps towards picking the locks of such a profitable monopoly. But New-York is allowed the honor of bearing the palm in respect to "foreign silks, satins, laces and liquors." The *Journal* says:

"We must also more and more make this city the great mart for the Canadas. To do this our merchants and traders must offer every inducement, and this market must be made *second* to none except for foreign silks, satins, laces and liquors, in which we must yield the palm to New-York."

## The Mortara Case.

At Mozart Hall, this evening, our Jewish fellow-citizens will hold a mass meeting, to which they have invited members of all other denominations who concur with them in denouncing the abduction of Mortara's child by the Inquisition. We do not douht that the sympathy of all other sects in our community with the Israelites, in this matter, will be amply demonstrated by the presence of Christians of every shade of religious belief at the proposed meeting. We fully concur in the propriety of a public expression of the feelings which must animate intelligent minds in respect to the outrage that has recently occurred in the Papal Ststes. This is not a sectarian question by any means. It more nearly affects the Jews than it does any other class of religionists, because the family who are the victims of the tyranny of the Inquisition belong to that people; but the violation of one of the most sacred natural rights of man is a question for mankind, without exception of race or creed.

The facts of the Mortara case are pretty generally understood, and may be thus briefly stated: A Roman Catholic servant in a Jewish family in Bologna having, of her own will, surreptitiously sprinkled water in the face of the child intrusted to her care, repeating at the same time the ceremonial form of words enjoined by the Romish Church for haptism, revealed the fact four years afterwards. Immediately on this revelation, the Inquisition carried off the child, then six years of age, and have since, with the exception of one or two very brief intervals, prevented its parents from even seeing their son. The Pope having been appealed to by the French ambassador, his Holiness has been pleased to designate the bsptism, under such circumstances, and all unsanctioned as it was by any recognized sponsorial authority, a *miracle*,—and refuses to order the restoration of the boy. On one occasion, when, through the condescension and clemency of his Holiness, this innocent child was permitted for one hour to see his parents, against whom there was no legal complaint of any kind, the boy declared that he had repulsed the attempts of the Inquisition to make him wear the Roman Catholic emblems of Christianity, and had demanded to be furnished with those of his own faith. His detention, therefore, is against his own and his parents' wish, and the case against the Inquisition is as simple as it is outrageous. It is merely incidental to the facts that they have occurred in Rome. Had they taken place in Spain, or Austria, or Turkey, and been virtually assumed and defended by the Governments of those countries, the popular indignation throughout the civilized world would have been just as great as it is now. Nay, more—had the facts been reversed—had a Roman Catholic family been similarly treated in a Jewish or a Protestant community—the voice of civilization would have been just as loud in condemnation.

Some time since, a Mr. Holden was found, nearly dead, in a morass, near his residence, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was a man in moderate circumstances, and procnred an insurance of $20,000 on his life. Before he died he said he was waylaid and shot, but his account of the affair led to the suspicion that he had killed himself for the benefit of his family, and the insurance company refused to pay the policy. Last week, however, the matter was compromised by paying the widow two-thirds of the insurance.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Hall's Lecture.—On Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. Rasmus Hall, of Brooklyn, delivered a lecture at the Chapel of the Sisters' Female Institute, on the theme, "Words are Things." This theme was philosophically discussed, with just discrimination and great beauty of thought and expression. As a profound argument, illustrated with perfect clearness, it was a discourse eminently instructive and suggestive, fresh and deeply interesting—and not the less so on account of a certain quiet and delicate humor pervading the whole, while portions of the lecture, conveying a scathing rebuke of *glossing words to cover sin*, were, without a particle of buffoonery, so wittily illustrated, that we saw more than one "grave and reverend seignors" unable to suppress his hearty exclamation. Dr. Hall showed the *reality* that is in words, and handled well the shallow affectation which seeks to confine our noble English tongue to mere Saxonisms. With some knowledge of the quality of our prominent itinerant lecturers, we are quite sure that many a crowd has been gathered by a great name, where, in comparison with this discourse, "words" were not "things." Dr. Hall is known as the author of several interesting works: *The New Purchase*, *Something for Everybody*, &c., &c., published by the Appletons, which, if *duly puffed*, might take their place ahead of—some others more pretentious. The lecture above noticed—another on the "Philosophy of Humbug," and others, constituting a copious *repertoire*, evincing fine scholarship, judgment and genuine wit—ought to be introduced to some of our large audiences during the lecture season. We understand that it is in contemplation to inaugurate within a week or two, under the auspices of the Eutaxy Institute, a course of popular lectures by distinguished gentlemen. The arrangements are completed, and will be soon announced.

The Bible in the Schools.—A meeting was held in the Bleecker Buildings, last evening, to ratify the American nominations for School officers in the Ninth Ward, and to give expression to the feelings of the people on the Bible Question. One peculiarity of the occasion was the presence of a dozen or twenty ladies, enticed doubtless by the special announcement that there would be seats reserved for their accommodation. Mr. C. J. Holden called the meeting to order, and nominated as Chairman A. B. Patterson, Esq., who announced himself as a warm supporter of the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools. Mr. John Kennard was then appointed Secretary. Mr. Jeremiah Brooks, Sergeant of the Tenth Ward Police, was introduced, and said that he had come in the capacity of a prophet, as his name was Jeremiah,—to speak not only of the past and present, but to predict what might be in the future. Though there are many in the community who say we have nothing to fear, yet we see already that the Book we believe to be the foundation of our Constitution and liberties, has been ejected from thirteen of our schools. To illustrate the danger to be apprehended, he read an extract from the visitors' book of one of the Tenth Ward Schools which Dr. McGowan, one of the trustees, had entered. The extract, which had reference to a passage in one of the reading books, and the remarks made by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a Philadelphia clergyman, when visiting the school in question, was as follows: "It is to be hoped that on future occasions of the kind the Principal will omit from the programme anything calculated to wound or assail the religious opinions of any one whatever. It is also desirable that clerical demagogues and loud-mouthed brawlers, who drag religion from its sacred temples, and wallow with it in the mire of politics, should absent themselves and seek some more congenial spot to give vent to their bigotry." Mr. Brooks then exhibited school-books which had been mntilated, certain sentences being erased on account of allusion to religious matters, and closed with eulogizing the different candidates for school offices. Mr. Brooks was followed by the Hon. Charles T. Mills, the Rev. J. B. Wakeley and J. P. Newman and Mr. Covill of Detroit, all of whom eulogized the Bible, and insisted on the necessity of its being kept in the schools. A series of resolutions, expressing sentiments in accordance with those expressed by the different speakers were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Lecture on Egypt and the East.—A most interesting lecture was delivered on Thursday evening before the Mercantile Library Association by the Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale. The lecturer's subject, with which he is so thoroughly conversant, was aptly illustrated by specimens from Abbott's Egyptian collection. At the close of the lecture a general desire was manifested by the audience that Mr. Lyon should give another lecture and include therein an account of his travels in Palestine. We believe that Mr. Lyon will be induced to comply with this request, which the Board of Managers are in favor of making.

Board of Supervisors.—The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, President Purdy in the Chair. Resolutions in favor of referring it to the Committee on County Offices to inquire into the condition and safety of the County Jail, and report what repairs, if any, are needed, and in favor of appropriating $250 for stoves in the Register's Office, was adopted. Considerable further routine business was transacted, but none of importance. The Board adjourned to Friday next, 3 P. M.

New-York University.—The Council of the University of the City of New-York has unanimously appointed Dr. John C. Draper to the Professorship of Analytical and Practical Chemistry in the University—his father, Prof. J. W. Draper, retaining the Chair of General Chemistry as heretofore. The school of Practical Chemistry has commenced its present session with a large class, and with every expectation of increased usefulness and prosperity under the new arrangement.

It should have been stated in the report of the proceedings at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening last, that a gold medal, valued at $30, was awarded by the Committee to Wm. Gaynar, a pupil of Grammar School No. 24, for the best specimen of mercantile penmanship.

The mechanical classes of the General Society of mechanics and tradesmen are organizing at its rooms on Broadway. The lectures of the Society, we are requested to state, are given at the Cooper Institute.

## Police Reports.

Opening Letters and Stealing Money from Them.—A man who has passed under the name of Charles S. Warwick, the proprietor of Warwick's City Dispatch Post, was arrested yesterday, charged with opening letters deposited in his boxes and appropriating money inclosed in them. A. German made a complaint against him at the Mayor's Office on Tuesday, and Sergeant Birney, of the Mayor's squad, took the matter in charge. The officer deposited two decoy letters containing bills marked with the initials of Capt. Walling in one of Warwick's boxes, and yesterday Officer Armstrong arrested Warwick, who said his name was Hull, in Pearl-street, trying to pass one of the marked bills. He was searched, and the letters deposited by Sergeant Birney and about thirty others were found on his person opened. He said he had received these letters from North Carolina. He resided at the Central House, New-Bowery, and employed a boy to get the letters from some 200 boxes which he had posted in various parts of the City. He was taken before the Recorder and committed to answer. The following is the circular of this concern, by which, doubtless, many people have lost money without knowing it:

WARWICK'S CITY DISPATCH POST.

Postage two cents, in all parts of City south of Fifty-fourth-street. Letters for the United States Mails must be prepaid, (according to act of Congress passed March 3, 1855,) or they will not be forwarded from the General Post-Office. No moneyed or valuable letters will be accounted for in any case, unless when given personally to the carrier, who will give a receipt for the same. N. B.—Society notices delivered at reduced rates. Stamps for sale by the carriers.

CHARLES S. WARWICK, Proprietor.

Alleged Ticket Swindling.—Robert Smellie, of No. 29 Centre-street, made a complaint at the Mayor's Office yesterday, charging that one Adam Ritchie had, by fraudulent representations, induced him to purchase a bogus ticket for Chicago, at No. 141 Liberty-street, at a cost of $16, and to go to Chicago in the expectation of obtaining an eligible situation there. The trip to Chicago and back had cost him $50, and he had gained nothing by it. The case is in the hands of one of the officers of the Mayor's squad.

A Jersey Poultay-Dealer in New-York.—Peter Pilger is a native of New-Jersey, and has always lived in that State. He owns a few acres of land, and, according to his own story, has raised a good many children and chickens. He left the children at home to be looked after by their maternal guardian, while he brought the chickens to New-York to look after purchasers. He arrived in town on Thursday afternoon, sold his chickens, pocketed the produce of the sales—$73 was stowed away in an inside vest pocket, and with a few shillings loose change in his pockets, started on a nocturnal jaun

extent of his operations was unknown, but Messrs. Riggins & Kellogg deemed that such enterprising ability, as that displayed by young Crosby, could be exercised more advantageously to themselves elsewhere. Crosby still retained in his possession the written order of the firm used in obtaining letters from the Post-Office. His primery operation was to secrete himself in the store, and after the place had been closed, to take an inventory of the contents of the safe. He abstracted $10 and left. On Monday morning he obtained letters of the firm from the Post-Office. It was soon ascertained that the letters were delivered to Crosby, and a search was made for the peculating youth, but without success. Yesterday a boy called into the store of Messrs. Kiggins & Kellogg, and logenuously asked them if certain drafts—five drafts for $189 each—bearing their own signatures, were good. The drafts certainly were good. The boy was questioned as to how they came into his possession. He said a youth gave them to him at the Girard House, and that he had been endeavoring to get the money upon them from various brokers. Upon visiting the Girard House, sure enough young Crosby was seated there, large as life, enjoying a cigar with great gusto. The fast errand boy was at once arrested, and then he made a clean breast of his operations. He had obtained $250 worth of books and stationery upon his forged orders, and had sold the same for trifling sums to Peter Donnelly, of Division-street. He showed where Donnelly could be found, and the latter was at once taken into custody. Donnelly did not make a clean breast of it, but charged Crosby with feisifying. The story of Donnelly was not credited by Justice Welsh, before whom he was taken, and he and Crosly were both committed for examination.

A Corner Groceryman in Trouble.—Henry Beckmeyer keeps a corner grocery-store in Greenwich-street. He does not converse in the English language. He is believed to be thoroughly conversant with American bank issues. Ellen Gifford complained, yesterday, of having received at his place a worthless $1 bill on the Naumkeag Bank, of Salem, Mass., and some butter next to worthless, for a good $2 bill. She remonstrated with Beckmeyer, but he would not be importuned to take the poor bill back and give her reliable currency. Mrs. Gifford became highly indignant, and had Beckmeyer arrested. Beckmeyer talked very smoothly to the magistrate, but the latter gave him to understand that he considered him rather rough and unreliable, and committed him to answer.

Nipped in the Bud.—No. 98 Vesey-street is a lodging-house. On Thursday night a young man applied there for lodging, paid the stipulated price, entered the name George Fry, and was shown to his chamber. About 2 o'clock in the morning, the occupant of the adjoining apartment heard some one gently fumbling at his chamber door. He suddenly opened the door and nebbed the youthful Fry by the coat collar—the gentle rumbling having been caused by a pair of nippers. Fry was taken yesterday before a Police Magistrate, and was consigned to a cell in the Tombs.

### Coroners' Inquests.

Suicide of a Poughkeepsie Drover.—Palmer Tide, a German drover from Poughkeepsie, was, yesterday morning, found dead at the boarding-house, No. 185 West-street, where he has been in the habit of staying while in the City. A vial, partly filled with laudanum, was found at the head of his bed, and a *post-mortem* examination developed the fact that death was caused by laudanum. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was a middle-aged man, and leaves a family residing in Poughkeepsie. It is not known what induced the suicide.

Child Fatally Burned.—A little girl, four years old, named Elizabeth Burke, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon. Her clothes took fire from a stove at her parents' residence, No. 220 East Seventeenth-street. The child's mother left the deceased, who is her eldest child, in a room with two younger sisters while she went to a grocery store. On her return she found Elizabeth enveloped in flames. The unfortunate child was so badly burned that she lived but two hours. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received," was rendered.

### Fires.

Two Children Nearly Burned to Death in Second-avenue.—Two infant children of Mr. Wm. Household, living at No. 9 Second-avenue, narrowly escaped being burned to death yesterday morning. Mr. Household, who is a mechanic, was at his work, and his wife having occasion to go away, locked the door and left the children alone in the house. Officer Adamson, of the Seventeenth Ward, heard the screaming of the children, and seeing that there was a fire in the room burst open the door. Both of the children were severely burned. The fire was soon extinguished. The children got hold of a paper of matches, and their ignition caused the fire.

Fire from a Lighted Cigar.—A fire occurred at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Union Hall, a drinking and billiard saloon, kept by Mr. Jacob Smith in Avenue C, corner of Fourth-street. A policeman of the Eleventh Ward saw the blaze inside—the place was locked up—gave an alarm and the fire was speedily extinguished. The fire was caused by a lighted cigar falling into a hole in the floor and setting fire to some saw-dust.

In Sixth-avenue.—From some unknown cause a fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the grocery store of Charles Jacobs, No. 618 Sixth-avenue. The damage did not exceed $50, and is covered by insurance.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The State Arsenal and the City Armory.—In the year 1854 Mr. Samuel Graham, Colonel of the Seventieth Regiment, New-York State Militia, then an Alderman representing a part of the Seventh Ward, urged upon the attention of the city authorities the necessity of building a suitable place for keeping the State arms, for which they are responsible. An appropriation of $50,000 was asked for, and ground for a site, located on Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was bargained for; but before the final papers were signed making the transfer, a Mr. Lawrence procured an injunction, and there the matter rested. The injunction has never been argued or decided, or in any way acted upon. In 1855 an act passed the Legislature authorizing the sale of the State Arsenal in New-York City, and with the proceeds to erect Arsenals in different parts of the State where most needed. Col. Graham did not fail to improve this opportunity to carry out his favorite idea. He proceeded to Albany, and with General H. B. Dunham, then, as now, a member of the Legislature, laid the claims of King's County, before the Committee having the fund in charge, to an arsenal located in Brooklyn. They were successful in their application, and the amount asked for—$4,000—was appropriated to that purpose upon the sale of the State Arsenal to New-York City, which took place in 1856. The Brooklyn Common Council appropriated $12,000, in addition, to build a City Armory on the site of the old Armory, at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. As the fund could not be united, it became necessary to put up two buildings, both of which have been erected and are about ready to be surrendered by the builders to the proper authorities. The State Arsenal is located on a portion of what was for many years the old Wallabout burying ground, and the building is on the very spot where stood Fort Putnam during the Revolutionary War. Fourteen city lots were purchased here for $12,000. The plot is 175 feet on Portland-avenue, extending through 200 feet to Hampden-street. The building is 178 by 65 feet, two stories high. Two towers are erected at diagonal corners. The first or ground floor is to be used for the storage of heavy ordinance. The City Armory is located at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, and will be ready for use on the first day of January next. This is on the site of the old Apprenticee Library buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by General Lafayette in 1825. It is built of brick in the Romanesque style, four stories high, brown-stone quoins at the angles. The building is one hundred feet 8 inches on Henry and 48 feet 2 inches on Cranberry-street. It is built in the most substantial manner, the walls being 20 inches thick, the timbers white-pine and the flooring Georgia pine. From the main entrance, which is on Cranberry-street, a stairway five feet wide leads to the upper story. In the wall at the second landing is placed the corner-stone of the Library building, laid by General Lafayette, together with the contents placed in it when laid in 1825. The cost of the building in its present condition, exclusive of the land, is about $15,000.

The Water Works—An Injunction.—The Donkey Engine is still at work pumping water into the Reservoir at Ridgewood, and thus far everything has progressed to the satisfaction of the contractors There is now in the Reservoir about 4,500,000 gallons of water—a quantity sufficient to fill all the pipes laid. Weter will be let into the pipes sometime next week. They will be filled by sections, as it would be a dangerous experiment to fill all a once. Each section will be tested and carefully examined before another is filled. The mains on De Kalb and Fulton avenues, nearest the reservoir, will be tested first. Plumbers are engaged in every part of the city tapping the mains to supply private and public buildings. There was quite an excitement on Atlantic-street yesterday. A quantity of waste water, it appears, had settled in the main on this street, and a plumber engaged in tapping was suddenly drenched with it, which he then supposed came direct from Baisley's Pond. The squirting of the water brought a crowd of people together, who welcomed the first appearance of water with hearty cheers. They were a little chagrined when they discovered that their rejoicing was premature. Several heavy tax-payers threatened to apply for an injunction, if necessary, to prevent the Common Council authorizing the Commissioners to spend $20,000, or any similar sum, to celebrate the introduction of water.

In the case of *John H. Baker and Samuel Clover* vs. *The Nassau Water Company et al.*—On motion to restrain defendants from diverting the water of Baisley's Pond from its natural course, Judge Lott gave the following decision yesterday: "Injunction granted according to prayer of complainant until the further order of the Court, upon the plaintiffs executing an undertaking in conformity to section 222 of the Code, to be approved of as to his sufficiency and the sufficiency of the sureties by a Justice of the Supreme Court in and for Queens County, and to be filed with the Clerk of Queens County. Order to be entered in Queens County. The defendants have no right to divert the water from plaintiffs' pond until compensation is made in the manner provided for by the act incorporating the Nassau Water Company. The natural stream from Baisley's Pond empties itself into Jamaica Bay. About one mile from the pond is a mill owned by defendants, who have for many years obtained their power from this stream. By diverting the water from its natural course into the conduit to supply Brooklyn with water, they claim deprives them of their power, and therefore is a great damage to them. This has been done already, as the defendants allege, without consulting to the act by which they should be governed. The injunction will not probably delay the introduction of water, as Commissioners were appointed some weeks ago, who have full power under the Nassau Water Act to remove all obstacles in a way which should satisfy all parties.

Jurisdiction of the City Court.—*The Cemetery of the Evergreens vs. James Myers and others.*—Judge Lott, of the Supreme Court, in this case, yesterday made the following order:

"Attachment against the defendants for a violation of the injunction order made in this action granted, to be made returnable on the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Special Term, to be held at the City Hall. The penalty, in which the defendants respectively shall give a bond for their appearance to answer, is directed and fixed at $1,000—$10 costs allowed to the plaintiffs on this motion to be paid by defendants.

"The order made by the City Judge on the 27th day of August, 1858, was void for want of jurisdiction. The injunction, therefore, still remains in full force, and the defendants, by the acts complained of, have been guilty of a violation thereof."

A new question, never before raised in this district, is decided here. It is, the City Court Judge has no power to dismiss an injunction granted by a Supreme Court Commissioner. The circumstances of the difficulty between the officers of the Cemetery of the Evergreens and the lot-holders, last Summer, must be familier to all. The defendants (lot-holders) were enjoined from entering the grounds. The injunction was dissolved by the City Court Judge, and the defendants proceeded as if no injunction had been granted. This decision is that the City Court Judge had no jurisdiction, and the defendants are liable for violating the injunction.

The Will of the late Alvah Hunt.—The will of Mr. Hunt, formerly State Treasurer, was proved before the Surrogate of Kings County, Wednesday. The property disposed of is mostly in Stocks and Railroad Bonds. The deceased moved into Brooklyn about two weeks before his death.

The Christian Union.—This Society, which was organized only a few weeks ago, is rapidly increasing in numbers. At the last meeting, there was a very large attendance, and an Essay was read by Mr. Alfred Wickes. Subject, "Moral Courage."

Temperance.—The new movements of the liquor-dealers have caused a corresponding increase in the exertions of the friends of temperance. Quite a number of societies, whose members have been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep for the past year, have waked up, and are preparing to renew the contest.

County Court.—During the year 1859 the sessions of the Court will be held as follows: For the trial of issues at law, and for hearing of decisions, motions and other proceedings, without jury, on the first Monday of each month, August excepted. A Special Term will be held every Monday at 10 o'clock, August excepted. The Court of Sessions for the trial of criminal cases will be commenced on the first Tuesday respectively of January, April and June, and second Tuesday of September. A Grand and Petit Jury will be summoned for each of these terms of the Sessions.

Accident.—On Thursday night last, Mr. S. Reilly, contractor, accidentally fell into the water at Peck-slip Ferry, but was fortunately seized by Mr. Wm. Coffee, Ferry Master, as he was sinking the third time.

Robberies.—Doherty & Ingersoll's factory, at the foot of Quay-street, E. D., was entered by thieves on Thursday night last. They carried the safe into a blacksmith shop on the premises and blew it open with gunpowder, but there was no money in it. On the same night the house of Mrs. Hallet, No. 209 South Fourth street, was robbed of property valued at $50.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The "Traviata" was performed here last night to a full house. It was a fine performance, and elicited much applause.

To-night Mlle. Poinsot, a distinguished European *artiste* who has won not only the approbation of a variety of publics, but of Meyerbeer, an exigeant composer, makes her *début* in the "Huguenots." We all remember the sensation this opera created last season, when it was produced. Notwithstanding the panic, it carried the manager through the season triumphantly. To-night it will be given with a much finer cast, and with all the accessories that made the representation complete last season.

Burton's Theatre.—Miss Richings took her first benefit at this house last night, appearing as *Marie* in a musico-dramatic version of the "Daughter of the Regiment." Miss Richings is a very sprightly actress, and a singer whose voice and acquirements carry her far beyond the limits of ordinary stage vocalism. In two or three of her efforts last night she fairly electrified her audience. An artist so versatile and accomplished merits the kindly patronage of the public.

Donworth's Saloon.—Mr. Robert Goldbeck gave an excellent Concert at this establishment on Thursday evening. The programme contained ten items, three of which were the compositions of Mr. Goldbeck, viz: A fantasia on themes from the "Prophet;" a trio for piano, violin and violincello, and a series of three romantic souvenirs. The first of these is an ordinary bravura rendering of the hackneyed Coronation March; the second an effective composition for three instruments, but owing to the overlaying of the piano part not particularly clear; the third a delightful collection of pleasant musings. Mr. Goldbeck's talent is for the exquisite. He is never so good as when he surrenders himself to his own fancy, which is impressionable in the most sensitive degree. A series of Aquarelles, published by him a year or two ago, notably indicated this fact, and these souvenirs are worthy successors to this pleasing collection. In violent show pieces, requiring muscle more than mind, he is not so good. Still in all creative respects he is one of the best writers for and players on the piano in America.

Mr. Goldbeck was supported ably by Mr. Perkino, Miss Andem, Messrs. Mollenhauer and Beronea. Mr. Wm. Mason also assisted.

### Acknowledgements of Aid.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Permit me to return to you and others the sincere and hearty thanks of the poor family for whom the "Appeal to the Benevolent for Aid" was made in your paper of yesterday. Several kind-hearted gentlemen and ladies came forward promptly to their relief. The heart of the father, mother and four little children were made glad by the provision so soon and cheerfully made for them.

Yours truly, W. S. HALL,
Pastor of the Laight-street Baptist Church,
Dec. 2, 1858. No. 187 Hudson-street, New-York.

We received, and have handed to Mr. Hall, for the relief of the family referred to, the following sums:

| | |
|---|---|
| From E. W | $2 |
| Anonymous | 3 |
| Total | $5 |

We have also received, in addition to the sums previously acknowledged for the relief of the "Poor Book-keeper," whose case was stated in the Times, the following sums:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From E. L. & Co... | $2 00 | B | $ 25 |
| J. W. | 25 | Boston | 5 00 |
| C. H. L. | 25 | Anonymous | 2 00 |
| J. L. H. | 25 | J. B. M. | 10 00 |
| W. R. J. | 25 | Anonymous | 3 00 |
| Total | $23 | 25 | |

### The Fillibusters—Judge Campbell's Charge to the Grand Jury of Mobile.

At Mobile, Nov. 26, Judge Campbell delivered his charge to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of the Mobile Judicial Circuit, in relation to the fillibustering movements.

After stating at some length the jurisdiction of the Federal Government in foreign relations, and quoting the President's proclamation against the Nicaragua filibusters, he proceeds to a full exposition of the motives which led to the enactment of the neutrality act of 1818, the claims that the act has upon the loyalty of the citizens of the Union for obedience, the extent and operation of the act, how its violation may be detected by the inquisition of a grand jury or an examining magistrate. After reviewing the various fillibustering schemes in the history of the country, he says:

The enterprise against Sonora, and two expeditions against Nicaragua, are the last that I shall bring to your notice; and I shall simply notice them to close the list. Their lamentable history is well known to you. You will see that on the subject of these laws the course of the Executive Department has been uniform. No President has ever forgotten that solemn injunction of the Constitution: "Take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Judicial Department of the Government has never swerved from the doctrine it has inculcated, nor shrunk from the responsibilities of their high office. Through the long series enumerated, what good can be found, as derived either to the persons enlisted in the expeditions, or to those who have directed and controlled them? What a frightful waste of life, reputation and treasure has there not been! In how many instances have they not disturbed the foreign relations of this country and embarrassed the operations of our Government? What an amount of lawlessness, social disorganization and crime have they not originated!

It does seem to me that it is the solemn and sacred duty of the people of this country to frown indignantly upon any attempt that may be made to violate these laws either in letter or in spirit. The observations I have made in respect to the 6th section of the act of 1818, will apply as well to the expedition that went from this port in 1857, as that to which the President's proclamation relates. The criminal laws of the United States also extend to the protection of property in American vessels on the high seas, and to property in the ma[illegible] cases in the court[illegible] upon these titles that [illegible] The District-Attorney will [illegible] upon that subject.

I now close what I have to say upon the criminal laws of the United States. When I convened the special session of this court my purpose was simply to dispose of such business as might be ready for trial and which I could properly dispatch under the act of Congress allowing the court. The recent pestilence, I know, must have deranged the regular order of business in this city, and I did not wish to subject any party to surprise or inconvenience. The time for the regular session of the court was nigh, and there was no reason, should public business arise, why I should not return and employ the whole Winter in this court. If I find that to be my duty, that course will certainly be adopted.

The mandate in the Constitution to the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, does not create a wall of separation between him and other officers and citizens. Every one of us who participates in the protection and blessing of the Constitution, is under the highest obligation in his sphere of duty to take care to observe faithfully the laws made according to that Constitution. And when the President appeals to me or to you to give him our hearty coöperation in the performance of the duties of his high office, we cannot, without forfeiting our claims to the respect and estimation that belong to a good citizen, refuse his appeal.

The Mortara Case in Charleston—A meeting of the Israelites of Charleston, S. C., convened at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, in pursuance of a call through the public papers. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Samuel Hart, Sr., Esq., President; Joshua Lasaros and Isaac S. Cohen, Esq., Vice-Presidents; and Nathaniel Levin, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object for which the meeting had been called together, and informed those assembled that, having received certain documents from Sir Moses Montefiore in relation to the abduction of the child Mortara, he had submitted the same to a preliminary conference of Israelites, at which a Committee, consisting of J. N. Carozo, Esq., the Rev. Dr. M. Mayer, and the Rev. H. S. Jacobs, were appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the public meeting.

A letter from Sir Moses Montefiore was then read, with an appended statement of the circumstances of the abduction; after which, a series of condemnatory resolutions were adopted, expressive of the determination of the members of the meeting to do all in their power to resist such wrong.

### NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES ....Dec. 4

Among the contents of The Weekly Times for the current week are the following:

LITERARY.—A Paradoxical Experiment—A Story of the London Market—Miscellaneous Extracts—Literary Reviews, &c.

EDITORIALS.—Drift of the Political Current. The French in Cochin-China. Injured Innocence. The Treaties with Japan. The Papal Abduction. The President and Mexico.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—Dr. Rae on Arctic Explorations.

CHESS.—The Championship of Chess. Mr. Morphy in Paris. The New-York and Philadelphia Game decided.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.—Foreign News—Domestic Intelligence—City News—Celebration of Evacuation Day, &c.

PERSONAL.—Gossip about Distinguished Persons.

OBITUARY.—Death of Noted Individuals.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

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| | |
|---|---|
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PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
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**Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE, $50,
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

This Machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers, and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing then a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour.* Send for a Circular.

**Catarrh!**

We disclaim any intention of invidious distinction in saying that, from the knowledge we possess, the claim of Dr. R. Goodale to priority in giving the only true and rational pathology of Catarrh, is amply vindicated by results of his practice. If his theory of the disease were fallacious or deceptive, his treatment, like all preceding ones, must fail to cure. But, fortunately for the victims of this malady, his remedies are positive as an effective, radical cure. The suffering may do well to heed these remarks.

Office, No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.

**$50. $50.**
**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**The Anniversary Dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New-York** will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.

Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:
JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROME, No. 4 Irving-place.
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.

The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

**Dress and Promenade Boots for Gentlemen.**—CANTRELL manufactures elegant, durable and exceedingly comfortable Boots, for which his charges are moderate.

Children's Shoes.—Buy your children's Shoes at CANTRELL'S. His assortment cannot be excelled. CANTRELL'S No. is 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

OVERSHOES FOR THE LADIES.—CANTRELL has a large stock of Overshoes, and is selling them at a low figure, between 11th and 12th sts.

**Six Hundred Dozen**
SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS,
NEW STYLES,
AT SIXTY CENTS EACH.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS,
NECK TIES, STOCKS AND
GOLD SCARF PINS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED ON EASY TERMS.
WARD, NO. 333 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, in every variety. Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

**The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.**
COCOINE.
Prepered from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**$50 Reward.**—Stolen from our door, on Wednesday evening, between 5½ and 6 o'clock, a case of black Cassimere and Otter HATS, marked "A. L." in a diamond. The hats were printed inside, "Congress Hat." The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods and conviction of the thief.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

**Soft, Glossy, Luxuriant Hair!**—Our fair readers who covet a beautiful head of waving ringlets, should try JULES HAUEL'S Ean Lustrale Hair Restorer; its use cleanses the hair, imparts to its delicate softness and brilliancy, inclines it to curl, and yields to it a delicious fragrance of flowers. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & Co., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Boys' and Youths' Overcoats.**
A large Assortment
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Also, a large assortment of
GENTS' [illegible] DE CHAMBRE,
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ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
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**Music Boxes.**—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

**W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort** Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

**Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture** for recent Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Don't be without it.

**A Rare Display of Sables,**
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY,
NEW STYLES,
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TEMPTINGLY CHEAP,
at
GENIN'S NEW FUR STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

**Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

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TIGHT-STICH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

**Gentlemen's Dressing Robes from $4 to $10.** English scarfs, $1; Scotch wool scarfs, 75 cents—at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 97 and 99 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Kellogg's Holiday Dress Hats**—Elegant and desirable. A large assortment for Misses and children. Beautifully trimmed Furs in their variety. 381 Canal-st.

## MARRIED.

Ingraham—Chambers.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, at the parsonage of the Green-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Dr. Duncan Ingraham, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Eliza Chambers, of Cornwall, Eng.

Thomson—Rogers.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Presbyterian Church, Lennox-place, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Charles Thomson to Josephine, daughter of James E. Rogers, all of this City.

Ingersoll—Weekes.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Summerfield M. E Church, by the Rev. Wm. S. Studley, Oliver R. Ingersoll to Agois M. Weekes, daughter of Jotham Weekes, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Ewing—Gibson.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Chas. Hoover, Mr. Charles G. Ewing, of Philadelphia, to Miss Ellen E. Gibson, of Jersey City.

☞ Philadelphia and Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

Williams—McNulty.—At Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, in Christ Church, by the Rev. Robert S. Howland, of New-York, E. Winslow Williams to Lydia M. McNulty, both of Norwich.

Smith—Banks.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 2, in Christ Church, by the Rev. B. M. Yarrington, the Rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeo, the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, of Burlington, N. J., to Estella, daughter of Mark Banks, of the former place.

Davison—Jones.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, by the Rev. Cyrus Dickson, Hager J. Davison, of New-York, to Helen M. Jones, of the former place

## DIED

Manson.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, Rachel Gaar, youngest child of William and Rechel Menson, aged 10 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, corner of Spring and Varick sts., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Lincoln.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 2, Henry S. Lincoln, Esq., Counselor-at-law.

His friends, the members of the Bar, and the members of Lebanon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 71 West 47th-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Sotpiesen.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 3, of consumption, in the 33d year of his age, William S., youngest and only surviving son of the late John Sotphen.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of George Mitchell, No. 246 West 19th st., without further invitation.

McGrath.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, Anna M., wife of F. H. McGrath, eldest daughter of Joel Reeves, Esq., of Philadelphia, aged 27 years.

Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Lewis.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 1, after a lingering illness, Margaret, wife of Even Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 Charlton-st., without further invitation.

Heydecker.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 3, Joachim Heydecker, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the M. E. Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Bassford.—At Fordham, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at her residence, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. Rebecca Bassford, widow of the late Thomas Bassford, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of B. W. Bassford, No. 72 Franklin-st., New-York, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., instead of Monday, as previously announced. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

Bailey.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, Joan F. Bailey, son of James A. and P. R. Bailey, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Jay.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Friday morning, Dec. 3, in the 16th year of her age, Ann Maria, daughter of John C. Jay.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Rye, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Loines.—In Davenport, Iowa, on Thursday, Nov. 18, Robert L. Loines, formerly of this City.

The funeral will take place from Friends' meeting-house, in Brooklyn, Schermerhorn, near Smith-st., on first day, the 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Clark.—In Leeveuworth, Kansas Territory, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, after a short and severe illness, Daniel Seeley Clark, son of Levi Clark, Esq., of Newark, N. J., formerly of New Providence, N. J., aged 24 years.

"The King of Terrors loves a shining mark."

☞ Newark papers please copy.

Sergeant.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Sergeant, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) from her son's residence, Wm. Sergeant, Spuyten Duyvil. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 11:40 A. M.

Scurbman.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, David Scurbman, aged 73 years and 8 months.

☞ New-Brunswick and Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

Riddle.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 3, Elizabeth B., wife of the Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., aged 52 years.

Falconer.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, Nov. 7, Joseph S. Falconer, formerly of this City, aged 59 years.

**At a meeting of the Fire Department** Ball Committee, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

*Whereas*, It is with profound regret that the Fireman's Ball Committee of the City of New-York, record the death of their esteemed associate, Cornelius V. Anderson, whom it has pleased the Supreme Being to call from our midst. And,

*Whereas*, The long and valued services, rendered by him as our Chairman, will ever be remembered with grateful emotion, and his mild, but firm, determination to sustain its character, and his final accomplishment, of producing by its results, the utmost amount of benevolence within its scope, commanded, while living, our admiration and respect, and in death, has imparted such feelings as are shared only by the sacred ties of brotherhood. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the death of Cornelius V. Anderson, this Committee has lost a valued member and the community an estimable and benevolent citizen, one who was never known to turn a deaf ear to the voice of the distressed, but in the natural kindness of his heart, and energy of his character, provided such means as would alleviate their sufferings.

*Resolved*, We will ever treasure his example as an inheritance, and place it, as a bright and shining light, before those who may succeed us, that, by the practice of those unalloyed principles of charity, they may receive, as we believe he will, all the sacred blessings that attend them, as it blesses not only those who receive, but also give.

*Resolved*, That the above preamble and resolutions be entered in full on the minutes, and a copy fully enthenticated forwarded to the relatives of the deceased.

HENRY A. BURR, President.
James F. Wenman, Secretary.

**At a special meeting of Pacific** Engine Company No. 14, held on Friday evening, Dec. 3, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, This Company have heard with deep sorrow that, in the infinite wisdom of Divine Providence, He has been pleased to remove from among us our friend and fellow-member, Thomas Lynch; and that, as a tribute of respect for our deceased comrade, we should express the deep sympathy we feel for his family and friends in this great bereavement, which they have so suddenly met with; therefore

*Resolved*, That in the death of Thomas Lynch, the Company mourn an active and efficient member, one who was ever ready to do his duty, both as a Fireman and a citizen.

*Resolved*, That this Company tenders to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy, assuring them that we feel the loss no less deeply than they.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to his memory, the engine-house be draped, and that the members of this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That this Company attend his funeral in a body on Sunday afternoon, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *New-York Times, Herald, Leader* and *Mercury*, and Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Star*.

HENRY R. HAYDOCK, Foreman.
W. J. Blydenburgh, Secretary.

**Boys' and Youths' Overcoats.**
A large Assortment
of Desirable Styles at Moderate Prices.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTS' OVERCOATS, suitable for
Holiday Presents.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
THIS EVENING—THE HUGUENOTS.
The public are respectfully informed that Meyerbeer's opera of
THE HUGUENOTS
will most positively be given
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7½.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the "Huguenots," the doors will open at 6½; commence at 7½.
Sale of seats for the "Huguenots" commences this morning.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. POINSOT,
principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her début in the great rôle of
VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 4,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season. The three great female parts will be sung by
MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LASORDE, MLLE. GHIONI.
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESER, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
MLLE. SOTO and Mr. DENNSTEADT.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will comprise the same strength of talent as last season.
On MONDAY—The last night of the season.
On TUESDAY—Close of the season, and BENEFIT of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
and her farewell appearance in New-York (prior to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, the West and South).
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S benefit and farewell appearance will comprise two performances—an
OPERA ON TUESDAY EVENING,
A MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, at 12½.
The entertainments of Tuesday evening will consist of the whole of Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
for the first time in America, will sing her celebrated rôle of Lucia. On the same occasion
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
will make his first and only appearance this season at the Academy of Music.
On the same evening will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
the third act of Donizetti's famous Opera of
THE MARTYRS,
including the celebrated prison scene.
Mlle. Piccolomini as.....Paulonia
Signor Lorini as.....Polliato
THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY
will comprise
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
which will be duly published.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
For Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit and farewell appearance.
The price of admission for Tuesday evening will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.
The price of admission to the Matinée, $1, as at the former Matinées.
Boxes.—Buyers of reserved seats for Tuesday's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.
TO LET—The Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the third of which will take place on Sunday next, Dec. 5, and will be continued
THROUGHOUT THE WINTER,

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern.
Coyle, attorney-at-law.....Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock.
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta, Georgina, } her daughters } Miss Effie Germon. Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sarah Stevens.
To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Charles Beeswing.....Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Chili Chutnee.....Mr. Burnett.
Jacob Mutter.....Mr. Peters.
Arabella.....Miss Effie Germon.
Betty Mutter, housemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy.
With the song "Who'll have me ?"
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, Gentlemen in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
but twelve nights longer.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Francois and Gabriel,
LA BOUQUETIERE,
by Yrca Mathias.
LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
by Francois Ravel and Marietta Zanfretta.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.**
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLIVER.
SATURDAY,
LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. AND MISS RICHINGS.
THREE GREAT PIECES.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
with Mr. and Miss Richings.
The greatly successful Comedy of
EXTREMES,
and the Allegorical Tableau of
WASHINGTON.
Washington.....Mr. Richings
Goddess of Liberty.....Miss Richings
On Monday—Miss VANDENHOFF and Mr. SWINBOURNE in WOMAN'S HEART; an original play.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
First night of
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Third night of
VANITY CURED.
Mr. Ranger, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, all in favorite and original characters.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1858,
Performance commences with
RICHARD HOFFMAN, OR SMILES AND TEARS.
To be followed by
THE RAGPICKER OF NEW-YORK.
After which, the drama of
OBI; OR, THREE-FINGERED JACK.
BONNIE FISH WIFE.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Dec. 4,
The performances will commence with
IDA MAY, OR THE KIDNAPPED CHILD.
To be succeeded by the Farce of
THE FOUR MOWBRAYS.
After which, the classical burlesque of
MEDEA.
Concluding with the Pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Dec. 4,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
The great American Jesters, Sam Lathrop and Antony Pastor.
Last appearance of the performing Elephants, Victoria and Albert, previous to their departure for California.
To conclude with a laughable afterpiece.

**FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION**
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.
The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
Asa. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st., the PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 1½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE of TWENTY BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED CHILDREN. SATURDAY, Dec. 4, AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE PARTITION SUIT; followed by a FETE DANSANTE, by THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, a Nautical Ballet, THE SAILOR'S DREAM, and "Villikins and His Dinah" sung by Master Fred. Wren, 5 years old. To conclude with a comic pantomime, CHINESE PASTIMES; SKI-HI, INFANT ALICE; CHING-CHANG, La PETITE EMELINE. The elegant Aquaria, and Happy Family, all to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MRS. C. N. SINCLAIR—HAVING ARRIVED from Europe, will shortly have the honor to make her reappearance in New-York for the first time since her recent tours through all parts of the world. Mrs. SINCLAIR will, during the ensuing year, play engagements in all the principal cities of the United States, producing a variety of entirely new and original plays written expressly for herself by the first English Dramatists of the day, during her late engagements at the Theatres Royal, Haymarket, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Birmingham, &c., &c.

THE HUGUENOTS WILL BE MOST POSITIVELY given THIS EVENING. Début of Mlle. POINSOT. Opera commences at 7½. Seats to be had day and evening. On Monday last night of the season. On Tuesday farewell night and benefit of PICCOLOMINI.

FAIR FOR THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN'S FAMILIES, at the Cooper Institute, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., continuing during the week. Admission 25 cents, children 10 cents, Remember the sailor.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of Art, BRAVO'S, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE HUGUENOTS WILL BE MOST POSITIVELY given THIS EVENING, Début of Mlle. POINSOT. Opera commences at 7½. Seats to be had day and evening. On Monday last night of the season. On Tuesday farewell night and benefit of PICCOLOMINI.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ARTHUR NAPOLEON.**
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
Will give his Third
SOIREE MUSICALE,
At DODWORTH'S ROOM,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON
Will be assisted by
Signorina CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone.
Messrs. J. G. MAEDER and THEO. SCHALLEHN, Conductors.
Admission.....$1
Ticket to admit a Gentleman and Two Ladies.....$2
Doors open at 7½. Soiree commences at 8 o'clock.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON would call particular attention to his programme in next Monday and Tuesday's papers.
Tickets will be on sale at Hall & Son's, C. Breysing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

**ACTUAL REDUCTION**
in the prices of the
SUPERB VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTH
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
FRENCH SACQUES
and
FRENCH BAREGES,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway—St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ladies are specially invited to look at the job lot of Black Beaver Raglans and Sacques, at seven dollars each. This is a great opportunity to make a seasonable and acceptable
HOLIDAY GIFT,
without being extravagant.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with the mneh admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.**
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 620 Broadway.
ARTISTS intending to deposit painting, statuary, &c., in the Gallery of Fine Arts, at the Fair and Exhibition of the American Union, will oblige the Committee by sending them in immediately for arrangement by gaslight. Private parties having to send works of art will please do so at once. By order of the Committee.
S. L. LEWENHERZ, Chairman.

**ROBERT GOLDBECK**
Will give a
SECOND CONCERT
At Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Trio," (piano, violin, violoncello,) and introduce his "Scherzo Erotico," (piano, violin.) Particulars in future advertisements.

**FLORENTINE GALLERY,**
No. 618 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
With a superb collection of Classical Statuetic Paintings, representing the chaste and beautiful form of lovely Woman, unsophisticated and unadorned.
Admission.....Twenty-five cents

**BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.**
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

**GRAND GALA DAY AND NIGHT!!!**
Admission free to Oak Hall!!!
Performances from 7 A. M. until 11 P. M.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

FAIR FOR THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-York, under the charge of Mrs. RICHMOND, the first four days in December, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Refreshments at noon and during the evening.

THE HUGUENOTS WILL BE MOST POSITIVELY given THIS EVENING. Début of Mlle. POINSOT. Opera commences at 7½. Seats to be had day and evening. On Monday last night of the season. On Tuesday farewell night and benefit of PICCOLOMINI.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

**CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.**
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

**STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.**
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

**PASTILLES DE FLORENCE,**
For the complexion. Prepared by Madame LEWENBERG, and for sale at No. 620 Broadway, near 12th-st. at A. Alviset's, No. 590 Broadway; at No. 167 Bowery and at D. S. Bourdette's, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DR. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.
Having analyzed the Pastilles de Florence prepared by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and may be used upon the skin with good effect.
New-York, June 17, 1856. J. R. CHILTON.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

**CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.**
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

PUMPING ENGINES.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS prepared to furnish Caloric Engines for pumping purposes, entirely safe, and exceedingly economical. He is permitted to publish the following letter from a gentleman who has had one in use for eight months:
THE CALORIC ENGINE.
MURRAY HILL, Nov. 22, 1858.
*John B. Kitching, Esq.,*
DEAR SIR: As a resident of Murray Hill, and a property-holder there, I take great pleasure in thanking you for the introduction of Ericsson's Caloric Engine. It removes the only drawback upon the value of property, and the convenience of residence in this neighborhood. My house is on the very summit, at the corner of 38th-st. and Madison-av., and the space through which water must be raised to the tank is 72 feet. I had numerous household annoyances as long as I was obliged to have the water pumped; annoyances that I will not dwell upon, but of which all my neighbors must have had personal experience. All these, however, have been removed by the Caloric Engine, which has been in successful operation in my house, for pumping purposes, for 7 or 8 months. Before the engine was put up I had the tank filled twice a week by hand power, and each pumping spoiled the better part of a day's work for an able-bodied man. With all this, I was sometimes obliged to call upon the house servants, or be short of the required supply. But the little Caloric pumper does the work in about half an hour a day, at no expense of fuel, and with no grumbling or hard looks, while I am sure to have no lack of water. It requires quite as little attention as your assurance led me to expect, and the amount of fuel required to run it is not worth mentioning. I look upon the Caloric Engine as a matter of necessity for all house-keepers who have any pumping to do, and if I can at any time say or do anything that will communicate the result of my experience to the public, or particularly to those who are suffering the same annoyance for want of water that I did before getting your engine, I shall be glad to do so. And again thanking you for its introduction, I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
JOHN ANDERSON.
They may be seen in operation at Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Bank, and at the
Bank of New-York,
Metropolitan Bank,
American Exchange Bank,
New-York Juvenile Asylum,
Messrs. TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.
CANBY & BRO., Philadelphia.
Newark Machine Company, Newark.
STIMSON & WILSON, Baltimore.
Waltham Railroad Station, Mass.
Orders received at Ericson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 638 Broadway. JNO. B. KITCHING.

NOTICE.—THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR, LIVing or doing business in the 1st or IId Wards, are hereby informed that "The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" continue to employ Mr. GEORGE H. HANSELL to collect funds in said Wards, and that no other persons are authorized to do so.
J. C. RAMSEY, Chairman 1st Ward.
GEO. W. ABBE, Chairman IId Ward.

HORSE OWNERS WOULD DO WELL TO have always on hand a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment. It cures cholic, cuts, sprains, old sores, sore throats, &c., quicker than anything else, or no pay. In pint bottles at 50 cents. A single dose immediately revives over-driven horses, and often saves life. Sold by the druggists and sadler's. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

DAY & MARTIN'S JAPAN BLACKING.—This unequaled composition produces a most brilliant jet-black polish, fully equal to the best Japan varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and will not soil the finest linen. Can be had of all grocers, at retail, and at wholesale of G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., Agent for Day & Martin.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID FRENCH DECORATIONS—Al-so, Gold and Silver and Satin Paper-Hangings, at half price. Competent artists at reduced rates. Must be closed soon. No. 380 Broadway, 3d floor.
G. W. PRATT, Assignee of Pratt & Hardenbergh.

CORURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDding Cards, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Bros way, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MARBLE bed tables for sale for private or public use at reduced prices. Orders by mail for tables and trimmings attended to. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

# DRY GOODS.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN**
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
BEAVERS, AND CASTOR BEAVERS,
LION SKINS AND SEAL SKINS,
AT CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.
Also, just received, several cases of
SUPERIOR BLANKETS FROM AUCTION.

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, AT
CRANFORD'S,
NO. 304 BROADWAY, COR. OF DUANE-ST.,
A large invoice of
SUPERIOR CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
For sale at from $3 50 to $7 50.
Also; Overcoats, Frock-Coats, Pants and Vests,
At surprisingly low prices.

RIBBONS OF THE NEWEST STYLES,
At a great reduction in prices, from auction, at Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., (late W. S. Bond.)
C. G. HOOK.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
A NEW SHAWL AND SILK ROOM JUST OPENED.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, in order to accommodate their large and increasing trade, have been compelled to add to their spacious premises
A NEW SHAWL AND SILK ROOM,
thereby affording ample room to
And the best light in New-York.
Ladies are invited to call and see our extensive improvements, examine our HANDSOME SHAWLS and RICH SILKS, together with a LARGE STOCK of GENERAL DRY GOODS, whether they want to purchase or not.
We have just received from auction
SILKS, for Evening or Promenade Dresses, from 4s. 6d. up.
Black Silks, (oil boiled, from 6s. up.)
Brown and Black Moire Antique 5s., a bargain.
Woolen and STELLA SHAWLS, from $2 up.
Broché Square Shawls, from $3 up to $12.
Broché Long Shawls, from $7 50 up to $45.
Valencias, Poplins, Camlets, Saxonies, Ameline Cloths, and Dress Goods, generally from 18c. per yard up.
Handsome M. Delaines, only 12½c. ₱ yard.
Merinos, Paramattas, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Bed-Tick, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, &c., &c., at corresponding low prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, New-York.

REGULAR TRADE.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.
In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.
S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

AT MACY'S,
OPENING THIS DAY,
500 Marseilles SETS, from 3s. to $1 75.
200 Swiss SETS, from 6s. to $5.
200 Cambric SETS, from 4s. to $5.
Do not forget our line of cheap Cambric and Swiss COLLARS at half Broadway prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

BEAUTY TO LADIES IS A
HANDSOME BONNET,
With shape and style. Milliners supplied at N. BINNS', No. 413 Canal-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.
Strangers please to call.

AT MACY'S,
OPENING THIS DAY,
An entire new line of Lace and Ribbon SLEEVES, for 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s., and $1.
A full assortment of MOURNING COLLAR SETS and SLEEVES, elegant styles.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $2 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

AUCTION GOODS.—LOOK AT THE PRICES.—A large lot of ladies' and gents' Silk Plush Gloves, all sizes and colors, for 75c. a pair. Children's Cloth Leggings, 25c. a pair. Flowers, Feathers, Rnsh, Woolen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Portemonnaies, Reticules and Fancy Goods, at extremely low prices. W. EMBERSON, Nos. 285 and 353 8th-av., New-York.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs, $2. Children's four springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15 per dozen. C. J. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance,

SKELETON SKIRTS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Ladies' skirts as low as 65c.; children's, 25c.; 25 different kinds. Ladies and the trade invited to examine the stock. FROST & OLD, Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

A CARD SOLELY FOR PARENTS,—YOU are specially invited to view the Winter stock of boys' clothing—guaranteed to be unequaled in the beauty of its styles, and unsurpassed in the fairness of its prices—at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

# FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety that any other House in the Trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customer,
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POPLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUperior assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES, for which a liberal price will be paid, the following numbers, dates to wit: 1853, June 7, No. 537; July 11, No. 565. 1854, Aug. 3, No. 897; Sept. 5, No. 926; Oct. 28, No. 971; Dec. 6, No. 1,004, and No. 25, 1,020. 1855, Jan. 2, No. 1,027; March 19, No. 1,092; June 13, No. 1,166; Aug. 10, No. 1,215; 21, No. 1,216, and 22, No. 1,225. 1856, Aug. 5, No. 1,523; also, all of the first seven months, viz.: January, February, March, April, May, June and July, of 1857, and Aug. 14, No. 1,833; 5, No. 1,834; 10, No. 1,838; 12, No. 1,840, and 20, No. 1,847. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, and of various literary attainments, being left dependent upon her own exertions, desires a situation where her services, either as governess, amanuensis, or copyist, may secure her a comfortable maintenance. A situation as amanuensis or copyist to a literary person preferred. Address F. L. H., box No. 832 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST COOK AND laundress, for a most respectable, steady and reliable servant; is a very good, thorough cook, perfectly trustworthy, a neat and economical person in her kitchen, and a most superior washer and ironer; unquestionable references to first-class families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RELIABLE, active and faithful domestic, either as cook, general house worker, or chambermaid and nurse; she is an excellent washer and ironer, good cook and baker, makes bread, pastries, &c.; has first-class references, and will be found very economical and neat. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best City recommendations for industry and capability. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN OF high respectability, a situation; understands meats, soups, poultry, game and plain pastry; an excellent washer and ironer; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; also very agreeable. Apply at the office, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is undoubtedly competent to undertake the above, and can produce most unexceptionable references from her last place, in which she has been six years. Call at Mr. Daniel Noonan's, 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as plain cook or first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; both with the best of City references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 159 25th-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook; understands baking and pastry; willing to do general housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at grocery store corner Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY GENteel and well-disposed Protestant girl, as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or as nurse; is perfectly willing and obliging, particularly neat, and kind to children. Ladies in want of a first-class servant will apply at the office No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, BAking, washing and ironing, or general house-work, by a young woman with the best of city references. She understands her business well, and is a good girl in every respect. No objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and deserts; would assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or is willing to assist in chamberwork; can dress a lady's hair, if required; is willing to go South with a family: the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is a very good cook, washer and ironer; would wish to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as for capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A gentleman's or ladies' washing, which can be done at her residence with satisfaction. None but respectable persons need apply. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Thursdays and Fridays.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN DEsires a situation in a small family to do plain sewing and chamberwork, or to assist in care of children; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 182 East 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 350 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, with good City reference, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress. Call at No. 61 29th-st., West of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or chamberwork and taking care of children; best City reference. Call to-day at No. 159 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young Girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Would do plain sewing. Has no objection either to country or city. Call at No. 190 West 11th-st., between 5th and 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable Protestant young woman; is an excellent baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Good reference. Address No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; she understands taking the entire charge of an infant; can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Will apply at No. 113 31st-st., between 5th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all sorts of meats, jelly, and pastry. Best of City reference. Call at No. 8 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress and chambermaid. The best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 226½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN

## REAL ESTATE.

**VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE**—Comprising 400 acres in a valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., with its 50 miles of the City, and 9 of the Erie Railroad, containing about 120 acres, upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivalled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, making it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is offered on reasonable terms. The farm (about two-thirds of which is arable) is well suited to grass, wood and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, wood and easy to cultivate; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with water and fruit. Terms, $6 000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, address or refer to E. R. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or apply to S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Greenwood, Orange County, N. Y.

**A BARGAIN.**—FOR SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE, the valuable property in Morrisania, known as the E. Ferguson property; one of the most eligible and desirable pieces of property in Morrisania, situated at the corner of 6th-st and Railroad-av., consisting of 16 lots of ground, together with a large and commodious dwelling, two wings attached, 10 well-furnished rooms, attics and cellars, range, sluk, and all other modern conveniences. Also, a small dwelling-house, carriage-house, henery, stables, wash-house, &c., &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, all kinds of fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c. One block only from the Railroad depot. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Sale on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock at the Morrisania Hotel, Morrisania; $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to NELSON SMITH, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—THE FARM of Benjamin Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Water, and there are a large new house, an excellent barn, a never-failing spring water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The whole will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, on the premises, or F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the subscriber, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE** the Hotel, containing Hall and Concert Rooms, to which is also attached a Lager-Bier Saloon, and Brewery, with the latter capable of containing 1,000 barrels. The place is now doing a large and profitable business, and will be disposed of to a responsible party on easy terms. The present proprietor wishing to retire from business. For a full description of the property, with terms &c., apply to DUNROE & CO., Commission Agent, No. 116 Broadway, up stairs.

**VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE**—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on 5th-av., on and near the Central Park, 4th-av. on the Park, &c., Broadway, Madison-av., 5th-av., 4th-av., 23d, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 47th, 49th, 51st, 54th, 56th, 58th, 64th, 65th sts., &c., &c. One entire block on the Central Park. One do. near the Park. For particulars of the above, apply as above at No. 14 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; 10 rooms, two story, basement and attic, supplied with water, furnace and all modern conveniences. Rent house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN BOGERT, No. 31 Nassau-st.

**STORES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.**—The Store No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $300 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Degraw-av., suitable for any kind of business, and will be let to a good tenant on a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE**—THE LARGEST BOARDING-HOUSE in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on the banks of the Sound, containing three parlors, large dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, 25 bedrooms, bathing-house on the beach, barn, good well of water and garden; about 2¼ acres of land. Inquire of on the premises. This house is well-established as a boarding-house. Title good.

**WANTED TO HIRE**—FOR TWO OR THREE years, within an hour's easy access of the City, a pleasant, healthy place of some 30 acres, under good cultivation, and having a house large enough for a small family. Any one wishing to rent such a place at a moderate rent, will find an excellent and ample, responsible tenant, by addressing with name and full particulars HURB, Box No. 3128 P. O.

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.**—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate, or to let. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL factory brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, from $3,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—THE HOUSE NO. 277 WEST NINE-teenth-st.; rent $750; or would be sold or exchanged for property. Also, No. 5 West 41st-st.; rent $150. Also, the store No. 420 West-st.; rent $400 per year. Also, No. 147 10th-av.; rent $500. Inquire of J. & W. WODRUFF, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

**TO LET**—A VERY PLEASANT, NICELY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor; house very respectable; central location; convenient for business, being within easy walking distance from the City Hall, and but one block from 6th-av. cars. Apply at No. 57 Bedford-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four lots, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

**ILLINOIS FARM, 320 ACRES,** ONE MILE from Elwood, and nine miles from Joliet; good house, barn, and fruit, to sell or trade for city or country property or merchandise. S. COCHCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., where maps can be seen.

**FOR SALE**—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 99TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x100 ft. 11 in., house a 2-story frame and basement, now rented for $100 per month. Apply to A. J. BLAECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or at No 94 Thompson-st. Price $1,250.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHESS County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; pienty of good fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS REED, on the premises.

**A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE** cheap.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill, for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH-ROOM, with water-closet, all connected, at $5 per week, by J. WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st., near Broadway.

**WANTED**—FOR THE WINTER, A WELL-FURNISHED house in the vicinity of Union-square, by a very small family, (without children,) now residing in the country. Address Box No. 2,615 Post-Office.

**STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET**—IN Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th-st. Two hundred horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY moderate rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Ann-st. Apply in the Bank.

**TO LET**—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO MACHINISTS.**—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to meet with a responsible and skillful machinist, who will contract to supply any desired quantity of some recently patented sewing machines, and who has ample facilities of machinery and capital to make them expeditiously, in a workmanlike manner, at low cost. A party preferred who will purchase some interest in the patents. Address, giving name and residence, T. D. F., Box No. 1,040, *Times* Office, until Dec. 12.

**$10,000**—WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER active or special, with this amount to invest. Advertiser in purchasing and continuing an old established staple business, the present firm having retired. Location desirable and trade large. An active man preferred. For particulars address N. P., box 1,140 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PATENTED copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By this invention, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties can be secured. For full particulars, apply, by mail or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—THE ENTIRE PATENT-right of the United States, or for single States or counties of the best Sewing Machines yet patented on liberal terms, if applied for immediately. Address T. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

**A PARTNER WANTED.**—A GENTLEMAN ALready established in the real estate business, and wishing to extend it, is desirous of meeting a young man who can invest and willing to interest himself in the business. Address Box No. 3,878, Post-Office.

**FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE STOCK AND** fixtures, and store to let, of a custom Tailoring establishment doing a first-class trade. Terms easy. Address Box No. 2,469 Post-office, or A. ANDERSON, No. 194 West 11th-st., stating where an interview can be had.

**WANTED**—AN ENERGETIC PERSON TO TRAVEL with a respectable business, who can loan $200 on good security; none but those who possess the above requirements need apply. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

**A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND RAPIDLY** increasing fancy goods business, near Union-square, for sale on account of the proprietor going into the wholesale business. Address C. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

**GOODYEAR'S PATENT.**—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Gaiters, Shoes and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Elastics and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanised Rubber applied in these fabrics, and all others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my sanction and authority is in violation of exclusive rights dedicated to mine, and I must hold all parties, dealing, responsible. Licenses to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, and advice for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

**$4 50** DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Astor-pl. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.**—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.

Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and frontage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

**STEAM-TUG UNDERWRITER AT AUCTION.**—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the substantial and powerful steam-tug UNDERWRITER, built in New-York in 1852, expressly for outside harbor and river towing; measures about 350 tons; length 175 feet, breadth 22 feet, draws 6½ to 6¾ feet, depth of hold 8 feet 10 inches; engine 48-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, made in the best manner by Coffee, with double valves, Stevens' cut-off; boilers, dunbia return flue, and in first-rate condition. The boat is well fonnd with everything necessary, and is now lying at the Atlantic Dock, in complete order, and ready for immediate and active service. Terms—One-third cash, balance in 3 and 4 months, interest added.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION** and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,

DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.

Also, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No 81 Division-st.

JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.

For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussells and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatelle and hair-cloth, oak extension dining tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, Boston rockers in hair cloth rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, centre and card tables, together with a general assortment of first-class furniture.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE.**—SECOND AND FINAL SALE OF CRYSTAL PALACE IRON, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace square, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the remainder of the cast and wrought iron, parts of machinery and fountains, &c.; also, large iron cranes, cast-iron stoop risers and strings, large iron water-tanks, brown stone, &c., together with whatever remains unclaimed by exhibitors.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

**FURNITURE.**—BY E. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very superior stock of elegant furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sideboards, hat-stands, mirrors, mattresses, &c., being a general assortment, and to be positively sold for cash. By order of the Assignees. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,** at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A private library of valuable books on theology, literature and science, among which are Cooper's Works, Irving's Works, Don Quixote, Bulwer's Novels, Moore's Poetical Works, and other works by celebrated authors.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858, BY THOMAS VEITCH, at No. 10 Spruce-st., a lot of notes, book accounts, &c., assets of J. C. Brown, to close an assignment. S. S. RDWLAND, Attorney for Trustee.

The above sale is adjourned to the 10th inst., same place, &c. By order of S. S. ROWLAND, Attorney for Trustee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

**M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY,** at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of fine parlor, chamber, dining room and other furniture, in mahogany, rosewood and oak; velvet carpets, mirrors. Also, one superior rosewood grand piano, 7-octave, Gilbert, Boston, maker.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**HARMONEPHONES AND MUSICAL BOXES.**

Our importations of musical boxes are exclusively from the first makers at Geneva, and are manufactured expressly for ourselves.

The Harmonephone is entirely a novelty connected with musical boxes. Our stock is at all times extensive, ranging from the smallest to the largest sized boxes, and playing from 2 to 36 airs.

MANDOLINE,
ÆOLIAN,
FORTE PIANO,
HARMONEPHONE,
MUSICAL BOXES, with
DRUMS, CASTANETS AND BELLS.
F. ZOGBAUNE & FAIRCHILD,
Importers and manufactnrers of musical instruments,
No. 10 Maidan-lane.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,**
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail,
PIANOS TO RENT.

**HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND,** PARlor Grand, and Square Pianos, with every modern improvement. These pianos for the last fifteen years have had the entire confidence of the public and the profession; have taken fifteen first prizes, and are unrivaled. New-York pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

**A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE** Eolian Piano, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $650, not injured in the least, but little used; will be sold for about half its cost, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Other second-hand pianos $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 and $210. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

**GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE** PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium wherever and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

**$350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $200**—ROSEwood, full seven-octave, round corners, carved legs, &c., &c., scolloped keys, magnificent tone, manufactured by old established City makers, of well-seasoned materials, fully warranted. Persons in want of a bargain will buy this piano if they will call at the music store, No. 245 6th-av.

**T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO.** A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Also a superb New-York instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEWS.

**LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.** 421 Brcome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

**AN EXCELLENT SEVEN-OCTAVE** ROSEwood piano-forte, with carved mouldings, lyre and desk; has been but a short time in use; will be sold at the very low price of $185, a little more than half of its original price, at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

**ALBERT WEBER,** MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO** Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

**HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** Manufactnrers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES** IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

## DANCING.

**DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
No. 806 Broadway.

First Assembly will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4. Former pupils are invited to attend. Will be continued weekly.

**E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirees given as usual.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

**A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING** ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

**CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY**—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

## FINANCIAL.

**THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN,
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

**REMITTANCES.**

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, or WALES.

Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, No. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LEVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

**PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL** PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until NOON of Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 15, 1858.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE** IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858.

**AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF** this Company held this day, Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD was unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Cornelius V. Anderson, deceased.

By order, ZOPHAR MILLS,
Secretary pro tem.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD** COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1858.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** THIS day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

**FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE** BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

**DIVIDEND.**—NEW-YORK, DEC. 3, 1858. THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

**$30,000.—THIRTY THOUSAND DOL-**LARS wanted, for a term of ten years, at 8 per cent. per annum, on property worth over three times the amount. Bondsman first-class. Apply to W. E., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

**COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORT-**GAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

**P. W. GALLAUDET,** NOTE BROKER, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

**CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.**—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

**ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT** Bonds, and Illinois unregistered Bonds of 1860, wanted by MEIGS & CREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

**CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON** Railroad Company Coupons, past due, for sale by THOS. E. BROWN, No. 25 William-st.

**NORWICH AND WORCESTER BONDS** of 1860, and Dividend Scrip of same Company, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES**—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

**RUSSIA SHEET IRON.**—500 PACKS, AS-sorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINOY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.**—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSES-**SION of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.

J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

## SHIPPING.

**CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,**
VIA
NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co. Proprietors.

OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $225 | Upper Steerage | $150 |
| Second Cabin | 150 | Lower Steerage | 80 |

The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
Of two thousand tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVANUX,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. VELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR THE SOUTH,**
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.

First class, cabin passage $15 | Deck ..... $6

SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BRADY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomery, Ala | $26 | Columbia, S. C | $20 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 23 | Jacksonville, Fla | 21 |
| Augusta, Ga | 23 | Palatka, Fla | 23 |

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the withdrawal of the NASHVILLE for one trip, there will be no Wednesday steamer next week. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, takes her piece, and will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

**SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.**

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain I. COWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS LYON, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

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|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $135 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PEPSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARARIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, le

## ANTI-HARMONIC RATIFICATION

**The Meeting Broken Up—Fernando Wood and Men in the Audience Speak—Orators Driven from the Platform over the Tables—Chairs Thrown over them—Fernando Wood Takes a Pew—and Disappears.**

There was quite a large gathering of "the people" of Hildebrand's Hall, in Hester-street, near the Bowery, last evening, called together by the following characteristic advertisement:

Fourteenth Ward.—Gibraltar on deck! Democrats of the old Fourteenth don't fail to attend the Grand Mass Ratification Meeting at Hildebrand's, in Hester-street to-night. The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and the Hon. MIKE WALSH will positively address the meeting.

HENRY MAURON, Chairman.

JAMES MCGILL, Secretary.

Hildebrand's Hall is a much larger and better hall than one would naturally expect to find in that particular locality. It is capable of holding about 2,000 persons; and when the present decorations were in their prime, it must have had quite an agreeable appearance. Upon the walls are busts, on paper, of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, and other worthies,—and the ceiling is done in colors that must have been what artists denominated "high," when first applied. The allegorical figures that are there represented, show that the impressions of the painter must have been, that peace and harmony were there to find encouragement and an appropriate home. The centre-piece consists of a very healthy-looking woman, somewhat sun-burnt, it is true, but still, with those who are fond of the robust, she would be considered handsome. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who is in a line with her upon the wall, seems to have been struck with her general appearance, for while he thinks evidently that the audience will expect him to pay some attention to the speaker, he devotes but one eye to the stand, (and that wanders occasionally,) while the other is firmly and interestingly fixed upon the lady. At the first glance, she appears as having a pitchfork in her hand, and to be playing with the tines; but a closer scrutiny discovers that it is a harp which renders the antics of a couple of infants, who are by far too fat to be healthy, and who are dancing on a red-hot cloud, with their bare feet, much more intelligible than they might otherwise be. On her right and on her left are pairs of children, all chubby, who appear to have mistaken a wreath of roses for a pair of Summer pantaloons, and to be making strenuous efforts to try them on. Under these peaceful influences was the Democracy gathered last night, and for a time the audience was joyous.

A man spoken of familiarly by his admirers as MCDONALD, of Ragpickers'-row, fearing he would not have so good an opportunity of making a speech, after the organization, took advantage of the apparent inclination to hear him, and launched ont.

But before reporting his eloquent remarks, it ought to be said, perhaps, that Mr. MCDONALD is a man nearly four feet nothing in his well-ventilated shoes; that he wore a rusty iron-gray coat, and that his toilet had been neglected since the prhiication of Mr. BUCHANAN'S inaugural. Mr. MCDONALD, like other orators' stretched out his right hand as a preliminary to his introdnctory sentence, and we have no doubt he would have commenced speaking immediately, had not an enthnsiastic friend in front of the platform, mistaking the extension of his digits for an invitation to shake hands, grasped them, and shook the old gentleman's flippers so heartily that he could not utter a word. Other friends, seeing that he was exhausted, called upon other friends to bring him some lager. Mr. MCDONALD waited a few moments, but as the lager-bier was not forthcoming, he recovered without it, and again put forth his hand by way of commencement. He was no more fortunate than on the first attempt. His admirer in front insisted upon mistaking Mr. MCDONALD'S intentions, and gave him another hearty shake. But he was determined to say something, so, while the shaking was progressing, he steadied himself as well he could with his left hand, and spoke as follows:

MR. M'DONALD'S SPEECH.

My fellow citizens [one friendly shake] I am here to-night to [shake] to [shake] for FERNANDO Woon, [two shakes that brought the speaker's stomach npon the inner edge of the table uncomfortably.] I am here to [shake] for a man that has been [well shaken] villified, calnmniated, and another friendly shake,] that a good deal has been said about [shake] that I don't like to be [well shaken] believed as I believe. [Cheers.] I don't like a tremendous friendly shake] man to be—[well shaken.]

At this point in Mr. MCDONALD'S remarks, his friend after giving him a shake that brought his nose to the table, released him, and Mr. MCDONALD was about to proceed, notwithstanding he was perspiring freely. But no sooner did he stretch out his hand again, than he was seized from behind and drawn to tha rear of the platform. As he passed away, he asseverated that he did not wish to speak, only he knew the people wanted to hear him."

Thus far the greatest good humor had prevailed. But now a gentleman stepped forward and said:

"Gentlemen, the time having arrived for which this meeting was called"—[Three cheers for PURSER were here given hy PAT MATTHEWS, ANDY SHERAN, —— ISAACS & Co., who had quietly taken possession of the platform.] The gentleman continued speaking, hnt he could not be heard. Finally he wse nnderstood to say "Dr. CRADDKY," and the Doctor, taking it for granted that he had been elected President of the meeting, mounted a chair, and essayed to speak.

"Fellow-citizens—" said he.

"Who are you?" said a gentleman in a red shirt.

"He's a horse doctor!" answered a gentlemen, also wearing an under garment of flaming red.

Dr. CRADDKY—Fellow-citizens, we have met to ratify [three tremendous cheers for PURSER] People'e and Regulars candidates. [Cheers and groans.]

A VOICE FROM A GREASY CAP—Shut np. There'e no such man as yon in our Ward; you can't fife here—you're only a horse doctor anyway.

Mr. JOHN HENNESSY, who was upon the platform, here appealed to Mr. PURSER'S friends not to disgrace themselves by disturbing the meeting. He told them the meeting had been called to ratify the nominations of the "People'e" and the "Regulars," and that if they wanted to ratify the Tammany nominations there were plenty of places where they could do it, and not disturb anybody. But they continued to cheer for PURSER and groan for FERNANDO WOOD. PAT MATHEWS said they would go LYNCH, with PURSER, but not RUSSELL.

Dr. CRADDKY, amidst much confusion, asked who the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were.

Mr. HENNESSY recommended that thay should proceed, without bothering abont any more officers.

Dr. CRADDKY then made another effort to be heard, and, failing, called npon Mr. HENNESSY to come for ward. Mr. HENNESSY did so, hut the confnsion was so great that he could not be heard from the level of the platform. He then mounted a chair, with no better success. From the chair he jumped upon the table, and began to "peel." As soon as both his coats were in the hands of a friend, he stamped his foot, and seizing his walking stick by the middle, twirled it around, and dared any man who was mean enough to attempt to prevent his speaking to meet him upon the platform and "discuss the matter." Ae soon as he had said thus much, he was greeted with three hearty cheers from all parties; showing that the interruptions were not caused by any objections to Mr. HENNESSY personally. He continued, during cheers for "PURSER and LYNCH," and groans for FERNANDO Woon, to express his nttter contempt for vagabonds who would attempt to disturb respectable citizens while in the performance of a perfectly legitimate duty, and to assure them (turning to PAT. MATHEWS & Co.) that he would go to the polls on election day; that he would like to see the vagabond, or set of vagabonds, who would try to prevent him; and, finally, that he would vote for RUSSELL and LYNCH, and not for any stinking Englishman. When Mr. HENNESSY had descended from the table, Mr. T. W. MCMAHON, formerly private secretary to FERNANDO WOOD, ascended it, bearing the expression of a man who could not be disconcerted by trifles, and who could, by a simple appearance, calm the most troubled sea. Mr. MCMAHON adjusted his coat collar, then the lapels; assured himself that all was right in the region of the spinal curvature, stroked his moustache, and would have given his hair an oratorical sweep over his forehead, had not that department been attended to previously to his entire satisfaction. All this time cheers for "PURSER and LYNCH," and groans for FERNANDO Woon, were given incessantly.

But now Mr. T. W. MCMAHON was ready to open his mouth, and speak the words that were to silence opposition and make all serene. Being thoroughly informed of the importance of what he was about to say, he extended his right hand (like his predecessor MODONALD) and bent forward. As he did so there was a movement on the part of PAT. MATHEWS' company to get nearer to him. In doing so they squeezed Dr. CRADDKY so hard against tha table that they hurt his belly and made him appear appoplectic. Mr. MCMAHON saw this, hnt did not profit by it. He retained his former position, bending, if anything, just a little more forward. In doing so, ha did what no good General ever does;—he exposed his rear to the enemy; and, of course, suffered by it. Nevertheless, he would have spoken those words, had not one of PAT. MATHEWS' adherents applied his hand vigorously to that portion of Mr. MCMAHON'S person, which had he been erect, would have shielded by his coat-tail. The retreat of Mr. MCMAHON passed from the table [illegible] to his friends upon the floor in [illegible] not at all in consonance with the [illegible] of his movements. After him [illegible] followed in rapid succession by [illegible] friends. Matters had now [illegible] interesting aspect. The two [illegible] who rejoiced in red flannsi [illegible] that was the time the fight [illegible] begin, [illegible] each a chair and poised [illegible] in falling upon somsbody. [illegible] there did [illegible] to be any fighting friends [illegible] prevent [illegible] them, PAT. took the [illegible], replaced them [illegible] platform, and gave di[illegible] that no one [illegible] hurt just then. He [illegible] awaiting the appearance of FERNANDO WOOD, but that gentleman had "[illegible] and gone." Mr. Woon had entered the building, and gone back far enough to get a peep at things through a door under the orchestra

[Advertisement.]

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## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....Dec. 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | Un. St. 6s, '74 | 104⅛ | |
| 2,000 | do | 104⅝ | |
| 10,000 | Ill. Can. Reg. B | 101⅜ | |
| 5,000 | Ten n. 8s, '90 | 94⅜ | |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 96⅜ | |
| 49,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 90 | |
| 35,000 | do | 845 | 89¾ |
| 5,000 | Cal. St. 7s, N. B. | s10 | 81 |
| 4,000 | N. Y. Cen R. R. 6s, | 80¾ | |
| 1,000 | Harlem 2d m. Bs. | 84 | |
| 1,000 | N. Ia. 1st m | 87 | |
| 3,000 | do | 86¾ | |
| 7,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 91½ | |
| 15,500 | do | 91 | |
| 5,000 | Gal. & Chi. 1st Mt | 86¾ | |
| 5,000 | Lake E & W 2d Mt | 53 | |
| 2,000 | Mich. So. 2d Mt Bds | 63 | |
| 3,000 | do | 62½ | |
| 10 | Market Bank | 110 | |
| 11 | Del. & Hnd. Cni Co. | 100 | |
| 100 | do | b60 | 100 |
| 248 | Chatham Bank | 80 | |
| 140 | Broadway Bank | 135 | |
| 25 | Pacific M. S. Co. | opg | 82 |
| 100 | do | opg | 81¾ |
| 300 | do | opg | 81¾ |
| 25 | do | b60 | 91¾ |
| 370 | N. Y. Cen. R. R | opg. | 83½ |
| 800 | do | opg | 83¾ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 83½ |
| 200 | do | s15 | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 83½ |
| 100 | do | c | 83¾ |
| 250 | do | s30 | 83¾ |
| 50 | do | s20 | 83¾ |
| 800 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 200 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 550 | Erie Railroad | | 18⅜ |
| 175 | do | | 18¾ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 18⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 18⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 18⅜ |
| 18 | do | | 18¾ |
| 50 | Stonington R. R. | | 55 |
| 45 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | | 12 |
| 250 | Reading Railroad | | 51¾ |
| 300 | do | | 51¾ |
| 500 | do | s30 | 51 |
| 60 | M. C. Railroad | | 52¾ |
| 25 | do | | 52½ |
| 55 | M. So. & N. Ia. G.S. | | 51¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 51¾ |
| 100 | Pan. R. R. | s60 | 120½ |
| 20 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | | 73¾ |
| 410 | do | | 74 |
| 39 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R. | | 94 |
| 150 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | s30 | 73½ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 73¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 73½ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 73¾ |
| 550 | do | s60 | 73 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 73½ |
| 220 | do | | 73½ |
| 50 | do | | 73¾ |
| 50 | do | | 73¾ |
| 100 | Clev. & Toledo R. | | 51⅞ |
| 150 | Chic. & Rock I. R. | | 62¾ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 62¼ |
| 100 | do | | 62⅝ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 62½ |
| 13 | Fars. Loan & T. Co. | | 58 |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co | | 80 |
| 250 | do | s60 | 80 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $40,000 | Mo. St. 6s | b3 | 90 |
| 10,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | | 94¾ |
| 2,000 | Erie R. R. Bs. '76 | | 47 |
| 1,000 | Erie R. C. Bs. '71 | | 41 |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 3d m. Bs. | | 78¾ |
| 2,000 | Hnd. R. R. 3d m. | | 74¾ |
| 10,000 | do | | 74¾ |
| 25,000 | do | b60 | 75 |
| 2,000 | La Ce. & M. L. G. B. | | 26¾ |
| 10,000 | do | | 27 |
| 5,000 | do | | 26¾ |
| 6 | Panama R. R. | | 204 |
| 35 | Pacific M. St. Co. | | 81¾ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 91½ |
| 5 | Del. & H. C. Co. | | 100 |
| 50 | do | s60 | 89¾ |
| 350 | N. Y. Cent. R. | opg | 83¾ |
| 300 | do | b60 | 83¾ |
| 200 | do | | 83¾ |
| 200 | do | p&c | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 83¾ |
| 50 | Erie R. R. | | 18⅛ |
| 10 | do | | 18¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 18 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 18¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 18 |
| 100 | Hnd. Riv. R. R. | | 33⅜ |
| 100 | do | | 33¾ |
| 100 | Reading R. R. | s30 | 51 |
| 50 | Mich. Cent. R. | | 52¼ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 52¼ |
| 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. | | 51⅞ |
| 100 | Ill. Cent. R. R. | | 74 |
| 220 | Gal. & Ch. R. R. | | 73 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 73 |
| 100 | do | b60 | 73 |
| 450 | do | | 72¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 72⅝ |
| 100 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | b60 | 32 |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I. RR. | b60 | 62¼ |
| 100 | do | | 62¼ |

FRIDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York, for the month of November, were completed thie afternoun. They present the Import Entries of the month as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dutiable Goods, consumption direct | $7,359,322 |
| Dutiable Goods, warehoused | 1,725,318 |
| Free Goods | 1,425,520 |
| Total entered | $10,501,160 |
| Against November, 1857 | 10,390,157 |
| Increase in November, 1858 | $211,003 |

The amount of goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from the Bonded Warehouse, is $2,124,655. There were also entered, during the month, foreign gold and silver of the value of $90,466: same month last year the foreign specie entered was $3,027,803.

The Exports for the month of November from the port of New-York were:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Domestic Produce | $3,481,654 |
| Foreign reexported | 383,981 |
| Gold and Silver | 471,970 |
| Total | $4,337,605 |
| Against November, 1857: | |
| In Produce | $5,245,599 |
| Foreign reexported | 1,580,883 |
| Specie | 3,239,231—$10,065,713 |
| Decrease of all Exports in November, 1858 | $5,728,108 |

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $7,796,000 | | $18,120,000 |
| February | 8,969,000 | | 24,501,000 |
| March | 11,453,000 | | 20,074,000 |
| April | 10,644,000 | | 20,279,000 |
| May | 11,130,000 | | 17,634,000 |
| June | 10,014,000 | | 14,969,000 |
| July | 18,469,000 | | 35,295,000 |
| August | 19,556,000 | | 19,979,000 |
| September | 15,335,000 | | 16,042,000 |
| October | 13,454,000 | | 11,931,000 |
| November | 10,501,000 | | 10,390,000 |
| Total 11 months | $137,321,000 | | $209,214,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 2,200,000 | | 12,211,000 |
| Decrease in all imports, 1858 | | | $81,904,000 |

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4,208,000 | | 4,544,000 |
| February | 3,710,000 | | 5,399,000 |
| March | 4,503,000 | | 7,904,000 |
| April | 5,513,000 | | 5,162,000 |
| May | 4,263,000 | | 6,047,000 |
| June | 6,383,000 | | 5,395,000 |
| July | 4,772,000 | | 4,274,000 |
| August | 4,660,000 | | 4,289,000 |
| September | 3,522,000 | | 4,219,000 |
| October | 5,233,000 | | 6,492,000 |
| November | 3,482 000 | | 5,246,000 |
| Total 11 months | $50,249,000 | | $58,971,000 |
| Foreign reexported | 5,016,000 | | 9,831,000 |

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4,746,000 | | 1,308,000 |
| February | 3,747,000 | | 1,832,000 |
| March | 836,000 | | 2,175,000 |
| April | 646,000 | | 3,555,000 |
| May | 1,791,000 | | 5,783,000 |
| June | 594,000 | | 7,939,000 |
| July | 2,801,000 | | 3,628,000 |
| August | 2,202,000 | | 6,272,003 |
| September | 3,240,000 | | 990,000 |
| October | 3,028,000 | | 297,000 |
| November | 472,000 | | 3,239,000 |
| Total 11 months | $24,103,000 | | 37,024,000 |

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

| | 1858 | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $3,481,654 | | $58,971,000 |
| Foreign reexported | 5,016,000 | | 9,831,000 |
| Specie | 24,103,000 | | 37,024,000 |
| Total all, 10 months | $79,368,000 | | $105,826,000 |
| Decrease in all exports, 1858 | | | 26,458,000 |

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1858. | vs. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $1,641,474 | | $4,537,378 |
| February | 2,063,784 | | 5,117,250 |
| March | 2,213,452 | | 3,752,184 |
| April | 1,736,510 | | 3,301,607 |
| May | 1,748,227 | | 1,907,289 |
| June | 1,685,663 | | 677,811 |
| July | 3,387,305 | | 6,987,019 |
| August | 3,545,118 | | 3,946,830 |
| September | 2,672,935 | | 2,249,082 |
| October | 2,054,834 | | 867,534 |
| November | 1,706,529 | | 1,121,792 |
| Total 11 months | $24,455,831 | | $34,265,776 |
| Increase in Customs Revenue, 1858 | | | $9,809,945. |

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

| 1858. From Jan. 1. | | 1857. From Jan. 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 13 | $1,607,440 | Jan. 13 | $1,260,177 |
| Jan. 27 | 1,556,772 | Jan. 28 | 1,168,510 |
| Feb. 13 | 1,348,507 | Feb. 14 | 1,096,540 |
| Feb. 27 | 1,640,429 | Feb. 27 | 1,260,136 |
| March 16 | 1,279,134 | March 17 | 1,004,956 |
| March 26 | 1,403,940 | March 28 | 1,137,128 |
| April 12 | 1,352,912 | April 14 | 1,229,238 |
| April 27 | 1,486,565 | April 29 | 1,480,060 |
| May 13 | 1,615,551 | May 15 | 1,707,527 |
| May 29 | 1,575,991 | May 28 | 1,658,082 |
| June 12 | 1,446,175 | June 16 | 1,930,376 |
| June 27 | 1,799,562 | June 29 | 1,852,868 |
| July 14 | 1,401,713 | July 12 | 1,521,676 |
| July 27 | 1,603,817 | July 27 | 1,458,043 |
| Aug. 12 | 1,527,286 | Aug. 12 | 1,241,055 |
| Aug. 27 | 1,434,874 | Sep. 3 | 1,593,557 |
| Sept. 11 | 1,696,639 | Oct. 4 | 1,268,734 |
| Sept. 28 | 1,570,000 | Oct. 16 | 1,664,200 |
| Oct. 15 | 1,322,985 | Nov. 4 | 1,464,457 |
| Oct. 28 | 1,472,979 | Nov. 16 | 1,176,088 |
| Nov. 12 | 1,672,876 | Nov. 29 | 1,744,572 |
| Nov. 26 | 1,816,532 | Total, 11 mos. | $29,935,968 |
| Total, 11 mos. | $30,629,239 | | |
| Increased receipts from California | | | $3,693,271 |
| Decreased receipts from abroad | | | 10,011,000 |

At the Stock Exchange to-day, the speculators against the market sold on the Share list with considerable freedom, considering the generally firm appearance of prices on Thnrsday. The resulting effect of this disposition, at the close of business this afternoon, is equal only to about ¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, which, as usual of late, attracted most attention from the *Bear* account, and about the same, or perhaps ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on Erie, Rock Island and Galena. The difference in Reading, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Hudson River and Toledo, as compared with yesterday afternoon, is scarcely quotable. Delaware and Hudson advanced to par, Pacific Mail fell off to 91½@⅝, and Panama was steady at 120¾@121 ₱ cent. The business done in New-York Central amounted to about 6,000 shares, opening at 87¼ and leaving off 83¾ ₱ cent., most of the contracts being either for the reopening of transfers on Thnrsday next, Dec. 9, or on sellers' option, 15@30@60 deys. The same parties who bought Erie shares yesterday appeared to he sellers to-day. The Bonds of the Company, however, continue to steadily advance, and the Sinking Fund's of 1875, after selling at 47 this afternoon, would probably have commanded 48 ₱ cent if offered in a round lot of $10,000 or $20,000. The Convertibles of 1871 brought 43 ₱ cent. Pennsylvania Coal shares, sympetbizing in the advance in Delaware and Hudson, was in request at 80 ₱ cent. The City Bank shares were all firm, and but few parcels offered at the Board. In Hudson River, third mortgage, there was a further rise of 1 ₱ cent., and for the earlier mortgages the bids are 1@2 ₱ cent. over previous rates, without drawing ont sellers. The Harlem mortgeges also continue to advance, and are scarce. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana first mortgage brought 87@86¾ ₱ cent., and Galena and Chicago firsts 98¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds keep steady at 91 ₱ cent., and there is less disposition to-day to sell the shares at 74 ₱ cent. The general Share market, at the close, was made to leave off rather heavy—the speculators against anything like a recovery in the Weetern atocke or an advance in New-York Central showing a good deal of determination in their resistance. In reference to Central, the facility of contracting to deliver stock on the reopening of the Transfers on the 9th inst., is freely availed of. The certificates on the Street are not abundant. In State Stock the market was steady. The Missonri interest on the 1st of January will all be promptly met at the Bank of Commerce. There are one or two of the Railways to which the State has advanced its Bonds, which are said to be too poor in their unfinished condition, to respond promptly to the interest; but this exigency was provided against by the Legislature two years ago, and the State Interest Sinking Fund will be drawn upon to meet it. The effect of this intervention, we have reason to believe, will be to render the Legislature doubly cautious in extending its Railway issues. The State of North Carolina has already provided for her January interest with the Bank of the Republic. The Tennessee State interest will be taken care of at the Merchants' Bank, and Virginia at the Bank of the State of New-York. There was a demand this afternoon for the New Federal Stock at 104⅛, interest from 1st January next.

There is increased ease in Money to the Stock Brokers at 3½@4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. In Discounts we hear of nothing new. Most of the sound paper within 90 days at 4 months is taken up at Bank, while longer dates find outside buyers at 5@6 ₱ cent. for strictly choice, and 7 ₱ cent. for fair. The Southern and Southwestern Bank balances are accumulating, and as Exchange on England and New-York has improved at New-Orleans, and the Specie reserve at that point has gone up to $14,426,314, the requisitions upon New-York for Gold are falling off. The remittances to that quarter the present week will scarcely reach a million of dollars.

The Exchange on London per the *City of Baltimore*, screw steamer, sailing to-morrow, is 109¼@109½, steady, and on Paris 5.17½f.@5.13¾f., firm, for bank signatures. The business is not large, but bills are well held, end owing to the ease of the market for Money, the etandard drawers are rather indifferent sellers.

The Erie Canal navigation has practically closed, nnd freights are already being transferred along the line from the hoats to the New-York Central cars. The river navigation is aleo uncertain, and the Hudson River Road has better employment for its freight cars, besides nearly monopolizing the passenger trade hetween this and Albany. The Road, in November, earned $137,094, against $121,282 same month last year, and operated the line for $14,443 lesa; making a gain of $30,255 in the net profits of the month.

We hear nothing of the official reaults of the November traffic over the North Western Roads, beyond Lake Erie. The reported results on the Galena, Illinois Central and Rock Island lines fall, of course, considerably bclow last season. In Ohio the resulta are lese unfavorable, (in somc instancee a gain,) and in Michigan a fair traffic has been realized. The New-York and Erie will show a material gain, judging from the gross receipte before the adjustment with the connecting linea. The New-York Central to the 20th November was ahead of last year. The third week we have not heard from. Last season this line was favored with $615,000 in November, and $652,000 in December.

We understand that the connection between the New-Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Roads and the Pennsylvania Roads will be mede in the course of January next by the completion of the link between the Lehlgh Valley and the Reading Road, the connection between the latter and Pennsylvania Central being already made. The Allentown *Democrat* says:

That contracts heve been entered into for laying the track along the whole line of the East Pennsylvania Road from its junction with the Lehigh Valley at that place to Reading: and that the bed of the Road is ready for the rails nearly the whole distance. It is also said that the cars will he running in January. This eeems to be an early period for its completion; but if the work is in as great a state of forwardness in other placee as it is near our borough, we douht not they will accomplish it.

The following is the New-Orleans Bank return for the past week:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Nov. 27 | Loans. Nov. 20 | Specie. Nov. 27. | Specie. Nov. 20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 4,058,455 | 4,058,455 | 2,783,539 | 2,943,189 |
| Canal Bank | 1,774,611 | 1,773,541 | 873,361 | 992,148 |
| Louisiana | 2,986,038 | 2,986,509 | 3,330,121 | 2,900,895 |
| Louisiana State | 4,005,237 | 3,998,112 | 4,181,142 | 3,477,119 |
| Mech. & Trad | 763,656 | 662,007 | 475,302 | 563,763 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns. | 1,451,579 | 1,397,022 | 838,964 | 810,344 |
| Southern Bank | 124,552 | 134,829 | 263,258 | 310,344 |
| Union Bank | 1,015,178 | 1,000,778 | 784,424 | 727,288 |
| Bank of J. Rohb. | 295,968 | 265,091 | 231,423 | 339,180 |
| Crescent City | 945,129 | 810,128 | 372,636 | 218,491 |
| Bank of America | 713,367 | 689,736 | 484,144 | 430,469 |
| Total | 18,062,871 | 17,868,282 | 14,426,314 | 13,934,290 |
| | Increase...$194,588 | | Increase...$492,024 | |

| Banks. | Circulation. Nov. 27. | Circulation. Nov. 20. | Deposits. Nov. 27. | Deposits. Nov. 20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,198,090 | 2,101,805 | 070,218 | 5,055,147 |
| Canal Bank | 613,700 | 586,435 | 1,515,163 | 1,519,701 |
| Louisiana | 695,654 | 696,658 | 5,163,207 | 4,673,089 |
| Louisiana State | 1,437,565 | 1,451,405 | 5,720,084 | 5,122,432 |
| Mech. & Trades' | 263,775 | 187,220 | 969,855 | 875,905 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 518,820 | 504,660 | 1,295,365 | 1,239,005 |
| Southern Bank | 207,455 | 208,280 | 317,620 | 244,396 |
| Union Bank | 569,775 | 552,260 | 1,000,281 | 1,104,511 |
| Bank of J. Rohb. | 374,315 | 357,640 | 511,848 | 543,486 |
| Crescent City | 148,145 | 141,590 | 563,047 | 402,131 |
| Bank of America | 206,960 | 193,115 | 816,178 | 628,704 |
| Total | 7,233,244 | 6,990,569 | 22,855,472 | 21,518,057 |
| | Increase...$242,575 | | Increase..$1,339,405 | |

| Banks. | Exchange. Nov. 27. | Exchange. Nov. 20. | Due Dist Banks. Nov. 27. | Due Dist Banks. Nov. 20. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,383,651 | 2,099,661 | 445,411 | 412,508 |
| Canal Bank | 1,938,562 | 1,839,519 | 246,136 | 231,005 |
| Louisiana | 1,223,242 | 1,250,824 | 850,545 | 804,356 |
| Louisiana State | 778,898 | 947,805 | 354,082 | 357,081 |
| Mech. and Trad | 508,960 | 444,666 | 46,767 | 42,331 |
| Bk of N. Orleans | 781,730 | 729,504 | 82,013 | 82,484 |
| Southern Bank | 1,015,792 | 676,411 | | |
| Union Bank | 478,571 | 422 970 | 20,122 | 185,445 |
| Bank of J. Rohb. | 412,172 | 305,498 | 20 258 | 36.107 |
| Crescent City | 333,526 | 302,640 | 20,086 | 21,018 |
| Bank of America | 30,655 | 20.000 | 13,236 | |
| Total | 9,886,480 | 8,089,458 | 2,101,645 | 2,172,335 |
| | Increase...$797,022 | | Increase....$70,690 | |

Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co., No. 29 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acra warrants, per acre | 100 | 110 |
| 80 acre warrants, per acre | 83 | 87 |
| 160 acra warrants, per acre | 80 | 84 |
| 120 acre warrante, per acre | 76 | 80 |

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company is the nnme of a new office just established at No. 5 Nassau-street, with a capital of $150,000. F. W. LEWIS, (late with the Bank of America,) Secretary, and O. DE FOREST, Assistant Secretary. The Board of Management embraces a list of responsible and well-known merchants. Mr, JOHN A. LUQUEER is the President.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Land Warrants, to-day, firm and quite active at the following rates:

| Buying. | | Selling. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 acres, per acre | 100 | 40 acres, per acre | 110 |
| 80 acres, per acre | 83 | 80 acre, per acre | 86 |
| 120 acres, per acre | 77 | 120 acres, per acre | 80 |
| 160 acres, per acre | 83 | 160 acres, per acre | 86 |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer has been:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $94,730 06 |
| Payments | 126,129 20 |
| Balance | 6,418,901 56 |

Receipts include $50,000 from Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1858. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $1,549,366 | $644,506 | $1,388,260 |
| Thrown on market | 1,136,548 | 224,673 | 1,368,260 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $87,886,602 | $68,629,537 | $65,670,929 |
| Thrown on market | 86,618,710 | 80,197,524 | 63,497,755 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| | Consumption Pkgs. | Consumption Values. | Warehoused Pkgs. | Warehoused Values. | Withdrawn Pkgs. | Withdrawn Values. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool | 1,096 | $367,816 | 70 | $17,961 | 151 | $45,249 |
| Man. of Cotton | 1,367 | 290,335 | 259 | 48,987 | 39 | 9,096 |
| Man. of Silk | 402 | 344,783 | 38 | 30,710 | 44 | 27,607 |
| Man. of Flax | 739 | 185,676 | 121 | 19,831 | 118 | 19,108 |
| Miscellaneous | 193 | 68,144 | 15 | 5,037 | 100 | 22,548 |
| Total | 3,787 | $1,246,654 | 503 | $121,626 | 450 | $121,606 |
| | | 121,626 | | | | 1,248,654 |
| Total Entered | | $1,368,280 | Total Marketed | | | $1,368,280 |

### The Western Roads.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I presented to you on the 30th of November, a simple statement of receipts and expenses of the Chicago and Rock Island Road for several months of 1857 and 1858, simply that the public might know what a large reduction on expenses as well as receipts had been going on.

Your correspondent "Candor," yesterday morning, makes a very favorable statement of the Galena and Chicago; this, I think, he might have done quite as well otherwise than by retractions from the Rock Island, the other "most prominent road west of Chicago."

He must have made some mistake in his calculation of my figures or he would not have asked "if the expenses heve been 60 ₱ cent. for the last six months, what will they be for the Winter months?" The following is copied from my previous statement:

| Receipts, 1857. | | Expenses, 1857. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $85,000 | July | $45,599 |
| August | 85,000 | August | 39,700 |
| September | 89,600 | September | 57,000 |
| October | 86,000 | October | 43,000 |
| Total | $345,600 | Total | $179,299 |

From this you will perceive that the expenses have been at the rate of 52 ₱ cent. instead of 60 ₱ cent.

I have no doubt that both the Galena and the Rock Island roads are managed economically, and that although they are doing far less business than when the West was active and prosperous, they are also working at a proportionate reduction of expenses, and that the result may be much more favorable than is generally looked for. Furthermore, when hnsiness does revive in the West, in which I have an ehiding faith, tt may be found that, although the receipts increase and the monthly reports thereof return to their old figures, ths expensee mey not increase in proportion, the experience they will have had will teach them how to manage the roads economically. JUS.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible] DE COPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-STREET, offer for investment

7 ₱ cent. mortgage Bonds on Buffalo City Waterworks. These bonde being a small and only lien on these works, which yield a large revenne, are a very choice security.

Detroit City 7 ₱ cent. Water Loan Bonds.

Memphis City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by State of Tennessee.

St. Louis County 7 ₱ cent. Anticipation Bonds, due in 1863.

Little Mismi Railroad, first and only mortgage, 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.

[illegible] SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Sept. 24, 1858.

### Real Estate.....FRIDAY, Dec. 3.

By order of Court, in the case of Ashbel Green *vs.* Alex. Davis, Mr. MILLER sold a lot on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 350 feet west of Ninth-avenue, subject to a mortgage of $2,500. Bought hy the defendant for $100 above the mortgage.

SALES BY E. H. LUDLOW.—Supreme Court, hy order of JAS. C. WILLIT, Sheriff. Henry Hertman *vs.* A. Matthews. One lot on the east side of Third-avenue, 71 feet north of Eighty-fonrth-street; A. MATTHEWS, $1,600. Supreme Court, hy order of JAS. C. WILLIT, Sheriff. The Dry Dock Savings Institution *vs.* William E. Milligan. Plot of ground, with the foundry thereon, on the north side of Tenth-street, 22 feet east of Dry Dock-street, 84x75 feet; WILLIAM KEMBLE, $20,000.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports the sale of 12 lots, described as follows: 7 lots on the sonthwest corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and First-street, running 155 feet westeriy on One

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2250. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## Discourses from the Pulpit Yesterday.

In many of the City Churches yesterday, the necessity of retaining the Bible in the Public Schools was warmly advocated. This is a subject upon which the Church has a right to be heard, and we, therefore, publish below a synopsis of several discourses delivered by leading clergymen. The question enters largely into the merits of the election to be held to-morrow, for in their choice of School Officers the people of New-York will determine whether or not they regard the Bible as a Book of proper instruction for the young.

### THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER preached two sermons yesterday, on the Impropriety of excluding the Bible from the Public Schools. The first was delivered in the morning at the Rev. Dr. HOYT'S (Presbyterian) Church, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, and in it the reverend gentleman examined the subject in its various bearings as minutely as the limited time allotted him for the purpose would permit of. He stated before he commenced, that as he should preach morning, noon and evening, that day, he should be compelled to make his sermon short. His text was taken from Hosea, iv.: 6—"Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children." It was the right of the people to have the Bible; disentangled from Politics, where legislation said nothing, they had it. They had the Bible in their own private schools; it was the right of the people to have it, and it was a right which could not be divested from them. The Schools were for them and for their children, and when they delegated their power to officers chosen by them, it was an outrage if their will was given away. The Government was only the People's trustee and servant, not their master or owner, and if the People gave up the government of the Schools to legislators, the legislators were bound to legislate as the people would have them and not as they themselves wished. They were bound to educate the heart and soul as well as the intellect. The Word of God was always the fountain source of such education. WASHINGTON had said, "You cannot teach morality without religion." In proportion as these truths were denied, it would be found that while the expenses of the School System were increasing, the system itself was all the while becoming less efficient, and School officers who framed them, it would be found, had their axes to grind. We gloried in our revivals of Religion, but if a political and religious Jesuitism were allowed to exclude the Bible from our Common Schools, what were all our revivals worth? If a sect arose, a principle of whose creed it was to abhor the light, should all the people, therefore, board up their windows and live in darkness? The Bible was to us light from Heaven; it was ours and it was our children's, and if we consented to withhold it from them, the God of the widows and fatherless would surely punish us for it. The minister related the story of a man who, while walking through the woods, observed a bird flying madly hither and thither, and occasionally visiting a tree, in a branch of which was her nest full of little ones, which were crying piteously for food; instead of bringing them food, the parent bird brought little green leaves and little by little surrounded the nest with them, and then lighted on a tree near by, and sat watching the result; presently the green, glittering, smooth, writhing body of a snake was seen coiling around the branch on which the nest was placed, and making its way towards it, but when it reached the nest and its head came in contact with the leaves that surrounded it, the reptile darted back and speedily disappeared; the leaves placed there by the parent bird were poisonous, and it was for the protection of the little ones that she had collected them when she knew that danger was approaching. "The leaves of the tree," continued the minister, "are for the healing and protection of the nations." It was the Word of God that should keep the serpent away from the nest of the little ones,—the Common School.

It could not be doubted that, in the City more than anywhere else, religious and moral instruction was needed in the Common Schools. The constant presence of principles that should oppose irreligion and immorality was required. It was in the City that the Bible was needed as a positive influence. Yet here the most malignant opposition to religious instruction was met with, while in the country there was no interference with the Bible in the schools. It was urged that the reading of the Bible in the schools was contrary to the conscience of some. Now which conscience had the best right to be respected and to rule, that which received the Word of God or that which rejected it? Should the consciences of nineteen out of twenty be consulted, or should the conscience of the twentieth one have everything its own way. Our liberty was an empty boast of this could be so.

The increase of crime should warn us against giving up positive religious influence in our system of instruction in the common schools. Schools without religion were only harvest-fields for future crops of vice. But, throwing aside the religious aspects of this subject, and considering it on the ground of pure expediency, even if our school system were a mere system of police, as a preventive measure it would be proper to keep the Bible in the schools. God had given us power, through the medium of our common schools, to plant religion and good influences around the young, so that good principles might early take root with them. The cure of our moral evils was Divine Truth applied in the right place, at the right time, and in the right way. Intellectual culture was not the only thing to be labored for in the school; a conscience was to be trained. An education was just as good for nothing without a conscience trained as a watch without a main-spring, but there never was a conscience trained by a little geography, a little arithmetic and a little grammar. But, perhaps, some would say, leave the conscience-training to home influence. But often that was the very influence which it was most necessary to counteract; in many cases homes were the abodes of blasphemy and drunkenness and vice, and the name of God was never mentioned in them except to swear by. In many families there was no religious instruction, but there were plenty of examples of fraud, lying, cheating and irreligion. A delightful home influence this; and if there was nothing to counterbalance it anywhere what could be the result but selfishness, cruelty, lasciviousness, and vice, among children thus brought up? Prevention and discipline must be applied at the Schools, as taught by God's Word; these were the only relief for the prisons and the gibbet. The Bible in Schools would shut up our prisons. The Bible in Schools, if it did not shut up the rum-shops, would eat them up. The Bible in Schools would make our Sabbaths quiet, would vacate the grog-shops, and would fill the churches. If the people did not take care, they would have abuses in their Schools which it would take years to conquer. They would have Trustees and Commissioners who would make money by fostering these abuses. Abuses themselves, long entertained, became laws. Then the political physicians in vain sought for a means of cure. Sometimes the patient himself refused to be cured, and whenever a reform was prescribed, pronounced it too radical. In a certain village the people were so afflicted with fever and ague that the church-bell was rung at noon, daily, for the inhabitants to take their quinine. Now, it might be imagined that the people in that village, by the sale of quinine, could make so much money that in time they would come to consider the presence of the disease among them as a blessing, and would not consent to have it eradicated, for fear of disturbing the capital they had invested. There was nothing fanciful in this; just such a conservatism as this had prevailed in many parts of the world. Female teachers had come to him to tell him that they had threatening visits from School Trustees, and one had told him that a Romish priest had visited her, and told her that if she dared to make comments on the Word of God in her school, she would be turned out of it. This was positively true. Who would tell him that it was not time to take bold of this matter? The half had not been told of cases like this. Set the Bible in the schools, said the preacher; keep it there, and the promise of God shall be fulfilled.

Dr. CHEEVER'S discourse at the Church of the Puritans in the evening was devoted to amplification of the subject incidentally touched upon in this sermon —the importance of the plea of conscience in behalf of the exclusion of the Bible and religious instruction from the schools.

### THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, agreeably to announcement, preached yesterday upon the prevailing topic—the Bible in the Common Schools. The congregation was large, notwithstanding the stormy weather, and the discourse was listened to with great attention throughout. After the introductory exercises the minister announced his text to be in the 78th Psalm, from the 5th to the 8th verses inclusive. "For he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children," etc. The subject he proposed to discuss must be fairly stated and understood in order to be intelligently discussed and understood. It did not relate to the moral and religious instruction of children as an abstract question; to their religious training by the Church or the Sabbath School, nor in any other way except as it relates to their moral training in the Public Schools. Neither is it a question of the admission of the Bible into the schools—it is there already; but, the question is, shall it be thrust out, and its teachings forbidden to the fifty thousand children who frequent the schools. The question is not whether the Bible shall be made a text-book in the schools, but whether the teacher shall take the Holy Scriptures in his hand when he rises in the morning to open the school, and read a portion of them to the children, as a *moral* lesson for the day. The election on Tuesday would decide to some extent, whether the $130,000, or more, appropriated for public education in this City should be employed to drive the Bible out of the schools. We are not ready to banish the Bible, first, because it is the corner-stone of our Commonwealth. Sir WILLIAM JONES said there was no poetry, no history, and no morality competent to compare with the Word of the Living God for a moment. It was for this vitality which it possessed over all other books which makes it the pillar of the Commonwealth. First, the State has its basis upon popular franchise, and the views, feelings and wishes of the whole people are consulted in the selection of the rulers and law-makers, which embraced in the fullest sense the right of the people to form their own government. Secondly, The Commonwealth is not left to stand alone in the popular will, but it is based upon a written Constitution; without this safeguard we should be in danger of being led astray from first principles, and the liberties of the people would be lost. Thirdly, a fraternal Confederacy is the pillar on which our liberties stand; that is many States or Peoples depend on mutual protection. It was a duty the State owed to their citizens that they be educated morally as well as intellectually. Fourthly, an equitable and enlightened Judiciary was a strong bulwark of the State, and one of the principles on which the Republic rests is the right of the people to justice. The history of the world does not furnish a people who have so thoroughly ingrafted the Bible into the very foundations of their Government as has our own. The Common Schools have grown out of these principles—they are the children of popular franchise. Would you now see them turn traitors and repudiate the Bible, from which they have drawn power and might? No such developments have been seen in any nation which has not drawn its morality from the Bible. We cannot banish the Bible from our schools, for it is the bulwark of our liberty, as well as the foundation of the State. Every Commonwealth must take measures for protecting its liberty either by the sword, or by the education and elevation of the citizen. We have undertaken to do this in our own country by the intellectual and moral elevation of the masses, but many parents have not the ability to do this, and society undertakes it for them. As ignorance is the mother of crime, society must protect itself by diffusing education. But mere intellectual education is not enough, because that does not teach man how to discharge all his obligations to the State and to Society. A child may be made an intellectual giant; but be left a moral monster to prey upon his fellows. Not the brain alone, but the heart must be educated, the sensibilities and the affections. The condition of France under the reign of terror was cited by the speaker to show the error of relying alone upon intellectual culture. The contrast presented by Spain at war with Holland, and the successful resistance of the Netherlands, were cited as proof of the superior power of a people, though numerically weak, to accomplish great results while their patriotism was inspired by the principles of Christianity.

It was not in the name of any of the sects, Christian, Mahommedan or Jew, that the Bible was sought to be thrust out of the schools, nor on account of any controversy about the particular rendering of it; nor in the name of any political party as such. The only man he found clamoring for the exclusion of the Bible was the Romanist, the representative and tool of the Pope, and with him it was—no Bible at all. The condition of Ireland in contrast with England and other Protestant countries was illustrated by the speaker as a proof of the effect of Bible teaching, and of everything that makes up the intelligence and material prosperity of a people. The recognition of the Scriptures and of God and Divine Providence by the fathers of the Republic was eloquently dwelt upon, and the people were earnestly exhorted to do their duty at the polls to-morrow.

### THE REV. DR. VAN NEST.

At the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church the pastor, the Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, repeated a sermon which he had preached on a previous occasion, on "The Importance of the Bible in the Instruction of Youth." His text was the 9th verse of the 119th Psalm. "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to Thy Word." Dr. VAN NEST commenced his discourse by a reference to the peculiarity of the Psalm from which the text was taken. It was the longest Psalm, and, taken as a chapter, formed the longest chapter in the Bible. It contained 176 verses, and, with the exception of one verse, the 122d, was entirely devoted to eulogy of the Scriptures. It was, indeed, the Hymn of the Scriptures, and had been so characterized by the best Divines. It was, in few words, a Psalm of Praise for the Bible.

The reverend gentleman, after this exordium, entered on the pressing topic of the occasion, and proceeded to discuss the question of the "Bible in the Public Schools." In the first place, he said, in educating youth, the Bible was to be considered, in the present translation, as one of the finest specimens of literature in the world,—certainly, the best in the English language, being purely unadulterated Saxon, and, as such, preëminently a monument of English classic literature. The Doctor was very earnest in his praise of King JAMES' Version. Far distant, he exclaimed, be the day when that blessed version shall be superseded. For even as a school-book of the choicest and purest English, it is unexcelled and unapproached by any other volume.

The excellence of the Bible, as a moral instructor, was the reverend preacher's next theme. As such an instructor, the Bible was preëminent. Morality, in its pages, was presented, not in abstractions, but in living forms. Let us not be told that it was beyond the reach of the young mind. The young mind could understand the difference between Good and Evil; could appreciate the history of Joseph; could admire the character of the pious King Josiah and dislike the cruel Saul. Most of all, would the young mind be delighted and touched to tears by the history of Christ. Should this book be kept from the child? Could it be improper for him to study the best book of morals that the world ever saw? Is this the point whither the boasted civilization of the Nineteenth Century has carried us? Are we, as in the days of LUTHER, when the Bible was chained up, and must our children steal into our churches to take a peep at it? Why, even the Jews and Mohammedans found nothing to object to in it, and why should it not be given to the child as a common reading book? Sir WALTER SCOTT, on his dying bed, had characterized it as "the book, the *only* book, for man to live by, or for man to die by, because it was the Book of God." Was it necessary for him (the preacher) to remind his hearers how much the Bible had had to do with the formation of our Government? The great and good men who formed a new empire in the western world, determined that their children should be taught of God, and by the side of the log-cabin in the wilderness arose the church and the school-house. If I were asked (said the reverend gentleman) in what the greatness of our country consisted—in what that eminence consisted which has made it the wonder of the nations, I should not point to the ocean covered with its ships, nor to its triumphs of science on the land, nor to its large towns with their million marts of traffic, but I would point to the District School, perhaps in the wilderness, where habitations are few and far between, and I would say to the stranger, "Our children study many useful things there, but most of all, they study the Word of God." And if ever the day shall come (continued the Doctor) when the Bible shall be taken away from the children, then let there be inscribed over all our institutions, "Ichabod, Ichabod, the glory is departed." The question of the banishment of the Bible from the Public Schools, (the preacher said,) had become a practical question. Many respectable citizens thought it should be banished. Yet out of 210 schools that were in the City, only 12 schools had dismissed it. But that was sufficient cause for alarm. It was only dismissed to gratify a particular sect, the Romanists,—emigrants from foreign countries, who repaid the hospitality which protected them and made citizens of them, by demanding that Americans should forfeit the glorious privileges they inherited from the fathers of the Revolution. These emigrants were under the influence of a foreign potentate—the Pope of Rome—and it was in the districts of the City where they abounded that the Bible had been excluded. But the Protestants could withstand them, with their bribes of foreign gold—with their magnificent cathedrals, and sweet incense and music, if the Bible was left them. It was a significant fact that when the Bible House was building, the corner-stone was carried away. The hostility of the foreign Catholic population to anything connected with the publication or spread of the Bible could not be more strikingly shown. Let the question be decided at the polls. Let good Protestants, who desired that their children should receive freely of the Book of Life, see that they voted only for the truest men, who, for mere party motives, would not betray the religion of their country.

### THE REV. J. R. W. SLOANE.

The Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE delivered a discourse last evening, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, on the subject of the Bible in the Schools. Deut. 11th chapter and from the 18th to the 21st verses inclusive, furnished the text. After referring to the magnitude of the subject and disclaiming all political sympathies, the reverend gentleman said that Reformed Presbyterians, for two centuries, have not only claimed the right of the Bible to a place in the schools, but as well to a place in the highest courts of the land, and wherever the rights of mankind are defended. If that sect has not maintained this doctrine successfully, it has at least maintained it consistently. The restoration of the Bible to the Public Schools is the highest aim for which we could struggle; but it cannot be denied that no party, no political candidate has this object really in view. What has caused all this agitation, is merely the fact, that in thirteen of the Public Schools in our City, the reading of the Bible by the teachers in the morning, has been prohibited. But the true state of the case is, that it has in reality been banished from all the schools in this City and in this great empire. Last Monday evening at the Mass Meeting in Cooper Institute, the chairman of the meeting made a speech bearing out these views in the most unequivocal terms.

Now, why is it that such a state of things is around us and upon us? Is it the inherent weakness of our cause? One says Roman Catholicism predominates; another that you do not put the right men in the right place. All this is true as far as it goes. But there is something fundamentally wrong. The reason of this state of things is, *first*, because we started wrong. In the Convention that framed the Constitution the placing of God's name in that instrument was forbidden by a direct vote. Politicians say our Government is founded on the Bible. This was said at the meeting to which I refer, and this position I controvert. While there is among us a vast amount of Christian feeling, yet we are under a Government no more Christian than it is Mohammedan. We have had many great and good men, but I wish that they had been much better. I would to God that the love of Christ had been as powerful in the Convention that framed our Constitution as was the spirit of infidelity. We must not tolerate the intolerance of the Roman Catholics and of the infidels among us. *Secondly.*—Those to whom the oracles of God have been committed, have been cowardly in defending their trust. Men in high places have said to the ministers: "Let the Government alone—we will take care of that; you take care of your Church;" and the servants of God have bowed at these mandates, until, like Issachar, they crouch between two burdens which they cannot throw off. We must have a revolution in moral affairs before these things can be set right. Why then, finally, I am asked, do we evince such an anxiety about the Bible in the Schools? We are anxious, in the first place, because the period of youth is the most important time for impressing religious truth upon the mind. Would I then let teachers take the Bible and make their comments upon it as they choose? Most certainly I would, fully convinced that the great body of instruction would be good. In the Institution for the Blind, and for the Deaf and Dumb, the Bible is made a text-book, and shall we take our own children while seeing and make them blind. Never. Secondly, I would have the Bible in our Schools because it is the fountain source of all literature. Perhaps the reader of some third-rate novel may object to its literary style; perhaps some may believe that WATTS, and the myriads of hymnologists with which our country seems to be blessed, are superior to David. To such I have not a word to say. BYRON, MILTON and SHAKESPEARE derived some of their finest passages from the Bible. *Thirdly*, it is the only power by which we can roll back the flood of crime which is upon us. Education alone will not do. It must be sanctified. Who is it steals your money from your treasuries? who has introduced all this mercantile corruption but polished and educated scoundrels? *Fourthly*, and lastly, I would have the Bible in the hands of the children because it is the only way by which we can perpetuate our institutions. The reverend gentleman, in proof of this position, passed in review the history of ancient nations, and affirmed that the cause of their downfall was their departure from the great truth of Christianity. He concluded by referring to the dangers to be apprehended from Slavery, and from the increase of ignorance and vice; and said that he wished that the decisions of the Supreme Court, and of every Court in the land, could have the Bible as their foundation and starting point.

### THE REV. G. R. CROOKS.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventeenth-street, the Pastor, the Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS preached a sermon on the prevailing question to a large congregation. His text was from Deuteronomy, Chap. vi., v. 6, 7.—"And these words which I command thee this day, shall be in thy heart; And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." The preacher opened his discourse with a description of the condition of England three hundred years ago, with a King on the throne, the incarnation of rapacity, lust and cruelty, surrounded by counsellors, able and learned, who regarded, with alarm, upon the newly excited desire of the people to possess the Word of God. A priest, who had expressed his intention to give the people a translation of the Scriptures in their native tongue, was the special object of their hostility. In a controversy with a prelate he had said: "If God spares my life I will cause the boy that driveth the plow to know more of the Scripture than you do." Spies were set to watch him, and so closely was he beset, that in 1523 he had to fly from his native land, never to revisit it again. That priest was TYNDALL—one of the earliest translators of the Bible, and the malevolent persecutor was HENRY the Eighth. Proceeding to Wittenburg, and conferring with LUTHER, TYNDALL printed there the New Testament, and sent the copies to England by stealth, where in face of the frowns of power, they circulated freely among the people. He was as unsafe abroad as at home. He was hunted from city to city, and at last captured and buried at the stake, near Brussels. He gave us an English Bible, but he gave it at the price of his own life, and they who afterwards read it, read it at the peril of their lives.

There is no conviction (proceeded the preacher) so deeply seated in the popular mind of England and America, as that the Bible is an essential part of popular education, that it ought to be a national text-book, and that, under Divine sanction, it is the title to whatever liberty, spiritual, individual and social, we enjoy.

Popular education has originated in the impulses of religion, and is the legitimate offspring of the Bible. Church and school have sprung up together, and have been used as powerful instruments of civilization. Had there been no Bible there would have been no popular education.

From the character of the constitution of man, morality must be taught under the sanction of religious obligation. The only conceivable objections to the use of the Bible in popular education are that it is a sectarian book, dangerous to be out before the people and that it disposes its readers to dispute the authority of the Church. But is it sectarian? Is its morality sectarian? Or its revelation of the omnipresence of God and a future judgment? Or are the virtues of meekness, long-suffering and love, so partial and one-sided that it is not safe to teach them to our children? Is the Lord's Prayer so dangerous that boys and girls may not repeat it in the Public Schools? Is the example of the Saviour so pernicious that it must be hidden from the eyes of youth?

The other objections to the use of the Bible in the schools were equally well answered by the reverend gentleman. The Church, he said, is not a religion. It is but the casket in which the jewel lies. A Church is a visible organization. It exists for one avowed end, the extension of religion. It is a means to an end, and not the end itself. It has also another end, the maintenance of its own ascendency and power. Now it may come to pass that the second end may eclipse the first,—that is, the Church may so work for the maintenance of its power, as to disregard or oppose the extension of religion. We are therefore bound to inquire which of these ends a Church has in view that resists the use of the Bible in the Public Schools, and to govern ourselves accordingly.

## THE MORTARA CASE.

### Jewish Meeting In Mozart Hall.

The general indignation which the Mortara affair has excited in the minds of all classes and creeds in this community, found enthusiastic expression in the meeting of our Hebrew fellow-citizens held on Saturday evening. In spite of the extreme inclemency of the weather, the large hall was densely packed with Jews and Christians—the number of the former, of course, largely preponderating—nor were the Catholics entirely unrepresented. There must have been very nearly 2,500 persons assembled. Mr. JONAS PHILLIPS, ex-President of the Board of Common Councilmen, was called to the Chair, and the following preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. B. W. HART:

*Whereas*, The Inquisition has forcibly abducted EDGAR, son of MONOLA MORTARA—an Israelite residing at Bologna—under pretext that he had been clandestinely baptized, four years previously, when about twelve months old, by a female domestic; and, notwithstanding the protest and entreaties of his parents, he is still detained from their guardianship, and continues subjected to the discipline and teachings of the Catechumini. And

*Whereas*, This act, though affecting only an obscure family, has attracted the attention of the world, by the apprehensions it inspires of a revival of the practices which disgraced the dark ages; and, as it directly attacks that toleration of differences of opinion and of faith, which are the pride of an advanced civilization, it has called forth the rebuke of the humane and enlightened of every creed, as well as the remonstrances of the chief Catholic and Protestant governments of Europe; and,

*Whereas*, As men, we cannot be insensible to aught that concerns the welfare of humanity, as Israelites, this wrong appeals to us with peculiar force, since, though scattered and dispersed amongst the nations, we are indissolubly united by community of race, faith, history, suffering and hope—ties which time cannot efface or distance sever, and which persecution serves to strengthen; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this meeting, responding to the communication made by the Board of Deputies of British Jews, will unite with them and with our brethren in this and other countries, in measures calculated to effect the restoration of EDGAR MORTARA to his natural guardians, and to prevent the recurrence of similar persecutions.

*Resolved*, That this meeting recalls, with high satisfaction, the precedent afforded by the prompt and unsolicited action of the Government of the United States on the occasion of the persecution at Damascus in the year 1840. [Applause.]

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be transmitted to his Excellency the President; and that he be respectfully solicited to inform the Government at Rome that the act in question has excited a deep and unfavorable sensation in the minds of the enlightened citizens of this Republic.

*Resolved*, That we hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every creed, as they value the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and desire peace and good will on earth to man, to aid our efforts with their sympathy and their active influence.

*Resolved*, That this meeting acknowledges, with pride and satisfaction, the action of the Governments of Catholic France, Austria and Sardinia; Protestant England and Holland, whose remonstrances at Rome against the outrage committed have been actuated by humanity, and by respect for the natural rights of man, and are characteristic of the age in which we live.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the public Press of America and of Europe for its zealous advocacy of the cause of right, and for its reproof of fanaticism and injustice.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York are empowered to give effect to these resolutions, and to take such further measures as may seem to them advisable.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, Mr. DE CORDOVA, Mr. SELIGMAN, the Rev. S. M. ISAACS, Mr. B. W. HART, Mr. LEVI, a delegate from Montreal, specially appointed to attend the Mortara meeting here, and Mr. HENRY LEVY. Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, who was loudly called for, the Hon. Mr. MILLS, and the Rev. Mr. BLAIR also spoke; and two other gentlemen, who were apparently not required, essayed to address the meeting—a Mr. MORRISON and a Mr. JACOBS, the latter of whom was particularly loud and particularly demonstrative—but they were speedily shouted down. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The speeches made by the gentlemen who were appointed to address the assemblage were marked by an earnest desire to separate the Roman Catholic religion from the action of the Inquisition; and the remarks of Mr. SCHAFFER, and the other visitors who were permitted to speak, did not differ in this respect from the observations which preceded them. The speeches of Dr. RAPHALL, Mr. DE CORDOVA, the Rev. Mr. ISAACS, Mr. SELIGMAN, and Mr. HART, were especially to be noticed as expressing towards their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens respect for the sincerity of their religious belief, and a desire to avoid wounding their feelings or their prejudices. This delicacy did not in any wise detract from the eloquence of the orators, which was of a very high order indeed. But the indignation of the speakers was not the less fully expressed on this account.

Dr. RAPHALL alluded to the abduction of the child as "the foulest act of kidnapping that the present generation has witnessed," and especially adverted to the fact that even the alleged baptism was accepted only on the unsupported testimony of a nurse-maid. The Reverend gentleman also denied that baptism, administered under such circumstances, could be called a "sacrament," how much soever it might be used as a pretext for the Holy office; and he urged the friends of humanity of every creed to unite with the Jews in putting an end to this foul wrong.

Mr. DE CORDOVA, who was vehemently cheered throughout his lengthy address, took the ground that the baptism by the nurse was invalid, and that the present attempt of the Inquisition aimed further than the mere conversion of the child, and was intended only as the precursor of a still greater conspiracy against the progress and civilization of the age. He especially adverted to the shameful treatment of the Jews in the Papal States, and regarded the example set by the child himself, in his steadfastness to the faith of his fathers, notwithstanding the importunities and menaces of his clerical kidnappers, as an example that other men might follow with advantage.

Mr. SELIGMAN, in a brief but pointed speech, eulogized the Catholic and Protestant Governments of Europe which had spontaneously espoused the cause of humanity, and confidently expressed the belief that the pressure of public opinion on Rome would have the effect, so much desired by the meeting and the friends of civilization everywhere.

The Rev. S. M. ISAACS spoke of the noble manner in which other countries had done their duty in this matter. He drew a parallel between the case of the mother seeking justice before Solomon and that of the parents of the young MORTARA, and solicited the aid of the people of the United States in restoring the innocent boy to the maternal heart. The Rev. gentleman in conclusion alluded to the sympathetic unity existing among the members of the Hebrew race all over the world, and upon resuming his seat was loudly applauded.

Mr. LEVI, of Montreal, expressed himself repaid by the privilege of being present at such a meeting, for his journey of five hundred miles, undertaken purposely to express to the JEWS of New-York the entire concurrence of the Israelites of Montreal in its objects.

Mr. B. W. HART delivered an eloquent and telling speech, expressly directed to expressing abhorrence of the act of the Inquisition, and calling upon the friends of humanity everywhere to aid, by all moral means at their command, in effecting the release of young MORTARA from the power of the Inquisition.

Mr. HENRY LEVI, of New-York, denied that it was any more binding on the Jews than on the Roman Catholics to endeavor to repair this wrong, since the first lost only a child, while the latter lost their reputation. He hoped that the Catholics themselves would call a meeting to denounce the Mortara abduction.

While the audience were dispersing, a gentleman, said to be a Christian converted from Judaism, mounted the platform and essayed to make a speech. It was impossible to hear what he said amid the shuffling of so many feet; but he continued to speak regardless of every interruption. At last, when there remained about a score of young men in the hall, who were listening to this person's declamations against the injustice of the meeting in dispersing before he had had a chance to address them, it unfortunately struck one of the youths present to propose that he should be put out. The adoption of this measure by the rest was instantaneous, and the little man was hustled out of the room just as the Janitor turned off the gas for the night.

## CITY POLITICS.

### TWENTIETH WARD ANTI-TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

SPEECHES OF FERNANDO WOOD AND STEPHEN P. RUSSELL—GAS-FIXTURES TORN DOWN AND THE LANDLORD'S POCKET PICKED.

There was quite a large gathering, in Milman's Hall corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Saturday evening, called together for the purpose of ratifying the "People's and Regulars'" nominations, and to listen to a speech from FERNANDO WOOD. The efforts on the part of the Anti-Tammany men to ratify, and of Mr. WOOD to make a speech, were much more successful than on the previous night, at Hildebraud's Hall in Hester-street. The only unusual disturbance was occasioned by a party who were satisfied with demolishing a portion of the gas-fixtures, and occasionally disturbing the meeting with calls for cheers for unrecognized candidates, and otherwise rendering it extremely difficult to hear the speakers. During the gas-fixture demonstration, the pocket of the landlord was picked of about $90—an incident which caused the landlady, who officiated at the bar, to express her opinion of political meetings in most emphatic German.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. THOMAS A. DUNN was appointed President, and a number of gentlemen were named and recognized as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. As soon as the organization had been completed, Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Comptroller, was called on for a speech. He said it had not been his intention to make any remarks, and he would now only notice the fact that the City had reached the point when meetings, called for legitimate purposes, were broken up by organized bands, and peaceable and respectable citizens were driven from public halls, and prevented from expressing their sentiments in relation to candidates nominated for public offices. It was known that these bands of ruffians belonged to a certain party, and he thought it belonged to the people to see to it that any set of men who resorted to such means to obtain power, should not obtain it through their votes. He thought the exigencies of the times required independent action on the part of the people, and he believed they would act for the best good of the City.

The few remarks of Mr. RUSSELL were well received, and, soon after he had taken his seat, FERNANDO WOOD was called for, and came forward amid cheers. He said he was gratified with the manner in which they had received him. He had long desired to meet with his fellow-citizens of the Twentieth Ward, to whom he owed so much; and, as he believed, he had some claim to their confidence, he would give them his calm, unprejudiced judgment on the present condition of political affairs. He then reviewed at length the various difficulties and divisions in the Democratic Party, for a number of years, and declared that he was determined to continue the present fight against Tammany until successful. He would have Tammany rebuked, and he "would wage battle until the popular element is recognized and respected." With him it was not a contest of a day, waged for personal malignity. No! He belonged to the people, and he would wage it for the people to the end. When a mere boy—20 years ago—the people had sent him to Congress. He repeated it—he was of the people and for the people. If he had not been so, he would not then have been there. He had said in one of his messages, that "whilst those who produce all get nothing, those who produce nothing get all." That had brought the Press down upon him, but he would repeat it, and defy contradiction. And it was because he believed that to be true, that he was anxious that the people should take the matter of selecting their officers into their own hands. In speaking of the various candidates, he eulogized those of the Anti-Tammany Party, and spoke otherwise of some of the others. He said he knew something of the temptations of office; *he knew that the Comptroller could pocket* $100,000 *a year and that it would never be missed.* And, so help him God, he believed PORSER *was not* the man to be trusted in such a place. He referred to JOHN KELLY'S denial of the charges against PORSER, and added that Col. MING'S challenges had not yet been noticed. Among other matters bearing upon Mr. PORSER, he remarked sarcastically, in connection with the possibility of pocketing $100,000 a year, that he (PORSER) was willing to give up an office worth $5,000 a year, for one worth $3,000. In conclusion he called upon "the 41,000 good Democrats" to do their duty. Let none of them say they were too poor to spend time to go to the polls, for if they did, he could assure them they would be poorer before next year.

After brief remarks from Mr. JOHN KENNEDY and Col. MING, the meeting adjourned.

### NEW NOMINATIONS AND CHANGES.

The Republicans and Americans of the Eighteenth Ward have united on the nomination of Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN as a candidate for School Commissioner. Mr. FAIRMAN is a young mechanic of ability and has already made himself known as a public speaker. He was the nominee of the Republican Party for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, but waived his pretensions in favor of HORACE F. CLARK, and was principally instrumental in securing the election of that distinguished anti-Lecompton Democrat. Mr. FAIRMAN is strongly in favor of retaining the Bible in the Public Schools; he is a man of integrity and unblemished reputation and merits the support of all the voters of the Eighteenth Ward, independent of party feeling. He will not allow party feeling to influence him in the exercise of his public duties.

We are requested to state that Mr. JAMES GALAWAY has declined the Republican nomination for Councilman in the Sixth Senatorial District, in order to concentrate the vote on ABRAHAM D. LENT, the American, and now the Republican nominee. Mr. LENT is well known in the City as a merchant-tailor of high standing. His character is above reproach, and his abilities are of a fair order.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, Independent of party, have nominated an excellent School ticket. SEVERN D. MOULTON is the candidate for School Commissioner; JOHN KEYNTON, for Inspector; and JAMES CRAWFORD and CHARLES W. HULL are the candidates for Trustees. These are responsible parties; they are gentlemen of education, and of unblemished reputation.

The Opposition of the First Aldermanic District have united upon HENRY SMITH, of the First Ward, for Alderman, Mr. TYSON, the American nominee, having withdrawn.

### A CARD FROM GEN. HALL.

*To the Electors of the 20th Ward:*

The rumor which has been industriously circulated, that I have withdrawn from the canvass, as candidate of the citizens and Tax-payers for Alderman of the 20th Ward, is wholly untrue. WM. HALL.

It is a very common device of politicians to announce, just upon the eve of an election, the withdrawal of some formidable opponent. A story, similar to the above, has been started in reference to A. M. C. SMITH in the Ninth Ward,—but it is wholly without foundation. The safest rule is to discredit all such statements, unless given on unquestionable authority.

## HAVANA.

### Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, Esq., Commander, from New-Orleans by the way of Havana, arrived yesterday at this port.

The *Cahawba* left Havana on Nov. 30, to which date we have received our files.

The event of the week had been the inauguration of the Vento Aqueduct, a ceremony performed Nov. 28, the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Asturias. The affair was one of the highest interest. The railway train left the Villaneuva parade about 4 o'clock P. M., the Captain-General and the officials of higher dignity in the Island occupying three first-class cars, with the ladies of the viceregal family and a few others, and the representatives of the Press and the foreign consulates. A half hour brought the *cortège* to the scene of the rite, where an extensive temporary building had been erected for the festivities. The first proceeding was the blessing of the springs, the stone and the tools to be used in the ceremony, which was the part of the Bishop and his assistant. An address from Gen. ECHAVARRIA, the President of the Board of Works, followed, at the conclusion of which he bestowed the name of the "Aqueduct of ISABEL II." upon the work, as the supplement to the the name of FERDINAND VII. attached to the old conduit. The Captain-General, in an eloquent and sensible speech, congratulated the Board and the city; upon the commencement of the important enterprise and having made due ascriptions of praise to the various parties who had carried the project so near fruition, he concluded with a fervent tribute to her Spanish Majesty, which elicited the loudest *vivas* from the assemblage. The first stone was then laid by Gen. CONCHA. Immediately after, the official party proceeded to the hall-room, where the night was spent to their entire satisfaction.

A number of contractors from St. Domingo had reached Cuba in search of orders from the various railroads in that Island for Dominican materials, timber, and the like.

A serious fire had occurred in the street Puerta Cerrada, in Havana, destroying four dwellings.

The bark *Rover*, bound to New-York, returned on the 28th in distress, having been run into. She was not seriously injured, but had lost a man overboard.

The opera was under full headway, and crowded houses testified their appreciation of the artists.

Sugar stock, 60,000 boxes. One week will carry it off. Prices unchanged.

Exchange on London, 13⅛ premium; New-York, 3⅛ do.; New-Orleans, 4@5 do.

No freights for United States or Europe. Business dull, waiting for new crop.

### The Prize for Drawing—Interesting to Pupils in Evening Schools.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of yesterday, two Evening School scholars complain that one of their mates, who is a very meritorious artist, did not receive a medal.

The answer to this is, that the Evening School Scholars were not entitled by the By-Law in relation to the exhibition to compete with the Grammar Schools. This is wrong, but it is the law. When I first visited Evening Schools, two years ago, I found little boys, who could not write their names, engaged in drawing mere trifles, and thus wasting time, paper, pencil, and crayon. Immediately afterwards the Evening School Committee dismissed the drawing teachers, and directed the attention of the scholars to writing.

Now, to the object of this letter. I desire to draw the attention of the young mechanics of our Evening Schools to the prize offered by Mr. LEWIS FRANCIS, to any Evening School scholar who shall produce the best specimen of mechanical drawing, connected with the pupil's business. The prize is a lot of mathematical instruments, now in my possession, and I will add $25 worth of books, connected with the business of the successful pupil. The exhibition will be in the room of the Mechanics' Institute, on the Monday after the close of the March Term next of the Evening Schools, and the Examining Committee shall be appointed by the Institute from the best mechanics of our City.

To further the interests of the Evening Schools, the Committee on Course of Study will recommend the amendment of the By-Law, so that all our schools may enter the exhibition on equal terms, and that mechanical drawing shall be taught in our Evening Schools, confining, however, the drawing of each pupil to his own vocation.

Pardon my long letter, but I know your patience when the public have an interest in the matter.

WM. JAY HASKETT.

### A Card.

DR. C. T. JACKSON TO THE

the parlor; the Doctor extinguished it and opened the windows. This was while we were in Dixwell-street. Mr. and Mrs. Perry came to visit me. I had but one spare bed, and Mrs. P. had two children with her. I gave her the use of the crib, and took my child into bed with me. The Doctor was so angry that he kicked me out of bed. I told of it at the breakfast-table.

In the Spring of '52 the Doctor took me to a physician who gave medicine which I took at his request once, but declined taking it any more. In July he took me to Niagara. He blamed me for the loss of a trunk on the road. We stopped at the Clifton House. He left me in the street to watch a carpet-bag while he went in search of the baggage. I waited until I finally accepted the aid of a stranger to conduct me to the ferry. While at Niagara we went under the Falls. The guide went first; I next, and the Doctor last. He let go of my hand and disappeared—leaving me with strangers: I finally dragged myself up the stairs with the assistance of a gentleman and lady, and nearly fainted. This was not quite three months before the birth of my second child. From Niagara we went to Montreal. He took me one morning to the top of the cathedral at M. When we arrived home he was very much surprised that I had not been ——, as he said he took me under the Falls and to the top of the cathedral to make me so. My sister, who kept house for me during my absence, he ordered out of the house immediately after our arrival. He has, at various times, asked me to ride, if I would get ready in two minutes, and has repeatedly left me standing on the curb-stone, with my babe in my arms, when just ready to get into the carriage. On several occasions when I had invited friends to tea, he made me go and tell them it was not convenient to have them come. Mr. and Mrs. John Beecher are of the number. Our dinner hour was one o'clock, but the doctor wanted it at twelve, and I tried to have it ready at the time. One day it was not ready at the precise time, and he scattered the corn and beans all over the room with a spoon, at the same time swearing at me. He proposed to me before my child was born that I should not have a physician, but that he would take it and prevent it from living. At the time my child was born, I requested him to go for a nurse, but he delayed, until the child was near birth before she arrived. When my babe was two weeks old my nurse left me on account of the sickness of her daughter. The Doctor said I must get along without any nurse. But I grew worse, and he finally procured one, as I told him I must call on the neighbor unless he did. When my babe was one week old * * * One day he lifted the child over the foot of the bed when it was crying, and dropped it on to the floor. The bed was quite high. My nurse, Mrs. Graham, was with me but two weeks. The Doctor would not allow her to stay. I borrowed money to purchase necessaries. I had a little girl to take care of the babe. I left it one morning to get breakfast. The doctor told her to go and get some coal and he would take care of the babe. When I returned to the room, I found that the child appeared singularly, with its eyes rolled up and its chin dropped down. I mistrusted something wrong—I smelled laudanum. I took the child and when the doctor came in I held it up to him and said you have killed my child—you have given it laudanum, for I smell it. I was nearly crazy. He said don't say that—don't you know that if the child should die they would hang me. I called Mr. Baker and he proposed some remedies, lamp oil and milk, to neutralize the effect of the poison. I wanted the Doctor to go for a physician but he would not go nor allow me to send for one; the child lay insensible all day, and at night I said, you will not allow me to have a physician, and if the babe dies, I will tell what is the matter with it. He said I should tell the physician how I supposed the babe got it. He went and called Dr. Charles Hooker. Dr. H. wanted to know how the child got the laudanum. I said nothing, but the Doctor said it got it from the flannel which was round his, the doctor's neck. He said he had had the neuralgia, and that he put the flannel around his neck and the child had inhaled it. The doctor had a flannel round his neck only in the night, and the babe slept in the cradle and not with the doctor. The child was six weeks old—born Oct. 28, 1852. When I went to breakfast I left the child perfectly well. There was no smell of laudanum about it. When I returned I noticed it from the mouth of the child. He never wore flannel with laudanum round his neck before nor since. After Dr. H. came, he ordered very strong *green tea*. It seemed to be better about 10 o'clock at night. The child was insensible all day. It did not recover from the effect for several days. New-Year's day of 1853 the Doctor wanted me to receive calls. I had not recovered my health. While in Cherry-street he had purchased five silk dresses for $60; they were not all silk, part cotton. He exhibited them to people and said "see how I dress my wife." I did not ask him to buy them. The pedlar of whom he bought them offered them so cheap was the reason. He showed them to John Wilcox, the organist of St. Paul's Church. I had no silk dresses at the time he bought them. I had no gaiters. He bought a velvet cloak and wanted me to line it with cotton. I told him if he could afford me a velvet cloak he could afford me a silk lining. If he could not afford silk lining he could not afford me a velvet cloak. I had never asked for such a thing. The cloak was from an old stock left by his father, who once kept store. It was very fine velvet. I had a pair of wedding gaiters, which I had worn as dress gaiters to about this time. They were worn out and he refused to get me another pair. After quarreling about it, he finally got me a new pair. When the second child was six weeks old, we went to the New-Haven House to board, and the children were put ont to board. The Doctor sold one of the five dresses for $12; gave one to the wife of one of his traveling agents, and presented one to his sister. She found fault with it because it was part cotton. The other two were made up for me. At New Year's he was so anxious to have me receive calls that he had one of the dresses made up for me. I tried to dress several times to receive calls at his earnest solicitation; but was not able to sit up. He invited every one he knew, I believe, and many of them I did not know. We went to the New-Haven House to board at the suggestion of my husband. While there my children were boarding in Crown-street, between York and Park, with Mrs. Blakeslee. I used to go after breakfast and nurse my babe, after dinner again, and at nine in the evening again—frequently alone. Finally we took the children with us to the New-Haven House. After they were with us, the Doctor would not let me have a girl to take care of them. Sometimes I got the chambermaid to take care of them while I went to my meals, and sometimes he staid with them. One Sunday morning he did not come back to take care of the children so I could go and get my meal, and I dare not leave, and I had no breakfast. Staid at the New-Haven House four or five weeks, and went to the Tontine near the early part of February of 1855. In April, went back to Dixwell-street. Once in the Summer of 1852 I was making cake, and because I had on no apron, he took the eggs, butter, &c., and threw them on the floor. I always had a particular dress for baking, which I had on. I usually wore an apron, however. When we went back to Dixwell-street in the Spring of 1853, my girl was cooking doughnuts. I took a knife to measure off and show the cook how I wanted them made, and as I was dressed for the afternoon, he coming in, took some flour and threw it all over me. He swore at me being there without suitable clothes for baking. I told him I supposed he felt happier now. He often said to me in reply to questions that it was none of my *damn* business, and that I was a *damn* fool. He frequently used indecent epithets. On Christmas of '52 he made me a present of two silver fruit baskets. After my return in the Spring of '53, a neighbor, Mrs. McKee, gave a party and wished to borrow them; I told her certainly and anything else you wish. When he came home I told him and he ordered me to get them back. He finally consented that they should remain there till morning. The next morning because I was not willing to have the girl go after them and say that I wanted them, he caught the babe six months old by one leg, and held it close to the hot stove, with the poker in one hand, I went to take it and he said if I touched it he would knock its brains out. The stove was so hot that it was red and he held it over it. He held it up with the head down, by one leg. One morning breakfast did not suit him and he held the poker over and threatened to strike me, and when I called the girl, and said he was going to strike me, he laughed and tried to turn it off. I omitted to state that the doctor would not get wood; I went and ordered a load At another time a ham was brought home and he wished it cooked. I asked him to cut it or to sharpen the large knife so that I could cut it. He roughly refused to do either, and I finally asked a gentleman who came home with him to cut the ham and he did so.

When we lived in New-York, in the Winter of 1849-'50, my husband proposed to get an office in Broadway and have it fitted up beautifully, and have it lit with gas, and he would advertise his pill and have me dressed beautifully to sell the pills and attract customers. He wished me to do this, and as my health was delicate I was shocked at the proposition. When I had been married about three months I was boarding at his sister's in Stepnay. He was going away with his sister out of town, and I wished to go with them. He refused, and was afraid his brother would examine his books during my absence, as he was one of his agents. He desired me to stay and watch the books. After he had gone one of the neighbors invited me and my sister out to tea, and I told her that I was forbidden by the Doctor to go out. She said it was not so, and that I did not wish to go. I finally went, and when the Doctor came home I was away. He was vexed, and drove down there about three-fourths of a mile. I was sitting by the window, and he beckoned me out and scolded me and said, "Did I not tell you to stay at home?" and drove off and left me to come home a foot. I was in delicate health in the Summer of '49. One other time in the Summer of '51, while I lived on Cherry-street, we went to father Bennett's in Huntington. I wished to call on my brother in Birmingham, on the road, and he refused to call, and drove me on beyond the house, across the Housatonic Bridge, and made me walk back some distance and carry my babe—one year old. He made me hurry *as he said he could not wait*. In the Spring of '53 we moved to George street house; that Summer I went to Branford; I went expecting to stay two weeks, and took the children, cradle and clothing, and babe's carriage. When we got to the Branford Point House it was in the evening, and the children were sleeping. The Doctor took the children roughly out of the cradle which was in the covered carriage, and laid them down on the stoop. We had only been there two days when the Doctor changed his mind and wanted to return home again. I expostulated with him and he went home alone. He returned every morning and would say on his return that he had a young lady to stay with him last night. I told him I didn't believe him; he said it was so, and that he gave her a gold ring and told the name of the jeweler where he got the ring. A lady used to come to our house and she refused to come in, and I saw her standing at the door with her fingers in the Doctor's buttonholes—this was the same lady which he said he staid with while I was at Branford Point. He was very unkind, so I could not keep a girl, always interfering in the cooking, and swearing at them. In the Fall I had much trouble by his letting down the furnace fire and raising the windows.

Sometimes when I was having company he would turn off the gas and leave me in darkness. This was a frequent occurrence while we lived in George-street. The Spring of '54, still in George-street, we were having our house repaired—an addition put to it. We roomed at home and took our meals at the City Hotel, had two children, and a babe, 1½ years old. He would drive off alone, and I had to send the servant for meals; this occurred several times. When I did go with him he would not wait for the servant and babe. Sometimes he would drive off from the hotel when I was putting my things on, and would not wait. Mr. Thomas, the landlord, got a hack for me, and told me to always get one and he would soon learn better. Our going to the New-Haven House was the first of my contracting any bills of any amount. I might have had a millinery bill. I thought if I was placed in a public house I should be suitably dressed, at this time not having many clothes. I was obliged to get a good many in the Spring of '54. I had an old bonnet repaired; when it was sent home the first time he saw it, he said where did you get that? Did you get charged? I told him yes, and he hitched it off my head and ruined it so I had to get another one. The doctor stripped a collar from my neck—the only nice collar I had. He seized it from behind and tore it in two parts. A lady friend afterwards repaired it for me. It was a valuable collar. At another time he seized a breast pin which I had on, and placing it on the floor, crushed it with his heel. I know of no reason why he treated me thus. He had no provocation. These occurrences took place when we lived in George-street. On one occasion we had no washing done for some time. He declined to hire a washerwoman. He neglected to buy coal—said the servant might sift the ashes and procure some in that way. I asked him to get some if it was no more than one bushel. He got enraged at me because I complained about the coal. He tore off my sun bonnet, mantilla and the thin dress which I had on. My little girl witnessed this violence and cried, saying, "Don't hurt mamma." He forbid me saying anything more about coal. A woman finally came to wash, and there not being coal sufficient, he sent her off without finishing, paying her for half a day's work. That evening I told him I could not live with him, he treated me so. He brought home with him a lawyer, a friend of us both, and I repeated my grievances in the Doctor's presence. He admitted the truth of my story, but said he could get me more dresses. I told him that it was not dresses, but good treatment which I wanted. I brought out the dress and the bonnet and showed them to the lawyer. He always seemed to think when he had been unkind to me that a few oranges and a little candy ought to conciliate me. On one occasion, I bought some clams of a man—the Doctor refused to pay for them, and the man took the clams away. The price of the clams was thirty-two cents. I generally reproached him for his parsimony and other failings in the presence of others—more frequently than when alone; my patience with him was exhausted. At one time, I went to his office for something, I think It was money, when he cursed me and said, "God d—n your soul to h—ll." During the Autumn, my father came to visit us, and my husband charged him fifty cents for his dinner. My father thought the price rather high, and he took up with thirty-seven and a half cents. I asked my father for his daguerreotype. He had it taken for me, and while I was looking at it, the Doctor snatched it from me, and tore the case apart, and stamped upon it with his foot, breaking the glass. This was because my father traveled for Mr. Baker, a former hook-keeper of the Doctor's, who had been discharged. On one occasion, my father was going to New-York, and he stopped to take tea with me. At 9 o'clock the Doctor came in and threw his hat and coat out doors, and said: "Old man, what do you want here?—If you wish to stay in town all night, go to the tavern. I have thrown your hat and coat out, and if you don't go, I will throw you out after them." I then said to him, if he was going to act in this way, I hoped he would die; that I could not live with him. [Here the witness was a good deal affected, and it was some moments before she could proceed.] If I had not had two little children sleeping up-stairs, I should have left that night. I was now [Spring of 1854] in delicate health, and my husband sent for Dr. Charles Hooker. I stated to him what my case was. He gave me medicine, saying it would restore my health and have the desired effect—if it did not, it would do no injury—that it was harmless as water. My husband had previously taken me to another physician, before he called Dr. Hooker, and got some medicine from him for me. I did not take the medicine, because I knew what it was intended for. Then he sent for Dr. H.

[Here the witness staied to the Court that there were occurrences which she could not relate in public, and requested the privilege of making the statements in private to the Court and counsel, and it was agreed that the testimony should be taken privately.]

The medicine which Dr. H. gave me I declined taking, and threw it out of the window. At one time I threw it in the slop-pail, and the Doctor coming in, asked me if I had not thrown it away. I said yes. He was enraged, and seizing my parasol broke it across the foot of the bedstead. "That is the way my money is going," said he—"you are putting on airs—didn't I marry you a poor girl?". I now consulted lawyers, Messrs. Foster & Sheldon, in the Summer of '55. The Doctor annoyed me very much in looking around, in the refrigerator and cupboards. One time he brought up a quantity of mouldy potatoes, and placed them on my dressing-bureau—at another time he placed a rusty gridiron on the parlor table, afterwards charging me with neglect for not taking care of it. The first I knew of the gridiron being an ornament of the parlor was when taking some company into that room. While in George-street he disarranged the parlor furniture, throwing everything upside down. I have no recollection of ever retallating until now. In return for his work in the parlor, I disarranged his letters and papers. I was fond of flowers, and we had many marble vases and urns in the house, and I frequently arranged flowers in them. The Doctor has on several occasions thrown them out and scattered them on the floor. The counsel whom I consulted endeavored to dissuade me from suing for a divorce—said I had children, and it would be better to try to get along with the Doctor, if possible. But when I repeated to them my trials, they consented. The Doctor, on learning that I was in earnest about a divorce, made over some property to me, to induce me to give up the idea, and took an oath on the Bible that he would never give me further cause of complaint. I at first resolutely refused to give up the divorce. But he sent for my sister and Mrs. Newman, and got the lawyers to intercede; also sent for my father, and promised him if he would prevail on me to live with him, he would buy him a horse. The Doctor cried and took on, and tore his hair, and used every persuasion, which, added to the advice of Mrs. Newman and the lawyers, and on account of the children, I finally consented, and took the deed of the house and notes of $4,100, (school-money notes,) and abandoned the petition.

Q.—Did the doctor agree to behave better? A.—He did so agree.

Q.—Did he so agree in writing? A.—He did, Sir.

Here Governor Baldwin, counsel for defendant, interposed and demanded the production of the writing if there was any such. Mr. Ingersoll, counsel for petitioner, then produced and read the following document:

*Whereas*, there has been in times past such conduct towards me on the part of my husband, as to render my life with him insupportable, and I instituted proceedings for a divorce from him, to insure the comfort, safety and happiness of myself and children, and whereas the said George Bennett, recognizing the justice of my complaints, and the proceedings contemplated by me as is witnessed by his signature hereto, promises and agrees if I will stay proceedings to give no cause of offence in future; and so to conduct in all respects as to win my confidence, esteem and affection. Now then in consideration of such his agreement and promise, and my earnest desire to avoid the pain and distress consequent upon making public the unhappy state of things existing between us, I agree in good faith to make another trial with my said husband; and if he does so conduct in future as to win my confidence, esteem and affection, then in that event all the past shall be forgiven; but if he fails to keep his agreement as herein made, my signature to this paper, nor my stay of proceedings for a divorce, nor anything done by me shall be construed as a forgiveness or condonation in law, of the past, but my right to proceed for a divorce shall be entirely unaffected thereby.

In presence of
E. K. FOSTER. GEORGE BENNETT.
JOSEPH SHELDON, Jr., MARY A. BENNETT.
August 23, 1855.

Question by petitioner's counsel—Will you state to the Court what charges you made in the presence of your counsel and that of the doctor?

I said, you know, doctor, you never keep your promises. You know you have used personal violence and swore at me. You turned my aged father out of doors, threw his coat and hat out. You have tried to destroy my children, have given one of the children laudanum, I said, have you not done so?—He said, "*Yes, but I won't do so any more.*" Mrs. Newman and the lawyers were present and heard this. That afternoon the agreement being signed, the deed was given to his father, and from his father to me, and for a little time the doctor was very pleasant and kind—for two or three weeks. Then I invited a lady to visit me, and he said she must not come. He went to bed and said he was ill, and so I sent to the lady that the doctor was ill and that she need not come. He continued being pleasant, more so than he had ever been, until we went to Cuba. He promised before the witnesses to the contract, that I should have separate apartments. [Testimony at this point reserved for private examination.] The doctor made up his mind to go to Cuba, and insisted on my leaving my children, and go with him. I did not like to do so, and said I could not go and he separated from the children. I refused to go. The Doctor worked upon my sympathies; said he was ill, and practiced going to bed daily, plead that his health was failing him, and that a trip to Cuba was necessary to restore it. I finally consented to go, and he sent me to New-York alone to procure our passage tickets by the steamer, and passports from the Spanish Consul in New-York. A gentleman offered to assist me, and said it was strange that I should be sent alone, and he went with me to get them. I obtained the passports and got our tickets. We sailed from New-York. We occupied a state-room together, and before we were out of sight [testimony reserved for private examination.] While we were in Cuba the Doctor was in the habit of placing me in charge of other gentlemen, frequently asked them to walk with me. He left me at Havana and went 150 miles into the interior, was absent several days. He wished me to follow him alone and unprotected. I declined so to do. I was informed by Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, with whom I was left, that it would be highly improper; that no ladies traveled alone without a protector, that it was not safe. The Doctor insisted that I could go, but finally Mr. Gardner convinced him that it would be improper, and he returned for me. The Doctor and myself were invited to ride out with friends, and the horse which I rode was a very hard one. The road was narrow, so that we were obliged to ride after each other. My horse rode easier in a fast canter or gallop than at a slow pace, and as the slow gait gave me a pain in the side I went ahead. After riding some distance I discovered that a gentleman, whom I did not recognize, was following me, and that my party were nowhere in sight. The road which I had taken was not the correct road. I was very much frightened. The Doctor instead of keeping me company had turned his course back and left us. I feared very much that the gentleman meant to harm me. While in Cuba the Doctor commenced persecuting me about the note of $4,100 and the deeds. He was determined that I should give them back to him. He swore at and threatened me. [Testimony at this point reserved for private examination.] No one can imagine the extent of his persecutions, and perseverance, and I finally, in order to obtain peace, yielded. He promised he would have my children's likenesses taken on ivory, but he never had them taken. We arrived home in February, and found our January bills unpaid. The Dr. refused payment unless I would give up the notes, and said he would let the house be filled with sheriffs and attach all the furniture. The sheriffs did come. The board of our children during our absence was sued for. Sheriff Carr came with a writ, and the Dr. abused him, threatening to kick him out of doors. Threatened to sell the carriages and horses unless I gave up the notes. We kept a coach and coachman. His persecutions continued until, contrary to the advice of my friends, I gave up the notes for $4,100. I thought if I could purchase peace for that it would be cheap. He said he would never ask for the deeds, and promised to refurnish the house with mirrors, damask curtains, &c., if I would give up the notes, but after I had given the notes to him, he didn't get the mirrors nor the new furniture, but commenced about the deeds.

All Summer he persecuted me for the deeds, after we came from Cuba; he said he would continue to do so until I would be glad to give them up; he used profane language; he said "he would support me like h—l; that he was not going to have a conservator put over him; that Daniel Webster and Henry Clay would not submit to it, and he would not." He sent away his horses, and he said they should not come back till I gave up the deed, and he then went to all the stores where I traded and forbid them trusting me; he went to Cooley's, to Wilcox & Hall's, Watcrman's, Mrs. McCarthy's millinery rooms, and Blakeslee & Plumb's; these merchants told me that they were forbid trusting me. This was in the Summer of '56. He also ill-treated my father again—threw his cane out of doors into the street, when it was run over and broken—would not wait on him at the table; nor would he allow him to conduct family worship, and said he would not do so until I gave up the deeds. I then told him if this was the way he kept his solemn promises, I should leave him. He then renewed them; I was too willing to believe him, and gave up to him; when he found I had again consulted my lawyers, the horses came back. He was kind to me then some two or three days; afterwards he became provoked and offered his horses for sale by advertisement in the papers. I sent my girl to the attic for soft water, which had been shut off, and I had to have it brought down in pails; he then cut holes in the pipes, to prevent its accumulating in the reservoir. He sent away the butcher and baker, and would not allow but a pint of milk, and refused to allow fire to the grate; he got a small second-hand, air-tight wood-stove, which he placed in the dining-room, and this was all the fire I had, except in the kitchen. To save pipe for a stove, he threatened to have it set on top of barrels: this I omitted to mention as having occurred in 1854, but he did not do it. In the Fall of 1855 I went without fire once, because he would not cut wood, and said the girl must do it; our coal was out and we had to burn wood in the grate; I managed to get some sifttings, &c., and made up a fire in the sitting-room and the parlor; he came in and kicked down the grate; this was one of the occasions in which I retaliated; I went down to his office and mixed his type; I remember of only twice when I retaliated; this was once; it was necessary that we should have fire; I then went down cellar with my children, and built a fire with four-foot wood, and wrapped up myself and children in shawls; Mr. Richmond saw me sitting before this fire; my children were until late in the Winter without stockings and comfortable clothing; I had recently purchased a collar for four dollars of Mr. Waterman; I took it back to him and asked him to exchange it for woolen stockings for my children; I had repeatedly asked him to supply them with clothing, but he refused, and gave notice to merchants not to trust me; there was not a poor family in town who suffered more for fuel and food than we did; my children asked me why we had not as nice things as formerly; Christmas we had nothing for dinner, and I went out and purchased a turkey and brought it home myself; the Doctor swore at me for this; shout this time he kept me on codfish and potatoes and mush and milk for three or four days; when the bills for that which I had purchased were presented, he showed them as purchases which he provided himself, when he had sworn at me at the time I got them. After we returned from Cuba, we found that there had been nothing done in the garden, except what the servant girl had done. I used to get up at 5 A. M. to work in it; the Doctor thought that I could, with the girl's help, make the garden; our man, John, would relieve me of the work by going into the garden while I was at breakfast. The Summer after our arrival from Cuba, the Doctor got angry with me, for what cause I know not, and thrashed me with a towel over my head.

Q.—Are you able to recall any provocation which caused him to assault you in this way? A.—I do not know of any cause he had to strike me; I do not pretend to say that I never annoyed the Doctor, but I claim that I have been very patient with him. The doctor furnished me with no money to obtain necessaries for the family, and forbid the butcher and the grocer charging anything to him. The grocer did, however, let me have things; the use of the horses and carriages was forbidden me, and the coachman would not bring the horses unless ordered by the Doctor, and when we went to ride together he objected to the children going with us; he didn't like to have it appear that I was mother of children so old. I was at his uncle's and aunt's in New-York; his uncle gave his aunt fifty dollars in our presence; I asked the Doctor why, when I wanted money, he would not let me have what was necessary for my wants. When I ask for money, you only give me half what I need; the Doctor replied, "don't say that again, Sissy," and gave me two dollars. During the Fall, when he thought I was going to leave him, he was very generous, and presented me with various articles of jewelry, and at the dinner table, at his uncle's in New-York, he gave me a $20 gold piece; I knew very well that he would require me to give it back to him, so I said to his aunt that I must invest it immediately or he will want it back. I therefore went out and made such purchases as were needed. When I returned I found my conjectures were correct, for when he came in, he came to me and said, "Sissy, I have an unexpected use for some money, and I wish that you would let me have that $20 gold piece again." I informed him that I had spent it. I received from him pay for stamping the agent's name on pamphlets, and earned some days thirty-seven cents a day. I wanted a crape shawl, and he gave me $13 with which to purchase it. As this sum would not purchase a very nice crape shawl, I appropriated it to the purchase of a silver castor; I know of no other instance when he gave me money, except * * * *. In the Winter of '56-'57 we were invited out to tea, and the Doctor was so well pleased with the comfortable appearance of things where we visited that when we came home he had a fire built in the parlor-grate immediately, and it was continued for a week or two. The afternoon we were out to tea, something was said about spoons, and, at the suggestion of some one present, the Doctor made me a Christmas present of a set of spoons, and a silver water-kettle; he was very kind at that time; I made the Doctor a present of a silver sugar-spoon and a silver butter-knife; after this the silver kettle was sent back to Mr. Benjamin's, where they were purchased, as I supposed, though, in fact, he never purchased them—only took them to make our friend suppose he had bought them for me; he then wished me to leave my house, and said if I did not give up the deeds, he would drag me away from home and humble me; I objected to leaving home, but he annoyed me till I knew not what to do; he had a man come and remove our furniture, and said he would get some that was better; he sold that furniture, and then took me to New-York, away from my children, under the pretence of getting a place for a residence; he took me to the Brandreth House, where I stayed two weeks; he made no effort to get a place; I wished to go home, but he would not consent; when he saw I really would go, he came with me, though he had said before that I could not go as I had no money, and the landlord would retain my trunk; I came up Monday; we stopped at the Tontine that night; while we were in New-York he had his brother pack up all our crockery, without my knowledge. Tuesday morning I went home to George-street with my children, resolved to stay there; before I got home, the Doctor got his brother to put the boxes of crockery in the cellar and to nail up the door, and a broken plate and an old spoon were all the crockery I had for three weeks; this was in March of '57; he took his meals down town at the hotel for two or three weeks; he made no provision for me or the children. I got butter, &c., and used soda crackers for plates on the marble tables; occasionally the Doctor brought us something from Gilbert's; he said he would give up the crockery, &c., if I would give up the deeds. He went to Southport and New-York, and left me alone with my children, with no food or fuel; my children begged me for breakfast, and I sent them to the Tontine to ask Mr. Scrantnn for food, and I went without either breakfast or dinner. He would grind his heels into the fine brocatel covering of the *tête-à-tête*, and when I remonstrated he would say "give up the deeds then," and when I asked him how he would like to have me tell of these things, he said "*Tell*—I am not fool enough to do these things before people, how can you prove it?" He told me he went to a lady (and she confirmed it) and told her he would put four hundred dollars in the bank for me, and wished her to use her influence to have me go away with him and live a short distance out of New-York, and have his office in the City; one reason why he wished me to go away with him, was, he said, that I might not be where I could bring up this thing against him. He offered me a diamond bracelet, if I would give up the deeds; this four hundred dollars was to be for the use of myself and my children, to induce me to go to New-York. Under these circumstances, I went to New-Rochelle with him in the Summer of 1857. He then put me into two small rooms, with my children. These rooms led into the hall, and one of them he nailed up, and moved the wardrobe against it and nailed it there. We had a large amount of baggage, and in order to make room for a new bureau, he turned the bedstead upside down, as the posts were long, to make room for the trunks under the bed. When we were getting ready to move, he refused me money, and I went to Mr. Merwin's and he allowed me to trade. I got one silk and one muslin dress, one $13 and the other $5. This was the only outfit I had. He took me to the White Mountains, to Newport and to Saratoga. I never urged him to go to such places. I never liked to leave my children to go to them places. He on one occasion gave me $10 to buy things for the children. In the month of August we came to New-Haven. I wished him to go direct to our house; he said he would if I would give up the deeds. I was again in delicate health. He wished me to travel with him; I objected on account of my health. He finally decided that I must go, and I went. I had to leave my children. We were at that time at the Tontine. This was either in the last of August, or in September. We went to the Blue Mountains, in Pennsylvania, and to Wyoming Valley. I was not strong enough to travel when we got to Tamaqua. I had to go to bed about 9 P. M. He wished me to resume my journey. I told him I was not able. He said I must, as he had passed a hill which was not good, and he feared they would be after him. I did not think this was so, I only thought it a plan to get me to go. I went, however. We traveled night and day, usually. We reached Wyoming Valley on Saturday. We left New-Haven on Tuesday. We only remained over Sunday and came home. When we arrived, went to board in Crown-street, and as we could not be accommodated through the winter, we had to get a new place, and I begged him to let me go home. He said he would if I would give up the deeds. I wanted to write to my father, and he would not let me have a postage-stamp or money to pay for the letter. He said it made him provoked to have me ask him for money, and he was going to cultivate that spirit. We next went to George-street, Gilbert's block. I did not wish to go, and he had my things carried there without my knowledge; remained there about two months. November and December, 1857, we had two rooms over the parlor; we furnished them; we had no bureau, no chairs; though we had a Brussels carpet on the floor. In the Summer of '56, I think, I am not sure as to dates, Mr. Jepson gave a concert at Union Hall. My little girl wished to go, and my servant girl went with her. There came up a shower, and I asked the Doctor to harness the horse and go for her. He said no, he would not expose his health. He went to bed, and I took an umbrella and went myself, and I could not get in for the crowd. I walked back and forth in Union-street till the young men insulted me by word and action. I waited till after ten o'clock. I could not have gone where I was so exposed to insult except for my child. During the Winter our house was rented to students, and he said he would do nothing to repair it as long as I had the deeds, and threatened to put a steam-engine there (to run his printing press as I suppose.)

The reasons which I name here (there are other reasons which the Court can hear alone) why I left him are these: He said he would drag me around without a home, and I had no credit, and no one would board me because people did not wish to be mixed up with our difficulties. I have no means amount for my board. My children have suffered. One of them went with bare feet two weeks on the pavement. My husband finally furnished some shoes. My husband has nearly all my summer clothes. He sent three of my dresses to my little girls, one only of which I could wear. I have earned my living in part by my needle. He published me in the papers to deter people from trusting me.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

In the Fall of '52, my nurse, Mrs. Graham, came into my room one day and my little girl aged 2½ years was crying. Doctor came in and didn't like to hear her cry, and hit her on the head and knocked her half-way over. When the second child was three weeks old, Doctor would not allow the nurse to take care of it when it cried. He said he would have it learned to stop crying without having to take it up. After we removed to George-street, Mrs. Graham called on me. Doctor went to the door; she asked where I was. Doctor would not speak, but pointed to the sitting-room where I was, and as she went in he locked the front door and put the key in his pocket. He would not give it to me to let her out, and she had to go out the back door. In the Fall of '56, he illuminated our house for the Fremont and Buchanan processions, at an expense of $25, and the next day I asked him for 25 cents to get some candles for the kitchen, and he refused to let me have it. In addition to the other reasons I gave for remaining with the Doctor after I brought petition for divorce, there was the fact that I had rather endure any suffering than be separated from my children.

At this stage of the examination the Court and counsel proceeded to a private examination of the witness upon points not suitable for a public audience which examination took the rest of the day.

This private examination was such as no respectable paper would be willing to publish, and though necessary to the decision of the case, is of no importance to the respective portion of the community.

SATURDAY MORNING.

At the opening of the Court, Judge Waldo said that with considerable reluctance, he must decide against the application made by Mrs. Bennett yesterday, for an additional allowance from her husband, to prepare her case. Judge Waldo said that at a meeting of the nine Judges of our Supreme and Superior Court, it was agreed that it is not competent to order the husband to furnish funds to carry on the suit, where the wife is the prosecuting party.

*Cross-examination of Mrs. Mary A. Bennett resumed.*—At Mrs. Penfield's, soon after our marriage, I had to wash for myself and husband, and also to wash the bedding. He wished me to clean up a room where he had been making pills, and was full of dirt, more than a hogshead full. I did sweep the dirt into the middle of the room, but could not remove it. I was not accustomed to washing. I worked at millinery before marriage, was very young, and had only just learned the trade. Had to carry water quite a distance from the house. I did not urge my husband to allow me to go to New-York and hire a house soon after marriage—so far from that, I was entirely ignorant of New-York, and had to inquire my way of strangers. He gave me $100 to furnish house. Doctor did not then claim to be wealthy, but know he had a business well established. Do not think he was pressed for money. He gave me a draft for $200 when he sent me to New-York. I got it cashed at Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport, and sent him back $100 by his directions.

In relation to his putting bed-clothes on the child, I saw the bed-clothes piled up and nurse told me, in presence of Doctor, that she pulled them off and found the child under them. Do not know that for a considerable time after our marriage Doctor was very much occupied personally in his business. He never worked ten hours a day. Sometimes he worked a few hours. His mother did some of his work. Part was done in Bethel. When we went to New-Rochelle to live, in 1856, he did not carry the child. I asked him, and he refused.

I wore a red plaid shawl; Doctor wore an overcoat. I kept his books all that Summer of 1851. When we left Cherry-street, he hired a book-keeper. In New-Rochelle, I helped him make the books, out of foolscap paper and pasteboard. We remained at Brown-street house six months. We broke up housekeeping because the Doctor was very changable; we changed residences every six months, for several years. Doctor did not break up, because he could not afford housekeeping. When we boarded in Cherry-street, and I cooked the chickens for Doctor, don't know whether he wished me to eat them with him; he did not ask me to, and I should have been unwilling to insult the family by doing it. Husband said he cleared $4,000 a year, when we went to Dixwell-street house, and he was always bragging how much he was making. We were at the New-Haven House four or five weeks; my time there was taken up in going to nurse, and taking care of my babes, and mending for family, and then my husband used to take me to ride a great deal, when he went on business. When husband tore my dress in George-street house, do not remember that I provoked him by knocking off his hat; I should not wonder if I had; don't recollect telling Mrs. Lewis I was going to provoke him in that way. The provocation was by urging him so strongly to get coal when my baby was suffering. When husband kicked down the grate, do not remember any other provocation than I told. There was no draft, and the fire smoked through the joints, and blackened the marble. Think very likely there was a large stick in the grate then, because we often had to build fire of logs; was no wood cut to proper size for grate in cellar. Presume I have told story of the laudanum before—think likely I have—am not sure I told Mrs. McCarthy. I told the lawyers and Mrs. Newman, at the time of making the agreement to remain with the Doctor. If I did tell Mrs. McCarthy, I told the same story I have told now; did not tell her the baby slept in bed with myself and Doctor that night; if I did tell the story, I did not criminate my husband: I told such part of the story as would not criminate him. Have not told one Doctor bathed his neck and chest with laudanum; he did not; but he wore a flannel with laudanum on it, around his neck.

Never told any person I loved any other gentleman than husband, in any unlawful meaning. Have said of a gentleman at our house that I loved him as a brother. Never have said if I could just get rid of Dr. I would marry some one else. I would *never* marry anybody. Have talked to Mrs. Lewis about a particular gentleman, but not in a manner which she could condemn. Remember showing a letter which this gentleman wrote to me to Mrs. Lewis. He *never* proposed matrimony to me in any form. Think likely I have spoken of this gentleman as a friend whom it was pleasant to have. Dr. Bennett brought him to the house, and he was there very frequently. Became acquainted with this gentleman in Spring of 1851. Last time I saw him was a year last Spring. My husband took me to see him at his own request. I corresponded with him in fall of 1851. Don't know when it ended. It was so long ago. Have had no correspondence with him since we came from Cuba, except letters my husband has requested me to write for him, and of which he has dictated part. Don't remember any other letters. Before that I have written letters to him, I did not wish husband to see, for they complained of his cruelty; have not written as often as once a week; sometimes there would be four or five letters a year; don't know that there were as many as that a month. Presume I have told this person I hated my husband's actions; have expressed perfect disgust with his actions and ill-treatment, to a great many people; don't know that I ever really *worshipped* husband; never have loved him; married him only at the earnest solicitation of my friends; I was urged on the ground that I had no mother—father was unable to support me, and I had to support myself. They considered Dr. B. a worthy man, and they wished me to marry him; did not say, at or about the time of marriage, that I hated Dr. B., and married him for his money, for he did not pretend to be rich then; presume I might have told Mrs. Squires I *hated* Doctor, for I never knew a young lady who had a beau, who did not say she hated him. Have said the Doctor's cruelty made me dislike him; presume I might have told some persons that I wished he was dead, when I told of his turning my father out of doors; never told anybody my only object in going to Cuba was the hope that he would die; never said that to Mrs. McCarthy; can't tell what I may have said, from which she could draw that inference. I made a provision of money to pay my own expenses back from Cuba, because I was afraid of the Doctor, and did not wish to put the ocean between myself and children, without means of getting home. I had $120 in my possession; some of it I saved, and some I borrowed. Doctor B. paid the money I borrowed. When the Doctor threw father's hat out of doors, I, after father had gone, threw the Doctor's hat out. On that occasion father and myself did not abuse the Doctor. In reply to the Doctor's threat to throw father out of doors, father told the Doctor to look out, or *he* might be thrown out.

I recollect perfectly well that I did catch Doctor by the hair and told him he ought to be killed. My feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch, to see my aged father turned out of doors. I had no murder in my heart, but think his conduct was outrageous. Did not pull his head down very far. Doctor is a strong man, though he does not look so. I did not pull him through the hall. The daguerreotype did not fall while we were engaged in scuffle, and the Doctor was not drawn on it and it was thus broken; am very positive on this. Don't remember having hold of his hair twice on this. Don't remember having hold of his hair in passing to back parlor. As near as I remember, in passing to back parlor. As near as I remember, the daguerreotype was destroyed at another time. He wished me to resume my journey. I told him I was not able. He said I must, as he had passed a hill which was not good, and he feared they would be after him. I did not think this was so, I only thought it a plan to get me to go. I went, however. We traveled night and day, usually. We reached Wyoming Valley on Saturday. We left New-Haven on Tuesday. We only remained over Sunday and came home. When we arrived, went to board in Crown-street, and as we could not be accommodated through the winter, we had to get a new place, and I begged hold of Doctor's hair until after father had gone. In Cuba Doctor wanted me to go from Havana into the country because it was cheaper. The gentleman, Doctor left me with in Havana was not brother of landlord. His mother was there, but he did not leave me in

...ought sustained the proposition of Kansas. If I did, it was right. If not, it was wrong; and no Southern support could make it right—no Northern opposition could make it wrong. I say Lecompton is dead. Peace to its ashes. I hope that another such question will never arise. I believe that a Territory making a Constitution, and coming into the Union, should have just such Constitution as they want, and I will resist any attempt—whether for the benefit of the North or the South—to force it down their throats against their will. [Cheering and applause.]

One word more. Several gentlemen have called on me, and asked me what I meant or thought by *this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty* as enunciated in my Freeport speech in Illinois. I mean that I stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it; by the constituted authorities as they exist; by the decisions of the Supreme Court as they are pronounced. [Applause.] If the decision in the Dred Scott case, it will be found, by reading Chief Justice TANEY's decision, that Slaves are decided to be property on equal footing with other property, and that consequently the owners of that species of property have the same right to take it into a Territory as the owner of any other property. [Cries of "Good," and immense applause.] The Illinois Democracy accept that decision as the authoritative exposition of the Constitution, and on that point I concur. ["Good."] Now, the question arises, *what is the condition of that property after it gets into the Territory?* You, in the slave-holding, and we, in the Free States, whatever our occupation may be, have an interest in knowing what our legal rights are when we get there. I believe I said in Freeport that when you get into the Territory with your property on an equal footing with all other property, *it is all subject to the local law for its protection without reference to the different character of it.* If you go there with your horses and your mules, whether it shall be taxed or exempt is a question for the Territorial Legislature. If you go there with your dry goods, whether you shall sell without license or be compelled to get a license is a question for the local legislature. If you go there with your liquor the manner of your selling it is a question to be determined by the local laws. You may say you do not think it just for them to discourage one species of business for the benefit of another, but how are you going to help it? I do not wish to mislead you by these views. If you are wise you wont be misled, but will think for yourselves. If your slave property is not subject to the local law for its protection, what protection have you got for it? Suppose the local legislature do not make any slave law at all; suppose they do not pass any law furnishing a remedy for the violation of your rights, can you hold your slaves a day? Non-action is exclusion. *The omission to furnish law protecting property amounts to practical exclusion.* Is there any lawyer, any well informed man who will controvert that proposition? *Now suppose the local legislature refuses to make a law to protect your property how are you going to compel them to do it?* Perhaps they will make it and perhaps they will not. I will tell you when they will and when they will not. Whenever a Territory has a climate, soil and production making it the interest of the inhabitants to encourage slave property, they will pass a slave code and give it encouragement. Whenever the climate, soil and production precludes the possibility of slavery being profitable, they will not permit it. You come right back to the principles of dollars and cents. I do not care where the migration in the Southern country comes from; if old JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS should raise a colony in Ohio and settle down in Louisiana, he would be the strongest advocate of slavery in the whole South; he would find when he got there his opinion would be very much modified; he would find on those sugar plantations that it was not a question between the white man and the negro, but between the negro and the crocodile. He would say that between the negro and the crocodile, he took the side of the negro. But, between the negro and the white man, he would go for the white man. The Almighty has drawn the line on this Continent, on the one side of which the soil must be cultivated by slave labor; on the other by white labor. That line did not run on thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, for thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes runs over mountains and through valleys. But this slave line meanders in the sugar fields and plantations of the South (the remainder of this sentence was lost by the confusion around the reporter.) And the people living in their different localities and in the Territories must determine for themselves whether their "middle bed" is best adapted to slavery or free labor.

Hence, under the Constitution there is no power to prevent a Southern man going there with his slaves any more than a Northern man. *His property, when it gets there, is subject to local law for protection.* There will be found in that local Legislature power of deciding if they do not want it, and of encouraging it if they do want it. It is folly for you to entertain visionary dreams that you can fix Slavery where the people do not want it; and it is equal folly for the Northern fanatic to think that he can abolish by law where the people do want it. The people of each locality are the best judges; they will act for their own interests. They won't care whether they are penetrating New-England or South Carolina; they will look to their own homes and firesides, and the interests of their children and grandchildren as their own good and the good of posterity may require, regardless of the controversies North or South. It is no use to disguise the fact—if the people of a territory want Slavery they will have it; if they don't want it you can't force it on them. I am content with that result.

I don't think that under our system of Government that Slavery ought to be forced upon any people against their will. You of the South must be content in leaving your slave property in the same category, to be protected in the same manner, by the same principles as all other property. Whenever you take the ground that slave property requires different protection from other property, and you call upon Congress to furnish it, * * you might as well intrust your infant to the tender embrace of a bear, as your infant Territory to the gentlemanly embrace of Northern Abolitionists. If, therefore, we act upon the principle laid down by Mr. BUCHANAN in his acceptance of his Cincinnati nomination, and as expounded by the Supreme Court under the Constitution, that Congress should "keep hands off" and never interfere one way or the other; but that the Territory shall be free or slave, just as our people desire, then there will be peace and harmony between all the States of this Union. I do not believe there is any other common ground of peace for these great principles.

If non-intervention of Government, State rights and State sovereignty can be maintained, the Union can exist. If these principles of State sovereignty in the old States and the new are maintained, then America can fulfill the expectations of its most sanguine friends in all time to come. Then these United States can fulfill its destiny, being the light to teach the nations of the old world, a just constitutional liberty. Then America will increase and expand indefinitely, as our Republic shall increase. It is folly for us to imagine that because we now have territory enough we never shall need any more. When this Republic was made, its original boundaries were enough, but a few years' increase found us cramped, and we demanded more. We required Louisiana to open a road to the Rocky Mountains. We required Florida to open a road to the Gulf. We annexed Texas with California and New-Mexico. We have now Territory enough, but how long will it be enough? One hive is enough for one swarm of bees, but a new swarm comes next year, and a new hive is wanted. Our nation is a young nation, increasing by natural growth and increasing by emigration, and our boundaries must be enlarged. You may like it, or you may dislike it—you can never fulfill your destiny without it. Men may say we shall never want anything more of Mexico. We were told so when the treaty was made; that the greatest boundary should never be disturbed except by the consent of the two Republics; declaring that if any question arose, we would not annex it. I knew the time would come when we would be compelled to take more.

[Judge DOUGLAS here alluded to his resistance to the ratification of the treaty with Mexico, and also touched upon the Central American question, but owing to the confusion around him, our reporter was unable to hear what he said.] He said that General CASS asked him what he wanted with Central America. He replied that the time would come when we were bound to have it. "Why," said he, "it is too far off." Yes, a great way off; it is nearly half way to California, and on the direct road there. [Laughter.] I do not want Central America any more than I did in '50; but the time will come when our destiny, our institutions, our safety will compel us to have it. I am unwilling now to pledge our faith as a nation in that which I am certain our grand-children would do. So it is with the Island of Cuba. I do not care whether you want it or not. It is a matter of no consequence whether we want it or not; we are compelled to take it, and we can't help it. [Immense applause.]

The Judge here alluded to the fact of its commanding the entrance to the Mississippi, and that although it was now subject to the Spanish Crown, and that the Spanish Crown was fast falling to pieces, and said that when the time came, that Cuba must go into the hands of France, England, or any other European power we would be bound to take it. Hence, he would never consent to any line of policy inconsistent with our taking it when our interest, our honor, and safety required us to do so. He did not wish to hasten the acquisition of any more territory. He said it would come fast enough. But our brethren must be prepared for it, and not have our guest come and take us by surprise and find us unprepared to give him a night's lodging when he comes. Our policy must be in harmony with our destiny. Our destiny is to increase until we become the strongest power on the face of the globe. We must go on until we are capable of carrying out, in good faith, the great Constitution and principles upon which our Government was founded. This Government is a confederation of sovereign, independent States, each having the right to have just such a Constitution as it pleases; each having a Constitution different from every other, and requiring laws and Institutions different from every other. Variety, dissimilarity, local law and local institutions is the great principle on which the safety of the Republic rests, and not that fatal heresy that the States must all be free or all slave."

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—NOS. 4330, 15, 257, 2373, 2315, 1721, 2143, 2145, 1631, 220, 957, 408, 427, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2405. *Part II.*—Same as for Thursday, Dec. 2.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—NOS. 492, 493, 100, 147, 646, 647, 648, 691, 692, 697, 447, 700, 706, 716, 717, 718, 727, 737, 739, 745, 746, 428, 347, 184.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 3.

*Alexander Smith* vs. *Alvin Higgins et. al.*—The Jury in this case were unable to agree, and were discharged by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Clerke.
EXCEUSIONS.

*Charles L. Frost et al.* vs. *Robert Lewin.*—Case settled—all the amendments allowed.

*In the matter of L. B. Knapp,* a lunatic.—Prayer granted.

*Henry A. Van Riper* vs. *Mary H. Pearcy.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

*Wm. A. Kobbe* vs. *Abraham Abatte.*—Exceptions, one to eleven inclusive, allowed, with plaintiff's finding of facts; also, note correction in 30th line, p. 6, of defendant's case.

*Mary L. Beers* vs. *George T. Beers.*—Report to be confirmed on referee adding his name to the *jurat* of the last deposition.

DIVORCE CASES.

*Augusta Passamore* vs. *John W. Passamore.*—Divorce granted.

*Antoinette E. Johnson* vs. *Peter W. Johnson.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before a Full Bench.
DECISIONS.

*Rudolph Garrigan* vs. *Philip H. Loescher.*—Verdict set aside and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

*Abijah P. Cummings* vs. *Gouverneur Morris.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Henry O. Andrews* vs. *William B. Clerke.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Anna C. Karl, Administratrix,* vs. *Henry Maillard.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

*The Marine Bank of New-York* vs. *Nelson Clements.* Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

*Charles M. Baldwin, Administrator,* vs. *The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.*—Order affirmed with costs.

*Henry P. Fessenden* vs. *James H. Woods.*—Order to be settled.

*Henry P. Hall* vs. *Edward Morrison.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Mr Edward C. West.
WILL OF THE LATE JAMES P. ALLAIRE.

This instrument has been in the course of Probate, in this Court, since the 15th of September last, by adjournment from time to time, and has occupied the exclusive attention of the Court for the last seven days, and promises to do so for some time to come.

The instrument is dated and was corrected in October 1850, and after giving legacies of $100 each to a son and two daughters, $500 to two grand-daughters and a farm and $100 to another son, devises the residue of his estate (a large quantity of land in New-Jersey, of uncertain value; he left no personal property) to his second wife, who is the Executrix for her life and over to his and her son—the others being the children of his first wife.

The testimony as to the mention of the instrument was put in at the sitting of October 8.

The whole instrument, including the attestation clause, which is in the form required by the statute, was proved to be in the handwriting of the testator. The late Mr. Abraham Halsey, one of the subscribing witnesses, seems to have been most relied upon by the testator to prove the due execution of his will, as he witnessed several other wills for him previously, which Mr. Allaire subsequently revoked, and he was Mr. A.'s friend. This signature was duly proved. Mr. A. seems to have called in two other witnesses, in order merely to comply with the statute. They were examined, and the first, Mr. Lucius Hart, of New-York, testified that he "had some acquaintance with Mr. Allaire—recognized his own signature as a witness to the will—cannot swear that he did see Mr. A. write his name to the will; can only say witness wrote his own name there; is not acquainted with Mr. A.'s handwriting, but remembers witnessing a paper for Mr. A., which he called 'his will;' this was several years ago—the date is on the paper—can only say how long ago by the date on the paper, which is October, 1850; Mr. Allaire stept into his store and said, 'he would be glad to have him witness his will, or words to that effect; went with Mr. A., but can't recollect where, and witnessed the will; after signing it and it was completed, Mr. A expressed his thanks to all, the witness and the others, and said, 'I hope it may be a long time before you will be called upon to prove, &c.;' this was with a pleasant expression; knows that others were present; does not recollect that Abrahsm Halsey or Benjamin Tatham were present, nor any other person, to swear them; thinks there were three or four persons present; heard Mr. A. say, 'Gentlemen, this is my will,' or 'Mr. Hart, this is my will;' thinks he has stated all that occurred, as near as he recollects; his recollection of signing the will is perfect; was much engaged in business at that time, unusually so, as he was settling the affairs of his partnership, recently dissolved, &c., &c."

Mr. Benjamin Tatham, of New-York, was the other witness, and testified that he knew Mr. Allaire; won't say that he can recognize his signature as his handwriting; acknowledges his own signature attached to the will; cannot be mistaken about his own signature; has no recollection about the matter; his recollection relative to it has entirely failed; has an indistinct impression that Mr. A. did call upon him on one occasion relative to some such matter; it may have been this identical matter; has an impression that Mr. A. called at witnesses' house, and said he wished witness to do something for him—to witness a paper; witness was at that time very much occupied about his own business, an important lawsuit, which absorbed his mind, and Mr. A. had been a witness for him in that lawsuit; he had used Mr. A. as a witness, and when Mr. A. called upon him, he said he now wanted him to do something for him; would have done anything for Mr. A., &c., &c.

The custody of the will, since the death of the testator was duly proved, but there was no other evidence introduced relative to the execution which was material. The contestants offered none, and the testimony as to the execution of the instrument was here closed.

Whereupon Mr. Dunning, for contestants, asked for time to prepare his legal argument upon this part of the case.

Mr. B. Cozzens, for the executrix, expressed his readiness and desire to argue that question at once.

To which Mr. Dunning replied that the contestants had other points, viz., that Mr. A. frequently declared in his life-time that he had another will—that "he was under undue influences and was kept from intercourse with his family."

The adjournment was granted, but when the time arrived, the Surrogate said he did not wish to hear the proposed legal argument, and called upon the contestants to put in their evidence on these three points.

On a subsequent day, Ex-Judge Beebe for the contestants, made a very bold and strong statement of a great variety of things they expected to prove, which are all flatly denied by the executrix, and as to which there have already been some very improper statements in the newspapers; and as this part of the case is now going on, and the evidence, though denied by the executrix to be at all relative to the case if it were true, is very voluminous, it would be neither proper nor practicable to report it at present. As the case progresses it may be interesting to continue this report.

One son by first marriage does not contest.

Counsel for the executrix, Messrs. B. Cozzens and S. D. Cozzens.

For the different contestants, Messrs. Fullerton and Dunning; Beebe, Dean and Donohue; D. C. and John Winslow, W. Q. Morton, H. Morton and John Berry.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R | Southern boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 58 | 49 | — | 107 |
| Flour, bbls | 15,400 | 3 536 | 2,251 | 21,187 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | — | 1,439 | 1,439 |
| Wheat, bushels | — | — | 1,707 | 1,707 |
| Corn, bushels | — | — | 5,036 | 5,036 |
| Oats, bushels | — | — | 5,200 | 5,200 |
| Malt, bushels | — | 560 | — | 560 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,141 | 1,172 | 349 | 2,662 |
| Whisky, bbls | 200 | — | — | 200 |

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1 440 bbls., including 1,073 bbls. Pots, and 367 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—No. 1 Quercitron was freely offered in Philadelphia at $30 ℔ ton, but was neglected, during the week.

COFFEE—Sales to-day included only 100 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 100 bags Rio at 11¾c.; and 150 bags stained St. Domingo at 8¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly purchased, today, though prices have favored buyers.

| NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¾ |
| Middling Fair, ℔ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity for Sate and Western Flour. The demand is moderate from the home trade, and limited from shippers. Prices of low brands tend downward. Other kinds are steady. Sales 7,800 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ℔ bbl | 3 40@ 4 10 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 25@ 4 50 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 75@ 5 00 |
| Superfine Western | 4 30@ 4 55 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 80@ 4 90 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 85@ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 40@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 25@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 35@ 6 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 7 75 |

Canadian is in limited demand at former rates: sales 425 bbls., at $5@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in moderate request at old figures; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request, and desirable lots bring rather more satisfactory prices. Sales 27,500 bushels, including prime white Canada on terms not ascertained; prime white Michigan at $1 40; choice red Indiana at $1 25; very choice Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 12½; mixed Western at $1 18 prime white Kentucky at $1 45; poor white Southern at $1 15, and red Southern at $1 14, ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive, being held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been confined to 16,500 bushels, including mixed Western, at 76c.@77c., and yellow Jersey at 75c.@77c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in request, and is very firm; sales 4,000 bushels State at 78c. ℔ bushel. Barley is moderately inquired for, at about previous figures; sales 9,000 bushels ordinary State, at 70c @72½c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request, and prices favor sellers. We quote Canada at 53c.@54c.; Western, 51c.@53c; State, 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request at firmer rates. Sales 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for old Mess; $18 25@$18 50 for new Mess; $18 50 for (1 000 bbls.) Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within two weeks; unascertained price for (500 bbls.) Mess, deliverable between Jan. 1 and May 1; $18 for (1,000 bbls.) Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller during all the Summer months of 1859, and $14 25@$14 50 for Prime, here, ℔ bbl. Pickled Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive, at old rates. Lard is less active at former rates; sales, to-day, 475 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and languid; sales 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, $11@$12 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 90 tcs. at $3 06@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 150 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 80 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, by auction, 50 hhds. do., 7¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO.—Crude has been in limited request at former rates. Manufactured has been in fair demand at full prices. Sales during the month of November 13,424 pkgs. in 1858, against 7,873 pkgs. in 1857. Stock Dec. 1—31,365 pkgs. in 1858, against 43,895 pkgs. in 1857. We now quote best brands, 5s and 8s at 22c.@26c; common do., old and new stock, 12c.@17c.; ⅗ lbs. fine 25c.@30c.; lbs., Nn. 1, 25c.@28c; 32s, 22c.@24c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY is in demand at 25c., but is generally held at 25½c. ℔ gallon; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at 25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive. For Liverpool, the engagements included 25 tons Cheese at 25s.; and 50 tons Cake at 15s. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Glasgow, 150 tcs. Beef at 5s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: A ship from New-Orleans to Cronstadt, Cattoo, at 11-16d.; one from New-Orleans to Trieste, 1⅝c.; one, 695 tons, from Apalachicola to Liverpool, 9-16d.; one from Mobile to Liverpool, 9-16d.; privilege to Havre, 1¾c.; one, 616 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, $5,000; a bark, 1,200 tons, to Rochelle and back to a port in United States, $23 ℔ ton; a schr. to Pernambuco and back, Sugar, 90c. ℔ bag; a brig 220 tons, from Orange Mills, Florida, to Demerara, $12; one from Jacksonville to Point Petre, Gaud., $12, and back from south side Cuba, Sugar, 40c.; one from Jacksonville to north side Cuba and back 47½c., and $3 for Sugar and Molasses; a schr., 180 tons, in a windward Island and back, $1,800; a vessel to a port in West Indies and back, $1,200; a schr. from St. Domingo to New-York, Logwood, $4 50; a brig, 320 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a bark, 348 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, from St. Johns River to north side Cuba and back, $2,025; one, 200 tons, to Bermuda, $650; a brig, 270 tons, to New-Orleans and back, (taking cargo to Key West,) $3,000; a schr. to Galveston, bricks, $6 ℔ M.; a Br. bark to Havana at a rate ℔ month; a Br. brig to London, Naval Stores, a brig and schr. to Pernambuco, privilege of Bahia and back to New-York, and a ship and a bark to New-Orleans, on private terms.


## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundrerry.....Mr. Sothern.
Coyle, attorney-at law.....Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Conlock.
Bluney, a butler.....Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta, Georgiana, } her daughters } Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sarah Stevens.

To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

Charles Bee wing.....Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Phili Chintnee.....Mr. Burnett.
Jacob Mutter.....Mr. Peters.
Arabella.....Miss Effie Germon.
Do'ly Mutter, honsemaid.....Miss Marion McCarthy.
With the song "Who'll have me?"

Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
but eleven nights longer.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
JOCKO (by request.)
Gabrici.....as.....Jocko.
THE FESTIVAL DANSANTE,
by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Frances, Mons. Mathieu.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Francois.....as.....Master Tricks,

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Mooar and Wayne Olwine.
MONDAY EVENING—First appearance of the eminent artiste and authoress,
Miss VANDENHOFF,
and the celebrated tragedian,
Mr. SWINBOURNE,
in an entirely new play, entitled,
WOMAN'S HEART,
supported by Grace, Canoll, J. Moore, Jordan, Whiting, Miss Ada Clifton, &c.
During the evening, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER'S unrivalled orchestra.
To conclude with
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
with Miss Julia Daly in six characters, songs and dances.
Doors open at 6½; performance at 7¼.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7 o'clock.
TWO CHARMING COMEDIES.
MONDAY EVENING Dec. 6,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MR. WALLACK,
Having recovered from his long and severe illness, will make his first appearance, in two years, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1858.
Performance commences with
WILL AND THE WAY; OR, THE INDIAN'S REVENGE.
To be followed by
RICHARD HOFFMAN, OR SMILES AND TEARS.
After which, the Musical Burlesque
CRUEL MAGPIE AND FATAL SPOON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 6,
The performances will commence with
ROLFE, OR THE RED RIGHT HAND.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Farce of
PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Paster
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE LOVERS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY,
The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
AUG. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Gonpil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

MME. MADELEINE JOHNSON-GRÆVER,
Encouraged by the success she achieved at her concerts during the past season, begs to announce that she will give her first
GRAND PIANO-FORTE RECITALS
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
At DODWORTH'S SALOON,
And will perform selections from the works of the most celebrated masters of the classical, as well as modern schools, including several interesting compositions of great European reputation, which will be performed for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA. Particulars in future advertisements.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (3d week) the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 620 Broadway.
ARTISTS intending to deposit painting, statuary, &c., in the Gallery of Fine Arts, at the Fair and Exhibition of the American Union will oblige the Committee by sending them in immediately for arrangement by gaslight. Private parties having to send works of art will please do so at once. By order of the Committee.
S. L. LEWENHERZ, Chairman.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK
Will give a
SECOND CONCERT
At Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY, Dec. 9. Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Trio," (piano, violin, violoncello,) and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico," (piano, violin.) Particulars in future advertisements.

FLORENTINE GALLERY.
No. 618 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
With a superb collection of Classical Statuette Paintings, representing the chaste and beautiful form of lovely Woman, unsophisticated and unadorned.
Admission.....Twenty-five cents

MR. ERNEST PERRING, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, intending to reside permanently in New-York City, will devote himself to those who may wish to perfect themselves in the art of Italian or English singing, or the study of the piano-forte. Mr. Perring has permission to refer to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and may be addressed at his residence, No. 66 West 9th-st., or to care of either Mr. Chas. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, or Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 768 Broadway.

FAIR FOR THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN'S FAMILIES, at the Cooper Institute, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., continuing during the week. Admission 25 cents, children 10 cents. Remember the sailor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Second and last night of
MLLE. POINSOT,
principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera, Paris.
Second and last night of
THE HUGUENOTS,
and most positively the last night of the season.
Sale of seats for to-night's "Huguenots," and to-morrow's Farewell Benefit of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, commences
THIS MORNING, at all the Ticket Offices.
The sale for Wednesday's Matinée, (after which the company leave by special train for Boston,) commences on Tuesday morning, at the music stores and hotels.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the "Huguenots," the doors will open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
Second and last appearance in America of
MLLE. POINSOT,
principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her second appearance in the great rôle of
VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.
MONDAY Dec. 6, at 7½. Doors open at 6¾.
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season. The three great female parts will be sung by
MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LABORDE, MLLE. GHIONI.
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESER, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
MLLE. SOTO and Mr. DENNSTEADT.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will comprise the same strength of talent as last season.
TO THE PUBLIC—MLLE. POINSOT.
The departure of the company by special train on Wednesday, after the Matinée, prevents the director offering to the public another opportunity of hearing Mlle. Poinsot after to-night's performance. No prima donna has appeared under more disadvantageous circumstances. The difficulty in again mounting an opera of such importance as are the "Huguenots," with, for the most part, new artists, has limited her *debut* to the two last nights of the season. The unavoidable postponement last Friday had an injurious effect; Saturday evening, besides, is the most unfashionable evening of the week. To these may be added the pelting rain storm which alone most sadly interfered with the success of the opera. Yet, in spite of all these most serious drawbacks, Mlle. Poinsot has achieved a triumph which cannot fail to spread rapidly through the country. This remarkable success may not have been expected by the public. Mlle. Poinsot is too young to possess a reputation like Grisi or a Lind. She has never sung in any other city except Paris, which, although the first musical city in the world, unjustly ranks in American estimation as second to London. But this success has been confidently relied upon by Mr. Ullman, who has watched her from the beginning of her career six years ago, and avails himself of the expiration of her Parisian contract immediately to engage her for New-York. He has always looked upon her as the only legitimate successor to Grisi, both as regards voice, musical cultivation, and tragical talent of the highest rank. Flattering as this success must be to the feelings of Mlle. Poinsot and the director, it is equally creditable to the taste of the New-York public, who in their rapid appreciation of Mlle. Poinsot have shown that a great artist can succeed without preliminary preparation, for no time has been made for the Prima Donna.
In conclusion, the director expects some credit at the hands of the public, not only for having presented such remarkable stars as are found in his company, but for having presented them in their true light. He has claimed for Mlle. Piccolomini the position of being the most fascinating singer now before the public; for Mme. Lsbordc that of being the most brilliant singer in oratura; and for Mlle. Poinsot that of being a great dramatic artist and a tragedienne of the highest degree. This has been acknowledged by the Press, which, after all, is the true index of public opinion.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 7, close of the season,
Farewell night and benefit of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
and her farewell appearance in New-York, prior to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, the West and South.
The sale of seats for Mlle. Piccolomini's benefit commences this morning.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S benefit and farewell appearance will comprise two performances—an
OPERA ON TUESDAY EVENING.
A MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, at 12½.
The entertainments of Tuesday evening will consist of the whole of Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
for the first time in America, will sing her celebrated rôle of Lucia. On the same occasion
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
will make his first and only appearance this season at the Academy of Music.
SIGNOR FLORENZA
will appear for the first time as Ashton.
On the same evening will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
the third act of Donizetti's famous Opera of
THE MARTYRS,
including the celebrated prison scene.
Mlle. Piccolomini as.....Paulonia
Signor Lorini as.....Polliato
THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY
will comprise
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.
The arrangements for Wednesday's farewell Matinee will be complete during the day, and will be published to-morrow. The sale of the Matinee tickets commences likewise to-morrow at the hotels, music stores, &c.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
For Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit and farewell appearance.
The price of admission for Tuesday evening will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.
The price of admission to the Matinée, $1, as at the former Matinées.
NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Tuesday's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
On Dec. 14, 16 and 18,
in aid of the Fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
The Ladies' Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association take great pleasure in announcing that they have perfected arrangements by which they will be enabled to give a
GRAND FESTIVAL,
to continue three days, and which will embrace a greater variety of entertainment than has ever been offered to the public on any occasion.
On Tuesday, Dec. 14, the First Day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL,
(Grand Bal Paré,)
on a scale of unprecedented brilliancy—a great number of our leading citizens having consented to act as Managers, in order to render its success complete in every particular. On this occasion
Miss MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France, and Director of the celebrated Bals Masques, with his
PRINCIPAL SOLO PLAYERS,
and the
MONSTER ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
the same which produced such a great sensation last Spring in the Concerts given by him, will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
as Conductor of a Ball.
On (Thursday, Dec. 16,) the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a grand
INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMAN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Society, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.
On (Saturday, Dec. 18,) the third day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
A COMBINATION OF ORATIONS,
part of which will be given as a
MATINEE,
COMMENCING AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
and part in the
EVENING,

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


## THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Ybca Matrias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Americans in Paris—A Gentleman from Ireland.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—In and Out of Place.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard Hoffmier—The Will and the Way—Cruel Maopie.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asbrodel—Ploughman Turned Lord.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the steamship *Illinois*, for the Isthmus of Panama, Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock to-day.

The European mail by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, at 8½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Public attention is mainly turned towards Washington. Congress meets to-day, and our readers are tolerably certain of being able to read the Message to-morrow morning. We are happy to say, moreover, that its length is likely to be somewhat less formidable than was apprehended. Its *eighteen* columns have dwindled down to *ten*. Whether it has been reduced out of deference to weak humanity, or whether the telegraph was so bewildered by it as to see nearly double, we are not informed. The message is likely to be quite as broad as it is long. The public mind is prepared to find it highly belligerent. Upon domestic topics it will be exultant and congratulatory. It will claim special credit for having settled the Kansas difficulty, and for having quieted the public mind on the general subject of Slavery. In our foreign relations we have reason to believe that the Ostend Manifesto is adopted as the basis of its suggestion. The distracted condition of Mexico will be presented forcibly and fully to public notice, and authority will be asked for the Executive, at the hands of Congress, to protect American citizens and American interests in Sonora, Chihuahua and the other Northern departments where the Mexican Government has proved utterly incompetent to fulfill its treaty stipulations, by protecting them from the Indians. The President, it is known, has already sent a vessel-of-war to Guayamas, for the purpose of taking possession of that port, the moment he receives the required authority. In regard to the Isthmus, equally prompt and peremptory measures will be suggested. The danger that these routes may fall under the control of foreign nations, will be treated as affording conclusive argument in favor of our taking decided and decisive action in regard to them.

The expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, according to the Treasury Report, are stated at $73,217,947 46, which shows a diminution on the expenses of the last year of $846,808 51.

The quantity of public lands sold during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, was 4,804,919 acres, for which was received $2,534,192. The military land warrants located amounted to 6,983,110 acres. Over ten millions of acres of land have been sold under the gradnation law of 1854, at the price of 12½ cents per acre. Over 15,000,000 acres of land have been surveyed and are ready for market in Kansas and Nebraska.

The report of the Indian bureau states the whole number of Indians within our limits at 350,000. Over 393 treaties have been ratified with the Indians since the adoption of the Constitution, by which we have acquired 581,163,188 acres of land. The Commissioner thinks we have made mistakes in removing the Indians from place to place, in assigning them too much land and in granting them too large annuities.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia, which met at Petersburg on the the 3d inst., after a noisy wrangle proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. At noon on Saturday, the Hon. John Letcher was nominated by a large majority. The opposing candidates were Messrs. Hopkins, Edmundson, Smith, Brockenbrough, and J. Randolph Tucker.

A Mortar meeting was held at Chicago, Dec. 1, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the act of abduction, and calling upon this Government to interfere. A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the President. The memorial prepared by the Jews in Philadelphia is in circulation for signatures.

The Grand Jury at Columbia, S. C., have refused to find a bill against the crew of the slave-brig *Echo*, which was captured last Fall by the United States brig *Dolphin*, and taken into Charleston. The decision of the Jury caused great excitement when it was announced in Court. The accused were still held in custody, and a further hearing of the case was to be had on Monday. The counsel of the prisoners moved for their discharge, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law of 1820.

Judge Pruden, of Cincinnati, on Saturday last rendered a decision in favor of Nicholas Randolph, who had been prosecuted for an alleged infraction of the law by driving an omnibus on Sunday through the streets of that city. The case has excited great interest not only in Cincinnati but elsewhere, and it was regarded as a test case between the Anti-Sabbatarians and their conservative opponents. He considered omnibus-driving as coming under the exceptional head of works of necessity.

The *Cahawba* from Havana on Nov. 30, brings nothing of importance from that place. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Vento Water-Works was achieved on the 28th of November, the Captain-General taking the operative part. A ball followed the rite, in which the *haut ton* of Havana participated, prolonging the festivities until the following day. Sugar remained without alteration in price; the stock quite small. Nothing was doing in freights. Business, awaiting the new crop, was at a stand still.

The friends of the Anti-Tammany Democratic candidate for the Comptrollership succeeded in having a meeting in the Twentieth Ward on Saturday night, at Milman's Hall in Twenty-sixth-street. Mr. Russell, the candidate for Comptroller, and Ex-Mayor Wood, were among the speakers. The latter gentleman made the startling declaration that he knew from his personal observation that the Comptroller had it in his power to pocket a hundred thousand dollars of the public money without its being missed, which he thought a sufficient reason for putting his friend Russell into the place in preference to Mr. Purser.

The Report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday exhibits a very favorable condition of the public health, as compared with the returns for the same period last year, the whole number of deaths being 376, which is seven less than the week previous, and 37 less than in the corresponding week in 1857. Among the deaths last week, 193 were not over ten years of age, and of the whole number 57 were inmates of the public institutions; 67 were men, 98 women, 119 boys and 91 girls. Consumption and diseases of the lungs and infantile diseases were the principal causes of death. The nativity table shows that, of the number, 254 were natives of the United States, 26 of Germany, 78 of Ireland, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

At a meeting, held on Saturday evening, of the newly elected Council of the Geographical and Statistical Society, several important committees were appointed, including one, of which Dr. Hawks is a member, charged with the production of a report upon the most advisable plan for the establishment of a monthly periodical devoted to geographical and historical science. Among the donations to the library were a full set of nautical charts from the Spanish Government and books from the Royal Geographical Society of London, from the London Statistical Society and from several scientific societies in Germany. A letter was produced at the meeting from the celebrated Russian astronomer, Otto Struve, expressing his cordial thanks for his election as an honorary member.

Owing to the wet weather of the past 24 hours there has been almost a suspension of telegraphic operation. The only lines working throughout their length last evening were those of the American Company to Boston and Sandy Hook. Their line South does not open on Sundays, and the House and Morse wires were all out of order. The Western lines do not open, either *vid* Buffalo or Pittsburg; all west of the latter place were down on Saturday. The Union line east, worked no farther than New-Haven. The storm has doubtless been severe in some sections, while the fog of last evening was almost as detrimental to the lines as a hard rain.

The Israelites of New-York held another meeting, at Mozart Hall, on Saturday night, in reference to the Mortara case. The Hall was crowded, and among the speakers were Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Blair, a Methodist clergyman. Among the Jewish speakers were the Rev. Drs. Raphall, Isaacs and Jacoas, and Messrs. De Cordova, A. M. Phillips, Levi, and B. W. Hart.

A fast youth has been arrested in this City for passing himself off as a son of the Hon. Erastus Corning, and offering forged checks in payment of his hotel bill. He spent some days at the Metropolitan, but the proprietor discovered the cheat and had the youth arrested. He refused to give his name. Forged checks, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Corning, were found in his possession.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, held on Saturday night, C. W. Colburn was elected President and B. L. Glasby Vice-President.

Sermons were preached in several of our City Churches yesterday, on the subject of the Bible in the Public Schools. Reports of some of them will be found in our columns this morning.

The General Markets, on Ssturday, closed quite tamely for Cotton. Flour and Corn were inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Barley, at somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. Groceries were quiet. Pork and Beef were freely dealt in. Freights were dull, with 613 vessels of all classes in port.

## The Republicans and the Popular Sovereignty.

An independent political Press is of some service, after all. That it may be useful in checking the extravagancies of ultra partisans themselves, we have striking proof in the effect of our strictures upon the *Tribune*. That energetic and impulsive Republican organ was riding the high horse of Abolition at a fearful pace, only a week ago. Its headlong fury has disappeared, and it now ambles along as quietly as the most conservative cob in the country. Since Rarey tamed *Cruiser* there has been no more remarkable transformation. Only a few days since, the *Tribune* was insisting upon the "extinction and suppression of the slaveholding aristocracy *as a nuisance*:" now it "understands that the limitations of power limit responsibility also,"—and it struggles, therefore, only "against the *extension* of Slavery." A week ago its own, regular, salaried Washington correspondent insisted that the political movement of the North was *against Slavery itself*,—that this must disappear before domestic peace could again bless our borders: now the *Tribune* affects to disavow these sentiments as those of an anonymous correspondent, whose speculations are his own, and are only published when the *Tribune* chooses to print them, and declares that it is not necessary to go out of its editorial columns to ascertain what its meaning is. And when we demand the meaning of its *editorial* declarations, that "*there can be no peace until the great decisive battle*" between Slavery and Freedom "*is fought*,"—that "in such a struggle there can be no neutrality,"—and that *we* awaits him who "in this great crisis shall prove himself *a coward and a traitor*,"—the *Tribune* pipes upon a much lower key, and hints a hope that the suppression of the foreign Slave-trade and the prohibition of Slavery extension, (both of which seem just now to be pretty well secured,) will cause Slavery to dwindle and die in the States which now cherish it! To all this we cry, Amen: and congratulate our neighbor on the increased moderation of his views and the improved state of his political temper.

We have thus driven the Republican organ to withdraw, or at least to shroud from public view, the Abolition platform which it had prepared for the Party to mount. The execution has been at least postponed. The *Tribune* not only "turns its back upon itself,"—that would be a small feat for so skillful a gymnast:—it has turned a summersault backwards and thrown itself down its own throat. For the moment, at all events, the Abolition issue has disappeared.

In several other respects, too, the *Tribune* shows manifest improvement. It abandons its silly and malicious talk about the Times having changed its political character. It ceases its ridiculous endeavor to hold it responsible to a political party, as a party organ. "The Times," says the *Tribune* truly, "*was not a party organ in* 1854, *nor at any time*. It made the same professions of independence and non-partieanship that it does now." Instead of repeating the statement with which it plunged into this controversy with us, that the Times is "*leagued, body and soul*, with the *enemies* of the Republican Party, which it is doing its sly utmost to disorganize and destroy," the *Tribune* now concedes that "*it is just as neutral, just as non-partisan as it ever was:* but it formerly leaned to the Republican side, and now pulls hard the other way." This is, as the *Tribune* remarks, the "simple truth of the matter." It never seems to have occurred to our neighbor that we pull "the other way," just now, because he seems to be running the Republican Party upon dangerous shoals and quicksands. *His* notion of an independent journal is, one that pulls the same way, with the same party, under all circumstances, and without regard to its conduct, all the time. We confess it is not ours. Let him abandon his endeavors to fasten the ultraisms of Abolition upon the Republican Party, and confine it to patriotic, constitutional aims, by lawful and practical means, and he may very possibly be astonished by seeing us "leaning to the Republican side" again.

Another promising feature of the *Tribune's* tamed condition, is its sudden discovery of the excellence of the Pittsburg Address, and of the general political soundness of the views of the Editor of the Times on Popular Sovereignty. In those days the Editor of the Times held, says the *Tribune*, that it was the *right* and the *duty* of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Federal territories *by a positive law*. But "that principle he now rejects and opposes." This seems to be our neighbor's special grief. The Times no longer insists upon excluding Slavery from the Territories by law of Congress. *Does the Tribune insist upon such exclusion? Does the Republican party?* We have been seeking explicit information upon this point for some days, without success. The *Tribune* reproaches us vehemently for not holding this position, but neglects to avow any such doctrine on its own behalf. We confess our conviction that the position as one for practical action, is no longer tenable. We do not believe either the Republicans, or any other party, will ever venture to take ground upon it again. It may be perfectly true ground;—as a matter of argument we think it is. But unfortunately the Supreme Court differs from us in this opinion; and however much the *Tribune* and the country at large may deplore the fact, it is a fact none the less, that under our Federal Constitution the authority of the Supreme Court outweighs that of the Editor of the Times. Even, therefore, if we should still advocate the passage of such a law, and Congress should enact it in accordance with our views, it would be null and void under the decision of the Supreme Court,—just as the Missouri Compromise now is,—and we should have lost our labor. While there is so much useful, practical work to be done in the world, we cannot afford to spend our time in beating the air, in fighting windmills, or in advocating laws which have been extinguished by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. We must leave all that kind of work to those who have more leisure and taste for its pursuit.

The *Tribune* lays down its new programme of the Republican Party,—in response to our inquiries, in the words following, to wit.:

"But we are asked to say what the Republican Party proposes *to do*, in view of the Dred-Scott decision. That decision, the Times says, denies to Congress the right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. To which we, for ourselves, respond as follows:

I. Slavery, originally founded in force and violence, can only be perpetuated in a civilized community under the ægis and sanction of law. That law in the Territories of our Union, *must be Federal law. If such law exists, we propose to repeal and abolish that law.* For if it be United States law, the United States may certainly repeal or modify it.

II. The Republican Party, as we understand, mean to *take the Federal Government out of the hands of the Slavery Extensionists*, and place it in the hands of those hostile to their cherished purpose.

III. But, suppose we should not achieve a National triumph in 1860, we hold it clear that *the mere existence and efforts of the Republican Party will go far to prevent the practical Extension of Slavery.* We hold that Kansas has been thus saved, as it could not have been had no National party distinctly and actively hostile to Slavery Extension existed. We believe that New-Mexico, Arizona, and, we hope, even the Indian Territory, will come into the Union Free States, if the Republican party but stand firm."

This is perfectly innocent and lamb-like. It is quite a different thing from last week's programme,—much less blood-thirsty than the "extinction and suppression of the slaveholding aristocracy as a nuisance," which was then the burden of the *Tribune's* song. The *first* proposition, it is true, is a little ridiculous:—for the "Federal law" under which the Supreme Court decided that slaves may be held in the Federal Territories, happens to be the Federal Constitution,—and we doubt whether the Republican Party really proposes to "repeal and abolish" *that*. The *second* proposition, to take possession of all the offices, indicates a laudable and a natural ambition on the part of the Republicans. It can scarcely, however, be considered one of those great issues of principle which rouse a whole people and stir the heart of a mighty nation for its vindication. The *third* point, asserting the usefulness of the Republican Party while out of power, is a good one, and will scarcely be controverted by anybody. We certainly agree with the *Tribune* in this particular. A strong opposition is always needed to keep the dominant party in check, and this function the Republican Party has thus far nobly fulfilled. Indeed, its usefulness in this attitude has been so conspicuous and is so generally acknowledged, that we fear the country may not be inclined to risk losing its future services by changing its position. We doubt very much whether the *Tribune* will find its new platform—harmless as it is—quite broad enough or strong enough for a vigorous and successful Presidential canvass.

The *Tribune* objects to our apparent espousal of Popular Sovereignty as the principle upon which future controversies concerning Slavery in the Territories must be adjusted. The Pittsburg Address and the Saratoga Resolutions, it seems, discarded it. Very true:—and we concurred in both, as we should now, if the question were still open, and the power of Congress available for Territorial legislation. But every sensible person saw at once, after the Dred Scott decision, that we could no longer look to Congress for legislation on this subject, and that we must fall back upon the *sovereignty of the people themselves* as the only available means of settling this dispute. Upon this ground we sustained Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton in Kansas, and President Buchanan so long as he adhered to his original instructions to those gentlemen upon this subject. The great mass of the people in the country at large took the same ground. The *Tribune* itself, while the Lecompton bill was before Congress, openly took the ground of Popular Sovereignty, in the following language:

"All that we desire is, that Congress should wait until all the parties shall have been fairly heard, and then *do with Kansas and her various Constitutions, as the majority of her people shall have indicated as their choice.* If that be the Lecompton Constitution, *so be it*; if a new Constitution, with or without an enabling act, very well; but if the Constitution drawn up at Topeka be the framework of Government under which a *majority of the people of Kansas* choose to come into the Union, *who shall then say to them nay?*"

And at a later period, when the Crittenden bill, based strictly upon Popular Sovereignty, had passed the House by the votes of its 92 Republican members, the *Tribune* again declared its adhesion to the principle in these emphatic words:

"The journals in the interest of Buchanan and Lecompton are exultingly proclaiming that the Anti-Lecompton Members of Congress have conceded the main ground of dispute between them and their opponents, in adopting the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute, *and thereupon agreeing to the bill.* Well, gentlemen, we call you to witness that the Anti-Lecompton side of Congress has conceded all that can reasonably be required of them, yourselves being judges." * * * "We take your Lecompton Constitution, Eternal Slavery and all, *provided the people of Kansas do not see fit to reject it*, and form a new one instead."

It strikes us that in all this, the *Tribune's* espousal of Popular Sovereignty is quite as decided and conspicuous as our own. At all events we have no hesitation in taking that ground for ourselves. As a matter of original argument we consider the constitutional power of Congress over the Territories to be complete. But the Supreme Court has decided otherwise, and we yield to the decision. If Congress cannot legislate for the Territories, *the People must*,—and we venture to predict that hereafter the whole country, and especially the North, will insist upon the *extension of the Popular Sovereignty principle to everything relating to our Territorial Governments.* Let the people of every new Territory be completely and entirely sovereign. After Congress shall have defined their boundaries, let them make their own Constitution, elect their own Governor and Legislature, make their own laws, appoint their own executive agents, pay their own expenses and take care of their own concerns. The whole system of Territories, as dependencies of the Federal Government, is without any special warrant in the Constitution, and may safely and wisely be abandoned. Let every new community organize a new State Government whenever it chooses,—taking charge of its own concerns, electing its own rulers, and coming into the Union with the consent of Congress whenever its population shall entitle it to a Representative. We should not be at all surprised to see the Republican Party, and the *Tribune* as its organ, take the ground of Popular Sovereignty in this, its most enlarged and extended sense, before the next election.

## A Model Man.

There are various types of human perfection, as various as the definitions of human character. The model man of Wall-street, for instance, would be that hero—as yet unborn—who, through a long life of barberism, should never once himself be shaved, and the short and long of whose life should balance themselves exactly with all the changes of the cotemporaneous stock market. The model man of certain Democratical speakers would be the great unterrified who, from the cradle to the grave, had never obeyed an order, or attended to a duty; who bad snubbed his mother with the first innocent efforts of his prattling tongue; put down his father on the great tobacco question at the age of twelve; graduated from the high school by breaking his teacher's head; and smashed a ballot-box before attaining the right to vote. One of our most respected female writers recently gave us the story of a model man who had spent his whole existence in attending to other people's business; belonged to a religious sect whose cardinal doctrine it was never to save a sixpence; and after upsetting three successive sets of creditors by as many insolvencies, departed this life beneath the benedictions of an army of Sunday School children.

Still another exemplar, and of a very different kind from any of these, is now held up to our admiration by that pleasant home of piety and humility the State of Connecticut. We were already indebted to our airy neighbors for the instructive exhibition they had given us, in the person of the world-renowned Barnum, of all the great virtues which go to make up the model man of business. They have revealed to us now the more domestic beauties possible in the character of the model husband. Like most of the sublimer types of mortal excellence, this man, too, would seem to be unappreciated by those who have enjoyed the more immediate light of his countenance. His wife, treading under foot this rare pearl that had fallen to her lot, is now suing for a divorce; she wearies, apparently, not alone of the endearments by which her husband has sought to attach her to himself, but even of the name which he had conferred upon her—the name of Bennett, associated though it be in the American mind with the illustrious career of another typical man, the model journalist of this our model City.

The story of the proceedings in the case of this misguided woman, which we have transferred to our columns, though it be long to read, is worth the reading. Few, we imagine, are aware how noble a thing a model husband may be, even in this Nineteenth Century, and in this land of woman's rights, of Bloomerism, and Female Conventions. Dr. Bennett, of New-Haven, shows us that the man may still "be the head of the woman," and for the matter of that, her foot too—that the father of a family may still "bear rule in his own household"—and that a wife may still be made to be "in all things subject to her husband" though a thousand heathen *Tribunes* rage, and a myriad silly women imagine vain things. Let those who sigh for the privileges of wife-beating Albion, and wife-working Germany, read this case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett, and take comfort.

"Married in May
Will go astray,"

says the old proverb. Dr. Bennett, superior to superstition, took to himself a wife of eighteen in that prohibited month, and we dare say on a Friday, too, of the year 1849. He soon repented his temerity. Not four months had passed before Mrs. Bennett deliberately asked for a new bonnet! From that hour, peace fled the desecrated household. Whatever man could do, the Doctor did. He remonstrated with his wife. He swore at his wife. He made her wash the clothes. He set her to pasting labels on his pill-boxes. He sent her alone to New-York to hire rooms. He gave her philters and poisons of various kinds. He endeavored to relieve her from the hurdens of maternity, and even tempted her by the offer of a handsome piano to take a good dose of laudanum, and do for her troublesome infant what his skill had failed to effect. He was at the pains of making a bed on the baby's head for her. He gave her his boots to clean. He kicked her repeatedly, boxed her ears, broke furniture for her, taught her how to saw wood, prevented her from indulging in extravagance by never giving her any money which he did not immediately take away again, carried her to Cuba against her will, set her on hard-trotting horses, put her under Niagara Falls, sent her up the cathedral tower at Montreal—in a word did everything that any husband, from Bluebeard down to Punch, ever did or could do, to restrain her wandering affections, tame her undisciplined desires, and educate her into a just subservience to himself. But all his trouble was thrown away.

"Woman," says a complimentary Greek poet, "is a voracious and unmanageable monster." When a certain Mrs. Heavisides, some years since, undertook to show cause why she should have left her husband's protection, it was openly confessed that "Captain Heavisides was in the habit of dragging her down-stairs by the hair of her head, and that she *objected*." Mrs. Bennett seems to have behaved no better. She objected to all her husband did. She objected alike to blacking his boots, and to testing their weight upon her own person. She objected to his abuse of her father, and to his attempts upon the life of her child. She objected to his putting mouldy potatoes into her bureau drawers, to his laying a rusty gridiron upon her parlor-table, and to his mixing pills in the kitchen. She objected to his attempts to recover a settlement which he had made upon her after a separation upon which she had insisted. And now she finally objects to being any more called or considered his wife.

What the good people of New-Haven will do in the matter, we [illegible] case is not yet settled, [illegible] though our [illegible] husband—this excellent [illegible]or—appears to have borrowed a hint from that model Lothario, Mr. Gardner Fuller, and to have defied his wife to prove the things he constantly did, because he "was not fool enough to do them before folks," still the current of testimony seems likely enough to cast him a shattered wreck upon the stony charity of a generation perverse enough to suppose that women have rights, and husbands duties; that lawful subjection implies lawful protection, and that a free American may not, on all occasions, and in all the relations of life, "do what he will with his own."

Nor is this all. While we peruse this pleasing domestic history, the thought occurs to us that what Dr. Bennett was, and is, many other husbands in our land may be striving to become. Behind how many stuccoed or brown-stone fronts may model husbands in the embryo now be forming! On how many "brocatel *tête-à-têtes*" may conjugal heels now be stamping out their disapprobation of this or that domestic incident! By words and deeds like some of those recorded here, how many ambitious gentlemen may now be laboring after supremacy—absolute, irrational, unprincipled—in the castles which they call their homes, feudal castles of a vulgar despotism as these homes too often are! If not in Connecticut only, but even in this our own stainless capital, and elsewhere, where our voice may reach, there be such types developing, let them lay it well to heart, that come to full and perfect flower they may one day bloom like Dr. Bennett in the open court, when the things that have been done in secret shall be proclaimed on the housetop, and the efforts of genius submitted to the stern regards of an unappreciating world.

### Senator Douglas at the South.

Senator Douglas is making speeches on his Southern journey. It is a hazardous business for a Presidential candidate, but he enters upon it with his characteristic pluck and frankness. We publish one that he made in Memphis, Tennessee. It contains nothing specially new, and is chiefly noticeable for the fidelity with which he adheres to the same views there which he had put forth in Illinois.

On the subject of Slavery in the Territories Mr. Douglas insists on popular sovereignty in its fullest extent. He concedes the right of the Slaveholder to take his property into the Territory, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court;—but he maintains that when there he will be dependent wholly on the action of the Territorial Legislature for its protection. This is the point in his creed to which the ultraists of the South have taken most exception. Some of them propose to insist that Congress must make laws for the protection of Slave property in the territories:—but Mr. Douglas maintains that Congress can have nothing whatever to do with territorial legislation, which must be kept exclusively to the people themselves.

This Memphis speech is entitled to special attention, as the first full exposition of his views which Mr. Douglas has made on Southern ground. It is the programme of his policy, and indicates the general line of action which he is prepared to take. The closing portion of the speech is very imperfectly reported, but it indicates his views upon Mexico, Cuba and Central America, and the various questions connected with those countries, which may be expected to engage the attention of the country in the immediate future.

An Alarming Piece of Information—At a meeting of the friends of Mr. Russell, the candidate for the Comptrollership, on Saturday night, Ex-Mayor Woon made the very startling declaration that from what he knew of the office during his term of service as Mayor, the Comptroller of the City could easily *pocket a hundred thousand dollars of the public money annually without being detected.* We don't know of any one who is more competent than Mr. Woon to give information as to the facilities which public officers enjoy for robbing the City Treasury, and we presume that his assertion in relation to the Comptrollership is entirely true. Judging from the great anxiety that has been shown by certain gentlemen to procure a nomination for the office, it is probable that other persons besides Mr. Wood entertain a similar opinion respecting the opportunities which it affords. The office will be likely to be much sought after at future elections, and, in the meantime, the public should improve the present occasion to vote for the most honest of the candidates, between whom the choice will lie without any reference to party considerations. It is a fearful thing to think of, that we have to elect a man to an office where he can plunder the public till, without fear of detection, to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars a year.

Providential Escape.—The Washington *Union* is exceedingly gratified that the Times displeases the *Tribune*, and feels quite inclined to be particularly civil and patronizing towards us. It does not see, however, that the Times has "delighted the Democrats very much," although it has offended the Republicans: and it, accordingly, prefers to "wait a little before inviting us to Democratic retreats."

We regard this as a special deliverance. The crocodile suggested to the little negro that he had better "come in out of the wet,"—and we are inclined to regard the *Union's* hint about "Democratic retreats" in very much the same light. We beg that print not to discourage and alarm us by any intimations of its political friendship. We can stand the *Tribune's* hostility,—but the *Union's* support would be too much for us.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's opera of the "Huguenots" was revived here on Saturday for the purpose of introducing Mlle. Poinsot to an American audience. The lady *débuted* in the *rôle* of *Valentine*, and achieved a thoroughly complete success, merited alike as a vocalist and as an actress. With a pure soprano organ, and an education rarely finished, Mlle. Poinsot combines a style at once dramatic, earnest, and free from conventional and discomforting effort. It is saying something that the lady's performance entirely dispelled the remembrance of Mme. La Grange's excellence in the same part. Mlle. Poinsot is young, modest almost to timidity, and scarcely aware of the fine powers which it is her good fortune to possess. A career of rare brilliancy awaits her. Her performance of *Valentine* was admirable, and her accession as an artist to the Academy troupe is one of the most hopeful and valuable yet made by Mr. Ullman.

The opera was magnificently rendered in every respect. Mme. Laborde's superb vocalism was heard to the finest advantage, and exelted a perfect *furore*. Mlle. Ghioni sang the *Page's* music accurately and with skill, but her skill was cold and hard, compared with that showered on the part by Mme. D'Anoel. Herr Formes was in splendid voice, and gave a magnificent impersonation of the redoubtable *Marcel*. Signor Tamaro, although but partially recovered from his recent indisposition, was good, and will be better. The minor parts were intrusted to able hands, and a performance the best on record was the result. The work will be repeated to-night, for the second and last time. All who would hear a grand work grandly interpreted, should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels appear to night in "Jocko" and "The Schoolmaster." Mlle. Ybca Mathias, Lina Windel, and the other danseuses, appear in a *divertissement*.

Burton's Theatre.—The celebrated tragedienne, Miss Vandenhoff, commences an engagement at this house to-night, appearing as the heroine in a play called "Woman's Heart," written by herself. Miss Vandenhoff will be supported by Mr. Swinburne—an English tragedian new to this country—and the best members of the company.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Wallack announces the following pieces for to-night: the comedy called "Americans in Paris," and the comedietta called "A Gentleman from Ireland," both written originally for this theatre.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Mr. Tom Taylor's [illegible] of "Our American Cousin" is still the [illegible] here, and will undoubtedly "run" until [illegible]. "The Bonnie Fish Wife is the other piece.

Bowery Theatre.—An entirely new play, called "Rolfe, or the Red Right Hand," will be the leading attraction here to-night, followed by "Asbrodel" and a farce.

National Theatre.—Three new pieces will be produced here to-night, called respectively "The Will and the Way," "Richard Hoffman," and the "Cruel Magpie."

Barnum's Museum.—The engagement of Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe proves a profitable one for the management. Their astonishing performances, notwithstanding the drawback of continued bad weather, have drawn crowds, day and evening. In witnessing their acting and dancing, one forgets that he is looking at children, so understandingly is everything done. A complete change of programme is announced for to-day. The Wren Family of Juvenile Comedians also continue here, and appear this afternoon and evening in a burlesque opera.

Broadway Theatre.—The excellent Equestrian Company of Sands, Nathan & Co., continue their fine performances every evening this week.

Wood's Minstrels.—The Panorama of Southern Life continues to be the leading feature of attraction at this popular place of public resort, preceded by the usual Ethiopian entertainments.

Campbell's Minstrels.—The pantomimic sketch called "The Magic Guitar, or The Wandering Minstrel," will be performed this evening, together with a fine selection of minstrelsy.

Fine Arts.—Banvard's Panorama of the "Holy Land" and mechanical picture of the "Destruction of Jerusalem."

## December Term of the Law Courts.

### CIVIL SIDE.

December Term commences to-day at the City Hall, in the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, (composed of New-York City,) in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York. Besides these there are the Marine Court, open every day except Sunday, and the Surrogate's Court, which have no specific Terms.

In these crowded, and not too pleasant or healthy rooms, in which the Civil Courts hold their sessions, an amount of labor, learning and patient attention is bestowed by Judges, Juries and Counsel upon the trial of causes, which the public fails to appreciate. Nor should we omit, in this category, that long-suffering class, the witnesses, who are taken from their own business often more important than the interests in suit, concerning which they are called to testify, and kept day after day, dancing attendance, under pain of attachment and fine. We not unfrequently hear much said by way of censuring the tardiness of Courts. Many well-disposed people believe that the judges are a class privileged to live mostly without work, a sort of official drones who live lazily and easily upon their unearned salaries. They come to this conclusion from the fact that causes accumulate upon the Calendar, and that the law is still noted for its delay. A better way to arrive at correct conclusions on this subject would be to watch the proceedings of the Court-room from day to day. If, after a month's observation they are still inclined to charge indolence upon the bench, their ideas of hard work must be remarkably elevated. When the State Judiciary was reorganized under the Constitution of 1846, an impression got abroad that we were on the eve of a legal millenium, in which no accumulation of business would ever clog the Courts, and no delays in the administration of justice be possible. That such a state of things, however desirable, is impracticable, while human nature continues in its present litigious condition, a very little reflection must convince any candid man. Accordingly, we find parties complaining that their causes have been from two to five years before the Courts, and that a decision is not yet in sight. This is no doubt vexatious. But the best remedy will be found, not in an increase of the judicial force, or in any new encroachments, but in a diminished disposition to refer disputes to the arbitrament of the law. The action of Courts is necessarily tedious and expensive. More is often sacrificed in cost and fees, even by the successful party, than could be lost by yielding to the demands of the other side, to say nothing of accepting the arbitration of a mutual friend. But human nature is quarrelsome, and there is a sort of excitement in legal conflicts akin to that of war, which impels many to seek the Courts at least as much for the sake of triumphing over an opponent as for the vindication of rights or the protection of pecuniary interests.

The General and Special Terms of the Supreme Courts and the Circuits are held in the new Court-house No. 32 Chambers-street, in the Park, by the following Justices, viz.: Henry E. Davies, C. J., Josiah Sutherland, James J. Roosevelt, Thomas W. Clerke and Daniel P. Ingraham.

The Superior Court holds its sittings also on Chambers-street, in the Park. Its Judges are Murray Hoffman, John Slosson, Joseph S. Bosworth, Lewis B. Woodruff, Edwards Pierrepont, and one vacancy—the place of Chief Justice Daer, deceased.

The Common Pleas is in the City Hall. Its Bench is occupied by Charles P. Daly, First Judge, and John R. Brady and Henry Hilton, Associate Judges.

A very large amount of business is likely to come before the several Courts during the December term. It is understood that the Judges will make a strong effort to reduce the calendars as much as possible before the close of the year.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the case of the Rev. J. L. Hatch, and his wife, Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, will come up for adjudication. Even Spiritualists, of the first water, are sometimes compelled to invoke the aid of terrestrial tribunals. While they continue in the flesh we suppose it must ever be so.

The Supreme Court Special Term for enumerated motions will be held by Judge Davies, and the Special Term for motions and chamber business by Judge Sutherland.

To-day the trial calendar of the Superior Court will be called through, for the purpose of selecting one hour causes, consisting of actions arising on contract, brought for the recovery of money only, and all other actions which may be tried within an hour. These causes will be tried in the week commencing Dec. 20 during which time four judges will sit for the trial of actions by jury. The engagements of counsel in other courts will not be deemed a sufficient reason for postponing the trial of causes which are placed on the special calendar.

The Court of Common Pleas will have two trial branches—Part First, held by Judge Hilton, and Part Second by Judge Daly. The Special Term and Chamber business will be attended to by Judge Brady.

The new United States District Court, on the site of Burton's Theatre, in Chambers-street, will open in grand style. Judge Betts and Judge Ingersoll will be the presiding officials. The Brooklyn counterfeiting case, and that of the crew of the *Heides*, acquitted of the capital offence the other day, and waiting to be tried on the minor charge of serving on board a slave ship, are the only features of importance in this Court.

### THE CRIMINAL SIDE.

To-day is the great day of the month for the criminal as well as the civil Courts. They all in due course reopen. Whatever was left undone last month is promised to be done before Christmas, the same promise being in perpetuity, as the legal phrase goes, and always "going" to be fulfilled every month of every year.

Cancemi is to be tried for the fourth time in the Supreme Court Circuit before Judge Ingraham. A thousand Jurors are impanneled for the occasion. District-Attorney Blunt, the Attorney-General, and John McKeon, ex-United States District-Attorney, will conduct the prosecution. Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman, as on the previous trials, will employ their ingenuity for the defence.

In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Barnard will preside. Many serious cases, which were passed over during Judge Russell's recent term, inasmuch as they demanded the attention of a sound and able presiding Judge, will be brought

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Virginia Democratic State Convention.

NOMINATION OF MR. JOHN LETCHER FOR GOVERNOR.

PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, Dec. 3—12 P. M.

Mr. PRYOR has made a speech amid tremendous applause. He was followed by Mr. WM. M. TREDWAY for LETCHER, and Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, also for LETCHER. The latter was speaking at 10 o'clock. The balloting will commence as soon as Mr. WISE concludes.

PETERSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The Convention got through with the first ballot at 4 o'clock in the morning. The interest manifested was intense, the crowd remaining till the close. The candidates presented were Messrs. LETCHER, HOPKIN, EDMUNDSON, SMITH, of Greenbrier; BROCKENBROUGH, and JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER. Mr. LETCHER was nominated by about 12,500 votes over all others. The Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. LETCHER's friends are in extacies.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Dec. 4—P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. LETCHER's vote is 85,532, and his majority over all 17,520. His nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. GORDON, of Albemarle, Mr. WISE, and other bitter opponents, formally pledged themselves to do everything in their power to secure his election.

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER was then nominated for Attorney-General, by acclamation.

The merits of six or more candidates for Lieutenant-Governor are now being discussed.

The Convention will probably adjourn to-night.

### The Echo Case—The Bills thrown out by the Grand Jury.

[SPECIAL REPORT BY MAIL.]

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Federal Court met at a quarter past 11 o'clock this morning, when the following proceedings took place:

The COURT—Mr. District-Attorney, has any application been made to you by the Grand Jury, since the adjournment of the Court yesterday?

Mr. CONNOR—May it please the Court, the Grand Jury applied to me last night to have a copy of the oath of office, taken by them, sent to their room. I told them that it would be proper for them to make their application to your Honor, in Court.

THE COURT—Mr. Marshal, you will please direct the Foreman of the Grand Jury to come into Court and receive the oath, if they desire it.

The Foreman of the Jury shortly afterwards made his appearance in Court.

THE COURT—The Court is informed, Mr. Foreman, that you desire to receive the oath taken by the Grand Jury, for your information. It was not sent to you by the District-Attorney, when the application was made to him, because, after the Grand Jury has received its case and retired, no document whatever is allowed to be sent before them without the order of the Court. The Court now gives you this copy of the Grand Juror's oath, which you will take with you to your room.

At 25 minutes before 12 o'clock, the Grand Jury came into Court. The roll was called by the Clerk, and all the Jurors answered to their names.

THE COURT—Mr. Foreman, any findings the Grand Jury may have to present to the Court you will please hand to the Clerk.

The three indictments were then handed to the Clerk, who read each of them, indorsed "no bill."

THE COURT—Mr. District-Attorney, have you anything further to present to the Grand Jury?

Mr. CONNOR—Not at present, your Honor. But I ask that they be discharged until Thursday morning, when I may have further business for them.

The Jury were accordingly discharged until Thursday morning. There was evident excitement in Court when the finding of the Jury was announced.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 4.

To-day the prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case, sixteen in number, were brought before the Federal Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The counsel of the prisoners moved that they be discharged from custody, when a counter-motion was made by the United States District-Attorney, that they be remanded to jail to await the future action of the Grand Jury.

Arguments against the constitutionality of the law of 1820 were made by Messrs. SPRATT and GREGG, the invalidity of the law being the ground on which the discharge of the prisoners was demanded. District-Attorney CONNER replied in an argument of conceded force, soundness and eloquence.

The further hearing of the case was then postponed until Monday.

### The South Carolina Legislature—The Slave-Trade Question.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 4.

Mr. W. D. PORTER, of Charleston, was, to-day, elected President of the Senate, in the place of Mr. CHESTNUT, resigned. Resolutions were, yesterday, introduced into the House instructing the Representatives of South Carolina in Congress to use all efforts to secure the repeal of all the measures of the General Government restrictive of the Slave-trade, the same being in derogation of the rights of the South. They were ordered for consideration to-day.

### Senator Douglas at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

Senator DOUGLAS and lady arrived here yesterday. He visited the St. Charles last night by invitation, and to-day will give a reception to his political and other friends. A dinner is to be given him, tendered by the Pierre Soulé and American Party. The Administration Party keep aloof from any participation in the honor intended.

### News from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 4.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received. They contain an extract from the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 25th of November, saying that General ROBLES had ronted Geoeral LLAVE at Jalapa, taking the latter prisoner. Letters from Vera Cruz to the 13th, are said to confirm this statement, which the *Diario* remarks was conveyed to Havana by the Spantsh brig *Vizcaino*, from Sisal, in private letters written by persons of credibility.

The *Picayune*, having dates to the 22d ult., without a word referring to General LLAVE's defeat, doubts the whole story.

### Disasters at Sea.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The schooner *John Benson*, from Norfolk for Halifax, struck on Bantam Rock on the 3d inst., and bilged. She was afterwards got into Port Herbert full of water.

The brigantine *Maggie*, from Boston for Charlottetown, has been totally lost in Fisherman's Harbor. The materials and a part of her cargo were saved.

The bark *Elizabeth Hall*, of Portland, Me., was abandoned at sea, and the captain and crew were taken off by the brig *Bull*, which has arrived at Port Medway.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The steamer *North Carolina*, for Norfolk, collided last night, with an unknown vessel off Annapolis. The smoke stack and upper works of the steamer were shattered. No lives were lost.

### The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 4.

There has been quite a thick snow-storm this afternoon and evening, but the weather is mild and there are indications of a change to rain.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 5.

The snow ceased falling this morning, when there were two to three inches on the ground. Rain has been falling all day.

### Non-Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Dec. 5—9½ P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *City of Washington*, now in her 12th day from Liverpool, and about due. The weather is so thick that we cannot see outside of the beach. Wind light from northwest.

### The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived here this (Saturday) morning at 6 o'clock.

### Fires.

IN WATER-STREET.—Last evening, at 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 245 Water-street, occupied by VANDERPOOL, DICKERSON & Co., Importers of tin plates, sheet iron, wire, &c.; but having been discovered at an early moment, was soon extinguished, though not, however, before considerable damage was done by water. The fire originated on the fourth floor, among some matting, but from what cause is at present unknown. The damage is estimated at $8,000, most of which was by water. The firm have insurances in the following companies: Pacific, Washington, Franklin of Philadelphia, Williamsburg City, Fulton, Mechanics, Traders of New-York, Traders of Brooklyn, Mechanics of Brooklyn, and two or three other companies. The building is damaged to the amount of $100.

IN THE EX-DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S HOUSE.—A slight fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the dwelling-house of PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., ex-District-Attorney, No. 118 West Thirty-fifth-street. The fire was fortunately extinguished before effecting much damage. A defect in the chimney flue caused the fire.

IN FIRST-AVENUE.—Shortly after 11 o'clock, Saturday evening, a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 69 First-avenue, occupied by FREDERICK PREPANAN as a window-shade manufactory. The total damage by fire and water was $500. The loss by water was sustained by GEORGE JOHNSON, Wheelwright, and G. WONTHEN BROTHERS, paper-hanging manufacturers. All the loss was covered by Insurance.

IN BLEECKER-STREET.—The alarm for the Fifth District at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in Bleecker-street, near Elizabeth, in a tenement house. The fire was soon extinguished.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm for the Fourth District at 11¼ o'clock last night was false.

FIRE IN TENTH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District at 12¼ o'clock this morning was caused by a fire in the stable No. 590 Teoth-street. Damage about $75—insured. The property is owned by ANTHONY DUERO.

### Police Reports.

A FAST YOUTH SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.—A decidedly dressy and engaging young man had a very fine and dashing time for several days last week at the Metropolitan Hotel, representing himself to be the son of the Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany. The strictest attention was given to his orders. One of the Messrs. Lelands, whose optics, sharpened by long practice, rarely fail to detect deceptive characters, soon became satisfied that his elegant young guest was no relation of the Central Railroad President and Congressional Representative. Mr. Leland accordingly intimated to the young man the propriety of squaring up his bill. This occurred on Saturday last. In the most complaisant manner imaginable, and unconscious of the entertainment of any suspicion against himself, the young man offered a check for $25 on the Citizens' Bank of Albany, purporting to be signed by Erastus Corning, his father. The check was discovered to be a forged one, and the fictitious son at once arrested. Five other checks, signed Erastus Corning, were found in his possession—one of the checks being for $1,000, and the others for smaller amounts. It was subsequently ascertained that he had negotiated a check for $65, and that he had received the money for it. The prisoner, after arrest, admitted that he was not a son of Erastus Corning, and that the checks were forged. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and locked up for examination. He refuses to reveal his right name or any facts regarding his prior history.

### Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH OF A COLORED WOMAN—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.—MARY A. CROSBY, an aged colored woman, who lived at No. 535 Broome-street, died suddenly on Saturday. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered, ascribing death to natural causes. Since her death some of the former neighbors and acquaintances of the deceased have expressed the opinion that it was not altogether natural, but was hastened by parties interested in obtaining possession of her property—a valuable house and lot in Brooklyn being alleged as part of her estate. There are contradictory reports. A thorough investigation, it is said, will be demanded in the case.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday afternoon last Mr. WILLIAM BENNAT, of Brooklyn, while riding over the Myrtle-avenue Plank Road with his wife, was stopped by three Irishmen near the turnpike gate, and his money demanded. A pistol was held to the head of Mr. BENNET to enforce a compliance with the demand. Being unarmed, Mr. B. considered discretion the better part of valor, and gave up all the money he had—$9. Disappointed at not obtaining more money, the robbers insisted upon taking the jewelry and outside garments from Mrs. BANNET, which they finally succeeded in obtaining, and then passed on. After getting a short distance off, one of the robbers fired a pistol in the air and gave an exultant yell. This is the third robbery reported as having occurred on this road within one week.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening two boys named PATRICK SMITH and JOHN HOGAN, got into an altercation in a porter-house at No. 12 Fulton-street, near the Ferry. After bandying epithets for a while they came to blows, when HOGAN getting the worst of it, drew a knife, and at the same time swearing he would have revenge, plunged it into SMITH's back; the knife entered near the spine between the two small ribs, and it is feared the wound will prove fatal. The injured boy was taken to the drug store of Dr. BAICE, on James-street, where the wound was dressed by Dr. HOWARN, and he was then taken to the residence of his parents on Furman-street, near Doughty. HOGAN fled immediately after inflicting the stab, and had not been arrested at a late hour last night. HOGAN is 17 years old and SMITH 15. This is the same place where, a little more than one year ago, a fight took place between PATRICK GALLAGHER and HUGH KELLY, which resulted in the death of KELLY. GALLAGHER was tried, convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed. His counsel succeeded in obtaining a stay of proceedings, and a new trial was granted, nearly a year ago. The case has not been called on since, and GALLAGHER remains in the County Jail.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.—This Company, having fully tested the practicability of using gas on their boats, have decided to light all of their boats with gas as soon as the necessary alterations can be made. The Company owns eighteen boats and the cost of the change upon each will be about $500. This Company is also testing a new light, at the pier heads, which, it is said, will enable the pilots to see everything in the river on the most foggy nights.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB.—A man named HENRY MYERS was brought before Justice COGSWELL, Saturday, and committed to answer a charge of grand larceny. It appears that the accused, about 12 o'clock on Friday night, went into a store at the corner of Court and Luqueer streets, just as the proprietor was extinguishing the lights, and grabbed a pocket-book containing $250, from the counter and ran off. He was arrested a few hours after the robbery by Sergeant CASS and Officer OSBORNE, of the First Precinct Police, and most of the money was recovered.

FIRES.—About noon yesterday two frame houses (unfinished) owned by Mr. WOOD, on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, were set on fire and mostly destroyed before the flames could be got under. The property is insured for $3,000—$1,500 each—in the Market and New-York City Insurance Companies. The loss is estimated at $2,000. The alarm of fire Saturday noon proceeded from the Kerosene Oil factory, at the corner of Concord-street and Hudson-avenue. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $200.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Officers GRIFFITH and VIDETTE, of the Fifth Precinct Police, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, arrested two burglars while in the act of breaking into store No. 10 South Seventh-street. They gave their names as JAMES MCMURRY and JAMES BRADLEY, and were committed for examination.

THE TAXES.—The total amount of taxes paid to the Collector of Taxes during the month of November was $921,344 13, against $616,911 55 for the corresponding time last year—an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The decrease in taxation is about 16½ per cent., as compared with last year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tax of 1857 | $1,775,100 95 |
| Tax of 1858 | 1,567,450 47 |
| Decrease | $207,649 48 |

The counsel for the imulineera of the *Junior*, at Boston, have moved for a new trial, on the plea that the Court charged the Jury wrongly on several points.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and haodsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to consultations on the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. Piles, Fistula and reducible rupture are permanently cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 Fifth-avenue; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERROLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—AND
THE OLIVE TAR INHALER.
FOR DISEASED THROAT OR LUNGS,
Are sold at No. 315 Broadway,
Next to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP—STEPHEN P. RUSSELL.—Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, the candidate of the regular Democracy of this City—which term implies hostility to Tammany Hall and all its adjuncts—aside from politics, claims the consideration and support of the electors of the City without distinction of party.

Mr. RUSSELL is very extensively known, as a man of education, of morality, great intelligence, and, better than all the rest, as a man of unsullied and incorruptible integrity. He has resided in this City upwards of twenty years, and is, by birth and education, an American.

Since Mr. RUSSELL has been among us, he has been known to the City as an active and zealous politician, and though at all times exposed to that rancorous calumny which is the attendant of every politician, and which, unfortunately, is, in this latter age, the price which almost every public man pays for preferment, the breath of reproach has never reached him.

His worth, merit, and capacity, are equally and alike admitted, in every quarter. He is an educated, an enlightened, and an honorable politician, and his friends are determined that he shall be elected, at all hazards, if the purity of the ballot-box, and the intelligence of the electors, can effect an object, to them, to the masses, and to the interests of the City, so very desirable.—*Sunday Atlas.*

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MALLORY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are now used in all the great public Hospitals in the world; and no family in which they have been once used, is ever again without them. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND STRENGTHEN THE NERVES.
$1 A PACKAGE, AT NO. 315 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
AND
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP AND SCARLET FEVER.

Apply OLIVE TAR to the Throat or Chest, rubbing it well in, and also give from two to ten drops of OLIVE TAR on sugar. In severe cases the OLIVE TAR may be given every hour until relief is obtained. For inhaling the odor of OLIVE TAR, and further directions for its use, and for a large number of testimonials of the highest class ever given to any popular remedy, see the book which accompanies each bottle.

For SPASMS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, WORMS, or any Internal Pain, take and apply OLIVE TAR as above directed. *Relief will be immediate.*

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
*Pains cease when Olive Tar is applied.*

For BURNS, SCALDS and CHILBLAINS, apply OLIVE TAR, and *pain will instantly cease.*

For SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, and all other DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, apply OLIVE TAR, and take
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

These Powders are sold at One Dollar a package, and are sent anywhere, free by mail.

OLIVE TAR, FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold at
No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

OLIVE TAR put up in Tin Cans, will be SENT BY MAIL on receipt of 25 cents extra per bottle for postage.
Address J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist,
No. 315 Broadway,
New-York.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Music Boxes.**—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**The Anniversary Dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New-York** will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.
Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:
JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving-place.
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.
The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

**The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.**
COCOINE.
Prepared from.....Cocoa-Nut Oil.
The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

**A Card.**

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Stenger, and Charles H. Ring sell it at wholesale. We will say, in connection, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED PAIR FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**A Charming Article for the Toilet.**—Our lady friends whose hair may incline to fall off, or become harsh and dry, have only to use JULES HAUEL'S EAU LUSTRALE HAIR RENOVATOR, which will permanently arrest its further fall, give it a healthy tone, render it beautifully soft and glossy, incline it to curl, and impart to it the sweetest odor. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st, Philadelphia.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

**Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

**Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 496 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

**Alfred Munroe & Co.,**
No. 441 Broadway,
Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the holiday mootb, invite purchasers to their assortment of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
AND
SUITS,
and all styles of garments for boys.
In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low for quality and style as any of the GREAT REDUCTIONS.
MEN'S CLOTHING
of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

**W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort** Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

**The Frogs of Egypt**
In their day produced a profound sensation. People wondered, So with the Magnetic Salve, people wonder at its marvelous cures. For sale by Dr. S. R. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists.

## MARRIED

BLIFFENS—MUNSON.—COOLEY—BOASLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of Capt. Isaac Bursley, No. 32 East 28th-st., by the Rev. Geo. Lucas, Capt. THOS. V. BLIFFENS to ELIZABETH S. MUNSON. Also, by the same, and at the same time and place, EARL K. COOLEY to LOUISA G., daughter of Capt. Isaac Bursley, all of this City.

☞ Boston and Barnstable papers please copy.

BUNDLE—FERAIS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., Mr. GEO. E. BIONDLE to Miss MARGARET FERAIS, daughter of John G. Ferris, Esq., all of this City.

ELLIS—FORSYTH.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Slacker, MATTHIAS ELLIS, of South Corner, Massachusetts, to SARAH SAYMOOR, daughter of the late William M. Forsyth, of Albany.

MESSENGER—HENDRICKSON.—At Springfield, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. J. B. Alliger, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN S. MESSENGER, of New-York, to Miss HANNAH A. HENDRICKSON, of the former place.

DAVIS—BROWN.—At Haverhill, Mass., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, in the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. S. Train, D. D., Mr. JOHN F. DAVIS, of this City, and Miss JULIA M. P., daughter of the late Deacon Josiah Brown, of Haverhill.

AITKEN—BEEKMAN.—At Griggstown, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 2, by the Rev. J. L. Lord, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, WILLIAM B. AITKEN, of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE BEEKMAN, daughter of Abraham C. Beekman, of Griggstown.

## DIED

VARICK.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 4, RICHARD VARICK, son of the late Abraham Varick, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 West 11th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 9½ o'clock A.M., without further notice.

PURVES.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 4, JAMES ROBERT, youngest son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth Purves, aged 13 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 160 East 38th-st., without further invitation.

LEONARD.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 5, of consumption, EMELINE, wife of Benjamin F. Leonard, and daughter of Matthias Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, from the residence of her uncle, Henry Wicker, at 10 o'clock.

BOWSAS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, SARAH LOUISA, wife of Isaac M. Bowers, aged 28 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 177 10th-av., this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4, EDWARD H., youngest son of William W. and Sarah H. Cornell, aged 3 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Grove-st.

ALDEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 4, Mr. TIMOTOY ALDEN, aged 39 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Lamartine place, 29th-st.

LANE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., of consumption, HARRIET E., wife of Nash M. Lane, and youngest daughter of Alexander Clark, aged 21 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 7th, at Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

HOWELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, of consumption, SAMUEL SPEAR, son of Charles J. Howell, in the 26th year of his age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

O'CONNELL.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Dec. 5, PATRICK O'CONNELL, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Peter Murray and Bernard McCafferty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

JACK.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Dec. 4, SAMUEL JACK, aged 26 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, and the members of Marion Lodge, No. 278, and Lily Lodge, No. 342, F. A. M., and all Masons are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

EMMANS.—At Flatlands, L. I., Capt. ALBERT EMMANS.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CONNOR.—At New-Orleans, on Thursday, Nov. 18, of yellow fever, JAMES CONNOR, in the 28th year of his age.

James was youngest son of Charles Connor, of Drumboy, in the County of Fermanagh, and Parish of Boho. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and a young man of good morals. He belonged to H. B. M.'s Royal Artillery, and lived and died a British subject. His mother, sisters, and brothers deeply deplore his loss. O God, thy will be done.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.**
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

**AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS**
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
**MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,**
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PARIS AND LONDON
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beevers and Whitneys.
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitabis for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST.

**FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!**

**BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICH,**
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

**CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.**
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.
Elegant Medallion, new styles.....13s. to 15s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles.....10s. to 13s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new... 7s. to 10s. per yd.
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles. 7s. to 9s. per yd.
English and Domestic Ingrain, new.... 4s. to 6s. per yd.
With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

**HOLIDAY TRADE.**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they
OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY,**
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
GEO. C. ALLEN, IMPORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

**WANTED**—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, either in an hotel or in a widower's family. The best of reference can be given as to character and capability. Address Miss HALDA, No. 77 Varick-st, opposite Grand-st.

**GAS ON A WALK!**
On Monday next, Nov. 29, and following days, (except Sunday,) the Gas-Generating-and-Cooking-Range Company will start one of their Hendrick Bro.' patented apparatus from the dépôt, No. 512 Broadway, at 8½ o'clock P. M., to be conveyed in a blaze of triumph through all the principal streets of the City, returning at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Gas will be made on the wagon, and be consumed from 10 large burners. Citizens, be wide awake! Look out for Gas on a walk!!

**A CARD.**
TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS:
Within the past four years the taxes upon your property have been increased to the enormous extent of 84¾ per cent.—having amounted, in the aggregate, in 1854, to $4,341,255, and in the present year, (1858,) to $8,021,091, the difference being $3,679,836—an increase, as we have stated, of 84¾ per cent. This increase is very far beyond what the natural growth of the City, and the extension of its multifarious interests required, and must be attributable to other causes. Prominent among such causes, as is shown by recent investigation and examination of the transactions and accounts of the Street and Finance Departments, may be enumerated *fraud* and *peculation* upon the public treasury, resulting from the unfaithfulness of some, and the negligence of others, of your public servants. The deficiencies and losses caused thereby, in each year, have been met by a corresponding increase of taxation in the following year. Now, this burden of taxation, we beg you to remember, is not borne exclusively by the property owner, but presses alike, through increasing rents and advancing profits in trade, upon all who maintain a residence in the City.

To arrest this rapidly increasing tide of taxation, some effective change in the management of the financial affairs of the City is imperatively called for. The approaching election of a Comptroller affords you an opportunity to take the first step towards such a change, by electing to the Comptrollership a man competent to devise and carry out effectually a system of action and accounting in the several departments, by which fraud, peculation and extravagance shall be prevented, and the expenditures of the City Government reduced to a reasonable amount.

Fellow-citizens! such a man we believe ROBERT T. HAWS to be, and as such we commend him to your support for Comptroller, at the approaching election. He belongs to that class of

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS,
LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,

Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in Style, Material and Quality to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
None having been manufactured more than a few days.

The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, Dec. 6,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $35 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have caused themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

**VALENCIENNES AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES.**

We are in receipt of a small invoice of the above, in all widths and qualities.
Point D'Alencon Sets, half-price.
A great reduction in Point Applique Sets.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**PARIS EMBROIDERIES,**
Received by the *Arago*, will be OPENED,
MONDAY, Dec. 6,
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

**NO. 481 BROADWAY.**
G. M. BODINE.
200 pieces of IRISH POPLINS,
suitable for evening dresses,
at $1 25 per yard.

**NO. 481 BROADWAY.**
G. M. BODINE,
Just received,
2,000 dozen LINEN NAPKINS, at $1 25 per dozen, worth $2.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

**J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS**
Will exhibit, at their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7,
Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Honiton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelles Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Pusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Coiffures, Crowns and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.

**J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS**
Will remove to their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

**BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,**
POPLINS AND MERINOS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received several cases of the above desirable goods,
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c., &c. THREAD LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, FLOUNCINGS, POINTS, &c., &c. REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY THE YARD.

J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their SUPERB SELECTION OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES, just opened for the holidays, comprising many novelties, manufactured expressly for their house, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 40c. to $15.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, from 75c. to $30.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from $2, in endless variety.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**
LOOK AT OUR PRICES
FOR THIS WEEK.
PLAIN BEAVER RAGLANS AT $4 50.
TRICOT BEAVER RAGLANS AT $5 25.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6.
FRENCH WATER-PROOF BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6 75.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER RAGLANS AT $7.
FRENCH BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH RICH CROCHET FRINGES, AT $7 50.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH HEAVY CROCHET FRINGES, AT $10.
Children's and Misses' Raglans, all sizes
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

**A COMPLETE RAZEE**
In the prices of all descriptions of
BOYS' CLOTHING
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The price of every article in our unequaled stock of Boys' Overcoats, (with and without capes,) School Suits, Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c., are
THIS DAY MARKED DOWN
with an unsparing hand, as we are resolved to dispose of our entire assortment
BEFORE NEW-YEAR'S.
Our new scale of prices will be recognized by parents as the lowest in the City, considering the style and quality of the articles. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE**
At No. 643 Broadway.
$20,000 worth of embroideries, ribbons, fringes and trimmings, the choice of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale on and after Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 50 cents on the dollar, at DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that, having identified his interests with David Clarke, he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

**A SUPERB SELECTION OF THE**
Most desirable novelties for
OVER, FROCK and DRESS COATS,
STREET TROWSERINGS,
MORNING and EVENING DRESS VESTINGS,
In confined styles of our own importation, and
Carefully selected from the best European manufacturers, just received by
F. DERBY & CO.,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

**AT MACY'S.**
DEC. 6, 1858,
For Holiday Presents.
Opening This Day,
New designs French and Scotch Cambric and Swiss Collars, very cheap.
New Lace Medallion Sets, new styles.
1,000 Pieces French Corsets, 68., 7s. and $1 25.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

**MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,**
Are offering Point Lace sets, Collars, Honiton sets and collar, Veils, Flounces and trimming laces in Chantilly, at a great reduction in price.
Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Medallion sets, Insertion sets, and a large variety of other articles very suitable for holiday presents, to which we invite the attention of ladies.

**CARPETING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

Housekeepers and all others are invited to call and see the astonishingly low prices of carpets and oil-cloths offered at HYATT'S great carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

**INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.**—Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods of late, and we can now recommend them for general use. The HEAVY GLOVES and MITTENS are unrivalled as a protection in all kinds of acid manufacturing and handling of Potashes and other strong Alkalies; for Oystermen, Drivers in Harness and Hose Companies in the Fire Department. We would particularly call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Hatters, Tanners and Lumbermen to these GLOVES and MITTENS as being well adapted to their use. They are superior to the Buck Mitten, especially in wet work. The Light Gloves are used for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for Chapped or Rough Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers. For sale by Rubber dealers generally. GOODYEAR'S I. R. Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 36 John-st., (up stairs.)
Exclusive Manufacturers under Goodyear's Patents of every description of Ladies' and Gents' India Rubber Gloves and Mitts. Also, Rubber Finger Cots and Ladies' Dress Shields.

**EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!**—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 363 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES.
VELVETS
In all rare and beautiful shades of color.
RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS,
Just Imported,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY,
Dec. 6, and
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE!
The balance of our newly-imported and extensive stock of
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
Will be offered for the balance of the season
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

**BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES**
and
**BAYADERE SILKS**
in choice colorings,
JUST LANDED
FROM THE ARAGO,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.

**EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.**

**WE INVITE THE ATTENTION**
Of the Ladies to our
Very desirable assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
(No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.

**EMBROIDERED COLLARS.**
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 6, a choice selection, at very low prices.
Needle-Work Sleeves, from auction, very low.

**NO. 481 BROADWAY.**
G. M. BODINE.
1,000 dresses of rich de Laines,
Marked down to
1s. 6d. per yard.

**NO. 481 BROADWAY.**
G. M. BODINE.
A great reduction in SILKS.
100 pieces of plain Silks at $1 per yard.

**NO. 481 BROADWAY.**
G. M. BODINE.
500 Dresses of all Wool
Plaid Merino at $350 per Dress.

**POPULAR TRADE.**
CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 6, a large assortment of
POIL DE CHENE,
double width, (new material,) suitable for dresses,
20 cents per yard.
BAYADERE OPERA CLOAKS,
25 cents per yard.
250 pieces double width PRINTED CASHMERE,
20 cents per yard.
1,000 pieces PRINTED DE LAINES, new patterns,
1s. 6d. per yard.
400 pieces double width ALL WOOL PLAIDS, in every variety of colors,
3s. per yard.
500 pieces FRENCH MERINO,
60c. and 75c. per yard.
NEW ENGLISH PRINTS, madder colors,
10 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**POPULAR TRADE.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 6, a large invoice of
Imported Cloth Cloaks and Basques,
Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' house wear,
At $2 50 and $4 50 each.
Being less than the cost of material.
To facilitate the sale they will be shown on one of the tables, separate from the regular stock.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**NEW SILKS.**
In addition to their stock of
RICH SILK and VELVET, DOUBLE SKIRT and TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES,
now on exhibition,
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 6,
5 CASES, COMPRISING
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
Just received per steamers *Africa* and *Arago*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**NEW LACES PER STEAMERS "ARAGO" AND "AFRICA."**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, December 6, an invoice of SUPERB LACE GOODS, viz:
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS, in all widths:
REAL POINT AQUILLE, in sets En garniture;
REAL POINT AQUILLE, in sets Coiffures;
REAL POINT AQUILLE, in sets Barbes.
ALSO,
Point Aquille and Applique Lace Shawls and Scarfs, Black Thread Lace Shawls and Scarfs. A complete assortment of Black Thread Laces and Flounces.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**POPULAR TRADE IN CLOAKS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open a splendid assortment of
RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET PARIS-MADE CLOAKS,
trimmed with lace.
CLOTH CLOAKS and RAGLANS in every variety at extremely low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAIN MATERIALS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
have single width two colored Paris quality Brocatels,
$1 50 per yard.
TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS,
$5 per yard.
And all other
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
EMBROIDERIED, LACE, and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
&c., &c., &c.,
at equally low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
A magnificent Stock of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
Comprising the richest and greatest variety
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY,
Including large purchases recently made,
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**POPULAR TRADE.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 6,
3 CASES DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS,
Purchased at the recent auction sales,
8s. per yard, (value 10s.)
4 CASES PARIS-PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINE ROBES A LAIS.
2 CASES VALOW REPS ROBES A LAIS,
Quite new in styles and colors, just received per steamers *Africa* and *Arago*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO., having appropriated a large portion of the NEW ADDITION to their store for the sale of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
request special attention to their stock of
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Dimities, Long Cloths, Brilliantes, Plain and Checked Cambric Muslins, &c., &c.,
Being one of the largest stocks ever offered in this City, imported expressly for the opening of their NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED:
1,000 pieces real WELSH, SAXONY, and other FLANNELS, 25c. per yard and upwards,
2,500 pairs ALL-WOOL BED BLANKETS,
$3 per pair and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will continue to sell their large and valuable Stock of every description of CARPETS and CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c., at old prices, notwithstanding the advance list of prices in Europe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**AT MACY'S**
Ladies, you will find
A good assortment of
LINEN DAMASK COVERS,
LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Very low.
Our flannels and linens are from the best makers.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
1 door below 14th-st.

**AT RICHMOND'S,**
No. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
A large lot of Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., at a very great reduction, well worth attention. Our new patterns of Ladies' Dress Caps and Headdresses, just received for the holidays. They will not be exhibited in the windows, to prevent imitations made of inferior materials.
RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway.

**EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.**
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased a large lot of EMROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, at just half the IMPORTER'S PRICES, and can thus offer greater bargains than ever. No. 305 Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

**AUCTION GOODS.**—LOOK AT THE PRICES.—A large lot of ladies' and gents' Silk Plush Gloves, all sizes and colors, for 75c. a pair. Children's Cloth Leggings, 25c. a pair. Flowers, Feathers, Rush, Woolen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Portemonnaies, Retlenles and Fancy Goods, at extremely low prices. W. EMBERSON, Nos. 285 and 353 6th-av., New-York.

**SKIRTS.**—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable inside,—best pattern and well made, $1 31; 12 springs $1 50, and 16 springs $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with Springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs $11, and 13 springs $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, 281 Spring, near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

**$1.50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON** Skirts, of their own manufacture, made to order—no extra charge—crinoline-quilted, steel spring, &c.; French wove corsets, $1 a pair. Laces, embroideries, gloves, mitts, lace sleeves, capes, zephyr goods for children, &c. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

**10,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY,** Brussels and English tapestry velvets at less than the cost of importation. A great sacrifice at HYATT'S cheap Carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

## DRY GOODS.

**355 BROADWAY.**

GOODS FOR
**HOLIDAY PRESENTS,**
AT RETAIL.
**STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.**
Will open, on Monday, Dec. 6:
1,000 pieces FRENCH PATTERNS PRINTED DE LAINES, in new designs and choice colors, at 1s. per yard.
100 pieces FINE ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, at 10c.
Also,
250 pieces 4-4 Chintz Calicoes, at.....18 cents.
200 pieces 7/8 English do., at..... 9 cents.
Also,
200 pieces Poil de Chèvre, at.....18 cents.
230 pieces Bayadere Chally, at.....18 cents.
100 pieces Brocade Chally, at.....18 cents.
Usual price of these goods, 30 cents per yard.
Also,
180 pieces Imperial Poplin, at..... 20 cents.
220 pieces Imperial Foulard, at.....20 cents.
175 pieces 5-4 Saxony Plaids, at.....20 cents.
Usual price, 35 cents per yard.
150 pieces heavy ribbed Valentia, at.....25 cents.
200 pieces Silk and Wool Bayadere Valentia, at..25 cents.
230 pieces Broché Silk and Wool, striped, at.....25 cents.
260 pieces 5-4 All-wool Merino Plaids, best quality, at.....37 cents.
Also,
75 pieces printed fine (All-wool) French de Laines, at.....25 cents.
250 pieces printed All-wool, beautiful designs, at 37½ cts.
200 pieces All-wool, beautiful designs, finest imported, at.....50 cents.
**NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, FROM $6 UP.**

**355 BROADWAY.**
**STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.**
Have just received (of their own importation, made to order) a large assortment of
**CORVOISIER'S KID GLOVES,**
Which they believe to be the best this celebrated maker ever sent to this country; a splendid variety of colors,
OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,
A choice assortment of
WINTER GLOVES
and GAUNTLETS.

**NO. 355 BROADWAY.**
**STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.**
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,
A splendid assortment of
**NEW FALL SHAWLS,**
At lower prices than ever before offered in this City.

**NO. 335 BROADWAY.**
**STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.**
Are offering
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

**CHEAP MERINOES FOR**
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6.
150 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 50 cents.
175 pieces fine French merino, at 60 cents,
200 pieces fine French merino, at 70 cents.
185 pieces fine French merino, at 85 cents.
225 pieces fine French merino, at $1.
125 pieces fine French merino, at $1 25.
Also, an assortment of the finest goods ever imported.
**STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,**
NO. 335 BROADWAY.

**500 FRENCH POPLIN ROBES**
reduced to $10.
**AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN**
will be offered
on Monday, December 6th,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.

**EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.**

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer from this time until the 1st of January,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them. Canal, corner of Mercer.

**NO. 481 BROADWAY.**
G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
500 dozen IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
at $1 50 per dozen,
worth $2 50.

**NO. 481 BROADWAY.**
G. M. BODINE.
Just received
1,000 Picolomini dresses,
For Holiday Presents.

**LOOK AT THE PRICES.**
THEY MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
WILL COMMENCE
ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,
TO CLOSE OUT
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST.
This magnificent stock, second to none in the City for RICHNESS OF STYLE,
must be disposed of
on or before the 15th January,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST REGARD TO COST.
Business arrangements of a peculiar nature render this course imperative on the part of the proprietors, and
TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR OBJECT WITHIN THE GIVEN TIME, THEY OFFER
5,000 RAGLANS and CLOAKS, (Parisian Styles,) of different Fabrics
and variety of Colors,
From $4 to $8.
The materials alone cost
from $6 to $15.
All the Winter styles of
MUSLIN DE LAINES,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD,
formerly sold at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. and 2s. per yard.
200 PIECES FINE PARAMATTAS, (6-4 wide,)
French Colors, at 15 cents per yard,
usually sold at 25 and 31 cents.
500 PIECES PLAID AND BAYADERE SILKS,
from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard;
invoice cost from 75 cents to $1 15.
1,000 RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, (Long and Square,)
from $5 to $12;
original cost from $8 to $20.
LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
of every description,
for housekeepers and others,
at a reduction of 30 per cent.
ON MANUFACTURER'S COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

**ATTENTION REQUESTED!**
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.
POSITIVELY BUT FOR A SHORT TIME.
PEREMPTORY SALE!
Ladies accustomed to visit the store of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
Are hereby notified that the magnificent stock of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES,
HOSIERY,
HABERDASHERY, &c.,
Will be closed out at less than half price.
We subjoin a list of the rates at which we propose to sell:
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 28. a yard, at 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 38. a yard, at 1s. 6d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 48. a yard, at 2s.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... $1 a yard, at 4s.
The best brands of Velvet Ribbons sold at prices less than when manufactured.
Toys for the Holidays (left over from last year) for ten cents on the dollar.
Also, a large lot of real French Flowers and Feathers, worth $15 a box, will be offered for less than one-eighth original value.
Woolen goods, suitable for the season, at half price.
NO. 140 SIXTH-AV.,
Between 10th and 11th sts.

**IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.**
A NEW SHAWL AND SILK ROOM JUST OPENED.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, in order to accommodate their large and increasing trade, have been compelled to add to their spacious premises
A NEW SHAWL AND SILK ROOM,
Thereby affording ample room,
And the best light in New-York.
Ladies are invited to call and see our extensive improvements, examine our HANDSOME SHAWLS and RICH SILKS, together with a LARGE STOCK of GENERAL DRY GOODS, whether they want to purchase or not.
We have just received from auction
SILKS, for Evening or Promenade Dresses, from 4s. 6d. up.
Black Silks, (oil boiled, from 6s. up.)
Brown and Black Moire Antique 5s., a bargain.
Woolen and STELLA SHAWLS, from $2 up.
Broché Square Shawls, from $3 up to $12.
Broché Long Shawls, from $7 50 up to $45.
Valencias, Poplins, Camlets, Saxonies, Ameline Cloths, and Dress Goods, generally from 18c. per yard up.
Handsome M. Delaines, only 12c. ¾ yard.
Merinos, Paramattas, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Bed-Tick, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, &c., &c., at corresponding low prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, New-York.

**REGULAR TRADE.**
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
**SOLOMON & HART,**
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
**UPHOLSTERY GOODS,**
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.
In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.
S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

## DRY GOODS.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.**
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have marked down the prices of their
WINTER DRESS SILKS,
of which they still have a large assortment.
MERINOS, PLAIN AND PRINTED, very cheap.
VALENTIAS, POILE DE CHEVRES,
and an immense variety of seasonable dry goods.
No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

**KIDDER BROTHERS,**
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

**A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.**—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

**20,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN** carpeting at 2s. 6d., 2s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s per yard. Also, 20,000 yards of oil-cloth at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. the yard, at HYATT'S Cheap Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

## FURS.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present. The advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

**LADIES' FANCY FURS.**
**BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,**
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

**FANCY FURS**
AT WHOLESALE.
**BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,**
43 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

**FURS! FURS!**
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.,
Calls the attention of the public to his immense stock of Fancy Furs, in prices to suit, viz:
A good set of Sable Victorine and Cuffs, $25.
A good set of Mink Victorine and Cuffs, from $15 to $25.
A large Cardinal dark Mink Cape, from $75 to $150 a set.
A large Cardinal Sable Cape, from $100 to $250 a set, worth $400.
Stone Marten, large Cape, $100.
A small set of Stone Marten from $15 to $25.
Large Stone Marten Cardinal Capes from $50 to $100.
Canadian Mink from $5 to $25 a set.
French Sable from $4 to $20 a set.
Ermine Opera Cloaks from $20 to $30.
Squirrel from $6 to $25 a set.
Sleigh Robes, in variety, from $4 to $20.
Fur Gloves from $2 to $5.
Fur Collars from $1 to $6.
Misses' Sets from $1 to $20.
Having made considerable reduction in our prices, we can afford to sell 50 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the City. No connection with any other establishment.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**
**BOUGHTON & RANDALL,**
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

**THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE** a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

**CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.**
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

**SLOTE & JANES,**
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

**GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.**—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchase as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 35 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

**WANTED**—TO COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES, for which a liberal price will be paid, the following numbers, dates to wit: 1853, June 7, No. 537; July 11, No. 585. 1854, Aug. 3, No. 897; Sept. 5, No. 925; Oct. 28, No. 971; Dec. 6, No. 1,004, and No. 25, 1,020. 1855, Jan. 2, No. 1,027; March 19, No. 1,092; June 13, No. 1,166; Aug. 10, No. 1,215; 11, No. 1,216, and 22, No. 1,225. 1856, Aug. 5, No. 1,523; also, all of the first seven months, viz.: January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, of 1857, and Aug. 11, No. 1,833; 5, No. 1,834; 10, No. 1,838; 12, No. 1,840, and 20, No. 1,847. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

**NOTICE.**—THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR, living or doing business in the 1st or 13d Wards, are hereby informed that "The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" continue to employ Mr. GEORGE H. HANSELL to collect funds in said Wards, and that no other persons are authorized to do so.
J. C. RAMSEY, Chairman 1st Ward.
GEO. W. ABBE, Chairman IId Ward.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.**—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No 51 Wall-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook, and excellent washer and ironer, for a most deserving, faithful girl; is particularly neat in her habits and about her kitchen; attentive to her business, and in every respect a most obliging, desirable servant for any family requiring a first-class domestic. References unquestionable. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl of respectable parentage, who has been well brought up and accustomed to work, a situation as children's nurse, up-stairs work, or general work of a small private family; is a most experienced seamstress; a well-informed girl of genteel appearance and good principles. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, and of various literary attainments, being left dependent upon her own exertions, desires a situation where her services, either as governess, amanuensis, or copyist, may secure her a comfortable maintenance. A situation as amanuensis or copyist to a literary person preferred. Address F. L. H., box No. 832 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST COOK AND laundress, for a most respectable, steady and reliable servant; is a very good, thorough cook, perfectly trustworthy, a neat and economical person in her kitchen, and a most superior washer and ironer; unquestionable references to first-class

## BOARDING.

**PARIS HOTEL, DE RAVIERE,**
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING—AT NO. 107 BLEECKER-ST., THIRD block west of Broadway. Two rooms on the second floor, furnished hall, gas and Croton—very desirable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Price $12 to $15.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen, in a private family, may be obtained by applying to No. 305 West 21st-st. The house is finely located, with modern conveniences, and easy of access. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—$9 PER WEEK FOR A PLEASANT room, including board, fire and light, for two gentlemen. Other rooms to let on reasonable terms. Four minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms, on the second story of No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—CONNECTING SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, for two families or four single gentlemen, can be had in a family where there are no other boarders, by applying at No. 55 Willow-st., Brooklyn. References given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than 5 minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, in a new and first-class house, well and conveniently located. Apply at No. 426 4th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by applying immediately at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, a second-story front room, all the modern conveniences, viz.: hot and cold water, gas, &c.; location to be between the 4th and 6th avs., and 8th and 32d sts.; terms not to exceed $45 per month. None but a private family need address J. S. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife wish to procure pleasant front rooms, with board, on second or third floor in a good neighborhood, near the Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. Address CARLOS, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, for a lady and two small children, on the east side of the City, near Grand-st. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG GENtleman and his wife, of sociable and quiet disposition, a second-story front room, with bedroom adjoining, with a respectable private and agreeable family in this City. No furniture required, except carpets and curtains. Late dinner preferred. Permanent arrangements will be made if suited. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, C. H. J., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Meals served in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. Terms moderate. Also, two furnished parlors.

AMITY-PLACE—NO. 26—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker; pleasant rooms to let for gentlemen, with board, from $3 50 to $4 per week; gas and fire included; a large front room for a family; also, a lady who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part payment. References exchangsd.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

BROOKLYN.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY would let a large second-story front room unfurnished, with bedroom furnished adjoining, together or separately, without board, within fifteen minutes' walk of three ferries, and near Fulton-av. cars. Address S. H. F., *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, and where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. References exchanged.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET —A desirable front room and bed-room on second floor, or a suite of two or three rooms, same floor, rear, to a family of adults, with full or partial board. Terms moderate to a permanent party. References exchanged

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 122 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A WIDOW, WITHOUT CHILDREN, would like to get a room in an American or German family: she would do plain sewing in part payment of the rent. The best of references given. Address ANNA, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family, with all the modern improvements and home comforts, by applying at No. 268 4th-av.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms to let to a family, with private table or on European plan.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room on the second floor: hot and cold water, gas and bath. References exchanged. Apply at 73 2d-av.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS.**
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A MASSIVE AND SUPERBLY FINISHED Louis XIV style 7-octave rosewood PIANO-FORTE, rich stool and cover, for sale a sacrifice; is of the richest and latest style, magnificent finish, elegant artistic open carvings of palm leaves, vines, acorns, fruit, &c.; four full round corners, designed for side or centre of drawing rooms or parlor, used City but a few months and is unbroken and full warranted, is one of the most superb-toned pianos to be found. Can be fully tested; three months in use. Price $300. Apply at the owner's residence, No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, after 7 A. M. daily till Thursday.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 14 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 5 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS—also a superb New York instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEWS.

A NEW AND ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood piano, with four large round corners, pearl keys and carved legs, made expressly for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, but not finished in time; has all the latest improvements. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th st. Price $250.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAIN OF SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood grand diagonal piano, with full tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $200; been used a few months and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 265 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**
Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.
On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, novel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.
The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.
Being but ten minutes' walk from the depôt of the New Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.
One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.
REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 260 5th-av.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

**A GOOD INVESTMENT.**
For sale, the THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 88 West 27th-st. All the modern improvements, and in perfect order.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Comprising 400 acres, situate in a valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is large and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (about two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, address or refer to R. B. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or apply to S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farmhouse, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River: house 3 stories, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with gas, water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, ice-house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH'S, No. 31 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 277 WEST NINEteenth-st.; rent $750; or would be sold or exchanged for City lots. Also, No. 9 West 41st-st.; rent $450. Also, house and store No. 420 West-st.; rent $400 per year. Also, No. 147 10th-av.; rent $500. Inquire of J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGHstoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

ILLINOIS FARM, 320 ACRES, ONE MILE from Elwood, and nine miles from Joliet; good house, fences, and fruit, to sell or trade for city or country property or merchandise. S. COCHCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., where maps can be seen.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 99TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x100 ft. 11 in., house 20x26, 2-story frame and basement, now rented for $100 per year. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or at No. 94 Thompson-st. Price $1,250.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, A WELL-FURnished house in the vicinity of Union-square, by a very small family, (without children,) now residing in the country. Address Box No. 2,615 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MACHINISTS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to meet with a responsible and skillful machinist, who will contract to supply any desired quantity of some recently patented sewing machines, and who has ample facilities of machinery and capital to make them expeditiously, in a workmanlike manner, at low cost. A party preferred who will purchase some interest in the patents. Address, giving name and residence, T. D. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO THE HOSIERY TRADE.—A GENTLEman of long experience in the hosiery trade—having bought abroad and at home, and having a very extensive connexion among customers—offers his services either as partner, manager, or buyer, to any well-established house that has the means and the enterprise to push this trade to the most vigorous extent. All communications will be considered confidential. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 1,334, New-York Post-office, with real name.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A YOUNG physician of excellent education and literary tastes, having ample leisure, desires to make himself useful to some one, either professionally, as a medical or physiological lecturer, editor, amanuensis, copyist, or in the execution of literary jobs, small or large; especially historical investigation and compilations, which is a favorite branch of study. Terms reasonable. Address XXX—XI, Box No. 3,956 New-York Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 30, WHO intends to locate in San Francisco, Cal., is desirous to make arrangements with one or more manufacturing or commercial houses, who require the services of an active and persevering agent and correspondent. Satisfactory references as to integrity, &c. Address M. S. DEAN, Box No. 140, *Times* Office, until Dec. 12.

TO PRINT-COLORERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received for coloring 50,000 Fashion Plates monthly, containing from four to five figures about the size of those in Godey's Ladies' Book. Also, for engraving the plates, printing them and furnishing the paper. Separate proposals for each. Address E. T. P., Box No. 636, Post-Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,**
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 98,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Suites from $25 and upwards, in newest styles, now selling at reduced prices, to make room for Spring stock, at the old-established manufactory, No. 631 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
I do not sell, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 66, dated Oct. 8, 1858, for five hundred (500) shares New-York and New-Jersey Copper Company stock. The finder will please return the certificate to the Office of the Company, No. 72 Beaver-st. An application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
**TUESDAY, DEC. 7.**
at 10 o'clock, at the Auction room,
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CHINA AND FRENCH TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
Fine Parisn statuettes, China vases, China figures, China dolls, articles of vertu, &c., &c., portmonnaies, reticules, carpet-bags, &c., &c.
Also,
(By order of the assignee,)
300 lots French fancy goods and toys, comprising a general assortment for the trade.
Also,
A large assortment of Plated ware, rubber shoes, perfumery, &c., &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**
LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec 7,
1,500 Garments of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising the entire balance of the
STOCK OF A
LARGE MANUFACTURING HOUSE,
And including many goods of a superior quality, to which they invite the attention of
CASH BUYERS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.**
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At their sales-room No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales-room No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, mnsic boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON MONDAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau st., an importer's stock of elegant, 18 carat, gold hunting and open face detached and patent lever watches, by the best makers, diamond pins, and rings; Florentina and Roman mosaic, cameo, coral, carhuncle, Florentine, enamel and other sets of bracelets; pins and ear-rings; vest, guard, and chatelaine chains, sleeve-buttons, studs and a fine assortment of other jewelry. Sale peremptory for cash. By order of assignees.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 63 Poplar, 2d door from Hicks, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, household furniture in good order, mahogany bookcase, sofa, chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus and centre tables, oval mirror, bedsteads, beds, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains and shades, parlor and cook stoves, with kitchen furniture; chandeller and other gas fixtures. The house to let; rent $250.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder,
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and craneage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.
Also, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No 81 Division-st.
JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.
For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of furniture without reserve, consisting of mahogany sofas, marble-top centre tables, mahogany chairs and etageres, gilt cornices, velvet carpets, ingrain stair carpets, polished oak extension table, muhogany rockers, mahogany marble-top bureaus, wash-stands, lace curtains, oil-cloth, silver plated stair rods, table spoons, cutlery, mahogany bedsteads, enameled painted suites, hair mattresses, champagne glasses, wine do., stove, &c., including a general assortment.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, TOYS, &c.—PEED & COLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, at 10 o'clock, at the large store known as the "Great Republic," Nos. 312 and 314 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of house furnishing goods, comprising silver-plated ware, Britannia, tin, willow and wooden ware, table and pocket cutlery, iron and hollow ware, fancy goods, baskets, &c.; also, a large quantity of costly toys, boys' sleighs, skates, &c.
A. HORTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

JNO. S. BATTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND AND FINAL SALE OF CRYSTAL PALACE IRON, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace square, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the remainder of the cast and wrought iron, parts of machinery and fountains, &c.; also, large iron cranes, cast-iron stoop risers and strings, large iron water-tanks, brown stone, &c., together with whatever remains unclaimed by exhibitors.

A. S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. S. HYNARD, will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture contained in the above house. Sale commences at 10 o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald*.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., by order of assignee, a large assortment of first-class jewelry, watches, chains, breast-pins, bracelets, &c., the whole manufactured for a Broadway dealer, and to be sold by order of assignee. Every lot will be warranted according to description on catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 8 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY WILL SELL AT private sale, THIS DAY, all the household furniture contained in the private house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st., consisting of a mahogany sofa-bed, flag chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; a lot of kitchen furniture, two solid rosewood suites in French brocatel, bureaus, centre and pier tables, &c.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## LIQUORS.

WINES THAT ARE WINES.—NATURAL Sherry, (Pale,) one of the finest ever brought to this market. Port wine bearing the seal and lable (bottled in Portugal) of the highly respectable house of Osborn & Co., Oporto, J. Howard March, Madeira, champagnes of all the leading brands, clarets, hocks, &c., London Dock brandy, vint. 1842 to 1854. Irish whisky, the best brand without any exception. Scotch, Bourbon and Monongahela do., Jamaica rum, Holland and English gin, Havana cigars.
H. B. KIRK, No. 58 Fulton-st.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MARBLE bed tables for sale for private or public use at reduced prices. Orders by mail for tables and trimmings attended to. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**REMITTANCES.**
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company held this day, Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD was unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Cornelius V. Anderson, deceased.
By order, ZOPHAR MILLS,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFERS OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurar.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORN

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 4.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... | 94¼ | 10 Erie Railroad..... | 17¾ |
| $1,000 Virginia 6s,..... | 96½ | 200 Hnd. Riv. RR...s 30 | 33¾ |
| $1,000 Missouri St. 6s... | 89¾ | 200 do.....s10 | 33¾ |
| 1,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. B. | 91 | 125 do..... | 33¾ |
| 5,000 Brook'n C. W. L..102 | | 100 do.....b30 | 33¾ |
| 15,000 Erie R. 4th m. b. | 65 | 100 do.....b30 | 33¾ |
| 3,000 Erie R. bds. '75.s | 48 | 100 Harlem Railroad... | 13¾ |
| 2,000 Erie R. Con. h. '71 | 44¼ | 100 Har. R. R. Pr'd..b60 | 30¾ |
| 2,000 M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1 m. sk. fd. con. bs. | 95½ | 10 N. H. & H. R. R.... | 124 |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.. | 91¼ | 1200 Reading R. R....c | 51¾ |
| 1,000 N. J. Cen. 1 m. b. | 99⅞ | 500 do..... | 51½ |
| 5,000 dn..... | 100 | 800 do.....s30 | 50⅞ |
| 3,000 C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 per cent. bonds..... | 90 | .25 Stonington R. R.... | 55 |
| 12 Commonwealth Bk. | 100 | 250 Mich. Cen. RR. .... | 52¼ |
| 10 Park Bank..... | 100 | 200 do.....s30 | 52 |
| 13 Del. & Hnd Can. Co. | 100 | 60 M. S. & N. Ia. RR.. | 21⅜ |
| 350 Penn's Coal Co.... | 81 | 250 do.....s60 | 21⅜ |
| 24 Pacific M. S. Co.... | 91¾ | 50 M.S. & N.Ia. G'td stk. | 51¼ |
| 100 do.....b60 | 91¾ | 50 do.....s40 | 51 |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. R. R....c | 83¾ | 100 do..... | 51½ |
| 400 do.....opg | 83¾ | 100 do.....b60 | 51¾ |
| 200 do.....s30 | 83¾ | 358 Panama RR. ...s60 | 120 |
| 400 do.....s60 | 83¾ | 50 do.....b60 | 120½ |
| 400 do.....s60 | 83¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. RR.... | 74 |
| 600 dn.....s10 | 83¾ | 50 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR. | 94 |
| 225 do..... | 83¾ | 360 Gal. & Chicago RR. | 72¾ |
| 200 do.....b60 | 83¾ | 50 do..... | 72¾ |
| 500 do.....b60 | 83¾ | 300 do.....s30 | 72¾ |
| 400 Chic. & R. I. R...s30 | 61¾ | 900 Clev. & Toledo R.. | 32 |
| 200 do..... | 62 | 500 do.....b60 | 32 |
| 100 do.....b60 | 62 | 70 Mil. & Miss. R.... | 12 |
| | | 100 La Crosse & Mil. R. | 37½ |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Mo. St. 6s..... | 89¾ | 200 Hud. Riv. R. R.b30 | 33⅞ |
| 10,000 do.....s60 | 88¾ | 25 do.....b60 | 34 |
| 5,000 Brook'y C. W. L.102 | | 100 do.....s60 | 33⅝ |
| 5,000 Erie R. C. Bs.'71. | 45 | 100 Har. R. R. P'd...s30 | 62 |
| 2,000 Har. R. 3d m. b. | 64½ | 100 Reading R. R....s60 | 51 |
| 2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m. b. | 100 | 100 do.....s30 | 51 |
| 1,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs. | 96½ | 200 Gal. & Ch. R. R.b60 | 73 |
| 20 Ocean Bank..... | 97 | 10 do..... | 73 |
| 50 Del. & R. C. Co.s60 | 100¾ | 100 Chi. & R. I. RR.... | 62 |
| 100 Pacific M. S. Co.s15 | 91¾ | 100 do..... | 62¼ |
| 50 do.....s5 | 91¾ | 100 do.....s30 | 62 |
| 50 do.....s30 | 91¾ | 100 do.....s60 | 62 |
| 400 Pamp. Coal Co..... | 81¾ | 100 do.....s10 | 62¼ |
| 200 N. Y. Cent. R...b60 | 83¾ | 100 do.....b60 | 62¾ |
| 100 do.....p&c | 83¾ | 100 Mil. & Miss. R..b30 | 12¾ |
| 200 dn.....s10 | 83¾ | 100 do..... | 12¾ |
| 100 Panama R. R....s5 | 120¾ | 50 do..... | 12¾ |

MONDAY, Dec. 6—A. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings through the past week, without being very heavy in amount excited considerable interest, because of the peculiar nature of the movement for the *Bear* account and the resistance which the market displayed in the face of the *political* reasons which are said to direct it. This resistance was particularly marked on Saturday, after the first foreshadowing of the President's Message, on Mexican and other international affairs, appeared in the Washington *Union*. It is seldom, indeed, that this sort of thing proves a winning card as against a market otherwise tending, from immediate financial reasons, to improvement. Early information from Washington, and a confidential insight into the terms or temper in which the President is about to make his appearance on Foreign affairs, before his own and the other civilized nations of the globe, seldom prove even a nine hours' wonder on the Stock Exchange. In the present instance, if we may venture to speak a day in advance of "what we shall see," we make no doubt that the President will occupy exactly the high ground which the position of the United States to Mexico and Central America are entitled to: That he will insist on the entire freedom, under American auspices, of all three of the Isthmus routes to the Pacific, including the recently opened Tehuantepec transit through Mexico, and upon such further intervention in the affairs of that unhappy country, as the nature of the case may seem to require at our hands, and ours alone. And it may also be considered, we think, tolerably certain that he will ask from Congress—as that body is to hold together this year no longer than the 4th March—the necessary authority to meet all *possible* contingencies, through the recess of 1859, which being prepared for in the right spirit and at the right time, are not likely to become *probable* ones. If there be more in all this than the prudent public are prepared for, we shall soon know it. But if it should prove less than is expected by the knowing ones to frighten all Wall-street from its propriety, the disappointment that follows exclusive information, in advance of the mail and the telegraph, will not be the first one in that locality, nor probably the last.

The result of the movement referred to, at the close of the week, is an advance of about 1 ₱ cent. on most of the speculative Shares, with an improved inquiry for a good many of the Railway Bonds dealt in at the Board. On the other hand, some of the State Stocks are less firm, a disposition being shown on Saturday to sell *short* the issues of Missouri. The decline, however, is only ¼ ₱ cent. There is a decline of 2½ ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail shares, since the dividend was declared, the last sales being 91½ ₱ cent. ex-dividend of 10 ₱ cent., against 103¾ at the close of the previous week. As far as we are assured, less than 1,000 shares cash certificates have been realized on since the dividend; most of the stockholders seeming content with this division. The New Federal Stock is dull; although but few parcels appear on the market. The following is a fair index to the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S. | 104½@104¾ Int. fm. Jan. |
| New-York Central | 82¾@83¾@83¾ |
| New-York and Erie | 16¾@18¾@17¾ |
| Reading | 50¾@51½@51¾ |
| Rock Island | 61¾@63@62¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 21¾@21¾@21¾ |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 50¾@51¾@51½ |
| Michigan Central | 52½@52½@52½ |
| Toledo | 31½@32@32 |
| Galena | 72 @73¼@73 |
| Illinois Central | 77 @73¾@75 |
| Pacific Mail | 93¾@91½@91½ |
| Panama | 121@120¾@120¼ |
| Missouris | 89¾@90@89¾ |
| Virginias | 97¾@96¾@96¾ |
| Tennessees | 94½@94¾@94¾ |
| La Crosse Bonds | 26¾@26¾@26¾ |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 91 @91¾ |
| California Sevens | 92@91 |

The most prominent sales of the week were in New-York Central, which leaves off firm at 83¾ ₱ cent., as against 82¾ on Saturday week. The transfers remain closed till Thursday next, 9th inst. This has afforded a freer facility to the *Short* sellers of the stock to put out contracts a few days ahead. The sales by certificate are delivered with considerable trouble, owing to the reduced supply of stock among the Brokers. A movement upward on Erie shares, a few days since, was not sustained to the close, though only a portion of the advance was lost, and the stock appears to attract more attention. The Common Bonds of the Company are in growing favor, owing to the very low figures at which they are selling, and the circumstance that the current Coupons are worth 90 ₱ cent. cash of their par value. The Bonds of '75 sold as high as 48 ₱ cent., and the '71s at 44½ ₱ cent. Two unpaid Coupons are attached to each, and a third will be due in February; so that the Bonds really stand the buyer in about 10 ₱ cent. less than the apparent price. In reference to the Sinking Fund issue of 1875, originally $4,000,000, we find that only about $2,438,000 remain outstanding in the hands of the public: the Sinking Fund holding $1,462,000, and about $100,000 having been converted into the fourth mortgage. The annual *interest* of the Sinking Fund, (already equal to $102,000 a year,) without the resumption of further payments from the Company to the *principal* of the Fund, would absorb the remainder of the issue four or five years before the final maturity of the Loan. The Western Roads have improved about ½@1 ₱ cent. The inclination to take hold of Galena, Rock Island, &c., at the reduced prices, is rather on the increase, and there is much discussion on the Street as to the chances for improvement in the traffic of these lines early in the next season. The worst blow (and perhaps least merited,) to the market credit of the Galena Stock, was dealt by the late President in his letter some weeks since, from Chicago. This was made, (and purposely so, to all appearances, and without rational provocation,) to stultify all the previous figures and estimates, which he himself and his Vice-President, encouraged when in New-York, soon after the August dividend, upon which the Eastern stockholders based their calculations on the future of the Road. This extraordinary document did more mischief, five-fold, than Mr. TURNER'S sudden resignation, which one of the Chicago papers has just now elaboratcly explained. We copy, by request, this explanation for what it may be worth. We confess that, unlike the Chicago writer, we can find nothing in it to commend to the forbearance of Mr. TURNER'S Eastern constituents, much less to compensate for the wrong which they have suffered by his hasty and undignified action—to call it by no harsher name. The cash price of Panama shares is steady. On Saturday, some 60 day sales were made at 120 ₱ cent.—equal to only 114 ₱ cent. after the January dividend, now nearly due. The net business of the Road for 1858, after paying 12 ₱ cent., cash, to the stockholders, will add full 5 ₱ cent. to the contingent or surplus means of the Company, and provide $100,000 toward Sinking the Sterling Debt of $2,250,000. The General market left off firm.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was a little more active in the Import entries than the previous week, but again very moderate in the Export clearances. The total of the former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $3,632,677, as against $2,260,141 same week last season. The clearances to Foreign States of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $715,520, as against $1,238,898 same week last year. The Export of Specie by the *City of Baltimore*, on Saturday, was $115,000. The Domestic Exchanges still ruling in favor of the Cotton ports, about $1,000,000 in Gold went in that direction during the week. The balances with the nearer cities are in favor of New-York, and have brought in some parcels of Gold. These, with $1,826,000 from California, which went into Bank on Monday morning, and $441,095 disbursed in excess of its receipts by the Sub-Treasury, will more than balance the outgo to the South, including $850,000 but partially counted on the last Bank average, and leave a moderate gain to the Specie line to be made up this afternoon. We also look for a partial increase in the other lines of the statement, as several of the large Banks, besides receiving an accession to their Deposits, have been able to command a good number of prime 60-day acceptances, on Southern account, which they have added to their Discounts. Most of the business paper, of prime and fair classification, 60 days to 4 months, is absorbed at Bank, at rates varying from 4 to 7 ₱ cent., according to date and credit, and the larger dates find currency with the Discount Brokers at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. Temporary loans, on stock collateral, continue free at 3½@4 ₱ cent., and the market for Money generally is easy and quiet. Exchange on London rules steady at 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. The private Bankers, here, are less favored from New-Orleans in the supply of Cotton bills, owing to the local competition from the Banks of that city, which now hold nearly ten millions of Exchange, of which a large share is Foreign. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,345,691 against $6,786,786 at close of previous week.

We gave on Saturday our usual monthly official summary of the Custom-house movement at this port from the 1st of January to the 30th of November inclusive. As most of the present weekly return of Exports, and about one-half or more of the Imports, are embraced in the tables, we omit this morning our usual unofficial comparison by weeks.

We are requested to ask the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company to call upon the Trustee, Mr. JAMES WINSLOW, No. 52 Wall-street, who has matters of importance to communicate touching their interests.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Banks. | Dis. | Banks. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State..... | ¼@ — | Mobile..... | par@¼pr. |
| New-England..... | ½@ — | Ohio, Ind. and Ky. | ½@ — |
| Jersey..... | ½@ — | Indiana Free.....1 | @ — |
| Philadelphia..... | ½@ — | Missouri..... | ½@ — |
| Penn. Country.. | ½@ — | Michigan..... | ¾@ — |
| Penn. par in Phil. | ½@ | Illinois and Wis. 1 | @ — |
| Baltimore City.... | ¼@ — | Tennessee Old... | ½@1 |
| Maryland..... | ¼@ — | Tennessee Free..1 | @ — |
| Virginia Old..... | ¼@ — | Canada..... | ¾@ — |
| Virginia Free..... | ¾@ — | Phila. Checks.... | ¼@ — |
| North Carolina... | ¼@ 1 | Balt. Checks.....1-5 | @ — |
| S. Carolina & Ga. | ¼@ — | Boston Checks.... | ¼@ — |
| New-Orleans..Par@¼ pr. | | | |

| | Buying | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres..... | 83 | 86 |
| 120 acres..... | 77 | 80 |
| 80 acres..... | 83 | 86 |
| 40 acres..... | 105 | 110 |

The Secretary of the Treasury will submit the following estimates for the service of the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860, to Congress:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil List..... | $11,629,535 | Post-office..... | $6,382,900 |
| Navy..... | 13,500,371 | Fortifications.... | 2,165,766 |
| Army..... | 15,658,836 | Indians..... | 1,866,419 |
| Pensions..... | 852 000 | West Point..... | 185,938 |
| Total..... | | | $52,241 315 |
| To which add standing appropriations..... | | | 8,497,724 |
| And carried over from present year..... | | | 12.478,907 |
| Total Budget for new year..... | | | $73,217,936 |

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday has the following report on the Coal Trade. We remark here that our own Coal Stocks have all improved within the past week. Delaware and Hudson advanced to 100¼ ₱ cent. before the half-yearly dividend, which the management declared on Saturday as 3½ ₱ cent. Pennsylvania Coal rose to 81½ ₱ cent., and the mortgages of the Delaware and Lackawanna, as well as the shares, are in demand at higher rates—the transactions being mostly at private sale.

"The demand for coal for domestic purposes continues good—but the trade by the canals will soon be brought to a close. After this week but few boats will load for New-York and other distant markets, unless the weather should continue to moderate. The slim shipments in the early part of the season, has kept up a demand for coal to a much later period this year than has characterized the trade since 1851—and it is generally believed that none of the markets are overstocked, but many will fall short if the Winter should prove severe. The Iron trade is also beginning to look up. The markets are pretty well drained of the old stocks on hand, and there is evidently more activity in this branch of business, which will create an additional demand for those kinds of Coal, Lump and Broken, which have been a drug in the market since the great panic set in last year. The prospects therefore, for a fair coal business next year are quite encouraging. The coal regions, however, have ample facilities, with the collieries already opened, to supply all the increase required next year.

The trade sums up in the aggregate as follows:

| | 1857. | 1858. | Loss. | Gain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill R. R..... | 1,709,552 | 1,542,592 | 166,960 | — |
| Schuylkill Canal... | 1.234,597 | 1,263,062 | — | 28,465 |
| Lehigh Valley R. R | 418,235 | 471,030 | — | 52,795 |
| Lehigh Val. Canal. | 890,759 | 886,327 | 4.432 | — |
| Del. & Hudson Co | 480,699 | 347,873 | 132,826 | — |
| Penn. Coal Co..... | 536,056 | 630,056 | — | 94,048 |
| Scranton North.... | 180,969 | 132,824 | 48,345 | — |
| Scranton South.... | 279,071 | 485,398 | — | 206,327 |
| Total..... | 5,729,890 | 5,758,962 | 352,563 | 381,635 |

Including all the Regions the quantity of Anthracite sent to market this year will about equal the quantity sent last year. We doubt whether the official returns will vary 25,000 tons either way."

The arrears of interest now amount to $646,240, including $71,750 due the English holders of the Frst Mortgage from 1st July last. The stockholders were in session at Cincinnati endeavoring to devise the ways and means to free the concern from its most pressing embarrassments.

OHIO BANKS—NOVEMBER, 1858.

| | August. | November. |
|---|---|---|
| **INDEPENDENT BANKS.** | | |
| Discounts..... | $1.401,221 | $1,449,113 |
| Specie..... | 153,567 | 121,882 |
| Exchange..... | 181,970 | 149 602 |
| Capital..... | 662,500 | 600,000 |
| Circulation..... | 541,248 | 486,133 |
| Individual Deposits..... | 832,904 | 942,433 |
| **FREE BANKS.** | | |
| Discounts..... | $1,060,676 | $1,203,893 |
| Specie..... | 100,526 | 127,130 |
| Exchange..... | 184,601 | 323,470 |
| Capital..... | 615,450 | 609,325 |
| Circulation..... | 537,948 | 627,967 |
| Individual Deposits..... | 745,795 | 1,140,007 |
| **STATE BANKS.** | | |
| Discounts..... | $8,087,675 | $8,518,335 |
| Specie..... | 1,730,931 | 1,596,427 |
| Exchange..... | 824,087 | 844,265 |
| Capital..... | 4,126,246 | 4,124,500 |
| Circulation..... | 6,509,095 | 6,926 204 |
| Individual Deposits..... | 2,170,442 | 2.204,557 |

The aggregates of all the Banks, on the first Monday in November, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Discounts..... | $11,171,343 |
| Specie..... | 1,845,441 |
| Exchange..... | 1,317,338 |
| Capital..... | 5,333,825 |
| Circulation..... | 8,040,304 |
| Individual Deposits..... | 4,286,977 |
| **OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.** | |
| First Mortgage Bonds and interest..... | $2,193,500 |
| Old Second Mortgage Bonds and interest..... | 316,995 |
| Construction Bonds and interest..... | 4,637,920 |
| Income Bonds and interest..... | 3.591,185 |
| Total Bonded Debt..... | $10,739,600 |
| Old Floating Debt and intercst..... | 140,000 |
| Due Contractors, Messrs. Aspinwall and Associates, and interest..... | 368.40) |
| Capital Stock of the Company..... | 6.300,00) |
| City of Cincinnati—Capital Stock, for which is held $1,000,000 in Stock as Collateral.... | 600,000 |
| Total..... | $18,148,000 |
| Annual Intcrest on Bonded Debt at 7 ₱ cent. | $690,900 |
| Annual Interest on Floating Debt at 6 ₱ cent | 30,500 |
| Interest on City Debt, after 1861, at 6 ₱ cent. | 36,000 |
| Interest on over-due Coupons, $870,000 at 7 ₱ cent..... | 60,900 |
| Total Annual Interest..... | $818,300 |

## Galena Railroad.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The following is believed to be a fair statement of the result of six months' operations of the above road to Feb. 1, 1859, collected from facts and estimates:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| August, per "Candor's" statement..... | $122,300 |
| September, per "Candor's" statement..... | 162.000 |
| October, per "Candor's" statement ..... | 139,000 |
| November, reported..... | 114,000 |
| December, estimated..... | 100,000 |
| January, 1859, estimated..... | 100,000 |
| Total..... | $737,300 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| August, actual..... | $66,000 |
| September, actual..... | 61,000 |
| October, "Turner" estimate..... | 60,000 |
| November, "Turner" estimate..... | 57,000 |
| December, "Turner" estimate..... | 55,000 |
| January, 1859, "Turner" estimate.. | 55,000—$351.000 |
| Net receipts..... | $383,300 |
| Add surplus on hand August last..... | 55,000 |
| Total..... | $438,300 |
| Deduct: | |
| Six months' interest on Bonds.....$130,235 | |
| Six months' Dividend, 4 ₱ cent..... 240,920 | —$371,15 |
| Surplus on hand, Feb. 1, 1859, to meet six months' Sinking Fund of $50,000..... | 67,145 |

J. P.

## The Galena Road and Fulton Bridge.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Inclosed we hand you a slip from the Chicago *Tribune and Press*, which a correspondent wishes to have published in your paper of Monday, near your Money Article if possible, in such a manner as to command attention. Yours respectfully,

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

There is an evident misunderstanding in the public mind, which is shared in, to some extent by the stockholders of the Galena Road, on the subject which was recently submitted to the vote of the stockholders for leasing the Fulton bridge.

The newspapers at the East have treated this subject as if it was a proposal of the Directors to expend the money of the Galena Company, in building the bridge, and that they advised and urged an immediate commencement and a rapid progress of this expenditure, without regard to the monetary condition of the times. It has also been asserted that this was a new project of the President, (Mr. TURNER), and was approved of by a portion of the Directors only.

A few references to the reports and records of the Directors, will show that the scheme of bridging the Mississippi at Fulton has been a leading feature in the declared policy of the Directors of the Galena Road for the last six years, and that it has had, during the whole of that period, the unanimous approval—as far as their records show, and their individual opinions have been expressed—of the members of the several Boards, up to the date of the recent submission of the question to the stockholders.

The annual report of 1853 states that the Board concurred in the views of the Chief Engineer on the Fulton line project (then commenced) and its connection with the Iowa Road by a bridge at Fulton. The Directory at that time embraced nine of the present members of the Board, to wit: Messrs. TURNER, NEWBERRY, BROWN, RAYMOND, WALKER, DICKEY, HEMPSTEAD, KNOWLTON and ROBERTSON.

The annual June report of 1857 devotes two pages to the discussion of the necessity of the bridge at Fulton, and of retaining the control of it, and concludes with these words: "That it is proposed that the organization of the Bridge Company shall be a separate one, and that the use of the bridge shall be placed under the control of this Company, *by a contract, lease, or some other equivalent arrangement.*"

It will be observed that the plan proposed for building and controling the bridge, then advocated by the Directors, is identical with the one which was approved of by the present Board, and submitted to the vote of the stockholders in October last, and that Messrs. LOOMIS, CARVER and MCALPINE, who have been charged as Mr. TURNER'S coadjutors in the inauguration of a new policy for the Company, were not then members of the Board.

The report for the year ending December, 1857, contains the following:—"The Directors also desire to state that there has never been any material difference of opinion in reference to this policy (towards connecting roads) among the members of *former or present Boards.*"

The position which has been taken on the subject of the Fulton bridge, by several of the individual members of the Board, who it has been erroneously alleged, have heretofore opposed Mr. TURNER'S views on this subject, may be further seen, by the following record of their action at various periods.

On the 10th of September, 1856, Mr. NEWBERRY offered a resolution authorizing the President to cause preliminary surveys to be made for the Fulton bridge.

On the 19th of March, 1857, Mr. MOSELEY offered a resolution for the continuance of the investigations of bridging the river at Fulton, by the Executive Committee and Engineering department, and another resolution appointing Mr. MCALPINE Chief Engineer and Assistant President.

On the 22d of July, 1858, Mr. BROWN offered a resolution approving and adopting the circular of the Directors to the Stockholders, which circular contains a strong argument in favor of the construction of the bridge, and the advantages which its completion, on the plan proposed, would confer upon the Galena Company; and the Directors further state that "the proposed lease will, even the first year, commence with a reasonable increase in our net earnings, and will soon after prove one of our most important sources of revenue."

The resolutions and circular of July were modified at the request of several of the members of the Board, for the alleged object of presenting them to the "harmonious action" of the Board, and were adopted with but one dissenting vote (Mr. ROBERTSON.)

It will thus be seen that this bridge question was inaugurated six years ago, and has received the indorsement of every Board since that date, and of the individual members of the Board up to July last.

The Directors prepared a voluminous pamphlet, in which the plan proposed for building the bridge was fully explained, and this pamphlet was sent to every stockholder of the Company, whose residence was known, in July last.

It is entirely untrue that the Directors proposed to expend the money of the Galena Company on this bridge, or that they contemplated a rapid expenditure without regard to the monetary condition of the country.

The form of rate proposed to the stockholders was simply one of assent or dissent to the proposed lease of the bridge at eight per cent. interest on its cost, after it had been built by another Company, and in their programme, contained in the bridge pamphlet, the Directors say that "the work on the bridge will be commenced this Fall by a moderate expenditure of about $25,00d," (to secure the bridge charter, which expires on the 1st of February next,) "and to be carried forward according to the monetary condition and the future developments of the business of the country."

It is very evident that many of the stockholders voted against the proposed lease, under a misapprehension of the question, from the fact that a number of the largest holders in New-York, after they had forwarded their proxies to Chicago, addressed letters of advice to some of the Directors, recommending that the work on the bridge should be commenced with an expenditure of $10,000 or $15,000, so as to secure the charter, and get the subject before the Courts for a legal decision, previous to incurring the large expenditure required.

Mr. TURNER has been condemned in some quarters for resigning the Presidency of the Company after the meeting of the stockholders, at which they voted against the lease of the bridge by a majority of four to one.

He could not, consistent with his own honor, have done otherwise. He has devoted himself for the last ten years exclusively to the management of the affairs of the Galena Company, and has never received any benefit from his position except that which has been equally shared in by every other stockholder of the Company, his salary being almost nominal.

He believed that the construction of the proposed bridge and its control by the Galena Company, was of vital importance to the interests of those whom he represented. He was sustained in this position by the unanimous expression of the several Boards for the last six years, and by the personal expression of every member, until the meeting of the Stockholders in October last.

In further explanation of the propriety of Mr. TURNER'S resignation, it is necessary to add, that at the Stockholder's meeting, five of his associate Directors, who had hitherto expressed themselves in favor of the bridge, voted against the proposed lease, and with the aid of the proxies which they had collected, defeated the measure.

It is also necessary to state that the explanatory letters of the large stockholders before referred to, were not communicated either at the Stockholder's meeting or to Mr. TURNER, until after his resignation had been resd to the Board.

Mr. TURNER, therefore, found himself suddenly and unexpectedly opposed by a considerable number of his Board associates, on an important measure of policy, with so strong an expression on the subject from the stockholders, that he could not regard himself as a proper representative of their interests. For this act of resignation, therefore, Mr. TURNER deserves the highest commendation, instead of censure.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Sept. 24, 1858.

### Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with only a limited demand. WHEAT quiet and held nominally, at 72c. for Chicago Spring; $1 12½ for Red Ohio and Indiana; $1 15 for White ditto. CORN inactive. BARLEY dull, with small sales of Canadian at 70c. The amount of Grain in store at this port is as follows; 445,000 bushels WHEAT; 102,625 bushels CORN; 22,140 bushels BARLEY; 6,463 bushels RYE; 5,456 bushels OATS; of the WHEAT, about 24,000 bushels are held by millers; and of the CORN, 85,500 bushels are for distillery. Only two cargoes of WHEAT are now afloat from the Upper Lakes, for this port.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Very little doing in FLOUR; demand confined principally to the home trade; sales 700 bbls., at $5 for Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canada; $5 75@$6 for double extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,500 bushels prime white Illinois, at $1 20; 300 bushels common white Ohio, at $1 14, and 400 bushels mixed Spring and Winter Wisconsin, at $1. CORN quiet, and held at 70c. BARLEY nominal, at 60c.@66c. OATS firm: sales 1,000 bushels, at 32c. WHISKY firm; sales 100 bbls., at 21½c. Dressed Hogs selling at $5@$5 50.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm at 63c. CORN active at 53c. *Receipts*—300 bbls. Flour; 2,700 bushels of Wheat; 2,300 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 4,500 bales, at 11½c. for Middling—the market closing with an advancing tendency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 11,000 bales, at unchanged prices. CORN has advanced 5c. ₱ bushel. Sales at 75c.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 3.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,000 bales at unchanged prices; the sales of the week foot up 15,500 bales, and the receipt 24,000, against 21,500 in the same week of last year. Increased receipts at this port to date, 104,800; stock, 107,000 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.; to Havre, 1½c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 107½@107¾.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT buoyant; Red, $1 20; White, $1 35@$1 50. CORN dull at 62c.@65c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $17 50; Prime, $14 50; Lard firm at 10¾c.@11c. WHISKY dull.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales; market depressed.

## Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 25½; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

## Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Columbia, for Charleston*—Gov. Aiken and lady, Miss Aiken and maid, Mrs. Chas. McDougall and child, Mrs. Davis, Miss M. A. Sparhawk, Dr. A. L. Williams, J. W. Demmsn, R. R. Keeler, W. D. Jsnes, G. P. Howe, A. Hayne, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Ellis, J. C. Harrison, G. H. Wright, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Harrison, Jno. H. Pell, G. H. Barbey, Miss A. E. Sage, Miss S. L. Cooke, J. H. Carpenter, F. E. Brandt, Horace Waldo, Jr., Geo. G. Wilmerding, Miss E. F. Appleton, Miss C. Appleton, Mrs. Rasted, A. W. Lowry, Benj. Hood, C. G. Brown, Capt. Bullus, U. S. N., and lady, Miss Brown, Mrs. W. S. Adams, Mrs. Clark, H. M. Neill and lady, nurse and 2 children, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Durand and child, U. Hoffman, G. V. Ortulli, A. Festrazzi, W. P. Hall, T. H. Marshall, Jas. N. Carrington, lady and 3 children, T. A. Gill and lady, Dr. C. R. Gill and lady, Miss E. Boriand, Miss H. C. Lane, B. J. Fry, Mr. Baden, Mr. Secondorff, A. Secondorff, W. T. Raymond, Wm. O'Neil, C. J. Burk, Miss Burk, A. Hsnabergh, G. Hswley, J. S. Rhodes, E. Bates, Wm. Coombs, Jr., A. B. Shsw, T. F. Bailey, J. R. Garcia. Miss Ida Fulton, Mrs. Osborn and child, Mr. Baltzey, Mr. Funch, Guiquel, Mr. Munet, A. Lacourt, C. M. Geary, S. Markstein, Mr. Gelpke, D. W. Clark, A. Cushman, R. Wilcox, D. Goidstein, Mr. France, Miss France, Mrs. Booth, Miss M. A. Brown, A. Berghmann, Miss Anna Hess, Miss M. Graves, D. B. Ryder, Jas. Gibson, F. Bierhaus, S. Brodie, Wm. H. Allen, L. Christopher, Jno. Rachile, P. H. Gibbes, Wm. Rose, A. Gallardo, and 118 in the steerage.

*In steamship Florida, for Savannah*—Mr. Whiting, Chas. Davis, O. S. Titus, Mrs. Hoxie, Mrs. C. Versteile, Miss Gracie and maid, Mrs. Padelford, Miss Morgan and servant, J. K. Gracie, G. H. Dunscomb, Mrs. T. D. Winchester, Miss A. E. Humphrey, Mrs. J. B. Gilbert and maid, Miss Webster, Miss Plumb, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Peters, Capt. E. K. Smith, H. Taylor, Capt. Dyer, Anderson, Miss Annie Brooks, Miss Louisa Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, L. Barth, A. M. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Casey, Miss J. Bodang, Mrs. C. W. Brooks, Miss E. E. Cooper, Mrs. J. R. Cooper, J. R. Cooper, A. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brenton, Jno. Scudder, R. Carpeoter, Wm. Wood, H. Swift, H. Long, J. L. Scudder, Miss Helen Harvey, M. Sancier, Jos. Scligsbsng, David King, S. D. Horton, C. H. Mers, Wm. H. West, Chas. L. Wisiee, F. H. Gould, W. Castoer, P. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Thompson and child, Irvin Rowell, Jos. Melcher, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Barrington, Miss Barrington, Miss Sarah Peck, Jos. S. Fay, Dr. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Green, T. Brouermann, J. Klewe, Jno. Collins, G. Cohn, A. W. Thompson, Chas. Cullman, L. Seeman, Alex. S. Miller, J. Jenison, Jr., Miss Jesse, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Lockwood, Miss Augusta Prentiss, Miss Annie Prentiss, Theodore S. Brown, J. D. Trowbridge, W. S. Cochran, P. Donnelly, M. Beringer, G. Cohen, L. Butland, Horace Smith, Mrs. Bridget Dolan, and 95 in the steerage.

*In steamship Prince Albert, for Galway*—R. W. Stanley, B. Reed, Mrs. McGibb, A. W. Harvey, N. S. Staff, E. Onterbridge, the Rev. J. Clarke, Miss Sloper, John Fergnson, Miss Maria S. Sndden, Sidney Frost, Adam Parkinson, Mrs. Isabella Sweeny, P. E. Walton, James J. Mitchell, Charles Lodger, J. H. Carter, Isaac A. Lsttim, Raphael Lopes, William Deys, Miss Rebecca Langley, W. D. Smith—22, and 90 in the steerage, from New-York, 27 in the steerage, from Boston—Total, 139.

*In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah*—Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, T. S. Goifield, Wm. Sumner, Sereno W. Thorpe, Chas. L. Gilbert, G. L. Wolcer, Wm. Richards, Mrs. Redfield, J. H. Barcler and lady, M. M. Hopkins and lady, Albert Fuller, H. M. Hsthaway, Joe. Webb, H. M. Ephraim, Mrs. Harriet Levinson, Geo. W. Wright, J. F. Tallont, Abram Levy, and 50 in the steerage.

*In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.*—S. Bouldry, J. Chase, J. Ainslie, J. A. Wilson, Warren D. Cobb, Robt. Hickok, Michael May, B. E. Wiles, Mrs. E. Sears, W. McCord and lady, Miss Fanny Whitcham, Henri Franconi, William Rolph, William P. Sheffield, W. Harrison, J. Stirling, Miss Wheeler, W. J. Wheeler, H. Kestler, and 27 in the steerage.

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana*—E. M. Dunn, L. Ribolet, M. Forbes, M. McBride, A. Black, Miss Bourney and servant, Capt. W. H. Clay, Mrs. Storer and child, H. Haupt, Mrs. Anderson and child, P. F. Kennedy, F. F. Curry, B. Camores, T. M. Lyon, S. A. Harry, M. Boolman, S. Santon and lady, J. R. L. Walle, J. M. Ugarte, E. Geyelln, C. Morse, G. Marten, C. Seignot, L. Dabolinski, H. Calem, T. del Dastilla, B. M. Rhodes, M. Downing, C. Sante, J. J. Boyat, R. Mensch, E. H. Stanton, F. Hernandes, John Parks.

*In ship Seth Sprague, from Halifax*—Mrs. Protteau and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2251. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical period of our history. One year ago, the sectional strife between the North and the South, on the dangerous subject of Slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object during the last session of Congress.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the Federal Constitution, so long as the Territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well-established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a Free or a Slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has been nowhere so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization, and all resistance to the Territorial Government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught that, resistance to lawful authority, under our form of Government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka Constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for Delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the Territorial Government they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of Government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the Constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The Anti-Slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, either on the Slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submit to Congress the Constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State Government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the Slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the Convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning Slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to prejudge the proceedings of the Convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a Constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their Constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their Constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another Constitution in accordance with their will? In either case the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," upon the terms therein prescribed."

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of Common Schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to western boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a Constitution and a State Government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in conformity with the Federal Constitution." After this Constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such Constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without Slavery, as said Constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the 2d day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third Constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the Territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt the Constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period, the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

THE TERRITORIES AND NEW STATES.

This excellent provision, which Congress has applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the Government, has already formed its Constitution, elected its Legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the Government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The Federal Government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employment by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo Governors, Senators and Members of Congress to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single Congressional District. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka Constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two Senators and at least one Representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice-President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice-President thus elected by the Senate becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the Senators of the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a Government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New-York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act which shall provide that, upon the application of a Territorial Legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a Member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the Government required that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new Governor instead of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and other Federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures in April last is now demonstrated.

On the 15th September, 1857, Governor YOUNG issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by DANIEL H. WELLS, styling himself "Lieutenant-General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned, on Green River, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that General JOHNSTON was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the 1st of June.

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement Winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has been, and thus may it ever be!

The whole wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General JOHNSTON, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date Oct. 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their (the Mormons) part is inevitable." This he considers necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the meantime it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort, to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object I deemed it advisable in April last to dispatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, to Utah. They bore with them a proclamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the 6th day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General JOHNSTON in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody and expensive war."

These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the Government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state, that Governor CUMMING has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connection, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. THOMAS L. KANE, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement Winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the Territory.

I am happy to inform you, that the Governor and other civil officers of Utah, are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the Constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar Valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City; and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and preëmption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

OUR CHINESE TREATY.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our Minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time directed to coöperate cordially with the British and French Ministers, in all peaceful measures, to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce, which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this on my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the Constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character, as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese Empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our Minister has executed his instruction with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually coöperated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four Powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

JAPAN.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our Consul-General in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that Empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the Government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the Revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves, and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth, which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long-pending controversy between the two Governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it has been overruled by her own most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the Government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British Government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British Government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the Government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 28, 1858, which secures to the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British Government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British Government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British Government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This Government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British Government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised will be free from grave embarrassments. Still I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry that I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two Governments would proceed to settle the Central American question in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British Government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two Governments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the British Government and each of the Central American Republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the Continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new Minister to that Court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two Governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that Government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and, in repeated instances, have from time to time inflicted injuries on persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish Government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the *Black Warrior*, under the late administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demand.

Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels, at different Custom-houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish Government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement, (with which we are satisfied,) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is, also, accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish Government to remove. Whilst the Captain-General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that Island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana we are obliged to present them through our Minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain General for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish Government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two Governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain-General were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish Government to confer this power upon the Captain-General, and our Minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the Island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African Slave-trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African Slave-trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the Government has been by fair purchase, from France, Spain and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and its immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing Colonial Government over the island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties, when the great NAPOLEON transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him, for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by example of Mr. JEFFERSON, previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. POLK, in view of the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President POLK first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and whilst demanding justice, we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our position in relation to the Independent States south of us on this Continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable Government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves to protect the integrity of its territory, against the hostile interference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American Continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the Government in rapid succession, and the various Constitutions from time to time adopted have been set at nought almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive Governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the Republic, between the Central Government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the Constitution last framed by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that Constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the Republic, and the fortunes of war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be in vain for this Government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late Minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that Government. Meantime, in various parts of the Republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the central Government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that Republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution *pro rata* upon all the capital in the Republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. FORSYTH, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the Government proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our Minister immediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution, he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. FORSYTH promptly announced to the Government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own Government should be ascertained.

This Government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th of May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the tenth article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our Minister to secure redress for the wrongs our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexican Government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. FORSYTH to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that Government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the Government sufficient holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the Constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the Constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just to itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our Southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora and our adjoining Territories. The local Governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same; and this is earnestly recommended to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn, as soon as local Governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the Governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

ARIZONA.

And in this connection permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a Government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona.

ISTHMUS AFFAIRS—THE SEVERAL ROUTES FOR TRANSIT ACROSS IT.

The political condition of the narrow Is

no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No Government, and especially a Government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history must continue to return at intarvals so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual Message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent, the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rates of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation in our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

### THE TARIFF.

In connection with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of Dec. 23, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 of Treasury notes, and, this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14, 1858, a loan of $20,000,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would, at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no one will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his advantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an *ad valorem* duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer will not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other and amount to the same thing so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruits of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

### FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the Government. The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the Treasury Notes authorized by the act of Dec. 23, 1857, were $70,273,869 59, which amount, with the balance of $17,710,114 27 remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of $87,-983,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $81,565,667 76, of which $9,684,537 99 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, $5,398,316 10.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of $20,000,000, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, were $25,230,879 46, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are $38,500,000, making with the balance before stated, an aggregate of $70,129,104 56.

The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were $21,708,198 51; of which $1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are $32,357,698 48, making an aggregate of $74,065,-896 99, being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of $3,936,701 43. Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the reissue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of $1,000,000, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of $7,063,298 57.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 20th June, 1860, are $62,000,000, which, with the above-estimated balance of $7,063,298 57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of $69,063,298 57. The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, are $73,-139,147 46, which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year—commencing on the 1st of July, 1859—of $4,-075,848 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster-General will require from the Treasury, for the service of the Post-Office Department, $3,838,728, as explained in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to $7,914,576 89. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would, therefore, strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 67.

During the first quartar of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th of June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, $35,155,777 66. There was on the 1st of July, 1858, of Treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,-754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54,910,777 66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the Tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the Government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress and prosperity of the Republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted, by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions, then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or has the amount expended upon any or all of them been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles the heads of the different executive departments of the Government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post-Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

### THE DEPARTMENTS.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster-General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coast. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post-Office department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster-General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the Treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year, until they amounted, for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two Houses of Congress, and the other departments and officers of the Government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction over four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859 it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post-Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post-Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of Post-Office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the Department in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this Government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision, of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years between New-York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the Constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our Republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid communication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous Empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of Winter, nor by the tropical heats of Summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

### THE SLAVER ECHO.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. MAFFIT, of the United States brig *Dolphin*, captured the slaver *Echo*, (formerly the *Putnam*, of New-Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. BRADFORD, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade." Under the second section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the Marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade by commanders of the United States' armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keeping, support and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the Coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the Slave-trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the Coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. MONROE, in his special message of the 17th of December, 1819, at the first session after the act passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the *Echo* were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might be expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans to Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. This aggregate of $45,000 was based on an allowance of $150 for each individual, and as there had been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the Society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this Government be called upon for any additional expense.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government throughout the transaction. They assured me that after a careful examination, they would be required to expend the sum of $150 on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transactions of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expedience. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1858.

## REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

### Department of the Interior.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior opens with a general view of the condition of the Public Lands. The statistical information contained in this part of the Report is given in the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, published in another column of this paper. The Secretary censures the act of 1848, which dispenses with the obligation of residence on the specific tract, as a system of donations fraught with mischief, unwise, unjust and unequal. The adoption of a definite policy in relation to the mineral lands, is recommended. Under the act of March, 1853, providing for the survey of public lands in California, the Surveyor-General is prohibited from subdividing mineral lands; and the question now arises whether these lands shall be forever withheld from market, to be worked by miners exclusively, or be sold in the same manner as agricultural lands. The Secretary suggests the passage of a law reserving all lands containing precious metals from sale, and subjecting lands containing copper, iron, lead and coal to the ordinary laws of settlement. Additional legislation will be required to place the inhabitants of Utah on an equality with those of other territories in regard to the public lands; the establishment of a land office in Utah is recommended. The Secretary also recommends the passage of a law securing a tract of land in Southern Kansas to the New-York Indians, for whom a reservation was set apart in 1838, but who have forfeited their claim by non-settlement. Certain members of the nine tribes, having settled on these lands, are considered to be justly entitled to the privileges of settlers. It is proposed that the unoccupied portion of the reservation be thrown open for settlement. Changes are recommended in the act of 1857, securing preëmption rights to mail-contractors. Instead of allowing contractors the right of purchase, it is proposed to reserve limited quantities of land, at proper distances, for the use of the postal service in the Territories. Much labor and perplexity have grown out of the execution of the Graduation law of 1854, and a change is recommended. Purchasers fail to make the proof of settlement; hence suspensions become numerous, and the progress of business is prevented. It is suggested that Congress should require proof of settlement and cultivation prior to the admission of the entry, or that it should release the purchaser from the conditions now imposed. Indian Affairs are fully considered in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which the Secretary refers for further information. The recent troubles with the savages on the Plains are attributed, in great measure, to the opening of three wagon-roads and the establishment of overland mail-routes across the continent—causes which have operated upon the Indians by disturbing the quiet of their hunting-grounds. Tribes, however, with which we have treaty stipulations, have generally observed their obligations. A revision of the policy of the Government towards the Indians is recommended; the Secretary considers that removals of tribes should be avoided; that separate lands should be assigned to individuals, without the power to alienate or incumber them, and that money annuities should be expended for the common good, instead of being divided *per capita*. The removal of the Seminoles has been accomplished peacefully. The difficulties with the tribes in Washington Territory are attributed to the failure of promises made by officers and agents. The establishment of a District Court in the territory occupied by the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, is recommended.

The Pension Office has issued 13,815 bounty land warrants during the year, requiring 2,034,420 acres of land to satisfy them. The whole amount of public lands granted for military services, up to Sept. 30, 1858, is 62,739,362 acres. The whole number of army pensioners is 10,723; of navy pensioners, 892. The total disbursements for Pensions up to September last, were $90,000,000. Adding value of land, the aggregate is $168,424,202. Astonishing frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been developed. During the last year, fraudulent bounty land claims, amounting in the aggregate to 175,000 acres, have been detected and exposed. Previous investigations had brought to light a fraudulent issue of about 225,000 acres. The passage of a law is recommended, making it a penal offence to forge or counterfeit an assignment of land-warrants, and the recommendations of last year are renewed, to extend the statute of limitation to cover Pension frauds.

On the subject of the next Census the Secretary recommends an adherence to the law of 23d May, 1850, in the belief that a census taken in accordance with its provisions will afford the greatest amount of accurate information, and prove most satisfactory to the country.

The income of the Patent Office for the three quarters ending Sept. 30, 1858, was $150,984. Its expenditures during the same period amounted to $144,433 showing a surplus of revenue of $6,550 against an excess of expenditure over the receipts of $2,526 for the corresponding quarters of 1857. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1858, 4,091 applications for patents were received, and 696 caveats filed, against 4,095 applications and 820 caveats for the corresponding quarter of last year. During the same period, 2,816 patents were issued, 15 extensions granted, and 1,256 applications rejected. The Secretary recommends the establishment of a Board of Appeal in addition to the present force of the office. The establishment of such a Board would restore to their respective classes the three examiners, now almost exclusively engaged in hearing appeals. At present, the overwhelming pressure of the business of the office compels the examiners to dispose of cases hurriedly and unsatisfactorily, if not superficially. With the proposed addition to the examining corps, a thorough scrutiny of the claims to novelty which every application presents—a scrutiny demanded alike by the interests of the inventor and of the public—will be secured.

It is believed that the effort now making to obtain information in regard to the several varieties of the tea plant, the soils and climates best adapted to their growth, and the methods pursued in their culture and subsequent preparation for commerce and consumption, is the most earnest, and likely to prove the most decisive, that has ever been made in this country or in Europe.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports that no change has taken place in our relations with the various tribes with whom we have had treaty stipulations, except in the case of the Camanches.

The whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated to be about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty engagements. The number of ratified Indian treaties since the adoption of the Constitution is 393, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,188 acres. The entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be $49,816,344. From a part of these lands the Government received no pecuniary advantages, because they were ceded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold, the Federal Treasury received not only the whole of the expense incurred for their acquisition, survey, and sale, but a surplus of at least $100,000,000. The amount applicable for the fulfillment of treaties and for other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year was $4,-852,407 34, of which sum $204,662 89 was derived from investment of Trust Funds. The whole amount of Trust Funds held on Indian account is $10,590,649 62, of which $3,502,641 82 has been invested in Stocks in various States. The remainder, viz.: $7,088,407 80 is retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress. The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, when the National Treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of $7,088,407 80 in like manner with the other Indian Trust Funds. The aggregate amount appropriated by Congress for Indian service during the present fiscal year was $2,659,389, of which sum $1,309,054 was required for the fulfilment of treaties, leaving only $1,350,335 for recognized and established objects of expenditure connected with our Indian policy, over which economical discretion could be exercised. The Commissioner hopes, by a system of retrenchment already commenced in the Colonizing policy, in Oregon, California and Texas, to reduce materially the expenses of the remainder of the present, and during the next fiscal year. Every item in the estimate submitted for the last-mentioned period has been carefully scrutinized, and the sum estimated is less by $744,629 51 than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The Commissioner points out three fatal errors which have marked our policy towards the Indians from the very beginning:

1. Their removal from place to place as our population advanced.

2. Their assignment of too great an extent of country to be held by them in common.

3. The allowance of large sums of money as annuities.

He recommends that the tribes should be permanently located upon reservations embracing not more land than is necessary for actual occupancy; to divide the land among them in severalty; to require that they should live upon and cultivate the land thus assigned; to give them in lieu of money annuities, stock, animals, agricultural implements, mechanic shops and manual labor schools; and inasmuch as most of the older treaties provide for money annuities, he recommends that Congress shall enact a law empowering the Department to commute the money annuities whenever the Indians assent as above set forth. The Indians in Oregon and Washington number about 42,000, and are divided into 35 tribes and bands. Those in Oregon who formerly occupied the Rogue river, Umpqua and Williametta valleys, are now living upon two reservations: one on the western and one on the eastern side of the Coast Range of Mountains. The country to which their titles were extinguished was rapidly filled up with an enterprising and thrifty population. During the year 1855, the Superintendent of Oregon and Washington made treaties with various other tribes and bands, by which large tracts of land were ceded to the United States, for which the Indians were promised benefits enumerated in said treaties. These treaties, however, were not ratified; consequently the benefits therein stipulated for by the Indians were not and could not be conferred upon them. The white population entering upon these tracts, making settlements thereon, the Indians believed they were to be dispossessed without receiving the stipulated benefits. This state of things exasperated them, and in the opinion of well-informed persons, caused the recent acts of hostility. He therefore recommends the ratification of the treaties above mentioned. He also recommends on account of the difficulties attending the management of Indian affairs in Oregon and Washington, the great extent of country and vast number of Indians inhabiting it, the appointment of two additional Superintendents. He also reiterates the recommendation of last year, for the employment of a small war steamer along Puget Sound and the waters of Admiralty Inlet. The policy of concentrating Indians on small reservations, and of sustaining them there for a limited period, until they can be fitted to sustain themselves, was initiated in 1853. The number and location of reservations to carry out this policy is as follows: In California five, with 11,239 Indians; in Oregon two, with 3,200 Indians; and in Texas two, with 1,483 Indians.

The whole amount thus far expended upon the reservations, has been $1,173,000 in California, and $301,-833 73 in Texas.

The amount expended in Oregon for reservations has not yet been ascertained, but the whole amount expended since 1852, for Indian purposes in Washington and Oregon, was $1,323,000. The amount disbursed in New-Mexico, for the same period and purpose, was $212,506; and in Utah, since 1853, $172,000.

Thus far the operations for carrying out the reservation system has been merely experimental. Serious errors have already been detected, which will be in future properly remedied. In Oregon, for instance, a great mistake was made in the location of the reserves; in California a greater number of reserves was established, and of course greater expenses were incurred, than circumstances required. It was expected that the expenses of all the reserves would be diminished from year to year, as the Indians would progress in the arts and habits of civilized life, but such has not been the fact. These have increased enormously.

He also recommends that the authorities of California should be applied to for the requisite State legislation, so that the intercourse laws should be enforced upon the reservations within that State, and the Indian orphans could be bound out for a term of years to upright and humane persons, to be taught suitable trades and occupations; also, that the Pinas and Maricopa bends of Arizo should be furnished with agricultural implements, &c., as recommended by special agent GODARD BAILY, from whom alone all additional information, since the last annual report concerning the Indians in Arizona, has been obtained.

The Indians in New-Mexico, with the exception of the Navajos, have been peaceable during the year. The citizens of that Territory have severely suffered from Indian depredations since its acquisition by the United States, and claims have been sent in amounting to $516,160 68. There appears to be a material improvement in the conduct of Indians in Utah, caused by the presence of our army in that Territory.

Measures have been adopted to locate a third reserve for the Indians in Texas. No progress has been made in carrying out the provision in the act of March 3, 1857, for collecting the Southern Camanches and Watchetas on reservations south of the Arkansas river, and none can be made until the War Department is empowered to furnish adequate force for protection.

Colonel RECTOR has effected the removal of nearly the whole of the Seminoles of Florida, west of Arkansas, at a very small cost.

Commissioner renews recommendation of last year for the establishment of a Federal Court for the Choctaws, Chicasaws, Creeks and Cherokees.

It is recommended that the killing of buffaloes, merely for their skins, should be prohibited.

The report is altogether an able one, and reflects great credit on Commissioner MIX, who had the preparation of it.

### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office covers a period of five quarters, ending Sept. 30, 1858, and gives a full and satisfactory statement of the proceedings of the Land Department of the Government, upon the subject of its varied and complicated jurisdiction.

During that period there were 15,209,370, acres of public lands surveyed, which, with former surveys, made a quantity of 61,951,046 acres of the public lands surveyed and ready for market on the 30th September, 1858, which had never before been offered at public sale.

During the same period there were sold for cash 4,804,919 4-100 from which was realized $2,534,192 20, located with Military Land Warrants, $6, 983,110 00, and reported Swamp Land Grants of 1,401,565 8-000 acres, making an aggregate of cash sales, land warrant locations and swamp selections of $12,183,594 54.

The cash realized seems disproportioned to the quantity of land sold, but that is accounted for by the very large sales at reduced prices under the graduation law of Aug. 4, 1854. From the passage of that act up to the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, there were sold at the various graduated prices, 1,801,843,534 acres, of which there was sold at the lowest price of 12½ cents per acre 10,068,480 25-100 acres

The Commissioner expresses the opinion that a very considerable, if not the greater, portion of the entries under that law have been made by unscrupulous individuals, in contravention of the law and bought up by speculators who are relying upon Congress for a confirmation of their entries.

The Report presents the following summary of operations under the several Bounty Land acts:

| Date of Act. | No. of Warrants issued. | Acres embraced thereby. | No. of Warrants located. | Acres embraced thereby. | No. of Warrants outstand'g. | Acres embraced thereby. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1847... | 37,674 | 13,154,560 | 30,448 | 12,139,200 | 7,436 | 1,015,360 |
| 1850... | 189,004 | 13,186,480 | 166,036 | 11,812,160 | 22,968 | 1,344,320 |
| 1852... | 11,982 | 693,840 | 9,698 | 552,560 | 2,284 | 141,280 |
| 1855... | 227,908 | 28,727,010 | 160,450 | 19,734,110 | 67,458 | 8,992,900 |
| To'ls.. | 516,768 | 55,731,890 | 416,632 | 44,238,030 | 100,136 | 11,493,860 |

Very few lands have been offered for sale during the period of the report. The wish to sell for cash, and as far as possible relieve the Treasury was outweighed and overcome by the desire on the part of the Executive to deal in the most liberal manner with the settlers on the public lands.

It was impossible for them to raise money to pay for their lands during the financial pressure of the last year except upon the very hardest terms; and rather than embarrass, and in some instances destroy, the settlers it was decided to postpone the public sales in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. Under the act of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed land to the States within which they are situated, there have been selected and reported to the General Land Office 55,129,492.13 acres. Upon which patents and lists having the effect of patents have been issued for 36,696,898.34 acres.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Of this Ohio receives | 54,436.14 |
| Indiana | 1,334,732.50 |
| Illinois | 3,243,891.46 |
| Missouri | 4,248,203.81 |
| Alabama | 2,595.51 |
| Mississippi | 2,836,675.89 |
| Iowa | 1,752,296.29 |
| Louisiana, under the act of 1849 | 10,660,398.33 |
| Louisiana, under the act of 1850 | 541,945.95 |
| Michigan | 7,273,724.72 |
| Arkansas | 8,562,752.93 |
| Florida | 11,790,637.46 |
| Wisconsin | 2,827,199.14 |

The Commissioner renews the recommendation that a time be fixed by law within which the States claiming swamp lands shall select and report them.

By the acts of Congress of May 15 and 17, June 3 and August, 1856, and March 3, 1857, grants of land for railroad purposes were made to Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Minnesota. The lines of roads are described in the acts, and the alternate sections within six miles on each side thereof are granted with the right of selecting within the limit of fifteen miles other lands in lieu of those which the United States may have sold or otherwise disposed of within the six miles limit.

With the exception of two of the roads, the States have accepted the grants; the surveys of most of the roads have been made and reported to the General Land Office; and the work connected with the adjustment of the grants assigning to the States the granted lands and restoring to market the reserved Government lands, is rapidly progressing.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Iowa receives for the Dubuque Pacific Railroad | 1,137,143 |
| Iowa Central Air Line | 686,523 |
| Mississippi and Missouri | 400,000 |
| Burlington and Missouri | 252,655 |
| Making a total of | 2,476,321 |
| For the Florida Railroad, the Mobile and Girard, and the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, Alabama receives | 1,148,500 |
| Florida receives for the Florida and Alabama Railroads | 165,686 |
| Florida, Alabama, and Gulf Central | 27,778 |
| Pensacola and Georgia Gulf Central, (estimated) | 901,000 |
| Florida Gulf Central, (estimated) | 280.000 |
| Making a total of | 1,374,465 |
| For the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, Louisiana receives | 684,000 |
| For the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad | 363,670 |
| Total | 1,047,670 |
| Wisconsin gets for the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad | 725,000 |
| St. Croix and Lake Superior | 900,000 |
| Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac | 600,000 |
| Total | 2,225,000 |
| It is estimated that Michigan will receive for her part of the St. Paul, Chicago and Fon du Lac Railroad | 575,000 |
| For the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad | 650,000 |
| Detroit and Milwaukee | 35,000 |
| Point Huron and Milwaukee | 15,000 |
| Flint and Père Marquette Railroad | 675,000 |
| Total | 1,910,000 |

It is estimated that under the act of 3

Clerk of the House of Representatives, or such other officer as may be designated for the purpose, furnish the members with postage stamps to be used on all letters, public documents and packets transmitted by them in the mails, and keep an account of the stamps furnished to each member, to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House. It is further proposed that all letters and packets, except newspapers addressed to members of Congress, shall be prepaid at the mailing office. In this way the Department would be compensated fer the service rendered, without a resort to the inconvenience of keeping daily minute accounts of the postage chargeable on such mail matter.

To avoid dissatisfaction and the practical inconvenience of having different rates of postage regulated by distances, it is respectfully submitted whether one uniform rate of five cents for all distances would not enlarge the usefulness of the Department, and diminish, if it did not entirely prevent, such heavy drafts upon the Treasury, and best promote the interest and convenience of the people.

The whole number of post-offices on 30th June last was 27,977, of which 400 are of the class denominated presidential; whole number established during the last fiscal year, 2,121; number discontinued, 730; increase, 1,391; number ef postmasters appointed, 8,284. Of these 4,595 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, 998 by removals, 278 by deaths, 292 by change of names and sites, and 2,121 on establishment of new offices. Whole number of offices Dec. 1, 1858, 28,573. On the 30th June last there were in operation 8,296 mail routes. The number of contractors was 7,044. The length of these routes is estimated at 260,603 miles; total amount of transportation, 78,765,461 miles, and cost $7,795,418.

Compared with the service reported June 30, 1857, there is an addition of 18,002 miles to the length ef routes, and $1,173,372 to the cost. The total estimates for the current year are $10,615,947. The total expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $12,722,470. The estimated receipts and expenditures in 1859: expenditures, $14,776,520; means, $11,094,393; deficiency, $3,682,127.

On the subject of ocean and foreign mail service, the Postmaster General, among other things, says: By the time the contract for the California line, *via* Panama and Tehuantepec, expire, on Oct. 1, 1859, it is probable that the route by Lake Nicaragua will have been reopened and in successful operation. This presents the question whether one, two or three of these reutes shall thereafter be employed for mail purposes.

The Tehuantepec rente is the shortest and most readily pretected against interruptions, but it will be comparatively too new, and the line of staging too long, to furnish with certainty adequate and satisfactory communication between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. While it ie destined, no doubt, to become a transit of the first importance, and will deserve the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supersede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America.

It is of the highest importance that the route hy Nicaragua should be reopened, and its undisturbed use for the transportation of the meils, passengers, troops and munitions of war, secured hy the seiemo guaranty of a public treaty. Without this, in view of the unstable condition of the local government of Central America, the safety and security of transportation can hardly be relied on. As calculated to furnish the requisite facilities of communication between Europe and the Southern and Southwestern States, the projected lines between Norfolk and England, and between New-Orieans and Bordeaux, are among the most important to be established.

As regards a line from some suitable port in the United States to Brazil, and the exteneion of the California line from Panama to the South Pacific coast, which, for commercial as well as for meil purposee, it is so desirable should he estabiished, and the line from New-Orieans to Vera Cruz, it is apparent that the postages to be derived therefrom, would defray but a trifling portion of the expenses of the same. The Postmaster-General regards it as highly important that the line to Vera Cruz should be continued.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ARTHUR NAPOLEON,**
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
WILL GIVE HIS THIRD
SOIREE MUSICALE
AT
DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 7th, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
Miss HEYWOOD, (of the London Sacred Harmonic Concerts, Theatre Royal Drury Lane, and the National English Opera Company;) also, hy
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
SIGNOR BERNARDI, Baritone.
Messrs. J. G. MAEDER and THEO. SCHALLEHN,
Conductors.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
Duetto, "Nabuccodonosor" Signa. CAIROLI and Sig. BERNARDI.
Song, "We may be happy yet"..... Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Grand Fantasia, "Inchresia Borgia"..ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Aria, "Ah! Mon Fils," (Le Prophete)....Miss HEYWOOD
Cavatina, "Robert toi que j'aime"..... Signa. CAIROLI.
Romanza, "Don Sebastian" (Donizetti). Sig. BERNARDI.
Fantasia, "La Traviata" (Ascher)...ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
PART SECOND.
Trio, "I Lombardi" Signa. CAIROLI, SIMPSON and BERNARDI.
Irish Ballads, {"Terence's Farewell to Kathleen" Dufferin; "Kathleen Mavonrneen"..... Crouch} Miss HEYWOOD.
Gottschalk's Banjo and La Chasse (Pauer) ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
Serenade, "Good night, beloved"..... Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Brindisi, "La Traviata"..... Sig. CAIROLI.
Romanza, "I Martiri" (Donizetti)..... Sig. BERNARDI.
"Home, Sweet Home" (Thalberg)....ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Admission..... One Dollar.
Tickets to admit a gentleman and two ladies Two Dollars.
Doors open at 7½; Soiree commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets will be of sale at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Louis', Descombe's, and at the door.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
EIGHTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard..Mr. Jefferson | Lieut. Vernon...Mr. Levick
Lord Dundreary..Mr. Sothern | Florence..Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Mr. Burnett | Augusta..Miss Effie Germon
Abel Murcott..Mr. Conldock | Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.....Mr. Peters | Mary Maredith..Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with a new comedietta by Charles Selby, entitled
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.
Sir Hiccorry Heartycheer.....Mr. Burnett
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer.....Mr. Levick
Gaiter, valet to Wildoates.....Mr. Peters
Maggie McFarline, the Bonnie Fish wife.. Miss McCarthy
with songs, "Calier Herring," and "Comin' thro' the Rye."
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, Quarantine (in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
but ten nights longer.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
FIRST NIGHT OF ASPHODEL.
Rabilas (first time).....Gabriel
Turraff.....Francois
LES ABEILLES,
by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Frances, Mons Mathlen.
THE TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7 o'clock.
TWO CHARMING COMEDIES.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MR. WALLACK,
Having recovered from his long and severe illness, will make his first appearance, in two years, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.**
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
TO-NIGHT—
Miss VANDENHOFF and Mr. SWINBOURNE, in the great new play,
WOMAN'S HEART.
To conclude with
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
with Miss Julia Daly in six characters.
Doors open at 6½; performance at 7¾.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Dec. 7,
The performances will commence with
ROLFE, OR THE RED RIGHT HAND.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Farce of
PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns..... Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE LOVERS.

**ROBERT GOLDBECK**
Will give a
SECOND CONCERT
At Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY, Dec. 9. Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Trio," (piano, violin, violoncello,) and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico," (piano, violin.) Particulars in future advertisements.

THE ARTISTS OF OUR CITY HAVE COLLECTED the works of the late WILLIAM RANNEY, the well-known American Painter, and they will be exhibited at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the rooms of which have been gratuitously offered for the purpose by that society.

The opening will take place on MONDAY, 6th inst.; hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

To the collection will be added pictures painted expressly for the occasion by the artists connected with this movement, and which they have kindly contributed.

At the close of the exhibition the works exhibited will be sold at auction by Mr. Henry H. Leeds, at the Academy of Design.

An address in reference to this exhibition and American Art generally, will, at the request of the Artists, be delivered by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., of which due notice will be given.

The amount received for this Lectnre, and the net proceeds of the sales, will be given to MRS. RANNEY and her children.

MADAME MADELEINE JOHNSON GRÆVER, encouraged by the success she achieved at her Concerts during the past season, begs to announce that she will give her first
GRAND PIANO-FORTE RECITALS
ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10,
AT DODWORTH'S SALOON,
and will perform selections from the works of the most celebrated masters of the classical as well as modern schools, including several interesting compositions of great European reputation, which will be performed for the first time in America. Particulars in future advertisements.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Gonpil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 16x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To coincide with (3d week) the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
**INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,**
Now on exhibition,
At No. 559 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c.
Now on exhibition at No. 559 Broadway. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 11 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

**BANVARD'S**
**GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,**
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 1¾. Admission 25 cents; Children 12 cents.

**FLORENTINE GALLERY.**
No. 618 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
With a superb collection of Classical Statuetic Paintings, representing the chaste and beautiful form of lovely Woman, unsophisticated and unadorned.
Admission..... Twenty-five cents

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWB, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.**
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

## FURS.

**FURS.**
$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
The only place for those large half capes, muffs and cuffs, entire set for $15, is at
WHITE & BIRD'S.

**WHITE & BIRD'S**
STORES ARE Nos. 34 JOHN-ST. AND 28 MAIDEN-LANE, COR. NASSAU-ST.

**LADIES, IF SENSIBLE,**
WILL PROCURE THEIR FURS OF
WHITE & BIRD'S,
Nos. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lene, cor. Nasseu-st.

**FURS.**
GENTS' FUR CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.,
Can be found at
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John, and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

**CHILDREN'S FURS**
AT WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John, and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

**$15**
FRENCH MINK SETS, LARGE HALF CAPE MUFFS AND CUFFS, ONLY $15,
AT WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS**
For Wife, Mother or Sister,
AT WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

**ASTONISHING!**
Those $15 sets of French Mink, at
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

**FIRST-CLASS FURS,**
Warranted thoroughly seasoned, at low prices, at retail,
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can prohably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present. The advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES,
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

**LADIES'**
**FANCY FURS.**
**BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,**
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

**FANCY FURS**
**AT WHOLESALE.**
**BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,**
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just as soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**
**BOUGHTON & RANDALL,**
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Cerriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

**GENIN'S**
FURS FOR CHILDREN.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT,
including every description of Fashionable Furs for Children, from the most valuable to the more ordinary kinds, has just been opened
AT GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway.
Victorines, Muffs, Capes, Mantelets, Cloaks, Cuffs, Boys' Collars, Mufflers, &c.
Young Ladies and their parents are invited to view this
BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION,
The prices of these fabrics, as of all other Furs, are Remarkably Moderate.
JOHN N. GENIN.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**

| | |
|---|---|
| FRENCH MINK SETS, $14. | A SET OF FRENCH MINK, Large Half Cape, |
| BROOK MINK SETS, $13. | Fine Muff, Choice Cuffs, Only $14. |
| FRENCH SABLE SETS, $12. | ELKINS, No. 477 Broadway, up stairs. Furs repaired and cleansed. |

**FURS! FURS!**
Ladies that were unable to purchase furs at the Trappers' Depôt last week, in consequence of an unusual demand, are informed that a fresh invoice has been received from the hunters, and is now ready for inspection, at prices acknowledged by all to be the lowest in the City. Receiving them as we do, direct from headquarters, the profits are shared with the buyer.
DRAKE'S Fur-Trappers' Depôt, No. 9 Bowery.
Don't mistake the Number.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanised Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this fine executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.
HORACE H. DAY.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
No. 475 BROADWAY,
GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS,
LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,
Our Stock of
BRAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
GLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.
In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
None having been manufactured more than a few days.
The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.
We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.
We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, Dec. 6,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
In consequence of numerous mistakes which have forced themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

**VALENCIENNES AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES.**
We are in receipt of a small invoice of the above, in all widths and qualities.
Point D'Alencon Sets, half-price.
A great reduction in Point Appliqne Sets.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**PARIS EMBROIDERIES,**
Received by the *Arago*, will be OPENED,
MONDAY, Dec. 6,
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Meroer.

**LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.**
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

**ATTENTION REQUESTED!**
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED,
POSITIVELY BUT FOR A SHORT TIME.
PEREMPTORY SALE!
Ladies accustomed to visit the store of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
Are hereby notified that the magnificent stock of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES,
HOSIERY,
HABERDASHERY, &c.,
Will be closed ont at less than half price.
We subjoin a list of the rates at which we propose to sell:
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 2s. a yard, at 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 3s. a yard, at 1s. 6d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 4s. a yard. at 2s.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... $1 a yard, at 4s.
The best brands of Velvet Ribbons sold at prices less than when mannfactured.
Toys for the Holidays (left over from last year) for ten cents on the dollar.
Also, a large lot of real French Flowers and Feathers, worth $15 a box, will be offered for less than one-eighth original value.
Woolen goods, suitable for the season, at half price.
NO. 140 SIXTH-AV.,
Between 10th and 11th sts.

**REGULAR TRADE.**
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
**SOLOMON & HART,**
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.
In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.
S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

**RAGLANS AND CLOAKS.**
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 Canal-st.,
WILL OFFER
On TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
One of the Largest
AND
BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS
Ever offered
IN THIS MARKET.
This stock comprises over
10,000 RAGLANS AND CLOAKS,
of every variety of style and pattern,
AND WILL BE OFFERED
From $3 to $7 50.
The Assortment of
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Trimmings,
Which cannot be surpassed in this City,
Varies in price from $7 to $12.

**BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,**
POPLINS AND MERINOS,
REAL LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received several cases of the above desirable goods,
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c. &c. THREAD LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, FLOUNCINGS, POINTS, &c., &c. REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY THE YARD.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their SUPERB SELECTION OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES, just opened for the holidays, comprising many novelties, manufactured expressly for their house, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 40c. to $15.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, from 75c. to $30.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from $2, in endless variety.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

**ATTENTION, LADIES ALL!**
We have this day
PUT DOWN THE PRICES of our
BEAUTIFUL WINTER BONNETS for
LADIES and CHILDREN;
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, and
LADIES' HEAD-DRESSES,
In order to afford an opportunity of
MAKING PRESENTS
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
and for the purpose of clearing out our large stock by the first day of the New Year.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**
LOOK AT OUR PRICES
FOR THIS WEEK.
PLAIN BEAVER RAGLANS AT $4 50.
TRICOT BEAVER RAGLANS AT $5 25.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6.
WATER-PROOF BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6 75.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER RAGLANS AT $7.
FRENCH BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH RICH CROCHET FRINGES, AT $7 50.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH HEAVY CROCHET FRINGES, AT $10.
Children's and Misses' Raglans, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

**THE GREATEST BARGAINS**
OF THE SEASON.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
A full assortment of
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, at 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 7c., worth 1s. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTS, 4x4 wide, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6x4 wide, at 1s. 6d., worth 2, 6d. per yard.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE**
At No. 643 Broadway.
$20,000 worth of embroideries, ribbons, fringes and trimmings, the choice of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale on and after Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 50 cents on the dollar, at
DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that, having identified his interests with David Clarke, he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

**AT MACY'S.**
DEC. 6, 1858,
For Holiday Presents.
Opening This Day,
New designs French and Scotch Cambric and Swiss Collars, very cheap.
300 Lace Medallion Sets, new styles.
2,000 Piecea French Corsets, 6s., 7s. and $1 25.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

**BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!**
A balance of a
JOBBER'S STOCK
JUST PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE.
Three bales 10-4 family blankets $2 50, worth $4.
Two bales 11-4 family blankets $3 12½, worth $4 75.
Five bales 12-4, extra superfine quality, all wool, $3 75, worth $5 50. For sale by W. K. PEYTON, 264 Bowery.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES.
VELVETS
In all rare and beautiful shades of color.
RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS,
Just Imported,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY,
Dec. 6, and
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE!
The balance of our newly-imported and extensive stock of
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
Will be offered for the balance of the season
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer from this time until the 1st of January,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them. Canal, corner of Mercer.

**EMBROIDERED COLLARS.**
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 6, a choice selection, at very low prices.
Needle-Work Sleeves, from euction, very low.

**BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,**
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S
No. 473 Broadway.
An Immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

**AT MACY'S**
Ladies, you will find
A good assortment of
LINEN DAMASK COVERS,
LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Very low.
Our flannels and linens are from the best makers.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
1 door below 14th-st.

**AT RICHMOND'S,**
No. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropoiitan Hotel.
A large lot of Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., at a very great reduction, well worth attention. Our new patterns of Ladies' Dress Cepe end Headdresses, just received for the holidays. They will not be exhibited in the windows, to prevent imitations made of inferior materials. RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway.

**MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,**
Are offering Point Lace sets, Collars, Honiton sets and collar, Veils, Flonnces and trimming laces in Chantilly, at a great reduction in price.
Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Medallion sets, Insertion sets, and a large variety of other articles very suitable for holiday presents, to which we invite the attention of ladies.

**FREDERICK MAYNARD,**
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

**KIDDER BROTHERS,**
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

**CARPETING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
Housekeepers and all others are invited to call and see the astonishingly low prices of carpets and oil-cloths offered at HYATT'S great carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable hustle,—best pattern and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with Springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs $11, and 13 springs $15 per dozen. L. HARDING, 291 Spring, near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

$1.50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON SKIRTS, of their own manufacture, made to order—no extra charge—crinoline-quilted, steel spring, &c.; French wove corsets, $1 a pair. Laces, embroideries, gloves, mitts, lace sleeves, capes, zephyr goods for children, &c. FORMAN & CO, No. 105 Broadway,

10,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, Brussels and English tapestry velvets at less than the cost of importation. A great sacrifice at HYATT'S cheap Carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

20,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN carpeting at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s per yard. Also, 20,000 yards of oil-cloth at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. the yard, at HYATT'S Cheap Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS—ONLY $1 50 FOR 11 Spring Skirts, Damascus steel, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSLER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies only in attendance.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.**
Madame L. PARKER will lecture and give some interesting illustrations on the *Philosophy of Memory*, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock, with the view of forming a class. The room will be lighted at 7 o'clock. Admission free.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at noon. Subjects: *Root Feed for Stock, Winter treatment of Manures, Effect of Winter on Clays, Lime on Sandy Soils ridged in the Fall of the year, Sorghum and Corn-stalks compared as Winter Fodder.* Ladies and strangers are especially invited. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, will read a paper on "*The Coincidences of the Conquests of Mexico.*"
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

## PROVISIONS.

**TEN THOUSAND TURKEYS**
ON SALE AT No. 69 FRANKLIN-ST.,
**BY SMITH & CO.,**
WHOLESALE POULTERERS,
Who, having made immense contracts with the most celebrated raisers of Turkeys in Westchester County and the State of New-Jersey, will sell them at retail to the public during the Holidays, commencing on Thursday, Dec. 9. A single Turkey, of the most celebrated breed, at the regular wholesale price. Also, an assortment of Ducks, Geese, Chickens and Game.
Observe!—THE NEW POULTRY MARKET, NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST., TWO DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.
HOUSEKEEPERS, CALL BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR TURKEYS.

**FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.**
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

**SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.**
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 204 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¼c. to 9¾c. |
| Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¼c. to 7¾c. |
| Smoked City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8¾c. |
| Smoked Bacon | 10¾c. to 12c. |

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ₩ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dntchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

WE WANT WING'S FOR FAMILY USE.—These Crackers are such a well-known delicacy, and so convenient, that we would not consider our table complete without them. Wing's Farina Crackers are stamped with the name "A. WING," and may be had of the best family grocers.

## LIQUORS.

WINES THA

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Lucia di Lammermoor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Americans in Paris—A Gentleman from Ireland.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—In and Out of Place.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Ploughman Turned Lord.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—Arthur Napoleon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 8½ A. M.

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Second Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress commenced yesterday. On assembling, at 12 o'clock, fifty Senators answered to their names, and about two hundred members of the House. After the usual preliminaries, the President's Message was delivered, in the Senate at 1:40 P. M., and in the House at 2 o'clock P. M. Previous to its delivery in the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, gave notice of his intention to call up on Tuesday the case of the Spanish slaver *Amistad*. Objection was made by various Senators to this claim being singled out, and a vote on the question was called for, which resulted in permission to call up the claim being accorded. After the reading of the Message, Mr. Hale occupied the attention of the Senate until the adjournment in characteristic comments upon certain portions of it. In the House, after the selection of seats, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims. Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of a Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Dewart, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a bill for the amendment of the Tariff act, but objection was made, and the House refused to suspend the rules. The Message was then read and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Message in full, together with abstracts of the Department Reports, will be found in the Times this morning.

Several important changes have occurred in both Houses of Congress since the adjournment in June last. In the Senate, the death of Mr. Henderson, of Texas, has created a vacancy, which has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Matt. Ward. The Hon. James Chesnut was recently selected by the Legislature of South Carolina to fill the place of the Hon. A. P. Hayne. Mr. Clingman is the new Senator from North Carolina. In the House, the Chairmanship of three important Committees has been made vacant by the death of Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, and Mr. Harris, of Illinois, and by the resignation of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, the Committees of Ways and Means, on Elections, and on Military Affairs.

The unfinished work of the last Session is very considerable, and must necessarily occupy a great portion of the present one. Foremost in importance among this business are the bills for the construction of the Pacific Railroad and for the admission of Oregon. The first of these was postponed to an early day of this Session, and the last awaits the action of the House, having already passed the Senate.

A call has been issued by the Secretary of State for the Board of State Canvassers to assemble in Albany on the 15th inst., to determine the official canvass and award the certificates of election. Many of the returns received from county canvassers are said to be unusually defective, and considerable difficulty is anticipated in rectifying mistakes.

The time for the closing of the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal has been extended to the 30th instant.

The screw steamer *Bremen*, Captain Wessels, of the North German Lloyds, arrived off the light-ship at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and at her wharf yesterday. As she left Bremen on the 20th, her intelligence has been anticipated. The passenger list numbered 131 names. Full particulars of the burning of the *Hudson*, received by the *Bremen*, will be found under the head of marine news.

The steamship *City of Washington*, now fully due at this port, with European advices to the 24th ult., had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, has a report to the effect that Gen. La Llave had been defeated and taken prisoner at Jalapa by Gen. Robles. As the Vera Cruz papers of a later date make no mention of the event, it is not credited. Difficulties of the forced loan order had occurred at Monterey, where Mr. James M. Langstroth, an American merchant, had been requested to lend the authorities $1,000, under penalty of expulsion, with his goods, from the country. Subsequently, however, the penalty was withdrawn, but the merchants were required to contribute according to their means.

Our dates from the Bermudas are to Nov. 23. The effects of the late gales still occupy the papers. The *Sabine*, flag-ship of the Paraguay Expedition, had on the 9th November completed her repairs, and departed for Pernambuco. A mutiny is reported as having occurred on board the convict-ship *True Briton*, which had just arrived from England. The ringleaders were punished.

From Nassau, N. P., the intelligence reaches us that the ship *Alice Munroe*, which sank at the Isaacs, and had subsequently risen, had been set fire to by parties unknown, and burnt to the water's edge.

Our dates from Georgetown, Demerara, are to Nov. 27. The arrival of 221 Portuguese emigrants is noted.

The Overland California Mail, with advices from San Francisco to the 9th ult., arrived at St. Louis on Sunday night. A telegraphic summary of the news is given elsewhere. There is nothing of importance from California. Rich deposits of gold had been discovered in Douglas County, Oregon.

The Navajo Indians have recently made an attack on Fort Defiance, with 2,000 warriors, but were repulsed with heavy loss, after a day's hard fighting.

Great excitement has been occasioned in Canada by the act of Deputy-Marshal Tyler, of Detroit, in shooting Captain Jones, of the brig *Concord*, at Point Edward. Tyler, it appears, passed over from Port Huron, and attempted to arrest Jones, who resisted, when the Marshal shot him. The Canadians claim that the homicide occurred in British territory, and that Tylea should be given up for trial.

New-Orleans papers of the 2d inst. announce that a new line of steamers between that city and Havana is about being started.

The argument in the Knox perjury case was concluded yesterday before Justice Osborn, Ex-Recorder Smith presenting the case for the prosecution, and James T. Brady, Esq., for the defendant. No decision was rendered. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of General Sessions, were opened yesterday, but no business of moment transacted. Three hours were consumed in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, in attempting to impanel a Jury for the fourth trial of Cancemi, who was in Court with his counsel. The case will be taken up again on Wednesday. The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen met yesterday and adjourned for lack of a quorum.

Scarcely any business was transacted at the Courts or the public offices yesterday, the attention of everybody being engaged upon preparations for the municipal election to-day, while the President's Message and the Reports of the Secretaries formed the topic of conversation among all classes. The weather, which had been extremely sloppy and uncomfortable for the week previous, cleared off bright and pleasant, and a dry west wind promised a fair day for election, and, what was more needed, dry streets.

Alderman Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen, and County Clerk, elect, was arrested yesterday on a charge of slander, made before Justice Ossorn by Stephen P. Russell, one of the nominees for the Comtrollership. Mr. Clancy had published, through the *Sun*, a statement to the effect that Russell had advocated the burning of the church of St. Augustine, in Philadelphia.

The St. Nicholas Society celebrated their annual festival by a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening. The most interesting feature of the occasion was a speech by Senator Crittenden.

The speculations in real estate continue, and the rapid rise of prices in many cases has equaled the great operations of 1836. There were no public sales yesterday, but some private transactions of a highly important character, which show the flushed feeling of speculators in City lots. A parcel of lots on Fourth-avenue, and extending from Ninety-seventh-street to One Hundred and Third-street, which cost but $6,360 in 1850, have been resold for $67,000. They were not, by any means, what may be called first-rate locations.

In the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, Alderman Pierson, Chairman of the Law Committee, presented a report on the claim of the City of New-York to the control of the ferries, and recommended that the suit now pending between this City and certain parties representing the City of Brooklyn, be prosecuted without delay, and that an appeal be taken from the decision of Judge Roosevelt. The Report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The contractors on the Brooklyn Water-Works commenced filling the mains from Ridgewood Reservoir on Saturday. They are filled in sections of 1,000 feet, and it is expected that they will all be filled by Saturday next. It is understood that the Committee on Celebrating the Introduction of Water into Brooklyn have determined upon the 8th of January next as the day for commemorating the great event by a suitable public demonstration. The first anniversary of the Brooklyn Juvenile House of Refuge was celebrated yesterday at the institution in Flatbush. Speeches were made by Mayors Powell, Ex-Mayor Hall, Lambert, Rev. Mr. Bunnington and others.

The general Markets, yesterday, opened quietly for Cotton, Flour and Wheat. Corn was more sought after. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Sugars and Rice. New-Orleans Molasses was less valuable. Freights were very quiet.

### The President's Message.

The Message will disappoint public expectation. So many trumpets have been so loudly blown in advance of its appearance, that the public mind was really beginning to anticipate something of startling boldness and importance. The President, however, proves to be more true to his character than to his promises. The Message is wordy and not far from weak. In point of style it is neither better nor much worse than its predecessors. Its statement of our foreign relations is clear and sufficiently comfortable. None of the clouds of war which have loomed so luridly on the horizon, seem in the slightest danger of bursting, and the President's threatened fever for annexation subsides into a recommendation that we purchase Cuba and protect ourselves against the Indians in Mexico. Abundant cause undoubtedly exists, he says, for hostility against the Mexican Government;—but as he hopes the opposition party will soon come into power and will be more ready to do us justice, he forbears asking Congress to give him power to take more decided action. He does suggest that power be granted him to protect the Isthmus routes from obstruction or molestation,—a request which, we trust, will be promptly granted.

A very large portion of the Message is devoted to the defunct Kansas question! Mr. Buchanan rehearses, with painful tediousness, the history of that affair, mainly for the purpose of proclaiming that, "in the whole course of a long public life, he never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded him *more heartfelt satisfaction*" than the indorsement of the Lecompton Constitution! The reason for this satisfaction is found in the confession which immediately follows, that, "as an individual, it is true, he had expressed an opinion" directly the other way. Mr. B's chief satisfactions grow out of the direct contradictions between his declared opinions and his official action. No President certainly has ever had more abundant reasons for being happy. He advises the passage of a general act prescribing the terms on which new States may come into the Union,—conceding, at the same time, the full power of each Congress to admit such States on whatever terms it may see fit.

The Utah history is also rehearsed and a general satisfaction is expressed with the conduct of everyhody who had anything to do with its adjustment. The Chinese and Japanese treaties are approved and promised to the Senate. Our relations with Great Britain are pacific. The question of visitation and search has been amicably settled, and our Government is incredulously awaiting some proposition from Great Britain which shall provide for the verification of the flag upon the high seas. The Clayton and Bulwer treaty disputes are not yet adjusted, but the negotiations are in progress. With Spain our relations are very unsatisfactory: we have obtained redress for nothing, nor is there any immediate prospect that we shall do so. Cuba we want and must have—mainly for the purpose of putting an end to the African Slave-trade: and the President proceeds to demonstrate that Spain ought to sell it. Mexico is in a very bad way,—maltreats our citizens, withholds our dues, levies taxes upon our residents, and lets loose the Indians upon our borders. But it is hoped the Liberal Party will soon come into power there, and make all these matters right. Congress is urged, however, to establish military posts within the northern departments of Mexico, to protect our people against the Indians,—a measure of clear justice and necessity, and which we trust will be promptly authorized.

The transit routes upon the Isthmus are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The highway is the property of all nations, and it is our right to see that it is kept open. One of these routes, that by Nicaragua, has been closed, and a treaty, concluded with our Government by the Nicaraguan Minister, has been defeated by that State. The President asks power to employ the land and naval forces of the country in keeping these routes open to the commerce of the world. Against Costa Rica and New-Granada we have just claims which ought to be enforced. Brazil owes us money which ought to be paid. And Paraguay, it is hoped, will come to reason before being compelled to yield to force.

The commercial condition of the country is discussed at some length, but without eliciting any special light. The President recommends a bankrupt-law, and an increase of the revenue by an increased tariff, with specific duties. The expenses of the year have been $81,585,667, including $9,684,537 applied to the payment of the public debt, which now amounts in the aggregate to $54,910,777. It is estimated that the expenditures of the next fiscal year will be $78,139,147—or $4,075,848 over receipts. We want a larger Navy and larger postage receipts. A Pacific Railroad is recommended,—vaguely, however, and under manifold restrictions. And the history of the capture of the slaver *Echo* is narrated.

These are the principal points of this respectable and common-place document. Its suggestions and recommendations are in the main sensible, and will command the general assent of Congress and the country.

### The Post-Office Report.

The annual statement of the Postmaster-General is a formidable array of facts, and an array of yet more formidable figures. The magnitude, indeed, of the latter, is the most striking trait of the paper. It is but a wearisome recital of vast expenditures and inadequate receipts, of former estimates exceeded, and of future estimates to be expanded; of what wears very much the look of reckless extravagance, of what still more decidedly resembles subservience to opulent contractors, and of ill-advised propositions for meeting the results of bad management. It is not such a state paper as would emanate from a man of strong practical business ability, addicted independently of all side-control and local partialities to the promotion of the public service. And, on the other hand, it is precisely such a report as the interests of several private corporations, who besiege the Department, will be most happy to have made the basis of legislation. Even in the brief abstract we furnish elsewhere, the reader will not fail to observe the obvious solicitude of the writer for these favorite enterprises. It is the drift of the whole argument.

The most important point of the report, however, is, unquestionably, the recommendation that the rate of postage he raised forthwith to the uniform charge of *five cents for each half ounce*, whatever the distance. It is the feature which will more immediately address the popular sense, and so deserves the more immediate consideration.

This luxury of cheap postage is always, it seems, to be enjoyed upon terms which rendered the bliss of Damocles a proverb of wretchedness. Each recurring report from the Department threatens to extinguish it. At every opportunity some fresh plea for returning half-way or all the way to the old rates is presented, and it has become a traditional function of the office to let no chance escape for insisting on the change. To the tradition, Postmaster-General Brown is, for more than one reason, faithful. He meets the question, "Why, with the experience of England before us in favor of declining rates, must we revert to enhanced ones?" by pointing to the large annual deficit in the postal receipts, and the necessity of making it good without direct drafts upon the Treasury. The answer satisfies the propounder and others doubtless, yet it has so often been proved the merest drivel and folly, that we sicken at having to reiterate the refutation. It is, however, perfectly simple.

All other departments draw directly from the Treasury. Why should the only one of immediate popular service be the exception; especially, one that asks only assistance, not entire support? If paying its own way he exacted of the Postal service, why not of the Naval service; for men-of-war *can* carry merchandise and mails? Why not of the Army, for soldiers in garrison *can* dig, and plow and hammer? Of course, it is hopeless to expect this mode of considering the question to be entertained by the Department. Mr. Brown protests, to be sure, that as the mail transportation is a Government monopoly it ought to be managed with the utmost regard to the public convenience; but for the life of him he cannot see why all other branches of government, being sustained by indirect taxation, this one should not be sustained as an anomaly, by the direct tax of a prepaid postage stamp. It will probably not open his eyes to the truth to insist on his obvious error, and we therefore pass to another consideration.

The recommendation of a uniform rate of five cents for all distances contains the whole secret of any wish for a change. The Postmaster General, when he assumed office, found the department burdened with enormous contracts for carrying the European and Pacific mails. Direct subsidies, amounting in the gross to more than a million of dollars, were paid to the Collins Liverpool line, the Aspinwall line, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Other companies carried foreign mails for the entire amount of inland and ocean postage accruing to each letter bag. Nothing could be clearer than that these drains were sufficient to account for the usual annual deficiency. In recommending an elevation of the domestic rates, the Department, in effect, proposed to tax the frequent and voluminous correspondence between adjacent points, and in crowded portions of the country, to pay the cost of carriage between remote points where correspondence was infrequent and unremunerative. That a letter-writer may send an occasional letter to Europe, or to California, for one-fourth the cost of transportation, the letter-writer who daily loads the mail with his domestic correspondence was required to pay thrice the actual cost of transportation. Unequal and unjust as this system was, it was strongly urged by the Department. It was insisted that the uniform rate for all distances should be at once fixed, in order that the paying correspondence of the region between the Atlantic shore and the Mississippi should pay yet more, so that the ocean losses on one side, and the cost of the Pacific mails on the other, might be met without resort to the Treasury. Happily, Congress rejected the plan. It even went so far as to recognize its injustice by withdrawing the subsidy from the Collins line, and confining the pay of the European mails to the inland and sea-borne postage. The internal correspondence was thus still burdened with the entire cost of handling and delivering these sea-going letters to the ship; but there was a certain measure of relief in the change.

It afforded no lesson to the Department. In the last moments of the Session a bill was hurried through both houses, without consideration in either, authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish several lines of overland mails to the Pacific. The Treasury at the moment was paying the several companies connecting at Panama a round sum of three-fourths of a million of dollars yearly for carrying a semi-monthly mail. The Department was authorized to contract for a mail several times a week over the mid-wilderness of the continent, at a cost of $600,000 a year, the time to be even greater than that required by the sea route. To this system the Postmaster has for six months devoted his entire energies. Three of the lines are actually in operation. A fourth is proposed. The running time varies from twenty-four to thirty-eight days, and in all likelihood the cost to Government of carrying a half-ounce of manuscript to San Francisco is seventy-five cents. The scheme is, however, the single idea of the Postmaster-General. To favor it, to procure a show of business that shall seem to justify it, to pay its cost without the damning exhibit of revenue and outlay the first year of experiment must present, the report has the audacity to recommend that the charge for carriage shall be reduced from ten to five cents, and the usual internal correspondence of the Atlantic States be saddled with the deficiency. The uniform rate of postage proposed has precisely this significance. The fact indicates with what degree of respect it should be received.

Had the mind of the Postmaster-General been uninfluenced by partiality for this premature system of overland mails, and free from inducements to recommend an extension of the enormous contract with the Panama interests; free from political pressure, requiring him to urge the value of the Nicaragua route, the whole character of his recommendations would have been changed. He would have recommended an application of the system just inaugurated in our European intercourse, to our intercouse with the Pacific, with no greater addition than would be a just exponent of the additional cost of carriage. So far from recommending new and costly contracts, involving the outlay of two millions and more a year for the California mails, he would have recommended the exposure of the whole business to competition,—that line to have the transport which should effect a weekly intercourse in the least possible time, and at the least possible expense, the time considered. He would not have objected to the Tehuantepec route,—which in its very earliest trips over unfinished roads upon the Isthmus, has carried the mails through in fifteen days from San Francisco to New-Orleans, and has proved its ability to do so in thirteen days,—that the amount of staging would for some time render it unreliable as a mail-medium, while he holds the staging across the cañons and among the savages of the plains and sierras no ground of objection to the overland routes. And finally he would not have glossed over the fact that when the new schedule he promises on July 1, 1859, is instituted between this City and New-Orleans, the time between New-York and San Francisco will be reduced by mail to eighteen days, and by telegraph to fourteen; that all correspondence will naturally seek that channel: a result that will make grants to other companies not equivalents, but enormous gratuities. Had he acted upon these well-ascertained facts, and without bias, the whole Report would have had a different character, and no threat of augmented postal rates would have disfigured it.

### The President's Weakness.

It is nearly two years since we heard a gentleman, then and now holding one of the most honorable and lucrative appointments under President Buchanan, remark of that distinguished man, that he was a very moral and a very pious person,—and that his principal failing was a constitutional inability to tell the truth. With all his respect for his official head, he felt constrained to confess that not the slightest reliance could be placed upon his promises. Indeed, he never really feared Mr. Buchanan's hostility, until after he had received from him a distinct and explicit promise of aid and friendship.

This seemed to us at the time rather a harsh judgment, and if it had come from anybody but one of the President's appointees we should have charged it to the account of some personal prejudice. Subsequent events, however, have shown us that it was the dispassionate estimate of a disinterested and intimate friend. Mr. Buchanan up to that period had been a diplomatist,—and had vindicated the famous pun of Sir Henry Wotton, who defined a diplomatist as a man sent to lie abroad for his country's advantage. He has since become President, and varies the practice only by lying at home for his own. His whole official career has been one protracted game at hide and seek with the truth. He has been the Sophy Wackles of statesmen. No man has ever come in contact with him without grieving that e'er he knew "a chief so fair yet so deceiving." Those who knew him best, have trusted him least;—and those who never trusted him at all are the only persons he has never betrayed.

His dealings with the Press bear the same brand of paltry treachery which marks his dealings with everyhody else. For two years in succession his Message has been sent on to New-York by special messenger,—in a compact package addressed to some trusty friend, to be opened and its precious contents distributed to the City journals the moment its delivery to Congress should be announced by telegraph. The whole object of this proceeding was, professedly, to put all the papers upon an equal footing,—to give it to each at the same moment. Its real object was to induce them to rely upon a pledge never intended to be kept; for in both cases he has given a copy as cretly in advance to the editor of the *Herald*, who has had it in type, and published it in the streets, while all the other journals were awaiting the delivery of their copies at the place designated by Mr. Buchanan! Yesterday, while the whole Press was quietly waiting for Collector Schell to cut the string which veiled the Message from mortal sight, that precious document was issued from the *Herald* office, where it had been put in type *the day before*—to the delight of the newsboys and the special pecuniary profit of that establishment.

Mr. Buchanan's primary motive in thus deceiving the City journals was undoubtedly his constitutional and resistless impulse to deceive somebody. But we do him the justice of believing that this was not his only motive. His love for the *Herald* editor had something to do with it. This President is quite as cowardly as he is deceitful. The two traits generally go together, and in this instance they coalesce to form a character as unique as it is distinguished in all the elements that go to enlist universal distrust and contempt. Probably no man in the country has ever assailed Mr. Buchanan with such gross personal abuse, as the editor of the *Herald*:—consequently there is no man upon whom the President fawns with such an absolute and excessive sycophancy. He has purchased immunity from abuse by compliances involving the extremity of personal disgrace. The *Herald* denounced him in advance as a superannuated imbecile—as having passed the age when his own passions had dominion over him, and as seeking a dismal satisfaction in pandering to the passions and resentments of others. He has proved the justice of the censure by the extremity of his subserviency to the man who bestowed it. He finds his reward in the fulsome flattering with which his services are repaid. That it does not disgust him as much as it does the public at large, only proves the weakness of his personal character and the superiority of his moral digestion. For this last and most humiliating service he will probably expect and receive a double dose of the *Herald's* laudation.

### The City Election.

If any of our readers are insensible of the importance of the Charter Election which takes place to-day, or indifferent to its result, the fault is not ours, nor is the remedy within our power. It is purely a matter of domestic concern, and this vote of every man should be given for domestic reasons. Party politics have nothing whatever to do with it. No candidate should be supported because he belongs to any political party. We need an honest, upright, and reasonably economical administration of the City Government, and every man should vote so as to secure it.

We have already published such information concerning all the candidates as we could gather. If not satisfactory in every case, it is certainly sufficient in nearly all to indicate which of the competitors is most worthy of public trust. The list of candidates is not a brilliant one, on the whole. It does not embrace the names of those whom discriminating and public-spirited persons would spontaneously select as the best fitted to take charge of a million of people and disburse ten millions of dollars for the public good. We shall not, in any case, secure the very best men for these positions, but we may keep out the worst of those who aspire to fill them.

The canvass for Comptroller excites most interest from the fact that the office is by far the most important of those which are now to be filled. The choice lies between Purser and Haws,—the former a scheming, unscrupulous, selfish political adventurer,—the latter a man of character and integrity. Mr. Purser pursues politics as a trade. He seeks public office to make money by it. He knows the details of the machinery of the City Government as thoroughly, and can use it as skillfully, as any man in it. Fernando Wood says that *one hundred thousand dollars* per annum can be made by an unprincipled Comptroller without the possibility of being detected. If Mr. Wood knows how this can be done, Mr. Purser knows also. And the fact that he has been for years *seeking* this office,—that he has now forced his nomination upon his party,—that he seeks it with a salary smaller than that he now receives, and that he is backed by the entire horde of contractors and jobbers through whom his speculations upon the treasury will be conducted, render it exceedingly probable, to say the least, that Mr. Wood's estimate of his opportunities is not more sanguine than his own.

Our citizens can easily exclude him from this office if they choose to do so. A large wing of the Democratic Party will vote against him on political grounds, and very many of his own faction will not support him because they do not consider him a fit man for the office. If the citizens who have the deepest interest in the matter will take the trouble to vote, they can very easily elect Mr. Haws and secure an honest and intelligent administration of the office. Whether they will do so, or not, remains to be seen.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Senate Sanitary Committee.—The Sanitary Committee met at 3 P. M. yesterday in the City Library, and listened to a statement from Lieut. Egbert L. Viele with regard to the existing evils in the management of the sanitary affairs of the City and their remedy. He said the health of a particular locality depended on its topography and not on its latitude. He exhibited charts showing the topography of this Island, and called attention to the evil of filling up running streams and ponds. The fact that the old Collect pond, seventy feet deep, in the region of the Tombs and the Five Points, had been filled up, accounted for the insalubrity of that portion of the City. Filling up did not remove them; the water still made its way under the surface of the ground and made it like a sponge. So at the foot of Murray-hill a stream had been filled in, and the place was unhealthy in consequence; and an old mill-stream which runs across the island at Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets would be filled-in in the same way, if the old course was pursued. He thought that culverts should be built with more care, so that the ground should be excavated before it is built on;—that property owners should be compelled to build stone drains to follow the course of old streams; that in the lower part of the City the grade of the streets should be raised, and that tenement houses should not be built so as to exclude the sunlight. The Committee adjourned to Friday next at 2½ P. M., when Mayor Tiemann will appear before it.

Heavy Robbery of Silk from the Store of Bowen & McNamee.—Some adroit gentlemen of the burglarious profession have been exercising their ingenuity at the store of Bowen & McNamee, on Broadway, corner of Pearl-street. The amount of goods abstracted, as near as can be estimated, amounts to some $5,000 in value, the abstracted goods comprising the choicest uncut silks and velvets. The selection shows an exceedingly refined and cultivated taste on the part of the managers of the business. This morning, as one of the clerks was taking a look in the upper story, he observed a large hole cut through the wall—a circumstance very suggestive of something wrong. Further examination developed the fact that the store had been robbed of goods to the value named above. The hole in the wall was cut through from the upper room of the large tenement-house adjoining the rear of the store, in Pearl-street. It has been discovered that on Friday last a woman, giving the name of Mrs. Fisher, hired the apartment on the upper floor immediately adjoining, and paid a month's rent in advance. The occupants of the lower stories observed several men, during Saturday and Sunday, going into this room. A large wardrobe with the back removed, was placed in front of the hole to prevent any unexpected visitors from observing the work while in progress. A thick, heavy matting was placed underneath to catch the falling stones and deaden the sound. Having made the hole through the wall, the rest of the job was easily effected—a rope-ladder and a quick and sharp inventory of the stock being all that remained to be done. The burglars did their work handsomely. There was no useless disarrangement of goods or damage done to those that were not taken. No clue has yet been obtained of the thieves, but the Police having the matter in hand feel confident of being on a trail that will be likely to lead to the recovery and detection of the culpable parties.

Important to Election Canvassers.—In the pamphlet issued by the Common Council, for the guidance of the Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, the name of the candidate for the office of Comptroller has been taken from where the law ordered it to be placed, viz.: on the City and county ticket, and an entirely new ticket made of it, which places it last on the list. According to the act passed last year, the name for city and county officers are to be counted first at their election, while there is no provision made for counting the new ticket which has been introduced for Comptroller. We hope the Canvassers will follow out the law, and canvass the names for Comptroller, as a city and county officer, first. By doing so, we shall be able to announce the result of the election, which takes place to-day, in to-morrow's Times.

Arrest of Alderman Clancy for Libel.—Yesterday a complaint was entered against John Clancy, the County Clerk elect, before Justice Osborn, by Stephen P. Russell, the Democratic nominee for Comptroller, for a libel published in the New-York *Sun*. The libel appeared as an advertisement, and was traced to Mr. Clancy. It charged Mr. Russell with being engaged in the riots which led to the destruction of several Catholic churches in Philadelphia in 1844. It is but justice to Mr. Russell to say that, aware of the injurious rumors against his character, he suggested that a committee of Catholics should be appointed to inquire into the matter, In their report this committee completely exonerated him.

Departure of the California Steamer.—The United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*, Capt. McGowan, left yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, with the California mails, and a full load of passengers; among which were 270 recruits from Governor's Island, under command of Col Benjamin Beall, destined for Benecia, Cal. They consisted of portions of the Fourth and Fifth Infantry, Lieut. Bonnycastle; Ninth Infantry, Lieut. Harker and Capt. Pickett, making, with camp women, about 300 all told. The officers expressed a fervent wish that they might be in Mexico within the next two months, as they were extremely anxious for something to do.

Municipal Affairs.—Neither the Boards of Alderman nor Councilmen were able to command a quorum last evening, and consequently no business was transacted. Members were probably engaged in electioneering for to-day.

Academy of Music.—This is the last night of the season, and Mlle. Piccolomini will make her final appearance in the regular performances. The opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" is selected for the occasion. It is the first time the work has been given this season, and introduces the lady in a new part.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Commencement of the Second Session of the XXXVth Congress.

### DELIVERY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### The Pacific Railroad and the Tariff.

**Tone of the Message on Mexican Affairs—Character of the Reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy—Filibuster War against the President, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 6.

The tone of the Message on Mexican affairs is most unpalatable to the Diplomatic Representatives of England and France. They profess to see in it Fillibusterism on a large scale, and a speedy absorption of the country.

The Foreign Legations were entirely deserted today, all the Ministers resorting to the lobbies of the Senate.

The Executive Departments seem to breathe easier since being delivered of their annual reports, and little or no business was transacted to-day.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is much commended, as a clear, explicit and patriotic document,—and its views, especially in regard to the importance of having a naval establishment capable of thoroughly protecting an extended Coast and to command the Gulf of Mexico, meets a hearty response from many who are not among Mr. Toucey's political friends. It is clear, however, that his recommendation for an immediate increase of the Navy is to encounter serious opposition in some quarters.

The Report of the Secretary of War is an unusually simple, business-like paper. The Secretary manifests a just appreciation of the condition of affairs in Utah, and his suggestion of the necessity for maintaining a strong armed force there in the future to repress the perfectly evident spirit of insubordination indicated by the Mormon leaders must be admitted to be sound and wise by every man who is personally acquainted with Mormon character.

Mr. Appleton, who has been confined to his room since Thursday last by sickness, was at his post today.

Señor Yrisarri is expected here to-morrow, in obedience to a summons from Secretary Cass.

Letters received from General Walker show that a week ago, he was still in Mobile, having determined to postpone his embarcation for the present. He will probably wait until Sir William Gore Ouseley has concluded his treaties with Nicaragua, when England will no longer have any special desire to exclude him. Southern opponents of Walker declare that it is his intention to put up a vessel for San Juan every few days, and if a clearance is refused, he will sue the Collectors for damages. There is no doubt that, in the present state of public sentiment in Mobile, juries will award heavy damages. This prospect seriously alarms the friends of the Collectors, and must embarrass the President.

The fillibusters in Congress are getting ready to make war upon the President for his opposition to Walker. It bids fair to be fierce, and will engage the efforts of some of the best debaters in either House. Already I have heard of several of those who denounce the refusal to issue a clearance to the *Alice Painter* at Mobile, as an unheard-of outrage—an arbitrary and despotic exercise of Executive power to prohibit commerce between the Southern States and Central America.

Mr. Parrott, delegate from Kansas, has received official notification that the Leavenworth Constitution is on its way here to be presented to Congress, with a request for admission into the Union. He will oppose any action, on the ground that the document was framed as an expression of the popular will in opposition to the Lecompton fraud, and that the people now don't want a State Government.

Judge Eckles, of Utah, has placed in charge of Lord Napier Miss Polydora, the young English girl in behalf of whose rescue from the Mormons the good offices of our Government were asked by the Government of Great Britain. The father of the rescued young lady is a lawyer of wealth and high standing, and has been for a long time engaged in efforts for the restoration of his daughter, who was inveigled away from her home in England several years ago.

It will be remembered that the Mormons resisted the effort to take her from their hands, and opposed the legal proceedings through means of which the desired result was attained. When the Judge arrived at Fort Laramie, on his way to the States, with Miss Polydora in charge, he learned that a party of fourteen Danites,—several of whom were known to be in Salt Lake City when he left,—had been inquiring for him, having unquestionably pursued him with a view of forcibly abducting the child. Gen. Johnston, anticipating some such attempt, had sent a guard with the Judge's party sufficiently strong to prevent it.

Late advices from Salt Lake Valley bring good reason for believing that the Mormon leaders still entertain the project of removing to Nicaragua or some other country wherein they can exercise the supreme civil, as well as ecclesiastical authority. Certain it is, that they have made a conditional purchase of Col. Kinney, Sheppard & Haley's grant in the Mosquito country, and assumed the responsibility of a pecuniary forfeit if they fail to complete the negotiation.

Lieutenant Mowry, delegate to Congress from the prospective Territory of Arizona has arrived here, bringing with him several ounces of dust from the new gold diggings of that region, and abundant specimens of its silver product.

The extraordinary unanimity with which the people of Arizona recently re-elected Lieutenant Mowry as their delegate will greatly strengthen his position here, and materially advance his plans for the benefit of his constituency. It will be remembered that he received nearly three thousand votes against eleven cast for his opponent, who was here last Winter contesting his right to represent the people of Arizona at all.

I understand the Government Convention of Agriculturalists called to meet in this city as noticed in the telegraphic columns of the Times, although *novel*, is believed to be an important movement on the part of the present Commissioner of Patents. The Agricultural Report of the Patent Office is unlike any other report emanating from a Government officer. It is not a record of official operations, but a volume of important agricultural information collected heretofore at immense cost to the Government through means of correspondence. A serious difficulty, however, has always been encountered by the office in procuring this information within reasonable time. It is known that the Agricultural Report is generally two years behindhand, and consequently depreciated in value when issued. It is to avoid the delay in issuing the volume, and so secure reliable information fresh from the various sections of the country, that Commissioner Holt has adopted the novel plan of inviting to Washington certain well-known scientific agriculturalists from the different sections of the country, and through information from them, and through their consultations, to prepare his next Agricultural Report. It is estimated the expense of this new plan will be *much less* than the old one pursued, and the information will be more reliable, fresher, and sooner before the public.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Dec. 6.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet been made accessible, but it is generally understood that it will contain no recommendation tending to disturb materially the existing tariff law, while modifications may be suggested in the transfer of a few articles to schedules other than those in which they are enumerated, attaching much importance to a stable tariff, that the interests of commerce may not be injured, and believing the present law will ultimately yield a sufficiency of revenue. The inference seems to be, he would, rather than that the tariff should be changed in its prominent features, prefer a resort to loans in cases of temporary embarrassment.

Lieutenant Ives, of the Topographical Engineers, has prepared a preliminary report of the results of his expedition for the exploration of the Colorado of the West, which will probably appear with the report of the Secretary of War. The expedition was a highly successful one, and the results are of an important character. He ascended that river in a steamboat five hundred miles, and considers the navigation practicable for that dis-

[illegible] (It is thought that the opening of this road will develope an economical [illegible] to large portions of New-Mexico, [illegible] Utah. After the hydrographic survey, an examination was made of the populously unknown region along the thirty-sixth parallel, which is traversed by the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and the country was found to possess such novel and remarkable features as to render the explorations of the highest interest.

There is little, if any, doubt that a law will be passed at the ensuing session of Congress, extending the preemption laws to Utah. At present no settler in the Territory has a legal title to his land.

The surveys are progressing, and already two millions of acres are ready for the market. From what is said in military quarters, it is probable that a strong force will continue to be kept in Utah; though the Mormons are quiet at present, they are not resigned to the circumstances which surround them.

## XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

On the call of the roll fifty Senators answered to their names.

The oath was administered to Mr. BAYER, of Delaware.

The credentials of Messrs. WARD, of Texas, and CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, were presented.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, the House was notified that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, of Rhode Island, a Committee was appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that the Senate is ready for business.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, gave notice that he would call up on Tuesday the case of the Spanish schooner *Amistad*.

Messrs. SEWARD, of New-York, FESSENDEN, of Maine, and others, objected to this claim being singled out, and Mr. SEWARD called for a vote on the question.

Permission was accorded, by yeas, 24; nays, 19.

At 1:40 P. M. the President's Message was delivered.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Message, Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, moved that 20,000 extra copies of it be printed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, said if the President had confined himself to an exposition of the relations of the country he would not have taken this opportunity to make comments. But he had abased his constitutional prerogative and gone out of his way to interpolate a history of Kansas not in accordance with the truth of history. He (HALE) did agree fervently in the President's gratitude that Providence had interposed at a critical juncture in our affairs. Nay, the teachings of Providence had been brought to the President's own State and town, and like Job, the good man feels the stripes yet blesseth the rod. He (HALE) rejoiced that the foreign affairs were in so satisfactory a condition, but he had expected that the President would have enlightened the country as to the state of the relations with Austria, and why it was a new Minister had to be sent there so immediately after the Pennsylvania election. Even as the English maiden, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE "with plastic hand of female affection," tended the wounded, here we have the President in a similar character—hovering about the battle field to pick up the wounded and send them to the Austrian hospital for recovery. Mr. HALE then went into further remarks on Kansas affairs, the Amistad case, &c., and defended his party from the charge of being agitators.

Mr. GWIN gave notice that he would bring up the Pacific Railroad bill to-morrow.

Adjourned.

The Senators present, to-day, were Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Bell, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Collamer, Davis, Dardee, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hammond, Hunter, Harlan, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, King, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Reid, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson and Wright.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

The galleries of the House were crowded, while the members below, before the organization, stood in confused groups, loudly talking, and all appearing to be in fine humor.

At noon to-day the Speaker called the House to order, when a prayer was offered.

The roll was then called and about two hundred members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee in conjunction with that of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum in both Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The daily hour of meeting was then fixed at 12 o'clock.

A proposition was here made to select seats. This occasioned much confusion, but it was finally adopted. Every seat was vacated, and selections were made by each member as his name on pieces of paper was drawn from the box.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, so as to permit creditors to sue in the District Courts of the United States.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of a Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DEWART, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill increasing the duty on coal and iron, and at the request of several gentlemen, included lead, sugar, and such other articles as need protection against foreign competition.

Objection was made.

Mr. DEWART moved a suspension of the rule. Negatived, 102 against 87—a two-thirds vote being required.

The Speaker was authorized to appoint the various Standing Committees.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would immediately communicate his Annual Message.

The Message was received at about 2 o'clock, read, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

### Call for the Meeting of the Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 6.

The Secretary of State has issued a call for the Board of State Canvassers to meet in this city on the 15th inst., to determine the official canvass and award the certificates of election.

The Board consists of the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer and State Engineer.

The official returns received from many of the Counties are found to be unusually defective and erroneous. The total vote of sixteen Counties is returned for "State Prison Inspector," instead of for "Inspector of State Prison." The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN J. TAYLOR, figures in the County returns as JOHN TAYLOR, JOHN J. TYLER, JOSEPH J. TAYLOR, &c.

The Republican vote of Tioga County is returned for EDWIN B. MORGAN.

There are also other errors resulting from carelessness in making up the returns, but it is believed that none of them will affect the final result.

The meeting of the Board of State Canvassers is delayed by these errors.

Counsel will appear before the Board in regard to the contested returns for Congress in the Ninth District. It is understood that JOHN VAN BOREN will argue the case for Mr. KEMBLE, and Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS has been retained by Mr. HASKIN.

It is said that counsel will also appear before the Board on behalf of Mr. WETMORE, American, who claims election to the State Senate from the Columbia District, *vice* MANDEVILLE, Democrat, who is alleged to have vacated his seat by accepting a post-office appointment. In this case the Secretary of the State having no official knowledge of the existence of a vacancy, refused to order a special election.

### Senator Douglas at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived at 8 o'clock last evening in the steamer *City of Memphis*, and received the hospitalities of the city. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and he was escorted by the Mayor and Aldermen to a carriage, and followed by an immense concourse of people to the St. Charles Hotel, where he was called out, and made a brief speech. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. DOUGLAS addresses the citizens on Mooday. The *True Delta* urges his claims to the Presidency.

### New Counterfeits.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 4.

Counterfeit Fifties on the Georgia Railroad Bank are in circulation. They are well executed and engraved.

### Schooner Wm. C. Eliason Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Dec. 6.

The schooner *Wm. C. Eliason*, of Philadelphia, BUCKALOO, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, with a cargo of 1,300 bbls. resin, 215 bbls. spirits of turpentine and 237 bales cotton, went ashore at 8 P. M. on the 5th, on Charlestown (R. I.) beach, between Point Judith and Watchill, and, it is feared, will prove a total loss. The crew landed in safety, It is supposed that most, if not all, the cargo will be saved, if the weather proves favorable. The *Wm. C. Eliason* is a good vessel of 298 tons, three years old, and is partly insured.

### Loss of the Schooner Ostrich by Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Dec. 6.

The schooner *Ostrich*, of Barnstable, CROWELL, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Taunton, with coal, while at anchor near Bristol ferry, in Mount Hope Bay, took fire on Sunday night and was burned to the water's edge. The wreck afterwards sunk in five fathoms of water. The crew succeeded in saving themselves with their effects. The vessel was insured for $500.

### Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 6.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 9th ultimo, arrived at St. Louis last night. It was twenty-five days out. Three through passengers came with it.

The road from San Francisco to the boundary of Texas was in good condition.

The mail party saw no indications of hostile Indians.

J. M. AINSA, one of Colonel CRABB'S party, nearly all of whom were massacred at Santa Juez, had been liberated by the Sonora Government. He publishes an interesting narrative of his captivity.

Oregon dates are to the 27th of October. Very rich deposits of gold had been discovered near Canyonville, Douglas County, and much excitement existed in that vicinity in consequence of it. Three men had taken out of the mines seventy dollars in gold in a few hours.

The dates from Washington Territory are to Oct. 30, but the news is entirely devoid of interest.

The Indians are said to be very troublesome about the Colevile mines.

### Later from Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE LIBERALS—PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF TONASCO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The steamship *General Rusk*, from Brazos 30th ult., brings news from Mexico favorable to the Liberals. ZULOAGA was about to decamp. The Liberals were in favor of a treaty with the United States for the extradition of slaves and criminals.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, containing Mexican news.

Tobasco, which was the only port of Mexico left in possession of the Zoloagists, had fallen into the hands of the Liberals, after fighting for 17 days. Only seven men were killed on both sides.

General GASZA left Tampico on the 22d of November for Puebio Viejo and parts unknown, but it was supposed that he had gone to consult with the President, respecting the Spanish claim.

### Colonel White and the Nicaraguan Transit.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

A gentleman, just from Nicaragua, informed the editor of the Mobile *Register*, on Wednesday, that the Government would not permit passengers by Colonel WHITE'S steamers to pass through the country, and that it had determinedly resolved not to allow that Company to have the Transit. The informant is W. P. KIRKLAND, a planter in Nicaragua, who is stated to be perfectly reliable.

### Death of Ex-Bishop Onderdonk, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 6.

Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, formerly Bishop of this diocese, died early this morning of dysentery.

Hon. John M. Read has been installed as Judge of the Supreme Court for fifteen years.

### The Closing of the Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 6.

Canal Commissioners RUGGLES and SHERRILL have extended the time fixed for closing the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal to the 30th December.

### Fire at Chateauguay, N. Y.

CHATEAUGUAY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 6.

A fire broke out in the drug store of A. B. JENNER & Co., in this place, on Saturday night, which was destroyed with all its contents. The following buildings were also destroyed: The old Franklin Hotel, occupied as a dwelling house by N. BEMAN, and by WM. PEAK for a shoe-shop, and THOMAS PEAK for a harness-shop; the drug and liquor store of D. N. POLLARD, and the large tin-shop of D. F. SOPER. The dwelling of W. H. MILLIKEN was then pulled down, which stopped the further progress of the flames. Loss heavy; insurance very small.

### Church Burnt in Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I., Monday, Dec. 6.

A fire was discovered here at midnight in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and in an hour the whole edifice was level with the ground. No other buildings were injured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the furnace. Loss $18,000; insured for $10,000.

### Non-Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Dec. 6—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *City of Washington*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 24th ult. Wind light from the NN. E. Weather clear.

## ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

### Speech of Mr. Crittenden.

The Knickerbockers celebrated their yearly festival last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK presided, having on either side of him the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky; General WOOL, Commodore BREESE, Mayor TIEMANN, the Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, Dr. BEALE, of the St. George's Society; Mr. ADAM NORRIE, of the St. Andrew's; Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Mr. BONNEY, of the New-England Society, &c.

Among those who occupied seats at the tables set apart for the guests, or who acted as secondary officers, were Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. RICHARD SCHELL, Mr. CLARK, Dr. WOODWARD, Mr. FREDERICK DEPEYSTER, Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, and others.

The list of regular toasts was as follows:—

1. *Saint Nicholas*—Our Patron Saint. *Good heilig Man.* Music—"Mynheer von Doock."

2. *The President of the United States.* Music—"President's March."

3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.* Music—"Governor's March."

4. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—The proud history of the past, is the earnest of a glorious future. Music—"Yankee Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner."

5. *The Union*—Many States, but one People; honorable rivalry; no jealousy; one destiny. Music—"Hail Columbia."

6. *Holland*—The Mother of Free States. Music—"Wilhelmus Van Nassauwen."

7. *The City of New-York*—The Amsterdam of the New World—Her safety will be secured by a speedy return to the principles and habits of her Founders. Music—"Home, Sweet Home."

8. *Woman*—Mother, Sister, Sweetheart, Wife, Daughter—dearest, sweetest, best names on earth—God bless them all. Music—"Here's a health to all good Lasses."

9. *Our Sister Societies*—Kindred in charity, though strangers in blood, St. Nicholas welcomes them to his home. Music—"We are a Band of Brothers."

The first was not spoken to, but received a response in an exquisite quartette, performed by Messrs. CAFFERTY, COLLINS, PAXTON and THOMAS.

The second and third also were not replied to.

One of the Vice-Presidents read letters of apology from WASHINGTON IRVING, General SCOTT, Lord NAPIER, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Mr. VAN LIMBURG, and MARTIN VAN BUREN.

General WOOL and Commodore BREESE acknowledged the fourth toast.

In response to the sixth, which was vehemently cheered, Mr. CRITTENDEN assured his audience that, though not altogether unaccustomed to public speaking, yet on the present occasion he was almost overpowered by the kind manner in which he had been called upon, and begged to be excused for his embarrassment. The enthusiasm with which the toast had been received, was sufficient evidence to all the world of the sincerity with which the people honored it, and not only attested their appreciation of their independence as a nation and their liberties as freemen, but showed how in this land Liberty and Independence had their origin in the people. Under those names we had fought for our Constitution, and upon that union our national destiny depended. [Applause.] The union was the soul of this nation, and its extinction would be the extinction of our national life. We were acting upon a principle of self-preservation in endeavoring by all the means in our power to preserve the Union, and the glorious memories of the past, the high duties of the present, and the lofty hopes of the future, alike admonished and bound us the more firmly to that compact. The ancestors of the members of the St. Nicholas Society came to this country imbued with the spirit of true Republicanism. WILLIAM, at the head of their predecessors, the people of the seven provinces, fought that glorious battle for liberty which foreshadowed the struggle that was afterwards to occur for the independence and the union of these United States. And that battle was like the contest described by the poet, which, "though often lost was ever won;" and, in the language of the same writer, had been "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son." They, coming to this country, brought with them the very seed out of which our Union and our Liberty had sprung. There was, the speaker thought, a singular analogy between the Dutch and Americans in this, and no man who had read MOTLEY'S *Rise of the Dutch Republic* could deny that there was a most striking resemblance between WILLIAM of Nassau and WASHINGTON. In reading some of the State papers of the former, he had been forcibly reminded of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. The sons of St. Nicholas were bound to the Union then by every obligation, whether of memory or of love. He believed that they cherished it in their hearts as he did, and he felt proud of the honor of being called on to respond to such a sentiment before the St. Nicholas Society of New-York though he was a Kentuckian, and loved his native State as they did theirs. [Cheers.] He was proud of that State. [Renewed cheers.] But he was prouder still of the fact that he was a citizen of the United States of America. [Vehement cheers.] Every spot of ground upon which he trod, from sea to sea, from the Battery to San Francisco, was his country, and he rejoiced in it. [Cheers.] It was a great and glorious country. The nations have looked upon its like. Providence appeared to have reserved this continent for a new and a higher development of the human race, when from the mixture of many nations, and inseparable right of man—(applause)—and where a people, sprung from oceans to unite, speaking the same language, and influenced by the same traditions, should be bound together in an indissoluble political union. Providence seemed to have furnished us with the means of cultivating that closest relationship that could exist among men—[applause]—for, in giving us the same laws and the same traditions, he made us capable of rendering assistance to each other, and by that very capability, which has become a necessity, has joined us in the bonds of friendship. [Applause.] The Divine Will obviously designed us for one people; why thwart it? [Applause.] Why deny that we are bound by the claims of mutual friendship and mutual assistance? [Applause.] This was the lesson which had been taught us by our fathers, and he loved to learn from them. He believed that Providence had had a wise design in this, and that in the framing of the destinies of this nation, a power above man had been manifested. The glory of what Providence had done for our country swelled his heart. Compare New-York now with the New-York of half a century since, and judge from the past the greatness yet in store for her. What, then, should we think of the man who, in the face of this magnificent present and gorgeous future, would contemplate the dissolution of this Union? Why, he should be despised and contemned, not so much for his treason as for his want of taste and the meanness of his spirit. [Applause.] The fellow would hardly deserve to be hung; it would be too good for him. [Cheers.] The Union was our glory and our safety, and the aim of every honest citizen should be, Who can do most to aid and perpetuate it? The Union was not alone a means for the preservation of our liberties; it was in itself an end, and he could see no security for the perpetuation of the liberties of our land, or for its progress in material and social greatness, save in the preservation of the Union. In conclusion, the Hon. gentleman said he believed the men of New-York were Union men. It was impossible that a community which had prospered as they had prospered, which had grown as they had grown, could be so ungrateful as to ignore the cause of all their advancement. But mere lip service was not what was required of them. They must act as well speak. In this they might sacrifice some personal happiness to the public weal, but in that they would only perform their duty. Ours was a mighty country and required all our care. An American citizen was not only one of the high and mighty of the earth, but he was one of the emperors of the world. The power to direct the affairs of the world was now in our hands. Why should we not exercise that power judiciously and justly? If we did so, we would establish a new empire, new in its frame and substance, new in its aims and achievements, and to be hailed by mankind as the beginning of a new civilization, a new development, of which freedom and liberty are to form the essential elements. [Applause.] The speaker then proposed as a toast: "The memory of your ancestors of the City of New-York." [Loud Applause.]

Mayor TIEMANN responded to the toast of "The City of New-York."

Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, the Attorney General, responded to the toast of "The State of New-York," and wound up by proposing the health of Senator CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied.

Mr. MOUNT, despite numerous calls for Mr. VAN BUREN, was induced to respond to the toast of "Woman."

The remaining regular toasts, and many more besides, were offered and duly honored in the course of the protracted jollities which ensued, and ran far into the morning.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE JUVENILE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The first anniversary of this institution was celebrated at the building, in Flatbush, yesterday afternoon, by a variety of exercises on the part of the children, to show their progress under the system of training here adopted. Addresses were delivered by Mayor POWELL, Ex-Mayors LAMBERT and HALL, Mr. TRACY, of the Five Points House of Industry, Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, and Alderman VAN BRUNT. The Superintendent, Mr. VAN EPPS, made a statement from which it appears that there are now under his care 95 children between the ages of 4 and 14 years, of which 13 only are girls. During the year, 250 were admitted, and the average number in charge has been 100. The sum of $14,000 was all the money at the command of the Committee having the institution in charge, and of this amount about $3,000 was necessarily used for fitting up and furnishing the buildings. It is estimated that the cost for the future, with an average attendance of 100 children, will not exceed $10,000 each year. The gentlemen present were much gratified with what they saw and heard, and all were of the opinion that the institution should be liberally supported by the City authorities.

FERRY AND WATER RIGHTS.—At a meeting of the Common Council, held last evening, the Law Committee made an elaborate report in favor of further testing the claim of New-York to the jurisdiction over the East River Ferries now exercised by that City, and authorizing the Law Committee to employ counsel to conduct the case. The report was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

WATER.—The first water from the Ridgewood Reservoir was let into the mains on Saturday last, and workmen have been constantly engaged since that time, filling the pipes in sections of one thousand feet each. It is expected that by Saturday next there will be sufficient water for all fire purposes, and that dwellings will be supplied as soon as the pipes are cleansed. This will be done by the middle of January. The Committee on celebrating the Introduction of Water have not definitely fixed upon any day for the Celebration, but it will probably take place on the 8th of January.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—SUPREME COURT.—A Special Term of this Court will be held to-day by Judge STRONG, when the following Calendar will be called: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Litigated motions stand over until the 11th inst., when they will be heard by Judge LOTT.

CITY COURT.—This Court was opened by the Mayor yesterday, but no business was transacted. Judge CULVER will be present to-day and call the Calendar —Nos. 83, 1 to 19 inclusive.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court was opened yesterday and adjourned to Wednesday, the 8th inst., when criminal business will be taken up. There are a large number of liquor cases to be tried.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, luncheon and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bakehouses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the cuisine, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOON, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT searches and penetrates to the very bone, neutralizing the virus of old sores, ulcers and cancers, making clean and healthy the blood, and soothing and healing when every other remedy has failed. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet is represented, by those who have used it, to be just what its proprietors say. What person afraid of piles will fail to use this preventive? Who with piles will not try it? $1 for 1,000 sheets; 50 cents for 500 sheets. Depôt No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists; also J. C. GAYETTY is watermarked in each sheet.

[Advertisement.]

THIRTEEN CENTS PER BOX.

☞ BRANDRETH'S Pills, sugar-coated, are warranted the best in the world—never crack, chip or change color. Let the sick and believers in the efficacy of vegetable purgatives give them a trial. Price of the plain, 25 cents. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S WINTER HAT.—The Fashionable World ought to be aware that KNOX has issued his hat for the fall season, and a superb and matchless fabric it is. Gentlemen ambitious of possessing a reputation for taste and refinement, should make an immediate purchase. Accompanied with a set of fur collars and cuffs, which can be obtained at his establishment at a reasonable price, the wearer of a KNOX Winter Hat may reasonably calculate upon creating a sensation. KNOX'S store is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet is represented, by those who have used it, to be just what its proprietors say. What person afraid of piles will fail to use this preventive? Who with piles will not try it? $1 for 1,000 sheets; 50 cents for 500 sheets. Depôt No, 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists; also J. C. GAYETTY is watermarked in each sheet.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
AND
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP AND SCARLET FEVER.

Apply OLIVE TAR to the Throat or Chest, rubbing it well in, and also give from two to ten drops of OLIVE TAR on sugar. In severe cases the OLIVE TAR may be given every hour until relief is obtained. For inhaling the odor of OLIVE TAR, and further directions for its use, send for a large number of testimonials of the highest class ever given to any popular remedy, see the book which accompanies each bottle.

For SPASMS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, WORMS, or any Internal Pain, take and apply OLIVE TAR as above directed. *Relief will be immediate.*

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
*Pains cease when Olive Tar is applied,*

For BURNS, SCALDS and CHILBLAINS, apply OLIVE TAR, and *pain will instantly cease.*

For SCROPULA, SYPHILS, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, and all other DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, apply OLIVE TAR, and take

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

These Powders are sold at One Dollar a package, and are sent anywhere, free by mail.

OLIVE TAR, FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
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No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
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The Rev. EO. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
R. B. COLMAN, Esq., late of Astor House, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
JOAN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass.
SIMEON LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.
The Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, New-York.
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*And thousands of others.*

OLIVE TAR put up in Tin Cans, will be SENT BY MAIL on receipt of 25 cents extra per bottle for postage.
Address J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist,
No. 315 Broadway,
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Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS,
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Music Boxes.—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair,

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| Cocoine, | Cocoioe, | Cocoioc, | Cocoine, |
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The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c; half pints 30c.

Six Hundred Dozen
SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS,
NEW STYLES,
AT FIFTY CENTS EACH.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS,
NECK TIES, STOCKS AND
GOLD SCARF PINS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED ON EASY TERMS.
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It is not a Dye.—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ARTHENENE, or HAIR RESTORER, changes GRAY hair and whiskers to a beautiful life color, prevents the hair falling off, causes a new growth, where baldness exists, of soft, luxuriant hair, contains no deleterious properties, and will not soil the skin or linen. Its beautifying effects are perceptible in a very few applications. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & Co., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Fur Season
Has been inaugurated
by the opening of
an unequaled stock of
Ladies' and Children's Furs
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Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Fine French Buck Gloves, 75 cents; Indian Tanned Buck Gloves, 75 cents; Gauntlets, $1; at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway, WEDDING CARDS.
VISITING CARDS.
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, For sale very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

A Dozen New Styles of the American Smoker—very elegant goods. Dealers call and examine, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., American Trades' Company.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT REVOLUTION in the SEWING MACHINE business has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

### MARRIED.

RAMEE—FENN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, PHILIP TH. RAMEE to ROSA FENN, both of this City.

KIRBY—EARLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 2, by the Rev. E. M. Johnson, ABRAM M. KIRBY to SARAH E., eldest daughter of James Ernest, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

### DIED.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 5, of consumption, SAMUEL S. HOWELL, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Lispenard-st., without further invitation.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, MARY T. JACKSON, eldest daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 215 Chrystie st., on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

GREENARD.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 6, Mrs. MARY GREENARD, relict of the late Nevingsen Greenard, in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, also those of her grandson, Charles Hillshurgh, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 65 Monroe-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 8, of bronchills, ELISABETH, relict of the late Andrew Smith, of this City, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons John A., William L., Michael C., Charles H., James H., and Edward A. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 66th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

LANE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., of consumption, HARRIET E., wife of Nash M. Lane, and youngest daughter of Alexander Clark, aged 21 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 7th, at Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

SHEARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 5, THOMAS FRANCIS, only son of Thomas and Eleanor Shearman, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock precisely.

TOBAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM B. TOBAY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Warren-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOUGHTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 5, Mrs. ANN HOUGHTON, wife of Theophilus L. Houghton.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Joseph and Josiah H. Applegate, also those of her son in-law, Henry J. Marsh, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 5 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ROOERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 4, CHARLES WARREN, infant son of Charles F. and Kate E. Rogers, aged 1 month and 20 days.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation in a private family, as nurse and seamstress; she is thoroughly understands the care of a baby from its birth; also to cut and fit children's dresses; would waiten an invalid lady. Has no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady, if required; is an excellent general plain seamstress; can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capacity. To be seen for two days at No. 60 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class seamstress. She is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, or any kind of family sewing, with judgment and neatness. Would prefer assisting in chamberwork if required, and if not engaged can be found for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 6th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, and of various literary attainments, being left dependent upon her own exertions, desires a situation where her services, either as governess, amanuensis, or copyist, may secure her a comfortable maintenance. A situation as amanuensis or copyist to a literary person preferred. Address F. L. H., box No. 832 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; considers herself a good, plain cook; washes and irons well; is a girl of steady habits, and will do her best to please; excellent reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and highly-recommended young woman, a situation; she is a thorough house-worker, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is perfectly willing, not afraid of work, and will do her utmost to please; she is neat, economical, and very trustworthy. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family or private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business—baking, pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $8 to $9. Also, by her cousin, as chambermaid and regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as children's nurse; would take charge of a baby from its birth, understands all kinds of family sewing; is of a kind and obliging disposition, and kind to children; can come highly recommended. Can be seen for two days in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL GOING ON 16 years of age to do light chamberwork and waiting, and make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 161 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Call for two days. Wages from $4 to $5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation, either in the City or a short distance in the country; she is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days, at No. 306 Bowery, at Mr. HOLMAN'S. The best of City references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or to go a short distance in the country in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2 5th-st., in the toy store, two doors from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, and no objection to a small distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 223 25th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 64 8th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as seamstress, housekeeper, or companion to an elderly or invalid lady; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 30 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 64 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best City recommendations for industry and capability. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as nurse; has had many years' experience in taking care of infants and bringing them up by hand; has no objection to growing children; can sew, if required. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to assist at chamberwork; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 269 Mulberry-st., near Houston. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent cook; understands her business perfectly; would have no objection to assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 60 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference if required; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; is a respectable young woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 87 6th-av., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 243 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the rear room, No. 5.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, ECONOMICAL, trustworthy girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is neat, tidy, and well informed; a person who knows how to fill and appreciate a steady situation. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation in a small genteel family, to do the general housework—cook, wash and iron; is smart and clean; lived two years in her last place. Inquire at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as cook, in a respectable small family; is a baker and understands pastry. Has no objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, either in an hotel or in a widower's family. The best of reference can be given as to character and capability. Address Miss HALDA, No. 77 Varick-st., opposite Grand-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, employment as copyist, or other light, indoor business, to which an intelligent female is adapted. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business; can assist in the chamberwork. Good city reference. Call at No. 214 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RESpectable colored girls, as cook and chambermaid, are particularly neat and well informed, thoroughly experienced and trustworthy. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with City reference, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family. Call, or address ANN SULLIVAN, No. 128 Madison-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL, a situation, as nurse, and to do light chamberwork, or plain sewing, or would do the work of a small genteel family. Call at No. 212 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework. Has good city reference. Is a good washer and ironer and has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 364 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer; perfectly willing to work; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 15 Spring-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 498 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron, and is a good baker. Can give good references. Apply at No. 320 8th-av., first floor, near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, lately arrived, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, (PROTESTant,) a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 513 Broome-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 258 8th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a good family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 16th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN UPHOLstery work in a family preferring their work done home. This would be a good chance, as the advertiser understands the fitting of furniture covers and all branches of the upholstery business, or would engage to take the work of some stores. Address M. A. H., Station C, corner of 4th and Troy sts.

TO THE BLIND AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG lady would like to be engaged as a reader for a few hours daily to persons troubled with blindness or weak eyes. Address, stating where can be seen, T. B. H., Box No. 2,743 New-York Post-Office.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS —German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of well, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS, No. 120 Broadway, east side, near 12th-st. Wanted immediately, a cook and laundress, a French or German nurse, and first-class household help of all work. No. 820 Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDNER'S OR COACHMAN'S situation by a single Protestant man who has served in both, separate and together; is a good groom and first-rate driver; also, a good milker; understands pruning, training and nailing all kinds of fruit trees, vines, &c., and all early vegetable forcing, and will be found a very useful domestic to any one needing his services. Good, permanent references. Address E. L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, trustworthy man as coachman and gardener, or to work on a farm; fully understands the care and treatment of horses, garden and farm work; would be willing to make himself generally useful; has excellent testimonials from his last employer; a good home more important than wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to J. B., care of Mr. B. Moise, No. 345 Broadway, near Union-square, for two days, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended by each of his employers; has had eleven years' experience in this country. Address G. D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN THE DRY goods or grocery business, as porter, by a young man, who can come well recommended. Address for three days to T. T., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, or No. 210 West 26th-st., which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, who understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly. The best of reference given. Call on or address K. C., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a respectable young man; has first-rate City references; or would take groom or footman's place. Address J. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN A situation as waiter in a private family, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 683 Broadway, in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City references. Address A. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO FIND a place for a waiter, who has first-class recommendation. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY AN ALTO SINGER, A SITUAtion in a quartette choir in this City or Brooklyn. Address ALTO, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO TAILORS.—A PRACTICAL CUTTER WISHES a situation, either in the capacity as above or as salesman, having had some years experience as a proprietor of a fashionable tailoring establishment in this City; is fully competent of managing, if desired. Address H. C., care of *Merchants' Magazine*, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SIX RESPECTABLE Protestant men, in different capacities, one as first-rate farmer and gardener, two as waiters, two as coachmen, and one as clerk or book-keeper. All perfectly understand their business, and can produce the best City references. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Free to employers.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A LAW OFFICE. HIS duties will include the delivery of messages, notices, &c., besides the ordinary general business of the office: one with some experience preferred; a moderate compensation will be paid. Address E., Box No. 165, *Times* Office, by letter, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating name, place of residence, last employment, references, and any other particulars.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, AN AMERICAN, to assist in keeping house for a small family, residing 25 miles from New-York; one who can appreciate a good home in a plain family; a Baptist preferred. Address W. H. R., Station A, for 3 days, giving all particulars.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, (SINgle man,) who will make himself generally useful, and can produce satisfactory references as to character and capacity, may apply at the Plaster Mills, No. 260 West 13th-st., after 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GROOM, IN A STEADY PLACE IN the country; none but a first-rate man need apply; must be married, a Protestant, and produce the best evidence of his character and abilities. Address Box No. 2,575, for three days, with full particulars.

WANTED—A COOK, TO DO PLAIN COOKING and to wash and iron for a private family at Tarrytown. If a Protestant and well recommended, this is a good and permanent place. Apply to Mr. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COME WELL REcommended, to do general housework. She must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 275 Madison-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A DRY-GOODS SALESMAN. APPLY to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES LEGibly and calculates rapidly. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

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JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, FLAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
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and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
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for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
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CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
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EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF DAM aged wire, sheet iron, Russian iron, tin plate, zinc, &c., by VANDERVORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 245, 247 and 249 Water-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, AS sorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 245 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
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MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMBS & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety in the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

## INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance, $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4 @ $10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—There are thousands of young men and women in this great metropolis who doubtless are ambitious to improve these desirable qualifications. Mr. PAINE'S well-known Academies, No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, offer extraordinary facilities. From Ex-Governor King: Mr. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

M. NOEL BERGIER, AN EXPERIENCED Professor, continues to give private instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of families, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av. Classes are now forming for Ladies and Misses in the afternoon, and for Gentlemen in the evening.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON FERNANDEZ, *nee* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutger Institute.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, (ENGLISH, &c., &c.,) of European education, to instruct children (in a private family) under 14, in the usual branches, including Music, French, drawing, fancy work, &c., &c. Must be an Episcopalian and experienced in teaching and bringing up children. Her pupils will be held responsible for their conduct. Address T. E. W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD THE amplest experience as an instructress of children, desires an engagement for the coming year in a family, where she will be willing to teach the younger children and take the general supervision of the house if desired. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. C. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, TO TEACH French, in the Spring Hill Institute, six miles from Mobile. One capable of teaching French, Spanish and German, or French and German, preferred. Salary $500 until the end of July, 1859. Traveling expenses to amount of $40, will be paid. Address, with recommendations, the Rev. J. J. NICHOLSON, Mobile, Ala.

A GERMAN FEMALE TEACHER, LATELY arrived, who speaks very little English, but is able to give perfect lessons in music, French, German, &c., and to educate children, wants situation in a private family at $9 per month, or board and the use of the piano for a number of children. Inquire at No. 442 Broadway, in the furniture store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUation for a few hours in the morning as teacher of English, French and drawing, or would accept a situation as resident teacher with board for an equivalent, with the afternoons allowed from other engagements. Address W. T., Box No. 3,016 New-York Post-Office.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools,
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Lisat, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS OF FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, (Plain or carved,) in a variety of styles, lower than can be found elsewhere in the City. New Pianos and Melodeons to let, or sold on installments.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843, Broadway, New-York.

ATTENTION, PIANO-FORTE PURCHASERS, to the following prices: One magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, round corners, beautifully ornamented case, for $200, cost $375; one do. for $190; a splendid 7-octave rosewood, finished back same as front, for $250, carved legs, &c., fully warranted. References to 1,000 piano-fortes sold in this City.
McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FAMILY WANTING TO sell their piano-forte, $500 instrument, 7-octave rosewood, round corners, carved legs, three rows of moulding on case, with beautiful pearl keys, splendid tone, short time in use, for nearly half its value; manufactured by well-known City makers of 20 years' experience; unexpired guarantee. Apply at No. 7 2d-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Also a superb New-York instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEWS.

A NEW AND ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood piano, with four large round corners, pearl keys and carved legs, made expressly for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, but not finished in time; has all the last improvements. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th st. Price $250.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PREMIUM PIANOS. OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—C. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, offer a large and varied assortment, with all modern improvements and latest designs, at greatly-reduced prices, from $160 and upward, fully warranted.

A VERY SUPERIOR TONE, 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, will be sold at the exceedingly low price of $175; also, one 6¾ octave at $145; both great bargains, at J. & C. FISCHER'S warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Theatre.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAIN OF SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood grand diagonal piano, with full tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $250; been used a few months and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 490 Broadway.

## PERSONAL.

$500 WANTED IN ADVANCE, AND WILL E. H. B. write on the subject.

## BOARDING.

### PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING—AT NO. 107 BLEECKER-ST., THIRD block west of Broadway. Two rooms on the second floor, furnished hall, gas and Croton—very desirable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Price $12 to $15.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen, in a private family, may be obtained by applying to No. 305 West 21st-st. The house is finely located, with modern conveniences, and easy of access. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—$9 PER WEEK FOR A PLEASANT room, including board, fire and light, for two gentlemen. Other rooms to let on reasonable terms. Four minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms, on the second story of No. 323 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, in a new and first-class house, well and conveniently located. Apply at No. 429 4th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG GENtleman and his wife, of sociable and quiet disposition, a second-story front room, with bedroom adjoining, with a respectable private and agreeable family in this City. No furniture required, except carpets and curtains. Late dinner preferred. Permanent arrangements will be made if suited. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, C. H. J., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

SHOULD ONE OR TWO FRIENDS WANT partial board in an English family, or each prefer a furnished or unfurnished room on the second floor, in a most desirable street, and house having all the modern improvements, without board, or entire board served up to them in English fashion,—such can be obtained by applying at No. 170 West 25th-st., or of Mr. H., No. 4 Wall-st., second story.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—One large front room on the third floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, &c., TO LET, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Meals served in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. Terms moderate. Also, two furnished parlors.

AMITY-PLACE—NO. 26—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker; pleasant rooms to let for gentlemen, with board, from $3 50 to $4 per week; gas and fire included in large front room for two. A lady or gent who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part payment. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 18 Christopher-st., near Hudson-st. All the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, and where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st, near 2d-av. References exchanged.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET —A desirable front room and bed-room on second floor, or a suite of two or three rooms, same floor, rear, to a family of adults, with full or partial board. Terms moderate to a permanent party. References exchanged

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

AT NO. 865 BROADWAY—ROOMS TO LET—consisting of parlors and bedrooms on first and second floors, suitable for family or a party of single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Private table.

WANTED—A ROOM OR SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, for three young gentlemen, near Broadway, between Bleecker and 4th sts., at moderate terms. Address C. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms to let to a family, with private table or on European plan.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room on the second floor; hot and cold water, gas and bath. References exchanged. Apply at 72 2d-av.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CONstructing a line of telegraph from Savannah, Ga., *via* Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctortown, thence *via* Waynesville, Jeffersonton and King's Ferry to Callahan Station on the Fernandina Railroad, and thence on the railroad to Fernandina—the distance by railroad about eighty miles, and the same by ordinary highway; also, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, along the line of the railroad now in course of construction—distance about one hundred and fifty-five miles.
The poles to be of yellow pine or cypress, not less than five nor more than seven inches diameter at small end, and to be cut square across at same end; to be peeled and well trimmed, charred at the base, and to be placed sixty yards apart

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | | $8,297,753 04 |
| Average amount of Specie | | 1,857,010 25 |
| Average amount of Specie | | 233,320 00 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 21,846 00 | |
| Average amount of Circulation | 89,612 00 | 111,458 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | | 6,946,920 15 |
| Average amount of Deposits | | 6,781,392 75 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $979,813 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 127,743 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 92,949 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 674,016 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 3, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amounts of Loans and Districts | $583,135 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 67,246 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 96,811 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 378,138 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | | $5,755,846 17 |
| Average amount of Specie | | 2,457,567 61 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 21,846 00 | |
| Average amount of Circulation | 69,612 00 | 111,458 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | | 6,781,392 75 |
| Average amount of Deposits | | 5,120,563 56 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $12,507,780 29 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,691,879 24 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,575 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 7,985,823 15 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of December, 1858.

RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,160,493 01 |
| Average amount of Specie | 130,921 17 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 142,795 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,244,475 46 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of December, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,254,867 61 |
| Average amount of Specie | 967,222 18 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 379,685 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,550,692 24 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEAKEA, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEAKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December 1858.

EDWARD ROAINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,631,397 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 317,114 24 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 85,108 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,481,956 58 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,068,547 81 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,592,127 12 |
| Average amount Circulation | 170,620 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,120,563 56 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWAY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,806,668 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 890,925 32 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 255,893 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,601,809 57 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,477,845 87 |
| Average amount of Specie | 468,663 12 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 228,781 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,190,033 38 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of December, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $360,044 28 |
| Average amount of Specie | 34,198 48 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 99,784 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 325,163 39 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,616,432 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 131,270 47 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 165,942 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,078,215 34 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of December, 1858.

F. R. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $559,368 96 |
| Average amount of Specie | 65,689 42 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 93,878 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 337,012 31 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,050,557 |
| Average amount of Specie | 744,428 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 285,455 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,412,413 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $712,302 65 |
| Average amount of Specie | 95,196 08 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 142 248 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 573,419 87 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of December, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,871,120 51 |
| Average amount of Specie | 511,744 79 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,924,439 18 |
| Average amount of Deposits | |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of December, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,804,768 40 |
| Average amount of Specie | 815,660 04 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 146,239 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,593,289 49 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,577,414 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 419,820 07 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 128,139 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,690,830 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $247,168 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 27,708 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 81,070 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 137,401 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1858.

WM. H. RISLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,864,691 30 |
| Average amount of Specie | 287,425 83 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 144,900 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,665,950 79 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $717,248 69 |
| Average amount of Specie | 52,212 52 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 122,248 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 585,327 50 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JAS. HARAISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $354,613 44 |
| Average amount of Specie | 60,839 81 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 42,169 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 258,069 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,368,215 11 |
| Average amount of Specie | 193,016 46 |
| Average amount of Circlation | 84,699 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 879,556 74 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,465,235 60 |
| Average amount of Specie | 274,706 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 204,445 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,519,470 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BOELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $863,435 54 |
| Average amount of Specie | 145,005 64 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 105,172 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 779,088 24 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,140,729 23 |
| Average amount of Specie | 331,834 37 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 243,128 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,906,971 99 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I. THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $5,071,811 84 |
| Average amount of Specie | 680,939 51 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 309,556 66 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,765,426 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $906,624 06 |
| Average amount of Specie | 119,114 45 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 117,162 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 677,384 70 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,691,159 82 |
| Average amount of Specie | 290,033 65 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 163,955 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,235,986 17 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYNOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYNOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,912,898 04 |
| Average amount of Specie | 832,129 19 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank | 335,159 27 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,432,608 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIBSON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $341,471 16 |
| Average amount of Specie | 76,899 75 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 71,744 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 230,026 91 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,673,769 20 |
| Average amount of Specie | 152,786 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 128,259 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 676,859 51 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. FENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,483,793 15 |
| Average amount of Specie | 515,296 98 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 47,257 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,213,473 43 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,403,777 22 |
| *Average amount of Specie | 1,589,881 03 |
| Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank | 180,531 16 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,414,087 91 |

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,928,857 55 |
| Average amount of Specie | 218,753 98 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank | 139,247 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,115,642 87 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,372,998 45 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,029,263 43 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 244,193 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,777,539 01 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,685,142 13 |
| Average amount of Specie | 189,558 15 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 120,492 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,068,518 34 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,195,818 62 |
| Average amount of Specie | 298,985 69 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 134,268 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,183,078 32 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $377,503 32 |
| Average amount of Specie | 32,742 91 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 88,016 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 264,917 62 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $398,819 31 |
| Average amount of Specie | 61,850 74 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 134,443 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 179,002 29 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of December, 1858.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $290,569 02 |
| Average amount of Specie | 23,683 74 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 114,373 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 288,599 86 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JOHN HEGAMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $346,556 77 |
| Average amount of Specie | 79,680 52 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 58,290 08 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 393,132 09 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JNO. HEGAMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,712,696 57 |
| Average amount of Specie | 333,439 83 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 116,521 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,145,229 22 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $527,061 42 |
| Average amount of Specie | 69,846 65 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 95,724 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 359,265 33 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of December, 1858.

JOHN M. DAVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,028,777 03 |
| Average amount of Specie | 155,385 62 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 129,281 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 851,926 72 |

*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

WM. LEA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,391,561 08 |
| Average amount of Specie | 946,707 87 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 181,961 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,883,891 07 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

GAOAGE E. LEAPA, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $679,708 40 |
| Average amount of Specie | 136,777 75 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 116,980 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 534,333 66 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1858.

P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,539,592 98 |
| Average amount of Specie | 629,425 27 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 118,872 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,847,711 13 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,140,210 76 |
| Average amount of Specie | 221,636 57 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 95,720 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 919,122 77 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,288,104 74 |
| Average amount of Specie | 193,421 83 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 182,685 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 857,815 31 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,877,587 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,152,239 00 |
| Average amount of Circul

# LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

[The annual Charter election occurring to-day, no Court will be in session.]

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1857, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1999, 795, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2019, 570.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Demurrers—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29. Law and Justice—Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 100, 64 6, 647,648, 692, 697, 647 700, 716, 718, 727, 737, 745, 728, 347, 184, 150, 482, 603½, 318, 307, 372, 171, 435.

## SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*In re The People* vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Yesterday the Court-room and all the approaches thereto were crowded to repletion, not less than one thousand persons being in attendance, and a number of persons, of course, as witnesses and spectators. The District Attorney, the Attorney-General and the Hon. John McKeon appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman for the prisoner. Mr. Blankman asked to have the proceedings postponed until Wednesday, in order to afford time for further consultation with their client. Counsel for the prosecution admitted that the trial could not be commenced this day, as to-morrow would be the election, and the Courts would not sit; but would suggest that if there were any preliminary objections, such matters might be disposed of this day. Mr. Blankman said the whole matter had better lie over until Wednesday. He left a sick-room to come to Court, and was too sick to proceed with any argument.

The District-Attorney said the counsel for the other side must be ready by Wednesday with the impannelling of the Jury.

Mr. Ashmead said he would make no stipulations. They would be prepared by Wednesday to argue and contend for the rights of their client. He (Mr. A.) knew that the prosecution were clamorous for blood in this case, and what he asked from the discretion of the Court he would not accept as a concession from the District-Attorney.

Judge INGRAHAM said it would be well for counsel in this case to abstain from any personal remarks.

Mr. McKeon said the charge of "clamoring for blood" did not affect him, and for his part he had been too much accustomed to such accusations against prosecutors to pay any attention to them.

The Court ordered the case to stand for Wednesday. The calling of the panel of petit jurors was proceeded with, and a large proportion of the panel liberated.

Michael Cancemi was present in Court, looked well in health, and as well-dressed and indifferent as at any other of the three trials for the murder of Policeman Anderson.

DECISIONS.

*Chas. H. Mills* vs. *Edmund Beebe*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

*Same* vs. *Same*—Motion denied.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

One thousand jurors were summoned for the fourth trial of Cancemi, in this Court yesterday; but, in view of election-day, all proceedings were postponed till to-morrow, (Wednesday,) when the impannelling of jurors will commence.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The December Term of this Court commenced yesterday, but nothing of importance transpired, election day supervening. On Wednesday the Recorder will deliver his charge to the Grand Jury. The argument in the case of the indicted City officials was postponed till Saturday.

### The Knox Perjury Case.

Before Justice Osborne.

The argument in this case was continued yesterday at the Tombs Police Court.

Mr. James M. Smith, (ex-Recorder,) on behalf of the prosecution, contended that Mr. Knox was guilty of perjury in swearing that the three notes of $2,500 each, on which he had borrowed $7,500, had been given in renewal of old notes which he was by agreement to pay only in part. Mr. S. reviewed the authorities on the rule requiring two witnesses to sustain a charge of perjury. He cited Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, p. 823 to 826; The People *vs.* Burden, 9 Barbour, 468, and Dodge *vs.* The State, 4 Zabriskie, (N. J.,) p. 455, for the proposition that the testimony of one witness is sufficient to warrant a conviction for perjury, when, in addition thereto, it is proved that the accused has, himself, contradicted the statement charged to be false. Whether the defendant had any set-off against the claim on the notes or not is immaterial, the question being whether the notes had been given on the argument set up in the answer, that they should not be considered due and payable at their maturity. As to the suggestion that the answer was drawn up by mistake, it is entirely unfounded, as the allegations are specific and in detail. In every material particular, said Mr. S., the swearing was false and wilful, and the corrupt motive is apparent. It was also clearly established by the testimony that Mr. Knox had no further claim on Mr. Morris on account of any alterations and repairs alleged to have been made by the former, as the account had been settled in November, 1854, though this is immaterial. It is the magistrate's duty to commit for trial whenever there is probable cause for the prosecution.

James T. Brady, Esq., argued in favor of the motion to dismiss the complaint. He referred to the card referred to by the counsel for the prosecution, which had been published by Mr. Knox, and said that ever since he had been arrested the prisoner had been in the custody of an officer. To whomsoever he owed this indulgence, instead of having been committed during the progress of the examination, he should be grateful. Perjury, whenever it is committed, is deliberately committed, and more generalities, such as Mr. Graham had indulged in, should not be allowed, for it has yet to be seen whether this charge detracted the slightest iota from the defendant's character. It has been said that there is no crime more frequently committed in this City than that of perjury. When proper allowances are made for liability to mistakes, for inadvertence and ignorance, it will be seen that it is a crime but rarely committed. The law has thrown safeguards around a man charged with this crime. It must be proved that the accused made a statement under oath in a judicial proceeding relative to a *material* subject involved; that such statement was false, and that the accused, well knowing it to be false, yet wilfully and maliciously made it. Then there must be two witnesses to sustain the charge, or what in point of law is equivalent to two witnesses. In illustration of this, Mr. B. referred to a case which occurred in this City a short time ago. A lawyer stated, while on the stand as a witness, that he had no interest in the subject matter of a certain suit. Afterwards it transpired that he had sent a written notice that he had a lien upon property involved. He was indicted, and the Judge held that those papers were only declarations of the accused, which were insufficient testimony, as no amount of declarations could amount to the testimony of a witness. The learned gentlemen on the other side differ as to the points on which the defendant has perjured himself. Mr. B. said this was the first time he had been connected with any prosecution for false swearings to pleadings under the code. It is startling to contemplate the number of prosecutions that would be instituted if for every false oath in such pleadings there could be an indictment. In one of its sections the code anticipates that parties in their pleadings would commit radical errors. Sometimes on the trial a state of affairs totally different from that set forth in the pleadings will appear. The passage in the answer, set out in the affidavit of Mr. Morris, is of itself wholly insufficient and irrelevant to the issue. There is no falsehood in the answer, and no discrepancy between it and the testimony given by the defendant before the Referee. He analyzed the two statements at length to sustain the proposition. One point, however, is perfectly decisive of the case; not one particle of evidence has been offered to prove that the answer had been read over by Knox, or that he knew the contents or had the means of knowing them. Knox only signed his name at the foot of the *jurat*, the answer itself being signed by G. W. Stevens, Attorney. This is different from the form of swearing to answers in Chancery under the old practice. We do not charge Mr. Stevens with being responsible for all this. It may be the fault of the code. Wherever the blame lies it is none the less certain that it is fatal to the prosecution. It was for them to have called Mr. Stevens, and not for the defence. Besides it does not appear that Mr. Hutchins was vested with authority to administer an oath. Morris's oath and Russell's affidavit are to be placed against Knox's testimony. The testimony of Knox and Morris balance one another. Russel does not disturb this balance, as, from the circumstances of the case he cannot contradict Knox. The answer alleges transactions with the plaintiff, and Russel cannot negative it. All that he pretends to be conclusive about, and all that he can be conclusive about, is the agreement made in his presence. The agreement made between Knox and Morris about alterations in the basement was unlimited in its terms, and embraced any alterations that might be made at any time; and, with the understanding then had, Knox was entitled to call on Morris for half the expenses. An attempt had been made to show that the agreement was confined to what was done in 1854, but it had failed, for there were not two witnesses to prove that Morris had not made the compact as alleged. Proofs in the case all support the conclusion that Knox had no intention to state an untruth. He must have made an error or been misunderstood. It is very unlikely that a bad man would have been so foolhardy as to deliberately state a falsehood which two witnesses, and documents beside, could prove to be such, much less is such an action predicable of Mr. Knox. The decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of the People *vs.* Burden, 9 Barb., 468, that there might be a conviction for perjury, on the admission of the accused that he had committed perjury, is an absurdity. As to the payment of the notes by Knox, that may have been to purchase Morris' peace. Besides, it did not prejudice his claim for half the cost of the repairs. Mr. Brady referred to the fact that though the answer was put in last October, no legal proceedings for perjury had been instituted until this late date, and asked why the delay? It is not the duty of the Justice to commit a man for trial in order that doubtful questions of law may be settled in his case. Police Courts are designed to defend a man from the annoyance and unnecessary expense of protracted litigation, and since the prosecution has failed in proving the falsity of the matter sworn to, and in every other essential particular, it is the duty of the Justice to dismiss the case at its present stage. As for the gratitude the counsel had so eloquently said was due to Mr. Morris from Mr. Knox, the balance when struck would be found to be on the other side. The counsel on both sides handed Justice Osborn their briefs, as he desired to take time to consider his decision.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: Your statement in this day's paper is erroneous. Having been a candidate for the nomination of Comptroller, in opposition to Mr. ROBERT T. HAWS, who has the "American" nomination as well as that of the "Republican" Party, I deem it but justice to myself to say that my vote and personal influence will be exerted for ROBERT T. HAWS for Comptroller, and Professor C. WAGNER for Governor of the Almshouse.

In view of the foregoing I trust you will do me the justice to recall the expressions which would, in connection with the remarks referred to, charge me with base and selfish motives.

Yours,
GEO. W. MORTON.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 6.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $500 Illinois Interest | 104½ | 20 | Sixth-av. R. R. | | 121½ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... | 94¾ | 200 | Brooklyn City R.R. | | 115 |
| 2,000 do..... | 94 | 300 | Readbg Railroad.. | | 51⅛ |
| 5,000 do..... | 91½ | 100 | do..... | s10 | 51 |
| 10,000 Virginia 6s...s30 | 96 | 1500 | do..... | | 51 |
| 3,000 do..... | 96½ | 400 | do..... | s30 | 50⅝ |
| 10,000 do.....s10 | 96¾ | 700 | do..... | | 50¾ |
| 1,000 Missouri St. 6s.. | 89 | 400 | do..... | s30 | 50⅝ |
| 10,000 do..... | 88¾ | 300 | do..... | s10 | 50⅜ |
| 10,000 do.....b60 | 88⅝ | 100 | do..... | s30 | 50¾ |
| 6,000 do..... | 88⅜ | 47 | Bnf. & St. L. R. R. | | 89¾ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. '78. | 101 | 350 | M. Cen. R. R. | | 52 |
| 2,000 E. R. R. 1st m. h. | 98 | 50 | do..... | b60 | 52 |
| 2,000 E. R. 3d m. b. '83. | 78½ | 50 | do..... | s30 | 52 |
| 3,000 E. R. R. Bs, '75.. | 48 | 300 | M. S. & N. Is. B.R. | | 21⅞ |
| 1,000 Ill. Freeland Ss. | 91½ | 300 | do..... | | 21¾ |
| 2,000 Chi. St. P. & Fon Dnlac L. G. Bs..... | 14 | 400 | M. S. & N Ia. G'd S. | | 51 |
| 1,000 L. k. P. & W. st M. Bs | 73 | 100 | do..... | s10 | 51 |
| 1,000 Mil. & M. 2d Mtg. | 68 | 150 | do..... | s30 | 50⅞ |
| 1,000 Hsn. & St. Jos. Bds | 64½ | 250 | do..... | | 51⅛ |
| 6 Bank of America... | 112½ | 50 | do..... | s10 | 51 |
| 8 Hanover Bank..... | 89½ | 50 | Ill. Cen. RR. | b60 | 75 |
| 100 Pacific M. Stm. Co. | 90½ | 100 | do..... | | 74½ |
| 50 Am. Gusno Co..... | 9¾ | 5 | Clev. Col. & Cin RR. | | 95 |
| 300 do..... | 90 | 295 | Gal. & Chi. RR..... | | 72½ |
| 50 Am. Gusno Co..... | 9¾ | 100 | do..... | s30 | 73½ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s12 | 83¾ | 100 | do..... | | 72⅝ |
| 400 do..... | 83¾ | 100 | do..... | s30 | 72⅝ |
| 500 do.....p & c | 83⅜ | 65 | do..... | | 72⅝ |
| 100 do.....s3 | 83⅜ | 100 | do..... | b60 | 73 |
| 1700 do.....b60 | 83⅝ | 350 | do..... | | 72⅝ |
| 50 do.....b30 | 83⅝ | 200 | do..... | b3 | 73 |
| 300 do.....b3 | 83⅝ | 50 | do..... | s60 | 73¼ |
| 100 do.....s15 | 83⅜ | 300 | Clev. & Toledo R.. | | 31⅞ |
| 100 Erie Railroad..... | 18 | 100 | do..... | b69 | 32 |
| 50 do..... | b30 | 18 | 50 | do..... | b30 | 32 |
| 100 do..... | 17⅞ | 100 | do..... | b60 | 31⅞ |
| 850 do..... | 17¾ | 700 | do..... | | 31¾ |
| 150 do.....s30 | 17⅝ | 50 | Chic. & R. I. R. | b10 | 62 |
| 150 do.....s10 | 17⅝ | 550 | do..... | | 62 |
| 200 Hudson River R.R. | 33⅜ | 100 | do..... | s30 | 61¾ |
| 200 do..... | b60 | 33⅜ | 100 | do..... | s10 | 61¾ |
| 20 Harlem Railroad.... | 12 | 100 | do..... | s10 | 52 |
| 100 Harlem R. Prefer'd. | 29 | | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 United St. 5s, '65. | 104⅜ | 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. | opg | 83½ |
| 6,000 Un. St. 5s, '74.... | 104⅜ | 100 | do..... | p & c | 83⅜ |
| 6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... | 94¾ | 200 | do..... | opg | 83⅜ |
| 6,000 do..... | 94½ | 50 | do..... | b30 | 83⅜ |
| 11,000 Mo. St. 6s..... | 88¾ | 50 | do..... | opg | 83⅞ |
| 8,000 do..... | 88⅜ | 100 | do..... | b10 | 83⅞ |
| 10,000 N. Car. St. '6s. | s10 | 97⅜ | 50 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | b60 | 33⅜ |
| 8,000 Eric R. 2d mt. hs. | 88 | 57 | do..... | | 33¾ |
| 15,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. R. | 26¾ | 200 | Reading R. R..... | | 51 |
| 6,000 do..... | b60 | 26¾ | 200 | do..... | | 51½ |
| 100 Chi. & R. I. RR. | s30 | 62¾ | 300 | do..... | | s30 | 51 |
| 6 Pacific M. St. Co... | 90 | 100 | do..... | s60 | 51 |
| 150 do..... | 89¾ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | b30 | 51¾ |
| 100 do..... | 89⅝ | 50 | do..... | | 51½ |
| 70 do..... | s9 | 89¾ | 100 | Ill. Cent. R. R. | s60 | 74⅝ |
| 100 do.....s60 | 89¾ | 200 | do..... | s60 | 74¾ |
| 50 do.....s3 | 89⅞ | 100 | do..... | | 74¾ |
| 100 do.....s60 | 89¾ | 50 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | s30 | 73 |
| 300 Erie R. R..... | 17¾ | 200 | do..... | s30 | 73⅛ |
| 100 Panama R. R..... | 119¾ | | | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Mil. City 7s..... | 70 | 100 | N. Y. Con. Stage Co. | 85 |
| 2,000 Memphis City 6s. | 65 | 50 | Knick. Stage Co... | 49 |
| 6,000 C. & R. I. R. R. 7s. | 93 | 100 | Prismatic Turn. Co. | 3 |
| 500 New-York City 5s | 93½ | 25 | Chatham Bank.... | 80¾ |
| 1,000 do..... | 91 | 20 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | 20⅜ |
| 3,000 Pike Co. 10s..... | 60 | 10 | Pacific M. S. Co.... | 91 |
| 8,000 Rac. & Mis. R. R. 8s. | 42 | 10 | Am. Guano Co.... | $10½ |
| 1,000 G. W. M. I Sp. '57.. | 69 | 1,334 | Am. Min'g Mill Co. | 1½c |
| 1,000 do..... '58 | 60 | 25 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 114 |
| 5,000 B., N. Y. & E. R 1st | 71 | 20 | Bk. of the S. of N. Y. | 102½ |
| 3,000 C. & M. R. R. 1st mg | 75¾ | 10 | Am. Ex. Bank..... | 110¾ |
| 3,000 C., H. & D. R. R. 8s | 74 | 15 | Col. Min. Ins. Co.. | 100 |
| 6,000 Han'b Co., Ill. 8s | 70 | 40 | Humboldt F. Ins. Co. | 100 |
| 1,000 Chicago City 6s. | 83¾ | 10 | C. W. M. Ins. Co... | 142 |
| 1,000 M. & R. R. 8s. | 35 | 10 | G. B., M. & C. R. R. | 6 |
| 200 C., St. P. & F. du L. R. R | 5 | | | |

MONDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 4—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank, separately, in another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 27:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $752,626 |
| Increase in Specie | 249,996 |
| Increase in Circulation | 186,060 |
| Increase in Gross Deposits | 755,101 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 824,194 |

Including which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Dec. 5, 1857. | Dec. 4, 1858. | Nov 27, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $63,519.000 | $67,734,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans | 96,333,687 | 126,338,324 | 125,585,698 |
| Specie | 26 069.832 | 27,407,727 | 27.157,731 |
| Circulation | 6.555.000 | 7,638,517 | 7,652,457 |
| Gross Deposits | 78,492.065 | 109 338,334 | 108.583,233 |
| Exchanged | 14,047,690 | 19,797,165 | 19,866.258 |
| Undrawn | 64.444,375 | 89,541,169 | 88.716.975 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 3,966,412 | 6,345,591 | 6,786,786 |

The Bank Averages, as anticipated in our review of the movement of the past week, this morning, show a moderate increase in all departments. The changes are consistent with each other, and with the further accumulation of Deposits at this point. While the addition to the Loan column is by no means general, some of the large Banks have been favored with a good offering of prime short acceptances for Southern account. The Money Market opens, for the present week, quiet in tone and easy in rates. The Foreign Exchanges for Wednesday's packet thus far indicate no important movement. Prime Bills are in comparatively few hands, and are held for 109¼ @109¾ per cent.

Some further heavy sales of *short* Stocks were made at the early session of the Brokers today on *political* grounds. One commission firm aopeared to have orders against the Share list, indiscriminately, and sold about 7,000 shares. This induced some of the speculative jobbers at the Board to follow in the same direction. There were good buyers, however, ready to avail of the opportunity to add to the *Bull* account, and prices, as compared with the closing of Saturday, were at no time more than ⅛@¼ per cent lower, and this difference was recovered immediately after the adjournment. With *two* o'clock came the President's Message, and *no war*, and nothing in the treatment of our Foreign relations indicating a different temper or the avowal of a more belligerent purpose than was generally looked for. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive why the contrary calculation should have been indulged by the knowing ones who had seen or heard the Message read or interpreted, to the extent of selling *short* three or four millions of stock. At the Second Board the tone was, of course, strongly upward, although the prominent *Bear* sellers very prudently refrained from manifesting their disappointment. The rise in prices from the morning's sales was from ½ to 1½ per cent. New York Central, before the final close, brought 84@84½; Rock Island 62⅞@63; Galena 73¾@74; Reading 51¾@51½, and others in proportion. In State Stocks, at the First Board, some considerable contracts were made in Missouris and Virginias. In reference to Missouris, several rumors were put in circulation os to a fresh supply from the West—among others that the rise of Exchange at Chicago on New-York had induced some of the free bankers in Illinois to sell in anticipation of the withdrawal of part of their circulation secured with the State Auditor by the deposit of Missouri Bonds. Another, that the State of Missouri herself will soon be a large seller to meet the January interest. However these things may be—though we have no reason to believe that either is true—there is certainly no question as to the prompt payment of every dollar of the January interest due in New-York at the Bank of Commerce. The stock in the afternoon was in request at 88⅝@⅞ per cent. The general market closed firm after the printed list.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $199,547 in excess of its receipts; reducing the balance at New-York to $6,145,544.

LOANS TO BROKERS—QUARTERLY RETURN.

| Bank. | Amount. | Bank. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Union | $971,250 | Merchants' | $753,900 |
| State | 5,000 | Shoe and Leather | 280,750 |
| Leather | 71,100 | Marine | 19 500 |
| Dry Dock | 94,200 | Market | 22,000 |
| Manhattan | 63,933 | Mercantile | 82,500 |
| Seventh Ward | 240,000 | Merchants' Ex. | 15,000 |
| Am. Exchange | 339,456 | Metropolitan | 33,000 |
| Artisans' | 12,373 | N. Y. Exchange | 10,218 |
| Atlantic | 12,400 | Ocean | 32,175 |
| Commerce | 70,500 | Oriental | 45 000 |
| Commonwealth | 7,477 | Park | 142.500 |
| North America | 3,375 | People's | 10 000 |
| Republic | 195,105 | Phenix | 28,000 |
| Butchers' | 1,000 | Importers' | 37,532 |
| Citizens' | 76.845 | Fulton | 119,373 |
| City | 63,300 | Corn Exchange | 73,100 |
| Continental | 83,200 | 21 Banks | Nil. |
| Total, Sept. 25 | | | $4,015,142 |

We compile the above from the verified returns made by each Bank in this City to the Bank Department, as on Sept. 25, 1858, the close of the last Bank quarter. We do so in order to afford our neighbor of the *Tribune*, who hastily impeaches the integrity of these returns in the following paragraph, the opportunity either to revise his opinion or else to give it plausibility, by pointing out the particular Bank or Banks in the list which he has reason to believe are in the practice of giving a wide latitude to the law of the land in reporting and swearing to their true condition. The *Tribune* charges:

"The comparatively small amount under the head of 'Loans to Brokers' shows that bank managers take *a wide latitude* in defining the significance of the term. The amount is mally loaned to 'Brokers,' *as that name was understood by the Legislature which passed the Bank-la w is probably nearer twenty than four millions.*"

For years past the grosaest misapprehension has prevailed on the Street, where there is always an interest to magnify as well as to depreciate, in reference to the extent of Bank Loans on demand to Brokers. But this will hardly excuse our neighbor in throwing discredit upon the official data placed before the country from the Bank Department, unless he *knows* more than he has yet chosen to tell.

The following is the business of the Michigan Southern Road for Novemher, 1857 and 1858:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| From Passengers | $77,894 37 | $101 669 56 |
| Freight | 73,201 98 | 71,665 49 |
| Malls | 4,485 62 | 3,985 22 |
| Express and miscellaneous. | 18,441 42 | 5.425 47 |
| Total | $174,023 39 | $182 745 47 |
| Expense | 99,087 73 | 137,401 54 |
| Net profits | $74,935 66 | $45,343 93 |

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for November were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight | $67,999 28 |
| Passengers | 36,758 82 |
| Mails, &c | 3,000 00 |
| Total | $107,758 10 |

## OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Dec. 4. | Loans. Nov. 27. | Specie. Dec. 4. | Specie. Nov. 27. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $979,813 | $967,423 | $127,743 | $119,223 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 8,029,753 | 8,066,242 | 1,857,010 | 1,606,520 |
| Atlantic Bank | 583,135 | 674,916 | 67,246 | 54,241 |
| Bk. of America | 5,755,846 | 6,836,581 | 2,457,567 | 2,403,569 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 12,507,780 | 12,461,961 | 2 691,878 | 3,017,496 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,160,493 | 1,140,196 | 130,094 | 163,162 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,254,867 | 4,405,591 | 967,222 | 848,978 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,631,397 | 1,625 580 | 311,114 | 339,209 |
| Bk. of Republic | 4,068,547 | 3,718,842 | 1,592,127 | 1,413,519 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,806,568 | 3,371.813 | 890,925 | 1,154,098 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,477,845 | 2,517,914 | 468,663 | 410,342 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 360,044 | 347,168 | 34,198 | 30,941 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk | 1,616,432 | 1,603,131 | 131,270 | 263,773 |
| Chatham Bank | 559,368 | 552,768 | 66,689 | 103,995 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,050,357 | 2,018,956 | 1,141,6 | 952,851 |
| Citizens' Bank | 712,302 | 738,136 | 95,196 | 86,856 |
| City Bank | 1,871,120 | 1,838,841 | 611,744 | 538,422 |
| Continental Bank | 3,804,768 | 3,703,264 | 815,660 | 771,925 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,577,414 | 1,648,109 | 419,829 | 246,370 |
| East River Bank | 247,168 | 246,733 | 27,708 | 31,469 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,864,691 | 1,803,126 | 287,425 | 300,981 |
| Greenwich Bank | 717,348 | 726,419 | 62,212 | 96,369 |
| Grocers' Bank | 354,627 | 360,731 | 60,839 | 71,613 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,368,245 | 1,397,318 | 193,016 | 179,551 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,465,235 | 2,500,783 | 274 706 | 251,088 |
| Irving Bank | 863,435 | 866,477 | 145,005 | 163,770 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,140,729 | 2,145,919 | 331 834 | 373,280 |
| Manhattan Co | 5,071,811 | 5,175,407 | 680,990 | 689,596 |
| Marine Bank | 906,622 | 918,578 | 119,174 | 120,577 |
| Market Bank | 1,691,159 | 1,657,728 | 230,032 | 231,948 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3,912,883 | 3,890,727 | 832,170 | 963,257 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 341,471 | 333,051 | 76,899 | 96,695 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk | 773,769 | 773,256 | 152,786 | 162,378 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,483,793 | 2,558,449 | 515,296 | 348,270 |
| Merchants' Bank | 6,403,777 | 6,152,590 | 1,589,881 | 1,758,400 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk | 1,926,857 | 1,916,939 | 218,753 | 256,767 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 7,372,308 | 7,290,038 | 1,029,252 | 1,125,476 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,765,142 | 1,734,249 | 189,584 | 228,570 |
| National Bank | 2,195,818 | 2,179,450 | 298,985 | 302,257 |
| N. Y. County Bank | 377,503 | 392,129 | 32,742 | 33,499 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | 398,819 | 425,329 | 61,850 | 63,503 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 290,509 | 289,039 | 23,683 | 21,136 |
| North River Bank | 346,556 | 353,816 | 79,680 | 63,078 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,712,696 | 1,751,711 | 313,489 | 291,118 |
| Pacific Bank | 827,091 | 830,706 | 99,849 | 70,589 |
| Park Bank | 4,391,561 | 4,232,060 | 946,707 | 998,628 |
| People's Bank | 679,708 | 680,253 | 138 777 | 135,703 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,539.592 | 3,425,215 | 629,425 | 814,724 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 1,140,210 | 1,130,615 | 224,626 | 230,497 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 1,288,104 | 1,301,209 | 193,421 | 204,068 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 3,877,537 | 38,119 | 2,152,239 | 1,330,785 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,264,682 | 1,298,018 | 154,055 | 148,807 |
| Union Bank | 2,877,873 | 2,812,144 | 417,867 | 470,603 |
| Total | 128,338,334 | 125,585,698 | 27,407,727 | 27,157,731 |
| | Increase...$752,626 | | Increase..$249,996 | |

| Banks. | Deposits—Gross. Dec. 4. | Deposits—Gross. Nov. 27. | Deposits—Net. Dec 4. | Deposits—Net. Nov. 27. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $674,016 | $649 141 | $573,525 | $544,007 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 6,946,992 | 6.681,593 | 5,766,665 | 5,593,561 |
| Atlantic Bank | 378,138 | 368,667 | 270,916 | 210,255 |
| Bk. of America | 6,781,392 | 6,717,623 | 5,782,194 | 5,810,310 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 7,985,822 | 8,415,226 | 6,566,606 | 6,955,617 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,234,475 | 1,232,782 | 1,175,710 | 777,847 |
| Bk. of New-York | 3,550,692 | 3,613,342 | 2,875,518 | 2,959,125 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,481,956 | 1,540,186 | 901,40 | 1,002,615 |
| Bk. of Republic | 5,120,553 | 4,630,646 | 3,935,955 | 3,596,762 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,607,804 | 3,992,426 | 2,476,090 | 2,739,805 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,190,033 | 2,122,718 | 1,928,935 | 1,577,996 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 323,683 | 304,694 | 325,163 | 304,694 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk | 1,078,215 | 1,174,914 | 989,672 | 1,007,814 |
| Chatham Bank | 337,012 | 360,343 | 293,499 | 316,840 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,412,413 | 2,588,938 | 2,216,231 | 2,404,105 |
| Citizens' Bank | 578,519 | 685,805 | 505,894 | 506,767 |
| City Bank | 1,924,488 | 1,822,753 | 1,518,405 | 1,397,497 |
| Continental Bank | 3,593,269 | 3,404,863 | 2,864,913 | 2,729,019 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,690,830 | 1,609,821 | 1,052,961 | 918,420 |
| East River Bank | 137,401 | 143,794 | 137,401 | 143,794 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,655,950 | 1,682,121 | 1,482,121 | 1,502,121 |
| Greenwich Bank | 585,327 | 611,701 | 544,247 | 574,176 |
| Grocers' Bank | 258,069 | 246,331 | 258,070 | 226,331 |
| Hanover Bank | 879,563 | 865,930 | 638,063 | 651,312 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 1,549,470 | 1,524,490 | 1,311,789 | 1,305,198 |
| Irving Bank | 779,088 | 806,623 | 638,900 | 666,540 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 1,909,971 | 1,868,503 | 1,369,132 | 1,353,598 |
| Manhattan Co | 3,765,426 | 3,903 369 | 3,130,456 | 3,226,279 |
| Marine Bank | 677,394 | 736,362 | 473,246 | 485,456 |
| Market Bank | 1,235,986 | 1,268,429 | 1,041,268 | 1,085,456 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3,429,648 | 3,469,206 | 2,731,303 | 2,802,787 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 230,026 | 231,433 | 230,027 | 231,433 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 676,859 | 685,889 | 637,383 | 636,547 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,213,473 | 2,178,021 | 1,887,962 | 1,842,972 |
| Merchants' Bank | 6,414,087 | 6,371,006 | 5,283,049 | 5,106,056 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk | 1,155,612 | 1,192,703 | 899,229 | 931,474 |
| Metropolitan Bk | 5,777,639 | 5,904,263 | 4,773,273 | 1,760,263 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,088,578 | 1,079.100 | 930,483 | 949,387 |
| National Bank | 1,183,078 | 1,143,991 | 963,938 | 930,101 |
| N. Y. County Bk | 264,947 | 281,175 | 264,948 | 281,175 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | 179,002 | 164,879 | 179,002 | 164,879 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 288,599 | 311,440 | 288,600 | 311,440 |
| North River Bank | 308,132 | 299,517 | 308,132 | 299,518 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,436,625 | 1,398,813 | 1,158,289 | 1,046,327 |
| Oriental Bank | 359,263 | 370 727 | 333,491 | 342,768 |
| Pacific Bank | 861 926 | 932,859 | 769,387 | 842,681 |
| Park Bank | 3,883,891 | 3,808,493 | 3,325,840 | 3,265,988 |
| People's Bank | 584,333 | 677,952 | 509,946 | 616,179 |
| Phenix Bank | 2,847,711 | 2,924,885 | 2,305,510 | 2,389,380 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 919,122 | 876,149 | 775,962 | 747,738 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 857,81 | 878,041 | 743,904 | 745,298 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 5,269,142 | 4,160,788 | 4,965,765 | 3,919 683 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 754,625 | 775,295 | 673,709 | 692,709 |
| Union Bank | 2,329,470 | 2, 33,690 | 1,927,177 | 1,915.146 |
| Total | 109,388,314 | 106,544,241 | 79,541,169 | 83,700 915 |
| | Increase...$755,101 | | Increase..$824,194 | |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE on all parts of the Northwest, and remitted for on day of payment. E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

**Real Estate....MONDAY, Dec. 6.**

No public sales to-day.

There has been, for a few days past, a current street report of the sale of 100 lots above Yorkville. As we understand it, on or about the year 1850 Mr. GALE bought the lots hereinafter-mentioned for $60 per lot—total, say $6,360. He sold them last week to FRANCIS P. FORNALD for $51,000. Mr. FUSNALD immediately turned round and resold them for $67,000, being an advance of $16,000. The lots were located as follows: 43 lots in a solid body, commencing on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets; 7 lots and a gore on the south side of One Hundred and First-street, 155 feet west of the Fourth-avenue; 25 lots lying together on the west side of the same avenue, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets; and 30 lots in a compact form on the west side of the same avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets. Those who are familiar with this part of the city need not be told that it has hitherto been regarded as the most inviting location to be found.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of four lots on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $2,000 per lot.

Mr. JOHN PATERSON informs us that he has sold to Mr. ABRAHAM MICHAELBACKER, for the sum of $31,500, twenty-five lots, Nos. 6 to 30, on the north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 53 | 23 | —— | 76 |
| Flour, bbls | 12,790 | 3 182 | 2,375 | 18,347 |
| Wheat, bushels | 7 500 | —— | —— | 7,500 |
| Corn, bushels | 5,500 | —— | —— | 5,500 |
| Barley, bushels | 15,659 | —— | —— | 15 659 |
| Oats, bushels | 8,000 | —— | —— | 8,000 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 4,836 | 1,920 | 1,491 | 8,147 |
| Whisky, bbls | 416 | 206 | —— | 622 |

ASHES—Are heavy and languid. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 50 bags Java at 14¼c.; 647 bags Rio at 9c @11½c.; and 25 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2252. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE CHARTER ELECTION.

### Robert T. Haws Elected Comptroller.

### Opposition Majority Over Both the Democratic Branches.

### Returns for Governor of the Almshouse, Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers.

The Charter Election, which was held in this City yesterday, passed off very quietly. There was little or no disturbance in any of the Wards—a fact which may be partly attributed to the rainy weather, and partly to the fact that the rowdy portion of the population were outnumbered at the polls. A very small number of persons, as compared with former elections, were arrested for illegal voting. Throughout the whole City a very light vote was cast; but though there was a considerable falling off in the ranks of the Opposition, yet the diminution is chiefly to be noticed in those of the Democracy. Mr. ROBERT T. HAWS the candidate for Comptroller, and nominee of the Republican, American and People's Parties, has been elected by a plurality, over Mr. PURSER, the Tammany candidate, of over 12,000 votes and by a fair majority over both Messrs. PURSER and RUSSEL. At the time of going to press with our first edition we have not complete returns of the vote for Governor of the Alms-house, but the indications are that Mr. BRUNINGHAUSEN, the Republican candidate, is elected. We give below a tabular statement of the vote, together with such returns as we have received of the election for Aldermen, Councilmen, and School officers.

#### THE VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER.

| Wards. | Purser. | Russell. | Haws. | —Mayor—1857.— Dem. | Opp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1..... | 490 | 700 | 438 | 1276 | 447 |
| 2..... | 111 | 91 | 241 | 231 | 938 |
| 3..... | 118 | 138 | 263 | 405 | 464 |
| 4..... | 1365 | 220 | 492 | 2112 | 525 |
| 5..... | 685 | 239 | 1295 | 1390 | 1719 |
| 6..... | 668 | 753 | 398 | 2401 | 495 |
| 7..... | 945 | 682 | 1665 | 2322 | 2250 |
| 8..... | 649 | 515 | 1823 | 1871 | 2553 |
| 9..... | 791 | 640 | 2438 | 1794 | 4618 |
| 10..... | 705 | 206 | 1621 | 1627 | 1773 |
| 11..... | 1638 | 432 | 1619 | 3269 | 2244 |
| 12..... | 612 | 258 | 945 | 887 | 1479 |
| 13..... | 927 | 325 | 1358 | 1900 | 1670 |
| 14..... | 757 | 734 | 631 | 2357 | 922 |
| 15..... | 285 | 272 | 2141 | 883 | 2928 |
| 16..... | 657 | 771 | 2636 | 2129 | 3409 |
| 17..... | 1425 | 751 | 2785 | 3765 | 3199 |
| 18..... | 859 | 668 | 2451 | 2456 | 3312 |
| 19..... | 668 | 858 | 963 | 1323 | 1202 |
| 20..... | 1580 | 1268 | 1962 | 2834 | 3389 |
| 21..... | 1131 | 477 | 2262 | 1768 | 2633 |
| 22..... | 301 | 1098 | 1363 | 2029 | 1741 |
| Totals.. | 18,049 | 11,916 | 31,800 | 40,888 | 13,216 |

Haws' majority over Purser, 13,751.

Haws' majority over Purser and Russel, 1,845.

Tiemann's majority over Wood in 1857, 2,328.

#### VOTE FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

| Wards | Townsend. | Lynch. | Bruninghausen. | Wagner. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Complete..... | 487 | 729 | 347 | 35 |
| 2. Complete..... | 116 | 95 | 111 | 103 |
| 3. Complete..... | 126 | 123 | 163 | 76 |
| 4. Complete..... | 630 | 991 | 307 | 129 |
| 5. Complete..... | 705 | 251 | 660 | 484 |
| 6. Complete..... | 556 | 1117 | 258 | 41 |
| 7. Complete..... | 910 | 769 | 842 | 676 |
| 8. Complete..... | 628 | 552 | 776 | 999 |
| 9. Complete..... | 945 | 564 | 1301 | 1650 |
| 10. 2d Dist. wanting... | 220 | 265 | 778 | 474 |
| 11. Complete..... | 1291 | 649 | 1108 | 565 |
| 12. Complete..... | 980 | 257 | 559 | 290 |
| 13. Complete..... | 898 | 374 | 748 | 545 |
| 14. Complete..... | 505 | 1314 | 416 | 148 |
| 15. Complete..... | 486 | 341 | 963 | 800 |
| 16. Complete..... | 905 | 765 | 1176 | 1232 |
| 17. 8th & part 2d wtg. | 594 | 1096 | 1573 | 1068 |
| 18. Complete..... | 1014 | 994 | 1212 | 672 |
| 19. Comellie..... | 562 | 688 | 630 | 258 |
| 20. 2d district wanting | 1417 | 1120 | 1354 | 935 |
| 21. 2d, 6th & 7th wntg | 851 | 180 | 452 | 319 |
| 22. 6th dis. wanting.. | 433 | 1118 | 1114 | 328 |
| Total..... | 15561 | 14357 | 16888 | 12027 |
| | | | 15561 | |
| Bruninghausen over Townsend.... | | | 1327 | |

#### ALDERMEN ELECTED.

The election for Aldermen this year, it will be remembered, is only from the odd Aldermanic Districts.

*In the First District*, composed of the First, Second, and parts of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards, the contest between Henry Smith, Republican, and John E. Enright, has been close. Enright claims to be elected, but our returns, so far, give a majority to Smith.

*In the Third District*, the canvass had not been completed when our first edition went to press.

*In the Fifth District*, John H. Brady, Republican has been elected by a plurality of 1,100 votes.

*In the Seventh District*, George Starr, Republican, has been elected by a plurality over 1,000 votes.

*In the Ninth District*, Robert L. Darragh, Republican, is reported elected. His majority in the Fifteenth Ward is 135.

*In the Eleventh District*, the contest has been exceedingly close between Daniel B. Peck, People's candidate, and E. Harrison Reed, Republican. The friends of the former claim his election.

*In the Thirteenth District*—canvass incomplete—there are indications that Charles Wilmot, Union Opposition, is elected.

*In the Fifteenth District*, James Owens, American and Tax-payers' candidate, is elected by 200 majority.

*In the Seventeenth Ward*—Canvass incomplete. James Davis, Union Democrat, is probably elected.

LATEST ALDERMANIC RETURNS.

Returns received at 4 o'clock this morning show the following gentlemen to be elected as Aldermen:

*First District*—Henry Smith, Republican.

*Third District*—John T. Henry, Tammany.

*Fifth District*—John H. Brady, Republican.

*Seventh District*—George Starr, Republican.

*Ninth District*—R. L. Darragh, Republican.

*Eleventh District*—Doubtful—W. J. Peck, Tammany, or E. H. Reed, Republican.

*Thirteenth District*—Doubtful—Nicholas Seagrist, Tammany, or Chas. Wilmot, Republican.

*Fifteenth District*—James Owens, American, probably.

*Seventeenth District*—Henry W. Genet, Tammany.

#### COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

*In the Fourth District*, comprised of the First to the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, the Tammany ticket is elected. It consists of Francis C. Gilmore and Anthony McCarty, also on the Anti-Tammany ticket; Geo. P. Bickford, Morgan Jones, and John A. Tipper.

*In the Fifth District* the following candidates are elected—Thos. G. Hall, Union Opposition, John F. Egbert, Union Opposition, Wm. E. Doryea, Republican, Oliver S. Powell, Republican, Andrew Craft, Union Opposition and Samuel Weeks, Republican.

*In the Sixth District*, Abraham D. Lent, Union candidate, and Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., are elected. The other four candidates elected in this District are probably Republicans, viz.: George Ross, James Ingram, Dan Darrow, and Frank J. Ottarson.

*In the Seventh District* the canvass was incomplete at the time of going to press with our first edition.

#### SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

*First Ward*—Samuel Auld, the nominee of the Tammany Democrats, is elected.

*Second Ward*—James Watson, the nominee of both branches of the Democracy, is elected.

*Third Ward*—R. S. Gould, the candidate of the American and Republican Parties, is elected. No returns have been as yet received from the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

*Sixth Ward*—Michael Begg, the candidate of both Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democrats, is undoubtedly elected. No returns have yet been received from any of the Wards from the Seventh to the Fourteenth inclusive.

*Seventeenth Ward.*—Samuel Cantrell, the Republican nominee, is reported elected.

*Nineteenth Ward*—Terence Farley, the nominee of both branches of the Democracy, is undoubtedly elected.

*Twentieth Ward*—James Fairman, the candidate of Americans, Republicans and People's Parties, is elected. So are all the Republican School Officers in this Ward.

*Twenty-first Ward*—William Sinclair, the Tammany candidate, is probably elected in this Ward.

#### THE CITY YESTERDAY.

A QUIET ELECTION DAY—SCENES AT THE POLLS—TAMMANY IN DARKNESS—MAYOR TIEMANN AT THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS—POLICE ARRANGEMENTS—ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

Election-day is proverbially a rainy day, but yesterday was especially a wet, wretched and uncomfortable one. In every Ward of the City a light vote was cast; there was little excitement about the Polls; and a stranger would never have imagined for a moment that an important election was in progress.

In the First, Second and Third Wards the day passed off quietly, with some trivial exceptions. There was occasionally some loud talking between the politicians of PURSER and RUSSEL, and in Greenwich-street a man drew a bowie-knife, but he was promptly knocked down by a policeman and carried off to the Station-house. No one was injured. The vote for Comptroller in these Wards was not at all satisfactory to the Purser men. ROSSEL, the Anti-Tammany candidate, ran well but when it was found that he could not be elected many of his adherents voted for HAWS, the opposition nominee.

In the Fifth and Sixth Wards the Police arrangements for preserving order were very effective, and instructions were issued by the Captains to deal promptly, and vigorously if necessary, with any persons attempting to create a riot about the voting places. A portion of the Brooklyn force were detailed in these Wards to assist the regular force There was, however, no undue excitement about the polls, and the vote was light. Up to 12 o'clock the highest number of votes cast in any District was 178, and at 3 o'clock, P. M., less than 1,500 votes had been cast in the Sixth Ward, POSSER, it was then reported, having about 900, and HAWS and RUSSEL equally dividing the balance. One of RUSSEL'S stands in the Eighth Precinct was abandoned at noon for want of business. Two arrests were made at the corner of Elizabeth and Canal streets for attempting to make a disturbance, but on being "taken in" they were discharged. In the Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward there was a slight squabble and rolling in the mud by two drunken men, but they were taken away by their friends. The attempt to raise the liberty-pole again, attracted a crowd, who watched the operations until near 3 o'clock, when the contractor abandoned the undertaking for the day, the rain interfering with the machinery. Sergeant DICKSON, who has been connected with the Police of the Sixth Ward for several years, says that he never saw a more quiet election in that Ward than that of yesterday. A colored man, who has been entitled to vote for seven years, voted yesterday for the first time. He has always refrained heretofore, fearing personal violence.

In the Fourth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards the voting was conducted peaceably. The police in attendance enjoyed a sinecure for the day, save in a few cases in which they were called upon to arrest illegal voters. There was, of course, an occasional exhibition of muscle—a display inseparable from the exhilarations appropriate to the day—but none of a character so serious as to call for the exercise of the club, and the melancholy reflections natural to a cell in the Station-house.

Until noon the Eighteenth Ward was quiet. Late in the day some excitement was apparent among the friends of BESSON, the American candidate for Alderman. The vote polled for him was quite heavy—much more so than was anticipated. Bets were freely offered around the polls that he would be successful. Just before the closing of the polls a party of rowdies, numbering a dozen or twenty, marched through the Ward. In the streets through which they passed considerable excitement was created by their shouts; but the dram shops proved far more attractive to them than the ticket boxes, and their frequent delays at these places so thinned their ranks that they were deprived of all power to create any serious disturbance.

RUSSEL'S vote in the Tenth Ward was heavier than his friends anticipated, and the only excitement there was, as to whether the Tammany men would interfere to make it less. Here and there an individual who had imbibed too freely, was asserting PURSER'S claims most vociferously. HAWS' friends were confident, in spite of the drenching rain.

The condition of the Fourteenth Ward, on election day, may be regarded as a fair criterion of the condition of the up-town Wards generally. The greatest excitement was apparent at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets. As early as 11 o'clock, an individual, who had become slightly elevated by liquor, was elevated by his friends to the top of an empty coal-box. Amid the cheers and horrahs of his auditors, he proceeded to set forth the claims of the candidates who were favorites among that class of people whom he was addressing, when, by the force of coat-tail attraction, he was landed in *terra firma*, only to repeal the previous performances. After the crowd had tired themselves with this sport, they proceeded to upset an empty booth for the Police to set right again. Nothing more serious was attempted, as none of the party were drunk enough to be ill-natured.

In the Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, the voting was done as quietly as though the people were going to church. At one time there was a little loud talking at two or three of the polling-places in the Seventeenth Ward, where considerable ill-feeling prevailed between the PURSER and RUSSEL factions, but no blows were struck, nor any unruly behavior exhibited. The vote in these Wards was much lighter than usual. The taverns and drinking-shops were mostly closed in appearance, but had their side-doors open. There was no drunkenness or disturbance, and very little display of popular feeling. It was the universal remark that no election, for many years, has gone off so flatly.

The Sixteenth Ward was quiet. There were comparatively few votes polled. At 7 o'clock in the morning some rowdies overthrew the American ticket-box, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Generally, there was not a large crowd about the polling places. In the afternoon, however, the rain threw leisure time upon the hands of many nut-door laborers, and most of them spent it about the polls.

In the Eighteenth Ward there is generally very little rowdyism on election day, and the rule held good yesterday. The worst parts of the Ward are those contiguous to the First-avenue and Avenue A, but in these portions, when there is any difficulty, it is generally occasioned by bands of rowdies who come over the borders from the Seventeenth Ward, to the southward. At the corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue, yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, a party of rowdies, who had been pushing, shouting and bustling about the ticket-boxes all the morning, threw a Republican box over. No fighting followed, and no arrests were made.

Some parts of the Twentieth Ward, near its southern boundary, have, before now, been the scene of bloody fights on election day, and timid citizens sometimes found their path to the polls beset with many hazards. But yesterday the "inalienable right" was exercised without difficulty by all—and they were comparatively few—who desired to vote. Fifty of the Brooklyn Police force were on duty in this Ward, and probably the riotously inclined were not unmindful of their presence. The contest was generally between the Republicans and the Tammany Democrats. The "Regulars" were far behind. Mr. JAMES CONNOLLY, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Alderman, met with a severe accident about 11 o'clock A. M. He was riding about in a light wagon, and while passing the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, the wheel caught in the track and the wagon was overturned. Mr. CONNOLLY'S knee-pan was badly injured, and a gentleman who was riding with him was somewhat bruised. At the polls of the Ninth District a man named JOHN MCGRATH was arrested early in the day for assaulting one DOMINICK LYNCH, a Democrat-turned-Republican. MCGRATH was taken to the Station-house and locked up.

In the Twenty-first Ward, two fellows, somewhat "in liquor," had an altercation, and were about to settle their differences by an appeal to the Code of the Ring, when the Police interfered and took both of them to the Station-house, where they were detained until the polls were closed and then set at liberty. The following card, purporting to have emanated from Mayor TIEMANN, was circulated in the Ward:

*To the Voters of the Twenty-first Ward:*

My attention has recently been called to a circular directed to the Tax-payers of the Twenty-first Ward, censuring Alderman JAMES OWENS for his vote on the "Ward's Island purchase," so called. I deem it my duty, in justice to Aldermen OWENS, and the Tax-payers who have nominated him, to say that his final vote in reference to that purchase was given after a personal inspection of the premises, in connection with the Coast Survey, and after such alterations had been made in the terms and conditions as removed from my mind the objections I had previously interposed.

(Signed,) DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

The Mayor, however, promptly refuted the forgery in the following communication to the evening papers:

"I have not issued the above, and my mind in regard to Ward's Island purchase is unchanged.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7."

In the higher Wards of the City, the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twelfth, there was the usual quiet, and nothing occurred worthy of special notice.

A crowd of roughs gathered round old Tammany last evening, and some curiosity was manifested to learn the result of the election. Within the walls of the ancient wigwam an attempt was made to get up an impromptu meeting; but it failed. Alderman ADAMS, as Chairman, read a few returns, when some one among his audience suggested that three cheers should be given for PURSER. Objection was raised, and three groans were given instead. There being some indications of a row, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and the company dispersed.

At the Republican Head quarters, 618 Broadway, there was a meeting, which was slightly more enthusiastic than the members of the party had reason to hope it would be in the early part of the day. Soon after seven o'clock people came straggling in, some with dubious expression of countenance too fearful to look glad, and too hopeful to look sorrowful. But the late comers found that there was only good news awaiting them. From the time Mr. KENNEDY took the chair until the meeting broke up, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he had hardly anything but majorities for HAWS to announce. Each successive opposition gain was, of course, the signal for more hearty cheers. The announcement of JOHN H. BRADY'S election as Alderman, by over 1,100 majority, called forth special enthusiasm. In the latter part of the evening Mayor TIEMANN entered the hall quietly, and, after glancing over the returns received, as Mr. KENNEDY presented them to him, as quietly left, not twenty persons being aware of his presence. Though he refrained from any open expression of pleasure at the result, it was perfectly evident he was not all inclined to pity some of the defeated aspirants for Municipal honors.

The arrests yesterday for illegal voting, and for attempting to vote illegally, did not come up to the ordinary election-day standard. Only eight persons were taken before Police magistrates—one alone being charged with depositing an illegal vote, and the others being arrested for attempts to vote illegally. It is not unlikely that others were arrested and locked up in the nearest Station-house, their arraignment before the Police Courts being deferred till to-day. The alleged illegal vote was deposited in the Fifth Election District in the Fourth Ward, by a man giving the name of HENRY MAXIM. He was challenged, and swore in his vote. As he was leaving the poll a gentleman stated that he had seen him vote in the Fourth District of the same Ward, and thereupon he was arrested and taken before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. Before the Magistrate he stated that his right name was HENRY BLAKE. The Justice locked him up to await examination. The following are the names of the persons arrested for attempting to vote illegally: JEREMIAH BUTTON, Second District, Fourth Ward; WM. CLUITT and JOHN CARROL, Third District, Fourth Ward; JACOB THORNTON and JOHN CAVIN, Fourth District, Fourth Ward; WM. HYATT, Fifth District, Fourth Ward; JAMES T. GOANON, Third District, Seventh Ward. The last-named prisoner was temporarily committed by Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, and the others by Justice WELSH. They will all be brought up for examination to-day.

The Police telegraph, which centralizes at the Police Head-quarters, had but little to perform. Its assigned duty, in connection with the election, was to announce any disturbance of a serious nature to the General Superintendent, and transmit the Superintendent's commands for detailing men to quell any riots. As none occurred, no messages had to be sent. A good many strangers during the day dropped into the place expecting to receive definite news of the progress of the election; but they were obliged to retire disgusted as well as disappointed at learning that this was not the place to get posted. An omnibus with four horses attached, stood all day in readiness to carry the Detective Squad to any section of the City where their presence might be needed to suppress insurrections. There was no occasion to use the vehicle, and the horses, fortunately, had an easy day of it. The "Shadows" enjoyed themselves highly in their "private room,"—story-telling, song-singling, smoking and speculating upon the results of the election. At noon they all sat down to a substantial spread in an adjoining restaurant. In the evening the place was thronged with a second and increased installment of persons expecting to learn "how the election had gone" in the various Wards. Like previous inquirers they were doomed to disappointment.

#### From Arizona.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE INDIANS—NECESSITY OF PROTECTION—COLONEL TITUS AND HIS MEN—THE GOLD MINES, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, A. T., Sunday, Nov. 7, 1858.

This is the season of Apache incursions into our country. They commenced their work of murdering and stealing about two weeks ago by murdering a Mexican within half a mile of Tucson. He was an old ish man, and was watching a pile of wheat. The Indians attached him about daylight, shooting thirteen arrows into him, stealing only an old musket.

Some days after this the "same Apaches," a portion of the original Apache tribe who have settled about Tucson, and live in peace, shot one of the mountain Apaches, when the usual exultations were gone through with.

The next place the Indians made their appearance, was within fifteen miles of Tubac. A party, some thirty, attacked a small party of lumbermen, belonging to the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, in the day time, while the party were going through a Cañon. As the lumbermen (only three) were armed, the Indians well knew some of themselves would be killed in a general fight. They compromised by taking the lumbermen's provisions and blankets, with one yoke of oxen, and left for the mountains.

An express was sent to Captain EWELL, commanding Fort Buchanan, who is always ready, and so far as is in his power, with his limited number of men, willing, to protect the citizen and follow the Indian to his strong-hold in the mountains. Captain E. at once sent out a party of twenty-five men under a sergeant, he having but one commissioned officer at the post, Lieutenant LORD; but days before they were on the ground the Indians were either in Sonora or the mountains on the Minibrase.

We next find them coming into Tucson, stealing several mules and killing a yoke of oxen. Again we find them taking all the animals (seventeen) from a small party who came out with Colonel TITUS, and had settled on a Ranch about ten miles north of Fort Buchanan. These were lost through carelessness, as is often the case, they having left their animals *all* loose, not even keeping up one saddle-horse—a precaution always adopted by those of us who know anything about the habits and customs of the natives, as they are watching for all such chances, preferring to get animals in that way rather than risk a fight. They are arrant cowards, and murder, not fight.

About the 25th of October they murdered a Mexican near Tumatama, some thirty miles from the line in Sonora. What they got I do not know.

The last murder was that of two Mexicans, belonging to the sons of Gov. GANDARA, who are staying at Tubac. They escaped from prison in Sonora about two weeks since, and, on their arrival at Tubac about Nov. 1, procured a pack mule of the Sonora Mining Company, and sent it, with five Mexicans, after some of their clothing. When the party were some twenty miles from the line, in Sonora, they were attacked by a party of twenty-two Indians, their animals all taken, and two of the party killed.

These depredations will continue until our Government sends a sufficient number of troops into the territory to make campaigns of months into their country, breaking them up and scattering them. A post should be established in the heart of their country; at least a regiment is required to afford proper protection to the increasing population of this great mining district, and to afford security to life and property.

Captain EWELL, of the dragoons, is out on a scout, but with no force; he has, perhaps, sixty men. He cannot venture into the Indian stronghold, the mountains, without three hundred. No campaign can be carried on with a less number with any hope of success. Capt. EWELL and Lieut. LORD, the only officers within three hundred miles, are doing all they can; but with two small companies and no company officers, a post and supplies to protect, what can they accomplish?

I have given you a chapter of depredations. I can give a word or two on the other side. Six days ago, the tame Apaches killed seven of these robbing and stealing vagabonds, which is the largest number ever killed at one time. We look for more of the same sort.

These Apache Indians dislike to lose a man. They are perfectly aware that their strength is growing less, and they cling even to the dead body of a warrior. This fear prevents them from attacking the whites. They know they are always well armed, and fight, while a Mexican will discharge his old musket in the air, and run for dear life.

TUBAC, A. T., Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

The Apaches continue to annoy us; they come into the ranches near Tubac (two miles) and drive off cattle. If they are immediately followed they will abandon the stock, and take to the mountains. A few days since a battle was fought at the mouth of the San Pedro, between the Pimos and Maricopas and the Apaches—the Pimos lost their chief and two warriors, killing seven Apaches, when the Apaches took to the mountains, and as they are well supplied with rifles and muskets the Pimos and Maricopas could not follow them, as they are poor and destitute, having no arms excepting the bow and arrows. They are now at Fort Buchanan endeavoring to obtain arms, when they propose to make a campaign into the mountains.

If our Government had any number of troops here they could, with the aid of the Pimos and Maricopas, by once taking the field, destroy and scatter the Apaches, and prevent further depredations.

The risk of keeping stock and raising crops is now the great bar to the immediate cultivation of what little good land we have. There is hardly a settler here who has not lost more or less stock, and some have been made poor by it, with no hope of getting any pay from Government.

Colonel TITUS, *the* Colonel TITUS whose very name carried terror into the hearts of the Free Soil men of the North, who was looked upon as a monster in human shape, has quietly settled down on a ranch within 25 miles of here. He is thought a very quiet citizen. He is certainly a very unobtrusive, civil gentleman, who minds his own business and divides his time between raising stock and working a silver mine. He says he has lost largely by filibustering, and now proposes to make good his losses. If he hits the right vein he will succeed. His *army* are scattered: some have stopped on the way; others have gone to the rich (?) gold diggings on the Gila, near its junction with the Colorado.

These "new diggins" will be found rich, the great difficulty will be want of water to work them. I have seen one dollar taken from a single pan full of dirt, but it was brought quite a distance to the river; there is no water excepting the river, and there is not fall enough to make sluices. Some thousands of miners and adventurers are on the ground, and a few are industriously packing earth to the water, making from $5 to $16 a day, the greater portion, however, are looking on waiting for "something to turn up."

The discovery of this gold is but another evidence of the mineral wealth of this Territory, requiring nothing but capital and labor to develop it; nearly all the minerals found in the world are found here. Iron, copper, lead, silver and gold, with many others of less importance; and what is very remarkable, nearly all may be found in the same mountain. In the Cerro Colorado Mountain (the Heintzelman mine) is found all the ores for reducing silver, excepting cinna bar; that has not yet been found in the Territory, yet we have found indications of it.

Exaggerated reports of the richness of these mines will undoubtedly go to the States, without a fair account of the difficulties. It would be well for whoever leaves a good business and comfortable home to know that all the country about these "new diggings" is a sandy desert—no grazing, or raising crops. All the supplies used must be brought from San Francisco, requiring from one to two months' time, and at an expense for freight alone of over $100 a ton. These facts alone will give some idea of the cost of living. The climate is hot in the extreme. At Fort Yuma, sixteen miles distant, for months the thermometer stands from 100° to 120° in the shade. Yet, with all these difficulties, money will be made, and thousands will rush from the frozen Fraser River country to the hot deserts of Arizona. TUBAC.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### The Proposed Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

#### The Standing Committees of the House—Registered Seamen—Doorkeeper of the Senate, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The Standing Committees of the House will be announced on Thursday, to which time an adjournment took place, to enable the Speaker meanwhile to arrange them. According to usage, the Committees of the First Session are continued to the Second, with such alterations as may be necessary to fill vacancies.

The Democrats generally in the House to-day voted against laying the resolution to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer treaty on the table. The sending it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was to give an opportunity for discussion.

The number of registered seamen as returned to the State Department, is 6,689, of whom 310 are naturalized citizens. To Maine, 1,309 are assigned; to Massachusetts, 3,143; to New-York, 624; to Pennsylvania, 546; to Maryland, 33; to Rhode Island, 160; and the remainder are distributed among other States.

JOSEPH O. BURNETT and WILLIAM H. KING, of Pennsylvania, are appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

The practice-ship *Plymouth* has arrived in the Potomac, at Kettle Bottoms, and a steamer has been sent down to tow her up to this city. She will again be sent out to the Gulf Squadron.

Orders went out by the last Pacific steamer to the commander of the Department of the Pacific, Gen. CLARK, to send two companies to Lieut. BEALE, at the point where his road crosses the Colorado River.

The Democratic Senators in caucus this morning agreed on CHARLES S. JONES, long in the employ of the Senate, as successor to ISAAC HOLLAND, deceased, late Doorkeeper.

### XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to appropriate one million acres of the public lands for the support of the free public Schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but Mr. PEARCE objecting that the motion was not in order, Mr. GWIN notified the Senate that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. CAMERON gave notice of a motion for a pension to the widow of Gen. PERSIFOR F. SMITH; and Mr. SEWARD gave a similar notice in behalf of Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES.

Several uninteresting petitions were presented, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Numerous bills heretofore passed by the Senate were severally referred, including those making appropriations for internal improvements.

Mr. KEIM, of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, was sworn and took his seat.

The House took up the resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may in his judgment be best calculated to effect a speedy abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. [This resolution was at the last session reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.]

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—90 against 93—as follows:

YEAS.

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| Abbott of Maine, Rep. | Jones of Tenn., Dem. |
| Andrews of N. N., Rep. | Keim of Penn., Rep. |
| Arnold of Conn., Dem. | Kelsey of N. Y., Rep. |
| Bennett of N. Y., Rep. | Kilgore of Ind., Rep. |
| Billinghurst of Wis., Rep. | Knapp of Mass., Rep. |
| Bingham of Ohio, Rep. | Kunkel of Md., Dem. |
| Blair of Mo., Rep. | Leach of Mich., Rep. |
| Brayton of R. I., Rep. | Leiter of Ohio, Rep. |
| Buffington of Mass., Rep. | Lovejoy of Ill., Rep. |
| Burlingame of Mass., Rep. | Millson of Va., Dem. |
| Case of Ind., Rep. | Montgomery of Penn., Dem. |
| Chaffee of Mass., Rep. | Morgan of N. Y., Rep. |
| Chapman of Penn., Dem. | Morrill of Vt., Rep. |
| Clark of Conn., Rep. | Morse of N. Y., Rep. |
| Clawson of N. J., Rep. | Mott of Ohio, Rep. |
| C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Rep. | Murray of N. Y., Rep. |
| Colfax of Ind., Rep. | Olin of N. Y., Rep. |
| Comins of Mass., Rep. | Palmer of N. Y., Rep. |
| Corodie of Penn., Rep. | Parker of N. Y., Rep. |
| Cragin of N. H., Rep. | Pettit of Ind., Rep. |
| Curtis of Iowa, Rep. | Phillips of Penn., Dem. |
| Davis of Md., Am. | Pike of N. H., Rep. |
| Davis of Ind., Dem. | Potter of Wis., Rep. |
| Davis of Mass., Rep. | Potter of N. Y., Rep. |
| Davis of Iowa, Rep. | Purviance of Penn., Rep. |
| Dawes of Mass., Rep. | Ritchie of Penn., Rep. |
| Dean of Conn., Rep. | Robbins of N. Y., Rep. |
| Dick of Penn., Rep. | Roberts of Penn., Rep. |
| Dodd. of N. Y., Rep. | Royce of Vt., Rep. |
| Durfee of R. I., Rep. | Sherman of Ohio, Rep. |
| Farnsworth of Ill., Rep. | Sherman of N. Y., Rep. |
| Fenton of N. Y., Rep. | Spinner of N. Y., Rep. |
| Foster of Me., Rep. | Stanton of Ohio, Rep. |
| Giddings of Ohio, Rep. | Stewart of Penn., Rep. |
| Gooch of Mass., Rep. | Tappan of N. H., Rep. |
| Goodwin of N. Y., Rep. | Thayer of Mass., Rep. |
| Granger of N. Y., Rep. | Tompkins of Ohio, Rep. |
| Grow of Penn., Rep. | Underwood of Ky., Am. |
| Hall of Mass., Rep. | Waldron of Mich., Rep. |
| Harlan of Ohio, Rep. | Walton of Vt., Rep. |
| Hickman of Penn., Dem. | Washburn of Wis., Rep. |
| Hoard of N. Y., Rep. | Washburne of Ill. Rep. |
| Horton of Ohio, Rep. | Washburn of Me., Rep. |
| Howard of Mich., Rep. | Wilson of Ind., Rep. |
| Hughes of Ind., Dem. | Wood of Me., Rep. |

NAYS.

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| Adrian of N. J., Dem. | Jones of Penn., Dem. |
| Ahl of Penn., Dem. | Keitt of S. C., Dem. |
| Anderson of Mo., Am. | Lamar of Miss., Dem. |
| Atkins of Tenn., Dem. | Lawrence of Ohio, Dem. |
| Barksdale of Miss., Dem. | Leidy of Penn., Dem. |
| Bishop of Conn., Dem. | McQueen of S. C., Dem. |
| Bocock of Va., Dem. | McRae of Miss., Dem. |
| Bonham of S. C. Dem. | Marshall of Ill., Dem. |
| Bowie of Md., Dem. | Mason of Ky., Dem. |
| Boyce of S. C., Dem. | Maynard of Tenn., Dem. |
| Branch of N. C., Dem. | Miles of S. C., Dem. |
| Burnett of Ky., Dem. | Moore of Ala., Dem. |
| Burns of Ohio, Dem. | Moore of Penn., Rep. |
| Cavanaugh of Minn., Dem. | Morris of Ill., Dem. |
| Clark of Mo., Dem. | Niblack of Md., Dem. |
| Clay of Ky., Dem. | Phelps of Mo., Dem. |
| Cobb of Ala., Dem. | Phelps of Miss., Dem. |
| J. Cochrane of N. Y., Dem. | Powell of Va., Dem. |
| Cox of Ohio, Dem. | Ready of Tenn., Am. |
| Craig of Mo., Dem. | Reagan of Texas, Dem. |
| Crawford of Ga., Dem. | Ricaud of Md., Am. |
| Curry of Ala., Dem. | Ruffin of N. C., Dem. |
| Davidson of La., Dem. | Sandidge of La., Dem. |
| Davis of Miss., Dem. | Scales of N. C., Dem. |
| Dewart of Penn., Dem. | Searing of N. Y., Dem. |
| Dowdell of Ala., Dem. | Shaw of N. C., Dem. |
| Edmundson of Va., Dem. | Singleton of Miss., Dem. |
| Englis of Ind., Dem. | Smith of Tenn., Dem. |
| Enstis of La., Am. | Smith of Va., Dem. |
| Faulkner of Va., Dem. | Stephens of Ga., Dem. |
| Florence of Penn., Dem. | Stevenson of Ky., Dem. |
| Foley of Ind., Dem. | Stewart of Md., Dem. |
| Gartrell of Ga., Dem. | Talbot of Ky., Dem. |
| Goode of Va., Dem. | Taylor of N. Y., Dem. |
| Greenwood of Ark., Dem. | Tripee of Ga., Am. |
| Gregg of Ind., Dem. | Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem. |
| Groesbeck of Ohio, Dem. | Vance of N. C., Am. |
| Hale of Ohio, Dem. | Ward of N. Y., Dem. |
| Harris of Md., Am. | Watkins of Tenn., Dem. |
| Hatch of N. Y., Dem. | White of Pa., Dem. |
| Hawkins of Fla., Dem. | Whiteley of Del., Dem. |
| Hopkins of Va., Dem. | Winslow of N. C., Dem. |
| Houston of Ala., Dem. | Wortendyke of N. J. Dem. |
| Huyler of N. J., Dem. | Wright of Ga., Dem. |
| Jackson of Ga., Dem. | Wright of Tenn., Dem. |
| Jenkins of Va., Dem. | Zollicoffer of Tenn., Am. |
| Jewett of Ky., Dem. | |

RECAPITULATION.

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| YEAS—Republicans | 78 |
| Democrats | 10 |
| Americans | 2 |
| Total | 90 |
| NAYS—Democrats | 83 |
| Americans | 9 |
| Republicans | 1 |
| Total | 93 |
| Whole number of members | 234 |
| Number voting | 183 |
| Absent and not voting | 51 |

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BILLINGHURST, of Wisconsin, moved to reconsider the vote by which, yesterday, Mr. CURTIS' bill for a Central Pacific Railroad was referred to the Select Committee on the subject. He said that that committee, composed of gentlemen from various sections, had come to no conclusion, being divided in sentiment, and hence some other committee should have consideration of the subject.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, replied that no matter before the House was of more importance, and required a greater share of deliberation and argument. Although the Committee were divided, there was almost a general concurrence that something ought to be done for a railroad; but, when the subject of the route was brought up, they found themselves embarrassed. He did not despair of final success on the part of the Select Committee, but thought if they compromise on any route it will be on the Central route.

Mr. BILLINGHURST'S motion was disagreed to. Yeas, 48; Noes not counted.

Mr. OTERO (New-Mexico) introduced a bill to grant lands to New-Mexico, Kansas and Missouri, for railroads therein.

Mr. BERNHISEL (Utah) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of refunding to Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853; also instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's Pass to Salt Lake City.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington, offered a resolution,

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Our Relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. LAMAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

*To Mirabeau B. Lamar, Esq.*

SIR: The serious causes of complaint existing on the part of the United States against the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have already been made known to you, and you have received the necessary instruction to demand of those Governments prompt and ample reparation for the injuries for which they are responsible. You will again draw their attention to this subject, and especially the attention of the Government of Costa Rica, of which we have the most cause to complain for wrongs done to our citizens, and urge the immediate action of both Governments, in order that the United States may not be compelled to resort to other measures to secure that justice to which they are entitled, and which they are determined to obtain.

Recently, however, grave events have occurred in that region, which have still more complicated our relations with those Republics. Your various dispatches, numbered 8, 9 and 10, with the accompanying papers, reached the Department a few days ago, and have engaged my attention. The information you communicate is important, though much of it is little creditable to the Governments with which you have to deal. And, besides the information received from you, two documents have reached here from Europe, requiring the attention of the Government, one of which purports to be a contract for opening a canal, of which you were not aware at the time you wrote, while the other contains a kind of manifesto, issued by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica against the United States, as irreconcilable with the proprieties of their position, as with the true state of the facts, which have furnished the occasion for this misrepresentation.

These papers do not come to us through an official channel, but still circumstances indicate that they are authentic. I inclose copies of both of them. Your first step will be, by a categorical inquiry, to ascertain whether this manifesto or declaration is genuine, and if you find it is not, any further proceedings in relation to it will be unnecessary.

In order that the views and intentions of the United States respecting their relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica should be fully made known to those Governments, you will communicate to their proper officers respectively a copy of this dispatch, omitting, however, such portion of it as relates to this manifesto, should its authenticity be disavowed.

On receiving this extraordinary declaration, the first impression of the President was to take measures to ascertain its authenticity, and if found authentic then to recall the Minister of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and to dismiss their Ministers accredited to this Government. And had such a cause of offence been given by France or England, or by any other nation, with a well-established Government properly appreciating its duties towards foreign powers, this course would at once have been adopted. But the United States in this case will take counsel not from their rights, but from the condition of these Republics, and they will not hold the people responsible, upon this occasion, for this undignified exhibition of ill-feeling, which is rebuked by the whole history of their intercourse with this country. The United States are, as they have ever been, sincerely desirous of the prosperity of the States of Central America, and of the establishment of free, stable and enlightened governments among them. And the instructions with which you were furnished when you departed upon your mission, and which were made known to the Governments of the States to which you were accredited, bear undeniable evidence of this disposition. You were told that a federal system, resembling in its outlines that of the United States, was admirably adapted to their condition, and that the people of the United States would be gratified to find a similar one established there, and would see in the measure itself a pledge of future stability in their political institutions, and of improvement in all the elements of advancement. And you were instructed, whenever circumstances should render it proper to suggest these considerations, avoiding, however, all appearance of dictation, and placing your suggestions on the true ground, the interest the people of this country feel in the prosperity of that fertile and valuable region.

And still animated with these sentiments, the United States will deal with forbearance with this uncourteous provocation, having no fear that the moderation will be misunderstood. But you will give these Governments distinctly to understand that *a suitable reparation will be insisted on, or the United States will no longer be restrained by the considerations I have adverted to from seeking, by more efficacious means, proper redress for these unworthy imputations.*

Besides the reproaches of which this effusion of ill-feeling is made the medium of communication to the world, it indicates a line of policy looking to European intervention in American affairs, to which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which they will resist under all circumstances. I refer to the protectorate demanded by this proclamation, and to the appeal to the Governments of France, England, and Sardinia, to assume the duties attached to that position.

Before proceeding, however, to this subject, there is another which I desire first to dispose of, and which concerns events that have been connected with the relations between these countries and the United States.

It is asserted by these "Supreme Chiefs of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," that, at the time they issued this document (May 1, 1858,) a filibustering expedition menaced those States, and was at that time preparing to invade them, and that the movement was to be made under the patronage of the Government of the United States, with a view to take possession of Central America, if Central America refused to surrender itself to this country. This absurd intimation, declaration rather, that the United States were urging the annexation of the whole Isthmian region, is made with as much gravity as though the authors of it had the actual proof of the fact before them. The assertion is unworthy of refutation. But it justifies some general observations connected with this matter.

That unlawful warlike enterprises have been carried on from the United States, composed of persons from different countries, against the territory of Nicaragua, is not to be denied. But during the whole progress of these illegal efforts the Government of this country has faithfully performed the duty imposed upon it by the laws, as well through public proclamations against such enterprises, as by giving the necessary directions to the proper officers to prevent their organization and departure, as by invoking the action of the judicial tribunals, and also by the employment of its naval force. It is unnecessary to support these assertions by detailed proofs. They are as well known in Costa Rica and Nicaragua as here. Sometimes, indeed, owing to the defect of proof, it has not been in the power of the Government to arrest these expeditions. But even when its exertions have not succeeded in preventing their departure, they have been fairly and generally successfully directed to prevent reinforcements of men and *material* from reaching the adventurers who had eluded the vigilance of the officers of the law.

The good faith of the United States, in relation to these illegal undertakings, has been much misunderstood and misrepresented, both in Central America and elsewhere. A brief recurrence, however, to the true state of the facts would remove many of the erroneous impressions which have prevailed. It would show to every impartial inquirer what is indeed known to the present rulers of Nicaragua, that the origin of these attempts is due to the intestine difficulties of that country, and to the interference and application of persons of high authority there supported by the concurrence of a portion of the population.

Under such circumstances, the first expedition of this kind left the United States in June, 1855, and it was soon afterward claimed that the party with which it acted and whose interests it had promoted, had obtained such possession of the country as to entitle its authorities to be recognized as the actual Government of Nicaragua. The Government of the United States, however, withheld this recognition, and the expedition ultimately fatied of success. And subsequently the American authorities, at a critical period, probably prevented by their intervention the accomplishment of another effort to overthrow the existing Government by a military invasion. It is little creditable to the candor of the President of Nicaragua that these circumstances have been entirely overlooked in his earnest desire to cast reproach upon this country.

But there is another consideration, not less decisive in forming an estimate of the conduct of the United States under these circumstances. *A fresh invasion, says this accusatory manifesto, is preparing under the patronage of the Government of the United States, for the purpose of definitively taking possession of Central America, &c.*

I have already said that time has shown the error of this assertion, and ought to bring with it a due acknowledgment. No such expedition had left this country, nor, in fact, so far as I know, was one then contemplated. But a review of this subject presents a yet more powerful justification of the policy of the American Government. There has been no period since these projects were first set on foot by the Nicaraguan invitation when they would not, probably, have been successful, had the laws of the United States against such military enterprise been repealed or suspended by the legislative authority, or been left unenforced by the executive authority. The State of Nicaragua owes its political existence, or, rather, its present rulers owe the power they exercise to the laws of the United States, as executed by this Government, and the return for this fidelity is the undignified denunciation which has been given to the world. The most careless observer of passing events must be convinced that if military expeditions met no opposition in the United States from the public authorities, the spirit of adventure, originally called into action by Nicaragua itself, and fostered by subsequent occurrences, would send to that country, without delay, bands of enterprising men, who would soon obtain the control of its affairs and change the whole course of its policy—probably of its destiny.

But the Presidents of these Republics deal in specific facts, as well as in more general allegations. They charge that "the Government of the United States has, according to official reports made to that of Costa Rica by its Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, declared it was utterly powerless to prevent past attempts by the filibusters, or to protect the neutrality of Central America, owing to the insufficiency of the laws of the United States on this head."

This accusation is wholly without foundation. No such declaration was ever made by the Government of the United States. It would have been an act at once of fatuity and of falsity. As to the difficulties in the enforcement of these laws, they are not denied, and have given much trouble to the Government in the efforts it has made to carry them into effect. But that they are powerless, or have proved so, no one in or out of the United States has the right to assert. The representatives of the Central American States may be called on as witnesses, that in all cases where they have given information to the Government that military expeditions against that region were about to be undertaken, measures have been immediately adopted to prevent their success, and to arrest and punish the offenders. Sometimes these efforts have failed, owing to causes not within the control of the Government, and sometimes they have been successful; but at all times, the knowledge of the disposition of the Government to discharge energetically the duties imposed on it by the laws, has operated as a powerful restraint upon these enterprises, and has crippled the means relied upon for their consummation. To these views connected with this charge of acknowledged imbecility, I have now to add that I have just had an interview with the present Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, in this city, and have been assured by him that no such declaration was ever received by him from this Government, nor communicated to his own. If such a communication was ever made by any one in good faith, it must have been done under some strange misapprehension.

I perceive that you also occupy a place in this grave document, and that your "boasts in public," it is said, as to the course which will be pursued by the United States in the event of the failure of Nicaragua to ratify the recent treaty, have been deemed important enough to be introduced into this catalogue of national complaints. I have no doubt but that whoever has watched you, with a view to listen to and report your conversation, has grossly misreported you. But the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have much to learn in the duties of a just and wise administration if they consider it proper or dignified to collect the remarks of foreign Ministers in conversation and grossly report them to the world as grievances, demanding its interposition, or at any rate its condemnation. If you had given any just cause of dissatisfaction to the Governments of those Republics, as I am satisfied you have not, there was another course open to them, far more befitting the occasion than this, and that was to make a representation of the circumstances to the Government of the United States, in which case an inquiry would have been instituted and an efficient remedy, if necessary, would have been applied.

As to the statement it has been thought proper to make that all the official agents of the United States in Nicaragua have been the accomplices and auxiliaries of the invaders," I know nothing of it, except what is mentioned in this paper, and its position there in the absence of all proof, is not sufficient to entitle it to confidence. I repeat the assurance already given with relation to yourself, that if any of these agents have justly rendered themselves obnoxious to such charge, let the Government considering themselves injured by their conduct, transmit to this Department specific charges embodying these or any other accusation, with evidence in support of them, and the subject shall receive immediate attention, followed by such action as may be justly called for.

As to the Protectorate which is invoked "for the independence and nationality of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," it is a subject very easily disposed of, so far as the United States have any concern in the question. The President has no belief that either of the powers thus publicly and improperly appealed to has ever given the least encouragement to such a proposition, nor had any reason to anticipate it. The French Government has voluntarily disclaimed any connection with M. BELLY, and has given assurance that it has no designs on Central America, but, on the contrary, has avoided any interference of that kind. A guarantee for the general use and security of a transit route, and also for its neutrality, is a desirable measure, which would meet the hearty concurrence of the United States. These views have already been made known to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and they have been informed "that the President indulges the hope that these routes may yet be considered, by general consent, as neutral highways for the world, not to be disturbed by the operations of war." These great avenues of intercommunication are vastly interesting to all commercial Powers, and all may well join in securing their freedom and use against those dangers to which they are exposed from aggressions or outrages originating within or without the territories through which they pass.

*But the establishment of a political Protectorate by any one of the Powers of Europe, over any of the independent States of this Continent*, or, in other words, the introduction of a scheme of policy which would carry with it a right to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to *which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which, should the attempt be made, they will resist by all the means in their power.* The reasons for the attitude they have assumed have been promulgated, and are everywhere well known. There is no need upon this occasion to recapitulate them. They are founded on the political circumstances of the American Continent, which has interests of its own, and ought to have a policy of its own, disconnected from many of the questions which are continually presenting themselves in Europe concerning the balance of power, and other subjects of controversy arising out of the condition of its States, and which often find their solution or their postponement in war. It is of paramount importance to the States of this hemisphere that they should have no entangling union with the Powers of the Old World, a connection which would almost necessarily make them parties to wars having no interest for them, and which would often involve them in hostilities with the other American States, contiguous or remote. The years which have passed by since this principle of separation was first announced by the United States have served still more to satisfy the people of this country of its wisdom, and to fortify their resolution to maintain it, happen what may.

The progress of events have rendered the interoceanic routes across the various portions of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose possessions, extending along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, demand the speediest and the easiest modes of communication. While the just right of sovereignty of the States occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights will be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion, and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties, as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close these gates of intercourse on the great highway of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them, and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust regulations as would prevent their general use. *The United States do not seek either the control or the exclusive use of these routes. They desire that the advantages should be equally common to all nations.* Nor do they claim to interfere with the local Governments in the determination of the questions connected with the opening of the routes, and with the persons with whom contracts may be made for that purpose. *What they do desire and mean to accomplish, is, that the great interests involved in that subject should not be sacrificed to any unworthy motive, but should be guarded from abuse, and that when fair contracts are fairly entered into with American citizens, they should not be wantonly violated.* Other nations will, no doubt, pursue the same course in relation to their citizens or subjects, who may have similar interests.

But beside these general considerations, applicable to this subject, there are others which impose additional obligations upon these Isthmian Powers, and which bear with equal force upon their relations with other nations. Several of these Powers, and Nicaragua especially, have in fact, by their public proceedings, invited the cooperation of the capital and industry and enterprise of the world in order to open these lines of communication. The citizens of the United States have contributed their full share toward the accomplishment of the enterprise, and this Government intends to use the means in its power to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. The good faith of Nicaragua has been committed, and large sums have been expended, looking to its faithful observance.

A paper has recently appeared in the public journals to which I have already referred, purporting to be a contract between the Governments—the Presidents, rather—of Costa Rica and of Nicaragua, and M. BELLY, a French citizen, and his associates, constituting a new canal route company, and providing for its operations. Nothing is known here officially of the authenticity of this paper, but it carries with it a strong probability that it is genuine; and, presuming it to be so, it furnishes you with an occasion to lay before these Governments the views of the United States respecting their own interests and the interests of their citizens involved in the contracts for opening transit routes. So far as regards the action of Costa Rica, the President adhered to the views laid down in the instructions to our Special Agent, MR. JONES, a copy of which has been communicated to those Governments, and also furnished to yourself. And the United States, while they interpose no objection to an amicable adjustment by those Republics of the question of their boundary line, will recognize no arrangement which interferes with the existing transit interests as insisted on in those instructions. The United States no more claim for their citizens an exclusive right to form contracts for opening these transit routes than they claim for them the exclusive use of the routes when the work is completed. Their construction is a fair object of competition for the citizens and subjects of all other Powers. *The work is as open to* M. BELLY *and his advocates as to any other enterprising person.* There are but two points connected with this matter which have any interest for the United States, or which would justify their intervention. The first is, that no contract with M. BELLY, or with any one, indeed, should interfere with engagements previously existing with American citizens, but that *all such engagements should be preserved inviolate*; and the second is, that the regulations and conditions of the grant should be such as *to render the routes free and safe to all nations, but controlled by no one, and upon moderate and reasonable terms.* It would be equally impolitic and unjust for these Governments, in a desire to make those great undertakings profitable to themselves, without furnishing any contribution toward their construction, to levy onerous charges upon the persons and property destined to pass over them, and by this means interpose serious obstacles to their general use. These local Governments should look to the vast benefits which these enterprises will bring to the countries through which they pass, and not to strive by excessive impositions to make them sources of revenue, and defeat by this ill-judged measure the very object sought to be obtained.

It is not necessary that I should enter into a detailed examination of M. BELLY'S contract. There are physical and financial obstacles, as well as political ones, in the way of its execution, some of which can hardly be overcome. I shall, therefore, only advert to one of the provisions, rather with a view to the future proceedings of these Governments than from any practical bearing it will have in this case.

But, previously to doing so, I will bring to your notice one extraordinary stipulation which it could scarcely have been expected would have been accepted to by the United States, and which must have been entered into in anticipation of their objections to it. Those objections are insurmountable.

This obnoxious arrangement provides that the French Government shall have the right to keep two ships-of-war stationed in the waters of Lake Nicaragua, for the entire duration of the works.

I am persuaded this proposition will meet no favor from the French Government, and that its name has been introduced here unwarrantably and without its knowledge. The equality and security of these interoceanic routes constitute a great portion of their value to the world, and all commercial Powers are interested in their maintenance. An exclusive right in one of these Powers to exercise a permanent armed intervention, would give serious cause of dissatisfaction to all the others, and *the United States freely avow their determination to oppose such a measure, should the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua attempt to carry it into effect.*

But there are additional considerations applicable to this contract with M. BELLY and to other contracts for similar purposes entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, which commend themselves in the attention of the Government of the United States, and will not be disregarded. There are several American citizens, who, with different interests, claim to have formed engagements with the proper authorities of Nicaragua for opening and using the transit routes with various stipulations, defining their privileges and duties, and some of these contracts have already been in operation. This Government has neither the authority, nor the disposition, to determine the conflicting interests of these claimants. But what it has the right to do, and what it is disposed to do, is *to require that the Government of Nicaragua should act in good faith toward them, and should not arbitrarily and wrongfully divest them of rights justly acquired and solemnly guaranteed.* The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances, and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may go through the habitable globe, when they encounter injustice, they may appeal to the Government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into, with a view to such action in their behalf as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define in advance and with precision, those cases in which this national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action. In countries where well-defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent Judges, cases will occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found, and when that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to tortious proceedings by the direct action of the Government, or by its indisposition or inability to discharge its duties. But there is yet another consideration which calls for the attention of this Government. These contracts with their citizens have a national importance. They affect not ordinary interests merely, but questions of great value, political, commercial and social, and the United States are justified by the considerations already adverted to, in taking care that they are not wantonly violated, and the safe establishment of an interoceanic communication put to hazard or indefinitely postponed. The course of the Government of Nicaragua with relation to these engagements contained nothing in it reassuring for the future. Contracts duly executed with all the forms of law, carrying with them important vested rights, have been arbitrarily set aside by executive decree, a mode of proceeding not recognized in the contracts themselves, and without resorting to the action of Judicial tribunals. The facts in dispute have been unjustly assumed, and the hand of violence has been laid upon solemn engagements, which ought to have found their security in the good faith of the Government. I am not aware that in any case, has the forfeiture of a contract been declared in any other way than by *an arbitrary executive decree.* This is a state of things, to which no nation is bound to submit. It is vain to expect that the means of men and money, required from other nations for the execution of these works, will be furnished in the face of such manifestations of bad faith. Without confidence these great enterprises must fail; nor is it probable that one of them requiring a heavy outlay would now be undertaken and completed without some surety for their protection than would be furnished by the engagements of these Central American States. The danger of violation is too well known and appreciated to justify the expectation of the investment of capital under such unpropitious circumstances.

So long as a pecuniery object is supposed to furnish a motive for rescinding existing contracts, and forming new ones without any regard to vested rights, no progress will be made in the construction of canals, or of other permanent and expensive works for transportation.

The United States acting in behalf of their citizens *object to this system of confiscation, and they do not doubt but that they will share the concurrence of all other Powers, who have similar interests in these vastly important measures.* What the United States demand is that in all cases where their citizens have entered into contracts with the proper Nicaraguan authorities, and questions have arisen or shall arise, respecting the fidelity of their execution, no declaration of forfeiture either past or to come shall possess any binding force, unless pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the contract, if there are any, or if there is no provision for that purpose, then unless there has been a fair and impartial investigation in such a manner as to satisfy the United States that the proceeding has been just, and that the decision ought to be submitted to. Without some security of this kind, this government will consider itself warranted, whenever a proper case arises, in interposing by such means as it may think justifiable in behalf of its citizens, who may have been or who may be injured by such unjust assumption of power.

The course of the Government of Nicaragua, with relation to the treaty concluded by the plenipotentiaries of that Republic, and of the United States on the 16th of November last, has given serious dissatisfaction to the President. That treaty, had it been ratified by both parties, would have provided for the satisfactory arrangement of all the unsettled questions between them. It was negotiated by agents furnished with full powers, and on its reception in Nicaragua it met the approbation of the President, and was sent by him to the Constituent Assembly for its ratification, and was constitutionally ratified by that body. The disposition since made of it is unknown to this Government. It is known, however, that the just expectations of this Government have been disappointed, and that, too, under circumstances of the most unpleasant character. Assurances were more than once received from the Nicaraguan Minister here, and I am well persuaded he believed them, that the treaty had been ratified, and was already on its way to this country by a special messenger, and you also were fully persuaded by the circumstances you stated that such had been the action of the Nicaraguan Government. On the 28th of March you announced to this Department the ratification of the treaty, and on the 28th of April you reported that you had been led into error upon this subject. You explained the causes which had misled you, and certainly they were such as to justify the impression they produced, and to lead to the conviction that you were intentionally deceived. It is deeply to be regretted that the President of that Republic, when he received your congratulations upon the ratification of the treaty, did not promptly and frankly point out to you your error, so that you might communicate the true condition of affairs to your own Government.

You refer to a conversation which you had with the Minister of Foreign Relations, on the 26th of May, and during which he made representations which it is difficult to reconcile with the proprieties belonging to his position or with the facts themselves, so far as these are known to this Department. At this interview, as the excuse for the inaction of the Nicaraguan Government, he stated to you that certain amendments and modifications had been forwarded to Mr. BUCHANAN; and that, as soon as Mr. BUCHANAN'S answer was received, which he said would be in about eight days from that time, the Government would be able to speak more definitely about its fate. This personal reference to the Chief Magistrate of this country, with the avowal that a correspondence had been opened with him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of another Government, is a procedure at once uncourteous and unusual in the intercourse of nations. But, beside this objection, there is yet another. No application has been made for a modification of the treaty, either to the Chief Magistrate himself, or to the officer charged under his directions with the management of the foreign relations of the country. This statement of the Minister, therefore, is only a new and unsuccessful effort to account for the delays which have taken place, and adds obviously to the responsibility of the Government of Nicaragua.

No explanation has been received from that Government justifying or extenuating its proceedings, nor is it known here what is the present situation of the treaty, nor what disposition it is intended to make of it. Had it been duly ratified and exchanged, it would have removed all existing causes of complaint, and would have laid the foundation for the most amicable relations and the most useful and active intercourse between the two countries. The conduct of the Government of Nicaragua has still more complicated these relations, and placed the two countries in a critical position.

This Government, however, yet indulges the hope that a returning sense of justice may induce the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to recognize their duties, and to afford redress for the serious causes of complaint which the United States have urged. But *it is proper they should both distinctly understand that the American people and Government have yielded enough to the weakness of these Republics, and, without doing them injustice, they will now take care and do justice to themselves.* Preparatory to such action as may be necessary, a naval force will be stationed at San Juan del Norte, and also at San Juan del Sur, and at Realjo, with orders to afford all necessary protection to the persons and property of American citizens, and the commanding officers will be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties there intrusted to them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

### The Army in the West—General Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 13, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 21—1.—In pursuance of General Orders No. 21, from the Headquarters of the Army, the portion of the First Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth is assigned to posts as follows:

Captain Desaussure's Company F, and Captain Stenart's Company K to Fort Riley, under the command of Major Sedgwick; Captain Sackett's Company B, and Captain Smith's Company A to Fort Smith; Captain Wood's Company C and Captain Carr's Company I to Fort Washita.

Major Sedgwick will superintend the preparation and departure of the companies from Fort Leavenworth before proceeding himself to his post; and they will march with the least possible delay. The squadrons going to Carita Smith and Washita will proceed, each consolidated, by the most direct practicable road to their posts, having regard to the procurement of forage for their animals on the route. The former will precede the latter 24 hours in starting from Fort Leavenworth.

II.—The squadron going to Fort Smith will take 50 days' provisions, and that to Fort Washita 80 days' provisions from Fort Leavenworth to last during the march and until the arrival of further supplies. Fresh beef for the march will be purchased on the route. A six months' supply of clothing will also accompany these commands.

III.—The necessary transportation for these movements will be furnished from Fort Leavenworth by the Quartermaster's Department. That sent to Forts Smith and Washita will arrive at those posts during the Winter, and until further orders.

IV.—Fifteen thousand Sharpe's Carbine Cartridges, and thirty thousand Navy Pistol Cartridges will be sent without delay to Fort Washita, and 30,000 of each to Fort Smith, from the St. Louis Arsenal.

V.—The Quartermaster in this city will send without delay a supply of horse and mule shoes for one year to Forts Smith and Washita. By order of

Colonel E. V. SUMNER.
Signed, D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

## FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

### Abstract of Secretary Cobb's Report.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that on the 1st of July, 1857, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1858, the balance in the Treasury was $17,710,114 27. The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1858 were $70,273,860 59; and the aggregate means, therefore, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were $87,983,983 86. The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were $81,585,667 76; and, deducting this amount from the aggregate means, a balance remained in the Treasury, on the 1st of July last, of $6,398,316 10. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1858, the receipts into the Treasury from various sources, including the loan of 1858, amounted to $25,230,679 46, and the estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year are $38,500,000, making the sum of $70,129,195 56 as the estimated ordinary means for the current year. The expenditures, on the other hand, of the first quarter of this current fiscal year, and the estimated expenditures for the three remaining quarters, amount to $74,065,896 99, which would leave a deficiency of $3,936,701 43. There are, however, extraordinary means within the command of the Department, viz.: Treasury Notes to the amount of a million, which may be issued previous to the 1st of January next, and the balance of the loan (ten millions) authorized by the Act of June 14, 1858. These sums, added to the ordinary means, make an aggregate of $81,129,195 56, which, after deducting the actual and estimated expenditure of the current year, would leave a balance in this Treasury, on July 1, 1859, of $7,063,298 57. It is estimated that this aggregate of means for the year ending June 30, 1860, will be $69,063,298 57, and that the expenditures will be $73,139,147 46, leaving a deficit of $4,075,848 89. To this estimated deficiency on the 30th June, 1860, should be added the sum of $3,838,728, which will be required for the service of the Post-Office Department during the present fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Treasury discusses the Tariff question. The Tariff of 1857, he says, has been in operation more than a year, and, in ordinary times, the experience of that year would afford reliable data to judge of its effect as well upon the trade of the country as the revenues of the Government. The continuance of financial difficulties during a large portion of the time, however, and the effects of it, operating to a great extent during the whole period, create serious difficulties in forming a satisfactory judgment upon the question. The Secretary's estimates are based upon the opinion that a reaction in the trade and business of the country has commenced, and that we are gradually, but steadily, returning to a healthy and prosperous condition. There seems to be a concurrence in the public mind on this subject, if we may judge from the general tone of public sentiment. The files of the Department furnish strong evidence of its truth. The exports for the year ending the 30th June, 1858, were $324,644,421, being a reduction from the preceding year of only $38,316,261; while the imports for the same time were $282,613,150, being $78,276,991 less than the year before. This balance in favor of exports over imports was doubtless appropriated to the payment of our foreign debt, thus relieving the country, in part, of that source of embarrassment. It exhibits a large margin for an increase of importations when the business and necessities of the country shall demand it. The restoration of confidence and reaction of trade have already been manifested in this regard.

By referring to the receipts from customs at the port of New-York for the months of October and November, 1856, the year preceding the revulsion, the same months of 1857, the year of the revulsion, and the same months of the present year, the Secretary finds that the receipts of those two months in 1856 were $6,202,227; in 1857, were $2,028,210; and in 1858, were $3,810,819. Whilst the country has not recovered entirely from the disasters of the last year, the increased receipts of the present year indicate a decided reaction, and the promise of a certain and speedy return of prosperous times.

The Secretary's estimate contemplates a deficiency by June 30, 1860, of $7,914,516, and he inquires into the mode by which this deficiency shall be supplied. The Secretary does not think a loan advisable, and he thinks that a revision of the Tariff of 1857, and the imposition of additional duties, are the only remedy, unless Congress shall take some action to relieve the Treasury from a portion of the expenditures it is now required to meet. The Secretary makes various suggestions concerning his proposed revision of the tariff. He thinks that such duties should be laid as will produce the required revenue, by imposing on the people at large the smallest and the most equal burdens. This, the Secretary believes, is most effectually done by taxing, in preference to others, such articles as are not produced in this country; and among articles produced here, those in which the home products bear the least proportion to the quantity imported, are the fittest for taxation. The reason given is, that, in taxing articles not made in the country, the whole sum taken from the consumer goes into the Treasury; while in the other class the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported, but on the quantity made at home. This last tax is paid, not to the Treasury, but to the manufacturer, thereby rendering such a duty not only more burdensome, but grossly unequal, the home producer being benefited at the expense of the consumer. The Secretary does not expect a tariff to be framed on rigid revenue principles, but he thinks that in all changes an effort, at least, should be made to avoid a further departure from them.

The Secretary takes up the iron interest and particularly examines the condition of that branch of trade in connection with the Tariff question. The importation of iron and steel of all kinds, amounted, in the year ending June 30, 1857, to $25,954,111. In the year ending June 30, 1858, it amounted to $16,328,039; being a reduction of $9,626,072. This reduction is account for in part by the reduced prices of the last year; but there is shown by the same table a large reduction in the amount of imported iron and all manufactures of iron. Whatever cause, therefore, may have produced the great depression of the iron interest during the last year, it is very clear, says the Secretary, that it is not owing to an increased importation of foreign iron under the act of 1857. If, as alleged, the price of iron in this country had been reduced by the increased importations caused by the reduction of duties, then the price of the articles in those countries from which we import ought to have been beneficially affected. A comparison of the prices in this and foreign countries, during the last year, show that such was not the fact, as the price fell, not only in the United States, but in Europe also. The report shows that a similar decline has taken place in almost every important product of the country, and the writer contends that this decline cannot be ascribed to the change in the tariff made in 1857. It occurred indifferently, he says, in articles imported, in the most trivial quantities, and in those most largely imported, in articles the duty on which was unchanged, and in those on which it was diminished; proving that the cause was outside of all tariff regulations and beyond the control of legislation. The Secretary then produces statistics to prove the great increase of American manufactures, showing thereby that neither the tariff of 1857, nor that of 1846, which was based upon the same principles, have injured the manufacturing interest. One, among other illustrations offered, is an increase of 160 per cent in the exportation of American manufactures in 1858 over that of the year 1857. The exports of agricultural production, except cotton and tobacco, during the same period, show an actual decrease, which, the report says, is not a fair comparison, as 1847 was a year of famine in Europe, but the increase of these exports, by a fair comparison of the two periods, is about from 75 to 100 per cent.

In considering the question of the best mode of revising the present tariff, the Secretary is opposed to the repeal of the act of 1857, and the restoration of the act of 1846. He does not think that the wants of the Government require such an increase of the taxes, or that the public mind of the country will be brought again to acquiesce in any higher schedule than 30 per cent., the maximum of the present law. The Secretary is also opposed to the principle of home valuation. Adhering to the principles of the present tariff act, he recommends such changes as will produce the amount required for the public service. In accordance with the suggestion contained in his last Annual Report, the Secretary recommends that schedules C, D, F, G, H, be raised respectively to 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent. He sees no good reason for having departed in the act of 1857 from the system of decimal divisions. The present state of things, he thinks, affords a fit opportunity of correcting the error. This change will increase the revenue from customs $1,600,000, upon the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year. To raise the additional amount needed will not require an increase of all the rates of duty of the present tariff. It will become necessary, therefore, to select certain articles to be transferred from lower to higher schedules. In making such changes the true principles governing the imposition of duties for revenue should be kept in view, and such discriminations made as, consistently therewith, will best promote the various interests of our country, without doing injustice to any.

In speaking of the Public Debt, which on the 1st of July, 1858, amounted to $25,155,977 66, to which must be added the ten million loan negotiated during the present year, the Secretary expresses his disapprobation of the policy which would fund the Treasury Notes, which to the amount of $19,754,800 were outstanding on the 1st of July, 1858, and will become due during the next fiscal year. On the other hand their entire redemption, during one year, would call for an increase of the tariff to a point which would render necessary another revision of it in the succeeding year. The true policy, according to Secretary COBB, is to look in the present revision of the tariff to their gradual redemption, commencing with the next fiscal year. To carry out this policy, he thinks that Congress should provide for the raising of such amount of revenue as will enable the Department to redeem a portion of them, and, at the same time, extend for one year the provision of the act of Dec. 23, 1857, authorizing the reissue of such portion of them as the means of the Government will not enable us to redeem. By this course the Government can gradually discharge this part of the public debt without placing upon the people an onerous additional burden in the unnecessary increase of their taxes.

The Secretary of the Treasury again directs the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, on the subject of deposits by disbursing agents of the Government. He thinks it impracticable to execute the law according to its literal requirements, and gives illustrations to that effect.

It appears from the report of the Director of the Mint that the amount of bullion received at the several establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, was $31,494,311 29 in gold, and $9,199,954 67 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period amounted to $52,869,800 29 in gold, $8,233,287 77 silver, and $234,000 in cents. The Director recommends an amendment in the law so as to make silver a legal tender to the extent of $50 or $100; also, the issuing of mint certificates to depositors for sums as low as $50, payable to bearer, with a view of creating a sound paper currency. To both of these suggestions the Secretary is opposed.

The condition of the Treasury is not more favorable now than it was last year for the construction of public works authorized by Congress. At a time when the necessities of the Government demand an increase of taxation, the Secretary does not feel justified in recommending the construction of such works as are not urgently demanded for the public service. It will be for Congress to decide, in providing the necessary means for the next fiscal year, whether or not they will impose an increased tax for such a purpose. The Secretary recommends economy, and that, in no event should public works be directed without first subjecting the application for them to a rigid inquiry into their necessity and propriety; and when found necessary, the department should be required to submit to Congress suitable plans and estimates of the cost, before an appropriation is made.

The Secretary renews his recommendations of last year in regard to marine hospitals, and urges objections to the present system of building and maintaining them. He asks for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws, in accordance with a bill reported at the last session of Congress, with some further amendments. He, finally, submits reports of a commission appointed to test the various qualities of lifeboats; the report of the Coast Survey; the reports from the various bureaus of the Department, and reports from the Light-house Board.

## THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

### Continuation of the Divorce Case, Bennett vs. Bennett.

*From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 6.

*Mrs. Mary A. Bennett*, recalled.—Direct examination—While living at New-Rochelle, in 1850, one washing-day, I prepared the dinner. When we sat down Doctor was not pleased with it. We had mashed potatoes. Doctor took them on his fork and threw them at me across the table; also swore at me. In the Spring of '56, at the George-street House, my children had scarlet fever. I wanted a physician. Doctor thought he was capable of taking care of them. He not being an educated physician, I was unwilling, and after he had retired for the night, I sent servants after Dr. Ives. They required night watchers. I wanted to sit up till twelve o'clock, but Doctor always wished me to retire and said he would sit up with them; but after I had retired he would retire too, and then at twelve o'clock he would call the nurse and she would suppose he had been sitting up till then. One night they were so ill I positively refused to retire. Doctor insisted I should. I sat in a rocking-chair. He tipped it over, threw me out on the floor, and locked the chair in another room. I lay down on foot of children's bed. Doctor threw himself right across the children. I gave him my place on foot of bed, and I lay on lounge. He very roughly threw himself on lounge too. (Evidence reserved for private narration.) I pushed him off. Ever after that he has taunted me that he could prove I had been unkind to him, and kicked him off the lounge. He has also threatened to poison me. I omitted this because I shall never begin to tell the whole story. I have forgotten so many things myself. The poisoning was when we lived in George-st. house. He was vexed and said he would poison me. I made this expression, "Doctor, you forget that the same facilities are open to me as to you." A few evenings after that he made a glass of lemonade. What he had said, occurred to me, and I said, "Doctor, I am afraid to drink this." He drank it himself to show me there was nothing in it. Summer after returned from Cuba, Doctor threatened to put the property out of his hands. He said he was a fool that he had not done it before. Said he would let his business run down, and told me afterwards that he had let it run down, and was not worth anything, but when he proposed to take me to New-Orleans, in Fall of '57, I said I thought he was poor and could not afford to travel. He said, Well, if he had let it run down, he'd paid some one else for seeing to it. Said all he had to do was to make a little extra exertion to bring it up as good as ever. In the Fall of

## Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS—AMERICAN GUANO AFFAIRS—NATIVE WINES, WHY SUGAR MUST NOT BE ADDED—HOW TO TREAT CLAYEY SOILS—DRAINAGE, &C.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the Farmers' Club held its regular meeting at the rooms of the American Institute on Broadway, Mr. LAWTON in the Chair.

The Secretary read an interesting memorandum from the New-Zealand *Gazette*, announcing the fact that silk-worms are very abundant in that country, "clinging in countless swarms to the vegetation that they make their food," whose silk in staple and fineness is pronounced by the Glasgow manufactnrers that have tested it, superior to the best in use; and that to the amount of its production there is no assignable limit.

He called attention to the operations of the French "Imperial Zoological Society of Acclimation," which has its agents scattered everywhere, and aims to introduce into France the desirable plants and animals of every climate, that can be acclimated. It has already hired ostriches, and is filling the gardens and conservatories with plants and trees not heretofore deemed possible en French soil.

He remarked that Mr. FULLER, of Brooklyn, was cultivating slips and seeds of the Washington Gigantic Pine of California. In 1853, seeds and slips of this tree were introduced into England, and in 1854 in France. The intelligent Superintendent of the Central Park should not neglect the hint.

He remarked the difference between the Thames, a noble river, bnt now a source of poison to the Londoners, and the Seine, a miserable narrow creek, which still receives none of the filth of Paris, and is certainly no detriment to the City. The reason was that Paris was provided with snbterranesn galleries, communicating with every house, into which carriages are conveyed on railways, and by which all filth from the residences is conveyed off without offence to the inhabitants, and is turnsd into fertilizers.

Dr. GALLAGHER exhibited some wine from the native grape of the vicinity of Washington, N. C., and some also from the Mish grape, supposed to be a Scuppernong stock, grafted with the Butters grape. Though there was a great deal of saccharine matter in the grape, sugar had been added in the manufacture. Prof. MAPES remarked that the fermentation of the sugar of grape made brandy, while the fermentation of the cane sugar makes rum. Brandy decomposes animal matter, rum preserves it. The older a wine becomes, to which sugar has been added, the worse it is; the older that wine which has no sugar added, the better its flavor. Old rum has higher flavor than new, brandy loses flavor with age. Hence, the French when they put up fine wines of fleeting flavor add brandy, not sugar, after it has passed the period of fermentation. He had been making what they called "wines" from fruit, from rhubarb, &c., to which he added sugar. They certainly were very pleasant, but the trouble was that they wonld stay what he made tham; as fast as the fusil oil separates, they become rummy. It was easy to increass and change the flavor of fruits, especially of grapes. The experiment of mixing a drop of fusil oil with a drop of different acids was familiar, and the production thereby of the flavors of different fruits. Now, when he saw that the union of tannic acid and fusil oil gave the strawberry's flavor, it was easy to believe that dressing the strawberry bed with tan-bark would imdrove the flavor of strawberries—especially when it was remembered that the wild wood strawberry, where the fallen leaves and decaying bark of trees furnished an abundant supply of tannic acid, had a finer flavor than any cultivated berry. But the finest flavored grapes did not produce the finest flavored wines, for the reason that they contained too much fusil oil. This topic was one of immense interest to fruit-growers, and experiments were already being freely tried. There were 800 kinds of pears now in existence which were unknown when he came on the stand, and he felt sure that the palate was only just beginning to enjoy the pleasures in store for it, and which chemistry and the horticulturists were fast developing.

Mr. BENSON, of guano memory, here apoke for his son, (who had been introduced to the Cinh as one who had visited the American Guano Islands,) recapitulating the history of guano enterprises in the United States. In June, 1855, the Farmers' Club had urged by resolution the Government to take possession of certain guano islands to which no other nations had claim. The American Gnano Company was formed, trusting solely in the representations of Captain MICAEL BAKER, who had accidentally discovered an immense deposit of this fertilizer upon Islands in the Pacific. The President of the United States ordered a national ship to visit Baker's and Jarvis' Islands and report upon their promise. Commodore MERVINE visited the designated vicinity, and returned without landing upon them, saying that the alleged guano was worthless, that the coast was inaccessible from rocks, and that there was no anchorage for vessels. Secretary DOBBIN ordered the Commodore to send another vessel to explore the islands, and the *St. Mary's* was sent. Her report confirmed the Commodore's, though privately the gentleman who was in command of her admitted that there was anchorage about the islands. Notwithstanding this, another expedition was sent ont, the bonds of $100,000 required by the United States Government having been given, buoys were laid, and two cargoes brought home. Mr. BENSON's son rafted the timber on shore to build houses on the islands and boated the cargo off. In the late panic the Company lost all its funds. But then, when no underwriter in the Union would take the risk of sending a vessel, WM. H. WEBB, the shipbuilder, furnished a ship for the Company, and in it sent out a man in whom he could implicitly trust, to report how mnch guano there was and how accessible it might be. Sixty days since this agent reported that the guano on Jarvis' Island was boundless in amount and entirely accessible. Mr. WEBB then bought up $18,000 worth of the shares, which had been hawked about the streets for $5 to $10 a share—or one-fifth of the whole stock. A cargo of this guano had just arrived at Brooklyn, under care of the son of D. G. P. Jnnn, who, selling it at $38 a ton, was realizing a profit of $18,000 off his cargo. Mr. BENSON estimated the amount of guano on Jarvis' Island at 5,000,000 tons; and on Baker's Island at no less. He instanced experiments to show that it was in no way inferior to the best Peruvian article. Another company had lately been formed to bring guano from still other islands lately discovered.

The regular topic of the day was the Fall plowing of clay lands. Professor MAPES said that twenty-five years ago he reported to the Club experiments to show that the two constituents of the soil, to wit, alumina and carbon, were particularly active in receiving and retaining ammonia in the soil. That their presence enable the soil to retain the results of decomposition, else they would be washed down with the water into the wells and springs. LIEBIG afterward claimed this power for carbon, but overlooked it in alumina, but now all agree that it has scarcely less valuable properties of this sort than carbon. Everybody knew long ago that clayey soils held manures well, but it was commonly and erroneously supposed that it was so only by making a tight bottom to the land. Through a pound of powdered charcoal a million gallons of water would percolate, but not one particle of decayed animal matter—and alumina in which clay lands abound, was like carbon in this peculiarity. But clayey land would be puddled by dews and rains if not treated rightly, and this valuable property be of no nse to the crop. Break up the clay into a fine powder, and then the rain which holds in solution the exudations of all kinds of animal substances, surrenders to it a rich burden of fertilizers—the decay of 1848 is the raw material out which the growth of 1859 is furnished. To pulverise the clay in the best way, it is necessary to have a furrow and ridge them during the Fall. If they have been manured, just before back-furrowing, all the better,—then the manure is held between the back-furrows and the decomposition goes on all Winter. The exposed surface of the soil, thawing and freezing alternately, falls into powder, and not one atom of the decaying manure, or of the fertilizing elements in the rain or snow, is lost;—the alumia retains it all, till the roots of plants in the Spring are ready to absorb and elaborate it. A light, sandy soil, or a sandy loam, lacking clay, of course, wants different treatment. That should be left flat, aome even roll it with benefit. A clayey loam must be treated according to the amount of clay, and the crops to be raised. He would back-furrow and ridge a piece into which he meant to put deep crops, but not potatoes. Prof. MAPES enlarged upon the properties of alumina. Bury a fishy duck in a clayey soil, said he, and to-morrow you may cook and eat it without perceiving a remnant of the fishy flavor. Pulverized clay finely moistened will disinfect a place almost equal to chloride of lime. Stables with clay bottoms never smell. It was this property of absorbing and retaining which made it true that farmers sometimes by carting on two inches of clay npon a light sandy soil, made a barren field more prodnctive than if the same amount of manure had been spread npon it. Tna Professor then proceeded to show how land would bear to be more heavy with clay, if well under-drained, than otherwise. He preferred drains 5 feet deep and 80 feet apart to those 3 feet deep and 20 feet apart. Generally his plan cost no more than the other. The land never puddles near the drain, above the bottom of the drain. The water enters the drain from below—never from the sides. Between the drains the water of falling showers forms an arch in the earth, below which, tor a short distance, the earth is saturated, but above it never. Until this arch is flattened to the lower level of the drain the water will continue to issue from the drains. Tha five feet drain then secures two feet more of earth in depth that is never saturated than the three feet drains. He urged the necessity of keeping both ends of the drain open to the admission of air—the upper end being secured so by a pile of large stones reaching to the surface—and the circulation of air through it should be sufficient to extinguish the light of a candle placed at the upper opening. Another use of the drain was that it made a mulch in effect of the upper inch of soil over the whole field. The Professor digressed here to insist on the value of mulching ground with refuse hay, salt hay, anything. Sometimes farmers discover that a thick coat of barnyard mannre spread on in the Fall is of great service to their land, and think that it is all a mistake about the ammonia's being wasted when manure is spread in the Fall. But the ammonia is all wasted, and a cost of shavings would have done just as much good—the chief value of the manure was as a mulch, keeping the ground from early freezing.

Mr. BUSHNELL, of Long Island, related some facts illustrating these statements.

The Club, before adjourning, agreed to meet hereafter *every* Tuesday at 12 o'clock. The next subject is the Winter treatment of Stock.

At Syracuse there is a capital of $2,000,000 invested in salt-works. The amount of salt sent to market this year is stated at 6,800,000 bushels. Of this large amount, 4,500,000 bushels have been shipped through Oswego, and finds its market partly in tha Canadas, but mostly on the upper lakes; Buffalo has received and shipped about 1,500,000 bushels; the remainder has been absorbed in this State and Pennsylvania.

## OBITUARY.

A telegram from Philadelphia has announced the death of the Rev. HENRY A. ONDERDONK, at his residence in that city, Dec. 6. Bishop ONDERDONK was a native of New-York, began life as a physician, having graduated from the University of Edinburgh, studied theology, entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, presided over several congregations in the State of New-York, and in 1827 was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. In 1845, he was brought to trial before the Diocesan Convention on charges of intoxication and loose intercourse with females, and at the close of the trial resigned his charga. Ila was succeeded in the Bishopric by the Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., who still holds that office. Dr. ONDERDONK was a brother of the Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, of New-York, late Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese. At the time of the suspension of the latter, the Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., was elected Provisional Bishop; so that two brothers succeeded two brothers in the Bishoprics of New-York and Pennsylvania. The deceased Bishop was 70 years of age, was an able writer, and published several works.

Lnter sdvices from the Sioux country indicate the probable correctness of the former report that Lord GROSVENOR, (son of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER,) and Lord CAVENDISH, (son of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE,) have been murdered by the Indians while on a hunting expedition. The latest report is that their Lordships, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. ASHLEY, joined the Sioux, and that the party was set upon by the Crow tribe and murdered. Lord SUAT, who is now in Canada, published a statement recently, to the effect that this rumor was unfounded; but the Montreal *Tronscript* says that that gentleman has now undertaken to convey the tidings of that fatal event to the parents of the murdered men.

Mr. Osman Wood, of Dartmouth, died in that town last week, at the age of eighty-four years. Among his effects were fonnd $2,500 in silver, $500 of which were in Spanish bills, and $1,000 in bills of the Merchants' Bank, New-Bedford. The bills had been kept in his house thirty years. In his will he bequeathed to his sister the very liberal legacy of $3; to his brother, $50; to his housekeeper, $1,000; and the balance of his property, about $10,000 to his nephew.

Information has been received in Baltimore of the recent death, at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Psris, of the Very Reverend Dr. DELUOL, at one time President of St. Mary's College in this city, and for many years Superior of the Theological Seminary connected with that institution. Dr. DELUOL was a native of the South of France, and emigrated to Baltimore about forty years ago.

Berlin papers mention the sudden death of VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, a man not much known in America, but in Europe recognized as one of the firmest and most enlightened patriots of the age. His romantic love history, and marriage with the beautiful and fascinating Jewess RAHEL, is the subject of one of CARLYLE's most interesting essays.

Mr. NATHANIEL BOLTON died at his residence in Indianapolis, November 26, aged 56 years. Mr. BOLTON removed to Indianapolis with the State Government, about the year 1822, and established the first newspaper ever published in that place. He was appointed by President PIERCE as United States Consul at Geneva.

Dr. AURELIUS HARLAND, a well-known English surgeon, long resident at Hong Kong, died in that city Sept. 12. He had resided at Hong Kong for 14 years, and gave much time to the study of Chinese medicine and physiology; was well acquainted with the Chinese language, and contributed sundry valuable papers on China to the archives of the Asiatic Society.

Mr. HALEY HUTCHINSON, one of the oldest and wealthiest of the planters of Montgomery County, Ala., died recently. Mr. H. has lived a bachelor and leave no relatives. The fortune he leaves is very ample.

Mr. BENJAMIN MARSHALL, an old citizen of Troy, N. Y., died Dec. 2, aged 76. He was a native of England, and had embarked largely in manufacturing pursuits at Troy.

Mr. Thomas Illeran, a well-known engineer, died in Philadelphia, Dec. 1. He was an Englishman, but resided in this country for forty years. He had written and published several works.

Baron de Beauverger died recently in Paris. He was French Envoy at Vienna in 1809, was a Prefect under the Empire, and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Col. M. W. Irwin, formerly United States Marshal in Minnesota, and an old resident of the Territory, died recently at St. Paul.

The New-Orleans papers announce the death of Mr ACHILLE SZOUR, a well-known planter, at the age of 75.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

An outrage has been committed by the soldiers of Belknap, Texas. In a difficulty which occurred between a citizen, Mr. George Pettyjohn, and a soldier, the soldier was shot. The latter was taken up to the garrison and placed in the hospital, and Mr. Pettyjohn delivered himself up to the Sheriff. Whilst accompanying the Sheriff up to the Justice's office, a party of soldiers, completely armed, belonging to Company B, of the 2d Cavalry, who had just arrived from Fort Mason, and to which the soldier belonged, came over to the town and commenced firing upon Mr. P., who, in attempting to escape, ran into Fisher's Hotel. The soldiers, some twenty in number, headed by a sergeant named Rosendolph, followed up, firing indiscriminately at every one they saw running, and then surrounded the hotel and fired into it, until they were stopped by Major Thomas, who came accompanied by a guard of soldiers. Mr. P. was literally shot to pieces.

There has been forwarded to the Interior Department, through the Attorney-General, full official accounts of the proceedings in the land cases of Limantour and Aimedan, which have recently been adjudicated in the Supreme Court of California in favor of the United States. The first of these claims was located near San Francisco, and covered, it is said, property worth $40,000,000; the other covered a valuable quicksilver mine. As the cases were very important, Attorney-General Black engaged a prominent legal gentleman of Pittsburg, Penn., Mr. Stanton, to defend the United States, and he was assisted by the U. S. District-Attorney for California. It was shown on the trial that the titles of the private claimants were fraudulent; and although every arrangement had been made to prevent detection, by means of the most ingeniously contrived schemes, the whole plot was laid bare and defeated.

A horrible affair occurred at Baltimore, Dec. 1, in the public house of Mr. Lawson P. Keach, on Gay-street, known as the Green House. Two brothers, named John and Thomas Connery, both sons of Mr. John Connery, who for so many years was connected with the baggage department of Barnum's Hotel, but at present residing on a farm in Baltimore County. The brothers had come to town in search of a missing animal belonging to their father, and, failing to find it, paid too many visits to places where strong drinks are sold. Thomas became very drunk. The parties entered the Green House and took another drink, when the deceased commenced persuading his brother to go home, and in doing so laid his hand upon him in the way of kindness, when Thomas immediately drew a pistol and shot his brother dead upon the spot.

Mr. Kendall writes to the *Picayune*, from New Braunfels, Texas: "Our planters about here have a new market for their cotton—a market which was hardly thought of a few years since. In our streets can now be seen a long train of Mexican carts, all the way from Saltillo, picking up the cotton between this and the San Marcos, and lower down the country, all of which is destined for the Mexican factories beyond Montcrey and the Sierra Madre. The manufacturers there find it for their interest to send directly here to buy the cotton they require at the plantations, and to send it off on the long journey in the rude carts of the country. Our pisniers, meanwhile, receive better prices than they could possibly obtain by sending their cotton to Indianola or Galveston."

A private letter received in Washington from Tunis, Algiers, states that on the 20th of October H. B. M. steamer *Supply* arrived at that port from Malta, for the purpose of taking on board 45 cases, containing Mosaic and Punic Inscriptions, which were taken from the ruins of Carthage. Some of the Mosaics are represented as being beautiful and of large size—one piece measuring 15 feet by 6 feet. The cases generally measure about eight feet square. Besides the inscriptions, several pieces of stamary and architectures were also put on the *Supply*. These articles are all to be taken to London and placed in the Museum there.

The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police has been engaged with some amusing cases. It has sentenced to a heavy fine a philanthropist who provided the natives of one of the suburbs of Paris with remedies for all their bodily and moral ailments. Like Dulcamara, he had an *elisir d'amore*—" to inspire love by magnetic attraction." He, however, told his customers that it would not act unless they kept their nails and teeth scrupulously clean. This benefactor of mankind was making a large income out of this specific when the police interfered.

The Wisconsin Committee on State Assumption, consisting of Messrs. Catlin, Weeks, Davis and others, have issued an Address to the people of the State, urging the necessity for the assumption of railroad debts by the State; for the reason, among others, that the State can better afford to pay these debts than suffer by the depreciation of property, loss of character and the stagnation of business.

A bill is pending in the Senate of North Carolina, forbidding free negroes to emigrate to that State, and providing that they shall be sold as slaves if they remain after two years' notice to depart. Another bill is before the same body, which permits "free persons of African descent to select their own masters and become slaves."

The project for a paid Fire Department in Baltimore is taking shape. An ordinance, fixing the rates of salaries, has been drafted, and is under consideration in the City Council. It is proposed to pay the Chief Engineer $1,200 per year, his assistants $800, foremen $600, and the men $200. Total estimated cost per annum, $40,400.

The Fresno Indians in California are killing their "medicine men." They declare them to be witches—that they cannot cure the sick, and that there will be no more rain or grass seen until they are exterminated. Seven or eight of their doctors have, in consequence, already suffered martyrdom.

Thomas Henry is under arrest at Cincinnati, for attempting to kill his wife. He entered the room where she was sitting, and fired two barrels of a revolver at her, the charge taking effect in her left breast. The man is supposed to be insane.

The Boston Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, in its annual report, states that relief has been given to 2,056 persons this year. The report condemns the present municipal system of out-door relief.

An English paper notices the curious fact that it is necessary to go as far back as 1791 to find Easter Sunday fall on the same day of the month as it will do in 1859, namely, the 24th April. Next year the *Fête Dieu* will fall on the Eve of St. Jean, (Midsummer Eve.)

There is a lively time in Boston about the skating-pond on the Common. The Water Commissioners declare that the water cannot be spared, bnt the Aldermen propose to go on with the work, whether the Commissioners are willing or not.

The improvement of the Sabine River, under the contract with the State Engineer, is progressing favorably. The contractors are cutting away all the snags and overhanging timbers that have heretofore obstructed the navigation.

The death of Major Harris, member of the present Congress, as well as member elect of the next Congress, makes a new election necessary; and it is understood at Springfield that one will soon be ordered by proclamation from the Governor.

The Washington (Texas) *Register* says: "Several emigrant trains have passed through town this week, bound for the West. We were informed by one gentleman that the road east was literally lined with movers.

A young man, name not given, the son of a respectable farmer living near Rochester, has been arrested on a charge of forgery on a Rochester house. He was committed for trial. The amount was $150.

Parties, who have faith in recent reports, are washing for diamonds in Georgia. The upper section of Hale County and the adjacent territory is said to be the diamond district.

The movement in favor of a Floating School at New-Orleans has been renewed. It is proposed to receive boys to be trained for the service of the commercial marine.

Land-owners on the Guadalupe River, in Texas, are importing large numbers of Mexican sheep to establish sheep-farms.

Twenty-two young men have received gratuitous instruction in the University of North Carolina during the past year.

The first City Railroad in Chicago was commenced last week; the Mayor laying the first rail. The road runs through State-street.

A public meeting of four thousand persons has been held at Quebec, to denounce the Government.

A State Historical Society has been organized at Jackson, Miss.—Col. Wales, President.

At St. Louis, *Flora Temple* has beaten *Reindeer*, winning a purse of $1,000, two-mile heats; time 5:11½.

The Missouri Institution for the Blind has 34 pupils.

A thousand divorce cases are pending in the several counties in Indiana.

The steam canal-boat *Fulton* sank near Brockport a day or two ago; damage $3,000.

The small-pox has appeared with considerable virulence in Buffalo.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has ordered the arrest of all street-beggars.

### Execution of Murderers.

CONFESSION AND EXECUTION OF WM. SCHWITZER AT GOSHEN.

At Goshen, New-York, Dec. 3, WM. SCHWITZER *alias* SANDERS, was hung for the murder of a fellow-servant named SAOBK. The murder was committed at a farm-house near Goshen, and the murderer wounded a female servant: jealousy being the cause of the assault. The girl recovered, the man SHORE died, and SCHWITZER was hung. While in jail, he wrote a confession in the German language; it is long, but coherent. He gives the following account of himself: I, WILLIAM SCHWITZER, was born on the 4th day of February, 1837, at Wiebeck, in Kurfurstenthum, County of Schonmburg, Hessen. My mother died young; I scarcely remember her. My father was sent to America on account of his evil conduct, after which I found an asylnm amoog strangers. Already during my school days I had a propensity for evil, which soon grew upon me, but it was not until I left school, and became my own master, that my sin increased; for idleness is the root of all evil. After my confirmation I was put out to an apprenticeship, to learn a trade, but I soon left it. Little by little I began to steal, and I committed other atrocious sins connected therewith. For these I was admonished, and I waa punished both by justice and by the hand of God. But thia was of no avail. Sometimes I resolved to lead a better life, but I was dragged back by Satan into the same sins, because I was too weak of myself to resist him, and I dared not implore the aid of the Almighty—without which no one can resist the fiery darts of the enemy.

Thus I continued this sinful life, until a year and a half ago, when I arrived in the suburbs of Hamburg, a city where many young men have been seduced into the vilest wickedness, of which I committed the more being already a great sinner. I found employment there. At first I didn't care for the society of strangers, but by degrees, as I became known, and was taken by my companions to their social gatherings. I fell back into my old ways. All my former sins were here renewed. In the meantime my brother and sister had left for for America, my sister having previously married.

SCHWITZER narrates that he left Hamburg last June, stopped awhile in England, and then came to New-York, finding his brother and sister here; tried to work on a farm near Piermont; left that place and wandered about New-York; afterwards returned to the country, and followed the Erie Railroad to Goshen, where Mr. KELLER received him kindly. SCHWITZER says he told a "shameful lie" to this gentleman; but adds: "Dear Mr. KELLER, do not put this sin to my account. You assisted me in such a friendly way to employment with those people. Oh! if I had only commenced then another life, praying God to come to my assistance in my need, and deliver me from my sins, I had yet time to become a better man, for I was still young. But this I did not do, and Satan glided at that moment into my heart, so that I became worse, and a greater malefactor than before. Thus it was with me. The unclean Spirit sought for others, and I became more wicked than ever before. The Evil Spirit, whose servant I had become, seized upon me with redoubled power, and promised me freedom if I would obey him. So it happened that for vile and worldly mammon I became an assassin—yea, nearly a double assassin, had not the hand of God shaken a little my hand.

The confession ends as follows:—Oh! merciful God, who desireth not the death of thy Son, but that he may repent and live, look into my crushed and dejected heart and take my soul, which I now recommend to thee, from this vale of misery, through Jesus Christ our Master and Savior. Amen. The Grace of God, the Father, the love of Jesus Christ, and the peace of the Holy Ghost, be especially with me. Amen. Schwitzer languishes for the grace of God in Jesus Christ. Amen.

The execution took place in the jail yard at Goshen the rope was cut at noon.

EXECUTION AT SALEM, N. Y.

At Salem, N. Y., Dec. 1, MARTIN WALLACE was executed for the murder of BARNEY MCENTEE. The parties had been friends, and WALLACE committed the murder for money. After a painful scene, in which his wife was deeply affected, he himself comparatively unmoved, the condemned man was led up the scaffold by Sheriff COWAN and his Deputy, where he engaged in prayer and the peculiar ceremonies of his Church, in company with his Spiritual adviser, a Catholic Priest. The Troy *Whig* says: "He seemed truly fervent in his devotions. The priest then took leave of WALLACE, and after the reading of the death warrant he shook hands with the Sheriff and Deputy, and the black cap was placed over his eyes. At this moment he asked leave of the Sheriff to engage in prayer, which was granted, and he fell on his knees and prayed for some time. After he had concluded his prayer he remained in a kneeling posture. The Sheriff descended the steps of the scaffold, put his foot upon a spring at the bottom, the drop fell, and MARTIN WALLACE was launched into eternity. Owing to his position, the unfortunate man did not fall far. His neck was not dislocated; he died by strangulation, but very easily. There were for about the space of eleven minutes movements in the arms and apparent attempts to breathe; but there were no struggles, and a handkerchief in his hand was quietly held there after life had become extinct."

THE NEWARK MURDERER.

The Newark *Mercury*, Dec. 4, says: "The conduct of the murderer, MCMAHON, before and since his conviction, has been largely commented upon, and the popular sentiment has placed him, very decidedly, among the most reckless and abandoned ruffians of the time. The impression, however, it is now deemed, does injustice to MCMAHON. Many of the reports in circulation in reference to his conduct in jail are flatly contradicted. The Rev. C. P. WILSON, Chaplain of the County Jail, says of him, that 'Although he manifests no heartfelt penitence, still in my opinion, he is not guilty of the wicked speeches alleged against him. He positively declares that he never thought or said that he wished to be executed early that he might dine with his Satanic Majesty, or anything like it; and begged that I would request the editors of those papers who had published such a wicked speech as coming from him, that they would do him the favor to say there was not a word of truth in it. He says his feelings were hurt by the prosecutor, or he would not have said to him what he did the Court-house after receiving his sentence.'"

A COPYRIGHT QUESTION IN FRANCE—ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—*Galignani* says: "Another case relative to the works of ALEXANDRE DUMAS was yesterday submitted to the Tribunal of Commerce. Some years back he entered into an agreement with M. CADOT, a publisher, to the effect that the latter should, on certain conditions, have the privilege of publishing his works in what is called the *cabinet de lecture* form, that is, in volumes printed in very large type, and sold at a high price; and subsequently, he entered into another agreement with the proprietors of a periodical called the *Echo des Feuilletons*, by which he allowed them to reprint his works in it, and also to make an illustrated edition of them, but subject to the condition that they should not do either until at least a year after the appearance of CADOT's edition, so as to allow the latter time to sell. In 1856 they reprinted in the *Echo* a tale, called *Le Lievre de mon Grand-Pere*, within less than a year after its appearance, and so infringed CADOT's rights; and in 1857 they brought out an illustrated edition of the *Mohicans de Paris*, which, though it has extended to twenty-five volumes, is not yet completed, and thereby made another infringement of CADOT's agreement. Accordingly, yesterday, M. A. DUMAS and M. LEFRANCOIS, the representative of his creditors, brought an action against them. In answer to it they attempted to show that some special understanding had been come to with respect to the republication of the first work; and with respect to the *Mohicans de Paris*, they showed that, at the end of the nineteenth volume, CADOT had placed the words "End of the *Mohicans*," and that he had published the twentieth volume under the title of *Salvator le Commissionnaire*, which was one of his choosing; wherefore they were warranted in assuming that the *Mohicans* was terminated, and that they could a year after bring out an edition of it. But the tribunal condemned them to pay 500f. damages for having published the *Lièvre de mon Grand-Père*, and it ordered them to suspend the publication of the *Mohicans*; it also ordered that all copies of the latter work remaining on hand should be sequestrated. It, however, directed that CADOT should drop the title of *Salvator le Commissionnaire*, and publish the whole work under that of *Les Mohicans de Paris*.

ILLICIT LOVE, ELOPEMENT, DEFALCATION AND DEATH.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a series of letters which detail a remarkable story of crime. The *Commercial* says: "Fourteen years ago HARLOW CASE was a respectable and esteemed citizen of Buffalo. He held the place of Assistant Postmaster under Mr. DORSHEIMER, and was for many years intrusted with the more important duties of the office. A member of one of the Baptist Churches, upright in every walk of life, married and the father of a family, he seemed to be as firm in the straight-forward paths of virtue as any other. Removing to Sandusky, Ohio, he received the appointment of Collector of that port under Mr. FILLMORE. The appointment was one universally approved, and the numerous friends of CASE in this city were rejoiced at his success in life. While holding that office he was intimate in the family of a Mr. F., one of his assistants. Mrs. F. was young, beautiful, impassioned, and a fatal attachment grew up between the two, which remained unsuspected until the truth was made known by the sudden elopement of CASE with Mrs. F., and the simultaneous discovery that he had absconded with Government funds to the amount of some $34,000. From that time forward nearly all trace of the guilty pair was lost. The family of CASE, bereaved and betrayed, remained hopeless in their grief. Mr. F. engaged in a long but fruitless chase of the fugitives. And now, from off the sea, come tidings—a broken, half-told story of lonely wanderings in foreign lands; a full recital of a never-ceasing remorse, with pitiful and solitary deaths in far-away islands and on the stormy waters of the Indian Ocean. Both victims of unhallowed passion are asleep—the mother in the groves of Ceylon, the little child in the coral forests of the sea. The betrayer still wanders the earth.

A handsome monument to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. GILMAN has been erected in the cemetery at Charleston.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 7.

Before Judge Betts.

The December term of this Court was opened this morning in the new court-room. The room had not been entirely fitted up, there being no carpet on the floor, and Judge BETTS stated to the Bar that there would be no contested cases taken up until Thursday, to give time to the Marshal to complete the furnishing of the room.

A jury was ordered to be summoned for Friday of next week, and as there was a very heavy calendar of jury cases, and the District-Attorney would probably occupy all the term after that, Judge BETTS announced that the Admiralty would be taken up first, and continued until the jury were called. He stated also that now, after so long an intermission in the business of the Court, the accommodations were such that he and Judge INGERSOLL would try to keep the Court continually open, and they should hold the Bar strictly to the rules relating to the calendar.

The calendar was then called through, for the purpose of setting down causes, and the Court adjourned.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 16.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PATENT FOR MAKING BRASS KETTLES.

*The Waterbury Brass Company* vs. *The New-York and Brooklyn Brass Company*.—This action was brought to trial this morning. It involves a patent for machinery for making brass kettles, invented by Mr. Hayden. Models of the machinery were in Court, and small kettles made for the edification of the Jury. The case was opened for the plaintiffs by Mr. Parsons.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Parsons. For defendants, Mr. Keller and Mr. Gifford.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 6.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Daniel Honigsberger* vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company*.—This is an action to recover damages for injuries to Solomon Honigsberger, a lad eight years old, a son of the plaintiff, by which the boy lost his left arm in consequence of being run over by one of the defendants' cars. The accident occurred on the 22d of May, 1857, in this wise: The boy was a pupil of the public school in the vicinity of the First-avenue and Ninth-street. At 3 P. M. of the above-mentioned day, as he was leaving for his home upon the adjournment of the school, he had occasion to cross the First-avenue at the Ninth-street crossing. It may be stated here that the Second-avenue cars pass through the First-avenue going up, and through the Second-avenue going down. As the lad was going across the avenue in company with several other boys, the cars were approaching Ninth-street. When at the upper crossing of Ninth-street the boy slipped and fell, striking his head against the nigh horse's flank. Falling upon his back, he immediately turned upon his face for the purpose of rising, which action brought his left arm across the rail. The forward wheel of the car passed over and broke it. Before the rear wheel reached the spot the lad was caught up by a bystander. The injury was very severe, the limb, in the language of Dr. Valentine Mott, who was examined as a witness, being crushed. Amputation was necessarily resorted to.

The counsel for the plaintiff introduced testimony to show negligence on the part of the driver, one witness saying that his face was turned back toward the car, and that he was conversing with some one when the casualty occurred. The boy himself was offered as a witness, but was objected to, on account of his youth, and ruled out.

On the part of the defence, the driver, conductor and others were put on the stand, to contradict the charge of negligence.

The case, of course, turns upon the question whether the Company, by its servants, exercised due vigilance and care. A great deal of both is requisite, and should be used, to protect foot-passengers, and especially children, from injury by cars in the crowded streets of our City. The lad, who appears intelligent and interesting, attracted considerable attention in Court. At a late hour, the cause was still on.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

*Richards* vs. *Clark et al.*—Case settled.

*Gwynne* vs. *Kettell*—Motion to readjust. Costs denied.

*Quick* vs. *Morris et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

*Brown* vs. *Kugler*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

*Kessler* vs. *Schlesenger*—Motion to discharge arrest denied.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 1,144 | 4,622 | 4 171 | 9,937 |
| Corn Meal, obls... | — | — | 2,137 | 2,137 |
| Wheat, bushels.... | — | 666 | — | 666 |
| Corn, bushels..... | 15,840 | — | — | 15,840 |
| Barley, bushels.... | 6,000 | — | — | 6,000 |
| Oats, bushels..... | — | 600 | — | 600 |
| Malt, bushels..... | — | 600 | — | 600 |
| Provisions, pkgs... | — | 3,961 | 179 | 4,140 |
| Whisky, bbls ..... | 100 | 529 | — | 629 |

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices tend downward. Pots, $5 50: Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales, to-day, 670 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; and 300 bags St. Domingo at 9½c., ₱ lb., usual terms. A public sale is announced for Friday, Dec. 10. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 77,639 pkgs.; including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 41,600 mats, and 12,754 bags Java, 16,760 bags Rio, 2 575 bags Maracaibo, 1,700 bags Bahia, 1,500 bags St. Domingo, and 750 bags triage Lagusyra. The leading merchants of this City, engaged in the Coffee trade with Rio de Janeiro, having taken into consideration the question of the 2 ₱ cent. tare, hitherto allowed on Rio Coffee, and believing it to be an allowance which the actual weight of the bag, and its market value, when empty, do not justify, have resolved, in response to the representations made some time ago from Baltimore, to allow no tare on Coffee sold by them on and after the 1st of January next, but to render bills to the purchasers at the gross weight per weigher's return.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅞c.@12c.; and do. Gulf at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and quiet at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in request at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, which continue firm. Sales 9,000 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound State, ₱ bbl..... | 3 40 | @ 4 10 |
| Standard Superfine State..... | 4 20 | @ 4 45 |
| Standard Extra State..... | 4 75 | @ 5 00 |
| Superfine Western..... | 4 25 | @ 4 60 |
| Fancy Ohio..... | 4 80 | @ 4 90 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan..... | 4 85 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio..... | 5 40 | @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee..... | 5 25 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee..... | 5 35 | @ 6 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... | 5 75 | @ 7 75 |

Canadian is quiet at former rates; sales 300 bbls., at $5@$6 25 for low to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Southern continues depressed; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 85@$5 25 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

DYEWOODS—Sales 25 tons Lima Wood at $90; 25 tons Savanilla Fustic at $19; and 40 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—Sales 500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 65; and 800 boxes bunch do. at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. Corn is in fair request at about previous rates. Sales 30,000 bushels at 76c.@77c. for mixed Western, 75c. for new yellow Jersey, 78c. for new white Southern, and 84c. for old white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bushels Northern, at 77c., in the slip. ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand and is steady. Sales 11,500 bushels ordinary to fair State at 75c.@78c ₱ bushel. Oats are inquired for at buoyant prices. Included in the sales were 13,500 bushels Canada at 53c.@54c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 52c.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 12½ P. M.—The Huguenots.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yeca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Americans in Paris—A Gentleman from Ireland.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—Our Gal.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Drover's Bride—Cruel Magpie—Gipsy Farmer.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Ploughman Turned Lord.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....4 P.M.
North and West—Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 8¾ A. M.

The European mails by the *Arago* heuce for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the City yesterday the election passed off very quietly. The vote is small, owing, in part, to the state of the weather, which wes very bad, the rain falling nearly all day, snd the streets being in s shocking condition. Under these unfavorable circumstances it was anticipated that Purser would be the fortunate candidate; but Haws has been elected by a plurality of over eleven thousand votes, and by a probable majority over both Purser and Russel. We publish elsewhere such returns as we have received up to 3 o'clock this morning. The indications are that the Republican candidate for Governor of the Almshouse has been elected.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday possess considerable interest. In the Senate notice was given by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, of his intention to introduce a bill appropriating a million acres of land to support free schools in the District of Columbia. A motion was made by Mr. Gwin, of California, to take up the Pacific Railroad Bill, bnt Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, objected that the motion was out of order, when Mr. Gwin gave notice that he would renew his motion at an early day. After some other business the Senate adjourned until Thursday. In the House a number of bills passed by the Senate at the last session, including those making appropriations for internal improvements, were referred. The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the last session, requesting the President to take measures for the speedy abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, was taken up. Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it on the table, bnt the motion was negatived by 90 Yeas against 93 Nays, and the resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole. A motion was made by Mr. Billinghurst, of Wisconsin, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Curtis' Central Pacific Railroad bill was, on Monday, referred to the select committee on the subject, but it did not prevail. Mr. Otero, of New-Mexico, introduced a bill to grant land to thet Territory, and to Kansas and Missouri, for railroad purposes. Mr. Bernheisel, of Utah, offered e resolution, which was adopted, ordering an inquiry into the propriety of refunding to Utah expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, on motion of Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, to inquire into the expediency of constructing a wagon-road from Fort Arbuckle to Puget's Sound. Adjourned until Thursday, in order to give an opportunity to perfect the Standing Committees.

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the different presses of the country, so far as they have come to hand, in respect to the merits of the President's Message, which is pronounced one of the least creditable that has issued from our Chief Executive since the foundation of the Government.

The steamship *City of Washington*, now in her fifteenth day out from Liverpool, had not been seen at Sandy Hook up to the time of going to press. The steamship *Persia* is also now abont due, having left Liverpool on the 27th ult.

We have advices from the provinces bordering on the Rio de la Plata fourteen days later than previously received, by the arrival of the ship *Parana* at this port. President Lopez, of Paraguay, was doing nothing in the way of hostile preparation for the United States Squadron, and no allusion to the expedition had recently been made in the official organ. The Legislature of Buenos Ayres were engaged in discussing a bill guaranteeing a per centage upon the capital of the San Fernando Railroad. The bill had passed the Senate. Serious trouble was apprehended with the border Indians. The quarrel between the Church and the Masons, in Buenos Ayres, was not yet settled. The Bishop had excommunicated all Masons, but the latter had retaliated by attacking the Bishop in the Legislature, and he stood in danger of losing his yearly stipend from the Government. A report was current at Buenos Ayres to the effect that a treaty had been celebrated between the Argentine and Brazil, by which the former, in consideration of the freedom of the Brazilian ports to its live stock, conceded four hundred and fifty square leagues of land to the latter. A stormy discussion had taken place in the Chambers of the Argentine Confederation relative to the settlement of foreign claims, which had resulted in the resignation of Urquiza, the Vice-President, and the Ministry in a body, which action produced the greatest consternation. The Chambers, however, unanimously refused to accept the designations, and they were subsequently withdrawn. A collision between the Federal and Municipal authorities had occurred in the State of San Juan, where the commander of the Federal forces had been arrested and convicted as a conspirator against the local authority. The Executive at Parana had interposed to procure a suspension of the sentence, which would legally be death, and Señor Gomez, the President, had met the interposition with a positive refusal of compliance. Gen. Urquiza had in consequence dispatched a commission to San Juan with orders to obtain submission, if need were, by the employment of arms. Our news left the business at this state. The gold mines in the Province of San Luis continue to yield very abundantly.

We have dates from Tampico to Nov. 22. Gen. Garza had left the city the day before, for what point had not been ascertained. The first operations of the Spanish fleet had just been rewarded with an indefinite pledge of the custom revenues of the port as indemnity to the Spanish merchants robbed by the recent forced loans. The arrival of further Spanish, English and French squadrons was daily looked for, to back up other reclamations.

Dates to the 1st Dec. reach us from Bermuda, and to Nov. 11 from Barbadoes. At the latter point the cane crop was very promising, leading to the anticipation of an average return. Business in American staples was excessively dull. Nothing of interest marks the legislative proceedings. The Solicitor-General, however, was about introducing a bill promoting a more general system of education. Several damaging fires, the work, it is supposed of incendiaries, are reported from Antigua.

Turk's Island dates are to Nov. 20. In the gales of 25th and 26th of October, several vessels had been driven ashore, and one, a Dominican man-of-war, had foundered at her anchorage. The stock of salt on hand was 400,000 bushels. Prices firm.

The welcome given to Senator Douglas in New-Orleans on Monday night, by a mass meeting in Odd-Fellows' Hall, appears from our telegraphic report to have been a most enthusiastic affair. The meeting, which was presided over by Senator Soule, is represented as the largest that was ever witnessed in that city.

The Washington *States* made its appearance on Monday in an enlarged form, with Pryor, formerly of Richmond, as editor.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the prisoner who was showered to death in the Auburn State Prison last week, have returned a verdict that he died from causes unknown, and exonerated the keepers from all bleme.

There wes a highly interesting meeting et the rooms of the New-York Historical Society last night. Professor Coppee, of the University of Virginia, read an essay on the coincidences of the two conquests of Mexico, by Cortez and Scott. But the principel event of the evening was the announcement of the presentation to the Society of the Nineveh sculptures, which were sent to this country some time since, and have been exhibited at the rooms of the Athenæum, in Boston. The merbles ere thirteen in number, and they were purchased by James Lenox, Esq., of this City, for $3,000, who presented them to the Historical Society. Interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, the Hon. George Folsom and others.

The Snperintendent of Police was yesterday apprised of the arrest of three persons in Europe, two in Hamburg and one in Switzerland, charged with uttering forged notes on the National Bank of Anstria. They were supposed to be connected with the three Hungarians who were recently arrested in this City on a similar charge. The Police are now in pursuit of other persons belonging to the same gang of rogues, who are believed to be in this neighborhood.

Judge Russell yesterday followed the example of Recorder Barnard and dismissed from further duty in the Court of Sessions the officer, Baker, who recently permitted Dr. Gaillabret to escape from his custody while conveying him from the Court-room to the City Prison.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were very light, and prices tended downward. Flour was moderately dealt in at former rates. Corn was pretty active and firm. Provisions were in good request. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Hay, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were somewhat brisker.

### The City Election.

There is hope of our City Government after all. The election yesterday resulted in the election of Robert T. Haws to be Comptroller, by a very decisive and satisfactory majority. Something of this result is due to the split in the ranks of the Democratic Party. For once Fernando Wood has rendered a substantial service to the City. He threw the whole weight of his influence against the candidate of Tammany Hall, and contributed powerfully, beyond all doubt, to his defeat. We congratulate him heartily upon this result of his labors.

But we hope Mr. Purser's defeat is due in no inconsiderable degree to the settled conviction of the great mass of our citizens that he was not a fit man for the office. The Comptrollership is the principal office of financial trust and reaponsibility in the City Government. Upon its Administration depends, to a very great extent, the character of the Government itself. It is an encouraging symptom, therefore, that our citizens refused to trust it in the hands of a political speculator and adventurer. Mr. Haws deserves the confidence of the public as a man of integrity. He has been a warm political partisan, and it may be feared that partisan considerations will be allowed undue weight in his administration of the affairs of his office. But no one suspects him of seeking personal profit through public office, and we may expect at his hands, therefore, a much more upright administration than we could have hoped for from his competitor.

Tammany Hall has covered itself with disgrace in this Campaign. The dozen "Sachems" who control the action of that wing of the Democratic party, have shown themselves the tools and accomplices of corrupt political jobbers, and have been justly repudiated by the people. We are aware that they claim to have been forced into yielding the nomination of Purser in order to save certain other offices which they were still more anxious to control. But this concesaion only proves their flexibility of principle and their subserviency to the worst influences and the most corrupt appliances. We trust their present experience will teach them a lesson for the future.

### The Tariff Question.

Our Administration seems to be anything but a unit on the Tariff. The curious anomaly is presented of a direct hostility of sentiment between the President and one of his Cabinet, upon a vital question of legislation. While Mr. Buchanan urges specific duties, Mr. Cobb devotes his energies, such as they are, to refuting his argument. It must be pleasant for the President thus to find himself confronted by one of his Secretaries upon a leading feature of his Annual Message. The incident affords a pleasing illustration of the diversity of opinion which our system permits, even among members of the same Government. Under more aristocratic and more responsible forms, like that of England, when a member of the Cabinet cannot agree with his chief, he retires. Here he remains, and uses his position to refute and defeat him.

It is unfortunate that any necessity should exist for changing the Tariff at all. Under the most favorable circumstances for commerce, the frequent tinkering of the Tariff of a great importing country unhinges business and invests speculation, more than ever, with the characteristics of gambling. At this moment, when commercial affairs are just beginning to experience a revival of activity, such alteration in the fiscal policy of the country would be especially undesirable. The moment that public confidence in the duration of the Tariffs of great markets becomes shaken, the merchant, uncertain how soon the duties on certain articles may be advanced or reduced, governs his importations by arbitrary conclusions of his own regarding the probable nature of the next change, and either increases or diminishes his foreign orders accordingly. In the former case he depresses the market; in the latter he advances it; and the ordinary operations of business, which would follow their usual and legitimate course under a stable form of fiscal policy, are governed by erratic and dangerous principles as soon as the impression obtains that constant changes are probable.

The verbose and very irrelevant discussion by the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of substituting *ad valorem* duties on home valuation for *ad valorem* duties on foreign valnation, seems to have been inserted in Mr. Cobb's report merely for the sake of occupying space. It must be as well known to Mr. Cobb as it is to every business man, that if there are any persons who seriously desire to see the Customs duties levied on the home valuation of goods, their number is very small and their opinion unimportant. While admitting, therefore, the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions against such a system of taxation, we pass this branch of the subject over as entirely beside the question.

To whatever decision Congress may come, however, on the question of increasing the tariff of 1856, we hope that the President's recommendations in favor of specific duties will receive favorable attention. He gives it as his "deliberate judgment that specific duties are the best, if not the only, means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices," and instances such articles as wines and spirits, iron and raw sugar, as especial objects for the imposition of specific in place of *ad valorem* duties. He might very well have added tobacco to his list:—most particularly in regard to sugar is such a change required. The frauds upon the revenue, to which both the Report and the Message make pointed allusion, are nowhere so notoriously committed as in this branch of our foreign trade, and nowbere are the arbitrary regulations which the *ad valorem* system exacts for the protection of the revenne so onerous, unjust and disagreeable to the public. The constant fluctuation abroad in the value of the many varieties of grades of sugar affords as many excuses for fraud as it supplies pretexts for the cupidity of Government officers here, who share, by law, in the proceeds of confiscated goods. While, therefore, on the one band, the *ad valorem* system invites frauds on the Treasury, it invites oppression on the other, and this assertion is, we believe, almost daily borne out by the experience of every merchant who has anything to do with sugar in this market. Similar remarks, in a greater or less degree, will apply to the imports of wines, spirits, and of tobacco—which occur to us especially, from among a host of other articles—which should he made subject to specific rather than *ad valorem* taxation.

There will probably be a movement in Congress towards modifying the Tariff in the interest of Protection. Mr. Cobb evidently foresees it, and argues against it. The Pennsylvania election seems to have made some impression even upon the President's mind, and he would be quite willing to see a revenue Tariff so shaped as to afford incidental protection to iron. A portion of the Opposition Party will use the question so as to embarrass the Administration, and, if possible, give themselves increased strength and *prestige* for the coming Presidential canvass.

We doubt the success of the movement. It is quite likely that by common consent some incidental protection to American products may be secured in modifications which considerations of the revenue may make necessary in the Tariff. But the days of Protection, as a national policy, are numbered. The principle has no great strength anywhere in the country, beyond the limits of the districts to be protected. Pennsylvania would like protection for her iron manufactures. But even New-England has ceased to clamor for protection to her cotton and her woolen. She needs a *stable* Tariff much more than a protective Tariff. The West and the South are, as they always have been, hostile to it, and the paramount interests of New-York are also opposed to it. We do not believe, therefore, that the issue can be again thrust into our political conflicts with any chances of success.

### The President and Mexico.

The partisan antagonists of the Administration have fastened with special virulence upon the one practical suggestion towards our public policy, which is to be found in the Message of the President. They pass with light, compassionate touch over his retrospective twaddle about Kansas, over his crude speculations in finance and economy, over his revival of the Ostend Manifesto in regard to Cuba, and descend with all their weight of dullness upon his recommendation that the Government of the United States should assume a temporary military protectorate in the Northern Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua. In this recommendation they see the germs of coming annexation—the prospect of a war with Mexico under whatever King-at-Arms she may at last decide to array her discordant forces—and a long train of ills whereof no man can pretend to discern the end. If we could persuade ourselves that a partisan opposition to the step which the President asks authority to take would confirm him in his efforts to bring it about, we might be willing to hold our peace on the subject. But the operations of Mr. Buchanan's mind are so thoroughly past finding out that we cannot calculate with safety even upon his antipathies; and the matter at issue here is of too great importance to be left at the mercy of those who are already beginning to befog the public mind in respect to it.

The question of our relations with Mexico rises quite out of the domain of party politics and narrow sectional issues. It involves the public influence of this country in the world for years to come. The manner of its decision will affect our foreign policy for good or ill through innumerable ramifications, and for an indefinite period of time. It is, in short, the crucial test of our capacity of national action; and it is so regarded by the great powers whose rights and interests are to a greater or less degree inextricably bound up with our own in its solution. The state of the case, as the President has very fairly put it, is sufficiently simple. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we stretched our territory from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific and the Gulf of California, along a line conterminous with the northern frontier of Mexico. By the same treaty we undertook and solemnly bound ourselves to restrain the savage inhabitants of the territories thus added to our dominions from continuing the inroads and incursions which for years they had been in the habit of making into the settled regions of Mexico, laying waste all before them, rendering all industry precarious, and all enterprise impossible. This stipulation was of itself, on the part of Mexico, a tacit confession of her need of protection; and the prospect of securing by the superior arm of the United States something like peace and order in her States of Sonora and Chihuahua was understood at the time to have gone far towards reconciling that Republic to the surrender of New-Mexico, Arizona, and California. We have spent no little treasure and sacrificed not a few valuable lives in attempts to fulfill the obligations thus incurred, and to establish safe and available communications between our Eastern and our Western possessions. But it must be very obvious that to the complete success of these attempts some cooperation at least on the part of Mexico is necessary. The boundary lines of nations are lines of right and obligation; not visible *chevaux-de-frise*. Unless the ferocious Indians who retreat before our troops are received upon bayonets as formidable as our own, in Sonora and Chihuahua, it is plain that they will soon transfer themselves bodily out of harm's way, and from marauders become masters in the best defended regions subject to their forays. This is the process which has, in fact, been going on under favor of the civil dissensions which have raged in Mexico, almost without cessation, ever since our retreat from that country. The actual military force of Mexico in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua is not only inadequate to their protection, but, absorbed in civil squabbles between rival Generals, leaves the inhabitants utterly at the mercy of their savage enemies. Nor is this all. Finding themselves safer in Sonora than in Arizona, these American Arabs have begun to reverse the history of the past, and make the Mexican Territories their headquarters from which to descend upon the line of the American settlements and of our overland commerce. In this emergency it is that the President calls upon Congress to provide for the real execution of the engagements which we made under the tresty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as well as for the discharge of the first duties of Government. With the President's motive in making this call we have nothing to. Whether he is "grinding the axe" of somebody who is speculating in Guayamas or merely seeking an expansion of his own patronage, a "bidding for popularity," it is not to the point to inquire. The vital matter is to ascertain whether the steps which he recommends are or are not necessary to the serious interests of the nation, and in conformity with the unwritten laws of public right. We believe them so to be, and therefore we desire to see them taken. The President puts forward his plan as a provisional plan merely, to be adopted in the uncertainty of the present political condition of Mexico. In so doing he lends the moral support of this Government to the Mexican Liberal party now contending for life with its reactionary antagonists; and he stamps the strongest seal of condemnation that could be set upon the factious leaders who have made it necessary for a foreign but allied State to interpose for the fulfillment of duties which Mexico owes to herself, but by their conduct is prevented from performing.

Whatever issues of possible war are locked up in this recommendation of the President, then, are not of our provoking, nor can we afford to recoil before any such contingency. We certainly shall not avoid it by declining to do what our rank in the world and our position on this Continent require of us.

Suppose, for instance, that we abstain from interference in these Mexican States, which are immediately contiguous to our own possessions, and from action where action must almost exclusively affect our own citizens and our own interests. Suppose that we leave Sonora and Chihuahua to their fate, abandon the roads that are to unite the Gulf of California with the Gulf of Mexico, and look quietly on upon the disintegration of Northern Mexico by internal dissensions and Indian invasion. Suppose, meanwhile, that the civil war which agitates the rest of the Republic is prosecuted to the absolute overthrow of all settled government on the coast, as well as in the interior, in the capital as well as in the ports of Guaymas and San Blas. There are citizens of other powers beside the United States, whose rights would in that case demand the intervention of their own Governments for protection or for redress; European interests to be compromised, European action to be invited. Have we not already seen the approach of this hypothetical state of things? Have we not already begun to "demonstrate" against the demonstrations of at least one European power? Put a power more formidable and more fearless than Spain in the position which Spain now occupies—put, for instance, France, with her Navy now for offensive purposes the first in the world—with her unscrupulous sovereign, and her new-awakened thirst for Colonial dominion in that position. In such a case we should find ourselves suddenly thrown back upon our policy of primacy in the New World, with a force which would make it very highly desirable that we should not be disarmed by our own disavowal of our right to interfere, and we should need something more than a thousand declamatory proclamations of the Monroe doctrine to sustain us in the protest which it would be necessary for us to make at once, and with more than words. These are suppositions merely, but they are precisely the suppositions which it becomes an intelligent people to make in deciding upon a grave step of public policy. Our next-door neighbor's house is now on fire. If we may not put out this conflagration, it will be as well for us to announce at once that we shall always reserve our engines and buckets till the flames have entered our own doors, and are curling over our own roof.

### Our Central American Relations.

Gen. Cass' letter to our Minister in Nicaragua, though written in July last, will still be read with interest. It is a clear and strong statement of our attitude towards the Isthmus, and of the rights and duties which that attitude involves. A considerable portion of it is devoted to the extraordinary manifesto signed by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and published in connection with the Belly contract. That document assailed the good faith of our Government in the most vehement manner,—accused its agents of being in collusion with Walker and his fillibusters, and appealed to the Governments of Europe to interpose for their protection against us. All this insolence is rebuked with dignity and force by Gen. Cass, who dissipates entirely the basis of falsehood on which it rests. He insists that our Government has done its whole duty in the suppression of hostile movements against Nicaragua, and very justly reminds that State that she owes her existence to-day to the interference of the United States on her behalf.

With regard to the proposed Protectorate of European Powers over the Isthmus, the position of our Government is defined so as to prevent the possibility of mistake. Any attempt to establish such a Protectorate will be regarded as an unwarrantable interference with the affairs of this Continent, and *will be resisted by all the means in our power*. As to the Isthmus routes, they are open to the world, and the United States seek no monopoly of them. Their construction is as open to the citizens of France or England as to those of the United States. Our Government will insist upon but two points in connection with them: one is, that when contracts are made with our citizens, *they shall be kept*—the other is, that the routes, when opened, shall be safe and free for all nations, and upon moderate and reasonable terms. So long as these conditions are not violated, M. Belly, or anybody else, is at perfect liberty to construct the Canal. But we should oppose the stationing of two French ships-of-war in Lake Nicaragua during the construction of the work, as was suggested in the Belly contract.

Gen. Cass declares the purpose of our Government, furthermore, to insist upon the fulfillment of the engagements into which the Government of Nicaragua has entered with our citizens. It will not permit them to be forfeited, as has been done hitherto, by an arbitrary decree, and without any satisfactory statement of the grounds on which such forfeiture is declared. Gen. Cass also points out the objectionable course of the Nicaraguan Government in regard to the treaty of 1857, and closes by warning that State that we have yielded quite enough to its weakness hitherto, and that we shall hereafter insist upon justice towards ourselves.

It is understood that the tone of this dispatch and the peremptory demands which it embodied, secured from the Government of Nicaragua a full apology for its injurious aspersions, and a promise of substantial compliance with our requirements. It is still highly interesting as setting forth the terms which must regulate our future action in regard to the Central American States, and as giving the European powers distinctly to understand that they will not be permitted to carry into effect any such schemes, of establishing a Protectorate there, as have been imputed to them. The document is able in its reasoning and statesmanlike in its tone: and its positions will command the general assent of the people of the country.

### Our Naval Affairs.

The abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we published yesterday, shows a patriotic, even if extravagant, reliance upon the ability of our Navy to meet that of any other Power. The English abandonment of the right of search is attributed to our demonstration of naval force in the Gulf of Mexico. We have no doubt the Secretary is quite correct in saying that no one of the small steamers sent on that service would have "hesitated to resist a ship of the largest class;" but whether it was quite right to force them into a conflict against such odds, may safely be left to the public judgment.

With reference to the Paraguay Expedition, the Report is quite as boastful; but, in endeavoring to impress the public, domestic and foreign, with a due sense of our greatness, it glides with remarkable smoothness into an abject confession of our weakness and want of preparation for the task which we have undertaken. "It was deemed expedient," says the Secretary, "to send a *powerful fleet* into that neighborhood, and, accordingly," * * * "it became necessary to *charter a number of steamers*." Six propellers and three side-wheel steamers are, therefore, engaged at an expense of $163,800, for the use of them for six months, the Government reserving the right of purchasing these vessels for $530,000, the appropriation of which sum the Secretary recommends for this purpose.

We must express the earnest hope that Congress will listen to no such hair-brained scheme for squandering the public money. In all Mr. Toucey's recommendations in favor of increasing our navy by the addition of "small vessels of light draft and powerful armament," we cordially concur. An emergency may at any moment arise when war steamers of light draft, and powerful armament, such, for example, as the new English gun-boats, would be of incalculable service in repelling actual attempts on the independence of our flag, or in insisting on respect for the rights of our citizens in foreign ports. But, to be effective, such vessels must be built specially for the purposes which they are to serve. Their hulls should be constructed in the strongest and most durable manner, adapted to the carrying of heavy metal—and their machinery should not only be the best that can be procured, but must be so arranged on board the vessels as to be, as much as possible, out of the reach of damage by an enemy's shot. There would be no difficulty whatever in securing these ends, in vessels built expressly for war purposes, while, it is needless to say, they are not to be met with in merchant steamers constructed with a view to speed and capacity for carrying cargo. While therefore, we are prepared fully to support the Secretary's suggestions in favor of the immediate construction of war vessels of the class referred to, we must emphatically protest against the purchase of the merchant steamers which the Department has chartered for the Paraguay Expedition.

We would go further and express the hope that Congress will declare its entire disapproval of even the chartering of these merchant steamers for the purposes to which they have been applied; in the first place, the Secretary's report shows that he has agreed to pay $163,800 for six months' hire of nine steamers, which the owners are willing to sell out and out for $530,000—so that the Government is paying for them at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum on the owners' price; and, considering that the Government is the "party of the second part," it is not at all improbable that 70 to 80 per cent. per annum would represent the actual compensation. The Government could at almost any time obtain money for the building of the required small steamers, at six per cent. per annum, and would then have really serviceable vessels, while merchant steamers would be dear at any price. No mention is made in the Report of the appropriation of one of the chartered vessels to the conveyance of General Paez to Venezuela. It is, at least, gratifying that the Secretary has not seen fit to adopt the *Union's* excuse, which, with a remarkable defiance of facts and a somewhat insulting estimate of the intelligence of its readers, placed Venezuela on the direct route, by sea, between New-York and Paraguay.

Mr. Toucey is very decisive in his predictions that the Paraguay Expedition will, if necessary, "lay the whole river coast of Paraguay under effective blockade, ascend the river to the capital of Paraguay and overcome any resistance that may be offered." For our part, we indulge the hope that none of these extreme measures will be found necessary. We very much question whether we have any real ground of war against Paraguay, though Mr. Toucey designates as "a wanton outrage" the resistance by that Republic of an American attempt to force an interdicted passage in the Paraguay River: and we shall be glad to learn that the dispute between the two Governments has been settled amicably. But, should this not be possible, we confess that we cannot very fully share the confident predictions of the Administration as to the result of an enterprise undertaken with effective vessels that are too large to appear on the scene of conflict, and inefficient vessels that are likely rather to disgrace than to aid us when they arrive there.

It is evident to every one who has ever given the smallest attention to the subject, that in comparison with the resources of this Country and its position among the nations, our Navy is absurdly small. Our Fleet of to-day is much more proportionate to the requirements of our commerce thirty years ago than to the actual necessities of our commerce at this moment. We believe therefore that the proposal to add to the Naval forces of the Republic, efficient war steamers of light draught will be popular. Such vessels would be of great service in periods of difficulty; and, in times of peace, they might render good service on our coasts in assisting merchant vesaels in distress. Besides all this, if we are to remain a first-class power, we must have a first-class Navy. We must be in position to take rank with any other nation, and to meet any other Power in a naval conflict, whenever the necessity may arise. It is all very well to talk about economy, but National supremacy is only to be maintained at considerable cost. We cannot eat our cake and keep it too; and if we are to claim equality with England or France in effective power, we must have a Navy, at whatever cost, capable of meeting them upon the high seas.

### Meeting of the Historical Society.

On Election night, exhausted statesmen find no so calm retreat as the Historical Society Rooms. We have seen before now the defeated candidate for the People's Suffrages turn in to its cool alcoves and quiet lecture room, and in listening to the papers, and of whose folds and wrinkles came a very ancient sternutatory dust as read by some zealous antiquarian, find healing balm for his wounds political. It was so last evening, the regular December meeting of the Society, only that the exhausted candidates, who turned in for its consolations, were privileged to hear instead of a penny sermon of two hours upon the virtues of a dead Chatham, a brief but polished, and exceedingly interesting essay by Prof. Henry Coppee, of the University of Pennsylvania, upon the *Coincidences of the Conquests of Mexico*. The Essayist carefully traced the progress of the two conquerors, Cortez and Scott, creeping up the same coast, in August, 328 years apart, landing at the same point, the one stranding all his ships but one to prevent their falling into the hands of mutineers among his party, the other with splendid intrepidity dismissing all his as of no further use, tendering similar stipulations of truce to the people they first met, marching up the same road, the one meeting perpetual embassades from Montezuma, the other encountering continual lying messages from Santa Anna, pausing on the same plain of La Puebla, looking out from the same towering pyramid, upon the same snow-draped volcanoes, and admiring the same gorgeous scenery, capturing at last the same city, making a conquest in each case, not so much over the people as over the priesthood and the army. The coincidences of results were not less striking; a new El Dorado found in each case, a strange and unprecedented emigration following each; the same flood of gold changing the whole monetary and commercial system of the world; the same impetus to ship-building and commerce; the same succession of discoveries along the Pacific, the one principally directed to the southern continent, however, and the other to the northern. Time failed the essayist to show how history, geography, geology and natural science were alike advanced by each. The character of the Conquerors furnished him another opportunity of comparison, in which, by the side of the great Spanish Commander, soldier and Christian, the American commander, soldier and citizen gained by his superior magnanimity, sparing the vanquished and respecting their faith,—no deaths by torture, no outrages making his conquest an era of lamentation,—in three days order being restored, and the law of nations in his hands doing more for distracted Mexico than her own laws administered by her own rulers had done for years before. In conclusion, Prof. Coppee suggested the grave and stately monitions of history, picturing Spain as she was at the first conquest, and as she is now, bound hand and foot, and far behind all other nations, her moral fetters her best physical safeguard, and America at her conquest what Spain never was, her dominion reaching from sea to sea, and her influence felt from the river to the ends of the earth. He indulged, however, in no obscure or painful prophecy. If true to herself, and her children to her, he believed, rather, that her future would be what the poet of "the ages" had prophesied; and with a pertinent quotation from Bryant, and much great applause, he folded his manuscript and sat down.

General Wetmore, in a resolution of eulogy and thanks, anticipated and expressed the sentiment of the audience. It was adopted with cheers.

Lieutenant-Governor Bradish then announced the fact that, by the munificent liberality of James Lenox, Esq., the 13 pieces of the Nineveh marbles which had been presented to America, though without any more special designation, had been purchased for the sum of $3,000, and presented to the Historical Society. The intrinsic value of these extraordinary relics was enhanced by the fact that the British Museum was the possessor of the only others excavated,—those presented to Paris having been lost on their voyage thither. These 13 marbles are of Assyrian alabaster, covering in the aggregate 500 square feet, and weighing 13 tons. They were taken from the heart of Nineveh, from the temple completed by Sardanapalus, 650 years before Christ. They came to this country three years since. Mr. Lenox had presented them, not after persevering and annoying importunity, but freely and at the sole suggestion of his own enlightened and liberal instincts.

Dr. Hawes could not express his thanks, nor repress his congratulations, on the receipt of this noble gift. He was proud of them as an American, thankful as an archæologist and as a Christian, who found fresh proofs of the truth of the Bible in these stones that were identified as from the very chambers of the temple described by the Prophets. He concluded with resolutions of thanks, pledging that they should be known as the "Lenox Collection of Nineveh Sculpture," and asking Mr. Lenox to sit for his portrait to be placed in the library. Adopted with applause.

Ex-Secretary Headley presented, by its outline catalogne, a unique collection of rare and valuable volumes, sent to the Society by the venerable Dr. Beattie, the physician to King William, the friend always of the poor author and artist, the counselor of Rogers, and as that dying poet in his will designated him, the "staunch inestimable friend" of Campbell. Mr. Headley alluded to the unpublished fact that when it was voted to place the body of Campbell in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, and the Dean refused until his usual fee of $1,000 should be paid, Beattie paid the fee, and alone, except the artists who erected the monument, stood by to see the poet's final interment.

The Hon. George Folsom testified to the extraordinary value of the books presented by Dr. Beattie, and moved thanks, which were unanimously adopted, to that gentleman for his noble, discriminating and judicious donation.

On motion of Mr. Chauncey, a Committee was named by the President to nominate officers for the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Folsom also announced that the distinguished discoverer of the early voyages of the Northmen, and their visits to America, who still lives in his native city of Copenhagen, had consented to the wish of the Society to sit for his portrait for the Society's sake and use.

Gen. Wetmore, after astounding the house by announcing that the ratio of mortality in New-York City was greater than that of any other city on the continent, owing to the general ignorance of our people in regard to the laws of ventilation, light and heat, moved, and the Society adopted, a resolution inviting Dr. Reid, of Edinburg, to deliver the course of lectures to which many distinguished citizens have urged him, in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, after which the Society adjourned to the usual refreshments.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Piccolomini's benefit last night was an ovation. After the first act of "Lucia," the lady was called out, and a gentleman—Mr. Kingsland—approaching her on the stage, presented her with a handsome diamond bracelet Mr. Kingsland, in performing this pleasant office said: "On behalf of a few friends, mostly stockholders of the Academy of Music, I have the pleasure to present to Signorina Piccolomini, on this her first benefit in America, a testimonial of their high esteem and appreciation of her as an artist." Mlle. Piccolomini replied with infinite tact and gracefulness: "I thank you with all my whole heart. I am all gratitude. You have been more kind to me than I deserved." After the performance a number of firemen escorted the lady home, and, notwithstanding the rain-storm, a serenade was to be the final feature.

The Matinée to-day closes the present season, one of the most brilliant and remunerative on record. An excellent bill is provided for the occasion, and there can hardly be a doubt that the attendance will be additionally gratifying to the charming artist who is about to leave us. The whole of the "Huguenots" will be given.

Lecturer on Italy.—Signora Mario will deliver, at Clinton Hall, this evening, her second lecture on Italy, entitled "The First Martyrs of Italian Liberty." The introductory lecture delivered by the Signora, last week, was extremely interesting and very well attended, but this one possesses more attraction for an American audience, and will, we doubt not, be very largely patronized.

Canada Indignant.—Great excitement exists at Port Huron, Mich., in consequence of the shooting of Capt. Jones, of the brig *Concord*, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Tyler, of Detroit. The evidence taken at the Coroner's Inquest goes to show that the vessel was in British waters at the time the homicide was committed. The Toronto *Globe* becomes very indignant over the affair, and the Canadian Press generally demand an investigation. The *Globe* thinks there is no doubt that the murder was committed in Canadian Territory, and that the culprit can be demanded for trial in Canada, under the terms of the Ashburton treaty.

Prof. Neumann, the orientalist, of Munich, writes to the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* that he is disgusted with European Governments, under which an independent man can neither speak, write nor act as he pleases; and that but for his advanced years (60) he should emigrate to the United States. He adds: "Even arts and science form only a part of our slavery. They are supported to draw us away from life, from politics; for only that dare make its appearance which pleases our mighty patrons, our 'Protectors,' as our dirt-eating Magisters and Doctors call them, and which advances their despotic inclinations. You may easily imagine that with such a drift of our ideas, I often curse the life that we have to lead, and wish to be in America."

The daughter of Ary Scheffer is still busy in bringing together a collection of her father's works for exhibition.

## MEXICO.

**From Tampico—The Spanish Fleet and Spanish Reconciliation—The Departure of General Garza.**

Capt. OLIPHANT, of the schooner *Red Fox*, arrived on the 1st inst. at New-Orleans, from Tampico, which port he left on the 22d ult., reports that General GARZA left that city on the 21st, at 11 A. M., for Pueblo Viejo and parts unknown, but it is supposed he had gone to consult with the President respecting the Spanish claim.

The *Picayune* has copies of the *Presina* to the 20th ult., and correspondence from Tampico to the 21st, from which it learns that the commander of the war-steamer *Leon*, supported by the *Isabel Francisca* and the *Berenguelo*, had demanded of GARZA restitution of the forced loan levied on Spanish subjects within twenty-four hours, but that eventually the affair was diplomatically arranged for the time by GARZA's devoting certain important duties to their payment, with liberal interest. The arrangement, however, was made subject to the approval of Gen. CONCHA and President JUAREZ.

The correspondent of the *Picayune*, under date of Nov. 21, writes:

"On the 14th and 15th inst., we had a flare up with the two Spanish steamers of-war—the *Leon* and *Isabel Francisca*—under the orders of Capt. TOPETE, of the Spanish Navy. The enforcement of extraordinary TAXES and the imprisonment of Spanish subjects, by order of the renowned JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA, with innumerable other excesses which have been practiced of late on the rights of foreigners in this city, have at length aroused the Captain General of the Island of Cuba to a just sense of resentment, and the Spanish West India naval forces are now employed to hold in check the too liberal pretensions of the armed bands who infest this place.

In consequence of the sickness amongst the crews of the vessels herein mentioned, they were obliged to let the insults offered to their countrymen pass unnoticed for the moment, but the *Berenguela*, from Havana, having recently furnished them with their full complement of fresh and able seamen, Capt. TEPATE passed an official communication to GARZA, on the 14th inst., charging him with the injuries he had inflicted on Spanish subjects, with a peremptory demand that ample satisfaction must be made to them within the specified limits of twenty-four hours from the receipt of the communication, intimating, at the same time, that in the event of refusal on the part of GARZA, he would, with reluctance, be compelled to employ the armed force placed under his command to sustain the dignity of the Government of her Catholic Majesty. At the same time, the two steamers cleared for action, and remained in hostile array until a few minutes before the expiration of the given time, when a temporary arrangement was agreed upon, subject, however, to the confirmation of Gen. CONCHA, which is said to be so very favorable to GARZA as to preclude the possibility of its approval.

The *Berenguela* left on the 18th inst., with the recent arrangement which will probably be returned with an increased naval force to change the aspect of affairs here. It seems that Spain is to open the hall, and England and France are to assist in closing it. The French Consul of this port is in daily expectation of receiving the French Vice-Admiral of the West India Station here, and the English Government has given orders for a naval force to repair to Tampico. The citizens of the United States will be well protected by these friendly visitors, and our Government will not be required to look into matters in this part of Mexico.

At the instance of the United States Consul of this port, the United States ship *Plymouth*, Commander DAHLGREEN, was induced to visit this port, to aid the Consul in the defence of the rights of his suffering countrymen, which resulted in procuring an order from President JUAREZ, at Vera Cruz, to GARZA, of this place, to restore to the respective owners the 4,000 bales of goods unjustly confiscated at Tancasnequi, as also the money extorted from the foreign merchants by GARZA, as a forced loan. That order reached here just at the moment the merchandize was to be turned over to GARZA's agents for sale, which frustrated completely that nefarious scheme of GARZA and his too sharp accomplices. The goods are soon to be given up, in obedience to the order, less the 10 per cent. fine on their value, which was exacted, but not complied with on the part of the merchants. The money taken from the merchants as a forced loan is to be refunded in the fair promises of General GARZA. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Commander DAHLGREEN for the prompt and efficient services he has rendered his country and countrymen on his late visit here."

### Police Reports.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY.—THREE MORE ARRESTS AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.—Further developments of a highly important character have just been made relative to the late forgeries upon the National Bank of Austria. Three Hungarians, named John Semynmyae, Henry Rohmer and John Keaji, it will be remembered, were arrested in this City about three weeks ago, who were found reaping a rich harvest in Wall-street in palming off upon brokers forged notes on the above Bank. The last steamer from Europe brought intelligence of the arrest of three other Hungarians, two of whom were captured in Hamburg and one in Switzerland, for uttering in Europe some of the same spurious issues. The prisoners gave their names as Charles Tallian, Henry G. Daunton and Charles Memott, and are now locked up there awaiting trial. The forgeries were so skillfully executed that they were not detected when presented to the Bank in Vienna. The first intimation of their being forged was their being returned to the Bank by parties who had received them from the paying-teller, and discovered their spurious character. Following the receipt of the news by the steamer, Officer McDougal, of the Detective Police, through whose vigilance the three arrests in this City were made, has worked perseveringly to get at the bottom of the forgeries, and gather all the facts of the case. He has ascertained beyond a doubt that the three prisoners now under arrest in Europe, and the Hungarians locked up in the Tombs, were associated together in getting up the forgeries. The European prisoners sailed from here about the middle of October last. The boarding-place of Tallian was discovered to have been in the Third-avenue, in his trunks, which he left behind him, were found several rolls of Austrian bank paper, and a quantity of the counterfeits in a damaged condition. The forgery, Officer McDougal has learned, was first projected two years ago by eight Hungarians in this City—two in addition to those under arrest, who thus far have managed to elude the police—being implicated in the matter.

A failure in getting the proper engravings executed at the time caused an abandonment of the enterprise, but the abandonment was only temporary. The fact that no counterfeits of this Bank had ever been issued, and that a good deal of the bank paper found its way to this City, induced a belief that the scheme, if successfully carried out, would prove brilliant and profitable in its results. In June last the enterprise was again resumed. Mr. Semynmyne, one of the prisoners now under arrest, called on Mr. Wm. A. Smith, engraver, No. 99 Beekman-street, and asked him to engrave portions of the plates to be used in printing the forged bills. It was represented to Mr. Smith that the plates were intended to be used as labels for a wine merchant. As one of the plates was to represent the Austrian Eagle, the suspicions of Mr. Smith were aroused, and he at once demanded references before he would proceed with the work. The references were not given, and he declined the job. Failing in this quarter the Hungarian negotiated with a young man named Henry Clubb, in William-street, to do the work. Mr. Clubb executed a portion of the engravings, when his suspicions were also excited—strengthened by the failure to pay him promptly for his labor—and he refused to proceed further. These duplicate failures did not discourage the fergers, for they immediately applied to Messrs. Pate & Co., engravers, corner of Water-street and Burling-slip, to complete the work already begun. Pate & Co. insisted on references, and they were referred to the Prussian Embassy, but the reference proving unsatisfactory they objected to having anything to do with the matter. It has not yet been ascertained into whose hands the plates were transferred. The necessary engravings were, however, completed by some one, and the bills struck off and put in circulation. Officer Macdougal hopes to be successful in arresting the two Hungarians referred to, together with the parties who completed the work of engraving plates. Brokers in this City are sufferers to the amount of nearly $15,000 from this forgery. Nearly as large an amount is reported to have been also put in circulation in Austria. Large quantities of gold coin were found in possession of the prisoners arrested in Europe, the proceeds of their operations there.

ARREST OF THE ROBBERS OF THE UNION BANK OF KINDERHOOK.—On the 15th of September last, the Union Bank of Kinderhook, Columbia County, was entered by burglars. The thieves gained access to the large iron safe, in which was deposited the treasure, and the following amounts of money were stolen: $3,358 in specie, principally in gold; $3 992 in small bills on the Union Bank, of Kinderhook; $600 in bills of other banks; 100 sheets of unsigned bills; $1,000 in 20's and 50's on the Brighton Bank, of Brighton, Mass. The morning after the robbery the President of the Bank came to this City, and visited General-Superintendent Tallmadge. The facts of the case were stated, backed up by an offer of a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the thieves. The matter was placed in the hands of Capt. Walling, and Officers Keefe, Elder and McCord, who, after a diligent search for nearly two months, succeeded in arresting George Fish, Michael O'Brien and Alfred Wallace, *alias* Morial, as the parties suspected of being the robbers. The prisoners were sent back to Kinderhook Saturday afternoon.

STATE PRISON CANDIDATES.—Three persons were arrested yesterday who committed the imprudent act of purloining property exceeding in value the limits of petit larceny, and thus placing themselves on the highway for Sing Sing. George C. Doty was taken a prisoner at the Smithsonian Hotel, charged with stealing $60 worth of daguerrean materials from the store of George A. Solomon, No. 45 Ann-street. Doty had been in the employ of Mr. Solomon, and suddenly threw up his situation. Mr. Solomon missed some of his stock, and suspected Doty of having caused the diminution.... Mary Many, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Emma Lewis, secreted some of her mistresses jewelry—$125 in value—and thought to come into the permanent ownership of it, but instead, came into the hands of an officer.... Wm. Thompson occupied a room with George Beale, at No. 5 Thompson-street. He took a fancy to the gold watch and Sunday clothing of his companion and walked away with them.

The three above-named parties were taken before Justice STEERS, and committed in full for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

STABBING.—Matthew McLane and James Sands had been drinking freely at the porter-house of Wm. Ackerman, corner of Bleecker and Carmine streets. The drink made them unfriendly. McLane exhibited his unfriendliness by stabbing Sands in the right arm, and for the act he was arrested and locked up.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, President SMITH in the Chair. The School-book Committee, to whom was referred the subject of text-books necessary for the use of the Public Schools, made a report recommending the adoption of the list of text-books: Cards, Primers, Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics, Geography, History, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Composition, Grammars, Drawing, Chemistry, Zoology, Dictionaries, Moral Science, Philosophy, Book-keeping, Writing, Etymology, Physiology and Elocution. This was adopted, with an amendment offered by Mr. WHITING, striking out "Zoology." The same Committee also reported "that hereafter but one series of text-books on the same subject be adopted by this Board." This was laid on the table for further consideration. The Teachers' Committee made a report which was adopted. The Evening School Committee had a report prepared, but had no opportunity to present it. They represent all the schools as progressing satisfactorily. The teachers are faithful, and in most cases encouraged with the progress of the pupils. True attendance has not been as large as usual, but more regular. In several of the schools there are children who have missed only two or three sessions for three successive years. The whole number on register is 1,720, and the average attendance has been 1,164. In one of the female departments, out of 99 scholars 30 have recently commenced attending the day schools. The schools will be continued as long as the appropriation lasts, which will be until about the middle of January. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned suddenly, and without passing the usual resolution to pay the teachers; but the President and Finance Committee authorized the warrants to be drawn for November, and also December.

BROOKLYN GAS-LIGHT.—The present contract between the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company and the city of Brooklyn expires on the 31st day of December inst. The city can at that time either take possession of the works under a provision in the original contract, or make any other arrangement the Common Council in their wisdom deem expedient. Up to this time no arrangement has been made of any kind. Some time ago a proposition of the present Company to supply the city with gas for another term of five or ten years was referred to the Gas-Light Committee with instructions to report thereon, and also as to the expediency of the city taking possession of the works in the manner provided, as stated above. This Committee has prepared a report in favor of re-entering into contract with the old Company at $2 per thousand feet for the gas used for the public lights, and not exceeding $3 per thousand feet for that consumed in private dwellings. The Committee give an opinion based upon their investigations, that it would be more equal if the price of gas was $2 50 per thousand to both the city and private consumers. But the Gas Company refuse to make such an arrangement, offering as a reason therefor that the present price is only a fair remuneration, in consideration of the large amount of mains in the sparsely settled portions of the city "*that do not pay over legal interest.*" A communication of the Greenpoint, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn Gas Light Companies is suggested as a means whereby the price of gas might be reduced at an earlier period than otherwise by the increased consumption and the curtailment of expenses. Of the right to purchase the works of the Brooklyn Gas Light Company the Committee say there is no question but there is a difference of opinion as to what the city is required to pay. The contract says "that the said parties of the first part (the city) may have the right to purchase the *stock and fixtures* of said parties of the second part at the market value, at the expiration of ten years," &c. The difference of opinion is as to the meaning of the words "stock and fixtures." The Committee claim that it is intended to cover all their property *other than certificates of the capital stock*, while the Company claim it to include the capital stock and indebtedness, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount paid in | $1,000,000 |
| Amount paid in on scrip issue of $10,000, shares $325 | 130,000 |
| Amount to be paid for floating debt | 100,000 |
| Amount to be paid for coal on hand Jan. 1, 1859 | 105,000 |
| Amount of premium on capital stock paid in for market value of the same $1,130,000 | 282,500 |
| Total | $1,617,500 |

The small item of $282 500, the Committee consider as not being allowable under the contract. This shows the amount of money (not Bonds) required immediately should the purchase be made. For the reasons given, and in consideration of the Water Bonds being in the market at this time, it is not desirable for the city to take the works. Against this step, the Committee also show the result of the experiment in Philadelphia, which has not been satisfactory. The Committee recommend entering into contract with the Brooklyn City Gas Company for five years, under the same general conditions as before, with a few unimportant alterations, and among others asking a reduction of five per cent. on bills against the city, if paid within a reasonable time; and the Company is compelled to furnish every person who applies for gas. It also permits them to demand a deposit. Consumers of gas whose annual bills exceed $15 are to have the use of a gas meter free.

WATER.—The Special Committee on the Water Celebration had no opportunity to present their report to the Common Council on Monday evening last, and consequently the day will be postponed from the 8th of January, the time agreed upon in Committee, to the 25th, so that they can have time to make all the necessary arrangements. They will recommend in their report that the Common Council authorize the expenditure of $20,000 for the celebration, to be taken from the fund appropriated (but never used) for coating the water-pipes. Some of the citizens were startled yesterday to find that the pipes all through Joralemon-street had been filled with water. Within one week all of the pipe in the city will be filled.

POLICY SHOP BROKEN UP.—Yesterday morning the Detective Police made a descent upon a policy shop kept by ORSON JONAS, on Water, near Main-street, and arrested the proprietor and several customers who, had just dropped in to try their luck. The accused were held for examination.

THE STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your Brooklyn intelligence of Monday it is stated that a stabbing affray occurred in the Porter-house, No. 12 Fulton-street, and that this was the place where KELLY was killed a year ago. These are errors which I would thank you to correct. The stabbing affray did not take place at No. 12 Fulton, nor is it a Porter-house. It is a Dining Saloon. By publishing the above you will do justice to

MICHAEL DAILEY,
No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

### The Hon. George Taylor and Some of His Constituents.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I regret to tax your kindness for space to correct an error into which Capt. ADAMS has fallen. He will recollect that I told him, before the election, that I intended to refer to McCLOSKY's propositen. He says that he called on McCLOSKY, as my friend, and at my request. It is due to Capt. ADAMS to say, that I have no doubt of his kind feelings; but his calls upon McCLOSKY were made at his own suggestion, and not at my request, although with my approbation. This is my recollection of the matter. He denies that he was the "agent." In this respect my general language may not be just to Capt. ADAMS. I speke of the agency barely to convey the fact that he wrote, as I supposed, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. McCLOSKY.

He says in his letter:

"I have had another interview with McCLOSKY. He said, if you would do what is right by him he will still advocate your cause. He wants * * * * appointed an Inspector of Customs; also, * * * * Night Inspector. Now, Sir, secure these appointments from Mr. SCHELL, and you will have all things right in your District."

I know not how a preposition could be made in more direct terms, and neither Capt. ADAMS nor McCLOSKY deny the fact. This is the only point in the case. I notice this matter in justice to Capt. ADAMS, whose kind feelings I fully appreciate. McCLOSKY's card placed him beneath the notice of any gentleman. The public need no further evidence of his character.

Gentleman, I am very sincerely your obliged and obedient servant, GEO. TAYLOR.

Dec. 5, 1858.

### Coroners' Inquests.

Three inquests were held yesterday. JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, who resided in Fourth-street near First-avenue, suddenly dropped while in a slaughter-house, dead from disease of the heart. ANN DONOVAN, a child four years old, whose parents reside at No. 11 Vandewater-street, died from her clothes accidentally taking fire from the stove. An unknown woman, about fifty years old, was found yesterday morning dead in a cell, in the Fourteenth-ward Station House. She was found the evening previous grossly drunk in Baxter-street, and placed in the cell where she died. A verdict was rendered in each of the above cases, in accordance with the facts stated.

FIRE IN STANTON-STREET.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the stable of CHARLES L. WOOLEY, in the rear of the slaughter-house No. 191 Stanton-street. The damage was $100, covered by insurance. A boy is believed to have fired the place, as one was seen coming out of the premises shortly before the fire was discovered. The Fire-Marshal will investigate.


**The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair,**

Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoioe,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoioe,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine.

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 493 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c; half pints 30c.

**A Card.**

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Charles H. Ring sell it at whol sale. We will say, to counsetion, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, Inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS, WHOOPING COUGH CROUP AND SCARLET FEVER.

Apply OLIVE TAR to the Throat or Chest, rubbing it well in, and also give from two to ten drops of OLIVE TAR on sugar. In severe cases the OLIVE TAR may be given every hour until relief is obtained. For inhaling the odor of OLIVE TAR, and further directions for its use, and for a large number of testimonials of the highest character ever given to any popular remedy, see the book which accompanies each bottle.

For SPASMS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, WORMS, or any Internal Pain, take and apply OLIVE TAR as above directed. *Relief will be immediate.*

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
*Pains cease when Olive Tar is applied.*

For BURNS, SCALDS and CHILBLAINS, apply OLIVE TAR, and *pain will instantly cease.*

For SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, and all other DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, apply OLIVE TAR, and take

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

These Powders are sold at One Dollar a package, and are sent anywhere, free by mail.

OLIVE TAR, FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold at
No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

*We have testimonials from—*
I. V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
The Rev. ED. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
R. B. COLMAN, Esq., late of Astor House, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass.
SIMEON LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.
The Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, New-York.
Gen. T. J. GREEN, Texas.
JOHN B. STEFNBERGER, Esq., California.
*And thousands of others.*

OLIVE TAR put up in Tin Cans, will be SENT BY MAIL on receipt of 25 cents extra per bottle for postage.
Address J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist,
No. 315 Broadway,
New-York.

**Grover & Baker's**

NEW

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.

PRICE $50.

NO. 495 BROADWAY.

THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Music Boxes.**—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**Winter Covering for the Feet.**—Ladies who may require strong Winter boots or gaiters for themselves, double-soled and water-proof, and still neat, light articles, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. The articles for children possess the same qualities; and, by the bye, this is rarely the case, for children's boots and shoes are generally either light, flimsy, or awkward, heavy affairs. There is a large stock of gentlemen's boots, gaiters, &c., here, worthy of attention.

**The Ne Plus Ultra!—Jules Hauel's Vegetable** Liquid Hair Dye has no rival in the world! Perfectly harmless, its action is instantaneous in changing the color of the hair into a soft, brilliant, natural brown, black or auburn, without injuring the hair or rendering it harsh, as is the case with other dyes. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**$50. ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS. $50.**
GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S Improved Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine is sold for only $50, and warranted equal to any before the public. Office No. 480 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.


## MARRIED

BLANCHARD—FLEMING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Sullivan-st., by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, Miss EMMA A. BLANCHARD, of Ponghkeepsie, to NATHANIEL FLEMING, of this City.

KNAPP—WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at the residence of the bride's father's, JACOB F. KNAPP to DEBORAH E., only daughter of Edwin Wainwright, Esq.

GARNETT—SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, by the Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabeth, N. J., GEORGE WM. GARNETT, of Virginia, to LAURA M., daughter of Robert Speir, Jr.

ALDEN—CHILDS.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, by the Rev. James L. Hodge, D. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., I. DEAN ALDEN to Miss MARY T., eldest daughter of Geo. C. Childs, Esq.

PERCY—VAN WINKLE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., ROBERT P. PERCY, of New-York, to SARAH J., daughter of the late J. C. Van Winkle, of Bergen.

## DIED.

HOWELL—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 5, of consumption, SAMUEL S. HOWELL, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Lispenard-st., without further invitation.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, MARY T. JACKSON, eldest daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 215 Chrystie st., on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

KEELER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, ANNA T., wife of John Keeler, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 56 Eldridge-st., without further invitation.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 6, RICHARD M. FERRIS, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of the family, and of his brothers, Wm. J., Levi M., James L., and Henry C. Stuart, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, Levi M. Stuart, No. 168 East 21st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 8, of bronchitis, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Andrew Smith, of this City, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons in-law, William L. Michael O., Charles H., Joseph H., and Edward A. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 66th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

TOOKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, after a long and painful illness, KEZIA, wife of Edward B. Tooker, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, William H. Burger, No. 260 Houston-st., to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TOBEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM B. TOBEY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Warren-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WINTRINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 7, VALENTINE, infant son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth V. Wintringham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 59 Willow-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ONDERDONK.—At Philadelphia, on Monday morning, Dec 6, the Right Rev. HENRY UTRICH ONDERDONK, D. D., late Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in the 75th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

*From the Home Journal.*

"To-day man puts forth the tender leaves of Hope—
To-morrow blooms and bears his blushing honors thick upon him—
The next day comes a frost; a killing frost.
And when he thinks his honors still aspiring,
He falls, like Autumn leaves, only to enrich his mother earth."

GEORGE BETHUNE HUNT, born at Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1827, died on the 18th of November, 1858, youngest son of the late Col. Benjamin Faneuil Hunt, a native of Massachusetts, and a descendent of the Huguenots. GEORGE was a graduate of Cambridge College, Massachusetts. He studied the profession of medicine, but passed most of his time in traveling. His death was caused by a softening of the brain, which had rendered him infirm for some years past. Dr. HUNT was attended in his last illness by Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Alonzo Clarke, and Dr. A. K. Gardner. He died at the St. Denis Hotel, where funeral services were administered by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, of St. Mark's Church, and the remains taken to the family tomb in Charleston. Dr. HUNT leaves a widow, but no children.


**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

**DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.**
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Mndler Prints,
85 cases new-style American Delaines,
30 cases Bny State and Waterloo
**LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.**
50 cases all-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Cheveres, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

**AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS**
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
**MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,**
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PARIS AND LONDON.
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, Presidents, Cinreudon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys,
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST.

**BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,**
offer the balance of their stock of
**FANCY FURS,**
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices.
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of JOBBERS.
**NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.**

**HOLIDAY TRADE.**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
**FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,**
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they
OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE**
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
Wholesale and retail, Depôt No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil: for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of TRIESEMAR. Elaborately explained in *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

WE WANT WING'S FOR FAMILY USE.—These Crackers are such a well-known delicacy, and so convenient, that we would not consider our table complete without them. Wing'e Farina Crackers are stamped with the name "A. WING," and may be had of the best family grocers.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 758 Broadway.

**DAVID RAIT,**
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
**FINE LONDON WATCHES,**
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
**WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.**

**RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.**
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS,
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
**TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.**

**HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN**
and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by LYON'S Magnetic Powders and Pills.
Parsley will keep men, not bugs away.
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.
Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, flees, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.
Pewnna kills all insects in a trice,
But PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.**
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, Aug. 1, 1858 | $2,377,554 |
| Total Dividends paid | 1,078,268 |
| Total Claims by death, paid | 1,854,716 |

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management, Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. MILLER, Sec'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.
**SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS.**
NEW STYLES.
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES, $1 TO $6.
ENGLISH SCARF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WHOLESALE BUYERS CAN SAVE 20 PER CENT.
CALL AND LOOK AT THE GOODS.
WARD, NO. 333 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

**GAS ON A WALK!**
On Monday next, Nov. 29, and following days, (except Sunday,) the Gas-Generating-and-Cooking-Range Company will start one of their Hendrick Bro.' patented apparatus from the depôt, No. 512 Broadway, at 5½ o'clock P. M., to be conveyed in a blaze of triumph through all the principal streets of the City, returning at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Gas will be made on the wagon, and be consumed from 10 large burners. Citizens, be wide awake! Look out for Gas on a walk!

**THE BEAUTIFUL RAINBOW**
Exhibits all the colors of light. So does the Magnetic Salve exhibit the virtues of a thousand medicines in one. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists.

SIGNORA MARIO WILL DELIVER HER second lecture, entitled *The First Martyrs of Italian Liberty*, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st., east side of Broadway. Tickets and programmes to be obtained at the bookstores in Broadway,

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT WINTER CLOAKS, LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,

Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS In STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
Some having been manufactured more than a few days.

The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, Dec. 6,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have caused themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES
and
BAYADERE SILKS
in choice colorings,
JUST LANDED
FROM THE ARAGO,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 336 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
Received by the *Arago*, will be OPENED,
MONDAY, Dec. 6,
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

ATTENTION REQUESTED!
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED,
POSITIVELY BUT FOR A SHORT TIME.
PEREMPTORY SALE!
Ladies accustomed to visit the store of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
Are hereby notified that the magnificent stock of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES,
HOSIERY,
HABERDASHERY, &c.,
Will be closed out at less than half price.

We subjoin a list of the rates at which we propose to sell:
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 2s. a yard, at 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 3s. a yard, at 1s. 6d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 4s. a yard. at 2s.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... $1 a yard, at 4s.
The best brands of Velvet Ribbons sold at prices less than when manufactured.
Toys for the Holidays (left over from last year) for ten cents on the dollar.
Also, a large lot of real French Flowers and Feathers, worth $18 a box, will be offered for less than one-eighth original value.
Woolen goods, suitable for the season, at half price.
NO. 140 SIXTH-AV.,
Between 10th and 11th sts.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will exhibit, at their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7,
Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Heniton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelles Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Pusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Coiffures, Crowns and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will remove to their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS AND MERINOS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received several cases of the above desirable goods,
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c., &c. THREAD LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, FLOUNCINGS, POINTS, &c., &c. REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY THE YARD.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their SUPERB SELECTION OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES, just opened for the holidays, comprising many novelties, manufactured expressly for their house, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 40c. to $15.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, from 75c. to $30.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS—from $2. in endless variety.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE SEASON.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
A full assortment of
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, at 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 7c., worth 1s. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTS, 4x4 wide, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6x4 wide, at 1s. 6d., worth 2. 6d. per yard.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
in infinite variety, and
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies who desire making
PRESENTS TO GENTLEMEN,
Cannot select anything more elegant, seasonable and acceptable than one of these
SUPERB DRESSING GOWNS.
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
At No. 643 Broadway.
$20,000 worth of embroideries, ribbons, fringes and trimmings, the choice of the stock of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale on and after Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 50 cents on the dollar, at DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that, having identified his interests with David Clarke, he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

AT
MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Just received, a full stock of GENTS' Woolen and Cotton Socks, in every style. Also, a full stock of GENTS' Wool Shirts and Drawers, which we offer to our customers at a low figure!

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.—Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods of late, and we can now recommend them for general use. The HEAVY GLOVES and MITTENS are unrivalled as a protection in all kinds of acid work of the Chemist, Druggist and Photographist, manufacturing and handling of Potashes and other strong Alkalies; for Oystermen, Drivers in Storms and Hose Companies in the Fire Department. We would particularly call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Hatters, Tanners and Lumbermen to these GLOVES and MITTENS as being well adapted to their use. They are superior to the Buck Mitten, especially in wet work. The Light Gloves are used for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for Chapped or Rough Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers. For sale by Rubber dealers generally. GOODYEAR'S I. R. Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 36 John-st. (up stairs.)
Exclusive Manufacturers under Goodyear's Patents of every description of Ladies' and Gents' India Rubber Gloves and Mitts. Also, Rubber Finger Cots and Ladies' Dress Shields.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle,—best pattern and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with Springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs $11, and 13 springs $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, 281 Spring, near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

20,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN carpeting, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s per yard. Also, 20,000 yards of oil-cloth at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. the yard, at HYATT'S Cheap Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS—ONLY $1 50 FOR 11 Spring Skirts, Damascus steel, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSLER'S Model Skirt Depôt, No. 483 Broadway. Ladies only in attendance.

## DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY.

GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT RETAIL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Dec. 6:
1,000 pieces FRENCH PATTERNS PRINTED DE LAINES, in new designs and choice colors, at 1s. per yard.
100 pieces FINE ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES at 10c.
Also,
220 pieces 4-4 CHINTZ CALICOES, at.....18 cents
200 pieces 7/8 ENGLISH do., at..... 9 cents
Also,
200 pieces POIL DE CHEVRE, at.....18 cents
250 pieces BAYADERE CHALLY, at..... .....18 cents
100 pieces BROCADE CHALLY, at.....18 cents
Usual price of these goods, 30 cents per yard.
Also,
180 pieces IMPERIAL POPLIN, at.....20 cents
220 pieces IMPERIAL FOULARD, at.....20 cents
175 pieces 5-4 SAXONY PLAIDS, at.....20 cents
Usual price, 25 cents per yard.
150 pieces HEAVY RIBBED VALENTIA, at.....25 cents
200 pieces SILK and WOOL BAYADERS VALENTIA at.....25 cents
230 pieces BROCHE SILK and WOOL, striped, at.....25 cents
250 pieces 5-4 ALL-WOOL MERINO PLAIDS, best quality, at.....37 cents
Also,
75 pieces PRINTED FINE (All-wool) FRENCH DE LAINES, at.....25 cents
250 pieces printed ALL-WOOL, beautiful designs, at.....37½ cts
200 pieces ALL-WOOL, beautiful designs, finest imported, at.....50 cents
NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, FROM $6 UP.

355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received (of their own importation, made to order) a large assortment of
CORVOISIER'S KID GLOVES,
Which they believe to be the best this celebrated maker ever sent to this country; a splendid variety of colors.
OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,
A choice assortment of
WINTER GLOVES
and GAUNTLETS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,
A splendid assortment of
NEW FALL SHAWLS,
At lower prices than ever before offered in this City.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

CHEAP MERINOES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6.
150 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 50 cents.
175 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 60 cents,
200 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 70 cents.
185 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 85 cents.
225 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at $1.
125 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at $1 25.
Also, an assortment of the finest goods ever imported.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES.
VELVETS
In all rare and beautiful shades of color.
RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS.
Just Imported,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY,
Dec. 6, and
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE!
The balance of our newly-imported and extensive stock of
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
Will be offered for the balance of the season
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

500 FRENCH POPLIN ROBES
reduced to $10.
AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN
will be offered
on Monday, December 6th,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer from this time until the 1st of January,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them. Canal, corner of Mercer.

ACTUAL REDUCTION
In the prices of
SUPERB VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTH
CLOAKS,
OF NEW FRENCH PATTERNS.
ALSO, THE NEW GENIN'S BAZAAR
FRENCH SACQUE,
Unique in style and material,
OF EVERY DESIRABLE SHADE,
And at low prices.
GENIN'S New Cloak Store
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 BROADWAY.
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
A large lot of Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., at a very great reduction, well worth attention. Our new patterns of Ladies' Dress Caps and Headdresses, just received for the holidays. They will not be exhibited in the windows, to prevent imitations made of inferior materials. RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
Are offering Point Lace sets, Collars, Honiton sets and collar, Veils, Flounces and trimming laces in Chantilly, at a great reduction in price.
Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Medallion sets, Insertion sets, and a large variety of other articles very suitable for holiday presents, to which we invite the attention of ladies.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

CARPETING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Housekeepers and all others are invited to call and see the astonishingly low prices of carpets and oil-cloths offered at HYATT'S great carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

AT
MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Now opening 3,000 pieces Black Velvet Ribbons, in every width; they are of Good Qualities, and much under price.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

10,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, Brussels and English tapestry velvets at less than the cost of importation. A great sacrifice at HYATT'S cheap Carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT DEMPSEY & FARGIS', NO. 603 BROADway, can be found the most recherché assortment of articles for presents that can be found at any similar establishment in the City. We would suggest to our readers and the public the propriety of an examination of their new and elegant stock of Watches, Jewelry, sterling Silver-ware, &c., especially adapted for the Holiday trade. They are also engravers of Wedding and Visiting Cards which, for elegance of design and execution, surpass anything produced in this country.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting chemical experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 118 John-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, in going from 2d-av., through 33d-st., to 6th-av., corner 33st., thence by 6th-av. cars to 16th-st., to near the corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., a CAMEO BREASTPIN, with twisted setting—a basin with birds drinking. The above is highly valued by the owner as a memento of a departed friend. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner, by leaving it at Mr. McDONALD'S, jeweler, No. 46 4th av., or with C. F. MARSH, No. 151 East 32d-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 16 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present. The advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
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OF
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## PERSONAL.

WILLIAM LACE, ON HIS PASSAGE from Boston to New-York, on the evening of the 4th December, 1858, fell from the train at Mansfield, Mass., at the Mansfield half-way House, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, and was literally torn in pieces, and is now in a tomb at Mansfield in the hands of the Coroner of the above place. He had on his person between $4 and $5 and his protection papers, as an American seaman born in this country, and a letter from his wife, Mary Lace, from New-York to William Lace, of Boston, Mass., and two checks of two pieces of baggage, Nos. 435 and 471, Boston and New-York checks. His wife or any of his relations are requested to communicate or apply to Mr. BACON, Superintendant of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, Providence, R. I.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST TRUSTworthy and faithful girl to do chamber work and fine washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; is competent in either place; is an intelligent girl, of neat and genteel appearance, and of the most kind and obliging disposition; a good home appreciated more than wages; first-class references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PROFESSED cook, by a middle-aged woman, who is thoroughly competent in her duties; is neat and economical in her kitchen; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found a person of respectable appearance; is a trustworthy and obliging servant; has lived in first-class families, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; considers herself a good, plain cook; washes and irons well; is a girl of steady habits, and will do her best to please; excellent reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and highly-recommended young woman, a situation; she is a thorough house-worker, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is perfectly willing, not afraid of work, and will do her utmost to please; she is neat, economical, and very trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family or private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business—baking, pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $8 to $9. Also, by her cousin, as chambermaid and regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—FOR A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly-recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of housework; a girl of excellent character and principles. Also, for a nice young girl as child's nurse or up-stairs work. Wages $3 to $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as children's nurse; would take charge of a baby from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; is of a kind and obliging disposition, and used to children; can come highly recommended. Can be seen for two days in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL GOING ON 16 years of age to do light chamber work and waiting, and make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Call for two days. Wages from $4 to $5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or to go a short distance in the country in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2 5th-st., in the toy store, two doors from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, and no objection to a small distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 223 25th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in washing; knows her business perfectly. Can produce the best of reference. Also, a seamstress and dressmaker. Has no objection to wait on an invalid. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress, for a girl fully experienced, of genteel, neat appearance and unquestionable City references; is a most excellent, reliable and truthful servant and values a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist in chamber work. No objection to city or country. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 465 2d av., near 29th-st. in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as seamstress, housekeeper, or companion to an elderly or invalid lady; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 30 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City reference. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged. Call at No. 2 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References to be had in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as nurse; has had many years' experience in taking care of infants and bringing them up by hand; has no objection to growing children; can sew, if required. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to assist at chamber-work; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 269 Mulberry-st., near Houston. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent cook; understands her business perfectly; would have no objection to assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 60 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference if required; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; is a respectable young woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 87 6th-av., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 243 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the rear room, No. 5.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE woman, whose babe is a month old, the care of an infant to nurse; reference to the Physician who attended her. Inquire at No. 113 Spring-st., between Greene and Mercer sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, ECONOMICAL, trustworthy girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is neat, tidy, and well informed; a person who knows how to fill and appreciate a steady situation. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation in a small genteel family, to do the general housework—cook, wash and iron; is smart and clean; lived two years in her last place. Inquire at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as cook, in a respectable small family; is a baker and understands pastry. Has no objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, either in an hotel or in a widower's family. The best of reference can be given as to character and capability. Address Miss HALDA, No. 77 Varick-st, opposite Grand-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, employment as copyist, or other light, indoor business, to which an intelligent female is adapted. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, GERMAN GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; will assist in cooking, washing and ironing; an American family preferred. Can be seen at her last place for two or three days, No. 141 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business; can assist in the chamberwork. Good city reference. Call at No. 214 East 15th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) with good City references, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly. Address the French Bakery, No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation in a genteel family as nurse and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as chambermaid, and the other to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; have good City reference. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 103 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RESpectable colored girls, as cook and chambermaid, are particularly neat and well informed, thoroughly experienced and trustworthy. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, with City reference, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family. Call, or address ANN SULLIVAN, No. 123 Madison-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL, a situation, as nurse, and to do light chamberwork, or plain sewing, or would do the work of a small genteel family. Call at No. 212 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS THE best City reference, wants a place as nurse and seamstress, or as housemaid and seamstress. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 68 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference can be had by applying for two days at No. 127 33d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waiter. Can give four years' reference from her present situation, where she can be seen. Call at No. 34 East 16th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework. Has good city reference. Is a good washer and ironer and has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A

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BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedrooms, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car routes. Gas, water, baths, &c.

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BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, in a new and first-class house, well and conveniently located. Apply at No. 429 4th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING. NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE —Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 3 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49½ EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board for gentlemen; by applying at No. 101 Lawrence st., within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

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A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND BOY TWO and a half years old, wish board in a private family until May; prefer no other boarders in the family; wish one large room; if not, large hall bedroom attached will answer; house must be well situated, above 23d-st. and near the middle of the City preferred, and terms reasonable. Address INSURANCE, Box 193 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETween 5th and 6th avs.—One large front room on the third floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, &c., TO LET, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

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AMITY-PLACE—NO. 26—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker; pleasant rooms to let for gentlemen, with board, from $3 50 to $4 per week; gas and fire included; a large front room for a family; also, a lady who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part payment. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 18 Union-square. The house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 9th and 10th avs., would let one or two finely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, at moderate price, to single or married gentlemen. References exchanged. Address C. P., Box 196 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, and where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st. near 2d-av. References exchanged.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 133 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishes to let one or two furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen. Only French spoken. Apply at No. 246 10th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A ROOM OR SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, for three young gentlemen, near Broadway, between Bleecker and 4th sts., at moderate terms. Address G. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

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FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
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McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FAMILY WANTING TO sell their piano-forte, $500 instrument, 7-octave rosewood, round corners, carved legs, three rows of mouldings on case, with beautiful pearl keys, splendid tone, short time in use, for nearly half its value; manufactured by well-known City makers of 20 years' experience; unexpired guarantee. Apply at No. 7 2d-st.

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WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
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Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.
On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

## REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.
On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, boval, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, mixed tenantal trees and fruit in variety.
The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.
Being but ten minutes' walk from the depôt of the New Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.
One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.
REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 269 8th-av.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
For sale, the THREE-STORY AND EIGHT BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 98 West 27th-st. All the modern improvements, and in perfect order.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE UNDER FORECLOsure, this day, Dec. 8, 1858, at 12 M., at the hotel of H. Burell, in said village, the valuable property situated at the corner of 6th-st. and Railroad-av., in Morrisania, containing 16 lots of ground and a large and commodious dwelling, with two wings attached, having ten well finished rooms; also, another dwelling, carriage-house and all necessary out-buildings. The grounds are laid out with all kinds of fruit and shade trees, &c. Only one block from the depôt; $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 175 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Depôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—FOR $4,700—THE THREE-STORY House and Lot No. 33 Bond-st., Brooklyn, containing 14 rooms, calculated for a large family or boarding house. In perfect order outside and in; built by the former owner for his own use, in the best manner; but a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars; 20 minutes' walk from either ferry; heater, fine grape-vine and good yard. Oil-cloths and carpets will be sold low. Two-thirds of the money can remain on mortgage.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; house 3 stories high, 40 feet, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with gas, water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, ice house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH'S, No. 31 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKlyn.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., A very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT, OR WOULD BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—There are four acres of land, upon which are house, barn and other necessary out-buildings. One acre is laid out as a garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit. If let with two weeks, stock, carriages, farming utensils, &c., could be obtained with the place. Apply to JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, point factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED house, for the Winter, or longer, as may be agreed upon; one where the owner would board in the family preferred. An unexceptional tenant for such a house may be found on application to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SNUG, CONVENIENT BROWNstone house on 28th-st., near 6th-av. ot once; also, a new cottage with gas and water, tea-room, dumb-waiter, &c., and several others in Brooklyn and New-York; $300, $400, $500, $600 to $1,000 rents. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—140 FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, within two miles of Hoboken, together or separately. The situation is remarkably healthy, commanding uninterrupted views of 40 miles in extent. Stages run every quarter of an hour. J. POPE, No. 16 Newark-st., Hoboken.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGHstoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

LARGE ROOM TO LET LOW—16½ BY 34 feet, on second floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, entrance on 13th-st. SUITABLE FOR AN OFFICE. Inquire on the premises in piano warerooms of
J. M. PELTON.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., near Cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF THE ASCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 6th avs., to an additional width of 60 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.
The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.
Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.
Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.
The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Fort Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 23, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 law6m W*

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TROTT & OGSTON is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr C. D. TROTT.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. 36 Exchange Place. GEO. W. OGSTON.
New York, Dec. 4, 1858.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

## AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & P. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8,
At 11 o'clock this day,
At their sales room No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & P. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS—BY E. & P. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about 200 fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising landscapes, marines, scriptural, historical, interiors, and other pleasing subjects, by well-known artists, among which will be found specimens by Kearney, P. E. Nicolie, Koekok, De Rensen, Peeters, Angus, Evenon, A. De Biyndt, Carenbalch, Van Bree, Jouglaises, Teniers, Bosh, Smets, Schraudenberg, and many others. The pictures are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and the public generally are invited to examine this really fine collection.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURniture, solid rosewood parlor suit, works of art, &c. THIS DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made boudoir furniture, at the residence No. 228 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. The parlor furniture in particular, is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10,000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in fields of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satin wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood pier mirrors, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining-table, elegantly carved dining-room suit, rich China ware, rosewood ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

DANIEL S. HORGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 36 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th av., TO-MORROW (Thursday,) Dec. 9, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:
In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, bedsteads of every style, kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy-chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and crenage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Executors and others:
BANK STOCKS.—Manhattan Company, National, Phenix, Bank of Commerce, North America, State of New-York, Merchants' Exchange, Leather Manufacturers', Bowery.
INSURANCE STOCKS.—Republic Fire, and Commercial, New-York, and Great Western Marine.
INSURANCE SCRIP.—Cleveland and Toledo Bonds of 1862 and 1874, &c.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.
ALSO, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No. 81 Division-st.
JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.
For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, TOYS, &c.—PEED & COLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, at 10 o'clock, at the large store known as the "Great Republic," Nos. 312 and 314 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of house furnishing goods, comprising silver-plated ware, Britannia, tin, willow and wooden ware, table and pocket cutlery, iron and hollow ware, fancy goods, baskets, &c.; also, a large quantity of costly toys, boys' sleighs, skates, &c.
A. HORTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—BOND-ST. PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James C. Willett, Esq., Sheriff:
BOND-STREET—The valuable 4-story brick house and lot, No. 2 Bond-st., north side, near Broadway. Lot 26x100. The sale will be absolute. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND AND FINAL SALE OF CRYSTAL PALACE IRON, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace square, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the remainder of the cast and wrought iron, parts of machinery and fountains, &c.; also, large iron frames, cast-iron stoop risers and strings, large iron water-tanks, brown stone, &c., together with whatever remains unclaimed by exhibitors.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. S. HYNARD will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture contained in the above house. Sale commences at 10 o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a full assortment of Winter goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COFELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and is warranted suitable for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of TEN HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed up and directed "A. O. FLAGG, Comptroller. No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, D

## Bermuda and the Windward Islands.

SEVERE RAIN STORMS AT BARBADOES—THE MARKETS—PORTUGAL NEWS—FIRES IN ANTIGUA—MARITIME MEMORANDA FROM BERMUDA.

By the arrival of the brig *Ocean Bird* we have Bermuda papers of the 1st.

They contain advices from Barbadoes to Nov. 11, and from other West India Colonies to the end of October. Heavy rains had made a rapid improvement in the cane crop of Barbadoes, and a fair average return, say 36,000 hhds., was expected. The sweet-potato crop was very productive. American provisions were dull of sale even at low prices: in fact, the *Mercantile Intelligencer*, of Nov. 11, says: "The holders of breadstuffs (in Bridgetown) were glad to sell at any rate." A heavy supply of codfish was in the market, one vessel, with 2,409 quintals, having arrived from Newfoundland. P. P. lumber, cypress shingles and red-oak staves were in demand. In Legislative affairs nothing of interest had been done. The Solicitor-General had given notice, in the Assembly, of his intention to introduce a bill for a more extensive education of the people of Barbadoes. The weather was intensely hot at Bridgetown.

For six weeks, ending 30th October, no fewer than six fires had occurred on estates in Antigua, causing much damage to property. Suspicion had been aroused that these fires were the work of incendiaries.

Demerara dates, to the 28th of October, mention that considerable damage from inroads of the sea had occurred at points on the east coast.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, a serious affray had taken place between the soldiers and civilians. The Police began to arrest the most disorderly, upon which a deadly assault with drawn bayonets was made upon the whole police. The latter, however, succeeded in capturing seven soldiers, and in taking them to the station, a rescue was attempted, in which one of the police, FRANCIS PHILIPS, was stabbed. Several of the other policemen received serious blows. The soldiers finding that they had been in a manner overpowered, surrounded the station with their drawn bayonets. The prisoners were, however, locked up and the mob dispersed.

The sugar crop at Martinique is scanty. There was, however, an increase of 4,624 tierces on the quantity exported at the corresponding period last year.

The statue of the Empress JOSEPHINE arrived at St. Pierre on the 9th inst., on board of the *Roid Yvetot*, and would be conveyed to Fort-de-France, when the vessel discharged her cargo of merchandise.

## From Turk's Island, &c.

We have Turk's Island files to Nov. 20. There is no news. The demand for salt had been good, and during the last week 55,541 bushels had been shipped; stock 400,000 bushels; price firm at 8c.@9c.

Advices received from Porto Platta state that, in the gale of the 25th and 26th of October, six vessels were driven on shore, and one, a Dominican vessel-of-war, foundered at her anchorage. Many houses near the shore were injured by the heavy sea which broke on the beach.

ACCIDENT AT SOUTH FERRY.—The steamboat *Atlantic*, when arriving at her dock on the New-York side, yesterday, about 2½ P. M., in consequence of the engine stopping on the centre, came with great force against the bridge, tearing the planking up from the platform and severely injuring several persons standing on it, who were waiting to cross to Brooklyn. Among the latter were Mr. DURYEE, a mahogany dealer in Brooklyn, badly hurt in his leg; Miss TIMMAN, of Tenth-avenue, side much hurt; Miss PARKS, of Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, leg bruised, and a man, whose name is not known, was also badly injured.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

OLD, YOUNG, RICH AND POOR.—GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper, for the water-closet, is used by all these. It is now a settled fact that this paper beautifully obviates the former necessity of being poisoned by white and printed stuff, which makes and aggravates the disease known as piles. As a preventive and cure of that complaint it is without fault or blemish. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street, where it is retailed and wholesaled. 1,000 sheets $1; 500 sheets 50 cents. Each package is in a convenient pasteboard box. J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in each sheet. All respectable druggists have it.

[Advertisement.]

THE "KNOX."—The very beautiful Hat introduced this Fall by the tasteful KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, should be styled the "KNOX," for it is enough to immortalize any man. It is a peculiar style—there is something about it quite indescribable—very pleasing, very neat, and very elegant. He has a fine stock of hats, caps, &c., at his store, and it is worth one's while to call and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

THIRTEEN CENTS PER BOX.

BRANDRETH'S Pills, sugar-coated, are warranted the best in the world—never crack, chip or change color. Let the sick, and believers in the efficacy of vegetable purgatives, give them a trial. Price of the plain, 25 cents. Sold at Nos. 294 Canal-street, 206 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUEREU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PAINFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAYS PILLS—Read the following—are an irresistible antidote to all complaints engendered by the excessive use of mercury, opium and other paralyzing medicines, instilling new life and vigor into the blood. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PANTOMIME BY TWENTY CHILDREN.—"The Arab Girl," by the famous Zavistowski Troupe. A delightful and deeply interesting entertainment, this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Musenm. An exquisite ballet, comic opera, droll songs, &c., besides.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil, &c., &c. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**..Dec. 7.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Virginia 6s | s3 | 96¾ | 100 | N. Y. C. R. R. | b30 | 84 |
| 2,000 | do | | 96¾ | 400 | do | s3 | 84 |
| 7,000 | do | | 97 | 275 | do | opg | 84 |
| 1,000 | Missouri St. 6s | | 89¼ | 400 | do | b10 | 84 |
| 22,000 | do | | 89¾ | 200 | do | s30 | 83¾ |
| 28,000 | do | b60 | 89½ | 100 | do | ong | 83¾ |
| 5,000 | do | s60 | 88¾ | 100 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 20,000 | do | s60 | 88¾ | 200 | do | t wk | 81¾ |
| 2,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n. bs. | | 91 | 200 | Erie Railroad | | 21½ |
| 3,000 | do | s10 | 91 | 100 | Harlem R.R. | b60 | 12¼ |
| 21,000 | N. Y. C. Bs. '75 | | 101 | 50 | Brooklyn City R.R. | | 112 |
| 1,000 | E. R. 2d M. Bs. | | 88 | 100 | Reading R.R. | | 51¾ |
| 1,000 | E. R. con. bs. '62 | | 47 | 100 | do | b7 | 51¾ |
| 2,000 | Hud. R.R. 2d m. | | 99 | 100 | do | b30 | 51¾ |
| 2,000 | Hud. R.R. 3d m. | | 75 | 175 | Mich. Cent. R.R. | | 52¾ |
| 5,000 | do | b60 | 75¼ | 50 | M.S.& N.Ia.R.R | b30 | 21¾ |
| 5,000 | Ill. C. R. Bs | s60 | 91¼ | 20 | do | | 21¾ |
| 1,000 | M.&M. 2dm. 10bs. | | 67½ | 10 | M. S. & N. I. g. s. | | 51¾ |
| 4,000 | do | | 67 | 150 | do | s30 | 51¾ |
| 4,000 | Del. L. & W. 1st m. | | 86¾ | 250 | do | | 51¾ |
| 2,000 | Harlem 2d m. bs. | | 84¾ | 250 | do | b60 | 51¾ |
| 4,000 | Har. R. 3d m. bs. | | 57 | 100 | Panama RR. | | 119¾ |
| 50 | Hudson R. R. R. | b60 | 23¾ | 200 | Ill. Cen. RR. | s60 | 75 |
| 200 | do | | 23¾ | 100 | do | s60 | 74¾ |
| 3,000 | Gal. & Chi. 1st M. | | 96¾ | 150 | do | b10 | 75¾ |
| 20 | Bk. of America | | 112½ | 250 | Galena & Chic. R. | | 73¾ |
| 8 | Bank of Commerce | | 103¾ | 100 | do | b30 | 73½ |
| 100 | Merchants' Bank | | 110¾ | 50 | do | | 73¾ |
| 15 | Am. Ex. Bank | | 106¾ | 400 | Clev. & Tol. R. | | 32 |
| 8 | Nassau Bank | | 101½ | 100 | Chic. & R. I. R. | b10 | 62¾ |
| 40 | Pacific M. S. Co. | | 20 | 150 | do | b60 | 62¾ |
| 50 | do. | b60 | 90 | 550 | do | | 62¾ |
| 25 | do | | 89¾ | 50 | do | s15 | 62½ |
| 10 | do | | 89¾ | 200 | do | b60 | 62½ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 88¾ | 100 | La Crosse & Mil. R. | | 3¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 89 | 10 | Corn Ex. Bank | | 104¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 89¾ | 10 | Com. Bank | | 100 |
| 50 | do | | 89¾ | 10 | Mer. Ex. Bank | | 104¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Virginia 6s | 97 | 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | s3 | 97¾ |
| 2,000 | Erie R. 1st mt. b. | 97¾ | 100 | do | s10 | 83½ |
| 2,000 | do | 98 | 20 | Ill. Cent. R. R. | | 75¼ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. R. Bs. '75 | 47½ | 50 | Mich S.& N.I. G. S. | | 51¾ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d m. | 75 | 50 | do | s10 | 51¾ |
| 5,000 | Harlem 2d m. bs. | 85 | 250 | Panama R. R. | | 119¾ |
| 2,000 | La Ce.&M.L.G.B. | 27 | 100 | do | b30 | 119¾ |
| 24 | Bank of New-York | 110 | 50 | do | s60 | 119 |
| 100 | Pacific M. St. Co. | 89 | 100 | do | b60 | 119¾ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 88½ | 50 | Gal. & Ch. R. R. | s10 | 73 |
| 10 | do | | 88½ | 150 | do | s30 | 73 |
| 100 | Cumberland Pref. | 23 | 25 | Mil. & Miss. R. | | 13 |
| 90 | D. & H. C. Co. ex d. | 97 | 25 | do | b30 | 13 |
| 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 62½ | | | | |

TUESDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the New-York Central Company will convene at the office in Albany this evening, and will, to-morrow, elect the Board of Management for the ensuing year. The Annual Report to the close of the State Railway Year, Sept. 30, has just been published for distribution among the Shareholders The leading results of the business of the year were informally presented in this column a few days since, on data so nearly authentic as to require no further reference than to the Income and General Balance Sheets herewith copied from the Report. The General Balance Sheet, condensed into a single view of the cost and condition of the property, free of all extraneous items, on both sides the account, is as follows:

The Road and Equipment by original outlay cost.....$30,732,517
Add cost of consolidation.....8,193,000
Together.....$38,925 517
Surplus Cash and Cash Means.....1,253,843
Total value of whole.....$40,179,360
The Capital is.....$24,182,400
Funded Debt.....14,402,634—38,585,034
Leaving as Undvided Income.....$1.593,326
Or the equivalent of $6 60 ℔ share of the Capital; making the value of the Stock, on the hooks of the concern, stand on the 30th of September, after the payment of the last August Dividend, equal to 106.60 ℔ cent. The Dividends actually paid out since consolidation, in five years, (and a fraction,) are equal to 41 ℔ cent. on the Capital, or 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, uniformly; amounting, say, to.....$9,840,000
And post of Consolidation reduced.....809,600
Leaving Income undivided.....1.594,326
Total Income of 5 years.....$12,243,926

After providing one million dollars in fuel and material, (written off to profit and loss,) for the future service of the Road. The original cost of consolidating the separate lines now constituting the New-York Central, which lines were then yielding their stockholders from 8 to 20 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, in ordinary and extra dividends, amounted to $8,892,600, for which Six ℔ cent. Certificates were issued, 30 years to run, receivable by 1½ ℔ cent. a year of the principal compounded out of the future income of the Road. This sum now stands $8,100,000. The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road was subsequently bought in at a premium of $110,000; represented in the same way and since reduced to $93,000. The whole present charge of $8,193,000 extinguishes itself in the remaining 25 years by compounding $113,294 a year, set aside from income and made part of the ordinary annual Expenses of the Road.

In reference to the Surplus Cash and Cash Means, $1,253,843, derived from the General Balance Sheet, the following are the items consolidated:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | $500,464 | |
| Productive Stocks | 763,230 | $1,263,694 |
| Material for service, 1859 | | 360.939 |
| Sundry Bills Receivable | | 83,484 |
| Together | | $1,708,117 |
| Subject to: | | |
| Allowance for Interest accrued, but not due till New-Year | $329,269 | |
| And for September Expenses | 81,926 | |
| Sundry Bills and Dividends | 43,079 | $454.274 |
| Balance available, as above | | $1,253,843 |

The Operations of the year 1858 are seen in the following official tables from the Report, to which we add the official table of Funded Debt and Balance Sheet, as they stand in the Report:

EARNINGS AND RECEIPTS—1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Passengers | $2,532,646 55 |
| From Freight | 3,700,270 44 |
| From other sources | 295,495 71 |
| Total | $6,528,412 70 |

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For transportation expenses, viz: | | |
| For Passenger Business | $1,610,863 19 | |
| For Freight Business | 1,876,429 28 | $3,487,292 47 |
| For Interest, including interest on Debt Certificates held for the Sinking Fund | 975,192 18 | |
| For Sinking Fund | 113,294 38 | $1,089,486 56 |
| For dividends, viz: | | |
| No. 9 Feb., 1858, 4 per cent | 959,782 00 | |
| No. 10, August, 1858, 4 per cent | 959,782 00 | $1,919,564 00 |

Transportation expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, 53 42 per cent. of the gross earnings for the same period.

Net earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, $1,951,633 67, equal to 8.13 per cent. on the amount of the capital stock of the Company upon which dividends are payable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES IN 1857 AND 1858.

| For year ending | Transportation Expenses. | Construction. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 30, 1857 | $4,453,515 54 | $729,442 56 | $5,182.958 10 |
| Sept. 30, 1858 | 3,487,292 47 | 216,704 48 | 3,703,994 85 |
| Decrease | $966,223 07 | $512,740 08 | $1,478,963 15 |

EARNINGS SINCE SEPT. 30, 1853.

| | Passengers. | Freight. | Miscellous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854 | $3,151,513 | $2,479,320 | $286,999 | $5.918 334 |
| 1855 | 3,242 279 | 3.189,602 | 121,748 | 5,563,581 |
| 1856 | 3 307,378 | 4,328,041 | 171,926 | 7,707,118 |
| 1857 | 3,147,636 | 4,559.275 | 320.338 | 8,027,251 |
| 1858 | 2,532,645 | 3,700,270 | 295.495 | 6,528,412 |

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1858.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To expenses of maintaining and operating Road | | $3,487,292 47 |
| To Coupons and Interest | | 976,192 18 |
| To Dividend No. 9, February, 1858, 4 ℔ cent. | $959,782 06 | |
| To Dividend No. 10, August, 1858, 4 ℔ cent | 959,782 00 | 1,919 564 00 |
| To Future Income—Amount of one year's contribution to Sinking Funds, transferred to current Income Account: | | |
| Debt Certificates | $111,182 38 | |
| Bonds to Buffalo & Niagara Falls Railroad Co. | 2,112 00 | 113.294 38 |
| To Michigan Central Railroad Co.; North Shore Lloe Lake Erie Steamboats; Balance of this Account transferred to Income Account | 193,925 27 | |
| To Discount on Bonds of the Issue for funding the debts of the former Companies | 70,390 56 | 264,315 83 |
| To Balance, Sept 30, 1858 | | 1,594,326 23 |
| Total | | $8,354,985 09 |
| By Balance, Sept. 30, 1857 | | 1,26.6,572 39 |
| By Passenger Receipts | $2,532,645 55 | |
| By Freight Receipts | 3,700,270 44 | |
| By Mail Receipts | 89,725 70 | |
| By Miscellaneous Receipts | 205,770 01 | 6,528,412 70 |
| Total | | $8,354,985 09 |
| By Balance, Sept. 30, 1858 | | 1,594,326 23 |

BALANCE SHEET FROM THE GENERAL LEDGER, SEPT. 30, 1858.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railroad and Equipment | | | $30,732,517 54 |
| Cash in Banks | $106,388 27 | | |
| Passenger and Freight Agents; Balances remitted | 394,075 65 | | 500,463 92 |
| Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company stock | 557,800 00 | | |
| Lewiston Railroad Co. stock | 187,850 00 | | |
| Troy Union Railroad Co. stock | 7,500 00 | | |
| Hudson River Bridge Co. stock | 10,080 00 | | 763,230 00 |
| Future Income; Proportion of Debt Certificates, &c. chargeable to the Income of the Co. from Sept. 30, 1858, to May 1, 1883 | | | 8,193,000 00 |
| Fuel and Supplies; surplus beyond $1,000,000 | | | 260,938 92 |
| Bills Receivable | 28,562 25 | | |
| General Post-office Department | 22,422 50 | | |
| Real Estate; purchased of Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company | 32,500 00 | | 83,484 75 |
| Total | | | $40,633,635 13 |
| Capital Stock | | | $24,182,400 00 |
| Funded Debt Albany and Schenectady Railroad Co. | $127,000 00 | | |
| Funded Debt Schenectady and Troy Railroad Co. | 100,000 00 | | |
| Funded Debt Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Co. | 77,382 42 | | |
| Funded Debt Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Co. | 55,300 01 | | |
| Funded Debt Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Co. | 298,000 00 | | |
| Funded Debt Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Co. | 46,000 00 | 703,682 43 | |
| Debt Certificates | 8,100,000 00 | | |
| Bonds for Convertible Loan | 3,000,000 00 | | |
| Bonds for Railroad Stocks | 785,000 00 | | |
| Bonds for Real Estate | 200,000 00 | | |
| Bonds for Funding Debts of old Companies | 1,256,000 00 | | |
| Bonds to Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Co. | 93,000 00 | | |
| Bond to Telegraph Co. | 10,000 00 | | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 254,962 26 | 13,608,962 26 | |
| Bills Payable | 38,000 00 | | |
| Unclaimed Dividends | 3.472 10 | | |
| Trustees of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Co. | 1,606 92 | 43,079 02 | |
| Expenses of operating the Road; balance of September disbursements, paid in Oct. | 81.925 61 | | |
| Coupons and interest; accrued to Sept. 30 | 329,269 58 | 411,195 19 | |
| Income Account; balance Sept. 30, 1858 | | 1,594,326 23 | |
| Total | | $40,633.635 13 | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FUNDED DEBT AND CAPITAL STOCK.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debt Certificates, less amt. held for Sinking Fund | $8,422,600 | $8,260,600 | $8,100,000 |
| Bonds for convertible loan | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Debts of the former Companies outstanding | 1,052,962 | 880,753 | 657,692 |
| Bonds of the lessee for funding the rents of the former Companies | 331,000 | 399,000 | 1,256,000 |
| Bonds for railroad stocks | 812,000 | 807,000 | 785,000 |
| Bonds for real estate | 221,000 | 204,000 | 200,000 |
| Bonds to Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company | 103.100 | 93,500 | 93,000 |
| Funded debt of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company | 55,000 | 55,000 | 45,000 |
| Bond to Telegraph Company | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Bonds and mortgages | 286,234 | 265,567 | 251,262 |
| Add debts of the former Companies, paid temporarily by this Company, and to be again funded, as stated in previous reports | 508.853 | 654,062 | 2.113 |
| Total amount of Funded Debt | $14,902,750 | 14,631,572 | 14,404,787 |
| Capital Stock | 24,136,660 | 24,136,66 | 24,182,100 |
| Total amount of Funded Debt and Capital Stock | $38,939,411 | 38,768,233 | 38,587,167 |

The increase of $45,739 31, in the amount of Capital Stock paid in, results from a final settlement of the construction account of the Lewiston Railroad Company.

The Stock Market, to-day, opened with an improved demand for State loans, particularly Missouris and Virginias, and the sales were ½@½ ℔ cent. higher than on Monday. The Railway Bonds are also in good request and full rates were obtained for most descriptions. Hudson Thirds brought 75½, buyer 60 days, and Milwaukee Seconds 67½@67 ℔ cent.; Illinois Construction sold at 91½, seller 60 days; Harlem Seconds, 85; LaCrosse Land Grants, 27; and Delaware and Lackawanna first mortgage, 86½ ℔ cent. The deferred coupons on the other Bonds of this Company find ready sale, at a moderate discount, with VAN VLEEK, READ & Co., No. 27 Wall-street. The deferred coupons of the Erie Company are marketable with several Brokers at from 90 to 95 ℔ cent. cash. The shares and bonds connected with the Coal Trade are all made firmer by the views of the President's Message on the revision of the Tarriff. A return to the specific duties, which were abandoned in 1846, in place of the irregular and sliding system of *ad valorems*, as suggested by Mr. BUCHANAN—though not indorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury—would undoubtedly give an impetus to the Coal and Iron interests, which suffer most from foreign competition, by reason of the present plan of assessing the duty when trade is depressed on both sides the Ocean. The Delaware and Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Reading Companies, have all an important stake in the proposed alteration. The preliminary vote in the House of Representatives yesterday indicates that the Administration will be able to command a majority on the question. The President also suggests the application of specific valuations to Wines and Liquors. The Secretary of the Treasury purposes to raise the present scales of 4, 19 and 24 ℔ cent., as in the Act of 1857, to 5, 20 and 25 ℔ cent. respectively. Both officials favor such an advance in the revenue from Customs as will avoid the further creation of Public Debt in time of peace, and the Secretary intimates that his Treasury Bills will be kept afloat without being permanently funded, until the Government is enabled, by an increase of revenue, to gradually pay them off.

The Railway Share list fell off ¼@½ ℔ cent. in the Western descriptions this afternoon. New-York Central closed 83¾@83⅞ ℔ cent., after selling at the early Board at 84 ℔ cent. The weak spot in the market appeared to be Pacific Mail, which, after being pressed on sale at 89½@89, sold down to 88@87⅞ ℔ cent. The *Bear* account has a heavy arrearage to settle with this stock, and finding the concern somewhat unpopular with the public, and obnoxious to the Government, the sellers start out again at comparatively low prices, and in the face of a large reserved balance for another dividend. Panama shares close steady at 119½ ℔ cent., Illinois Central 75½, Galena 73¼@73½, Rock Island 62½@62⅝, Reading 51⅞@51½, and Michigan Guaranteed 51⅝. The market generally dull at the latest hour.

We hear of no change in the market for Money. Business is very quiet at most of the large Banks. The Exchange market for the *Africa* is steady, 109¼@109½ on London; f5.17½@f5.13½ on Paris. The export movement of Cotton from the Southern ports this week is 96,000 bales. This creates a large sum of Exchange, but Money being easy, and most of the Bills in strong hands, the rate on London is well maintained.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week | $1,862,207 | $1.211,625 | $650,848 |
| Previously Reported | 73.705,365 | 68,618,596 | 54,010.409 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $75,567,672 | $69,860,221 | $54,661,257 |

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | Per cent. discount |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ℔ 100 @ ¾ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ℔ 100 @ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 15c. ℔ 100 @ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅝ @ ¾ |
| Interior Maryland | ½ @ ¾ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ⅜ @ ½ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ⅜ @ ½ |
| North Carolina | ⅞ @1 |
| Virginia | ⅜ @1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1¼ @1⅛ |
| Michigan | —@1 |
| Tennessee | 1 @1¼ |
| Free Indiana | 1¼ @1½ |
| Mobile | —@ ½ |
| Canada | ⅛ @ ⅜ |
| Louisiana | par |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ¼@ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ¼@ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 100 | 110 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 83 | 86 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 77 | 80 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 83 | 86 |

DRAFTS AND CHEQUES.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | par |
| Bank of England Notes ℔ £ | $4 84 |
| Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| *Silver.* | Buying. | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 1 05@ — | Spanish Qrs. each | 23@ — |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 10@ — | Spanish ½ and 1-16 per oz | 1 25@ — |
| Five franc pieces | 97½@— | *Gold.* | |
| French Crowns | 1 10@ — | Sovereigns | 4 84@4 86 |
| German Crowns | 1 08@ — | Twenty Francs | 3 84@ — |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ — | Ten Thaler pieces | 7 86@ — |
| Guilders | 40@ — | Ten Guilder pcs | 3 98@ — |
| English Silver | 4 80@ — | Spanish Doubl'nsl5 | 80@16 50 |
| Species | 1 08@ — | Patriot Doubl'ns 15 | 50@15 65 |
| Old Am. Half Dols | 04@ — | Gold, Am. Old | 6c. prem. |
| Old Am. Qr. Dols | 02½@— | | |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer has been:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $148.351 84 |
| Payments | 219.830 90 |
| Balance | 6,074,065 36 |

The receipts include $45,000 from Customs.

The movements in Money and Stocks, during the past fortnight, Messrs. DECOPPET & Co. notice, in their circular for the *Africa*, thus:

"Our last advices are dated Nov. 23. Since then the leading features of our Stock Market have been a decided rise on Erie Railroad Bonds, based on the daily improving state of the financial position of the Company, and a serious decline on Illinois Central Railroad shares, under the apprehension that the Company will shortly be obliged to call for another installment on the stock. The market generally has been inactive, and prices, with few exceptions, have not fluctuated materially. State Stocks—Quotations are generally lower, notwithstanding the near approach of the January interest. Missouri 6s have declined 1½; North Carolina 6s, ½; Tennessee 6s, ½, and California 7s, 1¾ ℔ cent. City and County Bonds—There has been a fair demand for these, and prices for favorite descriptions are somewhat higher. We note sales of Brooklyn 6s, Detroit 7s, Cleveland 7s, and Louisville 6s, all issued for water purposes; and of Memphis 6s, indorsed by State of Tennessee; St. Louis City 6s, and St. Louis County 6s and 7s, have been in good demand; and there have been sales to some extent of Lonisville Railroad 6s at an advance Railroad Bonds have been rather inactive, but prices have been well sustained. Erie 2d mortgage have risen to 4 ℔ cent.; Erie 3d mortgage, ¾; Erie 4th mortgage, 5; Erie Convertibles, 4⅝@6; Hudson River 3d mortgage, 2⅜; Michigan Central 8s, ½, and Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mortgage 10s 2 ℔ cent. Illinois Central Construction 7s have declined 2, and Michigan Southern 2d mortgage 1 ℔ cent. Sales of Galena and Chicago 1st mortgage 7s at 97½ to 98¾, Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st mortgage 8s on 21 section at 72 and interest, and of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 1st mortgage 7s at 89½ and interest. Railroad Shares—The market has been rather inactive, and prices, with few exceptions, are lower. Illinois Central have declined 4¾, Panama 2½, Reading 1¾, Michigan Southern ¾, Michigan Central ½, and New-York Central ½ ℔ cent. Erie have advanced ¾, and Milwaukee and Mississippi ½ ℔ cent. Sales of Little Miami shares at 81 to 81¾, and of Harlem Preferred at 31¾ to 29. Pacific Mail Steamship shares have declined 5¾ ℔ cent. Money continues exceedingly abundant, and we have no change to note in rates. Exchanges on Europe—Rates have advanced materially; the demand has been quite active. The bulk of business on London has been done at 109¾ to 109⅞, and on Paris at 5 16¼@5 15.

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, says:

"For a few days past there has seemed to be a better demand for money in some quarters, but rates have not advanced, and whether there is any change in the market, as a whole, it is not easy to determine. The bank loans range higher and higher, and as one and another approach the legal maximum, there is, of course, less eagerness to lend and increasing inability to comply with considerable calls for money. An apparent scarcity in the midst of plenty becomes noted in a particular institution, while its own depositors, to say nothing of its next neighbor, may have large sums ready for lending. The result of this legal inability to lend, with heavy specie accommodations on hand, is to send the moderate borrowers of the day to other banks, and thereby to produce an apparent increase in the amount and activity of the demand. We are inclined to think, however, that the aggregate demand is really increasing a trifle, though it is yet far below the means of the market, and may dwindle away again in a short time. During last week prime short paper was taken as low as 4 ℔ cent., though the general price of such notes cannot be reported below 4½. At 5 ℔ cent., on time or on call, it is easy to obtain almost any sum on prime securities. Exchange with New-York is heavily against Boston, but, whether by favor or otherwise, the aggregate of the specie in State-street runs considerably above *nine and a half millions*. Money is so very dull in New-York that it is scarcely worth the while of the Wall-street banks to draw their Boston balances. Gentlemen thoroughly posted as to the New-York market inform us that money is dull in Wall-street *beyond a precedent*."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, DEC. 6.

| | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circula'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $3,560,000 | $919,000 | $1,810,000 | $278,000 |
| North America | 2,996,638 | 999,138 | 1,862,235 | 240,786 |
| Farm. & Mech. | 4,182 415 | 1,086,003 | 3,078,528 | 411,0 0 |
| Commercial | 1,513,000 | 296,000 | 900,000 | 159,0 0 |
| Mechanics' | 1,884,681 | 422,182 | 1,110,336 | 156,2 3 |
| N. Liberties | 1,399,000 | 278,000 | 1,027,000 | 112,000 |
| Southwark | 960,790 | 278,769 | 736,543 | 89,550 |
| Kensington | 755,002 | 212,123 | 562,122 | 114,895 |
| P. Townships | 831,347 | 193,120 | 589,522 | 98,245 |
| Western | 1,498,946 | 318,234 | 1,092,639 | 131,355 |
| Man. & Mech | 1,173,270 | 163,395 | 670,080 | 134,495 |
| Commerce | 771,565 | 211,315 | 573,135 | 84,265 |
| Girard | 2,041,406 | 280,296 | 760,024 | 227,569 |
| Tradesmen's | 642,589 | 205,542 | 607,286 | 99,520 |
| Consolidation | 453,689 | 101,268 | 284,553 | 72,238 |
| City | 805,537 | 133,185 | 419.140 | 120,900 |
| Commonwealth | 370,920 | 139,490 | 287,766 | 109,110 |
| Corn Exchange | 204,226 | 95,129 | 132,537 | 58,416 |
| Union | 50,028 | 107,626 | 80,093 | 23,755 |
| Dec. 6 | $26,195,509 | $6,439,795 | $16,683,561 | $2,721,211 |
| Nov. 29 | 26,152,600 | 6,635,382 | 16,630,268 | 2,738,490 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE on all parts of the Northwest, and remitted for on day of payment. E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., SEPT. 24, 1858.

### Real Estate.....TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

MR. BLEECKER offered, to-day, at public auction, a large "invoice" of the Saltus estate, one half the purchase money to remain on mortgage. We select and report the following: One lot on the west side of Fifth-avenue, 50 ft. 5 in. north of Forty-fifth-street, (the real buyer's name withheld by request,) $5,600; one lot on the east side of same Avenue, 25 ft. 5 in. south of Fifty-third-street, same buyer, $5,100; six lots on south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, 150 feet west of Fourth-avenue, JOSEPH H. BLEACKIE, $635 each. Mr. BLEECKER also struck down to A. S. HOPE an irregular piece of ground running through from Chambers-street to Reade-street, near Centre-street, on the west, for $46,000. The property is 39 ft. 4 in. on Chambers-street, 29 ft. 4 in. on Reade-street, but only 9 ft. 4 in. wide in the centre.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports the sale of two lots on east side of Tenth-avenue, 25 feet north of Thirty-fifth-street, 50 feet front, 100 feet deep; price $2,750 each; buyer, A. STEPANSON.

Mr. EDDY reports the sale of ten lots, 22 feet 6 inches by half the block, commencing 122 feet 6 inches west of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth street, five on each street, for $30,000, to D. S. D.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of 9 lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 425 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for the sum of $2,000 ℔ lot. From this, and a previous report, it appears that prices double up as follows between Fifth and Sixth Avenues: $2,000 for lots on the south side Fifty-eighth-street: $4,000 on the opposite side of the same street; and $8,000 in the rear, on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street.

Mr. LINDS SCUDDER has commenced building on the 3 lots which he lately bought of LOUIS WHITE for $22,000, on the northeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Mr. WHITE recently bought them of CHARLES W. ROZBACK, of Cincinnati, who offered them a few weeks since for $19,000.

### Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 900 bbls.; demand light, but holders firm; stock not large, but comprises a full variety. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR unchanged, and in ordinary request. CORN MEAL, $1 43¾@$1 56¼ ℔ 100 lbs. GRAIN excessively dull. Some little inquiry for WHEAT, but prices above the views of millers. CORN held at 75c.; sales 2,000 bush. State. OATS at 48c., mcasure. A lot of Canada East was held at 52c., weight. No sales of BARLEY to report. The receipts are not large. A strictly prime article might command 70c.@75c., and what is called No. 1 sells at 60c.@65

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2253. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

**Arrival of the Steamer at Cape Race.**

**Arrival of the Edinburg at Glasgow—The Steamer of the Indian Empire.**

**CONDITIONAL RECALL OF LORD NAPIER.**

**COMMENCEMENT OF THE MONTALEMBERT TRIAL.**

**Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-8.**

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Paine, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 24th ult., passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Her advices, which are four days later than those by the *Europa*, *viâ* Halifax, reached this port to-day.

The *City of Washington* left Liverpool at noon of the 24th. She had encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales for the last ten days of her passage. She will be due at New-York on Saturday next.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia* from New-York on Wednesday the 10th November, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 21st.

The screw-steamships *Vigo* from New-York, and *Anglo Saxon* from Quebec, both on the 6th ult., also arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamship *Pacific*, from New-York Nov. 8, *viâ* St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 14, arrived at Galway on the 23d.

The screw steamship *Edinburg*, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 23d.

It was reported in England, previous to the sailing of the *City of Washington*, that Lord Napier had been recalled from his mission at Washington, and would be succeeded by Mr. Lyons, from Florence.

There was no news of the missing steamer *Indian Empire*. Insurance was being effected upon her at 2½ per cent.

The steamship *Ariel* was unable to reach Bremen, owing to ice, and returned to Southampton.

The London *Morning Post*, anti-ministerial, announces the recall of Lord Napier, and the promotion of Mr. Lyons, from Florence, to Washington. It says the assigned cause of his recall is, Lord Napier's tendency in favor of the Monroe doctrine. The *Globe*, anti-ministerial, confirms the report, but says that Lord Napier will have a European mission, the Government merely making the change in the regular course of diplomatic promotion, being perfectly satisfied with Lord Napier's course.

The overdue ship *Agincourt*, with 70,000 ounces in gold, had arrived from Melbourne.

The *Independance Belge* says that the English Cabinet has notified Holland of its refusal to assume the protectorate of Sarawak.

The trial of Montalembert was commenced at Paris on the 24th. The Press had been specially forbidden to take notes. The Press is forbidden to discuss religious topics.

The Sardinian Government follows the example of France in storing corn.

Diplomatic relations were expected to be resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.

American agents were said to be persuading Denmark to sell St. Thomas and St. Johns Islands to the United States.

The Calcutta mail, of Oct. 24, had been telegraphed. There was no political news. The Calcutta market was buoyant. Exchange, 2s. 3¼d.@2s. 1d.

Hong Kong dates are to Oct. 12. Exchange on London was at 4s. 6d. and 4s. 2¼d.@6s. 4d. Teas were brisk at Foo-Chow.

A hurricane at Swatow had wrecked twenty vessels, none of which however were American.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the three days preceding the departure of the *City of Washington* were 19,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were to speculators, and 2,000 to exporters. Prices were without change from the quotations per *Europa*, the market closing dull.

Breadstuffs and Trade.—Trade at Manchester was rather quiet, but prices were firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally dull. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull and quotations nominal—Western Canal, 24s.@28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. Wheat was very firm, and the fine qualities had advanced 1d.; Red Western, 4s. 6d.@4s. 8d.; White do., 6s.@6s. 3d.; White Southern, 6s. 6d.@7s. 3d. Corn very dull; Mixed, 28s.; Yellow, 29s.; White, 31s.@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision Market was generally dull. Beef is in but trifling demand, and prices are weak. Pork is dull, but steady. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping. Lard is dull, and holders were firmer in their demands, asking 53s. 3d.@54s. Tallow is steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rosin was steady at 4s. 3d. for common. Ashes quiet; Pots 30s. 6d.; Pearls 41s. Sugar closed buoyant. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Spirits Turpentine steady at 41s.

LONDON MARKETS.

The Wheat market was firm. Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm, and Ceylon slightly higher. Tea quiet. Rice firm. Tallow firm at 51s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday, the 23d, at 98¼@98¾, for both money and account.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

LONG PASSAGES—STEAMERS DELAYED—THE WASHINGTON AND HERMANN AND THE NICARAGUA ROUTE, ETC.

The steamship *City of Washington* left Liverpool for New-York on the 24th of November, and was considered as due here on the 6th inst. The *Persia* left Liverpool on the 26th of November, and is now twelve days ont; she is consequently fully one, making all necessary allowance for stormy weather on the Atlantic. The *Edinburgh* was advertised to leave Glasgow on the 24th ult., but she only arrived out on the 23d, having left this port on the 20th of October, with 28 cabin and 182 steerage passengers. It is expected that the next arrival will bring definite intelligence of the steamer *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, which was long overdue on the other side.

The continued absence of the steamer *Washington*, which has been daily expected here from San Juan del Norte, is in part accounted for by the intelligence received by the Tehuantepec route from California, which was telegraphed, yesterday, from New-Orleans, announcing that the steamer *Hermann*, which it was expected would call at San Juan del Sur to receive the *Washington's* passengers, was spoken on the 21st November, within one day's sail of San Francisco. The *Hermann* left Panama on the 11th ult., and, of course, must have proceeded, directly to San Francisco, as it was announced she had done by the *Illinois'* advices. While this is most unwelcome intelligence for the projectors of the new line *viâ* Nicaragua, showing that their worst fears have been realized touching the movements of the *Hermann*, it leaves wholly to conjecture the situation of the steamer *Washington* and her passengers, which left here on the 6th ult. Captain Churchill's instructions were, upon his arrival at San Juan del Norte, to ascertain whether the *Hermann* was on the opposite side of the Isthmus, before disembarking his passengers. If a messenger were sent over for this purpose, it is probable that four or five days were required for him to return. Assuming that the *Washington* reached her destination on this side by the 20th, it would be the 25th before she could move.

Fading that there was no possibility of getting the passengers across the Nicaragua route, it is assumed that they were carried to Aspinwall to try the chances in that direction. Here it would be necessary for them to remain until the arrival of the *Moses Taylor*, which left New-York on the 20th ult., before there would be any opportunity for them to go forward. The latter steamer would reach Aspinwall on or about the 29th of November. During the interim the *Washington's* passengers would be obliged to remain on the steamer. Some arrangement may have been made to send them up by the regular mail steamer, though this is extremely doubtful, owing to the large number of persons who went ont by the *Moses Taylor*. As the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, however, have an extra steamer always in reserve at Panama, there is a possibility—a remote one, it is true—that that steamer might have been employed to carry up the *Washington's* passengers. If, on the contrary, every resource should fail, it is assumed by those who understand the nature of his instructions, that Captain Comstock would make the best of a very bad bargain, and bring his passengers back to New-York. Leaving Aspinwall on the 1st of December, the *Washington*, with her disappointed passengers, would be due here on the 10th inst. An disastrous as this state of things would be to the interests of the Company, they express the most resolute determination to push forward their operations for opening the Nicaragua route. Some three hundred are now here, waiting passage on this route. The *Washington* had on board, when she left this port, the following passengers:

| | |
|---|---|
| In first cabin | 26 |
| In second cabin | 61 |
| In steerage | 186 |
| Total | 273 |

Of these there were about twenty children and young persons. There were only some half-dozen destined to Kingston, Ja., and about the same number for San Juan del Sur. The crew of the *Washington* consisted of 109 persons, all told, making the whole number on board three hundred and seventy-three.

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Complete Returns of the Late Election.

We are enabled this morning to publish a correct list nf the principal Municipal officers elected on Tuesday. Robert T. Haws, the Opposition nominee fnr Cnmptroller, has a majnrity, as we stated yesterday, of 13,751 nver Purser, and of 1,835 over both the Democratic candidates. The Governor of the Almshouse elected is Mr. Brueninghausen, Repnblican; and Mr. Townsend, the Tammany neminee, has received the next highest number of votes. In the Board of Aldermen the Democrats have a majority, bnt in the Councilmen the majnrity is in favnr of the Opposition. A very great majority of the new School Commissioners are in favor of having the Bible in our Public Schools.

THE VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER.

| | Comptroller. 1858. | Mayor. 1857. | Decrease. in 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert T. Haws, Opposition | 31,600 | 43,216 | 11,416 |
| Geo. H. Purser, Tam. Dem. | 18,049 | | |
| Step'n P. Russel, Anti-Tam. | 11,915 | 40,888 | 10,923 |
| Totals | 61,765 | 84,104 | 22,339 |

Haws' majority over Purser, 13,751.
Haws' majority over Purser and Russel, 1,835.

THE VOTE FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brueninghausen, Republican | 16,888 |
| Townsend, Tammany | 15,561 |
| Lynch, Anti-Tammany | 14,357 |
| Wagner, American | 12,027 |
| Total vote | 58,833 |
| Brueninghausen's majority over Townsend | 1,327 |
| Brueninghausen's majority over Lynch | 2,531 |
| Brueninghausen's majority over Wagner | 4,861 |

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Henry Smith, Rep. | 10. | *John Lynes*, Rep. |
| 2. | *John Clancy*, Dem. | 11. | Wm. J. Peck, T. D. |
| 3. | John T. Henry, T. D. | 12. | *Frs. J. A. Boole*, Dem. |
| 4. | *Thos. Stephens*, Dem. | 13. | Chas. Wilmot, Opp. |
| 5. | John H. Brady, Rep. | 14. | *John J. Bradley*, Dem. |
| 6. | *Michael Tuomy*, Dem. | 15. | James Owens, Am. |
| 7. | George Starr, Rep. | 16. | *Thos. McSpedon*, Dem. |
| 8. | *Thos. W. Adams*, Dem. | 17. | Henry W. Genet, T. D. |
| 9. | R. L. Darragh, Rep. | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats | 10 |
| Opposition | 7 |
| Democratic majority | 3 |

Members elect in Roman. Those holding over in Italics.

In the First District the contest was a close one between Smith, Republican, and Enright, Anti-Tammany. We have not yet received the figures.

In the Fifth District Brady's election is claimed by a plurality of 1,000 votes.

In the Seventh District George Starr, Republican, has also a plurality of over 1,000 votes.

In the Ninth District Robert L. Darragh has been elected by a small majority.

In the Eleventh District Wm. J. Peck, the Tammany candidate has a majority of 204 votes over Reed, Repnblican. The former polled 1,633 votes, the latter 1,429. Connolly, Anti-Tammany, received 1,149, and Hall, People's candidate, received 946.

In the Thirteenth District there was a close contest. The votes are not yet thoroughly canvassed.

In the Fifteenth District the election of James Owens, American, is claimed by 200 majority.

In the Seventeenth District there has been a close fight. Genet, however, Tammany Democrat, is the successful candidate.

THE NEW BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4— | Geo. P. Bickford, T. D. | 6— | Abraham D. Lent, Opp. |
| | Wm. H. Bulteel, A. T. | | W. Launbeer, Jr., Rep. |
| | Jas. D. Estare, Rep. | | George Ross, Rep. |
| | J. A. Tipper, T. D. | | James Ingram, Rep. |
| | Morgan Jones, T. D. | | Charles Shear, Rep. |
| | James Joues, Opp. | | Frank Ottarson, Rep. |
| 5— | Chas. G. Cornell, U. D. | 7— | Chas. W. Decker, Opp. |
| | Benj. T. Rhodes, U. D. | | Hamlin Babcock, Opp. |
| | Thos. G. Hall, Opp. | | Daniel Townsend, Rep. |
| | John F. Egbert, Opp. | | Jas. McAdam, Rep. |
| | John McConnell, T. D. | | W. H. Valentine, Opp. |
| | Samuel Weeks, Rep. | | Ira A. Allen, Opp. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Opposition | 17 |
| Democrats | 7 |
| Opposition majority | 10 |

In the Fourth District, composed of the First to the Seventh and Fourteenth Wards, Morgan Jones, Tammany, received 6,909 votes. The other Democratic candidates polled as follows: A. J. McCarthy, Union, 4,416; J. A. Tipper, Tammany, 5,042; F. C. Gilmore, Anti-Tammany, 4,005; Wm. O'Shea, Anti-Tammany, 3,065; Harris Bogert, Anti-Tammany, 4 002; Wm. H. Bulteel, Anti-Tammany, 4,727; George P. Bickford, 5,894; of the Opposition candidates James D. Estare received 4,576; James Jones, 4,501; J. W. Forbes, 4,027; S. W. Chatterton, 3,100. The remaining candidates polled votes very much below these figures. From the Second, Third, Fifth and Seventh Wards there is still a district from each in which the canvass is incomplete.

In the Fifth District, composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, the following are the votes of the Democratic candidates: Chas. G. Cornell, Union, 4,344; Michael Smith, Tammany, 2,688; Benjamin T. Rhodes, Union, 4,191; Edward Costello, anti-Tammany, 3,339; John McConnell, Tammany, 3,680; John Van Tine, Tammany, 64; Michael Dalton, anti-Tammany, 1,153. The votes for the principal Opposition candidates were: Thomas G. Hall, Union, 3,361; John F. Egbert, Union, 3,868; Wm. E. Duryea, Republican, 3,619; Oliver S. Powell, Republican, 3,921; Andrew Craft, Union, 2,629, and Samuel Weeks, Republican, 3,673. The remaining candidates made no show worth mentioning. Two Districts in the Eleventh Ward, four in the Thirteenth, and seven in the Seventeenth, are still to be heard from.

The returns from the Sixth District are still too incomplete to publish.

In the Seventh Council District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, the Opposition votes are as follows: Decker, 4,547; Babcock, 4,256; Townsend, 4,179; McAdam, 4,105; Valentine, 4,112; Allen, 4,683. The highest Democratic votes are those of Armstrong, (Tammany,) 2,670; and Frear, also Tammany, who polled 2,699. There are two Districts in the Twenty-second Ward, four in the Twenty-first, three in the Twelfth, one in the Nineteenth, and two in the Twentieth Ward, still to hear from.

THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

| W'DS. | MEMBERS ELECT. | HOLDING OVER. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chas. M. Cay, An. | T. D. John O'Grady, Dem. |
| 2. | Jas. Watson, U. D. | J. A. Timpson, Dem. |
| 3. | R. S. Gould, Opp. | Hugh G. Crozier, Dem. |
| 4. | C. J. Dougherty, T. D. | Thos. Fitzgerald, Dem. |
| 5. | Wm. B. Eager, T. D. | J. M. Tuthill, Opp. |
| 6. | Michael Begg, U. D. | Richard Barry, Dem. |
| 7. | W. D. Andrews, Opp. | Daniel Cogger, Opp. |
| 8. | Wm. Tucker, Opp. | Wm. Bloomfield, Opp. |
| 9. | Jas. W. Farr, Rep. | C. E. Gildersleeve, Opp. |
| 10. | Joel W. Mason, Opp. | Daniel Slote, Dem. |
| 11. | Chris. Metziger, In. D. | Geo. White, Dem. |
| 12. | R. O. Glover, U. D. | A. V. Williams, Dem. |
| 13. | A. G. Reynolds, Rep. | A. H. Brummel, Opp. |
| 14. | Andrew H. Green, T. D. | Andrew L. Bryne, Dem. |
| 15. | E. C. Benedict, Rep. | Richard Warren, Opp. |
| 16. | Wm. R. Stafford, Opp. | Robert A. Adams, Opp. |
| 17. | Sam. Cantrell, Rep. | James Cushing, Opp. |
| 18. | Wm. Fairman, Opp. | Wm. E. Curtis, Opp. |
| 19. | Terence Farley, U. D. | Hugh McCabe, Dem. |
| 20. | N. J. Waterbury, T. D. | Oliver H. Lee, Opp. |
| 21. | John Davenport, Opp. | Lafayette Ranney, Opp. |
| 22. | Wm. H. Doherty, U. D. | James Mariner, Opp. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats | 20 |
| Opposition | 24 |
| Democratic majority | 4 |

A very large majority of the Board are in favor of the Bible in Public Schools. Probably not one member would directly oppose it after the late expression of public sentiment.

The Delaware Reserve.—A rumor is afloat, says the Leavenworth *Herald*, that the Delawares are about to form another treaty, and cede a large portion of their valuable lands to the Government. How it originated we do not know. We understand that a delegation waited upon the chiefs of that tribe for the purpose of seeking information on the snbject, and that they were granted permission by those chiefs to go on the Reserve, cut timber and lay foundations. We have this from good authority; and such being the case, we are inclined to believe that something will shortly be done in regard to that Reserve. The Government has been endeavoring to form a treaty with the Delawares for some time, but hitherto without success. The only obstacle was the price, the Indians refusing to accept the offer of the Government. The Delawares now see the necessity of selling the large body of land which is hut little benefi to them at present. White men are continually cutting timber and hauling it off to saw-mills along the line. This of course is injuring the land, and unless the Delawares make a treaty soon, large bodies, in some localities, will soon be stripped of all timber, and be of but little value. All efforts to arrest the depredations of the white men have proved unavailing. The event of a new treaty is anxiously looked for by thousands of persons who are desirous of making claims upon this land. All that portion of the Reserve west of the Stranger is already claimed, and squatters' associations have been formed to protect those who have already made claims.

## Land Office Frauds.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES HEREABOUT—LOCAL AMUSEMENTS AND EXCITEMENTS—SETTLEMENT OF SUPERIOR CITY—A CONTROVERSY, AND SECRETARY M'CLELLAND'S ADJUDICATION OF IT—SECRETARY THOMPSON'S REVERSAL OF THAT JUDGMENT—ITS CONSEQUENCES—LAND-STEALING RAMPANT—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF SUPERIOR CITY—THE LAND OFFICE REPEALS THE LAW OF THE LAND—A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Superior City, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 25.

I am booked here for another Winter, but fortunately with no fear of starvation this time. We have been most successful the last Summer in our Agricultural labors. The clay soil about here has proved marvellously fruitful, and where we expected little or nothing it has turned out huge potatoes that almost dissolve under the steaming process, and open as white as the inside of a cocoa-nut; mammoth turnips, as good as turnips can be; cabbages of enormous size; and cauliflowers, that queen of vegetables, weigbing as much as a child a year old. There is no reason to fear for the future of this country, now that we can show such vegetable products, and talk of our gardens as well as of our mines, forests, furs, and fisheries.

We are not without our excitements here, too; though we have no model artists, or theatrical exhibitions, to treat our friends with. But our little city is now in a state of commotion produced by causes which often agitate frontier life, and sometimes reach the great center with their echo or reverberation. The Land Office is the great point of interest to frontier men, and the land law is the only jurisprudence save Lynch law, in which we are particularly interested. And as we have no means of reaching the great Federal legislature, through our local Presses, we are always glad of an opportunity to be heard through the Atlantic organs, which are heard all over the country, and strike a note which the wind takes up and carries not only to San Francisco, but up here to the month of the St. Louis River, the hereafter great local point of Pacific and Atlantic intercommunication.

Five or six years ago a few American pioneers—stalwart backwoodsmen, undertook to select a town site ont here, and *did* select one in good faith, and with clubs and muskets in hand fought off from their premises a gang of Indians who were claiming to preempt it as "American citizens." The Indians, however, were backed np by a Canadian white man by the name of Stinson, and some of the great speculators who were engaged in another town enterprise alongside here, and this "Indian war" was protracted in the local and general Land Offices some two or three years, when Mr. M'Clellann, then Secretary of the Interior, made a final adjudication of all the legal questions involved in the controversy, and sent it back to the Land Office to ascertain and apply the facts to the law as settled, on great deliberation by himself and Mr. Cushing.

Meanwhile the original settlers and occupants maintained their adverse possession against the Indians and all the world, and expended a good deal of money in erecting buildings and a pier, and in cutting out streets and in laying out their town, and in carrying on their litigation, which was by no means inexpensive. M'Clellann's determination of the law in their favor encouraged them to go on and incur additional expenses; and they parted with divers interests in the town site, some hy assignment to persons who advanced money, and some by sale on quit-claim to persons who covenanted to make improvements. They made application to the proper office to enter the site, and nobody objected but the Indians—and the Indians were nowhere. So things stood when the case went back to the General Land Office, and to Mr. Secretary Thompson. The worthy Secretary, for some cause altogether unaccountable, adopted the extraordinary (and under the decision of the Supreme Court *illegal*) course of reversing the final judgment of his predecessor *in this very case*, (an exercise of power entirely unheard of in a case of mere private right,) and of rejecting the claim of the original occupants and settlers, though it was not contested, on the ground that it perhaps *might* be contested by somebody who had a better right.

You may well imagine that this decision excited no little astonishment here. All the land stealers looked upon Superior City as vacant ground. They thought the men who selected and settled the town site were outlawed, and had no interests. Some supposed that the Land Office would put the ground up at auction. A chap by by the name of Sweetzer came on here fresh from the General Land Office, and undertook to lay Sioux scrip on the whole site. Another—one John Grant—made application to preempt a portion of the site—and, what is the most remarkable feature about this business, Grant was permitted to enter it as a preëmptor, though it was notoriously a selected town site, and in the adverse possession of town claimants half a year before Grant ever saw it. This outrage created a great excitement for a small place. The Register, Mr. Daniel Shaw, excuses himself by saying that he was *almost expressly ordered* by Hendricks to issue the certificate to Grant, but this we do not believe in these parts. Shaw is clever, and covers his tracks, but nobody here supposes that the Commissioner ever countenanced such a gross violation of a public statute, without a motive. And what motive *could* the Commissioner have?

But, besides these movements, one of the Indians—Roy by name, who was defeated as one of the claimants by preëmption—is now seeking to locate his Chippewa scrip on the town-site, and it is supposed that the same influences which urged him as an American citizen will support his claim as an Indian. A white man by the name of Kingsbury, encouraged by the disregard of law exhibited by the local office, has made a claim on another part of the town-site. This purports to have originated in the *fourth* year of a litigation between the town claimants and the illegal preëmptors, and is supposed to be stimulated and encouraged by the Register.

Subsequently to his original rejection of the town-site claim, Mr. Secretary Thompson issued instructions to permit the entry, and the County Judge made application on the 16th instant, under the law of the United States, May 23, 1844. On this being known, some of the persons heretofore claiming under the original settlers and occupants (who had selected the town and paid all the expenses of the settlement) came together and formed an organization as a city, under a recent law of Wisconsin, the object of which they declare to be to secure to *themselves* a title from the United States to the lots they specially occupy, and to sell the balance to defray *their* expenses in entering and allotting the land! The men whose rights vested under the *absolute* decision of Secretary McClelland, and who did all that they could do to enter the land, and paid the money for it more than two years ago,—the men whose "respective interests" the statute of 1844 recognizes and was designed to protect,—these men are all ruled off the course, and the men claiming *under* them have conspired to divide the land and its proceeds among themselves.

Of course these iniquitous and illegal proceedings are all within the reach of the Courts—but they are the legitimate consequence of Mr. Jacob Thompson's repeal of so much of the Preëmption Law of 1841 as excludes from preëmption those portions of the public lands that have been "*selected* as the site of a city or town." Mr. Thompson has overruled all his predecessors, all the Attorneys-General, all the local offices, all the lexicographers, and the English language generally, by deciding solemnly that "selection" does not mean "selection," but means something else—or more particularly nothing at all. *Because*, says he, if adverse "*selection*" excluded a preëmptor, then a preëmptor might be excluded by a false allegation of selection! Was there ever such an *argal* since Dogberry's time? The Secretary has discovered an equally efficient "dispensing power" with that of King James of blessed memory, and one which his brethren in the Cabinet may use very efficiently, if Congress does not look into the subject and fix some limits to it. For now, not only the Secretary, but the Commissioner, and the Register and Receiver, all think that they are at liberty to treat the repeal by the Secretary as an effective nullification of the law of the land.

If Congress would amuse their leisure a little by looking at these land office operations on the verge of civilization, they would strike a *placer* of corruption. Let them open the books and call for the documents, and see what Dr. T. Rush Spencer, late Register of the Willow River District, says of his predecessor and successor, Mr. John O. Henning, and then ascertain by what influences Henning has been reappointed, and Spencer transferred to Superior. Let them find ont what Receiver Dean said of Register Shaw, and what Register Shaw said of Receiver Dean, and why Dean was dismissed and why Shaw was retained. It will be rare fun for somebody. The country ought to know something about the Land Offices, and such an investigation as this would enlighten the country very materially. I hope it will be made, and that the country will learn how it is that more land has been entered in this district by Indians, foreigners and minors than by qualified preëmptors, and all for the benefit of a few favored speculators.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Commencement of the Warren Senator Douglas—The Admission of Oregon—The Naval Depot in North Carolina—Political Scandal—The Tariff—The President's Mexican Policy, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Buchanan insists upon the removal of Judge Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee, and the impression to-day, is, that it will be done, and Green, of Missouri, promoted to the position. The friends of Mr. Douglas do not object to his removal. It will benefit him, in their impression. It is understood that if the attempt thus to overslaugh Douglas should be persevered in, to-morrow there will be a grand row. Mr. Green is himself bitterly opposed to the movement. Gov. Brown of Mississippi, will denounce it.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has prepared to report, on the first opportunity, a bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. There is apparently no opposition to the measure.

Secretary Toucey will issue an order to the Board of Examiners to report without further delay on the sites for a Naval Dépôt of Construction in North Carolina. The rich coal and iron mines in Chatham County indicate that as the favorite spot. An attempt will be made to unite with this dépôt the national foundry authorized by Congress.

There is a bit of political scandal afloat, which, if true, is likely to place the President and one of his prominent supporters who has fed liberally at the public crib, in a rather unfortunate predicament before the public. I do not feel justified in stating names until I get the facts more completely in my possession. The statement afloat is that a gentleman, to whose share had fallen a little governmental patronage, on calling for his profits from the party standing between him and the Executive, was informed that several thousand dollars of the sum legally due him had taken wings, *the President having ordered it to be expended in influencing certain State elections!* Mr. Buchanan clearly is of opinion that "there's no use of *having* friends if you can't use them."

Mr. Buchanan's friends in the Pennsylvania delegation are very much incensed at Speaker Orr for having determined to make the Hon. Henry M. Phillips Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, knowing, as he does, that that gentleman dissents from the views of the President upon the Tariff question, which in due course must be referred to that Committee. They think the President ought to have had sufficient influence with an Administration Speaker to secure at least the courtesy of having a Chairmanship representing his peculiar views.

It is evident that the President's views upon foreign policy with respect to Mexico, are to command a very general support among the Administration men. Mr. Haskin, of New-York, is also irretrievably committed to the President upon this point, for you will remember that in his speech last year against the Walker fillibusters, he declared himself unequivocally in favor of "National *grand* larceny," although hostile to a petty grade of the same offence.

A bill to prohibit Polygamy is pending in the House having been reported during the last session by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. There is reason to hope that it will be taken up at an early day, when we shall see who are in favor of interfering with the eminently "domestic institution" in the Territory of Utah.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The bill which was introduced by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, to secure the construction of a central Pacific Railroad, provides for branches from two points on the navigable waters of the Missouri River; one opposite to Iowa, and the other opposite to Missouri—the two branches to converge and unite within 200 miles of the Missouri River, and thence ruo to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. The usual appropriation of the alternate sections within six miles are to be appropriated, and Government is to appropriate to the contractors $12,000 a mile, to be reimbursed to the Government in transportation of mails and military stores. The construction to be offered by the President to the best bidder, as proposed by Senator Gwin's bill.

This plan starts at the outer rim of our present railroad connections, and terminates on the navigable waters in the centre of California population. It is claimed that it would be equally convenient to Slave and Free States, convenient to the North and South, and convenient for connections with all our Pacific Territories. It would follow the emigrant route up the Platte, through Utah, and be about 1,600 or 1,600 miles long.

The bill was referred to the Select Committee on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, which was revived for the purpose of its consideration.

W. P. Kirkland, a planter of Nicaragua, who has just arrived in Washington, is the gentleman on whose authority the Mobile *Register* lately asserted "the Nicaraguan Government would not permit the passengers by the White-Stebbins steamer to pass through the country, and that it determinedly resolved not to allow that company to have the transit." Mr. Kirkland, however, in conversation with friends here, says that the statement requires a qualification to the following effect: When the steamer reached Nicarsgua, the agent, Mr. Childs, called on the Government, when he was informed that he, as an individual merely, might carry the passengers through, but that this could not be done by virtue of the White-Stebbins contract, which the Government of Nicaragua considered imperative, and the alleged ground of non-fulfillment of its conditions; and further, that General Jerez was in the United States endeavoring to contract with other parties for the exclusive right of the transit, and that in the event of his failure, arrangements would be made to throw open the route to competition, the Government to demand a passenger tax. Mr. Kirkland says, and his statement is corroborated by another resident of Nicaragua, that the country is in a wretched and unsettled condition, the people being, in constant fear that General Walker and his followers are hovering in the neighborhood. The American and British vessels were at all the accessible points to prevent the landing of the filibusters. No symptoms of outbreak among the natives were manifest, nor was it known there was any party ready to make common cause with the invaders. But few persons from the United States were in that country. Those settling there in good faith are not molested, but those actuated by a contrary motive soon understand their room is better than their company.

### Sailing of Filibusters.

DEPARTURE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FROM MOBILE—THEY ARE FIRED INTO BY A REVENUE CUTTER.

Mobile, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The schooner *Susan*, Capt. Marcy, sailed from this port yesterday, with 140 passengers and well provisioned, but without a clearance, on pretence of being bound on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile Point, she was overhauled by an armed boat from the cutter *McClelland* and stopped. The passengers on board the *Susan* threatened the cutter men with violence, and refused to allow them to board her. Our Collector is awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department. Much indignation is manifested by the fillibusters and their friends.

The Government spy—Wilson, of Ohio—left the city very suddenly, on discovering on the part of some a disposition to administer to him a coat of tar and feathers.

Mobile, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *Susan*, with the Nicaragua emigrants, went to sea last night. The enter *McClelland* fired into her, but no damage was caused. Lieutenant White, of the cutter, remained on board the *Susan* "as a guest."

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

### ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

**Arrival of the Quaker City at New-Orleans.**

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Quaker City* has arrived here with California dates of the 20th ult., received *viâ* the Tehuantepec route. She brings 80 passengers.

Business continued to improve at San Francisco.

Eight ships had arrived there during the fortnight from Atlantic ports. [*Mem.*—Our New-Orleans Correspondent does not give us the name of any of these vessels.—*New-York Rep.*]

The ship *Lucas* from Victoria, bound to San Francisco, has been wrecked on Fabulnns Island, and fifteen lives lost. The vessel was a total loss.

The steamer *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult. for Panama, had $2,250,000 in specie and 300 passengers.

The steamship *Hermann*, from New-York for San Francisco, was spoken on the 21st ult. within one day of port.

The mails hence for San Francisco *viâ* Tehuantepec, reached their destination in eighteen days, including a detention of sixty hours at Acapulco.

The Isthmus was in good condition.

Ten thousand letters had been sent from San Francisco by the Overland Mail.

Penn Johnston, tried at San Francisco, for killing his antagonist in a duel, had been acquitted.

The United States frigate *Merrimac* sailed from Honolulu on Oct. 23.

A cargo of Ice had arrived at Honolulu from Boston, in good order.

Twenty-seven Arctic whalers had also arrived at Honolulu with 27,000 barrels of oil.

**News from New-Mexico.**

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The New-Mexican Mail with Santa Fé dates of the 15th ult., reached Independence on the 5th inst. The news is unimportant. A letter from Mr. Yost, dated Albuquerque, giving a summary of the Navajo war, closes with the following language: "The cry is for men—volunteers must be called out. I hear no dissenting voice to this anywhere."

**Lord Bury at Halifax.**

Halifax, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

A meeting was held here to-day in relation to the proposed Railroad through the provinces. Lord Bury was present. The proceedings were harmonious. Satisfactory speeches were made by the leaders of both parties, and resolutions passed approving Lord Bury's views. About fifteen hundred persons were present. Lord Bury leaves for Canada *viâ* Fredericktou on Saturday.

**Loss of Steamer Ed. Howard.**

Memphis, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The steamer *Ed. Howard*, from New-Orleans for Nashville, sank on Saturday near Gaines' landing. She had a cargo of sugar and coffee. The boat and cargo were valued at $100,000. No lives were lost.

**Directors of the New-York Central Railroad.**

Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

At an election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad to-day, the entire Board of last year was unanimously rechosen, with the exception of Charles H. Russell in place of John D. Wolfe.

**The Prince Albert Outward Bound.**

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Dispatches left at the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, will be forwarded from this port per steamer *Prince Albert* to Europe.

**Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.**

Savannah, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived last night, (the 7th inst.,) having been detained by fog.

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**The Bible in Public Schools.**

A special meeting of the Board of Education, was held last evening, Commissioner Nielson in the Chair. The School officers of the Twenty-second Ward reported bids for furniture for a school-house in 44th street, which, together with an appropriation asked for the purchase of a piano, amounted to over $4,475 75. On the understanding that the piano was intended for the primary department, a motion to strike out the appropriation for the piano was made, but finally adopted.

A motion to appropriate $4,000 for water-heating school No. 10 was referred.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, complaining that the rules classifying teachers were not observed, was referred.

A communication was received from J. B. Auld, the Mayor's private secretary, transmitting by request of the Mayor a communication from the Fire Wardens, to the effect that Primary School No. 16, East Twenty-fifth-street, was in a dangerous condition, one of the walls having fallen already. The communication was referred.

An application for means to fit up apartments for colored orphan scholars, was referred.

A bouquet man sent in a bill of $36 for flowers furnished to teachers and scholars two years ago. Mr. A. H. Green was anxious to know how many bouquets had been furnished; and how many were those known as "cabbage heads." Mr. Davenport would inform the Board that Mr. Green was a member of the Committee and contracted for the said bouquets. Mr. Green denied it, and Mr. Davenport withdrew the charge. After some further debate the subject was laid on the table.

The matter of the award of the contract for building a new school-house in the Fourth Ward to Messrs. Messrs. Sankey & Brady by the School Officers, came up again, and after having been debated at considerable length, was referred back.

The report of the Committee in relation to the use of the Bible in the Public Schools, which was published in the Times a few days ago, to the effect that, while the Committee were of the opinion that the Board had not the power to compel the reading of of the Bible in the schools, its reading should be earnestly recommended, was presented by Mr. Bennicr.

Mr. McKean desired that the matter should be acted upon immediately, because he had been charged with a good deal of dodging in the matter.

Mr. Benedict moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Williams said the subject was well understood by every member of the Board, and as he did not believe any advantage would be derived from further discussion, he moved the previous question. But, as there was a desire to discuss it, he withdrew it.

Mr. McKean said he had been talked of a great deal in connection with the matter. Some gentlemen had got up a report in which his name was prominent, and scribblers had written about him. His name had figured very much in this matter. He had voted against laying the subject on the table on a former occasion, and members of the Board would remember that he stated that if the case came up in a local Board, and he was a member, he would certainly vote against putting the Bible out. He would there readily vote against putting it out; but in the Board of Education he thought there was no power to do anything in the matter. He wished a vote might be taken without further unnecessary delay. There

## Pictures on Broadway.

There are always pictures enough in Broadway for those who bavc eyes to see them; pictures which few painters take the tronble to put upon thair canvas, and fewer *connoisseurs* to enjoy, as they pass in panorsmic ,snccession before their eyes; pictures of the varied human life of the Nineteenth Century; comedies of New-York life, pregnant as the wonderful color dramas of HOGARTH; bits of sentiment, as tonching as EDWARD FARRR ever tmagined—quaint, stirring, saddening—a kaleidoscopic succession of eppeels through the eye to all that feels, judges and enjoys within us.

But it is not of these pictures thet we are now thinking. These will never make themselves feit till some artist shall arise bold enongh to attempt and vigorous enough to achieve their apotheosis in art. We remember now no such thing as an effort in this direction save some clevar pencil sketches of Broadway scenes by Mr. HOPPIN, one of which "made a success" et our Exhibition two years ago. Perhaps something may come of this good beginning before next May, but tt hes not yat appeared. Meanwhile, let us see what our print-shops have to show ns.

Mr. SCHAUS, to whom Art in this City is under divers obligations, lent his rooms awhile to tha owner of a noble picture claiming to come from the easel of PETER PAUL RUBENS. What number of the works attributed to him PETER PAUL RUBENS did really paint, it would not be easy to say. Their name is legion; bnt the man was a miracle of force, and donbtless carried the patience of genius, with its velocity, in that strong forearm and hroad brow of his. His own portraits of himself may stand as types of sombined physical and mental energy. As a dranghtsman the modern critics peek-peek him; but he drew with his brush, if we may be pardoned the phrase, and there is e oer tain truth of form in his marvalous coloring which it were wiser for his critics to study than to carp at. All his finest works, too, hear the evidence of extreme rapidity of handling, not, he it nnderstood, in any bungling or triviality of trantment, but in the purity and precision of tone which they exhibit. Wharever he hesitated and went back over his canvas, as in the draparies of his famous "War and Peace," in the British Gallery, the traces of his uncertainty are plain in the thickness and mnddiness of the tints. That a painter of the power which RUBENS wielded should have achieved three or fonr times the extent of work which anothar man, of equal genius, but less *sap*, as the French would say, might have mastered, is easily credible. And we are not bound to suppose that his army of scholsrs did really execute any great proportion of the famous pictures which, in all the finest galleries of Europe, hold np PETER PAUL RUBENS to the mingled delight and despair of all who affect the palette and the brush. The master's own touch in the treatment of carnations is unmistakeable—the pellucid pearl-grays of his shadows upon flesh are his own, and no one's else. His warm love of flesh and blood was a passion which his scholars may well have partaken, but his power of reproducing its richest combinations was a gift of genius not to be communicated.

In the conception of the picture which has just left Mr. SCHAUS' rooms, to find, if it may, somewhere else, a purchaser willing to invest $18,000 in tts fame and tts beauty, there ts nothing inconsistent with the cialms which are made for it. In the whole range of RUBENS' works, we remember hut one, the "Mother and Child in the garland of Roses," at Munich, which can be called truiy religious and refined in character. His Holy Families and Madonnas are, in general, the most prosperous and burgomasterish of beings; creatures by no means

"Too wise or good,
For human natnre's daily food"—

of the earth, earthy, and prophesying more of cakes and ale than of fasts, penance and repentance. Such was the "Magdalen" put before ns by Mr. SCHAUS—a disheveled, tearful, well-developed, well-dressed young lady, of a good Flemish family, who has either been detected in some unpardonable impropriety, or forbidden to join some very attractive party. But such as she is, she is painted with wonderful powar and skill. A figure in the background of a sort of shadowy dnenne, and a bit of broken-China sky, are less commendable, and seem to have been either left unfinished in the original picture, or to have been cruelly dealt with by some merciless "restorer." Unequal as the execution is, however, of this fine canvas, it well deserves study, and we should regret that 1 has left our City, if tt were of the slightest use to in dulge that feeling.

We shall not be called npon, we hope, to think of indulging it in regard to another picture which we found sitting modestly hy the side of the great Flemish splendor. This was a charming little cabinet picture by GUILLEMIN—the subject, a miser, a provincial miser too, you see he is, one of those Grandets of the lowest order whom BALZAC alone could have painted in words; the treatment exquisite in simplicity, fidelity finish and feeling. Our art-loving public had already made acqnaintance with this fine artist, in the Belmont Gallery; they will delight to renew that acquaintance in this little masterpiece. Mr. GAMBART to whom we owe our French Exhibition of las year, has sent this picture with some others from the best French easels to Mr. SCHAUS. We ought to take care that Mr. SCHAUS is not allowed to send them back to Mr. GAMBART.

All our efforts, we suppose, would fail to retain that other and larger French picture, in which our ladies have been taking so much pleasure at GOUPIL'S. WINTERHALTER'S "Empress with her Ladies of Honor" belongs to Enrope and not to America, and as one of its ornaments was carried away from an American family, we must reconcile ourselves to parting with the whole gronp. Clever the painting certainly is—the grouping well managed. WINTERHALTER has a passion for groupings. His first success—"The Party of the Decameron," and his best picture—"Florinda,"—are groupings both, and of both we find *souvenirs* in this tablean of the Court of Complègne. An astute flatterer he is too, this painter of princesses. When you look at these lovely ladies, these stars about their moon, it never occnrs to you to observe that Nature, in heaping her gifts upon the head of the fair EUGENIE forgot to support with one hand the beauteous lady's rounded chin. In other, less courtly, words, you are not aware of the fact that the face of the Empress is a trifle longer than comports with absolute perfection. This conformation, which the old physiognomists tell us "prognosticates misfortune," has too much to do with the character of the Empress' face to be softened away. WINTERHALTER has therefore sacrificed the stars to the moon, and added just a thought to the length of the sweet faces of all these charming Countesses, and Marchionesses, these Princesses of the bouquet and the hunting-button.

No such libertles was Mr. BAKER called upon to take with the models who gave him his types for his picture of the "Roman Corso," of which Messrs. STEVENS & WILLIAMS exhibit to us both the original and the fine etching now in progress. The picture is effective, certainly, though still crude in tone and very unequal in color. The group on the extreme right, however, of a picturesqne peasant managing a fiery, maddened brute of a horse is fine—one of the best bits of life and movement that we have seen for some time. The drawing is masterly, nor de we limit this praise to this group. The whole scenc, too, is animated, and gives one a very just idea of that uproar of horses and men and spurs and fireworks, of brute fury and human frenzy, with which the Carnival race of the Corso concludes. Nor should our readers forget that in going to see this interesting pic ture they will have the opportunity of seeing also what that most vatnable invention, *chromo-lithography*, has been able to make of CHURCA'S nohle painting of "Niagara." Of this work and of other specimens of the "minor arts" we shall take another and early occasion to speek.

Meantime let us take a look at the leading PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENTS of Broadway. All the world knows that "in the good old times when GEORGE the Third was King," and for a long time afterwards, the taking of a portrait was a serious matter, as much for the party taking as for the party taken. There never was an elderly lady, for example, who desired to live on canvas after she should have died in he natural way, bnt family consultations had to be held to resolve the important question,—who should be the artist? This point having been settled, a deputation had to wait on the selected Portrait Painter to inquire when his engagements would permit him to "take" the old lady, and to arrange the periods for the several sittings. These, too, were most solemn occasions. The same dress must be worn at every visit to the studio—the same jewelry must be put on—and, harder this than all, the same expression of countenance must be assumed. If twenty thousand twinges of the gout were tearing like twenty thousand tigers at the old lady's great toe, the old tady must still wear the same smile at the last sitting which she wore at the first;—and properly, too,—the gout was clearly no fault of the artist. The sittings having extended over a period of six or eight weeks, the old lady was at last relieved from the trouble of coming any more until after three or four months, at the end of which time, on the receipt of a manifesto from the artist, the family party again organized,—this time at the studio,—to pass judgment upon the portrait. Then came the artist's turn. If he had made the old lady suffer the tortura of smiling by the hour, in spite of herself,—never mind; the hour of her revenge was come. The critics were in conclave. Even the old lady in the flesh could now pass judgment on the old lady on the canvas. Everybody hsd something to say against the picture, and each critic took his own department with which to find fault. Perhaps two o three would, metaphorically, take hold of the nose—another would be down on the mouth—the next would tackle the chin—still another would take to pieces the eyebrows,—and all who had any eye to a place in the old lady's will would declare that the picture made her look older than she was. If the artist was a great man, these remerks would be made, comparatively speaking, *sotto voce*, and he would not care much about them. But if he were only "a rising man,"—poor fellow! He would probably argue the point feebly over every feature, but would, nevertheless, end by pretending to agree "to some extent" with every member of the company, and by promising to retouch the objectionable features. If he were a wise man, he kept it three or four months longer in his studio without touching it, and sent it home, when the family circle being again congregated, each mamber of it would congratulate himself on his having made that fortunate suggestion, the likeness being now a speaking one. A portrait, by the way, is "a speaking one" when it looks as though it would speak if it could—if tt cannot tt is, nevertheless, a speaking likeness—*lucus a non*. When, on the other hand, tha artist was a fool,—speaking after the manner of the profane,—he would adopt the various suggestions of the family, and, as a matter of course, he spoilt the picture.

The same rule precisely applied to the miniature portraits on ivory efter the La Creevy manner, in which the artists literally threw themselves at the complexion of their subjects, and made everybody crimson ebout the cheeks and light pink over all the rest of the face. We knew an India merchant once who was painted in this way. The old fellow wes as yellow as a donble eagle of the most recent coinege, but tha lady artist looked upon him literally in another light, and paintad him with a good deal of varmillion. The old chap liked it.

Then there came into vogue another hranch of art which was extremely popular, because it was cheap. Artists—of course they were "artists"—came from Englsnd, inoculeted soma thousand or two Yankees, and tn a brief space of tima the United States were flooded by gentlemen armed with black paper and seissers, who cut out yonr profile, beginning with the hair of your head end ending with tha heals of your boots, et rates varying from one dollar—at which, if we remember rightly, they commenced—down to one shilling at which they left off, when persons who had lost their arms undertaking to cut profiles with their toes, the art became degraded into e show and was ultimately abandoned. We somctimes see even at this day, in various parts of the interior, some of these biack pnper profiles in ebony frames. They have the advantage of serving throngh long generations, since one ol them will resemble the last scion of the familiy about es well as it did the original individual who was so verdant as to pay for it.

In our day, however, we heve acted on the principie of MOLIERE'S doctor, who studied HIPPOCRATES' chapter on hearts, "*Nous avons chongé tout cela.*" When we want a portrait taken in this age of JEFFERSON DAVIS, we go, like old Peruvians, to the Temple of the Sun. We bnish our hair, sit down in a chair of state—with or without a couple of knobs like petrified oysters behind the head to hold it in position,—call up a smirk, look into the muzzle of a camera obscura, taking care not to wink, and in a matter of twenty seconds they have us and can reproduce us a million times if they please or if we choose to pay for it. Complaints as to the correctnesa of the likeness, if made at all, must be made to a Great Body who would care nothing about them. The sun is the artist, and you can get no redress in that quarter.

Photography, or the art of "writing hy light," cannot be called a new discovery. The fact that objects could be copied, by means of rays of light, on metal chemically prepared, was known long before the present century. Nothing practical, however, resulted from this knowledge until the year 1802, when WEDGWOOD & DAVY, two Englishmen, applied it to artistic purposes. But even their efforts were unproductive of more than an initiation into the first of a series of mysteries which it was left to DAGUERRE, TALBOT, ARCHER and others of a leter day to comprehend and take practical advantage of. All sorts of "types" hnve since been introduced, from the Daguerreotype, which was the first, to the Ivorytype, which is the latest.

This art of writing by light, which Is a very different thing from light writing, is now one of the great festures without which the "elephant" of our City would not be at all complete. There are, at the smallest estimate, two hundred "galleries" so called in Broadway, the Bowery and the several avennes—where, on an average, about 50 pictures are daily taken at prices varying from 25 cents up to $750 each. These employ Daguerreotype materials of domestic manufacture to an amount which we have found it impossible to estimate clearly, but which is on all hands agreed to be over $2,000,000 per annum—besides the cost of Photograph paper and certain chemicals which are imported from England and France.

Of course, at some of the minor galleries, where excellence is not so much of a consideration as chcapness, the pictures are less remarkable for beauty than for a certs in glassiness of eye, and pitch-and-tarriness of expression, which mar their effect in an artistic point of view, though they may be bearable under pe cuniary considerations. But, in the best galleries of this City photographic portraits have been produced thst have not been equaled in Europe. European photographers attribute this fact to our climate.

The prevalence of "blue light" is the theme of their most elaborate theories. But so far as photographic excellence depends upon atmospheric influences, the palm must be given to India, where pictures have been produced of yet unapproached intensity in the effects of light and shade.

Photography has become so great an institution in this City that it builds "marble halls" for itself. GURNEY has just opened, at No. 707 Broadway, a sort of Photographic palace which he has erected for the purposes of his business, and with a special view to its requirements. Discarding the practice of sending customers up three or four flights of stairs to an operating room which the sun can get at, he receives them in the ground-floor—shows them his pictures, cases, and so forth, takes their orders and passes them forward to his main gallery, on the floor above, from which they enter upon a ladies' dressing-room on one side, and an operating room on the other. This latter apartment is provided with side-lights and roof-lights, so that in the event of his having a customer more "wrinkly" than usual—in which case the roof-lights are insufficient—GURNEY usually smoothes down the creases with the side light, and somewhat rejuvenates him by the process. When the operating rooms below are full, which would seem to be a common occurrence at this establishment. there are other on the next floor, which are, however, mainly devoted to the artists, who are there, in great force, to finish the photographs. These are taken of all sizes, from the "locket minature" to the "life"—sometimes containing only the face, at others, giving the bust also, and not uncommonly the whole form, of the size of life. These last pictures are very costly, but they are also very beautiful. They are characterized by all the delicacy of tint and shade which distinguish the oil-painting, since indeed they undergo in all respects the same operations, save as regards the features portrayed, which are taken by the sun, and therefore must perforce be as correctly delineated as they would be in a mirror—and much more so than they are likely to be when drawn by the hand. This remark applies equally to the smaller sizes, and to those which are colored in *aquarelle* or in *pastel*. Mr. GURNEY exhibits in his main gallery, with becoming pride, the medal awarded to him hy the French *Palais d'Industrie* for the best picture there exhibited in 1855,—the great silver pitcher called the "Anthony Prize," which he obtained here on similar grounds,—and several medals awarded to him by the American Institnte.

Of the verious "types" which are more or less advertised, GURNEY confines his operations to the Daguerreotype and the Photograph. He objects to the Ambrotype on the ground that it is not durable, which is another proof of the way in which even Doctors will disagree, since BRADY declares the Ambrotype to be the most durable picture made. The Hallotype is made at GURNEY'S when ordered, but is not a favorite with him. The differences between these kinds of work are that the Photograph is thrown on the canvas or paper and afterwards colored;—the Hallotype is colored by transparent painting put on from behind;—and the Ambrotype is taken on one piece of glass and covered by another, the atmosphere heing excluded by a haisamic cement, which secures the surfsees to each other.

GURNEY'S rooms are nat only the most easily accessible in the City, but are handsome and pleasant hy reason of the much light which, in the construction of the huilding, he has taken care to provide for. He has added to the long array of pictures in his own ine of art which grace his walls, a row of oil-paintings hy various native masters. He does this ostensibly by way of adding to the other attractions of his gallery, but our opinion is that the artful fellow has hung the oil-paintings up to show, by contrast, the superiority of the Photographic article. Nevertheless, there are, among some very poor productions and some other very fair ones, a rural water scene by WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, and two marine pictures by LANE, of Boston, which it is good te go to GURNEY'S and see.

BRADY also has some admirable photographic pictures in his Galleries, of which, like GURNEY, he has two on Broadway, and if he has not quite such elegant or commodious rooms tn his up-town quarters as GURNEY has in his, there ts quita as much in his gaiety at the corner of Bleecker-street and Broad y and at his "down-town" establishment, where he keeps his principal collection of splendid portraits, to amuse you, and quite as polite persons to talk to you as there are at GURNEY'S, which is saying a great deal. There is a delicacy of work about some of BRADY'S miniatures which is as peculiar in its way as the bold and powerful finish of GURNEY'S larger photographs is in that branch of the art. At BRADY'S, the last new invention, called the "Ivorytype," which ts said to surpass everything in the way of writing by light that has yet been effected, has just come ont.

There is no place in New-York where one can better amuse himself than et either of these Gallaries—BRADY'S is full of pictures of historical eheracters and pretty woman—GURNEY'S ts eqnally weit furnished in both particulars, and either place will giva a better idee then perheps any of our readers now heve of the immense progress which has been made during ths past ten years in the art to which these Galleries ara devoted.

## FROM UTAH.

### Affairs of the Territory—Crime and Miscellaneous Movements—The Church Charter, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1858.

The United States District Court for this district, Judge SINCLAIR presiding, met on Monday last, but, in consequence of the absence of the United States District-Attorney, was again adjourned until the 15th inst. Mr. D. A. BURR was eppointed Clerk of the Court, in the place of Mr. SAMUEL GILBERT, who has resigned.

On last Friday night a man was shot through the leg by a private policeman in the employ of MILLER, RUSSELL & Co., he having ceught him stealing from some wagons back of the store.

On Saturdsy morning, a desperate attempt was made by some villain to murder a young man who kept a beer shanty on the road from here to Camp Floyd. It eppears that there was a quarrel between the parties about the sale of a pistol, when the stranger, who hed passed the night in tha shanty, shot the young man twice, once through the neck and once through his side. He is not expected to recover. The mnrderer has not been discovered.

We fear that there wtll bc many villainous deeds committed in the Territory during the coming Winter by some of the large number of teamsters who have been crowding in all Summer with the freight trains from the East. These men are generally of the lowest order of thst class of men wbo constitute the deck hands and boatmen on the Western waters, and who crowd about the "levees" of our Western cities, and had as you find them there, a trip across the plains does not tend to tmprove their character. We hope that the majority of them will succeed in msking their way hsck to the States from this Territory this Fall; if they do not, they will certainly create difficulties, and it wilt take much firmness, if not rigor, on the part of our officers to hold them in check.

We learn from gentlemen who have just arrived from the North, that the Ute Indians who were driven off their Reserve, detailed to you in former letters, made an unsuccessful attempt to incite the Snakes to unite with them in a general war against the whites. In consequence of this refusal on the part of the Snakes to combine with them, tbe Utes have now declared war upon the Snakes.

We hail with joy the appearance this week of KIRK ANDERSON'S new "Gentile" paper, the *Valley-Tan*. The first number was published last evening, although the press, type, &c., only arrived in the city last Saturday.

This newspaper, the want of which has been so much felt in this Territory, is destined shortly to make its mark on the destinies of this inland basin. The first number presents a very neat appearance, and is of a suitable size. It will hereafter be published regularly every Friday morning. Notwithstanding it is published on what is considered by many an unlucky day, we doubt not that it will be anything but unlucky in its career; certainly no newspaper ever commenced with more fervent prayers for its success.

The new city about to be built by "Gentile" enterprise at tho mouth of Provo Cañon, has been named Brown City, as a complimcut to Postmaster-General BROWN, whose efforts to develop the resources of this western country are deserving of much praise.

We noticed, last Sunday, several persons walking with bundles under their arms towards the Endowment House. They were about to renew their endowments,—those mystic rites of Mormonism which, if we are allowed to believe the statements of numerous apostates from the faith, rival in obscenity, blasphemy and sedition those of any of the barbarous nations of the world.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH, of Ohio, arrivcd here on Thursday afternoon. He was in excellent health, but had his fingers severely frost-bitten from exposure in the mountains east of the city. He will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties as Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, which embraces all the Southern portion of the territory, including Camp Floyd in Cedsr Valley.

ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq., the United States District-Attorney for this Territory, arrived yesterday evening, accompanied by his wife. He will find much to occupy his attention, and will have arduous duties to perform.

As Congress is about to meet, we wish to call the attention of our legislators to two important things in connection with the affairs of this Territory, which demand their immediate consideration, and upon which we would urge their speedy action, viz.: the expediency of a repeal of the Church Charter in this Territory, and an increase of the salaries of the officers of the Government in the Territory.

An examination of the charter granted to the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" by the Legislature, will prove it to be a most oppressive burden upon the tax-payers of the Territory, and a monopoly most prejudicial to its best interests; by a clause in its charter, all Church property is exempt from taxation; and, as the Church owns at least one-third of all the property in the Territory, and hy far the most valuable third, the hurden of taxes is thrown upon the poor masses. The following is a copy of this charter, as it appears upon the statute book of the Territory:

AN ORDINANCE incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained hy the General Assembly of the State of Deseret: That all that portion of the inhabitants of the said State, who now are, or hereafter may become residents therein, and who are known and distinguished as "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," are hereby incorporated, constituted, made and declared, a body corporate, with perpetual succession, under the origiual name and style of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," as now organized, with full power and authority to sne and be sued, defend and be defended, in all Courts of law or equity in this State, to esuish order and regulate worship, and hold and occupy real and personal estate, and have and use a seal, which they may alter at pleasore.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained, that said body or Church, as a religious society, may, at a geueral or special conference, elect one "Trustee io Trust," and not to exceed twelve Assistant Trustees, to receive, hold, buy, sell, manage, use aod control, the real aod personal property of said Church, which said property shall be free from taxation; which Trustee and assistant Trustees, when elected or appointed, shall give bonds, with approved security, in whatever sum the said Conference may deem sufficient for the faithful performance of their severel duties; which said bonds, when approved, shall be filed in the General Church Recorder's office, at the seat of General Church business, when said bonds are approved by said Conference; aod said Trustee and Assistant Trustees shall continne in office dnring the pleasure of said Church; and there shall also be made by the Clerk of the Conference of said Church a certificate of such election or appointment of said Trustee and Assistant Trustees, which shall be recorded in the General Church Recorder's office, at the seat of General Chnrch business; and when said bonds are filed, and said certificates recorded, said Trustee or Assistant Trustees may receive property, real or personal, by gift donation, bequest, or in any manner not incompatible with the principles of righteousness, or the rules of justice; inasmuch as the same shall be used, managed as disposed of for the benefit, improvement, erection of houses for public worship and instruction and the welt being of said Church.

SEC. 3. And be tt further ordained, that as said Church holds the constitntional and original right, in common with all civil and religious communities, to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," to reverence communion agreeably to the principias of truth, and to solemnize marriage compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ; for the security and full enjoyment of all blessiugs and privilsges, embodied in the religion of Jesus Christ free to all; it is also declared, that said Church does, and shall possess and enjoy continually, the power and right to and of itself to originate, make, pass and establish rules, regulatioos, ordinances, laws, customs, and criterions, for the good order, safcty, government, conveniences, comfort and control of said Church, and for the punishment or forgiveness of all offences, relative to fellowship, accordiog to Chnrch covenants; that the pursuit of bliss and the enjoyment of life in every capacity of public association and domestic happiness, temporal expansion or spiritual increase npon the earth, may not legally be questioned; provided, however, that each and every act, or practice so established, or adopted for law, or custom, shall relate to solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, endowments, tithing, marriages, fellowship or the religious duties of man to his Maker, insanity of the doctrines, principles, practices or performances, support virtue, and increase morality, and are not inconsistent with or repugnant to the Constitntion of the United States, or of this State, and are founded in tbs revelations of the Lord.

SEC. 4. And be it further ordained, that said Church shall keep, at every full organised branch or stake, a registry of marriages, births and deaths; free for the inspection of all members, and for their benefit.

SEC. 5. And be it further ordained, that the Presidency of said Chnrch shall fit all vacancies of the Assistant Trustees, necessary to be filled, until superseded by the Conference of said Church.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that no Assistant Trustee or Trustees shall transact business in relation to buying, selling, or otherwise disposing of Chnrch property; without the consent or approval of the Trustees in trust of said Church.

Approved, Feb. 8, 1851.

In regard to the salaries of the United States Officials here, we may state that they are not near so large as those of persons holding similar offices in California, whilst prices here are twice as large for everything as they are in California.

A. B. C.

## Trial for Conspiracy in Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Bank.

The trial of THOMAS ALLIBONE and THOMAS A. NEWHALL, charged with conspiring to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was commenced in Philadelphia, Nov. 30, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge THOMPSON. The defendants demanded separate trials, but the Court refused. The prosecution is conducted by District-Attorney LOUGHEAD; the counsel for defence are the Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, Mr. THAYER and others. The District Attorney opened the case for the Commonwealth in a speech of three hours, stating tha grounds of the indictment as follows:

The hill charges THOMAS ALLIBONE, late of the county of Philadelphia, end President of the Benk of Pennsylvania, and THOMAS A. NEWHALL, late a Director in the same institntion, with the offence of conspiracy. In two counts of the bill the defendants are charged, as President and Director, with conspiring to defraud the Bank, and a number of what are called overt acts are laid in these two counts.

About the year 1853, the venerable gentlaman who hsd for a number of years been acting as the Presidant of this Bank retired from his position, and tt was then that one of these defendants, now on his trial, wes elected to fili that highly responsible post, at a time when the Bank was in a flourishing condition. At this time Mr. NEWHALL was a Director in this institution, and it is believed thet he was active and meinly instrumenial in promoting the election of Mr. ALLIBONE to the Presidency.

Mr. LOUGHEAD referred to the state in which the fire-proof was fonnd by the stockholders after it had been represented by Mr. ALLIBONE to contain assets to the amount of a million of dollars. No assets of value were found at all. The stockholders found tt a hopeless task to understand the affairs of the bank, and the Governor eppointed a Commissioner, who also found it nearly impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to the whereabouts of the assets of the bank. Three sworn appraisers have valued the remaining assets at $152,000. The book in which the "transient discount account" is kept, was referred to hy Mr. LOUGHEAD, as showing a deficit of $425,000. This hook is under the control of the President or acting President alone. The deficit hes been made up in part, and it now stands $301,000.

Testimony was taken on the second day of the trial. The principal evidence, so far, develops the following facts:

John H. Haverstick, a clerk in the Bank, testified to the minute book, which was offered in evidence. The defence objecting to its reception, George Philler, Jr., son of the cashier, was called, who swore to having copied the minutes in the book, but said that he was not present at the meetings of the Board which they reported. His father took the minutes and he copied them. His father was not in Court, being sick, and the Court ruled out the reception of the minute book as evidence. The testimony of George Philler, Jr., then proceeded. He said that on various occasions Newhall had acted as President of the Bank. He was proceeding to narrate a conversation he had with Newhall, about a $10,000, which was ruled out by the Court, because Allibone was not present at it.

Alfred Cox, the foreign note clerk, testified to various bills of exchange, for large sums, granted to Newhall, by Allibone's order. One of these was for $82,733; a second for $53,655 53; a third for $99,799 26; a fourth for $29,666 60, and a fifth for $240,000. For all these, credit was given by the Bank to Newhall, by Allibone's order. The first of these transactions was on the 6th of July, and the last on the 15th of September—the others covering the intervening time. The largest of these bills of exchange was produced, identified, and shown to the Jury.

On the third day (Dec. 2) ALLEN C. MITCHENER, late Receiving Teller of the hank, testified:

I had current funds in my hands on or about the 5th or 6th of September; these funds were received in payment of discounted notes, and notes and drafts deposited for collection; I couldn't say whether Mr. Allibone or Newhall came to me and took part of the current funds; on the 5th of October, 1857, Mr. Allibone handed me a check of Mr. Newhall's for $6,000, for which he received current funds; Mr. Allibone came to me and demanded the money for this check, which was dated 5th of October; all the money received into the bank came through my hands; when this check was presented, I objected to its payment, on the ground that the officers of the bank, as well as myself, had stated to those who had deposited notes for collection, that current funds only would be received in payment, and that they would be paid in the same kind of funds; Mr. Allibone said he must have the money, and said it would be returned in current funds up to the day I left the bank, current funds were never paid for this amount; on the same day, Mr. Newhall's check for $7,310 63 was presented and paid; I think Mr. Allibone presented it; I had no conversation in reference to this note; I cannot tell how much current funds I had; I do not recollect seeing Mr. Newhall on that day, but he was very constant in his attendance at the bank every day; I think that I mentioned the subject of these checks to Mr. Newhall, I am not positive; neither of these checks was redeemed up to the time I left the bank.

Mr. Haverstick was recalled, and his testimony was as follows: I have checks of March, 1857, drawn hy Mr. Newhall, and charged to the transient account; this transient account is entirely under the control of the President, no clerk having any knowledge of the same; the President draws checks and they are charged in this account, and the credits were made up of the sums paid in on the notes given; there was no amount set apart for this account; it was unlimited; I do not think the Directors knew the existence of this account. [Four checks were produced, one drawn March 12, 1857, for $20,000; one March 14, for $27,225; one March 20, for $20,000; one March 21, for $20,000, and one March 25, for $45,150 56. All were drawn by "T. A. NEWHALL, President *pro tem.*"]

Mr. WHARTON objected to the reception of these checks as evidence. They were, he said, nothing but checks drawn by Mr. NEWHALL, as President *pro tem.*, when he was appointed in strict accordance with the charter, and if he acted improperly, he was personaily responsible. Objection sustained.

On the fourth day of the trial (Dec. 3) the testimony was exceedingly voluminous. Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS a Director, testified that he knew of no authority given by the Board to Mr. NEWHALL to sell hills of exchange on credit. This witness was questioned on the "transient account" matter, and gave evidence, as follows: "I did not know of a large fund under the name of transient discount; I knew that the President had loaned money after the Board had sat; I never examined the books containing the transient discount account after the Bank had failed; *there was no official knowledge in the Board of such an account as the transient discount*; I did not know that the President had loaned money between Boards by any official report; I was not consulted by the President as to loans, except they came before the Board; I did not know officially that there was a lsrge account called the temporary loan account, against which the President was drawing; I did not know *at all* that there were large checks drawn against the temporary loan account; it was without my knowledge entirely." On cross-examination, witness said that, so far as he was aware, there was no concealment as to these accounts. A proposition having been made to produce the book known as the "State of the Bank" in evidence, counsel for defence objected, and a lively argument ensued. The Court (Judge THOMPSON) admitted the evidence, observing that if Mr. Allibone, acting as President of the Bank, went beyond the rules of the Bank, and committed a fraud, and if he at intervals appointed Mr. Newhall in his place, and if Mr. Newhall did the same thing, it would be evidence from which the jury might infer a connection, a combination. The question of combination or conspiracy is not to be decided on by the Court; it is not a question of law; it is a question of fact; the evidence must tend to prove it, and the jury are to determine upon the weight of that evidence when it is before them. Now, anything which does not tend to prove such a conspiracy, the Court, of course is bound to overrule; but where it has a tendency to prove a fraud on the part of Mr. Allibone, and is accompanied by a declaration on the part of the District-Attorney, that he intends to connect both parties with that fraud, by showing that Mr. Newhall did the same thing, snd it is for the jury then to say whether it was under a combination or understanding, I think that is evidence. Now, in order to do that, you must begin either with Mr. Allibone or Mr. Newhall, to show that one or the other of them did this thing. It is admitted that they did not do it together at the same moment of time, but tt is contended that they followed each other in doing this, and that from their so following each other, and doing the same thing in the same manner and with the same results a combination may be inferred. It is a question for the jury to say whether there was any combination in doing these transactions. I do not see any other way in which a conspiracy can ever be tried, because it is a secret offence.

Several other Directors of the Bank were called—Messrs. Wm. Geisse, Chas. Sinnickson, John D. Taylor, Lawrence Lewis and others. Mr. Geisse testified: I knew nothing about the sterling account; I only learned of it after the suspension of the Bank; I knew that the Bank had an open credit of £50,000 with Peabody & Co., against which they drew; that fact was known to the Board; I did not know of Mr. Allibone allowing Mr. Newhall to have large accommodations on that account until after the suspension; *I did not know of an account in the bank opened as a transient discount account; it did not come before the directors*; I did not know of an account opened in the bank as a temporary loan account; I heard there was money loaned out by the bank on call—I did not know it of my own knowledge—money loaned by the president or president *pro tem.*; *I found out the extent of those call loans after the suspension of the bank*; I heard there were some call loans made during the Summer of 1857, but did not know it of my own knowledge; Mr. Newhall himself is the person who told me; John D. Taylor was one of the assignees of the bank, as well as a Director: he knew nothing of the transient discount account nor of the temporary loan account; witness testified, as assignee, that the balance against Mr. Newhall is about $30.000, and there is $9,000 or $10,000 to cover it; the $9,000 or $10,000 is in Pennsylvania Bank notes.

*Re-examined by Mr. Loughead*—If the bank is compelled to pay the $50,000 draft, it will be charged against Mr. Newhall, and will leave him largely in the bank's debt; I found that in March, 1857, he drew $132,375 69 on his own account and kept it four months before paying it back, and he paid back an amount to balance what he had taken out: tt was July 14 before that amount was paid; I presume there was a charge for interest; the books will show it: it was paid three or four days before the credit expired; he loaned it to himself on his own credit; the books show a credit for $132,375 69 to transient discount on the 14th of July.

In consequence of the illness of a juror, the Court adjourned to Monday, Dec. 6.

## THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE.

### Application of Mrs. Mary A. Bennett for Divorce on Ground of Ill-Treatment.

*From the New-Haven Palladium.*

MONDAY EVENING.

*E. K. Foster*—Mrs. Bennett consulted me in regard to a divorce from her husband, in the season of the date of that paper which has already been offered in evidence (dated Aug. 23, 1855;) she came to my office, I had never seen her before; Mr. Sheldon was at that time in my office, and that led to the Doctor's stopping there every day, and sometimes several times a day; she came to me and consulted me in regard to a divorce, and stated at great length and with minute detail, the reasons that lad her to desire it, and they were the same that have been presented here, so far as they had transpired to that time.

I stated to her thet there was cause enough tor a divorce, but endeevored honestly to dissuada her, as she was young, and had young children, and if she should obtain tha divorce she would meet with nntried scenes and unanticipated difficulties. The result wes thet a petition for divorce was brought.

At the conversation she stated to me in substance her testimony here so far as I have heard it. She also mentioned the fect about which there is private testimony.

The petition for divorce was never served. (The instrument was dated Aug. 22, 1855, and in two counts is materially the same es that now brought.) The Doctor called upon me, the last day before the service day for the September Court, abont 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and told me "that business must be stopped." As I was his wife's counsel, I told him that he had better not converse with me on the matter, because I should use any knowledge so derived on trial, and I should rather ha would not speak with me on the subject. He stated that he knew it, and the fact that I was her counsel was the reason why he wanted to see me; that I could controi it, and I must do so, and his happiness was in my hands. I told him the I had urged her not to petilon, because it would be a sad business, and that she felt reluctant, but compelled to do it, and whether I could influence her or not was very questionable. Thet the story she told me was a sad one, and she felt deeply, and I doubted whether anything would come out of an attempt to settle it. He prevailed on me to promise to come up to the house and see what could be done to settle the matter, though I stated that my obligations to Mrs. B. were paramount to all others.

I went the next day to the house in George-street, the only time I ever went there, about 9 A. M., I shonld say; and met there Mrs. Newman, of New-York, who, t was told, was the aunt of Dr. Bennett. I had some conversation with her, not in Mrs. B.'s presence, and I found that she coincided with me in my views, in regard to the matter. The Doctor was present, and solicitous beyond all measure that the settlement should be effected. Mrs. B. came into the room, and I talked with her. I repeated the considerations previously named, but she was extremely reluctant to nbandon the petition. The Doctor then came in.

Mrs. B. then stated why she could not consent to abandon the petition. He heard this conversation, I'll venture; if he din not, he is deaf beyond anything that I know of. She stated that it was utterly useless to attempt to make any agreement of settlement with the Doctor—that he wouldn't keep his word, and could not be trusted. She had thought of all the reasons that I had urged, and had come to the resolution with great reluctance, and she would not now abandon it. She said to him that she had tried her utmost to be an affectionate and kind wife; she said,—"You know, Dr. B., that no one ever tried harder to love than I have to treat you kindly, and to have a happy home. But you have repelled it all. And because I have endured so long and so much, you thought I never would dare to take this step. What you have done to me you know; you have wanted me to kill my children; you have given them laudanum to kill them; you turned my old father out of the house; and you have fancied that because you have put me in a carriage, and made me ride up and down the streets in a splendid coach, with a breaking heart, that that would reconcile it all—when heaven knows that all the time I would have given the world to have been where you found me. You have made my life utterly miserable; you have abused my children, and tortured the little things, to agonize me." In short, it was a general *resumé* of the story she had related by detail in conversation with me. This was said by her without interruption, to the Doctor, and in such a tone and way that it would have been very difficult for a person who has the sense of hearing in any degree, not to have understood it.

She also charged him with tearing her clothes. I thought it looked like a small chance for a settlement. She said, "You know what you have done to me"—that was her beginning, with great energy; she afterwards spoke of his cruelty and abuse of her: "You have cuffed me about, and treated me so because I have endured so long." It struck me that she had repeated every statement that she had made to me in the office, and she said to the Doctor, "You know these things are so," and he said, "I know, I know, I know. But I won't do so again." She said, "Oh, I know Dr. Bennett; you don't know him, Mr. Foster." He did not bring a single charge, either by implication or otherwise, nor did he state anything against her; in truth, for the honor of my sex, I was sorry he didn't say something.

The Doctor went out, and I talked with them, and Mr. B. called me out several times, to insist and urge the settlement, and I urged that if anything could be done it was eminently desirable. She only objected that he could not be trusted. Finally she said this, "If the proceedings are stayed, will I be cut off from all proceedings in future?" She said, "He will be very

...ast after the March term of 1852, when I brought ... for ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... about a ... [illegible] ... suggested it in ... [illegible] ... was very bad, but I repre- ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... ion when divorced; ... [illegible] ... until 1854, when this ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—Our Gal.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Will and the Way—Gipsy Farmer—Cabel Magpie.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Love and Liverv.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Saturday, at 10½ A.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which has been considered due at this port for a day or two past, arrived off Cape Race at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and will not probably arrive here until Saturday. She brings advices four days' later—to the 24th ult. She had encountered a succession of westerly gales for ten days. The news by her is interesting. The steamship *Edinburg*, upwards of twenty days out from this port, had arrived at Glagow, but there is no intelligence of the *Indian Empire*, and insurance was being effected upon her at 25 per cent. The London *Morning Post*, Anti-Ministerial, announces the recall of Lord Napier, and the promotion of Mr. Lyons from Florence to Washington—the alleged cause being Lord Napier's favor for the Monroe doctrine; but the *Globe*, also Anti-Ministerial, in confirming the announcement, says that Lord Napier is to have a European mission, the transfer being in the regular course of diplomatic promotion. The trial of Montalembert was commenced at Paris on the 24th, but the Press had been forbidden to take notes. Prussia and Switzerland were expected to resume diplomatic relations. There is later news from India and China, but nothing of importance. The prices of Cotton in the Liverpool Market are reported unchanged, while Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally dull. Consols were at 98¼@98⅜ for both money and account.

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, we have advices from California to the 20th ult. by way of Tehuantepec—eleven days later than previously received. There was a continued improvement in business at San Francisco, eight ships having arrived from Atlantic ports during the previous fortnight; and the steamer *Golden Age*, which left on the 20th for Panama to connect with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's packet at Aspinwall, took down $2,250,000 in treasure and three hundred passengers. Penn Johnston had been tried and acquitted for killing his antagonist in a duel. From the Sandwich Islands, we learn that twenty-seven Arctic whalers had put into Honolulu, having on board 27,000 barrels of oil. Nothing new is reported relative to the Indian troubles in Washington and Oregon.

The steamer *Persia* is due at this port, having left Liverpool on the 24th ult. It is hoped that she will bring definite intelligence respecting the steamer *Indian Empire*, which had not reached Galway when the *City of Washington* left. The steamer *Hermann* is reported, by news received *vid* the Tehuantepec route, to have been spoken within one day's sail of San Francisco. This settles the question as to her having proceeded direct from Panama, without touching at San Juan del Sur, as it was hoped she would do, to receive the *Washington's* passengers who left here on the 6th of November. The *Washington* is now hourly expected at this port, and most likely she will bring her passengers back. She had 273, all told, when she left New-York, a small number only being destined for Jamaica.

We publish this morning a corrected list of the municipal officers elected on Tuesday. Mr. Haws, Opposition, has a majority of 2,328 votes over both the Democratic candidates. Mr. Brueninghausen, Republican, has the highest number of votes for Governor of the Almshouse, and Mr. Townsend stands next on the list. In the Board of Aldermen there is a Democratic majority; but in the Councilmen the Opposition outnumber the Democrats. In the Board of Education there is also an Opposition majority, and a very large majority in favor of retaining the Bible in our Public Schools.

The news from Washington is rather interesting, but not very important. The President has begun the war against Douglas, by demanding his removal from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, a piece of small spite which will do the President much more damage than it will do to Douglas. Mr. Green, of Missouri, is said to be the President's choice for the successor of the Illinois Senator. The Secretary of the Navy has signified his intention of instructing the Board of Examiners to report without delay a site for a Naval Depot of Construction in North Carolina. Congress was not in session yesterday.

One hundred and forty of Walker's Nicaraguan "emigrants" sailed from the port of Mobile yesterday, on board of the schooner *Susan*, without any clearance, the pretence being that the schooner was bound on a coasting voyage. Befors getting fairly to sea, however, she was overhauled by an armed boat from a revenue-cutter, and stopped. The passengers on the schooner threatened violence, and refused to allow the cutter's men to board. The Collector, at last advices, was awaiting instructions from Washington, but the schooner, in the meantime, set sail, notwithstanding she was fired into by the cutter—without, however, any damage being done. A Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, who has been in Mobile as a Government spy, was forced to leave suddenly, a disposition being manifested to tar and feather him.

We have advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 15th ult., but there is nothing of importance. The necessity for volunteers to prosecute the Navajo War was being urged.

The bark *Parthian*, which has been announced as having been fallen in with on the 12th of Nov., 120 miles from Bermuda, dismasted, had on board 130 passengers, including thirty-four from Washington, engaged by the contractors as workmen on the Don Pedro Railroad in Brazil. She sailed from Richmond, Va., on the 1st Nov., for Rio, and was consequently, when fallen in with, eleven days out. No communication could be had with her on account of the high sea; and two steamers subsequently sent out from Bermuda to search for her returned without success. The fate of those on board is at present involved in mystery.

The painful rumor that was circulated, and then disputed, in relation to the death of the three young Englishmen who had gone to the far West on a hunting excursion, is now confirmed by the Montreal papers, which say that Lord Bury had received positive information of the melancholy occurrence, and would communicate the intelligence to the parents of the unfortunate adventurers. They were sons of the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Westminster, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. According to the report they were on a hunting expedition with a party of Sioux Indians, when they encountered a hostile party of Crow Indians, by whom they were killed. But a telegram from Montreal, last night, again disputes the report. Sir George Simpson, the Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, knows nothing about it.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday nothing was done besides the passage of the usual weekly bills. The Board, of Ten Governors met and passed the customary requisitions, and then adjourned, as there was not a quorum for business. Two or three of the Governors were absent giving the necessary attention to the 23 visitors from Philadelphia.

In the Supreme Court Circuit the fourth trial of Cangemi was commenced yesterday, a panel of twelve jurors having been procured after a few hours' delay. Counsel for defence moved that, inasmuch as a man, by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York, could not be twice put in jeopardy of his life for the same offence, and as Cangemi had been already convicted he was now entitled to be discharged from that Court. The Attorney-General replied, and the Judges denied the motion. Before the adjournment of the Court three or four witnesses were examined for the prosecution. In the Court of General Sessions a Grand Jury was impannelled, and Recorder Barnard delivered the customary charge. He particularly drew the attention of the Grand Inquest to the Extortion Law, prohibiting public officers from receiving higher fees than are allowed by law, and which he said was openly and flagrantly violated. The Election Law also demanded their attention, as it was designed to correct abuses which, if allowed to increase, would soon drive from the polls all persons who were not bribed to vote. The present indiscriminate sale of liquors was represented as a fearful curse to the City. The adulteration of liquor, also, was a subject of weighty consideration, inasmuch as at least nine-tenths of all the liquors sold was adulterated with the most deleterious poison. Referring to the numerous cases of assault and battery which would come before them, the Recorder said it was his intention to rid the City of those lawless ruffians who made fighting a profession, and rendered the streets insecure for peaceable citizens.

Professor Porter, of Yale College, lectured last night in the Cooper Institute on "The Science of the Ancients." He traced the first drawings of philosophy from the chimerical speculations of the early Greeks, through the fanciful theories of the alchemists of the Middle Ages, down to modern days, and concluded by an eloquent description of the aims and objects of modern science. Madame Mario delivered her second lecture on Italy, last evening, at Clinton Hall before a highly respectable audience.

The General Markets, yesterday, were somewhat brisker for Cotton. Flour and Wheat were quiet. Corn was in fair demand at full rates. Pork attracted more attention, chiefly for future delivery. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Naval Stores, Oils, Hides and Tallow. The auction sale of Teas resulted satisfactorily. Freights were dull, with 637 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle Market the total receipts for the week ending yesterday were 2,974, which is a smaller supply than has been reported since the first week in June. The weekly receipts for two months past have averaged over 4,500. A slight advance in prices was obtained yesterday, but the sales were heavy and the cattle not all sold. The continued unprecedentedly large influx of poultry, which sells at very low rates, together with the abundant supply of cheap mutton, lessens very materially the present demand for beef.

### France in Central America.

The President has declared his intention of keeping the peace in Central America, by protecting the transit routes over the Isthmus, as well from the bad faith of the Central American Governments, as from the violence of filibustering adventurers. He appeals to Congress for permission to employ the "land and naval forces" of the United States in preventing the Isthmus from being closed by lawless violence; and he doubtless relies upon the energetic action which his Government has recently taken in the case of Mr. William Walker as the argument of the confidence which he wishes our Legislature to repose in his intentions and his policy. So far as the confidence of the Congress of the United States is concerned, the President's argument is sound and indefeasible. The bitterest opponents of Mr. Buchanan's Administration must admit that he has done his duty in regard to the expeditions which have disgraced New-Orleans and Mobile by their preparations and proclamations during the past year. Whatever may still come of Mr. William Walker and his avowed determination to plague the authorities of this country with repeated attempts at the embarkation of his lazy "liberators," the conscience of the President is so far cleared. He has thrown himself between Nicaragua and her persevering suitors. No people has ever been more persecuted, certainly, by its well-wishers. Miss Arbuthnot, the lovely Irish heiress who has been three times obliged to seek protection of the Courts of Justice from the addresses of an indomitable lover, Mr. John Carden, may think of Nicaragua and Mr. William Walker with a sigh of relief. But the President of the United States has done as much for distressed Nicaragua as the Irish Law has done for Miss Arbuthnot. He has thrice ruined the hopes of Mr. William Walker, and it is not his fault that the hopes of Mr. William Walker will not "stay ruined." He can only resolve not to weary in well-doing; and if we may believe his Message, he has so resolved. Let him have, then, all the credit which he can justly claim in this matter. And let not all the encouragement be denied to him. But he desires more than credit and encouragement. He asks for arms and ammunition; for edged-tools, and for full license to use them whenever and wherever occasion shall arise. Here is a demand far more grave—and far more gravely to be weighed. To rely upon the Presidential diplomacy is one thing; to arm the Presidential diplomacy is another. And before we accede to this request, it is as well that we should examine the possible consequences of conceding what is sought of us.

The United States are not alone in insisting that the "important passage across the Isthmus shall not be interrupted by civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks." As Mr. Buchanan has justly observed, it is the "commerce of the whole world" which is made thus to stand still, cap in hand, and await the result of petty squabbles between petty statesmen and petty parties on the great American Isthmus. It is therefore to be expected that the Powers, whose prerogative it is to protect so much of the commerce of the world as does not belong to the United States, will show as little inclination as ourselves to stand still and await the result of these insignificant contests. When those fleets and armies for which the President prays shall be ordered to the coasts of Nicaragua, it is possible that they may find there other fleets and armies dispatched upon the same errand. It is equally possible that the commanders and officers of these different fleets and armies, not being endowed with any more supernatural wisdom and discretion than usually falls to the lot of men accustomed from their youth to talk gun-powder, may come into collision with each other on points at which there is no real jarring of interests between the nations which they represent. And from such collision it is also perfectly possible that serious hostilities never contemplated in the beginning of these various missions may be brought about, involving the future in clouds and darkness beyond any man's power of foresight to penetrate. All these possibilities, we say, should occur to us in deliberating upon the President's petition for authority to play the military arbiter in Central America. We do not affirm that they ought to deter us from granting that petition. We simply suggest them for the consideration which they deserve. Let us, therefore, go on to scan the probability of their coming to pass. In all our previous calculations with regard to Central America, we have kept steadily in view the machinations, real or imaginary, of one great European Power only. We have been always on the watch for the interference of Great Britain. It was England whose ships were to arrest our "emigrants;" England whose Envoys were to defeat our schemes. But such are our relations of commerce and amity with England that it is difficult to imagine what stake, short of the national honor compromised by some rash transaction, Central America could possibly offer her which could provoke her into an armed interference with any reasonable projects of our own. In that quarter. England, like the United States, is governed in the last resort by the force of public opinion, and the thought of that force is never absent from the minds of her rulers for a moment in deciding upon matters of broad national policy. It would be a very clear case of "outrage" indeed which would move the British public to demand war with the United States.

England, however, is not the only Power whose flag floats in the American seas over men-of-war asserting dominion, or whose agents assume the right to be heard in high and haughty tones upon questions of American public law. The French Empire has advanced its eagles, in a metaphorical sense, to the confines of the Pacific. French subjects have made treaties of commerce, and engaged in enterprises of industry with the Governments and the citizens of the American Isthmus. At the present moment a French naval force of nearly a thousand guns is assembled in the Atlantic waters of the New-World, and the semi-official journals of Paris are loudly proclaiming the right of France to "protect" the same Isthmus of which Mr. Buchanan calls upon us to assume the guardianship; and to "restrain" the same "lawless enterprises" which he proposes to crush. It would be worse than idle for us to overlook these facts, or to forget that, of all the powers of the earth, France is at this moment the one which could most easily afford to break with the United States, and which possesses the most formidable means of interfering with our prosperity and with the advance of our institutions. In dealing with her we are dealing, not with the public opinion of a great exporting, commercial and manufacturing people, but with the irresponsible and despotic ruler of a nation inexhaustibly rich in resources, which lie virtually beyond the reach of any power of mischief that we possess. That these facts are not overlooked at Washington, may be safely inferred from the language of the Washington *Union*, which, in commenting upon the position of "France in American Politics," is driven to the imbecility of twaddling about our "retaliatory interference in the Politics of Europe!" While we remain a Republic, we are impotent, and ought to be thankful that we are so, for all purposes of offence and disturbance abroad. For the same reason, then, we ought to be careful in handling our own affairs, or those which nearly concern us—to take no steps which may involve us unawares in any conflict of which we shall not be able to show a clear originating cause in some positive act of hostility leveled at our own rights and interests. And therefore we ought to abstain from arming the President with power to diplomatize by the cannon in the concerns of Central America. Let there be no confusion on this point. Whatever we have a right to exact of the Nicaraguan Government, we can exact in the forms of ordinary intercourse. If, failing here, we should be driven to the "last argument of kings," it will be with our eyes open, and after due notice given. But we must not risk the peace of America and of the world upon the discretion of a President who can become discreet only by a miracle, and upon the political skill of officers whose duty it is to have no political skill at all.

### Official Corruption.

Where the city of Pittsburg now throws up to Heaven its daily orisons of smoke and flame, and with the clamor of a hundred forges publishes itself the Birmingham of America, there rose, a century ago, the stern and silent walls of a rude fortress, the advanced post of the power of France in the New World. Fort Duquesne was the goal of that hapless expedition which cost Braddock his life, Britain the prestige of her armies, and Virginia the flower of her youth, but which acquitted its debt to mankind by giving a Washington to the admiration and the confidence of America. It is a frontier fort no longer. In the lapse of a hundred years, the *fleur-de-lys* have given place upon its walls to the Cross of St. George, the Cross of St. George in turn to the stars and stripes of a new Empire; and the armory of the Alleghanies has been succeeded by the great workshop of the West. Few spots in the dominions of the United States can justly claim for themselves so much of historical interest; few are so instinct with the suggestions of political wisdom as the city of Pittsburg. It is not surprising, then, that the President of the United States should have seized the occasion afforded him, by an invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the Capture of Fort Duquesne, for a sermon upon the condition and the prospects of the great people over whose destinies he at present keeps such watch and ward as his many infirmities will permit. He dwelt with earnest emphasis upon the mingled good and ill of our national character—upon the perils through which we have been mercifully guided, and upon the dangers which still environ our course. Prosaic as the illustrious Pennsylvanian usually is, he became almost poetic in gazing upon the retrospect opened to his view by the anniversary upon which his reflections turned; and familiar as he must for years have been with the "hideous mien" of party warfare in this country, he seemed for the first time to recognize the head of Medusa in the features he had long so ignorantly worshiped. Like the Sicambrian King, he appears to have been suddenly moved to burn what he had adored, and to adore what he had burned. "A Democratic Republic," he exclaimed, "cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted, and the people become venal, there is a canker at the root of the tree of liberty which must cause it to wither and die." "Never," he cries—"never, until within a recent period, have we heard of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the *voters and their Representatives shall become infected, the fountain of free government will become poisoned at its source*, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism." In other words, Pittsburg will cease to be Pittsburg, and become once more Fort Duquesne; no more Buchanans will be chosen by the free suffrages of an unbought people, and no more New-York hotels will shelter the founders of empire in their deliberations on "raising the wind." The prospect is dismal; yet, if we are to believe Mr. Buchanan, not immediate. "*If the practice increase*," he says, "*till voters and representatives shall become infected*," then all these disasters will happen. But surely, if neither the voters who choose, nor their representatives who are chosen, are yet infected, there is no such imminent danger! The mischief, it would appear, is still confined to the appointees of the Executive, and is therefore still within the reach, perhaps, of efficient remedy. On this head the President himself should be an authority. He is the Chief Executive of the land; he alone appoints more officers than all the other functionaries combined. If, then, "money is used in carrying elections," yet goes neither to "voters nor representatives," it must be distributed to office-holders alone, and Mr. Buchanan, who so deplores the damage done our ship of State, is precisely the man to tell us where that damage lies. Our Washington correspondence of this day, indeed, confirms this view of the case. By this correspondence we learn that a large sum due upon the profits of some officeholder's "little arrangements" was withheld by the President's own orders, to be applied to "carrying some State election." Could there be a finer opportunity for the President to give a practical commentary upon his noble letter to the good people of Pittsburg? Let him put himself at once "upon the country." He shall be mercifully dealt with, as he will deserve to be, if he will but unmask the secret, and so unnerve the force of that official corruption which he has so eloquently denounced, and of which he has so honorably assumed the chief responsibility and burden.

### The Herald's Newsboy.

The *Herald* is exceedingly boastful over its superior "enterprise" in publishing the President's Message in advance of its neighbors. It has a perfect right to exult. Its peculiar style of enterprise was never better illustrated or more successful. If there is any news to be obtained in the due course of fair competition, the *Herald* is always behind hand. It has not published the Ouseley treaty, or the Chinese treaty, to this day. But now and then, through the paltry favoritism of some fearful or fawning official, the *Herald* gets a lift which backs its boastings for at least six months. Mr. Buchanan has just helped it to such a triumph.

There were three ways open to Mr. Buchanan of supplying the Press here with copies of his Message. One was to send it to them all at the same time and on an equal footing. Another was to give the *Herald* a copy in advance and leave the rest to look out for themselves. A third was to *promise* it to all upon an equal footing, and then give the *Herald* a special copy. Either of the first two modes would have been open and above-board. Of course neither of them was taken by Mr. Buchanan. He pitched upon the third as the mode most congenial to his taste and most likely to accomplish the end he had in view. Mr. Buchanan has a holy horror of taking a straight-forward course in anything. It is not statesmanlike. Any fool can be honest:—can say what he means and do what he says. But to say one thing and mean another,—to promise one thing and do its opposite,—to cheat ten men for the sake of purchasing one,—these are exploits requiring genius. They fulfil Mr. Buchanan's notion of statesmanship. He has practised upon this theory from the day of his accession. Every friend who helped him into office, has incurred his hatred and felt his resentment. Wise and Walker, Stanton and Forney, are standing monuments of the intrinsic treachery of his nature and the indomitable falsehood of his character.

There is but one man in the country for whom he has shown a truly fraternal affection,—and that man is the Editor of the *Herald*. Bennett had claims upon Buchanan, undoubtedly. He had treated him to a whole campaign of scurrility. He had done his best to lash him into the whipped-spaniel sort of fear and subserviency, which is the nearest approach Bennett ever makes to respect and consideration from anybody. He had said things of Buchanan which might not have affected an honest man, of common moral courage, and conscious of not having deserved them, but which could scarcely fail to impress with profound respect, and with wholesome and serviceable fear, a man of opposite character. In the *Herald* for July 29, 1856, for example, in a letter from Lancaster, appears a delicate little statement of this sort, professing to be copied from a Buchanan organ:

"For months past it is notoriously known that Mr. Buchanan converted his residence into an *unlimited tavern-stand*, where all were invited to partake of his liquors, the qualities of which he was by no means modest in extolling, free from any other charge save 'the health of Buchanan.' That he has a right to invite persons to his residence, even on the Sabbath, and that they have a right to go, we will readily grant: but *common decency, we should suppose, would prevent any man of the least moral character from getting his demijohn filled while on his way to church*, and whilst the last words of an impressive sermon are yet fresh in his mind; from displaying his glasses and his liquors before his invited guests, who, towards the close of the day or late hours of the night, were *but to fill a vehicle with drunken men*, to be conveyed to their houses. That these things have been repeatedly transacted, *Sabbath after Sabbath*, we deliberately assert and defy honest denial."

This is something—but as it is from a correspondent, the Editor himself might not be able to point to it as one of the personal services on the strength of which he claimed special personal consideration. So, on the Tuesday following,—August 1, 1856,—he follows it up with a long Editorial leader, from which the following are selections:

"The Great Grog Question at Wheatland.— * * * Who could have believed it? [referring to the statements of his correspondent.] And yet the very fact that Mr. Buchanan has lived all his life a respectable old bachelor, affords at once a substantial ground of belief. The philosophy of the case is very simple. An old bachelor, living in a retired country house, cannot flourish upon books and newspapers and his three meals a day. He needs something more. Man is a social animal, and cannot exist as a rational or useful man without society. Put him in a house as the master and mistress, and the administration of its affairs will inevitably run into disorder, and he must necessarily *fall into outside social substitutes* to supply the absence of wife and children. He will gather about him a circle of jolly good fellows, vagabonders, wild young chaps and free-and-easy old codgers, of the Party to which he belongs, who will drink his wines, flatter him, humbug him and manage him just as Col. Forney and his set have managed and are managing Mr. Buchanan. A wife in the house admits of no such family arrangements. But how could we expect a genial, well-to-do old bachelor, for twenty years, more or less, a candidate for the Presidency, to escape such associations and amusements?

It is said that Mr. Buchanan in the flower of his manhood was crossed in his first love, and never had the courage to look after another. It is said that the young lady, driven to despair by the despotic course of a bard-hearted mother, took laudanum and died. It is also stated that, upon this lamentable result, Mr. Buchanan, in his desperation, attempted his own life, and that the consequence was a *contraction of the muscles on one side of his throat, which gave him that kink or twist in the neck which he carries to this day.* At all events, according to the reports of his own friends, his love affair was badly managed, and a case of criminal folly on both sides."

This is a fair specimen of the attentions paid by Bennett to Buchanan during the whole campaign. No wonder that, instantly after the election, Buchanan took Bennett to his heart, and has been, from that day to this, his obedient, humble, and most unscrupulous servant. Glancy Jones once proclaimed in Congress that Mr. Buchanan had not invited a single Black Republican member to dinner. His hospitalities were all reserved for Mr. Bennett. When the scion of that house, the youthful hero of Plum Gut, visits the capital, the White House is at his service; he is the guest of the President—ornament and the pride of the Presidential mansion.

All this is of not the slightest consequence to anybody, except as affording a vivid illustration of the Buchanan character. Faithless to political friends; the open enemy of every man who has done him service; reckless of truth and personal honor, and giving pledges only to break them, he fawns with slavish sycophancy where fawning will buy a puff, and stoops to purchase favor by compliances which any honorable man would resent as insults if they were only proposed. His trickery in regard to his Message was an act of precisely this character. He promised it to all the City journals at the same time. He gave it to the *Herald* twenty-four hours ahead of anybody else. He did the same thing last year, and he was indebted to the forbearance of the Press then that his paltry cheat was not branded as it deserved. As a matter of course, he took advantage of that forbearance to repeat the trick.

### Close of the Opera Season—Cost of Public Amusements.

The Opera season is over,—and it is quite needless to say that it has been wonderfully successful. In order to reduce this rather vague phrase to a more definite and precise meaning, we have procured the following detailed statement of the

RECEIPTS OF THE SEASON.

| No. Nights. | Receipts. | No. Nights. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $4,362 | 14 | 2,295 |
| 2 | 3,166 | 15 | 1,879 |
| 3 | 5,022 | 16 | 1,800 |
| 4 | 3,210 | 17 | 3,067 |
| 5 | 2,273 | 18 | 2,221 |
| 6 | 2,973 | 19 | 3,718 |
| 7 | 1,948 | 20 | 1,764 |
| 8 | 3,200 | 21 | 2,500 |
| 9 | 2,061 | 22 | 1,500 |
| 10 | 2,140 | 23 | 1,200 |
| 11 | 4,360 | 24 | 1,900 |
| 12 | 4,000 | 25 (Benefit) | 3,400 |
| 13 | 2,936 | Total | $68,915 |

This is certainly a very handsome sum to be expended upon a single amusement, during a single month, by a community much more celebrated for its skill in making money than for its devotion to any particular branch of Art. Piccolomini has, of course, been the attraction; whether her voice and her musical ability, or her face, figure and coquettish ways have had most to do with the result achieved,—it is not necessary to inquire. She is going to Boston, where we trust she will not suffer seriously from the sharp and critical east winds which are very apt to prevail in that latitude.

The public at large is scarcely aware of the large sums of money constantly lavished by our citizens upon the various kinds of amusements which their tastes call into vogue. We gave last week a pretty full description of a very large class of amusements of which the community knows but little. It is not easy to state with any great degree of accuracy the nightly receipts of all these places, but the following estimate will not be found widely out of the way:

| | |
|---|---|
| The first-class theatres about | $4,000 |
| Second-class theatres about | 2,000 |
| At the opera, when represented, about | 2,500 |
| At the first-class billiard-rooms about | 1,200 |
| At the second-class billiard-rooms and bowling-alleys | 600 |
| At the drinking and musical saloons | 200 |
| At the lowest drinking and musical saloons | 200 |
| At the sparring, rat and terrier places | 100 |
| At the dancing places | 500 |
| Total | $11,300 |

Besides this nightly expenditure, there are very considerable sums spent in gambling hells and other places, which are best left in the obscurity which befits them. Irrespective of these, it will be observed that for six nights in the week the disbursements in this City for the public amusement of all classes of our community, at the various places to which we have referred, amount, allowing only three nights for opera—

| | |
|---|---|
| To about | $60,100 |
| To this add, for Sunday evening concerts, dance-houses, &c., about | 800 |
| Total | $61,100 |

Of this amount we estimate the part borne by the poorer classes of mechanics, laborers, &c., to be, say:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the galleries of the first-class theatres and the opera-house, $3,600 per night | $3,600 |
| At the second-class theatres | 9,000 |
| At the second-class billiard-rooms | 3,600 |
| At the drinking and musical saloons | 900 |
| At the lowest class of drinking and musical saloons | 1,200 |
| At the sparring and rat and terrier places | 300 |
| At the dancing places | 2,500 |
| Total weekly | $21,100 |

All this large amount of money will be regarded by many persons as absolutely wasted. Without entering at all just now upon the discussion which such an opinion invites, we may refer to the statement as showing the *demand* for amusement even among our overworked and most laborious people. It proves conclusively that the great mass of the people will have amusements of *some kind*;—and as wise legislators take people as they are and not as they would have them, the object of the philanthropic should be rather to elevate the taste of the masses to a range above the grosser order of entertainments, than to shut them out from evening amusements altogether. The one might be effected with comparative facility; the other could never be done, because human nature is opposed to it. If, therefore, it is a settled fact that our artisans, laborers, and others of the poorer classes must continue to spend twenty thousand dollars weekly for amusement, those who might succeed in so directing the popular taste as to destroy the attractions which vice presents, and to substitute those of virtue, would do an incalculable benefit to society. It will have been observed that in our previous account of the minor amusements of the City, especial reference was made to the description of persons who frequented them. It was then shown that the class, for example, which frequented the "model artists" and the lower order of drinking-saloons, where music is given, is chiefly composed of boys—Irish and American—and that the lowest of these dens found their supporters principally among the most ignorant of the Irish and among the negroes.

How these individuals are to be reached on the instant, we do not pretend to know. The elevation of the immigrant must be the work of the schoolmaster and the missionary, whose operations are necessarily slow, and are constantly retarded by fresh supplies of the crude material. But, in the meanwhile, the question of public amusements should receive general attention. Public halls where, without expense for admission, simple ballad singing and instrumental music could be enjoyed with suppers on temperance principles, and at a low cost, would do more to improve the popular taste among the class of persons most requiring such improvement than could possibly be effected by all the denunciations, clerical and otherwise, in the world. We believe, too, that such places of entertainment would be profitable to those who invested capital in them. Music is always attractive, and a superior style of entertainment to that which is now afforded, and at an equal cost, would, after a little while, attract the classes whose morals now stand so much in need of this care. We would be glad to see half a dozen such establishments in various parts of the City—say on

[illegible] without the roulette table, (to [illegible] has done already called the attention of the [illegible] to the fact of any charge for admission—for money were even sunk in the earlier attempts in this direction, we do not think that it would be discovered by those who have the improvement of the public morals at heart.

### The Election Probably.

It is nearly forty years since Rome Gaff, in one of his "Croakers," said or sung:

"There's a barrel of porter in Tammany Hall,
And the Bucktails are swigging it all the night long;
In the days of my boyhood 'twas pleasant to call,
For a seat and cigar 'mid the jovial throng."

But it is many a long day since there was a Bucktail in Tammany Hall, and even the name is now a mystery, except to the few remnants of the last generation that still linger among us; the barrel of porter, too, has long since given place to less exhilarating *lager*, and the jovial throng exists only in the mind's eye. Tammany is, in fact, the last place in the City where any one would look for anything like joviality, unless it were some political Mark Tapley who was bent on being jolly in spite of difficulties.

It has long been in a very shaky and wavering condition, but the old wigwam is now a positively dismal hole, and its political fortunes are at the lowest ebb. The election of Tuesday gave it the *coup de grace*, and it must possess wonderful recuperative energy to recover from the staggering blow that has been dealt to it. It has been a tower of strength to the Democratic Party for half a century, but its time has come at last, and its Sachems will now gather round its smouldering fires like the chiefs of some of our Indian tribes whose removal from their old hunting-grounds has been decreed by their white superiors. Of course, the Sachems will not yield at once to their adversaries, but will show fight like Billy Bowlegs in his Everglades; and, like that famous chief, will at last be compelled to yield to their destiny. They still possess a great advantage in holding the citadel which has resisted so many sieges in past times; but the *prestige* of old Tammany is gone, it is no longer invincible, it has suffered an ignominious defeat, and there is no longer any terror in its name. It was not so much the strength of its enemies as its own weakness which caused it to fall. There will be an attempt to rally their forces, but the Sachems have no longer the power over the masses of their party which they once possessed. They have grown too numerous to be easily managed. But what is worse for Tammany is, that its Sachems have themselves raised a demon which they cannot exorcise; the spirit they have invoked has become their master, and, like the wretched Frankenstein, they are in danger of destruction by a power of their own creating. When they took Fernando Wood under their protection they meant no harm to themselves; they only intended to use him as an instrument to further their own purposes. But he would consent to no half-way measures. He wanted to use Tammany for his own personal benefit, and hence the split. The old wigwam might recover from the effects of such a defeat as that of the candidate for the Comptrollership, for they have suffered many such before, and not been in the least dismayed by them. But their own party is now divided, demoralized and disorganized, and the prospect is altogether hopeless and gloomy. Tammany Hall has had its day, and, like all other earthly institutions, it must yield to the force of circumstances, when it can no longer resist them.

The Fillibusters Again.—Under the usual telegraphic head is an announcement that the schooner *Susan*, having on board 140 fillibusters bound for Nicaragua, had been stopped while attempting to leave the port of Mobile. Under the pretence of sailing on a coasting voyage, she had taken no clearance. In connection with this report, it is stated that "the fillibusters and their friends manifested much indignation." We wish them well over their indignation and safely over their journey—home again. With very few and unimportant exceptions, the public sentiment will be one of approval of the proper zeal with which the Collector of Mobile, in spite of the excitement around him, has done his duty in detaining this vessel. It is necessary not only that we should keep faith with Nicaragua, but that we should avoid even the suspicion of disregarding our national obligations towards that State. Besides, we do not very well see how we could complain of Great Britain, if one of her cruisers at Greytown were to detain an American vessel, full of fillibusters, and having no clearance from the American port whence she sailed. In every point of view, therefore, we rejoice that this attempt of 140 individuals to defy the laws of their country, and to subserve, like miserable dupes, as they doubtless are, the recklessly ambitious schemes of Walker, has been thwarted. There is a morbid obstinacy in certain quarters, which persists in regarding Walker as a sort of hero, and wherever this idea prevails he finds victims. When people cease to talk of John Mitchel as a patriot and Mr. Buchanan as a statesman, we shall probably hear no more of Walker's being a hero.

### Municipal Visitors.

We have been so accustomed to friendly visits from Philadelphia firemen, that the arrival of a new company with their glazed hats and gorgeously gilded capes has ceased to cause any undue excitement in our streets; but a visit by a deputation of Philadelphia Aldermen is so unusual an event that it will naturally create some stir among our municipal authorities. Twenty-six members of the City Government of our friendly neighbor have come to New-York, for the express purpose, as we understand, of examining our institutions, and of learning how we manage our affairs. It is the first time that such a compliment has been bestowed upon us, and if the Philadelphians have come here for the purpose of learning "how *not* to do it," we have no doubt they will return much wiser than they came, and that their own city will be greatly benefited by their visit. The very first object that meets the eye on landing in the wretchedly dilapidated Battery, the "extension" of which has been suspended for two years past, but which, for lack of a sea-wall, is gradually extending itself into the channel of the river, by the force of the tide, and will, in time, do an amount of damage which millions of dollars will not repay, though a few thousands might have prevented. When our municipal visitors have sufficiently admired our Battery, their attention, as they step on shore, will naturally be arrested by the filthy condition of the streets, unless the struggles of the hackmen to obtain possession of their persons and baggage shall so distract them that they will not be able to take notice of anything in particular. On their way to their hotel, as they ride through Broadway, they could not fail to have seen a sufficient number of fallen horses to convince them of the necessity of having a pavement of some kind in such a crowded thoroughfare upon which horses can stand securely. They will most certainly come to the conclusion that a granite pavement as smooth as glass is the greatest absurdity possible for a city street. As they will be shown through all our public institutions they may learn a very profitable lesson from inspecting the ruins of our new Arsenal, which fell down before it was entirely completed. But the most interesting fact that they will learn while here will probably be that the people of New-York, in spite of the disorders and the misgovernment of their City—in spite of the demoralization of their public officers, and the general disregard of the public welfare by those who are specially appointed to look after it—contrive to prosper, and, on the whole, are so little discomposed or inconvenienced by their ill-conditioned City, that they never think it worth while to exert themselves to mend matters.

We have no doubt that the Philadelphia Aldermen will carry back with them a vast amount of useful information, and we hope that some of our Aldermen may be induced to return their visit, though, remembering the disreputable visit of a delegation of our Common Council to Boston, a few years ago, when some of our Aldermen were arrested and carried to the watch-house, we are not particularly anxious that this municipal visit should be reciprocated.

At Chicago, Joseph Wilson, captain of the steamer *Mary*, and James Fitzpatrick, have been arrested upon the charge of stealing a valuable watch, $175 in money, and a man's wife. The husband and owner of the property is one John Hermann, a German musician. Mr. H.'s occupation requiring him to be absent evenings, his wife was in the habit of going to places of amusement with her friends. On Tuesday night her husband came home and found his wife gone. Wednesday morning came, but his wife didn't, and he thereupon made the discovery that his watch and $175 in money had also taken to themselves wings.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—Six persons were arrested for attempting to vote illegally on election day, in addition to those reported in yesterday's TIMES. Four of these six were arrested in the SIXTH WARD. The latter District, therefore, still maintains its ascendancy in the illegal voting line. JAMES ROONEY, MICHAEL SULLIVAN, SAMUEL BUTLER and MICHAEL O'BRIEN were the names given by the persons ambitious to increase the poll-list of the "Bloody" District. They were taken to the Tombs yesterday morning, and were a hard-looking quartette. ROONEY, who gave his business as that of a hotel waiter, confessed having voted once, and drank several times. He charged the prisoner, SULLIVAN, with having induced him to attempt to deposit a second vote. SULLIVAN was adjudged by the magistrate equally culpable and locked up with ROONEY. BUTLER had voted once under the name of "Wm. Jeffrey," and gave his residence as No. 144 Leonard-street, while his actual residence is No. 480 Pearl-street. He has been in the country but two years. MICHAEL O'BRIEN had his vote half sworn in when arrested. He admits having lived in this country but eighteen months, but plead ignorance in excuse. THOMAS CONNOR and JOHN KING were taken to the Essex Market Police Court. They were charged with having attempted to vote illegally in the Twentieth Ward. The prisoners were locked up in default of $500 bail each. Of the seven persons arrested on election day, but five were committed to answer, namely: Henry Maxim, John Hyatt, Jeremiah Breton, John Carroll and William Ciewitt. These parties, being unable to give the required $500 bail, were locked up to await trial at the Court of General Sessions.

PHILADELPHIA VISITERS.—Some twenty-three gentlemen connected with the City Government of Philadelphia, mostly Aldermen, arrived here on Tuesday, for the purpose of an inspection of our municipal institutions, particularly those under the supervision of the Ten Governors. In the forenoon they visited the islands in the East River, in company with two or three of the Governors, and made an examination of the different institutions. They were entertained upon the island, and returned to the City well pleased with what they saw. The party are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A COUNCILMAN IN TROUBLE.—Councilman DUNN, of the Twentieth Ward, was arrested for disorderly conduct at the polls, and taken to the Station-house of the Twentieth Precinct on election day, and was released on parole. Yesterday morning he appeared before Justice KELLY, and gave bonds in the sum of $300 to answer the charge which was preferred by Officer JOHN LYONS, of the Fifth Precinct, East Brooklyn. Officer LYONS pretends that Councilman DUNN, at the head of a number of riotously disposed persons, shoved him violently and told him to get out of the way. Mr. DUNN denies this statement, and trusts to an investigation to have the matter cleared up.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.—The Board of Ten Governors met, yesterday, but there was not a business quorum, owing to the absence of Governors OLIVER, SMITH and MULLONY, who, it was understood, were attending upon the Philadelphia visitors to the Institutions. The usual requisitions were read and passed. It appears from the usual weekly statement that there have been admitted to the Institutions, since last report, 1,325 persons; 43 have died; 1,058 were discharged, and 113 were sent to the Penitentiary, leaving a balance of 7,705 remaining at date—an increase of 111 over that of the week previous.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The regular meeting of the Board took place yesterday, but besides the passage of the usual bills, nothing was done. It appears from the weekly statement that the arrivals from the 1st to the 8th December numbered 679. This makes a total of 75,989 arrivals during the present year, while up to the same date in 1857 there were 178,511 arrivals. The receipts during the week for commutation of alien passengers amount to $1,130, making the aggregate receipts, so far, for the current year, $182,164. Add to this $32 155, being the balance in bank on the 1st of January, and there is the sum of $214,319 to meet $199,096 expenditures up to date.

LECTURE ON ART.—The friends of the late meritorious artist, Mr. WILLIAM RANNEY, have arranged a very fine collection of pictures and placed it on exhibition for the benefit of his family, and this evening JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will deliver an address on "American Art," in aid of the same undertaking, at Clinton Hall. Mr. BRADY's celebrity as an orator will, we hope, collect a large audience and in giving substantial aid to the very worthy object which he has in view.

MR. LYON'S SECOND LECTURE.—HON. CALEB LYON delivers a second lecture before the Mercantile Library Association to-morrow evening, upon "Egypt and Palestine." His first lecture was heard with very great interest by a large audience. His familiarity with the subject, and the ardent enthusiasm which he throws into every subject on which he speaks, combine to make these lectures universally attractive.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—The following letter from the Benicia Boy to a City cotemporary is a challenge to the world. Nothing less will satisfy Mr. HEENAN'S chivalrous ambition. He cannot consent, like Mr. MORRISSEY, to retire from the Ring, and practice the virtues of private life:

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily News:*

DEAR SIR: It is not my desire to intrude upon your columns with vain and idle boast: but having been compelled, much against my inclination, to enter the Ring, I naturally wish to win in it a reputation by fair and manly fight.

In a card recently published by Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, my late antagonist, in response to a challenge of mine, he states, in declining to take up my glove, that it is his intention to retire altogether from the Ring, but both in Philadelphia and Albany publicly stated that he could whip me. I, therefore, reiterate my challenge to fight Mr. MORRISSEY for any sum up to ten thousand dollars, at any reasonable time he may name, a challenge which, if he has the spirit of a man, he cannot decline after his recent vauntings.

The challenge which I thus throw down to Mr. MORRISSEY, in case his prudence should get the better of his valor, I extend to the whole world. I am ready to fight any man in Europe or America for any reasonable sum up to ten thousand dollars.

I remain, with great respect,
JOHN C. HEENAN.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE DAILY NEWS.—Complaint was made yesterday by GEORGE GRIFFIN, before Justice WELSH, against the editors and proprietors of the *Daily News*, charging them with libel. The charge is based upon a statement made in the *News* regarding a declaration that Mr. RUSSEL, one of the candidates for the Comptrollership, took an active part in the Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia in 1844. The accused parties have been summoned to appear before Justice WELSH, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when an examination will be entered upon.

CHILDREN BOUND FOR THE WEST.—A company of forty children, from 9 to 14 years old, and gathered by the Children's Aid Society, left this City yesterday for the West, under the guardianship of Mr. C. C. TRACY. They were neatly and comfortably clothed, and were perfectly happy. The treasury and wardrobe of the Children's Aid Society will, no doubt, need replenishment after having completed the outfit of this large company.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT ON BROADWAY.—The New-York *Picayune* has taken up its quarters at No. 416 Broadway—an extensive undertaking for so small a sheet. It is to be inferred from this occupation of a store on Broadway that an increase of circulation has quickly followed the improvement in the *Picayune's* appearance. The *Picayune* is exclusively devoted to wit and humor.

### Cold-Blooded Murder in the Fifth Ward.

Yesterday, a fight took place on the corner of West Broadway and Anthony street, between MICHAEL FORRESTER and CHRISTOPHER GOFF, two young men, which ended by FORRESTER stabbing GOFF three times, which proved fatal. The following particulars were gathered by our reporter with much trouble, as the Police were unable to furnish any particulars, except that a man had been killed. It appears that about three months ago, GOFF, who lived with a female of bad repute at No. 41 Thomas-street, the house in which HELEN JEWETT was murdered many years ago, met FORRESTER in the room in which his woman lived, and a dispute arose, which ended in a fight, in which GOFF nearly bit off the thumb of FORRESTER, who swore that he would kill GOFF at the first opportunity. The men did not meet again until about 3½ o'clock, when FORRESTER, who had been drinking at the grog shop of JOHN PURCELL, No. 64 West Broadway, espied GOFF standing on the corner of Worth-street, and immediately stepped up to him, when the two men clinched, and FORRESTER was evidently getting whipped, when he drew a knife and stabbed GOFF three times; once in the right breast between the third and fourth ribs, and twice in the back part of the neck. FORRESTER then ran towards Hudson-street, but returned again to get his hat, which had fallen off during the melee, and walked coolly off, none of the spectators having the courage to attempt to arrest him, and there being no policeman in sight, although the affray occurred within a block of the Station-house. The wounded man was taken to the drug store of Dr. J. MCCUNE SMITH, No. 55 West Broadway, who, observing that the man was in a dying condition, sent for the Police, who took GOFF to the New-York Hospital, where he was refused admittance as he was on the point of death, and died just before reaching the Station-house, where he was taken and the Coroner notified. FORRESTER is a young baker, and served his apprenticeship with Alderman HOFFMIRE, in Jay-street, and is said to be a good character. GOFF was a stage-driver, but has been out of employment for some time, and, the Police state, has been sent to Blackwell's Island several times for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. Four Policemen were detailed by Captain HEDGEMAN, of the Fifth Ward Police, to hunt up the murderer, and it was thought he would be captured before morning, as he was well-known.

### Police Reports.

PASSING BROKEN BANK BILLS.—A young man named Samuel Hopper was arrested last evening, by the Seventeenth Ward Police, on a charge of attempting to pass some counterfeit one-dollar bills on the Southern Bank of Bainbridge, Georgia. The young man said he was a clerk for John S. Dye, a broker in Wall-street. On searching him at the Station-house, a large quantity of counterfeit money was found.

POLICE GUARD FOR COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—By order of General-Superintendent Tallmadge, six Policemen have been permanently stationed in the Hall of Records, and will be kept there until the new Comptroller takes possession, as it is feared the building will be burnt.

### Second Lecture on Italy.

SIGNORA MARIO AT CLINTON HALL.

Signora MARIO delivered her second lecture on Italy at Clinton Hall, last evening, before a large audience. She commenced with a brief *resumé* of her first lecture, and then proceeded to the immediate theme which she proposed to dwell upon—"The first Martyrs of Italian Liberty." She believed that all Americans would like to see Italy free; but she stood here, not simply to tell them that the Italians desired this, but to show that it was so. It was in 1796 that the French Revolution first found an echo in Italy, and it was in Naples that the Italians first said, "We, too, will be free." In Naples the proclamation put forth by America that man has a right to be free, was first repeated. The Neapolitans, when they first undertook to rid themselves of the yoke, understood perfectly that liberty was only to be purchased by their blood. Signora MARIO traced the history of Italian efforts for freedom from the time of the establishment of the French Republic, when the King of Naples, having refused to acknowledge the new Government of France, was forced into ample apologies by a fleet of fourteen French men-of-war, which were sent on a Paraguay expedition to Naples. She related the story of the martyrdom of three Italian youths, aged respectively 25, 22 and 20 years, who were persecuted after the departure of the fleet because they favored the new *régime* in France. They died upon the scaffold rejecting all dishonorable proposals for their freedom. True it was that the sword of Liberty never cut so sharply as when it was sharpened on the tombstone of a martyr. From that time the whole of the people were aroused, and they soon came to believe that if they did not achieve Liberty for their country, they were unworthy to be men. The persecutions of 1795, and the years that followed the declaration of the French Republic at Rome, and the dethronement and flight of the King of Naples, his return with an army of galley slaves collected under the protection of NELSON, and the capitulation of the Neapolitans, brought her down to the period when Lord NELSON, prevailed upon by Lady HAMILTON, declared the act of capitulation void, and, trampling on the rights secured to the Republicans by that capitulation, boarded the vessels in which they had taken refuge and put many of them to death. About 4,000 Neapolitan martyrs had fallen at that time in the provinces besides many in the capital, and the act of NELSON had caused their deaths. The lady stigmatized the conduct of NELSON severely. The flight of the King of Naples in 1805, his ten years' exile, and the union of Sicily and Naples under the rule of the Bourbons, and the division of Italy by the Austrians, the Pope and the King of Naples in 1815, were dwelt upon in succession. When the treaty of Vienna was promulgated, the Italians had registered an oath that they would be free in spite of the crowned heads. Next came the Carbonari insurrection in Piedmont and Naples in 1820–21, and the sufferings of the Italian patriots in the years following, and then the revolution in Bologna in 1831, when over 2,000,000 of Italians freed themselves. Then it was that the Italians of Bologna had committed their first mistake in adopting the principle of non-interference. They refused to interfere with the neighboring States, trusting that they themselves would not be interfered with, but the Emperor of Austria interfered and made them slaves again. MAZZINI had written a letter to CHARLES ALBERT, on the accession of that Prince, advising to treat the Italians better than his predecessors had done. For writing that letter he was exiled, and then living at Marseilles, he had commenced to work for Italian liberty. It had been said that MAZZINI was not a practical man. The fact was that he had not been successful. There lay the secret of his disparagement. Success was the touchstone of a man's fame. LOUIS NAPOLEON had been successful by wading through blood to the throne and trampling down the liberties of millions. Was he, therefore, to be worshiped. [A VOICE—"No!"] Him the English had aided to retain his seat on that throne; not the English people, but the English Government. She thanked God that she was an English woman, and she had faith in the English people, but not in the English Government. She despised the man of the Second of December, and honored those whom he had oppressed. MAZZINI, now living neglected and alone in a garret in London, was truer and would be held a truer man than the man who had waded through fields of blood to a throne. [Applause.] There were many prevailing false ideas with regard to MAZZINI, and it was not true—what had been asserted—that he had expected to make Italy free immediately. The history of the efforts of MAZZINI and *La Giovine* Italy for the freedom of the country was next placed before the audience. CHARLES ALBERT, the traitor of 1821, the executioner of 1833, when he discovered the existence of the Association of Young Italy, had filled his prisons with its members, and endeavored in vain to obtain from them by force or fraud the plans of the Society. More than thirty of them were executed; yet, still the young Italians went on with their work. From 1832 to 1844, MAZZINI—still in exile at Marseilles—had been unremitting in his exertions, in connection with young Italy, in behalf of the cause. Signora MARIO closed her lecture with an account of the effort of the brothers BANDIERA, in 1811, to secure the freedom of Italy. She related how their plans were revealed in a letter from them addressed to MAZZINI, which had been taken from the English post and read by Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Lord ABERDEEN; and how forged letters, purporting to be from MAZZINI were sent back to them urging them to land in Italy, and how others induced and led by a Calabrian spy sent to them by their enemies, they landed in Italy with a few followers, were overpowered, many of them killed, and nine of the party, including the two brothers, taken prisoners, and how finally they were executed and "fell victims to the bad faith of the British Government." It was for England, she said, to answer for the blood of the brothers BANDIERA. MAZZINI had endeavored to dissuade them from making their premature effort, and the statements made to the contrary were untrue. When MAZZINI and Sir JAMES GRAHAM should stand face to face before their Maker it would be found to be so. In spite of the Powers of Europe Italy would yet be free.

### The Cooper Lectures.

PAPER BY PROFESSOR PORTER ON THE SCIENCE OF THE ANCIENTS.

The first of a series of lectures designed to promote among the laboring classes a more accurate familiarity with, at least, the elementary principles of physical science, was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute, by Professor PORTER, of Yale College. His essay, whatever may have been its title, was virtually a popular view of the ancient systems of philosophy, so far as they anticipated the revelations of modern science. Among the innumerable fables of the ancient world was one, he said, of the Sphynx, a monster of strange and awful shape, which was accustomed to waylay the travelers among the mountains, and to propound to them dark and intricate riddles, which they were to solve under penalty of death. The creature was beautiful in face and in voice, and had the wings of a bird, but it was armed with the talons of a griffin, with which it was accustomed to tear asunder its unfortunate victims. Ancient science, in the seductive charms of its promises, in its remoteness from all human sympathy, in its absence from all human uses, and in its ceaseless speculations as to the deepest mysteries of matter and of mind, was not inadequately represented in the conception of the ancient Sphynx. Among the most ancient of the problems agitated by this primitive philosophy was that as to the material of the universe and the origin of all the varieties of matter. The first attempts at a solution of these queries had more of poetry than philosophy. First, among the ancient Greeks we found THALES maintaining that water is the primal element of all material modifications and all varieties of life. Then we found PYTHAGORAS, who had learned Geometry from the Egyptians, Arithmetic from the Phœnicians, Astronomy from the Chaldeans, and religious theories from the Magi, abandoning the world of a purely poetical philosophy and entering into the region of abstractions. He taught that the intervals between the eternal bodies were to be determined by the laws of musical harmony—a notion which seemed to foreshadow the discovery of the doctrine of chemical combinations by definite proportions. Next came the atheistic philosophy of EPICURUS, whose theory carried us into an infinite vortex of atoms, of which the world is the centre, and which by a compressing force, formed themselves into all the objects of material and intellectual existence. This notion seemed to point, first, to the modern theory of the existence of atoms which are never subdivided in the processes of nature, and second, to the law that two things may be exactly the same in substance, but as different from each other in their properties as salt and sugar, by reason of a difference in the shape or arrangement of their atoms. After EPICURUS came EMPEDOCLES, with his theory of four elements—earth, air, fire and water—a theory afterwards modified by ARISTOTLE to meet the requirements of his own philosophical system. These theories, however, only exhibited the dearth of all appreciation of physical science. In this Rome offered no improvement upon Greece. The Alchemy of the middle ages originated in Egypt, and was introduced into Europe through the Christian priesthood and the Moors of Spain, and pervaded the Christian continent for half a score of centuries. Gold was now the prize. The alchemic theory was that metals are composed of two qualities, from one of which the metallic character is derived, and from the other the different varieties of metals. Quicksilver was regarded as the elemeat of metallicity and sulphur as the element of metallic variations. By way of refinement on this, it was imagined that there was some medium which combined the highest effects of both, and this was variously called the philosopher's stone, the grand magisterium, the great elixir, or the red tincture. HELVETIUS, a German alchemist, was one of those who claimed to have discovered this, and, strange to say, SPINOZA was one of those who, after investigation, declared that he had convinced himself of the fact that it transformed the baser metals into gold. In this SPINOZA did not reason extravagantly. There were facts in modern chemistry which strongly pointed to the possibility of such transformation, though the transformation had never been effected by modern experimentalists.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER WORKS.—It cannot be said for the future that noticing the progress of the Water Works from day to day is a dry subject. The mains are now filled to the East River through Adams and Joralemon streets, and to-day the main in Fulton-street will be filled. The pipe on Myrtle-avenue to City Hall Square was filled yesterday afternoon. Those who desire to see the water flowing from a hydrant in our streets, can do so by being in City Hall Square at about 10 o'clock this morning, or at the foot of Fulton-street a little before sunset this evening. Unless some unforeseen accident prevents, the water for the Fulton-street main will be turned on from the head of Myrtle-avenue at 8 o'clock this morning. Thus far, not a single leak has been found, and everything is progressing to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners and contractors interested. Last night a second engine was put into operation at the pump-well, throwing water into the reservoir at Ridgwood, and the contractor is quite confident that by next Monday there will be water enough to supply the demands of the Fire Department. A hydrant was opened yesterday on Adelphi-street, when there was a grand rush for the water.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The Court of Sessions was crowded to excess yesterday morning by liquor-dealers indicted by the last Grand Jury for selling without license. Four of the accused pleaded guilty. Their names are JAMES LENNOCK, JOHN MOLEY, VALENTINE SOERICK and ROWLAND STORY. At the request of counsel, the other cases were postponed until Thursday of next week, when it is expected that all will plead guilty.

### Ferry and Water Rights.

The Law Committee of the Common Council have prepared a lengthy report, in favor of further contesting before the Courts the claim of New-York City to exclusive jurisdiction over the East River, and to high-water mark on the Long Island shore. Annexed is a synopsis of the report:

The Committee is decided in the opinion that the claim of New-York is an untenable one, and a usurpation; that under the present system Brooklyn is taxed hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to enrich New-York; and that the time has arrived for a final determination of the legal right of the two cities in the premises.

1. New-York claims a right, beyond the power of the Legislature to abrogate, to the exclusive control of the ferries.

2. Brooklyn contends that the Legislature may, and in 1845 did, deprive New-York of this power.

The main question therefore is, whether a grant by the Colonial Governor of New-York is a public grant, for public purposes, or a private grant which has become private property. The report goes into the history and provisions of the Dongan charter, the Montgomery charter, &c., under which exclusive jurisdiction over the river was vested in New-York, and subsequent acts, with which the public are familiar.

The Committee call attention to the fact that these old charters were not granted by the crown of England, nor by authority of the crown. The charters could only become valid by the King's assent, which they did not receive. Therefore there is no constitutional reason why the Legislature may not annul any grants made under these charters. Again, the grant was of such a kind as might have been resumed by the power of eminent domain" of the King or State, and cannot be permanently alienated. It cannot possibly be utterly divested from the State, though it may be temporarily intrusted to other parties. The Committee quote the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hanford Bridge case.

New-York contends that the ferry right is secured to them by the grant of land between high and low-water mark on the Brooklyn shore. Against this view the Committee quote the United States Supreme Court in the case of Martin *vs.* Waddell, 16th of Peters. This land grant also may be taken from New-York City by the State authority; the City has not a power or a privilege which may not be taken away by the Courts of the State for non-user or misuse.

The State, if it choose, could make New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh one, thus distributing the ferry power among all three. It could divide New-York City into several cities, thus dividing the ferry right. Clearly then the city and the ferry right are subject to the power of the State. The lease of Fulton ferry contains a clause binding the lessees to conduct the ferries agreeably to any acts which may be passed by the State. The State has passed such laws, and the city has always acquiesced.

Further, the precise ferry contemplated by the old charters does not exist. New-York city, to which the grant was made, did not exist above Wall-street.

The report goes on to trace the history of State legislation relating to the ferries.

On the whole, if the ferries are the private property of the City of New-York, the Legislature may not interfere; but if the grant is a public one, for public purposes, it may be rescinded by the State.

It appeared, from the history of the legal proceedings had in 1852 before Judge ROOSEVELT, that that Judge gave a decision in favor of New-York's claim, but never wrote an opinion in the case, nor assigned his reasons; nor was the case appealed to the General Term as it should have been. The city of Brooklyn only appropriated $1,000 to pay the exponses, while the City of New-York spent money lavishly to defend its right, and hired the ablest lawyers it could find. The expense of retaining the best counsel in America, now, would be but a trifle compared with the pecuniary gain to the city by freeing the ferries from New-York control. The report concludes as follows:

Your Committee are of opinion that the expense of carrying the cause through the General Term of the Supreme Court, printing the case and employing the best counsel to argue it, should at once be incurred. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Law Committee, with power to see that the suit now pending between the City of New-York and certain other parties representing the City of Brooklyn, in relation to the ferry rights, be prosecuted without delay; and that an appeal be taken from the decision of Justice ROOSEVELT, and that the said Committee have power to employ such counsel to argue said appeal as in their opinion the case demands.

The report will come up for consideration on Monday evening next.

### Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss VANDENHOFF, an actress of reputation and merit, made her *rentrée* here on Monday last in a new piece called "Woman's Heart." The plot of the piece is described in the following synopsis: On the rising of the curtain we are introduced to a sculptor's studio; statues are placed round the room; on a table is a block of marble just beginning to feel the breath of genius, and flush into life; and on a sofa, reclining in a graceful drapery, and watched by the intense eyes of the enraptured artist, we see a tall, poetic-looking girl, with an expression on her countenance as if she listened with her heart as well as with her ears. That is *Isolina*, a foster-sister of *Angiolo*, the artist—his model, his affiance, his bride. Their language is charming, from its purity and affection: her voice is soft and low—an excellent thing in woman—but her motions have a strange constraint. She puts out her arms uncertainly; she stretches forth her feet searchingly; and, with a full winning trustiness, places her hand on *Angiolo's* shoulder, for she is blind. But all other senses are sharpened to a painful degree. She feels his coldness in a single tone of his voice, detects the waning of this sympathy that once existed between them in the slightest motion of his form, and inquires with those sightless eyes, and scarcely in articulate words, what can be the reason of the change? He offers the affection of a brother—ambition has entered his heart, and he has cast her off, selfishly, at the instigation of his pride. One interview she resolves to have, and finds her way to the magnificent palace, in which the sculptor now pursues his art. Fatigued by her walk, she lies down upon the sofa and falls asleep. *Angiolo* comes in: his great friends visit him; the beautiful girl is discovered, and makes an impression on the sovereign. Two years now pass. Her father, the *Marquis Albrezzi*, has recognized her. The touch of science has removed the cloud from her sight, and she is now the noblest heiress in the land. Her hand is petitioned for by the *Prince*. She rejects his suit, but agrees, at her father's request, to sit for her portrait. She has never seen *Angiolo*. The *Marquis* makes it imperative on the part of the painter not to speak, and a very pretty scene in dumb-show takes place. Envy has been at work against the painter; he is arrested and hurried off to prison. She follows him to his dungeon, obtains his pardon from the *Duke*, and the *Marquis* is reconciled to the nuptials.

It will be perceived that the incidents are of an interesting character, and capable of delicate treatment. Of strongly defined situations there are but few, and hence attention rather than sensibility is demanded. The play—said to be from the pen of Miss VANDENHOFF—is well written. It has a pleasant, literary tone, a chasteness of expression, and a delicacy of imagery which entitle it to kindly consideration, and raise it above the common host of dramatic productions. There is, however, no contrast in the characterization, and consequently no humor. It is necessary to see two or three acts before you can become reconciled to the subject and the manner of treatment: this point passed, and the play is good and enjoyable—especially to a cultivated intellect. Without the proper degree of loyalty, it is, we fancy, a little heavy.

Miss VANDENHOFF is a very fine elocutionist and her bearing is always graceful. She represents a school which is almost dead and gone, but which, when ably represented, is grand and classic. Her performance in "Woman's Heart" is excellent. Mr. SWINBURNE as *Angiolo* was also good. He is a quiet, intellectual, pains-taking actor, with no vice except the common one of walking like no human creature. The play was successful, and has been repeated every evening this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK produces SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice" to-night, and, after a long absence from the stage, makes his reappearance in the character of *Shylock*. The latter circumstance will, we are sure, delight the frequenters of the Theatre. A gentleman so esteemed in his artistic and private character is ever a welcome sight. SHAKESPEARE'S play will be produced with even more than Mr. WALLACK'S usual care. The revival, we are informed, is based on the elaborate model of Mr. CHAS. KEAN, who in the learned illustration of the great poet is without an equal—unless that equal be Mr. WALLACK. Months of thought, study and art-sensibility have been bestowed on this work. It will, we are sure, be an event in dramatic history, and a production of such import and scholarly significance that no man of taste will fail to give it due recognition. A new actor—Mr. YOUNG—appears in the part of *Launcelot Gobbo*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *matinée* yesterday was excellently attended, notwithstanding the severe rain-storm. The company took its departure in the afternoon for Boston.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Mr. GOLDBECK gives his second concert to-night.

### The Slaver Echo Case.

ARGUMENTS ON THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858.

The Court met at 10 o'clock precisely. The prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case, sixteen in number, were brought into Court in custody of the Marshal and his assistants.

*The Court*—Have you any return to make, Mr. Marshal?

*Mr. Hamilton*—If the Court pleases, I have the following return to make to the writ of *habeas corpus* directed to me on Thursday last.

*The United States of America, Sixth Circuit, District of South Carolina.*

*Ex parte* R. T. Bates, Alexander Rogers, Archibald Scott, William Henrys, Dominico Dellepiane, George P. Aken, John F. Copell, Antonio de Almeyda, José de Costo, John Barber, Thomas José, John Pasco, Vitadc Ahranda, José Gonzales Lima, Antonio Milanovich and José Francisco.

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina:*

D. H. Hamilton, United States Marshal in and for the District of South Carolina, upon whom a writ of *habeas corpus* has been served on motion of the parties hereinbefore named, for return thereto, and in obedience to the mandate of the said writ, brings here into Court the bodies of the aforesaid prisoners, and certifies to this honorable Court that the said persons were arrested by him on the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1858, by virtue of a warrant of arrest directed to him and issued under the hand and seal of Robert C. Gilchrist, Esq., a Commissioner of this Court for the District of South Carolina, commanding him to apprehend the said persons on a charge of having violated the 4th and 5th sections of the act of Congress, approved 15th May, 1820, and bring them before him, the said Robert C. Gilchrist, to be dealt with and disposed of according to law.

That the persons aforesaid were brought before Robert C. Gilchrist, and an examination being had, were, by warrants of commitment bearing date the 27th day of September, A. D. 1858, committed to the jail of Charleston District; which said warrants of commitment are as follows:

*The United States of America, South Carolina District:*

By R. C. Gilchrist, Esq., United States Commissioner in and for the district aforesaid.

To D. H. Hamilton, Esq., Marshal for said District, or his lawful deputy, and to the keeper of the common jail in said district:

These are to require you forthwith to convey and deliver into the custody of the keeper of the said jail, the bodies of Thomas Joseph and Dominico Dellepiane, charged before me, on the oath of Joseph M. Bradford, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and others, with being of the crew of a brig called the *Echo*, owned by a citizen or citizens of the said United States, and receiving on board such vessel, owned as aforesaid, certain negroes not held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negroes slaves, in violation of the fourth and fifth sections of the act of Congress of the said United States, approved May 15, 1820, declaring the said offence piracy.

And you, the said keeper, are hereby required to receive the said Joseph and Dellepiane into your custody in the said jail, and them there safely to keep.

Given under my hand and seal, at Charleston, this 27th day of September, 1858, and in the eighty-third year of the American independence.

Signed, R. C. GILCHRIST, [L. S.]
United States Commissioner, South Carolina District.

That warrants of like tenor and date were issued for the other persons named in the said writ. That this respondent, under and by virtue of said warrants, brought the said persons as committed, to Columbia, at the present term of the Circuit Court of the United States, and that they are detained in the Richland district under said commitments.

(Signed) D. H. HAMILTON,
United States Marshal, South Carolina District.

*Mr. Conner*—I would submit to the Court, if your Honors please, in addition to the return, the depositions on which the commitments were based, and put them in evidence, in order that your Honors may see whether they offer sufficient ground for the continued custody of the prisoners.

*Mr. Spartt*, for the prisoners—If the Court pleases, we must oppose the introduction of the testimony on which the commitments were made, as improper at this time. The commitments have been made, and the only question to be submitted to the Court is, whether those commitments are sufficient and valid. If the proposition was to commit the prisoners over again, then the introduction of the testimony would be proper. The only process under which the prisoners are now held is the commitments. If the counsel desire to produce other facts hereafter, we will meet them thereon at the right time; but I submit that at this stage of the proceeding the validity of the commitment itself is alone before the Court.

*Mr. Conner*—It the Court please, when a prisoner is brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the validity of the commitment as a legal document is not alone to be tested. I submit that two points of inquiry are before the Court; Is the commitment legal? and Are the facts upon which it is based sufficient to warrant the commitment? Up to this time your Honors know nothing of the merits of this case as regards the evidence, and can learn them by no other mode than by an examination of the testimony on which the commitments were made. The usual mode of proceeding on a return of a writ of *habeas corpus* is to produce the testimony as well as the bodies of the prisoners. I propose, in addition, to lay before the Court an affidavit on which I shall move the recommitment of these prisoners to jail.

*Mr. Spratt*—We shall present the same objection to the introduction of the affidavit that we do to the introduction of the evidence. The commitment is a judicial act done and accomplished. It is the only act before the Court. If the counsel desire to go behind that act, and to bring before the Court evidence adduced prior to the commitment, it must be done on *certiorari*. The same question met us at Charleston, when we ourselves desired to look behind the proceedings anterior to commitment. Objections were made by the prosecuting counsel, and we were not permitted to do so. I must still insist, therefore, if your Honors please, that the only question now presented to the Court, and the first in order, is whether the charge in these commitments is sufficient to hold the prisoners. The proceedings proposed by the District-Attorney are not in order until that question is decided, nor until the prosecution is prepared to discharge the prisoners from their present custody and attempt to procure another commitment.

*Justice Wayne*—In regard to the introduction at this time of the evidence upon which the commitments now under consideration were based, so far from the District-Attorney being wrong in the position he has taken, it is competent in all such cases for the Court to call for and require the production of the proceedings prior to the commitments, in order to see whether the commitments be rightfully made. But the Court understands the objection of the counsel to extend also to the affidavit of facts proposed to be handed in by the prosecution. Surely it is competent for the Marshal, in return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, to show, by affidavits or otherwise, that grounds for the commitment exist. I doubt whether any possible circumstances can be conceived which would render it proper to deny the right claimed by the District-Attorney.

Mr. Conner then read the following affidavit:

*United States of America—Sixth Circuit, District of South Carolina:* James Conner, United States District Attorney for the District of South Carolina, personally appearing before me and duly sworn, deposeth that, from the testimony of respectable witnesses, now under recognizance to testify on the behalf of the United States, the following facts appear:

That on the 21st day of August, 1858, on the high seas, near the coast of China, the *Dolphin*, a commissioned vessel of the navy of the United States, captured a brig sailing under the American flag. That in the hold of said brig, were found over three hundred Africans; that the following persons, now in custody, were of the ship's company, at the time of capture, namely: R. T. Bates, Alexander Rogers, Vitatol de Miranda, José Gonzales Lima, Archibald Scott, José de Coste, John E. Copell, John Pasco, Geo. P. Aker, William Henrys, Antonio Melanovich, Antonio de Almeyda, John Barber, Thomas José, Dominico Dellepiane, and José Francisco. That none of them admitted themselves to be the master, the mate, or of the crew. That no ship's papers, or national flags were found on board. That the words "Putnam, New-Orleans," were on the stern of the said brig, partially erased. That the brig was registered in New-Orleans, as the American brig, *Putnam*, that she was owned by E. C. Townsend; that E. C. Townsend is an American citizen, and was on board at the time of the capture; that the said brig had sailed from New-Orleans for the coast of Africa on the 6th day of March, 1858; that on that coast the said Africans were received on board; that from the coast of Africa the said brig, with the Africans and ship's company on board, had sailed to the point where she was captured; that her signals for landing had been made to, and answered from, the coast of Cuba; that after the capture, the brig, with the parties named above, were brought into the port of Charleston, in the district of South-Carolina.

From the evidence thus briefly recited affiant believes that there is just and reasonable ground to hold the parties above-named to answer to a charge of violating the fourth and fifth sections of the act of Congress, approved May 15, 1820.

Affiant further states that bills framed under said act were sent to the Grand Jury at the present term of this Court, and the witnesses above referred to sworn and sent to the Grand Jury, but that the said Jury ignored the bills.

Affiant has reason to believe, and does believe, that the action of the said Grand Jury was not induced by the insufficiency of the testimony, but was based on the supposed invalidity of the law under which the parties were indicted.

Affiant therefore prays that the said parties may be held under arrest to await the action of another Grand Jury, to whom bills of indictment may be preferred at the next regular sitting of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of South Carolina.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of December, 1858.
H. Y. GRAY, Clerk of Circuit Court.
JAMES CONNER, United States Attorney,
District of South Carolina.

*Mr. Conner*—If the Court please, it is the usual practice when parties make a motion in Court, to do so by affidavits. The prisoners are now in Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The motion on the part of the defence is, that they be discharged. The motion on the part of the prosecution is, that they be remanded to jail, to await the action of another Grand Jury.

The case was then submitted for argument.


**Grover & Baker's**

NEW,

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,

PRICE $80.

NO. 495 BROADWAY.

THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

**Alfred Munroe & Co.,**
No. 411 Broadway.
Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the Holiday month, invite purchasers to their assortment of BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS AND SUITS, and all styles of garments for boys.
In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low for quality and style as any of the Great Reductions.
MEN'S CLOTHING
of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair**

Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
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The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c; half pints 30c.

**Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer!**
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 812 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F

THE CONVICT SHOWERED TO DEATH IN AUBURN STATE PRISON.—The Auburn *Advertiser* publishes the testimony taken at the Coroner's Inquest on the body of SAMUEL MOORE, the convict who died recently in Auburn State Prison, while undergoing the punishment of the shower-bath. JOHN T. HAINE, a keeper in the Prison, testified that MOORE was kept in the shower-bath from half to three-quarters of an hour. Dr. CHAS. A. VAN ARDEN, physician at the Prison, testified that in his opinion, MOORE could stand three barrels of water, properly administered, without producing death, and that he had seen three barrels administered, but thought that the death of MOORE was produced by showering. The Jury returned a verdict that "SAMUEL MOORE came to his death in the State Prison, at Auburn, on the second day of December, 1858, from a cause which we are unable to determine positively; yet we believe from the evidence that it was hastened by the punishment which had been inflicted upon him. But we *have no reason to believe that said punishment was unusual in such cases, or that any of the officers of said Prison were at fault in the matter.*" The *Advertiser*, in commenting on the case, says:

"The evidence as to the amount of water that was let upon the convict cannot be implicitly relied upon, so that the fact that there was no means of ascertaining the precise quantity. The water is usually measured, —but in this case it seems that the pump was put in motion to fill the barrel, while at the same time the water was let out upon the convict. In other words, the water was showered on the convict as fast as it was pumped into the barrel over his head. It also appears, by the evidence, that the pump was used until broken, and after that the water was dipped from the reservoir in pails, the water being almost at the freezing point. Taking the evidence as it stands, with the knowledge that almost the whole of it is from persons who would not certainly exaggerate the punishment, it must be admitted that the convict was showered to death. He went into the stocks a healthy, robust man, and came out, to all intents and purposes, *dead*."

In a book just published in Paris, a cure for seasickness is proposed, which has the merit of novelty. The author commences by stating that seasickness is not occasioned by any chemical agent, such as a peculiar effluvium emitted by sea-water, the condition of the atmosphere, or such like; and that, consequently, no medicine can relieve it; but that it is caused by the mechanical action of the bowels, which are made to vibrate by the heaving and pitching of the vessel, and to strike against the diaphragm. The liver and gall-bladder, thus exposed to repeated percussion, emit a larger quantity of bile than usual, and retching is the necessary consequence. M. Jobard, therefore, simply proposes to tie down the intestines so as to prevent their jolting, which may be effectually done by two belts, one passing under the thorax, and the other between the legs.


## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of the Executive Committee feel the liveliest satisfaction in announcing to the public that the extraordinary and enthusiastic proffers of coöperation in the Festival from all sides, have compelled them to enlarge and vary the programme already published. The managers of the various Theatres, the prominent members of their respective companies, numerous distinguished theatrical and operatic celebrities, now in New-York, have one and all come forward, under the stimulus of this pious cause, with the unconditional tender of their valuable services. Anxious to avail themselves to the fullest extent of such unparalleled resources, the ladies of the Executive Committee beg to state that they are actively engaged in forming a combination of amusements which will render the Mount Vernon Festival an epoch in popular entertainments.

Whilst the final arrangements for the splendid commemoration are being rapidly concluded the Executive Committee desire to announce that the

FESTIVAL

will continue for three days, and will consist of—

1. DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
2. A GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL.
3. A MONSTER CONCERT.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18,

the first day of the

MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,

Will be given a

MORNING AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT,

in which most of the distinguished dramatic and musical artists at present in the City will appear. Complete details of the day's performance will be duly announced.

ON TUESDAY, Dec. 21,

the second day of the

MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,

will take place a

GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré.)

upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion

MONS. MUSARD.

Conductor of the Opera Balls of France, and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masques, with his

MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

and his celebrated Solo Performers, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball,

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,

the last day of the

MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,

will be given a

MONSTER CONCERT,

under the united direction of

CARL BERGMAN,
Conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and
MONS. MUSARD,

when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

The Committee beg leave to submit the following

SCALE OF PRICES:

A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person.....$3 00
Single ticket to the Ball.....2 50
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening.....1 00

And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of 25 cents.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

The sale of tickets for the Festival will commence on

MONDAY next, Dec. 13,

and may be obtained at the following places:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,
Royal Phelps', Gwynn & Day's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, Cooper Institute,
C. Breusing's, Wm. Hall & Son's,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Genin's Bazaar,
Brooks and Brothers', Tiffany & Co.'s,
Sibell's, Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st.

And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union Place, Howard, Delmonico's, International.

And at the principal office Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Ball will be transacted.

Miss MARY MORRIS HAMILTON,
Vice-Regent for the State of New-York.

Mrs. George Bancroft, Mrs. Millard Fillmore,
Mrs. S. M. Delaf'd Parish, Mrs. John MacGregor,
Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Mrs. Lewis Rutherford,
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Luther Bradish,
Mrs. A. W. Bradford, Mrs. John Jay,
Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Pierre VanCortlandt, Mrs. Edmund Schriver,
Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Alonzo C. Paige,
Mrs. Samuel Stevens, Mrs. Amasa J. Parker,
Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Mrs. G. S. Silliman,
Mrs. And. J. Downing,
Executive Committee Mount Vernon Association.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.

THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,

for nine nights longer.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
FRANCOIS RAVEL'S BENEFIT.
VOL-AU-VENT.

Vol-au-vent.....Francois Ravel
A GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,
by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Francis, Francois Ravel, and Mons. Mathieu.
ASPHODEL.
Phillias (second time).....Gabriel Ravel
Harraf.....Francois Ravel

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,

Having recovered from his long and severe illness, will make his

FIRST APPEARANCE

in two years, on

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,

in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.

THE MERCHANT
OF
VENICE

will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.

SCENERY AND COSTUMES

all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from

THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY

Under the management of J. Moore and WAYNE OLWINE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

Striking success of

Miss VANDENHOFF and Mr. SWINBOURNE,

in the new play,

WOMAN'S HEART,

which will be repeated to-night, with

OUR GAL,

with Miss Julia Daly as the Yankee Gal.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 9,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.

Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor

To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled

THE THREE LOVERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 9,

The entertainment will commence with the drama of

THE WILL AND THE WAY.

After which the

GIPSEY FARMER; OR, JACK AND JACK'S BROTHER.

The whole to conclude with the

CRUEL MAGPIE AND FATAL SPOON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 9,

The performances will commence with

ROLFE, OR THE RED RIGHT HAND.

To be followed by the Pantomime of

ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.

Concluding with the Farce of

LOVE IN LIVERY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

To conclude with (3d week) the much admired, new and original combination, entitled

SOUTHERN LIFE,

illustrated by

ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

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OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.

The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building

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has been engaged by inventors and exhibitors, and that the

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS

is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.

Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,

has been fixed upon for

THE OPENING NIGHT,

on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.

By order of the Board of Managers.

H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

ROBT. GOLDBECK'S SECOND CONCERT.

Dodworth's Rooms, No. 816 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Miss Anna Mary Freeman, Miss Kate V. Comstock, Charles Guilmette, Ed. Mollenhauer, F. Bergner.

Miss ANNA MARY FREEMAN, the artiste, will make her first public appearance as a "Dramatic Reader" on this occasion, and recite Mrs. Browning's Poem, the "Rhyme of the Duchess May." Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Second Trio," and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico," (Piano, Violin.) Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal music stores.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Compiègne's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.

Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

M. KNOEBER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK
Will give a
SECOND CONCERT

At Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY, Dec. 9. Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Trio," (piano, violin, violoncello,) and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico," (piano, violin.) Particulars in future advertisements.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c.

Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2.

Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WHOLLY UNPARALLELED success of the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, of Twenty Talented Children, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec 9, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a diverting burlesque opera, by the WREN Juvenile Comedians. Ballet Divertissement by the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE. The new spectacular pantomime and ballet d'action, THE ARAB GIRL. The elegant Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

MME. MADELEINE JOHNSON-GRÆVER'S GRAND PIANO-FORTE RECITALS, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. J. NOLL, Mr. F. BERGNER, and H. C. TIMM, will assist Mme. GRÆVER. Mme. GRÆVER will perform the following piece for the first time in America: Second Grand Trio, Litolff; Grand Sonata, Beethoven, op. 31; Gavotte and Musette, Seb. Bach; the Harmonious Blacksmith, Handel; Fryhlingslied, Mendelsshon; Prayer from Moses, Thulberg; La Regata Veneziana, Liszt.

Tickets ($1 each) at Scharfenberg & Louis' and C. Breusing's, No. 769 and 701 Broadway, or of Madame GRÆVER, No. 36 10th-st., and at the door on the night of the concert.

ANNA MARY FREEMAN, ARTIST, TAKES this method of informing her friends that she will have the honor of giving her first recitation, in public, at Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S second Concert on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at Dodworth's Rooms.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.

From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.

JOHN E. LODGE, President.


## LECTURES.


MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
EXTRA LECTURE BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Hon. CALEB LYON, LL. D.,

Will continue his graphic and animated discourse upon his *Travels in Egypt, Palestine, &c.*, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Gentleman and lady, 75 cents. Members M. L. A. at reduced rates; to be had at the Library, D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway, corner Clinton-place; Office No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—EAST 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Dr. M. E. FOY, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburg, Resident Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, New-York, &c., will deliver a Course of Four Lectures, in the Middle Lecture Room of the above College, on the following subjects:

FIRST LECTURE—*How we Live, Move, and have our Being.*
SECOND—*The Heart.*
THIRD—*The Hand.*
FOURTH—*The Eye.*

These Lectures shall be illustrated by casts and anatomical preparations, and shall be made not only instructive, but entertaining. First Lecture, FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Ticket for the Course, $1; Ladies free. Apply to the Janitor at the College, or at Shipley & Vanderhoef's, corner of 27th-st. and 3d-av.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The third lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., in the N. P. Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) cor. 8th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Subject—*Eras in French History.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Single tickets 25 cents; can be had at the door, or of A. W. Walker, No. 352 8th-av.; S. Campbell, No. 351 8th-av.; A. Ranney, No. 293 Broadway; Pangburn & Candee, No. 160 9th-av.

GEO. WM. CURTIS will deliver the next lecture Dec. 30.

THE SEVENTH LECTURE OF THE CHAPEL Course will be delivered at the Chapel, Clinton, cor. of Congress-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock, by WM. H. MITCHEL, Esq. Subject—*China and the Chinese.*

FIFTH LECTURE ON THE RELIGIOUS History of the American Revolution, by the Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the 7th-av. Reformed Dutch Church, near 13th-st. Lecture illustrated with maps and drawings.


## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.


A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.


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CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,

At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.

THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 419 Pearl-st., N. Y.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $35.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 83 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 35 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of E. W. LOWREE, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

PAINTINGS WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a collection of fine paintings to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing GALLERY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 95 William-st.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


PERIODICALS
OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Depôt Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farmhouse, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; house 3 x40 feet, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with gas, water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, ice house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH'S, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT, OR WOULD BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—There are four acres of land, upon which are house, barn, and other necessary out-buildings. One acre is laid out as a garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit. If let within two weeks, stock, carriages, farming utensils, &c., could be obtained with the place. Apply to JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to F. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 57 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR sale, a large number of lots on and near 5th and 8th avs., opposite the Central Park. For full particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or Inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1869. Payment in advance. $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4@$10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1868.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNIson Goss, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$3 A MONTH —Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 1½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1869.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs, or 239 Water-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *née* the Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutger Institute.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

## TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED.—ONE experienced in teaching the English branches, in a private family living in South Brooklyn, near Court and Douglass sts., two or three hours every morning, say between 9 and 12 o'clock. Address, with amount of salary expected and other particulars, to Box No. 4,033 Post-Office, New-York.

A GERMAN FEMALE TEACHER, LATELY arrived, who speaks very little English, but is able to give perfect lessons in music, French, German, &c., and to educate children, wants a situation in a private family at $5 per month, or board and the use of the piano for a number of children. Inquire at No. 442 Broadway, in the furniture store.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO GO South, in a private family—one who could also teach music preferred. Address Box No. 579 Post-Office.

## PROVISIONS.

**TEN THOUSAND TURKEYS**
ON SALE AT NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST.,
BY SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE POULTERERS,
Who, having made immense contracts with the most celebrated raisers of Turkeys in Westchester County and the State of New-Jersey, will sell them at retail to the public during the Holidays, commencing on Thursday, Dec. 9. A single Turkey, of the most celebrated breed, at the regular wholesale price. Also, an assortment of Ducks, Geese, Chickens and Game.
Observe.—THE NEW POULTRY MARKET, NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST., TWO DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.
HOUSEKEEPERS, CALL BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR TURKEYS.

**FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.**
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.
At AGNEW'S, NO. 230 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 230 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Seeded Boots now ready at JONES', No. 18 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, PLATED WARE, &C.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 758 Broadway, A large and elegant assortment of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.; Parian figures, China goods, &c.
Elegant plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, table, dessert and tea-spoons, and forks, castors, &c.
Pocket-books, port-monnaies, pipes, alabaster inkstands, paper weights, watch stands, &c., &c.
ALSO,
(By order of the Assignee,)
300 lots of French toys and fancy goods, in every variety.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer, Office No. 100 Malden-lane.
ATTRACTIVE SALE,
by
JOHN FISHBLATT,
At the private residence, West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near 6th-av.,
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 9,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely,
Solid rosewood piano-forte, City make, solid pearl keys, inlaid with pearl, rosewood parlor suite, large sofa arm-chair, four medallion chairs and gothic chair, all in the richest brocatel, Turkish reclining lounges and arm-chairs, rosewood etageres, mirror back and door, with marble top, corner what-nots, costly silver ware, sofa and pier tables, costly Parian and China statuettes, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, by eminent native artists.
Also,
Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match, kitchen and dining-room furniture of every description. Full particulars in the *Herald* of to-morrow.
The attention of dealers and others is particularly requested to the above important sale, all said furniture being of the most costly kind, and made to order for the present owner, regardless of expense, only a few months since.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 30 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 9, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:
In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy-chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, Parian statuettes, knick-knacks, walnut library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 12th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and crane age in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
CHOICE SALE OF WINES, CONDIMENTS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of James T. Crawford, Esq., No. 98 Water-st., the entire stock of Havana and domestic cigars, wines, brandies, condiments, &c., late the property of an importing and jobbing house, including the usual styles and varieties of goods usually found in a first-class house in the above line, viz.: Gutierrez, Reed Star, Cabinet, Autorio, Garcia, la Grenada, las des Banderas, la Perfecta, Antiquedad, Miller, Communes, Conchas, Prensados, operas, regalias, &c.; fine clarets, hocks, Champagne, Otard, Hennessey and other brandies; Champagnes do.; Vieux do., 1825, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskys, gins, rum, &c.; apple-jack, olive-oil, English sauces, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, about 35 dozen very fine old brandy, long time in glass. Catalogues and samples at our office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1868, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
DIVISION-STREET.—Three three-story brick front houses and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.
ALSO, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No. 81 Division-st.
JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.
For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom, 353 Broadway, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 353 Nassau-st., about 200 fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising landscapes, marines, scriptural, historical, interiors, and other pleasing subjects, by well-known artists, among which will be found specimens by Kenkale, P. E. Nicolle, Koekkok, De Reusen, Peeters, Angus, Evenon, A. De Lyndt, Carabain, Van Bree, housel eyre, Tenier, Bosh, Simeis, Kuhnberg, and many others. The pictures are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and the public generally are invited to examine this really fine collection.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell TO-MORROW, Friday, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., rosewood parlor suites, etageres, bookcase, piano-forte, paintings, vases, centre tables, card tables, cover stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c., carpets, mantel and dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet, China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass ware, silver plated ware, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of handsome black ponies, 14½ hands high, fast travelers, warranted sound and kind, 5 and 6 years old, excellent ladies' saddle horses. Also, an imported pony, 7 years old, 3 ft. 4 in. high, well broke, kind and gentle, and docile to children. Can be ridden or handled by them with perfect safety. Sold only for want of use.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, dining-room, chamber and basement furniture of every description, well suited for the attention of housekeepers and dealers, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING goods and hardware by PEET & COLE, in continuation, the balance of the stock in the large store Nos. 312 and 314 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, comprising a very large assortment of house furnishing goods and hardware.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESsion of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.
J. & W. CAINS, Ashland, Ky.

## FINANCIAL.

**REMITTANCES.**
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 3 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year.
HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1868.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 20
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company held this day, Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD was unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Cornelius V. Anderson, deceased.
By order,
ZOPHAR MILLS,
Secretary pro tem.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN

## THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE.

### Application of Mrs. Mary A. Bennett for Divorce on Ground of Ill-Treatment.

[A considerable portion of the testimony in this case is published on the Second Page of this morning's TIMES. The followed was received last night by the midnight mail.]

*From the New-Haven Register.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 8.

*Hezekiah Gorham*, sworn—I reside near Dr. Bennett's George-street house. When they lived there, I once, in passing the house, saw Mrs. Bennett come down the steps; Dr. Bennett was then in his carriage; Mrs. Bennett was, as I thought, coming to get in; before she reached the carriage, Dr. Bennett drove off, and she went back. I saw the same thing at another time; didn't hear anything said.

*Cross-examined*—Q.—How do you know but that she had just got out of the carriage? A.—I don't know; she might have got out of the carriage.

*Direct resumed*—Mrs. Bennett looked disappointed; my impression was that the Doctor had driven off and left her; saw her come down the steps, as if to go to the carriage.

*Cross-examined*—Passed the house frequently each day, at four, twelve and two o'clock, and at night, and sometimes between these hours. Never saw the horses saddled at the door.

*Wm. W. Richmond*, sworn—Lived in Dr. B.'s family a few days in January or February; came in from one of my traveling trips; Doctor asked me to go and see him; I went; inquired for Doctor; he was down cellar; went part way; saw Mrs. B. sitting on a pile of wood, with shawl wrapped around her, before the fire-place, holding her youngest child; do not know where other child was; I have been employed by Dr. B. in 1855, '56 and '57, as traveling agent through Middle and Western States, leaving his pills on commission, and collecting money; drove one horse; I traveled in the whole about two and a half years, and in that time sent him by cash drafts $2,500, and collected more than that; deducted expenses and my own wages from the amount collected, and sent him the $2,500 as net profit. At this time Doctor had four or five traveling agents.

*Cross-examined*—Don't know the cost of material for making Doctor's pills; Doctor's agents were not traveling all the time; I would stop at home a month or two, and go out again; possibly two of the agents might have been laying up in 1856; don't know he had many four in '56; the costs of material and manufacture I had nothing to do with; I paid the cost of transportation; one hundred dollars of my wages was not taken out of the money I received; have no means of saying just how much I sent the Doctor; I traveled most of 1856; business was not decreasing; on my route it increased; my collections increased; when I saw Mrs. B. sitting in the kitchen, there was no fire above; Doctor stood at cellar fire; took meals in family two or three days in '56 or '57; they had enough to eat—table was very well; have taken meals there for a day or two several times; am on friendly terms with Dr. B.; have had no difficulty with him; am now studying law in Mr. Sheldon's office; have had nothing to do with preparing the case; was 18, 19 and 20 years old when in the Doctor's employ.

*Direct resumed*—(Box pills shown.) This is the veritable article I sold for Dr. B. (Superscribed "Dr. Bennett's Root and Plant Pills. Good for all diseases. They restore the health and cause the face to glow with youth and beauty. Price 25 cents. Signed, G. Bennett, President of English College of Health."

*Joseph Sheldon* recalled—Have conversed with Doctor as to cost of his pills; at time he told me of his profits; he said the whole cost of getting up a single box of pills was about three or four cents, and that it was a very money making operation.

*Cross-examined*—Think this was stated as the outside cost.

*Mrs. Bennett* recalled—Never knew of his having less than four traveling agents; I should think he sometimes had five; know he did at one time have; I have frequently heard Doctor say that his property was so placed that no one could find out about it, and, therefore, he avoided paying taxes upon it; I have heard Doctor say how much he was worth, but he has told me so many different stories I never know what to believe; told me once he was worth $100,000, but I did not believe him for a moment; he has also told me $50,000 and $30,000, and has said his capital invested in his business was $50,000 at the time he said he was worth $100,000, he gave me $30 to take the children to New-York, and go on myself to Auburn.

*Cross-examined*—Doctor made addition to George-street house, and laid out largely to ornament it and grounds. Did not know about his business. Don't know about real estate. Know he had money in bank. Know of $300 in Nassau Bank, New-York. Don't think he alluded to New-Haven School notes when he spoke of putting his money where it could not be taxed—think that was taxed. [Copies of Dr. B.'s tax-lists in New-Haven shown.] In 1855 he was taxed as follows: Horse in George-street, $6,800; Dow-street house, east side, $1,400; Dow-street, west side, $1,600; horses $350, carriage $350, piano $200, furniture $500, time-piece $1, money at interest and all other property $26,000. In list of 1855 the house is valued at $7,000; money at interest, &c., $12,000.

(Gov. Baldwin objected to these lists in evidence, on the ground that it was made by Assessors and not by Doctor, and he had no control over it or right to alter it, he not having made out the list himself. The evidence was not claimed on the other side.)

The Petitioner announced that her evidence was closed, except the testimony of Mrs. B.'s father, who is sick at Stratford. Gov. Baldwin urged that the testimony should all be taken before they went on with the defence. The Judge consented to receive his evidence hereafter, it being understood to be only corroborative of Mrs. Bennett.

Here the deposition of Eunice Storey, of New-Haven, was offered for petitioner and read. She swore she had known Mrs. B. for a long time. She was a faithful and affectionate mother. Never saw her irritated by children. Know nothing of their education. She seemed to be devoted to their care and comfort. Do most certainly think she is a proper person to have charge of children. On her cross-examination she swore she had been employed at Cook's carriage factory; was at factory more or less during day; spent evening with Mrs. B.; boarded in the same house; children were always with Mrs. B.; used to remark this fact; never saw any unkindness by Doctor to the children; know Mrs. B. went out sometimes and left the children at home, but not for any length of time; can't say I never heard her express any hatred to the Doctor; saw she was generally careful what she said about him before children; never heard her say she hated him; never said she married him for money; never heard her speak of him so as to make children dislike him; saw no unkindness of his to Mrs. B.; he used to buy clothes for children; her wardrobe was well provided for her approaching sickness, and she did work hard to make it up. Think it was the mother's fault.

THE DEFENCE.

Gov. Hatten, for Dr. Bennett, said, in opening, that defendant was placed in an embarrassing position, from the nature of the petition, which gives opportunity to go through the whole married life and pick up little incidents, which we could not be prepared to meet. Testimony of petitioner ought not to be admitted, either in law or propriety. Don't deny little disagreements there are common in married life, and are pleaded for divorce. They were mutual; these things was as much calculated to make his life unhappy as theirs. We propose to prove that Dr. B., just after marriage, being then poor, made suitable provisions for a place of residence, and Mrs. B. was furnished; that he called upon her to do only suitable work; that she presented him loving verses on the anniversary of marriage; that she, and not Dr. B., proposed to go to New-York; that the story of her attempting to poison the child, is totally untrue; that he generously provided for his family, and did his duty; that the meeting occurred in New-Rochelle of an unpleasant character, which he could have avoided; that at the end of the second year of marriage, Mrs. B. addressed the Doctor another set of affectionate verses; that she was sent out on business, because she was abundantly capable of doing such business, and the Doctor was very much engaged; that when in Brown-street Doctor had more occasion for complaint than Mrs. B.; that the over-shoe story was an act of kindness on the part of the Doctor; that she used to provoke him, and he, being of an excitable temper, got excited; that at Dixwell-street circumstances occurred which led to subsequent causes of complaint; Dr. B. will deny the holding child up to stove; that he was impatient at Mrs. McKee, because she borrowed too frequently; as to hindering the poker, it was merely an earnestness on his part; when both were excited; that Mrs. B. pretended danger, to make the children fear their father, whereas there is no kinder father in town; that Mrs. B.'s father was treated kindly by the Doctor, but he found that Mrs. B. was telling him stories about the Doctor, and then they united in abusing him, and therefore was not willing he should stay there; that her charge of his giving laudanum to the child is susceptible of satisfactory explanation; that when Mrs. B. admits she took the Doctor by the hair, she and her father initiated the Doctor, and that both of them attacked him when he threw her father's hat out of the room; that his charge of fifty cents for dinner for her father was when he was employed by a rival in business and he did not pay his own expenses; that in other matters expect to show she locked him up twice and wouldn't let him out; that he never kicked her, as stated, and that there was no other serious personal violence, and she has cuffed him ten times as much as he has her; that there may have been cases of his rising off and leaving her, but it was when she irritated him; that he provided for her very handsomely, and wished her to dress even more expensively than she did, while she run up large bills without his knowledge.

We expect to show she has said she had no cause of divorce, but wished she had; that she has said she did not love him—wished he was dead—went to Cuba hoping he would die, and if he did she would marry in six weeks; that she entertained an improper passion for a young man; she met him privately, and many things occurred not *criminal*, but improper; she corresponded with him, &c.; that a design was formed to lay the foundation for a bill of divorce, and evidence was made by her by putting Doctor in doubtful position with a girl from New-York, and then she boasted she could get rid of Doctor and marry another; that Doctor was brought to arrangements of 1855, by contrivance, and he had no opportunity to consult counsel. After arrangement, Doctor hoped to live happily—furnished her abundance of amusement, &c., and nothing occurred till January of '57, when he chose to board rather than live in his own house, and the first intimation he had of her feelings, was the service of the petition of divorce; that after that they lived along in precisely the same way as before, and when she was not satisfied, he got another boarding-house, they living together—this case being then pending—till last February, when she left him, and she and children disappeared. He got out *habeas corpus*, and then the children appeared. That before he had any idea of petition for divorce, a large trunk containing his property was taken away and secreted; that with regard to the matters testified to privately, some ought never to have been stated, and whether proper or improper, she has no ground for complaint against him. She assented as much as he did.

(As Mrs. B.'s father had now arrived, the defence was postponed to hear his testimony for petitioner.)

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BENNETT'S FATHER.

*From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

*Wm. Allis*, sworn—Am father of Mrs. B.; 62 years old; have been in Dr. B.'s employ; commenced in June, 1850; continued fourteen months as traveling agent in pill business; route was in New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; made remittance of proceeds to Dr. B.; cannot tell amount of remittance; can tell by means I have at home; believe I remitted between $2,000 and $3,000. [Objected to as too remote, and ruled out.] When I returned from West, Feb. 16, 1852, I wanted to wait till Spring; Doctor wrote me I must come then, and could not come in Spring; I was injured seriously by a railroad accident on the Erie Road, on my way home; the cars were upset, and were precipitated over a high bank into the river; I was the last one taken out; I lost my hat, but held on to $7,000 worth of receipts belonging to the Doctor; had no change of clothes, and rode in the wet ones I had on; arrived in New-Haven next day; went to Dr. B.'s house; I was so injured as not to be able to go back, and employed Dr. Ives; first difficulty I recollect was on the following Sunday morning; my daughter was in other room; heard scream; went in, and asked what was matter; she said, Doctor has thrown that book; a large book lay there, all mashed up; after this I found out the cause was that *I* was there; a day or two after that, Doctor began to be uneasy, and wanted to know when I was going back; I said as soon as I was able; my face was then all blacked up, and one arm injured; then he began to say he had got tired of my staying there, and I must get another boarding place; think Mrs. B. was present; she told him I should stay there as long as she did; if I went away, *she* would; I think it was that day he tore the nail down where my cont hung; I saw him do it once, and once I did not; I saw my overcoat and hat lying out in the yard, and asked the reason; I this time did not see him do it; afterwards I saw him do the same, and he told me he would heave me out after them. I saw him tear down the nail, and heave the coat out. Some words passed then; as like not, I talked plain to him. While I was there first, and sick, I had my razor and lather-box and brush in the cupboard; when I took them down to use them, I found them all blacked up, and they looked as though they had been rubbed in the coal-scoop. I think very likely I spoke to the Doctor about this. I found coal on this brush. While on my way to New-York I stopped at New-Haven, in the George street house; I called the fore part of the evening. Doctor told me I could not stay there, I must go off. I went to New-York in steamboat. Staid at another time to dine, at my daughter's request. Doctor wanted half a dollar for my dinner. I told him it was rather high, and he took off a York shilling. I paid him 37 cents for my dinner. My daughter was present. After dinner I went out and had my daguerreotype taken for my daughter, at her request. I brought it in and sat in a chair, she standing by me and looking at it; Doctor came in, snatched the daguerreotype, tore part of it, threw it on the floor, and stamped on it with his foot; I left soon after that; this was in September, 1852—in George-street house; my daughter turned round, clenched him by the hair, and pulled his head down towards the floor; can't give dates when I have attempted to say grace at his table; never staid but once over a night at a time; a number of times Mrs. B. would ask me to say grace at table; he would make such a noise that nobody could hear or understand a word that was uttered; this occurred a number of times, at George-street house—don't recollect at any other place; was once requested by Mrs. B. to lead in family prayer; as she took Bible to read, he would put out the light; this was done only once—I found it wouldn't suit, and I did not want to do anything to make a disturbance; this was in George-street house—don't recollect that children were present; I never took hold of Dr. B. with violence—never laid a finger on him, only I told him I would; when he threatened to put *me* out I told him if *I* went out he might go out too, and so he did not undertake it; I never did anything to instigate Mrs. B. against Dr. B., or make any disturbance in the family; never did such a thing knowingly; Doctor threw my cane out into the street; I never saw it after; Doctor has applied to me to intercede with my daughter to live with him; he came over to Bridgeport to talk the mattar over; he took me out one side and told me his business; I came home with him; he acknowledged all daughter charged against him—that he had done wrong and wouldn't do so any more, and said if I would go with him and persuade her to stay with him he would buy me a place where I could have a home; I did what I could, and they made up and agreed to live together; he told me to look round and find a place I liked, and he would buy it; I picked out one and told him; he said he would not give more than $300 or $400 for one; the house I selected cost $1,000, and sold at auction for $950; he wouldn't buy it—thus never fulfilled that engagement; cannot state the time Doctor got me to intercede; it was before Doctor threw my cane and hat out.

Adjourned to 2 P. M.

## Rumored Massacre of three Young British Noblemen by Indians.

We copy the following from the Montreal *Daily Transcript* of Tuesday. Accounts which have reached us through another source of the conflict between the Crow and Sioux Indians, create some doubt as to the melancholy result said to have attended that conflict:

"It is our painful duty to announce, upon authority which too surely establishes the truth of the tale, the melancholy fate of the three young English noblemen so lately in our city, and who made so many friends and acquaintances while here. Lord GROSVENOR is a son of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER; Lord CAVENDISH, of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE; and the Hon. MR. ASHLEY, of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY. They came to this country with the two-fold object of acquiring information and obtaining sport. With this view they accompanied the Right Hon. Mr. ELLICE as far as St. Paul's, Minnesota; and there left him to proceed to the prairies of the far West on a hunting excursion.

It appears that they here joined a portion of the Sioux tribe of Indians; and that while on the tramp they were met by a hostile party of the Crow tribe, who set upon them, overpowed them, and eventually murdered the whole. This melancholy termination of a tour of pleasure is something frightful, and will cause the deepest grief and sorrow in the families of three of the oldest and proudest of England's nobility. The young men were all in the prime of life, and must have sold their lives dearly. It was, we believe, in the United States territories that the rencontre took place. What may be the result of it time will show. But surely these savages—cruel, false, thievish, murderous—ought to be put down with a high hand. Lord BURY, who is at present at Montreal, and from whom the news was received, has undertaken the task of communicating the sad tidings to the parents of the unhappy noblemen."

## THE RUMOR CONTRADICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The statement regarding the murder of Lords GROSVENOR and CAVENDISH and the Hon. Mr. ASHLEY was contradicted by all our city papers, including the *Transcript*. Since the rumor was circulated I have seen and spoken repeatedly to Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and he says there is no truth in it.

## Supposed Loss of the Bark Parthian.

*From the Washington States, Dec. 7.*

The telegraph of last night announced a disaster to the bark *Parthian*, which sailed from Richmond, Va., on the 1st November, for Rio de Janeiro, with a large number of workmen engaged by Messrs. HAWES, HARRAR & Co., contractors on the Don Pedro Railroad, in Brazil. The vessel was fallen in with on the 12th November, 120 miles from Bermuda, dismasted. No communication could be had with her in consequence of a tempestuous sea. The vessel reporting her requested assistance from Bermuda, and two steamers were sent out by the British naval authorities there, but they subsequently returned, having been unable to find her.

The number of passengers was 130, including 34 from Washington, engaged by and under the charge of Mr. N. H. TOPPINO, of this city. The others were principally from Richmond and Baltimore. It was understood that Mr. HARRAH, one of the contractors, was also on board. The names of those from Washington were as follows:

Nathaniel H. Topping, Superintendent; Patrick Tenney, Michael Lamb, Patrick Croofin, James Sullivan, John Bowlin, Francis Green, Patrick Barrett, Michael Campbell, Thomas Gallary, Michael Elwood, Barney Carlin, William Maoor, Thomas Smith, Bernard Doyle, Philip Fowers, James Harbet, Michael Sheehan, Andrew Gambell, Wm. Keyhour, Patrick Connor, Michael Welsh, James Wall, Wm. Clark, Lawrence Halpin, John Stevens, Patrick Megean, (?) John Smith, James McNally, Francis Miller, John Head, John Riley.

The officers of the *Parthian* were Captain MILLER, first mate SOUTHERLAND, second mate CLARK.

The fact that the steamers which were sent out by the naval authorities at Bermuda did not find the *Parthian* does not argue a certainty that she was lost. Her having been dismasted, and being in a tempestuous sea, would make her invisible at any great distance; and after having been seen by the vessel which reported her, and before the arrival of the steamers at the designated spot, she might have drifted two hundred miles. We do not know the strength or age of the vessel, but believe she was about 450 tons burden.

Besides her passengers the *Parthian* had considerable freight, composed in great part of supplies for the workmen, machinery, etc., for operating upon the road.

The resolution passed by the Mississippi State Senate, to appropriate $30,000 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Quitman, has been rejected in the House of Representatives by thirty majority.

Mr. Withers, present Mayor of Mobile, Ala., has been reelected.

[Advertisement.]

J. T. BRADY, Esq., will lecture for the benefit of the Ranney Fund, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Subject—*American Art and Artists.*

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil, &c., &c. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are now more sought after and used than ever. Why is this? Simply because the sick and diseased find they can rely upon them. They perform all and more than is claimed for them. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Extension tables, with iron slides, (a child can open them,) at W. JORDAN'S,
No. 159 Chatham-street.

[Advertisement.]

HAT STANDS.—The best assortment in the City of New York, from $3 00 upwards, at W. JORDAN'S, No. 159 Chatham-st.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, HENRY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MALBY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 276 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORN'S OLIVE TAR AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

The following editorial, written by Mrs. E. D. LEONARD, wife of the Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Editor of the *Exeter* (N. H.) *News Letter*, is taken from that paper of April 2, 1858:

"DR. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—As this is the season for Colds and Pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the attention of sufferers to this invaluable remedy. We have used it over a year, and have great confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the cures for which it is prescribed. We have also used Dr. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and have great confidence in them as a TONIC, imparting to the system generally Strength and Vigor. We have tested both, and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a Practical and Scientific Chemist, and made conformable to an accurate knowledge of Physiology."

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package. At No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospital.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....Dec. 8.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '60 | 103¼ | 50 | P'fic M.S'ship Co. | 87½ |
| 500 | Virginia 6s | 97 | 185 | do | 89 |
| 40,000 | do | 830 | 96¾ | 200 | do | 860 | 89 |
| 4,000 | N. Car. State 6s | 99 | 100 | do | 860 | 89¾ |
| 32,000 | Missouri st. 6s | 89 | 80 | do | 860 | 90 |
| 20,000 | do | 860 | 88¾ | 50 | do | 810 | 90 |
| 4,000 | N.Y. Cen. R.S.B. | 86 | 300 | do | 815 | 90 |
| 1,000 | Erie R. 2d m. bs. | 88 | 50 | do | 830 | 90 |
| 1,000 | E. R. 3d m. b. '83. | 78½ | 50 | do | | 90½ |
| 3,000 | E. R. R. Bs, '75 | 47 | 100 | do | 810 | 90½ |
| 1,000 | M. & Sg. Fd. Bs. | 76½ | 100 | do | b30 | 90½ |
| 11,000 | Ill. Cent. R. Bs. | 91½ | 100 | do | | 89½ |
| 1,000 | Te. H. & A. 2d m. | 46 | 50 | do | b10 | 89½ |
| 7,000 | La C. & M. L. G. B. | 27 | 25 | do | b60 | 89½ |
| 3,000 | do | 27½ | 50 | do | b3 | 89½ |
| 6,000 | do | 27½ | 210 | N. Y. C. R. R. | | 83½ |
| 3,000 | Gal. & C. 2d M. B. | 91 | 750 | do | | 83½ |
| 4,000 | Han. & St. J. R. Bs. | 64¾ | 100 | do | s15 | 83¾ |
| 1,000 | Mich. S. & N. I. Bds | 62½ | 50 | do | b30 | 83¾ |
| 3,000 | D. & H. Ca. Bs '63. | 102 | 100 | Erie R. R. | s10 | 17¾ |
| 20 | Bank of New-York | 110 | 100 | do | s3 | 17¾ |
| 150 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | s30 75 | 50 | Hudson R. R. R. | s30 | 33½ |
| 200 | do | 75¼ | 200 | do | | 33¾ |
| 15 | Bank of America | 113 | 250 | Harlem R. | | 12 |
| 100 | National Bank | 108 | 100 | Harlem R. p. | b60 | 29 |
| 100 | Broadway Bank | 135 | 400 | Reading R. R. | | 51¼ |
| 25 | Am. Exchange Bk. | 105¾ | 1000 | do | s60 | 50¼ |
| 5 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 115½ | 50 | M. S. & N. I. RR. | b60 | 21¾ |
| 10 | Corn Exchange Bk. | 104 | 50 | do | | 21¾ |
| 20 | People's Bank | 104 | 200 | do | | 21¾ |
| 40 | Bank of Commerce. | 104 | 150 | do | b60 | 21¾ |
| 100 | Canton Co | b60 | 20¾ | 350 | M. S. & N. I. g. s. | 51¼ |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. Canal Co | 97¾ | 100 | do | b30 | 51¼ |
| 80 | Penn. Coal Co | 80¾ | 150 | do | s10 | 51¼ |
| 500 | Cl. & T. R. | b30 | 31¾ | 100 | Panama RR. | | 119¼ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 31¾ | 100 | Gal. & Chi. RR. | b10 | 71 |
| 185 | Ch. & Rock I. R. | 62¼ | 100 | do | b30 | 71 |
| 100 | do | s10 | 62¼ | 100 | do | | 73 |
| 50 | do | s30 | 62¼ | 100 | do | s10 | 73 |
| 200 | Mil. & Miss. R. | 13 | 100 | do | s30 | 73 |
| 50 | La C. & Mil. R. | | 37½ | 100 | do | | 73¼ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $9,000 | United St. 5s, '74 | 104¾ | 400 | Erie R. R. | s10 | 17¾ |
| 2,000 | United St. 5s, '65 | 104¾ | 50 | do | s30 | 17¾ |
| 8,000 | Mo. St. bs | 89¼ | 45 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. | | 51¾ |
| 1,000 | Cal. St. 6s, N. R. | 91½ | 150 | Mil. & Miss. R. | | 13 |
| 6,000 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | 100 | 100 | Reading R. R. | b30 | 61¼ |
| 17 | Am. Exchange Bk. | 100¾ | 200 | do | | 51¾ |
| 15 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 97 | 500 | do | s10 | 51¾ |
| 200 | do | s30 | 96¾ | 500 | do | | 51½ |
| 200 | New-Jersey Zinc | b30 | 7¾ | 25 | Panama R. R. | | 119¾ |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co | 89¼ | 100 | do | s60 | 119¼ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 89¼ | 200 | Gal. & Ch. R. R | b10 | 73¼ |
| 160 | do | s60 | 89 | 100 | do | s3 | 73¼ |
| 50 | do | s30 | 89¾ | 100 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | b60 | 31¾ |
| 850 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 93¼ | 100 | do | s3 | 31¾ |
| 800 | do | s10 | 93¾ | 100 | Chi. & R. L. R. R. | | 62¼ |
| 250 | do | b60 | 93¾ | 150 | do | s30 | 62 |
| 100 | Harlem R. R. | 12 | | | | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Winnebago R. 8s. | 42 | 150 Phenix Bank | 112½ |
| 2,000 | Duh. West. R. 10s. | 22 | 48 Bank of Com. | 103 103¼ |
| 15,000 | Clev. & Tol. R. 7s | 63½ | 25 Bank of North Am. | 112 |
| 1,000 | G. M. Ins. scp. of '58 | 53½ | 40 Bk. of the S. of L. N. Y. | 102½ |
| 700 | N. Y. M. I. scp. of '58 | 38 | 40 Merchants' Ex. Bk. | 104½ |
| 500 | Cal. 7s new bonds | 93½ | 30 National Bank | 108½ |
| 1,000 | La C. & Mil. R. 7s | 3 | 30 Hanover Bank | 89 |
| 2,000 | La C. & M. R. 7s, l. g. | 2½ | 25 Leather Man. Bank | 137½ |
| 1,000 | Memphis City 6s | 66 | 12 Sowery Fire In. Co. | 169 |
| 2,000 | Rac. & Mis. R. R. 8s | 40 | 15 Nassau Bank | 101½ |
| 2,000 | Mil. & Hor. R. 8s | 43 | 30 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 12¾ |
| 3,000 | Han'k Co., Ill. 8s | 63 | 30 Pacific M. S. Co | 90 |
| 1,000 | Watert'n Cor. 6s | 80 | 30 Am. Guano Co | $9 75 |
| 80 | Manhattan Co | 139¼ | 160 Am. Coal Co | $5 75 |

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The early dealings at the Stock Exchange, to-day, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which advanced 2½ ₱ cent., were rather tame, and this feeling continued until near the close of the printed list in the afternoon, when the whole market assumed a firmer tone, and so left off. The business in New-York Central opened at 83¾ ₱ cent., for which there was a decline to 83½@83⅝, and then a recovery to the opening price—latest sales 83¾ ₱ cent. The demand for Reading also improved in the afternoon, although one or two heavy options were put out in the forenoon for the *Bear* account, at 50¾ ₱ cent. The cash price closed 51⅜ ₱ cent. The Western Stocks were somewhat inactive, the prices varying but slightly through the day. At the close Rock Island was 62⅜; Galena, 73½; Toledo, 31⅜@⅝; Michigan Central, 52½; Michigan Southern, 21¼, and Illinois Central 75½ ₱ cent. Hudson, Harlem and Erie steady, at about yesterday's figures. In State Stocks business was done for cash in Missouris, at 89@89¼, and on sellers' option, 88¾ ₱ cent. Virginias were sold on sellers' option at 96½, while the cash price was 97 ₱ cent. The transactions were moderate in Railway Bonds. Illinois Construction, 91½, and Erics of 1875, at 47 ₱ cent. In City Bank shares the demand was good, and prices firm. Panama steady, at 119¼@½. The first call of Pacific Mail was at 87½, but the stock immediately rose up to 90¼ ₱ cent. It then returned to 89¼, and finally reached, a second time, to 90¼@90½ ₱ cent. The general market left off firm, after a pretty steady hammering through the day of New-York Central and Reading, as the leading speculations of the share list. The announcement from New-Orleans that the California packet of the 20th November left San Francisco with another $2,250,000 remittance in gold, of which about $1,800,000 will come to New-York early next week, assisted the good feeling at the close, in addition to which the Brokers to-day were offered Money, in repeated instances, at 3@3½ ₱ cent., by outside lenders, showing renewed tendency to very low rates as the year draws to a close. At Bank, the disposition in some prominent institutions is to take choice short-date paper from the Bill Brokers at 4@4½ ₱ cent., with considerable freedom, and loans upon first-class stocks have been made 60@90 days straight out at 4½@5 ₱ cent. Exchange for the *Africa* closed 109¼@109½ ₱ cent., steady. This steamer took out $187,000 in Bullion. We hear of no considerable amounts going South this week.

At the annual election of Directors for the New-York Central at Albany to-day, Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, of this City, was placed upon the ticket to fill the vacancy in the City Delegation previously existing, and as no other change was made the new Board will stand as follows:

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|---|---|
| Erastus Corning, Albany. | John V. L. Pruyn, Albany. |
| Dean Richmond, Buffalo. | John L. Schoolcraft, Albany. |
| John B. Chedell, Auburn. | Isaac Townsend, New-York. |
| Horace White, Syracuse. | L. Spraker, Pal. Bridge. |
| Alonzo C. Paige, Schen'dy. | Jacob Gould, Rochester. |
| Nathaniel Thayer, Boston. | Cornelius L. Tracy, Troy. |
| Charles H. Russell, New-York. | |

Mr. RUSSELL is a wealthy and well and favorably-known merchant of this City, retired from active business on his own account, but a prominent Director of the Bank of Commerce, and the Central Park Commission. He usually devotes close attention to whatever trust he consents to serve in.

We referred briefly in yesterday's notice of the financial features of the President's Message to the proposed restoration of specific duties. The following extract from the Message is entitled to further consideration:

"In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, *if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices*, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. *Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage.* Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury. Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and instead of subjecting it to an *ad valorem* duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty. By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but, if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested. I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve."

We deem it fortunate for the proper readjustment of the revenue system, that these suggestions come from the quarter they do. The opportunity is now afforded for taking the question out of party politics. The frauds upon the Customs and the mischiefs, as well as injustice to the American manufacturer, from the indiscriminate system of *ad valorems* which Mr. Secretary WALKER insisted upon in 1846, and which were continued—from no higher motive than party consistency—in 1857, have been a shameful evil from the start. The end, we hope, is near at hand. No one will suspect Mr. BUCHANAN of high protective opinions, and when *he* has made up a deliberate judgment that a fixed duty should be laid upon Iron and other articles of Foreign make and importation, capable of being weighed or measured for specific assessment, the necessity for the change ought to be concurred in by all parties in Congress, and will assuredly be welcomed by the whole country. This is no mere Pennsylvania view of the question, convenient for the Coal and Iron interests. It is a universal conviction, wherever, as in Pennsylvania and other manufacturing States, the competition between Home industry and Foreign labor, ought to be freed from sliding and fraudulent scales of duty, and wherever, as in New-York and the other commercial States, the American importer is entitled, by his very honesty of purpose, to conduct his business in strict accordance with the revenue laws of the country, to protection against the frauds of an arbitrary and irresponsible Foreign valuation. We desire to indulge no wholesale or particular implication of the integrity of the European manufacturer, or his agents or consignees on this side. We mean only to repeat, what is sufficiently notorious to nearly every merchant familiar with the Customhouse, and what the President, himself, reluctantly it may be, now concedes, that our *ad valorem* duties on Foreign valuation are shamefully abused by false or duplicate invoices, and on very many important articles, but partially collected, in consequence of these legal frauds. And in removing the abuse, the incidental security to the Home manufacturer against an ever-varying as well as vicious competition, will not be the least good effected by the reform.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Secretary CONN fails to enforce this view of the President, in his Report on the Finances. Indeed, this document altogether falls short in the practical ability which characterized the first Report of Mr. CONN in 1857. He volunteers a defence of the New Tariff as the cause of the crisis, which defence was scarcely called for. The first movement of that act preceded the crisis but seven weeks. It was in no reasonable sense an incident to it; much less a main cause. The embarrassment or revulsion, if you please, proved common to the whole commercial world; as intense in Great Britain as in the United States, and quite as paralyzing in Hamburg and South America as in either. Our Tariff system comes to be considered, therefore, in connection with the effect of the crisis upon our Government revenues. *They* have been suddenly cut down. They need to be raised. The Tariff is to be at least partially revised. In making *new* laws on the subject, Mr. BUCHANAN would reform *old* abuses, and correct a mischief common to the integrity of the Custom-house and the prosperity of the Factory and Forge. Mr. CONN evades this issue. He seems intensely solicitous that *no* incidental good shall come to the Home manufacturer, by any word or act of his. He would patch up, for another trial, his *ad valorem* schedules; retaining the sliding valuations for the convenience of the Foreign manufacturer. In selecting the dutiable articles, he would discriminate *against* Domestic labor. We quote his own words, in which he explicitly denies to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages which the President admits he is fairly entitled to, and this under the false guise of saving to the consumer:

"It is obvious that this is most effectually done *by taxing, in preference to others, such articles as are not produced in this country; and among articles produced here, those in which the home product bears the least proportion to the quantity imported, are the fittest for taxation.* The reason is, that, in taxing articles *not* made in the country, the whole sum taken from the consumer goes into the Treasury; while in the other class the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported, but on the quantity made at home. This last tax is paid, not to the Treasury, but to the manufacturer, thereby rendering such a duty not only more burdensome, but grossly unequal, the home producer being benefited at the expense of the consumer."

He next flies in the face of the Executive recommendation of specific duties, not by logical deductions against it, drawn from the comparative and significant facts with which the records of his own Department abound, but by a side thrust at the Whig tariff of 1842, "the distinguishing features of which were specific duties and *minimum* valuations." And finally he adheres to *ad valorems*, for reasons which every smuggler of French Wines and German Cloths must deem conclusive—for no one else will;

"At present the appraiser is called upon to ascertain the value of the article in the principal markets of the country from which it is bought. The data upon which he is to make up his judgment are: 1st.—The prices current which every commercial community supplies. 2d.—The information to be derived from the communications of Consuls and other commercial agents. 3d.—*The invoice of the importer, made under oath*, and also made in view of heavy penalties incurred for fraud and under-valuation. 4th—*A comparison of the invoices of the various importers engaged in the same business*, and not unfrequently of the same date. 5th.—The experience derived from daily examinations of the character, value, and price of the article.

These, *with other ordinary channels of information common to the public*, furnish, it would seem, ample means for the correct and faithful discharge of the duty."

The select society at Clinton Hall for the diffusion of useful information on Bullion and Currency have evidently impressed their views of the "Credit element" on some of our cotemporaries. That all Deposits in Bank over and above the 20 or 30 ₱ cent. in Bullion are "a fiction," is now treated as a fact. If the Deposit line goes up $850,000, it is the mere invention of the antecedent Discount line. And if the Discount line goes up $850,000, it is a pure fiction of the "Credit element"—the result of inscribing weak or worthless papers on the "Bank ledger." The proof of all this

# The New-York Times.

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## Trial for the Defence.

### MR. BENNETT IN SELF-JUSTIFICATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858.

The divorce case of BENNETT *vs.* BENNETT grows more spicy. The best part of it is to come. Mr. BENNETT, respondent, was put on the stand at ten o'clock to-day, and his direct examination occupied all the time after 12 o'clock. He will be subjected to a very rigid cross-examination, Mrs. BENNETT being represented by ex-Judge BLACKMAN, one of the most skilful lawyers in the State. He scores the witnesses in a dreadful way.

The array of counsel in the case is very strong. For the plaintiff, Judge BLACKMAN and the Hon. RALPH R. INGERSOLL; for the defence, Ex-Governor DUTTON, Ex-Governor BALDWIN and GIDEON H. WATTLES, Esq., son-in-law of Governor DUTTON. The Court-room is thronged all day, fully one-half of the spectators being ladies.

The parties to the case are by no means equally matched. Mrs. MARY A. BENNETT is very pretty. She is small in stature, lively in expression, has a silvery voice, brilliant dark eyes, very dark hair, delicate hands, and regular features. She is seated by her counsel, attired in a dark dress, a straw-bonnet with heavy veil, the latter kept over her face, a Stella shawl, and dark kids. She occasionally prompts her counsel. The lady was formerly a milliner-girl in New-Haven, married the Doctor to please her friends, and has obtained the reputation, since this trial began, of being the shrewdest and readiest witness ever seen in this latitude in the witness-box. Court and Bar unite in this testimony.

Dr. BENNETT is a little man, with jet black hair standing up all over his head, a heavy black beard and moustaches, a restless, small black eye, and gives his testimony as if he had a sponge in his throat. It is nearly impossible to hear him, and he can hear nobody without having a question shouted at him—being very deaf.

I find the popular sympathy is all on the side of the Doctor. The case will last the week out, and probably longer.

### CONCLUSION OF WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[*From the New Haven Morning News, Dec.* 9.]

*Mrs. Penfield*, sister of Dr. Bennett—I am the wife of Andrew Penfield; remember that Dr. and Mrs. B. boarded at our house; they came to my house late in the afternoon, and she told me that she walked the room and talked hard to the Doctor; she said she did not like me, and did not like the place, and the Doctor must provide a new one. [The witness had a paper in her hand, from which she read her testimony, and the counsel objected to it.] "My brother is in limited circumstances." He owed my husband for board, for a horse, and many little things which he had while at our house; I think the debt was not far from $200; it was paid some time after they left us; I told Mrs. B. when she came there that I kept but one girl, and could not see to her room: she was very much displeased; I told her that I could not do her washing, but that she might have my tubs and anything the house afforded; Mrs. B. said she did not marry the Doctor to work; she took care of her room while at our house, but never worked at the pills, and never kept the books, as there were none to keep. She did her washing while with us. The Doctor asked her once, when he was going away, to oversee the girls, and she was very much displeased. She called the Doctor mean, and such things. If I can remember, she talked to the Doctor almost every day about the washing and taking care of her room. I presume it was in her presence that he said he didn't care to have her do such work. He said he did not wish her to work at making pills. I never knew him to speak unkindly to her while there, and I think he was generally very attentive. There were times when he could not leave his business to go with her for a day or two. He was considerably occupied with his business. I heard her ask my husband for our horse to ride, and told her what I thought the consequences would be, and she said that was what she wished. She said if she could not have our horse she knew where she could get one. That she knew of a very hard-going horse, and she should go for it herself; she got the horse, and did ride; she gave me to understand what she wanted the horse for; she wished the Doctor to get her some medicines, and he would not; she went away with the Doctor, and I think she came to New-Haven; I do not know positively, but think she did get medicines; the Doctor felt bad about it, as he did not wish to have her do so; I do not know that she got anything more at my house, as I told her I did not wish such things done there; she said she could go to New-York; I went into her room one day and saw some medicine on the table, and took it up and said it was something Doctor had for his pills; she said the Doctor if it was not; he nodded and laughed, and said it was; he said it was ergot; there was nothing more said about it, as I remember; I never saw Mrs. B. until after she was married; she used to say she never loved the Doctor, and because she had no home, she married him; the quilt frames were not heavy, and I have frequently carried them myself across the street. She gave no parties at our house except evenings when we were absent from home; when the family were absent, the apprentice boys would sit in her room, and it was not very pleasant to have the girl taken from her work, to sit in Mrs. Bennett's room; I have not visited the family much since they left our house, though I called a few times in Dixwell and Brown streets; I thought they had things comfortable to live, but Mrs. Bennett was not happy; Mrs. Bennett said the Doctor did not provide, and wanted her to work, &c., in Dixwell-street they had everything to set a table nice, and had plenty of provisions; every time I visited her there was something out of order; she was continually finding fault with the Doctor; she manifested a coldness; the house in George-street was supplied with abondance; Dr. Bennett never spoke of Mrs. Bennett's faults to me; he treated her as men ordinarily treat their wives, and tried to hide anything unpleasant.

*Cross examined*—I have visited the house in George-street; I did not go into the kitchen, and judge, from what was on the table, that the supply was abundant; when I went to the house, the house was heated by a furnace, and was very pleasantly warmed; the children were dressed in white; in Brown-street, everything was comfortable; I do not know who sawed the wood; the house was heated by stoves and coal; I do not know how Mrs. B. did her baking, or where she got her wood; the quilt-frames were owned jointly between Mrs. Platt and myself; I think I know that Mrs. Bennett used my quilt-frames, instead of Mrs. Platt's, who lived across the street; I may have visited the sleeping apartments of Mrs. B. once a day, and perhaps not as often as that; I saw some medicine on the table in her room; the table stood between the two front windows; I am not positive she said she got it in New-Haven; I have told this story to my three sisters, and may have told others; I did not see her take the medicine; when she went to New-Haven, she went with the Doctor; Mrs. B. obtained the horse to ride of a Mr. Bennett; it was an old horse, and a hard-going horse; she might have been gone two hours when she went to ride; I wrote this paper yesterday afternoon; I told Mr. Sanford I couldn't remember these things; I never was in such a place; it was written with Mr. Sanford's consent; it was written in the Doctor's room; do not believe Mrs. B. ever cleaned out the Doctor's office; the girls used always to sweep it; have a sister Ellen married; am confident that Mrs. St. Clair was married after Mrs. Bennett; she was not with me only for a few weeks after she was married; Mrs. B. did all the washing for the family; she washed the sheets and pillow-cases as a general thing; my girl carried the water for Mrs. B.; never suggested Mrs. B. to carry suds among the trees; Dr. Bennett was in debt for his board about one year and a half when he was married; I supposed nature gave the Doctor the invention for his medicine; Mrs. B. said a few moments after she went up stairs that she did not like me or the place, and he must provide another place; I am the sister of Dr. Bennett; Mrs. Bennett told me when she came to my house that she was 18 years of age; I made no remarks to Mrs. B. when she told me she did not like me or the place; she was not obliged to stay.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

*Cross-examination of Mrs. Penfield*—(Concluded from yesterday.)

Q.—What were the motives of Mrs. Bennett in marrying Dr. Bennett? A.—To better her condition; my brother was exceedingly embarrassed at the time.

Q.—Did she say it would improve her condition in life? A.—I did not hear her say so.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett represent to Mrs. Bennett, prior to their marriage, that he was the heir-at-law to an estate of $500,000? A.—I never heard of it.

Q.—When did you make out the memorandum from which you testified yesterday? A.—The day before yesterday, and since I have been in this room I have been thinking of it, and noting things down as they came into my mind.

Q.—Did anybody furnish you the testimony taken in the cause, from which to make that memorandum? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nobody? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Didn't you read the newspapers? A.—Yes, I had the newspapers.

Counsel for defence objected to this line of examination.

Counsel for plaintiff retorted, and a warm passage ensued, which was checked by the Court.

Q.—Why did you omit the name of Mr. Sanford in your former testimony? A.—I did not think it essential.

Q.—Why did you think it unnecessary? A.—I didn't think anything about it.

Q.—Did Mr. Sanford make any suggestions to you? A.—None whatever; I am entirely independent of Mr. Sanford.

Q.—How often did Mr. Sanford see you while you were occupying your brother's room? A.—Every day; perhaps more than once a day.

Q.—Has he talked with you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Has he talked with you about this case? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were always treated well by your brother when you went to see him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Always? A.—Yes.

Q.—Always? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever look up your bonnet and shawl?

*The Court*—Is this essential?

*Mr. Blackman*—We propose to show the relations existing between witness and the Doctor.

A.—He took my bonnet and shawl away, because I was going away, and he did not wish me to go; he did not intend to injure my feelings.

Q.—And that is the whole explanation, is it, Madame; you have told all the circumstances? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now I ask you, Madame, if he did not look up your things, because you went there to get his receipt for making pills? A.—While there, I asked for his receipt, for my brother, on my own responsibility.

Q.—Did you get it? A.—No.

Q.—Did he hand that receipt to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he not tell you after a time that you could have that receipt for your brother, provided your brother did not use the name of Dr. Bennett? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Now I ask you the question, whether he did not look up your bonnet and shawl till you had given him the receipt? A.—No, Sir; I had no receipt; he did not wish me to feel unpleasant.

Q.—What did you feel unpleasant about? A.—It was business about my brother.

[Counsel for defence objected that the question was irrelevant.]

*Mr. Blackman*—The witness gives her reason for staying away from her brother's house, because his wife was obnoxious to social intercourse. I argue that her state of feeling towards the respondent is proper matter for a test question on cross-examination.

*The Court*—Inquiry has been made to show that there was a difficulty with the Doctor; the question now is, what was the difficulty. You have gone far enough to indicate the state of feeling between the parties, and side-issues should be avoided.

Q.—You say the Doctor put some of your garments where you could not get them; now will you be good enough to state whether Mrs. Bennett did not procure them for you? A.—I do not remember; she may have done so.

Q.—How long did he keep them from you? A.—Perhaps ten minutes; perhaps half an hour.

Q.—You did not carry a cane, did you?

*Counsel for defance*—What is the object of that question?

*Mr. Blackman*—I merely ask if she did carry a cane; a man carries one set of garments, and a woman another.

A.—I did not.

*Mr. Blackman*—Very well.

Q.—Did your brother, when he was living at your house, attend public worship? A.—Not very often, on account of his headache.

Q.—Did you ever know that Mrs. Bennett requested him to do so, and he refused? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—During the residence of Mrs. Bennett at your house, did she assist you in your affairs? A.—She did.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett treat you with incivility in New-Haven when you called upon her? A.—She was cold and showed indifference; I would like to state what Mrs. Bennett did.

Q.—The question I put to you was whether she treated you with civility? A.—I could not say that it was incivility, but she treated me coolly and showed indifference.

Q.—Didn't hide your things? A.—No.

Q.—Gave you enough to eat? A.—Yes.

Q.—Kept you warm? A.—The house was well heated.

Q.—Mrs. Bennett was cold-blooded, then?

Counsel for defence objected; Ex-Governor Dutton, for one, wouldn't submit to such questions.

*Mr. Blackman*—I only wanted to know what it is; witness says Mrs. Bennett was cold and indifferent, but these are negative terms, and I wanted to know what witness meant; have I not a right to know whether the witness' difficulties with Mrs. Bennett were not traceable to physical causes, arising from the fact that Mrs. Bennett was cold-blooded?

The Court overruled the question.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Bennett salute you with kindness when you arrived there? A.—I do not think on all occasions it could be called kindness.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Bennett ask you, on almost all occasions to stay longer with her? A.—No; she did not want me to stay longer.

*Direct resumed*—Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett offer to assist you in domestic affairs? A.—She kindly helped me to wash my dishes for some days when I was not well.

Q.—State what wardrobe Mrs. Bennett brought to your house. A.—She came in the black dress she was married in; the Doctor went directly and bought her a calico for a morning dress; all the outside dress she had, was an old dress and a tattered skirt.

Q.—In Mrs. Newman's affidavit she says you stated that Mrs. Bennett was an affectionate wife; was that so? A.—I never said nor thought that Mrs. Bennett was an affectionate wife.

Q.—Who was present when you went to her house in New-Rochelle? A.—Her girl only was there; my husband and myself took dinner there.

Q.—Did you remonstrate with Mrs. Bennett about riding on horseback? A.—I did; she said she had been to take a ride; her face was very red; I told her it was dangerous, or would injure her constitution; she said she would try it again, as she would not be troubled with children; she said she hoped she had accomplished it; if not, she would try something else.

*Cross-examined*—Q.—Did she bring any traveling-bag containing clothing to your house? A.—No.

Q.—Did she wear a dress of yours? A.—Yes; a morning dress, which she wore for two weeks.

Q.—You say she had only an old dress and a tattered skirt? A.—Yes; I did not see her have any other clothing when she first came.

Q.—Who bought her the calico dress? A.—I do not know; I only knew that she had it.

*Mrs. Levi D. Perry*, sworn—[This lady is a sister of Dr. Bennett; an intelligent woman, but was confused, and bungled her testimony.]—Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett ever complain to you about the Doctor? A.—She told me she did not like the Doctor, and had married him against her will.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Bennett about labeling pill boxes? A.—We were on very friendly terms; I heard the Doctor ask her to oversee the work while he was away; she said she must prepare for house-keeping; the Doctor told her he would rather not go to house-keeping, but that, if they boarded, the board-bill could run, as Brother Penfield wouldn't want the money immediately; she said she would not touch the darned pills—that was her phrase.

*Mr. Blackman*—That was all, eh—the darned pills?

A.—Yes; the darned pills.

Q.—Did you know anything of this difficulty afterwards? A.—I knew nothing more; what I heard afterwards I heard from my sister.

Q.—Did you visit them in New-York when they went there? A.—I called upon them there; stayed two or three hours; did not take a meal there; I supposed they were living according to their means.

Q.—Did you visit them at New-Rochelle? A.—Yes; I went there with my husband; I got the idea that the Doctor's business was increasing, for they lived in better style.

Q.—Did you visit them in Cherry-street, New-Haven? A.—I did; they were then living in rooms, and boarded at the hotel; I took a meal at the hotel with them; I saw her leave her child at home, and take a basket to the hotel with her, in which she took back from the hotel the food she thought the child needed.

Q.—Did she ever go away and leave the child? A.—Yes; I told her I thought she would feel uneasy about leaving a child so young alone; she said if she had to take the child with her she wouldn't go; she said there was no comfort in taking children when she went away; she said she did not want children.

Q.—Did she say anything else? A.—Yes; she said, "I'd rather die than have them."

Q.—Did she say anything more? A.—Nothing, except that she didn't want children.

Q.—State what you know about Mrs. Bennett asking her husband for a shawl? A.—I went to visit them in New-Haven while they were living in Dixwell-street; I went to town to purchase a crape shawl, and told Mrs. Bennett what I came for, and when the Doctor came in, she said he ought to go and buy two shawls, one for her and one for me; the Doctor said he could not spare the money, but told her that if she liked, she would give me one of her dresses, which she did.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mrs. Bennett complain of the Doctor? A.—I was never in her presence without hearing complaints about the Doctor; she told me the circumstances of his requiring her to go down stairs and clean his boots; she said she told him she would not; he said it was her place to do it, and she said it wasn't; she said the boots needed cleaning because the Doctor had been attending to the child, and his boots became soiled while he was doing that; the Doctor insisted that it was her place to clean his boots, and when she refused he wiped them on the carpet; I saw Mrs. Bennett purchase some perfumery afterwards, and asked where she got the money for such things; she said, "When I go shopping I tell him more than the full value of the article, and save the remainder."

Q.—Did you visit them when they were living in George-street, New-Haven? A.—I did; Mrs. Bennett and I went into the garden, and made up some bouquets; she had some vases in the parlor; we went up into her room, when the girl came up and said the grocery man was at the door, and Mrs. Bennett said she did not know that she wanted anything; the girl came up again and said the Doctor had seen the man, and sent him away; Mrs. Bennett seemed very angry, and said, "I wish he would let my affairs alone; I *will* have something now;" she went down stairs, saw the Doctor, and began scolding at him; she said, "Doctor, you are always interfering in my affairs; I wish you would let my kitchen alone; I never have interfered in your affairs, but I *shall* now;" she repeated this several times.

Q.—Did the Doctor say anything in reply? A.—Nothing, more than "*Hum*—well;" it was unpleasant for the time till we sat down at table; she then scolded at him again; she told him she did not thank him for meddling with her affairs, and repeated that she hadn't meddled with his affairs before, but would do so now; she got up from the table, and as she passed out of the room went up to the Doctor, stooped over him, and said, "Doctor, I never have interfered with your affairs, but now I shall;" she then went up stairs, leaving the Doctor and me at the table; I heard a noise up stairs in the Doctor's office, and mistrusted what was going on; I looked at the Doctor to see if he heard it; Mrs. Bennett came down stairs again, and said, "Doctor, I have never interfered with your affairs before, *but now I have*;" the Doctor replied by saying, "Hum—well," and went on eating; the Doctor turned to me and said, "Emily, she is angry because I turned the groceryman away;" says he, "there is plenty in the house; there is twice as much as we want;" he asked me to look into the kitchen, to see the meat there was in the house; I saw the meat there: it was corned beef.

Q.—What then? A.—After Mrs. Bennett came down, the Doctor went up stairs, and in a short time came down again, looking very angry; I have never seen him so much so before or since; he turned and looked at her and me, and said, "D—n it, d—n it," repeating it twice; once he said, "G—d d—n it;" he then asked me to go up stairs and see what she had done; I went up, and a more disorderly room I never beheld; she had taken all his large books and thrown them upon the floor; his bills and receipts were all pulled out of their places; she had turned everything in the room helter-skelter.

Q.—What happened afterwards? A.—Mrs. Bennett came to me during the afternoon, and asked me to take a look at the parlors; she said, "Just see what the Doctor has been doing;" I went down to see, and noticed that everything was turned out of its place; this was the same day as the affair before mentioned; Mr. Babbitt called in, and Mrs. Bennett seemed rather confused to know what to do; she asked me to take Mr. Babbitt into the parlor, and tell him we had been painting, and that everything was in confusion; I did so; Mr. Babbitt stayed a few minutes, and then left; afterwards Mrs. Bennett came to me, laughing, and said the Doctor had come to her and said he was very sorry he had done what he did; that he cried, and asked her to overlook it.

Q.—Well, what then? A.—Nothing; that was the end of that scene.

*Mr. Blackman*—It is the end of the scene, but the curtain don't fall. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you know that the Doctor was in the habit of swearing? A.—I never heard him swear until after he was married.

Q.—Did you see anything more of Mrs. Bennett? A.—No; I ceased going there, because I was tired of hearing her complain of his folks and relatives.

Q.—Did you ever hear her say anything about taking medicines to procure miscarriage? A.—Yes; she said she had, and would do it again; she said she did not want children.

Q.—Did you see anything more of Mrs. Bennett? A.—No; I saw very little of her after this. I was never in her society, after she was married, unless she was talking against the Doctor, or the family. Wish I had against her was that she was always talking in that way.

*Cross-examined*—Q.—You spoke of Mrs. Bennett's complaining against her husband; what were those complaints? A.—She used to tell me he was ugly, and would not go with her where she wanted to go; she used to want to go to parties, and he did not want to go.

Q.—Anything else? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Oh, you can remember something else, I guess? A.—She said he wasn't kind, wasn't willing to get all the things she wanted.

Q.—Anything else? A.—I can't recall anything else.

Q.—Oh, do!—a little more. [Laughter.]

*Witness* (hesitating)—I can't call them up.

Q.—You say, Ma'am, these particular things you have mentioned are all you can recollect? A.—There were several things, but I cannot call them up.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett complain to you that her husband offered her only sister $50 to have improper intercourse with her? A.—She did.

[The remainder of this question was withheld for private examination.]

Q.—Will you describe, as nearly as you are able, the condition of the parlor when you saw it. A.—The tables were turned round; the chairs were laid down on the floor; the bouquets were taken out of the vases, and the vases laid down on their sides; there was no injury to anything.

Q.—The Doctor was careful not to damage his property? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know when those things were capsized in the parlors? A.—No, Sir; she came to me and told me it was done.

Counsel for defence objected.

*Mr. Blackman*—Wait a moment;—if you can't keep still, keep as still as you can, gentlemen. [Laughter.]

The Court recommended the gentleman to avoid these personalities.

Q.—Was it done that day? A.—Yes; it was all done the same day; the parlor things were capsized in the middle of the afternoon, not a great while after dinner.

Q.—Where was the Doctor? A.—In the afternoon he was about the house a good deal.

Q.—You say you heard Mrs. Bennett speak of the "darned pills;" did you ever hear her swear on any other occasion? A.—She told me once the Doctor was worse than the devil.

Q.—That you didn't call swearing? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You testified that you never heard Dr. Bennett swear till after he was married; do you intend it to be inferred that he acquired the habit of swearing from Mrs. Bennett? A.—I have stated the fact; I don't know what your inference may be.

(Counsel discussed the subject of swearing. The Court checked them.)

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett, when you visited her, give her child's cradle to you for your child? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Bennett complain to you that Dr. Bennett had kicked her out of bed, because she had lent you her cradle to put your infant in, and had taken her child to bed with her?

Q.—What do you know of their means while they were living in New-York? A.—I said I supposed they were living according to their means.

Q.—If the Doctor was in receipt of $50 a day net profits of his business, were they living according to their means while in New-York, in your judgment? A.—The Doctor was in debt; he owed my brother $200.

Q.—Fifty dollars a day would pay off your brother's debt in four days, would it not? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Did they have servants? A.—No; they lived in two rooms.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett require his wife to work at the pills two months after they were married? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did she work at the pills to your knowledge? A.—Yes, at Mrs. Penfield's and two other places.

Q.—Did she ever work at the boxes? A.—I never saw her take the boxes in her hand; I knew nothing of it till I saw it in the newspapers.

TESTIMONY OF DR. GEORGE BENNETT, THE DEFENDANT.

*Dr. George Bennett*, defendant in the case, was sworn. [He labors under the infirmity of deafness, and spoke in a muffled voice and an incoherent manner, so that it was nearly impossible to hear him at the length of the table. To expedite the Doctor's movements, Ex Governor Dutton stationed himself by the witness chair, and put his questions on the examination-in-chief in a loud voice. Intense curiosity prevailed, and the Court-room was perfectly silent, except when some comical part of the testimony moved the mirth of the audience.]

*Mr. Dutton*—Dr. Bennett, proceed to give your evidence from the date of your marriage.

*Dr. Bennett*—When we were married I was in debt; I owed $200 to my brother-in-law, and $400 to Mr. Hosborn; I had been in the pill business for two or three years before I was married; I became acquainted with my wife through a neighbor of ours; she came over there two or three times, and I got acquainted with her there; I thought it would pay to go over to Birmingham, where she lived, to see her. [Laughter.] I did not go very often, for I was in debt, and could not spend much time in courting. [Laughter.]

*Mr. Dutton*—Never mind about that, Sir; you need not be particular. State what occurred after your wedding tour.

*Witness*—I calculated to be gone some two weeks, but we returned in three or four days; I took my wife to a place I had prepared for her, in my sister's house at Stepney; when we arrived there I went up to our room; it was the front chamber on the second floor; she spoke to me and said she did not want to stay there; she wanted to know why I had taken her there, and said she did not like the look of things; I was rather confused; I expected to hear more pleasant words; I don't know that I said anything; I felt rather bad about it; I thought some kind words would make it all right; I had made an engagement with Mr. Squires to go to Nichols' farm. [Witness here branched out into a dissertation on Mrs. Bennett's conduct before marriage. His testimony on this point was as follows:] Before we were married, I found that on one occasion she had gone with a young gentleman and left me alone; I thought it was hardly right that I should have been served that way, and the next time that Mr. Squires came over I told him of it; I told him that I felt it was a little hard; I said I was perfectly willing to have the engagement broken up, if she chose to have it so, and that perhaps she did prefer it; Mr. Squires told me he would see about it; I was so anxious that I met him half way when he returned from seeing her; I was obliged to go to Huntington: got out of my wagon and walked to the top of a hill, and met Mr. Squires; he told me he had spoken to Mary about it, and that she seemed quite dissatisfied; she said that if I had the engagement broken up it would be the ruin of her; she went on very roughly about it.

Q.—Did you inform your wife, before your marriage, where you were to live? A.—I told her we should be obliged to live at Stepney, at my sister's, for a short time.

Q.—Now state the occurrences at Stepney? A.—One or two weeks after we went there. I asked Mrs. Bennett if she would clean up the pill-room. She said she did not marry me with the idea that she had got to work, and that, furthermore, she wouldn't work. From what she said, and the way she looked, I came to the conclusion that it would be so, and I either cleared the pill-room myself or one of the girls did it; I am not positive which. A few weeks after we were married Mrs. Bennett told me she had written to a lady in Birmingham, to know what physician there was who could regulate certain matters. I saw the lady's answer. She wrote to my wife to tell her the physician's name and where he lived. I do not know what became of the letter. The physician is now living in New-Haven.

Q.—Was anything said between you and Mrs. Bennett on the same subject? A.—Yes; she seemed very much agitated about the matter, and said she did not want to go on so; I said nothing particular about it.

[Witness here began to talk very rapidly, heedless or unhearing the attempts of counsel on the other side to put down his answers. A funny episode was the consequence.

*Judge Blackman*—Governor Dutton can you stop him? Plug him up! We want to get down his answers. [Laughter.]

*Mr. Dutton*—(shouting to witness)—[Wait, Doctor! And the Doctor held up for a brief season.]

Q.—Did you say any thing about the means to produce the desired effect? A.—No; my wife wanted money to go to New-Haven; I gave her some and she went: I did not go; she returned, and I learned that she had something to produce the effect; time rolls on, and she goes over to my father and tells my aged mother about it, and she tells her "I wouldn't do thus and so."

Mr. Blackman (getting into a fog again by witness' confused narration) stopped the questioning to have two or three queries put again. "Please go back to the plaintive part, Sir!" [Laughter.]

*Witness*—She tells my aged mother about it, and my mother tells her she shouldn't do thus and so, and feels very badly about it.

Q.—Were you present at this conversation? A.—I was; she tells her that I had told her to paste pill-boxes and clean the pill-room, and that I wouldn't fetch water and assist her in the washing; at other times she had spoken to my mother in similar ways in my presence.

Q.—Tell the rest of the story about the medicine? A.—I don't recollect more particulars; only that she was in the habit of taking it; I had given her to understand that she had better not, and I preferred that she should not, and told her so; I did carry water for her two or three times; I did not always carry it because I had not much strength, and I had debts to pay, and all my strength was required in my business, so that I might progress for the purpose of securing my comfort and hers; the water wanted for washing was got in the kitchen, and was drawn by a pump; the boiler we used was an ordinary tin boiler, set in the stove; I used to go over home quite often, and my wife objected; she said I would go over home every day or two; my home was about two miles across lots, and a little further around; I never took any notice about domestic affairs generally; never noticed whether I went more on washing days than any other; I took no pains to go on washing days; I went because I loved to go to my home; I was attached to my home, and if it hadn't been for my paternal home and my business, I should have spent all my time with my wife; she says she worked some weeks while at Stepney in pasting pill-boxes; she is certainly mistaken there; she did not do it; I never saw her work at pill-boxes, and I know it never was done; she says she asked me to go after quilt frames, and to carry them home, and that I refused; I do not recollect about that; she might have done so; I recollect she was visiting at a neighbor's, and I came over from Bethel; and if I recollect right, I beckoned her out; she came out, and I told her I should like to have her come home, and she came; I told her to come as quick as she could; I had no horse then—(after a pause)—of my own; at Stepney I asked her to oversee the work in my absence; I was obliged to go down to New-York, once in a week or two weeks; she became very much excited at being asked to do such things; said she did not come there to do such things, and furthermore that she wouldn't work; while at Stepney, she asked me to let her go home; I told her I would like her to go, but it was impossible; I went to New-York, and came back the same day, went home, ran up stairs, supposing she would be there, wanted to see her very much, and found she had gone; somebody in the house told me her brother had been there and carried her home to his house; she stayed at her brother's a week, and as it happened I felt very lonely; I hurried up my business so as to go over for her; I went over for her, and drove very fast, for I wanted to see her very much; [laughter;] I was surprised to find when I got over there that she had been very sick, so much so that she could not return with me; she didn't tell me what the matter was; I had to guess it all; from what I had read of medicine in medical works, I imagined what was the matter; she had a physician there; my own opinion was that she had been relieved from that which she ought not to have been relieved of.

Q.—State what you know about the bonnet affair? A.—It was not only the bonnet, but other things; she not only wanted a bonnet, but was destitute of every thing; I was obliged before I got married to give her her wedding dress; it was impossible for me to get the things she wanted; I never said I would not have any of her d—d extravagance; I believe I did give her something; I believe a dress: she had nothing except a wedding dress I gave her, and what she borrowed.

[Recess till 2 o'clock.]

Mrs. B. told me she would go down to New-York and look up a place if I would let her have the money, and she would stay with my cousin; I told her that in a day or two I would go down and assist her, but at that time I could not go; she went; my mother came to see us after she went to New-York; my mother told me "George, you ought to have gone down with her," and I told her what I told my wife, that in a day or two I could have gone down with her; my wife said she had been looking about in New-York for a place, and had seen several places, but none of them suited; after I went down to New-York, I went with my wife, and we secured a place in Sixteenth-street; there were two rooms; she was perfectly satisfied at the time; we fitted up the rooms, and she seemed very pleasant, and for all that I knew to the contrary, she was satisfied; I believe we paid $100 for the rooms; we had no girl, and I always lit the fire until after a time we got a girl; the house was as good as my circumstances could afford; before we had a girl, I got coal and water and everything that was needed, and did everything that was needful; she speaks of my having urged her to get up and go about the room after her being confined three days; such is not the fact; I usually went down to the Post-Office almost always on foot for exercise, and one day I came home very hungry, and found that the cranberries had been burnt, and I spoke a little impatient, and told her I was sorry; I never boxed her ears; she forgets about that; she speaks of my putting the bed clothes over the baby; I never did such a thing.

Q.—Still what did occur? A.—I cannot distinctly recollect about the baby being in the matter at all; I do recollect about taking some part of the clothes off and laying them on the floor, and the baby may have been lying on the floor, and some of the clothes may have fallen on it; I never undertook to do such a thing, and never smothered it unless it was with kisses; [laughter] my health began to fail me, and in the Spring I told my wife I should like to go to New-Rochelle; I do not recollect sending away the nurse when the child was two weeks old; the nurse may have gone away; she was in poor health, and did not live long; we got a girl after the nurse left; we went to New-Rochelle on account of my health; I hired a pretty little cottage there from a gentleman by the name of Mr. Hanks, for one year; that was in the centre of the village; we came there, and I was looking for the trunk; the hacks had all gone; I was sorry about it.

Q.—She stated that you promised to give her a beautiful piano if she would allow you to give laudanum to the child? A.—I do not recollect anything about it.

[The paper sent to witness by Mrs. Bennett, containing poetry, on their wedding anniversary, was here put in. Mrs. Bennett acknowledged the handwriting—it is a very pretty female hand—and Gov. Dutton read the effusion as follows:]

A year thy heart has been my home—
One short, one blissful year—
And need I tell thee now thou art
E'en to my soul more dear
Than when, half trembling, half afraid,
To thee I gave my hand,
And left my own to seek with thee
A home in a stranger land.
I need not tell thee—well thou knowest
All, all that I would say—
That deeper, stronger's grown my love,
With every passing day,
Till thon unto my wayward heart
Art as the sun to earth,
And linked with thee my every joy
And every hope has birth.
There's nought on earth like wedded bliss,
Where hearts with hands are twined.
Thank Heaven! that thine with mine is thus
In holy faith combined;
And oh! that I may worthy grow
Of love so true as thine,
And help to share thine every care,
As thou hast done of mine.
Then, husband mine, I'm wholly thine;
Through all earth's weal and woe
Our cares, our hopes, our ways are one,
And "where thou goest, I go."

From your own MARY.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1850.

*Witness resumed*—I was sorry, at New-Rochelle, that the hacks were gone, for Mrs. Bennett was not able to go on foot; however, I did ask her to let me carry the baby—but she, like many mothers, preferred to carry it herself; the house was not ready, until we went to Port Chester, the next depôt; I carried the baby; we stayed a few days at Port Chester, and returned to New-Rochelle, and fitted up a house; I went down to the packet after our furniture. We got fitted up and lived pleasantly. The house was not cleaned or whitewashed; I don't know whether Mrs. Bennett did it; a few weeks passed away, and it came to be fishing time; I got fishing-poles for myself and Mrs. B. and we went out fishing together. [Witness was proceeding to narrate all the incidents of the fishing excursion, when the Court interfered, deciding that such evidence did not go to prove the case.] We connected ourselves with the Methodist Church; Mrs. Bennett sat in the choir, and was very much delighted; we used to sing a great deal together at home; I used to take care of baby when Mrs. B. went out visiting; *I may have thrown mashed potatoes at Mrs. Bennett*, but I only meant to throw them off my plate, not at her; I did not whip my child when it was three weeks old; I am not in the habit of whipping my children; no doubt, when I was tending it, the little thing cried, I not knowing how to stop it; I do not recollect that my wife kept my books at New-Rochelle; she assisted me in making books out of letter-paper, scraps of leather and pasteboard; I had only some two letters a week to have copied; I forget all about refusing to let her have paper to write verses upon; I never refused her paper; when Mrs. Bennett and her sister wanted me to go to the Episcopal Church, I said I was not in the habit of going to that Church; Mrs. Bennett said just before this, that she would not go to the Methodist Church because they were hooting and hollering and falling down; and it was just after this that I said I would not go to the Episcopal Church, nor to the grog-shop; we stayed in New-Rochelle till Fall, although I had hired a house till Spring; Mrs. Bennett said it was so unpleasant in New-Rochelle that she did not want to stay; she came and pleaded with me; I told her she had better not go to New-York; she asked me to let her have money, and she would go and stay with her sister in New-Haven; she did go to New-Haven, and in a day or two I followed; we got a place in Brown-street, the lower part of a house; we always had plenty here, groceries and other things; while we lived in Brown-street, Mr. H., a portrait painter, called on me, and persuaded me to have the portraits of my baby and my wife painted; my wife started to go to New-York, the girl with her; the girl took the baby and I the carpet-bag; I think I asked if she had her rubbers on, as it was quite wet; she said No; I told her it would not do to get her feet wet, and offered her mine, which I had on; I used to wear delicate, pretty rubbers; I used frequently to wear her slippers, which fitted my feet; she said she wouldn't put the rubbers on; the more I tried to urge her, the more determined she was, and I told her, "If you don't put them on I shall not go down;" she said, "Well, I'll take the carpet-bag; she did take the bag, and told me she did not care whether I went or not; I returned, and she went on; I thought she would come back, but I was mistaken, for when she was a little determined, she would go, any way; sometimes a few words would pass between us; I recollect one time that I slept alone; she said she would sleep alone; she got very excited about it. (Sundry unimportant incidents were related, not bearing on the proofs of the case.) One day while Mrs. Bennett was down stairs—I think she was washing—it fell to my lot to tend the baby; I hallooed to her, and told her it was necessary for her to come up.

Q.—Was it necessary? A.—Decidedly so; I asked her to clean my boot; she refused; I turned over my boot on one side on the carpet, and told her she might clean it there; the coal-scuttle was standing near by, with some ashes; I turned it over on the dirt, and the whole scene was laid from my view; I tended the baby, and thought she ought to clean it; I should not be surprised if I swore at her on that occasion; as for the boxing of her ears, she has put that decidedly wrong; *it was just the other way*; the boxing of the ears was sometimes when she got into a state of passion; she did not seem to think she had done anything much, and I used to go away, overlooking it all; I could not tell how many times—(considering)—think that up to the present time she has done it a number of times, when she was a little excited; I never kicked her; I am not in the habit of doing such things.

Q.—Has she ever kicked you? A.—She *has* kicked me; oh, yes! [laughter] oh, yes, (softly); don't know that she did it in Cherry-street; kicked me once or twice; she generally used her hands; I did break a looking-glass; but that was done by passing around it; I may have hit it and knocked it off; I recollect that when we were in bed, the hind end fell down; when we moved to Dixwell-street, I painted the house up, and got the best of everything; the front parlor was simply furnished, with a beautiful carpet, and in the common room we had some kind of carpet; I paid something short of $300 for carpets; I furnished the house as well as I could afford; don't think I got anything without my wife looking at it; her father, while traveling, injured himself by a railroad accident, while returning from my employ; he came to my house; he had called several times before, when Mrs. Bennett had acted rather passionately; she gave him a little history of my character, and got it quite wrong; she would tell him that I misused her, was unkind to her, and that she hated me; her father comes to my house, and seems to be complaining, takes our best chamber, and I go up there one evening and speak pitifully to him, and go down and get a brick, and steep it in vinegar, and go up and put it under the clothes by his side.

*Mr. Dutton*—Please keep your voice up to the same pitch, we can't hear you. [Witness spoke always in a whining voice.]

*Witness*—After he had been there, and Mrs. Bennett talked with him, both seemed different towards me; *I told him I would rather he wouldn't stay there*, and am quite sure I told him I would rather pay his board than have him remain there; Mrs. Bennet states that on one occasion I threw the *Book of Connecticut* at the head of my child, and the old gentleman said that the book was all jammed to pieces; I have got the same

# THE COAST SURVEY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It requires but a glance at the anonymous letters published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 17th and 18th inst., and since circulated in a pamphlet form, under the signature of B. B., to show every intelligent and honest man that the writer, under the pretext of economy in the administration of the Government, endeavors to conceal a malicious attack upon one whose late years have been devoted, with untiring energy, unsullied honor, and ceaseless industry, to the accomplishment of one of the most important works ever undertaken by any civilized Government—a work national in its character, and of world-wide importance and usefulness; a work of humanity, the object of which is the safety and welfare of the lives and property exposed, continually, to the multitude of dangers and accidents incident to the navigation of our dangerous coasts.

In order to prepare his poisonous insinuations for the public ear, the writer makes a *show*, at least, of virtue, and commences by delivering a lecture on political economy, in which he modestly charges our national legislators with obtaining their elections by deceit and fraud, and when assembled in Congress they become a horde of thieves, plundering the people, and trampling on their rights. The President and his Cabinet are only accomplices in a grand scheme of swindling. The Presidents of the Republic, from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS down to the present time, have all made fair promises of economy at their inaugurations, which they have regularly violated immediately afterwards." The present honored Executive is not excepted in this wicked denunciation, and his eminent Cabinet, now "under the control of a jobbing interest," are threatened with *starvation* if they will not listen to the slanderous imputations of an anonymous individual upon a public officer, against whom even the writer's malice finds no charge, and whose highest crime is said to be that he has accomplished his public duties to the satisfaction of his country. But the approbation of a nation, whose glory has been enhanced by the execution of one of the most brilliant scientific works of the age, falls upon the jealous ear of this individual as praise lavished upon an enemy, and he pours out the bitterness of his soul upon honored statesmen, worthy men of science, reverend ministers of the Gospel, the army, the navy, even honest mechanics and artizans—all who can be supposed to feel a just pride in the great national work, at the head of which his enemy is placed.

Determined to accomplish his design at any sacrifice, patriotism seems to have forsaken him, and he condemns the Light-house system, attacks the Smithsonian Institution, and the *American Nautical Almanac*, denounces the American Association for the Advancement of Science, declares that our Senators and Representatives in Congress not only habitually violate their sacred obligations of trust and duty, but with the professors in our colleges, our scientific men of reputation, the army, the navy, literary men and clergymen, they are leagued for the accomplishment of outrageous designs upon the public treasury. He professes to be very solicitous about the public expenditures, when even the mechanics and artizans of whom he speaks so contemptuously, as well as the statesmen whose opinions and judgment he affects to despise, can see but one motive in his publications, which is to slander the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Men of high and low degree, of whatever art or profession, come equally under his sweeping condemnation, unless they are willing to listen to the insinuations which he deals forth upon the public labors of a man who, according to his own statements, must stand infinitely above him in the estimation of the world. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey, says the writer, is so highly esteemed as a scientific man, and has performed his public duties so well, that no one will listen to my abuse of him, and defenders are sure to rise up whenever he is attacked. This is a pitiful position for the writer to be placed in, and it may be due to the fact that his motive is too apparent; that while he professes to discuss the public institutions of our country, he displays a deplorable ignorance of them, and that after announcing his object to be the exhibition of the faults in the present mode of prosecuting the Coast Survey, in his eagerness to originate high-sounding accusations against the Superintendent and his assistants, he forgets to allude to the mode of prosecuting the work, its progress, or the amount accomplished. His denunciation of the President and his Cabinet, the Light-house Board, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, members of Congress, the clergy, mechanics and artisans, do not appear like the calm and dispassionate appeals of a man who has in view his country's good; but rather like those of one who endeavors to clothe with the garb of public virtue, an act which he fears his readers will discover to be dictated by personal animosity alone. He has evidently bestowed much thought upon his mode of attack, and has come to the conclusion to raise a hue and cry, to alarm the people, to threaten the Administration, to excite the fears and pride of our statesmen by tanning insinuations—in short, to stampede the country by the variety and enormity of his accusations. In what complimentary terms he alludes to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is "not the equal of one of his subordinates," to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of which the President of the United States is President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is Chancellor and Regent, and the Vice-President of the United States, the Mayor of the City of Washington, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JAMES M. MASON, JAMES A. PEARCE, of the Senate; three distinguished members of the House of Representatives, RICH'D RUSH, of Philadelphia, GIDEON HAWLEY, of New-York, Professor C. C. FELTON, of Massachusetts, and General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the U. T. Army, are Regents. What a compliment to these distinguished men to be told that they have disregarded the trust imposed upon them under a sacred bequest, and have made the Smithsonian Institution "an *appendage of the Coast Survey*," and how alarming to their pride to hear that they allow themselves to be controlled by the Superintendent of that work.

The Light-House Board will become panic-stricken, of course. This Board is composed of the following distinguished members: The Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, President; Commodore SHUBRICK, United States Navy, Chairman; General TOTTEN, Chief Engineer United States Army; Captains HUMPHREYS and FRANKLIN, of the Topographical Engineers; Captain BARRON and Commander JENKINS, United States Navy; and Professors HENRY and BACHE, citizens. These gentlemen have no minds of their own. According to this writer they are mere sticks; and, like the eminent members of the Board of Regents, they assemble and consult together only to submit all their responsible duties to one of their number. There has even been a shameful influence brought to bear in Congress in the creation of this distinguished Board of Officers to superintend the location and erection of Light-Houses along our coast. The loss of human life, the wrecks of vessels, the destruction of property, have had no place in the thoughts of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; there is no patriotism, no philanthropy, no wisdom among our legislators; all are under the controlling influence of one simple man of science, and to extend his power and patronage Congress established the present efficient Light-House system, and created a Board of Officers to control it—erected the Smithsonian Institution, the noble bequest of an English philanthropist—created, and now sustain, the *American Nautical Almanac*, and other kindred Institutions. In fact, our National legislation has been degraded to personal "uses" and public "abuses"—all for the purpose of glorifying Professor BACHE at the expense of the public interest. But an act of redemption is pointed out, which will at once restore our Executive and our statesmen to the favor and regard of this nameless individual, and save our beloved country from ruin and further disgrace.

Having endeavored to impress upon his "unlearned" readers a conviction of his own purity of motive by such high-sounding views of political economy, and such choice expressions with regard to the patriotism and public virtues of our Executive, statesmen and men of science, the writer concludes that he has succeeded in concealing his true design, and proceeds to particularize his accusations against the Superintendent of the Coast Survey in a series of propositions which he feels sure will be received as truths, coming from one who has thus established his reputation for patriotic and disinterested criticism.

He is not sure that it will suit the temper and disposition of our people to recommend the entire abolishment of this grand survey of the coast, in the full tide of its success, and when within a few years of its completion—merely for the gratification of one man's revenge—and therefore commences thus:

"Exception is taken only to the mode in which the Coast Survey is prosecuted. To present the matter fully, access to public documents, and to the Departments, is needed, neither of which sources is available for the present occasion."

This political economist—this reformer of the morals of our public men—is about to show that the *mode* in which the Coast Survey is prosecuted at present is faulty; and yet, with a want of tact which can only be attributed to his overflowing malice, he confesses that he has no documents to which he can refer; that he has not examined the subject at all, and that even the accounts of expenditures he has only "gleaned from a few statistics which serve to excite rather than gratify his curiosity." Beginning with the announcement that he only objects to the "*mode of prosecution*" of a scientific work, men of intelligence would expect that mode to be discussed, but there is not, in all his subsequent tirade about Professor BACHE and his assistants, the most remote allusion to the manner in which the survey is prosecuted, the progress from year to year, the amount done, the amount remaining to be completed, or a comparison of the work, with its cost. He justly concludes that, for *his purpose*, "public documents are not available."

The Coast Survey Reports from 1844 to the present time, are to be found in every library in the country, giving full and detailed accounts of the progress of the work from year to year, the amount of work performed by each assistant, and by each draftsman, engraver, tidal observer, and aid, with the cost of such work, and the place it occupies in bringing the whole survey to completion.

These public documents have even found their way to Europe, and the sources of information which this writer avoids, are thus spoken of by one of the members of that "brotherhood of science abroad," to whom the Superintendent and his assistants are so "insolent and supercilious that the courtesies of the country are declined, and its territory avoided because their science has such representatives here." Captain W. H. SMYTH, President of the London Geographical Society, in his late address before that Society, thus speaks of the Coast Survey and its "insolent and supercilious" Superintendent and assistants.

"The very able and detailed report of this grand survey by Professor BACHE, was forwarded to you by the Honorable EDWARD EVERETT, and, in every respect, is a model of works of that kind. The Coast Survey of the United States is a truly national undertaking, and has been most creditably conducted through all its various departments of science. *I have studied the question closely*, and do not hesitate to pronounce the conviction, that though the Americans were last in the field, they have (*per saltum*) leaped into the very front rank. The precision with which every observation is recorded, the light which is thrown collaterally on meteorology, magnetism, tides and currents, as well as hydrography and pure geography, render such reports encyclopædias of great value."

It evidently did not occur to our anonymous correspondent that some of his readers may have examined these "encyclopedias," these documents which he has not found "available," and which have elicited such sounds of praise from the Old World; and the patriotic pride in our national honor and glory, united with the higher motives of philanthropy and humanity, which may have actuated our statesmen, our men of science, our clergy, our professional men, our army and navy, and even our mechanics and laborers, in sustaining a national undertaking which is thus generously acknowledged to surpass in excellence the corresponding works of Europe.

After announcing that he had no available documents to which he might refer, the writer proceeds, nevertheless, to give an account of the appropriations for the Coast Survey from the year 1807 to the present time. His figures have been published to the world again and again; they are printed in the Coast Survey reports, in the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the proceedings of Congress. When compared with the work accomplished, they show the most remarkable economy ever attained in a national undertaking of this character, as a comparison with foreign surveys will show. The United States Coast Survey was not actually begun until 1832. It was under the Superintendence of Mr. HASSLER until 1844, and Professor BACHE has had charge of the work from 1844 to the present time, 14 years. According to the statement of the correspondent of the TIMES, the total cost of the United States Coast Survey up to the present time, is about $4,500,000, and it is now estimated by the Superintendent, from the experience of the past, that the Atlantic and Gulf coasts will be completed in twelve years more.

The trigonometrical survey of the British Islands, was commenced in 1791, and had cost, up to 1856, $12,000,000, and it is estimated that $8,000,000 more will be required for its completion. This expenditure is exclusive of $17,000,000 commencing in 1837, for parish maps. The whole number of persons employed on the trigonometrical surveys in 1840 was 3,500. The hydrographic surveys of England have cost in the last 20 years $10,000,000, the average number of persons employed, yearly, in these surveys, being 1,500. This is exclusive of the English Arctic and Antartic Expeditions. The hydrographic survey of the British Islands is still incomplete, on account of a want of coöperation with the land work. The first sounding lead was thrown in St. George's Bay in 1836.

The surveys of France have been in progress nearly one hundred years. The new map was commenced in 1818, and is now only two-thirds finished.

The cost of both the French and English land-work is about five times the cost of ours, and there have been employed on the new map of France, since its commencement, 2,500 persons, men of education, besides the laborers. The length of the coast of France is about 600 miles only, and its survey required twenty-eight years for its completion. The cost of the hydrography of France alone, since 1834, has been $4,300,000. Austria has expended $500,000 annually, for the last seventeen years, in her trigonometrical survey, and contemplates an increase of yearly expenditure. All the Governments of Europe possessing sea-coasts have either finished, or are now making complete surveys of their coasts, besides trigonometrical surveys of their whole territories.

The United States have an extent of coast greater than that of any two nations of Europe, a coast abounding in dangers, and upon which, notwithstanding the light-houses, charts, and all the aids which a liberal Government can furnish to the navigator, hundreds of wrecks are scattered annually, involving, according to the New-York *Herald*, a yearly loss to the American underwriters of fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

Our statesmen, following the example set by those of the Old World, have established a Light-house system, and a Coast Survey, combining all the advantages of those of Europe, without their defects. The Coast Survey is thus spoken of by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, the eminent English Geologist, another member of that "brotherhood of science, who declines the courtesies of our country on account of the insolence and superciliousness of Professor BACHE and his assistants."

"The very efficient manner in which the Coast Survey of the United States is conducted under the superintendence of Professor BACHE, has been alluded to by my predecessor. I have now the pleasure of mentioning, that the last annual report of that distinguished physicist relating to the progress of the work, is, if possible, more worthy of notice than any that have preceded it; for in that document you have all the ways and means by which such results are obtained along all the Eastern coast, through nineteen degrees of latitude, and can mark with admiration the rapidity with which the surveys of the Western shores of that continent have been carried on. The systematic coöperation of able surveyors of the naval and military service, combined with, and subordinate to, a central system of direction in the Treasury Department, and superintended by astronomers, whose chief is Professor BACHE, could not fail to make this *one of the most perfect exemplifications of applied science of modern times.*"

Which will probably be the voice of posterity, and which will find a sympathetic response in the hearts of the American people, the above quotation from an eminent foreign statesmen and man of science, or the rancorous effusions of an anonymous letter-writer?

With the comparatively small amount expended on our coast during the last twenty years, the following statistics will show, nevertheless, that the Superintendent and his assistants have not been idle.

During the superintendence of Professor BACHE the reconnoissance has been extended over 40,000 square miles; eight primary and forty-one secondary base lines have been measured; 30,000 square miles of primary triangulations have been executed; 15,000 miles of shore line surveyed by the plane table; the positions of 5,000 points determined; 3,500,000 soundings made; 1,400 manuscript maps executed. The records of triangular observations fill 600 volumes, and of astronomical observations, 460 volumes; the records of computations, 800 volumes, and of tidal observations, 1,200 volumes; 345 electrotype plates have been executed; 280 preliminary charts and sketches and 52 finished maps published, and 90,000 copies of the same distributed.

These are but a part of the statistics showing the amount of work done during the last fourteen years. An account of the discoveries of dangerous shoals, rocks and reefs, new channels, and the development of the laws of the tides and currents along our coast, would occupy much more space than could here be devoted to it. These discoveries and developments have been the cause of the saving of property to many times the amount which the survey has cost from the beginning, and when it is considered that two hundred thousand seamen and several millions of passengers are continually exposed to shipwreck and death amid the dangers which it is the object of the Coast Survey to discover and point out, the safety of life is not the least of the benefits arising from this work. All this information might have been found in the Coast Survey Reports if they had been "available."

We have said that this writer does not allude to the progress of the Coast Survey; he does, however, in one place, present a masterly comparison of the progress under Professor BACHE during the last fourteen years, with the work executed by the first distinguished and honored Superintendent, Mr. HASSLER. He says: "In 1842 the Select Committee of Congress asked that distinguished man, '*Do you think that under the most favorable circumstances, and with a continuance of a yearly appropriation of* $1,000,000, *the survey of the coast can be completed in twenty years?*' He replied, '*Perhaps.*'" The good old man—peace to his memory—did not wish to say no; but he expressed his doubts in the strongest language at his command, and added, "The progress is slow at first but the means increase as the work proceeds." "Mark," says this letter-writer, fourteen years afterwards, "how the theory of HASSLER and the practice of the present Superintendent repel each other: as the means increase, progress is slower, is the mode of Professor BACHE." He evidently calls attention to something following, with regard to the progress of the survey, or its mode of prosecution, but having no "documents available," suddenly leaves the subject without further comment. He then defines the qualifications which ought to be found in a Superintendent of the work: "He should be a man of science abstracted from secular affairs, *surrounding himself with instruments and apparatus upon which the unlearned look with wonder always, sometimes with awe.*" This seems to be the writer's opinion of Mr. HASSLER; for he says, "See who now sits in the chair of HASSLER!" The present Superintendent is not only an astronomer, but he has a staff, says the writer, and he proceeds to enumerate from his "gleanings," as a great secret, the number of assistants and aids of the Coast Survey, giving their salaries. The number is thirty-seven; and the average salary of these officers, taking the writer's own figures, which are quite correct, is *fourteen hundred dollars* per annum; certainly a moderate sum for their services, and for the support of their families.

These officers, except three or four, who are necessarily engaged in the duties of the Coast Survey Office, are now among the swamps and marshes of the coast, or upon the tops of mountains, establishing points of reference; and it is in such places that their time is passed from year to year, dispensing the "patronage" of the Survey. The older assistants have been thus engaged for years, and have risen to their present positions from the humble grade of "aid," with $15 per month and their board. Their salaries are less than any other employes of the Government, taken as a class; but they have a pride in their work, and the country has the benefit of their long experience and service. This writer, however, believes that the Superintendent can survey the coast unaided, and without expense; and the "mode" pointed out, is by astronomy. He would convince his readers that Professor BACHE, by shutting himself in an observatory, would see the rocks, shoals and reefs beneath the ocean; the bars of rivers; capes and headlands; tides and currents; all pass in review before the object-glass of these "wonderful instruments," and arrange themselves methodically upon his charts.

We will add, for the information of those who may chance to read these papers, that the writer omitted, probably through ignorance, to add to the thirty-seven officers enumerated, two hundred laborers who are usually employed with the field parties. The English employ constantly between two and three thousand persons on their land work alone, while on the United States Coast Survey, in both the land work and hydrography, taking the officers of the army and navy, and *seamen* of the navy all into account, the number will not reach one-third of the force employed on the English land work; and yet we have now thirty different parties at work in the field, besides the parties engaged in the laborious duties of computing and arranging and preparing the charts in the Coast Survey Office.

At the time Mr. HASSLER was asked whether he could finish the coast with his small allowance of $100,000 per annum, in twenty years, the only charts then in use on our coast, were those made by British vessels, and by the enterprising firm of the Messrs. BLUNT, of New-York. One of the first recommendations of the present Superintendent, was to enlarge the scale of operations of the survey, so that the work might be in progress simultaneously at different points of the coast; justice to the different sections of the Union required this; the necessities of commercial intercourse required it; and ultimate economy demanded it. Mr. HASSLER contended for a quarter of a century against overwhelming difficulties, and only operated from one centre. It is not surprising that Congress should have become anxious to advance more rapidly. But, since Professor BACHE was placed in charge of the work, our sea coast has been more than doubled in extent, by the admission of Texas and the acquisition of California; and those parts of the coast require the heaviest expenditures. Yet, with all this accumulation of labor, what is the comparative cost? The average yearly expenditure has been, during late years, only about $300,000, and the work is in active progress from the eastern boundary of Maine to the northern boundary of our Pacific possessions; and it is estimated from the progress of these late years, that the Atlantic and Gulf coasts will be essentially completed in twelve years more.

The writer, glad to escape from a discussion of the scientific and commercial character of the Coast Survey, flies to the less difficult field of wanton accusation, and suggests the idea that he has already been discomfitted in some fair engagement, and seeks now only revenge on his antagonist. His theme now becomes the "patronage" of the Coast Survey, the public plunder, which he does not hesitate to pronounce the ruling appetite of our statesmen. His readers will be able to judge how much of his statement to believe when they learn that the alleged control of Professor BACHE over the Light-house Board, and the expenditures under the Light-house system, is a *fabrication from beginning to end.* He does not hesitate to make the assertion—for which no public documents will give the slightest grounds—that Professor BACHE controls the expenditures under the Light-house system, to the amount of two millions of dollars yearly; and not only that, but all the appointments. The writer of these remarks has official authority for the statement that this assertion is entirely untrue—that Professor BACHE does not control a *dollar of expenditure*, or a *single appointment* under the whole Light-house system. The Secretary of the Treasury who is the President of that Board, is not in the habit of thus delegating his responsible duties and neglecting his sacred obligations. An efficient Light-house system must, of course, be based on an accurate survey of the coast, and were it not for the Coast Survey, extended surveys must have been made, for the sole purpose of locating Light-houses. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey is required to furnish charts and surveys, without any *additional allowance of means for that purpose*, whenever called upon by the Board. In other respects his duties are the same as those of any other member. The most laborious duties fall upon the two Secretaries, who are officers of the Army and Navy.

The writer states that Professor BACHE and his *kinsman*, the Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, control the expenditures of the Smithsonian. Professor BACHE is not a kinsman of the Senator from Maryland. The reckless manner in which unworthy motives and evil designs are attributed to all who have taken a patriotic interest in these great institutions of our country, is apparent in this allusion to one of the first statesmen of the country.

With the American Nautical Almanac Professor BACHE is in no way connected. The enterprise was sustained in Congress principally through the exertions of the late JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and is no doubt doing good service to the country.

As Superintendent of Weights and Measures, the duties of Professor BACHE consist in distributing the weights and measures, ordered by Congress, to the different States and Territories of our Union. If the writer means to intimate that the Governors of the different States feel patronized by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to this extent, he speaks foolishly.

For all these extra duties, and they are very laborious, Professor BACHE gets nothing. He is not the first graduate of West Point who has felt it a pleasure and an honor to serve his country in every way in his power, from higher motives than those which this anonymous writer attributes to him. The writer intimates, however, that these extra duties prevent the Superintendent from working in the field, in which respect he has fallen behind his predecessor. The assertion will be cheerfully sustained by all the assistants of the work, that in the laborious duties of the field Professor BACHE bears his full part, and even sets an example of industry and activity to those under him. His extensive administration duties and scientific researches are carried on at his field stations, and yet he has found time to execute, personally, the primary triangulation from Rhode Island to the eastern boundary of Maine, which covers an area of 13,000 square miles; to measure six primary base lines, collectively thirty-three miles in length; to occupy ten or twelve primary astronomical stations in Section I., and several astronomical and triangulation stations between the Chesapeake Bay and Washington; to determine the latitude and longitude of a point near Petersburg, Virginia, another near Wilmington, North Carolina, and the chronometric longitude of Fernandina, Florida, and has occupied over a dozen magnetic stations in Section I., and half that number in Section III., and regularly inspects all the operations of the Atlantic Coast. His patronage in the disbursement of the small appropriation for the Survey amounts to this: The programme of work for each year is made out at the beginning of the year, and submitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. In this programme, the work of each assistant is laid out in such a way as to cause the whole work to progress most advantageously. After receiving the approval of the Secretary, with such modifications as he may wish to make, this programme is printed and distributed to the assistants, as "Directions" for the ensuing year.

Those directions are strictly followed, and the assistants proceed to execute the work assigned them, having authority to draw from the Disbursing Agent of the Survey, in small installments, as their work progresses, the amounts allowed them. For the sums placed in their hands they must account, not only by proper vouchers for the expenditures, but in work accomplished. The vouchers are submitted to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury for his approval or disapproval, and the work transmitted to the office for examination. The Superintendent is thus responsible for the proper expenditure of the funds, and the amount and accuracy of the work, but his "patronage" amounts to nothing. Even in appointments he has no power, as all appointments are made by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and most of the older assistants now on the work were engaged under Mr. HASSLER. The younger officers commence with the small allowance of $15 per month and their board, and work their way up to the grade of assistant by long and meritorious service. The whole number of all grades is now only thirty-seven. The "patronage" of the Superintendent is thus nothing, because he is obliged to follow strictly the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Treasury Department.

Having failed in his efforts to make out charges of enormous patronage against the Superintendent, our disinterested correspondent again tunes his "harp of a thousand strings," and now invokes several distinguished Senators to aid him in his dragging down Professor BACHE. Copious quotations from the design of speeches of the late THOMAS H. BENTON, in the United States Senate, are introduced. In this case he shrewdly makes his selection, and then wisely shuts his book, as he comes to the announcement, that, after all the efforts of Mr. BENTON to change the organization of the Coast Survey, that Senator gained *but one vote*, besides his own, in a *full Senate*, and when he was returned to the House, virtually abandoned his position.

Senator MALLORY is also mentioned by this writer as an opponent of the Coast Survey. During the last session of Congress that distinguished Senator, in the course of a debate on the Coast Survey, in open session, made the following remarks:

"The honorable Senator from ——— has not, I presume, given that attention to the Coast Survey that he has to the general business of the Senate; perhaps the Senator never thought of the fact that to constitute a corps of men for the Coast Survey you have to select one in a hundred thousand. In the first place it takes an education peculiar for the service, and great practical experience. If there were no other work during the last year to demonstrate the efficiency and value of this corps, I could point to the harbor of Charleston alone."

"We owe it to civilized communities to furnish them with charts. Our self-respect will not allow us to remain idle and let the dangers of our coast be unknown to navigators who approach them."

This ingenious writer is very unfortunate in not having his "documents available." He seems, in fact, to have left them behind. His egregious blunder in referring to the Senator from Florida, betrays his ignorance of the subjects which he attempts to discuss; and we may add another quotation from Senator MALLORY'S speech, which will answer the writer's statement that the Western States have no interest in the Coast Survey, and "do not feel its benefits." Senator MALLORY says:

"The State of Illinois is immediately interested in the Coast Survey. Every bag of wheat she produces is enhanced or lessened in value by all the expenses which grow immediately, or are decreased, by the Coast Survey. They are enhanced by all the expenditures of shipment, by pilotage, by insurance, and by many other expenditures which the Coast Survey is intended immediately to decrease."

Not having exhausted his store of accusations against the Coast Survey, the writer steers at [illegible] for not hazarding the success of this great national work by mingling with party politics. He directs his attacks upon every possible point, and to compass his end, even a political convulsion which would destroy the Coast Survey, would be a happy consummation of his hopes. The widow's tears might flow and the orphan call upon the sea to give up its dead, but there would be one who would shout in exultation; not because he has objected to the Coast Survey, but because his country's loss would be a gratification of his revenge.

He finally resolves upon one more effort, and aims a shot at the army; because, probably, Professor BACHE is a graduate of West Point. "Our noble-spirited volunteers should not be sent into the field under the command of officers who dig ditches on the wrong side of embankments, and the Mexican war, as well as the recent embroilment with Utah, demonstrates that we need no standing army." What this idea has to do with the mode of prosecution of the Coast Survey, which the writer set out to discuss, is not exactly understood.

In nothing does he seem to be so successful as in originating accusations and abusive epithets. "The Assistants of the Coast Survey," says he, "have become the scourge of men of science in this country, and the scorn of the same class everywhere. Tyrannical, contemptuous, and unjust at home, they are insolent and supercilious to the brotherhood of science abroad: The courtesies of the country are declined and its territory avoided by the most distinguished astronomers of the Old World, because their science has such representatives here. Known and divided under the apposite name of the mutual admiration society. Such is the power of the Coast Survey that the capabilities of mischief of so mean a society as the American Association for the Advancement of Science are kept unimpaired and under universal contempt and disgust."

The writer of this review of the anonymous letters in which the above chaste and beautiful language is found, sincerely regrets that it has been necessary to characterize those letters as malicious, wicked, and rancorous: but there has been no wish or attempt to recriminate; public taste and delicacy have been sufficiently outraged by this low mode of warfare, and by these accumulated attacks upon Professor BACHE, which, though anonymous, are yet known to originate from a single source, and though dictated by personal animosity, are made conspicuous and of public importance only by being combined with attacks upon our Coast Survey and other public institutions. It is thus that this "Iago" seeks to accomplish his unworthy ends; his victims are his country and his country's honor; his enemy—a friend of both; and although the acknowledgment is a compliment to his ingenuity, yet it cannot be said that his attacks are not injurious. Who is beyond the reach of a slanderous tongue? and what public officer living can say that there will be no sympathetic response to any false accusation which human ingenuity can bring against himself? But the poison of an insect may harm though it cannot kill, and these attacks, though venomous, will neither destroy the Coast Survey nor ruin its Superintendent. There is a voice mightier than that of one anonymous writer, which must be heard; and we shall see who will be sustained by the judgment of the world, Professor BACHE or his traducer. One who has examined

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

### The Steam Fire-Engine.

When ROBERT L. STEVENS' and ISAAC NEWTON'S steamboats had regularly traveled over 20 miles an hour, the astonished people said "We will believe anything *now*." But when the simpler problem of efficient steam fire-engines was proposed, they cried out against it with one voice, as did their fathers against the steam-navigation projects of FULTON. To-day, however, our Young-American element, intoxicated with the new success of the great Innovator, has vibrated to the other extreme. At the earliest twinkle of the incendiary spark, hydra-headed monsters are to leap hissing into the middle danger, and drown the very smell of fire as with a mighty deluge.

Before the present excitement, therefore, shall have periled either lives or money, the increased security of our combustible metropolis depends equally on the promulgation of two opposite facts, which bound the safe middle ground lying between them.

*First*—The principles of construction already established by experience, conclusively prove that the steam fire-engine may be at once introduced, without risk, and with marked efficiency and economy over the hand-engine.

*Second*—In the *present state of the art* of building steam machinery, the steam fire-engine cannot be made to propel the miraculous volumes of water to the fearful altitudes, and on the instantaneous notice, which enthusiasts predict, with positive safety and continuity of action, and with that ease of locomotion which of all other requisites is most imperative.

The philosophy of preventing a conflagration is well understood. A feeble stream or a few spasmodic showers at the first alarm, or a deluge after the fire has won the advantage, are equally unavailing. Four distinct conditions of water supply are necessary.

*First*, and chief—It must be continuous and unfaltering. The power of the hand pump, after the first spasm, is intermittent and precarious; the power of the steam pump is limited by no human endurance; it *never* tires. This fact needs enunciation merely, not proof. The question now is, can the other imperative conditions be as well or better met in connection with this untiring power of steam?

*Second*—The water supply must be from the right quarter, be it easy or difficult of access, in narrow alleys, over ruins and rubbish, as well as through broad, paved streets. Of course, Mr. Enthusiast, the lumbering engine which won't turn round in that narrow alley will throw twice as far and fast as the little machine which we can tumble over the stones and bring to its work in every changing emergency, *provided* you do not spend all the available time in replacing bursted hose, climbing six-story ladders with great refractory pipes, and dragging through crowds and around corners the ponderous water-distributing apparatus, which is already a good load for all the men *who can get hold of it*. The size of a fire-engine is limited by the size of the men who handle the hose. We can build an engine that will throw a river over a mountain,—*who will hold the butt?* If, on the contrary, we take all the water from one fountain of concentrated power, through a larger number of small hose, the case is not bettered. Were the engine not automatically regulated, half the hose would burst if the other half were accidentally shut off. Perfect automatic regulation would complicate the parts, increase their cost, impair their durability and peril their usefulness. The friction and stoppage of water in long pipes running over all sorts of obstructions, under rubbish and around corners, the time occupied in untangling them to change their position, the accidental necessity of shifting the huge engine itself, and many other serious difficulties, oppose the use of concentrated power. The flames will get the start of it while it is getting its forces into line. The power must be distributed at every available point, and all its appurtenances must be as completely in the hands of a few men as is a piece of flying artillery. As far as *size* is concerned, the steam-engine is the greatest power in the smallest space, and therefore answers to this condition.

*Third*—The engine must be provided with sufficient power, in proportion to its weight, to enable it to pass from its station to any required position at the fire as rapidly as it *is safe for vehicles to run in the streets*. To give it an excess of power which it could not be permitted to use, would be as absurd as to give it an excess of weight which would prevent its being brought to its work at all. A certain known difference exists between the dead weight of an engine, and the locomotive power that can be advantageously applied to it. This proportionate difference must be preserved within all the desirable limits of pumping capacity. These limits are well defined. An engine that cannot more than two three-inch hose, cannot be made to use its full power at the available moment. Larger hose cannot be handled nor depended upon. The other extreme is worse. An engine that cannot throw continuously through a seven-eighth nozzle to the top of any roof, will make a poor show, however easily it may be handled in close quarters. A small stream will be evaporated by the rising heat before it reaches the source of flame.

The steam-engine is necessarily heavier than the hand-engine, because, unlike the latter, it carries *its pumping power*. For this reason, in the present state of the machinist's art, the larger class of steam fire-engines are too heavy for horse-propulsion, and for the same reason also self-propulsion is suggested. We do not drag a horse on a tread-mill with a steam-engine, and *then* set the own muscles to work; why should we drive a steam-engine to its duty with a horse? The merits of this question must be considered hereafter. Horses, however, are well enough compared with hand-propulsion, if their number is limited. Those engines which will best fulfill the other requirements may be constructed to weigh less than 6,000 pounds, and therefore can be drawn by two horses, at most, as fast as is compatible with safety. For example, the "Lawrence" engine, which was really the successful competitor at the late Boston trial, weighed, with water, 7,870 pounds. Her builders and engineers generally know that, at a reasonable increase of cost, they can put the same power and stability into three tons weight. The utmost desirable portability in the largest class of engine, *whose hose can be handled*, is merely a question of cost, and no longer an unsettled problem in mechanics. If there is any one combination of steam-machinery which more than others demands the least weight and the greatest power, it is the steam fire-engine. Many defects will impair its usefulness, but clumsiness will kill it outright. And of all other machines, the steam fire-engine is most susceptible of this improvement. The difference in cost between the best and the worst is only a few hundred dollars, the increased protection afforded by a light engine of large power over a clumsy machine of the same power, is a question of millions of dollars.

In a word, then, the proportions of steam fire-engines must immediately and broadly depart from the proportions of the American locomotive engine, which is so far their prototype. Heavy cast parts must be substituted for solid cheap cast parts of four times the necessary weight. Steel boilers, *one*-eight inch thick, are beginning to supplant riveted iron boilers *three*-eighths inch thick. If we cannot yet use steel let us at least abandon the absurd practice of riveting iron boiler-plates, a process which requires nearly double the necessary weight of metal. Locomotive fire-box sheets were welded twenty years ago. Such construction settles the question of durability also, which is an essential feature.

We shall be borne out by all the engineers in Christendom in laying down one fundamental condition, to wit: If the proportions of power and dead weight of steam fire-engines are to be directed by strictly commercial standards, and on the sole basis of *first cost*, their failure will be conspicuous and disgraceful,—far more so than the failure of the various other counting-room-engineering schemes, with which Wall-street is pregnant from time to time.

*Fourth*—The steam fire-engine must comply with the conditions of safety.

Continuity of action, limited size and weight, and strong materials and proportions, do not guarantee this condition; on the contrary, they render it more difficult. For this reason quacks and enthusiasts will be tempted to tamper with the stronghold of power and safety—the boiler. It is very easy to abbreviate proportion and weight by making anhydrous steam out of spray, in hot coils and pipes, a cylinder full at a time, but the state of the art does not vouch for the safety of this process *yet*. Boilers which can raise steam from cold water in three minutes, can do almost anything else in the next three minutes if they are not vigilantly watched. In the confusion of a conflagration, in narrow streets crowded with half-crazed men, where passionate emulation tramples over cautions judgment, the boiler of a steam-engine must have a *reliable water level* of wide range, and as large proportionate steam and water room as is provided in the locomotive. Any respectable boiler can raise steam as soon as it can be brought to the fire and connected. Greater rapidity of steam generation would be at the expense of safety and economy. When more rapid connections can be made, and greater locomotive speed allowed, the boiler will have grown equal to its increased duties.

It therefore appears, first, that steam fire-engines of the most desirable size and capacity are already successful,—their continuity of action greatly overbalancing their increased weight; second, this proportion of weight to strength can be immediately and effectually reduced to the lowest desirable standard, vastly increasing the margin of the boiler safety. It is a mere question of *cost*, at which it is suicidal to falter for an instant. Go to the *road*, consider her ways and be wise.

### Accident to the Sabine.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In my remarks, the other day, concerning the accident to the *Sabine*, I stated on the authority of letter-writers that the ship was lying to under a reefed maintopsail, close-reefed foresail, fore-staysail and main trysail, and that, I supposed, she "forced in" her bow ports while under this sail. A ship is not strictly lying to when she has headway on her. In a very heavy gale of wind a ship, under the above sail, would be forced ahead some three or four knots an hour. She would, at such a time, lie over very much, and would strain herself very much; but she would not damage her steering-gear or rudder, and though she might throw the water high over the bows, or even dart furiously through a sea, she would hardly have her decks swept by a sea.

It is when a ship is lying to in the strict sense of the word—that is, when she has no headway through the water—that she is in imminent danger. At such a time, she falls off with a stern-board, which is assisted by the helm being alee; she passes through the trough of the sea, and may, at this time, be boarded by a sea that will stave in her bulwarks and sweep her decks, if not throw her on her beam-ends. The wind, now, gets well aft on her weather quarter, and, acting on the masts, spars and hull, she is given headway, which, with the helm still alee, causes her to come back to her first position, passing again through the trough of the sea and being liable again to have her decks swept by a sea boarding her. It is supposed that the injuries to rudders and steering gear takes place while the ship is falling off with her rapid stern board. If, at this moment, the tiller were not held or confined alee, but left to play about, it might be that, violent as its motion would be from side to side, it yet would not become seriously injured, or would it seriously injure the rudder. But, as I said before, the first great principle in seamanship, next to keeping off rocks and shoals, is to keep steerage way or headway on the ship. My own opinion is that this can always be done even in the very heaviest weather by a judicious disposition of the sails. I except those moments when a heavy squall is raging, during which, if you can, you must let the ship recede from the wind, that is, if hurricanes are but prolonged squalls, and the difficulty in managing them is that you may be blown to sea room.

No ship can well be lost that has her centre of gravity so secured as that, if capsized, she will right, and her hatches so secured as that water cannot get below. But this is a digression. If the wind increases so that you cannot carry your lofty sails, close, with staysails in good order, a storm mizzen and a fore-storm-staysail, you may ride out almost any gale. It might be necessary to reduce the size of your lysails by two reefs, but, then, they should be so hoisted as to catch the wind over the bulwarks and boat, otherwise they might neither have the effect of steadying the ship nor of giving her headway through the water. I have seen a frigate buckle low down under this sail, and then rise beautifully as the squall passed astern, all the while with headway on her, and the helm amidships. She could neither fall off nor come to by reason of the adjustment of her sails. Now, if you should set the maintopsail, she would either have her lee rail away something during those squalls or she would lie alarmingly pressed

likely drawn towards the Province of Sonora, and especially to Guaymas, the proposed terminus of the Pacific Railroad, perhaps a slight description of the place and its inhabitants, from "one who has lived there," may not be uninteresting.

Guaymas is situated on an inlet of the Gulf of California, in nearly lat. 28° north and long. 35° west from Washington. It is snugly ensconced in a sort of recess among the high and barren hills which border the Gulf, a situation prodnctive of the most suffocating heat in the Summer months, owing to the reflection of the sun's rays from the bare rocks and sand, and the prevalence of a species of sirocco which blows unintermittingly from the last of May till the 1st of September. During the Winter, however, the climate is delightful, somewhat like our pleasantest Spring days, and the inhabitants say is beneficial to the consumptive. The health of the town and of the adjacent country is uniformly good. It has never been visited, as far as I can learn, by any epidemic, although a few cases of cholera occnrred here a Summer or two ago; with but one fatal result however.

My first view of the town was from the water. Our ship was anchored some three or four miles distant in the bay, which, bye-the-bye, is very commodious and safe, and during the pnll to the shore we had ample time to make our observations and comments. The first object of attraction was the cemetery, which was on the beach about a quarter of a mile to the right of the town, and drew all attention from the peculiarity of its monuments, all of which were remarkable for a certain Turkish style, corresponding to the Eastern burying-grounds, or to the peculiar ornaments of Barnum's mansion at Iranistan. On a subsequent visit to this spot we were shown the graves of the unfortunate victims of the first fillbuster expedition in '47, whose resting-place is unmarked by any monument and whose names are now forgotten. One broken shaft has an anecdote connected with it, which was told us, with considerable "empressement," by our cicerone, as a proof of Mexican skill. In the year 1850, he said, Guayamas enjoyed the honor of a visit from a celebrated artillery officer who was requested to exhibit his proficiency with the only field-piece possessed by the town, and posted at that time at a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile from the cemetery. Proceeding to the fort, he leveled the gun and sighted it with great care, choosing this particular shaft as a mark. On the clearing away of the smoke, the top of the shaft was found to be gone, and it has always been kept unrepaired as a monument of Mexican skill and *clear-sightedness!*

The houses of the town are mostly built of a brown stone found in great abundance near at hand. Some of them are two stories in height, but the majority are but one. They are large, square edifices, inclosing a garden in the centre, and are built with reference to the great heat of the Summer months. They were ranged along the water's edge in regular squares, and resembled one of the West Indian towns, or the small country villages of Spain. On landing, we were subjected to a slight examination at the Custom-house, to the intense amnsement of a score or two of ragged Laqué Indians and sundry small Mexicans in very short and dilapidated *ponchas*. A few minutes sufficed for our examination, and we walked up to the hotel or *posada*. The Plaza is unlike those of Mexician and Tepic, which are laid out tastefully, with orange-trees and flowering-plants, set out for shade to the benches placed beneath, and is simply a square plat of ground surrounded by the same unvarying house-fronts, with shutters closed and iron bars up, presenting a most uninviting appearance. The sole exceptions to this dull uniformity, were the open warehouses of Señor Juandro and Mr. Robinson; the former a French gentleman of great intelligence and distinguished for his politeness to strangers, the latter an Englishman, who settled in Guayamas some thirty years since, and has made his fortune by his industry and application in a place where strangers are looked upon with a jealous eye. Immediately opposite the store of Mr. Robinson, stands a half-finished Church, the best testimony to the inefficiency or dishonesty of the Catholic priests, who are the curse of the Province. Money enough has been contributed at different times to build three Churches like it, but the sanctuary remains unfinished, while a handsome house has arisen for the "padre," which is furnished better than any private residence in Guayamas, the disinterested priest all the while uttering the most heart-rending complaints of the scarcity of the sacred fund, and the low state of Christian charity in the breasts of his parishioners. Three cracked bells are suspended in front of the edifice, whose jangling tones clash out early every morning, and nite every evening, to mark the hours of prayer—hours whose sole observance, I fear, consists in this idle ceremony. We found quite a respectable hotel, as far as the edibles were concerned—the less said about the sleeping accommodations the better.

The keeper of this house was a Frenchman; indeed, the greater part of the business and trade in town is in the hands of foreigners—the natives preferring their *siesta* and cigarillo to all the charms of amassing pesos, rials and doubloons. After a comfortable dinner, very refreshing to palates whose sole nourishment for many weeks had been salt beef and preserved meats, we started on an exploring expedition.

The principal street is quite wide, well laid out, and graced by the best houses of the town. It likewise boasts an apothecary's shop, kept by Doctor Spence, a Scotchman, son of the Captain of the Port. One of the first sights that struck our American eyes, as singular, was a gang of galley slaves, chained each to the other's leg, and engaged in cleaning the streets. On this street is quite a garden, constructed at great expense by Mr. Robinson, the trees being brought from Mazatlan, Tepic, and towns under warmer skies than those of Sonora. The chief characteristics of Guayamas are abundance of dust and dirt, hot pavements, drunken Indians, and mongrel curs, that snap and snarl at every passer-by. Dirty, ragged, and insolent, the Segui Indians are to be found lying around in groups, wherever a gleam of sunlight strikes, gambling at monte for rials and medios, and when these are gone staking their clothing, their anticipated wages, anything that is worth the trouble of gaining. Ask one of them to do a job and you will probable receive an insolent stare or still more insolent answer. They are pretty careful as a general thing how they answer Americans, as experience has taught them that such visitants do not possess the same lazy equanimity which distinguishes the native Mexican.

The population of Guayamas is mixed, consisting of Mexicans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Saqui Indians, and a sprinkling of almost every nation under the sun—in fall, about 5,000 souls. In former years it was a place of some trade, and considerable vivacity was displayed in the national sports of bull and cock-fighting. Balls and parties, too, were quite numerous, but now it would be difficult to conceive of a more desolate or dreary place. Trade is stagnant, and the social element dead. At times one may walk the streets hour after hour without noticing any signs of life except in the miserable dogs that infest the place. It is truly lamentable to observe the ravages of civil dissension in this unhappy country. To see this beautiful province lying waste, its unsurpassed agricultural advantages unimproved, its seaports destitute of trade, and overrun by savage hordes of Indians, awakens mingled sympathy and indignation. Its possession by the United States, could it be obtained by fair treaty or honest barter, is a thing most earnestly to be desired. Guayamas affords unsurpassed advantages for the terminus of the contemplated railroad to the west coast of the Pacific. A line of steamers would make communication with San Francisco and Oregon easy and rapid, and the whole of the Gulf of California would be at once thrown open to navigation and the spread of commerce. The measure would meet with approbation from all the citizens of Guayamas, Hermosillo, and the adjacent country, whose coöperation would be useful. Already their eyes are turned to the United States, as the country that must relieve them from their embarrassments. Perhaps there are some among the native inhabitants that would oppose the annexation of Sonora violently and obstinately, but there is enough of the naturalized foreign element there to carry the day. These men, admitted at once by Mexican law to privileges of citizenship, whose perceptions are clear, and unbiassed by national prejudice, see the advantages of such a measure, and the brilliant prospects it would open to them, and so advocate it warmly. I have talked with many of the residents of Sonora, especially those living on the shores of the Gulf, and they appear to regard the question of annexation with a degree of favor totally unexpected by me. While no men would be more prompt to repel the unauthorized efforts of fillbusterism, none would be more eager to meet the United States on the question of a fair and manly adjustment by barter. They wish for it, they hope for it, and in that hope we cordially sympathize. Let American enterprise and activity once effect a settlement in Sonora, and in ten years, or less, we shall see an astonishing change, in agriculture, in commerce and in the political regulations of the province. Break down the infamous custom-house system now in vogue, introduce our free government, restrain the hordes of Indians that lay waste its borders, and I know of no country whose prospects would be brighter than Sonora's. That such an arrangement will eventually take place, there can be but little doubt. The hour of its occurrence is at hand, and brighter days are yet in store for this beautiful, but harrassed province. May they dawn speedily! A. M. T.

### Who Invented Anæsthesia?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observed in the editorial department of your paper, a few weeks since, an exceedingly well written article, headed "Who Invented Anæsthesia," which I read with satisfaction, not because it did fnll jnstice (as I thought) to the claims of the late Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., but because it seemed to me to be characterized with moderation and impartisility, and exhibited much knowledge of the snbject. It did not occur to me that any of the friends of the claimants (viz.: Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, and the late Mr. Wells) would or conid complsin of your article, or arraign the fairness of yonr statements, or the justness of yonr conclusions.

Bnt Dr. John Watson, a surgeon of this City, who subscribes himself "Cnairman of the Executive Committee," appesrs in your psper of the 8th tnst., and manifests, I sm sorry to observe, considerable dissatisfaction with your performance. He seems to have taken offence because you did not, in treating of this matter, exhibit Wm. T. G. Morton as the principal figure on the canvas, or rather because you did not exclude every other figure therefrom. He says that the emanations of your pen are "vitiated by an imperfect knowledge of the controversy, to which that discovery has given rise, besides being of a natnre to obscure the truth and do great injustice." To which the learned Doctor graciously adds, in a parenthesis, "When I am snre there was no such intention." Now I propose by a brief exposition of facts to put the Doctor himself in a parenthesis, and to show that his article displays no *knowledge* of the subject whatever, "*besides being of a nature to obscure the truth and do great injustice,*" (and being of a charitable-framed mind I must add,) "*when I am sure there was no such intention.*"

The learned Doctor interposes two pleas in bar of any consideration of the claims which are and at all times have been before the public in opposition to the pretensions of Wm. T. G. Morton, viz., those of Jackson and Wells, and particularly the latter—the first plea ts "*post facto*," to use the Doctor's own elegant latinity, and the other consists in the mere parade of the names of Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Robert C. Winthrop, Gov. Banks, besides those of Ex Governors and many other characters, professional and non-professional, no donbt all very respectable, which I cannot here enumerate, as my object is to answer the communication, not repeat it.

What does the Doctor mean when he says that the claims now made in the names of Jackson and Wells are "*post facto.*" Literally, these words import *after the fact.* After what fact, good Docter? Do you mean to intimate that the claims of Horace Wells are now advanced for the first time, or that those claims were formerly abandoned, and that they are now revived? If so, you are egregiously mistaken. It is true that H. W. has long been in his grave, and it is equally true that his family have had no Tuckerman to back up an appeal to the justice of their country; but when Moaton made his foray on the Treasury of the United States, at the Thirty-second Congress, (1851,) to the tune of $100,000, Mrs. Wells, the widow of H. W., contrived to make her case known to the Senate, and, in consequence, the proposed appropriation of the sum above named was rejected by a vote of 28 in the negative to only 17 in the affirmative.

Dr. Watson says that Morton "has had favorable reports from the majority of every Committee in both branches of every Congress which has ever examined his claims." This I deny. The reports of the Committees are always printed, and are a part of the "Pub. Docs.;" they are bound up in volumes, and are to be found in the libraries of Congress. Surely, the Doctor can produce them if any such exist. It is true Moaton has printed what purports to be a report in his favor by a Committee of the House at the first session of the Thirty-second Congress, but that report was never, in fact, made—it is not among the "Pub. Docs.," and I have no evidence that it is printed accurately, or even that it was ever agreed on, except the word of the "persecuted" Dr. Moaton, and those may rely on that who choose to. And it is equally true that, at the same session, Mr. Borland, of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved, in the Senate, an amendment to the Army bill in favor of Moaton to the amount of $100,000, which was rejected, as already stated. I never knew whether Mr. Borland, in submitting that proposition, did or did not act under the direction of the Committee; but if he did, it is certain he made no report other than to offer the amendment.

But of one thing the public may rest assured, that the hearing before the one Committee or the other was entirely *ex parte*. Mrs. Wells and family were not present, and had no notice to be present, and their case was made known to the Senate only by the verbal representations of my colleague (the Hon. Mr Toucey, the present Secretary of the Navy) and myself.

At the Second Session of the same Congress (1852) the Senate raised on the memorial of Charles Thomas Wells, son of Horace, a Select Committee on this subject, of which I had the honor to be a member. This Committee, on full consultation, agreed to refer the whole subject to the Circuit Court within and for the Northern District of New-York, which the Senate agreed to, but the House rejected, and consequently, the matter fell through. Dr. Watson says that this proposition was "made by Dr. Moaton himself, in order to promote a complete judicial inquiry." Another mistake by the learned gentleman! I know the fact to be otherwise. Besides, the bill reported from the Select Committee had a preamble, which, after briefly referring to the discovery and its importance, concludes as follows:

"*Whereas, it is established that the discovery was made by some one of the three persons following, to wit: Wm. T. G. Morton, Charles T. Jackson, each of Boston, and Horace Wells, of Hartford, deceased, but it does not appear to the satisfaction of Congress which of these parties was the original true and first discoverer thereof: and whereas, Congress is willing to provide a recompense for such discovery when ascertained; therefore,*" &c.

It is in face of such facts as these that Dr. Watson pretends that the members of Congress, by a large majority, were prepared to, and did, in fact, recognize Morton as the true and only author of this great boon to humanity. If so, they had an odd way of manifesting their sentiments.

But, says the Doctor, such majority did "unite to petition the Executive to purchase Dr. Morton's patent for the use of the Departments." Then I have merely to say they made fools of themselves, as the Executive could not purchase without an appropriation, and *that* every one of the honorable gentlemen knew. And besides, if the power existed, why did not the Executive, *alias* the President, purchase? Was it because he believed Moaton to be an impostor and his pretensions humbug?

The Doctor speaks of repeated applications made by Mr. Moaton to Congress, and repeated failures; but I know of only one appeal made by him, viz.: at the first session of the Thirty-second Congress, (1851.) At the second session (1852) the applicatioo was made by Charles Thomas Wells, as alresdy stated. Certainly Morton made no other appeal before I resigned my seat in the Senate, (May, 1854,) and if he has done so since, the fact has not come to my knowledge. The residue of the learned gentleman's communication is made up of s mere parade of names, one of which, Daniel Webster, I admit to have been illustrious. Bnt what did Mr. Webster know on this subject? Did he ever examine it? Is it not certain that he acted on hearsay and took the whole matter on trust. I am equally confident that neither Mr. Choate nor Mr. Winthrop, nor Gov. Banks has examined into the case of H. W., and I run no hazard in saying if Dr. W. can get either of them to say to the contrary that I will surrender the whole question.

And I have to say further that all the friends of Wells will unite and coöperate with the "Chairman of the Executive Committee" in efforts to raise a most munificent reward in this behalf, provided the fund can be put into the hands of the Hon. Rufus Choate and the Hon. Thomas S. Williams, of Hartford, late Chief Justice of Connecticut, both gentlemen of unspotted rectitude and unsurpassed ability, to be disposed of by them after hearing the parties, in conformity with their sense of right and justice. Such an arrangement I believe to be practicable—bnt as long as the learned Chairman persists in the effort to secure all the honors and rewards which shall be accorded to this discovery to a man who, I am satisfied, acted a part in the affair alike subordinate and unworthy, just so long I am on hand to resist it. Of this the public may be well assured.

But why, in place of parading names, did not the Doctor enter into the merits of the case? Why did he not state that it is proved by a whole cloud of witnesses that H. W. did, at Hartford, in the month of December, 1844, discover the principle and introduce the practice of Anæsthesia, by the use of the nitrous oxyde gas, which was continued openly and notoriously by himself and others up to the time of his death in 1848; and that this discovery was made, and practice commenced and continned for twenty-two months—that is to say, from December, 1844, to October, 1846,—before Dr. Morton pretends to have made or announced any discovery in Boston. Why does he not make known the fact that Moaton married his wife to the vicinity of Hartford, was often there during the twenty-two months, had been the partner of Dr. Wells, was on terms of intimacy with him, and thus acquired a full knowledge of his discovery long in advance of experimentation by himself? Why not the further fact that Moaton, in his memoir to the French Academy, admits that Wells experimented in his presence at Boston, in the Winter of '44 and '45, with nitrous oxyd gas, though not with full success, and we find the loss of labor from this cause, $365,000 annually. To sum all up:

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| Total expense of attending unnecessary sickness annually | $3,566,416 |
| Value of labor lost annually | 280,000 |
| Total | $3,846,416 |
| Unnecessary loss of life in 7 years | 63,666 |

At the last meeting Dr. McNulty estimated, but not so minutely, the damage to New-York from the prevalence of smell-pox, which he deemed as in almost every case needless—and from epidomic, which a thorough system of Sanitary inspection would avert. At the same meeting a proposition was discussed for the formation of an association to carry out the views of the Sanitary Reformers. One gentleman thought such an association could do a great deal of good by public lecturcs, by appeals through the Press, by distributing pertinent tracts setting forth the value of sunlight, fresh air, cleanliness and temperance. Dr. Bibbins said the objection to tracts, and to wrapping sanitary suggestions around every bottle of medicine sold from the dispensaries, was the fact that the people who need just such information cannot read. Mr. D. B. Scott, said that in the public schools these wholesome doctrines must be it stilled into the youth; the value of air, light and cleanliness would never be appreciated until a gencration grew up to whom they had been fed with their elemenlary instructions. The conclusion seemed to be reached early by the meeting, that it was an absolute necessity to have all Sanitary offices in the City filled by men acquainted with the rules of Hygiene, the laws of health and disease, and by instinct and edncation competent to trace epidemics to their subtle causes. The room which the proprietor of the Cooper Institute has generously furnished the Reformers for their meetings is a long, narrow apartment, beautifully seated and carpeted, and ventilated by two closed windows at one end, and by a single narrow and open window over the door of the other.

### How to Save Vessels on a Lee Shore.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The undersigned desires, for the sake of the shipping interests of the world, to suggest a method of saving vessels on a lee coast and dragging anchors. It has been laid before Lieutenant Maury, the "storm king," and he seys "Try it." Not having a storm at our command, and much less a ship which any owner is willing to risk a run ashore in a gale for any such experiment, I can only ask of all who may have occasion and opportunity to try it, and favor the writer with an account of the result, nor shall we claim salvage if any are unwilling to pay it.

But to the method:

Suppose a vessel on a lee shore and the anchors will not hold; bend all the cables on board in one line, with both ends to the ring of one anchor. Take a turn around the forward capstan; and then, stretching on to the capstan aft, take another turn of the cable around that and now let go the anchor.

Supposing the forward capstan to strain first on the cable and anchor, and that the anchor drags, heave on the after capstan and pay out equally at the same time on the forward capstan. This will have the effect of bringing the waves to act on the side and keel of the ship as the wind operates on the rails of a vessel beating to windward, and she must swing around and work to windward. Continue the operation of hauling in by the forward capstan and paying out at an after hawse-hole as at first, and the vessel will continue to work to windward, until at length she will ride easily; or should she drag, it will be parallel with the lee coast, if that should be dead to leeward; but if there should be an irregular line of coast so that it may be safer to drag one way rather than the other, it is only to haul on the after capstan from the larboard if you wish to work to starboard or *vice versâ*.

But if no ground can be reached by any cable on board, then the only means we can discover, in a last extremity, is to rig a square ssil of the strongest canvas, with lines from the extremities of the two spars, on which the canvas may be stretched as the chains of a pair of scales support the scales from the scale beam. After belaying on a small anchor, or any weight to sink the lowermost spar, so that the sail may bold upon the water, a tolerable substitute for an anchor may be made, and then work with it as above detailed.

Had the *Agamemnon* rigged out something like this, after cutting away her fore and mainmast, her head might have been forced to meet the sea upon her forward quarter, and so may any vessel, in the last extremity, avoid foundering in the trough of the sea.

Indeed, while mind is stronger than mere matter, there is no excuse for shipwrecks or fire, or any great accidents at sea. The prejudices of sailors against an unlucky officer or ship are not without a foundation, in sound philosophy, and just as surely as that

"No man ere found e happy life by chance,"

so surely

"If we look into the lives of these they term unfortunate, will we find that they have been unwise."

This may seem to be a hard saying of the poet. And yet any one who has been much at sea and witnessed the conduct, and estimated well the genius and capacity of officers, must admit, that with some there is a feeling of perfect security, while with others there arises an involuntary affirmative never to sail a second time with them.

The undersigned would not, by this, claim infallibility, but even failing experiments, properly considered, become like the mast head of a wreck, a beacon to succeeding navigators to avoid sunken rocks and breakers. But, I repeat, it any should think well enough of the above suggestions of a landsman to try them, they will confer a favor on the undersigned by writing the result to him at New-York.

Respectfully, CLINTON ROOSEVELT.

### The Tax List for 1858.

The following statement shows the amount of Taxes received each day, at the Receiver's Office, since the 15th of October:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Oct. 15 | $1,253,190 56 | Oct. 23 | $184,347 77 |
| Oct. 15 | 149,684 09 | Oct. 25 | 183,591 01 |
| Oct. 16 | 137,023 23 | Oct. 26 | 196,353 08 |
| Oct. 18 | 205,299 76 | Oct. 27 | 188,038 35 |
| Oct. 19 | 164,802 55 | Oct. 28 | 166,348 82 |
| Oct. 20 | 169,598 82 | Oct. 29 | 127,481 64 |
| Oct. 21 | 194,565 25 | Oct. 30 | 186,730 76 |
| Oct. 22 | 229,532 95 | | |
| Total to Oct. 30 | | | $3,736,788 64 |
| Nov. 1 | $40,336 64 | Nov. 16 | $121,724 60 |
| Nov. 2 | 31,352 21 | Nov. 17 | 119,898 44 |
| Nov. 3 | 45,599 14 | Nov. 19 | 111,705 04 |
| Nov. 4 | 52,555 11 | Nov. 20 | 124,316 94 |
| Nov. 5 | 69,711 20 | Nov. 22 | 166,858 22 |
| Nov. 6 | 40,882 38 | Nov. 23 | 179,358 80 |
| Nov. 8 | 66,039 29 | Nov. 24 | 165,013 01 |
| Nov. 9 | 68,579 60 | Nov. 25 | 209,571 29 |
| Nov. 10 | 88,770 76 | Nov. 26 | 256,047 88 |
| Nov. 11 | 73,608 80 | Nov. 27 | 244,217 31 |
| Nov. 12 | 68,774 72 | Nov. 29 | 314,473 11 |
| Nov. 13 | 62,097 81 | Nov. 30 | 410,456 56 |
| Nov. 15 | 97,948 91 | | |
| Total in November | | | $3,231,698 37 |
| Total amount liquidated to Dec. 1 | | | $6,968,087 01 |
| Tax paid in Sept., 1857 | | $928,472 72 | |
| Tax paid in Oct., 1857 | | 1,292,321 54 | |
| Tax paid in Nov., 1857 | | 3,390,377 67 | —$5,611,171 93 |
| Excess of 1858 over 1857 | | | $1,357,515 08 |
| Amount of Tax Levy for 1858 | | | $8,620,926 72 |
| Amount collected to Dec. 1 | | | 6,968,687 01 |
| Balance unpaid | | | $1,652,239 71 |

The above is a full statement of the Taxes received for 1858 up to Dec. 1. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

### The President's Message for California.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The President's Message and the reports of the heads of departments destined for California, which arrived on Sunday by Mr. Corbin, special messenger from Washington, were forwarded early on Monday morning by the Southern Overland Mail route, in charge of Mr. Pardee, of New-York. The Mail Company will make extraordinary efforts to accomplish the trip in fifteen days, but in case of a prospect of failure, Mr. Pardee will abandon the coach and proceed on horseback or otherwise with the utmost possible speed. Mr. Pardee has been detailed expressly for this service by Mr. Butterfield, and is represented to be a man of great energy and perseverance, capable of enduring an immense amount of physical fatigue. The design is to beat both the Panama and Tehuantepec lines of steamers. Extensive preparations were made by the contractors on the Salt Lake Route to express the documents through, but they failed to receive copies.

The Mexican Loan.—The efforts of Mr. Magnan, the agent of the Juarez party, who is now here from Mexico, are not to negotiate a loan from this Government, but from individual capitalists. His object in calling upon Mr. Buchanan was to influence, if possible, the recognition of the Juarez party as the Government of Mexico, in order to render the task of effecting a loan easier. Señor Mata, who is now on his way hither, comes, it is said, with credentiat from Juarez as Minister to this Government. The chief reason why it is desired that this Government should recognize the Juarez Government in Mexico, before a loan is effected, is, no doubt, because the conveyance of titles to lands in Sonora, which are to be given as security for this loan by the Juarez party, would, in that case, be regarded by this Government as valid; and, even if Sonora shall hereafter come into possession of the United States, the capitalists who make these advances now will be able to hold their security. Or, if the Jusrez party should subsequently be overthrown, the security of the loan will still have to be respected by any other party which may hereafter gain the ascendency in Mexico. As for Mr. Magnan's success, in effecting a loan, there can be little doubt of that if this Government previously recognizes the Juarez party in Mexico as the Government of that country.—*Washington Star, Dec. 1.*

For several months past, a Hungarian peddler, by the name of Moses Loeb, has been driving a sharp and paying business among the farmers of Ohio, by selling them worthless and rotten auction goods at the rate of $6 a yard, but was caught a few days ago, and is in prison at Columbus. He claimed to be in partnership with Kossuth, for the introduction of Hungarien sheep in the United States, and sold his cloth as the produce of these sheep.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* appears in a new dress, and a new vignette head, and is improved.

### Essays at Sanitary Improvement.

A number of the friends of Sanitary and Moral Improvement have been holding a series of meetings in the Cooper Institute, to compare views and discuss the best methods of securing their ends. Over these meetings Dr. Batchelder, of the Academy of Medicine, has presided, and Dr. Agnew has acted as Secretary. Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, Gen. Wetmore, Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, and some twenty physicians have uniformly been present and taken part in the proceedings. Several gentlemen actively connected with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, have set forth the considerations of humanity and philanthropy involved in the question. Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Mr. Halliday and others, have labored to show that an effort in this direction is absolutely necessary for the religious interests of the poor and uneducated. Gen. Mather and Clinton Roosvelt, Esq., have urged the political economy of an undertaking in this direction. Dr. Harris and Dr. McNulty have attempted to show that the ratio of mortality in this City is unnecessarily very great; that thousands of lives are lost annually, which proper Sanitary inspection would have saved, and that the commercial losses by unnecesssry epidemics are enormous.

Dr. McNulty took the black-board to demonstrate his assertions. The City Inspector fixes the average annual mortality from 1850 to 1857 at 23,275. The averspe population of the City during these 7 years was 595,433. The ratio of deeths, then, was one in every 25 18-100 inhabitants. The population of London (by the census of 1851) was 2,362,236, and the mortslity in London in 1857 was bnt 56,786—or a ratio of one death in 42 of the population. Had the ratio of mortality of New-York been no greater than of London, we should have saved 9,096 lives annually. Yet no one pretends that there are any good reasons why London should afford its inhabitants any better health or greater longevity than New-York. But for every case of unnecessary death there were probably 28 cases of unnecessary sickness, which gives us during each year an aggregate of 72,784 cases of unnecessary sickness. Dr. McNulty estimated the number of days lost by each sick person at 7, which shows 1,783,208 days lost every year. The Doctors' fees, nurses' bills, medicines and funeral expenses he averages at $2 a day, which gives $3,566,416 loss from this source annually to our population.

Again, of the 9,048 unnecessary deaths, abont 2,000 were probably adults; multiply this number by 28—the average of the sick to each death—and by 75—the average value in cents of the laborer's dey's work—

### Senora and Chihuahua.

The recommendation in the Message of the President, that the United States should assume a temporary protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua, is founded not only in just right of repose for aggrievated and long-continued outrages upon American citizens, but upon principles of self-preservation and upon humanity for the people of these frontier States. The condition of these States, although similar in point of misgovernment and oppression, is not the same in degree. Sonora contains 15,000,000 acres of land, and a population of about 120,000 souls; including Indians. Of this number a reliable authority estimates only five per cent. as being able to read and write. The number of inhabitants who call themselves *white*—"*gente de razon*"—does not probably exceed 30,000.

Sonora is, beyond all doubt, the richest mineral region in the known world, blessed with a fine climate, and in the valleys the richest soil. Sugar, cotton, wheat, corn, peas, beans, all the fruits grow in a luxuriousness and profusion unknown even to our Southern possessions. The people are naturally docile, and accustomed to labor, caring only to be let alone to make the State rich and prosperous by their quiet toil. With all these advantages, Sonora is today in the most miserable condition. The whole State is the prey of the Apache Indians. All cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of the towns, is abandoned. The high-roads are daily stained with the blood of the people. The whole mining region of the northern portion of the State is abandoned and the commercial world is deprived of the silver which it so much needs. From researches which will shortly be made public through the Indian Department, it is ascertained that more than one-fourth of the Gile Apaches are Mexican children who have been carried into captivity and have grown up savage. Annually, hundreds of both sexes are captured. They never return except when familiarized with the Indian life. What is this to the United States? And where is our authority to avenge the wrongs of assassins inflicted upon a foreign population? Tho answer is plain. *These have their haunts in the United States north of the Gila River.* From the valleys of its northern branches they descend into Sonora and Chihuahua to plunder, murder, and take prisoners, and return with their ill-gotten booty to their homes, where they remain until want or inclination again sends them forth. Secure in their retreat, when they have crossed our boundary line—which the Mexicans dare not cross—they pursue their way leisurely back. We, in effect, give shelter to these predatory bands, and become *particeps criminis* in the despoiling of the fairest province upon which the sun ever shone. More than this—Arizona, which has been gradually growing in importance since its acquisition, is made the high road of the despoilers; and its development, which promises to augment in so great a degree the wealth of the world, is checked; our people, the sturdy pioneers of civilization, are robbed; our only mail communication overland to the Pacific throughout the year is liable to be stopped; and we have no redress. The wily savage, the Apache, after a severe outrage upon one side of the line, retreats into Mexico, where we cannot follow him, makes a temporary peace with the nearest Mexican authority, and remains until a greater temptation offers. The Mexican Government affords neither protection nor redress. Our readers will observe that we have touched only one phase of this question. This alone would have justified us long since in establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuehua. We are assured upon competent authority that protection by the United States from the Apaches will be received by the people with a gratitude which no words can express.

### The Sons of Robert Burns.

*From the Boston Transcript.*

Liverpool, Friday, Oct. 23, 1858.

* * * Last night, Thursday, Mr. T. gave a dinner party, which I enjoyed so much, as you will believe when I tell you that I went to the dinner table on the arm of Colonel Burns, son of the celebrated poet, Robert Burns, and sat next to and conversed with him all dinner time. Next but one to him sat "Willie" Burns, the eldest son of the poet—that is, older than his brother, Colonel Burns, although the *latter* appears to be very much older; he seems quite infirm, but tells me, that he will be 64 years old only, next month—his hair is white as snow, and his hand trembles very much. His brother (the older of the twain) is much stouter, his hair not gray, and his step firm. I can hardly believe yet that he is the older, although Colonel Burns assured me that *himself* was the younger. He spoke of his father, of his mother, of Scotland—hsd lived in India nearly thirty years, never during that time having had a day's sickness. He talks of and sings his father's songs. He sang the air which Robert Burns wrote to his mother, a very sweet thing, and "John Anderson my Joe."

I felt so anxious to send you their autographs, that when I found we were to meet them, I told W. *we must get them.* He was detained at the office, and had only time to stop at a book-store, where they had *not* such a copy of Burns as he wished to send you, and he said he did not like to ask them to write on a piece of paper merely. Mr. T. had a "Burns," and they each wrote in it and signed their names. We took our copy (which he said he would send you,) and they wrote the same in that. Col. Burns further took up a piece of paper, upon which he wrote a verse; I immediately made up my mind to secure it, and thought to myself—now if I can only manage to get their names to *that*, I shall be all right. The coveted paper was laid upon the table, and I made up my mind that as chance offered I would seize it, when W. stepped up, took it, and placed it in the book, at the same time giving me a very knowing look.

Dinner was announced, and Col. Burns gave me his arm. After dinner, when the gentlemen had returned to the parlor, Mr. Aikin, whom the Messrs. Burns are visiting, was talking with me. (Mr. Aikin's father was Robert Burns' most intimate friend; Mr. A. is Col. and Willie Burns' most intimate friend; and Mr. A.'s daughter Annie and Col. Burns' daughter Annie are most intimate friends.) I got up and took the book off the table, and took from the book *the* piece of paper, and said to him, "Now if I only had their signatures, how glad I should be. Mr. H. has their autographs, but I want them for myself also. Mr. A. called out, "Here, Willie Burns." The old gentleman came over to us, and I held out the paper, saying, Mr. Burns, please sign this for me; I want your writing, too—*this* is your brother's." He sat down by me, and wrote some remarks on the lines his brother had written, and signed his name; and then Col. Burns came over where we were and took up the paper, and signed *his* name too. Smiling, he looked at me for an instant, and went on making the curious hieroglyphics you will notice on the paper. I said to him, "What is that?" He replied, "James G. Burns, in Persian." He speaks the Persian language fluently. He was an East-Indian officer, of a different rank from his brother, for very many years. They now live in Chittenham, having retired from the army. If Robert Burns were living, he would be 100 years old on the 25th of January next, when the Centennial Anniversary of his birth-day will take place. The older brother remembers his father's funeral, and that comprises about all his recollections of him *personally.* I shall preserve the paper and send it to you; it will be something to have and to show, which every one cannot boast of.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 682, 3315, 3316, 3317, 4146, 4217, 4499, 4946, 4863, 4968, 5114, 5103, 5205, 5282, 5294, 5341½, 5334, 5772, 5778, 5796, 5798, 5820, 5842, 5863, 5010, 5892, 5916, 5917, 5923, 5924, 5895, 6219, 6220, 6221, 5601, 4921, 4414, 5951.

The calendar of short causes will be called, and the causes thereon tried. All causes on Thursday's calendar remaining untried will go over to Monday, Dec. 13.

Special Term—Nos. 54, 26. 58. 75. 77, 78. 79, 81, 82, 83. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

Superior Court.—Same as yesterday, with the following added: Nos. 624, 746, 691, 58, 625, 661.

Common Pleas.—Nos. 2015, 2016, 1568, 1712, 1815, 502, 1609, 2061, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2071, 2072. *Part II.*—1854. 2044. 2045. 2046, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060.

### Caugemi's Fourth Trial.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Judges Davies and Ingraham.

The Court opened at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, the Jury having spent the night at the Astor House. There was a large attendance of spectators, but the Court was not inconveniently crowded.

Cornelius Ederson, the lamplighter; Daniel Lalor, the butcher in Centre Market; William Riffenburg, the milkman; Ann Smith, the colored girl: and several other witnesses, who were examined on the three previous trials, were again examined. Their evidence was exactly the same as that on the other occasions. At 9 o'clock P. M. the Court adjourned till this morning.

A Bold Rogue.—Last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a young scoundrel, about 18 years of age, went into the store of Kelty & Ferguson, No. 291 Broadway, and ran off with two pieces of heavy damask for window curtains, and successfully escaped with them, although there were half-a-dozen clerks in the place.

New Counterfeits.—Early last evening well-executed counterfeit $3 bills on the Brandon Bank, of Brandon, Vt., made their appearance in the eastern part of the City, but by means of the Police Telegraph the shopkeepers were notified, and but few were passed.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Daniel Honigsberger* vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—The Jury came into Court unable to agree in this cause, the trial of which was commenced on Wednesday. It will be recollected that the suit was founded on a claim for damages to a son of plaintiff, a boy eight years old, who was run over by one of the defendants' cars when returning home from school, by which he lost an arm. The defence was substantially that the driver and conductor of the car exercised due care and vigilance.

Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

THE WILLIS GAMBLING CASE.

A suit has been commenced by Bob Willis to replevy the gambling apparatus seized by Justice Connolly, on the occasion of the late descent on the gambling establishment of the former in Broadway.

This morning Mr. A. Oakey Hall obtained an order requiring Willis to show cause why the writ of replevin should not be set aside. Mr. Hall claims that gambling apparatus is a common nuisance, and is confiscated to the people as soon as seized, and, therefore, cannot be replevied.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

John Cullen was tried for receiving stolen goods, consisting of boxes of soap, valued at $15. The Jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy. Sentence reserved till Saturday.

An old offender, calling himself James Robinson, who had served a term in the State Prison, and one or two terms in the Penitentiary, pleaded for mercy in behalf of himself and others, who, he alleged, were led into the store of Sperling Brothers, No. 199 William-street, and stole silk to the value of $1,000. He was pursued by the Police, and a portion of the silk was found on him, which was identified by Mr. Sperling. The Recorder's charge dealt closely with the evidence, which left no doubt of the defendant's guilt, and with scarcely a minute's delay the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Whereupon the defendsnt's counsel, as usual, interposed for a stay of judgment; but the Recorder would not listen to such a twenty-fold tampering with justice. He prononnced sentence at once, and sent the defendant for four years and eight months to the State Prison. This interposing a stay of proceedings, when a prisoner is found guilty, and the Judge is about to pronounce sentence, has become a nuisance in this Court; the smallest lawyer can resort to it: and it is one of the many benefits which the public owe to Recorder Barnard, that he has determined to put a stop to the practice.

Patrick Cosgrove, on the 8th December, 1847, assaulted Cornelius Wood, in a dangerous man

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yeca Matrias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—Delicate Ground—Miller of Whetstone.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard Hoffmire—Obgel Maopie—Our American Cousin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Love and Liver.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—Grand Piano Recitals.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-morrow, at 10½ A.M.

The European mails, by the *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Tuesday, the 14th, to go by railroad, at 1 P.M., to go by steamboat, at 3 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., had not been seen at Sandy Hook at two o'clock this morning.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, gave notice that he would, at an early day, move for the abolition of the franking privilege and the substitution of a commutation in money. Chas. S. Jones, formerly Assistant Doorkeeper, was elected Doorkeeper. A memorial was presented from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, and for land for railroads. Various other memorials of minor importance were received, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Notice was given by Mr. Morris, of Illinois, of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the election of Governors and Judges by the people in the organized Territories; also, a bill to admit sugar and salt free of duty, and a bill to amend the Naturalization laws. The reports of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Watson, of Texas, whose impeachment is asked by the Legislature of that State, were then taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment, but without any definite action.

We learn by our special telegraphic dispatch from Washington that the negotiations pending with the British Government in relation to questions connected with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be completed in time to be submitted to the Senate early next month, and that the settlement of these vexed questions will be on a perfectly fair and satisfactory basis. Immediately after the completion of this negotiation the question of an international copyright with Great Britain will be taken up, a treaty having been already drafted by the State Department. Government has just concluded a contract with a merchant in New-Bedford for 80,000 gallons of sperm oil, for the Light-house Department, at $1 25 a gallon, a considerably higher price than it was expected the contract would have been obtained at.

We learn also by telegraphic dispatch from our Special Correspondent, that important dispatches have been received from Mexico, and submitted to the Government. No indication is given of their character, though it is intimated that they may entirely change the programme of the Message on Mexican affairs. Meantime, it is understood that Señor Mata, the Juarez Minister, who recently left Washington, has gone to Vera Cruz to obtain full powers from Juarez to negotiate a treaty at Washington for the settlement of all American claims against Mexico, and to guarantee the right of way across Chihuahua, Sonora and other Mexican territory, to California. It is believed to be the intention of our Government, in case he succeeds in his mission, to receive him immediately, and to recognize the Juarez Government—unless, as hinted above, some new and important change in Mexican affairs should occur.

The Democratic Senators yesterday, in caucus, voted to exclude Mr. Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and the act will, without doubt, be consummated to-day, though a severe struggle is anticipated. The fact that this action is in accordance with the wishes of the President was not attempted to be concealed, though a part of those who voted for the exclusion did so for the alleged reason that Mr. Douglas is expected to be absent until January. Others, however, were candid enough to declare their true reasons. Several prominent Southern Senators opposed the movement—Brown, of Mississippi, reminding his fellow Democrats that the rejection of Martin Van Buren's nomination as Minister to London, made him President, and warning them to beware of the results of their present action. But the martyrdom of the Little Giant is a foregone conclusion.

We have from Mobile an explanation of the manner in which the one hundred and forty fillibusters on board the schooner *Susan* effected their escape from the revenue-cutter *McClelland*. It seems that the cutter, by some means, got ashore—very conveniently, it must be confessed—and by the time she got off again the *Susan* was calculated to be four hundred miles away.

The gold discoveries at Cherry Creek, Nebraska, turn out to be of considerable importance. The *Nonpariel*, published at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has information direct from the diggings, from a gentleman recently arrived and from a correspondent. It is alleged that miners who have been there long enough to get permanently located and at work, are making, without the aid of perfect implements, from two and a half to twenty dollars per day. The advent of Winter was interfering with operations somewhat, but it was believed that on the opening of Spring the miners will reap a rich harvest, especially in the mountain gulches.

Additional California news by the *Quaker City* *via* Tehuantepec, is telegraphed from New-Orleans. The Express Company of Wells, Fargo & Co. had been sued by the State for $22,000 in scrip stolen from the Treasurer. Mining is reported good, though rain was much needed. Business had improved, but the markets were unsettled. The Overland Mail, which left San Francisco on the 12th ult., has arrived at St. Louis.

The Judges of the Federal Court, at Columbia, S. C., have decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law of 1820, declaring the slave trade piracy, and have remanded the prisoners of the slaver *Echo* to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The present cold weather will soon undoubtedly put a stop to navigation on the canals. Nineteen boats managed to get through to Schenectady on Wednesday night, by the aid of an ice-breaker, but the increasing cold must soon render the ice too firm to be broken by the ordinary means. The Welland Canal is entirely closed up.

The Philadelphia officials who have been on a visit to us were yesterday taken round to several of our benevolent institutions. They visited the Prisons and Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, the Children's Nurseries on Ward's Island, the Bellevue Hospital, Bloomingdale Asylum and the Tombs, and expressed themselves highly gratified at all they saw. Part of the deputation returned home last evening.

Three of those pestilent rascals known as "Short Boys," the oldest of them being under 20, have been arrested on suspicion of their having murdered an unknown man about a month since at the foot of Desbroeses-street. It is reported that they beat their victim to death with a club, robbed him and then threw him into the river. The accused, who give their names as James Brennan, William Wilkie, and William Cash, deny their guilt; but they were committed by Justice Kelly to await an examination. Michael Forbes, who murdered Christopher Callaghan on Wednesday evening, was arrested yesterday. The only progress made yesterday in the Coroner's inquisition was the *post-mortem* examination of the body. Severing a branch of the carotid artery was the immediate cause of death.

The Board of Aldermen last evening agreed to donate $165 83 to the First Freewill Baptist Church. A message was received from the Street Commissioner nominating Augustus Kuath to the office of City Surveyor. The nomination was confirmed. It was ordered that the report of the Committee on Roads in favor of extending the area of the Central Park, be printed and made the special order for Thursday next. A message from the Mayor recommending that $1,595 be deducted from the assessment list for regulating Forty-seventh-street from the Third to the Eighth avenue, was referred to the Committee on Assessments. A resolution in favor of fitting up apartments in the Times Building for the Street Commissioner, was adopted. The Board refused to pass the resolution in favor of paying the cartmen employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department, $3 a day, in spite of the veto of the Mayor. The vote, however, was reconsidered, and the matter was laid over. Considerable debate accompanied the consideration of a proposition to reduce the salary of the Mayor to $3,000, and those of the other heads of departments proportionately. The matter was finally made the special order for Monday.

A lecture on "American Art" was delivered last night, in Clinton Hall, by Jas. T. Brady, Esq., in aid of the fund for the benefit of the widow and family of Wm. Ranney, the artist. The lecture was exceedingly interesting, and won frequent applause from a large and intelligent audience.

The fourth trial of Cangemi was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit. Several witnesses, examined on the three previous trials, were again called before the Jury, and the same testimony elicited as on the former occasions. The Court did not adjourn till a late hour. It is expected that the case will be given to the Jury today. In the Court of General Sessions, James Robinson, an old State Prison bird, was again placed on trial for burglary in the store of Sperling & Co., No. 190 William-street, and stealing silk therefrom worth $1,000. The Recorder sentenced him to four years and eight months in his old place of incarceration. His counsel strove hard to have the sentence deferred, but the Recorder remarked that that privilege had been too much abused, and that he should hereafter sentence such offenders immediately on their conviction.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised only 1,000 bales at former rates. Flour was brisker and firmer. Wheat was quiet. Corn continued in fair demand at full prices. Provisions, Groceries, Oils and Tallow exhibited less activity. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Freights were inactive.

### How to Stop the Slave-trade.

The proceedings instituted in South Carolina against the crew of the brig *Echo*, captured by the *Dolphin*, have resulted in the ignoring of the bills against them by the Grand Jury. They are, however, still in custody, and it appears the District Attorney intends to try his luck in some other way.

Nobody is of course surprised at all this. Nobody expected that in the present temper of the South Carolinian public upon the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade, it would be possible to find a Jury to consign men to punishment whose only offence has been the bringing of negroes to the nearest market for sale. One of the advantages or disadvantages of trial by jury is that the tribunal is even surer to reflect public opinion than to administer the law, and this is no more a peculiarity of the system in South Carolina than elsewhere. In Ireland, juries will not convict people who assassinate landlords, or who make seditious speeches. In England, juries will not convict conspirators against the life and limbs of Louis Napoleon, let their guilt be ever so clear; and we all know how difficult it is in New-York to get a verdict against anybody for embezzling public money, or killing a policeman. Juries, everywhere, in spite of the pleasant forensic fiction which makes them mirrors of honesty and intelligence, all have their little weaknesses, and will have their own way. There is, therefore, little use in grumbling at the particular twenty-three gentlemen, or whatever the number, who have declared, on their oaths, that in their belief the crew of the slaver *Echo* were not engaged in violating the laws of the United States. They are but the representatives of the whole people of the State. There is still less use in denouncing jury trial as an insufficient means of punishing offenders. It has been notorious for centuries that it is not a perfect system, by any means, of bringing guilt to punishment; but it does, in the long run, and on the whole, more good and less harm than any other system that has ever been devised, and we can only improve it by improving the public itself. To get slave-dealers convicted by South Carolina juries, we must convince the whole South Carolinian nation of the sinfulness of slave-dealing. Our readers, probably, will conclude that if the extinction of the traffic depends upon the occurrence of the last-named consummation, the prospect is not very encouraging; and, we confess, we think so, too. Slave-traders, when caught, will be carried into Southern ports, and must be tried by jury. Southern jurors are slave-owners, smarting under such prices as twelve hundred dollars for "a likely boy," and the inference is obvious.

What the remedy is, it would be very difficult to say. This much, however, is certain, that if Mr. Buchanan or anybody else means to put down the Slave-trade, it cannot be done by the trial and conviction of the offenders in the Courts of Justice. The personal pains and penalties annexed to the act of Congress, have, we venture to assert, never prevented anybody who was intent on catching negroes from engaging in the business. No kidnapper ever really and soberly believed that if a United States cruiser caught him he would be hanged. The demeanor of the Captain of the *Echo* during or before his trial at Boston certainly has betrayed no such conviction. The most that any of the dealers have had to fear these twenty years was a temporary detention, and a small outlay in counsel fees and costs, and the reputation of an unlucky man amongst their own set. As a set-off against these trifling calamities, there was the prospect of enormous profits, and the excitement of dodging the cruisers—always a strong attraction to an enterprising sailor.

It is clear, therefore, that if we mean to take upon ourselves the task of putting down the Slave-trade, we shall not be able to effect it by the aid of the Courts. Acts of Congress go for nothing where they have to be enforced by the instrumentality of slaveholding juries, and those who violate it have little to fear when a penalty as terrible as death is threatened for an offence, which so large a portion of the community considers a close approach to a virtuous act. The best and only thing to be done, if we are really sincere in our hostility to the traffic, is to make it unprofitable; to make the risk of capture so great as to render it impossible to insure against losses by the products of successful trips. Slave-traders, like a great many better men, can be reached no way so well as through their pockets. The most radical and effectual stop to their endeavors, would be wrought, we admit, by a great fall in the price of negroes on this side of the ocean, but of this there is no likelihood at present. But difficulty in reaching the market is tantamount to cheapness of the commodity, and this difficulty we can secure if we will.

If anything is to be done, cruisers must do it. The passage must be made so unsafe that the business will not pay. The commanders of United States vessels are at least under Mr. Buchanan's control. Where they are to come from is unhappily his affair, not ours. He apparently had force enough in the early part of this year to whip the British, or perform any other warlike exploits which promised to reflect lustre on the annals of his reign. There is none in the performance of which the national honor is more deeply involved than the suppression of the business of negro-catching. We can make excuses to the world for the impotence of our courts; but we can make none whatever for the inactivity of the national police.

### The United Irishman and the United States.

King David confesses that he was not in a very good temper when he denounced all men as liars; and the wisest of monarchs and of men had doubtless been driven half mad by some simpleton of unusual severity, when he declared that though you bray a fool in a mortar, his folly will not depart from him. Yet, if Solomon were living now to be tormented by the ephemeral nonsense of the living age, he might well repeat, with the earnestness of deliberate conviction, what was conceived at first in a poetic fervor of disgust. In Mr. John Mitchel he would find his proverb incarnated. Had the saying never been uttered, indeed, it might well be invented for the benefit of the race, from the *data* furnished by this incorrigible Irishman's intolerable absurdity. Mr. John Mitchel's case is happily of a kind from which some instruction may be derived for those among us who are capable of profiting by the folly of others, when that folly leads, as it sometimes does, to failure; and it therefore deserves some attention.

It appears to be a monomania of this man to imagine himself a great destructive force of nature. As conceived by himself, Mr. John Mitchel is, and always has been, a walking volcano, a talking simoom, a buttoned-up deluge, an earthquake hidden in the flesh of man, and capable of eating, drinking, proposing toasts, editing newspapers, and undergoing imprisonment. He began his active experience of life in strict obedience to this hallucination. To all outward seeming a decent young citizen of Dublin,—he felt himself to be a new Attila,—an *avatar* of vengeance upon the tyrants of his native land. He resolved to make the world tremble, and to bring the throne of the Guelphs tumbling down about the ears of Victoria the First. For some time his projects attracted no more notice than the fulminations which the Editor of the Eatanswille *Gazette* is reported, in the veracious pages of *Pickwick*, to have leveled against the brazen front of the Czar of Russia. But events at last gave a sudden and sinister importance to this unrecognized Catiline of the Hibernian Rome. Distress, misery, destitution the most real and the most heart-rending, fell upon Ireland. She was smitten with such calamities of famine and of pestilence as men in modern times had been more used to read of than to realize. The year 1847 came upon her, terrible, blasting, opening the hardest hearts to pity, confusing the clearest brains with the anguish of the spectacle that demanded the relief of their counsel. This was Mr. Mitchel's moment. To drive this desolate, maddened, suffering Ireland into still greater extremities of misery and despair—to heat ten times hotter the furnace of her trial—to add to all the troubles of her estate fresh, intenser troubles of the spirit, and to inflame her from famine into civil war, was a task congenial to the temper of this exemplary patriot. He set about it.

By his own avowal he was at the bottom of conspiracies of all sorts and kinds, the sole object and end of which was to light the flame of intestine war throughout the Green Island. "I have a stomach," he exclaimed, "for all the treasons that man can commit;" and he did not fail to satisfy his appetite. He encouraged every species of outrage by which the popular temper could be kept at fever heat. Murders committed in the dead of night, by armed men—the dragging away of young heiresses from their homes into compulsory marriages with rebel-leaders not well provided with this world's goods—baptismal administrations of hot sand and vitriol lavished upon recreant "patriots" or recusant lovers of the law—all the imaginable and unimaginable excesses of malignity, recklessness, and cruelty, which for months, at that unhappy time, converted whole counties of Ireland into so many Aceldamas, were but the natural fruits of an "agitation" whose leaders avowedly shrunk from no crime in pursuing their purpose.

For all this Mr. John Mitchel had not the paltry excuse of even technical oppression. He was perfectly at liberty to combine any ordinary occupation of profit, drysaltery, cab-driving or tallow-chandlery, with the most intemperate and exasperating style of political editing. The grave had hardly closed over the remains of the greatest agitator whom Ireland had ever seen, and the "minions" of British tyranny had looked on in silence while such a procession of mourners as the world has rarely witnessed followed O'Connell to the first resting-place his high and busy heart had known on earth. Mr. John Mitchel might have fooled to the top of his bent, had he been content with bloodless fooling. But this could not be. He must have pikes and hand-grenades—and so he came at last to his first braying in the mortar. He was tried for felony, and by a jury of his own people found guilty, lamenting aloud, after conviction, that he could not have been allowed to fill the panel with Roman Catholics, who would have "returned a verdict contrary to law, and set him free again to break the law." The result of this trial was that exile to the hulks of the Bermudas, of which he has favored mankind with the literary fruits, but which for all its effects upon his own wits most fully justified King Solomon's exclamation.

At last the hands that wielded the pestle grew weary of so aimless a task. Mr. John Mitchel was kindly turned over to get what future braying he might need on American soil. He soon called upon us to begin operations. Hardly had he landed in this much-enduring capital of New-York, before he began playing volcano and earthquake in the hope of forcing us into a war with England, with France, with anybody, in short, strong enough to give us plenty of trouble, and Mr. Mitchel a good, wholesome excitement. Of all this nothing came, and Mr. Mitchel, in disgust, departed "South." He descended upon Tennessee, and set to work at disorganizing the quiet town of Knoxville. For this he was promptly and thoroughly brayed by a certain impatient American, Mr. Fleming; so thoroughly, indeed, that we had begun to hope the proverb falsified at last; and to expect a complete deliverance from Mr. John Mitchel and his chronic eruptions. We were wrong; and Solomon was right. Mr. John Mitchel has broken loose again in Washington. He can no longer endure the prospect of pacification opened to the Union by the growing intelligence of the South, and the mollification of the New-York *Tribune*. His voice is still for war—the more loudly that nobody else can be induced to think of war. He has carried his *Citizen* to the capital of the United States, in the hope of disuniting the said States, and driving the South into an open war upon the North. This is the sensible little programme of his present campaign. Will our domestic "agitators" look upon it and be warned? The folly of this supreme fool is one in kind with their own, if more flagrant in degree. He is the fool he is, simply because it is his wish to be, and do, and govern everything and everybody, and because, finding nobody disposed to help him to this wish, he flies out of all the bounds of self-command. "I have long felt," he said in 1847, "that I belong to a party of one member." To that party he gave the incomparable title of the "United Irishman." The "United Irishman" he was, and is, and ever will remain. No braying, not even his own, will change him. Meanwhile, let us be thankful for the stupendous folly which shows us, as in a giant mirror, the true nature of the many men who are trying, each in his own way, to upset that other united party, "these United States."

### The Split in the Cabinet.

If a house divided against itself cannot stand, we really do not see how Mr. Buchanan's political habitation can manage to stick together. What the President says, the Secretary of the Treasury does not say; and what the Secretary recommends, the President virtually vetoes. To say that the undisguised hostility of a high Cabinet Minister to the policy of the President on so vital a question as the Tariff, or the best mode of replenishing the exhausted National Treasury, is undignified, is to mention the least of the painful aspects of the spectacle. There must be either the meanest kind of truckling on the one hand, or the most paltry adherence to office under not very respectable circumstances on the other. The President, in his Message to Congress, recommends Specific Duties. The Secretary as strongly urges the *ad valorem* system. And upon Congress is thrown the honor of judging the comparative wisdom of the high officer of State and his chief. This is a situation pregnant with evil, and highly inducive of public contempt. If Congress sides with the President, the Secretary will doubtless feel called upon inevitably to do what, in fact, he might, with better grace, have done at first, namely, to resign his position in the Cabinet. But, should Congress coincide with Mr. Cobb's views, and disregard the contrary recommendations of the President, Mr. Buchanan will be placed in a situation, the indignity of which will be none the less severely felt because of his having richly deserved it. He has subjected his office to the totally unnecessary risk of a humiliating occurrence, which the most ordinary prudence and a proper adherence to rules and forms which experience has shown to be wise and salutary would have avoided. If Congress should decide upon adopting Mr. Cobb's suggestions, in preference to those of the President, the occasion for Mr. Buchanan to relieve himself of the unwelcome offices of a subordinate but successful rival will have passed by. The act of dismissal, which would in the first instance have been wise, prudent, constitutional, and consistent with usage, would, after the defeat of the President by the Secretary, assume the character of a petty revenge, which would be as much condemned as the prior and proper alternative would have been excused, if not commended.

We indulge the hope that the President's recommendations in favor of a return to specific duties will find more favor with Congress than those of the Secretary of the Treasury, which desire the continuance of the *ad valorem* system. We believe the former to be more reasonable in principle, more just in operation, and more economical in execution, than the latter. But, at the same time, it may happen that Congress—a body which is not famous for always doing what is right or what is best for the country—may take a different view of the matter, and may adopt Mr. Secretary Cobb's views; in which event, the absence of moral courage and ordinary nerve so frequently and painfully displayed by the President, will have inflicted upon him its own punishment. If Mr. Cobb had not sufficient good taste or sense of propriety to resign when he first learned that the President would directly oppose, in his Message, the fiscal policy which the Secretary would urge in his Report, it is not likely that he will do so after he shall have succeeded to override the President in the favor of the country. And if Mr. Buchanan consented to try the issue in this public manner with his Secretary of State, he will have to take the consequences and submit to play "second fiddle" during the remainder of his term, or as long as Mr. Cobb pleases to act the part of thorn in the Presidential side.

We regret, for the sake of the office which Mr. Buchanan holds, that so unseemly a spectacle as this should be so unnecessarily and unwisely exhibited. But we have not been unprepared for some such examples of helpless folly from that source. We have never been among those who have looked for dignified firmness from servile imbecility, or for ordinary stability of character from an used-up political trickster.

### The Recall of Lord Napier.

It is rumored from England, and believed in Washington, where men are by no means incredulous, that Lord Napier has been, or will soon be, recalled by his own Government. Of course, this report has given birth to many fledgling stories of the reasons which have operated to determine the actual Administration of Great Britain upon taking such a step. Lord Napier has made himself singularly popular since he came to this country. He has shown a peculiar aptitude for doing the right thing at the right time; and while he has never veiled the colors of Britain, he has paid a wise, courteous and flattering respect to the eagle of the Alleghanies in all his manifestations. Why then should he be summoned away from a field which he has so eminently adorned? To this query we have no positive response to give. We can only give a very positive reply to the negative reasons which have been adduced for the removal of her Majesty's representative at Washington. It is alleged, for instance, that Lord Napier has been called to serve his Queen in another quarter of the globe, because at Richmond and elsewhere he had expressed too strong a sympathy with the progressive advance of the United States. This is simply absurd. Not only the general current of public opinion in [illegible] specific tendencies of the late [illegible] eminent members of the actual English Cabinet, side with us in our southward and westward march. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and the British Secretary for India, Lord Stanley, have both, on sundry occasions and in divers places—the one on the floor of the House of Commons, the other at the table of the Lord Mayor of London—given utterance to sentiments of "manifest destiny" in regard to America and her advance over the Continent, which would secure for either of them a unanimous nomination at a primary meeting in New-York City. They are the soul of the Cabinet of Lord Derby. That a diplomatic agent of the Government to which they belong should be punished for echoing the opinions to which they have given such public and notorious expression, is wholly incredible. If Lord Napier has really been transferred to another seat of power, the reason of the change must be sought in the domestic exigencies of the English diplomatic service, and not at all in the views on foreign policy of the statesmen who now control the affairs of Great Britain.

### Our City Election.

The result of our late City Election is due to a variety of causes,—aside from politics. The election of Mr. Haws is claimed in some quarters as a Republican victory, and in others as demonstrating that the *united* Opposition is stronger in the City than the Democratic Party. Neither conclusion is sustained by facts.

Purser's defeat is due, primarily, to the division in the Democratic ranks, growing out of Wood's defeat and the intestine quarrels to which that event gave rise. Wood is a man of ability, of great energy, familiar with all the tricks and devices of partisan politics, and unrelenting in punishing those who have defeated his projects. Though powerless as a candidate, he is still formidable as an opponent. He has great ability at breaking down his own party, and in this election he exerted it with great success. He opposed Purser because he was the nominee of Tammany Hall, and he had the good sense to put in nomination against him a man of ability and personal character. In this way he drew off ten or twelve thousand Democratic votes from Purser's support.

Very many of the Irish Catholics distrusted Purser on account of his alleged connection with the Maria Monk business, some twenty years ago. Many of the Germans withheld their votes from the Democratic Party, on account of the equivocal and unsatisfactory action of the Administration on the Mortara abduction. And quite a number of the respectable tax-payers, in the Democratic ranks, were unwilling to place at the head of the financial department of the City Government, a man known only as a professional political adventurer.

These influences combined secured Mr. Purser's defeat. If the Democrats had nominated any well-known, upright, reliable citizen, they would have elected him by an overwhelming majority. We trust that even Tammany Hall has not passed the point where it can learn something from experience, and that the clique who control its action will see that good policy, as well as regard for public justice, requires them to put *good men* in nomination for responsible offices.

The War Begun.—The President and his party in the Senate have opened the campaign early against Douglas. It was determined in caucus of the Senate last night that he must be ejected from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. The object of this is merely to brand him as an unsound Democrat,—to notify the party at large that he is no longer to be regarded as in good and regular standing. It is one of those sagacious acts—those master-strokes of party policy—by which Mr. Buchanan's Administration is making itself famous and memorable. It is not supposed, in the best-informed circles, that Mr. Douglas will commit suicide on bearing of this movement in the Senate.

### The Spirit and the Letter.

That a man should compound for the "sins he is inclined to" by "damning those he has no mind to," is natural enough. But there is something extremely quaint and refreshing in the instances upon which we occasionally stumble of people who, in one breath, will both compound for and damn the sins they *have* a mind to. Such exhibitions argue a charming *naiveté* in the individual performers, while they speakingly illustrate the gravity of that pervasive atmosphere of cant in which the majority of civilized men live, and move, and have their being. At an examination of one of the national schools in England last Summer, a little boy—the son, it appeared, of a stableman, and one of the most promising scholars of the institution—was requested to write a "composition" on the custom of horse-racing. His paper was handed up in due course of time, and read as follows:

"Horse-racing is a very wicked custom—is veryeruel to horses, and it makes gentlemen gamble and lose their time. None but very bad persons have anything to do with horse-racing. *The last Derby was won by Mr. Janson's Blink Bonny, and was one of the finest races ever seen.*"

The tribute which the poor child had paid to the morality he had learned by rote, did not save him from the penalty incurred by his betrayal of knowledge that lay nearer his heart. An older adept in the homage which character pays to custom would have strengthened the orthodox sermon and suppressed the heterodox revelation, without proving himself thereby a much more commendable member of society. We must therefore admire the honesty with which one of our Western cotemporaries unconsciously imitates the English schoolboy in dealing with the kindred institution of pugilism.

"Mr. Deck," says an Ohio editor, "is an American by birth, and one of the most respectable men in our community. His height rises six feet—straight as an arrow—and weighs, when stripped, 206 pounds. He proposes to fight Tom Hyer for $5,000 a side. His huge and giant-like frame indicates him to be a man of very superior strength; *and, though we hope the two combatants may never meet, yet if a transaction so disgraceful should ever occur, we predict for the Buckeye Boy the championship of the world.*"

The affirmative character of a woman's negative is proverbial, but we doubt if there was ever a woman's "No!" that meant more clearly "Yes,' than this delightful Buckeye denunciation of the "disgraceful" contest which is to transfer the belt of the Universe, or the United States, to Mr. Deck with his respectability, his six feet, and his two hundred and six pounds weight. We suspect our cotemporary is a devout reader of the *Tribune*: and like that ingenious journal firmly hopes the Union will not be dissolved, while he is convinced that if it should be we shall all be great gainers thereby.

News from Head-quarters.—The Sandusky (O.) *Register* winds up a paragraph about the Times with the remark that it is

—"intimated by those who have a right to know, that a prominent railroad manager, and withal a furious Lecompton Democrat, who did *not* get returned to Congress in November, is too heavy a stockholder in the Times establishment to permit the advocacy of Republicanism by that paper."

This is all very good, and would probably be very satisfactory but for the fact that there is not a word, not a syllable, of truth in it. No railroad manager, Lecomptonite or other, is a stockholder to the amount of a dollar in the Times establishment, to the best of our knowledge and belief. Perhaps the *Register* will be good enough to consider this denial as coming from those who have quite "as good a right to know" as its informants.

[illegible]

**Reception of Important Dispatches from Mexico.**

**Senator Douglas Excluded from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories.**

**The Rumor of the Recall of Lord Napier.—The Case of Judge Watrous of Texas, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Highly important dispatches have just been received here from Mexico, and submitted to the Government, which may entirely change the programme of the Message on Mexican affairs. For the present, no move will be made in the matter in Congress.

It is understood that Señor Mata, the Juarez Minister from Mexico, went from here to Vera Cruz, to get full powers to make a treaty at Washington for the settlement of American claims, the right of way across Chihuahua, Sonora, &c. He is expected to return every day, *vid* New-York. If he brings full powers, he will be received immediately, and the Juarez Government will be recognized, unless, in the meantime, some new and important change in Mexican affairs should appear, as indicated above.

Lord Napier, I understand, has received no intimation of a recall.

The war against Judge Douglas, excluding him from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, was a success in caucus to-day, and will be consummated in the Senate to-morrow, though not without a struggle. The caucus had a good time over his exclusion. Slidell was generalissimo of the forces, and Bright the lieutenant. There was no concealment of the fact that this action was had at the President's bidding. At the same time, a portion of those who obeyed the mandate professed to do so because Douglas is expected to be absent until January. Others manfully declared their votes to be decided by the fact that Douglas holds to the power of a Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery, while the South claims that Slavery cannot be prohibited until after the Territory shall have been admitted into a State into the Union. Messrs. Toombs, Brown of Mississippi, Johnson of Tennessee, Shields, Crittenden, and others, opposed the movement. Mr. Brown reminded the caucus that the rejection of Van Buren's nomination to the London Mission made him President, and warned his fellow-Democrats to beware of the results of their present action. The proposition, however, was carried, 17 to 7. The fact that Green, who takes Douglas' place, was his antagonist on the Kansas question, last year, makes this action the more significant. Green himself voted against this effort to degrade Douglas. Senator Brodhead was not invited into the caucus, and several others absented themselves—among them Senator Harlan.

Senator Crittenden and lady have arrived, and are stopping for the Winter at the National.

In my dispatch last night, relative to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means, the name of Henry M. Phillips was erroneously substituted for that of John S. Phelps. Phillips is known as a supporter of the President's policy.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Legislature of Minnesota, with high appreciation of the liberality of Congress, presented today, through Senator Rice, a memorial asking for aid to construct a wagon road from Lake Superior to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and also for a large number of appropriations for internal improvements.

Charles S. Jones, the Democratic caucus nominee for Doorkeeper of the Senate, was elected to-day by thirty-one votes. Twelve Republicans voted for Lewis Clephard, the Clerk of the *National Era* Office. Four votes were also cast for two other gentlemen.

The Democratic Senators, in caucus, have arranged the Standing Committees. The most important change is the substitution of Mr. Green for Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah. About the 1st of November he returned from Humboldt River to Salt Lake City, whither he went to inquire about the robbery of the mail and other outrages. He found the Indians quiet, but in a destitute and very degraded condition, and ready to make a restitution and enter into a treaty to obey the laws of the United States.

It is said the Nicaragua fillibusters have their rendezvous somewhere in the Florida Keys. There is little, if any, doubt that the steamer *Fashion*, which left Mobile on the 1st of December, professedly for Texas, carried out a large number of them, together with ammunition. Our Government is not kept fully advised of their plans and movements.

New-Orleans papers of Friday state that the United States District Court, at Key West, has decreed the condemnation of the bark *Lyra* and her cargo, that vessel having been seized, on suspicion of being fitted out for the Slave-trade.

## XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Crittenden appeared in his seat.

Messrs. Toombs and Johnson, of Tennessee, were also in their places.

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Buildings inquire and report when the new Senate Chamber will be ready for occupancy.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, gave notice of a motion for an early day to abolish the franking privilege, and substitute for it a commutation in money.

Charles S. Jones was elected Doorkeeper. [Mr. Jones was previously Assistant Doorkeeper.]

A report was presented from the Secretary of State, communicating an abstract of the registered American seamen, which was ordered to be printed.

Various memorials were presented, but they were generally of an unimportant character, except one from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, and for land for railroads.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the election of Governors and Judges by the people in the organized Territories. Also, a bill to admit sugar and salt free of duty, and a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

The report of the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge Watrous was then taken up.

Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, wanted a postponement until next Thursday in order to enable the members to look into the case.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, said if this case, which involves impeachment, is to consume the time of the Senate, that body ought at once to be enabled to take the initiatory steps on the subject. Therefore he was opposed to postponement.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, remarked that the facts and evidence covered two thousand pages, and members should have an opportunity to look into it.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, thought the case claimed a comprehensive and proper decision, and now was the time to prepare for it.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, hoped the House would not postpone the case from day to day, as the effect might be to defeat action on the subject this Session.

After further debate the House refused to postpone, and proceeded to the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Chapman, of Pennsylvania, remarked that two memorials had been sent to the House, asking for the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, and had proceeded to review the facts and testimony in the case, involving charges that he was secretly engaged in land speculations, showing a degree of official misconduct which admits of no excuse, and a gross exercise of his judicial powers. Not only did he assume to sit in cases covering his own private interests, but to remove others to New-Orleans to be placed beyond the reach of Texas jurors and litigants. Mr. Chapman believed that confidence in Judge Watrous' administration had been shaken to its foundation, and he owed it to himself and the purity of the Judiciary to ask no longer to avoid a trial, which he should either demand or resign. The duty of the House was simply to ascertain whether there is "probable cause." It was not for the House to inquire whether he is innocent or guilty. That was for the Senate to determine.

Mr. Taylor, of New-Hampshire, was opposed to

the Legislature of Texas, in condemnation of his conduct, grew out of his decision touching the statute of limitations, and affecting the pockets of the people of that State, which decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. He said that there was no evidence to show that WATROUS contemplated sitting as judge of his own cause, and that in the purchase of land he lost none of his rights as a citizen of Texas. Judge WATROUS had done nothing to prevent him from coming from this ordeal without even a smell on his garments. Instead of concealing, the evidence showed that WATROUS promptly disclosed that he had an interest in certain cases in connection with which charges were brought against him. Mr. TAPPAN entered into a general defence of WATROUS, relying upon the printed evidence for this purpose. Adjourned.

## THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Below will be found a list of the Standing Committees in both Houses, as at present constituted:

SENATE COMMITTEES.

*On Foreign Relations*—Mr. Mason, Chairman; Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, Foot.

*On Finance*—Mr. Hunter, Chairman; Messrs. Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden, Cameron.

*On Commerce*—Mr. Clay, Chairman; Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Toombe, Reid, Allen, Hamlin.

*On Military Affairs and the Militia*—Mr. Davis, Chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Ark., Iverson, Broderick, Wilson, King.

*On Naval Affairs*—Mr. Mallory, Chairman; Messrs. Thomson of New-Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Evans, Bell, Hale.

*On the Judiciary*—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Messrs. Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer, Trumbull.

*On Post Offices and Post Roads*—Mr. Yulee, Chairman; Messrs. Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Thomson of New-Jersey, Hale, Dixon.

*On Public Lands*—Mr. Stuart, Chairman; Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Pugh, Broderick, Johnson of Tennessee, Foster, Harlan.

*On Private Land Claims*—Mr. Benjamin, Chairman; Messrs. Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Kennedy, Durkee.

*On Indian Affairs*—Mr. Sebastian, Chairman; Messrs. Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, Houston, Doolittle.

*On Pensions*—Mr. Jonas, Chairman; Messrs. Thomson of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster, King.

*On Revolutionary Claims*—Mr. Evans, Chairman, Messrs. Bates, Crittenden, Wilson, Durkee.

*On Claims*—Mr. Iverson, Chairman; Messrs. Mallory, Polk, Simmons, Clark.

*On the District of Columbia*—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Messrs. Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Bigler, Kennedy, Hamlin, Chandler.

*On Patents and the Patent Office*—Mr. Reid, Chairman; Messrs. Evans, Yulee, Simmons, Trumbull.

*On Public Buildings and Grounds*—Mr. Bright, Chairman; Messrs. Davis, Douglas, Bayard, Clark.

*On Territories*—Mr. Douglas, Chairman; Messrs. Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, Collamer, Wade.

*To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate*—Mr. Evans, Chairman; Messrs. Wright, Dixon.

*On Printing*—Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, Chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Cameron.

*On Engrossed Bills*—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Messrs. Brown, Doolittle.

*On Enrolled Bills*—Mr. Jones, Chairman; Messrs. Bayard, Hunter.

*On the Library*—Mr. Pearce, Chairman; Messrs. Bayard, Hunter.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

*Committee of Elections*—Messrs. Boyce, Washburn of Maine, Stevenson, Clark of Connecticut, Wright, of Tennessee; Cavanagh, Gilmer and Wilson.

*Committee of Ways and Means*—Messrs. Phelps of Missouri, Phillips, McClay, Morrell, Letcher, Davie, Maryland, Kelly, Howard and Dowdell.

*Committee of Claims*—Messrs. Marshall of Illinois, Jackson, Giddings, Davidson, Kunkel, Moore, Goodwin, Arnold and Maynard.

*Committee on Commerce*—Messrs. John Cochrane, Millson, Washburne of Illinois, Miles, Wade, Stallworth, Eustis, Landy and Comins.

*Committee on Public Lands*—Messrs. Cobb, McQueen, Bennett, Davis of Indiana, Garnett, Ruffin, Hill, Montgomery and McKibbin.

*Committee on Post-Office and Post Roads*—Messrs. English, Powell, Wood, Scott, Horton, Davis of Iowa, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Mississippi, and Atkins.

*Committee for the District of Columbia*—Messrs. Goode, Bowie, Dodd, Burnett, Morris of Pennsylvania, Wright of Georgia, Dean, Seales and Ward.

*Committee on the Judiciary*—Messrs. Houston, Caskie, Tappan, Craige of North Carolina, Billinghurst, Taylor of Louisiana, Ready, Chapman, Clark of New-York.

*Committee on Revolutionary Claims*—Messrs. Cox, George Taylor, Clawson, Cragin, Jackson, Lovejoy, Curry, Dawe and Vance.

*Committee on Public Expenditures*—Messrs. Elliott, Edmundson, Covoda, Wortendyke, Parker, Cockerill, Kellogg, Gregg and Walton.

*Committee on Private Land Claims*—Messrs. Sandidge, McKibbon, Harlan, Hawkins, Washburne of Wisconsin, Blair, Fenton, Gilman and Avery.

*Committee on Manufactures*—Messrs. Bishop, Watkins, Bliss, Clemens, Durfee, Ahl, Ricaud, Shaw of North Carolina and Foster.

*Committee on Agriculture*—Messrs. Whiteby, Hall of Ohio, Kelsey, Trippe, Keim, Huyler, Mott, Foley, and Gillis.

*Committee on Indian Affairs*—Messrs. Greenwood, Scott, Leiter, Bryan, Woodson, Shorter, Burroughs, Colfax and Russell.

*Committee on Military Affairs*—Messrs. Faulkner, Marshal of Kentucky, Savage, Stanton, Bonham, Curtis, Pendleton and Buffington.

*Committee on the Militia*—Messrs. Haich, Watkins, Roberts, Bowie, Tompkins, Warren, Shaw of Illinois, Jenkins and Thayer.

*Committee on Naval Affairs*—Messrs. Bocock, Florence, Davis of Massachusetts, Winslow, Corning, Sherman of Ohio, Seward, Morse of Maine, and Hawkins.

*Committee on Foreign Affairs*—Messrs. Hopkins, Burlingame, Clay, Ritchie, Barksdale, Sickles, Boyce, Branch and Groesbeck.

*Committee on the Territories*—Messrs. Stephens, Smith of Virginia, Grow, Vallandigham, Granger, Hughes, Zollicoffer, Knapp, and Clark, of Missouri.

*Committee on Revolutionary Pensions*—Messrs. Hickman, Hall of Massachusetts, Leidy, Farnsworth, Parker, Shaw of North Carolina, Abbott, Clemens and Potter.

*Committee on Invalid Pensions*—Messrs. Jewett, Florence, Robbins, Savage, Chaffee, Burns, Anderson, Palmer and Case.

*Committee on Roads and Canals*—Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, Talbott, Andrews, Warren, Morris of Illinois, Thompson, Mason, Gooch and Walbridge.

*Committee on Patents*—Messrs. Stewart of Maryland, Niblack, Reilly, Edie and Brayton.

*Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds*—Messrs. Keitt, Peyton, Morgan, Hall of Ohio, and Purviance.

*Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business*—Messrs. Dewart, Miller, Leech, Bryan, and Sherman of New-York.

*Committee on Accounts*—Messrs. Dick, Powell, Runket of Maryland, and Spinner.

*Committee on Mileage*—Messrs. Smith of Illinois, Murray, Phelps of Minnesota, Harris of Maryland, and Waldron.

*Committee on Engraving*—Messrs. Adrain, Hatch, and Underwood.

*Committee on Expenditures in the State Department*—Messrs. Owen Jones of Penn., Curry, Bingham, Avery and Hoard.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department*—Messrs. Lawrence, White, Kilgore, Kunkel of Maryland, and Gartrell.

*Committee on Expenditures in the War Department*—Messrs. Reilly, Clark B. Cochrane, Cockerill, Stewart of Penn., and Wright of Tenn.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department*—Messrs. Haskins, Miller, Poitle, Powell, and Davis of Mississippi.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department*—Messrs. Talbott, Reagan, Palmer, Burns and Foley.

*Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings*—Messrs. White, George Taylor, Washburne of Wisconsin, Walker and Olin.

*Joint Committee on the Library*—Messrs. Dimmick, Winslow and Pettie.

*Joint Committee on Printing*—Messrs. Smith of Tennessee, Singleton and Nichols.

*Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills*—Messrs Davidson and Pike.

*Regents of the Smithsonian Institution*—Messrs. English, Stanton and Gartrell.

**Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

Congress was not in session to-day, and there is very little news stirring elsewhere in the Federal Capital. The Message is still the seven-day wonder, and the topic of discussion. Anti-Administration men rejoice in the confident anticipation that it does not develop an idea nor assert a principle or a proposition of policy upon which the Democracy can avoid serious division the moment they touch it. This expectation probably is well founded with regard to some of the President's positions,—but not with all. Among the exceptions may be noted the proposition for a Protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua, in regard to which there will hardly be much difference of opinion among the supporters of the Administration, especially when it shall have been discussed in Congress.

Of course, everybody will see and understand that this partial Protectorate is merely a "feeler," designed to try the temper of the country, with a view to ascertaining whether a Protectorate over *all* the States of Mexico is likely to be sustained by public sentiment. The recommendation is another evidence of the President's constitutional timidity, and it is to be feared, is a lamentable foreshadowing of his partial, if not utter failure, in all the plans connected with our foreign policy, upon which he has expected to signalize his Administration. For one, I believe that his proposition in regard to Sonora and Chihuahua will be sustained by the people of the United States; but if Mr. BUCHANAN had the boldness to extend it over the whole country, as he undoubtedly desires, he would far more certainly challenge the respect and support necessary to eminent success.

Secretary CASS does not seem to be the only member of the Cabinet who disagrees with Mr. BUCHANAN'S views as expressed in his late message. The President declares that peace and quiet reigns in Utah, and felicitates the country upon the glorious harmony subsisting between the Government and the whilom traitors of the Salt Lake country. On the other hand, the Territory of Utah declares the people of that Territory still evince a spirit of insubordination and moody disdainful. The necessity which called forth the presence of the troops in Utah, will require a strong force still to be kept there." The Secretary is unquestionably right in his position; and that being so, instead of a peace having been secured by the suppression of rebellion, the Mormons are in the attitude of a conquered people, subdued at the point of the bayonet, and ready as ever to come out again in bold and open treason, the hour in which the bayonets are withdrawn.

It becomes an interesting subject of inquiry, how long the United States should be content to maintain such relations with a portion of their people. How long are we to expend three or four millions a year for the support of a standing army in an isolated spot of the far interior, to keep down anticipated insurrection? Of course, anomalous as this condition of affairs is, under a Republican Government, it cannot be evaded. The opportunity to definitively solve the troublesome problem was thrown away when the President forced a free pardon upon BRIGHAM YOUNG and his satellites, rather than risk an encounter with their traitorous forces. That another such will be given, is not likely; and the only hope of ever suppressing the nuisance rests for the future upon the overpowering presence of the Federal army, until Gentile association shall disintegrate and break up the Mormon theocracy. Such a process will necessarily be exceedingly slow in its operation. Meantime, it is clearly the duty of Congress to pass an act prohibiting polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and thus give the Judiciary undoubted control of the subject, and efficient power to suppress an evil equal to, if not far greater than, negro Slavery itself, and which is at least as foul a blot upon our national escutcheon.

It is, unfortunately, true that the President is content with the state of affairs in Utah; content with the conditions upon which the present quiet is maintained; content that the Army should be kept there at an expense of a few spare millions per annum; and looking upon it as rather a good joke that the Mormons are thus reaping substantial advantage from their disloyalty. Indeed, Mr. BUCHANAN has, within a few hours, declared, with apparent satisfaction, that the disbursement of public money in Utah is so agreeable to the settlers that it keeps them quiet. The irresistible inference of his suggestion is that the arrangement is a good one, and mutually agreeable. Who *wouldn't* rebel, to be coaxed with such sugar plums into good nature?

Colonel FREDERICK W. LANDER, the eminent American engineer, whose name has been so often mentioned in connection with surveys for a Pacific route, and overland wagon roads, arrived here a day or two since, direct from the Rocky Mountains, bringing intelligence of the operations of his party during the past Summer. LANDER'S expedition left the Missouri early in May last, for the South Pass, from which point they have constructed a thorough wagon road, with all the neeessary bridges, a distance of 350 miles, to City Rocks, in Northwestern Utah. Notwithstanding this prompt and effective labor, the expedition has six months' provisions for a large party, all the tools, implements, wagons, and other property of the expedition, and one-half the appropriation made for the work still on hand, to be used on the minor sections of the road still to be improved.

The expedition in its journey out and back, with the necessary incidental service, has traveled a distance of over 3,000 miles, without the loss of a man, or an animal. The road laid out by Colonel LANDER passes to the north of the old Salt Lake Emigrant route, and is far superior thereto for overland emigration, because better supplied with water, grass and timber, and more direct; and it is equally available for either California or Oregon-bound travelers. With the exception of the mountain valleys where the Indians have burned the timber to form extensive grazing grounds, the whole country is densely wooded with yellow pine, spruce and fir trees. This timber was cut out by a party of Maine lumbermen, hired with a view to this special service. The road was cut through the dense forest in various places an aggregate distance of 40 miles. The road avoids several bridges on the old road, where emigrants are taxed $14 per wagon for crossing, to say nothing of the tolls on loose stock. It also passes north of the Alkali plains, and through valleys abounding with rich grass and clear pure water. It will readily occur that this route must be highly favorable for a Pacific railroad, not only because it opens up a country fit for settlement by while men, but upon which abundant timber for the purposes of the road can easily be had.

Mr. LANDER'S Report will be looked for with great interest. He certainly deserves much credit for the energy he has displayed in the execution of the duty confided to him, and the Interior Department will still further strengthen its claims upon the public approval by letting us have all the official facts early as possible, that they may be considered in the discussion of the Pacific Railroad question in Congress this Winter. Meantime, overland emigrants would do well to post themselves in regard to Col. L.'s route before starting across the plains. S.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

It is understood in the State Department that the negotiations at present pending with the British Government, concerning questions growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will be concluded in time to be submitted to the United States Senate early in January. The impression is that these negotiations will terminate to the entire satisfaction of both Governments, the distinguisheu representatives of each being actuated alone by a desire and determination to settle these irritating issues upon a fair and lasting basis. After this negotiation has been fully disposed of, the question of an international copyright will be taken up and discussed, the draft of a treaty having been already prepared.

The Government of Costa Rica, I learn, will resist the payment of indemnity to our citizens for losses suffered in Nicaragua from attacks made upon them by the Costa Rican troops, on the principles laid down by Secretary MARCY in his reply to Count SARTIGES, who claimed damages for the French losses at Greytown. In that reply our Government refused the indemnity claimed, on the ground that one domiciled within the territory of a foreign power must look to that power for protection and indemnity, and not to a third party. How far the principles laid down by Secretary MARCY are applicable to the case of Costa Rican troops in Nicaragua, is now under consideration by our Government. I am inclined to believe they will not be held as applicable.

The Government here had anticipated a considerable decline in the price of sperm oil, in consequence of the very general introduction of gas in all our cities and large towns, but these anticipations, it appears, were not realized. A contract has been concluded with Mr. FISHER, of New-Bedford, Mass., for eighty-five thousand gallons, at $1 25 per gallon, for the use of the light-houses during the next year. It is now estimated that the consumption of this oil by the railroads of the country counterbalances the item of diminished consumption from the use of gas.

The condition of the Military Department of the Government, as presented by Secretary FLOYD in his annual report, meets the approval of all parties here. His administration has been particularly satisfactory to the officers and soldiers of the army, a fact almost unknown in the history of the War Department since the days of Mr. CALHOUN. The many reforms in fire-arms, and army regulations introduced by Governor FLOYD, are spoken of in the highest terms by officers of experience, while his *independent* dealing with courts-martial has inaugurated a new era in the conduct of these tribunals. Q.

**United States Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The United States Supreme Court met to-day. Chief Justice TANEY, and Justices Catron, Daniels, Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Campbell were present.

No. 4.—The propeller *Niagara*, &c., Ansel R. Cobb *et al.*, *vs.* Joseph H. Cordas. Argument concluded for appellants.

No. 5.—The propeller *Niagara*, &c., Ansel R. Cobb *vs.* Lester Sexton *et al.*—Submitted on record and printed arguments by both parties.

No. 6.—The Covington Draw Bridge Company and Richard M. Nebeker *vs.* Alexander O. Shepherd, *et al.* Submitted on record and printed arguments by the appellants.

No. 7.—Jas. Kelsey *et al.*, *vs.* Robt. Forsyth,—Submitted on record and printed argument by the plaintiffs.

No. 9.—Dean Richmond *vs.* The City of Milwaukee *et al.*—Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellees.

**Departure of the Fillibusters from Mobile.**

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The schooner *Susan* escaped on Tuesday afternoon. The cutter *McClelland* got aground in Navy Cove, and when she got off the schooner was about four hundred miles away. The fillibusters here are greatly elated.

**Another Contradiction of the Reported Murder of the English Lords.**

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Lord BURY has reason to believe that the rumor of the loss of Lords CAVENDISH and GROSVENOR and the Hon. Mr. ASHLEY is incorrect, and says he understood that they had arrived safe at Fort Garry.

**Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.**

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The United States Mail Steamer *Florida* arrived at the bar yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock. All well.

## ADDITIONAL CALIFORNIA NEWS.

**The Quaker City at New-Orleans.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

We have the following additional news by the steamship *Quaker City*, which arrived at this port yesterday, with San Francisco dates of the 20th ult.

The Sixth Regiment arrived at Benicia on the 15th ult.

The ship *Lucas* was lost on the 9th ult.

The State had sued Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the $22,000 of the $90,000 in scrip stolen from the Treasurer.

Mining was good.

Rain was much needed, and the cattle were suffering for want of feed.

The application for the appointment of a Receiver for the new Almedian mines had been denied by the Federal Courts, and the injunction continued.

Rents were advancing, and houses were scarce.

Business had improved, but the markets generally were unsettled.

**Arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Overland Mail, with California dates of the 12th ult., has arrived here. Four through passengers came with it, among whom is Mr. WM. C. JEWATT, who furnishes the following summary of news:

The camels which strayed from Fort Tejon had all been recovered.

The Alta Express Company had failed, leaving the whole field to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter to Mr. BUTTERFIELD was editorialized as a guarantee of the Administration in favor of the Pacific Railroad.

The Supreme Court had decided that the Governor can change death sentences to long or short imprisonment.

THOMAS O. LARKIN'S will was published. He leaves property worth upwards of half a million.

GEORGE PENN JOHNSTON, after being acquitted in Marine County for killing Senator FERGUSON in a duel, had been arrested in San Francisco on the same charge.

Mr. JEWETT'S object in making the trip was for personal observation, and with a view to effect the construction of a railroad to the Pacific by a Southern route through a constitutional hill. His plans are already in Washington.

**The Erie Canal.**

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Thermometer 22°. Sky clear. Nineteen boats arrived from the West last night, with the aid of an ice-breaker.

**Navigation of the Welland Canal.**

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 9.

Navigation on the Welland Canal has been completely stopped by the recent cold weather, and there is no prospect of its again opening unless the weather moderates. Only two vessels are frozen in.

**Steam Boiler Explosion—Man Killed.**

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

In Salem this morning HENRY VOLLERS was instantly killed, and considerable damage done to the tannery building of JAMES B. LORD, by the explosion of a steam boiler.

**Decision in the Slaver Echo Case.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Judges of the Federal Court have declared the law of 1820 constitutional, and have remanded the prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case to wait the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Court on the charge of piracy.

**Fires.**

LARGE FIRE AT LANSINGBURG, N. Y.

TROY, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The extensive brush factory of J. G. McMURRAY & Co., at Lansingburg, caught fire this afternoon, and is now in ruins. Some 200 hands are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

8 P. M.—The fire has spread to adjoining buildings, and is still raging. Our firemen have been sent for, and a number of companies have gone up.

FIRE AT CAIRO, ILL.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The telegraph office and most of Springfield Block at Cairo, Illinois, was destroyed by fire last night.

**Non-Arrival of the Steamship Persia.**

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 5—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 27th ult. Weather clear, and the wind blowing a gale from the N. N. W.

## PERSONAL.

Robert T. Haws, Comptroller elect, left the City last evening, expecting to be absent some days. As executor of an estate, he has business in the northern part of the State, and wishing to devote all of his time to the office to which the people have just elected him, he is anxious to close up all outside business before the first of January.

Gen. Scott—who, it is said, has not voted before since 1807—was at the polls early Tuesday morning and deposited a vote for Hawa for Comptroller.

The Hon. W. L. Yancy has gone to recruit his health at the Arkansas Hot Springs.

Mr. Charles Hale has become sole proprietor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

A MASTODON IN OHIO.—The Cleveland *Leader*, on the authority of a party of hunters, states that the remains of a mastodon were recently found near Clarksville, Defiance County, Ohio, in the bed of a pond that had recently been drained off. They are of enormous proportions. The bones of the leg below the knee measure six feet and a half in length, and one of them weighs 56 pounds. One of the bones above the knee is ten feet long, and weighs about 100 pounds. The ribs range from twelve to sixteen feet in length, and a tooth from the lower jaw weighs fourteen pounds.

POISONOUS HAIR DYES.—At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine to show that lead, used externally, was sometimes absorbed into the system, Dr. W. H. MUSSEY mentioned the case of a man who, for eight years, had used TWICOS', Mrs. ALLEN'S and CARSTARONO'S hair dyes, (the basis of which, he said, was sugar of lead and nitrate of silver,) and had thereby got the "blue line" on the gums, and the "blue face" which result from lead and nitrato of silver.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—By the catalogue, just published, of this institution, it appears that the number of undergraduates is, Seniors, 47; Juniors, 53; Sophomores, 61; Freshmen, 74. Total, 235.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives some interesting facts touching the operations of the six parties engaged in making the Government Lake Surveys under charge of the United States Topographical Engineers. These have all been at work the past season between Detroit and Mackinac, mainly on Lake Huron. Three are shore parties, one astronomical, one main triangulation, and one off shore hydrographical.


**Grover & Baker's**

NEW

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.

PRICE $50.

NO. 495 BROADWAY.

THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Important Notice.**

STUTTERING AND STAMMERING

Permanently cured by Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, now at the Pacific Hotel, New-York. No cure no pay. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.**

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair**

Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline,
Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline,
Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline,
Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline,
Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline, Cocoline,

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c.; half pints 30c.

**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**

THE

GREAT HIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Christmas Presents.**—Gents' Embroidered Toilet Uppers and Slippers; Ladies' Button and Gaiter Boots, Toilet Slips, &c.; Boys' Patent-leather Boots, and Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, suitable for Christmas Presents, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

**Removal.**

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines,
No. 505 Broadway.


## THE NEW CITY EXPENDITURE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.—WHO PAYS THE BILL?

As the real estate and property owners of New-York have been quite sufficiently despoiled, through taxation, by the reckless and criminal expenditure of the public money, whatever is calculated to prevent a merely wasteful application of the people's money cannot fail to be of practical interest to every citizen from whose labor and substance the public expenditures are drawn. With this view let a few incontestable facts be plainly stated.

It is well known that a new public reservoir is in process of erection in the Central Park, intended to take the place of the present Croton Reservoir. The contract to build this reservoir is let, on behalf of the City, by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the entire work, it is estimated, will cost the City from two to three millions of dollars. Its dimensions are designed to cover one hundred and seven acres of ground, and to hold water to the depth of thirty-eight feet, while the embankment inclosing the whole, narrowing upward from its base, will be full fifteen feet in width at its top.

Now for the important facts connected with the interest in question. The contractors who have engaged to do this work have contracted to build the embankment around the immense body of water it will contain out of mere quicksand, loam and mica, and already the utter unreliability of *such* an embankment, out of such material, has been practically proven, though the work was only entered upon last April. Portions of the vast earth-work have already been washed down by storms, or springs behind the embankment, all of which have from time to time been patched up by the contractors. The cost of this continuous patch-work, the City will, doubtless, be called upon to pay, in addition to the sum originally stipulated for the contract. And of the work goes on in the manner in which it is at present progressing, and ont of the same treacherous material, when the water is let in upon it, such insecure embankment, composed of mere mica, quicksand and loam, in my opinion, *must* give away. In support of this opinion I have also the opinion of the best practical engineers with whom I have conversed on the subject, who say, unhesitatingly, that an embankment bound together with such materisl cannot hold the water intended for it, for any length of time. Among the objectional reasons specially applicable to the work before us is, the palpable fact that the very foundation the embankment is being built upon is treacherous—it being composed of fissure, shelly rock, quicksand and mica. Now seams of the character here indicated are of such a nature as not to be easily traced, as they may lead a half or three-fourths of a mile from the foundation of the embankment to any part of the same; and if there should be such seams as I have seen in that kind of earth, the whole thing would prove a complete failure. In my opinion no engineer, to say the least of it, can have any confidence in the present repair embankment. In the future of things, it cannot be the good, safe and enduring work that one of such princely expenditure should certainly be, for the enormous sum of money it will cost the tax-payers of this already tax-ridden City.

Suppose, for example, a crevice should occur in this earth embankment, (for it is nothing but earth, and of such quality as I have stated) everybody that has been it must admit its obvious insecurity, and must especially admit, after the water shall be let into the reservoir, and commence to press against the earthy embankment and work its way into the crevices, a ruin will be inevitably wrought that will be irreparable, and one that must carry the *whole* embankment away in a very short time; and in thus carrying away the embankment must, of course, carry the adjoining reservoir away with it, and, as a further consequence, drown out all the upper portion of the City.

In my judgment, if we have some such storms on that Manhattan Lake—as the new reservoir is proposed to be designated,—such as I have seen, more or less in that vicinity during the last fifty years, that embankment must be washed away. I have frequently seen wind-storms blow so hard since the reservoir south of 86th-st. has been built, as to carry the water completely over its walls, and if they had been composed of nothing but earth, they would have been washed away long, long ago. I would say to the tax-payers of New-York, "Look at this matter and judge for yourselves." Engineers now-a-days, or some of them at least, appear to indulge the flattering suspicions that *they* know it all. But look at the State Arsenal roof, at the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st. What an *unexpected* and fearful wreck of matter and crush of *calculations* was there, and how disastrous to human life, in a contingency easily imagined, might have been the result! But that is a matter of comparative unimportance, placed by the side of this stupendous Central Park reservoir.

Now, the question properly arises, if the material of which this embankment is at present being built is so clearly insecure, what material should be substituted to make it safe? I answer, the central portion of the embankment throughout should consist of a stone wall, laid in cement with grout. This would be certain to make it a sure and permanent inclosure for all time.

There is plenty of this material close at hand, and its cost would be very little more, and, in fact—viewed in the light of a wise economy—far less than the present purely earthy material, if we consider the immeasurably increased safety it would give the embankment. Engineers seem to assume an extraordinary measure of responsibility in mere experimental efforts at the expense of the tax-payers of the City in the erection of works of the magnitude of the one in question, out of such unsafe material: and when we reflect how palpable the insecurity is upon the slightest examinations by a practiced observer, the circumstance lends to the engineers supervising this work an awkwardly *fishy* appearance, and squints significantly in the direction of an influence, possibly misapplied and perverted. As I have observed before, the work was only commenced last April, and the contract allows the contracting parties three years in which to complete it. It therefore is not too late to correct the great radical error which, I contend, has been committed, and if it is to be corrected, *now* is the time, to save both expense and trouble hereafter, rather than let it go on till the great work is finished, and then be compelled to go over the *entire* labor again. Last Summer, our venerable City Fathers aware that there was "something rotten in Denmark," appointed a Special Committee to investigate this very matter of the Reservoir, but like so many other things emanating from those ever-faithful and paternal guardians of the City Treasury, that was the last of it. The Committee never even reported back on the subject to the power appointing it. This ominous silence of the Committee furnished an additional circumstance of an exceedingly *fishy* character, and suggests the suspicion that the practical "*soap*," usually so efficient in facilitating the activity of our Municipal Legislature, was not visible at the trying emergency.

Let me suggest another disastrous contingency possible in the event that the new reservoir is completed of the purely earthy material heretofore stated. Suppose the laboring population of this Island, desperate for the opportunity for work, should rise up in something of the spirit recently manifested against the Quarantine buildings on Staten Island, how easy would it be for them, on some favorable night, to drive a rod through this purely earthy embankment—a rod no larger even than an inch in thickness. This would be amply sufficient to initiate the work of ruin, to upset the whole embankment, rendering it wholly irreparable, so that the *starving* workmen would insure the opportunity of having plenty to do.

It could mention numerous other agents, utterly hostile to the permanence of the present embankment, the truth of which must occur to every practical observer in matters of this kind. What Rats and muskrats have been known to penetrate through a canal embankment of similar material, from four hundred and fifty to five hundred feet, absolutely destroying it; and nothing but a wall, laid in cement, can successfully guard against these subtle and plotting destructives.

Long before the late falling of the Arsenal, I expressed my conviction freely to those around me that some such disaster must happen, notwithstanding the boasted confidence of those engaged in its erection. And the result but too fearfully fulfilled the prediction I ventured to make in relation to it. I make this statement only to show that the impressions of one *practically* conversant with such and similar works are often as likely to be correct as those of *professional* engineers.

This new reservoir is built to hold a reserve of water for the City, in case of any accident to the aqueduct above. The old reservoir is not safely adequate to this object, it being able to hold no more than two days' supply in advance. But the new reservoir is designed to be able to hold a supply of 60 days in advance. But in case both the aqueduct and the reservoir should give way at the same time, how inadequate the calamity that must surely result to this great City!

But enough has been said to present this subject fully and intelligently to the tax-payers of this Metropolis. I will, therefore, close with the interrogatory: Has there not been enough of thoughtless extravagance in the expenditure of the public money, and has not the time arrived for the commencement of a careful and wise economy? and the late commercial pressure and monetary crisis have, I trust, seriously brought our people to their "sober, second thought" on the subject of financial appropriations, and ripened a public opinion, resolved more firmly than ever heretofore, to rebuke and arrest the reckless misapplications of the public moneys. I would, therefore, call upon those who are compelled to foot all the bills—the property-holders and tax-payers of this Metropolis—to make their opinions felt by the Croton Aqueduct Department, who are primarily responsible for the utterly shaky material of which the embankment around this new reservoir is being built, and insist upon a speedy reconsideration of the contract authorizing this great work out of such obviously thriftless material, at this early stage of its progress, and before three millions of dollars have been deliberately sunk in the experiment, at the hazard, too, of the consequent calamities and misfortunes to the City so clearly involved in the ultimate failure of the new reservoir. A TAX-PAYER.


**A Card.**

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Charles H. Ring sell it at wholesale. We will say, in connection, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle. W. E. HAGAN & CO.

**Diseases of the Lungs and Throat.**—Persons who are troubled with these diseases, and have not received any benefit from the treatment they are under, are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons who have been pronounced incurable. If Dr. V.'s treatment does not check the fatal progress of the disease in ten days, he will not lead the patient to any expense. Office for the treatment of consumption, No. 158 Bowery.

**Winter Covering for the Feet.**—Ladies who may require strong Winter boots or gaiters for themselves, double-soled and water-proof, and still neat, light articles, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. The articles for children possess the same qualities; and, by-the-bye, this is rarely the case, for children's boots and shoes are generally either light, flimsy, or awkward, heavy affairs. There is a large stock of gentlemen's boots, gaiters, &c., here, worthy of attention.

**The "Crowning Glory."**—A flowing, soft, luxuriant head of hair is considered the crowning glory of either sex, but particularly of women. JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE HAIR RESTORER will produce this, even where baldness has existed from age or disease. It also restores the hair to its original life color, black, brown or auburn, and yet is not a dye. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & Co., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

**$50. ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS. $50.**

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S Improved Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine is sold for only $50, and warranted equal to any before the public. Office No. 480 Broadway.

**Stereoscopic Views.**

BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

**At Dempsey & Furgis', No. 603 Broadway,**

WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

**Hegeman's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—THE NEW CITY EXPRESS OFFICE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS, &c. [illegible] Hair Dye, Curling Fluid, and HEGEMAN'S Wigs and Toupees have obtained a world-wide celebrity, and is the only place where they are manufactured and made.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1858. This, the genuine article, has never been excelled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. One to condition of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & G. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, For sale very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

**Extra-heav

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
IRVING PLACE AND 14TH ST.
GRAND OPERA FESTIVAL.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 10, 1883,
FOUR FAVORITE OPERAS.
ORIGINAL CASTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,
THURSDAY, Dec. 13,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 15,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15,
Mlle. EMMA HEILBRON, Mlle. MARIA PICCOLOMINI, Mlle. LAURA KEENE BRADY, Mlle. ELISABETH STEINER, Mlle. ESTELLE DE LUSSAN, Mlle. ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Mlle. CAMILLA D'ARVILLE, Mlle. MARIE DE SOMOJOFF, Mlle. ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Mlle. MARIE DE SERRIS, Mlle. ANNA DRASDIL, Mlle. ANNA LANKOW, Mlle. ANNA VARESI, Mlle. ANNA BOSETTI

## REAL ESTATE.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**

Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.

On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, hovel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.

The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.

Being but ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.

One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.

REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 280 8th-av.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

**A GOOD INVESTMENT.**

For sale, the THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 88 West 27th-st. All the modern improvements, and in perfect order.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE**—Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for City property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

**FARMS FOR SALE**—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 30 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 176 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

**FOR SALE**—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

**FOR SALE**—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DESirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.**—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE**—Five very desirable lots west side of 4th-av., on a prominent corner, above 79th-st.; grade above that of avenue, free of rock, and ready for immediate improvement; price moderate and terms easy. Apply at No. 4 New-st., office No. 2, first floor, rear.

**$6-500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A FARM** of 60 acres, 2½ miles from Dearmon Station, Hudson River Railroad; 4 acres of wood, 4 acres of orchard, a stream of water through the centre, with buildings complete; a beautiful view of the country. Inquire of Widow TOMPKINS.

**HOUSE TO LET.**—THE GENTEEL HIGH-stoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.

D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley. No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plaine Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.**—FOR sale, a large number of lots on and near 5th and 8th avs., opposite the Central Park. For full particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York.

**STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET**—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Eagle of 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

**WESTERN FARMS, WILD LANDS AND** money to exchange for merchandise, boots, shoes and clothing. Address WESTERN MERCHANT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st, part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

**TO LET**—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

## BOARDING.

**BOARDING.**—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedrooms, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car routes. Gas, water, baths, &c.

**BOARDING.**—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized; or part of the house to let, No. 257 9th-st.

**BOARDING**—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49½ EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

**BOARDING, NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE**—Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and partial board for gentlemen; by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st., within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

**BOARD WANTED.**—BOARD WANTED IN THE neighborhood of the Astor Library. For a convenient room, warmed and lighted, a reasonable price will be paid. Address B. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

**BOARD WANTED**—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family. Terms moderate. Address W. S. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

**NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET,** between 6th and 6th avs.—One large front room on the third floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, &c., TO LET, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

**NO. 767 BROADWAY.**—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

**PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO** single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR** without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY IN** TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 9th and 10th avs., would let one or two finely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, at moderate price, to single or married gentlemen. References exchanged. Address C. P., Box 196 *Times* Office.

**A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PER-**sons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

**A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN** realize all the comforts of a pleasant home, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Very convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

**FRENCH BOARD.**—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishes to let one or two furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen. Only French spoken. Apply at No. 246 10th-st., near 1st-av.

**TO LET**—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor of an English basement house, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, and private table, if desired. Apply at No. 417 4th-av.

**ROOMS AT NO. 55 BROADWAY.**—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

**TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GEN-**TLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 111 West 34th-st. Refereuces exchanged.

**FOR SALE**—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**TRINITY CHAPEL.**—WANTED TO HIRE, A Pew, eligibly situated, in this Chapel, for which a premium would be paid, if required. Address Box No. 948, Post-Office.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, PLATED WARE, &C.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 158 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.; Parian figures, China goods, &c.

Elegant plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, table, dessert and tea-spoons, and forks, castors, &c.

Pocket-books, port-monnaies, pipes, elabaster inkstands, paper weights, watch stands, &c., &c.

ALSO,

(By order of the Assignee.)

300 lots of French toys and fancy goods, in every variety.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale. Miscellaneous furniture, stoves, Chinese gong, cymbals, toys, baskets, 8 watches, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a good cart, suitable for a grocer, butcher or carpet-dealer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

CHOICE SALE OF WINES, CONDIMENTS, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of James T. Crawford, Esq., No. 98 Water-st., the entire stock of Havana and domestic cigars, wines, brandies, condiments, &c., late the property of an importing and jobbing house, including the usual styles and varieties of goods usually found in a first-class house in the above line, viz.: Gutierez, Fixed Star, Cabinet, Autorio, Garcia, la Grenada, las dos Banderas, la Primera, Antiquados, Miller, Communera, Conchas, Pressados, operas, regalias, &c.: fine clarets, hocks, P. Gancy, pale sherry 1846, '50, '51 and '52; Topaz, Amontillado, Massanilla, &c.; Madeira, Ports, fine Champagne, Otard, Hennesey and other brandies; Champagnes do.; Vleux do., 1825. Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskys, gins, rum, &c.; applejack, olive-oil, English sauces, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, about 35 dozen very fine old brandy, long time in glass. Catalogues and samples at our office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.

ALSO, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No. 81 Division-st.

JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.

For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etagores, bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale positive. Also, at 1 o'clock, two Billiard Tables, with cues, balls, &c., complete, one full size, the other 6 feet by 3.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell THIS DAY, Friday, at the private residence (No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., rosewood parlor suites, etageres, bookcase, piano-forte, paintings, vases, centre tables, card tables, cover stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, coasterpanes, Italian-frame furniture, extension table, muffet, China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass ware, silver plated ware, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of handsome black posies, 14½ hands high, fast travelers, warranted sound and kind, 6 and 6 years old, excellent ladies' saddle horses. Also, an imported pony, 7 years old, 3 ft. 4 in. high, well broke, kind and gentle, and docile to children. Can be ridden or handled by them with perfect safety. Sold only for want of use.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.

**DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.**

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG

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Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
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**PIANOS AND MELODEONS.**

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low. J. M. FELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

**GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE** PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

**A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN** FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Forris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

**SPLENDID PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRES**ENTS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S superb instruments will be sold from this date (Dec. 10) until Jan. 1, at very low prices for cash. Also, a number of good New-York pianos. Call if you want to get a first-class piano at a great bargain, at No. 419 Broadway, and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEW.

**LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.** 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

**ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL** sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO** Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

**HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

**GREAT CHANCE.**—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

**T. H. CHAMBERS**—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN** plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

**PIANO-FORTE WANTED**—IN EXCHANGE for good board, in a pleasant locality. Address H. B., Chatham-square Post-Office.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

**THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE** a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano Mandoline, and Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

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Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
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Musical Boxes repaired.

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**THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY** liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 176 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

**HUNGARIAN WINES.**—A FINE LOT OF RED Hungarian Wines, in wood and in glass, at moderate prices, for sale by CHARLES F. LOOSEY, No. 2 Hanover-square, up stairs. Large empty wine casks also for sale.

**PAINTINGS WANTED.**—ANY PERSON HAVing a collection of fine paintings to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing GALLERY, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

**COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.**—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

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## FINANCIAL.

**REMITTANCES.**

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ISSUE

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**JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-**RECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

By order of the Board.

A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA**—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those issued for the use of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**SAVINGS BANK**—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. allowed on all sums of $100 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6.

1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

**AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,** NEW-YORK, DEC. 9, 1858.—The Transfer Books of the State of Illinois will close on the 11th inst., preparatory to the payment of interest on the 1st Monday in January next, at the office of Kotchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD BEMENT, Treasfer Agent.

**DIVIDEND.**—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st. —NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'ry.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE** BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

**DIVIDEND**—NEW-YORK, DEC. 3, 1858. THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

**$3.000** on mortgage, on a substantial two-story and attic brick house and lot in Bleecker st., worth more than double the amount required. Address

GOOD BONDSMAN, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

**COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORT-**GAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

**CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.**—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

**ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT** Bonds, and Illinois unregistered Bonds of 1850, wanted by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**JANES, BEEBE & CO.,**
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS

Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,

HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS,

ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,

and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
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ESTABLISHED 1839.

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EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
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Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR**—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

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**BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.** —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,**
in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 868 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

**COTTAGE ENAMELED CHAMBER FUR-**NITURE.—Suites from $25 and upwards, in newest styles, now selling at reduced prices, to make room for Spring stock, at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-**niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**CARD ENGRAVING.**—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDding Cards, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

6:30 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:16 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY** —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:16 A. M.; for Peaghkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 6:20 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PHILADELPHIA VISITORS.—The municipa officers of Philadelphia who have been on an official visit to this City, are known at home as the "Guardians of the Poor." They were accompanied by the Inspectors of the Board. The "Guardians" stand in the place, in Philadelphia as the Board of Ten Men do in New-York, and their object in making their official visit was to inspect our charitable Institutions, and observe their practical operation. The Committee is composed of the President of the Board, Mr. Samuel Hunt; Secretary, J. R. Deacon; Chief Medical Physician of the Blockley Hospital, Dr. R. E. Griffith; Treasurer, John A. Fisher. The names of the members are E. E. Smith, Chairman of Committee; John L. Hamelin, Robert W. Kensil, John I. Hoopes, Joshua Kames, James Armstrong, Hugh Gamble, I. C. Fenno, C. C. Overbeck, Abram H. Dunlap, A. J. Preall, James F. McClellan, James Allison, William Dawson and Oliver Brownell, and the Steward of the Philadelphia Almshouse, Marshall Henry. Wednesday was spent by these gentlemen in visiting Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, where they were received by the President of the Board of Governors, Washington Smith, who accompanied them through our various institutions, and explained to them the system and operation of all the departments under their control. At Randall's Island, Governor Smith made an address to upwards of 500 boys, who had assembled in a large hall to receive the visitors. It was responded to by Dr. Smith, of the Philadelphia delegation, and he in turn was replied to by one of the boys, in a speech of marked merit. Yesterday the Committee visited the office of the Governors, in the Park, and afterwards inspected the Tombs. They then proceeded to Bellevue Hospital, where they spent most of the day in the examination of its institution. Returning to their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, they were waited upon by several gentlemen—among them, Ex-President Comonfort, of Mexico, who, on being introduced, addressed to them a congratulation in Spanish, which being interpreted by one of the party, Dr. Smith made a brief response. After this pleasant interview with the officials of New-York, a number of the Board of Guardians left, last evening, for Philadelphia. The Chairman of the Committee, E. E. Smith, with Messrs. Fisher, Gamble, McClelland, and Dr. R. K. Smith, remained to receive some further hospitalities proffered them, and to make further visits in company with the Board of Governors. By special invitation they spent last evening at Wood's Minstrels, in Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—This Club met Wednesday evening at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. A paper from the Society of Arts, of England, was read, in which it was asserted that iron boilers overheated decompose water and cause explosions, but that copper boilers cannot decompose water, and cannot cause explosion. The subject of warming and ventilation was taken up and discussed, and Mr. Gold's method of steam and radiators was commended. It has been adopted at the store of Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, on Broadway. It appears that three furnaces there make steam with 60 tons of coal per annum. They are self-regulating, and when the steam becomes warm enough it acts upon the valve and, by admitting air to the fire, closes it. When the fire is deadened to the proper point the valve reopens. Croton water is also caused to pour in at the low point, and stop when a sufficient quantity has been received. Pipes convey the steam to the radiators, which are double plates of sheet-iron joined together, at small intervals, so as to admit a circulation of steam. The pipes are all so inclined as to conduct all the water, formed by condensation of the steam in the radiators and the pipes, back to the boilers. There does not appear to be any danger whatever in this system, which warms perfectly seven floors of 150 feet long by 50 feet wide—equal to eighty-four rooms of 25 feet square each. At the next meeting the same subject, and that of canal steam navigation, will be discussed. Hereafter the meetings of the Club will be held on Wednesday evenings, at seven o'clock P. M.

ARREST OF THE FIFTH WARD MURDERER.—Michael Forrest, not "Forrester," as stated yesterday, the young man who killed Christopher Goff, was arrested, last evening, by the Police. The following are the particulars: Immediately after the commission of the murder, Inspector Hutchings, of the Fifth Ward, detailed Officers Rollins, Baniff, James Dauer and Linn to ferret out the murderer, and the officers immediately disguised themselves and kept a strict watch over the tenant house near the corner of Greenwich and Deshrosses streets, where the mother of Forrest, who is a washerwoman, lives. The house was searched within an hour after the murder, but Forrest could not be found, and his mother pretended she had no such son. The officers kept a strict watch until about 6 o'clock, last evening, when Officer Rollins, who was in an alley-way, near the door of the house where Mrs. Forrest lives, saw the mother of Forrest come to the door and scan the street in different directions, as if to see if any one was watching; as no officer appeared in sight, the girl returned to the house, and immediately she returned and left the house, and her brother (the murderer) followed her. The two proceeded along Greenwich-street, when Officer Rollins, at the corner of Laight-street, stepped up and arrested Forrest, who said to the officer, "I'll go with you; I'll give up." The prisoner was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house and locked up. He says that Goff came up to him, intoxicated, on the corner of Worth-street and West Broadway, and struck him, and he stabbed him with a dirk in self-defence; that he immediately proceeded to a place in the Twenty-second Ward, the precise locality he declined to tell, and stayed there Wednesday night, and came home yesterday, and that the dirk was taken from him while he was asleep up town. He states that he intended to go to the Station-house and deliver himself up, and came out for that purpose when the officer arrested him. He is a simple-looking youth, but 20 years of age, and it is stated that he has been a patient in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

NEW-YORK TENEMENT HOUSES?—In pursuance of a recent order of the Police Commissioners, the police captains of the different wards have been busily engaged for several weeks obtaining a list of all the tenement houses in their respective precincts—their location, the number of families occupying them, their age, sex, color, and general condition. The last returns being those of the Sixth, were sent in yesterday—this Ward, owing to the fact of its being nearly made up of tenement houses, requiring the longest time to canvass. As the report will be sent to Governor Morgan, the Commissioners refuse to give the results of the canvassing for publication. A report published two years ago gives the total number of tenement houses in the City at that time as 12,570; number of families, 101,232; number of adult occupants, 392,849; number of children, 152,287; average number of persons to each house, 38; number of rear buildings, 4,266. The increase in the number of persons occupying tenement houses, since that time, has probably been not less than ten per cent.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—THE POLICE TO GET THEIR PAY.—At the meeting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, yesterday, a communication was received from Mr. R. N. Blatchford, offering to loan, without interest, money to pay the police force until March next, provided the aggregate amount should not exceed $80,000. The Board gave Mr. Blatchford a vote of thanks. A similar communication was received from A. V. Stout, Esq., offering to loan, individually, and without interest, all the money required to pay the police until March next. Mr. Stout's offer was accepted with thanks. Both Sergeant Waterbury was promoted to a Captaincy, and Sergeant Allen was adjudged a reprimand for the bungling manner in which he did his duty. It was reported that in Brooklyn, the other night, he saw a number of Freemasons coming out of a building, carrying some books in a bag, and suspecting them to be burglars, or something of that sort, he followed and arrested them. The above is all of interest that transpired at the meeting yesterday.

THE FIFTH WARD POLE RAISED.—The pole on the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, which has so long resisted the efforts of the contractor to get it into position, was raised yesterday after a struggle of three hours' duration. The pole is 157 feet in height, including the liberty-cap, and when all is complete, will be surrounded at the base by a Temple of Liberty thirty feet high, and after the style of edifice usually represented on Tammany posters. It is intended that there shall be room enough for the orators of the day on political occasions. The cost of the whole is estimated at something like $1,800.

THE DAILY NEWS LIBEL SUIT.—The hearing in this case was assigned for 3 P. M. yesterday. The complainant, Geo. Griffin, and the parties complained of, were promptly in attendance, together with their respective counsel. A throng of outsiders, embracing representatives of the Tammany and Anti-Tammany factions, were also present. The lawyers argued sharply *pro* and *con.* on a motion made to dismiss the complaint. The magistrate, after a patient hearing, decided that there was not sufficient evidence of the identity of the alleged libeller, and accordingly granted the motion to dismiss the complaint.

BUSINESS ENLARGEMENTS.—Since the reduction last October in the price of the first-class Sewing Machines, all of the manufacturers of these articles have found their sales immensely increased—in one case, perhaps more, quadrupled. Many of the shops that give out sewing to women refuse work that is not made by the machines—a fact which the benevolent should bear in mind this Winter, as it deprives of employment a very large class of females who cannot, even at the reduced prices, afford so expensive an assistant to their labor. But it makes busy times for the sewing-machine men. WHEELER & WILSON have been obliged to abandon their old quarters, and have removed to a new store, constructed by James Renwick, Esq., next door to the St. Nicholas. Their show-room is 25 by 100 feet, divided in the centre by a screen. Its floors are covered with Brussels carpets, its walls and ceiling frescoed; the light by day is admitted through skylights, by night received from a line of chandeliers. The basement well lighted, and excellently ventilated, furnishes all desirable facilities for packing and dispatching.

SEAMEN'S FAMILY RELIEF.—Sundry excellent women, well known for good works and practical charities, are holding a fair that is well worth visiting, at Tammany Hall, to-day, the proceeds, without any deduction for cost of expenditure or theft of agents' fees, go to the relief of Seamen's Families. It continues throughout the week. Admission is but a quarter, and for children ten cents. This sharp December weather should quicken the generous sympathies of citizens, and especially of such as have friends at sea.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At noon yesterday a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 290 Greenwich-street, occupied by Warner Platt & Brother, dealers in coal-oil lamps. A boy at work in the cellar threw a lighted paper on the floor, causing the fire. Messrs. Warner Platt & Brother lost $500, which is covered by insurance for $4,000 in the Irving and Manhattan Insurance Companies. Messrs. Wm. F. Platt & Co., upholsterers, on the first floor, had their stock damaged to the amount of $1,000 by water. Insured for $2,000 in the North River Insurance Company.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.—The Board of Aldermen, acting as a Board of City Canvassers, met at 12 o'clock yesterday, and commenced the canvass of the votes cast at the Charter election. Mr. Boole was elected Chairman, and the usual oath was administered to the members by Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council. Mr. Tuomey was appointed Deputy Clerk. The Board will probably complete its labors before the expiration of the ten days to which by law they are limited.

HACKMEN'S BADGES.—The new badges to be worn around the hats of the licensed hackmen, are being distributed at the Mayor's Office. The badges are of yellow composition metal, and on each of them are inscribed the words "Licensed Hackman, No. —." Their cost is fifty cents each, and every licensed hackman is compelled to wear them.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Eighth District, at 10 o'clock last evening, was caused by fire among a lot of rubbish in a hoop-skirt manufactory, No. 83 Duane-street, in the rear. Damage about $5.

THEFT OF OTTO OF ROSES.—Yesterday afternoon the premises of Porter & Payne, perfumers, at the corner of Broadway and Reade-street, second floor, was entered by prying open the ontside door. After the premises were entered a trunk was broken open and $500 worth of otto of roses stolen.

SHOOTING A COLORED GENTLEMAN.—Henry Van Salinger, a well-dressed man, was brought to this City yesterday in the *Bay State*, charged with shooting a colored man while riding in the train from Boston. The story is, that Van Salinger walked into a car, saw several colored men seated together, pulled out a revolver, and, after remarking that he had killed three men in New-Orleans with the same pistol, aimed at one of the colored men and fired. The ball took effect in the nose of one of the party, named George W. Davis, and extinguished what there was of personal beauty in that organ. Van Salinger, who refuses to tell where he comes from, was committed to the Tombs. Van Salinger says that the act was accidental, and that he was merely exhibiting his weapon when it went off.

LECTURE ON NEWTON'S THEORY OF GRAVITATION.—Professor Lane will deliver a lecture this evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "Celestial Mechanics," in which, as we understand, he will attempt to prove the theory of Newton, in respect to gravitation, is not only false, but absurd.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum last evening at the calling of the roll. Five minutes afterward there were more than the requisite number present, but an adjournment until Monday had been declared, and nothing further could be done.

LECTURE ON MONEY.—By special request Mr. De Cordova, (the Deacon of Glenwood,) will repeat this evening his lecture on Money at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

DROWNED.—About 2½, yesterday morning, a man named John Conzso, deck hand on board one of the Jersey ferry-boats, was accidentally drowned. He leaves a wife and three children, who reside in Jersey City. His body was recovered.

### Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, President Clancy in the chair. Three communications were received from the Mayor vetoing resolutions passed by the Board in favor of allowing an extra compensation to clerks of the Board. It was ordered that the messages be laid on the table and printed. The Committee on Taxes reported in favor of passing a resolution for the remission of the taxes of the Rev. William Walton, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. The report was laid over. A message was received from the Mayor recommending that an assessment list recently confirmed by the Common Council and approved by his Honor, for regulating Forty-seventh-street from the Third to the Eighth avenues be amended by deducting $1,595 therefrom. It was referred to the Committee on Assessments. The Finance Committee presented a report in favor of donating $165 83 to the First Free-Will Baptist Church, to enable the church to pay an assessment on the church property for building a sewer in Sullivan-street.

Alderman Tucker thought this donation under the circumstances amounted to remitting the tax of the church, and he would not vote for any such measure. If the Committee wanted to make a donation to this church, and this church was more worthy of a donation than any other, the Committee should say so. But even without the clause declaring that the object was to pay the assessment on the church property he should vote against it. There was a statute against remitting the assessments of any church, and donating money to a church to pay an assessment with was only getting around the law.

Alderman McSpedon explained that the Committee was acting according to instructions.

Alderman Davis argued that inasmuch as the church property was not benefited by the sewer which was built for the benefit of the houses adjoining, the church property, should not be assessed therefor.

The Board refused to amend the report by striking out the clause relating to paying the assessment, and accepted the report. Ayes, 12: Nays, 2.

A message from the Street Commissioner nominating Augustus Kurth to the office of City Surveyor was read, and the nomination was confirmed.

The report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of the proposition of the Commissioners of the Central Park to enlarge the Park, by extending its area from One Hundred and Sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to Eighth-avenue—making an addition of 480 lots—and to widen and beautify Seventh-avenue, from the Central Park to Harlem River, was presented, and it was directed that it be printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

Alderman Tuomey called up the resolution in favor of fitting up apartments in the Times Building for the Street Commissioner, and appropriating $3,000 therefor. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Alderman Clancy moved that the resolution, vetoed by the Mayor, in favor of paying cartmen employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department, at a higher rate ($3 per day) than is commonly paid cartmen, be passed in spite of the objections of the Mayor.

Alderman Tucker said it was not right to squander the public money in this way, and opposed the resolution.

Alderman Adams insisted that the wages paid the cartmen were not exorbitant.

Alderman Owens said it was the duty of the Board to act only for the interests of the City, and not in accordance with the sympathy of members for the cartmen, and if they could get the same labor done as well at $2 or $2 50, that these cartmen would do for $3 per day, it was their duty to do it.

Alderman Reen thought it was the duty of the City and County to be liberal to the poor. They were always liberal to the rich, and the prevalence of such views as those that had been expressed increased crime in the City. Men who did not receive enough to support their families must steal. Probably men could be found to serve the City as Mayor quite as well as Mayor Tiemann at $1,000 a year. There would be a saving of $4,000 a year. Should they, therefore, give the Mayor less salary? Mayor Tiemann had been very ready to recommend the expenditure of $50,000 for the celebration of the Atlantic cable humbug which had, after all, vanished in smoke, but he objected to paying these poor cartmen what was necessary for their subsistence.

Alderman Starr, in explaining his vote said he had as much regard for poor men as any one, but he was not acting for himself but for the people, and he thought they should purchase labor at the cheapest rate. He voted against Alderman Clancy's motion, and it was lost for want of a two-third vote. Ayes 10; nays 5.

Alderman Clancy moved a reconsideration and spoke in favor of the resolution. The vote was reconsidered and the whole matter was laid on the table.

Alderman Tucker moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which the proposition (originally offered by Alderman Bradley five months ago), to reduce the salaries of the Heads of Departments had been referred, be directed to report next week.

Alderman Bradley moved that the Committee be discharged and that the Board act on the subject immediately.

Alderman Adams was for commencing by cutting down the salary of the Mayor.

The motion of Alderman Bradley was adopted. Ayes 12; Nays 3.

The Board refused to lay the subject on the table and make it the special order for Monday.

Alderman Bradley moved that the salary of the Mayor be decreased from $5,000 to $3,000.

Alderman Clancy thought the Board was acting too hastily with regard to this matter. It was not well to pass a simple resolution reducing the salary of the Mayor without giving any reason for so doing. The Mayor should be the first gentleman of the City, and should have a salary large enough to enable him to sustain the dignity of the City on all occasions. It did not look well thus in the eleventh hour to cut down the salaries. He was not in favor of this agrarian system. He was for advancement. The people of New-York were generous, and he believed that to-morrow, if it was put to vote, they would express their willingness to increase the salaries of the members of the Common Council. The people were willing to pay their public servants munificently. He should not vote for the motion.

Alderman Bradley moved that the Board adjourn. The motion was negatived. Ayes 4, Noes 11.

Alderman Clancy enlarged upon the onerous duties of the Mayor, and opposed the motion to reduce his salary. He said he was assured that if he would give way, the matter would be postponed till Monday. On that consideration he would give way.

Alderman Boole said it was better to lay the matter over.

Alderman Adams said nobody had any authority to speak for him in that Board. He would not consent to a postponement.

The Board, however agreed to make the subject under consideration the special order for Monday—Ayes 9, Noes 4—and adjourned accordingly.

### Coroner's Inquests.

DROWNED HIMSELF.—John Dorsay, a colored man, who lived at No. 315 Bleecker-street, was destitute and a drunkard, and became disgusted with life. He jumped off the dock at the foot of Jay-street. A mate of a barge threw a rope to him, but he resolutely refused to grasp the cable, and insisted on drowning himself, in which determination he succeeded. The inquest will be held to-day.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—The contract for grading and regulating Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh-street to the city-line at New Utrecht, a distance of about 9,000 feet, was signed yesterday. Mr. Thomas Hunt, a large property holder, and personally interested in seeing that the work is well done, is the contractor. Messrs. O'Donnel & Bannen, it is understood, are the sub-contractors. The avenue is to be graded, curb and gutter set, and paved four feet on each side from the gutter to the centre—which will leave a fine carriage road in the middle of the avenue. The work will be commenced forthwith, and it will give employment to three hundred men for nearly twelve months. The contract calls for the completion of the improvement by Dec. 1, 1859. If Mr. Hunt complies with his contract in this respect it will be the first instance on record where the terms as to time have been strictly complied with in this city. That the work will be thoroughly done, the contractor's pecuniary interest in the improvement outside of the contract money is a comfortable guarantee. The city as well as property holders would be largely the gainers if all the contracts for public improvements were given to responsible contractors, who have some reliability besides that temporarily forced upon them by bondsmen. Some idea of the amount of work to be done in opening this avenue can be formed from the fact that there is 184,000 square yards of earth to be removed, after all that portion below the grade has been filled to a level. The deepest cut to be made is 40 feet. This is between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. At the old entrance to Greenwood Cemetery the grade is so high that a bridge will have to be constructed so that carriages can pass under it. The opening of this avenue will make a large amount of property available, which at the present time is unimproved.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE GRADE.—The Grading and Paving Committee, of which Alderman McNamee is Chairman, to whom was referred the matter of lowering the grade of a portion of Flatbush-avenue, had a report ready to be presented at the last meeting of the Common Council, but the Board adjourned at an unusually early hour, and that branch of the business was not reached. The report is in favor of the petition to lower the grade twelve feet, or what is to the same effect, in favor of laying out the district of assessment. After this has been done, should there be no opposition, a long time will elapse before the improvement can be made. It is not at all probable, therefore, that the city cars will be run over the avenue before next Summer. The report referred to will be made on Monday night next. It is understood that a majority of the owners "within the District of assessment," as required by the new assessment law, are in favor of the lowering of the grade. The City Railroad Company assure the Committee that they will have their cars running over the avenue within thirty days after the improvement has been completed.

FERRIAGE TO WILLIAMSBURG.—Let the men of Williamsburg rejoice in their one-cent ferriage with intelligent and lively appreciation, for the signs are that it will last but little longer. The sale of the Peck-slip lease is to be made—unless some new stupidity in the advertisement prevents—on the 21st of this month; and it is rumored that a new Company consisting of persons interested in both the present Peck-slip lease and the rival South Tenth-street Ferry, has been formed to buy it up, and then at once up goes the ferriage on both lines. It will be a sad thing for the Williamsburg people if a monopoly does control their ferries again. Under the present arrangement the immense numbers who cross from between the lower part of New-York to the Eastern District of Brooklyn are accommodated with cheap ferriage, but with nothing else. The Peck-slip boats are mostly wretched old tubs, so slow that a wise man consults the state of the tide before trusting to them, if in any haste—leaky above, dirty below, badly lighted at night, and unventilated. Its ferry houses are dingy, disagreeable and dilapidated. The George Law boats are new, swift, very small, and but two in number. After 10 o'clock at night they lay up till morning. On the New-York side their landing is in a mud-hole, hard by the filthiest part of Water-street. Since it started its opposition, the Peck-slip people run their boats at only very long intervals through the night; and if a Williamsburger wishes to get home from New-York after 10 o'clock at night, and yet is in time to catch the city railroad cars, his safest, and generally his most expeditious route, is by the Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars. A worse arrangement for that unlucky minority who must travel nights, could scarcely be made than now is in operation; yet the travel by both these rival routes is immense. Carts are piled up at the gates on this side every afternoon, impatient for their turn, and the cabins and decks are crowded beyond comfortable standing chances, evening and morning. Good judges reckon that, with their diminished expenses and cheap coal, the Peck-slip people are making more money now, at one cent, than they ever did before at three.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT LAW.—The operation of the Assessment Law, passed by the Legislature in March last, does not give general satisfaction to those most interested in the progress of Brooklyn. The requirements are such that those least interested in an improvement, can defeat it. An effort will be made the present Winter, to have it amended.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Notes of issue for this Term must be filed on or before Monday next. All causes and motions, wherein either of the Justices at General Term cannot sit, will have preference, and will be called out of their order on the Calendar. *Special Term*—Calendar for this day, Dec. 10: Nos. 4, 8, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 17. City Court Calendar for this day, (Dec. 10): Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The following elections have taken place the present week in the Eastern District Fire Department: A. S. Page, as Foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3; George Covert, as Foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2; D. Woolland, Foreman of Hose Co. No. 4; George H. Lind, Foreman of Hose Co. No. 2; Geo. A. Frost, Foreman of Engine Co. No. 12; Henry S. Scriven, as Foreman of Engine Co. No. 3.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—Stephen Lowery who committed an outrage a few weeks ago upon a little girl eight years old, named Mary Murray, residing with her parents on Prospect-street, and who at the same time gave his victim a loathsome disease, was tried, convicted and sentenced within the space of two hours, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Morris and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons. The sentence was for the term of the prisoner's natural life at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The details of this case are too revolting for the public eye. The prisoner, when asked the usual questions before sentence was pronounced, said that he was born in Norfolk, Va., is 50 years old, a musician by profession, (last employed on board the Receiving-ship *North Carolina*,) and had never been in any prison. He received his sentence with decided coolness. His wife, who was present, seemed to have more sense of the disgrace that had befallen her husband.

A HARD TASK.—Democrats representing both wings of the Democratic Party in Kings County, are endeavoring to unite for the Spring Charter Election. As a matter of course most of those engaged in this arduous task are either Aldermen or Supervisors. They have had several consultations, but we understand the prospect of a cordial union does not look very encouraging.

SMALL-POX.—During the present year only 182 cases of small-pox have been reported to the Health Department.

### Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Of the many fashions that cross the Atlantic, the fashion of Shakespearean revivals has been the longest coming, in spite, too of a general eagerness to witness any performance of the great bard that approached excellence. The few pieces that have been done thoroughly well in this City we owe almost entirely to Mr. Wallack, even as the Londoners are indebted to Mr. Chas. Kean for their best illustrations of the same works. It is, therefore, no new fashion with the able director of our little Broadway establishment. A long life of artistic effort has been passed in the scholarly and practical elucidation of Shakespeare's text, and with such success that Mr. Wallack's name is immediately associated with several of the poet's greatest characters. This is peculiarly the case with *Shylock*, an impersonation so vivid in its broad conception, yet delicate in its minute workings, that it has become almost a model of the European and American stages. A better selection for the opening night of a series of fare well performances could hardly have been made. Without any note of preparation the attraction would have been sufficient to fill the house; when it was known, however, that the "Merchant of Venice" was to be produced, with the nicest regard to the probabilities of time and place, the least excitable of our student-classes became alive with expectation. It is needless to add, therefore, that last night, when this work was produced, the house was densely packed.

Mr. Wallack follows closely in the well-pondered path of Mr. Charles Kean, and with the same revolutionary result. A few representations, like the one under consideration, would quickly elevate the public taste to the keenest enjoyment of the Shakespearean drama, and render a had—by which we mean an ordinary—revival impossible. To proceed to the main points of the production—Mr. Wallack's first effort has been to furnish a faithful representation of the picturesque City of the Doges. To accomplish this, every particle of scenery has been painted with fidelity to actual authorities. The palace of Mark, with its ancient church; the Rialto, and its bridge; the canals and gondolas, the Ducal palace and Council Chamber, are successively presented to the spectator. Venice, with its romantic past, fills the eye and lends that instant force to the aided which it is the province of true art to inspire. With a very small amount of space at his disposal, Mr. Wallack has accomplished wonders, not only in the character of his scenery, but in the ingenious way in which the stage is made to appear larger than it really is, owing to the removal of the side-wings, and substitution of many mechanical contrivances. In the grand colonnade scene, the hall of justice scene, and the very interesting exterior of Shylock's house—showing the Hebrew quarter of Venice, intersected with its silent highway—we have so many perfect pictures, ample in detail, and not unnecessarily crowded.

The costumes are as unconventional as the scenery, but probably not quite as authentic. In this particular Mr. Wallack departs from the period recognized by Mr. Charles Kean; the latter gentleman affecting the reign of Elizabeth—Mr. Wallack that of Henry the Eighth. It would be difficult to find authority for either choice, but it is interesting to know that the costumes really do belong to *some* period, and are not the vain imaginings of a spangle-beset fabricator of theatrical wardrobes.

Shakespeare's text is adhered to with more than ordinary fidelity, but some transpositions have been made to accommodate the stage carpenter and avoid a superfluous change of scene. The *Prince of Morocco*, usually omitted from the acting edition, is restored to his dramatic rights. He supplies the opportunity for an effective procession. For some reason the fifth act is omitted. It may not be a positive loss but it seems to us that justice to the poet demands its retention. The downfall of the Jew completes one only of the twin stories of the plot; without the fifth act the audience is left in darkness as to the fate of *Portia* and of *Jessica*. We may mention incidentally that the elopement of the last-named lady is arranged in true Venetian style, taking place in a gondola. After the elopement there is a Masquerade or Carnival—the meaning or object of which we are unable to divine. It impressed us as the only conventionalism of the evening.

The cast was excellent. Mr. Wallack played with vigor, and the nicest discrimination of character. We have no recollection of ever having seen him to greater advantage. Mrs. Hoey as *Portia*, was dressed with her usual consummate taste, and acted admirably, especially in the trial scene, where there is much business of an embarrassing nature to be transacted. Mr. Lester Wallack's *Bassanio*, Mr. Brougham's *Gratiano*, Mr. Dyott's *Antonio*, and Mr. Bangs' *Lorenzo* were good impersonations,—the last named a little uneasy in its eagerness *to* be good. *Launcelot Gobbo* was intrusted to Mr. Young—a gentleman new to these boards—and very excellently he played the part. The other characters were distributed amongst the members of Mr. Wallack's company, and received the best treatment.

A revival of this kind is a novelty in theatrical matters, and it will, we trust, receive a due recognition at the hands of the public. It is remarkable not only as a spectacle but as an indication of what well-directed studies can accomplish on the stage. The last scene is one of the finest things we have ever seen here.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Mme. Graever-Johnson, the celebrated pianiste, gives a grand piano recital here to-night, assisted by Miss Annie Kemp, Mr. F. J. Hudson, Mr. J. Noll and Mr. F. Beroner. The programme is filled with the rarest *morceaux*, and in piano music illustrates a variety of schools. Mme. Graever will perform compositions by Litolff, Beethoven, Sebastian Bach, Mendelssohn, Handel, Thalberg and Liszt.

For a day's entertainment in the approaching holidays, Abbott's Egyptian Museum will afford attractions of a very superior character. In addition to the unrivaled collection of antiquities, dating back to the time of the first Pharoah, and including the subsequent epochs made so memorable by the Scripture record, which have been on exhibition since the Museum was opened, there have been added some mummies, in an extraordinary state of preservation, just received from Egypt, and some fine casts of Memnon and the Sphinx, from Paris.

THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—The Grand Gala Festival, which takes place next week in aid of the funds of the Mount Vernon Association, commends itself to universal attention. Very extensive preparations have been made to render it one of the most brilliant and attractive festivities of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Many very celebrated musical performers have volunteered their services,—there is to be a grand fancy dress ball, and a magnificent dramatic and musical entertainment,—the whole to embrace three days, and to combine an amount of amusement never before offered in connection with any single object. The programme will be found in another column.

[Advertisement.]

ALL WOOL

Hosiery and Undergarments,

Warm and Durable,

at

RANKINS',

No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAVETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet is exactly what the proprietors claim that it is, and they challenge an investigation by anybody skeptical as to its merits. It is medicated by a process not known to other manufacturers, and the medication is perfect, as can be shown to any one who thinks the matter worth the trouble of proof-hunting. It can be clearly shown that its purity and its curative qualities render it a necessity for every household and for every traveler. It cures and prevents piles. Each genuine sheet has "J. C. Gavetty, New-York," water-marked in it. It cannot be successfully counterfeited any more than a Bank of England note. Sold at the Dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of Woon, Eddy & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. Gregory & Maury.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

THE LATEST SENSATION.—The celebrated hatter, Knox, is always creating sensations, and his latest effort in this way has been unusually successful. The style of Hat introduced by him lately is all the rage at present, and attracts the greatest attention. The wearers of them are, in fact, the "observed of all observers;" and "Who is your hatter?" is a question constantly propounded. Of course, there is a rush to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil, &c., &c. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

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## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 9.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 Tenn. 8s, '90..... | 94¼ | 100 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | b30 | 33⅜ |
| 13,000 Missouri St. 6s... | 89½ | 40 | do. | | 33⅜ |
| 5,000 do. | s60 | 89½ | 100 | Harlem R. R. Pref. | 29 |
| 5,000 Goshen Br'ch Bs. | 76 | 100 | do. | s60 | 29 |
| 4,000 Mich. S. & N. I. Bds. | 74½ | 100 | do. | | 29¼ |
| 10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.. | 91½ | 10 | Second-av. R. R... | | 100 |
| 2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B. | 27¾ | 250 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. | | 51¾ |
| 4,000 Mich. S. 2d mtg. Bs. | 93¾ | 200 | do. | bnw | 51¾ |
| 100 Bk. of New-York.. | 110 | 300 | Reading R. R.... | b30 | 51⅝ |
| 15 Bk. of Commerce.. | 104 | 300 | do. | c | 51⅝ |
| 41 Bk. of the Republic.. | 122 | 100 | do. | s10 | 51⅜ |
| 100 Penn. Coal Co... | b60 | 80 | 200 | do. | b60 | 51⅝ |
| 24 do. | | 80¾ | 200 | do. | s30 | 51⅜ |
| 200 Clev. & Tol. R.. | s60 | 31⅜ | 500 | do. | s60 | 51⅜ |
| 100 do. | b60 | 32 | 50 | Mich. Central R. R. | | 52⅛ |
| 100 Panama R. R.. | s60 | 119⅜ | 15 | do. | | 52¼ |
| 55 do. | | 119¾ | 100 | do. | b60 | 52⅜ |
| 100 Pacific M. S. Co .. | | 90¾ | 250 | M. S. & N. I. R. R.. | | 21⅜ |
| 50 do. | s30 | 90 | 100 | do. | s60 | 21⅜ |
| 100 do. | | 91 | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R.. | s60 | 75¼ |
| 210 do. | | 91¼ | 50 | Clev. Col. & Cin. RR. | | 84⅜ |
| 50 do. | s10 | 91¼ | 50 | Gal. & Chi. RR.. | s15 | 73⅝ |
| 10 do. | | 91¾ | 250 | do. | | 73¾ |
| 50 N. Y. Central R.R. | | 83⅝ | 100 | do. | b60 | 73¾ |
| 314 do. | | 83⅝ | 100 | do. | s10 | 73⅝ |
| 100 do. | b60 | 83⅝ | 850 | do. | | 73⅝ |
| 100 do. | s60 | 83¾ | 300 | do. | b30 | 73¾ |
| 200 do. | s60 | 83¾ | 100 | do. | b60 | 73¾ |
| 150 do. | b30 | 83⅝ | 50 | Chi. & R. I. RR. | s30 | 62 |
| 1,000 do. | | 83¾ | 100 | do. | b30 | 62¼ |
| 100 do. | b60 | 83¾ | 200 | do. | b60 | 62¼ |
| 100 Erie Railroad..... | | 17¾ | 200 | do. | | 62¼ |
| 600 do. | | 17¾ | 20 | N. Y. Gas Co. | | 119 |

**Stock Board.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Missouri 6s, '90. | 84¾ | 25 | Erie Railroad... | b60 | 18 |
| 16,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. | 84¾ | 25 | do. | | 17⅝ |
| 2,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bds | 27¾ | 25 | Harlem Railroad... | | 12⅝ |
| 5 Del. & Hud Can. Co. | 96¾ | 100 | Reading R. R..... | | 51¾ |
| 10 Pacific M. S. Co.... | 91¾ | 100 | do. | s15 | 51⅝ |
| 100 do. | 91¾ | 100 | do. | bnw | 51¾ |
| 70 do. | 91¾ | 400 | Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR. | | 21⅜ |
| 100 Hud. Riv. RR.. | b60 | 34 | 100 | do. | b6s | 21⅜ |
| 148 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... | 83⅝ | 50 | do. | b30 | 21⅜ |
| 400 do. | s10 | 83⅝ | 50 | M. S. & N. Ia. G'td stk. | | 51¾ |
| 500 do. | b3 | 84 | 200 | do. | b7 | 51¾ |
| 600 do. | s30 | 83¾ | 50 | do. | | 80 |
| 50 do. | s3 | 84 | 50 | Gal. & Chicago RR. | | 73½ |
| 200 do. | s10 | 84 | 100 | Clev. & Toledo RR. | | 32 |
| 50 do. | b60 |

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2255. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE NEW HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

### A New Phase in the Case—Counter Charges of Dr. Bennett Against Mrs. Bennett.

### Direct Examination of Dr. George Bennett Continued.

### EIGHTH DAY.

NEW HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Court opened, and the direct examination of respondent was continued. Gov. Dutton again took his station close to the ear of the witness.

*Dr. Bennett* continued—Mrs. Bennett says I would not get a physician in time when she was confined; the day she was confined I was in the garden, it was in the Fall of the year, raking up leaves; that morning she was at breakfast in the kitchen; after raking the leaves I went up stairs to see her; I went up without being called; she was standing at the bed in some little distress; I immediately went after the physician, Dr. Hooper, in Oliva street; they told me was not at home, but at the Medical College; I went up to the Medical College, but he was not there; I then went back again, but he had not returned to his home; I hardly knew then what to do; but I knew something must be done, and I am not positive what if she two Dr. Ives' I went to; I went to one of them, but he was not at home; it was very unpleasant, chilly and rainy; my health was miserable at the time, and I caught a very severe cold; I then waut home, for I was pretty near home, to see how Mrs. Bennett was; or I don't know but what I went after a nurse before I went home, and took her there; I then weot again to Dr. Skiffs, and found him, and told him I wanted him to come immediately home with me; there was a gentleman in the office at the time; the Doctor said he would go up after dinner; he was going to sit right down at the table; I said, "Doctor, you must come right away; it is very urgent; I can't wait;" he said his dinner would take but a little time; he guessed it would do then; I looked at him, and spoke pretty sharp, and said, "Doctor, now or never;" the Doctor was weary; I don't know that I can blame him; I then went to Dr. Hooper's, in Olive-street, and he went with me, and in a few moments we were at the bedside of my wife; the nurse was there, and I was there, and all passed off charmingly. I did not propose to attend her without having any other physician; I never proposed such a thing, nor thought of it; I never refused to go after a nurse; our cook, who had reared a family of children, was also there; she was the first person who kissed the child, before it was washed; she said it would do her good; she was an Irish woman; as I said before, I caught a very severe cold, and it was necessary I should go out at other times, for the benefit of Mrs. B., and this added to my cold; I still grew worse for three to four or five weeks, and my neck was very stiff; I could hardly turn it; and my chest was so affected that it was almost impossible for me to breathe; a slight cold must any time would affect my throat, so that, to swallow a little water would strangle me, almost; one evening, while my neck pained me so badly, I got a piece of flannel, and saturated it with laudanum, and at the same time bathed my neck with it before I went to bed, and also bathed my breast, and then went to bed and took a pleasant night's rest; Mrs. Bennett lay at the back side of the bed, and the little baby still further back, between her and the wall; I woke up in the night, and found myself lying just where I put myself when I went to bed, and found the baby between us, and pretty tightly there too, for Mrs. Bennett was pretty close to me; I saw that all appeared to be right: just shut my eyes and went to sleep again; in the morning Mrs. Bennett got up before I did; at any rate she went down stairs first, and let the little baby in bed with me; I soou got up and prepared myself to go down stairs; the little baby was asleep; along about nine or ten o'clock, or quite late in the morning, the little baby appeared unusually sleepy; it tried to open its little eyes, but couldn't keep them open; I thought nothing of it, until Mrs. Bennett came, like a most young mother, and seemed to be a little worried; I told her that there was nothing particular the matter with the baby, only that it had probably inhaled the laudanum from my bathing; I knew that to be the case; the child had all covered up in the bedclothes; I think she spoke first ot going to the physician's; I went down to Dr. Hooper's; he was not at home, but I left my name, with a request that he would come up immediately; before I went down I went to my office, and told Dr. Baker to prepare a little lobella tea, and give it to the baby while I was gone; he was not correct in stating that he gave it oil and milk; I am quite positive he gave the tea I had ordered; the child slept on for three or four hours, and about that time, if I am not mistaken, Dr. Hooper came up, and the baby was so that it could not keep its eyes open; it was pretty much awake; the Doctor did not appear to think anything of it; what he ordered I don't remember: Mrs. Bennett thinks strong tea; *I never gave that child any laudanum*; Mrs. Bennett told me I had been giving laudanum to the child; I could unt bear to hear her talk that way; if anybody who did not know us had heard her say that, it would have been thought that we were curious people; I have been trying to convince New-Haveo people that I was a pretty good sort of man. [Laughter.]

*Mr. Blackman*—Ah! I think you will succeed. [Laughter.]

*Witness*—I told Dr. Baker that I supposed that the baby required something; I do not remember that I told him the cause; I may bava told him that it had been inhaling laudanum; I do not think of anything further to state in relation to this matter; a little time after that Mrs. McKee, one of our neighbors, who was in the habit of borrowing, and lived next door to us, came in to borrow my axe, or it would be some letter-paper, or some postage-stamps, and, in fact, everything, even butter and some of these things; she was a general bad one at borrowing; I was quite pleased to lend to her; but soon I got very tired of it; one time she borrowed some silver cake-baskets; Mrs. Bennett told me of it; I said, "Why, I declare I wouldn't lend them: it is but a little while since I got them," and I liked to see such things around, especially when I made Mrs. Bennett a present; but the cake-baskets were not presents; tost day I did not send for them: but next morning, as I was standing at the stove with the baby, Mrs. Bennett came in and I spoke of the cake-baskets; they had not been returned; I called the girl and told her to tell Mrs. McKee that Mrs. Bennett wanted the cake-baskets: Mrs. Bennett told her not to say so; I told her to go on, and she weot on; Mrs. Bennett came to me, and seemed to have one of those fits of anger again, and called me most everything; I can't think of the names: I says, "Here, give me the baby." As I had the baby in my hands first, I didn't see why I was uot entitled to it. But she, not being in her right mind, could not see as I saw, and took hold of the child's dress and pulled, and I just kept hold quietly, [laughter,] and she kept pulling, [laughter,] and it brought the baby pretty nearly in contact with the stove, so near that I thought it was most too warm for it. [Renewed laughter.] I kept the baby. I did not hold up the baby by the stove by one leg. No, no! If she had not taken hold of the baby this thing would not have happeoed; I should have been sitting down by the stove with the baby, kissing it. [Laughter.] The child may have cried; I don't recollect. Our children were generally very quiet little things. I never said to my wife that I wanted her to get along without another nurse after our first nurse went away. I can't recollect refusing her money to get some oysters: one day I came from down town, came into the house, bringing a ham lo: this was in Dixwell street; a person by the name of Joseoh Sheldoa went in with me; in those days I had to be pretty attentive to my business, to pay my debts and support my family; I cannot recollect, but it does seem to me that Mrs. Bennett asked me to cut that ham; I guess I refused; I think I told her I could not stay then; that I must go; she tells me that Joseph Sheldon cut the ham; she certainly is a great carver, and cuts a great many slices. [Great laughter.] Her father sits near by me, and he says t charged him once 50 cents for dinner; her father t the facts are that he was traveling with Mr. Baker, a book-keeper of mine, one who agreed to stay with me one or two years, and left before the end of the time: the old gentleman, Mr. Allis, had been traveling for me, but then was traveling for Mr. Baker, in the pill business; Mr. Baker paid his expenses, and as he had not done right towards me, made me feel rather unpleasant about it.

[Counsel disputed whether Baker was a rival of Dr. Bennett, in the pill business. Baker swore distinctly that he was not. The questions were allowed.]

I told the old gentleman one day in my house that as he was then traveling for Mr. Baker, and he paid his expenses, that I should charge him fifty cents for his dinner; the old gentleman seemed to think pretty hard of it; he didn't want to pay it; it was unpleasant language, a munitering of words; I cannot recollect the words; I told him, "I don't want you to pay anything, unless you are traveling for him;" he finally paid me 37½ cents; we went, while living in Dixwell-street, to Newport or Niagara, I forget which; I think it was Newport—it was to some watering-place—and left her sister in charge of the house; we were gone some little time; we came back, landed at New-Haven dépôt, and took a very pleasant carriage up; we got two-thirds of the way home, when we saw her sister, Fanny Allis, in charge of two firemen; I don't recollect asking the young lady to leave our house that evening; I didn't like to see her with the firemen; I did request her to leave the house, because of what I have spoken of, together with her influence; she seemed to be putting Mrs. Bennett up to many little things; she was not well thought of in this place.

*Judge Blackman*—Does this open the question of character, your Honor?

Gov. Baldwin argued the admissibility of the evidence.

[The lady in question is now married to Judge Cole, of Winona, Minnesota.]

*The Court*—If this is stating the cause which actuated witness, it is proper for him to state it.

*Judge Blackman*—From what my client says to me, your Honor, we prefer it should go on. We wish to know why Dr. Bennett permitted this lady to live in this house if he considered her a bad character. We will put the question presently.

*Witness*—Mrs. Bennett told me she did not like Fanny's going out with the firemen, and she told me—

[This part of the evidence stopped.]

*Witness*—Mrs. Bennett wanted to break up housekeeping during the Winter, and go to board at the New-Haven House.

*Gov. Dutton*—Here is another communication from Mrs. Bennett, addressed to her husband on the second wedding anniversary. It may as well be put in here.

The GOVERNOR read poetical effusion No. 2, as follows:

TO MY HUSBAND,

*On the Second Anniversary of our Marriage.*

How have I thought of thee,—as flies
The dove to seak her mate,
Trembling lest some rude hand has made
Her rest-most home desolate.
Thus doth my bosom seek in thine
The only heart that throbs with mine.

How have I thought of thee, as turns
The flower to meet the sun,
When though when clouds and storms arise
It is not always seen.
Thus dear one in those eye I see
The only light that beams for me.

How have I thought of thee, as thinks
The mariner of home,
When doomed through many a dreary waste
Of waters yet to roam,
Thus doth my spirit turn to thee,
My guiding star o'er life's wild sea.

NEW-HAVEN, May 14, 1851. MARY.

[Mrs. Bennett was inquired of touching the source whence she obtained this poem? She replied, that it was taken from the "Youth's Cabinet." The date she did not remember. "It was long, long ago," she said; and added, "I make no claims to be a poetess."]

*Witness*—I always thought Mrs. Bennett had enough clothing; I got the dresses while we were in Cherry-street; I thought they were silk, and Mrs. Bennett said they were; I procured the dresses for Mrs. Bennett; I think we had New-Year's calls in Dixwell-street; she did not feel very well, but I asked her to come down, for I was anxious to show her off; [laughter] I did not think she was too unwell to come down; she was a little complaining; she came down and stayed some little time, and then went up again, and then came down again; I guess I did invite persons to call, but don't recollect about it; I do not remember that she objected to receive calls, or I shouldn't have prepared for it; I do not recollect having scattered corn and beans, *succotash*, on the floor before dinner. I have some recollection of having told her she ought to wear an apron, on several occasions when she was in the kitchen with a very pretty dress on; I do not remember throwing a mixture for cakes, of eggs, butter, &c., on the floor on any occurrence; I think I would have remembered any such occasion; I know that at one time in Dixwell-street I told her about the apron, and my hand was in the flour, *and I just gave her an idea how it would look on her dress*, (laughter); I do not recollect of any pump being out of ordar in Dixwell-street; I have no recollection of a pump; do not remember where we got the water, whether in or out of the house; my mind was so much on my business that I do not remember; I don't recollect ever having stopped up a pump; in regard to breaking up housekeeping, I may have asked Mrs. Bennet how she would like to board; she fell in with the idea, anyway; we both went to the New Haven House to settle the matter.

[Gov. Dutton got round to the dexter ear of the witness, as he said he could hear better on that side.]

*Witness*.—When we went to the New-Haven House, I think the children were at Mrs. Blakelee's, where we usually left them when we went a little journey; probably I may have urged the matter, and she consented, and I took them there in the carriage; Mrs. Bennett and I generally went together to meals; I should have been very much dissatisfied to go alone, without my wife, whom I thought so much of; (laughter;) Mrs. Bennett may have said she wanted a girl, and I said it was hardly worth while, when we could get along without; the washing was done out, and Mrs. Bennett's sewing was done for her; I have a little recollection that the servant girl of the house used to come in and stay while we were at dinner; I don't recollect leaving her without breakfast one Sunday morning.

Q.—Did you ever use indeceut language to Mrs. Bennett? A.—There may have been times when I used wrong words to match hers when she gave me cause; I never used harsh words to her unless she had used harsh words to me; I generally went with her in the evening when she went to nurse the children, when I could; while we were at the New-Haven House I do not remember that Mrs. Bennett made any complaint that she had to go oown to her meals alone; I do not recollect any unpleasant circumstance there, except that she wanted a girl: whenever she wanted any little thing that I would not grant, there was generally a fuss; it seems to me there were some little difficulties, but I always had to yield; I would have stayed at the New-Haven House longer, only Mrs. Bennett was displeased with some little frivolous matter that occurred there between her and Mrs. Ives; Mrs. Bennett had her baby down in the parlor, with a little doll-cradle, and Mrs. Ives objected to it; I could not see any blame in her, and sided up for her; Mrs. Ives was not in favor of having children in the parlor; Mrs. Bennett said Mrs. Ives complained of it; I did not think it sufficient cause for leaving the hotel; I furnished the room with my own furniture, except the bedstead; Mrs. Bennett had only to talk a little while before I was willing to go; I told her I preferred to stay, because I didn't want to move my furniture back in the Winter, to be upside down again; from the New-Haven House we went to the Tontine Hotel; I cannot tell whose suggestion it was, but she was perfectly willing to go; I recollect now it was her suggestion; we afterwards went back to Dixwell-street, and then to George-street; I think I consulted her about the purchase of the house in George-street, because I almost always consulted her; the purchase was with her approbation and consent; she speaks of not having fire in the furnace; we had a fire for one Winter, if not for two, and I had had nothing to do with a furnace before, and I disliked it very much, and could not tell what was the matter; I finally found that the gas was escaping; Mr. Campbell attended to the furnace; we used to send for him, and he would fix it all right; but after using it a short time longer, I found it just as bad as ever; the last Winter or two we kept house there, I found it would not do to use it, and got an air-tight stove, and placed it in the dining-room during the Winter; the furnace warmed the dining-room, sitting-room, two parlors, the hall and two rooms overhead; it was designed, when we first went, to heat the parlors only; I did let the fire down out of the furnace; the reason was that the heat affected my throat; I told Mrs. Bennett frequently that she could not have fire in the furnace; I am very much opposed to stoves, and am much in favor of having the house heated up, and I went to see if I could not see somebody's furnace that was heated by steam: very recently I have been talking with a person about having a steam-engine put up in the lower part of my garden to run a printing press I have, and to use the steam to heat my house; I had very nice carpets, and the original register was in the corner, and I did not wish to cut those pretty carpets; I had a great desire to put marble mantels, and wanted to contrive it so as to have the conductors led up behind the mantels, and have the registers there; I had considerable taste, and Mrs. Bennett too; [laughter;] the last year I was there I got an air-tight stove, and put it in the sitting-room; we had a very pretty, large range, and that would heat the kitchen and the room above, unless it was a very cold day; the range did not heat the room above; the furnace did that; in the dining-room there was an air-tight, pretty stove,—a pretty large room; in the sitting-room we could put a fire in a little grate: one parlor could only be heated by the furnace, and in altering the registers the heat was carried clear across the room, and I found that the parlors could not be heated as well afterwards; the mantels got smoked because the grates were not properly cemented with the marble fronts, and when the fire was kindled up with wood it would smoke throngh, and no one to blame for it; I never stopped up the flue, never, never! I wanted a fire built there; the mason told me I could not do it; I said I will do it; the flue was divided, so that a fire might be made there, independent of the furnace; Mr. North told me several times about this matter that I was about right, and he pitied me; [Mr. North succeeded Dr. Bennett in the occupancy of the house;] I did not intimate to him that the flue was smoked in consequence of difficulty with my wife; I never did such a thing—that is not my way at all—and I don't know that I ever spoke unkindly of my wife to anybody; I wanted to make the house pleasanter to her; Mrs. Bennett and I agreed that we would have an addition, and in order to make an addition moved a large wooden house down another street for some rods to enlarge my door-yard; the addition was a large one, and cost some $2,000; the removal of the old house cost some $500; in forming a bay window to the sitting room, it was necessary to knock the wall out, and expose the interior of the house; this part was on one side of the hall, and did not affect the other side; it took a good deal of time to arrange this, but still we thought the other part of the house habitable, and stayed, and went to the City Hotel and took our meals; this was a great undertaking for me, for I, of course, would have to oversee it a good deal; that, with the charge of my business, was a little more than I ought to have attended to; I had a single horse and wagon there, and would at meal-time, perhaps most of the time, take my little family down to the City Hotel; but this was an unusually kind, gentle horse; Mrs. Bennett drove it about the city everywhere; I don't recollect that she objected to going to the City Hotel to take our meals; I shouldn't wonder if I have left her standing when I drove away, when I was hurried; I had no ill motive, certainly not; oh, no! It was because my business pressed me; there may have been times when I urged her to hurry; it was just like me; [laughter;] I would wait some little time at the door, and would think it was long enough, and would go out; but I was sorry she wasn't with me; [renewed laughter;] there was one time at Branford Point when a young lady came with me; I told Mrs. Bennett that this young lady was at my house, and told her that I gave her a gold ring; [laughter;] Mrs. Bennett did not make any reply that I recollect; she seemed to think I spoke in a joking way; that was the way I spoke of it; I did not have any improper tutimacy with the young lady; not at all—not at all; I had a wife six miles off, and a horse and carriage, and I could have gone there; [shouts of laughter;] it was in the garden that the young lady did put her finger in the button-hole of my coat; she was talking and leaned up pretty well; it was natural when she was leaning up for her to lean up against my button-hole—[great laughter;]—What was she there for, is the question; I used to keep my labels in my house, in a little room over the hall; I was very choice of them, for if I got out of them I should have lost so much money; I never knew the girl yet that I had, but would come into the house after labels; that was very general; and I don't know that I ever had a girl yet but I made presents to; but I always saw that my wife was well provided for, first; everybody knows I was attached to my wife; I loved my wife as you (turning to Gov. Dutton) love your God; after we got the house all fixed up nice, all furnished off well, we began to feel pretty well, Mrs. Bennett and I did, and we went to Newport; I spoke of it first; we talked together; I never wished to do anything without her consent; that is what I have been living for, to make her happy; at Newport I got acquainted with the Hon. Aaron Skinner, [ex-Mayor of New-Haven;] Mr. Skinner invited us to take a ride with him; we went to the Glen, I think.

Counsel debated the propriety of bringing in the name of Mr. Skinner. [The gentleman has recently died.]

*The Court*—Gentlemen will use their own judgment in the matter; I do not suppose there is anything indelicate about it.

*Witness*—After we came home, and Mrs. Bennett was talking of the kindness of Mr. Skinner and his lady to us, and I finally spoke of having a party; and it is just like me to having the best people, (a fitter;) and Mrs. Bennett and I spoke of how nice it would be to have them; and we then spoke of having some other acquaintances; just at that moment, Joseph Sheiden, Esq., came in; he came, swinging his hat, and his head, and his legs; he said, "I have just come from the Hon. Aaron Skinner;" I think he had been there to teach a school; he was rather boasting about being up there; "Why," said he, "the Judge invited me into his house;" he spoke of the fine furniture he saw there, and appeared very much delighted at having been invited into Mr. Skinner's house; and then he and Mrs. Bennett began to talk about this party we had been speaking of; I found that they were getting into it deeper than I had, and so I let it all drop.

Q.—They say you used the phrase that you didn't want any but the "big bugs." A.—Well—(hesitating)—well, that would be about what I want: [laughter;] I can't recollect using any such phrase; I would have my own way in such a matter as that, I wouldn't consult him; I would'nt have any but the best; those whom I consider the best people are those who are upright and honest; I can't think I said I didn't want any but "Avenue people;" it would not be like me; Mrs. Bennett speaks of my disarranging the parlors; we had a groceryman and butcher, who always came for the orders, and generally the servant gave the orders; sometimes Mrs. Bennett gave the orders; one day either the groceryman or the butcher came and wanted to know what was wanted, and the girl went up to tell Mrs. Bennett; I saw the man and told him we didn't want anything; the reason I did so was that we had plenty in the house; there were some very fine clams and a nice steak; some little time passed, and while sitting at the table with Mrs. Perry, my sister, Mrs. Bennett had one of those sudden fits, (laughter,) and told me that she would give me to know that I musn't interfere with her business; then, I think, when she got through, she passed along and said, "I'll interfere now with your affairs;" I sat there, rather trembling, to know what was going to happen, (renewed laughter;) I got through my dinner, and went up in the office, and saw my letters and papers and large books all strewed in the middle of the floor; I kept my papers and letters all put up in good order; that is my character; I think I went down, a little excited, and asked my sister to come up and look; she went up and looked; very likely I said something; I stood there looking in amazement; not long after that, I was in the parlor; I looked around and saw everything in good order, and I took things, one by one, and laid them over gently, and laid them on the floor, without hurting anything; I did not disarrange anything in the parlor till after I had been in my office; I went away somewhere: was gone a little while; fifteen or twenty minutes; I can never hold any unpleasant feelings with any one over ten or fifteen minutes; I then went searching after Mrs. Bennett; I told her I was sorry; I guess I told her I was to blame; it cost me a little something, for I knew I was not; I told her I was sorry I had done so; Mrs. Bennett says that one time I took medicine and went to bed, in order not to have company there; I may have taken the medicine, but I did not take it for that reason; oh, no! I took it to relieve my distress; for my health.

[Recess till 2 o'clock.]

AFTER RECESS.

*Witness resumed*—I don't think Mrs. Bennett had any reason to complain about my interfering with the cooking; I remember opening the windows to let the gas out; I recollect that I took a large stick out of the grate in the sitting-room, which was smoking very much; it was charred, and could not possibly burn; Mrs. Bennett got very angry because I took the stick out; she went down to my office, and so disarranged the type that it was quite impossible for the compositor to do much with them; she used rather unpleasant words; I cannot recollect now what they were, but it was a mess of very unpleasant words, in a very unpleasant tone; the stick was smoking the mantel very much; I don't recollect that there was any other provocation than this to make Mrs. Bennett disarrange the type; one time I came into the house, and she and the girl were in the kitchen, and what I said I don't recollect; they were making doughnuts I believe; I went up stairs to the little hall library, *and Mrs. Bennett locked the door, and there I was*: couldn't get out; I thought of getting out on the piazza, and jumping off there; I got out of the window, but found I couldn't do it without hurting me; I tried the other windows, but they were fastened; I went back into the room and stayed there, perhaps half an hour, till I got tired of it; I took a brick and broke the panels of the door; soon got out, and Mrs. Bennett was outside in the hall, and it seemed that she did it to tantalize me; she said so; she said she did it because I interfered a little in the kitchen; one evening she got on one of these sudden fits, and I went out of my office; it was pretty cool, and I had left my coat and vest off; I thought I would run out a little way, and went back, but found the door locked; I asked her to let me in pleasantly, but she wouldn't open the door; I kept saying, "Mary, won't you open the door?" she did not answer; by this time I got quite cold; I rattled the door gently, then sat down on the step; once in a while got up and rattled the door gently; I stayed there half an hour, and then she opened then; in a few minutes I went back again, and the door was unlocked; I went in, but she wasn't there; the door leading into the children's room was locked, and there she slept, and I in the room I first entered; this was full 10 o'clock in the evening; I didn't give any offence on that occasion: I can't think, just now, of any other occasion when she locked me out.

Q.—How about tearing her bonnet and dress? A.—She had a new bonnet: I had told her before I would rather pay for things as we went along; I asked her if it was charged? she said, "Be sure;" said she didn't care, and said improper words; she called me "old fool," *and I just took hold of the flowers on the bonnet and tore them out*; she did the rest, and smashed the bonnet all up; I tore the collar in two at the same time, for the same cause; I did very wrong there, I think; I don't recollect of spolling her breast-pin; once, I came up the cellar stairs—my hat was on my head, and she knocked it off, if I recollect right, *and I took hold of her dress, and she gave a twitch and off she went, and that was the way the dress was torn*: [laughter]; I don't recollect about the manilla, nor about the sun-bonnet, which she says I tore; I think if I gave a woman fifty cents not to scrub the house, it was because I thought there was no use in doing it; I think I have paid women in one or two instances for lost time, when the fault was on our own part; I don't remember offering Margaret Kelly fifty cents not to scrub the floor; in relation to refusing to pay for clams which Mrs. Bennett had ordered, and sending the man away, I recollect refusing to pay for them, because we had something else in the house; it was either clams I got, or some other things, or something of that kind, [laughter;] I don't remember that I ever said to Mrs. Bennett, "G—d d—n your soul to h—l;" one day, while sitting in the back parlor—the old gentleman, (Mr. Allis,) Mrs. Bennett, and myself, were sitting there—something was said in relation to charging her father fifty cents for his dinner; much else was said; the substance of it all was a general dislike of me; they were talking about things generally—about the hat and coat and other things, and the old gentleman charged me with unkindness; he spoke some about the traveling affair, about not employing him, and I told him that I wouldn't have him speak so to me; if he did, I should throw his hat out of doors; that started Mrs. Bennett, and the old gentleman said he would throw me out if I did that; they both kept on talking, and I started for the sitting-room, and saw the hat or coat, (think it was the hat,) and I was standing by the windows; by that time Mrs. Bennett had got up to me; I was laboring under a good deal of difficulty in getting the window up, for she had me; she clasped me around the body; the old gentleman, he put his too; [laughter;] I finally got the window up and the hat out, if I am not mistaken; *I guess I got the hat out*; they pushed me along, both had hold of me, and while I was standing by the front parlor door, trying to get away, the old gentleman's daguerreotype fell on the floor; I gave it a kick, and the next pull from them brought me, I believe, on top of it; the old gentleman let go his hold and went out of the hall-door, I suppose into the street; Mrs. Bennett kept hold; she had me by the hair, then, with one hand, and I was compelled to follow her into the front parlor, and she used all her strength in pulling and punching me up; *she had my head bending down to her, using all her strength, and punching me with the other hand*, calling me an old fool and a devil; and after following me about the room for perhaps a couple of minutes, she then, being weary, perfectly tired out, seated herself in one chair, and I was glad to sit in another—[laughter;]—I sat there, fearing, thinking what had been done; presently, she came at me again; she had me by the hair again, using her whole vengeance, and she said, "I will kill you—I will kill you—I must kill you," hitting me at the same time a pretty good thump.

Q.—Well, what followed? A.—Well, I think I went to bed then—[great laughter;]—she called me "D—d old fool," and "Devil;" I used no violence to her; I wanted to get away badly, but couldn't do it without using force that would be improper to a lady; [laughter;] I used no harsh expressions to her at that time, for I thought the less I said the better I would be off; about the medicine in George-street; at that time Mrs Bennett was very much in the notion that I should get her some medicine; I did not go; I did not incline that way; I was opposed to it; I expressed that opinion to her, but she gave me no peace, and finally said she would go down; I went with her to a physician, and she related her story to him, and the physician told her she had better not do so, but tells her to go on her way rejoicing; [Laughter]; a few days after that she still worried me in the same way; I told her I did not want to go to another place, but she urged me, and urged me, and said she would go; she started, and I went with her; I did not wish to have her go alone, but I knew she would go; we got to the physician's office, and she told her story to him, and he told her that a certain syrup and pills were required; they still talked together; I all the time did not know a word that they said; the first I heard was her saying that the syrup was so much, and the pills were so much; it was either $3 50 or $5 apiece; she had either the bottle or the pills in her hands; I don't know which; I told her there was no use in getting both; she said one of them alone wouldn't do; I told her, "Never mind; I shouldn't pay for more than one, any way;" she took one of them; am not sure which one; she took the medicine; I did not stand by to insist upon her taking it; I was more in favor the other way, of her not taking it; *I never broke a parasol because she threw medicine out of the window* or into the slop-pail; the physician to whom we went to get this medicine was Dr. Lyon; he told Mrs. Bennett that one medicine alone would be of no use; I don't know that Dr. Hooker ever came to our house for such a purpose; when we first lived in George-street, Dr. Hooker came there as our family physician; he came only for good purposes; there have been times when I saw mouldy potatoes, and I have told her some two or three times that things had not been properly seen to at all times; I found mouldy potatoes and some steak that had got mouldy in the cellar; I brought them up into one of the rooms, and put them where she could see them; I had no other object; *on one occasion I brought up a rusty gridiron and put it in the front parlor*, [laughter;] I thought it ought to be fixed and cleaned; that was the only reason; she says she did not see it till company came in; I was sorry the company came in; if I had known it, I would have taken it out myself; I guess Mrs. Bennett was mistaken about my swearing at her because she did not take better care; when I scattered the flowers about, it was the same occasion when I laid the things over in the parlor; once in the garden, when she spoke spitefully to me, I took a bouquet from her and threw it away; I recollect that once, when we were going to ride out as an unpleasant day, I requested that she would have the children go into the house; they were playing on the pavement; I do not recollect whether the bouquet was thrown away the same day; I have put Mrs. Bennett to the care of other gentlemen to go to matinees and concerts; I supposed it would please her; she expressed no dissatisfaction; oh, no; oh, no! she went and seemed very pleasant; I think that on one or twice I got out of the carriage, and put other gentlemen in with her; Mr. Sheldon was one of these gentlemen; it seemed at the time to be very pleasant to her; I generally went down to the Old Folks' Concert with her; I left her there, and went down to the Post-Office; once or twice I didn't get back in time, and found she had gone home; I did not suppose it was unpleasant to her; if it had been she would have gone home alone; many times she has gone out alone as far as the Post-Office, or further, as late in the evening as that; I do not recollect leaving her alone with a gentleman at a German Concert we went to; I never had any design to put her in a false position, or make the public talk about her; oh, no! she has sometimes complained that I left her to come home with other gentlemen; but she never complained at the time; never until her petition for divorce was got up; I recollect of her going to Mrs. Quin's dancing exhibitions; she wanted me to go; I would not, and tried to prevail on her not to go; I told her it would not look well; she said she would go; she didn't care; I believe I went once or twice, for I did not like to have her go alone; she used to come home with another gentleman, and one or two of our neighbors would have their gentlemen too; she went with other gentlemen, as well as returned; she went with one gentleman in particular, Mr. Beck; she used to go out slyly, so that I wouldn't know; she used to call on a neighboring young lady, and they went together with the gentleman; she would return about eleven or twelve o'clock; she went with Mr. Beck on other occasions; Mr. Beck gave my little children a present on New-Year's Day of a box of candies; I was highly pleased with Mr. Beck; I went to the Colleges, and invited him to come and take a meal; but how he ever came there first, I never could find out; I did not invite him; I got so that I thought we had better live more quietly; I told Mrs. Bennett that we had better not have so many callers; there were some half-a-dozen callers; I rather think they called to see Mrs. Bennett, as they held their conversation with her and not with me; these were all young gentlemen; some had called without my invitation; others I invited; I think it is a long time ago when I first invited other gentlemen to kiss my wife; I would kiss the ladies the gentlemen brought in, and tell the gentlemen to kiss my wife [laughter;] the design was to make it cheerful; to make her happy [roars of laughter;] there have been gentlemen to call upon her contrary to my wishes, and I told her I had rather they would not come; Mr. Horace Smith, I knew; he called many times; one time, I was sitting in the little hall library, Mrs. Bennett came in and said, "Doctor, I wish you would go out; I want to stay here, now;" it was a great place of her's for writing; she would lock the door, and would not open when I knocked; on this occasion she wanted me to go out because she wanted to write or be alone; she began to talk rather pleasant; said she was going to have company up from New-York on Commencement Day—her sister, Fanny Allis, and Sarah Newman, my cousin; she spoke in a good humor, and said she wished I would write down and have Horace Smith come up; I told her "No, I would not;" she began to be a little impatient then, and said "If you don't, I will;" I told her that would not do, for I would rather he wouldn't come up; I didn't want him; I was decided and said "No, he shall not come;" and she, at the time, said she would write; he did come; I then left the room, supposing, of course, she would do as I said; she got in one of her fits again, and I think it was about this time she said she wouldn't stay with me, would go off, talked about a bill of divorce, and got me pretty well worried up; and could not sleep at night; I thought I would go to see her father; I wrote on a sheet of paper, and pinned it on the bed, to tell her where I had gone; this was after the conversation about Horace Smith; in the morning early I pinned the paper on the bed; then I went down to the garden, made a bouquet, and put that on the foot of the bed; I then went down to Stratford, and found Mr. Allis very bandy; I told him I would like to have him come over; he said he would come over; I took the first train back; at the Junction, I met Mr. Hubbell, and he sat down by me in the car, and began to talk; he said—

*Mr. Blackman*—I object.

*Witness*—(not hearing)—He said——

*Mr. Blackman*—(shouting vigorously)—*I object:*

Witness was finally stopped.

*The Court*—Mr. Sheriff, it is about the time when many wish to leave the room for tea. Let such go now; we will suspend proceedings for a few minutes.

Witness started off again. Counsel shouted "Hold on!"—and Dr. Bennett held on till the Court resumed.

A NEW PHASE—HORACE SMITH AND MRS. BENNETT.

When I landed at New-Haven I went up home very fast, but Mrs. Bennett was not there; I steered very fast to the dépôt, and saw my carriage and horses there, and Mrs. Bennett in the carriage apparently waiting for somebody; I did not let her see me; she waited till all the passengers had got out of the cars, and then she went away; I returned to the house; I spoke to the coachman, and from what he said, I just kept quiet; I think it was next day, in come Horace Smith and stayed there about all Commencement time; Sarah Newman and Mrs. Bennett's sister, and occasionally Mr. Sheldon, were there; they did not seem to take any notice of me; they would keep by themselves, and *I was treated as one not belonging to there*; occasionally, when they would sit up quite late, I not having the privilege of being with them, and Mrs. Bennett not treating me as a wife should, of course I felt very unhappy; Mr. Horace Smith lodged there; in the evening, sometimes, I would go and lie on the bed till Mrs. Bennett came up, and being weary, and not feeling very well, would fall into a light doze, and when I would wake up, hearing a noise, I would hear him in his bedroom, Mrs. Bennett standing sometimes in the door and sometimes inside the door; she would come in, and we both would prepare for bed; she would say sometimes, "I must go into Horace Smith's room," and she would go for a minute or two; they would go out together to Commencement and to other places; I don't recollect whether they ever went out in the evening together; while he was there, I said to Mrs. Bennett, "I wonder why he is there?" I wondered why she would write; she made no reply; she muttered something that could not be heard; I think he went away at the close of Commencement; he is not at all related to Mrs. Bennett; I don't recollect that I have charged her with riding out with Smith during my absence; *one time she had packed away things belonging to the house, bed-quilts, silver ware, and all small articles that could be well taken away*; this was just before this Commencement time; the things were all packed away, and *she said she was going to stay in New-York*; she went down there, and staid with a Mrs. Ward Newman, my aunt, where her sister boarded or had a room; the things were all gone from the house that I have spoken of; I wrote to her, but she did not answer my letters; I stayed alone; she had gone in a passion, and I knew that her feelings were not pleasant at all to me; after a week or two, not hearing from her, I went down, but she told me I had no right to stay there, and when bed time came I went to a hotel opposite Union Park and stayed; I returned to New-Haven; she wouldn't come; she wouldn't speak to me kindly; I went down again, and got there just before the gas was lighted; I ran up steirs to the second floor; *I saw Mrs. Bennett sitting on Horace Smith's lap, his arms around her, and her arms around him, and they a kissing each other*; [Tittering.] this was in one of Mrs. Newman's houses; she had three houses.

Q.—Was it a boarding-house? A.—It was a very singular one; she boarded some of the women who lived there.

Q.—Was there any other person in the room where you saw your wife and Horace Smith with their arms around each other? A.—No other soul.

Q.—Anything further that you know? A.—I had been there several times before; this was the third time I was there; but she would not come back to New-Haven; after this she came back.

Q.—When you went into the room what did you say? A.—I threw my carpet-bag down, *and sat down and fairly groaned; I could say nothing*; I said nothing, but she said "My aunt has been here unill within a few minutes, and Mr. Smith is sick, and has been lying on the sofa all day;" she said the reason I happened to find her so was, *that she felt sorry, or pitied him*.

Q.—Any other circumstances? A. She finally came up home very quick after that; and seemed very pleasant about the house, and I thought that perhaps we should live happily; she told me that she had been over to Mrs. Smith's at Hoboken, and stayed there; and that she had been with Horace Smith to a party in New-York; I spoke some of her having been in this situation with Horace Smith; I told her I was astonished; she replied, as she had before, that she had pitied him; but one day, after dark, or before dark, I don't know which, she got in one of those fits of anger, and told me that she hated me, and that she could get rid of me, she would be glad of it, and *that she would have Smith if she could get him*; this was at the back-door of the house in George-street; the sun was shining pleasantly—[laughter]—it was not far from the time I speak of when I saw her and Smith in New-York; *she used to write a good deal to Smith, and receive letters from him*; I think I have written to him once or twice, but that was way back in Dixwell—but never since that time, to my recollection; the last time she wanted me to write to him, was while we were boarding in George-street, with Mrs. Richards; she wanted me to write to him about a college badge he had on his dress, to say that she had got it; I told her I did not want to write; I told her if she would let me have the badge, I would write to him; but she wouldn't let me have it; that was about the time the present suit for divorce was brought; Horace Smith would come to my house.

A CONFUSED PIECE OF TESTIMONY.

One evening before we went to Cuba, Horace Smith came to our house and asked for Mrs. Bennett, and no one else; we had just then returned from Mrs. Blakeslee's, in Crown-street, where we had placed our children in good keeping, when we were going to Cuba; the housekeeper, an elderly lady, told us a gentleman had called to inquire for Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Bennett asked, "What kind of a looking man?" the house keeper described him, and Mrs. Bennett said, "I am sorry you spoke before the Doctor so; he will know from your description that it was Mr. Horace Smith who called;" we went there together.

Q.—How did you learn this fact? A.—I heard the word "Smith." [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you hear what the lady said to Mrs. Bennett? A.—I heard the lady say "Smith." [Renewed laughter.]

Q.—Did you hear this lady describe the gentleman to Mrs. Bennett? A.—I heard Mrs. Benoett say who it was—and—and—[laughter]—ah!—*I've forgotten!* [emphatically.]

Q.—How did you become acquainted with these facts? A.—After that, I——

Q.—Well, state how it came to your knowledge. A.—I was very anxious to know who it was

## The Pennsylvania Bank Case.

For fraud, peculation, and sharp-dealing to trump up and down the pavements of Wall-street, or to loiter behind the fluted columns of a Merchants' Exchange, is a state of things to be always reckoned upon, and in no circumstance to excite surprise. But that they, or any of their low-bred tribe, should profane the serene atmosphere of a bank parlor—should, in creaking boots, and broadcloth of triple-pile, and ponderous watch-seals, actually seat thomsslves in the arm-chairs of Presidents and Directors, is carrying the presumption of rascality one degree too high; and no wonder, when ths phenomenon presents itself, an indignant financiel world should hurl all the shafts of inexorable law et the intruders. There are, let us trust, some few spots on the ground-plan of society reserved from such detestable invasion. From the sanctuary, and the school, and the directors' room, the common swindler, we would fain believe, might be elighly shut out, leaving us a few unquestionablo moral oases in a world which, the divine essures us, is a wilderness, and the poet sympatheticelly describes as bleak and barren. Yet in the face of these assumptions, and blighting these hopes, there is this day held up to us the picture of such extreme audacity. At Philadelphia, a town of singularly staid and decorous antecedents, a Bank President and a Bank Director, are actually dragged to the bar of Justice upon a charge of thus prostituting lofty confidential positions to the most dishonest of uses; in fact, with swindling a wealthy corporation, whose affairs they seem to have had in substantially exclusive control, out of a sum slightly less than a million of dollars. Those who bring the charge, attribute the failure of the bank, the ruin of a hnndred sharsholders, and the hopeless lunacy of a half-dozen of the number, to these daring defalcations.

No chapter in the history of banking could be more curious. The continuators of Gouch nnd Jacobs will hail it as an invaluable illustration to their future dreary labors. Mr. Thomas Allibone was an old Philadelphia merchant, retired upon an ample fortune, who, in 1852 or '53, was induced to accept the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Bank. Universally respected, satisfactorily rich, a prominent member in a church of Puritan derivation, the new President was regarded as adding another stanuch column to the Doric façade of the Bank, and as giving new guarantees to its steadfastness generally. Certaialy, all the prerequisites he was supposed to bring were needed in an institution so peculiarly organized. The disposition of the capital, agreeably to the act of incorporation, was intrusted to a Board of Directors; and that Board, agreeably to the by-laws, met twice a week to pass npon the papor of its customers. And yet by a collateral arrangement, originally introdnced, it would seem, by mere resolution of the Board, thero was created a "Temporary Loan Account," of unlimited extent, the control of which was left entirely to the President, without any formal accountability, or an obligation to answer for any detail of its disposition. On the books it was always kept beyond the reach of investigation, hy the ingenious plan of causing the checks and drafts of the President to be credited as so much cash. And such was the mystery surrounding this enormous confidential fund, that some of the Directors at the trial have affirmed their entire ignorance of its existence; while others, who heve served on the board for a score of years, knew there was such a fund, but had never inquired into its character or management. There was still another account figuring on the Bank ledger as "The Settling Account," based on an extensive credit opened in 1854 with the Messrs. George Peabody & Co., of London. This also appears to have been under the exclusive control of the President, affording an immensely lucrative capital for transactions in exchange. These peculiarities premised, we are able to proceed by an easy transition to the suspension of the Bank, which, even under Mr. Allibone's pure-handed management, led the way in the universal crash of last year. Its doors were closed on Sept 25. An immediate investigation of its affairs was demanded. It was instituted. The earlier stages, however, seem to have left the character of Allibone spotless, for when, on the 17th of October, that gentleman tendered his resignation upon the plea of ill-health, it was accepted with painful reluctance, and expressions of affecting commiseration. Two days after this melancholy parting Mr. Allibone left for Europe. A fortnight later, the regret at separation, growing too strong for repression, found vent in an affidavit signed by all the Directors, Mr. Thomas A. Newhall *included*, charging the late President with frauds, as yet immeasurable, and invoking the long arm of the Executive to bring him back. From Nice, on the shores of the Mediterranean, came presently a warm-tempered and total denial of the charge; and not long after came Allibone in person, following his return with a still longer and still sturdier repudiation of the scandal. The law, nevertheless, took its course. At the March term, Mr. Thomas Allibone was indicted, and, curiously enough, for conspiracy, his alleged accomplice being Mr. Thomas A. Newhall, one of the outraged Directors, whose sole fault seems to to have been the drawing of a draft for £52,000 upon London, with the name of a responsible acceptor, who can still be made to pay—the draft, however, being as yet unliquidated. Mr. Allibone and Mr. Newhall, aided by some of the keenest talent at the Philadelphia Bar, are now striving to acquit themselves at the bar of justice.

The case against them, or rather ageinst Allibone, consists generally in the facts, that upon the failure of the Bank, a deficiency of $476,496 was found in the "Temporary Loen Account," already alluded to, of which a trifle over $150,000 have been traced and recovored; while for a serious balance of $320,000, there is no voucher, or check, or trace, whatsoever. It stands debited to the President upon the account, and nothing more. Then, upon the "Settling Account," it is charged that without authority, and in collusion with Mr. Newhall, the President opened an account with a second London house, regardless of the credit with Messrs. Peabody & Co., using a £40,000 draft as a nest-egg. The memorandum checks, the cash credits represented by paper, specie, after the failure of the bank, drawn upon this worthless sort of security, are incidents of the two leading charges we have stated, and form corroborative links in the evidence. And the evidence, so far as it has proceeded, must be said to have partially substantiated the case. It certainly seems to be proved that the half million in the hands of President Allibone has not been satisfactorily accounted for. It is not, however, in evidence that the deficit is owing to any fraudulent intentions, or that it has served to enrich Allibone at the expense of the Bank. Still less has any fraudulent complicity on the part of Newhall been proved. But there has been the very best ground furnished for suspecting that the same blundering, stupid, confiding ignorance, the same reckless playing with dollars as if they were counters, and with signatures as if they were dollars, which have been disclosed in the confessions of the Directors, have also marked the management of their President; that the whole corporation has reeled along through the final years of its career, with the heedless, headong good intentions of a well-tempered madman. Thus much is on the face of the cause. There are, of course, a thousand naughty possibilities beneath it; but we have no idea they will be brought to light, or that the public is ever to know who is the richer for thet missing half million. Perhaps the defence, when it comes, may throw light on the subject.

In the meantime, the loss, great as it is, is no greater than the fault of the Directors and the shareholders well merited, as the penalty of unbusiness-like negligence and recklessness. For men to have bought the stock of a bank, or to have intrusted to it their deposits—while such monsters as Temporary Loan and Settling Accounts lay underneath, liko the sly priesthood in the Babylonian temple, gourmandizing all the tributes of unsuspecting votaries—was an excess of carelessness as culpable as a deliberate crime. The offence of Allibone, if it be an offence, was ths creature of this blind fashion of doing business; the corporation was an accessory before the fact, and all the parties may justly suffer together.

## FROM UTAH.

**Condition of Affairs at Great Salt Lake—The Mormons and the Officials, &c.**

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Nov. 4, 1858.

Stern Winter is upon us this year earlier than is usual even in this elevated region. Already are the tops of the surrounding mountains powdered with snow, and the winds that descend from their summits, make the denizens of the valleys appreciate the comfort of werm clothing and good fires. Ths cañons ers crowded with teams, hauling out the Winter's fuel, their owners determined that this Winter shall not find them so unprepared as last year did. At any rats, I shall try and be better prspared to meet it than I wes last. I have no notion of spending such another Winter. Even now the remembrance of the privations we endured at Fort Bridger, makes me shiver. The soldiers and quartermaster's men grumbled et every load of wood they brought to our smoky tents: we used more tobecco end spirits for heating than wo sold; and our stoves—like all the stoves of the army, in fact, were worthless things—red hot in one moment end stone cold the next. The contrast between our pest and present situation, enables us to eppreciete the quarters which we now occupy; though not elegaut, they are, at least, comfortable.

Notwithstnnding the occasional mutterings of discontent heard from the Mormons, everything still continues quiet here. Whether this state of things is attributable to the extraordinary number of Policemen, who are to be seen perambulating the streets every honr in the twenty-four, or not, is a matter that admits of considerable discussion between Gentiles and Mormons. For my own part I think them insufferably inpudent, and the system of espionage which they practice a nuisance more likely to excite disturbance than promote psece.

As yet the Mormons havo held no public meetings, though on the 6th ult., the day set apart for the observance of their "semi-annual Conference," the "Apostles, High Priests and Elders," and the Church officers generally, met in solemn conclave in the Tabernacle. The Conference was n secret one, none but the officers being admitted. A part of the business of this meeting was the "sustaining by vote" of Brigham aud his counsellors, H. C. Kimball aud D. A. Wells, as "Prophets, Seers and Revelators," and "First Presidency of the Church throughout the world." Tho "Presidents, Patriarchs and Bishops" and other Church dignitaries, were likewise sustained by vote. The attendance was a large one.

Brigham and his associato *seers* continue to refrain from any outward exhibition of their priestly authority, and still keep themselves secluded from the gaze of the unbelievers. A rather more liberel spirit has been mnnifested of late on the part of the Church organ, the Deseret *News*, towards Gen. Johnston and his command. A week or two ago the editor, in an article of some length, took up the cudgels in defence of the Gensral, replying quite spiritedly to an attack upon him by a St. Louis paper.

By the mail which has just arrived we learn that Chief Justice Eckels and party were well, and progressing smoothly on their journey eastward when the mail met them, and I suppose ere this they have reached the States in safety. The Judge has left many warm friends here, who feel much interested in his welfare. He will probably spend a considerable portion of his time this Winter in Washington, and it is his intention, I believe, to present a claim for extra pay to meet expenses he was compelled to incur in reaching his field of operations. The trifling pittance allowed by law to the Chief Justices of the Territories is entirely too small to cover the expenses of the Chief Justice of Utsh in the present instance. The circumstances he has been placed in have been so peculiar, involving danger, privation and extraordinary expense, that something more than the usual salary is really his due. Since the organization of this Territory no Federal officer has been similarly situated with himself, no officer has had more to contend with, and no officer has more successfully surmounted every difficulty that has interposed between him and the discharge of his duty. Hints have been dropped, I understand, to the effect that his claim will not be allowed—that upon its presentation it will meet with a determined opposition. This would be a rank piece of injustice to a zealous, persevering officer. Whetever may be the feelings of the Mormon portion of the population of this Territory about the rejection of such a claim, the Christians feel that it ought to meet with a prompt acceptance and settlement.

The individuals who, if I am rightly informed, will be likely to oppose its payment, are the last persone in the nation from whom such objections should emanate. Before commencing to decry this justly-grounded claim, better for them to turn their attention to the enormous expenditures in other directions; or is the public mind to be diverted from the consideration of this subject by making a great fuss about so small a matter as this? Thousands of oxen and mules now lie rotting by the wayside from the Missouri River to the rim of the Great Basin, and in such profusion from Fort Laramie to the confines of Salt Lake Valley, es to make it almost possible to traverse the whole distance on their carcases. Wagons lie scattered alung the entire line, and iron enough, were it manufactured into rails, to contribute largely to the laying of the Pacific Railroad. A large proportion of the flour hauled from the States at a heavy expense for the supply of the troops, has, since its arrival here, been condemned. The cost of bringing the Army here, the sustaining of it since it has been here, at the rate of about $1 per day per man, and the building of comfortable Winter quarters in a country where building material ranges at a high figure, is very great. I am ready to admit that the Army was needed in Utah, its necessities and continued sustenance demanded a liberal outlay, and though the losses and expenses of the expedition are undoubtedly startling, yet they are unavoidable. If, however, the claim of Judge Eckels is to be disputed and contested, I cannot for my life conceive how a thorough investigation and condemnation of all the claims and expenses arising out of this Utah difficulty can be avoided.

Why could not the supplies that were needed for the Army, and that were procurable here, be purchesed here? Oats, barley, corn, beans and flour can all he obtained in sufficient quantities to meet all the demands of the Army. Money is scarce, and all these articles could readily have been bought here in exchange for goods, and at very reasonable prices. The merchants would gledly have been the intermediary through which these supplies should be furnished to the Army. By doing this they could not only have sold their goods, but have saved the Government an immense amount of treasure. Flour can be purchased here at $3 50 per 100 pounds; oats, barley and corn at $1 per bushel; and beans at $2. But, instead of these supplies being purchased here at these comparatively low prices, they have been hauled across the plains, a land carriage of upwards of 1,100 miles, at great loss and risk, costing the Government the enormous sum of $27 20 per 100 pounds for flour; $27 per bushel for beans; $26 por 100 pounds for barley; $25 75 for oats; $25 65 for corn; and even $26 per 100 pounds for salt, an article that can be obtained in unlimited quantities almost for the trouble of hauling! In this menner is the treasure of the Government squandered for the benefit of a few pets, who batten on the heavy contracts this mode of doing business calls for.

We have borne a great deal in sitence—we, whose respect is greater for the civil than for the military authority; but our eyes have been open and we have witnessed more than one wholesale robbery by men in eminsnt stations, which we shall have no hesitation in exposing if we are compelled to. Let those who have been the *accomplices in Washington* beware, end if just claims like Judge Eckels' are to be derided, *hold fast if they can, to their own pickings.*

I will recur to this subject in my next, if necessary. P.

### Refunding of Duties.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe, with satisfaction, that our Government haa officially demanded of the Spanish Government the *refunding*, with *interest*, the duties *unjustly* levied upon our citizens ten or fourteen years ago, while trading to Cuba, and that that Government has *officially* acknowledged it.

What a shameful comment is this upon our Government, that has received duties twice over on goods imported into this City in 1847, and destroyed by the fire of July, 1847, and which, of course, never entered into the consumption of the country; and in the face of all this, also, the three greatest nations of Europe have refunded duties to *our* citizens, on goods that were destroyed in those countries—not having been consumed by the people. The Russian Government remitted duties to our merchants on 5,373 boxes of augars that were injured by en inundation at St. Petersburg; and we heve certificates from our Minister at London, showing it is the invariable course to act in the same way under similar circumstences. We have, also, from a large number of our respectebls French importers, certificates of tho same character.

See volume 9 of *Howard's Reports*, Msriot *vs.* Brune, page 619, S. C. U. S., whsre that Court decided the duties must be refunded, *with interest of 6 per cent.* This decision of the Supreme Court was *unanimous* in affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs and damages at 6 per centum.

The curse of President-making and the subject of Slavery destroy the legitimate business of Congress. Agitators and aspirants keep one of these subjects before Congress most of the time; and the bills have been favorably reported and passed in the House or Senete, during Congress, yet never in both Houses et the same Congress—from which misfortune the claimants have now to begin again, and hope they will be refunded this last session of Thirty-fifth Congress.

The misfortunes brought on one of these claimants drove him to Texas, where he died; some others havo failed, and may not be able to furnish the requisite proof of loss; so that it is probable the Government will realize a million of dollars by this fire, after paying all we ask of it!

The writer of this has been following up this claim for a number of years, at an expense of nearly three thousand dollars for traveling expenses end bonrd at Washington, where he once remained for eight months, the longest session ever known. While the Government will obtain nearly a million of dollars by the fire, the sufferers claim but three hundred thousand, as it is the duties on whole, unbroken peckages that are asked for. General Cass and many of the members have invariably declared that the delay is a disgrace to Congress. Justice.

### The Pacific Railroad—Its Effects upon Commerce, Civilization and Christianity.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a former number we spoke of some of the great leading considerations in favor of a railway connecting the Pacific at San Francisco—Puget's Sound with Lake Superior, the river Mississippi, and the network of railways of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and thereby with all our Atlantic and Gulf ports and with our great inland cities.

This mighty project, in its sublimity towering above the Rocky Mountains, and clasping two great oceans and their commerce in its embrece, far surpasses any national work of ancient or modern times. To complete it $100,000,000 would be expended, probebly. If it was completed in five years, twenty millions a yeer would do it, and the country aronnd it—*viá* the great bend of the river Missouri—would be colonized and settled as it went forward. If ten years were devoted to it, ten millions annually would accomplish the great work, and the country along its track would be fairly settled. It would add to the value of the national domain from three to five hundred millions of dollars. It would add to the value of private property in the whole United States an equal sum, and perhaps more. In a pecuniary point of view the expenditure would be highly advantageous. The net profit would be from eight hundred to one thousand millions of dollars.

It would afford an opportunity to our West Point trained engineers to bring their knowledge to bear in civil engineering, to the great advantage of the Republic, to the credit of that institution, and to the honor of that able corps of fine engineers.

It would add to the glory of the Republic. The cost of the railway would be about equal to that of Versailles and Cherbourg—about half that of the English expenditure in the Crimea—a little more than the cost of St. Peter's Church in Rome—about equal to the sums annually expended by Great Britain, as well as by France, on their great navies and standing armies. What a bright halo of glory would encircle the model Republic on completing this noble undertaking!

Its effect on the character and social relations of the American people would be important. A journey from ocean to ocean would take four or five days. Our people, for pleasure and business, would be constantly passing and repassing on this great thoroughfare, and Puget's Sound and San Francisco would be nearer New-York than Lake Erie was in 1800. This would make us one people, bound by ties of business and social feeling. It would bind our Union family.

Another effect would be that our commerce and military movements would ho on our own soil, and free from the vexations of the interoceanic passes of Tehuantepec, Nicaragua and Panama. While we must control theee for ths benefit of our commerce, end thet of all maritime nations—and by force, if need be, enforce a free passage without toll or obstruction by the miserable, so-called local, Governments—we ought to have the projected railway, *viá* the Great Bend of the Missouri River, as a safe highway for American European trade and intercourse.

Another effect would be to supplant the British railway project from the railways of Canada west to Vancouver's Island. If our route was *viá* the great bend of the Missouri, with a branch to Lake Superior, it would supersede the British proposed road, and bring the trade of British America with its travel to our railway. Our railway would thus draw to it the whole interoceanic and a vast way trade and travel.

Another effect would be a great expansion and invigoration of mining in the Lake Superior and the Pacific regions, as well as in the interior. It would greatly extend our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

A further effect would be the suppression of Indian wers. The Indian would soon bury his tomahawk, from fear of speedy and certain punishment. This effect would be aided by adding, after the Pacific Road and branches were finished, a branch railroad from the Pacific-Missouri Railway to Utah, constructing fifty or one hundred miles of road yearly until it was completed. A branch might also be made subsequently to New-Mexico, with good effect.

Another consequence of our work would be that the trade and travel of Europe to and from Asia, Japan, and our Pacific and the British Pacific coasts, would pass over this route, and New-York would become a great city for European and Asiatic as well as Pacific exchanges. It would become an entrépôt for American, European, and Asiatic commerce.

New-York, one century hence, would far surpass Tyre, Babylon, Palmyra, and Thebes, the ancient seats of commerce; and by the year 2,000 London, with all her wealth and trade, would become the second commercial city of the world. Truly, toward the setting sun the star of empire moves.

One other result would follow. Our vast public domain would be rapidly settled and cultivated, and the haunts of the murderous and cowardly savage would become cultivated fields; and by 1900 our population would rise to ninety millions of people.

Such are a few of the high and controlling considerations that commend to Congress the construction of this railway project.

We conclude our treatment of this subject by presenting the bearing of the Railway upon the interests of Christianity and civilization. A speedy and easy communication with China, Japan, India, and the East India Islands, is essential to the diffusion of Christianity and its civilization among the benighted, cruel, besotted, and ignorant Asiatics. The time seems to be approaching when native tawny Asiatics will be educated on our Pacific shores, in Christian missionary schools to be established there, and prepared to preach and teach their own countrymen the unsearchable riches of the Gospel, and American sciences, arts, and improvements. A native has the sympathy of his kindred people, and can speak to them in their native tongue, and thereby produce a much greater effect than a white man, against whom they have strong prejudices, and with whom they have few ideas and feelings in common. As a means of influence, the white preacher and teacher is ill-adapted to the tawny Asiatic, mentally, and the Asiatic climate is generally fatal to the health of Americans and Europeans. As India, Japan, and China, are now open to our commerce, and the former and the latter to Christianity, the completion of the Pacific Railway will revolutionize the missionary effort to evangelize India, China, and Japan. Christian benevolence will endow and support, on our Pacific shores, schools for educating the youth of those countries in our arts and sciences, and in the Christian religion. These Christian young men will return to preech to their own people, and teach them all they have learned. God seems to heve given to our country the mission of diffusing Christienity and civilization, as well as our free institutions, over the world. By extending Christianity, we of necessity extend our trade, and it is for the interest of maritime nations to Christisnize and civilize all heathen people, as their commerce and wealth will thereby be promoted. Interest and duty go hand in hand. By the commerce, wealth, and power of the United States and Great Britain, all nations will by degrees be Christisnized and civilized.

The Pacific Railwey will be an important instrument for the diffusion of our Christian civilization, and hastening the time when Jesus Christ, egreeably to sure prophecy, shall, in all the earth, be acknowledged Lord of Lords and King of Kings.

This, though last, is not the least powerful consideration demanding the construction of the Pacific Railway. Clinton.

### Our Trade to the East—Necessity of a Pacific Railroad.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

In view of our new relations with the East, consequent upon the treatise lately concluded with China and Japan, and of the commercial advantages which we acquire by those treaties, it is well for us to consider what may be dons to render communication with those countries easier and more rapid.

Doubtless our first want is a railway to the Pecific, and as it is a want that is felt throughout the country, its accomplishment, ultimately, may be considered certain. But it is in regard to the necessity and feasibility of a line of mail and freight steamships, between Canton and San Francisco, that suggestions are now offered. The Pacific Ocean, having few favorable currents and trade-winds to help sailing vessels, is truly the home of the steamship. Neture here intercedes in our behalf end spreads a calm and placid sea between us and the once mysterious people of the East, fit emblem of the peaceful union of the Orient and the Occident.

Over these smooth waters screw steemers may be driven at a speed with which Atlantic steamers can never compete, and here let us figure a little and see whet advantage we possess in the premises. Canton is distant from New-York, by the route around the Cape of Good Hope, some 18,000 miles, and from Liverpool very little less. Ths average passage of ships in this trade is 110 days.

Now let us sail, or rather steem, in a staunch screw-ship, from Canton *eastward*, and we find the distance from

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| Canton to Menila, (Philippine Islands) | 700 miles. |
| Manila to Guatan, (Ladrone Islands) | 1,500 miles. |
| Guatan to Mowee, (Sandwich Islands) | 3,350 miles. |
| Mowee to San Francisco | 2,350 miles. |
| Totsi | 7,900 miles. |

This passage of 7,900 miles brings us into our own territory, saving the immense distance of upwards of 8,000 miles. Including the stops at the several points mentioned, for coal, &c., it may be easily accomplished in forty days; and taking into consideration the absence of strong winds and heavy seas, it is not unfair to estimate the probable time at thirty days, thus saving 70 to 80 days in time from continent to continent. To merchants, it would be supererogatory to enumerate the value of the time and distance by sea thus saved, in wear and tear to ship, wages, provisions, interest, insurance, &c., all of which would go towards making up the additional cost of transportation by steam. All the fine teas required by Europe, and which, as is well known, are injured by a long sea voyage, must come by this route, as well as other valuablo goods. In time, however, all the carrying between the two countries may be done by screw-ships; and the vessels in the trade at present must give way to progress and seek other business.

The mails alone will support *mail* steemers, as Europe's correspondence with China and India will fall into this channel: but we must have merchant *freighting* steamships on the route, if we would reap the benefit of the trade which of right belongs to us.

A new era has dawned upon the commerce of the world. Two great nations have opened their gates, and present their myried wants to Christendom, and why should not our spindles, looms and forges do their share in supplying those wants?

Behold Great Britain, whose Briareen arms are stretched over every land, scattering the products of her workshops in exchange for those of the earth! and this it is that has raised her, as well as France, to their proud position among the nations. Agricultural nations must be subservient to manufacturing ones, those becoming poor by the exhaustion of their lands, and these, by their industry, rapidly advancing upon the road to intelligence, wealth, and refinement.

We have all the elements of a great commercial and manufacturing nation, and, if we will, may become the carrier for, and workshop of, Asia not to the injury and exclusion of our farmers, but rather the reverse, as Sheffields and Birminghams will spring up on the water-courses of the Mississippi Valley, and giving them a market for their produce at their very doors, relieve them from the enormous tax of transporting it to foreign markets.

We are a go-ahead, en inventive people, and our idiosyncracy will not permit us to passively stand by and see others pass us in the struggle for national greatness and power. Merchants and Congressmen should be alive to the progress of the times, and see to it that no such opportunity as here offers itself for extending the trade and increasing the wealth of the country should be lost by supineness or want of forethought and sagacity on their part. If we can place a chest of tea in Liverpool in fifty days from Canton, will not Liverpool employ us to do that business for her? Most assuredly she will, and send back the cost of it by our hands, paying us a tax both ways, in the shape of commission and other forwarding charges. Let us do this business first, and in time we may consume John Chinaman's tea ourselves, and pay him in our own manufactures.

This matter should be viewed in a national light end in the consideration of it all local prejudices should be done away. W. S. T.

### City Defaulters and the Corporation Counsel.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The extent of power possessed by certain officials will be found to vary materially according to the nature of different applications for its exercise. To punish or restrain a delinquent political or pecuniary friend, the legal power of the officer will be reported as "wholly insufficient." He will have to examine authorities on the point; to scrutinize ths just limits of his own prerogative; to take advice of the Common Council, and to do any and all other roundabout, bewildering and time-losing acts, before performing the simple function which he has been appointed and is paid by the City to fulfill. Even where no direct interest urges inaction, the delicious laziness of a fat sinecure pleads strongly in favor of letting the disturbing element alone.

These truths, of general application, are specially pertinent, we believe, to the present Corporation Counsel in his relations to the various Departments of the City Government. A correspondence referring to the Street Department, which has recently appeared in our columns, displays the legal adviser of the City Government in an attitude of delicate and timid hesitation not otherwise much in consonance with his character as developed in his professional practice at the Tombs and in the Courts of General and Special Sessions.

Certain gentlemen agree to perform certain fiduciary functions connected with the collection of assessments; they give bonds in a large amount, and signed by responsible men, guaranteeing the due and faithful performance of their City trust It is found, suddenly, by the unexpected intrusion of an honest and able man into the Street Department, that under financial pressure there is arrear to the City to the tune of several hundred thousand dollars; and that, as if to conceal all evidence of their guilt, they have either removed or withheld certain public books and documents, specially appointed by ordinance to be kept in the Street Department, as checks on their collections and payments.

Under this state of facts, what would appear the natural course for the law officer charged with the guardianship of our City property? You may answer, to forthwith commence proceedings, both civil and criminal, for the recovery of the public records; and to commence suits against the sureties of the defaulters for the penalties named in their various bonds. But this would ill accord with the *dolce far niente* of the Counsel to the Corporation's post; it might seriously interfere, moreover, with his efforts to defeat the ends of justice in favor of those smaller and more bungling political friends, who find themselves in scrapes before the police and criminal Courts of this City. Grave doubts, therefore, take possession of the Counsel's mind, as to whether the books and papers in question can properly be considered "public records," and as such recovereble; while as to suing the sureties of defaulters on their bonds, it is a step his modesty could not contemplate, without special orders to that effect from ths Common Council.

Now, it seems to us, as plain, unprofessional people, that condensers and receipt-books, provided for by ordinance, and relating to City property, are *prima facie*, at least, to be regarded as "public records," and can only be made otherwise by a decision of some legally competent tribunal. The argument that they are *not* public property would come with better grace from the private counsel employed by the gentlemen who are in arrear to the City Chamberlain.

With regard to requiring orders from the Common Council before commencing suit for the recovery of the penalties named in the bonds—all this may be true, and is only another evidence of the skill with which our City law-makers have determined "not to do it." But has the Corporation Counsel ever asked of those who restrain his smiting and avenging arm for liberty to let it fall? Has he ever applied to the Common Council for the authority which, he says, he needs in this grose and illagrant case of delinquency within his immediate cognizance?

The radicel fault of our City Government consists in the fact that our City has outgrown its system. There are too many checks and restraints over all the conservative functions of the Departments; while utter and almost hopeless laxity exists in all the various sieves, sluices and channels, through which the public money hes to pass. We would earnestly recommend a reconstruction of the legal department of our City Government, and that each Head of Department should have largely increased powers, with a corresponding increase of responsibility for the use of them. Divide responsibility between a score of bureaux and officers, and gross mismanagement is the certainty, while peculation becomes the strongest probability. Give each man certain duties with all the requisite powers to discharge them, and then—and only then—can you hold him to a strict individual account for his conduct. Querist.

### John Mitchel's Creed.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There are few persons connected with newspaper life who do not, after a time, become *blazé* of the vegaries of political mountebanks, and the idiosyncracies of fanatical reformers. But there are occasional exemples of quackery and insanity—there are cases of insolent effrontery and brazen impertinence which are gross enough to startle the most experienced, and disgust the least sensitive of observers. Mr. John Mitchel, Editor of a newspaper at Knoxville, Tennessee, which appears not to have been very profitable, hes removed it to what he would eeem to regard as the more lucrative atmosphere of Washington, and he there issues the following prospectus of the *Southern Citizen:*

"We devote it to the support of the Southern cause, the Southern cause in that form which our enemies call extreme, *ultra*, aggressive, &c., and to save troubls, and let our readers see our whole hand at once, what we require on ths part of the South is:

*First.* Repeal of all laws prohibiting the foreign Slave-trade, or imposing penalties thereon.

*Second.* Repeal of the law abolishing the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

*Third.* Absolute resistance to everything in the nature of a *Compromise* between North and South.

*Fourth.* Peremptory demand for the intervantion of Congress, President and Sopreme Court for Slavery in all Territories, the moment a slaveholder brings his slaves there; in other words, intervention by the authorities to sustain the law and prevent robbery.

These four items include all. Up to a certain date—say till the —— day of ——, 186—, we are willing to labor for their attainment. If Southerners arouse themselves, they can attain them all, or else dissolve the Union. If they will do neither the one nor the other before that day, why we, for our poor part, will decline to urge them further; we have no idea of making a Cassendra of ourselves, and distnrbing a sleeping congregation with our dismal vaticinistory shrieks. It is said to be always on the losing side, and we have had martyrdom enough. After the —— day of —— aforesaid, therefore, it we find the cause of the South still looking downward; if the people are seen still submitting to purchase slaves at eleven times their proper price; if the *stigma* of prohibition against buying and selling slavea in the Federal Capital is still carried contentedly on the brow of the South, as if it were an honorable scar—why, in that case, we shall go North and become an Abolitionist."

We are by no means desirous, at any time, to throw into the face of the emigrant who finds a welcome refuge on our shores, any exeggerated estimate of the hospitality which he enjoys among us. We are even ready to acknowledge that, to a great extent, the benefits ere mutual to the country and the immigrant. Nor do we desire that the adopted citizen should, in consideration of the advantages accorded to him here, think any less freely or express his opinions any less decidedly than the native American. But, at the same time, we must question at once the good taste and the true gretitude of the foreigner who, coming to us less of his own free will or because of his preference for our institutions, than because he may not appear in his own country, occupies himself either for spite or profit, or both, with endeavors, however puny and contemptible, to pull down and debase that which Americans hold most secred.

Mr. Mitchel, whose personal experience of the United States is limited to five years, virtually and expressly undertekes to instruct the American people in the most vital subjects connected with their national welfare, and which, with pardonable vanity, they believe that they understand better than Mr. Mitchel does, end can manage without his aid. It is true that Mr. Mitchel, in ths advocacy of his ridiculous schemes, pretends to a zeal in the service of a certain section of the country, (which is, in itself, an objectioneble feature in his course); but with an excess of officiousness which is, to say the least, supremely Hibernian, he begins by imagining a ground on which to do battle for a people who won't help er countenence him. Finding no cause for a war in which he can display his ardor, he creates one. He demands a revival of the Slave-trade, *pur et simple*, and "absolute resistance to everything in the natura of a compromise between the North and the South."—a position which no sane American of any standing or intelligence would indorse, and no one but an errant political adventurer would be likely to think of.

We are certainly not going so far as to forget what is due to self-respect or to the intelligence of the public, as to undertake to combat the platform which Mr. Mitchel has seen fit to set up for himself, and which we believe him destined to occupy exclusively. Bnt we trust that the contempt which is the deserved reward of such audacious effrontery as that which is exhibited by the person whose nonsense is under consideration, will be a lesson to others—of his own countrymen or otherwise—who, being hitten of the same mania, might desire to earn similar disreputable notoriety. The United States offer a free asylum and insures a free expression of opinion to all who come hither—but the *consensus bonorum omnium* is ever certain and severe in this country on those whosa vanity and impertinence find such flippant declaration as Mr. John Mitchel has given to his.

This very puerile patriot appears by his own manifesto to anticipate the killing indifsrence of those whom he desires so officiously to serve. We do not think that his anticipations will fail of being verified, nor can we imagine that its realization will awake any sympathy for Mr. John Mitchel in the public mind. He takes enough pains, too, to warn the South that in the event of their not following his lead, (think of an individual like John Mitchel seeking to set up a standard for Southern statesmen!) he will desert them and come to the North. We certainly cannot hope for either of these events. On the one hand, we should not like to see the South following the lead of a political charlatan from Ireland, while, on the other, we certainly should not desire the addition of Mr. John Mitchel to our population. We have political sweggerers enough already, American and Irish.

NORIS.

### AWAY WITH THEM.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

The land's overrun with the tribe
Of bardlings who dole evermore
That "woman's a splendid deceit,"
And "man but a knave at the core."

Now under thy windows, my friends,
They grind their suspicions of me,
Then hither they troop and begin
Their clatter and clangor of thee!

'Twould seem their "Immaculate" all:
Most true to their friends and their wives—
Alas for the fame of their ilk!—
The papers are printing their lives.

The papers are printing their lives,
"The truth in the case" making known:
*In painting Humanity's heart,*
*They color it out of their own.*

Away with these slanderous-tongued!
Their lyrics are sinuous asps,
That fright us apart in our homes,
And keep us from neighborly clasps.

Away with these things that defame
Our sisters and mothers and sires,
And tell us the maidens are false
Who die in the passional fires.

Our smiles in their beings have lit,
And, dying, forever repeat,
With kisses and presses and vows,
That dying for us is too sweet!

But call in our brothers to sing
In drawing-room, parlor and hall:
*The few, not the many, deceive,*
*And women is truest of all.*

December, 1858.

### A Practice that Ought to be Stopped.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The practice of drumming has been, and yet is carried on to such an extent by jobbing merchants, that it has brought about a state of things in the trade which is degrading to all concerned. It has been said that competition is the life of trade, and when it is a competition based on honorable principles, its results are most happy, in both buyer and seller. In times long gone by it was of some consequence to a merchant that a salesman should be a man of manly bearing, having a knowledge of [illegible] of good moral character, one who would not cheat or steal; added to such [illegible] should be a competent judge of the quality and value of goods, so that an [illegible] buyer could place some dependence upon his judgment, and his employer could safely trust him to sell goods. Those days have gone by, and some of our largest mercantile houses send salesmen from the interior of the country so that they can draw customers. Many of the young men who come to the City and find employment in our jobbing stores have no qualifications, or, if any, very few, that should place them over clerks who have served regular apprenticeship in these establishments; so that it has come to pass that if a young man, who has lived a year or two as clerk in a country store, or who has been a bar-keeper in some country village, he is taken and placed in a prominent place, because, as the slang phrase is, he has a large acquaintance. Thus, young men are told that they must visit public houses, and show their acquaintances every attention, take them to the theatre, and such *other places* as will be interesting to see. They must also be very religious on the Sabbath, and take them to Church, or eny other place of sacred interest, so that by all this attention, so disinterestedly shown, an impression may be made, having a favorable bearing on the calico or jack-knives. This process has disgraced the trade of this and all our large cities; it demoralizes employers, clerks, and buyers. The standard of mercantile qualifications is greatly lowered, and very soon, if the practice is not arrested, we shall have no clerks educated as high-minded, honorable, and intelligent men.

When a young man applies to a neighboring merchant for employment, who asks for his recommendation from his last employer, that shall give some guarantee for his honesty and capacity, is not the first question asked how many goods can you sell? or, are you acquainted with your last employer's customers, and can you sell them? If these last questions are answered in the affirmative, the matter of honesty and capacity are thought of too little consequence to think about. We would warn merchants that if they carelessly employ clerks who have no credentials from their former employer, they have only to thank themselves if they find that they have taken into their establishments ihs most dishonest and profligate most connected with the trade. Intelligent merchants will see that this course will increase a most unsound competition, and one that by and by they cannot control. THIRTY YEARS IN GOTHAM.

### Support of Foreign Paupers—Letter from Dr. Russ.

Mangrove Cottage, Bahamas, Nov. 30, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The last report of the Ten Governors (for 1857) shows the remarkable fact that, beside tenants of our prisons and nurseries, the City of New-York administered, in a greater or less degree, to the support of 44,085 persons; that of these 44,085 persons, 36,[illegible] were of foreign birth, and 7,678 were natives of the United States; and that, allowing the same proportion of paupers born in other States to each of the other Institutions under charge of the Governors as prevailed in the Island Hospital, that 2,326 of the last-mentioned number were paupers from other States—allowing only 5,352 to have been even born in the State of New-York—and how large a portion of that number were born in other parts of the State we have not the means of even forming any reliable estimate. Let us suppose, then, that the whole 5,352 were born in the City, or had obtained what may, perhaps, be legally styled a residence there, by paying taxes—and, if you please, that one-third of the remaining 36,733 (which is, probably, largely beyond the truth) had become residents as aforesaid, and we still have 25,822 who are a floating population, and have no other claim upon the charities of the City than that they were destitute. The support of such a number for any length of time becomes a mighty burden upon the City, and seems to me to invite the special attention of our City authorities, to devise some plan which shall shift the burden from the devoted heads or shoulders of our tax-paying citizens, so that they may share it with the citizens of our State or of the United States generally. In the State of Massachusetts the burden of foreign paupers has long been recognized as belonging directly to the State, and they have been provided for accordingly. Within the last five or six years, the State has purch

Synod. Upon that confession, he was suspended. He was restored at the meeting of the House of Bishops in 1856, and since his preached and otherwise officiated very acceptably in and near Philadelphia. At the time he made his confession, he resigned his pastorate in Pennsylvania. To his honor be it said, that from that day he did not taste the liquid in question. He died of the very disease, to counteract which, the liquid was taken. He was a graduate of Columbia College, in this City; studied and practiced medicine with great success; and then, from a sense of duty, and after proper preparation, received holy orders. He was Rector of St. John's Church, Canandaigua, whose edifice was erected while he had charge of the congregation; and was Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, at the time he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania. He was very learned, and as a logician unsurpassed. He was the author of the now standard work of "Episcopacy Tested by Scripture," and several other volumes.

CLERICUS.

### Minnesota—The Land Grant to the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, refusing to the State a priority of lien over other bondholders of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, is greatly misunderstood by the Press of other localities. Instead of making the State Bonds less secure, the right of the Companies to raise money by the negotiation of first mortgage bonds is regarded here as facilitating the payments of semi-annual installments of interest. At this time, *second* mortgage bonds would be entirely unavailable for that or any purpose, and therefore the sale of first mortgage bonds will doubtless enable the Companies to exonerate the Treasury. In this point of view, the late decision adds to the security of the State.

The State has an *exclusive* lien upon the future revenues of the Minnesota and Pacific Road, and an *exclusive* title to 153,600 acres, to secure a loan of State credit to the amount of $1,250,000. Some doubt has been expressed whether these lands can be sold immediately; but the Land Grant clearly gives the right to sell 120 sections or 76,800 acres for each line and branch, in advance of construction, and another and equal quantity as often as twenty continuous miles are completed. The Minnesota and Pacific Road, having a main and branch line, might sell, and has transferred to the State the right to sell, the whole 153,600 acres in two bodies, each resting (as the law requires, on a continuous length of twenty miles of the projected roads. Having thus complied with the Lien amendment, the Company asked the State to make common cause with other bondholders who may put their money into the road, and not insist on a "priority of lien," which would effectually prevent any investment (at least for a long period) beyond the amount of the State credit. The Supreme Court has decided that such is the extent and meaning of the Constitution.

There is no doubt that it is what the Legislature intended in proposing the Constitutional amendment. The bill first required each of the four Land Grant Companies to convey to the State 120 sections or 76,800 acres of land. This quantity was doubled—made 240 sections or 153,600 acres—upon a clear and definite understanding in the Legislature that the Companies were to be allowed to raise money by negotiating bonds of the same class as those held by the State. The Companies were respectively required, under stringent forfeitures, to complete 50 miles before the close of 1861, 100 miles before 1864, and four-fifths of their whole lines before 1866. But while this amendment prevailed, another amendment, giving the first mortgage bonds held by the State a priority of lien over all other bonds, was voted down. Whenever proposed in either House it shared the same fate—the friends of the measure in and out of the Legislature proclaiming that such a restriction was unnecessary, and would arrest, not expedite, the construction of the roads.

But it is urged that the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company may issue an excessive amount of first mortgage bonds. Not so. By a Trust Deed of July 31, 1856, the Company has solemnly agreed that no bonds shall issue except countersigned and registered by three disinterested trustees; that the total amount shall never exceed $35,000 per mile, and that even these shall not issue except as the work progresses in forty-mile sections. The Company has no other interest except in selling the bonds at or near par; hence the above safeguards. In addition, the Company, since the decision of the Supreme Court, has voluntarily executed a supplemental Trust Deed, giving the Governor the right to act as Trustee, if necessary, for the security of the State, and to sell out the whole road, charter and lands of the Company in sixty days, or in time to prevent any defaults in payments of interest on State Bonds. It is hoped that the foregoing statement may contribute to a correct impression beyond the limits of the State.

W.

St. Paul, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1858.

### Ill-Judged Competition in Good Works.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: May I presume on the courtesy of your Journal—the public defender of what is noble and good and a fearless judge on what is evil—to say, through it, a word or two on a *grievance*, which is much to be lamented, because it is associated with one of the grandest purposes of good, in these times. It is this: There is at the present a generous enthusiasm in the Churches to establish Mission Sabbath Schools for the poor. This is a noble work, and rich in its returns of good; but, in the anxiety to found them, a site is sometimes chosen, *within a few doors*, where another has been established, and working well. Now, the evil and injury of this is great, and defeats the good. It is a deep injury to the cause itself, for these reasons: The visitors of the rival Missions, taking exactly the same poor families and section, become jealous of each other's success, and a bitter spirit towards each other is the result—each being eager to outdo the other, and often to draw the children away from the Mission, where they have been long tenderly cared for. This wounds and mortifies the mind of the long-devoted teacher to see the children of his long-cherished care so drawn away from him, by temptations held out to them of prizes and presents. Discouragement cools his devotion to his work, and defeats it.

The sight of such unholy competition and detraction, also, is a strange commentary to the parent on the elevated goodness of the cause, and the expansive benevolence and disinterestedness of the parties engaged in it. The poor can make reflections; they have eyes to see; and the poison once in their souls, that we have no purity of purpose, the gate is shut against doing real good to them. Such facts are powerful preachers to them. But the moral sense and seeing of the child himself is injured, is it not, when we are drawing away children from their own Mission by the hope of rewards? May it not be called a theft of the worst kind? So that, with one breath, we teach integrity, and with the next, but in a more effectual way, disloyalty and disregard to others. This kind of selfishness is as hurtful as it is alien to such holy and heavenly enterprises.

Brooklyn, Dec. 6.

### A Southern Conservative on Territorial Acquisition.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

We find in the Texas *News Era* an abstract of a speech recently delivered at Henderson, Texas, by the Hon. John H. Reagan, a member of the present House of Representatives from the eastern district of that State. After passing in review the local questions most interesting to his immediate constituents, the speaker proceeded to discuss the more general topics of our national politics. Prominent among these the expediency or inexpediency of territorial acquisition appears to have received at his hands an elaborate treatment, and his views on this subject are marked by a candor and common sense which show them to be the result of deliberate thought and earnest conviction. These indications of an enlightened public opinion at the South are daily multiplying in number, and afford the hope that the policy of territorial expansion will soon be deemed as inexpedient in point of Southern interests as it is obviously opposed to the welfare of the country at large. We cite from the report of Mr. Reagan's remarks as follows:

"He said that the people of the South looked to expansion and acquisition of Southern territory for security; but in this they were mistaken, and instead of bringing the security hoped for it would only aggravate the evil. This, said he, is a question that should be carefully considered by the South, and though his views might be at variance with the general sentiments of the Southern people, this fact should not deter him from expressing his convictions upon the subject, and declaring his opposition to the acquisition of more territory. For upon examination of the matter we find that, *while five Slave States* were being added to the Union, territory enough has been acquired *to make twenty-five Free States*, and which cannot but become so; and it will be found that in the territory from which those that have been added as Slave States were formed, Slavery existed and was protected by law before its acquisition.

There is Mexico, now disrupted by dissensions at home, and in a state of anarchy, lying a prey ready to be seized by any Power which may wish to do so. To-day some of the Press are charging the Government that, dog-in-the-manger like, it will not take charge of her nor allow any other Power to do so. But if a bill should be offered in Congress to acquire it *he should vote against it*. Some of the Press are also urging the acquisition of Sonora. To this he was also opposed, because of its position. *There was no more chance of making a Slave State of it than there was to form one in the moon and annex it with Slavery.* He was also opposed to the acquisition of Nicaragua. In expressing these opinions he was accused of being unfaithful to the South; but if his opinion on this subject made him so let him be so called.

Slavery, said he, *should precede acquisition*; it cannot now go to Mexico, for by the law of that country the slave would be free as soon as there. But some say that we will take it there after the revolution. This, too, is impracticable, if not impossible; for by the acquisition there will be necessarily annexed a people opposed to it, brought up to despise it. Then where could be found the spirit necessary to foster the institution in that country? And while the right to the property in the slave would at all times be in jeopardy, the man from the North, who owned no such property, could go there and be perfectly safe.

These are indeed unwholesome truths to the South but it is nevertheless so. Suppose Mexico should be annexed, what kind of a population would we get? A mongrel race, who cared naught for the elective franchise, whose votes could be bought with money. Annex a population such as this, whose numbers would control one-fourth of the electoral college, and how long would this happy Union last? how long would it be until money would make the President, and not the free suffrage of a free people? In taking this view of the question, it was said he was getting to be a good 'American;' but as to that party he accepted the same position he had always done; he looked upon it as dangerous. He was opposed to the annexation of Mexico on another ground. It would require an army to be kept there in order to preserve order; and this would cost more than the whole of the present expenditures of the Government, and he was opposed generally to forcing freedom upon a people who did not wish it.

If they were at war amongst themselves, let them fight; they had his permission to do so. If they did not act right towards our people and our Government he was for making them do so; but he was opposed to meddling in their affairs. We had enough to do to keep ourselves right; and if we did that it would be as much as we could do. He said he had but stepped forward and advanced this policy in order to correct or check the spirit of acquisition so much in vogue in the South, and endeavor to turn it into a proper channel. In denouncing filibustering he was accused of being opposed to the spirit which actuated Crockett, and Bonham, and Fannin, and Bowie, and those patriots who battled so gallantly for the independence of Texas, but such was not the case: for while they fought to free themselves from the tyranny of Mexico, and for the protection of their wives and children and homes, General Walker invaded Nicaragua, in violation of the law of nations, and by the prowess of his arms forced upon a weak and servile people a system of laws and government which they did not wish; he did not fight to free himself from oppressors, but to conquer and rule. He, and those with him there, had no wives, no children, no homes to defend; and this made the case quite dissimilar. When he thought of Crockett and those brave Texan patriots that with him fought and fell, he was unable to let his mind so low down as to rank Gen. Walker up, to draw the contrast or make the comparison. Gen. Walker had aspired to be the President of two Republics, and he had succeeded. He had been the President of the Republic of Sonora, with a standing army of about forty soldiers. He once was end now claims to be the President of Nicaregua; and had it not been for his timely rescue, and his being brought home by Commodore Paulding, he would have been butchered by those same people whose President he had been and now claims to be.

He said there are now two policies—one *out* of the Union, and the other *in* the Union. The platform of the policy out of the Union is based upon three propositions, or composed of three planks: the reopening of the Slave-trade, filibustering, and the doctrines of the Southern league. He was opposed to them all, as they could be maintained by no national party."

### Political Position of the New Senator from South Carolina.

*From the Charleston (S. C.) News.*

After four or five ballots it became evident that Mr. Adams could not be elected; and, if at that stage his friends had withdrawn him, it would have been conceded to them to make the choice from among the other State Rights candidates, Messrs. Rhett, Chesnut, McQueen and Keitt. We believe their preference would have been for Mr. Rhett, and that he would have been elected by a decisive vote. Most of the friends of the others would have combined upon him. But *the Slave-trade men*, regarding Mr. Adams the only exponent whom by any possibility they could force upon the Legislature and State, determined to adhere to him throughout. *It was their last, their only plank, and they went down with it.* But we are not disposed to no longer regard them as State Rights men and to classify them solely as Slave-traders. They have lost their special cause, but not their general principles and first devotion. In the latter they are tried and true men; and, although they attempted to read others out of the State Rights Party and *assailed the position of Senator Hammond, which made their defeat still more signal*, yet let us not follow their example in this regard, but welcome them back to the true political affiliations of the past. *The Slave-trade agitation must of course be abandoned.*

Mr. Chesnut, before election, clearly and frankly defined his political position in response to conversational inquiry. It was, in brief, that he was a State Rights, Anti-Convention, and Anti-Slave-trade man. *He indorsed, in the main, the Barnwell speech of Senator Hammond*, and the personal and political relations of these gentlemen place them in the fullest and most salutary accord as colleagues. Mr. Chesnut is in the prime of life, with ample margin of age for study, training, and advancement as a statesman. He has a clear and sagacious mind, even temperament and manner, firm and high spirit, and combines conservatism with decision. In a sufficient readiness in debate he adds clear logic and calm discernment.

The purport of this Senatorial election cannot be mistaken.

1. It sustained State Rights.
2. It absolutely condemned the agitation of the Slave-trade question.
3. It indicated the policy that the people of the State should not merge in any party; but, when advisable, should cooperate as allies, not partisans, with the Democratic Party *of the South*.
4. It gave assurance that Senator Hammond would receive the confiding support of his State.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Not made out.

Superior Court.—Nos. 646, 647, 648, 691, 692, 697, 447, 700, 718, 737, 428, 347, 184, 462, 693½, 318, 307, 372, 435, 3, 360, 624, 746, 691, 58, 628, 661, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138.

Common Pleas.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 1857, 2016, 1712, 1815, 502, 2061, 2070, 2071, 2073, 181, 333, 1548, 1978, 795, 1015, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809. *Part 11.*—2044, 2051, 2058, 2060, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2078, 2086, 2081, 2082, 1835, 1636, 2083.

### SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nov. 30,

Before the Hon. Judge Sutherland.

*Harvey Terry* va. *N. W. Nelson.*—The complaint alleged that on the 29th of March, 1853, Nelson (who resides in Richmond, Va.) gave a letter of credit to Henry Saal, of the same place, addressed to Terry, who is a merchant of Philadelphia, saying that Saal desired to purchase some goods on a credit of six months, and requesting Terry to trust him, that Saal was perfectly good, and he (Nelson) would be accountable.

Complaint also stated that Nelson had orally requested Terry to give credit for any reasonable amount—affirming that Saal was perfectly good, and he (Nelson) would stand accountable; that on the 5th of October, 1853, he gave Saal credit to the amount of $282 31, at six months, and took his note. Complaint then charged that at the date of the letter, and also at the time of the oral assurance that Saal was good, and at the time the credit was given, and when the debt became due, Saal was worthless, and that Nelson knew it, and the demand was wholly lost.

Defendant denied the letter, and also the oral affirmation as to Saal's responsibility—and the only inquiry for the Jury was:

1. Did Nelson write such letter?
2. Did he orally affirm Saal to be good, and request Terry to trust him?
3. Was Saal responsible at the time, and if not, did Nelson know it?

Nelson and Saal were examined in behalf of defendant under a commission. Nelson testified that he never wrote such a letter, or orally requested Terry to give credit, and never affirmed either orally or by letter that Saal was good or requested Terry to trust him.

Saal swore that in April, 1853, on presenting a letter from Nelson to Terry, he obtained a credit for $82 at six months, which he paid when due, and procured another credit Oct. 5, 1853, for $282 31, gave his note at six months, but did not and could not pay. He denied that either credit was on Nelson's recommend.

On the trial, Terry was a witness in his own behalf, and said he sold the goods on the recommend of Nelson, with whom he was acquainted; that he never saw Saal but twice,—first in April, and again in October,—and knew nothing about him except by Nelson; he produced the letter of March 29, which corresponded with the complaint, and said Saal gave it to him early in April, and upon that letter he gave him a credit of $82 at six months; that in June following, he was in Richmond, and saw Nelson, who spoke of the credit upon his letter, and said Saal was perfectly good. He was glad he had trusted him, and wished he would continue to do so from six months to six months, and he would stand holden; that he might consider the letter of March 29 as a standing and continuing guaranty; he intended it as such, and he (Terry) might so consider it; that Saal was a relation of his and perfectly responsible, and to trust him, if he should ask it, to any reasonable amount. That in consequence of the letter and the conversation in June, he gave Saal credit for the amount now claimed, for which he had recovered judgment in the Hustings Court of Richmond, but could collect nothing.

It was conceded that when the debt became due Saal was insolvent, but at what time he became so, or whether he was ever worth anything, did not appear, nor did either Nelson or Saal in their depositions say one word on that subject.

Such was the evidence, and all of it. Defendant's counsel took the ground that the letter of March 29, 1853, was a guaranty for but a single bill, and that there was no proof of fraud in the affirmation of Saal's ability made by Nelson in June.

Plaintiff claimed that the letter of March 29 was a continuing guarantee—that Nelson in June after had declared that he intended it as such, and requested Terry so to consider it, and to give further credit upon it, and that this was equivalent to a redelivery of that letter, and he ought to be concluded by his own construction.

2. That Nelson's request (in June, 1853,) that Terry give further credit, and he would be answerable, was binding.

3. That it was a question for the Jury whether Nelson had not, by a fraudulent representation as to Saal's ability, induced Terry to give the credit of October, 1853. He had, in June, declared Saal 'perfectly responsible," and if he was then good he should clear himself from the imputation of misrepresenting by proving that he at that time was so, and by showing at what time and by what means he failed; that Saal and Nelson were relations, and one or both could give this explanation, but though examined as witnesses, had not said a word on the subject, leaving us to infer that he was bankrupt when defendant affirmed him good. And upon this, as well as upon the guarantee of the letter, plaintiff claimed a right to go to the Jury.

Defendant's counsel objected, and his Honor ruled that the plaintiff should not go to the Jury, and dismissed the complaint.

For plaintiff, Mr. Gibbs; for defendant, Mr. Smith.

Special Term.—Dec. 9.

Before Judge Davies.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CONTROVERSY.

*The People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.*—By the order made in this cause, appointing a Receiver therein, to take charge of the property mentioned in the complaint, and to let and rent the same for the best rent he can obtain, and to collect, demand, and receive the rent of said real property, the premises are let at a weekly rent, payable weekly, and the Receiver deeming the rents paid inadequate, proceeded to fix the rents which he deemed reasonable and proper. In this, he but discharged a duty which the law imposed on him. On application to this Court by the plaintiffs to confirm the schedule of rents thus adjusted by the Receiver, it was objected to on the behalf of the tenants, that the sums thus fixed, were too high. For the purpose of ascertaining the validity of their objection, it was referred to a Referee to take proof, and ascertain what would be a fair weekly rent of the premises referred to in the complaint in this cause, and report them to this Court. The Referee has made his report, stating that the rents fixed are not only reasonable, but less than would have been obtained had the attempts been made to get what the premises were really worth. A motion is now made to confirm this report, which is opposed by counsel on behalf of the corporation, and the tenants, the defendants in this cause.

J. Van Buren, Houghton and Hutchinson, for motion; J. R. Whiting and John McKeon for defendants.

Davies, J.—The object of the reference was to ascertain a fair, just and reasonable rent to be paid for these premises, and which will belong to the parties who shall be ultimately admitted to be entitled to the same. For this purpose, the Referee has examined a large number of witnesses, and has taken a large mass of testimony, and has come to the conclusion that the rents fixed are not only reasonable, but less than would have been obtained had the attempts been made to get what the premises were nearly worth. I cannot say, upon the testimony, that the Referee has erred in the conclusion to which he has arrived, and it therefore becomes my duty to confirm his report. An order will therefore be entered that the report be confirmed, and that the rents, as thus fixed by his report, be paid by the several defendants occupying the premises described therein, from and after the date of this order; and, in case of their refusal so to do, that the parties to this suit, or the Receiver, be at liberty to apply to this Court for such order as they may be advised. In reference to the rents accruing previous to the date of this order, the previous order made in this case directs the payment of them to the Receiver, and no further order is necessary.

### SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST JAMES GORDON BENNETT FOR LIBEL.

*The People* vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—Our readers will remember that the Grand Jury of Westchester County found a bill of indictment against James Gordon Bennett for publishing in the *Herald* an alleged libel on John B. Heskin in regard to the Willett's Point investigation. This morning, Mr. Bennett's counsel moved to transfer the indictment to this county, which was opposed by Messrs. Graham and Trapp, for the complainant, Mr. Haskin. Pending the argument the application was adjourned till to-morrow morning. Messrs. Field, Galbraith, and Townsend appeared for Bennett.

DECISIONS.

*Anthony McReynolds, &c.*, vs. *Eli P. Sherman et al.*—Motion denied, with $1 costs.

*John Hory* vs. *Thos. Kinny et al.*—An extra allowance of $300 to Mr. Glover, and of $200 to Mr. Livingston.

*Frederick J. Conant, &c.*, vs. *Frisbil, &c.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

*Alexander Ross* vs. *Geo. W. Conkey et al.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Dec. 10.

Before Judge Slosson.

*Ward* vs. *The Washington Insurance Company.*—In this cause, the trial of which commenced on Wednesday, the Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for the amount of his policy, ($1,000,) with interest.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 8.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Francis Reddy* vs. *John W. Hunt.*—This was an action for assault and battery committed in January, 1857. While the defendant was a member of the Common Council of this City, some altercation arose between the parties in Mooney's drinking saloon in Eighth-avenue, when the defendant bit off a piece of plaintiff's nose. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,500.

W. E. Robertson for plaintiff; Judge Phillips for defendant.

Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

SLANDER SUITS.

*James Finlayson* vs. *John Kynock*; *John Kynock* vs. *James Finlayson.*—These are cross suits for slander. It appears that in September last, Finlayson and Kynock had a disagreement in the house of Mr. Finlayson, with whom Kynock boarded. In the course of their quarrel, they abused each other to such a degree that Finlayson commenced an action against his adversary for slander. An order of arrest was granted, and Kynock was consigned to the inhospitable cells of the county jail. While there cogitating on the peculiarities and uncertainties of the law, he came to the determination of suing his opponent. The action was commenced, and in default of the required bail, Finlayson was also incarcerated within the dungeon walls, to be provided for at the expense of the county. But prison fare and the deprivation of the blessings of liberty set them to thinking, and no doubt their conclusions were that they had not made much progress in recovering or sustaining their rights; and on consent of Mr. Kynock, his attorney moved that both of them be discharged, which was opposed by the attorney for Mr. Finlayson.

This morning the Judge made an order denying the motion without costs, but reduced their bail from $1 000 to $300.

George Terwilliger for Kynock, C. Patterson for Finlayson.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of Dec. 6, says of the condition of Canal navigation: "From the west we learn that all the boats in the Canal east of Schenectady will probably be got through. Yesterday there were thirty-three boats at the sixteenth lock working their way through, and the most serious detention was the low water. Commissioner Sherrill has directed the men in the employ of the State to push forward the boats on his Division. Two ice-breakers have been sent west of Syracuse, and from what we can learn, there seems to be no disposition manifested on the part of boatmen to get along, but, on the contrary, to prevent their progress."

The enlargement of the State Penitentiary of Tennessee has been completed.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Washington Market, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

### MEATS.

The demand this week bes been quite moderate, owing mainly to the plentiness and cheapness of Poultry. Prices have not varied remarkably.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Muttnn. chops, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Lamb, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Veal, cutleta, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Perk, salted, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Pork, jowls, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @ | 2 25 |
| Sonp Meats, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ lb | 13 | @ | 16 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb | 10¾ | @ | 11¾ |
| Hams, ℔ lb | 11¾ | @ | 12½ |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb | 8½ | @ | 10 |
| Tongnes, each | 68 | @ | 81 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Lard, hy the tub, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Sausages, City made, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply of Poultry is very heavy; the variety in quality is remarkable, and the low rates obtainable for the bulk of it are hardly less so. The receipts for three or four weeks past have been unusually large. In almost every street in the lower part of the City idle stores and store doorways have been suddenly converted into Poultry and Game markets, and barrels, boxes, and even sacks of Poultry have been exposed for sale, in places where such a branch of business is a peculiar novelty, and to an extent sufficient to make one inquire whence so enormous an emount of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and, especially, Western Poultry, is derived. The oldest dealers say they have no recollection of anything to equal the recent vast arrivals of Poultry, and the no less noticeable increase in the number of Poultry dealers, in New-York. Of course, with such a stock, and so active a competion among sellers, prices rule very low, thereby benefiting consumers, who are taking every advantage of the circumstances. The supply of Game is also steadily increasing, and the turn of prices is as steadily in favor of buyers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ pair | 62½ | @ | 1 25 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @ | 1 75 |
| Fowls, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 13 |
| Western Poultry, ℔ lb | 5½ | @ | 11 |
| Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair | 62½ | @ | 1 25 |
| Guinea Hens, ℔ pair | 62½ | @ | 75 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 14 |
| Geese, each | 87½ | @ | 1 50 |
| Ducks, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 1 25 |
| Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ℔ pair | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Ducks, Red-head, ℔ pair | 75 | @ | 1 25 |
| Widgeons, ℔ pair | 75 | @ | — |
| Teal, ℔ pair | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Wild Turkeys, each | 1 75 | @ | 3 50 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen | 2 00 | @ | 2 75 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen | 2 25 | @ | 3 00 |
| Woodcock, ℔ dozen | 3 75 | @ | 4 50 |
| Woodcock, ℔ pair | 62½ | @ | 87½ |
| Quail, ℔ doz | 2 25 | @ | 3 00 |
| Partridge, ℔ pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Rabbits, ℔ pair | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Venison, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Bear's Meat | 22 | @ | 25 |

### FISH.

The demsnd continues moderate, and prices are generally unaltered.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sal'n Trout, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — | Cat-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | — |
| Codfish, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — | Frost-fish, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Pickerel, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — | Black-fish, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Halibut, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — | White-fish, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Eels, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 | Mullet, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Flounders, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 0 | Haddock, ℔ lb | — | @ | 6 |
| Porgies, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 8 | Herr'g, ℔ bunch | 12 | @ | — |
| Striped Bass, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 | Mackerel, each | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Perch, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 | Terrapins, ℔ doz | $12 | @ | — |
| Smelts, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | — | Frogs, ℔ dozen | 25 | @ | $1 |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | 50 | @ | 1 25 | | | | |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | $1 25 | @ | 1 50 | | | | |
| Clams, ℔ 100 | 25 | @ | 1 00 | | | | |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | — | | | | |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb | 18 | @ | 20 | | | | |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 15 | | | | |
| Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 5 | | | | |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ lb | 4 | @ | 5 | | | | |
| Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — | | | | |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 | | | | |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 6 | @ | 12 | | | | |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 10 | | | | |

### VEGETABLES.

The supplies of the leading articles are good; the demand is moderate; the range of prices has not been materially altered.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ | 87 |
| Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 18 | @ | 22 |
| Turnips, ℔ bushel | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Turnips, ℔ half peck | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Carrots, ℔ bnsbel | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Carrots, ℔ dozen | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Bects, ℔ dozen bunches | 50 | @ | — |
| Beets, ℔ hunch | 5 | @ | — |
| Onions, ℔ bushel | 62½ | @ | 1 12 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 31 | @ | 50 |
| Chicory, ℔ doz | 38 | @ | — |
| Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen | 75 | @ | 1 50 |
| Cabbage, Red, ℔ head | 8 | @ | 15 |
| Cabbage, ℔ doz | 37 | @ | 75 |
| Cabbage, ℔ head | 4 | @ | 7 |
| Cauliflower, ℔ doz | 1 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Cauliflower, each | 12 | @ | 25 |
| Cranberries, ℔ quart | — | @ | 18 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ hasket | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart | 6 | @ | 8 |
| Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Parsley, ℔ hunch | 4 | @ | — |
| Celery, table, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Celery, soup, ℔ bunch | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Leeks, ℔ bnnch | 6 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Egg Plants, each | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Spinach, ℔ peck | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Squashes, each | 10 | @ | 18 |
| Pumpkins, ordinery sizes, each | 10 | @ | 15 |

### FRUIT.

This branch of business is rather quiet at present. Supplies are not heavy for the season. Prices are supported.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appies, ℔ half peck | 18 | @ | 62½ |
| Citron, each | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Quince, ℔ doz | 20 | @ | — |
| Chestnuts, ℔ quart | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Walnuts, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Oranges, ℔ doz | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Lemons, ℔ box | 2 50 | @ | 3 75 |
| Lemons, ℔ dozen | 15 | @ | 25 |
| Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Figs, ℔ box | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Figs, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Dates, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | — |
| Raisins, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Currants, ℔ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Green Ginger, ℔ lb | — | @ | 25 |

### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs continue in good request, at uniform prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Butter, State, ℔ lb | 22 | @ | 27 |
| Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb | 28 | @ | 31 |
| Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Cheese, new, ℔ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Eggs, five for | 13 | @ | — |
| Eggs, eleven for | 25 | @ | — |
| Eggs, forty-four for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ℔ can | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, ℔ bottle | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Honey, pure Northern, ℔ lb | 23 | @ | 30 |

### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz | — | @ | 37 |
| Mangoes, each | — | @ | 4 |
| New-York Peppers, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Gherkins, ℔ 100 | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Pickled Onions, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle | 15 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb | 12½ | @ | — |
| Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart | 6 | @ | — |
| Sardines, ℔ box | 31 | @ | — |
| Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle | 12½ | @ | — |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon | — | @ | 50 |
| Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon | — | @ | 2 50 |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Ilsoox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| Flour, bbls | 7,293 | 1,049 | 1,838 | 10,180 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | — | 200 | 200 |
| Wheat, bushels | 11 000 | — | — | 11,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 11,000 | — | — | 11,000 |
| Rye, bushels | 1,100 | — | — | 1,100 |
| Barley, bushels | 6,219 | — | — | 6,219 |
| Oats, bushels | 2,500 | 600 | — | 3,100 |
| Malt, bushels | 500 | — | — | 500 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 100 | 1,348 | 710 | 2,158 |
| Whisky, bbls | 171 | 4 | — | 175 |

ASHES—Are dull and heavy; Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day: 150 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; 50 bags Rio, at 11c.; and, by auction, 2,800 bags Rio, at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales: 1,200 bales, at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 11¾ | 12 | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Middling Fair, ℔ lb | 12½ | 12½ | 12¾ | 13 |

DRY GOODS—Trade is moderately active for the season—rendered so mainly by the purchase of Spring goods by clothiers, for distant markets, as well of desirable fabrics by neer-by and local dealers whose assortmenie have been broken. Prices are generally sustained.

DYEWOOD—Ssales: 25 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $19 per ton.

FISH—The leading kinds have been moderately dealt in within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable animation, to-day, for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand from the home trade is good. Prices favor sellers. Sales 11,000 bbls.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unsound State, ℔ bbl | $3 65 | @ | 4 25 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 25 | @ | 4 

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

BIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS AND YEGA MATHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN —THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—WOMAN'S HEART—OUR GAL—MILLER OF WHEYSTONE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—GENTLEMAN JACK—CRUEL MAOPIE—LADY OF THE LIONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ROLPE—ASPHODEL—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

Western—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 10½ A.M.

The European mails, by the *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Tuesday, the 14th, to go by railroad, at 1 P.M., to go by steamboat, at 3 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of special importance transpired at Washington yesterday. The Senate was in session but half an hour when it adjourned till Monday. There has been nothing further done in relation to the removal of DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee. The Treasurer's statement shows that the balance in the Treasury on Monday was $4,090,000; the receipts for this week, $651,000, and the amount of the drafts paid was $1,568,000. The amount of the drafts issued was $2,358,000—a reduction from last week of $1,700,000. In the House, Mr. BOYCE moved that Lieutenant MAURY be admitted as a delegate from Arizona, which was objected to by Mr. JONES of Tennessee, on the ground that Arizona was a part of New-Mexico, which already had a delegate.

The Brig *Planet*, of Salem, which arrived at Provincetown yesterday, reports having seen, in lat. 8° 24′ and long. 64° 21′, a large vessel on fire, with foremast and bowsprit standing, bright topmast head and double topsail yards. No person was seen on board. It is not improbable that it was a clipper ship, but it would be impossible to surmise what one. There was no name on the quarter or bows, which is a strong presumption in favor of its not being an American vessel.

The telegraph announces the death of this Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, at his residence, near Toronto, yesterday. Mr. BALDWIN was a distinguished citizen of Canada; he had been Attorney-General of the Upper Province and was an associate of the lamented LAFONTAINE in the Canadian Government, and bore an unblemished reputation.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, the fourth trial of CANGEMI was continued yesterday, and the whole of the evidence, both for the prosecution and defence, was concluded before the Court adjourned. This testimony taken was precisely the same as that produced on the three previous trials, and which has been already three times published. To-day the summing up will commence, and the case will go to the Jury some time during the afternoon. In the Court of General Sessions, the only case of importance was that of MICHAEL DOWNS, a young man, belonging to the Sixth Ward, charged with shooting JOSEPH GAHAN, also of that Ward, on Nov. 2, (election day,) with intent to kill him. DOWNS is an Irishman, who had quitted the Democratic and joined the Republican ranks, and his neophytic zeal led him to advocate the interests of his new creed with more ardor than was agreeable to his old companions. He was electioneering for his party, and peddling tickets around the polls, when he was violently assaulted, knocked down, and kicked by a mob of angry Democrats, in the choice locality known as Baxter-street. He escaped from their fury with many bruises, and the loss of a part of his clothes. He soon returned to the polls, however, having armed himself with a revolver. Presently he was again assaulted, when, after warning his assailants, he discharged all the barrels of the weapon among them, but without injuring any person. They then ran towards him, threatening instant death. A friend, named SHAY, handed him a musket, which he discharged at random, and shot the complainant, seriously, but not fatally, wounding him. The next day he was arrested, and was tried yesterday, the trial occupying the whole of the day. Self-defence was, of course, the theory of the prisoner's counsel. The Recorder, in his charge to the Jury, clearly defined the various provisions of the law in reference to that subject, and the Jury, after a long absence, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty of assault and battery."

The Harlem Railroad Dépôt, on Centre-street, between Franklin and White streets, at 4 A. M. yesterday caught fire for the third time since its erection, a little over seven years ago. The fire originated in the second story on the White-street side, and before it was extinguished effected a loss of nearly $40,000, most of which, fortunately for all parties except the Insurance Companies, is covered by insurance. One-fourth of the loss falls on the Railroad Company, the remainder coming upon the tenants of the building, some thirty in number. The last fire, two years and a half ago, was confined to the Franklin side of the building, owned and occupied by the New-Haven Railroad Company, the loss then being $50,000. At the fire yesterday, three young men belonging to the Insurance Patrol-watch, named STEPHEN HALLECK, JOHN BURRAS, and WILLIAM KENNEDY, were severely burned. While they were at work with others, in removing freight on the ground floor, a portion of the second floor suddenly gave way, burying several persons under the burning mass. Following the falling in of the floor, there was an explosion of fireworks which had been packed in a box. HALLECK is the only one who is believed to be fatally injured. He and the other injured parties were removed to the City Hospital.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, Mr. PETERSEN obtained a judgment of $14,337 against the City for furnishing plans and specifications, in 1851, for the rebuilding of Washington Market.

At a meeting of the Central Park Commissioners, held on Thursday, a communication from several Base-Ball Clubs of the City, asking that a portion of the Park be set apart as a play ground, was referred to a special committee. Owing to late heavy rains but little work on the Park has been accomplished, but the Commissioners having resolved to commence the transverse roads, several hundred laborers will thus find employment during the Winter.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a report from the City Chamberlain, detailing the payments made for County expenses within the past year, was presented. Two bills for stationery, presented by CHARLES W. BAKER, amounting to $3,793 04, was reduced to $1,675 48, and it was directed that the latter sum be paid him in full of all demands. The reduction was rather more than fifty per cent, which most bills against the City might very properly be subjected to.

Postmaster-General BROWN is in the City, probably on a mission respecting our City Post-Office.

The last of our Philadelphia visitors returned home yesterday, after having inspected all of our public institutions and expressed themselves as highly gratified with what they had. Their official designation was "Guardians of the Poor," and their principal object in coming to New-York appears to have been the examination of our public charities, in the extent of which New-York is prominent among American cities at least.

The *post mortem* examination was concluded at the Fifth Ward Station-House yesterday, upon the remains of CHRISTOPHER GOFF, who was killed in West-Broadway a few days since, by MICHAEL FORREST. There were three stabs upon the breast and side, two penetrating the heart and lungs, which it is alleged caused his death. The inquest will be held by Coroner HILLS this forenoon. FORREST is in custody at the Fifth Ward Station-House. The remains were conveyed to Potter's Field.

Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, one of the oldest and most respected of the Sandy Hook pilots, was accidentally crushed to death on Thursday afternoon while in the act of leaving the schooner *J. B. James*, which he had piloted to sea, and getting on board of the steam-tug *Underwriter*. The accident was caused by his foot slipping upon ice after he had touched the steamer's guards. He lived only an hour after the accident; his body was brought to his residence in the City.

The steamer *Memphis*, the last chartered of the Cromwell line, for Paraguay, is expected to sail for her destination to-day, *vid* St. Thomas, where she will call for coal.

An interesting lecture on Egypt and Palestine was delivered by the Hon. CALEB LYON, at Clinton Hall, last evening.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 1,200 bales; prices steady. Flour was in good request, at firmer rates. The regular movements in Grain, Groceries, Provisions, Naval Stores, Rice, and Tobacco, were limited. Auction sales of Coffee and Teas resulted satisfactorily. Freights were quiet.

### The Watrons Impeachment.

Upon the organization of the Judiciary for Texas, the new State was erected into a single District, and JOHN C. WATROUS appointed its Judge. The position was one of singular difficulties. The land law of the State was inextricably confounded among old Spanish titles, grants and legislation; the civil code of Louisiana was applicable to a multitude of cases; and over all rested the draught-board pattern of the United States Land-Office, always quite simple and perfect where the soil has remained unappropriated, but only adding to the confusion when covering a mesh-work of old grants, claims and locations.

Judge WATROUS realized the burden of his duty from the outset. He seems also to have realized quite early a serious sense of his responsibilities. There was the Stafford case—that of a Louisiana planter, with a string of slaves, all mortgaged to the tips of their ears, who had run away, negroes and all, from his creditors, and sought in Texas, as was the practice prior to annexation, refuge from pestilent debts. Upon annexation, the debts followed, and the aid of the new District Court was sought to recover the blacks. The rulings and decisions of Judge WATROUS were steadily against STAFFORD. He set aside a plea of the statute of limitations as inapplicable to the case, and finally ordered the negroes into the custody of a Receiver.

The effect of such decisions it was easy to prognosticate. To the memory of that era of Texan history we mean no disrespect, when we recall that one-half of its recent population consisted of an unhappy class of men, who, prostrated in the crash of 1836–37, had fled to Texas as to a sanctuary against pursuing law, and who subsequently looked forward to annexation with complacency, relying upon the statute of limitations to protect them. When, therefore, Judge WATROUS, by his decision, cleared from the count all the years during which Texas was an independent Republic, these refugees—a vast body, whom fortune had visited in the interim, and who filled nearly every influential position in the State, ruled in the Legislature and dictated to the Executive—were at once exposed to vindictive litigation, to the cost of which was to be added the accumulated interest of those years, which they had fondly counted as their security. In a single day Judge WATROUS became the most unpopular man in Texas. The storm rose against him on all sides. It at last reached the Legislature, which on the 20th of March 1848, passed almost unanimously, a joint-resolution charging him with having given legal opinions in cases which he subsequently adjudicated from the Bench; "with aiding individuals in an attempt to fasten upon the State the most stupendous frauds ever practised upon a people, the fruit of which would have been the loss of millions of acres of lands pledged for the payment of the public debt," and with having administered law partially and unjustly. The resolutions, it is fair to say, were moved by one CAREY, a brother-in-law of STAFFORD, who suffered with him the results of the decision.

Judge WATROUS, however, declined to resign, and the resentment of his enemies took a new turn. Impeachment alone could remove him; and so, creating a case sufficiently strong to act on Congress became the business of certain parties, who seem to have acted as proctors for the popular feeling. The case upon which the application for impeachment rests, had its origin in the year following the passage of the legislative resolutions. In 1849, Judge WATROUS was solicited by some old Alabama friends to join them in the purchase of a large tract of land in Brazos County, known as the Wako, or La Vega grant. At the time a suit was pending in the State Courts, the determination of which was expected to quiet all the land-titles in the State; and, acting under this impression, Judge WATROUS joined his friends; the land was bought; but the opinion of the State Tribunal, when it came, was unsatisfactory, and left the entire subject at sea. Further litigation became necessary. WATROUS strove to confine it to the State Courts, but his associates overruling him, commenced it in the district Court of the United States, whence, at the end of four years, it was removed to the Circuit, which was held at New-Orleans. During those four years, according to the accusers, Judge WATROUS concealed his interest in the case, ruled, decided, and adjudicated invariably in favor of his friends, and finally granted the rule removing the case to New-Orleans, whither he secretly followed, to effect by private interest the final decision. It is strange that a charge so specific should be made if it admitted of controversy. Judge WATROUS does deny it, however, as specifically as made; points to the record of his Court to show that when the cause was first called up in his Court he publicly announced his incapacity to try it and the grounds; and that it was by agreement of all parties, in consequence of that announcement, referred to an arbitrator, who, in conjunction with the Jury, was to make the award. He denies that he ever interfered, either by ruling or decision, with the progress of the case, before this amicable tribunal, until, it appearing evident that no decision could be arrived at there, he yielded so far to the applications of the parties as to grant an order transferring the case to New-Orleans, quite beyond his jurisdiction.

With regard to his visit to that city, he denies that it was secret, as it was announced on the day following his arrival in the newspapers, and as all his friends gathered about him at the hotel. Here is an issue of fact, which, it would seem, might be resolved without the ponderous chemistry of an impeachment. It is, nevertheless, an issue; and the complainant, like the Jew of Venice, insists upon his bond. There is a collateral count in regard to the forgery of a power of attorney, used on the trial at New-Orleans. Judge WATROUS meets this charge by denying, firstly, all knowledge or sight of that or any other paper in the suit, and by pointing to what he declares to be incontestable evidence, that the paper in question is genuine.

Such is the substance of this vexatious prosecution, which has held a Congressional Committee in solemn consultation year after year. Seven years ago it was dragged forward by one ALEXANDER, who failed and retreated. Then one SIMON MASSENA, who appears upon the record to be a Jewish money-dealer in New-Orleans, brought forward the same indictment, and succeeded, in the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, in procuring from the Judiciary Committee of the House a recommendation of impeachment. The impeachment, however, was neglected. The Thirty-fourth Congress adjourned. At the first session of the present Congress, the same Committee, considering the subject, found themselves evenly divided, and so reported it back to the House on the 22d of June last. The House is now debating what action to take. The sentiment from such indications as we have seems to be largely in favor of dismissing the case once for all—a result that few outside of the immediate circle of prosecutors will find fault with. Even in Texas much of the old animosity has subsided in the lapse of time. Even there, it would cause little emotion if the accused were to be finally absolved.

### Our Foreign Policy.

If the people of the United States have not been electrified by Mr. BUCHANAN'S programme of foreign policy, the President has himself alone to thank for it. A wise housekeeper, we are told, on the highest authority, will always be ready to bring forth from the household treasury things old and new; but it is a very questionable sort of economy which so envelops the new in the old as to hide it from all mortal eyes. And this is precisely what Mr. BUCHANAN has done in his Message of this year. Exhausted by the weary incubations on Kansas with which the document begins, men can hardly be blamed for throwing the paper aside in sheer disgust, and for classing all that the President found to say on the subject of our foreign relations with all that he chose to say in regard to our domestic affairs. Yet, as the true character of the position taken up by the President in the questions of Mexico and Central America begins to reveal itself upon a more patient perusal, the public mind is gradually awakening to consider the possible echo from the shores of Europe of the proclamation put forth at Washington, that to the United States of right belongs the regulation of all great commercial difficulties and political embarrassments in the neighboring countries of this continent. We have been so accustomed to hear this claim asserted in our public meetings and by the public Press, that we may be forgiven for fancying that it is as familiar to all the people and potentates of the earth as it is to ourselves. Nor do we often discriminate very nicely between formal and informal professions of faith. Mr. BUCHANAN'S utterance of views and opinions has for us very much the same force when it issues from the portals of the White House as when it proceeds from an Ostend dining-room; and if we miss in the official document the fine fury of language which startled us in the private *pronunciamiento*, we are apt to postpone the former to the latter in the scale of political significance. Very different, however, are the canons by which the effusions of public men are estimated in Europe. And it is only reasonable to suggest that the air of settled gravity with which Mr. BUCHANAN alludes to the purchase of Cuba as a matter calling for instant negotiation, and to the opening of the Central American transit as an operation to be taken in hand by American authority alone, without the advice or consent of any other Power, may provoke very serious anxieties, if it lead to no more flagrant consequences, in some quarters of the Old World. Could we persuade ourselves, indeed, that Mr. BUCHANAN would resolutely adopt and act upon the principles laid down in his Message, we should anticipate a very sharp and serious application of the strongest possible tests to the sincerity of the nation's faith in its doctrine of manifest destiny. We must take Cuba by force, if we cannot fairly buy her, says the President. Now, that we cannot fairly buy her may be assumed to be certain. No Spanish Government will for a moment entertain such a proposition. Clearly, then, the alternative is upon us, if it has been stated in good faith. Or consider the Central American issues. If the Nicaraguan Government will not open the transit to us on certain terms, says Mr. BUCHANAN, we must open it ourselves. But it is very probable that, on the terms intended by the President, Nicaragua will refuse to open the transit to us. Our latest intelligence from that country would seem to imply, as clearly as intelligence from that country *can* imply anything, that such will be the case. Here again is the last arbitrament impending, always under favor of our reliance upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S capacity of doing what he says he will do, and meaning what his language imports. In this posture of affairs, it becomes us then to consider what the possible results may be of the forward step which has undeniably been taken by Mr. BUCHANAN, in the official assertion of our national position and pretensions. The chances of war with such a State as Nicaragua are not of a nature to excite much concern in the United States, certainly; nor need we shrink in any just cause from the risks of a collision with Spain, whose power she herself overrates as much as we commonly underrate it. But there may be complications hidden here of a graver and more formidable character, which deserve a closer consideration than they seem yet to have received. Behind the actual throne of Spain stands a power greater than the throne—greater than Spain; a power which has shaped the domestic policy of that ancient monarchy to its own good pleasure during the last three years; and which throws its vast and lowering shadow forward over the foreign relations of the State. The Emperor of the French is at this moment the virtual ruler of Spain,—wielding there the imperial influence which his Uncle, had he been content to forego its outward vulgar symbols, might never have lost. A collision with Spain, while NAPOLEON III. sways the destinies of France, is a collision with France as well. Nor is Nicaragua free from the meshes of the policy which the modern AUGUSTUS has been weaving so quietly and so successfully about the world. Should it prove that French interests are the real stumbling-block in the way of the concessions asked by our Government, we may expect to see that stumbling-block maintained by a stronger arm than that of President MARTINEZ. These are the eventualities that lurk behind the apparent common-places of the late Message; and which may bring us, at no distant day, to the trial of the patriotic faith that we profess. We should look them fully in the face.

There is nothing, indeed, in the position or the relations of France to make a rupture with this country, even of the most serious character, intrinsically undesirable to her actual Government. Ever since the close of the Crimean war, NAPOLEON III. has been accumulating a force, both naval and military, so vast and so formidable as to inspire all Europe with uneasiness. For that force it is only natural to suppose him anxious to find employment. His army can be provided for at home in strengthening that tenure of affectionate free will by which he holds his Crown. Not so his navy. That branch of the armament of France has been developed, of late, with a silent celerity full of sinister meaning. Ten years ago the steam-fleet of France could hardly be said to exist. When the *Charlemagne*, a noble three-decker, was fitted with auxiliary engines, in 1851, she was regarded as an experiment, though at the same time every dockyard in England was sending out yearly its contributions to the new Armada of Britain. The war with Russia settled the question of the use of steam in warfare. The experience of that war proved that, as a fighting-vessel, the sailing-ship has passed utterly out of date—as utterly as the high-banked galleys of mediæval Venice or of ancient Rome. When the Queen of England held her grand naval review at Spithead, in 1856, two splendid ships of 90 guns each, the *Rodney* and the *London*, that not twenty years before had been the pride of the English Navy, lay like buoys on the water, pivot-ships of the parade, while around them circled the magnificent array of England's new steam-navy, two hundred strong, bearing near 3,000 guns, and driven by a steam-power equal to that of 30,000 horses. France had not waited for this signal lesson to learn what not even our Palinurus, Mr. TOUCEY, seems yet to comprehend. Her screw line-of-battle-ships, steam-batteries, and gunboats, had borne their part in the Black Sea and the Baltic, with a success more instructive, perhaps, than gratifying to their British compeers. When the allied fleets in 1853 were ordered to enter the Dardanelles, the finest of the English liners, the *Sans-Pareil*, drifting slowly back before the force of the current, saw the superb *Napoléon* of 100 guns sail proudly past her, towing up in triumph a sailing line-of-battle ship of 120 guns, the *Ville-de-Paris*. This same *Napoléon* carrying 3,000 troops from Toulon *viâ* Algiers to Constantinople, made throughout her voyage an average of 9 9-10 knots *per* hour, on a consumption of 50 tons of coal *per* day—a consumption just equal to that which enabled our own *Merrimac* to achieve a speed of 6 to 7 knots in her first trip to England. Fine as this vessel was, she has been since surpassed by the *Algésiras*. Of the actual state of the steam navy of France, which had risen to over 140 vessels, propelled by a force of 38,000 horse-power, in 1856, it is not easy to obtain a distinct account, the Government having recently issued a circular forbidding the publication of exact statistics on this subject, but of its efficiency there can be no question. The marine-inscription lists have within the last year been made to render up the full *quota* of 40,000 able seamen to the Government service; and France must at the present time be able to dispose at once of at least 300 well-fitted and well-manned vessels-of-war, of which about 40, carrying on the average 20 guns each, are stationed in the Atlantic waters of the New World. A despotic Prince thus armed, is not likely to abstain from using in the New World, should occasion arise, the same arguments which he applied so peremptorily, but the other day, in the case of Portugal. The alliance of the Empire with England might, indeed, embarrass him, were it necessary for him to count upon the support of England in any interference with this country. But, while on this point the permanent interests of England and her sympathies are with ourselves, her immediate interests would counsel mere abstinence and a position of observation. The doctrine established by the Congress of Paris, that the "neutral flag shall cover the merchandise," would secure to her, and for that matter, to France also, an uninterrupted commerce in English bottoms with the exporting States of the Union. English ships would become the carriers of the world, while in the warfare of privateering, our magnificent shipping would offer a far finer prey to the corsairs of France than we could hope to find along the coasts of the Bay of Biscay, or in the waters of the Antilles. We should, indeed, contend at very great material odds with the Empire of NAPOLEON, were we called upon to meet it now upon the sea. That the ultimate result of such a conflict would be the moral overthrow of an immoral Government we do not doubt—but we think it our duty, without assuming in any way the attitude of alarmists—to set before our readers the possibilities involved in Mr. BUCHANAN'S manifesto. It is these possibilities alone which give that manifesto importance. Should they come to pass, the Western Continent would indeed become the battle-ground of great principles, and a new era of policy and public life would dawn upon us all.

### The Bible in Schools.

The election is now over,—and, as one prominent result of it, the Board of Education is under the control of men who are resolute in insisting upon the policy of having the Bible read in our Public Schools. So far as a public canvass is concerned, the question for the present is settled; and all parties may be willing, while devising the best and wisest means of carrying into effect the expressed wish of the people, to study the subject as it has come up for frequent discussion and action in Ireland,—the country from which most of the Anti-Bible School Officers come. As it is by no means impossible that the growth of the Catholic population along our eastern seaboard may enable them at no very distant period to involve our Common School system in very serious difficulties on this very point, the way in which the British Government have endeavored to deal with it is worth attention, as it is one quite new in our educational history.

The only system of education adapted to the wants of the poorer classes in Ireland, until about twenty years ago, was one established by the "Church Education Society," the "Kildare-place Association," and one or two other organizations of a similar character, existing in connection with the Protestant Church, and worked entirely by the aid of the Protestant Episcopalian ministers. They established a school in each parish, under the superintendence of the resident clergyman, and made religious instruction and Bible-reading indispensable portions of each day's work for every child who attended them, no matter to what Church his parents might belong. The result was, as might naturally be expected, that the Catholics avoided the schools, and the system was by no means a popular system of education than the Protestant Church in Ireland was a popular Church. The Catholics were too poor to provide a good substitute of their own. If they contributed from their scanty stores as much as kept the priest of the parish, and bishop of the diocese in food and clothing, it was all that their means allowed. Religious dissensions and party hatreds, handed down from the days of penal laws and Protestant ascendency, were, however, acknowledged on all hands to be one great cause of Irish misery, or at least, one great bar to Irish prosperity. It was supposed, and with a very fair show of reason, that if the children belonging to the two leading sects, whose ferocious quarrels had for two centuries composed the whole sum of Irish history, could be educated in the same schools—be got to sit side by side on the same benches, and join in the same plays—they would, on reaching manhood, view each other, and their religious differences, with a more lenient eye, and remember rather their community of country than their difference of creed.

The "National System of Education" was accordingly established. A Board composed of magnates (both lay and clerical) of both Churches was appointed. The island was divided into school districts, and a school established in each, and everything done that honesty could dictate to make the system really a healer of differences. The leading feature in it, however, was the absolute *exclusion* of Bible reading, and of religious instruction generally, from the daily programme for the whole school. An hour is, nevertheless, set apart, during which the children of each denomination may have the Bible read to them, or receive religious instruction either from their pastor or any one else authorized to take his place, if the parents desire it; but the teacher is not allowed to interfere in any way whatever.

Thereupon a fresh difficulty immediately arose. The Protestant clergy unanimously refused to allow the children of their flocks to attend the schools, because the Bible was not one of the books in daily use. In some dioceses the Catholics were forbidden to attend, because the schools were not under the control of the Church. In that of Archbishop McHALE this rule is rigidly enforced to this day. In others, the abstinence of the Protestant clergy from any share in the management has thrown them almost altogether into the hands of the priests, who have the teacher almost completely under their control, and regulate most of the internal arrangements of the school. Between these two fires, the National system, admirable as it was in its design, large as are its endowments, and great as was the interest taken in it by some of the best men in the country, has fallen far short of the objects it was expected to achieve. The old cause of contention, so far from having been destroyed by it, has in reality been increased. And yet in the year 1800, it would have been hailed by the Catholics as an invaluable boon and the thing of all others for which they most longed. That it is possible to devise a system of instruction which shall meet the wants of all creeds without infringing on the religious scruples of any, has, however, been abundantly proved in many parts of Ireland, under vastly greater difficulties than we have here to contend with. The great thing is to remember, at the outset, that the right of Protestants to have the Bible taught to their children in the Public Schools is of the same nature, is as sacred and indefeasible as that of Catholics to have their children exempt from it; and that the School officers have to respect and to reconcile both these sentiments. It is possible, of course, for one to override and subdue the other for a time; but such a triumph cannot be lasting, and will only so involve the schools in difficulty as greatly to impair their utility.

### Economical Charities.

The sharp Winter creeps on apace. It takes no note of the houseless, the unclothed or the starving, but sharpens their sufferings with remorseless and unpitying tooth. But for the Charity which pours its abundant flood through the streets and into the by-ways of our City every year, hundreds would starve and thousands would pass weeks of anguish to which death were a welcome relief. There is no lack of benevolence among our people. The cry of genuine distress is never raised in vain. There is no city in the world, we venture to say, where want, when known to exist, is more promptly and freely relieved than here.

But even charity must study economy. To meet all the demands upon his sympathy and material aid, an inconsiderate man of feeling should be a Crœsus. Suppose one should fee every beggar who protrudes his palm for a penny, drop a dime into the lap of every wretched woman whose borrowed baby, with mute misery in its emaciated face, asks aid, honor all the drafts of distressed families, listen to and heed all the petitions from all benevolent societies, remember the poor-box every Sunday, and contribute to every promising scheme of relief for the needy, the very source of all this charity would be speedily dried up and the most benevolent, if not absolutely rich, would soon need the charities of others themselves. There are several things to be considered and desired if we would have the charity of our people made as useful as possible:

In the first place, the law against professional beggars must be enforced. So long as these wretched creatures are allowed to solicit charity, so long will money be wasted upon them, for it costs many a feeling heart more pain to pass any miserable applicant for alms unrelieved than to bestow, whether worthily or not, the trifle asked. The effect is to *build up* the profession: beggars will wax sturdy and intolerable; scores who are only too lazy to work will perambulate the streets daily, with every day's success gathering fresh contempt for labor, and by their easy lives discouraging the destitute who would work if they could. The breed itself propagates itself with fearful rapidity. We shall have hard work at the best to prevent the naturalization of this foreign institution, which we never inherited and have thus far escaped.

Men and women who have hearts, too, must remember the straits of those within their own circle of acquaintance, who by a little kindly sympathy,—the tender in a delicate way of clothing, food, and especially of the opportunity to earn money, may be able to weather the Winter without the degradation of being known as objects of charity.

Among the multifarious excellent methods by which the philanthropic propose to relieve particular classes of the needy, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which Mr. ROBERT M. HARTLEY is the Agent, especially deserves contribution. This Society has districted the whole City, and by means of its unpaid visitors, manages promptly where aid is needed. Attention is given to it is not expended in channels that [illegible] the wants of the struggling [illegible]. It deals its supplies carefully, prudently, and with close attention to the future of its beneficiaries. It parades neither its patrons nor the recipients of its aid. It takes especial care that the naked it clothes, and the hungry it feeds, shall not learn to lean upon anybody; it is sparing of money, knowing how easily that may be improperly or imprudently expended. Probably there is no other association in the City through which a dollar can be made to do as much good as this. We do not mean to say that it is perfect. Some of its visitors show less kindness sometimes than they feel. Some carry more sectarian zeal than Christian love with them. But the unselfish character of its managers, and the exclusive devotion of its receipts to its avowed objects, compel all confidence and entitle it to the largest sympathy and the most liberal support.

Yet the machinery by which the suffering may be relieved, would be sadly incomplete without some agency to reach a class far below that to which this Association has access. The homeless children, the boys who sleep on frosty nights in ash-barrels and carts, who lie huddled upon each other over the gratings of cellars out of which the breath of steam-engines emits some warmth, the girls, who scarcely more than infants, are left orphans, or by drunken parents are driven into the street to beg, need the industrial schools, the lodging-houses, and the waiting-houses at the West to which the *Children's Aid Society* coaxes and conveys them. Last year this comparatively new but very efficient enterprise fed and taught 968 pupils in its industrial schools, lodged 800 homeless boys and 114 houseless girls, and provided 943 of both sexes with homes in the country. This last feature—the one to which the others are all subservient—fervently commends the Society to every parent. It has wonderfully kept down the supply for the ranks of rowdies, and actually diminished the number of the "dangerous classes" in the Metropolis. Almost every one whom it has supplied with employment and a home, has been rescued from a ruin that seemed certain. No other agency so stirs about the roots of society. It is a step downward to apply to almost any other Society for relief, but such is the lost condition of the little vagrants for which this labors, that the act of application is generally the first step toward reform and a happier life.

If the Police authorities will do their written duty toward confirmed paupers, and private charity keep the funds of these two Societies well supplied, the benevolent may enjoy their competency in peace this Winter, feeling that there is not a hungry fellow-being outside, envying them every dainty and coveting their crumbs; and every man owes it to himself to do his part in strengthening the hands of these faithful almoners who distribute our bounty and help us keep our consciences in condition.

SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA.—It seems to be taken for granted by a very considerable portion of the Northern Press that the object of "protecting" Sonora and Chihuahua is to annex those provinces, and convert them into Slave States. The feasibility of such an achievement does not seem to be generally conceded at the South. Senator HAMMOND'S views on the subject have been already published, and those of his newly-elected colleague are known to coincide with them. We observe that Mr. J. H. REAGAN has been making a speech in the Legislature of Texas, which is still more emphatic on this point. He declares that there is no "more chance of making a Slave State of Sonora than there is to form one in the moon and annex it." We publish part of this speech in another column.

**The Skating Pond in the Central Park.**

The Architect-in-Chief reported at the meeting of the Commissioners on Thursday that the unfavorable weather of the last three weeks had prevented the completion of the intended excavations for the pond, but that in order to accommodate the public demand as far as the circumstances would permit, he had that day closed the outlet, and the natural drainage of the neighborhood was being collected. We understand that application has been made to the Croton Board to fill the excavation so far as made immediately. We trust there will be no hesitation on the part of the Croton Board. In that case the pond will be ready in the course of a week, and though it should not be found as large as the public has been led to expect, the course adopted by Mr. OLMSTED, is at once making available for use as much of this valuable feature of the Park as is in his power, will be appreciated.

The pond is situated between Seventy-second-street and Seventy-eighth-street, and mainly between Seventh and Eighth avenues. From the neighborhood of the City Hall or Union-square, the most convenient access to it will, for the present, be by the Third-avenue Railroad, leaving the cars at Seventy-first-street. Another year, it is to be hoped, will see the Eighth-avenue graded, and cars running upon it directly to the pond; at present the Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars stop at Fifty-ninth-street, or nearly a mile below the pond.

AN OBSERVATORY IN NEW-YORK.—The dissensions which have arisen in Albany concerning the management of the Dudley Observatory in that city, have directed increased attention to the project of establishing an institution of this sort in this City. Several meetings of scientific gentlemen and merchants have been held upon the subject, and it is confidently believed that money enough may be raised to carry the project to completion, and make the New-York Observatory one of the best in the world. It is designed to locate it somewhere upon the high ground of the Central Park.

**Early Winter—Destitution—Charitable Institutions.**

SALISBURY, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Winter commenced with us full two weeks earlier than usual. On Saturday, 15th ult., snow fell a few inches in depth, and from that period to the present the ground has not been free from snow and frost, and the consequence is that many of our farmers were caught with a portion of their crops still unharvested—with corn still in the field, or roots yet in the earth. And, from the above-mentioned date until now, we have been obliged to furnish our cattle feed from the barn. In as large a quantity as in mid-Winter—which will tend very materially to depress the price of stock, and raise that of hay. So that, in our latitude, we can safely compute upon having fully six months of foddering the present season.

Another view to be taken of the long Winter, is the increased want and destitution it must necessarily bring upon the poor (for be it known that you in Gotham have not monopolized this class) and indeed cases of extreme want and suffering have already been brought to our notice, and which doubtless have increased demands upon the charitable for relief.

Under our system of government, how true it is that no one who is destitute and worthy of aid need go hungry or naked—but throughout the length and breadth of our land, there is ample provision made for this class. Look for a moment at the magnitude of the institutions of this kind in your own city. How varied and fit for all classes of unfortunates.

Why ought we not to be grateful that, amid all the corruption and chicanery among political classes, there is still reserved, in every portion of our country, these "homes for the unfortunate," these asylums for the needy and broken-hearted, reared by the hand of public or private charity, which we find so universal. Is not this, truly, as a "silver lining to the cloud" which at times seems to overcast our political horizon?

W. J. P.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MECHANISM OF THE UNIVERSE.—A lecture was delivered in the Cooper Institute last evening, by Prof. JAMES C. LANE, the gentleman who has undertaken to demolish Newton's theory of gravitation, and tell why the comets come and go, and why they now and then spread their tails so widely over the heavens. Three hundred persons, perhaps, were in attendance. The first part of the lecture was a condensed sketch of the history of celestial mechanism. Everything, said he, under this head, was orthodox enough until the startling statement was made that "attraction of gravitation does not extend beyond the sublimated ether of the planet itself," because it is not necessary that it should. There are two questions, said the lecturer, which go to the root of the matter, and which have never yet been satisfactorily answered. First, What makes the earth revolve around the sun? Secondly, What makes it turn on its axis? The sun and planets should be considered as magnets, the poles of which are positive and negative. Why? Because the earth on which we live displays such properties. If this fact is acknowledged we may infer the celestial bodies have similar properties. No one disputed either of these positions, and Mr. LANE proceeded to display an instrument called the gyroscope, known to some as "Lane's Mechanical Paradox." A circular plate of brass with a heavy periphery has an axle running perpendicularly through its centre. The poles of this axis are so inserted into a ring that the plate revolves freely. Ears are fastened on the ring at the extremities of the before-mentioned axis. The plate being made to revolve rapidly, one of the ears is rested on a perpendicular support, and the whole apparatus revolves around this as a centre. Mr. LANE explained this—as mechanicians and mathematicians generally have done—as caused by the combined influence of the rotatory motion of the ring itself and the action of the attraction of gravitation. The first tends to keep the plate in its plane of revolution, the second to draw it out of that plane. The resultant of these two motive forces would be the revolution of the ring around the centre on which one side of it rests. We have three motions of the earth, for which we must account, first, the motion on its axis; second, its annual motion around the sun; and thirdly, the motion in the plane of the ecliptic. There is a fourth kind of motion, the lecturer claimed, that in the plane of its orbit. He proved by the gyroscope that the mere rotatory motion of the earth, however great it may be, would not account for its annual revolution. When the ring of the instrument referred to is supported by both sides instead of one, it cannot revolve. Were this the only force acting on the earth, we would have no change of seasons; the days and the nights would be the same. If the sun and the earth are supposed to be magnets, and the positive pole of the one is near the negative pole of the other, the attractive force would be so great as to furnish the necessary force. The lecturer then passed to his theory of comets. He supposed them to be solid bodies, which by near approach to the sun are rarified. If we hold a glass globe to the light, where the ray strikes it first it is more intense than elsewhere, and radiating from this point, we will see reflected rays oftentimes curved. These may represent the curved and bifurcated tails of comets. We see, then, not real tails to these bodies, but merely reflections; not comets themselves, but merely phenomena. The audience took this rather incredulously. After the conclusion of the lecture some of the gentlemen present urged objections to Mr. LANE'S theories, some of which appeared fatal. A constant force, one said, if applied to a revolving body, would accelerate its motion. Yet we see no such effects on the earth. Neither have we any right to assume that a comet's surface is so highly polished as to reflect in the manner indicated. Neither of the objections was met satisfactorily.

FATAL ACCIDENT—DEATH OF A PILOT.—Mr JOHN HENDERSON, of the pilot-boat *James W. Avery*, and one of the oldest and most respected of the Sandy-Hook pilots, lost his life, on Thursday afternoon, by being crushed to death between the schooner *J. B. James* and the steam-tug *Underwriter*. Mr. HENDERSON had piloted the schooner to sea, and, when passing the outer bar, about 2 o'clock P. M., he signalized the steamboat to take him ont, as he desired to return immediately to the City. The tug was approaching the schooner, and Mr. HENDERSON was standing with his feet on the edge of the vessel, to be in readiness to step on to the tug when she should be near enough to safely jump on board. As the boat neared the schooner, he made a jump, but, there being ice on the steamer's guards, his feet slipped. He caught by the rail of the steamer, and exclaimed, "Oh! my God, save me!" In another instant he was crushed between the two vessels, while two men were in the act of snatching him from his perilous position. He was taken on board of the tug, but never spoke afterwards, and died before the boat reached Staten Island. His body was brought to the City on board the steamboat, and an inquest was held, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, by Coroner CONNERY. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. No blame was attached to those on either vessel for the accident. Mr. HENDERSON was 67 years of age, and it is said was never sick in his life. He has been engaged in the profession for about fifty years, and was one of the owners of the pilot-boat which was chartered to convey to American merchant ships in England and the north of Europe the declaration of war in 1812, by which many of them escaped the British cruisers. He was universally esteemed, not only by his associates, but also by the merchants and citizens by whom he was widely known. His manners were those of a gentleman; he was of a most genial temper; and his reputation as an upright citizen was unblemished. By his industry and provident habits he had accumulated a handsome property, upon the fruits of which he has reared and educated a very large family. One of his sons, PETER HENDERSON, is the Cashier of the Brooklyn Bank, and another, WILLIAM, is of the firm of BALLARD, HENDERSON & Co., Wall-street. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 30 Pike-street, to-morrow, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE FIFTH WARD MURDER CASE.—A *post-mortem* examination of the body of CHRISTOPHER GOFF, who was killed in an affray with MICHAEL FOREST in West Broadway, was made yesterday at the Fifth Ward Station-house. There were three wounds or stabs upon the person of the deceased, all upon the left side and breast, two of which penetrated the heart and lungs; the cavities of the chest were filled with blood, showing, as the physicians state, that GOFF died of internal hemorrhage. The body was afterwards placed in a rough pine coffin, with a card nailed upon the end, on which was written, "CHRISTOPHER GOFF, aged 25 years, died Dec. 7, 1858." The remains were conveyed to Potter's Field. Coroner HILLS will hold the inquest this forenoon, at 10 o'clock, at the Fifth Ward Station-house. Meantime FOREST remains at the same place under arrest. In connection with this subject, Alderman HOFFMAN wishes it stated that FOREST was in his employ only three months. In the reports of the homicide, it was mentioned erroneously that FOREST was an apprentice of Mr. HOFFMAN.

POLICE GUARD AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—A nocturnal sentry, composed of six policemen, still keep guard at the Comptroller's office. They remain in the outer hall leading into the office. Their presence, dressed, as they are, in official costume, is a forcible reminder of the Devlin and Conover controversy for the Street Commissionership—the Street Commissioner's office being directly opposite that of the Comptroller. General Superintendent TALLMADGE has given orders for the nightly guard to be kept up until the 1st of January, when the Comptroller elect assumes the duties of his office. Comptroller FLAGG, who has been confined to his house for several days from illness, made his appearance at the office, yesterday, for the first time since the election. Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller elect, paid him a visit, and they were in conference for some time.

THE LIBEL CHARGE AGAINST ALDERMAN CLANCY.—Yesterday Alderman CLANCY was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, to answer the charge of libel preferred against him by Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, late candidate for the office of Comptroller. The magistrate allowed the accused Alderman to depart on his own recognizance to appear this morning for examination. Mr. RUSSEL is reported as having expressed a determination to have the charge thoroughly investigated. On the opposite side, Alderman CLANCY is said to challenge the closest scrutiny that can be made. The case, from the prominent character of the contestants, promises interesting developments.

LAST OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The steamer *Memphis*, the last of the chartered steamers of the Cromwell line for the Paraguay Expedition is ready for sea, and will sail to-day for her destination, Buenos Ayres, stopping at St. Thomas, W. I., for coal. A new submarine galvanic battery, which goes out in this steamer, was tried at the yard on Thursday by Messrs. KROLL and MUSTIO; the object being to clear out any obstructions which Lopez may have placed in the river, such as sunken vessels. The crew of the steamer were instructed in its use. It is GOMEZ & MILLS' patent safety-fuse, and HALE'S improved rocket. The experiments with the fuse were pronounced satisfactory, the explosions being effected instantaneously through a distance of 300 feet of fuse.

PETER COOPER'S GIFT TO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—Mr. PETER COOPER has generously taken as part payment of the rent of the hall of his Institute, 500 tickets of admission to the Cooper course of lectures, sixteen in number, one of which is to be delivered every Wednesday evening during the Winter. Mr. COOPER has placed the tickets in the hands of Mr. WM. JAY HASKETT, to be distributed by him to the scholars of the higher classes of our Grammar Schools. Each Principal is requested to call at his office, No. 15 Centre-street, to receive the proportion to which his school may be entitled.

REVIVAL OF DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETINGS.—The Church No. 44 John-street, which has been undergoing repairs, will be reopened for daily prayer, commencing on Monday, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the care of a Union Committee from various Evangelical Denominations. There are in this building the business men's noon and afternoon prayer-meetings, a ladies' noon prayer-meeting, and a youth's and boy's noon prayer-meeting. All classes of persons are invited to attend.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—At a meeting of the Central Park Commissioners, held on Thursday afternoon, a communication was received from committees of the Knickerbocker, Eagle, and Empire Base-Ball Clubs, of this City, soliciting that a portion of the Park, on the easterly side of the Park, be set apart as a ground for playing Base Ball. The communication was referred to a special committee. Among other communications received was one from ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, giving information concerning the laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the parks of the City of London. The Architect-in-Chief says, that "owing to the frequent and heavy rains of the last three weeks, work on the Park has been prosecuted very irregularly, and but little accomplished. Though the skating-pond excavation is incomplete, as no more progress can be made upon it during the Winter, the outlet has been closed and it is now filling with water from the natural drainage. According to suggestions of the Architect-in-Chief, a resolution was adopted by the Commissioners directing him to commence the construction of the transverse roads at Sixty-fifth-street and Seventy-seventh-street, and to prepare specifications for such portions of them as may be advantageously executed by contract, together with a form for advertising for the same, to be submitted for the consideration of the Board. This resolution will give employment to several hundred men during the winter. The Architect-in-Chief has been authorized to have a map of the Park lithographed, with explanations showing the progress.

OUR PHILADELPHIA VISITORS.—The five remaining members of the Philadelphia delegation, who came here to inspect the working of our public institutions of charity, left yesterday for home. They expressed admiration at the perfect order and discipline of the various establishments upon the Islands, but they say that the Philadelphians surpass us in the economy of their arrangements.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.—Mayor TIEMANN, yesterday afternoon, stated to Senator ELY, Chairman of the Senate Sanitary Committee, that he had as yet been unable to read the mass of testimony which had been placed in his hands, and that when he should have had time for consideration he would probably put his views on paper. The Committee was then declared adjourned *sine die*.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A fire occurred at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, in WILLETT & SEAMAN'S livery stable, in the rear of No. 221 West Twenty-first-street. The damage to the building and its contents amounted to $500; insured.

CITY CANVASSERS.—The Board of City Canvassers was in session all day yesterday. The canvass is proceeding rapidly, and in all probability will be soon completed.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—New counterfeit Fives on the Leighton Bank of Lynn, Mass., were put in circulation yesterday morning. The following is a description, from Peterson's *Detector*: "Vignette in left upper corner of two females, horn of plenty, iron safe, and shield containing the figure of an Indian; head of Daniel Webster in lower right corner; large 5 in the body of the note, which purports to be engraved by the New-England Bank-Note Company, and is a very dangerous affair."

PATRICK GREEN was arrested last evening, about 10 o'clock, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lansingburg Bank, of Lansingburg, N. Y. The bill is handsomely engraved, and the figures of some cattle appear on the right, and on the left are several men reaping.

## Police Reports.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Wm. Lisbon resides in the eastern section of Brooklyn, and is a married man and a baker. On Thursday he came to New-York, strolled through West Broadway in the evening, met a disreputable colored girl, and was enticed by her into a house of ill-fame, No. 162 West Broadway. A valuable gold watch was stolen from him. Smarting under his loss he sought a policeman, and the colored girl was arrested yesterday and committed to the Tombs. The watch has not been found.

LAYING IN BUTTER.—Yesterday forenoon a man drove a horse and cart in front of No. 28 Front-street, leaped to the pavement, threw a tub of butter into his vehicle, jumped into his cart and whipped his horse into a 2:40 gait. His quick and peculiar way of doing business attracted attention and incited pursuit. He was soon captured, the butter given to its owner, and he given in charge of an officer and consigned to the Tombs. He proved to be a fellow named JOHN ELLIOTT, who has attempted the same trick on previous occasions. The horse and cart are at the First Ward Station-House awaiting an owner.

WHOLESALE HAUL OF FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—Five female shoplifters were yesterday arrested at A. T. Stewart's store, being detected by clerks as they attempted to purloin valuable silks, and hide them under their winter cloaks. They were all fashionably dressed, and upon being taken to the Police Headquarters were at once recognized as adepts in the profession which they were caught practising. They gave their names as Elizabeth Moore, Mary Connell, Ann Fallen, Mary Ann Smith and Anna Gray, and were detained in custody at the Police Headquarters.

## Coroner's Inquests.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown German was found dead in an alley leading from No. 333 Bowery. He was dressed in a drab coat, light cassimere pants having a red stripe on the side of the legs, and a reddish plaid vest. There were no marks of violence on his person. The body was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held this morning.

THROWN FROM A WAGON AND KILLED.—BERNARD GILLIGAN was driving a horse and wagon on Thursday evening, around the corner of Broadway to Seventeenth-street, when the wagon upset, throwing him with great violence to the pavement. He was picked up insensible and taken into a drug store, but died in a few minutes. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. The deceased was an employee of the Manhatten Gas Company.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CART.—HUGH MCGEE, a cartman, while driving his cart yesterday through Cherry-street, accidentally fell in front of the cart and was run over, sustaining injuries from which he shortly died. An inquest will be held to-day.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.—It is estimated by those who ought to know something about it, that not less than *eight hundred buildings* are in process of construction in Brooklyn at the present time—a greater number by far than were ever before under contract at this season of the year. The indications are that as soon as Spring opens there will be a larger number of buildings in process of erection than were ever commenced in one season. Those now going up are mostly brick, three and four stories high. Among them are 18 on Gates-avenue; 16 on Fulton-avenue, between Clinton-avenue and the dépôt of the City Railroad Company; 7 on Fulton-aveoue, near Carlton; 5 un Gates-avenue, near Fulton; 4 on Fulton-avenue, near Bridge-street: 7 on Fulton-avenue, near Hampden-street; 4 (brown-stone) on Canton-street, near Fulton-avenue; 2 on Hoyt-street, near Fulton-avenue; 1 on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street; 7 on Fulton-avenue, near Portland; 1 on Portland-avenue, near Fulton; 2 on Fulton-avenue, near Oxford-street; 3 on Vanderhilt, near Fulton-avenue; 1 on Adelphi-street, near Fulton-avenue; 1 on Fulton-street, near Johnsun. Of the frame buildings going up, there are 15 on Navy-street, near Fulton-avenue; 10 on Canton-street, near Fulton-avenue. There are at least twenty more in the Eighth Ward. There are also about fifty more in the Seventh Ward, in the vicinity of Myrtle-avenue. This is an indication of prosperity not to be slighted.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—The liquor dealers indicted for selling liquor without license will be arraigned in the Court of Sessions on Thursday next. It is understood that all will plead guilty. In this case the County Association, which has heretofore looted all the little bills against its members, will have a large bill to pay. The lowest fine that can be imposed legally is $50. The Association has recently been revived, and the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: *President*—W. Howard; *Vice-President*—Lewis C. De Homergue; *Secretary*—Peter Clemitson; *Treasurer*—John Johnston; *Trustees*—Felix J. Duffy, D. Struse, E. Baldwin, John Birkbeck, John Furrest.

NEW CHURCH.—The First Congregational Methodist Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. S. A. BAKER, are erecting a new house of worship on State-street, near Hoyt. It is to be brick, with brown-stone facings, 60 feet front on State-street, with a depth of 50 feet. There is also an extension in the rear to accommodate the pulpit and singers' gallery, 12 by 30 feet. It will comfortably seat when finished 1,200 persons. The lecture room, which is very high and well ventilated, will be occupied some time during the month of January. The whole cost will be about $27,000, most of which has either been paid in or subscribed. This Society is in a very flourishing condition, and has had a large accession to its numbers during the past year.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—HENRY DEVOE, a well-known resident of the Eastern District, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday for cruelly beating his wife while in a delicate situation, the result of which was a miscarriage. The Jury, without hesitation, brought in a verdict of guilty; but the Court, in consideration of his family, and upon the intercession of his wife, and promises of amendment from the prisoner, suspended sentence.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The recognition of the South Baptist Church, a portion of the Society formerly worshipping under the Rev. Dr. BAKER, took place on Thursday evening last, in TRYON'S Academy. The Rev. Dr. CALCICOTT, formerly of Boston, has been selected as Pastor. Dr. BAKER was invited to extend the right hand of fellowship, but declined, saying that in doing so he would be committing a sin against God.

WATER AND FIRES.—The close proximity of water to the City, for fire purposes, has seemingly had the remarkable effect of increasing the number of incendiary fires. During the last week, not less than a dozen unfinished or unoccupied buildings have been fired. In most cases, however, the fire has been discovered in season to prevent a serious loss of property.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET HOMICIDE.—WILLIAM CULLEN, indicted for manslaughter in having killed JAMES HART a few weeks ago, on Columbia-street, near Kelsey's-alley, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of Sessions, and his trial set down for Tuesday next.

BASE BALL.—A spirited game of Base Ball was played on Thursday, between the Eureka Club, of Hempstead, L. I., and the Suffolk Club, of Babylon. The match was won by the Eureka's by five. The ground selected was about forty rods below the village of Babylon, near the Bay, on Mr. UNDERHILL'S land. About a thousand spectators were present, and took great interest in the well-contested game.

THE LATE FERRY ACCIDENT.—A compromise has been effected between the widow of the late RICHARD BISHOP, killed a few weeks ago on one of the East River Ferry boats at the time of a collision, and the Ferry Company, by the latter paying $3,500.

THE FULTON-STREET STABBING CASE.—PATRICK SMITH, who was stabbed a few nights ago at the foot of Fulton-street, by a boy named JOHN HOGAN, has so far recovered from his injuries as to be considered out of danger. HOGAN has not been arrested.

SEDUCTION.—A farmer named WM. H. WILLIAMS, residing at Gravesend, was yesterday arrested on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, upon complaint preferred by Miss MARTHA E. FRANCIS, also of Gravesend. The accused was committed to jail to await a hearing.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Hon. D. R. F. JONES, at a recent meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society, was reelected President. This position was held for many years by Governor KING. The exhibit of the Society shows that it is in a very flourishing condition. JOHN HARROLD, Esq., was of course reelected Secretary.

## Musical.

BROOKLYN.—The second concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society takes place to night at the Athenæum, under the direction of M. CARL BERGMANN.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Two years ago we had a most delightful series of Sunday-evening concerts at this establishment, under the direction of M. CARL BERGMANN. They are to be revived, and to-morrow the first experiment will be made under the same able *bâton*. An orchestra of forty players, several soloists, and the "Arion" and "Teutonia" Choral Societies, will assist on the occasion.


## CARD.

We invite the attention of geotlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.

We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
**Bank-Note Register.**

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to the Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address

GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

**Alfred Munroe & Co.,**
No. 441 Broadway,

Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the Holiday month, invite purchasers to their assortment of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
AND
SUITS,

and all styles of garments for boys.

In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low for quality and style as any of the Great Reductions.

MEN'S CLOTHING

of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

**Grove, Baker's**

NEW

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,

PRICE $50.

NO. 495 BROADWAY.

THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

**Herrick's Patent**
CARPET SWEEPER,

Sweeps without making dust, and saves time and labor—and saves the carpet.

For sale at the principal house-furnishing and carpet stores.

*Warranted to give satisfaction.*
WOODMAN & SCHMIDT, Agents,
No. 126 Pearl-st.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**—Read on the last page of the *Herald* of this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's dépôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.; at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Freight by Harlem Railroad.**—The fire at the Dépôt of the Harlem Railroad Company, corner of White and Centre sts., which occurred on the 10th inst., will cause no interruption to the reception of freight. Freight will be received as usual.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Rogers & Raymond's**
WINTER STYLES
FOR
BOYS.

In Esquimaux and other Overcoats, School and Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c. The new styles have been INTRODUCED THIS WEEK.

The very handsome and
REMARKABLY CHEAP,
ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE,
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

**The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair**

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|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoine, | Cocoine. | Cocoine, | Cocoine, |
| Cocoine, | Cocoine. | Cocoinc. | Cocoiae, |
| Cocoine, | Cocoine, | Cocoine, | Cocoine, |
| Cocoine, | Cocoine, | Cocoine, | Cocoine, |
| Cocoine, | Cocoine, | Cocoine, | Cocoine. |

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 493 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c.; half pints 30c.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at

BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 499 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicine, and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor. Medicines to the *poor at half-price.* SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist,
S. W. cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

**Water-proof Boots.**
Beautiful Patent Leather Boots.
Made by the original BROOKS—established 1829. No. 188 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

**Winter Gloves,**
All varieties, at Retail, as usual, at low prices; Lined Calfskin, Fur-top Buckskin, Cloth, Lined Silk, Velvet, Gauntlets, &c., all sizes. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

**Extra-heavy All-Wool Under Shirts and** Drawers. Also, Garments for Men, Women, and Children. Winter Gloves, Woolen Jackets, &c., selling at reduced prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing establishment, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

**Removal.**
WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines,
No. 505 Broadway.

**Men's and Boys' Overcoats.**—Closing out, wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

No. 21 NASSAU-ST., Dec. 4, 1858.

**James Bowen, Esq., Treasurer of the Board** of Police Commissioners:

DEAR SIR—Learning from you this morning that there is a deficiency of funds in your hands with which to pay the members of Police their monthly salaries due on the 1st inst., and that you will not be in funds for that purpose until some time after the 1st January, and being desirous to save so large and useful a body of men and their families from the privation and distress which under so great a disappointment at the threshold of Winter they cannot fail to experience, I beg leave to offer to you as a loan for their payment, until the 1st of March next, without interest, such sum as you may require for that purpose not exceeding $80,000, that being, as I understand from you, the requisite amount.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
R. M. BLATCHFORD.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1858.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., Treasurer, &c.: *Dear Sir*: In view of the great suffering that may be imposed on the Police Force, if they should be unable to get their pay until after the tax levy shall have been passed, and to prevent the necessity of the men selling their claims (as I am informed some of them are doing) at a great sacrifice, I hereby offer to furnish the money *individually, without interest*, to meet the checks you may draw for the pay of the force until further notice.

Very respectfully,
A. V. STOUT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be presented to R. M. Blatchford, Esq., for the generous proposal contained in his letter of the 4th inst to loan this Department $80,000, without interest, for the payment of the Police Force.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be presented to A. V. Stout, Esq., for the generous proposal contained in his communication to this Board of Police made in his note of yesterday, and that the same be accepted.

**Red Whiskers or Gray are instantaneously** changed into a natural looking brown, black or auburn color, by JULES HAUEL'S LIQUID VEGETABLE HAIR DYE. It is perfectly harmless, and will not injure the skin, while it imparts to the hair a soft brilliancy so life-like as to render detection impossible. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.


## MARRIED.

WEST—LU GAR.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 9, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette place, by the Rev. J. P. Hovey, JAMES OLIVER WEST to STELLA, daughter of R. P. Lu Gar, Esq., both of this City.

MACY—EVERITT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 9, according to the order of the Society of Friends, JOSIAH MACY, Jr., and CAESIE E., daughter of Valentine Everit.

TRAVES—THORP.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Dec. 9, by the Rev. John Q. Adams, FRED. W. TRAVES to JULIE, second daughter of Isaac O. Thorp, Esq.

## DIED

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 10, CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Artist, son of the late Judge Hitchcock, of New-Haven.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 470 Greenwich st., this day, (Saturday,) at 11½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

HENNESSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 9, suddenly, JOHN HENDERSON, Pilot, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 Pike-st.

GAY.—At Oceanckie, on Sunday, Dec. 5, Mr. THOMAS W. CAY, aged 65 years, 9 months and 21 days.

Mr. Gay was for a number of years engaged in mercantile business, a man of sterling integrity, and a friend to the poor, who will feel his loss.


**THE PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK OF**
PRACTICE FOR 1859
Published THIS DAY,

Containing Record Pages of Daily Practice; a classified List of Diseases, with their Symptoms, Complications, &c.; an Alphabetical List of Remedial Agents, with their Properties, Preparations and Doses; a classified List of Poisons, with their Symptoms and Antidotes; Examples of Extemporaneous Prescriptions; and many Useful Memoranda desirable for convenient reference.

This work the Publishers believe to possess advantages peculiarly its own, embracing the conveniences of a Diary with those of a Manual, which serves the purposes of a Prompter or Remembrancer to the Physician. The plan for the REGISTRY of PRACTICE is new, and for simplicity and completeness this most thorough of anything of the kind.

Bound in Pocket-Book form, price $1,25; with extra Record Pages, $1.50. Mailed free of postage upon receipt of price. For sale by the principal Booksellers.

W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers,
No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

THE MOST SUPERB AMERICAN BOOK EVER ISSUED,
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S,
Brooks' Building, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
Has now ready.

**WILD FLOWERS,**
DRAWN AND COLORED FROM NATURE,
BY MRS. BADGER.

With an Introduction by Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY. 1 vol., large folio, with 24 page colored Illustrations. In Turkey morocco, $15; antique morocco, $12 50.

This sumptuous volume—the most superb of this kind ever issued—presents other claims to attention, in addition to its magnificent exterior, the resplendent coloring of its numerous plates, the richness of its mechanical execution, and the gems of poetry that accompany its Illustrations. It contains the finest specimens of the Field and Forest Flowers of America, perfected in all their exquisite perfection—not a tint faded, not an atom of brilliant down brushed from their petals.

*From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.*

The Wild Flowers of our land, single and in clusters—every petal with its own dewey richness—every leaf and stem of the highest finish, and the whole accurately drawn and exquisitely colored from nature—Mrs. BADGER has accompanied every plate with an expressive *original* poem, making her Flowers living song-birds. We challenge the annal of woman's history in all ages to produce a parallel instance of artistic taste, genius and industry.

*From the New-York Observer.*

It will be hard to produce a more elegant, attractive and permanently beautiful volume than this. It must be the result of immense toil, patience and perseverance, as well as the fruit of genuine art and exquisitely refined and delicate taste. Mrs. SIGOURNEY contributes a sweet introduction in verse. As a specimen of book-making, it has never been surpassed by any issue of the American Press.

*From the New-York Independent.*

Every page shows not a picture but a flower, and sometimes the flower is of that exquisite finish and hue which no limner's art could imitate without the inspiration of genius to direct it. Whoever will "take the book," will carry home for the holiday season, the joy and beauty of all the seasons combined in one. No article of luxury would afford a tithe of the pleasure which this book will convey to whoever shall be so fortunate as to own it.

*From the New-York Evangelist.*

The preparation of these drawings has been a work of love by a lady, who is well known among her friends for her enthusiastic devotion to her pencil. In collecting her materials, she has labored with unwearied diligence, bringing together the finest specimens of the Field and Forest Flowers of America. We need say no more to commend this volume to the attention of all lovers of natural beauty.

*Copies of this book sent by express, freight paid, for price remitted to Publisher.*

A MAGNIFICENT WORK.

**MILES STANDISH,**
ILLUSTRATED.
(With express permission and approbation of the author.)

To be published Dec. 20, ready for the Holidays.
A VOLUME OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
From original drawings by John W. Ehninger, illustrative of
THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There will be eight or ten large Photographs of the most exquisite character, executed by Mr. BRADY, (the eminent Photographer,) whose name alone will attest the superiority of the pictures. These Photographs will be pasted upon heavy plate paper, with intersecting cream-colored leaves containing the descriptive text, the whole to be bound in large quarto massive Turkey Morocco covers, with beveled and gilt edges—making altogether a volume entirely filled with original Photographs; a magnificent enterprise, never before attempted in this country.

PRICE SIX DOLLARS.

The expenses incurred in perfecting so rare a volume compel the publishers to beg that booksellers will please order early if they desire any copies of this volume, as the very slow process of printing (nothing being done in cloudy weather) will prevent a second edition of the work from being ready before Christmas, and consequently only those ordered in advance can be promised.

*** Highly finished specimens of these elaborate Photographs will be sent by the Publishers, postage free, upon the receipt of $1. Booksellers and others, by exhibiting these, may procure subscribers before the publication day.

RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

**DOESTICKS! DOESTICKS!**
DOESTICKS'
NEW HUMOROUS BOOK,
Second Edition.

**WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.**
12 mo., bound in Muslin.
Price, $1.

A minute, faithful and particular Revelation of
BLACK ART MYSTERIES IN GOTHAM,
Showing up the
Prophets, Magicians, Soothsayers, Seers, Sorcerers, Conjurers, Necromancers, Wizards and Fortune-Tellers, Charmers, Exorcists, Witches, of every kind, color, nation or degree, all of whom were visited by

Q. K. P. DOESTICKS,

who paid them their price, and who in this volume gives a specimen of every variety of modern two-shilling witchcraft.

While the book is written in a humorous vein, it tells many sterling truths about a certain class of mysterious characters, who have never before been exposed, and reveals some curious phases of New-York life, which have never before been unfolded. The volume will be found both amusing and instructive.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, postage free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price by

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GIFTS. GIFT-BOOK STORE, GIFTS.
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The largest assortment of Books ever offered at retail prices in the United States, embracing every department of literature.

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British and American authors—splendid library editions.
Standard Fiction.
Historical,
Biographical and
Scientific Works,
Juveniles and Poetry.

Bibles for the pocket, the pew and the family, in every form, size and style at very low prices.

A gift with every book, delivered at the time of sale, worth from 50 cents to $100. EVANS & CO.,
Lafarge Hotel Buildings, No. 577 Broadway.

**QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS'**
WORTH OF
**FANCY GOODS, &c.**

**E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,**
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,

Have now received and opened the whole of the extensive purchases made by Mr. Haughwout when in Europe constituting, *undoubtedly, the largest and finest display of* STAPLE AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS ever seen on this Continent, and before making purchases of

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS,**

they respectfully request an inspection of their stock, of

# AMUSEMENTS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18,
TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

The ladies of the Executive Committee feel the liveliest satisfaction in announcing to the public that the extraordinary and enthusiastic proffers of coöperation in the Festival from all sides, have compelled them to enlarge and vary the programme already published. The managers of the various Theatres, the prominent members of their respective companies, numerous distinguished theatrical and operatic celebrities, now in New-York, have one and all come forward, under the stimulus of this pious cause, with the unconditional tender of their valuable services. Anxious to avail themselves to the fullest extent of such unparalleled resources, the ladies of the Executive Committee beg to state that they are actively engaged in forming a combination of amusements which will render the Mount Vernon Festival an epoch in popular entertainments.

Whilst the final arrangements for the splendid commemoration are being rapidly concluded the Executive Committee desire to announce that the

FESTIVAL

will continue for three days, and will consist of—

1. DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
2. A GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL.
3. A MONSTER CONCERT.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18,
the first day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
Will be given a
MORNING AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT,
in which most of the distinguished dramatic and musical artists at present in the City will appear. Complete details of the day's performance will be duly announced.

ON TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will take place a
GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré,)
upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion
Mons. MUSARD,
Conductor of the Opera Balls of France, and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masques, with his
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
and his celebrated Solo Performers, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
the last day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
MONSTER CONCERT,
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMAN.
Conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

The Committee beg leave to submit the following
SCALE OF PRICES:

A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person.....$3 00
Single ticket to the Ball.....2 50
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening.....1 00

And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of 25 cents.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

The sale of tickets for the Festival will commence on
MONDAY next, Dec. 13;
and may be obtained at the following places:
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Gwyne & Day's,
Hayal Phelps', Howland & Aspinwall's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, Cooper Institute,
C. Brensing's, Wm. Hall & Son's,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Genin's Bazaar,
Brooks and Brothers', Tiffany & Co.'s,
Spaull's, Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,
And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International.

And at the principal office Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Ball will be transacted.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—For this night only the price of admission will be Fifty Cents to all parts of the house.
NO SECOND PRICE.

Orchestra seats (secured).....$1
Private boxes.....$5 | Children.....25 cents

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
FOUR GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS,
For the Benefit of the
FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
On which occasion will appear the celebrated
RAVELS,
And their Company of Forty.
Mlle. JULIETTE and M. EDGARD,
(de la Compagnie Française.)
The entertainments will consist of
LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
POLICHINELLO,
EN MANCHES DE CHEMISE,
JOCKO.
MONDAY—BIANCO, and positively Last Week of the RAVELS in New-York.

## WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
NOTICE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
Having recovered from his long and severe illness, will make his
THIRD APPEARANCE
in two years, on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT
OF
VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

## PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
GENTLEMAN JACK, OR LIFE ON THE ROAD.
Gentleman Jack.....J. B. Howe.
After which the new Musical Burlesque entitled
THE CRUEL MAGPIE AND FATAL SPOON.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The whole to conclude with the Burlesque of
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

## BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11,
The performances will commence with
ROLFE, OR THE RED RIGHT HAND.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Farce of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

## BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 11,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE LOVERS.

## BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.
Last night of Miss VANDENHOFF and Mr. SWINBURNE. Last night of WOMAN'S HEART, with OUR GAL, in which Miss LOTTA DALY appears; to conclude with MILLER OF WHETSTONE.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 14x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 569 Broadway,
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c.
Now on exhibition at No. 569 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2.
Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

## WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (3d week) the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

## CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
For Ladies and Children, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
THE MAGIC GUITAR.
THE WILD ARABS.
MISS LUCY AT THE SOIREE.
Children half-price.

## BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st., the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

## WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
FLORENTINE GALLERY, NO. 618 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.
Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WHOLLY UNPARALLELED success of the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new spectacular pantomime, THE ARAB GIRL. Nicine, the Infant Alice, Azrial, La Petite Emeline. A song by Eliza Lucy Wren; CHARCOAL SKETCHES, by the WREN Juvenile Comedians; a ballad by Martha Louisa Wren; comic ballet of LOVE IN THE KITCHEN. The Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN N. LODGE, President.

GRAND GALA DAY AND NIGHT.
ADMISSION FREE TO OAK HALL.
Performances from 7 A. M. until 11 P. M.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and 47 and 49 Gold-st.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—THE FIFTH ANNUAL Fair will open at Lyric Hall No. 585 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and continue through the three following days. The managers promise an excellent assortment of articles, with Toys, Bingham Wooden Ware, etc., etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the City.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
FIRST GRAND SACRED AND CLASSICAL
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
under the direction of
CARL BERGMANN.
SUNDAY, Dec. 12, 1858.
The following artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violin,
L. SCHREIBER, Cornet a Piston,
A. SCHMITZ, French Horn.
F. RIETZEL, Flute,
The Choral Societies ARION
and TEUTONIA,
And an Orchestra of Forty of the first artists of New-York.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL BERGMANN and E. WEBER.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Sinfonie in B flat, No. 4.....L. V. Beethoven
   1. Adagio. Allegro vivace.
   2. Adagio.
   3. Menuetto. Allegro vivace.
   4. Allegro ma non troppo.
2. "On the Rhine"—Chorus.....Kucken
   TEUTONIA.
3. Souvenir de Bellini, Solo for Cornet a Piston.
   L. SCHREIBER.
PART II.
4. Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream"—Mendelssohn-Bartholdy
5. "The Chapel"—Chorus.....Becker
   ARION.
6. Romance—"Le Clair," for French Horn and Flute.....Halevy
   A. SCHMITZ and F. RIETZEL.
7. Witches' Dance—Solo for Violin.....Paganini
   E. MOLLENHAUER.
8. Warriors' Scene—Grand Chorus.....Fischer
   ARION, TEUTONIA and Orchestra.
9. Overture—"Robespierre".....Littolf

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets can be had at the music stores of C. Bruesing, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
(Second season, 1858-9.)
Second Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock, at the
ATHENÆUM.
Miss LUCY ESCOTT, Soprano,
Mr. WILLIAM MASON, Pianist,
who has kindly volunteered his valuable services,
and the usual complete orchestra of the Society, under the direction of
Mr. Carl Bergmann.....Conductor
Mr. Joseph Noll.....Leader
Tickets to non-subscribers, $1.
May be obtained at the usual places. Members' tickets 75 cents, to be obtained of the Treasurer only, corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts.
Sixth rehearsal Saturday morning, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. By order,
ROBERT R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

## ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST.
LAST
SOIREE MUSICALE
of the series,
AT
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1858,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CARROLL, Prima Donna,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
SIGNOR BERNARDI, Baritone
Messrs. J. G. MAEDER and T. S. HALLEHN,
Conductors.
N. B.—Full particulars in Monday and Tuesday's papers.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.
The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.
Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.
By order of the Board of Managers,
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. Wheeler, Secretary.

## GREAT FAT CATTLE SHOW,
BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Fat Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry must be entered and located on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December, at the New-York Tattersalls, corner of 6th av. and 39th-st. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 15th inst., at 9 o'clock.

# FURS.

FURS! FURS! GOOD FURS!

FRENCH MINK SETS $14.
BROOK MINK SETS $13.
FRENCH SABLE SETS $12.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.
FAIR VERY LARGE HALF CAPES,
VERY FINE MUFF,
CHOICE LARGE CUFFS,
OF
FRENCH MINK FOR $14.
OTHER FURS
EQUALLY CHEAP.
FURS REPAIRED.
ELKINS,
No. 477 Broadway,
Up stairs.

## LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 68 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

A NOTICE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
At HARRIS & RUSSAK'S,
No. 326 Grand-st., No. 231 8th-av., No. 228 Bowery.
We sell our large and various stock of
Sables, Ermioe, Mink, Stone Marten,
etc., etc., etc., etc.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!!
Fur Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs,
Collars and Gloves; also, a large assortment of Sleigh-Robes and Children's Fancy Furs in great variety.

WINTER SPLENDORS.
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
Royal ermine, sable, mink, marten, fitch, chinchilla, &c.
CUT AND MADE UP IN PARIS,
AND
UNEQUALED OUT OF FRANCE.
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS—A LARGE AND ELEgant variety at the lowest City prices. Beautiful sets from $10 to $20. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

# PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD DOOLEY, sailmaker, who came to this country last June, in company with his brother Richard, native of County Waterford, Ireland. Was in this City last Summer. Either himself, or any person knowing his whereabouts, will please address his cousin, JOHN HURN, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

IF THE PERSON WHO SAW THE ELDERLY gentleman ran over by a stage on Friday, Dec. 3, near Tammany Hall, will be kind enough to leave his address at L. S. LAWRENCE'S Office, No. 164 Nassau-st., near Spruce, he will confer a great favor.

THE PERSON WHO SENT A NOTE signed "JUSTICE" to the District-Attorney, is requested to call at his office on Saturday morning, as soon as this meets his eye.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WM. SIMPSON, CABINET-MAKER, NO. 89 Bowery, having retired from business, and sold out his interest to L. F. SCHAEFER, for many years his foreman, said WM. SIMPSON, Jr., who have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of SIMPSON & SCHAEFER, and will carry on the business at the old establishment as heretofore. And I cheerfully recommend them to my numerous old friends and customers. All persons having claims against me will please present their accounts for payment; and all persons indebted to me will please settle their accounts without delay with my son William Simpson, Jr., who is authorised to sign for me. WILLIAM SIMPSON.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

# DRY GOODS.

## SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of their DRESS GOODS, &c.
A large and good assortment of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
DE LAINES,
And
OTHER NEW DRESS GOODS.
Also,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
Prices are no guide unless the goods are seen, but all are about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

## COMPARE THE PRICES
OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND TALMAS,
SILKS, SHAWLS,
and other
RICH DRESS GOODS,
at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.,
WITH ANY HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
You will find
A DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY PER CENT.
In favor of
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

## SPECIAL HOLIDAY REDUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
SCARFS, &c., &c.,
for Christmas presents.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
four doors from Broadway.

## NO. 305 CANAL-ST.,
Near Broadway.
SQUARE AND LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
SQUARE AND LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SHAWLS WITH ROUND CORNERS,
AND OTHER STYLES,
Are offered
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS.

## WE INVITE THE ATTENTION
Of the Ladies to our
Very desirable assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

## RAGLANS AND CLOAKS.
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 Canal-st.,
WILL OFFER
On TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
One of the Largest
AND
BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS
Ever offered
IN THIS MARKET.
This stock comprises over
10,000 RAGLANS AND CLOAKS,
of every variety of style and pattern,
AND WILL BE OFFERED
From $3 to $7 50.
The Assortment of
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Trimmings,
Which cannot be surpassed in this City,
Varies in price from $7 to $12.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE BABIES.
Take notice, Ladies, that a
SWEEPING REDUCTION
In the prices of
BABIES' OUTFITS,
Including elegant Toilet Baskets, Babies' Robes, Cloaks, Under-wear, Hosiery, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats, &c., Has taken place at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, and will be continued up to the 1st of January, 1859, in order to afford an opportunity for making
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
From this department at a very moderate expense to purchasers.

## AT MACY'S.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Call at Macy's for your embroideries.
Call at Macy's for your Handkerchiefs.
Call at Macy's for your Veils.
Call at Macy's for your Hosiery.
Call at Macy's for Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

## AN IMPORTER'S SALE.
An Immense reduction in
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
40 per cent. below regular prices.
GREAT INDUCEMENT.
A few very rich Velvet Cloaks suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Sold less than cost.
JEAN DE LA MAIRE, No. 503 Broadway.

## FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

## KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

## AT MACY'S.
DON'T FAIL TO CALL THERE.
Embroideries for the Holidays at MACY'S.
Hosiery, cheap, at MACY'S.
Hat Ribbons, cheap, at MACY'S.
Dress Trimmings, cheap, at MACY'S.
Dress Fringes, cheap, at MACY'S.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable hustle,—best pattern and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with Springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs $11, and 13 springs $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, 291 Spring, near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

3,000 BONNETS.—BEAUTY TO LADIES IS A handsome bonnet, of the richest materials. Will be sold cheap. Also, Beavers, Bloomers, &c. Milliners supplied with Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, &c., at N. HINNS' New Millinery Store, No. 413 Canal-st., between Sullivan and Thompson. Strangers will do well to call.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES', CHILdren's and infants' clothing, ready-made Linen and Under-garments; a full assortment, at reduced prices, for the Holidays, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

EXTENSION SKIRTS—ONLY $1 50 FOR Hill Spring Skirts, Damascus steel, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSLER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies only in attendance.

# DANCING.

## CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 54 East 13th-st.
In consideration of the great number of pupils at the Saturday noon Class, Mr. CHARRUAUD deems it advisable and necessary not to receive any more pupils the present term for the class.
Dec. 14, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 3½ o'clock to 5½ P. M., a Class for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, will commence. The same attention, &c., as at the other class will be given.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 89 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
In Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS In New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—Haisey's Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. Practicing Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy; every WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

# LOST AND FOUND.

BRACELET LOST.—LOST ON THE 10TH INST., between 3 and 4 o'clock, in a 14th-st. stage, or in 14th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., or in Broadway, between 4th-st and Astor-place, a gold chain bracelet with buckle and fringe of gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 61 West 15th-st.

DIAMOND PIN LOST—ABOUT TEN DAYS OR two weeks since, a valuable, single diamond PIN, with the letters F. W. C. engraved thereon. A suitable reward will be given to the finder. Apply at No. 78 Broad-st., up stairs.

BOOTS.—LEFT IN STAGE—NINTH AVENUE AND 14th-st. line—on Thursday night, Dec. 9, about 8 o'clock, a pair of Boots. If returned to W. L. A., 15 Murray-st., or 236 West 18th-st., near 9th-av, a reward will be paid.

# RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

## OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.
This Church, having been extensively repaired, will be reopened for divine worship next SABBATH, Dec. 12. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Addresses in the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, by the Rev. N. BANGS, D. D.; the Rev. J. KENNEDY, D. D.; J. FLOY, D. D.; J. S. MITCHEL, D. D.; the Rev. T. CARLTON; Dr. W. P. STRICKLAND; F. S. HASS. and C. FLETCHER. Preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The public generally are invited to attend.
B. F. WEYMOUTH,
THOS COOPER, } Committee.
D. WYATT,

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANniversary of the New-York Bible society, (postponed on account of the storm,) will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read, and addresses may be expected from the Rev. ALEXANDER WATSON, the Rev. THOS. HASTINGS, and CHARLES TRACY, Esq. A collection will be made. By order. JAS. W. UNDERHILL, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec'ry.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting at the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet at the corner of Norfolk and Stanton sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service in a body at the E. Mission Church, in Stanton-st., near Norfolk-st., the Rev. WM. JONES, Pastor. Let every veteran be present. Remember the resolution. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel,
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

THE REV. MR. STRICKLAND, RECENTLY an actor on the theatrical stage, but now converted to Christ, is expected to preach in the East Brooklyn Baptist Church, on Bedford, near Myrtle-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening. He will relate his Christian experience in the morning. Seats reserved for strangers.

EIGHTEENTH-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—One door west of the 5th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; in the AFTERNOON, at 8 o'clock; the Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., Pastor of the 13th st. Presbyterian Church, will preach. In future the two services in this Church will be held morning and afternoon.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A collection will be made at each service to help defray the expenses incurred by alterations in the church, required for the accommodation of worshipers.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will be held in Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. F. ROBENSTEIN, of New-Orleans, and a collection made for the benefit of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO SUGGEST the following as a good subject for a Sabbath morning discourse, viz.: *The Sense of the Beautiful.* Text, Gen., ii., 9, "And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight." S. WOOD, Jr., Teacher of Landscape Drawing and Painting, No. 231 6th-av.

THE EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH having been undergoing some repairs, will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW; preaching in the MORNING and EVENING by the pastor in the AFTERNOON by the Rev. R. W. CLARK, of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

DECLARATION OF WAR.—NO PEACE with Satan's spiritual police, that is, the clergy. (2 Cor. xi., 13-15,) till their impostures are destroyed. Head-quarters, No. 187 Bowery. Bible exposition EVERY SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. All truth-seekers welcome. No collection.

SKETCHES OF EDEN.—THE THIRD SERmon of this series will be preached by the Rev. J. M. WAITE, in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 12th inst. Subject—*Eve.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF BLEECKER AND DOWNING STREETS, NEW-YORK.—The Rev. ASHEA MOORE of Hartford, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The second of a monthly series of discourses to young people, will be preached in the Madison-square Church NEXT SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 12, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service at 7½ o'clock. J. E. READ, Secretary of Young Men's Association.

BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—SEVENTH PRESBYterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, the fourth sermon of the series on "The Bible and Science," TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Chronology.*

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. M. G. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST—ELDER S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion Church, will preach on the Prophecies in reference to the above great and impending event, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Seats free. All are invited.

THE REV. DR. MACMENAMY AND OTHER advocates of the Bible as a sufficient rule of faith and of practice, will expound its truths and answer the objections of Roman Catholics (D. V.) in Webster Hall, No. 327 Bowery, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

THE REV. GEO. C. ROBINSON WILL preach in the First-Place M. E. Church, corner Summit and Henry sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Godliness peculiarly Profitable.* Also, at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited to attend. Sunday School at 9½ A. M., and 2 P. M.

THE REV. J. C. DUTCHER, HAVING ACcepted the call tendered to him by the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., will enter upon his ministerial labors next SABBATH, 12th inst. The public, and especially the young, are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Evening service commences at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE POPISH JUBILEE AND THE SCRIPTURAL JUBILEE—Contrast between the two. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW in the MORNING and EVENING. Sermon in the EVENING on the above subject.

PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. ENWAAN T. HISCOX, D. D., will preach in the National Theatre, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH, SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES.—The Rev. T. DAVIES will preach MORNING and EVENING. Love feast at 2 o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. A. B. VANZANDT, D. D., WILL deliver a sermon on SABBATH EVENING next, Dec. 12, at 7½ P. M., on *The Demoralizing Influence of our Corrupting Literature*, in the Central Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-st., near Broadway.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. R. P. AMBLER will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Hodgworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Corner of Pr

## INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4@$10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 178 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 268 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. Particular attention paid to orders for Music teachers. References, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. G. F. Root, Faculty Amherst College. Teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Mr. D. also engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week. Three $10 seats for Bookkeeping vacant. Apply this day.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

INSTRUCTION.—PUPILS TAUGHT MUSIC, French or the English branches, at their own residence, during the morning hours, by an experienced teacher. Best of references furnished, and terms made known on application to Miss A. B., No. 293½ West 21st-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CARL A. FANNING, Principal.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—No. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON BEBNARD, nee De Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutger Institute.

BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 123 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

## TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as teacher of Music, French and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily as visiting governess in a school or private family, for all or either of the above branches. Brooklyn or vicinity preferred. Address S, L., Box No. 4033 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction includes the English branches, music, French and drawing; desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English Branches and Mathematics, by a young Lady well qualified to instruct; familiar with the discipline of school; successful in her experience in teaching. Address E. M. S., Box No. 197, *Times* Office.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wells, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 81 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published:
A complete Instrnetor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Seven 1-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, of exceedingly fine tone and touch, with round corners and mouldings, only been in use nine months, in which time it has decidedly improved; made by one of the best City makers, with warranty for two years; will be sold by a private family at a great sacrifice, for cash, if immediately applied for. Address PIANO, or apply at the tea store, corner of 34th-st. and 3d-av.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

SPLENDID PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S upright instruments will be sold from this date (Dec. 10) until Jan. 1, at very low prices for cash. Also, a number of good New-York pianos. Call, if you want to get a first-class piano at a great bargain, at No. 419 Broadway, and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEW.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 428 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

PREMIUM PIANOS, OVER ALL COMPEtitors.—G. A. H. BERMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, offer a large and varied assortment, with all modern improvements and latest designs, at greatly-reduced prices, from $160 and upward, fully warranted.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for good board, in a pleasant locality. Address H. B., Chatham-square Post-Office.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes,
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers: about 20 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of E. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 5 Wall-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE-SALE Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
Dec. 13, 14 and 15, at 4 o'clock.
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, PORTRAITS, CURIOSITIES and BOOKS—the collection of a connoisseur, formed during the last 25 years, with much care and expense, both in this country and in Europe, and is the largest and most attractive collection ever yet offered for sale in this City. It includes many original letters and documents of much interest and value, independent of their interest as autographs. It also includes about 1,000 portraits, of which a large number are proofs on India paper—many of them are very rare and procured at a high cost. All the letters are in good order, and are neatly mounted (by the edges only) on quarto paper of uniform size, the portraits being attached, and each autograph on a separate sheet. The collection also includes many curious documents relating to the early history of this country, and a few valuable and illustrated books, &c. Catalogues may be had on application.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT. OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, NINTH AND BANK STREETS. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WAVERLEY-PLACE—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 119 Waverley-place. Lot 23 feet 3 inches wide, front and rear, and 100 feet deep.
NINTH-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 45 9th-st. Lot 25 feet 1 inch wide, front and rear, and half the block in depth.
BANK-STREET—The seven well-built and neatly-finished three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 22 and 24 Bank-st., with Croton water, gas, &c. Lots about 20 feet wide and 86 feet deep. Houses 40 feet deep.
Terms: Two-thirds may remain (if desired) on hood and mortgage for a term of years.
Sale absolute, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of furnitnre, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale positive. Also, at 1 o'clock, two Billiard Tables, with cues, balls, &c., complete, one full size, the other 6 feet by 3. Also, an elegant Aubisou and ten Brussels and Witon carpets to be sold without reserve.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGnificent household forniture,
by
JOHN FISHBLATT,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence of Mr. Golby, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., at 11 o'clock precisely.
Rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave; parlor suites, carpets, beds and bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, BY AUCTION, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of second-hand and new furniture of every description, pier and mantel mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses, rosewood piano-forte, tapestry and velvet carpets, silver-plated and glass ware. The whole for absolute sale, and worthy of attention.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Lots on 5th-av., FRONTING THE PARK.
On 8th-av., FRONTING THE PARK.
On 76th and 77th sts.
On 8th-av.
On Broadway and 79th-st.
On Broadway and 98th-st.
Also, a large number of lots in the streets between the 8th and 9th avs., and on streets between 4th and 5th avs., in plots from 2 to 80 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 175 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Depôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farmhouse, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton-av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST BOARDING-HOUSE in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on the banks of the Sound, containing three parlors, large dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, 25 bedrooms, bathing-house on the shore, barn, good well of water and garden; about 2½ acres of land. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, on the premises. This house is well-established as a boarding-place.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement end sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE—Five very desirable lots west side of 4th-av., on a prominent corner, above 79th-st.; grade above that of avenue, free of rock, and ready for immediate improvement; price moderate and terms easy. Apply at No. 4 New-st., office No. 2, first floor, rear.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern dwelling house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, Charles-st., corner of Waverley-place. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Thestre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR sale, a large number of lots on and near 5th and 8th avs., opposite the Central Park. For full particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LIDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—113 ACRES, with 2 dwellings and barn, 10 acres of orchard, 40 acres of timber, 40 minutes' ride from steamboat or cars, and 35 miles from New-York.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the promises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.: 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janney Court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sande-st., Brooklyn.

CHRISTIE-STREET.—FOR SALE, A VERY desirable lot in the lower end of this street. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 238th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims by a dinner at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Astor House, and of the following officers of the Society:

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| B. W. Bonney, | S. K. Everett, | E. J. Brown, |
| W. M. Evarts, | E. D. Morgan, | W. N. Blakeman, |
| H. A. Hurlbut, | F. G. Thurston, | C. H. Leonard, |
| C. A. Stetson, | G. S. Stephenson, | S. N. Stebbins, |
| | L. B. Wyman, | |

H. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.
HORACE H. DAY.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONT'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, No. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 11, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year.
HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

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| R. C. FERGUSSON, | No. 29 |
| F. H. GRAIN, | William-st., |
| C. F. SMITH, | New-York. |

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from that day.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK,
14th-st., corner of 8th-av.
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, NEW-YORK, DEC. 9, 1858.—The Transfer Books of the State of Illinois will close on the 11th inst., preparatory to the payment of interest on the 1st Monday in January next, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
EDWARD BEMENT, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st.
—NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'ry.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
No. 88 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS—COUPONS for interest due January 1st, 1859, on California State Bonds, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

## PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 280 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND FAMILY USE.
*From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.*
The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (ocar Wall st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.
*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*
The name of that firm (A. M. Bininger & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,) is a guarentee of the exact and literal truth of whatever they represent.
*From the New-York Pathfinder.*
Those requiring the best wines, &c., for family use, will find this establishment (No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,) one of the most unexceptionable in its line.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

HUNGARIAN WINES.—A FINE LOT OF RED Hungarian Wines, in wood and in glass, at moderate prices, for sale by CHARLES F. LOOSEY, No. 2 Hanover-square, up stairs. Large empty wine casks also for sale.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Dane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 18 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## SHIPPING.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SHERMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)
Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLIPPER SHIP "COMET,"
TOOD, Commander.
Pier No. 15, East River,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
In consequence of continued stormy weather we have been unable to take in cargo, and the sailing of this ship is necessarily postponed until
SATURDAY, Dec. 11,
At which time we expect to put her to sea positively.
Shippers will oblige by forwarding their goods without delay, and handing in their bills of lading for signature.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.
The fine clipper DERBY will follow the COMET, and has now a large portion of cargo on board.

PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country, by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.
REMITTANCES.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.
The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 16.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

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|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 70 |
| FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. | |
| Chief Cabin Passage | $120 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Byrne.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow
CANADA, Laog, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shanoon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION CO

## FROM KANSAS.

### Situation, Character and Prospects of Leavenworth City—General Speculation.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1858.

More than one hundred thousand souls in Kansas already,—and ten thousand in Leavenworth City alone—a city not four years old! These are startling facts. Look at them a little in detail.

Leavenworth City is the most prominent object in Kansas. It lies side by side on the Missouri River with Fort Leavenworth, selected forty years ago by the most wise and eminent engineers, as commanding the great arteries and natural thoroughfares of the vast West beyond.

Fort Leavenworth is not now a post of defence, but a supply fort, or station, from which all the posts, stations and forts of the Rocky Mountains are supplied with men, provisions, and munitions of war. Here most of the new recruits are drilled, and to this place return to Winter quarters the many commands sent yearly against the Indians.

Strange as it may seem to an Eastern man, who thinks of the West as a great desert, it is nevertheless true that Fort Leavenworth—I do not now refer to the city—is a city of palaces rivaling the most magnificent hotels of Washington or New-York, and surrounding it is a Government farm of three thousand acres, under the best cultivation. Separated by this farm from the Fort is the City of Leavenworth. Like the Fort it is situated on ground gently ascending from the river, till at the distance of two or three miles it attains the height of six hundred feet above the Missouri. The summit of this high land is called *Pilot Knob* or *Mount Aurora*, and it sweeps in a semi-circle from near the river below the city to within half a mile of the river above the Fort which lies north of the city—thus surrounding the city and fort with a natural and most beautiful Boulevard whose summit is as smooth and beautiful as a shaded city green.

This summit is the general level of the whole country, and one may travel many tens of miles from it into the Territory southwest and north, and not ascend or descend ten feet, save where a stream has cut its bed, or the prairie rolls like the waves of the sea. Inclosed in this majestic circumvallation in the form of a half circle on one side and the Missouri River on the other, lies a gently sloping and rolling prairie from five to six miles in its greatest length, and from one to three miles in breadth, beautifully diversified with scattered majestic oaks and youthful groves in every direction. At one end of this beautiful plateau is situated this young giant of the west, the City of Leavenworth, and at the other the noble Fort, in itself a city, as I have said, of palaces, vast stone edifices and storehouses. From this place our Government has opened four or five great military roads, diverging from this common point like the ribs of a fan, and traversing the Territory in every direction—to the Rocky Mountains, Santa Fé, Salt Lake, California and Oregon. These roads are kept in admirable repair by the Government, and wherever streams are crossed, well-constructed and substantial bridges are thrown across if necessary.

The city proper is at present confined to a space about three-quarters of a mile wide and two miles long. But beyond this, even to the crown of Mount Aurora, the residences of citizens are pushing their way, and before three years are past it is probable the whole plateau will be thickly studded with buildings of which no city need be ashamed. The business streets of Leavenworth City are all graded, and most of them paved or macadamized. The business of the place is really immense. Those best acquainted with the business of the City are of opinion that nine-tenths of all the goods, merchandise, lumber, implements of agriculture and provisions that are brought into the Territory of Kansas are landed at this place.

The population is now full ten thousand, and has more than doubled in the last twelve months. And there have been more good buildings erected since last April than the city contained before. It supports four Daily newspapers and six Weekly journals. There are no less than eleven Church organizations, though but six edifices for worship. The country around is thickly settled for many miles and rapidly improving. Leavenworth, being situated on a great western bend in the Missouri, is nearer Lawrence and all towns on Kansas River, and in the central and southern portion of the Territory, than any other town on the Missouri River.

The transportation business from Leavenworth across the plains is immense. As early as the 1st of September the firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL had sent across the plains more than one hundred trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons each. The contracts of this firm alone with Government for this year amount to over $4,000,000. Besides this there are many private trains that transport goods to Santa Fé, Utah, and to other destinations, while at the same time Government is constantly sending off trains of mules with every detachment of troops.

A close scrutiny of the canvass of the Territory proves that we have over 20,000 legal voters, which should give *over* 100,000 souls. But the census taken a year ago last August made the number *then* over 70,000, besides the omitted districts; and the known increase of certain towns, counties and villages, make it well nigh absolute that I do not overrate the population at this day.

The discovery of gold at Pike's Peak is daily causing large accessions of people. Should the accounts of these discoveries not prove to be exaggerated Leavenworth City must become the San Francisco of the region. From these statements, which I have endeavored conscientiously not to exaggerate, you will agree with me that "Bleeding Kansas" is not in a syncope from loss of blood, but is already outstripping many of its older sisters in its growth and population. With your approval I shall continue my letters, picking up facts and statistics for your valuable paper in regard to all parts of the Territory; but for politics you must look to other sources, after saying that the status of the Territory as regards the institution of Slavery is as firmly and irrevocably fixed as that of the State of Vermont or Massachusetts. B.

### Egypt and Palestine.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE HON. CALEB LYON.

The second lecture of the Hon. CALEB LYON on the Holy Land, was delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association at Clinton Hall last evening. The audience quite filled the hall. The lecture,—which was much of it of a descriptive character,—was much more interesting than it can be made to appear in a report of limited length, and its delivery was earnest and effective. Mr. LYON has a pleasing voice, speaks fluently and often uses very felicitous language, and lectures as if he was so full of what he had to say that with difficulty he restrained his ideas within the limits to which his subject confined them. He took up the thread of the narrative of his own travels in the East at Cairo where he dropped it at the close of his last lecture. He took his audience with him up the Nile to Thebes, and there tarried awhile among the ruins of Luxor; described its immense temple covering an area of 27 acres; its enormous obelisks; its appearance from without; the approach to it through seven miles of sphynxes, obelisks and petrified palm leaves; its gorgeous interior; the ornaments and hieroglyphics within; next the cemetry of the kings of Thebes, where the ancient monarchs rest in their alabaster sarcophagi; the hundred gates and other wonders of the city, which had no individual existence, he said, but was five different places all bearing the same name, were brushed up in passing. He described his journey up the Nile, where one found every comfort on the boats, to Cairo, with its 160,000 inhabitants, whose importance was given to it by MAHOMET ALI; and here he branched forth into the history of the poor Greek fisher boy, who at first the servant of the Arabs, at length found an opportunity to overcome the Mamelukes, improved it and slew them, (all but one whose Arab steed carried him away to tell the story of his comrades' fate,) took possession of Cairo's citadel, and reigned there; it was this MAHOMET I. that gave the British the right to cross to the Gulf of Suez, and so make their mail connections from Suez to Calcutta. Thence across the desert on a camel's back,—with a laughable account of his first attempt to mount one, and descriptions of the deceptive *mirage* and the pestilent *simoon*,—he took his hearers with him to "the Paradise of the Bedouins"—a lovely spot, on the verge of the desert, where perpetual roses bloom, and palm-trees vegetate luxuriantly. And in this connection he related how a curious Frenchman had dug deeply through the sandstone formations in other parts of the country, and had found fertile soil and leaves of palm beneath, proving that, before the upper rock was formed, these places, too, and the region around Thebes, had bloomed like this garden.

The mountains of Moab, with their palisades 2,000 feet high; the Dead Sea—670 feet lower than the lowest on the face of the globe—the "silvery Jordan," the luxuriant foliage on its banks, appearing in moonlight—the unspeakably clear and [illegible] of that clime—in April as balmy as our [illegible] May with a caravan of Mohammedans, [illegible] with wild haste to lave themselves in the sacred waters. And Bethlehem, with its [illegible] which no place of sacred history was [illegible] authenticated. Of all these places, and rivers, and mountains, the lecturer had something interesting to say, and at length he reached Jerusalem, whose points of interest had been so often described, he said, that he would speak of a few only. He had first interest in visiting the [illegible] of Jerusalem, and saw [illegible] six thousand of them [illegible]. He had gone to the [illegible] wailing places—had crossed Siloe's Brook, the [illegible] Hospital, the Holy Sepulchre. He had descended into a well, and [illegible] was built on [illegible] there was a hollow [illegible] building Solomon's temple might have been made and no sound of hammers heard in the city; so that, as was written, the temple might have arisen noiselessly. As AGASSIZ took a scale, and from it reproduced a fish, so an ingenious Frenchman had taken the *debris* of the site of Solomon's temple and reproduced the temple. Mr. LYON described a Jewish wedding at Jerusalem, which he had attended; the funeral of a Mohamedan, with its dozen hired mourners uttering hideous howls and tearing their hair and clothes furnished them for the occasion, and the ludicrous difficulties which he and his party had experienced in their endeavors to obtain admittance to the presence of the Pacha at Jerusalem. The officer of the Pachs informed them that his master couldn't see them because their titles were not long enough, for they had sent in their simple names. The Pacha's titles written made a string a fabulous number of inches in length. So Mr. LYON gave the officer the name of his friend, that of his native State, then added the United States, and the name of every State in the Union, and then commenced with the names of the towns and villages until he had made a title sixteen inches in length, and that was sent to the Pacha; but the dignitary, when he received this, was in another quandary. He feared he was not great enough himself to receive so distinguished a visitor. At length money effected an interview. The lecturer gave a humorous account of the Pacha, and his conversation with him, of his library of 4,000 books, none of which he ever read, of his knowledge of the existence of GEORGE WASHINGTON and his tender inquiry after the present health of the Father of his Country. Mr. LYON closed his lecture by descanting upon the characteristics of the Turks, their love for their mothers,—one who had taken the death of his wife with stolidity, but tore his hair and would not be comforted when his mother died. When asked why this was, said, "A man can have one thousand wives, but only one mother." Their literature, specimens of which, sentimental and funny, he recited, and their love for the marvelous. He closed by calling the attention to several specimens of Egyptian antiquities from the collection of Dr. ABBOT, which were on the desk before him.

### Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 3 P. M., yesterday, President PURDY in the Chair. A report from the City Chamberlain, showing the amount of payments made at his office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 9, 1858, inclusive, on account of appropriations for the support of the County Government for the year was read. The following are the items:

| | Appropriations. | Payments |
|---|---|---|
| Asylum for Idiots | $240 00 | $240 00 |
| Common Schools for State | 238,063 90 | 230,339 21 |
| County Contingencies | 50,000 00 | 49,291 64 |
| Coroner's Fees | 20,000 00 | 15,293 61 |
| County Jail | 25,000 00 | — |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 3,000 00 | 3 300 00 |
| Institution for the Blind | 1,100 00 | 500 00 |
| N. Y. Juvenile Asylum | 40,000 00 | 41,655 00 |
| Officers' Fees | 25,000 00 | 19,416 54 |
| Police | 888,548 60 | 888,672 27 |
| Printing | 15,000 00 | 2,763 02 |
| Rents | 15,000 00 | 345 00 |
| Society for the Relief of Juvenile Delinquents | 8,000 00 | 8,000 00 |
| State Tax | 1,171,226 88 | 1,171,226 88 |
| Salaries | 342,451 63 | 193,550 52 |
| Stationery | 10,000 00 | 1,156 44 |
| Supplies for Public Offices | 10,000 00 | 7,197 56 |
| Arrearages of 1857 | 83,598 13 | 91,557 83 |
| County Clerk | 13,350 00 | 11,487 46 |
| Superior Court | 6,600 00 | 5,633 32 |
| Surrogate | 13,000 00 | 11,442 95 |
| Metropolitan Police Law Expenses | 16,550 00 | 13,800 00 |
| Register's Office | — | 7,937 60 |
| Supervisors, 1857 | — | 1,584 00 |
| Court of Common Pleas | 7,000 00 | 1,315 92 |
| Election Expenses | — | 12,607 76 |

It was directed that the document be entered at length on the minutes.

Alderman BLUNT, from the Committee on Annual Taxes, presented a report with regard to the bills of Charles W. Baker for stationery furnished for the County election. These bills were severally for $1,494 54 and $2,298 50. Among the items of the first bill was one for 175 Bibles at $1 apiece. Appended to the report of the Committee was a bill of the American Bible Society charging McSpedon & Baker 30 cents apiece for double the number of Bibles bought in two lots, 175 at a time. The report stated that the Committee had purchased many articles similar to those charged for in the bills, and had taken estimates for others, and recommended that the bill for $1,494 54 be reduced to $938 48, and that the bill for $2,298 50 be reduced to $737, and declared that this was a liberal price for the materials furnished. In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee, it was resolved that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. BAKER, for $1,675 48, to be deemed full payment for all demands.

The bill of the Coroners, for holding *post-mortem* examinations, ($600,) was presented and laid over till next meeting, which it was resolved should take place next Friday, at 3 P. M.

### Heavy Damages Against the City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton and a Jury.

*Petersen* vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover the value of certain plans and specifications, made in 1851, in reference to the then contemplated rebuilding of Washington Market. This case was tried in this Court, in 1853, before Judge Ingraham and a Jury, but plaintiff was non-suited, under the provisions of the charter. The Court of Appeals subsequently reversed this decision, and the case came up again on Thursday, before Judge HILTON, when the plaintiff obtained a verdict in his favor of $14,337, with 3½ per cent. extra for interest.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. James T. Brady and Robt. B. Holmes; for the defendants, Mr. Richard Busteed.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Wm. Reimer was yesterday tried for forgery in the second degree and acquitted.

Catharine Lacker pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence reserved. Her husband is now in the State Prison, on conviction for the same offence.

Michael Downs was placed at the bar charged with shooting Joseph Gahan, on the election day in November last, with a musket, with intent to kill him.

The facts of the case are these: The defendant, Downs, is a young Irishman of the Sixth Ward, who has recently disowned his former Democratic companions, and joined the Republicans. He is quite intelligent in appearance. A Republican in the Sixth Ward is a rara avis, but an Irish Republican was such an unaccountable phenomenon that the entire Ward was astounded. The honor of the "Sixth" was at stake. However, nothing was done towards the redemption of its fair fame, preserved so long in many a sanguinary encounter, beyond enthusiastic denunciation of the renegade Downs in bar-rooms, until the morning of Election Day, when, with an audacity beyond the comprehension even of Irishmen, he not only deposited his vote at the poll in Baxter-street, but proceeded to supply himself with a quantity of Republican tickets, and to peddle them around, soliciting each voter to deposit one of them in the ballot-box. The flesh and blood of the Sixth Ward could stand this insolence no longer than it took time to find brickbats. Downs was knocked down, kicked, and otherwise impressed with the fact that this is a free country, and that a man has a right to enjoy his own opinions. With the loss of some of his clothes and with more bruises than he could spare moments to count, he managed to flee from his antagonists, but plucking up courage, and aided by a revolver, he returned once more to his occupation of ticket-peddling. The former scene was renewed—only with greater violence; men, boys, even women, some two hundred in number, rushed upon him; he warned them to keep away, or he would injure some of them. They did not hear him, and he fired all the barrels of his revolver amongst them, with singular bad aim, however, for he did them no injury. Seeing that he had no longer any means of defending himself, they shouted, "Let us kill the d—d Black Republican ——— ———," and charged upon him with redoubled force and greatly accelerated velocity. Downs took to his heels, and ran for some distance, when a friend, named Shay, handed him a musket. He took it, turned and fired upon his pursuers. The shots struck John Gahan, an employe in the Navy-yard, in the face and neck, causing serious wounds. Downs then made good his escape, until his subsequent arrest, and Gahan was taken to the City Hospital, where he remained some time. The testimony taken yesterday, at the trial, was contradictory—the friends of Gahan, of course, making out the strongest case against Downs, and the friends of Downs making the act of shooting a clear case of self-defence. The defendant's counsel, Mr. Spencer, made an able speech for his client. The Recorder, in his charge to the jury, said that in all cases of this kind, it was in their power to find one out of five verdicts. *First*—The crime, as charged in the indictment, viz.; Guilty of felonious assault. *Second*—Of assault and battery, with intent to do bodily harm. *Third*—Of assault and battery. *Fourth*—Of a simple assault; and *Fifth*—Not guilty. In order to find the defendant guilty of the first of these, it must be such a case as, if he had been successful, and the complainant had died, it would have been a murder. They must, therefore, inquire whether at the time he fired the gun he had sufficient cause to fear for his life. During the day he had received much provocation from the mob, who were again in pursuit of him, and, if he thought his life was really in danger, he had a right to fire. But he must not merely have a naked belief. He must see some decided attempt on the part of his pursuers to take his life, or so violently injure him that his life would afterwards be in danger. The danger must be actual, imminent and urgent. Now, it appeared from some of that testimony, that the crowd had partly desisted from following him, when the musket was handed to him. If that were the case, was the firing necessary, in self-defence? If they were of opinion that there was no reason, on the part of the prisoner, to fear for his life, the firing was justifiable; but if the pursuing party had desisted from the attack, he would not be justified. If he shot prematurely, before it was actually necessary so to defend himself, he would not be justified. If they were pursuing, but he could have escaped and got out of the way, he would not be justified. If they came to the conclusion that he fired the gun in a careless manner, evincing a depraved mind, then he is accountable for his act, and must be convicted. If they were of opinion that he acted under the impression that his life was really in danger, he must be acquitted.

The Jury retired shortly after 4 o'clock P. M., and were absent a long time. On returning into Court, they rendered a verdict of "Assault and battery" only. The prisoner will be sentenced on the last day of Term.

### The Gold Mines at Cherry Creek, Nebraska.

*From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpariel, Nov. 27.*

The companies which left this city, Omaha and Florence, about the 22d September arrived at the mines on the 29th of October, making the entire distance, 567 miles, in about *thirty days*, including unavoidable detentions. One of the gentleman, a Mr. RICHTMAN, who went out with the company from this city, returned on Tuesday last, 23d inst, making the return trip in eighteen days. He went and returned by the North Platte route. He arrived at the mines on the 29th of October, and left on the 5th inst. He brought back numerous letters from the members of the company to their friends in this city, and about $20 worth of Cherry Creek gold dust. He also brought us a letter from our regular correspondent, SAM. S. CURTIS, which will be found below. With regard to Mr. RICHTMAN'S statements of what he witnessed at the mines, we copy from the *Bugle* as follows:

"Mr. RITCHMAN says that the miners who have been there long enough to get permanently located and at work, are making, without the aid of long toms or rockers, from two dollars and fifty cents to twenty dollars per day.

While Mr. RITCHMAN was there he saw three dollars and fifty cents worth of gold washed out of a single panful of dirt.

The largest piece of gold found while he was there, that came under his notice, was worth forty-four cents. Old miners have prospected for round gold, and find it in several places, but always in small pieces. He thinks when the snow is melted off in the Spring, so that the miners can work in the gulches in the mountains, that round gold will be found in more abundance and in larger pieces."

By this arrival *direct from the mines*, we have indubitable evidence, that the gold diggings on the tributaries of the South Platte will pay as well as any ever yet discovered. There is no longer a peg to hang a doubt upon. The richness of the deposits have ceased to be a matter of speculation with the people of this city. They have to believe the evidence of their own friends and neighbors.

The following letter, from SAM. S. CURTIS, speaks for itself. To those acquainted with Mr. C. not a word is necessary to insure credence to his statements. To those unacquainted with him, we would say, that he is a son of Col. S. R. CURTIS, member of Congress from this district, and that any statement he may make can be relied upon to the letter.

WINTER QUARTERS, 2½ miles below Cherry Creek, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

Mr. EDITOR—My last was addressed to you from about the crossing of the South Platte, and I now have another opportunity of sending a few lines. We arrived here about 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, tired of travel, and very glad to reach our destination before the falling of the snow. Gold is found here everywhere, in small quantities, but the best diggings are on Dry and Cherry Creeks, and cannot be worked at present owing to the scarcity of water.

There is said to be some digging being done on the banks of the Platte, about ten miles above here, but the water is so cold that but little can be done. The ice is running in the morning, but still the miners are making in these diggings (which would not be worked in the Spring or Summer) from two to five dollars per day.

We feel perfectly satisfied with regard to the gold, and have but little fear of "Old Winter." We have as good a place to winter as could be found around Council Bluffs. It is a small bend of the Platte, filled with young cottonwood, from sixteen to eighteen inches in diameter, and will "cut" two or three house-logs to the tree.

Deer, antelope, turkey and sagehens are abundant, and there are some panthers and bears in the timber. There was a little fall of snow here about a week ago, which drove down some black-tailed deer from the mountains, and it is said that when cold weather comes on, they will be very plenty. It is late, and, as this must go in the morning, I must close. As soon as we are fixed for the Winter, I will write you more at length. Till then, yours truly,

SAM. S. CURTIS.

P. S.—*Sunday morning*—Snow ten inches deep.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HASTLEY, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution to which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arraogements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning, at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HASTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery."

"From my intercourse with Dr. HASTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire Interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of Woon, Ebny & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

FINE ARTS.

FREE EXHIBITION.

A fine collection of oil and water-color paintings now on view at

GURNEY'S, No. 707 BROADWAY.

The above collection consists of Landscapes, Marine, Genre and Sporting subjects, by some of the best American artists, and is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and purchasers. Open till 9 P. M.

GURNEY'S New Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COBB'S NEW STORY.—We understand that COBB is about writing a new local story, in which he intends to illustrate the sad effects of living above one's means, and show the necessity of economy, husbanding our resources, and above all, wearing a handsome and durable hat—such a hat, for instance, as is made by KNOX, the world-reoowned hatter, of No. 212 Broadway. KNOX'S hats are certainly the paragon.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS—Those twenty children of genius at Barnum's Museum—present, this afternoon and evening, a bill of overwhelming attention. A delightful ballet, a grand spectacle and a musical farce. All in one series of entertainments!

[Advertisement.]

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Blood is life; when this is thin and impoverished, or fevered and impure, we suffer all varieties of disorders. To effectually purify the blood, these pills only should be used. 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil, &c., &c. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| NAME. | LEAVES | FOR | DATE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arago | New-York | Liverpool | Dec. 11 |
| Hammonia | New-York | Southampton | Dec. 15 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | Dec. 15 |
| City of Washing'n | New-York | Liverpool | Dec. 18 |
| North Britain | Portland | Liverpool | Dec. 18 |
| Bremen | New-York | Bremen | Dec. 18 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | Dec. 22 |
| Edinburg | New-York | Glasgow | Dec. 22 |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Edinburg | Glasgow | New-York | Nov. — |
| City of Washing'n | Liverpool | New-York | Nov. 24 |
| Persia | Liverpool | New-York | Nov. 27 |
| Ariel | Southampton | New-York | Dec. 1 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New-York | Dec. 4 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | Boston | Dec. 4 |
| Weser | Bremen | New-York | Dec. 4 |
| FOR THE PACIFIC COAST. | | | |
| Quaker City | New-Orleans | Minatitlan | Dec. 22 |
| FOR MEXICO. | | | |
| Tennessee | New-Orleans | Vera Cruz | Dec. 15 |
| FOR HAVANA. | | | |
| Cahawba | New-York | Havana | Dec. 13 |
| Isabel | Charleston | Havana | Dec. 19 |

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | U. States 6s, '74 | 104⅜ | |
| 10,000 | Ohio St. 6s, '60 | 103⅜ | |
| 1,280 | Ind. St. 5s | 80½ | |
| 50,000 | Teon. 6s, '90 | 94¼ | |
| 15,000 | do | b60 | 94¼ |
| 2,000 | Vir. 6s | | 97⅜ |
| 16,000 | Mis. St. 6s | | 89⅜ |
| 15,000 | do | | 89½ |
| 3,500 | Louisiana S. 6s | | 95 |
| 2,000 | N Y. Cen. R. 6s | | 91 |
| 1,000 | F. R. R. C. bs. '71 | | 43 |
| 10,000 | Il. R. RR. 1st mtg. | | 103 |
| 1,000 | H. R. R. R. 3d mtg. | | 78 |
| 1,000 | Har. R. R. 3d m. bs. | | 87½ |
| 5,000 | L. C. & Mil. L. G. bs. | | 27½ |
| 2,000 | Chi. St. P. & F. Du. L. G. Bonds | | 14 |
| 8 | Bank of Am | | 113½ |
| 50 | do | | 113¾ |
| 60 | Bk of St. of N. Y. | | 102 |
| 36 | Bank of Com | | 104½ |
| 102 | Am. Ex. Bank | | 106 |
| 100 | Penn. Coal Co. | b60 | 81 |
| 150 | do | b60 | 81¼ |
| 150 | Canton Co. | | 20½ |
| 7 | Del. & H. Canal Co. | | 96¾ |
| 460 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | | 92½ |
| 100 | do | | 92¾ |
| 31 | do | | 92 |
| 350 | do | s60 | 80½ |
| 50 | do | b60 | 81¼ |
| 650 | do | | 84⅜ |
| 150 | do | s10 | 84¼ |
| 950 | do | b3 | 84¼ |
| 200 | do | s10 | 84½ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 84 |
| 200 | do | | 84½ |
| 200 | do | b60 | 84⅜ |
| 400 | do | b60 | 84⅜ |
| 150 | Erie Railroad | | 18 |
| 50 | do | | 18½ |
| 300 | do | b60 | 18¾ |
| 100 | do | h10 | 18 |
| 50 | do | b30 | 18 |
| 25 | Mil. & Mis. R. R. | | 14 |
| 50 | do | b3 | 14 |
| 100 | Dor. Free Stone Co. | | 6 |
| 100 | Guilford Min. Co. | | 1¾ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. RR. | | 84⅜ |
| 200 | Harlem R. R. p. | | 29⅜ |
| 23 | Hudson R. R. | | 34 |
| 50 | do | s3 | 31¾ |
| 100 | Harlem R. R. | b3 | 32½ |
| 6 | Third-av. R. R. | | 123½ |
| 200 | Brooklyn C. R. | | 113 |
| 75 | Del. L. & W. R. R. | | 50 |
| 200 | Reading R. R. | s60 | 51½ |
| 200 | do | | 51 |
| 50 | do | hnw | 52 |
| 1200 | do | | 52½ |
| 500 | do | | 52¾ |
| 700 | do | b60 | 52½ |
| 900 | do | s30 | 52 |
| 1000 | do | at15 | 52 |
| 100 | do | s15 | 52 |
| 117 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 52½ |
| 50 | Mich. So. & N. I. R. R. | | 21½ |
| 1000 | do | s30 | 21½ |
| 50 | do | b30 | 21½ |
| 220 | do | h3 | 21½ |
| 200 | Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S. | | 51¾ |
| 350 | do | | 51¾ |
| 200 | do | | 51 |
| 100 | do | s60 | 50⅜ |
| 50 | do | s15 | 50⅜ |
| 50 | Panama R. R. | b60 | 119⅜ |
| 24 | Cleve. Col. & Cin. R. | | 84¾ |
| 100 | Gal. & Chi. RR. | s10 | 73⅜ |
| 50 | do | | 73⅝ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 73¾ |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. RR | s30 | 32⅜ |
| 500 | do | b60 | 32⅜ |
| 100 | do | h10 | 32⅜ |
| 500 | do | | 32¾ |
| 1 | bl. & Rk. I. RR. | | 62⅜ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 62⅜ |
| 50 | do | s10 | 62⅜ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Mis. St. 6s | s10 | 89¾ |
| 50,000 | do | | 89⅞ |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. 1st m. bs. | | 73½ |
| 2,000 | M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. bs. | | 95¼ |
| 7,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d m. | | 76 |
| 40 | People's Bank | | 104 |
| 50 | Cumberland pref. | | 21¾ |
| 250 | Pacific M. S. Co. | b60 | 90¾ |
| 95 | do | b60 | 91 |
| 150 | do | s60 | 90 |
| 50 | do | | 90¾ |
| 200 | Erie Railroad | | 18 |
| 300 | do | b60 | 18 |
| 100 | do | | 17½ |
| 650 | Hod. Riv. R. R. | b60 | 34¼ |
| 100 | Harlem R. Pref. | s30 | 29¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 29¾ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. | | 52½ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 52¾ |
| 100 | do | | 52¾ |
| 750 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 84¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 81¾ |
| 100 | do | s30 | 84½ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 84¾ |
| 200 | Reading R. R. | s30 | 51¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 52 |
| 500 | do | | 52¼ |
| 550 | M. S. & N. Ia. G'td stk. | | 50 |
| 100 | do | b7 | 50 |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. | | 76¼ |
| 100 | Gal. & Chicago RR. | | 73½ |
| 100 | Chic. & R. I. RR. | | 62¾ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Missouri 6s | | 89¾ |
| 1,000 | La. C. & Mil. R. 7s | | 27¼ |
| 2,000 | La. C. & M. R. 8s, l. g. | | 14¾ |
| 1,000 | Lee Co., Iowa, 8s | | 50 |
| 4,000 | Nash. & C. R. 6s | | 70 |
| 3,000 | R. & Miss. R. 1m. | | 26 |
| 1,000 | Keokuk City 8s | | 45 |
| 2,000 | Sci. & H. V. R. 7s | | 20 |
| 10 | Am. Ex. Bank | | 106 |
| 10 | Bk of New-York | | 110½ |
| 12 | Hanover Bank | | 89 |
| 20 | Atlantic Bank | | 84½ |
| 10 | Marine Bank | | 87 |
| 5 | Pac. M. S. Co | | 92 |
| 10 | Col. Marine Ins. Co. | | 107½ |
| 10 | Hope F. Ins. Co | | 95 |
| 10 | Arctic F. Ins. Co | | 109¼ |
| 5 | Rep. F. Ins. Co. | | 102 |
| 5 | Am. Ex. Bank | | 106 |
| 20 | East River Bank | | 93 |
| 5 | Eagle Fire Ins. Co. | | 152 |

FRIDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Stock Exchange gained additional strength to-day, both in prices and the extent of dealings. There is a steady, though not rapid, appreciation of New-York Central and Reading on the Share list, and of Virginias and Missouris on the State Bond list, and the firmness in these leading Stocks imparts a firm tone to the whole market. The principal exception this afternoon is the Guaranteed Michigan Southern, influenced probably by the fact that the Board of Directors are now in session, and may discuss the proper mode of arranging that portion of the earnings of the Road which ought to belong to this particular interest. The Stock dropped to 50 ℔ cent. The sales through the day of New-York Central were at 54½ @¼@⅜@½, closing 84⅜@¼ ℔ cent, on a business of about 8,000 Shares. Reading advanced to 52@52¼ ℔ cent. The closing of the Canals and the sharp turn in the Winter weather have improved the prospects of the Coal trade over this Road, and also over the Delaware and Lackawanna, whose Shares have sold privately within a day or two at 50 ℔ cent. They fell during the crisis, and on the suspension of payments by the Company, to 10 ℔ cent., and the Bonds in proportion. The first issue of the latter have risen to 87½ ℔ cent. Of the Western Roads there was a steady tone in Galena and Rock Island, and a good demand for Michigan Central and Toledo. The prevailing account on the Street in nearly all these is on the *Bear* side; so that prices are sustained by occasional outside orders, and by a few parties in the Board who think that the Roads have seen their worst receipts, or will have done so after the Winter months. Illinois Central has advanced to 76¼ ℔ cent. Hudson River shows increased firmness and sold at 34½ ℔ cent, and the third Mortgage 76 ℔ cent. The dealings on Pacific Mail were quite erratic again; opening 92½, large sales, and falling off to 90 in the afternoon. Erie shares somewhat firmer and sales to the amount of 1200 or 1500 shares. There was a free demand for Missouri Sixes; the price advancing to 89¾ ℔ cent. The Bank of Commerce sent word to the Stock Exchange Board that the January interest on the Missouri Debt will be anticipated at once at the Bank, to any party presenting $1000 in coupons, by deducting the intermediate interest. There has at no time been any real doubt as to the prompt payment of the whole interest. For Virginias 97¾ ℔ cent was bid this afternoon. The general market closed firm.

Business in Money is very quiet to-day. The Stock Brokers are light borrowers at present, the movement in nearly all the dividend securities being rather from than to the Street. The sums held under hypothecation of Missouri Sixes and New-York Central shares, which are among the most actively dealt in at the Board, are greatly reduced, as compared with the business done in this way, for account of the Brokers, two or three months ago. And a good many parcels of Railway Bonds, held through the crisis, on the Street, such as Harlems, Hudsons, &c., have been distributed, the public having come in as buyers again after prices were reëstablished. The Bill-Brokers are getting a fair amount of prime paper, 60 days to 6 months, the shortest of which they replace at Bank on very moderate terms. The Specie movement this week is not important. The Sub-Treasury balance is down to $5,835,152. The falling off for the week will be about $600,000, or about equal to the additional sums which have gone South. The *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, will be due by Monday afternoon, with the large California remittance of November 25, already reported as having passed down the Pacific. The Exchanges for the *Arago*, sailing to-morrow for Havre and Southampton, are done at 109¼@109⅜ on London—in some cases 109½ for choice standard bills, and £5.18¾@£5.15 to the dollar. The demand for London runs upon Southern Bank bills and Southern

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2256. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

### ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

### Arrival of the Persia and the City of Washington.

### No Tidings of the Indian Empire

### THE RECALL OF LORD NAPIER.

### TRIAL OF MONTALEMBERT.

### Reported Anglo-French Intervention in Nicaragua.

### IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

**Cotton and Breadstuffs at a Decline—Consols 98 1-8@98 1-4.**

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, C. H. E. Judkins, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool, on the 27th November, at noon, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, whose news was telegraphed from Newfoundland, also arrived last evening, having experienced on her passage a succession of violent westerly gales. She left Liverpool on the 26th of November.

The Cunard Company advertise the screw-steamer *Karnak* to sail from Liverpool for New-York on the 4th December, the same day that the *Arabia* sails for Halifax. The *Karnak* is to be employed in the conveyance of mails between New-York and Nassau.

The *Indian Empire* had not been heard of. The owners had published a statement that they had no intelligence of her having left Halifax.

The *Times'* City Article of the 25th says: "Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Galway steamer *Indian Empire*, which left New-York for Ireland a month ago. The rate of 25 guineas per cent. has been paid for insurances, the regular charge being from 15s. to 20s. only. The *Indian Empire* is the last of the overdne American steamers, the *Edinburg* having arrived on Tuesday afternoon." On referring to Lloyds' list the *Times* would have found that the *Indian Empire* left Halifax Oct. 31.

Mr. Lever announces that the steamship *Indian Empire* has not, as it was reported, been at sea one month. By the latest advices she was at Halifax undergoing repairs, caused by a brig having run foul of her.

The *Times* of the 26th says:

"The rate of insurance on the *Indian Empire*, which left New-York on the 23d of October, has advanced to 35 and 40 per cent., and even at these extreme charges transactions cannot be effected to any extent."

It is announced that the Galway (Lever) Transatlantic Company have concluded a contract with Palmer Bros. & Co., ship-builders, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the construction of three first-class side-wheel steamers, to be ready for sea respectively in June, July and August next. The steamers are to be of large capacity, and it is said that a guarantee has been given that they shall he equal to the performance of twenty miles per hour, minimum speed, with a consumption of only 70 tons of coal per day.

Mr. Lever publishes the following letter, received by him from Lord Clarendon:

NOVEMBER 23, 1858.

SIR: I have to apologize for the delay which, in consequence of my absence from England, has occurred in acknowledging your letter of the 6th inst., inclosing a prospectus of the Company established for the conveyance of European mails and passengers, *viâ* Galway, to British America and the United States. Since my attention was directed to this important subject, several years ago, I have always been of opinion that the advantages of the geographical position of Galway, would not be fully recognized until it had been demonstrated that the passage by that route to America could be more quickly performed than by any other. I heartily wish success to the Company by whom that fact has now been established, and I beg, at the same time, to congratulate you upon your connexion with an undertaking which promises, in many ways, to be beneficial to Ireland.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

The London *Morning Post* (Anti-Ministerial) gives prominence to the following:

"We believe we are correct in announcing the recall of Lord Napier from the mission at Washington.

The assigned cause is his lordship's tendency to favor the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Lyons, it is understood, will be promoted from Naples to represent England in the United States.

A small English squadron is to be stationed for the present at Panama."

In confirmation, the London *Globe*, of the 23d ult., says: "Lord Napier is about to be removed from Washington to represent Her Majesty at a European Court, but the change is one in the regular course of diplomatic promotion, and arises from no dissatisfaction on the part of the Government with his conduct or opinions in the United States. We have no claim to represent the views of Her Majesty's present advisers, but in this instance we have excellent reasons to know that Government, so far from censuring Lord Napier, consider that the zeal and ability he has always shown in the performance of his public duties entitle him to their best consideration."

And the *Herald* (semi-officially) to the same effect: We have authority for denying the accuracy of this statement. The probable removal of Lord Napier to a European post is not caused by any dissatisfaction on the part of the Government with his Lordship's opinions or conduct in the United States. His appointment to a European mission is in the regular course of diplomatic promotion; the zeal and ability which he has always shown in the performance of his public duty having entitled his Lordship to the best consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

It is understood that Lord Napier goes to Berlin as the successor of Lord Bloomfield, who retires on a pension.

The successor of Lord Napier is to be Richard Pemell Bickerton Lyons, who by the death of his father, the distinguished Admiral, has just become Baron Lyons. Lord Lyons is at present *attaché* to the legation at Florence, and entre-resident at Rome.

In consequence of the opening of the new Shadwell entrance to the London Docks, such of the very largest American packet ships as could not be docked at the old entrance, and have unloaded and loaded in one of the lower docks, are now about to proceed to the London Docks, which will in future afford accommodation to all the splendid packet ships belonging to the New-York line.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that he has seen interesting dispatches on the mission of Sir W. G. Ouseley, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy, now at Nicaragua, and adds: The Governments of England and France have agreed to support the independence of that republic, and, in the spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, countenance the project for cutting the Isthmus of Panama by a French or any other company which may be accepted by the Nicaragua and Costa Rica States. There is every reason to fear Mr. Buchanan backs the Monroe policy of considering Washington the centre from which all authority ought to radiate and prevail throughout the whole continent of America. The Government of America will, it is supposed, insist on the Isthmus of Panama being cut by an American Company, and on America being the paternal guardian of the passage which is to unite the two oceans. England and France, bound by treaty to support the independence of Central America, and pledged to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will perhaps be called upon to support their engagements. What has been the conduct of Lord Napier, her Majesty's Ambassador, in this affair? I do not understand from the dispatches that I have seen, that his lordship has supported Sir W. G. Ouseley; if not, he has committed a grave error, as the maintaining our engagements with the Governments of Central America is necessary if we are not prepared to give up all British possessions on that continent."

A telegram from Paris says: "It is reported that an Anglo-French fleet will leave on the 19th of December for the Gulf of Mexico. The French fleet will have on board a battery of artillery, in order to oppose any enterprise of the fillibusters against Central America."

The *Morning Post* is informed that a small English fleet is to be stationed at Panama.

In reference to the Central American question, the *Morning Herald* states that the utmost harmony prevails between France, England, and the United States, and that they have all one object in view, namely, to obtain the best means of transit across the Isthmus as speedily as possible.

The contract for the expected Chilian loan of £1,400,000 was signed on the 24th by the Chilian Commissioner and Baring Brothers. The loan will be brought in at 4½ per cent. stock, but the price has not transpired. The money is to be applied to railway purposes.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone reached Vienna on the 18th, and left for Trieste on the 20th, where her Majesty's ship *Terrible* was waiting to convey him to Corfu on the 19th. He had an interview with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A New-York correspondent quoted by the London *Globe* refers to the important letter in regard to an English settlement on the Amazon, recently published in the New-York Times, and adds: "This statement has so much foundation that the Government of Ecuador recently ceded to its British creditors certain tracts of land on the Amazon and Napo, over which Her Majesty, supposing the land to be absolutely yielded to British subjects, has of course sovereign rights; but it is not quite true that a new British colony has been erected in the dark, nor that one is likely to be founded on the Upper Amazon just yet. Authentic documents relating to this subject have recently come into my possession, but their voluminous character prevents a *resumé* of their contents being sent before the next steamer.

The *Globe*, copying an article from the New-York Times on the state of shipping, observes: "If British ship-owners turned their attention to what is taking place in Canada they would prepare to carry the vast trade of the Western States from Quebec, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway system, which is destined to restore to Canada the trade of the West, diverted by the Erie Canal and the superior model of the American packet ships. With two such fine commodious harbors as Quebec and Portland, they have a glorious opportunity of securing a valuable carrying trade hitherto monopolized by the New-York shipowners."

The London *Times*, in response to the defence by the American Press of Mr. Commissioner Reed, reiterates its charges against that gentleman, and says that "a comparison of the English Treaty, which obtains everything, with the American, which obtains nothing," is all that is necessary to prove its assertion.

The same journal has a satirical article on the proposition, alleged to be in contemplation at Washington, to place a tax on tea, drawing attention to the manner in which a like proposition was treated at Boston, in 1773. It says: "An American self-imposed tea tax certainly teaches one lesson, and that is that it is not bad government, so much as a meddling, domineering government, that alienates the members of a free State."

The British Board of Trade returns for the month of October show a falling off of £716,992 in the value of the exports, as compared with the same month last year. The shipments of Cotton manufactures, however, exhibit a large increase.

Wm. Lemon Oliver, the London stock broker who was found guilty of forgery, and applying to his own use securities and property entrusted to his care, had been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Admiral Lord Lyons died at Arundel Castle on the 24th of November, after a short illness. He had just completed his 68th year. His last service was the command of the squadron which accompanied Queen Victoria to Cherbourg. The London *Times*, in its obituary notice, characterizes Lord Lyons as the most illustrious Admiral in the British Navy, and says he nobly earned his peerage by his services in the Black Sea and the Crimea. Lord Lyons is succeeded in the title by Mr. Lyons, British Minister at Florence, and who is spoken of for the Mission to Washington.

The task of completing the *Great Eastern* steamship was about to commence, and it is considered certain that she will be ready to make her first trip to Portland by Midsummer next. The first year's trips of the vessel are to be between England and Portland, but where she will be eventually employed is at present undecided. A suggestion that she should be the pioneer of a Great Trunk line of communication between England and India was favorably received.

The *Canadian News* has undoubted authority for saying that, although Her Majesty finds it impossible to her and the Prince Consort to pay a visit to Canada, a short interval only will elapse before one of the young Princes will go there.

Intelligence had reached Lloyd's within the space of two or three days of the loss of no fewer than eight Quebec homeward-bound ships, including the ships *Peerless*, *Barbara* and *Rankin*; barks *Lady Campbell*, *Petrel* and *Claude*; and the brig *Wilkinson*. Except in the case of the *Claude*, there was little or no loss of life.

The trial of Count de Montalembert and M. Dounoil, editor of the *Correspondent*, charged with having published a seditious libel, entitled "A Debate on India in the British Parliament," commenced at noon on the 24th November before the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, presided over by M. Berthelin. The speeches of M. M. Berryer and Dufaure, on behalf of the accused, are said to have been magnificent beyond description. The former spoke for two hours and a half, and said that the prosecution was "unjust, unfounded, ill-advised, and, he would add, rash." When Berryer concluded a tremendous shout of "bravo" burst from the lower end of the court. The President ordered the police to turn out any one they could find who had cried out, but they could not put their finger upon any one. At 6 o'clock in the evening the Judges retired to deliberate, and at 7 o'clock they returned into Court and pronounced judgment to the following effect: Montalembert to be imprisoned for six months and to pay a fine of 3,000f.; Dounoil to be imprisoned one month and to pay a fine of 1,000f. Both defendants to be jointly and severally held liable for the fines, and the costs of the trial, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for one year. It is stated that Montalembert will appeal against the verdict.

Among the distinguished persons present were Mr. O'Dillon Barrot, the Duke de Broglie, and seven or eight members of the corps diplomatic.

The result of the trial had called forth bitter articles from the Press of England, and caused a slight depression in the funds, both in London and Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on Thursday evening, says: "A fresh number of *Le Correspondant* is about to issue, with another article from the pen of Montalembert; and the periodical is likely to become the most widely-diffused organ of publicity in the French Empire and in Europe. The topic selected by the eloquent writer is apparently non-political, being about 'The Monks of the Western Church,' but innuendo is a powerful weapon. The Ex-Minister Count De Falloux, is about adding to this issue an other article, which will probably bring down a prosecution on him also.

M. Boulay, (de la Meurthe,) formerly Vice-President of the French Republic, died at Paris on the 24th ult.

It is said that Prince Napoleon, desiring to devote himself exclusively to the government of Algeria, is about to resign the administration of the Colonies into the hands of the Minister of Marine.

The Jewish Consistory had resolved on prosecuting M. Veuillot, of the *Univers*, for having accused the Jews of cannibalism, occasionally breakfasting or lunching on little children.

Emperor Napoleon is said to have declared that a war with Austria is not an impossible contingency. The *Presse* of Paris probably believes the rumor, for it had, on the 23d, an article of extreme violence, in which, transferring its rancor from England to Austria, it earnestly hopes to see the latter country ravaged by war. The *Patrie*, on the same evening, also had a violent article against Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the Paris newspapers were, on Monday, the 22d, officially prohibited from discussing not only the Mortara case, but any question whatever that has reference to religion. The *Univers*, which contains little else than religious discussion, is prohibited like the rest.

The French Emperor has pardoned Gomez, Orsini's servant, altogether, and he is to be set at large on the Sardinian frontier.

The *Patrie* reiterates the story that the Emperor of Russia will probably visit Paris in the Spring.

The Bourse was feeble on the 26th, but the 3 per Cents. were not lower. They closed at 74.15 for money and 74.25 for account.

The French frigate *Theophile* has been lost near Cadiz. Eight persons were drowned.

The order forwarded to the Spanish squadron in the West Indies to proceed to Vera Cruz, has been followed by another, directing the forces which for some time have been collected at Cadiz, under pretence of an expedition against the Riff pirates, to start at once for Cuba.

A letter from a semi-official source asserts that the Government of the United States has written to its Minister at Madrid to say that, though it is not disposed to allow any European Government to establish a permanent influence in or a protectorate over any American State, it will not oppose Spain obtaining from Mexico the reparation which she thinks due.

Señor Ros Olano has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba. General Concha will, however, remain in Havana until the difficulties with Mexico are arranged.

Late advices report that much damage had been done to the shipping in the Mediterranean during the late severe weather—particularly to foreign vessels. No details are given.

The Spanish Government has ordered the shores of the Mediterranean to be surveyed by a commission of engineers, in order to determine upon the most convenient spot for the submarine cable, which is to place Spain in communication with the Canary Islands.

The Company for undertaking the cutting of a canal across the territory of Nicaragua, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has offered the presidency of its Board of Directors to M. Alexandre de Humboldt.

Following the example of Havre, the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, instigated by the situation of French commerce with Mexico, has applied to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, requesting the intervention of the French Government in the matter. Documents, attesting the exactions to which French merchants have been subjected, have been transmitted to their Excellencies.

The King of Denmark announces that he has made his last concession to German claims, and that if any further demands are made he will stand on his own rights, appealing to the patriotism of his people and the friendship of his allies. This intention is made known in a circular of Nov. 8, addressed by the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Danish Ministers in London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

The Bank of Frankfort had reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

The Prussian elections had resulted in the complete triumph of the Constitutional party. The new Ministry is supported by three-fourths of the Deputies whose return is as yet known.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

"I have with my own eyes seen a curious letter, nothing less than a letter from Cardinal Antonelli to a private friend of his here, who had written to him on the Mortara business. The Cardinal expresses himself on the matter as follows: 'I hope you do my common sense the honor to believe that I judge the Mortara affair as you do—an unmistakable blunder; but, my dear friend, I am no longer able to stem the torrent—I am borne down and carried away, (*Je suis entierement debordé.*) You cannot imagine what our ultras are here!' I will not answer for Cardinal Antonelli's sincerity; but, as I can answer for his very sharp sense, I believe there may be truth in what he says."

The *Civita Cattolica*, of Rome, discusses the Mortara affair, concluding that "common sense, and a certain amount of supernatural faith, are all that are required for any one to affirm that the child should not be given up to his parents."

The King of Naples is said to have decided that all foreigners employed in his States must cause themselves to be naturalized.

The approaching arrival of Mr. Gladstone at Corfu, had created much excitement at Athens in diplomatic circles.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that 12,000 Ottoman troops have been dispatched into Arabia.

In addition to the Chinese news received by the *City of Washington* at Halifax, we learn that the Commissioners from the Imperial Government had just arrived at Shanghae to arrange the tariff, &c.

At Canton business was still suspended, but the political symptoms had become more peaceful. The exports of tea to date were 7,000,000 pounds, showing a deficiency, compared with last year, of 12,000,000 pounds. Of silk they were 20,000 bales, showing a deficiency of 12,000 bales. The stock of tea at Canton was 300 to 500 chops of inferior quality.

According to the intelligence from Swatow, a hurricane had been experienced at that port, during which the following British vessels were wrecked or went on shore, viz.: The *Anonyme*, *Glendower*, *Hong Kong*, *Hepscott*, *Kenaldie*, *Louisa Ballie*, *Louisa*, *Moultan*, *Alfred the Great*, *Beverley*, *Dennis Hill*, *Harvest Home*, and the *William Frederick*. The *North Star* was also lost on the Patras Shoal. In addition to the fourteen British ships wrecked or driven ashore during the hurricane at Swatow, there were seven foreign ships also wrecked or stranded. The *Times* says that as the above vessels are said to be in ballast or with cargoes of rice, the destruction of property is estimated at a little more than £100,000, of which about £15,000 or £20,000 will fall upon Lloyds. The *Morning Herald* says: "The names of the vessels wrecked on the coast of China, issued at Lloyds, are the *Moultan*, the *North Star*, the *Harvest Home*, and the *Kinaldi*."

### The Very Latest.

*From the Daily News City Article, Nov. 27, 1858.*

FRIDAY EVENING.

Consols have sustained a fresh decline of ⅛th per cent., although money is extraordinarily abundant, and the unemployed resources of the Bank of England are rapidly increasing. Business was languid. The other departments of Stock Exchange also exhibited an inanimate appearance, but English Railway Stocks were firmer. The New Chilean Loan has been received with a considerable degree of favor and was quoted ½@¾ per cent. premium. In the market to-day a good demand was experienced. In exceptional cases transactions took place at 2¼.

There were no bullion operations at the Bank today.

*From the Times City Article.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1858.

The English Funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, but were heavy during the rest of the day. After regular hours there was rather less weakness.

In the Foreign Exchange this afternoon there was no change of importance from the rates of last post.

In the Colonial Produce Markets during the week transactions have been materially curtailed by the very limited supplies brought forward. The general tone of business remains steady, some of the leading articles having slightly improved. The demand however, as usual at this season, is without animation.

The eminent Glasgow, Liverpool and London firm of Messrs. Denniston & Co., yesterday issued a circular announcing that on the 30th they will be prepared to complete the entire liquidation of their debts, which, when they called their creditors together, a year since yesterday, amounted to £2,142,000.

The two installments anticipated by the abovementioned circular were not due till Dec. 31 and Jan. 30, next; the confidence expressed in the firm at the time of their difficulties has thus been fully justified. It is stated in the *Times* city article, that their ultimate losses will prove much smaller than could have been originally hoped under the most sanguine calculations.

The *Morning Herald*, in an article which assumes to be semi official, asserts that Sir John Young's project not only has never received the sanction of the Government, but it is diametrically opposed to their views with regard to the Ionian Islands. The annexation or distribution of the Islands, in possession of Great Britain, Greece, or any other State, would be a consideration beyond the competency of any Government or Governments to decide. Such a question could be settled only by a Congress of Government Powers. The Government of Great Britain have no intention of proposing any change necessitating such an appeal.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 28—Noon.

The Cotton market is flat. The business of to-day will probably be 6,000 bales.

There is nothing new to report in the Breadstuffs or Provision trade.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28—11 A. M.

Consols opened to-day at 98¼, for both money and account. The 3 per cents are quoted 96¾.

There is no news of the steamship *Fulton*, now a fortnight out from New-York for Southampton.

## MR. MORPHY IN PARIS.

### Progress of the Chess Campaign—Mr. Morphy and his Antagonists.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1858.

* * * I ought to say a word, to-day, in conclusion, in regard to the movements of our great chess champion, Mr. Morphy. Mr. M. is not going home so soon as announced in the New-York journals. He will spend the Winter in Paris. Professor Anderssen, of Breslau, will arrive here from the 20th to the 24th of December, and then the great match between him and Morphy will take place. Nothing has been heard from M. Heydebrandt, and at present Mr. Morphy has no other great match in anticipation but that with the distinguished Prussian Professor. As both the gentlemen in this case are "unprofessional players," they will not stake any money; but their friends will no doubt bet largely. M. Harrwitz feels sore over his defeat, and to all the attempts of Mr. Morphy's friends to induce him to try another match he offers the excuse that Mr. Morphy has not treated him well. But this excuse is totally unfounded, and is based upon a letter written by Mr. M. to the editor of the *Monde Illustré*, (in which Harrwitz edits the chess corner,) correcting some of the statements of Harrwitz in regard to their great match. Morphy says that Harrwitz has *more* points of excellence in his game than any man he has ever met, and he would only be too well pleased to meet him again. He does not expect to meet M. Anderssen as difficult an adversary as M. Harrwitz, but this remains to be proved. M. Anderssen, it is said, is "playing up," and intends making a tremendous rush on the American boy. But if his friends wish they can have millions of money staked, with odds in his favor. Mr. Staunton, by his last letter, and by his garbled publication of Mr. Morphy's letter, has lost every friend he had here, and I learn nearly all his friends in England as well. His course has been neither gentlemanly nor honorable, and among the many friends Mr. Morphy has made in France, not one would now consent to see him play with Staunton on any terms. In the meantime Morphy continues to play nearly every day at the Café de la Regence, against all comers, giving odds to the weak, and showing his brilliant points to the strong. Among those he has lately beaten in even matches were M. Ludinski, a celebrated Polish player, who came to Paris expressly, and who got beaten seven straight games; M. Laroche, whom Mr. Morphy declares the best French player, and whom he beat with ease; and M. De Riviere, a player who takes rank next to, if not equal with, M. Laroche, and who, in his various contests with Mr. Morphy, has occasionally beaten him. This M. De Riviere is a brother of your Captain De Riviere, of Blount notoriety. He is a gentlemanly, handsome man, a reporter for the Press, a brilliant chess-player, as we have seen, and, like the Captain, speaks English, their mother having been a Scotch woman. I ought to mention that Morphy has also beaten, with ease, and with great mortification to his adversary, a Frenchman by the name of Eakel, who came and challenged him, backed by a numerous array of friends, with something of the air of mockery with which Goliah defied David. It did not take Morphy long to reduce his bombast to the smallest possible dimensions. MALAKOFF.

### The English Embassy at Washington—Lord Lyons.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

Lord Napier will, I believe, go to Berlin as Minister Plenipotentiary; and his presence there will probably have a useful influence in sustaining the Constitutional party. It is supposed that Lord Lyons, whose father died this week at Arundel Castle, the residence of his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk, will be sent as British Minister to Washington. He has for some months filled the minor post of Plenipotentiary to the Grand Ducal Court of Tuscany. He had little opportunity there of acquiring distinction or experience; but he is, I am told, favorably spoken of by those who have had the best opportunities of estimating his character and disposition. Some years after the marriage of his sister to the Duke of Norfolk, (then Lord Fitz Allan,) the lady changed her religion and became a Roman Catholic. An amusing anecdote was mentioned to me some time ago of the domestic changes which ensued thereupon. It had been agreed previously, as is commonly done in such cases, that the children, if boys, should be brought up in the religion of their father, and if girls, in that of their mother. When old enough to be taken to places of Divine worship, it of course became necessary to explain the rule to the inmates of the nursery. After the change of opinions above alluded to, the eldest little girl was told one day that she must be dressed to go with mamma to mass. "No, no," she said stoutly; "all young gentlemen go to chapel, but all young ladies go to Church;" and it was not without a good deal of tender importunity that the youthful Protestant's objections could be overcome. It was in behalf of the second son of this marriage that the great law suit was begun two years ago, and is still carrying on, for the vast territorial inheritance of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Lord Talbot was declared last session by the House of Peers to have made good his title to the Earldom, which is the oldest of that rank in England. The succession to the estates, however, can only be decided by the judgment of a Court of Law and it stands for hearing in the Common Pleas during the present sittings after term. Forty thousand a year is the prize contended for; and a good deal of religious feeling is mixed up with the controversy.

### Interesting Account of the Trial of Montalembert.

*From the Manchester Guardian.*

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1858.

Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I was one of a small group of men who clustered round the doors of the entrance of the Palace of Justice in order to be present at the trial of M. de Montalembert. At 11 o'clock we were admitted, and a few minutes after 12 o'clock the proceedings of the Court began. The chamber is extremely small, holds about 150 people easily, and about 200 closely packed. I should think we were, altogether, over 200. I counted only ten ladies in the trial-chamber, including Madame de Montalembert and her young unmarried daughter.

The first proceeding of any interest was the interrogatory of the accused persons, and, I may say, of the principal one of the two; for the few words addressed to the editor of the *Correspondent* were of small consequence. M. de Montalambert was seated by the side of M. Berryer, and close to him was the Duc de Broglie, who had requested that position, and Onslon Barrot—the extremes, about, of monarchical parliamentarism in France. Of course your limits will not admit of my detailing for you minutely this most anxious sitting, which lasted from 12 o'clock to a 8¼ in the evening. All I can attempt must, of course, be to reproduce the principal features of the audience, and its general aspect. You can conceive nothing more admirable than the attitude of M. de Montalembert during his interrogatory. It was quietness and calmness itself, with that touch of irony that is so peculiar to him, and with a studied politeness to the Bench that evidently put his questioners into the most insupportable embarrassment. Those who remember him at the Chamber of Peers, found him whole and entire yesterday at the Police Correctionnelle. In these cases, two things are to be avoided: the wish to escape a penalty, which superinduces weakness, and shows you humble before his judges the man who has been bold, pen in hand; and the wish for notoriety, which swells a small culprit into a would-be martyr, and puts before you an inevitably theatrical hero. In nine cases out of ten you have the latter. M. de Montalembert, I need scarcely say, was neither the one nor the other. He with quiet determination held to all he had said, but did so without the slightest "fuss"—did so just as an English gentlemen would have done. In answer to one question put, he distinctly said: "Yes, I do esteem the political institutions of England preferable to those by which France is at present ruled;" and on another occasion he replied: "I did, and do, mean to say that I admire the freedom England enjoys, and regret that France no longer enjoys it also." At this he was stopped by the President, and told he was repeating the offence for which he was then being tried. He bowed, and said, "I cannot retract facts other than as they are." Moderately and resolutely, with the moderation that belongs to true resolution only, he assumed the entire responsibility of the incriminated act on himself, and said, "I will take it exclusively if you desire it."

This interrogatory was followed by the speech of the Procureur Imperial, than which a more commonplace piece of oratory it has never been my fortune to hear. Of course he took the side of the argument one was certain he would take; and, after having floundered about deplorably for some time, seeming to derive unutterable consolation from the circumstance that two hundred years ago England had not a free press, he gave vent to what he thought was the climax of his rhetoric, by shouting out to the echoes of the tribunal and to his admiring compeers, that M. de Montalembert was "not a Frenchman!" that he was not "a patriot!" &c. "You have cast France down at England's feet," he exclaimed, in the finest frenzy possible, "and there, there—you have struck her in the face! Your work is an impious one!"

Now, I am bound to say this magnificence of language did not produce the effect that was anticipated; upon the whole, the accusation was a failure. Above all, too, its weakness was shown by the very circumstance that, instead of following it out in a clear, concise, business-like manner, emotion only was sought to be procured by the clap-trap denunciation of M. de Montalembert as a man of "unpatriotic" mind. This, however, furnished Berryer with one of his happiest rejoinders: After the opening of his "*plaidoirie*," he turned round upon the unlucky Procureur Impérial, in what I can only call the effulgence of his talent, and with that ringing voice, which no one forgets who has once heard it: "It is impossible," he cried, "that M. de Montalembert may have overlooked what passed in England two hundred years ago, absorbed that he is in regret for what was lost to France, not ten years since!" This told, notwithstanding all the efforts made to repress every sign of sympathy. But here I stop. I must renounce the idea of entering into any analysis of Berryer's speech, and I must do so at once and resolutely, or I shall be dragged beyond what your limits can allow. Let me, then, speak summarily of this most glorious oratorical display. For the last twelve years I have heard, I think, every orator in France every time he has spoken, and Berryer, of course, with the rest. This, as you perceive, comprises two years of Louis Philippe's reign, and the three ending in 1851. I never heard the great royalist speaker make anything like so splendid an harangue as that of yesterday. For two hours and a quarter Berryer poured forth such a lava flood of eloquence as scorched whatever it touched, leaving no object it came in contact with otherwise than blackened by its contact. All the indignation and the wrath, all the stifled energy, all the contempt for the corrupt flatterers and base agents of despotism that has for six years been garnered up in the hearts of all the men who in France loved liberty, had enjoyed it, honored it, and now mourn for its loss,—all this burst its bounds yesterday, and with its strength and truth, and deep, painfully deep, conviction, irrepressibly bore down every hindrance, every attempt at resistance. It was the cry of the small group of honest men and noble spirits yet left in this country that would make, that did make itself heard, and with what awful energy they best can tell, I imagine, who were the objects of the attack. It was the voice of dumb France, given back to her for an hour, given back without a possible echo, but revelling, as it were, in its own sound, so soon again to be hushed. Picture to yourself all that every lover of freedom, every asserter of human dignity, every believer in human progress has, since 1851, said, in the countries where expression is yet unfettered—imagine the scorn of all the clean-handed men in Europe for the tribe of those hangers-on of empire whom we wot of so well—those "sycophants and beggars," (I quote Berryer's own words,) "who under every government flatter, and lie, and wheedle, and hold out their craving palms!"—imagine all this condensed, and poured forth in one flood, and you will then have but an imperfect notion of what was Berryer's speech of yesterday; add to this, too, his matchless voice, as I said before, and the unerring aim of his gestures, which seem to point the arrows of his speech, guiding them just where they may mortally wound. Well might he say, in beginning his defence, that the trial was an "ill-advised and dangerous undertaking" (for the Government, namely.) The Emperor's usual moderation and good judgment has failed him in all this, and in this, which may be called his first duel with the expression of public opinion in France, and in the civilized world, he has come off ingloriously; he has been beaten. It matters little that Montalembert should be condemned to six months' prison by a servile court of Magistrates—(whom Berryer warned to take care of what their servility exposed them to)—the real victory obtained is that achieved by truth and public opinion over despotism. Montalembert may be the apparent victim of his noble efforts for the honor, for the liberties of France, but the poisoned shaft is buried in the side of Imperial institutions as they now exist, rely upon this; and on this point I can refer you to nothing truer than your own appreciations in your leading article of two days ago.

But to bring my narrative to a close. The reply of the Procureur Impériale to Berryer's speech was weaker than his first accusatory harangue even had been. How could it be otherwise? What had he to say? Nothing, save the vulgar attempt again to stir up the vulgar antipathy to us, and represent Montalembert as "unpatriotic."

This feeble bit of oratory was followed by Dufaure's defence of the editor of the *Correspondant*, which completed his colleague's triumph in a way, inasmuch as it was admirable from qualities just opposite to those displayed by Berryer. Eloquence harder, bitterer, more practical or more to the point, cannot be conceived. No enthusiasm, no attempt to carry any one away, but just a statement of facts impossible to escape from, not a leg left for the accusation to stand upon, and yet—(this was the murmur everywhere when the Court retired to prepare the sentence)—and yet they must condemn, for it is enjoined upon them to do so.

When the Judges came back, after a deliberation of one hour and a half, you clearly saw that they felt the falseness of their position. A large body of *Sergents de Ville* were marshalled into the Court, and the following enormity uttered by the presiding Judge: "We had counled on the reserve of the public—we have been mistaken; instead of one *Sergent de Ville*, we have sent for several. Their duty is to watch every individual present; and, if any one makes the slightest sign, to arrest him and bring him before the tribunal." Thereupon, addressing the policemen: "Now," said the Judge, "place yourselves so as that no one shall escape you, and be vigilant." These men placed themselves back to back so as to command both sides of the Hall, and set to to "watch" whilst the sentence was read which condemns Montalembert *to six months' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine.* To this I will add nothing. The crowd went away in forced and breathless silence; but do you think, at the bottom of that silence, lies anything auspicious for the existing *régime*, as it is actually constituted? M. X.

### Bloody Affray in Grand-street—Three Men Stabbed with a Sword—The Perpetrator of the Deed Arrested.

About 11 o'clock last evening a sanguinary conflict took place at a low place, called the "Arcade Saloon," No. 127 Grand-street, said to be kept by an individual named Cudney; and during the affray Chas. E. Benedict and two other men, whose names are unknown, were cut in a most barbarous manner around the face and head with a sword in the hands of an infuriated individual named Teddy Tooley, a young man employed as a dancer in the establishment. The origin of the difficulty was in regard to getting seats. At the time the fight commenced there were present nearly 100 persons, mostly regular patrons of the establishment, and many of them under the influence of the vile liquors retailed at the den. In addition to the stabbing, there was a free fight with fists, and the seats, chairs, tables, seats, decanters, and all the moveable stock of the saloon, were used as missiles by the infuriated crowd. The police were promptly on hand, and, after a free use of the locust, succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Tooley effected his escape, by running into another den called the Grand-street House, kept by James Mullioan, who, the public say, did all he could to try to effect the escape of Tooley, and baffle them. A strict watch was immediately set on the place, and, after the lapse of half an hour, Tooley came out into the street barebeaded, down Grand-street to Broadway, and was pursued by the Fourteenth Ward Police, and captured on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, and taken to the Fourteenth Ward Police station and locked up. While the officers were in the Grand-street House searching for Tooley, a low chap named James McDonald proposed to Mullioan to eject the officers; he was arrested and also locked up at the Station-house. Charles E. Benedict, one of the wounded men had his skull fractured, and will not survive. After he was stabbed he was taken to a drug store near the scene of the melée, but as his wounds were of a dangerous character he was removed to the New-York Hospital. At the last election he ran for Counciliman in the Sixth Ward on the Democratic ticket, nominated by the "Regulars." Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and as Benedict belonged to the same party and engine Company of which policeman Anderson was a member, Tooley would have been lynched by the excited crowd but for the strong police force. As it is they threaten to break into the Station-house and hang Tooley. The other two wounded men were taken to the New-York Hospital by their friends, and are said to be badly injured, but it is supposed, not fatally.

## THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

### Return of the Washington—Full Particulars of the Manner in which She was Visited by British Officers at San Juan—Correspondence between Flag-officer McIntosh and the Captain of the Valorous—Closing of the Nicaraguan Route—The Washington at San Juan and at Aspinwall—Scene at the Railroad Office—Distress of the Passengers—List of Passengers Returned, and of Those Forwarded to San Francisco, via Panama, &c.

The steamship *Washington*, of the Nicaragua line, which left this City on Nov. 6, with a large passenger list, for San Francisco, returned to this port on Saturday morning.

From one of her officers we derive the following narrative of her voyage out, incidents at San Juan, and her return:

"The *Washington* sailed from New-York Nov. 7 for San Juan del Norte, *viâ* Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at Port Royal on the evening of the 14th, landed several passengers, and proceeded to sea same evening, at 11 o'clock. She arrived off the harbor of San Juan del Norte early on the morning of the 15th, having experienced a heavy gale from the South on the 15th and 16th. There she was boarded outside the harbor by a boat from the United States Frigate *Savannah*, and entered the harbor about noon, as soon as a pilot could be obtained. The United States man-of-war *Savannah* and *Jamestown*, and English steam-frigates *Leopard* and *Valorous*, were in harbor. Sir Gore Ouseley was on board the *Valorous*.

J. Childs, the Company's agent, went on board the *Washington* and informed the officers that nothing had been heard of the arrival of the *Hermann* at San Juan del Sur, and that the Nicaragua Government refused to permit the passengers of the *Washington* to pass through the country, believing them to be fillibusters, in league with passengers on the *Hermann*. Mr. Childs, with other parties connected with the Company, on the evening of the *Washington's* arrival, took the little steamer *Catharine Maria*, and proceeded up the river to Granada, to consult, and if possible to induce the Government to grant permission for the passengers to pass, should the *Hermann* be at San Juan del Sur. Immediately upon the *Washington's* anchoring at San Juan, she was boarded by two English officers, with side arms, from the *Leopard* and *Valorous*. In answer to their inquiries, they were told that the ship had been boarded by an officer of the United States ship *Savannah*, who would give them any information they required. They replied that they were instructed to get such information direct; they did not, however, insist upon the hatches being taken off, and left the ship rather suddenly.

The same afternoon the frigate *Leopard* got under weigh and proceeded to sea, under the pretence, as Capt. Wainright said to Capt. Churchill, that they had some eighty on the sick list, and went to sea for their benefit. It afterwards appears she was ordered to the month of the Colorado to intercept 250 fillibusters reported to have landed the previous night. The *Washington's* boat could not get up the San Juan on account of the very low stage of water, and had proceeded round to the mouth of the Colorado, where she arrived at daylight next morning, just in time to be seen by the *Leopard* that was anchored off the month of the river. Their launches were immediately manned and chase made after the harmless little steamer. As she had to stop after proceeding a short distance up the river to fix some steam-pipe, the boats came up with them in gallant style, with howitzer and small arms pointed for an attack upon the supposed fillibusters. After satisfying themselves that they had been pretty cheaply sold, they returned to their ship, and about noon same day came back to anchorage at Greytown,

Flag-officer McIntosh's communication to Sir W. C. Aldham, and I understand that you may rely upon the above as to the general tone and character of its contents.

And still *another* "visit" by the frigate *Leopard* Capt. Wainwright, about the same time, which, by the way, I must not omit to mention. Some joke-of-a-fellow, resident of this free city, upon the arrival of the *Washington*, circulated the report that she had landed at the mouth of the Colorado Branch of the San Juan River some 250 *fillibusteros*; whereupon Her Majesty's steamer *Leopard* immediately fired up, paddled away for that locality—some 20 miles south of this place—with the avowed attention of pouncing ("Leopard" like) upon them! She, however, did not find any *fillibusters*, but she did the little American steamer *Catharine Maria*—which vassel is frequently obliged to take that stream when the San Juan River, below that branch, is too low for her to ascend or descend,—she being at too great a *draught* of water to ply at all stages of the river—and, sure of their game, the British officers approached in *three armed boats* the *little* steamer,—the boats laying off a short distance, while Capt. Wainwright alone boarded her. They were not, however, repaid for their anxiety and trouble, as no fillibusters were found, and none had been seen or heard of by those on board the *Catharine Maria*.

I am credibly informed that all these remarkable proceedings were instituted under the authority of the mysterious Sir William Gore Ouseley, and very much to the annoyance of the officers in command of H. B. M.'s ships. If this should prove correct, no time ought to be lost by our Government in demanding an explanation of the British Government. This would bring to light whether the British Government had issued new instructions upon the subject of the "right of search" or "visit" in these waters, and under which, it is said, Sir W. G. O. was at present acting. This Diplomatist requires watching closely; and if he should not in future act with more circumspection, he will certainly bring matters here to a crisis. I think that they have now reached the culminating point.

I understand that a reply from Capt. Aldham to Flag-officer McIntosh's communication was sent on board the *Roanoke* early on the morning of the 29th ultimo, and that Capt. Aldham therein claimed the right to visit our merchant vessels and institute an examination into their character, upon the old and oft disputed grounds that the coast and harbors of the Mosquito kingdom were under the protection of Great Britain. You are well aware that under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that pretension was thought to be entirely exploded; yet it now appears that the British Government clings to its protectorate over the Mosquito coast, notwithstanding its treaty obligations with the United States *not* to "assume" or "exercise any dominion" over that or any other part of Central America, which, of course, includes the Mosquito coast.

The afternoon of the same day (29th) Flag-officer McIntosh's Secretary, Mr. Zantzinger, visited the *Valorous*, bearing the second communication for Capt. Aldham, and remained on board that vessel a considerable length of time. Mr. Z. did not come on shore, and I therefore did not see him; but I learned from an officer of the *Savannah* that Mr. Z. expressed himself there as being highly gratified with his interviews with Capt. Aldham and Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley; that he (Mr. Z.) remarked, that he considered the recent affair of boarding the *Washington* as now satisfactorily settled, so far as it could be, by Flag-officer McIntosh; and that he had no doubt there would be no difficulty in future in that respect—the boarding and examination of American merchant vessels by British cruizers in the waters of the Mosquito coast.

As an evidence of the kind feelings between our officers and those of Her Britannic Majesty, I will here also mention, that the same officer from whom I derived the preceding information also told me that shortly before leaving the *Savannah*, Mr. Z. sent his boat on board the *Valorous* for Capt. Aldham, whom Mr. Z. said he had invited to accompany him on his return to the *Roanoke*, for the purpose of visiting Flag-officer McIntosh—feeling assured, as Mr. Z. himself remarked, that a personal interview between the parties recently in correspondence upon so grave an affair as that which had taken place would, in his opinion, go far to restore harmony, the kindest influences, and future mutual good understandings. Capt. Aldham accompanied Mr. Z. out to the *Roanoke*—having accepted the invitation in the same frank manner in which it was extended; and Mr. Synge, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley's Secretary, followed them out in another boat. They both were most handsomely and cordially received on board the *Roanoke* by Flag-officer McIntosh—(whose good-natured face alone is calculated to win over the most hardened sinner)—Capt. Gardner, and the other officers of the ship; and were induced to remain on board the night. They both expressed themselves highly delighted with the attentions bestowed, and gratified at the opportunity thereby afforded of making their acquaintance.

Captain Aldham is a mild, gentlemanly and agreeable person, and highly esteemed. Mr. Synge is a gentleman, and jovial good fellow. This was, indeed, a happy termination of a very unpleasant occurrence—one well calculated to wound and irritate the feelings of our naval officers; and these personal interchanges and explanations, with good sense and kind feelings predominating among the actors therein, certainly went far to remove bad impressions and to spread pleasant influences on both sides.

It was much to be regretted that Sir William Gore Ouseley's health—he has had quite an attack of fever—together with the rough sea and unpleasant weather, have prevented a meeting between himself and Flag-officer McIntosh, here; but, as I learn that the former will leave in a day or two, with his family, (who are with him on board the *Valorous*,) in the English mail steamer for Aspinwall, they will, no doubt, have the pleasure of meeting there;—the *Roanoke* having unexpectedly left for that place on the morning of the 30th ult.; and she will probably now remain there until after the arrival of the mail steamer of the 5th December from New-York.

The *Washington* arrived here with 330 passengers for California. As there were no preparations completed for transporting them across the country to San Juan del Sur, Colonel Childs, the Agent of the Company, wisely determined to send the *Washington* to Aspinwall, in the hope that the means had been provided by Mr. Vanderbilt, the President of the Company, to forward them across from Aspinwall to Panama, and thence to San Francisco in accordance with Col. Childs' suggestion. Great, indeed, would have been the sufferings of these *deluded passengers*, had they reached San Juan del Sur on the Pacific side—and then only ascertained that the *Hermann*, which was to have called there for them, had sailed *direct* for San Francisco from Panama. Imagine so large a body of men thrown into the interior of Nicaragua, under such deceptive circumstances, with disappointed hopes and excited feelings—most of them probably without the means of subsistence, unacquainted with the habits and language of the people of the country, and desperate withal—who can foresee the difficulties which would have arisen, not to speak of the misery, disease and death which would have followed closely upon their footsteps! And find Providence has interposed for their salvation from the evils into which unprincipled men had almost ensnared them. The *Washington* left here on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo for Aspinwall; and, if some arrangement has not been made by those under whose auspices she was sent out here, to despatch her passengers forward to their destination from that point, those having no means will be necessitated to return in her to New-York; for our Consul at Aspinwall will not permit them to be landed without the means of defraying their expenses.

A public meeting was held here on the 18th ult., and a petition was adopted, and handed on the 19th to Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, signed by about seventy of the residents, requesting his cooperation in securing an independent government for this port. The petition sets forth that, for several years, the people of this place (*formerly Greytown, of Holtite memory*) had elected their own officers, made their own laws, and had been entirely independent of either Nicaragua or Mosquito, (a *tender point*, surely, for Sir W. G. O.,) and that it was, in their opinion, absolutely necessary the city and port of San Juan del Norte should be "free!" [I write it San Juan del Norte, because Greytown was wiped out by the United States as a most villanous nest of pirates; but, I presume, they still call it Greytown.] All these proceedings are endeavored to be kept as close as possible; why so, it is not now known.

Since writing the foregoing, I have ascertained from a responsible source in this village that the reply of Sir William Gore Ouseley to the petitioners really amounts to nothing at all, the tenor of it being that he has no doubt the matter would soon be arranged, and in accordance with the interests involved.

It is reported that Sir Gore expects to have all Central American matters adjusted by the month of March next. That would be a rapid work, indeed, in this slow country. He knows his own business best, but we owe here have serious doubts of the correctness of his anticipations.

A *Nicaraguan* Consul was recently appointed for *his place*; and, upon visiting the *Valorous*, he was alnied with the usual complement of guns for one of his position. It would be a curious fact to ascertain by what diplomatic process Nicaragua has consented to abandon her pretensions to the outlying-port she ever had, or claimed, on the Atlantic Coast. Has this been "arranged" under the diplomatic talents of Sir W. G. O.? He certainly has been incessantly occupied since he arrived here, and he evinced no disposition to leave the *Valorous* for the interior; but he keeps himself as close as he did during his sojourn at Washington. His family are with him.

Our Minister, General Lamar, has left San José for Managua.

Since the 25th ult., we have had very wet and unpleasant weather, a tremendous sea breaking upon the shore, and the *Roanoke* appearing at times to roll fearfully, rolling her main-deck guns under most of the time, and as though she would lose her masts! She being obliged to lie some five miles outside, I have only an occasional communication with the shore, and every one on board her must be very uncomfortable. It is no place for a ship of her size to lie during the season of northers.

The *Jamestown* is at Aspinwall.

## OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Panama, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

The steamship *Washington*, Capt. Churchill from New-York Nov. 7, reached San Juan del Sur on the 16th ultimo, with 330 passengers, including in the number thirty women and forty children.

On the appearance of the *Washington* off the harbor of San Juan, Col. Childs, who was acting as agent, dispatched a courier up the San Juan to go to the Pacific to ascertain if the *Hermann* had arrived at San Juan del Sur. The *Catharine Maria*, the little steamer that started with Col. Childs' messenger, returned in a few hours to San Juan del Norte, drawing too much water to get over the shallows of the river. She then started for the mouth of the Colorado, eighteen miles from San Juan, expecting to turn the shoals of the San Juan by ascending the former river to its junction with the latter, Capt. Childs having instructions to sail for Aspinwall in case the messenger did not get back by the 26th. On the morning of the 27th the *Catharine Maria* returned to San Juan.

In ascending, in reaching the Castillo Rapids, the agent landed, and, passing around the Rapids on foot, found the *Laura Frances* ready to take them across the lake. At Fort San Carlos the steamer was brought to, the garrison having heard that Walker had landed at San Juan del Norte. An officer came on board and satisfied himself that this was no fillibuster expedition—but, to make everything sure, placed fifteen armed men on her, and then suffered her to pass. The *Laura Frances* went to Virgin Bay, where she got satisfactory information from Capt. Clapp, the master of a coasting schooner, that the *Hermann* had passed in the vicinity of San Juan del Sur on the 15th, she having left Panama on the 11th. The *Laura Frances* then steamed away to Granada, to confer with the Government of Nicaragua on matters concerning the "line." On reaching that place she anchored about a mile and a half from the shore. It was soon perceived that the people were under arms, expecting Walker had come. A man stood with a lighted match by the side of a 24-pounder, ready to "let drive." Matters were, however, soon explained. The people were satisfied, and informed the agent that "the Government" had removed from Managua to Leon, and, as he could not go to Leon, he decided to return to San Juan del Norte, which he did, in the *Laura Frances*.

When the *Catharine Maria* reached the mouth of the Colorado, she was boarded by a boat of the British frigate *Leopard*, Capt. Wainwright, who made some slight inquiries, in a casual way, as to whom the steamer was going, and then left. Two other boats of the *Leopard* were subsequently discovered, which joined the first boat, and then all returned to their ship.

The *Washington* was boarded by an officer of the *Savannah*, before she came to an anchor, who satisfied himself of the legal character of the expedition. After he had left, two British officers of the *Leopard* or *Valorous*, with their side arms, boarded her, and made very particular inquiries as to the character of the vessel. When told that the *Savannah* had boarded her, and was satisfied with the examination, the British officers still pushed their questions, asking if the officers of the *Savannah* had removed the hatches, examined the casks, &c., &c.

It may be worth while here to state, as an evidence of the recklessness of all concerned in this affair, that the *Hermann* arrived at Panama on the 9th, and that there was ample time for the captain or agent to have sent word on the 11th, by the British steamer, that the *Hermann* had gone to San Francisco direct, so that the news might have reached San Juan del Norte on the 12th, six days before the *Washington* reached there—saving a deal of time, trouble and money—and yet not even this was done!

On Sunday, the 28th, at 2 P. M., the *Washington* reached Aspinwall, about ten minutes after the arrival of the *Moses Taylor*, from New-York. And then and there she first learned *positively* that the *Hermann* had passed up to San Francisco 18 days previously.

The Railroad Company immediately put the *Moses Taylor's* passengers on the trains, and started them over to Panama, in order to prevent the Washingtonians from crowding into them; but, with all their haste, some 50 or 60 had mustered around the cars, so the order was given to start, without the mails, express bags, &c., which did not come over till next morning.

On Monday I took a run over to Aspinwall to see how things were going on. The scenes at the Consul's office and at the railroad office were truly heartrending. The Railroad Company had negotiated, by telegraph, the best terms they could make with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama to take to San Francisco such of the passengers as had means. Cabin passage, including railroad ticket, was put at $165; second cabin, $140; steerage, $65. There were about 100 in all who had money enough to pay the lowest of these two rates; while perhaps 60 more were trying to sell watches, jewelry, keepsakes, and even their scanty clothing, to make up the lesser sum. Women, who had nothing, were camped down under balconies, wringing their hands and sobbing, while even stout men were shedding tears in despair.

Before leaving New-York Capt. Churchill, knowing the possibility and even probability that there might be no connection between the *Washington* and *Hermann*, insisted that some arrangement should be made with the Pacific Mail Steamship and Panama Railroad Companies by which, in case the passengers were forced to come to Aspinwall, they might be sure of being forwarded. Consequently Capt. C. was not only assured that this arrangement had been made, but was instructed in writing to proceed to Aspinwall as early as the 26th, in case he could not get his passengers across Nicaragua, and to forward them by *this* route, "all the arrangements having been made to that effect." When Capt. C. reached Aspinwall he could not for a long time be convinced that he, as well as his passengers, had been deceived. Not a line had come to Aspinwall contemplating any arrangement of the kind, and not a word, as I have reason to know, had been passed in New-York on the subject with an officer of either Company! The fact is, the persons engaged in this cruel scheme seem to have trusted to luck, Fraser's River, and that Providence would drop a cherry into their mouths. Fraser's River having given out, and Providence being heartily tired of Joe Whyte *and William Walker*, the thing fell through.

I wrote you that the *Hermann* had $48,000 lien on her for supplies, on leaving Panama. I find that the *Washington* is already tied up with $57,000 of debt, and Captain Churchill tried to raise more here, either to get the entirely destitute of his passengers to San Francisco or back to New-York.

I hear from the best authority that neither of the small steamers sent out to Nicaragua are fit for the service of the river, except at a time like the present, when the waters are comparatively high. They draw at least a foot too much water.

I also learn that three cargoes of coal are on their way to San Juan del Sur, to supply the steamer or steamers which the Company thought to send there. As the freight is undoubtedly made payable at San Juan, it is certain the Captains will have to sacrifice their cargoes on arrival to pay freight and charges.

I have ascertained that the whole number of the *Washington's* passengers, who were furnished tickets for California, and who went over the road last night at 8 o'clock, was one hundred and eighty-eight. After squeezing the lot dry, it was found there were forty women and children who had no means to get away. In this emergency, J. Howland Bill, Esq., late agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Acapulco, and Captain Churchill, gave their personal security for money with which to forward them. So, there are, in all, one hundred and forty-two left, who are expected to return to-day in the *Washington*, although it is probable a considerable number of these may stop at Aspinwall, expecting to pick up a living in some way until they can get through.

After Captain Churchill, Mr. Fox, Mr. Bill and the agents of the Panama Railroad Company had done everything in their power to relieve the *Washington* of her passengers, there was still another thing to do, and that was to furnish her, with her remaining victims, the means to get back to New-York. No one, either at Aspinwall or Panama, could be found who would trust her owners or agents with a dollar. Seeing the actual necessity there was that her passengers should not be thrown, in complete destitution, upon the Isthmus, Mr. Fox, United States Consul at Aspinwall, found himself compelled either to advance the requisite money for her port charges and supplies, or to see her passengers starve under his eyes. He did not hesitate, when the choice was to be made, but loaned her $3,000, which her Captain invested principally in provisions—and, this evening, the vessel sails for New-York. There, it is to be hoped, Mr. Joa Tyson, the *nominal* owner of the *Washington*, as well as all others concerned, will be held to a strict account for their heartless speculation in the lives of their countrymen.

Two days before the arrival of the *Washington*, Gov. Obaldia issued the following Proclamation, the object being to prevail upon as many as had no means to go forward, to return immediately to New-York:

Granadian Confederation, State of Panama, }
By the Secretary of State. }

*To the Prefect of the Department of Colon:*

Sir: The Governor of this State has learned through reports enlisted to credence, that the passengers by the American steamship *Washington* will land at Aspinwall. In case the *Hermann* should not have touched at San Juan del Sur to take them to their destination, [illegible] having of those passengers at the aforesaid [illegible] to the number of 300 men, women and children, without means to pursue their voyage to California, to which State they were entitled to a passage in the steamship *Hermann*, and for a country where they will have no means of support, and the Government no power to support them, can only be productive of misery to themselves and trouble among the population of Aspinwall and Panama.

The Governor, desirous of preventing these evils, directs me to say, that as soon as the steamship *Washington* shall arrive at Aspinwall, you will be pleased to visit the passengers on board and inform them of the contents of this note, dictated purely from a feeling of humanity and by a desire for the welfare of the inhabitants of the town. If the United States Consul at Aspinwall shares in the feelings of the Governor to the degree that the Consul at Panama does, he will doubtlessly accompany you in your visit.

Assure these unfortunate victims of the ardent desire the Governor feels that they may emerge from their difficult position without grave injury, and of his regret that he cannot, without transcending his legal powers, proffer them anything but his advice. Your obedient servant, MANUEL MORRO.

Blas Arosamena, Prefect of Colon.

In a late number of the *Tiempo*, of Bogota, I find the following card from Gen. Mosquera, in allusion to an editorial article that appeared in the New-York Times in August last. It is of no great consequence perhaps, but it is well enough to correct Gen. Mosquera in regard to one of the facts he undertakes to establish. On reflection, he will recollect that *he was not absent* from New-York at the time his house failed—neither did he absent himself until his son was arrested in New-York, charged with fraud, and warrants were out for his own arrest on a like charge.

The complacency with which Señor Mosquera asseverates that it is impossible to corrupt a New-Granadian Senator, reminds me of the Proclamation of President Martinez, of Nicaragua, against Earthquakes. After commiserating the people of Managua and Granada on the damage they sustained last Spring from these phenomena, he went on to say, that after all, earthquakes had their advantages. They serve, said he, to stimulate the energy and enterprise of the people in recovering from their effects, and the industry and ingenuity consequent thereon, enlarges the intellectual and moral perceptions of the nation. "This accounts," continued His Philosophical Excellency, "for the extraordinary morality of the people of Nicaragua, whose virtues have passed into a world-wide proverb!"

Panama, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

Gentlemen: I thank you for the contradiction you gave in your paper to the calumnious imputations of a New-York periodical, the Times, charging me of being a fraudulent bankrupt, and propagating other insults. In Granadian society, as well as in American, I am too well known to suffer injury from such attacks. I was one of the members of the firm of Mosquera & Co., of New-York, and being accidentally absent, and my business in the hands of others, the house was forced to suspend its payments because our debtors did not meet their obligations, one American house owing us $27,500; and a Granadian resident of New-York retained in his hands $18,800, which he received from my acting partner, after having made with him an operation by which the house lost $15,000. Besides this, Mosquera & Co., contrary to my advice, made advances of more than $70,000. *All this occurred from the fact of my absence in the national service* since 1854. Those who suppose I could listen to a venal proposition of $25,000 not to oppose the Cass-Herran treaty, do not know me. All the gold of California would not suffice to induce me to vacillate in the line I have marked out for my political and private conduct. Probably the Editor of the New-York Times will recollect that it was but a short time since his columns were occupied in discussing certain venal transactions which occurred in the American Congress, and thus he may have supposed there was a moral possibility that a Granadian Senator could be capable of a like crime. I do not care to defend myself, because I have the honor to be known in my own as well as in many other countries. I only defend the honor of Granadian Senators, who are all, without exception, incorruptible, and who have always been so since the formation of the Republic. Our Senators have never sold their votes to speculators in the national exchequer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant and countryman, T. C. DE MOSQUERA.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 10th November. There is no news from that quarter of the Confederation.

In Panama, and other portions of the country, the people celebrated on the 28th the anniversary of New-Granadian independence with the usual rejoicings. With the exception of some few street fights in Panama, arising from a factious opposition to the appointment by Gov. Obaldia of a person obnoxious to the liberal party to the post of Prefect of Pol there has been no trouble the past two weeks.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* arrived at Aspinwall a few days since from San Juan del Norte, but returned there immediately in pursuance of orders from the Navy Department, which reached here on the 28th. The flag-ships *Roanoke* and *Savannah* are at San Juan. Also, the British frigate *Valorous*. The British frigate *Leopard* sailed thence to Kingston, Jamaica, having one hundred men on board unfit for duty. At Aspinwall, there is only the supply-ship *Relief*, Capt. Snaxo, but the *Savannah* is shortly expected. At Panama we still have the United States steam-frigate *Saranac* and the British ship *Vixen*.

Sir Wm. Gore Oosley was still on board the *Valorous* at San Juan. He was suffering some from the coast fever. The *Valorous* is daily expected at Aspinwall, with Sir William, who will go from Panama to Nicaragua by the *Columbus*.

Mr. Henry E. Lassell, telegraph operator for the Panama Railroad Company, died at Tahoga, in the Bay of Panama, Nov. 30. Mr. Lassell belonged to Troy, New-York. F. W. R.

## PASSENGERS RETURED IN THE WASHINGTON.

Cabin.—O. G. Smith, Mrs. Van Zandt, John Van Zandt, Carrie Van Zandt, Miss L. D. Williams, Sarah Delanty.

Second Cabin.—A. Grave, Robert Hunter, J. J. Herbert, H. H. Humphrey, C. Clossing, Thos. Whitney, S. Furlong, J. Moore, O. Goodman, E. A. Hyde, James Allen, C. F. Heywood, Wm. Barnhill, C. P. Baker, J. S. Robinson, Wm. G. Crolius.

Steerage.—S. H. Billington, Geo. B. Smith, Frank Smith, James McCormick, Samuel Black, George H. Kuss, A. Bente, C. Lentman, Levi Lukins, M. Yager, Thos. McNary, E. Geber, H. Schubel, B. Hopp, Charles Sumner, D. D. Chamberlin, J. Griffin, P. F. Green, E. McEwen, J. H. Comings, W. Dalling, H. McGinnes, G. F. Hiscox, R. Coady, John McGuy, H. J. Smith, H. Beck, Jos. Smith, F. Raye, C. E. Cuhen, James Kirwin, T. Vaughn, J. Troy, Thomas Dolan, J. Grogan, J. Hiffenan, E. Campbell, P. Grogan, W. H. Sirken, James M. Winans, David Fogarty, Dennis Dana, Wm. Bolle, J. Hartz, W. Coholan, P. Kilty, O. McDermott, H. Liho, H. Rihoult, Oliver Glmlin, H. Holm, Charles Portnen, Wm. Alexander, Joseph Alexander, F. Leise, C. Eder. Pat Cogan, Joseph Tyler, H. Evans, D. Staginaro, S. Viola, J. Pelissier, C. Mowback, Charles H. Freeman, L. W. McKinny, L. F. Smith, Thomas G. Bettliew, Aug. Schneider, John S. Tyler, H Evans. Total, 93.

## PASSENGERS FORWARDED TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship *Washington*, transported over the Panama Railroad and forwarded to San Francisco by the steamship *Sonora*:

*First Cabin*—A. L. Stebbins, Wm. Sheppard, Dr. Newcomb, wife and son.

*Second Cabin*—Mr. Skillman and wife, Mr. Heydtlf and wife, P. McKinstry, C. C. Howland, William W. Bradley.

*Steerage*—Wm. Dishow, Alex. Stinson, Alex. Baird, Alden Eastman, Moses T. Gilman, J. L. Green, E. Sullivan, Wm. H. Swan, Jno. Lynch, L. H. Ross, R. R. Sunson, Geo. Stoce, Charles Spenden, wife and child; Alex. Murray, David Fair, Mr Forbes, E. Upton, C. A. Whiton, J. H. Stephens, H. Schlegter, Mrs. Schlegter, Mr. Jones, O. Freyeppe and son, F. Pierre, Fred. Pierre and son, C. A. Benard, F. Betrand, F. M. Lawloy, D. M. Hunson, E. M. Este, L. Levi, W. R. Martin, Mrs. Ford, Miss F. Clenning, D. Masso, A. Guillie, Annie Newkins, Mr. McCleanman, Mrs. McCleannan, Mr. Heydeft, Mr. Reed, Mr. Moody, Mary Fayls and child, Mr. Willard, Mr. Adams, A. Depau, Miss Morrison, P. Smith, R. Pesa, M. Fippingar, Wm. Haslot, Wm. Robertson, Wm. Baird, Robt. Olion, Mr. French, Phillip Fraiser, Jas. Moor, F. J. Wilcox, M. Clark, J. Clark, A. Freeman, W. T. Mills, R. Lyle, Pat. Murray, J. Smith, T. Duddle, C. Tichner and child, C. Archer, Miss Moreback and two children, Lyman Fisk, Samuel Holt, Henry Holt, John Holt, T. C. Robinson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Elsgorver and two children. Fred Scallade and son, R. M. Martin, O. Lyne, L. Bowle, J. A. Heard, Jos. Durkee, J. H. Fuller, N. Lawler, J. Blankman, E. Blankman, C. M. Skear, Jos. Watts, G. W. O. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, Pat Sullivan, Mc Sullivan, George Beamer, H. Kipps, C. C. Stintz, W. R. Whitney, John Alexander, William Acker, Samuel Kellar, H. Randolph, Mr. Dartman, wife and child; P. Glann, J. McShay, J. T. Wise, wife and child; Thomas Dovle, John Tahay, John Heidbrant, G. S. Johnson, W. McKinney and wife, J. M. Johns and wife, E. Ellison and child, J. Shilling, Francis Lee, Mrs. Lee, John Moony, Miss Hartman, Daniel Lee, D. W. Quimby, James Allen, John Fairly, Mr. Paige, E. G. Hunt, Miss Diety, Miss Owens, Chas. Schutt, M. Effinger, C. Herler, J. Kirk, J. Kelpps, C. Strout, M. Glaper, Ann Long, Mary Long, Miss Cox, Mrs. Cornell and three children, Mrs. Hulda Ester, Mrs. Wolfe and three children, Pauline Rovinski, Mary Natran and child, Mrs. Eastman and two children, Mrs. Conger, Mr. Ramson, Mrs. Ramson and child, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. Ransom, Mrs. Ransom and two children, Mrs. G. Olman and three children, J. Annobie, Paul Isadore, John Landhart, H. C. Jones, E. A. Fowler, J. Thrasher, Mr. Sterling, Mr. Garton, George Phillips—230.

## THE ISTHMUS.

### Naval Intelligence—Officers of the St. Mary's—Movements of the Saranac—Whereabouts of the Jamestown, the Savannah and the Merrimac—Tehuantepec.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858.

Having written you fully on the 1st, by the *Washington*, which I suppose will reach New-York one or two days before the *Moses Taylor* does, I have but little to write now. The British steamer from the south coast will be in on the 6th, with probably important news from Ecuador and Peru, which you will have to wait a fortnight longer for; and the *Columbus* with a month's later news from Central America due here on the 10th.

The officers sent out to relieve those who have served two years on the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, now in the Gulf of California, arrived in the *Moses Taylor* and *Granada*, and will have to live in the hotels here a month or two before their ship comes for them. They are as follows:

Commander, R. D. Thomaun; Lieutenants, W. E. Boudinot, A. H. Moore, C. H. Wells and S. L. Phelps; Surgeon, T. G. McGee; Purser, C. H. Ritchie; Boatswain, William Winchester; Gunner, J. B. Venables; Carpenter, J. T. Rustic; Sailmaker, B. B. Blaydenburg.

There are no Midshipmen or Passed Midshipmen in the newly-appointed officers, in consequence of their being so few officers of those grades eligible for sea duty at present.

The officers attached to the *St. Marys* at present are:

Commander, C. H. Davis; Lieutenants, J. S. Maury, P. H. McKorcle, T. J. Houston; Surgeon, J. W. Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, Stewart Kennedy; Purser, William A. Iagersoll; Master, William H. Ward; First Lieutenant of Marines, C. McDonald Reynolds; Passed Midshipmen, John G. Mitchell and Calvin F. Thomas; Midshipmen, Le Roy Fitch and James C. Mosely; Boatswain, P. J. Miller; Gunner, E. E. Ellis; Acting Carpenter, E. A. Cassidy; Sailmaker, Henry F. Franklin.

The United States frigate *Saranac* will probably remain here until the *St. Mary's* arrives, unless her services should be required South, in consequence of the Ecuadorian war. The British frigate *Vixen* is also in port. At Aspinwall they have the United States flag-ship *Roanoke* and the supply-ship *Relief*.

The United States sloops-of-war *Jamestown* and *Savannah* are at San Juan del Norte, as also the British frigate *Valorous*. The Pacific flag-ship *Merrimac* was at Acapulco, bound to Realejo, Nicaragua.

Captain Allen McLane, Agent at Panama of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who went some six weeks since to Tehuantepec, to make arrangements for the connection between there and Acapulco, returned to Panama in the *Golden Age* last night. The *Golden Age* brought to Acapulco eighty passengers for the Tehuantepec route for New-Orleans. F. W. R.

## THE VOYAGE OF THE FRIGATE NIAGARA.

### Departure from Charleston—Condition and Habits of the Africans on Board—Deaths on the Voyage—Arrival at Monrovia—Landing of the Negroes—Visit of the President—Return Home.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Capt. Joun S. Chauncey, arrived on Saturday morning, from Monrovia, (Africa,) and anchored in the North River. She left New-York Sept. 12, and came to at Charleston on the 18th, having received the recaptured Africans on board on the 19th, and on the 21st she left Charleston, bound for Monrovia, stopping at Porto Grande and Porto Praza for coal, water and medicine on Monday, Nov. 8.

The *Niagara* come to at Monrovia, and on the 9th sent the Africans ashore, together with provisions, clothing, and other stores, furnished for their support and comfort by the American Cotonization Society. Seventy-one of the negroes had died on the passage, leaving a balance of 200 out of the original number, 271, received on board at Charleston.

The following is a list of the officers on board the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, arrived here this morning:

Captain, John S. Chauncey; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. K. M. Mullaney; Lieutenants, Edward A. Barnett, Andrew J. Drake, Wm. Nelson; Lieutenant and Acting Master, Wm. Mitchell; Purser, Charles C. Upham; Surgeon, Edward Hudson; Assistant Surgeons, Thomas W. Leach, Marcellus P. Chrislian; Lieutenant Marines, Charles Heywood; Chief Engineer, John Faron; First Assistant Lieutenants—William F. Stamen and Edward S. Rohie. Second Assistant Lieutenants—Geo. R. Johnson and Mortimer Kellogg. Third Assistant Lieutenants—Joseph H. Bailey, Wm. G. Buehler, Francis Cronin, Geo. W. Rodgers. Acting Boatswain John K. Bartlett. Carpenter—Nicholas Mager. Acting Sailmaker—Lewis B. Wakeman. Acting Gunner—John McGowan. Master's Mates—James A. Bessy, Charles F. Ellmore, Horner S. Gould, Henry S. Wetmore, R. Lee, Ray Parker. Captain's Clerk—John Driscoll. Purser's Clerk—James M. Booth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara—At Sea— }
Saturday, Nov. 28, 1858. }

My last letter, dated off Charleston Bar on the 20th of September, gave you the particulars of the reception on board the *Niagara* of the 271 survivors of the slave brig *Echo*, which we had been instructed to convey to Monrovia, and deliver to the agent of the American Colonization Society.

As you have already been advised, we sailed on the 21st. The slaves were at first placed between decks—the males forward and the females aft—with sentries over them. There were forty-one women, two children, and two hundred and twenty-eight males—total 271—all young, and not averaging over twenty. Their long confinement on board the slaver, and their exposures and hardships, had wasted their flesh; they were all sick, some with scurvy, but most of them with an aggravated dysentery, and they were little better than so many living skeletons when hoisted on board from the steamer which brought them off to us. A more wretched company of human beings were certainly never gathered on a ship's deck before. They squatted about the deck, gabbled and munched the bits of bread which were handed to them, as if they were wholly indifferent as to what was passing around them, and utterly void of any spirit or ambition. Their appearance was more like that of a collection of overgrown monkeys than of human beings. Their total neglect of sanitary rules, however, soon reudered the ship's between decks so noisome and disgusting that, to protect the health of the ship's crew, as well as their own, the whole were placed on the upper deck. The women aft upon the quarter-deck, and the men in the port gangway amidships. Their removal to the open air proved a benefit to them. They were supplied with blankets, and were housed under awnings during stormy weather, sentinels being stationed over them to preserve order, and to prevent them from leaving the portion of the ship assigned to them. Their wardrobe was ludicrously varied, and in many cases scant and decidedly primitive. The oldest were waist-cloths of calico or woolen blankets, while the younger portion and the children went naked, with no apparent sentiment of shame. Some who aspired to appear well dressed contrived to pick up old flannel shirts, cast-off soldiers' jackets, and hats of divers shapes and of every material, from a discarded beaver to a shocking had tarpaulin, which they sported with a feeling of much apparent superiority over their poorer comrades.

The strange habits and customs of these poor creatures were a constant study and theme of remark among the officers and men, and at times afforded no little amusement during the voyage. We had on board, as an interpreter, one of the crew of the *Echo*, a Portuguese named Frank, by whom alone we were able to hold communication with them; he talked in Portuguese, which some portion of the Africans appeared to understand pretty well. Each morning, when the decks were washed down, the occasion was improved to give the whole party a cold bath by playing the ship's hose upon them, which they appeared to enjoy in a high degree, shouting, yelling, jumping and laughing with delight. They appeared to have a spirit of clanship, and divided themselves into parties for mutual protection; this was particularly the case among the boys, who would not tolerate any invasion of their rights; their blankets, food and clothing they guarded with great jealousy. On account of their thieving disposition, however, there were frequent wrangles, but the sentry always prevented them from assuming a serious form. At night, old sails, hammocks and loose bedding were spread upon the deck, when they would roll themselves in their blankets, and the whole party crowd into a compact mass for mutual warmth, with occasionally a black face or a woolly-head protruding, and sleep until roused up by the morning watch. There is no band on board, but the drum and fife appeared to please them very much. For a pastime, "Frank" would occasionally get them to sing some of their native songs, which possessed but little music or harmony, being monotonous repetitions, accompanied by slapping their hands, and contortions and swaying of their bodies and arms. The females were more quiet, but they appeared to be constantly under the influence of their peculiar superstitions. A belief in witchcraft is about the only form of spiritualism manifested among them.

On one occasion a woman, who had the only two infants that were in the party, found that one of her children was sick, and she conceived the notion that another woman was a witch, and was killing it by her sorcery. She accordingly combined with several others of her friends to throw the witch overboard. They got into a furious fight, and hustled the witch tow ard a side port, and had nearly pushed her into the sea, when the sentry seized and pulled her back. The child lived until it was landed, and then died. Future pitched battles were only prevented by placing handcuffs upon the strong-minded women. The redeeming feature of this contest was the evidence which it afforded of a strong maternal affection in the race.

There were no religious rites celebrated among the Africans during the 52 days they were on board, and nothing in their conduct which indicated the idea of a God or a future state. The usual religious rites, which were uniformly observed by the commander when one of their number died and was buried, excited no attention from them whatever,—but as one after another of their comrades wasted away, the stronger would watch for the last breath, and then snatch his blanket and appropriate it to his own use. Upon the occasion of a death, the body—sometimes two sewed up in one blanket—was placed upon a plank in one of the gun ports; the ship's company assembled upon the quarter deck, when Capt. Chauncey read the burial service, the inboard end of the plank was raised, and the body with a heavy splash disappeared beneath the waters.

We continued under sail, with varying south and southeasterly winds, unable to make much progress in our direct course, until the 14th of October, when we were within three hundred miles of the Azores, in latitude 35° north, and longitude 34° west. By this time 43 of the Africans had died. The weather continued cold, and the deaths were daily increasing, 17 having died in two days. The order was accordingly given to get up steam. The screw was lowered into its place, the light sails were taken in, and the ship headed directly for Cape Verdes. We reached Porto Grande, St. Vincent's Island, in one week, and anchored on the 21st. Here we took on board a supply of coal to last us for the return voyage. We sailed on the 26th, and stopped a day at Porto Praya, where we obtained a supply of medicines and stores from the Naval Store of the United States, and departed for Monrovia on the 30th. We reached our destination on the 8th of November, in 52 days from Charleston, having lost 71 of the Africans on the voyage. The remaining 200 were landed on the 9th, and delivered to H. W. Dennis, Esq., the Agent of the Colonization Society. The clothing, provisions, tobacco, &c., for their use were also delivered to the agent. While at Monrovia, the *Niagara* was visited by hundreds of the citizens, and, on the day previous to her departure, the President and his Cabinet came on board, and were received with the naual honors.

We left Monrovia on the 17th, under steam, which we used for three days only, and then took the northeast trades. We have been making, under sail alone, 240 miles per day, with a prospect of a fine passage home. There was much sickness among the officers and crews of the British steamers upon the coast, but, owing probably to our short stay at Monrovia, we have all escaped the coast-fever, and there is no sickness of any consequence on board.

At Sea, Sunday, Dec. 5, 1858.

At the date of my above dispatch, our noble ship, after three days' steaming to get off clear of the land, was put under canvas alone—our main-royal mast having been carried away on the outward passage. We have enjoyed thus far a continuation of fresh northeast trades, with the wind slightly abaft the beam, so that all our sails could draw well, and the *Niagara* has had an opportunity to show her superior sailing qualities—not to mention the English steam sloop-of-war *Archer*, which sailed some hours ahead of us from Mon

the difficulties would be reached, the Cabinet of Quito has committed against Peru a new offence, arbitrarily exiling off all communication with our Minister Resident, (Don Juan Calderon Cavero, returning, sealed, the communications he has addressed to it, and plainly refusing to repair such insult by the reinstallation of said agent in the exercise of his functions, as a necessary previous act to the ventilation of the question of his retirement.

2. That the excessive lenity and the conciliatory and pacific means, carefully and constantly employed by the Government of Peru to shun a conflict which menaced a rupture of peace between neighboring nations, far from correcting the unjustifiable course of Ecuador, have only had the effect to hasten the hostile attitude in which she has placed herself, whilst to give ample width to her bellicose preparations, *de armamento* and without initiatory steps, she has obtained legislative authorization to make war on Peru and to raise money through means that might compromise the own nationality as well as that of other South American States; and, lastly, has ordered her Minister to Lima to terminate his mission and retire.

4 That being repugnant to the fraternal sentiments of the Government of Peru to affect the people of Ecuador with the calamities of a war provoked against their wish by their inconsiderate Government, without any national cause existing on its part to justify it; and wishing to proceed in such an important measure, according to the spirit of the legislative decree of the 31st instant, the Government of Peru has determined, before adopting the last extreme, to employ such coercive measures, as, without immediate injury to the people of Ecuador, may vindicate the honor of this Republic and secure on a solid basis its outraged territorial rights:

Therefore Decrees:

Article I. All the bays, ports, creeks and inlets of the Republic of Ecuador, situated on the line of the coast comprehended from 1° 50′ of North latitude to 3° 30′ South latitude, as also the islands belonging to her, will be blockaded by sufficient naval forces of the Peruvian marine. From the moment when the blockade shall be made effective, the commanders of the blockading vessels shall adopt all the means authorized by the laws of nations against whatever may attempt to violate it.

Art. 2. The blockade of the said bays, ports, creeks, and inlets, shall remain in vigor before other means of hostility are resorted to, during such time as, in the judgment of the Government of Peru, shall be sufficient to bring the Government of Eucador to terms.

Art. 3. Friendly nations shall be notified through their respective agents of this blockade, and the Minister of War and Marine will immediately dictate the necessary orders for the fulfilment of this decree.

Given at the Government House in Lima, the 26th day of October, 1858. RAMON CASTILLA,
MIGUEL SAN ROMAN.

Four ships of war were immediately dispatched towards Paita, in the vicinity of Encador, after this decree was issued, having on board some 800 infantry and cavalry, to operate in the North. These four ships arrived at Paita Nov. 14, and landed their men and munitions. The force proceeded to La Huaca, a little distance in the interior, to await other troops from Lima. The *Amazonas*, a 22-gun frigate, sailed from Paita Nov. 1, to blockade Guayaquil, and the war-steamers *Tumbes*, *Huaras* and *Yzcuchaca* were yet at Paita on the 16th. The *Loa*, war-steamer, sailed from Paita on the 16th, for hullocks to supply the fleet off Guayaquil. The American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, seized eight months since for attempting to load guano under revolutionary charters from Vivanco, had been sold at auction by the Custom-house authorities at Callao, and purchased by the Government for the war against Ecuador.

General San Roman, it is said, will command the army against Ecuador.

On the 27th October, a Lieutenant of the gendarmeria by the name of Julian Carrion, attacked Señor Gomez Sanchez, a Deputy of the Peruvian Congress, as he issued from the hall, snatching his cane from his hands and breaking it over his head. Carrion complained that Sanchez had insulted his corps in debate by some remarks reflecting upon the military attempts against the Constitution. The Chamber was very much excited, and a proposition had passed almost unanimously destituting Carrion and depriving him of citizenship.

A proposition was before Congress to recognize the officers of the army and navy, made by the revolutionist Vivanco, and to pay the debts contracted by this chief during his revolt!

The Lima *Comercio* contains all the correspondence the gist of which I gave you in my last, between the United States and Peruvian Governments, in the matter of the seizure of the American guano ships. It would make, say 50 columns of the Times.

Capt. Royal Harriman, of the American ship *Mary Goodell*, died at the Chincha Islands, Nov. 5. His first officer takes charge of the ship.

The amount of guano shipped from the Chinchas in October was 23,037 tons register, of which only 3,242 tons went to England, 2,089 to France, and 17,707 to the United States. Business was dull; a few vessels had been chartered the past fortnight for the Mauritius.

Now that Peru is about to engage in a war with Ecuador, the following statistics of the Peruvian army and navy, embodied in the report of Marshal San Roman, Minister of War and Marines, just prescnted to the Congress at Lima, may be found of value:

"It appears that previous to the outbreak in August, 1857, the army was below the peace establishment, but was shortly afterwards raised to six thousand, and in January, 1858, further increased to eight thousand. Great difficulty was experienced during the revolution in procuring recruits, although a bounty of sev emen dollars was offered, and in consequence a portion of the National Guard had to be called out. At the commencement of the present year the army amounted to eight thousand, but since the restoration of order, the National Guard has been disbanded, some regiments of the line have been broken up and the standing army is now below the peace establishment. The entire of the intantry, it is stated, are now armed with the Minié rifle, and the cavalry with ball proof cuirasses and Sharp's carbines. The artillery consists of twenty-four 12-pounders, in six batteries, with a reserve of as many mure guns, some of them 24-pounders. Armorers from Germany have been engaged, and good revolvers are now made in the Government manufactory; new machines for the powder mill have been obtained, and percussion caps of superior quality are made in the arsenal. Congreve rockets have been ordered from England, together with a supply of Tnrel's Indian rifles, Minie's, and 1,000 needle rifles. A newly-invented cannon has also been procured from Prussia. The army is officered by 2 grand-marshals; 5 generals of division; 22 generals of brigade; 142 colonels; 158 lieutenant-colonels; 201 majors; 404 captains; 456 lieutenants; 418 second-lieutenants; 11 commissaries; and 37 surgeons. Of the foregoing, 418 are on leave of absence, with pay, amounting to $269,748 a year; 274 are invalids, with $81,400; and 200 are retired, with pensions of $107,905; besides more than 528 widows and children of military men receive $205,690 a year—making a total of $765,543 a year, in addition to the expenses of the standing army.

The Navy consists of six steamers, with an aggregate of 90 guns, among which are the *Apurimac*, 44, and the *Amazonas*, 22; one brigantine of 12 guns, and three transports of 3 guns. This large squadron is officered by 3 admirals, 40 captains, 17 first-lieutenants, 18 second-lieutenants, 40 midshipmen, 20 marine-officers, 51 pursers's clerks, &c., 7 surgeons and 11 pilots.

Ecuador has no Navy, having sold a couple of old steamers, which comprised it, a year or two ago.

## BOLIVIA.

This Republic appears to be tranquil for the moment. Echenique, ex-President of Peru, was still at Oruro, waiting for events to ripen in Peru, so that he may enter the country, and place himself at the head of a revolutionary movement.

## CHILI.

The American steamer *Hermann* having brought dates up to the 27th October, of course the British steamer's news is only four days later, and in that space nothing had transpired of importance.

An uneasy spirit seems to prevail among both the Administration and Opposition parties in Chili. The Government fears, or pretends to fear, a revolution and is making itself less popular every day by its arrests of persons charged with conspiracy or sedition A rumor was in circulation of an attempt to assassinate President Montt. It is said a man armed with a "big knife" was arrested within the President's house.

In the South, there will be a plentiful crop, and in the North the copper mines continue to yield more plentifully every day.

Mr. Albert J. Blakeley has received his *exequatur* as United States Consul for the port of Tulcahuano.

Business the past fortnight has been better. The imports had been greater, and, owing to the depreciation in the price of produce, the exports had increased. The Bank loans money at 1 to 1¼ per cent. a month. Flour had fallen to $3 50 per quintal, and ranged from that to $4. Carolina Rice, $6 25, nine months; 25,000 arobas American refined Sugar were sold at $4, nine months. Bar Copper sold at $18 25, cash. Bar Silver, $10 50 per marc. Nitrate, $2 62½, cash. Freights of ores to England, £2; to Hamburg, £3 5s.; to United States, $11. F. W. R.

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

Supreme Court Circuit.—*Part II.*—Same as Thursday, except Nos. 2,474 and 2,454.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 79, 85, 45, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 192, 102½, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 9.

## SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 10.

Before Judge Davies.

DIVORCE CASE.

*Sarah H. McGiffert, by her next friend*, agt. *John N McGiffert.*—The parties to this suit were married in this city on the 12th September, 1850. They continued to live together until November following, when plaintiff left him, the reason being, as she alleges, that he pursued a course of ill-treatment toward her. On the 22d of January, 1858, he commenced a suit against her in the Supreme Court for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. Subsequently, she says, he secretly left this State and went to Indiana, where, after residing one year, he filed his bill, and obtained a divorce from her. In November, 1855, he returned, and it appears that since the decree of divorce of the Court of Indiana he married a woman named Sarah Carnahan, and that the second marriage was bigamous and illegal. The case was referred to a referee to take testimony, and it was tried upon the issue before Judge Davies, who reserved his decision.

## SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Dec. 11.

DECISIONS.

*Edward Savage* vs. *The Corn Exchange, Fire and Inland Navigation Company.*—Verdict set aside. New trial granted; costs to abide event.

*James W. Elwell* vs. *Eben B. Crocker et al.*—The defendant Crocker is entitled to judgment, and pursuant to leave reserved by consent of both parties at the trial the judgment for defendant shall be here entered.

*Alexander Gillespie et al.* vs. *Daniel Torrance.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

## SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Judge Slosson.

*The Grocers' Bank* vs. *Edward Herr, the Park Bank and North River Bank.*—Judgment for plaintiff and for payment of fund according to special assignment of policy. Question of costs reserved till settlement of decree.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

SUIT BY THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

*The New-York Academy of Music* vs. *Jas. H. Hackett.*—This suit was brought to recover $3,000 on a contract made on the 27th of September, 1854, by which the plaintiffs agreed to lease the Academy of Music to defendant for two months at $9,500.

Defendants set up that the plaintiffs did not finish the Academy according to their agreement, in consequence of which it was unfit for use, and that Mario, one of the artists he had engaged, became ill therefrom, which prevented him from appearing in the operas, to the damage of defendant in the sum of $3,000, which he claimed to recover from the rent alleged to be due from him to the plaintiffs. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for $1,634 13. Subsequently Judge Ingraham, at Special Term, denied a motion for a new trial, from which defendant appealed to the General Term, which recently reversed the decision at Special Term and ordered a new trial.

THE INDICTMENT OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT FOR LIBEL.

The argument on the motion in this case to remove the trial of Bennett to this county, was concluded on Saturday morning. The Judge reserved his decision.

# THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

## BENNETT vs. BENNETT.

## FLAT DENIALS OF DR. BENNETT.

## Direct Examination Continued.

NINTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter.

New-Haven, Saturday, Dec. 11.

Dr. George Bennett has been on the witness-stand for two days, undergoing direct examination. At least one more day will be occupied in the same way, and then the cross-examination. Rare sport is looked for when Judge Blackman and the witness have to deal with each other. At times the counsel get terribly befogged in the attempt to get at the meaning of Bennett's testimony. He is certainly a remarkable witness. The conduct of his examination reminds one forcibly of navigating a steamboat on the Mississippi. It is constantly such phrases as "Stoo him"—"Go on!"—"Start him!"—"Hold up!"—"Slower!" The Doctor's infirmity prevents him from hearing anything less than a shout, and his friend, Governor Dutton, who is a venerable white-haired gentleman, has a hard time of it. The Governor sits in the witness' chair, at the right hand of Bennett, and the latter stands while giving his evidence. Once to-day Judge Blackman roused the Doctor by asking "what it was he didn't recollect," the Doctor repiying tartly that he didn't "recollect anything that he didn't knew." Whereupon Mr. Blackman appealed to the Court against the Doctor's Insolence. During the whole proceedings Mrs. Bennett has occupied a seat next her counsel, between him and the witness-box.

The previous history of the parties is interesting. Dr. Bennett has been a resident of New-Haven for some eight years. He is among the B.'s in the *City Directory* as "George Bennett, pill-maker. No. 2 Dow-street." Poor when he married, ten years ago, he has acquired a considerable fortune in his business, estimated all the way from $20,000 (the lowest figure,) up to $50,000, and even twice that. He owns sundry pieces of property in New-Haven, appears in the tax-list as having $12,000 out at interest, and counts among his possessions the house in George street, of which so much is said in his testimony. This house is now occupied by Mr. John G. North, an insurance officer, who has been called to testify in this case. The house fronts on High-street. Its garden is bounded on one side by Dow-street, and at the foot of the garden is a little office, (mentioned very frequently at the trial,) in which the Doctor just now abides in solitude. He has his printing presses there, and conducts all his business on the premises, lodging included.

Mrs. Bennett is residing temporarily with friends in the city. She has three children; one an infant, eight months old, born since the commencement of these proceedings for divorce. The lady is from a respectable family, of moderate circumstances, at Birmingham, a town a few miles from New-Haven. Dr. Bennett testifies as to the manner in which he met her. Miss Allis was in the habit of calling at a neighbor's house while engaged in a millinery shop here. There the Doctor met her, was struck by her appearance, and thought it would "pay," as he expressed it, to go over to Birmingham to see her. He went, and the young lady became Mrs. Bennett, although the Doctor's attentions appear to have been of a rather summary sort. He testified the other day that while paying his addresses, he "couldn't call very often, for he was in debt, and his mind was occupied with his business, and he could not afford much time for courting." The parties have lived apart for about a year. You will see by the Doctor's evidence that he is endeavoring to put Mrs. Bennett under a cloud, on the ground of improper conduct with a certain young gentleman. I am informed that she will be called to give rebutting evidence.

The direct examination of Dr. Bennett was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. The following testimony was taken:

*Dr. Bennett* (continued)—I recollect one day, while Mrs. Bennett was sick and lying on her bed, I came in, *and found Horace Smith there: I felt very much excited, but said nothing to them*; I went out and said to the nurse that I was astonished that she should allow a man to enter the bedroom. [Witness was checked in this part of his evidence.]

Q.—Is there anything else in relation to Horace Smith that you wish to say? A.—No.

Q.—Well? A.—She says I put out the gas, and says when she had company I would go down cellar and turn the gas off; there was one time when I did such a thing; it might have been twice; then there were one or two girls there, very young girls, and I thought, along before night, that I would have a little sport; along in the afternoon I hunted around till I got a wrench, and had a lamp all nicely trimmed up, with matches on it; first, I went to see if the wrench would fit the metre nice; I then placed my lamp and matches by the outside cellar door, and waited very impatiently for night to come; night did come, [laughter,] and Mrs. Bennett and a girl or two, I cannot tell how many, were there; I went to my lamp and struck up a light, and went rather on tiptoe to the gas meter; I applied the wrench and gave it a turn, and I ran like a good fellow out under the evergreens, [laughter;] I rather guessed there was a little excitement to know what was the matter; after they hunted around some time—not very long, though; Mrs. Bennett is rather quick to find out a trick, [tittering.]—she soon found out what caused the light to be turned off; I then came into the house, and, after it was lighted, I went up stairs.

Q.—Did you light up the gas again? A.—I didn't light up again—oh, no! [laughter;] I came into the house, making as if I didn't know anything about it; but I hit my lip a little; couldn't keep in, and it was all let out, and I think we all enjoyed the joke very well; about going to Brantford, we went there to spend a little time; we took some furniture with us, and the little cradle, I think, was in, and I believe the little baby was in that; all seemed to be pretty well wedged in together, and I think Mrs. Bennett and myself and the rest in among it; we drove up to the Brantford House. I believe it goes by that name, and I think there was a lady or two of our acquaintance standing there as we drove up, and it was along about dusk, and I think my man was with me, and I think I was in pretty good humor; I helped unload the wagon, and I guess the first thing I took hold of was the cradle, or I might have taken up the baby first, with the blankets, and laid it on the piazza—it being a good while ago, and haven't charged my mind much about it; yet I am sure I did not whip the little thing, for I am dearly fond of and love little children; our little children had the scarlet fever one time in George-street.

Q.—What about asking Mr. Dow to go over with your wife to Brantford? A.—I don't recollect; I remember Mr. Dow came; I don't know—I shouldn't wonder—I don't recollect right. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, take up the next subject. A.—My little children, when we were in George-street, had the scarlet fever; both at a time, and I think in one bed; they required a great deal of attention, and I had a very good nurse, a woman about forty-five; she was there at our house; I generally paid all the attention to them that I possibly could, both day and night; as far as I recollect now I spent the half of a night with them; when I was not there, and many times when I was, Mrs. Bennett was there too, and when neither of us was there the nurse was there, and when she wished any assistance the girl in the kitchen would take her place; so take it all in all, we had the best of help, and the children had the best of care; I recollect one night Mrs. Bennett was going into the front room to bed, and would not occupy the room adjoining where the children slept, and where I slept, and would have been much handier to the children, but would go to the other side of the house to that bedroom; this was quite late in the evening; I had sat up there with the children, and the nurse was there at the time. When Mrs. Bennett went to this room I followed on after her; she would have went in, only she was afraid I would get in too, for I had slept alone for some time and got tired of it. [Laughter.] But she would order me back, but I was just simbborn enough to go where she went. She finally came back in the room again. I think she sat up some time, and I too. Finally she laid down on the lounge, and I too. I happened to be on the hind part of it, and she gave me an awful kick and sent me off of it, [shrieks of laughter,] and it took me some time to get over it.

*Mr. Blackman.*—He has got over it!

*Witness.*—I have given Mrs. Bennett money very many times, and she has certainly had a very singular way of getting it away from me at times when, at the time, I did not know of it; and she had a way of keeping it under the carpets; she has told me that.

Q.—State the particulars. A.—I don't recollect, (aside to Gov. Dutton.)

*Mr. Blackman*—What is it you don't remember?

*Witness*—I don't remember what I don't know, (indignantly.)

*Mr. Blackman*—What did you tell Gov. Dutton just now?

*Witness*—I told him I didn't remember what I didn't know. [Laughter.]

*Mr. Blackman*—If it please your Honor, we desire a definite answer from the witness.

*Witness*—I don't recollect——

*Mr. Blackman*—May it please your Honor. They were charging this lady with stealing money and concealing it under the carpet, and we wished to know the extent of the larceny. Instead of answering the questions, the witness replies in an insolent manner.

*Gov. Dutton*—(to witness)—Go on?

*Witness*—(dropping that subject)—She says when I was in a very great passion one time, and urging and threatening about the deeds and telling that I should have them and would, that I became so excited that I took the heels of my boots and injured the furniture, and injured it very much; and then she in reply says that she'll tell of it—that she will expose me, and I answered, "Where's your witnesses?" for we were all alone then; but I deny it; there's no truth in it; it's a mistake on her part: we are all liable to mistakes. I bought this furniture from Mr. Walker in Church-street, and it is very beautiful furniture too, and the furniture is now in my room, and just as good as new, and I think it would be well for Mr. Walker to look at it, and he will tell you that I kept it very nice; in regard to the water-works about the house, I don't blame Mrs. Bennett for finding fault there, for it was very troublesome; Mr. Cannon, in State-street was the plumber, and I got him up there many, and many and many a time to see to it, but somehow it was laid too hortzontally. hadn't pitch enough, and there are many imperfections about it, and my impression is that Mr. Cannon and Mrs. Bennett and myself are to blame if anybody is to blame, for ever having it there; Mrs. Bennett——

*Gov. Dutton*—Explain why the faucets by the sink were fastened up.

A.—I took a great deal of pains to fasten them nice and neat; there were three faucets there; one was for my own private use, connecting with a tank in the attic, and I used it for watering the garden; if it was turned when the hose was not on it would make a terrible spluttering; I had a thing made so that it wouldn't turn either way; the other two—one of them came from the tank in the attic, and the other led from the pump in the cellar; these two were alike, so that I had an idea many times that the girl would give me the tank-water instead of well-water, and, as I preferred the well-water, I fastened the other up, as I did my own private one; I did not do it from any ill motive, and never heard of it before I heard it here in Court; the pipes from the tubs were filled up; the cesspool into which the slops ran from the tubs seemed to be up hill; the bottom of the cesspool was higher than the tubs, or on a level with them, and it seemed to me to be natural that the dirt would have stopped up the pipes: Mr. North said there was a plug or two in there; perhaps he put 'em in; I never put them in; Mr. North said he would publish you that he would injure me; this was before he testified; I told him I would pay $5 towards publication, and was ready to give it to him any time he came for it.

*Mr. Blackman*—We are publishing it for him now for nothing.

*Mr. Watrous*—He is ready to pay Mr. North his five dollars.

*Witness*—Before we went to New-Rochelle, I told my book-keeper to examine everything and see that everything was in order; my man emptied all the water in the tanks, so that if the pipes burst, there would be no damage in my absence; the water ran from the roof of the house into my tank; I got a tinman to solder up the conductors, so that no water would get in the tank; and, as you plainly perceive, everything in regard to the tank in our absence was left in fine order; she has charged me personally that I cut these pipes and caused the water to run about the house, much to the injury of the house, and gave me a terrible blowing up about it that I never can forget; I hope I may; the water did run in the house very bad; when I came in, I didn't know what was the matter; I knew that many singular things were done in the house, and didn't know but that this might be another of them; I never cut a pipe in my life, except that I once cut a pipe leading from the well, wishing to have the water drawn from the well directly; they were lead pipes, and I wished to have what would do my throat no harm; I had no ill-nature; I sawed that pipe only so it might not be used for the table; that was the only pipe I ever cut in my life, (plaintively;) there was one morning when I came into the house, and the halls were covered with water, and, it being cold weather, it was all icy; I got all the tubs from the cellar, and took them up in the attic; I saw where the water had dribbled down from the roof and placed the tubs to catch it; I looked about, and was bothered at first to find where it came in; I found that it came in through the scuttles; I opened the door, and found that the snow and ice had collected there and the water got through the cracks; and this was the way the water came into the house; I had it fixed very quick; I did it myself; it was a very few minutes and it was all right.

Q.—How did you fix it? A.—I took away the snow and ice from around the scuttles; the afternoon sun would melt it a little and it would run through; I had a letter V cut to let the water off the house at the same time that I had the roof fixed before leaving.

Q.—There was a circumstance about the rocking-chair. If you wish to explain that, do so. A.—I don't remember anything about it; I may have turned her out of a rocking chair, and turned the chair, but I don't remember; I am sure I didn't do it to injure her, but I don't recollect it at all; but I do know that I have my faults; I am not perfect; I am always sorry for what I do. [Laughter.]

*Gov. Dutton*—Whether it is right or wrong? [Renewed laughter.]

A.—I have been sorry, whether right or wrong; *I have told her I was sorry when I knew I was right, and also when I was wrong*, too; but as to the chair, I *don't* have no distinct recollection about it.

*Mr. Blackman*.—Hold on! I want that just as he expressed it (smiling.)

*Gov. Dutton*—(To witness)—What were the circumstances about your going to Cuba?

*Gov. Baldwin*—(interrupting)—There are some other points, in regard to matters preceding that, which ought to be taken up here.

*The Court*—That portion had better be reserved for private examination, as Mrs. Bennett's evidence on those points was conducted in private.

[The defendant, Judge Waldo, and counsel on both sides, here left the Court-room for the private examination. The evidence taken was secret, and it would not be proper for publication. An hour was occupied in taking this part of the evidence. At 11¾ o'clock, the public proceedings were resumed.]

Q.—Now, will you state about threats or movements about the divorce in 1855? A.—Mrs. Bennett went to New-York; we returned, and I think that Sarah Newman after awhile came up, and finally Mrs. Bennett and the children all went down to New-York to Mrs. Newman's; I wished to have her come back, but she didn't; after awhile I went down, and she treated me roughly, and wouldn't stay with me, and I had to room at the hotel.

Q.—We want you to confine yourself to the divorce. Was this at the time you testified about yesterday? A.—It was not that time; she wrote me a line up, stating that she was coming up; when I was down there, she said she was going to get a bill of divorce; her sister, my aunt, and all of them, did not seem to take much notice of me; I got a line from her, and then I got the horses up, and then I went down to meet her at the cars; I knew her object in coming up from what she had told me and what she had wrote me; she said she was coming up to see Counselior Sheldon; a little time before the cars came in, I stepped into Foster's office; Foster stood there, and Sheldon, too; they were the only ones in the room when I went in; I said to Mr. Foster, with tears in my eyes, how Mrs. Bennett seemed to conduct, and that she calculated to come up to see him, and how I wished he would influence her differently; and that, I think, was all I said, for *I felt very bad*, and went away down to the depôt; the cars came, and brought Mrs. Bennett and this Mrs. Newman; Mrs. Bennett treated me very coolly; we jumped in the carriage, and the driver drove us to Foster's, in Church-street; Mrs. Bennett wanted to stop there, and she ran up stairs; I suppose she went into Foster's office, of course; she left Mrs. Newman and me in the carriage alone; I felt very much confused that she should do so, and talked with Mrs. Newman, and wished her to influence Mrs. Bennett to do differently; Mrs. Bennett came down in five or ten minutes, and we drove to George-street; soon, I think that day or the next, up came Foster and Sheldon, and they wanted to see me in the parlor; Foster began to put into me, telling me what Mrs. Bennett intended to do about getting a bill, and wanted to know what I had to say for myself, or something to that effect; then Mrs. Newman came in, and she told me that Mrs. Bennett was determined to put in for a bill, and said, "Now, George, it's too bad to have the little family break up," and she concluded, and I thought that the way it looked before me—— (hesitating;) that she was——; Mrs. Bennett seemed to be of the same mind; Foster and she and Sheldon seemed to be pretty much leagued together; I began to listen, then, to what Mrs. Newman said, and she said, "She says, if you don't give up the property and the deeds, she will go on with it;" then Foster came back; I think he was there, though, all the time [laughter;] I am not quite certain about that, for I was thinking about other things; Foster came back, and I told him that I must go down and see Mr. Dutton; Mrs. Newman and Foster had talked to me to urge me to give up the deeds. Mrs. Newman said: "Well, now, what is the difference, she is your wife—what is the difference if she has the deeds?" Foster said the same, and said: "The bill has to be put in; this is the last day of Spring, for after to-day it can't go in." Foster said: "There is no use going down to Dutton, and if you go I shall go with you;" if I hadn't been confused, but in the same mind I am now, I should have told Foster that I should do as I had a mind to do for anything he had to say; hut Foster and Mrs. Newman, after they had used all their cunning—and, if you will allow me to say, deviltry—I was then led, like a lamb to the slaughter, [laughter,] into the other room, before Mrs. Bennett and Sheldon, there they had their blank papers, I don't know how many of them, and I think they were pretty well filled up with writing,—some of them ready to catch my name. They had their writings all contrived; with a little more of their drilling I was perfectly under their control, and their witty heads were all together—

*Mr. Blackman*—That's paltry.

——and they just found that it required somebody else besides Mrs Newman to witness the deeds; *they got me on that; I couldn't hardly tell No from Yes*; they sent down for my father to the foot of the garden in my office where he was; he is a very old gentleman, a very peaceable old gentleman, never has much to say, or to meddle with other people's business; they told him what they wanted of him, and he took the deeds and signed them, without looking them over, and I did not, although I undertook to read them, *but I could make no sense out of them; I signed them, but I done very wrong to do it, and this will be proved, and you will see for yourselves.* [Sensation.]

*Gov. Dutton*—Now I want you to state—

[Witness shouted off again; Governor Dutton said, "Well."]

A.—Mrs. Bennett told me afterwards that Foster liked that Mrs. Newman very much, and thought she would make a first-rate lawyer. [Laughter.]

*Gov. Dutton*—Confine your testimony to this question. A.—She stayed—

*Mr. Blackman*—*Which she?* A.—Mrs. Newman; Mrs. Bennett slept with her, and I slept alone; next day, they went back to New-York again.

Q.—Now I wish you would state what they urged chiefly as the reason why she could get a divorce A.—That was from the circumstance I have related to you in the other room—[at the private examination, said to be in relation to certain transactions of Dr. Bennett with a loose woman, in regard to whom there is a charge of collusion.]

Q.—What induced you to consent to that arrangement about the deeds? A.—Being perfectly confused with the objects that were there that day, Sheldon didn't have so much to do, and took the words down mighty quick, as Foster told him.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett state over her grievances—the things she complained of—on that occasion? A.—Not at all; she wanted to get a bill on that thing alone, [referring to secret evidence.]

Q.—She says that she said to you, that you had given laudanum to her children. Was it so? A.—No, sir; this [referring to secret evidence] was the only reason.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett on that occasion state that you had given laudanum to her children? A.—She did.

Q.—Did you admit that you had given laudanum to the children? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did she or not go on and make other charges against you on that occasion? A.—She spoke of some things that I don't recollect now; *I stood in their presence as a true, perfect man, for I had done no wrong.* [Sensation.]

Q.—Do you recollect whether she charged you with having attempted to destroy her children by giving them laudanum? [Question withdrawn.]

Q.—Do you recollect whether she charged you on that occasion with using personal violence towards her? A.—I do not recollect it.

Q.—Did you intend to admit on that occasion any of the charges she made against you on that occasion?

*The Court*—Let him state what he said.

Q.—(Repeated)—Did you or did you not admit any of the charges made against you on that occasion? A.—I did not, for I stood there——

*Gov. Dutton*—Simply answer my question.

A.—*I did not.*

Q.—Did you admit that what she claimed about Phebe was true? [Referring to examination in private] A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you or did you not consent to that arrangement without——

[Here a long discussion occurred between counsel, in regard to the admissibility of evidence touching the nature of witness' admissions on the occasion of the interview in his house, at the time Mrs. Bennett and her friends spoke of a bill of divorce. The point at issue was, whether the preparation of the papers on that occasion was a question of fraud, and whether Bennett was ignorant of the contents of the document making acknowledgments which he signed.]

*The Court*—The witness has emphatically denied that he made any admissions. His counsel now desire him to explain a certain writing in which it is claimed that he did make admissions. His counsel desire this explanation, and have a right to ascertain his object in making that writing. [Question allowed.]

Q.—How came you to sign the writing which Mr. Fosier prepared? A.—She said that she was going to leave me; wouldn't live with me on account of her—

[Witness was here interrupted for the purpose of verifying the paper he had signed. It was read to him by Gov. Dutton. Once published already, it should be reproduced in connection with this part of the testimony, the Doctor acknowledging his signature to it. It is as follows:]

*Whereas*, There has been in times past such conduct towards me on the part of my husband as to render my life with him insupportable, and I instituted proceedings for a divorce from him, to insure the comfort, safety and happiness of myself and children; and *whereas*, the said George Bennett, recognizing the justice of my complaints and the proceedings contemplated by me, as is witnessed by his own signature hereto, promises and agrees, if I will stay proceedings, to give no cause of offence in future, and so to conduct in all respects as to win my confidence, esteem and affection; now, then, in consideration of such his agreement and promise, and my earnest desire to avoid the pain and distress consequent upon making public the ugly statement of things existing between us, I agree in good faith to make another trial with my said husband, and if he does so conduct in future as to win my confidence, esteem and affection, then in that event all the past shall be forgotten; but if he fails to keep his agreement as herein named, my signature to this paper, nor my stay of proceedings for a divorce, nor anything done by me, shall be construed as a forgiveness or condonation in law, of the past, but my right to proceed for a divorce shall be entirely unaffected thereby.

GEORGE BENNETT.
MARY A. BENNETT.

In presence of E. K. Foster, Joseph Sheldon, Jr.
Aug. 23, 1855.

Q.—How did you come to sign this paper? A.—When I signed that *I was confused; I did not know what it was about; I did not read it.*

Q.—Was it read to you? A.—It was read to me, *but I could not understand it; my breath was as hot as fire*; it seemed to me for several days afterwards that my breath was fire.

Q.—Did you or did you not say were you ready to make any concession for the sake of making a settlement? [Objected to, but allowed.] A.—I was there *an innocent man; I had nothing to confess*; if I confessed anything, I certainly knew not what I was about.

[Question repeated.] A.—She said she would not live with me unless I gave her the property; she said the bill would be put in that day.

Q.—Did she insist on your signing this paper as a part of the settlement? A.—They insisted on it.

Q.—Do you think of anything else in regard to this settlement that you wish to speak of? A.—I don't know anything now.

At this stage of the proceedings the Judge adjourned the case until Monday morning.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls. | 48 | 103 | —— | 151 |
| Flour, bbls. | 4,394 | 2,793 | 10,207 | 17,394 |
| Corn Meal, obls. | —— | —— | 1,272 | 1,272 |
| Wheat, bushels. | —— | 284 | —— | 284 |
| Oats, bushels. | —— | —— | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| Provisions, pkgs. | 1,567 | 1,883 | 1,823 | 5,273 |
| Whisky, bbls. | 120 | 761 | 90 | 971 |

ASHES—Are inactive at former rates, Pots $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,545 bbls., including 1,041 bbls. Pots, and 504 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine find ready buyers at former prices. Other kinds are also in demand and are steady.

COAL—Liverpool has been in request, including Cannel, at $8 75@$9, and Orrel, at $7@$7 25 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is salable and firm. In Philadelphia, according to the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, "there is a good demand for the supply of eastern markets, and prices are firmer. The absence of suitable vessels, however, has tendad to restrict shipments from Richmond. The receipts by canal are falling off, as most of the boats are now tied up for the season."

COFFEE—Has been actively inquired for, to-day, and sales have been made of 350 bags Java, at 14c.@14½c.; 4,008 bags Rio, per *Yankee Blade*, at 11¾c.; 2,700 bags Rio at 10½c.; 4,000 bags Bahia, to go out of the market, on private terms; 25 bags St. Domingo at 9½c.; and 25 hags stained do. at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quite freely purchased, and prices have advanced ¼c. ₱ lb. Sales 4,000 bales, including Middling Upland 12c.; Gulf at 12¼c.; and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite firm for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, which the home trade require. The export inquiry is tame. Sales 10,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ₱ bbl | $3 65@ 4 25 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 25@ 4 50 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 90@ 5 10 |
| Superfine Western | 4 30@ 4 65 |
| Fancy-Ohio | 4 80@ 4 95 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 90@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 35@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 65@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in demand at firmer rates; sales 435 bbls. at $5 15@$6 25 for low to choice extra. ₱ bbl Southern is in fair request, and is steady; sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 50@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for cnes to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales 800 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 07½ ₱ whole box; also (reported) 500 bbls. Currants at 6c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in moderate demand at about former prices. Sales 14,700 bushels, including fair mixed Illinois at $1 16, in store; ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 25@$1 46, and ordinary red do. at $1 12½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active request, partly on speculation, at very full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of about 82,500 bushels at 76c.@78c. for mixed Western, chiefly within the range; 77c. for new white Southern; 82c. for good ordinary old do. do.; and 87c.@88c. for prime old yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand and is firm at 78c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet at old quotations. Oats are active and buoyant. Included in the sales here been 30,000 bushels Canada at 55c.@56c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 54c.@56c.; Western, 53c.@55c.; State, 49c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 46c.@49c., ₱ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.@36c., chiefly at 35c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet. 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of, in lots, at 48c. ₱ gallon. Resin is in slack demand, including Common, at $1 47½@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is in fair request, and is firm, at 64c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are modarately inquired for, at unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered, especially for future delivery, at reduced prices. Hence it is more active. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 65, check to-day, for Old Mess; $18 12½@$18 25 for New Mess; $18 for New Mess deliverable in January; $18 for do. deliver

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS AND YEGA MATHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—HAMLET—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WOMAN OF THE WORLD—PIRATE'S LEGACY.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD HOFFMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails, by the *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, to go by railroad, at 1 P.M., to go by steamboat, at 3 P.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our columns, this morning, contain an extraordinary amount of important and interesting news, both foreign and domestic. The steamship *Persia*, after an unusually protracted passage, arrived, yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 27th November. Her advices are of interest. Numerous disastrous shipwrecks had occurred on the English coast. Others are reported from the Mediterranean, and still others from the southwestern coast of China. The work of laying the shore end of the Atlantic Cable at Valentia had been commenced, but had been presently auspended for lack of wire. In the meantime indications had presented themselves that the diffienlty with the cable was close to the shore line. The death of Admiral Lord LYONS is announced from England, and that of M. BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE from France. The intelligence of Lord NAPIER'S removal to Berlin is confirmed. The Hon. RICHARD LYONS, now Lord LYONS, had been appointed his successor; but it is still unknown how far his accession to the Peerage may influence his acceptance or declension. The trial of M. DE MONTALEMBERT had resulted in his conviction, and that of his publisher. The Connt was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 3,000 francs. The London Press is severe in its strictures upon the proceedings. The aubject of the Nicaragua transit occupies much attention in Europe. There appears to be a general disposition to check the American pretensions in that quarter; and to abrogate the Monroe doctrine. Unverified rumors were afloat in England and at Paris, to the effect that a combined fleet, English and French, had been ordered to San Juan. Spain had expedited the last division of her Mexican squadron to Cuba. Gen. CONCHA is to be superseded in the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, as soon as the Mexican expedition has returned. From China we have word that the Chinese Commissioners, who were to arrange the tariff and the indemnities, had arrived at Shanghae. Trade at Canton was reviving.

The *Persia* brings no intelligence of the missing steamer, the *Indian Empire*. As that vessel sailed from New-York, Oct. 23, and from St. John's, Oct. 29, only two days less than a month had expired since she had been heard from, and gloomy apprehensions in regard to her may reasonably be entertained. Insurance had been sought among London underwriters at as high rates as 35@40 per cent., and in vain.

By the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* we have our California files to Nov. 20, but the telegraphic abstracts of news, *via* Tehuantepec and the overland route, have anticipated the most important intelligence by this arrival. The news from Fraser's River is better than that received by the last arrival. The miners speak encouragingly of the prospects in that gold region.

The war between Peru and Ecuador had advanced one or two stages by the issue of a proclamation by the Peruvian Government falling but little short of a declaration of war, and an advance of troops toward the frontier of Ecuador, falling but little short of an invasion. Hostilities had proceeded no further on either side. The correspondence between the American and Peruvian Governments in regard to the arrested guano ships appears at full length in the Lima *Comercio*. ECHENIQUE is idle in Bolivia, awaiting the progress of events in Peru.

Affairs in Chili threaten a speedy convulsion. Men of all parties seem preparing for a revolution, an event hardly pre-calculated upon by the Messrs. BARINGS when they negotiated the recent Chilian loan in London. An attempt, it is stated, has been made to assassinate President MONTT.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 24, arrived here last night. Her news has been received briefly by telegraph from Cape Race; and is now anticipated by the *Persia*.

The steamship *Washington*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived at this port on Saturday from San Juan del Norte and Aspinwall. She left New-York on the 7th of November, and arrived at San Juan on the 18th; learning there that the *Hermann* had not touched at San Juan del Sur, she proceeded, after a week's delay, to Aspinwall. Part of her passengers—such of them as had money to pay their traveling expenses to San Francisco—were taken to Panama and shipped on board the Pacific Mail Company's steamer. The remainder, greatly exasperated and distressed at the treatment they had received, were brought back to New-York. While at San Juan the *Washington* was boarded by two officers of H. B. M. ship *Valorous*, who questioned Captain CHURCHILL after a fashion that reminds us of late scenes in the Gulf of Mexico. Flag-officer MCINTOSH promptly remonstrated against the interference, and a correspondence ensued between him and the British officer in command, which, we are assured, ended satisfactorily to all parties concerned. The presence of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY on board the *Valorous* gives an importance to this visit of British officers to an American ship, which it would not otherwise possess. Our correspondents, both at San Juan del Norte and at Aspinwall, enter very fully into the history of the affair, and furnish us with many important and interesting particulars in relation to it.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, which left Charleston on the 19th of September, with the Africans taken from the slaver *Echo*, returned to this port on Saturday morning, from her philanthropic mission. The *Niagara* arrived at Monrovia, on the 8th of November, and landed her dusky passengers at that port, together with provisions, clothing, and other stores furnished for their support and comfort by the American Colonization Society. Seventy-one of the negroes had died on the passage, leaving but 200 out of the original number received on board at Charleston. Our correspondent, writing on board the *Niagara*, gives a most interesting account of the demeanor of the Africans on the voyage, and of the means taken to make them as comfortable as the circumstances of the case would permit.

The news from Washington is not exciting. The Senate was not in session on Saturday, and the House was occupied with the Watrous impeachment case. The chief topic of discussion at the Capitol appears to be the removal of Senator DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee, which will probably be accomplished to-day. The wrath of the President against the offending Senator has not been mollified in the least, and it will doubtless fall with terrible effect upon such of his friends as its Executive arm can reach.

We learn from our special correspondent that members of the British Legation assert that it is the intention of the British Government to construct a Railroad from the head waters of the Saskatchewan River to the Pacific, in the region of the Fraser River. NATHAN SARGENT denies the rumor that he had issued circulars inviting a convention of the friends of Senator CRITTENDEN, with a view to bring that Statesman's name before the people as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860; but it is not denied that such a convention was held of his promiscuous friends in Washington. The defeat of PURSER, it is said, has been of benefit to Collector SCHELL in Washington, and may prevent his removal. President BUCHANAN, notwithstanding his affair with Senator DOUGLAS, which will probably require all his energies, has undertaken a little war with the TIMES, and threatens to deprive the correspondents of this journal of Executive favors in the way of news, but, as they have never been in the habit of relying upon him, it will not make any difference. An interesting exposé is on the point of being made in consequence of a quarrel between STEDMAN, the nominal printer of the House, and WENDELL, who does the printing. Mr. STEDMAN, not being satisfied with his share of the apoils, has threatened to resign as printer and thus throw the aub-printer out of his job.

That interesting domestic drama, the Bennett divorce case, is still on at New-Haven. Saturday was the ninth day of the examination, DR. BENNETT'S direct examination is not yet concluded. He testifies that he signed the paper drawn in August, 1855, in which he makes acknowledgments of misconduct, in ignorance of its contents, and now denies that he ever knowingly made any admissions. The case will probably occupy the greater part of this week. Mrs. BENNETT is to be called again, to give rebutting evidence.

Twenty-one canal boats, laden with grain and produce, are frozen in at Fultonville. Further efforts to reach tide-water this season have been abandoned.

Among the Coroners' inquests reported in today's TIMES, there is one upon the body of HUGH M. LUKE, the unfortunate fireman who was killed at the Harlem Railroad Dépôt fire; another upon GOFF, who was killed by FORREST in West Broadway; a third upon the body of an unknown German, who is supposed to have died from violence; a fourth upon Miss ANNE MORROW, who killed herself for love; a fifth upon Mrs. STINSON, once a fashionable boarding-house keeper, but who, after many reverses of fortune, sank into the depths of poverty and degradation, and finally committed suicide; and a sixth upon BERNARD GILLIGAN, an employe of the Manhattan Gas Company, who was thrown from his wagon and killed.

On Saturday, in the Supreme Court Circuit, the Attorney-General and the District-Attorney addressed the Court and Jury on behalf of the prosecution in the case of CANGEMI. Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN replied for the defence. After an elaborate charge from the Judge, the Jury retired shortly before 8 P. M., and at midnight, yesterday, had not agreed upon a verdict. It is understood that there is no possibility of their agreeing. The three previous trials of this wretched man have already cost the City about $30,000. In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM argued, before Recorder BARNARD, in support of a motion to quash the indictments against CHARLES DEVLIN, CHARLES TURNER, ENOCH DEAN and others, for alleged frauds on the City Treasury. Ex-Judge WHITING replied for the people. The recorder took the papers, and reserved his decision.

A large number of arrests were made on Saturday, of various persons accused of violating the law in relation to the sale of lottery tickets in this City. Among those for whose arrest warrants were issued were the publishers of nearly all the Sunday papers, and other weekly journals. Writs were also issued for the arrest of BENJAMIN WOOD and GEORGE P. EDDY, said to be the proprietors of nearly all the lotteries in the Union. The officers seized about $24,000 in money and tickets, which they found upon the persons of two lottery agents, who were just on the point of stepping across the River to New-Jersey. The persons arrested were all held to answer, and will appear before Judge RUSSELL this morning, by whom the writs were issued.

Mr. HUGH LUKE, the fireman who was killed at the Centre-street fire, was buried yesterday with becoming honors. The whole Fire Department turned out and presented an imposing appearance. The deceased was buried at Greenwood, beneath the Firemen's Monument—set apart for those who fall in the discharge of their perilous duties.

Cotton was quite active, and 1c. ₰ lb. dearer, on Saturday. Flour was in good demand at very firm prices. Corn was freely purchased, mainly on speculation, and it closed buoyantly. Wheat was modersately dealt in. Oats were in active request. Pork was depressed and lower. Lard and Beef were heavy. Coffee and Sugars attracted more attention. Freights continued quiet, with 620 vessels of all classes in port.

## The Nicaragua Imbroglio.

It is time that the position of affairs on the Isthmus should be cleared of the mist and fog which surround it. The United States must not be suffered to drift into a great war at the pleasure of half a dozen contending petty interests and private speculations. Whatever risks the nation is to run in the assertion of great principles must be assumed deliberately and in the face of day. And it is the duty, as well as the immediate interest, therefore, of every intelligent citizen to know preeisely how we stand in regard to Nicaragua, and what may be expected to come of our relations with her Government.

The steamship *Washington* returned to this City on Saturday from San Juan del Norte, with a serious story of a British protectorate in the Nicaraguan waters, and with a number of unfortunate passengers, disappointed of their intended voyage to San Francisco. This vessel was the pioneer of the line proposed to be run by the Nicaraguan Transit Company, commonly known as the "White" Company, and claiming a right of transit through the Nicaraguan dominions, under a grant negotiated through the former Minister of that country, Señor YRISARRI. The passengers who embarked at New-York on board of the *Washington*, were assured that they would be transferred across the Isthmus to the port of *San Juan del Sur*, where they would be taken up by another steamer, the *Hermann*, and conveyed to California. On arriving at *San Juan del Norte*, they found to their dismay that the steamer *Hermann* was not awaiting them on the Pacific side; that her captain, after sending her directly on to San Francisco in charge of his first officer, had returned himself to the United States; and that they were consequently without the means of accomplishing their voyage. But this was not all. They were further notified that the promises held out by the "White" Company at New-York were essentially delusive: that the control claimed by the Company over the Transit route was disavowed by the Nicaragua Government; and that no person would be allowed to pass through the Nicaraguan dominions in virtue of any contract made with the said Company. This notification was, in fact, but the confirmation of a warning publicly given to the same effect before the departure of the *Washington* from New-York, by the representative of Nicaragua, General JEREZ, in this City, for giving which salutary warning General JEREZ was as publicly rebuked by Mr. Secretary CASS. The "White" Company is thus called upon to give satisfactory explanations to the passengers upon whom it has inflicted such serious injury, as well as to the public at large, of two separate but coincident circumstances deeply involving its credit and character. In the first place, it must account for the extraordinary conduct of the Commander of the *Hermann*; in the second place, for the attempt to assert a right which had been, as we are instructed, most formally withdrawn by the Government which had conferred it. While awaiting these explanations we shall take the liberty of offering our own hypothesis of the origin of the particular complications by which things have been brought into their present state.

Nicaragua professes herself perfectly ready to open the transit through her territories to any Company, or to any individual, capable of organizing and putting into operation an effective system of communication. She declares that the "White" Company has forfeited all title to her consideration by failing to perform the service contracted for within the specified limitations of time. And, as we are given to understand, she has, through her agent, Gen. JEREZ, transferred the privileges accorded to that Company to another Company of American citizens whose arrangements are now making for opening a complete Isthmus transit route. This new Company is composed chiefly of Pennsylvanians, a people pacific in virtue of their origin, and connected in several instances with the ruling powers at Washington. Among them are some of the partienlar and personal friends of the President; but the "pulse of the machine" is believed to beat in this City, and in the bosom of a leading contractor in matters in Nicaragua, Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who is now sustaining an unequal conflict in our Courts of law against the representatives of the old original Atlantic and Pacific Transit Company, of whose affairs he was long the sole manager. It is therefore by no means impossible that a distinct connection may eventually be traced between the conduct of the Captain of the *Hermann*, in disappointing the passengers by the *Washington*, and the law-suit now pending for the recovery of the property belonging to the stockholders of that celebrated Company which was stifled in the embrace of General WILLIAM WALKER in the time of that worthy's ever-memorable "Presidency" of Nicaragua. For if the "White" Company can be overthrown, and a negotiation effected by which the proprietors of the old Transit Company may be indemnified, at the hands of what we may call the new "Jerez" Company, for their heavy losses and their much patience, the said proprietors may doubtless be induced to acquiesce in the arrangement, the "multangular duel" of years be brought to an end, and the Transit really opened.

All this, however, does not affect the pretensions of the "White" Company to disregard the formal extinction by the Nicaraguan Government of their rights over the route. It is not easy to see on what those pretensions are based. We must not suffer ourselves to be blinded by exciting accounts of "outrages" committed by British boarders or Nicaraguan soldiers, to the fact that on the showing of Nicaragua the steamer *Washington* had no business to land her passengers without authority at San Juan del Norte. That she was not regarded by the representatives of our own Government as entitled to the character of a legitimate claimant on the route, is sufficiently proved by the attitude of our men-of-war in those waters. Our naval officers, who are never slow to assert the national honor, made no attempt to interfere with the exercise by the British of the police duties which they had probably been invited by Nicaragua to perform. So far as the voyage and experience of the *Washington* are concerned, there is absolutely nothing in the news which she brings us to warrant the apprehension that either the Nicaraguan authorities, or the foreign squadrons on the Nicaraguan coast, have taken up any ground which we are called upon to contest with them.

But there are other parties still whose proceedings are to be taken into the account in contemplating this Central American imbroglio. In spite of all the efforts of the officers of our laws and revenue at Mobile, the schooner *Susan* has escaped from that port, and now carries, perhaps, the peace of the world on her expeditionary cruise in the Gulf. For if we are to put faith in the reports brought us by the *Washington* on this head, the forces of England and France in the Gulf are prepared to stop and seize the *Susan* wherever she may be found. Should that vessel, sailing under the flag of the Union, be brought to and captured on the high seas by a French or English cruiser, we shall be brought face to face with the gravest issues, and at once.

Yet we have reason to question the correctness of this story. We believe that the governments of England, France and the United States are perfectly agreed upon the policy to be pursued in the case of fillibusters attempting a descent upon Central America. We believe it to be entirely understood between ourselves on the one hand, and the Western allies on the other, that, while our flag shall protect any vessel on the high seas from search and seizure, excepting in the case of slaves and pirates, such search and seizure being then made at the risk of the power attempting it, any one of the powers shall be at liberty to furnish Nicaragua, at her request, with the means of repelling an actual invasion, and of bringing any fillibustering force to justice after it shall have fairly entered the Nicaraguan jurisdiction. If, then, in the exercise of this liberty, the forces of England or France should be employed to break up any expedition formed within the Nicaraguan frontiers, we shall certainly have no just cause of complaint, or interference. In such a case, the forces of those powers would be doing legitimately just what Commodore PAULDING did illegitimately, and our only ground of indignation would be with the weakness or connivance of our own home authorities in allowing the departure from our shores of such an expedition. If we demand as of right supremacy in the affairs of this Continent, we must vindicate our title to that supremacy by showing ourselves able to maintain the authority of our own laws at home. The protectorate of Central America must begin at New-Orleans and Mobile; and the "sympathizers" of the South may be assured that the country will support no other. When we shall have thoroughly stifled the lawless fires that play along our own coasts of the Gulf, we may rightfully advance our claims to be heard as the natural guardians of order and commerce in the New World.

Meanwhile we are constantly exposed to the risk of the most deplorable collision in the Gulf of Mexico. Every expedition which sets out from this Country in the interest or in the spirit of General WILLIAM WALKER affords a fresh pretext to the governments of England and France for maintaining and increasing their fleets in these waters. And we have much reason to believe that one at least of these powers is not indisposed to improve any plausible opportunity that may occur, for asserting claims in regard to the Isthmus which we can neither concede without giving up the position assumed for us by the President, nor repel without inviting a most unnecessary and perilous conflict. It should be our policy to deprive both France and England of any pretext for interfering with the affairs of Central America by extinguishing the fillibustering ambitions from which alone these pretexts now spring. In the face of the escape of the *Susan*, the moral force of our Government stands for the moment rebuked and impotent. This moral force must be recovered, and speedily, if we are to avoid the most serious crisis that has yet impended over the nation.

A SLIGHT DIFFICULTY.—It is very easy for the President in his Message to propose all sorts of schemes for purchasing, protecting and conquering foreign territory. But, as we learn from our Washington correspondent, Congress is not likely to give practical effect to any of his projects. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, he says, will not even take any steps towards such a consummation. This is unfortunate for the President. But if he thus gets all these little matters off his hands, he will have the more time and money to devote to the defeat of DOUGLAS. That will probably be as large a war as he will find himself qualified to undertake.

## The Italian Question.

Madame MARIO, the "Miss WHITE" of the latest troubles in Italy, a lady who has done much and suffered much in the cause of Italian freedom, and has been one of the most active and ablest agents MAZZINI has ever had, is now delivering a course of lectures in this City, upon the subject she has most at heart. She has discoursed already upon the present condition of Italy, and on Wednesday night treated her audience to an account of the Martyrs of Italian Liberty. There is nobody who has a particle of sympathy with human suffering, or a particle of detestation for tyranny and wrong, who will not feel an interest in the lady's subject; and nobody who admires devotion in a good cause can avoid wishing her all possible success in her labors.

But in spite of our sympathy with her and her theme, we cannot help saying that the questions—What do Italian patriots propose to do? What are their aims and how do they mean to achieve them? are continually forcing themselves upon our minds. We desire as much as anybody to see Italy free and happy, but so far as our knowledge goes, nothing is *doing* to make her either the one or the other. As year after year of this agitation passes by, as lecture follows lecture, and speech speech, and dinner dinner, we look for some tangible proposition, or plan of campaign, or scheme of general "*soulèvement*," or something in short which history, or experience, or common sense fortifies us in believing, will make an impression on a well organized and ably officered army of two or three hundred thousand men. We should be the last in the world to speak either slightingly or depreciatingly of men who, like MAZZINI, have sacrificed everything that makes life worth having, to the consistent and unshaken assertion of a great principle, to the profession of a despised and outraged faith; but soberly and seriously, we do not see what progress he or his friends have made towards the establishment of Italian independence. A good speech is a fine thing; an able manifesto is a fine thing; and a noble thought is finer than either; and they all three have their place and do their work in the world; but these are not all that are needed to shake off the yoke of a foreign conqueror.

If half of what we hear of the state of the popular mind in Italy be true, the Italian people have for years been as full of discontent, as conscious of their degradation, as violently hostile to their tyrants, as the most ardent patriot could desire. As far as all these things go, we believe they afford one of the finest examples on record of indomitable resistance to the debasing influences of tyranny. Nobles and peasants have alike resisted the blandishments of the oppressor's power. The Austrian officer still stalks through the streets of Venice and Milan, as isolated, as foreign, as detested as ever. We believe the worst enemies of this unhappy race cannot accuse them of want of civil courage, of the slightest trace of subservience to their rulers, of the slightest indication either of treachery or repentance. The only chance of proving the strength of their devotion to the country, by an open resistance on a great scale, which has been afforded them since 1815, occurred in 1848, and they amply availed themselves of it. All Lombardy marched against the Austrians. All Lombardy was as full of high resolves and noble longings as either MAZZINI or Madame MARIO could wish. The patriot army beat the Austrians everywhere, and captured all their strongholds. But there the matter ended. All that speechifying could do was done; but how little it can do in an armed conflict with a great military Power, the result proved. It can send any number of enthusiastic young men to the field, but alas! can do but little towards keeping them there. The Austrians fell back, called up their reserves, returned, and the struggle was soon over, in spite of wonderful gallantry on the part of the Italians. The Lombard army vanished before HAYNAU and RADETSKY. MANIN held out a few months at Venice, but held out in vain.

If the experience of 1848–9 proved anything, it proved the terrible difficulty of fighting a large organized force in an open country, near its base, with popular levies. If there was any necessity on earth which it ought to have impressed upon the minds of Italian patriots, it was the necessity, not of stirring up the people, for the poor people showed themselves to be easily stirred, but of providing some plan of organization which should make their resistance in the field tenacious; which should deprive defeat of the demoralizing influence which it always exercises upon raw volunteers, and of uniting the patriots of the various States in hearty coöperation. Sardinia has always seemed to us the best possible nucleus for the Italian forces to concentrate themselves upon. Sardinia made the best and most promising resistance to Austria in 1849. She fought the only battles worthy of the name which were fought in the open field. She has a gallant, well-officered and well-organized army; she has a flag, a Government and a Treasury; has a *locus standi* at all European Courts, and a voice in all international councils. We have been flattering ourselves, or endeavoring to do so, for a long while, that, in the next rising which took place, the Lombards and Venetians, taught by bitter experience the difference between the enthusiasm which wins one battle or defends one town, and the trained courage which tramps stubbornly through long campaigns, would seek Italian freedom under the Constitutional flag of Piedmont. Madame MARIO and MAZZINI both denounce our scheme as a mere delusion. They will have none of Sardinia, and hate her with that intense hatred which sectional differences unhappily so often produce. Perhaps they know what is best for Italy. But we know that until some radical change occurs in the relations of European Powers—until Austria receives a deadly blow from some other quarter—Italians cannot drive out the Austrian army, and keep it out, with patriotic levies. We feel satisfied that, if Sardinia will not do, something like Sardinia is absolutely necessary, to make an Italian insurrection successful; and so far as we know, MAZZINI does not propose to provide anything of the sort.

One word with regard to Madame MARIO'S denunciation of the world for its admiration of success,—*apropos* of its slighting MAZZINI for his want of success,—we cannot help saying: The world is a bad world enough we admit, but we really cannot see that in this matter, it is so greatly to blame. It has no possible means of judging of a man's capabilities, except by what he has accomplished. It cannot explore his brain or his heart, and drag to light all the wise or subtle thoughts, all the well-laid plans, all the energy and fortitude which may lie hid in them. It judges of people's moral character by their lives, and judges of their talents by the results of their labors. It concludes LOUIS NAPOLEON is a clever man, because he has performed an exploit which required a display of some of the highest moral and intellectual qualities. It concludes MAZZINI does not possess executive ability, because he has never accomplished anything he set about. But it acknowledges, we believe, that while the former is a very bad man, the latter is honest and conscientious, and we think all this is perfectly reasonable. If we are to be called upon to make heroes of everybody who "dreams noble things," and makes noble efforts, we should really have all the geniuses and *grands hommes incompris*, upon our hands in a few days, and have to shower incense upon everybody who would take the tronble of assuring us that he longed to be great.

A GOOD TIME FOR A NEEDED EXPLANATION.—When it was first announced that the *Hermann* did not stop at San Juan for the *Washington's* passengers, but went direct to San Francisco, by order of her Commander, who *left her* at Panama, he published the following card:

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR—I have noticed in the TIMES of this morning an article in reference to my withdrawal from the command of the steamship *Hermann* at Panama. There are so many discrepancies and inaccuracies in the said article, that *I only wait a proper time to make public my statement of facts*. In the meantime, I beg to assure the public that the "powerful influences" brought to bear upon me were not directed by any outward interference designed to affect the interests of any Company whatever, but were of such a nature that I *would have been something worse than a man* had they not directed my movements homeward. These will all be made public when I deem it necessary.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
EDWARD CAVENDY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1858.

We respectfully submit to Capt. CAVENNY that the proper time has come for such an explanation as is hereln promised. He must be very well aware that the general sentiment of the public regards the whole operation as a heartless, unprincipled piece of swindling *on the part of somebody*, by which the property, health and comfort of hundreds of men, women and children have been deliberately sacrificed to the stock-jobbing interests of rival Companies. The *Hermann* went out under a distinct engagement,—to stop at San Juan and take the *Washington's* passengers. Her captain suddenly and mysteriously deserted her at Panama and came home,—giving orders, moreover, that she was *not* to stop at San Jnan. How came he to do this? Was it in pnrsuance of a purpose formed before he sailed,—or on the strength of communications made by somebody who met him at Panama? Who was this person,—whom did he represent and what were his statements? The public will be very glad to hear Captain CAVENNY'S promised explanations on this subject.

THE BOARDING OF THE WASHINOTON.—Our Aspinwall correspondent gives us a full and very interesting account of the proceedings of the British officers who boarded the *Washington*. He also states the substance of the correspondence which passed between these officials and Commodore MCINTOSH, who is at the head of the American squadron in those waters, and who lost no time in calling them to account for what appeared to be so great a violation of American rights.

No decisive opinion can be formed on this subject until the publication in full of this correspondence. But we infer from the abstract which our correspondent has given that the result was in the main satisfactory, and that no special danger of a rupture of friendly relations has been incurred. We are inclined to believe that a full understanding exists between our Government and that of England in regard to the course to be pursued concerning fillibusters in Nicaragua. The reports industriously circulated in this City, and, as it appears, still more confidently and injuriously in Nicaragua, that the passengers by the *Washington* were WALKER'S men, may have led to misconception in the minds of British naval officers. At all events we confidently look for a satisfactory explanation of this affair.

**Amusements.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The grand gala festival in aid of the funds of the Mount Vernon Association occupies so much of the public thought, that it is unnecessary to call attention to it in the usual way. The patriotic object for which this Association labors is appreciated, we believe, by the whole community. A series of entertainments perfectly unrivalled in variety of excellence will be inaugurated on Saturday next, and continued on Tuesday and Wednesday. All the principal musical and dramatic artists now in New-York have volunteered their services for the occasion, the whole winding up with a grand ball at the Academy. The tickets for this mammoth and unexceptionable entertainment will be sold, to-day, at a variety of offices. There will, we trust, be a patriotic response to the appeal of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association.

OPERA.—Mr. ULLMAN'S campaign in Boston has opened brilliantly. Two performances have been given to fine houses, and a third was announced for Saturday. The Bostonians have not yet heard HERR FORMES in his really great part of *Marcel*—an impersonation as nearly perfect as art and genius can make it; nor have they heard the renowned *basso* in "Robert le Diable," a *genre* performance equally perfect. The "Huguenots" was announced for Saturday. The Athenian critics do not differ in their verdict about PICCOLOMINI. They say nearly the same things that have been said of her in this City. On the whole she has made a good impression, and will "run" for two or three weeks.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK'S splendid revival of SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice" is the attraction here. It is the art sensation of the season, and will crowd the theatre for several weeks.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr TOM TAYLOR'S "American Cousin" enters upon its ninth week to-night. It will shortly be withdrawn to make room for a splendid revival of SHAKESPEARE'S "Midsummer Night's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravel troupe remain here for another week only. The great fairy pantomime of "Bianca" and "Acalista" will be played to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy of "Hamlet" will be played here to-night for the purpose of introducing Mr. C. C. HICKS to an American audience. The successful farce of "In and Out of Place" is the afterpiece.

BOWERY THEATRE.—A dramatic version of the new *Ledger* story called "Richard Hoffman" will be produced here to-night. The caste includes all the principal artists of the company.

PURDY'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. B. HOWE'S new and original four-act local drama, called "The Woman of the World," will be produced here to-night. In addition to the usual scenic attractions, a new Panorama of the Hudson River has been prepared expressly for this piece. All the leading members of the company are in the distribution.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The great Circus Company of SANDS, NATHAN & Co. gives a grand equestrian performance this evening. The Broadway is the best establishment in the City for this kind of entertainment.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The wonderful Zavistowski Ballet and Pantomime Troupe has created a decided excitement here. The performances of these remarkable juveniles are remarkable, and should be witnessed by the public at large.

MINSTRELSY.—Wood's Temple of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, and Campbell's, are the best places in the City for hearing the Minstrels.

CONCERT.—Madame JOHNSON GRAVER'S Concert, on Friday evening, at Dodworth's Saloon, attracted a fine audience, and reintroduced the lad to her many admirers. The programme of [illegible] with *Lemoine's* second grand trio, (opus 66,) played [illegible] the first time in New-York. It is a work of [illegible] difficulty, and not always clear. Where this [illegible] ing is intelligible, the merit is obvious; the [illegible] *zo* and *finale* display a rare faculty of brilliant [illegible] vention, and a nice sense of pure pianism. [illegible] performance of Madame GRAVER was faultless. [illegible] have no better player in America. A variety of pieces in every style, and belonging to every school, amply demonstrated this fact. It is a shame that an *artiste* so finished and admirable should be heard so seldom. Madame GRAVER was assisted by Miss ANNIE KEMP (a lady who has a very delicious voice) and Mr. F. J. HUDSON, (a gentlemen who has not) also by Messrs. NOLL & BERGNER in the trio.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—ARTHUR NAPOLEON gives his last *soirée musicale* to-morrow evening.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON Saturday, Dec. 11.

The recent escape of fillibusters from Mobile excites intense interest in official quarters, as it is considered that if they shall be arrested by the British and other foreign forces, the volunteer feeling of this country would be aroused to the highest degree of excitement, and immense reinforcements rush to their rescue; hence a crisis in foreign relations of our Government would be precipitated, and a most angry and threatening state of things probably result between our Government and those of Great Britain, France and Spain. The question would arise whether European Governments should be allowed to interfere for the regulation of affairs upon the American Continent, to the prevention of which our Government is committed.

The *Union* of this morning, referring to the subject, says: "It is to be hoped that our own naval vessels may yet succeed in intercepting the fugitive *Susan*, bringing her back to our ports, and preserving this fillibuster question still longer as a purely domestic one in our policy. Upon the vigilance of our officers in the waters of the Gulf may depend in a great measure the peace of the world."

The contract for putting in new boilers to the steamer *San Jacinto*, has been accorded to the Fulton Iron Works, New-York.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 12.

The recent intelligence from Nicaragua has produced much excitement, while the boarding of the steamship *Washington*, by British officers, is discredited by gentlemen in high official positions, others believe it, as a revival of the right of search, threatening the most serious consequences.

The President will send to the Senate this week, for confirmation, the appointment of several officers whose cases were investigated by the Naval Courts of Inquiry.

Mr. ENGLISH will shortly introduce in the House a bill providing conditions for the future admission of States into the Union.

## XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11.

Twenty thousand extra copies of the President's Message, and accompanying documents, and 10,000 extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the different payments from the Treasury from 1840 to 1858, under the heads of ordinary, extraordinary and public debt.

The House resumed the consideration of the Watrous impeachment case.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, had not seen in the testimony any evidence of official misconduct to lead him to believe Judge WATROUS guilty.

Mr. READAN, of TEXAS, argued that there was sufficient ground for an impeachment.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, with the greatest amount of deliberation, had come to the conclusion that the interests of the country require that there be no impeachment.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, briefly argued that there was no case made for impeachment. There was not only an absence of official misconduct, but no imprudence or indiscretion. The whole proceeding against Judge WATROUS had its origin in local prejudice and the malice of disappointed suitors.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, opposed the impeachment.

Adjourned.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The action of the Senate Democratic Caucus today, in ousting Mr. DOUGLAS from the position which he has so long occupied at the head of the Committee on Territories, has aroused the most intense excitement among that gentleman's personal and political friends. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," is the time-worn exclamation reiterated on all sides to-night. To keep the Senator from Illinois constantly before the people would seem to be the special mission of the President who so cordially hates him, and the select clique of politicians whose highest aspiration is bounded by the Executive nod. DOUGLAS dared to face the President, and join the Republicans in denunciation of the Kansas iniquity,—and so Mr. DOUGLAS must be degraded. He had the temerity to consult his own views in regard to an important political act,—to vindicate his oath of office rather than obey the dictum of the White House.—and so he is unfit to maintain the first position in the Territorial Committee. There was significance in the suggestion made to the caucus to-day by Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, who reminded his fellow Democrats that the rejection of MARTIN VAN BUREN, when a candidate for a foreign appointment, made him President of the United States. If there is anything within the compass of human power which can lend towards bringing to the lips of the Executive and his two lieutenants, SLIDELL and BRIGHT, the bitter cup they evidently fear, it is just such a system of petty, undignified persecution of DOUGLAS as is thus being pursued. So at least feel the friends of the latter, who rejoice unfeignedly at this latest and lowest exhibition of partisan malignity.

The apology of some of the immortal seventeen who voted in favor of degrading Mr. DOUGLAS was, that he would be absent until after the 1st of January, and that the important business of the Territorial Committee was all to be done *prior* to that date. A more shallow defence could scarcely be devised. When was any such course ever pursued before, because of the temporary absence of a Senator? Never. In the absence of the nominal Chairman of a Committee, the next on the list takes his place until his return,—and it is idle to suppose that this arrangement could become in the least embarrassing in the present case, to the Democracy who have so absolute a majority in the body. The demand of the President for the head of the Senator from Illinois, set this new pattern of the guillotine in motion, the personal jealousy of his rivals (and especially of Messrs. BIGLER and SLIDELL) furnished it abundant motive power; and the Douglas doctrine claiming the right of Territorial Legislatures to prohibit Slavery was skilfully used to lash into support of the measure such Southern men as doubled its policy. To the credit of the liberal and able Senator from South Carolina

that the majority of votes actually *cast* must decide an issue,—and that those who staid away from the polls (whether from fear or any other cause) have no right to complain of the result. Should the gentleman from Westchester fail, at next election, a sacrifice to his fidelity to this doctrine, Mr. BUCHANAN certainly will be bound to find him consolation in a foreign mission or some other refuge from the averted faces of an un-appreciating constituency. S.

### News From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are received. They contain a letter from Monterey, dated Nov. 15, which says: "During the ensuing week 500 riflemen will leave for San Luis, and thus in a short time the number of men will amount to 3,000. Zacatecas came back to the Constitutional order as soon as the 'Mochos' left the city. The Governor of that State is in Guadalajara with 1,000 men, six pieces of artillery, and about 4,000 'Pelados,' who emigrated from Zacatecas as soon as MARQUEZ entered that place. It is said the city of Mexico was again attacked on the 6th, by BLANCO'S and other forces, and it is for this reason that MIRAMON has not been able to march upon San Luis, which is garrisoned by only 800 men."

### Later from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The schooner *Alice Ann Blandell* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 5th inst.

Sugar was firm and Molasses inactive.

Freights were heavy, and a large number of vessels were leaving in ballast.

Exchange on London had declined to 12½@12¼ P cent. premium, and bills on New-York, at sixty days, were 2½@3 P cent. premium.

The bark *Rover*, for New-York, collided with the bark *Howard*, from New-Orleans, near Havana, and the hull and rigging of the former was injured so seriously that she was obliged to return. One of her crew was killed.

The captain, officers and crew of the American brig *Fidelia*, recently wrecked on the Bahamas, reached Havana on the 3d inst.

### The Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 12.

The Mobile *Register*, of Thursday, contains a letter signed W. R. C. WEBSTER, written in New-York, in April, 1857, to parties in Nicaragua, it having been obtained in Nicaragua, and forwarded to Mobile for publication. The letter refers to the blackmailing of sixteen newspapers opposed to WALKER, and says: "I am determined to push matters with the Cabinet to prevent the sailing of the filibusters." The *Register's* heading is "Startling Developments."

### From Nassau, N. P.

NASSAU, N. P., Saturday, Nov. 27.

The schooner *Margeurite* was, yesterday, brought to this port by wreckers, having been ashore and got off from Mayaguana reef, on her voyage from Maracaibo and Curacoa for New-York. Her cargo consists of fustic and coffee, consigned to DOVAL & Co. The sails and rigging were taken to Turks Island by the captain and crew. The United States steamer *Arctic*, from Washington, arrived here, this morning, for coal.

### Judge Douglas en route for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 12.

Senator DOUGLAS left here this morning, on the steamship *Black Warrior*, for New-York, *en route* for Washington. He was escorted to the steamer by the Mayor and a large concourse of citizens. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and there was great enthusiasm among the people.

### The Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The *Republican* of this morning learns on good authority that the yacht *Wanderer* succeeded in evading the vigilance of the cruisers, and landed a cargo of slaves in the neighborhood of Saint Andrews Sound, near Brunswick, and that part of her cargo was subsequently sent up Saltilla River on board of a steamer.

### Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 15th ultimo, has arrived here. The papers received contain no news of interest additional to that already telegraphed no New-Orleans. Five through passengers came with the mail.

### Sentence of Criminals at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Saturday Dec. 11.

JACOBI, convicted of the murder of his wife, was, to-day, sentenced to be hung. KELLY, one of the Wisemann homicides, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years and nine months.

### Marine Disaster.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The schooner *Golden Gate*, Captain WEEKS, from Boston for New-York, in attempting to put into Newport for a harbor, went ashore on Goat Island, last night. She lies perfectly easy, and will probably come off. She reports having, on the 10th, lost overboard W. JENKINS, aged 22 years.

### Commutation of a Sentence for Murder.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 11.

HOWLETT, who was to be executed on the 17th, for the murder of his wife, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

### Resignation of the Hon. John Kelly.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The resignation of the Hon. JOHN KELLY, member of Congress, was filed to-day at the office of Secretary of State. It is to take effect Dec. 25.

### The Toronto Stabbing Case.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict of willful murder against FLEMING, the telegrapher, who stabbed MADIGAN on Monday last.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE KINDERHOOK BANK ROBBERY.—GEORGE FISH, ALBERT WALLACE, *alias* Moray, and MICHAEL O'BRIEN, who were arrested in this City a few days since on suspicion of being implicated in robbing the Kinderhook Bank of $9,000, on the 15th of September last, were, on Saturday, taken before a magistrate at Kinderhook. FISH and WALLACE were recognized by several as persons whom they had seen a few days prior to the robbery in town, and casting suspicious eyes upon the Bank building. The dépôt agent at the railroad station six miles this side of Kinderhook, also identified them as the two individuals who came into his station, covered with mud and drenched with rain, about daylight on the morning that the robbery was committed. These statements, and the testimony of the New-York Detectives relative to the sale in New-York of some partially burned bills,—the robbery was effected by blowing open the safe with gunpowder,—made a strong case against the prisoners. FISH and WALLACE were committed to answer, in default of $10.000 bail each. There being no evidence against O'BRIEN, the latter was discharged. The accused were locked up in the jail at Hudson. FISH is a young man about thirty years of age, and has already spent a term in State Prison—his desire to accumulate wealth without labor his predominant trait. WALLACE is about the same age, and has been arrested several times on similar charges, but has hitherto succeeded in escaping punishment. Great credit is due to Captain WALLING, and Detective Officers SAMSON, O'KEEFE, ELDER and McCOAN, for the sharp manner in which they have accomplished this arrest.

FUNERAL OF THE FIREMAN KILLED AT THE CENTRE-STREET FIRE.—The life of a fireman is one of peril, and every year adds to the list of those who are killed in the discharge of their duties. The entire Fire Department turn out at the funerals on such occasions, as they did yesterday at the funeral of HENRY M. LUKE, the assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 15, who perished at the fire in Centre-street on Friday last. The funeral took place from No. 108 Leonard-street, the residence of Chief Engineer HOWARD and the services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. HATFIELD. The house of Mr. HOWARD was festooned in mourning, and while the religious exercises were being conducted, the coffin in which the body was placed stood on an open bier in the centre of the street, directly in front of the house. The coffin was made of rosewood, mounted with silver, and the plate bore the inscription: "HUGH M. LUKE, aged 30, died Dec. 10, 1858." The hearse was drawn by six horses, whose heads were ornamented with massive black plumes. Following the hearse was the company to which the deceased belonged, carrying the flag of the Fire Department. There was no other flag and no music. The firemen were dressed in citizens' clothes and black hats. The procession was long and imposing. Underneath the "Firemeu's Monument" in Greenwood the deceased was interred. This monument was erected in 1848, and the deceased is the eleventh whose remains have been assigned a resting-place beneath that honored marble.

ANNUAL SERMON IN BEHALF OF THE CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Rev. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME preached the annual sermon in behalf of the New-York City Tract Society, last evening, at the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street. The 10th verse of the 19th chapter of Luke was his text—*For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.* The Reverend Doctor endeavored to impress his hearers with the conviction that their salvation, through the Son of Man, rested with themselves.

At the close he stated the objects of the City Tract Society, and how they had been carried out. There were 1,000 visitors, and 21 missionaries engaged in the good work of the Society, and the whole City was districted, and each district under charge of a separate visitor from the Battery to the Harlem River. During the last year the Society had effected more than 800 conversions—the greatest number in one year yet reported. A collection for the mission was taken up, and the congregation departed with a benediction.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the formation of this Society was celebrated last evening in the new Methodist Church, (St. Paul's,) corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. After reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Bishop JANES, the annual report, in the absence through illness of CHARLES A. DAVISON, the Corresponding Secretary, was presented by J. E. PARSONS, Esq. It states that the work of distribution among the destitute resident population has been carried on under the superintendence of the Rev. ALEXANDER WATSON. During the year the visitation of the Seventeenth Ward has been completed. 10,120 families have been visited. A few Bibles have been given to Engine and Hose Companies at their request. Seventy-seven Bibles and twenty-seven Testaments have been distributed at the stations of the Metropolitan Police. 217 Bibles and 829 Testaments have been distributed by the Naval Committee. Among the vessels supplied are those comprising the Paraguay squadron. 610 Bibles and 1,103 Testaments have been distributed at the various military stations. 2 944 Bibles and 2,599 Testaments have been given to Sunday-schools. To the hotels of the City there have been given 290 Bibles. Among emigrants the work has been prosecuted under the continued superintendence of the Rev. STEPHEN SMITH and CONRAD BILLING. There has been a decrease in our foreign immigration, as compared with last year, of sixty per cent. The number of volumes distributed in this department during the year has been 7,550. In the marine department, the work of distribution has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN P. PEERSON. There have been distributed during the year, 1,970 Bibles, 19,564 Testaments, making a total of 21,534 volumes. More than 1,400 vessels have been visited and supplied with the Word of Life. The entire distribution of the Society during the year has been 47,406 volumes. The report closed with an earnest appeal for more enlarged effort in the important field occupied by the Society. Interesting addresses were made by the Rev. ALEXANDER WATSON, CHARLES TRACY, Esq., and the Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, after which the audience dispersed.

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.—It may be remembered that some two months ago, Mr. WM. H. WHITE eloped with a Miss AMANDA PLATT from Hartford, Conn. Mr. WHITE had a wife, three children and a prosperous business. Miss PLATT was sixteen years old, and her parents moved in good circles. The first heard of the missing couple was by a telegram dated Washington, D. C., from Senator DIXON, of Connecticut, announcing that they were stopping at Brown's Hotel, in that city. Mr. WHITE for some reason suddenly left Washington, and came on to New-York. Arriving here three weeks ago, he placed his victim in a disreputable house in the upper part of this City, and there left her. Discovering that she had been basely deserted, the repentant girl wrote to her father. He came on and took her home. The Police of this City have been vigilant in their efforts to find Mr. WHITE ever since the elopement. On Saturday Detective Officer STEVENSON saw WHITE in Broadway and arrested him. He was given in charge of Sheriff CHAMBERLAIN, of Hartford, who, by a requisition upon Governor KING, took him back upon a charge of abduction and seduction. Mr. WHITE declared after his arrest that he he would never be placed alive inside the walls of a prison.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON SHIPBOARD.—JOHN BAKER, mate of the ship *St. Louis*, which lies at the foot of Clinton-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with murderously assaulting SAMUEL WILSON, the second mate. The assault was committed with a belaying-pin. WILSON charged BAKER with having broken open his trunk during his absence and stolen some money. BAKER was greatly enraged, and seizing a belaying-pin knocked his accuser down. The police arrested BAKER, and he was locked up by Justice STEERS. The injuries to WILSON are believed to be fatal.

ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE.—AS WADE RICHARDS, a ship watchman, was handling a revolver on Saturday evening on board the propeller *Planet*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River, one of the barrels suddenly exploded. The ball shot WM. CANNON, the mate, through the heart and killed him instantly. RICHARDS was arrested and committed to the First Ward Station-house. An inquest was held in the case yesterday, and a verdict rendered, exonerating RICHARDS from blame. He was, therefore, discharged from custody.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector, there were 351 deaths in the City during the past week—a decrease of 25 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and two more than occurred during the corresponding period of last year. The principal causes of deaths were consumption, inflammation of the lungs, infantile convulsions, infantile marasmus, scarlet fever and dropsy in the head. The nativity table gives 242 natives of the United States; 63 of Ireland; 26 of Germany; 5 of England; 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

TREATS FOR THE LECTURE-LOVING.—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver, this evening, at the Rutgers-street Church, a lecture on *The Beautiful*, which, we understand, has been re-written especially for this occasion. The second evening of this course, Tuesday, the 21st inst., will be occupied by OLIVER WANDELL HOLMES, the distinguished "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," who is announced to deliver a poem.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—From the weekly report of the New-York Hospital, it appears that between the 3d and 10th inst., there were admitted to the institution 20 surgical and 18 medical cases, leaving in the hospital at the latter date a total of 225, of whom 199 were males and 26 females.

### Coroner's Inquests.

THE FIFTH WARD MURDER.—The inquest upon the body of CHRISTOPHER GOFF, *alias* CALLAGHAN, killed by MICHAEL FORREST, was concluded on Saturday afternoon, before Coroner HILLS.

*Matthew Kipp*, the first witness examined, residing at No. 52 West Broadway, deposed that he saw two men coming out of Purcell's liquor store, corner of West Broadway and Worth-street, and one of them, whom he recognized as the prisoner, after a few moments' altercation, drew a knife and stabbed his companion (the deceased) in the back; he repeated the blow three times—twice in the back, and once in the breast—as fast as his hand could use the knife; when deceased was stabbed, he attempted to run away, but was unable to get further than Purcell's stoop; Forrest then ran off; before stabbing deceased, Forrest struck him in the breast, while deceased did not strike a blow.

*Louis June*, of Worth-street, deposed that he saw the two men come out of Purcell's store, about four o'clock P. M. He saw some one whom he could not recognise strike deceased in the neck, but did not see any stabbing, and did not at the time suppose that deceased was seriously injured.

*Patrick Mooney*, Purcell's bar-keeper, testified that deceased ran out of the store after Forrest; they might previously have had words, but there was no disturbance in the store. Deceased was a stage driver.

*John Brunix* corroborated the testimony as to the stabbing, and saw the knife in the prisoner's hand.

*Officer Rollins*, who arrested the prisoner, on Thursday night, testified that Forrest admitted that he committed the deed, but stated that it was done in self-defence.

FRED HOFFMIRE, who was in PURCELL'S store, testified that the prisoner was sitting on a barrel when deceased came in and slapped him across the face, as if in fun. The prisoner then threw a brickbat at him, but without hitting him, and then ran out, the deceased following him; did not follow them out, but heard angry words between them; prisoner did not provoke the slap from deceased.

The Jury then retired, and soon returned with a verdict "that the deceased came to his death of an incised wound of the aorta, at the hands of MICHAEL FORREST." The prisoner was then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In answer to inquiries made after the prescribed form, the prisoner declared his name to be MICHAEL FORREST, that he was twenty years old, a resident of New-York City, lived at No. 459 Greenwich-street and was a pedler by occupation. In regard to the charge preferred against him, he declares that it was done in self-defence. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE FIRE AT THE HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of HUGH M. LUKE, the fireman who was killed at the burning of the Harlem Railroad freight dépôt, in Centre-street, on Friday morning. The principal witness examined was DAVID S. BAKER, residing at No. 255 West Thirty-seventh-street, who deposed as follows: "I am foreman of Engine Company No. 15; deceased was a member of our Company; about four o'clock on the morning of the 10th of December he was at the fire in White-street, near Centre; he was there acting as an insurance patrolman; he was under command of Captain MACKEY; I was not present at the fire; I missed him yesterday and suspected he might be under the ruins of the fire; I called on Mr. Howard, the Chief Engineer, and he directed a search to be made for him; he was found last evening about half-past eight o'clock; our Company, assisted by Engine Companies Nos. 13 and 20, and HOOK and Ladder Company No. 4, succeeded in getting him out; he was found under a large printing press near the White-street entrance on the first floor; it was supposed he was engaged in rolling barrels of flour out of the building when the upper floor fell on him; he went in, in my opinion, of his own accord, and was not sent by any one; I identified his body, when found, by his coat and pantaloons.

*John Farrell* deposed that deceased and himself were ordered to go into the building and remove the goods by the Captain of the Watch. Dr. Beach was examined, but from the testimony adduced he was unable to say whether the death had been caused by injuries or burns. The Jury then rendered the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death by injuries received at the fire in the Harlem Railroad dépôt, corner of White and Centre-streets, on the morning of the 10th of December, 1858, while in discharge of his duty as an insurance watchman."

The deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland. He was buried yesterday with firemen's honors.

DEATH FROM SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.—An account was published in Saturday's TIMES of the finding of the body of an unknown German in the alley-way of No. 333 Bowery. It was supposed at first that the deceased died suddenly in a fit, no marks of violence being perceptible. An inquest was held yesterday upon the body, and the medical testimony was that death was the undoubted result of personal violence. There was a fracture of the skull about two inches in length, behind the right ear; there was slight extravasation of blood, and the brain was congested. The bodily organs were mainly healthy. The only testimony aside from the medical evidence had reference to the finding of the body and its removal to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, as heretofore published. The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "That deceased came to his death by compression of the brain, from fracture of the skull, but whether accidentally received, the Jury are unable to say." Following the verdict the body was removed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where it will be kept several days in hopes that it will be identified. The deceased was about twenty-five years old, of medium height, and had dark hair, heavy moustache, and beard. He was dressed in a thick drab overcoat, fancy knit vest, dark cassimere pants, sewed calf boots, white cotton shirt, knit woolen undershirt, black silk neck-tie and black Kossuth hat.

A MELANCHOLY END—REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—On Saturday morning, in the wretched basement of an unoccupied house, was found the dead body of a woman. She was covered with filthy rags, and her body was a mass of putrifying sores. The woman proved to be—as was discovered by letters found upon her—MRS. SELINA STINSON, who formerly kept a first-class boarding-house in Chambers-street. She was unfortunate in her business, and her furniture and everything was sold to pay her creditors. This happened seven years ago. She took to drink, and her downfall was rapid. For the past six months she has had no home. The letters found upon her were those she had written to her old acquaintances—one was to her brother—stating her condition and soliciting pecuniary relief. Coroner HILLS held an inquisition upon her remains. The body was sent to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where it will be retained two or three days to be claimed by her friends; if not claimed, she will be buried in Bellevue Hospital.

THROWN FROM A WAGON AND KILLED.—An inquest was commenced yesterday at Jefferson Market prison, in the case of BERNARD GILLIGAN, the late porter, in the employ of the Manhattan Gas Company, who was killed by being thrown from a wagon at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Broadway, as reported in Saturday's TIMES. The evidence taken showed that he was driving at a rapid rate when the wheels of his wagon came in contact with another vehicle, that he was thrown to the pavement, taken into a drug-store, and thence taken to the Jefferson Market prison, and placed in cell on a charge of intoxication and suspicion of having stolen the horse and wagon. He died during the night. Officer SHERWOOD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested the deceased, and caused his imprisonment on the charges named. The case was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when further evidence will be taken.

SUICIDE FOR LOVE.—A painful suicide took place on Saturday,—the self-destroyer being Miss ANNE MORROW, who resided at No. 99 West Thirty-first-street, and the cause—abandonment by her lover. For the past year a book-keeper, whose name need not be given, had been paying his addresses to Miss MORROW, and they were engaged to be married. The marriage was to take place on the ensuing Christmas. Suspicious reports adverse to Miss MORROW reached the ear of her affianced, and he wrote her a note announcing the severance of their engagement. Unable to withstand the evil report and the abandonment of her lover, she purchased some arsenic, and swallowed the deadly drug. A physician was called, but was unable to afford any permanent relief. She died soon after taking the poison. Coroner GAMALA held an inquest yesterday on the body, and a verdict of "Suicide" was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

## BREAK UP OF LOTTERIES.

### Important Arrest of Lottery Managers and Agents—Seizure of $25,000 in Money and Tickets—Warrants Against Newspaper Proprietors for Advertising Lotteries—Names of the Parties, &c.

The existence of an extensive organization in this City for the sale of lottery tickets, and for the management of lotteries in other States, has long been known to the police, and they have only been waiting for the proper opportunity and the necessary proof to make a descent and capture the leading men concerned in these illegal enterprises. The parties implicated are well known, but it is presumed that few persons except those directly concerned suspect the extent to which the lottery business is carried on in the very heart of our City, and almost under the shadow of the City Hall.

About a week ago the necessary information was laid before the Mayor in an affidavit made by a man named WILLIAM Q. ALLEN, who has for many years been associated with the business, and who is fully informed as to the whole *minutiæ* of the lottery operations in this City. The Mayor took the affidavit, which implicated some eight or ten persons as the proprietors, agents, vendors and runners of the lottery interest, and all doing business in this City in connection with an establishment "over in New-Jersey." Among these are BENJAMIN WOOD, who, it is alleged, bought out the Delaware, Missouri, Kentucky, and Georgia Lotteries on the 1st of December, and who has been doing business under the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., the main office being located at No. 146 Fulton-street. All the facts having been collected, the case was handed over to Judge RUSSELL, who issued warrants for the arrest of the following named persons:

Benjamin Wood, George P. Eddy and Charles H. Murray, owners and managers of the above-named lotteries; W. Murray, agent; S. T. Dickinson, G. E. Stafford, O. A. Bills, Isaac Stevens, James Hanley, William Smith and Adam Finn, vendors; Samuel Swan, owner of the Sparta Academy Lottery, Georgia; William Conway and James Collary, runners; and Henry J. Morton, clerk.

The whole party have been arrested with the exception of WOOD, EDDY, SWAN and MURRAY, who, it is presumed, will give themselves up when they are apprised that there are warrants for their arrest. In the former transactions of this kind, the parties implicated claim to have made largely by the notoriety given to their business by their arrest, and the exposure of their peculiar modes of doing business; and it is said they expect to reap a large harvest by this extensive piece of gratuitous advertising. As to any check being interposed to their money-making business they laugh at the idea.

The Mayor and his officers, however, have shown a determination to break up the business, and Judge RUSSELL expresses the intention to follow the lottery dealers into all their hiding places until their contraband trade is stopped. Officers BLACK, AARSRAONG, MOORE and CHURCH went, on Saturday, to the rendezvous No. 146 Fulton-street, and arrested eight persons all named in the affidavit except FLORENCE and SMITH; these latter were arrested by Sergeant BIANEY, assisted by Officers PLACE and VAN AESDALE, at the Jersey City Ferry, just as they were crossing to carry to the New-Jersey office the entire returns of all the offices in the City. They had upon their person $24,000 in money and tickets, all done up in packages, sealed and marked. They were brought up before Judge RUSSELL, and held to answer the complaint at 10 o'clock, this morning. At this time, the whole party will be brought into Court. In addition to the evidence against actual vendors and proprietors of lottery tickets, there was proof found in the packages to implicate eighty other persons directly engaged in the traffic of lottery tickets, all of whom will be arrested.

Warrants have also been issued by Judge RUSSELL for the arrest of the following newspaper proprietors and publishers for advertising lotteries contrary to the statute: Augustus G. Seaman and Anson Herrick, publishers and proprietors of the *Sunday Atlas*; William Cauldwell, S. S. Southworth, and Horace P. Whitney, of the *Sunday Mercury*; John N. Van Evrie, R. G. Horton and —— Olney, of the *Weekly Day Book*; David Deans and Eldridge G. Howard, of the *Sunday Times* and *Noah's N. Y. Weekly Messenger*; Rudolph Lexon, of the *N. Y. Zietung*; James L. Smith, of the *N. Y. Sunday Courier*; Cornelius Matthews, of the *New-Yorker*; Jacob T. Smith, of the *Broadway Gazette*, and John Clancy of the *New-York Leader*.

All these gentlemen of the Press, with a great number of job printers, errand boys, messengers, &c., will, it is expected, be arraigned to answer to the complaint of promoting the sale of lottery-tickets in this City, in violation of law.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The law creating the Brooklyn City Court, makes it one of the duties of its Judge to tax all Constables' bills against the City, without which they cannot be paid. These fees during the last year have amounted to $20,000, a sum which has created some stir among the city authorities, and the attention of the City Judge was called to it. Upon a careful examination of the laws affecting the matter, Judge CULVER has arrived at the conclusion that, under the Metropolitan Police law, Policemen are required to serve all warrants for arrest, and that the Constables cannot be legally paid for this service. An opinion to this effect was given by Judge CULVER, in the City Court on Saturday, when he gave notice that no more Constables' bills for such services would be passed after the 1st of January next. Under the present system, some of the Constables' bills have amounted to $230 per month.

DR. SANGER'S BOOK.—It has been stated that Mayor POWELL refused to furnish the statistics as to prostitution in this city for DR. SANGER'S book on Prostitution. Such is not the fact. The Mayor never received any request to that effect. Had it been made, the request would have been cheerfully complied with. Had a report been made, it would shown that there are not a dozen of such houses of prostitution in the city.

THE TRUANT INSTITUTION.—The Attending Physician at this Institution, Dr. JOHN TURNER, has made his annual report, from which it appears that, among the 250 inmates during the year, he has treated 197 diseases of various kinds, as follows: Accidents, 8; balanitis, 2; boils, 17; cankor sore mouth, 9; chicken-pox, 6; cholera morbus, 3; colic, 5; cutaneous eruptions, 34; diarrhœa, 15; epilepsy, 1; erysipelas, 7; felons, 6; fevers, 51; infinenza, 12; mumps, 5; ophthalmia, 3; pneumonia, 3; rheumatism, 2; ring worm, 1; scald-head, 2; scrofulous ulcers, 1; sore throat, 4. Of the whole number, 159 were boys and 38 girls. There are now seven children sick, who are doing well. There have been no deaths, and much of the sickness is attributed to the sickly and filthy condition of the children when received into the institution, in connection with an unhealthy location.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, on Saturday night, made a descent upon a house of ill-fame, kept at No. 15 Johnson-street, Eastern District, and arrested the proprietor, LEON TILORA, and five visitors found on the premises, all of whom were committed for examination.

ANOTHER NEW BUILDING DESTROYED.—A four-story brick building, nearly finished and unoccupied, on Quincy street, near Bedford-avenue, owned by Mr. CURTIS, was set on fire at about 11 o'clock yesterday, and nearly destroyed. Loss $1,200.

A CALL.—The Rev. LYMAN WHITING, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, has been invited to become the Pastor of the Park-avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.

SCHOOL-HOUSE TO BE OPENED.—Public School House No. 18, on Remsen-street, Eastern District, which has been closed for some weeks past to change the heating apparatus, will be reopened this morning.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Calendar for this day: NOS. 17, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 8.

There lately died in Paris an old lady, Mme. DE CHAMPAGNEUX, a daughter of the celebrated Mme. ROLAND, the life and soul of the Girondist section in the National Assembly of France. By her will, the Imperial Library obtains all the MS. memoirs of her illustrious mother, penned while in prison awaiting the guillotine.


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NEW

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,

PRICE $50.

NO. 495 BROADWAY.

THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

GWYNNE & DAY'S

**Bank-Note Register.**

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address

GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
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**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.** — A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Herrick's Patent**

CARPET SWEEPER,

Sweeps without making dust, and saves time and labor—and saves the carpet.

For sale at the principal house-furnishing and carpet stores.

*Warranted to give satisfaction.*

WOODMAN & SCHMIDT, Agents,
No. 126 Pearl-st.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

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**Rogers & Raymond's**

WINTER STYLES

FOR

BOYS,

In Esquimaux and other Overcoats, School and Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c. The new styles have been INTRODUCED THIS WEEK.

The very handsome and

REMARKABLY CHEAP.

ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

**The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair**

Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c.; half pints 30c.

**Winter Covering for the Feet.**—Ladies who may require strong Winter boots or gaiters for themselves, double-soled and water-proof, and still neat, light articles, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. The articles for children possess the same qualities; and, by-the-bye, this is rarely the case, for children's boots and shoes are generally either light, flimsy, or awkward, heavy affairs. There is a large stock of gentlemen's, boots, gaiters, &c., here, worthy of attention.

**To Prevent Baldness use Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair Restorer.**—It will strengthen the roots of the hair, and prevent their loosening and falling out. It will cause a young and vigorous growth where baldness exists, and will change gray hairs to their original life-color, and yet is not a dye; is perfectly harmless, and will not soil the skin. Sold by all the Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 701 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**

THE

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**

NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

**Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Stereoscopic Views.**

BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

**New Styles Silk Scarfs, $1 to $2**—Wool Scarfs, 50 to 75 cents, at the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.


## MARRIED.

CLARK—STONE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, in the Mercer-st. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, the Rev. E. L. CLARK to Miss JENNIE E. STONE, of this City.

MESEROLE—MESEROLE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. Thos. C. Strong, Mr. ABRAHAM MESEROLE, of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, to Miss KATE M., eldest daughter of the late Peter A. Meserole, of Newtown.

## DIED.

COOPER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, Mrs. LOUISA COOPER, widow of the late John Cooper, aged 72 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Charles F. Cooper, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, No. 332 West 23d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Dutchess County for interment.

CONNELLY.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 11, of inflammation of the lungs, JAMES CONNELLY, Merchant Tailor, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P.M., from the M. E. Church in Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

MACLAREN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 11, ANN MARIA, the beloved wife of J. Shaw Maclaren.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. John Sutherland, No. 173 Spring-st. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

BUACHARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 12, JOHN CUMMINO, infant son of the Rev. Dr. S. D. and A. M. Burchard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 7th-av., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SWITZER.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, CHARLOTT, wife of E. Wm. Switzer, in the 45th year of her age.

BLACKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 11, MAIN, son of Joseph J. and Helen Blacklin, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 297 State-st., without further invitation.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, FRANCIS JONES, (late of the firm of MAXWELL, Wright & Co., Rio Janeiro,) aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Ann's Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn.

LEGGETT.—At Melrose, on Saturday, Dec. 11, NORTON W., youngest son of Thos. E. and Sarah Maria Leggett, aged 3 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, at Melrose.

BOGLE.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, on Sunday, Dec. 12, Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH BOGLE, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. John's Church, Yonkers. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

☞ North and South Carolina papers please copy.

STOCKING.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, Dec. 11, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. DAVIS STOCKING, formerly Pastor of the Eighteenth (Jane and Greene sts.) M. E. Church, in this City, aged 49 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave the City at 11¼ A. M., returning, leave Sing Sing at 3 o'clock and 5.30 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.


VISIONS OF ANOTHER WORLD.

A NEW BOOK OF STARTLING INTEREST.

**FUTURE LIFE:**

OR,

SCENES IN ANOTHER WORLD.

By GEORGE WOOD,
Author of "Peter Schlemihl in America," "Modern Pilgrims."

One neat 12mo Price $1.

*From the New-York Observer.*

The boldness and beauty of the conception on which this book is constructed command the reader's admiration, and the splendor of the diction, the elevation of the sentiment, and the purity of the style are worthy of a master of rhetoric, as well as a Christian scholar.

At first blush the pious mind is

## DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will remove
The balance of their
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
RICH SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
For the convenience of customers, to their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
And will offer it
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 13,
Together with their entire retail stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
At lower prices than ever before offered, until Jan. 1, to make room for their Spring importations.
Their stocks combined offer a choice unsurpassed in style, variety and price, viz.:
[illegible] pieces, new Magnolia stripes,
from $1 75 to $2 50 per dress,
Specially adapted for holiday presents.
200 pieces fine Bayadere Chally,
at 25 cents, worth 45 cents.
VALENTIAS, OTTOMONS, POPLINS, &C.
600 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
at 10 cents, worth 18 cents.
600 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
at 12½ cents, worth 21 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED ENGLISH CALICOES,
fast colors, 90 cents per dress.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED FRENCH CALICOES,
fast colors, $1 62 per dress
1000 PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES,
from 2s. up
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
beautiful styles, from $6 50 up.
RICH CHENE, BAYADERE and PLAID SILKS,
at 75c., 80c., and 87c., worth $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
PURE FRENCH MERINOES,
at 50 cents, 70 cents, 75 cents and 85 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—FINE COLORED ENGLISH MERINOES at $1 65 per dress.
SILK ROBES,
BLACK SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SHAWLS,
500 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
For $10 to $16, worth from $16 to $25.
250 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $20, worth $35.
400 BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $3, worth $6.
300 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS,
At $4, worth $7.
800 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $10.
With an immense assortment of the
RICHEST SHAWLS IMPORTED.
RICH LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS,
All widths, suitable for cloaks or dresses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Consisting of
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, &c.
NOW OFFERING AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Jouvin Gloves of exclusive shades just landed; said to be the best glove sent to this country.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, from this time until the 1st of January, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
5,000
MUSLIN DE LAINE AND CASHMERE DRESSES.
At 12½c. and 18¾c. per yard,
Now open at the
NEW RETAIL STORE
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-street.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased the entire
STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
retiring from business,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST,
are now prepared to offer
Lace Curtains.....from $3 to $25 per pair.
Muslin Curtains.....from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN,
A fine assortment, at proportionably low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Finger Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
800 dozen IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
at $1 50 per dozen,
worth $2 50.

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
1,000 dresses of rich de Laines,
Marked down to
1s. 6d. per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
A great reduction in SILKS.
100 pieces of plain Silks at $1 per yard.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have made large additions to their popular stocks of
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS.
CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
just received per steamers *Africa* and *Arago*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on
Monday, Dec. 13,
600 Scotch all Wool Plaid Long Shawls
At $3 75 each—value $5.
200 ditto at $5—value $6.
A large lot of Novello all Wool
LONG SHAWLS,
In beautiful colors,
at $6—value $8.
A magnificent assortment of
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
$10 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 13th inst.:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed: for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed..for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguilla Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes,
Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now opened a large invoice of imported
CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
Suitable for misses' and ladies' house wear,
At $3 50 and $4 50 each,
less than cost of material.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
A very choice selection of Ladies' Dress Caps and Head-dresses, just received for the Holidays. Morning and Illusion Goods, infants' caps, &c., difficult to beat for style and beauty.

NEW SILK ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 13,
Two cases Double-Skirt and Two-Flounced
SILK ROBES.
Just received per steamer *Arago*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PARIS MADE TRAVELING AND SHOPPING Bags for ladies' use—a beautiful and useful article for holiday presents. JOHN CATTNACH,
Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 56 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

## DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of their DRESS GOODS, &c.
A large and good assortment of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
DE LAINES,
And OTHER NEW DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
Prices are no guide unless the goods are seen, but all are about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS
And SHAWLS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To which
Particular notice is invited,
As the STYLES are of the
LATEST and MOST APPROVED,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF CLOAKS,
for the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They would call special attention to their stock of
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
and also to
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
for the evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY REDUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
SCARFS, &c., &c.,
for Christmas presents.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
four doors from Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, on Monday, Dec. 13, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL.
Most of the above goods have been purchased at the recent Auction sales, and are sold
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Needlework Sets reduced 50 per cent.
Needlework Collars, from auction, very low.
Needlework Handkerchiefs, from auction, very low.
Suitable for Holiday Presents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
1,000 dozen LINEN NAPKINS, at $1 25 per dozen, worth $2.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
500 Dresses of all Wool
Plaid Merino at $3 50 per Dress.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will exhibit, at their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7,
Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Honiton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelics Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Pusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Coiffures, Crowns and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will remove to their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
ON MONDAY,
We will open several New Styles
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To which we invite the attention
OF THE LADIES.
Black, Brown, Drab and Fawn Raglans, at $4.
Fine Black Castor Beaver Ragians, at $5 and $6.
Heavy French Beaver Raglans, $6 50 and $7 50.
Black Tricot Beaver Raglans, at $5, $5 50, and $6.
French Beaver Sleeve Cloaks,
with Crochet Fringes, at $7, $8 50, $10 and up.
Esquimaux Beaver Sleeve Cloaks,
with Crochet Fringes, at $9, $10 50, $12 and up.
Children's Ragians, in every style and quality.
The style and quality of our garments, are inferior to none in the City, while our Prices will be found much more reasonable than those in
Broadway or Canal-st.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday
Dec. 13, an additional assortment of
Double Width POIL DE CHEVRES, (new material,)
Suitable for dresses, 20 cents per yard,
Bayadere Opera Cloths, 25 cents per yard,
300 Pieces Double Width Printed Cashmeres, 20c. per yd.
700 Pieces Printed Delaines, (new French patterns) 1s. 6d. per yard.
500 pieces Extra Fine Double Width All Wool,
Plaids in every variety of color, 3s. per yard.
600 Pieces Paris Quality French Merinos,
60 cents per yard and upwards.
A great variety of New English Prints,
(Madder colors,) 10 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BROCATELS.
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED REPS,
TAPESTRIES,
Now offering by
PATON & CO.,
At very greatly reduced prices.
Curtains and Furniture Materials
Of every description.
(Frash new goods.)
Lace Curtains and Cornices
From auction,
At equally low rates.
For three weeks only,
To close the year's business.
No. 341 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The whole of our rich stock of Embroideries and Laces reduced in price fully 25 per cent. For instance, French Embroidered Sets, new shapes, wide sleeves, regular price $12, now $4. Collars worth 10s., now 4s. Real Point Lace Sets $20, formerly $30. Handkerchiefs, Black Thread Capes. Valenciennes Laces, from 1s. a yard up. All colors in real Shetland Wool Veils, 8s. Bajot's best Kid Gloves 88 cents a pair. Kid Gauntlets and Woolen Gloves cheap. RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will continue to sell at retail their large and valuable stock of every description of
CARPETS AND CARPETINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.,
at old prices, notwithstanding the recent advanced list of prices in Europe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

IMPORTANT.—DAVID CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADway, corner of Bleecker-st., having bought from the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 40 6th-av., the choice of their entire stock, consisting of Rich Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c., &c., among which may be found many goods suitable for Holiday Presents, it is now offered at an immense reduction in price.
We would also call the attention of ladies to the styles and prices of Illusion and Lace Goods of our own manufacture. A splendid assortment of Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Berthes, Sleeves, &c., is now exhibited in the show-room, and all orders promptly and tastefully executed.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, having identified his interests with D. CLARKE, would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he will be prepared to offer them great inducements by giving him an early call at the above address.

SKIRTS.—THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS called to the elegant stock of Skeleton Skirts of our own manufacture, now retailing at wholesale prices. Misses' as low as 25c.; Ladies' 65c. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND Sets, from auction and private sale, at half cost of importation, at
R. BROWN'S,
No. 811 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable hustle and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 15 springs, $2: children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz., 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs for $16 per doz. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store

EXTENSION SKIRTS — ONLY $1 50 FOR 11 Spring Skirts, Damascus steel, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSLER'S Model Skirt Depôt, No. 363 Broadway. Ladies only in attendance.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and elegant Goods, have been marked down, and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 13, at a very large discount from previous prices.
OUR CLOAK STOCK,
It is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most distinguished noveities to be found in the United States.
OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special superintendence, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this Continent.
It is these stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.
The entire of our new and elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in order, if possible, to dispose of the entire Winter assortment.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
will be found on our tables, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and every article of Millinery goods, we have also reduced in price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

COMPARE THE PRICES
OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND TALMAS,
SILKS, SHAWLS,
and other
RICH DRESS GOODS,
at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 361 Grand-st.,
WITH ANY HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
You will find
A DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY PER CENT.
in favor of
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 361 Grand-st.

BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS AND FURS
AT BARGAINS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT SABLE FURS,
ELEGANT MINK FURS,
ELEGANT ERMINE FURS.
At 25 PER CENT.
BELOW FORMER PRICES,
At BULPIN'S.
No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
5000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS at 50 cents each
200 job lots of FRENCH COLLARS at $1 apiece.
Also a lot of
RICH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
VERY CHEAP.

LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Great sacrifice in Lace Setts,
Point D'Aiencon, Point Appliqué,
Maltese, and Honiton Lace Setts.
Reduced to one-half the regular price.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
LUPINS FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
Reduced 50 per cent,
To effect a clearance by the 1st of January.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 13,
An invoice of Hemstitched and
Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, which they will offer
Below Regular prices.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Just received
2000 DRESSES of ENGLISH PRINT,
For HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at great bargains.

AT NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE
WILL BE FOUND
GREAT BARGAINS IN
RIBBONS,
FRINGES,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
HABERDASHERY,
LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES,
WOOLEN GOODS FOR THE SEASON,
TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
SUNDRY LOTS OF SEWED FRENCH WORK,
INFANTS' WAISTS,
MODE SHETLAND VEILS,
And many other articles, too many to enumerate, being the total balance of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMACK & SIMPSON.
In contradiction of a false advertisement, stating that $20,000 worth of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMACK & SIMPSON
is being offered elsewhere, the assignees will prove that the entire stock, except $843 worth, then held by the sheriff, was purchased in bulk, through Messrs. Kobbe & Cortius, auctioneers, by Mr. John Elliott.
We would forbear to notice this, but that many of the ladies accustomed to frequent this store have inquired as to its truth.
In confirmation we refer to the assignees, Messrs. EDWARD MARTIN, No. 116 Chambers-st., H. ARMSTRONG, No. 94 Duane-st., or to the auctioneers at No. 37 Murray-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
On Monday and following days the entire stock of LACES and EMBROIDERIES, comprising everything new and desirable for Holiday Presents, will be sold at a reduction of 40 per cent.
VALENCIENNES SETS AT $5 50.
POINT APPLIQUE SETS AT $7,
MEDALLION SETS AT $7,
HONITON SETS AT $6 50.
A great variety of Point d'Alencon Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs, Black Lace Veils, Barbes, Crowns and Coiffures, Illusion Capes, Berthes, Sleeves, &c.
1,000 Real VALENCIENNES COLLARS at $2.
An endless variety of French Embroidered Sets, from $2 to $15.
700 French Embroidered Sets at $2 50, worth $5.
500 French Embroidered Sets at $3, worth $10.
1,250 French Embroidered Sets at $4, worth $12.
600 Embroidered Handkerchiefs at from $1 to $4.
1,000 Embroidered Collars at 50 cents.
50 Embroidered Robe Skirts at $6, worth $12,
50 Embroidered Robe Skirts at $8, worth $16,
50 Embroidered Robe Skirts at $10, worth $20.
Boys' and Misses' Sets and Collars from 37c. to $1.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHEAP, HANDSOME AND USEFUL.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.
ENGLISH DE LAINES.....12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors.....10 cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS.....12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.....35 cents.
Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1¾ yards wide, 56 cents.
500 Handsome CRAPE SETS, $1, worth $2,
300 WHITE AND BLACK, 75 cents and $1.
BEST BLACK KID GLOVES in town, 62½ cents.
Second quality do., 37½ cents.
N. B.—W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT MACY'S.
DROP IN THERE.
Have you been to MACY'S for COLLARS?
Have you been to MACY'S for LACES?
Have you been to MACY'S for RIBBONS?
Have you been to MACY'S for HOSIERY?
Have you been to MACY'S for FLOWERS?
Have you been to MACY'S for TRIMMINGS?
Have you been to MACY'S for anything you want in Embroideries, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Housekeeping, &c. He has them right
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 15,
1,000 embroidered Collars, 25 cents each.
1,000 embroidered Collars, 37½ cents each.
500 embroidered Collars, 50 cents each.
A large lot of rich Embroidered Sets, 150 and upwards, purchased at the late auction sales at prices greatly below their real value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT MACY'S,
A Full Assortment of
Ladies,' Gents' and Children's GLOVES and HOSIERY.
A full assortment of EMBROIDERIES.
A full assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CHEAP.
Closing out HAT RIBBONS Cheap.
Our VELVET RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS were all bought at Auction, and are sold at about half Broadway prices. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE, WHO APPRECIATE quality and style in clothing.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway,
Offer an extensive assortment of the latest novelties received, which comprise the most desirable colors in
ELECTRIC and other WARM OVERCOATINGS,
and every description
of cloths for FROCK, DRESS or STREET COATS.
Also, elegant fabrics for WAISTCOATS,
VERY RECHERCHE.
RICH SILK SCARFS, CRAVATS and OPERA TIES, &c.;
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
SILK AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
Articles carefully selected for us by
Messrs. Barlow, Payne & Co., of London,
From the best European manufacturers.

## DRY GOODS.

NOS. 57 AND 59 CATHARINE-STREET.
CLOSING SALE
OF
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
Broadway styles at Catharine-st. prices.
LOOK AT THEM.
H. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
On MONDAY, Dec. 13,
WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION ON THE ANNEXED ARTICLES:
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
WOOL LONG SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
BROWN BEAVER RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
BROWN BEAVER CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
DOESKIN RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
ESQUIMAUX RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
FELT RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
DOESKIN CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
ESQUIMAUX CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
FELT CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
IN RICH DRESS GOODS
WE OFFER
A full assortment of
PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES, at 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 7c., worth 1s. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTS, 4x4 wide, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6x4 wide, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. per yard.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

POPULAR TRADE
In
Curtain Materials.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open, at
Lower prices than ever offered in this City,
A splendid assortment of Two-colored single-width
Paris quality Brocatels,
At $1 50 per yard.
Three widths do. at $5 per yard.
Colors, Crimson and Gold, Crimson and Maroon.
Green and Gold, Blue and Gold, and Crimson, &c.
Also,
Embroidered, Lace and Muslin Curtains,
&c., &c., &c.,
At equally low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.—FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be sold off at reduced prices. Blankets, Flannels, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Merinoes, DeLaines, Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

## FURS.

FURS.
$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
The only place for those large half capes, muffs and cuffs, entire set for $15, is at
WHITE & BIRD'S.

WHITE & BIRD'S
STORES ARE Nos. 34 JOHN-ST. AND 28 MAIDEN-LANE, COR. NASSAU-ST.

LADIES, IF SENSIBLE,
WILL PROCURE THEIR FURS AT
WHITE & BIRD'S,
Nos. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden lane, cor. Nassau-st.

FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.,
Can be found at
WHITE & BIRD'S,
Nos. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No 279 Grand-st.,
Still continues selling those beautiful sets of French Mink for $8 the set, and French Sable for $5. Also, splendid sets of Sable Mink from $10 to $20, which in price and quality cannot be surpassed in the City. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. Also, a very large assortment of Misses' Furs, and Sleigh Robes, Fur Collars, Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

FURS, FURS, FURS—A LARGE AND ELEgant variety at the lowest City prices. Beautiful sets from $10 to $20. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,
AND PAPER HOUSES.
The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.
They consist of twelve volumes, (two of them just out) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimneys.
The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Canoons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

## PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Extra Refined Corn Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than any other manufacturers.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &c.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—SOBLER'S AND Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in cans and foil.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Sole Agents,
Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 386 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION WITHout injury to the skin, ladies should use Madame LEWENBERG'S Pastilles de Florence; sold at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st, at A. ALVISE'S, No. 590 Broadway, (Metropolitan Hotel,) at No. 167 Bewery, and at D. S. BOURDETTE'S, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Price, 50 cents a box.
DR. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858.
Having analysed the Pastilles de Florence, prepared by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and may be used upon the skin with good effect.
J. R. CHILTON, M. D.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers about 23 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 1 Wall-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

ROUGH PLATE-GLASS—OF SUPERIOR quality, 25,000 feet for sale at the Lenox Plate-Glass Depôt, No. 175 Centre-st. Also, an assortment of Plain and Fancy Window Glass. FRYE & SON.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A TWO-HORSE COUPE in first rate order, being but little used. Can be seen at the Carriage Repository of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 354 Broadway.

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SCRIBNER & CO.
have just issued, and will mail to any address, a Catalogue of their Choice and Extensive Collection of
ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
comprising fine English editions, richly embroidered and superbly bound, including the works of Standard Authors, Poets, &c.; Books on Antiquities, Scenery, the Fine Arts, Juvenile Books, &c., in great variety, including many new and highly attractive books, well worthy the attention of the Trade and public, among which are (just received)
I. GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS, new and beautiful edition, illustrated by Birket Foster and Harry Rogers. 1 elegant volume.....$1 75
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And an immense number of similar and equally attractive works.
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COMMISSION BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,
Agents for "Bohn's Libraries," the Oxford University Press, and the leading publishing houses of England and Scotland. BROOKS' BUILDING,
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## INSTRUCTION

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.—REV. DENNIS CAGE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor of Cage Female Academy, Yonkers, has a few vacancies in his family for young ladies. A corps of teachers and lecturers, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st. the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 268 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., to prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York. New pupils may enter this day and evening for a full or partial course on low terms. Four $5 seats for writing vacant this afternoon.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—There are thousands of young men in this great metropolis who, doubtless, are ambitious to attain these desirable qualifications. To all wishing full instruction in the shortest possible time, Mr. PAINE'S well-known establishments, Nos. 62 Bowery and 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, offer extraordinary facilities.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 83 4th-av. Private lessons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 316 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Wed. 01 and 03 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

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WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies at the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple, would be preferred. Salaries $300 and $250, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $500. The term commences in Feb. uary. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst. till the beginning of January; at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

A PARISIAN LADY, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as teacher of Music, French and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily as visiting governess in a school or private family, for all or either of the above branches, Brooklyn or vicinity preferred. Address S. L., Box No. 4033 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction includes the English branches, music, French and drawing; desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English Branches and Mathematics, by a young Lady well qualified to instruct; familiar with the discipline of school; successful in her experience in teaching. Address E. M. S., Box No. 197, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN College, employment as tutor for one hour each day in the French and Latin languages, or the English branches. Address ALPHA, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ENGLISH TEACHER a female, who understands how to teach penman, ship. Applicants will call at No. 111 2d-st., between 9 A. and 5 P. M.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
WEST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT DOUBLE-ROUND ROSEwood 7-octave piano-forte and stool for sale, richly and superbly finished in style of Louis XIV., full, powerful, sweet tone, celebrated and best City makers, and warranted to stand in any climate for two years, perfect in every respect; costly carving of grapes and fruit in relief, three rows of carvings, all round beveled top, scalloped bottom, fluted keys, richly set grand diagonal scale, easy touch, great vibration, rare repeating power, beautifully lined with satinwood and white holly, and is a rich and magnificent drawing-room piano, used three months; price $300. Apply at private dwelling No. 506 Hudson street, above St. Luke's Church, from 7½ A. M. till 7 P. M., for four days. N. B.—An object made for cash, and shipped, if required.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest assortments in this city of Second-Hand Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, of exceedingly fine tone and touch, with round corners and mouldings, only been in use nine months, in which time it has decidedly improved; made by one of the best City makers, with warranty for two years; will be sold by a private family at a great sacrifice, for cash, if immediately applied to. Address PIANO, or apply at the tea store, corner of 34th-st. and 3d-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—THE family residing at No. 66 High-st., near Washington, Brooklyn, will sell their piano-forte for $220; magnificent carved rosewood case, rich fluted keys, beautifully scalloped legs and bottom, costly set in rich artistic design, rich brilliant tone, 7-octave circular C to C; best City make. Four years warrantee from August last, and cost $375. Apply, day or evening, for three days. Object made for cash.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

SPLENDID PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESents.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S superb instruments will be sold from this date (Dec. 10) until Jan. 1, at very low prices for cash. Also, a number of good New-York pianos. Call, if you want to get a first-class piano at a great bargain, at No. 419 Broadway, and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEW.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO BUY A GOOD 7-octave Piano-Forte, very cheap—one with O. G. mouldings and bent legs; has been little used, and is as good as new; price $185. Also, one French Round, Free Desk, and Ornamented, price $175. Both are decided bargains, and guaranteed. J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the theatre.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 428 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGHstoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $500.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HALLETT BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood grand diagonal Piano, rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $500; will be sold for $200; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS. Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 489 Broadway.

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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 16 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## REAL ESTATE.

GRISTMILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for City property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 175 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 196 and 209 Fulton-st., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once commence a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 144 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, o: Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE—Five very desirable lots west side of 4th-av., on a prominent corner, above 19th-st.; grade above that of avenue, free of rock, and ready for immediate improvement; price moderate and terms easy. Apply at No. 4 New-st., office No. 2, first floor, rear.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM ON Long Island, from 80 to 90 acres; superior land, under good cultivation, part meadow. Also, a gentleman's country seat; superior and large variety of fruit. Principals only need apply. Address A. L., Box No. 2,281, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern dwelling house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, Charles-st., corner of Waverley-place. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 Jones-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR sale, a large number of lots on and near 5th and 8th avs., opposite the Central Park. For full particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVEst., furnished, suitable for a boarding-house, hotel or seminary. Also, the first-class house with stable attached, No. 11 Perry-st. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.: 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DENINGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN A PRIVATE family in 22d-st., with a pleasant room furnished with fire, gas and water, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized: or part of the house to let, No. 257 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49½ EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING, NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE —Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and partial board for gentlemen: by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st., within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman in the neighborhood of the Libraries. For a convenient room, warmed and lighted, a reasonable price will be paid. Address, stating terms, B. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives and a single gentleman, want board in a private family in the upper part of the City. A good home is the thing mainly needed. Terms and location moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—IN A quiet, genteel family, (religious preferred,) within five minutes' walk of the Post-Office; front room with bedroom attached, for a gentleman, wife and child. Terms must be moderate; reference exchanged. Address Box No. 252, Jersey City Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family. Terms moderate. Address W. S. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF REFINEMENT may obtain a handsomely furnished parlor with adjoining bedroom; also, a large bedroom, with or without breakfast, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. House has every modern convenience. No children or boarders. Address "W.," Station D, Post-Office, giving name and address.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NO. 753 BROADWAY, the first flat, consisting of two handsome rooms and a small one, well calculated for two or three gentlemen; also, on second flat, one front parlor and bedroom attached, all comfortably furnished. The house has gas, bath, &c.; breakfast, if required.

SENATE HOUSE, NO 910 BROADWAY—Families and single gentlemen desiring board can be accommodated with handsome apartments, singly or in suites, in the above first-class house. Terms moderate. 6 o'clock dinner.

ROOMS AT NO. 55 BROADWAY.—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor of an English basement house, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, and private table, if desired. Apply at No. 417 4th-av.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 161 and 163 Hudson-st. Location desirable.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS, CHINA VASES, TOYS, &c.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of French and German fancy goods, toys, China vases, &c.
(By order of the assignee.)
500 lots of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.
We would call the attention of the trade to the above sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE, AT SALESROOM,
No. 200 Broadway, on
TUESDAY, Dec. 14,
at 10½ o'clock.
The richest assortment ever offered.
Terms—CASH AND TIME.
Particulars day of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, &c.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale positive.
ALSO
Several Brussels and ingrain carpets. Also two elegant rosewood piano-fortes, seven octave, round corners, carved legs and pearl keys, to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES, SURFERS, ADDLE, &c.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on MONDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant black mare, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle; is a fine ladies' horse, trots and canters, and can trot in four minutes. Also a beautiful bay horse, 15 hands, warranted perfectly sound in every respect, and in character without a fault, a fine family horse. Also a white horse, 16 hands, sound and kind in all harness. Also a two-seat rockaway, but little used; also a silver-plated harness for the same. Also a magnificent ladies' saddle, been used but twice. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE —By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at 2 o'clock, on MONDAY, 13th inst., at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, &c., at the three-story residence No. 25 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship. Parlors—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of those celebrated seven-octave rosewood piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; rosewood reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French-plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich ormolu bronze and ormolu clock; costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and high cost. Dining-room—Solid extension-table; suite in moquet, richly carved, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, cabinets, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, bottles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant mirrors, pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall-stand, silver plated stair-rods, wardrobes, clocks, &c., &c.
N. B.—The above house and lot for sale at a very low price. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of costly statuary, rich Prussian fancy goods, Italian marble vases, Chinese, Japanese and Indian goods; the richest sale of the season, all fresh imported goods, and suitable for the holidays, consisting of real marble parlor statuary, representing Shepherdess: Flora, original, by Franchi; Vanity; Madonna, by Bulli; Infanto; First Lesson, in group of great merit; First Step, by Sarti; Innocence, Dancing Girl, &c. Chinese, Japanese, and India goods, consisting of some of the most select articles yet introduced: large vases, very rich lacquered ware, tea boys, valuable rare shawls and dresses, rare shells, and other articles. Parisian fancy goods: dressing cases, work boxes, ormolu and silver port-monnaies, retinues, glove boxes, carved cabinets and boxes, ormolu goods of various descriptions, entirely new and not before seen; Italian marble vases, urns and groups, some of which are very large and elegant, with other articles just received from Italy. The whole can be examined on Monday, 13th inst., in our salesrooms and gallery, until the sale.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, NINTH AND BANK STREETS. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WAVERLEY-PLACE—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 119 Waverley-place. Lot 23 feet 3 inches wide, front and rear, and 107 feet deep.
NINTH-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 45 9th-st. Lot 25 feet 1 inch wide, front and rear, and half the block in depth.
BANK-STREET—The seven well-built and neatly-finished three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 22 and 24 Bank-st., with Croton water, gas, &c. Lots about 20 feet wide and 95 feet deep. Houses 40 feet deep.
Terms: Two-thirds may remain (if desired) on bond and mortgage for a term of 5 years.
Sale absolute, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) and TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of superior manufactured cabinet furniture of every description, rosewood parlor suites, mahogany do. in hair cloth, oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, together with the second-hand furniture, carpets, pier-glasses, piano-forte, &c., of a house. Sale peremptory, each day at 10½ o'clock. By order of J. Patridge, assignee

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST. AND FIFTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 16 lots on the northerly side of 120th-st. commencing 100 feet east of 5th-av.; house and lot situated on the northerly side of 52d-st., 600 feet east of 5th-av.; lot 25x100. Terms at sale.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, CROCKERY, glassware, china toys and fancy goods for Christmas, by BARTLETT & COWEN, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st. 261 EXTRA large and choice stock in lots for retailers. Sale peremptory, for cash. Come one, come all, and see the bargains.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 84 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. SEYMOUR HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. SEYMOUR HYNARD will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., a large assortment of parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
New and beautiful styles.
Just received and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS.
Now and beautiful styles.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
New styles.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
New styles.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODman B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD,
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
Administrators.
jy19-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-law6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

## FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:
HENRY COIT, THOMAS PATON,
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, JOHN GARCIA,
JACOB LITTLE, EDWARD VINCENT,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES, MICHAEL PASTACALDI,
JOHN H. MORTIMER, BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
HENRY CHAUNCEY, LINDLEY MURRAY,
PETER L. BOGERT, CHAS. VANDERVOORT,
GEORGE F. TALMAN, RICHARD HAROT,
FRANCIS L. MARBURY, JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDWARD MINTURN, HENRY J. BEERS,
JOHN R. SUYDAM, THOMAS SCOTT,
NATH. L. McCREADY, EDW'D F. SANDERSON.
At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, }
14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
J. BRINKERHOFF,

## THE MISSING STEAMSHIP.

No intelligence had been received of the *Indian Empire* at the date of the *Persia*'s departure from Liverpool. The missing steamship had been then twenty-nine days out from Halifax. The rates of insurance upon the vessel and her cargo had risen to forty per cent., and a general impression prevailed that she was lost. Those on this side, however, who are best qualified to judge of the vessel'n good qualities, still think that there is much ground for hope. If, during the heavy easterly gales which she must have encountered in mid-ocean, her coal gave out, or her engine became disabled, there would in either case be no alternative but to make for Fayal, or some other of the Western Islands—the small quantity of sail which she carried rendering it next to impossible for her to make any progress without steam. The next intelligence from Fayal will be looked for with much interest.

The *Indian Empire* sailed from New-York on the 23d of October, and from Halifax on the 29th for Galway. She had eighty-one passengers, fourteen of whom were in the first cabin. Her crew consisted of 36 men, besides the Captain and nine officers. She also had about 200 tons of freight, consisting of cotton, tobacco and staves. We append a list of her passengers:

*Cabin Passengers.*—The Rev. Mr. Hennessy, Timothy Harrison and wife, E. J. Rooney, W. S. Keehill, Richard Wallace and wife, Hugh McDowell, Jane Kennedy, Patrick Dalton, E. Reyloff, P. Reardon, F. McGovern, Michael Clifford, David Hennessy.

*Passengers in the Forward Cabin.*—H. A. Manley, William M. Creeney, Margaret Zallonsky, Mary J. Evans, Anne Hughes, Mary Muncy, John Delany, Catharine Canon, Jeremiah Hactnell, wife and two children; Edward Cauwee, Edward Peter Carroll, Jane Bradley, Timothy Kelly, Thomas Tiemann and wife, Anne McGlven, Mary Jane McGlven, George Greenfield and wife, J. Connor, R. Reed, D. Hennigan, William Kennedy, John Jennings, James Kelly, George Eades, Michael McHansen, James Dinman, Jospeh Walsh, Joseph Bingham, Mary May, John Gregham, John McGlven, Michael McLaughlin, Patrick McHealy, Michael Warde, Hugh Knox, Robert Scullen, Mary Ann Morphy, Mary Ann Leach, James Ausell, Mary Ausell, May Ausell, Elizabeth Ausell, James Ausell, Maragaret Foley, Robert Clarke, Honora Clarke, Thomas Collins, Eugene Daly, Thomas Healy, John Kiemann, Elizabeth Kiemann, Ellen Kiemann, William Kiemann, Mary Jane Kiemann, Tobias Boyce, Michael Doherty.

The following are the names of the officers of the vessel: Captain COURTENAY; Mr. BERRY, first officer; Mr. HASTINGS, second officer; Mr. COSLETT, third officer; Mr. READ, fourth officer; Mr. GALLIMORE, fifth officer; Dr. PARTINGTON, Surgeon; Mr. HAWSTON, Purser; Mr. WAGSTAFF, Purser; Mr. ASHBY, Engineer.

The whole number on board is said to be about 180. There is no list of the crew on this side of the Atlantic. The agents do not at all give up the missing vessel.

A POLICE OFFICER STABBED BY JOE COBURN—PROBABLE DEATH OF THE VICTIM.—Last night, shortly after 9 o'clock, as Policeman DAVIDSON, of the Eighth Precinct, was attempting to arrest a disorderly character in Prince-street, three of the prisoner's companions attempted a rescue, and one of them, JOE COBURN, the pugilist, drew a dirk-knife and stabbed the officer near the heart. The party all ran away, closely pursued by the wounded officer, who overtook them at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway. At this point one of the rowdies, named DRAKE, inflicted a second wound on the officer. By this time the officer fell senseless to the ground from the loss of blood. Officers DUGAN and JONES came up and arrested DRAKE as he was putting away the knife, also another of the gang named PATRICK DUFFY.

Both of the persons are now under indictment for a murder in Thomas-street. COBURN made his escape. The wounded officer was taken to the Station-house and had his wounds dressed by Dr. FIELDS. He was then taken to his home, No. 17 Dominick-street, where he was attended by Dr. VAN WINKLE, who thinks the wound will prove fatal.

[Advertisement.]
OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES,
In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Depot, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AND FAMILY USE.
*From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.*
The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.
*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*
The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE.
This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of Woon, Ennis & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.
WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]
QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are the great safeguards against disease, the pills for curing all bilious derangements and the ointment for glandular swellings and bronchial affections stands unequaled. Sold by all druggists and at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets. Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 11.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Virginia 6s | 97¾ | 20 | Harlem RR. Pref'd | 29¾ |
| 6,000 | Missouri St. 6s.. | 88¾ | 100 | do | b30 29¾ |
| 2,000 | Min.St.&Pc.Bds. | 108¾ | 100 | do | s60 29¾ |
| 1,000 | Mich.So.&N.Ind. | 74¾ | 100 | Reading R.R. | b60 52 |
| 5,000 | Ter.H.& A.1st m. | 68 | 100 | do | s10 51¾ |
| 2,000 | do. 2d mtge.. | 46 | 700 | do | c 52 |
| 6,000 | Del.L.&W.R.1m. | 89 | 400 | do | sw 51¾ |
| 25,000 | L.E.&W.1st m.b. | 73¾ | 300 | do | s10 51¾ |
| 1,000 | M. S. 2d m. bds.. | 62¾ | 300 | do | s60 51¾ |
| 2,000 | do | 62 | 150 | Mich. Cen. R.R. | s60 52 |
| 21 | Hanover Bank | 89 | 150 | do | 52¾ |
| 10 | Corn Ex. Bank | 103½ | 6 | N. J. Cen. R. R. | 70 |
| 130 | Cary Imp. Co. | 6 | 50 | M.S.& N.I.R.R. | s30 21 |
| 12 | Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 96¾ | 100 | do | 21 |
| 5 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 90½ | 200 | do | 20¾ |
| 225 | do | 90 | 50 | do | b60 21 |
| 50 | do | b30 90 | 50 | M.S.& N.Ia.Gu.S'k. | 49¼ |
| 250 | do | b60 90 | 100 | do | 48¾ |
| 25 | Am. Guano Co. | 9 | 100 | do | s60 48¾ |
| 25 | Gull. Min. Co. | 1½ | 250 | do | 48¾ |
| 25 | Cleve. Col.& Cin.R. | 95 | 200 | do | 48¾ |
| 50 | do | 95¼ | 100 | do | 48¾ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 84¾ | 50 | do | h7 48¾ |
| 1100 | do | 84¾ | 50 | do | 48¾ |
| 50 | do | s10 84¾ | 100 | do | s60 48 |
| 50 | do | b30 84¾ | 100 | do | 48¼ |
| 300 | do | s30 84¾ | 250 | do | 48 |
| 50 | do | s60 83¾ | 50 | Panama R. R. | 118¾ |
| 50 | do | 84½ | 450 | do | 119¾ |
| 200 | do | s10 84½ | 50 | do | s15 119½ |
| 100 | do | b7 84¾ | 25 | Ill. Central R. R. | 76¾ |
| 300 | do | h10 84¾ | 50 | Gal. & Chi. R.R. | s60 73 |
| 200 | Erie Railroad | 17¾ | 25 | do | 73¼ |
| 100 | do | 18 | 300 | Clev. & Tol. RR. | 32¾ |
| 50 | do | b30 18 | 400 | do | 32 |
| 200 | do | s10 17¾ | 300 | do | s90 31½ |
| 100 | Hud. River RR. | 34½ | 250 | do | s30 31¾ |
| 50 | do | b60 34¾ | 400 | do | 31¾ |
| 50 | do | s45 34 | 925 | Chi. & Bk. I. RR. | 82 |
| 200 | do | 34½ | 15 | do | b60 61¾ |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad | 18 | 50 | do | snw 61¾ |
| 100 | Del. L. & W. RR. | 50 | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 | Virginia 6s | 97¾ | 100 | Clev.& Tol.RR. | b60 31¾ |
| 26,000 | Misso. St. 6s | s60 89¾ | 100 | Chic.& R I.RR. | 61¾ |
| 1,000 | Brook. City W.L. | 102 | 150 | Brook. City R. R. | 113 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen.RR.Bds. | 91¾ | 200 | Mich S.& N.I.R. | s2d 20¾ |
| 5,000 | LaC.&M.L.G.Bs. | 27 | 100 | do | s30 20¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | 26¾ | 108 | Mich.S.& N.Ia.G.S. | 48 |
| 100 | Pacific M. S. Co. | s30 90 | 100 | do | b60 47 |
| 50 | do | b60 90¾ | 100 | do | s60 47¾ |
| 250 | do | 90¾ | 100 | do | s30 48¾ |
| 100 | do | 90¼ | 150 | do | s30 48 |
| 100 | N.Y. Cen. R.R. | 84 | 100 | do | b60 48¼ |
| 200 | do | s30 83¾ | 20 | Panama R.R. | 119¾ |
| 200 | do | b30 84 | 100 | Gal. & Chic. R.R. | 73¼ |
| 200 | do | b60 84 | 50 | do | s30 73 |
| 400 | Reading R. R. | 51¾ | 50 | do | 73¾ |
| 250 | do | b5 51¾ | 150 | do | s10 73 |
| 500 | do | s10 51¾ | 50 | do | 73 |
| 300 | do | b5 51¾ | 100 | Erie Railroad | 17¾ |
| 45 | Second-av. R.R. | 102 | 100 | do | b60 17¾ |

MONDAY, Dec. 13—A. M.

The Cunard steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 27, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her market accounts are slightly better for Wheat and Flour. The Cotton Trade continues firm at Manchester, while the raw material at Liverpool is pretty freely pressed on sale, and buyers obtain an occasional advantage of an *eighth* or a *sixteenth* of a penny in price. Goods and Yarns have further advanced on the advices from India and China, and the large export movement from Great Britain, which, for the ten months of the present year, according to the Board of Trade return, is beyond precedent. The export value of Cotton, fabrics since January is $37,860,000 against $22,800,000 in 1856, and about the same figure last year. In London the Discount Market is again lower, 2@2½ ₱ cent. The Funds are dull, closing at 98@98¼ ₱ cent. Of American Securities, Messrs. BARING write:

"Americo Stocks. With a quiet market, prices are well maintained, especially for State Bonds. United States 6s, Bonds of 1868, 105¾; 5s, new Loan, 95; Massachusetts Sterling, 102@103; Maryland Sterling, 96½, buyers; Virginia 5s and 6s. 86@88; Boston City 4½ ₱ cents., 92½@93; Pennsylvania State 5s in some demand; Inscriptions, 82½@83; Bonds, 86@87: Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6s, 92; New-York Central Railroad 7s, 94@96; 6s, 81@83; Panama Sterling 7s, 95; Canada 6s, 116; Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick 6s, 113@114; Quebec City 6s, 101@192, ex. div."

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

"The market for American Securities during the past week has been less active. In State Stocks the transactions have not been to an extent to influence prices, which remain without change. During the last few days one of those brief but brisk speculations which periodically occur in Illinois Central Shares has in some degree relieved the general dullness of the market for railroad securities. The prices of the shares, which had receded to 29, may now be quoted 28 to 26 discount."

The following are the latest American Railway figures from the London *Times:*

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875.. | 80 | to | 92 |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875..... | 80 | to | 82 |
| Do., do. Funded, 1860.... | 80 | to | 82 |
| Do., $100 shares, $60 paid.... | 28 | to | 26 dis. |
| Michigan Central 8 ₱ c., 1869. | 85 | to | 87 |
| Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82. | 88 | to | 88 |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 50 | to | 60 |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885.... | 65 | to | 70 |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 20 | to | 25 |
| New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883..... | 81 | to | 83 |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864.... | 94 | to | 96 |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 76 | to | 78 |
| New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883..... | 68 | to | 70 |
| Do., $100 shares..... | 14 | to | 16 |
| Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, 6 ₱ cent. | 81 | to | 93 |
| Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl. | 90 | to | 92 |

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 24, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits..£7,671,799 | Increase..... | £649,526 |
| Other Deposits..12,820,661 | Increase..... | 259,303 |
| Rest..... 3,153,368 | Increase..... | 8,482 |
| Gov. Securities..10,808,591 | Unchanged..... | |
| Other Securities.15,323,774 | Increase..... | 612,741 |
| Notes Unemp'd.12,251,030 | Increase..... | 484,715 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,358,450, being a decrease of £374,605, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,780,330, showing an increase of £141,414, when compared with the preceding returns.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 19th ult.:

| | For Money | | | For Account | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing. | Lowest. | Highest. | Closing |
| Sat. 20 | 98⅛ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Mon. 22 | 98⅛ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Tues. 23 | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Wed. 24 | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98⅛ |
| Thur. 25 | 98⅜ | 98¼ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Fri. 26 | 98 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98⅛ |

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols have again been dull throughout the day, and business of all kinds is still entirely without life. There was a little tendency to a stronger feeling at the opening of the market, but it immediately disappeared, and the subsequent transactions were unimportant. The first price was 98⅛@98¼, from which they went directly to 98@98⅜, remaining without fresh alteration to the close.

In the discount market 2½ may be considered the minimum, but, rather than refuse business, some of the brokers will take bills at 2 ₱ cent.

In the Foreign exchanges this afternoon there was no variation from the rates of last evening.

Foreign stocks were quiet, but well supported, the only important exception being Turkish Scrip, which has fallen to ⅛@¼ discount the first issue, and ¼@¾ premium the second. The new Chilian loan is quoted ⅛@¾ premium.

Railway shares were heavy in the morning, but almost immediately became better, and left off at a general advance. The more speculative descriptions, such as London and North-Western, Midland, Great Western, &c., were in the highest favor.

There was no change this morning in the corn market. No bullion operations took place at the Bank to-day.

The rate of insurance on the *Indian Empire* is still 40 ₱ cent. The agent of Lloyd's at Halifax reports her having sailed on the 31st October. The telegraph published this morning does not appear to have emanated from the Company.

The premium offered on the new Chilian Loan, announced yesterday by the BARINGS, is both ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent.

*[By Electric Telegraph.]*

Consols closed, after official hours, at 98@98¼. Indian shares weaker. New Chilian, ⅜@⅝ premium.

PARIS, Friday Evening.

Four and a Half ₱ Cents closed at 96f. 05c.; Three ₱ Cents, 74f. 25c.

VIENNA, Friday.

Exchange on London, 10 25. Gold, 11¼.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange for the past week opened with some heavy sales on Monday forenoon, on the Share and State Bond lists at rather lower figures than the closing bids of the preceding Saturday, in anticipation of something supposed to be in the President's Message of a threatening nature to the international peace, But as this document was made public at 2 o'clock without the sensation matter which was looked for in some quarters, the market immediately recovered the decline, and for the remainder of the week showed a pretty strong resistance to all the efforts made to establish lower figures. Assuming that New-York Central and Reading among the speculative Shares, and Missouri sixes among the active State Bonds, are the leading Stocks of the week, it will be noticed that prices rather gained than lost strength in the end, and that with the exception of Michigan Southern Guaranteed, in which there is some disappointment among holders at the non-action of the Board of Directors on the question of dividing profits the Western list was steady. The usual fluctuation in Pacific Mail Shares was experienced, the extreme differences being as much as 4½ ₱ cent., while the final decline from Saturday week is only 1½ ₱ cent. The Annual Report and Election of the New-York Central Company on Wednesday were favorably interpreted by the public outside the Street, and although opinions differed, according to the interest at stake for or against the stock, among the speculators on the Exchange, the result has been a withdrawal of 3,000 or 4,000 shares of the floating certificates, by actual purchasers, so that at the close the price was steady at or a fraction above 84 ₱ cent., and the supply of Stock held or hypothecated among the Brokers quite reduced. The same remark applies, in some measure, to Missouri sixes, which have become less abundant. The other State Stocks are scarce, and altogether the sound material for hypothecation with the Money lenders has become so limited as to reduce the business of demand loans among the Stock Brokers, while the Bill Brokers are having rather more to do. On Friday, Messrs. RIGGS & Co., of Washington, with other parties here, bought up $1,000,000 Treasury Bills, which the Secretary proposed to reissue at 4½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Most of them will probably be replaced in Bank. The Gold in exchange was deposited in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday to the extent of $710,000. There have been some operations in the New Federal Stock at 104½ ₱ cent. The issue of the second ten millions is not yet announced, and the probability is that the Treasury Bills re-negotiated will carry the Department, with its current receipts, over January, if not to 4th March. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S. | 104⅛@104⅜ int. frm. Jan. |
| New-York Central | 83⅜@84⅜@84⅛ |
| New-York and Erie | 17⅝@18⅛@17⅝ |
| Reading | 51⅜@52⅝@51⅝ |
| Rock Island | 62⅜@62⅝@61⅞ |
| Michigan Southern | 21⅜@21⅝@20⅜ |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 51⅛@48@48⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 52⅛@52⅛@52⅛ |
| Toledo | 32@32⅛@31⅞ |
| Galena | 73@73⅛@73 |
| Illinois Central | 75@76¼@76 |
| Pacific Mail | 91⅛@88@92¼@90¼ |
| Panama | 120¾@119¼@119¾ |
| Missouris | 89¾@88¾@90 |
| Virginian | 96½@97@97¾ |
| Tennessees | 94¼@94¼ |
| La Crosse Bonds | 26½@27½ |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 91½@91½ |
| California Sevens | 91@91 |

The market closed on Saturday at steady prices, after a renewed effort from the *short* sellers to create a political impression against it—the Central American news by the *Washington* being employed for this object. The private bankers at the seat of Government, and other financial parties here, who are supposed to be well advised of the present temper of our Foreign diplomacy, seem to manifest little or no concern on the subject; all the solicitude being confined to a few Wall-street gentlemen, whose deepest stake is in a fall in the Stocks.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows, as usual early in December, a moderate Import entry. The total, including the Dry Gooda table in our last paper, is $2,156,979, as against $1,907,548 the same week last season. The Export clearances are also light. The amount of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $650,848, against $1,241,625 same week last season. The Export of Specie, including $612,000 by the *Arago* for France and England on Saturday, is $825,000, against $2,654,429 same week last year, when we were sending back the English Gold received here soon after the panic. The Exchanges during the week past were steady on London at 109¼@109¾, and at a wider range on Paris, f.5.18¾@f.5.13¾ ₱ cent. A leading Bullion house drew on Paris at f.5.15, making the remittance of Bar Gold—¼@¾ ₱ cent. below American Coin—a fair one. The Sub-Treasury office, to Saturday morning, had disbursed $510,439 in excess of the receipts of the week. On Saturday, $710,000 were deposited for Treasury Bills, and of this, $201,119 disbursed again—leaving the balance at the close of the week $6,341,033, against $6,315,591 on Saturday week. The Domestic Exchanges continue in favor of the South, and some further sums in Gold have gone in that direction. The Bank average to be made up this afternoon is estimated to fall below twenty-seven millions, as against $27,407,727 last Monday, but with $1,643,203 from California to come into Bank to-day. As the Deposit line continues reliable, and rather on the increase in the way of Southern Bank balances, the Banks here continue to take prime mercantile paper with considerable freedom, and the Discount line is probably again on the increase. The rates made on choice 30@60-day bills are 4@4½ ₱ cent., and longer dates 4½@6 ₱ cent. The case in Money here and at New-Orleans is enabling the holders of Foreign Exchange to keep their rates steady, in the face of a large export movement of Cotton, one effect being to induce the Importers and Foreign Agents to anticipate their Spring remittances. Their 6@8 months bills are cashed here with unusual facility (in many instances without indorsement,) and on comparatively moderate terms.

According to the monthly summary of the Custom-house movement, made up to 1st December, and published a few days since, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, from 1st January, were.....$137,321,000
Add week in December.....2,156,979

Total to date.....$139,477,979
Against same time, 1857.....211,121,548

Decrease this season.....$71,643,569

The same tables made the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from Jan. 1....$55,265,000
Add week in December.....650,848

Total to date.....$55,915,848
Against same time, 1857.....70,043,625

Decrease this season.....$14,127,777

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 1st December.....$24,103,000
Add in December.....940,000

Total to date.....$25,043,000
Against same time in 1857.....41,487,179

Decrease this season.....$16,444,179

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Gold and Silver at the port of New-York, from 1st January last to the present date, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| From California | $32,272,442 |
| Europe, Mexico, &c. | 2,200,000 |
| Together | $34,472,442 |
| Against 1857, to date: | |
| From California | $32,214,301 |
| From Europe, &c. | 12,211,000— $14,425,301 |
| Decrease this year | $9,952,859 |

The California Mail and Treasure packet of Nov. 20 arrived here yesterday, with $1,643,203 in Gold. The mining accounts show great steadiness of production, with some new discoveries in the south of the State. The Fraser River product, thus far, is not important, the whole receipts at San Francisco from that quarter being reckoned at $511,000. The Export of Treasure from San Francisco, including the shipments to the Atlantic States, since Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, are $41,734,569. To same date last year, $41,649,145. The San Francisco *Herald* remarks:

"Our mines, just at present, are being worked most successfully; and though no noise is made over them, the return of the precious metal never gave a richer reward to the toil of the laborer. At the far South, also, on the Gila River, new diggings, represented as of surprising richness, have been discovered, which may before long be expected to add their tribute to the already immense production of gold from the American domain in the Pacific."

The following is the Treasure List by the *Moses Taylor*, arrived at this port yesterday:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | $325,000 | Treadwell & Co. | 15,600 |
| Howland & Aspinwall | 109,068 | Frank Baker | 12,200 |
| Am. Ex. Bank | 175,000 | P. Haylor | 12,000 |
| Taffice, McCahill & Co. | 100,000 | H. S. Hallett | 10,000 |
| W. Heller & Co. | 99,853 | Clark & Wilbur | 10,000 |
| Freeman & Co. | 81,851 | J. G. Parker & Son | 9,000 |
| R. Patrick | 75,000 | T. H. & J. S. Bacon | 6,200 |
| E. Kelly Co. | 70,000 | Tilton & McFarland | 4,250 |
| James Patrick | 65,000 | W. F. Weld & Co. | 2,553 |
| W. T. Coleman & Co. | 50,000 | C. H. Grant & Co. | 2,340 |
| Butcher & Bros. | 45,000 | J. Hand & Co. | 2,000 |
| Charles W. Crosby | 39,075 | Order | 41,970 |
| Ross, Falconer & Co. | 37,479 | Total | $1,631,511 |
| James B. Weir | 32,212 | FROM ASPINWALL. | |
| Dewitt, Kittle & Co. | 30 000 | H. Classon & Son | $468 |
| J. B. Newton & Co. | 29,681 | S. Lansburgh & Bro. | 1,250 |
| R. Meader & O. Adams. | 24,500 | H. Solomon & Co. | 1,262 |
| W. Seligman & Co. | 23,000 | Panama RR. Co. | 8,000 |
| H. L. & G. Griswold. | 27,500 | G. Dominguez | 312 |
| J. H. Brownlng | 18,000 | J. Avezzana | 400 |
| L. S. Lawrence & Co | 17,400 | | |
| J. H. Coghill | 17,177 | Total | $11,692 |
| A. Hardy & Co. | 16,000 | Grand total | 1,613,203 |

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the Money market:

"The condition of financial affairs has remained without noticeable change since the date of our last remarks, money being yet very readily obtained upon any securities of good character. There have been on further rains this season, but so far there is a fair supply of water in the ditches in the mining region, and we have no complaints on that score. The receipts of dust at this point have been light during the fortnight, but not more so than customary for the season of the year. Accounts from all sections of the mines are quite encouraging, and we doubt if ever our gold fields afforded profitable employment to so many diggers as at present, although pay to the hand has been higher in former years.

Operations at the United States Branch Mint, Nov. 1 to 15:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits, onnces | 33,264 60 |
| Coinage, double eagles | $310,000 |

The affairs of the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mine, to which we alluded in our last, have progressed simply to the denial by the Court of the application for the appointment of a receiver, the defendants entering into bonds for the safe-keeping of the property and preservation of the mine pending the suit. As the production of the metal has been stopped by this procedure, its export from this port must soon materially fall off, although it is asserted that the parties now in possession, having during the past two years anticipated that their works would be interrupted, have been storing large quantities of Quicksilver, and will be keeping it to meet the current demand as usual during any ordinary term of litigation. The annual consumption of the article in this State is estimated at 3,000 flasks, or 225 000 pounds. The exports from this port since 1852 have been as follows:

| | Flasks. | | Flasks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1853 | 16,800 | 1856 | 23,740 |
| 1854 | 20 693 | 1857 | 27,263 |
| 1855 | 27,165 | 1858 (to Oct. 1) | 19,689 |

We have no positive data upon which to base a calculation of the annual production of the New Almaden mine, but estimate it at 35,000 flasks.

There is no particular feature of interest in the financial affairs of either the City or State requiring comment, except the retiring of some $11,000 City 10 per cent. Bonds of 1857, under seal; of bids and of quotations, no accepted offers being the par and interest; a much larger amount would have been cashed at the same rate, but the only offers made at par were to the extent specified.

Gold Bars are scarce and in demand at our figures. California Navigation Company's stock has been inactive during the fortnight, with small sales at our quotations, no arrangement having yet been effected with the opposition boats.

The Treasurer of this City and County has been authorized to transmit $20,464 to meet the interest on the San Francisco Fire and Civil Bonds due at New-York on 1st January next."

And of the management of the State Treasury Department, the Sacramento *Bee* reports:

We are indebted, to the State Treasurer, THOS. FINOLEY, Esq., and his book-keeper, Col. A. J. F. PHELAN, for the following figures, showing the actual amount of cash received into the State Treasury from Dec. 16, 1857—the time the last annual report was made up to—to Nov. 15, 1858, being for a period of eleven months, and the amount of cash paid out within the same period:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash received from Dec. 16, 1857, to Nov. 15, 1858, inclusive | $1,171,717 10 |
| Paid out during the same period | 657,295 45 |
| On hand Nov. 15, 1858 | $514,421 65 |

To illustrate the perfect manner in which the books of the State Treasurer are kept, we have only to state that it required less than five minutes for Colonel PHELAN to give us the above figures, so systematically is everything conducted under the direction of the Treasurer.

It is a pleasure to examine the books of his department, every transaction being set forth in such a manner as to convey, at first sight, the assurance that it is honestly and correctly noted. When JAMES L. ENGLISH took charge of the Treasury Department, he found the books and papers in a chaotic state; but by a system never before practiced in that office, he commenced a set of books that exhibited every night the entire transactions of each day, and at the time he gave up the keys to the present officer, everything was in complete order. Mr. FINDLEY continued the system, and we can truly say, from actual observation, that his department is conducted in the most correct manner possible.

At the commencement of business this (Thursday) morning, the following amount was in the State Treasury, divided into the funds as specified:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Fund | $283,766 38 |
| Hospital Fund | 4,837 00 |
| School Fund | 12,495 21 |
| Military Fund | 1,409 61 |
| Library Fund | 2,822 67 |
| Sinking Fund | 83,161 80 |
| Swamp Land Fund | 16,284 22 |
| Registration Fund | 123 42 |
| Estate Fund | 87 00 |
| H. Smith Fund | 3,119 20 |
| Total | $508,825 13 |

The deficiency in the registration of the old Debt of the State, for which new Bonds were to issue, is ascertained thus far to be about $90,000.

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday gives the following account of the Anthracite Coal Trade:

"Several of the heavy operators have ceased sending Coal by Canal, and even if the weather should prove favorable, which is extremely doubtful, the shipments will largely diminish hereafter.

The tonnage of the Canal has reached 1,301,360 tons this year, which is only 241,232 tons short of the tonnage of the Railroad for the year.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill—Railroad | 43,687 | 41,117 |
| Schuylkill—Canal | 32,544 | 38,298 |
| Lehigh—Railroad | 10,586 | 8,008 |
| Lehigh—Canal | 8,491 | 16,861 |
| Scranton, North | 2,493 | 3,219 |
| Scranton, South | 4,072 | 11,581 |
| Total | 102,073 | 119,044 |

The aggregate is as follows:

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill—R. R. | 1,749,552 | 1,542,591 |
| Schuylkill Canal | 1,267,141 | 1,301,360 |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 419,235 | 471,029 |
| Lehigh Valley Canal | 900,314 | 903,188 |
| Delaware and Hudson Co. | 480,699 | 347,873 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co. | 636,008 | 630,666 |
| Scranton, North | 183,462 | 135,903 |
| Scranton, South | 283,142 | 496,979 |
| Total | 5,778,553 | 5,828,979 |

Three or four furnaces have started on the line of the Canal within a short time, which will create some additional demand for Lump Coal during the Winter season.

The trade by the Canals may be considered as nearly if not quite closed after this week, as hot few boatmen will venture to load except for short distances."

The President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road has issued a circular to the Stock and Bondholders, of every class, against the recent Hallet movement in Europe. He says:

"About a year since, the Board of Directors of this Company were favored with a visit from an agent of the foreign bondholders, representing a majority of First and Second Mortgage Bonds. He gave the strongest assurances that those he represented had no wish, or intention, to foreclose these Mortgages, provided their interest could be secured from the earnings of the road. A plan was agreed upon with him, by which it was proposed to raise additional capital to finish the road. In the meantime, every effort has been put forth to improve the track and machinery, increase the traffic, and secure the confidence of the public in the safety and regularity of the trains. In all these respects, encouraging progress has been made. It was hoped that these unwearied efforts to preserve and improve the property would have secured some degree of consideration. But the only response that comes to the plan mutually agreed upon is the report that an odious speculative combination has been entered into, by which the foreign bondholders propose to pay 10 ₱ cent. of their entire investments to hungry adventurers—provided they succeed in forcing a sale of the road—thus cutting away from all sympathy with other interests, and interposing an insurmountable barrier to any honorable reconciliation or compromise. The threatening character of this scheme aroused the holders of Third Mortgage Bonds to protect their interests by a resort to the Courts. * * * In view of these strong antagonisms, resting upon unsettled principles of law, where no one interest can fairly claim a reasonable degree of certainty as to the result of litigation, it is certainly wise to cast about for some better way of settling the difficulties. Proprietorship itself is a question of secondary importance. The main object and that which all desire is *revenue*. Lawsuits will not produce income. Large contingent fees, paid to outside adventurers, will not save bridges from destruction, nor ballast the track. An immediate effort must be made to increase the traffic of the road. The first and most important step in this direction, is to secure a rail connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. To accomplish this object an independent company has already been organized, with power to construct a railroad, nine miles in length, from Scott's Landing to a point opposite Parkersburg, Virginia. It is proposed that the amount necessary to accomplish this shall be advanced by those interested in the home securities, and repaid out of the earnings of the new road."

### California Markets.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin's Review.*

Desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, particularly heavy Winter wear, have been in supply prior to late arrivals and have brought better prices. Shipboard is unchanged and sales light. The speculation in Candles, noticed in our last, has continued very active during the fortnight; our quotations mark an advance of fully 2c. ₱ lb. for all grades of Adamantines; there has been no combined action on the part of operators, but all speculative feeling appears to have centered upon the article as the only one at the present time offering any temptation. The Candle factories have been entirely restricted to jobbing wants, leaving no occasion for the alteration of our quoted rates; holders of Java are firm and show no disposition to press sales; there is less confidence in Rio. Cordage has been taken in small lots at reduced figures, the large arrivals of Eastern laid Manilla having an unfavorable influence. Coals continue dull and drooping; some of the late parcels of Anthracite coming to hand have been sold at a further decline; other descriptions have been dealt in to a very limited extent. The business in Dry Goods has been altogether confined to the jobbers, who have had an active trade at about previous rates. Small lots of Mackerel, ex recent arrivals, have been placed at a slight concession. Desirable assortments of Preserves and Pie Fruits have been in request and met ready sales. Dried Apples have been quick at our quotations; fresh Fruits are in excessive supply and dull. There is no change in Gunnies to be noticed. The sales of last years' crop of Hops have entirely ceased; about 50 bales of new crop, received *via* the Isthmus have been sold to brewers at an advance upon last quoted rates. No cargo sales of Lumber have been made during the fortnight; sales being only made from the different yards in small quantities. In Metals there has been an effort to advance the rates for Pig Iron, attended with but little success; the stock being too large to admit of the movement; a few

# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

### News and Rumors from Washington.

**The Cabinet Dissension—The President's Policy—War Declared against the Times.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

A serious misunderstanding has occurred among the Printing sportsmen here. WENDELL has refused to comply with the demands of STEADMAN, who is nominal Printer to the House. Under the *lex talionis* the latter has placed his resignation in the hands of Mr. COX, of Ohio, to be tendered Congress on the first opportunity. As WENDELL does the printing under STEADMAN, the latter's resignation blows up the concern. BANKS, of Virginia, it appears, has pocketed his portion of the spoils. WENDELL contends that STEADMAN is also overpaid, while STEADMAN claims several thousand dollars more. Should WENDELL satisfy this claim, the resignation will be withdrawn.

The bill providing for losses for the Creek Indian depredations is the special order for Friday.

The Committe of Ways and Means are ready to report the Military Academy and Pension Appropriation bills.

A curious question is being discussed here in diplomatic circles. The President, in his Message, refers to Mr. FORSYTH as "our late Minister to Mexico." The friends of the Ex-Minister maintain that he has not been removed nor recalled from his Legation, but that he brought the Legation away from Mexico with him, in consequence of the insulting conduct of the Zuloaga Government.

It is now claimed that when diplomatic relations are resumed with Mexico, Mr. FORSYTH is the American Minister, and that no other can be appointed until his resigns or is removed. There would be no embarrassment in all this, if Mr. F. was not anxious to hold on until he has made a treaty of some sort to signalize his mission, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether Mr. BUCHANAN can pluck up courage to remove him. Except for the constitutional timidity of the Executive, Mr. F. would have been peremptorily recalled a year ago. That is no secret in well posted quarters here.

In no event is it probable that Mr. FORSYTH will be permitted to return to Mexico as Minister, for he is disliked by the Liberals, should they obtain the Government, and has already quarreled with the Opposition. It is doubtful whether any new Minister to Mexico will be sent out soon, even if the United States should recognize the Liberal Government at an early day.

A movement is already on foot for the calling of State Conventions of Douglas men in New-York, Pennsylvania, and all the North-Western States, to be held early next Spring. Mr. DOUGLAS' friends foresee that if he relies upon the Charleston Convention alone to sustain and indorse his claims to the Presidential nomination, he is certain to be swindled out of it; but they believe that by the concerted action thus suggested, they can carry him to Charleston with such stiength as will force his nomination from that body.

Mr. ALLEN, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is about to remove one of his employes, who was appointed out of compliment to the late J. GLANCY JONES. The friends of the politically defunct must give way to the more pressing claims of the living.

The Executive mandate has gone forth against the TIMES! Why had you not the fear of such consequences before your eyes? Your pungeot expositions of the President's double dealing have pierced his cuticle, and excited his fearful wrath. Per consequence, the order has been issued to exclude the TIMES and its Correspondents from all Executive avenues of information! Are you not overwhelmed with gratitude? There is no longer danger of your trusting to Executive assurances of fairness, while the plans for cheating and defrauding you are matured and carried into execution.

Mr. BUCHANAN will admit of no competition in his new *rôle* of "newsboy." He is clearly determined to do his best to fill the orders of his New-York organ. The country has cause of congratulation; for if the President only persists a little while in efforts to compete with the intelligent enterprise of the TIMES, everybody must see that the attempt will incidentally develop in him those qualities of energy, boldness and decision, which he so dismally lacks, and which are so essential to the discharge of his *secondary* duties—to the public.

In the meantime we have exceeding consolation in the reflection that the TIMES and its readers will not suffer,—and that the anticipated good can be achieved without other sacrifice than of the Executive honor and dignity—a mere trifle, in the present instance. Your correspondents never *had* any facilities from the Executive. Anything of the kind would have been false to his bargain with a journal which had lashed him into subserviency, and so sought to make up for its loss of reliance on its own enterprise.

Your Washington news has been obtained in spite of the Executive, rather than by his aid: and your columns show how little you have suffered by this condition of affairs. Let Mr. BUCHANAN do his worst and the position of the TIMES is in no degree changed. Your readers may be sure of their daily dish of all the important intelligence from Washington, just as regularly as though the President had abandoned the business of peddling messages and other Executive favors, in exchange for fulsome and deceptive adulation.

I understand that the members of the British Legation here, confidently assert the purpose of the British Government to construct a railroad from the headwaters of the Saskatchewan river to the waters of the Pacific in the Fraser's river region. Three gentlemen connected with the Canadian Government, started for London, upon this business, several weeks ago.

NATHAN SARGENT denies the statement that he has issued secret circulars calling a Convention of friends of Senator CRITTENDEN, to meet in this city on the 15th inst., for the purpose of consulting in relation to bringing that gentleman forward as a candidate for the Presidency. It is admitted, however, that it is designed to have such a consultation among gentlemen who *happen* to be here at that time, which is substantially the same thing.

The bitterness with which the President continues the war against DOUGLAS, is not likely to confine its operations to Washington; and there is little doubt that every effort is making, and will be made, here, to insure his defeat before the Legislature of Illinois, as a candidate for reelection. It is fully apparent that there can be no truce between DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN. One or the other must be broken down before the contest can end.

**Will the Cabinet break up?** The question is asked every hour here, by gentlemen who concur in your views of the anomalous relations which the President and Mr. COBB bear towards each other. It is no secret, now, that the President desired to interpolate his advocacy of specific duties into the Treasury Report—that Mr. COBB absolutely refused to permit anything of the kind, and that Mr. BUCHANAN swore the big oath that it should be done or Mr. COBB should go out.

In such a contest, of course, the Secretary triumphed. If he had resigned and so ended the squabble, it would have relieved the President amazingly But Mr. COBB don't belong to the school of resigning politicians. Indeed, resignation is the only Coristian virtue in which the Secretary is notoriously deficient Besides, he thoroughly understands his chief, and he knew, therefore, that the chances were an hundred to one against his *removing* a Cabinet officer for anything less than murder. So bold a step requires nerve.

The result is that the President and his Secretary stand looking each other in the eyes, like a couple of belligerent game cocks, who have pecked away at one another until both are out of wind, and are waiting to see which of them is to make the next dash. COBB's friends are jubilant.

The Court of Claims has intimated a decision which, if persisted in, must make that tribunal the merest mockery. The facts are as follows: After the burning of San Francisco, in 1851, the Government of the United States agreed to rent a certain building, about to be put up, for the purposes of a Bonded Warehouse, provided it should be erected in accordance with certain stipulations. A Mr. SERRANO, with whom the contract was made, erected the building, and subsequently sold it and his contract to a Mr. CAGES, the assignment to whom was accepted and acknowledged by the Government. The building was occupied and the rent paid during two years and a half. Then the Secretary annulled *all* the San Francisco contracts made by his predecessor, including the *one* above described; and subsequently, although the Government retained the building for months, they refused to pay any rent, because of the order of annulment.

Suit was brought before the Court of Claims, to obtain the rent due, and damages arising out of the annulment. The Solicitor for the Government finding no ground upon which to question the claim, admitted the contract to have been valid, and the only question made before the Court, therefore, was as to the *amount* of the damages to be awarded. The Court, after hearing argument, retained the papers during eight months, and have just intimated that, notwithstanding the contract, the assignment and the proof of ownership all come from the Treasury Department officially to the Court, that, the signatures of all the parties to these papers must be proven before the Court, *by the original parties*. That is to say, if John Smith is witness to a note, the genuineness of which is not disputed, John Smith's signature as a witness must be proven by *his own oath*, even though John Smith be dead! Surely such a proposition cannot be maintained. It is too absurd even for a Congressional committee of investigation.

The Navy Department has awarded to JAMES MURPHY & Co., of New-York, the contract for constructing new boilers for the United States steamer *San Jacinto*. The boilers are to be of diverse styles, with a view of testing the comparative merits of the Martin boiler and another.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

It seems to be conceded that the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the House at least, will mistake no measures nor report any recommendations in support of the policy developed in the President's Message in relation to Spain, Cuba or Central America. Indeed, the impression gains ground that Mr. BUCHANAN *is not sincere in the enunciation of this policy*, and that nothing would disappoint him more than to find his recommendations acted upon. The supposition certainly is in strict keeping with the Buchanan character. A year ago, as you will remember, the Message intimated a desire upon the part of the President to have the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty abrogated. True, he did not say in direct terms that he wanted it abrogated, but he came as near to it as his constitutional inability to do anything by direct means would admit. A little later, when Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, made a bold and earnest effort to second the hinted wishes of the Executive, behold every friend of the President's on the Committee of Foreign Relations, as well as many others, were found in direct opposition to the Clayton-Bulwer abrogation. This year we see that Mr. BUCHANAN has entirely changed his views of this subject, now that Congress may be ready to take him at his word. These vacillations are significant, and well worthy of being noted.

So, too, in regard to Cuba. There is good reason to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN begins to see that he has let the opportunity for the acquisition of the island pass, and that he must fall in the great project upon which he relied to signalize his Administration. To cover his own defeat becomes important,—for he has taken so little pains to conceal his anticipations of success, and to vaunt his power to command it, that defeat involves humiliation and disgrace. But *how* to cover up the failure, required a man of Mr. BUCHANAN'S peculiarly diplomatic turn of mind to decide. He foresees that Congress will not repose extraordinary power in his hands, or place any considerable sum of money within his control; so he asks for both, and thus throws the responsibility from his own shoulders to those of Congress. His Message is intended to gain him the *credit* of being ready to take Cuba anyhow, without involving him in any more dangerous responsibility. His language to the public ear of Congress is: "Gentlemen, I'm in earnest in my Cuban recommendations; now, if *you* are in earnest, let me have the money to put the game through;" but to himself he says: "That's decidedly well done; they *won't* let me have the money, of course, and so I can be brave as I please, without a fear." If Congress should happen to vote the ten millions and the extraordinary powers, I verily believe Mr. BUCHANAN would abdicate, and give us a "second-hand President" in the person of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, for the remainder of the term.

It is suggested, as a reason why Mr. COBB is not removed from the position of Secretary of the Treasury, that the President expects Mr. COBB'S friends in Congress to give a negative support (by failing to vote at all) to some proposition for modifying the tariff, whereas if he were to be removed, every Southern vote would be cast in opposition. It is difficult to believe that any such expectation can be well founded; for if Mr. COBB, single-handed and alone, can flout his chief in the face, with impunity, there is little probability that fifty Representatives will see any special necessity for succumbing to Mr. BUCHANAN'S wishes.

The proprietor of the *Union* accepts, as leveled at him, a statement made by your correspondent the other day, to the effect that some one here had withheld certain moneys from the party to whom they were due, upon the ground that the President had ordered them expended in influencing certain State elections. My paragraph certainly named nobody, nor have I in conversation anywhere made the slightest allusion connecting the proprietor of the *Union* with the transaction aforesaid. Under the circumstances, the public will be very apt to draw an inference, accepting the *Union's* denial as an admission of the fact charged. But let that pass for the present. That this charge has been made against the President, in the presence of several different persons, I have no more doubt than I have that it is true. Soon as I can verify the facts, I shall probably have more to say upon this point, and perhaps be under the necessity of giving some incidental facts not altogether creditable to another high officer of the Government, or to a member of Congress quite near the President—facts, however, for the existence of which the latter functionary is clearly responsible.

It has been stated that Col. FORNEY was here to arrange for the rejection of J. GLANCY JONES' nomination as Minister to Austria. The statement I believe to be erroneous. At any rate, there is no probability that Mr. JONES will experience any difficulty in securing confirmation. Personally, he is unobjectionable, and his family are decided and deserved favorites in Washington society. Even if the Douglas Democrats could be induced to vote against him, it is far from probable that the Republicans would join them *en masse*, which would be necessary to insure his defeat. Whatever may be said or thought of the policy of his appointment, there are few members of the Senate, I am sure, who are ready for so ungracious an act as his rejection would involve.

Secretary THOMPSON has decided, at last, to give the Indian Bureau contract for Dry Goods and Blankets to S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., of your City. The bids for this contract were hung up for a week or two because of a singular and somewhat novel question. The lowest bidders were CUTTENDEN & Co., and CROFIN, HUBERTHAL & Co., both of New-York; and the bid of the first-named house was lowest of these, provided the Department recognized as binding and certain a memorandum at its foot, throwing off a stated *per centum* from the pieces specifically demanded for the various items of the bill. The Indian Bureau, in accordance with the precedents, recommended that CHITTENDEN'S bid be thrown out for "uncertainty,"—that is to say, that the bid be considered as though the *per centum* reduction of price on the whole bill had not been noted at its foot. Secretary THOMPSON very justly decided that the Chittenden bid would get the Indians the most goods for the least amount of money,—and accordingly, overruling very bad precedents, accepted it, with the condition that *the bidders* should put the stipulations of their contract in such shape that there could be no mistake as to its meaning. The act of Independence in the present instance is more worthy of note, because CRONIN & Co., who are old contractors, constitute a Democratic House,—while CHITTENDEN & Co. have the credit of entertaining rather a *darker* shade of political sentiments.

The bill for the creation of the Territory of Arizona will come up in the House for decision some time this week, in all probability. Its success is due to the people of that distant and unprotected region, and the sentiment of Congress now seems to be decidedly as justly in its favor. Mr. ORERO, the delegate from New-Mexico, who has heretofore opposed the proposition, now gives it a hearty support. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The reporter of the Associated Press is enabled to state with confidence that Lord NAPIER has been transferred to the Mission at the Hague. He will not leave Washington until the arrival of his success or in two months. This change involves no imputation on Lord NAPIER'S conduct, nor any alteration of policy on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

The Delegate from Utah has received from Governor CUMMING and other officials of that Territory, certificates that the Public Library and the Court Records are in good conservation, which statement is contrary to the newspaper reports so often repeated.

The President has called upon Congress to extend to Siam the provisions of the act of 1843, now in operation with China and Turkey, conferring on American Ministers and Consuls certain judicial powers to be exercised in cases where our countrymen are involved. The Treaty with Siam renders such an enactment necessary.

Commodore MCINTOSH has been condemned by a Medical Board on account of sickness and ordered home.

Mr. STEADMAN has written his resignation as public printer of the House, but withholds sending it in for the present.

## XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

When the Senate met, Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, moved to dispense with the rule requiring a ballot for the Committees, and to take a vote instead. The proposed list being read, a vote was taken as to whether the list be accepted or not, resulting as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Davis, Durkee, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hooter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Reid, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of N. J., Ward, Wright—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—20.

ABSENT—Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas, Houston, Johnson of Ark., Pugh, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Yulee, Mallory—10.

The list as adopted is as follows:

*On Foreign Relations*—Mr. Mason, Chairman; Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, Foote.

*On Finance*—Mr. Hunter, Chairman; Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden, Cameron.

*On Commerce*—Mr. Clay, Chairman; Benjamin, Bigler, Chandler, Reid, Allen, Hamlin.

*On Military Affairs and the Militia*—Mr. Davis, Chairman; Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Fessenden Broderick, Wilson, King, Chestnut.

*On Naval Affairs*—Mr. Mallory, Chairman; Thomson of N. J., Slidell, Alleo, Hammond, Bell, Hale.

*On the Judiciary*—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Cliogman, Pugh, Benjamin, Greco, Jollamer, Trumbull.

*On Post-Offices and Post-Roads*—Mr. Yulee, Chairman; Bigler, Gwin, Rice, Ward, Hale, Dixon.

*On Public Lands*—Mr. Stuart, Chairman; Johnson of Ark., Pugh, Chandler, Johnson of Tenn., Foster, Harlan, Chestnut.

*On Private Land Claims*—Mr. Benjamin, Chairman; Polk, Shields, Thompson of Ky., Durkee.

*On Indian Affairs*—Mr. Sebastian, Chairman; Brown, Rice, Fitch, Bell, Houston, Doolittle.

*On Pensions*—Mr. Jones, Chairman; Thompson of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster, Hugo.

*On Revolutionary Claims*—Mr. Shields, Chairman; Bates, Crittenden, Wilson, Durkee.

*On Claims*—Mr. Iverson, Chairman; Mallory, Ward, Simmons, Clark.

*On the District of Columbia*—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Wilson, Yulee.

*On Patents and the Patent Office*—Mr. Reid, Chairman; Thompson of New-Jersey, Toombs, Simmons, Trumbull.

*On Public Buildings and Grounds*—Mr. Bright, Chairman; Davis, Douglas, Kenedy, Clark.

*On Territories*—Mr. Greco, Chairman; Douglas, Sebastian, Jones, Collamer, Wade, Fitzpatrick.

*To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate*—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Johnson of Tennessee, Dixon.

*On Printing*—Mr. Fitch, Chairman; Cameron, Clingman, (Mr. Clingman declines to serve, and the Vice-President will appoint another member in his place.)

On *Engrossed Bills*—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Bigler, Harlan.

On *Enrolled Bills*—Mr. Jones, Chairman; Brown, Doolittle.

*On the Library*—Mr. Pearce, Chairman; Bayard, Fessenden.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, addressed the Senate on that portion of the President's Message referring to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. While we are talking about the Monroe doctrine, Great Britain, he said, has applied the Monroe doctrine to ourselves. The scope of his remarks was that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty must be abrogated, and thus liberate the hands of this Government.

The Senate's Pacific Railroad bill was called up by a vote of 30 against 18.

Mr. GWIN, of California, addressed the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The House resumed the consideration of the Judge Watrous impeachment case.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, argued from the evidence to show the complicity of Judge WATROUS in land speculation, and that the House should inquire into his conduct with a view to further proceedings.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the House all the information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, regarding the recent reported boarding, by British naval officers, of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, contended that it was the duty of the House to accuse Judge WATROUS of high crimes and misdemeanors and call on the Senate for his trial.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, insisted there was nothing whatever to justify such proceeding.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, contended there was sufficient evidence on which to find a bill of impeachment.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said he would endeavor to obtain a vote on the pending subject to-morrow afternoon. Adjourned.

**The Yacht Wanderer and Her Cargo of Africans.**

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 13.

The *Republican* of this morning says that the yacht *Wanderer* positively landed Africans near Brunswick. Mr. JOSEPH GANAHL, the District Attorney, arrived on Saturday with three men believed to be implicated. Their names are JUAN BT. RAJESTA, N. A. BROWN and MIGUEL AGINOI or RAQUAT, hailing from New-Orleans. Mr. GANAHL refused to take bail for their appearance at Court, and the prisoners were lodged in jail on the charge of piracy. Mr. GANAHL is using every exertion to obtain evidence, and has sent to Brunswick to elicit information. The examination will probably take place on Thursday. A tug was dispatched to Brunswick to tow the *Wanderer* to Savannah, but the shipmaster aboard refused to give her up. It is reported that the Collector of Darien states that the *Wanderer* has no appearance of having had slaves on board.

The *Republican* says it is rumored that the Africans were landed on Gekyl Island, and that a steamer which left Savannah took one hundred and fifty, and conveyed them past Savannah to the river plantations, and from thence they were scattered through the country. The cargo shipped is said to have consisted of 350 negroes. The *Wanderer* hails from St. Helena; is without regular papers, as there is no American Consul there, but has informal papers from native officials, without any seals attached.

**Passenger Travel by the Overland Mail Route—The Memphis Line.**

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 13.

The passengers by the Overland Mail state that so great was the rush for seats that the applicants adopted the course of deciding by lot who should take passage. Upward of 100 applications were made this trip, and as high as $100 premium was offered for seats.

The Gila River Mines are yielding largely. Emigrants are flocking in from all quarters, and the excitement along the route is intense.

No hostile Indians were seen, and the previous rumors of depredations are denied.

Mr. PARKER, the expressman having in charge the President's Message, was met four miles this side of Fayetteville, Arkansas, about twelve hours ahead of time. This is the worst part of the whole route. He would abandon the coach at Fayetteville, and proceed by daylight on horseback until physically exhausted, when some employee of the Company would take the documents and push onward with all possible dispatch.

Colonel BUTTERFIELD and family have arrived here The Colonel proceeds to Fort Smith, with the design of putting the Memphis Branch of the Overland Mail route in effective operation, and also to inspect portions of the main line, with a view to facilitate the transmission of the mails and passengers. It is reported that he contemplates changing the present service to a tri-weekly one.

**Municipal Elections.**

MR. F. W. LINCOLN REELECTED MAYOR OF BOSTON —ELECTIONS IN LOWELL, WORCESTER, &C.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

F. W. LINCOLN JR., was reelected Mayor of Boston, to-day, by over 2,000 plurality. He was the citizens' candidate. MOSES KIMBALL, Republican, has 4,372 votes, and JULIUS A. PALMER, Temperance, 1,130. A majority of the Aldermen elect were on the Citizens' ticket.

In Worcester the citizen's ticket is elected entire. Colonel BULLOCK, for Mayor, has 1,655 to 1,599 for RICE, Republican.

In Lowell, JAMES COOK, Republican, for Mayor, is elected by a plurality of over 300. All the Aldermen, and four-fifths of the Council on the same ticket are elected.

In Newburyport ALBERT CURRIER, Citizens' candidate, is elected Mayor. His vote is 958 to 765 for COLBY.

In Lynn, to-day, EDWARD DAVIS, the People's candidate, was elected Mayor by 276 majority,

**Railroad Casualty.**

UTICA, Monday, Dec. 13.

GRIFFITH N. GRIFFITHS, of Suspension Bridge, was instantly killed on the Central Railroad, in this city, this evening, by being thrown under the cars.

**Escape of Prisoners from Rochester Jail.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 13.

Fifteen prisoners escaped from the jail in this City last night, among whom is MANLEY LOCKE, who killed BENJ. STARR, in October, 1857. They cut off five iron bars with a saw made of a watch-spring, and let themselves down into the Genesee River with the rope with which IRA SCOUT was hung. They waded some rods in water five feet deep to reach the land. None of them have yet been recaptured.

**Later from Havana.**

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West 10th, arrived off Tybee yesterday, and after landing the mails and passengers for this city, proceeded for Charleston. Sugars were firm at Havana; No. 12, 9½@9¾ reals. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 40,000 boxes. There was nothing new in Molasses. Exchange on London 12½@13 ₰ cent. premium.

**The New Governor of Kansas.**

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 13.

The Hon. SAMUEL MEDARY has arrived here, *en route* for Kansas, to assume the Governorship of that Territory.

## THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

### BENNETT vs. BENNETT.

**Direct Examination of Dr. Bennett Continued.**

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday Night.

This piquant cause was resumed to-day at half past ten o'clock in the morning, and except an intermission of an hour for dinner, occupied the time until half past six in the evening.

Dr. Bennett took the stand and testified as follows:

I was always for trying to make peace in the house, and one way to secure it, I thought, would be, and the best way, to call upon our Heavenly Father by the way of prayer; we always had a number of bibles in the house, and one of them I would take and read a chapter in in the morning, get my little children around me and my wife, after which I would raise my voice heavenward for protection; one or two mornings went on this way; I then got two little church music books—Congregational, I think—and after we had read a chapter I would invite my wife to sing a tune before prayer; she refused to do it, and after that she refused entirely to meet me in the morning for prayer, and the little children would follow her away, and this ended the matter entirely; I think she says that the reason that she does not meet me was on account of my swearing immedialely after prayers; there is no truth whatever in the assertion; as to my using improper language, I doubt whether there is any one in this room that has heard me use profane language for the past six months, for the past year, for the past two years; as to the swearing and scolding before the children, she very well knows that I have always told her, when she was angry at me, or fretting at me before the children, that I begged her to stop, if for no other reason than for the children's sake.

One morning as I came from down-town, I think I was coming up from down town, as I came into the hall door—by the by our bedroom door is within one step from the head of the stairs, a step or a half will fetch you to the bedroom door—as I took the first step or two up-stairs, as I came into the hall door, I saw a flash of light from my bedroom door, there being no lights around only from the doors, I saw the flash of light from the door, and then the person of a man coming down the stairs, and met about half-way; he goes down, and by the time he gets out the hall door, I am to the door—the bedroom door; I try to open the door, but it is locked; Mrs. Bennett opens the door carefully, and just looked through a little ways, she having nothing but her underskirts on; being rather confused, she says, "That you—why! was you there ten or fifteen minutes ago?" she says that she locked it because the children bothered her, and this gentleman that went out of the room was Joseph Sheldon.

I was always very much against having the girls sew in my bedroom, and have ordered them out a great many times, but they would come back again; I have told them that they would not go out—though I told them where they could go, there were plenty rooms, down stairs, the kitchen, the dining-room, the sitting-room, the two parlors there, if they did not go down—I should certainly arrange my dress as I thought proper in their presence, and anything else that I saw proper to do; they would go down at first, and after a little while come back again; Mrs. B. would tell them, do not mind me—to stay there just as much as they were a mind to; she told them this before me, and she would tell the servants frequently not to pay any attention to what I said, and if I said anything about the orders not to pay any attention to what I said, but to get what they were a mind to.

She says she has frequently asked me for money, and she certainly has, and I have very, very frequently, very often given it to her—but she certainly was not satisfied at that, and told me if I did not let her have it sometimes when I have refused, there was one way of getting it, and she could adopt that way, that she would take a certain way with young fellows; she has often told her power, her influence, and that way was that which was in the power of woman, and it was, and she should raise the devil with me; she invites from New-York, from this house of Mrs. N, one of them, a woman that was kept by a broker down town, as she told me—Mrs. Gill—I gave the name the other day; she invites her to our house, she stays there one or two nights; I believe it was the next day or the day or two after, two men followed her up, strangers to me. One of these men was a married man, she told me, ("she," means Mrs. Bennett,) but paid this woman's expense, (Mrs. Gill's,) at the house of Mrs. Newman. There was another one of bad character from this house, that Mrs. Bennett invited up, and this one she has sent in my bedroom, to influence me from my innocent ways. One of these gentlemen or men—

*Mr. Blackman*—We want the name of that woman.

*Witness*—Sarah Newman.

*Judge Blackman*—His cousin! his cousin!

*Witness*—The youngest one of those two men that came up, wishes Mrs. B., as Mrs. B. tells me, to leave me and elope with him.

*Mrs. B*—

*Mr. Blackman*—The names of the two men?

*Witness*—I can, if I think a little while; but I can't recollect them now, if I should stand an hour.

*Mr. Blackman*—Let him stand, then.

*Witness*—I can give them after——

*Mr. Blackman*—I think, your honor, that so much study and reflection on such a point of names, may embarrass us.

*Judge Waldo*—There is force in that suggestion; he ought to describe them.

*Witness*—One was a very large, fine, elegant looking man, splendid, beautiful-looking man; that was the married man.

*Judge Waldo*—Let him give some definite description; there are many splendid men in the world. What was the color of his hair?

*Witness*—Very dark, full face, very splendid moustache, a little over a medium size; quite tall, rather large, about the size of our Hon. Mr. Blackman, but better looking; the other was an ordinary-sized man, and no better looking than I am; his hair didn't stick up like mine, but rather laid down; think he did not have a moustache, but he had on the Housatonic line—[stopped;] I think he told me in her presence—he told me he had a marble quarry up the other end of it somewhere—and this was the one that wanted Mrs. B. to leave me and elope with him; I cannot recall the name of either; the large man she told me was a broker; many times, in one of her fits of anger, she would say, "Why do you want to live with me when you know that I hate you so;" she has often wished me to make my will, and as often, perhaps as often, wanted me to get my life insured; but the life insured—I thought no one would do that that knew what danger I stood in; as regards the will, I have often told her I did not wish to make my will—did not want one; for I did not choose to give what little I had to any one but my family; this I told her a good many times; I didn't know anything about law; neither did I ever go to a lawyer until she talked about divurce; never went to a lawyer; never was in a Court-room that I know of; I told her that I couldn't see any use in making a will, for I thought it must necessarily go to my wife and children, and there is where I wanted it to remain after my death, for I loved my little family; I did not pretend to have over—very much to leave, but told her I should have something, and said, "Now, Mary, I'm glad that I've got what little I have," naming over the house we lived in, in a very pleasant place, and the one at the foot of the garden, and the other one right across the street, right opposite that. This was all the property I had of land property, excepting half of a lot in the old cemetery. But that was not exactly what she wanted, for she had told me a number of times that there was a poor class of people lay around there, and she did not want to lay among them, and it did not take long for her to talk me out of anything. I was always easily led by her, and so this Mr. Beecher, not the wife, but this Mr. B. she spoke of, saying that I played sick one time and took medicine so as not to see company, he came; he had very poor luck in raising his little family, and his first child, after a few months or a year or two died. If I recollect right, it was buried, and he came to me and says, "Well Dr.——

*Mr. Blackman*—Well, is that proper? what was said does not make it proper—

*Witness*—I bought another lot, pretty lot, with him, to have his child buried in, prettily fenced around with an iron fence, and thought it would be very much better for my little family.

Judge WALDO suggests that this was very remote and ought not to consume time.

*Witness*—Didn't intend to be sick so as to avoid Mrs. Beecher; she has a good many times told me that she has hated me, and that she wished I was poisoned, and that she would poison me; I never threatened to poison her, never; but many times when we would have some little drinks, as we would have strawberries done up, I would take them, one by one, and add a little water to them, and it would make a beautiful drink; would fix two or three goblets and pour them full, and hand to her, and she would refuse to take it, and say, "What have you put in it?" none of you can tell the feelings of my heart; would sup a little, not to show her anything particular, but to show her how nice it was, and she would then take it and drink it, and say, as I had told her, it was very nice.

She has told you that when we left the harbor for Cuba—

*Mr. Dutton*—When you have showed your affection in any way, how has she met it?

A.—When I have tried, and at times when she was—seemed to be pleasant around, I would go up and talk very pleasantly to her, but she would not seem to notice me, and the more affectionate and kind I was towards her, the more she would show her ill-feeling and hatred towards me.

She says while going out the harbor of Cuba—

*Mr. Dutton*—She says that you sent her down to get the tickets.

*Mr. Watrous*—She says that you feigned sickness in order to get her to go?

*Witness*—I was in bad health for some time, and went to recover my health; prior to that they were talking about the divorce and got them fellows up there to my house, and confused me and got away my property, and those and many other things connected with it had much to do with my health, and all along my married life up to that time, I was a very industrious man, and always minded my own business; I did ask her if she would go and secure the tickets, or to see about it, and she was perfectly willing to go, and I don't know whether she got the tickets or whether I or my father went down for them, but she did go down to see about it.

When we were out of Sandy Hook, sailing for Cuba in a steamer, we both were on the deck, when the steamer stopped to let ont the pilots; in a few moments the rocking of the steamer caused us both to go down and take our berths, and we were very sick indeed; her as much as I possibly could do in assisting Mrs. B.—in holding proper things, and aiding her all I could, and was just as bad off as she was; but it was necessary for me to stand in the slate-room to attend to her and let myself alone, but was glad to do this to assist her, but thought at that time—[Stopped.]

I done this for three or four days, for three or four days I was sick, and think she did not come out from bed until the end of the fourth day, and she says after we got out of the harbor I wanted to act improperly; I deny it; we stayed within the walls of Havana for some six or seven weeks, at a hotel kept—we went to a hotel first, stayed a week, I think, and the accommodation was not what we wanted, and we found a better place near by, and went to that and stayed there some six weeks, more or less; we still had our separate places of rest, all the time we were in Cuba, being just the same as it had been for a long time before we started for Cuba. As my object in going to Cuba was for my health, and as it was not improving any in the city of Havana, I told my wife that it would be necessary for me to go into the interior, in the country, to secure a place for the remainder of the time we stayed at Cuba; took the cars one day—

*Gov. Dutton*—Tell us about your leaving her in the care of Mr. Gardner?

A.—There was a Mr. Gardner and his mother staying at the hotel, and the mother was a fine old looking lady, who had brought up, I think she told me, a large family of children, and was very much thought of in the house, and was somewhat interested in the house; when I started for the interior, it was in the hall that Mr. G., Mrs. B., and Mr. G.'s mother, together with myself, were standing; I told Mrs. G. I wish she would; I think I may perhaps have said to Mr. G. that I wished him to make it pleasant to my wife—but the mother was standing there between times—I said to her, "Mrs. Gardner, I am going up in the country, to see if I could find a place, and now won't you be a mother to my wife?" I went up——

*Gov. Dutton*—She spoke of your putting her in the care of some gentlemen; had you been out promenading? A.—I could not talk the Spanish language, and as I was very anxious that Mrs. B. should enjoy herself while there, I would invite Mr. Gardner to walk out with us, but I would always take the best side while walking down there, and that was by my wife; and we walked down most every evening to the square fronting the Captain General's residence; this this square was a very beautiful place, and there was always music in front of the General's house—a band—a large band between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, and it seemed as if the whole people of the city had collected together there to hear the beautiful music and to promenade. I was very fond of music, and could not hear very well, and after being there one or two evenings, the guards saw me holding my hand up to my ear, and invited me up to the music. I would ask Mr. G. if he would walk around the square: it was always a beautiful night—it was a beautiful moonlight—and my wife; she would make no objection, and was quite pleased. I told him that I could not understand Spanish, and I wished him to inform her of all the phrases.

Q.—Did she make any objections to that? A.—Not at all, she was rather pleased with it, quite pleased with it.

Q.—Will you state whether you did this with a design to ill-treat your wife? A.—No it was with a good design; I loved her and I wished her to enjoy herself, and I studied the best way for her to enjoy herself.

Q.—She states that before you went down to the country there you proposed that she should come up alone to where you wanted to go. State what conversation took place, if any. A.—I went up in the country twice; the first time the sugar mills were not in operation.

Q.—Did you ever propose to her to go up alone, and, if you did, why? A.—The second time I went up there they were ready, and I wrote to Mrs. Bennett that on account of my health—perhaps I may not have written that—that was one cause, and the next cause was that it would be pretty expensive, as they generally charged for a pleasure party going out there eight dollars, and she would not have to get out of the carriage from the time she went in until the time she landed, and I should meet her at the depôt; therefore it was my wish that she should come up without my going after her, but she did not come up, and I returned to Havana and we went up together; we had a very comfortable place there in the country; all that we could wish, and they all made it pleasant for us; we used to ride out most every evening; we would go in parties of eight, ten or a dozen on horseback, and this was a party which consisted in the family, generally; I suppose they had some thirty horses, more or less, and we would visit the different estates around, and we all enjoyed ourselves very much while we were there; we stayed there—

*Counsel* (interrupting)—She complains that on one occasion when you went out riding, you went back, and left her with one gentleman of the company?

A.—I went back one time; there were several riding out, and we got a little ways on—not very far—out the trotting of the horse gave me a pain in my breast, and I could not go any further and I returned.

Q.—Tell whether she knew that you went back, and all the circumstances. A.—I cannot say that she knew; I don't recollect, but I think she must have known, for we all trotted together, and generally kept quite close together when we went out.

Q.—Do you recollect whether she galloped off with one of the party? (No answer.)

Q.—When she returned, did she make any complaint about your having left her? A.—She did; she made a complaint, and all she said was that she got off some by-road.

Q.—Did she make any complaint to you because you did not keep on with them? A.—I told them why I did not; I don't know as there was anything more said; I can't recollect anything more.

Q.—What occurred after that? A.—She said that I annoyed her.

*Counsel*—We are now on the subject of Cuba; go on with that.

*Witness*—We returned from there (from the plantation to Havana) with the intention of taking the first steamer home to New-York; I believe the steamer was to start next day; we put up at the same hotel, and it so happened, and I was glad of it, that we could not get the same room as we had before, for they were single beds in that, and the only room we could have was one that had a double one in it; it might as well have been a single bed though, finally—[laughter]—it might as well—(doletully)—have been a single one.

Q.—State what occurred in Havana before you returned? A.—I had got out of money before I started from the plantations; I had just enough to pay my passage from the plantation to Havana; I wrote down

## ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

### Effect of the Montalembert Trial on English Opinion—Speculation About the Ministry, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

The all-engrossing topic of the day is the trial and sentenca of M. MONTALEMBERT. Although no account of the proceedings haa been permitted to tianspire through the columns of the Paris preas, and although threatening orders were issued to all who obtsined tickets of admission that they shonld not dare to make a note of what took place in Court, our habitual confidence in the vigilance and tact of thosa who gather news abroad for the English public, led to a general belief on thia side of the Channel that we should not be left wholly in the dark as to what occurred on this most interesting occasion. Nor has public expectation been disappointad. Copies of the *Daily News* were eagerly sought after this morning when it became known that its pages contained a graphic sketch of tha scandalous sham trial of Wednesday last. The police agents of despotism may interdict note-books, but they cannot prevent the human memory from preserving clear and indelible records of the judicial crimes, snd whose perpetration they assist. The use of pen and peucils may be denied to the favored few who are permitted to witness the mockery of legal investigation; but truth will out, and justice. as with a pencil of light, will inscribe the vindication of her insulted honor.

It is impossible to conceive a stronger feeling of popular indignation than that which is everywhere expressed against the French Government for its palpable abuse of power in the present instance. As a zealous Catholic, M. DE MONTALEMBERT'S name is not one particularly calculated to enlist general sympathy: and the recollection of the reactionary lengths to which he had gone in 1849 and 1850, when in the National Assembly he declaimed with vehemence against the democratic party, naturally checked feelings of solicitude in the breasts of many politicians in his behalf. There has been, moreover, the remembrance that the inculpated statesman waa one of the very few men of his class who consented to take office after the *coup d'état*—an error which he only redeemed in part by renouncing his senatorship some month later, on the Princes of the House of Orleans being stripped of their private property by an Imperial decree. All these cousiderations have nevertheless been submerged and almost extinguished in the sentiment of indignation which the indictment of M. MONTALEMBERT, under an exceptional law, and his trial by an inferior tribunal of police without the protection of a jury, has kindled. It is now notorious that urgent remonstrances were addressed to the Emperor against the folly of the proceeding, not only by M. PERSIGNY and Prince NAPOLEON JEROME, bnt by many of his intimate friends in this country. Lord PALMERSTON makes no secret of the advice he gave while at Compiègne, nnd the expostulation by letter of his veteran friend and confidant, Lord BROUGHAM, is said to have been worthy of better days.

All however was destined to prove vain. LOUIS NAPOLEON has long cherished a deep grudge against the Cuunt for bis renunciation of office on the occasion I have above referred to. He has besides evinced, on more than one occasion, a feminine inveteracy of dislike for every man who is supposed to possess an independent position of political influence in France inimical to his dynasty; and a atory is told that, after listening to a long and earnest argument in favor of abandoning prosecution from a distinguished and disinterested adviser, he observed calmly: "I cannot afford to let such an opportunity alip." It was the same unpitying and blind selfishness that impelled his uncle to kidnap and to kill the Duc D'ENGHIEN. The aame generons and honest deprecations were addressed to the first NAPOLEON by MURAT and others on that memorable occasion, and the same infatuation appeara to have animated NAPOLEON III. M. MONTALEMBERT is said to have appealed to a superior trihunal; there is obviously an object to gain in keeping up the excitement regarding his accusation as long as possible. Nobody believes that there is any legal technicality involved on which the conviction is likely to be set aside, but many are disposed to believe that the Emperor will make a show of magnanimity by remitting the whole or chief portion of the sentence of imprisonment. The truth is that such remission is of comparatively little importance, for under the provisiona of the law passed immediately after ORSINI'S attempt of the 14th January, any person who has been convicted of a political offence becomea liable to be deported without trial by the mere mandate of the Emperor, and confined during pleasure in Cayenne. I happen to know that more than a fortnight since M. MONTALEMBERT wrote to a friend in England that he had been warned by his legal advisers, in case of conviction and a nominal sentence, that it would not be safe for him to remain an hour in France, and that he looked forward, therefore, to England as his future home. As an example, therefore, to others, the sentence of Wednesday last is conclusive. The eyes of intellectual France cannot, indeed, be put out; that is beyond the power of any despot; bnt its lips are for the future hermetically closed, even for the purpose of historical or epeculative discussion.

It is a curious illustration of the sinister influence LOUIS NAPOLEON exercises over the present Government of England that the articles should appear in the *Morning Chronicle* and other organs avowedly inspired from Downing-street, defending in terme more or less unblushing the iniquitous proceedings before the Court of Conventional Police, and recounting in terms of adulation rather than apology the political virtues of the hero of the *coup d'etat*. Strong must he the secret motive which can impel the Derbyite Ministry to beard public opinion at a moment of exasperation like the present by the assumption of a tone of this description. What do they hope for? What do they fear?

Close observers of what is going on at Court, and in the circles which reflect its feelings most faithfully, accouut for the phenomena I have glanced at, and for a good deal more besides, in this way: At Windsor the preeent Administration have never been regarded as anything more than a painful and perilous but a temporary necessity—to be endured with a show of equanimity just as long and no longer than was unavoidable, but to be got rid of on the first decent opportunity. The darling aim of the Court is to break up both the old oligarchic parties, and to govern by a succession of coalition Ministers, as LOUIS PHILIPPE did in France, and as the new Regent (a bosom friend of Prince ALBERT) is now trying to do in Pruesia. The elements that are looked to for the next combination of this kind are Lorda GREY, CLARENDON and GRANVILLE, among the Whigs; the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT among the Tories; and a large infusion of that neutral class of shifty politiciana like the Duke of ARGYLE, Lord ELGIN, and others of less note, who are proud of the appellation of being the Prince's friends. There is no question that theae active intriguaa are carrying on to ouat the Ministry before it shall have beeu able to carry a Reform bill. Great indignation is affected at the timid policy of Lord MALMESBURY in the affair of the *Charles et Georges*; not that the courtier politicians would themselves have done otherwise had they been in power, or that any of them mean to originate a Parliamentary discussion on the aubject. They will leave it to Mr ROEBUCK, who talks of bringing forward the question, but they understand too well how to play up to the dynastic prejudices and family feelinga of royalty; and they have succeeded, I believe, too well in the present instance, It may seem inconsistent with this, but it is nevertheless true that a great desire exists in the highest quarters here to keep up tha appearance of intimacy and amity with the French Court. Lord CLARENDON was at Windsor a very short time before he accepted the Invitation to Complègne. and nobody believes that he would have done so unadvisedly. Finding him bent on going, Lord PALMERSTON, as he has himself said when questioned on the subject, "was resolved not to let CLARENDON go alone." But tha veteran Viscount now frankly admits that for him it was a great mistake, "and that it has placed him in a wrong position." Nothing he can do will maka tha Court deaire to see him back again in office. His nomination to the Premiership was tha result of a bitter struggle, and royalty, though it may forgive, yet never forgets a humiliation. Such being the state of the game of cross cliquea and parties, the occupanta of Downing-street would fain keep well with LOUIS NAPOLEON at any price. My impression is that they are as certain to be unsuccessful there as they have hitherto been at home. He regarda their threatened extension of the popular suffrage here as a European question, and he will exert all his ingenuity and influence to expel from powar in England men who, however insincere, are squeezable on that point. Unity of sentiment on this subject is a potent bond of sympathy between the two courts. America and her institutions is the object of their common hate and fear. Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, the oldest and ablest Cabinet-maker in England, and the confidential friend of nearly all the members of the Prince's party, has just returned from Canada, the condition of which he depicts in no very flattering colors. He goes about denouncing every thought and plan of Reform; declares that a great effort must be made to save England from being Americanized, and that all old party distinctions must be set at naught in the struggle that is impending. Depend upon it, the ground already trembles beneath Lord DERBY'S feet, and, should he make the slightest slip during the next few weeks, his career as a Minister will be brought to an untimely close.

## CALIFORNIA.

### Business, Actual and Prospective—Real Estate Rising—Caution to Shipping Merchants—Tehuantepec—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

By this mail you will receive more cheering accounts of matters and things in California than at any time for the last two or three years. There is a decided improvement and a better feeling among all classes. We have been living on hope so long, that even a slight improvement is hailed with joy. The excitement attendant upon the Overland Stage route, and prospect of more rapid and frequent communication with the East, together with the accumulation of capital, has given an impetus to all branches of business. Real estate particularly is "looking up." The Fraser's River excitement having subsided, hundreds who had sacrificed their property are returning, better satisfied than ever with California, and are buying back the same property at an advance of fifty per cent., and seem determined to settle down and let well alone. The finishing stroke and quietus to the Limantour swindle has given confidence, and, as I before remarked, real estate is improving. A few months ago there were no buyers, and it was almost impossible to sell at any price. Now there are plenty of buyers, and few desirous of selling. Capital is abundant, and seeking investment. Lots that two months ago would not have sold at $500, will today bring $1,500 cash. The transactions during the week past exceed all the sales for the previous twelve months, and at good prices. The merchants are in a healthy condition and cheerful.

The best evidence of the influx of population is the demand for habitations. It is almost impossible to find a good dwelling-house to rent in the whole city, whereas a few months ago hundreds of houses had the ominous "To Let" on the front doors. A gentleman told me to-day that, four days since, he commenced building three brick buildings —two storea and a dwelling-house—and yesterday rented or leased all three at 2½ per cent. per month on the investment.

There is a general good feeling and cheerfulness that I have not seen at any time during the last three years. People that a few months ago stood aronnd the corners with gloomy countenances, hesitating between Fraser's River and suicide, can now be seen with hats cocked on three hairs, and smiles reaching clear across their countenances. The barbers can shave three men in the time it formerly took to shave one. If the ball keeps rolling at this rate, we shall soon be as prosperous as ever, and up to the palmy days of '53—the only danger is that we shall run it into the ground. A great many buildings are going up, and more are contracted for.

It would be well for the good people at the East, however, to bear in mind that we can't eat and drink much more than formerly, and there is no necessity of shipping us all the provisions toddy and goods generally in New-York. The stock on hand is large, and within a few days half-a-dozen clippers have thrown fifteen or twenty thousand tons of merchandise into market; prices are ruling downward per consequence—and the merchants have too vivid a recollection of their burnt fingers to dabble again, and there's "no speculation in their eye." Goods are not sacrificed now as formerly, as the merchants are in a better condition to hold. It is to be hoped that Eastern shippers have learned something by experience, and will not again glut California with goods and merchandise sufficient for five years' consumption. New-York boasts of a great many very cute fellows, who always know a little more than anybody else, and are a little smarter than their neighbors; they are *so* smart that you can't tell them anything, and they won't learn anything—they can see into a granite rock,—the middle of next week —jump up, knock their heels together three times —hold themselves out at arm's length by the seat of their unwhispcrables, and do all sorts of clever things. These are the people who go to work very slyly and ship goods to San Francisco, saying to themselves, "All these other fellows are frightened off—now's my time;" and at it they go. They slip into COLEMAN'S, in the most mysterious manner, and inquire what the rates will be for such a class of freight, and endeavor to ascertain if anything of that nature is going on board; but they are the most oblivious fellows at COLEMAN'S on that head; they don't know exactly—rather think not—and look wise, as much as to say: you are all right —got 'em this time and will make a big thing—it isn't to be supposed they are going to tell him several other just such smart fellows are shipping the same articles, and as there's always a few more of the same sort left around the water-front of New York—it turns out that about one-fourth the cargo is composed of the same articles, all shipped on the sly.

It amuses me to walk down on the wharf when a ship is discharging, to see how the cargoes turn out—sometimes half a ship-load of one sort and kind. As I am no merchant, and have no interest in trade, I presume I can give a little disinterested advice, and that is, to "hold your horses" and not rush things too strong, for you will certainly overdo it. Why can't you learn something by experience? As I said before, we can't eat a great deal more because we are prospering—because real estate is looking up is no sign we can bolt whole hams at once; if a man rents his house that has stood vacant for a year is no reason he can consume half a ton of condiments in the next twenty-four hours; and as for drinking, we don't want half the "tod" now that we did before; can keep our spirits up without recourse to A No. 1 Cognac, in original packages, as imported from France, *vid* Front-street, where a few days' storage has a most astonishing effect upon it—going in one-quarter cask and coming out several pipes. However, I won't waste my advice on such an ungrateful set, and I don't know why I should say, "Don't ship," when the effect is to give us more for our money and make eatables wearables and drinkables dirt cheap; on the whole, we would rather you would.

The success of the Tehuantepec route seems a fixed fact, and is causing a great excitement; passengers who came through speak in the highest terms of it. They say that with proper connections they can come through in fifteen days from New-Orleans easily in the condition transit is now, —as it was, they were detained two days and a half at Acapulco, waiting for the *Golden Gate;* one day and a half at Ventosa—total four days—even then landing here in eighteen days. There is a great rush for tickets by that route, and quite a number will leave on the *Golden Age* at Acapulco this trip—from thence by the *Oregon* to Ventosa. A railroad across Tehuantepec, terminating some one hundred miles above Ventosa, where there is a good harbor, lengthening the transit some sixty miles, would make it *the* route of all others, and do wonders for California.

We have resuscitated the opera, and although not rivaling the Acadamy of Music, can boast of quite as great a *furore* in a small way. Twice a week we have dress or costume concerts, or rather an act or two from operas, a little seasoning in the way of arias and solos thrown in. I wanted to go last evening, but by 12 o'clock in the day there was not a seat in the house unsold. There are several artists of considerable merit, and although we have no Piccolonini to make a great fuss over and run after, thereby making great fools of ourselves, after the fashion of the days of the Kossuth excitement, we have a tenor that is declared by competent judges to be unsurpassed by any now in New-York. The chorus is very good, and when not too full of lager-bier, sing very creditably. I expect we shall soon have *matinees à la* Gotham. Don't *matinée* mean morning, or thereabouts? If so, how can the morning be crowded into an afternoon? As ULLMAN has set the example, we must not be outdone; we will have ours a little later—say next day. I'll get a seat the next time, and tell you all about it. I only got my head in the doorway last night, but it had a decided operatic smell. I detected the odor of new kids, jockey club, with a little dash of otto of rose and patchouly, proving that some few had got in who didn't belong there. Patchouly wouldn't do for the Academy—ULLMAN never would let it in, and he's right, for its abominable.

They are trying to get up another gold excitement *à la* Fraser River, on the Gila, in the Gadsden purchase. The *Evening Bulletin*, of Nov. 17 publishes a letter from a gentleman at Fort Yuma, who says an officer stood by and saw forty-four buckets of earth washed out, which gave $55. Another officer of the army, just from there, told me that *he* washed out a load of the dirt, dug and delved for half a day, and never once "got the color." There is doubtless gold to be found in limited quantities, but two men who were at work came down and hired themselves out to one of the steamboats at $30 a month, and there are plenty more anxious to get a chance to do likewise. It creates no excitement here—Fraser River has been a bitter lesson.

The 6th regiment United States infantry, that have been all Summer on the March from Salt Lake, passed through Sacramento two days ago, with colors flying, and making the best appearance they could, but they were about as ragged a set as could well be imagined. They have several thousand animals and a large train. In passing through Sacramento the band struck up the very appropriate air of "Jordan is a Hard Road to travel." They arrive at Benecia Barracks to-day.

California Navigation Company and Benicia Boy stock is down—the former on account of an opposition boat being put on the river and knocking down prices. We can go to Sacramento now for $1; freight $1 50 a ton. I have paid $30 for passage, and $40 a ton on freight on the same route many a time in the old days of '50 and '51. As for the Benicia Boy, he has lost favor in the estimation of the "fancy," and they consider it a personal thing that he did not get "knocked into the middle of next week." They expected him to sustain the reputation of California, and as he proclaimed himself the champion of Young America, to knock Mr. MORRISSEY into Lake Erie, wrap himself in the American flag and—run for Mayor of New-York. They think the least he could have done would have been to get himself decently killed, and have had some very elegant last words —as is now the latest style. Elect him to Congress, where he will have practice and get his hand in for the next encounter. PODGERS.

### Politics in the Ward Schools—A Fourth Ward Teacher.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: Confident of your opposition to anything that smacks of injustice, I send you this communication in the hope that by its publication, and exposition of the facts, they who contemplate the act which is the subject of my letter, may be turned from their purpose and a case of petty tyranny averted.

The School Officers of the Fourth Ward have in contemplation the removal of the Principal of one of their schools—Mr. SAMUEL J. ST. JOHN. He is a gentleman who has held his present position ever since the organization of the school, and has always commanded the respect of the residents of the Ward, who have intrusted their children to his instruction, with the most perfect reliance on his capability and judgment, for the last tenor twelve years. Evidence of his fitness for that position is given in the fact, that many of his old scholars are now beginning, as the fruit of his labors, to adorn the learned professions, and there are young clergymen now in this City who will testify to the fact that the ground-work of their knowledge, their first, best learning was communicated to them under the auspices and by the instruction of Mr. SAMUEL J. ST. JOHN.

There was a time in the Fourth Ward when such men as ENW. B. FALLOWS, JOS. PALMER & Co., were its School officers. *They* were men of intelligence and capability, and they never omitted an opportunity of expressing their admiration of the manner in which Mr. ST. JOHN conducted his school, and their satisfaction at the constant yearly improvement of the pupils. Of late years they have not been so fortunate in their choice, and we find men often elected to those positions who are incapable of judging of or appreciating true worth, or, if they were, would sacrifice it to the advancement of some favorite to the position of teacher, who is as incapable as *they* are unprincipled.

For the Board of School Officers just elected in that Ward I have more hope, and am confident that if the present Board succeeds in removing Mr. ST. JOHN, that they will amend the injustice by his immediate reappointment on their accession to the power.

I speak feelingly on this subject, for, as an old scholar of the gentleman, I can testify to his worth, his capability, and to that which is, I fear, seldom looked to—that he is a moral, Christian gentleman—and I do not believe there is one of his old or present pupils, or a single parent in the Ward, who would not protest with all his might against the injustice of his removal.

Politics in the appointment of school teachers, as in everything else connected with the City government, is beginning to be the most important consideration: and, when a man's political opinions get to be the entire test of his capability for such a position, then farewell to the good which is hoped from our otherwise almost perfect School system. G. A. D.

### The Debt of Illinois.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The following paragraph appears in a recent number of the Chicago *Democrat:*

"Eastern papers will please notify the creditors of the State of Illinois that upon the 1st day of January next $900,000 will be divided upon such bonds as may be presented at the Comptroller's Office in our State. As, on such occasions, but few bonds are generally presented, there is no doubt but there will be more than specie enough to pay the full value of every bond presented. Should this money not all be taken, our people will take prompt measures to get rid of the two-mill tax, which has always been an unpopular one. If this were repealed our State might fail to meet its interest, and our bonds would fall again. It is to be hoped that every bondholder of Illinois will send on and get his pay."

This paragraph is so threatening in its tone and injurious in its character that, as a creditor of the State of Illinois, I am induced to notice it, as it is likely to deceive those not so well informed of its object or conversant with the State debt.

Under the Constitution of Illinois a two-mill tax is levied for the purpose of extinguishing the Internal Improvement debt, and the 15th article provides that the fund created shall be applied (on the 1st of January of each year) towards the payment of such evidences of the debt as may be presented to the Auditor for such purpose. In January, 1850, and yearly since, in consequence of the low price of the State securities, her creditors have been willing to receive the payment; but now that a premium is offered here, it is not likely that many will avail themselves of the privilege of permitting the State to redeem a six per cent. Stock maturing in 1870 and 1877, at par, when capitalists are willing to take it at a premium. The Chicago Editor threatens that if the creditors of the State do not gratify the authorities by meekly submitting to a loss, prompt measures will be taken to get rid of the two-mill tax, but he forgets that the people have already declined to alter the article of the Constitution under which it is levied, and thus signified their determination to pay the debt by the direct tax; but in case an alteration should be effected, it would not, as is intimated, cause a failure to meet accruing interest. The Editor, in his haste to do mischief, exposed his ignorance of the important fact, that a tax is imposed for interest purposes, and that it produces more than is requisite for the object, and if he will apply in the proper quarter, he will learn that the officers find much difficulty in purchasing enough State Stock to employ the surplus revenue.

The creditors of Illinois have no fear that the people will attempt to avoid their responsibilities, and if it were not for the periodical efforts of politicians and speculators to shake confidence in the intentions of the officials, the comparatively small debt of the State would command a much larger premium than is now so freely offered, and European holders would have some assurance that in a very short time provision would be made for the claims they hold for losses sustained in consequence of the non-payment of interest for many years. If the Press of Illinois desire to assist in placing the State credit above suspicion, the tone of the paragraph from the *Democrat* must be repudiated, and a different style resorted to.

ILLINOISAN.

### Our Navy—Fleets of England and France.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: In that intelligent newspaper, the New-York *Herald* of Saturday, there is an article on the subject of our relations with Mexico and Central America, our naval strength in the Gulf, and the strength of the British, French and Spanish squadrons. I might almost call it an inflammatory article, and one well calculated to make "England, France, and Spain quake with fear;" for, after enumerating half the old tubs laid up in ordinary at our Navy-yards, and drawing largely on the mercantile marina of the country, he makes out a thousand guns that could be got ready in six months; but, Sir, why didn't he frighten the Britishers outright by telling them how many guns our river-boats could carry, (in their holds,) and how many ships can yet be built out of the fine timber growing in our forests, and the iron ore in the bowels of our magnificent country. It was, perhaps, just as well too to leave out the fleets, (real fleets, not what we are in the habit of calling so) that England and France could, and would, in case of necessity, fit out and dispatch to the "scene of operations,"—and this would be done, too, by the Governments of England and France, as a matter of course, and with a *sang froid* that would enable the people of their respective countries to go about their daily avocations, scarcely knowing that a war was going on, whilst we would be in a flutter from Maine to Texas, and with good reason, for we would be in a bad condition for backing up the American Eagle.

Now, Sir, I don't know how to write for the Press, but I hope I have given my ideas plainly, as I have given them honestly. I am a "blue jacket," and when the time comes I expect to help do the fighting; but I am for using a little barn-yard sense before the fight begins, by getting ready for it, and in doing so I would most respectfully recommend to Congress the building of *fifty screw gun-boats*, such as England built *two hundred of* during the Russian war, and with which she achieved her recent victories in China. In addition to this I would increase the number of men in the Navy to fifteen or twenty thousand. Let us do this or abate just a little of our pretensions. Let the country put guns and men afloat, and it will look like we are in earnest, and do much to inspire Europe with respect for us as a nation.

I am, Sir, your very obd't servant,
BLUE JACKET.

### The French Press on the Monroe Doctrine

The non-interference doctrine of the United States, as set forth by Mr. MONROE, seems of late to have become more than usually obnoxious to various organs of the Paris Press. The *Patrie*, in reference to the esnal which it is intended to cut at Nicaragua across the isthmus connecting the two American continents, calls attention to the manner in which the above doctrine, if permitted to prevail, would interfere with that useful work. The writer accuses the Cabinet of Washington of a strong desire to seize on the Nicaragua territory without any just cause, in order to establish a monopoly on the proposed line of international communication. After directing attention to the language of General Cass and other American citizens of note as hearing on the subject, the article says:

"It is known that MONROE maintained that no European nation could be admitted by the Americans to possess any portion whatever of the new Continent. But this strange doctrine, without value in international right, and generally more easy to be appealed to than acted on, ever been able to signify that the independent States existing on that continent were but a prey destined for the insatiable appetite of the United States? It must, besides, be admitted that it is not for the purpose of remaining faithful to the views of MONROE that the Americans wish to get a footing in the Central States; it is perhaps above all because, at a time more or less distant, an inter-oceanic route must be opened to the commerce of the world across these countries. But it would accord with the ambition of the United States that this new route should be over their own soil; that it should become their exclusive property; that, in a word, they might assure to themselves the monopoly of the transit between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Such is the end pursued by the United States when, in the name of MONROE'S doctrine, they caress the idea of seizing the Isthmus, consummating by themselves the work commenced by WALKER'S filibusters. That object cannot be attained. We have already sufficiently shown that it was irreconcilable with the right of nations, with treaties, and with the interests of Europe. The two States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have concluded with a French company a convention, the execution of which will assure the neutrality of the canal which is to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific. This neutrality guarantees all interests—those of America as well as those of Europe—and it is impossible that it can be sacrificed to any pretension. In effect, if this inter-oceanic passage were placed under the dependence of the United States, the commerce of the world would become tributary to that nation. Where interests of so universal a character are at stake, such a supremacy cannot in any way be admitted. The routes of transit through the Isthmus, whether of Suez or Nicaragua, ought to be opened on territories belonging to nations which, being constituted sole guardians of the route, could never of their own will interdict free access. Evidently, as we have already said, there is on the part of the United States a desire to assure itself of an entire monopoly of the Nicaragua Canal—an act perfectly impossible in itself."

The proclamation of the President of the United States against the projects of WALKER, the filibuster is strongly approved of by the *Constitutionnel;* but, that journal expresses at the same time its astonishment that such an adventurer could have been permitted to continue his culpable schemes so long, without being severely punished by the Government of the Union. While attributing to Mr. BUCHANAN the most straightforward intentions and a real desire to prevent any further attack on Nicaragua, our cotemporary remarks that in Europe the feeling is general that Mr. BUCHANAN would have acted still more satisfactorily had he manifested his sentiments by acts rather than by words. The following is an extract from the article:

"Nevertheless, we may ask how the Executive Government, when it had WALKER in its power, did not hasten to act in conformity with the spirit of the proclamation? How is it that the chief filibuster, against whom the President himself could publicly draw up such an indictment, has not been prosecuted? Is it that, even after the publicity given to this official document, the guardians of the law can believe in the fiction of an ordinary legal commercial opperation? If the conscience of the first magistrate was sufficiently enlightened to make him think it his duty to signalise openly a piratical enterprise, how is it the same enlightenment has not reached the ordinary judges of the Union, and caused them not to hesitate to issue a warrant against the known author of a culpable project? That is what seems inexplicable to people in Europe—what puzzles the Old World. We, however, remember that on his return from his last campaign to Nicaragua, after he had been captured and brought back by Commodore PAULDING, WALKER was arrested for a moment, then set at liberty on bail, and that since then he has gone where he pleased, openly preparing his new enterprise, recruiting men, and even visiting the Secretary of State. As to a prosecution he had scarcely undergone one, at least a *bonâ fide* one; in any case the tribunal which tried him, declared him perfectly innocent. If, after the perpetration of any act, justice be administered thus in the United States, why should we feel surprised that no attention is paid to simple projects? * * * On the whole, however, if for reasons which we cannot discern, the preventive action of the Federal Government be not complete, it appears that this time they will be sincere and rigorous. Mr. BUCHANAN does not abandon on the part of the United States the policy of extension which now prevails, but he desires to carry it out by avowable means, and by the progressive and natural increase of the preponderance of the Union."

### A Contemptible Fraud.

*From the Detroit Advertiser.*

The President has been as mean and dishonorable in the favoritism he has shown in distributing his messages to the Press as he is false and unprincipled in his official acts. But as the message is conceived in iniquity, it is but natural that the President should carry out the instincts of his nature in the distribution of it. We are therefore not surprised to hear that he falsified his promise to have copies of the message furnished to all the papers of those cities to which it was forwarded, in advance of its delivery, at the same time. The New-York *Evening Post* states that by some collusion between the President and the New-York *Herald*, the package of messages for the Press of that City was transmitted through a reporter of that paper, with a special copy for it, to be used several hours in advance of the other papers. While their agents were impatiently waiting for orders from Washington for the delivery of copies to them, the *Herald* made its appearance with the message entire. No man, possessing a particle of honor, would have been guilty of so paltry a trick. Even a very ordinary sense of decency would have restrained a man occupying so high a position, however great a rogue he might be, from such an exhibition of meanness and dishonesty. But no act seems to be too small, and mean, and dishonorable for JAMES BUCHANAN. He is utterly destitute of truth, or dignity, or propriety, and does not hesitate to stoop to any baseness or fraud that may gratify his malice or advance his personal schemes.

### The Herald's Newsboy.

*From the Philadelphia North American.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

As pains have been taken through the agency of the Associated Press here, to relieve the Administration from all responsibility in regard to the partiality extended to the New-York *Herald* in the publication of the message, that statement may be answered with a few words, which cannot be gainsaid. The President sent the message to New-York last year by one Mr. SHAW, then an *attaché* of the *Herald*, and this year by one Mr. PHILLIPS, another *attaché*. The package was to be delivered to the Collector of the Port in both instances, but there is the best reason for believing that private copies were inclosed for that print, which gave it an exclusive advantage over the whole Press of New-York. The fact requires no comment, except that this is the first time in the history of the Government that a Chief Magistrate has been found capable of descending from his high position to prostitute the favor of any journal, and especially of the most profligate one in the United States. This is the sort of consideration by which the maudlin praise of that abandoned sheet is compensated.

### Mr. Everett's Address on Gov. Thomas Dorrance.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

Mr. EVERETT commenced his address by observing that the statement of the Chairman of the Trustees of "the Dowse Institute" made it unnecessary for him to enlarge upon that topic. The inauguration had furnished an appropriate occasion to commemorate the munificent founder, and it was for that object they were assembled. They had come together to gather up the recollections of a quiet, unambitious, but important and memorable life, and to characterize a representative man, unconsciously such on his own part, and, perhaps, while he lived inadequately recognized by his cotemporaries.

After a brief summary of his career, by way of prelude to the address, Mr. EVERETT sketched the biography of Mr. DOWSE, of which the incidents were few and simple. He was of humble origin, the son of ELEAZER and MEHITABLE DOWSE, one of eight children, and born at Charlestown, on the 28th of December, 1772. His father was a leather-dresser, and fled from the flames of his dwelling on the 17th of June, 1775, an event which perhaps left a vague but abiding impression on the mind of THOMAS. The family retired to Sherborn, where it had been originally established. There ELEAZER DOWSE resumed the business of a leather-dresser, and THOMAS was employed in the shop and on the farm till he came of age. At the age of six, a fall from an appletree, followed by rheumatic fever, induced a lameness for life; and it is not unlikely, that in this case, as in that of Sir WALTER SCOTT, the love for books was at first awakened by resorting to them as a resource in the confinement of the sick chamber. At any rate, Mr. DOWSE began to read with avidity from his earliest years, and devoted every shilling that came into his possession to the purchase of books.

When he came of age, being desirous to see something of foreign countries, he accepted the offer of a friend of the family, the Captain of a vessel bound from Norfolk, in Virginia, for London, to take passage with him. He was to make his way in a coasting vessel to Norfolk; but the coaster was detained, by an east wind, in Boston, till the ship had sailed for London, and Mr. DOWSE lost that chance of seeing foreign countries. Another chance never occurred. He immediately entered the employ of Mr. WAIT, of Roxbury, a wool-puller and leather-dresser, as a journeyman, at twelve dollars a month, which was afterwards raised to twenty-five. He remained in this employ ten years.

In 1803 he set up for himself, at Cambridgeport, with the assistance of Mr. WAIT, who furnished the capital, and received half the profits. This partnership was dissolved at the end of the year. Cambridgeport, a neglected and uninviting portion of the neighborhood before the building of West Boston bridge, was now taking a start, and Mr. DOWSE carried on his business to great advantage. In 1814 he was able to build the ample premises which he occupied, at the corner of Main and Prospect streets, to the end of his life.

About 1821 he drew in a lottery at London a valuable collection of water-colors, copies from the ancient masters, and two sets—one colored and one not colored—of the engravings made from these. These paintings, and the effect of their acquisition on Mr. DOWSE'S tastes and occupations, were dwelt upon at some length by Mr. EVERETT. About this time he is said to have contemplated marriage; but abandoned, if he ever entertained, the design. He adhered for the rest of his life to his business and his books, attaining a serene old age, and affording a beautiful example of the triumph of a calm and resolute purpose over unfavorable external circumstances.

In this respect, Mr. EVERETT considered that Mr. DOWSE was well entitled to be regarded as a representative man, whose example showed the practicability of uniting a life of manual labor with the cultivation of a taste for literature and art. This topic was illustrated at some length. The spirit and success with which the work of self-education was carried on by Mr. DOWSE was shown in the formation of his library, which was fully described by the speaker. It contained over five thousand volumes, all well bound, some elegantly. It was an English library, confined, with very few exceptions, to works in our own language, but containing translations of the principal authors of Greece and Rome, as well as of the celebrated nations of Modern Europe. It might be said to contain nearly every standard English and American author.

In this library he passed nearly all the time not devoted to his business; and more and more as he advanced in years. He was a person of kindly nature, but not of social habits. He led rather a solitary life; was silent in general company, and was therefore supposed by many persons to be deficient in conversational powers, which, however, was known by his most intimate friends not to be the case. He never, however, came before the public as a speaker or writer, and never was a candidate, successful or unsuccessful, for office.

Mr. DOWSE, in his religious opinions, was supposed by the speaker to lean to the ancient formularies of belief, as they were interpreted by what are called the liberal clergy of the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, without following opinion to the extremes to which it has since been carried. His library contained the works of several skeptical writers; but it contained those also of the leading divines of the English Church, as also of the dissenters, orthodox and liberal. He admired the Liturgy of the Church of England; and the Liturgy compiled by a distinguished layman of Boston, was constantly on his table during the last months of his life.

No person, probably, possessing to the same extent the means of acting upon the public mind, had done it less during his lifetime. He said little, wrote less, and printed nothing. Toward the close of his life he made the first public demonstration of feeling and sentiment by erecting, entirely at his own expense, a monument to FRANKLIN—the first, with the exception of the urn in Franklin-place, (an ornamental rather than a commemorative work.) ever raised to his memory.

One more act remained to be performed: the disposal of his library, which, by a wise act of liberality, he gave, during his lifetime, to the Massachusetts Historical Society. In the testamentary disposition of the rest of his property, more than $25,000 were equally distributed among his kindred, of whom none were nearer to him than nephew or niece. The residuum, exceeding $40,000, was left to his executors, to be by them appropriated to literary, scientific or charitable uses. They had, in the opinion of Mr. EVERETT, performed the important duty with signal discretion and wisdom.

The collection of paintings had been added to the gallery of the Boston Athenæum. A conservatory had been built at the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. An illuminated clock had been procured for a church in the street in which he lived, and a handsome subscription made to the fund for the purchase of a chime of bells for the church in Old Cambridge. The Asylum for Aged Females, and the Massachusetts General Hospital, (two of the most meritorious charities in Boston,) had received important additions to their funds. A liberal expenditure had been incurred in fitting up the "Dowse Library" in the rooms of the Historical Society, and a munificent fund established for its permanent supervision and care. "The Dowse High School," soon to be dedicated, had been erected in the town of Sherborn, where Mr. DOWSE passed his youth and learned his trade; and the "Dowse Institute," at Cambridgeport, would perpetuate his memory among his immediate neighbors and fellow-citizens.

Such is an accurate sketch of the principal topics of Mr. EVERETT'S address, treated with greater or less fulness, according to their relative importance, and interspersed with appropriate reflections. It occupied in the delivery about one hour and a half.

Mr. EVERETT will repeat the address at the Music Hall in this city to-morrow evening, by invitation of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The above abstract will serve to stimulate the curiosity of our readers to know more of a man whose life presents many features of interest.

### A Diplomatic Libel Suit.

*From the St. Louis Republican.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

The novel suit instituted by Señor YRISSARI against the editor of the TIMES is being freely commented on by the diplomatic corps here. They feel outraged by the action of Mr. Y., who invades the special privileges of foreign ministers, by bringing himself within the jurisdiction of the courts. It has been held heretofore that no minister has the right to appear even as a witness in court without the consent of his colleagues, and in the case of the Dutch Minister, who witnessed the killing of KEATING by HERBERT in Willard's Hotel, the privilege to testify was refused him. Mr. Y. not only goes into court, but necessarily brings himself within the power of the Court to fine or punish him if needs be. The Government here express much surprise that a Minister Plenipotentiary, having a proper appreciation of his position, should thus humble himself; but greater must be the humiliation when the libelous matter is *justified* before the country, as I have reason to believe it will be.

### Governor Morgan's Staff.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

*Editors Albany Evening Journal:*

DEAR SIRS: I beg to inform you that I have made the following appointments to compose my Staff:

FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.
GEORGE F. SHERMAN, Inspector-General.
CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Judge Advocate General.
JAMES L. MITCHELL, Quarter-Master General.
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Engineer-in-Chief.
L. R. HERRICK, Surgeon General.
ROBERT L. JOHNSON, Paymaster-General.
E. G. THOMPSON, Aid-de-Camp.
CHARLES W. DARLING, Aid-de-Camp.
H. R. RATHBONE, Aid-de-Camp.
WM. L. SKINMORE, Military Secretary.

Yours respectfully, E. D. MORGAN.

### One Disclaimer—Who is the Next Customer?

A CARD.—My attention has been called to a paragraph in a letter to the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 9th inst., in vague and general terms, that the President had caused certain money, justly due to some individual, to be used for electioneering purposes; with this accusation my own name has been so generally connected in conversation that I feel constrained, publicly and emphatically, to deny all knowledge or belief of any fact which can warrant it, and to declare that President BUCHANAN never did authorize, advise, or request me, directly or indirectly, to use either my own money or that of any other person for any purpose like that mentioned in the paragraph referred to, or in any manner affecting any public election.

C. WENDELL.

An elderly French gentleman, living on his income, which was considerable, M. BECQ, left Paris some time ago for a Winter residence at Nice, and was tempted to visit Corsica. He has just died at Ajaccio, on Nov. 16; and the *Journal de Corse* informs us that, as there was no clue to his religious opinions, though his valet protested he had now and then gone into churches at Paris, a copy of the New Testament, printed in London

# LAW REPORTS.

## COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 957, 1010, 2373, 2387, 2387, 2388, 2388, 2163, 2674, 1613, 1995, 1721, 2145, 2387, 2388, 2388, 2676, 2678, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2692, 2694, 2698, 2698, 2699, 2704, 2708, 2712, 2716, 2720, 2722, 2726, 2728, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2669, 2318.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 79, 45, 105, 106, 110½, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124½, 125, 67.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 646, 647, 692, 697, 447, 718, 737, 745, 428, 184, 693½, 38, 307, 372, 435, 3, 390, 624, 710, 691, 58, 625, 691, 60, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 671, 721, 224.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2016, 1712, 1815, 502, 2093, 181, 333, 1548, 785, 1015, 2084, 2086, 2067, 1607, 1621. *Part II.*—2051, 2058, 2060, 1835, 1836, 2041, 802, 803, 804, 805 806, 807, 608, 809.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

*The Waterbury Brass Company* vs. *The New-York and Brooklyn Brass Company.*—This case was submitted to the Jury this afternoon, having occupied the Court during the entire week. The action is brought to recover damages for the infringement of a patent issued to Hiram W. Hayden, for improvements in machinery for making brass kettles, by stratching a flat disk of metal on a proper form or forms, by the compression of a proper tool operating on the disk while rotating with and against the form.

The machine consists of a piece of iron, of the shape and size of the inside of the kettle, and made to revolve from 300 to 600 times a minute, and to which, at the bottom, the flat disk of brass, or blank, is firmly attached by a clamp. At the side of the form is a movable slide rest, running parallel with the side of the kettle, and carrying a small fixed tool or roller, which is brought up against the revolving blank, and gradually carried up the side of the form, rolling the disk into the proper shape, and making it thinner from the centre to the edge. Different forms could be used in the machine, to give kettles of different shapes.

The defendants claimed under a subsequent patent issued to Mary Cannon, administratrix of John Cannon. The form on which the disk was pressed was similar in both machines, and the tool which operated upon it was similar, except that in the Hayden patent it was held against the form by a fixed pin, while it traveled in the slide rest up the side of the form, but in the Cannon patent it was held against the form by a workman holding firmly one arm of a lever.

This was claimed not to be an infringement upon the plaintiff's patent, but a new and useful improvement, in that it combined the hand lever with the slide rest, thus enabling the workman, as was claimed, to change or vary the pressure of the roller instantly, if required by any hardness in the blank or any unevenness in the form.

The defendants, moreover, alleged that the invention of Haydan was not new, but was substantially the same as a machine for making basins, operated several years previous by Mr. Bullard, of Medway, Mass. In that machine the blank was firmly clamped by its edge between two rings of metal, which were then forced down upon a form of iron until the blank had adapted itself nearly to the shape of the form, when another piece of mechanism was put in operation, by which the basin was revolved under a roller from centre to edge, to give it a perfect shape.

The amount of metal manufactured by the defendants was agreed upon between the parties at upwards of 40,000 pounds.

The case was summed up by Mr. Keller for defendants, and by Mr. Stonghton for the plaintiffs.

Judge Ingersoll charged the Jury that there were four questions to be considered:

*First*—What does the patent to Hayden purport to grant?

*Second*—Was the grant a valid grant of a right?

*Third*—Have the defendants infringed upon any such grant?

*Fourth*—If so, what damages have the plaintiffs sustained?

That as to the first question, which was one of law, to be decided by the Court, he should charge them that the patent did not grant the several parts or any part of the machinery by which the combination claimed is called into action and made to perform its duties; that the grant was the application of a rotary metallic form or mould, or successive forms or moulds in combination with a proper tool or tools, roller or rollers, sustained, moved and directed in a proper path by competent means, for the purpose of operating upon a blank so as to reduce it gradually from the centre to the edge, at the same time forming it with straight sides by successive stages, into a complete kettle.

That as to the second question, whether the grant of this combination was a valid one, he should charge them that it was, if the means used to produce the result were new and useful. That on the evidence the result was very useful, as by means of this process, the kettles made by the old processes of hammering and stamping, had been entirely driven out of market; that the patent issued to Hayden was *prima facie* evidence that his combination was new, and must control the question unless countervailed by the defendant's evidence; that in the patent issued to Cannon, the means used by Hayden were admitted to be new and were expressly exempted from the claim; that it must be admitted on the evidence that the means used in the Hayden patent were new, unless the same combination of means to produce the same or a similar result were found in the Bullard machine; but in that machine the tool did not aid in making the shape, but in smoothing and finishing the basin after the shape was made without the aid of the tool; and it was for the Jury to say whether the two devices of the tool and the former, acting in combination, which never did nor could produce the result by the means stated in the patent, was a combination of the same means, which, under the Hayden patent, did produce the result; that if they were then the novelty of the Hayden invention was overrown.

That whether the defendants had infringed was also a question of fact for the Jury; but that they must understand that if the defendants used the means secured by the plaintiffs' patent, it was an infringement, although they may have also used another device, not patented to the plaintiffs; and that it is not necessary that the defendants' machine should be exactly like the plaintiffs', but it is an infringement if the defendants' device is substantially like that of the plaintiffs'.

That as to the question of damages, if the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, the Jury must take into consideration the difference between the cost of manufacturing the amount of metal used by the defendants, by the old process and by the new, and also the difference in the value of the articles manufactured.

The Jury, after an absence of about half an hour, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $2,182 32½, being just half a cent more than the plaintiffs had claimed.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Parsons; for defendants, Mr. Keller and Mr. Gifford.

A Grand Jury was summoned for this morning, and was impanneled,—after which, Judge Ingersoll proceeded to charge them, referring to the various offences which would come before them, dwelling particularly upon the offences connected with the Slave-trade. He also called their attention to the accommodations for the confinement of prisoners held by the Marshal, with reference to the escape of certain of them, saying that the Government had been remiss in making due provision for them, as in many other matters connected with the Court.

## SUPERIOR COURT—Dec. 13.

Before Judge Slosson.

*Samuel S. Slater* vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This is an action growing out of the police riot of June 16, 1857. The plaintiff was and still is one of the Metropolitan Police. On the above mentioned day he was detailed as one of a squad of fifty men to aid Coroner Perry in arresting Fernando Wood, then Mayor, on a warrant issued by Recorder James M. Smith against Wood, for forcibly ejecting Daniel D. Conover from the office of the Street Commissioner. Mr. Conover had been appointed to that office by Governor King. Mr. Wood refused to recognize the appointment, choosing to hold that the Metropolitan Police Law, under which the appointment was made, was unconstitutional, and refusing to obey it, until it should be declared valid and binding by the Court of Appeals. Accordingly he caused Mr. Conover to be forcibly ejected, in defiance of the statute, and the Governor's appointment. For this act, as already stated, a warrant was issued to arrest him, and it was placed in a Coroner's hands for execution, inasmuch as the Sheriff was an accomplice of the Mayor and a co defendant in the action. Coroner Perry, together with Captain Sebring of the Metropolitan Police force, headed the force of 50 men which marched up to the back steps of the City Hall. The edifice was, however, garrisoned by some 700 or 800 men of the old Police under the orders and directions of Mayor Wood, together with a large volunteer force of roughs and fighting men, and a severe conflict ensued in which the Metropolitans were beaten down, and many of them severely injured. Among those hurt, was the plaintiff, Slater, who was beaten to the ground with a club, four of his teeth knocked out, his head badly cut, his arms bruised, his knee injured, and so forth. He seeks damages from the defendant, Fernando Wood, whom he seeks to hold personally responsible, on the ground that the old Police acted under Wood's orders and direction in resisting the law and making the attack.

The trial commenced this morning. Nearly two hours were spent in impanelling a jury—a considerable number being challenged and rejected for cause, and several peremptorily. The Court-room was crowded. Mr. Wood was present, sitting by the side of his counsel. The cause is still on. For plaintiff, David Dudley Field; for defendant, Judge Dean and Charles O'Conor.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 13.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

*William F. Mott* vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action for damages caused to the buildings of the plaintiff in Vandewater-street, by the illegal change of grade of Vandewater-street in the Winter of 1857. The plaintiff introduced evidence to show that the grade was changed without the consent of the owners of property on the line, as required by the Statute of 1852. He also proved damages to his property by such change of grade.

The Jury, under the charge of the Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,039 57.

For plaintiff Monell, Willard & Howe.

For defendants R. Busteed and R. F. Andrews.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Counsel for Mr. Lasalle, proprietor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, stated to the Court, yesterday, that his client pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with publishing an advertisement of the Havana lottery in the columns of that journal, and was proceeding to argue that as the lottery was conducted in a foreign country, no offence against the laws of the State had been committed, when the Recorder interrupted him, and said that he would hear his argument on the last Friday in the term, as business of a pressing nature was now before him. Counsel immediately acquiesced, and withdrew with Mr. Lasalle.

It was expected that the important case of Mossa Ehrich, charged with receiving immense quantities of stolen goods, would have been proceeded with yesterday, but owing to the sickness of the principal witness it was postponed.

Wm. H. Horton pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison.

James Colbert was tried on a charge of receiving stolen silks, valued at $80, the property of Wm. Peilt. Found guilty. Sentence reserved.

Wm. Andrews and Wm. Bennett, two youths, were charged by a courtezan, named Della Lockwood, with highway robbery. They attacked her, she said, at 10 o'clock at night, at the corner of Greenwich and Canal streets, and took from her a handkerchief containing upwards of $13. Upon cross-examination her statement seemed scarcely worthy of belief, and after the testimony for the defence had proved the good character of the accused, and the very bad character of the accuser, the Recorder cautioned the Jury to weigh well what credit was due to the plaintiff. If her testimony was credible, there could be no question of the prisoners' guilt, but could they believe her statements? For his part he did not think many of them worthy of much credit. The punishment for such a crime was so severe that nothing but evidence which was positive, clear and straightforward, should be allowed to have weight. If any doubt intervened, it was the duty of the Jury to give the prisoners the benefit of it. Without leaving their seats, the Jury acquitted the defendants, and the Court adjourned.

## SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West.

The wills of the following deceased persons were offered for probate:

Eliza Ann Geer, citation returnable Jan. 24, 1859.
Mary A. Stetson, citation returnable Dec. 17, 1858.
Carl G. Gescheidt, citation returnable Jan. 25. 1859.
Helen De Fr—s, citation returnable Dec. 20, 1858.
Emily Jane Handy, citation returnable Dec. 24. 1858.
Mary C. Tingle, citation returnable Dec. 20, 1858.
Edward Harrison May, citation returnable Jan. 31, '59.
Dominick Wyscheck, citation returnable Jan. 31, '59.

The will of Timothy Alden was also offered for probate, citation returnable Jan. 31, 1859. The testator was the patentee of a machine for setting and distributing type. Letters patent were issued to him during the past year by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France. It is expected that the patent will prove to be valuable. The deceased also held patents for other inventions, and among them one for street-sweeping.

The wills of Bridget Bradly, Sarah A. Cline and Richard Baker, were severally admitted to probate.

The will of William Floyd, Jr., deceased, came on before the Surrogate this morning, and the contestant, who is the father of the deceased, filed an answer setting forth that the deceased was not a resident or inhabitant of this county, and denying the jurisdiction of the Surrogate to take proof of the will. The issue now to be tried is the fact of residence or non-residence, which is a preliminary question to be disposed of before entering upon the merits of the case. Adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

A. W. Bradford, Esq., for executrix; Peter Y. Cutler, Esq., for contestant.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | —— | 40 | —— | 40 |
| Flour, bbls | 626 | 2,494 | 2 888 | 6,008 |
| Wheat, bushels | —— | —— | 5,800 | 5,800 |
| Corn, bushels | —— | —— | 4,956 | 4.956 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 117 | 1,921 | —— | 2,038 |
| Whisky, bbls | 62 | 162 | —— | 224 |

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day comprised 150 bags Rio, at 11c.@11¾c., and 1,300 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—The market is less active; prices are sustained. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplnd. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12 | 12 | 12⅛ | 12¼ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 13 | 13 |

DYEWOODS—Sales in Boston, 250 tons St. Domingo, at $13 75 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly for most kinds of State and Western Flour. The inquiry is moderate from the home trade, and is quite tame from shippers. Prices are essentially unaltered; sales 7,200 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ₱ bbl | $3 65@ 4 25 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 25@ 4 50 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 90@ 5 10 |
| Superfine Western | 4 30@ 4 65 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 80@ 4 95 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 90@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 35@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 65@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 8 50 |

Canadian is quiet at former rates; sales 300 bbls., at $5 10@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request, at old figures; sales 1,650 bbls. at $4 80@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly dealt in, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 5,000 bushels, in small lots, including very inferior to prime White Southern, the former at $1 20; good Red do. at $1 22; and damaged to ordinary do. do. at $1@$1 15 ₱ bush. Corn is less active, and is buoyant. Sales 17.500 bushels at 76c.@77c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat; 72c. for new White Southern, 75c.@78c. for new Yellow Jersey; 76c. for new Yellow Southern; 83c. for old White Southern, and 85c.@86c. for old Yellow do. ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are quiet at former rates. Oats are less inquired for, and prices are less firm. Included in the sales were 14.500 bushels Canada, at 54c.@55½c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 54c.@55½c.; Western, 53c.@55c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 46c.@49c., ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 185 bales, inbond, at 7¾c., cash, and 7¾c., 6 months.

HAY—North River has been very moderately dealt in, to-day, at 55c.@60c. for shipment, and 65c.@75c., for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 2,400 bales Manila, half to arrive, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., 8 months' credit; also, 86 bales Jute at $82 50 ₱ ton., 6 months' credit.

HIDES.—The trade of the week, Mr. H. D. Hull notices thus:—"The receipts this week have been large, and the market languid, as most of the trade have supplied the immediate necessities of their tanners, and are not disposed to anticipate their future wants, unless at a material reduction in price. The decline has been equal to ½c. on all descriptions except Buenos Ayres, which have fallen off 1c. ₱ lb. The greater decline on the latter description was owing chiefly to their having been run up by a speculative movement to fully ½c. above their relative value. The demand from the trade, though not large, is fair, and fully up to the average for the season. The excessive receipts, however, have a depressing influence on the market. The stock is liberal, and a better assortment than we have had for some time past. Green Salted Hides, both Foreign and Domestic, are in good request, at full rates. The receipts from the West come in very sparingly. Upper Leather Stock of all descriptions is active, and prices tending upward. The Wet Salted Paras, ex. "Deming," as will be noted below, brought 1c. ₱ lb. over the previous sale of the same kind of Hide. Our receipts from the South, a large portion of which go into Upper Leather, are still very light. Receipts have been 95,424 Hides from Foreign Ports, Total Foreign and coastwise, 105 571 Hides. Import since 1st inst. has been 101,327 Foreign, and 10,388 coastwise. Total, 111,715 Hides. Sales during the week have been 56,987 Hides. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 76.900. (same time last year 370,400—year before, 6,736.) 1.232 Singapore Buffalo, 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, 9,200 Buenos Ayres, and 1,000 Orinoco Kips. The stocks include 25,000 dry Buenos Ayres; 700 dry Rio Grande; 28,700 dry Orinoco; 300 dry Cnagres, &c.; 200 dry Salt Chili; 2,700 Salt Bahia; 6,800 dry Porto Cabello; 300 dry Maracaibo; 5,800 dry Truxillo; 5,000 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 1.400 dry West Indies; 1,232 dry Singapore Buffaloes; 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 1,000 dry Orinoco Kips; 9,200 dry Buenos Ayres Kips.

LEATHER—The movements and the sales, during the week, Mr. Hull reviews thus: "The market continues active, with sales about equal to the receipts, and prices are well sustained and steady. Manufacturers buy with much confidence, and are now preparing for the Spring trade, expecting a revival of the activity which was manifest in the shoe business until the Fall of '57. The receipts of both Oak and Hemlock are fair, but as the stock is light, and chiefly inferior tannages, buyers find some difficulty in supplying themselves with suitable stock. Oak remains steady and firm, without any change in prices. Upper in rough is scarce and much sought after. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted Good Light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for Banding 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 23c.@23½c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, poor, all weights, 14c @ 15c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., on 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are held with more firmness, but are quiet.

IRON—Is in limited demand at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 660 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@36c., and 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at old rates; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 48c.@48½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are moderately inquired for at full prices; 12,500 gallons Linseed were sold, mainly at 64c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed, and prices favor buyers. Sales, 2.250 bbls. in lots, at $17 65@ $17 75 (nominally) for old Mess; $18@$18 25 for new Mess; $18 for new Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in March; $18 for do., deliverable, seller's option, in March and April; $18 for do., deliverable, also seller's option, in June; and $14@ $14 25 (nominally) for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Sides, 8¾c.@9c.; and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. 25,000 lbs. Rough sides were sold on private terms. Bacon continues inactive, at old rates. Lard is in slack request at drooping prices. Sales 220 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive at former quotations: sales, to-day, 180 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@ $10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of only small lots at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—Sales in Boston 3,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed to arrive, at $1 65; 2,000 at $1 70; 500 bags at $1 70; and 850 bags at $1 72½ ₱ bushel, cash, closing at the latter rate.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate and sales since our last have comprised only 280 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@6¾c., chiefly at 6¾c.; 75 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 365 boxes Havana at 6¼c.@ 7c.; an invoice of Pernambuco at about 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 6s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d.; and 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Bremen 20 tons measurement Goods, at 27s. 6d.

At a special meeting of the Manchester Chess Club, called in compliance with a requisition numerously signed, it was resolved: "That this meeting, while recognizing Mr. Staunton's right to decline any chess challenge which he might find inconvenient and incompatible with his other engagements, deems it proper (inasmuch as Lord Lyttelton has only just felt himself at liberty to answer in his private capacity Mr. Morphy's appeal to him as President of the British Chess Association) to declare its full concurrence in the opinion expressed by Lord Lyttelton in his letter to Mr. Morphy of the 3d inst., that in all fairness and considerateness Mr. Staunton should have told Mr. Morphy, long before he did, that he declined the proposed match. That copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. Morphy, Mr. Staunton, and the editor of the *Illustrated London News*, &c."

The *Peninsular Correspondence* of the 16th of November has the following: "The fact of the sending of the Spanish fleet to cruise before Vera Cruz and Tampico has lost much of its importance since it is known that its orders are limited to the protection of the lives and property of Spanish subjects, and that no land forces are on board. The news that the Government of the United States have determined upon increasing their naval forces in these latitudes has given rise to much speculation."


# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
The Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association have the honor to announce that a
GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given in this City, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 18,
TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
composed of
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
OPERATIC CONCERTS,
TABLEAU VIVANTS,
A GRAND BAL and
A CONCERT A LA MUSARD,
given in the
SALLE DE BAL,
combined in one intellectual carnival, being a free-will offering of Art at the Home and Tomb of Washington, and to preserve the only National Shrine in America.
The most eminent and worthy of our New-York families have given their patronage to the enterprise. Lists of these names are published as fast as received.
The Committee have the honor to announce that the following distinguished artists have kindly proffered their valuable services for the MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL:
OPERATIC ARTISTS.
Mme. COLSON, LUCY ESCOTT,
Mons. COLSON, Mr. DURAND,
BERNARDI, &c., &c., &c.
DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
MATILDA HERON, Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, DION BOURCICAULT,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE,
and the following ladies and gentlemen from
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
have also, in the most cordial manner, given their co-operation, and will appear by the kind permission of
Mr. J. W. WALLACK:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. H. B. PHILIPS, Mr. SLOAN,
Mrs. BOEY.
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN,
Mrs. GRATTAN,
and, by permission of
Messrs. OLWINE and MOORE,
the following ladies and gentlemen from
BURTON'S THEATRE:
Miss JULIA DAILY, Miss ADA CLIFTON,
CARROLL HICKS, Mrs. H. C. JORDAN,
WAYNE OLWINE, Mr. J. MOORE,
M. D. WHITING, C. JORDAN,
&c., &c., &c.
And the following COMPANIES OF MINSTRELS have also, in the handsomest manner, tendered their services:
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, and
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
A full and tasteful distribution will be made of our noble resources; and while we feel confident that the public will need no incentive to partake largely of the intellectual feast beyond the merits of the entertainment, few will visit the festival without bearing constantly in their breasts the pleasant sense that each is contributing a son's mite towards maintaining inviolate the home and tomb of the American who was born childless that the nation might call him Father.
The Committee beg leave to submit the following
SCALE OF PRICES:
A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Sall, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person ..... $3 00
Single ticket to the Ball ..... 2 50
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening ..... 1 00
And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of ..... 25 cents.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.
Tickets for the Festival may be obtained at the following places:
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,
Royal Phelps', Gwynne & Day's,
Howland & Aspinwall's, Wm. Hall & Son's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, Cooper Institute,
C. Breusing's, Genin's Bazaar,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s,
Brooks and Brothers', Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st.
Wallack's Theatre, Sibell's,
E. H. Leede', Scharfenberg & Luis',
And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International, Stevens House, Brevoort House, Lafarge.
And at the principal office, Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Festival will be transacted.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
No. 624 Broadway.
NINTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
And Every Night during the Week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee ..... Mr. Jefferson
Lord Dundreary ..... Mr. Sothern
Coyle ..... Mr. Surnett
Abel Murcott ..... Mr. Couldock
Binney ..... Mr. Peters
Lieut. Vernon ..... Mr. Levick
Florence Trenchard ..... Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington ..... Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, her daughters, Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana, Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith ..... Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with
THE SONNIE FISH WIFE.
Sir Hiccory Heartycheer ..... Mr. Burnett
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer ..... Levick
Gaiters, valet to Wildoates ..... Peters
Reggie McFarlane, the Bonnie Fish Wife. Miss McCarthy
With songs, "Caller Herring," and "Coming thro' the Rye."
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets ..... 50 cents | Children ..... 25 cents
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st. ..... 25 cents
Private boxes ..... $5 | Orchestra seats secured ... $1
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS
hnt four nights longer.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
second time of BIANCO.
Gabriel ..... as ..... Bianco
The ballet of KATY,
by Yrca Mathias, Lina Wiedel, Miss Frances, François Ravel, Mons. Mathias.
THE TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
Notice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD;
Or, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.
Also, on the same night, a new Drama, entitled this
PIRATE'S LEGACY.
The whole to conclude with the Comedietta of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Dec. 14,
First night of an entirely new Drama from the popular story in the New-York Ledger, entitled
RICHARD HOFFMAN.
Richard Hoffman ..... Mr. G. Boniface
Jack Manders, a London Arab ..... Mr. G. L. Fox
Lilian ..... Miss F. Herring
Boxes and parquette 25 cents; pit 12 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¼.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Flowns ..... Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
THIS EVENING, Dec 14,
To commence with for the first time,
THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT,
To conclude with the Paolomime, entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 559 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—Third week of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE. TUESDAY, Dec. 14, the spectacular pantomime, compressed into one tableau, THE ARAB GIRL. Nirine, the infant Alice; Azriel, La Petite Emmeline. Song by Little Fred. The operetta of JENNY JONES, by the "Wren Juvenile Comedians." The new comic pantomime ballet THE BIRTHDAY. The Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ARTHUR NAPOLEON,**
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST.
LAST
SOIREE MUSICALE
of the series,
AT
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1858,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
SIGNOR BERNARDI, Baritone.
Messrs. J. G. MAEDER and T. SCHALL HALLEHN, Conductors.
PROGRAMME—Part First.
Duette, "Lucia"—Donizetta
Signa. Cairoli and Sig. Bernardi
"Bonole wee Wife," Ballad—Miles ..... Mr. Simpson
Grand Fantasia, "Moise"—Thalberg ... Arthur Napoleon
Cavatina—Lucia, "Reguave nel silenzio," Donizetti
Signa. Cairoli
Baracole, "Don Sebastian"—Donizetti ..... Sig. Bernardi
"Jernsalem," Grand Factasie Triomphale ..... Gottschalk
Arthur Napoleon.
PART SECOND.
Trio, "I Lombardi" ..... Verdi
Signa. Cairoli, Mr. Simpson and Sig. Bernardi.
Andante del 5° Concerto—Herz. Reveil des Fées. Trudent
Arthur Napoleon.
Cavatina, "Come into the Garden, Maud"—Balfe
Mr. Simpson
"Ah! non giunge," La Sonnambula—Bellini
Signa. Cairoli
"L'Eclair," Romanza—Halevy ..... Sig Bernardi
Second Grand Concert Polka—Wallace ... Arthur Napoleon
Admission ..... $1
Ticket to admit a Gentleman and Two Ladies ..... $2
Doors open at 7½. Soirée commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets will be on sale at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

**GREAT FAIR**
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The Society for the care of the Aged and Infirm—Institution in West 42d-st.—have leased, for six days, the
ENTIRE GROUND FLOOR
Of Mr. Niblo's Buildings,
and will open the most extensive Fair, on the 20th inst., of the kind ever known—showing the finest specimens of art and mechanical ability, together with the genius of ladies in fancy work and useful articles. These specimens will be on exhibition, with the name of the producer affixed.
It will vary some from the Fairs of the American Institute, or of the Union now exhibiting, in not awarding premiums, and all the stock will be on sale—the funds being all appropriated to the above object.
Committees have been for a year past engaged in procuring specimens, and have met with
GREAT SUCCESS.
Persons wishing to contribute articles, will please send them to the back entrance of Niblo's Garden, (on Crosby-st.,) on Monday morning, Dec. 20. The Committee of Supervision will receive them.
While the Exhibition will afford satisfaction to spectators, there will be a fine opportunity to contribute to the relief of the Aged and Infirm, in the purchase of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Please delay your purchases until you visit the Fair.
All goods will be sold at
REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book-Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st: Messrs. Hall & Son's Music store, corner Park-place and Broadway; C. C. Leigh's China store, No. 651 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 220 Greenwich-st., and of the Managers.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.
The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.
Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.
By order of the Board of Managers,
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. Wheeler, Secretary.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELEC

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS AND YECA MATHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—HAMLET—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WOMAN OF THE WORLD—PIRATE'S LEGACY—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD HOFFMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & Co.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIO PAINTINGS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails, by the *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-day, to go by railroad, at 1 P.M., to go by steamboat, at 3 P.M.

The German Mail by the steamship *Hammonia*, bence for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office tomorrow, at 11 o'clock A.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United State Senate, yesterday, the principal business transacted was that of appointing the standing commitees, which was done by voting for the entire list. Yeas, 31. Nays, 20. Absent, 11. By this vote tha name of GREEN, of Missouri, is substituted for that of DOUGLAS as Chairman of the Territorial Committee. MASON remains Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, HUNTER on Finance, CLAY on Commerce, DAVIS on Military Affairs, MALLORY on the Navy, and so on. Mr. CLINOMAN, the new Senator from North Carolina, addressed the Senate in favor of the abrogatinn of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, after which the Senate's Pacific Railroad bill was called up by a vote of 30 to 18, which called up Mr. GWIN, of California.

The House of Repreaentatives yesterday resumed the conaideration of the Watrous impeachment case. Several speeches were made in reference to that subject. A resolution, which was adopted, was offered by Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, requesting the President to communicate the information in his possession, respecting the recent boarding of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico by British cruisers.

A telegram from Washington states that Lord NAPIER will not leave that city until the arrival of his successor, which will probably be two months hence; and that the preaent Minister is assigned to the Embassy at the Hague.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Jury in the Cangemi case came into Court, and asked the Jndge if they could, from the evidence, find the accused guilty of manslaughter, as there was no chance, otherwise, of their agreeing. Judge INGRAHAM replied that it was in their power to finl such a verdict, aa the evidence, viewed in a certain light, would jnstify it. The Jury then again retired, and did not return into Court until after 5 P.M., when they rendered a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the First Degree." The punishment for this crime may be imprisonment in the State Prison for life, and cannot be less than ten years. CANGEMI will be sentenced at the next General Term. His coonsel were not in Court when the verdict was prononnced, and no remarks, objections or comments were made on either side. The Judge, in discharging the Jury, thanked them for the zeal and deliberation with which they had fulfilled their duty, and apologised for having felt compelled, contrary to the uaual practice, to withdraw them altogether from their families and society during the progress of the trial. Counsel on the side of the defence would undoubtedly have consented to their separating, but the Court of Appeals, in relation to the last trial of this prisoner, had decided that consent of counsel was not binding when it pleased those counsel to object to their own stipulation. He was, therefore, compelled to hold the Jury to the strict letter of the law, likaome as it must have been to them. Whether Messrs. BLANKMAN and ASHMEAD will raise any further objections to the administration of justice, in this now notorious case, remains to be seen.

The Orangemen met last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, and spent the time in listening to the favorite rallying songs of the order, and to a lecture from NATHAN NESBITT, Esq., npon the origin, rise, and progress of the Orange organization. The hall was filled, and the entertainment passed off peaceably, maugre certain threats of a visit from the readers of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Mr. A. OAKEY HALL lectured laat evening at the Cooper Institute on the "Lights and Shadows from Courts and Jury-Rooms." The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER opened the course before the Rutgers' Female Institute, with bis lecture on the "Beautiful," revised for the occasion.

The parties arrested on a charga of being concerned in lottery speculations, and the proprietors of weekly papers accused of publishing advertisements of lotteries, ware brought before Judge RUSSELL yesterday, but the examination waa postponed until Wednesday. The proprietors of the *Courier*, *Atlas*, *Sunday Mercury*, *Sunday Times* and *New-Yorker* were held to bail in $500 each to appear and answer. Two new arreats were made yesterday, one of the parties being Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD.

Both Boards of the Common Council met last evening. The Board of Aldermen transacted very little business of public interest. The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, recommending the alteration of soma of the specifications in the original plan for building Tompkins Market, was adopted. A larga amount of routine business was tranaacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening. Quite a spicy dabata arose with reference to the manner in which the Joint Committee on Accounts had discharged their dnties. As the result of it the present Committee was discharged, so far as the Councilmen have power in the premisea, and a new one was appointed. An ordnance was concurred in, fixing the license fee of large cars running in the City at $50, and that of the amall cars at $25.

A general jail delivery occurred at Rocheater Prison on Sunday night. Fifteen prisoners, among whom was MANLEY LOCKE, recently convicted at Rochester for the murder of BENJAMIN STAAR, made their escape by cutting off five iron bars with a saw made of a watch-spring, and letting themselves down into the river. None of them have been recaptured.

A telagram from Savannah atatea positively that tha yacht *Wanderer* did land a cargo of negroes near Brunswick, Geo. Three men, believed to be implicated in tha traffic, are in prison at Savannah. A steam-tug was dispatched from Savannah to tow the yacht into that port, but the shipmaster in charge of the *Wanderer* refused to give her up. It is reported that the negroes were landed on Jekyl Island, and that 150 of them have already been distributed among the river plantations. The number shipped is supposed to have been 350.

The Overland Mail *vid* St. Louis is becoming popular. Passengers arrived at St. Louis report that upwards of one hundred applications were made for passage eastward at the last trip, and premiums of $100 were offered for seats. Tha news by this arrival is not important. Large yields at the Gila Mines are reported, and emigrants were flocking in from all quarters.

The Bennett divorce case at New-Haven was continued yesterday. The direct examination of Dr. BENNETT was concluded, and the cross-examination deferred. Dr. BENNETT'S coachman was called as a witness for the defence.

Governor MEDARY haa arrived at St. Louis, *en route* for Kansas.

Colonel BUTTERFIELD has reached St. Louis on his way to Fort Smith, to put the Memphis portion of the Overland Mail route in effective operation, and to inapect the line, with the view of facilitating the transmission of mails and passengers.

Municipal elections were held, yesterday, in Boston, Lowell, Nawhuryport, Worcester and Lynn, Mass. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., was reelected Mayor of Boston, by 2,000 plurality; he was the Citizens' candidate.

The *Isabel*, at Savannah, bringa dates from Havanna to Dec. 10. There is no news. Market reports will be found under the telegraphic head.

The salea of Cotton, yesterday, reached only 2,000 bales, at steady prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were inactive. Provisions continued depressed. Grocerles were in demand, aa were likewise Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine. Freights were dull.

### Our Naval System—Necessity of Radical Reform.

The present aspect of political affairs in both hemispheres gives an immediate interest to all statistics bearing upon the question of the relative strength of nations, and especially upon the distribution of maritime force. Ten years have not yet elapsed since the first Peace Congress of the world was held in the Capital of then Republican France, and the eloquent voices of such men as CORDEN and VICTOR HUGO proclaimed the *millenium* at hand. The extension in every country of commercial enterprise, and the multiplication of the resources and opportunities of industry were then very commonly supposed to have effected a radical change in the policy of Governments. War was out of date; national differences were henceforward to be settled by grave courts of arbitration; the part of personal ambition in the drama of public history was played out, and forever. Pleasant dreams, which a single decade has sufficed to scatter to the winds! Paris, the capital of the pacific, cosmopolitan Republic, has once more become the seat of an Empire, founded by a charge of dragoons; one great war has already stricken down the whole fabric of the Continental policy of 1847; and from every fort in Europe new batteries frown above the busy traffic, and the growing enterprises of peace. So startling and tremendous have been the combinations which, one after another, have been sprung upon mankind since the fall of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, that the programme of coming changes in the political world must be wild indeed for which no warrant can be found in the events of the past, or the appearances of the present.

On this side of the water we have certainly neglected to bestow upon the possibilities of our own public relations with Europe all the attention which in times like these they deserve. Absorbed in our rapid development, we have hardly observed the cotemporaneous development which has been going on in the Old World. We have looked, for instance, upon the vast emigration from Europe into this country only as an addition to our own resources, without reflecting that the same cause has been at work during the same time, in relieving the pressure of the population upon the resources of the States from which this exodus has been going on, and that while we have gained largely by this influx of labor, Germany and Britain, the great hives from which these swarms have come, have been gaining almost as largely in the increased enterprise and better-rewarded industry of their remaining populations. In Great Britain, for instance, during the six years, 1851–57, there was established a rise of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the wages of all kinds of manual labor, on the rates current for the six years previous; the advance in the wages of rural labor particularly being greater in Ireland than in England; while the close and accurate investigations of Mr. TOOKE have ascertained that during the same period there has been no corresponding advance in general prices, notwithstanding the addition of more than *one-third* to the metallic circulation of the leading commercial countries by the new gold coinage consequent upon the discoveries in Australia and California.

Moreover, in the great manufacturing countries of Europe there has been, during the same period, a gradual diminution in the hours of work imposed upon the laboring classes—a diminution amounting, in the case of the Scottish and Silesian weavers, to nine hours per week; and there can be no doubt that the condition of the European masses has improved, both positively and relatively, in a very important degree since 1848. This great and general amelioration in the condition of European industry has been accompanied by, and is, of course, in a measure, attributable to simultaneous movements of capital all over the Continent. After the revolutions of 1848, with their consequent and paralysing effects upon public confidence; after the Russian war, with its political uncertainties and its financial burdens; and in the face of a very general concern and anxiety in regard to the position and purposes of the sovereign who rules the most formidable empire on the Continent, the actual state of the leading European nations is one of greater prosperity, power and enterprise than was their state in 1847. This result has been brought about by the general application of speculation and invention to the resources of the Continent—an application so general that Rome and Turkey have not escaped its beneficent influences. The Old World has, indeed, been stealing the thunder of the New, and "going ahead" at a very respectable pace. The state of the naval armaments of Europe curiously illustrates this very important fact, and would be worth studying in that point of view alone, had we no more particular and immediate interest in the subject.

In no branch of human affairs has steam effected a more radical revolution than in naval warfare. At sea as on shore, the victory in battle must always rest with the Power which can concentrate the strongest force upon a given point in the shortest time. No matter what means may be employed to this end, the end itself must be reached as the indispensable condition of triumph. Whether the personal superiority of the troops of one people over those of another, or the greater excellence of one particular kind of weapons, or superiority in special means of transport, are the impelling and determining force, does not signify. The Napoleon who can so outmarch his Austrian antagonists as always to meet them at an advantage; the Nelson who can always so out-manœuvre his adversary as to put better ships against him under better conditions, will always be master of the day. In the war of 1812 we were enabled to keep the sea, in the face of a greatly-superior force, by the speed of our frigates and the weight of their batteries, which always brought them into action at an advantage. Never, excepting in the case of the *President*, did one of these formidable vessels fail to escape from the line-of-battle-ships and fleets of the enemy. All this the screw has changed. For practical purposes the squadrons of to-day may be classed under two heads: the screw line-of-battle-ship and the screw gun-boat—the frigate being but a reduction of the one, the corvette or sloop-of-war but an expansion of the other. To the line-of-battle-ship belongs the empire of the open sea; to the gun-bont, the control of the inlets, bays and rivers of the coast. No frigate that floats could now escape the pursuit of vessels like the English *Duke of Wellington* and *Conqueror*, the French *Napoleon* and *Algesiras*, or our own *Niagara*, which, though called a frigate, is like the *Merrimac*, simply a disguised line-of-battle-ship; while any sailing frigate or sloop-of-war would play but a sorry part in a coast blockade against vessels like the *Jasper*, *Jaseur* or *Skipjack*, with their light draught of water, their steam-power, their solidity, and their 68-pounders. In the port of *San Juan de Nicaragua* we have at the present moment a squadron which, twenty years ago, would have been esteemed as light and manageable as a battalion of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, but which is now subjected daily to the mortification of seeing itself outsailed and left in arrears, both diplomatic and nautical, by the fleets of France and England. Our only steam-frigate in those waters, the *Roanoke*, of 40 guns, would find herself overhauled in case of a collision with England, by vessels like the *Cæsar*, of 90 guns; while the *Saratoga*, the *Jamestown*, and the *Savannah*, would contend at a terrible disadvantage with lighter and swifter ships like the *Leopard* and the *Valorous* with three batteries of 32s and 68s.

That we are indebted for our actual position in the rear of naval Europe solely to the blundering system of our marine service, it is hardly necessary for us to say. In the art of naval construction we have no superiors. The magnificent *Niagara* is the finest model afloat of the heavier class of fighting ships. The London *Times* and the French *Annales de la Marine*, which do not always agree, are agreed upon this head. We have lost, alas! the executive skill of the incomparable builder to whom we owe this ship, but the results of his study and the fruits of his genius remain to us. In those beautiful vessels of our yacht squadron the *Silvie*, the *Wigeon* and the *Haze*, we have before us the minature types of that ideal which GEORGE STEERS realized in the *Niagara*, and by which he combined in her the qualities of the finest salling-ship afloat, of one of the best of steamers and of a capital man-of-war. There may be doubts entertained of the practical value of her actual armament, but if the Dahlgreen batteries which she bears should approve themselves equal or superior in "fighting value" to such batteries as those of the *Duke of Wellington*, or the *Napoleon*, we shall have nothing to learn in the matter of line-of-battle ships.

Not so, however, with the lighter vessels-of-war, which in a naval system such as ours must always be, and on the coasts of such an empire as ours, are of higher practical importance. It would be idle to expect of Congress for many years, the equipment of a fleet of first-class liners. We must do what we can with what we call our steam-frigates, and with the conversion of such useless 84's as the *Ohio*, the *New-York* and the *Vermont* into block-ships like the English *Hastings* and *Hawke*, which, with their high-pressure engines and their heavy armaments of sixty guns, can always play so important a part among the coast defences of Britain. But why have we not a single gun-boat on the model of those which, during the last four years, have been swarming out of the dock-yards of France and England? And why are we wasting money on side-wheel steamers, which, for all purposes of war, have virtually become as useless as the three-deckers of Trafalgar, or the galleys of Actium? The sums thrown away upon such vessels as the *San Jacinto* or the *Fulton*, would have given us a flotilla of screw-gunboats in the Gulf, which would not only make us independent of the polite offers of assistance constantly made to our frigates and sloops-of-war by the English steamers, but deliver the President from all anxiety in regard to mysterious fillibusters and evasive expeditionary steamers in the bayous of the Mississippi.

We must enter ourselves last in the race of naval development, but we have only to enter ourselves in earnest, to find ourselves very soon quite as far advanced as we need care to be. We must enter ourselves in earnest, however,—and at once,—and with an aim in the right direction. We have no more time to lose; and we trust the present Congress will not adjourn without enabling the Government to begin work seriously upon a squadron appropriate to our immediate necessities and the prospective employment of our forces. To clear a steam-fleet in the full proportions which must be given to the meaning of that phrase, is the work of years. But if England was enabled by appealing to her private establishments of industry, to set afloat in three months' time a force of nearly two hundred screw-gun-boats, we surely do not overestimate our own productive capacity in assuming that we may in six months from this date possess vessels enough of this class to secure at least the most important points of our shores, and to protect our coasting commerce in the waters immediately under our eyes. More than this, it would no doubt be idle now to ask for. Less than this will leave us virtually at the mercy of any great Power with which we may suddenly break, and which may choose to make war upon us in earnest.

### Douglas and Duquesne.

Senator DOUGLAS, after a triumphant reception at New-Orleans, is on his way to Washington, *viâ* New-York per *Black Warrior* steamer. His speech at New-Orleans was "two hours in length," says the *Picayune*,—but neither that nor any other of the enterprising journals of the Crescent City give more than the most meagre outline of it. It seems, however, to have been merely a repetition of the Memphis speech, which has already been given at length in the TIMES.

Mr. DOUGLAS is evidently wanted at Washington. Mr. BUCHANAN has evidently girded up his loins for a final field-fight with the man who did as much to make him President as any other man in the Union, and whom, of course, he will never forgive—nor, we fear, will the country either. His deposition from the Territorial Committee is merely a signal and a symptom. Even the President is not fool enough to suppose that this act *per se* can damage Mr. DOUGLAS in the least:—but as an indication of inveterate hostility on the part of the Administration, it may admonish the faithful and encourage the waiting and the venal doubtful, in the Illinois Legislature, to compass his defeat at all hazards. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Duquesne letter, lamenting the newly-discovered fact that *money* is used in our elections, will give his friends to understand that he intends to use it. This is emphatically his way of doing business. He always says precisely what he does not mean,—and his declarations are universally interpreted—like other dreams—by contraries. That Duquesne letter will put half the Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature on the *qui vive*; and the blow at DOUGLAS in the Senate, coming in time to give it a practical meaning, will raise the price of votes for Senator at least *fifty per cent*.

The fact is, DOUGLAS is getting into a tight spot. The Republicans, on the one side, will spare no effort to accomplish his defeat and elect LINCOLN. Mr. BUCHANAN, on the other, will join them heartily in this endeavor,—and with the Duquesne letter in one hand and a good supply of Federal patronage in the other, he will need to be even unnaturally stupid not to accomplish it. We advise Mr. DOUGLAS to make all convenient haste to Washington.

### The Nicaragua Transit Affair.

Nothing has transpired to thrown any light npon the mysterious conduct of the steamship *Hermann*, in refusing to stop at San Juan del Sur for the *Washington's* passengers. Capt. CAVENDY has thus far shown no disposition to fulfil the pledge given in his published card, to lay all the facts and reasons for his conduct before the public. He preserves an ominous and obstinate silence, which indicates either the interference of other parties in the case, or a conviction on his own part that the least said will be soonest mended.

The Transit Company, which sent out the *Washington*, feel deeply chagrined at the result of their enterprise, and anxious for the fullest exposure of the causes which led to it. They acted in the most perfect good faith in the whole affair, having chartered the *Hermann*, distinctly stipulated that she should stop at San Juan del Sur for the *Washington's* passengers, and received the most explicit and positive assurances from the Government of Nicaragua that no opposition would be offered to the passage of emigrants whom they might send out across the dominions of that State. They deny emphatically the injurious rumors so industriously circulated on the Isthmus that their passengers were fillibusters,—and assert that only five or six of them were to stop in Nicaragua at all, and that these were provided with regular passports from Señor YAISSAAI. As they were to be the principal sufferers, both in money and in character, from such a result, it cannot be supposed that they had anything to do with the disreputable conduct of the Commander of the *Hermann*.

We understand that Captain CAVENDY has represented to parties in this City that his return home was caused by reports—brought to him at Panama—that a party here on whom he relied had suffered some of his (Capt. C.'s) pecuniary engagements to remain unfulfilled, in consequence of which his property and household furniture were in danger of being sacrificed. If any such reports were conveyed to him, it would be well to know by whom, and with what motive it was done, and whether they were true or not. But this, even if it should be held to justify his desertion of the vessel, would not explain his having given his first officer orders *not* to stop at San Juan del Sur, as he had agreed to do. There could have been no lack of provisions and stores on board the *Hermann*, for she took out very large supplies from here, and repleniahed them at Valparaiso—and any quantity of beef could have been obtained, if needed, at San Juan del Sur, at a far lower rate than here.

The whole affair is enveloped thus far in mystery. Of course there is no lack of conjectures as to the influences that were brought to bear upon Captain CAVENDY, and so long as the matter is left unexplained, these must be of the most injurious nature. The affair is one of public interest:—for aside from the disappointment and loss occasioned to the passengers themselves, it is desirable that it should be known decisively whether trickery, bribery and cheating of the most palpably disgraceful stamp, are considered fair and legitimate weapons in the contest of rival American steamship lines. If they are, the whole Isthmus enterprise, for our own credit, should be handed over to M. BELLY or some other foreigner as soon as possible.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Nothing can exceed the energy with which the Managers of the Mount Vernon Association are pushing forward their preparations for the magnificent three days *fête* soon to commence at the Academy of Music. Nothing which ingenuity, patriotism and self-sacrificing public spirit can accomplish, will be left undone to render this the most popular and attractive festival of the kind ever seen in this City. We understand that the skilful and experienced diplomatist Chevalier WIKOFF, to whom the general management of the whole affair has been intrusted, has succeeded in persuading Mrs. JAMES G. BENNETT to permit her name to be used as one of the brilliant array of Lady Patronesses who will lend *eclât* to the occasion by their preaence, and that the principal floor management of the ball will be intrusted to her accomplished son. The long list we have already published of lady managers, proves conclusively that, with this addition, nothing will be lacking to give grace and tone to the scene.

The prepsrations for the dramatic festivities sre equally brilliant and promising. A large number of the most distinguished and respected artists of the profession have already volunteered their services, and the list, it is hoped, will be very considerably increased. The same indefatigable manager is in treaty with Mrs. SINCLAIR, (formerly Mrs. FOAARST,) who has recently returned from California and England, and who, Chevalier W. hopes, may be induced to give the benefit of her professional aervicea to this patriotic demonstration.

We understand that this is but the first of a series of similar performances to be given in various sections of the country, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. The *Herald*, a few days since, expressed profound regrets that it should be necessary to resort to dancing and play-acting to erect a monument to the memory of WASHINGTON. We are glad to see indications that it has changed its opinion on this subject. It must be remembered that Bunker Hill Monument was completed by the proceeds of a donation from the charming FANNY ELLSLER, under the diplomatic direction of Chevalier WIKOFF. What can be more appropriate than that the monument to the Father of his Country should be finished under the same distinguished auspices?

END OF THE CANGEMI TAIAL.—The case of the Italian CANOEMI is one of the most remarkable criminal trials on record. He was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, it being his fourth trial for the murder of ANDERSON, the Policeman. On the first trial the jury were unable to sgree on a verdict, ten being in favor of finding him guilty of murder, and two in favor of his acquittal. On the second trial he was found guilty of murder, and the sentence was set aside by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that the Judge in his charge to the jury had neglected to make any allusion to the plea of previous good character. On the third trial he was again found guilty of murder, and the verdict was again set aside and a new trial ordered by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that his conviction was illegal, the verdict having been rendered by a jury consisting of but eleven persons, though his counsel had consented to such an arrangement. He is now, on his fourth trial, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, by a jury of twelve men, ten of whom, it is stated, were in favor of bringing him in guilty of murder. Thus, out of the forty-seven jurors to whom his case was submitted, forty-three, it appears, pronounced him guilty of murder. Probably no man ever before had his neck in such close proximity to a halter and escaped hanging. The lowest punishment for the crime of which he has now been found guilty is ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison, while the extreme penalty is imprisonment for life.

### How the City is Fleeced.

The State law makes it the duty of the County Clerk to furnish stationery, blanks, lights, &c., to tha several election polls of the City. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk, under this law bought of MCSPEDON & BAKER stationery, for which two bills were rendered, one for $1,494 58, and the other for $2,298 50, making $3,793 08 in all. Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. BAKER both swore to the correctness of the bill, tha latter swearing that "the prices charged were at the usual rates" for the articles. A Committee of the Board of Supervisors has been examining the bills. Among the articles furnished were 175 Biblea at *one dollar* each. The Committee find that MCSPEDON & BAKER purchased these identical Bibles from the Bible Society for *thirty cents* each. The same thing was true of the other articles on tha bill,—and the Committee cut down the aggregate from $3,793 08 to $1,675 48. Meanwhile Comptroller FLAGG had drawn his warrant for the payment of *the whole bill*, and it had been signed by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council. It was presented at the Shoe and Leather Bank, where payment was refused because it was not also signed by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—as that body was investigating the transaction.

This little incident illustrates several peculiarities in the conduct of our City Government. MCSPEDON, to begin with, is an Alderman, and is especially prohibited by law from having any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in contracts with the City. Mr. BAKER, in the next place, makes a remarkably free-and-easy affidavit as to the "usual price" of the articles purchased. CONNOLLY, County Clerk, thirdly, shows a becoming liberality of disposition in dealing with the City money—paying *three times* what an article had actually cost. And the Comptroller, in the fourth place, by certifying such a bill, while it was under scrutiny of the Supervisors, and directing its payment, illustrates the importance of the late election.

If the Grand Jury exercises due diligence, it is quite likely they may find some additional topics of reflection in the details of this little bill.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.—Lord LYONS, who haa been appointed the successor of Lord NAPIER as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, is of American descent. His great-grandfather was a Philadelphian, who removed to Antigua, where the father of the first Lord LYONS was born.

### Mount Vernon.

We wish to call attention to the little Christmas gift for children, published by APPLETON, and written by Miss SUSAN FENIMORE COOPER, author of *Rural Hours*. It is called *Mount Vernon: A Letter to the Children of America*. The profits are devoted by Miss COOPER to the Fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, towards which she has already given time and influence. Anything from the pen of this gifted lady will be eagerly sought for, and this little book will find its way into the hands of every child in America.

## OBITUARY.

### Death of Admiral Lyons.

The news by the *Persia* announces the death of Lord LYONS, at Arundel Castle, on the 24th of November. The Admiral was 68 years of age. He was born at Burton, near Christchurch, from which place he took his title: Baron LYONS, of Christchurch. He entered the Royal Navy as a volunteer of the first class in June, 1801, when not quite eleven years old, and was first sent on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, holding the birth of a midshipman. In the following year he was transferred to the *Maidstone*, and afterwards to the *Active*; saw service in the Mediterranean, accompanied Sir JOHN DUCKWORTH'S expedition to the Dardanelles, assisted in the demolition of the redoubt on Point Pesquies, and returned to England in 1807. The battle of Trafalgar had then been fought, and no active service remained for the young midshipman. He went to India, stayed there five years, and attained the rank of lieutenant, gaining distinction for bravery in the Indian service—especially for his attack on Fort Marrack. Returning home he was appointed to the command of the *Rinaldo*, which was one of the squadron that escorted LOUIS XVIII. to France and the Allied Sovereigns to England. In 1815 Lord LYONS attained Post rank; in 1828 was appointed to the command of the *Blonde*, 46; assisted in the blockade of Navarino, and superintended the naval expedition sent to cooperate with the French in the reduction of the Castle of Morea. These and subsequent services were rewarded by the bestowal of the order of Knighthood, and in 1835 he was appointed British Minister at the Court of Athens, where he remained 14 years. In 1849 he was appointed Minister to the Swiss Confederation, and occupied that post till 1851, when he was made Minister to Stockholm, remaining there till 1853. War being then imminent, he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. Of his services in the Crimea the London *Times* says:

"If at first only second in command, Sir EDMUND LYONS was from the first the ruling spirit of the British fleet, and to him we owe, in an incalculable degree, the success which attended our arms on the shores of the Euxine. He it was who organized and conducted the expedition to the Crimea, prepared the means of landing, and superintended all so closely that, "in his eagerness, he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it." Not only in this matter of the transport of the troops, but also in every subsequent stage of the expedition, Sir EDMUND LYONS gave the most valuable assistance to Lord RAGLAN and his successors. Balaklava was maintained as our base of operations, and the army was saved from what might have proved an inglorious defeat, if not a terrible disaster. This, as we have said, was perhaps the most important of all the services rendered by the Admiral, and he well deserved the peerage which it earned for him."

The successor to the title is the new British Minister to this country, RICHARD PEMELL BICKERTON LYONS, who now takes the title of Baron LYONS of Christchurch, and will occupy the place of Lord NAPIER at Washington.

The telegram from Paris announces tha death of HENRY, Count BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, as having occurred in that city on the 25th ultimo. Tha deceased was the son of a distinguished French advocate and politician, and was born at Nancy, in 1797. He first figured publicly as a participant in tha revolution of 1830. Ha was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1837. Six years later he evinced his attacement to the Bonaparies, by voting to repeal the decree of banishment, renewing his advocacy, in 1848 of the same measure. To this fact, upon the election of LOUIS NAPOLEON as President, in that year, ha probably owed his nomination and unanimous election to the Vice-Presidency. Since the *coup d'état* he has occupied a seat in the Senate.

The death of JOHN JOSHUA, Lord PROBY, heir to the earldom of Carysfort, in his 35th year, is announced.

Baron PLOTHO, Bishop of Breslau, expired in that city on the 14th Nov.

### The Indian Empire.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 26th November: "It was stated in the *Times* of the 19th inst. that the steamship *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, sailed from New-York on the 23d ult., (after being foul of a brig,) reached Halifax on the 28th, and departed for her destination on the 31st. Halifax papers confirm this statement, and mention that she had three passengers for that port and eighty for Galway. From the Halifax shipping report of the 4th inst., received at the Underwriters' Association here, we learn that the *Indian Empire* positively sailed on the 31st. She is therefore now out 26 days. Although the *Pacific*, of the same line, is reported to have left Newfoundland on the 14th, no advices later than the 12th have come to hand here from St. Johns: but, considering the telegraphic facilities on the American coast, there cannot be any reasonable doubt that had the *Indian Empire* been at either that port or Halifax, she would have been reported before this. The statement of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, published in the *Times* of to-day, is therefore only calculated to mislead, more especially as they leave us in ignorance as to what their latest dates from Halifax are. It is to be hoped that the *America*, due here on Sunday next with the Halifax mails of the 19th, will bring some satisfactory tidings of the missing vessel, otherwise it will be impossible to avoid entertaining the most serious apprehensions respecting her fate.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CASES OF STABBING—CONDITION OF POLICEMAN DAVIDSON.—Officer DAVIDSON, of the Eighth Precinct, who was stabbed by JOE COSURN on Sunday night, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, proves to have been much more seriously injured than was supposed. He was nearly all day yesterday delirious, and his physician says he cannot possibly recover. WM. DOWNS and PATRICK DUFFY, who were arrested on a charge of abetting in the murderous assault, were yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed to prison. Affidavits were made before the magistrate confirming the story of the assault. The prisoners DRAKE and DUFFY are noted as desperate characters. About four years ago they were jointly indicted on a charge of murdering a colored man in Church-street, but were never brought to trial. They both appear very unconcerned, and doubtless hope to escape punishment. COSUAN had not been arrested up to last evening. It is believed that through the aid of his friends he has made his escape from the City. On Monday last, COSURN gave a sparring exhibition with CON FITZGERALD in Hoym's Theatre, in the Bowery. If he is in the City he will hardly be able to elude the Police, as several Eighth Ward officers and detectives are looking for him.

....The three men who were stabbed in the Fourteenth Ward at a late hour on Sunday evening, are now in the City Hospital. The condition of each is pronounced critical, and there is but little probability of the recovery of BENEDICT. TEDDY TOOLEY, who inflicted the stabs, has not yet been arrested.....A young woman, giving her name as MARIA SMITH, was stabbed on Sunday evening in Elizabeth-street. She was found lying insensible by a Tenth Ward Policeman, and taken to the Station-house. The stab was inflicted with a dirk-knife, in the back, and will probably prove fatal. She says she entered a disreputable house with a young man who was unknown to her. After leaving the house they had a few words, when he drew a knife, stabbed her, and fled.

THE LOTTERY DEALERS AND NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The examination in the case of the alleged Lottery Dealers, which was to have taken place before Judge RUSSELL yesterday morning, was adjourned to Wednesday, 12 o'clock. Many of the accused were present with their counsel, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL. Mr. CHAS. H. MURRAY, another of the accused, was arrested by Officer BLACK yesterday, and the same officer served a warrant on Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, who is to appear with tha rest at Judge RUSSELL'S office at 12 o'clock Wednesday. Meanime the accused are all at large on their parole. Messrs. JAS. L. SMITH, of the *Sunday Courier*, HERRICK & SEAMAN, of the *Atlas*, DEAN & HOWARD, of the *Sunday Times*, and MATTHEWS of the *New-Yorker*, charged with advertising the lottery contrary to law, gave bail in $500 to appear and answer. Mr. CHARLES KNOX is the surety for all of them. Mr. HORTON, of the *Day Book*, denied that he had published anything that rendered him liable. He had only published the result of the drawing of a lottery, and he thought he had as much right to publish that as anything else that was news, provided he did not call attention to the place of business of the lottery dealers, or to the inducements held out by them. Judge RUSSELL promised to consult the authorities with regard to his case, and directed that he and the six other newspaper proprietors who were not present should appear before him at 12 o'clock to-day.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers was in session all day yesterday—Alderman BOOLE in the Chair. A debate followed a statement made by Alderman REED, to the effect that the returns from the Second and Twelfth Districts of the Twentieth Ward had been abstracted surreptitiously from his desk. He had locked the returns up in his drawer, Saturday, and now found that the returns mentioned had been taken away. He thought his drawer had been opened with a false key by some candidate or his friends who desired to borrow the returns. In the Fifth District of the Twentieth Ward, TOWNSEND appeared to have received an equal number of votes on the "Union" and "People's" ticket. He knew this was an error, for the Inspectors had told him so. He said he had been "done" out of 140 votes which were intended for him, but had been given to another candidate. He moved that the canvass of the Fifth District be postponed till next day, and then he would produce affidavits from the District Canvassers showing that there was an error in the returns. The motion was negatived—(Ayes, 4; Nays, 6.) Alderman REED moved that the Canvassers of the Second and Twelfth Districts of the Twentieth Ward (Eleventh Aldermanic District) be directed to make a duplicate copy of the returns which had been carried off. The Chairman declared the motion out of order. The canvass was then proceeded with.

APPOINTMENTS OF POLICEMEN.—At the last meeting of the Police Commissioners Mayor TIEMANN entered his protest against the appointment of Sergeant WATERBURY to a Captaincy, on the ground that the latter was a resident of Westchester County. The Mayor said that, inasmuch as the Supervisors of Westchester County had made no provision for the support of the Police Department, it was not right that persons from that county, who bore no portion of the burdens of a citizen, should receive a salary as a public officer here. He thought it was not right to keep men on tha force who resided in Richmond County for the same reason; residents of Richmond County had been appointed policemen before he (the Mayor) became a Police Commissioner; he gave notice that hereafter he should oppose the appointment of residents of other counties. Sergeant WATERBURY was, nevertheless, promoted. Mr. STILLMAN voted for his promotion, inasmuch as he was already attached to the Department, but he would not vote for appointing non-residents to perform Police duty in this City hereafter.

SALE OF RARE AND INTERESTING AUTOGRAPHS.—A large and fine collection of Autograph Letters, Portraits, and Curiosities, collected by Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, was offered at public sale, yesterday, at the rooms of Messrs. BANGS & Co., in Park-row. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was small, and but moderate prices were obtained. Many of the most important autographs were withdrawn from the catalogue, having been disposed of privately. A few autograph let

was impossible for the Board to dissolve a Joint Committee, the resolution was so modified as to direct the President to appoint a new Committee. Under the previous question, it was then adopted. Councilmen GILEY, MCCAFFY and ROSS were subsequently appointed in place of the gentlemen now on the Committee. A resolution was concurred in, changing the names of the streets fronting Washington-square, in accordance with the petition of Isaac O. Barker and others, to Washington-square East, Washington-square North, Washington-square South, and Union-square west, respectively. Shenard Knapp, Silas M. Stillwell, W. B. Astor, George Law and others, petitioned the Board to direct an examination to be made into the manner the Great Reservoir in the Central Park is being constructed, that all due precautions may be taken against the destructive effects which would follow leakage or breakage. The petition was referred to the appropriate Committee. President HASWELL submitted a resolution directing that the streets around Washington Market should be cleaned. Adopted. Chief Engineer Howard reported the receipt of $477 98 for old materials sold from May 18 to Oct. 4, 1858—making the total amount of money received since his appointment, Feb. 17, 1857, $1,919 23. The Committee on the business of the Croton Aqueduct Department reported that the business of that Department had been satisfactorily conducted. The Councilmen concurred in awarding the contract for macadamizing Second-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, to John Kinsley; $34,846 32 is the amount named; time, seven months. The report of the Committee on Railroads, in favor of concurring to fix the license fee of the large City railroad cars at $50, and that of the small cars at $25, was called up and adopted.

### Police Reports.

THE ROBBERY OF BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S STORE.—The efforts of the Police to obtain a clue to the goods—$3,000 in value—stolen recently from Bowen & McNamee's store, or of the robbers, has thus far proved unsuccessful. The only party arrested has been Mrs. Fish, who is believed to be the woman who hired the apartments in the tenement house in the rear of the store, from which access was had to the upper part of the building. An examination upon the charge preferred against her of being privy to the burglary and robbery, was commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH. Mrs. Anna Varar, who occupied a portion of the basement of the tenement house, identified the accused as the woman who moved into the apartments two or three days prior to the burglary. Further testimony was offered of somewhat conflicting character, and the case was adjourned for further examination.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER-WORKS—REPORT OF A SPECIAL BOARD OF ENGINEERS.—It is well known that the Water Commissioners have had a strong opposition to contend against since the first commencement of the Water-Works. Every step taken and every change from the original plan has been represented by this opposition in anything but a favorable light. The Commissioners, to satisfy themselves as well as those most interested in the work as tax-payers, solicited four distinguished engineers, a short time ago, to examine the entire Water-Works and make a report. This report was made on Friday evening last, in the presence of the Water Commissioners and a number of the most prominent citizens and largest tax payers. The Engineers report there have been three important changes in the original plan, viz.: The removal of the pump-well 700 feet nearer to the reservoir at Ridgewood at an extra cost of $20,000; a change in the reservoir making *two* divisions instead of *three*; and the third change is the lateral conducts communicating with the supply-ponds. The first change stated meets with the hearty approval of the Board, as iron pipe is liable to sudden rupture when subjected to the action of pumping. Hydraulic masonry is here substituted for iron pipes. The distance is 700 feet. They also approve of the change in the reservoir, as the water coming through fine sand will not need settling, and as it was only for the purpose of cleaning the Reservoir that three compartments were originally contemplated. Under all the circumstances, two, in their opinion, will answer every purpose. The substitution of a puddle-bottom for brick may cause the lose of water by filtration, but not to any great extent; and if this should be the result upon trial, the brick can still be put in without interfering with the supply of water. The lateral conduits they consider a great improvement, because, should an accident happen to one pond, repairs may be effected without interfering with the supply of water. They indorse the entire works, and believe that the 20,000,000 of gallons per diem will be obtained. The engineers passed through the entire conduit, from Baisley's Pond to the pump-well, in a boat. They had an excellent opportunity to examine the work, and found it well constructed throughout, large enough for 40,000,000 of gallons per diem to pass through, and substantial enough to stand for centuries. The only objection made is to the open canal east of Baisley's Pond. This they consider should be changed to a conduit of hydraulic masonry, at an expense of $500,000. The extra expense is, comparatively, an unimportant matter. The Commissioners will probably apply to the Legislature for power to raise the money to enable them to make this change. A resolution, presented by Mr. W. E. MOARES, was adopted by the gentlemen present in favor of changing the open canal to a conduit. The following was presented by Mr. G. S. HOWLAND and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we entertain the highest confidence in the ability and fidelity of the Water Commissioners, and fully appreciate and approve their action in inviting the most eminent talent of the country to examine the works and to make such suggestions in relation thereto as to them might seem expedient.

The engineers who make this report are JOHN B. JERVIS, Constructor of the Croton Works; FRENSHICK CRAPP, son of the founder of the Fairmount Water Works at Philadelphia; JOHN T. CLARK, formerly State Engineer. Mr. W. J. MCALPINE was also appointed as one of the Board, but was kept away by sickness.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD ALDERMANIC DIFFICULTIES.—A few weeks ago, a Circuit Court Jury awarded the office of Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward to Mr. JOHN H. COLOHAN as against Mr. SMITH, who has occupied the seat since May last. Mr. COLOHAN has not got his seat yet. The matter was referred to a committee and there it remains, and no legal way has been discovered as yet to compel the Common Council to acknowledge the claims of Mr. COLOHAN. Mr. SMITH, the other claimant to the seat, is not disposed to surrender without a struggle. Affidavits representing Mr. COLOHAN as not eligible to the office by reason of not having resided in the city for three years immediately preceding the election, have been presented to the Common Council and referred to the committee having the matter in charge. Mr. SMITH, yesterday, moved to set aside the verdict of the Jury, but the motion was denied.

THE CASE OF MR. WARING.—At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, the Law Committee was directed to report what action has been taken in the matter of the defalcation of N. F. WARING, late Corporation Counselor of the city, on Washington-avenue paving, referred in March, 1858; and also on the bill of N. F. WARING, for $995, referred in June.

CONSTABLES.—The Police Magistrates have all heartily concurred with the recent decision of Judge CULVER, as to the illegality of giving warrants to constables to serve, and all commenced yesterday under the new order of things.

CITY COURT.—About a dozen delinquent Jurors were fined in this Court yesterday morning. The Judge said the law would be strictly enforced; that there was no excuse under the new law. The Calendar for to-day will be Nos. 6, 15, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

### Amusements.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the boy pianist, gives his last soirée to-night, assisted by Signora CAIROLI, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Signor BERGAMI, J. G. MAEDER and THEODORE SCHALLEHER.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S famous work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will be given in a dramatic form here to-night, with the HOWARDS in their original parts.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Every few weeks the public is apprised of the arrest of lottery-dealers, and names of parties are paraded as being the persons engaged in the traffic, and from whom (according to these statements) thousands of dollars are taken.

The particulars furnished and the charges heretofore used have emanated from a *professional blackmailer*, who aims his attack at such as will *not pander* to his nefarious demands.

In the cases announced in your issue of the 13th inst., it is evident that this fellow has coalesced with a certain politician who was indicted for larceny in 1846. They suppose that ulterior ends may be accomplished by striking at what they suppose to be *my interests*, as one of the firm of SWAN & CO., of Augusta, Ga., and WOON, ENNY & CO., of Wilmington, Del. *These parties know* (for they have fully investigated the facts) that SWAN & CO., and WOON, ENNY & CO., have *no agents* in New-York State, and that they are in *no way* engaged in or interested in the sale of tickets in this State; that those who sell their tickets in the State of New-York, do so without any connexion with either of said firms. That they purchase the tickets they sell direct from the firms, *at places where the sale is lawful*, and that the said firms have no interest in the sales here, and are in no way engaged in transactions in violation of the law of the land. In due time the truth of these facts will be demonstrated, and the authors of these persecutions against me, presented with an exposure of their motives to the public.

B. WOOD.

[Advertisement.]

MOTOPATHY IN DISEASES OF WOMAN.—H. HALSTED, M. D., has been induced to give treatment in New-York two days each week during Winter. His success in the cure of Woman's diseases is well known. He discards the use of caustic, with its poisonous effects, and all empyrics. His system of Motopathy is based on philosophic principles. It gives vitality and force to the functional powers of all the organs, and has been tested in the treatment of five thousand cases in riding and Hospital practice. The cure is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases have been cured by this method. Calls received at St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday. He is other days at his Water-Cure, Round Hill, Northempton, Mass., which is open Winter and Summer for both sexes. References given and circulars *gratis*. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 11, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER FOR THE WATER-CLOSET.—This wonderful production is the theme of praise with all who have tested its merits. All that the proprietors ask is, that it shall be *tried* by everybody suffering with Piles. They are quite certain that parties who are now free from that loathsome and blighting disease, will never use any other paper, for it is a preventive, while *all other* kinds of paper are poisonous, and will, in time, make sad havoc with their health. GAYETTY'S Paper is medicated in the pulp by a process entirely unknown to other manufacturers. For proof, sample, and large or small quantities, apply at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street. All respectable druggists sell it. J. C. GAYETTY is *watermarked in each sheet, and his signature accompanies each package.*

[Advertisement.]

OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.

In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AND FAMILY USE.

*From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.*

The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.

*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
THE IVORYTYPE.

A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Minatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at
GURNEY'S Photographic and
Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.
Open till 9 A. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, Naw-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills purge the peccant humors of the body, restore its balance to the system, give vigor to the invalid and health to the martyr of disease. Sold at 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Tahla and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 13.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 N.Y. St. 5s, '60..101 | | 850 | Reading R.R..... | | 61 |
| 1,000 Illinois Int. 1860. | 93 | 200 | do..... | s30 | 60⅜ |
| 12,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. | 94 | 250 | do..... | s10 | 60⅝ |
| 5,000 Missouri St. 6s... | 89⅜ | 200 | do..... | s30 | 60⅝ |
| 3,000 do..... | 89⅝ | 100 | do..... | s10 | 61 |
| 6,000 do..... | 89⅝ | 100 | do..... | b60 | 61⅛ |
| 9,000 Cef. St. 7s, N.Bs. | 91½ | 400 | do..... | | 61⅜ |
| 3,000 Erie R.2d M.Bs. | 86 | 150 | Gal. & Chi. R.R. | | 72½ |
| 6,000 Erie Bds. '75,.s10 | 45 | 300 | do..... | | 72⅝ |
| 11,000 Erie Con. Bds,'71 | 42 | 150 | do..... | | 72⅞ |
| 1,000 Hud. Riv. RR 3d M | 75 | 200 | do..... | s30 | 72⅞ |
| 1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. | | 350 | Erie Railroad..... | | 17⅜ |
| 1st M. Sk'g Fu'd Con. Bs | 95 | 200 | do..... | | 17⅜ |
| 13,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds | 91 | 150 | do..... | s15 | 17⅜ |
| 12,000 La C & Mil. Ld Gr. Bs | 26⅜ | 50 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | | 20⅜ |
| 8 Bank of Am..... | 113⅜ | 750 | do..... | | 20⅜ |
| 40 National Bank..... | 108 | 50 | do..... | b60 | 20⅝ |
| 10 Am. Ex. Bank..... | 106¾ | 100 | do..... | s80 | 20¾ |
| 6 Metropolitan Bank. | 112⅜ | 450 | M. S. & N. I. G. S'k. | b30 | 48 |
| 5 Continental Bank.. | 103 | 450 | do..... | | 48 |
| 100 Mich. Cen. R.R.... | 61 | 200 | do..... | s30 | 48 |
| 250 do..... | 61⅛ | 100 | do..... | b30 | 48⅛ |
| 200 Penn. Coal Co..... | 80⅜ | 150 | do..... | b3 | 48⅜ |
| 20 Pacific M. S. Co. | b60 | 90 | 10 | do..... | | 48⅜ |
| 5 do..... | | 89⅜ | 6 | Panama R. R..... | | 119¼ |
| 60 do..... | | 89½ | 50 | do..... | | 119 |
| 50 do..... | b60 | 89⅜ | 125 | do..... | | 118⅜ |
| 100 do..... | | 89¾ | 150 | do..... | | 119⅜ |
| 210 do..... | | 89 | 25 | Ill. Central R. R.... | | 74¼ |
| 100 do..... | | 88¾ | 50 | do..... | | 74 |
| 100 Dorchester F. S. Co. | | 6 | 175 | do..... | | 73⅜ |
| 300 N. Y. Cen. RR.. | b60 | 83¼ | 25 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R. | | 95 |
| 1950 do..... | | 83⅜ | 450 | Clev. & Tol. R. R.. | | 31⅜ |
| 650 do..... | b30 | 83⅜ | 550 | do..... | s10 | 31⅜ |
| 100 do..... | s10 | 83⅜ | 600 | do..... | | 31⅜ |
| 1050 do..... | | 83⅜ | 100 | do..... | b60 | 31⅜ |
| 100 do..... | s10 | 83¼ | 150 | Chi. & Rk. I. R.R.. | | 61¼ |
| 200 Hud. River RR. | b60 | 34 | 260 | do..... | | 61⅜ |
| 100 do..... | | 33⅞ | 300 | do..... | | 61⅜ |
| 200 do..... | b60 | 33⅞ | 50 | do..... | s30 | 61⅜ |
| 250 do..... | | 33⅜ | 350 | do..... | | 61¼ |
| 250 do..... | b60 | 33⅜ | 100 | do..... | s30 | 61 |
| 300 Harlem R.R. p..... | | 29⅜ | | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 U. S. 6s, '74..... | 104⅜ | 60 | Gal. & Chi. R.R.... | | 72 |
| 1,000 Min. St. & c. Bds. | 108½ | 100 | do..... | | 72⅛ |
| 12,000 Cel. St. 7s, N.Bds. | 91 | 100 | Reading R.R.... | s60 | 50⅜ |
| 2,000 Missouri St. 6s.. | 87⅜ | 50 | Mich. Cen. R.R.... | | 61⅜ |
| 1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M. | 98 | 50 | do..... | | 61⅜ |
| 16,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bds | 26½ | 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. R.R. | | 20¾ |
| 1,000 do..... | 26 | 215 | M. S. & N. Ia. Gu. Sk. | | 48 |
| $2,000 Mich. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st m. S. F. C. bs. | 95 | 100 | do..... | b60 | 47⅞ 48 |
| 250 Clev. & Tol. RR.... | 31¼ | 100 | Panama R. R.... | b30 | 118 |
| 110 Pacific M. S. Co.... | 88⅝ | 50 | do..... | | 118 |
| 100 do..... | s60 | 88 | 150 | do..... | | 117⅜ |
| 32 do..... | | 88¾ | 50 | Ill. Central R. R.... | | 73 |
| 650 N. Y. Cen. R.R.... | 83⅛ | 100 | do..... | | 73⅛ |
| 60 do..... | s10 | 87 | 700 | Chi. & Rk. I. RR.... | | 61 |
| 400 do..... | s30 | 82⅞ | 100 | do..... | s30 | 61 |
| 350 do..... | s30 | 83 | 100 | do..... | s10 | 61 |
| 100 do..... | b60 | 83¼ | 200 | do..... | | 61¼ |
| 120 Hud. River RR.... | 31⅛ | 50 | do..... | b50 | 61¼ |
| 50 do..... | b60 | 33⅜ | 100 | Mil. & Miss. R.R.... | | 13 |
| 60 do..... | b60 | 33⅜ | 182 | Erie R.R..... | | 17⅛ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 T. & W. R. 2d m. | 41 | 48 | Northwestern I. Co. |
| 4,000 Han. Co., Ill., 8s. | 60 | 50 | C. W. Marine I. Co. |
| 4,000 Ch. & R. I. R. 7s. | 94 | 68 | Harlem R..... |
| 10,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s | 44 | 125 | C., St. P. & F. du L. R. |
| 3,000 Missouri 6s..... | 89¼ | 30 | Am. Guano Co..... |
| 10 Rep. F. I. S. of 1855. | 51 | 10 | Marine Bk. Stock.. |
| 290 Sun M. I. S. of 1855. | 60 | 10 | Hnn. Bk. Stock.... |
| 340 Sun M. I. S. of 1856. | 56 | 7 | Im. & Tra. Bk. Stk. |
| 280 N. Y. M. I. S. of '58 | 37 | 5 | Bk. of the S. C. of N.Y. |
| 810 Sun M. I. Co. S. of '53 | 72½ | 200 | Chatham Bk. Stk. |
| 1,000 C., St. P. & F. du L. R. 8s..... | 14⅜ | 50 | Gal. Fire I. Co..... |
| 2,000 La C. & Mil. R. 8s... | 26¼ | 20 | Artisans' Bk. Sk.. |
| 160 Oriental Bank..... | 98½ | 5 | Col. M. I. Co..... |
| 20 Hanover Bank..... | 88¾ | 20 | do..... |
| 100 Phenix Bank..... | 111¾ | 10 | Pac. M. S. Co. S. |
| 25 Col. Marine Ins. Co. | 105¾ | 50 | L. C. & Mil. R. Co.. |
| 26 New World F. I. C. | 94½ | 30 | Bruns. & Fla. R. Co |
| 215 Brooklyn F. I. Co.. | 159¼ | 50 | Am. Guano Co. Stk |

48 Northwestern I. Co. 105
50 C. W. Marine I. Co. 145
68 Harlem R..... 12¾
125 C., St. P. & F. du L. R. 3
30 Am. Guano Co..... 8½
10 Marine Bk. Stock.. 87½
10 Hnn. Bk. Stock.... 89
7 Im. & Tra. Bk. Stk. 112
5 Bk. of the S. C. of N.Y. 102½
200 Chatham Bk. Stk. 84½
50 Gal. Fire I. Co..... 92
20 Artisans' Bk. Sk.. 84
5 Col. M. I. Co..... 103½
20 do..... 102

MONDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 11, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 4:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans..... | $181,805 |
| Decrease in Specie..... | 212,205 |
| Decrease in Circulation..... | 88,351 |
| Increase in Gross Deposits..... | 16,309 |
| Decrease in Undrawn Deposits..... | 559,207 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Dec 12, 1857. | Dec 11, 1858 | Dec. 4, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital..... | $64,668,000 | $67,731,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans..... | 96,526,037 | 126,520,129 | 126,338,324 |
| Specie..... | 26 053,877 | 27,195,522 | 27,407,727 |
| Circulation..... | 6,348,497 | 7,750,166 | 7,838,517 |
| Gross Depoits..... | 75,365,134 | 109,334,643 | 109,338,434 |
| Exchanged..... | 12,457,134 | 20,372,651 | 19,797,185 |
| Undrawn..... | 62,908,000 | 88,961,962 | 89,541,169 |
| In Sub-Treasury.. | 6,257,840 | 6,344,033 | 6,345,591 |

The Bank Averages show a very steady movement. The Specie line, of late, seems almost self-adjusting. As the City is freely drawn upon from the South, and to a partial extent for Export, the Gold comes in from California and the neighboring cities. The average has not varied half a million for three or four weeks past. The Discount line goes up very slowly, although the disposition is free with some of the large Banks to add to their line on prime short hills or demand loans. The market for Money to-day is very quiet, particularly among the Stock Brokers, who are light borrowers. They are offered deposits, in some instances, on first-class collateral, as low as 3 ₱ cent. The continued ease in the rates on prime mercantile bills is still remarked, both at Bank and with the Discount Brokers. Exchange for the Boston steamer is held for an advance of ¼@¼ on last week's currency; London, 109⅜@109⅝, and Paris, f.5.17½ @f.5.13¾. Thus far the business is light, and the extreme rates scarcely established. The remittances in Gold, put up for the South at the close of last week, went out to-day in the steamship *Cahawba*. The amount raported is $750,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $269,961; paid out $233,394; balance this afternoon, $6,380,609. The New-Orleans Bank Statement of Saturday week shows $14,951,536—a further increase of $525,222.

The *Persia* brings the gratifying intelligence to the many friends of the old banking firm of DENNISTOUN, WOOD & Co. that the principal house on the other side have resumed payment in full, by anticipating all their extended liabilities of last year.

A repetition of the *political* experiment of last Monday against the Stock market was made to-day. The utmost concern was again manifested by the *short* sellers for the peace of the world and the integrity of the Monroe doctrine, and if their neighbors, who are *long* of stocks, refuse to take the alarm *now*, the calculation is that they will be made to do so, by an undefinable something that is hereafter to turn up! Meanwhile the *Bear* account, which worked so poorly last week on the President's Message, is renewed to-day on the Central American news, and prices fell, at the early Board, ¾@1 ₱ cent., beginning with some of the State Stocks and running through the Railway share list, in pretty even proportions. New-York Central from 84@84¼ on Saturday, opened at 83¾, and was sold down to 83½@83¾; Reading from 51⅝ to 50¾; Galena to 72½, and Rock Island to 61½ ₱ cent. Illinois Central suffered in addition from the *Persia's* advices of the effect of the recent special report in London. We hear that, after sales in that market were forced at 71@72, the stock recovered to 74 ₱ cent. Michigan Southern Guaranteed shares were fairly supported at the morning session at 48@49⅜ ₱ cent. The Board of Directors have adjourned, to meet in January at Toledo, without final action on the disposition of the earnings applicable to the Guaranteed Stock. The common Bonds of the Erie Company were lower, while the mortgages advanced to 86 for the 1859's. Pacific Mail shares and Panama were both weaker than on Saturday by 1@1½ ₱ cent. Some sales were made of Panama at 118½ ₱ cent. The amount of business in State Stocks was not large. Missouris fell to 89½ ₱ cent. and Tennessees to 93¾ ₱ cent. The 8 ₱ cents. of Minnesota sold at 108½ ₱ cent. The January interest has been provided in this City, and the first year's Sinking Fund is also with the Treasurer, all for the origina' Sta e issue of $250,000. In the afternoon the general market, at the close of the printed list of sales opened with more steadiness, and a good inquiry was shown for several of the leading Stocks, such as Missouris, New-York Central, Pacific Mail, &c. Some of the Western Shares were further depressed, and Panama was offered down to 117¾ ₱ cent., but this price was subsequently bid; Central left off 83¼@¾; Reading, 51@51½, and Missouri 6s 89 ₱ cent.

### OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Dec. 11. | Loans. Dec. 4. | Specie. Dec. 11. | Specie. Dec. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank... | $994,490 | $979,813 | $116,965 | $127,713 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 8,185,017 | 8,029,753 | 2,025,832 | 1,857,000 |
| Atlantic Bank.... | 609,646 | 583,135 | 93,208 | 67,246 |
| Bk. of America... | 5,846,421 | 5,755,946 | 2,299,170 | 2,457,567 |
| Bk. of Commerce. | 12,745,486 | 12,507,780 | 2,579,457 | 2,691,878 |
| Bk. of Coomw'lth | 1,135,181 | 1,160,483 | 166,608 | 130,091 |
| Bk. of New-York. | 4,316,668 | 4,254,967 | 891,980 | 867,222 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,640,337 | 1,631,397 | 294,831 | 317,114 |
| Bk. of Republic.. | 4,121,997 | 4,068,547 | 1,563,853 | 1 592,127 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,625,107 | 3,806,668 | 1,052,301 | 890,925 |
| Broadway Bank.. | 2,505,326 | 2,477,845 | 418,125 | 468,663 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 357,473 | 360,044 | 44,684 | 34,198 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk | 1,617,024 | 1,616,433 | 127,891 | 141,270 |
| Chatham Book... | 683,214 | 659 368 | 79,013 | 68,649 |
| Chemical Bank.. | 2,039,244 | 2,050,547 | 722,521 | 741,458 |
| Citizens' Bank... | 704,317 | 712,302 | 146,077 | 95,196 |
| City Bank..... | 1,866,510 | 1,871,120 | 706 534 | 611,744 |
| Continental Bank | 3,768,542 | 3,801,768 | 635,419 | 815,683 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,575,095 | 1,577,414 | 399,830 | 419,429 |
| East River Bank. | 251,438 | 247,168 | 27,033 | 27,708 |
| Fulton Bank..... | 1,772,317 | 1,864,691 | 239,897 | 287,125 |
| Greenwich Bank.. | 681,722 | 717,349 | 100,252 | 52,315 |
| Grocers' Bank.... | 362,853 | 354,633 | 56,706 | 60,939 |
| Hanover Bank.... | 1,376 152 | 1,358,245 | 258,083 | 191,016 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,484,767 | 2,465,235 | 253,129 | 274 708 |
| Irving Bank..... | 862,628 | 863,435 | 121,009 | 115,005 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,102,763 | 2,140,729 | 301,063 | 311,831 |
| Manhattan Co.... | 4,979,428 | 5,071,811 | 671,582 | 680,990 |
| Marine Bank..... | 903,968 | 906,622 | 103,341 | 119,174 |
| Market Bank..... | 1,688,920 | 1,691,158 | 270,026 | 290,072 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 4,024,931 | 3,912,898 | 839,629 | 832,139 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n.. | 344,693 | 341,471 | 67,939 | 76,899 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk | 770,521 | 773,769 | 153,240 | 152,786 |
| Mercantile Bank. | 2,568,172 | 2,483,783 | 452,243 | 615,296 |
| Merchants' Bank. | 6,234,166 | 6,403,777 | 1,699,287 | 1,589,881 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 1,931,132 | 1,928,857 | 239,293 | 214,753 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 7,169,473 | 7,372,368 | 1,134,060 | 1,029,252 |
| Nassau Bank..... | 1,731,816 | 1,685,142 | 193,072 | 189,558 |
| National Bank... | 2,231,220 | 2,195,816 | 279,292 | 298,395 |
| N. Y. County Bank | 359,335 | 377,503 | 36,950 | 32,712 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | | 398,819 | | 61,850 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 280,342 | 290,509 | 23,457 | 23,683 |
| North River Bank | 336,212 | 346,556 | 106,639 | 79,680 |
| Ocean Bank..... | 1,717,451 | 1,712,696 | 361,303 | 333,489 |
| Oriental Bank.... | 548,073 | 527,061 | 79,861 | 69,816 |
| Pacific Bank..... | 1,018,269 | 1,028,777 | 172,028 | 155,835 |
| Park Bank..... | 4,331,956 | 4,391,561 | 877,036 | 946,707 |
| People's Bank.... | 695,474 | 679,708 | 125,426 | 138 777 |
| Pheoix Bank..... | 3,545,581 | 3,539,592 | 655,393 | 629,425 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 1,184,014 | 1,140,210 | 224,877 | 224,626 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 1,298,841 | 1,289,104 | 158,942 | 191,472 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 3,999 223 | 3,877,537 | 1,950,961 | 2,152,239 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,230,257 | 1,264,682 | 176 293 | 151,055 |
| Union Bank..... | 2,849,222 | 2,877,873 | 355,087 | 417,867 |
| Total..... | 116,520,129 | 1.6.338,324 | 27 195 522 | 27,407 727 |
| | Increase...$181,805 | | Decrease...$2 2,205 | |

| Banks. | Deposits—Gross. Dec. 11. | Deposits—Gross. Dec. 4. | Deposits—Net. Dec. 11. | Deposits—Net. Dec. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank... | $666,538 | $674,016 | $566,844 | $573,525 |
| Am. Exchenge Bk | 7,181,437 | 6,946,902 | 6,051,444 | 5,766,655 |
| Atlantic Bank.... | 455,918 | 378,138 | 299,309 | 270,918 |
| Bk. of America... | 6,609,498 | 6,781,392 | 5,623,598 | 5,782,194 |
| Bk. of Commerce. | 8,365,179 | 7,985,822 | 6,873,367 | 6,566,606 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,284,459 | 1,234,475 | 776,231 | 775,710 |
| Bk. of New-York. | 3,412,285 | 3,550,692 | 2,796,943 | 2,875,518 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,479,654 | 1,481,956 | 924,762 | 901,401 |
| Bk. of Republic.. | 6,385,217 | 6,205,665 | 3,792,317 | 3,825,335 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,851,408 | 3,607,809 | 2,468,134 | 2,476,090 |
| Broadway Bank.. | 2,104,589 | 2,190,033 | 1,860,689 | 1,928,835 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 329,003 | 325,163 | 328,044 | 325,163 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,068,303 | 1,078,215 | 988,196 | 989,672 |
| Chatham Bank.... | 335,382 | 337,012 | 289,934 | 290,139 |
| Chemical Bank.... | 2,324,453 | 2,412,413 | 2,144,843 | 2,216,231 |
| Citizens' Bank.... | 614,774 | 618,519 | 542,194 | 505,894 |
| City Bank..... | 1,978,524 | 1,958,526 | 1,523,953 | 1,518,405 |
| Continental Bank | 3,329,260 | 3,393,289 | 2,913,963 | 2,964,913 |
| Corn Exch. Bank. | 1,843,447 | 1,690,830 | 1,049,486 | 1,052,961 |
| East River Bank.. | 160,272 | 137,401 | 160 272 | 137,401 |
| Fulton Bank..... | 1,505,286 | 1,655,950 | 1,338,286 | 1,482,121 |
| Greenwich Bank.. | 570,338 | 585,327 | 512,237 | 544,247 |
| Grocers' Bank.... | 248,720 | 258,069 | 218,330 | 253,070 |
| Hanover Bank.... | 1,946,218 | 1,940,582 | 1,726,627 | 1,734,053 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 1,324,018 | 1,549,470 | 1 278 776 | 1,311,799 |
| Irving Bank..... | 737 429 | 779,088 | 592,929 | 638,900 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 1,718,867 | 1,908,971 | 1 301,405 | 1,369,172 |
| Manhattan Co.... | 3,686,882 | 3,765,426 | 3,025,287 | 3,139,456 |
| Marine Bank..... | 647,120 | 677,344 | 455,132 | 473,216 |
| Market Bank..... | 1,251,904 | 1,235,986 | 1,060,523 | 1,011,288 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 3,732 981 | 3,432,608 | 2,961 952 | 2,731,303 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n.. | 229,125 | 226,968 | 229,196 | 230,022 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 685,594 | 676,859 | 640,696 | 637,363 |
| Mercantile Bank. | 2,265,482 | 2,213,473 | 1,835,776 | 1,811,799 |
| Merchants' Bank. | 5,991,160 | 6,414,087 | 4,76 ,982 | 5,243,019 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 1,181,640 | 1,155,642 | 321,711 | 890,229 |
| Metropolitan Bk.. | 5,659,258 | 5,777,639 | 4,632,585 | 4,773,578 |
| Nassau Bank..... | 1,148,430 | 1,088,578 | 1,012,749 | 930,183 |
| National Bank... | 1,195,193 | 1,183,078 | 934,296 | 963,938 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 268,536 | 264,941 | 268,536 | 264,941 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | | 179,092 | 211,874 | 179,092 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 279,919 | 288,599 | 269,920 | 288,600 |
| North River Bank | 318,984 | 300,132 | 318,925 | 348,132 |
| Ocean Bank..... | 1,417,713 | 1,438,625 | 1,126,268 | 1,158,289 |
| Oriental Bank.... | 384,825 | 359,265 | 351,784 | 331,491 |
| Pacific Bank..... | 877,177 | 861,926 | 791,187 | 769,337 |
| Park Bank..... | 3,768,205 | 3,883,891 | 3,241,911 | 3,325,440 |
| People's Bank.... | 580,873 | 584,333 | 519,632 | 599,946 |
| Pheoix Bank..... | 2,985,341 | 2,947,711 | 2,276,081 | 2,295,510 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 939,858 | 919,122 | 800,109 | 775 962 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 835,687 | 857,816 | 724,998 | 743,801 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 5,090,916 | 5,269,142 | 4,815,191 | 4,965,743 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 745 512 | 754,625 | 685,545 | 673,709 |
| Union Bank..... | 2,273,912 | 2,329,470 | 1,852,032 | 1,927 777 |
| Total..... | 109 154,813 | 109,388,314 | 88,881,962 | 89,101 69 |
| | Increase... $16,309 | | Decrease.. $559,207 | |

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE
on all parts of the Northwest and remitted for on day of payment. E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,
Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY advanced to 23c. HOGS dull and prices irregular; hol

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE
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For sale by
DEXTER & BROTHER,
No. 14 Ann-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.
Published to day by
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.
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OR, THE STORY OF A SIGHTLESS SINNER AND HIS GREAT PHYSICIAN.
By William J. Hoge, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edwards, Va.
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Domestic Receipts for Ladies, with engravings.
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Number 2 tells just how they do it. Price 10 cents.
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Terms—from which there can be no deviation—the same terms have been published on every No. of the Book: One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; three copies one year, $6; five copies one year, $8, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making six copies, $10; eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making nine copies, $15; eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making twelve copies, $20; and on no account will any extra copy be sent over what the Club calls for. Back numbers from January can always be supplied. No other Magazine can be introduced into the above Clubs but Arthur's Home Magazine.
Special Clubbing with other Magazines—Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, $4 50; Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, $3 50; Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, and Arthur's Home Magazine one year, $6. The money must all be sent at one time for any Club, and in advance. The above is the only way in which we can club with Harper's Magazine. L. A. GODEY.

HOLIDAY EDITIONS.—HOYTS' POEMS TO hald in rebuilding the Free Church of the Good Shepherd. New series—Splendid steel portrait of the author, a favor from the artist, J. C. Buttre, Esq.; illustrations of Santa Claus, presented by the Messrs. Harpers. The work is printed on superb type, liberally furnished by Messrs. White & Co., type founders. We are also under obligations to J. O. M'Creary, Esq., & Co., for the use of their office, No. 5 Spruce-st. Ladies wanted as agents.

## LECTURES.

COOPER LECTURES.
A SERIES OF SIXTEEN LECTURES AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On consecutive WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, by the Professors of Yale College, and others of the most distinguished scientific men in the country. The next four will be delivered by
Prof. Chas. H. Porter,
Upon the following subjects:
Dec. 15—*The Air We Breathe.*
Dec. 22—*The Water We Drink.*
Dec. 29—*The Fire That Warms Us.*
Jan. 5—*The Earth We Live Upon.*
Each of which will be fully illustrated with
BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.
Single tickets, 25 cents. For the Course $3. For a gentleman and lady, $5; which may be obtained at the principal hotels and bookstores, Cooper Institute, and
J. W. NORTON, Treasurer,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door east of Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M.,
Has, at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.,) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $20 to $50 per quarter.
A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: $5 cents per lesson.
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Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½.
Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 20 cents.

THE REV. J. L. HARRIS WILL DELIVER a series of eight lectures on consecutive TUESDAY EVENINGS, at the New-York University, on Washington-square, upon the following subjects:
THIS EVENING—*Sufficiency of Christianity.*
Dec. 21—*Credibility of Biblical Revelation.*
Dec. 28—*Christ in Heaven and Christ on Earth.*
Jan. 4—*The Atonement.*
Jan. 11—*Man Fallen, Man Fallen and Redeemed.*
Jan. 18—*The Gospel a Triumph.*
Jan. 25—*The Four Paths to Immortality.*
Feb. 1—*The New Heart and the New Life.*
Seats free.

MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be delivered before this association on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, by Mathew Hale Smith, at the Northwest Presbyterian Church, in 56th-st., near 8th-av. Subject—*The Heroic Women of the Revolution.* Tickets 25 cents. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO TWO LECTURES by Albert G. Remington, one entitled *The Harmony of Beauty in Art*, the other *Influences of Art*, to be read at the Cooper Institute; Room No. 23, Dec. 14 and 17, respectively, at 8 o'clock P. M. Ticket admitting lady and gentleman to both lectures, $1; to one, 50 cents. To be had at the door.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts.—The fifth lecture in the annual course will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, by Donald G. Mitchell. Subject—*The Spending of Money.* Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door. CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lec. Com.

HIEROGLYPHIC ORIGIN OF LETTERS.—EVERY LETTER A WORD.—Prof. J. De LAUNAY will give Ten Lectures (at his residence, No. 93 West 23d-st.,) on Tuesday, Dec. 14, and consecutive Thursdays and Tuesdays, at 3½ o'clock,—repeated at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents—$2 to the Course.

MRS. CORA L. HATCH, TRANCE MEDIUM, will commence a course of lectures on the 7th of January next, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended; is a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice smart young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work; wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY TRUSTworthy girl to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a good plain cook, and thoroughly experienced as washer and ironer; will be found a girl of agreeable and obliging disposition, and not fearful of work. Best of City reference; wages moderate. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and highly-recommended young woman, a situation; she is a thorough house-worker, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is perfectly willing, not afraid of work, and will do her utmost to please; she is neat, economical, and very trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can do neat, plain sewing, and has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who has lived for five years in one family. Perfectly understands all kinds of family cooking. No objection to leave the City. Washington preferred. Best reference given. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th-sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up shirts in a fashionable style; understands baking and pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $7 to $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family as first-class cook; one who understands all kinds of cooking; who lived several years in one family; no family who keeps boarders need apply. Call at last employer's, No. 20 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY; is willing to do anything to earn a respectable living; would prefer to instruct one or two children in the rudiments of the English language; would take the entire charge of a child. Reference exchanged. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS GERMAN COOK, a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; makes bread and pastry; lived 10 years in England in first-class families. References given. Can be seen at No 372 2d-av., first floor, room No. 1, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable, steady woman, as cook; she understands her business in all its various branches, both City and country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, A SITUation as cook; is capable of doing any kind of cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, or pastry of any kind; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 68 7th-av., front room, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; a private family preferred; can produce the best of City reference for capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and make shirts and work on ladies' dresses; is a good fancy sewer; would assist in the ironing, or make herself useful otherwise; can give satisfactory City references. Can be seen for two days at 194 East 17th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation for a young girl 15 years of age (who has lived with her some time), in a small private family, either as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 at 54 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 East 13th-st., in the basement, near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; her baby is three weeks old. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2½ Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, in a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook, washer and ironer; reference may be made to No. 150 Henry-st. Brooklyn, where she has lived three years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting, in a small family. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as good cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 147 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family; is a good cook, understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITuation for a first-class colored cook. Apply at office of the Clarendon Hotel, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse in a family; no objection to travel. Call at No. 141 1st-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; can be seen at her present employer's No. 103 2d-av.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN A private family, by a trustworthy young man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, and is an excellent groom as well as driver; he perfectly understands his business in its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City recommendations. Call or address at No. 15 East 26th-st., or a note addressed for F. M., at the *Times* Office, Box No. 666, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's pince, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as farmer; has had long experience in farming and cultivating of land, and raising of stock, and will be found a useful domestic on a gentleman's place; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Unexceptionable reference given, if required. Address E. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman; country preferred; is a good groom and a good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is willing to go to any part of the country; wages moderate. Can be seen for three days by addressing C. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, who speaks English, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Address R. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITer, a situation, who understands his business perfectly well. Call at No. 19 West 16th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM SIXTEEN TO 18 years of age; he must write an excellent hand, be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents: none but those who can comply with the above and produce the most unexceptionable City reference, need apply. Call after 2 o'clock P. M., only,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, ACQUAINted with the setting of furnaces and boilers, and who can be well recommended for integrity, may find a good business opening by addressing J., Box No. 2,196, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; she must have experience in the care of children, and bring good recommendations; the situation to be filled is not in the hotel. Apply at room No. 228, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—PARTIES wanting a book-keeper, and willing to pay fairly for competency and faithfulness, will address INDEX, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, IN a wholesale boot and shoe house—men who can influence good, prompt-paying trade. Address Box No. 2,261 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD ORGAN BUILDERS; to good workmen the best wages and steady work will be given. Address J. T. BARBER, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AND A YOUNG lady, to assist in a store. Apply at SWAYNE'S, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply, to-day, at No. 216 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE AS an apprentice to wood engraving, one with a taste for drawing preferred. THOMAS COX, 105 Nassau-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO PROCURE SUBscribers for the *Commercial Times*. ADAMS, UPHAM & CO., No. 63 Stone-st., New-York.

## INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance, $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4 @ $10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Nazareth Hall, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—NO. 920 BROADWAY.—P. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to P. MARTINELLI.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wanted: three governesses to teach music, English and French—salary $300 to $600 and board. One to teach music, French, painting and English. Three teachers of music, one of English, music and calisthenics. Apply personally.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *nee* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutger Institute.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies at the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple, would be preferred. Salaries $900 and $500, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $500. The term commences in February. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst., till the beginning of January; at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

TO SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—A GENtleman competent to instruct in elocution, music and penmanship, or to take charge of the Primary Department of a school, wishes to be employed four hours per day, receiving as compensation only a pleasant home in a literary family. Recommendations from City teachers will be shown. Address EMERSON, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as teacher of Music, French and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily as visiting governess in a school or private family, for all or either of the above branches. Brooklyn or vicinity preferred. Address S. L., Box No. 4033 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction includes the English branches, music, French and drawing; desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English Branches and Mathematics, by a young Lady well qualified to instruct; familiar with the discipline of school; successful in her experience in teaching. Address E. M. S., Box No. 197, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN College, employment as tutor for one hour each day in the French and Latin languages, or the English branches. Address ALPHA, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ENGLISH TEACHER a female, who understands how to teach penman, ship. Applicants will call at No. 111 2d-st., between 9 A. and 5 P. M.

## BOARDING.

### PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman and his wife, with second story front room, furnished or not, gas and fire and good table, with the comforts of a home. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, No. 67 2d-st.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN A PRIVATE family in 22d-st., with a pleasant room furnished with fire, gas and water, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized; or part of the house to let, No. 257 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., ocar Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING, NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; a front room and bedroom on the second story will be required, with modern conveniences; a fair price will be paid. Location between 6th and 2d avs. and 4th and 9th sts. Address ATWATER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, after May 1, together with a front basement and sleeping room above, by a physician, with the best of references. Address Dr. S., New-York City Post-Office, stating terms and No. of residence.

BOARD WANTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—A gentleman wishes to make arrangements for permanent board in a private family, for himself and wife. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, &c., BANK CLERK, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A PLEASANT house and pleasant family, in embarrassed circumstances, would like to let a room with board, and have a small sum advanced, for which a liberal deduction on the board would be made weekly, as interest for the money, which would be paid in May. Address F. M., Union-square Post-Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board. Private table if required: table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR ONE or two single gentlemen, who can appreciate the luxury of a beautiful front parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, tastefully furnished, in a private family where they will have a well-furnished table and good society, can be accommodated by addressing JAY, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF REFINEMENT may obtain a handsomely furnished parlor with adjoining bedroom; also, a large bedroom, with or without breakfast, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. House has every modern convenience. No children or boarders. Address "W." Station D. Post-Office, giving name and address.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—Parlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IF ANY family wish to help out their rent by letting half a house, or a furnished suite of rooms with private table for a small family, apply to J. S., Box No. 2996 City P. O. Best references given.

ROOMS AT NO. 55 BROADWAY.—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, in the second or third story of a house, without board. Address K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, to-day.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 161 and 163 Hudson-st. Location desirable.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE AND CERTAIN CURE for corns, with full and convincing proofs of its valuable properties. Time for effecting a permanent cure, from six to ten days. Apply at No. 431 Broome-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

## REAL ESTATE.

### CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

3 SEPARATE PARCELS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED, FOR SALE.
The undersigned have the authority of the owners to say, that other parties offering these lots for sale are UNAUTHORIZED to do so, as they alone are empowered to negotiate the sale.
Respectable parties will be treated with on very liberal terms, on application to JACOB S. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $3,000 cash required. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS IN EXchange for dry goods, or a stock of other goods, his farm, situated about 70 miles west of Chicago, Ill., containing 170 acres of good improved land, all fenced, with house and barn upon it, broke, and ready for next Spring's operations. Any one wishing to sell out, will find this to be a good bargain. For particulars, address J. M., Box No. 4,227, Post-office New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements, within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 Jonn-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVEst., furnished, suitable for a boarding-house, hotel or seminary. Also, the first-class house with stable attached, No. 11 Perry-st. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs; or the whole house may be let, and the present occupants board with the family. Address M. W., Box 201 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF JANUARY, THE HOUSE No. 64 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square. The house is in good order and of medium size. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, AT YONKERS, large or small rooms, with or without power, in the large four-story brick building (with water privilege) near the Hudson River Depôt, at Yonkers. Inquire on the premises, or to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $5, Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.: 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEIL

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,185,017 93
Average amount of Specie..... 2,025,853 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 223,956 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,181,437 10
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,243,447 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$994,490 00
Average amount of Specie..... 116,955 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,434 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 668,536 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 10, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Districts.....$808,646 00
Average amount of Specie..... 93,208 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,276 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 455,918 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GROAGE D. ARCHER, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,846,421 08
Average amount of Specie..... 2,299,470 81
Notes of late Bank of America..... 21,846 00 } 118,867 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,021 00 }
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,609,498 16

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statemcat is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$12,745,486 55
Average amount of Specia..... 2,579,457 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 8,365,179 31

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
RICHARD SHACKPOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,135,181 42
Average amount of Specie..... 166,866 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 145,227 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,284,459 43

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,316,889 89
Average amount of Specie..... 891,980 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 660,240 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,412,285 74

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,640,337 64
Average amount of Specie..... 284,631 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,048 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,019,584 66

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,121,997 15
Average amount of Specie..... 1,563,853 84
Average amount Circulation..... 162,794 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,362,070 61

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,625,107 79
Average amount of Specie..... 1,052,301 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 246,866 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,851,406 43

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,505,326 73
Average amount of Specie..... 415,125 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 229,977 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,104,539 84

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$357,473 66
Average amount of Specie..... 44,681 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,284 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 328,003 84

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,617,024 17
Average amount of Specie..... 127,894 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,483 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,066,303 72

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $563,214 89
Average amount of Specie..... 79,031 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,960 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 335,282 19

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858,

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,039,247
Average amount of Specie..... 721,521
Average amount of Circulation..... 276,387
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,324,453

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$704,347 37
Average amount of Specie..... 146,077 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 138 254 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 614,774 80

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,866,510 14
Average amount of Specie..... 705,538 48
Average amount of Circulation..... ——
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,978,865 84

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,768,542 15
Average amount of Specie..... 635,419 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 150,769 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,368,260 05

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,575,995 00
Average amount of Specie..... 399,830 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,221 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,243,447 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$251,436 00
Average amount of Specie..... 27,033 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,415 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 160,272 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,722,377 72
Average amount of Specie..... 239,897 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 141,344 03
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,595,282 97

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK le tha City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for tha week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $681,722 26
Average amount of Specia..... 104,253 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,287 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 570,358 49

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$362,852 23
Average amount of Specie..... 56,706 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 42,387 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 248,320 14

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ....$1,378,152 87
Average amount of Specie..... 254,083 58
Average amount of Circlation..... 88,344 00
Average amount af Deposits..... 946,218 09

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ....$2,484,767 00
Average amount of Specie..... 253,129 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 204,009 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,521,010 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$862,528 55
Average amount of Specie..... 121,009 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,557 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 737,429 49

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,102,763 67
Average amount of Specie..... 304,065 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 245,547 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,719,267 61

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,979,428 25
Average amount of Specie..... 671,501 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 297,676 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,626,832 24

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$903,968 67
Average amount of Specie..... 103,341 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,709 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 647,120 75

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,698,928 52
Average amount of Specie..... 270,068 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 164,788 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 1,251,804 82

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYCOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYCOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,021,971 94
Average amount of Specie ..... 833,629 28
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 304,965 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,732,981 16

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON LEE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $744,693 34
Average amount of Specie..... 67,928 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 73,382 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 229,125 09

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$570,521 48
Average amount of Specie..... 158,240 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,107 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 393,941 96

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,568,172 78
Average amount of Specie..... 452,243 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 43,634 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,205,452 47

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $6,234,166 88
*Average amount of Specia..... 1,699,287 98
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 180,308 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,991,160 81

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,934,132 06
Average amount of Specie..... 259,293 76
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 137,631 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,181,640 04

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $7,169,473 66
Average amount of Specie..... 1,134,060 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,973 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,650,246 71

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemsat is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,731,816 31
Average amount of Specia..... 193,079 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,480 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,148,430 85

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,234,220 91
Average amount of Specie..... 279,202 88
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 139,058 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,195,133 40

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK D. TAPPAN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $359,335 35
Average amount of Specie..... 38,950 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,730 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 298,636 42

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
J. B. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $289,342 95
Average amount of Specie..... 23,457 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,524 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 269,919 84

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$336,212 28
Average amount of Specie..... 106,630 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,440 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 328,984 73

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,717,451 01
Average amount of Specie..... 361,303 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,100 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,417,713 92

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANOY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of tha City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$548,073 65
Average amount of Specie..... 79,861 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,660 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 324,825 02

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of December, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,018,269 12
Average amount of Specie..... 172,088 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 128,242 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 877,177 84

*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, ROBERT BOCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,334,956 37
Average amount of Specie..... 877,026 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 183,141 17
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,763,295 70

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $695,474 91
Average amount of Specie..... 125,426 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,411 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 590,173 86

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,545,581 78
Average amount of Specie..... 655,393 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,717 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,955,341 98

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,184,014 15
Average amount of Specie..... 224,877 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,386 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 939,858 21

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,298,621 78
Average amount of Specie..... 158,912 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,017 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 836,687 91

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,899,223 03
Average amount of Specie..... 1,950,961 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,473 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,090,916 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,230,257 25
Average amount of Specie..... 176,203 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,747 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 745,542 29

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,846,222 70
Average amount of Specie..... 355,067 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 172,018 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,273,912 20

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

# INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

**GOODYEAR'S PATENT**—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and msoy others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the pateot, may be had on application at my office and warehousee, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.

HORACE H. DAY.

**COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.**—BANKERS wishing a Commissioner of Deeds to call for the above statements, will address a note to J. O. HARGER, *Times* Office.

# SHIPPING.

**COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.**

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER-SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River,

This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insurieg at the low

# LITERATURE.

## ANOTHER BROADSIDE.

"THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, will be commenced in the first number of the New-York *Ledger* for the new year, which will be for sale at all the book-stores and periodical depôts throughout the country next week.

A week or two ago, Mr. BONNER occupied one page of the Trims with "opinions of the Press,"—he now monopolizes another in a similar manner. These notices are all fresh—have not heretofore been given, and are only a few of the many expressions of opinion which Mr. EVERETT's engagement to write for the Ledger has elicited.

*From the New-York Tribune.*

The country journals are still engaged in discussing the recent engagement of Mr. Everett to write for the New-York Ledger, and, very naturally, some take one view and some another, though the great majority incline to the opinion that the arrangement is a good thing for all parties. In this, we dare say, they are right.

It most indubitably is a good thing for Mr. Everett. No other act of his life has been calculated to add so much to his popularity. Widely as he is known, it will make his name a household word in many families where it is hardly known now.

It is certainly a good thing for Mr. Bonner also. In the first place, it will add largely to his already immense number of readers. But this is not the only advantage, nor the principal one, which he will derive from it. It has served to direct the public mind more to a more thorough and full examination of the general character and contents of his journal; and to the formation of a more favorable judgment thereon, in many quarters, than was previously entertained. The result of such an examination has been to change, considerably, our own estimation of the Ledger. We knew that its proprietor was a man of great enterprise and superior business talents, deeply skilled in the masterly art of advertising; but we were not aware, until our attention was recently more especially called to the subject, of the labor and care he showed upon the different departments of his journal, and the varied interest which his numerous writers impart to its columns. Nor were we aware of, what is much more important, the pure moral tone, and scrupulous regard to the nicest sense of propriety, with which it is conducted. In this respect especially, it is worthy of commendation.

We presume, from the course of Mr. Bonner hitherto, that he will not rest with the engagement of Mr. Everett, but that other names of similar eminence in literature, will, in due time, be added to the list of his contributors.

*From the Boston Daily Herald.*

MR. EVERETT AS A NEWSPAPER WRITER.—The recent compact between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, by which the former binds himself to contribute fifty-two articles in a year to the paper published by the latter, for the sum of $10,000—or two hundred dollars an article—which has already been paid in advance, has excited, as it was well calculated to do, a wide degree of attention and a great deal of newspaper remark. The operation was a shrewd and sagacious one on the part of Mr. Bonner, and he is making the most of it in a business point of view. But was it nothing more? We have been surprised to see comments in some of the papers unfavorable to Mr. Everett for accepting this princely sum upon the condition of writing for a weekly newspaper, setting forth the idea that he degrades the high position he has risen to as a man of letters, a statesman and orator.

It is an old saying, and a vulgar one, that "It is a foul bird that dirties its own nest." Those newspaper editors who have indulged in censures against Mr. Everett for agreeing to write for a weekly paper upon the terms which have been specified, are the foul birds of the Press. We say nothing now of the noble and patriotic object to which Mr. Everett has devoted the past year, awakening the noblest emotions of the soul by his appeals to his fellow-countrymen to rescue the grave of the Father of his Country from unhallowed hands, and to which he now devotes his pen. His proud position in this respect is sufficiently understood. What we wish to call attention to is the absurd and contemptible idea that Mr. Everett degrades his position by writing articles for the popular Press.

If orators and statesmen, if the wisest and profoundest men in the country are sincere when they say the free popular Press is the proud distinctive institution of a free people, their daily and weekly instructor, spreading its leaves to every house, stamping its influence upon every mind, how can a statesman—were he greater than an Everett,—how can a scholar even more polished than he, degrade himself by taking up the pen for this universal and diffusive instructor? Is the quality of goodness, of patriotism, of virtue, degraded by coming in contact with the public mind? We have not so been taught. Mr. Everett, with his great and expansive mind, can bring new power to the Press. It is a fitting close of an illustrious career, to sit in his closet and by means of the popular newspaper, scatter the riches of his mind throughout the land, and to every inhabitant thereof. He is the Gamaliel who is competent to teach; at whose feet millions will be delighted to sit and learn. And when an opportunity is offered to meet half a million at once, shall he be said to be degrading himself for improving that opportunity?

We rejoice that Mr. Everett has entered into our profession. He will grace it well. It will lend new honors to him, for it is among the noblest employments that can engage the attention of a citizen. We pity those newspaper writers who lament the degradation of Mr. Everett in coming into their employment. If all were like them, he might be degraded. Thank God, all are not like them.

*From the Springfield, (Mass.,) Daily Republican.*

MR. BONNER, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER AND MR. EVERETT.—The sensitiveness of Mr. Bonner, the famous publisher of the New-York Ledger, to the careless and sometimes severe comment of some of the Press upon his dashing way of doing business, and the literary character of some portion of the contents of his paper, prove him to have a soul above mere money-making, and that he has a creditable pride in the great literary excellence and moral tone of the widely-circulated journal to which he has given a world-wide fame. Indeed, it is a fact that the Ledger is *per se* a far better sheet than people who have not seen it are in the habit of believing; and the sum of its influence being instructive, elevating and in the best sense improving to the great body of its readers, there is abundant reason for rejoicing in its great circulation. It is read by many people who, but for it, would read no paper, or those which are at least of doubtful character, if not of positively bad influence. The effect of a journal circulating 300,000 to half a million copies per week, and read by several times that number, cannot but be very great upon the vast majority of the minds who come in contact with it; and we rejoice to believe, and to know, that Mr. Bonner conscientiously feels the responsibility of this power, in his case, and is using it in such a manner as not only to do no harm to the minds and morals of the millions that come within his influence, but positively to elevate and improve them.

And this suggests a reason why Mr. Everett should have accepted Mr. Bonner's offer to write for the Ledger, that we have not seen alluded to before. In no other way is it possible for him with so little effort to instruct and elevate the popular taste in literature, and inform the public mind on the subject which he may choose to select, to so great an extent, as he can and will do in this enterprise. Instead of an audience of two thousand, which is the highest average of those he has been accustomed to address, he here speaks weekly to one of at least a million, and of a character, too, more needing instruction and more susceptible to the influence of men of learning and genius, than that of those who gather to hear his occasional spoken words in our great cities. Indeed, this is the first time Mr. Everett has come actually in contact with the real masses of our people; and it presents to him an opportunity such as few men of his power ever have, and throws upon him a responsibility which we have no doubt he fully feels, and which we trust he will discharge alike to his own greatest honor, and the culture and inspiration with high thoughts and to manly deeds of the wide-spread millions who are now for the first time to come within the play of his genius and knowledge. The $10,000 which he secures to the Mount Vernon Fund by writing for the Ledger is the smallest part of the good which he may do in this contract.

*From the Hartford Daily Post.*

It is conceded on all hands that Bonner's enterprise in securing the services of the Hon. Edward Everett, as a contributor to the New-York Ledger, was a master stroke of policy. The newspaper Press, far and near, are loud in their commendations of the sagacity and foresight which so successfully planned and executed the stupendous bargain; and perhaps there is not another man in the United States, possessing the literary and political fame of Edward Everett, who would have met so boldly the scruples which must have arrayed themselves, side by side, with the proposal, and ventured upon an act so tempting to sarcasm and which might seem so hazardous to dignity. There is no doubt that he foresaw the petty attacks of those whose narrow minds of thoughtlessness would not permit a profound or can did view of the matter. But in yielding to Bonner's offer, Edward Everett's motive and conduct are above impeachment. His fame is not tarnished, nor is his dignity impaired by the act. The dignity of such a man is not so accessible. Nor should we miscalculate his motives. The consideration of so noble a contribution as ten thousand dollars to his patriotic project, is probably but a moiety of the advantage which he doubtless hopes to gain by the measure. The influence thus placed at his command will be enormous. Through no other channel under heaven could so powerful an intellect speak with so powerful a voice as through the columns of the Ledger. The class in which that paper has obtained so wide a circulation is the one of all others the most difficult of access by a mind like his, and probably no other medium exists, or could be devised, through which such a mind could have reached those composing it. And when we bear to mind that his contributions will introduce the paper into circles which it would never otherwise have entered, while they will in no wise diminish its circulation in its old channels, we cannot well over-estimate the tremendous power of the leverage he grasps. This was doubtless embraced in his considerations—and with such advantages before him, and such motives to govern him, he cannot justly be censured for acceding to Bonner's proposal. His participation in the business should be held as much above criticism, as it is beyond suspicion of evil; and those who attempt to ridicule his conduct, expose their ignorance and stupidity, as much as they debase themselves by an exhibition of their envy.

*From the Utica (N. Y.) Independent.*

BONNER AND THE LEDGER—The other day, while in Gotham, we threaded our way along Nassau-street until we came to Ann. There we saw the sign of the "Ledger," and determined to look at the lion in his den. We found Bonner—the Napoleon of advertisers—the man who prints three hundred thousand copies of the Ledger. He was talking to the Rev. Dr. ——, who was anxious to get some of his tucubrations published at the same time Edward Everett's Vernon papers appeared in print. Had Mr. Bonner's paper the same merit it now possesses, with a narrow circulation, Dr. —— would have given that office a broad margin. Mr. Bonner is about thirty-five years of age, short and stout built, of the sanguine temperament; has brown hair and dark eyes, a full healthy face, and a well-developed head. He is a man of great firmness and energy, generous, sociable, and polite. He edits his own paper, is a practical printer, knows how to nail a good bargain, and is shrewd enough to avoid foolish ones. He cares little for the criticisms of the Press, for he insists upon it that his readers are competent judges for themselves, and his own consciousness assures him that his paper merits the support of the people.

*From Harper's Weekly.*

Now, when a man says to Mr. Everett that he will give him $10,000 for the Mount Vernon purchase, if Mr. Everett will write a series of articles for his paper, he merely proposes to him to continue his work—only, instead of preparing something for two or three thousand people to hear, he is to prepare something for two or three hundred thousand people to read. And who is to judge of the "dignity" of the medium? Would it not be "dignified" for Mr. Everett to make $5,000 by delivering his "Washington" in a circus building, or a market, or a warehouse, or a railroad dépôt? Cannot the theme, and the speaker, and his eloquence, "dignify" any place in which he chooses to stand?

The New-York Ledger, so far as we have noticed, is a paper of perfect decorum. It is a proof of its proprietor's sagacity that it is so. It is free from the usual faults of journals—malice and bitter partisanship. It is devoted strictly to the amenities of literature. Along its columns the gusts of politics never blow. Among those columns Mr. Everett can walk as calmly as Plato under those of the Academy. And if he will only talk as wisely, there will probably be very little more trouble about the "dignity" of his position.

*From the Frederick (Md.) Herald.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER AND EDWARD EVERETT.—That Mr. Bonner, proprietor of the New-York Ledger, is the Prince of publishers, we think is a fact that will be readily admitted by everybody who looks into its pages. It certainly requires no ordinary qualifications, of both a business and mental kind, to enable him to get up a journal which can accommodate and gratify so large a range of tastes. The object of the proprietor is no doubt to make money; but, like a good tariff, in making money for himself, he gives incidental protection to good purposes, and helps to sustain and to foster an American Literature.

He displays in his operations a princely liberality which deserves that recognition and encouragement which he is receiving.

Some of the brightest and purest stars of American literature shine in Mr. Bonner's galaxy. There we find the brilliant and pungent wit of Prentice—the pure and refined sentiment, and genial humor, of Fanny Fern—and there we find Alice Carey, who looks upon man and nature with a most kindly and affectionate eye, and talks and sings so wisely and sweetly about them—and a number of others who have deservedly won high places in the ranks of American authors; so that even the scholar and best cultivated amateur can find something to please them in the Ledger.

*From the Boston Evening Gazette.*

If Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, will visit Boston, one of Parker's best suppers shall be offered him, and possibly we can induce Mr. Everett to form the trio. Bonner, we adore you. Your taste *comme* is worthy of Napoleon. Go on and prosper, for you certainly deserve it. If we ever forget ourselves and utter an oath, it shall be "By Bonner."

*From the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette.*

WRITING FOR THE PRESS—A LAST RESORT TO EDITORS.—A number of inconsiderate journals have made the recent engagement between Mr. Everett and the New-York Ledger, to contribute a series of articles in consideration of $10,000, to be placed at the disposal of the ladies who are negotiating for the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, the subject of bitter criticism. Prominent among those who offended in this particular, is the Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and we are right glad to see that "An Ex-Editor" has administered to him, and all others similarly offending, a very wholesome and timely rebuke. We make the following extract:

"I would like to know what there is surprising in Mr. Everett's becoming an editorial contributor to the Press. Is there anything in the calling and profession of an editor which is in the least degree dishonorable or derogatory to any man, however able or prominent he may be? There is nothing about Mr. Everett, either as respects his ability, previous antecedents or position, which will cause him to lose "dignity" by becoming an editor. On the contrary, the profession of an editor is more likely to confer honor upon him than to detract from it. Yes, were he ten times more distinguished as a historical character, his connection with the Press would not detract from his elevation. Without disparaging Mr. Everett, I can safely say that there are editors connected with our leading journals who are fully his equals in ability and in political and historical prestige. In England and France the most distinguished public men have been editors and contributors to the Press. We may mention in this connection, Thiers and Guizot, both Prime Ministers of France and both editors by profession. Dr. Johnson and Joseph Addison acquired the best part of their reputation in connection with the "Rambler" and "Tattler," of which they were respectively the editors. Away then with the shallow and contemptible coddish aristocratic sentiment that a statesman like Mr. Everett loses cast or lowers his esteem when he becomes one of that band of men who, through the Press, wield a greater influence than all the cabinets and statesmen on the globe.

It is astonishing to me that the gentlemen of the Press do not have more self-respect than to indulge in flings which can only be founded in justice, upon the idea that their profession is beneath the notice and respect of scholars and statesmen. If Mr. Everett had taken a large fee to manage an intricate law case, we do not imagine that the bar would have thought that in so doing he had made any sacrifice of dignity. Or if—as he was formerly a clergyman—he again accepted a parish settlement, would the minister have thought he had done anything out of character that looked surprising or remarkable? The editorial profession is at least on a par with either of those mentioned, and he is unworthy of being connected with it who thinks it derives any peculiar honor even from the accession to it of the ex-Unitarian clergyman, Edward Everett. I presume that the unfriendly criticisms of many of my editorial friends upon the connection of Mr. Everett with the New-York Ledger were dictated by a desire to hit that paper. Still, it is nevertheless true that their remarks were a reflection upon the dignity of their calling; at least so it will be understood by the great mass of the reading public. The editors of the country have always been a self-sacrificing class, and have put too modest and humble an estimate upon its importance."

*From the Taunton (Mass.) Democrat.*

MR. EVERETT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—The editor of the Boston Herald, like a sensible man, thinks Mr. Everett has done a sensible and honorable thing by renewing his connection with the newspaper press. Mr. Everett certainly holds it in his power to exercise an extraordinary influence through the medium of the newspaper to which he becomes a contributor; and who doubts that his influence will be excited in a wise, patriotic and elevating direction?

*From the Hartford Daily Press, Dec. 11.*

SUCCESS OF A HARTFORD BOY.—The recent payment of ten thousand dollars to Hon. Edward Everett, for the Mount Vernon Association, as remuneration for a series of articles for the New-York Ledger, has turned public attention to the paper in which they are to be published, and to the wonderful success of its proprietor, Mr. Robert Bonner, who is able so munificently to compensate literary labor.

We speak of Mr. Bonner as a Hartford boy, which, in a business point of view, he is, although not born here. He came to this city when about fifteen years of age, and shortly after became a fellow apprentice with one of the publishers of this paper, at the *Courant* office in this city. This was in 1839. He was a faithful apprentice, always at his post during working hours, taking an interest in the business of the office, and cheerfully discharging whatever duties were assigned him. He was a good printer and an unusually quick compositor, and enjoyed the respect of his fellow workmen and the confidence and esteem of his employer, the late Mr. Boswell. His leisure was hours, in a great measure, were spent in improving his mind, and occasionally articles from his pen found their way into the columns of the *Courant*, and we believe, also, into some of the other city papers, secular and religious. The intimacy of apprenticeship days between the writer and Mr. Bonner has never been interrupted, and many incidents connected with his success have from time to time been told us. Some of these will interest the public, as well as show what energy, tact and a high regard for principle, will accomplish. We write without Mr. Bonner's knowledge, and may possibly err in publishing what was related to us in the confidence of personal friendship.

Soon after attaining his majority he removed to New-York, where for a time his fortune varied but little from that of journeymen printers generally. He was industrious and economical, saving a little from his weekly earnings. His contributions to the columns of the paper upon which he was employed were frequent, and his employer, appreciating his services, advanced him from position to position, until he became regularly connected with its editorial department.

In 1848, he purchased, for a small consideration, the Merchant's Ledger, a paper published at the low price of fifty cents a year, the design being to secure a large circulation, and a corresponding amount of advertising at remunerative prices. It was designed mainly for merchants, and special efforts were made to secure accurate market reports, and other information in which they were interested. Their families were not forgotten, however, and several columns of useful reading, judiciously chosen were weekly given. Mr. Bonner's energy soon added largely to its subscription list and advertising patronage, and the paper yielded handsome profits. At this time he was the New-York correspondent of papers in Boston, New-Orleans, and other places. Some one, anonymously at first, proposed to furnish similar letters for the Courant. A few were forwarded as samples, and as they were unusually spicy for such correspondence, an arrangement was made for their continuance, at a fixed price per letter. The publishers were not a little astonished to find that their author was none other than the graduates of the office.

A business that would have satisfied many, only spurred Mr. Bonner to greater exertions. He soon enlarged his paper and doubled the subscription price, increasing, at the same time, its value, so as to retain its patrons and secure new ones. At this time "Fanny Fern" was prominently before the public, having just published her *Ruth Hall*, which made a great stir in the literary world. Mr. Bonner, believing that her pen would add to the interest of his paper and increase its circulation, wrote to her, offering $25 a column for a story. It was declined. He increased the offer to $50 a column. It was declined. Again he wrote, increasing the offer to $75 a column. Another declinature followed, but her admiration for the "pluck" of one who seemed determined to secure her services, cost what it would, induced her to send her business agent to see what manner of man Mr. Bonner was. This interview resulted in Mr. B.'s increasing the amount to $100 a column. This offer was finally accepted, and the "card" worked precisely as Mr. Bonner anticipated. The fact that "Fanny Fern" was writing for the Ledger a one hundred dollar a column story, was published far and near, and orders for papers literally poured in, and continued to do so during its publication, which was continued for several weeks. Other arrangements were subsequently made with "Fanny Fern," who is still one of the regular weekly contributors to the Ledger.

Mr. Bonner, not content to stop here, was on the lookout for additional attractions. Sylvanus Cobb, whose stories were very popular, was writing for *Ballou's Pictorial*. Their moral tone and dramatic interest attracted Bonner's notice, and he determined to secure the author's talent for the Ledger. After ascertaining that his pen was not exclusively engaged by any other paper, and that he could honorably accept a commission, Mr. B. offered him double the sum (whatever it might be) that he was then receiving, for a story. The offer was accepted, and now for nearly three years Mr. Cobb has written exclusively for the Ledger.

The character of the paper having been somewhat changed by the exclusion of advertisements, and its circulation largely increased, the jealousy of a Philadelphia contemporary was manifested, and after a very annoying attack upon Mr. Bonner, he resolved to punish them—not by a public reply, but depriving them of their chief writer, Mrs. Southworth. He accordingly visited Georgetown, her residence, and after ascertaining that her engagement was such that she could honorably make a change, told her that, without knowing what she was receiving in Philadelphia, he would double her compensation. This was an argument she could not well resist, and Bonner came away with "documents" in his pocket.

Distinguished writers in other departments of literature have from time to time been added to his corps. He recognizes the fact that newspaper readers are not all Everetts, or Cobbs, or Fanny Ferns, and hence the varied talent rallied to his assistance. He believes in employing the best writers, and in liberally compensating them. His last great stroke is in engaging the Addisonian pen of Mr. Everett. Leaving out of view the fact that the sum paid is for the benefit of an object which has enlisted the sympathies of thousands, the compensation is greater than has ever before been paid for a series of newspaper articles. The arrangement is mutually advantageous—Mr. Bonner securing valuable contributions and increasing the literary reputation of his paper, while the Mount Vernon Society secures a large addition to its treasury. The Ledger claims a circulation of three hundred thousand copies, and as five readers to each copy is not an extravagant average, Mr. Everett brings his mind in contact with a million and a half of persons weekly, exerting an influence greater than it is possible for him to do through any other channel. His engagement is only a part and parcel of the progressive policy Mr. Bonner has pursued from the first, and that it will be pecuniarily profitable we have not a doubt. What the next great stroke will be, time must determine. That it will come is as certain as that Mr. Bonner lives.

In his business Mr. Bonner has always pursued the cash plan—owing no one over a Saturday night, and allowing no one to owe him. Profits are not swallowed up in bad debts, and he has already "salted down," outside his business, a handsome fortune. When in New-York, some months since, the writer asked him why he did not sell out his business and live like a prince, if it suited his fancy. Mr. B. inquired what amount of money would satisfy us, and upon a moderate sum being named, exhibited securities for several times its amount, remarking that he must have some business to occupy his mind, and if the earth should open and swallow up his whole establishment, he still had enough left, as he had shown us. He thought, therefore, that *he* might as well publish the Ledger as any one else.

Mr. Bonner has been called the "prince of advertisers." The Newspaper Press has certainly no reason to complain of his use of that agency. There are but few papers in the Union that have not advertised for him in one shape or another. At one time he directs a part of a story to be sent to every daily paper in the United States—at another to every weekly paper where there is not a daily connected with it. Within a year, upon commencing a new story, he paid for printing and distributing handbills and posters, seven thousand dollars. At another time he paid $2,000 for eight pages in a New-York paper for a single day. Some months his advertising (which is nearly all done through the reliable, energetic, prompt-paying house of S. M. Pettingill & Co.) amounts to over twenty-five thousand dollars, and they have had Mr. Bonner's check at one time for nearly that amount. While he has found his profit in the expenditure of such large sums, there are, even in this nineteenth century, merchants who look upon advertising as a humbug.

Some of the papers which have noticed the recent engagement of Mr. Everett have spoken contemptuously of the Ledger—they certainly cannot be its readers. Its publisher aims, and always has aimed, to give it the very highest moral tone, and admits nothing into its columns which does not inculcate the purest morality—nothing which cannot be read aloud in any family without having to hesitate and stumble over doubtful sentences. And this is done from principle as well as interest. When Mr. Bonner first went to New-York, as a journeyman, he peremptorily refused employment in any office where he was required to work on the Sabbath. His fellow workmen jeeringly told him that with such scrupulous notions he never could do anything in New-York, where all the daily papers require their compositors to work on that day. He promptly replied that if he could not earn his living at his profession without violating the Sabbath, he would at once change his business. When an apprentice, even, he took a lively interest in the religious and benevolent associations of the day. We well recollect an incident, which, though small, shows his feeling at that time. Mr. Bonner was a member of Dr. Hawes' Church, and an agent for one of the missionary societies was one day in the office making collections. The foreman, who proposed to give $5, thought Mr. B. with one or two other apprentices might well give two dollars each. He inquired of the foreman if he would give double the sum he (Mr. B.) would contribute, and upon receiving an affirmative response, immediately put down his name for eight dollars, which was certainly liberal, considering that it was nearly a fourth of his annual salary. The same respect for religious institutions was carried to New-York, where he has been prominently connected with the Westminster church. A single incident tells its own story. The church was embarrassed by a heavy debt, and other societies had offered it sixteen thousand dollars on condition that its own members would raise the balance. Every string had been pulled and between two and three thousand dollars remained. On a Sabbath afternoon the pastor made a last appeal and urged his congregation to meet on the next evening and see if the proposed aid could not be secured—hoping almost against hope that a few hundred dollars might then be raised. As the pastor descended from the pulpit Mr. Bonner met him, and told him that he should be unable to be present at the proposed meeting, but that whatever the deficiency might be, if he would call at his office the succeeding morning, he would give him his check for the amount. These incidents show the principles and kindness of heart of the man, and in conducting his paper he aims to act in accordance with them.

We have said that Mr. Bonner has claimed for the Ledger a weekly circulation of three hundred thousand copies. We know it is much greater. To print this enormous edition, eight power presses run twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four—a breathing spell of only half an hour being allowed between 12 and 1 o'clock at noon and at midnight. His weekly bill for white paper alone is not for far from $5,000. Each number is electrotyped four times—one set of the plates being preserved for printing back numbers—the calls for which are so great as to give constant employment to one press.

We have occupied more space in detailing these incidents than we intended. There are but few instances of such success on record, and the steps by which it has been achieved may serve as hints to others. Industry, perseverance, energy, moral principle and correct business habits, lie at the foundation—on these a superstructure has been reared whose proportions astonish all, and probably none more that Mr. Bonner himself.

*From the Long Island Journal.*

Mr. Robert Bonner, of the Ledger, is the prince of newspaper publishers. He startled the world by paying Fanny Fern $100 per column, and now he doubles upon the till now unprecedented price, and pays the Hon. Edward Everett $200 per article, not for a few times, but for an entire year.

Our readers are well aware that Mr. Bonner has given Mr. Everett the munificent sum of $10,000, to be devoted to the Mount Vernon Fund, for fifty-two articles, to be published in the Ledger the coming year under the title of "Mount Vernon Papers." Since the days of the Spectator and Addison, never has there been such a treat offered to the many as Mr. Bonner will furnish for his five hundred thousand readers.

We advise all our readers to subscribe for the Ledger for 1859, assuring them that they will be amply repaid.

Never, again, probably, will they have the opportunity to purchase the productions of the ripest scholar of the age at so cheap a rate.

*From the Newark Daily Advertiser.*

MR. EVERETT AND THE LEDGER.—* * * Literature is a republic, or rather a democracy. Every one stands on the same level. Shirt sleeves are as good as lawn. There is no privileged place or class; lords as well as laborers have become lecturers. This is not theory, but fact. Every man's works appear everywhere, are printed on the same paper, by the same types, are scattered abroad, and read like every other man's works. There is no presidency, ambassadorship, or secretaryship in literature. Brougham, though a lord and once a lord chancellor, never did a more praiseworthy act than in writing for the Penny Magazine. United States Senators, presidents of colleges, and learned Greek scholars, have been Sunday School teachers in the same school where milliners and madames mingle as instructors with clergymen and colliers. Is any man or office tabooed, is any man too high, or too sacred to walk with the clean or dirty multitude in the street, to ride in an omnibus, or worship God on Sundays in a pew next to that of a male or female story-writer? Has Mrs. Sigourney been at the time heaping disgrace upon her head by contributing her pure poetry to Bonner's Ledger?

We have never read a number of the Ledger, and have taken the report of others, so we ask for information, if anything worse has been printed in its columns than in the political papers, where slander, vulgarity, filth and immorality have not been infrequent ingredients in many an article? We close by asking a question, and that is, which is better, to send an essay to a paper which contains stories, poems and other writings, by such persons as Sigourney, Fanny Fern, Cobb and Bennett, or to appear before them in person, and speak to them and others of an exceedingly miscellaneous description at the Academy of Music, Niblo's Garden, and the sixty or seventy other places where Mr. Everett has delivered his grand Oration upon Washington?

*From the Hartford Daily Courant.*

When it was first announced that Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, had paid the Hon. Edward Everett $10,000 to write for his paper one year, one article weekly, there was a disposition on the part of some of the editorial fraternity to sneer at the Ledger, and at Everett for writing for it, while others spoke approvingly, admitting the fact that it was a master-stroke of Bonner's, and an act on the part of Everett, in accepting the offer, deserving of enthusiastic praise. Since the first excitement following the announcement that the Hon. Edward Everett was to write for the Ledger, the general tone of the Press has been that of commendation. We do not doubt but that the result of this bold move of Bonner's will be to largely increase the already immense circulation of the Ledger. But we have no idea that Bonner will stop where he is, but that before long we shall hear of other talented writers of note being engaged by him to write for his columns; for he is one of those indefatigable, go-ahead men, never satisfied with the present, but constantly aiming at something beyond—one who fears nothing or nobody, but marches steadily on to the sure accomplishment of whatever he undertakes, knowing no such word as *fail*.

*From the Fishkill (N. Y.) Standard.*

UNEXAMPLED LIBERALITY.—Bonner, the enterprising publisher of the Ledger, has made the magnanimous proposal to Edward Everett that, in consideration of his furnishing an article weekly for that paper for one year, he would pay him the sum of $10,000, and in the same noble spirit which has distinguished that great man, heretofore, particularly in his efforts to aid in the Washington Monument undertaking, he has accepted the offer, the money has been paid, and in a manner worthy of all commendation, the entire sum has been handed over to the "Monument Association." Such noble generosity is beyond all praise; and while we know that Mr. Everett is not profited at all thereby, even if the Ledger should find profit in it, which we trust it may, it is a generous, a princely act on the part of the publisher.

*From the Winsted County Herald.*

The whole history of advertising (which, by the way, is an invention entirely modern, it having been pursued scarce a hundred years as yet) affords no more noteworthy success than has attended Robert Bonner and his New-York Ledger. A few years ago Bonner was but a compositor, a young man, in the Courant office at Hartford. Whether the Ledger was in existence at that time we don't know or care—very few had ever heard of such a paper when he took hold of it. He began advertising and the dollars rolled in. Few, at first, stuck in his fingers,—he kept working the advertising mine. Bonner has been at it for three years or so. He is now unquestionably worth $300,000 as the reward of his spirit and sagacity, and his Ledger is daily securing a better and more substantial footing. The "last card" of the successful and greatest advertiser of the age, is the employment of Edward Everett, the most accomplished scholar of the New World, to write an article each week for the coming year for his paper."

*From the Somerville (N. J.) Messenger, Nov. 18, 1858.*

BONNER FOREVER!—Edward Everett has agreed with Robert Bonner, the publisher of the New-York Ledger, to furnish for that paper weekly for the term of one year, an original article, in consideration of the sum of $10,000, to be appropriated to the Mount Vernon Association. The following correspondence between the parties will sufficiently explain the matter. Bonner is certainly a wide awake genius, and deserves the appellation which has been given him of the "Napoleon of the Press."

*From the Norfolk Day Book.*

ADVERTISING EXTRAORDINARY.—R. Bonner, editor of the New-York Ledger, who had probably paid more money for advertising than any man now living, still adheres to the custom, having lately paid the snug little sum of ten thousand dollars in advance, for the services of the Hon. Edward Everett, as contributor for one year to his Ledger; the services required being very slight, indeed. Mr. Bonner appears to understand the importance of advertising about as well as any one we ever heard of, as by that means he has built up a circulation for his paper greater than any weekly paper ever published in this country, or probably in the world. We commend his course to many of our city merchants.

*From the Watertown (N. Y.) Journal.*

Considerable interest has been excited in the literary world by the great coup de main of the renowned Bonner, in securing Everett as a stated contributor to his paper by the offer of $10,000 cash, to be applied to the Mount Vernon fund. Mr. Everett has devoted himself with untiring zeal and disinterestedness to the work of redeeming the home of Washington, and he had already received the thanks of every patriot in the land. Mr. Bonner has simply done a smart thing for himself and his paper. No other weekly paper in the country can boast of a weekly contributor from a man of his position in the literary world.

*From the Windham (N. Y.) Journal.*

Robert Booner, of the New-York Ledger, has engaged Edward Everett to write a weekly article for his paper for one year. The correspondence in relation to the matter is published, by which it appears that Mr. Bonner proposed to make a donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, if Mr. Everett would write as above. The latter gentleman accepted the proposition, and it speaks well for his patriotism. But the idea is a novel one—an ex-Foreign Minister, ex-Secretary of State, and the leading scholar and orator of the nation, writing "regularly for the New-York Ledger!"

*From the Meadville (Penn.) Journal.*

Mr. Bonner, publisher of the New-York Ledger, has, through the Hon. Edward Everett, made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the Mount Vernon Fund, on condition that that distinguished gentleman will contribute an article every week for one year to the paper in question! Mr. B. will more than double his investment.

*From the Philadelphia Daily Press.*

Certainly the New-York Ledger is one of the peculiar institutions of the country, and a phenomenon in the world of newspapers. It is printed by hundreds of thousands, and goes to the Post-office by cartloads. Eight power presses running twenty-three hours out of twenty-four, are kept unceasingly going, throwing off its sheets; and frequently the extra demand is so great that presses are employed in other establishments to supply it. The Everett movement is bringing, as might have been expected, new subscriptions by thousands. The present circulation of the Ledger is 340,000. Within the year past Mr. Bonner has expended over $100,000 in advertising. To supply the circulation requires the weekly consumption of over seven hundred reams of paper. Sixty thousand copies are sent out in small packages by mail. News agents are supplied through Ross & Tousey. The net cash profits of the Ledger are understood to be not less than twenty-five hundred dollars per week. And all this may be set down as the result of energy, enterprise and advertising.

*From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal.*

One of the celebrities of the age, one of the shrewdest advertisers of the country, is Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger. He is the standing reproach of those dreaded folks who say, "advertising is all humbug," "nothing but the silly fancy of newspaper editors." To-day he gives a thousand dollars for a column in a daily paper. To-morrow he doubles the amount, and calls the price cheap, and the result magnificent. No paper has such a remunerative circulation. It is a complete triumph of the maxim, "Advertise."

Bonner's latest device is the enlistment of the orator, Edward Everett, as one of his weekly contributors. How was it done? Bah! he gave his check for $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, Everett's great scheme to buy the home of Washington. So that Edward Everett "writes for the New-York Ledger." The fact is (let business men note it), a generous advertising pays.

*From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.*

MOUNT VERNON PAPERS FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EDWARD EVERETT AND MR. BONNER.—The correspondence speaks for itself; but such a remarkable instance of liberality and enterprise on the part of Mr. Bonner, and of such continuous self-sacrificing devotion to the noble object of the Mount Vernon Association on the part of Mr. Everett, whose name is familiar, even to children, in the remotest parts of this vast Republic, and whose unselfish devotion and patriotic efforts to build up his home to the memory of the immortal Father of his country has won for him the esteem of every American.

*From the Rhinebeck (N. Y.) Citizen.*

UNEXAMPLED LIBERALITY.—Bonner, the enterprising publisher of the Ledger, has made the magnanimous proposal to Edward Everett that, in consideration of his furnishing an article, weekly, for that paper for one year, he would pay him the sum of $10,000, and in the same noble spirit which has distinguished that great man heretofore, particularly in his efforts to aid in the Washington Monument undertaking, he has accepted the offer, the money has been paid, and, in a manner worthy of all commendation, the entire sum has been handed over to the "Monument Association." Such noble generosity is beyond all praise, and while we know that Mr. Everett is not profited at all thereby, even if the Ledger should find profit in it, which we trust it may, it is a generous, a princely act on the part of the publisher. The title of the articles will be "The Mount Vernon Papers," and they will, no doubt, appear very soon.

*From the Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.*

EDWARD EVERETT "WRITES FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER."—Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, some few days since, offered the Hon. Edward Everett $10,000 in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, on condition that Mr. Everett should write every week for the Ledger for one year. Mr. Everett accepted the offer, the $10,000 has been paid, and Mr. Everett, therefore, "writes for the Ledger." The arrangement is, undoubtedly, shrewd on the part of Mr. Bonner, and will pay, while it benefits the character of his paper. As for Mr. Everett, his action in the matter elevates him in the eyes of every thoughtful man. He is a warm admirer of the virtues of Washington, while his talents are devoted without reward, except the gratitude of the nation, to preserving as a national legacy, the former home and tomb of the great American warrior and statesman. In the engagement concluded between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, we see no occasion for satire nor light remark. Both are influenced by honorable motives, and are equally entitled to credit.

*From the Nashville (Tenn.) Patriot.*

NOBLY DONE.—Mr. Bonner, the publisher of the New-York Ledger, has employed the Hon. Edward Everett to write an article weekly, for his popular journal, for twelve months. He has paid Mr. Everett for this prospective labor ten thousand dollars in advance; and Mr. Everett has handed the money over to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. Was there ever anything more handsomely or more nobly done? The transaction confers the highest honor upon both Mr. Bonner and Mr. Everett. How can the enterprise fail when such acts as these are done in its behalf?

*Washington Correspondence of Winchester Republican.*

Just think of the proprietor of the New-York Ledger making $10,000 by four-cent sales of his paper! It may be presumed that each copy nets him about 99½ cents. Bonner has written an admirable letter to the New-York Times in regard to the ridicule attempted by some of the papers. I shall certainly buy the number of the Ledger containing the "Mount Vernon Papers," and so, likely, will every member of the Mount Vernon Association throughout the country.

*From the St. Paul's Daily Pioneer.*

Considerable interest has been excited in the literary world by the great *coup de main* of the renowned Bonner, in securing Everett as a stated contributor to his paper by the offer of $10,000 cash to be applied to the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. Everett has devoted himself with untiring zeal and disinterestedness to the work of redeeming the home of Washington, and he had already earned the thanks of every patriot in the land. Mr. Bonner has simply done a smart thing for himself and his paper. No other weekly paper in the country can boast of a weekly contribution from a man of his position in the literary world.

*From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal.*

BONNER'S LAST.—We must give Bonner, of the Ledger, our compliments with the "rest of mankind." The last great stroke of this Napoleon of Advertisers is the giving of his check to the Mount Vernon Fund for $10,000, and thus securing an original article every week for one year from the pen of the Hon. Edward Everett, for the New-York Ledger. This Bonner knows the value of such expedients. He is a living practical illustration of the benefits of liberal advertising.

*From the Louisville Daily Journal.*

Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has, in his arrangement for the publication of the Mount Vernon papers, only acted upon the suggest

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## FRESH EXCITEMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

## THE NICARAGUAN PROTECTORATE.

### Debate on the Pacific Railroad.

### Mexican Matters—The Right of Search—Lord Napier's Recall, &c.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The city is full of exciting rumors—that dispatches were received to the effect that the joint protectorate flag of Great Britain and France had been hoisted over Nicaragua. The result of my inquiries satisfies me that there is not the slightest foundation for the story.

The Watrous case is expected to come up again to-morrow; its issue is very doubtful, for the vote will be a close one.

Señor MATA, the Juarez Minister from Mexico, is expected here in a day or two to be received. Earnest representations have been made within a few days to the President, and attempts to satisfy him that General ROBLES will speedily be at the head of the Mexican Government. Protests have been made against the reception of MATA. The diplomatic corps generally sympathize with the Robles' hopes, but Mr. BUCHANAN has no faith in them, and disregards these anticipations.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The books of the War Department show the remittances for the last quarter to be $4,406,900; and for this quarter to date, $2,727,462.

The Secretary of War has been called on for the estimated force necessary to garrison military posts in Mexico, according to the recommendations of the Message.

The Military Committee of the House will refuse to report the bill for the increase of the army.

The Judiciary Committee will shortly report a bill amending the Neutrality Laws and removing hindrances to commerce.

General JARVIS fears that his correspondence has been intercepted on the Isthmus. He is confident of receiving a ratified treaty in time to have it submitted to the Senate at an early day. He regrets the course of the English in Nicaraguan matters.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously to report a resolution of inquiry relative to the visit of British officers of the *Valorous* to the steamer *Washington*. It asks for information, which may be received in future, for SICKLES has informed the Committee that, as yet, Government has received no advices. Full dispatches, however, from Commodore McINTOSH have been received here to-day. The correspondence is decidedly piquant between the Commodore and the British Captain. As far as I have heard, it is the opinion of Congressmen, that this is the assertion of the right of visit in the most offensive form that has been assumed for many years. There will be a breeze here on the subject when the facts are officially known.

The House Committee on Territories met yesterday. SHERMAN, of Georgia, asked for authority to report the bill for the admission of Oregon, with a recommendation that it pass. It is opposed by the Republicans, who say that they are unwilling to admit Oregon with a population of only 40,000, while Kansas is refused admittance with a population of 90,000. The vote stood four in favor of and four against reporting; so the motion was lost. The Committee adjourned to Wednesday, when another report is expected. It is now understood that ZOLLICOFFER, who was absent, will vote against STEPHENS' proposition.

The printing squabble has been settled, but the terms have not been published by the seconds of the parties. It is understood that WENDELL bleeds $10,000 more.

The Senate in Executive session have received and referred the treaties with China and Japan. The nominations of PRESTON to Madrid, of GLANCY JONES to Austria and of numerous Postmasters, were also referred.

The President, on Saturday last, considered the cases of the naval officers returned by the Naval Board. Judge PLATT submitted an elaborate legal opinion to show that the act authorizing the Board was unconstitutional and void, and that, therefore, the President should restore all the stricken officers except those whom, in the exercise of his exemptive responsibility, he should deem unfit for their positions. It is understood that the President has overruled this opinion, and there is great consternation among naval men in consequence.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Captain FARRAGAT has received preparatory orders to take command of the new sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, and is to report himself ready for duty on the 1st of January, when this vessel will make a trial trip to the Gulf of Mexico.

Senator WILSON has received a letter from Paris, stating that Senator SUMNER will not return to the United States during the present session of Congress, by advice of his physicians. He is going to the South of France for medical treatment.

The probability is that the debate in the House, on the Judge Watrous impeachment case, will terminate to-morrow.

Accounts received here state that the Company from Iowa, under SAMUEL S. CURTIS, have arrived at Aurora, on Cherry Creek, and report favorably in regard to the gold mines there. They are building their houses and preparing for Winter. It has been ascertained that Aurora is in Nebraska Territory. A post-office has just been established, and the above gentleman has received the appointment of postmaster.

A majority of the House Committee on Ways and Means are opposed to the President's views of specific duties in the revision of the tariff.

The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, in the House, will meet on Thursday, for the consideration of the subject.

## XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

[*Conclusion of Monday's proceedings.*]

The President sent to the Senate the treaty with Siam, which was concluded May 29, 1856, and proclaimed in Siam in August last. The President suggests an extension to the Consul at Bangkok of the judicial powers conferred on Consuls in China and Turkey.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, offered the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, The President expressed himself in his Messages of 1857 and 1858, in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, as follows:

And *Whereas*, Said treaty contains stipulations in direct hostility to the cherished policy and future welfare of the United States, and calculated to operate adversely to the independent action of this Republic in the line of duty which it may become imperative to adopt in regulating and controlling the affairs of the Central American States, and that consequently the abrogation of said treaty is demanded alike by the honor and interests of the Union; therefore

*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate any correspondence with Great Britain and Nicaragua with respect to the termination or preservation of the treaty.

Mr. CLINGMAN spoke at length, but the resolution was laid over while negotiations are pending.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, by Ayes 30, Nays 13.

Mr. GWIN addressed the Senate at length upon the subject.

Mr. MASON gave notice of a bill to equalize the compensation of Ministers abroad.

Various portions of the President's Message were referred to appropriate Committees.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Various memorials were presented; the only one of public interest being that of J. HOSKFORD SMITH, asking to be allowed to import iron steamships duty free, for his New-York coasting line. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

At 2 o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill came up, according to agreement at the adjournment of the debate yesterday. The amendments made last session were read, viz.: Mr. DAVIS', Mr. DOOLITTLE's, and Mr. POLK's. Thereafter Mr. WILSON moved a new amendment, that the road should follow the forty-second parallel of latitude.

Mr. STUART of Michigan, asked Mr. WILSON to make his motion for the forty-ninth parallel, which he professed himself unable to do, inasmuch as it would thereby lose its central character.

On the suggestion of Mr. BRODERICK, Mr. WILSON assented to make it from the thirty-fifth to the forty-second parallel.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, thinking it unlikely that the bill could pass both Hooses this session, moved that the bill be laid on the table, which the Senate refused to do by Nays 32, Yeas 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alleo, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Cameroo, Clay, Cliogman, Critteoden, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hammood, Houston, Hnoter, Iverson, Johoson of Teoo., Masoo, Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of N. J., Toombs.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Dorkee, Fessendeo, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Greeo, Gwlo, Harlan, Jooes, Keonedy, King, Polk, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stoart, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilsoo, Wright.

ABSENT—Douglas, Hale, Johoson of Ark., Mallory, Pugh, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Yulee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, spoke on his amendment, maintaining that the road should be located not on political, but on commercial and governmental considerations. He regarded the road as necessary, and was in favor of leaving its location to the contractors, inasmuch as their instincts will naturally induce them to select the best ronte.

Other Senators then made remarks incidental to the various amendments.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota, was in favor of a route from the great Lakes to Puget's Sonnd.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, was in favor of the ronte being located anywhere between Breckenridge, Minnesota, and Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, protested against the omission of latitude 32.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, would like to see the eastern terminus left open clear to the mouth of the Mississippi, but did not like the Government to intermeddle in it, as Government influence was blighting, not fostering.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermoot, personally was in favor of a road through the South Pass, and near the 42d parallel, as a fair compromise between the extreme North and South, but would assent to have a western terminus at San Francisco, and the eastern on the Mississippi, leaving it to the contractors to locate the road.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, thonght there was no Constitutional right to transfer to interested capitalists the duty of locating the route. One trunk with branches at either end is all that can be built, and as it is for Government use, Government ought to have the privilege of locating it.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, offered an amendment that the southern terminus should be at the mouth of the Mississippi, when

Mr. DAVIS suggested the southern boundary of the United States.

Mr. GWIN moved as an amendment that no terminus should be named, but that they should merely vote for the road.

Mr. DOOLITTLE here introduced a bill as a substitute, which was not read, but ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved that the debate be postponed until Monday, for the purpose of understanding the subject with its complications.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, considered that it was no use to postpone, as the subject was not susceptible of being understood.

After some further remarks from Mr. GWIN against the postponement, the Senate at 5:25 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missonri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported Pension, Military Academy and Indian Appropriation bills.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the establishment of an emigrant and mail ronte from the most eligible point in Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. KELLOOO, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement showing the amount of the productions of the British Colonies imported into the United States, free of duty, under the Reciprocity Treaty, together with other information on the subject, including the amount of exports from the United States.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Jndge Watrous impeachment case.

Mr. MARSH, of New-York, argued that, as there is evidence of the guilt of Judge WATROUS, an investigation is due to the preservation of a pure judiciary, as well as to the country and accused.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE, of New-York, contended that every member who votes for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, affirms that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. The House were bound to have sufficient evidence on which to vote a conviction. In his opinion that presented is insufficient for the purpouse.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, argued that impeachment is not a criminal proceeding, nor an engine of oppression with us. We are not to look for precedent to the Common Law of England or the usages of Parliament, but only to the Constitution of the United States and our own practice under it. Impeachment acts as a restraint on public officers, especially on Judges, and provides for their removal in case of misdemeanor, which means misbehavior. He would vote for the impeachment.

Mr. BAYAN, of Texas, said the Legislature of Texas, in its resolutions, expressed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Judge WATAOUA, but the Representatives to Congress from that State were requested to see that there was a full investigation of the charges against him. He trusted the House would weigh well the truths, and not be swayed by prejudice; and that if Judge WATROUS be innocent, the fact be made clear by the Senate of the United States. He produced private papers of the late Gen. AUSTIN to show that the La Vega Land title, the subject of which had repeatedly been alluded to in connection with Judge WATROUS, was not forged.

Mr. REAOAN, of Texas, contemned the title, saying it was a base and infamous forgery. There was no legal document to show its validity.

Mr. BAYAN, in response, asked whether his colleague imputed improper motives to him, in saying that he (BAYAN) intended to crush down an investigation.

Mr. REAOAN disclaimed any imputation of improper motives, but said his colleague had been induced to take a wrong position. He believed his colleague thought what he had stated to be true, and acted from conscientious motives.

Mr. BYRAN said he never shrank from any duty, and remarked that his colleague had called in question the veracity of the statement he had made relative to the La Vega title.

Mr. REAOAN hoped his colleague would not insist on a question of veracity between them.

Mr. BRYAN remarked that he had to do justice to an injured man, charged with perjury, and had stated facts.

After further explanations by these gentlemen, Mr. BINGHAM said he believed that Judge WATROUS was improperly mixed up with, and influenced by, land speculations, and hence he was in favor of articles of impeachment. Adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

The right of visit asserted in the case of the steamer *Washington* comes in good time to give Mr. BUCHANAN opportunity for a practical vindication of "the freedom of the seas," and to test the sincerity of his professions of readiness to sustain it at all costs or hazards. True, he affects to look upon the affair as a very innocent sort of amusement in which the officers of Her Brittannic Majesty's frigate *Valorous* indulged: but a fair consideration of the circumstances must soon satisfy him that the case is not to be shuffled off so easily and contemptuously. The unanimous vote of the House to-day, in favor of inquiry into the facts, sufficiently indicate their serious aspect as they now appear. Let us look at them.

The steamer *Washington*, upon approaching the harbor of San Juan, is visited by officers from the American frigate *Savannah*, who, satisfied of her legal character, permit her to pass in. She enters the harbor, and here, within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, in the very face of the American cruiser, officers from the *Valorous* board her, and institute an examination to learn whether or no a vessel, admitted to be justly entitled to carry American colors, has arms and ammunition on board. Satisfied upon this point, they leave. Will it be contended that this "visit" was anything else than a practical revival of the right of search? We have the distinguished authority of DANIEL WEBSTER, and many other statesmen of renown, for the proposition that there is no difference between "search" and "visit"—that the latter is utterly inadmissible, except as a constituent of the former. Will any one claim that the United States can admit the propriety of the visit by the *Valorous*, without conceding at once our entire doctrine in denial of the right of search?

It is only a week to-day since the President vauntingly assured us that he had secured what the War of 1812 failed to achieve—the abandonment by Great Britain of the Right of Search. The Secretary of the Navy, in his Annual Report transmitted to Congress by the President, after due consideration in Cabinet Council, pats the Executive cleverly on the back, reminding him (and Congress as well) that it was his (Mr. BUCHANAN'S) policy to avail himself of the occasion offered by the attempted searches in the Gulf last Summer to bring the question to an issue, and put it in such shape that the Powers who assert the right of search were compelled "either to abandon or to fight for it." The result, we are assured, vindicated the policy. It now turns out that, so far from abandoning the assertion of the right, England has carried it to a point farther than ever before—at least since the War of 1812.

Last Summer there *seemed* to be some little apology for the British cruisers, for they expressly declared that their only object in visiting vessels covered by the American flag was to ascertain whether they had a *right* to carry our colors, or were abusing them We refused to admit even this plea in justification, and the President and his friends have been shouting jubilates ever since over his success in backing down the British lion. But here, in the case of the *Washington*, the right of visit is again asserted, in the very presence of one of our own cruisers, who had just examined and certified the vessel's nationality and legality, and the President considers it a trifling affair! Marvelous consistency! In the war of 1812 Great Britain visited our ships to get her own men; to-day she visits them to see whether American citizens have arms with them or not! We absolutely refuse to admit the right of a foreign cruiser to search an American vessel upon the coast of Africa, though suspected of being a slaver, and though there may be no American ship-of-war at hand to make the examination, and yet a British cruiser may search an American steamer, in the waters of a friendly power, and in the presence of an American ship whose officers have just made the necessary examination? The fact is that Mr. BUCHANAN is exceedingly brave at long range, but very weak in the knees at short distance. If ever there was a case demanding prompt and substantial redress from an offending Government, this is one; but in presence of the bold, defiant impudence with which the outrage was perpetrated, our President will cringe and crawl away from his responsibility, unless public sentiment shall force him to a vindication of the honor of the country.

Simultaneous with the President's declaration of the innocence of this last transaction, we are assured that he looks with serious apprehensions towards the Gulf, and hopes that the British cruisers will not interfere with our fillibusters. *That* he will have to resent,—and *that may* give rise to most troublesome and embarrassing complications. In other words, if Great Britain stops a real fillibuster vessel, we shall have to make a fuss about it; but she may make *suspicion* of fillibusterism the pretext for violating the American flag, even in a friendly port, without the slightest objection. Was public man ever before guilty of such silly twaddle? But this case is not over. Let us hope that the long-continued imbecility of our Government has not so demoralized Congress and the country as to admit of acquiescence in so gross a wrong. It is due to ourselves and to the world that we should either abandon, altogether, our opposition to these searches and visits, or insist upon the doctrine we profess to assert with a persistency that shall secure for it respect.

The decided vote by which the Senate to-day took up the Pacific Railroad bill for consideration would seem to be very significant of the strength of the measure. Mr. SLIDELL earnestly opposed the motion to take up, and presented a number of other bills, in which various Senators have an interest, as subjects which might be considered if the Railroad bill was laid over. The bait did not take, however. The Senate knows that the country demands a ready and rapid means of communication with the Pacific coast; and the motion of Senator GWINN was carried by a vote of 30 to 18. Mr. GWINN then addressed the Senate in a very elaborate and able speech in support of the measure, setting forth in the most telling arrangement the many considerations which render the construction of a Pacific Railroad a vital necessity to the union of the States, and to the maintenance of our position as a paramount political power and great commercial nation. There is no substantial phase of this large subject which the Senator failed to treat in a solid and practical manner—anticipating and answering every reasonable objection to be made to the scheme, and bringing its giant proportions down to the simplest comprehension. I will not attempt a *résumé* of the argument, as you have that already by telegraph.

No Naval nominations have been sent to the Senate yet. Months ago, when the President took up the cases of naval officers who applied to be restored to the positions from which they had been ousted by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, he divided them up, referring part to Secretary TOUCEY, another part to Attorney-General BLACK, and the remainder to Mr. HOLT, of the Patent Office, for examination and report. Their reports were considered on Saturday last,—with what final result is not yet known. Judge BLACK, as your Washington Correspondent stated some time ago, in the face of very positive denials, delivered an elaborate opinion, showing that the law authorizing the Retiring Board was unconstitutional, and therefore that all action under it was void. The President, as I telegraphed you to-night, has overruled this opinion; and it is understood will recommend the restoration of only a few of the officers who were affected by the action of said Board. The nominations are looked for daily, when all the parties interested will learn their fate. S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The news of the visit of British officers to the *Washington*, has created the greatest excitement in Congressional circles; but Government regards the affair, so far as it can be gathered from newspaper reports, as altogether harmless. No official information of any kind has been received. The visit was not a forcible one, and the officers left soon after they were informed that their company was not desirable. Such is the view our Government takes of it. Mr. BUCHANAN expresses his surprise that Sir WM. G. OUSELEY did not prevent the visit altogether.

Dispatches received at the British Legation report Lord NAPIER'S recall. He will go to the Hague. The dispatches of Lord MALMESBURY are highly complimentary to Lord NAPIER. Lord NAPIER does not expect to leave till Spring. Lord LYONS will arrive about the end of January.

Our Government is anxiously awaiting further dispatches from Mexico. A rumor prevails in diplomatic circles, that Gen. ROBLES has been imprisoned. This, however, is not credited. Gen. JEREZ arrived on Sunday.

### The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last, containing Vera Cruz dates of the 2d inst., are received.

The defeat of ZULOAOA by DEGOLLADO at the Bridge of Totolatlan is confirmed.

The Spanish Consul, now that the Constitutionalists have nine points of the law in their favor—namely, the possession of Tabasco—expresses himself quite pleased with Governor CORSO'S satisfactory explanations to the American, French and Spanish Consuls, wherein he denies the calumnious statement published by the expelled Zuloaga Governor, but intimates he has deemed it his duty to make a requisition upon the Captain-General of Cuba for a vessel-of-war—not for any hostile purpose, but to remain in port, with the exclusive object of sheltering Her Catholic Majesty's subjects, in case it should be necessary.

It is certain that General ARTEAOA has completely defeated the troops commanded by Col. RUELAS, in the neighborhood of Guanajuato. ARTEAGA had not entered the city, preferring to keep up his communication with DEGOLLADO. Col. RUELAS, after his defeat, went to the city of Mexico, where he arrived on the 26th ultimo.

Several rich houses in the city of Mexico refused to pay the contributions demanded by ZULOAGA.

### From Kansas and Pikes Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Accounts from Southern Kansas indicate a very unsettled and disordered condition of affairs, frequent robberies, house-burnings and other depredations having recently been committed. The disturbances are said to have grown out of the disposition of certain parties to disregard the compromise entered into by Gov. DENVER and the people in June last. Public meetings have been held in several places for the purpose of putting down the existing lawless spirit and bringing the guilty parties to justice.

The Nebraska *City News* says, that preparations are being made to start a stage line from that place to Pike's Peak, and that Majors RUSSELL and WADDELL will send trains of provisions, mining utensils and machinery early in the Spring.

The Omaha *Times* contains a letter stating that an election has been held at the mines, and members returned to the Kansas Legislature. A Delegate to Congress was also elected with the view of organizing a new Territory. Mr. SMITH, member elect of the Legislature, confirms the previous favorable reports as to the mines, and states that gold abonnds in greater abundance than in California, be having been in both places. Mr. DAVIS, the new Delegate to Congress, is now on his way to Washington.

### Claims Against Chile—Treaties—The "Washington" Affair—Central America.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The State Department has received dispatches from Chile, conveying the gratifying intelligence that through the persevering efforts of the United States Minister, Mr. BIGLER, the claims of this country against Chile, in connection with the American vessels *Macedonia* and *Franklin*, have so far been advanced toward adjustment, that little doubt is entertained of its early consummation. The claims in the case of the *Macedonia* have been pending for more than a quarter of a century, and involves one-fourth of a million of dollars.

The large number of appointments made during the recess of Congress, together with the Chinese, Japanese and other treaties, were, in the Executive Session of the Senate to-day, referred to appropriate committees for examinations.

The substance of Commodore McINTOSH'S dispatch to the Navy Department, concerning the visit of the British officers to the steamer *Washington* is, that the said officers asserted their right to make such a visit by reason of the British Protectorate over San Juan del Norte, established at the request of Nicaragua.

It is reliably ascertained that the following named gentlemen either spoke or voted in favor of the proposition submitted by Mr. CLINGMAN in the recent Democratic caucus of Senators, against any change in the Committee on Territories: Messrs. BAYARD, PEARCE, HUNTER, JOHNSON of Tennessee, BROWN, TOOMBS, CLINGMAN, BIGLER, SHIELDS, STUART, and perhaps several others.

The State Department had not, this morning, received any official dispatches in reference to recent events in Central America. Regarding the newspaper accounts to be true, our relations with Great Britain are considered as extremely critical, and bordering on war between the two countries. This opinion is freely expressed by gentlemen occupying prominent public positions.

### Municipal Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 14.

At the municipal election, to-day, Mr. E. W. HARRINGTON, Democrat, was elected Mayor, receiving 1,099 votes, against 1,086 for Mr. ALONZO SMITH, Republican.

### New Telegraph Line.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The Pacific Telegraph line was this day completed to Lexington, Mo., three hundred miles west of St. Louis. It will be extended and in operation to Kansas City this week. The tariff is 65 cents for ten words, and 6 cents for each additional word to Lexington, Mo.

### The Fillibuster Schooner Susan Bound to Greytown.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 13.

The bark *Oregon* arrived here to-day, having on board Lieut. WHITE, of the cutter *M'Clelland*, who was taken off to sea by the fillibuster *Susan*. Lieut. WHITE reports that he left the *Susan* 250 miles out, bound to Greytown. Her Commander, MAURY, put the Lieutenant on board the *Oregon* last Thursday. WHITE says when he found the *Susan* was under weigh he ordered her to anchor, but his orders were not heeded.

### The European Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec 14.

The European mails per steamship *Europa* close at the Post-Office at 11 A. M., to-morrow. The steamer will leave her dock shortly after noon. Dispatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by noon, will be forwarded by the *Europa*.

### Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

General DANA, the Citizens' candidate, was re-elected Mayor of Charlestown yesterday, and THEODORE OTIS, American-Republican, was chosen Mayor of Roxbury.

## THE FOG.

### Ferry and Steamboat Collisions—Dangerous Navigation—Detention of Steamers.

On Monday night there were indications, as Mr. MERRIAM would say, of the near approach of a foggy term. It was not dense enough, however, to cause any interruption to the passage of the river steamers and of the ferry boats; but it continued steadily to increase in density, through the night, until yesterday morning, when it became so thick as to almost put a stop to navigation on the Bay and rivers.

The steam-whistles and bells were kept constantly sounding to prevent collisions, and for the purpose of guiding the boats of the different ferries to their destination. There were so many of them, however, ringing at the same time, and so many steam-whistles screaming, that the pilots complained they could not distinguish one from another. The great danger in such cases being the liability of boats of the same line to run against each other, the precaution was observed for one boat to remain in each slip until the arrival of its fellow. Thus there were only two boats running through the day, where, as at the principal ferries, three and four boats are constantly employed in clear weather. This caused each boat to be greatly crowded, and there were constant fears of accidents, which fortunately were not experienced, except in two or three cases.

The South Seventh-street and James-slip Ferry made but four or five trips during the day, although the boats were kept most of the time on the river, trying to find their way to and from the landing. A boat left Williamsburg at 1 o'clock, with a heavy load of passengers, and was not heard from at 3 P. M. Passengers were continually passing from one ferry to the other, discussing the chances of getting to the City, and commenting in bad humor upon the drawbacks of a residence in Williamsburg.

There was a collision between the Peck-slip boat *Onalaska* and the Division-avenue boat *Canada*, piloted by father and son. The damage was about $50. After 1 o'clock, only one boat was kept on the Peck-slip route. But the majority of passengers crossed the Grand-street Ferry, and either rode or walked to their places of business down town.

The *City of Williamsburg*, of the Houston-street ferry, was run into by the Grand-street boat *Oneida*, which carried away her rail, stanchions, and damaged her about $25. The pilot of the *Oneida* should have kept his place in the slip, until his neighbor had reached it. No one was injured, but a young lady on board fainted with fright. The damaged boat was hauled off for repairs.

The Fulton and Wall-street ferries being the shortest, ran with more regularity than any of the others, but with a constant foreboding of a smash-up. They escaped, however, without receiving any material damage, the pilots being complimented highly for their skill in navigating under such unfavorable circumstances.

The Atlantic and Hamilton-avenue ferries ran two boats each, upon half-hourly trips only. They had no accidents on their lines, observing the precaution to let one boat arrive before the other started.

The Staten Island ferry-boats made six trips only during the day, viz.: at 8, 9, 10,12, 3, and 4 o'clock P. M. One of the boats found her way into the Atlantic Dock. Over one hundred passengers who designed to take the 6 o'clock boat to the Island, were compelled to find quarters in the City for the night.

The principal collision of the day was that of the steamboat *Long Branch*, which was on her way from Red Bank to this City. She had navigated unscotched through all the vessels at anchor in the Bay, but on getting opposite Governor's Island, at 2.40 P. M., she ran foul of the brig *Col. W. Coggins*, at anchor, the brig's jib boom carrying away half of the steamer's smoke pipe, and her bowsprit breaking in a considerable portion of her joiner's work. The damage was about $100. The brig had her martingale guys carried away. The Captain of the *Long Branch* says there was no signal of warning on board the brig, and he was backing his engine when she struck. The steamtug *William Buck* ran upon the rocks of the unfinished portion of the Battery, but was soon got off again. The Captain says the City ought to be sued for allowing this ragged beach to remain in its present condition. The ferries to Jersey City and Hoboken ran regularly, but slowly, and met with no disaster.

There was but one arrival by the way of Sandy Hook—the British bark *Flying Fish*, from Rio Janeiro—and no vessel went to sea.

The Sound steamers all remained at their piers, intending to leave "as soon as it should light up." The *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, was the only exception, and it is presumed she proceeded but a short distance. The propeller *Osprey*, due on Monday evening, had not arrived up to last evening.

During the day the wind was light from southeast. At 10 o'clock in the evening the fog was clearing off, and there were indications of fair weather to-day.


# The New-York Times.

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## THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

### Letter from Madame Jessie Meriton White Mario.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: Your article on the Italian question has just been pointed out to me, and, anticipating several of the topics of my future lectures, in order to reach such of your readers as may not hear them, I will, with your permission, reply to it in your own columns.

Treating in my last lecture of the Association of Young Italy, founded by MAZZINI in 1832, of the unswerving constancy with which this man for seven-and-twenty years has kept before the Italians the idea of their political and religious regeneration, pointing out the means by which they must realize it, and striving to provide them with those means—I referred, in speaking of the slight success that as yet has crowned his efforts, to one of the tendencies of public opinion which I hold to be decidedly immoral, *i. e.*, the habit of applauding the victor and deriding the vanquished, without taking into consideration which of the combatants had right and justice on his side. Nor is this tendency a product of modern times, the sentiment proclaimed by a barbarian from the capitol, the *Væ Victis*, of Brennus, still governs the world. In proof of this assertion I noted how the name of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the perjured, the assassin of two nations, is lauded to the skies, because, wading through the blood of those two nations, he has succeeded in seating himself on his gigantic throne of corpses, and is in consequence a victor. How the name of MAZZINI, the apostle of a holy cause, is insulted and despised, because he is—not vanquished, since he still struggles more stalwartly than ever—but simply *is not yet a victor*. In reply to this you say, that the world is not so greatly to blame, since it has no possible means of judging of a man's capabilities, except by what he has accomplished. This is quite true, but it is also true that the world is quite capable of judging whether the act accomplished be a good or a bad act, and whether the individual who has accomplished it be a great man or a great scoundrel.

And if a proof is needed of the inconsistency, to say the least, of those who worship the *fait accompli*, be it remembered that these very persons who call the LOUIS NAPOLEON of the 2d December a great man, set down the LOUIS NAPOLEON of Strasbourg and Boulogne as a *great fool* and a *great rascal*. But let us set aside for a moment the question of success, while we examine MAZZINI'S idea and his plans for realizing it.

For 27 years MAZZINI, in books, in pamphlets, and by means of the clandestine Press, has taught Italians that Italy has a duty to fulfill towards herself and towards humanity, and that, in order to fulfill this duty, she must first achieve her own liberty, independence and national unity. It is to realize this idea that MAZZINI has combated and still combats; is baffled once and sets to work again; is driven a hundred times from the field, yet ever returns to the charge, like the giant in the fable, stronger than before; and until that idea is realized, MAZZINI will never cease to struggle—unless, indeed, the God of nations should first summon him to lay down his arms in death, and send another worker to take the gallant patriot's place.

But the obstacles that lie between the Italians and their goal are too numerous and too powerful to be overcome in a day. It took Spain five hundred years to shake off the yoke of the Arabs; the Netherlands fought for thirty years before the Spaniards were expelled: it took America ten years to emancipate herself from England; and ten years the Greeks struggled against, the Turks. The Spaniards had but the Arabs to combat; the Netherlands the Spanish; the Americans the English; the Greeks, aided by the European powers, the Turks? Against Italy are arrayed the armies of Austria—the armies of her domestic princes—and the day in which she deposed the Pope, and proclaimed the Republic in Rome, Swiss, French, Spanish and Austrian troops, sanctioned by the British Government, combined to destroy her new-born liberties, and to re-enthrone despotism; and at this moment the Austrians are encamped in Bologna and Ancona, and the French in Rome.

"And it is precisely on account of this gigantic European conspiracy against Italian liberty," you reply, "that we doubt the efficacy of the plans of MAZZINI and his friends to win that liberty."

Briefly, let us see what MAZZINI'S work has consisted in. MAZZINI has spent his life in teaching the Italians that since the Pope and foreign armies can neither be prayed nor bought out of Italy, they must be fought out; that a popular insurrection is their only chance of success; that, until they cease to trust in princes and foreigners—in anything, in short, save their own right arm—they will remain, and deserve to remain, a nation of slaves. This belief is now sown broadcast in the heart of the Italians—this faith is sealed with the blood of their martyrs. From 1849 till the present hour Italy has no exiles save Republicans, her prisons are crowded with Republicans, and the executioner's axe is sharpened for Republicans alone. The flag of Savoy can boast of no martyr, because that flag does not represent a principle, but merely an expedient and a dynastic interest. MAZZINI'S work now consists in organizing secretly Italian patriots, within and without the Peninsula, and from time to time a band of Republican heroes appears on the battle-field to initiate afresh the revolution, and band will follow band, and Italians will fight and fall, until the whole nation responds to the appeal.

And in order to judge from Italy's past efforts what chance she stands for the future, we must uplift the question from the man to the idea; instead of occupying ourselves with MAZZINI, we must direct our attention to the Republican principle and Republican Party in Italy, of which MAZZINI is but a veteran and dauntless soldier. And it is MAZZINI himself who has proclaimed this necessity.

"One of the prejudices that retards the progress of nations and misleads the elements of political opinion (he writes) is the habit of substituting individuals for principles, of giving to the former a degree of authority which belongs exclusively to the latter."—*Literary Prose, Vol. 3.*

In common with all those who labor in their different spheres for the Italian cause, under any other banner than the banner of Savoy, you call me an "agent of MAZZINI," whereas my life is consecrated wholly and solely, in as much as it is in my power, to aid the triumph of the Republican principle, the only one which, in my humble opinion, can redeem Italy. And this principle will remain unshaken in the hearts of Italians, and, sooner or later, will lead them to their goal, even were it possible (which it is not) to suppose that MAZZINI should desert it; or if he, now advanced in years, should end his life of struggle, suffering and toil without the consolation of even a Pisgah glimpse of the promised land.

And now let us turn to 1848 and to historical documents concerning the Italian struggles after liberty in those eventful years. You say that "Sardinia made the best and most promising resistance to Austria," "that the Lombard army vanished before HAYNAU and RADETSKY." I reply, *Every inch of ground won by Italians for Italy in '48 and '49 was won by Republicans, and that at the close of that year Italy would have been free from the foreigners, would have been free, independent, and united, had not monarchy stepped in and substituted the petty longings of dynastic ambition to the great national aim.*

The following are the facts of the case: Between the 18th and the 22d of March, 1848, the Milanese, unarmed, without ammunition, without military organization, drove out 16,000 Austrians from their soil; the other Lombard cities did what Milan did. Venice, too, had decreed that Austrian rule, civil and military, should cease, and the Austrians departed; while Venice, to the cry of Italy and St. Mark, constituted a provisional Government under the Republican form. On the night of the 22d only over the four fortresses of Verona, Mantua, Legnago and Peschiera, did the Austrian banner continue to float. The revolution of Lombardy sounded the tocsin for the Italian revolution—volunteers from every State of the Peninsula rushed to the assistance of the Lombards. No Italian Prince, not excepting the Pope, was safe a moment longer on his throne, unless he sent up soldiers and armed the volunteers to fight that national war. There were no discords then. Italians felt that the Lombards, in fighting the Austrians, were combating the common foe, and the Italian battle-cry was, "To the Alps, to the Alps 'drive home the foreigners!" And it was a sense of the danger in which his own throne was placed that induced CHARLES ALBERT to put himself at the head of the national war, and by substituting his own selfish aims, to lead that nation to its defeat.

When the news of the Lombard revolution reached Turin, the Marquis PAREYÒ, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave the following reasons to the British Ambassador at Turin for the King's decision: "The sympathy excited by the defence of Milan,—the spirit of nationality, which, notwithstanding the artificial separation of the different States, is, nevertheless, strongly felt,—everything calculated to keep up in the provinces and in the capital such an agitation that it may be apprehended from one moment to another that one of those revolutions may result from it which would place the throne in peril. * * * In this state of things His Majesty, relying on his right to preserve his dominions, considers himself obliged to take such measures as, by preventing the present movement in Lombardy from becoming a Republican one, shall spare Piedmont and the rest of Italy from the calamities which might ensue if such a form of Government should be proclaimed."

With this end in view—*i. e.* in order to prevent the proclamation of the Republic in Lombardy—CHAS. ALBERT, seven days after the victories of Milan, led his troops across the Ticino, informing the Lombards, in a bombastic speech, that he was coming to lend them "that help which brother expected from brother, and friend from friend." Despite these professions, even as late as the 29th of March, PARETO informs ABERCROMBY, that "the commanders of the ships of the Royal Navy of Piedmont have received orders not to proceed to any acts of hostility against the Austrian ships-of-war unless they should be provoked to them by the latter." The meekest CHARLES ALBERT did strive in Lombardy his intention to possess himself of that province was evident, despite his promise that "the nation should fight for the nation—that Italy once free should decide on her own form of government." "Until now, my Lord," writes Consul CAMPBELL, from Milan, to Lord PALMERSTON, on the 31st March, "the greatest union has prevailed among all classes; but since his Majesty, the King of Sardinia, has colored Lombardy, two parties have sprung up; one, the high Aristocratic Party, is willing that Piedmont and Lombardy should be united with his Majesty CHARLES ALBERT for their Sovereign; the other, the middle classes, in which I must distinguish the commercial and literary people, together with all the promising youth, are for a Republic." In these few words we have the very kernel of the cause of the failure of the War of Independence. Finding that the national party, who up to that moment had f

## Case of the Amistad.

It is nearly twenty years ago since a Spanish slaver, having an unusual run of luck on the coast of Africa, brought away one of the largest cargoes of blacks that ever gladdened the heart of the slave-dealer. Departing,—let us be specific,—departing from the waters of Guinea in April of 1839, on the 12th of June the port of Havana was reached, and without opposition, on the part of the authorities, the cargo was safely landed. Ten days after, fifty-four of the slaves, purchassd by Don PEDRO MONTEZ and Don JOSE RUIZ, were licensed to be transported to Principe, a not distant point on the Cuban coast; for which, June 28, they were embarked on board the schooner *El Amistad*. On the fourth day out, the negrocs rose to demand their freedom. The captain and cook resisting, were slain; but the remainder, four in number, including the two pretended owners, were spared, upon their engagement to conduct the vessel to the coast of Africa. So long as the sun remained above the horizon, the compulsory navigators steered eastward; as soon as it set, and the negroes no longer possessed a gnids to determine the direction, they put about, and sailed to the North. This system of sailing upon spherical angles, in due time brought the vessel to the coast of Long Island, off which, Aug. 26, it came to anchor. When day broke on the following morning, the stranger was espied by the cutter *Washington*, of the Coast Survey. The commander Lieutenant GEDNEY, going aboard, ascertaining the condition of affairs, as represented by the Spaniards, and at once taking charge of the schooner, conveyed it to New-London. On the 29th of August, MONTEZ and RUIZ filed thsir claims to the negroes as their slaves in the United States District Court of Connecticut. On the 19th of September the negroes, heving found friends in the interior, filed their answer, asserting their freedom. The case was set down for trial. Not content with the slow movements of the law, however, and urged on by the Chevelier D'ARGAIZ, the Spanish Envoy, in his letter to the Secretary of State, Nnv. 26, demanded the restoration of the negroes, "Not as sleves, but as assassins" fogitive from Spanish justice, President VAN BUREN sent instructions to JUDSON, the United States Attorney for Connecticut, thet he should demand of the Court the immediate surrender of the negroes. And to show his eernestness in the premises, a United States sloop-of-war was sent to Long Island Sound to receive the blacks and transport them to Havana.

The District Court, however, held its ground. The case was bronght to trial. JUDSON acted for the claimants; taleot of the highest legal character defended the respondents. On the one hand it was alleged that they were slaves, and therefore articles of merchandise, the rendition of which the complainants were entitled to under treaties with Spain—thet of October 20, 1795, in articles 8, 9 and 10, especially. The permit of the Custom-house at Havana for the removal of the negroes to Principe, was produced in evidence of the fact tbat the negroes were slaves, the property of the complainants. It was also insisted thet the surrender of the entire nnmber—death, by-the-by, had reduced it from fifty-four to thirty-eight since they left Havana—as pirates, guilty of murder on the high seas, was demended by the general obligations of international law. Thc cese was met by a denial that the negroes wsre slaves—the severel British Anti-slave-trade treaties with Spsin being impleaded to show that Spain had agreed to the suppression of the Slave-trade, and, in pursuance of that agreement, had uttered an ordinance declaring that every negro brought involuntarily from Africa should be free the moment he reached Cuba. The facts of the forcible seizure of the blacks in Africa, and their involuntary conveyence tn Cuba, were shown by ample proof; and the defence proceeded to demonstrate, what admitted of nn serious controversy, that in the absence of explicit international treaties to that effect, there is no obligation to snrrender fugitives from justice It was also made out that as the alleged murder occurred on ths high seas, and as the negroes were freemen, the Court had authority to adjudicate the homicide to be justifiable, it being clearly a warrantable assertion of liberty. Thc Court held for the respondents, denying the claim of the Spaniards and recognizing the freedom of the blacks. The Administration instantly ordered the case to be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Upon argument there JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and ROGER S. BALDWIN appearing for the Africans, the judgmcnt of the Court below was snstained—it being proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the "negroes never were the slaves of MONTEZ or of RUIZ, or of any Spanish subject."

Immediately after the dccision, the negroes, at the cost of northern Abolitionists, were provided for and returned to Africa.

In the meanwhile the Spanish Government showed no disposition to abondon the case. The negroes were gone; but a pretence to indemnity remained, which, in a letter to the Secretary of State, May 29, 1841, the Chevalier ARGAIZ urged with mnch warmth. On the 1st of September, 1841, Mr. WEBSTER, the Secretary, replied at length, resting his denial of the demand upon several points, but chiefly upon the fact that a decision of the Supreme Court was final and conclusive to every other branch of the Government, and the Court having pronounced adversely to the claim, the Executive had no option in the matter. To cite Mr. WEBSTER's language:

"The President had supposed, that, after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this questioo, there would have been no occasion to renew a correspondence upon it between the two Governments, and that Mr. D'ARGAIZ was aware that the President had no power to review or alter any of the judgments of that Court, it being a tribunal wholly independent of the Executive, and one whose opinions must be regarded as final and conclusive upon all questions brought before it. The Court was guided in its deliberations, as well by the treaty between the two countries, as by the law of nations, and of the United States, and it is not for the Executive to question that its decree was in exact conformity with the obligations imposed upon it by that treaty and those laws."

This answer, it might be supposed, would have been final with the Court of Madrid. D'ARGAIZ, however, replied in vague terms, and, having evoked a brief and peremptory rejoinder from the great Secretary, abandoned all hope of success, until a man of narrower mind, less legal skill, less strength in constitutional interpretation, should occupy the Department of State.

Under the succeeding Administration of Mr. POLK that opportunity was presented.

JAMES BUCHANAN was Secretary of State, and to him the Spanish Envoy addressed further applications on the subject. Mr. BUCHANAN had no such views of the power of the Supreme Court as those entertnined by his predecessor. He had no such respect for its decisions. He promptly assured the Spaniard that he admitted the entire justice of the claim, and that the President would urge it upon Congress. In the annual Message of Mr. POLK, Dec. 7, 1847, the pledge was fulfilled. Congress, however, showed no haste to act upon the Executive recommendetion, for it was only on the 5th August, 1848, that the question came up in the shape of a Senete amendment to the appropriation bill, assigning $50,000 as indemnity. The amendment went down to the House with the bill. It awoke all the old power of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who, in one of his most powerful efforts exposed the character of the measure—and so effectively that the House voted, with *only five in the negative*, to strike out the omendment. When the bill went back to the Senate the erasure was concurred in.

Surely, it may be exclaimed, efter this successive condemnation of the thing at the hands of the three branches of the Federal Government, the Judiciary, the Executive, and the Legislature, it should have been regarded as settled forever. But it was not so. On the 30th of January, 1850, Mr. MASON, of Virginia, moved in the Senate a resolntion instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report a bill granting indemnity to MONTEZ and RUIZ. In the brief discussion provoked by the resolution, HENRY CLAY took occasion to denounce the project; and Mr. R. W. WINTHROP declered that he always had voted and always shonld vote against it. The motion was agreed to; the bill, Feb. 19, 1851, reported and passed to a second reading—a stage at which it seems to have been abandoned. For when, Jan. 28, 1853, the bill came up in order for third reading, it was laid over, at the suggestion of Mr. CHASE, and never again revived. The vitality of the claim was neverihe'eas unexhausted. As a set-off to the varioua well-founded reclametions urged by this Government upon thst of Spain, the Amistad case was pressed with unremitting pertinscity. To this fact, doubtless, we owe a fresh Executive recommendation of its concession to Congress, in the message of President PIERCE, Dec. 6, 1853. On the following 21st December, Gen. BAYLEY, as Chairman of ths House Committee on Foreign Affsirs, engaged to introduce a bill liquidating the claim. Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, howsver, seized the occesion to exhibit its real chsracter; and, whether it was this exhibit, or other causes, the pledge remained nnfnlfilled. During the leat sessicn the subject was again recolled, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reporting a bill awarding $60,000 indemnity. The bill was not acted upon. The recent measage of Mr. BUCHANAN has revived it. True to his former estimate of Supreme Court authority, he holds the rights of these Cuban slaveholders tn remain unaffected by the decisive opinions of our highest tribunsl, and regards the power of ths Executive and Legislative Departments as snperior to that of the Judiciary. Mr. MASON, therefore, called up in the Senate the bill and the report of last Session, and again the whole subject is to be debated. The first instalment of the debats is to be forthcoming this wsek.

It will hardly be necessary to say, after this minutely accurate statement of the case, that it deserves no manner of attention. On its face, e more baseless and worthless effigy of right was never seriously presented. But, after it has been ao adjudged by the higheat tribunal in the country, after what ahould have been tha finel answer of this Government on the subject has declared the Executive end the Legisleture stripped of ell power to act further, for the Spanish Government to insist, and for this Government to listen end propose to set, is a rival exhibition of pertinscity and weakness that mey fairly excite contempt. There is no room whatever to doubt thet the treatment tbis question is to receive in Congress will conform to this judgment.

## THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

### Letter from Capt. Cavendy concerning the Hermann.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to ask the courtesy of space in your columns to exonerate myself from the unjust charges and insinuations in your issue of yesterday and to-day concerning my withdrawal from the command of the steamship *Hermonn*. Io referring to the article over the signature of JNO. E. BODY, in the *Herold* of Sunday, I have to say that I do not know that gentleman, nor do I know the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, with which he is said to be connected. I never had any business with him, nor with that company; neither he nor they own the *Hermann*. I have received no orders either from him or them, and should not have obeyed orders from them had I received them. Each statement or covert interrogatory made by him relating to me, either remotely or directly, is either wilfully false, or else he has been most grossly deceived. In ordering the steamship *Hermann* to proceed direct to San Francisco, and in voluntarily retiring from the command of the ship at Panama, I was not influenced in the slightest degree by regard for ths interests of the Panama Mail Steamship Company, the Panama Railroed Company, CORNELIUS VANDESAILT, nor any other corporation or persons whatever.

I selled from New-York on the 23d of August, with about five hundred passengers, bound to San Francisco *vid* Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and San Juao del Sur. The purser had of ship'a money, on aatling, about $300, which was all the money on board belonging to the ship. I errived at Rio on the 18th September, consigned to COLEMAN & Co.; coaled and provisioned my ship, and in accordance with my instructions from the agent of the owners of the ship, (myself being one of the owners,) mede a draft on him et ten days' sight for my disbursements there, which draft was secured by a botiomry bond on the ship. That draft is here, and at matnrity was dishonored. I arrived at the Lota coal minea, coaled the ship, and sailed for Valparaiso, where I arrived the 24th October, consigned to WM. L. HONSON, Esq., and again drew on my agent at ten days' sight, for disbursements at this port. Here I received the following instructions from my agent in New-York, dated 6th September:

You will proceed from Valparaiso to Paoama, and there the *Washington* will meet you, *vid* Aspiowall. The *Washington* leaves New-York, touching at Aspiowali Oct. 10. Her passengers, who do not wish to go aronnd the Cape, will cross the Isthmus, and take the *Hermann*. An agent will meet you at Panama, and if you are compelled to take on coal, to have them ready.

I accordingly proceeded to Panama, where I arrived 9th November, and there was informed, both by the merchants of Panama and by passengers *en route* for California, as well as by private advicas from my friends in New-York, that the *Washington* could not come out; that her advertisement had been withdrawn from the New-York papers by order of her real owners; that my agent in New-York had advertised the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*. Tickets had been sold for the two former ships, and the toterposition of the Mayor had been invoked to compel the return of the money paid, as the owners of the said ships distinctly denied having sold or chartered them, all of which was corroborated by the New-York newspapers, to which I now refer the public. I met at Panama a young man who represented himself as the agent of the New-York, Californian and European Steamship Company, who handed me an open note, viz.: "You will proceed to San Juan del Sur, and there wait the *Washington's* passengers," when the following dialogue took place: I asked, "Where are your credentials?" He replied, "I have none, Sir." I then asked, "Have you nothing from the Company?" He said, "Nothing but this note." I asked him if he had brought any funds for the ship's disbursements? To which he replied, "Not a cent." I then informed him that, considering the circumstances under which I was placed, I could not regard him as the agent of the ship. He went up with the *Hermann* without my knowledge, leaving his hotel bill ($83 50) unpaid. There was at Panama two hundred and eighty-two tons of coal beld for freight and charges out from New-York, for which I had no money to pay, and therefore could not reach it. I had coal and provisioos enough on board to take the ship to San Francisco, provided I had good weather, no detention and used every economy. The ship had no money nor credit, (see certificates below,) oor had I sufficient for my personal expenses; and that which I had was realized from the wine room, in which the ship had no interest, and therefore was unable to purchase a pound of coal or an ounce of provisions for the ship's use. All I coutd get was six hundred pounds of butter, which is still uopaid tor; and that was indispensable for the use of the passengers already on board. Here I received advices of the serious illness of my family, likewise that a note, which I had unfortunatcly indorsed, and which had been discounted, and the proceeds used in the original purchase of the ship, had not been paid, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of my associates up to the hour of my departure (process being at that moment served on me) that the note would positively be paid the next day, and without which positive promise I would not have sailed.

They allowed judgment to be recovered against me for this note, and my family waa only saved from being turned into the street by the interposition of a friend. My passengers, who had already been on the ship for eighty days, were clamorous for the fulfillment of their contract made in New-York, and insisted on being conveyed direct to San Francisco, having already stopped at three ports.

Mr. W. L. HOBSON, of Valparaiso, a large creditor of the ship, also demanded that ahs should proceed at once direct to a port under American jurisdiction. I had no reason to believe the *Washington* would arrive out at all, and all these foregoing circumstances made up my judgment, which was confirmed by the merchants of Panama, and by AMOS B. CORWINE, Esq., United States Consul, and the necessities of the ship all required that I should order her direct to San Francisco. Thia course I pursued, and the *Hermann* sailed from Panama on the 11th November, under the command of my chief officer, Capt. PATTERSON, a gentleman well known in this city, and of unquestionable qualifications.

Upon the arrival at Aspinwall of the *Illinois*, Nov. 16, five days after the departure of the *Hermann*. I first learned that the *Washington* had sailed from New-York on the 6th of November, with passengers for San Juan del Norte to meet the *Hermann* at San Juan del Sur. By the *Illinois* came Dr. PIERSON, a director of the California, New-York and European Steamship Company, whom I met at Panama, on his way to San Francisco, as the accredited agent of the said Company, to whom I suggested the propriety of remaining at Panama to provide for the *Washington's* passengers, and asked him why he did not come out in the *Washington*, she having sailed the same day? To which he replied, that he had nothing to do with the passengers of the *Washington*—thus evincing that he had no confidence himself in the *Washington's* passengers getting through.

The *Washington* returned to this port on Saturday, with advices of her own arrival at San Juan del Norte on the 18th November, and of the fact previously reported here by the *Illinois*, and now confirmed by the *Moses Taylor*, viz.: That the Government of Nicaragua would not have suffered the *Washington's* passengers to pass over. Suppose the *Hermann* had gone to San Juan del Sur, where she would have been due on the 12th November, and had there awaited the arrival of the *Washington's* passengers—subsequent events having shown that she would have had to wait till the 28th, providing they were enabled to pass the Isthmus at all—would I not have been culpable to have waited there that length of time, with over 600 souls on board, short of coal and provisions, and none at San Juan del Sur, even had I money or credit to buy with, in an unhealthy climate, in a country whose delicate political condition would have been disturbed by the presence of so large e number of Americans for so long a time? Would I not heve risked the loss of my ship, and troubles innumerable have grown out of it?

I am now here to vindicate my own conduct; and if, in the course of that justice to myself, the recklessness of others may be made apparent, I must respectfully decline being made a scapegoat of their sins. I append the statements of the principal merchents of Panama, with the United Stetes Consul's certificate; also, article from Panama *Herald* of Nov. 18:

PANAMA, Nov. 18, 1858.

We, the nndersigned, wholesale grocers and ship chandlers, of Panama, in view of the fact that the Company in New-York representing the steamship *Hermann* have had no responsible agent here to transact their business, and having no knowledge of their solvency or ability to pay for supplies furnished said ship, declined to sell any considerable amount upon the Captain's draft on said Company in New-York, except upon his agreeing to become individually responsible to us therefor. Nor were we willing to furnish supplies upon the Captain's hypothecation of said ship to us as collateral security, because she was already hypothecated, as we believe, for her full value in San Francisco.

H. DE BERMINGHAM & CO.,
JAMES S. HERMANN,
A. EBERGAMOTTO,
U. ROSTRUP.

CONSULATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PORT OF PANAMA, GRANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

I, the undersigned, United states Consul for Panama, do hereby certify that H. DE BERMINGHAM & Co., JAMES S. HERMANN, ANGEL BEAOAMOTTO and ULRICK ROSTAUP, whose signatures are affixed to the written instrument of writing, are merchants of respectability, and wholesale grocers and ship chandlers in this city, and that their signatures, as above, are genuine, and entitled to full faith and credit.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Panama, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1858. AMOS B. COGWINE, United States Consul.

*From the Panama Herald, Nov.* 18.

"The steamship *Washington*, of the Joe White line, which was to leave New-York on the 7th Inst., with upwards of four hundred passengers on board, has probably reached San Juan del Norte by this time, and as it is notorious that the passengers will be unable to cross the land route to the Pacific, and if they could that there is no steamer at San Juan del Sor to meet them, they must, we presume, either be brought down here or returned to New-York on the ship which brought them out.

At any rate the captain and agent will hardly think of turning ths unlucky creatures adrift in Nicaragua.

The mismanagement which has attended this enterprise from the outset is most disgraceful to WURTS and his party, for not only have they willfully deceived the public, but heve misled their own captains and entirely neglected to provide for their passengers after landing them on the Isthmus.

The *Hermann* was sent round Cape Horn with 500 passengers, and eo agent was sent out to meet her here, but he had not a cent of money with him, nor a single letter of credit. Even the coals sent out to meet the ship have been detained for the freight, and it was only by the Captain's precaution in taking in a large quantity in Chile, that the ship was able to proceed to California. Had the Captain kept the ship here, or put into San Juan del Sur to take the *Washington's* passengers, it is probable he could never have got her on to San Francisco at all, as he could not have got a dollar's worth of supplies on credit, and would have required about $10,000 worth hsd he detained the vessel.

We have no objection in the world to opposition lines; oo the contrary, we gain by them. But we cannot help disapproving of these bogus, penniless schemes, got up for the express purpose of swindling.

We heartily trust that Captain CAVENDY, of the steamship *Hermann*, who returns to New-York on the *Illinois*, will get there in time to save himself and his property from the effect of the deception which has been practised upon him, as we fully exculpate him from all blame, and think that in seoding his ship and passengers direct to their destination he adopted the most prudent course in his power, and, lo fact, the only one open to him to get out of what would otherwise have proved for him and them a bad scrape."

Mr. W. L. HOBSON, who came on with me, is not now in town, but will return on Wetnesday, and will confirm everything I herein state that may heve been within his own knowledge. Not a passenger on board the *Hermann* was destined for Nicaragua, and hence the rumors that her passengers were filibusters is simply ridiculous. EDWARD CAVENDY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1858.

### The Nicaragua Emigrants.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER SUSAN IN MOBILE BAY.

*From the Mobile Register, Dec.* 8.

Below will be found a plain report of the insolent and unparalleled proceedings of the agents of the Federal Government to interfere with the lawful movements of a vessel bslooging to the commerce of Alabama in the Bay of Mobile:

While beating down Mobile Bay on Monday, Dec. 6, at 12½ P. M., the schooner *Susan*, H. MAURY, master, to the northward of the Fleet, was brought to and boarded by the United States Revenue cutter *Robert McLelland*, J. J. MORRISON, Commander. The boarding-officer was S. B. CALDWELL, Second Licutenant of said cutter, who demanded to see the schooner's pspers, upon which Mr. MAURY replied that he had not cleared, but was beund into the Fleet to get ready for sea, the schoooer then having her signal flying for a water-boat. Lieut. CALDWELL then returned to the cutter.

Soon afterwards, he (Lieutenant CALDWELL) revisited the schooner, and claimed her as a prize to the name of the United Statea, and ordered the schooner to return to Mobile. He ordered the schooner to be filled away and the helm to be put up, whereupon Mr. MAURY, master, denied his right to do so, and immediately brought the schooner to anchor; but Mr. MAURY stated to Lieutenant CALDWELL that be had no objections to an officer of the cutter remaining on board, as a guest, until the schooner was ready for sea.

Lieutenant CALDWELL then fired a pistol as a signal, and the cutter immediately sent another boat in command of Lieutenant GEORGE F. WHITE, who came alongside, and stated, as the orders of Captain MORRISON to Lieutenant CALDWELL, to take the schooner to Dog River Bay and anchor, and if he wanted an armed crew, he (Captain MORRISON) would send it to him. Lieutenant CALDWELL replied that he would go back to the cutter and see the Captain. Lieutenant WHITE, with six men, remained on board of the schooner.

Soon afterwards Lieutenant CALDWELL, accompanied by Captain MORRISON, returned to the schooner with arms (pistols and cutlasses) in their hoal. Captain MORRISON, upon stepping on board, inquired, "Who commands this vessel?" To which Mr. MAURY replied, "I am the commander." Thereupon Captain MORRISON claimed the schooner as a prize to the United States.

Mr. MAURY asked under what authority he made the capture. Capt. MORRISON replied that he did so as a Government officer, and by virtue of orders from the Custom-house at Mobile, not to let the schooner pass below Dog River Bar. Mr. MAURY replied that such a course would be illegal, and that he would most assuredly resist ony such attempt. Mr. MAURY also gave orders forbidding any armed men coming on board, and stated to Capt. MORRISON that he intended taking his vessel into the Fleet. Capt. MORRISON then said that by virtue of the Custom-house orders he would sink the schooner *Susan* if she undertook to get under way from where she then lay. After some further conversation between Captain MORRISON and Mr. MAURY, in which the former expressed his determioatio. to take the schooner to Dog River Bar as a prize to the United States; and the latter expressed himseo also determtoed not to be taken as a prize, inasmu if as he had violated no law, Captain MORRISON ach Lieutenant CALDWELL returned to the cutter, leaving on board Lieutenant WHITE as a guest of Mr. MAURY. The schooner then got under way and proceeded ar. her course to the Fleet in Mobile Bay. The cut on also, got under way and stood to the westward, with her starboard tacks on board, the wind being to the southward.

HARRY MAURY, Master Schooner *Susan*.

### The Mortara Case—Second Letter from Gen. Cass.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

*To Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congregation "Mickve Israel," Cherry-street, Philadelphia:*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st inst., but, after carefully considering it, I find no reason to change the views which I communicated to you on the 21st ultimo. The Government was asked to express its condemnation of an inexcusable act of cruelty committed by the public authorities at Bologna, in the Papal dominions. By the direction of the President, this application was declined, for the reasons given in my letter, and quoted in yours, but as the quotation is inexact, and does not express the full views I presented, I deem it proper to correct the mislake.

Instead of saying, as you suppose, "That it is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of any other country," I said, "This occurrence took place within the territories of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen." And then succeeds the paragraph inaccurately quoted, but which truly reads as follows: "It is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference, under such circumstances, as they expect other nations to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of this country." The other paragraph is correctly given: "But it is deemed propur to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations."

In this additional letter which you have addressed to me you introduce an extract of a letter from this Department, dated Aug. 14, 1840, to the American Consul at Cairo, speaking in just terms of reprehenston of the atrocious calumnies which the Jews of Damascus had been then recently aubjected to, and of the terrible cruelties which had been inflicted upon them. And considering this as a case of intervention and as a proof that no such settled policy as that indicated have been adopted by the United States, you consider also "that the public support and influence by the good offices of our Government was consistently asked for a suppression of such wrongs to humanity, as were the occasion of my former note, &c.," I have no remarks to make respecting the proceedings of the Government in this case at Damascus, which was marked by the most calumnious representations of the Jewish people, and in which excruciating tortures were inflicted, and many lives sacrificed. But I think it proper to observe that this single action, on the part of the Government, can scarcely be said to change that character of national reserve which I attribute to our foreign policy. Those principles of our external intercourse may well be said to be established, which during the seventy years of our national existence, and in a stirring period, abounding with great events, everywhere exciting corresponding interest, have been adhered to with that steadiness of purpose which, almost without exception, has marked the conduct of our Government while dealing with these subjects. There are cruelties and outrages of such a revolting nature, that it is neinral, laudanie indeed, that when they occur they should meet with general condemnation. But this duty to "outraged humanity" should be left to the action of individuals, and the expression of public opinion; for it is manifest that, if our Government assumes the power to judge and censure the proceedings of annther, or the laws it recognizes in cases which do no affect their own interests or the rights of their citizens, the intercourse of nations will soon become a system of crimination and recrimination, hostile to friendly communication. For the principle of interference being once admitted, its application may be indefinitely extended, depending for its exercise on the opinion which each country may form of the civil policy of another, and of the practical operation. There is no people who would rebuke, with more asperity, such intermeddling with their affairs, than would the people of the United Stetes; and it becomes us to maintain the same reserva toward other countries which we expect them to observe toward us. Human Governments are necessarily imperfect, and neither the United States or any other nation can claim exception from the common attribute.

If any of the powers of the Old World should believe there "were wrongs to auffering humanity" in this country, the same principle which would justify this Government in acceding to your soplication, would justify them in a similar measure should they deem the circumstances of any case sufficiently grave to call for the interposition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
[Signed] LEWIS CASS.

## THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

### BENNETT vs. BENNETT.

### Continuation of the Defendant's Examination.

TENTH DAY CONTINUED.

From Our Own Reportar.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

I resume at the point where I was compelled to break off the examination in this interesting case.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTOR'S COACHMAN (CONTINUED.)

*Scipio Devonshire (examination continued)*—Q.—Can't you tell when you took thet rids over to neer Salstonstsll? A.—It was in the Summer of 1855; I could not tell the dey; the Doctor was out of town; I don't know where; the two daughters were with Mrs. Bennett; we atopped alongside the road just this side the first Ice-houses; we stopped on the right hand side; I did not see enybody pass on the highway while we were stopping there at that time: the Doctor, Mrs. Bennett, another young lady and the children, went the same way a week or two etterwards; we slopped near the same place, and for, I should think, two hours; the Doctor and the ladies got out, and left me standing there; we were about as far from the lake as the to corner of the green; that road was a public one.

Q.—Whom have you worked for for the lest two or three years? A.—Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Olcott, a liquor-dealer in New-York, Mr. Josbua H. Godwin, and Mr. Chas. Eddy, of Thirty-first street.

Q.—Did you ever work for one Slcutt? A.—Yes, Sir, in New-Haven, after I left the Doctor.

Q.—And you left the Doctor because you were suscected of hooking? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did the young lady livc at thet time who rode out with Mr. end Mrs. Benoett and the children? A.—Near the church, in Park-street.

Q.—Did the Doctor pay your expenses for coming up here? A.—Yes; we made no agreemsnt; he said he would pay me the same as my boss did, and my trsveling expenses besides; do not know particularly that the Doctor had twenty dollars in his pocket et the time he says he lost the money in the carriage; he generally carried money with him; I know oo reason why the child whom Mrs. Bennett took from the Doctor at the door, could not ride in the carriage; the child cried; I don't know the name of the young lady who went out to ride with Mrs. Bennett; there was another gentleman in the carriage at the time; he was a student; I won't be certain whether it was Mr. Smith or that other one; I don't know where Mr. Smith resided; I don't know Mr. Robinson; I saw Mr. Smith e good deal there; I heard the Doctor call him Mr. Horace Smith, and I heard him named by my sister, who wes then a cook with the Doctor; I think Mr. Smith was in the college in 1855, during the three months I was living there; I think so, but I won't be sure.

*Re-examined*—After leaving the Doctor on account of the jewelry, I went back to live with him; he talked with me about it, said he had found it; that he knew I was not to blame, and wtsbed me to go back to let the people see I was honest.

*Re-cross-examined*—Q.—When the Doctor took you back, did he lay the blame on Mrs. Bennett? A.—He did; he said he had nothing to do with it; he always laid it to bis wife.

Q.—You think it was proper for the Doctor to charge the criminal proceedings taken against you on his wife? A.—Well, if she did it, I don't know but he was right.

Q.—What months In 1855, were you in Doctor Bennett's living? A.—I could not tell; I think I went there some time in April; it must have been in June I left; I won't be certain; it was after I came back that we took the ride out to Salstonstall; I think I was with the Doctor three months from April, if not more; I was there until after Commencement (in July;) I think I was gone for four or five weeks; I went to Albany.

Q.—Do you say that you were the Doctor's coachman at the time of the Commencement, in 1855? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Do you say he had a white coachman, then? A.—They had another man, a white man, who used to get on sometimes; he made pills.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I could not remember his name now; he used to ride for Mrs. Hoadley.

Q.—John Mooney? A.—I think that is the name.

Q.—Who called this man Horace? A.—I heard the Doctor say "Good morning, Horace," to him at the Post-office, and ask him in to ride; I heard Mrs. Bennett call him Horace before the Doctor, and the Doctor call him Horace before Mrs. Bennett; I have heard the Doctor often ask him in to ride; I have not seen Horace since that Summer.

EXAMINATION OF DR. BENNETT RESUMED.

Dr. Bennett was recalled, and his further testimony elicited, as follows:

Mrs. Bennett has at different times spoke of putting in a bill of divorce, and wanted to get free from me, and in this way it annoyed me very much; I know one time in particular, I had been driving out for the porpose of easing my mind, in a very bright sun—a very pleasant morning; I was in my little siogle carriage at the time; I stopped at the door and ran in and found her talking in the sitting room with a young lady, a near neighbor of ours; they seemed to be very, very happy, both of them talking and laughing; they seemed to be quite merry, and I joined in with them, and I think the subject was about o party; at any rate I only wanted to hear the name of the party to start me up.

*Judge Blackman*—Therefore it was a party because you started up.

*Witness*—I said then let us have a party, and this very night too. here is my little carriage right at the door, and I will start off to invite them.

Q.—What was the young lady's name? A.—Miss Elizabeth Barbour, and a very fine young lady she was; (laughter;) I was glad to see her there; I sent for the coachman and told him to get out both carriages, and we would start both off; they gave me a list of names, probably there was 15 or 20 of them; they had there pen and paper, and they had there a lot of names; I started off I believe a little before them, I in my little carriage and they in the double carriage; they must have driven very fast, and I certainly did, for they must have collected some fifty and I some 20 or 25; I had as much as I could do to go to the confectioner's to get a man to make the confectionery for that night; and then I went and I got a band of music; night came, and they came in by flocks; there was a crowd on the walks on both sides the moment the band started up, and we had a most glorious time of it. [Great laughter.] I did not hear anything more about the bill till some time afterwards; another time, when the bill was spoken of, I went and bought those pretty carpets.

Q.—What was the year in which you had that party? A.—I cannot state the time; it was maybe a year before we went to Cuba; the reason I broke up housekeeping before I left New-Rochelle (in 1857) was because she found so much fault with me among the neighbors, about my not being a good provider, and that I kept my little family on mush and milk, and that I would not properly heat the house; when I come to the mush and milk, and thet I would not properly supply them with food, I told her then that I heard the clusters outside at the time I had the party say, "I wonder whether the Doctor lives on mush and milk?" another little group said "I wonder whether they sleep together now;" I said, "I have borne with this a great time; I have kept quiet, though my neighbors have looked at me strangely;" says I, "I cannot stand this any longer;" I told her I must break up housekeeping, for I could not and would not live in one house alone; we must have two families or I must go where we could be before somebody where they can look at my conduct, and if I do oot do right they will certainly know, and if I do wrong, then I must certainly bear the bleme; but after living as we have done, by ourselves, and having her finding so much fault with me, I told her I could not stand it; it is well I have done so.

Q.—What was there about the mush and milk? A.—Ooe or two days we had it, and we had codfish and potatoes one day; we might have had more if she had taken the pains to get it; true I had stopped the grocer and butcher from coming sometimes, because there would be one or two coming, but my general grocer was Mr. Thompson in State-street, and his books will show how well we might have lived.

*Counsel*—Take some other subject, and go on.

*Witness*—I told Mrs. Bennett I would like a place near New-York on the North River; she went up to Yonkers with me; it was a pretty stormy day; I went out, but she would not go with me to look at the place, though it was not so unpleasant but that she might have done so; we took the cars, returned to New-York and went to the Brandreth House; I left her there and looked round for a day or two and found some two or three places, but I could not get her to go to look at any of them excepting one; I could only have one room in that house, and she asked me if I could not get more, and I told her it was impossible to get more in that house than one room; then she consented to go and look at it; the lady said there could be a room very soon, but she could not give any more then—(Counsel interrupted the witness, on the ground that he was going into unnecessary detail.) That place was in Bleecker-street; she would not go here, but wanted me to go to Hoboken to find a place there; she said, "What would you think of going to Mr. Smith's"—Horace Smith; I went on ahead to search out this Smith, and I met somebody or person who told me he was in Hoboken, in a store there; at that time Mrs. Bennett had got half way to Mrs. Smith's house; it is about four miles over there, and by the time I got back I met her just half way; I turned back and found out where this Horace Smith was. [Here the witness launched out into a confusion of statements which was so ludicrous that the audience was compelled to laugh, and the counsel had considerable difficulty in arriving at anything intelligible.]

Q.—Did you go over in one ferry-boet and she in another? A.—No, we were both together; I used to keep together as well as I could; when she got over I told her I could go on ahead, and I walked faster; I got in a grocery store, and saw him there, and in a few minutes Mrs. Bennett came in; it was a very stormy day and I met her— [Another hitch.]

*Court*—Let the witness begin at the grocery store again.

*Witness*—I got in the grocery store first; I saw him sitting very cheerlessly by the stove dreaming about something I don't know what; Mrs. Bennett and this Smith were there, and while they were talking I was drinking new cider; while one eye was shut the other was open looking to see what was going on. [Great laughter.] I found they were talking about a boarding place, and she wented to board over there where he lived; we now leave for the ferry-boet, not very far off, a very few steps from the store, I walking ahead, Mrs. Bennett and Mr. Smith following up in the rear; I found when on the ferry-boal, or when I got back, that I was to go back to him the next day to find where they could get a place; they said there was one of their houses, and a physician lived in it, and ——

Q.—Who said it? A.—Water-cure. [Laughter.]

Q.—Who said that? A.—Smith did; [laughter;] Mr. Smith's brother.

Q.—State what was said when you were there? A.—Mr. Smith and his brother were both together, [laughter,] and they gave me to understand that tomorrow they were to go over there, and they would inform me whether we could have a boarding place there in this house.

Q.—In what house? A.—The Doctor's, in the same yard as theirs; they had two houses: I suppose the Doctor occupied the one and the Smiths the other; they were large houses, designed for a school, but I suppose the school did not prosper very well, and they let one of them out to a doctor for a water-cure establishment; next day I went over to see what was going on; they said it would cost $30 a week, me and my little family; it was all cut and dried that we might go on; I went back to ths Brandreth House and told Mrs. Bennett what it was, but I would not go; it was not half so good a place as I had got for half the money—about half, not quite—and very inconvenient for my business; next morning I told her we would go up to New-Rochelle on our way to New-Haven, and as our house was upside down, we must have a place, for I had sold off the poorest part of my furniture; but when the morning came I could not find Mrs. Beonett; I inquired of the landlord of the botel, went up stairs a good many times, waited a long time et ths door, but there was no Mrs. Bennett there; finally the cars were going off, and I weot to the cars and went in, and there she was, quietly sitting in one of the seats; I did not think she would stop in New-Rochelle, but I told her I should certainly get out at New-Rochelle; when we stopped she did consent, we got out and went to Mr. Banks' place, a very fine private public house—[laughter]—private familiesin it—we rode up in good shape in one of the public carriages, and they were glad to see us there; I went directly talking about rooms; they showed us some that were quite expensive, but I said I could not afford it; then they showed us two nice snug little rooms—I can't remember feet or dates; I told them I would take those rooms; I had always tried to please Mrs. Bennett, but in this case I could not; she said she would not come, and I kept telling her I could; finally she told Mr. Banks and us, all together, that she would not come because I was not bringing the horses, and she wanted the horses and carriage; it was understood finally by Mr. Banks that we would take the rooms: then we came home to New-Hevea.

Q.—Well? A.—I have been trying to find where the children were; I think they were with Mrs. Blakely, in Crown-street; when I came back, I had no intention of going to the house in George-street, because it was all upside down; however, pretty quick she was back in George-street; and there we were living very uncomfortably—half the furniture sold, and the rest neatly packed up then, or soon after we got back; she says she won't go to New-Rochelle now, end says so e good many times; I don't know what to do, es I had to knuckle to her, and so I wrote to Mr. Banks and told him thet my wife would not go, and so I hed to give it up; I had to arrange with him about the rooms; the girl had gone on, I believe, to New-Rochelle; there was no good way of cooking there in George-street, although there was a range, and a nice little stove in the sitting room, so that though it was cold and stormy without we were snug in the house; *I have no doubt we lived on crackers a good deal, and used them for plates*; there is no donbt it was uncomfortable, as I told her time and time over again; but certaioly I was not to blame; while I was sitting by the little, air-tight stove in the dining room, a number of the neighbors came in, or she invited them; she would tell them a great story of how unpleasant it was, and how she hsd to live, and what a sort of outrageous fellow I was; thst was my habit for three or four years to h

...ging in the table; myself to the girl, "Call the children to the table, Mary." They are gone," says I, "Ran to their mother," thinking they had gone into some of the neighbors' houses; "Well," she says, "but they are not with Mrs. Bennett." "Well," says I, "where is Mrs. Bennett gone?" "Well," says she, "she went away in a hack, and took the children with her." Mrs. Radcliffe was there at the time, and I spoke to her. "Well," says she, "never mind, Doctor, to-day." "Well," says she, "never mind, Doctor, to-day." I could not take any tea that night—I never mind." I could not take any tea that night—I never mind." I could not take any tea that night—I never could go upstairs; it was a number of days before I found out where she was; I supposed she might have gone directly up st

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, [illegible] a year.

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**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yeca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin —The Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman of the World—Pirate's Legacy—Lottery Ticket.

BOWERY THEATRE—Richard Hoffman—Matteo Falcone—Wizard Skiff.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

[illegible]—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails, by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The German Mail by the steamship *Hammonia*, hence for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of importance was done in Congress yesterday. The House was occupied with the impeachment of Judge Watrous, and there was some sharp personal rencontres between the two representatives from Texas, Messrs. Bryan and Regan. The question will probably be taken today in reference to this case. But the result is doubtful. The Senate was chiefly occupied with discussions on the Pacific Railroad bill. A motion by Senator Mason to lay the bill on the table was negatived by a vote of 32 to 23.

Washington is full of all sorts of wild and exaggerated rumors in reference to Nicaragua. Señor Maya, the Juarez Minister to this Government, is expected at Washington, as the representative of Mexico, but the friends of Gen. Robles protest against his reception, as Robles is expected soon to be at the head of Mexican affairs. It is said that the diplomatic corps in Washington are in favor of the Robles Party.

The Secretary of War has been required to furnish estimates of the military force necessary to garrison forts in Mexico, in conformity with the recommendation of the President in his Message. The Military Committee of the House has refused to report a bill for the increase of the Army. It is stated that the Judiciary Committee will report a bill amending the Neutrality laws, and removing the present hindrances to commerce, whatever they may be. General Jerez disapproves and regrets the conrse of the British in Nicaraguan affairs.

By the way of St. Louis we have reports ogsin of trouble in Southern Kansas, robberies, housebnrnings and other depredations, which are represented as occasioned by s disposition of certain parties to disregard the compromise effected between Governor Denver and the people last June.

In regard to the failure of the *Hermann* to stop for the *Washington's* passengers at San Juan del Sur, Capt. Cavendy publishes in another column a statement which throws the bnrden of explanation npon the Company which sent ont the latter vessel. The snbetance of his statement is that he was not chartered hy them for such a purpose—that he received no sufficient instructions, and no supplies of money or provisions,—and that he could not have stopped without the most serious inconvenience and loss. The inference from his letter is that the Company made no sufficient preparations to fulfill the engagements into which they had entered with their passengers.

The favorable reports of the mining operations at Pike's Peak are confirmed, and the gold is said to be more abundant than in California. The miners, it appears, have taken the first steps towards erecting a new territory, and have elected members to the Kansas legislature. Mr. Davis, the new delegate to Congress from Kansas, is now on his way to Washingtun.

An active emigration to the gold and silver mines of Arizona is setting in from Texas and Arkansas. The hostile disposition of the Camanches will, however, check the movement, unless the Government takes measures for their pacification. Many of the frontier settlers have ahandoned their locations for fear of the savages, who have slresdy committed various excesses.

The Pacific Telegraph line was yesterdav completed to Lexington, Mo., three hundred miles west of St. Louis. It will be extended to Kansas city this week.

Navigation in the River and Bay yesterday was almost entirely suspended in conseqnence of the dense fog which has hnng over the City for the last day or two. Several collisions, but none of a very serious nature, occurred on the ferries. The Sound steamers were all detained, and there was but one arrival during the whole of yesterday. There were no departnres.

James Leahy, proprietor of the liquor-store No. 379 Water-street, and his nephew, William Stapleton, were arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of having set fire to the above store at a late hour Monday night, with a view to pocket the insurance, which amounted to $1,200. Fire Marshal Baker examined the facts of the case, and it was under his direction that the suspected parties were arrested.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bruenighausen, who was the successful candidate for Governor of the Almshouse at the recent election, was invited by an unanimous vote to occupy, as a member of the Board, for the remainder of ths year, ths seat rendered vacant by C. V. Anderson's death. An elaborate and interesting report on the proposed Foundling Hospital was received and ordered to be printed. Considerable discussion took place with reference to the course purposed to be pursued in the event of the lowest bidder for supplying beef to the different institutions failing to take up the contract. Charges of bogus bidding were pretty freely made, and it was finally resolved that the contract should be given to the next lowest bidder in the case of any failure on the part of the one to whom it had been regularly awarded.

The cause of Slater *vs.* Fernando Wood, which was commenced on Monday in the Superior Conrt, was continned yesterday, and will probably occupy the Court to-morrow.

The Historical Society celebrated its fifty-fourth anniversary last evening. Prof. Geo. W. Green delivered an address on the "Life and Genius of Thomas Crawford."

The trial of Allibone and Newhall, at Philadelphia, for conspiracy in the case of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was resumed on Monday. The prosecution attempted to get in the testimony of an assignee of the Bank in relation to assets, but, after an elaborate argument, the question was overruled. Transactions between Allibone and Newhall, immediately preceding the suspicion, was proved.

At Columbia, S. C., in the case of the *Echo*, Judge Magrath has refused to discharge the prisoners, and they are remanded for trial. They are confined in Charleston Jail.

A destructive fire has occurred at Cairo, Ill. The "Springfield Block" was burned, and the total loss is abont $30,000; partly insured.

Sales were made yesterday of only 500 bales Cotton, at previous prices. Breadstuffs, Coffee, Rice and Molasses were inactive. Provisions continne depressed. Sugars were in good demand. Spirits Turpentine was in request at firmer rates. Tallow was brisker snd scarce. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

## The Navies of the World.

In preparing the following comparative view of the naval armaments of the world, we have been anxious to ascertain as accurately as possible the present available efficiency of those armaments; and to illustrate the extraordinary developement, to which the Russian war gave so vigorous an impulse, of the steam marine of war. We have, therefore, omitted all consideration of the Russian Navy, which is now in process of reconstruction, and of navies like those of Sweden and Denmark, from which we have nothing to learn, since they remain like our own, upon the footing of thirty years ago, and are even in the rear of our own progress. Neither of them possesses a single screw line-of-battle ship, and the fleet of gunboats, by which Sweden holds the Gulf of Bothnia, consists mainly of sailing vessels. The Navy of Spain would claim no more consideration in a paper of this kind, were it not of special interest to us, in connection with the present aspect of our relations with that Power.

We should add that our account of the French Navy rests mainly upon personal observations, made during the past Summer, and upon documents prepared for the use of a foreign Government; the French Minister having forbidden, hy a recent circular to the Press, any specific statistical publications with regard to the naval force of France. The object of this prohibition it is not easy to divine, though it may be supposed to have a reference to those sinister designs upon "somebody," which the Third Napoleon is so generally believed to be cherishing.

*Of Steam Line-of-Battle Ships, carrying from 60 to 131 guns, and propelled by force varying from 200 to 700 horse-power.*

England has 82... France, 33....Holland, 1....Austria, 1

*Of Sailing Line-of-Battle Ships, carrying from 60 to 120 guns.*

England has 44..France, 23..Holland, 9..Spain, 6..U. S. 6

In the above force we include, of course, only vessels actually launched, and either actually in commission or capable of being fitted for sea within a reasonable delay. But on "decomposing" the figures of the sailing fleet, we find that three of the six American liners, the *Pennsylvania*, *Columbus* and *North Carolina*, are really only fit to remain where they now are—in "ordinary." The same is true of two of the Spanish liners, and of a certain proportion of those of England and France. The others may he reckoned among the forces which may be made available hy the application of steam. The liners of England and France are undergoing this transformation; and it was the intention of the Government of Lord Palmerston to form out of the superannuated English ships a strong squadron of "blockships." The present Administration, we believe, has virtually given up this project, and rests content with the *nine* ships of this kind hequeathed to it hy its predecessors. One, at least, of the vessels formerly reckoned hy our own naval authorities among the 74s, the *Franklin*, is now rebuilding into a screw of 54 guns at Portsmouth, and when completed may take rank with ships like the *Edinburgh* and the *Russel*, of the English coast squadron.

Very different are the steam line-of-battle ships here enumerated. In this branch of the service the French fleet may claim a just preëminence. The steam liners of France have been huilt on the basis of the experience acquired by England, and although numerically inferior to the British, are probahly more directly availahle for warlike purposes than the larger force of their rivals. The armament of the first-class French liners consists now of six 84s, sixty long 30-pounders and fifty-four 30-pounder Paixhans. The type of these magnificent vessels may be taken to be the *Algesiras*, built by M. Dupuy de Lome, and launched in 1857. On her trial trip this ship made the fastest passage ever known to Algiers from Marseilles, in 32 hours, at the average rate of 12 knots per hour. At this rate she consumed 45 tons of coal per day, and with an expenditure of 70 tons per day, reached a speed of 14 knots. The *Duke of Wellington* and *Marlborough*, the leading ships of the English steam-navy, have never, we believe, exceeded an average of 13 knots, hut at this rate we have no vessel-of-war, excepting the *Niagara*, which can claim equality with them. The *Emperor*, the only Austrian screw-liner now afloat, though two others are building, one at Venice and one at Pola, is described as a splendid vessel of 100 guns, and is, doubtless, a very fine ship.

*Of Steam-Frigates, carrying from 20 to 54 guns, and propelled by a force of from 150 to 1,000 horse power:*

England has 19..France 28..Holland 3..Spain 2..U. S. 6.

*Of sailing-frigotes, carrying from 32 to 54 guns:*

England 91..France 54..Holland 13..Spain 10..U. S. 13..Austria 6.

The steam-frigate of the first-class is now to he classed as a smaller line-of-battle-ship. It has no advantages over the larger vessels of this rank in point of speed, and is liahle of course, therefore, to be forced into unequal encounters with its superiors; but for the ordinary purposes of a navy in times of peace it has great availability. The proportions of our own vessels of this class, and the character of the Dahlgren armament, (always supposing its utility in time of war,) entitle them really to rank with heavy liners; and we have achieved a higher success with these vessels than with any others of our present Navy. The English frigates, also, such as the *Impérieuse*, *Euryalus*. *Arrogant*, *Shannon* and *Mersey*, which have been built within the last six years, maintain the ancient reputation of England on a nearer level with that of France than the larger ships of her Britannic Majesty. The *Mersey* is a particularly favorable specimen of these vessels. She was launched in the Spring of the present year, is fitted with engines of 1,000 horse-power, and carries an armament of 40 guns, 32's and 68's. The respective force in steam and sailing frigates of England and France significantly illustrates the secret of the momentary superiority of the latter Power in disposable steam-force. England is encumbered with a larger amount of "old material" than her rival; but, with a prudence and foresight which we should be glad to see imitated nearer home, she is freeing herself of this incumbrance as rapidly as is consistent with a just economy and an aristocratic Admiralty. Her paddle-wheel steamers, too, of which a division appeared in the great review at Spithead in April, 1856, are more numerous than the French; but we believe the American Government is alone at the present moment in the *enterprise* of adding to this now useless arm of its service, and in seriously considering paddle-wheel packets like the *Adriatic* and the *Baltic* as available ndditions to its war-force.

*Steam-Corvettes, Sloops-of-war and Avisos, mounting from 5 to 20 guns, and of from 50 to 350 horse-power:*

England, 156..France, 129..Holland, 7..Spain, 15..U S., 13..Austria, 5

The utility of vessels of this class has been seriously impaired by the development of the gun-boat system, which has introduced vessels of equal speed and less draught, carrying heavy armaments of from 2 to 5 guns of the largest calibre, and navigable at a much smaller expense, in the place of the heterogeneous craft thus classified. Still, the figures we have given will show that in the event of a maritime war, France and England particularly, possess a means of tormenting our coasts and our commerce, with ships of this calihre, which deserves the attention of our authorities. The French steam corvette of 16 to 20 guns is a very vexatious style of vessel. Great pains have been bestowed by the French upon this class of vessel, and we give the dimensions of one of its best types, launched at Bordeaux in 1857, as a means of comparison with the three best vessels of the same denomination which we now possess—the *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Lancaster*—launched, but not yet ready for sea, under the act of Congress for building five new sloops-of-war: Length, 230 feet; to water line, 36 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet; displacement, 1,966 tons; armament, 4 long and 12 short sixty-pounders of the French, or sixty-eights of our own, calibre.

*Sailing Corvettes, &c., carrying from 10 to 20 guns.*

| England. | France. | Holland. | Spain. | Austria. | United States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | 138 | 21 | 23 | 12 | 21. |

Passing over now the small fry of brigs and schooners detailed for revenue and coast duty in the various countries, we come to the new and more important classes of small steam-vessels, of which France and England have now a small squadron in the American waters. The steam gun-hoat is a wiry little monster, ranging from 200 to 800 tons hurden, from 4 feet 3 inches to 12 feet of draft, carrying from 2 to 6 68 or 84-pounder guns, and making from 7 to 13 knots, with steam-power varying from 20 to 350 horses. She depends for the force of her remonstrances, more upon the range and calibre than the number of her cannon. The French type gun-boat throwing a ball of 84 pounds a distance of 3,500 yards, and, lying as a speck upon the water, would thus prove herself a very disagreeable antagonist with a vessel much her superior in size and number of guns. Of these vessels we possess not onc, against more than 200 in the service of England, and very nearly as large a numher in the Navy of France. Holland herself counts 36, and Austria 20 of such vessels, and they are now building in the port of Ferrol, in Spain. The French gun-boats are constructed on a more uniform model than the English, and are doubtless of at least equal efficiency. The English West India squadron now contains five of these vessels, and we have reason to believe that a larger number has been dispatched from France to these waters.

Of the homh-vessels and floating hatteries brought into heing during the Russian war, and the former of which, at least, have established their character as a new and most dangerous vessel-of-war, we reserve an account, with an examination of the naval *personnel* of the different nations, for another occasion, contenting ourselves now with summing up the results of our first inquiry, in regard to the actual steam force of the world—and omitting all reference to the sailing ships, as not to be considered in dealing with the *future* of our Navy:

| | Line-of-battle. | Frigates. | Steam-sloops, &c. | Gunboats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 52 | 19 | 156 | 200 |
| France | 33 | 28 | 129 | 200 |
| Holland | 1 | 3 | 7 | 36 |
| Austria | 1 | — | 5 | 20 |
| United States | — | 6 | 12 | — |
| Spain | — | 2 | 13 | — |

We leave these figures to carry their own lesson. In any sudden naval encounter with the world, or with any strong naval power, we can now count *immediately* upon exactly 18 vessels, of a class available for the modern warfare of the seas. To this force, from the vessels now in course of construction, or capable of completion in an efficient sense, might in six months he added one-half as many more. But of the two extreme terms of naval efficiency, the steam-liner and the gun-hoat, we have not a single unquestionable specimen. And yet we talk of going to war with a first-class naval power!

## French Politics.

The Government prosecution of the Count de Montalembert is one of the most startling events with which even modern France has ever furnished the historian. An example of oppression which would have been neither strange nor surprising in the Middle Ages when Ignorance was king and did whatsoever it listed, presents all the aspects of a serious farce when it is brought out, or, to use a professional phrase, "revived" in this age of steam and iron.

The greatest evil of such ambition as that which animates the Emperor of the French, is that it can never be satiated. Its very triumphs goad it on to further attempts, whose success again induces still greater trials, until at length, misled hy the insolence of its pretensions, it grasps at the unattainable and fails miserahly. Napoleon's astuteness has hitherto consisted in closely watching the temper of the French people, and artfully availing himself of their horror of certain evils, for the purpose of establishing others more endurable to them and more serviceahle to himself. In this manner he relieved them of the anarchy which, under the abused name of freedom, incompetent Dictators had fastened upon France, and he reduced the chaos of incomplete liherty to the tranquillity of an orderly despotism. The change pleased the French, because it was novel. It humored their volatile fancy, because of the vividness of the contrast. It possessed for them also the false charm of supplying them with what they all professed to look for, namely, a stable Government which might command the respect of other nations and the internal peace of the country and the world. For a time, the French sickened of Freedom, as they had learned to understand it, and were content with the despotism of ambition which they fondly believed would remain moderate. There was enough in the history of ambition from Darius to Alexander—from Alexander to Cæsar—from Cæsar to Cromwell—from Cromwell to the great Napoleon—to demonstrate how much they hoped against hope, when they believed that ambition, founded upon wrong, could ever satisfy itself. But the lessons of the past, which are lost upon most nations, have ever had the least weight with the French. Napoleon was an idea. There had been time enough between 1815 and 1848 even to make him a new idea, and they seized, *mors à dents*, the bit which he fastened in their gaping months. If he has since ridden them as only mounted beggars know how to ride, it is their business, and they must bear as they may the burden which they have taken upon themselves.

But there must, in the nature of things, be a point beyond which even French endurance will not go. And how nearly this culminating effort of Napoleon III. to stifle the expression of individual opinion approaches that point, time will show.

A more high-handed effort against the last vestige of public right in France has never been made than is disclosed by this prosecution of Montalembert. The Emperor's interference with the Press of France, which his constant critical supervision has succeeded in completely emasculating and degrading into a mere record of the literary and dramatic gossip of Paris, had already created feelings of strong dissatisfaction among the better-informed classes of French society. With the example before them of England, within a few miles of their shores, and of the United States whose friendship and esteem the mass of the French people ardently desire to preserve, it is not difficult to conceive how galling the restrictions on the Press must have heen to a people who number extreme sensitiveness among their especial failings. But,—as has been the case in all popular ehullitions,—a more than usually prominent cause of irritation has been wanting to excite a general demonstration of popular indignation at the tyranny which, in prohibiting the expression of opinion, fairly out-Russias Russia. We are very much mistaken if that point has not been reached in the case of Montalembert. We doubt not that the Emperor has well judged his risk and appreciated all of its dangers that were visible to his ambition. But nothing blinds a man so much as ambition, and the more he serves it the thicker grows the veil before his eyes.

Montalembert, once a Legitimist, then the friend of the Empire, until the confiscation of the Orleans property, when, appearing to have foreseen the futility of his hope, that Napoleon's ambition would he satisfied with the attainment of an Imperial throne, he turned upon the master whom he ought never to have served, and opposed him more and more bitterly down to this day,—Montalembert has just heen convicted of having written against the Government an article which may have heen imprudently severe, but which, nevertheless, contains nothing against the tyranny of Napoleon that posterity will refuse to echo. Supported at his trial by the avowedly friendly presence of some of the most distinguished men of France, his calm and dignified reassertion of the sentiments which he had written elicited the spontaneous applause of the spectators. The Judges placed guards in various parts of the Court to prevent so pointed an expression of popular approval, and the audience were mute in obedience to the force arrayed against them. But opinion still exists in France, even though its free declaration be denied. It not only exists, hut grows—expands—and will continue to do hoth, until it bursts the bonds with which the overwrought ambition of Napoleon has sought to circumscribe it. The cause for which Montalembert has just been condemned to six months' imprisonment, is the cause of Freedom, now brought home to the highest intellectual circles of France. Napoleon has arrayed the learning and the respectability of the country on the side of the less prominent hut equally disgusted pamphleteers and newspaper writers, who have so long suffered as such men as Montalembert and his friends will not suffer,—in silence. The battle between Napoleon and the Press, has, we believe, come to a crisis in the case of Montalembert, and has not, hy any means, ended with his incarceration. Were the odds ten times as strong as they are against the Press, the result could only be a question of days or months; but, whatever the power of Napoleon may he, we are inclined to look upon the Montalembert persecution as the beginning of the end. He is stretching his tyranny to its utmost tension, and it seems very like to snap.

## The Mount Vernon Fund—Note From Chevalier Wikoff.

We have received the following interesting, hut rather mysterious, note from Chevalier Wikoff, which we hasten to lay before the public:

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: An editorial article appeared in your columns of yesterday, commenting on the forthcoming Mount Vernon Festival at the Academy of Music, in which you thought fit to introduce my name. You stated that "the general management of the whole affair had been intrusted to my hands." Allow me to set you right at once by declaring this announcement to be untrue. The Festival, as far as I know anything about it, is under the sole direction of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association.

So much for the facts of the case. Now, a word as to the motive which inspired the article in the Times If the object was to damage the Festival, and sneer at the noble band of women connected with it, then was it a lamentable display of bad taste and worse tact on the part of the New-York Times, which public opinion will, assuredly, not approve. If it were, further, sought to irritate and wound the feelings of the other persons mentioned in the article in question, then I have only to say that it was most unjustifiable, and unworthy of any respectable journal. If, however, the real purpose of the Editor was merely to have a fling at me, then I have simply to reply that the New-York Times is welcome to toss me in its blanket-sheet whenever so disposed. But, why, I demand in behalf of common justice, is this attempted at the expense of innocent parties? Why, for the sake of a cutting gibe at so humble a person as myself, are the names of ladies dragged coarsely into print? Why, above all, is an effort made to traduce a Festival given in the sacred name of Mount Vernon?

I appeal to the better judgment of the Editor of the Times, and invoke a reconsideration of this unprovoked attack on private individuals whose sex ought alone to protect them.

Your very obedient servant,

HENRY WIKOFF.

We beg to assure the Chevalier Wikoff that our offence was not intentional,—but the result solely of thoughtlessness, and, (not to put too finc a point upon it,) of ignorance. We were not conscious of trespassing in the least upon the sacred immunities of his sex, in our remarks upon his connection with the approaching Mount Vernon festivities. So gallant a Chevalier certainly can have only himself to blame for misleading the public and the Press into so sad a blunder. If he has been imitating the example of the Chevalier d'Eon, who is the only other epicene Knight we can now recall, he ought also to have emulated his magnanimity.

As to the matter-of-fact involved, we believe we are under the necessity, upon reconsideration, of confessing our mistake. The Chevalier's name was originally upon the list of Floor Managers for the grand Ball; but no man can do everything, and Mr. Wikoff's incessant occupation in supervising the delicate and sometimes embarassing little affairs of the *Herald* office,—superadded to the urgent and indeed rather peremptory requisition of the Lady Managers who have, as he justly remarks, the "sole direction" of the Festival, led to its withdrawal. We are glad to infer from the tone of the Chevalier's note that this little incident has not in the least abated the fervor of his zeal in what he very appropriately styles this "sacred cause." He must permit us to add—as we do without any intrusive inquiry into his motives—that his own rather free and characteristically unostentatious proclamation of his services in this connection, aided the delusion into which we were betrayed by the original announcement of his name. As we have not the slightest intention of tossing him in "our blanket"—and should very reluctantly (considering the immunities of his sex) witness that unmanly outrage if performed upon him by anybody else—we trust he will acquit us, wholly and entirely, of the base and detestable designs of which he seems to suspect us.

As to the other ladies whose defence the Chevalier, with such well-affected but self-forgetful gallantry, so rashly espouses, we have nothing to say. Why the mere mention of the name of all or any one of them should of necessity imply a sneer, the Chevalier may know,—we certainly cannot imagine. That they themselves do not shrink from publicity with any such horror as the Chevalier affects on their behalf, is shown by the fact that they are conspicuously advertised by themselves in each of the daily papers every morning. We have said not one syllable of any one of them to which the most disinterested and unprejudiced stranger could possibly take exception,—and it is anything but kind in the Chevalier,—and certainly transcends the ordinary maliciousness of his sex,—to insinuate that the complimentary mention of their names must of necessity be intended to "irritate and wound their feelings." We trust that upon reconsideration, Mr. Wikoff will tender them his apologies for so great a wrong.

As to the Festival itself, we repeat the expression of our cordial satisfaction at the prospect of its brilliant success. The preparations for every part of it are of the most complete and elaborate character,—and there is every reason to believe that it will prove eminently worthy of the estimable ladies who have it in charge, and of the noble cause in which their energies are so worthily enlisted.

## The Laws of Health.

Colonel Wetmore is said to have astounded the assemblage of sages and philosophers collected at the rooms of the Historical Society, a week ago, by the announcement that the ratio of mortality was greater in New-York than in any other city on the Continent, owing to the ignorance of the people on the subjects of light, heat, and ventilation,—and apparently taking advantage of the sensation he had created, he forthwith moved and carried a resolution inviting Dr. Reid, of Edinburg, to come over and deliver us lectures thereon. We hope Dr. Rein may accept, and that the public may have a chance of hearing what he has to say. But we greatly fear that it is, after all, not so much want of information that sends us to our graves, in this alarming manner, as want of will to mend our ways. Lectures, we all know and admit, are a very good mode of giving instruction, and of whiling away Winter's evenings in country towns, hut we douht greatly whether even Dr. Rein's lucubrations will lower our mortality, or air our rooms, or ventilate onr cars. He has and can have very little to tell us, which we have not all of us heen familiar with for years.

To be sure, he may snggest considerations and consequences, and collateral incidents attaching to an unhealthy mode of life, which might not otherwise have occurred to us, but all the leading sanitary laws are as well known to the New-York public as any other public. We all know that the carbon exhaled from other people's lungs, is poison for ours; that living in too high a temperature is in the last degree debilitating; that it relaxes the muscles, weakens the nerves, lends an unnatural stimulus to the circulation, and lowers the whole tone of the system. We know that sudden and violent changes of a low to a high temperature, or *vice versa*, are trying and dangerous for the lungs. We know that a constant and uninterrupted supply of fresh air, unadulterated either hy gas, or animal or other exhalations, is one of the first necessities of life. We know that sunlight plays almost as important a part in sustaining and promoting health as air or food. We know that plants deprived of it are colorless and sickly; that men that grow up in valleys into which it does not enter, are often disgusting idiots; that inhabitants of dark rooms and cellars are apt to he scrofulous and weak-eyed.

There is hardly a man or woman of average education or ordinary intelligence in this City who does not know all this and a good deal more of the same sort perfectly well. Our school girls can repeat it by rote with much more fulness and accuracy, than we can. All our fine ladies are perfectly familiar with it. It is not our memories or intellects that are in fault, and these are the only portions of our composition that Col. Wetmore proposes to have doctored hy the Scotch philosopher. We have the sanitary creed by heart. Our faith is lively, but it produces no works.

The real cause of a great deal of our unhealthy living is to be found in our moral, rather than in our mental constitution. If we carried our knowledge into practice, nine-tenths of our men and women would have ruddy cheeks and good digestions. There is hardly a woman or girl in New-York, or man either, who does not know that at least two hours daily of exercise in the open air is essential for the enjoyment of vigorous health; and yet there are but few men, women, or children, who take any exercise, except under the pressure of necessity in the transaction of business. Our women rarely walk, except from the kitchen or parlor to their bed-rooms; our men, from the stage to their offices. Two-thirds of our growling dyspeptics are people who have read sanitary works *ad infinitum*, and can "talk health" as glibly as Dr. Rein himself, and yet deliberately rise at 7, sit at a desk until 5, hurry home in a crowded car, dine heartily at 6, and go to bed at 12, with flabby muscles, jaded stomach, and shattered nerves. All the "young people" know perfectly well that one of the first requisites for the retention of roses in their cheeks is passing the night in hed; and yet, two thirds of the young New-Yorkers will never be found in bed, for the next four months, on any night on which they can get a friend to ask them to pass it in full dress in a hot parlor.

Most New-York fathers and mothers know that cold is the parent of vigor; that it is icy North which in all ages has produced the conquering races; that there is a fixed and constant relation between frosty air and strength and energy; that the human frame withers under excessive heat—not so rapidly, perhaps, but full as certainly, as the flowers or the grass; and yet, what New-York father is there who, from the moment he can afford "modern improvements," does not place his children in a temperature of 80 or 90 degrees, generated by the hot, dry blasts of a furnace, and keep them there from infancy to manhood. The New-York mother knows perfectly well that sun-light is essential for the healthiness of her house, but she, nevertheless, takes the most elaborate precautions that not a beam of it may ever enter one of her rooms. She knows its value tolerably well, but she prefers fresh colors in carpets. The children and herself suffer slowly, imperceptibly, at first, and perhaps only in the long run, but sunshine makes velvet pile lose its brilliancy, manifestly, in a few months.

In like manner we all know that one of the worst things that can befall us at the close of a hard day's work is to be confined for an hour or two in a close car, heated by a red-hot stove and by the breath and exhalations of a hundred moist, mud-bespattered passengers, and yet how many of us will consent to have a window opened? How many of us would not far sooner run the risk twice a day of having half a dozen tubercular deposits made in his lungs by foul air, than encounter a single cold in the head, or to make one vigorous remonstrance with the companies who condemn us to such hazards. We allow all the avenue cars to be crammed to suffocation, with people of all ages and sizes, and conditions of body, without a single aperture by which one purifying blast of oxygen can enter. We allow our Railroad cars to be hermetically sealed, and heated in a spasmodic manner by occasional fires piled on iron, and then by ignorant or careless brakemen, the temperature to be raised one half hour to 100°, and the next to fall to 40°, and we never complain.

Will Dr. Rein cure all this? Will he go beyond telling us what the laws of health are, and tell us something that will induce us to attend to them when we know them? Will he mind our moral training at the same time that he attends to onr physical? Will he impress us all, as we ought to be impressed, with the conviction that keeping our bodies in health is one of our highest moral duties—a duty which we owe, not—according to the common notion—to ourselves only, but to our friends and relatives, to society and to our country? If he can do anything on this matter, the sooner he comes the better. If not, the sanitary works already in our libraries suffice for us.

A Personal Acknowledgment.—Mr. Buchanan has at last placed us under substantial obligations. He has given orders that the Times is to receive no "facilities" at the Executive Departments. This is equivalent to a pledge that he will make no more promises of fair-dealing, and will, therefore, break none. He abandons the flimsy pretension to fairness and decency by which he has hitherto humhugged the Press, and gives notice, frankly and distinctly, that he intends to be the news-runner for one to the exclusion of others. This is manly and straight-forward, and is a good deal more creditable to the President than the paltry trickery which has hitherto characterized his connection with the *Herald* establishment.

That concern has had a good many slippery persons in its employment,—men who would stick at nothing to serve their ends, and who could be relied on for any service which its exigencies might require. But Mr. Buchanan has distsuced them all in the treachery and hardihood of his professional performances. He has labored under the very common infirmity of supposing that his operations were so exceedingly skillful as to be quite concealed from observation,—but he is not the first "J. B." who has fallen into the mistake of supposing himself to be "devilish sly."

When the *Niagara* was going out upon her first Telegraphic Expedition, the leading journals of this City applied for permission to send reporters on board. This was refused by the President, on the ground that there were not accommodations for all who would wish to go, and that, therefore, to be perfectly impartial, *none* could be admitted. This seemed just, and the Press acquiesced. The day before the *Niagara* sailed, Mr. Buchanan *himself autographed permission for a Herald reporter to go*, under the guise of Private Secretary to Prof. Morse.

This single incident illustrates the general style of Mr. Buchanan's treatment of the Press. We can add to the catalogue of such performances whenever we deem it necessary. For *two years* in succession, after deluding the City journals into the belief that they were to receive his Message at the same moment, he has given copies in advance to the *Herald*. And the motive of this extraordinary subserviency has been to purchase the puffs of that congenial sheet.

We are glad to have at last escaped the embarrassment of the President's pretended fairness. We ask no favors of him or of the Departments. All we desire is that he will no longer humbug us by promises of fairness which he never intends to keep.

## Sanitary Matters.

The Senate's Sanitary Committee has ceased to take testimony, and now has nothing to do but to bundle its voluminous documents into a report to the body that spoke it into existence and be forgotten. The Committee commenced its sessions towards the last of October, and has averaged more than two sittings a week ever since. It has received the impressions, crude sometimes and sometimes well concocted, of a large number of medical men; endured the tedious disquisitions of sundry City officers who, as to any sanitary inspection, are masters of the art "how not to do it," but who, quite unlike the sage Agassiz, can afford "to waste time in making money" at the City's expense, and gathered hints enough of the causes of our startling mortality to elaborate a most valuable essay upon the sanitary demands of the Metropolis. Whether the Committee has statesmanship enough in it to seize the essential principles, for violating which we so terribly suffer, and embody them in an act for the regulation of tenement houses, the control of noxious nuisances, and the supervision of whatever largely affects the public health, we are likely to see soon after the State Legislature convenes. In truth, however, it is not so much law that we need, as the execution of existing laws. Without a particle more of power than is now conferred upon the City Inspector, a competent man in his place could vastly diminish the sickness and mortality of New-York. Attention turns now away from the Committee, whose recommendations will be distant in their effects, to the Mayor, on whom immediate and important responsibility devolves. The new charter makes it his duty to nominate, and the Aldermens' to confirm, a head for the Sanitary Department. Mr. Morton's term of office expires on the last of December. No one believes that his Honor will saddle the City with another such incubus as City Inspectors have been of late, but to select the proper man for the place is not an enviable task. The universal sentiment is that no man but one of superior medical skill is fit for it. But besides the delicate duty of recognizing the occult or apparent causes of epidemic diseases, he must be competent to decide whether the unwholesome air of a locality is chargeable to purely local causes, or to those which lie deeper and are dependent on the defective drainage of a large district, and be endowed beside with judgment to dictate and firmness to enforce the necessary abatements and improvements. The new man, to do his duty intelligently, must be physician, philosopher, geologist and surveyor, to start with. We have great faith in the Mayor's desire to nominate the right man, and more in the boldness of the new Board of Aldermen than of the old, to confirm him when found.

Newspaper Enterprise.—The proprietors of the Springfield, Illinois, *Journal* advertise that they intend to publish verbatim reports of the proceedings and debates of the Legislature of that State, during its approaching session, which is expected to be one of unusual interest. There are, without doubt, many persons in the Eastern States who would be interested in these discussions. The Daily *Journal* is offered for the session at one dollar and a half.

New Church.—The new Second Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn., was dedicated a few days since. It is said to be one of the most elegant structures of the kind in the country.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS FROM COURTS AND JURY ROOMS.—Mr. A. OAKEY HALL lectured upon this subject at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening. The subject was one upon which, of all others, Mr. HALL is most qualified to speak. His professional reputation, and the general interest felt in the subject, drew together quite a numerous audience in spite of the unfavorable weather. Mr. HALL commenced by pointing out the instruction as well as interest to be derived from a contemplation of the lights and shadows of a court-room, for there the drama was enacted in all its unity and in perfect accordance with real life; there, too, the *dramatis personæ* are to be seen, men who are afterwards transferred to the written page. In the course of his lecture Mr. HALL alluded to the wretched accommodations of our Law Courts, but his expectation of "better things to come" were not more hopeful than present appearances would seem to warrant. Mr. HALL is, perhaps, not far wrong in looking for the improvements which we so much need, "when the new City Hall shall have been completed, some time during the next century—when it has been built of Egyptian marble, brought over by a Transatlantic Railway, and on cars propelled by the expansive force of air." Mr. HALL sketched in a very pictorial manner the occupants of a court-room—Judges, juries, lawyers, litigants and audience—and he concluded by expressing the hope that, if the dryness of the subject and the wetness of the evening had conspired to make his remarks uninteresting, he might be allowed "to move for a new trial." The lecturer was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause, showing that the audience appreciated the telling points of his discourse.

THE STATEN ISLAND BONFIRE—WHAT IT HAS ALREADY COST.—The taxpayers of Staten Island have a pleasant prospect before them. The troops still invest the Quarantine grounds, and as their expenses will average $500 a day from the start, and, furthermore, as somebody must pay the bill, the County is likely to be called on to foot an account of some $40,000 for the military luxury. How much longer the account will be kept open, nobody knows so well as the Staten Islanders themselves; moreover, there must be added to this the value of the burned buildings ($300,000) which were the property of the State, and personal property consumed to the amount of $60,000. The Commissioners of Emigration have sued the County for the recovery of damages to the amount of these two items. The Health Officer sues for $10,000 damages, the Physician of Marine Hospital for $2,000, the Assistant Physician for $500 and the Deputy Health Officer for $1,000. The total of damages and military expenses cannot fall short of $400,000. The Committee appointed by the meeting held at Richmond, on the 20th of September, to look out for the interests of the County, has done nothing except to prepare a memorial to the Legislature which incorporates Judge METCALF'S decision—that the arson was justifiable because the Castleton Board of Health pronounced the Quarantine a nuisance. The fact announced some days since, that the Chief of the Sepoys had engaged rooms at Congress Hall for the Winter, looks as if it was intended to give the Legislature the opportunity, if it wants one, to turn the $600,500 over to the State's account.

THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department was held at Fireman's Hall on Monday night. The Treasurer reports there was remaining to the credit of the Department, at his last Annual Report, the sum of $2,752 34; since which time he has received from various sources the sum of $42,042 33—which, in the aggregate, amounts to $44,794 77. In that amount is included $12,500 for Bonds and Mortgages canceled. The disbursements for the same period have amounted to $42,900 19, including $12,500 re-invested on Bond and Mortgage, and $1,302 paid the children of GEORGE W. TERHUNE, deceased—that amount having been invested in the Permanent Fund of the Department as a special trust during their minority, the principal payable to them on their arriving at the age of 21 years; that sum—$1,302—having been paid out of the current receipts of the year, has left the Permanent Fund of the Department unimpaired—leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Fire Department Fund, of $1,894 48. The Permanent Fund, including Trust Fund, remains unimpaired, and is the same as at last report—amounting to $95,250, invested as follows: $95,000 on Bonds and Mortgages, and $250 in Manhattan Bank Stock. The Board of Trustees in their report call earnest attention to the necessity of a careful scrutiny of all applications for admissions in the Department, that they be men of physical ability and good moral character.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Health Commissioners held a special meeting at noon yesterday, and received the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to lighterage and stevedores. In the report, which was exceedingly lengthy, the Committee expressed their inability to adopt the conclusions of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and their conviction that the business of lighterage and stevedore work should continue under the immediate supervision of the Health Officer, and the work confined to one individual or firm, for each branch; but in order to give every opportunity for competition for the work, and to silence every cause of complaint in regard thereto, they recommend that the Health-Officer be requested to invite proposals therefor during the season, and that he give the same to the individuals or firms, respectively, who shall offer to do it at the lowest rate, provided satisfactory bonds be given by them for its faithful performance, as well as the observance of the necessary requirements and restrictions. The report was accepted, and it was directed that it be printed, together with the report of the Chamber of Commerce. A resolution in favor of inviting the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants of New-York to make suggestions to the Commissions with regard to Quarantine regulations, was presented by Mr. MORTON, and laid over till Friday, on which day, at noon, the Board will meet again.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The first Lecture in the Course before this celebrated Female Institution was given on Monday evening, at Rutgers-street Church. By 8 o'clock, notwithstanding the severe rain-storm, not less than 1,400 had assembled to hear the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who delivered the opening lecture on "The Beautiful," rewritten expressly for the occasion. The second evening of the Course promises an entertainment of a high order—a Poem by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the author of the famous papers in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table." Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will successively occupy an evening and add to the attractions of this popular Course. Much credit is due Mr. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal of the Institute, for throwing open to the public these lectures before the young ladies of this Institution.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Last night a new and well-executed counterfeit on the Railroad Bank, of Nantucket, R. I., was circulated in the City. In the Sixth Ward quite a number of the worthless bills were received by shopkeepers in payment for goods. Two of the rogues engaged in the passing of this "queer" money, named JOHN DUNN and WM. H. POST, were arrested at MATT. GOODRICH'S saloon in Chatham-street, by Officer BLACKWELL of the Mayor's Squad and JNO. J. REILLY, Clerk of Justice WELSH'S Court. On searching the prisoners $15 in bad money were found on their persons, besides $30 in good money, supposed to have been the change received for bad money. The harkeeper at French's Hotel identified the prisoners as the identical party who passed one of the bad bills in payment for drinks. The bills have a very good appearance; dated Nov. 8, 1857; portrait of woman on the right; portrait of WEBSTER on the right-hand side of the bills; letter A, the State arms of Rhode Island in the centre of the bills; E. HAM, President, R. S. RAND, Cashier.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—The "Orangemen" gathered in large numbers on Monday evening, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, where an entertainment was offered in the shape of a concert, divided into two parts, and interposed by a lecture by Mr. NATHAN NESBIT, on the "Origin, Rise and Progress of the Orange Association." Notwithstanding the stormy night the hall was filled. Mr. NESBITT was introduced with the title of "The War-horse of Protestantism," and occupied nearly an hour in recapitulating the history of the religious feuds of Ireland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which gave rise to the organization known as the "Loyal Society of Orangemen."

FAIR FOR DEAF MUTES.—We are requested to direct attention to a Fair, to be held at the Cooper Institute to-day, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the deaf mute children of the City of New-York who are too young to enter the State institutions. The ladies, under whose management this noble charity is progressing, propose to take these children, and board clothe, and educate them until they have arrived at the age of 12 or 13 years, when, if their parents are willing, they send them to the State institutions. The fair will continue open for a week, and we understand that Mr. COOPER has, with his wonted generosity, given the use of one of his stores for the purpose.

THE POLICEMAN STABBING CASE.—Officer DARMODY, of the Eighth Precinct, who was stabbed on Sunday evening, was a little better yesterday, but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. JOE CONRAD, who stabbed him, has not yet been arrested. He is believed to be secreted in New-Jersey, and officers were dispatched there yesterday to look after him.

THE CASE OF ELLIOTT.—It will be remembered that, some little time since, the Judges of our Supreme Court decided that ELLIOTT, the British defaulter, had been properly detained by our authorities—upon which he confessed judgment to the full amount of the sum he was charged with having embezzled. We understand that his counsel have now taken out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which is issued by Judge RUSSELL, and is made returnable before him to-morrow.

AN HONEST POCKET-BOOK FINDER.—A German, named ADAM KNOLL, on Monday evening was the fortunate finder of a wallet containing $72. He picked up the prize in Broadway, near Fifty-ninth-street, and honestly restored it to its Twenty-second Ward Station-House. Where the owner, JOHN COX, soon after arrived to report the loss of his treasure. KNOLL was present, and received from the loser the munificent sum of $1, as a reward for his honesty.

YOUNG LADY MISSING.—An advertisement, published elsewhere, offers a reward of $100 for the recovery of a young lady who has been missing from her home since Saturday, and whose friends are very anxious about her safety. The lady in question is about eighteen years of age, of small stature, with brown hair, blue eyes and aquiline nose. When last seen she wore a white hat, a red and black plaid woolen shawl, and carried in her arm a small, red willow basket.

WARNING TO PARENTS.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, an interesting little girl, four years old, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMPSON, residing at No. 155 Hammond-street, fell out of a third-story window into a rear area. Dr. MILLER was immediately called in, but he found the poor child to be quite dead. The moral of the tragedy is, that upper windows, where children are in the house, should all be furnished with cross-bars.

MILITARY—FIRST BRIGADE.—The following changes have been made in the Staff of this Brigade: Major D. Wadsworth Wainwright, resigned; Major Clarence Livingston, appointed Special Judge Advocate to First Brigade; Captain Charles W. Darling, promoted, with appointment of First Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency Governor Morgan; Captain I. Janeway Van Nest, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Darling.

### Governors of the Almshouse.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday afternoon.

By the weekly report, it appears that on Dec. 1 there were remaining in the different department 7,662 persons, being a decrease, since the 4th inst., of 43.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY moved, that as there was a vacancy in the Board, caused by the death of C. V. ANDERSON, that Dr. CHAS. BRUNINGHAUSEN be elected in his stead for the balance of the year. He was elected unanimously.

A communication was received from Jonathan Stearns, the Warden of the Almshouse, stating that at the date of the letter (Dec. 13) there were in that Institution 1,667 persons, being 144 more than were there at the same date last year. Within the last six months there had been received from Bellevue Hospital 123, from the Lunatic Asylum 41, from Randall's Island 11 Idiots, and from Ward's Island 10 persons, being a total of 185. Mr. Stearns complained of the overcrowded state of the apartments, and the positive necessity of other and better accommodations being made for lunatics. After some debate, the matter was referred to E. F. PINCKNEY, Governors GUNTHER and MOLONEY, as a Special Committee, to report at the next meeting of the Board.

One hundred dollars were appropriated to the children of Randall's Island, to enable them to celebrate Christmas Day, and a like sum for New-Year's Day. Seventy-five dollars were appropriated to give the lunatic inmates of the Asylum a dinner on Christmas. The Rev. J. Sullivan, of Charleston, transmitted $10, as restitution for a blanket belonging to Bellevue Hospital, which was appropriated many years ago by an individual whose name was not mentioned. Governor W. T. PINCKNEY thought the money should be returned, as the man, whoever he was, had showed his desire to be honest, and it might be the last $10 the individual had. The communication was finally ordered on file, and the clerk was directed to acknowledge its receipt, and hand the $10 to the Treasurer. Fifty dollars were appropriated for the relief of the family of Patrick Burns, the late coxswain of the small-pox boat.

The Committee on the Island Hospital, to whom was referred the communication of the Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island, (Dr. Sanger,) recommended that he be authorized to appoint a Deputy Resident Physician, who should receive the same remuneration as do similar officers at the Lunatic Asylum and Randall's Island. The matter was laid on the table, to be the special order at the next meeting.

Governors TOWNSEND, SMITH and DISOSO, the Committee to whom was referred the investigation of the claims of the City to the institution and erection of a Foundling Hospital, presented an elaborate report, which was ordered to be printed, and to be entered on the minutes, the reading of it being dispensed with.

Considerable discussion took place with reference to the failure of the contractor, who had made the lowest bid for the supply of beef, to properly take up the contract. Several members of the Board stated that charges of bogus bidding had been made by responsible persons. W. T. PINKNEY urged that in case Mr. Vandewater, the lowest bidder, should fail to accept the contract, that the whole matter should be reopened. WASHINGTON SMITH was of the same, and Governor MALONEY of a contrary opinion. The latter gentleman finally offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 6 to 3, Governors SMITH, OLIVER and W. T. PINCKNEY, voting in the negative:

*Resolved*, That in case Mr. Clarke Vandewater fails to sign the contract for furnishing the beef to our Institutions agreeably to his estimate of the 17th inst., that the contract be awarded to the next lowest bidder, and that it be submitted to the Board at its next meeting for ratification.

In the course of the debate it was stated that the difference in the expense of supplying the meat to the different institutions under the present contract and that about to be entered into was something like $85 per day. The Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

### Police Reports.

ALLEGED ARSON IN WATER-STREET.—On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the liquor store of James Leahy, No. 379 Water-street, and an alarm was immediately given. The police of the Fourth Ward forced the doors, and, fortunately, extinguished the fire with a few pails of water. On entering the premises they found fire behind the counter. About the floor were piled a quantity of shavings, wine baskets, cigar boxes, and other combustible material, and a lighted candle stood on a cigar box. The whole appeared to have been moistened with some highly inflammable mixture like alcohol. The above, and other circumstances, tended to fasten suspicion on Leahy and his nephew, William Stapleton, and they were accordingly, at the instance of the Fire Marshal, arrested, taken before Justice Connolly, and detained for examination. There was an insurance of $1,200 on the stock and fixtures in the Pacific Insurance Company.

A FIRM WITHOUT A CAPITAL.—A man, giving the name of Emanuel Delman, has for some time past been doing a thriving trade without capital—an endeavor in which he is not altogether alone, but which does not always result so disastrously to the principal as in this case. He gave out that he belonged to a firm named Whitmore & Co., who were doing a heavy commission business at No. 26 South William-street. There is such a building and number as that given in South William-street, but no such firm as Whitmore & Co. is in the building. Mr. Delman has called on various tradesmen, examined with a practical eye their stocks of goods, made shrewd selections of such articles as he wanted, and ordered the purchases to be sent to the alleged business place of the fictitious firm of Whitmore & Co. Of Monday he purchased a choice lot of pistols at No. 257 Broadway, the depôt of the New-Haven Arm Company. The goods were bought for cash, but the cash not being forthcoming as soon as expected, an investigation was instituted, which resulted in the discovery that Delman was a sharp swindler, as well as a sharp purchaser. Delman was arrested, introduced to Justice QUACKENBUSH, and held to await a legal inquisition. Other firms who have been swindled—and they are supposed to be numerous—by calling upon the magistrate, will have an opportunity of seeing a former customer in his real character.

BOLD LARCENY IN A COURT-ROOM.—Edwin H. Bonton, a smart youth about fifteen years old, coolly entered the United States Court-room in Chambers-street, yesterday afternoon, and laid rude hands on a large bunch of keys lying on a table, in the absence, probably, of more valuable booty, and made off with the same. His proceedings were scanned by the keeper of the room, who immediately started in pursuit of the youthful thief, and arrested his progress before he had gone very far. Justice OSBORNE, before whom he was conveyed, ordered him to be locked up for examination. The boy states that he is employed in a drug store at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS CAUGHT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, two negroes calling themselves John Thompson and Richard Peterson were overhauled in the alley way of No. 7 Thomas-street, having about them a couple of boxes of candies. The hour, the locality, the men and the candies were conjointly suspicious. The two sable individuals being unable to account satisfactorily for the goods, were detained on suspicion of theft.

A PROMISING BELL-BOY.—Wm. D. Dalton has been recently employed as bell-boy at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn. Being careless in his duties he was discharged, and being rather deficient in wearing apparel, his salary being stopped, he sought means to supply the deficiency without making any pecuniary disbursement. Watching favorable opportunities he stole overcoats and shawls carelessly left in the halls of various dwellings in Brooklyn. While traversing the Sixth Ward of this City with his stolen booty, he was arrested by a policeman, taken before Justice Connolly, and locked up.

SAILORS TURNING FOOTPADS.—Wm. H. Sweet took a glass of invigorating punch in the groggery No. 52 Oliver-street, and started to go home. Two sailors followed after him—this was late Sunday night—and as Sweet passed into the shadow of a dimly-burning lamp, they knocked him down, possessed themselves of his money, his overcoat and hat, and then fled. The sailors were subsequently arrested and locked up in the Tombs.

### Coroners' Inquests.

TWO CHILDREN FATALLY SCALDED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a young child about 5 years of age, who was fatally scalded at the residence of her parents, No. 91 Lewis-street. Deceased was playing, with a younger sister, about a kettle of boiling water, and accidentally tipped it over, scalding herself so severely that death ensued on Monday night. The verdict of the jury was, "Death by scald accidentally received." Coroner HILLS held another inquest, at No. 302 Front-street, on the body of an infant 19 months old, named JOANNA SULLIVAN, who was scalded to death by the upsetting of a table on which there were several cups of hot tea, the contents of which were poured over her body. The verdict was, "Accidental death."

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The body of a laboring man named JOHN CONNELL, lately residing at No. 8 Vandewater-street, was, on Monday, found in the water near Pier No. 12 East River. Deceased was about 36 years of age. He had been missing several days. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET HOMICIDE.—WILLIAM CULLEN, indicted for killing a boy named JAMES HART, a few weeks ago, on Columbia-street near Kelsey's alley, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge MORRIS, and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS, when the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. It appeared by the testimony that the deceased had had a "ring-fight" with another boy a few minutes before CULLEN met him, and had been pretty roughly handled. Being a little intoxicated, and not in the best humor imaginable after his defeat, he created considerable disturbance on the street, when CULLEN came along and advised him to go home. For this good advice a volley of offensive epithets was returned, when CULLEN gave him a push and sent him reeling down a flight of steps near-by. The deceased sprang up, still continuing his abusive language, and obtained a stone with which he threatened to "smash out CULLEN'S brains." As he approached, CULLEN seized him by the nape of the neck, wrenched the stone from his hand and threw him upon the side-walk, at the same time kicking him twice. HART was taken up insensible, and died the same night from concussion of the brain. It was not clear which beating caused death, and the Jury rendered a verdict against the accused of simple assault and battery. CULLEN, immediately on the rendition of the above verdict, was arraigned upon an indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill a man named JAMES O'NEIL. The affair occurred some months ago in a saloon on Columbia-street, near Atlantic, known as "The Rock." He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, Vice-President BERGEN in the Chair. A communication was received from Mrs. H. SILLIMAN, one of the Committee of the Mount Vernon Association, asking that the teachers of the public schools have permission to lay the objects of the Association before their respective schools, so that the children who may desire it can have an opportunity to contribute towards the fund being raised to purchase Mount Vernon. On motion of Dr. THORNE the Superintendent was directed to give the necessary directions to enable the object of the communication to be carried into effect. The resignation of Mr. HENRY HARTMAN, as a member of the Board, was received and placed on file. The Secretary was directed to notify the Common Council of the resignation. After transacting some considerable routine business the Board adjourned.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION FAIR.—The object of this fair is to aid in the support of the aged and orphans. The institution was founded by the united efforts of the Episcopal Churches in Kings County, in which the Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn have taken an active part. Two dwelling-houses are at present occupied in Carlton-avenue, near Fulton, whose inmates number nearly 50, and the present demands for their support depends chiefly on the proceeds of this fair. It is to be hoped that all who are interested in such institutions will come forward with open hands to cheer the infirm and aged, and make glad the hearts of those bereft of father and mother. The Fair will be held at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, during the day and evening of the 16 and 17th of December.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.—Mr. ISRAEL D. VELSOR was last evening reelected Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department, by a handsome vote over both of his competitors. This is the fourth time he has been elected Chief Engineer. At a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department, held in Firemen's Hall on Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, BENJAMIN WOOD; Jr.; Vice-President, GEO. W. EVERETT; Secretary, JOHN H. GUNNING; Treasurer, WM. BUARELL.

BURGLARS CONVICTED.—GEORGE SMITH, a colored boy, indicted for burglary in the third degree, for robbing the house of JAMES H. HOLMES, on Washington-avenue, on the 13th of May last, was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday. He was sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. JAMES HAMILTON was convicted in the same Court for robbing house No. 52 Pierrepont-street, and was sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

DARING BURGLARY.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning two burglars entered the house of Mr. E. C. LITCHFIELD on Ninth-avenue, near Fifth-street, and ransacked the premises from top to bottom. Not obtaining anything of much value, they opened the door of Mr. LITCHFIELD'S sleeping room with a pair of nippers, and while rummaging here Mr. LITCHFIELD awoke and gave an alarm, when the thieves decamped, taking with them property valued at $150, mostly silver ware. The thieves gained access to the house by forcing open a rear window.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—GENERAL TERM CALENDAR FOR 15TH INST.—Nos. 10, 25, 30, 31, 32, 55, 69, 74, 106, 136, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12.

SPECIAL TERM CALENDAR FOR 16TH INS.—Nos. 17, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 8.

BROOKLYN CITY CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 15, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The fifth lecture of the course before this Association was delivered last evening by DONALD G. MITCHELL, to a very full house. The subject was, "The Spending of Money."

### Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S fourth and last *soirée* attracted a fine house last evening, notwithstanding the unpleasant condition of the atmosphere and sidewalks. The young *virtuoso* played admirably, and was warmly applauded. He starts on his travels with the best possible reputation. Signora CAROLI, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Signor BERNARDI assisted.

VOCAL.—MR. CARLO BASSINI, a well-known professor of the art of singing, has just published, through Messrs. W. HALL & SON, *A Method for the Baritone Voice*, a decidedly valuable addition to our scanty store of works on the subject of practical vocalism.

The preëminence of Italy as a land where the voice may be cultivated to the highest perfection and in the shortest space of time, arises from two circumstances: the equability of the climate and the excellence of the teachers. Northern nations derive immense advantage from these causes, and hence the musical centres of Italy are always thronged with students who are ambitions of a career in art. Americans are there, and English and French and Germans. The first named are not so well fortified with reasons as the latter. In America we have at least a climate as pure as that of Italy; native voices and the testimony of artists prove the fact beyond controversy; and if they did not a glance at the brilliant atmosphere would suffice. We are not so happily situated with regard to teachers. Of the many who pretend to have the voice, there are few who know anything at all about it. In Italy every celebrated master boasts of a method on which he has exhausted the experience and learning of a life. Here the singing master picks out the newest negro song, drums it into the head of his pupil, and rests satisfied with the pleasant labor-saving result. Mr. BASSINI'S book is, therefore, of peculiar value, coming as it does from a thoroughly able master. A few such methods would obviate the necessity of a pilgrimage to Italy. The baritone is almost the universal male voice of America, and a practical system for its cultivation is of great importance. Mr. BASSINI proceeds on physiological principles, applying exercise to every natural defect and weakness of the organ, and developing also its beauties. These exercises are remarkably good—so good, indeed, that if used faithfully, with or without a master, they cannot fail to lead to an enviable proficiency in the art of singing. Copious letter-press explanations accompany the music. Published by HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.


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**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

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**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
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**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Jules Hauel's Ean Lustrale Hair Renovator** is the most charming toilet article in the world for cleansing and renovating the hair. Applying it once or twice it gives it a beautiful gloss and softness, and almost delightful fragrance, inclining it to curl. It also strengthens the roots and prevents its falling out. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 706 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, For sale very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

**Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy—**
FOR THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.
The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash.
The only genuine and reliable form of Dr. CHURCHILL'S discovery—the HYPOPHOSPHITES—prepared after his formula, and *warranted chemically pure*, may now be obtained at the only depôt for the United States, No. 49 John-st., where sufferers can send for circulars, giving important information in regard to the PRINCIPLES upon which the discovery is founded.

"The physiological effects of the use of the Hypophosphites" says Dr. CHURCHILL, "are shown by an INCREASE OF NERVOUS POWER, sometimes even from the first day of their administration, together with an UNUSUAL FEELING OF COMFORT AND STRENGTH. The APPETITE INCREASES in an extraordinary manner. The evacuations become REGULAR AND MORE ABUNDANT; the perspirations, if any have existed, cease; SLEEP BECOMES CALM AND PROFOUND. All the general symptoms disappear with a rapidity that is truly marvelous."

The cure of consumption in the second and third stages at a period, consequently, when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease) can be obtained, in all cases, by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs is of itself sufficient to produce death. Contrary to the opinion generally received, the third stage of consumption is, all other circumstances being equal, more amenable to treatment than the second. Hereditary predisposition seems in no way to counteract the effect of the Hypophosphites; patients in whom it was most strongly marked recovering as rapidly as others.

Price, in large bottles, $2; three bottles for $5; with ample directions for use. Druggists supplied. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER,
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BEST AND CHEAPEST
ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR,
COCOINE,
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This preparation possesses extraordinary properties for preserving and beautifying the hair, and also restoring its natural, luxuriant and glossy appearance.

One application, however harsh the hair may be, renders it soft and glossy.

It is admitted to be the best and cheapest Hairdressing in the world.

PHALON & SON,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 BROADWAY, N. YORK.

Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

**Alfred Munroe & Co.,**
No. 441 Broadway,
Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the Holiday month, invite purchasers to their assortment of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
AND
SUITS,
and all styles of garments for boys.
In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low for quality and style as any of the Great Reductions.
MEN'S CLOTHING
of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

**Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

**Herrick's Patent**
CARPET SWEEPER,
Sweeps without making dust, and saves time and labor—and saves the carpet.
For sale at the principal house-furnishing and carpet stores.
*Warranted to give satisfaction.*
WOODMAN & SCHMIDT, Agents,
No. 126 Pearl-st.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
**Bank-Note Register.**
Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

**Money.**
HODGES'
GENUINE BANK NOTES
OF
AMERICA, issued to-day,
giving true descriptions of every Genuine Bank Note. Every man should have it. Published at 25 cents per copy.
J. TYLER HODGES,
No. 271 Broadway.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**A Word About Hair Restoratives.**—The original, as it is still the best, preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if IMITATIONS can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL and imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for families use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**A Card.**—Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off wearing apparel, and wishing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.


## MARRIED.

ALLEN—STURGES.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, by the Rev. Mr. McLEAN, Miss ELIZA F. STURGES, of Fairfield, to Mr. WM. B. ALLEN, of South Britten, Conn.

## DIED.

HOWALL.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 13, EMILY J., daughter of John S. and Mary E. Howall, aged 2 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 78 Jane-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

ELY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 13, ALFRED POST, youngest child of Eugene and Martha A. Ely, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Ely, at No. 234 West 28th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 12½ o'clock M.

MCCORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH G., widow of the late George K. McCord, aged 53 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Harper Union, D. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., at 8½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Allen st. Her remains will be taken to Croton for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, FLORANCE HASBRAE, daughter of William and Annie E. Wetmore, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 44 West 23d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

KIDDLE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, MARY ANNA, youngest daughter of Henry and Jane Kiddle, aged 4 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 190 East 19th-st.

MCCOSMICK.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Dec. 13, Mr. PATRICK MCCORMICK, aged 44 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Thomas and James McCormick, and also of his brothers-in-law, Patrick Keely and James Carty, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 211 2d-av., to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn High Mass will be offered, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 13, MARGARET, wife of Henry Hart, of New-Brunswick, N. J., aged 73 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Robert D. Hart, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in law, J. Nickerson, Jr., No. 178 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROUNDAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, ELIJAH W. ROUNDEY, formerly of Marblehead, Mass., aged 76 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., Brooklyn.

DE FOREST.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday morning, HUGH FAIRLEY DE FOREST, youngest son of Gerardus De Forest, Esq., of this City.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 11½ o'clock. [illegible] of the family and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, [illegible], Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Monday, Dec. 11, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. DAVID SPRINGER, formerly Pastor of the [illegible] (Jane and Greene sts.)

M. E. Church, in this City, aged 63 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church Sing Sing, on Wednesday, May inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave the City at 12½ A. M., returning, leave Sing Sing at 3 o'clock and 3.30 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Depôt to convey the friends from the train to the Church.

TOOBLEY.—At Dayton, Ohio, on Sunday, Dec. 12, HENRY C. TOOBLEY, aged 28 years.

COX.—In Washington City, D. C., on Saturday, Dec. 11, JOHN FLORENTINE COX, Esq., aged 76 years. He was formerly a resident of New-York, and more recently of Meridian Hill, near Washington City.

ARMOND.—At Brattleborough, Vt., on Sunday, Dec. 12, WILLIAM ARMOND, aged 20 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment. The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.


**FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!**
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICH,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.

## DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S.
One door below 14th-st.
MACY KEEPS HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
MACY KEEPS ALL KINDS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY KEEPS EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS.
MACY KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF MOURNING SETS.
MACY KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF CAMBRIC BANDS.
MACY KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF VALENCIENNES EDGINGS.
MACY KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF BLACK LACE EDGINGS.
MACY KEEPS LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
MACY KEEPS HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
MACY KEEPS SHAKER FLANNELS.
MACY KEEPS BEST STYLES ALL-WOOL FLANNELS.
MACY KEEPS CANTON FLANNELS.
MACY KEEPS BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS.
MACY KEEPS TARLTON MUSLINS.
MACY KEEPS ANDERSON'S BOSOM LINENS.
MACY HAS LINEN NAPKINS, very cheap.
MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S LINEN BOSOMS, 10 cents upwards.
MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S NECK TIES, 25 cents up.
MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, in every quality.
MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S KID AND CLOTH GLOVES.
MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S WOOLEN GOODS.
MACY HAS WOOLEN BLANKETS.
MACY HAS HUCKABACK TOWELS, $1 50 a dozen.
MACY HAS PAPER CAMBRICS, in all colors.
MACY HAS HEADDRESSES, at 50 cents.
MACY HAS BONNET RIBBONS.
MACY HAS NECK RIBBONS.
MACY HAS SASH RIBBONS.
MACY HAS BLACK RIBBONS.
MACY HAS COLORED SATIN RIBBONS.
MACY HAS GOOD WHITE SATIN RIBBONS, 10c. a yard.
MACY HAS NARROW BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.
MACY HAS WIDE BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.
MACY, in fact, keeps every width and quality of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.
MACY HAS CRIMSON VELVET RIBBON.
MACY has an endless variety of DRESS FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
MACY HAS DROP BUTTONS.
MACY HAS DROP FRINGES.
MACY HAS FRENCH FLOWERS.
MACY HAS HAND-MADE RUCHES.
MACY HAS HOOP-SKIRTS, at 60c., 75c. and $1.
MACY HAS LADIES' CORSETS, 75 cents.
MACY keeps a full stock of LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING of the very best quality. Ladies, please examine, and you will never bother yourselves to make it, as we sell it as low as can be afforded.
MACY HAS LADIES' CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
From $2 50 to $7, all very cheap.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
We invite you to call and look us over; our stock is all new; bought cheap. Give us a call, we will save you money. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Ladies and gentlemen who live down-town, also strangers visiting the City, can very quickly find our store by taking the 6th-av. cars corner of Broadway and Vesey-street, near the Astor House, or at Canal-street and Broadway.

Ladies and Gents, this will cost you five cents. Come up and look at our large stock of new goods, as advertised above, if you do not purchase over twenty-five cents worth; it will pay you well! We will sell you at low figures, the ride will give you strength to look us over and buy judiciously!!

Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door south of 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of their DRESS GOODS, &c.

A large and good assortment of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
DE LAINES,
And OTHER NEW DRESS GOODS.
Also, SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Prices are no guide unless the goods are seen, but all are about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Consisting of
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES,
SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, &c.
NOW OFFERING AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Rejon Gloves of exclusive shades just landed; said to be the best glove sent to this country.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF CLOAKS,
for the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They would call special attention to their stock of
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
and also to
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
for the evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, from this time until the 1st of January, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased the entire
STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
retiring from business,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST,
are now prepared to offer
Lace Curtains.....from $3 to $25 per pair.
Muslin Curtains.....from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN,
A fine assortment, at proportionably low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS AND FURS
AT BARGAINS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT SABLE FURS,
ELEGANT MINK FURS,
ELEGANT ERMINE FURS.
At 25 Per Cent.
BELOW FORMER PRICES,
At BULPIN'S.
No. 361 Broadway.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY REDUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
SCARFS, &c., &c.,
for Christmas presents.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
four doors from Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHEAP, HANDSOME AND USEFUL.
W. JACKSON, No. 555 Broadway, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.
ENGLISH DE LAINES.....12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors.....10 cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS.....12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.....35 cents.
Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
500 Handsome CRAPE SETS, $1, worth $2,
300 WHITE AND BLACK, 75 cents and $1.
BEST BLACK KID GLOVES in town, 62½ cents.
Second quality do., 37½ cents.
N. B.—W. JACKSON
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 13th inst.:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed.....for $15 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collers.....for $150 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

DRY GOODS.—FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be sold off at reduced prices. Blankets, Flannels, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Merinoes, DeLaines, Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS called to the elegant stock of Skeleton Skirts of our own manufacture, now retailing at wholesale prices. Misses' as low as 25c.; Ladies' 65c. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

TO IMPORTERS OF GERMAN GOODS.—Wanted a quantity of cotton night caps, without seams. Address Box No. 4,553 Post-Office.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and elegant Goods have been marked down, and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 13, at a very large discount from previous prices.

OUR CLOAK STOCK,
is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most distinguished novelties to be found in the United States.

OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special superintendence, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this Continent.

It is these stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.

The entire of our new and elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in order, if possible, to dispose of the entire Winter assortment.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
will be found on our tables, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and every article of Millinery Goods, we have also reduced in price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
5,000
MUSLIN DE LAINE AND CASHMERE DRESSES.
At 12½c. and 18¾c. per yard,
Now open at the
NEW RETAIL STORE
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-street.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, on Monday, Dec. 13, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL.
Most of the above goods have been purchased at the recent Auction sales, and are sold
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will exhibit, at their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7,
Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:
Jabs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jabs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Honiton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelles Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Fusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Coiffures, Crowns and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will remove to their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

AT NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE
WILL BE FOUND
GREAT BARGAINS IN
RIBBONS,
FRINGES,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
HABERDASHERY,
LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES,
WOOLEN GOODS FOR THE SEASON.
TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
SUNDRY LOTS OF SEWED FRENCH WORK,
INFANT'S WAISTS,
MODE SHETLAND VEILS,
And many other articles, too many to enumerate, being the total balance of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMACK & SIMPSON.
In contradiction of a false advertisement, stating that $20,000 worth of the stock of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON is being offered elsewhere, the assignees will prove that the entire stock, except $843 worth, then held by the sheriff, was purchased in bulk, through Messrs. Kohbe & Corlies, auctioneers, by Mr. John Elliott.

We would forbear to notice this, but that many of the ladies accustomed to frequent this store have inquired as to its truth.

In confirmation, we refer to the assignees, Messrs. EDWARD MARTIN, No. 116 Chambers-st., H. ARMSTRONG, No. 94 Duane-st., or to the auctioneers at No. 37 Murray-st.

Underneath will be seen the advertisement to which we refer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE AT NO. 643 BROADWAY.—20,000 of embroideries, ribbons, fringes, and trimmings, the choice of the stock of the late firm of McCormack & Simpson, purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale, on and after Dec. 7, at 50 cents on the dollar, at DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. GEO. SIMPSON, late of the firm of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has identified his interests with D. Clarke; he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
SEVERAL ENTIRELY NEW STYLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To which we invite the attention
OF THE LADIES,
Black, Brown, Drab and Fawn Raglans, at $4.
Fine Black Castor Beaver Raglans, at $5 and $6.
Heavy French Beaver Raglans $6 50 and $7 50.
Black Tricot Beaver Raglans at $5, $5 50, and $6.
French Beaver Sleeve Cloaks, with Crotchet Fringes, at $7, $8 50, $10 and up.
Esquimaux Beaver Sleeve Cloaks, with Crotchet Fringes, at $9, $10 50, $12 and up.
Children's Raglans in every style and quality.
The style and quality of our garments are inferior to none in the City, while our prices will be found much more reasonable than those in Broadway or Canal-st.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The whole of our rich stock of Embroideries and Laces reduced in price fully 25 per cent. For instance, French Embroidered Sets, new shapes, wide sleeves, regular price $12, now $4. Collars worth 10s., now 4s. Real Point Lace Sets $20, formerly $30. Handkerchiefs, Black Thread Capes, Valenciennes Laces, from 1s. a yard up. All colors in real Shetland Wool Veils, 8s. Bajon's best Kid Gloves 88 cents a pair. Kid Gauntlets and Woolen Gloves cheap. RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
A very choice selection of Ladies' Dress Caps and Head-dresses, just received for the Holidays. Morning and Illusion Goods, Infants' caps, &c., difficult to beat for style and beauty.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

AT POSITIVELY REDUCED PRICES—For Holiday Presents.
5,000 Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 6s. to $80.
1,500 Point Applique and Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs. Some real Point Ganze and Alencon Handkerchiefs will be offered at 50 per cent. reduction, in order to convert into cash at once. E. WILLIAMS, late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

AT POSITIVELY REDUCED PRICES—For Holiday Presents.
Black Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes and Crowns.
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces, all widths.
An unlimited assortment of Real Valenciennes Laces.
EDWARD WILLIAMS,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

AT POSITIVELY AN IMMENSE REDUCTION for the Holidays.
5,000 Paris Embroidered Collars, 4s. and upwards, warranted worth double.
2,500 Paris Embroidered Sets, $3, $4 and $5, worth from $10 to $15.
Infants' Robes, Waists and Caps, Bands, Flouncings and Muslin Trimmings. E. WILLIAMS,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

AT POSITIVELY REDUCED PRICES—For this month only Real Point Gauze, Applique, Honiton, Medallion and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets; also Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs and Laces, all widths. E. WILLIAMS, late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.—DAVID CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st., having bought from the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 740 6th-av., the choice of their entire stock, consisting of Rich Embroideries, Laces, Frimces, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c., &c., among which may be found many goods suitable for Holiday Presents, it is now offered at an immense reduction in price.

We would also call the attention of ladies to the styles and prices of Illusion and Lace Goods of our own manufacture. A splendid assortment of Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Berthas, Sleeves, &c., is now exhibited in the show-room, and all orders promptly and tastefully executed.

Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, having identified his interests with D. CLARKE, would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he will be prepared to offer them great inducements by giving him an early call at the above address.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2; children's, 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $6 per doz., 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs for $18 per doz. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

## DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS
And SHAWLS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To which
Particular notice is invited,
As the STYLES are of the
LATEST and MOST APPROVED,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

## FURS.

| FRENCH MINK | A NOTICE—FURS. | FIRST-CLASS |
|---|---|---|
| LARGE ¾ CAPE | WHITE AND | FURS |
| MUFF AND CUFFS | BIRD'S, | AT |
| For $15 00. | NO. 34 JOHN-ST., | RETAIL. |
| ALSO, SAME FUR, | AND | GENTS' |
| Smaller Size, for | NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE, | OTTER |
| $13 00. | COR. NASSAU-ST. | SEAL |
| For a good article of Furs, call on WHITE & BIRD. | CHILDREN'S FURS, | NUTRA |
| | SABLES, ERMINES, | CAPS, |
| | MINKS, MATENS, | FROM $2 00 TO $6 00. |
| | CHEAP. | |

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 88 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS, FURS, FURS—A LARGE AND ELEGANT variety at the lowest City prices. Beautiful sets from $10 to $20. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

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PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,
AND PAPER HOUSES.
The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.
They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are roomsbing quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.
The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
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JELLIFYING PRESERVES,
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
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J. J. GRIFFEN & CO., No. 23 Malden-lane,
Have just received a beautiful stock of rich goods for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
consisting of Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Fans, Brushes, &c., &c., combining an assortment too extensive to enumerate in an ordinary advertisement, and which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

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Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

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CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
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At wholesale and retail.
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FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

SPLENDID PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S superb instruments will be sold from this date (Dec. 10) until Jan. 1, at very low prices for cash. Also, a number of good New-York pianos. Call, if you want to get a first-class piano at a great bargain, at No. 419 Broadway, and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEW.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, offer their stock of pianos, with all the latest improvements, for sale at greatly reduced prices for the holidays. Also,
TREAT & LINSLEY'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 486 Broadway.

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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
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Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

## PERSONAL.

$100 REWARD.—TO BOARDING SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.—A highly respectable young lady left her home in this City on Saturday morning last, and has not been heard from since. She was of small stature, full habit, brown hair, blue eyes, and aquiline nose. She wore a white silk hat, red and black plaid woolen shawl, black silk basque, purple silk flounced skirt, and carried with her a small red willow basket; was about 18 years of age. From a note which she left, it is supposed that she has engaged board and tuition in some Seminary in this City or neighboring country. The above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will result in her recovery, and receive the gratitude of her anxious and distressed friends. Address INCOGNITO, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2; children's, 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $6 per doz., 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs for $18 per doz. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

ENGLISH SOLES AND ENGLISH MUTTON for dinner to-day. English Beef and Turbot tomorrow. For sale, English Soles, Turbot, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippered Herring, Mutton, Beef, Filberts, Hares, Pheasants, Stilton and Cheshire Cheese, &c. Scotch Oatmeal, Lochfine Herrings, &c.
RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 120 Water near Wall.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST JUVENILES
OF THE SEASON
ARE
POOR AND PROUD;
Or, The Fortunes of Ksty Redburn.
By OLIVER OPTIC, author of the "Boat Club," "All Aboard," &c., &c.; 1 volume. Illustrated by Billings. Price, in muslin, 62½ cents.
We would confidently recommend this book to the notice of all young people. It is written in a style which is intensely interesting, and no one can commence the book and lay it down unfinished. To parents we would say, that the author's long intercourse with children, as a teacher, has given him an insight into "child character" which few writers of juvenile books ever acquire. The tendency of the book is to inculcate Truth, Integrity and Perseverance; and no child can read the book without being amused, instructed and benefited.
Also, a new and beautiful edition of the author's former books: "THE BOAT CLUB," "ALL ABOARD," "NOW OR NEVER" and "TRY AGAIN." Each volume illustrated by Billings. Price 62½ cents.
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These books are written by the best writers of children's books in the country. Great care has been taken in the getting up of the books. Each volume is beautifully illustrated, and they are sold separately or together. Price, per volume, 50 cents.
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The book gives 1,000 places and how to find them.
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SUCCESSORS to BUTLER & BRYAN.

OFFICE OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—No. 323 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.—We respectfully inform those who send us Clubs that they can add one or more to their list at the same rate as the original Clubs, and the Lady's Book will be sent to any place where the subscriber resides.
TERMS—from which there can be no deviation—the same terms have been published on every No. of the Book: One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; three copies one year, $6; five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making six copies, $10; eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making nine copies, $15; eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making twelve copies, $20; and on no account will any extra copy be sent over what the Club calls for. Back numbers from January can always be supplied. No other Magazine can be introduced into the above Clubs but Arthur's Home Magazine.
SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES—Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, $4 50; Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, $3 50; Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, and Arthur's Home Magazine one year, $6. The money must all be sent at one time for any Club, and in advance. The above is the only way in which we can club with Harper's Magazine. L. A. GODEY.

HOLIDAY EDITIONS.—HOYTS' POEMS TO Laid in rebuilding the Free Church of the Good Shepherd. New series—Splendid steel portrait of the author, a fac-simile of the artist, A. Bobbett, Esq., illustrations of Santa Claus, presented by the Messrs. Harpers. The work is printed on superb type, liberally furnished by Messrs. White & Co., type founders. We are also under obligations to J. D. M'Creary, Esq., & Co., for the use of their office, No. 5 Spruce-st. Ladies wanted as agents.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GIFT-BOOK House, No. 293 Broadway, will, during the holidays, offer extra inducements to purchasers and agents; a gift with every book, in value from 75 cents to $200. Our new descriptive catalogue, containing a vast assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, by the best authors of the day, will be sent free to any one on application. Address A. RANNEY, Agent,
No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

STOCK OF BOOKS SELLING OFF AT great bargains, at No. 222 Broadway, old stand of Stringer & Townsend, under the Museum. $30,000 of Standard Miscellaneous, Juvenile, &c., in elegant binding, suitable for Gift Books, to be sold at cost and below cost.

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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
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Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
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BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman and his wife, with second story front room, furnished or not, gas and fire and good table, with the comforts of a home. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, No. 67 3d-st.

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BOARDING—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with or without breakfast and tea, in a private family, to a single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized; or part of the house to let, No. 267 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; a front room and bedroom on the second story will be required, with modern conveniences; a fair price will be paid. Location between 6th and 8d ave., and 42d and 29th st. Address ATWATER, Box No. 186 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, after May 1, together with a front basement and sleeping room above, by a physician, with the best of references. Address Dr. S., New-York City Post-Office, stating terms and No. of residence.

BOARD WANTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—A gentleman wishes to make arrangements for permanent board in a private family, for himself and wife. Address; stating terms (which must be moderate,) location, &c., BANK CLERK, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A PLEASANT house and pleasant family, in embarrassed circumstances, would like to let a room with board, and have a small sum advanced, for which a liberal deduction on the board would be made weekly, as interest for the money, which would be paid in May. Address F. M., Union-square Post-Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required: table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR ONE or two single gentlemen, who can appreciate the luxury of a beautiful front parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, tastefully furnished, in a private family where they will have a well-furnished table and good society, can be accommodated by addressing JAY, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen may be had in the well-located house No. 14 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house has every modern convenience, and the comforts of home can be safely promised. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF RE-finement may obtain a handsomely furnished parlor with adjoining bedroom; also, a large bedroom, with or without breakfast, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. House has every modern convenience. No children or boarders. Address "W.," Station D. Post-Office, giving name and address.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—Parlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location: reference given and required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor of an English basement house, furnished or unfurnished, with fuel or partial board, and private table, if desired. Apply at No. 417 4th-av.

ROOMS AT No. 55 BROADWAY.—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house. No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different car and stage lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, in the second or third story of a house, without board. Address K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, to-day.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 161 and 163 Hudson-st. Location desirable.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S Administrator against P. CHAMBERLIN'S heirs, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars, ($14,914 08,) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit: Eight hundred and eighty-two shares of Stock in the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of Stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale until paid.
W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAMES G. BALEE, } Deputies.
THOMAS A. MORGAN, }
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
j22 law6m W*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims and demands against Charles S. Mesereau, of the City of New-York, are hereby required to the 20th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858.
ELIZABETH DURFEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the 15th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School No. 16. In the 15th Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary School No. 1, Hallow-st., with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest to do so.
GEORGE H. CLARK,
HERMAN GUTMAN, } Committee.
DANIEL SLOTE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of ALDEN & WOODHULL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The milk and cream business will be continued, as formerly, by R. W. WOODHULL & SONS, at No. 35 White-st. The business of concentrated milk and alimentary preserves, will be continued by CHARLES ALDEN, at No. 113 Wall-st. All bills due the firm, and all demands against the same, for factory No. 137 Elm-st., will be settled by CHARLES ALDEN, at No. 113 Wall-st.
CHARLES ALDEN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1858. R. W. WOODHULL.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of N. TIBBALS & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. TIBBALS.
N. TIBBALS,
DECEMBER 1, 1858. G. N. POWELL.
Just in from auction, 5,000 volumes, cheap for cash.
N. TIBBALS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TROTT & OGSTON is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. C. D. TROTT.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. 36 Exchange Place. GEO. W. OGSTON.
New-York, Dec. 4, 1858.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

THE FAMILY OF SMITHS ARE RESPECTfully invited to meet on Monday next, 20th inst., not only to prove their identity, but to give their opinion upon the merits of the INDIA-RUBBER SHING BED, at No. 722 Broadway and No. 69, Beekman-st. N. B.—If John should not see this notice, the meeting will be adjourned until Wednesday, 22d.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FOR Furniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 85,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 660 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

## REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
3 SEPARATE PARCELS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED, FOR SALE.
The undersigned have the authority of the owners to say, that other parties offering these lots for sale are unauthorized to do so, as they alone are empowered to negotiate the sale.
Respectable parties will be treated with on very liberal terms, on application to JACOB B. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for city property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEARDSLEE, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $3,000 cash required. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS IN EXchange for dry goods, or a stock of other goods, his farm, situated about 70 miles west of Chicago Ill., containing 170 acres of good improved land, all fenced, with house and barn upon it broke, and ready for next Spring's operations. Any one wishing to see it out, will find this to be a good bargain. For particulars, address J. M., Box No. 4,227, Post-office New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

GARDEN FARMS AND COTTAGE HOUSES—TO LET AND FOR SALE—Four farms, from 8 to 40 acres each, rich soil, situated near East New-York. Also, one of 40 acres 5 miles from Hoboken. Two elegant cottage houses, 9 and 12 rooms each, at East New-York, will be sold or rented cheap. CHAS. R. MILLER,
No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

MILL-SITE WANTED.—A LOT, WITH large and substantial brick or stone building, on the water-side, in this City, or either opposite shore, below 40th-st., is wanted for a first-class flouring-mill; will purchase, or lease for 10 years. Owners will please report to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 286 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—FOR sale 3 lots of ground, north side 63d-st., 75 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth, with the grade 245 feet east of Broadway, and 300 feet west of Central Park. Apply to P. CUFF, 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

STORE OR SALOON STAND TO RENT—The premises No. 24 Cathrine-slip, suitable for a store, saloon or any other similar business. Rent low. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney, &c., No. 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs; or the whole house may be let, and the present occupants board with the family. Address M. W., Box 201 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF JANUARY, THE HOUSE No. 64 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square. The house is in good order and of medium size. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, AT YONKERS, large or small rooms, with or without power, in the large four-story brick building (with water privilege) near the Hudson River Depôt, at Yonkers. Inquire on the premises, or to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

WESTERN LAND WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, watches, chains rings, bracelets, pins, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.; well located vacant lots, railroad securities, and negotiable paper will be taken. Sample goods at our office. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-av., and No. 253 9th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rents from $12 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGH-stoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR 10 YEARS, a house with modern improvements, and ten or more lots, one-half mile from ferry in Brooklyn, E. D. Address THOMAS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, and prior to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

TENNESSEE LAND FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE.—2,600 acres in Decatur County for merchandise or real estate here—or will be sold very cheap for cash. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.: 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or leonine T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED—IN A new and very profitable wholesale and manufacturing business. Is light and genteel, with a well-assorted stock on hand, and secured by United States patent, and without competition. This is a rare opportunity for a person desirous of entering into business. With real name and address, W. K. G., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

THE INVENTOR OF AN ARTICLE OF universal demand and great utility, with a view to raise funds to manufacture on a more extensive scale, would dispose of a few State and County Rights on advantageous terms. The machine, for which there is already a large sale, may be seen in operation, and full particulars learned, by calling at No. 93 John-st.
PHELPS, ALLCOCK & CO.

CAPITAL WANTED.—CLOTH TRADE.—TWO careful, economical business men, of large experience in the cloth trade, and with a respectable business already established, wish to form a partnership with some third party, experienced or not, having the requisite capital, either as an active or special partner. Address W. W., box No. 2,671 Post-Office.

CAPITAL FOR CLOTHING BUSINESS.—Prudent parties, having the requisite experience and a good, established trade, wish to arrange a partnership with an active or special partner, having sufficient capital to continue the wholesale clothing business from the 1st of January. Address F. F., Box No. 187 *New-York Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE—Furnished complete, with the best class of boarders, and will accommodate about forty persons. Price $1,600; half cash required—balance in real estate, merchandise or other property or security. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4. C. B. HOWES & CO.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to B. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.—The advertiser is desirous of entering as partner with some Real Estate Agent in this City. Has considerable capital at command if it can be used to advantage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—One of the best locations in the City; long lease, terms favorable; doing a good business. Apply No. 252 9th-av.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15,
At 11 o'clock,
At their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about seventy valuable oil-paintings. Particulars in future advertisement.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 160 Court-st., between Baltic and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, mahogany chairs, sofas, centre and card tables, extension tables, sideboard, glassware and crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, heater, cook stove, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, At auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of costly statuary, rich Prussian fancy goods, Italian marble vases, Chinese, Japanese and Indian goods; the richest sale of the season, all fresh imported goods, and suitable for the holidays, consisting of real marble parlor statuary, representing Shepherdess; Flora, original, by Franchi; Vaoity; Madonna, by Poliz, of Milano; First Lesson, a group of great merit; First Step, by Sailnotcce; Dancing Girl, &c., Chinese, Japanese, and India goods, consisting of some of the most select articles yet introduced: large vases, very rich lacquered ware, tea poys, valuable rare shawls and dresses, rare shells, and other articles. Parisian fancy goods: dressing cases, work boxes, ormolu and silver port-monnaies, reticules, glove-boxes, carved cabinets and bronze descriptions, entirely new and not before seen; Italian marble vases, urns and groups, some of which are very large and elegant, with other articles just received from Italy. The whole can be examined on Monday, 13th inst., in our salesrooms and gallery, until the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT IMPORTED EIGHTEEN-CARAT JEWELRY AND SUPERB GOLD WATCHES, BEING THE STOCK OF AN IMPORTER.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the most superb and costly assortment of fine gold jewelry ever offered to auction, consists, in part, of the finest 18-carat sets of superb enameled painting, the finest cameo so.; coral and frosted do.; superb bracelets, of very rich and costly designs; gents' scarf pins, in great variety; superb coral and enameled studs and sleeve buttons, ear rings, vest chains, keys, seals, fine gold buckles, lockets, and many other rich goods; also, ladies' enameled hunting and open-face watches; also, fine 18-carat hunting and open-face watches, in large variety, suitable for ladies and persons in want of truly fine jewelry will do well to attend, as every article will be warranted solid fine gold.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, NINTH AND BANK STREETS, E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WAVERLEY-PLACE—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 119 Waverley-place. Lot 23 feet 3 inches wide, front and rear, and 100 feet deep.
NINTH-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 45 9th-st. Lot 25 feet 1 inch wide, front and rear, and half the block in depth of 100 feet.
BANK-STREET—The seven well-built and neatly-finished three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 22 and 24 Bank-st., with Croton water, gas, &c. Lots about 20 feet wide and 85 feet deep. Houses 40 feet deep.
Terms: Two-thirds may remain (if desired) on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
Sale absolute, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell, at 10 P. M., THURSDAY, at the residence No. 79 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, book-case, etageres, centre and card tables, Turkish and reception chairs, piano-forte, paintings, vases, statuary, carpets, clocks and mirrors, lace curtains, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, &c., oak extension table, French China, dinner and tea sets, glass, ivory-handle silver-plated ware, and many articles too numerous to mention. Sale commences at precisely 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all persons.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class jewelry, being the stock of an importer, consisting of coloeo, mosaic and lava brooches, bracelets and ear-rings to match; lockets, sleeve-buttons, shirt-studs, finger-rings, chains, watches, pencils, &c. The attention of dealers, and parties in want will find the above well worthy attention, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Every lot will be warranted as represented.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH-ST. AND FIFTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the merchants' Exchange, 16 lots on the northerly side of 120th-st. commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av.: house and lot situated on the northerly side of 52d-st., 600 feet east of 5th-av.: lot 25x100. Terms at sale.

PEEN & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS BY SPEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, consisting of Muslins, Calicoes, Ribbons, Lawns, Hosery, Threads, Needles, Woolen Goods, Cotton Batting, &c., Counters, 3 States patent, and without competition. This is a rare opportunity for a person desirous of entering into business. With real name and address, W. K. G., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THIS MORNING, BY JOHN FISHBLATT, at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., at 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, piano-forte, dining-room furniture of every description, chambers, hnreaus, bedsteads, washstands, beds, mattrasses, blankets, quilts, kitchenware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
ROBERT HAYDOCK WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, Dec. 19 at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 157 Broadway, a large special sale of rich French and German fancy goods, richly decorated French China, dinner and tea sets, vases, Bohemian cut glass, toys, accordeons and fancy goods of every description.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh, seasonable goods, for City and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. at 10½ o'clock, consisting of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BOOKS, BOOKS AT AUCTION.—NO. 627½ Broadway, opposite Lanra Keene's Theatre, each evening commencing at 6½ o'clock. Christmas and New-Year's presents, Annuals, Gift Books, Juveniles, Quarto, Pewaed Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Standard Editions of the Poets in rich and elegant bindings Miscellaneous Books in all the various departments of Ancient and Modern Literature. The whole stock to be sold without reserve. Call and examine. Books at private sale during the day at auction prices. All warranted new and perfect. Remember the No., 627½ Broadway. Catalogues can be obtained at the store.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY Liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 18 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 70 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
At an Electioo for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 8, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| HENRY COIT, | THOMAS PATON, |
| EDWIN A. OELRICHS, | JOHN GARCIA, |
| JACOB LITTLE, | EDWARD VINCENT, |
| SEPTIMUS CROOKES, | MICHAEL PASTACALOI, |
| JOHN H. MORTIMER, | BENJAMIN BABCOCK, |
| HENRY CHAUNCEY, | LINDLEY MURRAY, |
| PETER L. BOGERT, | CHAS. VANDERVOORT, |
| GEORGE F. TALMAN, | RICHARD HARDT, |
| FRANCIS L. MARBURY, | JOSHUA L. POPE, |
| EDWARD MINTURN, | HENRY J. BEERS, |
| JOHN R. SUYDAM, | THOMAS SCOTT, |
| NATH. L. McCREADY, | EDW'D F. SANDERSON. |

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 96 Broadway,

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1850.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENT,
No. 25 William-st., New-York.
OHIO STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the transfer books of the stocks issued by the State of Ohio will be closed from the 15th day of December, inst., until the 15th day of January next, preparatory to and for the payment of the January, 1859, interest thereon.
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $440,845 24 |
| Average amount of Specia | 69,187 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 13,505 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 211,878 14 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK

### The Farmers' Club.

AUSTRALIAN SOIL—HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE MANURE HEAP—CURE OF BLOWY LANDS.

The American Institute's Farmers' Club assembled again yesterday in weekly meeting, Mr. LAWTON in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. D. K. MINOR, of Melbourne, to the Club concerning the agricultural resources of Australia. He thought the country capable of larger crops of wheat, oats and other grain, of potatoes and other vegetables, than any he had ever seen except California. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and figs were there in great variety and of superior quality. Beef, better than the New-York market beef sold at 6d. to 4½d.; choice corned beef at 3½d. to 4d. They needed improved agricultural implements—better plows and Yankee yokes in place of the heavy wooden yokes, with iron bows, now in use.

Professor MAPES, in answer to the question how sandy a soil must he to make it improper to hack-furrow and ridge it, answered that any land which was sandy enough to be "blowy" ought not to be ridged; the latter that lay the better. A New-Jersey farmer reclaimed a sandy field in the Winter, raised a green crop, turned it in and rolled the field; after that he was troubled no more with the drifting, though before half the fence would sometimes be buried. Bnt when he came to pnt in corn on the field, he would hill it. The hills were very high, and of course through the Winter it was left very much in the condition that it would have been in if ridged. The frost and sun alternating powdered the whole surface, and next Spring it was as blowy as ever again. Now, any soil so sandy as that should be left flat. Another rule was a good one—any land that is improved by plowing in wet weather ought not to be ridged in the Fall. Clayey soils are badly damaged by wet plowing—sandy ones improved.

The regular text of the day was the "Winter treatment of Manures." Prof. MAPES said that the value of barn-yard manure was not dependent so much on the constituents of the manure as on the condition of those constituents. One pound of potash in that manure was worth more to the land than 100 pounds of potash taken from a feldspar rock, though the chemist could detect no difference in the two articles. The organic constituents of a cord of barn-yard manure, when it has been burned, may be put in your hat; but that little is worth a ton of chemically the same materials that have been through none of its organic changes. Take a dose of sulphate of magnesia directly from the rock, and if it don't kill it will terribly gripe you. Bot let the chemist take it and subject it to frequent crystallizations, and then a very much smaller dose will act as a gentle cathartic, and prove an invaluable medicine. But neither analysis nor the microscope exhibits any differeoce between the two articles. No chemist living can tell the difference between carbonate of lime taken from a piece of Westchester limestone and taken from a chalk cliff of England; yet 1,000 bushels of the former spread on an acre of land makes it barren for years, while the chalky fields of England are fertile. The latter is formed of the debris of animals, the other is not, and hence the difference. Hence it is evident that it is not enough that you have certain substances in certain quantities in your manure to make it valnable; its value is enhanced with every new manipulation it receives. Chemistry is always at work in the manure heap, Winter and Summer. There is no Winter in it except on the surface. In the open, dished barn-yard, see how every little pool gives out its carburetted hydrogen gas; how the bubbles of gas are constantly rising, and the strong currents of air sweep them away, wasting them. Every bent straw is a syphon to give new points of surface and facilitate the evaporation. No one looking intelligently at it can donbt the waste. The heap should have bnt one surface, should be sbeltered from the wind—see how much sooner a wet blanket dries in the wind than in a calm—shonld always be under cover. Practically, the best arrangement was to make one end of the floor of the heap a little lower than the other, and at the lower corner to sink a hogshead. Into this hogshead put a chain pump. Every week—every day if you prefer, pump back the liquor upon the heap. If it has no fluid to drain off, put water into the hogshead and pump it on the heap. No fear of adding too much unless the hogshead overflows. The heat within and the moisture will not allow anything in the heap to escape decomposition, and very speedily the whole interior will be homogeneous. Turning it over with a fork is nothing to this turning over that chemistry is effecting for you. Into the hogshead turn the slops of the honse; on to the heap turn all waste stuff, leaves, muck, straw, night soil, it will all be worked up. The drainage into the hogshead is the most valuable manure, to be applied directly to the land, if you choose. Bnt every time it goes through the heap it secures a new change and improves the character of the whole. If you want to hurry up the mass for use, pour into the hogshead hot water and pump that on. Such a heap does not deteriorate in quantity, either, as a common, unwetted muck heap does; a plenty of water will prevent its burning. If your soil is especially deficient in any one element, put that into the hogshead and pump it on to the heap, and your whole field will get it.

Mr. PIKE, of New-Jersey, remarked that hy this method he got rid of weed seeds. No seed could help bnt swell and be decomposed in a heap so treated.

Prof. MAPES said he wonid discharge a man who spread manure in the morning upon a field that he did not mean to plow till afternoon. Yet some insist that spreading the manure in the Fall on fields to be plowed next Spring brought good crops. So they do, but the greater part of the good got ont of the manure was the mulch that its long litter furnished; and long litter was too valuable to be used for such purpose, when thatch, or even shavings, would answer just as well. The manure, to be of service to the next crop, must be finely divided. Composting it, in the manner above stated, did this; plowing it under of course could not. Putting soil on the manure heap did good, but only so far as the soil acted as a diviser to the manure.

For the next meeting, Mr. OLCOTT proposed "The National Value of the Chinese Sugar-Cane." Not an agricultural paper turns up that does not report at least one experiment in its neighborhood with this imported cane. Very extensively, this year, the farmers are raising this article—and in the West, successfully. Here, added Prof. MAPES, it can not be very much raised for sugar—it wants a longer season than our climate permits—though so much as can be manufactured within two or three weeks, the New-York State farmers can profitably raise and manufacture into molasses. For fodder, the cane was too hard when dry—though, by the aid of Blanchard's mill, (which he explained) it was eaten by cattle with avidity.

The topic was agreed on for the next meeting, and "Root-Feeding" was added. The attendance was pretty full. The next meeting will be Tuesday next, at noon.

### Fifty-fourth Anniversary of the Historical Society.

ADDRESS ON THE LIFE AND GENIUS OF THOMAS CRAWFORD.

The Historical Society celebrated ile Fifty-fourth Anniversary last evening. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided. With the exception of nominations of new members, all routine business was dispensed with.

A communication from the Executive Committee was read, directing that the residences of all nominees for membership should be handed in with their names.

Mr. BRADISH then introdnced Professor GEORGE A. GREENE, formerly of Brown University, who delivered an address on the Life and Genius of THOMAS CRAWFORD. By way of introdnction, the speaker congratulated the society on the prosperity it has enjoyed during the past year, on the large additions which had been made to its library and gallery, and in the large attendance at its meetings. We promised said he, when we solicited the contributions of our citizens to assist in the erection of this building, to make it worthy of the name it bears; we hound ourselves that the shrine we built up should be an honor to the muse who presides over the past and who is the recorder and promoter of civilization. There was a time when all our energies were di rected to findiog ourselves a home. Our last anniversary duly commemorated the consummation of this event, and now it behoves us to select a topic for this evening in which we feel a special interest. I have thought that you would listen not without pleasure to a sketch ol the life and genius of one whose career illustrates well the difficulties with which the artist is surrounded. Twenty-four years ago THOMAS CRAWFORD was a marble-worker in Broadway, and now his name is linked indissolubly with those of IRVING and BRYANT, THORWOLDSEN and POWERS. He was born on the 22d of March, 1813, abont a year and a half after the arrival of his parents in this country. The love of his art was born with him. His pennies were laid out in trinkets, and no gift pleased him so much as a picture or a figure. There were then no such schools as we now have; no Free Academy to lure our youth to the paths of learning. Fortunately he had a sister whose tastes were kindred with his own. Commerce, with such associations, had no charm for him, and at the age of sixteen he became a wood-carver. Tbis, by an easy transition, brought him to architecture. Then as he pursued this study in books, he could not resist the temptation of following out the lives of the artists themselves. No sudden cbullition of genius made him an artist. At nineteen he entered the studio of Messrs. FRAZEE & LAWRENCE, to learn the art of working in marble. After he had become skilled in the use of the chisel in forming wreaths, &c., there were figures to be carved. He said, in one of his letters, that at his entering on his trade it was his intention to become celebrated as an artist. Now, what is necessary for this end. First, the acquirement of knowledge. I must collect all the opinions of artists and writers on fine art with reference to any subjcet I may be investigating. I must select from their opinions and bring my thoughts to bear on any object I have in visw, and not allow my mind to be severed. Most of the daylight was devoted to the service of his employers, bnt how eagerly he looked for the hours when the shadows slowly crept up the walls of the room where he was at work. Then, with his sister on his arm, he hastened eagerly to the studio. He had not proceeded far in the larger study of his art, when the desire seized him to go to Rome. This involved a long separation from home. Well do I remember, when he had made up his mind to endure the trial, and when he had realized his dreams, the triumphant smile with which he used to say, that he numbered his birthdays from the morning he first set foot in Italy. In bis home studias nothing had perplexed him more than the want of good guides. He bad read ALISON and BURKE, but turned from them unsatisfied. This want he finally found supplied in the studio of THORWALDSEN. That artist set him to copying an antique, for, said he, there is something in the works of the ancients moderns have not yet reached—something I feel but cannot describe. Drawing from the life at the French Academy was another advantage he enjoyed and made the most of. Bnt all Rome was his study, and he worked in the midst of sights and sounds which told him of nothing but art. An accurate ear enabled him to learn the language rapidly, and thongh he never attained grammatical accuracy, few foreigners spoke with so little accent. After he had been in Rome a few months, there came to that city FREDERICK PHILLIPS, a painter fresh from the drawing-rooms of Paris. He and CRAWFORD immediately became intimate friends. The former was full of his art, and could not talk to yon half an honr without calling his pencil to his aid. The latter, from the very facility he had gained in copying, had crippled his inventive faculties. At this stage the two artists were of great aid lo one another. It was a sad day for CRAWFORD when he hade PHILLIPS good hye, and still sadder when news came from over the sea of his death. Americans traveling through Italy the next Summer found there was an American artist in Rome, and they embraced the opportunity of having themselves done into marble cheap. In ten weeks he modeled sixteen busts, but the pay he received was not remunerative. One evening when I visited him, I found the Orpheus just modeled in clay. Then his genius had broken the shackles which confinedit, and he stood forth a man; for he had reached an era in his life. Finally, this work, by the efforts of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, was bonght for the Athenæum of Boston. The history of several of his works was given. CRAWFORD was at length seized with a desire to undertake some pnblic work, hut he would not deign to stoop to the arts which others would employ to gain popular applause. A magazine which he started falled for want of support, and about that time he conceived the design of his WASHINGTON. The Fourth of July, when it was first sketched, was observed at the artist's house in Rome, bnt the few Americans who saw THORWALDSEN look with epproving eye upon the design which was the ornament of the occasion forgot to tell of it when they returned to their country. His brightest hour was his marriage in 1844; hnt the sketch thus far given is bringing us to the melancholy end of his life. Professor GREENE sketched the progress of the disease which finally proved fatal, and the vain efforts made to arrest its progress, passing over as too sacred for public gaze his death-bed scenes. He then proceeded to nsme some of his prominent characteristics. None bought to the study of his art a juster appreciation of its details. Trials awakened no hesitation; opposition called forth his strength. Hardships came and he bore them; prosperity suceeeded and he was not dazzled. Everything which entered his mind was assimilated to it each lost its original form. His figures are all poems and telling some beautiful story. The mechanical part of his profession hsd been acquired in the early part of his career, but he never allowed the details to draw his attention from general effect. Thongh he bad a fine eye for painting, his love of form and solidity made him a sculptor. BYRON and SHELLEY ware his favorites among the moderns. MILTON he did not fancy so much. With a mind so thoroughly artistic, he was governed throughout his whole career hy worthy motives.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood moved that the thanks of the Society he tendered Professor GREENE for his ahle address, and that a copy be requested for the use of the Society. He said that it was fitting their anniversary evening should be given to a commemoration of CRAWFOAN, for it is well to know and feel that we Americans, though we have sometimes to "rough it," yet have a sense of the beautiful. A prominent characteristic of CRAWFORD was that, though he was an American, he did not hesitate to seek inspiretion from foreign sonrces. The American should not forget that he belongs to the human race. CRAWFORD was tried more than was MILTON. Feel for him, yet while we pity him remember that there is something majestic in the sufferings of such a mind.

The resolutions was unanimously adopled, and the Society adjourned.

### The Ailibone Case in Philadelphia.

This case was resumed, Dec. 13, at Philadelphia. Mr. MEREDITH, one of the counsel for Mr. NEWHALL, was absent on account of iliness. All the Jurymen answered to their names and the trial proceeded.

*Franklin Fell*, affirmed—I was a Director of the Bank of Pennsylvenia until a few weeks before the suspension; Mr. Allibone was acting as President; I think I was aware that the President made discounts between boards, but I did not know how the hooks were kept with reference to this account; the same will fapply to the temporary loan account; I did not know of the existence of an account of "Tbomas Allibone, President," against which he was drawing large sums; the condition of these accounts was never hrougbt to the notice of the Board, that I recollect; while I was Director, I think there was a President *pro tem.* on one day immediately preceding the suspension, and I think in the Spring also; Mr. Newhall acted as President on those occasions; the fact that Mr. N., while acting as President, discounted his own paper, was never brought to the notice of the Board; after the suspension I was called to act as temporary President; there was a statement presented at every meeting of the Board, containing an account of the discounts made by the President; it was on a slip of paper prepared by a clerk, and read by the President; sometimes it was omitted, and then asked for; it was always forthcoming when asked for; for short loans it would, I think, he proper to open a temporary loan account; the Board was aware that the President made temporary, or what are termed "call loans;" I never knew this account to be called for and refused.

*William L. Savage*, sworn—I am one of the assignees of the Bank; I was appointed on the 17th of February; I had previously been a director.

*Question—What was the condition of the assets when you become connected with the Bank?*

Mr. Brewster wished to know the object of this question.

Mr. Longhead said he intended to show that assets to the amount of $1,500,000 had been spirited away. If he could not connect the defendants with the improper taking of this amount, the testimony would not affect them.

Mr. Wharton thought that, before the District-Attorney could show that assets were missiog, he must first prove that there were any assets at all.

Mr. Thayer objected to the question, unless the witness was asked whether Mr. Newhall ever took one cent of the amount; he thought it a monstrous doctrine to allow evidence that money is missing, and then forsooth to charge Mr. Newhall with stealing merely from that fact; he must first show the conspiracy before he could introduce such testimony, and yet, in the face of this declaration by one of the witnesses for the commonwealth, that Mr. Newhall's accounts are correct, Mr. Longhead desired to prove the loss of a large amount, and then ask the Jury to infer that Mr. Newhall is guilty of stealing it.

Mr. Longhead insisted on his question. He was admonished from the earnestness of the gentlemen on the other side, that *they had reached a very* important point in the progress of the case.

The question was overruled, and Mr. Savage was dismissed for the present.

*William Orne* sworn.—Was employed in the Bank; Allibone and Newhall came to the Bank four or five days before the suspension, at eight o'clock in the morning; Mr. Allihone took a check of $10,000 of Mr. Drexel: Mr. A. took the check from the Girard Bank book, and told me to alter the label; the statement was allered; the receiving-teller came in about helf an hour efterwards, and I told him; Mr. Newhall passed into Mr. Allibone's room; I supposed Mr. A. was in his room, as he went inlo the passage.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster*—I was assistant teller; this transaction took place at the receiving teller's desk; Mr. Allibone came to me and told me to take the check out; he described the check to me before he looked at it; I do not know the date of the check; it had been received on deposit the previous day; we were making our exchanges; I attached no importance to the transaction at the time; the matter was only brought to my mind again hy Mr. Lougheal sending for me; I do not recollect that I mentioned the circumstance to any one; I do not think any one was about the desk at the time; I do not know how Mr. Lougbead knew of the fact; I told Mr. Mlchener, the receiving teller, of the circumstances after he came in, and he made an entry; I do not know that the matter was settled that day; by the transaction, the receiving teller owed the paying teller $10,000, and I supposed it was settled the next day, otherwise the accounts would not have balanced; I am quite enre this was before the suspension; I am positive that the amount of the check was $10,000, and that it was on the Girard Bank; I have no recollection that the check was got by Mr. Qulcksal and a check of his deposited in its place; no one, to my knowledge, demanded the return of this check; I dare say the matter was settled, or our desk would have been dehtor to the other to $10,000; Mr. Mlchener may have a book which will set forth the transaction.

### The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The zealons exertions of the ladies in the cause merit every praise that their countrymen can bestow upon them.

I beg leave to suggest, Mr. Editor, as a means of giving them "a helping hand," that we should devote a part at least of our holiday offerings, to presents to our friends, old or young, of *certificates of membership to the Association*, which can be obtained by paying only a dollar, and as much more, of course, as the donor chooses to bestow upon this praiseworthy object. If the ladies of the Association will have the proper blanks provided, to fill np when called for, with the name of the donor, and that of the person constituted a member, I have no doubt they will do a thriving business during the approaching holiday times. Will it not be far better, Mr. Editor, to make a Christmes or New-Year present of one of these certificates, than of some bauble, of little or no intrinsic value?

I intend to drop a line to our dear and venerable friend Santa Claus on the subject, and have no doubt he will take the hint, and do wonders for the noble-hearted ladies.

Yours, respectfully,
A MOUNT VERNON PILGRIM.

DEC. 15, 1858.

BOSTON MAYORALTY ELECTION.—F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., is reelected Mayor of Boston, by a plurality of 1,939. The vote stood: LINCOLN, 6,275; KIMBALL, 4,446; PALMER, 1,007.

## OBITUARY.

The *Presse* publishes a letter from M. BARTHELEMY SZEMERE, (former Minister of Hungary,) announcing the death of one his fellow exiles. "The Hungarian emigration, he writes, "small as it is, has been reduced in number by the hand of death. In Paris we have lost BATTHYANI; at Aleppo, BEM; at Hamburgh, BEOTHY; the gallant KOSSUTH in London; the brave FRAGAY was shot in Cnba; and now we mourn the loss of MESZAROS, at a village in Herefordshire.

The death of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, of Preston, England, is announced. Mr. CLAY distinguished himself for many years as the chaplain for the House of Correction, bringing facts to light in reference to the relation between crime and ignorance.

The Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, C. B., died at Spadna, Canada, last week. Mr. BALDWIN was born in Toronto in 1802. He was an active participant in public affairs in Canada.

The Earl of COURTOWN died, November 20, a Wexford.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL—IMPORTANT DECISION.—When the contractor for the new tunnel through Bergen Hill, Mr. MALLORY, suspended operations last year, an action was brought against him by the Long Dook Company (Erie Railroad Company under another name) for breach of contract. The case was decided in favor of the Company at the Circuit Court, whence en appeal was taken to the Supreme Court at Trenton. The decision has been confirmed, by awarding the Company damages to the amount of $100,000.—*Newark Advertiser, 13th.*

The United States District Court at Key West has decreed the condemnation of the bark *Lyra* and her cargo, that vessel having been seized on suspicion of being fitted out for the slave-trade.


[Advertisement.]

OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.

In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly redneed prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. FXEN. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TESTIMONIAL TO MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.

Several American ladies have determined to present to Mlle. Piccolomini a service of silver, as a tribute to her as an *artiste*, and amiable qualities as a lady.

The set is now on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of

DEMPSEY & FARGIS, No. 603 Broadway.

Mlle. Piccolomini's letter to DEMPSEY & FARGIS, No. 603 Broadway:

"Mlle. Piccolomini presents her compliments to Messrs. DEMPSEY & FARGIS, and begs them to accept her best thanks for the beautiful box of visiting cards, and colored initial note-paper.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1858."

[Advertisement.]

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND FAMILY USE.

*From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.*

The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.

*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet is one of the luxuries and necessities of the age. It is a beautiful silky paper, made by an entirely new system, and so medicated that it will cure piles surely and speedily. Every healthy person should discard the use of all poisonous papers for this, as those who constantly have GAYETTY'S paper cannot possibly contract piles; hence its importance to families. Head-quarters No. 41 Ann-street. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and CALLENDER & Co., Philadelphia. Be sure that each sheet has GAYETTY'S name water-marked in it.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERNOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the only certain cure for sores and ulcers arising from youth's indiscretion; such sufferers will do well to try this great cleanser; disease cannot live when it is used. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Those delightful little artistes—the Zavistowski troupe of children—present two beautiful pantomimes and an operetta this afternoon and evening, in their most fascinating style of entertainment. You will be charmed with their performances.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York


## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 14.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,600 U. S. 5s, '74 | 104½ | 125 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 51¾ |
| 3,000 Illinois Int. 1860. | 92½ | 50 | do | | 61½ |
| 2,000 Indiana St. 5s | 92¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 51½ |
| 4,000 Virginia 6s | 97½ | 50 | do | s10 | 51½ |
| 10,000 Missouri St. 6s | 88¾ | 100 | M. S. & N. Ia. g. s. | | 48½ |
| 22,000 do | 88¾ | 450 | do | | 48¼ |
| 40,000 do | s60 88¾ | 50 | do | b30 | 48¾ |
| 28,000 do | 89 | 100 | do | | 48¾ |
| 500 Brook. C. W. L. | 102 | 100 | do | b60 | 48¾ |
| 500 N. Y. C. R. R. 8s. | 91 | 75 | do | | 48¾ |
| 4,000 E. R. R. C. 8s. '71 | 43 | 50 | do | s10 | 48¼ |
| 1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M. | 88 | 50 | do | s30 | 48¼ |
| 1,000 do 3d mtge. | 75 | 30 | Stonington R. R. | | 55 |
| 500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds. | 90¾ | 50 | Harlem R. R. | | 11¾ |
| 3,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. B. | 26 | 25 | Panama R. R. | | 118 |
| 2,000 do | 25¾ | 50 | do | | 118¼ |
| 60 Am. Ex. Bank | 106 | 50 | Ill. Cent. R. R. | | 73 |
| 37 Metropolitan bank | 111¼ | 100 | do | | 73¼ |
| 60 Pacific M. S. Co. | 89 | 100 | do | s30 | 73¼ |
| 50 do | h10 89 | 100 | do | b30 | 73¼ |
| 25 do | b30 88¾ | 250 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | | 72½ |
| 157 do | 88¾ | 200 | do | s30 | 72¾ |
| 800 N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 83¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 72¾ |
| 1400 do | s10 83¾ | 75 | do | | 72¾ |
| 150 do | s30 83¾ | 100 | do | s10 | 72¾ |
| 200 do | s60 83 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | | 31¾ |
| 1000 do | b60 83¾ | 700 | do | | 31½ |
| 200 do | b30 83¾ | 100 | do | b10 | 31½ |
| 450 do | 83¾ | 400 | do | s10 | 31¾ |
| 100 do | s60 83¾ | 500 | Chl. & R. I. R. R. | | 61¼ |
| 750 do | s10 83½ | 50 | do | s30 | 61 |
| 100 do | 83¼ | 200 | do | s10 | 61½ |
| 100 Erie Railroad | b30 17½ | 200 | do | b10 | 61¼ |
| 250 do | 17¾ | 300 | do | | 61½ |
| 100 Reading Railroad | 61 | 70 | Del. L. & W. RR. | | 50 |
| 300 do | s10 61 | 200 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | | 3¾ |
| 200 do | s10 61 | 100 | Macon & W. R. R. | | 83 |
| 200 do | s30 50½ | 36 | do | | 80 |
| 700 do | 61½ | 100 | Canton Co | | 20 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $105,000 Missouri St. 6s. | 89 | 50 | Cumberl'd Pref. | b60 | 22 |
| 500 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds. | 91 | 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 83¾ |
| 2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. | 84 | 100 | do | | 83¾ |
| 1,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds. | 90½ | 100 | do | s10 | 83¾ |
| 10,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M. Bs | 89¾ | 15 | do | | 83¾ |
| 7,000 La C. & M. L. G. bds | 26 | 100 | Hud. Riv. R. R. | s30 | 33¾ |
| 16 Ocean Bank | 98 | 50 | Mich. Cen. RR. | s30 | 51¾ |
| 100 Pacific M. S. Co. | s30 89¾ | 100 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. | | 20¾ |
| 150 do | 89¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 20¾ |
| 50 do | s60 89¾ | 100 | Panama R. R. | | 118¾ |
| 150 do | 90 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | | 73 |
| 100 Reading R. R. | s30 51 | 50 | Clev. & Tol. RR. | | 31½ |
| 200 do | s60 51 | 200 | Chic. & Ri. I. RR. | | 81½ |
| 200 do | 61¾ | 25 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | | 3¾ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 California 7s | 92 | 11 | Bk. of the S. of N. Y. 102 |
| 3,000 La C. & M. R 8s | 26¾ | 50 | Gal. Fire I. Co. 92 |
| 400 Sun M. I. Co. S. '53 | 70¾ | 20 | Hope Fire I. Co. 94¾ |
| 20 Marine Bank | 86¾ | 10 | Arctic F. Ins. Co. 110¾ |
| 21 Hanover Bank | 89 | 40 | do 110 |
| 20 Chatham Bank | 83½ | 15 | Col. M. I. Co. 100¾ |
| 150 do | 83 | 20 | Am. Guano Co. p.s. 69¾ |

TUESDAY, DEC. 14—P. M.

The political fever of yesterday on the Stock Exchange is off to-day, and Stocks are better egain. The excitement seems to be of an intermittent character, and no very dangerous or fatal tendency. The *Bear* interest sell on it, but neither the *Bulls* nor the public respond to the anxious concern, which on every alternate day is expressed and enforced by *short* sales for the peace of the country While these sales continue, and as deliveries upon them are to mature, the market is, of conrse, kept from any decided advance. At the same time, as *bona fide* holders refuse to sell freely and fresh orders from outside to huy appear, occasionally, prices stiffen np, as they did soon after the first call of the list to-day. New-York Central opened with offers to eell on the Street, at 83¾ ₱cent. At the first Board 5,000 shares were taken at 83¼@83¾ ₱ eent. Between the sessions 83¾ ₱ eent., cash, wee paid for immediate delivery, and in the afternoon the Stock left off at 83¾@83¾ ₱ cent. Panama shares advance 1 ₱ cent. on Monday's lowest sales, and Pecific Mail 1¼ ₱ cent., closing at 90 ₱ cent. Reading left off 51¼ ₱ cent., and the Western ehares were generally ¼@¾ ₱ cent. better than yesterday. There was an improved demand for State Stocks, with heavy sales of Missouris at 89 ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds the business was moderate; La Crosse Land Grants lower; Hndsons and Eries steedy. A few small parcels of United States New Loan are taken at 104¼ ₱ cent. interest from 1st January. The second ten millions will not he advertised until after 1st January, and from the present promise of the Cusloms' revenue it is not improbable that the Secretary will delay the award until about the 4th March. The Customs to-day are $169,000, and the Secretary looks for a continuance of fair receipts hence to the middle or close of January. In awarding the second ten millions t will be suggeated to the Department that the proceeds be taken in monthly instalmenls, instead of leaving the whole eum to be transferred at the option of the takers, in Gold from the Banks, to the Sub-Treasury, as in August last, on the award of the first ten millions. The general market thie afternoon closes steady.

There is no change in the market for Money to-day. The private banking houses are lendere on demand at 4 ₱ cent. The Benks are taking short bills of prime character at 4@4½ ₱ cent., and dates over 60 days, at 5@6 ₱ cent. for prime and 6@7 ₱ cent. for feir names. Exchange on London for the Boston mail closed 109⅜@109⅝ ₱ cent.; most of the additional business to-day, at 109½ ₱ cent. for bank bills. Francs f.5.16¼@ f.5.13¾ to the dollar. The Sub-Treasury received $229,964; disbursed $246,598; balance at the close, $6,363,967. The California drafts which have appeared since the mail of yesterday amount to $171,000.

Messrs. GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-street, advertise as on private sale part of the re ccnt 7 ₱ cent. loan of the Second-avenue Road The Bonds are a first mortgage. payable in 1867.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. | 1854. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 1,350,000 | 726,000 | 1,876,000 | 1,108,000 | 707,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 365,000 | 263,000 | 211,000 | 387,000 | 262,000 |
| Ex. to France | 181,000 | 67,000 | 102,000 | 186,000 | 78,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 73,000 | 43,000 | 48,000 | 94,000 | 36,000 |
| Total Export | 619,000 | 373,000 | 361,000 | 617,000 | 378,000 |
| St'k on hand | 644,000 | 379,000 | 560,000 | 464,000 | 346,000 |

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 128,000 | 112,000 | 129,000 | 144,000 | 87,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 50,000 | 40,000 | 39,000 | 60,000 | 39,000 |
| Ex. to France | 19,000 | 11,000 | 13,000 | 22,000 | 10,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 7,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 18,000 | 2,000 |
| Total Exports | 76,000 | 56,000 | 67,000 | 100,000 | 61,000 |

The Circular of Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co., of this date, says of the crop:

"We confirm the opinion expressed last week on this subject; the developments all favor a large crop. Puhlic opinion in this City sanctions an estimate of over 3,500,000 bales. At the South this figure is looked upon as a minimum, except in New-Orleans, where some parties go as low as 3,400,000 bales, others 3,400,000 to 3,500,000, and some few 3,600,000 bales.

The November earnings of the Cleveland and Columbus Road are $104,475, against $80,756 same month last year. The Michigan Central $156,298, against $211,860 same month last year.

The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western (Wabash Valley) Railroad Company have elected the following persons as directors for the ensuing year: Azariah Boody, Joseph B. Varnum, Edward Whitehouse, Edwin C. Litchfield, Henry A. Kent, New-York; Albert H. Tracy, Buffalo Warren Colburn, William Baker, Toledo; Robert Brackenridge, Fort Wayne; George Cecil, Logansport; James Spears, Albert S. White, J. N. Drummond, Lafayette; William Kent, Williamsport The officers are: President, AZARIAH BOODY Vice-President, WARREN COLBURN; Treasurer, P R. OSBORN.

The Sacramento Valley Road, the first rail way in California, reports a cost of $1,547,100, o which:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Capitel Stock | $791,100 00 |
| First Mortgage | 400,000 00 |
| Second Mortgage | 356,000 00 |
| Total | $1,547,100 00 |
| Gross earnings, 1858, were | $185,108 20 |
| Expenses of running the Road and maintaining it | $82,382 80 |
| Construction account | 15,624 31 — 98,007 11 |
| Nett receipts, 1858 | $87,101 09 |
| Same time, 1857 | 69,741 73 |
| Increased nett earnings for 1858 | $17,359 36 |

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quetatione for the week, corrected for ue from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | Per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ₱ 100@ ⅜ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ₱ 100@ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | ⅛@ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ⅜@ ¾ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| North Carolina | —@1 |
| Virginia | ⅜@1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1¼@1⅜ |
| Michigan | ⅝@1 |
| Tennessee | 1 @1¼ |
| ree Indiana | 1¼@1⅜ |
| Mobile | —@ ⅝ |
| Canada | ½@ ⅝ |
| Louisiana | par |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ¼@ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ⅛@ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 100 | 110 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 83 | 86 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 77 | 81 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 82 | 85 |

DRAFTS AND CHEQUES.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | par |
| Bank of England Notes ₱ £ | $4 85 |
| Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| *Silver.* | Buying. | | *Gold.* | Buying. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | 1 05@ | — | Spanish Qrs. each | 23@ | — |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 10@ | — | Spanish ½ and 1-16 per oz. | 1 25@ | — |
| Five franc pieces | 97½@ | — | | | |
| French Crowns | 1 10@ | — | *Gold.* | | |
| German Crowns | 1 08@ | — | Sovereigns | 4 84@ | 4 86 |
| Prussian Thalers | 71@ | — | Twenty Francs | 3 84@ | — |
| Guilders | 40@ | — | Ten Thaler pieces | 3 84@ | — |
| English Silver | 4 90@ | — | Ten Guilder pcs | 3 99@ | — |
| Species | 1 08@ | — | Spanish Doubl'ns | 15 90@ | 16 50 |
| Old Am. Half Dols | 04@ | — | Patriot Donbl'ns | 15 50@ | 15 65 |
| Old Am. Qr. Dols | 1 02½@ | — | Gold. Am. Old | &c. prem. | |

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., thus:

BANK NOTES.

| | Discount. | | Discount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. State | ¼@ ⅜ | S. C. & Ga | ½@ ¾ |
| New-England | ⅛ | Virginia | ⅜ |
| Naw-Jersey | ⅛@ ¼ | Canada | ⅜ |
| Illinois | 1¼ | Michigan | 1 |
| Philn. Bks., sad all Pa. Bks. par there | 1-5 | Ohio, Ky., & Ind. | ½@ ⅝ |
| Baltimora Banks | ⅛ | Louisiana | Par |
| Interior Penn | ¼@ ⅝ | Missouri | ¾ |
| Interior Md | ⅜ | Tennessee | 1¼ |
| Del. Bks. 5s and up. | 1-5 | Wisconsin

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2259. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

### The British Visit to the Washington.

### Correspondence Between Commodore McIntosh and the British Commander.

### PACIFIC SOLUTION PROBABLE.

### Refusal of the House to Impeach Judge Watrous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 91 to 111, refused to institute an impeachment against Judge WATROUS, of TEXAS. Many members who entertained strong suspicion of corruption yet voted against impeachment, as they regarded the evidence as insufficient to justify any hope of conviction by the Senate. Judge WATROUS, it is rumored, will immediately resign. While the vote was being taken, the scene in the Hall was impressive. Many Senators were grouped in the lobby, anxiously noting each vote as the roll was called.

The President, to-day, communicated to the House of Representatives the information called for by Mr. CLAY's resolution. The communication merely gives the facts, as furnished from the State and Navy Departments. Secretary CASS sends a letter from Mr. DERAS, our Minister at Madrid, in which it is stated that Spain refuses the mediation of England in her Mexican quarrel. Numerous extracts are also given from correspondence of Mr. DALLAS, and from the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Then follow from the Navy Department two letters from Captain MCINTOSH, with accompanying documents. The first letter is from Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, received by the *Washington*, in which he states briefly what he had done and the policy he should pursue. The second letter gives details and indorses letters from Captain JARVIS, who first boarded the *Washington*, and Captain ALDHAM, of the British Navy. This correspondence exhibits the facts that British officers visited the *Washington*, that Captain MCINTOSH complained, that Captain ALDHAM attempted to justify the act on the ground that the ship was in waters covered by a British protectorate. Captain MCINTOSH, in his rejoinder, was still belligerent, when Captain ALDHAM explained that the visit was entirely of a friendly character, such as is usual among vessels lying in port.

Captain MCINTOSH responds that the visit might have been friendly, but the inquiries made on board were highly objectionable, as they had the appearance of an attempt to search an American ship.

The British Commander closes his dispatch by openly disavowing any such intention, declaring that his Government had entirely abandoned all such claim, and that Her Majesty's officers were specially instructed to abstain from visiting or searching an American ship.

This candid avowal necessarily reconciled matters and restored kind feelings. The Government here is highly pleased with the conduct of Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, and though his health is bad, Secretary TOUCEY has not determined to recall him.

After reviewing the whole matter, the current impression is that the affair of the *Washington* is fortunate rather than otherwise. While our officers have shown their resolution to vindicate our rights, the British officials acknowledge their total abandonment of former pretensions.

In my dispatch of yesterday, I intimated that such would be the views of the Administrations.

Hon. MILES TAYLOR of La., will shortly report from the Judiciary Committee the bill mentioned in my despatch last evening, amendatory of the Neutrality laws. I understand this bill will provide that war between foreign powers shall not interfere with the lawful commerce of our own country. For instance—should Spain and Mexico engage in a war, our ship-builders shall be privileged to construct and sell to either party as many war-vessels as either nation may choose to purchase, and our foundry-men and armorers may manufacture for each their cannon and small arms, placing each party on an equal footing in making their contracts and purchases. Also, in the case of troops, the bill will provide that each power may enlist men who desire to change their allegiance and engage in the service of a foreign nation. These privileges being extended alike to all can be no violation of *neutrality*. I learn, however, that the severest penalty will be imposed on citizens of the United States who, without first having changed their relations with the Government, shall engage in any military or hostile demonstration against a State at peace with this country. These are grave and important changes proposed to be made in our Neutrality laws, but they are such, as I understand, will meet the approbation of the American people. There will probably be more than one report from the Committee on this subject. At present our Neutrality laws put the hands of our people, and drive a portion of the commerce of the country from the richest markets.

The informal motion made yesterday morning in the Military Committee of the House to report a bill for carrying into effect the President's Mexican policy was voted down. The Chairman then proposed a call upon the Secretary of War for estimates as to the number of additional troops which would be required to garrison military posts in Mexico, and this proposition was readily assented to by the Opposition members, believing as they did that the answer of the Secretary of War would enable them to defeat the whole project. The *figures*, they say, will frighten the country, if not Congress.

Secretary FLOYD, I have good reason to believe, feels great indignation at the recent action of the British officers in boarding the *Washington*, and if his counsels prevail, the amplest satisfaction will be demanded of the British Government. He is opposed to further forbearance, and thinks that the time has arrived for action. The excitement is very great in Congress and out of Congress.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, ratified the Treaties with China and Japan without objection. PARSTON was confirmed as Minister to Madrid, J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Austria, and the Hon. Mr. WARD as Minister to China. The Administration achieved a triumph in securing the confirmation of COMSTOCK as Postmaster at Albany, who is exchanged for Representative CORNING. They have also confirmed every pending nomination for postmasters, with the exception of those in Ohio, which were postponed because of the absence of Mr. PUGH. The New-York confirmations include postmasters for Troy, Schenectady and Canandaigua.

There was intense excitement in the House to-day pending the vote upon the Impeachment of Judge WATROUS. It is rumored that the Judge intends to resign at an early day.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

There is now much less apprehension of trouble with Great Britain than was anticipated when the intelligence was first received respecting the recent events in Central America. The rumors that the President intended sending Congress a war message are not well founded. The Administration has still under consideration this important subject, and its most prominent friends say its action will be such as will meet the reasonable expectations of the country.

The Republicans are planning to defeat the Oregon bill, and their schemes are likely to succeed. The movement is a secret one, and several Democrats are concerned in it.

The correspondence called for by the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was sent to the House to-day, and will be presented to-morrow, until which time it will not be accessible. It is known, however, from dispatches of Commodore MCINTOSH, that after the steamer *Washington* was boarded by the British officers, he demanded explanations, when Captain ALDHAM disclaimed any intention to exercise the right of search, saying he had merely boarded the *Washington* to get the news; in other words, he had merely made the usual friendly visit, the same as our own officers make to British vessels.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and his Secretary have explained the matter pretty much in the same way.

The prominent fact occurs in the correspondence that Great Britain exercises a protectorate over the Musquito Kingdom. Mr. OUSELEY's Secretary said the British had abandoned the right of search, and that, therefore, the visit was not made under it.

It is further stated that a meeting was held at Greytown, when the people resolved they would maintain their independence, and applied to Mr. OUSELEY to assist them in so doing. Mr. OUSELEY informed them the proposition should receive due consideration in the proper quarter and justice be done to all parties.

Commodore MCINTOSH thinks the explanation of the British in respect to the visit of the *Washington* satisfactory, frank and fair.

The fleet Surgeon reports the health of Commodore MCINTOSH such that he should no longer remain in command of the Home Squadron.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day disposed of much business. C. M. PINE, Editor of the Chicago *Herald*, was confirmed as Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. All the Illinois appointments made during the recess of Congress were also confirmed without opposition, together with the appointments in other States. The treaties with China and Japan were also ratified, and the Hon. WM. PRESTON confirmed as Minister to Spain; Gen. WARD, of Georgia, as Minister to China; and the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Prussia. On the last there was a party division.

It is said that the Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re election to Congress.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS takes the place of Mr. CLINGMAN in the Senate's Committee on Printing.

## XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Various memorials of little importance were presented, with the exception of one from the Convention of Iron Masters who met in Philadelphia on Dec. 20, 1849. On this memorial Mr. CAMERON addressed the Senate, showing from the tables of the Secretary of the Treasury that an *ad valorem* duty on Iron is alike opposed to the interests of the Government and the consumers of foreign iron and steel. He demonstrated his position from elaborate statistics that the manufacture of iron gives an impetus to agricultural and commercial interests. The manufacture of a thousand tons of pig iron employs seventy men, or with families three hundred and fifty persons, earning annually $21,000. The present manufacture of a million tons represents immense varied agricultural, commercial and financial interests. He quoted from certificates from Philadelphia and Boston machinists showing that a low price of foreign iron was not advantageous to their business, which is better when all the branches of industry are active. The prices of British iron fluctuate greatly, and pig iron from Glasgow has fluctuated from thirty-three dollars to ten and a half per ton, and bar from sixty-nine and a half to twenty-five dollars. How then can we justify a system of duties on iron, when it is liable to such fluctuations and uncertainty. Besides *ad valorem* duties induce the import of inferior iron, causing railroad accidents, and with 15 to 20 per cent. of wear, while with good American it was only one per cent. Mr. CAMERON sees no remedy but a specific duty. An *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. on the New-York market for the past five years gives $9 96. Ironmasters will be content with a specific duty of $9 per ton on pig iron and $18 per ton on bar.

Among the petitions was one from Mr. WRIGHT, bookseller, in Broadway, New-York, asking Congress to purchase and circulate gratuitously a large edition of the book on the Mormons.

The Senate then declined to call up Mr. CLINGMAN's Clayton-Bulwer resolution, by a vote of 24 ayes to 25 nays.

After an ineffectual attempt to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, the vote being 24 in favor of it, to 24 against it, the Senate went into Executive session, and after a session of three hours, the doors were opened, when the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to modify the tariff law, and impose specific duties on iron and other articles to which that principle can be applied.

Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, introduced a joint resolution with a view to obtain a modification or reduction on the duty on American tobacco by foreign governments, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The consideration of the Watrous impeachment case was resumed.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said this was the first time an attempt had been made to impeach a Federal officer for corruption, a fact which could not be applied to any other country. The impeachment must not only be for an offence, but for high crime and misdemeanor, and the House must first determine the offence, according to the principles of the common law. If it be true, as the Spencer memorial say, that Judge WATROUS became secretly and fraudulently interested in a land claim, with the purpose of litigating it in his own Court, it would be corruption, and the charge should be forthwith investigated by the Senate. He, however, had failed to see one whit in the evidence establishing such a fact. Nor was it true that Judge WATROUS concealed his interest in certain land cases pending in his own Court for four years, and until he was detected. The man, whether high or low, who would deliberately slander another, he would not believe on oath.

Messrs. CRAIGE, North Carolina, MILLSON, Virginia, and REAGAN, Texas, interposing, made explanations, which, however, did not satisfy Mr. STEPHENS, who, in the course of his remarks, said if Judge WATROUS made errors in his rulings they could have been corrected by appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. HOUSTON, Alabama, said that the resolution heretofore reported from a portion of the Committee on the Judiciary, that Judge WATROUS ought to be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanor, did not pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. That was for the Senate, the only competent court, to decide. He argued that an offence must not necessarily be such as is indictable at law, in order to impeachment, and in support of his argument cited the case of Judge PICKERING, who was dismissed from office, one of the charges against him being drunkenness on the bench. The resolution pending was in favor of impeachment, for which the House, by 111 against 92, adopted a substitute, that the testimony taken before Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge WATROUS is insufficient to justify the preferring of articles of impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The House agreed to the resolution, as thus amended, by 113 against 86.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, called up the report made from the Committee on Elections last session, stating that "it appears there were such tumults, riots, intimidations and injustice in the Third Congressional District, Baltimore, in November, 1857, that there could not be a fair election; that it shall, therefore, be declared null and void, and that the Speaker be requested to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact."

Mr. BOYCE offered a resolution admitting Mr. WAITE, who contests the right of Mr. HARRIS, to a seat on the floor of the House during the consideration of the subject, with the right to speak.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the House adjourned.

### The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Southern papers state that Colonel LOCKRIDGE is at present on a visit to Natches, and that he is directing his attention to Northern Mexico, with a view to the peaceful emigration there of those who would take an interest in its future political and social welfare.

### From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Board of State Canvassers met at noon to-day. The Secretary of the State acted as Chairman. JOAN H. REYNOLDS appeared as counsel on behalf of Mr. HASKINS in the case of the Ninth Congressional District. A letter was received from AMASA J. PARKER, counsel for GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, asking a postponement till Monday. The Board agreed to adjourn from day to day till Saturday, when the canvass will be finally declared. JOHN A. KENNEDY presented a memorial asking that the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers be compelled to send to the Board of State Canvassers all documents relating to the vote in the Fourth District of the First Ward of New-York, in Mr. SICKLES' District, as required by the vote of the majority of said Board of County Canvassers.

Governor KING appoints Wednesday, Jan. 5, for the special election to fill the Congressional vacancy in Mr. KELLY's District.

The Secretary of State was authorized to send to the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers of New-York, demanding all papers bearing on the Congressional returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward. Adjourned till to-morrow.

### From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates of the 22d ultimo, reached Independence on the 12th inst.

There is no news from Fort Defiance.

Mr. YOST, the editorial correspondent of the Santa Fé *Gazette*, says that the Navajo war will not be closed this Winter, and probably not for years, and that if the work of desolation continues, the Indians cannot fail to be thrown back ten years in the march of civilization.

Major WELLS reports that the out-going mail party from Albuquerque to Neosho has been massacred by the Camanches of the plains. Nothing has been heard of the mail party that left Neosho for Albuquerque on the 15th of October.

### The Kansas Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Dec. 12.

The *Times* has advices from the Kansas gold mines to November 8. Mining operations, generally, were suspended. A large number of persons, estimated at 1,000, were at the mines, ready to commence operations in the Spring.

HEMINGWAY & Co., bankers, of this city, yesterday made a shipment of gold dust to New-York.

### The California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The California Overland Mail has arrived here with dates of the 18th ult. Six passengers left San Francisco with the mail, but only one came directly through; the remainder stopping at different points on the route.

### The Union Telegraph Line Closed by Injunction.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Union Line of Telegraph recently opened between this city and Boston, and which was announced as the commencement of an "opposition line to Halifax," was peremptorily closed to-day by injunction from the United States District Court, for a glaring infringement of the rights of the Maine Telegraph Company.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

No. 262— Andrew Laurence *vs.* Hiram A. Tucker. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Cause docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 19—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *vs.* Eliza Kohns, executor. Argument concluded for the plaintiffs.

No. 21—Benjamin Ford *vs.* John S. and Herman Williams. Argued for both sides.

No. 22—Thomas Leggett, Jr., *et al. vs.* Benjamin G. Humphreys. Arguments commenced for appellants, and continued for appellees.

### The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The River has risen ten feet since yesterday.

### Ocean Steamer Movements.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Owing to a break in the line between Truro and Halifax, we are unable to communicate with the latter place this evening. At our latest advices from Halifax this afternoon, there were no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool. In view of the severe weather at sea, reported by the recent arrivals, it is thought hardly likely, however, that the *Arabia* will arrive before to-morrow, by which time the damage to the line will have been repaired.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, R. ADAMS, Commander, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 2 o'clock.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The British Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, sailed at about 1½ o'clock to-day, with 59 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax, and about $60,000 in specie.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15,—Noon.

The steamboat *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, had not arrived at Newport at 10 A. M. to-day. The *Empire State* for New-York, returned to Newport and remains. The fog was very dense on the Sound last night. The steamers of the other lines have not been heard of as yet.

The Stonington steamboat train arrived here at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, and the Norwich train at 6 o'clock this evening.

The weather has cleared up.

### Naval Intelligence.

The steamer *Memphis* was ready for sea on Tuesday, but was detained by the fog. She was to sail for Paraguay yesterday, stopping at St. Thomas for coal. The names of her officers are as follows:

*Commander*—JOHN M. MASCHARD; *Lieutenants*—Charles W. Hays, O. F. Stanton, J. B. Smith, and A. Pendergast; *Purser*—C. C. Jackson; *Surgeon*—— Gibb; *Second Assistant Engineer*—Walter Roberts; *Third Assistant Engineers*—O. J. McElmeil, Thomas Cronin, and George H. Riley; *Purser's Clerk*—W. Bennett; *Captain's Clerk*—Edward A. Birney.

The *Memphis* goes provided with rockets for the use of the marines if they should be required to land, and with submarine blasting apparatus for clearing out sunken vessels or snags.

The officers for the *St. Louis* are ordered to report on the 22d, shortly after which the vessel will depart for her station in the Gulf, to take the place of the *Plymouth*, practise ship, ordered home. The only officers yet known to have been designated for her are W. S. OGDEN, Commander, and Lieutenants TONN, JONES, AULICK and BARCLAY.

Work on the new sloop is progressing rapidly, and she will be ready to launch probably in January. It will be some months, however, before her engine will be ready.

The repairs required upon the *San Jacinto* are more extensive than was at first supposed.

The steam-frigate *Brooklyn* is expected at the yard, in a few days, to receive her water, provisions and other outfit previous to making the engineer's trial trip. Lieutenant POATZ is to be the executive officer.

The officers and seamen connected with the late naval operations in China are about erecting a monument, near the Lyceum, in honor of the twelve men who fell in the attack upon the Barrier forts in November, 1856. Captain FOOT, who commanded the *Portsmouth* on that occasion, and who is now Commandant at the yard, has been active in securing this tribute of respect to the brave seamen who lost their lives in that engagement. It will be an obelisk of granite, of unique form, and will contain the names of the killed.

The frigate *Niagara* still lies at her anchorage opposite the Battery, no orders having yet been received for her removal to the Navy-yard. She lost one of her anchors on coming to, owing to the breaking of the ring when it was let go. The anchor hoy was yesterday, sent out to recover it.

The work on the new gun-boat at Charleston Navy-yard, is progressing so rapidly that she will be ready to launch in ten or twelve days. She is caulked outside, and her decks are nearly laid. Though rated as a gunboat, she will mount eight broadside guns and have a heavy shell-gun amidships, and be propelled by steam.....The work upon the *Constellation*, now in the dry dock, is carried on rapidly, and when she is repaired the new sloop-of-war *Hartford* will be docked. The *Hartford* and the new gun-boat will be fitted out for sea immediately, supposed for service in the Gulf of Mexico. The *Levant* and *Constellation*, efficient sailing sloops-of war, could be sent to sea in a few weeks, if required.....The steam-frigate *Colorado* still lies under the sheers with only her fore and mizzenmasts in, but she will soon be made ready for sea.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster* has been coppered and hauled off the Dry Dock. She is receiving her boilers. The propeller wheel at the stern has been placed in position. It weighs nine tons. A peculiarity consists in its being rigged with hoisting gear; and, being put in its place on perpendicular grooves, it can be hoisted entirely out of the water whenever occasion may require that sails only should be used, thus preventing it impeding the vessel, besides preserving the brass from the action of the water when lying long in port.....The *Congress* is rapidly being refitted, a large body of men being at work upon her. The steam sloop-of-war of 12 feet draught, which has not yet been named, is progressing rapidly.

### THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

#### Reply to Capt. Cavendy's Letter—The Mystery of the Hermann Growing Deeper.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am but "a looker-on in Venice," and having no pecuniary interest to serve, (nor indeed any other interest,) can view the whole subject of the non-connection of the *Hermann* with the *Washington* dispassionately.

After reading attentively the statement of Captain CAVENDY in the TIMES to-day, I cannot but come to the conclusion that he has not only signally failed to relieve himself of the responsibility attaching to him, but that he has made certain important admissions, as well as omissions, that, to say the least, do not reflect much credit upon him as one of the owners of the *Hermann*, for he says: "*Myself being one of the owners.*"

The most important admission made by the Captain is that having arrived at Rio on Sept. 18, consigned to COLEMAN & Co., "I coaled, provisioned, &c., *in accordance with my instructions from the agent of the owners of the ship.*" Now it is a well-known fact that this agent was Capt. RANDALL. Again, at Valparaiso Oct. 24, he draws for similar purposes upon this agent, and admits that he was informed officially—for he publishes the documents—that an agent would meet him at Panama, and that the *Washington* would touch at Aspinwall on her way round Cape Horn.

It will now be necessary to state one of Captain CAVENDY's omissions. When he left New York, the Company of which he was a member intended to have sent the *Washington* round Cape Horn, and, in connection with the *Hermann*, form a line on the Pacific side, having made, as I understand, a contract with the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, to carry their passengers; but having failed to carry out their original plan for want of means—for Captain CAVENDY tells us "*his purser had only* $300, *which was all the money in the ship*," and "*that the ship had no money or credit*," (he, let it be remembered, being one of the owners,)—how could it be expected that they should carry out such an extensive enterprise?

The "Canal Company," discovering the inability of the Randall Company, at once purchased the *Washington* and advertised her to connect with the *Hermann*, making arrangements to take possession of the *Hermann* on her arrival at San Francisco. On arrival at Panama, Captain CAVENDY doubtless discovered, for the first time, that his co-owners had "caved in," and that the ship was to change hands at her port of final destination.

Now comes the curious part of Capt. CAVENDY's statement. He says, "I met a young man who represented himself as the agent, &c., who handed me an *open note*, viz.: *You will proceed to San Juan del Sur, and there await the Washington's passengers.*" (The italics are mine.) The conversation with the "young man" as detailed by him amounts to nothing but the Captain's final determination is important. This agent (Mr. SEELEY) was sent to Panama by Capt. RANDALL; the "open note" was received from Capt. RANDALL; the want of money on the part of Mr. SEELEY was the freak of Capt. RANDALL and his principals, of which Capt. CAVENDY is professedly one; this same Capt. RANDALL was the agent whose instructions were obeyed at Rio Janeiro and again at Valparaiso. Then why was not Capt. CAVENDY, as the servant of the Company, equally bound to obey his instructions at Panama (appended will be found a copy of these instructions, which Capt. C. designates as an open note)? and what is still more singular, I find by the *Journal of Commerce* that Capt. CAVENDY cleared the *Hermann* at Valparaiso for Panama and San Juan del Sur, showing clearly that as late as Oct. 27 he intended to stop at that place, and proving conclusively that whatever influences actuated him in changing his mind, *they were not brought to bear upon him until after his arrival at Panama.* Now, what were those influences, as stated by Capt. CAVENDY? By inference we are to suppose that it was for the want of "money and credit." It certainly could not have been from this cause, for according to the Captain's own statement he had provisions and coals sufficient to take the ship to San Francisco; consequently she needed nothing, and all he purchased was 600 pounds of butter, (a luxury,) and, moreover, he must have known that the proper place to provision his ship was at San Juan del Sur, where arrangements were made to have it done if necessary, (see instructions appended.)

Was it because "his passengers insisted on being taken direct to San Francisco, because they had already stopped at three ports?" Does Capt. CAVENDY forget that, according to his contracts with those very passengers, he had agreed to stop at these three ports as well as San Juan del Sur, and that they had no right to complain? Certainly, Capt. C. knows too well his duties, as the commander of a ship, to listen to such clamor, even if it occurred.

His interview with Dr. PEARSON, as detailed by himself, amounts to nothing, because the Doctor did not arrive at Panama until after the *Hermann* had sailed, and the Captain's deductions as to the Doctor's confidence in the *Washington's* success are not warrantable from the facts as stated.

The simple demand of Mr. HOBSON, of Valparaiso, that the ship should at once proceed to a port within the jurisdiction of the United States, seems strange when taken in connection with the fact that he was a passenger in her to Panama from Valparaiso, and was cognizant of the fact *that she had cleared for San Juan del Sur.* From all I have heard of Mr. H. since his arrival in this city, he has either altered his views materially since he left Panama, or he did not make the demand.

There remains but one plausible reason for Capt. CAVENDY's leaving his ship—that is, the illness of his family. The duties of a husband and father, in the estimation of Capt. C., were paramount to all others; some would not so consider them,—but giving him all the benefit of this, did this duty impel him to send the ship direct to San Francisco? Admitting that his presence was necessary to the happiness and well-being of loved ones at home, did it necessarily follow that sending the ship by San Juan del Sur, leaving three or four hundred passengers on the Isthmus to care for themselves, would enhance that happiness and well-being?

Did it occur to Captain CAVENDY that three hundred families might be sick and suffering from want, also, awaiting the return of their loved ones, whom this same *kind father and husband had* ruthlessly stopped on *their* passage? Let the public judge. So his last prop falls to the ground, leaving him hopelessly bankrupt, even in flimsy excuses.

With regard to the certificate of the merchants of Panama, appended to his letter, it is scarcely necessary to say that an opposition line would materially affect their business by diverting the travel from Panama to Nicaragua, but they directly state, "that having no knowledge of their (the Randall Company) solvency or ability to pay, &c., they declined to sell." Surely, Capt. CAVENDY, being one of the Company, could have given them the required information. To me, it looks very much like a "runner's" yarn, got up to "kill the opposition." The article from the Panama *Herald* is evidently of the same kidney.

A very curious phase in this case is, that some of the gentlemen attached to the Mail Company inform the writer of this *before the arrival of the Hermann at Panama, that she would not connect with the Washington*, and since the verification of the fact, have reiterated the statement that they knew it would be so. This, in connection with the fact that the success of the Nicaragua Line would injure the Mail Line, together with the other fact, that Captain CAVENDY has failed to show good and sufficient cause, *or any cause at all*, for his conduct in this outrageous transaction, impels me to believe that there is still a *hidden mystery* which the public have an interest in discovering, and which sooner or later must come to light.

I have taken considerable pains to obtain a copy of the "open note" referred to in Capt. C.'s statement; it bears the broad seal of the Company, and the powers conferred upon Mr. SEELEY (the young man alluded to) are ample, and the directions explicit and not to be misunderstood.

The *Washington* arrived at San Juan del Norte Nov. 18, and had Captain CAVENDY performed his duty, the ships would have connected, as the *Hermann* would have arrived at San Juan del Sur the 14th or 15th, and her orders to wait ten days from the latter date would have secured this desirable result.

The following is a copy of that note:

CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
Office No. 323 Greenwich-street, New-York.
Oct. 20, 1858.

Mr. ISAAC SEELEY: *Dear Sir*—By order of the Board of Directors I am instructed to inform you that the following resolution passed on the 19th inst.:

*Resolved*, That ISAAC SEELEY be appointed the Purser of the steamship *Hermann*, to take effect on her arrival at San Francisco, and that he be empowered as agent at San Juan del Sur during the present voyage of the said ship.

You will proceed by the steamer of this day to Panama, and there go on board the steamship *Hermann*; from thence proceed with the ship to San Juan del Sur, where you will render the Captain all the assistance he may require in getting provisions, &c. There you will remain with the *Hermann* ten days from the 15th of November to wait for the *Washington's* passengers, which are to leave on the 6th of November; with the ship you are to proceed to San Francisco, where you will take charge of the accounts, &c., and become purser of the ship.

Yours, respectfully,
[Seal.] HENRY BAINBRIDGE, Sec.

I leave the public to judge with whom lies the great responsibility of its failure, and the influences which produced it.

#### Second Letter from Captain Cavendy.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I did not intend again to trouble you with any communication respecting my withdrawal from the command of the steamship *Hermann* at Panama, but noticing a letter in this morning's *Herald*, over the signature of HENRY RANDALL, I am reluctantly compelled to contradict the same.

Surely, this cannot be the same HENRY RANDALL who acted as agent for the California, New-York and European Steamship Company, as, if such he the case, I distinctly deny every sentence he has written with reference to myself. My communication in the TIMES of yesterday is a true version of the usage I experienced at the hands of that Company, and I flatter myself that my character for truth and honesty of intention is too well known among men of influence and respectability to suffer in the slightest degree from the imputations of Mr. RANDALL. Mr. W. L. HOBSON, referred to by Mr. RANDALL, will be in town to-day or to-morrow, and, being conversant with the facts, will no doubt address you on the subject. The provisions, stores, &c., on board the *Hermann* at the time of her departure from here amounted to $15,800, which amount includes supplies for the engineer's department, usually furnished by ship-chandlers.

My drafts for disbursements for coal and stores a Rio, Valparaiso and Panama were all dishonored. The ship was registered in the name of HENRY RANDALL for the sake of convenience, but he did not invest one dollar in the ship; and of all the numerous, respectable names exhibited to me as associates in the enterprise, and through which I was chiefly induced to embark in it, not one was found to be in any manner connected with it.

I sincerely regret the disappointment to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and to the passengers of the *Washington*, but I have disobeyed no orders, having performed my duty throughout in a straightforward, practical manner. I am quite contented to leave the question of veracity between HENRY RANDALL and myself to the judgment of an intelligent public, to whom I am not a stranger.

In all my varied maritime career of forty years—in the naval service of the United States Government—in the service of the Collins' Line—in the service of the Virginia Steam Navigation Company—in command of the United States Mail steamships *Jamestown* and *Roanoke*—in the service of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company—in command of the United States Mail steamship *Washington*—I never before was ashamed of the company I got into; and in retiring from this subject, thoroughly disgusted, I will merely add that I have various witnesses of unimpeachable integrity who will verify, on oath, that Mr. RANDALL repeatedly promised to settle the note for which execution was issued against me in my absence.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD CAVENDY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1858.

### MEXICO.

DEFEAT OF ZULOAGA CONFIRMED—PROSECUTION OF CAPITALISTS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO—SUCCESSES OF THE LIBERALS IN EVERY QUARTER—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GARZA—PROCLAMATION OF ECHEAGARY.

The schooner *H. E. Spearing*, at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings dates from the latter port to Dec. 2.

The *Progreso* of that day says: "The *diligence* which arrived in this city yesterday brings us more reliable and trustworthy news. The defeat of Marquez (ZULOAGA) by Gen. DEGOLLADO, at the bridge of Tolotalsn, is confirmed."

It is also certain that Gen. ARTEAGA has defeated the troops commanded by Col. RUELAS completely, in the neighborhood of Guanajuato. Gen. ARTEAGA had not entered that city, preferring to set himself in communication with Degollado. RUELAS, after his defeat, went to the City of Mexico, where he arrived on the 26th ult.

Several rich houses in the City of Mexico had refused to pay the contributions demanded of them by the Zuloago Government.

The *Progreso* also contains copies of letters addressed by the American, French and Spanish Consuls to Gov. D. ANGEL ALBINO CORSO, in reply to a note sent them by Gov. C., wherein he denied the calumnious statement published by the expelled Zuloaga Governor, D. SIMON SARLAT, in the *Girajalva*.

Mr. E. P. JOHNSON, the American Consul, thinks Gov. CORSO's note entirely satisfactory, and promises to send his Government a satisfactory statement of the case.

St. PABLO SASTRE Y MESA, the Spanish Consul, now that the Constitutionalists have nine points of the law in their favor, namely, possession of Tabascu, expresses himself as quite pleased with Gov. CORSO's satisfactory explanations, but intimates that he has deemed it is his duty to make a requisition on the Captain-General of Cuba for a vessel-of-war, "not for any hostile purpose," as he remarks, "but to remain in port with the exclusive object of sheltering Her Catholic Majesty's subjects, in case it should be necessary."

M. EMILE BEINAO, the French Consul, believes also Gov. CORSO's honest intentions, and is rejoiced to find that all foreigners in Tabasco enjoy all guarantees and security in the place.

The *Progreso* also contains a severe article on the *Diario de la Marina's* strictures on President JUAREZ's manifesto.

JUAREZ's proclamation has been circulated throughout the Republic.

In Oajaca and Tehuantepec the alarm had been beaten in the streets that the Spanish expedition had arrived, but it was not really expected by the leaders, who resorted to this plan to collect troops to resist the Liberals.

The State and city of Tabasco are now in the hands of the Liberals.

Lower California is announced to have declared for the Constitutionalists.

Señors SOTO, CABRIOTO, and CARVAJAL, with a respectable force, occupied Pachuca on the 4th ult., as reported in the account of General MEJIA, published yesterday in the communication of our Tehuanteped correspondent. Although the place is so near the capital—forty-two miles distant—up to the 7th, the Zuloagaists troops had made no advance against them.

The *Progreso* publishes the correspondence between Sr. JUAN BAUTISTA TORTA, the commander of the Spanish naval forces at Tampico, and General GARZA; on the subject of the demand made on the 16th ult. by the former, for reparation within twenty-four hours for the forced loan imposed on Spaniards in that place, together with a circular from JUAREZ's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sr. OCAMPO, of the 15th of October, in which it is explicitly directed that, in future, foreigners should be exempted in cases of forced loans being raised, and that they should be given satisfactory security or acknowledgments where they have been made; and a communication from Sr. OCAMPO, dated the 27th, addressed to GARZA, expressing approval of the course he had pursued on the demand being made on him. It will be recollected that GARZA arranged the difficulty by satisfying the Spanish mercants at Tampico, consistently with the terms of the circular above alluded to.

Don JUAN DE VICARIO, with a Zuloagaista force of five hundred men, is said to have been routed with great slaughter, on the 6th ult., near Chietla, himself being badly wounded, and being compelled to flee to Jonacatepec, with only Señor SALAS and the Rector of the latter place in his company. As many as one hundred and fifty-three corpses were counted on the theatre of the battle, and many more were killed while fleeing.

General IGLESIAS, commanding the forces of Vera Cruz, had issued a decree ordering those who should scale the walls of the city, to be shot, unless under thirteen years of age, and then to be subjected to corporeal punishment.

Col. ZAYAS, of the Tamaulipeco National Guards, had issued a proclamation to them, at Ciudad Victoria, calling on them to muster for service and march to Tula to take the van of the defence of the cause, avenge the reverse sustained by VIDAURRI, and enable the plans resolved on to be carried out, aided as they would be by various other forces.

Gen. RAMON HERNANDEZ was interred at Vera Cruz with military honors on the 26th ult.

Señors D. ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA and MIGUEL BLANCO, banished by President COMONFORT, went to Vera Cruz in the British steamer *Trent*, from Havana, but were not permitted to land. They then went to Tampico in her, but were similarly treated there, and had to return to Vera Cruz on the steamer, and finally to return to Havana.

The *Progreso* publishes communications from Minatitlan, in which the first voyage of the *Quaker City*, the successful inauguration of the Tehuantepec route, and its great promise, are enthusiastically lauded.

General GARZA arrived at Vera Cruz, from Tampico, on the 25th ult., but returned on the *Trent*, with VEGA and BLANCO.

General ALVAREZ is said to have crossed the river Mezcal with a considerable force, on the way to Mexico.

Sinaloa, or at least the capital and principal cities of the State, are reported to have pronounced for the Constitutionalists; and Señor PESQUEIRA is stated to have marched against Mazatlan, the last hold of the Zuloagueros.

Gen. ECHEAGARAY had issued a proclamation in reference to the capture of Perote, congratulating his forces on the event, lauding them very highly for the fortitude they had displayed, and thus announcing to them his intention of shooting all the officers and sergeants taken prisoners, and one in every five of the men: "A horrible spectacle," he says, "will disturb your gratification. I am of those Mexicans who preserve their natural good feelings; you cannot see with indifference the death of our brethren, although you know the enormous crimes of which they are guilty. I have commanded the officers and sergeants taken prisoners to be shot, and one in five of the rebel soldiers be selected to suffer the same penalty; and this order will be fulfilled, notwithstanding the violence that I have been compelled to do myself in issuing it. The unhappy men who, within a few hours, will cease to exist, are co-religionists of the assassins of the young Gen. MANEO, the brave man who fell in Zacatecas, and of Gen. BLANCARTE, a model of honor and bravery in Guadalajara. Remember what your dear country has lost in the death of these and other such heroes, and reflect that, to establish order, her blood-thirsty enemies must disappear. Continue lending your useful services with the same value and firmness as hitherto. Vera Cruz expects us; and do not doubt that in defence of the holy cause which we proclaim your General and fri

## DOUGLAS AT THE SOUTH.

### Views of Mr. Douglas on Slavery, State Rights, Territorial Acquisition, Cuba, Central America and Asia.

### HIS SPEECH AT NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 6.

*From the New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 8.*

The Hon. PIERRE SOULE introduced Judge DOUGLAS to the audience in the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On no occasion could I have been called upon to perform a more grateful task than that which is assigned to me as presiding officer of this meeting. I shall discharge it briefly. Nor, knowing as I do, your anxiety to hear the distinguished guest you have so enthusiastically welcomed among you, I cannot wish to keep you in painful suspense by any remarks I might offer. Tendering you, therefore, my humble thanks for the distinction with which it has been your pleasure to honor me, I will at once invite him to these hustings.

Judge DOUGLAS: This immense concourse of people which you see congregated here, have thus assembled to hear you on those great doctrines of National and State policy which you have so triumphantly vindicated in that ever-memorable conlest in which you had to encounter, in full array, the influence and power of a reckless, disorganizing and fierce fanaticism, combined with the dark manœuvres and the perfidy of profligate politicians. But for your indomitable firmness and the enlightened patriotism of the Democracy of Illinois, which struck these with impotency, you and that Democracy had been surrendered over to the tender mercies of a foe, who, if victorious, would have strewed this glorious country of ours with such seeds of trouble and discord as would have imperiled the very existence of the Republic, and perhaps blasted the last hope on which hung with our own liberty the liberties of the world. Come, then, you, the intrepid and invincible tribune, the independent and uncompromising Senator; come, and speak forth with that boldness which you have so successfully displayed in the councils of the nation and before your own people at home, and say where were and where still are the designs of your enemies and ours. Be fearless. You are in the midst of men who love truth and who value above all other things moral courage and political hoonesty.

Senator DOUGLAS then spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: It was with much hesitation and no small degree of reluctance that I was induced to give my consent to address you on this occasion. I had just passed through a fierce conflict in my own State, which required me to perform more speaking than was either agreeable to my wishes, or consistent with my own strength. When I determined to visit New-Orleans, it was only on private business of an imperative character; and it was my desire to arrive and depart as quietly as possible, and without, in any way, connecting myself with politics. When I approached your city, as I supposed, unheralded and unknown, I was amazed at the magnificent reception which was extended to me on the levee of your magnificent city, by so vast a concourse of people, by the municipal authorities, by the citizens in their individual capacity, by my own political friends, and by men of all political parties. This was a compliment which filled my heart with gratitude, and did not leave me at liberty to decline the first request you might make of me in return. I have, therefore, yielded to the solicitations addressed to me, to make a few remarks on the political topics which now agitate the public mind throughout the length and breadth of our glorious Republic.

And, moreover, I have one gratification in yielding to the request. I desire to know whether *the principles, which are admitted to be sound and orthodox in the Free States, can pass current in the Slave States.* So long as we live under a common Constitution, binding on the people of all the States, any political creed which cannot be proclaimed in Louisiana as boldly as in Illinois, must be unsound and unsafe. With the view of testing this question I shall not attempt to enter upon any new views, or propound any original ideas, but simply discuss these existing questions, in the same way as I have always done before an Illinois audience. The tendency of events during the past fifteen years has been to force the organization of political parties on a geographical basis, to array the North against the South, embittering the South against the North, under the misapprehension that there is some irreconcilable antagonism between the interests of the one and the other, which prevents harmony between them. For the last twenty-five years I have been in public life; fifteen years of which have been spent in the Congress of the United States, and the whole of my life has been devoted to the discovery and elucidation of some common ground on which Northern and Southern men might stand on terms of equality and justice. If you will take pains to examine the history of this sectional strife, you will find that the whole contest has arisen from an attempt on the part of the Federal Government to assume, or usurp, if you will, the exercise of powers not conferred by the Federal Constitution. When this Government was formed, the confederacy consisted of thirteen States—twelve of which were Slaveholding States, while one was what is called a Free State. Of course, had the doctrine then prevailed which was proclaimed by my opponent, Mr. LINCOLN, in Illinois, and by Mr. SEWARD in New-York, and by the leaders of the Abolition or Black Republican Party throughout the North; the doctrine that uniformity in the domestic institutions of the several States is necessary—that a house divided against itself cannot stand; that this Government, divided between Free States and Slave States, cannot endure; that it must become all free or all slave; that it must be all the one thing or the other; what do you suppose, had such a doctrine prevailed when the Constitution was made, would have been the result? Suppose that Mr. SEWARD himself had been a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and when the members came to affix their signatures to the instrument, this doctrine of uniformity had been proclaimed—this doctrine that the domestic institutions of the several States must be the same—what would have been the effect? Would the one Free State have out-voted the twelve Slave States? On the contrary, would not the twelve Slave States have out-voted the one Free State, and thus Slavery have been established in all the States forever by an irrevocable provision of the Constitution?

Why, then, was this not done? Simply because the sages who formed our Government had more at heart the great principles of civil liberty than the desire of sectional power or sectional advantage—because they wished to establish the principle that each State should possess the sovereign power of legislation over its own domestic institutions—to form them and modify them to suit themselves, retaining Slavery so long as they might desire to retain it, and abolishing it whenever they chose. This Government was formed on the principle of State Rights and State Sovereignty. It is a confederacy of sovereign and independent States, having a certain common purpose, each retaining the right to manage its own affairs, and maintaining its own liberties inside of its own jurisdiction.

It is a fatal heresy to proclaim the doctrine that there ought to be or can be uniformity among the different States of the Union, as to their local and domestic institutions. *Uniformity is neither possible nor desirable.* Our fathers knew, when they made this Government for so many different communities, that there must necessarily be a corresponding variety, requiring different laws and domestic institutions adapted to the wants and characteristics of each separate locality. They knew that variety and dissimilarity of local and domestic institutions to be an essential element in a confederated form of Government. On this point you find a vast difference between the Abolition and Black Republican Party, on the one hand, and the Democratic Party, on the other hand. It is true that there may be some individual exceptions to this classification, but not many. The effort had previously been made, principally in the North, to array the North against the South, and the South against the North, and thus embittering them against each other, until no Southern man would vote for a Northern candidate, and no Northern man would trust a Southern candidate. I can well understand how unscrupulous politicians in the North, who prefer their own aggrandizement to the peace of their country, and prohibit the perpetuity of this Union, may advocate this doctrine, as they belong to the stronger section. But how long was it before that doctrine prevailed? Did we of the North desire sectional power so long as we were the minority and you the majority? So long as the Free States were the minority section, the North adhered to the doctrine that each State should manage its own domestic affairs without interference from the other States or the Federal Government. But when, in the progress of events the Free States increased till they obtained the majority in the House of Representatives, and then a tie in the Senate, ambitious men found that by organizing sectional parties, and belonging to the strongest section, they could ride into power. Thus the Black Republican or Abolition Party is sectional in its organization, in its principles, and in its whole line of policy. Every argument they use is addressed to Northern ambition, and is directed against the Southern people and Southern institutions. Of course the Abolition Party of the North had a baneful influence on some Southern people, by inducing them to try to form a Southern party in opposition to the Northern Abolition Party. Thus, you see, the attempt made to introduce the test, not whether a representative is faithful to his own State, and to the Federal compact, but whether he is true to the North or faithful to the South. Let me remind you that *the Constitution recognizes no such divisions.* It recognizes no North and no South, but one Republic under one Constitution, and thirty-two independent States, bound together by one Federal compact. Hence I say to you that I owe no allegiance either to the North or to the South. My allegiance is to my own State, and through that State to the Federal Government, and to no other power on earth. Let this principle be observed and acted upon in good faith, and there will always be peace between the North and the South, and between all the States of this glorious confederacy. When I addressed this argument to Northern men—and especially to large crowds of Abolitionists, as I have often done—I was answered that Slavery is so great and monstrous an evil, that their consciences will not permit them to be quiet in regard to it, even after they have performed their whole duty in their own State. They bring forward the Declaration of Independence, and read from it with wonderful satisfaction. I can give you their dogmas, as presented in every Abolition catechism. They take the Declaration of Independence, as I have said, and read this passage: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Then they stop and say, "Doesn't that Declaration tell us that all men are created equal? Is not a negro a man, and is he not, therefore, the equal of the white man? Was he not made equal by his Creator, and is his equality not, therefore, inalienable by Divine law? Then how can you reduce him to an inferior position by any human law?"

By this specious, but sophistical argument, they have succeeded in imposing on some weak-minded men, and some old women and children, until they have educated a generation who really believe that the negro is their brother. And I must be permitted to tell you that many, even of your Southern men, have quailed under that argument, and failed to meet it. My answer is this: When the framers of the Declaration declared that all men were equal, they had no reference whatever to the negro. They were speaking of white men—men of European birth and European descent. They had no reference to the negro or any other inferior and dependent race. And now for the proof of this point, as I have submitted it at home. You must bear in mind that when the Declaration was made, the Colonies were all slaveholding. Every man that signed the Declaration represented a slaveholding constituency. Bearing these facts in mind, tell me if you believe that those men were such hypocrites as to admit the negroes belonging to them to be their equals by divine right, and yet hold these negroes in Slavery the balance of their lives. Any man who asserts that the signers of the Declaration had reference to negroes in that document, declares every signer to have been a hypocrite, and worse than a hypocrite. I believe they spoke of white men, men of European birth and descent, without any reference to negroes or any other inferior race.

I repeat that this Government was made by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, to be administered by white men, and none others. It is true that then, as well as now, we had among us other races—inferior races—incapable of self-government, and necessarily dependent on others for protection.

But it is a law of humanity, a law of civilization, that when ever a man, or a race of men, show themselves incapable of managing their own affairs, they must consent to be governed by those who are capable of performing the duty. It is on this principle that you establish those institutions of charity, for the support of the blind, or the deaf and dumb, or the insane, that those incapable of governing themselves must be governed by others. In accordance with this principle I assert that the negro race, under all circumstances, at all times and in all countries, has shown itself incapable of self-government. And it has been asserted, and I think with much force, that it has attained a higher degree of development of moral culture and of civilization in the Southern States of this Union, in the condition of Slavery, than in any other part of the world. From these considerations, I arrive at the conclusion that the negro race being inferior, does not form any component element in the governing power of the American system of government. Yet he is a human being, and as such is entitled to to all the privileges and immunities which can be extended to him consistently with the safety of the society in which he lives. I presume that all men, North and South, of whatever politics, religion or prejudices, will assent to the principle that humanity compels us to extend to the negro, and all other dependent races, all the privileges, immunities and facilities, consistent with the good of the society in which they reside. Then, you will ask me, as the Abolitionists have asked me, what are these privileges and immunities—what are their nature and extent? I will return the same answer I have so often given them. *It is a question for each State to decide for itself, independent of any other State.* Illinois has decided the question for herself. We have adopted a line of policy which has given satisfaction to us. If you do not like it, though we may regret your dislike, we must be permitted to say that it is none of your business. If you do not like our laws on the subject of negro Slavery, or any other domestic concern, stay at home and live under such laws as you choose to make. We have a law in our State that a negro shall not be a citizen, nor either shall he be a slave. But during our territorial existence, when the settlers were from Slaveholding States, bringing their slave-property with them, the Territorial Legislature, in defiance of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, established Slavery in Illinois, and maintained it for years. They then abolished it, because, from the circumstances of our climate, and soil, and productions, it was found not to be profitable or conducive to our welfare. If we had lived further South, in the districts which produce sugar, and cotton, and rice, we would have seen just as much virtue in slave-labor as you do in Louisiana. And, perhaps, if some of the more excitable of our Southern friends had happened to live among the granite hills of New-Hampshire, they would entertain very different views from those they now hold. This question of Slavery is not a question of legislation at all, but of climate, soil and self-interest. You can establish Slavery nowhere by any law of Congress, or a Territorial Legislature, or by any other power contrary to the will of the people where it is to exist; and, in my opinion, you should never be permitted to force it down the throats of an unwilling people.

Here, I say, that the people of Illinois, finding that Slavery did not suit them, abolished it. I will state, too, that our kind friends over in Kentucky, when their servants become old and valueless, and a tax on their masters, showed their humanity by emancipating them and sending them into Illinois. This was also the case in other Slave States, till Illinois was in danger of becoming a free negro colony, when she found it necessary to provide for her own protection by enacting that no more negroes should come to Illinois to reside, whether free or slaves. Since she had determined not to have Slavery, she would not establish a free negro colony for your benefit. In a word, she says to the Slave States, take care of your own negroes, make just such laws as you choose and be responsible to God and to your posterity.

Let us alone and we will let you alone. That is the policy of Illinois in regard to Slavery and the negro question. If you say you do not like that it can not be helped. Illinois, however, has just as much right to adopt her policy as you in Louisiana have to adopt a different policy. We are prepared to make this bargain with you, or rather to maintain inviolate the bargain our fathers made in the Federal Constitution, to mind your business and let us mind ours. Under that principle this Union can exist forever—divided into Free and Slave States, each State having the right to preserve and retain Slavery as long as it chooses, and abolish it whenever it pleases. That is what I mean when I say that the Democratic Party is a party devoted to State Rights and State Sovereignty, in opposition to that other policy which concentrates the liberties and rights of the people in the Federal Government.

The discussion of this question in the North has so far modified public opinion as to induce a willingness to acquiesce in its application to the States, while the Black Republicans deny the propriety of applying it to the Territories.

On this point the Abolitionists assert the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to form and establish, for the people of the Territories, their domestic institutions, without their consent. The Democratic Party deny that Congress can rightfully exercise any such authority.

We say, that for Congress to say to any people, you shall or shall not have such or such institutions, is a violation of the great principles of our Federal Government. In the discussion of these questions, I sometimes go back to the history of the Revolution, and show that it involved the same principles when the British Government attempted to pass laws for the American colonies, without giving them a representation in Parliament.

In opposition to this claim our fathers rose up and said: We will obey the laws of Parliament, which are imperial laws, and not local laws—but we will not submit to local laws affecting our domestic institutions, and passed without giving us a fair representation in Parliament. The Democratic Party says that Congress has no right to establish or to prohibit Slavery. We say that the Territories should be open to the citizens of the United States to go there with their property, and subject alike to the laws when they arrive there. But an objection is raised by some of our Southern friends, and I have been asked here and at home what I meant by the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, and whether we abide by the DRED SCOTT decision. In a discussion with my opponent, Mr. LINCOLN, at Freeport, Illinois, the question was put to me whether, in the event that the people or Legislature of a Territory were hostile to Slavery, there was any lawful means by which Slavery could be excluded. I said yes, and proceeded to state the means. I will state them here to you. The Democracy of Illinois, in the first place, accepts the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DRED SCOTT, as an authoritative interpretation of the Constitution. In accordance with that decision, we hold that slaves are property, and hence on an equality with all other kinds of property, and the owner of a slave has the same right to move into a Territory and carry his slave property with him, as the owner of any other property has to go there and carry his property. All citizens of the United States, no matter whether they come from the North or the South, from a free State or a slave State, can enter a Territory with their property on equal footing.

But I apprehend *when you arrive there with your property you are subject to the local law of the Territory.* How can your slave property be protected without local law? The Constitution gives you a right to go into a Territory and carry your slave property with you; but it does not punish any man for stealing your slave, when you get there. It does not punish a man for stealing any other property, when you get there. Congress never yet passed a law to punish crime or protect property in any organized Territory.

Congress never yet passed a criminal code for any organized Territory. It has simply organized the Territory and established a Legislature, that Legislature being vested with legislative power over all rightful subjects of legislation, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Hence, whatever jurisdiction the Legislature possesses over other property, it has over slave property—no more, no less. Let me ask you, as Southern men, can you hold slaves anywhere unless protected by the local law; would not the inaction of the local Legislature, its refusal to provide a slave code, or to punish offences against that species of property, exclude Slavery just as effectually as a Constitutional prohibition? Would it not have the effect in Louisiana and in every other State? No one will deny it. Then, let me ask you, if the people of a Territory refuse to pass a slave code, how are going to make them do it? When you give them power to legislate on all rightful subjects of legislation, it becomes a question for them to decide, and not for me.

If the local Legislature imposes a tax on horses, or any other kind of property, you may think it a hardship, but how are you going to help it? Just so it is with regard to traffic in liquors. If you are dealing in liquors, you have the same right to take your liquor into the Territory that anybody else has to take any other species of property. You may pass through and take your liquors *in transitu*, and you will be protected in your right of property under the Constitution of the United States; but if you open the packages they become subject to the local law; and should the Maine law happen to prevail in the Territory, you had better travel with your liquors. Hence, if the local Legislature has the same right over slave property as over every other species of property, what right have you to complain of that equality? And let me say to you that if you oppose this just doctrine, if you attempt to exempt slaves from the same rules that apply to every other kind of property, you will abandon your strongest grounds of defence against the assaults of the Black Republicans and Abolitionists. If the people of a territory are in favor of Slavery they will make laws to protect it; if opposed to Slavery they will not make those laws, and you cannot compel them to do it. It comes simply to this—they don't want it; they want it, and you can't force it upon them. But I will tell you when they will have it, and when Slavery will find protection in a territory. It is when the territory lies in those latitudes and climates which adapt it to the profitable production of rice and sugar and cotton, and where Slave labor will be remunerative. In those territories the people will want Slavery, and will have it in spite of Abolitionism and all its power. Permit me to say that there is no line running along 36° 30', or any other parallel of latitude, and separating Free territory from Slave territory, irrespective of climate, soil and productions; but there is a line, or belt of country, meandering through the valleys and over the mountain tops, which is a natural barrier between Free territory and Slave territory, on the south of which are to be found the productions suitable to Slave labor, while to the north exists a country adapted to Free labor alone. Thus, Slavery will exist wherever soil, climate and productions demand it, and it will exist nowhere else. Now if climate and soil, and self-interest will regulate this question, why should we quarrel about it? When you arrive at a certain distance to the north of the line there cannot be any doubt of the result; and so, when you go a certain distance south the result will be equally certain the other way. But in the great central regions, where there may be some doubt as to the effect of natural causes, who ought to decide the question except the people residing there, who have all their interests there, who have gone there to live with their wives and children? Any party which attempts, by a system of coercion, to force any institutions into regions not adapted to them, violates the great principles on which our Government is founded. Thus you have my views on the subject of Slavery in the territories. Practically, it amounts simply to this: If the people want Slavery they will have it; if they don't want it they won't have it, and you can't force it upon them. If these principles be recognized and adhered to we can live in peace and harmony together; but just as surely as you attempt to force the people to have Slavery, against their will, in regions to which it is not adapted, fanaticism will take control of the Federal Government and attempt to force it out of other countries adapted to it. It was on these principles that, last Winter, I resisted the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. I have said, what I repeat here, that my opposition was not based upon any provision in that Constitution relating to the subject of Slavery. I then said that if Kansas wanted to be a slaveholding State, she had a right to be so, and if she wanted to be a free State, she had the same right. If the Lecompton Constitution was an embodiment of the people's will, it ought to have been accepted. If it was not an embodiment of their will, it ought not to have been forced upon them. And now let me reason with you, as Southern men, on this question. If we are going to live in peace together, we must act in harmony in the application of all just and fair principles. Suppose that, last Winter, we had had an Abolition President, an Abolition majority in both Houses of Congress, and that Kansas had had an Abolition Governor and authorities. Suppose that by some means—just such means as those by which the Lecompton Convention was called—a Convention had assembled composed of Abolitionists. Suppose the understanding to have been that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people; that the Convention had assembled, and it was discovered that the Pro-Slavery men were in a majority of five to one in the Territory. Suppose, under these circumstances, the Convention had refused to submit the Constitution to the people, and had attempted to force an Abolition Convention down the throats of a Pro-Slavery people against their will. Would you, the people of the South, have submitted to such tyranny? Would you have suffered an Abolition Constitution to be forced down the throats of the people of any territory in opposition to their wishes, more especially had such a Constitution contained a provision that it should not be changed for seven years, and not then except by a two-thirds vote; so that the minority having once fastened it on the people, that same minority could perpetuate it forever in opposition to the wishes of the majority.

Now, if I do not mistake the Southern character and Southern patriotism, you would never have submitted patiently and calmly to such an attempt to violate the great principles of self-government. I am not going to enter upon a discussion as to whether this Constitution was the act of the people of Kansas. If it was not their act, then I was right in opposing it; if it was their act, then you can draw your own inferences. I will only say now, that it was sent back to the people of Kansas under the provisions of the English bill, which submitted the question in an indirect manner, and rejected by a vote of eight to one. Under these circumstances who can say that it ever was the act of the people of Kansas. But I am not going to reopen that question. It is now settled. Let the asperities growing out of the controversy die with the controversy. *All I ask is, that in future we recognize the right of the people of a Territory to form a Free State, or a Slave State, as they may choose, and come into the Union on an equality with the other States.*

A few words more and I have done. I find that I am getting so hoarse from previous efforts and recent exposure, that I cannot speak much longer. I will only say to you, in conclusion, that if we recognize and observe this principle of State rights and self-government for the people of the Territories, there will be peace forever between the North and South, and America will fulfill the glorious destiny which the Almighty has marked out for her. She will remain an example for all nations, expanding as her people increase and her interests demand more territory. I am not in favor of the acquisition of territory by fraud, violence, or improper means of any kind; on the contrary, I would never permit the Federal Government to be an instrument in the hands of foreign powers to carry out their purposes upon the American Continent. Let us adopt a policy consistent with our destiny, and then bide our time. Let us apply these principles and we shall continue ever one nation, not separate and sovereign States under the Constitution, as our fathers and its founders desired and designed.

Mr. DOUGLAS was apparently about to bring his remarks to a close at this point, when, in response to calls of "Cuba," "Cuba," from the audience, he proceeded thus:

It is our duty to have Cuba, and you cannot prevent it if you try. It is folly to debate the acquisition of Cuba. It naturally belongs to the American continent. It guards the mouth of the Mississippi River, which is the heart of the American continent and the body of the American nation.

Its acquisition is a matter of time only. *Our Government should adopt the policy of receiving Cuba as soon as a fair, just and peaceful opportunity shall be presented.* Whether that moment be next year or the year after, whenever the occasion arises and the opportunity presents itself, it should be embraced.

The same is true of Central America. It will not do to say we have territory enough. When the Constitution was formed, there was enough, yet, in a few years afterwards, we needed more. We acquired Louisiana and Florida, Texas and California, just as the increase of our population and our interests demanded. When, in 1850, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was sent to the Senate for ratification, I fought it to the death. They then asked what I wanted of Central America. I told them I did not want it then, but the time would come when we must have it. They then asked what my objection to the treaty was. I told them I objected to that clause of it which said that neither Great Britain nor the United States should ever buy, annex, colonize, or acquire any portion of Central America. I said I would never consent to a treaty with any foreign Power, pledging ourselves not to do in the future whatever interest or necessity might compel us to do. I was then told by veteran Senators, as my distinguished friend well knows, that Central America was so far off that we should never want it. I told them then, "Yes; a good way off—half way to California, and on the direct road to it." I then said it was our right and duty to open all the highways between the Atlantic and the Gulf States and our possessions on the Pacific. I said I would enter into no treaty with Great Britain or any other Government concerning the affairs of the American Continent. And here, without a breach of confidence, I may be permitted to state a conversation which took place at that time between myself and the British Minister, Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER, on that point. He took occasion to reason with me that my position with regard to the Treaty was unjust and unreasonable; that the Treaty was fair because it was reciprocal, and it was reciprocal because it pledged that neither Great Britain nor the United States would ever purchase, colonize, or acquire any territory in Central America. I told him that it would be fair if they would add one word to the Treaty—so that it should read that neither Great Britain nor the United States should ever occupy or hold dominion over Central America or Asia. But he said: "You have no interests in Asia;" "No," said I, "and you have none in Central America." "But," said he, "you can never establish any rights in Asia." "No," said I, "and we don't mean that you shall ever establish any in America." I told him it would be no more respectful for us to ask that pledge in reference to Asia, than for Great Britain to ask it from us in reference to Central America.

If experience shall continue to prove, what the past may be considered to have demonstrated, that those little Central American powers cannot maintain self-government, the interests of Christendom require that some power should preserve order for them. Hence, I maintain that we should adopt and observe a line of policy in unison with our own interests and our destiny. *I do not wish to force things.* We live in a rapid age. Events crowd upon each other with marvelous speed. *I do not want territory any faster than we can occupy, Americanize and civilize it.* I am no filibuster. I am opposed to unlawful expeditions; but on the other hand, I am opposed to this country acting as a miserable constabulary for France and England.

I am in favor of expansion as fast as consistent with our interest and the increase and development of our population and resources. But I am not in favor of that policy unless the great principle of non-intervention and the right of the people to decide the question of Slavery, and all other domestic questions, for themselves shall be maintained. If that principle prevail, we have a future before us more glorious than that of any other people that ever existed. Our Republic will endure for thousands of years. Progress will be the law of its destiny; it will gain new strength with every State brought into the Confederacy. Then there will be peace and harmony between the Free States and the Slave States. The more degrees of latitude and longitude embraced beneath our Constitution, the better. The greater the variety of productions, the better; for then we shall have the principles of free trade between the important staples of the world, making us the greatest planting as well as the greatest manufacturing, the greatest commercial as well as the greatest agricultural power on the globe.

These are my views in regard to our foreign relations. They are questions I had not intended to discuss; and I should not have done so if some gentleman in the crowd had not called my attention to them. My votes in Congress have always been in harmony with that line of policy. It matters not how far you acquire more territory, or how much or how little you wish to acquire. Expansion is the law of our existence; when we cease to grow, we commence to decline. Hence our course is onward, on the principle established by our fathers, under divine inspiration, as I believe, in the formation of the Government.

And now permit me to return my grateful acknowledgements for the kindness with which you have listened to me. It has been my desire to speak to you as I have before spoken to mixed audiences in my own State. This I have done, with the exception that I have treated the Abolitionists with more mildness than I have been in the habit of doing when I met them face to face. Since I never could appreciate their conduct in standing on the shores of Lake Michigan and shaking their fists at the people on the Gulf of Mexico, I could not bring myself to stand here in New-Orleans, upon the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and shake my fist at the people on Lake Michigan.

### Minnesota Railroads, Land Grants, and State Stocks.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The East is interested in almost every subject of Western legislation. Whether this legislation relates to collection laws, railroads, banks, or internal improvements, we cannot escape its influences. Our merchants supply the West with goods, and are deeply in the laws for the collection of their debts. Our capitalists supply the means for public improvements, railroads, banks, and other institutions. Every State which creates debts for any purpose looks for borrowing at the East. Scarcely a day passes without some new call upon the East, some new scheme to absorb its capital. The rate of interest or discount seems no object, if the pay-day is put a few years forward. So long as this current of capital flows westward, every interest manifests activity and prosperity. So soon as this supply is disturbed, and the East calls for the income of its investments, derangements in the currency, distress and scarcity of money ensue. Stop and stay laws, individual, corporation, city, and even State bankruptcy become the order of the day, until the largest portion of money of the most promising investments are wiped out by insolvency and repudiation. The early histories of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and their State debts, afford ample illustrations, although time has brought some redress to the sufferers who purchased the State bonds of those States. Wisconsin is now illustrating the later phases of individual, corporate, and city delinquency; the State itself unable to meet the demands upon her treasury, while the whole community is suffering under the odium of the absolute purchase and sale of State government in 1856, from the Governor himself down to the doorkeepers of the Legislature!

It is not my intention to comment upon the moral condition of that community which tolerates, if it does not sanction, the propriety of such a corruption of her State Government. Certainly a strange state of public sentiment must exist in a community where the chief actor in such a matter can come out boldly and defend his acts as perfectly right and proper. The dark shadow now resting over Wisconsin and her railroad reputation ought to afford warning for a generation, but the end is not yet. Minnesota having, like Wisconsin and Iowa, received from Congress grants of land to aid in building railroads, has gone one step further and authorized the issue of State Bonds to these Railroads, at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per mile. It remains to be seen whether, like her elder states of Iowa and Wisconsin, the land grants are, by the cost of obtaining them, and the management of them, to bankrupt the Companies upon which they have been bestowed. These grants are tainted at their very source with bribery and corruption. The Des Moines River Grant in Iowa has figured both before Investigating Committees in Congress, and in the Courts of the country. The President of one of the Iowa Railroads, holding one of these grants, not long since laid before the world the cost of obtaining it—if I remember right, some six or seven hundred thousand dollars! It remains to be seen whether the Minnesota roads have been more fortunate in their acquisitions. A letter from St. Paul, in your paper of the 11th instant, touches upon some points imminently suggestive. It seems by this letter, written to set the Press right on some points, that the State authorities claimed an exclusive first lien upon the road, for the twenty thousand dollars per mile which the State advanced in its Bonds. It was probably thought by those who acted for the State, that twenty thousand dollars per mile was a debt large enough for any road to incur in building.

The Company claimed the right to issue an *unlimited* amount of first mortgage bonds, of which the State must take twenty thousand per mile as her security, with no priority of lien, but very modestly limited this issue of first mortgage bonds to *thirty-five thousand dollars per mile!* Capitalists may well ask the reason for this large issue of indebtedness, and your correspondent has given the answer as follows:

"Instead of making the State Bonds less secure, the right of the Companies to raise money by the negotiation of first mortgage bonds is regarded here as facilitating the payments of semi-annual instalments of interest. At this time second mortgage bonds would be entirely unavailable for that or any purpose, and therefore the sale of first mortgage bonds will doubtless enable the Companies to exonerate the treasury."

This reasoning, or the loan law, it seems, was sustained by the Court, and the claim of the State for a priority of lien was denied.

This liberal provision for borrowing, and these peculiar ideas of protecting the State credit, are well calculation to command the attention of capitalists and financiers. It is probable that the correctness of this view of the citizens of Minnesota will soon be brought to the test. We shall soon know how much their first mortgage bonds—issued at the rate of thirty-five thousand dollars per mile—will command when the proceeds are to be applied to the payment of interest on the State Bonds advanced to the Companies.

Minnesota commenced its existence as a State by an eight per cent. loan of $250,000 for expenses of her Government. The amendment to her Constitution authorizes the issue of *five millions* of dollars in bonds to the railroads—to be issued at the rate of $20,000 per mile of road—with no priority of security for this loan of credit, and apparently no specific provision for meeting the interest on her bonds, except the promises of the Railroad Companies to all the holders of their first mortgage bonds alike,

X. Y. Z.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1010, 2654, 2354, 708, 2145, 1357, 15, 127, 808, 2758, 2714, 780, 744, 2484, 308, 319, 957, 1269, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2518, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 79, 45, 125, 129, 130, 122, 138, 139, 140, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 104, 133, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 646, 647, 692, 697, 447, 718, 737, 745, 428, 164, 693½, 318, 307, 372, 435, 3, 380, 624, 746, 791, 58, 628, 661, 60, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 671, 721, 724, 293, 286, 373, 512, 645, 734, 735, 762, 534½, 204.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 502, 2070, 181, 333, 1548, 1015, 1607, 1571, 1152, 2098, 2099, 2180, 260, 1192, 1047. *Part II.*—1839, 804, 806, 807, 808, 809, 2055, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 1567, 2075.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

NOTICE.—Ordered that the Clerk give notice of the following order:

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the January Term, 1859, for which the notes of issue must be filed on or before Wednesday, the 22d day of December inst.

All notes of issue for that and every subsequent term must state distinctly the nature of the issue.

Such notes of issue for January term shall also state whether the cause was on the calendar at the close of December term, 1858, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on that calendar; and notes of issue for other terms shall state whether the cause is then on the calendar, and the number thereof; and if the cause has been marked "down" on the calendar in 1858, it must be so stated on the note of issue, and the date thereof.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the calendar unless the note of issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

And when a cause is placed on the calendar, it will not be necessary to file it in any note of issue for the subsequent terms of the year. Such calender will be continued for the succeeding terms until the causes thereon are disposed of.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 15.

Before Judge Balcom.

*In the matter of the claim of Agnes Mary Grant vs. Elisha W. Chester, gentleman, &c.*—This was an application made by Mrs. Agnes Mary Grant to compel the defendant Chester, an attorney of this Court, to pay over to her moneys, the proceeds of drafts placed by her in his hands, early last Summer, to invest upon bonds and mortgages. In July or August she determined to make a different use of the money, and as it was not then loaned on bond and mortgage, gave him notice that she should want it in October and November. On the 1st of November she called upon him for it, and he refused to give it up to her, insisting that he had promised to loan it on bond and mortgage, and also that he had received information that the money was in some way trust funds, and that until he could obtain information from England in relation to the manner Mrs. Grant obtained them, he would not pay them.

W. Tracy for Mrs. Grant; E. W. Chester in person.

BALCOM, J.—This is a motion to compel Elisha W. Chester, an attorney of this Court, to pay over certain moneys in his hands to Mrs. Agnes Mary Grant; and the affidavits and papers read on the hearing have satisfied me that the moneys in question belong to Mrs. Grant. They were received by Mr. Chester on drafts delivered to him by Mrs. Grant; and there is no satisfactory evidence that they belong to any other person.

The moneys were received by Mr. Chester to invest on bond and mortgage for Mrs. Grant; but he has not invested them on such security. He has loaned a portion thereof on a note, or in some other manner not authorized by Mrs. Grant. And I am of the opinion, notwithstanding the very friendly feeling that exists between the parties, that Mr. Chester would not have been employed by Mrs. Grant to invest her moneys, if he had not been an attorney; also, that he was intrusted with her moneys in consequence of his being an attorney, and received the same in his professional character.

Attorneys are frequently employed to invest money for their clients; and whenever they receive money in their professional character, the right exists of proceeding summarily against them to compel the payment over of such money in their hands. It is not essential that they should have received the money in any suit or legal proceeding, or that they should have been employed to commence legal proceedings. (4 Hill, 42.) And I think Mr. Chester is liable, within these rules, to be proceeded against summarily to compel him to pay over to Mrs. Grant the moneys in his hands belonging to her. His alleged good motives in retaining the money to save them for her children, or to prevent her from making an improvident loan of the same, is no legal excuse for his refusal to pay them to her when she requested him to do so. Mr. Chester has a demand against Mrs. Grant for services rendered in making investigations preparatory to loaning her money on bonds and mortgages, and I am unable to determine upon the affidavits and papers before me the exact amount of money Mrs. Grant has in Mr. Chester's hands, including whatever interest thereon he is justly liable for over and above the amount due him for his services. It is, therefore, ordered that the matter be referred to the Hon. Charles A. Peabody to ascertain and report to the Court the balance due Mrs. Grant from Mr. Chester over and above his claim against her for services. Either party may be examined on oath before the Referee at the instance of the other, or in his or her own behalf. And upon filing the Referee's report an order may be entered that Mr. Chester pay over to Mrs. Grant the balance of money that shall be found due her by the Referee within ten days after the service on him of a copy of such order.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

THE CANGEMI TRIAL—THE JUROR'S EXONERATION.

Before Judge Ingraham.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Chauncey Schaffer, counsel for Mr. Maltby G. Lane, read the following affidavit, exonerating him from the charges previously implied against him in the affidavit published yesterday:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—*Simeon S. Kimball*, being duly sworn, deposes and says that there has evidently been a mistake made in an affidavit made and sworn to by me, and read in this Court on the morning of the 14th day of December, 1858, and that such mistake is as follows:

On the 23d day of January, 1858, I called at the office of Maltby G. Lane, No. 76 Fourth-avenue, to see him, and then and there the said Maltby G. Lane did state to me that he had loaned $450 to a Mr. Kinsheimer, on a note left as security, to oblige said Kinsheimer, and to help him along; and on hearing of the trial of said defendant, Michael Cangemi, a few days since, and hearing that Maltby G. Lane was one of the jurors, and it being about one year since I had the above conversation with the said Lane, I had taken the name of Kinsheimer for Cangemi, believing it to be the man on trial, and believing that such was the case, I did not consider said Lane a suitable man for a juror on the trial of said Cangemi; and deponent further says that is the reason, and the only reason, why he made said affidavit. I have known the said Maltby G. Lane for a number of years, and he has always treated me like a friend. I have never had any hard feeling against said Lane up to this date, and now regret my mistake.

SIMEON S. KIMBALL.

Sworn to before James M. Sweeny, Commissioner of Deeds, Dec. 15, 1858.

After the reading of this affidavit, the District-Attorney read this refuting affidavits of Mr. Lane and the rest of the jury, who testified that Mr. Lane was one of those in favor of conviction on the capital charge.

The Court then said that from the first he had not credited the statement; he believed it to be a mistake, and he now completely exonerated Mr. Lane from any charge that had been made against him. The jury in the Cangemi case were then discharged.

### William Mulligan and Mr. Warner.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

# THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

## Further Evidence for the Respondent—Testimony of Mrs. Bennett's Nurse, etc.

### TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The remaining portion ot Dr. BENNETT'S cross-examination, of which I have already given you so much, is scarcely of sufficient interest for publication. It grew painfully tedious; no new facts were elicited, and at its close the feeling of the audience was one of relief.

*James Penfield* was then called and sworn. He testified as follows—I reside in New-York; I was at home when the Doctor brought Mrs. Bennett to our house in Stepney; (I am a son of the Mrs. Penfield who testified here;) when I saw them coming up the yard I noticed Mrs. Bennett, and saw that she appeared very displeased and dissatisfied; also I judged from her action when she came into the house—(last statement objected to)—there was nothing peculiar about her more than her manner; she appeared rather diffident and cold; did not seem pleasant as she ought to—(objection again made, the testimony not being as to facts)—In regard to her bringing water for washing, the water was brought from the pump that stood in the kitchen, and a person was not obliged to go out of doors for water to the well; I have been in the room she occupied in our house; I think it was comfortable; it was carpeted and had plenty of furniture; I believe the Doctor put some of his own furniture in it; in my judgment it was a proper room for a man in the Doctor's circumstances at that time; it was a very pleasant room; I could not say how Mrs. Bennett occupied her time there; I attended school then; have no recollection of ever seeing her working at the pills or the boxes; as a place for boarding, it was in my judgment a comfortable and proper one; in regard to the Doctor starting Mrs. Bennett off alone with that draft for $200, I believe I went with her to Bridgeport to the Connecticut Bank; she expressed no dissatisfaction to me as to going to New-York; she seemed rather pleased with it; I think I helped her on with that hard-riding horse that has been talked of; I believe she told me that she had led him herself through the street; the horse was a very shaky, old one; I believe he was the hardest riding horse in the neighborhood, and expressed my surprise that she should buy him; she went off at a pretty hard trot oo him as soon as she got on the street; while they were visiting New-York, at Mrs. Newman's, some five or six years ago, I called to see them one Sunday evening, during some of the Summer months, and some one proposed going up to the Baptist Church in Twenty-third street; the Doctor and Mrs. Bennett and myself, and I think Sarah Newman, were together; when we got on the walk the Doctor stepped up to Mrs. Bennett, and was going, I think, to walk with her, when Mrs. Bennett said, "No, Doctor, you walk with Sarah Eliza, and I will walk with Jimmie," meaning myself; we got but a little way when Mrs. Bennett made the remark that the Doctor and his cousin made a fine couple; I had made the same remark myself before; "I'll walk with you, Jimmie," she said, "for I don't want them to know that the Doctor is my wife; [laughter;] that I am his wife, because he is so old looking;" I called un them in New Haven once, in Cherry street, I think, when they took meals at the hotel; I took dinner with them in the hotel; Mrs. Bennett carried something back in a basket for the child, and I heard no complaint in the least; I called on them in Dixwell street, and I thought from what I saw on the table that they had an abundant supply; I never saw anything on the Doctor's part out of the way in regard to treatment, and never heard him say a word against her.

*Cross-examined by Judge Blackman*—I am a nephew of Dr. Beonett, and naturally thought my father's house good enough for anybody; I know it was; I am now twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; was about thirteen years old when I made these observations on Mrs. Bennett's manner, and judged her different; young as I was that was not the way I intended to receive her, but that was the way she came; never heard her say anything naughty there; can't say with what she was particularly displeased; don't remember any particular expressions of displeasure; her room might not have been carpetted entirely, I think it was; it was not Brussels carpet; it was rag carpet; they don't generally have Brussels carpet in houses over the country; can't say whether she was discommoded by the scenery; the country is not a rough one; I visited Mrs. Bennett a second time in New-York; it was in the Fall after that first visit; it must, I think, have been in the same year; my judgment then was, of course, a little more matured; there was nothing to excite my suspicion as to the character of Mrs. Newman's house; I did not observe anything singular about it. Mrs. Newman was the second wife of my mother's uncle; my mother visited there.

EVIDENCE OF ELIZA LEWIS.

I reside in Auburn, New-York; I called upon Dr. Bennett and his wife while they lived in Sixteenth-street, New-York; they were living in two rooms; I knew nothing at all of their difficulties at that time; I only remember calling there; so far as I observed, there was nothing at all unpleasant between them; that was the first time I made the acquaintance of Mrs. Bennett; I don't know but she may have called on me first in New York, and that I returned the visit; I visited them afterwards in George-street, New-Haven, in the Summer of 1851; I said three weeks, it was during the Commencement at Yale College, (in July;) I learned from Mrs. Bennett, at that time, that she lived very unhappily with the Doctor; she told me that she wished him dead; said she had often wished when he went out that something would happen to him, so that he would never come back alive; she gave me, as reasons for the enmity of the complaints which she has given to the public on this trial; she told me that she frequently took money from the Doctor's pocket when he did not know it, and concealed it; she showed me, at that time, a torn dress and bonnet; it was not an entire dress, but a blue muslin skirt, which she said the Doctor had torn off from her; I don't remember the kind of tear; it was torn cross-wise from the waist across two or three breadths; she said she had requested the Doctor to get cool, and she (witness) was not sure whether she said he told her to sit the ashes; then they went to the cellar, where they had further talk about it; she came up stairs in advance of the Doctor, and said she thought she would try the experiment of knocking his hat off, and the result was that he tore her dress.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mrs. Bennett was ill at the time you were there? A.—I do; I know from Mrs. Bennett the cause of that illness; I don't remember what she told me, but I had the impression that the sickness was produced by the combined effort of the Dr. and herself, and that the success was pleasing to both; the only information I got on the subject was from Mrs. Bennett, herself; I don't recollect any reason Mrs. Bennett gave why this was pleasing to her; I only give the impression I had.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Mrs. Bennett on that occasion in reference to Horace Smith? A.—I had; he made a visit there while I was there; I can't give her language; she told me that Horace Smith had been in the habit of calling there while in College, and that his sympathies became interested in her behalf, and that finally his affections became interested; that he made an avowal of love, which she accepted and reciprocated, and that they held a secret correspondence; she stated that the Doctor found Smith on the stairs one day; the Doctor had started to take me (witness) out riding, and suddenly discovered he had left or forgot the key; he returned and found Smith sitting on the top stair, and she was near him; I don't remember where Mrs. Bennett said she was; I don't think she told me anything she said, felt or did at that time; I only supposed what she was doing; I supposed she was talking to Mr. Smith; I think she spoke of surprise at the Doctor's coming back, as it was unexpected; Mrs. Bennett was in her chamber, ill, at the time the Doctor and myself left to take a ride; when we left, Mr. Smith was in the drawing-room; that is not on the same floor with her bedroom; Mr. Smith spent his days and took his meals there at that time; I don't know whether he passed his nights there.

It was now after 6 o'clock, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday morning, at 9.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

The case was resumed to-day at 9 o'clock, and, judging from the undiminished attendance, seems to have lost nothing of its public interest. Miss Lewis was recalled to the stand, and her direct examination resumed, as follows:

I do not recollect anything else said to me by Mrs. B. in George-street; I saw her in Spring of '55 in Auburn, N. Y.; she was there two days, stopping with us; there was more conversation about Horace Smith; I can't recall it; I there saw a letter written by Horace Smith; he expressed sympathy in the letter for Mrs. B., and said in it he couldn't advise her to leave her husband, but if she was free, or ever would be free, he would be happy to marry her; can't state anything further that was in the letter.

Q.—If you had conversation with Mrs. B. at Auburn, about anything between her and Smith, state. A.—(After a pause.) I can't recall anything; Mrs. B. said much about him; she described to me the time he avowed his love to her; he was then on a visit, and obliged to leave for New-York very early in the morning, and Mrs. B. had the girls get up and get his breakfast; while she and Mr. S. were waiting for breakfast, they were in the drawing-room, I think; Mr. S. seemed depressed, and was walking the floor; he finally came to Mrs. B. and told his story of love, and she described to me the delerium of joy it excited in her, and that he clasped her in his arms; I think the scene ended there.

Q.—Was anything said about reciprocating? A.—That impression was given me very fully.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. compare Smith to other persons? A.—I don't remember that she did at that time; she told me she loved Smith better than anybody in the world; have heard her call him Horace; Dr. B. came to Auburn while Mrs. B. was there; she was not pleased at it, and said her visit would not be as pleasant; saw Mrs. B. in New-Rochelle in Summer of 1857; I remember one evening she told me she was not then corresponding with Smith; also stated if she should get a bill from the Doctor, she wouldn't want to marry him until he was in business, and able to support her; she told me that Mr. W—— had been very much interested in her; I inferred from the description he gave of his feeling toward her that he was nearly driven to desperation; she spoke of his being very ill at one time, and requested Mrs. B., if he died, to hold his head in her arms while dying; Mrs. B. said she did not reciprocate *his* affection; she also spoke of Mr. G—— as being interested in her; that he proposed an elopement, which she fully rejected, and said that he tried to make her promise if she ever was released from Doctor she would inform him; nothing further.

Q.—Do you remember of Mrs. B.'s expressing a preference for Mr. W.? A.—No, Sir; recollect nothing about his ability to support her; nothing was said at New-Rochelle about any other young man; was there about two weeks; she said she was interested in this Mr. G. as a gentleman.

Q.—Did she ever say anything about her sitting in Mr. Smith's lap? A.—She told me the Doctor found her sitting in Smith's lap at his aunt's in New-York; I think Doctor stated it on the stand very much as she did to me; I have nothing to add on the subject; I was at Port Chester with the Doctor and his wife; Mrs. B., the children, and myself, met Doctor at the depôt in the Summer of '57; we went on to Port Chester; while waiting in the parlor for his sister to come along, Doctor asked Mrs. B. if she'd given permission to neighbors to take shrubbery away from yard of house in George-street; she said she had not; he said his brother Eli, who had just come from New-Haven, told him the neighbors were doing it, and they said Mrs B. gave them permission. Then he repeated the question; she replied considerably agitated and told him if he spoke again she'd strike him; Doctor then turned to me and said, now you see Mrs. B's temper; I then said, in a tone the Doctor didn't hear, "Mary, don't;" Mrs. B. then left the room; that was all except I discovered Doctor was a good deal agitated, and on our return home Mrs. B. requested that we should take a ride; the Doctor refused and ordered the coachman to drive directly to the house they boarded at, the Leroy House.

Q. State generally as to the Doctor's treatment to her.—A. I don't know I ever saw any unkindness from to her—never saw any in him towards the children.

*Cross-examination*—Q.—Are you a relative of Dr. B.? A.—A cousin.

Q.—You profess to be, and always to have been, an intimate friend to Mrs. Benoett? A.—I have always professed to be Mrs. Bennett's friend.

Q.—Will you state whether you are or have been an intimate friend of Mrs. Bennett? A.—Perhaps you will define "intimate"; I have had more intimate friends than Mrs. Bennett; I don't know that I have ever been her confidential friend; I don't think I have ever claimed to be anything but a friend to her she has my letters, and I am perfectly willing that they should be read; as soon as the Court adjourned on the first day, I left my seat, approached Mrs. Beonet, and kissed her; she had written to me in regard to a daguerreotype which I brought and returned to her, and said I should be glad if it would prove of any service to her; I called upon Mrs. Bennett twice in last October; I think I kissed her at that time; I presume I kissed her at both meeting and parting; I called upon her, and Mrs. Bennett invited me to dine with her one Sabbath, which I did, and then we went to Church; that happened, I believe, in September, when I came here to attend Court as a witness in this case.

Q.—Did you call upon Mrs. Bennett before Mrs. Bennett saw you, or you her, in last September? A.—I called upon her; I came here and sent my card to Mrs. Bennett, to let her know I was in town, and requesting Mrs. Benuett to call upon me; Mrs. Bennett requested Mr. Sheldon to call upon me and say she would be happy to see me; in letters that had passed between us in the Spring Mrs. Bennett thought that my friendship was not as cordial as it had been; I am perfectly willing that Mrs. Bennett should read those letters.

Q.—In your call upon Mrs. Bennett in September, did you say that you knew nothing which could injure her? A.—I may have said to her that my testimony could injure her.

Q.—Did you so say? A.—I think I did.

Q.—In September last, did you attend church with Dr. Bennett? A.—I did.

Q.—Did anybody go with you? A.—I invited Ella (Mrs. Benoett's eldest girl) to go with me, and she did; I don't know whether the Doctor was pleased with that arrangement; I may have stated that I thought the Doctor was not pleased with it; I did say so; I stated it to some lady whose name I cannot mention; I will give the name to the Court if it wishes; I prefer not announcing it; it was the lady I boarded with; her name is Miss Virginia Townsend (a literary lady;) I thought from the Doctor's manner, when we first entered the carriage, that he was not pleased at my taking Ella with me, but he did not tell me so, and I might be mistaken; he afterwards said he was glad to see her there; I may have said to Mr. Sheldon that the Doctor was displeased with my taking Ella to church.

Q.—Did the Doctur go with you to take a ride that day before going to church? A.—He did; we did not go out of town; I did not know the way, and I thought the church was much nearer; the carriage stopped for me in sight of Mrs. Bennett's window; the bell was ringing when we started fur church, and the services had just begun when we arrived.

Q.—Will you now repeat the complaints which Mrs. Beunett made of the Doctor's misconduct? A.—I cannot give them all, but I will give as many as I can; she complained that he was unkind to her father, that he would not permit her sister to come there, that he would not give her money; there were others I cannot recall.

Q.—Did she speak of any personal violence? A.—She told me he had torn the clothes off from her; I don't know that Mrs. Bennett spoke of all these things in connection with the wish that he would never come back alive; she spoke of his intoterable cruelty, and said she hated him.

Q.—Did you understand Mrs. Beonett as saying that she knocked off the Doctor's hat in rudeness or in joke? A.—Not in joke; I supposed both were angry at the time.

Q.—Have you ever told Mrs. Bennett that she had borne with the Doctor better than you would have done? A.—I think I have said in my letters that she may have borne better with the Doctor than I would have done; I may have said so to her.

Q.—You speak of one occasion when you and Dr. Bennett were going out to ride, and when Horace Smith was in the house in George-street; were you and the Doctor going out to ride alone? A.—We were; I don't remember where we were going; we were to go to the Post-Office before we came back; I don't know where we went; don't remember how long we were away; the Doctor drove; don't remember whether we drove out of the city; think Mrs Bennett was then able to sit up some of the time; don't remember whether she was in *dishabille* or dressed when we left her; don't remember whether before we went out to ride I went into Mrs. Bennet's room and asked her if she was lonely; don't remember whether I asked her if I would send Horace up; I called him Mr. Smith, and not Horace, as I had never met him before; I don't know whether Dr. Bennett called him Mr. Smith or Horace.

Q.—Have you ever said that you did not think the Doctor and his wife should not live together? A.—I have said I thought they ought oot to live together; I think I have said to both that they were developing the very worst traits of character by living together, and that I believed they committed more sin by living together than they would by living separately; I have never said that I would like to visit Mrs. Bennett, but I never could stay more than one day in the Doctor's house; I may have said I would not visit them longer than one day.

Q.—Have you ever said to Mrs. Beonett that she ought to leave the Doctor? A.—I don't remember that I have.

Q.—Have you ever said to her that if she would leave the Doctor you would get her a situation in Elmira College? A.—She spoke to me about a situation, and I said I would do what I could for her; I don't remember about the Elmira College; I think there was some mention of a situation in Mrs. Sackett's school; it was a situation which was to give her a livelihood; I think I told her of Mrs. Sackett's school at Stonington; I offered her my services at New-Rochelle; I don't think I particularly offered them, but I mentioned this when speaking of a school.

Q.—I asked you some time since whether you had said to Mrs. Bennett that you would like to visit her, but could not stay longer than a day for some reason. What was that? A.—I could not tell you, without making a long story of it; I don't know whether I added to my former answer that I could oot visit her on account of the Doctor.

Q.—Have you ever stated to her that there was a reason why the Doctor should treat you with particular kindness? A.—I don't know any reason, if I have stated it, why the Doctor should treat me with more kindness than any other.

Q.—Have you ever told to any one the conversations of Mrs. Bennett with you that you have related this morning? A.—I have told them to Mr. Watrous since this Court convened; I have spoken of it since I have been here to others.

Q.—To whom? A.—I can't tell; I have talked of the matter to persoos who were present when I was reading the testimony; I stop at Miss Townsend's; I may have spoken of some of the things to my sister in Auburn before coming here to this term of the Court; I was asked to give my deposition in Auburn; I was asked by Mr. Sandford and Mr. Sheldon; I declined because I did not want to make any deposition at all, and preferred if I gave any, to give it before Mrs. Bennett; I knew that Mr. Sheldon was Mrs. Bennett's counsel.

Q.—Why did you object to giving your testimony to Mr. Bennett's counsel, so they might know in advance what your evidence would be? A.—I thought nothing about that; I came on a visit to Bridgport in August last, and came here again about the fifteenth of December; this is my second trip here as a witness; the Doctor has paid my expenses both times; when I called on Mrs. Bennett in September, as a friend, I think I was asked by her what I was going to testify to, and referred her to the letter I saw from Horace Smith; I never told the Doctor anything about what I was going to testify; I never saw Mr. Watrous till I saw him here on this trial; at this time (in September) I told Mr. Sandford about Smith's letter, and tried to retute something alleged by Mr. Sandford against Mrs. Bennett; I don't remember telling him anything else; I tried to be very cautious.

Q.—Have you ever said that you never saw anybody conform to circumstances more gracefully than Mrs. Bennett? A.—I think I said somethiog to that effect in New-Rochelle, when she complained of the rooms being small; the rooms were small, but perfectly comfortable; the complaint that they were small was just.

Q.—Has Dr. Bennett ever acknowledged to you that he has done wrong towards Mrs. Bennett? A.—I cannot remember.

Q.—Have the Doctor's witnesses been in consultation in your presence during the progress of this trial? A.—I have seen them together, I don't know whether in consultation, at Miss Townsends; some of them took their meals there; I have seen some of the witnesses in one of the Doctor's houses, talking over the case; the Doctor does not take his meals there; his sisters, who are witnesses here, do.

Q.—At New-Rochelle, did you see any misconduct in Mrs. Bennett? A.—I did not; I went to visit the Doctor and Mrs. Beonett there; I was there two weeks.

Q.—Had you misgivings about visiting her at New-Rochelle before you went there? A.—I had; I was there the guest of the Doctor and Mrs. Bennet; my misgivings were because I did not know whether my visit would be perfectly pleasant or not.

Q.—As to whom did you doubt whether your visit would be pleasant? A.—The Doctor; when in George-street Mrs. Bennett told me the Doctor soon wearied of his friends, and when I went there (to New-Rochelle) I only contemplated staying a day or two.

Q.—Did you write to Mrs. Bennett asking her as to your visit, and telling her that you would accept any invitation extended to you by *her*?—[*her* underscored.]

[Objected to, as the letter must be produced.]

A letter was shown to witness which she identified as her's. It was superscribed Roxbury, Mass., and dated May. The following extract was read: "If I come I shall not dare to stay long. Miss Rathbone will probably not stop at all. She has friends in New-York, and will go directly to them. Tell me plainly, Mary, whether it is best to call at all. You know I will accept anything from *you*."

When you were visiting him (the Doctor) in 1854, did you leave because of his treatment of you? A.—If you will allow me, I will state the whole story.

The question was repeated. A.—I left because of the Doctor; I left because of his unsatisfactory treatment of me.

Q.—Do you know, while stopping at Dr. Bennett's house in George-street, and while Horace Smith was there, that Dr. Bennett brought Horace Smith into Mrs. Bennett's bedroom to wash while she was in bed, and while there was provision to wash in the front chamber? A.—I don't remember any such thing at all; nothing was ever said to me on the subject.

Q.—At the time when you say Dr. Bennett went back for the key, did you ask the Doctor to permit you to go in for the key? A.—I don't remember; I cannot recall having said that I begged the Doctor to let me go in for the key.

Q.—Cannot you remember it in connection with your consciousness of having asked Mr. Smith to call on Mrs. Bennett, and because you were apprehensive that if the Doctor found him in her room some trouble might grow out of it? I cannot recall it distinctly.

Q.—Will you give your best recollection of the matter? A.—It is possible that I did; I cannot recall it fully.

Q.—Mrs. Bennett, you say, distinctly denied that she had given any one leave to take the shrubbery out of the Doctor's yard? A.—She did; she did so in Mrs. Osborne's (the Doctor's sister) in Port Chester; that was while we were staying at New-Rochelle?

Q.—Did you remonstrate with Dr. Bennett in 1854, in regard to his treatment of his wife? A.—I did once remonstrate with him about leaving his home.

Q.—I now speak of 1854, before he left. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you remonstrate with him on his treatment of yourself? A.—I attempted to, but didn't.

Q.—Why? A.—Because the Doctor was somewhat agitated, and I was myself; in fact, there was no conversation about it; I attempted to tell him why I left; it was on account of his treatment; he had not said anything or done anything, but was moody and unsociable, and I did not understand it; Mrs. Bennett told me the Doctor was going to the hotel with the children, and was going to bring her (Mrs. Bennett) her meals—thus leaving me without anything to eat.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Bennett tell you that she was instructed by the Doctor to make this announcement to you? A.—I don't remember; I left very soon after that; my sister was there at the same time, and on account of the Doctor's treatment left before me.

Q.—Did the Doctor ride down to the railroad depôt in his carriage to meet you, and drive off leaving you to ride in a public hack? A.—I don't remember; there was something said about it afterwards, I think.

Counsel read another extract from a letter of the witness to Mrs. Bennett, dated

"AUBURN, Nov. 4, 1856.

* * † * * * *

Whether I have deceived you in expressing more friendship than I have felt, I cannot tell; I have felt deep sympathy for you, and have been affected by the apparent mournfulness of your condition, and have wished that it was in my power to make the rough places smooth. But in this short letter it is oot worth while to go into details. I exceedingly regret the unpleasant circumstances which have arisen to connection with my visit to your house two years ago." * * * * *

The other portions, on the suggestion of Mrs. Bennett, were not read, as being confidential.

Q.—Was this Mr. Gardiner, of whom you spoke, a married man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Among other complaints which Mr. Benoett made, did she not complain that her husband left her alone in a foreign country, in the hands of strangers? A.—I think she did; she did, I know, but I cannot state the words; it was in the same conversation in which she made these other complaints.

Q.—At the time Mrs. Bennett said to you that Mr. Werner wished, if he died, to have his head placed in the arms of Mrs. Bennett, did she not say he was delirious? A.—I don't remember; I don't remember that she said he was subject to delirium in his illness.

*Recxamined by Gov. Dutton*—I did not know Mr. Gardiner; Mrs. Benoett told me he was a married man; at the time the Doctor was moody and silent; he gave me no intimation of his intention to take his meals at the hotel.

Q.—Why did you leave? A.—The Doctor's manner was moody, and Mrs. B. told me he soon wearied of his friends; I supposed at the time that the Doctor was going to the hotel; since then he has apologized to me, and said that Mrs. Bennett had made him feel that I was his enemy.

Q.—State Why you said to Mrs. Bennett that you did not know that your testimony would injure her? A.—I had been told by one of her lawyers that she would make a confession about Smith, and thought I knew nothing else that would injure her.

*To Mr. Blackman*—Have you ever said that you did not know the Doctor was a fool, and that you were thoroughly disgusted with his conduct? (Objected to.) A.—I remember that at New-Rochelle, in the parlor after dark, he appeared as a chimney-sweep—no, as a scissors' grinder, and had dressed himself shabbily; I may have said them that I was disgusted with him; Mrs. Bennett was mortified at it, and left the parlor; we were playing charades.

Q. When you attempted to remonstrate with the Doctor, did you not, when he left, refusing to hear you, come back in tears to Mrs. Bennett, complaining of his treatment of you? A. I don't remember the Doctor leaving; I don't remember going to Mrs. Bennett, but I may have done so; my impression was the Doctor did not wish to hear me.

### TESTIMONY OF MRS. BENNETT'S NURSE.

Mrs. *Delia Ward* was the oext witness. I am a ourse; thai has been my business for thirty-five years; I attended Mrs. Bennett on the occasion of the birth of her child, in Dixwell street; I must have been there a little over two hours before the birth of the child, because I left Mrs. Bloom's before dinner; it was all of two o'clock when the child was born; Dr. Hooker must have been there over an hour; I can't tell how long; he was there some time; it could not have been a great many minutes after I got there when the Doctor came, for the Doctor (Bennett) brought me up stairs to see how things was, do you see; the Doctor (Bennett) appeared to be very much agitated and frightened to see how she was; he appeared to be very kind and came up to her and put his arms round her and says, "Oh, Mary, what shall I do? get me help, quick;" he started and was gone not a great while, not Hooker somewhere and brought him in; Dr. Bennett was there (in the chamber) till about two, and then we got through very slick; Mrs. Bennett made no complaint of the Doctor's neglect at that time; I did not see any cause of complaint; the Doctor's treatmeot of her was all kindness, more so, I have often said, than cases in general; I have said often that he was often by her side, as much so that he did not leave me the chance to do my share of the business; [laughter;] I have often said that he loved the very ground she trod on, and I will say so now; I was there with Mrs. Bennett two weeks and two days and a half; I left on account of the unexpected sickness of my daughter in Saybrook.

Cross-examined by State whether Dr. Beooett did not want you to leave so that he might occupy the bed with Mrs. Beonett? A.—Mrs. Bennett told me ooe morning that the Doctor was growing nervous, as he could not sleep out of his own room, and she wished me to take his bed; I left and took the baby with me to the Doctor's bed, and the Doctor thenceforth took my place with Mrs. Bennett; the Doctor said nothing to me oo the subject.

Q.—Did you nurse Mrs. Bennett in George-street? A.—I did; I think it was in 1857; her baby was then two years old.

Q.—What was the occasion of your nursing her then? A.—(After a pause)—She had a premature birth; he came to our house on Friday; my daughter came to me and stated he wished to see me; I saw the Doctor, aod came to George-street; I found her not in a very pleasant situation; Dr. Skip had already been there; he gave her medicine which did her good for a spell; I advised her to keep perfectly quiet and still; the physician gave the same advice.

R.—Well, what followed? A.—You ought to ask me no more.

*Gov. Dutton*.—It is necessary to have the facts.

*Judge Blackman*.—If the gentlemen wish to have these facts published, we cannot withhold them. We have not introduced the matter.

*The Court* suggested that the examination on this point be private.

The geoeral examination was accordingly proceeded with. I was three weeks in George-street; Mrs. Bennett was able to dress and move about the room; my presence was no longer necessary there; I once went below to fix some little things for her and came up the back stairs; Dr. Bennett followed me up, and says to me, "Nurse, don't you know your business better than to allow gentlemen to visit my wife's sleeping room;" I told him, "Dr. I didn't know; when I left her I left her sitting up alone."

Judge Blackman objected to this back-stairs' conversation, as it was not in the presence of Mrs. Bennett.

Q.—Was there anybody there when you got back? A.—No, the Doctor says to me— [Objected to.] I did not see anybody in the room, nor hear her say anybody was in the room; the Doctor did not speak to her in my presence of any ooe being there.

Q.—Do you know whether or not it was the habit of the Doctor, when talking with persons, to tap them on the shoulder? [Objecied to.]

Q.—What was Dr. Bennett's treatment of his wife on this occasion at George-street? A.—Kind as any persoa could be; his treatment of his children at Dixwell-street was kind and affectionate; I did not see the want of any provisions in his house while I was there.

Q.—State what Mrs. Bennett said to you in regard to procuring money from the Doctor. A.—As I was making the bed one day, I saw a large pocket-book between the beds; Mrs. Bennett says, "Nurse, hand it to me;" she opened the book, and I saw a very large roll of bills: she says, "Any time I can take out bills, eight or ten, and he never misses it, he has so many on hand;" I can state nothing farther on that subject.

Q.—Did you nurse Mrs. Bennett with her last child? A.—I did; I was engaged by them both, and paid by the Doctor. [This was after the separation.]

Q.—If she said anything to you about the petition for divorce, state it. A.—I advised her if she could settle it to go back; she appeared to feel very bad for a spell, till she talked with her brother and sister on the subject; she told me once she would give any mouhy if she was back where she was three months ago; once, she said, "If they losist on going on, I know I can marry him again in three months;" once while I was with her this last time, she had a truok drawn out and unlocked, to take out some little alceve ornaments for the baby, who was then about a fortnight old; she took up some articles and told me the value of them; there was a cross and a diamond ring; the ring cost, she said, $75, I think; there were a great many articles too numerous to reckon; I told her these would do her some good if she should get into trouble; I said they were worth, I supposed, four or five hundred dollars; she said they were worth a thousand to her.

At the direct testimony that it was deemed advisable to elicit from this witness publicly having been now taken, the room was cleared, and she was examined privately as to certain matters in regard to Mrs. Bennett's alleged improper treatment of herself during the period of gestation.

The Court then took a recess till 2 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. 18 to Nov. 25, 1858:

NEW-YORK.

E. P. Printice and family, J. A Vaisin, Mrs. Thomas Owen, C. B. Owen, Geo. A. Jackson, W. E. Schenck and wife, W. Howard Doughty, W. C. Egleston, Geo. B. English, C. L. Grillieaume, Thomas P. Powers, Capt A. Sully, U. S. A., Dr. L. Berhard, W. H. Scott, Jr., and lady, C. W. McConne, John S. Quick and lady, Mrs. S. Richard Smith, S. M. Giddings, J R. Dickson, James Rodney Croskey, M. K. Kellogg, Richard Crawther and wife, Miss A. B. Andrew.

*Pennsylvania*—S. P. Englisb.
*Missouri*—James McDowell, P. Longoemare.
*District Columbia*—W. S. Clark.
*Illinois*—W. S. Gnrnee and family.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler declines to permit the use of his name as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky.

Miss Josephine Gougenheim, the actress, has commenced a suit in San Francisco against S. A. Dayton, Master of the bark *Glimpse*, claiming $5,000 damages, on the ground that the vessel was not properly provisioned during the voyage from Australia to California, and that she and her sisters suffered in consequence; and moreover, that Capt. Dayton used indecent language to her.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Sr., of Alamance has been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in place of the Hon. Frederick Nash, deceased. The vote which Judge Ruffin received was most flattering, being almost unanimous.

Mr. Everett started for Western New-York Dec. 13, being under engagement to speak at Canandaigua, Rochester, and at Auburn. He will repeat his Oration on the character of "Washington," at Plymouth Dec. 22, and at Barnstable on the 24th, and his Address on "Charity," at New-Bedford, on the 23d.

A suit for breach of promise has been concluded at Poughkeepsie, between Sarah C. Doyle and Wm. E. Clarke. The damages were laid at $3.000, but the jury disagreed. The defendant is a Methodist dominie, and while in charge of a congregation at Esopus boarded with Sarah's mother, and was brought daily into her society.

The Hon. John Letcher is in Washington, and he will remain in Cuogress to the end of the session, after which he will probably address the people of the Old Dominion at various points, canvassing for his election as Governor of the State.

Mr. Andrew Garrett, the naturalist, is at Honolulu, eogaged in collecting specimens of all the fish in the waters around the Sandwich Islands for Professor Agassiz. He has already collected 200 differeot varieties, and has prepared colored drawings.

The Hon. William S. Damrell, member of Congress from Massachusetts, is confined at home by illness, and probably will oot be able to resume his seat.

The vote for W. H. Gist, who is just elected Governor of Sonth Carolina by the Legislature for two years, was 81 against 78 for Mr. Irby.

Gov. Banks was present on Sunday, Dec. 12, at the Chapel servlce in the Massachusetts State Prisnn, and made a speech to the convicts—five huodred in number.

The late Thomas O. Larkin, of San Francisco, bequeathed considerable amounts of property to friends and relatives in Massachusetts.

Dr. John Rae lectured in New-Haven, Dec. 11, on Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Plnnkett are playing a successful engagement at the New-Haven Theatre.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Siberian mail is conveyed from St. Petersburg to Moscow by rail, and from thence to Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, in carriages drawn by horses. The distance from Moscow to Irkutsk is 3,426 miles, and there are 210 mail stations on the road for chonging horses. The mail communicatioo is semi-weekly, and the expense of it to the Russian Government is about $57,000 a year. The mail from Moscow to Irkutsk is generally conveyed in about 25 or 30 days. The mail communication between Russia and China is carried on by a horse post between Pekin and Kyachta, a frontier town in Trans Baikal, close to Mongolian China, once every three months. The distance between Kyachta and Pekin is reckoned about 1,000 miles, and is traversed in about 20 days. The China mail is conveyed on horseback.

A strange story comes from Folton City, Ill., to the effect that the story of a brutal outrage upon a Mrs. Forrest and her newly-born child, of which we made mention some days ago, and the circumstances of which, as detailed by her, threw the whole population of Fulton City into a frenzy of indignation, was purely the result of mental hallucination on the part of Mrs. Forrest. A letter in the Chicago *Press* states that the woman has repeatedly been subject to premature confinements, and on one of these occasions was seized with a firm belief that she was being assaulted, calling out loudly for help against the person—naming him—who she fancied was abusing her. The unfortunate woman in this instaoce was overtaken on her way home by premature labor, and her imagination during her sufferings pictured the outrage.

A case of dreadful destitution is mentioned in the Ciocinnati papers. A woman was found stretched on dirty straw in a stable, clasping to her bosom a child appareotly about two mooths old, and vainly endeavoring to give it sustenance, but instead it drew nothing but blood from her exhausted breasts. The woman was apparently not more than thirty-five years old, although the mother of seven children, all of whom were with her in the miscrable hovel where she was found. She had been well ratsed, and had seen better days, much better—she could not have seen worse days—and, until a period of two years after her marriage, had known no want. But her husband yielded to an appetite for liquor, became first a drunkard, then a sot, and finally abandooed her.

Mary Kilgary, wife of Edward Kilgary, who occupied a house owned by Isaac Rell, a wealthy farmer in Rahway, N. J., in whose employ Kilgary was, died quite suddenly on the 1st December, and was buried under circumstances which led to suspicion that she had been murdered by her husband. The body was exhumed and an inquest held, which resulted in the commitment of the husband, on suspicion of her death. Kilgary and his wife were intemperate, and had drunken quarrels, one of which occurred on Sunday, the 29th of November.

In a list of the effects of the late Mr. Harley, (recently deceased in London,) offered for sale at auction, are the following articles: "The pay-ledgers of Covent Garden Theatre, with the weekly salaries and autograph receipts of the actors and actresses for nearly three-quarters of a century, occupying thirty-five folios, in green vellum. There is also a gold enameled locket with some of Mrs. Siddons' hair, and autograph presentation letter; hair of Mrs. Jordao, hair of Charles I., hair of Byron, and hair of Nelson, "with authentic testimony."

D. S. Keeney, of New-London, Ct., a manufacturer of rivets—and dealer in spices, coffee, &c., was arrested between Stonington and New-London, Dec. 12, by Sheriff Pavn, charged with forging notes to the amount of $20,000. He has acknowledged this amount and there may be more. The names mostly forged are Messrs. John R. Bolles, Hon. W. H. Starr, (late State Senator,) Wm. Champlin, (Keeney's father-in-law,) and Avery Noyes. It creates quite an excitement in New-London and is regarded as a stupendous game.

Mr. Giddings, the contractor for carrying the overland mail from San Antonio to San Diego, has entered into contract with the Government to carry the mail weekly from New-Orleans to San Diego. This contract goes into effect on the 1st of January next, and Mr. G. informs us that the mail will be carried by the Opelousas Railroad, and thence by steamers to Galveston.

Two novel races took place on Boston Common recently. Mr. Day, who weighs 215 pounds, was matched against Mr. Bryant, who weighs 140 pounds; Day being handicapped to carry upon his shoulders a man weighing 205 pounds, and run five rods while Bryant ran ten rods, for $10 a side. Day won by six yards. The second race was a single dash of 20 rods between Day and Thompson. The former won by three yards.

Among other facts communicated at a recent meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, Col. Graham stated his discovery of a lunar tidal wave upon Lake Michigan. From the comparative small area of the body of water acted upon by the lunar influence, the coördinate of altitude could not but be small. When the moon is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun, its average is about two-tenths of a toot.

The orange crop of Louisiana this season is very large, and the crop is selling from plantations at from six to eight dollars per thousand. Last year a planter below the city was offered for $1,500 a small tract of land adjoining his, and which was planted with orange trees of full growth. He refused, and this season the owner of the tract in question has sold his orange crop for $3,000.

A bookworm, turning over some old manuscripts the other day at the Imperial Library in Paris, fumbled out a strange, musty piece of paper, which proved to be a pawn-ticket of Torquato Tasso—a real curiosity of literature. It shows that the author of *Jerusalem Delivered* had pledged his father's waistcoat with "Signor Abraham Levi" for "veotioinque lire," on the 2d of March, 1570.

An open-air meeting was held in Smithfield London, Nov. 22d, when a resolution was carried to the effect that any measure of reform not embracing manhood suffrage is unworthy the support of the working-classes of the country. The opinion of the meeting was also expressed in favor of the ballot, equal electoral districts, and a shortening of Parliaments.

An advertisement in the Dublin papers states that the correspondeoce of the late Duke of Wellington, from September, 1805, to April, 1807, is missing. His Grace was of opinion that he had deposited these papers somewhere in Dublin, on assuming, in 1807, the office of Chief-Secretary for Ireland. They are supposed to be in boxes in some public store, or bank, or in some pitvate house in Dublin.

The Trustees of Michigan Union College have appointed a Committee to propose to the citizens of Jackson and Adrian, that whichever of the two places shall raise for the benefit

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WERKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

BIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yeoa Mathias.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Richard Hoffman—Rolfe.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails, by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress has at last got into regular working order, and there was considerable business done yesterday in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, made a vigorous speech in favor of specific duties on iron, basing his remarks on a memorial from the Iron masters of his State, and showing from the statements furnished in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the injustice to all parties of the system of *ad valorem* duties. Mr. Clingman's Clayton-Bulwer resolution was negatived by a vote of 25 to 24. Among the memorials presented to the Senate was one from a New-York publisher, praying Congress to purchase for free circulation among the people a certain number of his new edition of the Mormon Bible. It was a rather ingenious method of advertising the work. After Mr. Cameron had concluded his speech the Senate went into Executive Session and ratified the treaties with China and Japan, without opposition. The Hon. Wm. B Preston, of Kentucky, was confirmed as Minister to Spain, J. Glancy Jones as Minister to Austria, and the Hon. Mr. Ward as Minister to China. The Administration were also successful in carrying through the confirmation of a batch of Postmasters, including Albany and several other important towns in the interior of this State. In the House of Representatives there was some excitement pending the vote upon the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, who, it was rumored, intended to resign.

In the House the Watrous Impeachment case was disposed of by a resolution that there were not sufficient grounds in the evidence offered to warrant the impeachment of the Judge. Agreed to by a vote of 113 to 86. Mr. Comins of Massachusetts, addressed the House in relation to a modification of the Tariff, and specific duties on iron and other articles, and Mr. Bowie of Maryland, offered a resolution in favor of the Government entering into negotiations with foreign Governments for a reduction of duties on American tobacco. Mr. Boyce of S. C., called up the report made last session by the Committee on Elections, in relation to the election in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, Baltimore, in November, 1857, declaring that the election was null and void, in consequence of the riot that prevailed, and requesting the Speaker to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact. Mr. Boyce also offered a resolution admitting Mr. White, who contests the right of Harris to a seat. During the consideration of the subject, the House adjourned without coming to any decision. Several documents were sent to the House by the President, in conformity with the resolution of Mr. Clay, in relation to Mexican affairs. The communications of Commodore McIntosh, in relation to the visit of British naval officers on board the *Washington*, were also sent to the House. The chief particulars of this correspondence were furnished in the Nicaraguan letters we have already published. The Government, it appears, entirely approves of the conduct of Captain McIntosh, and the British commander having denied all right to visit our ships, nothing unpleasant is likely to grow out of this affair.

From Vera Cruz we have dates to Dec. 2. The rumor of the defeat of Zuloaga by Degollado is confirmed. The Liberals were gaining ground in every quarter. Lower California, Sinaloa, Tabasco had recently identified themselves with the Constitutionalists. General Pesquiera was advancing upon Mazatlan to expel the Zuloagists. General Alvarez, it was stated, was marching from Guerrera upon the capital. The various divisions of the Liberals were concentrating upon the same point. Zuloaga, to prepare for the attack, had demanded further aid from the capitalists of the city, and meeting with a refusal, had instituted prosecutions against them. General Garza, after a flying visit to Vera Cruz, had returned to Tampico. The Spanish and British fleets were still at Sacrificios.

Our dates from Jamaica are to Nov. 15. Severe tempests had recently inflicted serious damage upon the island, destroying crops and injuring property. The business of the Legislature was progressing. Various measures of a beneficial character had been brought forward.

The weather, yesterday, was more like April than December, sunshine and showers alternated during the day. It was so warm that fires were uncomfortable within doors.

The revised ordinances regulating the Fire Department were called up for action before the Board of Aldermen last evening. They were amended by altering a clause which fixed the salary of the Chief Engineer at $5,000, so as to reduce the compensation of that officer to $3,000 per annum. Pending a motion to recommit the ordinances, the Board adjourned.

Councilman Cross, who was removed from the Committee on Joint Accounts at the last meeting of the Board of Councilmen, sent in a resignation of his seat in that body at its session last evening. It was not accepted. An ordinance permitting the Harlem Railroad Company to use steam as far as the south side of Forty-second-street, was submitted and laid over, as was a resolution directing the Comptroller to place the sum of $1,000 to the credit of the widow of Hugh M. Luke, the fireman who lost his life at the late fire in Centre-street. The ordinance for organizing the Street Commissioner's Department being the special order for the evening, was then taken up and discussed, section by section.

The Board of Education, at their meeting last evening, appropriated $10,000 from any unexpended balances in the Treasury to defray contingent expenses, and the salaries of teachers up to the 1st of January; also, $11,000 towards the erection of a primary school in the Fourteenth Ward. The daily Normal School, held in the building of the Board of Education, was ordered to be discontinued at the end of the present term, on account of the falling off in the attendance of pupils. No reflection, however, was made unfavorable to the teachers.

Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered a lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, last evening, for the benefit of the Long Island Hospital.

A most remarkable confession was made yesterday, by the boy Stapleton, who was arrested, together with his uncle, James Leahy, on suspicion of setting fire to the store No. 379 Water-street. A more deliberate and diabolical case of arson has never come to our knowledge. The boy narrates with great precision all the incidents of the affair; how he was bribed by his uncle to do the deed, and how he went to work to accomplish his demoniac purpose. A man named Lynch, who is implicated by the confession of the boy, has been arrested and held for examination.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, John Anderson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary, John Conner, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

The notorious Billy Mulligan was again on trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for an assault on Mr. Warner, a music-dealer in Broadway. An unsuccessful attempt was made to postpone the trial, on account of the absence of Mulligan's principal counsel, the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles. It was not until 5 o'clock that a Jury was impanneled. The case will be on again to-day.

The Union Telegraph recently established between Portland and Boston, was yesterday closed by an injunction from the Supreme Court, for an infringement on the Maine Telegraph Company.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* left Boston yesterday, at half-past one o'clock, for Halifax and Liverpool. She carried $80,000 in specie.

In consequence of the fog of Tuesday, the *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, did not leave Newport.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 7th instant, arrived yesterday morning. Her advices are destitute of interest.

Dr. L. R. Herrick declines the post of Surgeon-General upon Governor Morgan's staff.

The examination of Deputy United States Marshal Tyler, for the killing of Captain Jones, of the brig *Concord*, (the case concerning which there was some excitement in Canada,) is in progress at Detroit.

The Indiana Legislature has postponed the decision of the question of the Senatorship until next month.

General Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State.

During the week ending the 15th inst. 598 emigrants arrived at this port, being a total for the year of 76,587, against 182,802 during the corresponding portion of last year.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 2,500 bales at steady prices. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils and Hides were in limited request. Freights were quiet, with 593 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle Markets, the receipts for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,036, which just about equals the weekly average of last year. There were several "Christmas beef" animals at the Forty-fourth-street Market yesterday, which sold at 11c. ℔ lb. for the carcasses when dressed and weighed. The general sales of prime qualities ranged at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight, which is about ½c. ℔ lb. over last week's market. The medium and lower grades sold at about the same advance.

## The Dangers of the Nicaragua Embroilment.

Ever since the arrival of the steamer *Washington* from San Juan de Nicaragua, on Saturday last, our columns have been filled with letters, replies, charges, rumors and communications, referring more or less rationally to the state of our diplomatic relations with England, France, Spain and Central America—to the position and prospects of the various American Companies concerned or supposed to be concerned in the opening of the Transit routes across the Isthmus—to the projects of the filibusters of Louisiana and Mississippi—to the foreign policy of the President—and to the "Right of Search." All of these topics are important; all of them have been frequently discussed in all parts of this country, and yet we venture to say that there is no assertion that could be possibly made in regard to any one of them, so wide and absurd, so inconsistent with admitted facts, or so intrinsically improbable, that it would fail of making its way very far towards general belief, and of contributing its particular part to the vague excitement of the public mind. If there were no people in the world but ourselves to be affected by this state of things, it would still be intolerable. No people can respectably live in the habit of mouthing empty phrases and undergoing indefinite sensations. But the lines of these Central American imbroglios are gone out into the ends of the earth. Every fresh commotion which they cause in New-York, is felt at London and Madrid, disturbs the Councils of foreign States, and helps to determine the policy of foreign Cabinets. The trash we throw upon the waters comes back to us after many days in the form of protocols, treaties, leading articles, or diplomatic conventions. It may one day come back to us in the form of armed fleets, and of declarations of war.

We have grown so familiar ourselves with the names of Nicaragua and Central America, of Walker and Rivas,—with imbecile attempts on the part of our own Administration at executing the law,—with escaping schooners, full of unlicensed "emigrants,"—with "outrages" that are never avenged, and threats that are never fulfilled, as to have become virtually callous on all these subjects. We never allow ourselves to consider the very important fact that others may be looking on us and on these things with different eyes; and that the firebrands we scatter almost in sport may be damaging our neighbors' tempers, at least, if not their houses and their homes. The mottoes of our national faith have served so long as the watchwords of party strife, that they have lost for us the force of their original meaning. There are others who interpret these mottoes more strictly, and take us more literally than we are perhaps aware. It is precisely in this difference between the Central American question as we talk of it, and as Europe sees it, that the gravity of the actual position lies. With us it is a theme of oratory and prophecy, to be embroidered with all the magnificences of the Monroe doctrine. With Europe it is a crisis in the history of international law. Ask any sensible man in or out of Congress whether he is prepared to plunge this country into a war with England, France and Spain, for the sake of maintaining our claim to the exclusive armed control of the American Continent, and he will resent your question as an imputation on his sanity. Yet the tone of public discussion in this country on this subject, and, still more emphatically, the conduct of our Government in regard to the filibusters of the South during the last six years, have gradually bred a very general conviction in Europe that these are the pretensions on which we are ready to stake our national existence itself. In the Central American States this conviction has all the intensity of mortal terror, and of the hatred which terror always brings with it. In the case of the *Washington* at San Juan de Nicaragua, we have a most important warning of the perils we thus have brought upon the peace of the world.

This steamer, on entering a neutral port on a lawful errand, is first overhauled by American men-of-war, then boarded by a British naval officer. Had there been no American vessels in the harbor, the visit of the Englishman would doubtless have resulted in such a search of the *Washington* as would have roused the whole country, and justly, to the point of war. Fortunately no such consequences followed, and a single interview between the commander of our naval forces and the English captain of the *Valorous* sufficed to explain satisfactorily to the former a step that was ominous at first of serious troubles. But why are we to be subjected, why is the world to be subjected, to the risks of such occurrences as these? We know perfectly well that they have their origin solely and simply in the perpetual agitation along our Southern coasts of lawless attempts upon the rights of our weaker neighbors. Those neighbors distrust the power or the will of our Government to protect them. Why should they not? Has our Government ever shown anything more than a sort of spasmodic energy in its attempts to repress these outbreaks of brutality, and to punish their perpetrators? Doubting at once and fearing the United States, the Central Americans appeal to France and England for aid and protection! They have an unquestionable right so to do. Equally unquestionable is the right of France and of England to respond to their appeal. This right these Powers have thought fit, after consultation with this Government, to exercise. In exercising it, they will be exposed to the constant risk of interference with the rights of American citizens. Every instance of such interference will afford new fuel to that angry jealousy of foreign nations and their purposes which our party leaders have for years endeavored to foster and keep alive in this country; and at any moment some naval officer more than usually headstrong, or less than commonly rational, may take some step which will precipitate us into a conflict not to be avoided with honor, against one or both of the strongest naval Powers of the world. Do we consider this to be a satisfactory state of things?

If we do not; if we desire to see it changed, then the people ought to understand that the remedy is to be looked for at Washington and no where else. It is the President whose paltering policy has brought the fleets of France and England into these waters. It is the President whose policy keeps and will keep them there, so long as a single Southern man chooses to threaten him with a new schooner *Susan*, or to twit him with his past toleration of judicial proceedings against the filibustering friends of disorder and partizan Democracy.

We are speaking now on no vague basis of uncertain impressions. We have the best reason to know that Sir William Gore Ouseley, in Nicaragua, is of one mind with President Buchanan, at Washington, and that England and France are doing, with the blessing of the President, what the President shrinks from attempting, but longs to see achieved. The Lion of Ostend long ago satisfied his diplomatic audience that he was in truth only "Bottom the weaver," and his roar, so truculent in the ears of Tammany, is gentle as the murmurs of a sucking dove in those of the representatives of England, France and Spain. In treating with those Powers, about Central America, Mr. Buchanan has advanced no pretensions to which they could take exception. It is perfectly well understood between himself and them, that any Central American State shall be at liberty to accept assistance from any of the Powers, in case of the invasion of her territories by marauders from this country. And, with commendable adroitness, the Presidential organ at Washington has confined its anticipations of coming mischief from the squadrons in the Gulf, to the extremely improbable case of the arrest by English or French cruisers, of the schooner *Susan* on the open seas. The general astuteness of the whole programme is, indeed, worth noting. The President allows his filibusters to escape. This gratifies their Southern friends. He hopes to see them caught and disposed of by the English and French forces. This will deliver him from so many nuisances. Such action on the part of the English and French, will excite the popular feeling against those Powers. Out of this, some capital may surely be made. Nothing could be more neatly imagined. Meanwhile, when the people of this country understand that their Government has virtually surrendered the Protectorate of Central America to England and France, by first admitting that it must be undertaken, and then consenting that they shall undertake it, they will, perhaps, begin to perceive that a cowardly policy of subservience to the lawless passions of a set of sectional agitators, may, sooner or later, affect the foreign relations and public reputation not less fatally than the domestic peace and order of the Republic.

## The Italian Question Again.

Madame Mario has taken the trouble to endeavor to set us right on some of the points relative to which we suggested difficulties in our recent article on the Italian question. Her letter was published in the Times of yesterday. As we have said already, we are sincerely desirous of avoiding anything like an attempt to throw cold water on honest efforts to achieve either the independence of Italy, or of any other country in a similar position; but we really think it high time that Italians, as well as other people, should begin to look facts in the face, let them be ever so unpleasant.

Our present views on this subject, we may as well say once for all, are based on a deep-seated faith in big battalions. This may possibly seem to many people a very low view of the matter, and to indicate a very mean estimate of the value of speeches and books; but we have reached it after a very careful observation of the struggles of oppressed nationalities in recent times in Europe. We have seen that in all the conflicts which have there taken place for the last forty years between Freedom and Despotism, victory has fallen to the lot of the large regiments, of the heavy batteries, of the quick marches, of the skillful leaders; sorrow and suffering, the scaffold and the prisons, to the lot of the speechifiers, and the "martyrs" and "the worshipers of the ideal," and the conspirators. We are sick of the groans of downtrodden peoples. They have been groaning for a century, and it has never done them any good, that ever we heard of. All the European victims of despotism are fully aware, as we have already said, that they are victims. They know their misery and their degradation. If Mazzini's object during his thirty years of exile has been to call the attention of Italians to the acuteness of their own sufferings, he has amply succeeded. If Madame Mario's object be to convince us of the wrongs done to Italy by Austrian domination, she too may spare herself any further trouble. We know it already—and what then? Who is the better of our information? Suppose the whole United States were to join to-morrow in a unanimous declaration that the Italians were an oppressed people, and the Austrians remorseless tyrants. Would that effect any change in the condition of the Peninsula? Would "the martyrs" sleep more soundly in their dungeons, or the imperial troops parade less steadily at Milan?

Madame Mario says Charles Albert was a bad man, and wanted to reduce all Italy to subjection to the House of Savoy. We think it very likely he had his faults, and we know that there was little doubt entertained in 1848-9 that his main object in taking arms against Austria was the annexation of the neighboring States to his own dominions. But as long as he believed a monarchy was the best government for the country, he was perfectly right, it seems to us, to prefer himself to Ferdinand and Francis Joseph. Moreover, if we were an Italian, we should feel ashamed to let Europe hear us say—if Europe gave itself the trouble of listening to us at all,—that we preferred a foreign to a native King, that we were so obstinate in our political bigotry that we preferred a barbarian conqueror to a ruler of our own blood.

We have neither time nor space to analyze the campaign of 1849; but we must remind Madame Mario that when she charges 80,000 Piedmontese with ignominious flight, she charges 80,000 Italians with cowardice. The Piedmontese are Italians, though we feel satisfied that few people who had not learnt the fact from a geography, or visited the country, would ever suppose that such could be the case from listening to the denunciations of them poured forth annually by M. Mazzini and his friends. How is foreign sympathy to be expected for a country in which one-half the population seeks to achieve its freedom by holding the other half up to the execration of mankind? Fancy Benjamin Franklin, when he went to France for aid, occupying the French court with abuse of Virginia, and insinuations against Boston. All we claimed for Sardinia, in our article, was the possession of an organized Italian government and army, and from this fact we arrived at, and still hold to the conclusion, that she offers the best and only nucleus for a general rising against the foreigner. Moreover, it is the only Italian power which is steadily and consistently hostile to Austria, and which has made the greatest advance towards the establishment of free institutions. These circumstances, however, instead of exciting Mazzini's sympathy, have added fresh fuel to his wrath. He wants Victor Emmanuel to abdicate, and proclaim the Republic, a step which that monarch, dazzled no doubt by the brilliant success of other European Republics, will speedily take. History, perhaps, records numerous examples of similar disinterestedness.

We are all familiar with the sage advice given in the cookery book, touching the cooking of a hare. The learner was wisely directed to commence operations by catching the hare. Will Italian patriots excuse us if we, in our turn, with all possible deference, suggest the propriety of getting Italy before they make it into a Republic. At present we do not see how the thing is to be done. For the manufacture of an Italian Republic, Italy itself is a prime requisite, and by the last accounts that country was held by two hundred thousand Austrian soldiers. As long as they are there we are satisfied that a democratic form of government would labor under many disadvantages; in fact, the administration would be liable to continual interruptions. So we beg to advise the expulsion of foreigners, as the first step, by any means and with any aid. If Sardinia can send eighty thousand men into the field for that purpose, so much the better. If she can supply staff, commissariat and artillery, better still. And if she makes her own leadership in the movement a condition of her assistance, why, let her lead. If she asks to reign, let her reign. Submit to anything which shall rid the soil of foreign soldiery—the worst curse and direst pollution which can befall a nation,—and place the Government and destinies of Italy in Italian hands. When this is done, we shall be delighted to hear any observations which Mazzini may have to offer on the subject of the comparative advantages of a monarchy or republic. Let us add, if Madame Mario will excuse one more allusion to our own annals, that we believe Bunker Hill was well defended, and Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief, long before it was settled upon what terms the various colonies would unite after the struggle was over.

## Gen. Cass and the Mortara Case.

Gen. Cass is by no means happy in his epistolary efforts. We published yesterday a further letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Hart, acknowledging the "justice" of the terms of reprehension with which the President of the United States referred, in his dispatch to the American Consul at Cairo, to the persecutions of the Jews of Damascus in 1840; and, while admitting that "there are cruelties and outrages of such a revolting nature that it is natural—laudable, indeed,—that when they occur they should meet with general condemnation," alleging that "this duty to outraged humanity should be left to the action of individuals and the expression of public opinion."

Now it may be that General Cass, lost in the contemplation of the pending schemes of the Administration for "interfering in the internal concerns" of Central America—for bullying Paraguay out of the right of regulating the navigation of her rivers, and for carrying out the high-handed objects of the Ostend Manifesto,—may not have realized the fact that the Mortara case presents as gross features, and indicates as terrible consequences, as did the persecutions at Damascus in 1840. If General Cass measures "revolting cruelties and outrages" only by the number of "calumnious representations made and of lives sacrificed," it will be necessary for American friends of humanity, in future, to prepare for themselves a scale of the evils which it is in the power of despotism or superstition to inflict, in order to know how far fanatic tyranny must go in order to bring itself under the reprehension of the United States. And a similarly graduated schedule might be found useful to all the barbarous Governments of the world, as enabling them to commit what enormities they please, without the fear of a remonstrance from this quarter, so long as they keep within the limit prescribed by Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State. Happily for humanity, however—happily for civilization—several of the Governments of Europe, with whom benevolence is not merely a by-word, or the cause of human progress a sham or a plaything to be bandied about according to arbitrary interpretations of precedent—have already done what it will be the shame of the American people if our Government leaves undone. The abduction of the Mortara child is not a sufficient occasion in the eyes of Gen. Cass for the step which the Government is requested to take. If the Inquisition will proceed with its enormities until it arrives at a reproduction of the Damascus persecutions, then the Secretary, with that special precedent before him, (of the existence of which he would seem to have been profoundly oblivious until it was published a fortnight ago in the Times,) will interfere. At this time it would, he conceives, be premature to take any steps whatever, because no "calumnious representations of the Jewish people" have been made, no "*excruciating* tortures" have been inflicted, and no "lives sacrificed." How soon all these further enormities may follow, if the present case is unheeded, is a question which does not appear to trouble General Cass. When they shall have occurred, he will do or say something to mark, on behalf of the United States, the indignation to which he now refuses to give expression.

The Secretary persists in insinuating that the *interference* of the Government in the internal affairs of Rome has been requested. Nothing can be further from the fact. It is sought to bring to bear upon the Vatican an expression of the opinion of civilization on the atrocity of the Mortara abduction. Nobody has asked General Cass to menace the Pope with another batch of Cromwell steamers, or to write one of his spread-eagle dispatches to intimate what the United States will or will not *allow* European Governments to do. The good offices of the Government are required only for the purpose of informing the Pope, as in 1840 the Government informed the Pasha, that,

"The President fully participates in the public feeling, and he cannot refrain from expressing equal surprise and pain that, in this advanced age, such unnatural practices should be ascribed to any portion of the religious world, and such barbarous measures be resorted to."

It is believed that the decided expression of public opinion would have a salutary effect on Rome—but, circumstanced as that Government is, it is not possible for the opinion of individuals (to which Mr. Cass refers as coolly as if he were speaking of a New-York election) to reach the Vatican, unless it can be transmitted through authorized channels. Several of the Governments of Europe have already voluntarily assumed the duty of speaking for civilization, and their action will, we trust, bear fruit in time;—but anything that our Government might do, even at this late stage of the matter, would materially strengthen the action of England, France, Sardinia, Holland and Austria, and would, besides, afford the American people the satisfaction of seeing the efforts of their Government employed for a higher purpose than is to be found in the removal of political adversaries from the little two-penny offices of State. If, on the other hand, we are destined to see the European Powers taking the lead in the assertion and defence of principles which it is peculiarly the province of the American people to assert and defend, they will not forget to whose stupid obstinacy they owe the exclusion.

Senator Douglas at New-Orleans.—We have at last a full report of the speech of Senator Douglas at New-Orleans. We publish it in another column. It is not very long,—but it is clear, compact and explicit in its declaration of principles. We must do the Senator the justice to say that he holds his ground admirably,—that he preaches the same doctrines in Louisiana which he proclaimed in Illinois,—and that his political positions will commend themselves to the sound judgment and common sense of the people of the whole country.

Upon the Slavery question the Judge adheres tensciously to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. He proclaims the right of the people of every State to determine for themselves, without control or interference of any sort, whether they will have Slavery or not, and he furthermore asserts the right of every Territorial Legislature to make such laws on the subject of Slavery, as they may see fit.

In regard to the extension of our territory, we do not see that Judge Douglas is either very ultra or very rash. He believes that Cuba must eventually belong to the United States,—that Mexico needs some supervision and effective control, and that it is not good policy for us to enter into any stipulations with Great Britain which shall exclude us from acquiring portions of Central America whenever the proper time shall come. In this he undoubtedly reflects the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the United States. But he also protests against any violent seizure of territory,—against any premature attempts to acquire it by any other than peaceful means, and against the whole system of filibustering, which has brought the country into such disgrace. His views upon this subject are certainly characterized by good judgment and moderation.

The Transatlantic Telegraph.—The Atlantic Cable seems fairly to have given up the ghost. We have no news whatever about it now either from De Santy or Saward. The offices at Valentia Bay, which appear to have been the head-quarters, are closed for the present; and all attempts at carrying on the working seem to be suspended. The interest attaching to the enterprise, and to everything connected with it, however, is scarcely diminished by the untoward result which has attended it so far. The public and the shareholders have, of course, every reason to regret bitterly the unfortunate termination of an undertaking which was marked by so much toil and difficulty, and which promised to be so fruitful. But the men who laid the Cable, we hope it is not forgotten, are just as much entitled to praise to-day as they were on the 1st of September last. All the claims on our admiration which they possessed then they possess still. Even if the exploit which they successfully performed should never be repeated, the mere fact that, in the year 1858, a chain cunningly wrought of copper, gutta percha and steel, was stretched across the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, and that messages were transmitted along it instantaneously from the Old World to the New, will remain a marvel for all ages. It will gather new lustre as each generation transmits it to its successors, and may fill, in the poetic chronicles of some future age, or unborn civilization, a larger space than *our* "ancients" allotted to the labors of Hercules or the voyage of the Argo.

To whom the principal glory of the achievement is due, we have been long agreed. An elaborate attempt was, however, made some months ago to claim for others the credit of conceiving the idea which our countrymen put into execution. Who it was, who first thought of the Cable, is a question of very little practical importance, as far as the public is concerned, as it is obliged to reserve its distinctions for those who not only allege things to be possible, but prove it by performing them. However, as a matter even of historical interest, we think, if the statements to which we have referred were not true, those whom they most concern owe it to public opinion to refute them. Messrs. Tibbets, Gisborne & Shaffner have each claimed the glory of originating the plan which Cyrus Field carried out. If one of these gentlemen did so, the other two certainly did not, which leaves the matter in rather an awkward position, so far as they are concerned. But have the Fields, Peter Cooper and their friends, nothing to say on the subject?

Senator Sumner Again.—A letter from Dr. Heywood, in Paris, to Senator Wilson, states that Mr. Sumner will spend this coming Winter in France. His seat in the Senate will remain vacant, therefore, during the coming session, unless he resigns, and thus allows Massachusetts the benefit of a full representation in that body. We hope he will conclude to do so. An empty seat may be as eloquent as a live Senator for a time,—but after a year or two it grows even more monotonous. We hope, moreover, that Mr. Sumner's friends will not consider it necessary hereafter to send bulletins of his health to the Press upon the arrival of every steamer: these, also, are getting to be monotonous.

The Boston *Advertiser* intimates that Lord Napier owes his recall to Mr. Sumner's efforts abroad,—and the *Evening Post* adds that Mr. Sumner has "seriously disagreed" with the British Minister because the latter, in his social intercourse, "paid court to the Pro-Slavery influences which are dominant in the politics and social life of Washington." If Mr. Sumner, from any such motive, has been intriguing in Europe against Lord Napier, he has been acting a part neither creditable to himself nor useful to his country. We prefer to doubt so disparaging a rumor.

A Democratic Arrowsmith.—We have hitherto abstained from any comment upon the alleged arrival of a cargo of slaves in a port of the State of Georgia, of which several rumors have already been made public—because we were unwilling easily to give our belief to a story so full of shame for the authorities of the nation and for the people of a sister State. But we find in the *Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, a statement on this subject too extraordinary to be passed over in silence. That paper, which certainly can have no motive for blackening the character of the Administration, gives a place in its columns to the following assertion:

"The *Wanderer*, slaver, case was deliberately made, as an experiment to test the Constitutionality of the United States' laws against the Slave-trade. *Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, gave notice to Secretary Cobb that the case would be made.*"

That there should be found in Georgia, as in other Southern States, individuals capable of committing a great crime for the purpose of "testing" a Constitutional question, is unfortunately more shocking than surprising. But the *Journal of Commerce* surely ought to understand that it has gone considerably beyond Mr. Arrowsmith, of Liverpool, in its attacks upon the character of the State of Georgia, when it distinctly charges the Secretary of the Treasury with conniving at the revival of piracy on the American coasts. For if Mr. Cobb was made aware by Mr. Lamar that the act of piracy was about to be perpetrated, then is he certainly in his measure responsible for its successful completion. We call upon the *Journal* to verify its statements, and explain them. By what authority does it make this charge, and what has Mr. Cobb to say upon the subject?

The South on the Protectorate.—The Charleston *Mercury*, as will be seen by an extract which we publish in another column, pauses over the suggestions of Mr. Buchanan's Message. It fears the consequences of annexing to the Union the Northern Provinces of Mexico. It begins to fear the ultimate results of the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, and asks, with some concern, "Will not the *Free States* take all these Provinces?"

If Mr. Buchanan were at all in earnest in these recommendations, he would very speedily find himself involved in difficulty with his Southern friends. They understand too well, however, the essential hypocrisy of his policy to be in the least alarmed by what he says. If there were any real danger of war from any quarter, the South would be the first to protest against it. She has everything to loss by the interruption of friendly relations with any first-class Power, and nothing whatever to gain by acquisition of territory from any Power too weak to protect her own dominions. It has been fashionable with a certain class of Northern politicians for a long time to represent every Southern movement for the acquisition of territory as a scheme for extending Slavery. But the truth begins to be discovered that the two things are by no means synonymous. The Southern papers begin to see and to say that they cannot hope to extend Slavery into any of the Territories yet to be acquired, and that, in the natural course of things, every new acquisition of this sort must only extend and increase the power of the Free States. This conviction affords a very safe guarantee that the peace of the world will not soon be disturbed from any ambitious projects of the Southern States.

The Mount Vernon Festival.—We are delighted to hear that Chevalier Wikoff is perfectly satisfied with our explanation of his little matter, in yesterday's Times. Since he escaped the entangling alliance of Lord Palmerston's embraces, he has been a thoroughgoing American in all his feelings, and he enters into the purposes of the Mount Vernon Festival with as much zeal and spirit as if he had never been connected with the English Foreign Office, and had never been removed from his original position as one of the Floor Managers. Nothing can be more charming than this self-denying and self-sacrificing public spirit, on the part of the distinguished Chevalier. We trust he has cordially forgiven our little blunder in the matter of sex. If we had sufficiently reflected on the peculiar style of his management of the *Herald*, we might, it is true, have suspected the truth;—but, in this country, appearances go a great way—especially in determining sex.

Meantime, we beg to remind our readers, that on Saturday next this great Festival commences with the Dramatic performances which have already been announced. The Lady Managers have spared no pains to make them attractive. They have enlisted the most distinguished talent of the country for the occasion, and will, beyond all question, present an entertainment without a parallel in the history of our City. We commend the details of their arrangements, as stated in our advertising columns, to public attention.

A Noble Performance of Duty.—The Washington *Union* publishes, with an air of prodigious triumph, the fact that Lieut. White, who was put on board the *Susan* by a revenue cutter, found his orders disobeyed,—and that the vessel proceeded to sea. Lieut. White is to report in person to the Government. Perhaps he will explain why the cutter herself did not *enforce* these orders, instead of going through the pantomime of putting an officer on board.

Newspaper Enterprise.—The newspaper Press seems to be in a thriving condition in the cities. Our principal exchanges appear in new type, with improvements in the style of typography, showing signs of prosperity. The *Delta* in New-Orleans, *Atlas and Argus* at Albany, the *Gazette* at Cincinnati, the *State Journal* at Columbus, Ohio, the *Enquirer* at Richmond, Va., are especially noticeable. A new face appears among the California Press, the *Home Journal* of San Francisco, a literary weekly of more than average excellence.

Mail Irregularities.—On Tuesday, three mails from New-Orleans reached us at once; papers of the 9th coming through half a day behind time, but dates of the 7th and 8th being two days behind. The new route does not seem to work well, notwithstanding all that was promised for it.

A New Religious Sect in New-Hampshire.—A new sect of Perfectionists has arisen in New-Hampshire, where they have held meetings at Concord and Dover. They think of calling themselves "The Orthodox Catholic Church." Altogether, they number about one hundred. They believe in community of goods. Civil law they do not regard. Their laws are Bible laws. They hold that after one has once received the reviving influence of the Holy Spirit, it is impossible for him, not only to fall from grace, but even to be tempted. They believe in the speedy coming of the Saviour. The time is not yet revealed, but soon will be. Three apostles, who are to have charge of their affairs, have been chosen, who are spoken of as very successful second-advent preachers in times past.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, &c., AT TATTERSALLS.—The annual exhibition of fat cattle and other stock was opened yesterday at TATTERSALLS, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street. The collection was not very large, but in other respects compares very favorably with previous shows. There are 35 hogs there, whose average gross weight is 430 pounds each, brought in by JAMES A. HAMILTON, of Livingston County, New-York, they were sold to D. C. GALE, of Newburg, at $7 per 100 pounds. WM. S. HOLMES shows a fat wether, weighing 321 pounds, of Leicester, (Eng.,) breed. A pair of three-year old fat cattle, weighing 4,550 pounds each, is on exhibition by ROBERT D. CORNELL, who raised them from calves on his own farm, Clinton, Dutchess County, New-York. They exhibited also most perfect training for yoke cattle, the keeper making them lie down, get up, and perform any desired evolution. The spectators said it was a great pity to spoil such excellent farm servants by converting them into roasting pieces for Christmas. There was, also, a lot of 16 Herefordshire grade cattle, shown by JAMES VAN ALSTYNE, of Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y., averaging 1,621 each. They were bought from GEORGE CLARK, of Otsego County. The great ox of the exhibition, however, is the "Livingston Chief," half Durham, half native, from Livingston County, N. Y., exhibited by JAMES A. HAMILTON. He weighs 2,731 pounds, and was sold to Mr. SIMON, of Brooklyn. A fine full-blooded Durham cow, valued at $140, several native fat cattle, a goat, and a fair collection of poultry exhibited by WM. SIMPSON, Jr., of West Farms, completed the assortment.

THE RETURNED PASSENGERS BY THE WASHINGTON—SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY.—Difficulty was yesterday anticipated at the office of the Nicaragua Transit Company, No. 3 Bowling-green, owing to the failure of the Company to fulfill their agreement to send the passengers of the *Washington* through from Panama to San Francisco. The first offer of $25 to each man, and a due-bill for the balance in six months, did not give satisfaction. Accordingly, Mr. YELVERTON yesterday agreed with the disappointed passengers to send the *Washington* out again on the 20th with all who chose to go, to connect with the *Hermann*, which they expect will return to San Juan del Sur. If, however, the *Hermann* fails to arrive, they are to go in the *Washington* round to the Pacific. Some few received a portion of their money to enable them to return to see their friends and recruit their finances previous to making another desperate effort to reach California. The main difficulty, therefore, is disposed of for the present, unless there should be a failure to send the *Washington* as agreed.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION OF '48 AND '49.—Signora MARIO delivered the second lecture of her course last evening in Clinton Hall to quite a numerous audience. The main portion of the lecture was a repetition of the facts set forth in her letter published in yesterday's TIMES. She sketched at length the causes which led to the Italian Revolution, detailing events which have already passed into history. Documentary evidence, such as the Parliamentary Blue Books and correspondence between Lord PALMERSTON and the English Ambassadors, was cited to prove that the King of Sardinia was not in reality the champion of liberty, and that the motives which prompted him were far from being so pure as many were generous enough to believe they were. It was, as the fair lecturer stated emphatically, Sardinia that sold Italy and not Italy that sold Sardinia. The thunders of '48, the total faith in the Pope and CHARLES ALBERT, were necessary to teach the Italians what would be essential to secure success in the future. Another Revolution is destined to come, sooner perhaps than many suppose, but come it must, and then if they profit by the lessons the past has taught them, we cannot refuse to hope that the right will triumph, and that the Italians will be free.

FAIR FOR DEAF MUTES.—A fair for the purpose of raising money to purchase a home for young deaf mutes (under 12 years) who are not able to enter the State Institution, was held yesterday. The present attempt is the first of the kind that has ever been projected. The hall occupied by the fair is in the Cooper Institute, being stores Nos. 2 and 16, going through from Third to Fourth avenues. The assortment consists of Christmas presents, in the shape of toys; needle-work, baskets, etc. The tables are attended in part by deaf and dumb ladies, who have been educated at the Institution. It is stated as an astonishing fact that there are twelve deaf and dumb children in one large tenement-house in Mulberry-street. There are five or six of this description of children now in charge of the Governors of the Almshouse, and they are placed among the idiots. A portion of the Ten Governors and Mayor Tiemann favor this movement.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—From the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday afternoon, it appears that, from the beginning of the year to the 15th inst., 76,587 emigrants had arrived at this port—598 of this number having been registered during the week ending at that date. There arrived during the corresponding period of last year, 182,502 emigrants, showing a falling off of 106,215. The Institution on Ward's Island contains 110 inmates, and the Marine Hospital 54; total 1,155. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $13,506 30. No business whatever was transacted by the Board yesterday, except making a donation of $30 to a needy employe.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—A coachmen, of the name of JOHN O'NAIL, and another called MICHAEL, in the employ of HENRY M. WARD, Esq., at "Cedar Grove," a few miles below Quarantine, Staten Island, on Tuesday took a charcoal furnace into their room in the stable, for the purpose of drying their clothes. Yesterday morning, from the effects of this imprudent act, O'NAIL was found dead, and the other man was in such a critical condition that hardly any hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Richmond County Coroner held an inquest on the body of O'NAIL yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

THE COOPER LECTURES.—Professor CHARLES H. PORTER, of Yale College, delivered the second lecture of this course last evening in the Cooper Institute. For more than an hour he discoursed of "the air we breathe." By the aid of apparatus, which loaded down two tables in front of him, the Professor illustrated by numerous experiments—some of which were brilliant, and all of which were entertaining and instructive—the composition of the atmosphere. He did not—nor was it expected that he would—develop anything strikingly new of a subject with which we are all so intimately acquainted, and which chemists have investigated and experimented on for so many ages.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT FOR THE SOUTH.—General SCOTT yesterday embarked on the steamer *Marion* for Charleston, S. C., to be absent a short time for the benefit of his health, and to transact some official business with which he has been entrusted by the War Department. He was accompanied to the pier by a number of distinguished gentlemen, and when the boat left the dock the General received a salute of 100 guns, fired by the Scott Life Guard.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—Dr. J. J. HAYES, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address this evening before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, in the Historical Building, on Second-avenue, on "The Polar Discoveries of Dr. KANE, and will submit on this occasion his plan for successfully reaching the North Pole, which was so favorably received from the Association for the Advancement of Science during their last session at Baltimore.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—This fair, now open at Lytle Hall, No. 765 Broadway, is to continue until Saturday. The assortment of staple and fancy articles is attractive, and there have been numerous visitors who take an interest in the cause.

### Police Reports.

THE LATE STABBING AT THE ARCADE SALOON.—Charles Benedict and Daniel B. Bryant, two of the three persons who were stabbed, on Sunday night, by Teddy Toole at the Arcade saloon, No. 127 Grand-street, were not expected to live through yesterday. Their physicians say that they cannot possibly survive. The third one that was stabbed still lies at the City Hospital in a very critical state, but it is believed that he will survive his injuries. The affidavits of Daniel Scully, of No. 173 Elm-street, and James Armstrong, of No. 125 Grand-street, were taken, yesterday, before Justice BRENNAN in relation to the affair. Mr. Scully swears to having seen Teddy stab Benedict, and Mr. Armstrong testifies that he saw him stab Bryant. Teddy is locked up in the Essex Market Prison awaiting the result. He passes his time making cigars, and talks as though he felt but little concern in the matter. He is a sandy-haired, slim-built youth, and gives his age as 22, and his birth-place this City. He was not professionally engaged, he says, as dancer at the Arcade Saloon, where the murderous assaults were committed. For nearly a year past he has been an itinerant dancer, and has visited various lager-bier saloons in the City, dancing for the amusement of the frequenters of such places of resort, and receiving the applause and the pennies of the liberally disposed. He was formerly regularly connected with Price's Minstrels as a jig and fancy dancer. He had been engaged to dance at Hoym's Theatre on the ensuing Christmas eve. His talents as a dancer are unquestionable. Teddy served an apprenticeship as a lithographic printer, but the business was too confining, and he gave it up. He formerly tended a fruit-stand in Washington Market. He says that on the night the stabbing occurred he was so much under the influence of liquor that she did not know what he was about. He had no ill-will against either of the parties. He has been married six months, and his young wife has called several times to see him since his imprisonment.

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE.—A young girl of the town, not yet nineteen years of age, of prepossessing appearance, and accomplished, a short time since—in the natural and rapid descent of her career—became an inmate of the disreputable house No. 118 Centre street, kept by a German, named Frederick Carnsten. She has gone by the name of Fanny Stanley. Wearied of her degraded life, she attempted a few days ago to end her miserable existence by severing a vein in her arm. She was detected in her self-murderous attempt, and her life was prolonged. Yesterday [illegible] at self-destruction [illegible] across her wrist and arm. Mr. Carnsten [illegible] her, and with a declaration that she should not [illegible] longer in his house pushed her into the street. Incensed at the brutality of her landlord, she turned upon him and plunged a dangerous wound. The police were at once called, arrested the girl, and conveyed her to the City Prison, where her wounds were dressed, and she was pronounced safe. The girl says her real name is Howard, that she was born in Virginia and is respectably connected.

KEPT HIMSELF INVISIBLE.—Every sort of dodge is resorted to now-a-days by schemers to raise money to keep themselves in clothing and in lodging. A novel one has just been developed. A gentleman furtively takes an inventory of loading packages, visible on the decks of newly arrived steamers and sailing vessels. Employing an honest porter, he sends him on board with a written order for the goods made out in the name of the party to whom they are consigned. The goods—that is when the dodge proves successful—are delivered to the porter, and that is the last seen of them. The Captain of the steamer *Johns*, lying in Fulton Market-slip, saw a little of this sharp practice yesterday afternoon. Michael Dwyer, an honest public porter, presented an order for a roll of leather. Hoping to entrap the swindler, the Captain delivered the leather, but at the same time employed Officer Perkins of the Second Ward to follow the goods. The porter carried the goods to a place designated, in the upper part of the City, and the officer followed after at a watchful distance. The man who employed Michael, and promised to be on hand to receive the goods, failed to make his appearance. It is probable that he scented mischief, and prudently kept himself invisible.

GOING INTO THE TEA TRADE.—Edward McManus, a longshoreman of Celtic descent, had a few counterfeit fives on the Union Bank of Kinderhook. He attempted to purchase tea with some of the money, selecting as his victim a corner-groceryman in the Tenth Ward. He succeeded in exchanging one of the bills at the grocery of Wm. Quick, No. 84 Avenue C, receiving therefor something over $4 in current money, and two pounds of Souchong tea. Mr. Rudolph Hoppe, who keeps a grocery at No. 147 Delancey-street, was similarly victimized. Not satisfied with this success he entered a third store, and there was arrested. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and locked up—a compulsory terminus being given to his tea speculation.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Yesterday, about 1¼ o'clock A.M., Officers Harvey and Sullivan, of the Harbor Police, arrested WM. Hulge, chief mate of the schooner *Mary Alice*, lying at Pier No. 9 East River, and bound for Port-au-Prince, on a charge of threatening the Captain's (Welch) life. He was locked up for examination.

### Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN FRENCHMAN.—At a late hour on Tuesday night an unknown Frenchman was found lying insensible in the street and bleeding from the lungs. He was taken into the City Hospital, but died a short time after admission. An inquest was held on the body, yesterday, but no one could identify him. After the inquest, a verdict having been rendered in accordance with the facts stated, the body was removed to Bellevue Hospital to be retained for identification. The deceased appeared to be about twenty-five years of age and very respectably dressed. He was of medium height, and had dark hair and whiskers.

FATAL FALL.—CATHARINE MOONEY, an Irish woman, about fifty years old, died yesterday, at the City Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs. An inquest was held by Coroner HILLS, and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CONVICTION OF PETER DAWSON OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—PETER DAWSON, well-known in the Fourth Ward of New-York, was yesterday, in the King's County Court of Sessions, convicted of an assault and battery, with intent to kill a respectable resident of Brooklyn named WM. J. POTTS. From the testimony it appears that the offence was committed in September, 1857. DAWSON, with some friends, had been to the races. Returning he stopped at the foot of Bridge-street, at GILDERSLEEVE'S stebte, where he ordered a carriage for New-York at about 2 o'clock in the morning. Mr. POTTS, who is a well-known and wealthy citizen, was in the vicinity watching some lumber, portions of which had been stolen during the week previous. Hearing, as he supposed, the cry of a female, Mr. POTTS went to the carriage which had been hired by DAWSON and looked in. DAWSON came up and insisted upon his getting in. Mr. POTTS, upon hearing DAWSON's name called by a companion, said he would not get into a prostitute's carriage, when DAWSON dared him to repeat the remark. The remark was repeated, when DAWSON drew a knife and cut Mr. POTTS on the face, and inflicted a wound in the abdomen about four inches long. The medical testimony showed that had Mr. POTTS' stomach been full he would have lost his life. As it was he lay in a critical condition for several weeks, but eventually recovered. DAWSON was ably defended by D. PARMENTER, Esq. He will be sentenced to-day.

THE LAGER-BIER CASES.—At a General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Col. JACK made a motion for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Attorney-General of the State to give a certificate authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrent for payment of costs in the lager-bier suits, tried last Summer in the Circuit Court, and decided against the State. This is the celebrated case in which it was decided that lager-bier was not intoxicating. The Attorney-General appeared in person. Decision reserved.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, in the County Jail. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for two weeks.

### The Improved Barometer.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a recent issue of your valuable journal my attention, in common with others, was arrested by a paragraph referring in brief terms to a late improvement in the barometer and its adaptability in its new form to popular usage. Being an agriculturist, I have always found the barometer an invaluable instrument in my various farming operations. Hitherto the use of the barometer has been confined principally to those "who go down to the sea in ships," but it is reasonable to infer that to those whose occupation is influenced by the vicissitudes of the weather it is equally valuable on land. The costliness of the instruments used at present places them beyond the reach of a large number who might be benefited by their possession; and I hope you will have the kindness to inform us where the article you adverted to in your journal can be obtained. By so doing you will much oblige MANY FARMERS.

We cannot answer this inquiry. We presume, however, that when the manufacturers of the instrument referred to are prepared to offer it in market, they will give notice where it can be procured in the usual way of advertisements.

### Central Park Reservoir—A Move in the Right Direction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see by the proceedings in the Board of Councilmen, on Monday, that SILAS M. STILLWELL, GEORGE LAW, THOMAS E. DAVIS, SHEPARD KNAPP, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, ISAAC C. KENDALL, and COURTLAND PALMER, have presented a petition to have an investigation of the manner of the construction of the Central Park new reservoir, and that the petition was referred to a committee. It is to be hoped that this Committee will give the matter a thorough investigation. Let there be a general subpœnaing of the Croton Aqueduct Board—their engineers, contractors, and superintendents, &c. Let there be not only an inquiry of the plans and dimensions of the banks, but of the kind of material that is used in their construction; and if this does not disclose the fact that thousands of loads of quicksand have been placed in them, the writer of this article pledges himself to place at the disposal of the Committee the names of at least twenty-five respectable citizens who will enlighten them on the subject.

TAX-PAYE.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL—CORRECTION.—The Jersey City *Courier* corrects the report that Mr. MALLERY, contractor for the Bergen Tunnel, has received $100,000 from the Erie Railroad Company. The *Courier* states the facts as follows: "It appears that MALLERY has sued the company for $200,000 for work done on the tunnel, and for damages for preventing him from finishing it. The Company brought a Chancery suit on a mortgage they held on MALLERY's tools, &c., and their suit was dismissed by the Chancellor as without foundation. They appealed to the Court of Errors and that court held that the Chancellor should bear the proofs, if the Company had any to offer. MALLERY's suit for $200,000 is in the New-Jersey Supreme Court. The Company's chattel mortgage suit is in the Court of Chancery."


GWYNNE & DAY'S
**Bank-Note Register.**

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Great Sale of Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Undergarments**—Retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

**Rejoice!**—CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, is selling his Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children cheaper than ever.

**CARD.**

We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.

We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

**Herrick's Patent**
CARPET SWEEPER,
Sweeps without making dust, and saves time and labor—and saves the carpet.
For sale at the principal house-furnishing and carpet stores.
*Warranted to give satisfaction.*
WOODMAN & SCHMIDT, Agents,
No. 126 Pearl-st.

**$50. $50.**
**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**A Word of warning.**—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig*. 50 cents a bottle.
Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Regeman & Co retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

**Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy for the Treatment of Consumption.**—THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.—This great remedy, the discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL, of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Price, $2, or three bottles for $5, with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Druggists supplied. Sold wholesale and retail by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

**Throw Away Your Wigs!**—A luxuriant growth of soft, young hair speedily follows the use of JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, OR HAIR RESTORER, it is a never-failing remedy for, and preventive of baldness. It also changes gray hairs and whiskers to their original life color. It is not a dye, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.**—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 15th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

**Gentlemen's Traveling Shirts $2 each; and** all other goods 5 per cent. below wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Men's and Boys' Overcoats.**
Closing out, wholesale and retail.
N. A. NAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.


## MARRIED.

SUYDAM—McELROY.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 13, by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. EDGAR C. SUYDAM to Miss KATE A. McELROY, all of this City.

COLLIN—KELLINGAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Calvary Church, West 23d-st., by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, CAIRNT H. COLLIN to CARRY D. KELLINGAM, daughter of SAMUEL KELLINGAM, Esq.

BACHMAN—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Calvary Church, J. C. H. BACHMAN, of Baltimore, to MARY E. K., daughter of Captain W. C. Thompson.

FISER—WILSON.—At Keens, N. H., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Mr. White, FRANK S. FISER and ANNIA F. WILSON, daughter of the Hon. James Wilson, all of Keene.

HAVENS—WILLIAMSON.—At Franklinville, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, CHARLES S. HAVENS, of Patchogue, to Miss N. M. WILLIAMSON, of the former place.

## DIED.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAIG, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her grand-sons, James M. and Benj. E. Hancock, and those of her nephew George Abell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday, the 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BENNET.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, MARY BENNET, aged 69 years, 8 months and 8 days.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons, John M. and Morris Bennet, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son Morrie, No. 275 West 36th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at the residence of his son, Mr. J. R. Andrews, No. 256 West 22d-st., Mr. DAVID ANDREWS, aged 85 years.

His remains will be taken to Dedham, Mass., for interment.

McCOAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH G., widow of the late George K. McCord, aged 53 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Harper Union, No. 7, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Allen st. Her remains will be taken to Croton for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

KIDDLE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, MARY ANNA, youngest daughter of Henry and Jane Kiddle, aged 4 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 190 East 19th-st.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, TANNEL KETCHAM, Jr., aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 34 West 26th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

KILSAY.—In this City, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of John W. Kilsay, in her 51th year.

The friends of the family, also the members of Tompkins Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 540 Hudson-st.

POWELL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 10, at his residence, No. 190 Broome-st., OLIVER S. POWELL, aged 37 years and 5 months.

LALOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, of consumption, JAMES M. LALOR.

His funeral will proceed to Calvary Cemetery, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, from Nelson-st., near Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. His friends will please attend.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, ANNA JOSEPHINA BAKER, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 12 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, WILLIAM WILSON, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, 17th inst., from the residence of Geo. McMullen, Union-av., between G and H sts., Greenpoint, L. I. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

ABBOTT.—At Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH ABBOTT.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her relative, Seeley C. Roe, Esq., Chester, Orange County. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chester depôt, on the arrival of the New-York and Erie train which leaves foot of Dnane-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

DUFF.—At Walton, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, suddenly, while at school, LEWIS, youngest son of the late James Duff, Jr., and Mrs. Eliza French, deceased.

His remains will be taken on Friday morning to White Plains for interment.

BOOTS.—At Mott Haven, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, of water on the brain, JOHN BUCKNOR, only child of Charles H. and Mary A. Booth, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAVAGE.—In Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, MARY E., wife of Geo. W. Savage, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral to-day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at Jersey City, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia train, at 2 o'clock.

BARTOW.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the house of her son-in-law the Rev. George A. Shelton, Mrs. ELIZA F. BARTOW, relict of Jacob Bartow, Esq., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. James' Church, Newtown, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GORELINA.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, PETER GORELINA, aged 65 years and 8 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, and at 2½ o'clock from the Presbyterian Church.

HYATT.—At Sacramento, Cal., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, LIZZIE, wife of Samuel Hyatt, daughter of the late Emanuel Crackbon, of Boston, Mass.


**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

**DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.**
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
25 cases Full de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

**BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,**
The largest in the City, built by
WM. B. ASTOR, ESQ.,
Expressly for the business,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE,
Naw and tasty stocks of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Ever offered.
A large per-centage marked down since the 10th inst. to close out the
IMMENSE FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
We assert, without fear of contradiction, that goods of the same quality will be sold here CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE in this City.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL and examine the largest assortment of YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING OF EVERY VARIETY ever offered.
F. B. BALDWIN. JERRY BARNUM.

**CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES**
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., New-York,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin Delaines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

**BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,**
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of Jobbers.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**JEWELRY AND WATCHES.**
CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSIC BOXES,
FANS, COMBS, CAP PINS,
FANCY ARTICLES.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 521 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

**HOLIDAY TRADE.**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they
OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES.
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

**CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,**
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

**MAGNIFICENT BOOKS,** WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monneles, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

**EVANS & CO.**
Have opened the largest stock of fine Books ever before offered at retail. With every book, at the time of sale, is delivered some rare, elegant or useful present, without extra cost. Behold this novelty—All books sold as low as can be obtained elsewhere, and in many instances at a great discount.
Remember—WITH EVERY BOOK
A GIFT
worth from 50c. to $100.
EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, New-York.
Catalogues mailed free, on application, to all parts of the world.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS**
Are most admired in the form of Books, which are to be found in every form and variety, including
Magnificently Bound and Illustrated Works,
British and American Authors,
Splendid Library editions
Standard Fiction,
Poetical,
Historical,
Biographical and
Scientific Works.
Juveniles for every age in large variety. Bibles for the Pocket, Pew and Family, in every form, size and style, at very low prices, at

**DAVID RAIT,**
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS.
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW
RETAIL PRICES.

**SOMETHING WORTH LOOKING AT.**
Miniatures of St. Peters, the Acropolis, St. Mark's, Mount Blanc, &c., Models of Venice, Rome, Paris, Genoa, &c., Groups of Living Statuary, may all be seen at D. APPLETON & CO.'S in the Stereoscope.
A large variety, and 10 boxes and Slides, many of them entirely new, and for sale at very low prices.
A good Stereoscope and 12 different views for $4.
Portraits and Family Groups taken in the first style; nothing can be prettier.
These beautiful Pictures are no less instructive than entertaining, and form one of the most delightful parlor recreations. Those who may be selecting Holiday Presents are especially invited to examine their large and varied assortment—a perfect Museum of charming and interesting objects. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

**NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,**
EAST 13TH-ST.
Dr. JAMES WYNNE will deliver an introductory to his course on Medical Jurisprudence, in this Institution, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

**APPLES FOR SALE.**
PELHAM FARM, NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES will be delivered in Liverpool at Ten dollars per barrel, to supply any orders that may be received before the sailing of the *Persia*, on the 22d of December. Apply to
ROBERT L. PELL, New-York City.

**FOR WINTER CLOTHING,**
At Reduced Prices,
Tastily cut and well made,
See the stock offered by
DRUMGOLD & PROCH, No. 120 Fulton-st.


**OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.**—NO. 2 (NEW EDITION) contains the celebrated Redowa from the opera of the "Prophète," by Meyerbeer. "My Childhood's Love," a beautiful song from Flotow's new work, "Lionline." The "Blue-Eyed Belle Waltz," by Surgmuller; and the "Travelers' Evening Song," by Schubert. No. 3 (the "Trovatore") just out. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st., New York. Ten cents weekly.

**AN ALL THE WORLD KNOW, PROF. WOOD'S** is not only the original, but the only Hair Restorative that by nature's own process will restore gray hair to its original color, and make it grow on bald heads, and preserve the color of the youth. It is scarcely necessary for me to say, beware of all articles purporting to produce similar results, as all are only a miserable attempt to sell worthless trash upon its world-wide reputation. In addition to the numerous testimonials already given, we ask attention to the following, just received from an intelligent editor in Virginia. Read for yourselves:

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONIAN,
PHILLIPPI, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstances, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place (a lawyer) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so that he was compelled to use a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your Hair Restorative, which he liked very much, and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
**MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.**

The Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association have the honor to announce that a
GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given in this City, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 18,
TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
composed of
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
OPERATIC CONCERTS,
TABLEAU VIVANTS,
A GRAND BAL and
A CONCERT A LA MUSARD,
given in the
SALLE DE BAL,
combined in one intellectual carnival, having a free-will offering of Art at the Home and Tomb of Washington, and to preserve the only National Shrine in America.

The most eminent and worthy of our New-York families have given their patronage to our enterprise. Lists of these names are published as fast as received.

The Committee have the honor to announce that the following distinguished artists have kindly proffered their valuable services for the MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL:

OPERATIC ARTISTS.
Mme. COLSON, MISS FANNY ESCOTT,
Mme. COLSON, Mme. CARIADORI,
BERNARDI, Mr. DURAND,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the Celebrated Pianist.

DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
MATILDA HERON, Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, DION BOURCICAULT,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE,
and the following ladies and gentlemen from
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
have also, in the most cordial manner, given their cooperation, and will appear by the kind permission of
Mr. J. W. WALLACK:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. H. B. PHILIPS, Mr. SLOAN.
Mr. BOEY.
Mrs. MARY GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN,
Mrs. GRATTAN, Mrs. VERNON,
and, by permission of
Messrs. OLWINE and MOORE,
the following ladies and gentlemen from
BURTON'S THEATRE:
Miss JULIA DALY, Miss ADA CLIFTON,
CARROLL HICKS, Mrs. H. C. JORDAN,
WAYNE OLWINE, Mr. J. MOORE,
M. D. WHITING, Mr. H. C. JORDAN,
&c., &c., &c.

And the following COMPANIES OF MINSTRELS have also, in the handsomest manner, tendered their services:
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, and
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

A full and tasteful distribution will be made of our noble resources; and while we feel confident that the public will need no incentive to partake largely of the intellectual feast beyond the merits of the entertainment, few will visit the festival without bearing constantly in their breasts the pleasant sense that each is contributing a son's mite towards maintaining inviolate the home and tomb of the American who was born children that the nation might call him Father.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18,
the first day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
Will be given a
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
In which the above distinguished dramatic and musical artists will appear. Complete details of the day's performance will be duly announced.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 21,
the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will take place a
GRAND FULL DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré,)
upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion
Monsieur MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masqués, with his
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
and his celebrated Solo Players, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
the last day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
MONSTER CONCERT,
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMANN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Concerts, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

The Committee beg leave to submit the following
SCALE OF PRICES:

A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person ..... $3 00
Single ticket to the Ball ..... 2 50
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening ..... 1 00

And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of ..... 25 cents.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

Tickets for the Festival may be obtained at the following places:
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,
Royal Phelps', Gwynne & Day's,
Howland & Aspinwall's, Wm. Hall & Son's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, Cooper Institute,
C. Brensing's, Genin's Bazaar,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s,
Brooks and Brothers', Arth. Leary's, 67 Beaver-st.
Wallack's Theatre, Sibell's,
Berthoff's Sewing Machines, No. 489 Broadway,
E. H. Leede's, Scharfenberg & Lulé's.

And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International, Stevens House, Brevoort House, Lafarge.

And at the principal office, Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Festival will be transacted.

BROOKLYN.
Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.
W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st.
Dickenson's drug store, cor. of Henry and Atlantic sts.
Pierrepont House; Mansion House.
Frox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Geo. S. Birch, Librarian of the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard.
Also from the ladies of the Executive Committee and Floor Managers.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL,
Annual performance of Handel's sublime
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
Dec. 25, 1858,
by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
on the
SAME SCALE OF GRANDEUR
which characterized the performances of the
SOCIETY LAST SEASON.

Tickets only 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Will be for sale at the principal music stores, and at the office of the Academy.

Annual Subscribers Tickets $5 each—admitting to all the rehearsals and performances of the Society—may be had at the rooms of the Society, (Dodworth's,) No. 806 Broadway, any Monday evening.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED
IN THIS CITY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets ..... 50 cents | Children ..... 25 cents
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st ..... 25 cents
Private boxes ..... $5 | Orchestra seats secured ..... $1
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE GREAT RAVELS.
BENEFIT OF YRCA MATHIAS.
First night of URIELLE.
Urielle ..... Yrca Mathias
Vizier ..... Francois Ravel
Last night but one of BIANCO.
Bianco ..... Gabriel Ravel
Marietta Zanfretta and others on
THE TIGHT ROPE.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16,
The performances will commence with
RICHARD HOFFMAN.
Richard Hoffman ..... Mr. Boniface
Jack Manders ..... Mr. Fox
To conclude with
ROLFE.
Boxes and parquette 25 cents; pit 12 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¼.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.**
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
with the original EVA, TOPSY and ST. CLAIR,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD
Secure your seats and go to-night.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns ..... Sam. Lathrop and Tony Pastor
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16,
To commence with, for the first time,
THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT,
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, (first appearance,) C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WHO IS THE CHAMPION?—YOU CAN ALL see by going to Hoym's Theatre CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, 1858, when a splendid silver-mounted banjo, valued at $100, will be presented to the best player; also a massive silver pitcher, valued at $40, to the best jig dancer. Gentlemen wishing to compete for the above must enter their names on or before the 22d. Address DOBSON & PARRINE, Hoym's Theatre. Tickets for sale at Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway, where the prizes can be seen.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, by the American Institute, is now open at the Mount Pleasant Rotunda, corner of 6th av. and 30th-st., and will be continued open WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 15, 16, and 17. Admission 25 cents. The complimentary and members' tickets will admit to this exhibition.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ WILL perform Haydn's Oratorio of the "Creation," at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans. Particulars in future advertisements.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GREAT FAIR**
AT
**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

The Society for the care of the Aged and Infirm—Institution in West 42d-st.—have leased, for six days, the
ENTIRE GROUND FLOOR
Of Mr. Niblo's Buildings,
and will open the most extensive Fair, on the 20th inst., of the kind ever known—showing the finest specimens of art and mechanical ability, together with the genius of ladies in fancy work and useful articles. These specimens will be on exhibition, with the name of the producer affixed.

It will vary somewhat from the Fairs of the American Institute, or of the Union now exhibiting, in not awarding premiums, and all the stock will be on sale—the funds being all appropriated to the above object.

Committees have been for a year past engaged in procuring specimens, and have met with
GREAT SUCCESS.

Persons wishing to contribute articles, will please send them to the back entrance of Niblo's Garden, (on Crosby-st.,) on Monday morning, Dec. 20. The Committee of Supervision will receive them.

While the Exhibition will afford satisfaction to spectators, there will be a fine opportunity to contribute to the relief of the Aged and Infirm, in the purchase of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Please delay your purchases until you visit the Fair.
All goods will be sold at
REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book-Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st: Messrs. Hall & Son's Music store, corner Park-place and Broadway; C. C. Leigh's China store, No. 651 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 320 Greenwich-st., and of the Managers.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
**AMERICAN UNION.**

The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.

Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.

By order of the Board of Managers.
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Gompil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 559 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 559 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
FLORENTINE GALLERY, NO. 618 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.
Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—Third week of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE. TUESDAY, Dec. 16, the new comic pantomime ballet, THE BIRTHDAY; Paulina, the infant Alice; Babu, La Petite Emmeline; Peasants, Servants, &c., by the Zavistowski Troupe. After which, THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR, by the Wren family. Concluding with PEKIN IN AN UPROAR, by the Zavistowski children. The Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—THE FIFTH ANNUAL Fair will open at Lyric Hall No. 765 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and continue through the three following days. The managers promise an excellent assortment of articles, with Toys, Hingham Wooden Ware, etc., etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the City.

FAIR.—THE FAIR OF THE "BIBLE CLASSES," in the lecture room of the Middle Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, will be continued THIS DAY (Thursday) from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

## LECTURES.

**JOHN MACMULLEN, A.M.,**
Has, at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $20 to $50 per quarter.

A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

Familiar Lectures on History and Geography, every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets 12 cts.

Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½.

Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 20 cents.

CHAPEL COURSE, BROOKLYN.—THE last lecture of the course will be delivered by the Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany, at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Woman in America.* Tickets at the door, 25 cents. This will be an interesting lecture for all.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—will meet, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject: *Motion and Sound.* The public are invited. By order
JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REIN, Secretary.

HIEROGLYPHIC ORIGIN AND MEANING OF LETTERS—EVERY LETTER A WORD.—Professor JULES DE LAUNAY will deliver his lecture at 7½ o'clock this evening, at his residence, No. 93 West 23d-st. The subject will be illustrated by diagrams. Admission, 25 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS BEFORE the American Institute will be delivered by the Hon. JAS. T. BRADY, at the Cooper Institute, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. The complimentary and members' tickets will admit to this address.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $5, Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society, of the City of New-York, will celebrate their joint anniversary, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858. Dinner on table at 6 o'clock. P. J. JOACHIMSEN, President. H. B. S. No. 118 Nassau-st. J. SELIGMAN, President G. H. B. S., No. 32 Vesey-st. H. ARONSON, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, No. 15 Dey-st.
A. LAZARUS, L. COHILAND, } Secretaries.

BOYS' MEETING AT HOBOKEN.—A BOYS' meeting is held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington-st., corner of 3d-st., every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Col. Snow, Dr. Pratt and Mr. Hasbrook will address the meeting TO-NIGHT. Mr. R. G. Pardee, J. H. Hopwood and Mr. Seymour next THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Interesting exercises by the children. JONATHAN REVILL, President.
A. W. ROSE, Superintendent.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the Historical Society's Building on 2d-av., when J. J. HAYES, M. D., (late Surgeon to the second Grinnell Arctic Expedition,) will deliver an address *On the Polar Discoveries of Dr. Kane, and his Plan for Further Research.* JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.

MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION.—Members are respectfully informed that the meetings called in New-York City for Dec. 16, and in Washington City for Dec. 18, are postponed to the evening of Dec. 18 for New-York and Dec. 21 for Washington, where communication will be made from Southern and Western branches. By order of Chief Director.

ANNIVERSARY OF CHERRY-STREET M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.—By special request, and to accommodate the multitude who were unable to gain admission on Tuesday evening, the Anniversary will be repeated THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. Admission 25c. Tickets issued for Tuesday evening will be good for this occasion. December 16, 1858.
WM. LECOUNT, Secretary.

## DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 69 West 16th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
and
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—Halsey's Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. Practicing Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy; every WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

C. M. SAXTON, NO. 25 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
Has just published:
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES' NEW STORIES.
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NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

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P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

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The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
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At the following reduced rates during the holidays:
First quality fine white Brilliants,
Carat stones, unset, at ..... $70 each
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All of which will be guaranteed perfect.
Also choice sets and half sets pink Coral, very handsome,
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Will remove
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At lower prices than ever before offered, until Jan. 1, to make room for their Spring importations.

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ONE CASE OF VERY HANDSOME
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On and after Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer our extensive and most select stock of
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Importer of Mourning Goods,
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No. 20 Cliff-st,
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

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Will offer, on MONDAY, the 13th Inst.:
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Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

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A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR ONE or two single gentlemen, who can appreciate the luxury of a beautiful front parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached tastefully furnished, in a private family where they will have a well-furnished table and good society, can be accommodated by addressing JAY, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

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Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

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FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE ABOUT TO commence housekeeping, two or three neatly furnished rooms with conveniences for cooking, &c., above 4th-st., and convenient to a line of stages or cars; possession wanted about the 1st of January next. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 283 Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 286 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—FOR sale, 3 lots of ground, north side 63d-st., 75 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth, with the grade 245 feet east of Broadway, and 300 feet west of Central Park. Apply to P. CUFF, 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Store Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire of No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs; or the whole house may be let, and the present occupants board with the family. Address M. W., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WESTERN LAND WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, watches, chains, rings, bracelets, pins, studs, sleeve buttons, &c.; well located vacant lots, railroad securities, and negotiable paper will be taken. Sample goods at our office. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-av., and No. 253 8th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rents from $12 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 45th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 69 WALKER-ST.—A DEsirable situation for a fashionable tailor, or any light business. Lease can be given. Possession immediately. The fixtures and furniture for sale. Inquire of T. T. GREEN, Broadway and 14th-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET LOW—16½ BY 34 feet, on second floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, entrance on 13th-st., suitable for an office. Inquire on the premises in Piano warerooms of J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM-SIZED house in central part of the City, price not to exceed $4,000. Address, stating price, terms and location, ALEXANDER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S Administrator against P. CHAMBERLIN'S Heirs, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars, ($14,914 00,) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit: Eight hundred and eighty-two shares of Stock in the Salina Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of Stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAMES G. BALEE,
THOMAS A. MORGAN, } Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School No. 16, in the IXth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, for the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary School No. 1 Ludlow-st., with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest to do so.
GEORGE H. CLARK,
HERMAN GUTMAN,
DANIEL SLOTE. } Committee.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of N. TIBBALS & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. TIBBALS.
N. TIBBALS,
G. N. POWELL.
DECEMBER 1, 1858.
Just in from auction, 5,000 volumes, cheap for cash.
N. TIBBALS.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN H. SCHRODER, plaintiff, against MARY HAMILL, widow of PATRICK HAMILL, deceased, JAMES HAMILL, MARY ANN HAMILL, CATHARINE HAMILL and ELLIS HAMILL, children of said PATRICK HAMILL, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the seventh day of December, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated ——, 1858.
JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d16-law6wTh. No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODman B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.
an19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WM. OOTHOUT,
HENRY OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.
an19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUSBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
014-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
an19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 12 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
FRIDAY, Dec. 17,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 248 Dean-st.,
Near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.
PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY
and
BASEMENT FURNITURE,
GAS FIXTURES THROUGHOUT,
CARPETS, CURTAINS,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, (by order of the assignee,) 500 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., consisting of China vases, tea sets and toys, hollows toys, dolls, ladies' work-boxes, guns, swords, glass views under glass, purses, reticules, watch stands, cigar cases, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
RARE AND CHOICE PAINTINGS, BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST CELEBRITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of paintings of the most récherché description, selected by a gentlemen well known in the arts during a sojourn in England, France, Belgium and Germany, forming a complete Cosmopolitan Art Cabinet, nearly the whole of which were purchased direct from the artists in those countries, and will be sold with guarantee of originality. Among them, in the department of American art, will be found a fine work by the late Thomas Cole, distributed as a prize by the American Art Union, with others by Doughty, Huntington, Page, &c. Of the English school are three of the highly-prized landscapes of Wm. Shayer, Sen. Also, a masterpiece by Geo. Cole, purchased at the London Annual Exhibition of 1858, with others by Passmore, Meadows, Montague, Gill, Vickers, &c. The Belgian school is well represented by the pictures of De Keyser, Tillemans, Henri Dillins, Van Hamme, V. Verboeven, Lepkert, Gennison, Cornet, &c. Of the schools of Dusseldorf, Munich and Dresden, are choice paintings by Guill, Schmidt, Meltenheimer, Ott, of Munich; Lueger, Burkhardt and other artists of distinction. The collection is now on view as above. We cordially invite ladies and gentlemen, and lovers of the arts to inspect this collection, as it is but rarely an opportunity occurs of obtaining at public sale authentic paintings of similar value.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICES.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 99 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:
In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Inspection of every parcel of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 12 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT IMPORTED EIGHTEEN-CARAT JEWELRY AND SUPERB GOLD WATCHES, BEING THE STOCK OF AN IMPORTER.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the most superb and costly assortment of fine gold jewelry ever offered at auction. It consists, in part, of the finest 18-carat sets of superb enameled painting; the finest cameos; a corall and frosted do.; superb bracelets of very rich and costly designs; rents' scarf pins, in great variety; superb coral and enameled studs and sleeve buttons, ear rings, vest chains, keys, seals, fine gold buckles, lockets, and many other rich goods; also, ladies' enameled hunting and open-face watches; also, fine 18-carat hunting and open-face watches, in large variety. The attention of the ladies and persons in want of truly fine jewelry will do well to attend, as every article will be warranted solid fine gold.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about seventy valuable oil-paintings. Particulars in future advertisement.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN THE STATE of Wisconsin, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at one o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the following valuable tracts of lands in the State of Wisconsin, granted by the United States to the State of Wisconsin:
368 acres in Oconto county.
120 acres in Monroe county.
240 acres in Winnebago county.
All the above lands are in parcels of 40 acres each, and lie contiguous to each other, thus enabling purchasers to buy 40 or any greater number of acres. The title is directly from the State of Wisconsin to the purchaser, thus removing all doubts to the validity of the title, and avoiding any expense to ascertain the same. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, book-case, etageres, centre and card tables, Turkish and reception chairs, piano-forte, paintings, vases, statuary, carpets, clocks and mirrors, lace curtains, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c., &c. Also, a set of French China, dinner and tea sets, cut-glass, ivory-handle silver-plated ware, and many articles too numerous to mention. Sale commences at precisely 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all persons.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE ON FOURTH-AVENUE.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable house and lot on 4th-av. The desirable first-class four-story English basement brick house and lot No. 279 4th-av., east side, between 21st and 22d sts. The house is 20x60 feet, well located, in fine order throughout, and replete with all the modern improvements. Lot 20x70 feet. Possession can be had immediately. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.—ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 157 Broadway,
French Porcelain, richly decorated,
Dinner and Tea Sets, Vases, &c.
Richly cut glass, Silver plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Urns, &c.
French and German Fancy Goods,
French Clocks, Accordeons and Toys.
Portemonnaies in great variety, and every description of fancy articles suitable for the Holiday Trade.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—The four valuable lots on the north side of 53d-st., 400 feet east of 5th-av., each lot 25x100 feet 5 in., level and free from rock. The street is graded.
Terms easy, and maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 148 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST. AND FIFTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 16 lots on the northerly side of 120th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av.; house and lot situated on the northerly side of 52d-st., 600 feet east of 5th-av.; lot 25x100. Terms at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, suitable for parlors, dining rooms, and chambers. Also, by order of the Constable, at 11½ o'clock, a large assortment of jewelry, being the stock of an importer; also, 1 billiard table, with all the fixtures.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, 14TH INST., IN Exchange-place, between William and Hanover sts., or in Hanover-st., between William and Wall sts., or in Wall-st., between No. 61 and No. 40, the following notes: One dated Aug. 28, 1858, made by John F. Zebley & Co. to their own order, and indorsed by them, for $631 30, payable at the Nassau Bank. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $249, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank, thirty days from Nov. 29. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $174 83, at 12 months from Jan. 25, 1858. Payment of these notes has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving the same with
P. E. TUCKER, No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 68, dated Oct. 8, 1858, for five hundred (500) shares New-York and New-Jersey Copper Company stock. The finder will please return the certificate to the Office of the Company, No. 72 Beaver-st. An application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

DIAMOND PIN LOST—ABOUT TEN DAYS OR two weeks since, a valuable, single diamond PIN, with the letters F. W. C. engraved thereon. A suitable reward will be given to the finder. Apply at No. 78 Broad-st., up stairs.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE CARRIAGE, IN good order; little used, made by Wood & Co. Cost, $900.
Also, a light wagon, with leather top; in good order. Cost, $200.
The carriage will be sold for $300; the wagon for $80. Inquire at BRADLEY'S Stables, No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO'S,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
H. LEVERICH, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board,
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENT,
No. 2 John-st., New-York.
OHIO STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the transfer books of the stocks issued by the State of Ohio will be closed from the 15th day of December inst., until the 15th day of January next, preparatory to and for the payment of the January, 1859, interest thereon.
F.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### Board of Aldermen.

The report of the Committee on Finance, presented to the Board last evening, in favor of donating $1,000 to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, was adopted.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of opening and grading Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-fifth-street to its southern extremity, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, reported in favor of confirming the award of the contract to Jacob Sharp for repairing pier No. 35, North River, and appropriating $2,904 therefore and authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint an inspector to superintend the work. The report was laid over under the rule.

Mr. Valentine's revision of the ordinances relating to the Fire Department, was read.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the ordinances be amended so as to reduce the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department from $5,000 to $2,500.

Alderman CLANCY did not see why the reduction of the salaries of the Heads of Departments should not be made by ordinance and all together, instead of singling out one officer and reducing his salary in this way.

Alderman ADAMS replied sharply. Some thought that they were in fun about this matter, but he wanted it to be understood that he was in blood-earnest.

Alderman TUCKER said he had examined the matter, and thought the reduction should be made.

Alderman CLANCY said, if Alderman TUCKER had examined it, and was in favor of the reduction, very likely he (CLANCY) would be entirely opposed to it. The gentleman was always wrong.

Alderman TUCKER intimated that he knew as much as the Alderman from the Second District. He was always right.

Alderman BRADY offered a substitute, directing that the salaries of all Heads of Departments who now receive $5,000 per annum be reduced 40 per cent.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. BRADY's resolution was out of order.

Alderman TOOMEY offered an amendment providing that the reduction clause should not take effect until the 1st Tuesday of February, 1860, when the ordinance would go into effect. It was lost (ayes 3, nays 12).

Alderman CLANCY hoped the amendment of Alderman ADAMS would not prevail. It seemed like "making flesh of one and fish of the other" thus to single out the Chief-Engineer. He was surprised that Alderman ADAMS had signed the ordinance as at first presented and now offered an amendment to it.

Alderman ADAMS explained that the ordinance was presented two months since, when the question of the reduction of salaries had not been presented.

Alderman LYNES, in explaining his vote, said he would vote for the amendment, inasmuch as the salary of the Chief Engineer was less when he was elected than it was at present.

The amendment was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes, 8; nays, 7.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the salary of the Chief Engineer be reduced to $3,000.

A motion to lay the subject on the table was lost, and a motion by Alderman TOOMEY to recommit was lost. Ayes, 6; nays, 9.

Alderman TOOMEY moved, as an amendment, that the salary of the Chief Engineer be reduced to $4,000. It was well known that the Chief Engineer was in bad health; he had lost his health in rendering service in the Fire Department, and he was sorry to see him singled out in this way.

Alderman TUCKER opposed this. It was of no use for the gentleman to offer these amendments for the sake of taking up time. He (TUCKER) had had his dinner, and could stay as long as any one.

The motion of Alderman TOOMEY was lost. Ayes, 1; nays, 14.

Alderman CLANCY moved as an amendment to the ordinances that the First Assistant-Engineer receive $1,500, the Second Assistant-Engineer $1,000 and the other Assistant-Engineers $600 per annum.

The vote was then taken on Alderman ADAMS' motion, and the Board agreed to substitute $3,000 for $5,000 as the salary of the Chief Engineer in the ordinances. Ayes 9, Nays 6.

Pending a motion by Alderman TOOMEY to recommit the ordinances, the Board adjourned, (ayes 8, nays 7,) to Friday, 5 P. M.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening. Councilman CORNELL was elected President *pro tem.* In the absence of Mr. HASWELL.

A large number of bills for fitting up election polls were presented. A few were referred to the Comptroller with power, but the question being raised by Councilman BRADY as to whether the work for which charges were made was actually done, the balance of the bills were laid on the table after some debate.

Councilman CROSS, who was deposed from his position on the Committee on Joint Accounts, at the last meeting, sent in a resignation of his seat in the Board.

Councilman DUNN moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Joint Accounts, and Councilman BRADY that the resignation be accepted. The latter gentleman said that he frightened Mr. CROSS away at the last meeting, and that now he dare not return. If any one would guarantee that Mr. C. would attend the meeting the balance of the year, he (BRADY) would vote to refuse to accept the resignation; all he wanted was to tell Mr. CROSS what he thought of him. The gentleman is guilty, and he knows it.

Councilman MCCARTY, interrupting, asked what he was guilty of?

Councilman BRADY replied: "You know what he is guilty of; you didn't ride up in the cars the other night, for nothing."

The Board finally refused to accept Mr. CROSS' resignation by a vote of 8 to 11.

Councilman BICKFORD submitted an ordinance to permit the Harlem Railroad Company to use steam from the northern extremity of the Island to the south side of Forty-second-street. It was laid over.

Councilman MCCARTY presented a resolution directing the Comptroller to place the sum of $1,000 to the credit of Mabel Luke, widow of Hugh M. Luke, and to draw his warrant annually for the interest of the sum in favor of the said Mabel Luke or her children. The resolution was laid over.

Councilman DUNN submitted a resolution directing the Comptroller to present estimates for the Tax Levy for 1859, that the same might be submitted to the Common Council for their consideration.

The special order for the evening—the ordinance reorganizing the Street Commissioner's Department—was then taken up, and discussed section by section.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met last evening, and transacted some important business.

After the reading and correction of the minutes of the last meeting, the following communication was received from the Board of School Officers of the Fifth Ward, touching the powers of the local boards, in opposition to the Board of Education, upon the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools:

*To the Board of Educotion of the City and County of New-York:*

The Board of School Officers of the Fifth Ward respectfully represent:

That it is dearable that the power of the Board of Education with respect to the Boards of School Officers be ascertained and defined in all cases where there is danger of a conflict arising between the two and where the legal authority of either is called in question. That at the present time such a conflict seems sooner or later inevitable, and that humanity and justice alike demand that in such an event the burden should not be cast either upon innocent children, needy and desiring instruction, or upon teachers, whose services deserve remuneration, whose circumstances may will not admit of delay, and whose conduct has at all times evinced a desire faithfully to comply with the rules and regulations established by the Board of Education.

This Board, therefore, respectfully urges upon the Board of Education the propriety of having a case agreed upon in the manner provided by law, which shall present to the Supreme Court for adjudication the question whether the Board of Education possesses power to enforce the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the Public Schools of this City contrary to the direction of the Ward Officers. And in order that such a case may be legally presented to the Court, this Board respectfully offers to take such proceedings as will best enable the Board of Education to have the question amicably presented to the Court and legally determined; although this Board desires, and would prefer, that a Board of School Officers representing a Ward in which the reading of the Scriptures has been actually discontinued, be substituted in the stead of this Board.

For the foregoing reasons this Board respectfully recommends to the Board of Education the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in case be made and presented to the General Term of the Supreme Court in the manner provided by law, for the purpose of determining whether this Board possess the legal power and authority necessary to enforce the reading of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and of such version as may be selected by the School Officers in the Schools of the ——— Ward, contrary to the directions of the School Officers of such Ward; and that this Board employ counsel of acknowledged ability, whose laws are kny wn to be favorable to the power of this Board, to enforce the reading of the Scriptures as aforesaid, to argue such case, and that the Board of School Officers of said Ward be authorized to employ counsel for a like purpose, provided the same and the necessary expenses incrred by such Board shall not exceed $———.

Signed,
J. BESSON, President *pro tem.*
JAMES S. SCOFIELD, Secretary.

After some discussion, in which the opinions of the Board were freely expressed in favor of the course recommended, the communication was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

A communication from the Fourth Ward relating to certain contracts which have previously been before the Board, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The School Board of the Ninth Ward, where a new school is nearly finished, petitioned for the necessary furniture. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

The representative of the Sixth Ward stated that the President of their Board had refused to sign the pay-rolls to pay the salaries of the teachers, and asked that the necessary order be made to pay them.

The Commissioner of the Fourth Ward moved to expend by contracting his Ward, whose teachers were in the same situation. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

The special order—the election of two Assistant Superintendents—in the place of Messrs. S. W. STRONG and WILLIAM JONES, whose terms had expired, was taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of the Fourteenth, spoke in favor of the reelection of Mr. STRONG, whose long and honorable connection with education in the City eminently fitted him for the place. There were 35 ballots cast, of which STRONG received 32, Mr. WILSON 1, and JAMES SMITH 6. Mr. STRONG was declared elected.

Upon the second ballot, WM. JONES, also the present incumbent, received 34 votes, and H. L. STORRS 1, and Mr. JONES was declared elected for two years from the 1st of January.

Ten thousand dollars were voted to be appropriated out of any unexpected balances in the treasury, to pay contingent expenses, and the salaries of teachers to the 1st of January.

Eleven thousand three hundred dollars were appropriated, to purchase two lots in Broome-street, on which to erect a Primary School (No. 20) for the Fourteenth Ward.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Normal Schools, the Daily Normal School, held in the building of the Board of Education was ordered to be discontinued at the end of the present term, the second Friday in February. From 100 pupils, with which the School began, it had gradually dwindled to an average attendance of 37 daily, 13 of whom were pupils residing out of the City. The annual expense of the School is $4,000 per annum. No reflection, however, was made unfavorable to the qualifications of the teachers engaged.

Dr. EAGER, Chairman of the Committee, hoped the incoming Board would reinstitute the School under better auspices. It was greatly needed.

A resolution was adopted depriving ALEXANDER OLIVER, Jr., of his situation as a teacher in the Male Normal School, on account of neglect of his duties.

EDWIN COX was employed as an assistant in the Depository, at a salary of $500 per annum.

Some other business of no particular importance was transacted, and the Board adjourned to the 29th inst.

### Alleged Frauds upon the City Treasury—Official Report of the Examining Committee.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Herewith I hand you a copy of the report prepared by the employes of the Joint Committee on Accounts, and signed by Mr. OWENS and myself about four weeks ago. I have endeavored to get it presented to the Common Council from the day I signed it, but the Democratic majority have thus far suppressed it. While a member of the Common Council I felt in honor bound not to violate parliamentary usages by giving it to the public before its presentation to that body. Having sent to the President of the Board of Councilmen my resignation as a member of that body, I consider myself at liberty to impart through the Press all the information I possess touching the City's affairs. JAMES M. CROSS.

P. S.—It is due to Mr. OWENS to state that he has not been consulted in this matter, and is in no way or manner accountable for the step thus taken by me, nor are any of the Committee's employes. I will further add, that inasmuch as Mr. HAWES is to be our next Comptroller, and will, doubtless, find ample power in the Charter to take charge of the investigation of the City's clerical affairs, I dissent from that part of the report asking for a further appropriation to carry on the work under the direction of the Joint Committee on Accounts. J. M. C.

### REPORT.

*To the Honorable, the Common Council—*

The Joint Committee on Accounts, in continuation of their labors from the date of their last report, have completed, so far as the books and papers within their control will permit, the auditing of the accounts of Collectors of Assessments for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, being the official term of ISAAC EDWARDS and his deputies, and the results of that auditing are now submitted to your honorable body, together with a full and complete statement of the account of JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector, with his deputies, for the years 1856, 1857, and to the 1st of May, 1858.

Herewith are submitted the books and statements prepared in writing up and auditing the accounts of ISAAC EDWARDS, Collector, and his deputies, consisting of first: A balance-sheet, showing the amounts of the assessment lists placed in his hands for collection; the amounts paid thereon to the Chamberlain, and the amounts of items appearing on the records as unpaid, together with the balances, as they appeared upon the books previous to their correction.

2. A detailed statement of the various corrections, consisting, for the most part, of payments into the Treasury for assessments not discharged of record; of sums paid to Collectors, not paid into Treasury and not discharged of record, and of assessments not discharged of record, and not included in Collectors' returns to the Bureau of Arrears.

3. A balance-sheet, showing the amount of assessments placed in the hands of each Deputy-Collector, the amounts paid into Treasury thereon, and the balances as they stand after the correction of errors.

4. Eight return-books, containing transcripts of the assessments standing as unpaid on the records.

5. The journal and ledgers, prepared by direction of the committee, showing the amount of each assessment-list, the amount paid into the Treasury thereon, the amount of return to Bureau of Arrears, made out by the committee, and the entries in correction of errors.

These balance sheets, statements and books furnish the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of assessmenia placed in the hands of Isaac Edwards for collection | $4,297,823 47 |
| Payments to Chamberlain | 2,866,630 64 |
| Total | $1,431,192 83 |
| Amount of unpaid assessments, as per records | 1,444,498 91 |
| Leaving a balance of —to Collector's credit, as per books previous to correction | $13,306 08 |
| Total of errors charged to account of Isaac Edwards and his deputies, for assessments paid into treasury but not discharged of record | $26,543 73 |
| For payments to collectors, not paid into treasury and not discharged of record | 11,400 00 |
| For assessments not discharged of record and not included in Collector's return of unpaid items to Bureau of Arrears | 20,146 04 |
| Total of charges | $58,089 77 |
| From which deduct amount of credit balances as before stated | 13,306 08 |
| Balance due the City | $44,783 69 |
| Amount of assessments placed in hands of Robert McGary, deputy, including charges in correction of errors | 90,410 35 |
| Amounts paid Chamberlain | $70,944 63 |
| Returns to Bureaus of Arrears | 18,999 08— 89,943 71 |
| Debit balance | $466 64 |
| Amount of assessmeot placed in hands of Julius Johnson, deputy, including charges, in corrections of errors | $755,990 01 |
| Amounts paid Chamberlain | $510,363 48 |
| Returns to Bureau of Arrears | 234,973 69— 745 337 17 |
| Debit balance | $10 652 84 |
| Amount of assessments placed in the hands of Samuel Allen, deputy, including charges in correction of errors | $1,905,226 00 |
| Amounts paid Chamberlain | $1,327,359 08 |
| Returns to Bureau of Arrears | 552,697 49—$1,880,056 57 |
| Debit balance | $25,169 43 |
| Amount of assessments placed in hands of Robert McKinnin, Deputy, including charges in correction of errors | 1,604,286 88 |
| Amounts paid Chamberlain | $957,963 45 |
| Returns to Bureau of Arrears | 637,828 65— 1,595,792 10 |
| Debit balance | $8,494 78 |
| Balance due on Robert McGary's lists | $466 04 |
| Balance due on Julius Johnson's lists | 10,652 84 |
| Balance due on Samuel Allen's lists | 25,169 43 |
| Balance due on Robert McKinnin's lists | 8,494 78 |
| Deficiency of Isaac Edwards' deputies | $44,783 69 |

This deficiency is on sums of principal alone, the interest not having been computed.

In addition to the examinations and labors required for the full presentation of the foregoing accounts, your Committee have to report progress in auditing the account of JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector, and his deputies.

The returns of unpaid items, making several books similar to those presented with the report, are nearly ready. A ledger account has been opened, with each assessment list placed in his hands for collection. The payments by the Deputies to the Collector, and by the Collector to the Chamberlain, have been examined, and in the regular and methodical prosecution of our work. A full and final auditing of these accounts will show a correct abstract of the state of each assessment list.

Our examination shows—

| | |
|---|---|
| The total payments by Horatio N. Sherwood, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipts, to be | $86,921 00 |
| The total payments by Walter Oakley, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipt, to be | 546,554 34 |
| The total payments by Ira A. Libby, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipts, to be | 628.368 78 |
| Total of payments by Deputies to Collector | $2,061,846 12 |
| Amount paid to Chamberlain by Collector Taylor, on Deputy Sherwood's lists | $830,620 63 |
| Amount paid to Chamberlain by Collector Taylor, on Deputy Oakley's lists | 509,958 32 |
| Amount paid to Chamberlain by Collector Taylor, on Deputy Libby's lists | 574,063 08— 1,914,642 33 |
| Balance (being the deficiency of Joseph R. Taylor, Collector) | $147,181 79 |

The auditing of the accounts of the collectors of assessments is not only required for determining the state of those officers' accounts with the City, but is a necessary preliminary in making up the account of the Clerk of Arrears.

That official's accounts is now an anomaly, there being no proper charge against him on the books of the Finance Department for the sums returned to the Bureau of Arrears for unpaid assessments. Your Committee, feeling the importance of bringing this account into proper shape on the books of the Finance Department, and in order that the Clerk of Arrears may have an authentic record of all the items which will go to make up the debit side of his account, have caused return-books to be prepared, showing every item appearing upon the records of assessment as unpaid.

| | |
|---|---|
| The aggregate of these returns prior to Jan. 1, 1853, is | $195 81 52 |
| The aggregate from Jan. 1, 1853, to Jan. 1, 1856 | 1,444,498 91 |
| Total | $1,610,330 43 |

When the returns on assessments placed in hands of Collector TAYLOR are completed, the account of the Clerk of Arrears will be duly charged with them, in addition to the foregoing amounts.

On the credit side of his account will be placed those sums which, although not discharged of record, have been ascertained to be properly chargeable to the Collectors, which also appear in detail in our statements of this Collector's accounts; also the amounts collected by the Clerk of Arrears and paid [illegible] will show the [illegible] Arrears is held responsible for the amount of [illegible] assessments remaining unpaid, these constituting his offset to the debit balance of this account.

The Clerk of Arrears has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction that this account is in course of preparation, and with the method adopted by the Committee's accountants.

In presenting this report your Committee believe it due to the Common Council and to the public, who regard these proceedings with unusual interest, that they should state briefly what remains to be accomplished. Besides the work necessary to finish the accounts of Collector TAYLOR's deputies, and that of the Clerk of Arrears, as before explained, the very important duty remains of auditing the accounts of the Receivers of TAXES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of tax-lists for 1853 was | $6,607,313 71 |
| " " " 1854 | 4,945,226 07 |
| " " " 1855 | 5,844,772 42 |
| " " " 1856 | 7,976,991 63 |
| " " " 1857 | 5,065,000 56 |
| Total | $30,889,071 38 |

The accounts for this enormous sum have never been audited or examined, and the probability is, they will remain in their present state, unless they shall be audited by some Committee.

It is only necessary to state the fact that the Finance Department holds about eight hundred acknowledgements of items of liens which have been paid, but which are included in the returns to the Bureau of Arrears, as unpaid, to make manifest the impropriety of suffering these accounts to remain longer without a proper auditing. Delay will only increase the difficulties always encountered in the examination and adjustment of old accounts. The accounts of Collectors of City revenues have not yet received the attention of the Committee, as the work of examining the accounts of several bureaus simultaneously cannot be carried on with advantage.

The trust accounts of the City have received only a partial examination. It has not been practicable to perform this part of the work assigned to the Committee without too great interference with the work on hand. It is very desirable that these accounts should be correct exhibits of the expenditures and indebtedness they represent, and we design taking them up so soon as the Collector's accounts shall be finished.

The current duties of the Finance Department, if properly performed, are sufficient to engage the attention and occupy the time of the Comptroller and the clerical force at his command. The business of auditing the accounts of long-past transactions, of writing up and correcting the old books, can, in the opinion of your Committee, be more accurately and acceptably performed by a special force of accountants, who shall be able to proceed thoroughly and uninterruptedly with the work, free from the delays and hindrances unavoidable with those who have their regular official duties to perform.

With the Committee's experience of the difficulties and impediments which are incident to this work, and their knowledge of the extent and variety of the labors already entered upon, and proposed to be undertaken and prosecuted to their completion, they do not feel justified in naming a shorter period than one year for the performance of the work, and they recommend an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for clerical aid and other necessary expenses.

Should the work be now discontinued by the Joint Committee on Accounts, it is doubtful if it would be resumed at a future day or under any other supervision, and carried on in a manner so satisfactory to the public, and so conveniently for the several departments, as at present.

The attention of the Common Council is requested to a discrepancy between the statement of the Committee in reference to the account with "Fourth-avenue opening from Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and thirty-eight-street," and the statement of the same account by the Comptroller in his semi-annual report, dated Sept. 1, 1858. By his report the deficiency on this account appears to be $346 58, while it is $3,151 less than the actual deficiency. A re-examination of this account, induced by the Comptroller's report, so largely at variance with our previously published statements, reveals errors on the part of those furnishing the data for his statement confirming the opinion already expressed, that the auditing and correction of the past accounts of the Finance Department should be continued as a special work.

There are several errors in the footings. The Collector's return to the Bureau of Arrears is assumed to be correct, notwithstanding the gross inaccuracies which appear upon the face of it, and no comparison of the return with the records seems to have been made. It is true, the examinations and comparisons on so large a list of items as constitute this account are tedious and laborious, requiring considerable time and much care; but they are unavoidable, if a correct state of the account is to be arrived at. These errors evince the superficial character of the examinations on which the Comptroller's statement is based. In conclusion, your Committee deem proper to state that it may be in the power of Mr. ISAAC EDWARDS and his deputies to explain certain discrepancies which have been discovered in their accounts, and such explanations may vary the result, as reported by us, a few hundred dollars in their favor. The gentlemen have often been invited, even solicited, to examine the auditing of their accounts, and to give such explanations as they might desire; but they have not availed themselves of the privileges thus offered. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS, } Joint Committee
JAMES M. CROSS, } on Accounts.

### The Indiana Senators.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "The United States Senatorial bill having gone over, after its second reading, to Tuesday next, at 2 P. M., there cannot by any possibility be an election to supply the vacancies in the United States Senate, until Monday week, when, if no unforeseen disability, it will come off. The bill will probably pass the House on Tuesday. It will, according to present indications, pass without amendment, although certain persons (certainly all the Lecompetites) are endeavoring to break its effect by the mutilation of the emergency clause, after the manner that I have stated above. The aim seems to be to prevent the present efficiency of the bill, so that about April next, when the laws will be distributed, the Governor (WILLARD) will back up the position of BRIGHT, at least by giving him a certificate of appointment, under the plea that the vacancy declared in the bill and by the resolution of the Legislature, occurs subsequent to the Session of that body. If this could be done, it is rumored that FITCH would be dropped and that the Lieutenant-Governor HAMMOND would receive a certificate from the Governor.

### Jamaica.

By the way of New-Orleans we have Jamaica dates to Nov. 15.

We learn from the *Advertiser* that the Island had been deluged with rain and much damage has been done. In St. Davids, six lives were lost by a flood, and several cottages were swept away. There had been a violent storm at Falmouth and in the vicinity, which caused great destruction. Many cane-fields and coffee and pimento walks were laid prostrate, and the roads in many parts of the interior, were so much torn up as to render traveling dangerous.

The business of the Legislature was progressing. The address of the Council and Assembly, in reply to the Governor's speech, simply promised cooperation in all beneficial measures. Among others, bills to amend the laws relating to agricultural immigrants, and to provide for the repayment of the expenses attendant on their introduction and subsequent colonization; to authorize the indenturing of captured Africans; and for the introduction of Chinese emigrants, had passed the Assembly, and had been sent to the Council.

### The Allibone Case in Philadelphia.

The testimony in the Allibone case at Philadelphia, Dec. 14, was important. WM. OAKE, who had testified that, a few days before the suspension, ALLIBONE and NEWHALL went into the bank early in the morning, took a check for $10,000 on the Girard Bank, and carried it off from the bank assets, was again examined, and said that the matter must have been arranged in some way, or there would have been a deficiency to that amount. The District-Attorney then offered to prove that extended notes to the amount of $96,000 had been removed from the bank, and that subsequently ALLIBONE paid $33,000 on account of these notes—but the Court ruled it out. The District-Attorney then called the note clerk and discount clerk, to show that they had the custody of these notes, and did not take them away. This was admitted. A statement of the assets of the bank, in the year 1854, was then put in evidence, to show what the bank had for any one to steal. PHILIP S. KELLY, a private banker, was called, and testified to having had some transactions with ALLIBONE, as President of the bank, to the amount of about $30,000, by which KELLY bought some of the bank's securities, giving as payment checks of his own and ALLIBONE, or some one else, on the Bank of Pennsylvania. A statement of the assets of the bank in 1857 was put in evidence. The total assets were $2,791,114.

[Advertisement.]
WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AND FAMILY USE.
*From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.*
The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.
*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*
The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

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GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

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[Advertisement.]
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All-Wool Ingrains, 37 cts. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

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[Advertisement.]
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THE IVORYTYPE,
A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at
GURNEY'S Photographic and
Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.
Open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]
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[Advertisement.]
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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All-Wool Ingrains, 37 cts. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $63,000 | Missouri St. 8s.. | 89 | |
| 2,000 | Brook. C. & I. R. | 102 | |
| 20,000 | Erie R. Bs. '75 | 41⅜ | |
| 1,000 | Har. RR. 3d M. Bs. | 67 | |
| 1,500 | Ill. Cen. RR. Bds. | 90⅜ | |
| 2,000 | do. | 90⅜ | |
| 5,000 | La C. & Mil. Ld. Gt. Bs | 26 | |
| 2,000 | do. | 25⅜ | |
| 10,000 | do. | 25⅜ | |
| 11,000 | do. | 25⅜ | |
| 5,000 | do. | 25¼ | |
| 2,000 | Mich So. 2mdbds. | 61 | |
| 3,000 | do. | 60 | |
| 10 | Merchants' Bank | 110⅜ | |
| 6 | Bank of Commerce | 104 | |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 98 | |
| 25 | Am. Ex. Bank | 106 | |
| 6 | Metropolitan Bank | 111⅜ | |
| 35 | Continental Bank | 100 | |
| 160 | Cum. Pref. | b60. 31 | |
| 5 | Bank of America | 113⅜ | |
| 10 | do. | 114 | |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 90 | |
| 50 | do. | b60 88 | |
| 100 | do. | s60 88 | |
| 200 | Guilford Mining Co | 1⅜ | |
| 1100 | N. Y. Central R. R. | 83⅜ | |
| 250 | do. | b60 83⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | b30 83⅜ | |
| 200 | do. | h15 83⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | s10 83⅜ | |
| 1000 | do. | s15 83⅜ | |
| 1100 | do. | 83⅜ | |
| 50 | do. | 83⅜ | |
| 300 | do. | s10 83⅜ | |
| 280 | Erie R. R. | 17⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | s30 17⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | 17⅜ | |
| 100 | Harlem R. R. p. | 28⅜ | |
| 2300 | Reading R. R. | 51⅜ | |
| 1850 | do. | 51⅜ | |
| 800 | do. | s10 51 | |
| 300 | do. | s60 50⅜ | |
| 27 | Del. L. & W. R. R. | 96 | |
| 310 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 51⅜ | |
| 15 | do. | 51⅜ | |
| 100 | Mich. So. & N. I. R. | b60 20⅜ | |
| 300 | do. | b15 20⅜ | |
| 250 | M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. | b60 4⅜ | |
| 50 | Panama Railroad | 118⅜ | |
| 10 | C., C. & C. R. R. | 95⅜ | |
| 40 | do. | 95⅜ | |
| 300 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | b10 72⅜ | |
| 300 | do. | b10 72⅜ | |
| 50 | do. | 5d 72⅜ | |
| 119 | do. | 72⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | s10 72⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | s14 72⅜ | |
| 500 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 31⅜ | |
| 600 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 61⅜ | |
| 20 | do. | 61⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | b30 61⅜ | |
| 550 | do. | b10 61⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | s10 61 | |
| 900 | do. | s30 61 | |
| 100 | do. | s30 60⅜ | |
| 100 | L. C. & Mil. RR. | 3⅜ | |
| 140 | Chi. Bn. & Qy. RR. | 50 | |
| 230 | Del. & Hnd. C. Cu. | 96⅜ | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90. | 94 | |
| 10,000 | Missouri St. 6s.. | 89⅛ | |
| 5,000 | do. | s60 89⅛ | |
| 4,000 | Indiana St. 2½.. | 60⅜ | |
| 1,000 | Hnd. R. R. 3d m.. | ⅞ | |
| 10,000 | Chic., St. P. & F. D. L. G. Bds. | 13 | |
| 25 | Bk. of the Republic | 122 | |
| 100 | Pacific M. S. Co. | s60 89 | |
| 25 | do. | 90 | |
| 100 | N. Jer. Zinc | b30 73⅛ | |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. RR. | s10 83⅜ | |
| 200 | do. | s60 83⅜ | |
| 200 | do. | s30 83⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | 83⅜ | |
| 50 | do. | s30 83⅜ | |
| 250 | Erie Railroad | 17⅜ | |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad | 11¼ | |
| 100 | Reading R. R. | s10 51⅛ | |
| 100 | do. | s10 51⅛ | |
| 1000 | do. | 51⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | h10 51⅜ | |
| 400 | Mich. Cen. RR. | 51⅜ | |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | s30 48⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | s30 48⅜ | |
| 150 | Panama R. R. | 118⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | 118⅜ | |
| 200 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 72⅜ | |
| 50 | do. | b60 72⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | 72⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | 72⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | h10 72⅜ | |
| 50 | do. | 72⅜ | |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol. RR. | s10 31⅜ | |
| 100 | do. | s10 31⅜ | |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Dsy. & Wett. R. 7s | 20 | |
| 5,000 | Memphis City 6s. | 66 | |
| 2,000 | Rsc. & Mis. R. 10s | 30 | |
| 8,000 | La C. & M. R. 8s.. | 25 | |
| 5,000 | La C. & M. L. G. | 20¼ | |
| 5,000 | Mil. & Hor. R. 8s | 42 | |
| 4,000 | do. | 41 | |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s | 89⅛ | |
| 630 | G. W. M. I. S. '57 | 89 | |
| 960 | G. W. M. I. S. '58 | 82 | |
| 1,000 | Sus M. I. S. '53.. | 71 | |
| 20 | Exp. & Traders' Bk. | 12¾ | |
| 8 | do. | 12 | |
| 25 | Hanover Bank | 83¼ | |
| 22 | do. | 83⅜ | |
| 6 | Bk. of Commonw'h. | 99⅜ | |
| 40 | Chatham Bank | 85¼ | |
| 20 | do. | 84⅜ | |
| 160 | Far. & Cit. Bk. of L. I. | 45 | |
| 30 | New-World F. I. Co. | 95⅜ | |
| 10 | Homboldt F. I. Co. | 107¼ | |
| 230 | Manison & Lad. R. | 3 | |
| 10 | Marine Bank | 86⅜ | |
| 60 | Gal. Fire I. Co. | 90⅜ | |
| 10 | Great West. Ins. Co. | 40 | |
| 10 | Mich. Cent. R. R. | 51⅜ | |
| 100 | Ocean S. N. Co. p.s. | 93¼ | |
| 25 | Am. Guano Co. | p.s. 99⅛ | |
| 14 | do. | p.s. 99⅛ | |
| 120 | Am. Coal Co. | p.s. 96⅛ | |

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The war excitement seems pretty much over on the Stock Exchange. The market this morning opened with considerable firmness, and the sales of New-York Central, Reading, Missouri Sixes, &c, at the early session of the Board of Brokers were quite large. A leading jobber, who took several thousand shares of Central on Monday and Tuesday at 83⅛@83¼ ⅌ cent., supplied the *Bear* account, for pressing deliveries, at 83⅜@83⅝ ⅌ cent. The circumstance is significant of the indisposition of the real holders of the stock to meet the present market on mere political rumors. Indeed, the supply on the Street of this and most of the other dividend Stocks has sensibly diminished within the past two or three weeks, leaving but a very moderate amount of each under hypothecation with the Brokers. A large business was done in Reading shares at 51⅛@½, and a fair amount of sales in the Western Road stocks, particularly Galena and Rock Island, but without decided improvement in prices. Some sales of Chicago and Burlington were made as low as 50 ⅌ cent. This is an unusual depression for a once favorite and rather scarce Western Security. La Crosse Land Grants were further sold at 25½@25¼ ⅌ cent., as against 27½ last week; both cash and time contracts being offered quite freely. The sales of Misaouri Sixes at 89 were $63,000 at the Board, and $140,000 by private contract. The Erie Sinking Funds declined ½ ⅌ cent. from yesterday's price, and Illinois Central Construction Bonds are a fraction easier. The City Bank shares nearly all keep up to full rates, and Delaware and Hudson, Pacific Mail and Panama, were steady at the first Board at the closing rates of Tuesday. Erie shares were dull and lower. The November settlement of earnings turns out a smaller increase on last year's business than the gross receipts, before the adjustment of differences with the connecting lines, indicated. The settlement, however, reaches $436,898, against $429,900 in November, 1857. At the Second Board there was renewed firmness

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### The Central-American and Spanish-Mexican Questions.

### IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.

### The Movement for the Election of Mr. Crittenden to the Presidency.

### Attempts to Defeat the Passage of the Oregon Bill.

### The Movement against Collector Schell—Great Gathering of New-York Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The proposed meeting of gentlemen friendly to the election of Mr. CRITTENDEN to the Presidency, which was held here last evening, brought quite a number of politicians to the city. It was designed originally to be an exclusive meeting of gentlemen in opposition to the Democracy, who do not coöperate with the Republicans, but several gentlemen were invited, and present, whose position in the Republican Party is definite.

The discussions of the evening were in excellent spirit. Everybody declared that he had no candidate, and all expressed an earnest desire for the union of all the Opposition forces against the Democracy. Southern gentlemen present declared themselves as hostile as Northern gentlemen to Slavery propagandism, and concurred in the propriety of having a Presidential candidate who represents that sentiment. Some favored the construction of a new party, and desired to issue an Address, but the general sentiment was against this course. The position of the Republican Party as a great power was fully recognized, and a decided majority conceded that its disorganization would be neither politic nor desirable; that said party has vitality and force which must be availed of in any effort to change or reform the Administration of the Federal Government. The meeting adjourned in excellent temper, without any action having been decided upon.

The effect of this movement tends towards the fusion of all sections of the Opposition, upon whatever ticket shall in due time seem most likely to achieve a substantial victory.

New-York seems to have emptied all her Democratic politicians into Washington, chiefly to attend to the case of Collector Schell. First came Postmaster Fowler, with Simeon Jewell, Marshal of the Northern District, who manipulated the late State Convention for Richmond, Cagger, & Co. After surveying the field, they sent for reinforcements, of whom the following have arrived—Wm. Horse Purdy, Tom Dunlap, Edward Cooper, Grand Sachem William D. Kennedy, Tax-receiver Small, Non-Comptroller Purser, Dick Connolly, Nelson J. Waterbury, and Assemblyman Chandler. Collector Schell, getting wind of the game, also posted hither, bringing Soutter, Wood's nominee for Comptroller.

FOWLER and party had a highly exciting interview of three hours with the President to-day, to show him the importance of removing SCHELL, BIRDSALL, and the Dickinson men generally who hold Federal office. BUDY ted off, and the rest followed in free speeches, enforcing the propriety of decapitation, denouncing the culprits aforesaid for defeating the State ticket in the late election, and PURSER and Tammany Hall, and urging the indispensability of unity among Federal officials in support of the Tammany organization. CONNOLLY boldly declared that he had been DOUGLAS' personal friend for fifteen years, and was still, but sustained Tammany, though against him, because the integrity of the Democratic organization required it. The inference was that the President ought to sacrifice personal feeling also for the same motive.

The President replied, but was decidedly non-committal as to the course which he would pursue. He said he sustained Tammany himself, as all Federal officials should have done. He then proceeded to elaborate Woon's argument in favor of liberalizing the Tammany organization, discarding the present close corporation, and "letting the people in." The impression left on the minds of his auditors was that the President will not dare to remove SCHELL, who was Treasurer of the New-York Hotel fund raised to carry the Pennsylvania election in 1856, which decided the fate of the Presidential ticket. The President has frequently expressed his obligations to SCHELL for that service, in return for which he was appointed Collector, and to remove him just now might invoke some awkward contracts with the Duquesne letter.

In the course of to-day's discussion the President indicated that if the *Herald* could be got to urge SCHELL's removal it might perhaps be effected, and, in response to a suggestion as to the serious damage that journal's advocacy is working to the Democratic Party, he declared himself grateful for its support.

BIRDSALL, it is believed, will certainly be removed, as the President dislikes DICKINSON and his wing, and recognizes their agency in the defeat of PARKER. The other Dickinson men have uncertain scalps.

It is understood that DOUGLAS will stop at Havana a week or two on his way to Washington, in consequence of the ill-health of his wife. His confidential friends here deny that he has written a letter stating that he will not be a Presidential candidate in 1860.

Commander PAULDING is here. The United States Attorney at New-York declines to defend him against the suit of MCDONALD, one of the filibusters brought home with WALKER. The Commander asks the Navy Department to relieve him from the expense of defending himself for his official act. If the Department declines, he will appeal to Congress.

The *States*, to-day, publishes a significant and authorized statement of the Administration policy relative to Central America. It substantially sustains my letter of last evening on the same subject.

At one time it was anticipated the Oregon bill would became a law at an early day in the session, with little or no opposition. Some facts, however, have just leaked out which develop a well-laid plan for the defeat of the bill. Mr. DAVIS, of Md., will move an amendment in the nature of an "enabling act" for Kansas, and this will receive the united support of the Republicans, with some Democratic recruits. Mr HORACE F. CLARK and Mr. JOHN COCHRAN of N. Y., are among those pledged to its support. It is expected the Speaker will rule the amendment out of order. Indeed, the leaders of the plot admit that such an amendment would be out of order, and to dodge the fifty-first rule they will christen their bantling a "substitute." An appeal will be taken from the ruling of the Speaker, and the combination formed, it is believed, will be able to sustain the appeal, and adopt the substitute. This being done, a new combination will take place, and the Black Republicans voting with the Lecompton Democrats will defeat the whole bill. It is possible that Oregon would have the casting vote should the next Presidential vote be thrown into the House, and hence the Republican anxiety to defeat the bill admitting her as a State. The whole thing has been managed up to this time with the greatest secrecy, but "murder will out."

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Among the documents communicated by the President on Central American affairs, is a letter from Mr. DALLAS to Secretary CASS, reporting the substance of a conversation he had with the Earl of MALMESBURY, his Lordship inviting the interview. He was aware that Mr. DALLAS' letters for Washington would go forward on the 27th of November, and he wished Mr. DALLAS to convey in them some few remarks from him:

*First*—That Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir GORE OUSELEY with the Minister from Nicaragua; that it was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions, and that one of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito Protectorate.

*Second*—That Sir GORE OUSELEY was by this time at Nicaragua, and would exert himself to obtain the ratification of the treaty, in doing which it was indispensable that he should be protected by the presence of a naval force, from any violence meditated by filibusters.

*Third*—He had however been much surprised at the contents of a recent letter from Lord NAPIER, which stated that General CASS considers the orders issued for the protection of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY to be incompatible with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Those orders were to the effect that if the Government of Nicaragua required for their defence from filibusters the active intervention of a military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if American, to the nearest authority of the United States, and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such a proceeding should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation" and "dominion," especially as a clause of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, with which this Government found no fault, but on the contrary, it desired to see effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary assistance. It was impossible to allow their diplomatic representative to have his object cut short by marauders. When the treaty was disposed of there would be an end of their interference. Thus far, as to Central America.

*Fourth*—In regard to Mexico, he described Spain as extremely irritated by cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay, and Mexico was in so distracted a condition, that she could scarcely be said to have a responsible Government. England had herself been grossly outraged in the person of Mr. HANSON, whose treatment could best be resented in the upinion of the law officers of the Crown by the British fleet been sent to Tampico.

Her Majesty's Government, however, were adverse to any strong measure which might make things worse than they already are, and the severity of which would probably fall upon the innocent. It was difficult to say what result the disordered state of Mexico must lead if the nations interested in her well-being forbear to intervene.

Mr. DALLAS says:

My solicitude in this narrative has been to give the leading ideas of Lord MALMESBURY. Of course he was not unfrequently interrupted by comments from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I remarked that the provision in the Cass Irisarri treaty which seemed to me rather to carry out, than to violate the Clayton Bulwer treaty, by securing for all equally the safe and uninterrupted transit, was essentially different in its character from the Admiralty orders which, amid the struggles of different parties, left to the discretion of the naval officers whom to recognize as the *de facto* Government of Nicarsgua, and whom to denounce for British pursuit and dispersion as filibusters.

If the popular Party now in motion acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, brand them with that odious name and call for British succor; thus installing foreign troops to settle the political destinies of the country. That was a consequence to which the President and the people of the United States could not be supposed to be insensible to, and which of all things was most repugnant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and which could not possibly follow from the application as contemplated by Gen. CASS, of merely such temporary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself as necessary to keep the transit route open for common convenience. He insisted that both landings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed them to be right, and certainly any attempt by Fillibusters to defeat the operations of Sir W. GORE OUSELEY would be put down. I also incidentally remarked that I regretted that his lordship had expressed some leaning in favor of Mons. BELLY's project. He disclaimed having done so, and remarked that Mons. BELLY was patronised whether by England or France, and that he was a speculating adventurer. It was immaterial by whom the work of opening the Transit route was effected. If any of the citizens of the United States held an unexpired or unforfeited contract they would be entitled to go on. He was not intimate with the merits of the several claimants to contracts. Again, in the course of the interview, I referred with probably an obvious feeling to the alleged joint note addressed by the French and British Ministers to our Government respecting Mons. BELLY's contract. He promptly and emphatically denied that anything of the sort had been written, or ever contemplated. The rumor of the morning, coming direct from Paris, was adverted to, that the Anglo French fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. That rumor, he said, had lowered the Funds, and was, nevertheless, utterly destitute of foundation. I can perceive that the discovery of golden sands in Fraser's River, leading to the creation of the new Colony of British Columbia has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit, in other respects the pacific dispositions of the Government do not appear to have changed. Lord MALMESBURY several times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time; that the disrelished protectorate of the Mosquito Territory was finally disposed of in Sir WILLIAM's treaty; that, as soon as an English Guarantee applied to the Nicaragua route, capital, science and labor would hasten to accomplish the work, however formidable it appeared.

Have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

DALLAS.

Next follows a note from Lord NAPIER to General CASS, marked private, in reply to a private note of the latter, in which Lord NAPIER stated that what the Earl of MALMESBURY intended to convey was this;

Nord NAPIER has imparted verbally to Mr. CASS the general tenor of a projected treaty which Mr. OUSELEY is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to terminate the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States. I have not had the power of holding any personal communication with the President on this subject. In so far as I am informed no treaty has as yet been concluded by Mr. OUSELEY with any agent on the part of Nicaragua. (Signed,)

NAPIER.

To Hon. Mr. CASS, Secretary, &c.

Next follows a confidential letter from Mr. CASS to Mr. DODGE, Minister to Spain, dated Oct. 21, 1858, in which he says:

SIR: Late arrivals from Europe bring us reports that a naval and military armament is about to leave Spain, destined to attack Mexico, with a view, it is rumored, to acquire political ascendancy there, by taking advantage of the distracted condition of that unfortunate Republic. Under these circumstances, I have thought it proper to ask your attention to this subject. You are aware of the position taken by the United States, that they will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent States of this continent to European Powers, nor to the exercise of a Protectorate over them, nor to any other direct political influence to control their policy or institutions. Recent circumstances have given to this determination additional strength, and it will be inflexibly adhered to whatever may be the consequences. The subject is familiar to you, and needs no illustration. I do not desire you to draw the attention of the Spanish Ministry to it by any formal communication, but it would be well to embrace such favorable opportunities as may present themselves, to bring the matter incidentally to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to make known the interest which this Government attaches to this subject, reminding him at the same time of the policy concerning it, which has been repeatedly declared by the United States, and which will, in all human probability, never be departed from. With respect to the causes of war between Spain and Mexico the United States have no concern, and do not undertake to judge them—nor do they claim to interpose in any hostilities which may take place. Their policy of observation and interference is limited to the permanent subjugation of any portion of the territory of Mexico, or any other American State, to any European power whatever. It is very desirable that this Government should know whether Spain is about to send a force to Mexico; and if so, what is its strength, and also, what are the alleged causes and avowed designs. I will, therefore, thank you to communicate all the information you can procure upon these points and upon any others connected with this subject which you may deem important.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

An extract from a dispatch from Minister DODGE to Secretary CASS, dated Madrid, Nov. 15, says:

"I had the honor on the 13th inst. to receive your dispatch, No. 66, dated the 24th ultimo, asking for information respecting the threatened hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and expressing the well-known determination of the United States to resist the subjugation by European powers of any of the independent States on our continent, with a view to exercise a protectorate or any other political influence over the policy and institutions of such States. On the same day I sought and obtained an interview with Señor CALDERON COLLANTES, Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of State, causing your dispatch to be read and transmitted to him, and at his request have since furnished him with a copy of the same. He took no exception whatever to any of the views or determinations therein expressed. He assured me most earnestly that in the movement which duly, honor and self-respect had constrained his Government to make against Mexico, Spain had not the most remote intention of interfering with the well known policy of the United States as expounded by Mr. MONROE and reiterated by yourself, or of attempting anything for the present more than to afford protection to her citizens, and obtain redress for the injuries done them, he averring that they had been robbed and maltreated in the most inhuman manner. He said that they would not receive back nor attempt to govern Mexico, nor any of the South American States, were she or they to request such government to-morrow—that all Spain expected or desired in that quarter was retention, in peace, of her present possessions. He went on to say that the enormities recently perpetrated upon his countrymen were of such an atrocious character as to demand the presence of a suitable naval force off Vera Cruz and Tampico, but that no troops to operate on land had been sent; and that the officers in command of the vessels had been instructed to avoid, if possible, any conflict with the Mexicans. As explanatory of what has been done, and the reasons for doing it, I send you translation number one of a memorandum of observations of the Minister of State, furnished to me after the interview by Mr. COUTO, Assistant Secretary of State, and a gentleman who, when holding a diplomatic situation in London, was well known to Mr. BUCHANAN. You will remember that I have always given it as my impression that there would be no war, for the reason that I have always believed that England and France would have sufficient influence to prevent it. But, to my surprise, I now learn from, Mr. COLLANTES himself, as well as from the—(there occurs an hiatus,)—that in the matters of recent complaint the Spanish Government have rejected, in the most emphatic manner, their proffered intervention."

The following is the translation Number One alluded to in the above:

The excesses committed in San Louis Potosi by the Constitutional troops upon the subjects of Her Catholic Majesty induced the Captain-General and Governor of Cuba to send to Tampico some vessels of war, in order to guard against a repetition at the last-named point of the outrages suffered at the former place. These vessels entered the harbor of Tampico with permission from the governor of that place, and remained quiet spectators of the conflict which was then raging. When General LA GARZA imposed upon the Spaniards a large war tax, putting in prison and injuring those who, from want of means, were unable to pay it, the Captain-General of Cuba determined upon sending to Tampico other vessels of the Royal navy. The expedition of these vessels has for its sole object that of obtaining from Gen. LA GARZA reparation for the losses and damages caused to subjects of Her Catholic Majesty, the refunding of the amounts exacted from them, and satisfaction for these outrages. If to obtain this end it should be necessary to employ force, any measures which may be adopted will tend exclusively to the accomplishment of that object and to protect the Spaniards against the excesses of the Mexicans. These measures will have to be proportioned to the extent of evil they may have to encounter, but will never have any other object than the one above indicated. The instructions given to the commander of the frigate *Berenguela*, who is chief on the station of Tampico, also includes the protection of other foreign subjects, whose interests may be prejudiced. The assembling a respectable naval force at Sacrificios and Vera Cruz, is for the same purpose. Knowing the tendency of Mexicans to indulge in a bitter persecution of Spaniards, the Spanish Government has believed it to be its duty to assemble sufficient means to force them to respect the lives and property of its subjects. These two expeditions do not tend in any manner to interfere in the interior affairs of the Mexican Republic."

Next follow dispatches inclosed by the Secretary of the Navy. The first is from Commodore MCINTOSH, dated November 26th, in which he says he heard a report that an officer was sent from the *Valorous* to board the steamer *Washington*, &c. He says: "I am taking immediate measures to get full particulars from Captain JARVIS, and will report them in full by the next opportunity, but according to my present understanding of the matter, it looks like a renewal of the scenes which lately occurred around the Island of Cuba, changed only to fillibusters for Africans. You may rely on my taking prompt and efficient measures to protect the honor of our flag, should it become necessary; and if really Her Britannic Majesty's officers have instructions to board and examine American merchant ships for filibusters, under the very guns of the ships of my squadron, the time must be very short before most serious consequences may be anticipated."

In a subsequent dispatch, dated Dec. 3, Commodore MCINTOSH says, by copies of the correspondence with Capt. ALDHAM, the Secretary of the Navy will perceive that Captain ALDHAM claims a protectorate over the harbor of Greytown.

Captain ALDHAM and Mr. OUSELEY's Secretary paid an unceremonious visit to Commodore MCINTOSH, the latter, no doubt, he says, being sent by Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, purposely to remove all unfavorable impressions, and talk over rather than write further upon the subjects at issue. Captain ALDHAM declared that he had no intention to interfere with American vessels; that his great desire was to act in concert with Commodore MCINTOSH in endeavoring to prevent the landing of the fillibusters; that he could not possibly see the slightest cause for the apprehension of any difficulty, and that, so far as he was concerned, there should be none. With Mr. SYNOE, Mr. OUSELEY's Secretary, the conversation was equally frank. He, however, distinctly declared that England had never abandoned the protectorate, but that he believed before the first of January next the whole matter would finally be settled; that as to boarding and searching American vessels, they had already abandoned it, not from fear or pusillanimity, but because England felt she could do so honorably and ought to do it, and it was not probable it was now to be revived; that there was certainly nothing secret or mysterious in Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's mission, as it was well understood in Washington, and that no officer in her Britannic Majesty's service would be less likely to do any act which would be construed as offensive or as an interference with us than Capt. ALDHAM. In this conversation Com. MCINTOSH had little to say, for his position had been taken in his correspondence, and he desired there to leave it. He does not pretend to give the precise words of these free and frank conversations, but has endeavored so far as memory serves, to give their meaning literally, add if there was sincerity in them, of which he had not the slightest doubt, he is happy to say he can at present see no cause of apprehension on our part for a recurrence of the proceeding. He was much pleased with both the gentlemen, and everything was done by Capt. GADSDEN and himself, which hospitality or kindness could dictate, to make them comfortable and at home. They left the ship fully so impressed.

Capt. ALDHAM, in a letter to Commodore MCINTOSH, seeks to convince the latter he has acted in no spirit of interference with American merchant vessels, and has not arrogated to himself any right which is not conceded by universal custom to the commanding officer of the Naval forces in a port belonging to or placed under the protection of his own nation.

Commodore MCINTOSH replying, says: "The Inquiries which were propounded by the boarding officers from your ship looked at once into a thorough investigation and examination of the ship, and to the manner in which United States officers had performed their duties. This I considered as exceeding what would be characterized as a friendly visit, to which I called your attention, and which I am constrained still to consider as unnecessary on the part of the officers under your command."

Capt. JARVIS, of the steamship *Savannah*, informs Commodore MCINTOSH that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY appears to be very busy in diplomacy, but that he has not been able to ascertain what he is about. He appears to be in constant communication with Mr. GREEN, Her Britanic Majesty's Consul.

Mr. BANUEL, the reported Consul for Nicaragua at this place, was received on board the *Valorous* with seven (7) guns.

The other points in the documents have heretofore been substantially published.

The *States*, of this afternoon, submits an explanation, with the absolute assurance that it represents authentically the views of the President in the negotiation for the adjustment of the difficulty in Central America. The substance is, that while the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would bring the dispute to an issue of force, by another expedient it is proposed to permit Great Britain to select her own way of escape, which she engages to do without delay. This Government is already advised of her intentions, Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY having been dispatched to the Isthmus with instructions to surrender the Protectorate over Mosquito by a separate Convention with Nicaragua, and by another treaty with Honduras, to deliver the Bay Islands over to that Republic. He will compass his object if the States of Central America be not disturbed by the intrusion of fillibusiers. Hence both our Government and the British Government are resolved that the business shall not be interrupted before its consummation. In this event all danger of a collision with Great Britain will be avoided.

The Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, Minister to Austria, on visiting the Navy-yard to-day was received by the Commandant and officers thereof with the usual salute.

The following officers have been ordered to report on board of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, on the 22d inst.: Commander, OGDEN; Lieutenants, TODD, NELSON, M. P. JONES, and MYGATT; Surgeons, BARCLAY and BURNETT; Purser, PIERCE; and Master, A. ARMSTRONG. The *St. Louis* is to join the Home Squadron.

The following have been ordered to report on board the new steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, on the 1st of January: Captain, FARAGAT; Lieutenants, W. C. B. S. PORTER, ALBERT SMITH, W. JEFFERS, W. MITCHELL and H. A. ADAMS; Surgeon, MINOR; Assistant Surgeons, CHRISTIAN and LEACH; Purser, LOCKER; Chief Engineer, FOLLANSBEE, and Assistants, DE LUCE, BROOKS, JORDAN, BROWN, SNYDER and WHITE.

The *Union* this morning says emphatically that England, France and Spain fully concur in the line of policy laid down by the United States concerning Mexico and Central America.

### Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The bill which the Hon. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, has drafted for the amendment of the neutrality laws, is designed to obviate defects which have long been apparent. There certainly would seem to be no good reason why citizens of the United States should be prohibited from selling ships or munitions of war to either of two belligerent Powers, or to both. The present prohibition of such trade practically involves us in the evils of the war in which we have no part. For instance, if one of your ship-builders had a contract to-day with the Russian Government to build and deliver an armed vessel, and to-morrow Russia should become involved in war with England, he could not complete his contract, and the vessel would be left upon his hands. This is unjust. Our laws should give to all nations the right to receive from us anything we may have to sell, whether in peace or war. Certainly we ought not to suffer by wars in which we have no part,—when, in fact, except for such unwise restrictions as we have hitherto imposed upon ourselves, we should be gainers thereby.

So, too, in regard to the right of a man to denationalize himself, our theory, law and practice are strangely inconsistent with each other. We have always repudiated the doctrine "once a subject, always a subject." We claim the right of a man to assume a new nationality whenever he may choose so to do, but have provided no method by which he may divest himself of his allegiance. The case of Gen. WM. WALKER is one in point. He claimed to be a citizen of Nicaragua—the President in fact of that Republic. Yet, despite this assertion that he had denationalized himself, he was seized by an American naval force, as an American citizen, and brought away from San Juan. Mr. TAYLOR's bill proposes to set this matter right, and prescribe a form of proceeding by which a man may successfully and certainly enjoy his right of free agency, and the Government whose native allegiance he disowns may be relieved of all responsibility for his acts. The measure should be passed without delay.

The Mormon Delegate in Congress seems to be engaged in another effort to remove the impression that the Territorial Library of Utah is in good and perfect condition; and we find the fact again asserted upon the authority of Gov. CUMMING. These persistent attempts to impose upon the public have a double purpose—first, that of exciting prejudice against the Federal officials who a year or two ago announced the destruction of the Library, or a portion of it, by BRIGHAM YOUNG's emissaries; and, second, to support the somewhat premature report made by Gov. CUMMING to the State Department, about the time when the army entered Salt Lake City, to the effect that the Library was perfect. That the statement is untrue there is no reason to doubt. Just before I left Salt Lake, in last July, when Judge ECKLES insisted on visiting the Library, notwithstanding the opposition of Gov. CUMMING, he found but one out of nine volumes of lawbooks for which he called; nor could the Mormon librarian give any account of the whereabouts of those which were missing. Add this to the very positive statements of the destruction of a portion, at least, of the law library, which I received from perfectly reliable eye-witnesses, and the declaration that said library is whole must be seen to be a bold and impudent falsehood.

Several somewhat prominent Republican politicians arrived here to-day, under the impression that the meeting of gentlemen friendly to the election of Mr. CRITTENDEN to the Presidency was a Republican movement. They expressed much disappointment on learning the facts.

General SAM HOUSTON has returned to the city in fine health and spirits. He contemplates making another demonstration soon in favor of the establishment of an American Protectorate over Mexico.

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WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

Lord NAPIER, as I learn from the best authority, has not yet received the official advices of his recall; but he has a letter from Lord PALMERSTON informing him of the fact; and of his "promotion" as Ambassador to the Court of Holland. It is simply a routine movement, and has nothing to do with Lord NAPIER's opinions, official, or unofficial in regard to this country. On the contrary, the British Ministry have cordially approved of his Lordship's conduct; and his removal to Holland is regarded in England as an ascending step in the scale of diplomatic honors. It is true the salary is something less, but the cost of living is cheaper.

There is very general regret expressed here at the departure of Lord and Lady NAPIER, who have made themselves popular with all parties, social, political and diplomatical. They will probably leave sometime during the month of February, on the arrival of the new Minister. Lord NAPIER speaks in the highest terms of his successor, Lord LYONS, whom he regards as one of the cleverest and best-educated diplomatists in England.

The *Valorous* outrage at San Juan perplexes the Administration. Some are urging the President to send an indignant War Message to Congress; while others suggest the more moderate demand of an *explanation*. The latter course will undoubtedly be adopted. [Let the Wall-street "Bears" make a note of this.]

Postmaster FOWLER, and several leading New-York politicians are here; while others have been telegraphed to come on. There is to be another strong movement to crush the Collector; and Mr. BUCHANAN is evidently much worried. Things generally are in a muddle. Colonel PRESTON is waiting for "instructions," which the Secretary of State does not know exactly how to shape. Mr. DALLAS will not resign, and the President is afraid to remove him. It is rumored that Mr. GUTHRIE is Mr. BUCHANAN's candidate for the succession, although there are a dozen Richmonds in the field; among others, STEPHENS, of Georgia; Postmaster-General BROWN; Senators SLIDELL and GWINN, &c., &c.

The recent black-mail threat of the nominal House Printer to resign produced a great excitement for a few hours. Had not the Ohio delegation induced STRADMAN to abandon the dodge, there would have been some "astounding disclosures." WENDELL's friends were raving mad.

There are parties here, outside the White House, who know all about the "Message trick," and, in course of time, the facts will *leak* out. The information could be *bought* to-day, but the terms are rather exorbitant.

NEW-YORK.

## XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Various petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the Arizona bill so as to provide for the election of a Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other officers, by the people, for the term of two years. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the landing by the yacht *Wanderer*, on the coast of Georgia, of a cargo of slaves, which was adopted.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, attempted to bring up his resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was in favor of laying it on the table. His effect would be to make an issue with the President. The day may come when it will require to be abrogated either with or without the assent of England. But no statesman would undertake to do it until he shall have looked far enough ahead to see where it will land us. If the treaty be abrogated it will place the two countries as they were before it was entered into, and will call on us to define the vague Monroe doctrine. We have reason to believe even now that the Executive is engaged in trying to avert the misunderstandings under this treaty.

Mr. CLINGMAN insisted that from the President's two Messages it appeared that our progress had been backward in Central America for the last year, and that Great Britain was getting stronger every day under this treaty, and what it ought to be put out of the way, and then, when occasion is offered, we will act in that region. As we had failed hitherto, according to the President, to get a good treaty either from Great Britain or Nicaragua, what ground was there to hope that these parties would, between themselves, make such a treaty as would protect our interest? Since decided ground ought to be taken. It was useless to wait for negotiation, because in eight years we had made no progress, and hence, if no one else did, he would make a movement of a political nature, to relieve the country of this restriction.

Messrs. COLLAMER and SEBASTIAN generally supported Mr. CLINGMAN's views, but the Senate refused to take up the subject, by Yeas, 22; Nays, 28.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken, and Mr. BELL spoke in favor of it.

Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS was permitted by resolution to receive certain gifts from the British Government.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, introduced a bill to give back pay to the officers, since reinstated, who were retired by the Naval Board.

Mr. FITCH moved that ten thousand copies of the President's Message be printed.

The Senate Agricultural College bill was then made the special order for Tuesday.

The Senate then cleared from off the calendar one hundred and twenty-eight adverse reports, and in definitely postponed fifty bills, being the unfinished business from last session.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing communications from the State and Navy Departments in response to the resolution calling for information as to recent events in Central America, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, without being read.

A communication was also received from the Secretary of State, asking an appropriation to defray the expenses of conveying destitute Americans from Vancouver's Island to San Francisco.

The House resumed the consideration of the Maryland Contested Election case of Mr. WHYTE against Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, said Mr. WHYTE did not claim the seat for himself, but opposed the retention of it by Mr. HARRIS.

The House, by 108 against 90, laid the resolution on the table, admitting Mr. WHYTE to the floor to be heard on the subject.

Mr. EUSTIS, of Louisiana, then moved to table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, as follows:

*Resolved*, That it appears to this House there was such tumult, riot, intimidation, and injustice in the election of a Representative to Congress from the Third Congressional District of Maryland, on the 3d of November, 1857, in contempt of law and violation of the freedom of election, that said election is void, and the seat is declared vacant, and that the Speaker is hereby directed to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact.

The resolution was tabled by 106 against 97.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, endeavored to have taken up the President's Annual Message, but the consideration of the bill reported last session, granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in all the wars during that period, was resumed.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, insisted that the honor and reputation of the country demanded that those brave men should have their services recognized. It would be a shame and a disgrace if they were not rewarded, no matter what might be the expense. This especially refers to those who fought in the war with Great Britain, and lost their means and property by their participation in that contest.

Mr. NICHOLS of Ohio was opposed to the principle of this bill throughout, and to increasing the band of pensioners under it.

Mr. BURNETT of Kentucky replied that no policy was better calculated under our system of Government to keep alive a spirit of patriotism and devotion to thy country than by assuring its defenders that when they become old and helpless they will be taken care of be the Government.

Mr. RITCHIE of Pennsylvania said the resources of the country would by this system be exhausted, and we be prevented from carrying on any war at all, if necessity requires one.

Mr. MASON of Kentucky said those who asked pensions did not come here as paupers, but are entitled to the discharge of a debt promised to be paid.

After some further debate, Mr. DEWART, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and insert that the defeated candidates at the Pennsylvania election of 1858 shall be allowed ninety-six dollars per annum. [Laughter.]

Various amendments were voted on, but nothing definite was done.

Adjourned.

### The Steamship North Briton for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Dec. 16.

The steamship *North Briton* will sail from this port on Saturday, at about noon, for Liverpool. Despatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, early on Saturday forenoon, will be duly forwarded.

### Burning of a Steam Flouring Mill.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Thursday, Dec. 16.

ALCOTT's steam flouring-mill in this place was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $25,000; insured $10,000.

### The Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Mr. BOYLE, a passenger by the Overland Mail, reports the roads in good condition from San Francisco to Fort Smith.

Accounts from the Gila River mines are very favorable.

Mr. PARDEE, the expressman, was met one day out from Fort Smith, fifteen hours ahead of time. He had not abandoned the coach. No hostile Indians were seen.

The Forth Smith *Times* of the 8th says that 150 recruits, under Captain CALDWELL, had arrived from St. Louis, and left on the 8th for Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

No. 22.—Thomas Leggett, *Jr. et al. vs.* Benjamin G. Humphreys. Argument concluded for appellants.

No. 26.—ROSS WINANS *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendants.

### News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 1st inst., says that VIDAURRI has organized a force of five hundred men against San Luis, which is garrisoned by eight hundred men.

A rumor was current that the United States had offered $5,000,000 for the right of a railroad track from New-Mexico through Chihuahua to Sonora.

The Liberals were concentrating around the Capital.

### The Bark Alice Tainter.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Messrs. HESSE & Co. have sued the Collector for refusing a clearance to the bark *Alice Tainter*, claiming damages to the amount of $25,000.

### The Steamer R. M. Adams Sunk.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *R. M. Adams* has sunk at the Falls of Alexandria, and is a total loss. The vessel is owned here. No lives were lost.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived this morning. She was detained forty hours off the Bar in fog. All well.

The *Star of the South* sails at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived at the Bar at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 14th inst.

### Markets.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY steady at 23c. HOGS firm at $6@$6 40 for light, and $6 50@$6 60 for those averaging 200 lbs. MESS PORK—a large speculative inquiry; sales 2,500 bbls., to be delivered in New-York during February, March and April at $18 50, and 500 bbls., to be delivered here in May, at $10,—it is offered freely on the spot, at $16 75. LARD, 11c.@11½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR firm; Superfine $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bush. at $1 24@$1 28 for Red; and $1 24@$1 40 for White. CORN firm; sales 6,000 bush.; new Yellow 67c.@70c.; old 80c. PROVISIONS tend downward. MESS PORK $18 25. LARD 11¾c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR firm at $5. WHEAT buoyant at $1 35@$1 55 for White and $1 26 for Red. CORN and WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales, and for the week 11,000 bales. The market closes with a firmer feeling and an upward tendency for middling grades.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 870 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency. Middling Fair 11¾c. The sales of the week 4,750 bales. Receipts of the week 15,060 bales, Stock, 61,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 153,000 bales; ditto at all the ports, 638,000 bales. In port, 35 ships, 14 barks, 10 brigs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were only 1,500 bales, it being Thanksgiving-day, at unchanged prices. SUGAR firm; fair, 5¾c. GUNNY BAGS, 11¾c. Freights to Liverpool, easy.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The sales of COTTON to-day, were 3500 bales. The market is depressed.

#### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¾; Reading Railroad, 25¾; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾.

A PORTION OF THE PARAGUAY SQUADRON HEARD FROM.—The schooner *Maria Lindsay*, from Maranham Nov. 22, arrived Wednesday. She sailed in company with schooner *King Fisher*, for Paraguay. The *Lindsay* left no American vessels in port. The United States steamship *Fulton*, for Pernambuco, sailed Nov. 18. The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, hence, arrived Nov. 13, and sailed for Pernambuco on the 17th, all well. FRANCIS SMITH, a seaman of the *H. L.* sent home sick, died on board the *Morse*, Dec. 11.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Board consisting of Col. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Buchanan, Lieut. Col. Steptoe, Capt. Dyer and Lieut. Wilcox, is ordered to convene at Fort Monroe, for the purpose of making experiments with small arms.

## THE BONAPARTES.

### The American Bonapartes and their Imperial Relations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858.

I am often interrogated by Americans in regard to the relations at present existing between the American BONAPARTES and their imperial relatives in France, and from this fact I am permitted to suppose that a history of these relations would prove interesting to your readers. It would not be proper here to enter into any details of a purely private nature, nor to go beyond the facts which naturally belong to the history of the first marriage and the divorce of the Ex-King JEROME; but enough may be said while keeping within these bounds to give a satisfactory history of the affair.

In order to render the subject clear to a portion at least of your readers, it will be necessary to go back and state that JEROME BONAPARTE, youngest brother of the first Emperor, and still living, was first married to Miss PATTERSON, of Baltimore, in due form, after the Catholic ceremony, and that a few months afterwards he was divorced by an imperial decree of NAPOLEON I., and forced to marry a royal princess of the latter's choice, CATHARINE of Wurtemburg. The first wife gave birth to a son nine months after marriage—Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore. The second wife, the Princess CATHARINE, gave birth to two children, the Princess MATHILDE, in 1820, and the Prince NAPOLEON, in 1822, both living. The first wife is living, the second is dead. The son of the first wife, Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE of Baltimore, married in turn an American lady, and has a family of children, the eldest of whom, Lieut. BONAPARTE, late of the United States army, passed into the French army in 1854, and is now a French citizen and a captain in the Imperial Guard. Finally, neither of the children by the second wife (the Princess MATHILDE and the Prince NAPOLEON) have any children.

In 1854, Lieut. BONAPARTE came with his father to France. Both the son and grandson were warmly received by the Prince JEROME at the Palais Royal, and were lodged in the Palace. They were kindly received by the Emperor and by the half-sister and brother, and in every particular had reason to be proud of the reception extended them by their imperial relatives.

The war in the Crimea was then going on, and it was proposed that the young Lieutenant, having received a military education at West Point, should go into the army. In the face of the kind reception he had met from his imperial relatives, and the prospect of rapid promotion that was held out, he accepted the proposition, and wrote to Washington resigning his position in the army of the United States.

Thus far everything had gone smoothly. But now we arrive at the first chapter in a history of troubles which has only gone on increasing to this day. The Lieutenant, and his father as well, very naturally desired to know into what service he was to be placed, and what rank he was to take. The Princess MATHILDE, who seems to have been the principal negotiator in the affair, told him that it was decided upon that he was to go, with a higher rank, *into the Foreign Legion.*

Mr. BONAPARTE and his son were so surprised at this proposition, that, if the resignation of the Lieutenant had not gone to Washington, he would have returned at once to the United States army. He absolutely refused to accept such a commission, and declared that he must be made a French citizen, and commissioned in the regular army, or he would accept nothing.

His demand was acceded to by the Emperor, and he was sent to the Crimea as a Lieutenant of Dragoons in the regular service. This act constituted him a dangerous individual to the people of the Palais Royal, and from that moment their conduct towards him and his father changed. In inviting him to stay in France and enter the army, the people of the Palais Royal did not anticipate this result, because they expected to manage the affair to their own wishes. They counted too much on the cooperation of the Emperor and the passive submission of their new-found relatives.

Not long after this the Princess MATHILDE and the Prince NAPOLEON, by the knowledge and consent of their father, signed jointly a memorial to the Emperor, demanding the appointment of a Committee of seven men to examine and decide upon the validity of their father's marriage with Miss PATTERSON—in other words, upon the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore. The object of this move was to compel the latter to take the name of PATTERSON, when in France, and thus cut him off effectually from all pretensions to the crown as the senior son of the Ex-King JEROME.

The committee was appointed, and consisted of cabinet ministers, bishops, and judges—all men of the first nobility and personally satisfactory to the petitioners, or more properly speaking, the conspirators. The committee took evidence and established, 1. That the marriage between the Prince JEROME and Miss PATTERSON had been legally solemnized according to French law—first before a French Consul in the United States and then before a priest of the Catholic Church; 2. That the Emperor NAPOLEON, by an indisputable right, inherent to his position, and basing his action upon the fact that he had not, as the head of the Imperial family, been consulted as to the marriage, had declared it null and void so far as regarded the civil service, and any children born from the connexion as illegitimate; 3. That the power of the Emperor to repeal extending only to the civil part of the service, the Pope was asked to annul also the religious service, but his Holiness refused.

On account of this difficulty between the Church and the State the Committee failed to give a decision. They showed that the Baltimore marriage was a legal one, but they did not dare say so; neither on the other hand did they dare—as it was hoped at the Palais Royal they would—declare the marriage null and duly illegitimatized by the act of the Emperor. This quarrel between the Church and State in France in regard to marriages still exists, and is constantly recurring. The State uniformly refuses to acknowledge any marriage as legal in which the civil service has not been performed, and the Church on its side as uniformly refuses to acknowledge any marriage in which its own service has not been performed. I need only point to the celebrated Pescatore trial of three years ago, to prove the virulence with which these disputes are carried on between the Church and the courts. The State, in demanding evidence of a marriage, only demands the papers which are furnished by the civil officers; the Church on its side goes no further than its own papers. In the Pescatore case, where only the civil service had been performed, and in which something like fifty millions of francs were involved, both parties contended till they were tired, and then compromised, dividing the money. But this compromise was suggested by the Emperor, who felt scandalized at the manner in which the two powers were contending. So the question remains open, and it results from this that the State regards the Baltimore marriage as annulled, while the Church takes exactly the opposite ground. Between these the committee did not dare decide.

But there is still another incident which serves to separate wider the two families. When Cardinal FESCH, the uncle of the first NAPOLEON, died, he made provision in his will for the payment of a certain sum of money toward the education of all "BONAPARTE children," while of a certain age. Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, has now a child of the age indicated in this will; he has claimed the money due under the will, it has been refused, and he has commenced suit.

The reader will not need to be told that a decision of this suit either way would decide the whole question at issue. To share in the Cardinal's gift the child must be a BONAPARTE, and therefore legitimate; if it should be decided that it had no right to this gift it would be because the child was a PATTERSON, and therefore illegitimate. The friends of Mr JEROME BONAPARTE, feeling no confidence either in the courts or in the Emperor, have earnestly advised him not to press the suit to a judgment, and I believe he is acting upon this advice. The Emperor, it is thought, feels a sympathy for the Baltimore family, for he is a man of justice, and he knows as well as any man that justice is on their side. But the needs of his court have traced out a certain line for him: he must have an imperial family; that the Imperial family has been organized and accepted by the country, and he is compelled to protect it. The whole work of the organization of the Imperial family and of the regency would have to be done over again. This, however, is not the only obstacle in the way of the acknowledgment of the Baltimore family, and it is almost certain that they never will be acknowledged. To push the Cardinal FESCH claim would be utter folly. A chance still remains, however, and that will come up in the settlement of the Prince JEROME'S estate when he is dead. This event, too, must occur soon, for he is very feeble and evidently declining. A court of justice, in a question of property, would perhaps dare to decide the legitimacy of the Baltimore family, and then nothing short of a decree of the Emperor would override this decision. Would he emit such a decree? There is reason to believe he would, in face of all honor and justice. So that it is more than probable that the legitimacy of the Baltimore marriage will never be recognized by the present Imperial family of France.

During the last visit of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE and of his son, the Lieutenant, now Captain BONAPARTE, to Paris, a visit which extended over a period of six months, they had no interview with the Emperor, and their communication with the Palais Royal was limited to a few formal interviews with the Prince JEROME and the Princess MATHILDE. The Captain is absent now on six months' furlough in the United States, his father having preceded him home some weeks. The Captain is very popular in France, and men of standing openly espouse the cause of his family against his relatives. It only depends upon himself to be a leading man in the country, in spite of the Palais Royal and its influence.

At the same time, there is something incomprehensible in the jealous manner in which the Emperor guards the interests of his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON. It is a notorious fact that their political opinions differ widely. The Prince is in favor of decentralization, of liberty, and of liberal measures under the Empire. He is in favor of free trade, and of more freedom of speech and of the Press. In all these measures he stands in direct opposition to the policy of the Emperor. He thus becomes a dangerous man, if not positively to the Emperor himself, at least to the Regency, if it should ever be called on to act. Moreover, he is the bosom friend of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who is his political soul, his life, a part of him. M. DE GIRARDIN wields such a power over the Prince, that it has already passed into a word that the late editor of the *Presse* is the Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, not the Prince. He is the throne behind the throne. And who does not know the character of M. DE GIRARDIN? His is one of the first, and, at the same time, most mischievous minds of France. He builds up that he may have the pleasure of tearing down. He helped to build up LOUIS PHILIPPE, and he made a fortune on his ruins. He helped to put LOUIS NAPOLEON in power, he was one of the first to forsake him, and he will be the first to shout over his downfall. From this source the Prince NAPOLEON draws his political tenets, and by him he shapes his course. It would not, then, be strange if this duo of political Utopists should yet give the cousin trouble.

M. DE GIRARDIN will publish on the 4th of December, in twelve volumes, a work entitled *Questions de mon Temps*, (literally, Questions of my Times,) made up from his newspaper and other writings. The book is to contain a "sensation" preface—a preface which will give the book, notwithstanding its twelve volumes, the air of being published for its sake alone. In this *avant-propos* the distinguished writer gives in his adhesion to the Empire, but he gives it with a reserve which is more malicious than direct opposition. It is the eternal hobby of liberty under the Empire, of that exclusively French idea of a constitutional despotism. M. DE GIRARDIN is blind to the paradox of his argument; he cannot see that a parliamentary government is inconsistent with an Empire and Bonapartism. But at the point of M. DE GIRARDIN'S pen the most absurd utopias become *couleur de rose*, his schemes of government masterpieces of political architecture, his organization of society the maximum of human happiness. It needs only M. DE GIRARDIN, or a man of his moulding, to put the sublime machinery in motion. But, notwithstanding M. DE GIRARDIN'S equivocal adhesion to the Empire and his intimacy with the Prince-Cousin, it is not improbable that his sensation preface will only gain for him the seizure and suppression of his twelve-volume book.

A few days ago, in descending the stairs at the Prince NAPOLEON'S Pompeian Palace, M. DE GIRARDIN fell and broke his right collar-bone. He did not suspect the gravity of the accident till he sent for his surgeon, M. MAISONNEUVE, the next morning. It appears, however, that this accident did not take from the celebrated publicist the power of writing puffs with the left hand, for a few days afterward we find a long notice of the new book in the journals commencing thus: "The accident which happened to M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN (although it condemns his right arm to thirty days of immobility,) will not retard the publication of the work with which he has occupied himself eleven months," &c.

From M. DE GIRARDIN to M. DE LAMARTINE, the transition is easy, but painful. We had the melancholy spectacle lately of the millionaire poet standing two hours before the Committee of Relief at a special meeting at the Hotel du Louvre, explaining in detail the state of his finances. From his own mouth, we learn that he has been slandered in the sum of his debts—they are but 2,200,000 francs! Of this he has paid the last year 900,000, so that there remains due but 1,300,000. But what do you think of a man who can pay off in one year $180,000, and who goes begging for money? Is it a beggar or a millionaire that has such brilliant resources at his command?

The trial of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT and the publisher of the *Correspondant* took place yesterday, and when the result was known a painful impression was spread over the city. You have perused the Count's offending article, republished in the London *Times*, and you there get a good idea of what is considered a dangerous attack on the French Government. The judgment of the Court says, that "Whereas, in the course of that article, written in a spirit of systematic depreciation, the author, by the continual contrasts set forth by him between the institutions which France has given herself, and those of a power in alliance with France, (England,) has endeavored to lavish ironical allusions and insult on the political laws, men and arts of the French Government; and, whereas, three offences: 1. That of exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government; 2. That of attacking the principle of universal suffrage, and the rights of authority which the head of the State possesses from the Constitution, and 3. The offence of attacking the respect due to the laws, and the inviolability of the rights consecrated by them—all three being apparent from the general tenor of the said article," etc., the Court condemns the Count DE MONTALEMBERT to six months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine, and M. DOUNOIL, the publisher, to one month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, and *solidairement* to the payment of the costs of the suit. The distinguished lawyers BERRYER and DUFAURE defended the prisoners. According to one of the provisions of the law on the Press, the trial could not be reported, the newspapers being restricted to the publication of the condemnation. As in the case of M. PRUDHOMME, the Count will be allowed the privilege of running away if he chooses, the Government preferring that he should live in liberty in a foreign country perpetually to serving a short time in a French prison to come out again to renew his criticism on their acts. M. PRUDHOMME is living at Brussels; if the Count leaves he will go to England, and from there fulminate his anathemas and his defiance. MALAKOFF.

### The Constitutionality of the License Law.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was a little surprised to read in the address of the Recorder to the Grand Jury, on Wednesday last, these words: "In reference to the Liquor Law, its constitutionality had been settled by the Court of Appeals." This sentence, as here uttered, naturally leads the public to suppose that the Court of Appeals of this State had passed upon the act entitled, "An Act to Suppress Intemperance and to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," passed April 16, 1857, and had declared the same to be constitutional. Far from it; the Court of Appeals, in no liberal sense, has declared anything of the kind. The great constitutional questions which have been mooted by all who have examined this law have not yet been brought before the Court of Appeals. The only question in this law that the Court has passed upon was one of very trifling import, and its consideration in no way brought the main legal objections to the law before the Court. It was this—whether, under a fair construction of the various sections of the statute in question, an indictment would stand alongside of the civil penalty? that is, whether the two actions could be maintained against a man for violating either of the sections of the statute? Now the case before the Court was, of a man who had sold liquor without a license, and for doing this the Court of Appeals held, that although the "Excise Law," being the title of the law in question, provided a penalty of $50 for this offence, to be sued for and recovered in a civil action, still, as every violation of this law is declared (in broken and imperfect terms) to be a misdemeanor, an indictment was also good against this man. This is all that the Court decided, and this point Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, decided in the same way over a year ago. The question came before Judge DALY on a *demurrer* to a complaint for a penalty of $50 under this law, on the ground that as the act was declared a misdemeanor, and therefore indictable, a civil action could not be maintained for the same offence. Judge DALY held that it had long been settled that the two offences could stand together.

But among the questions yet to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals, unless the Legislature abolishes the law, are these:

1. The law says that the Excise Commissioners shall have power to grant licenses to keepers of inns, taverns or hotels, to sell strong or spirituous liquors, &c. Now, suppose the Commissioners say that although they have the power to grant licenses they will not exercise it because the law does not compel them to do it? What is this but inhibiting the sale of liquor? And has not the Court of Appeals decided that you cannot inhibit its sale? 2. The law purports to be made to *regulate* the sale of liquors, so its title implies, and no license can be granted unless petitioned for by not less than twenty respectable freeholders of this State residing in the district where such liquor is to be sold; and not then unless the Commissioners are of the opinion that such place is necessary and proper. Now, suppose a district is found where no twenty freeholders reside, or where, if they do, no ten of them will sign a petition of this kind, (instances of this are all over the State,) and, even if they did, and the Commissioners exercising what they claim as their privilege, refuse them a license, does not this in either point of the case amount to inhibition—if it does, is it not clearly unconstitutional?

This law says no license shall be granted unless the applicant execute a bond to the people of the State in the penal sum of $250, with sufficient sureties, who shall duly justify in the sum of $500, to be approved of by the Commissioners.

Now, how many thousand of the best citizens of this State are unable to procure such a bond. The law here draws a distinction between the rich and the poor, and, in this instance, places a trade, which Congress has declared legal, beyond the reach of poor men. Is this constitutional?

4. This law says no license shall be granted to any person or firm to sell in more than one place. The sale of liquor being of a character that you can't prohibit, standing by the laws of Congress the same as any other kind of merchandise, and yet this law says a merchant in this saleable property can only do business in one store. What encouragement would all our merchants have for accumulating wealth if they could not extend their business beyond one roof? Is not this legislating against free-trade in lawful merchandise, and if so, is it not clearly unconstitutional?

These are a few of the points which will have to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals, before the announcement can be made that the law has been declared constitutional. HOMER.

### Rowdyism in the City.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The extent to which rowdyism is carried in this City is becoming truly fearful. Villains no longer wait for the cover of night to perpetrate their evil deeds—they can commit them with impunity in the open day. Policemen are little or no protection. In fact, they serve rather as aids to lawlessness than preventives against it; for they lull the citizens into fancied security, and thus give evil-disposed persons better opportunity to execute their evil designs.

A few Sabbath mornings since Tompkins-square was the scene of a disgraceful fight. Two young Mackerelville rowdies, surrounded by a gang of their "friends," took possession of the northeast corner of the Park. The fight was long and bloody. No policeman was near to molest them or make them afraid.

This afternoon when a young girl of about fourteen was returning home from school through Tenth-street, she was grossly insulted by a young rowdy of about nineteen years of age. He followed her from Second-avenue to within a few doors of her home in Avenue B, used the most indecent language, and several times caught her by the arm. There was no policeman about to afford any protection. How long such a state of things is to exist, it is impossible to foresee. If girls cannot go to and return from school without being in constant danger of insult, it is time to think of some remedy. The class of young rowdies is daily becoming more numerous and more bold. Every day the papers record some acts of violence by them committed. And yet when any one of them is convicted, appeals are made to the Executive to pardon the criminal on account of his youth. His youth is a prime reason why the sentence of the law should be executed; for if while in years so young he is so old in crime, what may not be expected from him when time shall have given him experience and skill? Certainly not repentance and reform, as the shallow sentimentalists contend.

No change for the better can be hoped for while the administration of justice is so corrupt; while a twice convicted murderer can, through the miserable subterfuges of lawyers and the ignorance of judges, avert the punishment so justly his due; while convicts like JACKSON and O'CONNELL can obtain pardon from a Governor, who has a more tender regard for criminals than for the tranquillity of the community. The time is fast approaching when New-York will be obliged to follow the memorable example of San Francisco. Such an alternative is horrible to contemplate, but we cannot afford to have our sisters, wives and daughters in danger, whenever they have occasion to go into the street. If the officers of the law will not protect them, we will protect them ourselves. WIX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1858.

### The Late Mr. Hassler and the Coast Survey.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Monday, Dec. 13.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

Your paper of the 10th inst. has an article on the United States Coast Survey, signed, "Public Documents," that requires correction. Facts should always be correctly and plainly stated. Let us examine the report of the Select Committee of the Third Session, Twenty-seventh Congress, No. 43, the following question was asked Mr. HASSLER by the scientific examiner, Hon. CALEB CUSHING. Question No. 120.

"Do you think that under the most favorable circumstances, with the continuance of a yearly appropriation of ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars, the Survey of the Coast can be completed in 20 years." Answer.—"Perhaps. The progress is slower at first, and the means increase as the work proceeds."

You will perceive the Hon. CALEB CUSHING at that period could not have thought the appropriation for the work would ever exceed the amount stated in his question. Why does the writer say ($1,000,000) a million?

There is another point that requires correction:

"Mr. HASSLER contended for a quarter of a century against overwhelming difficulties, and only operated from one centre."

The facts of the case are these: The law authorizing the Coast Survey passed in 1807. Four years elapsed before Mr. HASSLER went to Europe to have instruments constructed. In August, 1816, he was appointed to commence the active operations of the work, which began July, 1817. In April, 1818, the survey was stopped, and placed in the hands of the army and navy. It remained there until the Autumn of 1832, when Mr. HASSLER again took charge of the work, and found it where he left it, after its having been fifteen years in the army and navy. Mr. HASSLER died November, 1843. Consequently, eleven years and nine months is the only period that it was under his superintendence, and not (twenty-five years) a quarter of a century. I would refer for more detailed and correct information, during the period of Mr. HASSLER'S control, to the printed matter found in the "Principal Documents of the United States Coast Survey," published by Mr. HASSLER in 1834 and 1835, from which all can obtain correct ideas upon this subject. The writer says:

"It is not surprising that Congress should have become anxious to advance more rapidly."

It would appear from this remark that the writer was not aware of the *fact* that *maps* were made and engraved upon copper at the date of Mr. HASSLER'S decease, and that positive results of the work were made and ready to *present* to the world—a *fact* which, if not often referred to, remains an indelible mark in the History of the United States Survey, and its progress from 1832 to 1843. Yours, VIATOR.

### About our Revised Statutes.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You are aware that our renowned Revised Statutes (Vide. R. S., tit. ii., chap. iii., Part I., art. 5, sec. 12, § 219, (fol. 729, which is vol. ii., page 136,) 4th edition, 1 R. L. 371, §16, Revisers' notes 3d edition, Vid. sup. § 18, and so on, till a man's head snaps and his brain softens,) are a humbug and nightmare both.

Then in the Index: You want to find "Surety," ten to one there is a *Vide* which will direct you to "Administrators;" a *Vide* there which sends you straight to "Executors;" then you are likely enough sent back to "Assignees;" then forward again to "Trustees," and then back again till you find yourself on "Bail," and under "Bonds" you may find it—and you are a lucky man if you do. You want to find what the penalty or fine is where a new copartnership continues on their store, the old sign of the firm lately dissolved, and puts up no other. We are not a betting individual, but were we, three cents would be immediately staked in proper hands, that you can't find it, till you are as good as dissolved yourself—"and left no sign."

Now, there is no more sense in having that everlasting array of tits., arts., secs., §s, parts, vols., fols., snps., in every reference to the Statutes, than in having ten distinct names with which to describe "stupidity." Chapter, section and page are enough; the Legislature can authorize the Governor to appoint somebody to arrange as an appendix the general laws of each session, with a decent index, and that is all that is necessary about it. Let each lawyer keep these yearly codifications on file till the next revision, and these ought to be one once in ten years, at least. The same marked absence of brains in the method of arrangement and analysis, descending awfully and pompously on an ordinary spelling-book—especially if it presumed to the honor of an index, would condemn the spelling-book, or the children would all become numb-heads.

Lawyers have to charge for all the perplexity these things occasion, and the Legislature would save the people some money, though it should cost a monstrous sum to have a new revision. Under this simpler form the Statutes could be adjusted to the Reports just as well.

DEC. 9, 1858. DURÆ VIDÆ TENTATOR.

### A Discriminating Notice.

*From the Scottish American Journal.*

THE HERALD AND THE TIMES.—Last week we transferred to our columns the just complaint of the TIMES on account of the deception practiced in the manner of supplying copies of the President's message to all the papers at the same time professedly, while the *Herald* was allowed to have a copy in advance. The *Herald*, of course, glories in the affair, and attributes its priority to that extraordinary smartness which BENNETT'S own biographer declares to constitute him the *second* greatest person who has trod the earth since the year 1 A. D. Bennettism may really, a few years ago, have been the extraordinary fact, unequal almost to Christianity itself, which this impious and sublimely impudent biographer proclaimed it to be. But now-a-days the *Herald* is by no means peculiar in its enterprise. There are a dozen other papers quite as "smart" so far as that goes, and its habit of classing itself with the London *Times* is therefore in the highest degree ridiculous. Why, the *Herald* is no more than a mountebank like BARNUM or ANDERSON, and does not even pretend to do more than to create a sensation, right or wrong, as frequently as possible. To be accurate in its information, and to turn out right in the end, which the London *Times* aims at, is what it does not dream of. "Now, boys, keep the balls a-rolling," is the only editorial maxim of the *Herald*. It lacks the mental discernment, not to say the moral principle, for anything more. As compared with its rival, the NEW-YORK TIMES, it appears daily more and more at a disadvantage. *In the matter of mere information the* TIMES *has shot ahead, and the Herald has recently withheld several of the more important items of intelligence, such as the Treaty with China, in chagrin, because the* TIMES *has outstripped it. The latter journal has better-informed correspondents at all points, more accurate, and evidently somewhat educated and literate.* In its leading articles it represents in admirable literary style the wants of the intelligent community; and, having shaken itself free from party connection, is more and more becoming a faithful and reliable servant to the general public. Let the TIMES continue steadily in this course, advocating all practical reforms, faithfully, impartially and perseveringly, ignoring as much as possible the disreputable influences, social as well as political, which warp and paralyze the public mind, and it will ere long occupy a great position as the organ and representative of opinion in this community. There is nothing so much wanted to destroy the demoralizing sway of party, to give effect to the public desire for reform, retrenchment and efficiency in the public service, and the TIMES is now in the best position to meet the want and to accept this responsible and honorable mission.

### The Tribune's Policy for the Republican Party—Too Fast and Too Far.

*From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman (Republican.)*

TOO FAST AND TOO FAR.—The New-York *Tribune* is a paper many of the suggestions of which are of the most valuable kind; but *when it undertakes to commit the Republican Party to Anti-Slavery views of extreme character, it can do no good, and may make much mischief.* Its recent utterances are uncommonly radical; and being a Republican journal of large circulation, its views, reasonable or visionary, are charged upon a party which is neither responsible for nor sanctions its whole course; so that undeserved reproach is cast upon it. The *Tribune* just now promulgates the purpose of waging an exterminating war against the whole Slavery System—which it of course means by all legitimate instrumentalities—but such mental reservations amount to nothing with the unscrupulous Democracy; they seize upon the assertion, as they did the Rochester speech of Gov. SEWARD, and charge an incendiary purpose upon motives which are not only legitimate but pacific.

There is a fair prospect that the Republicans may, by moderate counsels, carry the country in 1860. But that the administration of its affairs can be wrested, either in 1860 or at any other time, from the Democracy *upon such a platform as the Tribune would construct, is too absurd a belief to be entertained for a moment.* The sweeping successes of the Republican Party have been caused more through the aggressive spirit of Southern Democratic politicians, backed up by Northern doughfaces, than because of the feeling at the North against Slavery, deep seated as that hostility is. Slavery Aggression more than Southern Slavery, has given us our successes; for probably the feeling throughout the Northern States against negro servitude is no stronger, if so strong, as in 1845. But because the Republicans, aided by hosts of other men, impelled by divers causes, have given Democracy a righteous drubbing, some seem to suppose that it is all achieved through the hostility to negro Slavery, and that the door is wide open for the utter route of the foe, after a battle fought upon a radical Anti-Slavery declaration of principles.

The *English Opium Eater* gives some of the most interesting descriptions of the delicious sensations produced upon himself by the powerful narcotic in which he so long indulged. The complete absence of all earth-born cares and realities during those extatic hours, and the beatific visions in which he reveled—are they not all written down in his captivating volumes? It would be very pleasant if there were some innoxious herb, by which, when partaken of by those whose lot it is to toil over the treacherous sea of partisan politics, they would be made not only oblivious to all obstacles in their course, but made to discern no omens except of promise. Then, political warfare would be exhilarating pastime; romantic crusades against infidels, wherein none but infidels would be slain; pleasant strifes in which none but those who profaned the sacred places would bite the dust. Then we would all be dreaming pleasant dreams, and seeing pleasant places; with the occasional but merely temporary disquietude of a regular-built knock-down of ourselves and the dissolution of our fancies at the end of every campaign, State and National, because of the sheer and unpardonable folly of seeing none but pleasant visions, and dreaming none but pleasant dreams, at a time when we should have been seeing nothing but sturdy realities, and adopting proper measures by which to meet and overcome them.

But such a happy and harmless weed it has never been our lot to learn of, and, therefore, have been compelled to look upon partisan prospects as they are made known through the lessons of the past and the facts of the present. Made to judge by realities rather than through visions, we have reached the conclusion that *if there be men*—we say it with all due respect to the opinions of others—*who believe that the country can in* 1860, *or at any time, be carried upon a straight-out, unrelenting Anti-Slavery platform, they are entertaining a belief which will certainly prove delusive.* The country may be carried upon a reasonable platform, and that is all for which the bulk of the Party ask.

The truth is, the Republican party contains thousands of men whose humane feelings utterly exceed, if they do not utterly obscure their judgment. Since Slavery is repugnant to themselves, they cannot perceive why all other men should not see it in precisely the same light. They therefore desire that its overthrow be the Alpha and Omega of the Republican Party: its meat, its drink, its apparel. The elections of October and November were the result of other than the mere Anti-Slavery sentiment of the victorious host.

### The Mobile Fillibusters.

*From the Mobile Register, Dec. 10.*

The schooner *Susan*, with her passengers aboard, went to sea early Wednesday morning. After leaving the wharf Saturday night she proceeded to the lower fleet, and on Sunday took aboard her water. The revenue cutter chased the schooner, but the *Susan* gained on her, and the cutter returned to the Bay. At last accounts the *McClelland* was fast aground. A fresh northerly wind has been blowing since Wednesday morning, and the schooner is now probably some two hundred or two hundred and fifty miles on her voyage.

Our information is such as authorizes us to predict that the passengers by the *Susan* will land in Central America without opposition from any quarter. The British and American fleets at San Juan del Norte cannot interfere with the plans and prospects of the emigrants.

*Mobile Correspondence of the Nashville Union.*

Gen. WALKER does not accompany the expedition. When, how, or where Gen. WALKER will join it, or whether he will do so or not, you can as well imagine as I can. A large number of men having exhausted their patience in waiting here, have abandoned their intention of emigrating, and returned home. The number is variously estimated at between 200 and 400. How many will sail to-morrow in the brig *Susan* it is impossible to say, I think about 250. Col. WATERS has about 100 additional men from Texas. The number reported from New-York is 450. JULIUS HESSE, Esq., had withdrawn from his contract with the Society, and paid $5,000 forfeit to the charter party. He has entered suit against the Government for damages, and to a large amount.

We will sail this night at 1 o'clock on a steamer for Key West, when we will get clearance for California, and will land at Virgin Bay, Nicaragua."

## THE YACHT WANDERER.

### The Suspicious Circumstances of her Return—Doubts about the Slave-Trade.

*From the Albany Statesman.*

No little excitement prevails at the South, as well as in the Northern States at the present time, on the subject of the reported practical reopening of the Slave-trade, by the supposed successful landing of a cargo of Africans, fresh from their native coast, by the yacht *Wanderer*. The rumors respecting the affair are as numerous as they are varied. According to some accounts, as many as four hundred of the captured negroes were set safely ashore somewhere in Florida or Georgia. Others place the number at three hundred and fifty; others again at three hundred or two hundred and fifty; but all agree in the assertion that a profitable cargo was brought into port of strong, youthful, vigorous chattels, for the benefit of the rice, cotton and tobacco growers of the South. On a return trip from Charleston last Saturday, we were in company with some who had been voyagers on the *Wanderer* during her late excursion.

Without either denying the correctness of the, groundwork of these reports, or vouching for its accuracy, we may be permitted to venture the suggestion that *they are in the main greatly exaggerated.* The *Wanderer*, as every one knows, is a handsome and very fast sailing yacht. She sailed in July last for the Congo River, and passed some time very pleasantly on the coast, if we may rely upon the history of the expedition given to us by a gallant officer who accompanied Capt. CORRIE on the voyage, and whose name is identified with many deeds of daring and adventure. We allude to Capt. FARNHAM, the renowned "overland" rider, whose brilliant career in Texas, California and Nicaragua is familiar to so many of his fellow countrymen. Certainly if a contraband trade was intended, in the original instance, by the company on the *Wanderer*, they played their cards well, and managed to draw one species of 'wool" over the eyes of the valiant Britishers on the coast, before consummating their speculation in another specie.

The British frigate *Medusa* was on the coast at the time of the visit of the *Wanderer*, and numerous were the friendly visits, and gratifying were the conviviralities that passed between the officers of the two nations. The *Wanderer's* people were entertained and *feted* by the Britishers, and the Britishers in their turn were entertained and *feted* by those on board the American yacht. So entire was the confidence felt in the latter, and so assured were the gallant John Bulls that their Yankee friends were bent only on a pleasure and information-seeking trip, that the idea of examining the *Wanderer*, to see if she could possibly be fitted for a slaver, was laughed at when proposed by Capt. FARNHAM, as "a very good joke." Probably it was only a joke. Certainly we are not going to designate it as anything else.

The *Wanderer* remained some time on the coast. Her people landed at various points of interest, and viewed African nature in all its originality and beauty. They visited native Princes in their palaces, and the description given of the habits and appearance of the people by Captain FARNHAM will one day doubtless excite interest in thousands of readers. While there they ran a race with a British yacht which boasted of unusual speed, and beat her as easily as a race-horse would beat a common roadster. After running on the coast a sufficient time, the Americans one night stood out to sea, and turned their eyes homeward. *Those who were on board declare that she returned as she went*; but if she *did* stow away a trifle of wool between her decks, certainly *none but those who were on board appear to have any definite and conclusive knowledge on the subject.* And it is not likely that such knowledge would be readily communicated to outsiders.

We should rather incline to the opinion, however, that if any Africans really tried the "middle passage" on board the fast sailing yacht, they were not so numerous as common report would indicate. *Some eighty negroes landed on the shore of Florida or Georgia, and sold at seven hundred dollars a head, would have realized to the speculators* $56,000—a tolerably handsome hit, when the lightning speed and excellent, untarnished character of the *Wanderer* made suspicion and capture so improbable. One thing is certain; the American yacht was sailed by as bold, as fearless, and as adventurous a company as ever trod the decks of a ship; and if she *did* make a successful trade in African wool, she must have the credit of coming the Yankee over certain naval officers in the service of Her British Majesty, with a shrewdness and tact unsurpassed in the history of New-England ingenuity. And we fancy the officers of Uncle Sam, at this end of the route, will be as unsuccessful in fixing upon her the offence—if she really committed any breach of our laws—as were the English officers in appreciating her true mission to the African Coast.

### The Facts of the Case.

*From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Dec. 13.*

The rumor which we announced in the *Republican* of Saturday, relative to the landing of a cargo of Africans on the coast or islands near Brunswick, we regret to learn is borne out by many circumstances, which, though not strictly legal proof, are sufficient to carry conviction to any mind, that this unlawful deed has been perpetrated. The landing of the Africans was the absorbing subject of conversation on Saturday, the paragraph in the *Republican* being the first intimation that our citizens had of the occurrence; and all sorts of rumors were afloat, as to who were interested, how it was done, what were the profits, and a hundred other things, which nothing but rumor could originate. The report of the landing having come to the ears of JOSEPH GANAHL, Esq., District-Attorney, who being already cognizant of the fact that there were some suspicious characters in town, made further investigation, and found that three persons had arrived in the Florida boat on Wednesday last, in an apparently destitute condition, and had stopped at the City Hotel, where they had kept quiet, under a plea of being indisposed, until Saturday, when to prepare, it is supposed, for leaving in the New-York steamship, they visited the clothing establishment of Mr. WM. O'PRICE, and spent some $200 for clothing. This fact directed the suspicions of District-Attorney GANAHL towards them, and he felt warranted in going before Judge NICHOLS, of the United States District Court, and taking the necessary oath for their arrest. Their names, as registered at the City Hotel, are JUAN BT. RAJESTA, N. A. BROWN and MIGUEL AGUIRVI, all hailing from New-Orleans. The last name was first registered MIGUEL RAJAES, but RAJAES was afterwards scratched out by running a pen through it, and AGUIRVI written after it. Upon their arrest, Mr. BROWN, an American, appeared as spokesman; the other two apparently were Spaniards, and could neither speak nor understand English. Mr. BROWN, upon being addressed as Captain, replied that he was not a Captain, was in a strange place, where so far from having friends he really had no acquaintances. As soon as it was reported around that the arrest had been made, Mr. GANAHL was approached to know what bail was necessary, to which he replied that it was not a bailable case, as the arrest was for piracy. They were put in jail, and we understand are provided with everything of the best. Mr. GANAHL, assisted by U. S. Marshal D. H. STEWART, is using every exertion to obtain all the evidence bearing on the case, and for this purpose has sent to Brunswick to elicit information current about the transaction in time for examination, which will probably be on Thursday next. We feel assured, that Mr. GANAHL will do all in his power to have justice meted out; and *if upon trial they are found guilty, such an example will be made of them as will put a stop to the Slave-trade, at least in his district.*

A tug was dispatched to Brunswick, to tow the *Wanderer* to Savannah, but we learn that the shipmaster, who had been left alone on board, and in charge, refused to give her up—acting, it is supposed, under the advice of the citizens of that place. We hear that the Collector of the port of Darien, who has been on board the *Wanderer*, says that *she has no appearance of ever having had slaves in her.*

What was done with the negroes seems to be as important a question as any of the foregoing, and rumor has been quite as busy with it. They were landed, we hear, on Jekyl Island, for which privilege it is said the negro traders paid $15,000, and that a steamboat from this city went down and brought 150 of them past Savannah and up the river to a plantation, from whence they were scattered over the country. It is said the cargo consisted of 350, but it is difficult to believe so small a vessel could hold so many.

It will be recollected that this Yacht was arrested last summer near New-York on suspicion of being fitted out for the Slave trade; but there was not sufficient evidence to convict her, and she was released. Capt. CORRIE, of South-Carolina, was then in command, as he is now, and stated that he had bought her for a pleasure yacht, which was borne out by her elegant appointments and small tonnage.

After being released at New-York, she cleared for Trinidad, and thence to St. Helena, from whence she now hails, and accounts for being without regular papers now, by stating that this Government had no Consul there, and she could not obtain any. Capt. CORRIE has papers purporting to be from the native officials at St. Helena, but they lack the necessary seals.

A gentleman in this city, who knows the builder of the *Wanderer*, informs us that *the latter was confident she would never be engaged in carrying slaves herself*, but would accompany a slaver, and when a cruiser appeared, make all sail, and her rakish appearance would direct the attention of the cruiser towards her, when she would lead the cruiser away, and after getting the latter far enough off the track, would allow herself to be overhauled, and upon being found without slaves would then part from the cruiser and seek the slaver.

It is with much regret that we are compelled to believe that this act has been perpetrated on Georgia soil. It has been our pride to know that while the fanatics at the North were violent in their denunciations of our "peculiar

holder in this city, through the hands of Mr. Wood, or otherwise, signed Samuel Swan & Co.?

Mr. Hall said Samuel Swan & Co. were not before the Court. He thought Swan should be allowed to sing before he died. Swan & Co. were not represented by counsel. He objected to the question, but it was allowed.

A.—I received a letter from Samuel Swan & Co., in the City of New-York, forwarded to me through the hands of Mr. Wood; I do not know whose handwriting it was in; that letter is destroyed; I remember the contents of that letter.

The slip of paper now produced, clipped from the *National Police Gazette* of the date of Dec. 18, 1858, comprises a copy of that letter, my reply thereto and also an affidavit made by me on the day the *jurat* bears date.

The following letters and affidavit were put in evidence:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct 4, 1858.

*Wm. R. Wilson, Esq., No. 498 Pearl-street, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: Allow us to congratulate you on your good fortune, in drawing the whole of the second capital prize of $22,300 in our lottery scheme of Sept. 11, last.

As we do not use the names of prize holders without special permission, we have to ask authority to do so in your case.

We more particularly desire your consent at this time, because there has been a recent attempt to injure our firm. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL SWAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. SAMUEL SWAN & Co., Augusta, Ga.

GENTS: Yours of the 4th instant is just received. I most cheerfully give you permission to use my name, and I hope it may be of advantage to your concern.

I consider I owe you this in consideration of the promptness with which you have paid the prize.

WM. R. WILSON, No. 498 Pearl street.

P. S.—I believe with inclose you my affidavit, which you can publish if you think proper.

The undersigned, Wm. R. Wilson, of No. 498 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, being sworn, deposes and says—That he was the holder of the whole ticket—numbers 19, 44, 51—in Samuel Swan & Co.'s lottery scheme of Sept. 11, last; and that by reason of the drawing the said ticket become entitled to the whole of the second capital prize of $22,300, which prize has been fully and promptly paid by the managers.

W. R. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 8th October, 1858.

AUGUSTUS J. BROWNE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Q.—To whom, if to any person, did you surrender the ticket referred to in this correspondence? A.—I inclosed it in a letter, and sent it to Georgia, addressed to Samuel Swan & Co.; that was after I received the checks from Mr. Wood; I have exhibited that ticket to Mr. Wood, personally, and to many others.

Q.—Did you receive from Mr. Wood the full amount of the prize of which you were the fortunate holder, or the amount thereof less a per centage? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you at the time you received the checks exhibit that ticket to Mr. Wood? A.—No, Sir; to the best of my recollection I did not; I saw an account similar to that now shown to me disclosing the numbers on my ticket referred to.

Q.—Do you know anything of the lottery business and the mode of its transactions in the City of New-York? (Overruled.)

*Oren A. Bill* sworn: I do business at No. 176 Greenwich-street as an exchange broker; I have seen Wm. R. Allen here as a witness; I have no knowledge of the sale of two lottery tickets to Mr. Allen; I have a clerk named Howard; he has been in my employ a year and a half or two years.

Q.—Do you know of any lottery tickets being offered for sale or kept on the premises No. 176 Greenwich-street by any person or persons? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know of any place other than No. 176 Greenwich street in the City of New-York where the tickets of either the Sparta Academy Lottery or the Lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware purporting to have been issued by S. Swan & Co., or Wood, Eddy & Co., have within the last three months been either sold, privately exposed to sale, or kept for the purpose of being sold? A.—I know of no place.

*Lorenzo D. Place*, an officer of the Mayor's Squad, sworn: A man whom I arrested gave me some packages, which I gave to Sergeant Berney; I don't know what was in them; I arrested him at the Jersey City Ferry, on the New-York side; he gave his name as Alexander Florence, I think; I took him to the Squad-room in the City Hall: I never saw him before, that I know of.

*To Ex-Judge Smith*—I had no warrant for him.

*Wm. H. Van Arsdale*, another officer of the Mayor's Squad, sworn: I took some packages from a person whom I arrested, named Wm. Smith; I recognize some of those packages here; I arrested him at the Jersey City Ferry, New-York side; I gave the packages to Sergeant Berney.

*Hector Moore*, of the Mayor's Squad, gave similar testimony; he received a portion of the packages from James Hawley and another man; they were taken from No. 146 Fulton-street; the same evening he gave them to Sergeant Berney.

*To Ex-Judge Smith*—I had no warrant for the arrest of Hawley; I saw a warrant; I did not read the names in the warrant; Officer Black had the warrant; he was present when Hawley was arrested: I do not know who did business at No. 146 Fulton-street; I took lottery-tickets from that office; I found some in a drawer, and, I think, some in the desk, and some in Hawley's possession. If I'm not mistaken in the person. [The witness identified George E. Safford in the audience as the other person from whom he had taken some of the packages.]

*George Antoine* sworn: I reside at No. 199 Seventh-avenue; within the last three years I have purchased lottery-tickets in the City of New-York from a friend of mine, whose name I do not know, almost every month; they were tickets of the Havana Lottery; I never paid any of the defendants, Wood, Eddy, Murray or Dickinson any money on account of the sale of tickets of the Sparta or Delaware Lotteries.

*George E. Safford*, of No. 6 East Broadway, sworn: I do not know Mr. Wood; I know the premises No. 146 Fulton-street, in this City; I was there last Saturday: I believe I saw Officer Moore there; he took some packages from my possession; I declined to answer how they were addressed; [compelled to answer;] to my own address. [The witness identified the package taken from him.] From whom I received the tickets which this package contains I am unable to say; I do not know his name: I received the tickets, I think, on Friday, at No. 146 Fulton-street.

Q.—Do you not know these facts? A.—I do; I am unable to say who then did business or were at that place; I do not know the name of any one person who was there on that occasion; I do not know any name by which any one or more persons there were called; I have been in the habit of visiting No. 146 Fulton-street for about two months; I have done business with persons there located, but seldom; within the period stated I may have been there twelve times.

Q.—Within that time has your business there been of such a nature that memoranda have passed between you and any other parties? A.—I decline to answer. [Question overruled.] I decline to answer in whose hand-writing the scrip now shown me is, on the ground that it might criminate me; the tickets now produced were not all the tickets I received when I received them; I decline to answer whether I paid to the person or persons who brought all the tickets referred to at the time I received these, the amount charged for them all—[compelled to answer]—I did not; I decline to answer when I paid any money for them;—[compelled to answer;] I did not pay any money for them; I decline to answer when I was to pay any money for them; I decline to answer whether I know who clipped the lottery tickets now shown me.

Q.—Did you ever call by name, or hear called by name, any one or more of the persons from whom you received lottery tickets at No. 146 Fulton-street?

Ex-Judge Smith objected to the question as irrelevant. He said it was acknowledged on his side that Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co., were connected with parties engaged in lotteries elsewhere, but not in this State. He thought the prosecution were bound to prove that they had transacted the lottery business in this City. The question was allowed.

A.—I never have.

Mr. Tillotson offered a certified copy of a mortgage, in which the connection of Mr. Wood with the firm of Wood, Eddy & Co. was set forth.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Tillotson whether he would tell him who procured that document for him—whether it was Marcus Cicero Stanley.

Mr. Thiotson supposed he was not on trial here.

*Mr. Wood*—Certainly not, but if you will answer I will be obliged to you—if not, that ends it. I want to find out what agency is at work in this matter.

Mr. Tillotson would not answer.

The paper was put in evidence, and the investigation was adjourned to Tuesday, ten A. M., with the understanding that the case should then be finished, even if it was found necessary to sit very late.

### The Manufacturing Interest.

*From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 10.*

The financial crisis of last year bore with great severity upon the manufacturing interest, and many large fortunes in New-England were nearly swept away by the depression of the stock of incorporated companies, and the revelations made by the failure of agents. For months the prospects of this important element in the material prosperity of the State were gloomy in the extreme. But we now see evidence of returning prosperity on every hand. Some of the best managed companies in Lowell have earned a fair per centage the past six months, and a few of them have orders for goods ahead of the production. Several of the Nashua companies have recently earned at the rate of one per cent. per month upon their capital, and the shareholders of a number of corporations in this and the neighboring States will soon enjoy the luxury of a dividend. It is now generally thought there will be no more large companies organized for manufacturing purposes, as experience has proved that small mills, where a strict supervision can be exercised by one person, are the most profitable. The small companies can easily adapt their goods to the wants of customers, but the mammoth concerns produce articles in such quantities that the profits made on one style are absorbed by the losses sustained on others that are unsalable. Many corporations with capitals of $600,000 have actually made more money in ten years than others in the same business whose capitals are $1,800,000. Individual manufacturers might be named who have made money from year to year while incorporated companies, producing the same goods, have not paid their expenses. The hard times have made share-owners inquisitive, and induced some reforms in the factory system. There is room for other improvements in the same line. Nepotism prevails to an extent prejudicial to the best interests of the companies, and the best officers are not always those with the largest salaries. The Revenue laws need important changes, and the next Congress will contain a large number of intelligent friends of the manufacturing interest, whose movements will be directed to such modifications of the Tariff as experience and a just regard for the public interest shall require. Several corporations have given notice that application will be made to the next Legislature to reduce their capital stock. In one case, twenty per cent. has been lost, and it is proposed to make the par value of the shares $80, instead of $100. Another Company has reduced its stock from $100 to $25 per share, and the Chicopee Manufacturing Company will apply to have its shares reduced from $1,000 to $200.

## THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

TWELFTH DAY—(CONCLUDED.)

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Mrs. Ward's cross-examination was continued.

Q.—What hour in the day was it that you got to the house in Dixwell-street? A.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock; I found Mrs. Bennett alone in her room; I don't know whether anybody else was on the second story; Mrs. Bennett was holding on to the front of the bedstead in great agony.

Q.—Do you call your proceedings in that case your attention to a woman in travail? A.—I have seen worse cases than that; I don't see how it could have been helped; I don't know that it would have been better to have been there two hours sooner; it would have been of great consequence to have had her bed prepared for her.

Q.—Who had given directions to you where to find the things for the bed? A.—Mrs. Bennett.

Q.—How long was it before you left the room of Mrs. Bennett that Dr. Bennett left there? A.—I cannot swear; I stayed two weeks; it was but a few days; he made the excuse that he could sleep better in his own bed.

Q.—Have you ever said that Dr. Bennett was a witch? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Will you think whether in speaking of his treatment of Mrs. Bennett you did not make the remark? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did you call on him for the pay for the nursing, or did he call on you? He called on me.

Q.—Did he have any conversation with you? A.—Not much; he paid me $20; I was four weeks with Mrs. Bennett; the Doctor never refused to pay me for this work; that is all the money that I recollect receiving from him within the year.

Q.—Did he ever say to you that you must not work for the pay? A.—No, he came to me and told me I must nurse his wife.

Q.—You spoke of finding a pocket-book under the bed; did Mrs. Bennett take any money out of it? A.—I did not see; I could not watch Mrs. Bennett; I cannot swear that she took anything from the pocket-book.

Q.—Did any agents of Dr. Bennett call on you and inform you that the feelings of Dr. Bennett towards you had changed, and you must not look to him for the pay? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Have you ever said to Mrs. Bennett that Dr. Bennett was an unnatural and unkind husband? A.—According to Mrs. Bennett's statements I think I have said so.

Q.—While you were nursing Mrs. Bennett in George-street, do you remember that once, when you were taking a nap, Dr. Bennett waked you up and told you to go to sewing? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Has Dr. Bennett ever taken you to ride? A.—Yes; this last Summer, to Crown street; a lady was sick and wanted to see me; he took me with one horse from my home at Geo. Brown's in Chapel-street.

Q.—Have you resided abroad during the past year? A.—Yes; at Westbrook, with my daughter, last Summer, and in Springfield, Palmer and Belchertown, Mass.

Q.—When did you come from Massachusetts? A.—Two weeks ago to-day.

Q.—Who paid your expenses? A.—I expect the Doctor paid.

Q.—Was that unknown to you? A.—Yes; that is true; I came up on the cars; he hired a man to come after me, who said the fare was paid.

Q.—How long had you been in Massachusetts? A.—Seven or eight weeks.

Q.—Why did you not mention this fact before? A.—He did not pay me, but the landlord.

Q.—Has the Doctor done any other favor to you besides carrying you in his carriage and bestowing railroad tickets on you to New-Haven? A.—Once or twice I was sick, and he called on me; that is all I remember; he carried me to ride up in Dixwell-street this last Spring; he brings the children to see me; he has brought them to see "Aunty Ward"—[witness.]

Q.—How often has he called to see Aunty Ward? A.—I think but twice.

Q.—Did he ever bring the children to visit you before this case was pending? A.—I don't recollect it.

Q.—Did he ever take you to ride before this? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Have you told that Dr. Bennett would not pay you, and that you must look to Mrs. Bennett for it? A.—I do not recollect telling Mrs. Bennett so.

*Re-examined*—Q.—You may state what Mrs. Bennett said in reference to your pay. A.—I called on her at the Tontine to see if she would not excuse me, as another lady wanted me; she said: "No, Mrs. Ward, I engaged you as nurse, and here is a twenty-dollar gold piece that I have kept specially for you."

TESTIMONY OF MRS. PECKHAM—ANOTHER NURSE.

Mrs. Peckham described herself as the widow of Chas. W. Peckham, and said she had been nurse in the family of Dr. Bennett in 1854.

Q.—Do you remember an occurrence at the table in regard to some apples? A.—Yes, the Doctor came to the table, took an apple and took one bite; Mrs. Bennett exclaimed: "Doctor, you have robbed me of my apples the same as you did of the grapes;" the Doctor turned to his little child and gave her the apple, for which she thanked him very prettily; he then turned to his wife and said: "Won't that pay you?" he shortly after left the table; I don't think after that he took more than one mouthful; when he left I took occasion to speak to her, saying how she would feel if she lost the Doctor, for being a widow myself I knew the loss of a husband; she raised her hand, brought it down on the table, and said she would do it if she knew she was to be eternally d——d. The witness gave testimony as to another occasion when the Doctor said he expected to have some cake of their own making, whereupon Mrs. Bennett raised her hands and said: "That is the way, now begin, Doctor;" another time she wished to have a fire made in the keeping-room; witness knew the girl to be employed, and said she would make it herself; Doctor came in and said he did not think Mrs. Bennett should come down that day, as the children would be running up and down, and she might catch cold; witness went up and told her, and she (Mrs. Bennett) came down and set the fire agoing immediately; the Doctor said that if she had not been allowed to come down and light the fire that night, she would have taken the children and left the house; witness thought it was rather imprudent in Mrs. Bennett to come down stairs that day; Mrs. Bennett spoke a great deal in regard to her husband; I warned her (said the witness) against some proceedings she had taken, and that was the cause of her bringing it up; she said she had taken means to get rid of a son, and that she felt she had done wrong; and wished different times she had not done as she had, as she thought she would be pleased to have a son; she said the cause of all her trouble was in being disappointed in not having the young man she wanted; she asked me if I knew a L—— W——, and if I did not think he was a pretty young man; I told her I considered him a good young man, as he had been a Sunday School teacher with my sons; she said she went to a doctor and he did not like to give her anything; she went to another and he gave her something; she took this medicine and went to putting up her curtains—long, muslin window curtains—she said she had reached very high through the day, and at night she was taken sick; I took occasion to warn her; she assumed that I lost my two first children within eleven days (here witness was interrupted as she was going too much into particulars); I told her she did very wrong, and she said she felt different then from what she had done before; she felt as if she had endangered her life; there was considerable said besides that which I don't think of at present; she commenced with saying that she had said that she never would have another child by Dr. Bennett.

Q.—What was Dr. Bennett's conduct towards Mrs. Bennett during your residence there? A.—Very kind in every respect; towards the children it was the same.

Q.—Can you state any other cause of difficulty? A.—The children asked for some loaf-sugar; the Doctor had forbidden their eating sugar between meals; they asked for it while the Doctor was by; afterwards I heard her correcting Ella for coming up and asking sugar before her father; by correcting, I mean speaking in a reproving manner; she says, "I told you never to ask for anything you wanted before your father;" that was because he had said she must not give it to them; the day, or the day but one after I made the fire in the keeping-room, she dressed herself and went out the back way, and went down-town; she told me, I believe, the next day, that she went to see a lawyer, and told him concerning the fire; that was not enough, she said, the lawyer told her, to get a bill (of divorce); I don't recollect anything more that she said; she related something she had said to some lawyer; I don't know his name.

Q.—State what Mrs. Bennett said, if anything, as to a character in a novel she had been reading. A.—She read a few sentences out of it in regard to a married couple, the gentleman being a man of property; this couple lived unhappily together, and when the husband died the widow exhibited joy rather than grief; she instituted a comparison between that character and her husband; I advised her against getting a bill, for she could never live happy with any man but the father of her children; she said the children hated him, as she did; I expressed my surprise, when he was so kind to them all; she said Ella hated him.

Q.—Did she say anything in reference to what her comfort consisted in? A.—She comforted herself, or she lived on the hopes, of the Doctor's death; the Doctor had told her, or it seemed to her then, that he was consumptive.

Q.—What was Mrs. Bennett engaged in most of the time you were there? A.—She was generally engaged in reading novels; she told me that Homer Blakeslee might possibly come up to her room, and if I saw him she bid me not let him in; there was one young man I might possibly have met there; [witness here corrected herself;] I was to go to the door and give her the name; she never mentioned any name.

Q.—If anything occurred on the subject of heating up the house, state it. A.—The Doctor took me into the cellar to show me where his coal and wood were, and told me he had got eleven tons of coal, and he thought that would do them for that Winter, if they did not heat but part of the house; then he went up stairs and spoke to Mrs. Bennett about it, and took us into the chamber over the parlor, and said he thought it best not to heat the two chambers and the parlor; she walked the chamber and told the Doctor she must have the rooms all heated; that she had got to go to her wardrobe to take out the nice dresses, and she had got to get the rooms warmed; the Doctor walked away and made no reply; she said nothing further.

Q.—Do you remember anything with regard to confectionery? A.—Yes, the second day after I went there the Doctor brought her some gum drops and candy; she turned to me after he went out and said it was deception in him; he would have brought no confectionery to her if I had not been there; I don't recollect anything more in relation to that.

Q.—Do you remember any other circumstance in regard to changing seats at the table? A.—Yes; the Doctor would generally sit opposite to her, and she would change and take another seat; I suppose she did not want to please the Doctor any way.

Q.—State what you know in regard to the supply of provisions in the house at that time? A.—I could have just what I chose; the Doctor told me to get just what I pleased, only to overree the pantry, to see that it was taken care of; I heard some complaint of the pump for the tank; it worked hard; Mrs. Bennett spoke to the Doctor respecting it; the Doctor came, I believe, to apply a remedy; he appeared to take quite an interest in it.

Q.—State Mrs. Bennett's general conduct towards the Doctor? A.—The Doctor came into his chamber one day and opened his drawer; he said she had better lay aside her novel and see to his clothes; he said none of his clothes were in repair; there wasn't a shirt there he could put on him; I don't know that she gave him one look or one word; she did nothing to assist him; her general conduct towards him was cold and indifferent; the first time I went to the house Mrs. Bennett commenced her complaints against the Doctor; she said he troubled her in every way; that he did not allow her help enough; that he annoyed her help in every way when she had help; I saw no proof of these facts while I was there; she had a good woman in the kitchen beside myself: there were none in the family but the Doctor, Mrs. Bennett, and the children.

Q.—Do you remember anything she said about wearing mourning at her marriage? A.—Yes; she said she wore a black dress at church on account of being disappointed in the one she wanted.

Here the witness was given over for cross-examination, when she said:

There is one other circumstance I would like to state. The Doctor came up one day and wished me to help him in putting up a blind; all he wanted me to do was to put it on the hook; he lost his balance, and I put out my hand to catch him and strained my stomach; I said to the woman in the kitchen I would suffer for it, and the second night after I was spitting blood; I told it to Mrs. Bennett, and she canted her head as if she did not believe me; I told her if she disbelieved me I would show her my night-dress with the blood on it; she tossed her head with one of her haughty airs, and said, "No matter;" I went to church next day, and did not feel so bad; on Monday morning I went through the chamber work and told her I would have to leave; I went to the Doctor and endeavored to tell him as well as I could why there had been trouble in the kitchen; I told him I could not stay because I felt as though she had given the Doctor wrong ideas respecting me, as she was the one who annoyed the girls and not him.

*Cross-examined by Judge Blackman*—I cannot say whether it was eight days or one week I stayed with the Doctor; it was four years ago, I think, last September; Mrs. Bennett called at our house to get some flowers in July, 1854; I never saw her before that, and never had any interview between the time she came for the flowers and the time I went to her as nurse.

Q.—As to moving that window-blind, where did it belong? A.—To the north side, the addition to the chamber where I slept; it was to be put up to keep out the moonlight from me; the Doctor was outside the house on a mat; I don't know whether I assisted in transferring a child's crib from one room to another; I know it was brought into my room; it was brought down the stairs and had to be got in at the window; it was so wide it would not pass through the door; it was either brought up by the Doctor on a ladder or drawn up on a rope; I was round there at the time; I don't know whether I helped to move it or not; I have known things of more consequence than that; I would rather let it drop; I put it beside my bed, lifted one child into my bed, and put the baby into the crib, and a beautiful little babe it was; I did not injure myself in any way by assisting in moving in the crib; the Doctor treated me with great kindness; Mrs. Bennett made me her *confidante* the very first day I went there; she began by talking of having lost her child; she said no more about it to me than the procuring of the medicines; I have not spoken with Mrs. Bennett since I left; I have spoken of these things to my three sisters, to Mr. Sandford and to Mr. Watrous; last Summer I was out in my yard, and I saw the Doctor pass and hang off as if I were his enemy, like others around him; he at last came up and took me by the hand, with tears in his eyes, and asked me if I knew his trouble: I told him I did, and felt sympathy for him; I saw him several times after; what I had to say was written down in my house by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Sandford; it was not all written down at first; there have been a few additions made to it since; Mrs. Bennett did not tell me not to tell the Doctor what she said to me; she never cautioned me against speaking of it to the Doctor; she did not say she wished me to keep her story about the abortion to myself; she made me her *confidante* and told me her troubles; the next thing she told me was of her going to the lawyer to get a divorce because she was not allowed to put on the fire in the keeping-room; the way my mind was impressed was that she was in the habit of running to the lawyer every day with complaints, but as none were sufficient they advised her to have patience; the first day she was confined to bed and was talking to me all the day; I can say safely that I avoided her language; I believed the Doctor was a good man and that she was an undutiful woman; I thought within myself that it was not wise for Mrs. Bennett to go down stairs the day she lit the fire in the keeping-room, though she bore it pretty well; I should not wonder if the Dr. was inspired in that respect; she and I have had some conversation as to the subject of inspiration; I believe that people on this earth now are inspired and are just as good as people who lived in the old times; he did not think so; I candidly think he has been a Joseph; he has behaved as one in my opinion; he suffered everything; I believe the Doctor is a very chaste man; I should never be afraid to ride with him or go into a private room with him; I can't say what were the names of the books Mrs. Bennett read; I never engaged in such folly; when I read it is something sound [laughter;] I feel sorry for her because she will yet suffer the consequences of her sins; Mrs. Bennett paid me $1 50 for the week I was there and I didn't think it was enough; I received no other money from the Doctor but for strawberries and roots which I sold him; I got thirty cents to come here, from Mr. Sandford.

TESTIMONY FROM MRS. BENNETT'S SERVANT.

*Lydia Augusta Smith*, a very self-possessed colored damsel, testified that she lived nearly two months with Dr. Bennett in Brown-street; he gave her $5 a month for cooking and washing and seventy-five cents a dozen for pasting images on his boxes; she did the boxes when the child was asleep; the house was always well provided; I remember one time, she said, when the Doctor and Mrs. Bennett had a dispute at the tea-table; Mrs Bennett took the tray and all the food from the table, set it down on the floor, and sat down beside it; a married gentleman, an artist, whose wife was lying sick at the time with consumption, called very frequently to see Mrs. Bennett; there was another gentleman, a psychologist, who called often to see her also.

*Cross-examined by Judge Blackman*—The psychologist came to see Mrs. Bennett, but he performed on the Doctor; he gave him things to hold in his hand to cure his deafness; he made the Doctor stupid; he (the Doctor) did not seem to have his senses [laughter]; he did not seem to have his natural capacities [great laughter]; the psychologist called several times to see the Doctor; he never operated on Mrs. Bennett; I never saw anything improper between him and Mrs. Bennett; the name of the sick lady was Benton; I suppose you will find the residence in the directory—[Laughter]—no, I mistook you, it was Hine; she lived in State-street; I went with Mrs. Bennett to call on Mrs. Hine; Mr. Hine is the gentleman who painted Mrs. Bennett's portrait and the children's; Mrs. Bennett's sister lived in William-street then; when Mrs. Bennett took the waiter and the food from the table and set it on the floor, I can't recollect the cause of the dispute that led to that; Mrs. Bennett charged me with stealing her jewelry; it was a small linked gold chain, old-fashioned, that she lost; the loss was not advertised in the papers; I can read and did not see it in the papers; I never heard that it was found; I did not leave her employ till she slammed the door in my face; that was the same night she charged me with the theft; Constable Nevilles went with me to the house with a writ, and got me my clothes and wages; I never saw Mrs. Bennett since; when I engaged with the Doctor I was to cook and wash and do the housework; nothing was then said of nursing the baby; he told me he would give me 75 cents a dozen for putting the images on the pill-boxes; I could do two dozen in an evening; I had to paste the image and *subscription* along the side of the box; it was no temptation to do a little pill-box work in the daytime; I always did my housework first.

Q.—When you went back to Dr. Bennett's with Constable Nevilles, did you say she had better keep her tongue oiled, as you did not fear man, God, or the Devil? A.—No; I did not say anything at all; I don't take the name of God in vain; He is all the friend I have got in this world.

Q.—And I suppose you cultivate His acquaintance? A.—Yes; I am one of his family. [Laughter.]

*Mrs. Charles Coutts* testified that she lived for six months in Dow-street, near the Doctor's house in George-street, and that she recollected hearing Mrs. Bennett use abusive language towards the Doctor, in the office, though she could not recall the words or terms the lady employed; she heard Mrs. Bennett come into the office, and heard the type fly as if they were being scattered, though she did not see Mrs. B. scatter them; she knew by her (Mrs. B.'s) voice that she was angry; the Doctor came in while she was there, and she heard Mrs. B. accuse him of interfering in her affairs; when they were preparing to leave for Cuba, witness received the impression, from what she heard Mrs. Bennett say, that she (Mrs. B.) would not go to Cuba if she thought he (Dr. B.) would come back alive. [The rest of the witness' direct evidence was of little importance, the main facts elicited being a difficulty about clams, and an application, on the part of Mrs. Bennett, to witness, to take a caster and cake-basket, and preserve them for her, when the Doctor was going to break up house.]

On her cross-examination, the witness said that Mrs. Sandford (wife of the Respondent's legal agent) came to her and told her that Mrs. Bennett wished her to take charge of the things mentioned, as she (Mrs. Sandford) was going into the country; witness has been in Dr. Bennett's employment for the last four years; is in his employment now; works in his house in Dow-street; pastes the pill-boxes; another young woman is employed in the same way; an Irishman named Patrick Dunn makes the pills; half the day is spent in printing; Mr. Hammond is engaged in printing, part of the time; don't know what he does, the remaining part of the day; her husband is the Doctor's traveling agent; he began about two years ago; the Doctor makes consignments of pills to mercantile houses almost every day.

*Henry Plumb*, of the late firm of Blakeslee & Plumb, testified that after Doctor and Mrs. Bennett had returned from Cuba the former called and said that he wished to pay seventy-five dollars that Mrs. Bennett said she owed there; Mrs. Bennett owed nothing there at the time. Witness further testified that he saw the money afterwards given by Mr. Blakeslee to Mrs. Bennett, when she called for it; he presented a receipt and requested her to sign it, which she used to do; she said she did not wish to sign such a paper as that, as if he died she did not know into whose hands it would fall. Witness knew letters to come to Mr. Blakeslee's care for Mrs. Bennett; they came irregularly; one or two a week on an average; perhaps more; thinks he has delivered those letters himself to the servant, sometimes when Mr. Blakeslee was absent; they continued to be sent during the whole time they were in business, from 1855 to 1857.

*Cross-examined*—It was an Irish girl who came for the letters; I don't know her name; never heard any reason alleged for having had those letters sent to the care of Mr. Blakeslee; never heard Mrs. Bennett say that all letters to her, if delivered at the house, would be opened by the Doctor; there never was any concealment about them; some bore the New-York postmark; all of them did not; I never knew of Doctor Bennett having given orders prohibiting her having credit with our firm; neither did I ever hear of her having had a consultation with a lawyer as to the course to be taken in the event of Dr. Bennett refusing to supply her with the necessities of life.

Adjourned till Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

*Mrs. Martha North* lived six weeks in the family of Dr. Bennett, in 1855, immediately preceding their departure for Cuba; while there she never saw opium in the house, nor ever had it; she presumed her position was that of housekeeper: while she was there she never saw anything in Dr. Bennett's conduct towards his wife and children but what became a kind and affectionate husband and a kind and indulgent father—more so than fathers in general; Mrs. Bennett, on the contrary, treated the Doctor with disrespect and neglect; she did not seem so anxious for a bill (of divorce) as to get rid of him; before starting for Cuba, she told me that she would not go, if she thought the Doctor would ever come back alive; before I took my things off she wanted me to do what she used to do, and if that pleased her it was sufficient; as for the Doctor, I need not try to please him, for if I did I couldn't; she told me she married him for his money; I think she said to me that she disliked the Doctor because of his deafness and his being much older; she once called him "that old devil," she said to me she wanted to get a bill, and told me, "I would give anything if I could get the Doctor to do something that would enable me to get a bill;" she said if she could get rid of the Doctor she could be married in six weeks; she said she could have Horace Smith or Harry Sheldon, and she would keep the children, and live in that house in George-street; she asked me my opinion of Horace Smith, and said she loved him, and the Doctor could not blame her if she did; I asked her how she became acquainted with him; she said it was by going out riding on horseback with him; one day the Doctor and wife had called on the children where they were boarding, when preparing to leave for Cuba; a gentleman came to the door and asked for Mrs. Bennett; I told him that she had gone to see the children where they were boarding; he told me to inform her that Mr. Smith had called, and that he would see her before he went away; I related this circumstance in the Doctor's presence on their return; the Doctor asked me the color of his hair and complexion; I told him as near as I could; she said to me, "Why did you tell the Doctor? he will know that is Mr. Smith from New-York;" she was displeased; I remember being present at a conversation between Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. McCarthy in reference to their voyage to Cuba; Mrs. B. was at the store on business and said to Mrs. McCarthy how poor the Doctor's health was, and doubted whether he should ever return; she remarked she would not be sorry if he died, and if he did she would not go into mourning for him; both she and the Doctor wanted me to go to Cuba with them; in the first place I engaged to go, but when I saw how anxious Mrs. Bennett was to get rid of the Doctor I gave up going; I felt she was so anxious to get rid of him that she might do something on him which might be laid upon me, and that is the only thing that prevented me from going.

Q.—Can you state anything in reference to Mrs. Bennett's sending a girl into the Doctor's room, while he was bathing? A.—She told me she had sent in Phebe and he sent her out; that she sent the girl back again, and then she stayed and peeped through the key-hole to see if the Doctor would take any advantage of the girl; another time she said she left Phebe and the Doctor, and the two children, in the large front chamber over the sitting room, and made them believe she was going to church; that she hid herself in the little room she called her study, over the hall: heard Phebe follow, "Doctor, let me alone;" that she went to the door and opened it suddenly upon them, but saw nothing improper; she then said to me, she had sent Phebe into the room several times, but never could get the Doctor to do anything that was not right; she said also she had a young lady come up from New-York; I think she said her name was Sarah Newman, and she got her to go into the sitting room where the Doctor was, while she (Mrs. Bennett) went round with another person to the bay window to watch whether the Doctor would do anything that was wrong; she said he did not speak to her, but the thundering old fool got up, went to the window and whistled, (laughter;) he gave me to understand that Sarah Newman was not a respectable girl; she says to me and smiles, "She is a New-York character;" she brought her there on purpose for the Doctor.

Q.—Do you remember anything Mrs. Bennett said to you about the sacrament? A.—She went to church one Sabbath and was gone for about two hours after the church was out; when she returned the Doctor says, "Where have you been? she says, "I stayed for communion;" I was changing little Ella's clothes, and the girl says in her mother's presence, "Oh, what a lie mother tells—she rode all over town and out of town?" she said "Ella, don't you tell Papa;" she said she went up to the music-teacher she had at that time, and brought him home with her; she went to the church where he played, and, after the service, got him, rode with him round town, and then brought him home; she did bring the music teacher home; I think his name was Warren—[*Mrs. Bennett*—Wehner]—yes, Wehner; Mrs. Bennett would always say to me in the children's presence, and Ella would say to me "I hate papa;" I told her it was wrong to hate papa, and asked her why she did; she says, "Because mamma did;" Mrs. Bennett talked against the Doctor in the children's presence, and tried to prevent them from going with him when he wanted to go out anywhere; I have heard her say to him dead a great many times; she said he was not fit for a married man; she had had nothing to do with him for three months; she never took any care of the house or the children; she would just dress and go and receive company; she never put a thimble on her finger, or did any kind of work while I was there; she would not even take care of her own room; when I went there her children's wardrobe was neglected; the second day after I went there I went to fixing up the children's clothes; I think they did not have one whole pair of cotton stockings, the straps were off their waists, and their whole wardrobe was much neglected; the Doctor slept with the children and took care of them all the time I was there; he said he did not like to have them sleep alone, lest they should get the clothes off.

Q.—State how many times Mrs. Bennett went to New-York while you were there? A.—I think she went four or five times in that six weeks; she says to me in this way, "We have an aunt living in New-York; she is the Doctor's aunt;" she had been talking at this time of getting a bill; this was after their return from Cuba; I asked her, "Can you get a bill?" "Yes," says she, "he has an aunt in New-York who is more a friend to me than to the Doctor, and she will help me out of anything or to do anything;" she said she (Mrs. B.) could do anything with the Doctor or make him believe anything; in that connection she said she had got the Doctor to sign the property over to her on account of the fuss between Phebe and the Doctor; she said she knew the Doctor had never done anything that was wrong, but she got the property on that account; she said she could get a bill on account of the fuss between him and Phebe, and made him believe she was going to church; that she hid herself in the little room she called her study, over the hall: heard Phebe follow, "Doctor, let me alone;" that she went to the door and opened it suddenly upon them, but saw nothing improper; she then said to me, she had sent Phebe into the room several times, but never could get the Doctor to do anything that was not right; she said also she had a young lady come up from New-York; I think she said her name was Sarah Newman, and she got her to go into the sitting room where the Doctor was, while she (Mrs. Bennett) went round with another person to the bay window to watch whether the Doctor would do anything that was wrong; she said he did not speak to her, but the thundering old fool got up, went to the window and whistled, (laughter;) he gave me to understand that Sarah Newman was not a respectable girl; she says to me and smiles, "She is a New-York character;" she brought her there on purpose for the Doctor.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS AND YEGA MATHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—A PAGE OF HISTORY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WOMAN OF THE WORLD—PIRATE'S LEGACY—LOVERS IN THE DARK.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD HOFFMAN—ROLPH.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails, by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, to go by the *Moses Taylor*, on Monday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M. of that day.

The European mails by the *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at — A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst., with one week's later advices, arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock last night, and a summary of her news will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. The most important intelligence by this arrival is the assurance of the safety of the steamship *Indian Empire*, which had been given up as lost. She reached Broadhaven on the 26th ult., all well on board, but with her fuel exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and wooden-work consumed. She was also short of provisions. She had been lying to for a week within a day or two's steaming for Galway, during which time she had encountered two furious storms. Our commercial advices report extreme dullness in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Washington news this morning will be found very interesting. An important dispatch from Mr. DODGE, our Minister at Madrid, to Secretary CASS, is published, in which the views and intentions of the Spanish Government with regard to Mexico are fully set forth. Spain disclaims any intention of fighting Mexico, and asserts that the only motive for the exhibition of a naval force at Vera Cruz and Tampico will be found in the desire to put a stop to the numerous outrages which have been perpetrated upon Spanish citizens.

A letter from Mr. DALLAS to Secretary CASS giving the substance of a conversation with the Earl of MALMESBURY, is among the documents on Central American affairs communicated to Congress by the President. The tenor of the conversation, which was eminently conciliatory in its tone, may be gathered from an abstract in our Washington dispatches. There is no doubt that the protectorate at present exercised by Great Britain over Mosquito is to be surrendered, and that the Bay Islands are to be given up to Honduras. These matters Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has specially in charge, and it is believed he will compass his objects, if the Central American States shall not in the meantime be disturbed by the intrusion of fillibusters.

Congress was busy yesterday, but did not effect much. In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts moved an amendment to the Arizona bill, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, providing for the election of territorial officers by the people for the term of two years. Mr. WILSON also introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the landing of a cargo of slaves on the coast of Georgia by the yacht *Wanderer*. Mr. CLINGMAN of North Carolina then made an effort to induce the Senate to take up his resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but he was unsuccessful. The Pacific Railroad bill received a brief share of attention, after which Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, who recently negotiated the treaty with Japan, was permitted by resolution to receive presents from the British Government. A bill was introduced by Mr. IVERSON of Georgia to give back pay to officers, since reinstated, who were retired under the action of the Naval Board, and the Senate finished its day's work by clearing from the calendar a great number of adverse reports, and by indefinitely postponing fifty bills—all under the head of unfinished business from the previous session. Adjourned till Monday. In the House, the President's Message relative to recent events in Central America was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Maryland contested election case was disposed of, after voting down the resolution to admit Mr. WHITE, the contestant, to a hearing on the floor, by a refusal to declare the seat occupied by Mr. HARRIS vacant. In Committee of the Whole, the bill reported last session, granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged in all the wars during that period, was then discussed until the adjournment, but without any definite action.

The proposed meeting of gentlemen friendly to the election of Mr. CRITTENDEN to the Presidency in 1860 was held in Washington on Wednesday evening, and was numerously and influentially attended. A sketch of the proceedings will be found telegraphed by our Special Correspondent.

There was a great gathering of prominent New-York Democrats at Washington yesterday, called there by the desire for the removal of Collector SCHELL. They had a long interview with the President, during which the strongest representations in favor of the removal were made. The President is understood not to have committed himself either for or against the movement.

According to the dispatch of our special Washington correspondent, there appears to be good reason for believing that a conspiracy exists whose object is to defeat the Oregon Bill. But the exposure of the plot may possibly frustrate the designs of the conspirators.

The crew of the alleged slaver *Echo* have been committed to Charleston jail, under the decision of Judge MAGRATH, to await their trial at the April term of the United States Court. Five of the crew of the *Dolphin* are also retained as witnesses.

In the case of the United States *vs.* JOHN LOYD, before Judge Ingersoll, in the Circuit Court, a motion was made to discharge the defendant on common bail. Among other points raised by the counsel for the defendant was, that the Circuit Court had no original jurisdiction of such actions, and that the actions, therefore, should have commenced in the District Court. Judge INGERSOLL intimated that he should take that view of the matter, whereupon the District Attorney discontinued both these actions, and commenced anew in the District Court.

Last evening, in the Board of Councilmen, a report in favor of allowing certain parties to erect ornamental kiosks in some of the streets in the City was adopted. These structures are similar in plan and style to those in the streets of Paris. A report in favor of allowing C. VANDERBILT to construct a pier south of Pier No. 1 North River, was also adopted. The resolution appropriating $600 to defend the Common Council of 1857 *vs.* Catholic Orphan Asylum, was called up for concurrence and lost.

Dr. HAYES, the Arctic Explorer, delivered a lecture last evening before the Geographical Society, on Dr. KANE'S Arctic Discoveries, and the plans which he himself had partially matured for prosecuting the researches in those regions. Resolutions expressing the warmest approval of his projects, and appointing a Committee to report on the progress of his preparations, were passed unanimously.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., delivered an eloquent anniversary address before the American Institute, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society of this City held their joint anniversary last night at the City Assembly Rooms, where about 400 persons sat down to a splendid repast. Speeches were afterwards delivered by the Mayor, the Rev. Drs. Raphall, Adler, Isaacs, Messrs. Joachimssen, Seligman, Cordove and others. Subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 were announced by the Secretary.

The investigation of the charge against WOOD, ENDY & Co., lottery dealers, was resumed before Judge RUSSELL yesterday morning. Several witnesses were examined, among them Mr. WM. B. WILSON, who recently drew a prize of $22,000. The defendants claim that none of the evidence so far taken renders them liable, and their counsel promise to occupy but very little time in the defence. The case stands adjourned to Tuesday next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, WM. WILLIAMS, *alias* THOMPSON, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. JOHN COLLINS, PATRICK MORRISSEY and JOHN WRIGHT were convicted of an assault and battery on Police Officer MONTGOMERY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and were remanded for sentence. ANTONIO MYERS pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was also remanded. JOHN WILSON, *alias* ROBINSON, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. JOHN EASL and JAMES GUNNER pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were sentenced to two years in the same institution. In the case of STEPHENS, the alleged wife-poisoner, the evidence having been thoroughly investigated by the Grand Inquest, they found a true bill, and Stephens will probably be tried at the January term of the Court. To-day, it is understood that Recorder BARNARD will introduce some reforms in connection with the pleading of lawyers, and the length of time to which they will, in future, be restricted, in summing up a client's case to the Jury.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the trial of BILLY MULLIGAN for an assault and battery on Mr. WARNER, the piano-forte dealer in Broadway, was continued. The whole day was occupied with the testimony of witnesses, and the speeches of counsel. The Jury, after a brief absence, acquitted MULLIGAN, who immediately was greeted by troops of friends, who congratulated him.

Two employes of the Erie Railroad Company—GEORGE MITCHELL and WM. MCLAUGHLIN—were arrested, yesterday, on complaint of SAMUEL F. HEADLEY, Assistant-President of the Company, on a charge of forging the signatures of the President and Freight Agent. The accused were committed.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 1,500 bales Cotton at uniform rates. Flour was in good demand and was held with more firmness. Grain was inactive. Pork was more inquired for. Lard and Beef were heavy. Coffee was quiet. Sugars and Molasses were in fair request. The freight engagements were limited.

### The Affair of the Wanderer.

Judging from the remarks of some of our contemporaries, one would infer that the African Slave-trade had been openly renewed by the Southern States, and that the yacht *Wanderer* was the first of a fleet of American vessels chartered for the express purpose of carrying on this traffic. The Washington Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* asserts that the *Wanderer's* voyage was in pursuance of notice distinctly given to the Secretary of the Treasury; but either this cannot be true, or the Secretary has been guilty of a neglect of duty of which we would not readily suspect any Cabinet officer. The *Tribune* and the *Post* have treated the matter, on the other hand, as one of tremendous political importance, and as establishing the fact that, while the rest of the world is discussing the morality of the Slave-trade, the South has re-established it, and is supported in its maintenance by the General Government.

For our own part we confess we can find no conclusive evidence, as yet, that the *Wanderer* has brought any slaves from Africa, or that she is in any way engaged in this inhuman traffic. There are certainly some suspicious circumstances connected with her movements,—and upon the strength of these a portion of her crew have been very properly arrested and held for trial by the federal authorities in the Savannah District. But we have no evidence, beyond the vaguest rumor, that any negroes were landed from the yacht. The Savannah *Republican* speaks of these reports as being current, and as fortifying the belief of her complicity, although they do not amount to legal proof:—but it also states that the vessel has no appearance of having ever carried slaves, and that the appearance of three of her seamen in Savannah and of their having expended $200 for clothing were the strongest items in the evidence against her. An article which we also copy from the Albany *Statesman*, and which gives the impressions derived from conversation with some of her officers, throws additional doubt upon the rumor of her connection with the Slave-trade.

The report, it is to be noted, has undergone serious modifications since it was first started. Originally, the yacht was said to have brought 350 or 400 negroes to the coast of Georgia,—but the absurdity of this soon became apparent, and the number has now been reduced to 80. This, however, like the other and larger story, is entirely conjectural. And we should not be in the least surprised to hear that the whole report is a hoax, got up by the sporting characters on board the yacht, for the purpose of furnishing a suitable climax to the proceedings had in this port at the time of her original departure.

It will be observed with satisfaction that there appears to be no lack of vigilance, or of a proper feeling on the subject, in Georgia. The parties implicated have been arrested, and the *Republican* says that if they are, upon trial, found guilty, "such an example will be made of them as will put a stop to the Slave-trade, at least in that district." We do not agree with our excitable neighbors in the belief that the Slave-trade has been fully restored in the Southern States.

### The Amistad Case.

The case of the *Amistad* has not been brought forward in the Senate with exclusive reference to its merits. There has always been, it is true, a strong desire on the part of Southern statesmen that this claim should be formally acknowledged and paid,—and this pertinacity with which it has been pressed upon Congress and the country indicates the very strong motive which has prompted their action on the subject.

But just at present action is desired, we have very little doubt, for other reasons than those connected with the general interests of Slavery. The payment of this money, it is hoped, will have a decided influence upon the negotiations soon to be reopened for the purchase of Cuba from Spain. So long as a claim so pertinaciously pressed is allowed to go unsatisfied, it will be a little difficult to engage the Spanish Government in any such negotiation. Spain may very naturally call upon us to pay our own debts before we ask her to enter upon any fresh transactions of a financial character. If our new Minister, on the other hand, can take with him and offer, as among his credentials, the money due upon this old claim, he will have a much stronger hold upon her attention when he comes to open the specific business of his mission. The eagerness of the Administration to enter afresh upon this negotiation affords an explanation of the promptness with which Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, immediately upon the organization of the Senate brought the subject to the attention of Congress. It was originally intended to take action upon it before the close of the last session, but this the adjournment prevented.

We opine that the Administration will not succeed in this matter as well as it expects. The Cuban negotiation is likely to be damaged, rather than aided, by this preliminary attempt to appease the injured dignity of Spain. It is altogether probable that the entire project will be defeated,—that the House of Representatives will refuse peremptorily to authorize the payment of the *Amistad* claim, and that Col. PRESTON will find himself compelled to explain this failure, at the very outset of his diplomatic career. The whole country is satisfied that the claim is fraudulent and unjust:—the highest judicial tribunal of the land has pronounced against it, and Congress has already more than once distinctly and deliberately refused to give it its sanction. We see no reason for believing that it will meet with any more favorable reception now. The claim will undoubtedly be rejected, and then the Administration will see abundant reason for regretting the hazardous steps they have taken in regard to it.

### Our Coasting Trade.

The ship-owners of Great Britain have been holding a series of protracted meetings during the past month, at the principal seaports of the kingdom, the object of which was to agitate the subject of the Navigation Laws, and to influence the Government to do something towards compelling foreign States to reciprocate the Free-trade system which was adopted by the passage of the "Customs Consolidated Act." The shipping interests of England, like those of this country, are now suffering great depression, arising mainly from the natural and inevitable reaction which followed the unhealthy stimulus given to that interest by the war in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. These events created an instant demand for transports, and the high price of freights which followed led to the sudden construction of a much greater number of ships than the commerce of the world demanded, and it is the surplus shipping thus created that now causes so universal a depression in the freighting business, both in this country and Europe. The only cure for the disorder is the one which must inevitably be adopted, to leave off building more ships until the commerce of the world increases, or until by the natural process of decay, or by accidents on the ocean, the number of ships is reduced to the exigencies of commerce. There is just one other remedy which might be suggested, and that is, to imitate the Dutch merchants who burned one-half their spices to increase the value of the remainder.

But the British ship-owners overlook the actual conditions of their business, and attribute their sufferings in a great degree to the unequal operations of their free trade system, which throws all the ports of Great Britain open to the United States and other countries, which refuse to reciprocate. Our ships can engage in the coasting trade of Great Britain, while we keep our coasting trade exclusively for our own ships. The London *Shipping Gazette* says:

"If it could have been demonstrated in 1849 that the principal Maritime States would refuse absolutely to meet us in a spirit of honest reciprocity, we are justified in assuming, from a review of the arguments of the most liberal supporters of the repeal, that our Colonial and Coasting trade would to this day have been closed against France, Spain, Holland and the United States."

But the organ of the ship-owners probably assumes too much. If reciprocity had been the object of the British Government in throwing open the Colonial and Coasting trade, it would have been done conditionally. It could not have been expected that any nation would throw open its ports to a rival from a mere spirit of generosity, unless something were to be gained by it. The London *Times* says:

"When we allow the Americans to carry goods from one part of our coast to another, while they refuse to us a similar liberty, we are told we are violating the principles of fair trade, and giving the Americans an advantage they never will be so foolish as to resign. Now, whether the Americans act fairly in refusing to us a share in their coasting trade, is not worth inquiry. Of one thing we may be quite certain, and that is, *that they do not act wisely.* There can be no greater mistake than to assume, as Mr. H. LIDDELL does in his speech at the meeting of the shipowners of the Tyne, that America has outwitted us, or obtained an advantage over us. What we have obtained is a really fair and free trade, the right for our merchants and passengers to obtain the conveyance of their goods or themselves by sea on the very cheapest terms which the market of the world can afford. What the Americans have retained is the power of limiting the competition of the carriers by sea from one part of their coast to the other, and, consequently, of *enhancing the freight and raising the price of all consumable articles against themselves.* The great advantage the Americans have secured is the power to tax themselves for the benefit of their shipping interest: and if there is anything unfair to this proceeding we must say that the unfairness is rather to the American consumer than to the English ship-owner."

The argument in this case is very just, when applied to England and her Colonies, but it is sophistical when applied to this country; and there could not be a more fatal mistake than for us to adopt the principle of "free trade," as understood by the TIMES, in our coasting business. At the present time, England is rapidly supplanting us on the ocean, by her iron screw-steamers, of which we have none, nor the present means of manufacturing them; she has beaten us in the carrying trade between this port and Liverpool, and driven our ships off the Atlantic by means of these iron "screws;" and if our coasting trade were open to her ships, she would very soon utterly demolish all our packet lines, by the same means, on our own Coast, which now constitute so important a part of our mercantile marine. The competition which exists among our own merchants gives us all the advantage that can be derived from "really fair free trade," while "the power to tax ourselves for the benefit of the shipping interests" is more than four-fold recompensed to us by fostering one of the most important branches of our national industry. One of the speakers at a ship-owners' meeting in North Shields, last month, complains that, while the British ship-owners are ruined by having to compete with American ships, British ships are not allowed to compete in the coasting trade of the United States. But if British ships cannot compete profitably with our vessels in their own trade, how do they expect to do it when the competition would be still greater, and the advantages more in our favor?

Our coasting-trade is now one of our most important commercial interests; it would of itself make us one of the great maritime powers of the earth if we had no foreign trade at all; and it would be an act of the sheerest folly to endanger it by throwing it open to the competition of all the world. It is the only kind of business we have which enjoys the advantage of actual "protection;" and, as it has prospered greatly under it, there can be no possible excuse for subjecting it to a test which may result in great harm, but cannot possibly be productive of any good.

### The Mount Vernon Festival.

*Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut*, "whatever a woman wills, that Heaven also wills," says the old French proverb. We have much faith in proverbs, more in women; and we therefore make no manner of doubt that Mr. JOHN WASHINGTON will one day find himself free of that home and tomb of his great ancestor which have so oppressed and tormented him for many years.

The women of America are doing collectively for the nation what each of them individually does for some member more fortunate than worthy of that sex to which the Chevalier WIKOFF refuses to belong. They are cherishing the higher life of the people, and serving those nobler emotions of patriotic gratitude which distinguish a nation of civilized men from a mob of savages. The Brazilian aborigines, who had no manners, and whose customs were beastly, used to dispose of their superannuated ancestors by hanging them up to a tree in the woods. The American people, who boast of a history, and still more loudly of a destiny, recognize in the very ashes of the hero whose courage and whose wisdom saved their fathers in their hour of need, a sanctity which imposes awe upon the passions and the interests of the moment. But the women only, of all the dwellers in the land, seem to understand that a sentiment which finds no fruit in facts is in no small danger of becoming ridiculous. They only, seem to have made up their minds to prove their faith by their works. Certainly the prospect that opened before the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, when they began their self-appointed task, was, by no means, inviting. Had a century of tyranny intervened between the death of WASHINGTON and the present hour there would have been no trouble in awakening the popular spirit to a sense of all that he was, and to an grateful recognition of all that he did. But we are reaping, and have been reaping for fifty years, the harvest of his labors. We have been praising him, too; keeping his birth-day, baptizing villages and cities by his name; rounding fine sentences with appeals to his memory and invocations of his glorious ghost. And all this has in a manner lulled us to sleep upon the subject. Gratitude and patriotism, like liberty and other good things, need to be looked after and cared for, if they are not to be lost. Of course, if it had been suddenly announced that the Mount Vernon estate had just been sold to a pork butcher—the grounds converted into a *potrero* or pig paddock, and the house consecrated to the cure of hams, there would have been a general outburst of irrepressible indignation from Maine to Mexico, and the enterprising purchaser's name would forthwith have been crossed with a black mark at all the life insurance offices in the land. But we all had a lazy sort of notion that nothing of this kind was likely to happen; that Mount Vernon would always remain Mount Vernon; that picnic parties in steamboats, and pilgrims in Virginia coaches would always be sure of finding it sacred, and set apart to the indulgence of their emotions.

The ladies knew better. They appreciated the reality of the disgrace and danger involved in the actual position of the estate. To make the "rest of mankind" understand this, and act upon this understanding, was a labor from which Hercules might have shrunk. But Hercules himself was conquered by a woman. The ladies of this Association threw themselves resolutely into their work. They have persevered steadily and, thus far, victoriously. That they should have achieved what they have already achieved is equally astonishing and agreeable. But they have much more still to do, and they are more determined than ever to do it. They make all things work together for their good end. Of course they would prefer accomplishing their pious task in a pious way. If but one-half of the male population of this single State of New-York for instance, or of the readers of that wonderful *Ledger*, on which a credit of ten thousand dollars has just been entered, as between Mr. EVERETT and Mr. BONNER, on the one hand, and the Mount Vernon Association on the other, would pay down to-morrow, each his fifty cents into their fund, these ladies would instantly become independent alike of orators and actors, of prima donnas and programmes, of operas and wax-work. But the half-dollars of New-York are not forthcoming, nor those of Mr. BONNER'S legion of subscribers. We are all most anxious that the ladies should succeed; but nobody moves to help them. In this state of things, it is not surprising that they should be ready to smile upon any respectable speculation which asks their sanction, and offers to make them partakers of its profits.

Mr. ULLMAN has availed himself of the occasion thus offered to his enterprising spirit. He is willing that in the *interregnum* of the opera, the Academy of Music should pay, if possible, a double debt to its mortal lessee and to the immortal WASHINGTON. He has contrived a programme of entertainments, vast and various as his programmes always are; he has planned a ball which is to arise out of an oration and disappear into a concert, a combination of fashion, eloquence, art, inspiration, brass-drums and banners, which will be in itself a most amusing, interesting and brilliant spectacle; and of the proceeds to be derived from this monster Festival he proposes to lay a certain tribute at the shrine of the Father of his Country. It was to be expected, of course, that in the arrangement of such an enterprise there should be some things quizzical, some not altogether commendable. This is in the very nature of speculations upon the public appetite for amusement. But the ladies of the Mount Vernon Fund are too much in earnest to concern themselves with such considerations. They have lent their names and their high character to the public—an assurance on which all may fearlessly rely—that the approaching Festival will combine whatever Mr. ULLMAN'S fertile fancy can devise in the way of entertainment, with that atmosphere of decorum, propriety and good taste, which are inseparable from the presence of refined and honorable womanhood. This is all that the public need ask.

It would be better, doubtless, that all the money which will be expended upon this gigantic festival should pass directly into the Treasury of the Fund, without paying tax or toll to the ingenious Mr. ULLMAN or anybody else. But that is past praying for. Should any enthusiast feel disposed, after reading these remarks, to subscribe the price of a ball-ticket at once to the Mount Vernon Fund, by all means let him do so. After which let him buy another ticket, amuse himself at the Academy with an easy conscience, and indifferent alike to floor-managers and to chevaliers go to his home, content in the thought that he has helped to bear the burden so nobly undertaken by the sex which he professes to adore, in behalf of the country for which he believes himself equally ready, at a moment's notice, either to dine or to die.

### Sugar and Salt.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, is evidently one of your slap-dash legislators. Finding, on the one hand, a popular clamor for a low Tariff, and on the other a bankrupt Treasury at Washington, Mr. MORRIS steps in to satisfy the one without paying much attention to the other, and gives notice of his intention to abolish the duties on Sugar. This amateur financier, however, apparently judging that it would not be exactly the thing for a Representative of Illinois so directly to attack an exclusively Southern interest, couples with the duties on Sugar those levied on Salt—a branch of his proposition which affects the North more nearly than it does the South. Mr. MORRIS desires to abolish at one blow the duties on both Sugar and Salt. If he puts Southern interests in pickle, he sweetens his special pill for the North with a coating of Sugar. If he gives Illinois cheap Sugar, he furnishes Louisiana with cheap Salt.

We must confess that we would very much like to see the duty on Salt entirely abolished, and that on Sugar materially reduced, and by subsequent judicious gradations completely remitted. The TIMES has ever adhered to the doctrine that the necessities of the people should be submitted to as little taxation as possible. Salt is one of the first of such necessities, and sugar is very nearly like unto it. On the same grounds that Tea and Coffee are exempt from duty, Salt and Sugar—but especially Salt—should be entitled to equally free admission. Unlike Tea and Coffee, however, both Salt and Sugar are produced on our own soil; and, under the protective system, importations of these articles from foreign countries have been taxed to protect domestic interests. But the idea that it is right to extend such protection to any interest whatever, is daily becoming more unpopular, except among the comparatively few persons who directly enjoy its advantages. Everything in the aspect of the future points to an abandonment of the protective system, and to a bare toleration of such duties as will provide a revenue. It is, therefore, not on protective grounds that we venture to suggest to Mr. MORRIS that he is somewhat hasty and premature in the off-hand little Bill which he is about to introduce into Congress. We are as earnest in our desire as he can be in his, to see the Sugar of most foreign countries admitted into the United States free of duty; but, with the ugly fact staring us in the face that the national purse is empty, we cannot say much in favor of the proposed Bill until we learn how Mr. MORRIS purposes to supply the means of which the success of his measure would deprive the Exchequer. Because we cannot permit ourselves to suppose that a legislator would come all the way from Illinois to propose that a little matter of twelve millions of dollars, annually, should be cut off from the ways and means of the country, without bringing with him also a plan for supplying at least some share of the deficiency. We agree beforehand with all that Mr. MORRIS will probably say in regard to Sugar's being a prime necessity of life, and so forth; all of which would be strong and invulnerable argument if there were a surplus of ten or fifteen millions in the Treasury. But if Mr. MORRIS is for taking the tax off of one necessity of life to put it on another, or even on two or three others, we shall not be able to support the scheme on any terms. We must look at this and all other similar questions without losing sight of the important fact that the Custom Houses have to furnish the revenue.

The net amount of duties accruing from foreign Sugars imported into the United States, between the years 1850 and 1857 inclusive, averaged nearly six millions of dollars. In 1857, when Sugars were extremely dear, and, as a consequence under the *ad valorem* system, the receipts at the Custom-house were unusually heavy, the duties on this article amounted to twelve millions four hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The amount for this year may be estimated at not far from ten millions. How does Mr. MORRIS propose to supply this sum?

Besides, when the Sugar duties come to be abolished—as we hope they will be as soon as the country can afford to do it—we are not quite sure that it ought not to be done with something like a differential scale to favor those countries which favor us. While, for example, we would be glad to see the Sugar of the British West India Islands and of British India and the Mauritius admitted free, we do not think that the Sugars of Cuba should be placed on the same footing, until Spain shall have thought fit to relax the severity of her fiscal policy in regard to this country. The produce of the United States is now charged with most onerous duties in Cuba. For a few examples out of many:

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|---|---|
| Flour is taxed | $10 02 per barrel. |
| Cheese | 2 98 per quintal. |
| Sperm Candles | 9 53 per quintal. |
| Mould Candles | 4 30 per quintal. |
| Butter | 4 77 per quintal. |
| Pork | 2 68 per quintal. |
| Lard | 4 30 per quintal. |
| Nails | 2 51 per quintal. |
| Whale Oil | 2 98 per quintal. |
| Potatoes | 74 per quintal. |
| Rice | 1 79 per quintal. |
| Soap | 2 87 per quintal. |
| Lumber | 5 96 per 1,000 feet. |

This, it will be observed, is very heavy taxation, and we rather incline to believe that if Mr. MORRIS should ever at any future time, and when the condition of the Treasury may be such as to induce the country to support him, bring in another bill, say for the gradual abolition of the Sugar duties, he will do well to exclude Cuba Sugar from full participation in its provisions until Spain permits her Colonies to receive our produce on a corresponding footing.

Neither will it be amiss, perhaps, while we are on this subject, and in view of the apparent intention of Mr. MORRIS to offset the Sugar interest of the South with the Salt interest of the North, to show how vastly disproportioned the one is to the other. The annual consumption of Sugar in the United States, exclusive of Maple Sugar, is about three hundred and eighty thousand tons, of which the average supply of domestic produced in Louisiana, Florida and Texas is about 130,000 tons, and may be estimated at present prices to be worth some fourteen millions of dollars; the whole of which accrues to the Southern States.

On the other hand, the domestic production of Salt may be thus set down:

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|---|---|
| Northern States—say Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, about 8,500,000 bushels, worth about | $1,760,000 |
| Southern States—say Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Florida, about 3,900,000 bushels, worth, say | 869,000 |

So that, in addition to the blow meditated by Mr. MORRIS at the Southern interests, there is, besides the Sugar duties which fall exclusively on Louisiana, Texas and Florida, a portion of the proposed withdrawal of protection from salt to fall on Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Florida. In any aspect of the case, therefore, it may be well to observe that the renewal of the duties on salt would be no boon whatever to the South, as compensation for the injury which the sudden withdrawal of protection from sugar would inflict.

The aggregate amount, then, of which Mr. MORRIS desires to deprive the Treasury at this time is, in round numbers:

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|---|---|
| The duties on foreign Sugar, about | $10,000,000 |
| The duties on foreign Salt, about | 300,000 |
| Total | $10,300,000 |

Rather a formidable sum just now, when Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. COBB are singing their pitiful Beggars' Petition at the doors of Congress. We repeat that we shall be very glad to have the duties on both these articles abolished when such a step can be taken with safety. And, in the meanwhile, seeing that the tax on salt is indefensible in principle, and that it yields little over a quarter of a million to the Treasury, it will be very satisfactory if Mr. MORRIS can suggest some equitable means of making up this deficiency by reducing some or other item of expenditure to meet it. We should then, if we might make so familiar a request, ask Mr. MORRIS, by all means, to "pass the salt;"—but we confess we do not at this moment see how the sugar duties are to be remitted. We wait to hear further from Mr. MORRIS.

### Academy of Medicine.

The Academy of Medicine had a regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Dr. BATCHELDER, President, in the Chair. Dr. O'REILLY read a paper.

Dr. DALTON made some statements in explanation of a paper read by him some months since on the placenta. Mr. GROUX, the gentleman whose remarkable fissure of the sternum enables the action of the heart to be seen, and its sounds to be so very distinctly heard—was introduced, and his case lucidly explained by himself.

Dr. CORSON followed with a paper upon the management of the shoulders in chest examinations, announcing two or three new physical signs. His theory was to make two levers and hooks of the arms and hands, shift the thick shoulder blades, *thin* the muscles before and behind, get nearer the lungs, and thus to hear better the sounds. He had given this a fair trial. These various plans he presented had been used successfully in some hundreds of cases in the dispensaries and in private, during the past year. The paper was illustrated by several large drawings. To throw back the shoulders and bare the whole front, we needed the "first position." It was merely to hold the left wrist with the right hand behind the loins. This had many little advantages in blind cases. It gave symmetry, got rid of the arms, and tilted the coat or flesh closely for inspection and tightened the muscles like a drumhead for delicate percussion. The "second position" was stated to be the common one of locking the hands over the head to examine the axillæ. The "third" was something like this: It crossed the arms at the back of the head with the hands grasping near the elbows so as to *hoist* the shoulder blades high up, and search for obscure pleurisy or pneumonia low down posteriorly.

It was very important in suspicious cases of cough to examine carefully the *top of the lungs behind.* For without any distinct signs in front, consumption—often mistaken for a mere throat affection—began here. A few scattered tubercles were apt to burrow beneath the top of the shoulder. Here we needed the "fourth position." For this the patient crossed arms in front, slightly stooping, hooked the hands at the loins below the ribs, and then stretched upward to increase the tension, while the physician helped by pushing down the shoulders to the utmost behind. They were thus slid off, the muscles smoothed down, and the ear came closer upon the summit of the lung and heard better the sounds.

But, as worth more than all the rest, Dr. C. commended the "fifth position;" for, by natural machinery, it wrenched the shoulders forward out of their beds, widely severed them in the rear, often stretched out their muscles here till like stout cloth, and thus quite uncovered the inner and upper part of the lungs behind. To accomplish this, the patient crossed his arms in front, with the stronger outside, grasped his shoulder-joints, pulled both strongly, and held fast, while the physician aided at the back by pushing as before. Even in health the breathing sound here could often be thus nearly doubled. He enumerated many delicate signs of consumption, pleurisy and pneumonia that could thus be brought out, and among the rest a new one like breathing through a layer of wet sponge, heard after or before the mucous rales of bronchitis, which he would name, *moist respiration.*

He had, also, an interesting and really useful physical sign to communicate, which had hitherto escaped notice. It was comparative *stiffness* in the motion of the shoulder over the lung most diseased, on strong breathing as watched carefully from behind. For this he gave the "sixth position." It was to face the back of the patient a yard distant, near a window or white wall, and let him drop his arms, "as if dead," by his side, and breathe deeply, "like a man a little out of breath." The physician first "takes aim," like a rifleman, across the tops of the shoulders, and then draws nearer and watches the play of the "inferior angles of the scapulæ in breathing, with a movement like that of the fins of a fish." The paralysis might be either mainly "acromial" or "angular." Curiously enough this seemed to depend on the higher or lower location of the disease, which thus paralyzed the parts nearest. A very elegant way of testing "angular" stiffness, especially in a fully-clad lady, was to place the two index fingers, as "pointers," lightly on the lower ends of the shoulder-blades, and watch their motion as she sighs.

This stiffness of the shoulder was least in recent attacks. It varied most in different stages of phthisis, was slightest in pneumonia, and greatest in pleuretic affections.

In reply to the question of the *originality* of these different suggestions which had been raised, Dr. C. stated that for a year past, excepting the "second position," in his lectures to students, he had spoken of them as "novelties not in the books," and as "belonging to the New-York School." He had searched for them elsewhere in vain. If proved to be mistaken, he would gladly make honorable restitution. He commended these simple expedients as throwing new light upon one third of the fatal diseases of the race. In consumption alone, he believed they added fully one-third to our means of detecting its earliest signs.

Several patients were then examined in confirmation of these views.

The Academy soon after adjourned.

### Obituary Notice.

Died, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., Mrs. ELIZABETH BRADFORD ABBOTT, formerly of the Park and Broadway Theatres, this City.

Though no one could be more highly respected by all who knew her, yet such was the extraordinary character of this lady that but few, we suspect, comprehended it in its massiveness, its strength, and its beauty. Born at Blenheim, in this State, and of most respectable connections, she was, while young and beautiful, thrown entirely upon her own resources, with a mother and others solely dependent on the use she was yet to make of her time and uneducated talents. By the sterling force and integrity of her nature, she not only educated herself for her profession, and maintained those dependent on her to the last, but also accumulated an independence, by her economy, her untiring industry, and those business qualifications which she possessed to such a remarkable degree as to elicit the admiration of many of our merchants and ablest professional men. But it was in that pure integrity of purpose and action—that inflexible discharge of all the daily duties and obligations, the unalterable strength of her friendship, her usefulness to others by her clear, strong judgment and large heart—it was in these and similar characteristics that was to be found that spell which bound her friends to her as with hooks of steel, and made her presence felt wherever she went. Her vigorous constitution gave promise of longevity, and those who knew her best know that an heroic devotion to the pure purposes she had formed closed her career in the prime of life. No one who has seen her, on or off the stage, will soon forget that noble face and majestic figure. Her attainments and discharge of her duties as an artist, we leave to the professional critics, the public, and those members of the profession with whom she was so long associated. All will concede her private reputation was as spotless as that of a TREE or a SIDDONS, and her dignity in the social circle not less. Her entire life is a conclusive answer to those wholesale defamers of all who adopt the stage as a profession. Indeed, a more useful biography could not be written at this time, as illustrative of the value of industry with high-toned moral and intellectual character; nor

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—At the regular meeting of the Club, held on Thursday evening, the subject of warming and ventilating buildings was again discussed. The opinions of experienced men seemed to point to the conclusion that the same method is not applicable in all cases. Hot air is recommended in large buildings where the hot air is not conducted in near contact with wood, because the effect of it is to render wood highly combustible, in neglected cases so hot as to partially char the wood and in every case requiring persons to watch it as engineers; that steam heat, by coils of pipe or by radiators, require engineers also; that the pipes conveying the steam, when not well looked to in cold weather, freeze very readily and burst, of which cases are frequent; and that moisture and air must be admitted. The dangerous character of air vitiated by human breath, either in crowded assemblies or small bedrooms, was also considered. Open the small bedroom in the morning, and the air is hardly breathable. Health and comfort demand more attention to this than is supposed generally. All men know something about it, but very few know enough, and fewer still take pains to remedy this great evil to human health. Subjects next Wednesday evening—"Steam-boilers and Combustion," and "Steam Canal Navigation."

ADDRESS OF JAS. T. BRADY, ESQ., BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., delivered the Anniversary Address before the American Institute, at the Cooper Institute, last evening. He assured his audience, which was more respectable in appearance than in numbers, that he alone was to blame for the comparatively small attendance; he had not consented to deliver the address until within a few days. When he was first invited the Crystal Palace was still standing. When the Palace fell, some had spoken and written as if the American Institute had fallen with it. This was a great mistake. It had all the vitativeness of one of its oldest members who sat on the platform near him, (Mr. MEIGS.) and who had become identified with it. It was the custom, he said, almost universal, to attribute all that was good and great in the American character to the Anglo-Saxon element. He was not here to dispute this—but he did know that American progress owed much to the inventions and to the useful arts. These he extolled, and traced their influence over the prosperity of the country. He predicted great things for America, and concluded by expressing the hope that, when she had arrived at the pinnacle, the American Institute would still be one of her prominent ornaments. Mr. BRADY was frequently and loudly applauded.

THE NICARAGUA STEAMERS AND THEIR PASSENGERS.—The office of the Company in Bowling-Green continued to be visited yesterday by the passengers of the *Washington*, and others bound to California, bent upon inquiry concerning the movements of the line. The *Washington* having been advertised to leave with California passengers on Monday, the 20th inst., with a guaranty to send the passengers through by the *Hermann*, if she should come down, but, if not, to go round Cape Horn, a large proportion of the 93 persons who returned in her have agreed to try their luck once more. Meantime, they are boarded at the Company's expense. Those who preferred to receive their money back were offered 25 per cent. of the amount paid for their tickets, with the further agreement that they shall be entitled to a passage to California at any time within the year in one of the steamers; or, in case the passengers do not go, or sell their tickets, to have the whole amount refunded within six months. The Commander of the *Washington* is not yet appointed, but Capt. CHURCHILL will probably have the offer. He is the choice of the passengers. It is not known whether he will accept.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SOUTHWEST.—We learn, on reliable authority, that an important colonization movement is being made in this City for Arizona. The rich mines of that region, with its Italian climate, and all its well-ascertained advantages for maintaining a vast population in affluence, are not lost sight of by our capitalists, and our working population are keen-scented in hunting out good homes for themselves and their posterity. Mr. John W. LATHAM is said to be at the head of this movement,—and if all this be so, we hope they will have a good time of it. We had rather see a good sub-soil plow, or pick, struck into the mines or soil of Arizona, than a thousand fillibusters land in Nicaragua.

DEPLORABLE DRUNKENNESS.—On Wednesday in the midst of the rain, Policeman TYLER, of the Eighth Precinct, found a drunken pair perambulating the streets, having with them their two children, the youngest of whom, about four years of age, was so stupefied with liquor as to be nearly unconscious. The party was provided with shelter at the Station-house for the night, and the child was relieved from the effects of the liquor by the assiduous care of a policeman.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred, yesterday, at the coal-yard No. 413 Water-street, resulting in fatal injuries to a man named PATRICK QUIGLEY, employed in the yard. QUIGLAY was caught by the tail of a cart, which jammed him against a wall, and with so much force as to cause almost immediate death. Deceased was taken to his residence in Mulberry-street, where an inquest was held. QUIGLEY was 56 years of age.

THE UPHAM ABANDONMENT CASE.—The parties interested in this case had a further hearing before Justice WELSH yesterday afternoon. Mrs. UPHAM was cross-examined at considerable length, when the case was further adjourned to Monday. Nothing of much interest has been developed as yet.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Police was held yesterday, all the members being present, but the session was a secret one, and was understood to have been mainly devoted to the trial of one or more members of the Police force. The rumored resignation of General NYE did not take place. Patrolmen THEODORE BUANSTEAD, WILLIAM A. ALDICE and J. T. WHITEMAN were each promoted to a Sergeantcy.

THE STABBED POLICEMAN.—Officer DAVIDSON who, it is alleged, was stabbed by JOE COBURN and HENRY DRAKE, on Sunday evening last, was much better yesterday, and is now pronounced out of danger by the attending physicians. It is thought now that COBURN will surrender himself.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—Gov. KING has ordered a special election in the Fourth Congressional District, in this City, for the 5th of January, for the election of a Member of Congress, (short term,) in place of JOHN KELLY, resigned.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.—About 9 o'clock, last evening, a young man, who gave his name as PAUL A. SHEARER, purchased a pound of candy at the store of H. N. WILDE, No. 451 Broadway, and tendered a counterfeit $5 bill on the Western Bank of Philadelphia. He was arrested. The bill is printed in green ink, with two Indians, overlooking a village, on the left, and women reaping in the right hand lower corner. G. M. TROUTMAN is signed as Cashier, and H. Y. PATTESSON, President. Several of the bills were passed in stores in Broadway.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Yesterday a man named THOMAS TOMLINSON fell dead from a chair while sitting in the porter-house, No. 543 Houston-street. Cause of death—disease of the heart. Deceased was 40 years of age, and a native of England. A man, name unknown, was found yesterday lying upon the sidewalk, at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets, having fallen in a fit. He was removed to the Hospital, and soon after died. An inquest will be held to-day.

### Joint Anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent and German Hebrew Benevolent Societies.

The second joint anniveraary of the Hebrew Benevolent and German Hebrew Benevolent Societies of this City took place last night at the City Assembly Rooms. The first joint anniversary took place seven years since. The objects of both Societies being the same—that of affording relief to the distressed—it was thought desirable again to make a common demonstration in their appeal to the public. And well has that appeal been responded to, as the subscriptions announced last night will testify. Nor can charity be more judiciously bestowed, for it is the just boast of the Jews that none of their people are ever found begging in the streets. Their liberality, as a body, toward their own people is, at least, equal to that of any other sect.

About four hundred people sat down last night to a splendid dinner, presided over by Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, the President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, assisted by Mr. SELIGMAN, President of the German Hebrew Benevolent Society. Among the guests of the occasion, we noticed Mayor Tiemann, the Rev. Drs. Raphall, Adler, Weinstein, Isaac, Bond, Fischel, Sternberg, Kammerer, Becker, and Mr. De Cordova. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and played with their usual excellence. After the dinner had received the justice due to good viands and able cookery, and the Grace after Meats had been chanted by Dr. STEINHARD, Mr JOACHIMSSEN briefly opened the *post-prandial* proceedings in a neat speech, explanatory of the objects of the two Societies. They had distributed during the past year about $4 000, while the contributions had only amounted to $1,100. They had therefore to appeal to the liberality of their people, and of the general public, to make up the deficit, and supply them with the sinews of charity for the ensuing Winter. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN was followed to the same effect by Mr. SELIGMAN of the German Society.

The first regular toast, offered by Mr. SELIGMAN, was

1. The Day we celebrate.

The other toasts, proposed in order, were—

2. The President of the United States.
3. Charity, the sweetest flower in the garland of human virtues.
4. The Hebrew and German Hebrew Benevolent Societies; their union is their strength.
5. Civil and Religious Society.
6. Our Brethren throughout the World.
7. The State and City of New-York and their Authorities.
8. Our sister Societies.
9. The Press.
10. The Ladies.

Rev. Dr. ISAACS replied eloquently to the third toast; after which the Treasurer announced the subscriptions for the evening, received from 136 firms and individuals, amounting in all to nearly $10,000. (This announcement was received with loud cheers.)

Dr. RAPHALL responded to the fourth toast, and Mayor TIEMANN replied to the seventh: "The State and City of New-York, and their Authorities." The most striking speech of the evening was the response to the toast of "The Press," by M. DE CORDOVA. It was listened to with marked attention, and terminated amid loud and long applause. Altogether, the anniversary celebration of these distinguished Societies was attended with especial features of interest. It was in every way worthy the occasion.

### Acquittal of Billy Mulligan for the Assault on Mr. Warner.

The trial of BILLY MULLIGAN for the assault committed on Mr. WARNER, the piano-forte dealer in Broadway, in July last, was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM. The first testimony of importance was that of Mr. WARNER, who deposed that on the night of the 7th of July, shortly before midnight, he was walking in Broadway with a young woman whom he suspected of having committed a theft on his premises. He importuned her, and as it were, made love to her, in order (to use his own words) that he might get hold of her afterwards. While he was thus engaged, a man accosted him and ordered him to let the woman alone. He resented the interference, but allowed the woman to depart. Shortly afterwards he joined another young woman, and walked with her for some time, till he noticed the same man dogging his footsteps. This man approached the woman, and made abusive remarks, detrimental to witness' character—whereupon he told the man that he was of "no account," and desired him to be gone. He might have seasoned his admonition to this man with an oath or two, but, instead of going, the man struck him with his clenched fist in the left eye. That man was BILLY MULLIGAN.

The cross-examination of Mr. WARNER by Mr. BUSTEED was not of much importance. It elicited the facts that Mr. WARNER was divorced from his wife; was a member of a Congregational Church; was in the habit of talking to women in the street, some of whom were, in the language of the witness, "half-way loose women." The woman first referred to had been in his store, and he suspected her of stealing some little articles. The second woman he had not seen before; he met her near Bleecker-street; she had no male protector; he was taking her to his store, and was opening the door for her to go in, when MULLIGAN came up and interfered. He called MULLIGAN "a damnable nobody," and then MULLIGAN struck him.

For the defence, after some debate between the District-Attorney and one of the counsel for MULLIGAN, rather of a personal nature, a woman named CATHARINE SMITH was placed on the stand. Her testimony was strongly in MULLIGAN's favor. She said that she witnessed the whole difficulty, and that Mr. WARNER was the aggressor. The cross-examination of this lady, and the subsequent testimony of police officers, threw considerable doubt upon her voracity. Miss MARY ANNE LEONARD, another lady of the same class, lately a resident at a house of ill-fame in Houston-street, but now temporarily located in the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, gave still stronger evidence in MULLIGAN's favor, charging Mr. WARNER with grossly abusive language towards MULLIGAN before the latter, becoming incensed, retorted with his right fist, successfully aimed at Mr. WARNER's left eye. She claimed to know Mr. WARNER very well. He had promised her a piano, she said, and offered to teach her music. Small change she had had from him in abundance. The District Attorney, to rebut the testimony of these girls, first recalled Mr. WARNER, who gave to their statements a point-blank denial. Police Captain HART and Policemen UPHAM, HICKS and QUIN were unanimous in their estimation of the girl LEONARD's character. It was very bad, indeed, they said, and she was not to be believed on any account.

Mr. BUSTEED, in one of his characteristic speeches, summed up for the defence. The District-Attorney replied for the People. Judge INGRAHAM, in charging the Jury, alluded, in a marked manner, to the circumstance, which, indeed, was abundantly shown by the evidence of the prosecutor himself, that he (WARNER) was not very select in his choice of female acquaintances, and arguing from the old adage, "*Noscitur a sociis*," thought that the defendant might have been actuated by no improper motive in endeavoring to withdraw the girl from WARNER's companionship, and that it would be quite natural for any man to interfere to protect a woman whom he thought was being cajoled for improper purposes.

The Jury were absent about half an hour and returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty." MULLIGAN was immediately surrounded by his friends, and after receiving their congratulations left the Court room in their company.

### Police Reports.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Mr. Samuel F. Headly, Assistant President of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, made affidavit before the Mayor, charging two men employed in his office, named George Mitchell and William McLaughlin, with forgery. The affidavit states that Mitchell forged the names of President Moran and B. W. Blanchard, the Freight Agent, to two bills, on the 8th of April last, with intent to defraud the Company. The bills, amounting to $98 each, were presented by McLaughlin, who received the money thereon. Mr. Headly also made another affidavit, charging that a young man by the name of J. T. Tully had presented a forged bill at the Company's office. Warrants were issued for the parties, and Mitchell and McLaughlin were taken before Mayor TIEMANN, who committed them in default of $600 each. Tully was discharged, there being no evidence sufficient to hold him.

SUICIDE.—On Thursday, Coroner CONNERY held an inquest at No. 94 West Fortieth-street, upon the body of a married woman named JOANNA DANIELS, whose husband, WILLIAM DANIELS, is a journeyman mechanic, and who came to her death by taking a dose of arsenic. Deceased was lately much troubled by the arrival from England of a woman who claimed to be the wife of her husband. To such an extent did this anxiety weigh on her mind, that she procured a quantity of arsenic at the drug-store No. 577 Eighth-avenue, and took a dose of sufficient size to produce death. After swallowing the poison, she informed her husband of what she had done, who sent for a physician, at her request, but all efforts to recover her proved of no avail, and she died the same night. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was an Irish woman, and twenty-four years of age.

TICKET-SWINDLING AGAIN.—Yesterday the office of the notorious bogus ticket-seller Enright was represented at the Mayor's place of official business. It seems that Mr. Grove, sojourning at the Commercial Hotel, Cortlandt-street, was persuaded by a runner to visit Enright's swindling den and purchase an overland ticket for New-Orleans, price $45. An emigrant ticket worth only $15 was palmed off on him. Discovering the cheat, he called on the Mayor, who sent an officer after the man who sold the ticket, and compelled him to disgorge $30.

CASE OF MAYHEM.—On Wednesday night two men, named Henry Ragan and John Broe, the former residing at No. 262 West Seventeenth-street, got into a difficulty with one another at a porter-house in one of the upper Wards, resulting in a rough-and-tumble fight. During the collision, Broe found opportunity to bite off his opponent's nose, and having accomplished that feat, soon after went home and retired to bed. In a brief time the Police were "gently rapping" at his door, and requested him to arise and accompany them. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBOSS, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

SEAMEN DESERTING.—Yesterday afternoon complaint was made before Justice WELSH by JOAS DEANCCO VALENCA, captain of a Portuguese bark lying at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, alleging that three of his sailors, named JOAS FRANCISCO GASPAR, ANTONIO LEMA and ANTONIO MARIA, had left for parts unknown. He also presented a letter from the Portuguese Consul, reciting the law applicable in the present case, in pursuance of a treaty between the United States and Portugal, providing for the arrest and delivery of deserters from vessels in the United States ports. The deserters were apprehended and committed to the Tombs.

HACKMEN AT THEIR TRICKS AGAIN.—It seems that Michael Duke, of hack No. 307, received Mr. Louis W. Cathe into his vehicle at pier No. 3 North River, and conveyed him to Lovejoy's Hotel. In pay for the ride Mr. Cathe tendered a quarter eagle, expecting to receive a large balance in change. But the greedy Micbael returned only fifty cents and refused to give any more. Whereupon Mr. Cathe applied to the Mayor, who compelled the hack-driver not only to refund the $2, but also to pay over an additional $5 by way of fine.

ARREST FOR STEALING A VIOLIN.—Joseph Connor, of the Harbor Police, arrested, on Tuesday, a colored man, named John Henry Jackson, of Staten Island, for stealing a violin worth $50 from George Wentworth, the musician.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board met last evening. Among the papers received from the Board of Aldermen were reports from the Committee on Finance, in favor of making a donation of $1,000 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and from the Committee on Roads, in favor of opening and grading Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-fifth-street to its southern extremity. Both were laid over.

A report in favor of granting permission to Henry C. Babcock and Joseph Carlton to erect ornamental "klosks" in various streets and avenues of the City, was adopted. The Committee state that these structures will be useful in affording vastly increased light, and that they will be available as newspaper stands, &c., besides affording convenient shelter for policemen in stormy weather. They will be of elegant form, the upper part glazed and provided with a strong gas light and excellent reflector, and will be illuminated every night from dusk till midnight. After 11 P. M. until day-break they are to be placed at the disposal of the City authorities.

The Harlem Gas Company were directed to lay mains in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Kingsbridge Road, and to light the said street with gas. Two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated, by resolution, to W. S. Pinckney, for services rendered the Committee on Assessments for 1858. The Board concurred in directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Theodore S. Nims, for the sum of $250, in payment for services as Clerk to Committees of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. COSTELLO offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, East River. The resolution appropriating $500 for defending the Common Council of 1857, in suit of District-Attorney *in re* Catholic Orphan Asylum, was brought up for concurrence and was lost. The report from the Committee on Wharves, in favor of allowing C. Vanderbilt to construct a pier south of Pier No. 1 North River, was adopted. The Board then adjourned to this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—At the opening of the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, the present week, the following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to examine the candidates for admission to the Bar: John Greenwood, Jesse C. Smith, Edward Wells. There were nineteen applications, and of these only twelve passed a satisfactory examination. Their names are: James Packer, E. Fitch Sheperd, David M. De Witt, Charles E. Sears, David B. Williamson, D. Alonzo Hulet, John Bassett, Jr., Cornelius V. W. Bevier, Albert H. Horton, Addison Dougherty, Frederick Baker, William H. Gleason.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The liquor dealers indicted for selling without license were arraigned, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday. Several pleaded guilty, one was tried and acquitted, and the balance of the cases were postponed, at the request of counsel, until Wednesday next.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET HOMICIDE.—WILLIAM CULLEN, convicted, in the Court of Sessions, on Tuesday last, of assault and battery upon the boy HART, who died a few minutes after the offence was committed, was, yesterday, sentenced to be imprisoned for one year in the County Penitentiary—the longest term of imprisonment that could be inflicted under the verdict of the Jury.

ANOTHER POLICY SHOP BROKEN UP.—The detective officer attached to the Deputy Superintendent of Police's office made a descent upon a policy shop on Stanton-street, between Johnson and Tillary streets, yesterday, and succeeded in arresting the proprietor, named THOMAS EDGE, and several customers. EDGE was committed by Justice COGSWELL for examination, and the patrons of the place were held as witnesses.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The managers of the Broadway Railroad promise to have the road in running order by Jan. 1, next.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES...Dec. 18.

Among the contents of THE WEEKLY TIMES for Dec. 18 are the following:

POETRY.—"Away with Them." By ALFRED BLAUVELT.

LITERARY.—Lina Fernie: a Tale—The First Transatlantic Steamer—A Chinese Review—Miscellaneous Extracts.

AGRICULTURAL MISCELLANY.—An English Farmer on Manures and Chemistry—Quantity of Garden Seed to Plant—Manure to the Acre—Grass to Animals.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The Navies of the World—The Watrous Impeachment—The President and Mexico—Douglas and Duquesne—The United Irishman and the United States—End of the Cangemi Trial, &c.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.—History of the Case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett in New-Haven.

THE ALLIBONE CASE.—History of the Bank of Pennsylvania Case in Philadelphia.

SONORA AND GUAYMAS—Descriptions of those places.

THE LOTTERIES—The Grand Break-up of Lotteries in New-York.

THE AMISTAD CASE—History of the *Amistad* Affair.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—Latest Intelligence from Europe, the Pacific Coast, Fraser's River, Nicaragua, Mexico.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—Full particulars of the affair of the *Washington*.

THE MORTARA CASE.—Second Letter of Secretary Cass.

TRIAL OF MONTALEMBERT.—Interesting Accounts of the Trial of M. de Montalembert.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Summary for the Week.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Summary for the Week.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—Obituaries.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

### TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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**A Word About Hair Restoratives.**—The original, as it is still the best, preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dresser to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if IMITATIONS can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL and imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
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**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
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Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.**—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Christmas Presents.**—Gents' Embroidered Toilet Uppers and Slippers, Ladies' Button and Gaiter Boots, Toilet Slippers, &c.; Boys' Patent-leather Boots; and Misses' and Children's Gaiter-Boots and Shoes of all styles, suitable for Christmas Presents, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 339 Canal-st.

**Great Sale of Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Under-garments**—Retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
re just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

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Closing out, wholesale and retail.
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SUPERFINE SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST.
Local Agents wanted. Address care Box 2,841, P. O.

**Holiday Gifts.**—A great labor-saving invention is PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. Thousands of testimonials in its favor. Pens warranted. Depôt No. 257 Broadway, opposite the Park.

**L. Silliman Ives, late Protestant Bishop,** will Lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Cooper Institute, in aid of a new Catholic church. Tickets 50 cents.

**Alfred Munroe & Co.,**
No. 461 Broadway,
Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the Holiday month, invite purchasers to their assortment of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
AND
SUITS,
and all styles of garments for boys.
In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low for quality and style as any of the Great Reductions.
MEN'S CLOTHING
of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

**Grover & Baker's**
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
$50. $50.
**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
**Bank-Note Register.**
Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

**Skates! Skates!! Skates!!!**
Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
At BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

**Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds,** varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

**Skates! Skates!!**
Over 100 varieties English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy for the Treatment of Consumption.**—THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.—This great remedy, the discovery of the celebrated Dr. F. CHURCHILL, of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Price, $2, or three bottles for $5, with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Druggists supplied. Sold wholesale and retail by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

**Scotch Caps.**
Just received per steamer *Persia*, 100 dozen Scotch Caps. Having been selected by our agent expressly for our retail sales, we feel confident in asserting that they are superior in quality and general finish to any ever offered.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

**A Purely Vegetable Compound, Chemically Combined.**—The EAU ATHENIENNE, OR HAIR RESTORER OF JULES HAUEL, has a wonderful potency in restoring the hair and preserving the sight: as a preventive and cure for baldness, it is unrivaled, and will change gray hair and whiskers to their original life color, imparting to them the soft lustre of youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Rejoice!**—CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, is selling his Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children cheaper than ever.

### MARRIED.

CLARKE—FISHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, in the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., by the Rev. H. D. Ganse, FERDINAND LEE CLARKE, of Rochester, N. Y., to CLARA A., eldest daughter of the late John C. Fisher, of this City.

CAMMANN—CHESEBROUGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., HENRY J. CAMMANN to KATE V., daughter of HENRY A. Chesebrough, all of this City.

FIELDING—CRAIG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Zion Church, by the Rev. Wm. M. Frost, HAZLAR FIELDING, Jr., to LIZZIE R., only daughter of Abraham Craig, Esq., all of this City.

SCHUYLER—VALENTINE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Grace Church, by the Rev. T. H. Taylor, D. D., HENRY K. SCHUYLER to ELLEN P., daughter of A. P. Valentine, Esq., of Spotswood, N. J.

WINANS—UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hart, HORATIO NELSON WINANS to MARY, daughter of Abraham Underhill, Esq.

OTIS—HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 1 by the Rev. Dr. Spear, Mr. J. SANFORD OTIS to Miss JULIA E. HAMILTON.

DOWLING—RUSSELL.—At Warrensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Dowling, JOHN W. DOWLING, M. D., of New-York City, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss MINERVA, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Russell, of the former place.

CLEVELAND—WRAY.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, Mr. H. T. CLEVELAND, of this City, to LIZZIE, daughter of James Wray, Esq., of the former place.

### DIED.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, EMMA C., daughter of William and Deborah A. Wilson, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.

"We loved our daughter; yes, no tongue can tell,
How deep and dearly, and how well;
Christ loved her too, and thought it best
To take her home with Him to rest."

DEXTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, Mrs. PHOEBE DEXTER, relict of the late Stephen Dexter, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. McElroy, No. 61 Hammond st.

MCLELLAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, CHRISTIAN YOUNG, wife of James McLellan, late of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Rose st., without further invitation.

☞ Glasgow *Saturday Post* please copy.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, SARAH, relict of Thomas Armstrong, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, William Sampson and T. A. Rowe, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 416 3d-av., on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAIG, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her grand-sons, James M. and Benj. E. Hancock, and those of her nephew, George Sibell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday, the 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, TAENWELL KETCHAM, Jr., aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 34 West 26th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BOARDMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, of membraneous croup, CARRIE HAYDEN, only child of Gorham and Mary L. Boardman, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock.

BOWERS.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Dec. 16, JOHN A. BOWERS, aged 28 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives, also the friends of his brother-in-law, Howard Brady, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation.

BROWN.—At Newburg, on Thursday morning, Dec. 16, STANFORD BROWNLEE, only child of Caroline Stanford and Joseph G. B. Brown, aged 5 years, 5 months and 20 days.

SEARS.—At Newburg, on Friday, Dec. 10, after a short illness, at the residence of his brother, C. B. Sears, Mr. JOSHUA C. SEARS, of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

LIVINGSTON.—At Key West, Florida, on Thursday, Dec. 9, CORNELIA BREEMAN LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Col. Henry A. Livingston, of Poughkeepsie.

BARROW.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the house of her son in-law, the Rev. George A. Shelton, Mrs. ELIZA F. BARROW, relict of Jacob Barrow, Esq., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. James' Church, Newtown, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

**THE RANNEY SALE.**

On the evenings of 20th and 21st of Dec., MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the Sketches and Pictures of the late WM. RANNEY, together with the contributions of the New-York Artists, will be sold at public auction by B. H. LEEDS & Co. The nett proceeds of the sale are to be applied for the benefit of Mr. Ranney's widow and children. This sale offers a rare opportunity for the connoisseur, as among the Pictures will be found the works of Durand, Kensett, Lang, Gray, Elliott, Baker, Casilier, Church, Tait, James and William Hart, Hicks, Stearns, Rossiter, Cropsey, Edmonds, Sontag, Cafferty, Gifford, Ilays, Boughton, Gignoux, Carter, Hall, Hubbard, Bloodell—in fact, all our City Artists.

The Pictures are now on exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, corner 10th-st. and Broadway. Exhibition free.

ELKINGTON & CO., PATENTEES OF THE electro-plate, silversmiths, bronzists, &c., have opened in Church-st., Liverpool, most spacious showrooms for the sale of their manufactures, which comprise all the varieties of table and dinner services, as well as ornamental and fine-art productions.
Manufactory, Newhall-st., Birmingham.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual performance of Handel's sublime
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
Dec. 25, 1858.
By the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
on the
SAME SCALE OF GRANDEUR
which characterized the performances of the
SOCIETY LAST SEASON.
Tickets only 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Will be for sale at the principal music stores, and at the office of the Academy.
Annual Subscribers' Tickets $5 each—admitting to all the rehearsals and performances of the Society—may be had at the rooms of the Society, (Dodworth's,) No. 806 Broadway, any Monday evening.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
No. 624 Broadway.
NINTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle.....Mr. Barnett
Abel Murcott.....Mr. Couldock
Binney.....Mr. Peters
Lieut. Vernon.....Mr. Levick
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgiana, Mary Meredith.....{her daughters,}.....Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern, Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with
THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.
Sir Hiccory Heartycheer.....Mr. Burnett
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer.....Levick
Gaiters, valet to Wildoates.....Peters
Maggie McFarlane, the Bonnie Fish Wife.....Miss McCarthy
With songs, "Caller Herring," and "Coming thro' the Rye."
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets.....50 cents | Children.....25 cents
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Private boxes.....$5 | Orchestra seats secured....$1
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1858, most positively.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
In the City of New-York of
THE INIMITABLE RAVELS,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Positively last night of
BIANCO,
NICODEMUS and
THE TIGHT ROPE.
Last night of the two great artists,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS,
in their laughable comic characters of
BIANCO AND NICODEMUS.
SATURDAY,
Benefit of GABRIEL RAVEL, and positively last appearance in New-York.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

**BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.**
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
INCREASING SUCCESS OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
the original EVA.
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as ST. CLAIR and TOPSY.
To conclude with
A PAGE OF HISTORY.
The Page.....LITTLE CORDELIA

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Dec. 17,
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD;
OR, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.
Also, on the same night, a new Drama, entitled the
PIRATE'S LEGACY.
The whole to conclude with
LOVERS IN THE DARK.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Dec. 17,
The performances will commence with
RICHARD HOFFMAN.
Richard Hoffman.....Mr. Boniface
Jack Manders.....Mr. Fox
To conclude with
ROLFE.
Boxes and parquette 25 cents; pit 12 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¼.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Clowns.....Sam. Lathrop and Tony Pastor
THIS EVENING, Dec. 17,
To commence with, for the first time,
THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT.
To be followed by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS.
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
GREAT FAIR.
OPEN MONDAY NIGHT,
AND CONTINUE ONE WEEK.
The Committee have leased the
ENTIRE GROUND FLOOR
OF MR. NIBLO'S BUILDINGS,
MAKING ONE GRAND SALOON,
And will open on the 20th inst. the most extensive Fair of the kind ever known. The proceeds of the Fair will be appropriated to the Aged and Infirm under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society—Institution West 42d-st.—of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this City.
The Committee would advise the public to procure tickets at the following places as far as practicable, as, judging from the two former Fairs, the delay at the door in procuring tickets will be very great from the immense concourse of people. No doubt, as they have been making greater preparations, there will be a still larger assemblage.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Tickets may be obtained at the Methodist Book-Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st; Wm. Hall & Son's Music store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, Druggist, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and of the Managers.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.
The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.
Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.
By order of the Board of Managers,
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, (first appearance,) C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
To coincide with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 8½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

**BANVARD'S**
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
FLORENTINE GALLERY, NO. 618 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.
Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—Third week of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE. FRIDAY, Dec. 17, the new comic pantomime ballet, THE BIRTHDAY. Paulina, the infant Alice; Sabo, La Petite Emmeline; Peasants, Servents, &c., by the Zavistowski Troupe After which, THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR, by the Wren family. Concluding with FEKIN IN AN UPROAR, by the Zavistowski children. The Aqueria, Happy Family, &c, to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Maiden-la.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, by the American Institute, is now open at the New-York Tattersalls, corner of 59th-st. and 3d-av., and will be continued open WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 15, 16, and 17. Admission 25 cents. The complimentary and members' tickets will admit to this exhibition.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ WILL perform Haydn's Oratorio of the "Creation," at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans. Particulars in future advertisements.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PROFESSOR BECKOLETT'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 585 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained; and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, tropting the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 585 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

## LECTURES.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A.M.,
Has, at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.,) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $20 to $50 per quarter.
A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.
A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.
Familiar Lectures on History and Geography, every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets 12 cts.
Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½.
Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 20 cents.

PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.
Madame L. PARKER will lecture and illustrate the above-mentioned science, or Polish system, at the Cooper Institute, room No. 23, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, with the intention of forming a second class. Ladies and teachers of Bible-classes are particularly invited to attend. Admission free.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—EAST 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Dr. M. E. FOY, L. R. C. S. E., Resident Fellow Academy Medicine, &c., will deliver his second Lecture on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 7½ P. M. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room, with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $5. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

MR. REMINGTON READS A LECTURE THIS EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, at room No. 23 Cooper Institute, on *The Harmony of Beauty in Art.*

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON THE 21ST INST.
POPE OR PRESIDENT.
STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF ROMANISM,
As revealed by its own writers.
FACTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
12mo, cloth $1.
This volume lays bare a mass of new and important information regarding the dealings of the Papacy in the United States. No work of the kind has ever presented to the American people such a thorough exposé of this corrupt system. The statements of this work being exclusively derived from Romish authorities—works inaccessible to the public, it cannot fail of producing a profound sensation. R. L. DELISSER, Publisher,
(Successor to Stanford & Swords.) No. 508 Broadway.
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Agents and canvassers wanted for every State in the Union.

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The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
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is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES OF ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
SUCCESSORS TO BUTLER & BRYAN.

THE NEW-YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL this week, contains a full report of Archbishop Hughes' Sermon on *Catholic Education*, delivered last Sunday. Also, a full obituary of the late Father Larkin, S. J. Besides its usual variety of stirring articles on topics of political, ecclesiastical, and social interest. Single copies 6 cents. Annual subscription $2 50 by mail. Office No. 151 Fulton-st.

$30,000 WORTH OF BOOKS SELLING AT cost, at and below cost, under the Museum, old stand, STRINGER & TOWNSEND. For 10 days only. The entire stock, consisting of standard Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books, in plain, elegant bindings, for gift and holiday presents.

MUSICAL WORLD, OF DEC. 18, CONTAINS "Christmas Carol," music by R. STORRS WILLIS, Esq., Editor. Also, "Exhibition of the Musical Magic Lantern," by CHARLEMAGNE.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

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and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
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For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
*Established beyond Experiment* and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
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Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

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EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
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Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
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Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS &c.
Illuminating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's patent, patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

## DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and elegant Goods have been marked down, and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 13, at a very large discount from previous prices.
OUR CLOAK STOCK,
it is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most distinguished novelties to be found in the United States.
OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special superintendence, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this Continent.
It is these stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.
The entire of our new and elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in order, if possible, to dispose of the entire Winter assortment.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
will be found on our tables, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and every article of Millinery Goods, we have also reduced in price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

AT MACY'S.
Ladies call at Macy's for your Lace Sleeves.
Ladies call at Macy's for Shaker Flannels.
Ladies call at Macy's for Fine all-Wool Flannels.
Ladies call at Macy's for your Lace Goods.
Ladies call at Macy's for Linen Goods.
Ladies call at Macy's for Cambric and Muslin Collars.
Ladies call at Macy's for Cambric and Muslin Setts.
Ladies call at Macy's for Under-clothing.
Ladies call at Macy's for Ribbons and Flowers.
Ladies call at Macy's for Dress Trimming.
Ladies call at Macy's for Ruches and Feathers.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av, next door to 14th-st.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6,
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
Ladies will find a prime assortment of Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, the best styles to be found in New-York City; also, a splendid assortment of Woolen, Silk, Fleecy-lined and Kid Gloves.
Stores Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.
R. H. MACY.

LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Great sacrifice in Lace Setts.
Point D'Alencon, Point Appliqué,
Maltese, and Honiton Lace Setts.
Reduced to one-half the regular price,
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS, RAGLANS and SACKS.
H. EAGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
Comprising
The largest and best selected
Stock of
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
TALMAS
AND SACKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
As an inducement to close out the stock we offer
AT RETAIL, DRAB BEAVER RAGLANS,
At $4 and $5; wholesale price $9 and $10.
AT RETAIL, SILK LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS,
From $7 to $10; wholesale price from $12 to $20.
AT RETAIL, BEAVER CLOTH SACKS,
WITH CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
From $8 50 to $15; wholesale price from $12 to $25.
ALL OUR SUMMER STOCKS
OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES,
Containing
$100,000 WORTH OF
BEAVER,
DOESKIN,
FELT,
CLOTH
AND ESQUIMAUX.
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, TALMAS AND SACKS
AT RETAIL
40 PER CENT. BELOW
WHOLESALE PRICES.
H. EAGERTON,
No. 409 Canal st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will exhibit, at their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7,
Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Honiton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelles Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Pusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Guilfures, Crown and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will remove to their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHEAP, HANDSOME AND USEFUL.
W. JACKSON, No. 651 Broadway, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.
ENGLISH DE LAINES.....12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors.....10 cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS.....12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.....25 cents.
Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1¾ yards wide, 56 cents.
500 Handsome CRAPE SETS, $1, worth $2,
300 WHITE AND BLACK, 75 cents and $1.
BEST BLACK KID GLOVES in town, 62½ cents.
Second quality do., 37½ cents.
N. B.—W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 651 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS IN
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, AND CIRCULARS
SEVERAL ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BEAVER RAGLANS at $3 50, $4, $4 50, and up.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 75, $5 50, $6, and up.
FRENCH BEAVER RAGLANS at $5 50, $6 25, $7, and up.
FINE FRENCH BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, new styles, with Crotchet Fringe, at $8 25, $9 50, and up.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, new styles, with Crotchet Fringes, at $10, $11 50, and $12 50.
Our assortment of
CHILDREN'S and MISSES' RAGLANS is very large.
Ladies who desire to economize, visit our store.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 254 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A COMPLETE RAZEE
In the Prices of all Descriptions of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The price of every article in our unequaled stock of Boys' Overcoats, (with and without capes,) School Suits, Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c., are
THIS DAY MARKED DOWN
with an unsparing hand, as we are resolved to dispose of our entire assortment
BEFORE NEW-YEAR'S.
Our new scale of prices will be recognized by parents as the lowest in the City, considering the style and quality of the articles.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS MADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Cheaper than ever. Eleven springs, Damascus steel and latest Paris models, $1 50; 17 springs, $3; 21 springs, $3 50; 30 springs, $4. All our own make and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Depôt No. 363 Broadway, over Morrison's. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz., 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs for $16 per doz. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 28 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!—LADIES who have not purchased their Winter bonnets will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of the stock will be sold below cost.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, a furnished bedroom, with partial board for the lady only, as both are engaged out during the day. Terms must be moderate. Location above 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, E. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,
AND PAPER HOUSES.
The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.
They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.
The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
of every grade. Splendid sets (complete) from $10 to $20. Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N. B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 270 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

## FURS.

| FRENCH MINK | A NOTICE—FURS. | FIRST-CLASS |
|---|---|---|
| LARGE ½ CAPE MUFF AND CUFFS FOR $15 00. | WHITE AND BIRD'S, NO. 34 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE, COR. NASSAU-ST. | FURS AT RETAIL, GENTS' OTTER SEAL NUTRA |
| ALSO, SAME FUR, Smaller Size, FOR $13 00. | CHILDREN'S FURS, SABLES, ERMINES, MINKS, MATENS, CHEAP. | CAPS, FROM $2 00 TO $6 00. |

For a good article of Furs, call on WHITE & BIRD.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 63 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS;
Ladies could not make a handsomer
HOLIDAY PRESENT
than a set of Furs such as have just been received from the hunters at the Fur Trappers' Depôt. Owing to our getting them direct from head-quarters, we sell 40 per cent less than others. Bring a judge of Furs and examine the stock at the
FUR TRAPPERS' DEPOT,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

FOR RICH FURS,
USEFUL FURS, and
CHEAP FURS.
In infinite variety and the newest Paris modes, visit
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEgant assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents.boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-street, between Gold and William sts. CHAS. F MELLENEY.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAK—NEW STYLE.—Price $275; large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FRONT rooms, having gas, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 16th-st., near 6th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with or without breakfast and tea, in a private family, to a single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY OCCUpying a neat and comfortable cottage in a pleasant and healthy village, 15 miles from the City, would accommodate an invalid, or party seeking retirement, with a spacious room and such board as they may desire, or the state of their health may require, on very reasonable terms. For particulars, address Mrs. C. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A VERY nice room, with good pantry, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, in a family where there are a few boarders, enjoying the privileges and advantages of home. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 198 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH TWO children and maid, desires to obtain board, parlor and two bedrooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in vicinity of University-place. References exchanged. Address R. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to obtain comfortable rooms and good board, for himself, wife and infant child with nurse. Location must be good and terms moderate. Address N. N. S., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—A gentleman

# REAL ESTATE.

## CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

8 SEPARATE PARCELS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED, FOR SALE.

The undersigned have the authority of the owners to say, that other parties offering these lots for sale are unauthorized in so do so, as they alone are empowered to negotiate the sale.

Respectable parties will be treated with on very liberal terms, on application to JACOB S. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

## CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 75th-st.
On 5th av. and 77th-st.
On 5th av. and 82d-st.
On 5th-av. and 85th-st.
On 5th av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 5th-av. and 110th-st.

Also, lots

On 8th-av. and 74th-st.
On 8th-av. and 103d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 50 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

## GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—

Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements situated on a never-falling stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 118 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for City property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

## FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DE-

sirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $4,000 cash required. For cards of admission, to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

## TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS—

For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

## FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID

three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn, in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

## FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE

and Lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROES BECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

## FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL

three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York

## WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE ABOUT TO

commence housekeeping, two or three neatly furnished rooms with conveniences for cooking, &c., above 4th-st., and conveniently to one of stages or cars; possession wanted about the 1st of January next. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 283 Brooklyn Post-Office.

## FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY

modern dwelling house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, (the corner of Waverley-place; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st.

## TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE

with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

## TO LET—AT NOS. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-

av., and No. 253 9th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rents from $12 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

## FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET,

between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

## STORE OR SALOON STAND TO RENT—

The premises No. 24 Cathrine-slip, suitable for a store, saloon or any other similar business. Rent low. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney, &c., No. 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

## FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK

house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 186 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

## FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY

brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, and order to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

## WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM-SIZED

house in central part of the City, price not to exceed $4,000. Address, stating price, terms and location, ALEXANDER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

## STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—

At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

## BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—

An extra size lot in the vicinity of Bond-st. For further information apply to ABNERL. ELY, 31 Pine-st.

## TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES, IN THE TIMES

Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

## FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER

of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.: 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

## OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY

reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING

on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

# MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

## ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been accepted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.

Prices at the dépôt, No 51 Dey-st.,

$250, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

## CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

## PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

## PIANOS CHEAP.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

new and second hand, at great bargains. Also, watches, jewelry, pencils and pens, cigars, safes, paintings, sewing-machines, double and single harness, guns, revolvers, dry goods, furniture, &c. Cash advances on merchandise generally, consigned for sale or on storage, or bought for cash.
J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second-floor.

## GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

## LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.

1,453 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

## ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL

sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

## RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO

Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

## PIANO FOR SALE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE

grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500, in perfect order; been used a few months; will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

## LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROAD-

WAY, offer their stock of pianos, with all the latest improvements, for sale at greatly reduced prices for the holidays. Also,
TREAT & LINSLEY'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS.

## HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PAR-

LOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

## FOUR NEW, SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-OC-

tave piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, made of good material and fully warranted, will be sold extremely low, from $210 to $250. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 15 6th-av.

## T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

## A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN

plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

# AUCTION SALES.

## NOTICE.

We would call the attention of our readers to the LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, at the New Book and Stationery Auction Room, NO. 527½ BROADWAY, OPPOSITE LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sales by auction every evening, commencing at 6½ o'clock; and books at private sale, during the day, at prices that defy competition.

Their stock is all warranted
NEW AND PERFECT,
And comprises all the new standard and miscellaneous WORKS OF THE DAY.

Annuals, Gift Books, Juveniles, Quarto Pew and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, elegant editions of the Poets. All in rich and superb bindings. Call and examine and see for yourselves.

PRESTON & CO., Auctioneers.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
Auctioneer.

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 249 Dean-st.,
Near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.
PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY
and
BASEMENT FURNITURE,
GAS FIXTURES THROUGHOUT,
CARPETS, CURTAINS,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

## RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 193 Broadway, (by order of the assignee,) 500 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., consisting of

China vases, tea sets and toys, bellows toys, dolls, ladies' work-boxes, guns, swords, glass views under glass, purses, reticules, watch stands, cigar cases, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

## AUCTION NOTICE.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,

will include in their sale of THIS DAY, (Friday) Dec. 17, an invoice of English Cutlery, just landed, containing 500 dozen pocket knives with 2, 3 and 4 blades, and a line of table cutlery, to which they invite the attention of cash buyers.

Catalogue and goods now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of fine and valuable oil-paintings, comprising marines, landscapes, interiors, and other pleasing objects; among which will be found specimens by Watteau, Varberg, DeReuter, Swet, Vanin, Cotes, Ruterman, Van Leyeudonck, Telcoque, Teokate, Comet, Daveloose, Mets, J. Nobeus, Aegus, and other well-known artists. The pictures are all in rich frames, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of fine watches, diamonds and jewelry, consisting in part of elegant, 18 carat, gold hunting and open case watches, superb diamond pins, ear-rings, bracelets, studs, &c.; elegant sets of cameo, carbuncle, mosaic and enamel pins and ear-rings; sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings; bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, studs, finger-rings, sleeve-buttons, chains, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN THE STATE of Wisconsin, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at one o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the following valuable tracts of lands in the State of Wisconsin, granted by the United States to the State of Wisconsin:

388 acres in Oconto county.
120 acres in Monroe county.
240 acres in Winnebago county.

All the above lands are in parcels of 40 acres each, and lie contiguous to each other, thus enabling purchasers to buy 40 or any greater number of acres. The title is directly from the State of Wisconsin to the purchaser, thus removing all doubts to the validity of the title, and avoiding any expense to ascertain the same. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—On SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, raps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

R. H. GIBSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The attention of families and others is directed to the large sale of choice furniture contained in the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., to be sold THIS DAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the whole being of the most expensive kind, having been made to order, and cost upwards of $15,000, consisting in part of velvet carpet, solid rosewood parlor furniture, such as suites in silk and satin, centre-tables, etageres, work-tables, corner etageres, rich lace and brocatel curtains, French clock, vases, pier mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, oak extension dining-table, elegant China ware, cut glassware, silverware, ivory cutlery, &c. Also a large and extensive variety of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, sofa-bed, rockers, ingrain carpets, together with a great variety of articles suitable to a well-furnished house, the whole of which is on absolute sale. Terms cash.

J. FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by J. FISHBLATT, Auctioneer, at the private residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av. Magnificent parlor suites, solid rosewood piano-forte, stool and embroidered cover, velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, knives and forks, spoons, castors, cut glassware, crockery of every description, beds and bedding, kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6⅔ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., beautiful sale of marble statuary, fancy goods, bronzes, Chinese, India and Japan goods, embracing a beautiful assortment of goods, just opened; also, the balance of the goods remaining uncalled for from previous sale, all of which must positively be sold to close invoice.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., ready-made overcoats, consisting of Petersham Raglans and other overcoats, all made in the best style for the City retail trade. In this sale will be found a valuable assortment seldom offered at auction. Sale positive.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—PEET & COLE will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Max. Sautaine champaigne, quarts and pints; Pic-nic do.; pure ports and sherries; Bourbon and Scotch whiskies; fine London Dock brandy, in cases; sardines, pecan-nuts, Scotch ales, &c., &c. Put up in packages for family use, and guaranteed as represented.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 198 Broadway. Large sale of ladies' and gents' made up furs, comprising sable, mink, ermine, river mink, stone marten, made up in talmas, capes, half-capes, victorines, tippets, muffs, cuffs, &c. Also a large assortment of gents' caps, gloves, collars, &c. Also, 150 robes of all kinds.

EDWARD H. LUMLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON FOURTH-AVENUE AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of the valuable house and lot, No. 279 4th-av., to be sold by E. H. LUMLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 14 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday, 17th,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., part of a stock of shelf hardware, comprising an excellent assortment. Also, 13 English anvils, 4 casks crucibles, 6 cases axe and pick handles, 10 cases C. S. axes, 100 dozen brushes, 100 cedar pails, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Will be sold, at public sale, at the house of Mrs. Higgins, in KEYPORT, N. J., on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., several valuable Farms and lots of Land, well cultivated and improved. Location near Keyport, Morris County, N. J. Sale positive.

SAMUEL B. CARHART,
ALFRED WALLING,
Executors of Samuel Carhart, Dec'd.

# MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

ELKINGTON & CO., PATENTEES OF THE electro-plate, silversmiths, bronzists, &c., have opened in Church-st., Liverpool, most spacious show rooms for the sale of their manufactures, which comprise all the varieties of table and dinner services, as well as ornamental and fine art productions.

Manufactory, Newhall-st., Birmingham,
Show-rooms, Church-st., Liverpool.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers: about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Enper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOVELL, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

# FINANCIAL.

## REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

## AUGUSTE BELMONT,

BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| HENRY COIT, | THOMAS PATON, |
| EDWIN A. OELRICHS, | JOHN GARCIA, |
| JACOB LITTLE, | EDWARD VINCENT, |
| SEPTIMUS CROOKES, | MICHAEL PASTACALDI, |
| JOHN H. MORTIMER, | BENJAMIN BABCOCK, |
| HENRY CHAUNCEY, | LINDLEY MURRAY, |
| PETER L. BOGERT, | CHAS. VANDERVOORT, |
| GEORGE F. TALMAN, | RICHARD HARDT, |
| FRANCIS L. MARBURY, | JOSHUA L. POPE, |
| EDWARD MINTURN, | HENRY J. BEERS, |
| JOHN R. SUYDAM, | THOMAS SCOTT, |
| NATH. L. McCREADY, | EDW'D F. SANDERSON. |

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

## DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

## LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,

issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway,

## JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

## DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

## BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,

by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal., due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK,
141st-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAINKENHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary. M. D. VAN PELT, President.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., —NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

$3.500 $3,000, $2,000, TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A. FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS—COUPONS for Interest due January 1st, 1859, on California State Bonds, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

# LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, 14TH INST., IN Exchange-place, between William and Hanover sts., or in Hanover-st., between William and Wall sts., or in Wall-st., between No. 61 and No. 40, the following notes: One dated Aug. 25, 1858, made by John F. Zebley & Co. to their own order, and indorsed by them, for $331, payable at the Nassau Bank. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $1,229 57, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank, 30 days from Nov. 29. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $249, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank thirty days from Nov. 29, and one made by Conklin, Inslee & Co. for $174 83, at 12 months from Jan. 25, 1858. Payment of these notes has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving the same with
P. E. TUCKER, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—IN THE HUDSON RIVER, ON THE NIGHT of Dec. 3, 1858, from canal-boat *Cheesebro*, thirty barrels of FLOUR, and two hundred bundles SHOOKS. The flour is branded "Kenosha City Mills," and the Shooks "H. Collins & Co." A liberal reward will be paid for the return of all or any portion of the same. All persons are forbid receiving or purchasing said property without authority from the undersigned.

SILLIMAN, MATTHEWS & CO.,
No. 17 Coenties-slip.

$25 REWARD—THE TWO YOUNG MEN WHO picked up $149 accidentally dropped near the United States Hotel, Dec. 16, were particularly marked by persons standing near, and will be identified and arrested if necessary. They are supposed to be honest, however, and if so they will return the money to the Cashier of the Fulton Bank for O. J. If they hand the money in the Bank to-day, the Cashier is authorized to pay the above reward.

# PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO ACCOMPANIED the Lady from S—— as far as N. on her way to E——town, on the evening of the 11th inst., would be greatly delighted if she would grant him the knowledge of her address and permission him to call. Direct to T. P. A., Box No. 1,706 Post-Office.

# HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE CARRIAGE, IN good order; little used; made by Wood & Co. Cost, $900.

Also, a light wagon, with leather top; in good order. Cost, $200.

The carriage will be sold for $300; the wagon for $80. Inquire at BRADLEY'S Stables, No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now exhibiting a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 316 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

# SHIPPING.

## CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,

VIA NICARAGUA.

American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company Proprietors' Opposition Line at Reduced Prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $225 | Upper Steerage | $150 |
| Second Cabin | 150 | Lower Steerage | 80 |

From New-York to San Francisco, including the transits of the Isthmus.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL.

Having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua route, will leave her Pier, No. 6 North River, New-York, on

MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.,

Carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy and means of transportation abundant.

For passage and freight, apply at the office of the Company, to JOHN F. YELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling green, New-York.

If the *Hermann* should fail to connect, we guarantee to take the passengers to California in the *Washington*.

## COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER-SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River.

This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first-class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and loading her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.

For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

N. B.—No SALSONA taken by ships of this line. Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SPERMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)

Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,

delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO. Collections made in California and Oregon.

## PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country, by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.

REMITTANCES.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.

For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 26 South-st.

The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 16.

## FOR THE SOUTH,

VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHE

# ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX

## Safety of the Steamship Indian Empire.

## Conviction, Sentence and Pardon of Montalembert.

## THE NEW CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

## Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Very Dull.

## CONSOLS 98@98 1-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening, her dates are one week later than those already received.

The steamship *Indian Empire* reached Broadhaven, County Mayo, on the 26th ult. All well on board, but her fuel exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and wood-work consumed, and short of provisions. The ship laid to for a week within a day or two's steaming of Galway, during two furious storms.

The steamship *Ariel* sailed from Southampton on the 1st for New-York.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult.

The steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th, and the *Borussia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the same day.

The *Arabia* reports strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The steamer *Karnak* also left Liverpool for New-York on the 4th inst.

The steamer *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at noon, on the 2d inst.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3d last.

The steamer *Circassian*, from New-York, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 3d inst.

An influential deputation of commercial men had waited on Lord DERBY to urge him to extend a protectorate over Sarawak. Lord DERBY discouraged the project.

JAMES DAVIS & SONS, extensive leather and boot exporters in London, have failed; liabilities very considerable.

All the English papers containing MONTALEMBERT'S trial were not allowed to enter France.

The ten deputies of Corfu had protested against the statement that the inhabitants desire incorporation with Great Britain, and say they wish annexation to Greece.

The Prussian elections resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Ministry.

The bark *Goodspeed*, from Mobile, came in collision The Chambers are almost entirely Liberal.

The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syria and Cilo had been successfully laid. That between Candia and Egypt had broken.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Kamalkan at Bucharest, by means of a fulminating shell.

The Calcutta mails of Oct. 23, and the Hong Kong mails of Oct. 13, reached England on the 28th ult. The typhoon at Swatow was of unprecedented violence, laying houses and everything in ruins, and driving vessels high on land. About 3,000 Chinese were drowned, and also several Europeans.

The Cochin-Chinese were concentrating 100,000 men around the capital, against the Fread and Spanish forces.

Commissioner REED and Baron GROS were at Japan, at the mouth of the Mersey with the screw-steamer *Granova*, bound for London. Both vessels were seriously injured and had to be run aground. The *Goodspeed* had five feet of water in her hold.

The London *Times* continues editorially to hold up the corruption which prevails amongst officials in the United States, as a warning against the adoption of universal suffrage. It likewise draws a similar lesson from the Canada system.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that it is asserted in political circles that the British Cabinet has sent a circular to all the European Governments, stating in the most explicit terms that it does not share, by any means, the views stated in Sir JOHN YOUNG'S dispatches, surreptitiously obtained and lately published, respecting "Ionian Island."

An influential meeting of gentlemen connected with the corn trade has been held at Liverpool. Resolutions were adopted in favor of making the waight of 100 lbs. the standard weight in all sales of grain, flour and wheat. It was proposed to adopt the system throughout England on the 1st of February.

Much anxiety was felt for the troop-ship *Bombay*, with about 300 soldiers on board, bound for India. The ship was dismasted, and lost some of her crew as she was proceeding round to Cork for additional troops. She was afterwards seen battling against the storm in a most distressed condition, but still making good headway under jury-masts for Plymouth.

The Prince of WALES visits home this season incognito.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had issued a proclamation against ribbonism and other secret societies.

The English Funds had been depressed; MONTALEMBERT'S pardon caused a slight improvement, but they again relapsed. Money continued quite abundant and easy. At Hamburgh the rate of discount had declined to 2½ per cent. Atlantic Telegraph shares had declined to £250 to £280.

The *Moniteur* of the 2d inst. announces that, in consequence of the anniversary of the 2d December, the Emperor relieves M. DE MONTALEMBERT from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him. The London *Times* claims this as a triumph of the English Press, but at the same time censures the Emperor for numerous acts of vacillating he has displayed.

Subscriptions to the M. LESSEPS Suez Canal project had closed. The amounts subscribed exceeded the required. The formation of the Company would be proceeded with. The Chamber of Commerce of Paris voted a subscription for the canal.

The monthly settlement of the Paris Bourse went off very heavily, and the funds declined three per cent. They closed on the 3d instant at 74c.

Negotiations between France and Switzerland for the purchase by the former of the Valle des Dappes were still pending, and objections were being raised both in Austria and Switzerland on State grounds.

The nomination of Senor SCALONE, as Captain-General of Madrid, was considered as a strong indication of a military dictatorship being resolved upon, if the Cortes prove ungovernable.

Letters from Seville, say that much activity prevailed in the Artillery Department, with the view of getting ready as soon as possible the siege party which is to be sent to Cuba.

The Queen opened the Cortes in person, amidst much enthusiasm.

A Berlin telegram says Dantzic and Swinemunde, are to be made ports of war.

Prayers were being offered in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM.

An ordinance had been issued in Austria reducing the stamp-duty on newspapers.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in allusion to the attempt of Russia to purchase the Principality of Monaco, says that during the late war the Principality was ceded to the United States, but that the convention was never ratified because some of the European Governments entered a protest against the transaction.

Letters from Candia confirm the statements that agitation there is increasing on account of the oppression and violence of the Government. The inhabitants were buying arms and ammunition, and the Pasha, fearing a general rising, had applied for fresh reinforcements.

The Government intends increasing the taxes on the whole empire, especially on tobacco, and to establish a tax on landed property.

The Bombay mail of Nov. 9 had been telegraphed from Malta.

The campaign commenced on the 18th October. The rebels had been dislodged from many strong holds. Several engagements are reported, each resulting in victory on the British side, and heavy losses to the enemy. On the 30th the rebels were defeated near Mood Poor; on the 31st the Fort of Berwha was taken by storm; and on the same day the strong Fort of Berra was captured; on the 23d a detachment was assailed by a thousand rebels, but they were repulsed with the loss of men and guns; on the 27th the fort of Rohee was taken, and on the 29th BENEE MADHO, with 20,000 men, was captured, with guns.

TANTIA TOPEE was a fugitive, his forces having been routed, with the loss of all their guns and 600 killed.

The number of rebels was still very large, at the lowest estimate 50,000, but they are scattered about in small bodies.

The proclamation in which the British Crown assumes entire command over India, and promises an amnesty on certain conditions, was read throughout India on the 1st of November, and is said to have given great satisfaction to all parties.

TANTIA TOPEE had applied to know on what terms he could surrender.

The Bombay markets were steady. Oil and Seed were rather lower. Freights low. Exchange 2s. 1d.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4—A. M.

The *Daily News'* City article, dated Friday evening, says: "The funds to-day experienced slight fluctuations, and the general tendency was downward. Consols closed at a decline of 1 ₱ cent., so that the improvement which took place yesterday has been entirely lost. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange the variations were upon a limited scale. A large number of bills falling due to-day, the discount market was very active. About £50,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank for exportation to the Continent. The £283,100 in gold by the *Agincourt* came to hand to-day, and the whole was taken for the same destination. It was believed that the £127,100 in gold by the West India steamer *Parana* will likewise be sent away.

Exchange at Bombay appears appears to be a trifle more unfavorable. The *Dover Castle*, with £338,000 in gold, has now been 97 days at sea from Melbourne, and the *Marco Polo*, with £187,500, 87 days. The whole of this sum of £526,400 may now be considered due.

The foreign exchanges this afternoon were firm. As regards paper on Holland, rates were a trifle higher. Bills on Vienna and Trieste, however, continue in demand.

The *Times'* City Article says the funds opened this morning with a good appearance, but later in the day there was a complete change in the market, and Securities of several kinds were passed for sale. The ultimate reaction was attributed to a series of speculation-sales on reports of the disaffected condition of Lombardy, coupled with the advertised statements as to the tone of France toward Austria. The fact of there being specie taken from the Bank, notwithstanding the delivery of the amount by the *Agincourt*, likewise operated unfavorably. There was increased demand for money to-day in the discount market, in preparation for to-morrow, the 4th.

In the Stock Exchange loans are abundantly offered at 2 per cent.

The *Times* says that the intelligence from China imparted additional firmness to the tea market, and a good amount of business has taken place, dealers manifesting general confidence. Blackleaf Congou attract much attention, closing at 1s.@1s. 1d. higher; Common Congou has advanced to 11d.

The prices of Austrian securities at Vienna do not indicate any uneasiness with regard to the state of affairs at Milan, or the prospects of unfriendliness in any other quarter. The five per cents. are very little below the point at which they have stood for the past week or two, the telegraphic quotation being 85@80.

PARIS—Friday.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT writes to the *Moniteur* to the following effect: "I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France up to the present time has had a right to remit a penalty not definitive. I am one of those who still believe in the right, and I do not accept the pardon. I beg you, and if necessary demand you to insert this."

A letter from MONTALEMBERT to the Archbishop of Paris, published in the *Indépendance Belge*, declines the Archbishop's intercession for a remission of the penalty.

MONTALEMBERT lodged a formal appeal against his sentence on the 2d inst.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of COTTON for the week at 38,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation, and 3,500 for export. All qualities had slightly declined—the fair and inferior descriptions to the extent of ¼d., while the middling grades were 1-16d. lower. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export; the market closing dull, at the following authorized quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Orleans, | 7 5 16d.; | Middling Orleans, | 6 15-16d.; |
| Fair Mobiles, | 7¼d.; | Middling Mobiles, | 6 13-16d.; |
| Fair Uplands, | 7 1-16d.; | Middling | 6¾d. |

The stock in port was estimated at 330,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales were American. There had been free arrivals under a change of wind.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are still favorable, a moderate business had been done in Goods and Yarns at firm prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that there had been large arrivals of Breadstuffs from the United States. FLOUR was very dull and nominal; Western Canal, 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. WHEAT dull and 1d. lower; red Western, 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; white do., 6s.@6s. 3d.; white Southern, 6s. 6d.@7s. CORN was slightly lower, and freely offered; mixed, 26s. 6d.@27s.; yellow, 28s.; white, 30s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.; BIOLAND, AYTHA & Co.; JAMES MCLENNAN & Co. and others report BEEF heavy, and holders anxious sellers. PORK steady. BACON quiet but steady. LARD firm at the opening at 53s. 6d.@54s. 6d., but subsequently the arrivals depressed the market. TALLOW—Quotations barely maintained; Butchers' nominally 52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers and other circulars quote ASHES dull; Pots slightly lower and quoted 29s. 6d.@30s.; Pearls, 32s.@32s. 6d. SUGAR dull but steady. COPPER steady. RICE heavy, and quotations barely maintained. TEA firm with an advance of ½d.@1d. on some blacks; common Congou 11d. RESIN steady; common, 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d.; fine, 11s. 6d.@17s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. 6d.@40s. Crude do., 10s. 6d. HIDES slow of sale, but prices unaltered. SEAL OIL—Sales unimportant. COD OIL—£30 to —arriva. LINSEED OIL unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull; English WHEAT slightly lower; white American 40s. @42s.; red 36s.@40s.; IRON steady—rails £6 10@£6 15, bars £6 5s.; SUGAR quiet but steady; COPPER steady; TEA—black Congous active and ½d.@1d. higher, common Congous 11d.; SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s. 6d.; LINSEED CAKES in good demand—New-York shipment £10 5s., Boston £10; FISH OILS unchanged; OLIVE OIL slighly higher; LINSEED OIL quiet at 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.; RICE heavy; TALLOW steady at 50s. 6d.@50s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged.

Consols were quoted, at the close of the 3d, 98@98⅛ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £4,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. & Co. quote the market for American Securities quiet:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Fives | 95 @ — |
| Massachusetts Fives, Bonds | 103 @ — |
| Maryland Fives, Bonds | 97 @ — |
| Pennsylvania Fives | 33 @ 83 |
| Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds, '77 | 87 @ 88 |
| Virginia Fives and Sixes | 86 @ 88 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage | 92¾@ — |

Illinois Central Shares offered at the lowest rates.

MESSRS. BELL & Co. report the market generally unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States 6 ₱ cents, '67-8 | 102 @104 |
| United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68 | 103 @105 |
| United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, | 94¾@ 95¾ |
| Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds | 78 @ — |
| Kentucky 6 ₱ cents | 91 @ 93 |
| Maryland 5 ₱ cents | 86 @ 88 |
| Massachusetts 5 ₱ cents | 101 @103 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ cents, '76 | 96½@ 97½ |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cents | 84 @ 85 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '77 | 86 @ 87 |
| Tennessee 6s, Bonds | 84 @ 86 |
| Virginia 6s and 6s | 86 @ 88 |
| Boston City 5s | 91 @ 93 |
| Illinois Central 7s, 1863, Freeland | 79 @ 80 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 29@27 dis. |
| Illinois Central 7s, 1875 | 89 @ 82 |
| Illinois Centrals 6s | 79 @ 81 |
| Michigan Central 8s, 1869 | 84 @ 86 |
| New-York Central 6's | 82 @ 84 |
| New-York Central 7's | 94 @ 97 |
| New-York Central Shares | 75 @ 77 |
| Erie 7's, 3d mortgage | 68 @ 70 |
| Erie Shares | 14 @ 18 |
| Panama Railroad Bonds | 100 @ — |
| Panama Railroad Bonds, of 1860 | 93 @ 95 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mort | 91 @ 93 |

The *Times* of Friday quotes sales of Illinois Central Shares at 27½@28@29 discount; do. Sevens 81; do Sevens 1850, Freedland, 80; New-York Central shares, 75½; Erie Railroad Sevens, first mortgage, 70.

HAVRE MARKET.

*For the week ending Nov. 30, inclusive.*

COTTON dull. Sales of the week, 4,500 bales. Stock, 30,000 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 109f. The manufacturing advices are favorable; there was a good demand for manufactured goods, and prices were firm. BREADSTUFFS had an upward tendency at the opening of the week, but closed with a declining tendency. POTASHES dull, and slightly lower. PEARL ASHES quiet. COFFEE firm. WHALE OIL, to arrive, slightly higher. RICE heavy. SUGAR firm. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE firmer.

[Advertisement.]

OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.

In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, ranges as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. ISAAC S. COZZENS,

No. 73 Warren-street,

Opposite Hudson River Railroad Depot, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment has never yet failed in healing the worst kind of old sores; it cleanses and gives new life to the edges of the wound, drawing them gradually together, and effecting a complete cure in a few days. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, MAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND FAMILY USE.

*From Harris & Willis' Home Journal.*

The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.

*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THOMPSON'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE LIST of all genuine bank notes will be issued in a few days, and given free to all new subscribers to *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*. This is the most complete and useful work of the kind ever published.

Subscription to the *Reporter*, by mail, weekly, $2; semi-monthly, $1; monthly, 75 cents, including *Book of Coins* and *Descriptive List*. Address

THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st., Or PLATT ADAMS, Publisher, No. 117 Franklin-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

THE IVORYTYPE.

A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at

GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway

Open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

A SWEET BREATH AND PEARL-WHITE TEETH.—What more disgusting than a bad breath? The subject is too delicate to be referred to by your best and most intimate associates; so refined gentlemen and beautiful ladies move in society with this annoying incubus, sufficient to annihilate, in an instant, tha most perfect and otherwise inviting charms. A single bottle of HARTLEY'S Prairie Flower will at once render the breath sweet and the teeth white. Price 50 cents. Depot No. 331 Broadway, and by druggists of respectability.

[Advertisement.]

USE IT! USE IT!

All persons, whether healthy or sick, should use GARRETT'S Medicated Paper for the Water Closet. It is a beautiful, pure Manilla paper, which, being medicated in the pulp, is unequalled as a remedy and preventive of piles, and an unspeakable luxury. Depot No. 41 Ann-street. Each sheet bears the discoverer's name (GARRETT) in water-mark, and each package has his autograph upon the cover. Sold by all respectable Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

No. 212, THAT'S THE NUMBER.—No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is the number of KNOX'S famous hat store. KNOX'S Hats are too widely known to need recommendation. Every one who ever seeks to wear a *chapeau* combining beauty with utility, knows that KNOX is the only man to patronize. For Furs of every description, Buffalo Robes, and everything in that line, still the word is KNOX. In a word, for superiority in everything his line, KNOX'S reputation is world-wide.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....Dec. 16.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 | 104⅜ | 85 Brooklyn City R. | 113 |
| 25,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 | 94¾ | 600 Reading R.R. | 51⅜ |
| 11,000 Virginia 6s | 97⅛ | 650 do | 51⅜ |
| 6,000 N. Carolina St. 6s | 98 | 200 do | s10 51⅜ |
| 23,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89⅞ | 100 do | s30 51⅜ |
| 5 do do | 89⅜ | 100 do | s15 51⅜ |
| 1,000 Louisiana St. 6s | 95¾ | 100 do | s60 51⅜ |
| 4,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds. | 91⅜ | 500 do | b10 51⅜ |
| 1,000 Min. St. 8 ₱ ct Bds | 93⅜ | 850 do | 51⅜ |
| 3,000 Mich. S. 6s, 8wk | 102 | 500 do | b7 51⅜ |
| 10,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s | 91 | 500 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 51 |
| 8,000 Erie R.R. 2dmbs | 86 | 50 do | s10 51 |
| 3,000 Erie 3d Mt. Bs. '3 | 78 | 100 do | s30 51 |
| 10,000 Bod. Riv. 3d Mt. | 75 | 100 M.S.& N.I.R.R. | s30 20⅜ |
| 6,000 Harlem 1st Mtg. | 88 | 50 do | s10 20⅜ |
| 1,000 Mich. C. R. S ₱ c. 1st m. S. F. C. bs | 95 | 525 do | 20⅜ |
| 5,000 Ill. Cen. R.B. | s60 90⅜ | 25 do | 20⅜ |
| 7,000 do | 90⅜ | 100 do | b60 20⅜ |
| 20,000 La C. & M. L. G. B | 25⅛ | 100 M.S.& N.Ia Gu'd.S. | 48⅜ |
| 5,000 do | b60 25⅛ | 50 do | s10 48⅜ |
| 15,000 N J. C. 2d M. B. | 90 | 300 do | b60 48⅜ |
| 3,000 L.E.& W. 1st M. B. | 73⅜ | 50 Panama Railroad | 119 |
| 4,000 Mil. & Fon. B. | 15 | 150 do | 119⅛ |
| 55 Penn. Coal Co | 80 | 100 do | b60 119⅛ |
| 10 do | 80⅜ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R. | s10 73⅛ |
| 60 Commonwlth B'k | 100 | 100 do | s30 73⅛ |
| 57 Park Bank | 108⅜ | 50 do | 73 |
| 50 Canton Company | 20 | 10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R. | 96 |
| 25 Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 86⅜ | 100 Galena & Chi. R. R. | 72⅜ |
| 25 Pacific M. S. Co. | 90⅜ | 100 do | s30 72⅜ |
| 50 do | 90⅜ | 100 do | s30 72⅜ |
| 50 do | 91 | 50 do | b30 72⅜ |
| 175 do | s10 91 | 200 do | 72⅜ |
| 25 do | 91⅛ | 400 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 31⅜ |
| 175 do | 91⅜ | 500 do | b60 31⅜ |
| 300 Guilford Mining Co. | 12 | 50 Chi. & R. I. RR. | 61⅜ |
| 500 N. Y. Central R. R. | 84⅛ | 300 do | s15 61⅜ |
| 1350 do | 84⅜ | 900 do | 61⅜ |
| 100 do | s30 84 | 50 do | s10 61⅜ |
| 500 do | s10 84 | 100 do | s15 61⅜ |
| 100 do | b30 84⅜ | 70 Mil. & Miss. RR. | 12⅜ |
| 100 Hudson River R.R. | 31⅜ | 25 La C. & Mil. RR. | 3⅜ |
| 475 do | 32⅛ | 175 Del. L. & W. RR. | 59 |
| 50 do | b30 33⅜ | 20 N. J. Cen. RR. | 72⅜ |
| 150 do | b60 33⅜ | 50 Erie Railroad | 17⅜ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | s10 94¼ | 100 Hud. Riv. R. R. | 33⅜ |
| 8,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89⅜ | 50 do | s30 33⅜ |
| 4,000 Brook. C. W. L'n | 102 | 500 Reading R. R. | s30 51⅜ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 91 | 50 do | 51⅜ |
| 1 000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs. | 25⅛ | 110 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 50⅜ |
| 9,000 do | 25⅛ | 250 M.S.& N.Ia.G.S. | s60 48⅜ |
| 1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st mt. | 103⅜ | 20 do | 48¼ |
| 20 Atlantic Bank | 85 | 25 Panama Railroad | 119 |
| 5 Bank of Commerce | 104⅜ | 100 Ill. Central R. R. | 72⅛ |
| 65 Pacific M. S. Co. | 91 | 300 Gal. & Chic. R. R. | b30 72⅜ |
| 100 do | s60 90⅜ | 50 do | s30 72⅜ |
| 50 do | s15 91 | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 31⅜ |
| 100 N. Y. Cent. R. R. | s10 84 | 200 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 61⅜ |
| 250 do | 84⅛ | 100 do | 61⅜ |
| 100 do | b60 84⅜ | 200 L. C. & Mil. RR. | 3⅜ |
| 15 Erie Railroad | 17⅜ | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 N.Y. Bal. D'k Co. | 98⅜ | 340 Rep. Fire Ins. S. | 49 |
| 6,000 F. & W. Imp. Co. 8s | 70 | Pew 103, m.a. C. Messiah | $300 |
| 2,000 La C. & M. RR. 7s | 25⅜ | 20 Chatham Bank | 84⅜ |
| 6,000 Mil & Hor. R. 8s | 41 | 85 Far. & Cit Bk. of L.I. | 42⅜ |
| 720 Sun M. I. S. '53 | 72⅜ | 20 St. Mark's F. I. Co | 125 |
| 2,500 At. M. & Pac. S. '59 | 94⅜ | 40 Firemen's F. I. Co. | 147¾ |
| 6,000 La C. & M. S. G. 7s | 23 | 30 Seekman F. I. Co. | 114⅜ |
| 10,000 Memphis City 6s | 70 | 100 Brooklyn F. I. Co. | 157⅜ |
| 600 N. Y. City 5s | 90 | 24 Equitable F. I. Co. | 170 |
| 3,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s | 41 | 25 Great West. M. I. Co. | 143¾ |
| 2,000 Bay. & West. R. 7s | 20 | 8 Wash. F. I. Co. | 170 |
| 20,000 La C. & M. R 8s | 23 | 5 Market F. I. Co. | 135 |
| 1,000 Com. M. I. S. '59 | 84⅜ | 20 N. Y. Bal. Dry D'k. | 93 |
| 3,560 Sun M. I. S. '53 | 72¾ | 20 Sixth-av. R.R. | 121¾ |
| 420 G. W. M. I. S. '57 | 68 | 100 C. & St. P. & F. du L. R. | 2¾ |

THURSDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

There was a large and spirited business in Stocks to-day, the market being wholly relieved of political rumors which had been employed against it since Monday morning. The Washington dispatches to the morning papers, which are less equivocal and contradictory on Nicaragua affairs than usual, are understood to be confirmed by direct private assurances from certain high officials at the seat of Government. These intimations were probably in town early on Wednesday, which accounts, in a measure, for the first upward turn of the market yesterday morning, and its increased firmness at the close of the day. The previous use made of the adverse rumors growing out of the affair of the *Washington*, was mainly to increase the *Bear* account, without seriously affecting the confidence of holders, though checking, to some extent, the disposition to operate with the usual freedom on the general look of financial affairs. One or two strong jobbers, however, bought heavily at the lowest figures on Monday and Tuesday, on the calculation that the mist attempted to be thrown over our peaceable relations with Europe would pass over in a few days, as it has done, and they were reselling to some extent at the advance. A number of outside orders for State Stocks and some of the Railway Bonds, and for Central, Panama and Pacific shares, appeared at the early Board, and over $100,000 Missouris were taken, at private contract, at 89½@89¾ between the Boards. New-York Central sold up to 84½, closing 84 ₱ cent.; Pansma, 119½, closing 119⅜, and Pacific, 91@91½, closing 90⅞@91 ₱ cent. There was a large movement in Reading, which appears to have been speculated against both here and in Philadelphia on the war-talk, and is now brought into favor again by the change of political tone. The sales to-day were about 5,000 shares, at 51½@¾; closing 51½, seller 60 days, and 51¼ cash. The Western Road stocks were also in good demand during the forenoon, but as some of the early December receipts have been reported poor from that quarter, the *short* sellers are keeping out their lines. The last sales of Rock Island were 61½@¾; Galena, 72¾, and Michigan Central, 50⅞@50¾ ₱ cent. The weakness in the LaCrosse Land Grants continues, the late partial exhibit of the condition of the work and its traffic, having made an unfavorable impression. Hudson River, Erie and Toledo were steady. Harlem a fraction lower. The general market closed firm for the State Stocks, steady for the other Dividend Stocks, and rather dull on the Western list.

We have nothing new to remark on the rates for Money, except that some of the large Banks are less disposed to accept under 5 ₱ cent. for short bills. At the same time, strictly prime 30@60-day acceptances find currency at 4@4½ ₱ cent. On demand loans, the usual charge is 4 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, though some of the leading firms have Money left with them on State and other choice collateral, at 3@3½ ₱ cent. Exchange is held firm for the steamer *City of Washington*, sailing on Saturday: London, 109¾@109¾. The following is a summary of the Bank movement this week at the four principal cities of the country:

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulat'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, Dec. 11.. | $124,890,129 | $88,981,966 | $37,195,522 | $7,750,166 |
| Boston, Dec 18..... | 58,510,123 | 22,481,805 | 9,547,699 | 6,854,755 |
| Philadelphia, Dec 18. | 26,092,900 | 18,451,542 | 6,321,069 | 2,762,107 |
| New-Orleans, Dec. 4.. | 19,059,952 | 12,425,067 | 14,967,536 | 7,825,630 |
| Sub-Treas., N.Y., Dec. 11 | ..... | ..... | 6,344,023 | ..... |
| Total..... | $230,152,104 | 150,340,380 | $74,359,849 | 25,142,657 |
| Last week..... | $228,276,418 | 151,981,671 | $4,184,142 | 24,941,658 |

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $109,078; paid out, $98,347; leaving a balance, this afternoon, of $6,369,518.

We compile the following interesting tables of the Foreign Commercial intercourse of the United States, for the fiscal year 1858, from the tables which accompany the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Of the gross Import list, $19,274,496 is in Foreign Coin and Bullion, and $24,266,228 in Merchandise, by *indirect* importation—that is, the products of one European State, but through, or *via* another State. The whole of our trade with Switzerland is conducted in this way, and a large portion of the trade with Germany, or the States and Free Cities comprising the German *Zollverein*. In order, therefore, to arrive at the exact condition of the relative trade to and from the several Foreign States with whom we deal, we have separated the Specie and Bullion from both sides of the account; also the Foreign Goods reexported from the United States, and also the *indirect* importations, placing the last-named to the States to which they rightly belong, leaving the main columns to represent, as near as may be, the actual exchange of commodities between this country and the other States of the world, and their colonial dependencies.

IMPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dutiable Goods | $202,293,875 |
| Free Goods | 61,044,779 |
| Specie and Bullion | 19,274,496 |
| Total Imports for the year | $282,613,150 |

EXPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $251,351,033 |
| Foreign Produce and Merchandise | 20,660,241 |
| Domestic Specie and Bullion | $42 407,246 |
| Foreign Specie and Bullion | 10,225,901—52,633,147 |
| Total Exports for the year | $324,644,421 |

THE FOREIGN STATES WE TRADE WITH—1858.

| | Goods bought of. | Produce sold to. |
|---|---|---|
| Britain and her Colonies | $111,404,126 | $152,796,562 |
| France and her Colonies | 35,826,810 | 28,492,136 |
| Spain and her Colonies | 33,275,691 | 20,561,305 |
| Germany | 17,085,079 | 9 940,848 |
| Switzerland | 4,645,173 | Indirect |
| Holland and her Colonies | 3,613,997 | 3,915,853 |
| Belgium | 2,489,841 | 2,192,808 |
| Russia | 2,137,483 | 4,336,681 |
| Sweden and Norway | 659,092 | 578,654 |
| Denmark | 334,923 | 784,542 |
| Portugal | 222,720 | 466,345 |
| Sardinia | 291,458 | 2,779,358 |
| Tuscany | 1,396,681 | 582,396 |
| Two Sicilies | 1,737,328 | 525,374 |
| Austria | 402,012 | 1,969,468 |
| Turkey | 1,269,660 | 783,405 |
| Africa | 1,597,249 | 1,767,965 |
| Hayti and St. Domingo | 2,384,932 | 2,091,292 |
| Mexico | 1,106,501 | 2,785,852 |
| Central America | 132,427 | 115,611 |
| New-Granada | 1,817,931 | 1,137,349 |
| Venezuela | 3,445,144 | 951,207 |
| Brazil | 16,952,386 | 4,661,457 |
| Uruguay | 621,888 | 522,067 |
| Buenos Ayres | 2,725,215 | 765,013 |
| Chili | 2,655,263 | 1,690,187 |
| Sandwich Islands | 345,345 | 606,104 |
| Peru | 1,000,541 | 603,827 |
| China | 10,570,536 | 2,883,754 |
| Miscellaneous | 711,812 | 293,534 |
| Total | $263,438,654 | $251,351,003 |
| Specie and Bullion | 19,274,496 | 52,633,147 |
| Foreign Goods | ..... | 20,660,241 |
| Grand total | $282,613,150 | $324,644,421 |

THE SPECIE EXCHANGES OF THE YEAR 1858.

| | Remitted to. | Received from. |
|---|---|---|
| England | $38,869,312 | $6,753,631 |
| France | 4,632,967 | 1,839,968 |
| Cuba | 3,777,637 | 4,452,830 |
| China | 2,591,639 | ..... |
| New-Granada | 352,234 | 704,703 |
| Venezuela | 243,087 | 156,533 |
| North of Europe | 1,010,523 | 315,228 |
| Mexico | ..... | 4,368,964 |
| Other places | 1,155,748 | 682,639 |
| Total | $52,633,147 | $19,274,496 |

The exchanges in the foregoing table with Great Britain and her dependencies, and through London in settlement with other Foreign States, will illustrate the vast preponderance of the city of London as the Money centre of the commercial world. At the same time they show that in point of the actual exchange of the commodities of the two countries, other than Specie, England proved, in the trade year recently closed, a much more valuable customer to the United States than the United States to England.

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROS. quote Land Warrants thus:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | 82 | 85 |
| 120 acres | 77 | 80 |
| 80 acres | 83 | 86 |
| 40 acres | 100 | 110 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Names. | Date. | Leave. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Washington | Dec. 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| North Britain | Dec. 18 | Portland | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | Dec. 18 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Persia | Dec. 22 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Edinburg | Dec. 22 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Arabia | Dec. 29 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Circassian | Dec. 30 | New-York | Galway. |
| Kangaroo | Jan. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | Jan. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|

# The New-York Times.

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## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

### IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

### Explanatory Correspondence Concerning the British Visit to the Washington.

The subjoined letters of Secretary Cass and Mr. DALLAS, owing to telegraphic delay, were published in only a part of yesterday's impression. Of the remaining documents, which consist chiefly of letters that passed between Commodore McINTOSH and Sir W. C. ALDHAM, Captain of H. B. M. steam-frigate *Valorous*, in relation to the visit of British officers to the *Washington*, only a summary has appeared. As this is a matter in which the public is deeply interested, we now give this correspondence complete. The documents were sent to Congress on Wednesday, in answer to a resolution of the House.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., requesting the President of the United States, if not inconsistent with the public interests, "to communicate all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting the reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British navy of American vessels in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico," I transmit the accompanying reports from the Secretaries of State and of the Navy. The report from the Secretary of State is not, in strictness embraced by the terms of the resolution, but I deem it advisable to communicate to the House the information therein contained. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1858.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to that House "all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British navy of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico," has the honor to report that no official information concerning these proceedings has been received by this Department.

As connected, however, with the general subject of the resolution of the House, the Secretary of State has the honor to submit herewith extracts from a dispatch to this department, received on the 14th inst. from the Minister of the United States in London, which reports a conversation had by him on the 26th ult. with Lord MALMESBURY, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In relation to the first paragraph of this reported conversation, referring to a communication supposed to have been made by the British Minister at Washington to the President, it is deemed proper, for the purpose of correcting an evident misapprehension, to transmit herewith the accompanying copy of a note from Lord NAPIER, which, with his Lordship's consent, is placed at the disposal of the President:

By direction of the President the Secretary of State also transmits herewith a copy of his note to the minister of the United States at Madrid, dated Oct. 21, 1858, and extracts from the reply of that minister, dated Nov. 15, and received yesterday at this department, together with the copy of a memorandum, which accompanied it, of the Spanish minister's observations as furnished by the Assistant Secretary of State at Madrid. Respectfully submitted,

To the President. LEWIS CASS.

*Mr. Dallas to Mr. Cass*—Extracts.]

No. 138.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: Having just returned from the Foreign Office, I have the honor to report the substance of my conversation with the Earl of MALMESBURY. After receiving me with frankness and cordiality, his lordship said that he had invited the interview because he was aware that my letters for Washington would go forward to-morrow, and he wished me to convey in them some few remarks from him.

*First*—That Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir W. G. OUSELEY with the Minister from Nicaragua; that it was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions, and that one of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito Protectorate.

*Second*—That Sir W. G. OUSELEY was by this time at Nicaragua, and would exert himself to obtain the ratification of the treaty, in doing which it was indispensable that he should be protected by the presence of a naval force, from any violence meditated by filibusters.

*Third*—The two Governments harmonized perfectly in their determination to arrest or crush the ravages of General WALKER and his associates. Nothing could be more entirely just and satisfactory than the President's proclamation.

*Fourth*—He had, however, been much surprised at the contents of a recent letter from Lord NAPIER, which stated that General CASS considers the orders issued for the protection of Sir W. G. OUSELEY to be incompatible with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Those orders were to the effect that if the Government of Nicaragua required for their defence from filibusters the active intervention of a military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if American, to the nearest authority of the United States, and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such a proceeding should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation" and "dominion," especially as a clause of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, with which this Government found no fault, but on the contrary, it desired to see effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary assistance. It was impossible to allow their diplomatic representative to have his object cut short by marauders. When the treaty was disposed of there would be an end of their interference. Thus far, as to Central America.

*Fifth*—In regard to Mexico, his lordship described Spain as extremely irritated by cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay, and Mexico was in so distracted a condition, that she could scarcely be said to have a responsible Government. England had herself been grossly outraged in the person of Mr. HANSON, whose treatment could best be resented in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown by a British fleet sent to Tampico. Her Majesty's Government, however, were adverse to any strong measure which might make things worse than they already are, and the severity of which would probably fall upon the innocent. It was difficult to say to what result the disordered state of Mexico must lead if the nations interested in her well-being forbear to intervene.

* * * * * * *

My solicitude in this narrative has been to give the leading ideas of Lord MALMESBURY. Of course he was not unfrequently interrupted by comments from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I remarked that the provision in the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, which seemed to me rather to carry out, than to violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by securing for all equally the safe and uninterrupted transit, was essentially different in its character from the Admiralty orders which, amid the struggles of different parties, left to the discretion of the naval officers whom to recognize as the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, and whom to denounce for British pursuit and dispersion as filibusters. If the popular Party now in motion acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, brand them with that odious name and call for British succor; thus installing foreign troops to settle the political destinies of the country. That was a consequence to which the President and the people of the United States could not be supposed to be insensible and which of all things was most repugnant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and which could not possibly follow from the application as contemplated by Gen. CASS, of merely such temporary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself as necessary to keep the transit route open for common convenience. He insisted that both landings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed them to be right, if certainly any attempt by filibusters to defeat the operations of Sir W. GORE OUSELEY would be put down.

I also incidentally remarked that I regretted that his lordship had expressed some leaning in favor of Mr. BELLY's project. He disclaimed having done so. Mr. BELLY was patronized neither by England nor France. He was a speculating adventurer. It was immaterial by whom the work of opening the Transit was effected. If any of the citizens of the United States held an unexpired or unforfeited contract they would be entitled to go on. He was not intimate with the merits of the several claimants to contracts.

Again, in the course of the interview, I referred with probably an obvious feeling to the alleged joint note addressed by the French and British Ministers to our Government respecting Mons. BELLY's contract. He promptly and emphatically denied that anything of the sort had been written, or ever contemplated.

The rumor of the morning, coming direct from Paris, was adverted to, that the Anglo French fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. That rumor, he said, had lowered the Funds, and was, nevertheless, utterly destitute of foundation.

I can perceive that the discovery of golden sands in Fraser's River, leading to the creation of the new Colony of British Columbia has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit, in other respects the pacific dispositions of the Government do not appear to have changed. Lord MALMESBURY several times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time; that the disrelished protectorate of the Mosquito Territory was finally disposed of in Sir WILLIAM's treaty; that, as soon as an English guarantee applied to the Nicaragua route, capital, science and labor would hasten to accomplish the work, however formidable it appeared.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, G. M. DALLAS.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

[Private.]

H. B. M. LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, marked "Private," of yesterday's date, referring to an account which has reached you from Mr. DALLAS, recapitulating a conversation which that Minister had recently held with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Earl of MALMESBURY is reported to have stated on that occasion that—

"Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY with the Minister from Nicaragua. It was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions. One of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito protectorate."

I conceive that what the Earl of MALMESBURY intended to convey to Mr. DALLAS was this:

"Lord NAPIER has imparted verbally to General CASS the general sense of a projected treaty which Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to terminate the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States Government."

I have not had the honor of holding any personal communication with the President on this subject.

In so far as I am informed, no treaty has, as yet, been concluded by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY with any agent on the part of Nicaragua. I remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly, NAPIER.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference to this department of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, requesting the President (if not inconsistent with the public interests) "to communicate all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting the reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British Navy of American vessels in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico," and to lay before you copies of two dispatches, Nos. 52 and 53, and their inclosures, recently received from Flag Officer JAMES MCINTOSH, commanding home squadron, which contain all the information the department has on the subject.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

The President of the United States.

No. 52.] FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off this place at 6 o'clock last evening. The *Savannah* is in the river, and the officers and men are in good health, having but eleven on her sick report. The *Jamestown* left a few days since for fresh sea air, and would touch at Aspinwall and return here immediately. I regret to learn she has some thirty cases of the fever. Should they not have lessened I will send her on her arrival immediately back to Aspinwall, as perhaps the most healthy of the two places.

The *Washington*, mail steamer, arrived here on the 18th instant, and is now firing up for Aspinwall. Her passengers are still on board, there being no means to take them either across the country or to San Francisco, had they reached San Juan del Sur. The *Hermann* left Panama direct to San Francisco. I anticipated precisely what has occurred, as I informed you in a previous letter.

The *Valorous*, Sir W. C. ALDHAM, with Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY on board, is now the only English vessel-of-war in the river. I have heard a report that an officer was sent from her to board the *Washington* after she had been inspected and passed by the *Savannah*, and who put some very improper interrogatories to her Captain, and that Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, was dispatched in great haste to the Colorado River in search of two hundred fillibusters, which rumor stated had been landed from the *Washington* at that point, and that he sent a boat on board the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, then lying in that river, to ascertain the correctness of the report. I am taking immediate measures to get full particulars from Captain JARVIS, and will report them in full by the next opportunity; but, according to my present understanding of the matter, it looks like a renewal of the scenes which lately occurred around the island of Cuba, changed only to fillibusters for Africans. You may rely on my taking prompt and efficient measures to protect the honor of our flag should it become necessary; and if really the British Majesty's officers have instructions to board and examine American ships for fillibusters, under the very guns of the ships of my squadron, the time must be very short before the most serious consequences may be anticipated. But I hope some explanation may be made, so soon as I can invest the matter, which may give a more favorable aspect to the course said to have been pursued.

The *Valorous* saluted my flag this morning, which was promptly returned. I write in haste, to get my letters off by the *Washington*.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JAMES MCINTOSH.

Flag-Officer, Commander-in-Chief, Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

No. 53.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE, ASPINWALL, Dec. 3, 1858.

SIR: I had the honor, on the 26th ult., in my No. 52, to inform you of my arrival at San Juan del Norte on the evening of the 25th, and also that the *Washington* had arrived, her passengers still on board, without the prospect of crossing the country by that route. She left on the 26th for Aspinwall, and has again returned to the United States with a large portion of her deceived passengers; verifying. I regret it on many accounts, precisely what I reported to you might be expected in my letter No. 48, under date of 16th October last. That route may, therefore, for the present, be considered as closed.

The *Valorous*, Captain W. C. ALDHAM, was the only British vessel-of-war in port when I left. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY and family were still on board.

I reported to you that I had verbally learned that the *Washington* had been examined by boats from the *Valorous*, subsequently to her being boarded and passed by Captain JARVIS, of the *Savannah*; that Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, had been dispatched in great haste to the Colorado River in search of "fillibusters;" that she had boarded the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, then at anchor in that river, with armed boats, in search of them; that I was taking immediate measures to get the full particulars from Captain JARVIS: and that I would report to you in full by the next opportunity.

Before I proceed further, however, I will here state that the reports in relation to the *Catharine Maria* were greatly exaggerated, and have been most satisfactorily explained to me by Captain ALDHAM, and that I have not the slightest reason to believe that another case, such as occurred on board the *Washington*, will be repeated. I am, however, constrained to say that I believe, had Capt. ALDHAM been left entirely to his own judgment, that such a proceeding would not have occurred at all.

I herewith inclose to you copies of the correspondence with Captain ALDHAM on this subject, by which you will perceive that he claims a protectorate over the harbor of "Greytown," (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) I trust that my letters will meet your approval.

I should here state that my first letter to Captain ALDHAM reached him on Saturday, the 27th ultimo, and his answer was not received until Monday morning; but at the same time I received a private note of a most friendly character from Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, in which he stated that he had had interviews with the President and yourself just previously to his leaving the United States. I had sent my card to him by my flag lieutenant in the first boat that left my ship after my arrival, and desired him to express my regret to Sir WILLIAM that the exceedingly bad weather and heavy sea prevented me from personally paying my respects.

You will perceive that my second letter to Captain ALDHAM is dated on the day his answer to my first was received. It was with a private note to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY sent in on that afternoon by my Secretary, Mr. ZANTZINGER, in which I stated to Sir WILLIAM that he might be confided in, as he had stated in his note, "he would have been glad we should have met, as he would have been pleased to have had a little chat on subjects of mutual interest to both of us."

I would here inform you that, from the moment of my anchoring up to the time I left San Juan del Norte, it was blowing a norther, with a heavy sea heaving in, the ship rolling the muzzles of her gun-deck guns deeply in the water, requiring the officers and men to get into and out of the boats by ropes and ladders, and the selection of the most active to do it even in that way. It was attended with great danger, and, in my weak state, precluded the possibility of doing it, which was the only reason I did not wait on Sir WILLIAM.

Mr. ZANTZINGER returned to the ship about 6 P. M., bringing with him Captain ALDHAM, of the *Valorous*, and who, upon my invitation, at once consented, in consequence of the roughness of the weather, to remain with me for the night. A short period after his arrival, Mr. SYNGE, Sir WILLIAM's Secretary of Legation, came on board, intending also to spend the night. I had determined, when I sent Mr. ZANTZINGER in with my second letter to Captain ALDHAM, to leave the anchorage as soon as he returned, for I could not remain longer there with the ship straining in every direction, the oakum starting from her seams, and the danger of injuring some portion of her engines. I, therefore, concluded, as I was obliged to leave, und as I thought it necessary you should receive the very earliest information as to all the facts, to return to Aspinwall, so as to meet the steamer of to-morrow. I requested Mr. ZANTZINGER to inform Sir WILLIAM and Captain ALDHAM, that I should proceed to Aspinwall when I left, and would be pleased to take any communications they might desire to send.

To this, most probably, and to a great desire, on Capt. ALDHAM, declared, to have an interview with me, I was indebted for the unceremonious visit of both him and the Secretary of Legation; the latter, no doubt, being sent by Sir WILLIAM purposely, to remove all unfavorable impressions and talk over, rather than write further upon, the subjects at issue; which, in truth, I did not regret, for I was not insensible of the fact that, in such a correspondence, Capt. ALDHAM would have the benefit of the advice and experience of Sir WILLIAM. Capt. ALDHAM and myself conversed most frankly upon the subject of the *Washington*. He declared his having no intention of an interference with American vessels? his great desire to act in concert with me in endeavoring to prevent the landing of "fillibusters;" that he could not possibly see the slightest cause for the apprehension of any difficulty; and that, so far as he was concerned, there should be none.

With Mr. SYNGE the conversation was equally frank. He, however, distinctly declared that England had never abandoned the protectorate, but that he believed, before the 1st of January next, the whole matter would be finally settled; that as to boarding and searching American vessels, they had already abandoned it, not from fear or pusillanimity, but because England felt she could do so honorably, and ought to do it; and it was not probable it was now to be revived; that there was certainly nothing secret or mysterious in Sir WILLIAM's mission, as it was well understood in Washington; and that no officer in her Britannic Majesty's service would be less likely to do any act which could be construed as offensive, or as an interference with me, than Captain ALDHAM. In the conversation I had little to say, for my position had been taken in my correspondence, and I desired there to leave it.

I do not pretend to give you the precise words of these free and frank conversations, but I have endeavored, so far as my memory serves me, to give you their meaning literally; and if there was sincerity in them, of which I have not the slightest doubt, I am happy to say I can see at present no cause of apprehension on our part for a recurrence of the proceeding. I was much pleased with both the gentlemen, and everything was done by Captain GARDNER and myself which hospitality or kindness could dictate to make them comfortable and at home. They left the ship fully so impressed.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is expected to reach this on Monday next in the British mail steamer.

I have to state to you the utter impossibility of this ship remaining at anchor off San Juan del Norte during the blowing of a norther. She has been more strained in the four days I was there, in hull, masts, and rigging, than she could have been in a dozen winter voyages across the Atlantic. These winds blow in squalls, and when they moderate, the current from the river is running out with such velocity as to cause the ship to lay directly in the trough of the sea, and to roll most heavily, certainly endangering her masts and straining her engines. It is a bad anchorage even in the regular traces, for then, as was the case in the *Wabash* when she landed her men, the ship was rolling guns under; but, in a norther—and this is the season for their recurring every few days—it is simply impossible without the utmost danger. No ship with too great a draught to enter the river should be kept there from November to March. Mr. BEATON, the pilot, now informs me that he has more recently sounded thoroughly the bar, and, as a constant thing, twenty-three feet is all that can be found; but that, occasionally, as was the case some time since when the *Savannah* entered the river, twenty-five feet were found in two instances. Such a variation makes it too precarious for this ship ever to enter the river.

The *Jamestown*, I regret to say, left here with our mails before my arrival; but, as she has had fair winds, and I ordered her immediately back, I hope to receive any dispatches she may have for me in a few days, and I shall await here her arrival.

I herewith also transmit the petition of a town meeting, held at San Juan del Norte on the 18th ultimo, addressed to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, and the response of Sir WILLIAM. These papers I only received from Mr. COTRELL, our commercial agent, just previous to getting under weigh from that place. (Nos. 4, 5, 6.)

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JAS. McINTOSH.

Flag Officer, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

No. 1.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: I inclose to you a copy of a report made to me to-day by Captain JOSEPH R. DAVIS, commanding the United States ship *Savannah*. It relates, as you will perceive, to the visit to the American steamer *Washington*, by two of the officers of her Britannic Majesty's Navy, attached to the ship under your command. I have also a verbal report relative to the boarding by Captain WAINWRIGHT, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*, of the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, in the Colorado River, in search, it is said, of fillibusters.

Of the last act I am, as yet, but imperfectly informed. In both cases, however, quite enough has been ascertained to cause me deep regret at the course pursued, and much anxiety, if persevered in, or again repeated, of maintaining the peaceful relations at present existing between our two Governments.

My instructions are most rigid in relation to the boarding, delaying or examining of American merchant vessels by the vessels-of-war of any other nation, and I see no difference between the doing so, whether in search of fillibusters or Africans. They look to no such difference, and it cannot for a moment be admitted. These instructions must be executed to the extent of the power intrusted to my command, and I assure you that it will be most agreeable to me if it can be done without the slightest misunderstanding in relation to our respective cuties, and still preserve the peaceful relations which now and I hope may continue to exist between our two nations. To secure this most desirable end, vessels under the American flag sailing at the ports of Central America must be exempted from visit or search on any account.

A part of my duty here, with a portion of the squadron under my command, is to prevent the landing in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the other Republics of Central America, of fillibustering or other illegal expeditions, should any attempt it, from the United States, under the American flag; and the officers in command of the ships of my squadron are strictly instructed upon this point. There can, therefore, be no possible excuse for the interference by the ships-of-war of her Britannic Majesty's Navy with vessels under the American flag, and it is to be hoped that the officers commanding them will desist from creating all unnecessary excitement, and the danger of an interruption to the good understanding which at present exists, particularly as I received, under date of the 7th July last, the assurance of Commodore KELLETT that he had issued instructions to the respective captains and commanders of the ships and vessels under his orders "to cease visiting or interfering with American vessels in these waters."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JAMES Mc. McINTOSH.

Flag-Officer, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.
Sir W. C. ALDHAM, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 20, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that since I wrote you this afternoon I have the following information:

Two officers from one of the British ships in the harbor boarded the *Washington* within fifteen minutes after she came to anchor, and asked Capt. CHURCHILL the following questions: "Where from?" "How many passengers have you?" "How many days out from New-York?" "Did you stop at any port on your way out?"

These questions were answered. They then wished to look at his passenger-list. Captain CHURCHILL referred them to his Purser. On looking over the list which they received from the Purser, they asked, "How many passengers have you?" He answered by stating the number. "Are they all Americans?" "No; they are of various nations." "Are they armed?" "Not any to my knowledge." "Did the American officers who boarded you examine your hold?" No." Mr. KING, the first mate, who was present at the interview, remarked that if they (the officers) wished any information on the subject they might obtain it by applying to one of the American ships-of-war in the harbor. They replied "that their instructions were to obtain their information direct."

The above is all the information I have received; I shall await your further instructions upon the subject.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JOSEPH R. DAVIS, Captain.

Flag-Officer JAMES MCINTOSH, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.

No. 2.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS,
GREYTOWN, Nov. 28, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., inclosing a copy of a report made to you by Captain JARVIS, of the United States ship *Savannah*, relating to the visit, on the 17th inst., of two officers of Her Majesty's ship under my command to the American steamer *Washington*, which had just anchored at this port.

In reply, I must express my great regret that you should consider the act of visiting an American merchant vessel within this port, which is under the protection of Great Britain, for the purpose of obtaining the information which is usually required by all civilized nations from vessels entering their harbors, or those under their protection, or in any friendly port, in the same light as delaying, boarding and examining of an American vessel on the high seas in search of slaves or pirates; and I still more deeply regret that my acting in accordance with established usages in this respect should cause you to apprehend any such grave danger as that to which you allude.

I trust to remove from your mind any misunderstanding as to my acts and intentions, and beg to assure you that, in carrying out my instructions, which are of a similar nature to those which you have received from your Government, and which you have been kind enough to communicate to me, it will be my earnest endeavor and my most pleasing duty to act in a spirit of perfect frankness and cordiality with the flag officer or any other officers of the United States forces on the station.

There are some circumstances which appear to have escaped your attention, and which I beg to bring to your notice.

The *Washington* had been boarded by the United States ship *Savannah* previous to my sending a boat to her, and as she had been permitted to enter the harbor, it was evident, judging from the declarations of the United States Government against all illegal invaders, that she was not employed by the fillibusters, for in that case she would have been forbidden to enter the port.

After the *Washington* had anchored in this port, the usual and natural course of sending to make inquiries and obtain news was followed. No prohibition of all friendly intercourse between American merchant or passenger vessels and Her Majesty's ships had been made known to me; such intercourse is customary in times of peace among all civilized nations, and is never objected to by Her Majesty's officers when practiced by United States men-of-war to English merchantmen.

I beg to point out that such a hostile prohibition would have been in the present case highly inconvenient to some of the passengers on board who are English subjects, one of them, indeed, a British functionary proceeding with his family to one of Her Majesty's possessions on the Pacific Coast, and, unless in case of actual warfare, such prohibition of intercourse appears quite unusual. None such now exists on board Her Majesty's packets with respect to foreign men-of-war, either in this harbor or elsewhere.

I have to thank you, Sir, for imparting to me the gratifying nature of your instructions respecting the fillibusters, or others illegally attacking nations with whom our respective Governments are in peaceful relation; such an honorable course was to be expected from the well-known disposition and declaration of the United States Government; and it is highly satisfactory to me to acquaint you that my instructions are to a similar purport, and are actuated by the same spirit.

In order to convince you of the perfect frankness and cordiality with which I am desirous to act towards you, I will, if you will allow me to trespass still further on your time, lay before you at once, and without waiting till you communicate to me formally the reports on the subject which, as yet, have only reached you verbally, a clear statement of the circumstances under which I directed Captain WAINWRIGHT, of her Majesty's ship *Leopard*, to proceed to the Colorado River.

Having received a notification from the authorities of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments that a hostile force had landed, or were about to land, in the River Colorado, with a request that I would aid in preventing it, I immediately dispatched Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, to ascertain if such was the case.

Captain WAINWRIGHT left this port late in the afternoon of the 18th instant, and, it being dark, mistook the entrance to the river, and anchored two or three miles to the southward of it. At daylight he weighed, and anchored off the river, and in his own boat accompanied by two others, pulled into the river, examining the banks on either side, to see if there were any traces of a landing having taken place. In proceeding up the river, he observed the *Catharine Maria* at anchor, and as he neared her, perceived some persons on board, with whom he was acquainted. He immediately went alongside in his own boat only, and, going on board, requested to be informed if they had heard or had seen anything resembling marauders or filibusters in the neighborhood, and, being answered in the negative, Captain WAINWRIGHT left the *Catharine Maria*, and returned to his own ship, weighed, and was at anchor again in this port by noon of the 19th.

I trust, Sir, that this frank explanation of the circumstances to which your letter alludes will convince you that I have acted in no spirit of interference with American merchant vessels, and have not arrogated to myself any right which is not conceded by universal custom to the commanding officer of the naval forces in a port belonging to, or placed under the protection of, his own nation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

W. CORNWALLIS ALDHAM, Captain,
Flag-officer JAMES Mc McINTOSH, Commander-in-chief Home Squadron U. S. ships.

No. 3.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 29, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of the 28th inst.

As a justification of your act in sending officers from your ship to visit and examine American merchant vessels entering the port of San Juan del Norte, you inform me that "this port is under the protection of Great Britain" I am not, however, aware that my Government has ever acknowledged such protection. On the contrary, my Government has always repudiated it. The first article of the "Clayton-Bulwer Convention" distinctly disavows it. I quote therefrom: "Agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or *assume, or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.*"

If her Majesty's vessels board our merchant vessels for the purpose of examining the papers and cargo of those which enter the port of San Juan del Norte, as the officers from the *Valorous* did, then you "assume" to "exercise dominion," which the "Clayton-Bulwer convention" distinctly disclaims. Such construction I cannot for one moment recognize until aid in preventing it, I immediately dispatched Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, to ascertain if such was the case.

Of the last act I am, as yet, but imperfectly informed. In both cases, however, quite enough has been ascertained to cause me deep regret at the course pursued, and much anxiety, if persevered in, or again repeated, of maintaining the peaceful relations at present existing between our two Governments.

My instructions are most rigid in relation to the boarding, delaying or examining of American merchant vessels by the vessels-of-war of any other nation, and I see no difference between the doing so, whether in search of fillibusters or Africans. They look to no such difference, and it cannot for a moment be admitted. These instructions must be executed to the extent of the power intrusted to my command, and I assure you that it will be most agreeable to me if it can be done without the slightest misunderstanding in relation to our respective cuties, and still preserve the peaceful relations which now and I hope may continue to exist between our two nations. To secure this most desirable end, vessels under the American flag sailing at the ports of Central America must be exempted from visit or search on any account.

A part of my duty here, with a portion of the squadron under my command, is to prevent the landing in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the other Republics of Central America, of fillibustering or other illegal expeditions, should any attempt it, from the United States, under the American flag; and the officers in command of the ships of my squadron are strictly instructed upon this point. There can, therefore, be no possible excuse for the interference by the ships-of-war of her Britannic Majesty's Navy with vessels under the American flag, and it is to be hoped that the officers commanding them will desist from creating all unnecessary excitement, and the danger of an interruption to the good understanding which at present exists, particularly as I received, under date of the 7th July last, the assurance of Commodore KELLETT that he had issued instructions to the respective captains and commanders of the ships and vessels under his orders "to cease visiting or interfering with American vessels in these waters."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JAMES Mc. McINTOSH.

Flag-Officer, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.
Sir W. C. ALDHAM, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*.

No. 4.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 20, 1858.

SIR: On the 17th inst., I had the honor of informing you that I had called upon Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, and that he had stated to me that he should sail for Aspinwall in two or three days. He now informs me that it is uncertain when he sails, and I have therefore thought it best, as the *Jamestown* was going to sea for a short time on account of the health of her crew, to send her to communicate with you.

Sir WILLIAM appears to be very busy in diplomacy, but we have not been able to ascertain what about. He appears to be in constant communication with Mr. GREEN, her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Mr. BANUEL, the reported Consul for Nicaragua to this place, was received on board the *Valorous* with seven guns.

On the 18th, at 1 o'clock, the *Washington* steamer arrived from New-York, with three hundred and thirty passengers, bound to California. Her clearance, &c., is perfectly correct. At 5:30 P. M., Col. CURDS proceeded up the river San Juan in the *Catharine Maria*, bound to Nicaragua, to try and obtain permission to carry them over the transit to San Juan del Sur. Should he not obtain it, the *Washington*, on the 20th, will leave this port for Aspinwall. At midnight the *Catharine Maria*, not finding water enough, returned and went outside to the Colorado River.

There was a town meeting held at Greytown on the 18th inst., and certain resolutions passed, a copy of which I am trying to obtain. I herewith send you a copy of a letter received from Mr. COTRELL upon the subject of the town meeting.

At 4 P. M., of the 18th, the *Leopard* sailed from this place and stood to the eastward, and the morning of the 19th returned and anchored here. Captain WAINWRIGHT informed me that he was on board the *Catharine Maria* in the Colorado river. At about 9 P. M. of the 18th, Captain ALDHAM came on board and asked me what I thought of the steamer *Washington*. I told him I had no doubts of her being engaged in a lawful pursuit; that her clearance, &c., was all correct. He said he thought so, too; that he had heard a report that she had landed at the Colorado river over two hundred men, under the command of General HENDERSON. I told him that I did not believe a word of it; that it was all humbug. He said he agreed with me.

The *Leopard* sailed to-day on her way to England.

Our sick-list is on the increase, and I shall take a cruise on the return of the *Jamestown*, unless otherwise ordered by you. We have twenty-one with intermittent fever, one with remittent, and one with scurvy. The cases generally, are very light. I cannot account for the increase. For the last fortnight there has been remarkably fine weather for this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
JOSEPH R. JARVIS.

Flag-Officer JAMES Mc. McINTOSH, Commanding Home Squadron.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have ascertained that a public meeting was held on the 18th inst., at the Station-house in this town, and a petition was yesterday sent to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, signed by some seventy of the residents of this place, requesting him to aid them in maintaining an independent government for this port, setting forth that they had for several years past a Government of their own, made their own laws, elected their own officers, and managed their own affairs *independent* of Nicaragua, Mosquito or any other power; that it was, in the opinion of the petitioners, absolutely necessary that there should be *one* place in Central America where the *people* ruled, and claiming that the Government here had been established and conducted on this principle, and had always afforded shelter and protection to Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, and others, during the troubles which for the last few years had disturbed the peace of the interior, &c. The petitioners also stated that only on one occasion since the establishment of their Government had crime escaped unpunished, and that the case referred to was that of the murder of a Nicaraguan by a captain of a transit steamer on the San Juan River, who was shielded from justice by Mr. SOLON BORLAND, while a minister of the United States to Nicaragua.

This petition was presented to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY yesterday, with what success I have not been able to learn. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. B. SQUIRE COTRELL.

Captain J. JARVIS, U. S. N., United States Ship *Savannah*.

No. 5.

*Copy of a petition of citizens of Greytown, assembled at a public meeting, addressed to Sir William Gore Ouseley, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to Central America:*

SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens and property-holders of the City of Greytown, nr San Juan del Norte, would beg leave to state to your Excellency that, from the 1st of May, A. D. 1851, the citizens of this place have exercised all the rights of a separate and independent government under the title of the Free City of Greytown, nr San Juan del Norte; have formed and adopted a constitution adapted to our wants; passed and enforced our own laws, regulated our finances, and have been enabled, for the last seven years, to protect the public peace, the property and rights of our citizens and those residing in or passing through this place, with the single exception of the bombardment and destruction of this place by the superior forces of the United States in July, A. D. 1854; that this city and port have been declared and is a free port in every sense of the word, the city levying no imports, nor collects any revenues upon the commerce imported or exported into this city, nor upon the commerce of those States of Central America where exports and imports pass through this city and port. The citizens of this place are almost entirely foreigners, consisting of Americans, English, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, and Italians. The merchants of this city are, almost without exception, foreigners. The real estate and improvements of the city have been made, built, and belong almost exclusively to foreigners. In fact, we may say we have no interest, except *commercially*, with the States of Central America; and it is the wish of the citizens of this place that this city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, remain a free and independent government, with a territory and jurisdiction attached, as is set forth in the Constitution of 1852, its neutrality and rights being protected by the great powers of Europe and the United States; for we consider it absolutely necessary for the benefit of commerce and public safety that there should be *at least one place* in Central America where the commerce as well as the lives and property of its citizens should have security and protection; and we are perfectly satisfied that, as a free city, we are able to maintain such a position, and have been enabled so to do for the last seven years; and in no instance, but one, has crime escaped its just punishment in this city, and *that one* was the murder of ANTONIO PALIDISO, a patron of a river bungo, who was killed by a Captain SMITH, who was in command of a river boat belonging to the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and who was protected from arrest and punishment by Mr. SOLON BORLAND, the American Minister, in May, 1854.

We would, therefore, ask of your Excellency, if compatible with your official position, to assist us in maintaining our position as a free and independent Government, with full powers of regulating our own affairs, enacting and enforcing our laws, electing our officers, regulating our finances, and defending our territory, which rights we feel we are fully entitled to.

We remain, &c., &c.

No. 6.

*Copy of the reply of Sir W. G. Ouseley to the petition.*

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS,
Greytown Harbor.

SIR: Owing to a severe attack of fever, I have been unable earlier to acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. Consul GREEN, of the memorial dated the 18th inst., and signed and attested by yourself, Mayor of Greytown, to which are appended the signatures of a considerable number of residents and property-holders of this place.

With respect to the questions referred to in the memorial, I can only, at present, express my opinion that the whole subject of the relations, protectorate, and limits of the kingdom of Mosquito, will no doubt shortly be taken into consideration in the proper quarter, with due respect for the rights, privileges, and interests involved, and I cannot but believe, with results favorable to the prosperity and progress of all concerned.

I have to request you, Mr. Mayor, that you will be good enough

## ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

### Address of Dr. Hays before the Geographical Society.

A very intelligent audience crowded the lecture room of the Historical Society on Thursday evening, to listen to an address by Dr. HAYES, (late Surgeon of the second Grinnell Arctic Expedition,) on the Polar Discoveries of Dr. KANE, and the plans he himself had partially matured for further research. The Rev. Dr. HAWKS, President of the Society, introduced Dr. HAYES to the audience, the ordinary routine of business being dispensed with.

Dr. HAYES said that it was a little more than a year since he had the honor of appearing before the Society, to announce his intention of making another attempt to reach the North Pole, and to declare his purpose of continuing the explorations begun upon the shores of the Northernmost known lands of the globe, by the Society's late lamented and esteemed member, Dr. KANE. Did he not know that those whom he addressed had a deep interest in everything pertaining to Arctic discovery, he would feel that he was needlessly trespassing upon their time and patience. Fully recognizing this fact, he had, in the very outset, assumed that this Society was the proper recipient of his plans and purposes. Even now he would feel a hesitancy in occupying its attention and claiming its coöperation, had not other scientific bodies become deeply interested in the subject. In May last, Dr. HAYES said he presented his plans before the American Association for the advancement of science, and a report which he read was submitted to the Association, by a Special Committee, consisting of Professors DANA, HITCHCOCK, ROGERS, BACHE, HENRY, the Hon. THOS. EWING and the Hon. THOS. SWANN. This report took the ground that the question of the Polar Sea, its limits and character, was the most interesting of those problems in Arctic geography now awaiting a solution; that the statements of Dr. HAYES made it probable that with moderate means and appliances this question might be completely solved, and that the indirect results readily attainable by such an expedition, in regard to the magnetism, tides and currents, meteorology, geology and natural history of the Arctic regions, and the peculiar phenomena of glaciers and icebergs, and the ethnology, are of themselves of such importance as to demand further research. The Association appointed a Committee of sixteen of its members to coöperate in the work, Prof. BACHE, Prof. WM. B. ROGERS, Dr. LECONTE and Prof. SORBET, are among those composing the Committee. The American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and the Natural History Society of the same city, upon learning the action of the Association, took the matter under consideration, and adopted resolutions similar to those adopted by the American Association. The lecturer said that he could not sufficiently express his admiration of the broad and generous view which they had taken of the subject. The eminent Director of the Nautical Observatory at Washington had volunteered his influence with the Government in procuring the necessary apparatus for the hydrographic surveys. In the department of magnetism, the distinguished Superintendent of the Coast Survey had proffered the necessary instruments, and with that characteristic liberality which has already made the fund which he dispenses so valuable to science, and in promoting the diffusion of knowledge among men, the able Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution had offered to bear the chief burden of the expenses of the natural history department. While acknowledging the obligations due to these several gentlemen and learned societies, the lecturer expressed his gratification at the unanimity with which the Press of the country had recognized the necessity for further effort. As already announced to the Society in a former paper, Dr. HAYES stated that the line of approach to the pole proposed by him is through the channel open to us by the discoveries of Dr. KANE. These discoveries cover about 4° of latitude, and the lecturer exhibited a chart projected by the accomplished chartographer of the Society, Mr. SCHUETTER, representing these discoveries. The whole quarters of Dr. KANE were upon the north face of Western Greenland, in lat. 78° 37'; and from this point proceeded the several journeys of exploration and search over the ice with sledges. These journeys it was unnecessary to describe in detail, and he would only call attention to the operations of the party which made the chief discovery of the cruise—the "Open Polar Sea." This party consisted of Wm. MORTON and the Esquimaux hunter HANS. They left the vessel on the 4th of June, 1854, and, after encountering more than the usual share of difficulties and dangers peculiar to ice-travel, all of which were overcome with manly energy and endurance, they reached on the 21st the mouth of Kennedy Channel, where they unexpectedly met open water, in lat. 80° 20'. Beyond this they traveled 52 miles, upon the land or land-ice, having water continually upon their left. From the extreme point reached, they looked out to the northward, and saw no ice—a gale of wind having been blowing from that direction for 54 hours. Dark *nimbus* clouds were observed upon the northeast horizon, and crowds of migratory birds thronged the waters. These observations Dr. HAYES thought so important, and indeed startling, as to require examination with reference to their reliability. This examination he thought they would fully bear. As the Society is aware, they have already undergone criticism by the Royal Geographical Society. In a paper read before that learned body, Dr. RINK, of Copenhagen, with the purpose of determining their scientific value, took occasion to discuss their merits. Upon learning the action of the Royal Society, Dr. HAYES stated that he had addressed a communication to its eminent president, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, in which he took the ground that MORTON'S observations were wholly unimpeachable, having previously, in concert with Prof. BACHE and his assistant, Mr. SNOWDEN, given them a careful revision. The fidelity of MORTON is fully vouched for by Dr. KANE. As Commander of the Expedition, Dr. KANE had peculiar opportunities for the ascertainment of character. He had his confidence (said Dr. HAYES) as he has my own. The charts of Dr. KANE are expressly stated to be the result of a mean between MORTON'S solar observations and his dead reckoning; and the readers of Dr. KANE'S narrative cannot fail to perceive that he guards against the supposition that he claimed for his materials more than they deserved at the hands of geographers. The reasons which led Dr. KANE to adopt the method of mean position, the Lecturer said, he did not propose now to discuss, but if we discard the reckoning altogether, as is proposed by Dr. RINK, the charts will in any case be a quarter of a degree greater than assigned to them by Dr. RINK. If, on the one side, an error in excess occurs in Dr. KANE'S charts, (and all the known sources of possible error are distinctly stated,) then by Dr. RINK'S method an equally great error occurs on the other side. Dr. HAYES thought that it would be unjust to hold Dr. KANE, in the strictest scientific sense, responsible for any inaccuracy, if it should hereafter be found, upon fresh observations, that a few miles of error appear upon the chart, which was constructed from materials obtained with great difficulty, under peculiar circumstances, and which has been published, with full notice (as before stated) of all the known sources of possible error. MORTON was well qualified to take the necessary solar altitudes and bearings, for the plotting down of a rude survey; and no greater value is claimed for his work. Previous to starting upon the journey, he was taught the use of the sextant and artificial horizon by Mr. SONNTAG, the astronomer to the Expedition, who was well satisfied with the results obtained by his pupil, when placed in his hands for computation.

With regard to the open water seen by MORTON, Dr. HAYES stated that it was not so extensive as not to be accounted for, as we may account for somewhat similar phenomena discovered in other localities:—by the Russians, above New Siberia; by PARRY, to the northward of Spitzbergen; by BARENTZ, above Nova-Zembla, and by PENNY in Wellington Channel. But the observations made by MORTON, in connection with this open water, give to the discovery an importance not possessed by the discoveries of previous explorers, and which lead to the conclusion that the ice-less area seen by him was part of a great open sea, beyond the line of vision. The birds seen by him in immense flocks are migratory, and are essentially marine, feeding entirely upon the products of the sea; and go north during the Summer to bring forth their young, selecting their breeding-places where instinct directs to open water. They never build their nests upon the shores of an ice-covered sea. That they had sought Kennedy's Channel as a breeding-place must be evident, for they would scarcely leave the nearest water to the south of them, (Baffin's Bay,) temporarily, in search of food, the distance being over 100 miles. The females, especially, would not so long abandon their nests, and both male and female birds were discovered. If open water exists beyond Kennedy Channel and about the Pole, then, as a consequence, we should expect to find there a milder climate, since an ice-covered sea would have all the friendlie effect of a solid body of land. That a milder climate exists at the Pole than a little further south, is indicated by the isothermal lines, which show a disposition to revolve around two central points of extreme cold at least 12° removed from the Pole—one of these points being above Siberia, the other to the northward of America.

Dr. HAYES had no doubt but that the northern shores of Washington and Grinnell Land would be found numerously peopled by Esquimaux and the traditions of this wandering people point to the far north as the central home of their race. The Esquimaux can only live upon the borders of a sea continually open. But the most important facts of all to be considered are the observed water temperatures and their known influence. There is no doubt but that the great body of the waters of the Arctic Ocean have a temperature much above the freezing point. He would not speculate upon the cause of this, but we know that there is a constant interchange of waters between the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans. The Gulf Stream carries the tepid waters of the Atlantic into the Polar Basin. The Behring Strait currents set in the same direction. The great water-sheds of Asia and America, equaling 5,000,000 of square miles, pour down their immense floods into the Arctic Sea, while on both shores of Greenland strong currents bearing their enormous ice-rafts are flowing southward.

The warm influences of open water to the northward have been felt in many localities even during the Winter. WRANGEL, at his Winter quarters at Nishue-Kolymsk, found the north winds frequently warm even during the coldest season; and the same observation has been made at Koola in Lapland. BARRENTZ found, at Nova Zembla, a heavy swell and warm wind setting from the north. At Rensselaer Harbor, a moist bank hung almost continually upon the north horizon, and the meteorological results obtained by Dr. KANE, worked up by Mr. CHAS. A. SHOTT, of the United States Survey Corps, show the following results as expressed in a letter addressed by him to his Chief: "It appears from notes collected from the log books of the advance, that the southeast (magnetic N. E. true) E., true winds generally had the effect of raising the temperature of the air, even to the lowest points, which may be supposed to have arisen from its originating or blowing over a water area partly open, (this water would have a surface temperature 29°.) The direction points across Washington Land and Kennedy Channel, as the seat of this influencing area."

It is upon the assured existence of an open Polar sea, and its extension into Kennedy Channel, that Dr. HAYES based his plan of exploration. He would secure a Winter harbor upon the coast of Grinnell Land, near Cape Frazer, and he had little doubt, from observations made by himself in the Spring of 1854, but that this latitude is attainable. From this point to where MORTON found open water is only about 50 miles, and even supposing the season less open and the ice-belt to exceed 100 miles in width, it is practicable to transport a boat over it from Wintor Harbor to the Polar water, which reached, he would push off for the Pole. To demonstrate the practicability of such a plan of operations, we need only refer to the extensive journeys of the English explorers, such as MCCLINTOCK, RAE, RICHARDS, OSBORNE and others, and to the boat and sledge operations of Dr. KANE. The point where the open water would probably be met is distant from the Pole only about 600 miles. This distance could easily be accomplished with a *boat*, and the lecturer expressed his belief, that, during some seasons, it is probable that the ice-belt is broken completely, and a passage thus opened at once through Kennedy Channel and the Polar Sea; in which case a return voyage could no doubt be made through the Greenland Sea or by Behring Strait.

The chief difficulties encountered by Dr. KANE could, it was thought, be mainly avoided or overcome. These were the rough ice over which he was compelled to travel, and the scurvy. Rensellaer Harbor was an unfavorable position for field operations, since parties leaving it, to travel North, were compelled to cross the rough surface of the broken ice, which, coming down with the current, was packed upon the Greenland coast, and hummocked in the centre of the channel. To this obstacle was added the icebergs, discharged from Humboldt Glacier, which fill the Greenland shore. By selecting the western side of the channel, this difficulty is obviated, since Grinnell land, trending Northeast affords a protection against the drift, and the same cause which would pack the ice upon the Greenland coast would free the coast opposite. Upon this coast Dr. HAYES had found smooth ice, which indicated open water upon the closing in of the previous Winter.

The scurvy is easily resisted if fresh food is used; which can now be preserved in every variety. The dangers of Arctic travel Dr. HAYES thought greatly over-estimated. The chief objects had in view by further exploration, are the promotion of our knowledge of the physical condition of the globe, and the extension of the whale-fishery. Upon this last he dwelt at some length, declaring his belief that the whale exists in great numbers in the Polar Sea, and that, indeed, we will here find the Central *habitat* of this huge animal. Bearing upon this point, he read an interesting extract from a letter addressed to Dr. LECONTE of Philadelphia, by Prof. AGASSIZ, of which he had been kindly furnished with a copy, as follows:

* * * "I beg to say a word in favor of Dr. HAYES' Expedition. I consider it as highly important, not only in a scientific point of view, but particularly so for the interest of the whale-fisheries. The organization of these huge inhabitants of the ocean, seems to me to furnish the most direct proof that there is an open sea in the Arctics. The whales being warm-blooded, air-breathing animals, must come from time to time to the surface to breathe; they cannot live without it. Now, it is well known that during the Winter they are not found outside, that is, to the south of the ice-belt of the Arctic Seas. They resort northward during the cold season, and if the whole expanse of that Arctic Sea was covered with ice, they would necessarily perish during the long Winter. I do not know a more direct evidence of the presence of extensive open waters in the northernmost regions of the globe than the mode of life of the whales, and the discovery of a passage into that open water, which would render whale-fishing possible during the Winter, would be one of the most important results for the improvement of the whale fishery. This argument may not strike forcibly one who is not acquainted with the structure of the whales, but to a physiologist it must be irresistible."

There is no quarter of the world of more interest to science, and in which observations are more needed for developing the laws of magnetism, meteorology, ocean currents and tides, and, indeed, of every department of physical geography, than the unexplored regions of the Polar Zone, and the subject has claimed, as it has received, the earnest attention of the friends of knowledge. The Expedition recognized, as a necessity, the great problem of the Open Polar Sea. Its limits and character must at no distant day be solved; it is a mere question of time. In writing from Washington upon the subject, Professor BACHE uses the following language:

"The question of the *Open Polar Sea* is the great geographical question of the day; it is a question connected with the geography of our own continent, and one which Americans had thus far taken the lead in solving. I do sincerely hope that we may follow it to the end. I feel persuaded that the experience gained by you while with Dr. KANE, and the interest which you must feel in this particular line of research and exploration, make you the person of all others to continue the great work with which KANE'S name is forever associated: and I trust that means may not be wanting to enable American enterprise to complete what it has so well begun and continued."

Dr. HAYS stated that he hoped to organize his expedition by the Spring of 1860. The means at his command are yet small, but they are nevertheless sufficient to encourage hope, and warrant him in saying that the work will be pushed forward. He aimed at no very large organization, but he wished to guard against the ordinary chances of accident. He would earnestly appeal to every good man, lover of science and patriotic citizen, for money if he has it, if not for interest and influence. The cause is one in which we have invested a good degree of national honor. Our flag has been planted on the most northern lands of our planet; it guards at this day the highway opened to the Pole by our gallant countryman, Dr. KANE; and he could not see but that it had the right, and he did not know why it had not the power to maintain the right, to be carried to the extreme north. Of the extent of the organization he could not speak positively, but he aimed only at a single ship of 100 tons, with a dozen men. This, although comparatively small, is yet from three to six times the size of the vessels in which BAFFIN, HUDSON and others of the old "worthies of the northwest passage," achieved their triumphs. In no case would a larger force be needed than a vessel of 150 tons, with a small shallow-draught screw-tender. The expedition will be provided for two years, and will halt long enough to procure sufficient fresh meat, on the Greenland coast, to eke this out to two and a half. At these same stations he would procure two good trains of Esquimaux dogs.

Through Kennedy Channel the gateway has been opened to us by Dr. KANE. Shall we go in and gather the fruit, or shall we leave it to others? The object for which men have been striving through centuries is within our grasp. Shall we reach out our hands and take it, or leave it for another nation's benefit? I have too much confidence in the pride and patriotism of my countrymen to believe this can be. That the next Polar enterprise, by whomsoever conducted, would be successful, if the experience of the past be properly used, he fully believed, and in this belief, and with the full conviction that the object is worthy the highest human devotion, he offered it his time, his labor and his life.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was heartily applauded throughout, Mr. VIELE said he had been requested to express the views of a number of members of the Society. Our organization is designed to promote geographical research, and it is eminently our province to give a warm indorsement and a hearty support to Dr. HAYES. We have the records of 130 voyages undertaken for the purpose of Northern discovery. Three of these only were prosecuted by Americans. With one of these Dr. HAYES was connected. We all remember the history of those with which Dr. KANE was connected; how five years ago he appeared before us with the programme of his voyage; how he fought his way northward, and the sufferings which followed the privations he endured, and his subsequent death. Mr. VIELE read from the appendix to a volume of the recently published proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society a passage giving an abstract of Dr. RINK'S remarks on the *supposed* discovery, as it was termed, of a Polar sea. RODERICK MURCHISON and others indorsed Dr. RINK in discrediting this discovery. Now, shall we support the man who has been there and all but seen the sea himself, or shall we let him verify American accuracy relying only on his own resources. It is the duty of this Society to urge this question as a national one. [Applause.] Mr. VIELE concluded by offering the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the American Geographical Society cordially approves of and indorses the plan of Dr. HAYES for a continuation of the explorations and surveys of the Polar seas, deeming it alike due to the cause of science and our national character that the discoveries of the Grinnell Expedition, reported by Dr. KANE, should not be disputed or ignored without an effort being made to confirm the results achieved by our gallant countrymen.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five members of this Society be appointed to coöperate with Dr. HAYES in the organization of the expedition proposed by him, which Committee shall report, from time to time, the progress of the organization, and shall give due notice of the time fixed for the departure of the expedition.

Mr. DISTURNELL asked some questions with reference to the coincidence of the position of the magnetic pole and the point of extremest cold.

Dr. HAYES replied that such points it would be the special purpose of the expedition to investigate.

HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., seconded Mr. VIELES resolutions, and they were passed unanimously. The thanks of the Society were then presented to Dr. HAYES for his lecture, and Dr. HAWKS proceeded to say that he could pay him no warmer compliment than that offered by the attention of the audience. We cannot forget the man on whose statements your themes and projects are founded, and whoever may attempt to impugn his statements, I would say that I knew him personally. I knew his caution and accuracy, and they are not to be mistrusted by any man or any body of men. Into a short life of thirty years he crowded actions truly magnificent and noble. The generous devotion which prompted him to sacrifice his life, gives to his country a lesson which should never be forgotten. Now if you (addressing Dr. HAYES) follow in his track, I wish you heartily all success. I have talked with you privately and know your enthusiasm. I can only bid you "God speed"—and say, "Go, carry that flag of which you have so eloquently spoken, to the open waters I truly believe exist near the Pole." Dr. HAWKS' remarks were received with warm applause, and at their conclusion the Society adjourned.

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Two young men, James and William Mason, aged 18 and 20, have arrived at St. Louis, after being rescued from Wilson's Island, in the Mississippi, where they had remained five days without food. They were raftsmen, but a passing steamer scattered their raft, and they clung to a stage timber till they were cast upon the Island, where they endured terrible sufferings, and whence they finally escaped by swimming to the main land on a stray log.

# LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 20.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 45, 140, 133, 156½, 159, 161, 174, 176, 185, 186, 186½, 188, 189, 190 to 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 206 to 212, 214, 214½.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 775, 801, 818, 912, 953, 971, 977, 983, 1018, 1065, 1096, 1128, 1144, 1151, 1172, 1175, 1207, 1218, 1227, 1254, 1257, 1262, 1302, 1311, 1314, 1325, 1340, 1348, 1366, 1267, 1368, 1376, 1382, 1388, 1402, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1418, 1420.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1545, 1015, 1571, 2093, 1047, 399, 1682, 2113, 2118, 2119, 1192, 2071, 329, 1607, 2108. *Part II.*—Nos. 2332, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 769, 1031, 1050, 1633, 1819, 1873, 2021, 2045, 2074, 2053.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Dec. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

COUNTERFEITING—PRESUMPTION.

Michael Burns was put on trial this morning charged with the making of counterfeit quarter-dollars. Evidence was given that Burns' wife was arrested one evening for passing counterfeit quarter-dollars, which she said she got from her husband; and on the police officers going to the basement where Burns lived, a light was put out, and the officers could only obtain entrance after some delay; that they found, on searching, various dies and moulds, metal and quicksilver, and implements for coining, concealed in the rooms, which Burns said he knew nothing about—but no counterfeit coin was found on his person or in the room.

Judge BETTS instructed the Jury that there was no actual evidence that coin had ever been counterfeited by means of these tools, and that the passing of counterfeit coin by the wife, the husband not being present, furnished no presumption that the husband had made it, nor were her statements evidence against him.

The Jury, therefore, acquitted the prisoner.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Margaret Burns, the wife of Michael Burns, was then put on trial charged with passing a counterfeit quarter dollar. Evidence was given that she passed one on the day the counterfeiting tools were found in the house, and about three or four weeks before passed another one at the same shop. It was testified, too, that she said she knew the implements were in the house, but her husband did not, and told different stories as to how they came there.

The Jury found a verdict of guilty and recommended her to the mercy of the Court.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 17.

The following order was made on Saturday:

1. A new Calendar of Cases will be made for the January Trial Term, 1859. Notes of issue therefor must be filed on or before Friday, the 24th of December, 1858.

Notes of issue for this and each subsequent Term must state whether the issue is one of law or of fact, and if of fact, whether to be tried "by a Jury," or "by the Court" (without a Jury). It shall also state whether the cause was marked "down" in the Calendar of 1858, and when so marked "down" and its number thereon.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the Calendar unless the note of issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

2. Causes in which notes of issue are filed, subsequent to the January Term, will be placed at the foot of the calendar for that term; and it shall not be necessary to file more than one note of issue in any trial cause during the year.

3. When a cause is marked "down," it shall be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, and numbered accordingly.

4. Causes set down for the third week of any term, and which are not disposed of during that week, and causes marked "Off for the term," will have priority at the succeeding term, over causes that shall not have been reached.

5. Causes may be "generally reserved." When a cause is so reserved, either party may apply at the Trial Term for an order, directing it to be placed on a Day Calendar. Two days' notice of such application must be given.

6. The Calendar of Issues of Fact to be tried by the Court, (without a jury,) will not be called until the third Thursday.

Fifteen causes shall be placed on the Day Calendars.

SPECIAL CALENDAR.—All causes where the action is on contract, and there shall be reason to believe that the defence is made only for delay, may be placed on a Special Trial Calendar, (as hereinafter provided,) unless the trial is likely to occupy more than one hour.

To entitle the plaintiff to place the cause on such Calendar, he must move therefor at Chambers, upon a notice of four days, and must serve with a notice the affidavits on which the motion will be founded.

If the motion is granted, the cause may be heard on the third Wednesday, for which day of each Term the Calendar will be made up.

It shall be the duty of the plaintiff's attorney to file with the Clerk of the Court a note of issue on or before the third Monday of the term, which shall contain the number of the cause on the general trial calendar, and the date of the orders naming it to be placed on the special Calendar.

If the cause shall actually occupy more than one hour, the trial may be suspended at the discretion of the Court, and the cause put down at the foot of the general trial Calendar. NATH'L. JARVIS, Clerk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Isabella Chalmers vs. William Stewart.*—This was an action for assault and battery. It appeared that the plaintiff resides at No. 19 West Eighteenth-street, for which property the defendant is the agent of the landlord. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant called upon her one day and demanded the rent, at the time the lady was hanging up her clothes to dry in the yard.

After the demand, the defendant applied a most unpleasant epithet to the lady and fired a pistol at her, the charge fortunately passing her head, and taking effect in the fence beyond her. No defence was set up, and the jury found for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $3,000.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday morning, at the opening of this Court, the Recorder made the following order:

"It is hereby ordered that only two counsel on a side on any case shall be heard in this Court, and only one hour shall be allowed to each counsel on the argument, opening or closing, of any cause.

Also, that this rule be entered on the minutes of the Court. GEORGE C. BARNARD, Recorder.

Dated Dec. 17, 1858.

This order will materially reduce the time now occupied in trying cases in this Court, giving a timely check to what the District-Attorney terms "the prolixity of lawyers."

GEORGE SMITH, aged 22 years, and JOHN SHAW, aged 20 years, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to grand-larceny. On the 1st December, in the evening, Mr. JAMES SHEPPARD was walking in Centre-street, when the prisoners, with another man, who was not arrested, accosted him and asked what time it was. He replied that he did not know. They then requested to be directed to Anthony-street. He indicated the course they would have to take, whereupon SHAW caught him by the throat and held him, while the others rifled his pockets. They took from him his watch worth $80, and and his pocket-book containing only some small change. On his giving the alarm, an officer arrested SHAW and SMITH, but the other escaped.

The Recorder sentenced SMITH, who was an old offender, to four years and six months, and SHAW to two years and six months, in the State Prison.

John Gorman, Martin Murphy and Mary Anne Bassford were tried on a charge of grand larceny. On the 27th November, Mr. Edward S. Smith was in a basement restaurant in Roosevelt-street, when he met the defendants, who contrived to rob him of a watch worth $20, and upwards of $12 in money. The jury found them guilty of petit larceny. The male prisoners were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary, and the woman Bassford to four months.

Peter Connepa and Rosa Connepa, his wife, were tried for receiving stolen goods, the property of Herbert T. Moore, No. 62 Cedar-street. Mr. Joseph Farnsworth, clerk in Mr. Moore's establishment, deposed that between Nov. 15, lace goods to the value of between $20 and $30 were abstracted from their store. A portion of the goods were afterwards recovered and identified by witness.

*John Hamblin*, Police Officer of the Third Ward, testified that, from information furnished him by a boy named John Mahony, he went to the room occupied by the prisoners, where he found a portion of the goods stolen from Mr. Moore, and restored them to Mr. Farnsworth; he also found several gold and silver watches, and other property, which appeared to have been stolen; a daguerreotype, stolen from the daguerreotype rooms of Mr. Western, in Chatham-street, was also found there.

*John Mahony*, a boy aged 15, was next sworn. He deposed that he gave Officer Hamblin the information where to find the goods. A boy had stolen them three days before, and he (the witness) saw him take them to the defendant's place in Baxter-street; in fact, he accompanied that boy and another. He saw them sold; Mrs. Connepa gave $4 50 for them; he had seen other things sold there—shawls, shoes, a picture and sundry articles—all of which were stolen; the shawls were sold for $5 50; witness saw all these things stolen and sold to the prisoners; he also saw a box of cigars stolen and sold to them for seven shillings. The cross-examination of this witness elicited the fact that he had been several times in the House of Refuge, and had long been an associate of juvenile thieves, and had several times sold stolen goods to the defendants and other receivers.

For the defence it was contended that there was insufficient proof that the goods had been stolen, and that the boy's testimony was unworthy of credit. The Jury, after a short deliberation, convicted both prisoners. They will be sentenced on last day of term.

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NEW OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.—The Fort Scott *Democrat*, Dec. 4, says: "On Saturday night last (Nov. 27) seven armed men entered the dwelling of JOHN B. STEIN, living on the Little Osage, in this county. Mr. STEIN was in bed, and before he had time to dress himself, the thieves presented their cocked rifles at him, demanding his money. STEIN refused to comply with the request, saying he had but little money, and that they could not get, even if they killed him. Hereupon one of the thieves caught up STEIN'S pants, and rifled the pockets of a knife and half dollar piece. The crowd then gathered all the valuables they could find, consisting of coats, pants, shirts, drawers, bed-clothes, and the dresses and wearing apparel of Mrs. STEIN and children, and then ordered Mrs. STEIN to leave the Territory in five days on peril of his life. Mr. STEIN informs us that he recognized JOHN HILL and SEXEL, residents of the same town, as among the number who committed the outrage. On the same night this band, or another, visited the residence of BENJAMIN HALT, in the same neighborhood."

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There is some excitement among the Odd Fellows in Cincinnati. Dr. G. A. Galwald, Permanent Secretary of Franklin Lodge No. 4, is under arrest for burglary upon the Lodge Rooms, and for mutilating the records. He proposed to hold on to the money paid in to him as the officer of the Lodge, and attempted to destroy the accounts.

# THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

## MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE APPLICANT

### Testimony as to the Lady's Domestic Habits and Disposition—How She Drubbed the Doctor.

THIRTEENTH DAY—[CONCLUDED.]

FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.

The divorce case was beginning to grow stupid, but revived this afternoon. It is now in about the same condition as was the venerable city of New-Haven for the first three days of the week, to wit, completely befogged. Nobody can tell which side is right and which wrong, though a good many are slowly approaching the conviction that *medio in tutissimis ibis*, which, freely translated, means that perhaps both are somewhat in fault. There can be no doubt, however, that public sympathy still leans towards the lady. Her demeanor in Court bespeaks extraordinary self-possession and intelligence. She begins, however, to exhibit symptoms of exhaustion, which is not unnatural when it is considered that from 9 in the morning till 6 at night she is never absent from the court-room save for an hour in the middle of the day, and while in Court is busily engaged in writing. It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to state that on careful reference to the files of the TIMES of 1856, there will be found in its Cuban correspondence a very high-wrought description of the principal American visitors to Havana, among whom is mentioned Mrs. B. of New-Haven, whose beauty and accomplishments are made the theme of flattering remark. The lady thus referred to is none other than the Mrs. Bennett of this case.

The evidence yet to come is looked forward to with no inconsiderable interest. There is a very general desire to see Mr. Horace Smith on the stand. Whether he will appear is a matter for discussion.

One of the episodes of the proceedings to-day had for its hero the artist of an enterprising New-York Pictorial. Whilst intently occupied in sketching the handsome features of Mrs. Bennett, she received an intimation of the fact, and immediately covered her face with a thick brown veil that was impenetrable to the sharpest eye. Nothing daunted, he turned round and set industriously to work on the queer phiz of the Doctor. Some considerate friend informed the Doctor of what was going on, and the latter, in a state of the utmost trepidation, moved about in a very uneasy manner, and when he sat down, put his hand up to his face. The Sheriff politely insinuated to the obstinate draughtsman that his presence was no longer needed, and he soon after retired.

The first witness called to-day was Dr. CHARLES HOOKER, who testified as follows: The first that I knew of the parties concerned in this case was on the 25th of October, 1852, on the occasion of the birth of Mrs. Bennett's child; I was at my dinner-table: Dr. Bennett came in great haste, and I went as soon as possible, and the child was born in half an hour after my arrival; I got there about half-past one o'clock; there was nothing unusual in the case; nothing unusual struck me in regard to their conduct—either of them—for have I ever seen any unkindness from either of them; I made another visit December 4th, 1852, five weeks and two days after the birth of the child; am almost sure that I was called a ter tea; the circumstance I recollect very indistinctly; I had quite forgotten it until I was reminded of it by Mrs. Bennett last Spring; I made one visit and prescribed only some green tea; I think from these circumstances, rather than from any distinct recollection, I did not think the case particularly dangerous; it made no strong impression on my mind; the effect of inhaling laudanum might produce the stupefying effects of laudanum, but I have never known such a case in my observation; I suppose that the child would probably receive the effects of it; laudanum does also affect the person when applied to the skin; a young child is much more susceptible to the effects of laudanum than a grown person; the effects of a dose will not commonly be perceived short of twenty to thirty minutes, though the full effects would not be perceived in an hour or two; a very large dose would be noticed sooner, but an ordinary dose would not be noticed short of thirty or forty minutes; in May, 1854, I received a message to call at the house in George-street; on arriving, I found Dr. and Mrs. B. in the parlor; the Doctor met me at the door, and pointed to her as my patient; during the interview, he was a part of the time in the room, but he said nothing in regard to the case; Mrs. B. said she apprehended that she was in a delicate situation, and expressed an aversion to having any more children; I told her plainly that I could not do anything to help her; I knew of no medicine that would produce such an effect, or any means that would not be dangerous to a woman, and added that no respectable physician would give medicine, or take any means to produce such a result; from her statement of the case, however, I felt very doubtful what was the cause, and gave her some medicine which would not prevent the result, if such were her situation, but that would help her, if it was not; when I replied that no respectable physician would do that, she made a remark from which I inferred that she had in view instrumental means, and replied with some jocose remarks, and turned the matter off.

In the course of his cross-examination the following evidence was elicited:

Q.—If the effects of laudanum were produced by inhalation, would not the effect be continuous and not intermittent? A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—If those were to such a degree as to be dangerous, would any emetic—lobella—be a proper remedy? A.—Not at all; if the poison was taken into the stomach, emetics would be the proper remedy; if by inhalation, emetics would have only an injurious effect.

Q.—What is the effect of lobella tea? A.—Nauseating, emetic, and rather prostrating; is properly used to produce vomiting.

Q.—Why did you prescribe green tea? A.—I often prescribe it when a child is under the effects of any stupefying agent—it is to stimulate and keep the patient awake.

Q.—At the time had you any doubt that the child had received the laudanum upon the stomach? A.—I have no recollection—whenever a child has received laudanum from the mother, father or nurse, we generally have some hocus-pocus story about, as to its having been received in some other way.

Q.—Who called you at your last visit at Dr. B's? A.—I have no recollection, but my impression is that the message was left at my house.

Q.—Were Mrs. B. and Mr. B. expecting to receive you? A.—Yes; they seemed to be.

Q.—Did Mr. B. remain in the room? A.—A part of the time; I think most of the time he was in the other room.

[Judge Blackman here explained that, in justice to Dr. B., it should be known that there was an error in the reports of Mrs. B.'s testimony which did great injustice to him. Instead of stating that the Doctor had given her medicine which, if she was in the supposed situation, would produce the desired result, but which would be harmless otherwise, Mrs. B. stated just the contrary, as was the fact.]

Q.—Did Mrs. B. say to you that it was the wish of her husband that she should have no more children? A.—I don't remember positively; she remarked something like this, that the Doctor was averse to her having any more children, he fretted a good deal about it and made her very unhappy; whether she told me he wanted her to resort to such means I can't say; it is my impression that I thought at the time that he was in the plan, but if so it was not from anything he said to me, but from the manner in which I was received, he being in the room &c.; whether she told me that he knew of it I can't say.

Q.—With regard to the resort to instruments, did Mrs. B. refer to a proposition from her husband on that subject? A.—I cannot say in regard to it; I don't think she spoke definitely in regard to his feelings on that point; I remember her saying that her husband was fretting very much about her having children, and made her very unhappy, and my impressions were that he was in the secret of the matter.

Q.—You have seen Mrs. Bennett since? A.—She called about the 1st of last March.

Q.—Did you not tell Mrs. Bennett that you never supposed that the child had inhaled laudanum, but that you did suppose that Mrs. Bennett and her husband did not wish you to know how the child had laudanum? A.—No Sir, I couldn't have told her that; I had very indefinite impressions, but I told her that we generally have some hocus pocus story about the manner of taking laudanum, and I might have told her that I probably thought such was the case in this instance.

Q.—I noticed that you did not state in direct examination anything about the remarks of Mrs. Bennett that her husband was averse to her having any more children; why did you not state that then? A.—I believe I did; I intended to state that, and I regard it as essential; I should have left a wrong impression unintentionally if I had not.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett go out of the room at all while you were in the house? A.—I think I can say positively that she did not.

The witness was then interrogated as to the effects of hop pillows, and the difference in the effects of laudanum when absorbed by the skin and taken directly into the stomach. In the former case the effect, in his opinion, would be more transitory. In the conversation with Mrs. Bennett when she represented her condition, she was very pleasant all the time, and made no direct allusion to the use of instruments.

*Martha North's* cross-examination continued.—Q.—Did Dr. B. ever call on you in York-street? A.—No.

Q.—When did Mrs. B. intend to impose on her husband to get the deed from him? A.—I think it was after their return from Cuba.

Q.—Did you tell of it to your deposition? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. ever have a private box at the Post-Office? A.—She did.

Q.—You knew of the box? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was it located? A.—I think as you go in the door from Chapel-street; the box is in the corner down to the further end; I may be mistaken however.

Q.—Was it a private box? A.—I suppose so, she unlocked it and put the key in her pocket.

Q.—What time in the afternoon that Sunday did she return from the communion service? A.—About 2 o'clock.

Q.—Who came with her? A.—Mr. W.; he came in the afternoon and stayed to tea, and spent the evening.

Q.—Did you know that an application for a divorce had been compromised between Mrs. Bennett and her husband in 1855? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know that a settlement had taken place? A.—I did not.

Q.—When was the last time Dr. B. gave you money? A.—I cannot tell; it might have been three or four weeks; he gave me 12½ cents at my own house in Crown-street.

Q.—Did he say anything about testifying for her? A. He did not.

Q.—Have you been informed by anybody of the testimony in this case? A.—No more than what I have read.

Q.—What paper did you read it in. A.—In the *Morning News*.

Q.—How long have you been a subscriber to the *Morning News*? A.—Perhaps three or four weeks.

Q.—Can you tell in what kind of a carriage Mr. Wehner and Mrs. Bennett rode? A.—It was the double carriage—the two-horse carriage; the man who drove was an Irishman; we used to call him John; don't recollect whether his name was John Mooney; he drove away with them; at that time Dr. Bennett was in the house; he knew of her going to Church, for she took Ella; nobody went with her to Church except Ella and the driver; she brought Mr. Wehner back; I did not see the driver come home with them; I did not see them return.

Q.—Have you seen Phœbe Williams since this trial began? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—She came to our house four or five weeks ago.

Q.—Did you see her since this trial began? A.—Not till last night; I said so before.

Q.—Did you say so before? A.—[The answer was unintelligible;] she came alone into my rooms four weeks ago; she called because she heard I was out of health; I did not know her before; don't know whether anybody came to my house with her; the next time I saw her was last night; she came alone and went home alone; we spoke of this case; I asked her if she had been called on yet, and she

parties to whom she had told the substance of her testimony, and, among others, to Mrs. Sanford; one day whilst Mrs. Bennett was having the dishes cleansed and arranged in the closet, the Doctor passed through and the baskets containing the dishes were covered up least he might see them; when, finally, they were all properly arranged she called in the Doctor to see them, but he passed through without saying a word; Mrs. Bennett asked us if meaning witness and Mrs. Ross) if it was not mean in him; he came back after tea and said, while Mrs. Bennett was present, that it was very nice; we supposed he did it to tease her.

*Mrs. Horace Couch*, of Bethel, visited Dr. Bennett's family once in Diawell-street; Mrs. Bennett on that occasion said she wanted a horse and carriage to take a ride with a student; the Doctor denied her; Mrs. Bennett, on that visit, spoke of having attended a ball a short time before witness was there; Mrs. B. said she danced a good many times, whether she said with students witness did not remember; but she said the students declared that if Mrs. Bennett was not married they knew what they would try to do; Mrs. Bennett once came to witness' house from Stepney to Bethel with a barrel of pills, and perhaps, some of the pill-stuff mixed; she arrived before dinner, and left for home rather late in the afternoon; knew no reason for her detention unless it was to have company; witness' impression was that Mrs. Bennett had company there in a gift in the Doctor's employ named Miles Sherman.

*W. J. Thompson*, residing at No. 65 George-street, testified that he knew Mr. Beck and Mrs. Bennett; Mr. Beck called at his house occasionally, and Mrs Bennett generally came in the evening, whilst Mr Beck was there; she generally left between half past nine and ten; he called sometimes in the afternoon, when Mrs. Bennett did not come there, and once or twice in the evening when she failed to come; witness thought their meeting rather singular; these meetings lasted during three weeks; he did not always come alone; Mr. Evans came with him once; Mr. Beck came in all about five times; Mrs. Bennett went first home, and usually alone; he (Beck) followed in five, ten or fifteen minutes after; witness heard Mrs. B. tell Mr. Beck that she did not like the Doctor, and never did; that she was driven to marry through fear that she should be turned out of her home by her brother, and that the little girls did not like their father; while this was being said, witness was not sure whether another lady was in the room; there had been a lady there some time before, but witness, who had retired to the adjoining bedroom, could not be positive whether that young lady was still present when this conversation occurred. On his cross examination, witness said he was one day writing in his kitchen, with his back turned towards Mrs. Bennett, when he heard her tell her little girls, Ella and Mary, not to tell their father that they were going to the dancing-school; he turned to her and said he did not think it right in her to do that, as it might lead them to deceive their father; she replied that if he (Dr. B.) were opposed to their going to the dancing-school on principle, she might feel differently about it, but as he was not opposed to dancing on principle, she did not care about it; Mr. Beck, when he called, generally inquired for Miss Fanny Selridge, witness' niece; he was in the College, and, so far as witness knew of him, a respectable man; Miss Selridge was there all the times that Mrs. Bennett was; one of the evenings they all assembled to go to a party; that was the evening Mr. Evans came; Miss Selridge very frequently called on Mrs. Bennett; she was very intimate with Mrs. Bennett about that time, and according to witness' impression, ran into Mrs. Bennett's house three or four times a day; witness, with the exception of the occasion already mentioned, never saw or heard anything improper in Mrs. Bennett towards her husband or children; Mrs. Bennett's children boarded with my sister in the house with me at that time.

*To Mr. Watrous*—Mrs. Bennett called several times when Mr. Beck was out there; she go acquainted with Mr. Beck in the house of Mrs. Quinn.

*To Judge Blackman*—Counsel on the other side knew that Mrs. Bennett's children were boarding in his house at this time; did not state the fact on my direct examination because counsel did not ask it; she was not in the habit every night of putting her children to bed.

Counsel for the lady commented in rather warm terms on the conduct of the other side in suppressing this fact, of which they (the applicant's counsel) were not aware. The lady wept for the first time.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BENNETT'S MAID.

*Miss Phœbe Williams* testified as follows: In December, 1854, I was employed by Mrs. Bennett in New-York; I was then fifteen; lived with her there two weeks at Mrs. Newman's in Broadway; she told me there that Dr. Bennett was a very ugly man, and that she had always lived unhappily with him and thought she never could live happy with him; she said she hired me, and she wanted me to do as she said; that I need not try to please him, for if I pleased her it was all that was wanted; the Doctor came down there and stayed one evening, and I remarked he is not so ugly looking; she said I would find out when I had lived with him a while; she said she never could keep a girl; I asked her why; she said because the Doctor insulted them, so they would not stay, for he was always in the habit of insulting the girls; Mrs. Bennett obtained me at No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, the Home of the Friendless; I saw Horace Smith in New-York at that time; it was in Mrs. Newman's; I never saw him but once or twice; he was in the habit of calling frequently, as I used to hear Mrs. Bennett speak of him; I know he and Mrs. Bennett used to go out together, and Sarah Newman with another gentleman; sometimes they both went out with Mr. Smith; this was in the evening; don't know whether they ever went out in the day time; think they did one afternoon; heard Mrs. B. speak of going to a concert once or twice, but have no distinct recollection of it; don't know when Mrs. B. would come home; I never was up; I retired between nine and ten o'clock, and sometimes earlier; I came to New-Haven with Mrs. B. at the end of the two weeks; the Doctor met us at the boat; I thought his reception was very cordial, indeed, but did not take any particular notice of it because I was not thinking of it; when we got up to the house it was all heated and fixed up very nicely, and he had an oyster supper prepared; it left the impression on my mind that he could not be so bad a man; he was so glad to see the children that before we took supper he took them into the sitting-room and had a frolic with them; I think Mrs. B. joined them; I was in the family in George street, about eight and a half months; we were all in Mrs. Bennett's bedroom one morning, when the Doctor came in and put his hand on my shoulder. I think; Mrs. Bennett says to Ella, after her papa had gone out of the room, "If I ever ask you before anybody, I want you to remember what your papa has just done;" she soon afterwards asked her what it was, but she had forgotten; after I had been there awhile, the Doctor came to me and passed some few remarks to me, and I told them to Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Bennett told me she wished me to do as she desired, because she wanted to get a bill [of divorce] from the Doctor, and she had no grounds for it then; in the Summer of 1855, she said she was going to get a bill that Fall, and told me she would probably want me as a witness, and told me if she did, she wanted me to state things so and so, telling me how she wanted me to state them; I told her I would do so; she then told me what she wanted me to say, and wanted me to tell it; she gave me no reasons why she thought it would not harm me.

Q.—Do you or not recollect of Mrs. Bennett informing you that you could state so and so, and that it would not harm you, while it would harm her husband? A.—I don't think she did in that way; I can't remember, now.

Q.—Do you remember anything that occurred in connection with a request from the Doctor to black his boots? A.—He came to me one morning and asked me to black his boots; I told him yes, when I got ready; then he laid the boots down on the floor and kicked them away; he was quite angry, and pushed me after the boots, but not as far as the boots were; I think he swore at me, but I am not quite positive; I was doing something for Mrs. Bennett, and she told me that I need not do as he wanted me to, and that I was to do what she bid me; I knew it would aggravate him not to do it, and that was the reason why I did not.

Q.—State what you know of Mrs. Bennett's treatment of her husband when other gentlemen were present in the house? A.—Very cool and indifferent; she went on one occasion to a concert, when they lived in George-street; she wanted the Doctor to go with her, but he didn't want to go, and I believe he did not go; he sent her in a carriage; the carriage came right back, and the coachman came up to the Doctor; did not hear what the coachman said, but the Doctor said, "Well, well, then you may put the carriage up;" a number of young students were in the habit of calling at the house quite frequently; they inquired for Mrs. Bennett; sometimes they came in the daytime and sometimes in the evening; I never passed any remarks about the frequency of their calls, nor thought about it; I know they came a great deal; I never heard Mrs. B. introduce any of these young gentlemen to the Doctor when he was there; I hardly ever saw them speak to the Doctor; on New-Year's morning, I think, Mrs. Bennett and the servant woman went away; while they were gone a little girl called and left a small box for Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. B. thought somebody was passing a joke on her, and doubted whether she should open it or not; finally she did, and it was a stud, in mosaic setting.

A recess was here taken till 2 o'clock P. M.

### The Allibone Case in Philadelphia.

The evidence for the prosecution in the ALLIBONE and NEWBALL case closed Dec. 16, and the defence was opened. Mr. BRAWLEY made the opening speech, giving a history of the case, and adding an explanation of Mr. ALLIBONE's departure from the country, as follows:

"For many years Mr. ALLIBONE had been laboring under a disease which approached its crisis in the Fall of 1857. This crisis, no doubt, was accelerated by the incessant anxiety with reference to the Bank of Pennsylvania, and it was absolutely necessary that he should leave this country. To this proposition Mr. ALLIBONE returned an instantaneous refusal, preferring to remain and meet his accusers. He was, however, prevailed upon to leave, and in doing so he entailed a greater curse on himself than the loss of life or health would have been. Hardly had he left our shores, ere the tongue of slander began to be busy with his name and fame, and upon becoming aware of these rumors, although safe from the Commonwealth's process, he resolved to return, and did so at the most inclement season of the year, and came 4,000 miles to meet this accusation and his accusers. He immediately put himself in communication with the directors, and surrendered all his property in trust to meet any real or imaginary claim that might be brought against him. To facilitate the inquiry he gave amicable judgments, and he agreed that all matters might be submitted to arbitrators, whose decision might be final. He has done all this, although he feels that there is no just claim against him. Shortly after his return, a bill of indictment was found by the Grand Jury, although no one of the stockholders appeared before any committing magistrate to make oath against him. Thus the bill was returned without the usual preliminary investigation, and without allowing the defendant any of the rights given him by the law, and without any advice to him of any detail of time and place connected with the alleged crime. The defendant voluntarily appeared before the Court and entered the requisite securities."

Mr. THAYER opened for Mr. NEWBALL. The defence propose to prove the following points: That no fraud was committed; that the $10,000 transaction was only the substitution of one man's check for another; that Mr. NEWBALL was the only man who had stood by the Bank in its extremity, and had risked $100,000 in it, besides pledging his private credit; and that the draft for £50,000 was made by Mr. ALLIBONE to relieve the Bank of Pennsylvania of its difficulties at the time the Bank owed PEABODY & Co. between $40,000 and $50,000, and if this had not been paid, the Bank would have been compelled to close its doors.

### The Paraguay Expedition.

U. S. S. MEMPHIS, OFF SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

Annexed I hand you a complete list of officers of this ship *en route* for Paraguay:

*Commander*—JOHN B. MARCHAND; *Lieutenants*—Charles W. Hays, Joseph B. Smith, Austin Pendergrast, Oscar F. Stanton; *Purser*—Calvin C. Jackson; *Lieutenant Marines*—John Schermerhorn; *Assistant Surgeon*—Benjamin F. Gibbs; *Captain's Clerk*—E. A. Birnie; *Purser's Clerk*—W. J. Bennett; *Second Assistant Engineer*—Wm. Roberts; *Third Assistant Engineers*—Jackson McElwell, Thomas Cronin, George H. Riley.

Weather thick. Wind ahead. Ship works well. All well.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith authorizes the Boston *Courier* to say, in reference to the injunction against the new Boston and Portland line, at Portland, that the lessees of the Maine line have agreed to rescind the whole and restore the case to a full hearing by the parties, as if the *ex-parte* proceeding had not taken place.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Convention met in Philadelphia Dec. 15; Edward M. Davis presiding. Speeches were made by Wm. Wells Brown, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, and others, and violent resolutions were adopted.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 3,112 | 4,284 | 7,396 |
| Flour, sacks | — | 990 | 990 |
| Wheat, bushels | 288 | — | 288 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,535 | — | 1,535 |
| Whisky, bbls | 50 | — | 50 |

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at old prices. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, to-day, and sales have been made of a cargo of 5,374 bags, on private terms, with, by auction, 2,700 bags at from 9¾c. @12c. ₱ lb., averaging $10 70 ₱ 100 lbs; 200 bags at island St. Domingo were also sold at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. Orl'ns Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12 | 12 | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ |

DRY GOODS—Trade has been very tame during the week. The demand has been quite limited. Desirable fabrics, however, have not been pressed on the market, and prices of such have been well supported.

DYEWOODS—A small lot of Lima Wood changed hands at $80 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, prices of which favor sellers. The home trade are the principal buyers. Sales 12,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ₱ bbl | $3 60@ 4 20 |
| Superfine State | 4 25@ 4 50 |
| Extra State | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| Superfine Western | 4 35@ 4 75 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 85@ 5 05 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 90@ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 40@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in request at strengthening rates; sales 650 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at old figures; sales 1,200 bbls, at $4 80@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues depressed at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 1,200 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 05@$2 07½ ₱ whole box; also, 300 boxes Valencia Raisins at 7¾c. @8c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, and is stiffly held; sales 18,250 bushels,—including ordinary to fair White Canadian at $1 22@$1 30; fair White Michigan at $1 28; fair to good White Southern at $1 35@$1 37½; Prime White Kentucky at $1 50; and poor Red Southern, part at $1 12½ ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, and prices are heavy; sales 8,500 bushels at 76c.@76½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 70c. for heated new Yellow Southern, 75c. for sound do. do.; 76c. for weevily old Yellow do. in store, and 85c. for Prime old do. do. ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet yet held firmly at 77c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Small sales were made at these rates. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in good request at buoyant prices. Included in the sales, have been 10,000 bushels prime Canada at 56c. ₱ bushel. Canada at 54c.@56c.; Western, 53c.@55c.; State, 48c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ₱ bushel.

Mr. G. W. CUTHING notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "There has been very little variation in prices of Flour for the week past, the market having been steady, with a fair business. A somewhat firmer feeling has been manifested in State Superfine and Extra, for which prices have slightly advanced. The demand is mainly for the Eastern and local trade, with a very limited inquiry for export. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent. Southern Flour continues unchanged: the demand is moderate. Canadian Flour is firm, with a slight advance on the lower qualities. Rye Flour is dull, and sells slowly. Corn Meal continues inactive, closing heavily. The Wheat market for the week past has been inactive, the demand having been to supply the immediate wants of the home trade; prices, however, have been well maintained. A limited amount of unsound Spring Wheat has been sold for distilling, also about 6,000 bush. new sound do. for milling. The transactions, yesterday, were to a fair extent. The Spring Wheat above mentioned was sold at 69c. for unsound, and 85c. for sound. Rye continues scarce and very firm, closing at 77c.@78c. for North River. The demand for Western Mixed Corn has been limited, in anticipation of the new crop from the South, and prices have tended downward, the market closing heavily. There is a moderate inquiry for Oats, at a slight advance on prime parcels.

HAY—The inquiry is moderate, yet holders are very firm at 55c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The trade have operated very sparingly, importers of Buenos Ayres hides having asked an advance. The principal sales have been: 20,000 Orinoco, at 23c.@24c., 6 months; 500 Buenos Ayres, 22c. @22c., to go to Canada; and 1,000 Chagres, 20c.@ 23¼c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet firm, as previously reported.

IRON—Is in limited request at old figures.

LEATHER—The stock of Sole is much reduced, and prices are very firm. The demand is fair. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts, sides | 59,500 | 6,000 |
| Sales, sides | 60,400 | 6,800 |
| Stock at the close, sides | 54,000 | 11,000 |

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. New-Orleans at 35½c.@36c.; and 115 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request, including Common at $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Pitch is inactive at about $2 ₱ bbl. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased at 48½c.@49c. ₱ gallon. Holders now ask more.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of a small lot of Crude Sperm at $1 25, and 1,000 bbls Crude Whale at 55c. ₱ gallon. Here, these kinds are quiet, but very firm. Olive, Red and Lard Oils are essentially unchanged. Linseed is in fair request at 63c.@ 65c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at advancing prices. Sales 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 60 for old Mess, $17 90@$18 for new Mess, and $13 50 @$13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut meats are in request, and ate steady at previous quotations. Lard is more sought after at firmer rates; sales 1,800 lbs. and hhds. at 10¾c.@11½c. here, 11¾c. deliverable in March, and 11¾c. deliverable in May and April, ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and depressed. Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 50@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 8¾c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been confined to small lots, at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, at strengthening prices. Sales, to-day, 650 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@7c., and New Orleans at 7¾c.@7¾c.; with 400 boxes Havana within our previous range.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, and prices for some sorts of Spanish Leaf are less firm. Sales, since Tuesday last, 27 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@11¾c.; 62 bales Havana at 30c.; 389 bales Yara, and 191 bales Cuba, on private terms; with 18 cases Florida at 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots at 25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 50 ice, Rice at 16s.; 1,000 Oars at ¾d. For London, 35 tcs. Pork at 5s. 6d.; 100 bbls. do. at 3s. 9d. 600 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 100 boxes Tobacco at 3s. For Bremen, 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d.; and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.

### Western Hog Trade.

*From the Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 15.*

The first serious backset experienced in the market, since the commencement of the season, took place the past week, and at one time the feeling almost amounted to a panic. The receipts of Hogs were larger than had been expected, and this, together with the synopsis of news from various packing places elsewhere, which we published in our last, operated very unfavorably upon the market, and a general decline for all articles was established. We stated in our last we could see no indications of the season drawing to a close, and receipts of Hogs during the past week show we were correct, though many thought they did. Yesterday the receipts were but 3,000 head, and it made dealers feel hopeful. The indications are that the receipts will be fair during the present month, at least, and it will be in January before the season will "wind up." The weather, up to Saturday, was exceedingly favorable for packing; since then it has been damp and warm, and altogether as unfavorable as it could be. We append our usual weekly statement of receipts, &c.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for the week | 47,450 |
| Previously reported | 231,142 |
| Total, so far, for this season | 278 592 |
| Same time last season | 162,938 |
| Same time 1856 | 250,213 |
| Same time 1855 | 255,062 |
| Same time 1854 | 225,259 |
| Same time 1853 | 233 809 |
| Same time 1852 | 206,054 |
| Same time 1851 | 242,748 |
| Same time 1850 | 223,265 |

The receipts the corresponding week with the past week, last year, were 25,000. The whole number packed last season at this place was 446,000. Mess Pork declined 50c. ₱ bbl. during the week, bulk Pork ¾c.@¾c. ₱ lb., and Lard ¼c., but at the close, owing to the light receipt of Hogs yesterday, the demand was better, and a more hopeful feeling prevailed. It is now pretty generally conceded that there will be an increase in the number of Hogs packed, but great stress is laid upon the falling off in weight, and as this is admitted, the arguments the next four weeks will be based upon it with a good degree of confidence; if, however, the receipts the coming week should reach forty or fifty thousand, it will be difficult to withstand the force of such an argument as this will furnish, and keep up prices under its influence.


## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIADYS—
A field of operations for Ladies of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress,
With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled,
Is a very pretty production,
At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH. Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs, And Head Ornaments, it is whispered, Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
of every grade. Splendid sets (complete) from $10 to $20. Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 134 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N. B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 Interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

## LECTURES.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A.M.,
Has, at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.,) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $20 to $50 per quarter.

A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

Familiar Lectures on History and Geography, every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets 12 cts.

Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½.

Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 20 cents.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, OF Boston, will lecture upon *The Chief End of Man* before the Young Men's Christian Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. This beautiful lecture cannot disappoint the numerous admirers of the accomplished Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Particulars hereafter.
WM. H. WOODMAN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE.—THE REV. DAY K. LEE, of Auburn, N. Y., will deliver his popular lecture on Astronomy in the Universalist Church, Williamsburg, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock precisely. Admission nominal—merely to cover expenses. Ten tickets for $1—16 cents single. To be had of the Trustees of the Church, and at the door on the evening.

SIGNORA JESSIE MERITON WHITE Mario will deliver her Lecture on *Venice and the Roman Republic in 1849*, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock precisely, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Price, 25 cents.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room, with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $6. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE ISABELLA AND CATAWBA
WINES,
Made from perfectly ripe grapes, at Dr. R. T. UNDERHILL'S Croton Point Vineyards, are now offered to the public at UNDERHILL'S Grape Depôt, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY Liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 6th-av


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, will deliver the fifth of a Course of Sermons adapted to the young, before this Association, in his own Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all, particularly young men.
MARK HOYT, } Lecture
JAMES M. DIGGES, } Committee.
FRED. C. JONES, }

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH Lexington-av., corner 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Service in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Second Annual Concert of the Sabbath School connected with this Church will take place WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 22d inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be procured at the door.

AMERICAN EXERCISES OF THE SABBATH School Missionary Society, connected with the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Mr. STEPHEN PAXTON, (a Sabbath-School Missionary from the West—a speaker of much interest,) with others, will address the meeting. The children will sing several pieces under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART. Seats free to all.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near 8th-av.)—The Rev. Dr. MASON will deliver a discourse on *The Character and Labors of the late John H. W. Hawkins*, next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. L. W. PECK. Subject—*The Holiday Amusements of the Young*. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bufficld-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Rev. JAMES LITTLE, brother to the late Rev. John Little, late Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 6th-st. Sabbath School Concert of Prayer in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the City Tract Mission will be held in the Madison-square Church (Dr. ADAMS') on SABBATH EVENING, 19th inst., when the annual report will be presented and addresses delivered by the Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of the First Baptist Church in this City. A collection and subscriptions will be received for the next year.

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH Fifth, near 5th-st. Williamsburgh, under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. F. ROBERTS. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. W. H. LAWIS, D. D., of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach the fourth sermon in the advent course, TO-MORROW EVENING. Public invited to attend.

THE BIBLE AND ROMISH DOCTRINES.—The Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY and other friends of Scriptural truth, will meet in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to point out the unchristian character of the "matter, form and parts" of Penance, and answer the objections of Roman Catholics. All are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—The Rev. H. LYON will supply the desk TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. DAVID K. LEE, of Auburn, will supply it the following SUNDAY, (26th.) He will also deliver his popular lecture, on *Astronomy*, in the Church, on FRIDAY EVENING Dec. 24.

THE REV. WILLIAM BANNARD, PASTOR of the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, will preach at the Hall No. 132 East 40th-st., near the 3d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public worship is conducted there every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. S. W. BAILEY. There is also a Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

A PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETING, IN behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society to Seamen, will be held in St. Peter's Church, (20th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Messrs. HAWKS, HIGBEE and others. A collection will be made in aid of the Mission.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY of the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church (northwest corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.) will be held next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock. The children will take part in the exercises, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. S. LORD, of Harlem, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, of the New-York Sabbath School Union.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music on next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 19. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching may be expected in this place every SABBATH EVENING. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

LAIGHT-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL.—The late exhibition of this school, at the request of many who could not attend, will be repeated, in part, with the introduction of several new features, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents; to be had at the door.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


## THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bennis Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Captain Charlotte—Good for Nothing.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman of the World—Pirata's Legacy—Bleak Hills of Erin.

BOWERY THEATRE — Richard Hoffman — Black Blunders—Magic Trumpet—Robert Macaire.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetto Paintings.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

For Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West by Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails, by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-day, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The German Mail, by the *Bremen*, hence for Bremen, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, to go by the *Moses Taylor*, on Monday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M. of that day.

The European mails by the *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at — A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were devoid of general interest. The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. The House was engaged all day in the consideration of the private calendar—the bill providing for the examination and payment of the claims of citizens of Georgia and Alabama, for losses sustained by the depredations of the Creek Indians, occupying a considerable share of attention. The matter was not disposed of, and the House also adjourned over till Monday.

The President dissents from the opinion given by the Attorney-General in reference to the unconstitutionality of the law authorizing the appointment of the Naval Retiring Board, and, instead of reinstating all the retired and dropped officers, as it has been reported he would do, he will, before the 1st of January, make such nominations to the Senate of officers to be restored as he deems proper. It is probable that he will be very liberal in his restorations.

It is announced that Señor Mata, Minister of the Juarez Government in Mexico, has returned to Washington, with plenipotentiary powers to make treaties and settle all difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

Treasury notes amounting to $769,603 have been reissued within the past week. The Treasury receipts during the period were $1,316,226, and the payments were $2,302,054—an increase of $546,622—leaving a balance subject to draft of $4,640,727.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Margaret Burns was convicted of passing counterfeit quarter dollars, and her husband, Michael Burns, who was indicted for making the coin, was acquitted, though the implements of coinage were found in his possession, and the wife testified that she had received the coin from him. But her testimony could not be taken against her husband, and there was no evidence of his having made any coins.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, directing the Committee on County Officers to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fee of recording marriages from ten to two cents for each marriage recorded. Charles W. Baker's bill for $1,474 54, for stationery furnished the county for election purposes, was presented and referred.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a preamble and resolutions complimentary to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and in favor of appointing a Committee to extend the hospitalities of the City to him, when he visits the City *en route* for Washington. It was directed, after much debate, that the Committee on Joint Accounts present a statement of the results of its deliberations for the last six months next Wednesday. Two thousand nine hundred and four dollars was appropriated for repairing Pier No. 35 North River, and the award of the contract to Jacob Sharp was confirmed.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening an ordinance was adopted authorizing the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies to use steam as far as the south side of Forty-second-street. A resolution extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, was concurred in, and a Committee of five appointed to receive him whenever he should arrive. The resolution appropriating $600 to defend the Common Council of 1857, in the matter of the Orphan Asylum, was adopted. Modifications in the plan in accordance with which the Reservoir in Central Park is being constructed, were recommended by the Special Committee appointed to examine into the matter and adopted.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Barnard issued an order, which he directed to be placed on the minutes of the Court, to the effect that only two counsel should be allowed to plead hereafter in any case, whether in the opening or closing, and that only one hour should be allowed to each counsel for their remarks. This is a judicious reform, and will tend materially to shorten the duration of trials in this Court. George Smith and John Shaw, jointly indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced, Smith, to four years and six months in the State Prison, and Shaw to two years and six months. John Gorman, Martin Murphy, and Mary Ann Bassford were tried for grand larceny and convicted of petit larceny. The male prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and the woman for four months. Peter Cannepa and Rosa Cannepa, Italians, were convicted of receiving stolen goods. Sentence reserved till last day of term.

A meeting of dismissed Custom-house officers was held last evening at the Museum Hotel, in the Fifth Ward, to rehearse their grievances and take measures for exposing the corruption of the Custom-house, under the Administration of Collector Schell.

A woman named Glennon was arrested yesterday on a charge of stabbing a Mrs. McManus and her daughter in the neck with a shoe-knife. The wounds are said to be dangerous. The parties lived in Mulberry-street, and the cause of the assvage assault was the refusal of Mrs. McManus to lend her bonnet to Mrs. Glennon.

L. Silliman Ives, L.L. D., formerly a Bishop of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina, delivered a lecture last evening in the Cooper Institute, to a very large audience, on the causes of the prejudices against Roman Catholicism.

The schooner *Susan*, which lately escaped from Mobile without a clearance, having on board a number of fillibusters bound to Nicaragua, was spoken on the 10th inst. by a vessel which arrived yesterday at New-Orleans. She reported all well on board.

From Rio Janeiro we have files to Oct. 27. There is no news of interest. A special legation had been dispatched to Montevideo and Paraná, to rearrange the terms of some old treaties. The United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation was at Rio, with his family, *en route* to the seat of his duties. Much sensation in fashionable circles had been created by a ball given by the flag-officer of the American squadron, on board the *St. Lawrence*. The *élite* of the Brazilian Court were present. From Paraguay we have information of new concessions to Brazilian trade made by Lopez. Preparations were making to celebrate the dictator's birthday, but none apparently to meet the coming expedition from the United States.

The Overland California Mail, with advices to the 21st ult., arrived at St. Louis yesterday. There is no news of importance.

A policeman in West Troy, N. Y., named Brown, has been arrested on a charge of being in league with counterfeiters. At his house a large number of bank-note plates were found, purporting to be engraved for the Fallkill and Mohawk River Banks; besides dies bearing the words "Pennsylvania" and "Massachusetts." A press was also discovered in the same premises. Brown is held to bail to answer.

In the Allibone and Newhall case at Philadelphia, the evidence for the prosecution closed Dec. 16, and the defence was opened by Mr. Brewster for Mr. Allibone, and by Mr. Thayer for Mr. Newhall.

Dr. Agnew, of this City, has been appointed Surgeon-General on Gov. Morgan's staff, in place of Dr. Herrick, declined.

Judgment has been rendered against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at the suit of a cattle-drover, for $1,250 damages for injuries sustained by 100 head of cattle, detained on the road while on their way to Detroit. The decision is of importance to cattle-dealers.

Yesterday, 2,500 bales Cotton changed hands, the market closing firmly. Flour and Wheat were more inquired for. Corn was dull. A better demand prevailed for Rio Coffee, Sugars, Pork, Lard and Spirits Turpentine, at buoyant prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable change.

## Central America and the Monroe Doctrine.

We beg our readers to believe that we mean what we say, when we declare that the country owes to Congress some positive light upon the Central American darkness. It is possible, certainly, and even probable, that Congress itself is not consciously responsible for this phenomenon; but we need not trouble ourselves with that question. In calling upon the President for information about all those matters, Congress may merely have intended to supply itself with the raw material of renewed palaver; but the documents communicated by the Government will also, we trust, stimulate the public mind to grave reflection, and bear fruit at last in a clear and definite public opinion upon this subject. It is one of the chief advantages of free institutions that, by thus bringing the Government constantly into immediate contact with the people, they tend to diminish the importance of those blunders to which mortal representatives must always be liable. We can afford to endure the nonsense of a session for the sake of the knowledge which a session must, sooner or later, elicit of the actual state of our public affairs and of our national relations. The President has put before the country, then, a plain statement of the plans and purposes of the British Government in Central America, as they are understood by himself; of the Monroe Doctrine, as asserted by his Government; and of the Mexican question, as affected by the intentions of Spain. For all these revelations let us be duly thankful. If the disputes which have been going on about these matters ever since the acquisition of California by the United States are ever to be peacefully settled, it will be by a strong and general expression of the public sentiment of this country. Our people have been haunted for years by a vague fear that in one way or another they were likely to be duped and ruined in the affairs of the Isthmus by the Machiavellian subtlety of British diplomatists or French adventurers. Let us now look the facts of the case in the face, and make up our minds as to the course we are to take.

The signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was the signal throughout the Union of a general outcry of despair. We had tied our own hands, we had cut off our own feet. We should not be able to catch the plums which Heaven might see fit to shake down into our laps—we should not be able to take a single step forward in the wide path of our manifest destiny. For, by that treaty we bound ourselves to refrain from an avowed occupation of any portion of Central America. We supposed, however, that England had taken upon herself a like restriction, and that she would at once evacuate the positions held by her in those regions; abdicate the Protectorate of Mosquito, and haul down her flag at Ruatan. The result of this double act of abnegation would be, of course, the secured neutrality of all the countries bordering upon the great Isthmus route. For the sake of this great object we were willing to endure the disabilities we had accepted. But things assumed a very different aspect when we found that England interpreted the treaty in question in a prospective and not in a retrospective sense—and that she was by no means disposed to abandon either her Mosquito King, or her Bay Islands. With this discovery awoke a fresh and fiercer distrust of the objects of England in her Central American diplomacy; and with this distrust a general determination to insist on the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Now, as the abrogation of that treaty could only be pressed by us on the ground that England could not be suffered to retain her hold upon any portion of Central America, it was clear that to insist upon it was to risk steps which might very probably lead to actual hostilities between the two Powers. This was the state of the case when Sir William Gore Ouseley came to America, commissioned to bring about a final settlement. It will be seen at once that it was a state full of incipient troubles and of ripe ill-feeling. The English Government then asserted with great earnestness that their chief wish was to do away with all chances of misunderstanding between themselves and our own Administration. They were prepared to rid themselves entirely of all connection with those portions of Central America in which their presence and their claims were regarded by our Government as dangerous to the peace of the world. But they must do this, under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, of their own motion, and by negotiation with the States of Central America.

France, whose only interest in the matter referred to the assurance of the Isthmian neutrality, was equally indisposed with ourselves to see England extend her dominions in this direction; but France and England both were even more determined than our own Government that the States under whose authority the Isthmian routes were to be opened, should be protected from the inroads of vagrant invaders and enabled to guarantee a safe and regular transit across their territory to the commerce of the world. Had Mr. Buchanan exerted the power of this country as effectually as it was his duty to do, in repressing the attempts of William Walker and in crushing the whole fillibustering interest throughout this country, it is more than probable that Sir William Gore Ouseley would have gone to Nicaragua six months ago; that the work he is now doing there would have been already done; and that the President, in his late Message, would have been able to announce the cession of the Mosquito Coast to Nicaragua; the restoration of the Bay Islands to Honduras; and the complete neutralization of the much-tormented Isthmus. But the disgraceful perseverance of the fillibustering adventurers in the face of Presidential proclamations and Judicial decisions, afforded a pretext to the English Governments for delay in the steps which it was proposed to take, while it not unnaturally indisposed the Central American States to any measures which might throw upon themselves the burden of protecting their shores against these dangerous and detestable expeditions. At last, however, the question approaches its solution. Mr. Dallas writes from London under date of Nov. 27, that the English Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, has set before him the complete programme of the diplomacy of England in Central America. Sir Gore Ouseley is now negotiating with Nicaragua a treaty (of which an exclusive publication was made by the New-York Times nearly two months ago,) which treaty has been submitted to Mr. Buchanan. This treaty will rid England of the Musquitian protectorate. He will then negotiate a similar treaty with Honduras, and enable England to evacuate, with honor, her position in the Bay Islands. This will put England, France and the United States on an equal footing before the Central American States, and enable them to act in concert for the protection of the transit routes by whomsoever opened, should those routes be interfered with by any marauders too formidable for the native governments to repel.

Pending these negotiations, now in progress, the English Envoy will be empowered to defend himself and the States with which he is treating, and for this purpose he is accompanied by a strong fleet. In all this Mr. Dallas sees no indication of intentions other than pacific. We are of the same mind; and that this is the view taken by our own Government is sufficiently clear, from the language of the Presidential organs, in regard to the so-called "Outrage" on the *Washington*. The President will take no action in regard to that affair, being firmly convinced that Sir Gore Ouseley is now unravelling, as fast as he possibly can, the great Nicaraguan—Mosquitian—Honduran tangle—and that neither he nor the naval-officers of his squadron have the slightest wish or intention to interrupt this operation, by raising any pretensions in regard to the "right of search." Taken in connexion with the indications from Washington, this very clear and able letter of Mr. Dallas fully confirms the assertion already made in these columns, that there is absolutely nothing in the present aspect of our Central American affairs, except the uncertainly which attends the whereabouts of the schooner *Susan*, out of which any difficulty with England can reasonably be expected to arise. On the contrary, we are now on the point, it would seem, of achieving all that we aimed at in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, without the risks and angry excitements that must have attended any abrogation of that instrument. The prospects of our foreign policy in connection with Mexico, on the other hand, are far from clear and satisfactory. In respect to this subject, Lord Malmesbury gives our Government the strongest assurances that England is disposed to take no violent measures at present for the redress of the injuries inflicted upon her subjects in that country; and intimates in a delicate diplomatic way a willingness to act in concert with the United States for restoring order in the distracted Republic. It would appear, however, that Spain has declined to take counsel with any other power in attending to her own particular accounts with Mexico. Our Minister at Madrid, Mr. Dodge, writes to Secretary Cass, that Her Catholic Majesty's Government has rejected emphatically the offers of England and France to intervene for the settlement of the Spanish claims in Mexico. Spain has dispatched a naval force to Mexico to insist upon that settlement, and will not recede from the step she has thus taken. But she announces her utter innocence of any purpose of infringement upon the territorial rights of Mexico, and in so doing brings into clear relief the present form of that vague potency, the "Monroe Doctrine." General Cass has put this doctrine, which everybody talks about, and so few can state, in an intelligible shape. As now understood at Washington, it amounts precisely to this, that "the United States will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent States of this Continent by European powers, nor to the exercise of a protectorate over them, nor to any other direct political influence to control their policy or institutions." This being the Monroe doctrine, as by authority published, we may be at rest in regard to it. No European power now proposes to interfere with it. Spain declares that she dreams of no such thing—that she would not accept Mexico as a gift—*but also that she will not part with Cuba, to keep which in peace* is her only present wish in regard to the New World.

The "Monroe doctrine" will not embroil us either with Spain, France, or England. But out of the chaos of Mexican affairs a variety of opportunities will infallibly arise for misunderstandings between ourselves and the powers interested in enforcing justice from that country. This brood of mischievous contingencies can only be stifled at once by the establishment in Mexico of something like a responsible and efficient government. This it is within our power to effect, and there is nothing in the present horizon of our foreign relations more important in its possible issues than this gathering trouble along our Mexican frontier. The Mexican protectorate is plainly the immediate order of the day. It involves the positive assertion, in action, of those great principles of which the Monroe doctrine is but the negative proclamation in words.

What Shall be Done with the Park.—The lovers of rural simplicity must have been gratified with the appearance of the Park yesterday. It was converted into a sheep pasture, and presented a striking picture of rustic life,—the ragged girls who sweep the crossings answering in place of woodland nymphs, and a few stalwart Irishmen with brooms filling the parts of shepherds with their crooks. The ground will probably be occupied before long as a cattle market.

In serious truth, the condition of the Park is a disgrace to the City. It has utterly ceased to be regarded by anybody as a place for recreation, and has become a nuisance. The fountain has been wholly given up, and its place is merely a muddy pond. The grass is trampled down by the boys who make it the theatre of their sports:—the crossings are wet and muddy in bad weather;—the trees are broken and decayed,—and the whole ground appears more like a desolate, abandoned pasture than a City Park.

The Park has entirely survived its usefulness in its present form; and our City Government should direct its attention to some plan for improving it. That it can never again become a place for recreation, is clear. It is in the heart of the business portion of the town, and is too remote from the residences of those who would ever use it for such purposes. It ought in the main to be left open, and not surrendered for business purposes—for it serves important purposes of ventilation and health in that condition. But the space it occupies is also needed for the travel and traffic of this part of the City—and some plan should be adopted which will combine these uses.

In our judgment the trees upon the Park should all be cut down—the fences, railings, posts, &c., should be removed, and the whole should be covered with hard, smooth, solid pavement—of flagging, asphaltum or something of the kind—so that vehicles could cross it in every direction, while it should always be kept dry and serviceable for pedestrians. With a respectable—*actual*—fountain in the middle and two or three good statues around it, it could be made highly ornamental and at the same time cease to interrupt the traffic and business of the City as it does at present.

The Mercy of the Court.—A woman named Margaret Burns was convicted yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, of the crime of passing counterfeit coin. Her husband was tried at the same time in an indictment for making the counterfeit coin which his wife had attempted to pass. The implements of coinage were found in his house, and his wife testified that he had given her the bogus quarters which she had circulated; but her evidence was ruled out by Judge Betts, and, as she testified that her husband did not know of the counterfeiting tools being in his house, he was acquitted. There were no extenuating circumstances in her case. She did not pass the coin ignorantly, and there was every reason for believing that she was an accessory in its coinage. But the Jury, in giving in their verdict of guilty, recommended her to the mercy of the Court.

Such qualifications of jury verdicts are nothing more than irrepressible ebullitions of sympathy for a fellow-creature in distress; and when the fellow-creature is a woman, nothing can be more natural or more creditable to the community of Jurors. But they have little effect upon the feelings of Judges, who are better qualified to decide whether the case of a culprit calls for the exercise of mercy than jurors can be. In the particular case in question, mercy, it strikes us, would be entirely misplaced. The mercy demanded should be exhibited towards the public who suffer terribly from the nefarious acts of such pests as this very Margaret Burns, who devoted herself to the business of uttering bogus quarters of dollars. There is an immense quantity of base coin in circulation, and the poorer classes of the people suffer severely from having it putupon them. The only way in which the nefarious business of uttering bogus coin can be put a stop to is, by rigidly enforcing the penalty of the law, whenever any of the rogues, whether male or female, who engage in it, are arrested and convicted. Mercy to the convict in such cases is the cruellest injustice to the public.

Official Duty.—The *Journal of Commerce*, noticing the statement that Mr. Buchanan has determined to enforce an adjustment of the party differences in this City, says:

"We can only say that if he has undertaken such a job, it is one which will be likely to tax his powers more fully than *any other official duty* on his hands."

The italics, which are the *Journal's* own, convey a rather pointed rebuke of our venerable Chief Magistrate for dabbling in the squabbles of our Pewter Mug politicians as one of his "official duties." But, in point of fact, the President considers this the paramount official duty resting on his shoulders. He has done very little else since he came into office. This sort of business, and playing tosdy to the *Herald*, meet his conceptions of statesmanship.

**Amusements.**

Academy of Music.—The first performance of the three-day Festival in aid of the Mount Vernon Association takes place to-day at the Academy. A "bill" of such attractiveness does not often fall to the lot of a dollar-paying public. If it has a fault it is that it is too good, utterly spoiling the appetite by its mere richness. The performances commence at 5½ o'clock precisely, with the comedy of "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady;" after this comes the tragedy of "Medea," with Matilda Heron; after this a musical melange, with Madame Colson, Miss Lucy Escott, Artnur Napoleon, &c.; after this the comedietta called "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail," with Miss Agnes Robertson; after this the "Morning Call," with Mrs. C. N. Sinclair; after this a recitation by Mr. Brougham; after this the comedy of a "Decided Case," with Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Hoey and others; and, finally, the Campbell Minstrels. We refer to our advertising columns for a list of all the artists.

Burton's Theatre.—Miss Annie Lonsdale has a complimentary benefit here to-night, and will play two of her best parts, namely, *Nan* in the "Good for Nothing," and *Captain Charlotte* in the piece of that name.

**Brazil and La Plata.**

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Eventide*, we have files of Rio Janeiro papers to Oct. 26.

The news is of secondary interest.

The Viscount of Uruguay and Sen. J. M. da Silva Paranhos have been appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Argentine and to the Oriental State, to negotiate fresh treaties amendatory to those already existing in regard to the independence of the latter Republic.

The arrival at Rio on the 21st October of Mr. Benjamin C. Jancey, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, is announced in the Rio papers. He is attended by his family.

On Oct. 12 a grand ball was given on board the American frigate *St. Lawrence* by the Flag-officer. The most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the Brazilian Court were present. The affair is lavishly praised by the Press.

The American bark *Dennis Kelly* arrived at Rio, October 14, after a voyage, (from what American port is not stated) of 74 days. The crew had suffered severely for want of water.

The Imperial Government has granted an exclusive right for thirty years to Frederick Hamilton, Southworth, for manufacturing resin oil in the province of Bahia.

The official report of the expedition to Paraguay, Sept. 7, to observe the annual eclipse of the sun, is published.

Correspondence from the Plata, state that the foreign legations at Buenos Ayres had protested against the new land law.

Large and valuable deposits of gold, silver, and other important metals have been found at Yporanga, on the banks of the river Iguape.

President Lopez is making amicable concessions to his neighbors, perhaps with a view of strengthening himself against the coming invasion. He has just permitted the transportation of horses, so requisite to the welfare of the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, where horses are inconveniently scarce, to be from the southern Provinces of the Plata through Paraguay. He has also sanctioned the circulation of Brazilian coin, though at less than its par value.

On the 4th of November there were to be great festivities at Asuncion in honor of the Dictator's birthday.

The business of Asuncion increases rapidly. During the month of August, there arrived at the port 23 sailing vessels and 3 steamers; and their departure 24 sailing vessels and 1 steamer. At the latest date there were in port 45 sailing crafts and 5 national steamers.

The New-Orleans Epidemic.—The report of the Howard Association of New-Orleans states that they attended to 3,414 cases of yellow fever during the recent season, 1,069 of whom were Germans, 1,455 Irish, and 409 natives of the United States; 771 died, and the remaining 2,643 were discharged cured. The amount of money expended was $45,000. It made no appeals to foreign aid, but received from the liberality of the citizens of New-Orleans alone enough for all practical purposes. The Managers return their thanks to those non-resident friends from whom offers of assistance were received, and acknowledges the receipt of contributions from many distant points.

## THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

### Letters from Signor Mario and Other Italians.

#### Second Letter from Madame Mario.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

Sir: I shall feel much obliged by your publishing the following answer to the author of the letter on the "Italian question."

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
ALBERTO MARIO.

Sir: After my wife had sent her letter to press, I read yours of this morning, and in order that you may feel yourself at perfect liberty to express your opinion unfettered by that forbearance to which you feel Madame Mario, as a lady, is entitled, I assume the responsibility of all my wife's words and writings on the Italian question, holding the same convictions as she does. I am, therefore, ready to reply to any observation of yours, provided you are willing to declare your name; mine is ALBERTO MARIO.

9 P. M., 17th.

No. 102 East Fourteenth-street.

*To the anonymous Italian author of a letter published in the* New-York Times *of to-day, entitled, "The Italian Question—The Revolution of 1848:"*

We, the undersigned, have the honor of informing the gentleman, whosoever he may be, that the political opinions and doctrines put forth by Signora Mario are shared by the majority of Italians; that this majority is Republican; that the Republicans alone have given and give to their country proofs of abnegation, combatants and martyrs, and that among their tormentors they reckon the King of Piedmont himself. And we avail ourselves of this opportunity to testify our gratitude to this noble woman for the incalculable good that she has done to the Italian cause in England and Scotland, and which we feel she will continue to do among the free people of the United States.

And, furthermore, the undersigned know but too well the artifices used by the Sardinian monarchy after the armistice of Solasco, to disorganize the army, especially when Charles Albert, compelled by circumstances, showed a desire to recommence the war. And the indefatigable and general conspiracy of the aristocracy, of the staff officers, and, in short, of all those who constitute the monarchy and whose interest it was that Piedmont should retain its old position, was carried to such a point that, on the day of the battle, the army, *thanks to its chiefs*, with the exception of a few regiments, refused to fight, and retreated in disorder before the enemy, which was inferior to it in numbers, and thus ended that catastrophy, which ruined and dishonored Italy. But the shame and infamy of that fact do not rest with the Piedmontese soldiers, whose bravery and intrepidity on every occasion in the wars of Napoleon, Lombardy and the Crimea no one disputes, and, least of all, Signora Mario, who, in her lecture of the 15th inst., placed these facts in their true light.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1858.

Gen. Giuseppe Avezzana, S. Conzani,
Domenico Minorelli, E. Maggioni,
R. Angaroni, E. Cavalery,
A. Magni, G. Piazza,
C. Bigoo, L. Verzi.

#### Second Letter from Madame Jessie Meriton Marie.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: In your second article on the Italian question you have given as mine opinions which I do not hold, refuted statements which I never made, and attributed to me a course of conduct which I never have pursued nor never intend to pursue.

You say that you "are sick of the groans of down-trodden peoples; that they have been groaning for a century, and it has never done them any good," &c., &c., &c.; "that if my object be to convince you of the wrongs done to Italy by Austrian domination, I may spare myself any further trouble." "Suppose the whole United States," you ask, "were to join, to-morrow, in a unanimous declaration that the Italians were an oppressed people, and the Austrians remorseless tyrants, would that affect any change in the condition of the Peninsula? Would 'the martyrs' sleep more soundly in their dungeons, and the Imperial troops parade less steadily in Milan."

To this I reply, I have not come among the liberty-loving, liberty-possessing Americans, with vain laments and weak bewailings over the sufferings of the Italians; those sufferings are too well known, and, despite your contemptuous pity for "martyrs," conspirators, and "the worshippers of the Ideal," are too widely and deeply sympathized with to need my poor words to make them known and felt; the Italians combat and fall, and rise again to combat, accept exile and imprisonment in silence, and in silence mount the scaffold; you do not hear their groans, for they utter none, they do not complain of their fate; they struggle with it face to face; and this intrepidity, this constancy, and above all, this sublime silence, is to me, and to all who believe in the destinies of the peoples and in the justice of God, a sure and certain sign that theirs is a Holy cause, and that it will triumph yet. And because I believe this I have come among Americans to tell them what the Italians are aiming at, what they have done and are doing to attain their aim. I have not come to ask the Government of the United States to send fleets and armies to combat for Italian Liberty; then, indeed, Americans might complain, might assert with justice, that if the Italians could not sustain their own liberties, they were not fitting to possess them. But I have come with the worthy hope of creating sympathy among this young and noble people, for the struggles of that people who count Columbus and Cassotto among their ancestors. I have come hoping to turn some expression of public opinion in favor of a future struggle after Italian independence, which shall at once strengthen the combatant and shame their oppressors. I am come to ask for 26,000,000 of Italians that which you in your article on General Cass and the Mortars case ask for one. You seek to bring to bear upon the Vatican an expression of the opinion of civilization on the atrocity of the Mortara Abduction. I deeply sympathize with all who labor in this cause, and believe that their shortest way to success is to aid the Italians, who alone can strike the blow at the root of the Upas Tree, and with this end in view seek to bring to bear upon Italian oppressors in general an expression of the opinion of civilization on the atrocity of the abduction of Italian rights and Italian liberties, *en masse*. You think that the decided expression of public opinion would have a salutary effect on Rome. I think it would have the same effect on every despot in Europe; and since you believe it to be peculiarly the province of the American people to assert and defend the principles of individual liberty, you cannot, I think, with justice, complain of me for appealing to that same people in behalf of national liberty, and the principles involved therein—the only difference between the appeal you defend and mine being that, in the former case, the way in which help shall be given is specified, as I leave it with the Americans, in case they feel inclined to respond, to choose their mode of expressing their sympathy, or of affording their help.

Nor should I have any hopes of succeeding in my object—if it were true as you would have the public believe—that "one half of the Italians seek to achieve its freedom by holding the other half up to the execration of mankind," and if I were their partner in this miserable office. True it is that the Italians strove to win their freedom by the assistance of their Kings, and those Kings betrayed them—betrayed them one and all in different ways. Ferdinand Bourbon, by withdrawing his troops from the theatre of war, and creating the reaction in Naples. Pope Pius IX., by blessing the Croats and Austrians, and by forbidding his subjects to fight them. Charles Albert by giving time to Austria to reorganize her troops, by preventing the volunteers from fighting, and by changing the aim of the war from the question of Italian Independence to a mere effort to win Lombardy for himself. The flight of the Piedmontese army at Novara was a fact, and a cowardly fact; but it was a flight prepared and premeditated by the Piedmontese monarchy, compelled against its own will to recommence the national struggle, whereas that monarchy neither is nor can be aught but Piedmontese. But no one has ever thought or said that the Piedmontese soldiers or people are cowards, as you would give it to be understood in your article. No, Sir; the Piedmontese are known of old as brave and dauntless warriors, and the wars of Napoleon and their feats at Pastrengo, Goito and Volta in 1848—(that the commander-in-chief of that war rendered their victories null, was no fault of theirs)—and at Tchernaya, in the Crimea, where they vied in valor with the best troops of England and France, have not diminished their fame. Monarchy organized the defeat of Novara, neglecting the reconstruction of the army after the armistice of Salasco—exciting the soldiers against the Lombards, reminding them of the shots fired at Charles Albert after his betrayal of Milan—assuring them that the Austrians numbered 300,000—that they must not hope for help from any of the other Italians—that if the Austrians were driven out, the dynasty of Savoy would be destroyed—and, to impress this last falsehood on their minds, papers with these words, "Charles Albert is betrayed, and the Republic is produced in Turin," were thrust into the soldiers' heads—this on the very day of the battle; on that same day the provisions for the troops were found wanting, and this time no blame could be laid on other shoulders, for the field of battle was in Piedmont itself. These were the reasons why they fled; the cowardice belonged, not to the soldiers, but to those who led them then. And what I say of the Piedmontese army I repeat of the Piedmontese themselves. I believe them to be as anxious for the liberty and independence of Italy as are the Italians of the other provinces. I believe that the day in which they become convinced that their king and their government are indifferent and averse to the national question, the day he which they perceive that all the speeches made and promises given are intended solely to prevent the Italians from fighting their own battles—in that day I think the king will have to quake for his crown and the ministers for their portfolios, with even more reason than they did in '99, when Charles Albert went to war with Austria solely to save his own States from revolution.

If these Italian princes prove themselves one and all enemies of Italian independence, it is necessary that Italians should get rid of their kings before they can secure the means that are in their hands, and without these means combat the foreign foe; unless, indeed, any one imagines that Ferdinand of Naples, the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, the dukes of Modena and Parma, and the Pope will come forward as champions of Italian Independence. (Of the Sardinian monarchy I will speak presently.) This gained, your desire for big battalions, big navies, artillery and cavalry would be gratified. The King of Naples alone has a navy superior to the Sardinian navy, and an Italian army of 100,000 men. And even as on the 17th February, 1848, the army, navy, treasures and fortresses of France belonged to Louis Philippe, and on the 18th belonged to the French Republic, so the armies and navies above mentioned, which now belong to King Bomba and Company, to-morrow, by means of a revolution, may belong to the Italians, and, with these materials increased and strengthened by the patriotic element, they would be in a condition to commence the War of Independence. Hence your assertion that, "Sardinia, in possession of an organized Italian Government and army, offers the best and only nucleus for a general rising against the foreigners," is incorrect, and if, in answer to the above, your object. But before you make war to Austria with the armies and navies you speak of, you must win them to the national cause, I reply. True, but the same must be said of the Sardinian army, which belongs to the King and not to the Nation. And here we come to the gist of the question. From the latter part of your article the reader gathers—that the King of Sardinia is anxious and willing to drive out the Austrians from Italy, and that the Republicans are so short-sighted and absurd that they prefer remaining under a foreign master to accepting such help from such hands. You even charge them with wishing to make a Republic of Piedmont before Italy is free—of furnishing their house, in short, before the foundation of that house is laid; and then, by way of combating these chimeras which never existed in any Italian brain, you remind them of the advice given in the cookery book touching the cooking of a hare, and and advise the Italians to commence their operations with catching the hare, or, in other words, by expelling the foreigners. If Sardinia, you exclaim, can send 80,000 men into the field for that purpose, so much the better. If she can supply stuff, *commissariat* and artillery, better still. And if she makes her own leadership in the moment a condition of her assistance, why, let her lead. If she asks to reign, let her reign! Ditto, cries every Italian that I have ever known, from ten members of the Sardinian Chamber to Mazzini, who, from his first letter to Charles Albert, in 1833, down to his last pamphlet on the Genoese insurrection, has ever urged Piedmont to take up arms against Austria. Nor do I fear contradiction when I affirm that if Piedmont would declare war to Austria to-morrow, every Italian would follow her thankfully to the battle-field, and, in spite of their republican tradition and republican tendencies, would hail Victor Emanuel king of Italy, should he succeed in ridding her soil of the foreigners, even as they would have crowned Charles Albert king in 1848.

But is this supposition possible? First of all, the Sardinian Monarchy is not national. It does represent the Italian right crushed under the mailed heel of the foreigner. Of foreign extraction it was planted in Italy by the foreigners, and its aggrandizement was gradually effected in an era of the peninsula's politicaloecay; so much so, that if to-morrow Italy were independent, Genoa and North and South Novarese and the Island of Sardinia, annexed by force and always adverse to the annexation, would break their compulsory ties to unite themselves with the rest of Italy. The Sardinian Monarchy cannot be compared with the Spanish Monarchy at the time of the war with the Moors in the middle ages or against Napoleon in this century, or with the French Monarchy during the war against the English, who were encamped in the heart of France. The Sardinian Monarchy represents a local interest, and its historical tradition consists in petty aggrandizements, by means of conquests and of treaties, throughout which it has ever retained the character of its own peculiar existence. And now that for Italy and for Europe the epoch of conquests has been superseded by the epoch of nationalities, the idea that the Sardinian Monarchy can conquer Lombardy alone, is an absurdity. In 1848 Lombardy refused to belong to Piedmont, if Venice was to be handed over to Austria. And supposing that the Sardinian monarchy should make itself master of Italy, what would happen then? It must cease to be Sardinian, and become Italian. The aristocracy which, headed by the King, constitutes that monarchy to-day, and possesses all the privileges and the entire sovereignty, would end by being absorbed in a new—i. e. an Italian—aristocracy, and would become a minute particle in the Italian monarchy. It is therefore its interest to hinder at any price Italian independence, even if its King desired it; this it did in 1821, and 1848-9, and this it will ever do. Moreover, the Sardinian monarchy derives its very existence from treaties, and is linked on all sides to diplomacy. In order to initiate a war for Italian Independence, it must tear those treaties, and break those ties; make war, in the name of Italy, on the Pope, the King of Naples, and all the minor princes, and risk, in short, its own existence; and

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA.—Capt. CHAUNCEY, yesterday, handed over the *Niagara* to the Commandant of the Navy-yard; her colors were hauled down, and she went out of commission. Previously, however, the customary inspection was made, and a certificate given to the effect that the ship was in a condition which reflected great credit upon the commander, as well as on the officers of the ship. The whole crew were transferred on board the *North Carolina* to await further orders, which was a great disappointment to a portion of them, as they expected temporary leave to go ashore. They will probably be paid off to-day, and there will be the usual crowd of land sharks in waiting to devour the earnings of poor Jack. Capt. CHAUNCEY addressed the men before they took leave, complimenting them upon their prompt and ever-cheerful obedience of orders during the voyage which was just ended, and expressing the hope that he might, in any future command, be fortunate enough to have as complete and willing a crew. A portion of the officers also left and the remainder will be discharged to-day. J. B. PINNEY, late President of Liberia, and now the agent of the American Colonization Society, with other officials, paid a complimentary visit to Capt. CHAUNCEY, and received from him many interesting details of the voyage to Monrovia, of the condition and treatment of the Africans while on board, and of their delivery to the agent on the coast. The duties of the officers were arduous, and, in many respects, most unpleasant, but they were cheerfully performed. The same was true of the crew, whose humane feelings were very much excited by the miserable condition of the poor creatures committed to their care. The Captain daily sent from his own table food to the sick among the women and children, and continued to do so to the end of the voyage, though he never remembers to have received the slightest return of gratitude. After they had been landed, and were assured that they were upon their own soil, some of them, having met with their friends, gathered around their benefactors, and thanked Capt. CHAUNCEY for their kind treatment. Until they were actually landed they could not be persuaded but that they were bound upon another slave voyage. The agent of the Colonization Society, who received the provisions and other stores sent out by the Government for the use of the natives, it is said, charged the *Niagara* $4 for a barrel of Indian meal which was found necessary for the ship's stores, and also added a small sum as freight. If this report be true, it would show that the agent possessed no more gratitude than the natives who were the subjects of these benevolent attentions.

WONDERFUL DIGESTIVE POWERS.—A New-London negro, who rejoices in the name of ALCARO CORWYN, performed yesterday a gastronomic feat which excited considerable astonishment among those assembled to witness it. While strolling through the Five Points, the colored gentleman stopped at a groggery known as Cow-Bay, in order to get a "bite." The "bite" proved to be one of no inconsiderable dimensions, for he offered to bet that he could eat twenty-seven tallow candles, wicks and all, four pounds of salt pork, and a shilling loaf of bread, washing the same down with a pint of lamp-oil and a quart of rum. The wager was accepted, and CORWYN essayed to accomplish this alimentive feat. The feat was accomplished, candle followed candle in rapid succession, till the specified number passed the œsophagus; through the same descending channel the four pounds of pork made quick passage, and the loaf of bread and the oil and rum completed the residuary deposit. This was on Thursday evening. In the fore part of Friday evening CORWYN was found lying insensible on the sidewalk in Cow Bay. It was supposed that he was drunk and he was accordingly placed on a cart and conveyed to the Station-house. The real cause of his ailment soon transpired, and thereupon Police Surgeon WATERMAN was called, and he administered a powerful emetic which soon brought the candles, pork, &c., from the gourmand's stomach, and placed the voracious eater again on his legs. Yesterday morning the negro was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs for ten days to afford him time to recover his lost appetite.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers were at work, yesterday, upon the returns of the Twenty-first Ward. It seems that the Inspectors of the Fourth District of that Ward, on the night of the election, lost the official tally list, and made up their return of the vote on Councilmen from an unauthorized list. The Canvassers found that it abounded with gross blunders, and on Thursday sent it back for correction. Yesterday, it was received with the corrections required, from which it appears that the following errors occurred in the count on the Republican candidates for Councilmen:

| Candidates. | No. Votes first returned. | As corrected. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles N. Deckar | 115 | 367 |
| Ira A. Allen | 154 | 369 |
| Daniel Townsend | 115 | 238 |
| Hamlin Babcock | 140 | 360 |
| James G. McAdam | 119 | 229 |

After the return had been sent to the Canvassers, the original tally list was found, and the above corrections made from it. When the matter was taken up yesterday, the Democratic Canvassers opposed paying any attention to the corrections, and argued that the Inspectors had exceeded their powers in making them, by adding new matter. An animated discussion arose, and the Democrats carried their point, having a majority. It thus appears that nearly 200 have been lost to several candidates for Councilmen in the Fourth District of the Twenty-first Ward, for which the District Canvassers are responsible.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—At a Sparring Exhibition held at Hoym's Theatre on Thursday evening, an unknown gentleman stepped on the stage, after the performance was terminated, and announced that "in the event of Mr. MORRISSEY adhering to his long-ago expressed determination to forever retire from the Prize-ring, which all his friends sustain him in keeping he (the speaker) gave this public notice to Mr. HEENAN and to his friends, that he would produce a man to fight him at any time mutually agreed on, within from three to five months from date, for the sum of $2,500 a side." The figure of $10,000, the speaker thought, sounded well, but as he meant "business" he limited the sum to $2,500, which "would no more readily remind by even the $10,000 party." The first deposit is waiting to be covered at the *Clipper* office.

A BENEVOLENT OBJECT.—A Fair will be opened on Monday next at Niblo's Saloon for the benefit of the Institution for the Care of the Aged and Infirm, which has its buildings in Forty-second-street, and is under the charge of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Committee have engaged the whole of the lower portion of the Saloon, and are prepared to make the Fair one of the most attractive ever opened in this City. No object could possibly be more deserving of public favor and support than that to which the proceeds of this Fair will be devoted. We commend the advertisement, which appears in another column, to the attention and favor of our readers.

ACCIDENT ON STATEN ISLAND.—The great fly-wheel in the Damascus Steel works, Port Richmond, burst from the shaft on Thursday last, when in rapid motion. A part of it flew through the roof, and fell back upon the boiler, which it exploded. Another part went through a brick wall into a building across the road, seriously injuring two sons of the Messrs. COLBORN. One of them had his skull fractured, and the other is hurt in the spine; the physician, Dr. EARLE, has expressed hopes of their recovery. Mr. SHAW, while passing the works, was injured by the falling bricks, but not dangerously. Several persons narrowly escaped with their lives. The damage to the works will be repaired in a few days.

A NEW ALTERED BILL.—Bills altered to fives, on the Rockville Bank of Rockville, Connecticut, made their appearance in this City last evening. The alteration is skillfully done. The vignette is a drove of horses, and on the lower right-hand corner is a medallion likeness of a young girl. Two men, who have given their names as JOSEPH WALKER and JAMES GAMPLING, offered, last evening, one of the bills in the bar-room attached to the Broadway Theatre, in exchange for two hot drinks. They were handed over to the Police, and locked up.

THE MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL.—Miss LAURA KEENE has offered to give gross receipts of the performance of the popular Comedy, "Our American Cousin," at her theatre, on Wednesday evening, December 29, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. The Lady Managers of the Association have acknowledged the liberality of the offer, and indicated the acceptance of it.

MEETING OF DECAPITATED CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE-HOLDERS.—A meeting of indignant decapitated Custom-house officials was held at the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel last evening. The meeting was a private one, but it was revealed that its object was to take measures for exposing frauds which those present asserted had been extensively perpetrated under the administration of Mr. SCHELL. There are, it is said, over 130 of these discharged Custom-house officeholders. There were about a score of them present last evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At noon, yesterday, Mayor TIEMANN, and Drs. THOMPSON and ROCKWELL were the only members of the Board who assembled at the Mayor's office. A quorum was waited for; a quorum did not arrive; and the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

GUARDING THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The Police force appointed to guard the Comptroller's Office is still on duty every night. It is not deemed safe to withdraw it, in view of the threats that have been made concerning the destruction of books and papers, and of the two fires which have recently broken out in the Comptroller's Office. Capt. WATERBURY and seven policemen have charge of the building.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ELDERLY WOMAN.—A well-dressed woman, about sixty years old, last evening suddenly fell dead in Forsyth-street. She had with her a basket of groceries, and a pass-book in which was written the name of WILLIAM FOSTER. The body was removed to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

CITY TRACT MISSION.—This Society held their annual meeting to-morrow evening, in Madison-square Church. They have sustained 28 missionaries during the past year, who, with the aid of about 1,200 visitors, have accomplished a vast amount of good. In addition to an interesting report that will be read, addresses will be delivered to-morrow evening by the Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of this City.

### Police Reports.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE—TWO WOMEN STABBED BY A FEMALE.—The past week has been unusually prolific in stabbing cases. No less than seven persons have been victims to the knife. In the early part of last evening Ann Glennon stabbed Rosanna McManus and Catharine, her grown up daughter, placing in great jeopardy the life of the former, and giving the latter an ugly cut across the cheek, which she will carry to her grave. Mrs. McManus lives at No. 36 Mulberry-street, and Mrs. Glennon is her near neighbor. Mrs. Glennon called upon Mrs. McManus and solicited the loan of her bonnet. Accompanying her refusal, Mrs. McManus made remark which Mrs. Glennon interpreted as an imputation upon her integrity. Mrs. G. enlerad into a sharp defence of herself, and utterod some hard accusations in response. A vigorous wordy conflict was the result. It was finally agreed to settle the matter over sixpence worth of beer, and drink mutual healths. The beer was obtained, and Mrs. Glennon left the room, but she immediately returned and asked Mrs. MCMANUS to step into the entryway, as she wished to speak to her. Mr. McM. did as requested, when Mrs. G., without saying a word, stabbed her three times in quick succession, in the neck, the right temple, and across the left cheek. Hearing the screams of her mother, CATHERINE rushed to her assistance and received a stab in the cheek. Mrs. GLENNON directly fled to her residence, where she was soon arrested by officers POECHER and CARR of the Sixth Ward. Mrs. MCMANUS and her daughter were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and a physician being called, their wounds were dressed. The wounds of the mother were pronounced of a fatal character, and she was removed to the Hospital. Mrs. MCMANUS has seven children, one an infant at the breast. Her husband died about two months ago.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A PORTER.—George O. Malley, an innocent-looking Irish porter, has been availing himself of the facilities of his position to speculate on such a profitable scale that he has been able to occupy a fine house, enjoy good living, and keep a comfortable bank account. He has been porter in various establishments for the last seven years. The last place he occupied was in the silk house of Mr. Epstein, No. 55 Broadway. A casual inventory of stock led to the discovery that 22 pieces were missing from the shelves. Several of the pieces were found in the auction rooms of Wm. Topping & Co. The auctioneers showed that the goods came honestly into their possession, having been left there for sale by a Mr. Jos. Wood, Jr., of Brooklyn. Mr. Wood being interrogated, stated that he received the goods from a woman named Malley, residing at No. 106 Franklin-street. The woman Malley proved to be the wife of George O. Malley, the innocent-looking porter. The house in Franklin-street, a fine, four-story brick dwelling, and formerly a residence of Bishop ONDERDONK, was splendidly furnished, and the tasteful pictures, a mammoth side-board, and elegant decanters, indicated an appreciation of luxury hardly to be looked for in a porter receiving an average pay of $8 per week. Officers DEVOE and ELDER, of the Detective Police, searched the house, and they discovered about $2,000 worth of goods, consisting of unent silks, velvets, laces, gloves, ribbons, &c. A portion of the goods were identified by L. H. Moore & Co., No. 122 Broadway, in whose earvicas Mr. Malley was employed prior to his engagement by Mr. Epstein. Some of the goods belonged to Debost Brothers, corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, in whose employ Mr. Malley had once been. Both of the firms named had missed goods while Mr. Malley was with them, but neither questioned for a moment his honesty. The peculating porter was arrested and confessed his guilt, and that he had from the proceeds, not only kept his family in sumptuous style, but laid up a snug sum in bank. Mr. Wood was arrested yesterday, and the two prisoners were taken yesterday before Justice WELSH. Mr. Wood claims to be able to show a clean hand in the matter, and alleges that he purchased goods from Malley's wife, believing her statement that they were the remnants of a stock of a millinery goods. A partial examination was entered upon yesterday, and will be resumed at 12 o'clock to-day.

THREE NOTED THIEVES ARRESTED.—Captain Waterbury and three of the Mayor's Squad arrested three noted thieves, yesterday, after a hard chase. The light-fingered gentlemen were seen in suspicious proximity to an old lady who was walking through the Park. As soon as they perceived that the officers were after them, the thieves started on a run and the officers followed rapidly. Up one street and down another they sped, "pursuers and pursued," till at last the officers overtook and arrested the fugitives at the corner of Pearl and Rose streets, and conveyed them to the Mayor's Office. The men said their names were Morris Harris, John Farrel and Augustus Wyncoop. On the person of Harris $65 in bills and gold was found. The prisoners were committed for trial.

A POLANDER VICTIMIZED.—Arthur Morezyski, a Polish gentleman, took lodgings recently at No. 113 Grand-street. In his trunk he had nearly $600 in bills and coin, which he kept tied up in a night-cap. Yesterday he returned to the house after a short absence, and found, as he alleges, that the trunk had been broken open and the money and night-cap stolen. The Polander had Caroline Myer and Caroline Zann, who live in the house, arrested on suspicion of committing the larceny. The matter will undergo examination before a Police magistrate.


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FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.

PRICE $50.

NO. 495 BROADWAY.

THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.**

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
**Bank-Note Register.**

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address

GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
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Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.

At BERRIAN'S,
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**Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds,** varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.

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**Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.**

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**Genin's Festival Hat**

Draws crowds to
GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 214 Broadway.

**Charming!**

Is the adjective applied by the ladies to
GENIN'S NEW VISITING HAT
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**A Great Card!**

Every body admires
GENIN'S HAT FOR CALLS,
Just issued at
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**India Rubber Goods.**

In order to be prepared to take the fullest advantage of my new contract with Mr. Goodyear, I have doubled the size of my manufacturing facilities, now nearly complete, and am ready to receive orders for the manufacture of every style and description of Rubber Goods, embracing all braided, woven or cemented fabrics, cloths, clothing and sheets of rubber with fibrous, or cloth base. Hose, pipes, and every article in the line of business on favorable terms at wholesale.

Licensed to use Goodyear's patent, granted for many articles, on which very large gains can be realized.

HORACE H. DAY.

**Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy for the Treatment of Consumption.**—THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.—This great remedy—the discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL, of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Price, $2, or three bottles for $5, with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Druggists supplied. Sold wholesale and retail by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

**Winter Garments.**

Comparisons are often rendered odious. Prepared for the test of the discriminating, we would solicit a comparison of our ready-made Sack Overcoats with the productions of any other establishment, long experience enabling us to overcome the unpleasantness apparent in the many very badly cut now in wear.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

**Useful Holiday Gifts for Gentlemen.**—Fine Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Super Under Garments, Ready-made Shirts, Fashionable Collars, Mufflers, &c., wholesale or retail. IRA PEIREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF SAFES, For sale very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

**CARD.**

We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.

We have just received some new styln Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer onn of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

**A Word of warning.**—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.

Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Hegeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Felt and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

**American Watches for HOLIDAY PRESENTS!**
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays.
Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

**Jules Hauel's Rose Tooth Paste is one of the most delightful cosmetics we ever saw, imparting to the teeth a pearly whiteness, and removing all extraneous matter from around their roots; it keeps the gums sound and healthy, and adds a balmy fragrance to the breath. No lady or gentlemen should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 104 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.**

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For HARKSSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Boys' Winter Clothing**
SELLING OFF
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,
NO. 31 JOHN-ST., CORNER NASSAU.
D. L. CORNELL.

**Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.**—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Cafe and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Breakfast, dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

**Campbell, Chemist and Druggist,** cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine medicines. The utmost care in dispensing medicines. The proprietor is constantly in attendance. Swedish leeches for sale.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist,
8th-av. and 28th-st.

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## MARRIED.

WHITTLESEY—REEDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., at the Church of the Puritans, JOHN C. WHITTLESEY to CORNELIA LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Alfred S. Reeder, of Cincinnati.

READ—FOST.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., JOHN H. READ, of Boston, to Miss SARAH BYERS, daughter of the late Jothem W. Post, of this City.

WILLIAMS—ANDERSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 11, by the Rev. A. Fitch, Mr. P. B. WILLIAMS to Miss LUCY ANDERSON, all of this City.

COOPER—PEPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. ROBERT J. COOPER and Miss, daughter of Chas. D. Pepper, Esq.

SHERWOOD—SEAMAN—At Newcastle, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, by the Rev. Thomas Lodge, CHARLES F. SHERWOOD, of Norwalk, to Miss LYDIA C. SEAMAN, of the former place.

DAYTON—SHERRET.—In East Hampton, L. I., on Thursday morning, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, CHARLES R. DAYTON, Esq., and Miss SARAH FEANCES, only daughter of H. L. SHERRET, Esq., all of East Hampton.

BURBANK—FANNING.—At Bethel, Maine, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, by the Rev. E. A. Buck, A. L. BURBANK, Esq., to Miss ISABELLA G., youngest daughter of Dr. Joshua Fanning, all of Bethel.

SCHARFF—FULLERTON.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, in the House of Prayer, by the Rev. John W. Shackelford, WILLIAM SCHARFF, of Newark, N. J., and MARY C. FULLERTON, eldest daughter of the late James J. Fullerton, of Boston.

## DIED.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, LIZZIE, infant daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth C. Woodward, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 201 Henry-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

POST.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, WALDRON B. POST, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Lafayette place. The relatives will assemble at the residence of his father, No. 23 Waverley-place, at 1 o'clock of the same day.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, Mrs. PHOEBE DEXTER, relict of the late Stephen Dexter, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. McElroy, No. 61 Hammond-st.

MCLELLAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, CHRISTIAN TOWNSEND, wife of James McLellan, late of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Rose-st., without further invitation.

☞ Glasgow *Saturday Post* please copy.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, SARAH, relict of Thomas Armstrong, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, William Sampson and T. A. Howe, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 416 3d-av., on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, EMMA C., daughter of William and Deborah A. Wilson, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 11 Eldridge-st.

"We loved our daughter; yes, no tongue can tell,
How deep and dearly, and how how well;
Christ loved her too, and thought it best
To take her home with Him to rest."

BOWERS.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Dec. 16, JOHN A. BOWERS, aged 28 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives, also the friends of his brother-in-law, Howard Brady, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation.

HANFORD.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., of inflammation of the lungs, SARAH, wife of Elisha Hanford, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Gothic M. E. Church, Grand-st., without further notice.

VARIAN.—At Fordham, on Thursday evening, Dec. 16, JANE VARIAN, widow of Isaac Varian, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, John Ferris, at Fordham, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

DOBSON.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 12, of hemorrhage of the lungs, PETER T. DOBSON, native of Mohill, County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 36 years.


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SWISS MUSLINS OF SUPERIOR MAKERS.
PLAIN CAMBRICS OF SUPERIOR MAKERS.
JACONET MUSLINS IN EVERY QUALITY.
LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING in every variety,
On hand and made to order.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We invite you to call and look us over: our stock is all new: bought cheap. Give us a call; we will save you money.

Ladies and Gentlemen who live down town, also strangers visiting the City, can very quickly find our store by taking the 6th-av. cars, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., near the Astor House, or at Canal-st. and Broadway.

Ladies and Gents, this will cost you five cents. Come up and look at our large stock of new Goods, as advertised above, if you do not purchase over twenty-five cents worth; it will pay you well! We will sell you at low figures; the ride will give you strength to look us over and buy judiciously!!

Stores Nos. 201 and 206 6th-av.,
One door south of 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

USEFUL, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Special and elegant assortments of fashionable and seasonable goods suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
and adapted to the tastes, the wants, and the purses of every class, have just been added to all the departments of the Bazaar, and, in order to render the establishment the
POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
for the purchase of Holiday Gifts, the new articles in every branch of useful attire and ornamental costume for
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN, MISSES,
AND BOYS,
have been marked at the
LOWEST PRICES
at which they can be sold without a positive loss.

The attention of all who intend to make presents which shall be really valuable to the receivers, and apropos to the season, is invited to the following
PRESENTATION LIST,
to which, if the limits of an advertisement would permit, hundreds of other articles, suitable as tokens of friendly remembrance, might be added.

FURS:
SETS OF RUSSIAN SABLE.
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE.
SETS OF ERMINE.
GENTS' COLLARS and GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S FURS of all KINDS,
SLEIGH ROBES in great variety,
And Cloaks Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies' Gloves and Gauntlets of all fashionable furs, Cheap or Costly.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c.,
Of VELVET, from $30 to $125,
Of CLOTH, from $12 to $10.
FRENCH SACQUES,
From $12 to $35.
OPERA CLOAKS,
Of various shades, plush-trimmed,
From $12 to $30.
LADIES' RAGLANS,
From $7 upwards.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
All the new Paris modes.
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES,
Including a great variety of
Evening Coiffures.
LADIES' FUR ARCTIC HOODS.
An entirely new article for Sleighing and the Opera, $12 each.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
In Silk, Satin de Chene, French Merino, and all-wool De Laine, from $6 upwards.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
Consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Corset-covers, and Skirts, from $20 upward.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
And Robe Skirts, from $4 upwards.
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
From $7 to $20.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
In Silk, Satin de Chene, French Merino, and all-wool De Laine, from $6 upwards.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
Coosisting of Chemiecs, Drawers, Corset-covers, and Skirts, from $20 upward.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
And Robe Skirts, from $4 upwards.
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
From $7 to $20.
INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES,
Exquisitely Embroidered, from $10 upwards.
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.
At various prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
Including new styles of Opera Hoods, French Wool Basques, Merino Under-vests and Drawers for Children; Alexandre's Gloves, for Ladies; a large assortment of Children's Gloves and Silk and Merino Underwear of every description.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
In immense variety. Boys' full suits from $7 upwards. Boys' Overcoats from $5 to $14, and Boys' Embroidered and Braided suits from $10 to $14.
BOYS' GLENGARY and BALMORAL CAPS, French and home-manufactured Smoking Caps; elegantly embroidered, and in great variety.
FULL SUITS (including fancy hats) for small Boys. A rich assortment.
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS,
Delicately and richly embroidered.
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
For the Holidays, and Gents' Slippers.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including
7,500 French Embroidered Collars, } at $1.
7,500 French Embroidered Ildkts, }
And an unequaled assortment of Laces, by the set or single article, at a very moderate figure.
GENTS' WINTER DRESSING-ROBES,
Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Underwear, and Furnishing Goods generally. A very select and fashionable Holiday stock.
BOYS' LEGGINGS,
Of Cloth and Velvet.
GENTS' HATS AND CAPS,
All the Genin styles, including the new Festival Hat for Christmas and New-Year's.
HANDSOME and DURABLE UMBRELLAS,
Home manufactured and imported.

PRESENT MAKERS cannot find elsewhere in New-York such a splendid variety of useful, desirable and ornamental articles as are comprised in the Holiday Stock at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK CLOAKS AND BONNETS.
BLACK RAGLANS AND BONNETS.

On and after Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer our extensive and most select stock of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, BONNETS, HEADDRESSES, and a great variety of fancy articles at cost price.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION
Of the Ladies to our
Very desirable assortment of ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal-sts.)

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.

A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS MADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Cheaper than ever. Eleven springs, Damascus steel and latest Paris models, $1 50; 17 springs, $1; 22 springs, $3 50; 30 springs, $4. All our own make and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Depot, No. 342 Broadway, over Morrison's. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

3,000 RICH BONNETS.—THREE THOUSAND rich Bonnets will be sold cheap, made of the richest materials. Also, Piccolomini Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Milliners supplied at H. BINNS' New Millinery store, No. 651 Hudson-st., between Gallatin and Thompson-sts. Strangers will do well to call.

## DRY GOODS.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Great sacrifice in Lace Setts.
Point D'Alencon, Point Appliqué,
Maltese, and Honiton Lace Setts.
Reduced to one-half the regular price.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

AT MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MACY is selling LINEN BOSOMS, at 10 cents to 37 cts.
MACY is selling MISSES' SILK UNDERSHIRTS, at 75 cents.
MACY is selling rich CAMBRIC COLLARS, at $1 to $2 50.
MACY is selling rich EMBROIDERED MOURNING DRESSES, at $10.
MACY is selling fine VALENCIENNES LACES, cheap.
MACY is selling BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, cheap.
MACY is selling HAT RIBBONS, at 12 cents to 25 cts.
Stores, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS, RAGLANS and SACKS,
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
Comprising
The largest and best selected Stock of
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
TALMAS
AND SACKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
As an inducement to close out the stock, we offer,
AT RETAIL, DRAB BEAVER RAGLANS,
At $4 and $5; wholesale price $9 and $10.
AT RETAIL, SILK-LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS,
From $7 to $10; wholesale price from $12 to $20.
AT RETAIL, BEAVER CLOTH SACKS,
WITH CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
From $8 50 to $15; wholesale price from $12 to $25.
ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK
OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES,
Containing
$100,000 WORTH OF
BEAVER,
DOESKIN,
FELT,
CLOTH,
AND ESQUIMAUX
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, TALMAS AND SACKS,
AT RETAIL,
40 PER CENT. BELOW
WHOLESALE PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
Great reduction!
At OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. and 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
Open until 11 P. M. THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!—LADIES who have not purchased their Winter bonnets will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of the stock will be sold below cost.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES', CHILDRENS' and infants clothing, ready-made linen and undergarments, robes de chambre, &c., all at reduced prices. S. CHAMBERS, nearly opposite Stewart's.

## INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance, $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4 a $10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter terms begin Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. D. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

A PARISIAN LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience as teacher of French, Music and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily in teaching either or all the above branches, in schools or private families, on moderate terms. Address F. F., No. 93½ Douglas-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 4,033 Post-Office, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BOYS OR MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway; will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Applicants may now save 20 per cent by securing desks for the full commercial course before Jan. 1. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 316 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with engagements. Teachers of Music, French and English, of Music and French; also, a superior teacher of Belles Lettres. Salaries $500 to $800. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
Appletons' Building.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson's Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

## TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES GENERAL AGENCY AND PEOPLE'S UNION—1859.
UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS UNION—1847.

By E. H. WILCOX & SON—Sharing equally with checkholders, life-members, agents, and friends, No. 293 Broadway. Advance expenses and payments procure everything, by perpetual introductions and negotiations. Terms, 1 or 2 per cent. on the compensation, $3, $5, $10, $15, &c. No charge to pupils. Success certain in some, filling all orders, vacancies and changes. Checks renewable and transferable on interest, paying 7 to 50 and 100 per cent. Every body can use a check.

TEACHERS AND PEOPLE'S MEETING Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, doing everything to please the patrons and redeem the checks; giving $5 for every two new subscribers procured.

WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies at the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple. would be preferred. Salaries $900 and $500, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $500. The term commences in February. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst. till the beginning of January; at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE from Paris, giving lessons in the first schools and families of this City, wishes to engage two or three hours every day, or in the evening, as instructor of the French language. Best reference will be given and required. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GRADUATE, A FEW pupils, or a place as teacher in a private family, or in a public or private school; can teach thoroughly Greek, Latin, German, French, and the various English branches. The very best of City and other testimonials given as to character, scholarship, &c. Address, for one week, D., box No. 206 *Times* Office, &c.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA desires to enter a boarding-school as teacher of the Spanish language, or will give private lessons at each pupil's residence. She is highly accomplished, and can give the most satisfactory reference. Address C. V. B., No. 63 Prince-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A TEACHER'S FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes to pay a moderate board, and gratuitously assist in the primary department, or would give instruction in music and elocution gratis. City references shown and exchanged. Address L. J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A HIGH SCHOOL, ONE HOUR per day, from 10 to 11 A. M., a male French teacher. Address, with references, this day, NAPOLEON, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL, ECONOMICAL and highly-recommended girl, a situation either as plain cook or general housework; washes and irons excellently; is very active, willing and trustful, and will try to please. Also, a situation is wanted for a fully experienced chambermaid and waiter; gives the very best reference, and is very neat. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do the fine washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to go to the country to a good place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant German girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a private family; understands her duties in the kitchen, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is an honest and reliable servant, speaks English, and is of a very kind disposition. Good references. No objection to Brooklyn. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up shirts and linens in a magnificent style; or as cook and laundress; is a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; wages $7 to $8; also, her cousin, as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing and ironing; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; good references given. Call for three days at No. 202 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and pleasant disposition would like to find a home, where her endeavors to be useful would be appreciated, either in the care of children or overseeing household affairs, as one of the family. References exchanged. Address immediately, stating where an interview may be had, Miss M—, Box 658 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A VERY GENTEEL AND WELL-disposed German girl, a situation; understands chamberwork, waiting, and good, neat sewing; very fond of children; is an honest, reliable servant; speaks English, and is of a very kind disposition. Ladies wishing a first-class up-stairs' servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO MOST RESpectable, well-informed colored girls, as cook and chambermaid; are thoroughly experienced and trustworthy; particularly neat and prudent in their duties; are persons of genteel appearance and religious habits, who have long and undoubted City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; also, wishes to have her sister with her as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 35 Christopher-st., cor. of Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN GIRL of respectable parentage as chambermaid, nurse, or to do plain sewing; is well informed, of neat and genteel appearance, particularly fond of children; is willing and obliging, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a first-class boarding house; no objection to assist in washing, if required. Apply, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 35 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, of good habits, a situation as cook and laundress; does all kinds of plain cooking; understands neat and pastry baking; wages $4, City or country. Also her niece as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and neat sewer; is quick at the needle. Call at 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework in a small family. A smart intelligent woman also wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework. They have the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable middle-aged woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties; a person of character and steady habits. Appreciates a good home more than wages. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; also, by one as cook, and one as laundress; also, by four nice, colored young women, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French flatting. Has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 36 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid or waitress; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 Mercer-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a genteel young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Is well qualified; good disposition, and trustworthy. Would do the entire work of a very small family. Can be seen in her present place, No. 8 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse, housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid lady. The most respectable references, from the first families in the City, can be given. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., near 3d-av., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 161 East 21th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations in a private family: the one to cook, wash and iron; and the other for chamberwork and sewing. Good City references. Inquire at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner of Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; no objection to the country. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small private family. Good reference. Call at No. 190 12th-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as housekeeper in a boarding-house, or private family. Good City reference given. Please apply at 130 3d-av., third floor, or send a note in "HOUSEKEEPER."

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, WILling, faithful girl, understands every branch of housework, and not afraid of it; is a good plain servant, and appreciates a steady situation more than high life. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT AND RESPECTable girl, a situation as seamstress, chambermaid, or nurse. Can give good recommendations from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, to go to New-Orleans; has had some experience in taking care of children; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 13 Cornelia-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EASTERN girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, or the housework of a small family. Is a thorough domestic, and can come well recommended. Address A. D., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, to go South or North; has had some experience in taking care of children; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 130 Cornelia-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is a good laundress; is an excell

## REAL ESTATE.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS.**
3 SEPARATE PARCELS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED, FOR SALE.

The undersigned have the authority of the owners to say, that other parties offering these lots for sale are UNAUTHORIZED to do so, as they alone are empowered to negotiate the sale.

Respectable parties will be treated with on very liberal terms, on application to JACOB S. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

**VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT** FOR SALE AT SYRACUSE.—Comprising 400 acres situate in the valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 9 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, refer to R. B. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., or J. H. CALDWELL, office of Wm. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

**HOUSES WANTED IN EXCHANGE.**—ONE or two four-story high-basement houses wanted between 4th and 5th avs., and below 26th-st.; one would be preferred in the neighborhood and west of Union-square. In exchange will be given a first-class brown-stone English basement house in 28th-st., west of 8th-av.; a first-class house (with beautiful large garden) in vicinity of Hudson and Bleecker sts., and some of the most eligible lots in Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, 46 Morton-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE LARGEST BOARDING-HOUSE in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on the banks of the Sound, containing three parlors, large dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, 25 bedrooms, bathing house on the shore, barn, good well of water and garden; about 2½ acres of land. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, on the premises, or WILLIAM F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. This house is well-established as a boarding-place.

**FOR SALE**—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DESIRABLE new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $3,000 cash required. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.**—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE**—HOUSE and lot No 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner; also desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also a very desirable full-sized lot in West 46th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL** three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG COUPLE ABOUT TO commence housekeeping, two or three neatly furnished rooms with conveniences for cooking, &c., above 4th-st., and convenient to a line of stages or cars; possession wanted about the 1st of January next. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 285 Brooklyn Post-Office.

**FOR SALE**—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern dwelling house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley-place; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st.

**VALUABLE LANDS**—IN QUANTITIES FROM one to twenty thousand acres: they are well watered and timbered, in a very healthy climate, North Carolina, and well adapted to fruits, grasses, farming and stock-growing, and will be sold low. Full particulars given by JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 149 Chambers-st.

**TO LET**—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tennnt. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 Jenn-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK House, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and to be let to a responsible reference or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 156 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

**$2,000**—WANTED—A SMALL FARM, ON OR near the Hudson, with water, within 30 or 40 miles of this City; for which payment would be made in productive City property. Apply at No. 208 North 5th-st., Williamsburg, where an interview can be had.

**WANTED**—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM-SIZED house in central part of the City, price not to exceed $4,000. Address, stating price, terms and location, ALEXANDER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

**STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET**—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

**A RARE CHANCE.**—PART OF A NICE HOUSE to let to a small, respectable family; six rooms, closets, bath, gas, &c. Inquire at No. 27 Walker-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED TILL** May 1, by a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 836 Post-Office.

**BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—An extra size lot in the vicinity of Bond-st. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, 31 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply in the *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE**—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey Court.

**DESK-ROOM WANTED IN THE** VICINITY of Wall and Nassau sts. Address J. P. C., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

**TO LET**—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Titles paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters,
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS &c.**

Illominating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other pretected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's patent, patented June, 1854. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.
Manufactrers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.
JACKSON & TURROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

**GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!**—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and nickelic fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

**BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY** reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR** quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. ADIES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.** For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION** publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**JEWELRY.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and earrings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single-stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open-faced watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and independent second watches, duplex pa-tent and detached lever watches, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly-enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatelle, rep, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN THE STATE** of Wisconsin, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at one o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 31 Nassau-st., the following valuable tracts of lands in the State of Wisconsin, granted by the United States to the State of Wisconsin:
388 acres in Oconto county.
120 acres in Monroe county.
240 acres in Winnebago county.
All the above lands are in parcels of 40 acres each, and lie contiguous to each other, thus enabling purchasers to buy 40 or any greater number of acres. The title is directly from the State of Wisconsin to the purchaser, thus removing all doubts to the validity of the title, and avoiding any expense to ascertain the same. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
**BY S. BOGART.**—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., ON TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
**WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2** o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of household furniture, of every description, suitable for libraries, parlors, dining-rooms and chambers. The above stock will merit the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
**REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS** AND BONDS —THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
Regular Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,** at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., really-made overcoats, consisting of Petersham Raglans and other overcoats, all made in the best style for the City retail trade. In this sale will be found a valuable assortment seldom offered at auction. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
**FORECLOSURE SALE**—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 21, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW, two lots on southerly side of 52d-st., commencing 200 feet east of 7th-av.; each lot 16 feet 8 inches by 100 feet 6 inches; improved, with small frame dwelling, stable and shed. Apply to T. C. FIELDS, Public Administrator, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

L. COLTON, Auctioneer.
**LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-**hand furniture, 100 bedsteads, parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, stoves, &c. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large quantity of good mahogany furniture, 100 estagio and other bedsteads, 15 or 20 stoves, office desks, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
**AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY,** WATCHES, &c., by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of gold and silver watches, ladies' sets, cameos, pearl, lava and mosaic rings, pins, sleeve buttons, studs, pearl cases, seals, lockets, bracelets, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M., a valuable country seat, late the property of Garret Van Doren, M. D., situated in the township of Franklin, County of Somerset, N. J., consisting of 145 acres of land, with the improvements. For a description of which, see *Times* of Dec. 1, 1858. The above sale, in consequence of stormy weather, is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.
J. ADDISON VAN DOREN, Executor.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE**—Will be sold, at public sale, at the house of Mrs. Higgins, in KEYPORT, N. J., on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., several valuable Farms and lots of Land, well cultivated and improved. Location near Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J. Sale positive.
SAMUEL B. CARHART,
ALFRED WALLING,
Executors of Samuel Carhart, Dec'd.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY.**

**BARGAINS IN DIAMOND JEWELRY,**
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We shall offer our fine stock of
DIAMOND JEWELRY AND UNSET DIAMONDS,
At the following reduced rates during the holidays:
First quality fine white Brilliants,

| | |
|---|---|
| Carat stones, unset, at | $70 each |
| Three-quarter carat stones, unset, at | 45 each |
| Half carat stones, unset, at | 25 each |

All of which will be guaranteed perfect.
A so choice sets and half sets pink Coral, very handsome,
FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 287 Broadway.

## DANCING.

**E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

**CHARRIAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY**—No. 64 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BEAUTY OF BROADWAY.**

She passed me like a vision;
I turned, and she was gone:
Where had that shape Elysian
In that brief moment flown?
That face, more fair than Dannе's,
When Jove her charms confessed,
I saw, again, at RANNEY'S,
Ah! need I tell the rest?
Her pretty hands were laden
With volumes richly bound,
And ne'er was lovely maiden
With brighter treasures crowned.
Gold bands her white arms fettered,
With rings her fingers shone;
And, like her dark eyes, glittered
On her breast a costly stone.

With all books sold at the great American Gift-Book House No. 295 Broadway, presents of jewelry, &c., are delivered at the time of sale. The gift list ranges from 75 cents to $200. Catalogues free. Address
A. RANNEY, Agent.

**HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?**

The Pyramids of Egypt, St. Peter's at Rome, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Ruins of the Rhine, Constantinople, Venice, Genoa, all the principal cities in the world, the grandest Monuments, the most beautiful Scenery? If not, go to APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st. There you can see all these, and many more; not in flat pictures, but perfect and wonderful miniature models, in which every object stands out in distinct relief as in nature.
APPLETON'S assortment and prices offer rare inducements to purchasers.
FAMILY GROUPS of any number taken for the Stereoscope. Beautiful and satisfactory Pictures guaranteed.
New Pictures are being received every day. Dealers supplied on very favorable terms.

**WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.**

This most distressing complaint, now so prevalent among children, and which has so long baffled the skill of the best physicians, can be speedily and thoroughly cured by the use of a very simple remedy. This remedy may be found in the JOHN B. REY'S HOOPELAKA, a preparation long known in some parts of Europe, but now first offered to the American public. It is simple in its application and certain in its effects, and will cure without fail the most desperate and malignant case of whooping cough in from four to six days. For sale at No. 102 Front-st., New-York.

**CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.**
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

**BILLIARDS.**—FOR SALE THE LEASE AND fixtures of a large billiard-saloon, (8 tables,) which is now clearing from $40 to $60 per week, from billiards alone, with every chance of increased business by the addition of a good bar. The present proprietor being a man of means and extensively engaged in business which compels him to be traveling, offers the whole at less than cost on easy terms. The tables are in perfect order, having been refitted this month with Phelan's Patent Cushions. For further particulars, inquire of LOUIS C. KOPPEL & CO., No. 24 North William-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

## FINANCIAL.

**THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 47 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

**REMITTANCES.**
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

**AUGUSTE BELMONT,**
BANKER, NO. 75 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

**JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,**
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

**49TH DIVIDEND,**
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

**PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL** PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK. Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1867.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 15, 1858.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT OR CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**SAVINGS BANK**—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1** 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

**TREASURER'S NOTICE.**—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.**—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

**NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.**—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

ROSEVELT SAVINGS BANK,
149th-st., corner of 8th-av.,
**ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE** the 25th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 5 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., —NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'ry.

**OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER**—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE** BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 83 Wall-st.

**CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.**—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

**P. W. GALLAUDET,** NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A FORTUNE.**—ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY establishments in the city of Brooklyn, located in Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, and near the Post-Office, will be sold very cheap. It has been in existence over twenty-five years, and has a large and remunerative trade. An energetic young man can make a fortune by it. The advertiser is about engaging in other business, and will dispose of his interest and stock at the lowest cash valuation. Apply on the premises, G. W. MIDDLETON, No. 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**$2,000.**—A PARTNER WITH FROM $2,000 to $5,000 to take charge of the office, books, &c., of a manufacturing business lately established, (or a special partner will be taken.) The advertiser is experienced, and a cash business can be profitably increased to any extent. References unexceptionable. Address WHOLESALE CASH TRADE, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

**TO LAWYERS.**—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to B. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

**$15,000** WANTED—WITH A PARTNER, IN an old established and profitable business, to take the place of the senior of the firm, who retires from ill health. Address Box No. 1,511 Post-office, New-York.

**STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY** Goods business in Broadway, near Union-square, for sale; is well established, business increasing, stock light. Address G. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

## SHIPPING.

**CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,**
VIA NICARAGUA.
American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company Proprietors' Opposition Line at Reduced Prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $235 | Upper Steerage | $100 |
| Second Cabin | 150 | Lower Steerage | 80 |

From New York to San Francisco, including the transit of the Isthmus.
The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL,
Having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua route, will leave her Pier, No. 5 North River, New-York, on
MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.,
Carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the company healthy and means of transportation abundant
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling green, New-York.
If the *Hermann* should fail to connect, we guarantee to take the passengers to California in the *Washington*.

**COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.**
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander.
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River.
This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.
For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
N. B.—No SALOONS taken by ships of this line.
Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.
Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SHERMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)
Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
89 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO,
Collections made in California and Oregon.

**PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.**
The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country, by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.
REMITTANCES.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 88 South-st.
The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 15.

**FOR THE SOUTH,**
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomery, Ala | $26 | Columbia, S. C | $20 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 23 | Jacksonville, Fla | 21 |
| Augusta, Ga | 20 | Palatka, Fla | 23 |

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—There being no steamer on Wednesday next, the JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 25.

**SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.**
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steam

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS — MISCELLANEOUS ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution directing that the Committee on Annual Taxes to "collect all matters concerning the Commissioners of Records since their appointment, with a view of presenting them before the Legislature (for the purpose of repealing the act passed April 13, 1855, appointing said Commissioners) at the earliest possible period," and report all the facts to the Board.

A resolution directing the Committee on County Officers to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fee for recording marriages from ten to two cents, was adopted.

The bill of Charles W. Baker for stationery furnished the County for election purposes amounting to $1,474 54 was presented and referred.

It was resolved that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for $250 in favor of James R. Whiting, Esq., and for the same amount in favor of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for services as counsel in the case of the Commissioners of Records.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS—INTERESTING DEBATE—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE CITY DEPARTMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, Alderman BRADLEY presented the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, Information has been received that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, will arrive in this City in a few days, *en route* for Washington; and

*Whereas*, It is eminently due to this esteemed patriot and distinguished Senator, that the City of New-York, through its constituted authorities, should extend to him a cordial welcome on his arrival, in order to express our admiration of the man, and of the principles which he has so long and so ably advocated, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to extend to the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS the hospitalities of the City, and to welcome the guest of the Corporation during his stay in New-York.

And be it further

*Resolved*, That the flags be displayed on the City Hall during the day set apart for the reception of our distinguished guest.

Adopted.

Aldermen Bradley, McSpedon, Stephens, Starr and Lynes are the Committee.

Alderman TUCKER offered a resolution directing that the Joint Committee on Accounts present to the Board the result of its deliberations for the last six months. He said the Chairman of that Committee had the report at that moment in his pocket, or in his desk.

Alderman BOOLE arose to a point of order. The gentleman had stated what was false. [Order.] The report was down stairs. He repeated that the gentleman asserted what was false.

Alderman TUCKER said he had merely said that he understood that the Chairman of the Committee had the report in his pocket.

Alderman BOOLE said the Committee would have reported before had it not been for the change made in the Committee of the Councilmen.

Alderman REED said if the majority of this Committee was determined not to report, he hoped the resolution of Alderman TUCKER would prevail. He thought the Committee should be instructed to report at the next meeting or should be discharged. The community should know before the close of the session, which would so soon expire, what truth there was in the charges which had been made against certain officials.

Alderman STEPHENS said certain statements had been published in the newspapers against certain members of the Common Council. These statements were read with a sort of morbid appetite by the community. This Committee had expended $10,000 for nothing. It was his opinion that there was more shadow than substance about the Committee.

Alderman REED thought there was more of substance than shadow about the Committee. He urged that the Committee should be directed to report immediately, or submit a statement to the Board.

Alderman ADAMS said that when he was a member of the Joint Committee on Accounts not even a clerk was allowed him, and now $10,000 had been given this Committee, and he very much doubted whether the community would ever get their money's worth back.

Alderman BOOLE assured the Board that he would not permit the year to die out without presenting the report of the Committee.

It was finally directed that the Committee report next Wednesday. Ayes, 10; nays, 4.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of confirming the award to Jacob Sharp of the contract for repairing Pier No. 35, N. R., appropriating $2,904 therefor, and authorizing the appointment of an inspector to superintend the work, was adopted.

Considerable debate followed a proposal to lease the Court-room and two stories of a building corner of Centre and Pearl streets, at $1,800 per annum, for the use of certain City Departments.

Alderman TUCKER was not in favor of leasing such an old, dilapidated building.

Alderman CLANCY wondered why gentlemen who had voted for hiring rooms in the TIMES Building opposed the hiring of apartments in this building, which were offered at a very low rent.

Alderman TUCKER said there was no comparison between the TIMES Building and this filthy hole.

The report in favor of leasing portions of the building was lost for the want of a constitutional vote, but the vote was reconsidered, and the subject was laid on the table.

Alderman HOFFMIRE moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the consideration of the question with regard to opening Albany-street. The motion was carried, and the papers were laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 5 P. M.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STEAM ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—REPORT ON THE CENTRAL PARK.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a resolution was offered, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to furnish all the Councilmen for 1859 with a copy of the fourth edition of the Revised Statutes, Davies, Laws of the State relating to the City, Hayward's Map of the City, with such stationery as is usual, a baton, and a metallic star. The resolution was laid over, as was one directing D. F. Valentine to prepare the Manual for the next year.

The ordinance relating to the New-York and Harlem Railroad, referred to at the last meeting, was called up and adopted, after various amendments had been made. It gives the Company power to use steam as far as the south side of Forty-second-street for thirty years.

A resolution, extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, was received from the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in. On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to receive Mr. Douglas.

By resolution, the construction of a new Engine House, at No. 7 North Moore-street, for Company No. 16, was authorized.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of reducing amount of assessment on the property of Wm. James Stewart, and others, for sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to and through Seventh-avenue to Fifty-sixth-street, was called up and concurred in.

The report of the special Committee, appointed to examine the manner in which the reservoir in Central Park is being constructed, was called up and adopted. The Committee reported:

"That immediately after their appointment they visited the reservoir grounds, and that at that time the Contractors were engaged in clearing the grounds of soil, muck and other vegetable matter, and the boulders which were upon the surface of the ground; that they were excavating ditches for the puddle walls, which were to be placed in the centre of the embankment; that the ditches generally, if not always, were excavated to the rock, and a course of concrete masonry was built upon the rock, as a foundation for the puddle wall; that little or no embankment, except from material excavated from ditches, and but a very small amount of puddle wall had been made. A close examination of the work, in connection with the plans and specifications, convinced your Committee that the same was prosecuted with strict conformity to the contract, and the Contractors appeared to be making due progress with their work.

"At the same time your Committee could not but foresee the instability of the work; the embankments, themselves, of smaller dimensions than is common for such work, were, with the exception of the puddle wall, to be built upon the natural earth, which is generally of an objectionable character. From an examination of the ditches, it was evident that some portions of the bank would rest upon beds of quicksand, and others upon a material composed chiefly of mica, which, when it comes in free contact with water is little or no better than the quicksand; while underneath a large portion of the bank, the rock is so shelly and porous as to offer but little resistance to the free flow of water. As might have been expected from such foundations, there was constantly a large flow of water into the ditches, from the sides. Such was the condition of the work, in the New Reservoir, at the time of the visit of your Committee.

"It was, however, thought advisable to await the developments of the work before making report, and individual members of the Committee have, from time to time, examined the work in its progress, which examinations have but tended to confirm the fears awakened upon their first visit. Upon an examination of the work our attention is immediately arrested as to the size of the embankments, they being so much less than are common for works of such magnitude.

"The report also quotes from the original specification for the building of the reservoir, and the plan of such structures as recommended by Prof. MAHON, of the Military Academy, and proceeds

"It will be seen that an embankment forty feet high will be upon the reservoir plans; one hundred and thirty-five feet will be upon bottom, seventy of the one foot soil. While upon the other, (Prof. MAHAN'S,) it will be from one hundred and ninety-five to more hundred and twenty. But this is by no means the worst feature in the case; for, from the nature of the foundation which has been already stated, the only practical barrier to the water is the puddle wall, which is only laid four to six feet wide, and that, unfortunately made of material of very questionable quality, exposed to saturation from the water of the reservoir from within, and in many instances from springs and runs of water from without.

"Your Committee cannot but regard the durability of such a structure, to say the most of it, problematical, too much so to justify the impounding of nearly one hundred acres of water, thirty-eight feet deep, literally over the heads of a large portion of the citizens of this populous City. Located at a point where a break would inevitably destroy the lives of thousands, they cannot look upon a remote contingency which would cause such a disaster, without just fear.

"Nor are these fears shared alone by your Committee; they have taken frequent occasion to converse with many intelligent citizens who have visited the work, and they almost invariably find the same feeling of distrust. And to the causes already enumerated, may have added the possibility of the embankment being punctured by the workings of muskrats, wharf-rats and other animals, which have been known to injure works of this kind, and the small protection which is afforded against a hole being made through the bank by unprincipled men, the necessities are also worthy of consideration.

"It is not sufficient that this work should be done in a manner which will only secure probable durability, but every precaution should be taken to guard against failure; the aim should be positive safety, and no pains should be spared within the wisdom of man until that point is reached; less than that is trifling with the lives and property of our citizens.

"Various suggestions have been made as to the manner this safety can be secured; the one which appears to command popular favor is, in the opinion of the Committee, the most practical plan. A wall of concrete, like that used as a foundation of the puddle, in place of the puddle wall, to be four feet wide on top, with a bottom of one foot in ten, so as to give it sufficient base to prevent its being affected by the settling or other moving of the embankment on either side.

"This, resting upon a firm basis of rock, would not settle. Placed in the centre of embankment, it would be removed from any action of frost. Its dimensions would be sufficient to prevent displacement by the settling of the embankment; impervious to water, it would completely prevent its passage, and would also present a sufficient barrier against punctures, either by animals or evil-disposed men.

"The Committee are therefore unanimous in recommending the following:

*Resolved*, That, as an additional security, a concrete wall be, and is hereby directed to be constructed in the middle of the embankment of the New Reservoir, to be of the following dimensions: To commence on the rock, and to be carried up to two feet above top water line, with a batter of one foot in every ten, of such width at bottom as will agree with such batter four feet width at top: the said wall to be constructed under that section of the existing specification and contract providing for extra work.

JOHN VAN TINE,
H. W. GENET,
JAMES WEBB,
THOMAS A. DUNN,
BENJAMIN T. RHOADS.
} Special Committee on New Reservoir.

Quite a lengthy discussion arose on the question of extending permission to certain parties to erect public urinals on the piers, and in the neighborhood of the public squares of the City. Councilman BRADY opposed the plan, and Mr. ARCHAMBOS favored it. The report recommending it was at first lost by a vote of 10 to 7, but was re-considered, and finally laid on the table. We trust that this matter will receive further consideration. It is one of public necessity, and some such plan as that proposed by the projectors, and which prevails in large European cities, should certainly be adopted here.

The resolution to appropriate $500 to defend the members of the Common Council in the matter of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, was called up and adopted.

### The Case of Billy Mulligan.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am reluctantly compelled to beg of you the following brief corrections of the evidence given in the recent trial of BILLY MULLIGAN.

The entire statement of CATHERINE SMITH is a sheer fabrication. Not a single allegation in it is true. It is a story evidently made up for the occasion, and it struck me with utter surprise when I first heard it in Court as something entirely new that I had never seen or known, or had the least conception of before.

Nearly the whole of the other woman's statement is equally a manufactured set of falsehoods. Her declaration of knowing me for the last five or six years; of going with me to No. 136 or 236 Mercer-street; of being at my place several different times prior to the 7th of July; of my catching hold of MULLIGAN by his coat collar; my shaking him and calling him a d—d scoundrel for interfering with my affairs; MULLIGAN'S telling me twice to let him go, and my refusing; MULLIGAN'S telling me if I did not let him go he would slap me in the face; MULLIGAN'S striking me *with the open hand*; my tapping her on the shoulder when I accidentally met her in Bleecker-street; her statement that when I called at her house in Houston-street one day, (I never called but once and that once was about this case,) I asked her if she was going to Court to swear against MULLIGAN, and her replying that she would not swear wrongfully for any one; my telling her that if she would swear to my wishes I would give her a piano-forte and music lessons, when my partner was not there; and my then giving her change in the streets, (I never gave her but six cents, and that was on one occasion when she begged it for stage fare,) all this is an absolute fabrication and without one vestige of reality in truth.

It would seem that the defendant in this case, (MULLIGAN,) despairing of escape from just punishment without some testimony in his favor which the truth would not give him, has betaken himself to these two abandoned women, and procured them to give such testimony as would suit his purpose. Indeed, the latter of these two women declared to me, when I called upon her, that one of MULLIGAN'S counsel had seen her, and had taken down on paper those statements which she had agreed with him to make in MULLIGAN'S favor and against me; whereas, prior to this time, she had been on exactly the opposite tack, and had declared at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house that I had done nothing whatever which should have provoked his assailment of me. I here distinctly repeat that I did not knock down any woman in this affair at all; that I did not assail any woman in any way whatever, and that I did not touch MULLIGAN at all, nor even attempt or threaten to do so. For reasons, which it might be invidious to state, some of my most material evidence, especially the rebutting portion of it, was excluded from the trial, and hence the case was closed with an aspect upon it quite at variance with the truth.

Let the reader imagine how he himself would feel, if highly injurious false representations were made against him in a public court, and thence through the press, which defamatory representations he had no possible power to correct in the place where they were made, and he will then appreciate *my* feelings and the motive which has impelled the publication of this note.

But the interest of this case does not hinge upon matters merely personal to the writer. There is an important principle involved in it which is of alarming concern to us all. *If manufactured testimony can be brought into Court, and be made to determine the result of cases, who of us is safe?* Yours, &c.,

J. F. WARNER.

[Advertisement.]
A SWEET BREATH.
The Prairie Flower is every hour
Increasing in demand;
A certain cure for breath impure
It's known throughout the land.

Dyspepsia, putrid fever, bile,
It conquers in a trice;
The skin and teeth it makes the while
White, rosy, pure and nice.

Blotches and freckles, gangrene sores,
It cures—oh, what a pity
I never knew 'twas sold before
By druggists through the City.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. Principal agency, No. 331 Broadway. E. A. HARTLEY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
Parents will please take notice that
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., have made large and novel additions to their
WINTER STYLES
of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced
SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

[Advertisement.]
WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND FAMILY USE.
*From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.*
The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.
*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*
The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]
THOMPSON'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE LIST of all genuine bank notes will be issued in a few days, and given free to all new subscribers to *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*. This is the most complete and useful work of the kind ever published.
Subscription to the *Reporter*, by mail, weekly, $2; semi-monthly, $1; monthly, 75 cents, including *Book of Coins* and *Descriptive List*. Address
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st.,
Or PLATT ADAMS, Publisher, No. 117 Franklin-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY.
THE IVORYTYPE,
A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at
GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway
Open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 363 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. Tha trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Should be kept in every family where there are children. The severest cases of sudden fever, or sickness from over-eating, are relieved in a few hours, and the little sufferers made strong and well again. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.
In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Depôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A PROVIDENTIAL PROVISION!—Providence has conferred a blessing upon mankind by permitting the discovery of GAVETTY'S Medicated paper for the water-closet. It not only cures Piles, but is invaluable to the healthy as a preventive. All other paper (no matter how white) is poisonous and pernicious, and should never be used. GAVETTY'S Medicated Paper should be substituted (especially among children) for any other. Above all things avoid the use of printed paper. GAVETTY'S depôt is at No. 61 Ann-street. The paper is also for sale by every respectable druggist. See that the discoverer's name is in every sheet, (water-marked,) and his autograph is on every package.

[Advertisement.]
AN OLD SONG AND A NEW HAT.—There is an old song which says, "You can't judge a man by the coat that he wears." You can judge a man by the hat that he wears, though. For instance, when you see a man with one of KNOX'S hats upon his head, you may set that man down as a sensible person, and *vice versa*. KNOX'S number is 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
THE TINY PANTOMIME PERFORMERS.—The twenty children who compose the famous Zavistowski Troupe, are really brilliant dancers and pantomimists. Their talent would do credit to older heads and heels. This afternoon and evening they and the WIEN Juvenile Comedians produce three excellent and really very diverting pieces. They are admirable.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....Dec. 17.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $500 | Virginia 6s | 98 | 550 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 20 |
| 6,000 | do | 97⅞ | 50 | do | s15 20 |
| 7,000 | do | 97⅝ | 35 | do | 20⅛ |
| 10,000 | Georgia St. 6s | 102 | 200 | do | b60 20 |
| 11,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 89⅝ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. | s10 31⅞ |
| 3,000 | Cal. St. 7s N. B. | 91⅞ | 230 | do | 31⅝ |
| 500 | do | 91⅝ | 200 | do | s10 31⅝ |
| 3,000 | E. R. Bs | 75 | 250 | M. Su. & N. Ia. C. & I. S. | 31⅝ |
| 2,000 | Buf. Riv. 3d Mtg. | 75 | 10 | do | 47⅝ |
| 3,500 | Ill. Cen. RR. Bds | 90 | 100 | Panama R. R. | s60 119 |
| 50,000 | do | 89⅞ | 200 | do | s60 118⅝ |
| 5,000 | do | s60 89⅝ | 125 | do | 118⅞ |
| 10,000 | do | s30 89⅝ | 50 | do | b30 119 |
| 50,000 | La Cr. & Mill. 6 bds | 25 | 5 | Ill. Central R. R. | 71⅞ |
| 6,000 | do | 25 | 50 | do | 71⅝ |
| 1,000 | Gal. & Chi. 2d Mt. Bs | 91⅝ | 162 | do | 70⅝ |
| 15 | Bank of Republic | 122 | 50 | do | 70⅝ |
| 10 | Contiaental Bk | 103 | 800 | Gal. & Chicago R. | 71⅛ |
| 105 | Del. & H. Canal Co. | 96⅜ | 15 | do | 72 |
| 100 | Guil. Mining Co | 1⅜ | 50 | do | s10 71⅞ |
| 100 | do | 1⅜ | 6 | do | 71⅝ |
| 968 | New-York Cen. R. | 93⅞ | 200 | do | 71⅞ |
| 200 | do | 93⅞ | 350 | do | b60 71⅞ |
| 100 | do | b15 89⅞ | 150 | do | b30 71⅞ |
| 5 | do | 84 | 300 | do | s10 71⅝ |
| 100 | do | s10 83⅞ | 50 | do | b30 71⅛ |
| 200 | do | b60 83⅞ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | s10 61 |
| 200 | do | s30 83⅝ | 810 | do | 61 |
| 400 | do | b60 83⅝ | 300 | do | b60 61 |
| 200 | do | b10 83⅞ | 300 | do | 60⅝ |
| 600 | Erie Railroad | 17⅛ | 200 | do | s30 60⅝ |
| 6 | Hud. R. R. R | 73⅝ | 250 | do | 60⅝ |
| 10 | Harlem Railroad | 11⅜ | 50 | do | s10 60⅝ |
| 100 | Reading R. R. | s10 50⅜ | 100 | Del. L. & W. RR. | 50 |
| 700 | do | s60 51⅛ | 150 | L. C. & Mil. Rft. | 3⅝ |
| 100 | do | s10 51⅜ | 175 | do | 3⅝ |
| 200 | do | bnw 51⅜ | 100 | do | s10 3 |
| 100 | Mich. Cent. R. R. | 49⅜ | 600 | do | s3 3 |
| 50 | do | 49⅜ | 200 | Penn. Coal Co. | s80 80 |
| 50 | do | s60 49 | 136 | Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 90⅜ |
| 100 | do | 49 | 100 | Dorchester F. S. Co. | 6 |
| 100 | do | b60 49 | 20 | Clev. Col & Cin. RR. | 96 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94¾ | 10 | Erie Railroad | 17¾ |
| 16,000 | do | 91¾ | 50 | do | b60 17⅞ |
| 2,000 | Lak. & M. L. G. Bs. | 24½ | 500 | Reading R. R. | b10 51⅜ |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. 1st m. b. | 73 | 100 | do | s60 51⅜ |
| 150 | Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 96 | 50 | do | 51⅜ |
| 450 | Penn. Coal Co. | 80 | 200 | do | s10 51⅜ |
| 50 | Canton Co. | 103⅜ | 250 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 49 |
| 100 | Cumberland Pref. | 20 | 150 | M. Su. & N. Ia. R. S. | 47⅜ |
| 25 | Pacific M. S. Co. | b30 | 30 | 15 Panama Railroad | 119 |
| 650 | N. Y. C. R. | bnw 83⅝ | 50 | Ill. Central R. R. | 69 |
| 750 | do | 83⅜ | 110 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 31⅜ |
| 100 | do | b10 83⅜ | 150 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 60⅝ |
| 50 | do | b4 83⅜ | 100 | do | s30 60⅝ |
| 50 | do | 83⅜ | 200 | do | s60 60⅜ |
| 50 | do | b3 83⅜ | 6 | Mil. & Mis. R. | 12 |
| 200 | do | b10 83⅜ | 100 | L. C. & Mil. RR. | 3 |
| 200 | do | s10 83⅜ | 100 | do | s30 3 |
| 100 | do | b60 83⅜ | 200 | Har. R. Pref. | b30 20 |
| 200 | do | b10 83⅜ | | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8,000 | Chi. City 6s | 88 | 10 Bank of Com. 104 |
| 1,000 | Water, City 8s | 25 | 10 Hope Fire Ins. Co. 98 |
| 2,000 | C. St. Paul & F. du Lac 8s | 13½ | 20 Am. Guano Co. $8⅜ |
| 2,000 | T. of R., Wis., 6s | 35 | 20 Shoe & L. Bank. 110¾ |
| 5,000 | T. of F. du Lac 8s | 70 | 10 Marine Bank. 85⅛ |
| 1,500 | Wis. Scrip, 12s | 100 | 12 Great West. In. Co. 145 |
| 3,000 | Mil. City 7s | 66 | 12 Hom. Fire In. Co. 106⅜ |
| 3,000 | Sac. City 10s | 45 | 50 Am. Guano Co. $8⅞ |
| 4,000 | T. 11 & Alton R. 2d | 28 | 50 Kerosene Oil Co. $4⅞ |
| 10 | Bk of N. Y. | 110⅜ | 50 Kerosene Oil Co. 4⅜ |
| 25 | Mech. Bk. Asso'n. | 100 | 100 Kerosene Oil Co. 4⅜ |

FRIDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange, this morning, the market wavered on the Share list soon after the business of the Board opened, and, when the call reached the Western Stocks, very decided weakness was shown on Michigan Central and Illinois Central. The first-named sold at 49 ₱ cent., and the last fell to 70½, and subsequently to 69 ₱ cent. The sales of the Michigan Central Stock appear to be pressed on the receipts of the first week in December, which are quite slim, but scarcely a reliable test of what the whole month's traffic is to turn out. The *Arabia's* advices are against Illinois Central in the English market, where 125,000 of the 175,000 shares issued are now held. The sales quoted by telegraph are 72½@72@71 ₱ cent. sterling money, equal with the exchange on the cost of the shares ($32½@$31) to about 74@75 ₱ cent. here; so that the depression today is even greater than the weakness of the stock on the other line would seem to justify. The lowest sales are no more than $29 for $60 paid in. The other Western Roads sympathized to some extent, but subsequently recovered to yesterday's rates. The old sellers of Galena and Rock Island for the *Bear* account seem disposed to pause in the movement in that direction, not from any immediate improvement in the prospects of these lines, but because of the heavy oversales by other parties, which are said to be out of all proportion to the supply of certificates for delivery. The State Stocks and leading Dividend paying shares were all firm after the printed list this afternoon, and so were Reading shares. The speculative holders of New-York Central, some of whom were sellers yesterday at 84@84¼ ₱ cent., were not mistaken in the calculation that another effort would be made to depress the Stock after the immediate deliveries for the *short* account were eased up a little. The market opened at 83¾, and at this figure and at 83¾@83½, about 6,000 shares were put out for cash and on time, after which the bids advanced to 83⅞, and at the close there were few or no sellers under 84 ₱ cent., except on time options. The sellers of Reading also were less free in their movement, and the stock finally closed 51⅜@52 ₱ cent. Panama shares were firm at 119 ₱ cent. Cash, and time options scarce. This stock and Pacific Mail, which, according to the argument used during the apprehension of international difficulties a few days ago, were most exposed to the possible contingency of war, ought now by the same line of argument to go up to the best prices of the month, particularly as both earn and pay large dividends, and are relieved of all immediate prospect of Nicaragua competition as well as Gulf hostilities. The Panama Company will make another 6 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend in a few weeks, leaving the present cost only 113 ₱ cent. In reference to Pacific Mail, whatever may be said of its objectional connection with the steamship Commodore, VANDERBILT, and the means which he is suspected of employing to defeat competition, and thereby continue his subsidy of $56,000 a month, is undoubtedly in the receipt of enormous earnings, and on a capital of $3,600,000 is paying 25@30 ₱ cent. a year, with the present ability to write off one-half the last Spring's valuation of their steamships to profit and loss and yet leave their capital whole, from the cash and other surplus means in hand. The stock closed at 90¼ ₱ cent. Among the Railway Bonds, some heavy sales were made in Illinois Central Constructions at 89¾ ₱ cent. cash, and 89½@¾ on seller's option, 60 days. La Crosse Land Grants were also weak, selling down to 25@24½ ₱ cent. Erie, Hudsons and New-York Centrals were firm, and but few parcels offered. Missouri sixes, Tennessees and Virginias are all in request, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. better than yesterday. The general market finally left off firm at 4 o'clock.

The market for Money rules as reported yesterday. Discounts range from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. for strictly prime bills, according to date, and the partialities of the lender for particular names. Fair bills go at 6@7 ₱ cent. Demand loans, or money left on temporary deposit with the old Broker firms, may be quoted from 3 to 4 ₱ cent., and these parties in turn reemploy the means at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange rule on time contracts is uniformly 6 ₱ cent. The firm condition of the Foreign Exchanges, to-day, is the subject of remark, without reference to the Money or Bullion markets, neither of which is adversely influenced. The rates on London are 109¾@109½ for prime merchant bills, and 109¾@109⅜ ₱ cent. for bank and bankers. The last named, who compete at the South with the local banks, have been driven up to comparatively high terms on a very large Cotton movement, by reason of the ease in Money and the heavy reserve of Specie at New-Orleans. This leaves the question here, where the resales are principally made for all parties, one of price rather than supply. The rates almost touch specie points, without inducing, as yet, an export demand for Bullion. The shipment to-morrow is reported at $250,000. The movement by the *Persia* next Wednesday may be large, as there is a supply of bar gold in market from the last California arrival, but the demand has not yet been indicated. The sales of Exchange to-day were principally at 109½@⅝. Francs are easier again, 5.17½@5.13¾. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were only $40,257; the payments, $160,877; balance, $6,248,897.

Our table of yesterday on the Exchange of products between the United States and the other States of the world and their colonies, will have shown that for the first time since 1847, when the partial famine in Europe stimulated our Broad and Provision exports, this country covered its entire purchases of Foreign Goods for our own market by the exchange of Domestic Produce, exclusive of Bullion. After deducting the Foreign merchandise re-exported, the difference for 1858 in *our favor* is $8,672,620. In 1857, and the preceding nine years, it was against us as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1857 | $34,604,582 | In 1852 | $40,472,182 |
| 1856 | 29 212,887 | 1851 | 26,856,081 |
| 1855 | 9,272,156 | 1850 | 29,833,800 |
| 1854 | 60,785,556 | 1849 | 855,26 |
| 1853 | 60,811,890 | 1848 | 10,448,191 |

Average $32,315,235 a year on total.....$323,152,351

The main reason of the change in our favor this year, is of course to be traced to the crisis of 1857. But had that disturbance, on reaching Europe, more nearly touched the vitality of the Cotton trade, so as to produce here a decline in the value and volume of the raw material exported, to correspond with the decline in our other exports, (exclusive of Gold,) the difference on the other side would have been, even on the diminished Import list, fifteen or twenty millions. But the demand for this staple being well maintained in Europe, after the crisis, and even through it, the comparative export result of 1858 and 1857 stands as follows:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | $131,386,661 | $131,565 859 |
| Other Produce | 119,964,372 | 147,340,854 |
| Total | $251,351,033 | $278,906,713 |

OUR CUSTOMERS FOR COTTON IN 1858.

| Foreign States. | Bales. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Britain and her Colonies | 1,702,055 | $90,278,241 |
| France and her Colonies | 386,703 | 21,188,022 |
| Spain and her Colonies | 86 167 | 4,862,983 |
| Russia | 68 652 | 4,122,996 |
| Germany | 67,488 | 4,512,749 |
| Holland | 17,518 | 1,031,162 |
| Belgium | 19,761 | 1,015 023 |
| Sweden | 8,427 | 458,776 |
| Sardinia | 39,987 | 2,045,568 |
| Austria | 15,631 | 791,857 |
| Mexico | 42,134 | 1,074,818 |
| Portugal | 6 | 206 |
| Total | 2,451,529 | $131,386,661 |

The average export value per bale is $53 13, the bales averaging 455½ pounds weight each: the average price per pound is 11⅞ cents. The difference in the weight of bales taken by Sardinia and the bags taken by Mexico is nearly one-half. Of twelve millions weight in Sea Island Cottons included in the table, England took 9,382,000 pounds, and France the remainder.

The Pennsylvania Central Company show the following business for November:

| | Gross Earnings. | Expenses. | Net Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|
| November, 1858 | $440,226 81 | $258,048 41 | $181,178 40 |
| Last year | 366,483 97 | 216,549 05 | 149,934 92 |
| Increase | $73,772 84 | $42,499 36 | $31,979 48 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, '58. | $4,474,296 00 | $2,759,639 58 | $2,015,656 42 |
| Last year | 4,714,335 08 | 2,965,876 97 | 1,748,458 11 |

The *Express* this afternoon reports of the new Kansas Gold Mines and their product:

"The result of the assay of gold from the Cherry River Mines, received within a few days from Leavenworth, Kansas, by Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co., of this City, shows that, with the exception of a few small lots from Georgia, it is the finest gold ever received from any part of North America,—its value, after melting, being $20 06 ₱ ounce—fineness, 970½-thousandths."

The following shows the Earnings of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the month of November:

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $33,131 20 | $32,304 70 |
| Freight | 25,628 22 | 40,141 75 |
| Mail and Miscellaneous | 8,778 41 | 3,793 98 |
| Total | $67,537 83 | $76,240 43 |
| Increase in November, 1858 | | $8,702 60 |

For the quarter ending 30th November, the Earnings for 1857 and 1858, compare as follows:

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| September | $78,991 67 | $79,453 32 |
| Oct. ber | 62,993 99 | 84,063 66 |
| November | 67,537 83 | 76,240 43 |
| Total | $229,523 49 | $239,756 41 |
| Increase in 1858 | | $10,232 92 |

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $1,127,561 | $572,906 | $1,200,176 |
| Thrown on market | 922,667 | 370,623 | 1 217,544 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $90,714,696 | $89,930,215 | $57,351,296 |
| Thrown on market | 88,697 065 | 81,016,288 | 65,216,078 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs. | Value. | WITHDRAWN Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool | 906 | $291,324 | 96 | $26,642 | 89 | $25,490 |
| Man. of Cotton | 1,984 | 321,907 | 185 | 15,856 | 87 | 10,219 |
| Man. of Silk | 346 | 269,164 | 28 | 28,772 | 21 | 17,591 |
| Man. of Flax | 2,623 | 126,992 | 43 | 8,783 | 52 | 11,818 |
| Miscellaneous | 241 | 88,216 | 32 | 9,520 | 104 | 35,673 |
| Total | 6,100 | $1,110,603 | 381 | $89,573 | 333 | $106,941 |
| | | 89,673 | | | | 1,110,603 |
| Total Entered | | $1,200,176 | Total Marketed | | | $1,217,544 |

**Meeting of the Creditors of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.**

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 15.*

A meeting of the creditors of the Trust Company, called by Mr. NESMITH, was held at Melodeon Hall yesterday forenoon. There were forty persons present. The meeting formally organized by appointing Mr. N. BARTLETT Chairman, and Mr. JOS. BIGGS Secretary. WM. KEY BOND, Esq., one of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the creditors in September, 1857, then gave a long, tedious account of the explosion of the Trust Company, and what the Directors *promised* to do, and what they had *not* done. Col. BOND closed his remarks by presenting to Mr. NESMITH'S meeting a preamble and series of resolutions, which were read and adopted by a little more than a majority vote, but afterwards the vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. H. B. HARDY, and the resolutions taken up separately. Dr. FORE said that the creditors had come to the meeting feeling that there was *some shrinking elsewhere*. Judge MCLEAN undoubtedly stood ready to carry out the decree, if it was only *asked for*, but would not proceed except on motion. D

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2262. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Mails by the Arabia.

The steamship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, arrived at Boston on Saturday afternoon, and her mails were forwarded the same evening.

To the summary of news to the 4th inst., received by telegraph from Halifax, we add other particulars of interest.

The steamship *Indian Empire* arrived at Broadhaven at 9 A. M. on Friday, the 26th November. The passengers landed in excellent health, expressing themselves highly satisfied with the ship, captain, officers and crew. During the whole voyage they experienced heavy southeasterly gales. The ship having 30 hours' coal remaining, and being only 350 miles from Galway, Captain COURTENAY, in consequence of a continuance of the fearful weather, deemed it advisable to lie to, which he did for seven days. There were above 80 passengers on board, all of whom, with the crew, are quite safe. The masts, bulwarks and part of the cargo were burnt, as fuel and provisions ran short; since the 11th the crew and passengers were on short allowance. The ship left Halifax on the night of the 31st, having on board 16 days' fuel. Her machinery worked well, and the ship proved to be a first-rate sea boat, and well adapted for Atlantic navigation, having shipped only one sea during the whole passage. The captain stated that the weather was unprecedented; many casualties must have occurred, as they fell in with great quantities of floating wreck. On Nov. 22 they spoke the ship *Silistria*, 115 days from Cattoa; she had been 30 days within 300 miles of the Irish coast.

#### The Indian Empire—Narrative of Her Voyage.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Monday, Nov. 25, says: "The safe arrival of the *Indian Empire* at Broadhaven on Friday did not become known here until yesterday morning. Intense anxiety respecting her had prevailed, and it may now be stated that the weight of opinion was that she was totally wrecked during the late violent gales. It has been asserted that the marine insurance offices in Dublin refused 50 per cent. on Saturday, and that as high as 45 per cent. was previously obtained on policies insuring her."

The following article from the *Freeman's Journal* contains some interesting particulars respecting the voyage of the *Indian Empire*:

"The anxiety, which for some time past has prevailed so generally in this country, relative to the safety of the *Indian Empire*, whose arrival at Galway was so long overdue, is now happily allayed, the gallant vessel having anchored in Broadhaven at 9 A. M. on Friday morning, after having experienced one of the most terrible and continuous storms that has ever been witnessed in the Atlantic. The gratification which all persons must feel at learning the safety of a ship, respecting which some apprehensions had been entertained, will be enhanced in the minds of Irishmen, by the fact that the steamer, whose safe arrival we now chronicle, is one belonging to the newly-established transatlantic line, whose prosperity is a subject of such lively interest to the people of this country. The arduous and dangerous passage which the *Indian Empire* has successfully accomplished, under the most adverse circumstances, lasted in all 23 days from Halifax to Ireland. We have been enabled, to glean the following particulars of this interesting voyage, which will satisfactorily account for the delay, and which may be relied on as strictly accurate. Having taken in a fresh supply of coals, and repaired some trifling damage which had been sustained by a collision with a brig on leaving New-York harbor, the *Indian Empire* having then sixteen days' supply of coal, left Halifax on the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st of October, and had a tolerably favorable run to Cape Race, a distance of about 500 miles. The wind was not directly favorable, being on her quarter, and the average speed of the ship during this time was eleven knots an hour. Upon rounding Cape Race the wind shifted dead a-head, and gradually rising, blew with great violence, which in a few days increased to a most fearful hurricane. The ship gallantly struggled against the violence of the wind and waves, the captain displaying all the resources of skillful and experienced seamanship, and being ably seconded by the officers and crew, who had the most implicit reliance on his ability and judgment. Of course, progress was scarcely possible under the circumstances; and after 13 days of such weather as has rarely been experienced in the Atlantic, even at this season of the year, the Captain found himself still four days' voyage from Galway. Upon calculating the amount of coal which still remained on board, and finding that it was barely sufficient for a four days' run, he thought it expedient to lie to rather than incur the risk of expending all his fuel in an unavailing struggle against the elements. At this time there was a fair prospect of more favorable weather; the barometer was rising, indications of a change were apparent, and moreover it is an unprecedented thing for a southeasterly wind to last three weeks in the Atlantic, especially at this season of the year, when westerly winds more generally prevail. However, the expectation of fine weather was not fulfilled; the wind still continued high, and the *Indian Empire* lay to seven days, during which time she made a little headway. At the end of seven days there was a lull, and the Captain gave orders to steam ahead, in the hope of completing the passage without further difficulty. In a short time, however, the wind again sprang up, and increased almost to its former violence. At one time, on Wednesday last, the *Indian Empire* reached within twenty-five miles of the Galway coast, running at the rate of two-and-a-half knots an hour against a heavy sea, when the gale, increasing in violence, drove her a distance of 100 miles away to the westward. The prudence and foresight of Captain COURTENAY in having lain to for seven days was then made manifest; for at this moment the coals had been completely exhausted, and it became necessary to consume a small portion of the cargo, consisting of cotton, staves, &c., and also some spare spars and part of the planking of the decks. At half-past one on the morning of Friday, the lights of Broadhaven were sighted, and we need not say that every one on board experienced the keenest delight at the approaching termination of their long and difficult voyage. Broadhaven, as our readers know, is an excellent harbor on the coast of Mayo, about 40 miles from Westport; and eight hours after its lights were sighted the *Indian Empire* dropped her anchor in the harbor amidst the hearty cheers of the passengers and crew. It is gratifying to be able to state that at no time, even during the greatest violence of the gale, did the passengers manifest the slightest alarm or apprehension. Their confidence in the captain, officers and crew never for a moment failed, and they took frequent occasion during the voyage to give expression to this feeling. They knew that everything which skill and judgment could do would be effected to bring the vessel in; and their confidence was increased by the good qualities displayed by the ship, which excited the admiration alike of the experienced and the inexperienced. The manner in which the *Indian Empire* stood the severe test to which she was subjected proves her to be an excellent sea boat, well adapted for Atlantic navigation. No more convincing proof of this could be afforded than the fact that she shipped one sea only during the whole passage. Captain COURTENAY, who has had large experience as an Atlantic navigator, says that the weather was unprecedented in its combination of violence and duration. Several wrecks have already been reported, and it is greatly to be feared that a large number of casualties must have occurred in the Atlantic, as well as along our own coasts. The *Indian Empire* fell in with large quantities of floating wreck during her voyage."

It appears from the statement of a most intelligent passenger, who has crossed the Atlantic no less than five times within the last fifteen months, that soon after leaving Cape Race the *Indian Empire* was surrounded by a dense fog, to which succeeded the hurricane by which she was driven, or rather against which she struggled, for upwards of three weeks. By the account of this gentleman, who kept a strict log, which is printed in the Dublin *Mail*, the *Indian Empire* did not sight a single sail from the 1st to the 21st, from which we infer that she was driven out of the usual track of vessels crossing the Atlantic. It would seem by the evidence of the passengers that the weather was so hazy, as well as stormy, that the captain was unable to take a solar observation during 11 continuous days. The *Indian Empire* behaved well during five days of tremendous weather from New-York to Halifax, and made a very fast run from Halifax to Cape Race. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for our information gives the highest character to the captain, officers, and crew. Not a passenger received any injury. Considering the storm, or rather storms, which the *Indian Empire* encountered, and the difficulty which all fast steamers must incur when stress of weather keeps them out beyond the period for which they are coaled, we think that the passengers by and owners of the ship have reason to be grateful to Providence; and, in the next place, to the skill and judgment of the Captain and officers. Indeed, the whole crew and passengers behaved extremely well. The only matter which seems to have given a little dissatisfaction to some of the least reasoning part of the passengers was exactly that for which they ought to be most thankful to Captain COURTENAY, viz.: the husbanding of the provisions in case the vessel should have been out longer even than she was. We understand that half rations need not, as it turned out, have been resorted to; but surely it was an act of wisdom on the part of the Captain. The coast round Halifax is described as having been literally strewn with wrecks. The figure-head of one vessel was washed against the *Indian Empire* and secured. On arriving at Dublin yesterday evening, the passengers were met by Mr. LEVER, who happened to be in the neighborhood, and a warm welcome, together with a good supper, provided by the orders of that gentleman, seemed to be duly appreciated. On the whole, we are informed that the passengers looked none the worse for the perils and the toils of their trip.

The details of a contract entered into between Messrs. PALMER & ALLPORT, the extensive iron-shipbuilders at Jarrow, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Galway line) for building three powerful express steamships, have transpired. The length of these vessels (which are to be paddle-wheel steamers) will be 330 feet, and the breadth of beam 38 feet; their engines will have three oscillating cylinders, each 95 inches diameter, and upwards of 2,200 horse-power. These vessels are intended to run between Galway, St. John's, and New-York, and to convey only passengers and mails. The minimum speed will be 20 miles an hour in smooth water, although much more is anticipated. The accommodation is intended to be of the most complete description, the first saloon being calculated to dine 200 passengers; and berths will be fitted up to accommodate 200 third-class passengers.

In regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, a telegram from Valentia, dated Dec. 1, says:

Everything connected with the cable is at present in a state of rest. The laying down of the few miles of shore end being completed, nothing more seems intended to be done at present. It is said matters are to remain as they are until Spring, when it is contemplated to lay down an additional length of shore end, and continue the under-running as far as possible. So the matter rests at present. Mr. WALKER, who for the last twelve months so efficiently represented the Magnetic Telegraph Company here, left this on Tuesday for Galway, to which place he has been promoted. His departure is much regretted by all classes here, to whom he was endeared by his sterling qualities of head and heart. Before his departure, Mr. WALKER was presented with an address, signed by the Knight of Kerry and principal inhabitants, expressing their satisfaction at his promotion, and bearing testimony to his courtesy, ability, and worth. It is stated that Mr. HENLEY is about to proceed to Valentia, to test the cable, now that the shore end is laid down.

A letter has been received at London from Chinendaga, (Central America,) which states, under date Oct. 30, that at the moment of writing, Mr. PERRY, the English Consul, had received an official letter from the British representative in Guatemala, stating that, a British company having resolved to construct the Honduras Railway, Her Majesty's Government regarded it as under its care, and directed all its agents in Central America to favor and protect it by every means in their power, as also to communicate the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting it to the authorities of the several States of Central America.

Our London correspondent, commenting upon political topics, writes:

"Sir EDWARD LYTTON has had his own troubles of late. The public ty given to his conjugal disagreements during the Summer was hardly forgotten when he had the ill luck to provoke the predatory spite of Mr. WELLINGTON GUERNSEY; and, now these are pretty well disposed of, he has unfortunately committed a mistake which is likely to cause him more vexation and detriment than either of his other annoyances. In a moment of fine-writing weakness he appears to have been betrayed into the composition of one of the silliest and stupidest dispatches ever emitted from Downing-street. A portion of it has been, by his directions, officially communicated to the President of the Senate by the secretary of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and it has duly been reproduced for our edification here. I have not heard a second opinion on the subject, and when Parliament meets the author of *Pelham* is likely to hear enough of his very bad puffery of Mr. GLADSTONE, and the very low tone he has taken in dealing with the turbulent and disaffected Ionians. By the way, I am assured that when the mission to Greece was first proposed to him Mr. GLADSTONE declined; and that it was only through the intervention of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who was moved thereto by Prince ALBERT, that he was ultimately persuaded to accept. The belief now is, that the Duke, along with Lord ABERDEEN and Mr. GLADSTONE, have made up their minds to sustain the present Government; and it is not improbable that two out of the three may enter the Cabinet before Easter. The Court are nervously anxious to have the Reform question settled as speedily as possible. On the other hand, Mr. BRIGHT and his friends hardly disguise their intention of thwarting all schemes for a settlement next year. The member for Birmingham knows by experience that it takes time in this country to organize anything like a serious agitation on any subject; and were this question set at rest, there is hardly another on which he could hope, with his peculiar opinions, for a popular hearing. The odds are immensely in favor, I think, of Lord DERBY being able to carry his bill, always supposing that it is even plausibly liberal.

"There is, among the middle-classes, at present, nothing that can be called political feeling. The working-classes, in general, are tolerably well off; and chartism is at a discount. There is no sign of returning confidence between the rival Whig leaders; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL would, it is said, more readily unite with the progressive leaders of the Tory party than with those who were formerly his colleagues, and are now his jealous and bitter rivals.

"The *gobemouche* public have got it into their heads that a reconciliation between Pembroke Lodge and Cambridge House is at hand, because Lord PALMERSTON is spending this week at Woburn. The truth is, that for many years he has made it a point to pay a visit to the Duke of BEDFORD before Christmas; and, notwithstanding the attachment known to exist between his Grace and Lord JOHN, the former has never permitted his brother's differences with Lord PALMERSTON to interrupt his intimacy with him. I believe the visit to Woburn, therefore, will come to nothing."

The new Divorce and Probate Court in London is getting blocked up almost as much as our leading thoroughfares. According to our correspondent, Mr Justice CRESSWELL, the able and efficient presiding Judge, avows his disappointment and despair at the overwhelming confidence displayed by the public in his tribunal. In addition to all the testamentary business to be disposed of, a vast crop of cases disclosing every variety of matrimonial roisery and malfeasance has suddenly sprung up under the encouraging influence of the New Divorce act. The comparative cost of obtaining separations between husband and wife is still too great for the humbler classes. But the luxury of such litigation has been fairly brought within the reach of whole sections of society that never seriously contemplated it before. Divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* has likewise been so much facilitated by the provisions of the statute in question, that many suits of the kind are now brought which could not have been before. Two hundred and fifty cases of the kind now await a hearing. That of Marchmont *vs.* Marchmont, which has just been concluded, occupied eight days; and the rehearing of another case, whose disgusting details filled the newspapers for weeks, some months ago, is fixed for Monday next, its probable duration being even greater. It will be necessary, in consequence of this state of things, to increase the number of judges; and I am told that Judge CRESSWELL is anxious to retire, on condition of his obtaining a peerage. The Lord Justice KNIGHT BRUCE is also spoken of for that honor. He would probably be succeded by Sir PAGE WOOD, who is the most popular and efficient equity judge in England; and his place as Vice-Chancellor would be filled by the elevation of Mr. MALINS, M. P., to the Bench."

The larceny and publication of Sir JOHN YOUNG's dispatches in regard to the Ionian Islands, some weeks ago, afforded London political circles their indispensable excitement. The affair caused grave suspicion that some leading Cabinet Minister had played false with his duties; and indeed a multitude of theories were bruited. The fact turns out to be a case of larceny, perpetrated by an individual in no way connected with the head of the department, or with any other person of consequence or consideration whatsoever. Mr. WASHINGTON GUERNSEY has been rather unlucky in his past career. He was Provost Marshal in the Turkish Contingent during the late war, and was dismissed from the service for having taken upon himself to execute summary justice on two soldiers of the Faithful, whom he found in the act of inflicting the greatest of outrages on a defenceless woman; his expostulations, which were somewhat of the briefest, proving ineffectual, he quietly shot the two Turks through the head. He was subsequently employed in a quasi-military capacity in Paraguay, of which he published an account not devoid of interest. What his relations with that enlightened man, President LOPEZ, may have recently been, we cannot undertake to say. He seems to have rather set his heart upon home employment for the future, and to have made application to more than one of the departments here, which was invariably refused. He is likely to find a suitable position, however, in that of criminal justice, after he has undergone the forms of trial thereunto appertaining. His own admission in the inquiry taken before the police magistrates, taken in connection with the circumstantial evidence against him, leaves no reasonable ground to doubt of his having committed the act of which he is accused; and there appears to be so strong a feeling prevalent of the importance of protecting official papers from theft and unauthorized disclosure, that his punishment, if convicted, is not likely to be of a very lenient kind.

A Special Conference of the Society of Friends has just been held in London, to discuss the question of permitting marriages in meeting in cases where but one of the parties is a Friend. The determination was in favor of authorizing such marriages.

Our London correspondent, reviewing the excitement produced in that city by the trial of Count MONTALEMBERT, says:

On the 2d December, the offices of the London daily journals were placarded with the announcement of the pardon of M. MONTALEMBERT; the day after, they were covered with athletic characters announcing his refusal to accept the Imperial boon. The telegram says that he has been advised to insist upon his appeal to a superior Court of Justice against the sentence recently pronounced by the Magistrates of Police. He concludes his protest, published in the *Moniteur*, in these words; "I am one of those who still believe in right; and I do not accept the pardon." The Imperial Government is not likely, however, to suffer itself to be baffled in this way; and the general impression is that the appeal will be set aside without a hearing, on the ground that the pardon puts an end to the case. It is many years since a political trial abroad has created a feeling so intense and universal in England, but were it known in France the fact would hardly do M. MONTALEMBERT much service.

"A distinguished United States Senator," writes a Paris correspondent, "when he comes to France, visits the family of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT. Not long ago I heard him tell the following anecdote. A lively little girl, six years old, the daughter of the Count and Countess DE MONTALEMBERT, asked her mother, in the Senator's presence, the definition of the word 'Despot,' which she heard pronounced in English. The mother gave the required definition, and the little girl replied, 'That's the reason why papa says our Emperor is a despot.'"

It having been suggested, prior to the publication of the Imperial pardon, that it would be a graceful thing to collect the sum of the fine by subscription in England, Count MONTALEMBERT signified his unwillingness to accept any aid in the payment.

The *Moniteur* of Dec. 3 contains the following: "M. DE MONTALEMBERT lodged an appeal after having become cognisant of the decision of the Emperor relieving him from the penalties involved in the sentence passed upon him. The competent tribunals will give due consideration to the questions to which this appeal may give rise. We see no harm in publishing the protest:

"PARIS, Dec. 2, 1858.

M. LE REDACTEUR: The *Moniteur* of this morning contains, in its non-official part, intelligence which reached me otherwise while I was reading it. It is in these words: 'The Emperor, on occasion of the anniversary of the 2d December, has relieved M. te Comte DE MONTALEMBERT from the penalties involved in the sentence passed upon him.'"

Condemned on the 14th November, I lodged, within the time specified by law, an appeal against the sentence of which I was the object. No power in France has the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive. I am one of those who still believe in right, and will accept no favor. I request, and, if need be, I require you, in terms of article 11 of the law of 1822, to insert this letter in your next number.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed,) CH. D. MONTALEMBERT."

On the 2d, M. DE MONTALEMBERT, accompanied by Messrs. BERRYER and DUFAURE, presented himself at the Registrar's office to lodge an appeal against the sentence pronounced upon him. It is considered doubtful whether the Emperor's pardon has the effect of removing from M. MONTALEMBERT the liability to be transported at any time at the pleasure of the executive, under the law of public safety. The *Moniteur*, of the 3d, says that competent tribunals will decide whether the appeal can, under present circumstances, be substantiated.

A correspondence has taken place between M. DE MONTALEMBERT and the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. It originated in a report that the Archbishop was about to intercede with the Empress for a remission of the sentence. In a letter to the Archbishop, dated Nov. 29, M. DE MONTALEMBERT says: "I am proud and honored by a condemnation which proves my fidelity to the political principles of my whole life, and which comes opportunely to justify in the eyes of Europe and of posterity all that I have said or thought on the actual condition of France. I have at this moment no other design than to leave to the judges the responsibility of their acts, and I could only regard in the light of a real wrong the slightest favor emanating from the Imperial Government." The Archbishop, on the 30th, writes that he never had the intention attributed to him.

A fresh number of *Le Correspondant* is about to issue, with another article from the pen of MONTALEMBERT; and the periodical is likely to become the most widely-diffused organ of publicity in the French empire and in Europe. The topic selected by the eloquent writer is apparently non-political, being about "the monks of the Western Church," but inuendo is a powerful weapon.

The *Presse* announces that M. FELIX BELLY has left for Berlin, to submit to Baron VON HUMBOLDT the decision come to by the Committee of the Nicaragua Canal, as already stated, to offer him the honorary Presidency. It is said that M. BELLY will also proceed to the Hague, the King of Holland having testified a wish to converse with him on the subject of the great undertaking. The present King of Holland is the grandsun of King WILLIAM I., who in 1828 projected the execution of the Canal in question, and personally obtained the concession. The revolution of 1830, by separating Belgium from Holland, prevented that prince from following up his plans, the realization of which now excites such general attention.

The Paris correspondent of the *Continental Review* reports the following rumors: "The relations between the French Government and the Court of Rome are far from being amicable. Besides other matters which have led to a coldness between NAPOLEON'S Government and the Holy See since the Mortara affair, must be added the discovery recently made by the Court of Rome, of a correspondence which exposes the whole of the plans formed by the Emperor for the rearrangement of Italy. According to this plan for the campaign, France was to be placed in Italy with 80,000 men, Piedmont with 60,000 men, besides a reserve of 40,000. No one doubts that if the main features of this *coup d'état* are correct, and if the diplomatic manœuvres of France should succeed in isolating Austria, that this latter power will be promptly and completely expelled from Italy. Then Italy will (such at least events is the report) be divided as follows: Piedmont will receive the Duchies of Modena, Parma, and Piacenzia, besides some portions of Lombardy. The ancient kingdom of Italy in Lombardy and Venice will be reestablished in the person of Prince NAPOLEON, and the real object in placing that prince at the head of the department of Algeria and the colonies is to give him habits of business and to prepare him for the affairs of government. The Romagna will be separated from the States of the Church and united to the kingdom of Italy under Prince NAPOLEON. The intention is that the dynasty of MURAT should be reëstablished at Naples; and it is very certain that the only object of the diplomatic rupture with the King of the Two Sicilies was to prepare for this end. The dynasty of MURAT would add the whole of the Pope's dominions to the kingdom of Naples, with the exception of Rome itself, and the Campagna of Rome, which would be the only temporal territory left to the Pope; and, as the pontifical sovereignty would be so much reduced as to be insufficient for the decent support of the position of his holiness as head of the Catholic Church, an arrangement would be made between all the Catholic sovereigns, with a view to their raising a subvention themselves which would indemnify his holiness for the loss of his territorial possessions and power. The whole of this grand comedy is to be completed by the establishment of universal suffrage as practised with so much success in France—that is to say, all the arrangements would be submitted to the ratification of the people under the form of acclamation for the first act, and of *vote universel* for the second act of this great Napoleonic farce. I give you all this as I hear it, and without guarantee. All I can say is, that it is believed in high places, and that the belief is universal here that we are on the eve of great events."

Duelling of a journalistic origin continues in vogue at Paris. *Figaro* has had two more on his hands, which makes the fourth within six months, including that of M. DE PENE, not to mention a dozen of belligerent missives amicably settled. This time, the editor-in-chief, M. DE VILLEMESSANT was called out, and to the delight of the Bohemian world was wounded. Both affairs were entirely *en famille*, that is to say, among literary and artistic men. Both duels were fought in the wood beyond St. Cloud on the same day and at the same time. It was in fact but one party. M. DE VILLEMESSANT fought M. NAQUET, editor of the *Pays*, and M. HIPPOLYTE LUCAS, of the *Figaro*, fought M. PLUNKETT, Manager of the Palais Royal Theatre. The seconds of M. DE VILLEMESSANT were M. DE MERVILLE and M. JANYER, and those of M. NAQUET, M. LEGRAND, editor of *La France*, and M. LEFEVRE, a literary man. The seconds of M. LUCAS were M. JULES NARIAC and M. J. ROUSSEAU, both editors of *Figaro*; those of M. PLUNKETT were M. RAVEL, the well-known actor of the Palais Royal and M. VICTOR COUAILHOC, of the *Presse*. In the first duel, as already mentioned, M. DE VILLEMESSANT was wounded, but not dangerously, in the breast; both the parties in the second duel were wounded. The weapons were small swords. The duels grew out of newspaper criticisms. M. NAQUET may rank hereafter as the champion, for the man who can prick M. DE VILLEMESSANT and save his own cuticle goes up head. Since ALPHONZE KARR retired from the lists, M. DE VILLEMESSANT has been the terror of the *petite presse*—it would be more correct to say, of the whole literary circle. M. JULES NARIAC, mentioned above, fought a most desperate duel two months ago with another literary man, for words spoken in *Figaro*, but both were so equally expert in the use of the sword, that after five rounds, in which neither party was seriously wounded, they were so fatigued that the second declared the contest at an end.

A gentleman recently returned from Compiègne has given our London Correspondent a curious account of the footing on which the hospitalities and amusements of the Court were conducted during his residence there: "We were out hunting several days when the weather permitted; the party on horseback was large, and the number of attendants of all kinds reminded one of the descriptions contained in the memoirs of the time of LOUIS XIV. No doubt this was part of the purpose—and great pains seem to have been taken to revive and reproduce all the long-forgotten forms and ceremonies of the chase, as it was practised in the days of the old monarchy. But there was one painful difference—one at which the gay courtiers of LOUIS LE GRAND would have stared and sneered. No matter where we twined, or how long the vista opening in the forest, wherever the eye chanced to stray, it encountered the inevitable uniform of *gens d'armes*. The wood was literally alive with them; and considering its vast extent the number thus employed must have been prodigious."

A death, under extraordinary circumstances, occurred Nov. 25, near Paris. Several superior officers, among whom were the Minister of War and Gen. ARDENT, were at the Polygone at Vincennes practising with the new rifled cannon, or rather witnessing the effect of the bombs and other projectiles. For this purpose they were standing in a kind of block-house for protection, near to, and at the side of, the place where the projectiles struck. A small opening between the logs permitted the officers to see the striking of the balls. In this position a piece of an exploding shell struck Gen. ARDENT on the head and scattered his brains on the other officers around him. The ball which killed him was the one hundred and twenty-ninth that had been fired. Gen. ARDENT sat in the Chamber of Deputies during the Administration of M. GUIZOT, of whom he was a warm supporter. He was at the time a Colonel of Engineers, and was remarkable for his clear and forcible style, particularly on all scientific questions. He was a member of the committee appointed to direct the works of the fortifications of Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* quotes, as a curious specimen of American electioneering, two passages from the biography of Mr. DANIEL SICKLES, published as an advertisement in the New-York papers. The paragraphs quoted are those describing Mr. SICKLES' person and style of speaking, which are, in effect, curious.

Some two years ago, the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Hanau, eldest son of the elector of Hesse, fell in love with and married, in opposition to the wish of his family, a daughter of the German actor (herself an actress,) BIRNBAUM. We have just learned that he has consented to, and obtained, a divorce.

A scene of great confusion was created a few weeks ago, at the Italian Opera at Paris, by the sudden death of a lady in the boxes during the play. The piece was "Il Giuramento," and *Graziana* was about to stab *Madame Penco*, (on the stage,) when the lady, who proved to be Mme. SAVARY, a handsome and wealthy person of Bordeaux, suddenly fell dead in her box, from the rupture of an aneurism.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent writes, under date of Nov. 27: "As there are many contradictory reports in circulation respecting the conduct of the French Government in the Mortara affair, it may be well to give you some reliable information on the subject. Neither France nor any other power has officially intervened on behalf of the parents of the boy, but both the Duke of GRAMONT and M. VON THILE (the Prussian Minister at the Papal Court) have endeavored to persuade Cardinal ANTONELLI to restore the child to his natural protectors. The French Ambassador was very urgent, but his eloquence was *en pure perte*, for he could make no impression on the stony heart of the Roman Minister. During the reign of the Empress MARIA THERESA, who was an exceedingly devout Roman Catholic, two Jewish children were baptised in Austria without the knowledge of their parents. Her Majesty said that what had been done could not be undone; but she gave orders that the children should be educated at the expense of the persons at whose instigation they had been baptised. Soon after the excitement which prevailed had subsided, the Empress made known to the Christian public that a fine of 4,000 ducats would be imposed on any person who should cause a Jewish child to be baptized without the knowledge and consent of its parents. The Emperor, JOSEPH II., was of opinion that surreptitious baptism was null and void, but his Majesty is not considered competent authority by the Ultramontanists.

The following letter has been received by the Scottish Reformation Society, in answer to their memorial to the Foreign Secretary in this case:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 24, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., inclosing a memorial addressed to the Earl of MALMESBURY by the Scottish Reformation Society, praying that the influence of the British Government may be exerted for the restoration of the Jewish child EDGAR MORTARA to his parents at Bologna, I am directed by his Lordship to state to you that he apprehends that the interference of the Protestant Government would be entirely unavailing, after the earnest efforts of Catholic States have failed. I have further to state to you that his Lordship does not share in the apprehension of the memorialists that the children of British subjects may also be so treated. If such an outrage took place, it could not be perpetrated with impunity.

I am, &c.,

G. HAMMOND.

G. R. BARBNOCH, Esq.

The people of Iceland are moving for an independent government. The project is favored in the Danish Lower Chamber.

The Emperor of Russia, to inaugurate the system of emancipation, has ordered the serfs of the imperial mines to be set at liberty.

A bill regulating the emancipation of the slaves in the colonies has been introduced into the Dutch Chambers.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has a private letter from Madrid, which says:

"I believe, as I have already informed you, that the O'Donnell Cabinet has at this moment its attention directed to the question of Mexico more than to that of the Riff. It is known that a small Spanish squadron is by this time before Tampico, and ready to take possession of the place if our claims are not acceded to. The Government received yesterday a telegraphic dispatch announcing that English and French ships were leaving for the Mexican waters. Marshal O'DONNELL has resolved on appointing General ROS DE OLANO Captain-General of Cuba, in place of General CONCHA, who has resigned."

"As I am on the subject of Cuba, I may notice another fact, which is not without importance. One of the Madrid papers has asked whether it is not true that a Marseilles house has entered into a contract with the Spanish Government for the introduction into the Spanish Antilles, but particularly Cuba, of 80,000 Chinese, who are to be substituted for the negroes in that island; under what condition has the contract been made; what is the term fixed for its execution; what are the guarantees offered for its execution; and, finally, whether, the meeting of the Cortes being near at hand—viz., the 1st of December—the right has been reserved to the Chambers to examine and approve, or to reject, so important a project. It is not the first time that Chinese have been introduced into the island of Cuba. They are not sufficiently strong, or, at all events, not so strong as the negroes, for field-work, but the experiment has not been so bad, after all. Then, there are certain inconveniences resulting from their introduction which it is not necessary to allude to further. The number introduced has never been more than 10,000, but the number now spoken of, viz., 80,000, would suppose that it is intended to substitute them everywhere for the negroes. The question is rather a difficult one, and it is to be apprehended that the Government may be too precipitate in the measure."

Accounts from Milan state that great agitation continues to prevail among the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The people loudly complain of the new law for the military conscription and of the new coinage. The discontent on the former subject goes on every day increasing, and is beginning to show itself in public demonstration. The youth of Milan wage war on cigars supplied as they are by Austria, and will not allow any person to smoke in the street. At night amidst popular songs may be heard the cries of "Italy for ever!" The army and the police are alarmed at the state of excitement that exists; and the Austrian officers always walk the streets armed, as they did after the 6th February, 1853, and at night they frequently have an escort.

Dispatches from Toron, dated the 24th of September, announce that the French and Spanish troops, continuing their operations against Cochin Chinese, have captured the village of Jouron and the forts of Jeupon, together with 200 cannon. The loss of the enemy was considerable. The Emperor was, it is said, concentrating 100,000 men round the capital, but the resistance hitherto was feeble. Acts of barbarity were committed by the Cochin Chinese on the bodies of two Frenchmen who allowed themselves to be surprised.

Advices from Hong Kong are to Oct. 13. The Chinese Commissioners made their appearance at Shanghae on Sunday, the 3d of October, in the evening.

Up to the 4th of October nothing had been done. It is supposed that the duties on tea and silk will remain unchanged in spite of a strong feeling in favor of a reduction on the former article. The duty on imports will, however, be probably reduced as nearly as possible to a five per cent. *ad valorem* rate.

Nothing has been done at Shanghae for England in teas, but in silk there have been liberal purchases. For America there have been large investments in green teas at extravagant prices. The North China *Herald* points out the unhealthy state of speculation in this article for the American market, and the causes that lead to it. Canton is quiet.

TAN, the ex-Governor-General of Chihli, has been acquitted by his Government of the charges of cowardice and desertion, but has been banished to the frontier because his recent operations on the Pei-ho were "without plan."

#### Personal.

It is thought that some of the prisoners who escaped from Rochester Jail were drowned in attempting to swim the river; not having been heard from since, although Locke and others have been recaptured.

Ex-President BAEZ, of St. Domingo, accompanied by General J. CABRAL, came passengers in the brig *Flying Eagle* from Curacoa, which arrived at this port yesterday.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### Personal Encounter Between Montgomery of Pennsylvania and English of Indiana.

#### The Proposed Uniform Decimal Currency—Cutting Down the Estimates—Arizona and Dacotah—Another Ten Million Loan—The Occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 19.

A difficulty occurred between Messrs. ENGLISH of Indiana and MONTGOMERY of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, which continues to be the subject of excited conversation, and an attempt is being made to give it a political turn. As many erroneous reports will be made, I have procured the facts for the TIMES.

The parties met for the first time this session on Saturday, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and the Avenue. As they approached each other, ENGLISH, ignorant of any ill-feeling existing, said "How are you, Montgomery? I am glad to see you"—at the same time extending his hand, which MONTGOMERY declined, saying: "I speak to no puppy, Sir!" ENGLISH immediately struck him with a heavy *lignum vitæ* sword-cane across the head, knocking him partially down and into the gutter, and breaking the stick. ENGLISH stood with a piece of the stick and the sword,—which had been drawn, not intentionally, but by the force of the blow—while MONTGOMERY rose with a brick in his hand, which he, however, threw down, and ENGLISH walked off. After ENGLISH had gone some fifteen paces, MONTGOMERY again picked up the brick and threw it at ENGLISH, who attempted to dodge behind a post. A piece of the brick struck ENGLISH'S boot-heel, but did no damage.

MONTGOMERY proceeded to a magistrate's office and procured a writ for ENGLISH, while the latter returned to his room near by, armed himself, and then continued his walk. Hearing that MONTGOMERY had sworn out a writ, ENGLISH also proceeded to the office and gave bail for his appearance at Court. MONTGOMERY sent ENGLISH word by the Lieutenant of Police that he would fight him, "but not with weapons." MONTGOMERY weighs upwards of two hundred pounds and is regarded the stoutest man in Congress. ENGLISH weighs about one hundred and fifty.

I am informed at the Treasury Department that Professor ALEXANDER, who was engaged to procure a uniform decimal currency, has failed to accomplish any practical result, and he wants a further advance of money, which Secretary COBB declines furnishing.

The Committee on Ways and Means are cutting down the estimates fearfully. The Civil and Diplomatic, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills will be ready to report on Tuesday.

The Senate Committee on Territories will refuse to report the Arizona bill unless Dacotah goes with it, and this cannot be done unless the Indian treaties are confirmed, extinguishing their claim to the country. These treaties are now pending before the Senate. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals, to be received until the 24th of January, for a loan of ten millions, under the act of June last.

The balance now in the Treasury is $4,641,000. The receipts last week were $1,316,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $2,362,000. The increase over the amount in the Treasury of the week previous is $547,000.

In the Senate report of the 15th inst., Senator CULLAMER is made to agree with Mr. CLINGMAN in his Clayton-Bulwer resolution, whereas he considers that resolution exceedingly questionable in its propriety.

Charleston papers of the 4th inst. say that the field officers of the Fourth brigade, State Militia, are making arrangements to give General SCOTT a military reception, and have engaged apartments for himself and suite. General SCOTT expresses himself exceedingly thankful for the intended honor.

Several Mexicans held a consultation last night in regard to that part of the President's message recommending the military occupation of Chihuahua and Sonora. General TRIAS and Admiral ZEBAMAN, who were of the number, left to-day for Mexico to inaugurate, it is said, an opposition to such a movement.

A caucus was held to-night of such members of Congress as are favorable towards a pension bill for the soldiers of the War of 1812, with a view to making arrangements to effect its passage.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 19.

The Secretary of War, in reply to an inquiry of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has expressed a very decided opinion that the proposed military occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua, so far from adding to the existing necessity for an increase of the army, would have the opposite effect. A line of posts stretched across from Texas to Guaymas would be much shorter than the present curved line of posts held by our troops; and being shorter, the line could be occupied by a smaller force than is now required, besides being more effective than the present arrangement. A great saving, too, would be made in the means of subsistence and the curtailment of the expenses of transportation.

The Post-Office Department intends to resort to stringent measures in all cases where the offence of using borrowed franks to cover private correspondence, so prevalent in Washington, can, by any possibility, be traced to the guilty parties.

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill repealing so much of the English Kansas bill as prohibits the formation of a State until the population is sufficient for a Representative in Congress, according to the Federal ratio. It is to be presented as a test question.

#### Railroad Accidents.

MR. THOMAS GRIFFITHS, OF NEW-YORK, KILLED.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 18.

Mr. THOMAS GRIFFITHS, a bachelor, aged about thirty-five years, doing business as grocer at the corner of Avenue C and Eighth-street, New-York, in attempting to get on the 10 o'clock Philadelphia train while in motion, near the Centre-street Depôt, in this city, was thrown under the wheels, horribly mangled and instantly killed. He was called to by a flagman, but paid no heed to it. He was recognized by a friend, who has a daguerreotype likeness of him.

## NEW BOOKS.

### Books for the Holiday Season.

The shelves of our Book-sellers are in full blossom for the holiday season. Perhaps the number of what are prepared for the market as gift-books proper is somewhat less than usual; but several of those which are now offered to the public are certainly among the richest and most elegant ever presented for such occasion.

We have already spoken at some length of GOODRICH'S book of *Beautiful Women*, which has been published by DERBY & JACKSON; and also of Mrs. PALMER'S splendid and elegant *Stratford Gallery*, issued by the APPLETONS. We have now another volume—the *Gallery of Famous English and American Poets*—worthy to rank with these, from the press of E. H. BUTLER & Co., of Philadelphia. We must confess that this holiday season, which brings to our table so many superbly-illustrated volumes, resplendent in Turkey morocco, in ivory paper, and miraculous "tooling," would be doubly pleasant to us if these beautiful gift-books contained evidences of the growth of the mechanical arts among us. But they only remind us of our national poverty. Nearly all, if not the whole, of the beautifully-illustrated volumes which have been issued here recently, with the names of American publishers on the title-page, have been foreign productions. They have not only been illustrated by foreign artists, but in many cases they have been printed and bound in London. This is the greatest book-market in the world, where books bring the best prices; but they can be more cheaply manufactured in London and Paris, than in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, and therefore they are manufactured there to order. Exactly how much of this elegant volume may be of home make we are unable to decide, but we should judge that it was more American than the greater number of the illustrated works which have recently been published. Without reaching to the altitudes of English book-making, it is still a very elegant and well-illustrated volume. The engravings, one hundred in number, are executed in line, on steel, from the designs of eminent artists, most of them selected for the subject; as, for example, we find TURNER furnishing an illustration for HALLECK and for the Editor's *Envoi*. The selections are from the modern English poets, beginning with THOMSON; our American bards who find a place in the volume are BRYANT, HALLECK, WILLIS, LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, POE, MORRIS, BOKER, SIMMS, PRENTICE, CONRAD, and COXE.

One of the most elegant and tasteful gift-books of the season is the *Wild Flowers*, published by SCRIBNER. It is a splendid quarto, filled with most exquisite colored engravings of American flowers, each being accompanied by the letter-press description. The drawing and coloring in this volume are most exquisitely done, and the book cannot fail to be among the most popular of its class for the approaching holidays.

Little books for little people continue to be showered upon us, and will continue, doubtless, until after Christmas and New-Year's shall be passed. There is a wonderful amount of ability bestowed upon some of these children's books, not only in the care with which the text is prepared, but in their embellishments, and the beautiful manner in which they are printed. Children were not always so zealously and thoughtfully cared for in these things as they now are. It is a most important thing to early instill into the minds of the young a love for what is true and beautiful in art by placing in their hands books that are not only free from moral impurities but from all artistic blemishes. Among the children's books that we have seen this year, none pleased us more than a series of story-books published by STANFORD & DELISSER, by the author of *Aunt Fanny's Stories*. The writing in these little volumes is pure and simple, and they are printed with extreme elegance and good taste. *Poor and Proud; or, the Fortunes of Katy Redburn, a Story for Young Folks*, by Oliver Optic, is the title of a volume for oldish children, published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of Boston. *Struggles of the Early Christians, from the days of Our Saviour to the Reign of Constantine*, a book for any season, but designed for the young, comes from the press of JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Boston. *Seed Time and Harvest*, is the title of a volume of tales, translated from the German, by ROSALIE KURCH and MARIA BRAY, from CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston. *Walter Seyton*, a story of rural life in Virginia, is a delightful little book, with the charm of a novel subject. Published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. *Blind Bartimeus; or, The Story of a Sightless Sinner, and His Great Physician*, by WILLIAM G. HOGE, published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., is rather a sermon than a story, and not so well adapted for children as for the instruction of their elders. Children are always uneasy under preaching. *The City of Sin, and its Capture by Immanuel's Army*, is an allegory by E. F. REMINGTON, with an introduction by the Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER. Published by CARLTON & PORTER, New-York. *Isabella Gray* is the title of a small novel, by a lady. Published by DESILVER, Philadelphia. *Dora Deane; or, The East India Uncle*, and *Maggie Miller; or, Old Hagar's Secret*, are the titles of two stories by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES. Published, in one volume, by C. M. SAXTON, New-York.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDGAR A. POE. With an Original Memoir. Illustrated. New-York: J. S. REDFIELD.

This edition of POE'S poems, which, though bearing the name of a New-York publisher, was wholly manufactured in London, has been pronounced, and we think with entire propriety, the culmination of the art of book manufacture. It is one of those rare things in publishing, a perfectly original work, speaking, of course, of the book and its embellishments, and not of its text. The paper, the ink, the printing, the type and the binding are all of the highest order of excellence, and the designs are from the best of the cotemporary artists of Great Britain. Among them we are proud to find three or four designs from two American artists, CROPSEY and DARLEY, which are not in any way inferior to the company in which they are found. It must have been a labor of love with the artists who were employed in the creation of this exquisite volume, for they all appear to have been imbued with the same spirit, which was inspired by the poems they illustrated. This spirit extended itself to the designers of the initial letters, which are as characteristic of the weird spirit of POE as any of the elaborate designs in which the artist has attempted to embody in substantial shapes the subtle feeling which the wayward genius of the Poet infused into his verses. Some objections have been urged against the memoir for its harshness of tone, but we do not see how the subject could have been honestly treated in a gentler manner. If POE were alive to see how splendidly and perfectly his genius has been illustrated, and how daintily and lovingly the elaborate creations of his brilliant fancy have been treated by men of kindred genius, his sensitive nature would have derived exquisite pleasure from the examination of this most sumptuous volume.

POETS AND POETRY OF VERMONT. Edited by ABBA MARIA HENSHAW. Rutland: GEO. A. TUTTLE & Co. 1858.

The cover of this little volume are of a pale lilac tint, but they should have been of a verdant hue, to indicate its origin. It does not make a great show among the gandily-bound volumes which belong to the season—resembling a violet in a bunch of tulips; but a visitor of this kind from Vermont must not be overlooked because it is so modest in its appearance. Vermont has added her full share to the great names of the nation; but it is no disparagement to her to say that in poetry she occupies a subordinate position to the other New-England States. The editor of the volume before us has aimed in her collection at "representing the general poetic literature of Vermont from its early settlement to the present period," and she has accompanied most of her examples with brief biographical sketches. Fourteen Vermont poets, it appears, have published volumes of their writings, but the only names among them that we were familiar with were those of SAXE, C. G. EASTMAN, and Mrs. BOTTA, who is also generally known to be a native of the Green Mountain State. The first Vermont poet was ROYAL TYLER, who was a wit and a Chief-Justice as well. He died in 1826, and his verses are like all that were written by the men of his time, full of patriotism, and invocations to Liberty. The Rev. Dr. SPENCER, who died recently, in Brooklyn, was also, it a peers, a Vermont poet; but the most distinguished of the Vermont bards are SAXE and EASTMAN, with whose names the public are already familiar.

FUTURE LIFE; OR, SCENES IN ANOTHER WORLD. By GEORGE WOOD. New York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Mr. WOOD has an idea that he has made the first attempt to portray the "possible" scenes of a future life; yet he informs us that "the vehicles of thought and representations of the world to come, in his volume, are the same which have been adopted by writers of the Holy Bible, and by DANTE and MILTON. It is the manner, however, of treating the subject which he claims as his own, and we concede to him a right of property in that respect. The exquisitely lovely imaginings of SWEDENBORG he regards as "abhorrently sensual." To one who regards SWEDENBORG as sensual and vulgar, the celestial regions present themselves in a shape little calculated to inflame the minds of rational beings with immortal longings. The next world, according to the conceptions of Mr. WOOD is but a slight remove from the present state of existence; it is a great school of art, where the disenthralled enjoy themselves in learning to draw, to paint pictures, to model statues, and engage generally in such small dilletantisms. There is considerable ingenuity in Mr. WOOD'S inventions, but they are not in the least elevated or poetical, and will not have the effect of raising the human soul many degrees above this sublunary sphere.

PRACTICAL DISSECTIONS; By RICHARD M. HODGES. Cambridge: JOHN BARTLETT.

Dr. HODGES is demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Harvard University,—a man thoroughly fit for the post of demonstrator; and hence, since he is not lacking in ability to set down succinctly and clearly what he knows, a very proper person to write a dissector's manual. One of the best things in this, his book, is the avoidance of unnecessary minuteness upon unimportant regions of the *cadaver*. The prolix manuals much in use keep the black-aproned student too long upon each part;—with scalpel in one hand and forceps in the other, he turns over leaf after leaf with his wrist before he has read up attachments, relations, functions of muscles, whose anatomy is not of the slightest consequence to surgeon, physician, or even to lecturer. Dr. HODGES writes tersely, and only upon parts of his subject that repay study. The paper on which his book is served up is tinted to just the color that last reveals the finger-marks of the absorbed student.

WHILE IT WAS MORNING. By VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1858.

This is an exceedingly interesting and well-written story of common American life; the scene is laid in New-England and New-York, the names have a familiar sound, the incidents are natural, and the characters such as we meet in our daily walks. There is nothing of a foreign tone about the book, and all its allusions are of an American character. We have rarely read a more thoroughly domestic story; it is very much in the style of Miss AUSTIN'S novels, pure and sweet in its morals, and kindly and gentle in its lessons. There is, as we find in nearly all American works of fiction, and especially so in those by women, a feeling of sadness in its pages which cannot easily be accounted for. That tone of heavy contentment and good humor which predominates in the English domestic novel, and which form the great charm of the always fresh and entertaining fictions of JANE AUSTIN, is wanting in our national novels. LAYS FROM THE LAND OF LUTHER. STANFORD & DELISSER.

This beautiful volume, though possessing none of the gaudy externals which characterize the greater number of the books of the season, is, nevertheless, most appropriately illustrated and ornamented. The "lays" are mostly of a devotional character, translated from the German by SUSAN WINKWORTH. The illustrations are spiritled etchings from designs by German artists of the first rank, sober and severe in their style, yet full of meaning and lofty sentiment. It is a volume of permanent value, yet admirably adapted to the holiday season. The same publishers have issued a new edition, on large paper, of BLAIR'S Poem, with illustrations from the quaint designs of BLAKE, the spiritualistic artist of the last century, who surpassed the ghost-seers of the present day in the vividness of his perceptions, which enabled him to commit to the canvas the strange forms which he saw only with his spiritual eyes.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

Not a word need be said in respect to the Autocrat. The public know what his exact merits are; he has gained his niche in the great temple of popular favor, and will remain there while there is a relish for wit and humor, or an appreciation of poetical compositions. The volume in which he now appears is illustrated with sketches from designs by HOPPIN. In any other work they would appear to better advantage; but as every reader of the *Autocrat* must have formed his own ideas of the look of the personages who figure round the breakfast-table of that personage, the designs of the artist can hardly fail to fall short of the preexisting images in the mind's eye of the spectator.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. By THOMAS BULFINCH. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co. 1858.

The *Age of Chivalry* is a very good book, either for young readers or old ones; got up in a very substantial and sensible manner, with the single exception of the illustrations, which are of a kind hardly suitable for a child's primer. The author has divided his subject into two parts, the first being devoted to King ARTHUR and his Knights, and the second to the Mabinogeon, or Welsh popular tales.

### The New Conditions of Railway Success.

Thirty years ago, there existed only the rudest mechanical elements of what is now the Railway system of the world;—the unsteble tramways, and the clumsy stationary engine of the times. To-day, the general conditions which underlie the successful road and engine of the present period have been met, viz: the approximately permanent road-bed, and the stiff and light rail and joint;—the multitubular boiler, inclosed fire-box and combustion chamber, blast-pipe, counterbalancing, equalized suspension, carving truck, variable cut-off, and light, durable and adjustable parts of the best class of modern locomotives. The *past* conditions of success have been met; as a consequence Railways have been extended in every civilized country at a cost exceeding five thousand millions of dollars, and collaterally involving other thousands of millions, together with the general commercial interests of the world.

Does this great investment rest on a mechanical basis of perfect and immutable solidity? Are not the *conditions* of its success changing, slowly, but surely? Have not the disasters of the past year plainly shown that we are not keeping pace with the new emergencies? The competition of rival lines, the largely-increased cost of the standard fuel, and the half-worn-out condition of so many railways, are establishing new and imperative conditions, which must be promptly met if the prosperity of this enormous investment and its contingent interests are to be preserved. The proportion of work done to cost of doing it must be vastly increased; fuel must be better burned; steam must be better made, preserved and used; dead weight must be lightened, friction diminished, and flexible and perishable tracks made permanently smooth and durable. There is talent enough at work, under promising auspices. No less than five thousand practical men are employed in the engineering and mechanical management of railways. Each of these men brings into the field some special information and experience as to the best method of accomplishing the great end to which their united efforts are tending. But just at the time when the railway interest needs the undivided force of this allied army, its action does not keep up with the new and pressing requirements, simply because it is not combined and concentrated. The advantage of each of these managers availing himself of the knowledge of all the rest, compared with his unaided and independent effort, is therefore five thousand to one. Each of many improvements that is now saving money in one place, might save money in every place. The cheapest and best investment which railway managers and owners can make, is in the carefully reported and trustworthy results of what paying improvements are in progress all over the world.

Among the few really valuable and successful works of this kind, is the thorough and comprehensive report of Messrs. COLBURN and HOLLEY on the *Permanent-Way and Coal-Burning Locomotives of European Railways*. This work shows in detail how far and in what features the most cheaply worked Railways of the world are superior to our own, and then describes with all necessary minuteness, and illustrates with numerous and excellent engravings, each of the mechanical devices and expedients which have contributed to this success. It gives *new and specific working* information as to the best known systems of coal-burning, rails, including shape and manufacture, rail-joints, preserving sleepers, drainage, etc. A large edition has already been absorbed by some sixty leading Railway companies, and is pronounced by them a paying investment. European engineers have amply certified to the correctness of its information as to foreign Railways.

More fresh and practical works of this character on the other numerous branches of engineering are needed. A few dullers judiciously expended in finding out what has already been well done, will save the expenditure of a very much larger sum in those experiments which only lead to conclusions already established.

### The Newtonian System of the Universe—Letter from Mr. J. C. Lane.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 13, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the TIMES of Saturday, Dec. 11, appeared a review of my lecture, as delivered at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening. Notwithstanding the vein of ridicule which runs through the whole article, I should not complain were it not for the last remarks, which are decidedly unjust both to myself and to the subject. I quote:

"After the conclusion of the lecture, some of the gentlemen present urged objections to Mr. LANE'S theories, some of which appeared fatal. 'A constant force,' one said, 'if applied to a revolving body, would accelerate its motion.' 'Yet we see no such effects on the earth.' 'Neither have we any right to assume that a comet's surface is so highly polished as to reflect in the manner indicated.' Neither of the objections were met satisfactorily."

This I consider as unfair, because I DID give points, on both objections, that a reasonsr would have carefully analyzed before he would have pronounced the objections fatal.

The theory—*and demonstration*—of the motive forces of the Universe is not simply a chimera of the brain of one man. There are many of the first scientific and mechanical men of the country who have not only patiently heard my reasonings and demonstrations of these forces, (privately,) but who, after having investigated the subject in its numerous bearings, have given me assurances of hearty coöperation in my views. I expect, of course, opposition; but when objections are made by scientific men they should be supported by some sort of reasoning and understanding. I will *try* to answer questions at any time; but those made without any real applicability to the subject, and without forethought, I respectfully decline to answer. But with regard to the questions, "neither of which were answered satisfactorily:"

*First*—"A constant force if applied to a revolving body, would accelerate its motion." "Yet we see no such effects on the earth." This, taken abstractly, is, without doubt, correct; but with regard to the planetary movements, has no application whatever. The implied application is based on the old idea that the earth was originally projected into space, by some power, say, "the centrifugal force," and as "there is no outside resistance in the space through which the planet travels," and consequently no friction either on its surface or axis, there could be no diminution of force, and the projectile would not lose its momentum, but would continue to advance forever. Were the planet or projectile to go in a straight line, this would be a good argument; but were another force applied to the projectile (the sun-gravitating force) to move it constantly in a direction out of its projectile line, there might not be friction, either on the surface or axis, from resisting *media*—as the term is applied to terrestrial mechanics—but there would be an opposing force, acting constantly against the projectile force which would continually retard it, and were this opposing force greater than the projectile force, the ball or planet would not go through space at all; at least, to obey its first projectile force. A constant force, *alone*, acting on a ball to rotate it, *would* accelerate its motion; but if, while this force was rotating this globe, and exerting its power to keep the perticles of the globe in the plane of rotation as strongly as it would act to make the same particles move relatively through space, that is, round the axis—I say, if while this force were acting, another force should be applied to endeavor to rotate the globe on an axis which should be situated in or parallel to the equatorial plane of the former rotation, this last force would be continually acting to retard and diminish the first force, and unless the first force WAS CONSTANT, it would soon be annihilated. In the common acceptation of the terms, there are no resisting *media* here, nor any friction, but still the two forces mutually retard each other, and as surely and certainly as if friction were applied to all parts of the globe at once.

According to the old theories, the centrifugal force first started the planets in their orbits; and as there is no resistance they still go on *solely from the original impulse*. By inference, the centrifugal force is not now constantly acting to keep the ball in motion; the force which first started the ball is discontinued; after the machine has started, the motor is removed. Natural forces do not always act constantly.

But this centrifugal force would project the ball in a direct line, and were the so-called force of gravitation to be suspended, the ball would immediately go off at a tangent from its orbit, through space; it does *not* fly off. Then there is a force continually keeping it from flying off, this force is as constantly acting to remove the globe from the line of its projected force. Does this force *retard* the first, or not? Is there not a *necessity* for the *continuation* of the *centrifugal force forever?* Does the earth increase its speed in its orbit?

My object is to supply these forces, which the old theories do not. Whether the upsetting force is magnetic or not is immaterial. Would forces acting (as my theory suggests) produce the actual motions of the planets? It may be answered, so do the centripetal and centrifugal forces. I ask for a demonstration—How?

As for the second objection, (after the lecture,) "Neither have we any right to assume that a comet's surface is so highly polished as to reflect in the manner indicated." Why not? The question I proposed in the lecture was, whether such a polished sphere would produce the phenomena? not whether the comet were polished. Would such a globe produce the phenomena? Because if it would, we will see whether a comet *might* be polished or not.

It is now universally received as truth, that the further removed from the sun, or centre of the system, a planet is, the less its density. If the theory of LAPLACE be correct, or even analogous to the truth, this must be so, simply from the fact that in the condensation or cooling of the solar globe, the denser parts would contract most—that is, the sphere being fluid, the particles would arrange themselves at distances from the centre, according to their density; or, in other words, the nearer the centre the denser the matter. Again: different bodies—metals for instance—require different degrees of heat to liquify them. Platina requires the strongest artificial heat we possess; a bismuth spoon will melt in a cup of hot tea. Now, a ball or planet coming from the confines of the system should be less dense, and might be easier to melt or liquify, and it would not require a great stretch of the imagination to believe that a molten globe might be transparent. Were it transparent, it would be invisible at a great distance. I said in my lecture that it was immaterial whether the globe was gas or transparent liquid. I have yet to find out that a *globe or globule of any liquid, whether transparent or not, has not a polished surface.* We can easily account for a large transparent globe in the universe.

The question is: What would be the phenomena attendant on such a globe, if it occupied the position of the comet? Should we, in certain positions, have an apparent nucleus and tail. Respectfully,

JAS. C. LANE.

### Note from Hon. Philo White.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A communication from Lima, in Peru, which appeared in your paper of the 9th ult., and which speaks disparagingly of my Mission to Ecuador, imputing to me a "masterly inactivity," so far as the interests of our country are concerned, has just met my eye. But your correspondent's palpable untruths, and the stupidity that pervades his recital of the course of events touching the Amazonian question in Ecuador, stamp him as a bastard Yankee—if, indeed, he first saw daylight under an American sky.

In view of the great mass of official business dispatched during my incumbency of that Mission, as shown by the records of the Legation and the pigeon-holes of the State Department at Washington, overmuch zeal, but not inertness, might possibly be imputed to me as a diplomatic fault. But the source from whence your Lima correspondent received his promptings, is too transparent to be mistaken by me. The *earmarks* are those of Don JUAN CRISOSTMO CAVERO, the flippant but shallow Minister Resident of Peru, whose name was *expunged* from the list of accredited diplomatic agents at Quito. A. D. M.'s gross misrepresentations of my official action, and his shameless garblings of my correspondence with Señor CAVERO, could have emanated from no other source. And when it is known that that restless diplomat, who was so covetous of *notoriety* at his *first* appearance in diplomatic society, and whom it became necessary for me to handle with caustic severity in our correspondence in relation to the Amazon question, although I did it in a spirit of kindly admonition, wrote me confidentially, *apologizing* for having misrepresented both the motives and action of myself and my Government in the matter, it may be seen how Señor CAVERO has stultified himself, in employing a truculent pen, in the shape of a renegade American, to re-propagate the untruths he was made to recant and swallow during my presence in that country.

But, in due time, the public may expect to learn the *truth* in regard to the *American* aspect of the matter, so far as I had any agency in it.

PHILO WHITE.

[We give Mr. WHITE the benefit of his Card, in spite of the needlessly harsh and coarse epithets which he applies to our correspondent. We must remind him, however, that these do not in the least help his case, but rather indicate a loss of temper and a lack of manners on his part, which will inspire serious doubts as to his own consciousness of being in the right.]

### Naval Affairs—Construction of the Niagara.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was much pleased in reading some remarks in your valuable paper of yesterday, contained in an article headed "Our Naval System." The views which you have taken in regard to this important subject are generally correct and well-founded. Still, I think, in a few particulars you are in error. Now, in reference to the *Niagara*, you assert that "she is the finest model afloat of the heavier class of fighting ships." The question in this case would naturally be asked—and I put it to yourselves—In what respect is the *Niagara* superior, as a *man-of-war* to the modern vessels now in our NAVY? Has her superior size, and consequent increased cost over all other vessels owned by our Government, produced a corresponding degree of efficiency and excellency? I think not. Take, for instance, the *Wabash* or *Minnesota*, both of which are sixty feet shorter on the load line than the *Niagara*, and it can be clearly proven by their recent performances that, in all respects, as *men-of-war*, they are at least her equal. To enumerate the faults of the *Niagara* would occupy too much time. One or two for the present will be sufficient. First her sheer. It is well known to all naval constructors and officers that one of the most important requisites in war vessels is to get the decks as straight as possible, in order to facilitate "working the guns." This most essential feature was not dreamed of by the designer of the *Niagara*, as her eastern clipper-ship sheer fully demonstrates. All naval officers will agree in the opinion that she is at least four feet too crooked, and that, before her guns are placed on board, her decks should be lowered at the ends, or replaced by new ones. The next fault is her extreme sharpness, which causes loss of storage and capacity, as well as a constant straining of the entire hull. Were speed the sole object in the construction of war vessels, this would be easily obtained, but, unfortunately, as in the case of the *Niagara*, it precludes entirely all possibility of carrying a battery on her decks suitable for a vessel of her immense tonnage. The *Niagara* has a displacement of her load line of 5,100 tons, and is intended or designed to carry (if she ever does) twelve guns, at a cost of $100,000 each, while the *Minnesota*, a vessel sixty feet shorter, has a displacement at the load line of 4,600 tons, and actually carries fifty guns, at a cost of $16 000 each. There is not a naval constructor in this country but could take the *Niagara*'s length and produce a vessel in all respects her superior, or at least her equal, and carry at the same time a battery double hers in weight and efficiency. A comparison between her and such vessels as the *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Merrimac*, as *men-of-war*, is all that is necessary to substantiate the above assertion. While speaking of the last three named ships, a few words may be said in reference to their builders. They have all given sufficient evidences of their fitness and skill in the construction of these ships, justly admitted by competent judges to be the *navies ultra* of war vessels, and if allowed to carry out their own ideas, obtained after long study, and scientific investigation, there is not a nation in the world that could put afloat such vessels as our own. It is idle and ridiculous to talk of the incompressible genius of GEORGE STEERS, when such men as JOHN LENTHALL, SAMUEL M POOK, and the brothers DALANO are daily giving us such evidences of their superiority in naval architecture. Building yachts and steamboats are different matters compared to the construction of well-modeled and well-adapted men-of-war, and no men, unless he be more than mortal, can step from one to the other in a day or a year. The *Niagara*, in a word, is simply the model of the yacht *Julia*, and nothing more. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, prey do not be so desponding, because a STEERS has departed from this wicked and deceitful world, as he fortunately has not taken *all* the genius of the country with him. A little is yet left, enough I think to build even a *Niagara*, wonderful as she seems to some. Give some of the private shipbuilders of the country the cost of the *Niagara* to operate with, and my word for it some of them can be found to possess incomparable genius too. D. D. W.

### Naval Matters—Dilemma of Officers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: The interest you take in naval matters, and your correct views on the subject, induce me to solicit the favor of incumbering your columns with a few remarks relative to our policy.

A year since, Commodore PAULDING was indirectly censured for his efficiency in removing WALKER'S piratical gang from the shores of Nicaragua. The Secretary of the Navy, in his last report, assumed the credit of this honest action, which he at that time silently disapproved.

'Tis but justice to the Commodore to state, that he acted on his own responsibility, and not by virtue of the ambiguous instructions issued by the Department. When Commander ALMY applied to the Secretary for explicit orders to guide his actions, he received in response a letter to the effect that "he *must*—or, perhaps, had better—not arrest WALKER."

The moment is opportune to inquire whether Flag-Officer MCKEEVER is bound down by similar instructions? It has been hinted to us, that, notwithstanding the old gentleman's penetration, he is unable to prepare the *mise en scene* according to the Government interpretation of the orders furnished him. Should he take WALKER, he will be rebuked; should he—o *la* CASTARD—permit him to land, he will be removed from his command. A pleasant dilemma.

Will the Department clear up this mist, and not subject to censure men whose duty it is to obey, *coute qui coute*. Let the responsibility rest on the Government. ORDER.

### Another Offer to Provide for the Poor.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observed in your paper of the 3d an offer of $100 for a plan for improving the condition of the poor in the Almshouse of the City of New-York. The gentleman who made the offer was not aware, probably, of the cost of making the investigations, plans of buildings, and other necessary outlays. The sum is wholly inadequate; and but few would be willing to risk their reputation, without first examining the matter in all its relations. As this subject will involve the expenditure of millions of dollars in the future any plan should be, in some degree, commensurate with the importance of the object. I therefore make the following proposition, viz.: I will, within three months, compete with any other person or persons for a premium of $1,000, by offering a plan in relation to the saving of the cost of supporting the poor of New-York; embracing also their moral and physical improvement; and if my plan shall not receive the award, I will be one of ten to pay $100 each to the successful competitor, provided that the latter shall be one of the Commissioners to carry into effect the accepted plan, should it be adopted by the City.

The plan (if my proposition is embraced by the City or any responsible individual) to be submitted to the arbitration of Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER, WM. B. ASTOR, GERARD HALLOCK and PELATIAH PERIT.

The subject is a very important one; and I feel confident that a plan can be adopted to greatly lessen the expense of supporting the poor of your City, and at the same time to greatly improve their condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BREWSTER.

### OBITUARY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is requested, by the Hon. Wm. A. Porter, to correct a rumor, which has been circulated, that he is an applicant for the Governorship of one of the Western Territories. His name has never been suggested to the President; he is not an applicant for this or any other office, and such an offer would be forthwith rejected by him.

Mr. Joseph Salas, a Spaniard, well-known about the Boston Navy-yard as "Uncle Joe," died in Boston Dec. 12 at the advanced age of 97 years. Mr. Salas was an old soldier, and fought in several battles against Napoleon Bonaparte.

Major Semuel Barnes, a well-known newspaper editor in Maryland, died at Baltimore Dec. 14. He had been connected with the Maryland Press for more than half a century, and was latterly editor of the Baltimore *Clipper*.

Mr. Adam W. Thaxter, Sr., an old citizen of Boston, died Dec. 15, aged 79. He was once Deputy United States Marshal in Boston, and President of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Wm. Wells Brown, a freed slave, has written a drama styled "The Drama of Experience; or, The South Side of Slavery." It was recited in Philadelphia, Dec. 16, before the Anti-Slavery Convention.

Mr. Elijah Lewis, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Roxbury, Mass., died December 15, aged 63. He was Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature some years ago.

Gov. Morgan has appointed Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, of New-York, Surgeon-General upon his staff, in place of Dr. Herrick, of this City, who declined.

Ex-Governor Slade is dangerously ill at his residence in Vermont.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

That particular region of the State of Michigan which is known as the "Muskegon Valley," must be a very wicked place. A writer in the *Newaygo Republican*, in a series of articles, has undertaken to show up the morals of the community. It is stated that the common practices are Sabbath-breaking, profane and filthy language, drunkenness and gambling, and a general recklessness in regard to all that is good. Hunting, fishing and business are openly pursued on the Sabbath with impunity. Profane and filthy language is made use of by nearly all classes of men. Drunkenness prevails to a frightful extent, and gambling is ruining its multitudes both old and young.

A decision has just been rendered by Judge Drummond in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, upon a claim made for damages by Ford vs. Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff shipped 100 head of cattle at Urbana, Ill., under a contract for their delivery at Detroit in 30 hours. They were detained at Michigan City, on the Michigan Central Road, twelve hours, and twelve hours more at Marshall. On arriving at Detroit four of them were dead, and the owner claimed that the remaining 96 had suffered a material depreciation. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $1,250.

Wool-growing is steadily increasing in Texas and the State will soon number its flocks by hundreds of thousands. The San Antonio *Herald* says that Capt. Sweet, late of Laporte, Indiana, has just returned from Mexico, whither he went last Fall to purchase sheep for himself and a Mr. Parish, late of Missouri. Capt. Sweet went with others, and the whole number of sheep brought out was about 4,000. His and Mr. Parish's portion—about 1,000 head—he has placed on a ranch on the head of Curry's Creek, Blanco County.

Elisha Magoun, a man of 52 years, who has been in a depressed condition of mind for a long time on account of Spiritualism, committed suicide at Cambridge, Dec. 15. He has resided at Brighton, away from his wife, for about a year. His son and daughter have arrived at mature years, and the daughter has lectured on Spiritualism.

A fellow named Lynch, on trial in Boston for shop-breaking, sprung upon a witness, John Vance, the other day, and stabbed him in open Court, in revenge for his turning State's evidence, and testifying against the prisoner. The knife was aimed at Vance's throat, but struck the jaw-bone. Lynch was placed in irons.

The Canadians are just now excited about a reported discovery of rich lead mines in Ramsay Township. It is asserted that the vein of ore is traceable for a distance of 800 feet. It is not clear whether the proofs of the story are better than those of the Bowmanville coal hoax.

In Cincinnati, there is an entire family, excepting only the mother and one daughter, in prison for various offences. The father is imprisoned for life for shooting a man; a son and a daughter are in the House of Refuge, and three other daughters are locked up for larceny. Total, six.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture has adopted a resolution censuring the payment of premiums by Agricultural Societies for the speed of horses, on the ground that such trials of speed tend to divert attention from everything else, and are demoralizing.

The annual catalogue of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick has been published. There are now in the institution fifty students in all. In Rutgers College and Grammar School are fifty more, having in view the Gospel ministry.

The Theological Seminary at Princeton contains 181 students. Fifty-seven of the number are graduates from Nassau Hall.

A Young Men's Christian Union has been organized in Detroit: Geo. S. Frost, President.

The Michigan Central College at Spring Arbor has been reopened under the charge of Mr. Dearing.

### Who Discovered Anæsthesia?—Statement of Drs. Mott, Francis and Parker.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The undersigned, fearing that the public may be misled by the republication at this time of certain affidavits made by them in the month of December, 1852, in which we asserted our belief that HORACE WELLS, of Hartford, Conn., was the original discoverer of the anæsthetic principle as applied to the removal of pain in surgical operations, which affidavits were made by us at the solicitation, and in consequence of the representations of the Hon. TAUMAN SMITH, then United States Senator from Connecticut, we feel it to be our duty to state *a subsequent and careful examination of the facts in the history of the discovery of Anæsthesia have led us to a different conclusion.*

The undersigned coincide in the belief that "the first great triumph of placing in the hands of the profession an agent capable of rendering the patient safely, and, at will, utterly insensible to the stroke of the surgeon's knife, was in detecting and establishing by experiment the anæsthetic powers of sulphuric ether. For this discovery the world is indebted to Dr. WM. T. G. MORTON, of Boston.

"Whatever may have been the steps preliminary to this remarkable discovery, Dr. MORTON'S claim to it is established beyond all controversy, and his merit in this respect, with those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, can be no longer a question of dispute."

Holding this opinion, they have signed the "Appeal of Members of the Medical Profession" in this City and Boston, to establish a national testimonial by voluntary subscription, for the benefit of Dr. WM. T. G. MORTON, and have united in recommending his claims for remuneration to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, and of soliciting their subscriptions in behalf of the fund.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1858.

I hereby respectfully set forth that my concurrence in the recommendation of Dr. MORTON'S claims for public remuneration was grounded on the *conclusive* evidence that through his experiments, perseverance and energy it was made manifest that sulphuric ether might be used as an effective anæsthetic agent in surgical operations. To Dr. MORTON'S early devotion, I believe, the world is indebted for the important knowledge we possess on this subject so interesting to humanity. JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.

### The Wool Trade.

In New York, during the present week, the inquiry has been animated at strengthening prices. Desirable lots, which manufacturers really want, have been sparingly offered,—and business has been somewhat restricted by the increasing difficulty of filling orders for the better qualities. The reported sales include 175,000 lbs. domestic fleece within a range of from 38c.@56c. for common to full blood Merino and Saxony; 45,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at from 32c.@45c. for No. I to extra, with some small lots of very choice at 48c.@50c.; 300 bales Californie at 10c.@32c.; 500,000 lbs. unwashed South American on terms not disclosed; and 100,000 lbs. unwashed African at about 21c. ₱ lb.

In Boston, the transactions have been quite extensive, and prices of Domestic have advanced materially. Stocks were light, and holders confident. The reported sales comprised 200,000 lbs., Domestic fleece and Pulled, within the annexed range: Common to full-blood Merino fleece, at 36c.@53c.; Saxony do., at 55c.@65c.; No. I to extra Pulled, at 40c.@55c.; 120,000 lbs. course Spanish, mainly at 20c.@21c.; 60,000 lbs. Persian, at 12½c., and 450 bales Cape and Mediterranean at very full prices.

In Providence, the demand from manufacturers was active, and with very limited supplies available prices were well supported. Sales transpired of 60,000 lbs. Domestic fleece at 35c.@56c.; and 11,500 lbs. do. Pulled at 25c.@48c. ₱ lb.

In Philadelphia light receipts and stocks, with a lively inquiry, continued to influence prices favorably for sellers. The transactions embraced 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled within a range of from 35c.@56c. ₱ lb.

In Baltimore sales were reported of only small lots at unchanged rates.

RECAPTURE OF ESCAPED CONVICTS.—Several of the convicts who escaped from Auburn State Prison have been recaptured. Among them is MANLEY LOCKE, the murderer, who was arrested at Mount Morris, N. Y. LOCKE was discovered at a tavern, in company with one TOPPIN, also a convict. LOCKE, it appears, managed to communicate with his family at Honeoye Falls, and made an appointment with them, so that his sister and his uncle WILLIAMS had an interview with him. LOCKE wanted money, but his uncle refused to supply him, and advised him to give himself up, as there was no chance for him to get away—everybody being on the look-out. MANLEY wept considerably at this interview, according to the account given by his uncle, and expressed apprehensions as to the final result of his case. He was much afraid he would be hung at last. TOPPIN told Mr. WILLIAMS that if MANLEY had taken his advice and gone in another direction, they could have been two hundred miles away by that time.

## LAW REPORTS.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Dec. 17.
Before the Hon. Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

DIFFICULTIES DURING THE ENGAGEMENT OF MARIO AND GRISI.

*New York Academy of Music* vs. *James H. Hackett.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $3,000, being three weeks' rent of the New York Academy of Music, during the period that Grisi and Mario performed there, in October and November, 1854. The building, at the time, was in an unfinished state, and the defendant set up a breach of the plaintiff's covenant in the lease, to use all diligence in finishing it. The cause was tried before Judge INGRAHAM and a jury, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, for the sum of $1,634 13 and costs. The defendant moved for a new trial at Special Term, which was denied. He then appealed to the General Term, Judges ING

...ence that it ...
...; I laughed and said, ...r jealous;" she replied, (laughter)—he was jeal... me;" she said he knew ... men's society, and she ... have it; I heard her wish ... times, and it would be the ... her life to follow him to the ... would come back rejoicing—

...saw by the papers that she comolained ... could not wear a pair of the Doctor's ... rubbers because they were too large; I re... member her having a pair of gaiters which were too tight, and the Doctor took them and wore them out; I know of no way she took to make people dislike the Doctor, except by the way she spoke of him and his meanness; I heard her talk of her trip to Niagara, and how she and the Doctor went under the sheet of water, and how pleasant it was; never heard her make any complaint of unkindness in connection with that; I went into the room one morning; they had been scolding about something, I don't know what; I heard the Doctor call Mrs. Bennett a d—d fool; she in turn called him a *darned* fool; they repeated this two or three times, and she (Mrs. B.) said to the Doctor, "Now, I want you to tell which is the worst, a d—d fool or a darned fool" (laughter); he did not say which was worst; one morning she was talking about getting her bill that Fall; she sat by the table, raised her hand and said, (pressing her thumb on tha table,) "I have the Doctor completely under my thumb;" she ... good, that the name of the bill would get her anything she wanted; the Doctor would sacrifice anything rather than she should leave him; she said she did not care about having Fanny Ellis (her sister) with her, but she knew the Doctor old not like her, and she would have her there because she knew I, aggravated him; when I was in the house the waterpipes were not stopped up, nor the faucets either; there was plenty of hot and cold water in the children's and Mrs. Bennett's rooms, in the bathing room, in the kitchen and in the cellar; I have been scolded by Mrs. Bennett for not taking my work into Dr. Bennett's room and sitting there; she didn't wish to have me work in any other room; there were three other and more appropriate rooms for me to sit in and work; the chimney would smoke when I was there; except in the Spring they had a fire in the furnace; sometimes, when we had some warm days, they had a fire in the grate; Mrs. B. was writing in her library one day, and the Doctor came and wanted to go in; she would not let him, so he kicked the panel through; she told me afterwards she was writing a letter to Mrs Smith and didn't want the Doctor to see it; I afterwards took it down to the office; Mrs. B. came into her room one day with one of Mr. Smith's letters in her hand; she was very much pleased, and either read or repeated a line, saying Mr. Smith would marry her whenever she was released from the Doctor; she then told me that Mr. Smith said she was the only woman who could manage Doctor Bennett; I saw Mrs. B. two weeks ago on Saturday; she said she had been out to Oranga to see me, but I was not there; I had been living there; I met her in front of the New-Haven Hotel; she spoke about the Doctor and wanted to know if I thought he was a good man in his family; I told her I thought he was good enough; she then wanted to know if I knew the penalty of taking a false oath; she said "You know it will State Prison you for life, don't you?" I told her, "Yes," she then asked me a number of questions, and asked me if I remembered how the Doctor threw water on me? she then spoke of this case; I told her I hoped justice would be done, but that I did not feel at all honored by being a witness; she said she supposed not, as I knew my character would be brought up; I told her I was willing she should bring up my character in any way she wanted; she did it to frighten me, I know, from her actions; she said I was angry because she boxed my ears; "Well," said she, "you know folks will do things that they would not do if they thought of it;" I told Mrs. Bennett if things were as I supposed they were, I wondered that the Doctor should come after me as a witness; everything the Doctor said to me I would repeat to her, and she would put her own meaning on it; I got so afraid I was afraid to stay in the house alone with him; I thought every time he looked at me he was going to say something he ought not to, and I would start and run; I remember running from him one day when the children were in the room; I ran up one pair of stairs and down another, the Doctor after me; I ran till I got tired and finally ran up to the garret and hid under the bed; the Doctor came up and looked all round the water tank and then went down again; I was under the bed in a side room; I went down stairs pretty soon after he did, and he asked me where I went to; I didn't tell him, and then Mrs. B. said to me: I told her I had been scared to death, and that the Doctor had chased me all over the house; the children were with us most all the time, and seemed to enjoy it as much as the Doctor did; he was laughing too; Ella followed him, clapping her hands, and telling him where I went; this is the only time the Doctor ever chased me round the house.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett propose or offer on that occasion to do an improper thing to you? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett ever say anything to you of her being able to do anything with the Doctor in connection with obtaining pardon? A.—She said she could do whatever she liked with the Doctor, but whatever he did anything that she disliked she could make him beg her pardon; she might kick him or do anything else to him, yet when he did anything wrong he would come right round and ask her to pardon him.

[Here the Court proceeded to take testimony privately, and at 7 o'clock adjourned till 9 on Saturday morning.]

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

PHEBE *Williams*, after a protracted private examination, again took the stand in the public Court-room, and was cross-examined by Judge Blackman, as follows: I was in the Home of the Friendless, when engaged by Mrs. Bennett; had been off and on there for about three before.

Q.—Why were you there off and on, going there and going back? A.—I went to places; sometimes I would go back, and sometimes I was sent back; sometimes I acted on purpose to be sent back; for the three or four years previous I was off and on there, I was sent back three or four times, perhaps half-a-dozen times; once I ran away from a place; I ran five miles; I was once put out at Troy; Mr. Willis, who took me there, took me back again; I asked him to take me to the Home, and he brought me there again; he had no authority to put me in any other institution; I was 15 years of age in September, following which, in December, I was employed by Mrs. Bennett; I formed no opinion of Mrs. Newman's house while I was there; I did not then know enough to form any thought in regard to Mrs. Newman's house; not, I mean, in connection with what you refer to; I was, I think, in Mrs. Newman's that Mrs. Bennett told me not to please Dr. Bennett; I saw Mr. Smith at Mrs. Newman's once or twice; never saw anything improper in his conduct.

Q.—Tell the Court on what occasion it was that Dr. Bennett came into the bedroom and put his hand on your shoulder? A.—I had not been there a great while; Mrs. Bennett and others were present; it was done not in anger but in joke; he placed the palm of his hand on my shoulder, but did not keep it there very long; the day when he chased me, he came into the kitchen and said, "Well, Phœbe;" I thought something else was coming and ran; I ran up the front stairs and he after me; then I ran down the kitchen stairs; Mrs. Bennett was at Mrs. Barbour's at the time; Ella ran up and down with him; she did not run as fast as we did, but she was always where we were, clapping her hands to point out where I was; when I ran down the kitchen stairs and the Doctor after me; the cellar was light ed and not dark; Ella did not run down into the cellar, I went right through it, and up the back stairs out of doors, the Doctor following; Ella at this time was about five years old; then I came up through the kitchen stairs and went up stairs; the Doctor followed; he was not smart enough to catch me during this chase; I went up stairs to the garret, and shut the garret door; I crawled under the bed; the Doctor looked round the garret, and did not find me; I was in a room partitioned off, but the door was not shut; Ella was not in the garret, but I could hear her come partly up stairs; this took place sometime through the Winter; can't tell when; there was no other girl then in the house; the other girl had gone away.

Q.—Tell the Court what in 1855 you agreed with Mrs. B. to swear to on her application for a divorce against Doctor B.? A.—One circumstance was that she told me about the Doctor kicking her out of bed; it was previous to that I had agreed to swear to what she told me; it was the various little things related in her evidence that she told me; it was substantially the same statement of facts as she has sworn to here; I agreed to swear before she told me what I was to swear to; I agreed to swear to every little thing I saw or could peek in the Doctor; I can't repeat the things she told me; if I could I should have done so yesterday; she wished me to state that he threw water on me; she then told me he kicked her out of bed; she wanted me to tell that I heard him use profane language; I have not charged my mind with the subject, and cannot remember anything more; she told me to state certain improprieties of the Doctor, according to her version of them, which I have mentioned in the colony room (privately); I agreed with her to state those things to which I supposed I would have to swear if I was a witness; this agreement I made with her in 1855.

Q.—Will you tell who was the driver of a carriage which took Mrs. B. to a concert and came back, leaving her there? A.—I don't know as I can state his name; I think it was an Englishman of the name of Burlowe; there were three drivers while I was there; I said yesterday that the Doctor had followed me on extra special times; one time was when he returned from Mrs. Barton's party; I have no recollection of other times; there may be another time he followed me, but I can't recall it.

Q.—Will you tell how many students were in the room at the time you say Mrs. B. exposed her person, unbuckled her clothes half way down, and pulled up her chemize to show to this student the stud? A.—I did not count them; three or four, I think; there was no other female that I remember in the parlor but Mrs. B. and myself; I was in the room at the time; I can't tell the student to whom she was exhibiting the stud; can't remember the name of any man there; she did not ask me not to speak of this; I don't remember that the student looked most at her person or the stud; some of the others came up to look at her; she hooked up her dress afterwards; the dress was unhooked (showing) below the bosom; I was looking over her shoulder at the time.

Q.—How many times did Horace Smith go out to ride with Mrs. B. alone?—A.—Several times; how many I could not say.

Q.—What is this Mr. Gillette in New-York? A.—He is a Presbyterian Minister; I saw him three or four times; he had his arm so as Mrs. B. could lean on his shoulder; she did lean on his shoulder; I think Sarah Newman was there at the time; I don't know where Mrs. Newman was then; I could not say positively that Sarah Newman was there; it was after that I saw the conversation as to the condition in which looks best; this was in the Spring of ... Gillette said that a woman looks best in ... I was, I think, in the bed-room adjoining; I ... he knew I was in that vicinity; I think he knew ... I heard the remark; he was not secret about it at ...

Q.—What is the ... question you had of the ... Mrs. Bennett? A.—Well, I ... explain it; ... hering between a bad and a ... impression; ... never formed an opinion of ... sometimes ... way and sometimes another; ... not, ... tion, tell what was wrong in ... Mrs. ... very great impression about it; I would rather not say ... house; I cannot tell any particu... never saw anything wrong there, be... stayed in Mrs. Bennett's room.

... after your arrival did Mrs. Bennett ... confidante? A.—She made the servants ... as soon as they went to her; she told ... things soon after I went there; she did ... not to reveal what she said; I heard her ... to Sarah Newman about these things; the ... and think I got for an excuse were charged ... and paid for with the other things that were ordered ... when the grocer came to the door; when she stated that Lawyer Sheldon was in love with her she put no injunction of secrecy on me.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you leave Mrs. B.? A.—One day the door-bell rang: I went down to the door, and Ella was there; I told her to come in; she said she did not want to; says I, "I'll pinch your fingers;" her fingers were in the door; I let go the door; I did not shut it, but it swung to and pinched her fingers; Mrs. B. and the Doctor were dressing to go away that afternoon; they both came to the head of the stairs, and Mrs. B wanted to know what I had done; Ella screamed; I told her I had pinched Ella's fingers; Mrs. B told me I was a darned fool; I went through the hall, and went up stairs to my work; Ella came in and says, "You are mad," and ran into her mother's room and says, "Mamma, Phœbe is mad;" Mrs. B. comes in and says, "You're mad, are you?" I told her, "Yes, I am, and if I don't suit you, I wish you would get somebody else who will;" she said, "Say that again, if you dare;" I repeated it, and she was very angry, and came up and boxed my ears, so that I saw stars for an hour afterwards, (laughter;) I got up and left the house; I did not stop to put on either my bonnet or shawl, and I went over to Mrs. Townsend's; this was about the middle of August, 1855; I have been to Mrs. Bennett's house since.

Q.—While you lived at Dr. Bennett's, were you ever out overnight? A.—I was, once.

Q.—Where were you that night? A.—I could not tell you, unless I told all the circumstances.

Q.—Where were you that night? A.—I was on the cellar steps; I was there all that night, from 9½ till 6 o'clock in the morning; I sat on the side-door steps for an hour before.

Q.—Was there a letter written to the officers of the Home of the Friendless about your conduct? A.—No; Mrs. B. told me there was one.

Q.—Was there a letter from the Home of the Friendless in reply, regarding your conduct? A.—I do not remember it.

Q.—Do you remember a letter in which it was stated that you would be sent to the House of Refuge if you did not behave yourself better? A.—I do not.

Q.—Or that you were an object of pity? A.—I do not.

Q.—Where have you lived since you left the house of Dr. Bennett? A.—After I left I went to work in a factory; a year ago last June I went to work in a daguerreotype place in Jay-street, and was there two months; then I went to a shirt factory, and was there about seven months; then I went to a stocking factory in Franklin-street, and was there a twelvemonth; then I went to Orange, and lived with a clergyman there, and about the middle of September I came to New-Haven, and have lived with Mr. Gillan as housmaid, in Park-street, since; I think he is a brass moulder.

Q.—Have you talked upon any of the witnesses in this case? A.—Yes; I have called upon Mrs. North and saw her twice; I called twice to see Mr. Walrous; when in Orange I was called upon perhaps half-a-dozen times by Mr. Sanford as the agent of Dr. Bennett; I was called on once by Dr. Bennett in Orange; after that I saw him when he called with some ladies to see Mrs. Raymond; I have seen him frequently; he called on me here once at Mr. Gillan's; he did not then talk about the case; I have talked with him of the case in his room in Dow-street; I did not call to see him but to see his sisters; I am now in the habit of visiting his sisters; I never knew them till this case came up; have been there every day since the trial came on.

Q.—While in Orange did you say to any one that you were not a witness in this case? A.—I don't remember saying so; I did not consider myself a witness until summoned; I may have said that I did not want to be a witness; Mrs. North was present at those interviews I had with Mr. Walrous.

Q.—Was it in the daytime or the night that Dr. Bennett kicked in the panel of the door where Mrs. B. was? A.—It was in the daytime, before dinner, I think; there was nothing else done.

Q.—Did you usually remain in the parlor when Mrs. B. was entertaining company? A.—No; I was there sometimes; I was there as a waiter, and not as a lady to be visited; when she imprinted her dress and exposed her person to show the stud, I was there in the room; I had gone to inquire about some work, but she was so much engaged in talking that she told me to wait, and I sat down.

*Re-examined*—On none of the occasions on which the Doctor followed me up stairs did he offer to do anything improper to me; I did not promise to Mrs. B. to tell anything but the truth in Court, for I did not suppose she would tell me to state anything but the truth; I placed a great deal of confidence in her, though I found afterwards she wished me to tell what was not the truth. Witness proceeded to relate how she happened to sit on the cellar steps all night. It appears, according to her own showing, that Mrs. B. sent her out on an errand after seven o'clock; on her return she found the door locked, and failed to gain an entrance; soon after, while waiting at the side door, she heard a gentleman ring, and Mrs. B. came to the door and admitted him; they had some music in the parlor, after which the gentleman left; witness then made another attempt to get in, but failed; then she went back, opened the cellar door and sat there till morning; about twelve o'clock she heard a loud ringing at the door, which Mrs. B. afterwards informed her was caused by policemen who came in compliance with the request of Doctor and Mrs. Bennett, who had informed the authorities of her (witness') disappearance.

*Mr. Eli Bennett*, the Doctor's brother, testified to certain conversations between him and Mrs. Bennett, in regard to the taking of a house in New-York; in regard to the statement of the Doctor's that he was making fifty dollars a day, which she said she disbelieved, and in regard to her selling up a pill store in Broadway, and making herself the attractive feature of it. Witness further stated that Mrs. Bennett spoke to him one day in Nassau-street, at his office (the store was in the Bowery,) in regard to the effect of medicines; at one time, she got some articles from him, and at another she said she got some medicine from his partner; witness was then in the drug business, but is now in none. The remainder of his direct testimony was unimportant, save as to certain matters affecting the character of Mrs. Newman's house, to which he went one day by request, and on opening the parlor door, found a lady lying in rather a fancy position; the foot of the lounge was towards the door, and she seemed to have circulated round pretty freely; one foot was on the back of the lounge, and the other on the floor, and she did not take any particular pains to have her clothes down; she invited witness to come in; he went down stairs and asked Mrs. Newman who was the lady up stairs; she said her name was Mrs. McG——, and that she was a very fine woman.

*Cross-examined*—Mrs. Bennett called on me at my room, No. 102 Nassau-street, on the left-hand side going down town; it was in the building of the Old Brick Church, on the second floor; I was in the business of buying and selling drugs and medicine there; I sold by the package, &c., when we got a chance; we put up medicines there, one—plasters, salves, pills, ointments; we used fictitious names, as druggists sometimes do; I don't remember putting up any pills under the name of Hibbard's; that was as public a place of labeling medicine as we could make it; we were not engaged in trespassing on the trade-name of Hibbard that I remember; he used to come in there frequently; if we did it made no difference, as Hibbard's medicines are put up all over; I slept there a part of the time; there was a poor specimen of a bedstead there; there was a mattress and clothes, which I spread on the floor; I had no bedstead; I think Mrs. Bennett's calls on me were made when her husband was in town; she called sometimes with him and sometimes alone; on one of the occasions on which I called on them here I saw my brother overturn a coal-scoop.

Q.—What was your brother's treatment of his wife on that occasion? A.—I suppose I will have to relate the whole circumstances.

(Question repeated.) A.—Well, it was rather peculiar.

(Question again asked.) A.—It was the same as he is to him; I don't know that he did anything to her; I can't say what he said to her; I didn't note it down; I don't think I took hold of him on that occasion; I was a going to; I don't think I said to him I had seen him abuse Mrs. B., and that if ever he did so again I would knock him down; I was going to take hold of him because I supposed he was going to strike her or take hold of her; I don't think I said anything at the time about his abusing Mrs. Bennett; I entertain no doubt on that.

Q.—Will you now state to the Court what was done to the coal-scoop? A.—It was first turned over, I think, by stumbling over it, and then it was catched up and thrown across the room.

Q.—By whom? A.—By my brother.

Q.—Was there anything spilt out of the coal-scoop upon the carpet of the room? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Did your brother say anything about the material that had escaped from the coal-scoop to the carpet? A.—I don't remember that he did; when he threw the coal-scoop across the room, I sat and laughed at him; my impression is, Mrs. B. was not there at the time; I think he said something to Mrs. B. about cleaning up a part of the material on the floor.

Q.—Have you ever said to any one that George Bennett, meaning your brother, could not run away from his bad name, even if he left New-Haven? A.—No, I guess I have not said so.

Q.—Did you not say so to Mrs. B., in the Brandreth House? A.—I don't remember ever saying so.

Q.—Did you ever say to anybody that when you were inquired of, whether you were a brother of Dr. Bennett, you denied being a relation of him? A.—I have. [Recess till 2 P. M.]

AFTER RECESS.

*Rev. Levi P. Perry* testified that he was married to a sister of Dr. Bennett; that his wife was one of the witnesses against Mrs. Bennett; that he was the author of the Doctor's pill pamphlets, and had traveled for him one Summer as collecting agent, and raised during that period a sum of $1,100; that the Doctor's treatment of Mrs. Bennett was generally kind and affectionate, and that he never exhibited anger save when provoked. The witness went into details and gave his testimony with most deliberate precision.

*Joseph W. Hammond*, the Doctor's book-keeper since March, 1855, testified to Mrs. Bennett's frequently coming to the office and using very abusive language to the Doctor. He narrated the type scattering transaction in which Mrs. Bennett is said to have taken so active a part. He entered into several particulars, his evidence so far as it went being mainly corroborative. He stated that the sum collected by Mr. Richmond (one of the Doctor's collectors) in 1855 was $1,733 17; travelling expenses $630 05; wages, $236 60; team, buggy and harness, $175; paper, $133, leaving $450 29; the cost of printing, show-bills, &c., and reduce the net profit to a mere fraction; I have made no estimate, he continued, for any other year; '56 was better than '57 by three or four hundred dollars; there were four agents that year and they averaged all alike; there were four also in 1857; an estimate of the gross receipts and of the expenses necessary to carry on the business, shows an average for any year as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries (exclusive of agents) | $1,400 |
| Paper | 600 |
| Medicines and boxes | 400 |
| Express bills | 125 |
| Postage | 150 |
| Ink | 75 |
| Type | 50 |
| Contingent expenses, for fire, &c | 100 |
| Total | $3,100 |
| Net receipts in cash from office agents and rent | $4,000 |
| Leaving a balance of | $900 |

In addition to this there would be more or less profit derived from the agents, according as they are more or less successful.

The following is the estimated value of Dr. Bennett's property:

| | |
|---|---|
| Horses | $150 00 |
| Carriage | 200 00 |
| Harness and saddle | 50 00 |
| Notes on time | 700 00 |
| Cash on hand | 200 00 |
| Household effects | 500 00 |
| Yearly income from rent | 550 00 |
| Money loaned | 400 00 |
| Two lots in the old cemetery, (not estimated,) say | 300 00 |
| Total | $3,050 00 |
| Outstanding debts | $300 00 |

The witness testified that from the bills on file he made the following estimate:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of money paid for dry goods from 1853 to 1858, (four years,) | 1,688 34 |
| Millinery goods from 1853 to 1856 | 219 34 |
| Shoe bills for 1854 and 1855 | 63 51 |
| Jewelry, 1854 and 1855 | 295 11 |
| Dress-making for 1853 and 1854 | 34 88 |

*Wm. J. Beaton* valued Dr. Bennett's real estate in George-street, at between eight and ten thousand dollars; the house on the west side of Dow-street he estimated at nearly two thousand dollars; the house, lot and barn on the rear of the George-street house at fifteen hundred dollars. This witness testified that he kept Dr. Bennett's horse on livery in '53 and '54; Mrs. Bennett rode out sometimes every day and sometimes less often; on some occasions she rode out with gentlemen whom witness thought she met there accidentally; he could not say how frequently she did so; more than once; one of the gentlemen was Mr. Lindam, the chorister of the College Church, and was regarded by witness as a very worthy young man; the name of the other he did not know; he paid no attention to the time in the matter.

*Cross-examined*—I do not recollect that Mrs. Bennett told me that I was seen coming to the house, that the Doctor hid behind the door, &c.; that he told her to tell me he was out, and she threw open the door and said, "There he is;" I think the estimate put here on the Doctor's horses is not too low.

Mr. Watrous then read the depositions of Alexander Banks, of New-Rochelle, the Rev. Dr. Morgan and others.

*Mrs. Isaiah Blakesley*, examined by Gov. Dutton—Dr. and Mrs. Bennett boarded with me for a few weeks a year ago last Fall; I never saw anything unkind in his treatment of her; her treatment of him was rather cool and distant; have not heard her say anything particular in regard to whether she did or did not love him; have heard her say she did not love him; I think he manifested an attachment for her; in my presence he always seemed kind; his treatment of the children was such that I always thought he loved his children and felt as much attachment for them as any father; I cannot think of any particular thing of any importance; I can't say when they left; when they did they went to Mrs. Richards'; the first week, I think, after she left boarding with me, she came in and told me the Doctor had given her $60.

Gov. Baldwin announced that the testimony for the respondent was now closed, with the exception of one witness who was an important one, but who could not appear this evening on account of sickness. He expected, however, that she would be able to take the stand on Monday morning.

The Court reminded the counsel that ten days had already been spent in taking testimony for the respondent.

Gov. Baldwin admitted the fact, but said it should be borne in mind that the testimony was as much for the Doctor as a petitioner as for him in his position as respondent.

The Judge said he was aware that there were two petitioners before the Court.

Judge Ingersoll said he thought the request unreasonable. This lady had during all the time this evidence was being presented sat patiently in Court endeavoring to repress her feelings as much as she could, and was now laboring under the additional distress of having had her youngest child taken down by scarlet fever, and that child might die before the trial ended. He hoped, therefore, that the case on the other side would now be closed, and that the petitioner might have an opportunity of replying to the whole case, without incurring the chances of any of these after-claps.

The Judge consented to admit the testimony of the absent witness on Monday morning.

With this understanding the counsel for the lady opened their rebutting testimony by reading, in reply to the depositions offered on behalf of the respondent, the testimony of Judge Charles Ellet, of New-Rochelle, and others. These exhibited in the most favorable light the conduct of Mrs. Bennett in her relations of wife and mother, and were somewhat severe on the Rev. Dr. Morgan, whose daughter had a dispute with Mrs. Bennett, and who, it was stated in the deposition of one of the proprietors of the hotel in New-Rochelle where they and Mrs. Bennett boarded, were about to be dismissed from the establishment on account of their general disagreeableness.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Erie R. R. | Southern Boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 20 | — | 20 |
| Flour, bbls | 3,749 | 7,518 | 11,267 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | 1,149 | 1,149 |
| Wheat, bushels | 906 | — | 906 |
| Oats, bushels | 594 | — | 594 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,557 | 2,686 | 4,243 |
| Whisky, bbls | 156 | 130 | 286 |

ASHES—Are selling slowly, at old rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,578 bbls., including 1,020 bbls. Pots, and 558 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 60 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark, at $28 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The market is less active, and prices are firm; sales 50 bags Laguayra, at [illegible]; 560 bags Gonaives, at 10c., and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Sales in Boston 1,500 packets Java, to arrive, at about 14c., six months, to go out of market, and for the balance of the cargo a higher price has been offered and refused; also, 2,050 bags St. Domingo, for New-York, at 9¼c., cash, and 400 bags at 9¾c. ₱ lb., six months' credit.

COTTON—Sales 1,500 bales, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. Orleans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12 | 12⅜ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12½ | 12½ | 12¾ | 13 |

FISH—The leading kinds are quiet, yet firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active for State and Western Flour. The home trade are buying less freely. The inquiry from speculators and shippers is limited. Prices, however, are well supported. Sales 10,700 bbls.

Ground State, ₱ bbl [illegible] $3 60 @ 4 20
Superfine State [illegible] 4 25 @ 4 60
Extra State [illegible] 5 00 @ 5 25
Superfine Western [illegible] 4 40 @ 4 80
Fancy Ohio [illegible] 4 85 @ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan [illegible] 4 90 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio [illegible] 5 40 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee [illegible] 5 30 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee [illegible] 5 70 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri [illegible] 5 75 @ 8 50

Canadian continues in request at former rates; sales 500 bbls. at $5 25 @ $6 30 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand at old figures; sales 1,750 bbls., at $4 60 @ $5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 10 @ $8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25 @ $4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues depressed at $3 40 @ $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 @ $4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day, 1,000 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 57½ @ $2 60, and Bunch at $2 05 @ $2 10 ₱ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet prices are quoted firm; sales 6,500 bushels, in lots, including fair mixed Wisconsin at $1 [illegible], delivered; very good White Southern at $1 40; and ordinary to good Red do. at $1 12½ @ $1 24 ₱ bushel. Corn is in slack request at irregular rates; sales 11,600 bushels at 77c. for mixed Western, afloat, 75c. @ 76c. for new yellow, 86c. for old White, and 86c. for old yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand at higher prices. Sales 3,000 bushels choice Northern at 80c., delivered; and 500 bushels ordinary from the railroad depôt, at 75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue in good request at buoyant prices. Included in the sales, have been 5,600 bushels prime Prince Edward's Island, at 56c. ₱ bushel. Canada at 54c. @ 56c.; Western, 53c. @ 55c.; State, 48c. @ 50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c. @ 48c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 150 Sales Bags, at 8½c. each; and 1,360 bales Bagging, mainly at 12¼c. @ 12¾c. ₱ yard, all 6 months.

HAY—North River is in moderate request, at 60c. @ 70c. for shipment, and 75c. @ 87½c., for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in rather better demand at steady rates.

HOPS—Sales 90 bales new at from 16c. @ 17c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is inactive at old figures.

LEAD—Has been more sought after and held with more firmness.

MOLASSES—Sales 240 bbls. New-Orleans at 35½c. @ 36c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, yet steady.

OILS—The demand for the leading kinds is moderate, and prices are sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively request at, however, unsettled prices. Sales 4,250 bbls. at $13 for New Mess, [illegible]; $15 for 500 bbls. do., deliverable in January, and (reported) for 500 bbls. do., deliverable in May and June; $17 50 for Old Mass, here; $13 50 @ $13 60 for prime, here; and $13 50 for 500 bbls. do., deliverable in Spring, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, yet steady, at 9¼c. @ 9¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c. @ 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 2,360 bbls., at 11c. @ 11¼c., here, 11¾c. deliverable in April, and (reported) 11¾c. deliverable in April and May, ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and depressed. Sales, to-day, 200 bbls., in lots, at $8 50 @ $10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50 @ $11 50 for extra do.; $7 50 @ $9 for Country Mess; $6 @ $6 50 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $10 @ $18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 @ $15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c. @ 19c. for Ohio; 16c. @ 22c. for common to good State, and 23c. @ 30c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 9½c. @ 9¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in good request, at buoyant prices. Sales to-day 979 hhds. Cuba, (including 300 hhds. said to be on speculation,) within a range of from 6c. @ 7⅜c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c. @ 7½c. ₱ lb.; 200 hhds. do. (by auction) at $6 50 @ $7 60 ₱ 100 lbs.; and 125 hhds. Melado at 3c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 120 tcs. Beef at 3s. 4½d. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Havre, Staves, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d., and some Tobacco, in bales at $1. For the Eastern Coast of England, a Dutch brig with 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. For San Francisco, light engagements at old rates. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Clipper ship *Young America*, 1,000 tons, for San Francisco at $1,900; a Br bark from Jacksonville to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $22; a bark henca to Buenos Ayres, $17; two brigs (one Bremen) to Rio Janeiro and back, Coffee, $1 15 @ $1 20 ₱ bag; a brig, 2,700 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 12½ ₱ bbl.; a schr., 2,700 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 25 ₱ bbl.; a bark, 3,000 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, with privilege of Pernambuco and Bahia, $1 25 ₱ bbl.; a brig, 300 tons, from Portland to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, Sugar, 45c.; one, 260 tons, hence to Cienfuegos and back, 40c., and Molasses, $3; one to Neuvitas and back, Sugar, 38c., Molasses $3 @ $3 25, on and under deck; one to north side of Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schr., 173 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $1,500; one to Maracaibo and back, $1,200; one, 100 tons, to Savanilla, $900; a schr., 115 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1 ₱ bbl.; a Br. brig, 200 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 15c., cargo out free; a bark to Aspinwall, Coal, $4; ship *Herald*, from Galveston to Liverpool or Havre, Hanover ship *Neptune*, Slaves, to Bordeaux, and a schr. to Bermuda, on private terms.


## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway,
TENTH WEEK
and
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORICINAL COMEDY,
which has achieved a greater success than any piece ever produced in New-York, having been performed for
NINE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE.
In consequence of the immense success, the management deem it simply necessary to announce it for repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 20 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee [illegible] Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard a Hampshire Baronet Mr. Varrer
Lord Dundreary [illegible] Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N [illegible] Mr. Levick
Capt. de Boots [illegible] Mr. Clinton
Coyle, Attorney-at-law [illegible] Mr. Bornett
Abel Murcott, his clerk [illegible] Mr. Couldock
Blanchy, a Dutch brig with 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. Badlecombe, Lord Dundreary's man [illegible] Mr. McDonald
Rasper, a groom [illegible] Mr. C. Goodrich
John Whicher, no nuder-gardener [illegible] Mr. B. Brown
Florence Trenchard [illegible] Miss Laura Keene
Mrs Mountchessington [illegible] Miss Mary Wells
Augusta [illegible] her daughters Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana [illegible] Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith [illegible] Miss Sarah Stevens
Sharpe, Miss Trenchard's maid [illegible] Miss Flynn
Shillett, Mrs. Mountchessington's maid [illegible] Mrs. Levick

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT I.

SCENE I.—Morning Room at Trenchard Manor.... Almy
Servants' gossip; an itinerant Post-office much more expeditious than the official one; Couch; an unknown locality; where is Brattleboro', Vermont? Florence; a transatlantic letter; a dead branch of the genealogical tree resuscitated; an interesting Invalid; an unexpected arrival; our American cousin; cousinly affection checked; an unsatisfactory luncheon; no chowder, no sandwiches, no nothing; an American drink; brandy smashes and chain lightning.
SCENE II.—Mrs. de Trenchard Manor [illegible] Thorne
A model lawyer and a drunken clerk; debt; the Nemesis; a financial panic; an old mortgage, but no release; fraud in perspective; a terrible price; a daughter's happiness for a father's safety; a female Robin Hood; hopeless inebriety; a noble resolution.
SCENE III.—A Dressing Room [illegible] Almy
A small wardrobe not to be lost sight of; spirit of Yankee curiosity aroused; a new hair dye; an anxious inquirer therefor; an unimaginable apparatus—on a string; an unexpected rain-storm. Comic tableaux and end of Act I.

ACT II.

SCENE I.—The Oriel Callery [illegible] Thorne
A disappointed applicant for naval hogers; how to grapple the enemy and how to shear off; sending before the wind; a stern chase; views matrimonial; a whole some rebuff; wanted, a barber; love in embryo; the interview; the revelation; misery; a new friend; a tripartite alliance; hope and despair.
SCENE II.—A Model Dairy [illegible] Thorne
A *bona fide* lacteal fluid—genuine milk and cream; a disinherited milkmaid; another cousin; an invalid with an appetite; a new applicant for official influence; a blunt refusal; a hirsute anomaly; "golden fluid" at a high price; a captainey hanging by the color of a hair; festivities; a surprise party; bailiffs. Tableau and end of Act II.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—The Model Dairy.

The milkmaid again; Asa like many other astronomers, lost in the milky way; love; the story of old Mark's death; his will a noble deed, which consists in lighting a segar, thereby forming the component part of many other great deeds—smoke! a true hero.
SCENE II.—The Oriel Gallery.

An obedient daughter, with a well regulated affection; solid good qualities better than monetary expectations; specie vs. world's notes; than promissory notes; cupid, the arch, and Cupid the archer, trying to hit the "gobt;" Asa's heart the mark; native ingeniousness; avarice on the wrong scent; the loan-trap sprung, but no game trapped; love and despondency; good news; a ship in sight; bad news; an unexpected relief; a just reward; the sunshine of happiness.
SCENE III.—The Wine Cellar [illegible] Almy
Evil spirits; a social party; wine in, wit out; Coyle intoxicated; constructive larceny; Coyle re-divivus; assault and battery; Coyle a prisoner.
SCENE IV.—Sir Edward's Apartment.

A father's despair; a fearful alternative.
SCENE V.—Coyle's Office [illegible] Almy
The search; the private bureau; memorandum and mental arithmetic; a secret drawer; how to find the spring; a master key; Coyle at liberty; a little rough and tumble business; Coyle down; the release found; a villain at bay; Mur

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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## THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

**Amusements this Evening.**

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—HAMLET—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WOMAN OF THE WORLD—PIERRE THE PARTISAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—RUBE THE RANGER—ASPHODEL—TOM CRINGLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

ATHENÆUM—NO. 694 BROADWAY—STEPHEN H. BRADY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

For—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....8 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South. Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, to go by the *Moses Taylor*, to-day, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

The European mails by the *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 7½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither House of Congress was in session on Saturday, and the only occurrence of interest at the National Capital was the first fight of the season, which occurred in the morning, on Pennsylvania-avenue, between Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, and Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania. The latter gentleman, who got the worst of the fight, appears, from the reports of the affair, to have been decidedly in the wrong. He refused the proffered hand of ENGLISH and called him a puppy, whereupon that gentleman struck him over the head with a heavy lignum vita cane. MONTGOMERY then picked up a brick which he threw at ENGLISH without doing him any harm, and then walked off to a magistrate to lodge a complaint against his adversary. As this disgraceful affair is the first Congressional fight of the session, it will receive more notice than it is entitled to. To add to the disgrace of it, MONTGOMERY, as we learn from our own correspondent, proposes to finish the affair by a resort to fists, in which he would be likely to carry off all the honors, as he is some fifty pounds heavier than ENGLISH.

The Senate Committee on Territories, it is said, will not report a bill for the organization of Arizona unless a bill organizing Dacotah as a Territory can go with it. And as that cannot be done on account of the non-confirmation of the Indian treaties, extinguishing their claims to the territory, there is but little chance for Arizona. An effort will be made in the House to-day to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill repealing the clause in the English bill, which prohibits the admission of a new State until it has sufficient population to be entitled to a representative in Congress.

The Secretary of War expresses the opinion that the proposed military occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua, so far from requiring any increase of the army, will have exactly the opposite effect. But it appears that several Mexicans have gone back to Mexico to resist, or to organize a resistance to the occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua by our troops, according to the recommendation in the President's Message.

Nothing has yet been heard of the steamship *Ariel*, which sailed from Southampton on the 1st inst., with full cargo and many passengers. Her absence, while it excites some uneasiness, creates no serious apprehensions, as doubtless the same retarding causes which effected the *Indian Empire* have acted upon the Southampton steamer.

The European mails by the *Arabia* were received in this City on Sunday morning. To the outline forwarded from Halifax, and already printed in the TIMES, we add various details and extracts of unusual interest.

Our dates from Rio Janeiro are to Dec. 3. Serious disturbances had occurred on the line of the Don Pedro II. Railroad, owing to difficulties between an engineer and contractor. The interference of the police and military were required to restore order and permit the passage of trains. A riot had also occurred in Rio, at a circus, ending in the destruction of the tents and appointments. The sales of coffee during the month of October, at Rio, amounted to 207,500 bags.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to October 28. The dispute between the Church and the Masons was prosecuted with unabated energy. Apprehensions of a general Indian invasion were producing extraordinary excitement and promoting active military preparations. No further tidings of the curious affair of General BENAVIDES at San Juan reach us from Argentine.

A terrible steam-boiler explosion occurred in the sugar refinery of Mr. BELCHER, in St. Louis, on Saturday, by which four persons were killed and several others were severely wounded, two of whom will probably die. A portion of the building was shattered, and such was the force of the explosion that a piece of the boiler, weighing over five thousand pounds, was thrown upwards of one hundred and fifty feet.

The trial of THOMAS ALLIBONE and THOMAS A. NEWHALL, on a charge of conspiracy against the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, terminated on Saturday by a verdict of acquittal, given by the Jury without leaving their box. The District-Attorney abandoned the case, and the Court instructed the Jury to find for the defendants.

Charleston papers state that the field-officers of the Fourth Brigade of the Militia of South Carolina, are making preparations to give General SCOTT a suitable reception when he lands in Charleston.

The yacht *Wanderer*, which is alleged to have lately landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Georgia, has been seized at Brunswick, in that State, by the United States Marshal.

The cold weather has obstructed the navigation of the Hudson and the Canal. The steamer *Hero* was frozen in on Saturday at Five-mile Mill Point, and canal-boats are fast locked in the ice.

The only business transacted before the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, was the continuation, by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of his motion to quash the indictments against CHARLES TURNER and other City officials, for alleged frauds on the City Treasury. Ex-Judge WHITING, as on the previous occasion, replied for the prosecution. The Recorder will deliver his decision sometime in the present week. To-day, and during the week, two branches of this Court will be held, the unimportant cases going before Judge RUSSELL. The Recorder will, this morning, commence the trial of [illegible] for the murder of his [illegible] in Mulberry-street, in September last.

The regular Sunday night concerts at the Academy of Music were prevented last night by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, of the Lexington-avenue Baptist Church. The house was crowded in every part, and many hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

The religious meeting at the National Theatre, last evening, was numerously attended, and the congregation listened to the exercises with better order and attention than on previous occasions.

A destructive fire occurred on Saturday afternoon in the Bowery. The fire originated in the Odeon, a lager-bier, concert and theatrical saloon, at No. 49 Bowery, destroyed the entire building, a building adjoining, and one in the rear, besides seriously damaging six other buildings. The total damage to property is estimated at $25,000, most of which is covered by insurance. There were several narrow personal escapes. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The New-York Tract Mission celebrated its Thirty-second Anniversary last evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. DE WITT presided, and addresses were made by the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey; and the Rev. A. KINOMAN NOTT, of this City. By the Treasurer's Report it appears that he has received during the year $17,986 36, all of which has been expended in furthering the objects for which the Society labors.

The report of the City Inspector exhibits an increase of 14 in the mortality of the last week over that of the week previous, and by a most remarkable coincidence the increase is just 14 more than the deaths of the corresponding week of the last year. The whole number of deaths during the week was 365, of the ordinary diseases. The nativity tables give 251 natives of the United States, 82 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 8 of England, 2 of Scotland, 2 of Switzerland and 1 of France.

A public meeting in behalf of the P. E. Church Missionary Society to Seamen was held at St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth-street, last evening. The Rev. Dr. HAWKS made a few remarks in behalf of the Society, and a collection was taken up in aid of it.

An amusing correspondence between Mr. D. E. SICKLES and a brother of Mr. TUCKER, our Secretary of State, has taken place. It began by being belligerent but ended prematurely. It will be found in another column.

The Cotton Market closed firmly, on Saturday, with sales of 1,500 bales. There was less activity in Breadstuffs, Coffee, Molasses, Spirits Turpentine, and the leading kinds of Oils. Hog products were quite freely purchased. Beef was depressed. Rice, Tallow, and Whisky were quiet. Sugars were in good request. Freights continued inactive.

### Our Presidential Bumble.

It has already been announced that Mr. BUCHANAN is devoting the energies of his mighty mind to the settlement of the family dissensions of our New-York Democracy. It is now stated that he has been pleased to decree that the Tammany faction is the only true, genuine, unadulterated Democratic Party:—but it is also added that, in giving this decision, he intends to insist that "The *voters* shall have something to say about party affairs, and especially about the nomination of candidates for office." This will pass for a good joke in the precincts of Tammany Hall. It is to be hoped the President will come on and superintend in person the execution of this virtuous though slightly verdant proclamation.

It is a little melancholy, it must be conceded, to see the President of the United States devoting so much of his time and attention to the paltry wranglings of Ward politicians. Mr. BUCHANAN has been in the habit of excusing himself to our Ministers abroad for not answering inquiries touching public affairs, by pleading the infinite pressure of his public duties—though the same mail which took these brief apologies, carried voluminous letters full of personal and public gossip to more favored correspondents. But the "duties" which exhaust his energies and engross his attention here, so as to compel neglect of our representatives abroad, consist in superintending the machinery of primary meetings and the details of political intrigue. Little things are said to delight the little mind:—and, if the proverb be true, Mr. BUCHANAN must be quite as happy as his limited capacity for enjoyment will permit. The objects which engross his attention are contemptibly beneath the dignity of his office, however exactly they may be adapted to the calibre of the person who fills it. Every day's historical record is filled with fresh reports of postmasters dismissed from posts, naval storekeepers about to be deprived of stores to keep, minor clerks discharged, or more important officers "decapitated," because of their adherence to certain political views which do not happen to accord with those of the President, and with which the President, in his official capacity, should have no concern whatever. Mr. BUCHANAN appears to regard all individuals whose services are employed by the public, not as public servants but as his own private and particular retainers, who, in accepting office, have bound themselves, body and soul, to slavish obedience to the dictates of a party of which he has constituted himself chief Dictator. If the President sees fit to desert the platform on which he was elected, and to ignore the principles which he advocated in order to obtain the votes of the men upon whom he is now visiting his vengeance, those men must change as he has done. If, on the other hand, he chooses to adhere to a policy which altered circumstances have proved to be vain and delusive, then the public servants, no matter what their private views may be, must adhere also to a creed which they conscientiously regard as false and obnoxious. The moment that men accept offices under Government, Mr. BUCHANAN adopts towards them precisely the course which the Emperor of France employs towards his creatures, or which the autocrat of Russia indulges in with his serfs. Mr. BUCHANAN, with means fearfully inadequate to such an undertaking, takes upon himself to do all the thinking for thousands of American citizens, mercifully leaving to them only the duty of obedience.

Contemptible and degrading as it is, however, to recollect that the appointment and dismissal of officers of all grades to and from the public service, have constituted, so far, almost the sole acts of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Presidential career, of which there have been any visible results, we are far from attributing the disgusting meanness of such pursuits to malice on his part. We are, on the contrary, willing to believe the miserable spectacle to be owing less to errors of Mr. BUCHANAN'S heart than of his head. We dare say that the President does the best that he knows how to do, and acts according to the light that is in him. And if that light, which Mr. BUCHANAN studiously keeps from under the bushel, is an exceedingly dim light, and if his Excellency's knowledge of the requirements of his exalted position is extremely small, we can only condole with our fellow-citizens on the degradation of the highest office in their gift to the level of the post of a parish beadle. For Mr. BUCHANAN is a perfect Bumble on a large scale—or, to speak more properly, in an extended sphere of action. Towards the little boys who are under his control, he is an awful tyrant, and is ready to knock their heads off in an instant if they dare even to smile at the Jack-in-office antics in which it is his especial delight to indulge. To those who insult and spurn him, he is servile, truculent, and fawning; and we believe that if the politicians whom he is most afraid of would allow him to do so, he would be on his knees before Senator DOUGLAS in a week, and we should receive an autograph apology for his trickery in the matter of the Message.

Whatever may be the source and reason of the only distinct policy which Mr. BUCHANAN has adopted since his election, however—namely, that of punishing the holders of petty offices of state for daring to entertain special political opinions—we protest equally against the iniquitous principles involved in such course, and against the dangerous tendencies which it indicates. The right to private opinion and to its free expression is an American principle, which should be preserved independent of Executive interference, and untrammelled by the paltry vengeance of misplaced power. That right was seriously invaded by Mr. PIERCE in the abrupt removal of Mr. BRONSON from office, and the whole country was excited with indignation at the proceeding. Mr. BUCHANAN has seen fit to base upon the dangerous experiment of his predecessor an almost daily amusement of his leisure. Instead of the higher and more important objects which should attract the attention of a President of such a country as this is, he occupies himself alternately with dismissing petty clerks for entertaining opinions contrary to his own, (such as they are,) and with writing doleful letters to public bodies on the abuse of the free institutions which he himself so studiously seeks to debase. Unfortunately there are yet before us two more years of endurance of an Official whose course is a constant and painful exposition of the folly of his election, and whose retirement into private life will be anticipated with more and more delight the nearer we approach that blissful epoch.

### Our Political Martyrs.

If our vices and follies should ever bring on us the chastisement which France is now receiving from the hands of a despot, the politicians who will pour forth, in defiance of the censure and the police, eloquent lamentations over our unhappy condition, and over their own forced and inglorious inaction, will be, as far as present appearances go, not orators or scholars, like MONTALEMBERT, but refined pugilists and grogshop-keepers, whom the blighting hand of tyranny will have condemned to a life of retirement. They will talk of themselves, not figuratively, as he has done in his famous article in the *Correspondant*, but literally, as "soldiers, wounded and in chains," gathering new life from witnessing the struggles of others; as "gladiators," dying in the arena, but roused and stimulated by the happy hits of their surviving comrades, and the plaudits of "an attentive auditory." They will long for the return of that *periculosa libertas*, the goddess of their worship, with her hunged-up eyes and bloody nose, and look on with uncontrollable envy, not upon the intellectual strife and turmoil of foreign parliaments, but upon the "musses" of foreign rowdies in ill-governed Republics. They will tell, not like BERRYER and GUIZOT, of the great strifes of the forum, the era of eloquence, of debate, of invective, the past glories of the tribune, the heat, the struggle, the victory of parliamentary battles which were witnessed by a happier generation; but of booths gloriously smashed by the "Dead Rabbits," of frays desperately fought by the "Mackerelville Crowd," of primary meetings in which the gas was gallantly turned out, the tables nobly smashed, the Chairman ably and unanswerably floored.

Our courts of justice are now-a-days furnishing souvenirs no less touching and no less inspiring for the comfort of these gentlemen in their years of privacy and obscurity, if, as we have said, any such calamity should ever befall them. The trials of pugilists for assaults, batteries, murders and rapes, are our "State trials." Pugilists pursued by relentless District-Attornies, armed with the whole power of the State, for such crimes as these, and bravely defended by able advocates, standing fearlessly forth for pugilistic rights, are our political martyrs. Happily, no MORE, or RUSSELL, or SYDNEY, has been compelled to seal our liberties with his blood—no ERSKINE has been enabled to achieve fame and fortune by asserting and defending the right of our citizens to trial by jury. But we have nevertheless not been deprived of all forensic "*fasti*." Our volumes of law reports will not be, for future generations, simply the dry and barren record of India rubber suits, of assumpsits, trespasses, and actions for divorce. We, too, have our "State trials," our "*causes célèbres*," on which the public fixes its eyes, on which the Government puts forth all its force, on which the ablest advocates are proud to lavish all their powers, and the result of which is looked for by "troops of friends," with trembling eagerness. The Mulligans, in short, are our political martyrs, and Busteeds and Sickleses are our Somerses and Erskines and Berryers.

We defy anybody to find in any volume of the reports of high treason a case prefaced with more *éclat* than MULLIGAN'S last assault. MULLIGAN, be it remembered, is a common rowdy and prize-fighter—was expelled from San Francisco by a general rising of the citizens of that place for more than usual turbulence and disorder—passes his nights and days in New-York in grog-shops, or at "bruising matches"—a man, in short, who, if he had the misfortune to reside in France or England, would devote the greater portion of his valuable existence either to the grinding of corn by means of a machine called a treadmill, or the transportation of cannon balls from one place to another in the arsenal at Brest or Toulon. He assaults a respectable citizen brutally at the door of one of our principal hotels; is put on his trial, but refuses to wait for the verdict to be rendered, and leaves the Court room; is tried a second time and is convicted, but our Criminal Judge, far from imitating the base example of JEFFREYS, or of SCROGGS, dismisses the illustrious culprit with a small fine. Assault number two is soon committed upon a respectable and harmless citizen. MULLIGAN at once engages as counsel a leading member of the Congress of the United States, and one of "the most distinguished citizens," to use the language of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, "of this city," and then, without any difficulty, procures a postponement of his trial to enable him to act as bottle-holder in a prize-fight.

At last he condescends to appear. The public interest is intense. The Court-room is crowded. Even the Judge acknowledges that his expectations are great. The day comes, and the papers describe MULLIGAN'S dress and appearance with as much care as Bishop BURNET bestows on RUSSELL'S last toilette and appearance on his last morning in the Tower. We hear of his "fierce moustache," "his diamond breast-pin," the elegant arrangement of "his glossy black hair," of the scornful look which he cast upon the crowd of decent Christian people by whom the creature found himself surrounded. Finally he is tried. The case is a wretched affair—a squabble about a prostitute in the streets—the defence is a long speech denouncing the Press and all mankind, except MULLIGAN, in the mixture of slang and indecency, which is the vernacular of Mr. BUSTEED, and which, unhappily, is now-a-days so tolerated and even encouraged by our Courts; and finally, towards the close, the Hon. Mr. SICKLES, member of Congress of the United States, comes in fresh from his official duties in the Federal metropolis, and shakes hands cordially with the pugilist, and in a few minutes joins hosts of admiring friends in congratulating the fellow on his acquittal.

The French have been making a great fuss over their MONTALEMBERT and his conviction. We cannot say that we are very proud to compare with them our MULLIGAN and his acquittal.

### Madame Mario and Italy.

Madame MARIO must excuse us if we still do not see, even by her own showing, that MAZZINI proposes to do anything better for Italy than rouse the sympathy of other nations in behalf of that unfortunate country. That he was doing this, we acknowledged to the fullest extent in our first article on this vexed question, but we expressed, and still hold the opinion, that this is bootless labor, inasmuch as the civilized world has sympathized with her for half a century. We also said that if his object was to rouse the Italians to a sense of their wrongs and degradation, he might also feel satisfied that he was performing a work of supererogation, inasmuch as the Italians in our opinion were, and long have been, fully alive to both one and the other. We also expressed, in the strongest terms at our command, our sense of the courage, fortitude and integrity of this unhappy race. We testified, as well as we could, to the admirable pertinacity of the passive resistance they had offered to a crushing and relentless oppression, during a space of time which would have sufficed to break down the spirit of almost any other nation in Europe. If there still remains any doubt in Madame MARIO'S mind as to our notion of their merits in this regard, we really are at a loss to know how to make our sentiments clearer.

We, however, asked at the same time what object Madame MARIO had in view beyond exciting a feeling of sympathy in our breasts for Italy, or whether she had any—because if not, we feared her mission would be barren in results. She has in her last letter answered our query. She desires to have a remonstrance sent to the Powers who are oppressing Italy, on behalf of the Government of the United States, through its official mouth-piece, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In other words, she wants to have General CASS do for the Italians what we want to have him do for the Jew MORTARA and his child. This at least is something tangible, the use or practicability of which we can discuss. Our objection to it is, that the two cases are neither parallel, nor nearly parallel. If it were the usual custom of European monarchs to seize upon the children of their subjects, take them from the custody of their parents, and educate them in a different faith from that in which they were born, and the thing had been established for centuries, and there was evidently no prospect of getting rid of it except by an armed resistance of the fathers, or the general progress of princes in justice and moderation, we should strongly advise Gen. CASS to let it alone. But it so happens that this MORTARA case is a solitary and unprecedented instance of unparalleled outrage. It is a blow struck, however, at a right which all civilized Governments in all ages have agreed to regard as sacred and inalienable—the right of a father to educate his child and retain him in his custody. The very fact that the crime is new is extraordinary, and is detestable in the eyes of almost all potentates except those of him who has perpetrated it, leads us to believe that a vigorous remonstrance from Christendom will at least prevent its repetition.

What is there in the case of Italy which makes it at all analogous to this? Her wrongs, unhappily, are nothing novel. Her sad tale is a tale as old as the flood. Her condition is that of hundreds of other countries which, if their past be not so splendid, have rights at at least as sacred as hers. Why remonstrate on her behalf this year any more than in the year 1800? She was oppressed, degraded, priest-ridden and king-ridden when this Republic was born. During the eighty years which have since elapsed, her condition has undergone no change. Revolutions, wars, conspiracies, risings, battles, sieges and fortune have done nothing for her. No matter who gets the upper hand in Europe, she remains undermost—divided, distracted and oppressed. Surely the untying of a knot so knotty has not been reserved for General CASS and a diplomatic note!

Besides, if we remonstrate on behalf of Italy, we cannot, in common fairness, refuse to do the same for other "down-trodden peoples." We must protest against tyranny on behalf of Poland, of Russia, of Finland, of Swedish Catholics, of Prussia, of most other German States, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, and of France; on behalf of Turkish Christians, and on behalf of the Hindoos; and in short, on behalf of every other people in the world who are suffering from the despotism of their rulers, whether native or foreign. If our remonstrances were likely to produce any effect, we should gladly advise our Government to begin at once. But we all know how they would be received. We know how both Naples and Austria have received the various hints of this kind which have been addressed to them during the last ten years. We know how Count BUOL received the proposition of Count CAVOUR to discuss "the state of Italy" at the Paris Conferences. We know, in short, that any such performance would simply lead to our being well snubbed and heartily laughed at. It is needless to discuss the propriety of our sending Italy men and munitions of war, inasmuch as Mme. MARIO does not ask for them.

For all these reasons, and several others, we believe there is no hope for Italy except either in the repentance of her tyrants, or the union and valor of her own children. We consequently meekly recommended, and still recommend, the adhesion of Italians, whether republican or not, to the only Italian power which has a good army and is on bad terms with Austria. In short, we advised the patriots to see if VICTOR EMMANUEL would undertake, on behalf of his own Kingdom, Lombardy, and Venice, to fight Austria, Franco and Naples. Madame MARIO now says that all Italians would gladly follow him to the field if he has stomach enough for such an encounter. We doubt if he has. If we were in his position, we confess we should think twice about it, but, nevertheless, there can be no harm in asking him. So, what if MAZZINI and his followers desist from abusing him for barely six months, come before the world on behalf of united Italy—Italy with all her faults, Italians with all their short-comings—try and cease even for that period to decry each other before the world, to parade the treacheries of this one at such place and the cowardice of that one at another place; what if they ask us not to decide which of their parties is the greater rascal, but to see fair play while all join in giving the foreigner a thrashing. *Il faut laver son linge sale en famille*, said NAPOLEON, and he never said a truer thing.

We think we owe it to the Sardinian army, than which we know there is no better in the world, to say that there was only one division of it engaged with the Austrians at Novara; that that division fought desperately, and was nearly cut to pieces; that the second, which ought to have supported it, did not arrive owing to the incompetency or treachery of the general until the battle was lost; that that general was tried by court-martial immediately after, convicted of misbehavior before the enemy, and duly shot. Madame MARIO calls this "bidding the soldiers flee," and a conspiracy of the staff to secure a defeat of their own troops. Anybody who knows the Sardinian staff knows that it is composed of men who are incapable of such atrocious baseness. Probably they may be more faithful to the House of Savoy than to constitutional government, but they are gallant soldiers and men of honor. If we believed with all the Italians here who indorse Madame MARIO'S lectures, that Italian gentlemen, born and bred in the country, and bred, too, in military notions of military duty, could be guilty of such a crime, we should at all events blush to let the world know it, or to ask anybody's sympathy for our unhappy country.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—Both branches of our Common Council have voted to give Senator DOUGLAS a public reception on his arrival here from Havana. How much or how little this means we are not aware;—but the flags are to be displayed upon all the public buildings, and a Committee of the two Boards has been appointed to wait upon him, and tender him assurances of distinguished consideration.

As an ambitious politician, disposed to avail himself of every fresh indication of popular strength, Mr. DOUGLAS will probably welcome this complimentary demonstration. But he has passed through our City very often hitherto without finding his progress retarded by any such proffer of hospitality. He will have very little difficulty, therefore, in drawing the inference that it means something more than general respect for his abilities and public services,—that it is intended to glorify his recent political victory in Illinois, and to indorse his platform and his position, in opposition to the action which the President has seen fit to take against him. It is to be a Douglas demonstration in this Democratic City, as against the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. Whether the Government officials are yet prepared to take part in it or not, remains to be seen. We presume, however, that, as at present advised, Mr. SCHELL will not raise the flag upon the Custom-house,—that Mr. FOWLER will not illuminate the Post-office, and that Captain RYNDERS will not shake our windows with his cannon in the Park, to signalize the arrival of Senator DOUGLAS.

Except as part of the partisan skirmishing by which the Presidential campaign of 1860 is to be opened, this action of the Common Council is ridiculous and absurd. Upon other grounds, there is no more reason for giving Mr. DOUGLAS a public reception now than there has been hitherto,—no more, certainly, than for extending similar honors to other Senators of equal ability, distinction and public service. It is one of the fantastic tomfooleries which have become chronic with our City rulers, and of which there is probably no hope of curing them. A very large portion of the Democrats, as well as others, in this latitude, expect to see Mr. DOUGLAS the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Those who want office or influence with him regard this demonstration as a very good way of initiating their claims.

SIGNS OF WAR—ADVANCE AND RETREAT.—We publish rather an amusing but not very important correspondence in another column, between Dr. J. C. TUCKER, brother of our Secretary of State, and the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, Member of Congress from this City. Mr. SICKLES, it will be remembered, during the Congressional canvass, was excessively and offensively personal in his remarks upon the Secretary. Dr. TUCKER, his brother, conceived that part of his assault was intended for the Tucker family in general, and accordingly invited Mr. SICKLES to Philadelphia or Baltimore to receive a "verbal communication." Mr. S. regarded this as a challenge and refused to hold *any* communication with Dr. TUCKER until it was withdrawn. The Doctor withdrew it accordingly and he said he waited for an explanation of the charge. The Hon. Mr. SICKLES asked "*What* charge?" and to that simple and very natural inquiry, Dr. TUCKER has not yet made the slightest response, although ten days have elapsed since it was put.

This is a very curious affair. It is either very mysterious or very funny. It is possible the Doctor has gone up to Albany, and is holding a protracted consultation with the principal party concerned in the affair. If so, in due season the mystery may be explained—though the incubation has already lasted a long time. If this is not the case, we shall be driven to the conclusion that the Doctor has been making himself slightly ridiculous.

### A Good Dead Gracefully Done.

The artists of this City have just done honor to themselves and justice to their art by showing that it is a thing of goodness as well as of beauty, and that its service refines the heart as well as the taste. They have collected in the saloons of the Academy of Design, in Tenth-street, about two hundred pictures, one-half of them the works of the late WILLIAM RANNEY, and the rest contributed by the leading artists of the Metropolis—all of which are to be offered at public sale for the benefit of the family of Mr. RANNEY. This gentleman, who died, as our readers will remember, about a year ago, left to his wife and children a home not perfectly secured to them, and it is the noble object of his brother-artists to do for this bereaved family what death forbade the husband and the father to achieve. Mr. RANNEY'S pencil was chiefly devoted to the scenes and stories of his native land. He delighted in the life of the Western prairies, and in the heroic incidents of the War of the Revolution. His picture of "Washington Crossing the Alleghany River on a Raft," of which a fine study is in the collection now to be disposed of, has been long familiar to the public; and there hang now, on the walls of the Academy, numerous sketches of hunting-scenes and historical compositions, which should suffice, of themselves, to secure a large attendance upon the exhibition, were it not, as it is, thrown open freely to all comers. Those who wish to see American artists devote themselves successfully to the illustration of American life, should give their special countenance to this effort in behalf of the family of Mr. RANNEY, who was certainly one of the most patriotic of painters; and this the more readily, that in this instance virtue will emphatically bring with it its own reward. For it is rarely, indeed, that an opportunity is offered for securing so many good specimens from the easels of some of our best painters, almost all of whom are represented in this attractive offertory. CASILEAR sends one of his ideal landscapes; CHURCH, a warm and splendid vision of South American scenery; KENSETT, one of his felicitous studies of atmosphere; GIGNOUX a glimpse of Autumnal splendor; CROPSEY a reminiscence of the American Fall at Niagara; HICKS a dream of Italy; DURAND a most Daramatic sketch. Fact and fancy have met together in Mr. CAFFERTY'S "Applewoman in the Park," and Mr. BOUGHTON'S "Haunted Lake." MIGNOT translates the voice of the sea; GIFFORD the voice of the mountains; "each a mighty voice." There is a touch of TENNYSON in Mr. COLMAN'S idyl of the willow brook, and of womanhood in the contributions of ROSSITER and BAKER. Mr. LAZARUS gives us Falstaff, and Mr. ELLIOTT, the trumpeter, Anthony Van Corlear; there is a vigorously handled "Rag-picker," a foreigner of course, as the Police assure us all our rag-pickers are, from the masterly pencil of SAINTIN, and a daintily treated "Mother and Child," from the fine hand of STAGG. But we are come to tell of all these works, and not to praise them; and we must not suffer the temptation of their various excellences to make us forget that we wish mainly to warn our readers not to be wanting to themselves and a good object, at the sale which begins to-night and will be concluded to-morrow.

**Amusements.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first installment of the grand Mount Vernon Festival was duly paid to the public on Saturday night. A fair representation of the patriotic many was present to receive it, and the approaches on both sides were, we presume, satisfactorily. The performances were conducted with spirit, and with less delay than we anticipated, but the length of the bill was inordinate, and to prevent infringement on the Sabbath the last dramatic piece had to be omitted, notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. HOEY and Mr. LESTER WALLACK were to assist in its representation. MATILDA HERON made her *rentrée* on this occasion in the part of *Medea*, which she played superbly. The play does not excite enthusiasm, but the *artiste* was warmly honored on its conclusion. Mrs. SINCLAIR appeared in the comedietta of the "Morning Call," assisted by Mr. HARRY SEDLEY. The piece has been seen to greater advantage in this City. Mrs. SINCLAIR seems to be a well informed actress of average conventionality. We were unable to detect any special merit or promise in Mr. SEDLEY'S performance. The little piece called "The Maid with the Milking Pail" was played deliciously—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON'S *Milly* being *the* feature. In the intermission we had music by Mlle. COLSON, Mme. CARADORI, ARTHUR NAPOLEON and Signor BERNARDI. To these and all other artists the thanks of the community are due. They have assisted in a noble work, and with that free generosity which is the characteristic of the profession.

During the evening upwards of five hundred tickets were sold for the ball on Tuesday evening—an entertainment which will undoubtedly be the most brilliant of the season. All good friends to noble devotion should assist the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The highly successful revival of SHAKESPEARE'S play, the "Merchant of Venice," nightly crowds this handsome establishment. It will be performed every night this week.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, the eminent tragedian, commences an engagement at this establishment to-night, playing *Hamlet*—one of his finest impersonations.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "Our American Cousin" is still the attraction here. House crowded every night. The present indications are that the play will last the season.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Circus company at this establishment receives a fair share of public patronage. A new programme, suitable for the holidays and deliciously inviting to the young mind, is prepared for the present week.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. B. HOWE'S new and very successful local drama, called the "Woman of the World," will be played here every night this week. It is a hit. Mr. PRIOR'S new drama, called "Pierre the Partisan," will also be played to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The exciting story called "Rube the Ranger" will be given here in a dramatic form to-night. "Asphodel" and "Tom Cringle's Log" are also on the bill.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The wonderful Zavistowski children and the Wren comedians perform every afternoon and evening this week.

MINSTRELSY.—WOOD'S Temple and CAMPBELL'S are the places to hear the best minstrelsy. They offer excellent programmes.

THE HOLY LAND.—Mr. BANVARD'S works of art are still on exhibition at the rooms near Bleecker-street. No one should neglect the opportunity of seeing these remarkable productions.

### Brazil and La Plata.

By the arrival of the barks *New Light*, at New-Orleans, and the *Seneca*, at this port, we have dates from Rio Janeiro, to Dec. 3, and from the River Plate to Oct. 28.

Serious disturbances had taken place on the line of the Railroad of Don Pedro II. Mr. SAMUEL RAYLES, the Superintending Engineer, had endeavored to dismantle the bridges in order to prevent the transit of the trains. A disagreement with the contractor was the source of difficulty. The obstacles were only removed by the forcible intervention of the police and the military.

There was a furious outbreak at a circus, at Rio, on the 1st ult., in consequence of the disappointment caused by the contemptible character of the performances, in comparison with what had been promised, especially in reference to a bull fight. The place was literally torn to pieces, the company utterly routed, notwithstanding great efforts on the part of the police to restore order. Many persons were seriously hurt by stones and other missiles thrown, and part of the place caught fire, which was extinguished with great difficulty.

The sales of coffee, during the month of October, at Rio, were 207,500 bags, of which 104,300 were exported to this country. Lots for the United States are quoted at 4⅞@4⅞50.

From Buenos Ayres we learn advices had lately been received from various parts, giving warning of an Indian invasion on a large scale. The frontier troops had in consequence been on the alert, and scouts had been constantly kept exploring the desert; in many places recent tracks of war parties had been discovered, but as yet no inroad had been perpetrated, and from the preparations made to receive them, it was generally hoped that the marauders might be detained from making any attempt. Some rumors had been in circulation, for a few days, concerning political disturbances in the country districts.

Nothing further had been heard from San Juan, as to the facts of Gen. BENAVIDES, who had raised a revolution there, and been arrested. The Commission of the Central Government which went to San Juan, by URQUIZA'S order, to take BENAVIDES from the San Juan authorities, and bring him to Parana, had not yet returned.

### The Pennsylvania Bank Case—Acquittal of Allibone and Newhall.

The trial of ALLIBONE and NEWHALL, at Philadelphia, on a charge of conspiracy, terminated on Saturday, in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* gives the concluding testimony:

*John S. Newbold* testified: We exchanged the Reading Railroad notes of $50,000 for the Southwark and Tradesman's Bank; these are the Bank's due bills; the bills were taken at their face.

*Cross-examined*—This transaction was in the early part of October, say about the 6th; none of the notes had matured; the notes were all of the Reading Railroad Company, in small amounts, except one of $10,000, which was a few days near maturity; it was payable October 10; Mr. Austin, President of the Southwark Bank, requested me to see if any one wished to exchange for Pennsylvania Bank indebtedness; I informed Newhall of this, and we made them this arrangement with the Southwark and Tradesman's Bank; one of the Reading Railroad Company's notes I collected myself from the Trustee of the City Banks.

*George Philler, Jr.*, testified—This is the renewal of Wm. S. Boyd's notes; they amount to $10,200; the $200 is for the interest; I gave Newhall discounted checks on the Bank of Pennsylvania for $10,000; the true amount of interest was $116 and the Bank gained the $84; these notes were paid on the 29th of October; Newhall said the whole of the interest belonged to the Bank, as the Bank had made it; the notes were paid with the interest.

*Cross-examined*—These are the identical checks in question.

*Col. Wm. C. Patterson* testified: I was acting President of the Bank of Pennsylvania; I was chosen about the last of October; I had previously been a

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS-MATCH.—The second game of the Telegraphic Chess-match between New-York and Philadelphia was commeeced on Saturday evening. The New-Yorkers occupied their old quarters at the Rotunda in the Merchants' Exchange. There was not a large attendence of amateurs. In the first game, which it will be recollected was a draw, New-York had the move. Philadelphia now played first and the game was opened as follows:

| | PHILADELPHIA. | NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P to K 4. | P to K 4. |
| 2 | K. Kt to B 3. | Q Kt to B 3. |
| 3 | P to Q 4. | P takes P. |
| 4 | K B to Q B 4. | B to Q B 4. |
| 5 | P to Q B 3. | Kt to K B 3. |
| 6 | P to K 5. | P to Q 4. |
| 7 | B to Q Kt 5. | Kt to K 5. |
| 8 | P takes P. | B to Q Kt 3. |
| 9 | Q Kt to Q 2. | Castles. |
| 10 | B takes Kt. | P takes B. |
| 11 | Q to B 2. | Kt takes Kt. |
| 12 | B takes Kt. | B to K Kt 5. |
| 13 | Kt to K Kt 5. | P to K Kt 3. |

At this period of the game, it being 10½ o'clock, there was an adjournment until to-merrow evening.

FAIRS FOR BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.—Two Fairs, proposing benevolent and praiseworthy ends, open to-day—one at Nihlo's, in aid of the Institution for the Relief of the *Aged and Infirm*, to which we here already directed the attention of our readers, and the other for the Home Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation. This last mission has been carried on for abont two years, and embraces that part of the eastern portion of the City between Fourth avenue and the East River, and extending from Twenty-sixth-street to Thirty-second. It has been very successful, and has done a great deal of good. The object of the present effort is to raise funds to erect a chapel, in which a school and religious services can be condneted. The Fair opens to-day at the Chapel of the Heme of the Friendless, in Twenty-ninth-street.

A THRICE-TOLD TALE.—About three weeks ago a young man living in Brooklyn, who desires that his name should not be made public, answered an advertisement for a confidential clerk in the importing and commission business which appeared in a morniog paper. He received a reply signed "WAITEMORE & Co.," No. 26 South William street, and when he called there he was informed that Mr. WAITEMORE was at Havana, but a man, who said his name was DELMAR, represented that he was one of the firm, and engaged the young man at a salary of $300 per annum, to be increased in three months, but required him to deposit $25 with him as an earnest of his good behavior. Mr. B. had not the money, but left a watch, valued at $100, with DELMAR. Yesterday, Mr. B. made an affidavit before the Mayor, setting forth that since this time he had endeavored in vain to obtain an interview with DELMAR, and that he had recently ascertained that the latter had been arrested for swindling other parties, and had pawned the watch of the complainant. He found his watch at a pawn office, and the case was placed in the hands of officers of the Mayor's squad.

VISIT OF OFFICIALS FROM BALTIMORE.—By a resolution of the City Council of Baltimore, a Committee was appointed to examine into and report on the workings of the different system of conducting the public Institutions for the benefit of the poor in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. The Committee are now in this City, and stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: James H. Wood, Chairman; Amos McComas, Silas Beacham, G. A. Talbott, James H. Cook, Alfred Mace, Thomas Sewell, Jr., and Thos. H. Gardner.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—Last Saturday WM. MUNN stole from PATRICK CLANCY a bundle of weekly papers, while the owner was refreshing the inner man with a cup of coffee in a Nassau-street saloon. A watch was kept for the thief, but without finding him until Saturday, about 9 A. M., when MUNN was nabbed by Officer PHILLIPS, of the Second Precinct. He was taken before Justice OSBORN, who sent him with the documents to the Court of Special Sessions, and by 11 o'clock the literary delinquent was sentenced and on his way to a three months' residence in the Penitentiary.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector there were 365 deaths in the City during the past week—an increase of 14 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 14 more than occurred during the corresponding week in last year. Among the principal causes of death were bronchitis, (10,) consumption, (63,) infantile convulsions, (32,) dropsy in the head, (14,) inflammation of the lungs, (30,) infantile marasmus, (18,) and scarlet fever, (10.) The nativity table gives 251 natives of the United States, 82 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 8 of England, 2 each of Scotland and Switzerland, and 1 of France.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Dec. 17:

| | Surgical. | Medical. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining on Dec. 10 | 133 | 92 | 225 |
| Admitted to Dec. 17 | 32 | 13 | 45 |
| Discharged, cured or reliered | 18 | 9 | 27 |
| Died | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Remaining at date | 146 | 92 | 238 |

Males, 204; females, 34.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—CORNELIUS COLLINS, a boy eleven years old, was run over, on Saturday evening, by a New Haven Railroad car, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, and dangerously injured. He was taken to the residence of his parents, in Third-seenet, neer Forty-third-street. The accident is said to have been caused by careiessness on the part of the boy.

BRANCH'S EXPERIENCES.—STEPHEN H. BRANCH will deliver a second lecture this evening at No. 654 Broadway. He preposes to describe his trial in the Court of Sessions and his experiences in prison. BRANCH has engaged several assistants and all will appear in costume and represent the scenes to be described by the lecturer.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—RICHARD MCCARTY, a carman, while driving his car on Saturday evening up Broadway, was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit. He was taken into a drug store, but died almost immediately. On the same evening Mre. RENNY dropped dead at her residence in Roosevelt-street. Inquests will be held on both bodies to-day.

### Police Reports.

MORE STABBING CASES.—On Saturday afternoon, Patrick King, a boy not yet fifteen years of age, stabbed Timothy Dillon, a man nearly fifty years old, in the back, inflicting a wound of dangerous character. Both were employed in the printing establishment of Pudney & Russell, No. 79 John-street, and it was there the stabbing took place. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and the boy was arrested and committed.... The groggery of Patrick Strumper, No. 19 Pearl-street, was also the scene of a stabbing affray at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Edward and Charles McConnell, two brothers, and John St. George and Terrence Mulligan were drinking hot punches together. The hot drinks excited warm feelings, which ended in the two McConnells stabbing the other two parties named. The First Ward Police were called in, and they arrested the illegal users of the knife. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY, but the injured men refused to complain, and they were accordingly discharged.... Still another case is recorded. On Saturday evening, Benjamin Taylor, an ungallant colored youth, stabbed Eliza Titus, a colored woman in Baxter-street, in the arm. The colored woman imprudently designated the colored youth as a masculine descendant of a canine quadruped of the feminine gender. Taylor was promptly arrested and committed to the Tombs.

THE POLICEMAN STABBING CASE.—Officer Davison, of the Eighth Ward, who was stabbed a week ago, is pronounced by his physicians out of danger. Patrick Duffy and Wm. H. Drake, who are charged with being implicated in the stabbing, have been confined in Jefferson Market Prison since Monday last, awaiting the result of the officer's injuries. On Saturday, Justice QUACKENBUSH, owing to the improved condition of Officer Davison, admitted them to bail—Drake in the sum of $2,000, and Duffy in half that amount. Joe Coburn, the principal in the murderous assault, has not yet been arrested, and the Police have been thus far unable to obtain any clue to his whereabouts.

DANGEROUS PROMENADERS.—Three young gentlemen, whose exterior showed a zealous cultivation of the barber and tailor, were noticed on Saturday afternoon, promenading Broadway, and pushing themselves somewhat too freely against other promenaders. The Detectives watched their movements awhile and then arrested them. They were locked up under the names of Wm. Wright, Jas. Rohinson and Henry Walters, upon a charge of being pickpockets. Broadway is said to swarm with these well-dressed and light-fingered gentlemen. The reports of losses at the Police Headquarters show that their walks are turned to profitable account.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—NICHOLAS CULLEN, a river thief, was arrested this morning by the Harbor Police, for stealing rope from bark *Mary Lacretia*. He was locked up in the Essex Market Jail.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.—Mr. N. REEVES' carpenter-shop, on the corner of Fifth and North Second-street, Eastern District, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening; loss $500; insured for $100.....Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of store No. 11 Fulton-avenue. The fire soon communicated with the first story, occupied as a furniture store by A. NEWMAN, who lost nearly all his stock valued at $1,200, upon which there was no insurance. The building is owned by Ex-Mayor SAMMS, whose loss is about $500—insured. The building in which this fire originated is in a block of wooden buildings with brick fronts. The fire had got under such headway when discovered, that the whole block would have doubtless been destroyed but for the supply of water obtained from the hydrants recently erected.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported during the week ending Saturday last, was 83. Men, 13; Women, 22; Boys, 26; Girls, 22. The diseases were as follows: Dysentery, disease of heart, hooping-cough, influenza, jaundice, pleurisy, premature birth, small-pox, softening of stomach, and disease of spine, one each; bleeding from womb, bronchitis, dropsy, inflammation of bowels, two each; inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the liver, three each; congestion of the lungs, debility, dropsy in the head, and marasmus, four each; convulsions, 5; stillborn, 9; fevers and consumption ten each; inflammation of the lungs, 11. Forty-five were under 10 years of age, and 11 were over 50. The nativity table gives 18 born in Ireland, 25 in the United States, 5 in England, and 5 in Germany.

REARRESTED.—A few months ago MICHAEL KENNEDY and another man, under arrest for burglary, escaped from Constable PRIOS while going to the jail in Raymond-street. KENNEDY was rearrested on Saturday last by Officers OAKES and CARLEE, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, to answer a charge of having robbed a store on Atlantic-avenue only a few nights ago. He was committed for trial.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—At a recent meeting of a committee of Democrats, appointed to settle the differences ameng the Democracy of Kings County, the following proposition, as a basis of an arrangement, was adopted: The Democratic Aldermen, Supervisors, Vanderbilt, Bradley, and City Committees, each appoint one Inspector for every Ward and town, to hold an election to choose delegates to form a consolidated committee for the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—As the South Ferry-boat *Atlantic* was entering her slip at the foot of Atlantic-street, about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the officers of the boat saw a man struggling in the water, and, with much difficulty, rescued him alive. It is not known whether he fell from the boat or pier. He was quite insensible when taken out, but when restored he refused to give any account of himself.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—ANN MARIA BAKER, domestic, residing in a family at No. 302 Grand-street, Eastern District, who was badly burned by fluid while filling a lighted lemp, a few days ago, died on Saturday evening.


GWYNNE & DAY'S
**Bank-Note Register.**
Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

**Another Trial of**
LILLIE'S SAFE!
WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 2, 1858.
MR. LILLIE—*Dear Sir*: Last night my office, corner Kent-av. and Morton-st., Williamsburg, was entered by burglars, and a daring, though unsuccessful attempt made to break open and rob my safe, which, fortunately for me, was one of yours.
A sledge hammer weighing 18½ pounds, together with two smaller hammers, three cold chisels, two punchers, and an iron bar, were found near the safe in the morning, which, from their appearance and the dents upon the door and top of the safe, would indicate that they had been thoroughly used in trying to cut or break open the safe. An attempt was made with the punch and sledge to drive the bolt of the lock in so as to blow it open with powder, as they had done three or four sheet iron safes in this neighborhood within two or three months past. But they found in this one e construction of metal which successfully resisted any tools or efforts they could bring to bear upon it.
You will please send me another safe of the same size, as I am perfectly satisfied that your safes will effectually resist any attempt burglars may be able to make to open them. Yours respectfully, E. S. STERLING,
The above described Safe is to be seen at
FAIRBANK'S & CO.'S,
Agents for LILLIE'S Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

**Fire Defied!!!**
ANOTHER COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFE.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1858.
Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th inst. a destructive fire occurred in the Harlem R. R. Depôt buildings. The centre portion en White-street was totally destroyed. We occupied a part of the premises for the manufacture of Patent Package Cases, and our mechinery and stock were completely destroyed; our books and papers, and also a very valuable watch were deposited in one of your Alum Patent Fire Proof Safes, and we were pleased to find, on getting it ont of the ruins, that it had proved itself a "*Safe*" in reality. All the contents were found in good condition, with the exception of the binding of the books, which had been started by the steam. The watch, on being wound up, proved to be in perfect running order. We wish you to send us another of your Safes at your earliest convenience. Yours, respectfully,
THE PATENT PACKAGE CO.
C. P. DICKINSON, Secretary.
A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes for stores and dwelling-houses for sale by the Patentees and sole manufacturers.
VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

**A Word About Hair Restoratives.**—The original, as it is still the best, preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Statesmen, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if IMITATIONS can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL and imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**American Watches for**
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays. Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
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**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**A Great Conservator of Beauty.**—JULES HAUEL'S EAU DIVINE DE VENUS AND NYMPH SOAP, for removing Tan, Sun burn, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions of the Skin, has a magical and delightful effect. Our lady readers have but to give it one trial to be convinced of its potency. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherons**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for prodncing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
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**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

**Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers,** Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents.
A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**For the Holidays.**—Elegant styles Paris made Scarfs, White Tubular, Ribbon and Lace Ties, rich Dressing Robes, suitable for presents, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

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**Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

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## MARRIED.

WHITTELSEY—REEDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec 16, by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., at the Church of the Puritans, JOHN C. WHITTELSEY to CORNELIA LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Alfred S. Reeder, of Cincinnati.

REED—FUST.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., JOHN H. REED, of Boston, to Miss SARAH BYERS, daughter of the late Jotham W. Post, of this City.

DAVIS—AUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. S. H. Haskies, JAMES K. DAVIS, of Coolville, Ohio, to HELEN A. AUSTIN, of the former place.

DOBBS—WILEY.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Wm. Dey, Mr. WM. DOBBS, of Hyde Park, N. Y., to Miss CYNTHIA WILEY, of the former place.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

## DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 18, suddenly, HENRY BROWN, aged 44 years.
His friends, and the friends of his brother, John H. Brown, and friends of his brother-in-law, Henry Striker, also George, William, and Samuel Hawley, likewise his uncle, Enoch Dean, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock precisely.

MONTAGUE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 17, of disease of the heart, HARRIET MONTAGUE, widow, aged 46 years, 5 months and 11 days.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 631 4th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock in the moreing.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 18, JOHN S. SMITH, aged 61 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 585 Broome-st., this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, of membraneous croup, William H., only son of William W. and Sarah H. Cornell, aged 13 years, 5 months and 5 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Grove-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, WM. E. SMITH Sr., aged 58 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. E. Smith, Jr., corner 7th av. and 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock.

WALKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, Robert B. P. Walker, third son of Wm. A. Walker, aged 17 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 33 Sheriff-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Sinai L. I., for tetterment.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 18, MARY VARIAN, youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary M. Graham, aged 5 years, 4 months and 18 days.
Funeral service at the residence of her parents, No. 85 7th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

GRAFFIN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 17, THOMAS GAFFITH, in the 38th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at No. 260 6th-st., this dey, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MALONE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 18, JOHN MALONE.
His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend his funerel, from his late residence, No. 288 John-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

DEVER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Dec. 17, at No. 50 Harrison-st., JOHN DEVER, in the 86th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral will appear to-morrow, 21st inst.

DAVIS.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Dec. 18, Mrs. KEZIAH P. DAVIS, relict of the late Nicholas Davis, aged 64 years and 6 months.
Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Harvey G. Law, No. 152 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

BRANFORD.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 16, aged 72 years, the Rev. JAMES BRANFORD, for more than 40 years Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place.

PIERCE.—At Red Mills, Putnam Co., on Friday, Dec. 17, Mrs. ELIZABETH PIERCE, aged 71 years. At the same place, on Sunday, Dec. 12, Mr. WILLIAM PIERCE, aged 74 years.


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At lower prices than ever before offered, until Jan. 1, to make room for their Spring importations.

These stocks combined offer a choice unsurpassed in style, variety and price viz.:

2,000 DRESSES, new MAGNOLIA STRIPES, from $1 75 to $2 50 per dress, Specially adapted for holiday presents.
260 pieces fine BAYADERE CHALLY, at 25 cents, worth 45 cents.
VALENTIAS, OTTOMONS, POPLINS, &C.
200 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES, at 10 cents, worth 18 cents.
600 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES, at 12½ cents, worth 21 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED ENGLISH CALICOES, fast colors, 90 cents per dress.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED FRENCH CALICOES, fast colors, $1 63 per dress.
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES, from 2s. up.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, beautiful styles, from $6 50 up.
RICH CHENE, BAYADERE and PLAID SILKS, at 75c., 80c. and 87c., worth $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, at 50 cents, 70 cents, 75 cents and 85 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—FINE COLORED ENGLISH MERINOES, at $1 65 per dress.
SILK ROBES,
BLACK SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
SHAWLS.
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, From $10 to $16, worth from $16 to $25.
200 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS, At $20, worth $35.
400 BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS, At $3, worth $6.
370 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS, At $4, worth $7.
500 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS, At $5, worth $10.

With an immense assortment of the
RICHEST SHAWLS IMPORTED.
RICH LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS,
All widths, suitable for cloaks or dresses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

**NO. 355 BROADWAY.**

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received, and will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 20,
a choice assortment of
GRENADINE AND GAUZE DE LYON
**EVENING ROBES, FROM $10 UP.**
New, rich and desirable styles.
Also,
EVENING SILKS.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, from this time until the 1st of January, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

**EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 20,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices,

**LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**GENIN'S BAZAAR.**
NEW AND NOVEL IDEA.
THE POPULARITY OF THE MOST POPULAR TRADE NONPOPULARIZED,
Just received, and will be offered for sale this day,
7,500 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, and
7,500 FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At the most extraordinary low prices ever yet offered to the public.
Lot No. 1, Handkerchief and Collar.....for $1 00
Lot No. 2, Handkerchief and Collar.....for 1 25
Never equaled by any other house.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**AT RICHMOND'S,**
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Would call attention to their annual Reduction Sale.
Rich Honiton Sets $15, now $8; French Embroidered Sets $12, now $4; handsome Muslin Sets $2, Honiton Collars 10s. All new fresh goods, fashionable shapes. A very choice assortment of embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Our reputation will be sufficient for the above. Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, &c. Real Shetland Veils, 8s. RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

**MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY**
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 20th inst.:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed, for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed...for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

**PRINTED BAIZES AND TABLE COVERS.**
PATON & CO.
Offer to their retail trade
An extensive assortment of embroidered and PRINTED TABLE COVERS.
Printed Baizes and Squares of all sizes, and a large variety of patterns.
No. 341 Broadway.

**BLACK CLOAKS AND BONNETS.**
BLACK RAGLANS and SONNETS.
On and after Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer our extensive and most select stock of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, BONNETS, HEAD-DRESSES, and a great variety of fancy articles, at cost price.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

**NEW SILK ROBES.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, Dec. 20, a large of
DOUBLE SKIRT and TWO FLOUNCED SILK ROBES (rich water colors).
Also,
SILKS by the yard per steamer *Persia*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.**
PATON & CO.
Offer to their retail trade a very fine assortment of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
from auction.
DRAPERIES, CORNICES and SHADES
in every variety.
No. 341 Broadway.

**AT STILL LOWER PRICES,**
Will be offered for a short time longer, the entire balance of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMICK & SIMPSON.
Everything will be sold
WONDERFULLY CHEAP,
As the sale is positively
FOR CLEARANCE.
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

**EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.**
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES LACE AND MEDALLION SETS.
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
In new shapes and designs—very handsome.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 623 Broadway.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday Dec. 20,
600 PIECES RICH HEAVY BAYADERE and CHENE PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard,
Value $1.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.**
Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods of late, and we can now recommend them as of general use. The heavy gloves and mittens are unrivalled as a protection in all kinds of acid work of the chemist, druggist and photographist, manufacturing and handling of potashes and other strong alkalies; for oystermen, drivers in storms, and hose companies in the Fire Department. We would particularly call the attention of farmers, mechanics, hatters, tanners and lumbermen to these gloves and mittens as being well adapted to their use. They are superior to the buck mitten, especially in wet work. The light gloves are used for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, saltrheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all roughening and dirty kinds of works, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers. For sale by rubber dealers generally.
GOODYEAR'S India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 36 John-st., up stairs.
Exclusive manufacturers under Goodyear's patents of every description of ladies' and gents' India Rubber Gloves and Mitts. Also, rubber finger cots and ladies' dress shields.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and elegant Goods, have been marked down, and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 20, at a very large discount from previous prices.
OUR CLOAK STOCK,
it is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most distinguished novelties to be found in the United States.
OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special superintendence, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this Continent.
It is these stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.
The entire of our new and elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in order, if possible, to dispose of the entire Winter assortment.
BARGAINS IN RIBSONS
will be found on our tables, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and every article of Millinery Goods, we have also reduced in price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

**AT MACY'S,**
MACY is selling Linen Bosoms at 10c. to 37c.
MACY is selling Misses' Silk Undershirts at 75c.
MACY is selling rich Cambrie Collars at $1 to $4 50.
MACY is selling rich Embroidered Mourning Dresses at $10.
MACY is selling fine Valenciennes Laces cheap.
MACY is selling black Velvet Ribbons cheap.
MACY is selling Hat Ribbons at 12c. to 25c.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
We invite you to call and look us over; our stock is all new; bought cheap. Give us a call; we will save you money.
Ladies and Gentlemen who live down town, also strangers visiting the City, can very quickly find our store by taking the 6th-av. cars, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., near the Astor House, or at Canal-st. and Broadway.
Ladies and Gents, this will cost you five cents. Come up and look at our large stock of new Goods, as advertised above, if you do not purchase over twenty-five cents worth; it will pay you well! We will sell you at low figures; the ride will give you strength to look us over and buy judiciously!!
Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door south of 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

**AT MACY'S**
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Scarfs.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Gloves.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Hosiery.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Handkerchiefs.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Linen Bosoms.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Neck Ties.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Shirts and Drawers.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Suspenders.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for anything you want, and you will get it at fair prices.
Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
one door south of 14th-st.,
R. H. MACY.

**A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY**
TO BUY
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND FURS.
In consequence of the late unfavorable weather, and having a large stock on hand, I have
REDUCED THE PRICES
of all my Cloaks and Furs.
Expressly to suit the multitude in the making of
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BEAUTIFUL BEAVER CLOAKS.
BEAUTIFUL VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SABLE FURS.
ELEGANT MINK FURS.
All at 25 to 40 per cent. reduction.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

**BEEKMAN & CO.**
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES,
BANDS,
VEILS, &c., &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

**LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased the entire
STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
retiring from business,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST,
are now prepared to offer
LACE CURTAINS.....from $3 to $25 per pair.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.....from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLIN,
A fine assortment, at proportionably low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

**CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.**
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**AT 40 PER CENT. REDUCTION.**
GREAT SALE FOR 20 DAYS.
VELVET CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, VERY RICH.
Also, BEAVER CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS in every style.
Closing out at great sacrifice.
No. 503 Broadway.
JEAN DE LA MAIRE.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
CHEAP, HANDSOME AND USEFUL.
W. JACKSON, No. 451 Broadway, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for Presents, some of which can be worn by parties out in mourning.
ENGLISH DE LAINES.....12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors.....10 cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS.....12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.....25 cents.
Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1½ yds. wide, 56 cents.
500 Handsome CRAPE SETS, $1, worth $2.
300 White and White and Black, 75 cents and $1.
BEST BLACK KID GLOVES in town, 62½ cents.
Second quality do., 37½ cents.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

**PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit, on Monday, Dec. 20, bargains in
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-st.

**TO THE LADIES.**
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery,
You can buy, this week:
Heavy Winter Beaver Raglans, at.....$4
Heavy Castor Beaver Raglans, at.....5
French Beaver Raglans, at.....$6 and $7
Castor Beaver Sleeve Cloaks, at.....$7 50 and $8
French Beaver do. do., crochet fringe, at.....$9 and $10
Ladies who desire to economize, please call at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.

**INDIA CAMELS' HAIR**
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit, on Monday, Dec. 20, their
LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
Comprising every variety of the manufacture of CASHMERE, URMESTERE, LAHORE, DELHI, &c., At a great reduction from their former prices,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 20,
1,500 Embroidered Collars at 25 cents each.
1,200 Embroidered Collars at 37½ cents each.
700 Embroidered Collars at 50 cents each.
A large lot of
RICH EMBROIDERED SETS
$1 50 each and upwards,
At prices greatly below their real value,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**REDUCED PRICES.**
PATON & CO.
Are now offering many patterns of Linen and
HOUSEKEEPING STOCK,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASK QUILTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
at less than cost, to close
the year's business.
No. 341 Broadway.

**KIDDER BROTHERS,**
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

**CARPETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
Tremendous low prices for English Tapestry Brussels and Velvet Carpeting, Floor Oil cloths, &c., &c.,
At J. HYATT'S Carpet Emporium,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

**SKIRTS, SKIRTS MADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**—Cheaper than ever. Eleven springs, Damascus steel and latest Paris models, $1 50; 17 springs, $3; 21 springs, $3 50; 30 springs, $4. All our own make and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Dépôt No. 343 Broadway, over Morrison's. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

## DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Consisting of
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, &c.,
NOW OFFERING AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

**EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.**

Enjoy the loves, of exclusive shades, just landed; said to be the best glove sent to this country.

REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS
And SHAWLS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS;
To which
Particular notice is invited,
As the STYLES are of the
LATEST and MOST APPROVED,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

**EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.**

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
5,000
**MUSLIN DE LAIN AND CASHMERE DRESSES.**
At 12½c. and 18¾c. per yard.
Now open at the
NEW RETAIL STORE
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

**EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.**

SPECIAL REDUCTION
for
**THE HOLIDAYS.**
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to all purchasers of
SILKS,
MERINOES,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
AND DELAINES.
Of SHAWLS,
They have an immense stock at Extraordinary low prices.

**THE RIBBON DEPARTMENT**
Is, as usual, well supplied.
And of
**EMBROIDERIES.**
They can offer a very great variety of choice goods at HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

**CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.**
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their
LARGE and VARIED STOCK of CLOAKS,
for the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They would call special attention to their stock of
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
And also to
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
for the Evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

**CHEAP GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on MONDAY, Dec. 20,
ENGLISH PRINTS, MADDER COLORS:
2,000 Dresses, $1 per dress.
1,500 Dresses, new Delaines, Paris Patterns, $2 per dress.
700 Dresses, English printed Cashmeres, $2 per dress.
500 Pieces All-wool Plaids extra quality and width, in every variety of colors, 75 per yard.
200 Pieces English Chally Bayadère, (beautiful colors,) 2s. per yard.
600 Pieces Poil de Chèvre, 20c. per yard,
Also,
600 Pieces Paris quality French Merinoes, 60c. per yard and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**AT GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.**
1,000 Valenciennes Collars.....at $2 00
750 Medallion Collars.....at 2 50
3,000 French Embroidered Collars.....at 25
500 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves.....at 3 00
500 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves.....at 4 00
250 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves.....at 2 50
3,000 Handkerchiefs and Collars.....each at 1 00
3,000 Handkerchiefs and Collars.....each at 1 25
1,000 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....at 75
500 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....at 1 00
700 French Embroidered Handk'fs....from $1 25 to $2 50
650 French Sets Gauntlet Sleeves.... from $1 25 to $2 50
250 Medallion Sets.....at 7 00
500 Valenciennes.....at 5 50
All the above goods are guaranteed to be at least 30 per cent., or one half below the actual price.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE, WHO APPRECIATE** quality and style in clothing.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway,
Offer an extensive assortment of the latest novelties received, which comprise the most desirable colors in ELECTRIC and other WARM OVERCOATINGS, and every description of clothe for FROCK DRESS or STREET COATS.
Also, elegant fabrics for WAISTCOATS.
VERY RECHERCHE
RICH SILK SCARFS, CRAVATS and OPERA TIES, &c.;
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
SILK AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
Articles carefully selected for us by
Messrs. Barlow, Payne & Co., of London,
From the best European manufactrers.

**FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
RICH BLACK VELVET CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
Reduced 30 per cent. this morning, in order to close the stock.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Aug. 20, a full assortment of ENGLISH CRAPES,
Suitable for Ball and Evening Dresses.
Colors—Blue, White, Pink, Maize, and Cherry.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

**FREDERICK MAYNARD,**
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE**
OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Monday, Dec. 20,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY,** having enlarged their Factory and added to their machinery from the latest improvements for the manufacture of CARPET LINING and COTTON BATTING, have now on hand and are manufacturing a superior article of COTTON BATTING. Buyers are invited to call and examine at the Factory,
No. 448 WATER-ST.
N. B.—All orders for Carpet-Lining and Cotton Batting promptly attended to. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

**20,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN** Carpeting at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
10,000 yards of Floor Oil cloths, well seasoned, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s. to 6s. the yard,
AT J. HYATT'S, Carpet Dealer,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

**LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!**—LADIES who have not purchased their Winter bonnets will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway as the balance of the stock will be sold low cost.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**A REGULAR MEETING OF THE XIITH** Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av. Members are requested to be punctual. The Chairmen of the Standing Committees are notified that their annual report must be made, in writing, to the Association at this meeting. By order.
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

**MASONIC.**—THE MEMBERS OF LAFAYETTE Lodge No. 64, F. and A. M., are hereby notified that an election for officers for the ensuing year will take place at the regular communication to be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Gothic-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order. JNO. REED, W. M.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

**I. O. OF O. F.**—THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL Lodge No. 30, I. O. of O. F., are particularly requested to attend the Lodge THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 20, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, as business of vital importance will be laid before them. By order of
P. O'BRIEN, N. G.
THOMAS J. WOOLCOCKS, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK, DEC. 18, 1858.**—THERE WILL be a meeting of the members of the A. S. M. Jews, held at room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY Dec. 22, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business, and especially for election of officers of the Society. J. P. HOYEY, Vice-President.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

**GOODYEAR'S PATENT**—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

**THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY COMPANY.**—Any person acquainted with the financial affairs of the Company for any period within the term of the present lease, (ten years from May 1, 1849,) who is disposed to aid the present movement adverse to the Company, is invited to send his address under envelope, directed to CITIZEN, Box 2,516, N. Y. Post-Office. Communications held strictly confidential.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

**PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE, AND PAPER HOUSES.**
The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.
They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.
The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLAR

## BOARDING.

**PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,**
No. 17 Rue de l'Observatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family-Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 16th-st., near 6th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED room, fronting 14th-st., near Broadway, with two other rooms on same floor, can be procured, with board, by application. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 2,128 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J.—A gentleman desires to obtain good board in a private family, for himself wife, child (5 years old) and nurse, where they can have the comforts of a good home, convenient to the railroad depôt. Address, stating terms, COMFORT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two children (girls), about 10 years of age: breakfast and tea for gentleman; attention and comforts of home for children. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, C. J. A., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required. table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Brooklyn, would let a second-story front room unfurnished, and hall bed-room furnished, adjoining, together or separately; conveniences for gas and fire; references required. Address, for two days, S. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentleman and wife Also, for single gentlemen. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., commuicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with gas and adjoining bedroom on second story, with or without board, to two single gentlemen in a strictly private family on moderate terms, in house No. 403 6th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT THE SENATE HOUSE, NO. 910 Broadway, two handsomely-furnished parlors, at a low price, with or without board; also, suites of rooms and single, to suit the times. Apply as above. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a private family, somewhere in the vicinity of the Astor Library, by two ladies engaged in literary pursuits They will give very little trouble, and terms must be moderate. Address M. B. B., Box 132 *Times* Office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FULL or partial board, in a comfortable house, and in a very pleasant location, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 91 West 16th st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN—A SMALL room with fire, near Broadway, somewhere between Prince and 14th sts. Address, stating terms, location, &c., H. W. J., Box 101 *Times* Office.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS.**
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD seven-octave Piano-Forte, of rich and powerful tone, for sale cheap, at No. 66 High st, near Pearl, Brooklyn. Grand circular scale; best city makers; made to order, three months ago; scalloped bottom; rich carvings; fluted keys; magnificently varnished in rich style of the highest; well worthy the notice of those in search of a beautiful parlor instrument, at a bargain; has makers' full warrantee; cost $375; price, $225. Apply, day or evening, for three days,

$275 FOR A SUPERB AND RICH-toned 7-octave piano-forte, finished in a style of grandeur rarely to be found: most elegant open carvings of unique design, the whole in the style of Louis XIV.; carved legs and magnificent decorations; most celebrated City makers, and fully guaranteed; nearly new, and perfect in all the modern improvements; must be seen to be described. No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. this week; the greatest bargain in New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior tone, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 332 Broadway.

COLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 428 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven), piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE AN EXcellent pianoforte of superior tone and finish. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and for sale. JAMES VON RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADway, offer their stock of pianos, with all the latest improvements, for sale at greatly reduced prices for the holidays. Also,
TREAT & LINSLEY'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hend Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

FOUR NEW, SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-OCtave piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, made of good material and fully warranted, will be sold extremely low, from $210 to $250. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 16 6th-av.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

ANY PERSON HAVING A GRAND PIANO for sale or to rent may hear of a customer by addressing immediately ORPHEUS, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-pianos, Mandolins, and Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RINGS
FOR SALE LOW AT
C. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

BOYS'
SILVER WATCHES
FOR SALE AT
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

## DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

## AUCTION SALES.

**EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.**
SUPERB FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on MONDAY, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., the finest assortment of toys ever offered to the public, either at private or public sale. None but the richest toys will be offered. They consist in part of furniture of all sizes, woolly sheep, goats, dogs, oats, grocery stores, stables, pastures, farm-yards, panoramas, large kitchens, the finest tin toys, large size omnibuses, carriages, horsemen, soldiers, baby-houses, and a large variety of the finest dolls of all sizes, together with a large assortment too numerous to mention. The ladies are particularly invited to examine the above. They will be on exhibition at the salesroom early on Monday morning, and the public may rest assured they will find the largest and finest collection ever offered at private or public sale. They will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.**
E. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, At 11 o'clock,
At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated, French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great veriety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, musio boxes, and a large asso tment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Superb collection of first class oil-paintings, being a private collection, selected with great care and judgment by a gentleman from England, chiefly modern, and containing specimens of the first artists.
ENGLISH SCHOOL—J. Noel Paton one of his pictures recently sold in London for 2,000 guineas; H. McCullough, Branwhite, Armfield, Stanfield, Boddington, W. W. Crone, Alexander and Charlotte Naysmith, R. Wilson, Mesdoms, Reed, &c.
ANCIENT MASTERS—There are a few splendid specimens by Diaz, Ary Scheffer, Gerard, Don Divireux, a perfect gem; Seignac, De Place, Friedlander, Zayer, T. B. Butler, Backhuysen, Huysenburgh, G. Poussin, Claud, Bergonone, Omegana, &c., &c.
A number of exquisite water colors by a celebrated artist, engravings, &c.
AMERICAN SCHOOL—Winzler's celebrnted picture of Great Barrington, drawn some years since at the Art Union, cost $600. The celebrated picture of J. G. Chapman, the Indian Lake, North Carolina, has been engraved by Smillie. Wm. Hart, Coleman, J. F. Tait, Cafferty, Jas. M Hart, Williamson, Carter, Baker and others of high standing.
These beautiful pictures will be on exhibition in the gallery on Saturday, 18th inst, and until the day of sale.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF MAGnificent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th av., parlor suites, etageres, piano-forte, paintings, statuary, vases, Turkish lounges, reception chairs, centre and card tables, bookcases, mirrors, lace curtains, clocks, carpets, rugs, &c.; oak extension table, sideboard, arm chairs, sofas, China tea sets, cut glass, silver-plated ware, ivory handle table cutlery, oval mirrors, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, counterpaoes, bolsters and pillows, &c.; book shelves, what-nots, curtains, &c. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—WE DIRECT THE ATTENtion of housekeepers and others in want to the large and extensive sale of first-class rosewood and mahogany furniture, to take place THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. —the whole forming the largest and best assortment of furniture offered at auction this season, being the entire contents of a four-story house. Particulars will be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house. Housekeepers and others will find it to their interest to attend. Sale positive.

GEO. JACOBSON, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE ON TUESDAY, Dec., 21 nt 11½ o'clock. The furniture of the 3-story marble dwelling-house No. 153 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., consisting of fine suites velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, pier glasses, fine etageres, a fine rosewood piano, centre tables, clocks, vases, dining table, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, oil-paintings, lace curtains, bureaus, cane-seat chairs, stoves, ice-boxes, &c. Sale positive, deposit required.
By order of J. SELBY, Mortgegee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 62 elegant single and double rounded-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF STILLS, STEAM ENGINES, &c.—PEED & COLE will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises of the New-York Oil Manufacturing Company, on VanDyke-st., near Conover, Brooklyn, 3 stills and gooseneeks, with apparetus complete; 3 bleaching kettles, 1 copper worm, steam engine and boiler, kettles, lot of brick and iron, 1 iron safe, 1 letter press. S. COLEMAN, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged singly in groups and under glass shades; in this collection may be found birds rare and valuable and seldom met with in this country, all of which have been prepared by W. Galbraith, Esq., the well-known taxidermist.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 21, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW, two lots on southerly side of 52d-st., commencing 360 feet east of 3d-av.; each lot 16 feet 8 inches by 100 feet 6 inches; improved, with small frame dwelling, stable and shed. Apply to T. & J. FIELDS, Public Administrator, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of gold and silver watches, ladies' sets, cameos, pearl, lava and mosaic rings, pins, sleeve buttons, studs, pearl cases, seals, lockets, bracelets, &c.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE, PEREMPTORY sale of china, Glass, Crockery, Rich Toys and fancy goods for Christmas. BARTLETT & COWEN will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at No. 231 Pearl-st., at 10 o'clock, 500 lots to suit retailers, in store and new show-room. No reserve. Consignments must be closed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M., a valuable country seat, late the property of Garret Van Doren, M. D., situated in the township of Franklin, County of Somerset, N. J., consisting of 145 acres of land, with the improvements. For a description of which, see *Times* of Dec. 1, 1858. The above sale, in consequence of stormy weather, is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.
J. ADDISON VAN DORN, Executor.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Graud and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School No. 16, in the IXth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary School No. 1 Ludlow-st., with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest to do so.
GEORGE H. CLARK,
HERMAN GUTMAN,
DANIEL SLOTE, } Committee.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of BUTCHER & READ, Plumbers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The plumbing business will be continued at No. 252 Water-st., New-York, by JOHN H. BUTCHER, and at No. 124 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, by THOMAS READ. Either party will sign in liquidation. JOHN H. BUTCHER,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1858. THOMAS READ.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of N. TIBBALS & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. TIBBALS.
N. TIBBALS,
DECEMBER 1, 1858. G. N. POWELL.
Just in from auction, 5,000 volumes, cheap for cash.
N. TIBBALS.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODman B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
fy19-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor,
s27-1aw6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

## FINANCIAL.

**REMITTANCES.**
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS 1859.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City,
Collect notes and Drafts, payable in every city and town in the United States, the Territories and Provinces,
AT FOLLOWING RATES—WITH PROMPT RETURNS:

| | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—Alabama | ¼ @ ½ | 21—Mississippi | ¼ |
| 2—Arkansas | ½ | 22—Missouri | ¼ @ ½ |
| 3—California | — | 23—Nebraska | ¼ |
| 4—Canada | ¼ @ ½ | 24—Newfoundland | — |
| 5—Connecticut | ¼ | 25—New-Hampshire | ¼ |
| 6—Delaware | ¼ | 26—New-Jersey | ¼ |
| 7—Dist't of Columbia | ¼ | 27—New-York | ¼ |
| 8—Florida | ½ @ ¾ | 28—North Carolina | ½ @ ¾ |
| 9—Georgia | ¼ @ ½ | 29—Nova Scotia | — |
| 10—Illinois | ¼ @ ½ | 30—Ohio | ¼ @ ½ |
| 11—Indiana | ½ | 31—Oregon | — |
| 12—Iowa | ½ | 32—Pennsylvania | ¼ |
| 13—Kansas | — | 33—Rhode Island | ¼ |
| 14—Kentucky | ¼ @ ½ | 34—South Carolina | ¼ @ ½ |
| 15—Louisiana | ¼ @ ½ | 35—Tennessee | ¼ @ ½ |
| 16—Maine | ¼ | 36—Texas | ½ |
| 17—Maryland | ¼ | 37—Utah | — |
| 18—Massachusetts | ¼ | 38—Vermont | — |
| 19—Michigan | ¼ @ ½ | 39—Virginia | ¼ @ ½ |
| 20—Minnesota | ¼ @ ½ | 40—Wisconsin | ¼ @ ½ |

Bills on South America and Central America, and Sterling Exchange and Francs collected or purchased at market rates.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:
HENRY COIT, THOMAS PATON,
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, JOHN GARCIA,
JACOB LITTLE, EDWARD VINCENT,
SELTIMUS CROOKES, MICHAEL PASTACALDI,
JOHN H. MORTIMER, BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
HENRY CHAUNCEY, LINDLEY MURRAY,
PETER L. BOGERT, CHAS. VANDERVOORT,
GEORGE L. TALMAN, RICHARD HART,
FRANCIS L. MARBURY, JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDWARD MINTURN, HENRY J. BEERS,
JOHN R. SUYDAM, THOMAS SCOTT,
NATH. L. McCREADY, EDW'D F. SANDERSON.
At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway,

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 31 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller. No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Camptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 13, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA. Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland. Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKAY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.
CHAS. MILES. }

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for Interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal., due Jan. 1. 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

ROSABELL SAVINGS BANK,
149th-st., corner of 8th-av.
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—New-York, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 16, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years at 10 per cent., on improved central property in Chicago, now renting for $900 per annum. Abstract of title from Rees, Chase & Co. Address M. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 65 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 36 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

Nov. 26, 1858.
WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACtion in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 3d June, 1859.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO. London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUal dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

$4,000,
$3,600,
$2,500—TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE,
Apply to H. HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TWENTY SHARES OF COLUMBIAN (Mr.) INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE.—No notice will be taken of answers that do not contain an offer for the whole or part. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

DIVIDEND.—THE AMERICAN TRADES Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d January. The transfer books will be closed until that date,

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

## REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT SYRACUSE.—Comprising 400 acres situate in the valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within half an hour's ride of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 6 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrous atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes: has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, refer to R. B. COLEMAN, St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or S CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., or J. H. CALDWELL, office of Wm. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

### The Odeon Theatre and Two other Buildings Consumed—Six Buildings Partly Burned—$25,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—Excitement and Narrow Escapes.

A most destructive fire occurred on Saturday afternoon. Three buildings were entirely consumed, including the Odeon Theatre, and six buildings were partly burned. The total estimated loss is $25,000, and there were several narrow personal escapes.

The fire originated in the Odeon, a lager-bier, concert and theatrical saloon, at No. 49 Bowery. GUSTAVE LINDENMULLER, a German, owns and occupies the building. Mrs. LINDENMULLER and a gentleman were in the bar-room, and no person, so far as is known, was in the theatre. A brilliant light like a flash of lightning suddenly illumined the rear room, occupied for theatrical purposes. Mrs. LINDENMULLER was just enabled to discover that the flashing light was caused by some artificial Christmas trees having taken fire. The fire spread with such alarming rapidity among the combustible scenery and light upholstery work that before an alarm could be given the room was almost instantly filled with a solid blaze. The second floor, immediately over the place where the fire originated, was occupied by Mr. Z. GARDE as a billiard room. Mr. GARDE, who is an elderly and feeble man, became overpowered with the heat and smoke, and was only rescued through the extraordinary efforts of LOUIS GARDE, his son. The son was considerably burned about his face and hands. Two persons who were playing billiards in the room at the time leaped from the window to the pavement, fortunately sustaining no serious injuries. A servant girl of Mr. LINDENMULLER jumped from a second-story window, but was not injured.

When the firemen arrived on the ground the fire had reached the third-story of No. 49 Bowery. The building was a four-story brick structure, and with its entire contents was consumed. The basement was occupied by FRANK RODLER as a bowling saloon. He estimates his loss at $100—no insurance. Mr. LINDENMULLER, who occupied the first and upper stories, estimated his loss on his furniture and fixtures at $5,000—partly covered by an insurance of $1,500 in the Astor Insurance Company. Mr. GARDE, who occupied the second-floor as a billiard saloon, sustained a loss of $569, and is only partly insured. The loss on the building is $6,000, and is insured in various City Companies.

The buildings adjoining, on either side and in the rear, were speedily reached by the flames. So fiercely did they rage that a panic prevailed through the entire neighborhood. Storekeepers in the vicinity began to remove their goods in great haste. Poor people in the large tenement houses in the rear, upon Christie-street, tossed their furniture from the windows into the street, and collected together with their little ones at a safe distance from the fire.

No. 47 Bowery, a three-story brick building, was saved from entire destruction only through the indefatigable exertions of the firemen. Nearly a dozen streams of water were thrown into the building, completely deluging it. The first, second and third floors were occupied by P. HOAGG as a lager-bier saloon and boarding-house. The furniture was nearly all removed, so that Mr. HOAGG's loss is only $500. Insured for $1,200 in the Lenox and $800 in the Astor Insurance Company. Mr. C. H. VETTER lost $200 worth of segars—no insurance. The basement was occupied by MARCUS & SCHULTZ as a segar store. Their stock is damaged about $500; insured for $1,000 each in the Hamilton and Excelsior Insurance companies. The building is owned by HARMAN, REINHARDT & REIMER. It is damaged about $900, and is insured $1,000 in the Broadway, and $500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Companies.

The Volks Garten, a lager-bier saloon in which theatrical entertainments are given similar to those which were furnished at the Odeon, occupies the building No. 45 Bowery. It was feared that this establishment and rival to the Odeon in dispensing the popular Teutonic beverage, and furnishing popular Germanic amusements, would meet the fate of its mammoth rival. The activity of the firemen prevented such a result. The damage to the stock and fixtures was about $300, and to the building $1,000. The stock and fixtures were insured for $2,000 in the City Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and the building and theatre insured for $15 000 in the Hamilton, Relief, St. Mark's City insurance Company of New-Haven, Northwestern of Oswego, and Gerard Insurance Companies of Philadelphia. The building is owned by HARMAN, REINHARDT and HEIMER.

The building adjoining the Odeon on the northerly side suffered a more disastrous visitation than either of the contiguous buildings. The walls only of the building are left standing. The first floor was occupied by CHICHESTER & Co., manufacturers of tobacco and cigars. They estimate their loss at $10.000. Insured for $1,000 each in the St. Nicholas, St. Mark's, Rutgers, Williamsburg City, and Astor Insurance Companies. J. W. THEWBROOP occupied a portion of the first floor as a barber-shop. Loss $150; no insurance. WILLIAM KOCH occupied part of the second floor and attics as a boarding-house. He lost his furniture—worth $400—which is fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. EDWARD SANDLES and family lived in the rear part of the building. He lost all his furniture—worth $500. No insurance. General DUARTE, of Brooklyn, owned the building, and was protected against loss in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

M. A. REID occupied No. 53 Bowery as a furniture manufactory. The building was slightly injured by fire. Mr. REID suffered about $500 damage, done to his stock by water.

The occupants of the four story tenement houses, Nos. 29 and 31 Christie-street, in the rear, all suffered more or less damage by water and breakage of their furniture, caused by removing it into the street. Two or three jumped from the windows to escape suffocation by the dense smoke, but, fortunately, were uninjured. The thieving gentry, who never fail to be on hand on such occasions, managed to make away with a good many articles of furniture belonging to the unfortunates. The building, No. 29 Christie-street, was damaged to the amount of $1,500. HENRY KEISSA, who keeps a bakery in the front part of the building, on the first floor, had his stock damaged by water about $300; insured $500 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

A small wooden building in the rear, adjoining CROOK's Dining Saloon, was entirely burned. It was occupied by three families, who lost nearly all their furniture. It was feared at one time that Mr. CROOK's saloon would be burned.

It was bitterly cold, and the firemen worked gallantly. Platoons of police from the Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Precincts were present, and rendered efficient aid in protecting property and preventing the crowd from obstructing the firemen in their labors. The origin of the fire is unknown, as no alarm or fire was seen in that part of the building where it originated. It will be made the subject of investigation by the Fire Marshal.

A man named THOMAS RAFFERTY was run over by Engine Company No. 26, while going to the fire. He had hold of the rope and accidentally slipped and fell under the wheels. He was taken to the City Hospital but his injuries are not considered dangerous. He was not a member of the Engine Company.

BAYARD-STREET.—The alarm at 10½ P. M. last evening in the Sixth District, was occasioned by a fire in the house No. 82 Bayard-street. The basement was occupied by A. LAWENTHAL, dealer in wines and cordials, who also occupied the second floor as a dwelling. Loss about $200; no insurance. The first floor was occupied as a dwelling by J. C. COLGAN, whose loss is about $100; no insurance. The fire originated under the stairway. The building is owned by a Mr. VALENTINE, and damaged by fire and water about $1,000; fully insured. At the discovery of the fire, Mr. LAWENTHAL was in bed with his wife, on the second floor of the building; he arose, dressed himself, went out of his premises into the entry, and has not since been heard from. Captain DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, supposed that Mr. L. was in the ruins, and immediately caused a thorough search of the debris, but without any satisfactory result.

FIRE IN CARMINE-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 7 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire on the premises No. 39 Carmine-street, occupied by WOOSLEY & TAMLIN, pawnbrokers. Damage about $300—insured. Insurance $5,500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a servant girl, who set some clothes on fire in her room on the third floor.

### Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A DOUBLE INQUEST.—JAMES LEONARD, a brakeman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, was run over on Friday by a train of cars near Poughkeepsie, and killed. The Coroner of Poughkeepsie held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered. The body was brought to this City for interment. Owing to the Coroner having failed to give a certificate, his burial could not be proceeded with. Coroner HILLS, therefore, on Saturday, held a second inquest upon him, when a similar verdict was returned, after which the remains were interred. The deceased was 23 years old, and a native of this State.

UNLAWFUL OPERATION.—A young man stylishly dressed, but bearing the unpretending name of John Smith, on Saturday evening took a stew and a whisky punch at Windust's Saloon, in Park-row. He offered for his repast a counterfeit $2 bill on the Conway Bank, of Conway, Mass. The receiving clerk knew the bill to be bad, and instead of handing his customer his expected change, handed him over to an officer. The youthful John Smith is now lodged in the Tombs, awaiting an examination.

[Advertisement.]

A TESTIMONIAL TO MLLE. PICCHLOMINI.

Several American ladies have determined to present to Mlle. Piccolomini a service of silver, as a tribute to her as an *artiste*, and amiable qualities as a lady.

The set is now on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of

DEMPSEY & FARGIS, No. 603 Broadway.

Mlle. Piccolomini's letter to DEMPSEY & FARGIS, No. 603 Broadway:

Mlle. Piccolomini presents her compliments to Messrs. Dempsey & Fargis, and begs them to accept her best thanks for the beautiful box of visiting cards and colored initial note-paper sent her yesterday.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This extraordinary salve has recently effected complete cures of the most frightful cases of dropsy. These cures are so astonishing and convincing that the Faculty have decided to prescribe no other remedy. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Communicated.]

THE LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR.—Readers of the *Dispatch* most often have noticed in the advertisement of CHARLES STREET & Co., references made to a large White Polar Bear which they exhibit in one of their windows. Why these gentlemen who deal so extensively in Ladies' Cloaks and Furs have allowed their modesty to keep secret the great scientific fact to which that Bear has important reference is more than we can tell. Certain it is, however, that one of the evidences, and perhaps the most important of the truthfulness of Dr. KANA's narrative of an open Polar Sea is daily and gratuitously exhibited at No. 475 Broadway.

In a lecture delivered by Dr. HAYES at a special meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society on Thursday evening, the 16th instant, he said:

"None of the party under KANA had any doubt of the reliability of MORTON's statement as to the open sea. He brought with him *Bear Skins*, and it is a well-known fact that bears keep near the open sea."

The bear exhibited by CHARLES STREET & Co., with a view merely to attract attention to their valuable stock of Furs is much larger than the celebrated Polar Bear in the London Zoological Gardens, and is, we are assured the only one which has reached either this country or Europe—secured during KANA's memorable expedition.

We predict that the time will come when to say that we have seen this great historical relic will excite the wonder of our children's children, and make zealous the hearts of our less fortunate cotemporaries. —*From the New-York Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.

Parents will please take notice that

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., have made large and novel additions to their

WINTER STYLES

of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced

SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

OF

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $5 SEWING MACHINE.—The original and only practical family sewing machine for $5; agencies being established. Will open for retail soon; due notice given. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or using sewing machines, among which is the so-called Champion Sewer or any practical $5 sewing machine which may have appeared in market, infringing the several patents secured in the Novelty $5 sewing machine, as all such will be strictly dealt with to the full extent of the United States laws so made and provided.

JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, Patentee.

[Advertisement]

TEAS.—The Cantor Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERKINS, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 18.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Missouri S.6s s60 | 89½ | |
| 30,000 | do. | 89⅞ | |
| 10,000 | N. O. State 6s | 93 | |
| 500 | Cal. St. 7s, n. bs. | 91½ | |
| 1,000 | Goshen Bran. bs. | 75¾ | |
| 5 000 | Ill. Cent. R.R.bs. | 89⅜ | |
| 5,000 | do. | 89 | |
| 8,000 | La C & M.L.G.bs. | 24⅜ | |
| 1,000 | Mich. S. 2d m.bs. | 60¾ | |
| 28 | Ocean Bank | 98⅜ | |
| 10 | Am. Ex. Bank | 106 | |
| 17 | Bk. of Republic | 122 | |
| 191 | Del. & H. Ca. Co. | 96 | |
| 5 | do. | 95⅞ | |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co. | b30 | 80¾ |
| 200 | do. | s20 | 80 |
| 50 | do. | s30 | 80 |
| 150 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | | 3 |
| 100 | do. | | 3¼ |
| 250 | Pacific M. S. Co. | s50 | 90 |
| 50 | do. | b30 | 90¾ |
| 100 | do. | | 90¾ |
| 100 | Guilford Min. Co. | | 1¾ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s60 | 83¾ |
| 850 | do. | b60 | 84 |
| 50 | do. | s30 | 83¾ |
| 100 | do. | | 83¾ |
| 100 | do. | b10 | 84 |
| 530 | do. | | 84 |
| 100 | do. | at 60 | 83¾ |
| 200 | Erie Railroad | | 17¾ |
| 650 | Har. RR. Pref. | | 29 |
| 500 | do. | b60 | 29 |
| 50 | Mil. & Miss. R.R. | | 12¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Tenn. 6s, '68 | | 91 |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5s, '74 | s40 | 104⅛ |
| 500 | Ill. Cent. R. R. bs. | | 89 |
| 7 000 | La C. & M. L. G. Bs. | | 24⅛ |
| 10.000 | do. | s70 | 24½ |
| 5 | Bank of Com. | | 104¾ |
| 5 | Del. & Hnd. Ca. Co. | | 96 |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co. | b30 | 90¾ |
| 350 | do. | b60 | 90¾ |
| 200 | Erie Railroad | b60 | 17¾ |
| 700 | N. Y. C. R. R. | | 83¾ |
| 150 | do. | s10 | 83⅝ |
| 100 | do. | s60 | 83¾ |
| 350 | Hnd. River R. R. | | 33½ |
| 100 | do. | b60 | 33⅝ |
| 100 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 49¾ |
| 50 | Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R. | | 20 |
| 50 | M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. | s60 | 47⅛ |
| 1000 | do. | s60 | 51¾ |
| 150 | do. | s30 | 51½ |
| 350 | do. | s30 | 51¾ |
| 200 | do. | | 51⅞ |
| 200 | do. | s10 | 51⅞ |
| 1650 | do. | | b30 52 |
| 200 | do. | | b60 52 |
| 200 | do. | | b30 52 |
| 70 | Panama R. R. | | 119⅛ |
| 50 | do. | | b60 119¾ |
| 15 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | | 20 |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. g'd'es. | s60 | 47⅛ |
| 50 | do. | s60 | 47⅝ |
| 100 | do. | | 47⅞ |
| 400 | do. | b60 | 48 |
| 450 | do. | b30 | 48 |
| 200 | do. | | 48⅛ |
| 200 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | | 70 |
| 200 | do. | s30 | 69⅜ |
| 50 | do. | b10 | 70 |
| 100 | Gale. & Chi. R. R. | s10 | 72½ |
| 17 | do. | | 72½ |
| 250 | do. | | 72⅜ |
| 350 | do. | | 72 |
| 100 | do. | s10 | 72 |
| 100 | do. | | 72⅛ |
| 150 | Clev. & Toledo R.R. | | 31⅜ |
| 50 | Chica. & R. I. R. R. | | 61¾ |
| 50 | do. | s10 | 61¾ |
| 50 | do. | b30 | 61½ |
| 150 | do. | | 61½ |
| 50 | do. | s10 | 61 |
| 200 | do. | b40 | 61¼ |

MONDAY, Dec. 20—A. M.

The Stock Exchange during the past week underwent several sudden changes of tone, owing to political rather than financial causes, so far as the regular dividend-paying securities are concerned. The sales made on Washington Rumors were the lowest on Tuesday. On the next day, advices were in private hands of the real state and character of the Central American and Mexican questions, and these were soon succeeded by the publication of the very pacific diplomatic correspondence on the subject. The reaction in prices on Thursday was not fully sustained to the close of the dealings on Saturday, owing to the increased weakness of some of the Western Stocks, particularly the shares and bonds of the Illinois Central and the shares of the Michigan Central. The remainder of the market left off steady, at the outside figures noted in our weekly table of the course of the market, as follows:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S. | 104⅛ | @104⅜ | Int. fm. Jan. | | | | |
| New-York Central | 84⅛ | @83½ | @84⅛ | @83¾ | | | |
| New-York and Erie | 17⅜ | @17 | @17⅛ | @17⅛ | | | |
| Reading | 51⅜ | @50¾ | @52 | @51¾ | | | |
| Rock Island | 61⅞ | @60¾ | @61⅛ | @60⅞ | | | |
| Michigan Southern | 20¾ | @20 | | | | | |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 48⅛ | @47⅜ | | | | | |
| Michigan Central | 52¼ | @49 | @49⅜ | | | | |
| Toledo | 31⅞ | @31⅛ | @32 | @31⅝ | | | |
| Galena | 73 | @71¾ | @72¼ | @71¾ | | | |
| Illinois Central | 76 | @72 | @69 | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | 90¼ | @88¾ | @91¼ | @90⅛ | | | |
| Panama | 119⅜ | @117⅞ | @119⅞ | | | | |
| Missouris | 90 | @88¾ | @89⅞ | @89⅛ | | | |
| Virginias | 97⅜ | @97¼ | | | | | |
| Tennessees | 94⅜ | @94 | | | | | |
| La Crosse Bonds | 27⅜ | @24⅛ | | | | | |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 91½ | @89 | | | | | |
| California Sevens | 91 | @91⅜ | | | | | |

In regard to the New Federal Stock, the sales through the week (in all about $300,000) were at 104½ ₱ cent., interest from Jan. 1. One or two time sales were made at this price at the close on Saturday, on the telegraphic announcement that the second ten millions are advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury to be awarded on the 24th of January; the money to be paid in by the 15th March. The award is made earlier by several weeks than some parties anticipated, though it seems that the present means of the Department are still expected to carry it over the 4th of March. The following is the official notice of the Loan:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17, 1858.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 24th of January next, for ten millions of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of 14th June, 1858. Said stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at five ₱ centum ₱ annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. No bid will be considered unless one ₱ centum of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depositary of the United States, whose certificate of the same must accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others, and must state the premium offered therein.

The sealed proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sums which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing within the United States, they will be required to deposit the principal and premium with the assistant treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or New-Orleans.

Certificates of stock for sums of one thousand dollars each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi-annual interest from the 1st of July next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositaries of the United States. The stock will, in all cases, bear interest from the date of such deposit. The interest from that date to the 1st of July next will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary where the deposit was made.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the 15 h of March next. The preliminary deposit of 1 ₱ cent. will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Among the State Stocks the speculative sales are running principally on Missouris, as affording the only considerable supply upon which to base time contracts. The stock fell under the political rumors early in the week to 88¾ ₱ cent., and subsequently sold, in large sums, at 89@89⅛@89¾ ₱ cent. On Saturday, $100,000 were sold, 60 days' option to the seller, at 89½ ₱ cent., and further contracts in the afternoon were offered in the same way at 89¼ ₱ cent., the cash stock clearing 89½ ₱ cent. Virginias and Tennessees are steady, and Californias are stronger since the last mail. There are no Ohios on the market, and New-Yorks have become remarkably scarce, even at the full prices bid both for the five and six ₱ cents.

In the Dividend Shares the principal business continues to run upon New-York Central, the fluctuations of which during the week were from 84⅛ to 83½, then up to 84¼, and finally closing 83¾ ₱ cent. cash, and 83½@⅝ on seller's option. The Stock is made pretty much the standard of the general tone of the market; and for this reason, rather than the relative supply and demand, the speculative transactions in it range from 5,000 to 8,000 shares a day. The two Stocks connected with our Pacific or California trade were both in favor at the close, after selling down 1@2 ₱ cent. early in the week. The January dividend and statement of earnings of the Panama Company, besides yielding 6 ₱ cent. for the half year, or 12 ₱ cent. in cash to the stockholders for the whole year, will probably show a surplus of 7@8 ₱ cent., of which 2 ₱ cent. or $100.000 will go to the sinking of the sterling loan of the Company. The Pacific Mail Shares closed 90½ ₱ cent. The prospect of any formidable opposition to the concern in the California trade, as well as the danger of international trouble in the Gulf of Mexico or Carrihean Sea, has passed away, and the *short* sellers, who have rather increased their contracts of late, now rely upon the chance of a rupture between the Company and VANDERBILT, which we learn from a pretty direct source is equally remote and unprobable. The shares of the Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Reading, all connected with the Anthracite Coal trade, leave off steady. The business in Reading on Saturday was quite active at 51¾@52, closing 51¾ ₱ cent. Some *short* sales have been made in Delaware and Hudson, though the December dividend is generally satisfactory to the old shareholders, and in some instances ½ ₱ cent. better than was hoped for from the dullness of the Coal trade through the early part of the season. The stock being secure of 7 ₱ cent. income this year, will probably return to 8 ₱ cent. in 1859, the trade in all quarters promising a gradual improvement, of which only 20 or 25 cents the ton would make a large difference to the income of all the Companies. The Reading brought to market last week 41,780 tons, against 36,530 the same week last year, although the Canal competition is not yet closed by ice. The Schuylkill Canal brought down 17,493 tons. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company marketed 13,841 tons, against 6,128 tons same week last year. The stock of the Company has advanced to 50 ₱ cent. from a depression, last season, and the first mortgage to 88@90 ₱ cent., from a depression to 40@50 ₱ cent. Of the Western Stocks, Illinois Central was unsettled by the late English advices, and sold down to $29 for $60 paid in—or, by the practice of the Brokers' Board, at 69 ₱ cent. Michigan Central was pressed, on the poor receipts of the line early in the present month. Galena and Rock Island continue unsettled, and close 1 ₱ cent. lower than the previous week, although there is not the same pressure of *short* contracts. Hudson River shares keep steady, on the improving business of the line through November and December, with a diminished scale of expensca. The gain in December promises to reach $50,000. Southern Michigan is dull and lower, by ¼@1 ₱ cent., on both classes of stock.

On the Railway Bnnd list, we remark a heavy decline, 3 ₱ cent. on the La Crosse Land Grants, and 2 ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Construction Bonds. The mortgages on the Roads nearer home are all firm and in good request, the daily offering at the Board being light. Hudson First Mortgage is worth 102 ₱ cent. A few of the Harlem First have been done at 88@88¼ ₱ cent. The difference in security, where both are undoubted, for the amount of the first lien—$4,000,000 on the Hudson and $3,000,000 on the Harlem—is somewhat inconsistent, and arises out of the circumstance that some few parcels of the latter were, until recently, under hypothecation on the Street. The Bonds of the Erie, without being so firm for the unsecured issues, are in good request. New-York Centrals are scarce, and both the Six and Seven ₱ cents. held for full rates.

The Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the week past shows an Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,735,565 as against $2,606,663 the same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,069,565, against $1,184,959 same week last season. The Export of Specie to Europe (by *City of Washington*, and the *Bremen*, on Saturday) is $227,314, against $376,584 direct and $683,000 *via* Boston same week last year. The Gold movement to the South during the week, as far as known, is $850,000 by coast steamers to New-Orleans, while the receipts from Boston and Philadelphia are nearly as much—from Boston the ascertained receipts are $470,000. The Sub-Treasury balance varies but slightly, $6,235,916 on Saturday afternoon, against $6,344,033 at the close of the previous week. The California receipts which went into Bank on Monday, but little more than balanced the sums which went out the preceding Saturday to Europe, $632,000, and to the Sub-Treasury, in exchange for Treasury Bills, $710,000. So that only a moderate difference, either way, in the Specie line, is looked for on the Bank averages to be made up this afternoon. On the Loan column, an additional will probably appear from the recent negotiation or reissue of Tressury Bills, most of which went into Bank, by purchase of or advances upon these Bills. The regular mercantile Discounts are not likely to vary materially. The tendency, however, is to a gradual increase, as the Spring business approaches, particularly while the line of undrawn Deposits is so large and steady. The Exchanges with Europe are held at very full rates, on account of the ease in Money here and at New-Orleans, and the consequent close competition between the Southern banks and the New-York banking-houses, as buyers of Cotton bills; London, 109¾@109¾; Paris, f.5.17½@f.5.13¾. The rates for Money continue easy both for mercantile paper and on demand loan to the Brokers.

According to the monthly summary of the Custom-house movement, made up to 1st December, and published a few days since, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, from 1st January, were.....$137,321,000
Add two weeks in December.....4,892,544
Total to date.....$142,213,544
Against same time, 1857.....213 728,211
Decrease this season.....$71,514,667

The same tables make the Exnrt of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported from Jan. 1.....$55,265,000
Add two weeks in December.....1,720,413
Total to date.....$56,955,413
Against same time, 1857.....72,228,584
Decrease this season.....$15,243,171

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 1st December.....$24.103,000
Add in December.....1,167.314
Total to date.....$25,270.314
Against same time in 1857.....41,865.763
Decrease this season.....$16,595,449

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Gold and Silver at the port of New-York, from 1st January last to the present date, are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From California | | $32,272,442 |
| Europe, Mexico, &c | | 2,200,000 |
| Together | | $34,472,442 |
| Against 1857, to date: | | |
| From California | $32,214,301 | |
| From Europe, &c | 12,211,000 | $44,425.301 |
| Decrease this year | | $9,952,859 |

The Foreign mails by the *Arabia* at Boston, from Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 4, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office yesterday morning. The English Funds closed on Friday evening, Dec. 3, 98¼ for money and the same for the account. The French Funds are 74 for money. The English Bank return to Dec. 1 shows an addition of £4,016 to the stock of Bullion. The other items stand, as compared with the previous week, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits..£8 245,211 | Increase | £573,412 |
| Other Deposits..12,491,758 | Decrease | 329.103 |
| Rest..3.044.728 | Decrease | 58,646 |
| Gov. Securities..10,808.591 | Unchanged | |
| Other Securities..15,432,330 | Increase | 108,556 |
| Notes Unemp'd..12,324,040 | Increase | 73,010 |

The Circular of Messrs. BARING reports Money in fair demand, at 2½@3 ₱ cent. A quiet market for Foreign and Colonial Produce. A Liverpool firm writes of the Cotton Trade at Manchester:

"The engaged condition of producers tends to keep the Manchester market for Goods and Yarn very firm, and for such qualities as are in immediate request advanced rates have been paid. The demand for foreign markets is steadily increasing, and there are some indications of enlarged action on the part of home consumers, which imparts confidence in the future."

The latest in regard to American Railway Stocks is reported from the London Stock Exchange by the *Times* of Dec. 3, as follows:

| American Railways. | Closing Prices. | Business done |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875 | 79 to 81 | |
| Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875 | 79 to 81 | 81 |
| Do. Freeland, '60 | 79 to 81 | 80 |
| Do., $100 shares, $60 pd. | 30 to 28 dis. | 27¾ 8 9 dis. |
| Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ ct., 1860 | — — | |
| Do., do. do., 1869 | 84 to 86 | |
| Do., (sinking fund) 1862 | 85 to 88 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 45 to 55 | |
| M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ cts. f. '85 | 65 to 70 | |
| Do., $100 shares | 20 to 25 | |
| N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct, s. f., '83 | 82 to 81 | |
| Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64 | 91 to 93 x. c. | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 74 to 76 | 75¾ |
| N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ₱ ct., '83 | 66 to 70 | 70 |
| Do., do., sinking fund '75 | — — | |
| Do., do., bonds, con., '62 | — — | |
| Do., do., $100 shares | 14 to 16 | |
| Pa. C. Bs. 6 ₱ ct. 1st m. c | 92 to 94 | |
| Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₱ ct. s'g. | 92 to 94 | |

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday, says of the operations of the Pennsylvania Sinking Fund:

"Some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the manner in which State loans have been purchased for the Sinking Fund, the State Treasurer a week or two since, advertised proposals for the sale of $100,000 of State 5s. The proposals were opened yesterday, with the following result: $42,202, at 95 94-100 ₱ cent.; $12,000, at 96⅛ ₱ cent.; $5,400, at 96½ ₱ cent; $67,529 at 97 ₱ cent.; $100,000, at 97⅜ ₱ cent., and $15 500 at 98 ₱ cent. The whole amount bid, it will be seen, is $244,672. The following figures show the amount, the par value, and the price paid by the State for the redemption of the stock:

| Par value. | Rate. | Price paid |
|---|---|---|
| $6,400 00 at | 96⅛ ₱ cent | $6,176 |
| 12,000 00 at | 96⅜ ₱ cent | 11,550 |
| 42 202 73 at | 95 94-100 ₱ cent | 40,489 |
| 29,397 27 at | 97 ₱ cent | 33,215 |
| $100,000 00 | | $95,430 |

By this purchase the State saves $3,570, besides the annual interest on $100,000 from the present time until the stock is redeemable."

Justice GRIER, of the United States Supreme Court recently affirmed the validity of the County Bonds of Washington County, Pennsylvania, pursuant to the ruling of the Courts of the Commonwealth, on the Constitutional and Legal points in the question, and we now learn from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, that

"The Commissioners of Washington County, at a meeting held on the 9th inst., determined, in making their annual estimates for 1858, to consider and estimate the interest due and to become due on the bonds issued by the county to the Hempfield Railroad Company, and to levy a tax sufficient to meet all outstanding interest, as well as that which will fall due during the year 1859. This action was taken in consequence of the decision of the United States District Court, in the case of WILLIAM M'COY *vs.* The County of Washington, wherein the legality of the claim for interest on the bonds was sustained. The amount of bonds issued is $200,000.

The following is the Official Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States during the year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1857, and ending on the 30th of June, 1858, exclusive of Gold and Silver:

PRODUCT OF THE SEA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fisheries—Oil spermaceti | $1,097,505 | |
| Oil, whale and other fish | 597,107 | |
| Whalebone | 1,106,423 | |
| Spermaceti and sperm candles | 66,012 | |
| Fish, dried or smoked | 487,007 | |
| Fish, pickled | 197,441— | $3,550,295 |
| PRODUCT OF THE FOREST. | | |
| Wood—Staves and heading | 1,976,852 | |
| Shingles | 696.451 | |
| Boards, plank and scantling | 3,428,530 | |
| Hewn timber | 292,163 | |
| Other lumber | 1,240,425 | |
| Oak bark and other dye | 392,825 | |
| All manufactures of wood | 2,234,578 | |
| Naval stores—Tar and pitch | 100,679 | |
| Resin and Turpentine | 1,164,210 | |
| Ashes, pot and pearl | 554,744 | |
| Cirsepp | 293,736 | |
| Skins and furs | 1,002,378— | 13,475,671 |
| PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE. | | |
| Of animals—Beef | 2,081,856 | |
| Tallow | 824,970 | |
| Hides | 875,763 | |
| Horned cattle | 1,598,769 | |
| Butter | 541,963 | |
| Cheese | 731,910 | |
| Pork, (pickled) | 2,857,942 | |
| Hams and bacon | 1,957,423 | |
| Lard | 3,809.501 | |
| Wool | 211 861 | |
| Hogs | 310 466 | |
| Horses | 283,371 | |
| Mules | 244,297 | |
| Sheep | 49,319— | 16,514,241 |
| Vegetable Food—Wheat | 9,061,504 | |
| Flour | 19.328,884 | |
| Indian Corn | 3,269.039 | |
| Indian Meal | 877.093 | |
| Rye Meal | 50,235 | |
| Rye, Oats, small grain and pulse | 642,764 | |
| Biscuit or ship bread | 472,312 | |
| Potatoes | 205,791 | |
| Apples | 74,363 | |
| Onions | 75,646 | |
| Rice | 1,870,378— | 35,924,848 |
| Cotton | | 131,386,461 |
| Tobacco | | 17,009,767 |
| Hemp | | 47,875 |
| Other agricultural products—Clover Seed | 332 280 | |
| Brown Sugar | 375,064 | |
| Hops | 41.704— | 749,016 |
| MANUFACTURES. | | |
| Refined Sugar | 200,724 | |
| Wax | 95,926 | |
| Chocolate | 2.304 | |
| Spirits from Grain | 475,712 | |
| Spirits from Molasses | 1,267,691 | |
| Spirits from other materials | 249,432 | |
| Molasses | 115.891 | |
| Vinegar | 24,336 | |
| Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider in casks | 38 649 | |
| Beer, ale, porter and cider, in bottles | 20,883 | |
| Linseed oil | 48,235 | |
| Spirits of turpentine | 1,089,252 | |
| Household furniture | 837,489 | |
| Carriages and parts, and railroad cars and parts | 777,921 | |
| Hats of fur or silk | 83,174 | |
| Hats of palm-leaf | 33 351 | |
| Saddlery | 55,250 | |
| Trunks and valises | 59 441 | |
| Adamantine and other candles | 628,599 | |
| Soap | 305,704 | |
| Snuff | 10,109 | |
| Tobacco, manufactured | 2,400,115 | |
| Gunpowder | 369,173 | |
| Leather | 605.589 | |
| Boots and Shoes | 663 905 | |
| Cabines and Coreage | 214,840 | |
| Salts | 162,850 | |
| Lead | 48,119 | |
| Iron—Pig | 24,087 | |
| Iron—Bar | 26,082 | |
| Nails | 155,762 | |
| Castings | 464.4 5 | |
| All other manufactures of Iron | 4,059,528 | |
| Copper and Brass, and manufactures of | 1,885,273 | |
| Drugs and Medicines | 681,278— | 18,370,911 |
| Cotton Piece-goods—Printed or colored | $2,069,194 | |
| White, other than duck | 1,598,136 | |
| Duck | 193,278 | |
| All manufactures of | 1,800,295 | |
| Hemp—Thread | 3,326 | |
| Bags | 11,349 | |
| Other manufactures of | 76,417 | |
| Wearing appar

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2263. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### Interesting Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

**Military Possession of Sonora and Chihuahua—Presents to Consuls—Commodore Stewart to be Restored—The English and Montgomery Affair—A Mysterious Association, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Secretary of War has not furnished to the Military Committee his reply to the call for estimates for holding military possession of Sonora and Chihuahua.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House will report a resolution authorizing Consuls to receive presents from foreign Governments.

The President has determined to send Commodore STEWART'S name to the Senate for restoration to the Active Service list.

Secretary CASS has written a letter in which he says that the Government took energetic steps for the release of AINZA, recently imprisoned at Guaymas.

Impartial friends of both Messrs. ENGLISH and MONTGOMERY disapprove the published accounts of the recent collision between these parties, which make MONTGOMERY the aggressor.

Judge WATROUS denies any intention to resign. He will start for TEXAS immediately, to hold Court at Galveston, on the first Monday in January.

[UPON THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

Official advices received from Hamburg state that the proprietors of the steamers between Lubec and St. Petersburg have made arrangements with those running between Hamburg and New-York by which they propose to establish, at low rates of freight, a direct system of transportation from New-York to St. Petersburg *vid* Hamburg and Lubec. The facilities now combining will enable them to forward goods from New-York to St. Petersburg every fortnight during the season that navigation is open, and the transit will consume only three weeks of time. It is also stated that the arrival at Hamburg of the schooner *Harvest*, from Sandusky City, occasioned much surprise and gratification, and that her cargo of valuable forest woods brought fair prices at auction.

The Association called the Mexican and Central American Colonization Association is said to be widely ramified throughout the country, comprising already two thousand names, and including many persons of influence and wealth. Their proceedings are enveloped in mystery. It is reported that GANARAL BENNINGER has been selected to carry out their operations, or at least that an offer to that effect has been made to him.

The statement from the agent of the Associated Press transmitted on Saturday, relative to the difficulty between Messrs. ENGLISH and MONTGOMERY, was derived from persons professing knowledge of the facts, but in the *Intelligencer* of this morning three others give a different version of the affair, placing Mr. ENGLISH wholly in the wrong. The entire matter will be investigated before the Criminal Court.

### Federal Politics.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED—NEW-YORK POLITICS—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

That must have been a comical scene which occurred at the White House to-day, between the President and the wise men of Tammany who came hither to ask the head of Collector SCHELL. But, after all, it suggests reflections of a more painful and serious character. Many of Mr. BUCHANAN'S best friends mourn the fatal error into which he has fallen, of devoting the greater portion of his time and strength to the distribution of patronage, the division of spoils, and the adjustment of petty squabbles over each which are constantly occurring. Scarce a day passes that we do not hear of some case of this sort engaging the President's efforts, involving interests of no possible importance to the public at large, and which would hardly have character enough to stand in the old Marine Court in its palmiest days. Indeed, the Executive exhausts his time and patience in these miserable trifles, becomes childishly petulant as his physical endurance begins to yield, and then, not unfrequently, when gentlemen approach him upon matters of real importance, treats them with discourtesy if not positive rudeness. Those who doubt this picture, or think it overdrawn, will find ready cure for their incredulity upon application to any candid man who is a competent witness from personal experience.

Mr. DEWART, of Pennsylvania, is a wag. He it was, you remember, who led off on the first day of the session, with a proposition for modification of the tariff, and the adoption of specific duties, quite in accordance with the President's views. He has evidently, in various ways, taken the place of J. GLANCEY JONES in the House, but whether he will be as faithful to the White House Chief remains to be seen. His will is good—as *vide* his effort of to-day, to help the President through a tight place. The bill providing pensions for the soldiers of 1812 was before the House, when Mr. DEWART moved an amendment allowing a pension of ninety-six dollars per annum *to the wounded in the Pennsylvania-Kansas campaigns of 1856*, remarking that the President could not possibly provide diplomatically for *all* the cripples, and that some such measure as this amendment was essential to avoid Executive bankruptcy. Unfortunately the amendment was considered out of order.

I am credibly informed that Mr. BUCHANAN has taken initiatory steps for the erection of a political hospital in New-York, as the only practicable method of securing the necessary attendance to the large number of *desperately* killed or wounded in your State. The Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR—than whom no man fought more gallantly—it is said will be offered the best cot in the "sick ward"—that is to say, the Naval office, as soon as BIRDSALL shall have been "discharged cured." Surgeon SICKLES and his able corps of assistants, are understood to have already declared that TAYLOR'S case requires careful treatment, and that he *must* have the position aforesaid. The patient's unimpeachable character, and generous personal traits, certainly entitle him to distinguished consideration if he is to go into the new establishment at all.

The Hon. Mr. SEARING will be satisfied with a conductorship on the New-York Central Railroad, which can readily be obtained for him, through the influence of his esteemed friends, ERASTUS CORNING and DEAN RICHMOND. Besides, his great experience in railroading gives him additional claims to this promotion.

The Hon. General WARD is understood to be an applicant for the Superintendency of the New-York Assay Office *vice* Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who has had the place some five years, and, therefore, according to Mr. BUCHANAN'S doctrine, must retire in favor of some cripple or another soon. If he takes measures to satisfy the present Superintendent that he is "fit to handle bullion," it is supposed that that gentleman will make not the slightest objection to rotation in friend WARD'S interest.

The Hon. ERASTUS CORNING'S case is difficult to treat. It is doubtful whether there is a vacant room in the new hospital ample enough for his dimensions. He, probably, will have to content himself with a reversionary interest in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, when we get Mr. COBB overboard.

Mr. HASCH, of Buffalo, must also be brought in. True, he is used to rough winds and occasional cutting storms up on the Lake shore, but in the present delicate state of his health it will not do to leave him out in the cold. He ascribes his malady, I believe, to the double dose of blue mass—the Lecompton iniquity and the English bill—which he was compelled to swallow during last session. Either one of these, taken alone, he is sure he could have stood; indeed, he thinks the single dose would have been of material benefit to his political constitution. But the effects of the mixture were most disastrous, nauseating the whole Buffalo country, and involving himself in serious misfortune. A change of climate is indispensable to his recovery, and we must get him a good Land Office or fat Indian Agency in Kansas. The only objection to the locality, which occurs to me, is that it would incidentally involve very low diet—a treatment neither consistent with our friend's correct taste, nor necessary to his recovery. He might eat over this difficulty, however, by taking POTTAWATOMIE and his *cuisine* along.

The Hon. Mr. RUSSELL can be accommodated with a secret Inspectorship of Customs, to be provided by his friend SCHELL. It would be convenient, on all hands, if the Collector could assign him to duty at Saugerties, in Ulster County. THUS, I believe, we have provided satisfactorily for all the wounded in BUCHANAN'S New-York regiment,—that is to say, all the officers. The privates who have suffered in the campaign are so numerous that we must necessarily leave them to individual charity, trusting that their sorrows and sufferings will excite the tenderest pity, and successfully claim the aid and consolation of their respective friends.

Great interest was manifested in the House, to-day, pending the vote on the case of the Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS. The Republicans and Americans generally sustained his title to his seat. So also did Messrs. ADRAIN, CLARK, HASKIN and WICKHAM,—and three Southern Democrats, Messrs. KEITT, MILES and GARNETT. The manly independence of these last-named gentlemen, was in marked contrast with the conduct of the Illinois Douglas men, who, in their anxiety to get back to the Administration fold, betrayed one whose vote never failed them in their desperate struggle last Spring. The conviction forces itself upon the mind of any candid observer here, that the power of Executive smiles and patronage has debauched and materially curtailed the Douglas party in Congress.

It would seem, too, as though the absent Senator is losing his hold in the Senate as well, unless we are to account for the supineness of his supposed friends there upon the supposition that he is ready to enter into full communion with "the party" on their own terms. Yesterday the Senate acted upon the Illinois appointments made in place of Douglas men who were ostracized for their faith,—yet it does not appear that anybody made the least effort to check the sweep of the headsman's axe. The Anti-Douglas nominations were confirmed without difficulty, if not without question. What does this mean?

It is stated here that the Hon. AMASA J. PARKER has appeared before the Board of State Canvassers, as counsel for Mr. KEMBLE, the contestant of the claim of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, as Representative from Westchester. JOHN VAN BUREN was originally employed, but has declined the honor—perhaps from a wholesome dread of the *toe of that boot*.

The conduct of the defeated candidate for Governor, in thus making himself a party to a scheme for defeating the declared will of the voters of Westchester County, and cheating Mr. HASKIN out of his seat, excites a good deal of unpleasant comment, and suggests the idea that the people were right in the verdict rendered against him in the late State election.

There is some talk of a Senatorial Democratic Caucus with a view of ousting Mr. HUNTER from the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. He is a decided Free-trade man, and advocate of *ad valorem* duties, while the President favors incidental protection and specific duties. If Mr. DOUGLAS was displaced as Chairman of the Territorial Committee, because he differed with the President, and could not carry out his policy, surely Mr. HUNTER will have to go, for a similar reason.

The Administration seems disposed to let Commodore PAULDING suffer for his arrest and return to the United States of WALKER and his fillibusters. The refusal of the United States Attorney at New-York to defend him against the suit of McDONALD, was probably based on instructions from Washington, issued as a slight concession to the Southern fillibuster sentiment. The Commodore certainly should not be permitted to suffer for official conduct which challenged the plaudits of his Government even while it disavowed the act.

As it is deemed exceedingly desirable to provide in some way for the defeated PURSER, his friends here are talking of him as a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN KELLY.

Mr. SARTIGES, the French Minister, to-day handed Mr. CASS a letter from the Imperial Court, conferring the Order of the Legion of Honor upon Professor MAURY, in recognition of his distinguished services to the commerce of the world. Of course, it cannot be accepted until permission is accorded by act of Congress. S.

## XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Senate met at noon. The reading of the journal occupied upwards of half an hour.

Various memorials were presented, mostly asking for pensions.

On the joint resolution to adjourn from the 23d of December to the 4th of January, Mr. FOOT called for the yeas and nays. The resolution was adopted. The following Senators voted against it:

Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Dixon, Davis, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Jones, Hamlin, Hammond, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., Reid, Rice, Wade, Ward—22.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, offered a bill which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories, to organize the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up the French Spoliation bill, for the purpose of assigning some day for its consideration, and gave notice that he would call it up on Jan. 6.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up as the order of the day.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a new bill as a substitute, of which the following is a synopsis:

SEC. 1. The President and Senate shall appoint five civil engineers practically experienced in the laying out and construction of railroads, who, within two years, shall locate the route of a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco, through the region between the 34th and 43d parallels.

If the President approves of their decision, the railroad, as located by them, shall be built by the Government, under the direction of a Board, to consist of the Secretaries of War and the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, who shall contract with the lowest bidders for its construction, on sections of not more than twenty-five miles in length.

Money to build the road shall be raised by loan, as needed, in sums of not more than $10,000,000 annually.

From the passage of the act till the location of the road, all public lands between the aforesaid parallels shall be withheld from sale, but shall be open to preemption by actual settlers. After the road is located, the proceeds of the sale of lands for 150 miles on each side shall constitute a fund for the construction of the road, and the payment of the debt incurred for it.

Mr. WILSON proposes this on the ground that the Pacific Railroad is a public necessity, and that there is no hope that private capital will invest in it. If done at all, it must be done by Government.

Mr. POLK'S amendment to strike out "from the Missouri River, between the mouths of the Big Sioux and Kansas Rivers, between the 49th parallel on the boundary of Minnesota and the Southern boundary of the United States," was lost, by Ayes, 17; Nays, 29.

Mr. FOSTER discussed the merits of the road, chiefly in regard to the question of the tariff on the materials, and moved as an amendment that the road be built exclusively of American iron.

This elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. GWIN considered that the bill at present provided for all legitimate protection to the American iron interests.

Mr. SIMMONS was strongly in favor of the use of the best materials, as a matter of economy, even if it should cost double. But there was no doubt the requirement of three hundred thousand tons, if offered by contract, would bring out offers at the lowest price it would be profitable to manufacture at, and he did not want it at less.

Mr. CLINGMAN, after asking the Senator from New-York, whether there had not been a breakage of American iron on the Erie Railroad, to which Mr. SEWARD replied he had not so heard, and thought not, went on to discuss the relative cost of the production of iron in England and America, proving that from the lower rate of wages, England can produce it cheaper, inasmuch as nine-tenths of the manufacture of iron consists in labor. He also ridiculed the idea that English manufacturers had lowered the price $10 a ton for the purpose of breaking American manufacturers, for as the English manufacture 4,000,000 of tons annually, $10 would represent $40,000,000, which is rather expensive rivalry. We might as well say that American cotton planters have lowered the price of cotton to break down the competition of Algeria. Further, it was difficult to say what is raw material in iron. Ore is raw material to pig iron, pig to bar, and bar is raw material to the blacksmith. He would regard the iron as raw material to the railroad, and admit it duty free.

Mr. SEWARD, expressing himself generally in support of Mr. FOSTER'S amendment, said that the railroad will be mainly within the Territories, not the States of the United States. The supply of iron will likely, therefore, be drawn from the Western States, perhaps Missouri, or Texas, or from the Territories themselves. He would think it a reproach, that an American road should be made with foreign iron, to pass over American coal and iron beds.

Mr. BIGLER also spoke in favor of the use of American iron, and instanced the case of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore roads, saying one was built with American and the other with English iron.

Mr. IVERSON opposed the amendment as likely to produce a combination of ironmongers to raise the price of iron. He agreed with Mr. CLINGMAN to admit iron duty free.

Mr. FOSTER'S amendment was then carried by yeas, 25; nays, 23.

Mr. RICE then spoke at length on his Pacific Railroad bill introduced on Thursday last.

The following is the substance of the bill which was introduced by Senator RICE, on the 14th inst., (December,) read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It is entitled "A bill to aid in the construction of certain Railroads to the Pacific, to encourage settlement on their lines and for other purposes."

SECTION 1, Authorizes the President to cause the public lands to the extent of 40 miles on each side of the routes (after-mentioned) to be surveyed and the Indian title extinguished; and that on payment of ten cents per acre by present settlers the preemption laws be extended thereto.

SEC. 2. Provides that every alternate section for ten sections in width on each side of said roads and branches, be granted to the States and Territories upon the lines of the proposed roads, namely: From Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, with a branch to the navigable waters of the Columbia; from the western border of the State of Texas to San Petro or San Diego to the Bay of San Francisco.

SEC. 3. The said lands so granted to the States and Territories shall be subject to the future disposal of the Legislatures thereof, for the purposes above expressed and for no other.

SEC. 4. Defines the conditions of sale of the said lands. That 200 sections may be sold along every 20 continuous miles of the road as completed, but if such road or branches be not completed within 20 years all unsold lands shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. Requires that the United States mails should be transported over the said roads at prices to be fixed by Congress—the President being authorized to name the price temporarily till fixed by law.

SEC. 6. Government shall have the priority of right for all purposes of transportation.

SEC. 7 Sets aside the 16th and 36th sections for school purposes.

SEC. 8. The President shall determine the terminal, with consent of the States and Territories in which situated.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Dacotah, when on motion of Mr. SEWARD the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making an appropriation for taking the eighth census.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, offered a substitute, to confine the census simply to an enumeration of the people.

The latter was rejected by 51 against 140.

Mr. HUGHES' resolution was then adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, wanted to include the soldiers of the Black Hawk War. He scouted the plea that, because the Treasury was not full justice should not be done those patriots.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, while maintaining the duty of the Government to provide pensions for those disabled by wounds or diseases contracted in the public service, held it was not right or proper to inaugurate a general service system of pensions.

A debate followed for and against the bill; but, without coming to a conclusion thereon, the Committee rose.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill regulating and fixing the duty on imports, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. STAUNTON, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the value of the Imports from Great Britain and France into the United States, and the exports of the last named to those countries for the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857—the information to be obtained from the returns of their Custom-houses.

The House, by 130 against 66, suspended the rules in order to consider the Senate resolution proposing a temporary adjournment from the 23d of December to the 4th of January, and the resolution was passed by 98 against 94. Adjourned.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

No. 263—Rock Island Factory *vs.* John Godwin *et al.*—Error to Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama. The cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 264.—Samuel H. Clark *et al. vs.* Wm. Hart, Jr.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. Cause docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 11.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Joseph L. Pappin *et al.*

No. 12.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Samuel Hart *et al.*

No. 13.—John Reynolds *et al. vs.* Robert Forsyth.

No. 14.—Wm. Kellogg *vs.* Robert Forsyth. No. 15.—Richard Gregg *vs.* Edward P. Tesson. No. 18.—Thomas Meehan *et al. vs.* Robert Forsyth. No. 20.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Robert Forsyth *et al.* No. 48.—James O. Connor *vs.* Robert Forsyth.—Errors to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Cases dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 26.—Ross Winans *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff.

No. 29.—Daniel H. Lonsdale *vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

### The Yacht Wanderer.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AT SAVANNAH—REPORTED SALE OF THE "WANDERER'S" CARGO OF SLAVES.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 20.

The *Republican* of this morning reports the proceedings in the yacht *Wanderer* affair on Saturday. The prosecution was vigorous, District-Attorney GANAHL being assisted by HENRY R. JACKSON, Esq. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. LLOYD and OWENS. Two witnesses, Dr. HAZLEHURST, of Brunswick, and Collector MAHON, of Darien, were examined. The former testified that he professionally attended some negroes at Jekyl Island, that they appeared to be freshly imported, and were unable to understand English.

Mr. MAHON testified that the *Wanderer* had no appearance of being a slaver. The prisoners were remanded for further examination. A large number of witnesses have been subpœned from different parts of the coast of the State. The trial will probably occupy many weeks. It is generally admitted that the *Wanderer* brought no Africans, but that the ship which did bring them was scuttled and sunk.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Dec. 16, has the following important announcement:

"We learn, from reliable authority, that about two hundred and seventy of the Wild Africans, a portion of the cargo of the *Wanderer*, are now on a plantation in South Carolina, two or three miles below this city, on the Savannah River, having been brought there two days ago, on board a steamboat, from some point near Savannah; and we suppose will soon be offered for sale. Indeed, we are informed that sales have already been made of some of the cargo.

The success of this enterprise by the owners of the *Wanderer*, establishes the fact very conclusively, that if the Southern people desire or intend to suppress this traffic, they must rely upon themselves, as a reliance upon the Government will be of little avail. The coast of the Slave-holding States is so extensive, that the entire Navy of the United States, if concentrated upon it, cannot maintain the law inviolate. Hence the great necessity for the prompt and efficient action of the people themselves, to protect their rights and interests. They should not hesitate to resort to any and all legitimate means, to arrest at once and forever a traffic so disastrous, if permitted, to the public weal of the South.

### The Schooner Susan and the Fillibusters.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 20.

It is stated here on the best authority, that the schooner *Susan* sailed for Nicaragua with the firm determination on the part of the leaders of the expedition not to allow the British navy or other Foreign Power to stop them without resisting until blood was drawn, their purpose being to test the disputed points of international law, or compel England to make an early exposure of the grounds of her assumed protectorate over the San Juan River and the adjacent territory. It is thought probable, however, that they will not fall in with any vessels-of-war whatever.

### Gas Explosion in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Monday, Dec. 20.

A serious explosion of gas occurred in the picker-room of the Massachusetts Mills this morning, instantly killing two men, Irish operators, and badly injuring two others. The walls were partially blown outward, and the waste cotton taking fire considerable damage was done to the building.

### Disturbance on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Monday, Dec. 20.

A riot took place on Saturday night at Rockdale Station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A young man named KERN was beaten to death. Sixteen of the rioters were arrested.

### Sewing-Machine Cases.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Dec. 20.

Judge WILSON rendered his decision in the Sewing-Machine cases to-day, which have lately been on trial here, sustaining the Wilson patent for the rough-surface and spring-pressure feed, and granting injunctions against the Atwater and the Herron machines, as infringements.

### The Bark E. K. Kane.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 20.

The bark *Ceres*, from Bristol, England, arrived here on Saturday with Captain HEWITT and the remainder of the crew of the bark *E. K. Kane*, from Richmond, Va., lost at sea (as before reported) in November.

### Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 20.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in the building on Sycamore-street, occupied by BREED, BARSTOW & Co., stove manufacturers, and CRANE, BREED & Co. manufacturers of metallic burial cases. The loss of the former is from $3,000 to $5,000; they are insured for $2,000. The loss of the latter is $15,000, and they are insured for $9,000. The stores of GEORGE SHILLITO and GEORGE HENSHAW were considerably damaged.

### SAFETY OF THE ARIEL.

**Her Arrival at Halifax Short of Coal—Death of Captain Ludlow.**

HALIFAX, Monday, Dec. 20.

The United States mail steamship *Ariel*, from Southampton Dec. 1, put into Halifax this afternoon, in charge of the first officer, and short of coal.

She experienced severe weather.

On the 8th inst., during a heavy gale, a sea struck the ship, instantly killing Captain LUDLOW and severely injuring the second officer and two seamen. The first officer was also slightly bruised.

The *Ariel* will proceed to New-York to-morrow afternoon.

### The Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Board of State Canvassers concluded their labors to-day, and adopted a resolution that the Board would not go behind the returns of the County Canvassers. This leaves the cases in Messrs. HASKINS' and SICKLES' districts precisely in the condition in which they were passed upon by the Board of County Canvassers.

### Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The United States Mail Steamship *Columbia*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived at the Bar at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

### CITY EXPENSES.

**Meeting of the Board of Councilmen—The Tax Levy for 1859.**

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, with President HASWELL in the chair. A resolution was offered and laid over, directing the Clerk of the Board to have a full report of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable published. A report on the same subject was also laid over, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of the celebration.

Several communications were received from the Mayor, vetoing resolutions guaranteeing extra pay to the Assistant Clerks of the Board.

A resolution to have gas-pipes laid in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh-street, was adopted.

The report from the Board of Aldermen, in relation to Tompkins Market, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting the following estimates for the

TAX LEVY FOR 1859.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asylum for Idiots | $240 00 |
| Building Loan Stock, No. 8 | 50,000 00 |
| Common Schools for State | 398,395 71 |
| Common Schools for City | 1,246,000 00 |
| Central Park interest and debt | 250,000 00 |
| Central Park interest on Improvement Fund Stock | 40,000 00 |
| County Bonds for Harlem Bridge interest | 600 09 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 3,000 00 |
| Institution for the Blind | 1,000 00 |
| New-York Juvenile Asylum | 40,000 00 |
| Public Education Stock | 12,557 36 |
| State Tax, 1¾ mills | 929,590 00 |
| Almshouse | 736,800 00 |
| Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements | 25 000 00 |
| Board of Health | 10,000 00 |
| Belgian Pavement | 150,000 00 |
| County Contingencies | 50,000 00 |
| County Contingencies | 80,000 00 |
| City Inspectors Department | 11,875 00 |
| Coroners' Fees | 20,000 00 |
| Cleaning Streets | 250,000 00 |
| Charges on Arrears of Taxes | 5,000 00 |
| Charges on Arrears of Assessments | 5,000 00 |
| Contingencies at Mayor's Office and Killing Dogs | 7,500 00 |
| Election Expenses | 50,000 00 |
| Errors and Delinquencies | 5,000 00 |
| Fire and Police Telegraph | 10,000 00 |
| Fire Department for Chief Engineer | 60,000 00 |
| Interest on Revenue Bonds | 320,000 00 |
| Interest on Assessments | 8,000 00 |
| Interest on Tompkins Market Building Stock | 10,200 00 |
| Interest Estates | 7,000 00 |
| Lamps and Gas | 459,220 00 |
| Lands and Places | 33 900 00 |
| Markets | 7,000 00 |
| Officers' fees | 25,000 00 |
| Police | 1,043,198 40 |
| Police contingencies | 5,000 00 |
| Printing | 65 000 00 |
| Rents | 40 000 00 |
| Real estate | 25,000 00 |
| Real estate expenses | 100,000 00 |
| Repairs to City Hall and Station-houses | 70,000 00 |
| Street signs and numbers | 10,000 00 |
| Supplies to Public Offices, fuel, stoves, &c. | 35.000 00 |
| Stationery | 25,000 00 |
| Sewers, repairing and cleaning | 20.000 00 |
| Salaries | 594,419 28 |
| Street expenses and paving | 75,000 00 |
| Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents | 8.000 00 |
| Wells and Pumps | 2,000 00 |
| Water-pipes and laying | 89,300 00 |
| Arrearages of 1858 | 295.578 53 |
| Total | $7,340,174 28 |

A resolution was adopted, directing the Collector of Assessments to report what amount the Railroad Companies have paid on personal property for 1858. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

### The Quarantine Arson and Its Consequences.

A GLANCE AT THE NEW HOSPITALS—THE MILITARY, THEIR DUTY AND EXPENSES—RUMORS OF FURTHER INCENDIARISM—CONTEMPLATED PROCEEDINGS AT ALBANY, &C.

Since the erection of the new hospitals, offices, stores and dwellings at Quarantine, and since the old rubbish has been cleared away, the grounds begin again to wear the appearance of comfort. The hospitals in every respect are far superior to their predecessors, and the offices, compared with those which were destroyed, are a very great improvement. The institution now, except in reference to dwellings for officers and employes, is even in a better condition than heretofore to receive and care for imported sick.

The military stationed at Quarantine is scarcely in sufficient force to meet the wants of the service. In all there are only about 150 or 200 men, and it is said that each man is obliged to stand watch 12 out of every 24 hours. This trying duty, during the inclement weather, is no fun, and compared with the small stipend which they receive from the State per day, it is certainly no sinecure. But the hardship of the service of the military is not merely the tedious watch which they render; the sacrifice of being drawn away from their homes and their business, is to most of them a serious consideration—a greater loss to the soldiers than the expense incurred by the State, or ultimately by the Island, by keeping them there. The aggregate loss to the Quarantine military is at least $500 per day. Many of them, who have been suffering much from being drawn from their families and business, begin to think that being a "citizen soldier" is a little more a matter of honor than pleasure or profit; and hearing from day to day the reiterated threats of the "hospital-burners" in Tompkinsville, they have but little hope of the speedy termination of the "war," and begin to feel rather cross towards the "Sepoys."

Rumor on the east shore of the Island is rife that an attempt will be made to overcome the military and blow up the new hospitals, offices, on the night of the 1st of January next; but while this story or news is current, and generally believed, the more reflecting and considerate—the backbone of the "Sepoys"—have no idea of making a desperate conflict till after the Legislature shall have pronounced against them.

There is much uneasiness pervading the whole Island, and especially in the interior and west end, relative to the likelihood of Richmond County being obliged to pay for the loss of the State's property. The hope of defence from such a tax they base upon the decision of Judge METCALF, who justifies the arson, so far as the hospitals were concerned, on the ground that the Castleton Board of Health pronounced them a nuisance, and advised that they should be destroyed. But the plea of defence, on the ground of nuisance, cannot be urged to justify the arson of burning the dwellings, which were ten in number; and this feature of the case of the "Quarantine burning" worries even the stoutest heart among the "Sepoys."

While the property or tax consideration is thus the point of particular regard with the many, the few are being mentally exercised that they, notwithstanding Judge METCALF'S decision, shall somehow become subjects of indictment, trial and sentence for arson. Their fear is, that the Legislature may insist that to burn down a score of dwellings, to say nothing of hospitals, is a high crime and must be punished; and that possibly a law may be enacted this Winter—and we understand such is in contemplation—providing that they shall be legally dealt with outside of the County of Richmond.

The word *Legislature*, pronounced now-a-days in the vicinity of the Quarantine grounds, and in the hearing of the "Sepoys," attracts the most earnest attention. In the coming action of that body they realize that they have all to hope, and most to fear; and, consistent with such views, it is said that the Financial Committees of the Island have already raised over $20,000, to be expended at Albany, this Winter, for needful services in the "Third House." Rumor has it that three times this amount is on the programme, to be raised, and that it is thought with $60,000 something worth while can be secured and saved for Staten Island! And yet it seems as if there is likely to be some difficulty in the financial operations: patriots without number have evinced a determined and troublesome anxiety to be "common carriers" and dispensers of the filthy lucre! Claims to be bearers of the "material aid" are variously set up. Some are urged by the chiefs of the "Sepoys," and by officials of the County, while others emanate from less pretending sources.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

### Process of Political Disorganization.

### Intervention of the French Government in Mexican Affairs.

### Interesting Narrative of Captivity in a Mexican Prison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1858.

The proposed execution of the persons implicated in the assassination plot of the 16th September last, is the first event noticeable since the date of my last letter to you. The *criminals (?)* were thrown in *capilla* on the day previous to the departure of the last mail, but the circumstance was not openly proclaimed until too late to notify you of the fact. Their execution was to have taken place on the following day (the 20th inst.) During all the day of the 19th, the death sentence and exordium were publicly cried by the newsboys in the streets, and particular emphasis given to the name of the poor foreigner who figured amongst the sentenced. This naturally gave rise to much loose talk, and I am not sure if bad blood was not really generated by this wanton attempt to shame foreigners. It was whispered in many places that an attempt would be made by some foreign workmen to liberate the foreigner, FABER, if the sentence were pushed to the last extreme. It seems ridiculous to suppose that a *Government* could be swayed from its purpose by the threats of a hundred or so foreign artisans, but in avoiding this foolish conclusion we fall into the other of accusing the Government of heartless bravado in putting persons *capilla* who did not deserve the extreme punishment of the law. However this may be, the Government was pleased to pardon the convicts, and the whole affair of the assassinations is now at an end, and people generally believe it had really little beginning. The foreigner, FABER, is a poor man in every respect. His best friends call him a fool and incapable of concocting a plot, and that being the case we are left to the most harsh surmises against the Government.

This is the second time of late that the Government has pardoned persons after putting them in *capilla* for political offences. As the *capilla* is a thing unknown in our system of capital punishment, I will give the readers of the TIMES some idea of what it means. About forty-eight hours before a criminal is to be executed, he is cloistered with spiritual advisers in a small chapel. He is beset by the worthy advisers, who, by a well-regulated system of relays, keep at him, urging him to implore forgiveness and to give himself up to God. In order to inspire the doomed with the liveliest sensations of fear, a death-bell is kept tolling in the same apartment with him. In this way he is kept in the duty of preparing for death, until a short time before the fatal hour. He is then allowed some refreshment, and again forced to resume his preparations, until blindfolded and marched forth to the place of execution, to which last point the ceaseless noise of the muffled bell and the exhortations of the padre confessor pursue him. It occurs to me that a poor wretch who endures all this preparation must be willing to die rather than to continue any longer in *capilla*; for the bony hands of death itself cannot be more horrible to a person of any sensibility than such an ordeal. The pardon of a man, after he has been forty-eight hours in *capilla*, dear as life is, must create but very little reanimation in a person of any refinement of nature. In the case of young TALCONIS, (one of the cases I refer to,) I learn that he was rendered almost if not entirely insane by the operation. Before his imprisonment he was a young lad who would have reflected credit on any country. His spirited act of dashing ahead of his comrades, in which he was made prisoner, showed him to be a noble young fellow, (only 19,) but now he will most likely pass to his grave a mere incumbrance on society. The clemency which is shown in sparing one's neck at the last moment, therefore, cannot be looked upon as a manifestation of any nobleness; for life, without reason, is not a blessing.

Next in order comes the reported defeat of the Government forces, under General MARQUEZ, near Guadalajara. It appears that MARQUEZ, with between 3,000 and 4,000 men, left Zacatecas to march against the Federal forces in Guadalajara. At the Punia Calderon, a strong position, a force of the Federalists disputed the advance of the Government troops. A length, after some light skirmishing, a portion of the Government troops got across to the puente, (the bridge,) and a large body were on it, in the act of crossing, when suddenly the bridge went up in the air, taking a large number of men up with it. This movement was promptly followed by a vigorous attack from the Federal forces upon those of the Government who had got across safely, and the result was the capture of the artillery, after a complete defeat. This is one of the thousand and one stories told here within the past few days, and stands its chance of being the true version of the defeat, always provided there has been a defeat of General MARQUEZ—a thing I credit, for the reason that the Government has not contradicted the rumors. The blowing up of the bridge in such a handsome manner, at such a happy moment, does not appear like a Mexican feat; but as there is a lively American in the Federal camp, who blew up various houses in the Guadalajara, it is not improbable that he may have planned and carried out this stratagem. However, I must say that I have my doubts of this story, but as it is the best going I give it to you.

The advent of the Pintos is slow. They appear to be in no hurry about getting upon the *tierra fria*, and are amusing themselves by sacking and destroying all the haciendas lying on their line of march. They are now in considerable force at Cuantla, and have detachments at Lasco and other points. The forces of the Government sent out against them from Cucrnevaca have returned, without being able to offer any resistance to the approach of these savages.

The town of Huamantla has been occupied by the Federalists under ALATRISTA, but has been retaken by the Government.

Beyond Lulancingo there are hordes of Federalists awaiting to march in this direction. How they are conducting themselves I do not know, as we get nothing from there except the fact that they are there.

The movements towards Vera Cruz we know little of here. All manner of reports are circulated every day, but I have too much experience with Mexican street reports, or even the reports from the French Legation, to give them any credit. From letters I learn that French and Spanish vessels-of-war are on the increase, but what they are after remains to be further explained. If the French Minister can draw his Government into difficulty with Mexico, he will assuredly do it. It is now whispered by the gentlemen of the Church, with a satisfactory rub of the hand, that *los Yankees* will get a drubbing if they attempt to poke their noses in the Mexican question. This, of course, comes from the French Legation.

Night before last this city was on the eve of a *pronunciamento* for ROBLES. All the pipes were laid, but like the great cable, they did not work. The financial batteries were not *quite* strong enough to transmit the electric spark which was to have sent ZULOAGA flying with his Cabinet, elevated ROBLES to the Presidency, sent LASSO Minister to England, JUAREZ Minister to France, made DEGOLLADO General-in-Chief, and BLANCO Minister of Finance. The last selection was too much. To have made the man who netted down $400,000 worth of religious trinkets at Morelia Minister of Finance, would have been too much for the tender nerves of the money-loving *frayles*. The thing burst up, if it really was intended—which I doubt, although wise ones to day say that such a *postel* had really been arranged.

The probabilities for the early siege of this city are now no greater than they were a fortnight ago. What the forces in the Bahia are doing, no one knows. It is one of the profoundest mysteries to most of us here. A terrible silence has pervaded this city for the last week, and it looks as if all hands had gone into a doze. The mornings of late have been quite cold, and that may account for the slack turn affairs have taken. Mexican military men, soldiers as well as officers, have the nicest regard for their own personal comforts. In a social point of view they are right, and it might be better for human life if military men generally would follow their example.

likely, therefore, that he will make an extravagant charge upon the bridge (Puente Calderon). This position will be defended by a young ruffian of an American who has been brought up on the Texan frontier; a fellow who, as I am told, is as bold as JULIUS CÆSAR ever was, and has, by means of his voluminous oaths in all the modern languages, obtained a most absolute sway over his men. He, however, will have but a small command, and I learn that it is the design to abandon the Puente after a spirited and short resistance, and to blow up the bridge and fall back on Guadalajara. It is the plan of the Federalists to fatigue the Government forces as much as possible before their attack upon the city, and for this purpose the forces of BLANCO and ARTEAGA are also to come into play. But notwithstanding all these plans I think the chances are even for victory. MIRAMON will sacrifice his last man to obtain his object, and if his men stick by him as they did in the defeat of VIDAURRI, the chances are all in favor of MIRAMON. By the next mail I shall be able to give you the particulars of this battle, provided MIRAMON triumphs, and if lose the fact will be known here.

While these preparations are going on in the interior, the forces of the Federalists are again drawing around this city to await favorable news for them, and, if they get it, to menace the city at once. The advance of the Pintos, differently estimated at from 500 to 2,000, have now been for several days at Miraflores. The Covernment on the 2d sent a force of good troops from here, some 400 strong, to drive them away, but these troops have not attacked, from which I infer that the Pintos must number at least 1,000, if not more. You may judge of the unreliability of all news published here at this time from the fact that, although Miraflores is but six hours' ride from here, it is impossible to ascertain the strength of the opposition now in possession of that place.

A considerable force of Federalists are now awaiting orders on the Western side of this valley, beyond Real del Monte. They are there some 1,500 strong.

The Pintos lately had a severe defeat at Lasco, in the Cuernavaca district. In an attack upon Lasco they lost some 500 men in killed, wounded and deserted. Of course the last were at least four-fifths of the missing after the battle. In this District of Cuernavaca the Pintos are daily committing new depredations, when they find any Spaniard they have not already killed, or any Spanish property they have not already destroyed. I am told that the famous hacienda of San Vicente is now a complete ruin. Yesterday, I heard of two more assassinations of Spaniards in that quarter.

In the State of Oaxaca several Spaniards have recently been assassinated, owing to the present demonstrations of Spain against this country. These occurrences will be the first fruits of Spanish intervention in Mexico.

The crusade against Vera Cruz is now marching for the heroic city; but unless the Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz gives them a helping hand, the Government, I think, will be defeated in that direction.

The relations between England and Mexico are now in a precarious condition. To all of the protests of the British Government and the demands of the British Minister the present Covernment has turned a deaf ear. In the cases of several very outrageous proceedings against Englishmen in different parts of the Republic, the British Minister has been called upon to make strong demands, but the Government has refused to accede to them, and I consider it cannot be long before matters come to an open rupture with England.

It is hard to divine what these people are up to if it be not to provoke European intervention. I consider all of these recent outrageous acts have been done with a view to force European powers to do something; and as the French Minister is now master of ceremonies in the palace, he certainly is playing things, so far as he is concerned, to that end.

## A CAPTIVITY IN MEXICO.

### Sixteen Months in the Jails of Sonora—Narrative of J. M. Ainsa.

I left this State for Sonora, Mexico, in the month of March, 1856, with the object of visiting my relatives. In my journeying I passed through various towns in Sonora, and remained in the city of Hermosillo until the beginning of January, 1857. At this date I received a letter from Messrs. DUNBAR & BELKNAP, inviting me to take charge of their mercantile establishment at a place called Buena Vista, in the Gadsden Purchase, which place is two or three miles distant from a Mexican Village called Sonolta. At the same time I received a letter from my father, ordering me to accept the invitation. Thereupon I did so, and started from Hermosillo, arrived at DUNBAR'S store about the end of said month, and took the charge and management of their business. Then I became acquainted with the facts that the firm had been doing business for some considerable length of time, and had never been disturbed by the authorities or the Custom-house officials, except on one occasion, which was when the State Government sent a Commission to investigate whether DUNBAR'S store was situated on American or Mexican soil. The Commission having ascertained that it was located in American territory, they never molested the place thereafter. I attended to the business of the house unmolested until I was taken prisoner.

In March, 1857, I learned through travelers from Fort Yuma, that a party of Americans, headed by my brother-in-law, HENRY A. CRABB, was coming from California with the intention of settling in Sonora. About five days after I heard this, Mr. Woon and nineteen men arrived at my place at midnight. They awoke me, as they were in need of provisions and shelter. I provided for their wants. On the next day Mr. CRABB arrived with the rest of the party. He remained at my place some five or six days, and, during this time, all that I could not sell or furnish him, he purchased from the people of the village of Sonoita, and paid cash for all. At this time I had a conversation with him concerning his intention, and he told me, and assured me, that himself and men were an emigrant party, from California proceeding to Sonora to settle and make their homes there, in conformity with the Mexican laws of colonization, and particularly by the invitation made him by men actually in power and governing the said State. Before his departure for Sonora, an Indian arrived and stated that they were making preparations to attack him in Altar. Mr. CRABB wrote a letter to the Prefect of that place, Sr. REDONDO, protesting against such proceedings.

As I said before, Mr. CRABB, after stopping at my place five or six days, started for Sonora. Two days afterwards, Mr. MCCOUN followed him with part of the company. Mr. MCKENNEY remained with 17 men, awaiting the arrival of four men, of whom three were very sick, and one was attending them. When Mr. MCKENNEY started, he left the said four men at the village of Sonoita and recommended them to my care. About four or six days afterwards, I had them removed to my place of business at DONBAR'S store, it being American territory, for their safety; for I never thought they would attempt to cross the line, which was so well defined. After all this, rumors reached me by friendly Indians that Mr. CRABB'S party had been captured, and they had sent a detachment of soldiers to capture me and my four sick companions, but I discredited the rumors.

On the night of the 13th of April, we had all retired to our beds and were sleeping, when I was awakened by a noise outside of the house. I left my bed and went to the door, when I saw a group of armed soldiers. I questioned them what they wanted, when a voice answered me, "We ask your surrender, in the name of the Mexican nation!" I told them they were committing a crime against the law of nations, that we were in the United States territory. They rejoined that they did not care a d—n for such territory, (*que no les importaba un d—n.*) In the meantime, the force, which was composed of 35 men, had quite surrounded the house. Having, for the second time, been commanded to surrender myself, and not complying, I heard another give the command to "fire"—but at this moment, a Sergeant came forward and spoke loudly to the soldiers to "Stop," "Don't fire." I was all this time with pistol cocked in hand. The Sergeant approached me, and asked me to surrender, as it would be no use to defend myself. I told him I would do it, if they would promise to respect my companions and the house, and requested of him to speak with the principal officer, who came forward with a pistol in one hand and a sword in the other, and with a trembling voice uttered: "In the name of the Mexican nation be my prisoner." I observed again that I was in American territory, but he rejoined: "I am commanded and have to obey." Then I tried my last effort. I told him I would surrender on one condition: that he should respect my companions and the house: but if not, we are all armed; and though we died, many of them should die also. The officer promised that he would respect them. To this my companions agreed, provided they would not be disarmed or molested, which was also promised. I then came out from behind my parapet and gave up my pistol, rifle and knife, and was taken prisoner. The entire force marched with me, and at a short distance from the house a dispute sprung up between the three officers who commanded about attacking the house and killing the Americans.

When I heard this, and that they were going to act so treacherously and cowardly, I protested again, before all of them; but the majority of them were bent on murdering the men and robbing the house. They put me in charge of a guard of an officer and six men, and then went back and ransacked the house, took the four Americans out, and murdered them most brutally and inhumanly. They were shot and bayonetted. All this I could see myself, with my own eyes, as we were but a short distance from them. In the meantime, as they were engaged in sacking and robbing the house, I saw them quarrel and fight amongst themselves for possession of the most valuable articles taken from the store. They took with them all they could carry. They also took from me all our money and all our mules and horses, and loaded them with the spoils, leaving what they could for the Indians.

The bodies of the unfortunate Americans were left scattered and unburied on the ground. The names of these men were: CHARLES HARRISON, JOHN BUNKER, CHARLES PARKER, and TOM LONG, all of Tuolumne County, California.

On the way to Cavorce, I learned that all the outrages had been ordered by GABILONDO. The force that committed these outrages numbered thirty-five men. The first officer, the Lieutenant, was VENTURO ARVISO; Second Lieutenant MELO ——; Second Sergeants, PEDRO PACO and CABARAJAL. ARVISO was the man who promised to respect the four Americans, and afterwards helped to murder them, as well as being the one who gave the order to fire on the house, which was countermanded by Sergeant CABARAJAL.

After all this they started with me and traveled for two days and nights, until we arrived at Cavorca, which was on the 16th of April. They conducted me, guarded by the same thirty-five men, to the middle plaza, where a regiment of over 600 men was formed in the square, with a piece of artillery placed in front; and, with ringing of bells and sounding of trumpets and drums, they fired a salute of 21 guns. They kept me there in the middle of all the noise for over an hour, when they made me alight from my mule and march, escorted by fifty riflemen and a lieutenant, ROMDAN, who conducted me to head-quarters. The streets were so crowded with people that my guards had to make their way by force. A few men insulted me, but the people generally looked on me with sympathizing silence. Then they took me to a long hall which I thought at first was a room for a court-martial, but I was mistaken. The two sides of the hall were covered with two lines of officers, all wearing red colored dresses; in the middle there was a large table covered with a scarlet colored cloth, and the presiding officer was the same CABILONDO, dressed as a Turk, in red colors also; opposite to him was MANUEL ELIAS, his second in command; at his right was placed JESUS RIVERA, Justice of the Peace of Cavorca, and at his left a person I did not know. On the table there was a monstrous inkstand and a bundle of papers. The appearance of the hall was blood-red, and was so arranged as to inspire terror, and to me it seemed more like a meeting of thieves and cut-throats than a court-martial. I had thought to myself the most that could happen me was to be treated like a prisoner, but I was deceived.

When I entered the hall, I bowed my head to all, in general, and unwillingly they all answered, even to GABILONDO, my salute. After this great silence prevailed; but at last GABILONDO arose and spoke to me in words more insulting and blasphemous than any I had before heard. Never did a man so insult me, as the coward CABILONDO, who had me bound as a prisoner at his discretion. I shall not tell that which passed through my mind at that moment—I forgot my dangerous and critical position—his insulting language could not but excite in the minds of the people present a sympathy in my favor. Among the accusations he pronounced against me, he said, more particularly, that I had assisted and attended at my house four sick Americans. All the accusations I pronounced false—"I am innocent." In regard to the last charge, in having assisted the sick men—"I do not deny it; I feel proud to acknowledge having assisted men who were better than yourself; but if this Court believes my life pernicious to this country, and to be part of the cause of so many misfortunes, you may order my death; I do not fear it. But, Mr. GABILONDO, you have no right to insult and abuse a prisoner in your power." He rejoined: "I need not your advice; your grave is already opened and prepared at the side of your brother-in-law, and in a few moments you sleep with him, and your souls with go to h—ll!" I told him he could dispose of our lives and bodies, but that our souls belonged only to God. He became enraged at my answers, and ordered me out of the hall, in order that I might make a declaration preparatory to being shot. They conducted me to a room where I was watched by double guards, and they took my declaration in relation to all the facts concerning the affairs at Sonolta. An hour afterwards I told the officer that I was ready. He asked me if I wished to write to my family, but I knew that my letter would not be sent, and requested him to write for me, saying that I had not feared my fate. A short time afterwards, whether it was the sentence of death, fatigue or excitement, brought on slumber, and I asked permission to go to sleep. He thought the request a strange one, and said that some persons had brought me some religious books to read. I told him I did not want the books, but wished to see a minister. I went to bed and soon fell asleep.

Whilst sleeping with troubled dreams I was awakened by that terrible voice that was so well impressed on my mind, but remained quiet, yet under its influence. It was GABILONDO, who, in thundering tones, was asking where I was. The officer told him that I was sleeping, and then he, (GABILONDO,) swearing, said it was a strange thing to see a man condemned to death in such a state, and then added it was a pity I should be shot. He remained silent for a moment, and then soliloquized: "Shoot him! Shall I shoot him, or not?" And after a few moments' hesitation he said, "I will not do it," and then went out. When he was gone the officer came to me, and, shaking me by the hand, told me very cheerfully that I was not to be shot; but I had heard that already, as I had heard GABILONDO, yet I expressed my gratitude at the news and thanked him.

One hour afterwards I was conducted to a small room at the head-quarters, where they put an iron bar on my legs, called in Spanish *barra de grillas*. I was kept in close confinement for twelve days, when the order of march was given.

On the morning of the 28th day of April, the division under the *Commandante de Escuadron*, HILARIO GASILONDO, composed of 600 men of all arms, were formed in line of battle before head-quarters. In the centre of the troops was a guard of 30 riflemen, and among this body they placed a black pack mule, without bit or bridle, and after consuming a half hour in going about 100 yards, they delivered me up to the aforesaid riflemen, and these men set me upon the mule. An officer came forward, gave his orders, and I was led to the middle of my guards, the bugle sounded, and slowly we left Cavorca for Altar, distant about 25 miles. We passed Pitiquito about 12 o'clock, and before sunset we perceived the houses of Altar, and were soon in the suburbs of the pueblo, where we were ordered to stop. The artillery then took the advance, my guard following it, with me, of course. Behind my mule came a dragoon with the American flag, dragging it on the ground, and four horsemen followed, treading upon the same. After them came 250 footmen, and the cavalry formed the rear.

As I was not tied to the mule, and not having to take care of bridle or anything of the kind, I decided to make the thing more ridiculous by turning my face and body to the mule's tail, and in this position, smoking my pipe, I made my entrance into Altar.

After our arrival at the pueblo, the division moved, with me, around the plaza twice, and then caused my guard, the artillery, and the man with the flag, to halt, and the balance of the garrison marched upon and over the American flag. I could see then what I had not seen before re the American flag, a motto—"Westward On!" After all this, I was made to alight from the mule and walk across the plaza, and while doing so, GABILONDO, as is the custom of the country, shouted, "*Muera Ainsa!*" and to my great surprise his voice was lost in silence. I arrived at my place of confinement, and a guard of twelve men received me in my new prison. On the next day the division started for Hermosillo, and fifty riflemen were left to guard me at that place.

A month elapsed, when the command, not receiving any pay from the Government, JIRON, its commander, left for Ures, the capital of Sonora, to look after it, leaving MANUEL ELIAS, his second in command, in his place. Next day an express arrived from Ures with a closed dispatch to JIRON. A sergeant came to me and mentioned the fact, and I immediately sent word to Mr. ELIAS, by permission and favor of said sergeant, for him to let me know what orders he had received in regard to myself. He answered me in a polite manner that he was very sorry that he could not say; that the dispatch was sealed and directed to JIRON, and he had decided to send it back again to his chief. I again sent him word that I would like to learn my fate, and begged him to open the dispatch. But, fortunately for me, he was an ignorant and hard-headed man, and sent it back. Its contents were no less than my sentence of death, pronounced in Ures by Gov. PESQUIERA! Five days after the express had been sent back, ELIAS got tired, and the soldiers being in a state of starvation, he took his own way, as the military always do there, and marched to the Pueblo de la Magdalena, up the San Ignacio River, and delivered me up to the Prefecto, Dr. JOSE ELIAS, where I was taken ill, and remained so for eight days, and when I recovered they sent me down Cucurpi River, and through the villages Tuape, Mericich, Opodepe, Rayon, Oracalitas, Labor, Alamito, San Ignacio, and, at last, Hermosillo, where I was placed in solitary confinement for two days. Here I received an anonymous letter, purporting to be from a secret friend of mine, stating, and even commanding me, that if I would save my life, I must keep secret the acts of my seizure and arrest, and the murder of my four companions at DUNBAR'S store, American territory.

Shortly after I was sent to Guaymas, where I was left in a dungeon in solitary confinement. On the fifth day they notified me that the military had no more jurisdiction over me, and that my cause had been transferred to the District Court of Sonora, whose Judge is FERNANDO AZTARZSBAN, but my situation in prison remained still the same. I will not attempt to describe the proceedings of my trial, and only say I was conducted before the Court several times, and I was *made* to sign, on several occasions, papers that I had never read myself; and when I asked for time to bring my witnesses, they always placed obstacles in the way to defeat my object, as well as never permitting me to cross-examine the witnesses against me. One day they took me before the Court and read to me a sentence of five years' banishment. Being questioned as to what I had to say, I answered that although I knew their acts were unlawful, nevertheless, I would be glad to be banished; I was sent back again to my dungeon, and two or three months after the jailor came to my cuiaboose and told me to be ready to go out. I obeyed under guard of four soldiers and a corporal, who conducted me before a Court-martial, when I was notified that the Government had placed me again in the hands of the military authority. Being questioned what I had to say, I answered, they had the right because they had the power. Immediately the Clerk of the Court wrote as much as he pleased, and when he had finished they called to me, and, in appearance, they read to me a very simple declaration, that seemed to contain nothing in particular, and ordered me to sign it. I learned afterwards that I had been made to sign a document that convicted myself, for all that was read to me was different from the document I signed. After that I was returned to my old prison and was graciously permitted to communicate with a few friends, but never allowed to write to or hold any intercourse whatever with American citizens.

One day, I received from the Commandante, Gen. CAMPUZANO, a letter from the United States Minister at Mexico, the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, and I expressed a desire to be allowed to answer the same, but it was refused me. At last I did send off a letter to the United States Vice-Consul, the Hon. CHAS. B. SMITH, at Mezatlan, informing him that I had not been able to answer the Minister's letter, for want of safe conveyance. My opinion is the said letter was never received by the Consul. About that time, I heard a report from California that I had said in Mexico I was not and never intended to be an American citizen, and this statement I solemnly deny and protest against. From that time, I was always anxious to write to the Minister, explaining my position, and this right should have been allowed me, but was not. The difficulty then was in finding a safe conveyance, for in that country they intercept letters; but at last, I found a person in whom I had confidence, and I wrote to the Consul at Mazatlan, Mr. SMITH, again inclosing him a letter for our Minister in Mexico, in which I solemnly protested against my unlawful seizure, trial, and everything enacted from me by force and intimidation. After this, I could sleep well in my dungeon, and feel myself rested.

From this time my case became neglected, and when the revolution against CONSTITUTIONAL came up they had almost forgotten and abandoned me. Tired of being confined so long, I sent a note to the District Judge, in order to ascertain why my sentence of banishment was not executed, when I was immediately taken before the District Judge, and, to my surprise, they read me a new sentence of six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary of Perote or Chapala. Against this outrage I made another protest, and was sent back to my dungeon, where I passed away my time amongst pulgas, mosquitos, and other vexations, and underwent the changes of Summer and Winter in a cold, damp cell, which the sun never shone upon, but in Summer was all itself an oven.

At last the joyful intelligence, to me, reached Guaymas from California that the United States had taken up my case, and that a man-of-war had been ordered for my rescue; but the rumors were silenced by interested parties in Guaymas, until a sailing vessel came to that port from Realejo, and brought the news that a United States war steamer was on her way to Guaymas. But this good news never reached me until the 16th of July last, when the jailor came to me and said, "I have been ordered to embark you for Mazatlan. Be ready." I answered that I was all ready. So they embarked me on board the schooner *José* for Mazatlan. After six days' sailing, we arrived at La Paz, Baja California, and I was permitted to go on shore for a short time. I went directly to the office of CHARLES B. SMITH, former United States Vice-Consul at Mazatlan, and this gentleman received me with the utmost kindness and cordiality. For the first time since my seizure I found myself once more among Americans, and speaking the English language, and consulted with Mr. SMITH about my situation. He gave me good advice, and I am indebted to him for letters of introduction to his friends in Mazatlan, and it is proper for me to say that he is the best man on this coast to look after American interests in any of the ports of Mexico. Two days after we sailed for Mazatlan, and arrived about the 3d day of August last. Then the captain, GARRAY, of the schooner, told me I could go where I pleased, for he had orders to land me on the shore and nothing else. Thinking that perhaps the Mazatlan authorities would suppose I had escaped from Sonora, I went to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Sinaloa, and presented myself before him and his Secretary. He did not know me. Then I said, "I am J. M. AINSA, a prisoner kept by your Government sixteen months in the dungeons of Sonora, and sent, without knowing why, to this place." He refused to have anything to do with me, and told me to go where I pleased. I then went to the Commissario of the Port, to call upon the captain of the schooner *José*, to testify how I came to Mazatlan, which was done. He said that all he knew was that he had been ordered to land me at any place on the coast of Sinaloa. I then remained in Mazatlan some twenty-five days without molestation, when I proceeded to San Blas, where I remained some fifteen days before I could secure passage to San Francisco, at which place I arrived safe and sound, among my relatives and friends, after thirty-two months' absence from this State, sixteen of which were in the jails of Sonora.

J. M. AINSA.

### Summary of Outrages Upon American Citizens.

*From the New-Orleans Delta.*

MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 5, 1858.

On the 30th of April last all the above-ground works of the Pedegral Mine, in Tasco, (belonging to Dr. BURR,) were set fire to and destroyed, causing serious injury to a large and valuable steam-engine, which had been brought from the United States at an immense expense; and one of the employes shot while attempting to defend the property. Two months since the same establishment was threatened again, and all the employes obliged to leave that section of country; and again, on the 20th of November, the works of the mine were occupied by General DIEGO ALVAREZ and his troops, while attacking the town of Tasco. This is the fourth time that this large and valuable establishment, since the year 1855, has been interfered with, and its workings stopped by the disordered state of the country.

Seizure, by armed force, of goods to the amount of $9 257 15, from the warehouse of F. A. Lohse, to pay a forced loan of $1,050. This forced loan, as you are aware, was protested against by the American Minister, and his countrymen advised him to resist the payment thereof. This house should be marked A No. 1 by the Americans, for the Hon. John Forsyth told the head of the house to resist the payment, except with armed force; and that if the Government persisted he would demand his possports. The house obeyed the Minister's instructions, and the head of it was obliged to leave the country, but the Hon. John would not ask his passports.

Seizure of from $3,000 to $4,000 o goods from the store of Solomon Miguel, to pay $3.00.

Seizure of $1,605 of goods, from Hyman & Co., to pay $60.

Seizure of $200, in dollars, to pey $200, from the store of Simon Lara.

Seizure of $200, in dollars, to pay $200, from the store of Isidore Lara.

Seizure of goods to the emount of $6,146, from the store of E. Keiler, to pay $737.

Seizure of goods, to the amouet of $600, from the store of B. Burns, to pay $50.

Seizure of goods from the warehouse of T. Ducoing, to the amount of $10,000, to pay 1,000.

Seizure, by armed force, from the warehouse and and dwelling of Dr. BURR, of goods to the amount of $45,000.

Arrest and three days' imprisonment of Mr. JAMES GLENN, auctioneer, for seizing and handing over to the police a Mexican, whom he caught in the act of stealing a saddle from his auction rooms.

Seizure of a house belonging to G. L. HAMERIN, which had been adjudicated to him by the Government of COMONFORT.

Seizure of a house belonging to Mr. F. DELAHANTY, which had been adjudicated to him by the Government of COMONFORT.

Sentences given by the Mexican authorities, declaring all marriages illegal that had not been solemnized by the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, thereby placing the greater part of the Americans residing in this country in the position of living with their wives in a state of concubinage, and at the same time rendering their children illegitimate.

Refusal on the part of the Government to deliver letters at the Post-Office, unless they were opened and read by the officials.

Refusal on the part of the Government to deliver to the United States Consul his correspondence, unless he would consent to its being opened.

Attempt of the Mexican authorities to seize the property of MIONEL SOLOMON and his wife, turning her, although rich, out of her dwelling apartments and sealing up her wearing apparel, under the pretext that the property belonged to the brother of SOLOMON MIGUEL, who was his clerk, and who had recently died in the house, without leaving a will, although the Government had previously sent SOLOMON MIGUEL out of the country for refusing to pay his quota of the forced loan on the same property.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF OSRONIMO CHAPLIN.

CHAPLIN was taken out of his bed at night and cast into prison and kept for two months *incommunicado*, unable to see his family or friends, the Government refusing to allow the United States Consul to see him or give any information as to the cause of his arrest. When CHAPLIN had been confined for two months, and the Government were afraid of his dying on their hands from a disease which he had contracted in the prison, the President was pleased to exercise his clemency, as he called it, by setting him at liberty, stating, however, that from the moment of CHAPLIN'S arrest he had endeavored to find proof sufficient to warrant him in expelling him from the country, but as the required testimony was not forthcoming, he set him at liberty.

Mr. STOCKER, while returning from Vera Cruz to Mexico, was stopped by the military authorities of Cordova, stripped, searched, thrown into a loathsome prison, and kept "incommaicado" for three days, when they released him, but took from him bills of exchange to the amount of $3,000 and odd, his account current with his agent in Vera Cruz, and his clothing, breaking open his boxes with an axe.

ARREST, IMPRISONMENT AND OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF CLEMENT P. GARCIA.

This person served Gen. SCOTT during the war with Mexico, as one of his interpreters, and after the army left the country, established a college or high school in San Juan de los Llanos; he never interfered with politics; but it was sufficient that he was an American, to bring on his head such treatment of the party now in power, as even the Algerine pirates would have been ashamed of. By the orders of General ECHEAGARAY, he was seized and thrust into a pestilential prison with murderers and highway robbers, where he remained tor three days, was then compelled to make a forced march of twenty leagues from 2 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., to the camp of the General, and the next day, at the battle of Santa Catarina, he and the other prisoners were forced to march, with their arms folded upon their breasts, in the front of the column, which was storming a hill occupied by the Liberal Party. After the battle, one of the officers rode up to him and said: "How dare you look at me, Yankee, carrajo?" and with that drew a pistol, and had it not been for the interference of another officer, he would have shot him. He was then paraded through the streets of Orizaba as one of the prisoners of war. At this time our friend Thrasher passed through Orizaba, and attempted to obtain his release from General ECHEAGARAY, but the General refused, stating that he had heard that the prisoner was a dangerous man. He was then marched to Pushla with other prisoners, and on arriving at that city the mob broke through the line of escort, and had not another body of soldiers assisted their guard, they would have been all torn to pieces. Here he was kept in close confinement for two months, and as health became so seriously injured that he will probably never recover. He was then set at liberty, without a trial, or even any charges having been made against him.

When it is taken into consideration that there are, at the present time, 22 Americans residing in the City of Mexico, and that those referred to in the above list are all residents of the city, except Mr. GARCIA, it presents a fearful account against the Mexican Government; and in the name of my injured countrymen I would beg of you, and, through you, the Press of the United States, to lay these facts before the people. Most, if not all, of the cases referred to in the above list have been made known to the Department of State.

### Appointments by the President,

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, in place of W. B. REED, resigned.

WILLIAM PRESTON, of Kentucky, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, in place of A. C. DODGE, resigned.

A letter from Pregue says that the Emperor Ferdinand of Austria (uncle of the reigning Emperor) has made a will by which he leaves the whole of his fortune to various religious corporations.

## THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

### SIXTEENTH DAY.

CONCLUDING TESTIMONY FOR THE RESPONDENT.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday Morning.

The witness, for whom the respondent in this case has been waiting, appeared this morning. She is Mrs. Ezra Sanford. Sickness has prevented her coming into court before. Her testimony is as follows:

Became acquainted with Mrs. Bennett in '55; became intimately acquainted with her in '56; Mrs. B. requested me to note down anything that tha Dr. did that was unkind, as she was gathering facts for a hill; I attempted to do so, but did not note anything down, for I did not discover anything; she wished me to pass over the facts collected to Mr. Sheldon for that purpose; Mrs. B. once said this wouldn't always last; something would happen that would separate her from him.

Q.—What conversation did you have before the hill was brought? A.—I do not remember anything before the hill was brought, but I remember directly after the bill was brought that she hoped the case would come on soon.

Q.—In any conversation, did Mrs. Bennett say anything as to the condition of her health? A.—That was after she had applied for the hill; she said she wished the case to come off this session, because her delicate situation would command her to the Court; her counsel had said so, and the Doctor didn't suppose she was going to get a bill; he would not believe it; she said things went on in the family as pleasant as usual; whether the tears were spoken of then or afterwards, I don't remember, but she said her counsel said they would not be without effect on the judge; I told her if thet would do any good, I would take both the children along and make them cry, too; nothing more, that I recollect, was said at that time.

Q.—Was you ever informed by Mrs. Bannett that her condition of health was designedly what it was? A.—I have that impression, but what was said, I do not know.

Q.—If you recollect anything about the getting of medicine or anything that Mrs. Bennett said to you about it, state it. A.—I don't recollect any such thing.

Q.—If Mrs. Bennett has at any time told you of her feelings towards Dr. Bennett, state it. A.—She said she hated him, a great many times; I can't date them: she said she wished he would die.

Q.—What have you heard Mrs. Bennett say about admirers? A.—She said that Horace Smith loved her, and she reciprocated that attachment.

Q.—About anybody else? A.—She said she never wrote to him except through the Doctor; he would receive letters and there would be sentences which would be ambiguous, and she understood them; she visited his sister frequently, but she did not know of the attachment.

Q.—Go on. A.—I don't remember anything more.

Q.—About any other person? A.—Mr. Wehner; she said he loved her; but that was not reciprocal; she never loved anybody but Horace; one time at the piano when she was playing and singing, he told her he loved her; another time when he was in her room, she had on a pink sack and a white skirt, and he told her then he loved her, and she looked beautiful. (The witness wished to explain about a personal matter and was permitted.) I never said thet I loved Mr. Wehner; I said I liked him better than any teacher I ever had because he was kind; she said Mr. Wehner visited Germany more than a year ago; I heard he was coming back with a wife, and clasped my hands together and said, "Ain't you glad!" she said she hardly believed he could be married, and expressed astonishment and said, "What would his wife say if she knew that he had first loved me?"

Q.—Anything further? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Any conversation last Summer about this story you have recited? A.—She (Mrs. Bennett) said she should deny it; she never told it to anybody but me, and if I stated it she should deny it; that was the time she told it to me.

Q.—This was last Summer? A.—No, it was when she told me about Mr. Wehner, in the Spring of 1857, and I said my word would stand against hers, and that she could deny it if she was a mind to.

Q.—About a proposition of marriage, what did she say? A.—She said Mr. Wehner never had proposed marriage to her; she supposed it was because she loved Horace.

Q.—Do you remember anything about a miniature and a hook on it? A.—Yes; she gave me a miniature of herself, and there was a hook off it—a daguerreotype case—and I looked at it, and went to clasp it together, and asked her when; she said Mr. Wehner could tell; she said Mr. W. had made love to her.

Q.—Do you remember anything said about kissing? A.—I remember something said about it, but it was not what Mrs. B. said.

Q.—Will you state what Mrs. B. has said about Mr. Beck? A.—She said she became acquainted with him in the Winter, in December and January of 1856 and 1857; she said he was then in love with a young lady, and that his affection was not reciprocated, because the lady was engaged to another gentleman; next Summer Mrs. Bennett came into New-Haven, and visited one of the rooms with Mr. Beck; he declared there that he loved her; he said his grandfather had died and left him a fortune, and he proposed to her to elope with him, but she would not allow him to talk so to her; then he wished her to promise that if she was ever released from the Doctor, that she would marry him; I have forgotten whether she said she made any answer or not; she said she did not love him.

Q.—Why? A.—Because she loved Horace.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. say anything to you about sitting in Smith's lap? A.—She said she was in New-York at her aunt's, and she came up stairs and found her sitting in Smith's lap, [suppressed tittering;] she stated nothing further about it; about Mr. Beck she told me that he (Beck) said it was me, (Mrs. Bennett,) not another young lady, that he loved.

Q.—What did Mrs. B. say when you asked her why she did not tell you of that before? A.—That it was because she did not want me to know it.

Q.—What did Mrs. B. say her husband's feelings would be in case she should not get a bill of divorce? A.—That affairs would not be any worse for her, but that he would still live with her, he thought so much of her.

Q.—Do you remember any conversation in which Mrs. B. said what she would do if the Doctor was dead? A.—She said that she would marry Horace, and that the day of the Doctor's death would be the happiest day of her life. This was in the Winter of '56 and '57.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. say anything to you of this opinion she had of the marriage institution? A.—She said one day, when she was angry, that she had no opinion at all of it.

Judge Blackman cross examined the witness.

Q.—Are you the wife of Mr. Sanford, the agent of Dr. Bennett? A.—I am.

Q.—Was your husband at the time of this conversation with Mrs. Bennett acting for Dr. Bennett? A.—I know at that time he had talked with him, but do not know whether he was doing any work for him.

Q.—Has your husband since that time been actively engaged in preparing Dr. Bennett's case for trial? A.—I have been in New-York State during the Summer.

Q.—Has he not been engaged at work for Dr. Bennett? A.—Part of the time he has.

The question was again repeated, and the witness stated that he had been engaged in preparing the case for trial a part of the time.

Q.—I asked whether he had been *actively* engaged? A.—I do not know. Part of the time he has been engraving but not for Dr. Bennett.

Q.—At what time were you engaged to be married to your husband? A.—I do not remember the day or the hour. [Laughter.]

Judge WALDO could not see the relevancy of the question, but it was again repeated and the answer given that she was certainly engaged to him the day she was married, but she could not tell whether she was engaged a week before her marriage or not. We had an understanding that if he did not see any one he liked better than me, nor I any one whom I liked better than him, that we would some time be married. [Laughter.]

Q.—Were you ever the personal and intimete friend of Mrs. Bennett? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did that friendship continue? A.—We were intimate all one Winter (1856-7.)

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mr. Sanford? A.—I have known him ever since I have been in New-Haven, for three or four years, but was not all the time intimate with him. The conditional engagement referred to did not exist until he began calling on me.

Q.—When was that? A.—I do not remember exactly, but it was after the Winter of 1856-7.

Q.—How long after your intimacy with him began did you continue your intimacy with Mrs. Bennett? A.—Until last Winter.

Q.—About what time? A.—It was after January, but I was not with her continually up to that time, though I was a friend of hers.

Q.—Did you visit her any after last January? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Where were you married? A.—In the First Methodist Church.

Q.—Did you take a wedding trip? A.—No.

Q.—Did you receive any wedding presents? A.—Of no account; a friend presented me with a bottle of perfumery, [tittering,] that was all.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett make you any wedding presents? A.—Not that I remember; he may have given me an orange some time. [Laughter.]

Q.—Is your husband engaged in a labor of love for Dr. Bennett, or does he work for pay? [Objected to, but admitted, though Judge WALDO considered it remote, and the question was not pressed.]

Q.—Did your statement with reference to Mrs. Bennett's threatening to contradict you apply to statements in Court? A.—No.

Q.—Was it intimated to you that Mrs. Bennett would call on you as a witness when she asked you to observe Dr. Bennett's treatment of her? A.—I supposed she would get her divorce without witnesses.

Q.—Have you been Mrs. Bennett's adviser with regard to this suit? A.—No; I told her laughingly that tears would have effect, and that she had better bring the children into Court.

Q.—Were Mrs. Bennett's tears to be a joke too? A.—I had nothing to say about Mrs. Bennett's tears; the conversation we had about the children was not serious.

Q.—Have you ever seen Mrs. Bennett while in George-street suffering for want of fuel? A.—I went there once when the Doctor had lit the fire down in the furnace, and Mrs. Bennett had built a fire up stairs in the grate.

Q.—When was that? A.—In the Winter time.

Q.—Did you at that time say that if you were Mrs. Bennett you would not live with the Doctor? A.—I have said so to her when she complained of his abuse. [Objected to.]

Q.—Did you say this at the time you had the conversations with her previously referred to about noting facts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she at that same time complain to you of the misconduct of her husband? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Was it in view of the previous conversations you had that she made the request. A.—It was not.

Q.—Did you at any time observe that Mr. Bennett's children were without stockings until late in the Fall? A.—I have, and it was about the time when Dr. Bennett turned the grate so as to let the fire down.

Q.—Do you know anything of Dr. Bennett's order forbidding the servant girl not to go into the room after Mrs. Bennett had told her to? A.—Dr. Bennett, I suppose, knew of the sweeping being discontinued, but he did not come in while I was there and order it to be stopped.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett pawn a collar to buy stockings with? A.—All I know is that she said she did so.

Q.—Did you at any time ask Mrs. Bennett to come to your house to see Mr. Wehner when he was going to give you music lessons? A.—I might have done so, but I did not know he made any pretensions of loving her then.

Q.—Have you ever been ont riding with Dr. Bennett? A.—I did once when he was going out to ride on horseback; I was afraid to do so, but the lady I lived with prevailed on me to; Dr. Bennett wanted me to see how easily the horse went, and I rode a little ways; Mrs. Bennett rode afterwards.

Q.—Have you ever said that you helped many a married woman out of a scrape? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever have the Doctor's horse and carriage to ride? A.—Only as it was hired by other people; since this Court has been held I have come here in it; some time ago, Taylor, a machinist, got it to go riding with me.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett furnish anything toward your wedding dress? A.—He never gave me anything.

Q.—Did he ever furnish money through any one else to aid you? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did you assist Mrs. B. in any way in the preservation of her Summer wardrobe? A.—Yes; last Winter, after her return from New-Rochelle; she had thrown her clothes in a box together, and nailed the cover on; they had become damp and mussed, and I shook them out.

Q.—Are they now in the house where you live? A.—Not unless they have been taken there since I left; I did not see the clothing taken away, but suppose it was removed, though I cannot tell the day; it might have been in February or March; I do

MAIL TRANSPORTATION DISBURSE.—We glean the following from the appendix to the recent report of the Postmaster-General, furnished by the Auditor of the Treasury for that Department. The amounts charged to "secretary transportation," and placed to the credit of contractors and others for mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1858, were, for regular services, $7,344,615 44; special offices, $98,886 41; express agents, $225,797 84; river mails, $4,250; foreign mails, from New-York to Havre, $90,-000; from New-York to Bremen, $100,585 03; Collins' line, (Navy Department,) $323,758 48; across the Isthmus of Panama, $109,000; from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, $29,983 20; expenses of Government mail agents, $1,279 85. Total, $8,288,963 03. The amount actually paid during the year for mail transportation was $8,248,964 17, of which $14,395 18 was for transportation during previous years. The amount credited to accrued account and charged to contractors for over credits and damages, was $37,563 45; fines imposed upon contractors, $17,051 32; deductions from their pay, $54,326 16. Total of damages, fines and deductions, $138,950 93.—*Washington Star.*


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YOU WILL FIND THEM
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, 301 GRAND-ST.
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
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RICH DRESS GOODS,
THE
NEWEST STYLES OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND TALMAS,
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MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
IN NEW-YORK CITY.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT
IS
CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
AT
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
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THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to all purchasers of
SILKS,
MERINOES,
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AND DELAINES.
Of SHAWLS.
They have an immense stock at
Extraordinary low prices.

THE RIBBON DEPARTMENT
Is, as usual, well supplied.
And of
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They can offer a very great variety of choice goods at
HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their
LARGE and VARIED STOCK of CLOAKS,
for the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They would call special attention to their stock of
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
And also to
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
for the Evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BEEKMAN & CO.
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES,
BANDS,
VEILS, &c., &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, AND MORE
Than I can recount, may be bought in the storn
Of MACY, of whom, if you'll take my advice,
You'll patronize, seeing he has but one *price*!
In Sixth-avenue, Nos. 204 and 206, his stand is,
And everything there you may look for, at hand is.

NEW-YORK AND THE SUBURBAN CITIES are well represented every fair day at MACY'S one-priced store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., New-York City, where may be found an EXTENSIVE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING, CORSETS, &c., &c. Ladies, Mr. MACY has a fine STORE, well-stocked with FINE WARES. We advise you, one and all, to make a hill with him. R. H. MACY.

USEFUL, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Special and elegant assortments of fashionable and seasonable goods suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
and adapted to the tastes, the wants, and the purses of every class, have just been added to all the departments of the Bazaar, and, in order to render the establishment the
POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
for the purchase of Holiday Gifts, the new articles in every branch of useful attire and ornamental costume for
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN, MISSES,
AND BOYS,
have been marked at the
LOWEST PRICES
at which they can be sold without a positive loss.
The attention of all who intend to make presents which shall be really valuable to the receivers, and apropos to the season, is invited to the following
PRESENTATION LIST,
to which, if the limits of an advertisement would permit, hundreds of other articles, suitable as tokens of friendly remembrance, might be added.
FURS:
SETS OF RUSSIAN SABLE.
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE.
SETS OF ERMINE.
GENTS' COLLARS and GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S FURS of all KINDS,
SEAL ROBES in great variety.
And Cloaks Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies' Gloves and Gauntlets of all fashionable furs, (cheap nr Costly.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c.,
Of VELVET, from $30 to $125,
Of CLOTH, from $12 to $40.
FRENCH SACQUES,
From $12 to $35.
OPERA CLOAKS,
Of various shades, plush-trimmed,
From $12 to $30.
LADIES' RAGLANS,
From $7 upwards.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
All the new Paris modes.
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES,
Including a great variety of
Evening Coiffures.
LADIES' FUR ARCTIC HOODS.
An entirely new article for Sleighing and the Opera, $12 each.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
In Silk, Satin de Chene, French Merino, and all-wool De Laine, from $6 upwards.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
Consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Corset-covers, and Skirts, from $3 upward.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
And Robe Skirts, from $4 upwards.
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
From $7 to $20.
INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES,
Exquisitely Embroidered, from $10 upwards.
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE,
At various prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
including new styles of Opera Hoods, French Wool Basques, Merino Under-vests and Drawers for Children; Alexandre's Gloves, for Ladies; a large assortment of Children's Gloves and Silk and Merino Underwear of every description.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
In immense variety. Boys' full suits from $7 upwards. Boys' Overcoats from $5 to $14, and Boys' Embroidered and Braided suits from $10 to $14.
BOYS' GLENGARY and BALMORAL CAPS, French and home-manufactured Smoking Caps; elegantly embroidered, and in great variety.
FULL SUITS (including fancy hats) for small Boys.
A rich assortment.
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS,
Delicately and richly embroidered.
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
For the Holidays, and Gents' Slippers.
LADIES' AND EMBROIDERIES, including
[illegible] French Embroidered Collars, [illegible] at $1.
[illegible] French Embroidered Hdkfs.
And an unequaled assortment of Laces, by the set or single article, at a very moderate figure.
GENTS' WINTER DRESSING-ROBES,
Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Underwear, and Furnishing Goods generally. A very select and fashionable Holiday stock.
BOYS' LEGGINGS,
Of Cloth and Velvet.
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
All the Genin styles, including the new Festival for Christmas and New-Year's.
HANDKERCHIEFS and DURABLE UMBRELLAS,
Home-manufactured and Imported.
FURNISHERS cannot find elsewhere in New-York a more splendid variety of useful, desirable and ornamental articles as are comprised in the Holiday
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
An assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, on hand.

[illegible]ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON
[illegible]justable bustle, and well made, for $1 31;
[illegible], $1 50; and sixteen springs, $2. Chilling, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with eight per dozen; eleven springs, $11; and thirteen per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Hudson. No connection with the next

SHIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
[illegible] Damascus steel, made after the latest
Paris [illegible]50; 12 do, $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 [illegible]. $4. All made by us in the best manner, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Shirt Depot, [illegible] Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

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A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY
TO BUY
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND FURS.
In consequence of the late unfavorable weather, and having a large stock on hand, I have
REDUCED THE PRICES
of all my Cloaks and Furs,
Expressly to suit the multitude in the making of
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BEAUTIFUL BEAVER CLOAKS.
BEAUTIFUL VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SABLE FURS.
ELEGANT MINK FURS.
All at 25 to 40 per cent. reduction.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased the entire
STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
retiring from business,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST,
are now prepared to offer
LACE CURTAINS.....from $3 to $25 per pair.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.....from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLIN,
A fine assortment, at proportionably low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 20,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices,
AT 40 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
GREAT SALE FOR 20 DAYS.
VELVET CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, VERY RICH.
Also, BEAVER CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS in every style.
Closing out at great sacrifice.
No. 503 Broadway.
JEAN DE LA MAIRE.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6,
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, from this time until the 1st of January, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
This week
Heavy Winter Beaver Ragians at $4,
Heavy Castor Beaver Ragians $5,
French Beaver Ragians, $6 and $7,
Castor Beaver Sleeve Cloaks, $7 and $8,
French Beaver do., do., crochet fringe, $9 and $10.
Ladies will be repaid for their trouble by examining our Stock before going to Broadway.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

REDUCED PRICES.
PATON & CO.
Are now offering many patterns of Linen and
HOUSEKEEPING STOCK,
TOWELLINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASK QUILTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
at less than cost, to close
the year's business.
No. 341 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Would call attention to their annual Reduction Sale.
Rich Honiton Sets $15, now $8; French Embroidered Sets $12, now $4; handsome Muslin Sets $2, Honiton Collars 10s. All new fresh goods, fashionable shapes. A very choice assortment of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Our reputation will be sufficient for the above. Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, &c. Real Shetland Veils, 8s.
RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 20 th inst.:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed, for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed, for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes,
Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES LACE AND MEDALLION SETS.
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
In new shapes and designs—very handsome.
INFANTS' CAPS, CLOAKS, ROBES AND DRESSES,
ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHES, BRETELLES, &c.—
all very pretty for HOLIDAY GIFTS.
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Printed Baizes and Squares of all sizes, and a large variety of patterns.
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LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
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Will be offered for a short time longer, the entire balance of the stock of the late firm of
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Everything will be sold
WONDERFULLY CHEAP,
As the sale is positively
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Very desirable assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
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REDUCED 30 PER CENT.,
This Morning,
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A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash or approved credit.

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Tremendous low prices for English Tapestry Brussels and Velvet Carpeting, Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c.,
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IMMENSE STOCK AT OAK HALL OF
FINE BEAVER OVERCOATS,
FINE CLOTH OVERCOATS,
FINE DRESS FROCK COATS,
NEW STYLE BUSINESS COATS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS,
RICH VELVET, SILK and CASSIMERE VESTS, &c.
The above Garments are made equal to "FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK," and got up expressly for the "HOLIDAYS." I have on hand a large assortment of "LOW PRICED CLOTHING," which DEFIES ALL COMPETITION. For instance:

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NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
A field of operations for Ladies of
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BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
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No. 361 Broadway,
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JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
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With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled,
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PARIAN FIGURES,
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The most complete, comprehensive and elegant Manual of Catholic Prayer ever published.
Also, BEADS, MEDALS, ENGRAVINGS, STATUETTES and MEDALLIONS in every variety.
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Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
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IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
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Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to a new White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

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No. 226 Grand-st., No. 231 8th-av., No. 228 Bowery.
We sell our large and various stock of
Sables, Ermine, Mink, Stone Marten,
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AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!!
Fur Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs,
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of Sleigh-Robes and Children's Fancy
Furs in great variety.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAK—NEW STYLE.—price $275; large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
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No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
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MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
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Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

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A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY COMPANY.—Any person acquainted with the financial affairs of the Company for any period within the term of the present lease, (ten years from May 1, 1843,) who is disposed to aid the present movement adverse to the Company, is invited to send his address under envelope, directed to CITIZEN, Box 2,616, N. Y. Post-Office. Communications held strictly confidential.

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PUBLISHERS of NEWSPAPERS, M

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1858.

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The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mount Vernon Festival—Grand Full Dress Ball.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Richelieu—Miller of Wrekstone.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman of the World—Pierre the Partisan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rube the Ranger—Asphodel—Tom Cringle.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

For Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, Dec. 22, at 7½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are glad to be able to announce, this morning, the safety of the *Ariel*, which left Southampton on the 1st instant for this port, though the announcement is coupled with intelligance which will be received with heartfelt sorrow by many. She put into Halifax yesterday afternoon short of coal, and will sail again for this port to-day. She has experienced very severe weather, and on the 8th instant, during a heavy gale, she was struck by a sea which instantly killed Captain Ludlow, the commander, and severely injured the second officar and several others. No further particulars are given by our telegraphic report.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico is to the 6th instant, and presents as reliable a view of events which have recently transpired there as can be gathered from any source. The whole tenor of our advices is to the same end—the most hopeless anarchy. The question of foreign intervention, according to our correspondent, appears to be settling in the minds of the Mexican people. The French Minister in Mexico, indeed, publicly asserts that France intends to interfere. The relations between England and Mexico are also known there to be in a precarious condition. No further hostilities of importance had occurred, though a battle which was expected between Miramon and Marquez for the Government, and Degollado, Blanco and Artega for the Federalists, was looked forward to with interest as a test of the prowess of the interior forces.

A most remarkable narrative of captivity and suffering in the prisons of Mexico will be found in our columns this morning, given by a gentleman whose case has too tardily been taken notice of by our Government. J. M. Ainsa, in March, 1857, was residing in the Gadsden Purchase, contiguous to Sonora, when the party of Americans under Henry A. Crabbe, brother-in-law of Ainsa, entered the latter State and became the victims of Mexican cruelty. Shortly afterwards, Ainsa was seized on American soil and marched across the line into Sonora, after witnessing the butchery of four companions. He was kept in durance sixteen months, suffering the greatest indignities, a portion of the time under sentence of death, until intelligence reached Guaymas that a United States vessel was shortly to visit there to inquire into his case, when he was quietly shipped off to Mazatlan and set at liberty, and ultimately reached San Francisco. The narrative presents one of the greatest series of outrages which has aver been brought to the public attention.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were quite interesting. After the reading of the journal, and the presentation of memorials, the Senate voted to adjourn over from the 23d inst. to the 4th of January, for the Holidays. A bill was introduced by Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Territories, to organize the Territory of Dacotah. Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he would call up the French Spoliation bill on the 6th of January. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, as the order of the day, and occupied attention until the adjournment. A substitute was offered by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, a synopsis of which will be found in our report of the proceedings. Mr. Polk's amendment, relative to the location of the road, was voted down. An amendment, offered by Mr. Foster, of Maine, that the road should be built exclusively of American iron elicited a lengthy discussion, but was finally carried by yeas 25, nays 23. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, then spoke at length in advocacy of his Pacific Railroad bill, introduced last week, the substance of which we also give in our report. In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means, on motion of Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the eighth census. The bill granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812 was considered in Committee of the Whole, but without any conclusion. Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a Tariff bill. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested, on motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, to furnish a statement of the value of the Imports and Exports between the United States and Great Britain and France for the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857. The House agreed to the Senate's resolution to adjourn over for the Holidays.

Speaker Orr has written a letter to J. P. Reed, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., in answer to an inquiry from that gentleman as to whether the remarks made by Mr. Orr at the late serenada in his honor in Washington, were correctly reported, in which he states that an incorrect report was made. He was represented to have given utterance to a sentiment which gave offence to his State Rights friends, and he thus sets himself right.

If we are to credit a statement which we receive from the Agent of the Associated Prass, the Atlantic Cable has had another spasm. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., is said to have received from Newfoundland a dispatch asserting that some very good currents, were received, on Saturday last, from Valentia, and that one word was distinctly spelled out.

The Board of State Canvassers decided yesterday unanimously that they could not go behind the returns of the County Canvassers in regard to the votes for Members of Congress, and that the certificate in the Westchester District must therefore be awarded to the Hon. John B. Haskin.

It is asserted, on what is believed to be the best authority, that the fillibusters on board the schooner *Susan* sailed with the determination no to allow the British, or any other foreign power, to detain them without resisting until blood shall have been split—the purpose to bring the whole question of international law, and the assumed Protectorate of the British over the San Juan River, to an issue. Meantime, we learn from Washington of the existence of an Association known as the Mexican and Central American Colonization Association, which is said to be widely ramified, comprising already two thousand names, and including many persons of influence and wealth. Nothing definite is known regarding their intentions, though it is asserted that General Henningsen has been selected to carry them out, whatever they are.

The case of the *Wanderer* is under investigation at Savannah. Collector Mabry, of Darien, testified that the vessel had no appearance of being a slaver; but a physician who was called to attend the negroes at Jekyl Island, swore that they appeared to be freshly imported, and could not speak English. The prisoners held at Savannah have been remanded for further examination, and large numbers of witnesses have been subpœnaed. According to the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Dec. 16, some two hundred and seventy of the negroes are now on a plantation in South Carolina, two or three miles below the city of Augusta, on the Savannah River, having been recently conveyed thither from some point near Savannah, and that sales of some of the cargo have already been made. This is an important announcement. The *Chronicle and Sentinel* professes to have received its information from a reliable source.

The Comptroller sent in a communication to the Board of Councilmen last night, submitting his estimates for the tax levy for 1859 The total amount is $7,840,174 28, of which sum $1,246,000 is set down for the Common Schools of the City, $1,043,198 40 for the Police, $929,590 for the State Tax, $736,800 for the Almshouse, $594,519 28 for Salaries, &c.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminar, yesterday, Fernanno Woon, and the members of the Common Council of 1857, Indicted for fraudulently granting a lease of ground for the purpose of erecting a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum there, ware called up for trial. Ex-Judge Dean stated that the Ex-Mayor was defending a civil suit in another Court, and could not appear. The District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in his case, and called the other defendants. Only eight answering to their names, the recognizances of the absentees were ordered to be forfeited, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recordar Barnard, the case of James Larkin, for the murder of John Dowling, the Mulberry-street bar-tender, in September last, was called up for trial, when Mr. John Graham, his counsel, said that after having thoroughly examined the testimony and the whole marits of the case, he had advised Larkin to plead guilty of manslaughter in the first dagree, a plea which the District-Attorney was willing to accept. The prisoner was accordingly placed at the bar, and entered such plea. The Recorder deferred passing sentence till the last day of the term. A large number of cases were tried yesterday in this Court, the Recorder sitting till quite a late hour for the disposal of all the business that was on the calendar.

The Cotton Market, yesterday, opened staadily, with sales of 1,800 bales. Flour was moderately inquired for, at uniform rates. Grain, Hides, Iron, Molasses, Rice and Tobacco were inactive. Coffee was in lively demand. Pork was freely purchased, chiefly for future delivery. Sugars were in fair request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

### France and Austria.

When the first Napoleon marched upon Russia he was driven to his doom by one fixed idea, which haunted him like a fate. To all the suggestions of his councilors, to all the remonstrances of his Marshals, he had but one unvarying reply: "*Il faut faire peur a' l'Europe.*" To "strike terror into Europe" had become the necessity of his rule. To despise the simplest maxims of State policy, and the most ordinary rules of strategy; to alienate the nations arrayed under his banner, by open disregard alike of their interests and their feelings; to persist in offering battle to an enemy who could never be overtaken; to plunge headlong into solitudes and deserts from which every living creature had vanished at his approach; all this, which to the advisers and companions of the Great Captain seemed the extreme of madness, was excused to himself by the perpetual plea that he could not afford to wait, to stand still, even to seem dependent upon diplomacy, or compelled to temporize with the obstacles of nature. He ruled at home by force—he must prevail abroad by fear. There was no alternative for him. We know now the terrible end of all this world-wide intimidation. And yet it is impossible to doubt that the Emperor was right in his theory. The elect despot of France must be the arbiter or the executioner of Europe if he was to keep his place.

Inheriting in the recorded policy of his uncle whatever he possesses of settled principles of action, the present Emperor of the French has inherited also this indispensable condition of his position. The times have changed indeed, but the cardinal maxims that govern States and men do not vary. In the Europe of to-day, the reigning Napoleon must be what his predecessor was, though under a new aspect. Like his uncle, he must make France the pivot of the Continent; must draw the eyes of Europe steadily upon her; must make it the interest of the strong, and the instinct of the weak among her States, to court the alliance, or to shrink from the hostility of France. However sincerely Napoleon III. may desire peace, it is impossible for him to assume that pacific attitude which is the first and only sure guarantee of peace. The ideal conception of his authority, as announced by himself, is of an armed power invested with "moral dignity" by the commission which it has received from the people to keep everybody in order; and it is in the frailty of human nature that all men not subjects of France should feel, if they do not show, a certain anxiety as to the possible steps which this ordained guardian of the public may think it necessary to take in the discharge of his functions. Ever since his accession to the throne, Napoleon III. has acquiesced in these conditions of his power. He has steadily talked peace, but just as steadily looked war. More fortunate than his uncle, he has contrived to strike terror into Europe without seriously risking either his throne, his fame, or his life. There has been no moment during the last six years at which the Powers, great or small, of the Continent, have felt really at ease with regard to the intentions of this new "man of destiny." Before the Russian war broke out he had proclaimed solemnly that the "Empire meant peace"—a declaration ratified by his summons of all the world to a grand Congress of Industry at Paris; but curiously illustrated in the old Napoleonic sense by the most tremendous conflict which Europe had witnessed since the terrible times of Moscow and of Waterloo. In 1858 he invited all the sovereigns, his allies and friends, to admire with him the completion of a great naval arsenal, intended in its inception by Louis XIV. to put France on a level with Great Britain in the contest for the mastery of the seas,—described by Napoleon I. as the "right arm of France advanced against the breast of England"—but lauded by the actual Emperor as a magnificent triumph of civilization and a new pledge of peace for all the nations. The *fêtes* of Cherbourg had hardly been forgotten when the force of Cherbourg was put forth in the Tagus to compel an independent power, Portugal, the oldest and nearest ally of England, into a practical surrender of her right to control the administration of maritime law by her own officers.

Not the wits of Vienna only, but the statesmen of Europe, may well be forgiven, then, for asking "*What next?*" The Empire meant peace, and the Empire brought all Europe to Paris by the diplomacy of its Crimean cannon and its African *chasseurs*. Cherbourg meant peace, and the ships of Cherbourg ride in the Bay of Biscay and the waters of Lisbon, as it were, with matches lighted, and the battle-signal flying. Why should not war mean peace, at last? Why should not the bayonets of France pass the Rhine or the Alps on a mission of order, and bring back the Saturnian age to distracted Italy, in the name of the modern Charlemagne, and by the mild persuasions that he used at Lodi and Marengo?

Such are the reflections which all thoughtful men are making in Europe now—reflections provoked not more naturally by the Emperor's evident determination to silence all discussion of his domestic policy in France, than by the attitude of antagonism which his Ministers have taken up to the Papal Government in Rome, to the Bourbons in Naples, and to the Austrians in Lombardy. We are not disposed to exaggerate the pressure of internal causes upon the French Government in the direction of war. The incursions of the State prosecution against M. de Montalembert was greatly modified, so far as France herself was concerned, by the slight opinion which the French people generally entertain of M. de Montalembert himself. The sorrows of the Press, too, are sorrows of Paris especially. The provinces are for the most part indifferent to them; and it is upon the provinces quite as much as upon the capital that Napoleon III. rests the pillars of his throne. Still, the hostility of the intellectual classes is not to be overlooked; and, in combination with the ambitious longings of the vast military force which the Emperor has educated and maintains, must make him more than ordinarily attentive to the chances of foreign employment for the passions of his people and his army. And these chances have been for some time accumulating in the direction of Italy.

If the Emperor Napoleon III. means to fight, if he means to put the tremendous army and the splendid navy he has been creating to the ordinary uses, Austria is plainly his safest foe. France has for ten years been standing face to face with Austria in Italy, a diplomatic smile upon her lips, but a drawn sword in her hand. At the Court of Naples, Austria has encouraged King Ferdinand to administer a severe snubbing to the Emperor; at the Court of Rome, Austria has supported the Pope in his indifference to the French protests in behalf of the unhappy Mortaras. Austria in Tuscany and the Duchies neutralizes the influence of France by her armed force, which reduces those States to the condition of Austrian provincea. Yet if to-morrow the French armies were to appear on the frontiers of Lombardy, every native court in Italy would veer to the side of France. For Austria, in a war with Italy supported by France, would be alone in Europe. England could not, Russia would not support her, and in the abstinence of England and Russia, Prussia, notwithstanding her recent reconciliation with the Court of Vienna, would be obliged to remain neutral. Whatever the eventual complications that might arise from such a contest, it is as certain as any prospective matter of politics can be, that France and Piedmont leading Italy against Austria would drive her at once beyond the Alps, and arrest the progress of that Austrian marine which already controls the Adriatic, and threatens to dispute with France the mastery of the Mediterranean. That Northern Europe would look quietly on upon so complete a destruction of the system of 1815 as would follow the reconstruction by France of the Kingdom of Italy, may well be questioned. But the relations of the European States at this moment are certainly such as greatly to favor a *coup de main* from France upon Austria. The recent acquisition by France from Switzerland of a new strategic position in the Alps, has given special importance to this state of things in the eyes of Austrian statesmen; and all Europe rings with rumors of "great things soon to be," rumors which are never wanting in these days of stocks and sensations, yet which derive a more than ordinary importance from the contemporaneous uneasiness of the Italian populations, and the movements of French troops along the southeastern frontiers of the Empire. Up to this time, Napoleon III. has swayed the councils of Europe by the mystery of his movements, and the vague threatenings of his policy. In the nature of things, there must be an end of this; and it would seem that nothing could be more likely than the inflammatory enthusiasm of revolutionary Italy to take fire from these menacing excitements, and to precipitate the catastrophe.

### The Miseries of Mexico.

There has ceased to be a newspaper Press at the City of Mexico. What information we derive from that quarter comes from our own correspondent and those of other papers, whose opportunities for following and noting the current of affairs are far less complete than is desirable. But let the divergences among their statements be as wide as they may, there is a dreary monotony in their tenor. They write as so many involuntary inmates of the castle of Giant Despair. Ruin rises up from every point of the compass: redemption appears at none. There is no strength in the usurpation outside the capital; when the Liberalists assault the capital, they lose their strength. General Miramon, the only leader of any mark of the Church Party, struggles under the difficulty of finding nobody to fight, although the country is reported as alive with invincible and innumerable antagonists. The interesting letters of our correspondent, given in other columns, bring into focus such light as he has been able to obtain upon this confused position of affairs; and the picture, it must be owned, lacks no color that could contribute to render it gloomily dark and discouraging.

To complete the chapter of miserlea introduced by these letters, we add a summary of outrages experienced by American citizens in that Republic during the last eight months; and, to crown all, the narrative of Mr. J. M. Ainsa, whose is the only case selected, if it really be selected, by the American Government for vengeance. It merits special attention. A native of Mexico, but by choice a citizen of the United States, Ainsa left California in March, 1856, for the purpose of visiting his relations in Sonora. After a prolonged stay, at their solicitation he was induced to accept a clerkship in the store of Messrs Dunbar & Belknap, on the high road leading from Altar to Fort Yuma, a short distance within the American line, though not distant from the Mexican village of Sonoita. Two months had not passed before Ainsa received a premonition of the design of his brother-in-law, Henry A. Crabbe, to introduce a large immigration into Sonora, and in March, 1857, the first installment of the advancing party made its appearance at the Dunbar store. Col. Crabbe soon followed with a reserve, having arranged with large reinforcements to join him with such speed as they might find practicable. It is not our business to follow up the details of that unhappy expedition, nor is it essential to ascertain—what can never perhaps be known—whether the movement was a peaceful attempt at colonization, as the leaders and participants from the ontset asserted, or a repetition of Walker's violent and visionary scheme. It is sufficient for our purpose to recapitulate, that Crabbe advanced into Mexico, March 26, announcing to the local authorities his pacific designs; that on the 1st of April, at Cavorca, he was encountered by the Sonorians, eight hundred strong, to whom his eighty-four Americans offered sturdy resistance; that on the day following his party entrenched themselves in the church and adjoining houses of the village, which they had defended for eight days, when the buildings were fired by the assailants, and the besieged, smoked out, worn out, and starved, were compelled to yield at discretion, and the whole body, with a single exception, barbarously shot. Such is the tragedy of poor Crabbe, and his associates; and it is a discreditable fact in the administration of this government, that—taking for granted the assumption of Mexican fear and ignorance, that the emigration was hostile—the Washington Executive has not investigated the circumstances, or exacted justice, if, on either side, there be any due. It is quite possible, and the fellow-countrymen of Crabbe are right in receiving it as true until disproved, that the movement was in response to the invitations issued by the Sonorian Government soliciting foreign colonists; a view countenanced by the extensive family connections of the adventurer in the country, and the terms of his own manifesto. Thay had no trial. They were put to death by the decree of no tribunal recognized by this Government. It remains to be seen whether the mystery surrounding their fate is ever to be officially solved.

To return to Ainsa. A few nights after the defeat and captnre of Crabbe, the atore of Dunbar was surrounded by a company of Mexican soldiers, who demanded the surrender of four of the expeditionists who, because of illness, had been left behind. Ainsa in reply warned the commander that he was upon American soil, and that the four men called for, as well as himself, were American citizens. The demand was persisted in; and seeing the hopelessness of resistance, and having obtained the amplest assurances of the safety of the party, the five surrendered themselves. The four refugees were forthwith shot, and flung upon the roadside. Ainsa was carried, bound, to Cavorca, where he was arraigned and questioned before Gabilonno, the military chief of the district. He continued to assert his American citizenship, and to defy their authority. After much hesitation and deliberation, the life of the prisoner was spared, and he was consigned to the cells of Cavorca, a prisoner in irons. Thence, on the 28th of April, he was carried guarded and bound to Altar, where, as he passed to a loathsome dungeon, he had the satisfaction of seeing the paltry militia of the town marching in a body over an American flag, spread conveniently in the street to receive the miserable indignity. In May, he was transferred to a cell at Guaymas, in which, hopeless of release, he remained until July 18, 1858, passing in the interval through the mockery of a trial, ending in a sentence of banishment. The sentence, after vexatious delay was executed. He was carried, still a prisoner, to La Paz, and subsequently to Mazatlan, where, Aug. 3, he was set at liberty. The period of his imprisonment in the Mexican jails extended to sixteen months—months, his story assures us, of much suffering, harassing uncertainty, and gratuitous and excessive ill-treatment. The victim has since returned to his home in California.

There have been, of course, much more flagrant instances of cruelty and wrong than this. Cases of precisely the same character have occurred time and again upon all frontiers, where moss-troopers under one name or another will inevitably ride. Border life is seldom one which members of peace societies select. It is quite apt to be unpleasantly turbulent. Chances of immature fate attend the pacific resident, and he who, among rampant Apaches, Camanches and what not, or among Mexican Christians no whit more gentle, shall draw out a long life, must needs be wrapped in better proof than that of Pelides. President Buchanan, in his late Message, has done less than justice to the particular terrors of the Mexican frontier. He has told us of Indian outrages to be provided against, and of an inquiet population to be controlled; but nothing of substantial damage and wrong to American citizens, soil and property, which would go further than aught beside to justify the suggested occupation of the northernmost Mexican States. Nearly two years have passed since these men were dragged from our territory, four of them ruthlessly done to death and one of them as cruelly imprisoned, and we still lack reparation or any certain information that specific indemnity or even an apology has been applied for. There are vague indications that Mr. Forsyth indulged in fruitless correspondence in regard to Ainsa; there is an authenticated statement that the object of the *St. Mary's* and the *Saranac* in visiting Guaymas, is to exact redress for various unliquidated claims, this possibly among the number. But until some inquisitive member of the House or Senate shall call for full official details, it is quite likely we shall know nothing of Ainsa, and the singular adjuncts to his case, beyond his own interesting narrative.

A Prosperous State.—The witty and genial Canon of St. Paul's died a few years too soon. As there has never been more than one Canon of St. Paul's to whom these epithets could be applied, of course every one knows that we mean Sydney Smith, whose loving daughter, Lady Holland, attributes to her father's satirical pen the great feat of compelling the State of Pennsylvania to pay its honest debts. The witty ecclesiastic probably left the world under a similar delusion, and he may have been troubled with misgivings in his last hours that when he made his exit, Pennsylvania would resort to her old habits of repudiation. But, as we have said, he died a few years too soon; he should have lived to see what an excellent condition the finances of the Key Stone State could be put in by good management and honest courses. We are not altogether sure that the letters of the Canon of St. Paul's, and the exclusion of a Pennsylvanian from a London club, on the sole ground of his belonging to a repudiating State, have not had some influence on Pennsylvania finances. But, whatever the cause may be, it is certain that our brethren of Philadelphia are very exultant over the present condition of the finances of their State. Notwithstanding the reverses and commercial disasters of the past year, and the suspension of so many of their great manufacturing establishments, the State finances of Pennsylvania are in a better condition than they have been in before in many years, and the income of the State has been larger than ever before. One of the causes of this most gratifying state of things is attributed—and, no doubt, justly—to the State having got rid of its expensive canals, which were a constant drain upon the public treasury; yet since they were sold and have been managed as private property, they have proved a source of profit to their owners. The income which the State now receives from these once public works goes to the creation of a sinking fund, which will eventually wipe out the debt of the State. This fact would be sufficient to prove, if any proof were needed, how much better it would be, in all cases, for the management of similar works to be intrusted to the discretion of private individuals, who have a direct interest in the result of their operations.

The State of Pennsylvania can also boast of possessing one of the best managed and most prosperous railroads in the Union. The Pennsylvania Central exhibits a more prosperous statement of its affairs during the past year than any other road of equal extent in the world has been able to do. The monthly statement of its business shows an increase in its receipts for November of the present year of $73,772 over its receipts for November, 1857, while by the reduction in its expenses, the net increase is $267,198.

We have sometimes indulged in a good-natured joke at the ambition of the Philadelphians to compete with New-York in the matter of steamships, and their ingenious attempts to excel us in population by adding a dozen outlying towns and villages to their city limits, but we are heartily rejoiced at the gratifying exhibit which our neighbors make of their State finances. If they have been enabled to give such proofs of their prosperity during such a year of commercial disasters as the last, what may not be anticipated of Pennsylvania with the return of better times, when all her furnaces shall be once more in full blast, and the demand for her inexhaustible coal mines shall have increased to what it was a few years ago.

### The New-York Ledger.

The first of Mr. Everett's *Mount Vernon Papers* makes its appearance in the number of the *Ledger* which was published yesterday. It fills about two columns and a half of the paper, and is a general introduction to the series,—giving a statement of the circumstances which have prompted the movement, in which Mr. E. has borne so conspicuous a part, for the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate, vindicating its present proprietor from the censure he has received for demanding an extravagant price for it, and concluding by proposing that each of the million readers of the *Ledger* shall send him half a dollar, or more, towards the accomplishment of the object. He takes occasion to say that the series of papers will not be confined to this particular subject, but will be made the medium for whatever he may have to communicate to the public in regard to the character, history and memorials of Washington.

The appearance of this article from Mr. Everett's pen will bring the *Ledger* to the notice of very many persons who have not been in the habit of reading it hitherto. They have formed their opinion of the paper from the current newspaper representations of it—they will be disappointed in its character. Instead of being one of the *flash* weeklies of the day, filled with exciting and demoralizing fiction, they will find it one of the most carefully edited journals of the day,—abounding in judicious practical suggestions, conveyed in the most unexceptional terms, and fastidiously avoiding everything which can offend good taste or the most rigid morality. Mr. Bonner is fully entitled to the praise, not only of being the most astute and enterprising publisher, but of being also the most judicious and successful practical editor, of the day. He has won his unequaled and deserved success not less by the skill and ability with which he has catered to the public taste than by the bold energy with which he has conducted the business of his establishment.

The *Ledger* is printed in a style of unequaled neatness and elegance. We understand that half a million copies of this number,—which bears date the 1st of January,—have been printed, and were issued yesterday from the publishing agency of Ross & Tousey, in Nassau-street.

### The Westchester District.

We have already alluded to the fact that the old Postmaster at New-Rochelle, Mr. Kissam, had been removed from office because he did not make himself sufficiently active in securing the defeat of Mr. Haskin. We have also given the substance of the memorial sent to Washington by a very large number of the Democratic residents of his vicinity, representing that Mr. K. had always been a Democrat, and remonstrating against his removal.

The following letter addressed to Mr. K. by the Hon. Gouv. Kemble, who was the candidate in opposition to Mr. Haskin, shows more precisely the nature of the charges preferred against him.

Cold Spring, Dec. 3, 1858.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, together with the copy of the memorial sent to the Postmaster General. I very much regret that I did not see you, as this memorial does not answer the complaints, that, on my visit to the lower towns of Westchester previously to the election, came to me from at least half a dozen different sources, of your want of sympathy and cooperation with the friends of the National Administration in your town, complaints since confirmed by the Chairman of your Democratic Committee. The charge is not that you did not vote with them, but that you refused to work with them, and to use your influence in the town in support of the Democratic ticket, and they now say that if you and your friend Mr. Brundige, the light-house keeper, had been true, you could have controlled at least thirty votes that were given against us, or thrown away upon the American ticket.

I am thus particular in stating the charges as they exist against you, because I should very much regret to do you an injustice, and to give you an opportunity of rebutting them, which your memorial does not do. I agree with you that if you are removed, on the same charges, Mr. Brundige should also be removed.

Yours very truly, GOUV. KEMBLE.

J. M. Kissam, Esq., Postmaster, New-Rochelle.

This letter affords an exceedingly pleasant intimation of the services expected of men who hold office under the present Administration. Mr. Kemble was held up to the admiration of the world during the canvass, by a professedly Republican City journal, as the pink of gentlemanly propriety—as one who would never stoop to a questionable act in the service of political parties. The preceding letter will show how well-founded is this claim on his behalf.

Enterprising.—Chevalier Wikoff, who manages the diplomatic department of our dilapidated neighbor, the *Herald*, professes to have just discovered that the Ouseley Treaty, which was published in the Times of Sept. 27, was never concluded! He professes to derive his information from the State Department. If he will take the trouble to refer to our statement at the time of its publication, the Chevalier will discover that this treaty was *drawn up* at Washington, and sanctioned by the English Government, *to be* negotiated and ratified with Nicaragua.

Perhaps the Chevalier will deny, bye-and-bye, that the Chinese Treaty, which was published at length in the Times a month ago, and has not made its appearance in the *Herald* yet, was never negotiated.

### The Atlantic Cable.

We received the following last night, from the Agent of the Associated Prass:

"We understand that Mr. Cyrus W. Field received, yesterday, from Newfoundland, a dispatch of a natura calculated to revive the drooping hopes of the friends of the Atlantic Cable. On Saturday last, the Superintendent tells Mr. Field, some very good currents were received, and the word 'Henley' was distinctly recognized at about the hour when, according to advices received by the *Arabia*, Mr. Henley's large machine was to have been working."

### The Hermann again—Note from Mr. Hobson.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

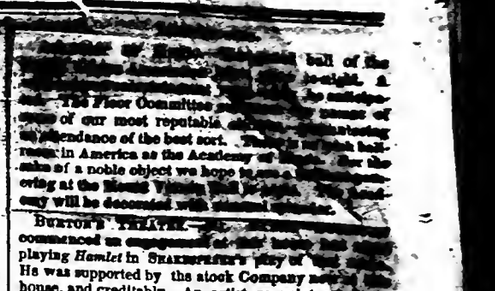
Sir: My attention having been called to certain communications, which have recently appeared in the columns of the New-York newspapers, over the respective signatures of Henry Randall and Edward Cavendy, in which my name has been used as one cognizant of all the facts which the said communications desire to establish, I am reluctantly obligated to make the following statement:

1. That from *personal* observation, so far as my judgment serves, Capt. Cavendy from the date of his arrival with the steamship *Hermann* on the west coast of South America, used every effort in his power to forward the best interests of the company by whom he was employed.

2. That on reaching Panama with the *Hermann*, Capt. Cavendy was governed in dispatching his ship, *direct to San Francisco*, by perfectly pure motives—that to my *positive* knowledge no outside influence was exerted to determine him in so doing, and that under the circumstances in which he was placed, I, as well as all the other persons, with whom I had any conversation on the subject at Panama after the departure of the *Hermann* from that port, agreed, that he could not have acted otherwise in justice to the many souls he then had under his charge. I much regret the difficulty between these two gentlemen, both being friends of mine, and as such appreciated, and conclude with saying that both have had my views stated to them personally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM L. HOBSON, late Consignee of the Steamship *Hermann* at Valparaiso.

New York, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.



Burton's Theatre.—[illegible] commenced an engagement at [illegible] playing *Hamlet* in Shakespeare's play of that name. His was supported by the stock Company now in the house, and creditably. An artist so quiet, [illegible] and excellent, is not often seen on our boards, and we trust in this engagement Mr. Barry Sullivan will be properly appreciated.

Cooper Institute.—Mr. Robert Goldbeck's third and last Concert takes place at this establishment on Thursday evening next. Miss Hayden Anderson, Miss Kate V. Comstock, Charles Gutekunst, Edward Mollenhauer, and Wm. Mason will assist Mr. Goldbeck. The programme promises a delightful entertainment.

### Termination of the Allibone and Newhall Trial.

Yesterday, we announced the acquittal of Allibone and Newhall at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia papers give full reports of the arguments of the counsel in the case, with the reasons assigned by the District-Attorney for abandoning the prosecution. It appears that the evidence produced for the defence, on the part of Mr. Newhall, in the language of the prosecuting officer, "destroyed every bulwark the Commonwealth depended upon," and so the case was dropped, the Jury, under the instructions of the Court, found for the defendants, and Messrs. Allibone and Newhall walked quietly out of Court, happier men.

Judge Thompson in his charge to the Jury, took stronger ground in behalf of the defendants. The *North American* reports his remarks:

"The first branch of the case, that of Mr. Newhall, the explanation which he has here proved by witnesses, in full and complete, and he was happy to say that he fully believed every act, matter or thing charged against Mr. Newhall had been fully explained; that instead of being a wrongdoer, he was the benefactor of the bank, and, in the language of Mr. Weiss, one of the witnesses, he was always trying to place the bank upon its proper footing. Some men, by their actions, are always being slandered when they should be praised. Such a man is Mr. Newhall. No one can hesitate to acknowledge that Mr. Newhall was constant in his endeavors to help the bank out of its difficulties, and we ought not to hesitate a moment to do him justice—such justice as the District-Attorney has given him when convinced that no crime was intended by Mr. Newhall, although the District-Attorney may have thought so when he closed the case from the Commonwealth, and he at once, at the close of the defendants' evidence, stated that he could not rely on the evidence to warrant his asking a conviction at your hands, as the gist of this action had been taken away by the explanations of Mr. Newhall—and he was happy to say to the Jury that two of our fellow-citizens of this great city have fully and satisfactorily explained every one of their transactions with the bank."

The Philadelphia Press regard the verdict with favor. The *Press* says:

"No man who reads the testimony, and weighs the facts adduced in that trial, can believe for one moment that Thomas A. Newhall conspired with Thomas Allibone to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania. Mr. Newhall is evidently one of the heaviest sufferers by its failure, and was one of the most active and self-sacrificing supporters of the institution in the dark hours which preceded its suspension. The very acts which were supposed to have been proofs of guilt now appear to have been the strongest evidence of his regard for the interests of the bank."

Of Mr. Allibone the *Press* says:

"He was necessarily connected with many transactions in which Newhall did not participate, and which could not be investigated, either to his credit or discredit, in such a trial as that which has just terminated. He has, in days gone by, stood very high in this community—morally, socially and commercially—and been esteemed by a large circle of friends for his liberality, enterprise, and public spirit. His acquittal, however, will not necessarily satisfy the public that his management of the Bank was free from error; that question was scarcely touched by the trial. The most charitable conclusion that can be arrived at is, that, if he has erred, it has been the error rather of his heard than of his heart."

The *Ledger* has the following remarks:

"This, we presume, is the last of the Pennsylvania Bank, civil or criminal. All that may follow will be of a finishing character. Those who owe its remains money will have it to pay, if they are worth it, and within the reach of law to enforce its collection. The creditors of the Bank will receive much or little, according to its success in making collections. The institution is gone, hook and line, and the impression now is that there will not be a dollar for shareholders—probably only a per centage on the claims of the noteholders and depositors. This is as sad a wreck as that of the United States Bank, and like it, one that has carried misery to many households."

### Navigation on the Hudson—A Sloop cut through by the Ice.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Sunday night at Poughkeepsie, and yesterday morning the ground was covered to the depth of three inches. The weather on Saturday night and Sunday morning was cold, the thermometer standing at 8 degrees above zero. The river is frozen over from Albany to Poughkeepsie. On Sunday, the steamboats *Robert L. Stevens*, *Manhattan*, and the *Norwich* passed Poughkeepsie on their way up. They experienced a very rough and tedious passage, the river being full of floating ice between Sing-Sing and Poughkeepsie. The tow-boats *Syracuse*, *Austin* and *Ontario* passed Poughkeepsie on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, with boats in tow, the two former from Albany. The latter left this City with a quantity of barges for Albany, but not being able to proceed beyond Poughkeepsie, she returned to this City in company with the other boats. The *R. L. Stevens* came down last night. The *Hero* is yet in the ice at Four-mile Point above Hudson.

The sloop *Clarissa Ann*, of Poughkeepsie, loaded with marble, sank at New-Hamburgh on Saturday afternoon, while lying at the dock. She had been running all day, and the wind changing, she put in at New-Hamburgh, when she was observed to be slowly sinking, the water rushing into her from a hole which the ice had cut through her bottom. Efforts were made to keep her afloat by pumping, but to no purpose. She was owned by Collingwood & Co., of Poughkeepsie.

The Liberian Government and the Regina Coli Affair.—The Baltimore *American* publishes a long correspondence between Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society and Senator Hammond of South Carolina, in reference to the affair of the *Regina Cœli*. Mr. Latrobe wrote to Senator Hammond, Nov. 9, asking an explanation of certain statements made by that gentleman in a speech delivered at Barnwell Court house, Oct. 29, in which Mr. Hammond asserted, in substance, that the colonists of Liberia had been virtually purchased by the French, with the purchased connivance of the President of the Republic. Mr. Hammond's authority for this assertion having been demanded, he referred Mr. Latrobe to the *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1858, and begged him "to turn his arrows on that Review as a foeman more worthy of his steel" than the Senator himself. Under date of Dec. 16, Mr. Latrobe addresses a long epistle to Mr. Hammond, in which he enters into an elaborate vindication of the Liberian Government. After denouncing the article on "Slavary in 1858" in the *Edinburgh*, as a stupid attack upon the United States, Mr. Latrobe demonstrates that the laws of Liberia forbid the Slave-trade under any pretext; and adds:

"The case which has thus been examined exhibits, unfortunately in fact, the too common spectacle of a struggle between the powerful when irresponsible, and the weak and unprotected—and instead of there being any just cause of complaint against Liberia, she is to be honored for the independent and disinterested manner in which she has asserted, to her own apparent prejudice, rights, which unfortunately for herself and the cause of humanity she had not the physical force to maintain against aggression and violence.

Whether your charge, Sir, as made originally in your speech at Barnwell Court-house, or as modified in your letter of the 27th ultimo, be regarded, it must be apparent, after an examination of the proof to which you have, yourself, referred, as well

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIRS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The few weeks preceding the holidays are usually selected for holding the Fairs of various benevolent institutions, and there are not less than six or eight of these open in the City, at the present time. Each of these is intended for the support of some commendable charity, and all have their particular friends and promoters. The Fair of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Memorial Church was opened yesterday, at No. 751 Broadway. This Society aims less at the bestowal of alms than at providing suitable industrial employments for the poor of their congregation, and of the neighborhood, thus inciting them to habits of industry and self-reliance. Plain sewing is furnished at fair prices, and in cases of need, the articles when finished and paid for as work, are given to clothe the poor by whose labor they have been produced. The children are clothed for the Sabbath School, and the sick and helpless are cared for without regard to connection with the Church or congregation. The church itself was built as a memorial of the late excellent Bishop WAINWRIGHT. The public has shown much interest in the operations of this Society, and have made some handsome donations, which render the Fair really attractive and well worth visiting. It will be closed on Christmas Eve. At Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, a Fair has been opened for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary of Women and Children, located at No. 64 Bleecker-street. It will be continued during the week. The institution is in a rising condition, and is said to be doing much good. The ladies interested in providing a home, support and education for young deaf mutes, who are not admitted into our public institutions until 12 years of age, are holding a Fair in the Cooper Institute. They reckon Mayor TIEMANN and other distinguished gentlemen among the friends of their undertaking, but their Fair thus far, has been poorly patronized. They will close with an auction on Friday night. A Fair for the purpose of providing for the destitute little children of seamen is also open. The place selected is under the Mariner's Church, at the corner of Catherine and Madison streets. It will close on Saturday with a Christmas dinner to the children. Donations are solicited. The Fair of the Union Aid Society opened yesterday at Niblo's Saloon, which is handsomely decorated for the occasion. The object of this Society is to pay for and furnish a Home, which has already been built in Forty-second street, for the aged and infirm in the Methodist Church. Each of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the City have a department in the Fair, which is appropriately designated. The assortment of articles is large, and the exhibition promises to be most attractive when all the arrangements have been completed. The entrance is in Crosby-street. In connection with this subject we are requested to state that the Fair of the American Union will be opened this evening, at No. 620 Broadway. Eight floors in the ample building are appropriated to manufactures, inventions, machinery in motion, working and other models, paintings, statuary, curiosities, panoramas, philosophical apparatus, and every variety of fancy goods. A feature of this Fair will be a Bazaar, at which presents will be distributed to children. It will be opened this evening by addresses and other appropriate ceremonies.

THE NEW-YORK CITY TRACT MISSION.—This Society held its Thirty-second Anniversary on Sunday evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a numerous audience. The Rev. Dr. DAWITT occupied the Chair, and the services of the evening were opened by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. It appeared from the Treasurer's report that the receipts of the year amounted to $17,986 36 derived, principally from individual support. During the same period $13,951 26 were expended for missionary labor; $445 65 for incidental, including printing expenses; $964 59 for the debt due the American Tract Society at the close of 1858; and $2,624 86 paid the Tract Society during the year. From the report of the Female Branch of the Society it appears that it has raised $927 09, and that of this amount, $805 has been paid the American Tract Society for the services of colporteurs. The success of the City Tract Society is represented as having been unprecedented during the year. The statistics for the last year are as follows: Employed 28 Missionaries, of whom 19 and one assistant are Ward Missionaries; two and an assistant are Missionaries to resident Germans; two to immigrants; one to French residents: one to Jews, and one to seamen. The average number of visitors has been 1,134, and the results reported have been: 1,183,671 tracts in different languages distributed, containing 5,236,879 pages; 1,084 Bibles and 778 Testaments supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,310 volumes lent from Ward Libraries; 3,030 children gathered into Sabbath and 523 into day schools; 395 persons gathered into Bible-classes; 5,018 induced to attend church; 741 temperance pledges obtained; 2,670 religious meetings held; 104 backsliders reclaimed; 813 persons hopefully converted; and 674 converts united with evangelical churches. In moving the adoption of the reports, the Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J., made an appropriate address. Some remarks were also made by the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, pastor of the First Bantist Church. A collection was taken up in aid of the Society.

KIOSKS.—They have a proposition at nurse in the Board of Councilmen, providing for the erection of what are fancifully named *kiosks*—or, in occidental vulgate, ornamental watch-boxes. The plan, as far as it shows itself to a public—which, of course, has nothing to say about it—involves the erection of small buildings here and there about the streets, with such architectural pretention as may be practicable within the compass of a pigeon-roost, the top to be crowned with a gas lamp of superior brilliancy, and the interior to be furnished for the accommodation of apple-women and newsmen by day, and for the police at night. It is a part of the project to have the gas-light, which the day-tenant is to pay for, extinguished punctually at eleven P. M. We have seldom encountered an enterprise so complete in all its parts. It deserves unlimited admiration. Pains have evidently been taken to admit of no incongruities. The streets are already too narrow, the sidewalks too crowded, and this scheme, at one comprehensive sweep, more than duplicates the cause of complaint. The trays and stools of apple-women and newsmen already occupy vastly too great space, notwithstanding ordinances wholly forbidding their use of the sidewalk; the new project developes that specific nuisance indefinitely. The City has no right in the streets save the right of way; yet it is dealing out to these unknown grantees a privilege of occupation, which must be offensive to the proprietor of every lot so invaded, and at the same time robbing him of a source of profit peculiarly his own. The great necessity for brightly-illuminated streets is not when they are thronged, as they are before 11 P. M.; but when they are deserted, and the housebreaker and foot-pad are astir, at midnight and after. The new project has no gas to offer after 11. It is of all things most desirable that during the latter half of the night, the policeman should be incessantly patrolling his beat; the new project proposes to shut him up, by a comfortable fire, beyond the possibility of use or service. Hare is consistency with a vengeance. The element is wanting to perfect a systematic nuisance, and we should not accordingly be surprised if the Councils put it through with *empressement*.

THE SENATE POLICE COMMITTEE—A SCENE.—Deputy Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, appeared yesterday morning before the Committee of the State Senate, appointed to examine the operations of the Police Department. Senator SPINOLA was the only member of the Committee present, and Mr. FOLK refused to be examined. "I've consulted my lawyer," said he, "and I don't intend to be examined." Senator SPINOLA told him that if he was not examined now, he would have to go to Albany, by-and-by, and be examined. The law could appoint anyone to take testimony. Finally Mr. FOLK consented to give his testimony, but no information was elicited from him. He was asked what books were kept in his office, and he referred the Committee to the rules and regulations of the Police Department. In reply to other questions he referred to the clerks. Finally, he said he understood that testimony about Mr. PERSTON had been given before the Committee, and he wanted to give his testimony about that. Senator SPINOLA told him that when his testimony on this point was wanted he would be questioned. High words followed and finally Senator SPINOLA ordered Mr. FOLK out of the room. Mr. FOLK took his time, however, and it was some time before he left. He said he supposed this room was the Senator's, and he would have to go. The Senator told him that the room belonged to the State, and that if it was his own room he would kick him (FOLK) out. Mr. FOLK then immediately left. All this time Mr. LEWIS, the Comptroller of Brooklyn, was waiting to be examined. General Superintendent TALLMADGE was examined on Saturday, but the Committee does not desire that any of the testimony should be made public yet. The Committee will probably conclude its labors next Tuesday.

LECTURE ON MARINE AFFAIRS.—Capt. BELL, Professor and Teacher of Navigation and of Maratime law in the college of Messrs. BAVANT & STRATTON, delivered, in Cooper Institute, last evening, a lecture upon the necessity of a more thorough education of officers and seamen in the science of Navigation, and in all that relates to the duties of the ship-master. The speaker traced a large proportion of the immense marine losses to the ignorance and incompetence of those having charge of ships, and advocated the establishment of a Board of Examiners, such as exists in England and other European countries—to decide upon the qualifications of captains and other officers of merchant ships. There was a fair attendance, and considerable interest was manifested in the lecture.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—ROSANNA COTTER, a child four years old, was fatally burned, yesterday. Her clothes caught fire from the stove, at her parental residence No. 223 West Twenty-seventh-street, and was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE "AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE" AT THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The inhabitants of the eastern side of the City do not often have the privilege of welcoming among them so distinguished a lecturing lion as the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," who delivers a lecture in the Rutgers Institute this evening. The witty and learned Doctor has long been a favorite lecturer, but since the publication of his autocratic essays in the *Atlantic Monthly*, he has been an object of great personal curiosity to thousands who never imagined the power of his wit, the depth of his intellect, and the brilliancy of his genius, until they read those remarkable essays.

MADAME MARIO ON THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.—Signora MARIO (JESSIE MEARTON WHITE) *lectured* last night before a somewhat limited audience in Clinton Hall, on "Venice and the Italian Revolution." She related numerous incidents connected with the outbreak of 1848, and dwelt with much severity on LOUIS NAPOLEON's suppression of Republicanism in Rome and the despotism of Austria. It had been said, she stated, by a journal in this City to-day, and she was quite sure it was an error, that she had expressed a desire that the American Government should represent to the Italian tyrants how bad their conduct is. She begged once for all to state that her work here had nothing to do with the Government, as she came here as a simple individual to appeal to them as man and women, as fathers, sons and mothers, to ask them whether they would not study the history of Italy in the past, watch her struggles, note that if she had not succeeded it was not because she was unworthy to succeed, and extend comfort and encouragement to her sons in their future efforts to secure the independence of their country.

COMPLIMENTS BETWEEN FIRE COMPANIES OF PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.—We learn, from Philadelphia papers, that the Hope Hose Company of that city are getting up a splendid testimonial, to be presented to the Manhattan Fire Company, of New-York, whose guests they were upon the occasion of their recent visit to the Metropolis. It is in the form of a very large and elegantly adorned frame, embellished with figures of firemen and firemen's implements. The frame will be filled with the photographic portraits of the eighty-seven men who were with the company upon the occasion of the visit.

FELL OVERBOARD.—Yesterday, at 1½ A. M., Officers VAN DALZER and GRIFFITH, of the Harbor Police, discovered an Irishman, named THOMAS NUGENT, in the dock at Pier No. 14 N. R. By means of a rope they got him out, and placed him in charge of his brother, Capt. JAMES NUGENT, of lake-boat *F. A. Hunt*. Capt. NUGENT relates to the officers that on the night of the 16th inst., at New-Brunswick, Capt. JOHN MOOSE, of the boat *C. Smith*, and his wife, when drunk, got into a quarrel, fell overboard, and were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION.—A series of interesting lectures are announced under the auspices of the Washington Literary Union. Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will deliver the first of the course this evening on the "Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society." The reputation of Mr. MEAGHER will doubtless draw a large and discriminating audience to the Cooper Institute where, as is advertised, the lecture will be delivered.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A young man named Joseph W. Wright, was thrown from his horse, immediately in front of a Fourth-avenue car, while riding in Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, on Sunday afternoon. The wheels passed over his body injuring him dangerously. He was taken to the City Hospital.

DISMISSAL OF THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST CHARLES KNOX.—The charge of perjury made by Mr. MORRIS against KNOX, the well-known hatter, which was presented before Judge OSBORNE, after a very patient hearing of some weeks, and a thorough examination into the merits of the case, has been dismissed by him, there being nothing in the evidence offered tending to implicate Mr. KNOX in the very serious charge made against him, which grew out of a personal disagreement after a long continuance of business relations between the accuser and the accused.

DISMISSED.—The charge of perjury preferred against Mr. KNOX, the well-known hatter, which has been pending for some days, was *dismissed* yesterday, as being without the slightest foundation. It arose out of a difference upon business affairs.

ANOTHER BATCH OF DANGEROUS SPURIOUS BILLS.—Counterfeiters have become possessed of a large batch of the worthless notes of a concern called the Thames Bank, Laurel: Ind., and have commenced altering them to represent bills of various good Banks. These notes have already been altered to the Thames Bank, Norwich, Conn., the Conway Bank, Mass., and others. The following are descriptions of them:

*Ones*—Vig., cattle, &c. One cow is lying down, and behind her at the right another is standing up, and at her left is a horse looking over a fence; cattle crossing a stream and cars in the distance. On the right end is a half-length figure of a little girl with wreath of grapes around her head. On the left end is a female seated with a pail on her knee.

*Twos*—Vig., man and woman standing by a well. On right end a female is seated, holding a figure 2; on left end are two silver dollars.

*Fives*—Vig., farmer pouring swill from a pail into a trough, from which three pigs are feeding. On right end a farmer is carrying a basket of corn; on left end is an oval male portrait.

Every altered bill from the above that we have seen has been extremely well done, and would be certain to deceive those persons who were not acquainted with the genuine notes of any Bank to which they might be altered.

### Police Reports.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE MATSELL.—It is rumored at the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street that circumstances have transpired lately which may perhaps place GEORGE W. MATSELL once more at the head of the Police in this City. It is stated that certain copies of papers and records of his formal disulssal, which it is alleged were in the possession of the Police Commissioners, cannot be found, although search has been made for them high and low.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN WEST HOBOKEN.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a German, about 30 years of age, was found yesterday morning lying upon the Paterson plank road near West-Hoboken, and at first it was supposed he had committed suicide by shooting himself. A gun-shot wound was found in the neck, the ball having passed through the windpipe and lodged somewhere in the top of the head. The weapon could not have been in close proximity to deceased, as there were no traces of powder or wad; neither could any weapon or ammunition be found. The body was taken in charge by Coroner BOHNSTEAD, of Hoboken, who caused it to be removed to Hoboken. Last evening the Coroner came into possession of facts which led him to believe that the man was murdered about five o'clock yesterday morning, and he will accordingly make every effort to ascertain the facts. Deceased was about five feet six inches in height; black hair, goatee and moustaches. He was dressed in a blue sack overcoat, drab cost, black vest, dark pants, red flannel undershirt, white cotton shirt, black silk cravat, and long top-boots. A pair of tailor's shears, also a small pair of drab cassimere pants, were found with the body. The investigation will be commenced this afternoon, at Justice Crane's office, No. 98 Washington-street, Hoboken.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST ALDERMAN CLANCY.—An examination was commenced yesterday, before Justice OSBORNE, upon the charge of libel, preferred by Mr. Stephen P. Russell, one of the late Democratic candidates for Comptroller, against John Clancy, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, and the County Clerk elect. The libel-charge, it will be remembered, is based upon an advertisement, published in the New York *Sun*, two or three days prior to the last election. The offensive part of the advertisement, according to the affidavit of the complainant, is an intimation that Mr. Russell took an active part in inciting the Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia in 1844, during which the Church of St. Augustine was burned. It is alleged that Mr. Clancy procured the publication of the advertisement. One of the night-clerks and the advertising agent of the *Sun* were examined yesterday. The night-clerk, whose name is Abner Joy, testified that he received the manuscript copy of the advertisement; that at the top of it was written "Charge Oatman," and that he sent it up to the compositors' room without noticing the person from whom he received it; Mr. Clancy did not come into the publishing office that evening. Mr. Oscar F. Oatman, the advertising agent, testified, that John Clancy, publisher of the *Leader*, was authorized to have advertisements inserted into the City papers and charged to him. Mr. Beach, the editor of the *Sun*, showed him the manuscript copy of the advertisement, with his (the witness') name at the head of it, and he at once disclaimed all knowledge of it. During the day, he (the witness) met Mr. Clancy in the street, and the latter told him that on the ensuing evening he sent some advertisements to the *Sun*, charging them to him, and that he presumed it was all right. He replied, "No, it was all wrong." To which Mr. Clancy responded, "O, pshaw," or something to that effect. He presented bills to Mr. Clancy for payment for the advertisement declared to be libelous, and for another advertisement, and Mr. Clancy promised to pay him the money. Both witnesses were cross-examined at considerable length, but no new facts of material interest were elicited. The accused and the complainant were each strongly represented by counsel. There was also present a good sprinkling of Democratic friends interested in the case. The examination was adjourned for further hearing to Thursday afternoon.

THE RAPE AT JERSEY CITY FERRY—SINGULAR HALLUCINATION.—Sergeant Dickson has investigated the case of the woman said to have been outraged a Jersey City Ferry on Wednesday evening last. She is evidently deranged, and, in fact, has been a patient at the Institution on Ward's Island. Catharine Riley a young woman who lives and works in Jersey City, found her over there, and at her solicitation, brought her to the house of Mrs. Masterson, No. 482 Pearl-street, who was an entire stranger. At a meeting of the several parties yesterday morning, Dr. Shroder declared that no such outrage could have been perpetrated within twenty-four hours previous to her admission to the City Hospital, and that the whole story is a phantasy.

MORE STABBING.—The present week commences with as fair promise of as many murderous assaults with the knife as were exhibited in the Police records of last week. At 2½ A. M., yesterday, a man, giving his name as Patrick Scully, was found by a Fourteenth Ward Policeman, lying nearly insensible on the corner of Canal street and the Bowery, bleeding profusely from two stabs in the temple. He was taken to the Station-house, and his wounds, which are considered dangerous, were dressed by Dr. Sheehan.

[illegible] stabbed.....A [illegible] to Herb Holland, [illegible] was not serious. [illegible] his wounds, after which he was taken to his residence, No. 144 West Twenty-eighth-street.

A SMART SWINDLER.—Yesterday afternoon, a man, apparently a German, called at the store of Messrs. White & Bird, corner of Nassau-street and Maiden-lane, and desired to be shown some sets of furs. The clerk displayed different sets, and at last the customer chose two mink sets, worth $155, and stated he wanted them to present to a lady who had been very kind to him in a recent fit of sickness, but would like to have the privilege of exchanging them before Christmas if they did not suit. The gentleman desired the goods sent to No. 179 East Broadway, and stated he would pay for the furs there. One of the firm, to make sure that no swindle could be perpetrated, sent around to another store of theirs, a short distance off, after a very sharp lad to take the goods, which were sent to the house in East Broadway, where the customer met the boy at the house and gave him a check, as follows:

No. 45. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.

PACIFIC BANK.

Pay to White & Bird One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars.

$156. G. ROLLETTER & CO.

When the check was taken to the Bank it was ascertained that no such firm had ever had an account there. One of the firm immediately proceeded to the house in West Broadway, when it was ascertained that the man who bought the furs had engaged board at the house yesterday morning, and gave as a reference a partner of his, named Palmer, whom he said was connected with him in a commission business down town. The detective force were made acquainted with the facts of the case, but no clue could be obtained of the swindler. The man is described as a German, about 32 years old, speaks English in rather a broken manner, and dressed in quite a genteel style. John N. Genin, C. Godfrey Gunther & Sons, and a number of others have been victimized in a similar manner by the same man, for about the same kind of goods, and the bogus checks are still deposited at the detective office.

A CONSIDERATE PICKPOCKET.—The thieving gentry have a preference for current money, and discounting even first-class notes, is distasteful to them. Two gentlemen complained, yesterday, at the Police Head-quarters of having had their pockets picked. Mr. Louis Burt, of No. 160 Mott-street, had his exchequer diminished to the amount of $46, and a Mr. Patterson, of No. 293 Broadway, lost $17 in banknotes, and $1,000 in notes. Mr. Patterson had hardly recited his loss when Sergeant Lefferts handed him his pocket-memoire containing the missing notes, which had just been given to him by Mr. Burt. The supposition is that both parties were robbed by the same pickpocket, and that after the robbery discovering that value of the pocket books contained valuable notes, he attempted to restore it to its owner, and in doing so thrust the wallet into the pocket of the wrong man. The smart culprit is of course unknown.

AN EXPENSIVE CIGAR.—John Von Spondanck, a German, at 3 A. M., yesterday, stepped into the restaurant corner of Elm and Howard streets, and called for a cigar. The bartender gave him a cigar, when a dispute arose regarding the price. The bartender was not a man to terminate a dispute peaceably, so, taking a club from behind the counter, he commenced beating his German customer over the head. The cries of the German brought an officer into the place, but, as the head of the officer popped into the front door, the heels of the barteeder disappeared through a rear door. The German was taken to the Hospital. He thinks he paid an expensive price for the cigar.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—We are requested to state for the information of Postmasters, particularly at distributing offices, that large quantities of transient printed matter, such as specimen copies of newspapers, circulars, &c. are being mailed at various offices or are smuggled into the mails without the prepayment of postage; and that the instructions of the Department is, when such matter arrives at a distributing office without being prepaid by postage stamps, that it be returned to the mailing office or to the place of publication for postage.—*Nat. Intel.*

ANOTHER PORTER GROWN RICH.—James Duff, a very coarse, but honest-looking Irishman, has been employed for nearly nineteen years in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Gihon & Co., whose present place of business is at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-street. For years goods have been missing, and clerks have been dismissed on suspicion of robbery, but not a shadow of suspicion has been ever raised against Duff. The robberies of late have been more frequent and heavier than heretofore, and an officer was employed to ferret out the culprit. Duff was discovered helping himself to packages of the costliest goods, and secreting them about his person. On searching Duff's residence in Seventeenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, large quantities of stolen goods were found. Duff was at once arrested, and, proof being clear, he confessed his guilt. He was yesterday committed by Justice BEHRMAN to await trial at the Court of General Sessions. He confesses having purchased considerable real estate from the product of his thefts, besides having laid up much money in the bank.

A MERCILESS SERVANT GIRL.—Jane Bartin, who has been employed as a domestic at the House of Mercy in Eighty-sixth-street, yesterday stole nearly $100 worth of apparel belonging to the inmates of the establishment. The clothing was recovered, and the merciless servant girl was locked up.


CARD.

We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.

We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Skates! Skates!! Skates!! !

Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.

At BERRIAN'S,

No. 601 Broadway.

Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds, varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.

For sale at BERRIAN'S,

No. 601 Broadway.

Skates! Skates!!

Over 100 varieties English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.

For sale at BERRIAN'S,

No. 601 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

American Watches for HOLIDAY PRESENTS! APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S AMERICAN WATCHES.

A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays. Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

A Splendid Stock of Boots and Shoes for All Classes.—CANTRELL has a heavy stock of ladies gaiters, gentlemen's dress and promenade boots, and boots and shoes for children, overshoes, &c., now in store, the prices of which are marked down so low that the excellent fabrics of his manufacture can be bought as cheap as inferior articles elsewhere. Call at No. 213 Broadway, and make your selections.

Hair will not [Corrode the Hair, or Render it Harsh and Wiry.—JULES HAUEL'S LIQUID VEGETABLE HAIR-DYE instaneously changes gray or red hair to a beautiful life-like black, brown or chestnut color, without injury to the hair or skin. It is vastly superior to any article of the kind ever offered to the public. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Winter Garments.

Comparisons are often rendered odious. Prepared for the test of the discriminating, we would solicit a comparison of our ready-made Sack Overcoats with the productions of any other establishment, long experience enabling us to overcome the uncouthfulness apparent in the many very badly cut now in wear.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for prodnoing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers, Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents. A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

Our Holiday Hat For YOUNG GENTLEMEN. WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, For sale very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

A Card.—Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off wearing apparel, and wishing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

To Holiday Present-makers.—See the Holiday Advertisement of GENIN'S BAZAAR,

We are Sorry to Perceive that Dealers have stooped to the unfair[illegible] of attempting to deprive Messrs. BURNETT & CO. of the just reward of their skill and enterprise by offering in the market an article evidently intended to be sold with the impression that it is the justly celebrated and very valuable "Cocoaine," while it is quite another affair, made in New-York, and called, to avoid a positive imitation, "Cocoine." This is a poor subterfuge, and should not be suffered to be practiced to the injury of the very respectable and responsible gentlemen who have devoted so much time, care and capital in offering to the public their excellent invention, the "Cocoaine," and we trust they will find ample legal protection against so palpable an infringement of their rights.—*Boston Post.*

A Beautiful Holiday Present. One of Grover & Baker's NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Price from $60 to $100, Will prove a most acceptable present for a MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER. Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY'S Bank-Note Registers

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

A Word of warning.—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet this is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Leimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.

Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Hegeman & Co. retail it. see Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy FOR THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION. THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.

This great remedy, the discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general depot in the United States, No. 49 John-st.

Price, $2; or three bottles for $5; with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Druggists supplied. Sold wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Bny Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Sold by all grocers. Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

Holiday Presents at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

Barthol's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 459 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2341 Post-Office.

See that your Grocer keeps Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.


## MARRIED.

CHUACH—VAN BOSKERCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., by the Rev. Dr. McElroy, Mr. JAMES H. CHUACH to Miss LIZZIE VAN BOSKERCK, all of this City.

MOSSLEY—JOHNSON.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Dec. 9, CHARLES H. MOSELEY, of New-York, to Miss MARY E. JOHNSON, of Williamsburg.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

PAOOA—WATERS.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 19, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. H. Gillet, WILLIE E. PAOOA, of Harlem, to Miss PHILA A. WATERS, of New-York City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

LAELIE—HEES.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. B. F. Romaine, Mr. JAMES H. LESLIE, of Utica, to Miss KATE, only daughter of A. Hees, Esq., of Palatine Bridge, N. Y.

## DIED.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 20, JULIA MARIA, youngest daughter of Henry C. and Sarah E. Young, aged 16 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence, No. 10 Cannon-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock.

FINCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, MARY FINCH, relict of the late Ferris Finch, aged 64 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 22 Lewis-st., without further invitation.

KIDD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 20, Mrs. HANNAH KIDD, aged 73 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, from her late residence, No. 1 West 41st-st., at 11 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

CAIRNS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, JOHN H. CAIRNS, son of the late Capt. John T. Cairns, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Independence Guard, (Capt. Soyle,) and the Old Guard, (Fred. F. Vultee, President,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 33 Rivington-st., without further notice.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18, of membraneous croup, William H., only son of William W. and Sarah H. Cornell, aged 13 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Grove-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, WM. E. SMITH Sr., aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. E. Smith, Jr., corner 7th av. and 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 21st., at 3 o'clock.

FASSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at the residence of his mother, corner of Jeralemon and Furmen sts., suddenly, JOHN, eldest son of the late Dennis Farren, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 21, from the above place at 1 o'clock P. M., and proceed to the Church of St. Charles Boremeo, Sydney place, from thence to Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

DAVIES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Dec. 19, JOHN DAVIES, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, Cornelius Davies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Congress and Court sts., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

BECHER.—At Saratoga Springs, on Friday morning, Dec. 17, HENRY AUGUSTUS, only son of WILLIAM A. and Maria P. Beecher, of this City, aged 20 years and 10 months.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday.


THE PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE FOR 1859.

This work the Publishers believe to possess advantages peculiarly its own. The plan for the Registry of Practice is new; and for simplicity and completeness, the most thorough of anything of the kind. In addition to the Registry, it contains many useful memoranda for convenient reference. Bound in pocket-book form. Price $1 25; with extra record pages, $1 50. Mailed free of postage upon receipt of price.

W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers, No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

A FAIR FOR THE HOME MISSION.—A Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation will be held at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock.

ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.

Members of the Mercantile Library Association desiring tickets to the Oratorio for Christmas evening, with secured seats at reduced rates, must apply at the desk of the Library on Monday and Tuesday.

Price fifty cents each.

THE GREAT AFRICAN OSTRICH

Outstrides the Arabian horse. So does the Magnetic Salve all other ointments in the world. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 323 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists; also by C. H. RING, corner John-st. and Broadway.

LADIES, DON'T FORGET THE GREAT Inducements extended to you by Mr. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, at his present closing-out sales of rich Ribbons, Trimmings, Bonnet Materials, Laces, Crochet and other Fringes, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Hair Ornaments, Silk Velvets, &c.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, OF

NOTES FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

A Collection of MEMORABLE PASSAGES From the Discourses of HENRY WARD BEECHER, Together with a sketch of Mr. Beecher, and the PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM.

One neat 12mo. Price $1.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

And for sale by Booksellers generally.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 593 Broadway. (St. Nicholas Hotel.) THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

D. APPLETON & CO.'S LIST OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND NEW JUVENILES FOR TH

# AMUSEMENTS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 21,
the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will take place a
GRAND FULL DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré,)
upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion
Monsieur MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masqués, with his
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
and his celebrated Solo Players, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.

Doors will open at 6½ and 7 o'clock precisely.

The musical arrangements for the Ball will be of the most brilliant description.

From 8½ o'clock to 9,
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE,
under the management of
MR. JOSEPH NOLL.

At 9 o'clock precisely the
DANCING WILL COMMENCE.

The Orchestra will be alternately led by
MONS. MUSARD,
Conductor of the Court Balls of France, and Director of the Opera Bals Masque, and
MR. JOSEPH NOLL.

MONS. MUSARD
will introduce, for the first time in America, for the Ball room, his celebrated compositions, which have enjoyed so much European fame—
LES ZOUAVES, LES LANCERS,
and
THE GOTHAM QUADRILLE.
CUCKOO POLKA, CECIL POLKA,
RATAPLAN POLKA,
and the celebrated
CHAMPAGNE AND EXPRESS GALLOPS.

These compositions, with many others, have earned for him the title in Europe of
LE ROI DU QUADRILLE.

On this occasion
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
will be decorated in a style of magnificence never before equaled.

The interior of the SALLE DE BAL will be hung with the flags of all nations, which have been kindly furnished by the Commodore of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the commanding General of the State, and by the Colonels of the various New-York regiments.

The stage will be canopied, the background frescoed.
A RAISED BALCONY
with staircase approaches, erected and ornamented with vases of natural flowers and
STATUARY.

The whole of which will be illuminated by
LIGHT MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS,
From A. F. Haughwout & Co.,
besides appropriate devices in gas, which will combine an extraordinary volume of light, and give effect to the brilliant
COUP D'ŒIL.

The exterior of the Academy will be
ILLUMINATED
by two large
CALCIUM LIGHTS,
which will be displayed upon the balconies fronting 14th-st. and Irving-place.

The Cloak and Hat rooms are in the hands of experienced persons, who will be fully accountable for all articles that may be left in their charge. The arrangements have been systematized in such a manner that confusion and loss are impossible.

Officers of the Army and Navy, and the military of the City are particularly requested to appear in uniform.

Refreshments and supper will be served by Messrs. JACOBI & Co.

NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS
will be allowed to be sold on the premises.

Especial attention has been paid to the regulation of the carriages, as may be seen from the order of the Inspector, in another column.

PROGRAMME.
PROMENADE CONCERT.....From 8½ to 9 o'clock.
1. Overture (Nabucco).....Verdi
2. Chorus from Tannhauser.....Wagner
3. Opening scene from La Traviata.....Verdi
4. Col. Duryea's Grand March.....Baker

ORDER OF DANCING.
(Between each dance, a grand promenade by the Monster Orchestra.)
1. Quadrille (Le Sire de Framboisy).....Musard
2. Polka (Cuckoo).....Musard
3. Redowa Waltz (Johannis Kafeirhn).....Strauss
4. Les Lanciers.....Musard
5. Polka Redowa (Aesculapp).....Strauss
6. Schottische (Uncle Tom's Cabin).....Musard
7. Quadrille, from the Opera of "Flora, or the Gipsy's Frolic," composed by.....Dr. Thos. Wart
8. Galop (Champagne).....Lumbye
9. Quadrille, (Les Dragons de Villars).....Musard
10. Polka, (Mount Vernon).....Musard
11. Redowa Waltz, (Course en Traineaux).....Streeck
12. Les Lanciers.....Musard
13. Polka Redowa, (Corinne).....Noll
14. Schottische, (Young Men's).....Rietzel
15. Varsovienne, (Bachelors').....Noll
16. Quadrille (Les Zouaves).....Musard
17. Polka (Cecil)—Solo, piston, Legendre.....Legendre
18. Galop (Express Train).....Musard
19. Redowa Waltz, with bell accompaniment.....Lumbye
20. Quadrille (Gotham).....Musard
21. Polka (Rataplan).....Musard
22. Les Lanciers.....Musard
23. Polka Redowa.....Musard
24. Schottische (Manoan Lescaut).....Musard
25. Galop (Trim).....Musard

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Dec. 22,
The 3d day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
Will be given a
MONSTER CONCERT,
Under the united direction of
CARL BERGMANN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Concerts, and
JULIEN, ESQ.

Upon this occasion the superb decorations of the ball will be retained, and in order that all may have an opportunity of contributing their mite in aid of this national work, the prices of admission to the
MONSTER CONCERT
Will be placed at the nominal sum of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRICE OF TICKETS,
For the remaining days of the Festival.
Single tickets for the ball.....$2 50
Single tickets for the monster concert.....25

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.
Tickets for the Ball may be obtained at the following places:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dresian, Sherman & Co.'s, | Winslow, Lanier &, Co.'s, |
| Royal Phelps', | Gwynne & Day's, |
| Howland & Aspinwall's, | Wm. Hall & Son's, |
| Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, | Cooper Institute, |
| C. Brenning's, | Genin's Bazaar, |
| A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, | Tiffany & Co.'s, |
| Brooks and Brothers', | Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st. |
| Wallack's Theatre, | Sibell's, |
| E. B. Leede & Co.'s, | Scharfenberg & Luis'. |

Earthoff's Sewing Machines, No. 489 Broadway.
And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, Pt. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International, Stevens House, Brevoort House, Lafarge.

And at the principal office, Academy of Music; also at the Box Office this evening.

And in Brooklyn, at Davies', corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.; W. W. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Dickenson's drug store, corner of Henry and Atlantic sts.; Pierrepont House; Mansion House; Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.; George S. Birch, Librarian of the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard.

Also from the Ladies of the Executive Committee and the Floor Managers.

MOUNT VERNON BALL
TO-NIGHT.
NOTICE TO HACKMEN AND CARRIAGE-DRIVERS.
REGULATIONS FOR CARRIAGES.

1. In going to the Ball, carriages will set down their company at the Irving-place door, with the horses' heads facing north.
2. Hired and private carriages will form on 15th-st., and Irving-place, above 15th-st.
3. Unhired carriages will form on the south side of 14th-st.
4. Hired and private carriages will take up at the Irving-place door, with horses heads' facing south.
5. Unhired carriages will take up at the 14th-st. door with horses' heads facing west.

By order of JOSEPH QUICK, A. V. DAVIS, } Hack Inspectors.

## WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most enperb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

## PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 21.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
PIERRE, THE PARTISAN.
Corporal O'Flaherty.....Mr. Chas. Hale
Margaritta.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
The whole to conclude with
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD;
OR, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.

## BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 21,
The performances will commence with
RUBE, THE RANGER.
To be succeeded by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Drama of
TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

## BROADWAY THEATRE.

SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE OF ARTISTS.
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
Will commence with
THE WILD RIDERS OF THE DESERT.
To conclude with THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

## BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE;
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, by the inimitable troppe of Zavistowski Children, TUESDAY, Dec. 21. AFTERNOON, at 3—EVENING, 7½ o'clock. LA FETE DANSANTE. By the Zavistowski Troupe. Succeeded by WOMAN; HER FAITH, HOPE AND TRIALS, by the Wren Juvenile Comedians; followed by the New, Original, Comical, Musical, Pantomimical, Artistical, Grand Whimsicality, with New Scenery, New Dresses, Properties, Decorations, Tricks, &c., for CUPID AND HIS FROLICS. M. Fabien, proprietaire. George; Pierre Griff. La Petite Emmeline; Cupid, Infant Alice. Fairies, Mortals, Citizens, &c., by the Zavistowski Troupe and auxiliaries. The famous Aquaria. Happy Family, to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

WHO IS THE CHAMPION?—YOU CAN ALL see by going to Hoym's Theatre, CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, 1858, when a splendid silver-mounted banjo, valued at $100, will be presented to the best player; also a massive silver pitcher, valued at $40, to the best jig dancer. Gentlemen wishing to compete for the above must enter their names on or before the 22d. Address BOBSON & PERRINE, Hoym's Theatre. Tickets for sale at Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway, where the prizes can be seen.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. B. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.

With the much admired, new and original somolization, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
☞ On CHRISTMAS DAY,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND CONCERT
Third and last THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1858, At the Cooper Institute, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Vocalists—Miss Hattie Andem, Miss Kate Comstock, Charles Guilmette. Instrumentalists—Ed. Mollenhauer, William Mason, G. W. Morgan. Mr. Goldbeck will play Improvisations on the "Marseillaise." Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at all the principal music stores, hotels and book stores.

LIGHT-STREET SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The late exhibition of this School, at the request of many who could not attend, will, in part, be repeated, with the introduction of several new features, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7 o'clock, exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, children 10 cents, at the door.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—A grand Complimentary Sparring Exhibition will be given to Mr. JOHN WOODS, of Boston, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 22, at Hoym's Theatre, No. 199 Bowery. Mr. WOODS will, on this occasion, be prepared to accept the Benicia Boy's recent Challenge, and will make a match to fight him for $2,500 aside. The wind-up will be between Mr. John Morrissey and Mr. John Woods. Tickets, 50 cents each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

# LECTURES.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
A POEM,
BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
Of Boston, THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, at Rutgers-st. Church, corner East Broadway and Rutgers st.

Tickets 25 cents: obtained at the door, and at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; C. Brensing, No. 701 Broadway; Lord & Taylor's, Grand-st.; Adams & Spencer's, No. 281 Grand-st., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

COOPER LECTURES.
Prof. CHAS. H. PORTER,
Will lecture at the
Cooper Institute,
On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 22,
At 7½ o'clock.
Subject—"The Water we Drink,"
Illustrated with
Brilliant Experiments.
Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE NOTICE.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will lecture upon *The Chief End of Man*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. This beautiful lecture cannot disappoint the numerous admirers of the accomplished "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Tickets, 25 cents, at No. 521 Broadway, and at the door.

WM. H. WOODMAN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The sixth Lecture in the Annual Course, by the Hon. HORACE MAYN, of Ohio, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (instead of Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE EAST Thirteenth-st., between Third and Fourth-avs.—Dr. M. E. FOY, L. R. C. S. E., President, Fellow Academy Medicine, &c., No. 106, West Twenty-first-st., will deliver the third lecture of his course on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Brain and Hand*. Tickets, 25 cents each, at door of the College.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, ESQ., will deliver a lecture on the *Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society*, at the Cooper Institute THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the principal bookstores and at the door.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION—LECTURES.—The opening lecture to this course will be delivered by THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Esq., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute. In place of the Rev. Dr. Cummings, previously announced. Tickets for Dr. Cummings' lecture will admit the holder to this.

A LECTURE ON "THE PLURALITY OF Worlds" will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, on TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst.; at 7½ o'clock, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st. Admission 10 cents.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT the New-York University, Washington-square, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Credibility of Biblical Revelation*. Seats free.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS.—A pleasant room, with 300 seats, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st. Rent, $5 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway. DRILL-ROOM TO LET—No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., 80 feet by 20. Rent, $3 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

# FAIRS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION FAIR
At No. 620 Broadway.

The Fair of the American Union for Inventors, manufacturers, mechanics, &c., will be opened to the public TO-NIGHT, Dec. 21, on which occasion
INTERESTING ADDRESSES
Will be delivered by eminent speakers. P. BOURSAU JONES, Esq., of the *Scientific American*, giving the introductory.

MUSIC BY ROBERTSON'S FULL BAND.

The magnificent building in which the Fair is to be held will be speedily decorated with Christmas greens, and illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

The Christmas or Holiday Fair on the 3d floor, under the supervision of Messrs. WALKER & MARSHALL, will also be opened to the public, and no extra charge will be made for admission. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. By order of the Board of Managers

H. WHINFIELD, Vice President.
AUG. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,

With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulbery st., Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; H. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
An original Poem, on *Labor*,
will be read by
S. A. BARTON, Esq.,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, at the opening of the Fair of the American Union,
At No. 620 Broadway.

FAIR AT THE NEW TABERNACLE.—THE Ladies connected with the Broadway Tabernacle will open a FAIR, at the Social Rooms in the new Chapel at the corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 23, to continue during the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Visitors will find a choice variety of beautiful and useful fancy articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, a neat assortment of Children's Clothing. Tickets of admission, 15 cents; to be had at the door.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF CALVARY BAPTIST Church will hold a Fair for the sale of a large variety of useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the Church in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The articles to be disposed of are suitable for Holiday Gifts, and are marked at reasonable prices. Admittance free.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany will hold a Fair, for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 22, and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

THE LADIES OF THE EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., will hold a Fair and Festival in the Lecture Room of their Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 6 o'clock P. M. Admission—Adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents; payable at the door.

THE LADIES OF THE ELM-PLACE CONgregational Church, Brooklyn, will hold a Fair and Festival at Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, from 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 P. M. The proceeds to be appropriated to the erection of their Church edifice.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF Young Deaf Mutes, at the Cooper Institute, will close on FRIDAY EVENING. The object is to establish a home for the many poor children of this class too young to enter the State Institution. Patronage is solicited by the lady managers.

LEE AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Fair, Festival, Organ Exhibition, and Concert, for the benefit of the Sabbath School Benevolent Society, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, commencing at two o'clock. Admittance only 10 cents.

FAIR OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH at Dodworth's Rooms No 806 Broadway, Dec. 23 and 24. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents. Music by Dodworth's band.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 251 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

# BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a small front room, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is pleasantly located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $10.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 59th st., near 6th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED room, fronting 14th-st., near Broadway, with two other rooms on same floor, can be procured, with board, by application. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 2,226 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. ALLSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE and pious small family, having a comfortably furnished front room and bedroom with modern conveniences, in a pleasant location, not too far above 4th-st., but below, with partial board for gentleman, can find a desirable party, consisting of a young gentleman, wife and child, (girl 2 years old,) by addressing immediately ALLKICUS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office, stating location, reference and terms, which must be moderate; unquestionable references given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 38 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, whose family consists of herself and servant only, wishes the advance of a small amount of money, for which a large beautiful parlor, with or without partial board, will be given. The house is a first class one and contains all the modern improvements; location central, and but a short distance from Broadway. Address, for a few days, A. M. B., Broadway Post-office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Brooklyn, would let a second-story front room unfurnished, and hall bed-room furnished, adjoining, together or separately; conveniences for gas and fire; references required. Address, for two days, S. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentleman and wife. Also, for single gentlemen. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with gas and adjoining bedroom on second story, with or without board, to two single gentlemen in a strictly private family on moderate terms, in house No. 403 6th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT THE SENATE HOUSE, NO. 949 Broadway, two handsomely-furnished parlors, at a low price, with or without board; also, suites of rooms and single, to suit the times. Apply as above. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FULL or partial board, in a comfortable house, and in a very pleasant location, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 91 West 16th st.

# IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
*Established beyond Experiment* and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of Iron railings for all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, store-offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay office, New-York.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS &c.
Illuminating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's patent, patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 57 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-ROPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

# TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, and having many years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a private family or school. She is competent to teach all the English branches, Music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) and Italian. The highest references given. Address G. F., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA desires to enter a boarding-school as teacher of the Spanish language, or will give private lessons at each pupil's residence. She is highly accomplished, and can give the most satisfactory reference. Address C. V. H., No. 53 Prince-st.

# LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNing last, at or near the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th st., a large EMERALD RING. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same, at the office of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co., No. 505 Broadway.

# REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
5 lots corner of 6th-av. and 100th-st.
2 lots next corner 8th-av. and 93d-st.
8 lots corner 5th-av. and 98th-st.
2 lots next corner 5th-av. and 99th-st.
72 lots on corner 4th and 5th avs., above 70th-st.
4 lots on 6th-av. and 86th-st.
64 lots on 8th-av., about 69th-st.
13 lots on 5th-av., about 97th-st.
12 lots on 8th-av. about 91st-st.
17 lots on 5th-av., about 75th-st.
32 lots on 8th-av., about 90th-st.
32 lots on 8th-av., about 74th-st.
8 lots on 5th-av., about 92d-st.
72 lots on 6th-av near 58th-st.
12 lots on 9th-st., near 8th-av.
9 lots on 8th-av. and 59th-st.
60 lots on 8th-av., near 103d-st.
72 lots on Hamilton-square, and many others.
Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

HOUSES WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—ONE or two four-story high-basement houses wanted between 4th and 6th avs., and below 26th-st.; one would be preferred in the neighborhood and west of Union-square. In exchange will be given a first-class brown-stone English basement house in 38th-st., west of 5th-av.; a first-class house (with beautiful large garden) in vicinity of Hudson and Bleecker sts., and some of the most eligible lots in Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, 46 Morton-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROES BECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, fancy goods and cloths. Good Southern lands, well located lots, or an improved farm will be taken. We also offer a large invoice of staple dry goods, for part cash, balance approved property. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BRICK dwelling-house, also a brick house with furniture, within 5 minutes' walk of the New-York ferries; also, several vacant lots; and also, in New-York, several very desirable parcels of lots, fronting on the Central Park. Inquire of L. J. LANSING, No. 112 Broadway, room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT Stamford, Conn. The house is large, containing 10 rooms, and is built in the very best manner, for a gentleman's residence. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have fruit of every description on. This property can be bought at a bargain. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern house in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley place; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 186 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

SOME ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES, situated on the south side of 48th-st., near 7th-av., for sale or to let, cheap. These houses contain every modern improvement. Inquire of H. L. BULKLEY, 47th-st., near 6th av.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A very desirable office on the ground floor in Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts. Furniture, all new, will be disposed of with the office. Address Box No. 130 Post-office.

$28,000—MORTGAGE $12,000.—FOR sale or exchange, a first class brown-stone four-story high-stoop house, 38x38, 2 lots, (corner,) below 36th-st., on Lexington-av. W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

VALUABLE PINE LANDS IN WISCONSIN to exchange for Merchandise, of different descriptions; part cash, if necessary. A fine bargain can be made, if applied for immediately. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

CENTRAL PARK LOT—THE LOT NEX

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $8,211,919 80 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,026,392 18 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 211,401 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 7,196,957 24 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,008,728 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 108,205 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 89,596 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 677,505 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 17, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amounts of Loans and Districts | $592,382 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 77,816 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 97,413 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 428,359 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
ERWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,076,721 24 | |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,010,443 69 | |
| Notes of late bank of America | 21,846 00 | 115,859 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,013 00 | |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,600,578 27 | |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $13,011,021 52 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,451,303 60 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,975 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,284,450 31 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY E. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. E. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
RICHARD STACKPOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,108,396 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 191,918 03 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 151,320 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,340,613 77 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,279,498 19 |
| Average amount of Specie | 964,542 44 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 368,741 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,448,893 98 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,627,684 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 326,866 32 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 80,409 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,481,591 48 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,303,470 38 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,410,099 73 |
| Average amount Circulation | 158,582 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,496,120 18 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,762,096 62 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,271,605 40 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 231,928 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,220,186 53 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DOER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,502,591 26 |
| Average amount of Specie | 422,852 23 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 238,448 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,120,144 27 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $364,242 08 |
| Average amount of Specie | 29,007 94 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 105,071 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 307,084 99 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. STAPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,584,028 72 |
| Average amount of Specie | 174,309 47 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 180,775 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,060,546 94 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr. Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $559,349 58 |
| Average amount of Specie | 96,128 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 114,407 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 339,134 16 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,019,749 |
| Average amount of Specie | 635,478 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 267,147 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,228,250 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. O. HAGGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $714,321 48 |
| Average amount of Specie | 127,968 66 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 141 863 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 569,623 74 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,874,156 12 |
| Average amount of Specie | 647,390 68 |
| Average amount of Circulation | |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,980,698 32 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
W. C. MUNRO, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,863,346 78 |
| Average amount of Specie | 579,230 56 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 158,085 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,190,267 53 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,567,967 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 226,275 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 132,606 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,792,046 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $256,813 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 32,008 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 66,510 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 147,358 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of December, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK**, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,709,089 10 |
| Average amount of Specie | 339,389 89 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 138,501 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,542,915 39 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $667,992 15 |
| Average amount of Specie | 87,432 46 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 124,811 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 541,513 03 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
W. WHELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK**, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $375,197 24 |
| Average amount of Specie | 48,181 85 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 42,836 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 252,910 26 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK**, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,390,774 16 |
| Average amount of Specie | 191,657 43 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 169,080 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 904,837 27 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,498,238 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 326,855 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 204,784 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,655,227 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $853,439 83 |
| Average amount of Specie | 157,099 76 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 108,011 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 791,299 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chepter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,134,900 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 350,729 52 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 233,967 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,881,369 71 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th dey of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week endiog Saturday morniug, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,859,748 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 806,689 44 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 289,592 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,760,651 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MOGAHAN, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MOGAHAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK**, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 259, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $914,301 92 |
| Average amount of Specie | 97,863 34 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 115,676 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 636,719 42 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,666,483 37 |
| Average amount of Specie | 262,391 15 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 164,118 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,240,269 82 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYNOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,105,535 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 931,135 52 |
| Average amount of Circulatioo, Including notes of the late Mechaoics' Bank | 308,483 27 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,862,803 93 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIOSON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $323,257 92 |
| Average amount of Specie | 73,044 55 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 69,512 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 208,923 07 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $766,053 24 |
| Average amount of Specie | 165,101 72 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 127,784 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 734,906 01 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOOSS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,533,201 75 |
| Average amount of Specie | 406,480 18 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 47,916 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,155,465 39 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK**, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,044,481 53 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,651,247 37 |
| Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank | 176,968 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,847,176 55 |

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,982,575 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 240,669 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank | 141,148 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,179,790 80 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 259, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,140,272 47 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,170,004 98 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 233,351 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,691,796 77 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,762,154 71 |
| Average amount of Specie | 241,880 71 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 120,393 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,187,062 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chepter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,163,074 35 |
| Average amount of Specie | 267,350 35 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 131,762 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,100,540 53 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FERDINAND D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $961,226 19 |
| Average amount of Specie | 39,547 87 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 99,011 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 237,465 06 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depoeo and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $418,709 29 |
| Average amount of Specie | 82,602 42 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 47,490 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 255,518 56 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $291,183 72 |
| Average amount of Specie | 36,675 72 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 111,695 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 294,113 94 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $327,948 44 |
| Average amount of Specie | 79,776 44 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 52,981 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 269,812 96 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,767,933 82 |
| Average amount of Specie | 290,519 85 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 112,110 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,469,992 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. O. HAGGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $569,554 04 |
| Average amount of Specie | 75,261 93 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 91,743 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 405,040 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of December, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,038,379 26 |
| Average amount of Specie | 187,138 29 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 126,292 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 890,059 69 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT BOGA, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. BOGA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,398,397 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,055,188 21 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 177,474 17 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,959,524 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPS, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK**, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $700,616 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 88,798 76 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 112,923 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 544,269 75 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of December, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3 501,534 36 |
| Average amount of Specie | 455,383 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 104,582 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,710,345 22 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,260,837 17 |
| Average amount of Specie | 215,674 95 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,463 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 979,632 20 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,308,647 36 |
| Average amount of Specie | 196,080 54 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 177,956 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 879,296 13 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,201,643 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,458,068 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 89,024 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,127,199 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSA

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM.—[illegible] sufficient sum has already been [illegible] erection of an Academy of Music, [illegible] Committee having the matter in charge [illegible] the ground for the building. The [illegible] definitely been fixed upon as [illegible] the work will be commenced [illegible] as the weather will permit.

THE GAS CONTRACT.—The reports of the Gas Committee, in favor of entering into contract with the Brooklyn Gas-light Company to supply the city with gas for five years from the 31st inst., were taken up [illegible] Common Council last evening, and by a majority [illegible] amendments, was adopted. The [illegible] the advantage of which has been before [illegible] that the gas shall be furnished to citizens at a price not to exceed $2 50, and to the city for [illegible] per 1,000 cubic feet—no charge for meters where the gas bill exceeds $15 per annum, and the gas furnished to be "equal to sixteen wax candles." The Company are allowed no exclusive privileges, but any other Company can come in and lay mains, should the Common Council see fit to grant such a privilege. It is said that the Gas Company will not accept the contract at the price named for the gas.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Late on Saturday night last a man named MICHAEL O'BRIEN entered a grocery at the corner of North Sixth and Fourth streets, kept by a German named DICK, and got into a quarrel with the bar-keeper, who discharged a pistol. Two balls hit O'BRIEN, one entered the left lung and [illegible] feared will prove to be a mortal wound. The barkeeper was arrested and committed for examination.

NEW WATER CELEBRATION.—The Water celebration has been indefinitely postponed. The 1st of May [illegible] time talked of now by the Committee. The reason for this change is, that the Committee wish to get up a grand celebration, and they do not wish to have any until the Water Works are entirely completed.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—HUGH CAMPBELL, employed in the iron foundry at No. 101 Grand-street, L. I., yesterday fell from the roof of the building to the ground, a distance of 15 feet, and broke both wrists. He was taken to the City Hospital.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The public recognition of this Church took place last evening in the New-England Congregational Church in the Eastern district.

CITY CALENDARS.—SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—[illegible]; *Special Term*—Nos. 13, 14, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, [illegible].

COMMON PLEAS—*General Term*—[illegible]; *Special Term*—Nos. 13, 14, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, [illegible].

### Senators Douglas and Slidell.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* recently stated that Mr. SLIDELL had asserted that the slaves of Senator DOUGLAS, held in Louisiana, were "over-worked, ill-fed, badly clothed, and otherwise neglectfully treated." The statement being denied, the *Press and Tribune* gave as its authority a personal friend of Mr. SLIDELL, who said he had it from Mr. S. himself.

Upon this state of things Mr. SLIDELL publishes the following card:

"I had heard some two or three days since of the assertion made by the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, and had also heard that subsequently the same journal had given, as the source of Dr. DANIEL BRAINERD, of Chicago, as authority for that assertion. I have not been able, after causing diligent search to be made, to find either of these numbers of the *Press and Tribune*. It would seem that Dr. BRAINERD has not thought proper to disavow the declaration imputed to him by the *Press and Tribune*.

It is not my habit to notice anonymous newspaper attacks, but, as a person said to be of respectable standing in the community where he resides is cited as its responsible author, I deem it due to myself, as well as to Mr. MCHATTON, who is one of my most intimate personal and political friends, to say that the alleged statement, let it come from whatever source it may, is a base fabrication, in whole and in part, without the shadow of foundation in truth.

Dr. BRAINERD is said to be a personal friend of mine. I have not the honor of any other acquaintance with that person than his having called on me at the New-York Hotel, some time in June last, in company with a gentleman from Chicago. I had no conversation with Dr. BRAINARD but in the presence of that gentleman, who is now in this city. I was in Chicago towards the close of July last, and passed two days there. Dr. B. is said "to have had the statement from SLIDELL himself, during his visit to Chicago, while the late canvass was going on."

While in Chicago I did not see Dr. BRAINERD; he called to see me, and left his card. I did not return his call, but think that I sent him my card. I never saw him but on the occasion above referred to, and have no recollection of ever having written a line to him. If I have, he is at liberty to publish it.

I am constrained to believe either that Dr. BRAINERD did not make the statement attributed to him by the Chicago *Press* and *Tribune*, or that he has been guilty of a deliberate and malicious falsehood. I have no recollection of ever having spoken of Mr. DONOLAS' slaves; it is possible that I may have been asked if he had any property of that description. If so, I could only have answered that they were employed in cotton-planting on the Mississippi river, and were in possession of an old and valued friend, JAMES A. MCHATTON, than whom a more honorable man or a better master cannot be found in Louisiana.

As I have been obliged to allude to my visit to Chicago, it may be as well to say that it was made with no political purpose, and that, until I reached Cleveland, I had hoped and expected to make my northwestern tour with Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE. His company, I suppose, would have shielded me from any suspicion of being engaged in a political crusade against Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish it also to be understood that this note is written solely to protect myself against a base calumny and to vindicate the character of my friend Mr. MCHATTON. Mr. DOUGLAS has, by authorizing and countenancing anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claims to the explanations that I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him.

Very respectfully, JOHN SLIDELL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

### Further Testimony About the Slaves.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

*To the Editors of the Baton Rouge Advocate:*

A statement has recently appeared in the Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* "that the slaves of Judge DOUGLAS were a disgrace to their owner, badly fed, badly clothed, and excessively overworked."

The reference is, doubtless, to the slaves belonging to the estate of ROBERT MARTIN, of North Carolina, of which estate Judge DOUGLAS is executor.

These slaves are in my possession, and I alone am responsible to Judge DOUGLAS for the manner in which they are treated. The whole story is a falsehood from beginning to end. The Chicago editor gave Mr. SLIDELL as the author of the charge. Mr. SLIDELL, on seeing the article, immediately addressed to me the following letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: You have probably seen an article in a Chicago paper, attributing to me assertions about the maltreatment of Mr. DOUGLAS' slaves. I need scarcely say to you that it is an absolute fabrication, without the semblance of a foundation in truth. All I ever heard of Mr. DOUGLAS' slaves was that they were well looked upon, and, of course, in every way well treated and cared for. Yours, truly, JOHN SLIDELL.

To J. A. MCHATTON, Esq.

The above letter shows that no such statement was made by Mr. SLIDELL. The story, no doubt, originated with partisans who wished to make political capital against Judge DOUGLAS.

I am well known in the South, and am very confident there is not a man in Louisiana or Mississippi who would make such a charge against me.

J. A. MCHATTON.

N. B.—I have in my possession certificates from the practicing physician on the plantation, neighboring planters and others, fully acquainted with the treatment of these slaves, which will prove the falsity of the charge of the Chicago journal in question. The certificates can be made public if necessary.

### Letter from the Hon. James L. Orr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo has been received, and I take pleasure in responding to your inquiry whether the speech made by me on a recent occasion here, when I was serenaded by the citizens of Washington, was correctly reported. The speech was extemporaneous; it was delivered in the midst of a snow-storm, and was *not* fully reported. The Reporter, whom I have since seen, does not claim it to be a full report. The first knowledge I had that it was reported was the following morning, when I read it in the Washington *Union*. The last sentence, to which you specially call my attention, does not represent truly what I said on that occasion. My concluding remark was this: "In conclusion, gentlemen, with the Constitution maintained, and administered upon its true principles, we can *all* proclaim, in the language of the great WEBSTER, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'" That is what I did say, and I have no explanation or apology to make for the sentiment.

As I have learned from other sources that it was used by persons opposed to me politically as evidence of a want of devotion to State rights, and I have so upon no occasion, in speeches, letters, or private conversation, ever expressed any opinion or sentiment in opposition to the strictest reading of the States rights doctrines taught by MADISON and JEFFERSON—the fathers of that faith; and I challenge my opponents to name a single instance to the contrary.

Will you do me the favor to publish this note in the *Carolinian*? I am, very truly, yours, &c.,

JAMES L. ORR.

J. P. REED, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

### State of the Union—Consultation of Political Doctors.

The [illegible] *National Intelligencer* publishes the following "Gossamer" account of the informal political meeting which was lately held in this city by a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country:

"A number of gentlemen from all sections of the country, and heretofore cooperating with the different political organizations, held a few days ago an informal meeting in this city to compare opinions and interchange information in regard to the present condition of the country affairs. Being men of national and conservative sentiments, and as ardently devoted to the preservation of the Union, they have looked with much concern at the evil tendency to sectionalism in the next Congress. It cannot be disguised that circumstances have impressed on both the leading political parties of the country characteristics which threaten a geographical division at the next election.

The extreme views of these parties have naturally excited apprehensions in the minds of sober and considerate men as to the future fortunes of the country; and, believing that [illegible] could not receive the approval of the great mass of the

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.—A large assortment of new designs will be found at our depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The [illegible] supplied on the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are the safest and best remedies known for the whooping cough. A few doses of the Pills, with the Ointment at same time rubbed thoroughly into the chest and throat, will relieve the most violent cases. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet will be on exhibition at the Fair of the American Union, to-night. In the meantime, all who wish to secure a cheap and luxurious cure and preventive of Piles will do well to get it at the headquarters of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street, or from any respectable druggist.

[Advertisement.]

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.

Parents will please take notice that

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., have made large and novel additions to their

WINTER STYLES

of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced

SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

OF

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....Dec. 20.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,500 Ill. Int. bds | 101¾ | 700 | Panama R.R. | | s60 120 |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, '74 | 104½ | 145 | do | | 120¾ |
| 6,000 N. C. State 6s | 98 | 100 | do | b60 | 120¾ |
| 10,000 Mo. State 6s | s60 | 89¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 120½ |
| 16,000 do | 89½ | 50 | do | | 120¾ |
| 2,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. hs. | 91¾ | 50 | do | s30 | 120¾ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cen. hs., '76 | 100½ | 200 | Ill. Cen. R.R. | s10 | 68 |
| 4,000 Erie R.R. 2dm. bs. | 90 | 50 | do | s30 | 68 |
| 5,000 R. Sd m. h. '82 | 78 | 150 | do | b3 | 68 |
| 3,000 Erie R. 8s, '76 | 44½ | 50 | do | | 67¾ |
| 2,000 Erie R. C. 8s, '71 | 42 | 27 | Clev. Col & Cin. RR | | 95¾ |
| 8,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m. | 75 | 250 | Gal. & Chi. R.R. | s30 | 71¾ |
| 5,000 Harlem R. 1st m. | 88½ | 216 | do | | 71¾ |
| 500 Ill. Cent. R. bds. | 87½ | 150 | do | | 71¾ |
| 15,000 L.C. & M.L.C.bs. | 84 | 100 | do | | 71¾ |
| 11,000 do | 24 | 50 | do | s5 | 71¾ |
| 10 Bk. State of N. Y. | 102¾ | 50 | do | b30 | 71¾ |
| 35 Am. Ex. Bank | 106¾ | 200 | do | | 71¾ |
| 10 Commonw'lth Bk. | 100 | 50 | do | s60 | 71 |
| 100 Del. & H. C'l Co. | b60 | 96 | 200 | do | s10 | 71¾ |
| 25 do | 96 | 100 | do | b10 | 71¾ |
| 100 Penn. Coal Co. | 80 | 50 | do | s3 | 71½ |
| 102 Pacific Mail S. Co. | | 93½ | 500 | Cl. & Tol. R. | | 31¾ |
| 100 do | b60 | 91 | 100 | Ch. & R. Island R. | 60¾ |
| 50 do | s60 | 90 | 655 | do | 60¾ |
| 200 Guilford Mining Co. | | 1¾ | 100 | do | s60 | 60 |
| 100 N. Y. Central R. | b10 | 83¾ | 550 | do | 60¾ |
| 50 do | s30 | 83¾ | 100 | do | b15 | 60¾ |
| 300 do | b3 | 83¾ | 100 | do | b30 | 60¾ |
| 150 do | c | 83¾ | 200 | do | s15 | 60¾ |
| 11 Erie Railroad | | 17¾ | 100 | do | s10 | 60¾ |
| 200 Hud. R. R. R. | s60 | 33½ | 250 | do | | 60¾ |
| 10 Mich. C. R. R. | | 49½ | 350 | do | | 60¾ |
| 100 do | b60 | 49¾ | 350 | do | s10 | 60 |
| 100 do | | 49¾ | 100 | do | s60 | 59¾ |
| 75 M. S. & N. I. Gua'd st | | 48 | 200 | do | s3 | 60 |
| 50 do | s30 | 47¾ | 50 | do | s5 | 60 |
| 100 do | b60 | 47¾ | 150 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | | 3½ |
| 500 Reading R.R. | | 51¾ | 480 | do | | 3 |
| 100 do | s60 | 51¾ | 200 | do | | 2¾ |
| 200 Harlem R. R. | b60 | 11¾ | 8 | Macon & West. R.R. | 91½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 5s, '65 | 104¾ | 50 | Panama R. R. | b60 | 120½ |
| 20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94¾ | 100 | do | s60 | 120 |
| 5,000 La C. & Mil. L. | | 150 | do | | 120¾ |
| Grant Bonds | s30 | 23½ | do | b60 | 120½ |
| 15 Amer. Ex. Bank | 106¾ | 100 | do | s30 | 120½ |
| 200 Pacific M. S. Co. | s60 | 90 | 250 | Gal. & Chi. R.R. | 63 |
| 45 do | | 90¾ | 100 | do | b30 | 71 |
| 500 N. Y. C. R. R. | | 83½ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 60 |
| 350 do | s6 | 83¾ | 200 | do | 60¾ |
| 100 do | b60 | 83¾ | 100 | do | h30 | 60¾ |
| 100 Erie Railroad | | 17¾ | 50 | do | s60 | 60 |
| 50 Mich. Cen. R. R. | s60 | 49½ | 100 | do | b60 | 60¾ |
| 10 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R. | 20 | 50 | do | s10 | 60½ |
| 100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. | 47¾ | 150 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | 2¾ |
| 50 do | 47¾ | 300 | do | 2¾ |
| 50 do | b10 | 47¾ | 700 | do | 2½ |
| 6 Sixth-av. R. R. | 122 | | | | |

MONDAY, DEC. 20—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 18—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 11:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $534,881 |
| Decrease in Specie | 586,645 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 39,539 |
| Increase in Gross Deposits | 677,799 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 708,070 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of tha week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and alao with the movement tha time last aeason:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Dec. 19, 1857. | Dec. 18, 1858. | Dec 11, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $64,668,000 | $67,734,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans | 97,211,690 | 127,055,010 | 126,520,129 |
| Specie | 27,957,327 | 26,608,677 | 27,195,322 |
| Circulation | 6,309,466 | 7,710,627 | 7,750,166 |
| Gross Deposits | 76,443,130 | 110,032,442 | 109,354,643 |
| Exchanged | 12,733,024 | 20,342,410 | 20,342,681 |
| Undrawn | 63,710,106 | 89,690,032 | 88,961,962 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 3,912,775 | 6,235,916 | 6,344,033 |

The Bank Averages show something less on the Specie line than the registered movement of last week indicated. In loans the increase was anticipated from the employment of Government Treaaury Bills, of the recent reissue of which the Banka hold alone half a million of dollars, bought or advanced upon. The Deposit line continues to go up. The balances from the Southern States have accumulated heavily at several of the leading Banks in anticipation of the January interest to be paid in New-York. Virginia has her funds already with the Bank of the State; Tennessee with the Merchants'; Missouri with the Commerce, and the Ohio State Agent with the American Exchange. The market for Money opens to-day without change of rates or general tone from last week. The Foreign Exchanges continue to he held firm by the leading Banking houses, London 109¼@109¾; Paris f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. The extreme terms have checked the usual freedom of remittance by the *Persia*, and the mail will prove a moderate one unless rates yield a little to-morrow. The positive engagements of Bullion, thus far, are $500,000 or $600,000.

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, the heaviest business was done in the Western Road Shares, nearly all of which were lower than on Saturday, and several of which were pressed upon the market with much freedom. On the other hand, the States Stock were steady, and several of the regular dividend Shares quite firm. In Railway Bonds the transactions were moderate. A further decline of ¾ ℔ cent. took place in La Crosse Land Grants, and lower offers were made to sell Illinois Central Construction Bonds in sympathy with the Stock, which fell off to 67 ℔ cent. The sales of Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island Shares, through the day amount to 6,000 shares, and the lowest points since the panic of October, 1857, were reached. At the close, in the afternoon, the price for Galena was 70¾@70⅞; for Rock Island, 60@60¼ ℔ cent. The two Michigan Roads, and Cleveland and Toledo, were about the same in price as on Saturday, though sympathising to some extent in the weakness of Galena, Rock Island and Illinoia Central. New-York Central opened at Saturday's last rate, 83¾ ℔ cent., and finally closed 83¾ ℔ cent. Panama further advanced ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., and Pacific Mail was also in good request at 90½@91 ℔ cent., closing 90½ bid. The general tone of the market, at the latest hour, was quoted heavy.

In reference to the English market for Illinois Central Stock, the London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes by the *Arabia*:

"American Securities of all kinds of corse suffer considerably, especially as the accounts from New-York of the Western Railway traffic continue to produce discouragement. The movements to Illinois Central, however, constitute the chief weight upon the market. The shares of that concern are now at the lowest point touched during the worst difficulties of last year, and any attempt to sell a large quantity would apparently send the price down to a merely nominal point. It is remarked that they invariably get worse after the return of a deputation and the issue of a 'satisfactory' report from these personages, and the misgiving thus excited is of the most injurious character.

It is stated that many small holders are now selling from mere disgust at the worry to which they are exposed from the fact of their not being able to account for the distrust exhibited. According to all the figures put forth, the promise of the undertaking appears to them to be intrinsically almost the same as when the shares were at 30 premium; but when they cease to attend to statements, and turn to the market as a test, they find that there must exist a large class who, for some reason, while all are apparently unanimous in a favorable view, are acting upon very different convictions. Under these circumstaaces, it will be a good thing for the general credit of American enterprises if the prevailing low prices should lead to any large quantity of the English holdings in this Company being transferred to New-York. At all events, it is to be hoped the parties interested here will not send ont any more amateur commissioners to report upon it, since a few more repetitions of that process would apparently bring the value of their property down to nothing. The appointment of a resident representative to act in concert with the Board might probably in time have a great affect in restoring confidence, but it is obvious that no faith is now placed in the proceedings of self-appointed excursionists, who are not under responsibility to any official body, and who, on their return home, enter into communication with knots of their own friends, and then at their leisure publish something [illegible] information to the shareholders [illegible]

Some additional specimens of the newly-discovered Gold Dust in Kansas, Tuesday have been received here to-day. A small parcel, about four ounces, of *Scale* Gold, is with Mssrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., from their Leavenworth correspondent. The assay of the Kansas gold is the highest reported from any part of the continent, and fully equal to the Gold Dust of Australia, about $20 to the ounce. The Leavenworth correspondent of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. write as follows of the location and character of the new discoveries:

"Inclosed we send you a specimen of gold from the recently-discovered mines in the western part of Kansas, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. This specimen is a part of some discoveries made on the south Fork of the Platte River, near the mouth of Cherry Creek, one of the tributaries of the South Fork of Platte. We have carefully weighed all the information that has reached us, and are prepared to say that we are confident that as rich deposits as have ever been discovered any where exist in and near the mountains of Kansas. We have collected all the information that has reached us since the 1st of September last, and regard the following as facts well authenticated: 1. That deposits of gold exist along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from Parallel 38 to Parallel 42. 2. That the gold thus far discovered is 'dust,' 'scale' and 'shot' gold. 3. That the dust and scale gold is found on the South Fork of Platte and its tributaries. 4. That shot gold is found on the Arkansas, near its sources and its tributaries. 5. That the 'bed rock' has in no case been reached as far as we are informed. 6. That the gold-bearing earth lies from two to six feet below the surface; and the stratum is from four to twelve inches in thickness. This refers to the region in the vicinity of 'Cherry Creek.' We have no information on *this point* from any other region. 7. That the distance of the discovered mines, in the vicinity of Cherry Creek, from the mountains, is from 20 to 50 miles. 8. That some specimens of 'Nugget' gold have been found, ranging in value from $1 to $15. 9. That wood and water are abundant; the wood chiefly pine. 10. Distance from Leavenworth City to Cherry Creek mines 700 miles by the Ft. Laramie road; 600 miles by way of the 'Smoky Hill' fork of the Kansas River; 600 miles by way of the Santa Fé road; 180 miles south from Ft. Larsmie; 60 miles northeast from 'Pike's Peak,' and 300 miles northwest from 'Bent's Fort' on the Santa Fé road. 11. The country is easy of access, having military roads stretching to the north and south of the discovered mines, and passing within 150 miles on the south, and a hundred miles on the north; tha gold region lying between the California road, by way of Ft. Laramie on the north, and the Santa Fé road on the south. As to the truth of the facts stated above, there exists no donbt in our minds, nor have we conversed with any, who do not regard them as well settled."

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS have issued their new and very useful "Bank Note Descriptive List," containing descriptiona of all the *genuine* Bank notes issued by the Banks in the United States and Canada.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $61,115; paid out, 99,726; balance, this afternoon, $6,197,305.

### OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Dec. 18. | LOANS. Dec. 11. | SPECIE. Dec. 18. | SPECIE. Dec. 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Bank | $1,005,728 | $994,490 | $108,215 | $116,965 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 8,241,919 | 8,185,017 | 2,026,392 | 2,035 832 |
| Atlantic Bank | 592 982 | 609.646 | 77,616 | 93,208 |
| Bk. of America | 6,076,724 | 5 846,421 | 2,010,443 | 2,299,170 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 13,017,102 | 12,745,486 | 2,491,303 | 2,579,457 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,108 396 | 1,101,918 | 156,608 | 156,608 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,279,498 | 4,316,669 | 962,642 | 891,980 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,623,884 | 1,640,337 | 326,866 | 284,541 |
| Bk. of Republic | 4,303,470 | 4,121,997 | 1,410,099 | 1,563,951 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,762,196 | 3,625.107 | 1,271,605 | 1,052,301 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,502,591 | 2,505,326 | 429,628 | 418,125 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 364,242 | 357,173 | 29,007 | 44,684 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk | 1,151,024 | 1,617,734 | 174,349 | 127,891 |
| Chatham Bank | 659,349 | 563,214 | 94,128 | 79,911 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,019,745 | 2,039,241 | 635,478 | 721,521 |
| Citizens' Bank | 714,321 | 704,317 | 107,969 | 146,077 |
| City Bank | 1,871,156 | 1,866,510 | 647,390 | 706 893 |
| Continental Bank | 3,663,318 | 3,768,542 | 5 88,210 | 635,419 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,587,867 | 1,675,095 | 225,275 | 399,430 |
| East River Bank | 256,613 | 271,436 | 32,600 | 27,013 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,709,689 | 1,772,377 | 339,389 | 299,897 |
| Greenwich Bank | 667.993 | 681,722 | 87.432 | 100.253 |
| Grocers' Bank | 375,197 | 382,852 | 48,181 | 56,706 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,390,774 | 1,376 152 | 191,657 | 254,083 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,498,298 | 2,484,767 | 326,855 | 253,129 |
| Irving Bank | 853,439 | 862,528 | 157.699 | 121,009 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,134,900 | 2,102,763 | 340,729 | 304,063 |
| Manhattan Co. | 4,959,748 | 4,970,428 | 809,889 | 671,592 |
| Marine Bank | 914,201 | 903,968 | 97,963 | 101,341 |
| Market Bank | 1,666,483 | 1,688,928 | 262.393 | 270.068 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 4,105,535 | 4,024.931 | 931,135 | 839,629 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 321,257 | 344,693 | 73,044 | 67,913 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk | 766,053 | 770,531 | 165,201 | 158,216 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,533,007 | 2,586,711 | 484,887 | 505,243 |
| Merchants' Bank | 6,061 481 | 6,231,166 | 1,651,247 | 1,699,227 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk | 1,952,575 | 1,931,153 | 240.669 | 239,293 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 7,140,272 | 7,169.473 | 1,170,004 | 1,134,060 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,762,154 | 1,731,816 | 221,890 | 193.079 |
| National Bank | 2,163 074 | 2,234,220 | 267,230 | 279,292 |
| N. Y. County Bank | 381.226 | 359,335 | 39,547 | 36,950 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | 418 709 | 400,845 | 82,602 | 69,687 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 291,163 | 280,342 | 30,675 | 23,457 |
| North River Bank | 2,327,945 | 2,316,212 | 370,761 | 371,060 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,767,933 | 1,717,451 | 290,519 | 351,307 |
| Oriental Bank | 569 554 | 548,073 | 75,261 | 79,861 |
| Pacific Bank | 1,038 379 | 1,048,269 | 187,138 | 172,098 |
| Park Bank | 4,308,397 | 4,334,956 | 1,055,188 | 877,036 |
| People's Bank | 700,616 | 695,474 | 98,798 | 125,426 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,501,584 | 3,545,581 | 455,383 | 655,393 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 1,200,834 | 1,184,014 | 245,674 | 2,4,377 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 1,308,647 | 1,298,681 | 196,030 | 158,942 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 4,201 643 | 3,999,223 | 1,458 036 | 1,950,961 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,252,857 | 1,230,257 | 171,718 | 176,203 |
| Union Bank | 2,602,532 | 2,849,222 | 543,189 | 355,067 |
| Total | 147,065,010 | 136,590,129 | 26,608 677 | 27 195,322 |
| | Increase | $534,881 | Decrease | $586,645 |

| BANKS. | DEPOSITS—GROSS. Dec. 18. | DEPOSITS—GROSS. Dec. 11. | DEPOSITS—NET. Dec 18. | DEPOSITS—NET. Dec. 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $677,505 | $686,538 | $594,529 | $566,414 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 7,196,957 | 7,181,437 | 5,997,961 | 6,051,414 |
| Atlantic Bank | 428 359 | 455.918 | 284,298 | 299,109 |
| Bk. of America | 6,600,578 | 6,609,498 | 5,711,443 | 5,623,598 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 8,282,450 | 8,365.179 | 6,950,991 | 6,873.367 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,340,613 | 1,264,459 | 770,818 | 776,231 |
| Bk. of New-York | 3,446,892 | 3,412,286 | 2,638,685 | 2,786,983 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,915,937 | 1,789,658 | 1,491,071 | 1,423,762 |
| Bk. of Republic | 5,496,120 | 5,362.070 | 4,188,515 | 4,205,665 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 4,220 188 | 3,651,408 | 2,953,699 | 2,468,134 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,120,144 | 2,104,589 | 1,894,912 | 1,860,689 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 307,084 | 328.003 | 307,085 | 328,004 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,060,546 | 1,066,303 | 987,242 | 986,496 |
| Chatham Bank | 339,192 | 345,782 | 289,771 | 289,314 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,229,250 | 2,224,453 | 2,229,250 | 2,141,943 |
| Citizens' Bank | 669,622 | 614,774 | 498,184 | 542,191 |
| City Bank | 1,958 698 | 1,978,565 | 1,603,788 | 1,521,931 |
| Continental Bank | 3,180,087 | 3,368,260 | 2,459,403 | 2,617,963 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,792,046 | 1,843,447 | 935,489 | 1,049,486 |
| East River Bank | 147 598 | 160,272 | 147,598 | 160 272 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,542,918 | 1,505,286 | 1,366,918 | 1,338,286 |
| Greenwich Bank | 541,571 | 570,336 | 541,571 | 570,336 |
| Grocers' Bank | 243,070 | 248,320 | 243,070 | 218,320 |
| Hanover Bank | 904,837 | 946,218 | 561 352 | 726,637 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 1,655,627 | 1,521,010 | 1,416,501 | 1,279 776 |
| Irving Bank | 791,299 | 737,429 | 664,822 | 592,929 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 1,881,369 | 1,719,667 | 1,589,602 | 1,301,405 |
| Manhattan Co. | 3,760,885 | 3,686,892 | 3,035,891 | 3,029,797 |
| Marine Bank | 636,719 | 647,120 | 460,119 | 455,132 |
| Market Bank | 1,220,269 | 1,251,801 | 1,050,894 | 1,060,523 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 3,802,883 | 3,732,982 | 3,160,724 | 2 961 952 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 208 923 | 229,125 | 208 923 | 229,186 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 734,906 | 683,994 | 686,865 | 610,666 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,155,465 | 2,215,462 | 1,924,479 | 1,885,139 |
| Merchants' Bank | 5,847,178 | 5,991,162 | 4,668,613 | 4,76 .,9-2 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 1,178,790 | 1,171,640 | 837,121 | 1,181,640 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 5,691,795 | 5,659,258 | 4,665,993 | 1,632,585 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,187,062 | 1,148,430 | 1,058,084 | 1,012,949 |
| National Bank | 1,100,540 | 1,195,184 | 891,032 | 974,236 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 277,465 | 268,636 | 277,465 | 268,536 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co | 255,814 | 211,678 | 255,815 | 211,,78 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 292,113 | 299,919 | 292,114 | 269,919 |
| North River Bank | 269,812 | 319,984 | 269,812 | 319,9 5 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,469,892 | 1,417,713 | 1,254,892 | 1,126,268 |
| Oriental Bank | 405,040 | 381,825 | 379,781 | 351,784 |
| Pacific Bank | 890,059 | 877,177 | 807,585 | 791,187 |
| Park Bank | 3,959,624 | 3,764,205 | 3,450,092 | 3,241 918 |
| People's Bank | 544,269 | 541,873 | 486,593 | 519,622 |
| Phenix Bank | 2,710,34- | 2,955,341 | 2,142,198 | 2,376,091 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 979,632 | 939,858 | 838,314 | 800,199 |
| Seventh Ward Bk | 849,296 | 835,681 | 751,427 | 724,998 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk | 4,797,199 | 5,090,916 | 4,523,950 | 4,815,191 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 771,121 | 745 512 | 694,931 | 685,515 |
| Union Bank | 2,491,517 | 2,273,912 | 2,077,573 | 1,852,032 |
| Total | 110,032,442 | 109,354,643 | 89,690 032 | 88,961,962 |
| | Increase | $677,799 | Increase | $708,070 |

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. Dec. 11. | CIRCULATION. Dec. 4. | DEPOSITS. Dec. 11. | DEPOSITS. Dec. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,527,180 | 2,413,790 | 5,674,046 | 5,577,417 |
| Canal Bank | 715,905 | 729,890 | 1,390,924 | 1,507,454 |
| Louisiana | 674,814 | 725,364 | 4,898,419 | 4,799,887 |
| Louisiana State | 1,644 970 | 1,552,980 | 5,750,101 | 5,912,315 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 319,806 | 30 .,060 | 1,040,497 | 913,004 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 564,800 | 628,345 | 1,315,173 | 1,357,092 |
| Southern Bank | 253,350 | 242,150 | 5 0,922 | 461,794 |
| Union Bank | 609,230 | 686,095 | 1,183 642 | 1,016,447 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 371,030 | 372,290 | 469,955 | 491,378 |
| Crescent City | 149,900 | 151,740 | 597,105 | 686,089 |
| Bank of America | 219,055 | 214,998 | 687,210 | 722,150 |
| Total | 8,049,939 | 7,825,629 | 23,677,215 | 22,425,067 |
| | Increase | $224,310 | Increase | $252,178 |

| BANKS. | EXCHANGE. Dec 11. | EXCHANGE. Dec. 4. | DUE OTHT BANKS. Dec. 11. | DUE OTHT BANKS. Dec. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,218,426 | 2,472,049 | 509,823 | 456,104 |
| Canal Bank | 1,639,945 | 2,004,256 | 213,306 | 192,214 |
| Louisiana | 1,303,784 | 1,271,491 | 851,999 | 802,950 |
| Louisiana State | 965,431 | 1,0 .,788 | 368,876 | 332,833 |
| Mech. and Trad | 488,899 | 476,183 | 22,396 | 45,631 |
| Bk of N. Orleans | 741,184 | 744,634 | 105.514 | 98,531 |
| Southern Bank | 1,342,630 | 1,206,117 | | |
| Union Bank | 333,411 | 297,276 | 219 607 | 138,514 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 294,845 | 2 .,,206 | 20,442 | 30 078 |
| Crescent City | 248,890 | 206,286 | 48,561 | 34,672 |
| Bank of America | 98,264 | 80,880 | | 9.919 |
| Total | 9,876,681 | 9,,,2,,60 | 2,369,314 | 2,122,447 |
| | Increase | $41,,63 | Increase | $246,867 |

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| BANKS. | LOANS. Dec. 11. | LOANS. Dec. 4 | SPECIE. Dec. 11. | SPECIE. Dec 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 4,259,141 | 4,23 .,681 | 3,283,919 | 3,192,517 |
| Canal Bank | 1,527,689 | 1,641,2 8 | 1,583,,39 | 1,071,396 |
| Louisiana | 2,986,589 | 3,095,522 | 3,197,859 | 3 031,252 |
| Louisiana State | 4,093,

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2264. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### Retired Naval Officers Nominated for Restoration.

### Reports of Hostilities Between Spain and Mexico.

### Further Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

### SPEECH OF THE HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

### The Pension Bill—The Cullom Investigation—The Case of Naval Officer Birdsall, &c.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Out of fifty-eight cases of officers retired by the Naval Board, and subsequently referred to the President for his decision, he to-day nominated thirty-five for restoration. Among the number are the following:

*Captain*—Voorhea.

*Commanders*—Armstrong and Long.

*Lieutenants*—Abbott, Barney, Bissell, Carter, Glassen, Gibson, Meade, Porter, Perry, Riell, and Roland.

Lieutenant Wanston is transferred from the furlough to the leave-pay list.

A motion was made to refer the nominations to the Committee on Naval Affairs. This was rejected, after discussion, upon the ground that the Senate takes a recess on Thursday, and that the law allowing the restoration expires on the 1st of January.

The President, in his Message transmitting the nominations, expresses profound regret that he could not renominate Commodore STEWART, inasmuch as he did not submit his case to the Courts of Inquiry, sitting some months ago, and therefore is not covered by the law under which to-day's nominations were made.

Mr. HALE moved a resolution in favor of STEWART'S restoration, which was pending when the Senate adjourned.

Reliable intelligence has reached this City that Captain TOPETE, in command of the Spanish fleet of Tampico, has notified the Spanish Consul of that place that war now exists between Spain and Mexico, and that troops would arrive from Cuba about the 10th of this month, to prosecute hostile operations on the land. This conflicts with the positive statements of Señor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister to our Government; but a few weeks will inform the public as to the real designs of Spain on Mexico. Our Government has no faith in the war story. Another report says that Spain has taken possession of the bar, which means, I suppose, the forts which command it.

The bill granting pensions to all the soldiers of the War of 1812, and all the Indian Wars, will pass the House to-morrow. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

The Cullom Committee of Investigation has adjourned to the 7th of January, because of CULLOM'S absence in consequence of illness in his family.

It is stated that the present serious illness of Mr. BIRDSALL alone prevents his immediate removal from the Naval Office.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad bill are very confident to-night that it will pass both Houses during this Session. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The President has sent to the Senate for restoration to the active list of the Navy the names of about thirty-five of the sixty gentlemen, whose cases were investigated by the Naval Courts of Inquiry. Commodore STEWART'S would have been among the number, if it was not for the fact that he did not appeal to those tribunals, but the President has intimated that it would afford him much pleasure if Congress would provide for his (STEWART'S) restoration to the active list by a special law.

A letter has been received here from a commercial house in Tampico, which states that the arrangement between the Spanish fleet and the Governor of the city, for the settlement of their difficulties, have been broken off, and that two Spanish steamers are now blockading the harbor, and that a Spanish force was daily expected to land at Tampico and take possession of the city.

The form of the Pension bill agreed upon by the House to-day, proposes to give $96 per annum to those who have been in actual battle, without regard to the period of service, and includes within its provisions the regular army, State and Territorial troops, volunteers, or militia, together with the marine corps.

The pensions are secured against attachments for debt.

The Hon. JOHN KELLY has addressed to Speaker ORR a letter resigning his seat as a Member of Congress from New-York, the resignation to take effect on the 25th inst.

### Our Washington Correspondence.

THE NEW-YORK POLITICIANS—THE PRESIDENT AND TAMMANY—THE PROPOSED OCCUPATION OF SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA—JUDGE WATROUS—GEN. HOUSTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

Several of the New-York politicians who came down here to look after the case of Mr. SCHELL, are still in town, as also is the Collector. The Tammany men are in ecstacies over what they consider to be a perfect triumph for their wing of the party, and a humiliating rubbing down of Mr. SCHELL. Although the latter's scalp appears to be safe at present, it is evidently in a very tender condition. At the interview between the Tammany men and the President, the other day, the Collector, in the presence of the entire assemblage, protested unequivocally that he had always been for the Tammany organization, had never opposed it, and that he intended to support it hereafter. However little the Tammany men believed of all this, the *fact* that Mr. SCHELL found it necessary to assume such a position to hold by them as a complete triumph.

The President not only declared that he wanted every Federal officeholder to support the Tammany organization,—which he hoped would be liberalized so as to bring the masses of the people into it,—but he also said that any indication of opposition to Tammany would be good cause for the removal of a Federal official, or a clerk in the public employ,—and would be an insuperable bar to the appointment of any man to office. Mr. BUCHANAN declared further, that employes of the Government must not merely give silent assent to the action of Tammany, but must give such action their active support,—that is to say, must contribute money, muscle and brains to "the cause." This is all the "arrangement" which has been made for settlement of the internecine strife among your New-York politicians,—maugre the prolific protestations of a portion of the Press which intimate that Mr. BUCHANAN has been bold enough to even attempt the cutting of the Gordian knot of New-York Democratic factions. He doubtless intended his declaration, as given above, to have that effect; but no one else than himself can expect such a result. It is supposed that the President, having disposed of this affair, will, at an early day, take up the dispute between MORRISSEY and the Benicia Boy, with a view to settling the vexed question as to which of them is entitled to the Champion's belt.

The Secretary of War has not yet answered the resolution of the House Military Committee, calling for information as to the cost of establishing and keeping up the line of military posts along the frontiers of Sonora and Chihuahua, proposed in the Annual Message. The suggestion that this policy will involve no cost in addition to the present military establishment is undoubtedly erroneous. The Secretary will probably show, however, that it will involve no greater increase of expenditure than *ought* to be incurred for the proper protection of our own frontier—that an increase of the Army is absolutely essential to the proper discharge of this latter duty, and that no larger force and no more money will be required for the purpose of holding and protecting the States aforesaid, than should be voted at once, even though no such policy had been suggested or thought of—in short, that it will only be necessary *to change the location of an already needed line of posts*, in order to hold Chihuahua and Sonora, and protect our exposed frontier property at the same time. There will be much truth and force in such an argument.

Intelligent Mexicans, here, and other gentlemen who are familiar with the Mexican character, express the apprehension that the President's openly avowed proposition for the seizure of Sonora and Chihuahua as security for American claims, will have the effect of uniting many of the factions in Mexico against a policy which they consider looks to the disintegration of their territory, and will thus make it more difficult than it otherwise would have been, to carry out the plan proposed. Possibly, however, we may get some foreign aid in the scheme. England, for instance, may act upon the hint which our President has given, and seize upon Mexican territory for the securement of *her* claims. Such a contingency would afford an excellent opportunity for pushing the proposition for an American Protectorate over the whole of the Mexican Republic. In her extremity, Mexico will necessarily look to the United States for a loan with which to loosen the relentless claws of the British lion, and we might extend the required aid upon condition that she secures our loan by a treaty providing for the Protectorate, and thus insuring to herself the peace and permanence indispensable to commercial, industrial and financial prosperity. *Quien sabe?*

Judge WATROUS denies having ever intimated an intention to resign. Certainly he has no present purpose of that sort. He will start for Texas within a few days, to open his Court at Galveston on the first Monday in January. His friends express great gratification at the favorable result of the long pending proceedings against him: and they protest that if he were a candidate to-day for a Judgeship, four-fifths of the people of Texas would give him their cordial support.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON intends, in a speech on the floor of the Senate, at an early day, to declare that he has no aspirations for the Presidency, and would accept it, under no circumstances, if it were laid at his feet to-morrow. I am inclined to believe that the Senator is thoroughly honest with himself and the rest of mankind when he declares that the Presidency has had no charm for him since the election of FRANK. PIERCE to that position. The General is hale and hearty yet, has many years of usefulness before him, in all probability, and has too much patriotism to withhold his services from the country should any emergency arise in the future which seems to demand them. S.

## XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Various memorials of no public interest were presented.

The Senate passed the bill making appropriations for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, by Ayes 29; Nays 22.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up.

Mr. SEWARD, of New York, addressed the Senate. He began by saying: The descendants of the Dutch colonists of New-York keep forever bright the memories of their fatherland. When, however, he traveled in Holland, he could hardly find there one lingering tradition of the settlement of New Netherlands. It is always so. The affection of the emigrant for his native country is ever stronger than the sympathies of that country for its exiles. The Senators from California, as yet only representatives here of society on the Pacific coast, are committed to this great measure, and earnest in its support. So he hoped that if his arguments, in response to them, seemed addressed to the Senators from the Atlantic States they would do him the justice to reflect that it is only on this side of the Rocky Mountains that the snow and ice of indifference and prejudice resist conviction. Mr. SEWARD would not say much concerning the details of the bill. If he were allowed to prescribe the route and the policy of constructing a Pacific Railroad now, he would choose a path which would be a continuation of the road that our great North Western emigration has hitherto followed. He would discard all employment of companies, and all grants of public lands, and would build the road as a military, postal, national highway, with the money and credit of the Federal Government, and surrender the lands along its route to actual settlers, free of cost. He would increase the revenues by an increase of imports, and create a sinking fund to absorb gradually the public debt. But he had concurred in presenting this bill because it was the only alternative. He admitted there were many objections to which the bill was obnoxious. But the time for deliberation has come to an end, and that for action is to begin. So being earnest in his desire for a Pacific Railroad he would accept this bill. Mr. SEWARD then answered successively the general objections against the construction of the road. Commerce is only an incidental interest in connection with the road. It is wanted first and chiefly for postal and military, that is to say for political, purposes. It is a grand error to rely on commerce for such highways in territories, where society has to be called into existence, or that they can be dispensed with till society is created. The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo extended the national jurisdiction across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and from that moment the necessity of postal and military highways across was disclosed. Our contentions in Utah, Central America and Mexico, and with France and England, are legitimate consequences of a reliance on the routes through foreign countries instead of through our own. He did not pretend to know how long we intend to flounder on in this erroneous policy, but was sure that the interior region will not be settled till the railroad is built, and that probably the Pacific States will not forever remain united to the Atlantic if they are not so united. The States are always busy in weaving a fatal web for indolent and improvident nations, and it depends on the action of Congress, now whether Washington shall remain the capital of the whole United States, or only of the United States of the Atlantic, while the City of Mexico becomes the capital of the United States of the Pacific. He would not debate the constitutional powers of Congress to authorize the construction of the road. Even the strictest constructionists admit the power of Congress, in case of real necessity, to construct post roads within the unorganized territories of the United States, and in case of possible danger to construct military roads. Let us impress the fact that the American people number now 30,000,000, and increase at the rate of 1,000,000 annually of free ambitious men. Such a people cannot remain stationary. Activity is a law written in the local Constitution of all States. Under its influence France has disturbed the two hemispheres for two hundred years; Great Britain has extended her dominion around the earth; Spain has discovered and colonized half the globe; and Portugal has reclaimed a large portion of it, which before had been lost. The abolition of feudalism and slavery in modern Europe, and the conversion of the Western nations to Christianity, are results of the same national activity. In obedience to the same law we have rescued the country we inhabit from the dominion of Spain, France and Great Britain, and all our renewed diplomatic conflicts are so many manifestations of the energy and ambition of the Americans proper. It is obvious that this activity must take either a martial or civic direction, and that if it do not receive the latter from the hands of the Government, it will force the Government to guide it into the former. How can we otherwise explain from what the constant agitation of the filibuster movement, Ostend Manifesto, and Monroe doctrine proceeds. To him it seemed clear that this peaceful acting, far more than military activity, is for every nation safe, cheap, frugal, and increasing continually the number and wealth of a nation. War is hazardous and desolating. Its greatest benefit being obtained at a fearful cost. History teaches that the constant practice of war is incompatible with the permanence of a system of self-government. If he were asked why the British race in this Continent is Republican, he would say because the national activity assumes a peaceful character, as monarchical countries assume a military one; if the national activity is to have a peaceful direction, it must be confined in its energies chiefly within our own territory; our domain is already broad enough, and the opportunity for our activity commensurate with it. The necessities of order, safety and union require us to consolidate our energies within it. The Pacific Railroad, with its connections and lines of telegraphs, are the engines by which this consolidation must be effected. He did not shrink from the enterprise because of its magnitude; were it less formidable, it would be less adapted to the spirit and genius of the American people. The enterprise is not really formidable, considered in relation to the benefits of peace, wealth and strength, to be derived from the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial resources of the region. In conclusion, he would say, if national activity is to take a peaceful and beneficial direction, the responsibility of directing it belongs to Congress; it cannot be left to the States; the revenues belong to the Federal Government, and it alone has power to act within the Territories. He called on every Senator to win for himself the gratitude of posterity by connecting his name with this great work. It seemed to him there is no easier way to win the character, given by the Roman historian to the honored statesman, "He labored for himself with moderation, for the commonwealth with earnestness."

Mr. WARD, of Texas, addressed the Senate in favor of the Texas route. Its remarks were indistinctly heard.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., moved an amendment, that the road shall be between parallels 34° and 43°.

The debate was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report if further legislation is necessary to stop the Slave-trade.

Mr. DAVIS objecting, it was lost.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the letters between the President of Nicaragua and Commodore PAULDING, if there were any such in the Navy Department.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the Senate if any land in New-York harbor can be had for revenue purposes.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information respecting the rights of British subjects in Oregon.

Mr. BRIGHT, from the Building Committee, reported that the new Senate Chamber would be ready for occupancy on Jan. 4.

The President sent through the Secretary of State part of the correspondence of ROBERT MACLANE and Dr. PARKER, Ex-Ministers to China. He withholds a portion of the correspondence on account of pending negotiations.

A bill was passed to advance HIRAM POWERS $2,500 for statuary.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and, on the opening of the doors, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, and for the support of the army.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, asked, but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill providing for the election of all local officers in the organized territories by the people, they to pay the expenses of the Government; granting lands to actual settlers, and providing that a State Constitution may be formed when there is population enough for one Representative to Congress, the same to be submitted to the people for ratification.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to organize the Territorial Government of Dakota.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Soldiers' Pension bill.

A number of amendments were offered, debated and rejected.

The enacting clause of the bill was then stricken out by six majority. This and the effect, as was intended, to terminate further proceedings thereon in Committee, and bring the bill into the House.

The Speaker, in reply to a question, said, if the House concur in the recommendation of the Committee to strike out the enacting clause the bill would thereby be defeated.

The question was decided in the negative, 75 against 127.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, offered a substitute, which was agreed upon by caucus last night, for the bill, proposing pensions to all who served 60 days or more, or were engaged in the actual war of 1812 or during that period. The benefits of the act are extended to the Marine Corps. In the event of the death of a pensioner, his widow is to receive the pension during her natural life. The pensions are graduated as follows: For 12 months' service and upwards, $96; for 6 months and upwards, not 12 months, $75; and for 60 days and upwards, not exceeding 6 months, $50 per annum.

Mr. FANTON, of New-Jersey, offered a substitute, providing that the pensions which have been or may be granted to various classes of persons, shall be considered to commence with the time of their wounds or other disabilities, and be calculated according to the existing pension laws; in case of the death of the pensioner, his widow, or children, or next of kin, to receive the pension, etc.

Mr. FENTON'S substitute was rejected by two majority.

Mr. SAVAGE'S substitute was agreed to—132 against 61.

Pending the question on the passage of the amended bill, the House adjourned.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

No. 28.—Wm. E. Mason *vs.* Henry Van Phul *et al.* Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Cause dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 29.—Daniel H. Lownsdale *et al. vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Argument continued on both sides.

### The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 20.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met here in Convention to-day.

General RICHARDSON offered a resolution requiring the stockholders present to register the amount of stock they represented, so that a majority of shares might decide the questions that came up.

A heated discussion then arose on Mr. CHILTON charging that there had been an issue of fraudulent stock, and saying that he made the statement on the authority of Mr. LAWRENSON.

Professor FOWLKES made a telling speech in reply to Mr. CHILTON.

Col. POST also replied to some charges of Mr. AUCURA'S, and read from a balance-sheet, showing that the liabilities for stock, deducting the donations were $2,600,000. Colonel P. then said that he had over $400,000 of the stock, which his Northern friends had freely surrendered.

The explanations strengthened the confidence in the New-Orleans stockholders, disarmed the suspicion which had been created, and restored harmony to the Convention.

### Accident to the Steamer Aubrey, and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The steamer *Aubrey* met with an accident, a few miles above here, last night, by which four or five lives were lost. The boat ran on the wreck of a sunken steamer, bursting the steam-pipe, connecting with the mud-receiver, which caused a panic among the deck-passengers, who, rushing *en masse* into the yawl, upset it, and several were drowned. Their names are unknown.

### Railroad Casualty.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 21.

CORNELIUS H. VANDERVEER, of Somerville, was instantly killed to-day on the Jersey Central Railroad. He was walking on the track, when a passenger train of thirteen cars and a coal train of fifty passed over his body, which was dreadfully mangled. It is thought that he must have been deaf and did not hear the train coming along.

### Unsafe Condition of the Northern Railway.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The Government Inspector has ordered the stoppage of passenger trains on the Northern Railway, considering it unsafe to allow them to be run. Freight trains with a passenger coach attached will, however, continue to be run at reduced speed. Considerable excitement exists in consequence of this along the line of the road.

### Paulsen's Blindfold Chess Matches.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The game of chess between LEWIS PAULSEN and ten of the Pittsburg Chess Club opened at 2 P. yesterday, and closed at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. PAULSEN, blindfold, won six games, and lost four.

### The Kansas City Telegraph Line.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Kansas City Telegraph line, now in operation from St. Louis to Leavenworth, opened at this point for business to-day.

### The Echo and the Wanderer—Views of the Administration Organ.

*From the Union of Tuesday.*

It is highly probable that a cargo of slaves have been landed in one of the States of the Union. We are in possession of no specific information on the subject; there are, nevertheless, many reasons to believe that the question has assumed a practical shape, and perhaps it should be so treated by the public. In the case of the *Echo*, and the proceedings of the tribunals thereon, candor compels us to admit that our institutions have failed. The laws have not been executed as they ought to have been, and, as we believe, nine-tenths and more of the American people desire they should be. We say, therefore, that our institutions in the case referred to have failed. They have failed to the extent of screening, instead of punishing offenders. This is clearly a misfortune—a great, radical, fundamental misfortune. Every one at all conversant with the structure of our system, knows that the punishment of crime is mainly intrusted to juries, to be drawn from the people. If the community of the place refuse to enforce penal laws, we see no adequate remedy therefor, nor can we call it any thing else than a failure of our institutions. The evil, we repeat, is fundamental, because it is acknowledged to be without remedy, in this that it prevails in opposition to the majority of the American people. Assuming that the *Wanderer*, as reported, has landed a cargo of slaves in one of the ports of Georgia, and that the captives are being distributed and sold throughout that State, we have a right to infer that it is in accordance with public opinion. If the people of Georgia are opposed to the Slave-trade, and to the recognition of slave property, on such a tenure, we take it to be the clearest thing in the world that they will punish the offenders, and if their statutes are defective, enact others, by which *all* parties, acting with knowledge of the facts, shall be held to proper account. It is hardly fair to suppose that the laws of Georgia have been framed to meet the contingency to which we allude. The Federal tribunals have undoubted jurisdiction of the original offenders; but they stand a poor chance of honestly executing the laws in a community who not only wink at the crime committed, but voluntarily and knowingly aid the criminals in rendering their unlawful schemes profitable and safe.

We need not express the horror and disgust of an honest, law-abiding people at such scenes of recklessness, depravity and fanaticism. If the people of the State referred to have no respect for the judgment of their countrymen, they may well take upon themselves the responsibility of degrading our national character and our Federal institutions. The difference between those who violate the law and those who refuse to execute it, is wholly unappreciable. We rely quite as much upon public intelligence and virtue as upon the police and the courts. We have no standing army, and a very small executive force. Our whole political system is based as much upon the idea of good intentions on the part of the people themselves as upon good faith on the part of their agents. The latter, indeed, can never execute justice without the countenance and aid of the former. If the people of Georgia are determined to import slaves and to make slaves, the Federal authorities will be confined, in their efforts to suppress the traffic, wholly to the high seas, where their jurisdiction is complete.

But, perhaps, granting that the *Wanderer* has landed slaves upon our coast, it is only one of those fitful gusts which so often overtake us and which serve rather to purify than poison the atmosphere; another Burns riot and rescue—a partisan enterprise—an Exeter Hall demonstration. We trust it may thus turn out.

### Important Proceedings in the Board of State Canvassers.

INFORMALITY IN THE RETURNS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

*From the Albany Statesman of Tuesday Evening.*

The Board met Monday for the purpose of completing the canvass of votes cast in November last. The return of the votes for Governor and Canal Commissioner were carefully examined, found to be correct, and the estimates were signed.

The returns of the votes cast in eleven counties were made for "State Prison Inspector." There is no law recognizing the existence of such an officer. The returns should have been made for "Inspector of State Prisons." The Board, by a unanimous vote, determined to reject the returns thus made as informal. We give the names of the counties and the votes cast in each for Inspector:

| | Everett. | Donnelly. | Russell. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 4,171 | 1,952 | 664 |
| Dutchess | 5,589 | 4,961 | 717 |
| Franklin | 1,646 | 2,147 | 790 |
| Queens | 503 | 3,036 | 1,090 |
| Rockland | 614 | 1,344 | 531 |
| Schuyler | 1,994 | 1,465 | 270 |
| Suffolk | 1,297 | 2,060 | 623 |
| Seneca | 1,875 | 1,871 | 1,041 |
| Sullivan | 1,358 | 1,657 | 1,577 |
| Tompkins | 3,462 | 1,947 | 760 |
| Wyoming | 3,244 | 1,951 | 346 |
| Total | 25,753 | 24,634 | 8,409 |

The Board estimated and signed the votes cast for Senator in the Thirty-first District, but refused to notice the fact that the voters of the Eleventh District had been electing a Senator in place of MANNSVILLE, who had vacated his seat, by accepting and entering upon the discharge of the duties of Postmaster at Sinyvesant Falls.

When the Board proceeded to estimate the votes cast for Congress, they found the returns from the counties of New-York, Herkimer, Cortland and Erie, had been made for "Member of Congress," instead of "Representative in Congress," as required by the statute. After a protracted debate, the Board, by a vote of three to two, determined to reject the erroneous returns.

The effect of this determination is, to declare vacancies in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Thirty-second Districts. Messrs. SICKLES, BARR, COCHRANE, BRIGGS, CLARK and SPAULDING should have received the certificates of election from these districts, had the returns been made according to law. Messrs. SICKLES, BARR, COCHRANE and CLARK are Democrats. Mr. BRIGGS is American, and Mr. SPAULDING Republican.

In the Fifth District, the defect in the returns from the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, in the City of New-York, throws out Mr. MACLAY, Administration Democrat, while the returns from the County of Kings, being correct, elects HAMILTON, Independent Democrat.

The defect in the Herkimer returns does not affect the result in the Seventeenth District—the vote in St. Lawrence being sufficient to save Mr. SPINNER. Neither is the result in the Twenty-first District changed by the defect in the returns from Cortland County—Cheuango and Broome still giving a sufficient vote to return Mr. DUELL.

For the purpose of ascertaining if the abstract of the returns from the County of New-York were a correct transcript from the returns filed in the office of the County Clerk, the Board of State Canvassers sent a special messenger to New-York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Information has been received from Spaulding's District, the Thirty-second, certifying that the error in his return is simply clerical. He will therefore receive a certificate of election.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board of State Canvassers reassembled at 10½ P. M.

The Special Messenger who had been sent to New-York to ascertain the facts relating to the returns for the Congressional Districts, presented the following statement from the County Clerk:

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York:*

I, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of the County of New-York, do certify that as such Clerk I am intrusted by law with the election returns for the different districts of such County, for the election held in the month of November of each year, in and for such City and County. That my attention having been directed to an apparent informality existing in the statements prepared by the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York from my returns filed in my office, as aforesaid, in November last, duplicates of which statements were returned to the Board of State Canvassers. I examined the returns in my office, and found that a clerical informality, apparently, of a somewhat unpleasant character really existed, and had been made in their preparation either by the printer or by the person authorized by law to have such returns prepared. Such informality existed in the employment of the term "Member of Congress," when the proper designation of the office should have been "Representative in Congress." Had not the law of the State, in relation to the manner and mode of conducting elections, been ample and provisional in its character, this difficulty or informality might have been irremediable; but fortunately, one of its provisions requiring copies of each ticket voted for to be attached to the return filed in the office of the Clerk the whole misapprehension vanishes away, and the informality, for such it clearly appears to be, is satisfactorily explained, for by an examination of such returns it appears that in each Congressional District throughout the City a copy of the ticket voted for in such Congressional District has been attached to the returns filed in my office, and by an examination of such ticket I find that it is regular in its form, the following being a copy of the tickets voted for in the respective districts, and attached to the returns.

For Representative in Congress, DANIEL E. SICKLES.
For Representative in Congress, THOMAS J. BARR.
For Representative in Congress, GEORGE BRIGGS.
For Representative in Congress, HORACE F. CLARK.

That the tickets of which the foregoing are copies were the tickets voted for in each of the respective Districts to which they belonged, as appears from such examination made on the returns filed in my office, but that in making up the returns to be filed in my office, in accordance with the law in such case made and provided, the Clerks of the different Election Districts of the City followed the defective blank returns or statements furnished them by the person whose duty it was by law to furnish the same, and thus this informality, so clearly and satisfactorily explained, arose.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 21st of December, 1858.

(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

After a long time consumed in the business of correcting the returns and making them conform to the actual certificates of the County Canvassers and in desultory conversation, on motion of Comptroller CHURCH, a certificate was agreed to setting forth the plain facts in the case, and declaring that while the Board of State Canvassers cannot give to to the members elect in the districts named their official certificates, in consequence of the informality in the informality in the returns, they yet recognize the fact that from the certificates of the Board of County Canvassers it appears that the members stated to have received the highest number of votes did actually receive such highest number of votes for the office of Representative in Congress.

This leaves the House of Representatives at liberty to decide, as they doubtless will soon after the organization, that the members from the Districts named are duly elected.

A resolution was adopted reprobating the manner in which returns are made by Boards of County Canvassers, and at 1 A. M. the Board of State Canvassers adjourned *sine die*.

This result will give the Opposition the House, and as the District of DANIEL E. SICKLES is contested, it may debar him from taking his seat.

## HAVANA.

### Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, commander, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She was detained all the morning outside the bar by a dense fog.

Owing to a very heavy fog, the *Black Warrior* was unable to leave the Mississippi until the morning of the 13th; arrived at Havana on the evening of the 15th, and left there the next day at 2½ P. M.

The news from Havana is devoid of interest. The Opera was flourishing, and the health of the city perfect. The new Dry Dock will be ready for work in about two months. The Sugar market was dull, and would continue so until after the holidays. Stock on hand 20,000 boxes, Nos. 11 and 12, 9¼ to 9¾ reals per arroble. Freights dull, and no present prospect of improvement.

Exchange on London 12¾ to 13 premium; Exchange on New York 3 to 3⅛ premium; Exchange on New Orleans 5⅛ premium.

Senator DOUGLAS, lady and children were passengers in the *Black Warrior* from New Orleans for Havana.

### The Ainsa Case—Memorial sent to Congress in regard to Mexican Outrages.

The following memorial, addressed to Senator MASON, is on the Senate files at Washington, and is of interest in connection with the narrative of the AINSA case, which we have already published:

*Hon. James M. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:*

SIR: By request of the Hon. W. M. GWIN, Senator from California, I make the following statement respecting the capture of an American citizen named JESUS M. AINSA, and other outrages committed by a party of Mexican troops at my store in Arizona, April, 1857.

At this period, Mr. AUGUSTUS BELKNAP, a merchant of San Francisco, and myself were engaged in mining and trading in Arizona. We had a trading-post at the junction of the Gila with the Colorado, one near the Mexican line and about two miles from the Puebla of Sonoita in the State of Sonora, and one at Calabozas.

In accordance with a request I made of Mr. BELKNAP, the latter part of 1856, to send me a capable young man to take charge of the store at Sonotta, he wrote to JESUS M. AINSA, then on a visit to Sonora, to join me at Sonoita. He had but recently left the employ of Mr. BELKNAP, having served an apprenticeship of four or five years in the mercantile establishment of that gentleman in San Francisco, and was little more than 21 years of age. His father removed from Sonora to California at an early day with 13 children. The entire interests of the family are fixed in California, all members thereof claiming and enjoying the privileges of American citizens. The daughters are married to Americans. General CRABB, the leader of the party of Americans who entered Sonora, married one of the AINSAS.

Jesus M. AINSA arrived at Sonoita in January, 1857, and took charge of the establishment at that point. General CRABB and party entered the country in March. At this time I was engaged in passing back and forth on the frontier, superintending the transportation of goods from our main depôt on the Colorado to the establishments in the interior.

On my return trip from Calabozas to the River Colorado *viâ* Sonoita, I found on arriving at the latter place that General CRABB and party had passed down into Sonora some fifteen or twenty days before. This was in the early part of April. I dispatched a train of merchandise to Calabozas and was about to pursue my journey on to the Colorado, when ARCO VARDA, the Papago Chief, came and informed me that two of his Indians had come over the mountains from Caborca, one hundred ano thirty miles below in Sonora, with news that I ought to have. I immediately followed him to his rancharia near by; and there two Papagoa told me that a fight had taken place at Caborca between the Mexicans and Americans—that every American was killed, and that troops might be expected at Sonoita to kill four sick Americans. Gen. CRABB had left there when he passed down, and then lying helpless in the Puebla. The long-continued silence on the frontier in relation to CRABB'S movements gave probability to this story, and as a matter of precaution, I went to these four sick Americans and advised their removal to my house on the American side of the line. That evening they were removed to my house with considerable difficulty. One was carried on a litter the entire distance. After waiting three days more and obtaining no additional news, I left for the river Colorado, Friday evening, April 17. The four sick men occupied my house in the rear of the store, Mr. AINSA remaining in charge. I had scarcely left the place, when a body of Mexican troops, twenty-six in number, arrived at the Puebla of Sonoita. Here they waited till midnight, when they proceeded to my house, seized the four men in their beds, bound them, and the next morning at daylight they pushed and kicked them out of the house over a bank near by and then shot the four Americans, each soldiers firing without order and promiscuously. This fiendish act being accomplished, the bodies were left exposed to wild beasts. The soldiers then broke open the store, pillaged it and scattered and destroyed the books and accounts. They then took their way back to Sonora with JESUS M. AINSA a prisoner, greatly disappointed, I learn, that they had not caught and shot me with the other Americans, simply, I suppose, because I had given these sick and helpless countrymen shelter. It was well known on the frontier that I had no sympathy or connection with Gen. CRABB and his party, and the commanding officer in Sonora could not get frontier Mexicans to do this murderous job. The assassins dispatched them from the Southern part of the State, and the officer in command was a refugee Chileno.

In the month of August following, learning that Mr. AINSA had been tried in Sonora and condemned to be shot or imprisoned, I resolved upon a trip to Guaymas, partly for mercantile purposes and partly to see if something could not be done for AINSA. I got through the State of Sonora without any difficulty, but on arriving at Guaymas, preparations to arrest and imprison me were at once commenced; but on finding my transactions with several prominent parties in Guaymas involved the payment of some considerable sums of money, which would not be forthcoming in case I was imprisoned, an influence was brought to bear which put a stop to all proceeding against me.

On inquiring into the *cause* of the intention to imprison me, I was told that the *declarations* of JESUS M. AINSA made out a case against me as a filibuster—that he declared himself a Mexican citizen, and the less I said in his favor, the better it would be for me. Finding I could not see AINSA, then in prison at Guaymas, and could do nothing for him, I completed my business and returned to Arizona.

The robbery and murder accomplished by Mexican troops at the store near Sonoita, and likely to be repeated at any time, entirely destroyed the interests of BELKNAP & DUNBAR at that point, and on all that region, so that I was obliged, under the great disadvantageous circumstances, to concentrate all our business at the most remote point—Calaboras.

It was to this point I returned from Sonora, and some time subsequent to my return, I was informed by AINSA'S friends in San Francisco, that he had managed to communicate to them that the *declaratione* he made on trial was a forced one, forced from him on the penalty of his life, in order to give some shadow of excuse for the massacre and robbery at my establishmen near Sonoita and his own capture.

JESUS M. AINSA came with me as an American citizen, lived with me as an American citizen, and according to all the knowledge I possess in the matter, *is* an American citizen, now held in Mexico under sentence of five years' imprisonment.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1858.

### Execution at Columbus, O.—Dying Blasphemies of a Murderer.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

One of the most painful scenes which has ever come within our experience was witnessed at the execution of ALBERT MYERS, for the murder of BARTLETT NEVILLE, (both formerly convicts in the Penitentiary) at Columbus, yesterday, Dec. 17.

On the 29th of May last, MYERS, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for horse-stealing in Clark County, without any apparent cause seized an axe and beat out the brains of his fellow convict, NEVILLE, who was under a three years' sentence for horse-stealing in Athens County. MYERS was convicted in September, 1857, and NEVILLE in November, 1858. MYERS was taken from the prison and tried for the murder, and convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September last. Subsequently, the questions of insanity was presented to the Governor, and he granted a respite until yesterday for the purpose of having a medical jury pass upon that question, who gave an opinion that he was sane, and the Governor declined to interfere further in the execution of the law.

From the time of the commission of the murder, MYERS exhibited the utmost indifference as to his fate, frequently telling those who called upon him to "hang him and be d——d," adding, with an air of determined bravado, "I'll fill the entire bill full!" The ministers of the gospel who offered him the consolations of religion, he spurned from his cell with oaths that shocked the strongest nerves, or would tell them, as on one occasion, "If you want to pray, pitch in, and pray like h-ll!" He would listen to no advice, never expressed, in word or deed, the least sorrow for the murder, but frequently declared that if he had an opportunity, he would do the same thing over again. In this condition of mind he has remained constantly, even to the last hour of his existence.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. WARNER, Chaplain in the Penitentiary, called upon MYERS in his cell, as he had frequently done before, but the condemned man refused to listen to him. Another minister of the city also endeavored to engage him in serious conversation, but met with no better success. MYERS utterly refused to accept of their kind offices, and met their advances with the reply, "I want nothing to say to you, and don't wish to be bothered."

Immediately upon entering the inclosure, MYERS ascended the steps, twelve in number, to the platform, without assistance, or showing the least feeling. The Sheriff and his Deputy left the condemned forward upon the fatal drop, and as the former ascended to fasten the rope to the beam, MYERS took hold of the rope, and addressing the twenty or thirty persons in the yard below him, remarked in a light, jocose way, "If I can hold on to this, I think I can save myself yet!"

Not a muscle of his features moved, and his eye glazed as brightly and steadily upon the up-turned faces as though he was an indifferent spectator, instead of the principal actor in the painful scene. While the Sheriff was still engaged in adjusting the rope, MYERS again addressed the crowd as follows:

"You can hang me when everything is clear. I wish you all a safe journey, some time, through the wilderness, by J——s Ch——st!"

The tone and manner and language of the hardened criminal caused a shudder of horror amongst the spectators, who had hardly recovered from their surprise, when he threw an apple and an orange to the ground below, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Pick them up, you G——d d——d rascals." And with the most stoical indifference he continued to gaze with unflinching eyes upon those below him.

At the conclusion of the pray

# THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

## Rebutting Testimony for the Petitioner.

### Smith on the Stand—Passage between the Lawyers—Spicy Cross-examination—Re-examination of the Doctor.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

This morning, every thing seems to be under a cloud. The Court itself, that impersonation of justice, complains of feeling unwell, and the ladies are kept away by the rain, excepting an indefatigable half dozen. Yesterday, the trial dragged tediously enough until afternoon. Then public curiosity received a new and unexpected impetus. The tribe of scandal lovers who have thronged the Court room during the sixteen weary days of the trial were thrown into ecstacies by the appearance of Horace Smith on the witness stand. Every one will recognize the name as that of the individual whom Mrs. Bennett, as the witnesses affirm, has so frequently protected she loved. The gentleman has by no means the appearance of a gay Lothario. He is quite a good-looking individual, of medium height, and rather slender frame. He is perhaps thirty-three years of age; has dark brown hair and light blue eyes. Though his whiskers and moustache have been permitted to gro, they do not give him by any means the air of a Spanish cavalier. On the stand he appeared the educated gentleman. At times his lips twitched nervously, but they were generally firmly set, as if nothing should escape them without due consideration. His entire testimony was given in a direct, straight forward manner. Before he had been on the stand half an hour, the sympathies of the spectators, which during the last few days have been rather on the increase for the Doctor, were almost entirely reversed. His emphatic denial of some of the most damaging statements of the witnesses for the respondent attracted a great deal of attention and excited considerable surprise. During the cross-examination, which was rather protracted and trying, he maintained his self-possession, giving all his replies with caution and deliberation, and when he left the stand it was not apparent that his direct testimony had been weakened in any material point. Dr. Bennett leaned over Mr. Watrous' shoulder, eagerly reading the statements made, but he is so deaf that he could not laugh at any of the jokes until long after the spectators had recovered from their cachinnation. Mrs. BENNETT wrote more rapidly than ever, now and then stopping to tap nervously on the table with her pencil, or to suggest some point to her counsel. Now that Mr. SMITH is through, it may be reasonably toferred that the most exciting portion of the trial is past. The taking of the testimony will occupy to-morrow and day after. As four counsel will then have to take their turns in summing up, there is no probability of the case being concluded the present week. I was obliged yesterday to break off my report in the middle of SMITH's testimony, and resuma at that point, Judge BLACKMAN as before conducting the direct examination.

MONDAY AFTERNOON—[*Continued.*]

Question.—Did you go at any time with Mrs. B. to visit any stationary in New-Haven? when was it, and at whose suggestion? Answer.—While I was in College Powers' "Greek Slave" was on exhibition, and in one of my calls at Dr. B.'s he requested me to go with Mrs. B.; he furthermore insisted upon paying the quarter of a dollar for admission; I went with Mrs. B.

Q.—Do you recollect being at East Haven, at Miss Tuttle's, and being requested to ride with Mrs. B. alone? A.—One afternoon, when I was in College, Miss Tuttle was in New Haven, I got a carriage and took her over, and the Doctor also took Mrs. B. in another carriage; we all stopped at the house of her father, (Mr. Tuttle,) and went in; when we were ready to return, the Doctor started off very suddenly, drove off, and turned to me and called to me to bring his wife home; I did so; they were then in Cherry-sucet; I think I took one other ride with Miss Tuttle and Mrs. B., but never rode with Mrs. B. alone, except at that time; in the last of 1854 I received a letter from Mrs. B. asking me to come up and make a New-Year's call; I did not come; the next that I knew or heard anything from them was some two or three months after that, when I received another letter, I think from Mrs. B., saying that she was going to be in New-York at a certain time, and that the Doctor had requested me to come back with her and pay them a visit; I did so, and found that the Doctor was very cordial and very glad to see me, and learned from him that he had sent me the invitation to come; a colored woman came up with Mrs. B.; as I understood it, the Doctor procured the ticket expressly for me, and sent it to me by Mrs. B.; the Doctor spoke to me about it on my arrival, and acknowledged that he had wished me to come up, and as an inducement to do so had sent the tickets by Mrs. B.; this was in the Spring of 1855; I arrived on Saturday afternoon, and left early Monday morning; I was teaching at the time, and that was all the spare time I had; it was necessary for me to return before nine o'clock Monday morning; nothing remarkable occurred; on Sunday evening it was talked over that I must leave very early Monday morning, before the Doctor and Mrs. B. were up, and I suggested that I would not give them any trouble at all, but get up and leave without disturbing them at all; Doctor and Mrs. B. insisted that I should get up and have a cup of tea before I left in the morning; Mrs. B. prepared me a cup of tea; it was here, I believe, according to the evidence of Miss Lewis, that the alleged avowal of love took place.

Mr. Baldwin, interrupting the witness at this point, objected. He could not see how this evidence was admissible, or what that gentleman intended to prove by it.

*Mr. R. I. Ingersoll*—This is a strange state of affairs, gentlemen. We offer the evidence of this man to disprove charges tha Dr. Bennett has made against the purity and chastity of his wife. He charges her with improper conduct with Mr. Smith. It is true that he never dared charge her with adultery directly in his petition. It is true that the counsel for Dr. Bennett in his opening statement took particular pains to state that while Mrs. Bennett had been guilty of gross impropriettes, it was not charged that there was anything criminal in them. The Doctor gave us no notice that anything criminal was alleged against his wife; but when they found us here in Court unprepared to meet that charge—when they found this woman here shackled, bound hand and foot and defenceless, without a dollar in her pocket to contest her case; and when your Honor was compelled to refuse her an order for even a dollar to bear her expenses, then they introduce this shameful evidence, this Scipio story, and others like it, amounting in effect, to a charge of adultery—evidence that they know left tha impression upon the mind of every one who believed it that this woman had been guilty of that crime. They brought in a story about clasping and embraces, from which the impression was drawn, by every man and woman who read it, that criminal acts had been committed, and this evidence has gone into all the public prints, and has gone through the United States; and wherever it has gone, has left that impression. And now, when we attempt to prove, by this gentleman, how false these charges are; when we ask him if he had any improper intercourse with Mrs. Bennett—whether he ever clasped her in his arms—whether any of these stories are true—the gentleman cries: "O don't prove that; don't prove that." Can you sit here, your Honor, and listen to such a defence as this? Can you permit it, that when these men have brought this perjured rascal from New-York—(and I think more of him than of the man that brought him here)—when they introduce such lying testimony, and we attempt to rebut it——

*Gov. Baldwin*—(Interrupting)—Do you mean to argue this case now on a question of evidence?

*Mr. R. I. Ingersoll*—I mean to speak whenever there is occasion. I have kept still long enough. I ask you, is it right? Your Honor, is this justice that when such charges are made against this unprotected woman——

*Gov. Baldwin*—(Interrupting)—We have not charged adultery.

*Mr. Ingersoll*—Oh, no! of course not. But how do you ever prove adultery? Do you ever catch the parties in the act? Do you not always establish it by circumstantial evidence? I mean to state the matter now plainly, so that the public shall know what I mean. You attempt to prove this woman guilty of adultery, in the only way in which this crime is ever proved, by circumstantial evidence. We have not objected. We have told you before to throw open the door and to prove all you could; we have not contested this case upon technicalities. Now, when you have brought up this evidence and we put on the stand this man, also implicated with her, and attempt to ask him the question whether these charges are true, you say: "Oh, we did not really intend to have you understand that we meant to prove anything criminal." Oh, no; nothing criminal whatever! They only went out to Saltonstall and were off in the woods an hour or two—nothing criminal, at all! And this when these slanders have been circulated all over the country; and every one that read them knows that is what is intended, knows the import of this evidence, and knows that it goes to prove a criminal act; and by this perjured evidence it is intended to fasten this abominable crime upon this woman, though Dr. Bennett himself had not the courage to name it in his petition! Now, I want that put on record. I want understood that throughout this trial of broken friendship and treacherous friends, this kind of charge has been made; and now the gentlemen say that no harm was intended—they meant to prove nothing criminal, and object to our introducing evidence to prove that their evidence is false. I hope, your Honor, that this will not be permitted, and that we shall be allowed to introduce the evidence of Mr. Smith to these points.

Governor Dutton, in reply, said he was surprised the gentlemen, the counsel for the petitioner, should take such course at this state of the case, and that he was led to believe, in the excitement of the occasion, he had taken a step which, in his cooler moments, he would admit was wrong. He said when he commenced the case he supposed it was to be tried upon the law and the rules of evidence—that it was to be a fair trial. He admitted from the first that the petitioner in the case was not charged with any crime, but claimed and still claims that she had been guilty of many gross improprieties. If the testimony, in all its disgusting details, has gone forth to the public, through the public Press, I would ask the gentleman if my statement has not gone forth with it? Governor Dutton concluded his remarks, claiming that the testimony of Mr. Smith in reference to the avowal of love should not be admitted.

The Court ruled in favor of the petitioner, and the direct examination of Mr. Smith was continued.

Witness resumed—I took the cup of tea very hastily there was not more than fifteen minutes between the time of my sitting at the table and my starting for the cars; nothing special occurred that morning before leaving the house as usual; I presume I kissed her; usually did, and presume I did then; for any declaration of love, or anything of that kind, I have no recollection of it, and such an epoch in a man's life I should be apt to recollect if it had occurred; the Doctor was not up when I left.

I saw Mrs. Bennett after that in New-York; think she was at Mrs. N.'s; think she was there some week or two; don't know how long; should not think she was there two weeks; I called there two or three times while she was there; recollect one afternoon that I was there, had been quite ill and had a very severe headache; called upon her and she was in her sister's room; had been there perhaps some two hours, and most of the time had been lying on the sofa; her sister and Sara Newman were out and in; when I was ready to leave, I was sitting by the window and was putting on my gloves, and had one already on and was putting on the other; Mrs. Bennett stood by me; she made some remark of pity for my not feeling well; she sat on my knee and gave me a kiss on the forehead [suppressed tittering;] she sat there ten seconds perhaps, a very short time at any rate, when the Doctor came in; he treated me as cordially as usual; he kissed Mrs. Bennett and shook hands with me; I spent some ten or fifteen minutes in a pleasant chat as usual; Doctor and Mrs. Bennett followed me to the door and gave me an invitation to come up to Commencement and bade me good night, when I left.

Q.—Was anything said to the Doctor about your being unwell? A.—Mrs. B. made a remark of that kind.

Q.—Was anything more said or done, on that occasion, than that you have described? A.—No.

Q.—What was the condition of the parlor-doors? A.—They were wide open, and there was nothing to prevent any one's coming in. Q.—What next occurred, after this interview? A.—At Dr. Bennett's invitation I came up to Commencement.

Q.—Was the invitation renewed which was previously given? A.—I cannot recollect, but think it was.

Q.—Did you apprise them of your intended visit? A.—I did, by letter.

Q.—State whether anything peculiar occurred at this visit? A.—Nothing that I remember; the Doctor was just as cordial as usual; since then I have not seen either of them many times; I do not recollect that I have been in New-Haven to stop since that time; that is since the College Commencement of 1855; Dr. Bennett has called on me at least twice since then; Dr. and Mrs. Bennett called together once, and the Doctor alone once or twice.

Q.—At the call made with Dr. and Mrs. Bennett at Hoboken, how did you salute Mrs. Bennett? A.—I kissed her, as usual, in the presence of the Doctor.

Q.—Was there any intimation of displeasure at that? A.—No; from my first acquaintance with Dr. Bennett, I have never received any intimation by word, look or act, that the Doctor was displeased with any part of my conduct; that is, until this morning, when, for the first time, he omitted to recognize me.

*Mr. Ingersoll*—He did not want to see you.

*Gov. Dutton*—His being so deaf accounts for all that. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you known anything of the peculiar social relations of Mrs. B. and husband during the last twenty two to twenty-four months? A.—No, I have not.

Q.—When did you cease to have any correspondence with the family? A.—From a year to a year and a half ago.

Q.—What was the subject of your last communication? A.—About a college-badge left by mistake at Dr. Bennett's.

Q.—To whom did you write? A.—Directly to Mrs. Bennett.

Q.—To whom had you given the badge? A.—To Miss Sarah Newman.

Q.—In all your correspondence with Mrs. Bennett was there anything from you to her, or from her to you, unworthy a virtuous married woman? A.—Nothing, in my judgment; I never wrote anything I would have been unwilling Dr. B. should read.

Q.—From her was there anything? A.—Nothing whatever improper or unchaste.

Q.—What would be a general approximation to the number of letters you have written Mr. and Mrs. B.? A.—About twenty, perhaps, altogether; there may have been a few more or less.

Q.—Were there more from her to you than from you to her? A.—About the same number passed both ways.

Q.—How did you superscribe them? A.—I directed them to Dr. George Bennett, and afterwards to Mrs. Mary Bennett, care of the Doctor, and some have been directed to the care of Mr. Blakeslee, the Doctor's book-keeper.

Q.—Was there any particular reason for this mode of address? A.—Not that I am aware of; there may have been in some of Mrs. Bennett's letters some statement of ill treatment, and I think she spoke of the Doctor's carrying her letters some time in his pocket, or tearing them up, or offering some trivial excuse for not handing them to her.

Q.—How long is it since you have seen Mrs. Bennett before to-day? A.—About two years ago I think was the last time I saw her.

Q.—Will you describe in detail the interview at Hoboken? A.—They were I think in quest of board, and did not know that I was in Hoboken at that time, as I had previously lived at Bergen Hill; my post-office address was Hoboken; they had both started for Bergen Hill to call on me; after he got part way there, as I understood, he learned that I was not there, but in Hoboken; he came in our store (my brother's and my own) alone, and told me how he had started to go to Bergen Hill; saortly Mrs. Bennett came in and made some inquiries about a boarding place; my brother said he would make inquiries of quite a number of persons in the place about price, &c.; the Doctor wished him to do so, and after brother had done so he called again, and after learning the price concluded it was too high, and determined not to come; on leaving, the first time they called, I remember that I walked to the ferry with them, Doctor walking ahead as fast as possible, leaving me to walk with Mrs. B.

Q.—Where did you first see Mrs. Bennett to-day? A.—In the seat she at present occupies.

A recess of five minutes was here taken, after which the direct examination was resumed.

*Judge Blackman*—State whether Mrs. Bennett ever was in the habit of coming to your bed-room door or into the room, and that, too, in her night clothes? A.—Such a statement is utterly false.

Q.—Is there any foundation whatever for such a report? A.—None at all.

Q.—Did Mrs. Benoett ever come to your room after you had prepared for bed? A.—Never.

Q.—One witness states that when she was combing her hair, you went in and remarked on her personal appearance. Is that true? A.—I have no recollection whatever of such an occurrence; I never saw her but in full dress.

Q.—Have you ever seen anything in Mrs. Newman's house indicating that it was not perfectly reputable? A.—I never have.

Q.—While visiting at Dr. Bennett's house in New-Haven, was it not customary for Dr. B. to leave you alone with Mrs. B., telling you to make yourself at home? A.—Yes; it occurred at every house in New-Haven where I have visited them very frequently, except at the Brown-street house; I have never called on them to stay but five times in my life; three times during Commencement Week, and twice between Commencements.

Mr. Blackman asked him to make whatever statements were suggested to him by what he had read of the testimony. Mr. Smith replied that he had never been out with Mrs. B. to concerts, nor had he been out with Sara Newman often; he never went out with the latter but a single evening, and then to the party spoken of; with Mrs. Bennett he had been to one concert while in college, and only one; nor is it true that the horses were frequently bordered to take him and Mrs. B. riding; Dr. Bennett once suggested I should wait for his daughter Ella, and offered me all he was worth if I would do so [laughter]; I was to call Mrs. Bennett mother [excessive laughter]; nothing was said about calling Dr. B. father.

Q.—When did you first receive an intimation that your presence would be desirable on this trial? A.—I received a letter from Mr. Sheldon last Spring, saying the trial would come on in June, and hearing nothing more for a time, I supposed the trial had come and gone; I have received, perhaps, in all, three letters and one telegraphic dispatch.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

*Gov. Dutton*—Q.—Did you come on at the request of the petitioner to attend this trial? A.—I came at the suggestion of Mr. Sheldon; I supposo he wrote for the petitioner.

Q.—You say you have not yet spoken to Mrs. Bennett; was your neglect to do so at the suggestion of any one? A.—It may have been suggested by some one of the counsel, either by Mr. Ingersoll, Blackman or Sheldon. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you ever kissed Mrs. Bennett at any other time than at meeting and parties. A.—I have not.

The visit at Mrs. Newman's, when Mrs. Bennett sat on Smith's lap was gone into to detail.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett, at her own accord, seat herself on your lap? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was there any resistance on your part? A.—Not in the least. [Great laughter.]

Q.—Was your arm in a position to support her? A.—If you mean by that question to ask whether there was kissing and hugging, I say no, most positively; cannot say whether her arm was on my shoulder or mine on hers.

Q.—How about her kissing you? Was that voluntary? A.—I suppose it was; I could not compel it; I was very unwell, and did not feel like going into a kissing operation myself. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you as a general thing, think it allowable for a gentleman to kiss a lady? A.—Under such circumstances I think it perfectly allowable—perfectly so; [excessive merriment;] I was as intimately acquainted with Mrs. B., when in college, as with a sister.

Q.—How long before you got well? A.—I do not remember about that; it was nothing *very* serious; I succeeded in getting home without help.

Q.—What kind of a room was it this occurred in? A.—It was the room in which company were received.

Q.—Where were you when Mrs. B. came over to Hoboken and left the note? A.—I was at Jersey City, and was then engaged in teaching school at Bergen Hill.

Q.—Have you that note? A.—No; I cannot tell what became of it.

Q.—Do you remember the contents of the note? A.—No.

Q.—Was there anything said of her asking Dr. B. to come to go with her to the party, instead of sending for you? A.—It would take the Doctor three hours to get there, and take me half an hour.

Q.—In going to the party she took your arm, and in returning did the same thing? A.—Yes, of course.

*Judge Blackman* (laughing)—Indian file, again.

(Here there was a perfect explosion of laughter, in which the Court, witnesses and all joined.)

Q.—You went in after you got to Mrs. Newman's, did you? A.—Certainly; at Mrs. Newman's request I staid over night, as it was a long and disagreeable walk to my own home.

Q.—How long did you sit up after going in? A.—Half an hour, perhaps.

Q.—Did you see anything of Mrs. Bennet after going in? A.—Yes, but I did not see anything of her after I went to bed.

*Judge Blackman* (interrupting and addressing Geo. D.)—There you have it; he could not have told you any more about what Mrs. Bennett did that night unless he had dogged her around the house as Dr. B. did Phoebe [great laughter].

At this point, it being nearly 6 o'clock, the Court adjourned till 9 to-morrow morning.

## SEVENTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING.

At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Blackman said that at the close of Scipio Devo white's testimony he gave notice that he would be wanted before the close of the trial, and now he repeated the call. Scipio was now wanted to confront Smith.

Gov. Dutton replied that Scipio was obliged to go back to New-York Saturday, and that he had been sent for to return.

*Jerome L. Stout* was called and sworn—He resides at No. 79 George-street, the second door from Dr. Bennett's.

*Gov. Blackman*—Has Dr. Bennett had any conversation with you regarding Mrs. B.'s fidelity and virtue? A.—He has on several occasions conversed quite freely on that subject during the past Summer, once when I was on my way to New-York in the cars; I asked him whether there was any probability of his succeeding in obtaining a bill; he said it remained to be seen, and in reply to a question as to whether he had any evidence against her as to her chastity, he replied, "No, no, none whatever, that he had no suspicions, that he had always trusted her, and that it had been his delight to grant her all the privileges with gentlemen she desired;" on several other occasions he had talked freely with me during the last Summer, but he always opened the subject himself, and at all times spoke favorably of his wife's fidelity.

*Judge Blackman*—State whatever he may have said regarding the settlement he had with his wife.

*Witness*—He told me that his wife held a deed of the property in George-street, and that he had a life interest in it; I told him I thought that was a singular way of doing business; that I could not see what advantage that was to his wife; he replied that he had that arranged to suit himself; that he knew what he was about; Mr. Foster, he said, did the business for him.

Q.—Have you heard him speak of his resources? A.—He told me at a time which can be ascertained by reference to my books, some day in November last, that it was very good; the financial crisis had not affected his business any; his trade was principally in the West, he said, and his collections had been greater than usual; this, he thought, was because of an increase of business; he said he had been in business eight or ten years, and in reply to a suggestion of witness that he might have made $60,000 during that time, he said that it might be put $50,000 less than that.

*Mr. Blackman*—State what you know of the smoky chimney. [Objected to and ruled out, as it had already been gone into in chief.]

Witness stated that he was on good terms with both parties in the suit.

Judge Baldwin cross-examined the witness, but elicited nothing of importance save that witness was called, as he supposed, on account of having expressed great surprise after having read Dr. Bennett's testimony on the trial. With reference to the statement as to the amount which the Doctor was worth, witness thought he rather exaggerated when he placed it at $10,000.

*Mr. Smith* was here recalled, and his cross-examination renewed by Gov. Dutton.

Q.—Did you mention the occurrence of Mrs. Bennett's sitting on your lap to any one at your place of business? A.—It is not my habit to mention such things, and I think I did not speak of it.

Q.—What time did you leave the city on the morning when it is said the avowal of love was made? A.—In the earliest train.

Q.—Where did you part with Mrs. Bennett? A.—In the parlor or at the front door.

Q.—Were the servants around? A.—It is not the place for servants in the parlor.

Q.—State the description of the parting? A.—The best description of a kiss I know of is in Coleridge's poetry. [Laughter.]

As the witness could not repeat that, he was requested to describe the kiss in detail.

A.—I could not do that without practically illustrating it. [Great laughter.]

Q.—Where were your hands at that time? A.—One probably had hold of hers.

Q.—Where was the other? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How was she dressed? A.—I think she had on a dress.

Q.—Was it her morning-gown? A.—It was not her night-gown. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was there anything occurred at that time which could be construed into a confession of love? A.—There was not.

Q.—Did you not frequently have pleasant times when Dr. B. was not by? A.—That, I suppose, refers to Doctor's statement that we got off by ourselves, and all I can say is, that he was always by when he had company; particularly so, and that he was always treated well.

Q.—Did you have any private correspondence with Mrs. B.? A.—If you mean by private such as the Doctor had not seen, they were private; if such as she intended the Doctor should not see, they were not private letters.

Q.—What was the character of the letters you wrote Mrs. B.? A.—They were rollicking, gossiping letters, such as I always write ladies; when I write to them I try to say as nearly nothing as possible. [Great laughter.]

Q.—How near did you come to your standard in this case? A.—Infinitely near.

Q.—Why, if you wrote next to nothing, did you write to Mr. Blakeslee's care? A.—At times she referred to bad treatment, and said that she often did not get letters directed to her in Doctor's care.

Q.—Did you not refer to her complaint in your letters? A.—I might have done so.

Q.—If there had been any such reference would it not have been a good reason for directing in that way? A.—It would.

Q.—Why did you not preserve her letters? Was it because her letters were so much like your own? [Laughter.] A.—Very probable.

Q.—Did you in some of these letters convey to her the idea that you loved her? A.—If you mean sympathy——

Q.—Now, now, stop. I will ask whether you did not really feel love for her—the passion itself? A.—I felt towards her as I did towards a sister; but as for matrimonial love, I never had any feeling of the kind; nor did I ever advise her to get a divorce.

Q.—Did you not entertain the idea during that time, that if Mrs. B. was at any time free, you would be free too? A.—I do not think that I did.

Q.—How was the Doctor's bed-room situated with reference to your room? A.—It was directly opposite.

Q.—Do you mean to say Mrs. B. did not sometimes step across the hall to your room and speak to you? A.—If you mean by that, that she did sometimes come in my room after I had prepared for bed—

*Gov. Dutton*—No, no. Did she ever go in your room after you had gone to it yourself? A.—She has never done so.

The Judge here referred to her testimony, and read that portion of Dr. B.'s testimony on this point, which Mr. Smith pronounced *unqualifiedly* false.

Q.—At the time Mrs. Lewis told you that Mrs. B. wished at the time she was sick to see you, where did you meet her? A.—At the head of the stairs.

Q.—Was she standing or sitting when you got to the head of the stairs? A.—I think she was standing?

Q.—How was it when the Doctor came in? A.—She was, I think sitting in a chair.

Q.—How long did that *tête-à-tête* at the head of the stairs continue? A.—It may have been fifteen minutes or more.

Q.—Did she go into her room during that time? A. I do not remember.

Q.—Did you go into her room during that time? A. I did not.

Q.—Where did you go when the folks got back? A.—I think I went in the parlor, and entertained Mr. Lewis.

Q.—Was there any coolness between you and Mrs. B. in the Summer of '55? A.—No.

Q.—Always very warm, eh? A.—Always very warm. [Laughter.]

The examination was continued at considerable length, but did not elicit anything new, or particularly amusing.

Gov. Dutton, after he had retired from the chair, said he hoped Mr. Smith would not leave.

*Mr. Blackman*—From the general tenor of your questions and his replies, I should not think he would. [Laughter.]

John Mooney was recalled.

Q.—What time were you Dr. B.'s coachman? A.—From May, '55 to Feb., '56.

Q.—During that time did you carry Dr., Mrs. B. and Horace to ride? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Where was the harness kept? Q.—In the barn, where the Doctor kept his drug bills. [This witness was called to prove that Scipio could not get the harness when the Doctor was away, as the room was locked.]

Q.—Did Scipio drive the horses during the time you were there? A.—Only once, as the Doctor would not trust him; then Doctor, Mrs. Benoett, another lady, and the children went, and they drove to Saltonstall.

Q.—Did you ever drive Mr. Wehner and Mrs. Bennett out? A.—No; there was never a falser thing stated in the world than that.

Q.—Did Scipio board there any time during the Summer you were there? Q.—He did not; I am sure of it from several circumstances; [one was detailed;] at one time, when he was wanted in a great hurry, and had not time to go home for dinner, he went into the house and got a piece of bread and butter; the Doctor saw him eating it and snatched it out of his head.

Judge Baldwin cross-examined the witness. He questioned him as to the supervision and care of the horses while Scipio was in the Doctor's employ. While the Doctor was home the witness said Scipio might have driven the horses half a dozen times without his (witness') knowledge; while the Doctor was away the key was kept at Mr. Hammond's or at the Doctor's father's.

Q.—Could not Mrs. Bennett have got the key and had the carriage up without your knowing it? A.—I think not; I do not know as she knew the key was left there; the object of putting it there was so that the pills could be got at; Mrs. Bennett could not have the carriage when the Doctor was away.

Q.—What enables you to remember that the Doctor was along at the time of the ride to Saltonstall? A.—Nothing only that Scipio said he was very tired with a race he had had with a farmer who picked up parsols left by the road-side, and whom he had to overtake.

Judge E. K. Foster was recalled. Judge Blackman conducted the direct examination.

Q.—I call your attention to the Doctor's testimony with reference to 1855—Will you state more particularly what you remember about it? A.—I heard the statement read by the Doctor, and I will state distinctly that I never said that if he made up his mind to have counsel that I would stick to him; nothing as I remember was said of counsel.

Judge Foster further said that Doctor B.'s statement of having been led like a lamb to the slaughter was slightly practical, and he hardly knew what it meant. The proposition for a settlement did not originate with Mrs. B. The struggle was to get her to sign it. I read the writing to Dr. Bennett, and he also read it himself.

Q.—Did he intimate that he did not understand it? A.—I heard no such intimation.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

*Judge Baldwin*—Did Dr. Bennett consider you as his counsel? A.—I considered myself all the time as under paramount obligations to Mrs. Bennett, but in this treaty I endeavored to act in good faith toward both parties, and, if I ever thought in my life that I had done the fair thing, I thought so then.

Dr. Jonathan Knight was called. Mr. Ingersoll conducted the direct examination.

Q.—How long before a child would be affected by inhalation of laudanum? A.—I have had no experience in such a case, but I should suppose it would have its effect within ten or fifteen minutes; the effect would be continuous; medicines inhaled produce an effect more speedily than when taken in the stomach.

Q.—How soon would laudanum produce an effect, if taken in the stomach? A.—A large dose would operate more quickly than a small one; an ordinary dose would operate in fifteen minutes, perhaps; if a child suck laudanum from a flannel, it would operate the same as if taken in the ordinary way.

Q.—What would you say of administering morphia to a child who had taken laudanum by inhalation? A.—Lobelia is given as an emetic, but if laudanum had been taken by inhalation, I should not set lobelia to counteract its effects, as there would in that case be nothing on the stomach to be thrown off.

Q.—Have you ever known any one to be stupified by inhaling laudanum? A.—I have not, but can conceive that such an effect might be produced.

*Cross-examined by Judge Baldwin*—Q.—Is there anything improbable in the child's being stupefied if it slept with a person whose flannel was saturated with laudanum. A.—No. If the child's skin came in contact with such flannel it would be affected by absorption; if the child lay with its head under the bed-clothes it would be effected by inhalation.

*Direct examination resumed*—Q.—If before breakfast the child was perfectly lively and natural, and after breakfast it appeared stupefied, what would be your opinion as an expert of the cause inducing this state? A.—If the child after leaving its mother is perfectly natural, and after breakfast show such symptoms, I should suppose that something more than inhalation had been at work. (Dr. Knight's examination was continued at some length but nothing of special interest was elicited.)

Dr. Pliny Jewett was called and confuted Dr. Knight's testimony.

After he had concluded a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

### The Rev. Mr. Gillette and the Bennett Case.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As my name has been associated with the divorce case now pending in New-Haven, I beg leave to say that Mr. NEWMAN was a deacon and a trustee of Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street, of which I am Pastor. Mrs. NEWMAN and her daughter, SARAH, were ladies of irreproachable character, as hundreds of respectable persons in this city can testify.

I casually met Dr. and Mrs. BENNETT several years since at Mr. NEWMAN'S, and regarded them as being highly reputable people, both on their own account, and my estimation of their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. NEWMAN.

The story of the witness who used my name in connection with this family, I unhesitatingly pronounce untrue, and leave the Church I have the honor to serve, and the public, to judge between us.

A. D. GILLETTE.

### Making War-Steamers of Sailing-Ships—Letter from Com. W. M. Walker, U. S. N.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In France and in England the question of adapting the "screw" to their fleets of sail ships, and more particularly to their old "line-of-battle" ships, has awakened the deepest interest, and has been discussed in all its bearings; and in both countries great efforts have been made to ascertain how this could be effected at the least expense, without injury to the sailing qualities or other capacities of the ship, and to determine the best general plan for the necessary alterations.

After a series of most careful experiments made at the naval station, Rochfort, it was found that there were insurmountable obstacles to placing an engine of 650 horse power on board a "hundred-gun ship."

It was next determined to try the experiment with the *Austerlitz*, a ship of the same class, then on the stocks at Cherbourg; but after the maturest consideration, a board composed of captains, constructors and engineers, was compelled to decide that this could not be done under any reasonable conditions; that it would be necessary to cut her in two, and lengthen her floor; that her stern frame must be taken down and rebuilt, and that, after all, these great and costly alterations promised no satisfactory result.

In consequence of this unfavorable report, the Minister of Marine (DUCOS) directed that an engine of five hundred horse power should be substituted for that of six hundred and fifty horse power, which it had been intended to place on board the *Austerlitz*, in order to ascertain if, with this engine of less weight and displacement, and without any reduction in her battery, spars, or other equipments, it was possible to attain a speed of not less than four and a half knots under steam. The attempt to execute the order of the Minister was carefully made, and the stern of the ship was entirely rebuilt (with a "well") at the cost of 88,000 francs, but it was found quite impossible to comply with all his requirements in regard to the armament and equipment of the ship.

I cannot give any very minute detail of all the particulars in which it was found necessary to deviate from the plan of the Minister, but I ascertained on the spot that her battery had been reduced to eighty-eight guns, her munitions of war diminished one-fourth, and her spars and sails cut down to those of a sixty-gun ship; that she cannot stow more than one month's water and two months' supply of other provisions; and that she has been so lightened by the removal of one hundred tons of ballast and eighteen tons of cables and anchors, as to render her stability under sail, after the consumption of her coal, highly problematical.

The expediency of altering a ship so as to enable her to carry a propeller, with a reasonable prospect of increasing her general efficiency, is a question of far more importance to the government of France and England than to our own government, as they have a great number of large vessels that can perhaps be made available in no other way; and their supply of ship timber is comparatively so expensive, scanty and uncertain that the construction of new ships is with them a much more serious consideration than it should be with us.

Furthermore, our old ships of the line now render good service as receiving ships, and in the event of necessity they would be most valuable adjuncts in the defence of our bays and harbors.

I, therefore, Sir, can see no reason for following the example of the French and British in this particular. There is nothing to prevent us, in the construction of a navy, from taking advantage of all the improvements that science and experience may develope, and applying them to new ships designed with special reference to their introduction.

That difficult problem—the construction of a perfect man-of-war—would thus be approached under the most favorable circumstances, and with the best prospect of solution; and we should avoid the great expense of making extensive modifications in our old hulks, without any reasonable hope of satisfactory result.

Unfortunately, Sir, no strong national pride demands for our navy the watchful care, the liberal and steadiest support essential not only to its preeminence, but to its prominence upon the main.

Protected as we have heretofore been by a broad ocean, now narrowed by steam, and untaught as yet by any great humiliation, we have adopted no system of naval policy.

An intermittent attack of pride or apprehension induces us from time to time to launch a few ships; but no earnest comprehensive review of the navy as it is; no contrast of its feebleness with the strength of the other navies of the world; no study of its adaptation to its various uses; no speculation upon the services it may be required to perform; no persistent effort in its behalf in any particular, appears to engage our public men.

Unity of purpose, therefore, does not exist, and general plan is wanting in the minds of those who legislate upon the subject. System is hence needed; a system embracing fitness of design, grace and symmetry in detail, economy and efficiency in the whole.

And yet, while thus unfostered and neglected, at every opportunity the national genius asserts its power, and fitfully, from time to time, attracts to our marine the admiration of the world.

Content with such displays, we sluggishly relapse, and permit our rivals again to excel us in the race, and to compel us often to resort to them for instruction, even in the science of steam navigation, the very rudiments of which they learned from us.

W. M. W.

### The Mount Vernon Association.

*To the Citizens of New-York:*

We ask your attention for a few moments to a subject that concerns each one and all of us.

In a little more than two months—on the 22d of February next—Mount Vernon, the home that WASHINGTON cherished in life and now hallows in death, can be placed in the care of the people of the United States, as the property of themselves and their descendants in perpetuity. On that day the payment of the balance remaining due will transfer WASHINGTON'S Home and Grave to the Mount Vernon Association of the Union, *in trust* for the people of the United States.

Shall we, by indifference or neglect, permit such an opportunity to escape? Can we better show our veneration for his memory than by securing forever the spot inseparably associated with his name, and where, in the brief intervals of a life devoted to our service, he sought tha repose that service compelled?

We must not be misunderstood. Let no one imagine that we would dishonor WASHINGTON'S name, or do our countrymen the injustice to suppose that this appeal could be made to their feelings as if it were a matter for charitable considerations. It stands on much higher ground. Whether or not Mount Vernon shall fall into decay may affect our reputation, but cannot diminish his fame; that rests securely upon the universal assent of the civilized world for more than half a century since his death. When in the war of 1812 the English fleet ascended the Potomac, to ravage and destroy, minute guns were fired and the hostile flag lowered as they passed the tomb of WASHINGTON. With such a tribute to his memory from his country's enemies, shall we who proclaim that he is "first in our hearts," forego the best opportunity to show that it is no empty declaration?

We justly glory that we can speak of him as our countryman. His name and fame are our common property; let us add to it his home, and around his grave, secured by our united efforts, as a "vantage ground," strengthen those ties of brotherly union so affectionately urged upon us in his last address.

The purchase of Mount Vernon is not to be the act of the Government, but of the People of the United States. Let us show that it is an object dear to our hearts, an act of filial love from those who call him "Father of his Country."

It must be confessed that the condition of WASHINGTON'S home is a scandal to us as a nation. The house is crumbling in decay; in a short time it will disappear. The grave and grounds, uncared for, shock the feelings of every pilgrim to his tomb. We must act, and act promptly, to remove this stain from our character. It is the boast of the City of New-York that she is national in sentiment as well as legrandsur and position. Let us make good that claim, and at each one of us resolve that on the next anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON, when all State or party ties are merged in that higher feeling of nationality due in so great measure to him, we shall have done our part to celebrate it in the way he would have preferred as one of the most grateful offerings to his memory.

To us this appeal should come with peculiar force. It was to this City, after the disastrous battle of Long Island, that he made that memorable midnight retreat, by which he saved the remnant of his army to continue the struggle through many ardnous years of the Revolution. It was here, at the close of the war, that he severed his connection with that patriot army in his affecting farewell to the officers; and here, one of the crowning acts of his life was celebrated when he inaugurated the Government of the United States, by taking, before the multitudes assembled in Wall and Broad streets, that oath of office, which, as the first President, he so religiously and conscientiously fulfilled. The Federal Hall in which he stood has disappeared; but what we of this great City, prospering and to prosper under the Government he so largely helped to found, let it appear that all gratitude for such services has passed from our memories with the old hall?

Among the treasures of a nation, none should be guarded more carefully than the memories of their great and good men. Since Governments have existed, what nation can boast a richer legacy than ours in the character of WASHINGTON? Let us cherish everything connected with him, and, above all, that home which to him was the dearest spot on earth.

What will be thought of the sincerity of our sentiments toward WASHINGTON if, while glorying in him as our countryman, we permit Mount Vernon to fall into desecration and decay?

LUTHER BRADISH,
JOHN SHERWOOD,
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,
WILLIAM HALL,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr.,
ALFRED PELL,
ROYAL PHELPS,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

At an adjourned mee

The New-York Times, Wednesday, December 22, 1858.

...ed with him about this case; I am a clerk at No. 186 Broadway, with C. H. Rice.

*Cross-examined*—I reside at No. 42 Carmine-street; I have no place of business; I had some on the 20th of the month; I was last employed by John Hyatt; his place of business is in Chicago; [some tickets in lottery shown witness, which he fails to identify;] my father's name is Walter Hawley; [a paper shown to witness;] I know the handwriting on this paper; I decline answering whose it is; I decline to say whether it is Walter Hawley's; [question objected to as irrelevant, but allowed;] it is Walter Hawley's handwriting; he resides at No 42 Carmine-street; I do not know his business; I never asked him; I have seen the envelope of this package [shown to witness] before; it was taken from me Saturday night, a week ago; these papers [shown to witness] are copies of numbers, signifying nothing; 127 lottery tickets shown;] none of these tickets have drawn more money than enough to save what was paid for them.

Q.—From whom did you receive this package? age? A.—I decline to answer; [compelled to answer;] from W. Hawley, my father at the time these tickets were taken from me I was going to No. 146 Fulton-street; they were taken from me at the Mayor's squad-room; I do not know whether the package contained money; I didn't know the name of the man to whom I was taking them; I was here when Mr. Wood identified Mr. Murray; he is not the one I desired to see at No. 146 Fulton street; I don't know Mr. Dickinson; I have seen Charles H. Murray at No. 146 Fulton-street; I have given packages to the man who was identified by Mr. Wood at No. 146 Fulton-street; I have seen some of them opened; they had money and lottery tickets in them; the money came from my father; these packages contained slips something similar to this slip [shown witness;] this slip is a memorandum or account of sales of lottery tickets; I have received money from the gentleman identified by Mr. Wood [the witness] and packages; the packages I never opened; I did not see them made up or opened at my father's place; I did not ask for a certain number of lottery tickets at No. 116 Fulton-street; I was not told by the person who received the packages what they contained; I have seen those packages opened at No. 146 Fulton-street four or five times a week up to the latter part of last month; the tickets did not purport to be of the Sparta Academy lottery; since the first of this month I have left packages with a person at No. 146 Fulton-street; they contained Delaware lottery tickets; they did not contain tickets of the Sparta Academy lottery; they contained money.

*Cross-examined*—I never spoke to Benjamin Wood in my life; I have spoken to Charles H. Murray once or twice; never saw Mr. Eddy. [To Mr. Halmes]—I never saw lottery-tickets sold at No. 42 Carmine-street; I have heard of their being sold there.

*Charles H. Ring*, sworn—I reside at No. 97 Prince-street; I know Benj. Wood and Charles H. Murray, but not Mr. Eddy; I became possessed of a lottery-ticket in the latter part of June, 1858; I purchased it of David M. Wood, at No. 32 Park-row; it was a ticket on the Delaware Lottery; I compared the numbers on that ticket with the drawing of that lottery, and found that the ticket had drawn one-eighth of a capital prize—one-eighth of $32,000; I went to No. 140 Fulton-street with David M. Wood; he introduced me as having been fortunate enough, or unfortunate enough, to draw a prize to Mr. Charles H. Murray; I presented the ticket to him; he handed it to one of the young men and stated that he could not pay it without seeing the managers, as he was only the agent; I asked him where they could be seen, and he said at Jersey City, and he would go over there with me; we went; Mr. D. M. Wood went ever with us; Mr. Murray introduced me to one of the managers, who declined paying the prize at present; he was not going to pay it until he had investigated it; he said the agents had not made their returns in time; Mr. Wood stated that the returns were made in time; it has not been paid to this dey; Mr. Murray retained the ticket; I demanded it, and he declined to give it up; the last time I saw it it was in his possession; the names of Gregory & Manry were on that ticket; I think I have had three or four interviews with Mr. Murray about that ticket.

*Cross examined by Mr. Hall*—I am a druggist at No. 192 Broadway; I purchased this lottery ticket on the 30th of June, 1858, at about twenty minutes after four; I have bought single tickets before that time; I have occasionally bought them during the past five years.

Q.—How much money have you expended for lottery tickets in the City of New-York? A.—That's none of your business.

Mr. Hall said if the witness declined answering on legal grounds, that was one thing; if on impertinent grounds, that was another. In the latter case he [counsel] should insist upon the question.

A.—I decline to answer; I don't think I've spent $1,000; I drew a prize of $500 once, which was paid at No. 146 Fulton-street; the reason assigned by the manager for not paying my ticket was, I think that the ticket was taken surreptitiously by the agent; I think I selected the ticket, and not Mr. David M. Wood; it was not a ticket of Wood, Eddy & Co., but of Manly, Gregory & Co.; there was a corner cut off the ticket when I purchased it; [the witness indicated how much of the corner of the ticket which he had purchased was cut off;] I do not know how the corner was cut off; I have seen tickets sold with the corners cut off.

Counsel for the defendant [protesting against its relevancy] here admitted that for six months last past Mr. Benjamin Wood had had bank accounts open in his name in the Shoe and Leather Bank and the Broadway Bank, of this City, and that S. Swan & Co. have also a bank account open in the Broadway Bank, which has been thus open for six months last past and more, and that checks have been drawn by S. Swan & Co., of Augusta, Georgia, and by Mr. Wood, for moneys in deposit in those institutions to their several credits.

*Sergeant Alfred Berney*, of the Mayor's squad, was sworn, and identified various packages of lottery tickets and papers received by him from the officers who arrested the alleged agents of the lottery dealers. He was cross-examined by Mr. Hall and de posed as follows: I have been attached to the Mayor's Squad since the 20th of January last, I think; I know Marcus Cicero Stanley; I have known him, I think, since about February 1, last; he has been at my house but once and that was when I was sick, and he came to see me; I think I have been at his house three or four times; I have been frequently with him; never in the night time except at his house, except once.

Q.—Did you know all this time that he had been convicted of the crime of larceny and imprisoned, and on the treadmill? (Objected to as irrelevant.)

Judge RUSSELL said a Sergeant of Police was often compelled to use thieves and persons of that character. If anything tending to affect the credibility of the witness was asked, it would be proper, but the object of this question was to assail the character of Mr. Stanley.

Ex-Judge Smith denied this. He wanted to show that the witness, while thus associating with Stanley, knew of his previous bad character.

Judge RUSSELL said that would not affect his credibility.

The witness said he was willing to answer any question on the cross-examination.

The question was ruled out.

Q.—Have you not been engaged with Marcus Cicero Stanley in procuring arrests of persons engaged in the lottery and policy business in the City of New-York, and have you not received money from him which you knew he had extorted from lottery and policy dealers and gamblers? A.—No. All that I have been engaged in with Marcus Cicero Stanley, was in getting information the same as I would from any informer or thief.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you have not received money from Stanley to prevent the arrest of lottery dealers, policy dealers, gamblers or any other persons? A.—I mean to say I never received one dollar directly or indirectly, nor one penny, either, for preventing or arresting.

Q.—Have you never received from Stanley money or any consideration whatever for procuring the discharge of any person from arrest, or for extending any favor at Stanley's request to a party in custody? A.—Never.

Q.—Have you never saved persons from arrest or ordained persons not to be arrested, at the request or instigation of Stanley? A.—Never at his instigation or any one else's.

Q.—Did Stanley ever furnish to you a list of the gambling houses, lottery and policy dealers in this City, and if so were you to receive from him a part of the money which he proposed to extort from them? A.—Never. He has furnished me a list, but I never was to receive any money.

Ex-Judge Smith said he had propounded these questions as a matter of duty on account of the statements of Stanley and others. He owed it to himself and Sergeant Berney to say he never had believed them.

Q.—(By Mr. Hall)—Did you ever hear that Stanley received money from France & Co.'s Marland lottery? A.—I have not.

The case was here adjourned to 11 A. M. to-dey.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

THE HOMICIDE IN SECOND-STREET.

William McGrady was tried for forgery in the second degree, in passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Westfield Bank, of Massachusetts. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

The witnesses in the case of Larkin, who pleaded guilty on Monday to manslaughter in the first degree, were discharged from custody, and paid $25 each, by order of the Recorder.

William Tileson was placed at the bar for the homicides of Christian Mathewback, at a grocery store, corner of Avenue A and Second-street, on Aug. 12. He was indicted with three others—Dennis Crily, Thaddeus McCarthy and William Young—but claimed to be tried alone. The case, as it stands at present, is very cloudy and obscure. As far as it has as yet been developed, it reads as follows:

*John Ferguson* deposed that he was a physician and surgeon, residing at No. 189 East Eighteenth street; he made the *post-mortem* examination of Christian Mathewback; made an affidavit before Coroner Cunnery; there were no external wounds on the body; he found a fracture of the skull and an extravasation of blood, sufficient to cause death; deceased was otherwise in a healthy condition, except that the stomach was slightly congested; on removing the upper portion of the skull he found a fracture of the left temporal bone, a little behind the ear, and a little above; the fracture was minute, so that it at first escaped observation; his attention was drawn to it by the extravasation of blood, which extended over the right hemisphere of the brain, and which produced compression sufficient to cause death; this extravasation might have been produced by falling; it would be very doubtful if a blow of the fist could have produced it; it may have done so if the blow caused him to fall and strike some other object.

*Mary Lammes* deposed that deceased was her brother; he was a strong, sober man; she saw him the day before his death; he was quite healthy; she saw him after he was struck, and before his death; he was then in a very low condition, and soon after died.

*John Blaser*, examined, through the German interpreter—He knew Matthewback; slept in the same bed with him, after the blow was struck; he did not know that he had been hurt; when he came to bed he spoke to Matthewback, who did not answer; he went to sleep, and in the morning spoke to him again, but he did not answer; he subsequently shook him and found he was dead; he then went for an officer; he had known deceased for a long time, but never saw him drunk.

*Henry Otterden* examined—Was in Mr. Beck's store the day before Matthewback died; Tileson and others were there; there was some hard talking there, and most of them seemed drunk; a man named Wiley said somebody had said something against his brother-in-law, Schneider; he addressed me, and said I was the man who had said it, and wanted me to go into the yard and settle it; I told him I knew nothing about it; Matthewback was lying on some barrels; I went out of the store, and know no more of the matter.

*John Wild* gave similar testimony—There was considerable loud talking and disputing, when Matthewback woke up, and ordered all of them to keep quiet altogether; the next time witness saw him he was wiping blood from his face; did not see any blow struck; heard of his death the next morning; did not hear him say he had been struck by anybody.

*William Schneider* was in the store at the time, but saw no blow struck; Otterbein and Wiki were disputing; saw Matthewback sitting on a chest; saw him drink once at the bar, and then sit down again; does not know whether he went to sleep; did not see him again.

*Daniel Lobis* was examined, but his evidance was of no importance.

*Richard Beck*, keeper of the store, deposed that he saw the deceased struck by the prisoner and Croly several times, and that deceased fell against a cask; Croly also struck the witness on the left temple; he thought the blow upon himself was inflicted by a sling-shot, but he saw no weapon.

*Jacob Gates*, examined—He saw two men leading Matthewback out of the store; Matthewback was bleeding; he did not see the prisoner strike the deceased.

*John Andrews*, examined—Knew of the disturbance; was in the store before it commenced; he was up stairs; his friend told him there was a fight below; he went down; there were six or seven men in the store; there was quarreling among these parties; he saw deceased getting up from where he was sitting; deceased said, "Keep still altogether;" a man got up and struck deceased; he could not recognize the man; deceased fell down; his nose was bleeding; the deceased went into the yard and returned with a hitch in his hand; the barkeeper asked him for the hitch, and he gave it to him; then the same man who gave him the first blow struck him again, and Mr. Beck interfered; the man who struck deceased had yellow hair; he was not the prisoner; he could not tell whether the prisoner struck deceased or not, they were all so crowded together.

The Court adjourned after the testimony of this witness. The case will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

## Police Reports.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN WEST HOBOKEN—ELUCIDATION OF THE MYSTERY.—The inquest upon the body of the unknown German found shot early on Monday morning, on the Paterson Plank-road, was held on Tuesday morning, by Coroner BOUNSTEAD. As the investigation was in progress, inquiry was made of a stage-driver who was coming from West Hoboken, as to whether anything further had been learned. A German woman who was on her way to New-York, got out of the stage, and upon viewing the body, recognized it as that of her husband JOHN MERKLE, a tailor residing at North Hoboken. It appears from her testimony that MERKLE was subject to occasional fits of despondency. On Friday last he purchased a single-barrelled pistol, paying for it nearly every cent he had. On Sunday night Mrs. MERKLE went to bed up stairs with the children, leaving her husband sitting up. During the night she woke up and finding that deceased had not come to bed she went down stairs, supposing that he had fallen asleep, and discovered that he was gone. She had not since seen or heard of him until she saw his body at the inquest. ALOIS HOLLINGER, a milkman, testified that about half-past five o'clock on Monday morning, as he was coming to New York, he saw the body of deceased lying on the Paterson Plank-road, near the wall; there was a light blow upon the ground, and thinking that perhaps there had been foul play, got out of his wagon, and, upon examination, found the footprints of but one person. Dr. MELFORD examined the body before it had been removed. Death had been caused by placing the muzzle of a pistol or gun against the throat and discharging it, the contents (fine shot) having penetrated upwards into the head. The pistol could not have been fired by a second person, unless the head of deceased had been drawn back. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by suicide." On Monday afternoon, Coroner BOUNSTEAD was informed that a private watchman at West Hoboken, early on Monday morning, saw a man passing in the direction of where deceased was found, followed at a short distance by another man, and, after a short space of time, heard the report of firearms. This led to the supposition that there had been a murder. The pistol was not found.

SERIOUS ROW AND PROBABLE HOMICIDE—RESULTS OF OPENING A NEW GROGGERY.—Patrick McGarry opened a new groggery on Monday evening, in Mulberry-street near Hester—the multiplicity of rum shops in the Sixth Ward being no bar to his project—and invited his friends to a magnificent "Housewarming." Friends came to the number of about thirty, and new liquors, poured out of new decanters, were copiously poured down old throats. So eminently social were the friends that they could not tear themselves away from the joy-inspiring glass, but resolved "to make a night of it." At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the jocose effects of the liquor had disappeared, and the bellicose results began to show themselves. A general rough-and-tumble fight ensued, resulting in a number of black eyes and sanguinary noses. All this was very natural and commonplace, and there would have been no occasion for a newspaper paragraph, had not the scene wound up with a stabbing affray of a very serious character. John Carroll, a sailor, stabbed John Tracey with a sheath knife. The blade penetrated the left lung of Tracy, and the wound is pronounced mortal. The injured man was taken to the Hospital. Carrol was arrested, and locked up in the Essex street Jail. Carrol is an Irishman about 30 years of age, and has followed the sea for a living, but for the past three months he has been staying in this City doing nothing. He has a wife and one child residing in Houston-street. He confesses that he stabbed Tracy, but says that he was so intoxicated that he did not know what he was about. He was mate of the schooner *Dolphin*, which was wrecked on Cortan Bank, West Indies, a few months ago.

## Brazil and the United States.

*From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.*

We briefly mentioned, a few days ago, the fact that the duty on flour imported into Brazil had been reduced by an Imperial decree thirty per centum below the former Tariff; and expressed the opinion that this reduction of duties on the chief articles of export from this country to Brazil would undoubtedly have the effect, in a few years, of making the balance of trade in our favor. As the commerce between the two countries now stands Brazil has greatly the advantage of us, her exports to the United States amounting to more than four times the value of our exports to that country. To show that this is the fact we will cite a few statistics in regard to coffee and flour, the staple articles which constitute the principal commerce between the two countries, recently published in an article in the O'*Coroto Mercantile*, published at Rio Janeiro.

By estimating the barrel of flour in Brazil at $10 per barrel, the bag of coffee at $15 per bag, the value of exported coffee in the United States for the years '55, '56 and 57, amounted to $48,414,460, while the flour imported in to Brazil from the United States amounted to $8,849,630—difference against the latter country $39,294,830.

For the last year, 1857, there were exported from the United States to Brazil 355,858 barrels of flour, and received 901,374 bags of coffee, which, estimate as above, will give the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of imported coffee | $13 520,610 |
| Value of exported flour | 3,558,580 |
| Difference | $9,962,030 |

The figures show a gratifying increase in the exports of flour from this country. In 1847 there were shipped from the United States to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) 180,648 barrels flour, and in 1857, 355,858 barrels, which gives an increase of almost 100 per cent. In 1847 the United States received from Brazil 729,742 bags of coffee, and in 1857, 901,374 bags—the latter year being an exceptionable one, compared with former ones. The real increase for eleven years was only 10 par cent.

Whilst Brazil during the above-mentioned yea a received hum the United States 2,509,676 oarrels of flour, it received from Europe and all other countries 273,110 barrels, viz.: scarcely a ninth part of the whole amount. In 1857 Brezil imported from the United States 355,858 barrels, and from Europe, &c., only 15,646—viz.: a twenty-third part.

We have stated already that, during the three years, 1855, '56 and '57, Brazil exported to the United States 3,209 640 bags of coffee; and, during the same period, to Europe and other parts, 3,279,909 bags; the quantity shipped for the United States being almost equal to that exported to Europe and other parts. And whilst, in 1857, there were exported to the United States 901,374 bags coffee, England received only 445,906 bags, or less than the half. The money transactions resulting from this considerable commercial exchange between Brazil and the United States are transacted almost entirely by way of England.

In 1856 Brazil imported from Great Britain to the amount of ..... $24,513,000
From the United States ..... 3,726,510

Difference ..... $20,816,460

Thus we see that, notwithstanding our imports of coffee are twice the value of those of Great Britain, the exports of the latter to Brazil are almost seven times greater than those of the United States.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—HER HEALTH.—The following communication, addressed to Mr. ASCHERSON, H. B. M.'s Consul at this port, has been recently received:

ROSLIN HOUSE, GREAT MALVERN, Oct. 4, 1858.

SIR: Though several months have elapsed since the date of your kind communication to my niece, Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, it is not very many days since it reached her hands.

I regret to say that her health and strength are so extremely reduced, that although she continues to devote to her great object, the amalluration both of the *Sanitary* and sanitory arrangements for the British army, more time and exertion than is consistent with her recovery, it is impossible for her to task herself further, and she is accordingly obliged to request me to acknowledge the gratifying compliment paid her, through yourself, by the St. George's Society of New-York.

Will you, Sir, have the goodness to express to the members of the Society, Miss NIGHTINGALE'S gratitude for this testimonial of their regard; and, also, to the author of the excellent discourse transmitted to her (a valued pupil and friend, as I find, of Bishop POTTER) the pleasure she has derived from its perusal. I have the honor to be, &c., SAMUEL SMITH.E.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | R. River boats. | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | — | 57 | — | 57 |
| Flour, bbls | — | 477 | 8,645 | 9,122 |
| Flour, sacks | — | — | 152 | 152 |
| Corn Meal, pkgs | — | — | 2,256 | 2,256 |
| Wheat, bushels | — | — | 1,636 | 1,636 |
| Corn, bushels | — | — | 3,051 | 3 051 |
| Oats, bushels | 6,000 | 1,242 | — | 7,242 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,634 | 3,962 | 2,953 | 8,559 |
| Whisky, bbls | — | 280 | 560 | 840 |

ASHES—Are in limited request at steady rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75. ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is less active, to-day, yet prices are sustained; sales 1,040 bags Laguayra part at 12c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12¾c.; 1,250 bags Rio at 10c.@11¾c; and (last evening) 1,200 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ℔ lb. The business of the week in Rio Coffee, Messrs. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "Throughout the past week there has prevailed an active demand for Rio Coffee, sales reaching 20,640 bags, for which very full rates have been realized. Transactions comprise 5,374 bags ℔ *Pilot Fish*, at 11¾c., in store; 2,569 bags by auction at 9¾c.@12c., averaging $10 70; 3,400 bags ℔ *Eventide*, at 11¼c., ex. ship; 3,300 bags ℔ *Dirk Hendrick*, at 10¾c., in store, and 4,068 bags ℔ *Yankee Blade*, (as advised in our last,) all 4 months." The stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, comprised 77,376 pkgs.—increasing, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON,—9,754 bags and 40,000 mats Java, 11,416 bags Rio and Santos, 8,824 bags Maracaibo, 3,850 bags St. Domingo, 2,232 bags Laguayra, and 700 bags Bahia.

COTTON—Has been sparingly dealt in, to-day, at former rates. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 12 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¾ |
| Middling Fair, ℔ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices tend downward. The demand is very moderate. Home dealers are less eager to buy. There is some disposition to purchase on speculation, but the rates offered do not satisfy holders. Sales have been confined to about 7,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio State, ℔ bbl | $3 60@ 4 20 |
| Superfine State | 4 25@ 4 50 |
| Extra State | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| Superfine Western | 4 40@ 4 80 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 85@ 5 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 90@ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 40@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 8 50 |

Canadian is quiet at former rates; sales 400 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra. ℔ bbl. Southern continues in fair demand at old figures; sales 1,250 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine. ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to day, 650 boxes Raisins, including Layer, at $2 55@$2 60, and Bunch at $2 05@$2 10 ℔ box; also, by auction, 200 boxes Malago Lemons at $3 70 each; 337 half and 398 quarter drums Malaga Figs at 3½c.@4¼c.; 248 boxes Old Valencia Raisins at 3½c.; 48 bbls. old Zante Currants at 3c.@3½c., and 150 trails Dates at 1¾c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request at about previous prices. Sales, to-day, 12,000 bushels, including fair White Canada, at $1 27, delivered; good White Michigan, at $1 30; and ordinary Red Tennessee, at $1 15, in store, ℔ bushel. Corn is rather more inquired for at firmer rates. Sales, 18,500 bushels at 70½c.@71½c. for Mixed Western; 75½c. for new Yellow Jersey; and 75½c.@77c. for new White Southern. ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 77c.@78c., and is generally held at 80c. ℔ bushel; 2,500 bushels were sold at 77½c. Barley is dull and nominal at from 70c.@ 82½c. ℔ bushel. Oats are selling, in lots, at uniform rates. We quote Canada at 55c.@56½c.; Western, 54c.@56c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL for the annexed statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| From | To date | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | Dec. 17, 1858 | 75,748 | 380,552 | 299,072 |
| New-Orleans | Dec. 4, 1858 | — | — | 2,250 |
| Philadelphia | Dec. 8, 1858 | 2,029 | 20,281 | 14,031 |
| Baltimore | Dec. 9, 1858 | — | — | — |
| Boston | Dec. 10, 1858 | 10 | — | — |
| Other Ports | Dec. 3, 1858 | — | 11,612 | 3,949 |
| Total from Sept. 1, 1858 | | 77,788 | 412,125 | 319,452 |
| To about same period, 1857 | | 361,030 | 2,783,753 | 515,359 |
| To about same period, 1856 | | 438,002 | 5,759,320 | 2,077,930 |
| To about same period, 1855 | | 408,044 | 2,560,992 | 1,048,549 |

TO THE CONTINENT.

| | Flour, bbls | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From New-York, to Dec 7, 1858 | 26,036 | 42,354 | 6,621 |
| From other ports to latest dates | 13,740 | 6,020 | — |

Mr. BILL notices the movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, thus: "Generally the trade is dull and inactive, particularly for the lower descriptions, but as the quantity here is extremely light of desirable State, that and the medium grades of Western and shipping brands of Ohio are more sought after at a small improvement on the fortnight. The stock in store of all descriptions is large, but the continued ease in money matters enables it to be held with much firmness, although in the absence of an export demand, the trade are dependent upon the retail operations of the City. The canals being now closed for the season, the receipts are quite light. From the increased rates of freight upon all the principal railroads, and the high prices demanded for prime Wheat throughout the Western country, it is to be expected that the supplies will be very moderate this Winter, unless there is an improvement in value. There is no change in the market for Wheat. The City millers, as their wants require, take the best samples at steady quotations, but the common kinds are for the present quite unsalable. Rye is steady, with small sales. Barley quite inactive. Oats are held firmly. For Indian Corn there is the usual home demand. The stock in store is not offered freely, holders generally looking for higher rates."

HIDES—Are in request and are steady, at previous quotations. Buenos Ayres, 26¾c.; Rio Grande 25¾c.; Orinoco, 24c.; Chagres, 23c.; Port au Platte, 17½c. ℔ lb., usual credit.

LIME—Rockland; 70c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been lightly dealt in at 35c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in active request, at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 25 for new Mess, here; $18 50 for do., deliverable next week; $18 20@$18 30 for new Mess, deliverable in January; $17 50@$17 60 for old Mess, here; and, nominally, $13 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been lightly dealt in, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is in good demand, at, however, irregular prices; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c. here; 11½c. for 1,000 bbls., deliverable in April; and 10¾c. for 100 bbls., deliverable at any time during 1859, ℔ lb. Beef continues plenty and depressed. Sales, to-day, 180 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 52 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 50@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13@ $15 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 12c.@ 19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 150 tcs., in lots, at from $3 @$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in slack demand to-day, at unchanged rates. Sales have been confined to small lots Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c.; New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@ 7¾c., and 400 hoxes Havana, on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Salen have been reported of 10,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Spanish is in active demand for export; other kinds are rather quiet. Prices have not varied much. Sales since Friday last: 54 hhds. Kentucky, at 10¾c.@12c.; 116 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@18c.; 67 cases Florida, at 18c.@25c.; 96 bales Havana, at 30c.@42c.; 1,539 bales Cuba, in bond, and 53 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Is heavy and drooping; sales 450 bbls., including small lots, at 25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 150 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb; and 75 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, 40 hhds. Bacon at 25s. For Glasgow, 50 tons Logwood at 30s. For Bremen, some Wood at 27s. 6d. For Havana, a bark (400 tons) at $1,900. For other ports, nothing really new.

# PROVISIONS.

## FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Extra Refined Corn Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than any other manufacturers.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—BOBLER'S AND Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in cans and foil. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ARNOLD'S FARM MILL.—THE CHEAPEST and most economical Mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: Corn Mill (grinding very fine); Corn Sheller, on a large scale; and Corn and Cob Crusher. TREADWELL & FELL, No. 251 Pearl st., LIDGEWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1868. Orders by mail punctual.

# DRY GOODS.

335 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will remove
The balance of their
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
RICH SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
For the convenience of customers, to their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
And will offer it
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 20,
Together with their entire retail stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
At lower prices than ever before offered, until Jan. 1, to make room for their Spring importations.

These stocks combined offer a choice unsurpassed in style, variety and price viz.:

2,000 DRESSES, new MAGNOLIA STRIPES, from $1 75 to $2 50 per dress, Specially adapted for holiday presents.
200 pieces fine BAYADERE CHALLY, at 25 cents, worth 45 cents.
VALENTIAS, OTTOMONS, POPLINS, &C.
200 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES, at 10 cents, worth 18 cents.
600 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES, at 12½ cents, worth 21 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED ENGLISH CALICOES, fast colors, 90 cents per dress.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED FRENCH CALICOES, fast colors, $1 63 per dress.
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES, from 2s. up.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, beautiful styles, from $6 50 up.
RICH CHENE, BAYADERE and PLAID SILKS, at 75c., 80c. and 87c., worth $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, at 50 cents, 70 cents, 75 cents and 85 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—FINE COLORED ENGLISH MERINOES, at $1 65 per dress.
SILK ROBES,
BLACK SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.

SHAWLS.

200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, From $10 to $16, worth from $16 to $25.
200 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS, At $20, worth $35.
400 BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS, At $3, worth $5.
370 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS, At $4, worth $7.
500 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS, At $5, worth $10.

With an immense assortment of the
RICHEST SHAWLS IMPORTED.
RICH LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS,
All widths, suitable for cloaks or dresses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

NO. 335 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Have just received, and will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 20,
a choice assortment of
GRENADINE AND GAUZE DE LYON
EVENING ROBES, FROM $10 UP.
New, rich and desirable styles.
Also,
EVENING SILKS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
for
THE HOLIDAYS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to all purchasers of
SILKS,
MERINOES,
POIL DE CHEVRES,
AND DELAINES.
Of SHAWLS,
They have an immense stock at
Extraordinary low prices.

THE RIBBON DEPARTMENT
Is, as usual, well supplied.
And of
EMBROIDERIES.
They can offer a very great variety of choice goods at HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway

BEAUTIFUL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Consisting of
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS
CLOAKS, &c.,
NOW OFFERING AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Bajou Gloves, of exclusive shades, just landed; said to be the best glove sent to this country.

DRY GOODS
In black and white.
RIBBONS
In blue and stripe.
LACES
In heavy and light.
EMBROIDERIES
In new and bright.
DRESS TRIMMINGS
Both cheap and good in spite of day and night.
R. H. MACY, 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of CLOAKS, for the balance of the season, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They would call special attention to their stock of RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
And also to
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, for the Evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 20th inst.:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed..for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed..for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES LACE AND MEDALLION SETS.
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
In new shapes and designs—very handsome.
INFANTS' CAPS, CLOAKS, ROBES AND DRESSES, ILLUSION CAPS, BERTHES, BRETEL

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mount Vernon Festival—Monster Concert.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—A Captain's Not Amiss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Lady of Lyons.

FORREST'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman of the World—Gentleman Jack.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rube the Ranger—Black-Eyed Susan—Po-ca-hon-tas—Valentine and Orson.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West, Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and South western Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, Dec. 22, at 7½ A.M.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post-office on the preceding Tuesday afternoon, to go by railroad at 1 o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 3 o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Reliable intelligence is said to have been received in Washington reletive to the designs of Spain upon Mexico, which is in direct conflict with the positive assertions of Señor Tassara, the Spanieb Minister to our Government. It is asserted that the commander of the Spanish fleet off Tampico has notified the Spanish Consul of that place that war now exists between the two countries, and that a land force would shortly arrive from Cuba. Reports even go so far as to state that the Spanish forces have taken possession of the approachee to Tampico. It is proper to state, however, that our Government puts no confidence in the reports.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday will be read with interest. In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, in Michigan, was passed; ayes 29, noes 22. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, and Mr. Seward made a long speech in its favor. He expresses himself as preferring the route which would be a continuation of the road traveled by the great northwestern emigration, and would have the road built as a military, postal, national highway, with the money and credit of the Government, surrendering the lands along the route to actual settlers, free of cost; but he had concurred in presenting the bill now before the Senate because it was the only alternative. A synopsis of Mr. Seward's remarks will be found in our report of the proceedings. Mr. Warn, of Texas, made a speech in favor of the Texas route, when the debate was postponed until to-day. Mr. Seward offered a resolution, which was lost, directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether further legislation is necessary to stop the Slave-trade. Letters between the President of Nicaragua and Commodore Paulding, if any such were in the Navy Department, were called for by resolution. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the Senate if any land in New-York Harbor can be had for revenue purposes. The Secretary of War was also asked for information respecting the rights of British subjects in Oregon. Part of the correspondence of Robert McLean and Dr. Parker, Ex-Ministers to China, was sent in by the President. It was voted to advance Hiram Powers $2,500 for statuary. It was announced that the new Senate Chamber would be ready on the 4th of January. In the House, the Army and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to organize a territorial government for Dakotah was introduced by Mr. Kavanagh, of Minnesota. The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after some debate, and the rejection of various amendments, it was voted, by six majority, to strike out the enacting clause, the effect being to bring the bill again into the House, where the vote to strike out was not sustained. A substitute, offered by Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, was then adopted, it having been previously agreed upon in caucus, and pending the question on its final passage, the House adjourned.

The President yesterday nominated to the Senate, in Executive Session, thirty-five out of the fifty-eight cases of officers retired by the Naval Board, referred to him for his decision. A number of the names of these thus restored will be found in our Washington dispatches. The President, in making the nominations, took occasion to express his regret that Commodore Stewart was not one of the number, but, inasmuch as that officer did not submit his case to the Courts of Inquiry, he did not come within the action of the law under which the nominations were made. A resolution, however, in favor of the Commodore's restoration, was introduced by Mr. Hale, though not acted upon when the Senate adjourned.

The meeting of the Board of State Canvassers at Albany yesterday was an important one, the proceedings involving the legality of the election of several members of Congress. On account of an informality in the returns, it was rendered probable that several of the Districts would be declared vacant, and it has been decided that several cases will have to go before Congress for decision.

The arrival of the *Black Warrior* supplies us with dates from Havana to December 15. There was nothing of interest there. Senator Douglas and his family were passengers from New-Orleans, remaining, however, at Havana.

Our advices from Merida, Yucatan, are to the 1st inst. The predominance of the liberal interest at that capital, and at Campeachy, has been established, not, however, without strenuous resistance on the part of the Church faction. Extensive preparations were making for a campaign against the interior Indians.

The Overland Mail, at St. Louis, brings dates from California to Nov. 22—two days' later than steamer accounts. The Gila gold fever had created a great excitement in Eastern California, and emigrants were flocking to the neighborhood of Fort Yuma. Indictments against gamblers had been found in Sacramento and San Francisco. Arrangements had been made in San Francisco to forward funds to New-York, by the steamer of Dec. 5, to meet the City interest, due here Jan. 1.

Advices from Utah report that Brigham Young was to be tried, in the latter part of November, for false imprisonment of Gentile citizens. The snow in the mountains was three feet deep, in the middle of November.

The Government Railway Inspector in Canada West has ordered the stoppage of passenger trains on the Northern Railway, as he considers the road in an unsafe condition for the requisite speed. Freight trains, however, are allowed to be run, but at reduced speed. The decision causes considerable excitement along the road.

A grain-dealer, Julius Patten, at Buffalo, has absconded with several thousands of dollars, belonging to the firm of Patten & Munnysack, of which he was a member, together with large amounts in addition, which he obtained by fraudulent transactions.

The murderer Myers, who was hung at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17, for the murder of Bartlett Nevable, died uttering the most dreadful blasphemies.

The examination of witnesses in the lottery cases of Wood, Eddy & Co. was commenced yesterday before City Judge Russell. David M. Wood, a broker doing business at No. 229 Broadway, one of the accused, was among the witnesses examined.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, two brothers, Robert and Daniel Murphy, were tried for passing counterfeit quarter-dollars. They were both stage-drivers, and, offered, in defence, that the bad coin was taken in the stages they drove. But Robert was found guilty, and Daniel acquitted.

A communication from the Comptroller was read before the Board of Aldermen last evening, recommending the immediate adoption of an ordinance authorizing the issue of $373,446 05 of 6 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Board passed an ordinance permitting the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies to use steam on Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to the northern extremity of the island for 30 years. An ordinance providing that the Comptroller shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum, payable monthly, and that there shall be a Deputy Comptroller, to receive $3,000 per annum, payable monthly, who may perform all the duties of the Comptroller except to draw warrants on the Chamberlain, and shall act in place of the Comptroller when the latter is absent, and that the clerk to the Comptroller shall receive $2,000 per annum, payable monthly, was presented and referred. The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions in favor of extending the area of the Central Park, by adding to it the land bounded by One-hundred-and-Sixth and One-hundred-and-Tenth streets, the Fifth and Eighth avenues, and beautifying the streets in the vicinity of the Park. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in repealing the ordinance in favor of opening Albeny street.

Yesterday, Mr. Charles O'Conor opened for the defence in the suit of Samuel S. Salter *vs.* Fernando Wood, which has occupied Judge Slosson's branch of the Superior Court since the 13th inst., and promises to occupy it a week longer. Mr. O'C. spoke three hours, and made a brilliant and effective forensic address. The case is one in which the plaintiff, who was one of the Metropolitan Police, seeks to recover damages for personal injuries received in the riot of June 16, 1857, consequent upon the attempt to arrest Mayor Wood.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, William McGrady was found guilty of forgery in the second degree and remanded for sentence. The witnesses in the case of Larkins, who pleaded guilty on Monday, were paid $25 each, and discharged from custody. The trial of William Wilson for the homicide of Christian Mathewback in August last was commenced, and will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

At a meeting of medical gentlemen and leading citizens, held last evening at the Cooper Institute, a Society, to be called the New-York Sanitary Association, was organized. The movement has been on foot for some time, and originated in the Academy of Medicine. Its objects are to promote the investigation of facts and principles relating to personal, domiciliary and public hygiene, and to diffuse information on the laws of health and life.

Dr. O. W. Holmes delivered a poem, last evening, before the Rutger's Female Institute, entitled the "Heart's Own Secret." Notwithstanding a hard rain storm the church in Rutgers-street, in which the poem was delivered, was well filled.

The unfavorable weather, yesterday, had the effect of restricting business. The sales of Cotton, Flour, Sugars, and Molasses, were light. The changes in prices were unimportant. Wheat, Corn, Rice, and Coffee in moderate request. Pork was in lively demand at buoyant rates. Lard, Beef, Naval Stores, Oils, and Whisky were inactive. Freights were also quiet.

### The Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad is in peril from its friends. Some of them have shown a disposition to kill the enterprise with kindness, and to protect it into paralysis which the country can ill afford to allow them to indulge. For the Pacific Railroad is one of the urgent necessities of our present national position. We cannot hope to keep the stand we have taken before the world as a Republic capable of imperial extension, unless we prove ourselves equal to a work which, however colossal it may be, is by no means disproportionate to our actual possessions, and which is vitally important to the secure development of our resources. The Pacific Railroad is more absolutely essential to the permanence of the bonds which unite our Eastern with our Western shores, than the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railway is to the military defence of the Russian monarchy. The want of steam communication between the centre and the circumference of the Russian Empire would, of course, always hamper the movements of the force of Russia against a foreign foe; as the experience of the Crimean War, in which Russia literally wasted away upon her weary march from Moscow to Sebastopol, most painfully proved. But the want of a steam communication between New-York, or St. Louis, and San Francisco, through our own Territories, is a much more serious matter. In the case of such a great naval war as our fire-eaters have just been vaporing about, with so much fury, and so little significance, an enemy strong enough to seize and hold the ports of the Isthmus would have the commerce, and with the commerce, perhaps, the very independence itself of California at his mercy. The mighty myriads of our militia force might, and doubtless would, be disposed to rush instantly to the rescue of freedom on the Pacific. But mighty myriads of men cannot rush very successfully over a wagon-road in the wilderness. The bravest patriots must eat, and drink, and take a reasonable share of repose, if they are to indicate their patriotism in their prowess, and make their bravery brilliant with victory.

From the war point of view alone, the building of the Pacific Railroad is a duty more imperative upon this country than was the construction of the military railway to Moscow upon the Czar Nicholas. Nor need the discharge of this duty weigh more heavily upon the United States, when we consider the relative circumstances of the two works, than did the laying of the Moscow road upon the resources of Russia. The Russian road is a military convenience, and nothing more. Practically it was as much a final, self-absorbing outlay as the building of a ship-of-the-line or a fortress. It runs through a thinly peopled part of the Empire; finds no commerce, and creates none. It facilitates, of course, the exchanges between the great points in which it terminates; and quickens the intercourse between the merchants of Moscow and those of St. Petersburg. Our Pacific Railroad, on the contrary, would fertilize, like a great river, the land through which it flows. While we believe it would be the height of national carelessness and bad economy to wait for such a road to build itself in this way, we are yet fully persuaded that if once built it would feed itself at a thousand points, now bare and desolate, with the busy life of thriving towns and settlements.

Let the Pacific Railroad then be undertaken, seriously, at once, and by the National Government. We agree with Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, as to the principle of the bill which he proposed in the Senate on Monday, and think with him, not only that the building of this great work is not to be looked for at the hands of any private company, but that it ought not to be looked for at the hands of any but the Government. The details of the plan offered by Mr. Wilson are certainly open to serious criticism; his limitation of the loans to be raised for the building of the Road to instalments of not more than $10,000,000 annually being especially objectionable; but the plan itself, as a stimulus to practical discussion in the right direction, deserves, and we trust will receive, the fullest consideration from the Senate. Everything that can be done must be done, as we need not say, to mitigate the severity of that new season of jobbing and corruption which will infallibly set in as soon as the work shall be positively undertaken. But there can be no jobbing if there is no job, and the Administration ought to see that the side issues cooked about the bill may kill the instrument itself, and postpone indefinitely the commencement of the work.

A symptom of this kind, and a very dangerous symptom, appeared in the course of Monday's debate. The only vote taken upon any feature of the bill before the Senate was the acceptance by a majority of four voices of an amendment proposed by Mr. Foster, to the effect that the Railroad when built should be built of American iron exclusively. This amendment was supported by Mr. Seward, in a speech full of good-will to the enterprise. Now, we have no doubt that each of these distinguished Senators believed himself to be doing a good work for the Railroad and the nation, and that neither of them so much as suspected himself of talking very grave and well-intentioned nonsense. In point of fact, however, this amendment in question is simply the signal for a new crusade in behalf of the Pennsylvania iron-manufacturers, and a proposition to bestow upon those ingenious gentlemen a most magnificent *bonus* out of the loans and taxes to be raised for the construction of the new Railroad. The thing is so transparent that one is half ashamed to be obliged to dispose of it, and were it not that we have the evidence before us of the Senate's action in the premises, we certainly should pass the matter by as a curious instance of bewilderment on the part of two particularly sensible and clear-headed legislators.

Mr. Seward thinks it would be a "disgrace to the nation that a railway of foreign iron should run across American soil, and over American mines."

We are not of those who indiscriminately condemn all sentiment in the Senate House, and we can conceive of circumstances in which patriotism and pig-iron might very well be coupled in the peroration of an eloquent speaker. But not in this case. It is a disgrace to the country that no Pacific Railroad, of whatever iron made, now runs across its soil and above its mines. It will be a disgrace, perhaps, to the country, if when the Pacific Railroad begins to be laid, our own miners and manufacturers cannot produce iron fit for use upon it, without imposing a special tax upon their fellow-citizens. But we are at a loss to see what glory can accrue either to Pennsylvania or to the Union from the use of American iron at a price superfluously high, as the result of a competition in which American skill and industry employed in the iron manufacture, not being able to take care of themselves, shall have called upon the Treasury for a tribute from the whole nation.

We suppose that Mr. Seward and Mr. Foster do not intend to have it enacted that the loans to be asked for by the Government shall be conceded to American citizens only. We hardly expect to see the Government refuse a contract at 3½ or 4 per cent. from European capitalists, and insist upon encouraging investments from American monied men by an offer of rates twice as high. And yet if it is to be a disgrace to us that our road should be laid with foreign rails, it surely will not be less of a disgrace that it should be built with foreign money.

It is neither statesmanlike nor sensible thus to incumber a great practical measure with questionable incidents. It is desirable, certainly, that we should make our own iron if we can, on equal terms of excellence and economy with any other people. It is desirable also that we should make everything else that we can possibly want. But if we are to convert the Pacific Railroad into a grand opportunity for encouraging domestic manufactures, it is just possible that the people may begin to be frightened at the prospect of auxiliary taxes thus opened before them. If we must pay more than the market price in the world's general market for the iron we are to use in this immense work, why not also for the paint, the putty, the window-glass, the silk, the serge, the tin, the brass—for everything, in short, which can be used in, upon, or about a railway or a railway train? Why not, as we have said, for our money also.

Either we are to build the Pacific Railroad or we are to let it alone. If we are to build it, we are about to undertake the most expensive and important work to which this Government has ever put its hand. Economy the most practical and the most rigid should be required of those who are to direct such a work at every stage of its progress. In the name of common sense, then, and national efficiency, let us not begin by laying a tremendous conduit-pipe from the Pacific Railway Board to the pockets of half-a-dozen contractors in the iron districts of the respectable State of Pennsylvania.

### The Ocean Mail Service.

We are glad to hear that the Post-Office Committee in Congress proposes to take some measures to put our ocean mail service on a better footing. Thus far its mismanagement has been most conspicuous and disastrous. It has tended directly to break down our own regular and reliable lines, and to throw the whole business into the hands of foreign steamers. The Cunard line now absorbs the great bulk of the mail transportation between this country and Europe,—for the simple reason that it is by all odds the most regular and the most reliable line of ocean steamers. The extent of the monopoly it is enjoying is forcibly illustrated by the Postmaster-General, who says, in his annual report, that of 5,000 letters between the United States and Switzerland, 4,800 were transmitted by British vessels, "owing mainly to the circumstance of the known regularity of these vessels in sailing on a given day."

Mr. Brown asks, "Why may not the same regularity be established and maintained by American ships?" Simply because the policy pursued by the Government has rendered it impossible. The payments for mail service are, in the first place, restricted to the receipts:—and then vessels are allowed to participate in this without being required to maintain a regular and continuous service. The Vanderbilt line to Havre, for example, puts on its ships during the Summer, when travel is good, and pockets its share of the postage receipts. As soon as Winter approaches, and business falls off, the ships are withdrawn, and the rival lines which they have been crippling all Summer are left to perform the losing service of the Winter alone. This is the height of injustice, and tends directly to break down everything like regularity and reliability in the ocean mail service. If Mr. Vanderbilt's vessels are to receive pay for carrying the mails in Summer, they should be required to carry them in the Winter also. It is undoubtedly a very pleasant matter to share with rivals the profits of the ocean service, without sharing the losses also.

The Postmaster-General gives the total amount of sea and inland postage on the mails by European steamers, during the past year, at $1,266,869. This, for a semi-weekly service, would give $12,181 for the round trip, or at the rate of $633,434 per annum for the weekly service required from an American line or lines. It is possible the Postmaster-General is right in thinking this enough, but it must be more equitably divided than it has been hitherto, in order to produce the desired result. But this puts Foreign steamers upon precisely the same footing as our own, although they receive very large subventions, in addition, from their own Government, and are thus really placed in a position of very great superiority. All experience hitherto tends to show that the postage receipts are *not* sufficient compensation for transporting the Ocean Mails, and we have very serious doubts whether it will be found possible to maintain a regular Postal service with American steamers, upon such a basis.

But the restriction which has proved most injurious in this matter, is that which limits the contracts for ocean mail service to *two years*. It is absurd to suppose that American capitalists will enter upon the expensive and doubtful enterprise of establishing a line of steamers to Europe on the strength of two years' mail contract. They could scarcely get their lines organized and their ships running within that time. Whatever else may be done, or left undone, this provision should certainly be changed.

### The Bank Trial at Philadelphia.

Were a catastrophe proportioned to the plot indispensably requisite to a *cause celèbre*, the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Allibone and Newhall could hardly support that character. The seemingly strong case which thundered in the prosecutor's index, has subsided into absolutely nothing. The case might quite as well have been abandoned ten days ago, as on Saturday. The innocence of Newhall was obvious at the start. His guilt was essential to the case; for, upon some inscrutable prompting, the Attorneys for the Commonwealth proposed to reach the delinquencies of Allibone, by connecting him with Newhall in a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and having framed an indictment to that purpose, were constrained to prove the innocent guilty before they could demonstrate the guilt of the real culprit. Out of this bungling experiment the accused have emerged scatheless. Mr. Allibone, at whom all the suspicion was leveled, and whose punishment was to be the sacrifice of propitiation to the multitudes injured in the affair, goes forth from the Court, wrapped in the mantle of Newhall's innocence, and can never be brought to answer. Altogether, the prosecution affords as slight evidence of that legal ability which once distinguished the Philadelphia Bar, as it does light upon the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the banking capital of one of the most important moneyed institutions in a great commercial town.

Allibone, we repeat, cannot be made the subject of further legal pursuit. There is no compulsory means of ascertaining the mode in which he disposed of the large resources confided to his independent control. His averment we have, that none of the monstrous sum went to enrich his own bank account. In this face of an inquisitive public he has again and again solemnly washed his hands of any culpable action in the business; but with all this translucent candor, the question—*If you haven't the missing money, where is it?*—remains without solution. When the recent moot trial was instituted, there was a formal though unfair pretence for silence. The culprit might plausibly point the interrogator to the future tribunal as the appropriate place for development. But when the trial comes, the whole issue is made to turn upon the mere fact of a guiltless man having been stupidly yoked with the suspected; the essential merits of the case are permitted to go unquestioned; and the curtain falls without any disentangling of the plot. The oracle has vouchsafed no response. It may be that Mr. Allibone is still that impeccable person the directors had in view when they made him the autocrat of their discount line; it is not impossible, in fact, that some of that show of innocence which he momentarily wears as reflecting from Newhall's effulgence, is properly his own; but he has certainly omitted a capital opportunity of manifesting his right to such favorable interpretation; and in its absence must be content to suffer without compassion.

We beg that no one will understand us to assume the guilt of Mr. Allibone as even partially demonstrated. The facts, independent of his own extraordinary conduct, would, in truth, raise not even a *prima facie* presumption of his deliberate culpability. Other men of equally elevated repute as financiers have had a masterly faculty of causing money to disappear in sums uncounted and unaccountable, without suspicion of infidelity. Because in the conduct of his private business he had exhibited extreme sagacity, and had directed his own money matters with the utmost prudence, there was no argument to prove that he would be likely to display the same caution in wielding the money of others. The subject, if fairly developed, would, in all likelihood, show that Allibone was not a bad man, but a bad manager; that he found himself intrusted with unlimited power, without being invested with corresponding business discretion; and that, lacking prescience of the approaching revulsion, he allowed himself to be drawn deeper into those "side-board" accommodations, which destroyed the bank, than any but the most prosperous conditions would have authorized. We may thus be led even a step further; to the conviction, in fact, that in the arrangement of parties to a criminal case, the Board of Directors who established the "temporary loan account," so venturing the fortunes of the institution upon the assumed financial infallibility of the chief officer, should be placed at the bar as the real culprits; while Allibone and Newhall might stand aside among the victims of management so reckless. But one thing is always wanting to render these assumptions tolerable, and that is, the frank, unreserved disclosure of the fate of the lost half-million—a disclosure which Mr. Allibone is surely able to make, and which made, would reduce the breaking of the bank to the ordinary conditions of a compound financial fracture. Let us indulge the hope that the Ex-President will see the subject in this point of view; and let us have a confession, though it come, singularly enough, after acquittal. Without it, the verdict of the Philadelphia Jury will certainly not be the verdict of the public.

Judge Edmonds and Spiritualism.—Judge Edmonds denies a statement published in a morning paper, that his faith in Spiritualism is beginning to waver. On the contrary, he declares that his belief is founded upon over eight years' careful investigation, and cannot be shaken by the "pretended exposures of knaves or fools," or by the "denunciations of those who have never investigated" the subject. He says he did not take the trouble to reply "when the New-York Times imputed to him the incapacity to discover fallacies in his own reasoning which would be palpable to a child." What we did was simply to report his [illegible] absolutely, made it a public discourse, that it was quite impossible to determine whether the pretended revelations of spirits do really come from disembodied spirits,—whether they are impressed upon the medium's mind by living persons, or, finally, whether they are the mere expressions of the thoughts and passions of the medium himself. We spoke of this as substantially conceding everything that the opponents of Spiritualism allege. If it is impossible to determine these vital points, then it is impossible to prove that these professed revelations ever come from spirits at all.

Judge Edmonds knows very well that excessive devotion to any one study, especially if it be one out of the ordinary line of thought, frequently renders the mind incapable of exercising its powers as clearly and logically upon that as upon other topics. This is the only impeachment we ever dreamed of imputing to him.

### Who is President of Mexico?

Inasmuch as Juarez is not the President of Mexico, and as the Government *de facto* of that country is hostile to him, and seems likely to subjugate him and his followers, Señor Mata's power to negotiate the sale of a portion of Mexico in the name and on behalf of Juarez is not likely to be acknowledged by the Government at Washington.—*Commercial.*

Our neighbor has not yet completed his education. By the Constitution of Mexico, adopted by an extraordinary Congress, at the capital, February 5, 1857, it was provided (Art. 79) that

"In temporary default of a President of the Republic, and in the vacancy before the installation of the newly-elected President, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice shall enter upon the exercise of the functions of President."

And, article 32,

"If, from whatever reason, the election of President shall not have been made and published by Dec. 1, upon which the change is to take place, or if the newly elected is not able to enter promptly upon the exercise of his functions, the term of the preceding President shall nevertheless cease, and the supreme executive power shall be deposited *ad interim* in the President of the Supreme Court of Justice."

When, therefore, on the 11th of January, 1858, General Comonfort vacated the Presidency, the Constitution devolved the office upon Benita Juarez, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice. Felix Zuloaga, sustained by ecclesiastical interest hostile to the Constitution, procured himself to be named Dictator of the Republic by a petty clique of individuals at the capital, Jan. 22, 1858; and having the army at his disposal, obliged Sen. Juarez to transfer the administration of Government to Guanajauto, and subsequently to Vera Cruz. Seven-eighths of the Mexican people, practically, indeed, all of the extra-metropolitan population, acknowledge the authority of Juarez; while Zuloaga maintains a precarious existence in the Capital. If the mere temporary possession of the usual seat of Government constitute a Government of right and in fact, Zuloaga is Dictator, not—for he does not pretend to be,—President of Mexico. If constitutional prescription, and popular recognition, be the criterion, the claims of Juarez are indisputable. His compulsory absence from the Capital cannot affect them. Were Walker and his fillibusters to do what might not be a serious mischief, namely, expel Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet from Washington, Walker would not so become President, nor Buchanan so be exonerated from the constitutional duties of his office. Or does the *Commercial* think otherwise?

### Mr. Belly and Baron Humboldt.

The unquiet genius, whose schemes have already created so much unnecessary excitement on this side of the Atlantic, has materially narrowed the field of his mischievous proclivities. This modern Alexander, having succeeded to plunge Nicaragua and the New-York *Herald* into hot water, casts about for another victim, and has resolved to have a fling at a venerable gentleman, whose signal services to science during a long and useful career should at least have saved him from the intrusion which, at the last accounts, Mr. Belly was projecting. The Paris *Presse* announces that this excitable Frenchman "has left for Berlin, to submit to Baron Von Humboldt the decision come to by the Committee of the Nicaragua Canal, to offer him the Honorary Presidency."

We rather like the self-imposed title of "Canal Committee," and are especially delighted with the joke of the "Honorary Presidency" of a Company which, as yet, appears to be altogether honorary. There would seem to be no money whatever in the concern—no surveys have ever been made—the estimates have been all guessed at—and the enterprise itself is only saved from being a mere myth by Mr. Belly's contract with the Nicaraguan Government—a piece of paper, however, which will probably prove to have as much intrinsic value as the stock of the Parker Vein or the Potosi Mining Company. Mr. Belly has set to playing Canal Construction with just so much of seriousness as is sufficient to exalt his antics to the character of a broad farce amusingly brought out. Previous estimates, made by really scientific men, have called for sums of money varying from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars as likely to be required for the completion of this gigantic project; and there are persons of competent information who have declared the work impossible, unless at a cost of inestimable extent. Mr. Belly, however, calmly pooh-poohs all the authority that has gone before him, and buttoning up his contract in his breeches pocket, clearly looks upon his canal as already almost built.

We do not, however, imagine that M. von Humboldt will entertain a similar view, or that he will suffer his exalted name to be used as a catch-penny by a "Committee" which has not yet troubled itself to procure any other attraction.

Mr. Belly will no doubt open a magnificent set of offices in Paris, and will create quite another "Bengalee Insurance Company," but we opine he will have to look elsewhere for a Montague Tigg as President. To Baron Humboldt belongs the honor of first having pointed to Nicaragua as the high-road of travel from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific; but we believe he would be rather more inclined to look for a realization of his views in that quarter to a responsible and *bona fide* Company, whose operations would be based on reliable data and backed by at least some show of sufficient capital. Mr. Belly, up to the last accounts, had neither of these requisites in his possession.

### Why the City Hall is not Repaired.

The City Hall was burned to a ruin on the 18th of last August. The universal grief was tempered by the general assurance that the accident would hasten the erection of a new and more commodious building, for which the Courts, the City Government and the public had long been clamoring. The Common Council could not wait, however, for a new City Hall to be built, and with commendable promptness authorized a third story to be added to the two still standing. Meanwhile a temporary roof was thrown over the ruins, which, unless the storm is very severe, preserves the public property underneath it from the weather. After the lapse of more than three months, not the sound of a hammer nor the [illegible] heard on the premises, and there is [illegible] hang it hope on that we shall ever [illegible] more of a City Hall than was left us by the fire the first Cable celebration night.

But if any super-sanguine person was betting against hope for the apparition of a Phœnix in the Park, the communication which the Councilman lately received from the Street Commissioner must essentially quench his expectation, if even that other element of hope, desire, should still flame up. Commissioner Smith, in that document, satisfactorily sets forth the reasons why nothing has been done: First, no money has been appropriated for the purpose; and, second, the job could not be finished before Winter, and, if attempted during the Winter, the exposure on removing the temporary roof would be ruinous to the property in the building. So vanishes all hope of work for the unemployed poor in one promising quarter, and enters another illustration of the facility with which New-York officials practice "How not to do it." Knickerbockers must be reminded of the deliberation of their great ancestor, Hermanus Van Clattercop, when he was employed to build the large stone church at Rotterdam. But it seems a pity to waste so much Dutch deliberation over a simple proposition to run up an additional story to a charred relic of an old town-house. If these modern Van Clattercops are going to smoke a year over the job, why not take into partnership that other enterprising institution, the City Hall Commissioners, so that at last when they pull off their coat, and five pair of breeches each, they shall march sturdily up and lay the corner of a new City Hall, that will be at once a credit to their architectural wisdom, and a convenience to the jostled, jammed and unsheltered public, who have occasion to do business with the authorities and the Courts?

### The Mount Vernon Festival.

The ball last evening was a comfortable success. A brilliant, and, considering the publicity of the entertainment, select audience enjoyed all the fascinating pleasures of music and the dance up to a late hour of last night and an early hour of this morning. Much of the real enjoyability of the occasion was insured by the excellent arrangements of the Ladies' Executive Committee, assisted by the numerous gentlemen of the Reception, House and Floor Committees. There was not, so far as we could see, any confusion, either in the dancing, promenading or supper arrangements. Good feeling and good humor, the natural attendants of a good action, threw a charm over an affair which was in every particular highly delightful. The Academy has seldom presented so handsome an appearance. All the tiers and boxes were hung with flags, and the curious festoons imparted a peculiarly national effect to the house. The orchestra, instead of being perched in the corners as heretofore, was placed at the extreme end of the stage; the promenade band facing it in the front tier of boxes. Over the orchestra was an inscription in gas, "Woman Rescues his Home and Tomb." M. Musard, with a good orchestra, conducted the dance music, and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that his supremacy in that department is at least merited. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

From 8½ to 9 o'clock, Promenade Concert.

1. Overture. Nabuco.....Verdi
2. Chorus from Tannhauser.....Wagner
3. Opening Scene from La Traviata.....Verdi
4. Colonel Duryee's Grand March.....Baker

At 9 o'clock precisely dancing will commence.

ORDER OF DANCING.

1. Quadrille. Le Sire De Framboisy.....Musard. Promenade.
2. Polka. Le Hamac.....Musard. Promenade.
3. Redowa Waltz. Johanna Kafelrhn.....Strauss. Promenade.
4. Les Lanciers.....Musard. Promenade.
5. Polka Redowa. Aesculapp.....Strauss. Promenade.
6. Schottisch. Uncle Tom's Cabin.....Musard. Promenade.
7. Quadrille, from the Opera of "Flora;" or, the Gipsy's Frolic. Composed by.....Dr. Thos. Ward Promenade.
8. Galop. Champagne.....Lumbye Promenade.
9. Quadrille. Les Dragons de Villars.....Musard Promenade.
10. Polka. Mount Vernon.....Musard Promenade.
11. Redowa Waltz. Course en Traineaux.....Streeck Promenade.
12. Les Lanciers.....Musard Promenade.
13. Polka Redowa. Corinne.....Nell
14. Schottisch. Young Meo's.....Richter
15. Varsovienne. Bachelors.....Nell
16. Quadrille. Les Zouaves.....Musard
17. Polka. Cecile. Solo. Piston, Legendre.....Legendre
18. Galop. Express Train.....Musard Promenade.
19. Redowa Waltz. With Bell Accompaniment.....Lumbye Promenade.
20. Quadrille. Gotham.....Musard Promenade.
21. Polka. Wiedersehen.....Strauss Promenade.
22. Les Lanciers.....Musard Promenade.
23. Polka Redowa.....Musard Promenade.
24. Schottisch. Manoan Lescant.....Musard Promenade.
25. Galop. Trim.....Musard

Supper served from 9 to 3 o'clock.

The dancing was a little slow until 11 o'clock, but from that hour it became more spirited and general. A public hall is usually more of a promenade than a Terpsichorean opportunity. The numbers were not inconveniently large at any hour of the evening, and the avoidance of many dances must be ascribed to the disposition of the dancers, and not to the scarcity of room. The entertainment was however a success; particularly if viewed purely as an entertainment for the amusement of the public. The various committees discharged their duties with marked ability; and a great deal of comfort was the result. Whether the fund for which the ball was given will be benefited in a pecuniary point of view, is a question which we can only hope will be answered in the affirmative.

To-night, the last entertainment of the series will be given in the shape of a Monster Concert, Messrs. Bergmann and Musard conducting. All the ball decorations will remain, and the public will have an opportunity of seeing the charming effect produced by a happy combination of light and color. The price of admission is fixed at an exceedingly low figure. Let us hope that there will be a crowded attendance.

### Opening of the Fair of the American Union for Inventors and Exhibitors.

The Fair of the American Union opened last night at the large fire-proof building No. 620 Broadway, adjoining Laura Keene's Theatre. The American Union, as most of our readers are aware, is a new Association, which has arisen from the ruins of the Crystal Palace, and therefore is entitled to be considered a sort of Phœnix, to which ornithological marvel it was indeed repeatedly compared by the orators of the occasion. But, though the conflagration of the Crystal Palace gave it birth, it owes its present condition, and whatever fame may attend it, to the hostility of the majority of the exhibitors in that building, to the conduct pursued subsequent to its destruction by the Directors of the American Institute. Conceiving their interests to have been sacrificed, it was resolved by some of the exhibitors and their friends to start an independent Association to be called the American Union for Inventors and Exhibitors. For any adequate preparation the time was short. Articles destroyed in the Crystal Palace had to be reconstructed, and the majority of the exhibitors had lost heart and hope. However, some of the most hopeful went to work, hired a suitable, and, all things considered, a fine building, collected together what specimens of inventive skill their owners were willing to display, and last night the public were invited to gratify themselves with the result.

It was a most unpropitious night, for the rain fell in torrents. There was, therefore, no crowd of persons—some three hundred, or less, all told. If the weather had been fair, the number would probably have been quadrupled. The rooms, too, which are of considerable dimensions, were sparsely occupied with goods, a "solution of continuity" continually occurring. But what was there was good, and there was no inconsiderable show. On the first floor there were clocks and watches, manufactured by Howard & Davis, of Boston; electric machines, counterfeit-coin detectors, printing stamps, atmospheric flour bolts, patent mangles, patent ironing tables, hardware, *ad libitum*, in iron and steel; an India-rubber-roofed house—warranted water-proof, and other things which we have not the space to particularize. On the second floor Robertson's Band played lively airs, while the spectators viewed the sewing machines, enameled furniture, specimens of needle-work, fancy quilts, Mexican hammocks and blankets, and the other articles there exhibited. Especially did the ladies admire the "Princess Royal Patent Looped Extension Bridal Skirt, without a Stitch," a marvelous triumph in crinoline. An Altar Apron, very ancient, beautifully wrought in linen, taken from a church in Palermo, Sicily, during the revolution of 1848, exhibited by Mrs. Mount, is really worth a visit to the Exhibition for its own sake alone. In the fourth, some good plaster casts are exhibited by Frank Bauerma, of Broadway, but some colored casts which we could not admire at all, from another modeler, are in too close proximity to them. A Sleeping Cupid, in marble, brought by Mrs. Mount from Italy, is an object of attraction in this department. In the fourth floor, preparations are in making for the exhibition of Panoramas, which are not yet ready.

The inaugural exercises of the evening consisted in two speeches and a Poem. Mr. P. B. Jones, editor of the *Scientific American*, explained the objects of the Union, and eulogized the missions of the inventor and designer

odly applauded. Mr. JOHN LE ROUX, the President, then addressed the audience briefly, and so the "Commencement Proceedings" came to an end. There is good ground for believing that this "American Union," now in its cradle, will survive the many perils attending the nurture of childhood, and will become one of the most worthy institutions of the City. It has begun well, and has the hearty good will of all intelligent citizens to speed its progress.

### Doctor Holmes' New Poem.

Notwithstanding the hard rain of last evening, the Rutgers-street Church was well filled by an eager audience, to hear Doctor HOLMES' poem of "The Heart's Own Secret." The poem is not a continuous narration, but a series of four poems, each one, though different in subject, illustrating the theme, and narrated as the youthful Feramorz recited his romances to Lalla Rookh. He commenced with a prologue, describing the feelings of an old player, who, appearing for the last time on the stage of his former triumphs, looks round upon the scene of his old glories, and contrasts the end of his career with its brilliant beginning. The curtain falls, and the poet begins his first story, describing, with great beauty, the sylvan charms of a deserted island in Boston Bay, whereon the hero of his story dwelt, and where he died without the mystery of his life being revealed. But, in the next story, "The Banker's Bacquet," the heart's secret of the lonely dweller of the fair isle is revealed. In this story he described, with a racy humor worthy of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, the physiognomy of a dinner-party. The third story was entitled "The Lover's Secret," a brief sketch of a Grecian youth who had GALEN for a physician. The last was the "Mother's Secret," the story of MARY, who kept the secret of her heavenly Son's mission till she discovered him in the Temple disputing with the Doctors. This was the finest of the whole; It was elevated in tone and dignified in manner, with a touching pathos, in strange contrast with the lighter themes of the other three. He then closed by a graphic sketch of a great statesman, which was clearly meant for WEBSTER, who died after all his triumphs in the Senate, with an unsatisfied longing in his heart for a prize which can only be won by men who sleep to base designs, and not by these whose nature soars above them—meaning, of course, the Presidential chair. The poem was a novelty, in point of treatment, full of brilliant epigrams, and felicitous sketches of character and natural scenery, which cannot be more highly praised than by saying it was worthy of its author's reputation.

### The Fair at Niblo's.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your notice, in this morning's issue, of the different Fairs now being held, states the entrance to the Fair at Niblo's to be on Crosby-street. We only use that for the reception of goods; the main entrance is on Broadway. By inserting this you will greatly oblige LADIES FAIR.

DECEMBER 21.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A CURIOUS CASE FOR THE MEDICAL FACULTY.—On Sunday evening last Coroner REDDING was notified to hold an inquest on the body of JOHN FARRAN, who had died suddenly at the corner of Jeralemon and Furman streets. A jury was impanneled, and the body viewed on Monday. As there was no apparent cause of death, as usual in similar cases a *post-mortem* examination was ordered. Dr. MCLELLAND was invited to attend to this part of the case. He called to his aid Drs. MINOR and CRANE. Upon viewing the body, the chest, neck, and head presented an emphysematous appearance—so much so that it made the deceased appear to have been a large, muscular man, which was the reverse of the fact. Pressing the fingers on the surface of the skin produced a light, cracking noise. Upon removing the sternum, and exposing the cavities of the chest, a most singular appearance, was presented. In the left cavity of the chest was found the *stomach, spleen, a portion of the transverse colon*, and a further examination revealed the fact that the diaphragm, which separates the respiratory from the digestive organs, and the chest from the abdomen, had been ruptured, making an opening some ten inches in length, through which the parts named had been forced. The stomach also had sustained a rupture of about two and a-half inches in length, through which the contents had passed into the chest. The foreign matter thrown into this cavity forced the left lung above the collar-bone and the heart to the right side, thereby completely displacing it. It is supposed that the bloated external appearance spoken of was caused by a rupture of the pleurae from which gas from the stomach passed through the cellular membrane. The friends of the deceased stated that he was enjoying his usual health up to Saturday last, when he took a dose of salts. Not having the desired effect by Sunday morning, he took another dose, which operated, and feeling better he went out to walk. Returning in the after part of the day, he commenced vomiting violently, and died within half an hour, and before medical aid could be called. The vomiting, doubtless, caused the injury to the diaphragm and the succeeding wrenchings displaced his internal arrangements, as found at the *post-mortem* examination. The deceased was 22 years of age, and worked for his mother in a store on Jeralemon-street. The Jury, after hearing the medical testimony yesterday, rendered a vardict that death was caused by "a ruptnre of the diaphragm and escape of the stomach into the cavity of the left chest and subsequent rupture of the stomach."

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The trial of parties indicted for selling liquor without license was commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday. A formidable array of well-feed counsel appeared for the defendants, made the usual number of motions—sufficient to base an appeal upon if their clients desire it—which were denied, and proceeded to the trial of cases. Five in all were tried during the day. One was acquitted owing to the absence of all witnesses for the prosecution, and the others were found guilty. There are about fifty liquer indictments in all, and the District-Attorney is determined to dispose of the lot by Friday, which will be sentence day.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday morning arrested three boys, named WM. KENNADY, MICHAEL MCELROY and JAMES MURRAY on suspicion of being thieves. Last evening they were identified as the parties who robbed the store of Mr. LEALY, at the foot of South-Fourth-street, on Monday night last. At this place they broke open the safe and obtained $13, mostly in pennies.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 92, 98, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113, 115, 118, 119, 120, 123, 124, 126, 127, 129, 33, 57.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 24, 39, 6, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 8, 1.

### Yucatan.

By the way of Havana we receive advices from Merida to Dec. 1.

On the 3d of October the authority of the Constitutionalists had been definitely established in that city, Don LEOCATO IRIGOYEN, being inaugurated as Governer. A large number of resignations of civil officials and desertions from the army had followed.

At Campeachy, Oct. 22, there was an unusual excitement, rumors of dangereus conspiracy among the Zuloagists obtaining currency. The Government at once took energetic measures to discover and arrest the conspirators. The result was the capture and imprisonment of a considerable number, whe at the latest advices were still awaiting trial.

Much interest was felt in the preparations for a new campaign against the Indians. On Nev. 26, a commission of three leading citizens was ordered to meet at the Capital to deliberate on a plan of proceedings; and the Government was accumulating necessary supplies.


**"A First-rate Notice"**

*From the Boston Post, of Dec. 20.*

The CONSTELLATION—the new weekly paper to be published in New-York by GEORGE ROBARTS, Esq., formerly proprietor of the Boston *Times*—is advertised in another column. It is to be edited by PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., well known in the literary world as a poet, editor, and lecturer—a ripe scholar, and a vigorous and keen critic. If enterprise and ability will secure the success of the CONSTELLATION, it is destined to become a fixed and brilliant star in the periodical firmament.

The CONSTELLATION will be published on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from the office, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

**Fire Deded!!!**

ANOTHER COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLERS' ALUM PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1858.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER,

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th inst. a destructive fire occurred in the Harlem R. R. Dépôt buildings. The centre portion on White-street was totally destroyed. We occupied a part of the premises for the manufacture of Patent Package Cases, and our machinery and stock were completely destroyed; our books and papers and also a very valuable watch were deposited in one of your Alum Patent Fire Proof Safes, and we were pleased to find, on getting it out of the ruins, that it had proved itself a "Safe" in reality. All the contents were found in good condition, with the exception of the binding of the books, which had been steamed. The watch, on being wound up, proved to be in perfect running order. We wish you to send us another of your Safes at your earliest convenience. Yours, respectfully,

THE PATENT PACKAGE CO.

C. F. DICKINSON, Secretary.

A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes for stores and dwelling-houses for sale by the Patentees and sole manufacturers,

VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

**American Watches for**
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays.
Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

**Defiance Salamander Safes.** — ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bolts. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 122 Pearl-st., or first store Maiden-lane.

**A Beautiful Holiday Present.**

One of Grover & Baker's

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Price from $50 to $100.

Will prove a most acceptable present for a

MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**GWYNNE & DAY'S**
**Bank-Note Register.**

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address

GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

**Sweet Breath and Pearl-White Teeth.**—What is more disgusting than a bad breath? The subject is too delicate to be referred to by your best and most intimate associates; so refined gentlemen and beautiful ladies move in society with this annoying incubus, sufficient to annihilate in an instant the most perfect and otherwise inviting charms. A single bottle of HARTLEY'S PRAIRIE FLOWER will at once render the breath sweet and the teeth white. Wholesale and retail by BARNS & PARK, Park-row; also, No. 331 Broadway, and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents a bottle.

**Another Trial of**
LILLIE'S SAFE!

WILLIAMSBURGH, Dec. 2, 1858.

MR. LILLIE—*Dear Sir:* Last night my office, corner Kent-av. and Morton-st., Williamsburg, was entered by burglars, and a daring, though unsuccessful attempt made to break open and rob my safe, which, fortunately for me, was one of yours.

A sledge hammer weighing 18¼ pounds, together with two smaller hammers, three cold chisels, two punchers, and an iron bar, were found near the safe in the morning, which, from their appearance and the dents upon the door and top of the safe, would indicate that they had been thoroughly used in trying to cut or break open the safe. An attempt was made with the punch and sledge to drive the bolt of the lock in so as to blow it open with powder, as they had done three or four sheet iron safes in this neighborhood within two or three months past. But they found in this one a constuction of metal which successfully resisted any tools or efforts they could bring to bear upon it.

You will please send me another safe of the same size, as I am perfectly satisfied that your safes will effectually resist any attempt burglars may be able to make to open them. Yours respectfully, E. S. STERLING,

The above described Safe is to be seen at
FAIRBANK'S & CO.'S,
Agents for LILLIE'S Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

**A Word About Hair Restoratives.**—The original, as it is still the best, preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if IMITATIONS can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL and imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with bread or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**Eye and Ear.**—Dr. LIGHTHILL pays special attention to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, at his office No. 532 Broadway. As an evidence of his success please read the following:

*From the Syracuse Daily Standard, July 31, 1857.*

Mr. Jas. Cruikshank, the talented editor of the New-York *Trader*, was so badly afflicted with deafness as to completely shut him out from intercourse with society, and render life almost a burden. Under the treatment of Dr. Lighthill he has completely recovered his hearing and is now in good health and the best of spirits.

**Gent's Furnishing Goods for the Holidays** — I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., offers for sale at retail, for Holiday wear, a rich and elegant assortment of silk, velvet and wool scarfs and scarf ties; also a large variety of scarf pins of chaste designs and patterns. Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's kid gloves, in connection with all other articles in the Gent's Furnishing line, can be found at the above establishment, and to which the attention of his customers and the public is respectfully invited.

**The New Cure for Consumption and other Chronic Diseases arising from General Debility or Nervous Prostration.**—Prof. BRONSON, assisted by WM. GUILFORD, Chemist, and discoverer of this specific for Consumption, &c., has opened an office expressly for the cure of these diseases, at No. 63 West 14th-st., second door from the northeast corner of 6th-av., where those who wish to consult with them are requested to call, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

**F. C. Wells & Co. respectfully inform the** public that they are appointed exclusive wholesale Agents for PIKE'S PURE CATAWBA BRANDY. This Brandy is guaranteed to be distilled from Ohio Grapes, and as we cannot appoint sub-agents in time, we will sell sample bottles $1.25 until Jan. 1, and in all cases promptly return the money if not as represented. No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y.

**The Favorable Results Accruing from a** few applications of JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE HAIR RESTOREK are quickly perceptible; it possesses the virtue of restoring gray hair and whiskers to their original life-color, preventing baldness and causing a luxuriant growth of new hair to replace that impaired by age or ill-health. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Phila.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.**—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, tha best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Bood's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers**, Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents.
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## MARRIED.

MERRIS—GARRWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 188 Lexington-av. by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, CHARLES H. MARRIS to CLARA, daughter of the late Clark Greenwood, all of this City.

WILSON—LOREE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by the Rev. Jos. Wilson, of Fairfield, N. J., Mr. BENJAMIN T. WILSON to SARAH E., only daughter of Joel Loree, of this City.

MCCHESNEY—CLARKE.—On Monday, Dec. 20, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. J. SPENCER MCCHESNEY to Miss SARAH J. CLARKE.

## DIED

FINCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, MARY FINCH, relict of the late Ferris Finch, aged 64 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 22 Lewis-st., without further invitation.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21 WILLIAM M., Jr., infant son of William M. and Amelia Whitney.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 78 Bedford-st.

JARDINE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 19, EMILY HOGG, only daughter of George and Hannah Jardine, of this City, in her 20th year.

The funeral service will be held at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Friday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood By Carriages. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Suddenly, in this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, of apoplexy, ELVIRA F., wife of Thomas P. Ohle, aged 40 years, 11 months and 28 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 146 Waverley place.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, SAMUEL SUTHAM WHITNEY, eldest son of Stephen Whitney, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, from Trinity Church, without further notice.

RUTGERS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, at the residence of her daughter, No. 563 Broome-st., Mrs. MARIA SCUNDER, in the 80th year of her age.

Her remains will be removed to Freehold, N. J., for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the village.

Freehold, N. J., papers please copy.

HOWARD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 20, Miss MARY A. HITCH.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Wells R. Hitch, Esquire, at New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Mrs. ANNA M., widow of the late Commodore George W. Rodgers, U. S. Navy.


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**MAGNIFICENT BOOKS,** WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

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DEAR SIR:
Mrs. Smith and myself wish to inquire whether you continue to *retail Plated Goods;* also, whether your prices are as reasonable and your assortment as good as formerly. If so, we desire to make our annual call for the purchase of holiday gifts. Please reply through the papers, and oblige Yours, &c.,
J. SMITH, No. 110 Astor-place.

Mr. Smith is respectfully informed that, although our attention is principally confined to METALS and the wholesale trade, we *do* continue the *retail* department, and have at present a full assortment of richly-plated URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, &c., at prices which offer great inducements to purchasers.
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Will be opened MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M., in Lyria Hall, No. 765 Broadway, and continue the following two days.


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NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE.
In consequence of the immense success, the management deems it simply necessary to announce it for repetition on
WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
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Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee ..... Mr. Jafferson
Sir Edward Treachard a Hampshire Baronnt. Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary ..... Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N. ..... Mr. Levick
Capt. de Boots ..... Mr. Clinton
Coyle, Attorney-at-law ..... Mr. Burnett
Abel Mnroott, his clerk ..... Mr Couldock
Binney, a hntler ..... Mr Peters
Buddicombe, Lord Dundreary's man ..... Mr. McDonali
Jasper, a groom ..... Mr. C. Goodrich
John Whicker, an under-gardennr ..... Mr. B. Srown
Florence Trenchard ..... Miss Lanra Keenn
Mrs. Mountchessington ..... Miss Mary Wells
Augusta ..... } her daughters } Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana ..... } Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith ..... Miss Sarah Stevens
Sharpe, Miss Trenchard's maid ..... Miss Flynn
Skillett, Mrs. Mountchessington's maid ..... Mrs. Levick

The Orchestra, nnder the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, will perform for the first timn a new Comic Polka, entitled
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To conclude with the celebrated farce,
A CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.
Emily ..... Miss Marion McCarthy
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, McDonald, Levick, Peters, Brown, and Misses Flynn and Couldock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, at 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.

In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the Management would respectfully announnce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
CHRISTMAS DAY,
SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 1858,
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the afternoon performance.
The management would respectfully announce, in aid of the
MOUNT VERNON FUND ASSOCIATION.
a grand afternoon performance of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858.

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GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
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Hours.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
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THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON till further notice.
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD
In her original character of Eva, as performed by her 1,000 times.
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Great and unequaled success of
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,
who will appear THIS EVENING in Bulwer's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte ..... Mr. Barry Sullivan
Col. Dumas ..... Mr. Whiting | Beaumont ..... Mr. Canoll
Pauline ..... Miss Ada Clifton
TO-MORROW EVENING—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN will appear as Beverly in the GAMESTER.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

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Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
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The whole to conclude with
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THIS EVENING, Dec. 22,
The performances will commence with
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To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
OR THE RANGER.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

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Closing ..... Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 22, will commence with
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To conclude with THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

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THIRD AND LAST.
COOPER INSTITUTE—LOWER HALL,
Eighth-st., between Third and Fourth-avs.
THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 23,
Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Miss KATE COMSTOCK, CHARLES GUILMETTE, WILLIAM MASON, ED. MOLLENHAUER, G. W. MORGAN, Mr. SCHREINER.
Miss Hattie Andem, Miss Comstock and Charles Guilmette will sing;
The Vespers, Vega, Marinaro—Barcarole by Pacini.
William Mason and Robert Goldbeck will play:
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Ed. Molleohauer will play:
Paganini's Witches' dance.
Robert Goldbeck will play,
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BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, by the inimitable troupe of Zavistowski Children, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, AFTERNOON, 3—EVENING, 7½ o'clock. LA FETE DANSANTE. By the Zavistowski Troupe. Succeeded by WOMAN; HER FAITH, HOPE AND TRIALS, by the Wren Juvenile Comedians; followed by the New, Original, Comical, Musical, Pantomimical, Artistical, Grand Whimsicality, with New Scenery, New Dresses, Properties, Decorations, Tricks, &c., for CUPID AND HIS FROLICS. M. Fabieo, proprietaire. Georgo; Pierre Grif. In Petite Emmeline; Cupid, Infant Alice. Fairies, Mortals. Citizens, &c., by the Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The famous Aquaria. Happy Family, to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

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WHO IS THE CHAMPION?—YOU CAN ALL see by going to Hoym's Theatre, CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, 1858, when a splendid silver-mounted banjo, valued at $100, will be presented to the best player; also a massive silver pitcher, valued at $40, to the best jig dancer. Gentlemen wishing to compete for the above must enter their names on or before the 22d. Address DOBSON & PERKINE, Hoym's Theatre. Tickets for sale at Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway, where the prizes can be seen.

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# AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1858,
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. Ullman, free of charge. Also, the following distinguished artists and Societies have volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
CARL FORMES,
L. SCHREIBER,
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The Choral Societies, Sangerbund, (consisting of 300 members,) Arion and Harmonia.
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L. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Goupil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

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---

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

---

LAIGHT-STREET SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The late exhibition of this School, at the request of many who could not attend, will, in part, be repeated, with the introduction of several new features, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7 o'clock, exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, children 10 cents, at the door.

---

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—A grand Complimentary Sparring Exhibition will be given to Mr. JOHN WOODS, of Boston, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 22, at Hoym's Theatre, No. 199 Bowery. Mr. WOODS will, on this occasion, be prepared to accept the Benicia Boy's recent Challenge, and will make a match to fight him for $2,500 aside. The wind-up will be between Mr. John Morrissey and Mr. John Woods. Tickets, 50 cents each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

# LECTURES.

COOPER LECTURES.
Prof. CHAS. H. PORTER,
Will lecture at the
Cooper Institute,
On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 22,
At 7½ o'clock.
Subject—"The Water we Drink,"
Illustrated with
Brilliant Experiments.
Admission 25 cents.

---

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWELFTH STREET.—LECTURE.—The third lecture of the series will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, THIS EVENING, in the Lecture Room of Dr. McLeod's Church. Subject—*The Earth as the Habitation of the Human Race.* Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. The usual collection will be taken up. The public are invited to attend.
THOS. H. CUTHELL,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures.

---

LECTURE NOTICE.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will lecture upon *The Chief End of Man*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. This beautiful lecture cannot disappoint the numerous admirers of the accomplished "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Tickets, 25 cents, at No. 523 Broadway, and at the door.
WM. H WOODMAN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

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BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The sixth Lecture in the Annual Course, by the Hon. BENJAMIN WADE, of Ohio, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (instead of Tuesday.) Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

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ON THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 22, at 7½ o'clock, the Rev. CHAS. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, will deliver an address on *Mission Labor among the Children of the Poor*, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Pastor.

# FAIRS.

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---

FAIR OF THE
LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY,
At Niblo's Garden.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
By Robertson's Band,
Who have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, and will execute a variety of popular music, under the leadership of
Mr. WM. ROBERTSON,
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, $1.

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FAIR AT THE NEW TABERNACLE.—THE Ladies connected with the Broadway Tabernacle will open a FAIR, at the Social Rooms in the new Chapel at the corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 23, to continue during the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Visitors will find a choice variety of beautiful and useful fancy articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, a neat assortment of Children's Clothing. Tickets of admission, 15 cents; to be had at the door.

---

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF CALVARY BAPTIST Church will hold a Fair for the sale of a large variety of useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the Church in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The articles to be disposed of are suitable for Holiday Gifts, and are marked at reasonable prices. Admittance free.

---

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany will hold a Fair, for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 22 and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

---

THE LADIES OF THE EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., will hold a Fair and Festival in the Lecture Room of their Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 6 o'clock P. M. Admission—Adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents; payable at the door.

---

FAIR OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH at Dodworth's Rooms, No 806 Broadway, Dec. 23 and 24. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents. Music by Dodworth's Band.

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A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

# DANCING.

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FOR
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CONTENTS.

OLYMPOS AND ABOARD.
JUANITA.
LEFT BEHIND.
COFFEE AND TEA.
MEN OF THE SEA.
CHICAGEE.
THE ILLUSTRIOUS OBSCURE.
"THE NEW LIFE" OF DANTE.
AT SEA.
EDILS AND BEARS.
THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING.
WHITE'S SHAKESPEARE.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES:
Prescott's, Philip II.—Longfellow's Miles Standish—Farnes's Thoughts on the Life and character of Jesus—Vernon Grove—Arabian Days Entertainments—The Stratford Gallery—Ernest Carrol:—Hymns of the Ages.

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The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that "The Minister's Wooing," a serial story by
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(begun in the December number,) will be continued through the present volume. It is not necessary to bespeak the public attention for an author so solely known and appreciated. The scene of the novel is laid in New-England, at the period immediately following the Revolution, in which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers.

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GALLERY OF FAMOUS POETS.
A MAGNIFICENT VOLUME.
This is admitted to be the most magnificent volume, in all its details, ever published in America. It is the first attempt to present steel illustrations upon the same page with the letter-press, thus interweaving Poetry and Art.

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A GALLERY OF FAMOUS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POETS,
WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY BY
Prof. HENRY COPPEE,
Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania,
Comprising selections from
THOMPSON, COLLINS, GRAY, GOLDSMITH, BEATTIE, COWPER, BURNS, ROGERS, WORDSWORTH, SCOTT, COLERIDGE, SOUTHEY, CHARLES LAMB, CAM

# REAL ESTATE.

**GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE**—Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 118 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will sot exchange for City property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.**
On 5th-av. and 59th-st.
On 5th-av. and 75th-st.
On 5th av. and 76th-st.
On 5th-av. and 85th-st.
On 5th-av. and 86th-st.
On 5th-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 5th-av. and 110th-st.
Also, lots
On 6th-av. and 74th-st.
On 6th-av. and 104d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 50 lots. SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.**—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE**—HOUSE and lot No 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable half-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HUYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL of three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BRICK dwelling-house, also a brick house with furniture, within 5 minutes' walk of the New-York ferries; also, several vacant lots; and also, in New-York, several very desirable parcels of land, fronting on the Central Park. Inquire of L. J. LANBING, No. 112 Broadway, room No. 8.

**HOTEL TO LET.**—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS the Franklin House, Nos. 130 and 132 Chambers-st., and the furniture for sale, or will be let with the house. It is situated directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad station, and is now in successful operation. Apply to ACKER, MERRALL & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st.

**FOR SALE**—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house, brick basement; lot 25x95 with a gore attached on 116th st.; 106 foot street opened and graded; 5 lots 25x100 on 114th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.; 3 lots 25x100 on 127th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. GEO. W. JENKINS, Real Estate Agent, 124th-st. and 3d-av.

**FOR SALE AT HARLEM**—SEVERAL DESIRable cottages from $1,000 to $3,000, near 2d and 3d avs. Railroad and boat; also, a number of good lots for sale; also, several cottages to let at low rent. No. 15.—Sale of furnitures, &c., by auction, attended to. Apply to S. B. HANTON, 3d-av., corner 123d-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern house in perfect order, No. 21 Warren-place, (Charles-st., 1 corner of Waverley place; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 59 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILLIOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 186 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

**TO LET**—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A very desirable office on the ground floor in Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts. Furniture, all new, will be disposed of with the office. Address Box No. 130 Post-Office.

**$28,000**—MORTGAGE $12,000.—FOR sale or exchange for a country seat near New-York, a first-class brown-stone four-story high-stoop house, 30x36, 2 lots, (corner,) below 32d-st., on Lexington-av. W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

**CENTRAL PARK LOT.**—THE LOT NEXT TO the Observatory, front lots, on the most desirable square fronting the Park, being a high location, and about on the street grade, for sale cheap for cash, if taken promptly. Apply to JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.

**TO LET**—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house, complete with every improvement, No. 67 Second-place, Brooklyn, to an A 1 tenant, at $600 per annum, until May 1, 1860. W. G. CREAMER, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

**TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE**—From January to 1st of May, a small furnished house, in a desirable location, near 23d-st. The furniture will be sold very reasonably, if desired. Address Box 121, Times Office.

**A LARGE BRICK BUILDING**—26 FEET BY 45 deep, with 2 lots adjoining if wanted, on 42d and 43d sts., between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for stables or any manufacturing business, for sale or lease. Apply on the premises after 9 or after 2 o'clock, P. M.

**BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—For sale, an extra large lot, below and near Great Jones-st. Apply to EDWARD H LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE Times Building, consisting of a private room fronting on Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 9, of No. 41 Park-row.

**FOR SALE**—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, and order to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 285, 286, 287 and 289 Atlantic-st., also No. 39 Dean-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire of JOHN DICKMAN, Jr., No. 21 Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

**STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET**—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th-av. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

**TO EXCHANGE**—FOR A HOUSE IN A GOOD location, either in this City or Brooklyn—for which ranges, furnaces, stoves and iegist-rs, will be given in part payment. Address D. H., Box No. 166 Times Office.

**BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—An extra size lot in the vicinity of Bond-st. For further information apply to ABNERL. ELY, 31 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the Times Office.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 9 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

**TO LET**—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the Times office.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or Inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

# IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
**GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS &c.**
Illuminating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard Jackson's patent, patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

**COAL TONGS! COAL TONGS!**—A BLESSING to ladies' hands may be had in most of the hardware and furnishing stores, and wholesale and retail at the manufactory No. 565 Houston-st. Office at the Lafayette dining-room, No. 597 Broadway. J. M. MESCHUTT.

**GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!**—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

**RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR**—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

**TELEGRAPH WIRE**—BEST QUALITY, ALL sizes, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

**THOMAS PIG IRON**—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c.**, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

**MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality**; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

**O. AMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.** For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

# AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION & STORAGE. H. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION NOTICE.**
Large and unreserved sale of household furniture. AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell on THIS DAY (Wednesday) at the private residence No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

PARLORS:
Consisting of three suites carved rosewood pier furniture, etageres, book cases, piano-forte, stool and cover, paintings, mirrors, centre and card tables; Turkish and reception chairs, velvet carpets, rugs to match; lace curtains, &c.

DINING ROOM:
Oak ex table, buffet, rich cut glass, silver-plated ware, ivory handle knives and forks, &c.; French China dinner and tea sets.

BEDROOMS:
Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match; hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, feather beds and sofas, rockers, chairs, clocks, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
**WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 200 Broadway,**
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS,
By order of the assignee; every
lot fully warranted.
Consisting of Champagne, Grape, Heidsieck, United Flag;
Brandies—J. Robin & Son;
Pinet—A. Menrie & Co.
Also,
Whiskys, Schnapps, Ports, Sherries, Madeiries, Bourbon; the whole in pints, quarts, cases and demijohns.
Also, Cigars:
Granadina, La Perianza,
Lolu and Washington.
Terms cash.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
**FANCY GOODS AND TOYS AT AUCTION.**
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec 23, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 15c Broadway,
(By order of the Assignee.)
500 lots of French and German Fancy Goods and Toys, consisting of accordeons, porte monnaies, purses, gilt watches, wax and kid dolls, checker-boards, work boxes, china toys and vases, and a large assortment of bellows and other toys, in lots to suit the trade.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.**
E. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock,
At their sales-room, No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK**—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Superb collection of first class oil-paintings, being a private collection, selected with great care and judgment by a gentleman from England, chiefly modern, and containing specimens of the first artists.
ENGLISH SCHOOL.—J. Noel Paton one of his pictures recently sold in London for 2,000 guineas; H. McCullough, Brandwhite, Armfield, Stanfield, Boddington, W. W. Croge, Alexander and Charlotte Naysmith, R. Wilson, Meadows, Facy, &c.
ANCIENT MASTERS—There are a few splendid specimens by Diaz, Ary Scheffer, Gerard, Doo Bivireux, a perfect gem; Seignac, De Place, Friedlander, Zayer, T. B. Keiter, Backhuysen, Huysenburgh, G. Poussin, Claud. Bergnone, Cremegans, &c., &c.
A number of exquisite water colors by a celebrated artist, engravings, &c.
AMERICAN SCHOOL.—Winzler's celebrated picture of Great Barrington, drawn some years since at the Art Union, cost $600. The celebrated picture of J. G. Chapman, the Indian Lake, North Carolina, has been engraved by Smillie. Wm. Hart, Coleman, J. F. Tait, Cafferty, Jas M. Hart, Williamson, Carter, Baker and others of high standing.
These beautiful pictures will be on exhibition in the gallery on Saturday, 18th inst., and until the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT** auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 23 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 23 Nassau-st., C. B. Pandolfini's great sale of marble and alabaster statuary, vases, urns, &c., consisting of large marble Etruscan, Hebe, Grecian and Roman vases, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing-room niches, &c.; marble card receivers, supported by Dolphins, with serpent handles, Pompeii urns, vases for flowers, vestal temple, &c.; alabaster statuettes under glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Apollo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c. Also, beautiful Parisian goods—bronzes, embracing brocatelle and ormolu clocks, bronzes, horses, card receivers, &c. China and glassware: a beautiful invoice of China vases, richly painted, and enameled colognes.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
**ASSIGNEES' SALE—ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, PLATED WARE, &C.**—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 22 and 23, at No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John st; sale to commence at 11 o'clock each day. HERTS & MOSS have received instructions from the Assignees to close out as above, without reserve, the most superb assortment of diamond and gold jewelry, gold watches, solid silver and silver plated ware ever offered at auction in this City. The goods are all warranted or the finest quality and are suitable for Holiday presents. Goods on view and catalogues ready only on morning of sale.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
**TRADE SALE OF FLINT GLASS-WARE** AND FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.—ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at his store No. 157 Broadway,
300 packages flint glass-ware, from the American Flint Glass Company.
300 packages Pittsburg glass-ware.
100 packages French flint glass-ware.
20 cases Bohemian glass-ware spittoons.
Also, French and German fancy goods, porte-monnaies, toys, and also 700 dozen scissors.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
**MORTGAGE SALE OF LARGE-CLASS HOTEL FURNITURE.**—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a large-class hotel, comprising the entire parlor, dining-room, bed-rooms, &c., of 90 rooms. Among this assortment may be found nine rose 100 hair mattresses, feather beds and bedsteads, velvet, three-ply and ingrain carpets, large French plated mirrors, iron safe, crockery and cutlery, stone and iron ware, &c., &c. N. B.—The sale will be continued on Friday at the same hour.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
**BY S. BOGART.**—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY Dec 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**CENTRAL PARK.**—SIXTH AND SEVENTH Days, 108th and 110th sts. A whole block of 61 lots will be sold on Dec. 23, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, in sections of eight lots, four on each street, running through the block.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY**—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
**400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,** by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 14 Cortlandt-st. Winter goods of every description. Catalogues morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36** PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE**—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 1858, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M., a valuable country seat, late the property of Garret Van Doren, M. D., situated in the township of Franklin, County of Somerset, N. J., consisting of 145 acres of land, with the improvements. For a description of which, see *Times* of Dec. 1, 1858. The above sale, in consequence of stormy weather, is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.
J. ADDISON VAN DOREN, Executor.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

**WANTED**—A PARTNER, OR ASSISTANT, BY A gentleman who has commenced an extensive, safe, and respectable business, requiring energy, business capacity, integrity, and available means to the extent of $3,000. References of the highest respectability, and all necessary information, will be given to applicants possessing the above requisites, by addressing PRESIDENT, Box 166 *Times* Office, before the 25th inst.

**THE ADVERTISER HAVING RECEIVED** the agency for the exclusive sale of an article in great demand in the City of New-York, wishes to find a gentleman who can command $1,000 to invest in the business, and can devote his whole time to the same. It promises a very profitable business. On an interview, a full explanation of the business can be had. Address J. K. LEWIS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

**$5,000 TO $15,000.**—PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED and extensive Flouring mill, located in Michigan. The mill is capable of turning out about 200 barrels per day, and has realized $6,000 the past six months. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No 4.
C. B. HOWE & CO.

**PARTNER WANTED**—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $4,000 to $5,000, by a person already established in the wholesale liquor business, well acquainted in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. None need apply except a man of respectability and business qualification. Address W. S. S., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS** capacities and experience, wants an interest in some good enbstantial concern. He can furnish $8,000 to $10,000, cash. The most unexceptionable references given. Address, with real name and business, M., Box No. 2,261 Post-Office.

**FOR SALE**—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a first-class boot and shoe store, having a large custom trade; also doing an immense sale trade. To be sold in consequence of the death of the late proprietor. Inquire at 106 Nassau-st.

# WINES AND LIQUORS.

**THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY** liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 126 West 15th-st., near 6th-av

**CHAMPAGNES CHEAP FOR CASH.**—100 baskets superior wine at $7 25 per basket, in pint bottles, for sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 15 Wall-st.

# FINANCIAL.

**REMITTANCES.**
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

**EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| HENRY COIT, | THOMAS PATON, |
| EDWIN A. OELRICHS, | JOHN GARCIA, |
| JACOB LITTLE, | EDWARD VINCENT, |
| SEPTIMUS CROOKES, | MICHAEL PASTACALDI, |
| JOHN H. MORTIMER, | BENJAMIN BABCOCK, |
| HENRY CHAUNCEY, | LINDLEY MURRAY, |
| PETER V. BOGERT, | CHAS. VANDERVOORT, |
| GEORGE F. TALMAN, | RICHARD HARDT, |
| FRANCIS L. MARBURY, | JOSHUA L. POPE, |
| EDWARD MINTURN, | HENRY J. BERRY, |
| JOHN K. SUYDAM, | THOMAS SCOTT, |
| NATH. L. McCREADY, | EDW'D F. SANDERSON. |

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

**49TH DIVIDEND.**
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

**LANSING BALDWIN & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 96 Broadway,

**FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER**
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.**—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may exchange them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

**CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.**—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Canandaigua and Elmira (formerly Canandaigua and Corning) Railroad Company—issued of 1850—that this road was sold under the foreclosure of the first mortgage in July last, for $250,000, and purchased by the undersigned for account of certain of the bondholders; that all bondholders who desire to share in the purchase can do so by expressing their assent and surrendering their bonds to me, at No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, by or before Dec. 31 1858; and that all bondholders not so assenting by that date, will be excluded from any interest in the purchase, and left to take the dividend on their bonds arising from said sale, which will be about 65 per cent. on the principal thereof.
ROBERT B. POTTER, No. 61 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.
**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.
**WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION** in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 30d June, 1860.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 37 Wall-st.

**OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.**—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA.**—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, which exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America, apply to
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION HOTEL COMPANY OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**SAVINGS BANK**—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $100 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1** Wall-slip, corner of Pearl-st. Deposits made on or before the 3d of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres. P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.
CHAS. MILES, }

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.
**EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 21th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

**TREASURER'S NOTICE**—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

**OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY**—New York, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the account. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of (ten pay) per cent. payable on and after 31 January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 31 January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

**NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.**—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK,
14th-st., corner of 8th-av.
**ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE** the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAINBRIDGE, Sec.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**$5,000**—ANY PARTY HAVING THIS amount can invest the same on the best City security, both real and personal, so as to pay for the coming eight months at the rate of 15 per cent per annum; a rare chance in those times, and no humbug. Address, principal only, post-paid, S. M. R., Box No. 1,271 New-York Post-Office.

**OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER**—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1), 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE AMERICAN TRADES Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d January. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.**—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

**CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.**—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

**$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED** property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine-sts., New-York.

# FINANCIAL.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**JOHN B. MURRAY & CO'T**
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

**BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859.

# MEDICAL.

**UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED**, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "THRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!
**USE ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT** for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now first made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, from being the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there. They suffer from diseases of the lungs, and their instinct pointed out the the remedy now offered to suffering man. Prepared as a tea tincture or bitter. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. FAUT, graduate of the Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 145 Worcester-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York.

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.**
The celebrated remedy for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic, ulcerous, and erupt ve diseases, is superior to all others, because it is the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion and improves the appetite; its alterative tendency carries off the accumulation of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus by which disease is fostered.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

**CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTAT

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.—A Regular Annual Meeting of the Board of this Institution has been held at the Cooper Institute, presided over by Dr. Bethune, President of the Medical Society. There were about fifty persons present, all of whom were professional men and leading citizens. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, General Wetmore stated, in the course of some pertinent remarks, that 26,000 more deaths had occurred in New-York, within the last seven years, than there would have been if the sanitary regulations of the metropolis had been as sound as those of London. A general conversation ensued, and it was observed by a gentleman present that one tenement block of 19 houses, in New-York, was occupied by three hundred and twelve families, embracing 1,071 persons. Of these, 637 were adults, 183 were boys, and 191 girls; and one out of every five was an invalid and occupied rooms from which fresh air was wholly excluded? This fact alone was held to be a powerful argument in favor of urgent measures being adopted for the preservation of the public health. After some further discussion, a constitution of a Society to be called "The New-York Sanitary Association" was submitted. The plan declares the object of the Association to be: First, to promote investigation of facts and principles relating to personal, domiciliary, and public Hygiene. Second, to diffuse information on the laws of health and life, and the best means for their application. Third, to use such other influences and agencies as may be deemed expedient. The remaining articles of the Constitution provide for the organization of the Association, which will have a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a council elected by the Association, and an Executive Committee. After these preliminary arrangements had been concluded, the meeting adjourned.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon, with Gov. SMITH in the Chair. Mr. BRUENINGHAUSEN, Governor elect, having been nominated by the Board to fill the unexpired term of the late Governor ANDERSON, was present, and was introduced to the members by Mr. SMITH. He returned thanks to the Board for the flattering manner in which he had been elected to fill the unexpired term, and although he feared he should not bring the ability and experience of his predecessor to the discharge of incumbent duties, he promised his best efforts. On motion he was appointed to the position on the several Committees held by his predecessor. The Committee on Supplies and Finance, appointed to report on a communication from two of the Board of Commissioners, objected to certain estimates for appropriations, reported adverse to any decrease of the proposed appropriations, on the ground that the wants of the institutions are likely to be larger instead of smaller during the coming than they were during the past year. The report was adopted. A resolution was adopted, directing the President and Secretary to draw a warrant on the Comptroller for $25,000 for 1858, to be expended on the Island Hospital. By resolution, the Board empowered Dr. Sanger to appoint a permanent assistant physician, to rank as Deputy Resident-Physician, and receive $716 per year, the appointment to take effect upon the 1st of January, 1859. The contracts for beef and mutton were called up and confirmed; the price of beef for the City prison and penitentiaries to be 3½ cents per pound, and for the other institutions 4 cents; for mutton 5 cents—the contracts to take effect on the 27th inst. The number remaining in the institutions under the control of the Governors, on the 11th inst., was 7,670, and the number admitted since the former report 1,436. Twenty-nine have died during the week; 1,667 have been discharged; 137 have been sent to the Penitentiary, and 4 to the State Prison. The number remaining on Dec. 18, was 7,819, being an increase of 179 over that of the week previous.

SALE OF THE RANNEY PICTURES.—The pictures and sketches of the late WM. RANNEY, that remained unsold at the time of his decease, and the paintings contributed by his brother artists to be exhibited and sold, conjointly with those painted by himself, for the benefit of his widow and children, were put up at auction on Monday night in the National Academy of Design. The sales of the first night exhausted a list of some 104 works, and realized a sum total of about $4,000. DURAND'S "Study from Nature" brought $240; "A Landscape" by CASILEAR, $155; HAY'S "Rabbits at Play," $135; GRAY'S "Fifteenth Birthday," $130; HART'a "Autumn,",$105; and ROSSITER'S "Female Head," $100. The attendance of bidders last night was larger than on the night before, and the bidding was of the most spirited character. The programme enumerated 207 works, all of which were disposed of—many of them at unexpectedly high prices. A "Vision of Joan of Arc," by E. BENSON, brought $31; "House in Philadelphia, where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence," by J. M. FALCONER, $36; "A Deer," by E. LOTICHIUS, $28; "Vale of Avoca," by MRS. GASATORREX, $38; a pen-and ink sketch, by MCLENAN, $17; "Rag-Picker," by E. SAINTAIN, (a spirited morceau,) $28; "House of John Knox in Edinburg," by J. WOTHERSPOON," $70; "Caught in the Act," (a droll subject excellently treated,) by A. JONES, $47 50; "Lochinvar's Bride," by F. B. CARPENTER, $31; "Autumn," an exceedingly clever piece of coloring, by R. GIGNOUX, $200; "Scene near Brookline Lake, N. J.," by WM. M. BROWN, $110; "Haunted Mountain," by D. M. CARTER, $110; "Youth and Old Age," by KYLE, $18; "The Belle," by J. D. BLONDELL, $31; "Figure," by E. D. E. GREENE, $45; "Morning and Evening," (companion pieces,) by CURWICK of London, $40 each; "The Willow Brook that turns the Mill," by S. COLMAN, Jr., $25; "South American Scenery," (a *chef d'œuvre* by CHURCH, about twelve inches by eight,) was knocked down at the moderate sum of $55! RANNEY'S "Snipe-shooting" brought $155, and his "Trapper's Hall," (a picture combining all his best characteristics,) sold for $350. His pen-and-ink sketches and minor drawings varied in price from $50 to $40. "A Foggy Morning," by J. F. KENSETT, sold for $350, and comparatively speaking, could not be said to be dear at that. "Anthony Van Corlear, the Trumpeter," a delicious little picture by ELLIOTT, brought $400; a diminutive but racy sketch in India ink, by W. J. HENNESSEY, $10; "The Haunted Lake," (a picture which elicited the warmest admiration) by G. H. BOUGHTON, $180; "A Coast Scene," by WM. HART, $115; "A Hulk at St. John's, N. B.," by C. T. DIX, $140; "Cattle," by J. A. DEARTAL, $21; "Peace," by A. F. TAIT, $140; "The Poor Neighbor," by F. W. EDMONDS, $150; "October among the Shandaken Hills," by J. WILLIAMSON, $60; and a very pleasant landscape, by CAFFERY, $50. The sales for the night cannot have fallen far short of $5,000, which, with the estimated receipts on Monday, are equivalent to a gross total of $9,000.

SECOND MATCH CHESS GAME BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.—The second match game was continued last evening between the New-York and Philadelphia Clubs. The New-York Committee, consisting of MESSRS. LICHTENHEIM, THOMPSON, PERRIN and MARACHE, the latter the chess-editor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, in lieu of Mr. D. W. FISKE, who is now engaged on the book of the Chess Congress, Mr. MEAD, one of the Committee, being absent. The game commenced shortly after 6 o'clock. The Philadelphians having the move, announced Q to Q B 3d, which had been anticipated by PERRIN and MARACHE. The strongest reply to this was P to K B 3d, which, after some discussion, was adopted. An unexpected move (17th) was then made by the Philadelphians, of B to K B 4. New-York then took P with P Philadelphia's next move (the 18th) was B takes P, planting their Bishop in a raking position. The next move of New-York was Q to K 2d, apparently the best move for them. The game here assumed unusual interest. Philadelphia's next move (cutting on the Queen's side) was not unexpected by New-York, whose reply was Q to Q 2 B 4. We give the moves below:

| Philadelphia. | New-York. |
|---|---|
| 14. Q to Q R 3 | P to K B 3 |
| 15. P to K R 3 | B to K B 4 |
| 16. Kt to K B 3 | B to K 5 |
| 17. B to K B 4 | P takes P |
| 18. P takes P. | Q to K 2 |
| 19. Castles with Q R | P to Q B 4 |

Owing to the very inclement state of the weather, the telegraphic operations were slow, and the game, in consequence, was somewhat tedious. As it now stands, there is little for the most critical chess-player to choose between the respective positions of New-York and Philadelphia. It is impossible to offer any prediction as to the result. At 10½ o'clock further play was adjourned to this evening. The attendance was small.

ALARM OF FIRE IN THE CITY HALL.—Considerable consternation prevailed, at a few minutes to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in and about the City Hall, caused by a statement that the building had taken fire. City officials, having offices in the building, from the Mayor downward, made speedy exit from their rooms to ascertain the extent of the damage. The excited faces of Aldermen, contractors and lobbyers loomed up conspicuously among the tumultuous crowd who were traversing the wide entryway in every direction, and running up and down the stairs in the most intense excitement. Several fire-engines came rattling into the Park, and in a moment's time the hydrant of each machine was manned, ready for action. The excitement was pleasant while it lasted, but the whole affair ended in smoke. A newspaper which had been thrown into a stove in the Common Pleas Court-room took fire, was carried by the force of the draft, through the pipe, up the chimney, and the burning fragments were scattered like little snow-flakes over the roof. The roof failed to take fire, and the excitement to be kept up.

MR. MEAGHER'S LECTURE POSTPONED.—Mr. MEAGHER'S Lecture, to be delivered before the Washington Literary Union, last evening, was postponed on account of the weather, though the Hall of the Institute exhibited a very respectable attendance. But many who had purchased tickets were accordingly obliged to stay at home. Timely notice will be given to announce his delivery for Thursday, the 23th inst.

OUR PHILADELPHIA OFFICIAL VISITORS.—The Committee of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, of Philadelphia, who visited this City some time since, to make a special examination of our system of providing for the Poor, appear to have been very well satisfied with the result of their investigation. On returning to Philadelphia, they made a report of their trip, and gave the opinion that the New-York plan of electing a Board of Ten Governors for a long term was preferable to the fashion followed in Philadelphia, and ended by recommending the establishment of a Workhouse, a House of Correction, and a new Asylum for Lunatics.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—A fearful panic was produced yesterday forenoon in the Female Department of Ward School No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson streets, by the falling of a portion of the plaster from the ceiling. An alarm of fire was also given, which increased the excitement. The frightened pupils jumped to their feet and commenced rushing pell-mell for the door. Nothing but the prompt action of the teachers prevented a recurrence of the fearful Greenwich avenue catastrophy.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN INFANT.—AS THOMAS N. MATTHEWS, residing at No 303 Third-street, was yesterday going down a flight of stairs with his infant son, five months old, in his arms, he made a misstep and fell headlong to the foot of the stairs. The child was fatally injured, and lived but a short time after the accident. An inquest was held yesterday upon the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY LEASES.—The auction sale of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferry leases, advertised by the Comptroller to take place at 1 o'clock yesterday, was then further postponed to the 20th of January next. There was quite a large number of persons present at the City Hall yesterday. No reason for the postponement was made public.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 10 East Thirty-second-street, occupied by Mrs. FOSTER, a widow lady. The fire originated in a close closet from a lighted candle. The damage amounted to $100, and is covered by insurance.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Dr. OLIVER W. HOLMES will lecture before this Association at Clinton Hall, this evening, on "The Chief End of Man." His poem, last evening, drew a very crowded audience, and his lecture, this evening, we have no doubt, will be equally attractive.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Hudson is full of floating ice below Cram Elbow, and above that point is frozen solid. Nearly all the snow which fell on Sunday night, along the line of the River, has disappeared. The steamer *Hero* is still fast in the ice at Four-mile Point.

### Board of Aldermen.

CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK—STEAM ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—MOVEMENT TO REORGANIZE THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT—THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday.

A communication from the Comptroller, calling the attention of the Common Council to a communication of July 26, recommending the adoption of an ordinance for the issue of $373,446 05 of 6 per cent. "Central Park Fund Stock," being the amount still authorized for the payment for lands taken for the Central Park, was read. The Comptroller stated in his communication that $1,000,000 of the stock issued in 1856 was payable in the first week in February; the amount unissued would be required for the redemption of the assessment stock of 1859, and as 30 days' notice must be given before the loan could be effected, it was desirable that the ordinance should be adopted without delay. The payments into the Treasury on account of assessments on the Park were something more than $1,000,000, leaving about $500,000 unavailable to the Treasury at this time. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, asking a hearing before the Common Council shall take any further action with regard to the proposed alterations in the plan of the new Reservoir.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips reported a resolution opposing the confirmation of the lease of the Pier and North Battery, foot of Hubert street, North River, and in favor of readvertizing former proposals for the same. Laid over.

The ordinance permitting the Harlem and Newllaven Railroad Companies to use steam above Forty-second-street for 30 years, was adopted after some debate, (ayes 12, nays 3.) Aldermen TUCKER, WILMOT, and MCSPEDON voted in the negative. Alderman TUCKER presented a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance. The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The ordinance provides that, until the completion of the new machine-shops at or above Forty-second-street, the Harlem Railroad Company may run their engines with steam, for repairs only, but without any vehicle attached, to and from the machine-shop at Thirty-second-street, for a period not to exceed eighteen months from the date of the ordinance; and that they may lay a double track from Fourth-avenue, through Forty-second-street, to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to Seventy-ninth-street, or as far as it may be opened, from time to time, for the use of their small cars only. The Company is, also, authorized to lay down, in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets, two additional tracks, (to enable the two Companies to land and receive passengers there,) and to cover that portion of them extending from Forty-second to Forty-fourth-street; and further, forthwith to complete the title of the Corporation to land on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, by them agreed to be conveyed to the City, and remove the engine-house at Thirty-second street, within six months.

An ordinance to amend the "Ordinance to reorganize the Finance Department of the City of New-York," approved Dec. 13, 1857, was presented by Alderman BOOTH. This document provides that the Comptroller shall be paid monthly, at the rate of $5,000 per annum, and that there shall be a Deputy Comptroller, who shall be paid monthly, at the rate of $3,000 per annum, and who shall be competent to perform any of the duties of the Comptroller, except to sign warrants on the Chamberlain; in the absence of the Comptroller for more than one day at a time, the Deputy is to act as Comptroller; the clerk to the Comptroller is to be paid monthly at the rate of $2,000 per annum; the ordinance to take effect Jan. 1, 1859. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in directing that the streets and wharves in the vicinity of Washington Market be cleaned.

The Board adopted a resolution in favor of leasing a portion of a building at the corner of Pearl and Centre-streets at $1,600 per annum, for the use of the Coroner and other officers.

Aldermen MCSPEDON called up the report of the Committee on Roads, concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions in favor of enlarging the area of the Central Park, and beautifying the streets in the vicinity. The report, which embodies the following resolutions, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Common Council approve of an application to the Legislature, at its next session, for the passage of a law to appoint Commissioners to take for public uses, and as an addition to the Central Park, the land included in the plat bounded by One Hundred and Tenth-street on the north, One Hundred and Sixth-street on the South, Fifth-avenue on the east, and Eighth-avenue on the west; also, to take a strip of land twenty-five feet wide on each side of the Seventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River, for the purpose of widening and otherwise improving this avenue.

*Resolved*, That the Common Council approve of the suggestions made by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in their communication of Aug. 24, 1858, with regard to the construction of the avenues and streets adjoining the Central Park, and that the specifications of contract for the grading of such streets and avennes be made in accordance with these suggestions; that from the centre line of said avennes and streets to the boundary line of the Park none other than good earth filling shall be used within five feet of the surface; that the embankments for streets and avennes hereafter to be constructed adjoining the Park shall be made with a slope upon the Park of at least one foot and a half, horizontal measurement, to each foot of height, and that the face of such embankments for a depth of at least four feet shall consist of good earth.

*Resolved*, That the sidewalks of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, be made thirty-five feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon have permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks, so widened, for court-yards, similar to the regulations of other portions of the Fifth-avenue, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City require it.

*Resolved*, That the sidewalk on the east side of the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, be made thirty feet wide,

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be authorized to take so much of the earth from the plat of ground bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, and Sixty-ninth and Sixty-ninth streets, and the plat between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-eighth streets, as they shall require for the purposes of the Park, provided that the grade of these plats shall not be reduced for this purpose below that of the adjoining streets and avenues.

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be authorized to take so much manure from the streets of the City as they shall require on the Park, and that the City Inspector be, and is hereby directed to reserve and place at their disposal such and so much manure brought to the various dumping grounds, as said Commissioners or their agent may from time to time designate.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in repealing the ordinance in favor of opening Albany-street.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of licensing small cars—was taken from the table and made the special order of the next meeting, which will be held to-day, at 5 o'clock.

It is understood that Lord Justice Knight Bruce is to be made a Peer, when he will resign his present appointment. Vice Chancellor Wood will be the new Lord Justice, and Mr. Malins, M. P., of the Chancery Bar, is expected to be the new Vice-Chancellor. Sir B. Brodie is to be raised to the Peerage with the title of Baron Belchworth.

## OBITUARY.

A remarkably sudden death occurred recently, at the Parisian Italian Opera House. Mercadante's "Il Giuramento" was given. Towards the close of the opera the tenor, Viscardo, stabs the *prima donna*, Eliasi. At the moment when this event took place, on Saturday night, a slight scream was heard from a lady in one of the grand tier boxes. Her friends around her supposed she had simply uttered the cry in a moment of temporary excitement on witnessing the dramatic events of the stage; but her head was seen to droop, and she was instantly removed. Medical assistance soon arrived, and then, to the surprise of all around, the lady was declared to have expired. She was a person of no ordinary beauty, and about 30 years of age; her name, Savere.

The sudden death, on the 15th November, of Frau Johanna Kinkel, has created a painful sensation among her numerous friends in London and Germany. "She was a woman," says the *Athenæum*, "of no ordinary powers; many of her musical compositions have become popular, and her novels rank among the best of which German literature may boast. Her character had something of the heroic, which, in her eventful life, she had ample opportunity to prove—in 1849, when Dr. Kinkel stood before a court-martial at Rastadt; afterwards during his imprisonment at Nauwerk and Spandau; and last, not least, in an exile of many years."

Col. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, died recently in New-Orleans. He was a native of Boston, and 50 years of age. His first poems, *Hymns to the Gods*, were published in 1831; others in 1836-40. In 1835 he published an Indian romance, illustrative of the habits of the Camanche and Navajo Indians, and of Mexican life at an early period of the locursioos by the Spaniards. In 1854 he issued for private circulation a collection of the works on which he was willing to rest his fame. The volume was entitled *Nugæ*. He joined trappers in the Rocky Mountains, where he was nearly frozen, his horse

The Earl of Haddington died at his seat, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, early in December. On the formation of the late Sir Robert Peel's first Administration in December, 1834, his Lordship was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held up to the break up of the Government. When Sir Robert Peel again took office in the Autumn of 1841, his Lordship was selected for the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. He held that office up to January, 1846, when he was made Lord Privy Seal, and retained that position until the final dissolution of the Right Hon. Baronet's Government.

perishing of cold at his side, and eventually arriving at Santa Fé, undertook to interfere between the judges of the courts there and the public. This gave him a taste of law, and he went to Little Rock, Ark., where he became the owner of the *Advocate*, married a wealthy lady, and applied himself to the law. In 1836, he was employed to supervise the publication of the "Revised Statutes of Arkansas." Captain of Company "C" of the Arkansas cavalry in the war with Mexico, he took an eminent position.

A letter from Madrid states that the blood of another martyr has been shed in Cochin China. Mgr. Melchior de San Pedro, Bishop of Tricomia, and successor of Mgr. Diaz, has been decapitated at Namdingh, and his body cut into pieces, has been sent to various localities to be exposed to public view. It almost looks as if this dreadful act was a cruel defiance which Tu-Duh, the fanatical sovereign, has given to the Franco-Spanish expedition.

M. PIERRE JEAN DE KOCK, a brother of the celebrated novelist, PAUL DE KOCK, has just died. The deceased was Colonel of the Imperial Guard of the First Empire, an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a chevalier of the order of St. Louis. One of his brothers was formerly Minister of War in Holland.

Mr. Harvey Combe, a well-known English sportsman, died, Nov. 22, at Cobham, aged 74.

### Fillibuster Movements—Later from the Schooner Susan.

*From the New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 14.*

By the bark *Oregon*, which arrived here yesterday from Barbadoes, we are in possession of later news from the schooner *Susan*, which escaped from Mobile last Tuesday night.

The *Oregon* brings with her Lieutenant GEORGE F. WHITE, of the Revenue Cutter *Robert McClelland*, who was carried away on board the *Susan*. The Lieutenant has kindly furnished us with the following details:

On Monday, Dec. 6, Lieut. S. B. CALDWELL, and a boat's crew from the *McClelland*, boarded the *Susan*, then lying in the bay of Mobile, some six miles above the fleet, and demanded her papers. The answer was that the *Susan* would wait at the fleet for them. Lieut. CALDWELL made his report to Capt. MORRISON, of the cutter, who ordered Lieut. CALDWELL to take the *Susan* to Dog River Bar, and there keep her; and ordered Lieut. WHITE to remain on board until otherwise directed.

Capt. MAURY would not permit this, and Capt. MORRISON concluded to accompany the *Susan* to the fleet, and the two vessels went down on Monday night. Here they remained within one hundred yards of each other all night. Capt. MORRISON having informed Capt. MAURY that if he attempted to go out he would sink him.

On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, both vessels weighed anchor, and sailed about the Bay until 3 o'clock. From 3 o'clock until dark the time was passed in sending and receiving communications from each other. The last communication from the *Susan* to the *McClelland* was received at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. Lieutenant WHITE was then informed that there was an agreement that the vessel should come to anchor for the night, and hearing the anchor chains, supposed the *Susan* was coming to anchor, and retired to the cabin, and it was not until midnight that he heard the orders that led him to believe that the vessel was still under way.

On returning to the deck, he found the vessel heading down the channel to the Mobile Point light, and discovered that she had not anchored at all, but by letting out the chains had deceived both himself and the officers of the revenue cutter. It was a foggy night, and but one vessel was visible, which was supposed to be the revenue cutter, but this, of course, was a mistake. The Lieutenant then immediately ordered the vessel to come to anchor, but he was informed by Captain MAURY that, though it was the duty of the Lieutenant to make the order, it would not be obeyed. The vessel then proceeded on her way uninterrupted, Captain MAURY stating that she was bound to Greytown, and had Mississippi and Minnie rifles on board.

There were two hundred and twenty men on board, beside the crew. Among them, besides Capt. MAURY, there were Col. FRANK ANDERSON, Col. BARNEAU, Col. MCDONNELL, Major ELLIS, Col. RUDLER, Capt. WEST, and Capt. DREUX. All the men were armed with revolvers, and there were swords and other weapons on board.

Lieut. WHITE was kindly treated by the officers on the *Susan*, and remained on board until last Thursday, when he was placed on the *Oregon*, by which vessel he was brought to this place.

[Advertisement.]
TO DRUGGISTS.
BOSTON, Dec., 1858.
The inventors of the original and genuine "Cocoaine," beg leave respectfully to caution you against imitations of the same by unprincipled persons.
"Cocoaine" was invented by us, its name was adopted as our *trade mark* (both as it addresses the eye and the ear,) and every bottle sent into the market has been accompanied by a printed notice to that effect.
Our object has been, *firstly*, that the "Cocoaine" should be in quality *beyond competition*, and *secondly*, to offer it at a price within the reach of all, depending upon large sales for remuneration.
We have advertised the "Cocoaine" in the United States and the Provinces, at an expense of many thousand dollars; thus its very name has become a valuable property, and now, before the half of our outlay has been reimbursed to us, certain mean and unscrupulous persons have pirated that name, and are attempting to rob us of our property and our reputation.
We direct your attention in particular to an article manufactured and put up by certain persons in New-York, called "Cocoine," a name obviously adapted to deceive the unwary, (the letter "A" only omitted;) this compound, if mistaken for ours, will tend to break down and destroy the reputation of the genuine article.
Legal redress is sometimes slow, and we appeal to you at once for your moral support by your direct denunciation of such dishonest invasion of our rights.
Very respectfully your obedient servants,
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
P. S.—Retail druggists, and dealers generally, are cautioned for their own interests to avoid the spurious compound, the genuine is labelled "Cocoaine," and is prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., No. 27 Central-street, Boston.

[Advertisement.]
CARN.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, by virtue of a letter of attorney, dated Genoa, Nov. 29, 1858, that he has been duly appointed agent in New-York of the Board of Underwriters of Genoa, (*Comitato della Assecurazioni Maritime Genova*,) with general authority to take charge of their interests; and that all persons having business with said Board in New-York will please communicate with the undersigned at No. 114 Pearl-street.
G. M. BRAGGIOTTI.

[Advertisement.]
QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have a very singular and peculiar effect, at the very time they are cleansing and purifying the system. They give the patient strength and buoyancy of spirits. All other pills depress and weaken the body. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
STEREOSCOPES AT GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. A splendid assortment of Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world. Artistically colored Groups, Statuary, etc., just received. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]
CUPID, THE GOD OF LOVE.—The nude little archer, in all his frolicsome humors, may be seen in the capital pantomime by the Zavistowski Troupe of Children, so popular now at Barnum's Museum. Repeated, with two other exquisite productions, this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]
GAVETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet is becoming familiarly recognized by all families and all respectable persons who deem health and comfort essential to happiness and the enjoyment of life. Indubitable proof of the efficacy of GAVETTY'S paper as a cure and preventive of piles, has been furnished in abundance. The healthy should use it to avoid piles. Sold by druggists everywhere. Headquarters, for retail and wholesale, and for particulars, No. 41 Ann-street. J. C. GAVETTY is water-marked in each sheet.

[Advertisement.]
NEW SIMILE.—The poets having exhausted all their stock of similes, in describing the dark hair of the brunette—having compared it to ravens' wings, and midnight, and similar objects—one of their tribe was in despair for something new and apt. As he was walking by No. 212 Broadway, inspiration flashed on him. "As black and glossy as a KNOX'S hat," he said. Could anything be more beautiful? The hair a miracle of nature—the hat a miracle of art.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**...Dec. 21.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 Tenn. 6s '90 | 94⅜ | 160 | Harlem R.R. | s30 | 28¾ |
| 1,500 Georgia 5s. 6s | 102 | 100 | do | | 29¾ |
| 2,000 N. Cs. St. 6s | 93½ | 400 | Reading R.R. | | 51⅜ |
| 2,000 Missouri 6s. | 89½ | 400 | do | s10 | 51⅜ |
| 30,000 do | s30 88¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 51⅜ |
| 15,000 do | s60 89 | 100 | do | s60 | 51¾ |
| $00 Virginia 6s | 88 | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | s60 | 49 |
| 3,000 City 6s '87 | 102½ | 400 | do | | 49⅜ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 90¾ | 100 | do | b30 | 49⅜ |
| 4,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bs. | 86 | 50 | Mich. S. & N. In. R. | | 20 |
| 1,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs. | 62 | 400 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | | 47⅜ |
| 5,000 Erie R. Bs. '75 | s30 44 | 50 | do | h7 | 47⅜ |
| 1,000 do | 44⅜ | 100 | do | s10 | 47⅜ |
| 1,000 Mich. S. 1st m. bs. | 87 | 5 | Panama R. R. | s10 | 118¾ |
| 2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs. | 62 | 25 | do | | 120 |
| 1,500 Ill. Cent. R. bds. | 86 | 150 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | | 67 |
| 5,000 do | s30 85⅝ | 100 | do | s30 | 67 |
| 10,000 do | s30 85¾ | 30 | do | | 67⅜ |
| 8,000 do | b60 86 | 10 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R. | | 95⅜ |
| 5,000 do | s30 85 | 50 | Gal. & Ch. R. | s30 | 70¾ |
| 1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M. | 103½ | 100 | do | c 71 | |
| 2,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs. | 24 | 200 | do | b60 | 71 |
| 18,000 do | 23¾ | 350 | do | | 70¾ |
| 10 Nassau Bank | 102 | 100 | do | | 70¾ |
| 25 Bank of America | 114 | 400 | do | s10 | 70¾ |
| 100 Del. & H. Ca. Co. | b2 96¼ | 100 | do | s30 | 70¾ |
| 100 Pa. Mail St. Co. | s10 90¾ | 400 | Cl. & Tol. R. | | 31¾ |
| 160 do | 90¾ | 500 | do | s10 | 31¾ |
| 225 do | 90¾ | 75 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | | 59¾ |
| 50 do | b10 90¾ | 100 | do | s30 | 59¾ |
| 50 do | b10 90¾ | 450 | do | | 59¾ |
| 190 N. Y. C. R. R. | 83⅛ | 50 | do | b60 | 59¾ |
| 300 do | s30 83¼ | 50 | do | b60 | 59¾ |
| 50 do | b60 83¾ | 150 | do | | 59⅞ |
| 200 do | b30 83¾ | 100 | do | s30 | 59 |
| 50 do | s3 83¾ | 50 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | | 12¾ |
| 100 do | b3 83¾ | 50 | do | | 12¾ |
| 100 Erie R. R. | s30 17⅝ | 500 | La C. & Mil. R.R. | | 2¾ |
| 50 Hud. R. R. R. | 33⅜ | 350 | do | | 2¾ |
| 100 Harlem Railroad | 11¼ | | | | |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $45,000 Mo. St. 6s | s60 89 | 150 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | h30 | 67 |
| 10,000 Ill. C. R. bs | s60 84 | 150 | do | | 67 |
| 13,000 do | 84¾ | 100 | do | | 66¾ |
| 1,000 Ill. free'd bs | 86⅝ | 50 | do | s10 | 66⅜ |
| 2,000 do | 85 | 100 | M. S. & N. Ia. R. | b60 | 29 |
| 15,000 La C. & Mil. L. | | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 49⅜ |
| Grant Bonds | s30 23¾ | 50 | do | b60 | 49⅜ |
| 80 Union Bank | 111 | 50 | M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. | s30 | 47 |
| 160 Pacific M. S. Co. | 90¾ | 50 | do | s3 | 47⅛ |
| 100 N. Y. C. R. R. | hw 83⅞ | 370 | Panama R. R. | | 120 |
| 200 do | s5 83⅞ | 100 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | b60 | 70¾ |
| 200 do | s3 83⅞ | 200 | do | | 70⅝ |
| 100 do | 83¾ | 100 | do | s60 | 70 |
| 100 do | s10 83¾ | 100 | do | | 70⅞ |
| 200 do | b3 83⅞ | 300 | do | | 70⅝ |
| 100 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 58¾ | 100 | do | | 70⅛ |
| 100 do | s30 58¾ | 300 | do | | 70 |
| 200 do | 58¾ | 800 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | | 2¾ |
| 100 do | b60 58¾ | 175 | do | | 2¾ |
| 100 do | s30 58 | 300 | Reading R. R. | | 51⅜ |
| 400 do | 58¼ | 100 | do | s30 | 51¾ |

**REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 Trev. Coal & R Co. | s75 | 10 | Marine Bank | 81¾ |
| 4,000 do | 75⅜ | 18 | Hanover Bank | 85 |
| 4,000 Chicago City 6's | 86 | 10 | Am. Exch. Bank | 106⅛ |
| 3,000 Watertown 8's | 25 | 20 | do | 106⅜ |
| 3,000 Lexington City 6's | 41 | 10 | Arctic Fire Ins. Co. | 110⅜ |
| 2,000 C. St. P. & F. d'L. 8's | 13 | 10 | Met. Fire Ins. Co. | 110 |
| 4,000 do | 15 | 2 | B'k State of N. Y. | 102 |
| 5,000 Wis. Cen. RR. 8's | 9¾ | 40 | Chatham Bank | 84¾ |
| 2,000 Fac. City 10's | 43 | 40 | Mech. & Tr. F. Ins. Co. | 84 |
| 6,000 Mil. & Hor. RR. 6's | 43 | 30 | Humboldt F. Ins. Co. | 105¾ |
| 2,000 Memphis City 6's | 70 | 10 | Wash. F. Ins. Co. | 164¾ |
| 980 Sun M. I. Scrip 1853 | 72½ | 20 | Am. Guano Co. p. s. | $87½ |
| 100 Far. & Cit. B'k L. I. | 40 | 50 | Mad. & Indianap. RR. | 3 |
| 100 C. St. P. & F. du L. RR | 5 | | | |

TUESDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange, to-day, with the exception of three or four of the regular Dividend-paying Securities, were much depressed, the two most active, and, until recently, favorite Western Road Stocks, falling to 70 ₱ cent. for Galena, and 58¾ for Rock Island, with a general eagerness, this afternoon, to press contracts even at these comparatively low figures. The fall in Galena since the August dividend is full 20 ₱ cent., and in Rock Island, since July, about 17@18 ₱ cent. The temporary decline in the traffic of these lines, which, for the time, is unquestionably serious, rather than any financial trouble in either Company—both being free from all floating debt or other embarrassment—is the cause of this rapid depreciation. There was renewed heaviness in Illinois Centrals, the shares touching 66¼, and the Construction Bonds 84 ₱ cent., seller 60 days. The Free Land Bonds which sold, this morning, at 87 ₱ cent., were done at 85 ₱ cent. at the Second Board. The two Michigan Roads and Toledo, varied but slightly from yesterday's sales, and the Michigan Southern Bonds were in better request. The State Stocks were weaker on Missouris by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., but otherwise steady. In New-York Central the dealings were lighter than usual, and the price varied through the day only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., closing 83⅞, as against 83¼ yesterday afternoon. A number of the Street speculators against this stock appear to have become somewhat tired of its power of resistance, and within a day or two past are pitching their contracts more particularly against weaker mettle, or where the public confidence, from the temporary suppression of Western dividends, is supposed to be less in the way. In like manner, there is more caution observable in selling against Panama, Delaware and Hudson, and Pacific Mail, although the disposition to do so, and difference of views as to the future of the market, are not wanting in the present temper of the general market. Panama closed 120@120¼; Pacific, 90⅛@90¾; Delaware, 96¼; New-York Central, 83⅞@¼; Galena, 70¼; Rock Island, 58¼; Illinois Central, 66¼@½; the market dull.

There is every indication among the Banks and Discount Brokers of continued ease and a steady confidence in the working of the Money market. Prime long bills were

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2265. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Confirmation of the Restored Naval Officers —Proceedings in Executive Session— Another Letter from General Cass on the Mortara Case, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Senate conbrmed all the nominations for restoration to the Navy, sent in yesterday, as follows:

*Captains*—Paine, Ramsey and Inman to the Active list, and Voorhees to the Leave on Pay list.

*Commanders*—Armstrong, Long, Johnson and Shaw to the active list, and Lecompte to the leave list.

*Promotions to Commanders on the Active List*—Lieutenants Porter, Williamson, Carter, Bissell, Gleason, Kilty, Chandler, Meade and Gibson.

*Lieutenants to a place on the Active List.*—Flagg, Walbach, Doyle, Marin, Riell, Perry, Rolando, Parker, Fitzgerald, Rhind, McArann, Byrens, Hall.

*Lieutenants to the leave on Pay List.*—Walson, Brownell, Abbott, Barney and Harrison.

Of these, Llentenants BISSELL, CARTER, KILTY, CHANDLER, MEADE, GIBSON, PORTER, WILLIAMSON and GLEASON are promoted to be Commanders.

There was a fierce debate in Executive session in connection with one case—probably JOHNSON'S—and very angry manifestations of feeling between certain gentlemen on the Democratic side of the Chamber. It is supposed, however, that the matter will be arranged by friends without further collision.

The President, to-day, sent in the additional nominations of Lieut. MERCER to the *Active*, and Lieut. HARRISON to the Leave-pay list.

The Senate also confirmed all the pending nominations for appointments, made during the recess, of Post-masters, Consuls, and Land officers, except one of the latter in Minnesota—thus clearing the Executive calendar. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Following the Naval confirmations, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution establishing the Brevet Grade of Admiral to be conferred when the President may deem proper to acknowledge that it is due for eminent services, and providing that when the office is once filled and becomes vacant, it shall expire.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate also confirmed R. W. WELLET, of Kentucky, as Secretary of Legation at Spain.

Gen. CASS, in a letter to Capt. LEVY, of this city, dated Monday, while giving his reasons for withholding authoritative censure by this Government of the proceedings at Bologna in the case of the boy MORTARA says, as an individual he has no hesitation in expressing his surprise and regret at the deplorable occurrence in the Papal States, and that it is difficult to conceive how such an act of injustice could take place in the middle of the Nineteenth Century and in the heart of Europe. The judgment of the world, he adds, will condemn it.

### Our Washington Correspondence.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROD BILL —THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION—THE FILLIBUSTERS OF THE SCHOONER SUSAN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The most earnest friends of the Pacific Railroad have been doubtful of the success of any one of the many conflicting bills pending in Congress, and which look to the construction of that important work. To-day, however, their hopes have revived, and they begin to feel confident of early and eminent success. The amendment of MR FOSTER, providing that the road shall be constructed of American materials, it is believed will secure support for the measure in the Senate, where it had not been anticipated heretofore. It is argued that the large demand for American iron which the railroad construction will create under the operation of this amendment, will operate as a protection to the entire iron interests of the country; and that this consideration will secure to the amended bill the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Missouri, and several other States heretofore looked upon as doubtful. In short, to-night's count seems to show a clear majority in the Senate for the bill, substantially as reported by Mr. GWIN from the Railrosd Committee, with Mr. FOSTER'S amendment, already noted.

The speech made to-day in behalf of the measure by Senator SEWARD, was a masterly argument, exhibiting the importance of the Pacific Railroad as a bond of social, political and commercial union, and as an instrumentality of defence. The Senator also set forth, in emphatic terms, the duty of the Government to construct the work, and demunstrated that public economy demanded it no less than public necessity. Like everything else emanating from the pen of your distinguished Senator, his argument to-day may be referred to with confidence as a complete and thorough exposition of the subject treated.

I telegraphed you, to-night, the contents of letters received here to-day, announcing that Spanish transports are daily expected off Tampico, bringing troops to operate against Mexico with the Spanish fleet already there. These statements are so directly the reverse of oft-repeated assurances made to our Government by the Spanish Minister, here, that it is difficult to believe them; yet there are prominent Mexicans now in Washington who fear that Spain really has hostile designs against Mexico, and is to be secretly supported in them by France. These gentlemen suspect England to be engaged in secret intrigue with France in the extension of a European protectorate over the whole of Mexico and Central America. While I give these surmises for what they may be worth, permit me to add that I have no reason to change the opinion heretofore expressed, to the effect that if Spain *has* any designs against Mexico, England is in no sense a party to them.

I was permitted to read a letter to-day, dated Mobile, Ala., the 12th inst., and written by a gentleman who is fully posted in regard to the movements of Gen. WALKER and his friends. Referring to the anxiety expressed in the public prints lest a British cruiser should seize the schooner *Susan*, which recently left Mobile, the writer says:

"Before this, it seems to me the diplomatic corps, as well as the United States Government, should have ascertained that the naturalized Nicaraguans have some conduct as well as coursge. They may rely on it that *the Susan will not thrust herself into the neighborhood of Her British Majesty's vessels at San Juan del Norte. She will land her passengers in Central America without any interference whatever. I speak confidently, because I know the destination of the Susan, and no surmise yet made as to her course approaches the truth.*

The passengers on the *Susan* are all excellent men. Among them are many old Nicaraguans, who know the country and the people. They are men capable of leading difficult enterprises, and our friends may count confidently on hearing a good account of them."

Did you notice the course pursued by JEFFERSON DAVIS, to-day, in relation to a resolution introduced by Mr. SEWARD, simply inquiring whether any additional legislation is necessary for the effectual suppression of the African Slave-trade? A single objection, under the rules of the Senate, prevents the consideration of a resolution upon the day of its introduction, and that objection Mr. DAVIS made to-day with significant promptness. Are we to understand by this that the Senator from Mississippi wants the Slave-trade reopened? It certainly looks so.

The Old Soldiers' bill is quite certain to pass the House to-morrow, in the shape in which it now stands; and my impression is that it will pass the Senate also, unless it is smothered so as never to get to the vote in that body. Herein lies the danger. The bill provides pensions for every soldier who served three months in the War of 1812, or in various Indian wars.

Some wag, who doubtless was disgusted with the recent pow-wow at the White House, between the President and the Tammany men, and the "Don Fernandos" of the New-York Democracy, took the liberty of affixing a fitting badge to the Executive mansion some time during the dark hours the other night. Imagine the horror of BUCHANAN'S "tiger" when he opened the front door in the morning, and found "Tammany Hall" inscribed across the portal in massive letters of charcoal crayon. The joke would have been better, and more appropriate, if the inscription had been "Pewter Mug." - S.

## XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The usual hundle of petitions was received. Those of public interest were two presented by Mr. SEWARD of N. Y., from citizens of Berks and Lancaster Counties, Penn., asking for protection tor American industry; and fifty or sixty more presented by Mr. CAMERON, of Penn., from all the counties of Pennsylvania, making the same request.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, introduced a bill, which was read twice by its title, authorizing the removal of the offices belonging to the United States, and occupied by the Collector of the Revenue, in connection with the Quarantine Station, in the port of New-York.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a memorial from gold and silver leaf manufacturers, in the city of New-York and elsewhere; also, three petitions from citizens of Oneida and Jefferson Counties, N. Y., praying for the erection of a breakwater at the port of Cape Vincent; all of which were referred to the proper Committees.

MR. CLAY, of Alabama, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the correspondence between the Mexican Government, Mr. FORSYTH, and the State Department, and such other matters as will elucidate the complications which resulted in the suspension of Diplomacy.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate what changes in the Postal Laws are necessary to render the Department self-sustaining.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, a joint resolution was adopted, permitting certain officers of the Navy to accept from the British Government medals and snuff-boxes.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introdneed a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the District, to appropriate a million of acres of lands for the benefit of free public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a substitute for the bill relating to military officers.

Several messages, the contents of which are unknown, were received from the President, whereon the Senate went into Executive session for some hours. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The House passed the Soldiers of the War of 1812 Pension bill by Yeas 130, Nays 73.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Maine, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions, appropriating $852,000 therefor.

The Military Academy bill, appropriating nearly $181,000, was next taken up.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, said that while some gentlemen were scrupulous about voting for the Soldier's Pension bill, paying those who had fought, the bill before them proposed paying men to learn to fight. He complained of appropriations for purposes of war, our mission being peace, and a standing army not having been contemplated by the founders of our Government. They would be soon called on to vote large sums for fortifications, which in a quarter of a century would be as useless as old castles on the Rhine.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked him whether he believed the Soldier's Pension bill right?

Mr. GIDDINGS was glad his reverend friend had asked him that question. As the pension system had been adopted, he would deal out its benefits with even-handed justice. Congress had squandered money on General SCOTT, while there were men in his district not worth a hundred dollars who fought as gallantly.

Mr. LOVEJOY said his theology was that two wrongs do not make a right. Generals SCOTT and CASS were pensioners by the bill just passed as well as the venerable gentleman from Ohio. It was like Oliver Twist presenting his bowl, asking for more soup. [Laughter.] A new pension system was inaugurated to-day, opening a sluice-way to a bottomless ocean of corruption. If the vote had been by ballot, there would not have been fifty votes in its favor. [Laughter.] But the old soldiers affurded an occasion for bigbfalutin and humbug, and a hobby like boys riding on broomsticks. [Laughter.] He would vote against the Military Academy and all Military bills. That was good theology as well as Christianity.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that the House have not inaugurated a new system of pensions. It was inaugurated in 1818 and had been maintained to the present day.

Mr. LOVEJOY responded that it was a new system to pension well men. After a while Congress will be called upon to peusion those engaged in the Mexican, Florida and every other petty war.

The Military Academy bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate standing Committees.

Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, remarked that there was much in the Message to approve and much to condemn. While the President was anxious to enforce measures against Spain and other countries, for satisfaction of our claims, even to war, he had nothing to say of the delinquency of our own Government, and the neglect of Congress to do justice to the claims of its own citizens, founded on justice. He then explained and advocated the bill for the relief of NATHANIEL and BENJAMIN GODDARD, the claim growing out of the seizure of the ship *Ariadner*, in 1812.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, of New-York, reviewed the correspondence on the subject of our Central American relations, showing the inconsistency and contradictory course pursued by England, and her object; which he believed to be to defeat our policy, and secure a firmer footing on the isthmus. He doubted their good faith in seeking to avoid a direct issue on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by negotiating with the weak States of Central America, and not directly with this Government. He advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bolwer treaty, and a more decided policy on our part, as due to the interests and honor of this nation. He reviewed the history of the Monroe doctrine, and explained the circumstances under which it was announced, and the necessity of it at the time as well as its importance now. He sustained the President's Message throughout.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, explained his bill giving the people of the organized Territories authority to elect their Judges, Governors, and all other officers, and providing for the formation of a State Constitution, when there is a sufficient population to elect one Representative in Congress. He had hoped the old issue on Lecompton would have been allowed to steep, but it had been revived by the President. The Democracy of Illinois had been always brave and faithful, and yet a hostile policy has been pursued toward them by the Administration. The guillotine has been at work, and the places of good men have been supplied by miserable scoundrels and sycophants, and this he could prove.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois asked: Do I understand that such persons have been appointed by the present Administration?

Mr. MORRIS replied that he did not assert that the character of those individuals was known to the Heads of the Departments, but it is a fact that they were appointed to office. The passage of his bill would quiet the Slavery agitation in Congress.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, characterized the election of Judges and Governors in the Territories as absurd, and referred to Utah to show what would be its unfavorable operation there.

Mr. MORRIS said that Mr. RITCHIE could offer an amendment exempting Utah from the operation of the bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, asked and obtained leave to print his speech. Its subject was not mentioned.

Mr. WILSON, of Virginia, gave some reasons why he was opposed to the revival of specific duties.

The Committee rose.

The House then passed the Invalid Pension and West Point Appropriation bills.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill laying specific duties on a certain class of imoorts, and so amendatory of the present tariff as to furnish increased revenue to the Treasury, and proper protection to the labor and industry of the country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill authorizing the President to take possession of Cuba until satisfaction is given for the insults offered on the persons and property of our citizens.

Adjourned.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Notice was given that the Court would adjourn on Friday until the Tuesday following.

No. 268.—James O'Hara *vs.* Winslow & Co. Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Cause docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 29.—Daniel H. Lownsdale, *et al. vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

No. 38.—Mary Ann Thomas *vs.* James Lawson's heirs. Cause submitted on record and printed arguments for both parties.

No. 31.—Frederick L. Barreda and Brother *vs.* Bengam H. Silsbee *et al.*—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs, and continued for the defendants.

### The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 25th ultimo, four days later, has arrived here. The news is unimportant.

Three passengers by the Overland Mail from Kansas City reached Stockton Nov. 24. They were fifty-one days out.

The Mohave and Navajoe Indians were hostile and troublesome.

Victoria dates are to the 17th, and Portland dates to the 13th ult.

JOHN NUGENT, U. S. Special Agent, had published an address to the citizens of the United States in British Columbia, in the Victoria *Gazette*, in which he speaks of the injustice and oppression Americans had received at the hands of the Colonial authorities, saying it was his intention to lay the matter before the authorities at Washington.

Mr. NUGENT had arrived at San Francisco, and would leave for Washington in the next steamer.

Business generally was inactive at San Francisco.

The passengers report encountering snow fifteen inches deep on the Apache Cañon, beyond El Paso, and that ice was floating in the Rio Grande.

### The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met again this evening. Mr. CHILTON offered a resolution making stockholders show how they obtained their stock, whether for money or for services rendered to the Company. This was discussed and withdrawn, when President FOWLKES made a documentary statement of his transactions with the Company, but before he got through, his leading opponent interrupted him, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at what he had done.

President MORTON arrived during the evening session of the Convention, and addressed the stockholders in regard to paying up.

### The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Freak Rumors.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Tuesday, Dec. 21.

We have received well-marked currents from Valentia to-day, but have had nothing that was intelligible since Saturday.

C. W. DE SAUTY, Electrician.

### The Official Canvass.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The following are the official footings on the State ticket, as now finally announced by the Board of State Canvassers:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morgan | 247,953 | Burrows | 60,880 |
| Parker | 230,513 | Smith | 5,470 |

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Campbell | 250,834 | Benton | 62,396 |
| Taylor | 229,796 | Beers | 2,187 |

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gardner | 249,933 | Thompson | 59,919 |
| Piper | 229,848 | Harrington | 1,801 |

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Everest | 222,398 | Russell | 52,000 |
| Donnelly | 202,361 | Filer | 1,690 |

ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 135,266 | No | 144,526 |

### Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The House, yesterday, refused to pass the Senatorial Election bill, over the Governor's veto, by yeas 49, nays 48, two less than a constitutional majority.

### The Indiana Legislature—Election of United States Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Legislature this afternoon by concurrent resolution, elected HENRY S. LANE and WM. M. MCCARTY, United States Senators in the place of Senators BRIGHT and FITCH, the former till 1863, and the latter till 1861.

### Sinking of the Steamer Peter Tellow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The steamer *Peter Tellow*, from this city for New-Orleans, sunk in the Mississippi, near Greenville, to-day. It is believed no lives were lost.

### Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived yesterday, the 21st inst.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LECTURE OF DR. HOLMES.—A most interesting lecture was delivered last evening at Clinton Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Union and a crowded audience, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "The Chief End of Man," and in elucidating his views he examined and illustrated the different avowed aims of life—such as happiness, the one idea of savage life; self-development, as shown in the life of the scholar; self-mastery, as taught by the moralist; self-fusion with humanity, or the good of the race, and communion with the Divinity. But while each of these was recognized as a part of the scheme of life no one was in itself and for itself a sufficient and absolute guide. The essential difficulty consisted in the fact of the vast difference of esce, of condition, of individual fitness for one or another mode of being. The nearest approach to a formula that he (the lecturer) could yet arrive at, was that the end of life was to establish the most perfect harmony between man and the universe to which he belongs. For this the laws impressed on the body, the intelligence, the emotions, the social and religious nature had to be learned and obeyed, one or the other asserting its preeminence according to the special conditions of the individual; from the rudimentary life of the savage up to that of the Christian philosopher. So that if it were necessary to say in a line what each man and all men were made for, it would be that their reason was given to find the place meant for each one of them, in the order of Providence, and conscience, and will, to enable them to fill it to the best advantage, and thus necessarily to the glory of the Creator. It was asserted, we believe, by a Boston print, that this lecture of Dr. HOLMES was, in its tendencies, opposed to the theories of revealed Christianity. We cannot imagine upon what ground a statement so utterly erroneous was made. The lecture is the very reverse of what is alleged against it. In points of doctrine it is most orthodox, and breathes throughout a spirit of genuine Christianity.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board last evening concurred with the Councilmen in confirming the award of the contract to RICHARD C. WELDEN for repairing the pier at the west side of Gouverneur-slip, No. 52 East River, at $2,090. The Committee on Ordinances made a report, which was laid over, in favor of amending the "ordinance to reorganize the Finance Department," by fixing the salary of the Comptroller at $5,000, that of his Clerk at $2,000, and appointing a Deputy Collector, with a salary of $2,500, (instead of $3,000, as at first proposed,) per annum. The Board confirmed the appointment of STEPHENSON TOWLE to the officer of City Surveyor. It was agreed that the name of Hammersly-street should be changed to "Houston-street," inasmuch as it was a continuation of the street of that name. On motion to concur with the Board of Councilmen in fixing the licenses of City cars at $50 a piece for the large cars, and $25 a piece for the small cars, instead of $50, as the Aldermen at first proposed for all the City cars, a lengthy debate arose. The crowding of the cars was vigorously protested against by several Aldermen, who were for forcing the Railroad Companies to carry a reasonable number of passengers and no more. After several amendments had been put and lost, the Board concurred with the Councilmen, (Ayes 11, Nays 4.) The provision takes effect immediately. Alderman BOOLE now moved that the Board concur with the Councilmen in giving the Metropolitan Gas Company permission to lay mains through the streets of the City notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. A letter was thereupon read by Alderman STARR, from the President of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, asking to be heard before the Board should pass upon this matter, and moved that the subject be referred to a Special Committee. This motion, however, was lost, and the Board concurred with the Councilmen, (Ayes 13, Nays 2.) The Aldermen will meet again to-night.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Mr. Terence Farley, as the lowest bidder, received the contract for regulating and flagging Fifth-avenue between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. An invitation to attend the Annual Ball of Engine Company No. 18 on the 30th inst. was accepted. The Receivers of Taxes, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, reported the following amounts as taxes upon their personal property paid by the City Railroad Companies: Eighth-avenue, $9,365 34; Sixth-avenue, $8,456 73; Third-avenue, $12,593 96; Second-avenue, $664 45; Hudson River, $1,467 34; Harlem, $815 19. Total, $33,381 01. The report was received and entered on the minutes. The report of the Cable Committee in favor of publishing the minutes of the celebration, under the direction of the Clerk of the Board, was called up, and laid on the table. A resolution was introduced deprecating the discharge of the workmen on the Central Park, and requesting the Commissioners to continue to employ the present complement of men until the 1st of May next, at $1 per day. After a rambling discussion, the resolution was adopted. An ordinance returned by the Aldermen, permitting the Harlem Railroad Company to run their engines to the machine-shop on Thirty-second-street, was concurred in. Adjourned to this evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted. During the year and up to the 15th inst., 76,587 emigrants had arrived, and it appears from the usual weekly statement, that from that period to the 22d inst., 682 more had come, making a total to date of 77,269, a decrease of 10,696 from the emigration of last year. The number of inmates of the institutions is 1,183. The balance of Commutation fund is $16,436.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH.—The second game of the match between New-York and Philadelphia was revived last evening—the New-Yorkers occupying the same quarters at the Rotunda of the Exchange. The game was taken up at the 20th move, Philadelphia playing as follows:

| PHILADELPHIA. | NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| 20. K R to K sq | P takes P |
| 21. B takes P | P to Q B 4 |
| 22. B to K 5 | Q R to K sq |
| 23. B to K Kt 3 | Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 24. Kt to K 5 | P to Q 5 |
| 25. Q to Q B 4 | B to Q 4 |
| 26. Q to Q R 4 | R to K 3 |
| 27. Kt to K Kt 4 | P to Q R 4 |

The game was here adjourned to Tuesday evening next. There was but a slight attendance of spectators. According to present appearance, it would seem as though this game also would result in a "draw."

SPARRING EXHIBITION — THE WOOD AND HEENAN CHALLENGE.—There was quite a large attendance at Hoym's Theatre last evening, on the occasion of a benefit being given to JOHN WOOD, of Boston, who has, in a manner, accepted HEENAN'S challenge to fight any man in the world. There were several sparring matches by a number of pugilistic notabilities, which caused considerable amusement, but the most exciting feature of the exhibition was the set-to between JOHN WOOD and JOHN MORRISSEY, which continued for several rounds, and elicited great applause from the lovers of such sports. It was announced, during the evening, that Mr. WOOD had put up $50 at the office of a sporting paper, as an earnest of the seriousness of his intentions, in offering to take up HEENAN'S glove. On the other hand, it is published that HEENAN, having issued his challenge, has put up $500 at the office of another sporting paper, to be covered by any one choosing to accept his challenge, within 10 days. The card that was published yesterday in the "sporting column" of the New-York *Tribune*, purporting to be a card from THOMAS HYER, accepting HEENAN'S challenge to fight for $10,000, was bogus. HYER says that somebody must have imposed upon Mr. GREELEY, as he saw the card for the first time when he read it in the *Tribune*.

THE LATE CAPTAIN LUDLOW.—The flags upon the shipping in this port were yesterday displayed at half-mast on account of the death of Captain C. D. LUDLOW. A dispatch from Mr. PILLSBURY, U. S. Consul at Halifax, states that the remains of Capt. LUDLOW were on board the *Ariel*, and would be brought to New-York.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Club, held on Tuesday evening, the national value of the Chinese sugar-cane was discussed. Mr. OLCOTT, who has gathered valuable information on this subject at home and abroad, stated that for forage, for syrup, and for sugar, the cane will grow here from Maine to Texas. It has peculiar advantages in our hot, dry summer, for it will flourish when corn suffers and forage is scorched up. It makes excellent feed when sown broadcast; grasshoppers will not touch it, and it is capital nourishment for hogs. There are about 20,000 pounds on one acre, which will feed forty hogs for forty-five days. Mr. OLCOTT thought that, in five years' time, the West could export sugar made from this cane. Professor MAPES then spoke of the sugar, and gave an interesting historical sketch, which was listened to with great attention. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the fact that the molasses of the cane-sugar contained a villainous amount of extract from myriads of worms and insects—an evil from which the Sorghum is exempt. The latter does not acelify, and can be made into excellent cider.

MOVEMENTS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—All the officers of the *Niagara* have been detached, with the exception of Capt. CHAUNCEY and the Chief Engineer, Mr. FASON, both of whom will probably be continued at their posts until the repairs and alterations about to be undertaken are completed. The officers of the *St. Louis* have all received orders, and are on their way to report for duty. The seamen intended for her are all ready on board the *North Carolina*, where there are now about 1,000 in readiness for different commands. The steamers *America* and *Canada*, it is finally decided, are to be fitted out for Paraguay. The *Brooklyn* is expected at the Yard to-day, to receive her outfit.

RAPID NAVAL PROMOTION.—By the restoration of the officers of the Naval Retired List, Sergeant GIBSON, of our Harbor Police, steps at once from that humble position, the commander of a small row-boat, to be a Commander in the Navy. The case of this officer was one of peculiar hardship; he returned from a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean as first Lieutenant of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, to find himself turned out of the service, or what was equivalent to the same thing, without a charge of any kind having been preferred against him. Being without employment, on the organization of our Harbor Police he accepted the position of Sergeant of that part of the Metropolitan force, for which he was well qualified.

THE CITY GUARD.—This splendid body of citizen soldiery, under the command of Capt. W. H. HALLIDE, made an excellent parade yesterday. They turned out very strong—about eighty rank and file—and were accompanied by Dodworth's Band. They wore their fine Winter uniform, dark blue overcoat with bearskin cap, and presented a showy and martial appearance.

### Police Reports.

THE ALLEGED RAPE AT JERSEY CITY.—The young girl, who gives her name as Ann Rooney, and who was admitted to the Hospital a few days since in a state of insensibility, caused, as she alleged, by a brutal outrage committed upon her person at Jersey City, proves to be insane, and her whole story is most probably a fabrication. She was sent, yesterday morning, to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. The case altogether is a remarkable one. A medical examination of the girl was made shortly after her admission by Dr. Shroder, the house surgeon of the Hospital. It was then ascertained that she had been subjected to no such violence as that complained of, and it soon became evident that she was laboring under a violent attack of *nymphomodia*, which had assumed the rather unusual phase of the hysteric form. All that could be done was to detain her at the Hospital until the intensity of the hallucination had subsided, after which, as stated above, she was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, to undergo exteuded curative treatment. After the publication of the report of the alleged rape in last Thursday's Times, the President of the Jersey City Ferry Company caused inquiries to be made as to the truthfulness of the story—the girl having stated that the rape was committed inside of the Ferry gate, and the fact having been thus published, Sergeant Dickson, of the New-York Detective Police, also commenced making inquiries into the case, his object being to discover and arrest the supposed authors of the outrage. These inquiries resulted in the discovery that there had been no rape committed inside of the ferry gate, and that there were no brutal ravishers to be arrested. The girl whose insane story excited such commisseration for herself, and indignation against her supposed abusers, is about twenty two years of age. She is of Irish parentage and of very prepossessing appearance. She gives no coherent history of herself, and all her statements are confused and contradictory. About three years ago she was sent to the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and was confined there seven months. Her insanity then took the form of a religious mania. After leaving the Asylum she went to Boston and was there employed as a domestic in several families. Where she has worked or lived since is unknown.

CONDITION OF THE STABBED AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.—The past few days have been unusually prolific in stabbing cases. Six persons are now lying at the City Hospital, suffering from the effects of violent stabs. Charles Benedict and Daniel B. Bryant, who were stabbed with a sword at the Arcade Saloon in Grand-street, are both doing well, but neither are considered out of danger. Frederick Carnstere, who was stabbed by a girl of the town at No. 118 Centre-street, is believed to have passed the critical point, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Christopher Goff, who was knocked down by a gang of rowdies at the corner of Broadway and Worth-street, robbed and stabbed, is in a fair way to get well. Timothy Dillon, who was stabbed with a paper knife by a boy on Saturday last, is not yet deemed out of danger, evidences of inflammation having shown themselves. In the case of Eliza Titus, the colored woman who was stabbed in Baxter-street, the symptoms are favorable. Joanna Murphy, the servant girl of Mr. Gouldy, is nearly well.

STILL ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening, about dusk, a man called into the bookstore of G. A. Zabriskie, No. 301 Spring-street, and made a few purchases, and tendered in payment a $5 bill on the Traders' Bank of Newport, R. I. He received the change and departed. It was ascertained afterwards that the bill was counterfeit. The bill is well engraved, but the printing looks pale. The vignette is a spread eagle in the foreground, with a ship under full sail, and a city in the distance—unlike the genuine. Several more of the bills were offered in the Eighth Ward, but refused, as their true character was discovered. Three women, named Mary Frink, Julia Arnold and Barbary Shorte were arrested at Tarrytown, last evening, by Officer Lawrence, for passing four of the bills; and it is thought the shopkeepers in towns all along the Hudson River were victimized, as it was ascertained that there was a concerted plan to flood all the small towns this side of Albany with the trash. The Police of this City made no arrests.

ASSAULT BY A LATE ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE.—John O'Sullivan, a runner for Enright's "Farmers' Hotel," in Cedar-street, was yesterday set upon, knocked down, his face stamped on, and his nose broken, by William Enright, brother of the proprietor, and late candidate for Alderman of the First Ward. The assault grew out of a refusal of O'Sullivan to divide his commissions with Enright. The Mayor held the pugnacious person to bail in $500, and O'Sullivan was sent to the Hospital.

### The Stabbing Case in Mulberry-street.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In regard to the stabbing affray in Mulberry-street, reported in your issue of this date, I wish to state the facts as they occurred. It is true that I invited a few friends on the occasion of my opening a new liquor store, but as regards black eyes and bloody noses, there was nothing of the kind whatever. The facts are simply these: The man CARROLL was not among the invited party, but simply an outsider, and by behaving in a disorderly manner was ordered out of the house by me. Then the party began to enjoy themselves again, and, long afterwards, when everything was peaceable, a few of the party went outside the door and walked towards the corner of Hester-street, not thinking, for a moment, that anything would occur, when all of a sudden, CARROLL, as they allege, rushed from behind some hiding place and stabbed the first man he met. The first I knew of the occurrence was by Mr. TRACY coming back to my house bleeding from the wound. So you will perceive that the stabbing took place about half a block from my house. By inserting the above correction you will much oblige, yours, respectfully,

PATRICK MCGARRY.

PATENT DECISION.—The interference in the principle for ladies' expansion or extension skirts, between OSBORN & VINCENT, skirt manufacturers of this City, and DOUGLAS & SHERMAN, W. S. THOMSON, and others, has finally been decided in favor of Messrs. OSBORN & VINCENT, to whom a patent has been granted.—*Tribune.*

## THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

### Three Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Anniversary.

**Speeches of Gov. Morgan and Others.**

On the 22d of December, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot on Plymouth Rock. In perpetuation of a time-honored custom established in this City some fifty eight years ago, the sons of New-England, who have spent their maturer years, and have won their ample fortunes on the soil of the Knickerbockers, met last night in the Astor House to refresh the memories of their youth, and commemorate the sufferings and the triumphs of their ancestors. In point of numbers, the company of last night has had few precedents. About two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to a repast in regard to which it could only be objected that among such a multitude of delicacies the guest was often at a loss to discriminate. The wines comprised the choicest vintages of Charles Heldsick, the Willoughby Maderia and the rarest and most costly German brands. In all its features, intellectual or sensuous, the banquet was a splendid one.

At the principal table sat the Society's President, Mr. BENJ. W. BONNEY; on either side of him the invited guests. Among these were Mayor TIEMANN, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the Rev. Mr. Burlingame, the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the Rev. M. Hale Smith, Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck of the St. Nicholas Society, Mr. E. F. Ward of the St. George's, Senator Sloan of the St. Patrick's, Mr. Frazer of the German Society, Mr. Joseph Hoxie, Mr. Depeyster Ogden, Mr. De Cordova, Major Sprague, U. S. A., Mr. Charles Hale, of Boston, Mr. Erastus Brooks, and others.

In response to regular toasts excellent addresses were made by Mayor TIEMANN, the Rev. Dr. BURLINGAME, of Boston; the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, CHAS. HALE, Esq., of the Boston *Advertiser*, (who was called up by some very complimentary remarks on the part of WM. M. EVARTS, Esq.,) Major SPRAGUE, U. S. A., the Rev. M. HALE SMITH, the Presidents of the sister Benevolent Societies of New-York, and others. Congratulatory dispatches were received from the New-England Societies of New-Orleans and Montreal, to which the President sent appropriate replies. At a somewhat advanced hour in the evening, the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, the Governor elect of this State, entered the room, and was received with vehement cheers. On being introduced by the President, he said: I come here to-night to exchange congratulations with the members of the New-England Society and with other friends whose habit it has been to meet in this dining-hall, as it has been mine on each returning anniversary of Forefathers' Day. But I should be unjust to myself and to you if I did not make my foremost acknowledgments for this curdial responese. Allusion has been made by the President of your Society to an official position which, from the partiality of friends, I shall soon be called to occupy. I am under the deepest obligation to the people of New-York for this position, having been the recipient of unmixed kindness and confidence during the 22 years I have resided among you, for which a mere word of thanks is a very inadequate return. I do not know of anything that so cheers and inspires the heart of any man, whether in public ur in private station, as the knowledge that he has the confuence and the sympathy of those immediately around him, his neighbors and his fellow-citizens. [Cheers.] There never was a man who had more cause to feel proud of his constituents than I have, and never were constituents having a stronger claim upon the labor, the zeal, the devotion to their interests of their representative, than you have. But it is not to me, individually; it is not to me in any party aspect: it is not to me as a merchant, even, that this compliment, if I may call it so, has been intended, but to me as soon to be a representative of this State of New-York; a representative of all its interests, including your interests, which are no inconsiderable part of them all. [Cheers.] You believe that I will be a faithful representative; you believe that I will discharge every duty, and that I will do so everywhere and at every time, according to the best of my ability. Such is my intention. [Cheers.] And in doing so I hope to be sustained by the virtuous and good men of all parties in this great City. [Loud cheers.] I have ever believed it to be the duty of a representative to be in close communication with his constituents; to confer with them freely and frankly, and, so far as it shall be consistent with his own sense of right and justice, to make their will his will; to omit what they would have him omit, and to perform what they would have him perform. [Cheers.] Now, carrying these views into practice, whatever else was expected from me by those who went to the polls on the 2d of November last, dinner speech-making was certainly not one of them. [Cheers.] Intending, then, to be obedient and loyal in this as in all other things, and not wishing, at least before my term of office commences, to run counter to your wishes and expectations, I shall not, gentlemen, detain you longer. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Numerous volunteer toasts were afterwards offered and responded to, so that the night was far advanced when the company separated.

As a part of the current history of the Society it may be well to state that at a business meeting held in the forenoon of yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

*President*—Wm. M. Evarts.

*Vice Presidents*—1st. Henry A

Sheldon, P., asked me to call on him on my way up? Dr. B. said he did not think it worth while.

Q.—Was there anything said about his not paying anything more? A.—I think he said that he had been to enough expense.

Q.—Have you anything further to state? A.—About the "big bug" party, the statement of the Doctor that I boasted of having come from the avenue folks is a pure invention of the Doctor's fancy.

*Cross-examination by Gov. Dutton.*—Q.—Do you mean to say that you have never been in any of the chambers of the Doctor's house? A.—Certainly not; I have been in the upper rooms; Doctor himself has taken me up there to stow me the torn clothes, and came to the office to get me to go.

Q.—When did she first talk to you of the divorce? A.—In the Summer of '54.

Q.—Did you ever have any talk with her at the house on the subject? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—When did she first call at your office? A.—I think in the Fall or Winter of '55.

Q.—Did you suggest to her to note down these offences of the Doctor? A.—I certainly did not, for I was always trying to dissuade her from taking any steps toward a divorce.

Q.—Do you say that you never met the Doctor coming up stairs while you were going down? A.—Never that I have the slightest remembrance of.

Q.—Did you say that you never sat down in her bed-room? A.—I have sat down in the room when I was trying to make peace about the torn dresses.

Q.—Did the Doctor never intimate to you that your presence was disagreeable? A.—Never in the world except in connection with the deeds; when I brought a suit against Mr. Richards on behalf of a servant girl and factorized Dr. Bennett, as he was the only one who owed Mr. Richards enough to pay the debt, the Doctor was offended, and since has not me, I may say, very turiously. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you not go to a daughter of Mrs. North and try to get her to persuade her mother not to give her testimony here? A.—No; I went to her to see whether Mrs. North smoked opium, and found that she did. [Laughter.]

*Gov. Dutton*—Stop; stop; that is not answering my question.

*Mr. Sheldon*—All I wanted was to give you what you asked for.

*Gov. Dutton*—Well, don't go too far.

*Mr. Sheldon*—It is not my fault if you get more than you ask for. [Excessive laughter.]

The Court here said that a member of the Bar should be allowed to purge himself of any charges which might be brought against him.]

Judge Blachman asked with reference to the statement of Dr. Bennett, that his wife on a certain occasion came into the Court with an oath in her mouth.

Mr. Sheldon said that he came from the Court on the occasion referred to with Mrs. Bennett, and that the only oath she had in her mouth was the one administered by the Justice. [Laughter.]

Some dispute arose as to whether the Doctor made any such statement as that referred to.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. Bennett when she was not in full dress? A.—Never in the world; I never saw the slightest thing in Mrs. B. not perfectly pure and proper.

*Mrs. Jane Sanford* was called:

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. North with opium? A.—I have; she made it her home in my family in '56 and '57; she came to our house in December, '56, and staid till September, '57; she acted as nurse in different families, but was with us, I think, six months out of the ten.

A question was here raised for the fifteenth time, as Judge Blachman said, as to whether the testimony previously taken would justify the introduction of this testimony.

Judge Waldo finally said that he would take the testimony *de bene*, and let the notes be brought in in the morning.

*Mrs Sanford* proceeded—She used to smoke opium and tobacco both; and that, too, very often;—once I asked her what she did with opium, and she said she put it in her teeth; after she had done smoking, she appeared like a crazy or intoxicated person—

Gov. Baldwin thought this was going too far, and asked the ruling of the Court. It was decided out of order, and the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A lengthy discussion took place this morning at the opening of Court as to the admissibility of Mrs. Jane Sanford's testimony with reference to Mrs. North's habit of taking opium. Governor Baldwin quoted the TIMES' report as fully establishing his view of the case, and complimented its accuracy. The Court finally decided that the testimony was on a collateral point, and that it must not be admitted.

At this point Judge Blackman read a note which he had received from Mrs. Bennett, stating that her child which yesterday seemed to be getting better, had had a relapse, and that it was now at the point of death. The note also said that she (Mrs. B.) was entirely without means, and that the lady with whom she was staying had gone to considerable expense in boarding her.

Judge Blackman, after having read the note, said that for four nights Mrs. Bennett had not slept three hours a night, and that night before last she did not retire till 5½ o'clock. During the whole course of the trial Mrs. Bennett had taken notes of the testimony herself. He thought it remarkable that she had borne up as she has.

The Court said that he could not of course compel the attendance of Mrs. Bennett under such circumstances, and he felt confident the counsel for the respondent would not desire it.

*Gov. Dutton*—Certainly not.

Mr. Blackman said that yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock (here Mr. Ingersoll pulled his coat tail to check him) they were surprised by a telegraphic dispatch, which led them to expect some other testimony. In the afternoon they might have one or two witnesses to introduce, so that the time of the Court might at least be partially occupied.

A recess was then taken until 2 P. M.

What effect this unexpected turn in affairs may have upon the final issue of the trial remains to be seen.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Dec 23.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 1326, 2370, 2401 2503, 2507, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2519½, 2521 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531 2533, 2537, 2543, 2547. *Part II.*—Nos. 2625, 127, 808, 744, 1758, 2794, 2320, 1461, 2851, 2886, 648 2711, 2484, 2810.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 174, 140, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 223, 225, 226, 227, 29, 230, 232, 233, 236, 237, 239,, 240 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 1217, 218, 57, 11, 1.6, 154, 194, 200, 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 188, 193, 224, 224.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—(Hilton, J., without a Jury.)—Nos. 271, 290, 349, 350, 353, 354, 359, 362, 363, 365, 366, 367, 419, 426, 438, 418, 511 to 519 inclusive. *Part II.*—(Daly, J., without a Jury.)—Nos. 388, 397, 400, 409, 46, 467, 468, 492, 494 to 510.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 22.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in indictments in the following cases:

*The United States vs. Henry Reed.*—An indictment for embezzling letters from the Post Office.

*The United States vs. Charles W. Mading.*—An indictment for embezzling letters containing money.

*The United States vs. Martin V. Shears.*—An indictment for counterfeiting quarter dollars.

*The United States vs. Edward Edwards and others.*—An indictment for a similar offence.

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*Robert P. Smith et al. vs. D. G. Johnson.*—This was a motion for an injunction. The complainants alleging that they had been for some time back making and publishing maps of the several Counties of this State, and were preparing a large map of the State from such County maps, which they had expected to publish early in the Spring; that the defendant had by combining the plaintiffs' County maps also prepared a large map of the State, which they complained of as an infringement of their copy-right, and prayed for an injunction to prevent the respondent from so intringing.

The motion for a preliminary injunction came on to be heard this morning. Affidavits were read on both sides, and the motion was argued by Judge Conkling for complainants and Mr. Cutler for respondents.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

DIVORCE CASES.

*Jacob Knoisel vs. Victoria Knoisel.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Judge Ralcom.

*Josephine I. Dumon vs. John J. Dumon.*—Divorce granted.

DECISIONS.

*In re Henry Jones, Jr., Assignee of Wm. A. Beecher.*—Order granted.

Before Judge Clerke.

*Dayton Andrews et al, vs. Philander W. Stebbins et al.*—This case cannot be settled until the defendants' attorneys comply with the provision of Rule 36 of the New Code.

### The Reynolds Street-Contracts—Complaint Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—Dec. 20.

Before the Hon. John L. Mason, Referee.

*David S. Condit, assignee &c., vs. The Mayor &c., of New-York.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of Wm. Ross Reynolds, to recover damages to the amount of $80,000 against the City, for breach by the City of twelve alleged contracts with Reynolds for cleaning the streets during the year 1857. The cause was tried before the Hon. John L. Mason, as Referee. After the close of the plaintiff's proofs, Mr. Busteed, the Counsel to the Corporation, moved for a nonsuit on the following grounds: 1. That admitting the contract to have been made as alleged, the plaintiff has himself shown an entire failure on his part to perform. 2. There is no evidence of any contract, binding on the defendants, having been entered into. On the first ground alone, the Referee held that the defendants motion for the dismissal of the complaint must be granted.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of William Tieson for the alleged manslaughter of Christian Matthewbacker, was resumed yesterday morning. The defence amounted to little more than the production of witnesses to prove the good character of the accused, as a peaceable man, of general good conduct. The Recorder, in his charge to the Jury, said that during the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, it became evident that, at most, the offence laid to the prisoner's account could only amount to manslaughter in the fourth degree, which was the involuntary killing of another, as defined by the statute, by any weapon or by any means neither cruel or unusual, in the heat of passion, in any case, except it be excusable or justifiable. The medical testimony in this case, the Recorder said, was not given in such a clear and concise manner as could be desired, when a long term of years in the State Prison would be the result of conviction. The question for the Jury to consider was, Did the defendant cause the death of the deceased either by himself alone, or did he aid, abet, and assist in the injury alleged to have caused his death? The Recorder reviewed the testimony *seriatim*, and found what was evident enough, that, although the prisoner struck the deceased in the face, there was no proof that he caused any fracture of the skull. On the other hand, deceased had left the store, and was attacked outside by other parties, who knocked him on the sidewalk, and that fall might have occasioned the fracture. If there was any doubt in the case, that doubt was to be given to the prisoner, but by a doubt, the Jury were not to understand a possible or imaginary one—a mere possibility or speculation. It must be actual and well founded, arising from the evidence. It must be such a doubt as, upon the whole case, will leave their minds in that condition that they could not conscientiously say the prisoner is guilty to a moral certainty.

After some hours of deliberation the Jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

James O'Brien and Joseph Barker were tried for burglary and convicted of petit larceny. Sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100 each.

Several other cases of little public interest were tried before the Court adjourned.

### The Lottery Investigation.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE.

Before Judge Russell.

The examination in the case of Wood, Eddy & Co. was resumed at 11½ A. M. yesterday.

Thomas Black, one of the Mayor's Squad, testified that he had given to Sergeant Birney a package which he had obtained at No. 146 Fulton-street, on the second floor, from the counter, a week ago last Saturday night.

*E. B. Shafer*, sworn—I am a counsellor-at-law; I was requested by the City Judge to examine certain exhibits in this prosecution, a portion of which are now before me; I made a list of them; there was $9 39 in package 59; in package 49, $2 95; in package 52, 4 cents; in package 63, $60; in package 26, $7; in package 25, $41 82; in package 3, $50; in package 4, $10; in package 58, $2 60; in package 28, $28; in package 35, $18; in package 70, $74 32; in the aggregate there was $304 38; the District-Attorney's Clerk, Sergeant Birney and a Mr. Murray examined the packages with me.

*George A. Armour*, sworn—My place of business is at No. 25 Pine-street; I do not know that any person has received money for a prize on a lottery ticket at No. 146 Fulton-street; I decline to say whether I have received money at No. 146 Fulton-street; I have received money there within six months; I think I have not to received money within twenty-one days last past; some was brought to me within thirty days past; I did not go after it; I do not know who brought it; I do not see the person in this room; I decline to answer why this money was brought to me.

Q.—Why do you decline? A.—Because I do not want to implicate myself.

Q.—Did you not within six months last past present a lottery ticket which you believed had drawn a prize, to some person at No. 146 Fulton-street, on the second floor? [Objected to, but allowed.] A.—I decline to answer.

*Judge Russell*—Oh, you can answer that? A.—I may have.

Q.—Did you not? A.—I have presented them.

Q.—To what person or persons? A.—To Joseph Quay; I cannot recollect when I presented the last ticket; I think within two months.

Q.—Did you not present at that place since Dec. 1, a lottery ticket to some person there and receive money on account of that ticket, which money, or a portion of it, was uncurrent, and as to which you complained? (Objected to.) A.—I have no recollection; I have not been there this month; I know Charles H. Murray; I cannot say that I know Leavitt Murray.

Q.—Have you received money as a prize, to which you were entitled, on account of any lottery, lottery ticket, or drawing of any lottery, such money being received at No. 146 Fulton street, and from either of the Murrays? A.—No, Sir; I have drawn a prize in a lottery once; I may have drawn one twice; I don't recollect what lottery.

Q.—Have you not drawn a prize in Swan & Co.'s lottery, the Sparta Academy lottery, the lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware, the lottery of Wood, Eddy & Co., or that of Gregory, Maury & Co., or one of them? A.—I cannot tell; it might have been one of those named; I think it was Gregory & Maury's; I think I know it was; it was; I drew that prize several years ago; I have not drawn a prize within one year in one of the lotteries named; I have received within one year, or negotiated for the receipt of a prize drawn in one of the lotteries name l.

Q.—With whom did you negotiate, or from whom did you receive the money for that prize. A.—I received the money from Joseph Quay.

Q.—Where did you get the ticket which represented that prize. A.—I might implicate myself—I don't recollect.

Q.—Where did you receive it? A.—I decline to answer; [compelled to answer;] at No. 146 Fulton-street; I don't know from whom; It was paid for by me; I have received the money for the prize: I do not recollect how long ago; it might probably be within six months; it was not within two months, nor three; I do not think it was within four months.

Q.—Have you not received for some friend a prize drawn in one of the lotteries named? A.—Not to my knowledge,—not recently.

Q.—At any time? A.—Yes; I suppose within two months.

Q.—Where and from whom did you receive the money for that prize? A.—At No. 146 Fulton street, from Joe; that prize was drawn in Gregory, Maury & Co.'s prize; I decline answering who owned the ticket; (compelled to answer;) I owned it myself; I am a broker; I decline to answer whether I ever saw this package (shown to witness) before; I decline to answer whether I know what the figures on the tickets in that package mean; I decline to answer whether I ever saw the contents of that package before; the tickets shown me represent numbers that have drawn prizes in a lottery; I decline to answer whether the paper now exhibited purports to show the amount of lottery tickets sold or received by some person.

Q.—Do you know who, if any person, first sold those tickets in the City of New-York within the last three years? I do not call for any act of yours. (Objected to.) A.—I do not; I do not know of any sale having been made of them; I do not know of their having been placed on commission by any person; the hand writing of the word "Armour" on that paper looks like mine. (Mr. Hall said the last question was a very dishonorable one, and the Judge struck it and the reply as above from the minutes.)

Counsel for the defendants here admitted that the bank account of S. Swan & Co., in the Broadway Bank, is subjected to the payment of checks drawn against deposits therein by the defendant, Benjamin Wood, such checks being drawn in the name of S. Swan & Co.

The investigation was here adjourned, with the understanding that two more witnesses should be examined at 11 A. M. to day, when the examination will be resumed, and then the counsel should be prepared to sum up.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 21.

NOTICE.

There will be no General Term of this Court held during the Holiday week, and the motions and appeals noticed for the fourth Monday of December, will stand adjourned to the January General Term.

THE BULKELEY DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Mary K. Bulkeley *vs.* Lucius E. Bulkeley, Judge CLERKE has made a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Bulkeley, and giving her the custody of their child.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF the Mechanics Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*Ventilation*. The public are invited. By order. JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF PALESTINE LODGE, No. 204 F. and A. M., are hereby notified that the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 23. By order of
H. R. JACKSON, W. M.
CHAS. W. ALTIWELLS, Secretary.

## DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES.
Halsey Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Metropolitan Hall, No. 71 Newark-av, Jersey City.
Commencement of the second quarter; new classes are now forming. Mondays and Thursdays in Jersey City; Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn. Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy every Wednesday evening.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET—FOR LECTURES or CONCERTS.—A pleasant room, with 300 seats, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st. Rent, $5 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway. DRILL-ROOM TO LET—No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., 80 feet by 20. Rent, $3 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
MOTION.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual Performance of Handel's sublime Oratorio of
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1858,
by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
On the same scale of grandeur which characterized the performances of the Society last season.
Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house, for sale at the principal Music Stores.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; may be procured at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of the Academy.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
(Opposite Bond-st.)
Under the management of J. Moses and WAYNE OLWINE.
TO NIGHT, the eminent tragedian,
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,
in his celebrated character of
RICHELIEU,
supported by a splendid cast.
To conclude with ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE,
Great novelties in preparation for CHRISTMAS DAY and NIGHT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 23,
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
ALARIC; OR, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
Alaric.....Mr. J. B. Howe | Ianthe.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
The whole to conclude with
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD;
OR, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 23,
The performances will commence with
SACRIFICED SUSAN.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
After which,
RUBS, THE RANGER.
To conclude with
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BROADWAY THEATRE
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE OF ARTISTES.
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
THIS EVENING, Dec. 23,
Will commence with
THE WILD RIDERS OF THE DESERT.
To conclude with THE MONARCH OF BRAZIL.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the Germas Hospital,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1858,
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. Ullman, free of charge. Also, the following distinguished artists and Societies have volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. ZIMMERMAN,
CARL FORMES,
L. SCHREIBER,
E. MOLLENHAUER.
The Choral Societies, Sangerbund, (consisting of 300 members,) Arion and Harmonia.
GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty of the first artists of New-York.
CONDUCTORS,
CARL BERGMANN,
E. KRUGER,
W. SORGE.
Price of admission $2.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BRESLING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane st. and Broadway.
J. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Goupil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISLER, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND CONCERT.
THIRD AND LAST.
COOPER INSTITUTE—LOWER HALL,
Eighth st. between Third and Fourth-avs.
THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 23.
Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Miss KATE COMSTOCK, CHARLES GUILMETTE, WILLIAM MASON, ED. MOLLENHAUER, G. W. MORGAN, Mr. SCHREINER.
Miss Hattie Andem, Miss Comstock and Charles Guilmette will sing:
Trio—Vega, Vega, Marinaro—Barcarole by Pacini.
William Mason and Robert Goldbeck will play:
Liszt's "Preludes" for two Pianos.
Ed. Mollenhauer will play:
Paganini's Witches' dance.
Robert Goldbeck will play:
Improvisations on the "Marseillaise."
Grand Pianos from Messrs. Steinway & Sons.
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FAIR AT THE NEW TABERNACLE.—THE Ladies connected with the Broadway Tabernacle will open a FAIR, at the Social Rooms in the new Chapel at the corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 23, to continue during the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Visitors will find a choice variety of beautiful and useful fancy articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, a neat assortment of Children's Clothing. Tickets of admission, 15 cents; to be had at the door.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF CALVARY BAPTIST Church will hold a Fair for the sale of a large variety of useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the Church in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The articles to be disposed of are suitable for Holiday Gifts, and are marked at reasonable prices. Admittance free.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany will hold a Fair, for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 159 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 22 and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

FAIR OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, Dec. 21 and 24. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents. Music by Dodworth's Band.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE New-York Infirmary for women and children, now open at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, will continue through TO-DAY, (Thursday.)

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1859.
NEW SERIES—NEW ATTRACTIONS—NEW WRITERS.
MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.

A NEW SERIES of this widely-circulated FAMILY NEWSPAPER will be commenced on *the first day of January next*—printed on fine paper and clear type.

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This story will be followed by a "Tale of the South," and one of startling interest, by an eminent Southern author, called
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ORIGINAL, COMIC STORIES,
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As heretofore, no labor nor expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of Literature and the Arts on this side of the sea, and the
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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
JANUARY, 1859,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

OLYMPUS AND ASGARD.
JUANITA.
LEFT BEHIND.
COFFEE AND TEA.
MEN OF THE SEA.
CHICAGEE.
THE ILLUSTRIOUS ESQUIRE.
"THE NEW LIFE" OF DANTE.
AT SEA.
BULLS AND BEARS.
THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING.
WHITE'S SHAKESPEARE.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES:
Prescott's, Philip II.—Longfellow's Miles Standish—Furness's Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus—Vernon Grove—Arabian Day's Entertainments—The Stratford Gallery—Ernest Carrol'—Hymns of the Ages.

The general approbation of the intelligent reading public, and the increasing circulation of this magazine, furnish the conductors with ample proof that its aims are appreciated, and that it has met an acknowledged want. The general features which have given the ATLANTIC its popularity Liberal will be carefully preserved and new attractions will be added from time to time.

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HENRY

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HANDSOME and DURABLE UMBRELLAS,
Home manufactured and imported.
PRESENT MAKERS cannot find elsewhere in New-York such a splendid variety of useful, desirable and ornamental articles as are comprised in the Holiday Stock at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

A NEW SKIRT.—THE LADIES ARE RESPECTfully invited to examine WOODWARD'S Patent New Model Skirt; being novel in its arrangement and unequaled by any known skirt in the World for imparting ease, grace and beauty; every disagreeable feature of the rigid steel spring is entirely obviated. Also, a full assortment of those popular favorites, WOODWARD'S Patent Columbian Skirts. Bustles and Rat-proofs, as well as every variety of the most approved Skeleton skirts at the lowest cash prices. For sale at No. 329 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING!!
GREAT REDUCTION AT OAK HALL!!
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st,
Open until 8½ p. m.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS!!
LADIES, LOSE NO TIME!
BEAUTIFUL, MAGNIFICENT DARK THICK FUR,
WELL-SEASONED, NATURAL COLOR,
GENUINE MINK SETS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM THE INDIANS,
And now unpacking the invoice, unusually large and complete, to close them out at
VERY SMALL PROFITS,
At the
FUR-TRAPPERS' DEPOT,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 89 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Scar, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

A NOTICE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
At HARRIS & RUSSAK'S,
No. 326 Grand-st., No. 231 8th-av., No. 228 Bowery.
We sell our large and various stock of
Sables, Ermine, Mink, Stone Marten,
etc., etc., etc., etc.
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!!
For Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Collars and Gloves; also, a large assortment of Sleigh-Robes and Children's Fancy Furs in great variety.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEgant assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the all-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.
CHARLES P. MELLENY.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAK—NEW STYLE—price $275; large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING RECEIVED the agency for the exclusive sale of an article in great demand in the City of New-York, wishes to find a gentleman who can command $1,000 to invest in the business, and can devote his whole time to the same, it promises a very profitable business. On an interview, a full explanation of the business can be had. Address J. K. LEWIS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $4,000 to $5,000, by a person already established in the wholesale liquor business, well acquainted in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. None need apply except a man of respectability and business qualification. Address W. S. S., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacities and experience, wants an interest in some good substantial concern. He can furnish $8,000 to $10,000 cash. The most unexceptionable references given. Address, with real name and business, H., Box No. 2,281 Post-Office.

## PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.
HORACE H. DAY.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—A field of operations for Ladies of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUE TO LIFE FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress,
With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled,
Is a very pretty production,
At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH.
Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs,
And Head Ornaments, it is whispered,
Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
of every grade. Splendid sets (complete) from $10 to $20. Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
An assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; &c., below cost, at
No. 58 Beekman-st., up stairs.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 24 John-st.

PRESENTS.
A lot of fine English plate for sale at a sacrifice, to close consignments, at
No. 58 Beekman-st.,
Up stairs.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES.
THOS. O. HODGKINS,
No. 174 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N. B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

ENGLISH PLATED GOODS.
A large lot of fine articles, suitable for presents, will be sold at less than cost to the trade or private parties, at
No. 58 Beekman st., up stairs.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 189 William-st., (up-stairs,) has a fine assortment of Spectacles, Spectacle Cases, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instruction to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

TOYS! TOYS!—NO. 132 CHATHAM-STREET, UP STAIRS.—All who wish to select an assortment of Toys cheap for the Holidays, will do well to call at the wholesale store of W. H. FREY, No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the Theatre.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE ATTENTION OF the public is called to the large stock of rain chairs suitable for presents, at the warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, 109 Mercer-st., near Prince, (late of Broadway.)

TOOL CHESTS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Wholesale and retail; by E. G. BALDWIN, Agent, No. 72 Murray-st., third floor.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (mid No. 88,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SET OF LACE CURtains; are quite new; will be sold cheap, as the advertiser is in want of money. Address Mrs. L. M. N., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN H. SCHRODER, plaintiff, against MARY HAMILL, widow of PATRICK HAMILL, deceased, JAMES HAMILL, MARY ANN HAMILL, CATHARINE HAMILL and ELLIS HAMILL, children of said PATRICK HAMILL, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the seventh day of December, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated ——, 1858.
JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d16-law6w7Th. No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN S. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.
an19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WM. OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.
au19-law6mTh* HENRY OOTHOUT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUIJSBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
o14-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS OF JAMES DE GRAY & CO., BENAT E. QOINAN, Assignee: You are requested to send your address, or call upon me at my place of business, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., I have something to communicate bearing upon your interest.
Debtor to James De Gray & Co.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 239 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as seamstress, or would be willing to take care of one growing child and assist in light chamberwork; is accustomed to take care of children; has a good disposition; is willing and obliging. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen for a week or longer, at No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as good cook; understands baking of all kinds, and is a good washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 144 East 17th-st., top floor.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who understands all kinds of housework thoroughly, a situation; is a steady servant of good principles, perfectly neat, and well recommended; an excellent washer and ironer, good cook and baker. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND FULLY-competent person, a situation, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; can offer the most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH THE best of references, a situation to do plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing, or general housework; she understands her business well, and is able and willing to work; is agreeable and kind to children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN OLD SCOTCH lady, a good steady home for the Winter, in a small family; wishes to make herself generally useful, and to assist in washing and ironing and plain cooking. Apply at No. 338 29th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the rear, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French finishing; has long experience in the best of families, and has the best of City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, hard-working and reliable young woman, a situation; is a first class cook, excellent washer and ironer, and perfectly efficient in all kinds of housework; has unexceptionable references; is very economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at 65 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; or as lady's maid. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 36 west 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing to do general housework. Good City reference. Apply at No. 414 10th-st., between Avenues D and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a first rate cook and a good washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or growing children, and is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Apply to No. 180 16th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, game and pastry; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; no objection to the City or country. Best City reference. Call for two days at 344 Bowery, in the miliner's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN WOman, to cook, wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; neat, willing and obliging; best of reference. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, by the week or the day, who truly understands all kinds of cooking for parties. Call at No. 69 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, first floor.

WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, in University-place. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, in a small private family, to do general housework. Good reference if required. Apply at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT WANTS a situation as copyist, governess, or housekeeper. Address, for one week, MARY ELLIS, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid, or to do plain cooking; is an excellent bread baker. Call at No. 77 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or as companion to an invalid lady, by a person who has lived thirteen years in one family. Unexceptionable testimonials given. Apply at No. 10 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Apply at No. 39 East 15th-st.

A VERY HONEST AND TRUSTWORTHY woman wants to take in washing; is a good washer and ironer; would go out to work if required. Can be seen any time at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH, ONE Spanish, three American and two English young women, as cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, &c. Also, by four very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 5 11th-st., near Broadway.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and coachman; understands the business in all its branches; both agriculturist and florist; understands the care and management of horses and driving; has been acquainted with gardening and farming for the last 12 years in the City and State of New-York; good City reference can be given. Address M. R., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, or at No. 47 West 14th-st., where it shall be promptly attended to for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and management of a green-house, hot-houses, grapery, ornamental, &c.; also the care and management of a farm; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; the best of reference from his last employer. Address B. M. A., No. 9 John-st., seed store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK AFTERnoons, by a smart, active boy; is willing to work from 1 o'clock until 6, in any good, moral place; is of good character, and a moral boy; can give the best of references, and will work for low wages; is between 16 and 17 years of age. Address R. G. E. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as waiter in a private family, or doing everything about a house in the shape of work; he is out of employment and out of pocket, and wishes to find a friend; he is not afraid of any kind of work whatever. Address, or call at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner of Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with undoubted City reference, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; no objection to the city or country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young English man; good City reference given as to capability; would make himself useful if required. Address, by mail, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, or can be seen at John Ryer's saddlery store, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT waiter, a situation; is accustomed to the work of a gentleman's family; the care of furniture, marketing, &c., or attend on an invalid gentleman; is capable and trustworthy, and has excellent City references. Address H. R. S., Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced book keeper, in some wholesale house, bank, or insurance office; can give the best of reference as to character, ability, integrity, &c. Address ALLYN, Hanover Bank.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; can show the best City reference from his last place; wages no object. Any one wishing a trustworth man will call at, or address for two days No. 11 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or respectable boarding house: can be seen for two days; can give the best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, to take care of a farm; she is a good hand at milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Spring-st.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Monster Promenade Concert.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—A Captain's Not Amiss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Richelieu—All the World's a Stage.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Alario—Woman of the World.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rube the Ranger—Black-Eyed Susan—Po-ca-hon-tas—Valentine and Orson.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Bostoo to Liverppol on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post office on the preceding Tuesday afternoon, to go by railroad at 1 o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 3 o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A variety of topics occupied the attention of Congress yesterday, which will be found set forth in our telegraphic summary. The Pacific Railroad discussion was not continued in the Senate, several messages being received from the President, which were considered in Executive Session. Their contents have not transpired. In the House, the bill penaioning the soldiers of the War of 1812, was passed by a decisive vote. The Military Academy bill, appropriating $181,000, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and passed by the House, as was also the Invalid Pension bill. Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introdnce a bill laying specific duties on a certain class of imports, and otherwise amending the present Tariff law. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill authorizing the President to take possession of Cuba until satisfaction shall have been given for the insults offered to the persons and property of our citizens. A great portion of the day was spent in debate on a variety of topics in Committee of the Whole, called out by a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate committees.

We are furnished through private channels with additional facts casting light upon the actual state of affairs in Mexico. President Juarez is depending upon the Customs revenue to enable him to direct the concentration of the Liberal troops upon the Capital; and as trade has reopened, there is a fair prospect of speedy activity. The threatened assault of Echeagaray upon Vera Cruz excites no alarm, as he is without artillery and money. Gen. Arteaga, with 1,500 men, has thrown himself between Miramon and the City, thus cutting off his retreat should his anticipated battle with Degollado prove disastrous. The difficulties with Spain are said, upon the best authorities, to be in the way of pacific adjustment, Zuloaga and Juarez being equally willing to make every concession. It is also said that Admiral Penaud came to Vera Cruz to bombard that place, incited thereto by the instances of Gabriac the French Envoy at the Capital; but that he was dissuaded by the remonstrances of the French mercantile interest. Since then the intercourse between the French Admiral and the Constitutional authorities of Vera Cruz has been extremely cordial.

We have advices from the Rio Grande to Dec. 10. General Vidaurri is represented to be at Monterey busily engaged in recruiting for a fresh expedition southward. Five hundred men are already enlisted. The murder of an American, named Glenn, is reported as having occurred near Saltillo. A rumor prevailed in the north that Señor Mata had been at Vera Cruz, to lay before President Juarez a proposition from the American Government for a railroad through Chihuahua and Sonora, the consideration for the grant to be $5,000,000.

The latest news from New-Mexico, of which a telegraphic summary has been published, confirms the report of the massacre of the entire Mail-party which left Albuquerque Nov. 15, by the Camanche Indians. The party consisted of six men, who were all killed by the savages. The outfit and all the mail were also destroyed.

The California Overland Mail, with advices from San Francisco four days later, arrived at St. Louis yesterday. The news is generally unimportant. Business is reported inactive.

The American Colonization Society has from Liberia the confirmation of a report already received, that another French emigrant vessel had been attempting to secure a cargo of apprentices on the coast, but had been warned off by the authorities.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Glasgow on the 2d December, arrived here yesterday. She experienced the common lot of ocean steamers in Winter—heavy gales and dangerous seas—a circumstance that accounts for her protracted passage. Her news has been anticipated by the *Arabia*.

A man named Jonathan S. Owen, is in custody at Detroit, having been captured, after a long search, in Montgomery County, Ind., on a charge of poisoning his wife. The murderer was a prominent Church member, a citizen of respectable standing, and had lived with his wife for fourteen years.

Deputy Marshal Tyler has been held at Detroit to answer a charge of murder, for killing Captain Jones, of the brig *Concord*.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen in directing the licensing of the City cars at $50 a piece per annum for the large cars, and $25 a piece per annum for the small cars. A favorable report with regard to the amendment of the "ordinance to reorganize the Finance Department," was presented and referred. The Board agreed to permit the Metropolitan Gaslight Company to lay mains through the streets of the City.

The Receiver of Taxes reported to the Councilmen last evening the amount of taxes paid on their personal property by the different City railroads. The Board refused to authorize the publication of the minutes of the Committee on the Cable celebration. A resolution was adopted against the discharge of workmen from the Central Park. The Board concurred in the decision of the Councilmen to permit the Harlem Railroad Company to use steam as low as Thirty-second-street.

Doctor O. W. Holmes delivered a lecture on the "Chief End of Man," last evening, at Cliuton Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The trial of William Tilyson for the manslaughter of Christian Mathewback, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and resulted in the disagreement of the Jury. A large number of cases of minor degrees of interest were also disposed of, sentences being reserved till the last day of term.

The investigation in the case of the alleged lottery dealers, Wood, Eddy & Co., was resumed before Judge Russell yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjuurned to 11 A. M. to-day.

The Cattle Markets fluctuated materially yesterday and the day before. On Tuesday, under the impression that a small supply would be received, prices went up fully ½c. ₩ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; large arrivals yesterday knocked down the advance, and the afternoon sales were made at even lower prices than last week, while two or three hundred animals were still unsold at sundown. There was a fair supply of splendid bullocks, "Christmas beeves," a few of which sold for 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. the dressed carcasses. Other animals, which usually rank as first quality, sold at 9½c.@10½c., while the poorer grades sold all the way down to 7c.@6½c.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 2,000 bales, including 800 bales in transit. Pricea were firm. Flour and Wheat were moderately inquired for. Corn was more aonght after. The principal sale of Coffee was a cargo of Santos on private terms. Pork, Lard and Beef were in fair demand, as were, also, Rice and Sugars. Freights were quiet,—with 593 vessels, of all classes, in port.

### Mexico and Spain.

Various rumors touching the attitude of Spain towards Mexico were afloat in Washington on Tuesday, and were given yesterday in our telegraphic dispatches from the Capital. It was atated that the Spanish fleet, under Topete, had taken possession of the Bar of Tampico, or of the forts at the entrance of that harbor, and that a Spanish force was to be landed at Tampico, to enforce by land operations the claims of Spain upon Mexico. None of the reports ao circulated were correct. The facts of the case are fully detailed in the Havana papers just received by the *Black Warrior*, and are of much importance. The infurmation so obtained, being of a decisive character, and coming from sources which have been usually regarded as authentic, and being, moreover, as late as any intelligence that could have reached Washington, is likely to be more reliablo than the reports which came to us yesterday by telegraph.

It will be remembered that the ostensible quarrel of Spain with Mexico originally arose out of the claims of the former upon the administration of Comonfort, for reparation on two separate points—namely, the murder of Spanish subjects at San Vicente, Chiconcuaque, and elsewhere, and the non-compliance of Mexico wiih the terma of the treaty of 1853, fur the liquidation of debts due to her Spanish creditors. The answer of Mexico to these complaints was in effect, a declaration that having already chastised the Mexicana, who had outraged Spanish honor at Cuernavaca, and being totally unable, in the present disturbed condition of the country, to reach the Pintos and others, who had likewise committed enormities against Spaniards in San Dimas, Durango, and other places wherein the actual Government was ignored, —there remained but one ground of dispute on which Spain could basc any reclamations whatever on Mexico, namely, in the matter of the amounts duc to Spanish creditors. But while the *de facto* Government (that of Juarez) of Mexico had not hesitated to admit the justice of this last-named claim, it has as frankly declared its inability to satisfy it.

In the meanwhile, the affair of the forced luan, to which Spanish, as well as all other foreign residents were subjected, aupplied Spain with a further and still more pressing demand upon Mexico. Accordingly, a Spanish squadron, under Captain Topete, in the *Berenguela*, appeared off Tampico about the middle of last month, and demanded of General Garza, Commandant of the Mexican garrison at that place, the immediate return of the money obtained from Spaniards by means of the forced loan, and *an indemnity* to be fixed by agreement between him, the Spanish Vice-Consul at Tampico, and Captain Topete. The summary style in which this demand was made was nggravated by the menace of a resort to arms if a satisfactory answer were not forthcoming in twenty-four hours. La Garza, who appears to have been completely intimidated by the letter of the Spaniard, at once replied at great length, going into the history of the differences between the two countries, but stating positively, that in obedience to orders which he had received from the Supreme Government then established at Vera Cruz, he intended to satisfy the claim of Spain as soon as he could obtain the requisite funds. These, he informed Captain Topete, he had no other means of procuring otherwise than through the Custom-house, but he assured the Spanish Commander, that directly certain vessels which were then off the Bar came in, and the dutics on their cnrgoes, and on certain previous arrivals the imposts on which had not yet been collected, should be received, he would at once apply them to the satisfaction of the claims represented by the guns of the *Berenguela*. Upon this, Captain Topete directed another communication to La Garza for the purpose of inquiring whether the whole of the duties so to be collected, or what portions of them, were to be applied to the liquidation of Spanish claims; and La Garza having replied that one-half the anticipated revenue would be so applied, Topete accepted the terms offered, subject to their final confirmation or rejection by the Captain-General of Cuba. On the 27th November, however, the further instructions which Captain Topete awaited from Havana reached him, intimating to him that the Captain-General disapproved of the delay accorded to La Garza, and directed an immediate resort to hostilities in case the demands of Spain were not directly satisfied. These orders were at once intimated to La Garza by Topete, who renewed his threat to carry them into execution, if the money was not immediately paid. The urgency of the case seems to have stimulated La Garza to marvelous activity, for he settled the Spanish demands with a celerity which scarcely accords with his previous declaration of poverty, or his aolicitations, *in forma pauperis*, for delay. Indeed, he seems to have added to his obedience a degree of servility which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been as unnecessary as it was undignified, for he voluntarily aaluted the flag of Spain after he had paid the money.

It may be, however, that in thus promptly meeting the energetic and not very considerate demands of Spain, La Garza has acted with a view to deprive the Spanish Government of an excuse to interfere in the domestic squabbles of the country for the purpose of aiding the Church party. If this has been his motive, the astuteneas of his policy may exense the apparent pusillanimity of his conduct. But the question very naturally arises, If warlike demonstrations before a Mexican port are sufficient to obtain a preference of the claims of one class of foreigners over those of all others, is not the example of Spain an invitation to England, France and the United States to do likewise in quick auccesaion? If the injustice of the forced loan is acknowledged in the case of Spanish residents, it must be equally established in the case of all other foreigners; and if only force can obtain satisfaction, force might, with equal justice, be applied by all the Governments whose subjects or citizens have sufferod from the same exactions. On the other hand, the sympathies of France, England and the United Statea being with the liberal Government or against the Church party, it is possible the example of Spain will not be followed by these Powers. The only means which the Liberals can command are obtained from the duties collected by the custom-houaes at the seaports which are in their possession, while the Zuloaga party derive their principal funds from the Church. Every dollar, therefore, which is drawn from the ports weakens the Juarez party, and strengthens the Zuloagists. This fact, which was no doubt well considered by Spain in her late demonstration at Tampico, will probably deter either England, France, or the United States from adopting, at this juncture, so extreme a course as that which has just secured to a few Spaniards a aum of money, without in the least enhancing the dignity or the respectability of the Spanish Government.

The late occurrences at Tampico do nothing to clear up the difficulties of the Mexican question, and can have no other effect that that of removing Spain, for the present, from the aide of Zuloaga, and withdrawing her active aid from the enemies of Constitutional Government in Mexico. The internal condition of that unhappy country still remains as complicated, as miserable, and almost as hopeleas as ever.

### Preaident Monroe and his Doctrine.

If there be any sense of earthly things in souls set free, the late President Monaor must look with mingled acorn and surprise upon the scene of his mortal labors. With scorn, certainly, as finding that the lapse of thirty yeara has made men no wiser; that grave National queations are handled now, as in his time they were, in the spirit of sixpenny partisan passion; and that the highest office in the land has become a mere Court of Appeals for Tammany Hall, in which the squabbles of New-York wire-pullers take precedence of the most important debatea of war and peace as between the nations of the world;—and surely with surprise, to find that he himself is playing a part he never dreamed of in his country's history; that his venerable ghost (left sleeping quietly so long witbin the horruwed grave to which his country's prudent economy consigned her Chief's remains) has been invoked to stand before the Secretary of State's office and warn all foreign intruders off these premises, doing n kind of mystical policeman's duty towards all the kingdoms of the earth.

In the year 1823, Mr. Monaor, then President of the Uuited States, was advised by Mr. Rusn, then our Minister nt London, that the Holy Alliance of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, having resolved to set the European house in order by knocking Riego and the Spanish Liberals on the head, had nlso determined to bring America to reason, to reëstablish the Castilian sway in the New World, and to strike down, in every place within their reach, whatever Power dared assert itself as founded on the right of the people to self-government. This determination, however veiled, was a virtual denunciation of the tenure by which the House of Hanover held England, as well as of the claim of the United States to an independent existence. England had, therefore, abstained from and protested against the joint action of the other Powers; and, through her Premier, Mr. Canning, she advised America to do likewise. Inspired by his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, who was always ready to take up the gauntlet of despotism whenever he fuund it thrown down on either side the Atlantic, Mr. Monroe responded to the appeal of England, and gave the rulers of Europe to understand in the mildest terms compatible with truth, that "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"With the existing Colonies or dependencies of any European power," said Mr. Monroe, "we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the American Governments who have declared their Independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideratious and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States" * * * * "It is impossible," he continued, "that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either Continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold any such interposition in any form with indifference."

Again, in December of the ensuing year, 1824, Mr. Monroe alluded to this subject, for the purpose of asserting the completeness of the organization of the New World. The old "open territories" of the Americas, over which, with a sublime disregard of the heathen aborigines and their disgusting rites, the Pope had excreised so absolute an authority, giving them away to his faithful sons, were now, said Mr. Monroe, to be considered as closed. No Power was henceforth to take with the colonists of Europe such liberties as those colonists had taken with their tawny predecessors. We had either exterminated or auppressed the natives to that degree that we, with our Spanish friends to the south of us, had ourselves become the genuine natives. Henceforth we shou'd require to manage our own affairs, and to settle our own waste lands in our own way. This was a discreet, decisive and authoritative proclamation. In fact it openod a new era of history. It announced the formation of an American system, which might undergo many modifications, but which must find its own law, and be within itself what Europe was and is—a self-administered, self-controlling world of diverse interests, balancing and balanced under the operation of influences native to the several States. It was in this way the corollary of the declaration made the year before, and, as will be seen, had less reference to America beyond our limits than to Europe. It had, indeed, nothing to do with "manifest destiny," as now commonly understood,—with the extension of the area of Freedom,—with annexation, or with fillibusterism.

Judge, then, whether we are not right in saying that the shade of President Monroe would iudeed be startled from its propriety, (if there be propriety in shades!) on finding what the "Monroe Doctrine" has become on the lips and from the pen of General Lewis Cass. For General Cass appeals to it as his authority for declaring that we could not peacefully behold the exercise of a Protectorate by a European Power over any independent State of this continent, even at the request of that State. The appeal is idle. Not to apeak of the atultification which such language receives from the fact that we *have* looked peacefully on upon at least two such Protectorates, one in Honduras and one in Nicaragua at any time these last ten or twenty years, the doctrine of Mr. Monaor will bear no such construction. It was conceived in a different apirit and for a very different end. We ourselves hold that General Cass has merely muddled a clear and sound idea. We believe, ardently and firmly, that the time must come, and will, when any Protectorate but that of the United States, over an American nation, will be impossible; and when the flag of this country will be recognized throughout the continent as the aymbol of peace and the guarantee of order. But we look for the advent of that time to a policy as unlike that of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass as any policy can be; to a policy of justice abroad and law at home; to a policy of our own on the subject, but simply repeals some of this points of [illegible] interest. The recent fall in Galena is equal to two per cent dividend at 6 ₩ cent. Illinois Central, even with the [illegible] of a portion of the present management, will go out of office the June, the shares are thus dividends will be resumed in six months. A good part of the latest decline in the Western Stocks has undoubtedly grown out of the eagerness and facility with which they are sold short by the Street speculators for the *Bear* account, who have not been so successful in selling against the dividend shares. There was a recovery of 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Michigan Central, and the bids for Galena and Rock Island were ½ ₩ cent. better in the afternoon. Illinois Central continues weak for the shares, 66@65¾ ₩ cent. There are buyers of the Bonds at the decline of yesterday. State Stocks are quiet. New-York Central shares improved to 83½@¾, with more doing than on Tuesday. Hudson, Harlem and Reading steady. Panama firm at 120½ for the cash stock, and some contracts, 60 days' option to the seller, were taken at 120. Pacific Mail continues firm at 90½, notwithstanding a fair offering from sellers at the early Board. Delaware and Hudson 96¼ ₩ cent. in demand. The General Market left off firm, and the feeling is extending that the close of the Old Year, and the opening of the New, will bring round an improved demand from outside parties, particularly for all the dividend Securities, and such of the Western Shares and Bonds as seem free from financial embarrassment through 1859.

Since the sailing of the *Persia* early this morning, with a moderate mail and $675,417 in Gold, we hear of nothing done in Exchange. There is no mail steamer to sail on Saturday, Christmas Day. The Discount Brokers report a dull time to-day. Nearly all the good short bills are taken up directly at Bank, and of prime long dates the offering is but moderate. The Stock Brokers are light borrowers of Money on demand, at 4 ₩ cent. The market as noticed yesterday shows nothing of the usual activity of preparation for closing up the accounts of the old year, or for the 1st and 4th of January payments.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $114,567; paid out $235,658; balauce, this afternoon, $6,004,495.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. | 1854 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 1,486,000 | 832,000 | 1,204,000 | 1,262,000 | 784,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 436,000 | 283,000 | 237,000 | 415,000 | 316,000 |
| Ex. to France | 208,000 | 80,000 | 115,000 | 156,000 | 85,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 86,000 | 60,000 | 65,000 | 108,000 | 42,000 |
| Total Export | 730,000 | 423,000 | 418,000 | 679,000 | 443,000 |
| St'k on hand | 660,000 | 433,000 | 610,000 | 525,000 | 354,000 |

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 136,000 | 106,000 | 128,000 | 144,000 | 77,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 71,000 | 20,000 | 26,000 | 24,000 | 54,000 |
| Ex. to France | 27,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 | 20,000 | 7,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 13,000 | 17,000 | 19,000 | 14,000 | 6,000 |
| Total Exports | 111,000 | 50,000 | 57,000 | 62,000 | 67,000 |

The movement is growing large and interesting. The Exports this week reach 111,000 bales, equal to an Exchange on Europe on nearly *six million dollars*. And as the receipts at the ports are 654,000 bales ahead of last year, there is more talk of a crop of 3,600,000 bales. Messrs. Waight & Co., in their circular, report of the Southern markets:

"The particulars received by mail, as given in detail, show an active business for export to all points, except Great Britain, as well as for domestic consumption, with a slight advance in price. By telegraph for a week later we learn that in Mobile and New-Orleans a falling off in the demand had occurred, the sales being about one half of the quantity received, the markets closing quietly, at a slight decline upon receipt of the advices per *Arabia*, with Liverpool dates to the 4th December. It is a matter of surprise here how prices should have been so well maintained in the South—in the ports as well as in the interior towns—in view of the low limits for English account, in spite of the dull accounts we have received from Liverpool, and the general indisposition of parties here to enter upon operations at current quotations. The cause will be found to have arisen from the great abundance of money encouraging local speculation, as may be easily understood from the fact that the bulk of the stock in the interior towns—and it is every-where large—has passed from planters' into second hands."

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of November, 1858, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1858 | $525,215 92 |
| 1857 | 615,367 01 |
| Decrease | $20,148 09 |

PITTSBURG BANKS—DEC. 20.

| | Circulation. | Specie. | Loans. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Pittsburg | $322,226 | $529,523 | $1,758,553 | $776,019 |
| Exchange Bank | 584,965 | 218,210 | 1,462,961 | 425,936 |
| M. and M. Bank | 216,582 | 150,614 | 539,621 | 186,413 |
| Citizens' Bank | 159,205 | 84,495 | 593,079 | 78,650 |
| Mechanics' Bk | 302,895 | 115,957 | 757,699 | 101,739 |
| Iron City Bank | 231,415 | 109,426 | 632,683 | 146,222 |
| Alleghany Bank | 261 830 | 102,018 | 641,361 | 84,611 |
| Dec. 20 | $2,079,118 | $1,340,255 | $6,714,997 | $1,799,590 |
| Dec. 13 | 2,071,813 | 1,308,530 | 6,591,749 | 1,802,214 |

ST. LOUIS BANKS—DEC. 19.

| | Circulation. | Exchange. | Specie |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' | $482,915 | $750,397 16 | $426,148 98 |
| St. Louis | 253,970 | 316,476 31 | 170,407 75 |
| Southern | 306,375 | 348,957 44 | 203,032 95 |
| Mechanics' | 346,430 | 387,153 91 | 222,278 42 |
| Exchange | 274.515 | 217,686 97 | 203,274 96 |
| State | 439,560 | 1,024,168 48 | 546,927 96 |
| Dec. 19 | $2,103,765 | $3,044,840 27 | $1,771,072 01 |
| Dec. 11 | 2,086,035 | 3,122,842 93 | 1,747,065 62 |


## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Sept. 24, 1858.


**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The *Arabia's* advices had an unfavorable effect on our Cotton market, causing a decline of ½c.@¼c.; sales to-day 13,000 bales Middling at 11¼c.@11¾c.; sales last three days 18,500 bales; receipts, 42,500 bales, against 56,500 last year; stock at this port, 325,500, against 314,500 bales last year. Flora steady at $5 25@$5 75; sales—2,000 bbls. Wheat firm at $1 25 fur while. Pork dull; Mess, $18 50. Lard, in kegs, 12c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.; Sugar to New-York, $5 ₩ hhd.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Flour firm, at $5 12½@$5 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 23@$1 26; White, $1 33@$1 38. Corn dull; sales 5,000 bush. new Yellow, at 72c.; old, 81c. Mess Pork, $18. Whisky steady, at 24½c.@26c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Flour steady; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 12½. Wheat buoyant; White, $1 35@$1 50. Corn active and 2c. higher; White, 66c.@67c.; Yellow, 68c.@70c. Mess Poak steady at $17 25. Lard, 11c. Whisky dull at 25½c.@26c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 15,000 bales at unchanged prices. Flour dull, and declined 12½c.; sales 3,000 bbls at $5. Freights—Cotton, to Liverpool, ½d.; Indian Bagging, 13c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 2,800 bales, at prices ranging from 10c.@12c., the market closing firm.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Cotton—The sales to-day add up 3,000 bales at unchanged prices.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Flour firm and unchanged. Whisky 22½c. Hogs dull and prices weak, but not quotably lower. *Receipts to-day*—3,500 Mess Pork, $17 75.

**Philadelphia Stock Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 95¾; Long Island Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 48; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾.

**Movements of Ocean Steamers.**

FOR EUROPE.

| Names. | Date. | Leaves. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabia | Dec. 29 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Circassian | Dec. 30 | New-York | Galway. |
| Kangaroo | Jan. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | Jan. 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Fulton | Jan. 8 | New-York | Southam'n |
| Canada | Jan. 12 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of Baltimore | Jan. 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ariel | Dec. 1 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Saxonia | Dec. 4 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Karnak | Dec. 4 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Weser | Dec. 4 | Bremen | New-York. |
| Kangaroo | Dec. 8 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Circassian | Dec. 9 | Galway | New-York. |
| Asia | Dec. 11 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Fulton | Dec. 15 | Southampton | New-York. |

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | Dec. 23 | New-York | San Juan. |
| Quaker City | Jan. 12 | New-Orleans | Minatitlan. |

FOR MEXICO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee | Jan. 1 | New-Orleans | Vera Cruz. |

FOR HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Warrior | Dec. 27 | New-York | Havana. |
| Isabel | Jan. 4 | Charleston | Havana. |


[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

First block below New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

Spasmodic Asthma.—The most severe cases of this dreadful complaint have been cured by a few doses of Jonas Whitcomb's *Remedy for Asthma*, and in no instance, has it failed to give immediate relief.


Jonathan Johnson, discharging a cargo of Messrs. A. Johnson, loading for New-Orleans. While the vessel had been ashore inside the harbor, but got off without damage.

The latest news from Vera Cruz and Tampico received at Matamoros was to the 29th ult.—not as late as we have received.

Gen. Vidaurri was, at last accounts, actively engaged at Monterey, in raising a new army to take his stand against the Zuloaga Government.

Intelligence had been received at Matamoros that a Mr. Green, an American citizen, on his way from the interior, was shot in the vicinity of Saltillo. The particulars of the affair had not fully appeared, but it was looked upon as a most brutal murder. Gen. Vidaurri, who is Governor of Saltillo, it is represented, had manifested every disposition to probe the matter to the bottom, and to mete out justice to the perpetretore.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 1st inst. says:

A letter from Monterey states that Gen. Vidaurri is again endeavoring to "raise the wind," and that he has already organized a force of 500 men to sally upon San Luis, which is only garrisoned at present by about 800 men.

The same writer says that there is a rumor current throughout the State of Nuevo Leon that Commissioner Mata has returned to Vera Cruz, bringing proposals to President Juarez from our Government, relative to a railroad to be built by the latter from New-Mexico through Chihuahua, &c., for which grant our Government will give to that of Mexico a remuneration of $5,000,000.

The Liberal forces are being concentrated around the capital, and we may soon expect to hear of its captuie by them, or of some severe fighting which will doubtless take place ere long.

### Settlement of the Spanish-Mexican Quarrel.

The following is an extract from an Havana letter received by the *Black Warrior*, dated 16th inst.:

"The imbroglio between Spain and Mexico has been arranged, Gen. Garza of Tampico, having refunded all the moneys obtained from Spanish subjects by way of forced loan, and the present Government of Mexico having acceded to all the demands made by Spain against Mexico. The Spanish flag was saluted with 21 guns from the forts at Tampico."

### Arrival of the Edinburgh.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, of the Glasgow line, from Glasgow on the 2d December, reached this port yesterday, at noon.

The *Edinburgh* experienced for fifteen daye after sailing a continuous succession of very heavy westerly gales, accompanied by high dangerous seas. For the rest of the passage, winds still westerly, but more moderate.

On 18th inst., at 6 P. M., in lat. 44° 15′ N., long. 54° 20′ W., passed a large steamship, supposed the mail steamer from Boston and Halifax for Liverpool.

The Glasgow *Journal* of Dec. 1, says: "The *Edinburgh* arrived at her berth on Friday, Nov. 26, at 4 P. M. Her full cargo was discharged in two days; has since been again fully loaded with goods, and sails to-day with a considerable number of passengers; so that she has not been in port four days."

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The last entertainment of the Mount Vernon Festival took place last night, and was a success. For the first time in New York, Mr. Musard had the satisfaction of beholding an audience really disposed to promenade, and a house crowded in every part. If two or three such results could be obtained, there would be no difficulty in making the promenade concert a permanent institution, even as it is in London. The programme contained many of Mr. Musard's best pieces, and was strengthened by the infusion of a stronger element, under the *bâton* of Mr. Bergmann, our very spirited Philharmonic conductor.

In consequence of the success of this entertainment, Mr. Ullmann announces another monster concert on Friday next. The superb decorations of the Mount Vernon Ball will be retained. Haydn's Christmas Symphony is announced for performance, in addition to the lighter features of the programme.

Cooper Institute.—Mr. Robert Goldbeck gives his third and last concert here to-night. The programme contains some of the composer's best pieces. Miss Hattie Andem, Miss Kate V. Comstock, Dr. Guilucke, Eu. Mollenhauer, and W. Mason will assist Mr. Goldbeck.

### The Charge Against Charles Knox.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: My attention has been called to the report in yesterday's Times of the dismissal of the complaint against Charles Knox for perjury, by Justice Osborn. That report is erroneous and calculated to mislead the public as to the facts. Upon the state of facts before the Magistrate various legal questions were presented and discussed. Among, others, whether the testimony was sufficient under the rule requiring two witnesses to prove the perjury, and as to the effect of the 157th section of the Code, which provides that "no pleading can be used in a criminal prosecution against the party as proof of a fact admitted or alleged in such pleading." The defendant's counsel contended that this prevented any successful prosecution for perjury on sworn pleadings under the Code.

This view was entertained by Judge Osborn. A more important legal question, and one of deeper interest to the public, can scarcely be imagined. The papers in the case are to be sent by the Justice to the office of the District-Attorney, and this important question will be adjudicated upon by a higher tribunal.

JAMES M. SMITH,
Counsel for Prusecution.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—Dec. 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Tenn. 6s '90 | 94¾ | 50 Har. Railroad | 11¼ |
| 20,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89¾ | 200 do | 11¼ |
| 5 000 do | s10 89¾ | 10 N. H. & H. R. R | 122½ |
| 2,000 Cal. St. 7s, N.Bs. | 91¾ | 400 Read. Railroad | b30 51¾ |
| 6,000 do | 91½ | 100 do | b7 51¾ |
| 1,000 M.C.R. 8 ₩ cl. 1st m. S F. C. Bs | 94½ | 600 do | 51¾ |
| 3,000 Ill. C. R. Bs | 84½ | 100 Mich. Cen. R.R. | b30 50 |
| 10,000 do | b30 84½ | 100 do | s3 50 |
| 19,000 do | 84¼ | 25 do | 50¾ |
| 10,000 do | s30 84 | 100 do | s30 50¾ |
| 12,000 La C. & M.L.G.B. | 24 | 200 do | b60 50¾ |
| 1,000 do | 24½ | 100 M. S. & N. La. R. | b30 20 |
| 40 Phenix Bank | 114 | 60 do | 19¾ |
| 20 Atlantic Bank | 85 | 250 do | s30 19¾ |
| 67 Del. & Hnd. Can. Co. | 96½ | 100 do | b3 20 |
| 50 do | b60 96¾ | 100 M. S. & N. Lg.s. | b30 47¾ |
| 50 do | b60 96¼ | 75 do | 47¾ |
| 50 Pacific M. S. Co. | b10 90¾ | 50 do | b7 47¾ |
| 50 do | s10 90¾ | 5 Panama R.R. | s10 120 |
| 50 do | s3 90¾ | 50 do | s60 120 |
| 100 do | s60 90 | 50 do | s30 120 |
| 100 do | b30 90¾ | 75 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 66¾ |
| 50 do | b20 90¾ | 250 do | 66¼ |
| 100 Guilford Min. Co | 1¾ | 50 do | b30 66¾ |
| 20 Am. Guano Co | 1¾ | 40 Cl. & Pitts. R | 83¾ |
| 780 N. Y. Central RR. | 83¾ | 625 Gal. & Chi. R | 70 |
| 13 do | 83¾ | 50 do | s15 69¾ |
| 100 do | s5 83¾ | 200 do | b30 70 |
| 100 do | s30 83¾ | 50 do | b60 70 |
| 100 do | b2w 83¾ | 150 do | b3 70 |
| 600 do | s5 83¾ | 1,100 Cl. & Tol. R | 31¾ |
| 500 do | s10 83¾ | 150 Chicago & R.I.R.R. | 58¾ |
| 50 do | b60 83¾ | 100 do | b60 58¾ |
| 50 do | b60 83¾ | 450 do | 58¾ |
| 360 Erie Railroad | 17 | 100 do | b60 58¾ |
| 200 do | b60 17 | 200 do | 58 |
| 300 do | 16¾ | 100 do | b60 58 |
| 160 Hud. R. R. R. | 33½ | 150 do | 57¾ |
| 50 do | s30 33 | 15 La C. & Mil. R. R. | 3 |
| 20 Cl., Col. & Cin. R. | 95¾ | 200 do | 2¾ |
| 10 Mil. & Miss. R R. | 12 | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Virginia 6s | s20 97½ | 100 Hud. Riv. R. R. | 33¾ |
| 11,000 do | 97¾ | 450 do | b60 33¾ |
| 2,000 Mo. St. 6s | 89¾ | 300 do | 33¾ |
| 3,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 90¾ | 100 Reading R. R. | b15 51¾ |
| 1,000 Ill. C. R. b

[Advertisement.]

Some of the natural outlets are closed if we are sick, either of the skin or the bowels, whereby the blood becomes loaded with impurities and the head aches, the eyes are heavy, the nose runs, the throat is sore, the fires of fever torment, a cough troubles us, and a thousand different pains tell that the body is out of health? What shall we do? Take

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

that never fail to cure, and one dose of four or five will save weeks of sickness, as is well known by hundreds of thousands of our citizens. Innocent, but potent for good. Sold at 25 cents per box, and 13 cents per half box, sugar coated. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street; sold also at No. 206 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet is becoming familiarly recognized by all families and all respectable persons who deem health and comfort essential to happiness and the enjoyment of life. Indubitable proof of the efficacy of GAYETTY'S paper as a cure and preventive of piles, has been furnished in abundance. The healthy should use it to avoid piles. Sold by druggists everywhere. Headquarters, for retail and wholesale, and for particulars, No. 41 Ann-street. J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in each sheet.

[Advertisement.]

ST. NICHOLAS IN A FASHIONABLE WINTER HAT.—St. Claus has, we should judge by a purchase he has just made at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, determined to cast aside his venerable cap, and make his annual visits on Christmas Eve in a bright, attractive and fashionable Wioter Hat. Good. Follow his example, and buy your holiday hat at once and at Knox's.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPES
AT GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. A splendid assortment of Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world. Artistically colored Groups, Statuary, etc., just received. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

FAT BEEF.—JOHN HARRIS will expose for sale, on Friday, Dec. 24, at stalls Nos. 40 and 48 Washington Market, the beef of four as fine steers as have ever been seen in New-York.
The lovers of fat beef are invited to give him a call.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT should be on the dressing-table of every lady; a thin coating on the face for a few hours will give a soft whiteness to the skin, and make the lips ripe and full in their appearance. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

**To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.**

The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, all of which are in good order:
1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x41.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 26x40.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.
For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reductions in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Entirely Satisfactory** Is the following, from the *Troy Daily Budget*:

"IMPORTANT TO ALL.—We published a day or two since an article copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES on 'Poisonous Hair Dyes,' in which several articles composed of nitrate of silver and sugar of lead were severely condemned. It is gratifying to us to be able to say that the celebrated Restorative, 'Reimstreet's Inimitable,' which has for the past fifteen years been manufactured, and in use, in our city, is no such poisonous compound. The formula for its preparation has been submitted to our best physicians and met with their approval. The proprietors (W. E. HAGAN & CO.) inform us that *in no case* has harm resulted from its use, and had we no corroborating testimony that such was the fact, we would accept their statement with perfect confidence. We, therefore, assure our readers, in the words of their advertisement, that 'it may be used as freely as water and with as much safety.' Rejoice, then, ye with gray hairs and bald heads, for the 'Inimitable' will restore the former to its original beauty, and cover the latter with luxuriant growth."

Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK; CARY, HOWARD & SANGER; JAMES T. MAXWELL, and F. C. WELLS & CO. wholesale it.

**A Word of warning.**—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Reimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable lubricant while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig*. 50 cents a bottle.

Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Hegeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**Gent's Furnishing Goods for the Holidays** — I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., offers for sale at retail, for Holiday wear, a rich and elegant assortment of silk, velvet and wool scarfs and scarf ties; also a large variety of scarf pins of chaste designs and patterns. Alexandre's, Bajon's and Comvoisier's kid gloves, in connexion with all other articles in the Gent's Furnishing line, can be found at the above establishment, and to which the attention of his customers and the public is respectfully invited.

**American Watches for**
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays.
Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

**Boys' Winter Clothing**
SELLING OFF
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BOYS' OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT THE BOYS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NO. 31 JOHN-ST., CORNER NASSAU.
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**A Splendid Stock of Boots and Shoes for All Classes.**—CANTRELL has a heavy stock of ladies gaiters, gentlemen's dress and promenade boots, and boots and shoes for children, overshoes, &c., now in store, the prices of which are marked down so low that the excellent fabrics of his manufacture can be bought as cheap as inferior articles elsewhere. Call at No. 813 Broadway, and make your selections.

**Consumption.**—DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.—The only reliable and genuine preparation of the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA and POTASH, is for sale at the Sole General Depôt in the United States, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York, where Circulars can be obtained. Druggists supplied. Price, $2 per bottle, or three for Five Dollars.

**The Persian, or Chinese Powder,** renders dark or billous complexions a pearly whiteness, imparting, meanwhile, the natural bloom of health and youth; unlike the most of those now used, it has no injurious ingredient in its composition, being compounded on strictly scientific principles. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Delicious Java Coffee.**—ALDEN'S Prepared Cream Coffee and Clarified Cream Cocoa made ready for use in *no one minute*; ready sweetened and creamed by merely adding hot water. Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st., W. S. CORWIN, No. 639 Broadway, and all the principle grocers.
ALDEN & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

**For the Holidays.**
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES
In Scarfs, Neck-ties, Dressing Robes, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Merry Christmas, Ladies, and if you wish to make presents for the Holidays, you can get beautiful embroidered Toilet Slips and Uppers for Gents. Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Ladies' Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at**
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 307 Canal-st.

**"A First-rate Notice"**
*From the Boston Post, of Dec. 22.*

The CONSTELLATION—the new weekly paper to be published in New-York by GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq., formerly proprietor of the Boston *Times*—is advertised in another column. It is to be edited by PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., well known in the literary world as a poet, editor, and lecturer—a ripe scholar, and a vigorous and keen critic. If enterprise and ability will secure the success of the CONSTELLATION, it is destined to become a fixed and brilliant star in the periodical firmament.

The CONSTELLATION will be published on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from the office, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

**$50. $50.**
**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
**Bank-Note Register.**
Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
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**A Beautiful Holiday Present.**
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

**CARD.**
We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.
We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Skates! Skates!! Skates!! !**
Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped,
At BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

**Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds** varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.
For sale at
BERRIAN'S,
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**Skates! Skates!!**
Over 100 varieties English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

**Winter Garments.**
Comparisons are often rendered odious. Prepared for the test of the discriminating, we would solicit a comparison of our ready-made Sack Overcoats with the productions of any other establishment, long experience enabling us to overcome the uncouthfulness apparent in the many very badly cut now in wear.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

**Mrs. Jervis' Cola Candy**—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy
For Coughs.
For sale at the depôt,
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st.,
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**Holiday Gifts.**
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penman. None are but to approve. All styles of pens, pencils, and hard-rubber goods for sale at No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.**—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Our Holiday Hat**
For YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers,** Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents.
A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**Holiday Presents**
at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.

**Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines.**—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 469 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

**See that your Grocer keeps Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays.**
Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

**Buy Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers** for the Holidays. Sold by all grocers.
Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

## MARRIED.

THOMPSON—HOLBROOK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. E. T. Bliscox, ASA F. THOMPSON to MISS ELSIE HOLBROOK, daughter of Adin Holbrook, all of this City.

UNDERHILL—HOPKINS.—At Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by his Honor the Mayor, W. ALSTAN UNDERHILL and Miss ANNA HOPKINS, daughter of Gerard Hopkins, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

MCLEAN—BEATTY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, by the Rev. Thos. McFarlan, ALLAN MCLEAN to SARAH ANN BEATTY, both of this City.

VAN ORDEN—CARMAN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. J. C. Washburne, JOHN VAN ORDEN, of the City of New-York, to MISS MARTHA JANE CARMAN, of Harlem.

## DIED.

OKIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, of paralysis, ELVIRA F., wife of Thomas P. Okie, aged 49 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 145 Waverley-place.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, SAMUEL SUYDAM WHITNEY, eldest son of Stephen Whitney, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, from Trinity Church, without further notice.

DA GRAW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at No. 160 Delancey-st., of apoplexy, JASPER DE GRAW, in the 34th year of his age.

Due notice will be given hereafter of the funeral.

MONK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, STEPHEN P. MONK, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held in the chapel of St. Luke's, (on 54th-st., corner of 5th-av.,) this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HOGG.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 19, EMILY, wife of A. W. Hogg, and only daughter of George and Hannah Jardine, of this City, in her 30th year.

The funeral service will be held at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Friday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, ISABELLA BRYDEN, wife of John Kellogg, and daughter of James Bryden, Esq., of Boston, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 Broome-st., on Friday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and California papers please copy.

ECCLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, after a short but severe illness, FREDRICK ERWIN, youngest son of John K. and Anne Letitia Eccles, aged 3 years and 18 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 33 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., without further invitation.

HOYT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, M. AMELIA, daughter of Abijah Hubbard, of Sauquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y., and wife of Purdy B. Hoyt.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Jefferson-st., to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

RAY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, EDWIN CLEMENT RAY, only child of James D. and Sarah M. Ray, aged 1 year, 1 month and 25 days.

His remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

GALLAGHER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, at No. 91 Madison-st., RADESA ANNE, infant child of Anthony T. and Anne Gallagher, aged 3 weeks and 4 days.

THOMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, ANNA H. VAN CLEVE, wife of Mortimer Thomson, aged 18 years and 2 days, leaving an infant son but 12 hours old.

To say that Mrs. Thomson was the light and the joy of her happy home, and that her departure for heaven has forever saddened the hearts of all who knew her, can bring but slight comfort to those to whom this blow is the great sorrow of their lives.

Funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 103 Hamilton-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends at the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FIRTH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, after a short illness, THEODOCIA, wife of S. Archibald Firth, of Bermuda.

The funeral will take place from the residence of William M. Smith, No. 15 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

# FARINA CRACKERS.

HOME JOYS.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS HAVE aided in the production of heartfelt joys and thankful smiles in numerous families.

The glow of health which is observable in the bright eyes and rosy cheeks of many children is due to the kind action and invigorating power of this nourishment.

The introduction of these celebrated Crackers at social receptions on
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR,
by families whose fine taste, good sense and elevated position in society gives a healthful tone of character to their acts, is additional proof of the intrinsic value of WING'S great improvement.

WING'S CRACKERS
are unequaled for healthfulness, as well as convenience, and a peculiar property which gives to almost everything they are eaten with a fine zest, rendering them truly desirable on all occasions of social good cheer.

They are particularly nice with Fruits, Jellies, Creams or Sardines, Oysters, and meat relishes, as well as with Coffee and other drinks.

They are most acceptable to aged people, being highly nourishing and easy for the stomach, and one of the very best things ever introduced for children. They should be distributed to the young freely, and, as far as possible, be made to take the place of less healthy materials.

**A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,**
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*Extract from the Preface.*
The work, of which this first volume is now presented, is the result of many years' labor. To trace the rise and progress of a State, the offspring of ideas that were novel and startling, even amid the philosophical speculations of the Seventeenth Century; whose birth was a protest against, whose infancy was a struggle with, and whose maturity was a triumph over, the retrograde tendency of established Puritanism; a State that was the second-born of persecution, whose founders had been doubly tried in the purifying fire: a State which, more than any other, has exerted, by the weight of its example, an influence to shape the political ideas of the present day, whose moral power has been in the inverse ratio with its

# OFFICIAL CANVASS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS, DEC. 21, 1858.—At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held Dec. 21, 1858, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the City Canvassers be and is hereby authorized to publish the official report of the City Canvass in the following papers: New-York *Daily Express*, New-York *Journal of Commerce*, New-York Times, New-York *Herald*, *Daily Tribune*, *Sunday Times*, *Weekly Leader*, *Sunday Atlas*, *Sunday Dispatch*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Irish American*, *Truth Teller*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Courier and Enquirer* and *Evening Post*.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

## OFFICIAL CANNASS.

Statement of the City Canvassers of the City and County of New-York in relation to votes cast for Comptroller; two Governors of the Almshouse, an Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of this City, having an odd numerical designation; two Constables in each Ward; six Councilmen in each Senatorial District, one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward; two Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward, and such other School Offices as have become vacant by resignation or from other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York, having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th days of December, 1858, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the Election held Dec. 7, 1858, pursuant to the provisions of an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, do certify as follows, to wit:—

### FOR COMPTROLLER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller of the City of New-York, was sixty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four:

Of which Robert T. Haws received thirty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which George H. Purser received eighteen thousand three hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Stephen F. Russell received eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety-three.

Of which John Leveridge received two.

And that there were one hundred and seven scattering votes.

### GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Governor of the Almshouse, was sixty-two thousand seven hundred and ten:

Of which Charles Breuninghausen received seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Of which Isaac Townsend received sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which James Lynch received fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Frederick C. Wagner received twelve thousand two hundred and ninety five.

Of which Stephen H. Branch received two hundred and eighty-nine.

And that there were one hundred and sixty-five scattering votes.

### FOR ALDERMEN.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the votes given for Aldermen in the several Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation were as follows, viz.:

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the First Aldermanic District was two thousand nine hundred and four.

Of which Henry Smith received one thousand and ninety-one.

Of which John E. Enright received nine hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Michael Burns received five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William N. Brown received two hundred and ninety two.

Of which James Ryan received eleven.

And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District was three thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which John T. Henry received one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Theodore E. Ward received one thousand and eighty-seven.

Of which Jeremiah Besson received eight hundred and fifty seven.

Of which John Styles received one hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Peter Crawford received one hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Daniel Harris received nine.

And that there were thirty-two scattering votes.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District, was four thousand three hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which John H. Brady received two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Peter Duffy received one thousand one hundred and five.

Of which James Webb received seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Benjamin Terwilliger received eleven.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District, was four thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which George Starr received two thousand one hundred and fifteen.

Of which Solomon Banta received eight hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Richard Foedick received six hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Alexander M. C. Smith received eight hundred and twenty.

Of which G. Starr received one.

And that there were forty-two scattering votes.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District was four thousand one hundred and six.

Of which Robert L. Darragh received one thousand three hundred and nine.

Of which Adam Lilburn received eight hundred and forty four.

Of which James M. Ranney received one thousand one hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Andrew Leary received seven hundred and seventeen.

Of which W. G. Benson received twelve.

Of which Thomas Kenzie received seventeen.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District, was five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which William J. Peck received one thousand six hundred and thirty.

Of which E. Harrison Reed received one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which James Connolly received one thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

Of which William Hall received nine hundred and fifty.

And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District, was three thousand six hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Nicholas Seagrist received one thousand seven hundred and five.

Of which Charles Willmot received one thousand four hundred and fourteen.

Of which Henry L. Bulkley received four hundred and nine.

Of which Adolphus Andreas received nine hundred and twenty-three.

And that there were six scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, was three thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which James Owens received one thousand five hundred and five.

Of which James Mahoney received one thousand two hundred and fifteen.

Of which Wilson Haw, Jr., received seven hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Patrick Smith received twenty-four.

Of which Charles Fitzgerald received ninety-nine.

Of which John D'Homergue received one hundred and eighty-five.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District, was two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Henry W. Genet received one thousand and twenty-eight.

Of which James Davis received eight hundred and sixteen.

Of which Samuel W. Galpin received three hundred and ten.

And that there were eleven scattering votes

## CONSTABLES.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the various Wards of this City, was as follows:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the First Ward, was three thousand and nine.

Of which Mathew Bierne received nine hundred and thirteen.

Of which Andrew Carey received nine hundred and sixty five.

Of which Charles Daley received five hundred and nine.

Of which August Berger received four hundred and thirty-five.

Of which John White received two.

Of which James Powers received two.

And that there were twenty scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables for the Second Ward, was seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Calvin Case received ninety-six.

Of which Joseph Reid received two hundred and thirty-six.

Of which James Sullivan received two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which William Thompson received two hundred and seventeen.

And that there were six scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Third Ward, was nine hundred and thirty-six

Of which Alexander Thompson received four hundred and sixty eight.

Of which John Hurley received two hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Louis Loutrell received two hundred and thirty-four.

And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Fourth Ward, was three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which James White received one thousand four hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Michael Doody received six hundred and sixty-three.

Of which James Powers received six hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Donovan received four hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Theodore Van Reisen received two hundred and nine.

Of which John Kelly received one hundred and ninety.

Of which Andrew Carey received twenty-two.

Of which Matthew Bierin received fourteen.

Of which Charles Daley received five.

Of which August Berger received two.

Of which William Blackly received one.

And that there were sixty-seven scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Fifth Ward, was three thousand five hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Charles F. Watts received one thousand and ninety.

Of which Henry S. Rottger received one thousand and sixty-three

Of which Henry West received seven hundred and forty-five,

Of which Daniel O'Brien received six hundred and ninety.

Of which Dennis Wade received four.

Of which Abraham Moses received one.

Of which William B. Jones received one.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes cast for the office of Constables of the Sixth Ward, was three thousand five hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Daniel Duffy received nine hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James Loftus received seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Patriek Boyle received six hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Marcus Hurbelt received four hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which William McGrath received four hundred and eighty-one.

Of which John H. Darrow received two hundred and one.

And that there was one scattering vote.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Seventh Ward, was six thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which John Collins received one thousand six hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Robert Stanwood received one thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which John M. Waite received one thousand four hundred and fifty-three.

Of which George W. Evans received one thousand four hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Samuel Jones received forty-six.

Of which Christopher Klenck received five.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Eighth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Abraham Moses received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which William B. Jones received one thousand eight hundred and six.

Of which Isaac Bienvelt received one thousand and fourteen.

Of which Robert Reid received one thousand and three.

And that there were seventy-five scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Ninth Ward, was nine thousand eight hundred and one.

Of which Ira C. Pierson received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Conrad Reuss received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John W. Groesbeck received one thousand four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Abraham Springstein received one thousand five hundred and forty-five.

Of which William Cargill received eight hundred and forty-four.

Of which John G. Bleuvelt received seven hundred and ninety-one.

Of which James A. De Clark received seven hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Mathias Fullam received seven hundred and forty-nine.

And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Tenth Ward, was four thousand six hundred and sixteen.

Of which Renben C. Mills received one thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which Robert S. Beaver received one thousand one hundred and eighty-three.

Of which John W. Brady received nine hundred and forty-five.

Of which Charles V. Lyons received eight hundred and eighteen.

Of which Louis L. Vuitee received three hundred and fifty-three.

And that there were sixty seven scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Eleventh Ward, was six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Lloyd Bryant received two thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Lorenzo Oberle received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Michael Keruberger received one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Conrad Muller received one thousand and fifty six.

And that there were thirty-nine scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Twelfth Ward, was four thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

Of which John D. Gent received nine hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which John Helmes received one thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which John R. Farrington received nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Alfred Liscomb received eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which William A. Walker received two hundred and fifty-one.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Thirteenth Ward was five thousand and twenty.

Of which David Saffen received one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John Tilley received one thousand one hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Morris L. Bingswanger received one thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John T. Pilgrim received one thousand and ninety-six.

Of which John W. Somerindyke received two hundred and fourteen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Fourteenth Ward was four thousand and thirty-eight.

Of which Thomas McGuire received one thousand seven hundred and eleven.

Of which Isaac Jones received one thousand two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Richard Carpenter received seven hundred and sixty four.

Of which James Cook received two hundred and ninety-three.

And that there were twenty-three scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Fifteenth Ward was five thousand and ninety-three.

Of which John Hiller received one thousand three hundred and four.

Of which William Hepburn received one thousand two hundred and forty-two.

Of which Archibald Wilson received seven hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Cornelius Van Cott received six hundred and forty-four.

Of which Patrick Murphy received six hundred.

Of which John J. Thompson received five hundred and forty-two.

Of which T. Van Cott received four.

And that there were twenty-eight scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Sixteenth Ward was seven thousand nine hundred and six.

Of which Benjamin Carr received two thousand three hundred and forty-two.

Of which Thomas McTaggart received two thousand three hundred and sixty six.

Of which John Brady received one thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

Of which James McGowan received one thousand five hundred and forty.

And that there were six scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Seventeenth Ward was eight thousand nine hundred and sixty.

Of which Hugh Monahan received two thousand one hundred and eighteen.

Of which George A. Robbins received two thousand and ninety-nine.

Of which Eli Taylor received two thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which Lewis Pieffer received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Henry Rommell received six hundred.

Of which Patrick McGraw received one hundred and twenty-five.

Of which R. C. Tilfer received three.

And that there were seventy-five scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Eighteenth Ward was six thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Henry Bishop received one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Of which William E. Jones received one thousand four hundred and thirty-four.

Of which William Kiernan received one thousand one hundred and sixty-three.

Of which John R. Finley received one thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which James Levy received four hundred and thirty four.

Of which Charles Shove received four hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Augustus Silberns received three hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Patrick O'Toole received one hundred and forty-six.

Of which Gustavus Sihberns received seventeen.

And that there were four scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Nineteenth Ward was four thousand two hundred and twenty.

Of which Hermann Rocke received eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Nathaniel J. Glover received eight hundred and forty-one.

Of which John McGlyun received seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which James Crowley received seven hundred and seventeen.

Of which Patrick Flyun received five hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which John Flynn received four hundred and sixty.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Twentieth Ward, was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Matthew McCounell received one thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which George Butcher received one thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Philip Schmidt received one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which W. J. Wilson received one thousand four hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Simeon Raymond received one thousand one hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Bernard Mullin received one thousand one hundred and twenty-two.

Of which S. D. Newton received eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Andrew Mooney received one thousand and sixty-four.

Of which James Britt received one hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which James Woods received seventy-two.

Of which William Johnson received ten.

And that there were thirty-four scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Twenty-first Ward, was seven thousand five hundred and thirty-two.

Of which William B. Miner received two thousand two hundred and fifteen.

Of which Augustus Johnson received one thousand five hundred and forty-one

Of which Thomas Bradhurn received one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Matthew Nugent received one thousand five hundred and seventeen.

Of which James W. Hopper received seven hundred and twenty-four.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constables of the Twenty-Second Ward, was six thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Thomas Cushing received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand six hundred and sixty-five.

Of which John Miller received one thousand six hundred and nine.

Of which Andrew Black received one thousand four hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Francis Frank received three hundred and thirty four

Of which Michael Sheehy received ninety-one.

### COUNCILMEN.

That it appears in such Estimate and Canvass that the votes given for Councilmen in the several Senatorial Districts were as follows, to wit:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Councilmen in the Fourth Senatorial District, was ninety-seven thousand five hundred and fifty two.

Of which Alexander McGarren received four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Morgan Jones received six thousand and sixty-three.

Of which Anthony J. McCarthy received nine thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which George P. Bickford received six thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which John A. Tipper received five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which William H. Bulteel received five thousand four hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Harris Bogart received four thousand four hundred and fifty-six.

Of which William O. Shea received three thousand six hundred and two.

Of which William Walsh received five thousand two hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Francis C. Gilmore received eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Cornelius Mullane received four thousand seven hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John Edwards received four thousand and thirty.

Of which James De Estarre received three thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which John W. Forbes received five thousand three hundred and five.

Of which Stephen J. Chatterton received four thousand five hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Eleazer Jackson received one thousand and thirty-one.

Of which Phineas Smith received one thousand one hundred.

Of which James Jones received five thousand two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which John B. Vanderzee received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Patrick Burns received four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Henry Schmale received six hundred and twenty.

Of which John McGuire received one thousand one hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John Haley received one thousand six hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Charles E. Benedict received one thousand four hondred.

Of which John Jones received twenty-four.

Of which James W. Forbes received eight.

Of which James H. Vanderzee received eight.

Of which Henry Skimmel received three.

Of which Patrick Duffy received seventy nine.

Of which Nicholas Farrell received forty-eight.

Of which Thomas Farrell received three.

Of which John Dwyer received twenty.

Of which Charles A. Stetson, Jr., received ——.

Of which John Eastern received eight.

And that there were two hundred and fifty-three scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Councilmen in the Fifth Senatorial District was seventy-six thousand five hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Charles G. Cornell received six thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

Of which Michael Smith received four thousand four hundred and forty-one.

Of which Benjamin T. Rhodes received six thousand two hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Edward Costello received five thousand four hundred and ninety-one.

Of which John M. Cornell received five thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

Of which John Van Tine received six thousand and thirty-six.

Of which John Frazer received four.

Of which Michael Dalton received two thousand and eighty-four.

Of which Andrew Craft received five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Thomas G. Hall received six thousand and thirty-one.

Of which John F. Eghert received five thousand seven hundred and seven.

Of which William E. Duryea received five thousand three hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Oliver S. Powell received four thousand nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Samuel Weeks received five thousand five hundred.

Of which Joseph B. Nones received three hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Gottlieb Bollett received eight hundred and nine.

Of which Frederick Michel received one thousand four hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Daniel Fackiener received four hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Frederick Repper received six hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Peter Lntz received five hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Alfred Starr received two hundred and sixty-three.

Of which James Reilly received three hundred and eighty-three.

Of which William Harrington received one.

Of which Charles Perly received one.

Of which Cyrus Ramsey received one.

Of which Christian Nunenkamp received five hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Theodore Udell received eleven.

Of which Andrew J Odell received three.

Of which E. Reed received two.

Of which S. W. Andrews received two.

Of which George H. Raymond received four.

Of which William T. Cunningham received one.

And that there were four hundred and thirty-two scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That the whole number of votes given for Councilmen in the Sixth Senatorial District, was ninety-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Isaac Williams received three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Laureuce M. Van Wart received four thousand and eight.

Of which Thomas Edmonds received five thousand nine hundred and seventy three.

Of which Charles O. Richardson received five thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Gilbert M. Platt received six thousand eight hundred.

Of which Robert M. Lowber received five thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Thomas Edmonds, Jr., received two thousand two hundred and fifty five.

Of which Francis McCausland received one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Of which Franklin J. Ottarson received six thousand and twenty-seven.

Of which George Ross received five thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which James Ingram received five thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Of which Alexander H. Keech received three thousand six hundred and ninety-four.

Of which James B. Demarest received three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Of which John D. King received two thousand five hundred and thirty.

Of which Daniel Darrow received seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which George W. Smith received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Of which William Laimbeer, Jr., received five thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Patrick J. Gilligan received ninety-six.

Of which Robert Mieure received thirty-nine.

Of which Abraham Lent received seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which R. R. Carpenter received thirty-one.

Of which Augustus Murtough received forty-one.

Of which Charles McNeill received thirty-seven.

Of which John L. Sliogerland received forty-three.

Of which Franklin Marsh received one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Lemuel W. Van Wart received four hundred and fifty-one.

Of which James Galway received one hundred and eighty four.

Of which Charles Spear received one hundred and seven.

Of which George M. Smith received one hundred and thirty-three.

Of which Frank Causeland received one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Mathias Brakely received forty-two.

Of which John F. Kirby received two.

And that there were one hundred and ninety-five scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for Councilmen in the Seventh Senatorial District was ninety-eight thousand six hundred and two.

Of which David Armstroug received five thousand seven hundred and two.

Of which John Eagan received four thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

Of which Alexander Frear received six thousand one hundred and twenty eight.

Of which Cornelius L. Purdy received four thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Of which William Nolan received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Terrence McGuire received three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Henry Arcularius received four thousand five hundred and six.

Of which Valentine Cook received four thousand three hundred and eight.

Of which Edward A. Moore received four thousand and ninety-one.

Of which Edward Timpson received four thousand and fifty-nine.

Of which Thomas Higgins received four thousand three hundred and ninety.

Of which Charles N. Decker received seven thousand five hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Hamlin Babcock received six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Daniel Townsend received seven thousand and ten.

Of which James G. McAdam received six thousand one hundred and nine.

Of which William H. Valentine received six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Ira A. Allen received seven thousand six hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John McGrave received four thousand four hundred and fifty-three.

Of which William H. Johnson received six hundred and one.

Of which George H. Page received sixty.

Of which William Q. Clark received forty-four.

Of which James H. Andersen received nineteen.

Of which Isaiah Keyser received seven.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-six scattering votes.

### COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand five hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Charles McCay received six hundred and seventy one.

Of which Samuel Auld received four hundred and forty-five.

Of which Edward Burke received two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which J. Philip Phoenix received two hundred and twenty-three.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was four hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Edward D. Pepper received one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which James W. Watson received two hundred and twenty-six.

Of which James Dickie received one.

And that there were five scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Third Ward, was four hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Robert Gould received two hundred and sixty-one.

Of which John M. Mimnie received two hundred and three.

And there were eight scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was one thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which Charles J. Dougherty received nine hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Eugene Shine received seven hundred and five.

Of which Gustave Ramsperger received three hundred and five.

And there was one scattering vote.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was two thousand one hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Wm. B. Eager, Jr., received one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which John Hewitt, Jr., received eight hundred and forty-seven.

And there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Michael Begg received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four.

And that there was one scattering vote.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Wm. D. Andrews received one thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which William M. Tweed received one thousand and twenty.

Of which Cornelius Collins received six hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Zophar Mills received eighteen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William Tucker received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Robert H. Ellis received six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which William H. Walker received five hundred and fifty-nine.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

Of which John Perkins received one thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which James W. Farr received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Levi Onderdouk received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received six hundred and twenty seven.

Of which Joel W. Mason received one thousand two hundred and sixty.

Of which Marcus C. Tully received five hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Jacob Raynor received six.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was three thousand two hundred and sixteen.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which James Marshall received four hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles Perley received nine hundred and forty-six.

And there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Michael Begg received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four.

And that there was one scattering vote.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Wm. D. Andrews received one thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which William M. Tweed received one thousand and twenty.

Of which Cornelius Collins received six hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Zophar Mills received eighteen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William Tucker received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Robert H. Ellis received six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which William H. Walker received five hundred and fifty-nine.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

Of which John Perkins received one thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which James W. Farr received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Levi Onderdouk received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received six hundred and twenty seven.

Of which Joel W. Mason received one thousand two hundred and sixty.

Of which Marcus C. Tully received five hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Jacob Raynor received six.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was three thousand two hundred and sixteen.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which James Marshall received four hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles Perley received nine hundred and forty-six.

And there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which James Marshall received four hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles Perley received nine hundred and forty-six.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was three thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Wm. D. Andrews received one thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which William M. Tweed received one thousand and twenty.

Of which Cornelius Collins received six hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Zophar Mills received eighteen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William Tucker received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Robert H. Ellis received six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which William H. Walker received five hundred and fifty-nine.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

Of which John Perkins received one thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which James W. Farr received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Levi Onderdouk received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received six hundred and twenty seven.

Of which Joel W. Mason received one thousand two hundred and sixty.

Of which Marcus C. Tully received five hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Jacob Raynor received six.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was three thousand two hundred and sixteen.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which James Marshall received four hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles Perley received nine hundred and forty-six.

And there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which Michael Begg received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four.

And that there were one scattering vote.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Wm. D. Andrews received one thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which William M. Tweed received one thousand and twenty.

Of which Cornelius Collins received six hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Zophar Mills received eighteen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William Tucker received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Robert H. Ellis received six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which William H. Walker received five hundred and fifty-nine.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

Of which John Perkins received one thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which James W. Farr received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Levi Onderdouk received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received six hundred and twenty seven.

Of which Joel W. Mason received one thousand two hundred and sixty.

Of which Marcus C. Tully received five hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Jacob Raynor received six.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was three thousand two hundred and sixteen.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which James Marshall received four hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles Perley received nine hundred and forty-six.

And there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which James Marshall received four hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles Perley received nine hundred and forty-six.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Wm. D. Andrews received one thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which William M. Tweed received one thousand and twenty.

Of which Cornelius Collins received six hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Zophar Mills received eighteen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William Tucker received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Robert H. Ellis received six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which William H. Walker received five hundred and fifty-nine.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

Of which John Perkins received one thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which James W. Farr received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Levi Onderdouk received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received six hundred and twenty seven.

Of which Joel W. Mason received one thousand two hundred and sixty.

Of which Marcus C. Tully received five hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Jacob Raynor received six.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was three thousand two hundred and sixteen.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which James Marshall received four hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles Perley received nine hundred and forty-six.

And there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.

Of which John H. Murdock received one thousand one hundred and sixty.

Of which James Marshall received four hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles Perley received n

tees of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward was eight thousand one hundred and forty-two.
Of which James Horner received two thousand five hundred and three.
Of which Augustus C. Boerum received two thousand five hundred and nine.
Of which Louis A. Rosenmiller received one thousand five hundred and seventy-one.
Of which Ashael R. Herrick received one thousand five hundred and forty.
Of which Charles Donohugh received seventeen.
And that there were two scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees for the Seventeenth Ward, was nine thousand four hundred and thirteen.
Of which Francis Duncan received two thousand two hundred and ninety-five.
Of which George Kenney received two thousand two hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which George A. Jeremiah received two thousand four hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Thomas Kennedy received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Michael Hain received five hundred and forty.
Of which William J. Robinson received nineteen.
And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and thirty four.
Of which Patrick Printy received six hundred and four.
Of which Daniel Moran received six hundred and nineteen.
Of which Cornelius R. Agnew received two thousand one hundred and thirteen.
Of which Dewitt C. Weeks received two thousand one hundred and thirty six.
Of which James Reilly received three hundred and two.
Of which Isaac A. Moran received one thousand and eighty-seven.
Of which Alexander M. Lawrence received six hundred and twenty-three
Of which James Salmon received seventy.

*To fill Vacancies.*

The whole number of votes given to fill vacancies in the office of Trustees of Common Schools in the Eighteenth Ward, was three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
Of which Philip Schen received nine hundred and fifty-four.
Of which John A. Hayward received eight hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Daniel T. McFarland received two thousand and twenty-six.
Of which Cornelius Agnew received thirteen.
And that there was one scattering vote.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Nineteenth Ward, was four thousand three hundred and eight.
Of which John Turner received six hundred and five.
Of which Addison Brown received five hundred and seventy two.
Of which Wm. Henry received two hundred and one.
Of which Frederick Thileman received one hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Francis Stacom received one thousand and forty-two.
Of which Michael Falihee received one thousand and twenty-four.
Of which Charlee W. Hull received three hundred and thirty-two.
Of which James T. Crawford received three hundred and thirty-four.
And that there were six ecnttering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Twentieth Ward, was ten thousand two hundred and ninety-six.
Of which Peter Lodernick received one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which John G. Butler received one thousand five hundred and four.
Of which Wm. B. Walsh received one thousand and sixty-seven.
Of which Alexander McMullen received one thousand and eighty-two.
Of which Alfred Lancaster received one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which John H. Morris received two thousand five hnadred and thirteen.
Of which Daniel H. Smith received nine hundred and thirteen.
Of which Robert Lnndy received eighty-one.
And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole nnmber of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Twenty-first Ward, was seven thousand five hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which George W. B. Tompkins received one thousand two hnndred and seventy-two.
Of which Robert Nlaus received one thousand five hundred and twenty-five.
Of which William De Lacy received three hundred and thirteen.
Of which Thompson W. Decker received one thousand six hundred and thirty.
Of which Bartholomew B. Chappel received one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight
Of which Gilden L. Walker received five hundred and sixty
Of which James H. Montross received six hundred and twenty nine.
And that there were two scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Twenty-second Ward was seven thousand and forty-six.
Of which Alexander Perry received one thousand six hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Isaac C. Hunt received one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Terence Reilly received one thousand eight hundred and eight
Of which Benjamin P. Fairchild received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

*To Fill a Vacancy.*

The whole nnmber of votes was one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which William Holmes received one thousand six hundred and sixty-two.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several districts of said City and County, at the election held December 7, 1858, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

COMPTROLLER.

That Robert T. Haws, by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Comptroller of the City of New-York.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

That Charles Breuninghausen, by the greatest nnmber of votes, was duly elected Governor of the Almshouse.
That Isaac Townsend received the next highest number of votes, and was thereby elected Governor of the Almshouse.

ALDERMEN.

That Henry Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the First Aldermanic District.
That John T. Henry, by the greatest nnmber of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District.
That John H. Brady, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.
That Georgs Star, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District.
That Robert L. Darragh, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.
That William J. Peck, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District.
That Frederic Siegrist, by the greatest nnmber of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
That James Owens, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
That Henry W. Genet, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That the following named persons were by the greatest number of votes duly elected to the office of Councilman, in each of the Senatorial Districts of the City, viz:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthony J. McCarthy, | Morgan Jones, |
| Francis C. Gilmore, | John A. Tipper, and |
| George P. Bickford, | William H. Bulteel. |

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles G. Cornell, | Thomas G. Hall, |
| Benjamin T. Rhodes, | John McConnell, and |
| John Van Tine, | Andrew Craft. |

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abraham Lent, | William Lambier, Jr., |
| Franklin J. Ottarson, | Gilbert M. Platt, and |
| Daniel Darrow, | George Ross. |

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ira A. Allen, | Hamlin Babcock, |
| Charles N. Decker, | William H. Valentine, and |
| Daniel Townsend, | Alexander Frear. |

CONSTABLES.

That the following-named persons were by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Constables for the various Wards of this City, as follows, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Ward—Mathew Bierne | Andrew Carey. |
| 2d | " Joseph Hyde | James Sullivan. |
| 3d | " Alexander Thompson | John Hurley. |
| 4th | " James White | Michael Doody. |
| 5th | " Charles F. Watts | Henry S. Rottger. |
| 6th | " Daniel Duffy | James Loftus. |
| 7th | " John Collins | Robert Stanwood. |
| 8th | " Abraham Moses | William B. Jones. |
| 9th | " Ira C. Pierson | Conrad Ruess. |
| 10th | " Reuben C. Mills | Robert S. Beaver. |
| 11th | " Lloyd Bryant | Lorens Oberle. |
| 12th | " John Helmes | John U. Gent. |
| 13th | " Daniel Saffen | John Tilly. |
| 14th | " Thomas McGuire | Isaac Jones. |
| 15th | " John Hillier | William Hepburn. |
| 16th | " Thomas McTaggart | Benjamin Carr. |
| 17th | " Hugh Monahan | George A. Robbins. |
| 18th | " Henry Bishop | William E. Jonas. |
| 19th | " Hermann Rocke | Nathaniel J. Groves. |
| 20th | " Mathew McConnell | George Butcher. |
| 21st | " William B. Miner | Augustus Johnson. |
| 22d | " Thomas Cushing | John F. Selgmann. |

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

That the following-named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as School Officers in the various Wards of this City, as follows:

FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—Charles McCay.
Inspectors—Michael Sullivan.
Thomas Freman, to fill vacancy.
Trustees—James Fitzgerald, full term.
Patrick T. Kearney, full term.
James Woods, to fill vacancy, two years.
James Burns, to fill vacancy, one year.

SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—James Watson.
Inspector—John H. De Forest.
Trustees—Michael McGowan, full term.
James Raymond, full term.
R. L. Finlay, to fill vacancy, three years.
Henry Koppleman, in place of Isaac Ayres.
Joseph Manniug, in place of J. C. Stoneall.

THIRD WARD.

Commissioner—Robert S. Gould.
Inspector—Amos Stokey.
Trustees—Samuel H. McCray, full term.
John L. Blakely, to fill vacancy, three years.
Timothy B. Hibbard, to fill vacancy, one year.

FOURTH WARD.

Commissioner—Charles J. Dougherty.
Inspector—Francis Ryan.
Trustees—Edmund J. Riley, full term.
Geo. W. Casserly, full term.
Thomas Muller, to fill vacancy.

FIFTH WARD.

Commissioner—William B. Eager, Jr.
Inspector—Samuel F. Bayer.
Trustees—Charles C. Nott, full term.
John L. Boome, full term.

SIXTH WARD.

Commissioner—Michael Regg.
Inspector—Thomas Farrell.
Trustees—Francis O'Rourke, full term.
John Lenahan, full term.

SEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—William N. Andrews.
Inspector—Daniel P. Arnold.
Trustees—Oliver Woodford, full term.
William L. Wood, full term.

EIGHTH WARD.

Commissioner—William Tucker.
Inspector—Joseph D. Martin.
Trustees—Abrahsm T. Riker, full term.
Wm. Westerfield, full term.

NINTH WARD.

Commissioner—James W. Farr.
Inspector—Augustus F. Dow.
Trustees—James H. Townsend, full term.
Charles S. Wright, full term.

TENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Joel W. Mason.
Inspector—Edward A. Frazer.
Trustees—Andrew Kasmire, full term.
Cornelius Corson, full term.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Christian Metzgar.
Inspector—Charles Curtis.
Trustees—Samuel H. P. Meiggs, full term.
Jesse J. Davis, full term.

TWELFTH WARD.

Commissioner—Robert C. Glover.
Inspector—William Hartman.
Trustees—John M. Reed, full term.
David W. Hurd, full term.
Robert Walmsby, to fill vacancy.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Alonzo G. Reynolds.
Inspector—Louis Witherington.
Trustees—George G. Hallock, full term.
Robert Fair, full term.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Andrew H. Green.
Inspector—Michael Corcoran.
Trustees—Patrick Sreenan, full term.
Joseph Haggerty, full term.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Erastus Benedict.
Inspector—John M. Knox.
Trustees—James D. Oliver. Full term.
Linus W. Stevens. Full term.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—William R. Stafford.
Inspector—William M. Leland.
Trustees—Augustus C. Boernm. Full term.
James Horner. Full term.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Samnel Cantnell.
Inspector—John C. Chamberlain.
Trustees—George A. Jeremiah. Full term.
Francis Duncan. Full term.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—James Fahrman.
Inspector—Henry Quackenbosa.
Trustees—Dewitt C. Weeks. Full term.
Cornelius R. Agnew. Full term.
Daniel T. McFarlan. To fill vacancy.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Terence Farley.
Inspector—Thomas McManus.
Trustees—Francis Stacom.
Michael Faliber.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioner—Nelson J. Waterbury.
Inspector—Daniel Hogencamp.
Trustees—John H. Morris.
Peter Lodenick.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—John Davenport.
Inspector—Edward N. Bloom.
Trustees—Bartholomew B. Chappell.
Thompson W. Decker.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—James Mariner.
Inspector—James Burnham.
Trustees—Benjamin P. Fairchild (full term.)
Terence Rilsy.
William Holmes (to fill vacancy.)

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twentieth day of December, 1858.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk. F. I. A. BOULE, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.

# FINANCIAL.

## 49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 96 Broadway,

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Sank of Commerce, New-York.
By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent, sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.
WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1859, and 30d June, 1860.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$65,000—SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND dollars to loan for five months, at four per cent. per annum, on first-class securities, in sums of not less than $10,000—would prefer to loan the whole amount in one sum. To save trouble, none but responsible persons need apply. A note addressed to me, at No. 102 West 22d-st., or left with Wm. F. Leggett, Secretary of Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, cor. Hanover and Wall sts., will receive prompt attention. CHARLES H. DELAVAN.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA.—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange therein is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8., interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

# AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAED, AUCTIONEER.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction,
THIS DAY
THURSDAY, DEC. 23,
At 10 o'clock, at their salesroom,
No. 158 Broadway,
A large and varied assortment of fine French and German toys and fancy goods, consisting of reticules, cabas porte-monnaies pipes, China vases, accordeons, fancy boxes backgammon boards, ivory and China toys of every description, wax dolls, bureaus, furniture dressing bodies ox horns, whips, jawsharps, drums, and an innumerable amount of toys of every known shape, size, style and quality, in lots to suit the Trade.
ALSO,
Per pair and piece, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, an elegant array of toys for juveniles, and fancy goods for orders.

J. L. VANAWARKA, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, DEC. 23, AT 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 200 Broadway,
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS,
By order of the assignee; every lot fully warranted.
Consisting of Champagne, Grape,
Heidsick, United Flag;
Brandies—J. Robin & Son;
Pinet—A. Maurie & Co.
Also,
Whiskys, Schnapps, Ports, Sherries, Madeiries, Bourbon; the whole in pints, quarts, cases and demijohns.
Also, Cigars:
Granadina, La Perinasa,
Lolu and Washington.
Terms cash.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
(By order of the Assignee,)
500 lots of French and German Fancy Goods and Toys, consisting of accordeons, porte monnaies, purses, gilt watches, wax and kid dolls, checker-boards, work boxes, china toys and vases, and a large assortment of bellows and other toys, in lots to suit the trade.
Catalogues and samples ear. y on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 23 and 24,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At their sales-room, No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK — THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) December 23, at eleven o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormoln and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, easters, cake baskets, musick boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, between three and four thousand acres of valuable land situated in Chippewa, Door, and Oconto Counties, Wisconsin. These lands are all well timbered, and the title comes directly from the State of Wisconsin to the purchaser. This State is a favorite one with persons settling West, and the attention of that class is particularly called to this sale. The lands are all in parcels of 40 acres each. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction at their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 24, inst., at 1 o'clock, a splendid laminated steel double-barrel gun, in case, with all the necessary apparatus; cost the owner $400 in Paris, new; has only been shot out of when tried.

R. H. GIBSON, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the elegant modern furniture and costly works of art contained in the five-story first-class house No. 228 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. The sale of this furniture will be strictly peremptory, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining costly furniture and superb works of art without restriction. There will be no postponement of this sale on account of weather, and a cash deposit will be exacted of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in the dining-room at 10½ o'clock precisely, with elegant extension dining table, large and valuable quantity of rich China of every description, costly silver ware, dining and tea services, salvers, forks, spoons, &c.; crystal cut-glass, pearl and ivory cutlery. With every description of superb nicing-room furniture. The parlors are magnificently furnished with splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with embossed cover and stool; elegant carved suite of rosewood parlor furniture; solid rosewood Turkish lounges, with Turkish chairs to match; two superb rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts; elegant rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and tables; rich lace curtains and cornices, three elegant pier and mantel mirrors, costly China vases, marble statnettes, bronzes; beautiful oil-paintings, including the Madonna; with a profusion of costly and unique parlor ornaments; fine large ormoln chandeliers, hall stand, hall chairs, English oil-cloth, &c. Library and chamber furniture, in elegant carved rosewood throughout, with full marble tops; superb bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding; carpets, oval mirrors, clocks, French sofas, Voltaire and arm chairs, with a large variety of mahogany furniture not enumerated in this advertisement. Strangers in the City will find responsible men present to cart and ship their goods.
D. J. BARNEY, Attorney for Morigagee.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, will sell, TOMORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of this five-story and stone-front residence No. 20 10th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order.
In the basement are a full suite of dining room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dioner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood snites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.
Catalogues can be had at the house. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 23 Nassau-st., G. B. Pandolfini's great sale of marble and alabaster statuary, vases, urns, &c., consisting of large marble Etruscan, Hebe, Grecian and Roman vases, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing-room niches, &c.; marble card receivers, supported by Dolphins, with serpent handles, Pompeii urns, vases for flowers, vestal temple, &c.; alabaster statnettes under glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Appolo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c. Also, beautiful Parisian goods—brouzes, embracing brocatelle and marble clocks, bronzes, horses, card receivers, &c. China and glassware: a beautiful invoice of China vases, richly painted, and enmeled colognes.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEES' SALE.—ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD JEWELLED WATCHES, PLATED WARES, &c.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 22 and 23, at No. 198 Broadway, between Fulton and John st; sale to commence at 11 o'clock each day. HERTS & MOSS have received instructions from the Assignees to close out as above, without reserve, the most superb assortment of diamond and gold jewelry, gold watches, solid silver and silver plated ware ever offered at auction in this City. The goods are all warranted of the finest quality and are suitable for Holiday presents. Goods on view and catalogues ready only on morning of sale.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th st, near 6th av., consisting of parlor suits, piano-forte, stool and cover, bookcase, etageres, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, corner etageres, carpets, rugs, lace curtains, clocks, vases, &c.; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c.; sofas, chairs, rockers, centre and card tables, mirrors, &c. Also, a large assortment of dining-room and kitchen furniture. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all purchasers.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant sliegle and double round-cornered (6⅔ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

J. FISHERLARR, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—THIS DAY. A—Household furniture at the private residence No. 88 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock this day. Parlor rosewood suits, piano-forte, dining-room furniture, chamber, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, &c., kitchen furniture of every description. Sale positive. rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK.—SIXTH AND SEVENTH Avs., 109th and 110th sts. A whole block of 64 lots will be sold on Dec. 23, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H MULLER, in sections of eight lots, four on each street, running through the block.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of household furniture, of every description, well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. Also, one large-size rocking-horse. Also, one billiard table, with balls and cues complete.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF JEWELRY, &c.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 A. M., at No. 152 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of fine watches, jewelry, clocks, &c., &c. Sale will be continued in the evening at 7 o'clock. By order. J. B. BEERS, Mortgagee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M., a valuable country seat, late the property of Garret Van Doubable country seat, late the property of Franklin, County ren, M. D., situated in the township of Franklin, County of Somerset, N. J., consisting of 145 acres of land, with the improvements. For a description of which, see *Times* of Dec. 1, 1858. The above sale, in consequence of stormy weather, is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.
J. ADDISON VAN DOREN, Executor.

# AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on FRIDY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., ILLUSTRATED AND ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS—Among them are a set of the London Art Journal, 8vo, with splendid engravings and wood cuts; Holland and Belgium Encyclopedia of Useful Arts; Drawing room Books; Views of Various Countries; Gems of Art; Gems of Beauty; National Gallery; Hogarth People's Gallery of Pictures; Syria and the Holy Land; Pen and Pencil Sketches; Scriptnre Scenes; Jones' Wales, and many other splendid illustrated works. Catalogues can be examined morning of sale.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURS.—A. M. CRISTALER Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large stock of Furs, comprising a general assortment of monntain and stone martens, mink, fitch, Russian and Hudson's Bay, sable capes, muffs, victorines, cuffs and collars, together with a variety of other furs too numerous to mention. By order of James B. Bensell, Deputy Sheriff.

# SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA NICARAGUA.
American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company
Proprietors' Opposition Line at Reduced Prices.
First Cabin.....$225 | Upper Steerage.....$100
Second Cabin.....150 | Lower Steerage.....80
From New York to San Francisco, including the transit of the Isthmus.
The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
2,000 tons, Captain GEORGE E. WELCH,
Having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua route, will leave her Pier, No. 5 North River, New-York, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 23 at 2 P. M.,
Carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy and means of transportation abundant.
If the *Hermann* should fail to connect, we guarantee to take our passengers to California in the *Washington*.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to
WILLIAM REED, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER-SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River.
This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first-class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.
For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
N. B.—No SALSODA taken by ships of this line.
Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.
Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class Cabin Passage.....$15
Deck Passage.....6
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at 9 o'clock precisely—thus giving passengers an opportunity of passing Christmas day in New-York.
Through tickets to the following places:
Montgomery, Ala.....$26 | Columbia, S. C.....$20
Atlanta, Ga.....23 | Jacksonville, Fla.....22
Augusta, Ga.....20 | Pilatka, Fla.....25
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broad way.
The MARION succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.
NOTICE.—There will be no steamer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
Captain SHERMAN,
will receive freight this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden-lane.)
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 45 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA

# THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.

## HOW THEY ARE RECEIVED.

## The Press Echoing the Sentiments of the People.

## NOT ONE DISSENTING VOICE.

## THE LEDGER IS OUT.

It is only forty-eight hours since the number of the NEW-YORK LEDGER, containing the first of Mr. EVERETT's papers, was issued; and yet in this brief space of time, the following notices have been received. Of course, this is but a mere sprinkling before the great shower. Mr. PETTENGILL, the well-known advertising agent, assures Mr. BONNER that he has not yet seen one unfavorable notice of this number of the LEDGER in all the papers received at his office, and *he* receives more out-of-town papers than any other man in New-York City. This is certainly significant.

Nearly half-a-million copies of the LEDGER, with the first of the MOUNT VERNON PAPERS, have been published. Ten steam-presses have been at work, day and night, for the past week; and yet the demand remains unsupplied; telegrapic dispatches for "more" are constantly received from dealers in distant cities and towns.

Those who have not yet read this number of the LEDGER can obtain copies of it at any of the book and periodical stores where papers and magazines are sold. No yearly subscriptions are received at the LEDGER office from persons residing in New-York, or any of the other large cities; hut if people prefer to have the LEDGER left at their residences every week, all they will have to do will be to ask the carrier who serves them with *any* daily paper to leave it, and he will be glad to obtain their patronage.

*From the Philadelphia Daily Press.*

EVERETT'S "MOUNT VERNON PAPERS."—Yes, Edward Everett, one of the foremost men of all his time—scholar, statesman, diplomatist, orator, patriot—Edward Everett writes for the New York Ledger, and, we believe, will write every week during the ensuing year. This is an event in journalism. Publicists and politicians affect to think slightly of journalism as a profession and of journalists as a class. Yet these are the persons who look to editors for support in their troubles, aims, ambitions, and are made and often unmade by the pen. How many leading men in this country and abroad have been writers for the Press. At this moment, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli are journalists. We do not think that Mr. Everett lets himself down by writing for the New-York Ledger, a journal of high character, vast circulation, great influence. The masses of the community will read, and it is wise policy to provide popular pabulum for their mental appetite. Mr. Everett, and other journalists all over this country, are performing the part of teachers. The New-York Ledger, with over a million of earnest readers, performs two things—it makes large profits for Mr. Bonner and his contributors, and, supplanting the abominable yellow-covered literature, which infused poison into the minds of young people, only a few years ago, provides the multitude with reading matter healthy in tone and wholesome in nature.

The hallowed purpose which has induced Mr. Everett to become a contributor to the New-York Ledger, must invest "The Mount Vernon Papers" (as his articles are to be called) with unusual interest. The first of them appears in the opening number of the New-York Ledger for 1859. This initial article is introductory, but sufficient to show that the series which it opens will possess many features of permanent interest. The very name denotes the aim which has prompted their composition. Mr. Everett's eloquent and popular style, clear and easy as it is, will be appreciated by crowds of admiring readers because he writes so that every sentient mind can understand him.

The first number of the "Mount Vernon Papers" occupies three columns—a sufficient reply to the suggested doubt whether, "as Mr. Everett's name alone was wanting, half a column would probably be the limit of his weekly contributions." Not only these articles, but every other line in the Ledger, is copyrighted. Yet Mr. Bonner must permit us, to elucidate the sunject of Mr. Everett's contributions, to quote one passage, which shows very distinctively what the public may expect from this source. Mr. Everett says:

"As they will generally be written under the pressure of other engagements and duties, the considerate reader will not expect to find in them that elaboration and finish which he has a right to demand in compositions prepared at leisure, especially when they yield an ample personal remuneration to their authors. I can only endeavor to do the best in my power under the well known circumstances of the case, and candid persons will judge them accordingly."

He then proceeds to add:

"But though called the 'Mount Vernon Papers,' it is not intended that these articles should be exclusively, or even chiefly, taken up in discussing the subject of the purchase of Mount Vernon, or the topics connected or associated with it. They will, indeed, furnish an appropriate channel for whatever information of an interesting character I may be able to offer the public on that subject. It was one of the chief inducements for undertaking their preparation, that they would afford me an opportunity for the attempt to interest a very large circle of readers in an enterprise which I have so much at heart. I shall, accordingly, submit to them, from time to time, an account of the progress and prospects of the work, as far as they fall under my observation. Besides, this, the country abounds with recollections and traditions of Washington connected with his civil and military career—with localities rendered interesting by his battles, his visits, or his sojourn; and with individuals still living who saw him, and of whom a few were personally known to him. There are many original portraits of him in existence, of which a few remain to be described; numerous autographic letters as yet unpublished; and personal relics of every description. Many of these traditions and objects of interest are constantly brought to my notice, in visiting different parts of the country, for the purpose of repeating my address on the character of Washington, and, if I do not mistake, will furnish interesting materials for a few of these papers. It is intended, however, that they shall, upon the whole, be of a miscellaneous character, and exhibit as much variety in the subjects treated, as can be expected from the productions of one pen."

After vindicating the character of the present proprietor of Mount Vernon from unmerited reproach, Mr. Everett laments the predatory visits often paid to the Tomb of Washington, which have destroyed many relics of great interest. He calculates that the readers of the New-York Ledger are one million, (they must be near two at five persons to each copy,) and says that if each of these contribute half a dollar, the full amount necessary to purchase the home and tomb of Washington would be raised at once. For the other points of Mr. Everett's article we refer to the New-York Ledger itself, which, we may say *en passant*, promises to present to its readers, in a week or two, "a more novel and remarkable feature than ever yet was exhibited in a journal in this country." What can it be?

Mr. Everett concludes his article, most courteously, by acknowledging the kindness and liberality of the Presidents of several railroads, in furnishing him with free tickets, when traveling for the purpose of delivering his lecture on Washington, spoken over one hundred times, in aid of the fund now raising by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association to purchase the home and tomb of Washington. He also thanks various lines of steamboats, and adds: "Finally, my acknowledgments are due to the proprietors of Adams' Express, for their liberality in forwarding, free of expense, whatever parcels connected with the Mount Vernon purchase I may have occasion to transmit to any part of the country."

*From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.*

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—In Bonner's New-York Ledger of Jan. 1, which was published yesterday, the Hon. Edward Everett, according to previous announcement, made his appearance in the first number of the "Mount Vernon Papers," which he is to continue every week during the next year. This bow of Mr. Everett to the public, yesterday, in the columns of the Ledger, formed an event in the history of weekly journals, to which we have had heretofore, great as we are in papers, no parallel. There was a shower of Ledger's in the streets, the news-stands on the corners were piled with them, the stores of the large news-agents were filled with them, and the news-boys at every turn shouted Ledger and Mount Vernon, with an energy, perseverance, and animation perfectly appalling. Examining the sheet which created all this ferment, we have to say, that we found it to be beautiful in its typography, illustrations and white paper, and, independent of Mr. Everett's contribution, to contain interesting stories, well-written editorials, and very pleasing poetry. The tone of both prose and verse, we are free to say, we found not only unobjectionable, but such as merits approval, while the talent displayed by the different writers is indisputable. It is not necessary for us to enlarge on Mr. Everett's contribution. It is a smooth, polished description of the present state of Mount Vernon, a plain, straightforward and favorable view of the action of Mr. John A. Washington, in reference to the estate, and contains also other matter in relation to the Mount Vernon Fund, which all will find interesting. There is no doubt that these Mount Vernon papers will be in great demand during the coming year. Mr. Everett will merit the thanks of the public for contributing them, and Mr. Bonner deserves the benefit of the fresh impetus which they will give to his really deserving paper.

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—We publish to-day a few extracts from the long and interesting article contributed to that widely-circulated journal, the New-York Ledger, by Edward Everett, in acknowledgment of Mr. Bonner's donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund. We have no doubt that the publication of these papers will do as much credit to the author's literary reputation as to the liberal enterprise of the publisher. Mr. Everett, in his compositions, aims at perfection, and his weekly discussions of the multifarious topics on which his reflections have turned for many years, cannot fail to be highly readable and instructive. We should think, for example, the personal reminiscences which even a man of his fastidious taste might feel at liberty to publish, going over a long and varied public life at home and abroad, would alone furnish a most fertile and engaging theme.

We may remark here that the number of the Ledger containing the Mount Vernon Papers, is enriched by other meritorious contributions from authors of distinction, such as George D. Prentice, John G. Saxe, Mrs. Sigourney and Thomas Dunn English, and an agreeable miscellany of reading for the family circle.

*From the New-York Tribune.*

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—The New-York Ledger, containing the first of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers, was issued yesterday. The article was longer than is usual in Mr. Bonner's journal, occupying nearly three columns; but it is written with Mr. Everett's accustomed elegance, and is a model of pure and admirable English. The author discusses, first, the title he has chosen for his series of articles; then he goes on to state the object in aid of which he writes; then speaks of the present situation of the Mount Vernon estate, and of the means to be adopted to convert it into public property. We make a few brief extracts, by way of showing the quality of the paper.

*From the New-York Express.*

THE LEDGER.—For New Year's Day has the deserved commendation of the City Press, without exception, for the ability of its articles, and for the good taste and beautiful typography of the publication. We hear that some days ago 325,000 copies of this number were ordered from abroad, and that half a million of copies are printed. This is an event unapproached in the newspaper publications of the world. Free and liberal advertising has enabled Mr. Bonner to secure the best talent in the country, and to make the best weekly publication in the world, and this is now the general judgment of the whole Press.

*From the Livingston (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

There is no one who doubts that Robert Bonner is an energetic, go-ahead business man and publisher, and that the New-York Ledger is the best literary paper of its kind published in the world. He has recently donated $10,000 for the purchase of Mount Vernon, and as a kind of reciprocity the Hon. Edward Everett is to contribute a series of articles for the Ledger to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers." The publication of Mr. Everett's articles will be commenced in the first number of the Ledger for 1859.

*From the Brooklyn Daily Star.*

MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—Well, we have read the first of the Mount Vernon Papers in the New-York Ledger, from the pen of Hon. Edward Everett. It fills about three columns of the Ledger, and forms the introduction. It is mainly about Mount Vernon, as we expected it would be, and being put forth through a channel that reaches so many, we have no doubt that by the interest he will create, he will aid the fund more than twice the amount paid by Mr. Bonner for the articles. We may look upon the "dead point" of the purchase as passed and the work nearly done, now these articles are commenced. They will attract many readers, too, that the Ledger never had before.

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

LINES

ON THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT ENTERING THE RANKS OF JOURNALISM, THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF BONNER'S NEW-YORK LEDGER.*

Let the pæan be rung! for a chief who is crownad
With a hundred bright laurels of glory
That he gathered in other arenas, is found
On the page of the essay and story.

O! no more to mere thousands his soul is confined;
See the millions themselves are around him!
How they shout in the blaze of his beautiful mind,
As the bond flies apart that has bound him!

Hail Everett! Hail to thy mission of light!
To thy full-fruited spirit's devotion,
Bursting forth with its sweet and invincible might,
For the truth, over valley and ocean.

Hail Orator, Writer! and Publisher hail!
Lo, the Tomb of Old Vernon is shining [gale,
With the new wreath your hands, in the wild Winter's
Are so gallantly o'er it entwining!

December, 1858.

* This journal gives Mr. Everett the sum of $10,000 for fifty-two articles, to be appropriated to the Mount Vernon Fund.

*From the Trenton (N. J.) Daily Gazette.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We have been favored by the publisher with an advance copy of the Ledger for Jan. 1, containing, in addition to much other interesting original matter, the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," by the Hon. Edward Everett, and also the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet.

Mr. Everett's first article is eminently characteristic of the man; and their continuation cannot fail to add greatly to the interest of the Ledger. As a literary paper, the Ledger has no superior and but few equals.

*From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The Ledger of Jan. 1, of which we have received an advance copy, contains Edward Everett's first "Mount Vernon Paper." It is introductory to his subject, explaining the case as it now stands, and making a suggestion which will be interesting to the half million subscribers of the Ledger. It also has the opening chapter of what promises to be a very entertaining history of the Colony of New-Plymouth, which, no doubt, will be as authentic and faithful as the veritable Knickerbocker's History of New-York. Besides these, Mrs. Sigourney, J. G. Saxe, Wm. Ross Wallace, and a number of able contributors, add to the value and interest of the paper. Bonner is a go-ahead man, but he don't mean to make his fortune without giving a full equivalent to his readers.

*From the New-Bedford Mercury.*

"THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS."—We are indebted to Mr. Bonner, the enterprising publisher, for an advance copy of the New-York Ledger, for January 1, 1859, which contains the first of the fifty Mount Vernon Papers, to be contributed by the Hon. Edward Everett, in consideration of the donation of Mr. Bonner of $10,000 towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, Mr. Everett states that in acceding to the proposition of Mr. Bonner, he is enabled thereby to reach and interest a large number of readers in the enterprise which he has so much at heart; and sets forth a general programme of the subjects on which he shall treat. The Ledger also contains the opening chapter of "A True History of Plymouth," by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse. Parsons & Co., No. 107 Union-street, are agents for the Ledger.

*From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The issue of this omnipresent weekly for the 1st of January, a copy of which we have just received, contains the first of "THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. Edward Everett. The mere announcement of these contributions has created a lively interest all over the country. The present is a sort of introductory article to a series which will probably bring to light more incidents, &c., connected with Washington's career than any publication that has made its appearance for years. In addition to this we notice the commencement of a series on the History of New-Plymouth Colony. The author modestly styles himself "a descendant of Anne Bradstreet." Every number of the Ledger will henceforth be copy-righted, so that these communications can only be had "in the original package." Sorry; but it can't be helped.

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK LEDGER!—MOUNT VERNON PAPERS!—By this cry the streets were reminded yesterday that the first paper of Mr. Everett's series, contributed to the New-York Ledger, was already in print, and ready for study or criticism.

It is a simple, introductory essay, explaining the general purposes of the Mount Vernon subscription, and giving some details of facts, in the course of that explanation, which it is quite desirable the public should know. This essay is marked not only by Mr. Everett's enthusiasm for the national cause he has espoused, and by his practical views of it in its different relations, but, in many passages, by that playful humor which shows itself in his speeches so often, and which we remember so pleasantly in some of his early contributions to our magazines and annual literature.

He says, very distinctly, that while he makes these papers the organ for communicating any information he may have of general interest, bearing on the Mount Vernon enterprise, that will be by no means the leading subject of the papers. We are very glad to see this announcement. Mr. Everett really reserves for himself ground as wide as any "Spectator," or "Ram bler," or "Idler," and the fifty-two papers may be expected to sweep wide in their mission of instruction and amusement.

And what a mission it is! The publisher from whom we purchased the copies of the Ledger which lie before us—whose house is only one of the numerous establishments which deal in the issues of the periodical press in this city—ordered for his own business merely, thirteen thousand copies of this number. And we mention this act simply because a small number is sometimes better taken in and understood than a large one. There is no question that of each number of the Ledger three hundred thousand copies are printed for circulation through the country. The estimate which supposes that a million persons read each number is small.

There is not, in the world besides, such a body of readers, or such an audience. It would be well worth while for any philanthropic man, or society, to pay Mr. Bonner lavishly for the privilege of occupying the space in his paper which he has asked Mr. Everett to fill. We suppose, for instance, that there is not the Tract Society in the country whose pamphlet publications, though made at the expense of hundred of thousands of dollars, will meet this year so many eyes as these papers of Mr. Everett's.

Every number of our own paper is one more evidence of our estimate of the influence of the journalist in our day. The influence is illustrated anew when a statesman and scholar like Mr. Everett takes the machinery of a weekly newspaper as one of the most efficient means at his command for carrying out a magnificent national enterprise. The illustration, however, goes much further. It shows, in a simple way, what is the accumulated power of high literary enterprise, of that immense common-school training which has made America the greatest read ng country of the world. These Mount Vernon papers address the people of America. The pen, the spirit, the fun, the wit and the eloquence of the first of American orators are at their service for this year. Now, we consider it to be matter of legitimate pride, as an illustration of the triumph of the great American system of instruction, that the people have this power. No journal in America, with a lesser audience, could secure such service. The most venerable quarterlies, the most sprightly monthlies and other magazines vainly woo such contributors as Mr. Everett. They have not the array of readers who can command such men. It is only when the millions of every class virtually combine in the creation of a journal which addresses all that their united voices speak so loud that such authors cannot refuse. No man dares throw away the chance of moving so many men to high and brave resolve. No one man in America has done so much as Mr. Everett in the creation and improvement of that system of public instruction which has created such legions of readers. No man deserves as he does the triumph of wielding such a power as he now commands.

*From the N. Y. Correspondence of the Phila. Inquirer.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—FIRST OF THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS—MAGAZINE LITERATURE.—In the absence of news of importance, I take the opportunity afforded by the appearance of Mr. Edward Everett's Introduction to the Mount Vernon papers in the New-York Ledger to-day, to say something of Mr. Robert Bonner's enterprize in a literary point of view. I agree with you in your views recently published as to the difficulty of finding a large class of readers in the United States who will pay anything like two shillings for a Magazine. The Proprietors of the Republications of the English Quarterlies, even, have recently announced that they are in danger of suspending their publications another significant fact in addition to those cited by you to prove that our people are not yet educated to an appreciation of literary talent. The encouragement that is given to any work is chiefly derived from the females of the country. Men do not heed expending two or three, or even ten, shillings a day for useless drink and nerve-soothing cigars, but would think it a hard case to pay fifty cents a month for one or two high-toned literary or scientific journals to place upon their tables. The New-York Ledger has its basis on these truths, and I know, from the returns of the sales seen by me, that before the financial panic the sales of that paper amounted to upward 330,000 weekly. Now, this circulation is doing much good to public taste, and eventually it will educate its millions of readers to enjoy more substantial matter. The Family Herald, of London, published for a penny, had for ten years an average circulation of 300,000 weekly, and it gradually gave to its readers more fact and less fancy, preparing the way for a more useful literature than that which first gave it its large circulation. Some of the best and wisest essays in the language were issued in its columns. Mr. Bonner will be obliged to adopt the same course. In fact he is now on the way to it. Our young readers will find that the practical is the truly valuable—that facts are the source of all knowledge, and that no theory can be sustained without them. In five years more the Ledger may be the highest type of magazine literature. There is nothing to hinder it. Mr. Bonner is an eminently practical man, with clear perceptions, refined taste, and well able to judge how far he can trust to gratify it. Just as far as he can go, I am persuaded he will go on in improving his work, and though he may excite the envy of some persons and the hostility of others, all liberal minds in the literary world should recognize that he is doing society an incalculable service, the fruits of which are sure to be developed in the future.

*From the New-York Chronicle—A leading Baptist paper*

MOUNT VERNON PAPERS BY EDWARD EVERETT.—As we go to press the first of these much-expected contributions of the accomplished Everett to the Ledger, appears in the columns of that paper. We are willing to take this opportunity to say a word concerning the Ledger and its proprietor. "All men will praise thee," saith high authority, "when thou doest well for thyself." Mr. Bonner is receiving the full benefit of this proclivity of human nature. At the risk of being involved in the classification, we say that the Ledger is by far the best paper of its class. There is probably much misapprehension as to its character, especially among those who are religious, conservative and jealous for public morals. For although there have been issued the incredible number of half a million of copies for Jan. 1, there are a great many people who never, by any chance, see the Ledger, and who think it a paper of at least very doubtful character. While it is neither profound nor high, it is unexceptionable in morals; and we, at least, have no right to complain of it on the score of taste, having observed, in several instances, extracts from our own editorials adorning its columns, unostentatious of their source. Indeed, the proprietor is exceedingly fastidious upon the point of delicacy, and rigid in his requirements to a degree which might be imitated by many of our most respectable papers, with great advantage to themselves. While this is true, and Mr. Bonner deserves the credit of it, we think that the illustrated stories, upon which we suppose a large portion of the circulation of the paper depends, are rather calculated to pamper a liking for the adventurous, romantic and marvelous, than to cultivate a refined and healthy taste.

We should have expected as much good from a gentleman of Mr. Bonner's known religious character, and may be permitted to express a hope that he will not be averse to any improvement which may render his paper not only a source of wealth, but employ its great influence for the highest interests of its readers. This would be a noble ambition, and might make his name a monument.

In reference to Mr. Everett's article, we think that more will be required than even his most polished pen, to persuade the people—especially of the North—that the proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate is not a degenerate scion, a sordid speculator. We are sure that our noble women, who, with the sensitiveness of their sex to whatever is high and patriotic, have taken this work in hand, think so. We confess that we do not envy him his position, bargaining with these our earthly angels, who, taking from our hands the work we ought to have done, are rescuing our country and age from a stigma which history would have fixed upon it forever.

*From the Philadelphia Argus.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—There is no publisher in the United States that possesses the indomitable energy that Mr. Bonner does. No paper in the country is so free from indecorous and unbecoming matter as is the New-York Ledger. No lady need fear that a blush will be called up to the cheek by reading any of its chapters aloud.

*From the Bridgeport Daily Advertiser.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We have received an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, which contains—in addition to much other interesting original matter—the first of the Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett, and also the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth, by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse." The Ledger begins the new year with the great additional attraction of the papers by Mr. Everett, the first installment of his part of the consideration, for Mr. Bonner's munificent donation to the Mount Vernon Fund. Sanford receives subscriptions for the Ledger in this city.

*From the Boston Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We have received an advance copy of Bonner's New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, containing the first of the series of Mount Vernon Papers. This paper is mainly Introductory.

The first chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth" is given, which bids fair to be rich and spicy. Saxe has a long poem in this number. Mrs. L. H Sigourney, Alice Carey, and other well-known writers are contributors to the Ledger, which is certainly a paper of a high order of merit, and one which may be safely admitted into any family.

*From the Boston Traveller.*

THE FIRST OF THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—We have received an advance copy of the New-York Ledger of January 1st, containing the first of the fifty Mount Vernon Papers, to be contributed by the Hon. Edward Everett, in consideration of the donation by Mr. Bonner of $10,000 towards the Fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The article is appropriately headed with a view of Mount Vernon in 1796.

Mr. Everett, in his article, gives his reasons for assenting to the proposition of Mr. Bonner, stating that he is thereby enabled to reach and interest a large number of readers in the enterprize which he has so much at heart. He then describes the present condition of Mount Vernon, and the bad results of the want of restraint upon the large number of annual visitors to the spot.

The Ledger also contains the opening chapter of "A True History of Plymouth, by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, &c."

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—The New-York Ledger, with the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," from Mr. Everett's pen, will be for sale by the newsmen to day. The publisher of the Ledger has secured a copyright for the whole of his paper, and, were it otherwise, it would be of course unfair to reprint what he has secured by the payment of so large a sum. The motto of the "Mount Vernon Papers" is that used by Washington himself "*Exitus acta probat.*"

This number of the Ledger also contains the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth, by I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse, &c., &c., &c.," besides its usual variety of general reading.

*From the Boston Daily Ledger.*

MOUNT VERNON. EVERETT AND BONNER.—The first of the famous Mount Vernon Papers of Mr. Everett is out. It appears in the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, which is already out, and on our table.

Mr. Everett suggests to each of the readers of the Ledger, estimating them at a million, to contribute a half dollar each to the fund, which would at once close up the whole business, and more too. He will receive the subscriptions himself.

This is a capital idea. Now begin and pour them in.

*From the Illustrated London News, Dec. 4.*

Something of a sensation has been made in the literary world by the announcement that Bonner, of the Ledger, has secured a series of articles from the pen of Edward Everett for the columns of that popular weekly. Mr. Bonner has paid $10,000 into the Mount Vernon Fund, for which Mr. Everett agrees to write an article each week for one year, entitled "The Mount Vernon Papers." It is a capital operation for the publisher; and it will do the refined and eloquent Everett no harm to address a million of readers a week through an edition of 350,000 copies of the Ledger. This last donation swells Mr. Everett's contribution to the sum $60,000; and Messrs. Derby and Jackson, popular publishers of this city, offer $5,000 for the privilege of publishing the series of articles in a volume at the end of the year.

*From the Auburn (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We are in receipt of an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, which contains, in addition to much other interesting original matter, the first of the Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett. A new story by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., entitled "Harry Montford, or the Privateer's last Prize," is also commenced; also the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New Plymouth, by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse." John G. Saxe has an amusing, versified and diversified story of "Ho-Ho of the Golden Belt," being one of the "nine stories of China."

If the numbers of the Ledger succeeding the one before us prove half as interesting and valuable, the price asked for it is infinitely less than its real worth. An array of talent, such as no other Journal has ever enjoyed, is now employed on its columns. Its success is not at all to be wondered at.

*From the Philadelphia Daily Ledger.*

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—The first of Mr. Everett's papers, written for the New-York Ledger, has appeared in the number of that paper for Jan. 1, 1859, published in advance. Mr. Everett's contributions will add to the value of the Ledger, which is otherwise a publication of no ordinary merit, being supplied liberally with well-written editorials and essays upon various subjects from writers of acknowledged merit. Mr. Everett, in his first paper, explains why he has undertaken the task of writing those papers, and the interest he feels in rescuing Mount Vernon from neglect and destruction. The newspapers over the country have been very liberal, or rather very illiberal, in their abuse of Mr. Washington, the present owner of Mount Vernon for suffering that estate to fall into decay; but, according to Mr. Everett, the public have shown the greatest neglect of a place hallowed by national and patriotic associations, and when they have done their duty it will be time enough to rebuke Mr. Washington.

*From the Hartford Daily Press.*

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—C. G Geer has received the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, containing the first number of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers. This article is only introductory, laying out somewhat the groundwork for future numbers. They are not to be exclusively or even chiefly taken up in discussing the subject of the purchase of Mount Vernon. In visiting different parts of the country for the purpose of delivering his lecture upon Washington, many traditions and objects of interest are brought to Mr. Everett's notice, which will furnish materials for a few of the papers, which it is designed shall, upon the whole, be of a miscellaneous character, and exhibit as much variety in the subjects treated as can be expected from the productions of one pen.

*From the Boston Daily Tronscript.*

FIRST FACTS.—We understand that before 1 o'clock this afternoon, a letter was received by Mr. Everett from Mr. N. D. Sawin of North Avenue, Old Cambridge, inclosing ten dollars as his contribution toward the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, which was forwarded by Mr. Sawin in pursuance of the notice appended to the first number of the Mount Vernon papers, which Mr. Sawin had just seen in the New-York Ledger.

This donation was accompanied by a very interesting letter from the donor, relating his father's reminiscences of Washington.

We understand that a handsomely engraved receipt is in preparation, ornamented with views of the river and garden front of Mount Vernon, a copy of which will be sent to every person transmitting a subscription to Mr. Everett.

*From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker*

NEW YORK LEDGER.—The first of Mr. Everett's "Mount Vernon Papers" makes its appearance in the number of the Ledger which has just been published. It fills about two columns and a half of the paper, and is a general introduction to the series—giving a statement of the circumstances which have prompted the movement, in which Mr. B. has borne such a conspicuous part, for the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate. The articles which Mr. Everett will furnish the Ledger will double its circulation, and make it the most widely-read journal that the world has ever seen. Bonner's success, great as it is, is not beyond his deserts. The enterprise which he has exhibited, in conducting the Ledger, shows that he is the "Napoleon of Publishers." In addition to the Paper furnished by Mr. Everett, the Ledger of this week will also contain the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by J. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the "Tenth Muse," etc., etc.

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—We received by mail, last evening, a copy of the New-York Ledger, containing the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," by Mr. Edward Everett. The writer first gives the reasons for calling his articles by the name of "Mount Vernon Papers"—as suggesting an excuse for modestly anticipated imperfections—and says:

"But though called the 'Mount Vernon Papers,' it is not intended that these articles should be exclusively or even chiefly taken up in discussing the subject of the purchase of Mount Vernon, or the topics connected or associated with it. They will indeed furnish an appropriate channel for whatever information of an interesting character I may be able to offer the public on that subject. It was one of the chief inducements for undertaking their preparation, that they would afford me an opportunity for the attempt to interest a very large circle of readers in an enterprise which I have so much at heart. I shall accordingly submit to them, from time to time, an account of the progress and prospects of the work, as far as they fall under my observation. Besides this, the country abounds with recollections and traditions of Washington connected with his civil and military career; with localities rendered interesting by his battles, his visits or his sojourn; and with individuals still living who saw him, and of whom a few were personally known to him. There are many original portraits of him in existence, of which a few remain, to be described; numerous autographic letters as yet unpublished; and personal relics of every description. Many of these traditions and objects of interest are constantly brought to my notice in visiting different parts of the country for the purpose of repeating my address on the character of Washington, and, if I do not mistake, will furnish interesting materials for a few of these papers. It is intended, however, that they shall, upon the whole, be of a miscellaneous character, and exhibit as much variety in the subjects treated as can be expected from the productions of one pen."

Mr. Everett gives a few paragraphs from his address as illustrative of the object in aid of which these articles will be prepared, exculpates Mr. Washington for the "dismal spectacle of Mount Vernon," and, leaving reproaches aside, puts forth many reasons showing the necessity of the purchase of the grounds by a voluntary association coextensive with the Union. In conclusion, the writer suggests to the readers of the New-York Ledger the contribution of half a dollar each to the Mount Vernon fund—which, estimating their number at a million, would at once enable the purchase of the estate. Mr. Everett expresses his willingness to aid in giving effect to this suggestion by receiving subscriptions himself.

*From the New-York Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The first of Mr. Everett's "Mount Vernon Papers" makes its appearance in the number of the Ledger which was published yesterday. It fills about two columns and a half of the paper, and is a general introduction to the series, giving a statement of the circumstances which have prompted the movement in which Mr. E. has borne so conspicuous a part—for the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, vindicating its present proprietor from the censure he has received for demanding an extravagant price for it, and concluding by proposing that each of the million readers of the Ledger shall send him half a dollar, or more, towards the accomplishment of the object. He takes occasion to say that the series of papers will not be confined to this particular subject, but will be made the medium for whatever he may have to communicate to the public in regard to the character, history, and memorials of Washington.

The appearance of this article from Mr. Everett's pen will bring the Ledger to the notice of very many persons who have not been in the habit of reading it hitherto. They have formed their opinion of the paper from the current newspaper representations of it—they will be disappointed in its character. Instead of one of the flash weeklies of the day, filled with exciting and demoralizing fiction, they will find it one of the most carefully edited journals of the day,—abounding in judicious practical suggestions, conveyed in the most unexceptional terms, and fastidiously avoiding everything which can offend good taste or the most rigid morality. Mr. Bonner is fully entitled to the praise, not only of being the most astute and enterprising publisher, but of being also the most judicious and successful practical editor of the day. He has won his unequaled and deserved success, not less by the skill and ability with which he has catered to the public taste, than by the bold energy with which he has conducted the business of his establishment.

The Ledger is printed in a style of unequaled neatness and elegance. We understand that half a million copies of this number, which bears date the 1st of January, have been printed, and were issued yesterday from the publishing agency of Ross & Tousey, in Nassau-street.

*From the Boston Transcript.*

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—By this time, everybody in the United States must have heard that Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has secured the services of the Hon. Edward Everett, as a contributor to his paper for one year,—the object of Mr. Everett being to obtain a liberal sum for the Mount Vernon Fund, and to impart to the million of readers of the Ledger a tithe of his own familiarity with the personal and public life of the "Father of his Country." It was a great thought all round—shrewd in Bonner, patriotic and wise in Mr. Everett. How could ten thousand dollars be procured in an easier manner for the Mount Vernon Fund, and how could the influence of the most widely-circulated journal in the country be turned into better channels than in this way? Mr. Everett, as is well known, confers with the public, through the Ledger, under the caption of "The Mount Vernon Papers." The first of these papers we have received in an advance copy of the Ledger for Jan. 1. The production is preliminary in its character, but imparts honor and dignity to one of the most handsomely-printed and readable sheets published within the limits of the Union.

The "Mount Vernon Papers," which are to appear weekly in Bonner's paper, will, undoubtedly, largely augment its already immense circulation. There is much public curiosity to read these articles.

*From the New-York Day Book.*

THE LEDGER FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—We have received a copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, 1859. It is certainly the most attractive number we have seen from Mr. Bonner's hands. The principal feature is, of course, the Mount Vernon Papers of Edward Everett, the first number of which is now published. It is written in the easy, graceful style of that distinguished gentleman, and contains some valuable practical suggestions in relation to the Mount Vernon enterprise. Mr. Bonner spreads a feast of good things before his patrons, positively unequaled in any previous issue of his world-renowned sheet. Among other attractions we notice the introductory chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, a humorous article by Fanny Fern, a humorous poem with illustrations by John G. Saxe, a sketch by Mrs. Sigourney, other poems by William Ross Wallace, Thomas Dunn English, George D. Prentice, Alice Cary, Phebe Cary and Joseph Barber, and stories by Mary C. Vaughan, Dr. Wadsworth and others. Cobb's new story of "Harry Montford, or, the Privateer's Last Cruise," is commenced, and the great story of "Alaric" is concluded.

*From the New-York Daily News.*

FIRST NUMBER OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR 1859.—Our streets were vocal yesterday afternoon with the voices of the newsboys, announcing the appearance of the New-York Leuger for the first week in January, 1859, containing the initial number of the Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett. Wagons were conveying loads of Ledgers to the wholesale dealers, messengers were carrying bundles of them to the retail stores and general news depots, while nearly every pedestrian you met had just purchased a copy for himself. Heretofore the Ledger has been sent to the distant States on Monday, to Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and portions of the New-England States on Tuesday, to the Hudson River towns on Wednesday, not being ready for sale in New-York, where it is printed, until Thursday. Hereafter it will be issued in this City on Monday of every week at 1 o'clock P. M., and a fair competition will be given newsdealers to transmit it to every portion of the Union.

All the matter appearing in this number was written especially for it, and is copy-righted, as each article in every succeeding number will be. Although the public expectation with reference to the Mount Vernon Papers, is justly high, Mr. Everett, evidently appreciating this, endeavors to excuse himself with the remark that, as they will generally be written under the pressure of other engagements and duties, the considerate reader will not expect to find in them that elaboration and finish which he has a right to demand of compositions prepared at leisure, especially when they bring an ample personal remuneration to their authors. But the distinguished author of these papers need make no apology; nothing can emanate from his pen unworthy of the man. While the first number is very properly principally devoted to a brief statement of the object in aid of which the papers are to be prepared, it is by no means the intention of Mr. Everett to confine them exclusively, or even chiefly, to matters connected with the purchase of Mount Vernon; he intimates that besides general interesting information, unpublished reminiscences of Washington will form appropriate matter for the Mount Vernon Papers, which, it will be anticipated, are to be somewhat of a miscellaneous character.

He alludes to the failure of Congress and Virginia to purchase the Mount Vernon Estate, and fully exonerates Mr. Washington, the present proprietor, against whatever aspersions may have been cast upon him in regard to its sale. Mr. Everett submits a proposition, suggested by the munificence of the proprietor of the Ledger, in paying $10 000 to the Mount Vernon Fund for the preparation of those papers, that each reader of the Ledger transmits to him half a dollar toward the purchase of the resting-place of Washington, and which if done, he says, would immediately accomplish that object. Besides the great variety of other original matter, this number of the Ledger contains the beginning of a new story by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and the opening chapter of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by P. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, more commonly known as the Tenth Muse. Altogether it is an elegant

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2266. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### THE PACIFIC AT ST. JOHNS.

### More Government Help Wanted by the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

### Montalembert's Appeal to Come Before the Superior Court.

### THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.

### Reduction of the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

### Further Decline in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Very Dull.

### CONSOLS 96 3-4@96 7-8 EX DIV.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The steamship *Pacific* has arrived at this port from Galway on the evening of the 19th inst.

She brings Liverpool mail advices of the evening of the 8th, and telegraphic accounts from Liverpool and London to the 9th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* from New-York on the 24th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

The screw-steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York on the 24th ult., arrived at Glasgow on the 7th inst.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* left Liverpool for New-York at noon of the 8th inst.

The United States sloop-of-war *Marion* was at St. Vincents Nov. 23. The *Macedonian* was at Alexandria on the 19th, and the steam-frigate *Wabash* at Malta on the 23d November.

The troop-ship *Bombay* had returned to Plymouth, completely dismasted. She had lost overboard twelve of her crew.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph was called for the 15th December, to consider the condition of affairs. A petition was in circulation calling on the Government to give a guarantee on the new capital necessary to prosecute the enterprise.

A collision had occurred in the English Channel between the steamship *Ceylon* and the American ship *Waben*, bound from Calcutta to Hamburg. The latter was seriously damaged, and lost overboard her chief officer and one seaman, but was subsequently towed to Plymouth by the *Ceylon*.

The French Government have decided on allowing the appeal of MONTALEMBERT to come before the Superior Court.

The *Moniteur* officially declares that the disquietude as to the relations between France and Austria, caused by the newspaper discussions, is by no means justified.

France had concluded a treaty with Japan similar to that made by England.

The Queen of Spain, in her speech at the opening of the Cortes, said, that everything compatible with the national dignity was being done to secure a pacific solution of the Mexican difficulty, and that, if an immediate result was not obtained, the resolutions already prepared would be energetically resorted to.

The address in response to the speech was adopted unanimously.

Austria and Prussia are said to be negotiating better defensive understandings between themselves.

The Bombay mail brings the Queen's proclamation, which was read throughout India on Nov. 1. Its terms are liberal. It guarantees to protect religious freedom, confirms all existing treaties and rights, and offers a general amnesty to all save the murderers of the British, provided a submission is made by the rebels before the 1st of January.

LATEST BY MAIL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening.

LORD DERBY acknowledges the receipt of a memorial praying for Government aid to the Atlantic Telegraph, and promises to lay it before the Commissioner of the Treasury.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent hears that it was decided, at a Cabinet Council, that Count DE MONTALEMBERT'S appeal should be allowed to come before the Court, but that the answer to it will simply be the Emperor's pardon, which it will be pleaded, covers everything that the penalty imposed, and the possible effects of the new penal law.

MR. GLADSTONE in a speech to the Ionian Senate said, that his mission was simply to inquire how England can most satisfactorily discharge her obligations to Ionia.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9—Noon.

The question in regard to the Atlantic Cable will be decided in a few days, and it is thought that the Government will guarantee a new capital. If so, a contract for a new Cable will immediately be made.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount ½ ₱ cent.

#### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days succeeding the departure of the *Arabia* were 18,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were on speculation and for export. All qualities had slightly declined, the middling descriptions to the extent of ⅛ d. on Uplands and 1-16d. on Orleans and Mobiles. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote Middling Orleans at 6⅝d. and Middling Uplands at 6 11-16d. The market closed with a declining tendency.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Goods were firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull and quotations nominal; Ohio 22s.@24s. WHEAT very dull and nominally unchanged. CORN has a declining tendency and prices were slightly lower; Mixed, 26s.@27s.; Yellow, 27s.@28s.; White, 30s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote BEEF heavy and pressingly offered by holders. PORK dull; ordinary Western 65s. BACON heavy and prices irregular. LARD quiet, and buyers holding back; quotations nominal at 54s.@54s. 6d. TALLOW in but little inquiry and prices weak. Butchers' 51s. 6d.@52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RICE was dull at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for common. ASHES dull; Pots slightly lower and quoted at 29s.; Pearls 32s. SUGAR quiet but steady. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market BREADSTUFFS were steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA—An average business, without quotable change in rates. PIG IRON steady at 54s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on the 8th at 97⅝@98 for money, and 98⅛@98⅜ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares were quoted at 29 ₱ cent. discount. New-York Central shares, 74@76.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday evening, Dec. 8.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 8,000 bales. The demand has been better, without any improvement in prices. Holders still offer freely, without pressing sales.

PROVISIONS are dull. LARD is heavy. TALLOW firmer. The Produce market is generally unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8—Evening.

CONSOLS close at 98¼ for money, and 98¼ @98⅜ for account. SUGAR is steady. COPPER firm. TALLOW very firm.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 9—Noon.

The COTTON market is firm to-day, and the sales are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS are dull, except CORN, which is in rather more demand, but freely sold.

PROVISIONS continue dull.

SUGAR is dull. COPPER is quiet. Other articles are without change.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 9—Noon.

CONSOLS for account are quoted at 96⅜@96⅞ ex. dividend. The books are shut, and there is no quotation for MONEY.

#### The Georgia Lottery Laws.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Dec. 23.

At the recent session of our Legislature, some important laws were passed in relation to the subject of lotteries. In the "Amended TAX BILL" it is provided:

SEC. 3. That each manager of any lottery, authorized by the laws of this State, shall pay to the State Treasurer $1 000 annually, free of all costs of collection, and in case of failure to pay the same, the said manager, or his agent, shall be subject to the same penalty and collection of taxes as is now provided for defaulting Banks.

The following act was also passed and approved by the Governor, viz.:

"An act to repeal all laws and parts of laws authorizing lotteries in the State of Georgia and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact, that from and after the first day of June, 1860, all laws and parts of laws authorizing lotteries in the State of Georgia, or the vending of lottery tickets in said State, be and the same are hereby repealed."

#### The Steamship Ariel.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The steamship *Ariel* went out yesterday morning, but had to put back in consequence of the gale. She sailed again at 3 P. M. to-day for New-York.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Naval Nominations—Another Fillibuster Expedition—The Cuban Question—Adjournment for the Holidays, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 23.

Great pressure has been brought to bear on the President yesterday and to-day to induce him to send in the nominations of Lieut. BOYLE and various other Naval officers, but without avail. One additional nomination—that of Lieut. CHARLES HUNTER, for transfer from the Furlough to the Deave Pay list—was transmitted to the Senate to-day, and confirmed.

The law authorizing the nominations will expire on the 1st of January, so there is no hope for the remainder of the retired officers with the exception of Commodore STEWART, in whose case a special act will doubtless be passed.

The high words in secret session, yesterday, were between TOOMBS, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and MALLORY. TOOMBS applied harsh epithets to the Naval Board, which necessarily provoked sharp retorts from those sustaining the Board. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The Government this morning received a telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, giving a few particulars relative to another fillibustering expedition from that port against Nicaragua. The Federal officers will be forthwith instructed to redouble their vigilence to suppress it.

The object of Senator BROWN'S resolution was to confer the brevet rank of Admiral in the Navy on Commodore STEWART, who, be said, all would agree, had been harshly treated by the Retiring Board. There seems to be no doubt that it will pass.

Lieutenant-Colonel DE RUSSEY was yesterday assigned to the command of the Corps of Engineers, and to the charge of that Bureau of the War Department.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress for nearly $400,000, to pay the Florida volunteers called into service by Gen. HARNEY and Col. LOOMIS during the years 1857 and 1858.

Among the many bills introduced in the House today was one by Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, appropriating one million of dollars to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity, and for the settlement of all differences, including the cession of Cuba,—to be used by him, if he think fit, in advance of the ratification of such treaty by the Senate; if there is not at the time payment is required that much money in the Treasury the President is authorized to borrow it. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Catholic priest who opened the Senate with prayer to-day, was Father BOYLE, of St. Patrick's Church, this city. The Senate was full of priests in the dress of surplice and cassock. It is the first occasion since the foundation of the Government that the entire vestments of the Romish clergy have been seen in either chamber. The Reverend Father read from the breviary Bishop CARROLL'S prayer for those in authority. The Chamber happened to be crowded, and much interest and curiosity were manifested, with every appearance of devotion in the Senators and spectators.

A large number of Members of Congress left the city to-day to spend the holidays at home, and many others have made arrangements to follow their example.

C. P. SANOSTACK was, to-day, confirmed by the Senate as Warden of the District of Columbia Penitentiery.

The highest bid for the construction of the Atchafaleye, La., Light-houses, was by REANY, NEAFIE & Co., of Philadelphia, $12,000, and the lowest by the West Point Foundry, N. Y., $8,000. There were nine other bids ranging between these figures.

In the Senate to-day, a memorial was presented from the grandson of General NATHANIEL GREENE, of Rhode Island, asking for aid to publish the correspondence other the papers of that patriot. It was referred to the Committee on the Library.

The sloop-of-war *Plymouth* has been ordered to Norfolk for repairs.

### XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The Senate was opened with prayer by a Catholic priest, in a white surplice.

Various memorials were presented, and a message was received from the President of the United States.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to regulate the manner of election of United States Senators. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The time within which the creditors of Texas must present their claims at the Treasury is extended until Jan. 1, 1862.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, attempted to bring up the Agricultural College bill, of which the following are the provisions:

"This bill grants public lands to the several States and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

SECTION 1 Enacts that 5,920,000 acres of land be apportioned to each State in quantity equal to 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are now respectively entitled.

SEC. 2. That the said land, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned in sections, or subdivisions of sections not less than one-quarter of a section; and wherever there are public lands in a State worth $1 25 per acre—(the Governor to determine the value)—the apportionment shall be selected from such lands. Where there are no public lands of the value of $1 25 per acre, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue land scrip to the amount of their distributive shares in acres, said scrip to be sold by such State and the proceeds applied for the purposes of this act. *Provided*, That in no case shall any State locate its land scrip within the limits of any other State, but their assignees may locate their scrip on any unappropriated public lands, subject to private entry.

SEC. 3. All expenses of management and disbursement shall be paid by the respective States, so that the entire proceeds of the land shall accrue to the colleges.

SEC. 4. All moneys from land and scrip shall be invested in United States, or other safe stocks, yielding not less than 5 per cent.—which sums invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, forever undiminished, of which the interest shall be inviolably applied to the maintenance of at least one college in each State, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5 Details various financial minutiæ, and permits 10 per cent. of the grant to be expended in purchase of sites for experimental farms. An annual report shall be prepared by each college, and be sent to every other college constituted under this act, also to the Smithsonian Institution and the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office. This bill passed the House of Representatives April 22, 1858.

Messrs. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, IVERSON of Georgia, and BIGLER, of Indiana, objected, and the Senate refused to take up the bill by Nays 25, Yeas 20.

A debate next sprang up on the bill giving a pension to the widow and family of Colonel TOMBULL, which was warmly advocated by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and occupied considerable time over the morning hour.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, in the course of his remarks on it, said that if army officers of high attainments were to be retained in the service at small pay, they were entitled to a liberal construction of the rules.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, as usual, in all cases of old soldiers or old soldiers' widows, spoke zealously in its favor.

Finally, $30 a month was granted by a vote of 26 against 18.

The Senate egreed to go into the new ball on reassembling, and then adjourned to Jan. 4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 23.

Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill regulating the duties on imports and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JOAN COCHRANE, of New-York, proposed a joint resolution of thanks to Captain SAMUEL C. REED, for having designed the present flag of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, of New-York, a special Committee of five was ordered to be appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, with power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

Messrs. RITCHIE and MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, severally made unsuccessful efforts to introduce propositions looking to the alteration of the tariff with a view to protection and specific duties.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introdnce a bill fixing the annual meeting of Congress on the second Monday of November.

Mr. PHILLIPS introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the title of Captain in-Chief for eminent naval services. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. BOCOCK, a resolution calling on the President to inform the House whether any measures had recently been taken to procure a reduction of the duties by foreign Governments on American tobacco was adopted.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introdnce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to inquire into the facts charged by the President of the United States contained in the letter to the President of the Centennary Committee at Pittsburg, that money had been thrown into Pennsylvania to influence the State Congressional election in opposition to his wishes, and to report the names of the persons implicated.

The introduction of this resolution was objected to and it set loud laughter.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act as provides for the debasing of silver half dollars and other smaller coins, and making them legal tender in sums not exceeding $5.

Mr. TAYLOR also introduced a bill authorizing Louisiana to impose tonnage duties for the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal the English Act for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. LEITER, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing the people of the Territories to elect all their officers, which was similarly referred.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill providing that the present system of mileage be abolished after the present Congress, and that members be allowed only their actual traveling expenses. Referred to the Committee on Mileage.

Mr. MOREIS, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the admission of sugar and salt free of duty, and a bill giving the right to the Territories to elect Governors and all other officers.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing for the laying out of a post route from Leavenworth to the head-waters of the South Fork of the Platte River, near Pike's Peak.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, endeavored to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report what further measures are necessary to carry out the article on the Ashburton Treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, asked, but failed to receive consent, to introduce a resolution declaring the Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case extra-judicial, illegal and void, and asserting that Congress should vindicate the right to legislate on Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Civil, Navy, Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bills.

Mr. PARROTT, of Kansas, introduced a bill to reduce the military reservation at Leavenworth, and to trace the northern boundary of Kansas.

Mr. FEAGOSON, of Minnesota, introduced a Homestead bill.

A large number of bills and resolutions on a variety of subjects were introduced, and referred to appropriate Committees.

Adjourned to the 4th of January.

#### The Popular Sovereignty Bill.

The following is the bill relative to the Territories, introduced in the House by Mr. MORRIS of Illinois:

*A Bill for an act granting to the people of the several organized Territories of the United States the right to provide, through their respective Legislatures, for the appointment or election of their Governors, Judges and all other Territorial officers in such mode or manner as said Legislature may by law determine.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the people of the several organized territories of the United States be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint and elect their Governors, Judges, and all other territorial officers, in such mode or manner as their respective Legislatures may by law determine, and to define their powers and prescribe their duties. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the right of the existing officers in said territories, or those that may be hereafter appointed by the President, to hold their respective offices until their successors are appointed or elected, and qualified in pursuance of the laws of said territories.

SEC. 2. The people of the Territories hereafter organized by act of Congress, shall be vested with the same right and power of appointing or electing their Governors, Judges and all other territorial officers, and defining their powers and prescribing their duties, which, by the provision of the foregoing section, are conferred on the people of the Territories now organized.

SEC. 3. That all suits and causes of action in the said Territories, arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be tried at such times and in such manner as Congress may by law provide.

SEC. 4. That the people of any territory of the United States now organized or which may be hereafter organized, are hereby authorized and empowered to call a Convention and frame a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, in such manner as their Legislature may by law prescribe. *Provided*, That application for such admission into the Union shall not be made until the population of such territory shall be sufficiently numerous to entitle it to one Representative in the House of Representatives on the basis of apportionment of representation established by Congress for the several States. And provided further that no such application shall be received or entertained by Congress, until the Constitution framed for said territory shall be submitted to the people thereof, by a direct vote, for their approval or rejection, and shall have been approved by a majority of the legal voters of said territory. And *Provided* further, that nothing herein contained shall operate against the immediate admission of Kansas and Oregon into the Union.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

#### The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention met again last evening, and the prominent stockholders gave details of their connection with the Road, showing that no fraudulent stock had been issued. General RICHARDSON, Chairman of the Business Committee, showed that enough money was already provided to pay for immediate liabilities.

The New-Orleans stockholders promised their earnest coöperation, and to-day were actively paying the amount required to free the Road from all the claims against it. The Convention adjourned to-night.

#### Paulsen's Blindfold Games of Chess.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The second game of chess between LEWIS PAULSEN and the Pittsburg Chess Club has resulted just as the first did, PAULSEN winning six and losing four. The game lasted nine hours and forty-five minutes.

#### Another School-House Burned.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The Otis School-house, in East Cambridge, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. It cost $5,000. Thick snow-storm this evening. Weather mild.

#### The Weather.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 23.

There was a heavy snow-storm yesterday. To-day the weather is cloudy and cold. The thermometer stood at zero at 8 A. M.

#### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida* arrived below Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. All well.

#### Car-house Burnt.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 23.

The Vermont Central car-house at West Alburgh, N. Y., was burnt down last night. One locomotive, a first and a second class passenger car were also destroyed.

#### The Ship Rebecca on Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The ship *Rebecca*, of New-York, took fire in her hold to-day. The damage to her cargo of sugar and molasses, is as yet unknown.

#### Loss of the British Ship United Kingdom

The Belfast ship *United Kingdom*, Capt. ADAIR sailed from Quebec Oct. 6, with a cargo of lumber bound to Belfast. She had continual gales from the Banks. On the 7th of November, during a heavy gale she sprung the rudder, and was kept off to ease it. Afterwards, in a severe gale from the northwest, she lost the rudder entirely. The ship, for a few days, was steered with chains. Nov. 14, when in lat. 50° 17', long. 29° 30', she was fallen in with by the packet ship *Daniel Webster*, Captain SPENCER, from London for New-York. Although it was blowing a gale, the *Daniel Webster* hove to under the *United Kingdom's* lee, and by great exertions took all off and brought them to this port. The *United Kingdom* when left had five feet of water in the wells and was leaking three feet per hour. The crew were exhausted by labor at the pumps, and the ship was almost unmanageable. The rescued saved little or nothing from the ship.

CHINESE INTELLIGENCE.—The opening of commercial relations with China has led to the establishment of a bi-monthly newspaper in London called the *China Telegraph*. Its object is to present a more complete and accurate summary of intelligence from China and the East than is given in the other journals of the day. It is neatly printed, carefully compiled and ably edited. The first number was issued Nov. 30, and the subscription price is 16 shillings per annum.

### Arrival of the Quaker City at New-Orleans.

### ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

### $1,500,000 in Treasure en route for New-York.

### News from British Columbia, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The steamship *Quaker City* is below.

She has 123 passengers, and San Francisco dates of the 6th inst.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived at San Francisco on the 27th ult.

The bark *Columbus*, of New-London, was totally wrecked in Shasta Bay on the 10th of August.

The steamship *Golden Gate*, which left San Francisco on the 6th, for New-York, had $1,500,000 in treasure for New-York, and $333 000 for England.

Arrived at San Francisco ships *Stamboul* and *Mazorene* from London; *Abby Brown* from Liverpool. No arrivals from Atlantic ports reported.

Business was quiet.

Light rains had fallen.

The Overland Mail of the 11th ult. reached San Francisco 6th inst.

Money was easy.

Crushed Sugars were selling at 13c. Butter scarce at 35½c.@36c. Nails 4½c.

The political news is generally unimportant.

Honolulu dates are to the 18th ult. The Government surveying-schooner *Fennimore Cooper* arrived there on the 9th.

The friends of Senator DOUGLAS at San Francisco and Sacramento fired a salute in honor of his success.

The census of Oregon shows that there are 42,850 inhabitants there and 9,500 voters.

The Governor of British Columbia had issued proclamations revoking the Crown grant to the Hudson Bay Company; organizing the Colonial Government; legalizing his previous acts, and adopting the laws of England.

The Legisleture was to meet on the 6th, when DOUGLASS would be inaugurated.

Tehuantepec tickets sold at a premium at San Francisco.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the 26th. It was accompanied with a gale of wind and freezing weather.

Colonel FREMONT had been ejected from the Merced Mining Company.

A block of frame buildings was burnt at Sacramento on the 2d instant.

There was much excitement at San Joaquin, in consequence of the finding of diamonds, rubies and opals there.

Great excitement existed throughout California on account of the law proceedings against the New Almeda Quicksilver Mining Company. The proceeds for the shipments of November were $4,425,000.

The deposits in the mint for November amounted to $1,250,000.

One hundred and seventy whalers had arrived at Honolulu, with an average catch of six hundred and twelve barrels of oil.

The frigate *Saranac* was at Guaymas, and the sloop-of-war *Vandalia* was at San Francisco, last from the Feejee Islands.

The dates from Mexico are to the 12th inst. Vera Cruz was quiet. A decree had been issued by the Commander directing the citizens to arm themselves so as to be prepared to meet any attack.

ALVAREZ was near Aquilla urging on operations energetically.

#### Additional by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The California papers by the Overland Mail furnish a few additional items of news.

The Pitt River Indians have massacred several whites.

The mines in Southern Oregon are yielding largely, and new discoveries were being made.

Tidings of the overdue steamer *Columbia* had been received. She put into Umpqua Straits in consequence of stress of weather.

General HARNEY had revoked the order forbidding settlers from locating in the Walla Walla country.

The treaty between the United States and the Nisqually Indians establishes perpetual peace, provides for reciprocal assistance in the event of war with other parties, and agrees that all future misunderstandings shall be settled by the respective chiefs in friendly council.

Direct trade has been opened between Puget Sound and China.

The passengers by the mail report a severe shock of earthquake between San Francisco and San José.

The roads were in bad order in consequence of heavy rains, and there was more or less snow from Apache cañon to the Missouri.

One severe sand storm was encountered on the Colorado River.

The names of the men murdered at Dragoon Station some time since, were W. H. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES BURR and WM. LANG. The survivor, Mr. ST. JOHN, of New-York, was recovering. Diligent search was made for the murderers.

A company of troops *en route* from Tucson to Fort Buchanan suffered severely from cold.

The Apache Indians had threatened to attack Tucson, but were only deterred by the presence of Americans.

The band under MAGNUS COLORADO had gone to Sonora on a thieving expedition.

The accounts from the Gila River mines are very favorable.

#### The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles in reply to Dr. Tucker.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I observe in the journals of this morning a communication from Dr. J. C. TUCKER addressed to me. I have no acquaintance with this person, and he has no right to claim any notice from me; first, because he has never received an injury at my hands, and secondly, because he has chosen a mode of communicating a challenge—through a newspaper—never employed by gentlemen. While he was represented by Dr. L. W. OGDEN, my respect for that gentleman induced me to confer with him through my friend S. F. BOTTERWORTH, Esq., until the correspondence was abruptly and unexpectedly terminated, on the 9th instant, with the inquiry, propounded on my part, for some information enabling me to know from Dr. TUCKER of what he complained.

It is true, however, that I have a controversy with GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State. From this issue I shall not allow myself to be diverted, or him to be rescued, by any other member of his family. With them I have nothing to do, for I am not aware that I have ever known or spoken of any of his kindred. But I have, in three public addresses, recently delivered, and all of which were accurately reported in the journals of the day, deemed it my duty to impeach the personal and official conduct of GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, by charges affecting his integrity and honor. For the truth of these I am amenable to him; and although I am not a belligerent man, yet whenever he desires to hold me responsible for what I have deliberately said of him, he may be assured of a courteous, if not a cordial welcome from Your most obd't servant.

D. E. SICKLES.

#### Custom-house Appointments by the President.

*Collectors*—James E. Gibble, District of Beaufort, N. C., reappointed; James T. Miller, District of Wilmington, N. C., reappointed; Horace Moody, District of Oswegatchie, N. Y., reappointed; Francis W. Latham, District of Brazos de Santiago, Texas, *vice* K. L. Brandon, deceased; George W. Clason, District of Milwaukee, Wis., *vice* Moritz Schoeffler, removed; Isaac S. Jennings, District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., *vice* Stephen Willits, removed; Samuel J. Jones, of Kansas, District of Paso del Norte, New-Mexico, *vice* Caleb Sherman, whose commission expired.

*Naval Officers*—John Laurens, district of Charleston, South Carolina, *vice* Henry M. Howard, deceased.

*Surveyors*—David S. Ruddock, New-London, Conn., reappointed; Wm Stotts, Keokuk, Iowa, reappointed; Levi L. Lightner, Cairo, Ill., *vice* John S. Hacker, whose commission expired; Hiram R. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., *vice* William B. Flanner, resigned.

[MINIE RIFLES IN INDIAN WARFARE.—Mr. KENDELL writes from Texas to the New-Orleans *Picayune*: "In one of LINDSAY'S recent scouts against the Navajos, one of the latter was killed at the distance of four hundred yards, and another wounded. If we can ontreach them in this way, it is a great point gained; for the Indian is notoriously too prudent of his blood to fight long at a disadvantage. The weapon that he possesses is effective over sixty or seventy yards, and when he finds himself struck down at five or six times that distance, his discretion will soon overcome his valor."

### KANSAS AFFAIRS.

**The Weather—Sleighing, and how it was Improved—Pecuniary Difficulties—Political Feeling—Miscellaneous.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

For just one week past we have had as good sleighing as three or four inches of snow could possibly make in any country, and never was it better improved than by the denizens of Lawrence. The old men—the "conservatives"—everybody, seemed to have changed to what is best known as the "*fast* boys," and from morning to evening scores of horses, ponies, oxen, anything that could generate locomotion, might be seen hitched to skeleton sleds, bob sleds, pungs, jumpers, crockery crates, old boxes of every dimension, supported by two skates, and driven by a single specimen of said "boys," going up and down our streets, some faster, some slower, loaded with "the ladies of Lawrence"—the merry bells ringing, the boys shouting, the girls laughing, the street-walkers running for dear life, often to escape a collision, and semi-often a sled collapsing, freight and all, into a mass of animate and inanimate disappointment. Yes, a whole week of such rare experience is just over, and how many times has it been remarked by a "spectator" to all this, that, had it not been for this sudden snow-fall, what a vast field of sled-invention would have been forever lost to the world. Nothing but stern necessity could ever have developed such powers or such sleds. During the week the thermometer has ranged at sunrise from 20° above to 3° below zero. But yesterday that mischievous south wind paid us a visit, and the snow has vanished, while full three inches of mud succeeds it.

Thus far, since the settlement of Kansas, there have been no two seasons alike in their character—consequently, every one feels a degree of insecurity as to what the future will bring forth. No one attempts to predict whether we are to have it too cold or too hot, too windy or too dry, for our next change. This is by no means peculiar to Kansas, but it applies to the whole West. To this same cause is due the fact, that nearly one half of the potato crop in Kansas is frozen, and probably ruined before digging was possible, owing to the abundant rains in October and November. As quick as the rain ceased it began to freeze, so there was no possible way to save whatever was in the ground. This will be a serious loss to thousands of our honest laborers, who are compelled to subsist upon the products of their own farms, and will not see a pound of flour, or rice, sugar, tea or coffee, or anything of the kind for the next nine months. Let it not be understood that they are starving; it may be a question whether it is proper to say they will *suffer*, but their regimen must be reduced to that low standard long since established by all pioneer settlements. Money they have long been without, and hundreds are paying five per cent. per month for the money they have already hired for preëmpting. Such is a partial sketch of our people to-day, excepting those in the large towns, who manage generally to get in some slight degree *above* such rural simplicity. It is no wonder then, that thus situated, without a dollar for traveling expenses, our people should become indifferent somewhat to political conventions, monthly elections, or the schemes and harangues of demagogues. Above all things, they wish to be let alone and left to enjoy that freedom they now prize so dearly.

Notwithstanding all this embarrassment, it is as true to-day as it ever was that a large majority believe their just rights will never be fully secured until we become a sovereign State, a member of the Federal family, and not a slave of Federal tyranny, such as our past experience has made us. Popular sovereignty has no more Indigenous soil on earth than in this Territory. Let Congress attempt to fetter us with a slave code, and our martyr-graves will cry out for vengeance, until no other sovereignty but that of *the people* will dare plant a banner within our domain. We are now at peace, and it is devoutly hoped our armistice will be permanent. The feud in Linn and Bourbon counties is once more healed, and in such a manner as will show to the world that *the wrong* has been on one side and *the right* on the other, and not, as many have in greeted it, that both parties have been about equally at fault.

On the 6th inst., a large mass meeting of the citizens of Linn County was held at Mound City, at which a platform was adopted quite unanimously, that was regarded as an amnesty for the past and an ægis for the future. It provides that no Free-State man shall hereafter be indicted or arrested for any offences they may be charged with growing out of the political difficulties that have existed in that county the last two years; that no sheriff, Federal officer, or the Federal Army, shall be permitted to make arrests on such charges in that county; that no Pro-Slavery man who has been known to be active in the outrages committed against the actual settlers in times past, shall ever be permitted to become a citizen of that county again, while wood grows and water runs, but that under all circumstances they advise to forbearance and mercy, where it can possibly apply. Under this agreement they once more lay down their arms and retire to their several firesides. In a few days I will send you a copy of their platform, that will speak for itself. The above is only imperfectly sketched from memory.

Now it will be readily seen that the late difficulties have all arisen in consequence of the violation of a former amnesty, by the Pro-Slavery men or their associates, in attempting to find bills against, and make arrests of the Free-State men, headed by MONTGOMERY. Now that compact is restored, all will go on as before, and we hope to hear no more of their dissensions that will be worthy of a correspondent's ink and paper.

Our business circles, for the first time in sixteen months, are beginning to show symptoms of convalescence. They are like the struggling agonies of a reviving person who has fainted before consciousness can direct his random throes. There is a little bracing up here and there; light—a *golden* light—weaves her curtain along the Western horizon, as well as the Eastern, for *a day* is near. We have borne our suffering with patience, and none better deserve the brighter scenes that now promise so surely to greet us the coming year. A little pamphlet, giving the most accurate and reliable information to all who seek light from the gold regions, is forthcoming, and will be ready for general circulation in less than two weeks. It will contain forty-eight pages, and is written by WM. B. PARSONS, Esq., who has already given the public many valuable letters, descriptive of his journey last Summer among the mountains. Our business men are preparing for an immense trade in the Spring at this place, and every facility will be offered here for out fitting parties that can be found in the West. The Eldridge House, the largest hotel west of St. Louis, and equal to any in that city, will be opened for the public in a few days.

RANDOLPH.

#### The Law and the Slave-traders.

*From the Washington Union, Dec. 23.*

As a mere question of philanthropy to the negro, the persons who have recently brought a cargo of Africans from the coast of Guinea and landed them in Georgia, may have done a beneficial work. But, aside from that isolated feature of the transaction, we cannot perceive a single circumstance to relieve the moral turpitude of the crime. The law of the country has been deliberately violated, and an act of piracy committed as sordid and as wanton as ever disgraced the times of the buccaneers. Why have gibbering negroes, little more elevated in intelligence than so many monkeys, been brought from their native and congenial wilds to be thrust upon our soil? Simply for their *money value*. It is not pretended that any advantage can inure to this continent, its people or its institutions, except the mere pecuniary advantage that may result from a larger supply of labor. It cannot be denied that any but moral injury to society can come of these importations. The laws of the country have been broken, the public sentiment of the whole country offended, piracy committed, and guilt deliberately incurred, solely for sordid gain. For the benefit of the pocket the sanctity of the law has been invaded. Entrenched securely behind the law, the South has successfully defended her constitutional rights against the assaults of her enemies for a quarter of a century; but now some of her own people are willing to turn up and batter down that hitherto secred and impregnable rempart. Heretofore the pride of the South has been that her cause was the cause of the Constitution and the laws; but now some of her own people endeavor wantonly to abrogate and set aside those instruments. At last, among her own citizens, there is a division of counsels between the *utile* and the *honestum*; there are those willing to seek only what is expedient and profitable at the expense of what is awful and what is honest. Has the South turned Jew? Is gain, is the almighty dollar, to be henceforth the god of the Cavalier?

It seems to us that one of the most important questions ever presented for the decision of the Southern people is now before them, in the case of the piratical persons who have just succeeded in landing a cargo of miserable Africans on her coast, and sold them for money in violation of the law. It is a question whether the public sentiment of the South will permit the laws and Constitution of the country to be violated with impunity. It is a question whether a local prejudice or fanaticism will be allowed, as it has done so often in Boston and Cincinnati, to override the law and the courts of justice. It is a question whether, for sordid gain or any sort of pecuniary advantage, the South will consent to permit the Constitution, her palladium, to be trampled under foot. What are a few frightened, frail and chattering Africans to the value of law upheld in its integrity, and reverenced, respected and obeyed by a patriotic people?

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* publishes a letter from Paris, announcing that the famous forger, Alfred Wilson *alias* Alfred Merchant, has been arrested at Paris. He was arrested by Mr. Ryan and Dr. Stewart on the evening of Nov. 26, was brought to trial and committed to jail, in default of bail to the amount of $1,000.

#### The Canguni Case—Supposition is Violation of the Jury.

*To the Editor of the New-

## THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—[Concluded.]

**Death of Judge Phelps—Sheldon's Denials—Wehner on the Stand—Mrs. Bennett is re-examined.**

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 23.

The case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett strongly resembles a case of intermittent fever. About every other day the excitement reaches a high mark. Then witnesses are spicy and keen, lawyers witty, and the spectators are all on the *qui vive*. At the intervening periods a state of affairs exactly opposite prevails. Yesterday we passed through the latter stage, but there was a better reason for it then than there has been on any previous occasion, for, as I have said, Mrs. Bennett's infant was lying at the point of death with the scarlet fever, and that lady was prevented from appearing in Court. This morning the child is better, Mrs. Bennett is again on hand, and the interest bids fair to revive. But it is perfectly astonishing to see with what *nonchalance* the Doctor reads those portions of the rebutting testimony which contradict so directly many of the statements made either by himself or by his witnesses. Not a muscle of his face moves, nor does his hair stick up any straighter. His indifference can only be accounted for in the same manner in which Gov. Baldwin explained his neglect to recognize Horace Smith, when that gentleman first made his appearance here, *i. e.*, the Doctor is *so deaf*.

Judge Charles B. Phelps, of Woodbury, died very suddenly this morning at Roxbury, while delivering an address on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of a monument to Seth Warner, a compatriot of Ethan Allen. A meeting of the Bar was held at the opening of the Court this afternoon, and after brief and appropriate addresses by the Hon. Harris B. Munson of Seymour, the Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, and Judge Waldo, appropriate resolutions were offered by Charles R. Ingersoll, and unanimously adopted.

After these proceedings the Court held a brief private session, to listen to testimony not fit for the public examination.

*Mrs. Lucius B. Allis* then took the stand, and was examined by Mr. Ingersoll.

Question.—What have you to say of Mrs. B.'s going to Stepney soon after her marriage; did she have a trunk? Answer.—She did; one which I furnished her the day she was married, when she started on her wedding trip; it was a large black trunk; she had no borrowed clothes of mine; the testimony was that she went to borrow some clothes of her sister in Birmingham, but she had no sister then living there.

*Cross-examination*—Q.—How far did you go with her when she started on this trip? A.—I came with her to New-Haven, and went on the *Elm City* with her; I afterwards sent to Stepney for the trunk, as the Doctor did not return it as he promised to do.

Q.—How many dresses did she have in the trunk? A.—She had a number; I cannot say how many.

*Dr. Jewett* was recalled, and examined by Mr. Blackman. A.—What do you suppose to be the effect of inhaling the vapors of laudanum, and what is it inhaled? A.—I said, yesterday, that the alcohol would pass off by evaporation, and the opium would not; I meant to convey the idea that where a person was subjected to the action of laudanum under these circumstances, they would suffer more from the effects of alcohol than laudanum, the alcohol being volatile, and the laudanum not; if we take a quantity of this medicine, and draw off the alcohol artificially, we can ascertain very nearly the amount of opium contained, as it will be left in the form of a sticky paste until it dries; such experiments have frequently been made; the natural inference is, that a person, under the circumstances referred to, would be more likely to be intoxicated from the effects of the alcohol than to suffer from the narcotic power of opium.

Q.—How long would a person thus affected keep drunk? [Laughter.] A.—I cannot say; some get drunk three or four times a day, and get over it as many times; others get drunk in the morning and keep so all day.

*Judge Blackman*—Without loading up again? [Laughter.] A.—Yes.

Q.—Would a child three or four months old affected thus remain so from nine in the morning until after dark? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

*Cross-examination*—Q.—Have you any experience of what would be the effect of alcohol on a child of five weeks old? A.—No; I have never seen a child of that age intoxicated.

*Dr. Knight* was recalled—He said that from further reflection he had been led to doubt whether the opium contained in the laudanum would produce any appreciable effect; his reasons for this belief were that laudanum is so frequently applied to a patient's chest that the narcotic effects if there were any from the inhalation would have been observed, and that the principle of opium which produces the narcotic effects is not volatile; a great many years ago he purchased a number of samples of laudanum from the shops in the city, and after evaporating, each sample from the quantity of opium left as a residuum was about the same that should have been contained in the laudanum when it was first manufactured.

The cross examination elicited nothing in addition, of interest, to that testimony given by the Doctor yesterday, excepting the opinion that the opium left after the evaporation of the laudanum, would be the more powerful as it became more paste-like in consistency, so long as it was not perfectly dry. He also said that the alcohol in the laudanum would be a longer time evaporating if the flannel on which it might be were covered. So if a child were next a person whose chest was covered with flannel, soaked with laudanum, if the person were covered by the bed clothes, the child would be more likely to be affected.

Mr. Blackman stated that they had no more witnesses at present, and asked for an adjournment until morning.

Judge WALDO said that he would feel very reluctant to subject Mrs. B. to the ordeal of passing through an examination of three or four hours duration, if her child should remain so sick as it was stated to be this morning. Further than that, private reasons would make it desirable she should be allowed to have a week at home. All such considerations, however, he would of course be willing to waive, if it was at all probable Mrs. B. would be able to proceed in the morning. Judge WALDO said it would be impossible for him to resume the hearing of the case, should it be postponed now, until a week from Monday.

After some conversation it was concluded to wait until morning before deciding on an adjournment.

THURSDAY MORNING.

*W. D. Salesbury*, of New-York, was sworn—He is a manufacturing jeweler at No. 16 Maiden lane.

*Judge Blackman*—Q.—How long have you resided in New-York? A.—Twenty-five years.

Q.—Are you connected with the Church under the care of Mr. Gillette? A.—I am and have been since he has been pastor; the Church is in Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; I am a trustee and deacon; have been a deacon for six or eight years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mrs. Newman and her daughter Sara? A.—I am, and became acquainted with them by being associated with her husband in Church relations.

Q.—What relation did he hold? A.—That of trustee and deacon.

Q.—Have you ever visited the house occupied by Deacon Newman, his wife and Sara? A.—Very frequently, and have known Sara from childhood.

Q.—What was the character of Mr. and Mrs. Newman's house? A.—High and honorable in its standing, in moral, and I may say in religious creed.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything against that house? A.—No, Sir, till I saw it in print, to my utter surprise.

Q.—When did you first see the house aspersed in print? A.—Last Monday morning, in connection with this case.

Q.—Where are Mrs. Newman and daughter now? A.—In some one of the Western States, at Winona, in Minnesota, I think.

Q.—What was the business of Mr. and Mrs. N., so long as they resided in New-York? A.—Mr. N. kept a shoe-store and Mrs. N. assisted him; ill was a ladies' shoe-store; Mr. N. two years since was very unfortunate in his affairs—so much so, that he was obliged to abandon his business; Mrs. N., high, noble-minded woman as she was, felt it incumbent upon her to do something for support of the family, she having four or five children; she took a house in Fourteenth-street, near Union-square, and took boarders and let rooms; so far as I know, the character of her boarders was good; the character of the woman was such that she would allow nothing disreputable to enter her house; she stood high in the Church when she left for the West, to which fact hundreds could testify.

Q.—What was Sara's age at the time of her leaving? A.—I should suppose she was about sixteen.

Q.—How did her character stand? A.—I have known her from the age of eight years; I have known her in the Sabbath-School as a teacher and as a scholar, and never have heard the least reproach brought upon her character: I was utterly surprised to hear it.

*Cross-examination by Governor Dutton*—You do not know about the character of the boarders? A.—I did not know them personally: I called upon the family on business, and do not know how the boarders supported themselves.

*Henry Estwick* was then examined.

*Mr. Ingersoll*—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 1,166 Broadway; I am sexton of the Twenty-third-street Church, and furnishing undertaker; am acquainted with Mr., Mrs. and Miss Newman; have known them eight or nine years; Mr. Newman was deacon and trustee.

Q.—Where was the communion service of that Church kept? A.—At Deacon Newman's.

Q.—Had you occasion, officially or otherwise, to visit that house? A.—Always once a month officially; have also visited it on other occasions; its character stood high, and I never heard a word against it prior to this trial; first heard of its being assailed last Monday evening.

Q.—Are you a communicant of that Church? A.—I am, and know Mrs. Newman as a communicant of that Church; she stood as high as it was possible for any lady in the Church to stand; she was very intelligent, and a worthy Christian, I believe.

Q.—Did you know Sara? A.—I did; her character stood very good, and I never heard the least thing against her.

Q.—How often did you visit the house aside from going there for the communion service? A.—Once, twice, or three times a month; they kept boarders because they were unfortunate in business; I never heard a word against the inmates of the house.

*Cross-examination by Gov. Dutton*—Do you know whether the boarders were chiefly males or females? A.—Do not; simply saw the family when I called.

*Mr. E. K. Wehner* was called. [Mr. Ingersoll said he had always spelled the name *Weyner*, like the greatest man John Randolph said he ever knew, who spelled Congress with a K. Mrs. Bennett here entered Court.]

Mr. Ingersoll examined the witness.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 75 York-street, and my business is that of a music teacher.

[Considerable time was here consumed in comparing the notes of that part of the testimony in which the statement was made that Mrs. B. went riding with Wehner for some two hours after Sunday service.]

Q.—Did you ever, on Sunday, drive out in a carriage alone with Mrs. B.? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Did you ever, on any other day? A.—No, Sir; on no day.

Q.—Ever with the Doctor and Mrs. B.? A.—I have; but never with Mrs. B. alone, nor with Mrs. B. and the children alone, nor with Mrs. B. and the children and the driver. [Laughter.]

Q.—With neither of the children? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever an organist in the city? A.—I was an organist in the South Church.

Q.—Do you know of any church in the city where the communion is in the afternoon? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember when you were sick Dr. and Mrs. B. calling on you? A.—Yes; out at the farm in Orange but never in York-street.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. salute you by kisses on that occasion? A.—She did once.

Q.—Was Dr. B. present? A.—He was.

Q.—Were you afterwards taken to Dr. B.'s house? A.—It was before this that I was taken there.

Q.—Who took you there? A.—Doctor himself, and I remained there, I think, three days.

Q.—What physician did you have? A.—None but the Doctor himself at first.

Q.—How did your disorder progress under his treatment? A.—It got so that I thought I had better have a regular physician. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you think Dr. B. was a regular physician at first? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you very sick at that time? A.—I was, and was then removed to a a farm at Orange which belonged to Mr. Stoeckel.

*Mr. Ingersoll*—If the lady kissed you on another occasion, state when it was and who was present?

*Mr. Wehner*—Once, after finishing a lesson, I played for the Doctor and Mrs. B.; I found that after I got through, or nearly through, Mrs. B. came and kissed me: I felt rather embarrassed—I did, [laughter;] Mrs. B. must have noticed it, and she came and made apologies; she said the Doctor was so pleased with my playing that he asked her to do it.

Q.—Did the Doctor take any exception to it at all? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Did you ever see any conduct on her part inconsistent with that of a virtuous woman? A.—Never.

Q.—Did the Doctor frequently invite you to visit his home? A.—Very frequently—more so than I liked.

Q.—Has the Doctor ever brought you home Sundays to tea? A.—Very frequently.

Q.—Did he ever invite you to go a journey with him to the Falls? A.—He did; I did not understand Mrs. B. was going along.

Q.—There was a witness who testified here that when you were there, and the Doctor was present, you played the piano like "sixty," but that when he was away you stopped? A.—It was never my intention to do so, and I never did it.

Q.—Do you remember of ever being at a concert with Doctor and Mrs. B., and the Doctor going off to the register to warm himself, leaving you with Mrs. B.? A.—Yes; Dr. B., Mrs. B. and I entered the hall together, though we did not start together; the Doctor asked me to take a seat with them; he felt cold and went to the register; I remained on my seat near Mrs. B.; I did not accompany them home, nor did Doctor ask me to.

Q.—Did you ever accompany Mrs. B. to see her children at Mrs. Blakeslee's? A.—I do not remember it.

Q.—Did you once when at Mrs. Gilbert's accompany Mrs. B. home in the evening? A.—Once when there Doctor asked me to accompany Mrs. B. home.

Q.—Your daguerreotype—was it given to Doctor or Mrs. B? A.—To the Doctor.

Q.—A witness has testified here who said that you said when you were sick that if you died, you wished Mrs. B. to hold you in her arms? A.—I never said so.

Q.—Did the Doctor take you up to her room when she was sick? A.—He did; I remained there a very short time.

Q.—Did he leave you there alone? A.—Yes; he was called down to company and left me there.

Q.—Did he ask you to remain till he should come back? A.—He did, and I remained until he returned. [The "stud" story was here referred to.]

Q.—Did you ever say, on any occasion, that Mrs. B.'s bosom was not proportioned to her form? A.—I never did.

Q.—Had you any match to Mrs. B.'s stud? A.—I know nothing more than that I got a pair of studs from Mr. and Mrs. B.; whether Mrs. B. had any like them I do not know.

Q.—Who handed them to you? A.—They were handed to me by somebody, I do not remember who, in the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Bennett.

Q.—Something has been said of Mrs. Bennett's temper—did you ever see anything of it? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever known the Doctor to swear at his wife when you were present? A.—I have; he very often invited me to meals, and frequently when we got there and they were not prepared, he would express himself in that way; he would say "Damn it," or something of that kind.

Q.—Do you know whether Mrs. Bennett expected it? A.—Frequently I was asked without previous notice.

Q.—Did you ever see the lady in tears when the Doctor was talking to her? A.—One time.

Q.—What was he saying? A.—I would have to describe the whole matter; it had something to do with deeds.

[The Court ruled that this was bordering on direct examination, and that it was out of order.]

*Cross-examined by Gov. Dutton*,—Q.—Did you ever ride from the South Church in the Doctor's carriage? A.—Yes, very frequently, but always with Doctor—

Q.—Stop. Who came after you?—did the Doctor have some one with him? A.—Mrs. Bennett was with him.

Q.—What is there to make you remember you never rode from there with Mrs. Bennett? A.—I never rode without the Doctor.

Q.—What is it makes you certain of this? A.—I know I never did, but cannot say whether I ever thought of it at the time or not.

Q.—Did you never take her at Dr. Bennett's when you were taken there after church? A.—I did very frequently; Doctor and I were very intimate.

Q.—How long old you give lessons to Mrs. Bennett? A.—A quarter and a half or two quarters.

Q.—How often do you give lessons? A.—Twice a week.

Q.—Did you never stay longer than an hour? A.—Yes, sometimes two hours.

Q.—Was the Doctor always by? A.—Generally.

Q.—Did you not often stop to talk about the tunes? A.—The tunes were not of so high a class as to require much talk about them.

Q.—Had she learned many tunes when you stopped? A.—No. Dr. Bennett interfered with her progress by locking up the piano, and there was no fire sometimes.

Q.—How did you know this? A.—Mrs. Bennett said Doctor locked the piano.

Q.—How about her kissing you—did that trouble you? A.—No, it did not.

Q.—Why did it embarrass you? A.—It was done so suddenly.

Q.—How did you know it was done at the Doctor's request? A.—Mrs. B. said it was.

Q.—Did she say it in a loud tone of voice so that he could hear it? A.—She did, in a very loud tone.

[Witness' sickness, and the manner in which Mrs. B. treated him while at the Doctor's house was gone into.]

Q.—Did you not become attached to Mrs. B. while sick there? A.—I felt grateful, that was all.

Q.—Were you not so sick sometimes as as to be insensible? A.—I was, part of the time.

Q.—You cannot say what took place then? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you want to be removed from Mrs. Bennett's? A.—Because Dr. B. kept giving me all kinds of medicine, [laughter,] and I was all the time getting worse. [Excessive merriment.]

Q.—Was Mrs. Bennett very attentive to you? A.—No.

Q.—Did she come to see you every day? A.—Yes.

Q.—When Mrs. Bennett came and kissed you at Stoeckel's, are you sure the Doctor was in the room? A.—I am sure of it.

Q.—How about the concert? Did he invite you to go with them? A.—The Doctor never invited me to go with them; he met me in Chapel-street and asked me to go in with them; I had previously procured a ticket.

Q.—How about the daguerreotype? A.—I gave him a daguerreotype before he went to Cuba; I had it taken and showed it to him: he asked for it, and I gave it him, in the presence of his father.

Q.—When did you see it next? A.—After they came back from Cuba; I heard it was lost, and asked for it, as I did not think it was just the way to treat my daguerreotype, and it was handed to me; I saw it the first time on the table, and next in Mrs. Bennett's hands.

Witness also stated that when the Doctor was going to Cuba he asked him to get him some cigars, and when they returned the Doctor said he had not got them, but that they had bought another present, and the studs were given him; he did not know whether Mrs. Bennett had any like them; he never saw any on her person.

Q.—Did you ever have Mrs. Bennett's daguerreotype? A.—I once asked her to let me take it to show to my sister as a sample of daguerreotypes, and I did so; it was taken at Monthrop's; I returned it the next time I gave a lesson there, and did not wait to do so until I asked for my own to be given back.

Q.—Did you ever express any love for Mrs. B., or say anything about your being married? A.—Never; I never took the liberty to say such things to any one but my wife. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever say anything to Mrs. Harter of Mrs. B.? A.—I never did, as I had no confidence in her.

Q.—Did you ever advise Miss Harter not to visit Mrs. Bennett? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever dedicate any music to Mrs. B.? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever say anything to her of a "Blue Violet" piece? A.—No; I never had any such piece.

*Judge Blackman*—Did the Doctor ever refuse to incur the expenses of having the piano tuned. [Objected to and ruled out.]

Q.—Did Mrs. B. ever come out to the country seat of Mrs. Stoeckel? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Have you ever been consulted by Dr. B.'s agents or counsel with reference to giving testimony here? A.—I have, by Mr. Watrous.

*Judge Blackman* (looking at Mr. Watrous with a surprised air)—By Mr. Watrous?

*Mr. Watrous*—I had no idea he was your witness at that time.

*Mr. Blackman*—You dropped him, I suppose, like a hot brick. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blackman here called for Scipio Devonshire.

Mr. Watson said they had received a telegraphic dispatch saying Scipio would be here on the first train this morning, but they had not yet seen him.

*Mrs. Rebecca Ross*, sworn—I reside in New-York, and was in Dr. B.'s family when he lived in Dixwell-street, also when he lived in George-street.

Q.—What was Dr. B.'s conduct at that time to his wife? [Objected to.]

Mr. Blackman said he proposed by this witness to prove that Dr. B. was in the daily habit of using profane language toward his wife.

The Court thought the testimony was not allowable, as it was not to rebut the denial of specific acts.

Mr. B. offered then to prove that the Doctor did not keep her wardrobe well supplied. [Ruled out on the same grounds.]

Dr. Bennett, said Mr. Blackman, has denied ever having used a poker in threatening Mrs. Bennett. [Ruled out as before.]

*Mr. Blackman*—We now propose to prove that the Doctor for the purpose of tormenting Mrs. B. locked up the piano. [Ruled out.]

*Mr. Blackman*—I now propose to prove Dr. B. educated his daughters to swear. [Ruled out.]

*Mr. Blackman*—Your Honor will excuse me for acting on suggestions from my client, as my own forgetfulness has caused me to pass over one or two matters. Dr. Bennett has stated in his direct examination that he brought up his children. I do not know but what he said—he would if he had thought of it—in the ways of righteousness. We offer this testimony as rebutting this statement.

*The Court*—This question cannot be put until you have asked the Doctor whether he made the statement or not.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Sarah Rue about the power of herbs to procure abortion? A.—I remember no such conversation.

Q.—Mrs. Rue testified that Mrs. Bennett said in her presence, "The old devil, I wish he were dead." Do you remember any such occurrence? A.—I do not.

Q.—While there did you ever hear her make use of bad language or see her in bad temper? A.—I never heard her make use of bad language.

The cross-examination failed to elicit anything important. Mr. Sheldon, she said, paid her expenses up. The first she knew of Mrs. Rue's testimony was from the lady she lived with.

Mr. Blackman said they had been expecting a witness from New-York who had not yet arrived.

Mr. Ingersoll said the witness referred to was Mr. Gillette, but the parishioners of that gentleman had beset him, and said it was beneath his dignity to notice a slander of this kind, and they had succeeded in detaining him, very unwisely, as he (Mr. I.) thought. They would use every endeavor to procure Mr. Gillette's testimony.

MRS. BENNETT RE-EXAMINED.

*Mrs. Bennett* was again called, but was permitted to retain the seat she has heretofore occupied at the side of Judge Blackman.

Judge B. conducted the examination.—Q.—I would refer to the testimony of Scipo Devonshire, when he says yourself and Mr. Smith rode over to Saltonstall Lake with the children, and that you then went into the woods with Mr. Smith? A.—I never went there except once with the Doctor, Mr. Robinson, a student in Yale College, Miss Smith, a daughter of Deacon Smith, City missionary, and my daughter; we got out of the carriage, and all of us went in to the woods; we took some sheets of music with us, such as "Home Again," "Home, Sweet Home," "Annie Laurie," and several others I do not remember; we went into the woods to sing them, and sat on some logs and sang them.

Q.—Who drove there? A.—Scipio drove; it was in the Summer of '55; we were gone probably an hour and a half or two hours; we strolled all over the woods in search of wintergreen; one thing which makes me remember was, that we had to cross a brook where we had to take hold of both hands of the gentlemen in order to get across; we laid our parasols down, and when we all got over, the parasols, we found, were on the other side; a farmer's wagon drove along and picked up the parasols; Doctor made Scipio unharness one of the horses and ride him bareback to overtake the farmer; he did so, and found the farmer's wife had one open and up over her head; Scipio told us this when he returned.

Q.—Did you ever go with Scipio to ride with Horace Smith? A.—Never with him, nor with any one else, unless my husband was with me.

Q.—Phoebe Williams has testified that on one occasion, after you had taken a long walk with the Rev. Mr. Gillette, he returned with you, took off your gaiters, put your feet on a chair, and, leaning on your shoulder, remarked when it was a woman appeared the best? A.—Mr. Gillette went with Mrs. Newman, Miss Newman and myself to Bergen Hill, to call on Mr. Smith and his sister; it was on that occasion, and on our return from the anniversary, as stated by Phoebe Williams, we walked from the residence of Mr. Smith to the Ferry, in Hoboken, about a mile; during the walk Mr. Smith gave Sara Newman his college badge to pin her shawl, as the wind was blowing very hard; after we crossed the ferry we walked to Union-square; Mrs. Newman lived between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, the next block below Union-square; we reached home, and were, of course, very tired: Sara Newman and myself were seated in large, easy chairs; I never thought of it from that day to this, and I never should have thought of it had not Mr. Dutton spoke of it; Mr. Gillette took the old-fashioned low ottomans and drew one in front of me and one in front of Miss Newman; *he did not take off my gaiters* or Miss Newman's gaiters; he took hold of my feet and also of Miss Newman's and raised them to the ottomans and said, "I know how to fix the tired ones;" that is the whole of that transaction; my aunt Newman was in and out of the parlor during the whole time, overseeing the arrangement of the tea-table in the back parlor; *Mr. Gillette did not fan me, nor was my head on his shoulder nor his arm around my person* or around the back of my chair; he did not touch my clothes in any *possible manner*, [very emphatically,] nor was there any conversation at any time of how a lady looked the most interesting; no gentleman ever expressed any such opinion with regard to ladies in my presence.

*Judge Blackmon*—Now testify with reference to the exhibition of studs in your parlor to any students or number of persons. A.—Phoebe Williams says she worked button-holes for studs in my garments; she never did so in her life; she could not do the plainest sewing decently; she never placed a stitch in any garment I ever wore or expect to wear; and with regard to studs, I never had but one, and that was never exhibited to any gentleman on any occasion; never unless Dr. B. himself saw it; with regard to unbuttoning, or unhooking, or unfastening my dress in any possible manner before any gentleman, that is equally false; furthermore, there never was any student or students called to see me who were not invited by my husband, with the exception of Mr. Beck; the way he came to go there uninvited was, the Doctor called at the residence of Mrs. Quinn one evening when Mr. Beck was there; I introduced him to my husband, and he became so intimate with him that he used to go to his room before breakfast and bring him home with him; when we were at the Tontine he brought Mr. Beck into the parlor one evening, (he was then boarding at the New-Haven Hotel,) and said, "Beck, take your boots and come down to the Tontine," and the next morning Mr. Beck did come to the Tontine to breakfast; while we were at the Tontine Miss Sellidge and Mr. Dechaudens, a Frenchman, who was visiting Miss S. at the time, and Mr. Beck and Miss Mandeville, who had made arrangements to visit West Rock—they were going in a public carriage—invited me to accompany them; I asked my husband's permission, and he said I could go, and I went; Miss Sellidge wished the carriage to call for me first at the Tontine, then to drive with me and Mr. Beck to her residence, 65 George-st.; I refused, saying I did not like to be seen riding alone with a student, so the carriage called for them first, and then for me; while we were going up the rock,—Mr. Dechaudens waiting on Miss Sellidge and Mr. Beck on Miss Mandeville and myself—Mr. Beck offered his cane which had a hook on it first to one and then to the other, he having hold of one end; I got very tired and sat down on a rock near the Judge's cave; Mr. Beck came and sat down near me and said something to me I did not like, which I thought was disrespectful, and I was indignant—I cannot recall what the subject was—I remember it was something he had no business to say to a married lady; I told him I would tell my husband; he laughed very derisively, and said, "Madame, your husband's a coward, he wouldn't dare do anything if you did—if your husband was any protection to you you would not be exposed to those insults;" I said, "It my husband can't protect me I have other friends who can, and if you ever show yourself at the Tontine I assure you that you will be put out;" he never came there again while we were there; I told my husband of this transaction, and that is the way it has come out to the public; (Gov. D. objected to the last clause;) I may have told Mrs. McCarthy of this—I will not say I have not—but I told my husband first, and I never told it any way different from what I have here stated; I *know* I never at any time told it to Mrs. Sanford, (formerly Miss Harter;) I know this from this circumstance: Miss Harter made propositions to me unworthy of herself long before this, and destroyed my confidence in her; I was extremely cautious after those propositions what I ever said; I was afraid of her; shall I tell what those propositions were?

*Mr. Ingersoll*—No, not unless the gentlemen want it.

*Mr. Watrous*—No matter.

*The Court*—If the witness is through with this incident, we will take a recess at this point until 2 o'clock. The Court then adjourned.

**History of Dr. Bennett, his Family, and Pills—Illness of Mrs. Bennett's Child, &c.**

There is naturally a strong desire to know something of Dr. BENNETT's antecedents and history. Fortunately I have succeeded in getting hold of documents,—the source of which vouches for their authenticity,—which give as full information on this subject as could be desired, as they bear marks as having emanated from the Doctor's own mind and pen. These documents, or rather this document, as it should be termed, is a five-paged sheet, twelve inches by eight perhaps.

Its purpose is well set forth in the prefatory remarks which are signed by his "managers," the Rev Wm. Wood and Charles R. Greene. Their statement is as follows—I give the extracts *verbatim et literatim*: "We, the undersigned, having been appointed by Dr. Benaett, of London, as managers for the purpose of placing within the reach of the American public a very valuable medicine, called the Plant and Root Pills, thinking it advisable, we have laid before you the manner in which this most charming medicine was first brought into use, also a short history of Dr. Bennett's family."

The circular proper then proceeds as follows: "The above plate (a rough wood-cut at the head of the sheet, with 'Health and Happiness' beneath it) represents *Dr. Bennett and his wife, together with their twelve blooming, healthy and interesting children*, the Doctor and his wife each having a child in their arms." After some remarks on the unfailing efficacy of Dr. B.'s pills in producing "blooming health and beauty," the paper says: "It has often been remarked by many how healthy and well Dr. Bennett's family look. There is a cause for it. His wife before she was married, as many are aware, was very feeble and complained much. After their marriage he persuaded her to use one of these pills every day. She was surprised to find that a few doses restored her to perfect health, which she has always enjoyed up to the present time, and she has made it a practice to use them occasionally when in health, especially after having taken cold. And now we behold her in excellent health, and the *mother of twelve blooming, healthy and happy children*." * * * * * * *

"Never has he [the Doctor] known an instance, where they have been thoroughly used, to fail in restoring health to the sick. So thoroughly and surely will they relieve you of all pain, sickness, and distress, and so much confidence has he in their healing art, that should any purchase them and not feel satisfied, *they may return them*, and the proprietor holds himself responsible to return the money paid for them, in all cases where they do not give universal satisfaction. We have thus laid them at your hands not for our gain; if so, *we should have put only twenty-five, instead of forty pills*, in a box. Therefore it is to your profit—to your health and to your gain." So much for the pills. Now for "A short history of Dr. Bennett's father; also, showing how this wonderful medicine was brought into use." "The old gentleman, who is on a visit, having a Bible in his hand, as you see in the above plate, [the wood-cut referred to,] is a perfect likeness of the father of the celebrated Dr. Bennett. You would not take him to be over sixty or sixty-five years of age. But you will be surprised when told that this fine-looking old gentleman was ninety-five years old the 20th of November, 1847. * * * * He is an extremely rich man, having an income of about $500,000 annually, and the owner of a number of fine elegant ships, which sail in different directions to every part of the world. A number of years ago this good old man was very sick. He had eight of the most celebrated doctors to attend him both day and night; with all their skill the good and pious gentleman grew worse and worse. Finally they gave him up, saying it was impossible to cure him, and he would soon die. The next day, about nine o'clock in the morning, he called his wife to his bedside, saying, "How painful it is to die without seeing my son, our only child. Though I have spent large amounts of money to have him educated for a Doctor; after which, to have him thoroughly understand the way to cure diseases, I permitted him to travel in far distant lands, among the savage and Indian tribes, as then he could learn their successful manner in curing diseases, in nature's way, from plants and roots. The thought of my encouraging him to go as I am about to die grieves me much. But tell my son when he arrives that I have left his kind mother one million of dollars, also for him two millions, together with all my vessels, and tell him always to remember the poor." Here he stopped, being in great distress; in a few minutes his pains ceased, after which he took a short nap, being the first to any amount for several days: in the afternoon he was taken *with shortness of breath*, and supposed to be dying. The neighbors were sent for; the room was soon filled, and many prayers were offered up from the very heart by those dear Christian people that in some way relief might be obtained for this good and pious man's recovery. While these prayers were ascending like sweet incense to the Throne above, and every eye was melted in tears, the rumbling noise was heard in the distance like a mighty chariot winding its way with great speed nearer and nearer, when all at once a fine span of horses before a beautiful coach stood before the door, out of which alighted a noble and elegant-looking man. In a moment's time he entered the room and embraced the hand of his dear father and mother. She clasped her arms around his neck and danced away. The Doctor, surprised to see his father so really gone, immediately went to his coach, taking therefrom various plants and roots, which he had learned from the red men of the forest as being good for all diseases, and immediately compounded them together and gave them to his father. In about two hours afterwards he was very much relieved. He gave him small doses every three or four hours, just to keep his bowels regular, and have them cleanse and purify his blood. Two days after he was much better, and the *third* day he could walk about the room. He has occasionally taken them ever since, and now we behold him a strong, active man, and in the bloom of health, and at the age of ninety-five, able to ride in one day thirty-five miles in order to spend his birth day with this celebrated Doctor, his son."

"The above *astonishing cure* was sounded in every ear and re-echoed throughout the land as a most wonderful cure. Many persons afflicted with various diseases immediately applied for the pills. So powerful in strengthening, and so wonderfully did they cure them of all their diseases, and so great was the call for the pills, both far and near, that it was impossible for the Doctor alone to make them fast enough, as there was not a moment through the day but there was, to say the least, eight or ten, sometimes upward of thirty, to the office at a time to get these pills. So sure were they to relieve the sick, and with so much success did they cure all manner of diseases, that he entirely laid aside his former way of practising, and prescribed them for every complaint."

The circular proceeds to set forth the Doctor's theory of medicine, and the virtues of the pills. The theory is that all "diseases spring from one source, namely, impurity of the blood;" and then comes the sensation heading: "Why will you delay—Silence that dreadful Cough, Influenza and Common Cold—Great Female Medicine—The Bowels and their Functions—Giddiness, Headache and Inflammation of the Eyes—Disease of the Stomach—Rheumatism—Worms—Disease of the Liver—Fevers—Gravel and Stone." For all the diseases referred to, from worms and influenza to consumption, the pills are declared to be a sovereign specific. Throughout the paper, powers of composition are displayed which would do credit to the pen of Stephen H. Branch.

**The Panama Railroad Company's new Steam Propeller.**

The screw-steamship *Guatemala*, now nearly completed at Greenpoint for the Panama Railroad Company, is worth a passing notice. She is 214 feet long on deck and 32 feet 9 inches wide; her hold is 10 feet 6 inches deep, between decks there are seven feet, and from main deck to passenger deck there are 7 feet 4 inches, making a total depth of 25 feet 6 inches. Her frame is of white oak below, and of hackmatack above; it is moulded at the keel 14 inches, at the main deck 8 inches, sided at the keel 9 inches, at the main deck 8 inches, and between centers 24 inches. The frames are diagonally strapped with iron bars on the outside, 4 by ⅝ inches, and 4 feet between centres. The straps reach aft and take hold of the stern-post and dead wood, and they reach forward and take hold of the stem and dead wood; they begin 44 inches above the main deck, and go down to one timber below the floor-heads. An iron strap goes round the vessel like a hoop, at the upper end of the diagonal straps, which are fastened to it. The plank on the bottom is of white oak up to 16-feet water-line; from this up it is of yellow pine, 4½ inches thick. All the planks over 10 inches wide are scarfed, and these scarfs are parallel with the edge; they are 3 feet long, edge-fastened, and secured with copper bolts. All the plank over 13 inches wide have three treenails in each single frame. The treenails, fore and aft, average 12 inches between centres, and wedged on both sides. The planks are edge-fastened with ⅞-inch iron, 2 feet apart.

The ceiling has five bilge streaks 8 inches thick, and five streaks 7 inches thick,—the balance of the ceiling being 5 inches thick. The flat of the floor is oak 3½ inches thick; all the other ceiling is of Georgia pine, and is edge-fastened in the same manner as the plank. After the treenails were driven the ceiling was square fastened with iron. The ceiling and water ways are scarfed. There is a beam on every third frame on all the decks, which allow 6 feet between centres. Each of the beams has three knees—one hanging and two lodging knees. The beams of the lower deck are 12 by 10, of the main deck 10 by 8, of the passenger deck 5 by 5 inches, of Georgia pine. There are two large and one coal port on each side of the ship opening on the lower deck. These ports have strong cast iron frames, which were inserted before the vessel was planked, and are fastened through from side to side. The diagonal straps coming to the ports are fastened to the frame. These ports are specially adapted to the service for which the vessel is intended,—the loading and discharging being performed by lighters. The *Guatemala* is well secured forward and aft by breast-hooks and pointers. Every beam is stanchioned, the stanchions being fastened to the keelson with knees, and to each other and the beams with iron straps. She is to have two masts, the foremast to be square-rigged.

The *Guatemala* is fitted with EMERSON's patent windlass forward, and a capstan aft. She will be furnished with five of RAYMOND's metallic life-boats. The engine timbers are of the most substantial kind, 4 feet 6 inches deep, and 33 inches wide, tapering or stepping down gradually forward and aft, and extending, in all, over 90 feet.

The *Guatemala* is intended to combine a freight and passenger business—for which screw-steamships are particularly well adapted—and the model of the vessel is made suitable for this, and is pronounced, by judges in nautical matters, to be all that can be desired. All below the main deck will be used for freight, and all above will be for passengers, with accommodations for 100 of the first class. The cabin begins aft, and extends forward nearly to the forward hatch. The *Guatemala* will be fitted with large, commodious state-rooms, on each side, the facing of which will be of hard wood polished. The wheel-house and the officers' rooms are to be on the upper deck.

The engine will have a cylinder of 56 inches diameter, and of 45 inches stroke—direct acting and condensing. The propeller wheel will be 14 feet in diameter. Return tubular boilers will be 10 feet 9 inches wide, 17 feet long, and 14 feet 4 inches high. The propeller wheel and rudder are of brass, and the shaft is covered with brass till it enters the vessel. The engine is of the same pattern as those of the *Hunterville* and *Montgomery*, of whose efficiency the public have had a good opportunity of judging, and which demonstrate that New-York machanics are not behind our Transatlantic cousins in building screw-steamships.

The hull has been built by Mr. SAMUEL SNEDEN, the machinery by Mr. E. H. DELAMATER, the vessel being superintended by Mr. JOHN BAIRD, Engineer of Cromwell's steamships, by whom the specifications for the vessel and the drawings for the machinary are prepared.

The *Guatemala* is intended to run between Panama and the ports of Central America, in connection with the steamer *Columbus*, and will be commanded by Captain J. M. Dow, so well and favorably known upon this route. The vessel is expected to be launched in a week, when she will be taken to Thirteenth-street, North River, to the Delemeter Iron Works, where she will receive her machinery, and be ready for sea by the beginning of March.

Another bogus money concern was broken up at Buffalo last week.

**Anæsthesia—Who Discovered It?**

*For the Journal of Commerce.*

Messrs. EDITORS: In penning the article which appeared in your columns of the 20th inst. on the subject above named, I had not the slightest idea of bringing reproach on the distinguished Professors PARKER, MOTT and FRANCIS, by the production of the explicit affidavits which they saw fit to give in 1852 to be used before the United States Senate in favor of this late HORACE WELLS as the true author of anæsthesia. It is true that the learned gentlemen had placed themselves in the unenviable attitude of addressing to the Senate in 1852, under oath, one untruth, and in now certifying to the public another, but I thought that I could find some apology for or explanation of this singular incongruity in the oblivious effect of numerous and urgent professional engagements, and the lapse of time.

I regret, however, to observe that these gentlemen have by a card inserted in your paper of

# LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Dec 24.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Nos. 1708,2455,2851, 3722, 3936, 3996, 4468, 4690, 4700, 4882 4891, 5006, 5226, 5417, 5788, 5820, 5863, 5892, 5917, 6033, 6093, 6141, 6142, 6162, 6188, 6215, 6222.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—(Hilton, J., without a Jury.)—Nos. 271, 512, 413, 487, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545. *Part II.*—(Daly, J., without a Jury.)—Nos. 383, 410, 436, 510, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, 532.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 24.
Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

*The United States* vs. *Two hundred quarter boxes of cigars, &c.*—This was a libel of information filed to forfeit for undervaluation, two hundred quarter boxes, one hundred and twenty-five fifth boxes, and eleven hundred and forty tenth boxes of cigars, imported in the brig *Lyra* in March last, by Alvarez Hein, manufacturer. The cigars were invoiced at $2,789, but on appraisement their value was raised in the average 19 per cent., whereupon this information was filed. The testimony was conflicting as to what was the actual market price of such cigars at Hsvana, whence they were imported, at the time of importation.

Judge BETTS charged the Jury as follows:

This action demands the forfeiture of an importation of cigars, addressed to the claimants as consignees, from the port of Havana in March last. The invoice of the goods submitted to the Collector in this port was filed on appraisement here, and was reported undervalued in its price, in most respects to a large per centage, nearly to the amount of 30 per cent. The justness of the appraisement has been suported by the testimony of merchants trading in the article between that port and this, who have been examined in Court on this trial, and very considerable evidence has also been submitted on the part of the claimants, impugning that evidence by witnesses examined in Court, and also in testimony taken on commission in Havana.

It is to be observed by the Jury that this prosecution is authorized by express statute, and that the proceedings under it do not correspond entirely to suits between individuals. The United States have exclusive power to regulate the subject of importations from foreign countries to this, and to prohibit them entirely, or clothe their admissions with such conditions or restrictions as may be deemed expedient by Congress.

The commodities in question are made subject by statute to a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the importers are bound to make up a true invoice of the market value of the articles in the general market of Havana at the time of exportation as a measure by which the Government may impose and collect the legal duties upon them at their entry. When the goods were offered for entry they were ordered by the Collector to be appraised, and the authority to which they were referred for that purpose is empowered by statute to determine the foreign market value, and that decision is made *conclusive* for the purpose of assessing duties. It is not, however, conclusive, but only *prima facie* proof of that value in this action. It amounts to the latter grade of evidence to that end, and then, by the provisions of another act of Congress, the burden is cast upon the claimants to prove on their part that the appraisement does not represent the real market value of the goods in Havana, and that the invoice is a fair and honest one in respect to that value.

The Jury will compare and weigh all the testimony on both sides to this point, and determine whether the claimants have succeeded in establishing the justness of their invoice against the proof of the Government. The evidence furnished in commission taken abroad is to have the same effect on this inquiry, as to credibility, as if delivered in Court.

If the Jury find upon the whole evidence that the claimants have not justified the prices stated on their invoice, the further inquiry remains to be settled by the Jury, whether the undervaluation was made designedly or was the result of honest mistake or misapprehension. The goods are subject to condemnation only in case they are undercharged with intent to evade the payment of the legal duties charged upon them.

That purpose will be implied and presumed by the Jury in the absence of clear and credible testimony on the part of the importers excusing the undervaluation, provided the Jury judge the variation so considerable as to import an expectation by the importers that a profit or benefit might be expected to be secured to them by making the importation at the invoice price instead of its true value in the foreign market. The question upon the motives of the importers and the true state of the foreign market, are matters of fact, and are submitted to the Jury exclusively for their decision.

The Jury retired, and after a considerable time returned into Court saying that they were unable to agree, and after some discussion they were discharged.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt. For the claimants, Mr. Griswold.

*The United States* vs. *One Hundred Kegs containing Emery*—This was an action brought to forfeit the emery for undervalnation at the Custom-house. The emery was imported from London in Sept. 1856, and was entered as valued at 18 shillings sterling per hundred weight, but on appraisement here the value was raised to 23 shillings. Evidence was given on both sides as to the quality of the emery, and its market value. The charge of the Judge was substantially the same as in the case of the cigars. The Jury found a verdict for the United States, forfeiting the goods. For the United States—Mr. Hunt. For the claimants—Mr. Walden.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 23.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments, this morning, in the following cases:

*The United States* vs. *James McAdam.*—An indictment for larceny on the high seas for stealing money from one Mary McManus on the ship *West Point.*

*The United States* vs. *Wm. B. Aldrich, George P. Abbott and Daniel Graham.*—An indictment against some of the crew of the ship *Zingara* for revolt and mutiny.

*The United States* vs. *John B. Macomber and four others.*—An indictment for voluntarily serving on the slaver *Haidee.*

The Grand Jury also stated to the Court that they had thrown out a bill against a boy named Charles Brown, *alias* Matthew Taylor, who was sent here by the Consul at Bermuda charged with committing a murder on board the ship *Cerro Gordo*, the evidence seeming to show that the deed was done in self-defence. The Court ordered that he be discharged from custody and delivered to the British Consul, he being a British subject.

SUPERIOR COURT.

EXTENSION OF THE SPECIAL TRIAL TERM.—At a Session of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1858, present, all the Justices, ordered that the Special Term of this Court for the trial of causes appointed to be held on the first Monday of the present month, and now in progress, be, and the same is hereby extended to and including the second Saturday of January, A. D. 1859. And the duration of the said term, as hereinbefore appointed, is hereby altered to conform to said extension.

SUPERIOR COURT.
Before Judge Sloson.

*Samuel S. Salter* vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This cause has occupied the Circuit ten days, and is by no means at an end. Since Tuesday the defence has been engaged in presenting testimony. The case attracts no little public attention, and is ably conducted by D. D. Field for the plaintiff, and Mr. Chas. O'Conor for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

THE CASE OF STEPHENS, THE ALLEGED WIFE-POISONER.

The Court opened again yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the pressure of business for some time past having been so great that the Recorder has been obliged to devote the entire day, to a late hour in the evening, for the disposal of the cases on the Calendar.

The trial of Patrick Gunning, Archibald Brown, and John Kerrigan, indicted for an alleged outrage on the person of Mary Galloway, on the night of Nov. 17, in a stable at the corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, was the first case yesterday. Much public sympathy has been elicited for this complainant. According to the statement made by her to the committing magistrate, she was dragged into the stable by six men, and by them successively outraged, the last man leaving her senseless, and robbing her of her victorine. The testimony taken yesterday, generally not fit for publication, was disadvantageous to the complainant, and the Jury found the defendants guilty of a simple assault and battery only. Sentence reserved.

The next case was also one of outrage, on a female named Mary O'Neil, alleged to have been perpetrated by Patrick Hefferman and Bernard Smith, on Nov. 4, in Eighteenth-street and Second-avenue. The evidence was mostly unfit for publication. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour. James Stephens was arraigned yesterday morning, and through his counsel, Mr. Busteed, pleaded not guilty. Mr. Bunt, the District-Attorney, moved to transfer the trial to the Court of Over and Terminer. No objection being interposed, on the part of the defence, the Recorder granted the motion. Mr. Busteed then moved for a commission to examine certain parties in Ireland, whose evidence, as is stated, will be of material importance to the defence. The issue of this commission will probably postpone the trial of the case for some weeks.

The Lottery Investigation.
OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE.
Before Judge Russell.

The case of Wood, Eddy & Co., alleged agents of Swan & Co.'s lotteries, was resumed before Judge RUSSELL, at 11½ A. M. yesterday.

*James H. Sturgis*, residing at No. 5 Bowery, being sworn, deposed: I am an exchange broker; I know Mr. Benjamin Wood; I do not know Mr. Eddy; I know Murray & Dickinson slightly.

Q.—Did you ever know of the sale by either of the defendants of any lottery ticket in the City of New-York, or of any such ticket being placed on commission by either of the parties? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know that either of the parties named have dealt in lottery tickets in the City of New-York? A.—I do not.

Mr. Holmes here rested the case for the prosecution, reserving the right to examine Dennis Connolly as a witness, who had been subpenaed but had not yet appeared.

Ex-Recorder Smith moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that there was not probable cause for the detention of the defendants.

Mr. Hall said it was proposed on the part of the defendants to submit the case to the Judge without examining any witnesses and without summing up. If the counsel for the accused coucinded so to submit the case, he hoped the Court would direct that the other side should not sum up on their part.

Judge RUSSELL said he should listen to any statements that counsel deemed it advisable to make.

Messrs. Hall and Smith consulted with Mr. Benjamin Wood in the Judge's private office, and then Mr. Smith stated that he and his associate had concluded to submit the case without comment.

Mr. Holmes then summed up for the prosecution. He read from the testimony of George A. Armour to prove that that the witness had committed perjury, and examined the other evidence in the case. He claimed that inasmuch as no evidence had been introduced to contradict the original affidavit in the case upon which the Judge had issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, the Judge could not, without inconsistency, refuse to give that affidavit the same weight now which he had given it when he issued the warrant.

Judge RUSSELL inquired whether any of the parties charged as principals in this accusation had been placed on the stand.

Mr. Holmes said none had.

The Judge said he only wanted to know how far the faith of the State was pledged; those who had been put on the stand of course could not be prosecuted.

Ex-Recorder Smith arose and claimed the right to argue the motion to dismiss the complaint.

The Judge said that motion was not before him; if it had been he should have denied it instanter; Mr. Smith had waived the right to sum up in the case.

It was finally agreed that Mr. Smith should be allowed to proceed, and that Mr. Holmes should have the privilege of answering. Mr. Smith accordingly replied to the argument of Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Holmes responded.

Judge RUSSELL said he would endeavor to deliver his decision in the case next Thursday at 12 o'clock.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

The interior of the market, and the streets, and piers, in the neighborhood, were as densely thronged, by purchasers, to-day, as they could well have been. Towards noon, the crowd was so great that it was very difficult to move in any direction. Some old and regular visitors said the number of people, the noise and confusion, exceeded all precedent. Some too sensitive and too impetuous buyers, thought that they had struggled and suffered enough, in endeavoring to reach the stands, to entitle them to such supplies as they were in quest of, gratuitously. The main objects of attraction were the poultry stands,—where a remarkably brisk business was transacted. The run of custom, however, was very general, and few dealers complained of any want of demand.

MEATS.

With good supplies, the improved inquiry was easily met. Prices, however, generally favor sellers. Some uncommonly fine carcasses of American Mutton were in market to-day. The butcher who offered them for sale estimated that they would average 150 lbs. each carcass. Most of those on exhibition had been previously ordered for various hotels and steamships. They were sold by the carcass at, as we were informed, 25c. ₱ lb. We have rarely seen any English Mutton to equal them. It really was a treat to look at them, suspended from the hooks, cleanly dressed and neatly decorated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb | 10 | @ 16 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb | 7 | @ 11 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb | 5 | @ 9 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb | 15 | @ 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb | 12 | @ 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb | 10 | @ 13 |
| Beef, corned, ₱ lb | 6 | @ 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb | 6 | @ 14 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb | 4 | @ 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ₱ lb | 9 | @ 14 |
| Lamb, ₱ lb | 9 | @ 14 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb | 10 | @ 12 |
| Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb | 6 | @ 9 |
| Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb | 14 | @ 17 |
| Pork, fresh, ₱ lb | 10 | @ 11 |
| Pork, salted, ₱ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Pork, smoked, ₱ lb | 9 | @ 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @2 00 |
| Soup Meats, ₱ lb | 4 | @ 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ₱ lb | 11 | @ 14 |
| Bacon, ₱ lb | 11 | @ 13 |
| Hams, ₱ lb | 12 | @ 14 |
| Shoulders, ₱ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Tongues, each | 68 | @ 81 |
| Lard, ₱ lb | 12½ | @ 13 |
| Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb | 11½ | @ 12½ |
| Sausages, City made, ₱ lb | 12 | @ — |
| Tripe, ₱ lb | 6 | @ — |

POULTRY AND GAME.

This branch of business has been remarkably animated. The quality of the supplies has noticeably improved. The demand has been quite brisk. Prices of some kinds have advanced. Nearly all descriptions are held with more firmness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ₱ pair | 75 | @1 25 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ pair | 1 00 | @1 75 |
| Fowls, ₱ lb | 11 | @ 14 |
| Western Poultry, ₱ lb | 7 | @ 11 |
| Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair | 62½ | @1 25 |
| Guinea Hens, ₱ pair | 62½ | @ 75 |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb | 10 | @ 15 |
| Geese, each | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Ducks, ₱ pair | 50 | @1 25 |
| Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ₱ pair | 2 50 | @3 50 |
| Ducks, Red-head, ₱ pair | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Widgeons, ₱ pair | 50 | @ 62 |
| Teal, ₱ pair | 50 | @ 62 |
| Wild Turkeys, each | 1 75 | @3 50 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen | 2 00 | @2 75 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen | 2 25 | @3 00 |
| Woodcock, ₱ dozen | 3 75 | @4 50 |
| Woodcock, ₱ pair | 62½ | @ 87 |
| Quail, ₱ doz | 1 75 | @2 00 |
| Partridge, ₱ pair | 75 | @1 00 |
| Rabbits, ₱ pair | 37 | @ 50 |
| Venison, ₱ lb | 9 | @ 13 |
| Bear's Meat | 12½ | @ 16 |

FISH.

The transactions in the principal varieties of Fish have been to a fair extent. The assortment in market is less extensive. Eels, Striped Bass, Blackfish and Terrapins are dearer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salm Trout, ₱ lb | 15 | Cat-fish, ₱ lb | 8 |
| Codfish, ₱ lb | 6 | Frost-fish, ₱ lb | 6 |
| Pickerel, ₱ lb | 12 | Black-fish, ₱ lb | 10 |
| Eels, ₱ lb | 10@12 | White-fish, ₱ lb | 12 |
| Flounders, ₱ lb | 6 | Mullet, ₱ lb | 8 |
| Striped Bass, ₱ lb | 12@15 | Haddock, ₱ lb | 6 |
| Perch, ₱ lb | 8@10 | Terrapins, ₱ doz | $12@$15 |
| Smelts, ₱ lb | 15 | Frogs, ₱ dozen | 25@$1 |
| Oysters, ₱ 100 | 50 | | 2 00 |
| Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100 | $1 00 | | 2 50 |
| Clams, ₱ 100 | 50 | | 1 25 |
| Lobsters, ₱ lb | 6 | | — |
| Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb | 18 | | 20 |
| Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb | 12 | | 15 |
| Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb | 4 | | 5 |
| Codfish, dry, ₱ lb | 4 | | 5 |
| Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb | 10 | | — |
| Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb | 10 | | 12 |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 6 | | 12 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb | 8 | | 10 |

VEGETABLES.

The demand has been good, and prices of the leading kinds have been sustained.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @2 50 |
| Potatoes, ₱ bushel | 50 | @ 87 |
| Potatoes, ₱ half peck | 12 | @ 16 |
| Sweet Potatoes, ₱ half peck | 20 | @ 25 |
| Turnips, ₱ bushel | 37 | @ 50 |
| Turnips, ₱ half peck | 6 | @ 9 |
| Parsnips, ₱ bushel | 62 | @ — |
| Parsnips, ₱ dozen | 10 | @ 15 |
| Carrots, ₱ bushel | 62 | @ — |
| Carrots, ₱ dozen | 10 | @ 15 |
| Beets, ₱ dozen bunches | 50 | @ — |
| Beets, ₱ bunch | 5 | @ — |
| Onions, ₱ bushel | 87½ | @1 25 |
| Onions, ₱ peck | 31 | @ 50 |
| Chicory, ₱ doz | 38 | @ — |
| Cabbage, Red, ₱ dozen | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Cabbage, Red, ₱ head | 10 | @ 12 |
| Cabbage, ₱ doz | 37 | @ 75 |
| Cabbage, ₱ head | 4 | @ 7 |
| Cauliflower, ₱ doz | 75 | @2 00 |
| Cauliflower, each | 7 | @ 18 |
| Cranberries, ₱ quart | 15 | @ 25 |
| Tomatoes, ₱ quart can | 25 | @ — |
| Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch | 8 | @ 10 |
| Parsley, ₱ bunch | 4 | @ — |
| Celery, lable, ₱ bunch | 10 | @ 12 |
| Celery, soup, ₱ bunch | 2 | @ — |
| Leeks, ₱ bunch | 6 | @ — |
| Garlic, ₱ bunch | 8 | @ — |
| Spinach, ₱ peck | 15 | @ 18 |
| Squashes, each | 12 | @ 25 |
| Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each | 12 | @ 25 |

FRUIT.

A fair inquiry has prevailed for most kinds at steady rates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, ₱ half peck | 20 | @ 50 |
| Apples, Lady, ₱ half peck | 75 | @1 00 |
| Apples, dried, ₱ lb | 9 | @ 10 |
| Pears, cooking, ₱ half peck | 50 | @ 75 |
| Pears, eating, ₱ half peck | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Grapes, ₱ lb | 20 | @ 25 |
| Grapes, Malaga, ₱ lb | 50 | @ 75 |
| Citron, preserved, ₱ lb | 20 | @ 25 |
| Peaches, dried, ₱ lb | 18 | @ 20 |
| Plums, dried, ₱ lb | 28 | @ 30 |
| Chestnuts, ₱ quart | 18 | @ — |
| Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart | 10 | @ — |
| Walnuts, ₱ quart | 10 | @ — |
| Oranges, ₱ doz | 31 | @ 50 |
| Lemons, ₱ dozen | 25 | @ — |
| Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen | 37 | @ 50 |
| Figs, ₱ box | 37 | @ 50 |
| Figs, ₱ lb | 12 | @ — |
| Dates, ₱ lb | 10 | @ — |
| Raisins, ₱ lb | 8 | @ 12 |
| Currants, ₱ lb | 10 | @ 12 |
| Green Ginger, ₱ lb | 25 | @ — |

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Dealers are selling small quantities of Butter on easier terms. Cheese and Eggs are firm. Honey is somewhat lower. Business is not very active.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ lb | 19 | @ 27 |
| Butter, State, ₱ lb | 21 | @ 29 |
| Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb | 16 | @ 23 |
| Cheese, new, ₱ lb | 9¼ | @ 10 |
| Cheese, English, ₱ lb | 15 | @ 16 |
| Eggs, four for | 12 | @ — |
| Eggs, nine for | 25 | @ — |
| Eggs, forty for | 1 00 | @ — |
| Honey, ₱ can | — | @ 50 |
| Honey, ₱ bottle | — | @ 25 |
| Honey, ₱ lb | 20 | @ 25 |

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz | — | @ 37 |
| Mangoes, each | — | @ 4 |
| New-York Peppers, ₱ 100 | 37 | @ 62 |
| Gherkins, ₱ 100 | 21 | @ 37 |
| Pickled Onions, ₱ quart | 12 | @ — |
| Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle | 15 | @ — |
| Horse Radish, dry, ₱ lb | 12½ | @ — |
| Sauer Krant, ₱ quart | 6 | @ — |
| Sardines, ₱ box | 21 | @ — |
| Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle | 21 | @ 37 |
| Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle | 12½ | @ — |
| Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon | — | @ 50 |
| Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon | — | @2 00 |

EVERGREENS

Have been more abundant, and more sought after, today, than they were last Friday. Prices of such as meet the requirements of the most numerous class of buyers, are essentially unaltered. Firs range in price from 25c. to $3 each tree; and bunches of Fir branches sell at 31c.@43c. ₱ bunch. Dwarf trees, with artificial flowers as ornaments, tied to the branches, are quoted at from 37c.@75c. without boxes, and $1@$1 50 with boxes. Laurels, in bunches, can be had at 6c.@10c. ₱ bunch. Fir Wreaths, with floral decorations, are selling at 12c., and without flowers at 6c. each.

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 125 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307. JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILDER, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Erie R. R. | Southern boats | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asnes, bbls | 11 | — | 11 |
| Flour, bbls | 1,236 | 8,860 | 10 106 |
| Provisions pkgs | 1,397 | 1,526 | 2,923 |

ASHES—Are quiet at old prices. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 33c.@34c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 180 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 300 bags Rio at 11c.@11¾c.; 908 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c.; 45 bags stained do. at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. Orl'ns Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 12 | 12 | 12½ | 12¾ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 | 13 |

DYEWOODS—A sale of St. Domingo Logwood was reported at $12 50 ₱ ton.

FISH—Most kinds have been sparingly sought after at unchanged prices. Dry Cod, $3 75@$4 35 ₱ cwt.; large No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel at $15 50; small and medium No. 2, do., at $13 50@13 75; large No. 3, do. do., at $9 25@$9 50; Pickled Herring, $3@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@32c. for scaled, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, at 44c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour, yet prices are essentially unaltered. Sales, 8,250 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound State, ₱ bbl | $3 70 | @ 4 20 |
| Superfine State | 4 25 | @ 4 45 |
| Extra State | 5 00 | @ 5 20 |
| Superfine Western | 4 40 | @ 4 80 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 65 | @ 5 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 00 | @ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 40 | @ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70 | @ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75 | @ 8 50 |

Canadian is in request at former rates, sales 500 bbls. at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at old figures; sales 1,700 bbls, at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

Mr. WM. G. CUTTING advises the business of the week thus: "The market for State and Western Flour continues without material change in prices. There has been a fair demand for the Eastern and local trade, and also something doing in Superfine State on speculation for Western account. Yesterday's transactions were to a moderate extent. There is more activity in Southern Flour, without change in price. Canadian Flour continues quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. Rye Flour is dull and closes heavily. Corn Meal remains quiet. The market for Wheat continues without special animation; the arrivals have been confined to small parcels of Southern. The demand has been chiefly for the supply of the immediate wants of the Eastern and local trade. Prices have been well sustained, and holders generally are firm. The transactions yesterday were to a fair extent, and the market steady. The transactions in Rye are not large, but the market is very firm. There has been a very good demand for Western Mixed Corn, chiefly on speculation for Western account. Most of the parcels now in store have changed hands within a short time, and are held for an advance. New Southern has been coming forward in limited quantities, and is sought after by the Eastern trade. The market yesterday closed firm. There is a fair demand for Oats, and choice descriptions are sought after for shipment to New-Orleans. Prices continue firm."

FOREIGN LIQUORS—All kinds are in moderate request at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Sales to-day, 500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 60; 500 boxes Bunch do., at $2 05, and 250 boxes Valencia at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request, at uniform rates; sales 22,500 bushels, including fair White Canada, at $1 25; prime Chicago Spring, at 83c.; damaged Red Illinois, at $1 08; good to choice White Southern, at $1 38@$1 50; and good to prime Red do. at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at full prices; sales 18,000 bushels, part at 77c.@78c. for mixed Western; 76c.@76½c. for new White Southern; 76c.@77c. for new Yellow do., and 75c. for new Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are in request and are steady. We quote Canada at 55c.@56½c.; Western, 54c.@55c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—The demand is moderate, and prices are very firm. We quote North River at 65c.@70c., for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila is in demand, within a range of from 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ bale, usual terms. Other kinds are inactive.

HIDES—Are in fair request at steady rates.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet firm. New, 10c.@17c.: Old, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet and somewhat nominal; 100 tons Scotch Pig brought, in lots, $25@$25 50 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $2 12½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is less sought after, yet it is stiffly held.

LEATHER—A good inquiry prevails for Sole at full prices.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 120 bbls. New-Orleans at 36c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48½c. ₱ gallon; and 1,200 bbls. Common Resin at $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are rather quiet, yet quoted steady, to-day. Crude Whale, 54c.@56c.; Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 28; Bleached Winter Whale, 64c.@65c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 30; Linseed, 62c.@64c.; Lard, 85c.@95c. ₱ gallon; Palm, 9½c.@9¾c.; Tallow, 10c. ₱ lb.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:*

| | Bbls. Sp. | Bbls Wh. | Lbs Bone |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending Dec. 20 | 50 | ..... | 8,100 |
| Previously | 80,110 | 186,496 | 1,492,300 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 20, 1858 | 80,160 | 186,496 | 1,500,400 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, 1857 | 77,368 | 231,455 | 2,023,600 |

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for new Mess; $18 15 for do., deliverable early in January; $17 50@$17 60 for old Mess; and $13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been lightly dealt in, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c., Sides, at 8¾c.@9¼c., Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at uniform prices; sales 500 tcs. ann bbls., at 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is brisker and somewhat firmer. Sales, to-day, 650 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 62½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@ $15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 8¼c. @9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 200 tcs., in lots, at from $3 @$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at buoyant prices. Sales to-day 850 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 6½c.@7c.; 200 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@7½c.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c @7¾c.; 1,400 boxes Havana on private terms; and, by auction, 473 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.@6⅝c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

WHISKY—Small sales have been reported at 25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For London, 100 tcs. Navy Beef at 5s. 9d.; 300 bbls. do. do. at 4s. 3d., and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. For Antwerp, 1,000 bags Coffee at 1c. ₱ lb.; 150 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. For New Orleans, 15,000 bushels Oats at 3½c. ₱ bushel.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Extra Refined Corn Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than any other manufacturers.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam engine, built at the Novelty Works. 12 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st. T. O. LEROY & CO.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—BOBLER'S AND Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in cans and foil. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Sole Agents. Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FIRST WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—J. F. Parker, G. A. M. Brown, B. D. Quigg, John Jackson, Thomas Coady. *Ward Committee*—J. P. Phenix, H. Jurgens, G. Hamilton, E. Coady, C. W. Shepperd, F. W. Deuecke, S. Hamilton, S. Knapp, M. Bradford.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS.—A pleasant room, with 300 seats, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st. Rent, $5 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway. DRILL-ROOM TO LET—No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., 80 feet by 20. Rent, $3 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

BROAS' BENEFIT SUPPER IS POSTPONED until Dec. 29, 1858. Who knows BROAS, the pie-baker, No. 243 3d-av.

# FAIRS.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,
With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st. Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Parkplace; C. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION,
No. 620 Broadway,
adjoining Laura Keene's Theatre.
MUSIC TO-NIGHT,
By ROBERTSON'S BAND.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR AT THE NEW TABERNACLE.—THE Ladies connected with the Broadway Tabernacle will open a FAIR, at the Social Rooms in the new Chapel at the corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 23, to continue during the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Visitors will find a choice variety of beautiful and useful fancy articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, a neat assortment of Children's Clothing. Tickets of admission, 15 cents; to be had at the door.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF CALVARY BAPTIST Church will hold a Fair for the sale of a large variety of useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the church in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The articles to be disposed of are suitable for Holiday Gifts, and are marked at reasonable prices. Admittance free.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany will hold a Fair, for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 22 and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

FAIR AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE—Mr. JEFFERIS, of Boxart, Jefferis & Co., No. 104 Broadway, has kindly volunteered to sell at auction, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, all the fancy goods left on hand at the Fair for the benefit of Young Deaf Mutes.

FAIR OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, Dec. 23 and 24. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents. Music by Dodworth's Band.

THE LADIES' FAIR AT THE CHURCH OF the Epiphany, Stanton-st., will be kept open FRIDAY, through the day and evening.

A FAIR OF THE L

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1858.

IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A CAPTAIN'S NOT AMISS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—THE GAMESTER—CAPTAIN CHARCOTTE.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ALARIC—WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

BOWERY THEATRE—RUBE THE RANGER—PO-CA-HONTAS—TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & Co.'s TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way-Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.... 5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post-office on the preceding Tuesday afternoon, to go by railroad at 12½ o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 2 o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Pacific*, with European advices five days later, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, from Galway on the evening of the 9th inst., *en route* for New-York. Her news is quite interesting. A general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph was called for the 15th inst., to consider the condition of affairs, and Lord DERBY acknowledges the receipt of a memorial praying for further Government aid for the enterprise. The question would be decided in a few days. It was thought that a new capital would be guaranteed by this Government, in which case a contract for a new cable would be made immediately. The French Government have decided to allow the appeal of MONTALEMBERT to come before the Superior Court, but it is understood the answer to it will simply be the Emperor's pardon. A treaty, similar to that made by England, had been concluded with Japan by France. At the opening of the Spanish Cortes, the Queen, in her speech, said that everything compatible with national dignity was being done to bring the Mexican question to a peaceful solution, but that if an immediate result was not obtained, energetic measures would be resorted to. A serious collision had occurred in the English Channel between the steamship *Ceylon* and the American ship *Waban*, in which the latter was seriously damaged, and lost overboard her first officer and one seaman. The Bank of England has at length reduced its rate of discount one-half per cent. A further decline is noticed in all qualities of cotton. Breadstuffs and provisions continue exceedingly dull. Consols at noon of the 9th were quoted at 96¾@ 96¾, ex dividend.

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, we have news from California to the 6th. The steamship *Golden Gate*, which also left San Francisco on the 6th to connect with the steamship from Aspinwall for New-York, had on board $1,833,000 in treasure, $333,000 of which was for England. The steamship *Hermann* had arrived at San Francisco on the 27th ult. Business continued quiet. There is considerable news of interest by this arrival, a summary of which will be found under our telegraphic head.

Yesterday was the last day of Congress for the year 1858, both branches having adjourned over until the 4th of January. In the Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, regulating the manner of the election of U. S. Senators. The creditors of Texas had the time within which they must present their claims extended to Jan. 1, 1862. An attempt was made to bring up the Agricultural College bill, but it failed. It was voted to give a pension of $30 to the widow and family of Col. TRUMBULL. The Senate, on reassembling, will occupy their new Hall. In the House, a large number of bills and resolutions, on a variety of subjects, were introduced, and referred to the appropriate Committees. A Special Committee of five, on motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, was ordered to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed, on motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act limiting the sum at which small coin shall be legal tender. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution declaring the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case extra-judicial, illegal and void, and asserting that Congress should vindicate its right to legislate on Slavery in the territories. The Civil, Naval, and Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

In connection with the confirmation of the naval restorations in Executive Session of the Senate on Wednesday, after the reopening of the doors, a joint resolution was passed creating temporarily the brevet grade of Admiral in the United States Navy, with a view to confer it on Commodore CHARLES STEWART, the oldest officer in the service, as a recompense for having been wrongfully treated by the Naval Retiring Board. The rank is to be abolished after his death.

Among the numerous bills introduced in the House yesterday was one by Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which provides for negotiations with Spain for the purchase of Cuba. It appropriates one million of dollars to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity, and for the settlement of all differences, to be used by him, if he thinks fit, in advance of the ratification of such treaty by the Senate. If the money is not in the Treasury at the time payment is required, the President is authorized to borrow it.

The Administration is said to have received intelligence that another fillibuster expedition is being fitted out at New-Orleans, and that vigilance is therefore enjoined upon the Federal officials in that quarter.

Forefathers' Day was celebrated in Massachusetts with great enthusiasm. At Plymouth, the public exercises differed from the customary usage; Mr. EVERETT's Oration on Washington being substituted for the ceremonies which have hitherto taken place. The Oration was delivered in Davis' Hall, before a very large audience, and was prefaced by a few remarks from Mr. EVERETT, suitable to the occasion. The "Standish Guards" turned out on parade. In Boston, the day was celebrated by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP made an address, and sundry historical incidents were narrated by different gentlemen.

In the U. S. District Court yesterday, before Judge BETTS and a Jury, a libel case of some importance was tried, involving a large quantity of cigars imported by ALVAREZ HEIN, in March last, in the brig *Lyra*, from Havana, and seized by the Collector on the ground of an under-valuation in their invoice. The Jury, after a considerable absence, were unable to agree, and were discharged. In another case tried before the same Court, involving a hundred kegs of emery, imported from London in September, 1856, and seized for undervaluation, the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the claimants, and the goods were forfeited to the United States. In the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge INGERSOLL, the Grand Jury brought in indictments against part of the crew of the ship *Lingara* for revolt and mutiny; against JOHN B. MCCONNA and four others for voluntarily serving on board the slaver *Haides*. The Grand Jury threw out a bill against the boy MATTHEW TAYLOR, who was sent here by our Consul at Bermuda, charged with committing a murder on board the *Cerro Gordo*.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, PATRICK GUNNING, ARCHIBALD BROWN and JOHN KERRIGAN, indicted for an outrage on a girl named MARY GALLOWAY, on the night of Nov. 17, in a stable at the corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, were placed on trial. The case has attracted much attention, but the nature of the testimony yesterday was such as greatly to diminish sympathy for the complainant. The Jury, after brief consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery only. Another case of outrage on a female, named MARGARET O'NEIL, was also tried, the defendants being BERNARD SMITH and PATRICK HEFFERMAN. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour. JAMES STEPHENS, indicted for poisoning his wife, was arraigned, and pleaded "Not guilty." His lawyer, the Corporation Counsel, allowed the District-Attorney to transfer the trial to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and then moved for the issue of a commission to examine certain parties in Ireland, whose testimony, Mr. BUSTEED alleged, was of material importance to the interests of his client.

The investigation in the case of WOOD, EONY & Co., alleged lottery dealers, was concluded yesterday. One more witness was examined. A motion to dismiss the complaint was denied, and counsel summed up. Judge RUSSELL reserved his decision till Thursday next.

The day closed wet and disagreeable yesterday, but it opened fine and pleasant, and the whole City alive with preparations for the holidays. Broadway looked like a carnival.

PETE DAWSON, ex-King of our Fourth Ward was sentenced, yesterday, by Judge MORRIS, of Brooklyn, to nine years and six months in the Penitentiary, for his late assault and battery. The prisoner seemed to be very much surprised and affected by the sentence. He had evidently anticipated a slight punishment only.

Signor ALBERTO MARIO addressed his countrymen resident in this City, last evening, on "Italy and her Prospects." He eloquently set forth the prospects of the coming revolution, discussed the course to be pursued by the revolutionists to secure a union of homogeneous elements, the banner they should rally under, and the rational hopes of success.

The reports of the messengers of a mail party near Albuquerque are discreditsd. The news came through a party of Pueblo Indians, but recent letters from Santa Fé fail to establish the truth of the report.

Testimony was taken at Boston on Wednesday in the equity cases of GEORGE PEABODY and others against LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.—the plaintiffs setting forth that they advanced to SAMUEL LAWRENCE in London the sum of $100,000, to enable him to pay for wool which he had purchased, and that he agreed to hold the wool in trust as security for the advance. The plaintiffs have also commenced a suit to recover the value of the wool.

There is a fugitive-slave excitement in Nebraska. A Missouri slaveholder, named NUCKOLLS, recently removed to that Territory with a number of slaves, and established himself at Omaha. The slaves suddenly left him, crossing the river and finding refuge in Iowa. The master and some seventy-five other men in Omaha threatened to cross over after them, and execute summary vengeance upon the parties who are charged with harboring the fugitives, but at last accounts nothing of a serious nature had happened.

The schooner *Sally Badger*, of Pittston, Maine, washed ashore at Scituate, Mass., on Wednesday night, and it is supposed that all hands were lost. One body was picked up on the beach.

The Hon. CHARLES B. PHELPS, of Connecticut, died at Roxbury, in that State, Dec. 21. He was successively member of the Connecticut Legislature, Judge, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State.

The Savannah *Republican* has the following in relation to the *Wanderer* affair: "It is now pretty generally believed that the *Wanderer*, which is a very small vessel, brought over no slaves, but was simply a consort or decoy on the passage, and was used for landing the cargo from the main ship, which remained out at sea and was scuttled so soon as her freight was discharged. We feel quite confident in stating that the account of the *Wanderer's* having brought over a select lot of eighty slaves, which sold readily on their arrival at $700 each, has no foundation in fact."

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were only 1,000 bales, at former rates. Flour was moderately dealt in;—while for Wheat and Corn, as well as for Sugars, a better inquiry prevailed. Coffee, Provisions, Rice, Naval Stores, and Freights, were rather quiet.

### The Pacific Railroad Again.

Compromises are charming devices, the design of which usually is to conciliate two opposite interests by destroying the value of each. Nothing more delights your average statesman than to achieve such a triumph; and compromise-making has accordingly made the political fortune of several illustrious men in modern times and in various countries. It is not surprising, therefore, we suppose, that Mr. SEWARD, who has never been thought to look with much favor upon this branch of intellectual industry, should at last have been tempted into trying his powerful hand upon it. He has certainly produced a capital specimen of the manufacture.

Mr. SEWARD, on Tuesday morning, made one of his masterly and argumentative speeches in the Senate, on behalf of the Pacific Railroad. In the course of this speech he set forth most effectively and truly the importance of the road to the interests and the institutions of the country, and declared it to be the duty of the Government to take the burden of the work at once upon its own shoulders. Now, nothing can be more clear in the theory of our political system than this—that the Government of the United States is never to undertake any great work of internal improvement which can be successfully carried out by individual effort. Mr. SEWARD himself is as strongly opposed, we believe, as any man can be, to all unnecessary extensions of Government influence and Presidential patronage. Certainly, then, we have a right to infer from Mr. SEWARD's advocacy of Government action in this matter, that he believes it to be impossible, or at least highly improbable, that any private company or companies should be found or formed upon which this duty of constructing the road can be safely imposed. Either the road can be built without the aid of the Government or it cannot be. If it can be so built, then the project of raising an immense national loan for the purpose of constructing it, and of confiding that loan to a new bureau at Washington, which is to be created for the special purpose of expending this vast sum of money, and managing this colossal enterprise, should be forthwith scouted out of Congress as something worse than an absurdity. Mr. SEWARD, however, does not think this possible—nor do we. But Mr. SEWARD, after reciting his reasons for the faith that is in him—and irrefragable reasons they are—goes on to agree that the road shall be built by the parties who cannot build it. That is, by the very private companies whose incompetency to the work lies at the root of his argument in favor of Government action! And here we take issue with our distinguished Senator.

His compromise is a very pretty and perfect compromise. Adopt it, and you will never hear anything more of the Pacific Railroad as a fact in the earth. As a *fancy* in Wall-street, however, we shall all of us hear a great deal more of it than will be either pleasant or profitable, should this notable scheme be erected into a law of the land, and the business which Government alone can do be handed over to the companies who cannot do it. The programme of these Pacific Railroad Companies that are to be is not particularly novel. We seem to ourselves to have heard before this time of magnificent lines of railroad, that were to be carried through vast tracts of splendid but unsettled territory, on the basis of Government grants of land—with reserved sections—with hypothecations of small kingdoms—with civilization bubbling up about every mile-stone, and the desert blossoming over every sleeper on the marvelous way. All the superb paraphernalia now paraded in front of the new Pacific Companies have played their part in other pageants not less brilliant—not less beautiful. And what has come of it all? What are the fruits of all this fair promising—where the final resting-place of all this grand procession of engagements, advantages and financial temptations?

In matters economical as in all other matters of a sublunary kind, we fear that an ounce of history will always be found to be worth more than many pounds of prophecy. And when we read the Stock-lists of to-day, and remember as we read what those Stock-lists used to tell us, for instance, of that great Illinois Central Railroad which was to be the one financial triumph of the times, we cannot see therein much hope for the new brood of shining projects which the Senate now proposes to let loose upon the land.

It is indeed more midsummer madness, or something worse, to talk of organizing another crusade upon the pockets of mankind under the guise of building the great national work of a Pacific Road. Rash and thoughtless, and reckless of experience as most men are, the severe lessons of the railroad delusions, which have brought so much misery upon the country during the last few years, have not yet been forgotten. In truth, they have not yet been fully read to us. There are a few more "railway clouds" still lowering along the financial horizon, which must break upon us in the immediate future. To imagine that, in the face of these disasters, past, present, and at hand, anything like a sound and successful organization of private capital for the purpose of building a gigantic railway—which must for years be virtually a burden upon its proprietors—can be accomplished, is utterly idle. The only result that can possibly follow from calling half-a-dozen Pacific Railway Companies into being with the sanction of the Government, will be a momentary gush of speculation, followed at no long interval of time by the undoing of thousands of innocent and unthinking and ignorant persons.

The whole Railway interest of the United States has much lost ground to recover. It has to learn to take care of itself: to become a *business*, in the practical sense of that word; to find out that economy is worth all the kite-flying in the world; to discover that wood is more expensive than coal; that bad rails really cost more than good ones; that one Manager, who is a manager, a more important person than sixty Directors, who never direct. It has, in short, a character to re-establish—a colossal property to rescue from depreciation and ruin—a new world to conquer.

If the Pacific Railroad is to be built, it will not be at the Stock Exchange that the money for building it will be found. To send it there in search of funds will be not only to demolish the project itself, but to demoralize the country with new materials and opportunities for baseless speculation. If the Government, on the other hand, should undertake the work, it would not only secure the building of the road within a reasonable time, but contribute materially to the restoration of financial confidence throughout the country, by furnishing a new and secure basis for the investment of funds. The very circumstances which make the idea of founding new railway companies on such a scale, and for such a purpose ridiculous, would assure the success of a Government loan judiciously created. There has rarely been an epoch in our history at which the sums necessary for such an enterprise as this could have been secured by the American Government on such terms as it could now command. Nor is this all. What could afford a more striking evidence of the real unity and harmony by which the nation beneath all the conflict of passions, parties and sections is animated, than the coöperation of all the States in a serious expenditure for the achievement of a work invaluable to the whole Union? From whatever point of view we contemplate it, the plan of building the Pacific Railroad by Government action alone, possesses many striking advantages over the projects of private enterprise. But its decisive advantage certainly is this: That it is a *practicable* plan, and the only practicable plan within the compass of the nation. If the road is to be built, this is the way in which to build it. If not, then let us hear no more of the matter.

### The Revival of Piracy.

Our readers do not need to be informed that we have been slow to put faith in the alleged revival of the Slave-trade on the shores of this country, and within the limits of one of the thirteen States which formed the original Union of the American colonies.

The experience of the last ten years had indeed prepared us to expect all conceivable forms of lawless folly from the selfishness and the recklessness of certain parties and sections in the United States. We had become familiar, wretchedly familiar, with denunciations of the Constitution under which we live, and of the band which binds together the grand divisions of this magnificent empire of ours, and gives to us the place we hold among the nations of the earth. We had learned to bear with revelations of fanaticism and falsehood in quarters from which we had a right to look for loyalty and common sense. We had seen misguided men array themselves in arms to compel the acquiescence of independent American citizens in pretended laws which they repudiated, and in institutions upon which they had set the seal of their legitimate condemnation. We had even listened with forbearance to the declamations of men who, like the foreign outlaw MITCHEL, were prepared to overturn the pillars of our jurisprudence, and to reverse the policy bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic.

But we certainly shrink from the supposition that in any portion of our common country responsible men—responsible by their position for the character of the community in which they lived as well as for their own—could be found to acquiesce in the open practice of a traffic branded as piracy by the constitutional authorities of America, as well as by the public opinion of the civilized world.

With every day's mail that reaches us from the Southern States, this hesitation is fast resolving itself into the most deplorable certainty. By the common consent of the Press of Georgia, we are now called upon to believe that this State—the State of OGLETHORPE, the State of WHITFIELD's and of WESLEY's special labor,—the one State of all the South which has heretofore claimed and held the proudest position in the van of law-abiding, orderly, loyal adherence to the principles which have made, and which alone can maintain us a nation, has assumed the damning responsibility of indorsing afresh the most accursed system of organized inhumanity which has ever afflicted the earth.

Meanwhile our Washington correspondents blandly assure us that the "case of the *Wanderer* has not excited much attention" in the national Capital—and this, although the State of Georgia is represented in the national councils and in one of the highest offices of the Cabinet, by one of her most conspicuous sons!

We are neither alarmists nor agitators. We have been glad to believe that the practical defeat of their purposes sustained by the extremists of the South on the question of Kansas, had restored a tone of statesmanship and practical good sense to the leaders of Southern opinion. But if this atrocious story of the *Wanderer* and her satellites be indeed founded in fact; if it be indeed the truth that Georgia has seen accepted, and sanctioned by the sentiment of her Press and her people this madness and villainy of senseless men; then we are destined to see an agitation, and to deal with alarms, far more sternly formidable than anything we have yet disposed of. The people of the United States are not ready to eat the words of WASHINGTON, and to go backward in the faith of Freedom. They spoke their mind two years ago in tones which it will not be safe for any man to forget or to disregard. And however the Senate may for the moment put on one side Mr. SEWARD's motion for an inquiry into the truth of this detestable allegation, the people of the United States will press that inquiry, with an urgency not to be denied, till they have learned precisely what they have to deal with and upon what they have to count in the policy of the fast coming future.

### The Tucker War.

Valor is a very excellent commodity, and is all the better for being mingled with a little common sense. Dr. J. C. TUCKER is probably a valiant man:—we wish we could add with truth that he is also sensible. It is possible he may be, but his certainly has a very odd way of showing it. So awkward are his demonstrations in the matter, that even his courage runs some risk of serious impeachment. He *publishes*, in yesterday's TIMES, a challenge to Mr. SICKLES, having first kindly notified him of his intention so to do, and advised him to read it out of the State, unless he *desired* to be arrested. Pray, why should Mr. SICKLES be arrested for reading whatever Dr. TUCKER may publish, *within* the State? Certainly it is not illegal, however painful it may be, to read the Doctor's effusions within the limits of the Commonwealth. The idea of Mr. SICKLES taking the railroad and flying into some remote and secluded corner of the Union, for the purpose of reading his morning newspaper, is slightly ludicrous.

Dr TUCKER is under the impression that Mr. SICKLES attacked the honor of the Tucker family in general, in his speech at Niblo's, on the 2d inst., and, as a member of that family, he is naturally desirous to vindicate its character. He resolves to call Mr. SICKLES to account for the supposed outrage. According to all the codes of honor of which we have any knowledge, he should have demanded from Mr. SICKLES an explanation or apology,—and that in terms of sufficient courtesy to permit a reply. If the explanation proved to be insufficient, or the proper apology was refused, then it would have been quite time enough for the demand of redress. Instead of this, Dr. TUCKER sends a *quasi* challenge based on a mysterious memorandum, which is submitted for the purpose of explanation. The challenge, of course, rendered explanation out of the question,—and it was only after this note had been withdrawn that such explanation became possible. Having thus repaired his original blunder, Dr. TUCKER was in a position to begin anew, and was asked by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the friend of Mr. SICKLES, what charge he had to bring against him. If the Doctor had thereupon specified the language on the part of Mr. SICKLES of which he complained, he would have compelled Mr. S. to give him either an explanation or satisfaction. Mr. SICKLES could not have avoided disavowing the alleged offence, or meeting the direct demand for redress.

But strangely enough just there the matter was dropped. Neither Dr. TUCKER nor his friend made any reply to Mr. BUTTERWORTH's inquiry. No request was made for delay nor any intimation given that the correspondence was to be renewed. After eleven days had elapsed, a paragraph makes its appearance in a City paper wholly misrepresenting the affair,—whereupon Mr. SICKLES hands the correspondence to the Press for publication. It may, perhaps, be questioned whether he was quite justified in so doing or not,—though the long time that had elapsed and the apparent determination of Dr. T. to drop the affair entirely go far to vindicate his course. But Dr. TUCKER's course in *publishing a challenge* to Mr. SICKLES is perfectly absurd, and renders its acceptance utterly impossible. All he has effected by it is to render himself amenable to the law and liable to arrest at any moment.

The whole affair as it stands is ridiculous. Dr. TUCKER, so far as we can see, has no cause of quarrel with Mr. SICKLES. So far as any published remarks of the latter are concerned they relate solely to the Doctor's brother, our Secretary of State. Towards him Mr. SICKLES has been offensively and ostentatiously personal throughout the whole of the recent canvass. But, so far as we recollect, he has made no attack upon the character or honor of any other member of the family. Indeed, in a card which has reached us since the above was written, Mr. S. expressly disavows any imputation upon any TUCKER except GIDEON, to whom he holds himself responsible.

AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL AT LAST.—The result of that hasty and ill-considered act authorizing the creation of the Naval Retiring Board, is just what might have been anticipated as the natural reaction of a piece of gross injustice. Half a million of dollars is a very moderate estimate of the cost to the country of the action of the famous bill for improving the condition of the Navy, while the good accomplished is naught. Nearly all the officers who were furloughed, retired or dropped, have been restored, and a special honor is to be bestowed upon Commodore STEWART, as a compensation for the wrong done him by the Retiring Board.

The history of this troublesome affair will not be without its profit, however, if it only serve as a lesson to Congress against hasty and careless legislation. The bill authorizing the creation of the "Retiring Board" was a pet scheme of Senator MALLORY, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and was rushed through both Houses at the close of Congress without any debate upon its merits, or the object of it being understood by those who voted for it.

**The final result is the absurdity of conferring a brevet title on the oldest officer of the Navy, of a rank which does not exist—the same kind of a scurvy compliment which was paid to General SCOTT. A law is to be passed conferring the empty title of Brevet-Admiral on an officer, at whose decease it is to be abolished. There is to be no increased pay to accompany the title, and a mere unsubstantial honor was never conferred for substantial services.**

We hope that the Senator who proposed to confer the title of Brevet-Admiral on Captain STEWART, will explain how there can be a brevet to a title which has no existence, which has neither position, duties, nor pay assigned to it. The title of Commodore, which our older Captains enjoy, is one merely of courtesy, which is not even recognized [illegible] which is never used officially. If an Admiral is to be created, it would be well to make the rank of Commodore intermediate between those of Captain and Admiral.

### Official Solicitude.

The Washington *Union* seems to be suffering very acutely under the conviction that there is not much probability of Mr. BUCHANAN's being able to enforce the laws against the Slave-trade by the aid of Southern juries. The lamentations it pours forth upon the subject are really quite pitiable, and are almost vehement enough to delude us into the belief that they are sincere. By the proceedings in the *Echo* case, it finds itself driven very reluctantly into the conclusion that "our institutions have failed;" and this it pronounces to be "a great radical fundamental misfortune"—"fundamental," it adds further on, because "it is acknowledged to be without remedy." It is filled, moreover, with "horror and disgust at this depravity and fanaticism." It has no patience with juries who will not execute the laws, and roundly charges the Southern sympathizers with the Slave-trade "with degrading our national character, and bringing the Federal institutions into contempt." Finally, it ends by declaring, as we had the honor to remark in these columns three weeks ago, that the Slave-trade must be suppressed, if it is to be suppressed at all, by the Federal forces on the high seas, where the President has complete jurisdiction, and where he can dispense with the intervention of dishonest juries.

There is said to be a point at which impudence becomes sublime, and we confess we think that Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN's organ has pretty nearly reached it in the foregoing remarks. If there be one subject in the world to which it is unbecoming in our venerable President, or anybody representing him, to allude, it is "the degradation of the national character and of the Federal institutions." If there is one thing more than another which he has contributed to promote and perpetuate, it is this very thing. If there be one way in which he has signally injured us, it is, not in spending our money lavishly, or mangling our language mercilessly, but in bringing the national character and the Federal institutions into contempt. The meanest slavedriver that sneaks into a Southern jury-box to perjure himself by setting kidnappers at liberty, may look the country in the face and call himself an American citizen with better grace and a less abashed air than the Chief Magistrate. There is no power which the Constitution has conferred on him, or with which Congress has intrusted him, which he has not prostituted to the purposes of base men. There is no grace and dignity which surrounds his office that he has not sullied by "base compliances," by firmness when firmness was a crime, and by concession when concession was a meanness.

He did what in him lay to bring Democratic institutions generally into contempt and reproach, by laboring night and day, for six months, to force a Constitution on the people of Kansas against their will; by preaching to the world that fraudulent returns, stuffed ballot-boxes, and intimidation were, in our system of government, the legitimate instruments for expressing the popular wishes, and, as if to add fresh fuel to our shame, called God to witness, in his Connecticut letter, that the conscience of a Republican President forbade his going behind a patent, notorious and undeniable swindle. As if, too, to prove to the world the contempt he entertains for popular voice, and the small amount of influence it can exercise on political reprobates like himself, he has deliberately adopted, in the case of GLANCY JONES, a mode of dealing with it which has not been attempted by the head of any Free State since the days of the STUARTS. He has declared, as acts alone can declare, that he considers, in the broadest democracy that the world ever saw, that the people's disapprobation is the best qualification for office which a public servant can possess.

He has, moreover, contributed, as far as even he can contribute, to degrade and demean us, by using all the powers his office confers on him to teach the country that the obligations of a partisan are more sacred and more binding than those of a citizen. There is not a man in the Union, whose bread has been dependent on his will, whom he has not deprived of it for exercising the sacred right of voting according to his conscience. There is not an officer in the public service whose place he has not made dependent on such a slavish self-abnegation, on a complete and abject abdication of the highest of human rights, as would cause even the pimps of a seraglio to hang their head with shame. Degrade the national character! What readier or surer way is there of degrading it than filling the innumerable offices of the State with political eunuchs whose sole duty it is to repeat in a shrill treble the orders of their tyrant, and adopt and defend his ethics and his logic—to glory before assembled crowds in their deformity, and hold up their chains as objects of their national envy?

The Federal institutions, we are told, are in danger of being brought into contempt by the tricks and perjuries of South Carolinian slaveholders. And have they in no way suffered from the appointment of pugilists and bravos to offices of trust, and murderers to seats on the judicial bench;—by the dismissal of law officers for refusing to vote swindlers into the government of cities;—by the bullying, the intriguing, the corruption of last Winter at Washington;—by the daily and nightly interferences of the Executive with the decisions of the deliberative bodies of the State;—by the association of their Chief Magistrate on terms of intimacy with the outcasts of society—by bringing BENNETT and his fellows into the Federal mansion, and seeking to carry on the Government by their aid? If our institutions have suffered no loss of dignity from these practices, the official organ may forego its solicitude lest they should be damaged by the Slave-trade.

AN ELEGANT ENGRAVING.—A very fine steel engraving, which appeals at once to our national pride and to our love of art, has just been published. It is a picture of WASHINGTON *and his Generals*, representing the great Commander standing in the centre, with over *thirty* of the most prominent general officers of the Revolution gronped around him. Most of them are sitting—and all the figures are full length. Special care has been taken to secure accurate likenesses in the portraits, and the grouping of the picture is in every respect admirable. Everything like stiffness has been successfully avoided,—the attitudes are easy and natural and the general, effect is dignified and impressing.

The picture is the work of Mr. A. B. RICHARDS, who is both the designer and engraver of it. His name is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the engraving, which strikes us as among the finest performances of its kind the country has seen. The picture is large, twenty-eight inches by forty, and cannot fail to prove a most welcome ornament to thousands of parlors throughout the country.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—A person, calling himself L. M. RAYMOND, and referring to the TIMES Editor for evidences of character, is engaged in collecting advertisements for various newspapers and other periodicals. We desire to say that we know nothing whatever of him, but have reason to infer, from some of his operations, that he is a swindler; and that the next person to whom he may present himself will do the public service by handing him over to the Police.

### Iron for the Pacific Railroad.

A Pacific Railroad bill is likely to run the gauntlet between opposing political interests, party jobbers and double-faced friends, till it is castrated of its fair proportions, and distorted with excrescences that will leave their scar forever. All these kicks and bruises and stabs in the back will delay the completion of a Pacific Railway, and modify its usefulness, but they will not kill it. There is an enemy, however, lurking unseen in the very souls of its friends, and already putting words into their mouths, which is able to transform the whole enterprise into a public disgrace. It is their *engineering*—the civil and mechanical engineering of politicians, lawyers and merchants. The history of Railways all over the world is a history of money fearfully sacrificed because it was not wisely laid out. There has never been an approximation to the possible success of a Railway as a money-making institution, till millions have been literally scattered to the winds by engineers who were not engineers, but quacks.

Should a Pacific Railway, built and equipped in the best and most truly economical manner known, under the meridian blaze of the long history of those successive steps, waste, bankruptcy, reform, experiment, and practical engineering truth attained at last,—should such a railway merely pay its expenses, and the interest on its cost—and it is not likely to do more for a long period of years—then a railway built as twenty thousand miles have been built in this country, will *not* pay its expenses, but will be an unmitigated drag on a treasury already worse than empty, to the extent of millions of dollars a year. There are facts enough on record to establish this conclusion, viz.: if the Pacific Railway is built in the best known manner, its working expenses will be at least *one-half* what they will be if it is built as American roads are generally built—the cost being the same in both cases. If the people desire to have this balance of loss wrung out of them by taxation, they are likely to be gratified to the most unbounded extent, provided the Pacific Railroad bill does not contemplate some new and vital features which have never yet guided the construction of American roads.

For example: What rails shall be used? Whether or not they shall be of American make is a question of political economy, and not necessarily of railway economy. Mere names lead to fictitious distinctions. The American is generally superior to the English iron in use on our roads, and American ores are generally stronger than the ores of Great Britain, hence we jump to the conclusion that American rails only are good. Now, it so happens, *per contra*, that some of the very poorest rails in this country are of American make, and that the British rails used in England, are far superior, as a class, to the American rails used in the United States. It is as absurd to estimate American and English ores in classes, as to estimate American and English soil or stone in classes; the best and the worst known exist in both countries. Besides, ore is not rails. The *origin* of the iron is not the issue. Considered by itself, it will be of no practical consequence to the Pacific Railroad, considered as a railroad, and not as a political machine, whichever way it turns out. Congress may dispute about it till doomsday, and not come within hailing distance of the remotest feature of a plan by which to secure good rails.

Rails that last from ten to fifteen years, instead of crushing out in as many months, embrace, at least, these qualities: The greatest possible lateral cohesion in the head; a fair amount of surface hardness in the tread, (they harden by use, if properly made;) a degree of elasticity in the flanges of the bead, (this incidentally allows the proper section for jointing the rail firmly,) and great tenacity in the foot. To furnish a permanently-level surface for the wheels, instead of a surface which will deflect between supports, and keep them running up a heavy grade, rails must be much higher, though not necessarily heavier, than the common American pattern. It is well known to almost everybody, except the buyers of railroad iron, that a rail six inches deep is not only twice, but almost eight times, as stiff as one three inches deep, and that good iron can be very much lighter than the present standard, in many parts, to allow this great height within the ordinary limits of weight. There is a rail used in this State which weighs 84 pounds per yard. At the cheapest price of the meanest iron known, this rail costs as much per mile as would a 58-pound rail of the same stiffness, and at least three times the durability, made from the best material, in the best known manner.

Hence it appears, that the making of good rails is not a question of English or American iron, but of *shape* of section and *process* of manufacture It is not a question in political economy, but in physical science. And the difference in the cost of working the Pacific Railway, solely due to the quality of the rails, will be millions of dollars a year saved or sunk.

During a period of thirty years, enormous sums of money have been spent in ascertaining how, and in what shape, to make good rails. These experiments have brought forth the most important results. They show that the rail must be of originally good iron, that the cinder must be thoroughly expelled as from the purest merchant bar, that it must be worked out in the process of welding—for iron without plenty of cinder will not weld soundly; hence the "pile" from which the rail is drawn must be originally large. The poorest rails are reduced in rolling from about 5 to 1; the best from 12 or 13 to 1. New processes are perfecting which will give still greater firmness to the head, and prevent that leading feature of its destruction, that is, lamination. One promising the best results is the forcing into the head of the rail an extra quantity of iron, purposely left by the ordinary process on the tread.

The reason why many of our railways are cursed with poor iron, is simply because their managers do not try to get better iron. They order rails of a given section; if a light section of poor iron has broken down before they put in more of the same kind, it never occurs to them to put in less of a better kind. No specification is given, no inspection is exercised, and no further care is taken. The rails are put down. Perhaps they are iron; perhaps they are cinder; they cost less per ton than any before heard of! that's certain. In two years they are in the scrap-heap. What then? "Our rails are costing too much," say the Management, "we must have them cheaper." So the next lot gets 20 per cent. more cinder. And so on.

Rails that last ten years and more are made according to the most rigid and particular specifications, under the personal inspection, at the mills, of competent engineers, and tested in the most thorough manner. All that do not come up to the mark, exactly, are rejected. One of the last and best specifications for English rails (the Eastern Counties Railway's) provides that if the rails *begin* to fail within *three years* from the commencement of their service, they shall be replaced with sound rails at the maker's expense. And such rails *do not cost more* per mile than a great many of heavier pattern, while they will last several times as long.

Perhaps these engineering details are beneath the scope of the National Congress. But the National Congress must recognize and insist on these details, or they will curse the national highway. There are men enough who will guarantee to work the Pacific Railroad for two-thirds the average cost of working American roads, if they can direct its building and equipment. They would stake their lives on the issue, for there would be no risk.

We are about to undertake the construction of a great national work. Its commercial success, wherever it may be located, and of whatever materials it may be built, will be of the highest advantage to the American people; for if its cheap working will allow low rates of transportation, it will open to rapid civilization and enterprise, a vast, rich and magnificent region, and connect the two oceans with that golden bond, cheap, rapid and safe intercommunication. The eyes of all the world will watch the issue. To-day, the miserable condition and enormous working cost of American roads, as a class, is a by-word and a reproach all over Christendom. The national honor, as well as advantage, is at stake. Nothing is yet done to be undone. The field is clear; there is time to begin properly. If there is money enough to build the road at all, that money can build it *right*.

If the Pacific Railway is built as well as the best Engineers know how to build it, it will be the grandest and best public improvement in the world, ponring life and wealth and happiness into a boundless wilderness, and outstripping, as a triumph of mind, the proudest monuments of history and fable. But if it is built according to the present American models, it will be a public disgrace, a remorseless leech on the treasury, and to a greater or less degree, a nuisance to everybody concerned in and about it. We cannot *afford* to have a poorly built Pacific Railroad.

### Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second promenade concert, at the remarkably low price of twenty-five cents, takes place to-night. A magnificent orchestra of a hundred players, two conductors, Messrs. ROSENBERG and MUZARD, and a fine programme, are provided for the occasion. The very tasteful decorations of the Mount Vernon Ball are retained. Our country visitors could not see the Academy of Music to greater advantage.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK gave his third concert last evening in the large room of the Cooper Institute, to a large audience, which must have been largely remunerative. The Cooper Institute, although an admirable place for seeing and hearing, is a little too extensive for a *piano recital*. The piano and pianist become so dwarfed that they fail to impress the mind with the sense of importance necessary for close attention. We were surprised that Mr. GOLDBECK created so much effect. The judicious selection of pieces had something to do with it. A number of *encores* were awarded during the evening. Mr. GOLDBECK might repeat the concert, we should think, with advantage to himself.

NEW MUSIC.—It is hardly creditable to the music-publishing trade of New-York, that Mr. FAY'S opera of "Leonora" should have to travel to Boston for the enterprise necessary to place it before the public. The delicious melodies with which the work is filled, its importance as an achievement of American art, its success despite adverse circumstances, and its unquestionable merit as a grand work of the lyric stage, entitle it to the best favor, and to any other capital than this would lead to an eager strife between the publishers. It is something that Mr. OLIVER DITSON—most energetic of Boston publishers—has taken the opera in hand, with the determination to make its many gems familiar things in the homes of the land. No sooner than fourteen pieces are announced for publication. Does not this speak volumes for the richness of the work? From what other opera could a publisher select so many separate pieces? The first of the series, the celebrated Moorish ballad, "Morning Widens on Nevada," is before us in a neat and elegant shape. The melody is delicious, extremely effective, and suitable for almost any female voice. It is, we think, destined to become a popular favorite To be had at S. T. GORDON'S, Broadway.

That enterprising firm, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, has favored us with copies of the following new pieces. 1. "*Those Evening Bells*:" Russian air, (ascribed to BEETHOVEN,) transcribed for the pianoforte by W. V. WALLACE; another of those admirable arrangements for which this composer is remarkable; brilliant and easy. 2. *Le Reve d'Espagne*, Mazurka Etude, for piano, by W. V. WALLACE; graceful and elegant as a Mazurka should, and excellent as a study of repetition notes. 3. *Polka Russe*, by W. V. WALLACE; a very effective dancing piece, and quaint because in a minor key. These pieces are worthy of any amount of commendation. They are good in every musicianlike point of view. 4. *Merrily Row*, Barcarolle by J. R. Thomas. 5. "*She was a Beauteous Flower*," ballad by the same composer. Mr. THOMAS' reputation as a popular composer is acknowledged by the public. His melodies are the stock in trade of the barrel-organists, and a piano is destitute of one of his pieces. The ballad is a graceful and fluent composition, with a clear and telling tune which cannot fail to please; the barcarolle is as good as any other barcarolle of recent production. The same composer has just issued a new edition of the ballad, "*Some one to Love*;"—one of the very best and most singable melodies of the day.

### NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES....Dec. 25.

LITERARY—A Tale: The Step-Husband—Saving Little—Wasting Much—Anecdotes of Ants—Club Friendship—Men of Literary Genius—Irish Wit—Poetry: By and By—Plain and Truthful Tests.

AGRICULTURAL MISCELLANY—Fattening Fowls—Useful Tables—Butter—Cider—Economical Hints, &c., &c.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Our Presidential Bumbie—The Affair of the *Wanderer*—The Bank Trial at Philadelphia—President MONROE and His Doctrine—A Prosperous State—Who is President of Mexico?—Senator DOUGLAS at New-Orleans—The Transatlantic Telegraph.

CONGRESS—Summary of Proceedings for the Week.

RECORD OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Europe—Mexico—The Pacific Coast—Washington Matters—The United States and Canada—The City of New-York, &c.

A CAPTIVITY IN MEXICO—Narrative of J. M. ARMIJO.

THE NICARAGUA EMIGRANTS—The Affair of the *Susan*.

PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Notable Persons.

OBITUARY—Notices of persons recently deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—Short Items from all parts of the country.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Movements of the Stock and Money Markets.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Markets.

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All orders must be addressed to the
PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Corner Spruce and Nassau sts.

**Post-Office Notice.**—POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK Dec. 23, 1858.—There being dispute as to the circulation of the papers claiming the advertisement by this office of uncalled-for letters, notice is hereby given that I will receive evidence and decide upon the fact, pursuant to the regulations of the Post-Office Department. A printed statement for the guidance of parties desiring to participate in the competition can be obtained at the Secretary's desk in this office.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.


**A Beautiful Holiday Present.**

One of Grover & Baker's

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Price from $50 to $100,

Will prove a most acceptable present for a

MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

**"A First-rate Notice,"**

*From the Boston Post, of Dec. 20.*

The CONSTELLATION—the new weekly paper to be published in New-York by GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq., formerly proprietor of the Boston *Times*—is advertised in another column. It is to be edited by PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., well known in the literary world as a poet, editor, and lecturer—a ripe scholar, and a vigorous and keen critic. If enterprise and ability will secure the success of the CONSTELLATION, it is destined to become a fixed and brilliant star in the periodical firmament.

The CONSTELLATION will be published on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from the office, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**You Misstate.** If not, you are up late. You attend parties, balls, &c.; the consequence is you feel "stale" next day. Take a glass of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, a little sugar and a few drops of bitters an hour after you get up. In one hour you will be able to eat a hearty breakfast and feel like a new man. All druggists, grocers, and traiterers, &c., keep CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. General Depôt, No. 40 Broadway.

**For Holiday Presents.**

THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
In Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Dressing Robes, Silk Umbrellas, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 Williams-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

**Not a Gray Hair in all New-York, or would not be,** if all our elderly people used HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, New-York.

**The Best Christmas Gift**
Is a copy of
CHARITY GREEN,
Which can be had at all the bookstores.

**Boys' Winter Clothing.**
At a great reduction.
No. 31 John-st.
D. L. CORNELL.

**1858—Winter Reduction.**

We anticipate by a few weeks our usual Winter reduction of prices, and this week offer the remainder of our large stock of

WINTER CLOTHING

at a reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent, and beg to call the attention of those of our friends who have not yet supplied themselves with our favorite styles of Winter goods to the reduction in prices of the following well-known garments:

Superior double lined Esquimaux beaver overcoats, reduced from.....$29 00 to $25 00
Superior two-faced imperial do. do.....$25 00 to $20 00
Superior two-faced Moscow do. do.....$20 00 to $17 00
Superior extra plain beaver do. do.....$28 00 to $23 00
Fine plain beaver do. do.....$20 00 to $17 00
Whitneys.....$15 00 to $12 00
Kerseys.....$12 00 to $10 00

Black frock and dress coats, and the whole of our large and elegant stock of beaver and cassimere business suits, boys' clothing, robes, shirts and underwear, at the same average reduction of about 20 per cent.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

**Elegant in the Hand,**
Fascinating on the Head.
GENIN'S FESTIVAL HAT,
No. 214 Broadway.

**The New-Year's Queens**
Are critics in Hats. Wear
GENIN'S FESTIVAL HAT,
And defy criticism!
No. 214 Broadway.

**Genin's Special Card**
In relation to
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

In drawing attention to the select assortment of the above articles, just opened, at

GENIN'S HAT AND FUR STORE,
No. 214 Broadway,

It is proper to say that they were all manufactured to the order of the undersigned,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE,

And that, therefore, they are very different, and much superior, to the fabrics got up for
THE GENERAL MARKET
And the
WHOLESALE TRADE.
GENIN'S Lower Store,
No. 214 Broadway.

**Fire Defied!!!**

ANOTHER COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLERS' ALUM PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1858.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER.

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 10th inst. a destructive fire occurred in the Harlem R. R. Depôt buildings in the centre portion on White-street was totally destroyed. We occupied a part of the premises for the manufacture of Patent Package Cases, and our machinery and stock were completely destroyed, our books and papers, and also a very valuable watch were deposited in one of your Alum Patent Fire Proof Safes, and we were pleased to find, on getting it out of the ruins, that it had proved itself a "*Safe*" in reality. All the contents were found in good condition, with the exception of the binding of the books, which had been started by the steam. The watch, on being wound up, proved to be in perfect running order. We wish you to send us another of your Safes at your earliest convenience. Yours, respectfully,

THE PATENT PACKAGE CO.

C. P. DICKINSON, Secretary.

A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes for stores and dwelling-houses for sale by the Patentees and sole manufacturers,

VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

**A Word About Hair Restoratives.**—The original, as it is still the best, preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that IMITATIONS can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL and imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

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"Dutch John's" in William-st., by Wall very nigh,
Merchants and bankers by him are near by;
Oysters and clams—always good in their way—
Are better than ever on New-Year's day.
"John" is a "queer man," ev'ry body knows,
He has many friends, and very few foes;
The reason is—why? his oysters are rare;
He piles them rightly—with very great care.
The round sides are down, and the flat sides up,
And none but a flat on others would sup.
"John" prides himself on *oysters*—on hand—
Bankers and merchants, on '*Change*—bow they stand.
"John" is industrious, honest and true,
A happy New-Year! the same to all you!

At SEVENTY-FOUR WILLIAM, call and see,
"DUTCH JOHN," forever, in jolly good glee!

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanised rubber stirrup-leathers, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with the soles or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**Gent's Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.**—I. C. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., offers for sale at retail, for Holiday wear, a rich and elegant assortment of silk, velvet and wool scarfs and scarf ties; also a large variety of scarf pins of chaste designs and patterns. Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's kid gloves. In connection with all other articles in the Gent's Furnishing line, can be found at the above establishment, and to which the attention of his customers and the public is respectfully invited.

**American Watches for**
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APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays.
Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by
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**Consumption.**—DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.—The only reliable and genuine preparation of the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA and POTASH, is for sale at the Sole General Depôt in the United States, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York, where circulars can be obtained. Druggists supplied. Price, $2 per bottle, or three for Five Dollars.

**Order Wing's Early.**—Be sure and get your supply of WING'S Farina Crackers for New Year in good season.

Last year at a late period many were unable to procure them.

Wing's Crackers are acknowledged to be unequaled for a well-known and peculiarly delightful relish which they give to almost everything they are eaten with.

They are much admired with fruits, jellies, creams, oysters, sardines or meats, and also with coffee and other drinks.

**Nothing detracts more from a lady's charms** than superfluous hair about the arms, face and neck. JULES HAUEL'S Depilatory Powder effectually removes all traces of these, without the aid of instruments of any kind; it is perfectly harmless, and can in no wise injure the skin. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Delicious Java Coffee.**—ALDEN'S Prepared Cream Coffee and Clarified Cream Cocoa made ready for use in *one minute*; ready sweetened and creamed by merely adding hot water. Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st.; W. S. CORWIN, No. 639 Broadway, and all the principle grocers.

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**Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., on door below Maiden-lane.

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PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penman. None use but to approve. All styles of pens, pencils, and hard-rubber goods for sale at No. 257 Broadway, opposite the Park.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers,** Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents.
A. W. HYDE & CO.,
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**Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines.**—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2941 Post-Office.

**Hats and Furs for the Holidays.**

The *crême de la crême* of fashionable Hats and Furs is now offered for sale by the NEW HAT COMPANY of No. 143 Nassau-st., at prices that defy competition.

**Holiday Gifts for Gentlemen, Wholesale or Retail.**—Superior shirts, fancy scarfs, fine gloves, extra undershirts and drawers, mufflers, shawls, gauntlets, &c., &c., at low prices. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

**Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy**—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy For Coughs.
For sale at the depôt.
CONRAD FOX, No. 61 Barclay-st., New-York.

**See that your Grocer keeps Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays.**
Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES,**
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 49 Murray-st., New York.

**Buy Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays.** Sold by all grocers.
Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Are just publishing a new series of American and foreign Views on glass and paper.

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.


### MARRIED.

TAYLOR—MARTAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, W. RALPH TAYLOR to RACHEL B., daughter of J. H. Merinm, Esq., all of this City.

TIMPSON—FLAGLER.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, ENWIN W. TIMPSON, of this City, to FANNY, daughter of Philip Flagler, Esq., of Peekskill.

UNDERHILL—HOPKINS.—At Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by his Honor the Mayor, Mr. ALFRED UNDERHILL and Miss ANNA HOPKINS, daughter of Gerard Hopkins, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

### DIED.

WALCHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 23, MARIA ESTELLE, only daughter of Henry B. and Sarah F. Welcher, aged 14 months and 8 days.

The funeral service will take place this evening, at No. 124 West 16th st., at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THORNE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, ANN MARIA, wife of THOMAS W. THORNE, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 489 7th-st., corner of 40th-st. Carriages will be in waiting at St. Thomas' and St. Paul's Churches, at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery.

HOYT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 23, OLIVER C., youngest son of Oliver and Maria Hoyt, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral services will be attended at the residence of his parents, No. 35 Market-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

DA GRAW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, suddenly, Mr. JASPAR DE GRAW, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Chas. Kane, No. 379 Bowery, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BLACKLEDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, HANNAH BLACKLEDGE, aged 50 years.

Her funeral will take place from No. 99 St. Mark's-place, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

WOODWARD.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, INA ALLEN, daughter of Joseph and Emma Underwood, aged 6 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning, at the residence of her parents, No. 783d st.

COLES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 23, ELIZA COLES, relict of Amos Coles, in the 71st year of her age.

Future notice of her funeral will be given.

PRINDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 23, after a brief illness, CHARLES B. PRINDLE, aged 35 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 65 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUCHANAN.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 23, of scarlet fever, ARCHIBALD L., eldest son of Henry P. and Phebe L. Buchanan, aged 13 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

WHITLOCK.—At Crowell's Ridge, Moamouth Co., N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 23, Mr. JOHN WHITLOCK, in his 87th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday (to-morrow) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

WARD.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, FRANCES SANDWICH, daughter of the late Henry D. Sedgwick, Esq., and wife of Alexander Watts, Esq.


YES! YES! YES
THE NEW FRENCH MONTHLY
FLEUR DE LIS
IS OUT FOR JANUARY.

It is the favorite school reader, and designed for all who wish to make or keep themselves familiar with the French tongue. 15 cents a number; $1 50 a year. Sold by all periodical dealers. Specimens mailed free for 15 cents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 348 Broadway, N. Y.

**A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.**
LADIES' SCISSORS AND FAMILY SHEARS,
WITH SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.
Manufactured only by WENDT & SEYMOUR,
No. 52 Beekman-st., near Gold.
For sale by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Stores.

**BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS OR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT!**

A FULL SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE.—It is a beautiful instrument, full round corners, oval end keys, octagon legs, highly finished in every respect; for purity of tone and bell-like clearness of souad it is unsurpassed; elegant rosewood case; warranted without spot or blemish and in perfect order, having been in use only three months. It is worth $400, but will be sold for $300 cash. Apply at No. 309 Dean-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn.

**INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES**
Cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and savvy white.
For sale at all the Rubber Stores, and at
No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION VASES—A beautiful and appropriate gift for the present season, with likenesses in relief of
GEN. WASHINGTON AND HIS WIFE.
Also, the newest styles of Paris Vases and Fancy China Articles, for sale by WM. CHURCHILL, JR.,
No. 84 William-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

**BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,**
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of Jobbers.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY,**
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has been proved, by twelve years' experience,
THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.,
and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!**
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., and
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR PAIN or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

**FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.**
A full assortment, comprising over three hundred styles. Also, a variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the HOLIDAYS,
Just received, and for sale low to the trade, by
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer,
No. 5 Maiden-lane.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure, HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 136, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

ORIENTAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 43 BAYARD-st., north side, a little west of the Bowery.
REFERENCES.—Rev. T. Hiscox, D. D., the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Asa Wood, D. D., John M. Krebs, D. D., John W. Corson, M. D., the Rev. A. K. Nott, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Prof. D. C. Van Norman, Thos. Armitage, D. D., the Rev. C. J. Jones, the Rev. S. T. Aldrich, Wm. D. Mangam, Esq., J. R. Bigelow, M. D., E. B. Beldea, M. D.
This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils. Its object being the cultivation of the physical powers. Its membership is select, its course of instruction thorough and systematic, and its ventilation and apparatus perfect. Visitors welcomed every day from 4 to 10 P. M., except Wednesday, which is set apart for the reception of lady visitors.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Afternoon Class for Boys. FERGUSON & OVERTON, Proprietors.

ELKINGTON & CO., PATENTEES OF THE electro-plate, silversmiths, bronaists, &c., have opened in Church-st., Liverpool, most spacious showrooms for the sale of their manufactures, which comprise all the varieties of table and other services, as well as ornamental and fine.
Manufactory, Newhall-st., Birmingham.
Show-rooms, Church-st., Liverpool.

AMERICA VS. FRANCE.—WHY SHOULD not our fine Ohio Catawba grapes make as good brandy as what we get from France? PIKE'S CATAWBA BRANDY is a pure grape Brandy, and any one who wishes to test this question is requested to call and taste it, at the New-York Agents', F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., where a single (sample) bottle will be sold until Jan. 1.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA.—THE REGULAR CONvention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will be held in the City of Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28. Orator, Samuel Dickson, LL. D., of the Alpha Chapter. Poet, Wm. Baillie Ritter, S. T. D., of the Eta Chapter.

GENUINE CAMPHOR ICE—FOR CURING chapped hands and lips—is only manufactured by the proprietor, E. W. VONDERSMITH. Copy-right secured. All others are counterfeit. Ask for VONDERSMITH'S CAMPHOR ICE. Depôt No. 158 Bowery. Sold everywhere.

**LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, NEW STYLES OF CASES.**
LADIES' WATCH CHAINS, elegant patterns.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS and BRACELETS, new styles. Full sets and half sets.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, new styles.
MISSES' EAR-RINGS, PINS and BRACELETS.
DIAMOND RINGS, CLUSTERS and SINGLE STONES.
GOLD THIMBLES, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS.
GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.
GOLD LOCKETS, NECKLACES and SEAL RINGS.
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
JET BRACELETS, PINS, &c.
LADIES' BRACELETS, new and elegant styles.
SILVER CUPS, NAPKIN RINGS, GOBLETS, CARD CASES.
FRUIT KNIVES, BUTTER KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.
Plated Tea Sets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Urns, Wine Stands, Tea Kettles, Spoons, Forks, &c.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Manufacturer of Jewelry, Watch Cases and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
200 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
80 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE.
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevres, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK,
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

**THE CENTURY:**
A NEWSPAPER FOR FAMILIES.
The First number may be purchased from newsmen to-morrow. Price FIVE CENTS.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
POEMS, TALES AND SKETCHES—Old Morgan at Panama—The Sin of a Father—Godminster Chimes—Vanderdecken's Message Home.
LITERATURE—Private Diary of Washington—New Books—Reviews and Magazines—Literary Paragraphs.
FINE ARTS.
THE DRAMA.
SCIENTIFIC NOTES.
LEADING ARTICLES—Introductory—North and South—Politics—Triumph of the *Century*—Christmas Day—Montalembert Prosecution—The Cangenai Trials—Mortara Abduction, &c., &c.
NEWS OF THE WEEK—Congressional—Items of News at Home and Abroad—Correspondence—Letter from California—City News.
SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE—Port Chester—Fort Hamilton—Central Railroad, N. J.—Flushing—Stamford—Astoria—Orange—Somerville—Dockertown—New-Rochelle.
NAVAL AND MARINE.
VARIETIES.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
See Prospectus in paper.
THOMAS McELRATH, Publisher,
No. 37 Park-row.

FIRST E-PISTOL-ARY SHOT
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MR. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip:
DEAR SIR:
Mrs. Smith and myself wish to inquire whether you continue to *retail Plated Goods*; also, whether your prices are as reasonable and your assortment as good as formerly. If so, we desire to make our annual call for the purchase of holiday gifts. Please reply through the papers, and oblige Yours, &c.,
J. SMITH. No. 110 Astor-place.
Mr. Smith is respectfully informed that, although our attention is principally confined to METALS and the wholesale trade, we do continue the *retail* department, and have at present a full assortment of richly-plated URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, &c., at prices which offer great inducements to purchasers.
LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

DAVID RAIT,
NO. 403 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING R. O. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS.
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

PILES, PILES, PILES, PILES.
A PERMANENT CURE FOR LIFE. THE PROPRIETOR OF DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal Piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City, who were confined to their beds, and this article cured them.
Agent No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

GAS-FIXTURES.
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
I have now for sale a splendid and varied assortment of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLE STANDS and SHADES, and all other kinds of Gas-Fixtures at very reduced prices.
All articles from this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.
STEPHEN PHILBIN.

SKATES OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.—Now is the time for the boys who have an eye to the Central Park and other skating grounds. Sleighs, sleigh-bells, boys' tool chests, pocket-knives, fine table cutlery, splendid plated sets, tea trays and many other useful holiday presents for sale by
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

FANCY HAIR PINS.
COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES.
A very large assortment comprising every variety of styles and patterns, from the lowest to the highest prices, now in store and for sale at reduced prices to the trade,
By HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.
Purchased to sleep when bed bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.
Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, fleas, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.
POWDER kills all insects in a trice,
But PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, Aug. 1, 1858 | $2,877,[illegible] |
| Total Dividends paid | 1,078,[illegible] |
| Total Claims by death, paid | 1,854,754 |

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans at one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. P

## DRY GOODS.

**6 CENTS FOR SILK CORDS AND TASSELS AT MACY'S.**

6 cents for Silk Fringes, at MACY'S.
10 cents for Black Feathers, at MACY'S.
12 cents for Dress Trimmings, at MACY'S.
14 cents for Bugle Gimps, at MACY'S.
16 cents for good Ribbons, at MACY'S.
18 cents for wide Velvet Ribbons, at MACY'S.
20 cents for French Crimson Flowers, at MACY'S.
22 cents for Pink Taffeta Ribbons, at MACY'S.
25 cents for Prime Styles Ribbons, at MACY'S.
30 cents for Prime Ruches, at MACY'S.
35 cents for Fine All-Wool Flannel, at MACY'S.
40 cents for a little finer Flannel, at MACY'S.
45 cents for still finer Flannel, at MACY'S.
50 cents for much finer Flannel, at MACY'S.
75 cents for a superior Flannel, at MACY'S.
80 cents for much the best Flannel, at MACY'S.
65 cents for Cambric Collars, at MACY'S.
75 cents for fine Cambric Collars, at MACY'S.
100 cents for the finest Cambric Collar to be found in New-York City for the money, at
R. H. MACY'S, Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

**BEEKMAN & CO.**
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES,
BANDS,
VEILS, &c., &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

**EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 20,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices,

**LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.**
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY**
TO BUY
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND FURS.
In consequence of the late unfavorable weather, and having a large stock on hand, I have
REDUCED THE PRICES
of all my Cloaks and Furs,
Expressly to suit the multitude in the making of
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BEAUTIFUL BEAVER CLOAKS.
BEAUTIFUL VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SABLE FURS.
ELEGANT MINK FURS.
All at 25 to 40 per cent. reduction.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

**SLEEVES! SLEEVES!! SLEEVES!!!**
LADIES JOUR SLEEVES!
200 pairs Lace and Muslin Sleeves, 37 cents.
250 pairs Muslin Sleeves, 50 cents.
1,000 pairs Bayadere Stripe Sleeves, 75 cents.
400 pairs Bayadere Stripe and Lace, $1.
400 pairs Black Crape Collars, with sleeves to match.
1,000 Black Lace and Crape sets, cheap as the style will admit of.
200 pairs Cambric and Muslin sets, $1, $1 12, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4.
Ladies, we are selling the above goods at low figures.
Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 11th-st.
R. H. MACY.

**A GREAT INDUCEMENT.**
100 VELVET CLOAKS, WITH
GUIPURE AND CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
BELOW COST
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Ladies and gentlemen call before purchasing.
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st,
Brandreth Building.
W. B. MACKENZIE.

**USEFUL, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE**
ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
**GENIN'S BAZAAR,**
No. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Special and elegant assortments of fashionable and seasonable goods suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
and adapted to the tastes, the wants, and the purses of every class, have just been added to all the departments of the Bazaar, and, in order to render the establishment the
POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
for the purchase of Holiday Gifts, the new articles in every branch of useful attire and ornamental costume for
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN, MISSES,
AND BOYS,
have been marked at the
LOWEST PRICES
at which they can be sold without a positive loss.
The attention of all who intend to make presents which shall be really valuable to the receivers, and apropos to the season, is invited to the following
PRESENTATION LIST,
to which, if the limits of an advertisement would permit, hundreds of other articles, suitable as tokens of friendly remembrance, might be added.
FURS:
SETS OF RUSSIAN SABLE.
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE.
SETS OF ERMINE.
GENTS' COLLARS and GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S FURS of all KINDS.
SLEIGH ROBES in great variety.
And Cloaks Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies' Gloves and Gauntlets of all fashionable furs, Cheap or Costly.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c.,
Of VELVET, from $30 to $125,
Of CLOTH, from $12 to $40.
FRENCH SACQUES,
From $12 to $35,
OPERA CLOAKS,
Of various shades, plush-trimmed,
From $12 to $20,
LADIES' RAGLANS,
From $7 upward,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
All the new Paris modes.
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES,
Including a great variety of
Evening Coiffures.
LADIES' FUR ARCTIC HOODS,
An entirely new article for Sleighing and the Opera, $12 each.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
In Silk, Satin de Chene, French Merino, and all-wool De Laine, from $6 upwards.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
Consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Corset-covers, and Skirts, from $20 upward.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
In Cambric, Jaconet, and Nansook, from $4 upwards.
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
From $7 to $20.
INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES,
Exquisitely Embroidered, from $10 upwards.
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE,
At various prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
Including new styles of Opera Hoods, French Wool Basque, Merino Under-vests and Drawers for Children; Alexandre's Gloves, for Ladies; a large assortment of Children's Gloves and Silk and Merino Underwear of every description.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
In immense variety. Boys' full suits from $7 upwards. Boys' Overcoats from $5 to $14, and Boys' Embroidered and Braided suits from $10 to $14.
BOYS' GLENGARY and BALMORAL CAPS, French and home-manufactured Smoking Caps; elegantly embroidered, and in great variety.
FULL SUITS, including fancy hats for small Boys.
A rich assortment.
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS,
Delicately and richly embroidered.
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
For the Holidays, and Gents' Slippers.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including
2,500 French Embroidered Collars, } at $1.
2,500 French Embroidered Rdkfs, }
And an unequaled assortment of Laces, by the set or single article, at a very moderate figure.
GENTS' WINTER DRESSING-ROBES,
Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Underwear, and Furnishing Goods generally. A very select and fashionable Holiday stock.
BOYS' LEGGINGS,
Of Cloth and Velvet.
GENTS' HATS AND CAPS.
All the Genin styles, including the new Festival Hat for Christmas and New-Year's.
HANDSOME and DURABLE UMBRELLAS,
Home manufactured and Imported.
PRESENT MAKERS cannot find elsewhere in New-York such a splendid variety of useful, desirable and ornamental articles as are comprised in the Holiday Stock at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**BARGAINS, BARGAINS,**
In order to close the stock of
BLACK SILK VELVET
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
superbly trimmed with
Rich Crotchet Berthas,
at $30 and $40, worth $45 and $60.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

**MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,**
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 27th inst.:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed, for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $3 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed...for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes,
Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

**KIDDER BROTHERS,**
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

**SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**—Eleven hoops, Damascus steel, made after the latest Paris models, $1 60; 12 do., $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 50; and 30 hoops, $4. All made by us in the best manner and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Depot, No. 369 Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

## DRY GOODS.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**
We have now open
Several entirely new styles
For the Holidays.
VELVET CLOAKS and RAGLANS, in great variety.
BEAVER RAGLANS AND CLOAKS,
In great variety, at $3 75, $4 25, $5 and $6.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS AND CLOAKS,
Richly trimmed, at $5 75, $6 50, $7 and $7 50.
VERY HEAVY FRENCH BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
With crochet berthas, at $8, $8 75, $10 and $12.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' RAGLANS.
We have now in store a superb assortment of all the desirable colors and styles worn this season, and our prices will be found much more reasonable than those of many houses.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

**EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.**
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES LACE AND MEDALLION SETS.
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
In new shapes and designs—very handsome.
INFANTS' CAPS, CLOAKS, ROBES AND DRESSES.
ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHES, BRETELLES, &c.—all very pretty for HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

**FREDERICK MAYNARD,**
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

**LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!**
Ladies who have not purchased their Winter Bonnet will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of our Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets will be sold below cost.

A PRETTY PRESENT IS A PRETTY BONNET.—If you want to please, go buy a handsome rich bonnet at N. BINN'S new millinery store, No. 413 Canal-st., between Sullivan and Thompson. 3,000 rich bonnets and children's hats at the lowest prices.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, and well made, for $1 31; thirteen springs, $1 50; and sixteen springs, $2. Children's four spring, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with eight springs, for $6 per dozen; eleven springs, $11; and thirteen spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**LIFE THOUGHTS,**
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
PUBLISHED BY
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
BOSTON.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.
IN
LIFE THOUGHTS
we find the following:
"Men come to think that the guilt of sins committed in concert is distributed; and that if there be a thousand men handed and banded together in wickedness, each shall have but the one-thousandth part of guilt. If a firm succeeds, the gain is distributed to each partner. But if it fails, each one may be held for the whole loss. Whoever commits a sin will bear the sin, whether alone or with a thousand. Whoever commits, or connives at a public sin, will bear the blame, as if he alone did it. Public guilt always has private indorsement, and each man is liable for the whole note."

**GOOD ADVICE TO THE RICH.**
An extract from
LIFE THOUGHTS.
"If any man is rich and powerful, he comes under that law of God by which the higher branches must take the burnings of the sun, and shade those that are lower; by which the tall trees must protect the weak plants beneath them."

**ANGRY WORDS. ANGRY WORDS.**
Is there not much truth in this statement—an extract from
LIFE THOUGHTS.
"Never forget what a man has said to you when he was angry. If he has charged you with anything, you had better look it up. Anger is a bow that will shoot sometimes where another feeling will not."

**FORGIVENESS. FORGIVENESS.**
"There is an ugly kind of forgiveness in this world—a kind of hedgehog forgiveness, shot out like quills. Men take one who has offended, and set him down before the blow-pipe of their indignation, and scorch him, and burn his faults into him; and when they have kneaded him sufficiently with their fiery fists, then—they forgive him."
The above extract is taken from
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FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 200 ACRES of good land, with stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., for only $8,000; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The farm is five miles from Paterson, N. J., and 21 miles from New-York. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house, brick basement; lot 25x95 with a gore attached on 126th st.: 100 foot street opened and graded; 5 lots 25x100 on 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 3 lots 25x100 on 116th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. GEO. W. JENKINS, Real Estate Agent, 124th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—A handsomely furnished three story house, containing all the modern improvements. The furniture is of the very best description and complete in every respect, being nearly new and in perfect order. Terms easy and possession can be had in thirty days. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SEVERAL DESIRable cottages from $1,500 to $3,000, near 2d and 3d avs. Railroad and boat; also, a number of good lots for sale; also, several cottages to let at low rent. N. B.—Sale of furniture, &c., by auction, attended to. Apply to S. B. RENYON, 3d-av., corner 123d-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot to Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 188 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, and a bedroom in the attic, all in good order, Croton and waste-pipe up, of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th av., until the 1st of May, or longer if both suited, to a family without boys. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery. Rent $20 per month.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 109 feet by 28, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 62 and 64 Cedar-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A LARGE BRICK BUILDING—26 FEET BY 100 deep, with 2 lot adjoining if wanted, on 42d and 43d sts., between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for stables or any manufacturing business; sale or lease. Apply on the premises before 9 or after 2 o'clock, P. M.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, an extra large lot, below and near Great Jones-st. Apply to EDWARD H LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, and to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAY BOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOT.—THE LOT NEXT TO the 5th-av. front lots, on the most desirable square opposite the Park, being a high location, and about on the new grade, for sale cheap for cash, if taken promptly. Apply to JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 125TH AND 126th sts., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, on 133d and 134th sts., in all 13 lots; for sale by W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, TWO IMproved farms on Long Island, 28 miles from New-York City; will be sold low for cash or exchanged for productive property, merchandise or patent rights. Apply at No. 61 Chambers-st., on first floor. D. H. SOUTHWICK.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house, complete with every improvement, No. 67 Second-place, Brooklyn, to an A 1 tenant at $600 per annum, until May 1, 1860. W. G. HAMER, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE *Times* Building, consisting of a private room fronting Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Also a room No. 9, of No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 265, 267 and 269 Atlantic-st., also No. 38 Dean-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire of JOHN HAGAMAN, Jr., No. 21 Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHRISTopher-st. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF second-floor entire, back parlor and front basement, and water in the house. Location very desirable. Apply on the premises, No. 12 2d-st., near Bowery.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in town. Apply to JOS. NEILSON, No. 40 Parkrow, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYONEY MYERS, Pittsburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5. THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE! A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5. Office No. 335 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings cheap and simple of construction, economical in fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater known to public safety adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYINGTON'S Furnace and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 80 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For further particulars inquire of R. W. LOWELL, Secretary, No. 9 Wall-st.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by [illegible] & CO., has the largest circulation, as per List of Letters by authority, and is, [illegible] best advertising medium. Subscriptions and advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Agents.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, cutlery, game, meats, cooks, waiters, &c., at short notice. All orders by post or otherwise promptly attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SCOTCH ALE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD BREWERY, in kegs to suit, either in the rough block or [illegible] bottle, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive circulars sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH F. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILDS, Middlefield, Worthington, Mass.

GREAT SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES—GALLERY, (basement,) commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock. [illegible] FIVE SPLENDID TABLES, all complete; also, bar, gas fixtures, &c., &c.

# AUCTION SALES.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, WORKS OF ART, &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, The entire costly Parisian-made Household Furniture at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 6th-av. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10 0.0, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in Cupids of real pearl, with solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables, ladies' rosewood work-tables, lined with satin-wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments, medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid ash richly polished extension dining-table elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut glassware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake-baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Household Furniture, &c. Also, at 1 o'clock, P. M., one market wagon, iron axle, hay rack, harness, rockaway wagon, (two-seat,) as good as new; an excellent horse, warranted sound and kind, saddle, plough, and sundry farming utensils.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, At 11 o'clock each day, At their sales room, No. 33 Nassau-st., One of the richest assortments of FANCY GOODS Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) December 24, at eleven o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, between three and four thousand acres of valuable land situated in Chippewa, Door, and Oconto Counties, Wisconsin. These lands are all well timbered, and the title comes directly from the State of Wisconsin to the purchaser. This State is a favorite one with persons settling West, and the selection of that class in particularly is called to this sale. The lands are all in parcels of 40 acres each. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 24, 1858, at 1 o'clock, a splendid inlaid-nated steel double-barrel gun, in case, with all the necessary apparatus; cost the owner $100 in Paris, now; has only been shot out of when tried.

DANIEL S. HOGGE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOGGE will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story and stoop-front residence No. 90 10th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and in genteel order.

In the basement are a full ante of dining room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.

Catalogues can be had at the house. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AT STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 222 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M., closing out sale of a Bookseller's Stock—comprising a great collection of popular standard books by the best English and American authors: Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Longfellow Sims, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, Macauley, Hume, Goldsmith, &c., in a variety of bindings; richly illustrated works, suitable for presents; Gift-, &c., in an almost endless and attractive selection. The lovers of good and useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

AUGUSTUS S. HUNTARD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th av., consisting of parlor suits, piano-forte, stool and cover, bookcase, etageres, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, corner etageres, carpets, rugs, lace curtains, clocks, vases, &c.; bureaus, beds, beds, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c.; sofas, chairs, rockers, centre and card tables, mirrors, &c. Also, a large assortment of dining-room and kitchen furniture. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all purchasers.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PATERSON LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, twenty-eight lots in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, viz.:

8 lots on 3d-av., between Montgomery and Lawrence sts.

10 lots on north side Lawrence-st, adjoining.

10 lots on south side of Montgomery-st., adjoining.

Communication with Paterson several times in each day, by the Erie Railroad. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of epicuoid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, carpets, beds, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wines, liquors, cigars, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of every kind and description of furniture, also wines, liquors, cigars, iron safe, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK.—SIXTH AND SEVENTH Avs., 100th and 106th sts. A whole block of 44 lots will be sold on Dec. 23, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H MULLER, in sections of eight lots, four on each street, running through the block.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PERD & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF JEWELRY, &c.—ON FRIDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 A. M., at No 159 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of fine watches, jewelry, clocks, &c., &c. Sale will be continued in the evening at 7 o'clock. By order. J. B. BEERS, Mortgagee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

# INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adsmd, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and ladies, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs, or 239 Water-st.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

# FINANCIAL.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 4, WALL-ST.

At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| HENRY COIT, | THOMAS PATON, |
| EDWIN A. GELBICHS, | JOHN GARCIA, |
| JACOB LITTLE, | EDWARD VIAGENT, |
| SEPTIMUS CROOKES, | MICHAEL PASTACALDI, |
| JOHN H. MORTIMER, | BENJAMIN BABCOCK, |
| HENRY CHAUNCEY, | LINDLEY MURRAY, |
| PETER L. BOGERT, | CHAS. VANDERVOORT, |
| GEORGE F. TALMAN, | RICHARD HARDY, |
| FRANCIS L. MARBURY, | JOSHUA L. POPE, |
| EDWARD MINTURN, | HENRY J. BKERS, |
| JOHN R. SUYDAM, | THOMAS SCOTT, |
| NATH. L. McCREADY, | ROWD F. SANDERSON. |

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company. NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES, By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the right per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer. Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, December 17, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 3d June, 1860.

J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow. DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO. London. A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books to the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President. JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 3'st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres. P. W. ENGS, CHAS MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Boods of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the capitol stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date nettil the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. O. FERGUSSON, } No. 22
F. GIBLIN, } William-st.
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the Atlantic Exchange Bank, New-York.

DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO., Marysville, Cal.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.

SILAS M. HOLMES, Treasurer of the State of Michigan. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. J. BEMERROOT, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 26 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. M. G. VAN PELT, President. VANDERBILT L. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 19, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. O. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE AMERICAN TRADES Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d January. The transfer books will be closed until that date,

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $5,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

$30,000—$25,000—$20,000—$10,000—$5,000.—These sums to lend on Bond and Mortgage, at 6 per cent. interest, for a term of years, on first-class improved real estate in this City. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

# FINANCIAL.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President. GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BALDOS, } Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TAUSLOW, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1854, on $400,000, First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD First and only Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, Loan of 1852, due 1877, Coupons payable June and December in New-York, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

F. L. LAWRENCE & CO., NO. 14 PINE-ST., (basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth,) advance money on sums of $25 and upwards on valuable personal property. Office and business strictly private. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

# SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25. The first-class CLIPPER-SHIP "DERBY," SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander, Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.

This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first-class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.

For balance of freight apply to T. COLEMAN & CO.,

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS CHARITY.—Remember the poor on the blessed anniversary of to-morrow—not those, exactly, for whom our Mammoth Charities provide, but those who are nearer home, and who more sadly need the common necessities of life. Among the numerous Institutions to which we can direct those who desire to give of their abundance, there is the Corlears Hook Mission, which will hold their Third Annual Festival in their school-room, No. 399 Cherry-street, to-morrow afternoon. Contributions intended for this celebration, should be sent in to-day, and may be left at Miss RHEVES', No. 396 Cherry-street, or will be called for, if the address of the donor is left with the Treasurer, Mr. THOMPSON, of No. 145 Madison-street. The Newsboys' Lodging House is also a charity deserving of support. The Superintendent informs us that the Institution is so pressed to meet ordinary expenses, that only such donations as are made for the express purpose of furnishing a Christmas or New-Year's dinner, can be so appropriated. All contributions should be sent this forenoon to the Superintendent, Mr. C. WIBGAND, No. 128 Fulton-street. To-morrow afternoon, at the Chapel No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, the Home for the Friendless will hold their Christmas anniversary. The trees will be stripped at 7 o'clock, and their contents will be distributed among some three hundred juvenile expectants, who deserve to be made as happy on Christmas as the children of better fortune. The *Children's Aid Society* expects to send westward, a company of boys and girls on Tuesday next. Clothing enough to give them a handsome outfit, and money enough to pay their expenses ont, are solicited from the charitable. Donations sent to No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will be thankfully acknowledged by Mr. J. MACE, the Assistant Secretary.

THE NICARAGUA REVOLT AND THE WASHINGTON.—The steamer *Washington*, which was advertised to sail yesterday for San Juan del Norte, was delayed by unfinished repairs and alterations. It is understood that the present voyage is undertaken for account of the owners of the *Hermann*, (whoever they are,) to make good the default of that steamer in not stopping at San Juan del Sur. In case the *Hermann* does not come down on the Pacific side in time to connect with her, the *Washington* will proceed to the Pacific *via* the Straits of Magellan. Some eighty of the disappointed and returned of her former passengers embark on the present trip, besides whom there will be a sufficient number of new passengers to swell the number to nearly two hundred. At the extremely low fare; $60 and $100 in the steerage, the more passengers they have the worse it will be for the company; particularly if they are obliged to carry them around Cape Horn. The advices received from California to the 6th inst. *via* Tehuantepec, announce the arrival of the *Hermann* at San Francisco on the 27th ult.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Yesterday a gentleman from New-Jersey, came to this City on business, and was accompanied by a female relative. They walked up from the ferry together, and separated in front of the Astor House, the gentleman going up to the Bull's Head Bank, and the young lady starting to visit some friends in West Thirteenth-street, since which time nothing has been heard from her, although a thorough search has been made. The young lady is 21 years old, medium sized, with pale complexion, dark auburn hair and dark eyes; she wore a black velvet hat with red trimmings, and a drab circular cloak with black hair-cloth trimmings; a dark silk and worsted dress with a bright yellow stripe in it, and a dark fur victorine. She also had on her person gold cameo ear-rings and breast-pin, a gold watch and chain, etc. Any information as to her whereabouts can be left at the Detective Police Office in Broome-street.

FAIR AT THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—This fair is open from 2 o'clock until 10, every day this week, at the Mariners' Church No. 72 Madison-street. Its object is to provide clothing for destitute children of seamen and others. The exhibition itself reflects great credit on the ladies who have it in charge. In the articles offered for sale there is a pleasant blending of the useful and ornamental, and purchasers in search of Christmas gifts may here suit themselves and benefit the poor children also.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—TERRENCE CONNOLLY, an Irish laborer, attempted yesterday afternoon to jump on a Harlem Railroad train while in motion, and in doing so was knocked down and run over by three cars, before the train was stopped. He was terribly crushed, and died in a few minutes. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

LECTURES.—MR. DE CORDOVA has accepted an engagement to deliver a course of lectures before the Congregation "Emanuel," who worship at the Temple in Twelfth-street, between the Second and Third avenues. Mr. DE C. will commence on Christmas day. The pews in this Church that are not already let are free to visitors.

DEAD BODIES SEEN AT SEA.—Capt. SPENCER, of the packet ship *Daniel Webster*, from London, who arrived last night, reports that Sept. 20, in lat. 43° 30', lon. 43°, on the outward passage, he passed among a large number of dead bodies, swollen and distorted, with the sea birds preying on them. He thought they were no doubt some of the steamship *Austria's* passengers. They were nearly together, in groups of two and three.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock P. M., but there not being a quorum, they adjourned to Monday next, at the same hour.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—A small fire occurred yesterday forenoon in the dwelling-house No. 113 West Thirty-eighth-street, occupied by Mr. H. BRADFORD. A daughter of Mr. BRADFORD discovered a leak of gas in the bedroom on the third floor, and applied a match to the pipe—the result being a sudden ignition of the escaping gas, and firing of the furniture. Before the fire was extinguished the damage was about $150. It is covered by insurance.

### Police Reports.

GOLDEN PROMISES OF A LOVER.—Mr. Stephen Lovejoy lives at No. 252 Water-street, and was the fortunate possessor of $1,000 in bills. He had a neice, Mary Flyn, and the neice had a lover, James Garrigan. The lover was told of the $1,000 which was in the possession of Mary's uncle. He induced Mary to get the bills and hand them to him, promising to exchange them for gold, which gold she could give to her uncle and afford him a pleasant surprise. Mary stealthily procured the bills and handed them to her lover, but the promised gold coin failed to be forthcoming. The peculating neice and the speculating lover were yesterday arrested, conveyed before Justice OSBORN, and committed in full for trial.

BUTTER AND PAINTS.—Early yesterday morning burglars pried their way, with a jimioy, into the produce store of William Valentine, No. 387 Duane-street, and stole two firkins of butter. A man, giving his name as James Rogers, very stupidly endeavored to sell one of the firkins yesterday forenoon, in the neighborhood. The sale was cut short, and he was looked up.—James Kenny and Peter Murray were caught, yesterday morning, coming out of the store of Messrs. Miller & Schoonmaker, No. 5 Cbathnm-square, having in their possession a quantity of paints which they had just stolen. The two men were arrested, and taken before Justice OSBORNE; who, since they were unable to give a fair coloring to their case, committed them to the Tombs.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST ALDERMAN CLANCY.—The examination upon the charge of libel, preferred against Alderman Clancy by Mr. Stephen P. Russell, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Justice OSBORN. As on the opening day of the examination, a large retinue of friends of the respective contestants was present, together with a strong force of opposing counsel. Only one witness was examined, Nehemiah O. Gardner, cashier of the *New-York Sun*, and he only briefly. His evidence corroborated the testimony as previously published of Admer Joy, the night-clerk. The examinntion was adjourned till Monday next.

A WOMAN NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.—Francis H. George, living at No. 118 Ridge-street, yesterday forenoon strolled into a place of dubious repute in Hester-street. While there Julia A. Coretah applied some offensive adjectives to him, and he attempted to silence her by striking her over the head with a chair. The woman dodged the chair, seized a razor and gave her attempted assailant a terrible gash across the cheek. The woman was arrested and lodged in Essex Market Jail.

BAD SPECULATION.—John O'Conner yesterday called in at the liquor saloon of Patrick Kelly, No. 418 Tenth-street. He took a good drink, but offered in payment a bad bill on the Lee Bank, Massachusetts. That it was a counterfeit was easily discovered, and the attempted utterer was arrested, and locked up by Justice SYMMS in default of $1,000 bail. O'Conner says that he resides at Fort Lee, N. J., and asserts that he came honestly by the bill.

### Coroner's Inquests.

DROWNING.—The body of JAMES REGAN was found yesterday in the North River, near Dey-street. The deceased formerly resided at No. 240 Cherry-street, and had been missing about a week. When last seen alive he was intoxicated, and it is supposed that while in that condition he stumbled off one of the river docks. The body of an unknown man was yesterday picked up in the water near the foot of Franklin-street. It was of medium height, well dressed, and appeared to have been in the water about a month. Inquests were held on both bodies, and verdicts of "Supposed accidental drowning," rendered.

### S. Alberto Mario's Lecture on Italy.

Last evening, Signor ALBERTO MARIO delivered a lecture on Italy, in Italian, at Professor MACMULLEN'S lecture-room, No. 21 East Twentieth-street, for the benefit of the Italian Society of Mutual Aid. We understand that Signor MARIO's object in coming to the United States is to organize the Italians resident here, and to induce them to form part of the National Italian Association, whose members, spread throughout the Italian Peninsula, are preparing for the next struggle after Liberty and Independence. Signor MARIO commenced his lecture by asking his audience whether any of them had ever met with a poor, decayed patrician, the fame and riches of whose ancestors was forever on his lips, he meanwhile living poor and inert. To this patrician (he said) foreigners liken Italy, whose sons, they say, ever boast the past greatness of their ancestors, while they tolerate the oppression of the Pope, of Austria, and of five domestic tyrants.

Speaking in the name of the skeptical foreigners, he enumerated all the past greatness of Italy—all the ignominy of her present condition. This language, he said, was too severe, as under the sepulchral silence that reigns through Italy, Italians lived, and struggled and died, and others rose to renew the struggle. Still until Italy was free, Italians could not reply victoriously to the foreigner's taunts, nor could a single Italian complain of the injustice unless he could reply: "My life, also, is devoted to the regeneration of my country." As to the excuses that each might allege, he warned them against a too eager desire to grow rich; urged them to devote each a mite towards the establishment of journals and towards the spread of information throughout the oppressed provinces of Italy, and to consecrate all their spare hours to mutual instruction and to the practice of arms, in order that they might all be able to respond to their country's first call. [Loud applause.] If, he said, the free people of America see this spirit among you, they will cease to regard you as wanderers without mutual ties or a common aim; but, convinced that you are doing your utmost to fulfill your highest duty, will respect your efforts, and do their utmost to help you to succeed.

Speaking of the necessity of union, Signor MARIO said that it must be a union of homogeneous elements; that the battle flag must be a national flag—that on it must be inscribed, "The road that leads to victory;" that precludes all uncertainty, all provisional governments, ["Bravo! bravo!"] which give birth, of necessity, to defeat. Where, he asked, could there be greater union than in 1848? All Italy repeated, with one voice, "No discussions!—away with the foreigners!—we will decide all the rest afterwards." And the world saw kings and courtiers, policemen and spies, priests, popes and people, unite to drive out the foreigners everywhere—provisional governments and a neutral banner—and what was the result? The result was that the foreigners returned stronger than ever, and Italy was enslaved as before. And the cause of all this was that the so-called union was a bastard union—an absurd medley of heterogeneous elements, intrinsically opposed one to the other.

More than a third of the lecture was devoted to the examination of these elements, in order to show which could combine, and which could not, in order to obtain a concrete idea of that union which alone can lead to victory. Signor MARIO thus passed in review ancient and modern Italian history, showing that the National Italian tradition is Republican—that the Papacy prevented union between the Republics of the Middle Ages, thus rendering Italian nationality impossible, and then, aided by strangers, established petty monarchies throughout Italy, and at the birth of those monarchies, Italian glory and Italian greatness ceased. He then examined the conduct of these monarchies up to 1849, and proved them all and always averse to Italian independence, and concluded that they were heterogeneous elements, opposed to the national aim, and that therefore liberty and independence must be achieved by the union of the popular element only.

He confuted the opinion of those who hope for Italian regeneration from the Sardinian monarchy, and as he traced step by step the history of that monarchy, and its retrograde policy during the last ten years, in its internal as well as its external administration, the laughter, the reiterated applause and bravos testified that his audience had very little hope in that quarter.

And even admitting the possibility of this monarchy joining in a war for Italian independence, he showed that its forces could not be brought into play except to second a revolution in some other part of Italy; therefore all those who really loved their fatherland ought to unite their energies with those who are already preparing for Italy's coming struggle. In that struggle, he said, the banner that would float above the combatants would be the red, white and green flag that represents neither a party nor a class, nor an exclusive tendency, but the banner of the nation and of the national right. What Italian would refuse to fight under this banner? And when before this banner the King of Naples, the Pope and Dukes shall have fled—when their armies and navies and ammunition shall be in the hands of the people—Italy, mistress of herself, will be able to drive out the Austrians, and, the Austrians once beyond the Alps, the National Assembly would meet at Rome to deliberate how the nation should be governed. If the Sardinian King had combated bravely, perhaps the nation might choose to crown him with the crown of towers. Whether he fought or not, it was certain that the Piedmontese army and the Piedmontese people would unite with the nation. [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" and loud applause.] Or it might constitute itself into a republic. ["Bravo! Bravissimo!"] That mattered not; the question now was, how all this was to be brought about. The revolution—the sole weapon that could wrest Italy from her tyrants—would not spring up like flowers in a field. No! Every Italian within and without the peninsula must contribute towards its organization. Italians are toiling in Italy, and the national association numbers its sections in Greece and the Ionian Isles, in Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria and Turin; in Barcelona, in England, in Buenos Ayres, and also in New-York. The New-York section of the Italian National Party had chosen as their representatives Generals Avezzana, Magni, Ancaini, Minelli, Bisco, Pirroni, Piazza, Verzi, Macoggi. And I, continued Signor MARIO, am not here to amuse you with idle words. No! words must be translated into facts. Therefore, I call on you to unite yourselves with those who are already united in toiling for our common country. Come, then, and give in your adherence, if you approve its object. I invite you in the name of Italy, enslaved and insulted—in the name of our brothers dead upon the scaffold and in exile—in the name of one hundred thousand Italians now languishing in the prisons of our tyrants.

This appeal, as indeed the whole lecture, was received with peals of applause. In accordance with the invitation of the lecturer, the whole audience went up to the rostrum and gave in its adhesion to the cause.

### The Case of Mr. Knox—Reply to Mr. Smith's Card.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

MR. JAS. M. SMITH is under a mistake in saying that your report of the dismissal of the charge against me was erroneous. The facts are that when the prosecution rested, my counsel moved, without going into any evidence on my behalf, to dismiss the complaint on the prosecutor's own showing. That motion was granted, and the complaint dismissed as previously and correctly reported by you.

Yours, &c., C. KNOX.

The above is entirely correct.

BENJAMIN GALBRAITH and JOHN TOWNSHEND, counsel for defence.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXIT OF PETE DAWSON.—The motion for a new trial in the case of PETER DAWSON was denied by Judge MORRIS, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, where the prisoner was arraigned for sentence. Before pronouncing sentence, the Court held up to view the prisoner's career, and the circumstances attending the offence of which he stands convicted, (assault and battery with intent to kill,) and said that had death ensued from the wound inflicted by him, there would have been nothing to prevent his conviction for murder, with such evidence as had been brought forward by the prosecution in this case. There was, therefore, no cause for leniency. He was sentenced to nine years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoner was completely overcome by the sentence, and wept like a child. He expected to escape with a light sentence. In answer to the usual questions, DAWSON said he was 35 years old, born in Ireland, had no occupation, and never was in any State prison.

THE GALLAGHER CASE.—The case of PATRICK GALLAGHER, who killed HUGH KELLY, came up for argument in General Term yesterday, on a motion for a new trial. Messrs. BRADY and GARRISON appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. CAMPBELL for the people. The hope for a new trial is mainly based upon the fact that evidence was ruled out on the trial which would have shown the prisoner guilty of a different offence, if any, from that found by the jury. This evidence related to what the prisoner said when first attacked in the saloon No. 12 Fulton-street by PATRICK KELLY, and the testimony of Dr. VAN ZANDT, who examined the knees of the prisoner after he was committed to jail and found them bruised. A decision in the case will not be had until February.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB.—A few nights ago, at about 6 o'clock, a gentleman was stopped on Flushing-avenue, near the City Park, by an Irishman with a bludgeon in his hand, who demanded, in a surly manner, to know the time of night. The steam-whistle at a neighboring manufacturing establishment had just given its daily screech for 6 o'clock—time for the workmen to knock off for the day, and the questioner was so informed. This was not satisfactory, and a sight of the watch was demanded, with more emphasis than at first, accompanied by a significant shake of the club. The gentleman, who was entirely unarmed, was about to surrender at discretion, when a party of men came out of the Navy-yard gate, and the Irishman, with his bludgeon, started off, and was soon out of sight.

CITY COURT.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 8, 25, 27, 4, 50, 52, 1, 27, 31, 56, 57, 58, 59.

### An Implacable Father—The Will of Augustus Thorndike.

*From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 21.*

In another column we give entire, from the copy offered for probate in the Court for this county, the last Will and Testament of AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, of this city, who died at the Tremont House, a month or two since, leaving an estate, real and personal, of about half a million dollars. It has before been briefly stated that a daughter of deceased offended her father by marrying against his will, she being at the time twenty-seven years of age. It is stated that the father reached the place of marriage of his daughter a few moments after the ceremony had been performed, but, finding that he was too late, he left the house, and ever since has evinced his hostility to this daughter, repulsing her from his bedside on the occasion of his last sickness. This will, which is of great length, and in the hand writing of the deceased, is one of the most remarkable documents of the kind ever drawn up. The deliberate design exhibited in every page, and in almost every paragraph, to cut off his child from any participation in his accumulated wealth, because she had, at full age, obeyed the dictates of her heart in the choice of her companion for life, is sad to contemplate. It is absolutely terrifying to observe the cruel malignity with which, throughout the document, he provides for the carrying out of his almost demoniacal purpose. The mother is forbidden to give aid to the child of her love; the brothers and sisters are debarred from the exercise of their fraternal affection; all who are named in the will are subject to the same penalties. Old Harvard has a donation of $30,000 for a Professorship of Music, but with like provisions if a copper should go to aid the proscribed couple or their children. A pittance of $400 per annum, to save the law, is alone awarded to the discarded ones. His wife is liberally provided for, but only on condition that she remains a widow. A pew is left to her in Trinity Church, but with liberty to sell it and purchase in any other Church, if she may desire it. On that point a liberality is apparent not manifest in other portions of the will.

The wife of the deceased is now absent from the country. She is, however, upon her return from Europe, and upon her arrival the question of Probate will be decided.

It may be without impropriety added, that the husband of the offending daughter is described by one of the Executors named in the will as a person of most excellent character, who holds a high position in the community. They have several children. It appears that a son has also offended his father by contracting a marriage without his consent, but in that case the father contents himself with cutting off, as far as possible, the relations of his son's wife from any participation in the division of the property.

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There are now, says the *Union*, thirty-six Coast Survey parties in the field and afloat—on the Atlantic coast, 18; on the Gulf coast, 12; and the Pacific coast, 6. These are distributed for the Winter as follows: In the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay, Va., 2; Coast of North Carolina, 3; Coast of South Carolina and Georgia, 7; Florida peninsula, reefs and keys, 12; Coast of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, 4; Coast of Texas, 2; and the Coast of California, Oregon and Washington Territories, 6.

[Advertisement.]

THE ONLY MEDICATED PAPER.—Recollect that GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet is the *only* pure paper that can be made for that purpose. It is manufactured by a peculiar process known but to J. C. GAYETTY, and *Medicated* Paper *cannot* possibly be made in any mills but his. It is not not unlikely that base counterfeits will be offered to the public, at lower prices than the genuine, but we caution the people against being deceived. Paper cannot, as we have said before, be medicated by any other process than GAYETTY'S, and that *cannot* be stolen, as he permits nobody but himself to place the remedies in the paper in pnip. If any other paper *could* be medicated it could not be sold at a lower price than GAYETTY'S. Please bear these facts in mind, you who feel an interest in personal safety. "J. C. Gayetty" is watermarked in each sheet, and his autograph is on the cover of each package. Only dépôt No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

FOR HANDSOME FURS, VISIT KNOX'S.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

GIVE YOUR WIFE A SET OF FURS,
WHICH YOU CAN PURCHASE VERY CHEAP
AT
KNOX'S.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
SEASONABLE AND APPROPRIATE,
Can be selected from an extensive stock of
KNOX, THE HATTER,
No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA?—JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—Prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late JONAS WHITCOMB, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PARNOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPES AT GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. A splendid assortment of Steresocopic Views of all parts of the world. Artistically colored Groups, Statuary, etc., just received. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

FAT BEEF.—JOHN HARRIS will expose for sale, on Friday, Dec. 24, at stalls Nos. 40 and 48 Washington Market, the beef of four as fine steers as have ever been seen in New-York.

The lovers of fat beef are invited to give him a call.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidaye. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

MENDELSSOBN MUSICAL INSTITUTE

Commences its next term Dec. 30. Send for circulare to EDWARD B. OLIVER, Pittsfield, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!

English Velvet Carpeling $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

WE CANNOT BE SICK—We can have no pain, but when some natural outlet for the blood's impurities is closed, or inactive,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

open these, or make them active, thus restoring health. Let the sick look to their interest. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street, 25 cents, and the half box 13 cents, sugar coated.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are guaranteed to cure the very worst cases of bronchial disease. This is no idle statement. Sufferers take heed ere it be too late—your bronchial affection may soon be a settled consumption. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDS' COD LIVER OIL JELLY—Made from Pure Oil, agreeably flavored, approved and prescribed by leading physicians. Wholesale Agents, BOSH, GALE & ROBINSON, No. 186 Greenwich-street. Sold also by EUGENE DEPUY, A. CUSHMAN, JOHN HEAKIM and other druggists in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**..Dec. 23.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s, '65 | 104⅜ | 150 | Hnd. River R. R. | 33⅛ |
| 7,000 | U. S. 6s, '74 | 104⅜ | 100 | do | b60 33⅛ |
| 600 | Ill. Int. Imp. '47 | 101 | 70 | Harlem R. R. | 30 |
| 5,000 | do | 101⅛ | 1300 | Reading R.R | 51⅜ |
| 6,000 | Virginia 6s | 97⅜ | 200 | do | s30 51⅜ |
| 500 | do | 98 | 100 | do | snw 51⅜ |
| 3,000 | N. C. State 6s | 98⅜ | 50 | do | 51⅜ |
| 2,000 | do | 98⅜ | 100 | do | b60 51⅜ |
| 14,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n. bs. | 91⅛ | 25 | Ill. Cen. R.R. | 66 |
| 5,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 93⅛ | 76 | do | 66⅛ |
| 5,000 | do | s30 89⅞ | 100 | Mich. Cen. RR. | b60 52 |
| 5,000 | City 6s, '87 | 103 | 350 | do | 52 |
| 1,000 | N.Y. Cen. bs. '75 | 101 | 200 | do | s3 52⅛ |
| 2,000 | Erie R. Bds. '75. | 44⅜ | 400 | do | b30 52⅛ |
| 1,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 1st m. | 103⅜ | 100 | do | b30 52 |
| 2,000 | Ill. Cent. R. R. Bs. | 88⅛ | 50 | M. S. & N. I. R. R. | 20⅜ |
| 7,000 | do | 85⅜ | 100 | do | b60 20⅜ |
| 5,000 | do | s60 85 | 80 | do | b30 20⅜ |
| 5,000 | La C. & M. L. G. Bs. | 24⅜ | 200 | do | s30 20⅜ |
| 5,000 | do | s15 24⅛ | 100 | M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. | 47⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. J. Cen. Rstm. hs. | 98 | 50 | Panama R. R. | s60 120 |
| 500 | Del., Lac. & W. 1 m. | 88 | 300 | Gal. & Ch. R. | 70⅛ |
| 2,000 | Mich. S. 2d m. bs. | 51 | 50 | do | Mondsy 71 |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 103⅜ | 150 | do | 71 |
| 45 | Continental Bank | 104 | 200 | do | s10 71 |
| 50 | Cary Improve. Co | 5⅜ | 150 | do | s15 71 |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 96⅜ | 100 | do | s30 71 |
| 14 | do | 96⅜ | 100 | do | 71⅛ |
| 58 | do | 96⅜ | 300 | Cl. & Tol. R. | 31⅛ |
| 105 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 90⅜ | 460 | Chicago & R. I. R. | 59⅛ |
| 100 | do | b30 90⅜ | 50 | do | b60 59⅛ |
| 200 | New-Jersey Zinc | 7⅜ | 50 | do | b10 59⅜ |
| 600 | N. Y. C. R. R. | 83⅜ | 50 | do | b30 59⅜ |
| 27 | do | 83⅜ | 750 | do | 59 |
| 800 | do | b10 83⅜ | 100 | do | s10 59 |
| 100 | do | 83⅜ | 50 | do | s15 59 |
| 184 | Erie Railroad | 17 | 660 | do | b60 58 |
| 50 | do | s30 18⅞ | 150 | do | b10 59 |
| 210 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 3 | 50 | do | h15 59 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 89⅜ | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. | 51⅞ |
| 5,000 | E. R. 3d m. b. | 76 | 100 | do | h10 52 |
| 3,000 | Har. 2d m. hs | 86 | 150 | do | 52 |
| 5,000 | Ill. C. R. bs | 86 | 50 | M. S. & N. Ia. R. | b30 20⅜ |
| 5,000 | M. & M. 2d m. | 10 b. 66 | 100 | do | 20⅜ |
| 20 | Metropolitan Bk | 112 | 100 | do | b60 20⅜ |
| 29 | Pacific M. S. Co | 90⅜ | 25 | M. S. & N. Is. G. S. | b60 48 |
| 25 | Erie Railroad | 17 | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | 66⅜ |
| 5 | do | 16⅞ | 50 | do | s30 66⅜ |
| 50 | N. Y. C. R. R. | 83⅞ | 100 | do | 66⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 83⅞ | 50 | Cal. & Chi. R. R. | b60 71⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 83⅞ | 50 | do | 71⅜ |
| 210 | do | 83⅞ | 125 | do | 71 |
| 400 | do | b30 83⅞ | 300 | Cl. & Tol. R. | b60 31⅛ |
| 100 | Reading R. R | 51⅜ | 100 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 59¼ |
| 100 | do | s30 51⅜ | 50 | do | s10 59⅛ |
| 50 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | 3 | 100 | do | b60 59⅛ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Lex'tn City 8s | 40 | 20 | Am. Guano Co. pr sh | $83⅛ |
| 1,000 | L. E. & W. b'h 7s | 54 | 160 | Ocean Bank | 97⅜ |
| 1,000 | Water. City 8s | 25 | 40 | Chatham Bank | 84⅛ |
| 1,000 | Sun M. Ins. '53 | 72 | 20 | Shoe & L. Bank | 114 |
| 5,000 | Joliet City, Ill. 8s | 50 | 20 | Excel. Fire Ins. Co. | 111⅜ |
| 1,000 | Chic., St. Paul & Fond du Lac 8s | 10⅛ | 10 | do | 110 |
| 3,000 | Mar. & Cin. R. 7s | 40 | 30 | P. Cooper F. Ins. Co. | 111 |
| 22,000 | Rac. & Miss. R. 10s | 40 | 30 | Gebhard F. Ins. Co. | 98⅜ |
| 10,000 | Cl. & Pitts. R. 6s | 25 | 30 | Fire. Fund Ins. Co. | 102⅛ |
| 2,000 | Pike Co. R. R. 10s | 63 | 50 | Firemen's F. Ins. Co. | 147 |
| 5 | Amer. Ex. Bank | 106⅜ | 10 | Wash. Fire Ins. Co. | 185 |
| 5 | do | 106⅛ | 70 | Com'nwlth F. I. Co. | 94⅜ |
| 5 | Hanover Bank | 83 | 40 | Sixth-av. R'sllroad. | 120⅜ |
| 5 | do | 84 | 50 | Knick. Stage Co. | 33 |
| 5 | Bank of Com. | 104 | 280 | N. Y. C. Stage Co. | 80 |
| | | | 100 | Gardiner G M. Co. | 13 |

THURSDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange to-day the dealings were again active, and a further improvement in prices to the extent of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. was established on most of the Western Securities, and 1@1½ ₱ cent. on New-York Central. At one time the advance on Rock Island was 1½ ₱ cent.; sales as high as 59½ ₱ cent., and Galena 71½ ₱ cent. After the printed list of the Second Board, there were sales at 58⅞, and at 70½@¾ ₱ cent.. Illinois Central Shares advanced to 66½ ₱ cent., but subsequently closed a fraction below 66 ₱ cent. The recent sellers for the decline at the low prices for these three Stocks of course resist the recovery in prices; and the orders from new parties, though tolerably liberal to-day, were not equal, at the close, to the pressure of contracts. The top rate for New-York Central was 83⅞, closing 83⅞ sales. A further advance of 1 ₱ cent. was established for Michigan Central Shares; and there was a recovery of 2 ₱ cent. from the lowest price of Illinois Central Construction Bonds. The precipitate decline of 7 ₱ cent. in these Bonds seems to have been without just cause and upon no rational calculation of the *short* sellers. The Construction mortgage is the first and only lien upon 704 miles Railway and its equipment, and upon *two millions of acres of land*, of which 879,376 acres have already been sold for $11,643,670; the remainder being of the value, on the same scale, of about $15,000,000. The original mortgage is for $17,000,000. The collections from the early Land Sales have already cancelled $937,000; leaving the sum outstanding at the close of 1858....$16,063,000

Secured by
Land Notes to become due....$10,706,670
Lands unsold..... 15,000,000—$25,706,670

Surplus land security..... $9,643,670

And the Railway and Equipment in addition. The mortgage matures in 1875. The Land Sales mature in five years after sale, after which the Land Notes will be made to bear at least the same rate of interest as the Bonds, if not paid in full. The interest upon the Bonds, in the meantime, is secured by the product of the Railway and the further assessment of at least $6,125,000 upon the Shares. The collections from the Land Sales, though coming in comparatively light until after 1860, already constitute an unprecedented Sinking Fund for the Bonds. Even through the present year, succeding a crisis which necessarily reached this interest at once, $385,000 of the Construction Bonds alone have been canceled. The argument against the securities of the Company in a year like the present, when all Northwestern traffic is at a low ebb, is that the Railroad itself is unproductive, and that if this state of things should continue, its revenues will be unavailable to aid in paying the future interest on the Construction Bonds. All this is answered by the following figures for eleven months of the poorest year the Western Railway interest has ever known:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, 1858—ELEVEN MONTHS.

| | Earnings. | Working Expenses. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $126,652 48 | $101,947 51 |
| February | 112,882 55 | 93,911 53 |
| March | 159,584 32 | 121,125 31 |
| April | 176,701 83 | 116,685 39 |
| May | 156,812 60 | 124,180 13 |
| June | 151,481 41 | 133,571 30 |
| July | 161,989 73 | 125,608 39 |
| August | 197,927 00 | 124,299 07 |
| September | 219,128 37 | 131,203 81 |
| October | 181,364 01 | 113,231 51 |
| November | 151,199 48 | 113,355 40 |
| Totals | $1,795,723 78 | $1,299,119 35 |
| Net for eleven months | | $496,504 |

The State Stocks were again steady, 89½ for Missouris, and 97⅜ for Virginias, sales. In Erie, Harlem, Hudson and New-York Central Bonds the bids were ½@1 ₱ cent. better than early in the week, and the recovery in the La Crosse Land Grants is 1 ₱ cent. The new Federal Stock brought 104¼, interest from 1st January, 1859. There is some dissatisfaction expressed that the Secretary of the Treasury should have left the first coupon off the second ten millions—the broken interest to 1st July to be placed on the books to the credit of the taker. It would have been much more convenient to all parties to attach the July coupon to the new bonds, to make them uniform with the first ten millions, and add the accrued interest in settlement of the principal as paid in. The blunder, however, gives better currency to the present bonds, which begin to carry interest on the first regular coupons on the first of January. Panama Shares were firm at 120½@¾ ex sch, and 120@120½ on sellers' options. Pacific Mail steady at 90½ ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson sold up to 96¼ ₱ cent. Hudson River and Harlem Preferred Shares were ½ ₱ cent. better. The general market, at the close, was less animated, and a fraction lower than in the printed dealings.

The day has been a tame one in Money affairs. The Discount rates vary but slightly from day to day, and the demand for money on temporary employment from the Brokers is rather falling off than increasing. The Banks will average this week on five business days instead of six, on account of Christmas. The next Statement, from appearances now, will show no material variation in either the Discount or Specie line. The California packet of Dec. 5 is announced as having passed down the Pacific, with $1,500,000 in gold for New-York, and will be due here on Tuesday next. The following is a summary of the Bank movement last reported from the four principal cities of the country. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $200,462; paid out, $170,672; balance this afternoon, $6,034,284.

| | Loans. | Deposits. | Specie. | Circulat'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, Dec. 18 | $127,058,010 | $69,690,032 | $36,608,877 | $7,710,537 |
| Boston, Dec 20 | 59,305,612 | 22,329,747 | 9,292,148 | 5,742,580 |
| Philadelphia, Dec. 20 | 26,116,640 | 16,688,871 | 6,318,454 | 2,668,380 |
| New-Orleans, Dec. 11 | 18,176,702 | 13,457,344 | 6,049,989 | |
| Sub-Treas., N.Y., Dec. 18 | | | 6,235,916 | |
| Total | $230,985,964 | 152,290,595 | 64,012,745 | 16,164,506 |
| Last week | 230,163,104 | 150,240,880 | 64,359,879 | 15,143,657 |

The Continental Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. The Rome and Watertown Road 3 ₱ cent. The Long Island Insurance Company 10 ₱ cent. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, 5 ₱ cent. Washington Insurance 10 ₱ cent. Morris and Essex Road, $1,50 the share.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the Panama Railway is rapidly becoming an *English* interest, so far as ownership is concerned, while the credit of putting through the work under immense physical difficulties, and in good season from the date of the undertaking, belongs exclusively to American enterprise: to a very few bold spirits, indeed, in the City of New-York. The comparatively moderate cost in which this great property stands, say $8,000,000, of which only $5,000,000 is represented in Stock, and about $2,700,000 in Bonds, (the remainder in surplus income,) has quite naturally attracted the notice of English capitalists, who were ready to spend *seventy-five millions* on a Canal across the same Isthmus, had the preliminary surveys proved or even encouraged the hope of its ultimate success. They have accordingly taken, through Messrs. BAR

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2267. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

### PROGRESS OF RIBBONISM IN IRELAND.

The screw-steamship *Saxonia*, of the Hamburg line from Southampton, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 10½ A. M., arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

She brings 92 passengers. Capt. EHLERS has experienced very severe weather. The gales have been almost continual from the northward and westward during the entire passage. From the 10th to the 15th was obliged to lie to most of the time. The wind was from N. N. W., with a tremendous sea, accompanied with severe snow-squalls; the frost also was severe.

On the 23d, when off George's Banks, was again compelled to lay the steamer to for sixteen hours—the wind a hurricane, from northwest, the sea in a foam and blowing completely over the ship.

Her intelligence has been anticipated by the *Arabia*, at Boston, and the *Pacific*, at St. Johns, but from the London papers of Dec. 4, we derive the following additional details:

The authentic text of the short speech pronounced by the King of Sardinia at a late military review, and which has produced so great an agitation, has now become known from a semi-official source, viz: the *Gazette de Savoie*. The King said: "Gentlemen, let us be prepared, for it may happen that next Spring we shall again have to smell gunpowder."

The four screw-steamships, the *Alma*, the *Comptoir*, the *Barcelona* and the *Cadiz*, built for the French Transatlantic Company, to ply between Havre and New-York, have been sold to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for East India service.

A letter from Bingen, dated November 29, says that the railway bridge at Nahe had been carried away by a flood.

The Great Eastern Steamship Company have determined to throw the ship open to public inspection free of charge.

Major-General Sir J. INGLIS, the heroic defender of Lucknow, took his departure from Southampton, Saturday, December 4th, in the Ceylon steamer for India.

The following is the letter which M. de MONTALEMBERT has addressed to the *Moniteur*:—

M. de REDACTEUR:—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains in its unofficial part a piece of news which I learn on reading that paper. It is to this effect—

His Majesty the Emperor, on the occasion of the anniversary of the 2d of December, has remitted, in favor of Count de MONTALEMBERT, the penalty pronounced against him.

Condemned on the 24th of November, I have appealed, within the term allowed by law, against the sentence pronounced against me.

No Government in France has had, up to the present, the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive.

I am of those who still believe in right, and who do not accept a favor.

I pray you, and, if need be, require you, to be good enough to insert this letter in your next number.

C. D. MONTALEMBERT.

The following are given in a Dublin paper as the substance of the rules and regulations of the Ribbon Society now being revived in Ireland:

The association is divided into five orders or distinctions: "1. The County Delegate; 2. The Parish Master; 3. The Body Master; 4. The Committeeman; 5. The mere Ribbonman. Each county in Ireland has a delegate, and every shire in England and in Scotland, in which Irish emigrants are in any number located, has its delegates and its lodges." The meetings are held in such public houses as have a private room. In all places where there may be strangers, the members of the association use signs and passwords to ascertain whether or not there are any of their own fraternity present. These pass-words are decided at the quarterly meetings of the general body.

The funds, it is said, are raised thus: The County Delegates returning from the quarterly meetings, summons a county meeting of Parish Masters, to whom he conveys the "goods," the signs and pass-words, and in return they pay him each five shillings. When the Parish Master goes back to his own district he passes on the goods to the Body Masters, each of whom pays him 1s.; and from each individual member the Body Master exacts a payment of 6d. Each member must attend the summons of his order within two hours. If a member enters a room where there is a mixed company he says, "What do you think of the times?" A Ribbonman answers him, "We are expecting a change." To test the fact that the reply is given intentionally and not by chance, the Ribbonman rejoins, "In what case?" and if the stranger answer, "The present Ministry," the new comer knows that he has found a brother. If he sees a quarrel, he says to one of the combatants, "Don't be contentious, Sir!" and if he is answered, "Not with you!" he ranges himself on the side of his brother.

So formidable in the eyes of the authorities is this organization, that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas we had been given to understand that societies or associations of persons exist in several parts of Ireland, the members of which are bound together by oaths or obligations of a seditious or treasonable character; and whereas many unwary persons may have been induced to become members of, or otherwise to connect themselves with, such societies without being fully aware of the penalties which they have thereby incurred; now, therefore, for the information of all persons concerned, and for the better prevention and suppression of all such societies or associations, we, the Lord-Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby declare and make it known that all societies or bodies of persons associated under the pretended obligation of oaths unlawfully administered are illegal, and that any person who shall administer or be concerned in administering any oath or engagement binding, or importing to bind, the party taking the same to belong to or be concerned with any such society or association, or to aid or abet the unlawful objects or purposes thereof, and every person who shall unlawfully take the same, shall be guilty of felony; and all persons belonging to or members of any such society or association, or maintaining correspondence therewith, or with any officer or member thereof as such, are guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy, and may be punished accordingly; and we do hereby caution and forewarn all persons against becoming, or being, or continuing to be members of, or in any way connected with, any such society or association, under whatever pretence or pretext, or with whatever object or purpose the same may have been founded or established, or profess to be continued or conducted. And we do hereby announce and declare that it is our firm determination to use all the means in our power for the suppression of such societies and associations, and for the punishment of persons belonging thereto. Accordingly, we solemnly admonish and require all peaceable and loyal subjects to the utmost of their powers to discountenance such societies or assemblies, and to be aiding and assisting the magistrates, constables, and other authorities in the suppression of the same, and in the detaining and bringing to justice of those who shall be found to belong thereto, or be connected therewith; and, for the better carrying into effect these our intentions and purposes aforesaid, we do hereby offer a reward of £100 for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall have administered any such oath, and a reward of £50 for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall be found to be members of, or in anywise connected with, any of the aforesaid societies.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 3d day of December, 1858.

By His Excellency's command, NAAS.

### Life in the Colonies—Lord Bury's Plans and Projects.

*From the London Times, Dec. 4.*

There is the poetry of Colonies, and there is the fact. The latter is sure to be appreciated in the long run, but the former also has its admirers and its use. Long and long have enthusiasts been writing up the Colonies, particularly the American, as glorious openings for younger sons, for fine fellows, with more turn for field-work, or handiwork, than head-work; for large families, for friendless curates, and generally for the meritorious and neglected. You always had several young friends, and some not so young, at you for your influence in this or that department. Had you not a friend, an M. D., always ready, of course, to sell his independence for any absolute stranger? Had you not an intimate acquaintance with the Lord Chancellor? Did you not know somebody in the Treasury? Then there was your brother's wife's sister's uncle's son in the Custom-house, and your College friend in the Colonial-office. Of course, you had at least one acquaintance among the Directors of every railway. Could you not get them to do something for the poor young fellow who stands before you, having just spent his last five shillings between a chop-house and the Haymarket, and ignorant where and how to get another? Poor boy! he wants something to do, and a little more elbow-room for it. So you put him off with Canada, perhaps Australia. You talked of virgin soil, primeval forests, inexhaustible water-power, hunting and fishing, boundless pastures, and the old shepherd's life. Then you touched on the founding of families and empires; on the names to be illustrious in colonial pedigrees; on a Transatlantic Peerage, or an Antipodean aristocracy. "My good fellow," you concluded, "how much better is this,—the barest hope of it,—than a back parlor in Lombard-street, or even at Whitehall, with the desk always before you, and the great prize of life £500 a year should you survive to sixty?" Such is the poetry of a Colony. Even this is lower than the Roman poet, or that far more imaginative being, the French statesman, puts it. Algeria, like Carthage of the *Æneid*, rather a blossom than a fruit-bearing tree. It is a Parisian exotic planted in Africa, and there tenderly nursed by an army of gardeners who carry swords for pruning-[illegible] down the harvests with rifles. We [illegible]matic. We quote the corn-market, [illegible] wool, and do not omit tallow, [illegible] in the scene of colonial prosperity for a [illegible] in green old age, to see one's [illegible], or lay one's bones in the mother country. That [illegible] Colony of the last generation. Loyalty dictated the preference of a British province, [illegible]hard sense and Republicanism suggested Illinois. Time has given it new splendors in the [illegible] hotels that traverse the Hudson and the Canadian L[illegible], and the vast net of railways that already [illegible] into a thousand quarries the map of North [illegible]. Latterly, however, British emigrants have [illegible] all this poetry for a bare fact. They want to [illegible] the gold quicker than is possible by [illegible]ultural process. So there they are [illegible]ds, either digging, trenching, scraping, [illegible] and shaking for the precious grain, o[illegible] keeping stores, escorting "dnst," and doing service to the digger. Society does not despise the first class Oxford man who shone too much in London society to get a brief, went to Australia, and took to sheep-farming—failing that, to money-lending, though, of course, his object was to get £20,000 as quick as he decently could, and return to the home of his fathers. Why think less of the man who hopes to scrape up the luere hy a quicker process, and raturn home still yonng? Yet there is a difference. The digger is a coarse fish who bites at a worm; our Oxford friend was a trout who rose at a May-fly.

Lord BURY gives himself with pardonable enthusiasm to the poetry of Canada. He conjures up a vast federation of populous British provinces, stretching from ocean to ocean. He draws the chain of Innumerable lakes, and wide rivers, and gigantic canals, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. A gap in these mountains, however, allows a still longer reach to a railway which will one day span with iron the whole distance from Halifax to British Columbia, and place our new gold regions in that quarter within a week's tidings of England and all Europe. Only look at the map; see the noble rivers that contribute their full streams to Lake Winnepeg before the drainage of a continent pursues its way onwards to Lake Superior, till it tumbles over Niagara, and you have at once the demonstration of these hopes. There is not so grand a carrying line in the world. What would Russia give for one such East and West through Siberia! Yet this is ours, and only waits to be opened. True, Lord BURY fears—yet he hopes—at least, he will try what the British Government will say to a railway from Quebec to Halifax, so as to keep this terminus within British territory. Of course, we ought to strain every nerve to effect this. If we had the money, and if we had not a good many other things to do with it, and if—but what are "ifs" in a picture so magnificent, and so certain to be realized one day or other? A century hence Lord BURY will be quoted as a man of wondrous prescience. All he says, and more, will be done; but we have gone too fast in these things already. We have done them much faster than they pay, and faster than a profitable use can ta fuund for them. Yet it may be only a question of time. Compare the latest map of North America with the earliest atlas of the Useful Knowledge Society. The one reminds you of a piece of cracklin china; there is not a bit fifty miles across without a railway, and, to all appearance, from any one point to any other distant one there must be half a dozen competing lines. How were they all made? How do they all pay? Yet the cry is "More are coming;" so we presume they must answer somebody's purpose, and the whole population is not ruined. All has been done in a quarter of a century. No doubt, a double period will see nearly as much done in the British provinces.

But lakes, rivers, and railways are not all. Lord BURY rises from commerce to politics, and from physical geography to the most delicate social considerations. Amid all this prosperous materialism, the Lord will still crop out. To a man thoroughly imbued with British aristocracy, even the patriarchal glories of Colonial life want a coopletion. To what purpose flocks and herds, grain, ships, and even dollars? What British Peer is content to reside where he is worshipped, in the heart of his patrimony? His heart yearns for the focus of British life, fictitious fire as it is, and burning under the dull canopy of London smoke. Hither he comes once a-year; here he meets his like; here he is now the attendant on a higher greatness, now himself the centre of a system. He holds a mimic court thronged by aspirants of doubtful or embryo gentility. Through him they seek admission to fashionable life, and he dispenses his passports with no thriftless hand. Great is the trust, great the caution, and the knowledge of the ground required. But what are the Canadian Provinces else than British counties—not so distant, indeed, as our northern counties were three hundred years ago? So Lord BURY wishes to found an aristocracy and a Peerage in North America. He would give life peerages to well-deserving Senators, who would come here and constitute a legitimate channel for the introduction of wealthy and loyal Canadians into the London world. They would then receive and dispense honor, and linage over the immense gulf between colonial success and British nobility. At all events, this is far more feasible and less open to abuse than a Parliamentary representation of the Colonies, in the usual sense of the word; but it is inoccuous; is it not also insignificant? It is an affair not of politics, but of names and dities and social arrangements. Are the objects important enough to prevail over the very strong jealousy which the House of Lords has recently exhibited against the life peerage?

### Our Relations with Spain—Stealthy Movements towards Cuba.

*From the Washington Union.*

Mr. DAVIS, of Miasissippi, proposes to proceed by attachment against Spain as an absent, absconding or fraudulent debtor. We have a long account against Spain, contracted under aggravated circumstances, and sufficient time has elapsed to show that she is utterly indifferent alike to the obligations she has incurred, and to the very offensive events of their origin. There is more in the subject than appears upon the surface. Spain is largely indebted to our citizens. Her agents have committed many grave outrages upon them; have sacrificed their property, and, in numerous instances, when they have been arraigned by Spanish tribunals, and on final decision pronounced innocent, they have been charged with enormous Court expenses, and held in prison till they were paid. In nine cases out of ten our claims against Spain have arisen from tortious, illegal and unjustifiable acts on her part. They are nearly all founded on some clear violations of law. Between individuals such trespassers are held to a closer account, and a more rigid practice prevails in bringing them to judgment. We are not about to contend that Spain should be treated as an absent debtor, and her effects seized in attachment to satisfy our claims; nor are we prepared to maintain that the evidence is sufficient that she is concealing her property, with a view of defrauding her creditors, though, on the latter point, we are satisfied the case is by no means clear. She has threatened more than once to destroy her effects. She has not only neglected and refused to pay us what is justly ours, but has declared again and again that if we should undertake to seize upon her estates, she would devastate and render them valueless in our hands. * * * *

In regard to Spain, we repeat, the obligations due to our people arise wholly from illegal, unjust and tyrannical acts on the part of her officials. It is not too much to say that many of these acts, if not premeditated by the officials themselves, who knew they were illegal, were directly induced by the Madrid Government. The vice-regal governors have had before them for a long succession of years special instructions from the Queen to be exceedingly cautious in the exercise of authority over the subjects of England and France. Those instructions containing irritating and offensive references to the citizens of the United States, and enjoined particular vigilance over their conduct and language. Under such circumstances, and in the face of a pervading national prejudice against our people, the wonder is that our large commerce and intercourse with the island has been maintained at all. The Administration of Cuba has thus been controlled by fundamental instructions *requiring* the Cuban officers to discriminate against our citizens; and it is perfectly fair to infer that our grievances attach at once and directly to the Queen's own management. We make these observations with the sole view of bringing before Congress and the country the exact nature of our relations with Spain. We have sought redress and been put off with infinite excuses from time to time. Ready to commit wrong and to inflict damages, they are never ready to do right. They have again and again violated their own laws to do our people injury; but they are never willing to prove their integrity by disavowing the acts of their officials and satisfying the claims of injured parties. They talk of the pride of their kingdom, of its past glories and its present fame, and proclaim everywhere that the power and the integrity of the Crown demand of them that they shall hold Cuba, at whatever cost. Meanwhile their creditors are starving, their treasurer is impoverished, and their government a prey to contending factions and ambitious and mercenary politicians.

Mr. DAVIS proposes, under all the circumstances, that the Federal Government shall notify Spain and demand payment of certain indebtedness, and, in default thereof, that attachment issue with directions to our naval constables to seize the Island of Cuba. In equity Mr. DAVIS is right. Spain has justly forfeited all claim to the forbearance of the United States. The Island has been governed for twenty years on the idea that England and France would not consent to its falling into our hands. It has been regarded as perfectly safe to treat our people as barbarians and pirates; to arrest them, confiscate their property, and, even when pronounced innocent in criminal prosecutions, to refuse not only to return their estates, but make them pay enormous costs. The whole judicial system of Cuba is in the hands or under the control of the Governor-General. This is not the theory of the Government, but it is its practice; so that all authority, wherever and by whomsoever exercised, is a unit.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOWARD LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON—THE DEFAULTING SECRETARY.—The Boston *Traveller* says of the affairs of AMOS CUMMINGS, Jr., and the Howard Loan Fund Association: "The members of that Association have been, with good reason, dissatisfied with the management of its late officers, in regard to some of the investments, especially in relation to an investment of $17,000 upon leasehold property belonging to one of its officers, situated at the South End, and they, in consequence, changed their Board of officers.

The bonds of the Secretary, Mr. CUMMINGS, had run out, and hearing that he was going to Europe, the present officers held him to bail to answer to any deficiency which might be discovered. Mr. CUMMINGS afterwards stated that he was not going to Europe, and he was released. The books have been put into the hands of a skillful accountant, who has not yet discovered, as we are informed by the present President of the Association, any deficiency. The Company is now winding up, and probably will pay a very large per centage of all claims against them. In regard to the Tremont Co., we are informed that the bonds and mortgages in their possession were examined a short time since by one of the Insurance Commissioners, at their request, and found to be good and sufficient to meet all claims against them.

### Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship *Relief* sailed from Aspinwall for New-York Dec. 7. All well on board.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* and corvette *Falmouth* were at Rio Janeiro on Nov. 8.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Reception of Senor Mata as Mexican Minister—The Spanish Fleet at Tampico—The Filibusters of The Schooner Susan—The Naval Restorations—Condition of the Treasury, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

The stampede of members of Congress has left the city extremely dull.

The Administration seems still hesitating about the reception of Señor MATA as Minister from the Juarez Government in Mexico, although he is understood to be possessed of the full powers exacted as a prerequisite to his recognition.

Gen. WALKER's friends here, deny the receipt of any information of the landing of the *Susan's* passengers in Nicaragua, although they do not doubt the fact. They also express a confident belief that several hundred additional "emigrants" for Nicaragua will elude the vigilance of the Federal officers within a few days.

The *Union's* leader to-day is significant of a backing out of the important new doctrine of the present Administration in favor of the enforcement of the contracts of American citizens with foreign Governments. It excites much surprise and comment. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

It is said that Señor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister, has officially informed Secretary CASS that the difficulties between the Spanish authorities and the authorities of Tampico are settled, but letters from a commercial house in Tampico just received here, contain a reverse statement, and further say, that as soon as the weather will permit the Spanish fleet will concentrate on the whole coast from Laguna to Tampico, thus confirming previous advices.

The corrected list, from an official source, of the Naval nominations recently acted upon by the Senate, shows the positions which have been assigned each officer.

Captain VOORHEES is transferred to the leave and pay list, and Captains PAINE, RAMSEY and INMAN to the active list.

*Commanders promoted or transferred*—Lecompte, to the leave and pay list; and Armstrong, Land, and Johnston, to be Captains on the active list; also Shaw to the active list.

*Lieutenants promoted or transferred*—Porter, Williamson, Bissell, Clason, Kilty, Chandler, Meade and Gibson to be Commanders on the active list, and Flagg to the leave and pay list.

*Lieutenants on the Active List*—Walhack, Doyle, Mason, Riell, Perry, Rolando, Parker, Fitzgerald, Rhind, McArann and Watson, Harrison and Hunter, to the Leave and Pay.

*Midshipmen Promoted*—Hall, Ilyrens and Mercer, to be Lieutenants on the Active List.

The above includes several of the nominations that were confirmed yesterday.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday, was $3,414,000. The receipts of the previous week were $1,072,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $1,969,000, and the amount of the drafts issued $2,298,000—a reduction from last week of $1,226,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided on appeal, that beet root, used in the manufacture of paper, is chargeable with a duty of 15 per cent.; the cotton velvet part of dyed Coburg robes a quille, 24 per cent., and the worsted part 19 per cent.; cotton duck is to be charged 19 per cent. The importer had claimed an entry at 15 per cent. for "said duck," but no such article is specified in the tariff of 1857. Pearls, though strung on thread, if imported to be set in the United States are to be charged 4 per cent. Bags of American manufacture exported from the United States, filled with grain and afterward imported empty, or exported empty and afterward imported filled with grain, will be admitted free of duty. Tea, laden on board of junks in waters within the territorial limits of China, is considered as "laden in the ports of that country;" but tea, the product of China, purchased and laden on board of Chinese junks in the roadstead harbor or waters of Siogapore, cannot be treated as coming from the country of production, and will be subject to duty.

The Secretary has overruled the decision by which duty was charged on millstones, and places them with hurrstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured.

The following regulations have been prescribed under the tariff of 1846, and have been reaffirmed on questions arising on appeal, under the tariff of 1857.

"Dutiable merchandize imported into the United States, and afterwards exported, although it may have paid duty on the first importation, is liable to duty on every subsequent importation.

Wheat, when imported in moderate quantities exclusively for experiment and improvement in agriculture, is to be free of duty."

The joint resolution, introduced in the Senate by Senator BROWN, creating the brevet grade of Admiral, was not passed, as erroneously stated in yesterday's dispatch, but referred to the Naval Committee.

The telegraph made a mistake, yesterday, in saying that the Senate was full of priests when Father BOYLE opened it with prayer. The dispatch should have read that he was in "full priest's dress," instead of the Senate being "full of priests."

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

No. 36.—McKinlay, Gerrioch & Co. *vs.* William Morrish, master and claimant of the ship *Pons Aelii*, &c.—Motion to dismiss the appeal argued on both sides.

No. 31.—Frederick L. Barreda and brother *vs.* Benjamin H. Silsbee, *et al.*—Argument concluded for the plaintiffs.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

### New Land Route to Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

The opening of the new Railroad route between Boston and New-York was celebrated by a banquet at the Revere House last night. About 100 gentlemen were present, including several New-Yorkers. Judge WARREN, President of the Boston and Providence Road, presided. The actual running time, made by the excursion train yesterday on the trial trip between New-York and Boston, was seven hours and seven minutes.

The Boston *Courier* states that the new route is formed mainly by a union or connection of previously existing roads, the only portion which has been constructed to form the complete connection being between New-London, Conn., and Stonington—a distance of twelve miles. This new portion connects with the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, going west, and the Stonington and Providence Railroad going east. The excursion train left New-York at 8 A. M., and after delays on the route, reached Boston at 4:45 P. M.—the running time being 7 hours 7 minutes. Twelve minutes were occupied in crossing the Thames River.

### News from Havana.

SENSATION PRODUCED BY THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Cahawba* had arrived with Havana dates of the 20th inst.

The President's Message had shocked the Cuban authorities, and produced a general sensation.

Senator DOUGLAS had been received with all the honors.

Sugars had slightly declined; stock in port 24,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 60 days, 12½ @13 ₱ cent. premium; on New-York, 3@3½ ₱ cent. premium.

### Sentence of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

The jury, on the second trial of W. MCNULTY for killing police-officer HODSDON, this morning rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the Court at once sentenced him to imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

### The Bennett Divorce Case.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 24.

The last of the evidence in the Bennett divorce case was taken this evening, at 6 o'clock. The arguments will be deferred to Tuesday, Jan 4.

### News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 24.

The New-Mexican Mail with Santa-Fe dates of the 28th ult., reached Independence this morning. Col. MCLEAN is among the passengers. The mail was detained by deep snow. The weather was very cold, and all the party including Col. MCLEAN are badly frost-bitten. An armistice for thirty days has been concluded with the Navajo Indians, during which efforts were to be made to make peace.

### Fire and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Dec. 24.

A house in Burrilville was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, and two old men named BRIGGS, perished in the flames.

### EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

**Graphic Description of a Recent Earthquake.**

A private letter just received from Portugal contains the following graphic description of an earthquake:

LISBON, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858.

MY DEAR ——: It is of God's great mercy that this steamer does not carry you the news of the sudden destruction of all you hold dear on this side the Atlantic. At 10 minutes past 7 this morning a fearful earthquake shook Lisbon to its centre. It lasted a minute and some seconds, and was vertical. T. and I were asleep; we awoke, of course, and sat quite motionless, holding each other by the hand, feeling the house shaking violently, and expecting instant death by the giving away of everything. The sound that accompanied it was very awful—awe predominated in our minds. T. tells me that I said softly, "God have mercy upon us," but I was not conscious of speaking. He says that the most fearful part of it all, to him, was the increasing violence of sound and motion—the rapid *crescendo*. Each instant we expected the roof and walls to fall in upon us; then the sound diminished sensibly, and again increased in violence. A minute seems a short time, but it was a lifetime then. T. says he never before felt himself in the immediate presence of destruction, and his thought was, "Death is immediate and inevitable; now I shall learn the great mystery." When it was over, he said, "K., that was very awful." I jumped up and ran to M——; T. followed; we found her calm, but filled with a solemn awe—one fitted so directly from the hand of God that tears and lamentations could find no place. We knew that we were on the brink of the grave—a few seconds only between us and a sudden death. The partition walls of M.'s dressing-rooms, bedroom, her maid's chamber, the two spare rooms and the dining-room—in fact, all that support the walls of that side of the house, are cracked from top to bottom, with rents in which you may lay your hand. A few seconds more and the whole would have come down with a mighty crash! [N. B.—To understand the mightiness of the shock, one must remember that the walls of the Lisbon houses are not like those of the Fifth avenue card-paper palaces, but solid masses of masonry, some three and four feet thick.] After breakfast I went to the Viscountess A.'s to see how she had fared, and if any accidents had happened in her house. Part of Mlle. DE S.'s room had fallen in, and is now quite uninhabitable, but nobody was injured. People were flying to and fro, thinking and talking of nothing else. Many persons were killed by the falling of walls; many houses have been shaken down entirely. One of the columns of the beautiful Estrella Church has fallen, as well as several of the Saints from their niches within. Two columns of the Theatre Dona Maria Segunda have also toppled down, and it is said that the whole building is so injured that it must be rebuilt. It is believed that if the earthquake had lasted a few seconds longer, it would have been as fatal as that of Nov. 1, 1755. At 8½ there was another shock much slighter, and yet far beyond anything you have ever experienced in Portugal. When one met friends to-day it was with much emotion, a grasp of the hand, and "Thank God, we are still alive!" The shock was felt very distinctly in the fleet. On the *Coligny* the commander rushed on deck, believing that another vessel had dashed into him, and carried away part of the ship. Nov. 12—We can still talk of nothing but the fearful earthquake. The damage done to this rambling old house is greater than we knew at first. The whole northern wall is torn away from its fastenings and T.'s dressing-room has a huge rent four inches wide;—In the corner of my room, also, the wall is cracked from top to bottom. In the kitchen the walls are badly broken, and a great mass of brick and mortar fell from the top of the chimney, crushing in the range; had the cook been there he would have been killed on the spot. As for the breakage of crockery and the tumbling of things from the etageres, that is not to be considered. T. says the house has suffered so severely that he considers the northern side not only unsafe, but dangerous in case of another shock. May God avert it! The night before, being sleepless, I heard the sentinels' "Alerta?" and the distant answer "Alerta é!" and the text came into my mind, "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman looketh but in vain." How a few hours brought it home! The day previous Dr. PEZANO, Chief of the Observatory of the Polytechnic School had announced that it was almost certain that an earthquake would take place within twenty-four hours; he judged from the variations of the magnetic needle. He timed it, and found its duration one minute and four seconds. If this seem short, take your watch, and try to think the house is falling, for that space of time. I can give you no idea of the sound; besides the creeking and groaning of all the timbers, there was a rattling beyond the noise of any machinery I have ever heard, and through the air the voice of a mighty rushing wind, though not a breath stirred. In the different towns near Lisbon, it has been very bad; at Villa Franca, many houses fell, and some persons were killed.

*November* 13.—The news to-day from Oporto is very sad;—the shock was felt there most severely; several public buildings were destroyed and sixty persons killed. At Trafaria, a new Church fell. * * * * The Barracks at Val de Perreira are greatly damaged, and will have to be rebuilt. A curious thing took place on board a Brazilian steamer, Sailing from Southampton on the 9th, she was in the Bay of Biscay on the 11th. That morning the needle of the compass suddenly went round and round, in a manner most inexplicable and alarming. The Captain scarcely knew where he was, and declared to the passengers that something very remarkable was taking place on land—I cannot yet say *terra firma*, my confidence in its stability has been shaken! T. and I are discussing very seriously, whether we shall remove to another house. It is one thing, not to be over-timid, and another, not to be foolhardy. There is no real courage in braving an earthquake. My nerves are considerably shaken, even *demoralized*, as the French would say, and the rattle of a door or a window sounds to my ear like the precursor of another fearful visitor, and makes my heart beat with a quicker pulse. And so I will follow the Viscountess' example, and resolve "not to talk any more about it." * * *

### The Gold Mines of Kansas—Authentic Statement.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1858.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to present you a specimen of gold obtained from the newly-discovered "El Dorado," in Western Kansas. This specimen is a part of several ounces purchased by us from two miners by the name of RUSSELL, natives of Georgia, by whose adventures in search of gold the gold mines of Kansas have been developed. They left this city about the 1st of April last, in company with nine or ten others, and prospected the whole of that country lying on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of "Pike's Peak," finding gold, in greater or less abundance, at almost every step.

From them we have obtained the following information, which has been abundantly corroborated:

1. The gold is found *on the surface*, and, at various distances, to the depth of eight feet.

2. The "*bed rock*" has not yet been reached by any of the miners.

3. With the rudest implements, they were able to obtain from $2 to $5 per day.

4. With improved means, such as "*sluices*" and "*toms*," there are "*millions of acres*" (to use their own phrase) that will produce $20 per day, and many places as much as $40.

5. That this new "gold region" differs from California in this: The gold is scattered broadcast over a vast extent, and not found in "pickets," "gulches" and "ravines," as in California; thus insuring support, at least, for every man that is disposed to labor.

6. The specimen accompanying this note constitutes a part of the labor of the Messrs. RUSSELL in "*more than five hundred different places.*"

7. The last place they labored was at "Cherry Creek," sixty miles northeast from "Pike's Peak." This creek empties into the South Fork of the Platte, on the south side of that river. At this point, Cherry Creek, they found the richest "*diggings.*"

8. The distance from this city to Cherry Creek is "*about six hundred miles*," by way of the Fort Riley road and the Smoky Hill fork of Kansas River, which is "altogether (say the RUSSELLS) the best route."

Very respectfully,

J. C. HEMINGRAY & CO.

Hon. WARD B. BURNETT, Presen.

The Canadian Railway Commissioners have ordered the closing of the Northern Railway, considering it unsafe for the carriage of passengers. The Directors have not obeyed the order as yet, but the trains are run at a lower rate of speed.

### DISASTERS AT SEA.

#### LOSS OF THE SHIP UNITED KINGDOM.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW AT THIS PORT.

The particulars of the loss of this ship, which was briefly alluded to yesterday, in our marine report, have been furnished by Captain ADAIR, who, with his crew, arrived at this port yesterday, on board the ship *Daniel Webster*.

The ship *United Kingdom*, Capt. SAMUEL ADAIR, sailed from Quebec, Nov. 16, with a load of timber bound to Belfast. She had strong westerly gales until November 1. Afterwards, the wind changed to southeast, and continued to blow for fifteen days. About the 4th of November, the rudder was badly sprung, and as the ship was leaking fast, Capt. ADAIR kept her off before the wind, with the hope of saving it. From 28° west, he ran back to 35°. At the expiration of this time the wind chopped round to southwest, causing a tremendous sea. On Nov. 7, the rudder-stock had broken off at the neck, and the lower part beating against the stern-post started the rudder ends, causing an increase of the leak so that it was found impossible to keep her free. She consequently became wholly unmanageable. The entire crew had been pumping for fifteen days, night and day, and were worn out with fatigue. Their arms had broken out with salt water ulcers, and badly swollen. At this time the ship, by wallowing in the trough of the sea, had everything washed from off deck, a large portion of the bulwarks were knocked away, the cabin had been filled by the sea which continually broke over the ship, and there were four feet of water on the cabin-floor, everything in it being destroyed except the ship's chronometer, which had been wrapped in a blanket and saved. There was no chance to cook, the crew were served with bread and cheese only. The ship was kept under close-reefed main-topsail and reefed foresail.

In this condition the crew came aft, and desired the Captain to abandon the ship, as there was no possibility of saving her. Captain ADAIR reluctantly consented to do so, eight of the crew being wholly dissabled, and gave the necessary directions to get the boats ready, expecting that in a short time the ship would capsize. Two casks of water were filled, and a quantity of provisions were placed in readiness for putting into the boat.

The gale continued without abatement, veering from S. E. to E. S. E., and a tremendous sea running. In this situation the crew remained until the 14th, when the London packet ship *Daniel Webster* hove in sight about 10 o'clock, A. M. Signals of distress were immediately hoisted at the peak, and the shipwrecked mariners had the satisfaction of seeing the ship bear down for them. The ship was under three close reefed topsails, and she run under the lee of the waterlogged vessel. Captain ADAIR had already set his signals "we have lost our rudder." The case being fully understood, Captain SPENCER, of the *Daniel Webster*, did not wait to be hailed, but immediately offered to the unfortunate Captain to take him on board. The gale was so violent and the sea so heavy that Captain SPENCER was obliged to keep at some distance from the disabled ship to prevent collision. Captain ADAIR now got out his long boat, and with much difficulty the whole crew succeeded in getting safely on board the friendly ship, it being necessary for the entire crew to go in the first boat, as it would have been impossible for her to return again.

Capt. SPENCER received the shipwrecked seamen with the greatest kindness, and immediately administered to their wants, supplying medicines, clothing, and such other articles as were necessary for their comfort. About three hours were consumed in transporting the men safely to the *Daniel Webster*. The *Daniel Webster* had lost two men the day previous, who were washed off the jib-boom. From this time (Nov. 14) the *Daniel Webster* experienced a succession of heavy N. W. gales, but met with no serious disaster, and reached this port yesterday. Upon their arrival here, the Captain and crew of the shipwrecked vessel repaired to the office of the British Consulate, where they were received by Mr. ARCHIBALD with that hospitality which ever characterizes that gentleman towards his countrymen who have occasion to seek his assistance and counsel. The Consul will make a full report of the case to the British Government, and some suitable acknowledgment will undoubtedly be offered to Capt. SPENCER and his officers, for saving so many British seamen. They have all been provided with necessary clothing and comfortable quarters, and those who are well enough to return to England, and who may desire to do so, will probably be sent home by the next steamer. The names of the rescued officers and seamen are as follows:

Samuel Adair, master; James Maxwell, first officer; Sam. McElroy, second officer; John Matthews, boatswain; John Cune, carpenter; Daniel McLaughlin, John McQuillian, Thos. Hughes, John Donnen, Edmund O'Neil, J. Dougherty, William Sims, Wm. Millikan, William Nicoll, Samuel McDowell, John McMillen, Wm. Bryen, Thomas McCullem, Alexander McGee, Thomas Hughes, James Canveys, George Caughly, John Martin, John Murray, Samuel Adair, (boy,) Edmund O'Neil, George Hughes, Thos. Boyle, Jas. Mooney, seamen.

A CARD FROM CAPTAIN ADAIR AND HIS OFFICERS.

The undersigned, captain of the British ship *United Kingdom*, for himself, officers and crew, takes this method publicly to return to Captain SAMUEL L. SPENCER, of the ship *Daniel Webster*, his most grateful thanks for his prompt and truly humane conduct in rescuing myself and crew, 29 in number, while in a sinking condition on the 14th of November. Nothing could exceed the humanity and kindness which we experienced from the hands of Captain SPENCER while on board of his ship, and the benevolent attentions of his wife, in ministering to the relief of my afflicted crew will ever be remembered by each one of us with gratitude. SAMUEL ADAIR,

For himself, officers and crew.

#### REPORTED LOSS OF THE SHIP MARGARET TYSON.

A telegram from Boston to Mr. ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary to the Board of Underwriters, announces the reported loss of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, of this port. The vessel is said to have foundered at sea. No date is given. One of her crew, the only survivor, was picked up by the whaling schooner *Oreal*, of Provincetown, and taken into Fayal. The lack of all particulars concerning the disaster causes some doubt as to the correctness of the news. The *Margaret Tyson* was built in Bath in 1857, she was 1189 tons burthen, and was owned by WILLIAM TYSON, of this City. She was valued at $65,000. No insurance on the vessel—the freight being insured for $14,000. She sailed for San Francisco in August last, in command of Capt. THOMAS M. MORRISON, with a cargo of 1,400 tons of coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She carried a crew of thirty men, all told.

### Political Speculations by an Outsider.

ILLINOIS, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you permit one who is no politician, but a simple "looker-on in Venice," and what a man who loves his country better than he loves any party, and enjoys good opportunities for noticing how things are going in the political as well as the religious world, to occupy a column in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

I write from the State of Illinois, as you will perceive. This is the home of Judge DOUGLAS, as every one knows. I have but little acquaintance with that extraordinary man, but it seems to me that both his friends and his enemies are admirably combining to make him President in 1860, if he should

## THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

### EIGHTEENTH DAY—(Concluded.)

**Mrs. Bennett still on the Stand—Flat Denials—A Strong Letter—How the Doctor Received the Petition.**

From Our Own Reporter.

New-Haven, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

As it draws near the end of the week, time grows precious. Professional engagements preclude the possibility of Judge Waldo continuing the trial of this case beyond Saturday. Certainly the public will not regret that two days more will put an end to the columns of tedious testimony with which the papers have been filled. During the whole course of the trial, Mrs. Bennett has taken her own notes, and this afternoon she began with the witnesses *seriatim*. The Doctor came first in order and met with no mercy. This course of proceeding—her taking the defence for the time being into her own hands—proved rather unfortunate at this period, when time is so precious. It involved a great deal of needless repetition, refutation and reaffirmation, as will be seen by the report of her testimony. Statements made by witnesses for the respondent, which had very little importance as affecting the merits of the case, seemed to Mrs. B. very naturally to demand contradiction. Much time was needlessly wasted and Judge Waldo's suggestion that her counsel should bring to her notice the prominent points, that all not essential might be omitted, came very appropriately. Yet, Mrs. B., during the review of the Doctor's testimony, has shown a great deal of ability and resolution, frequently setting the counsel for the respondent right on points of testimony, meeting them with rejoinders curt and pointed, and even prompting her own counsel when they hesitated on matters of fact. Thus far she has borne herself like a woman who, to use her own words, had "put her hand in the fire and was determined to hold it there until it burned off, if necessary."

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

At the opening of the Court, this afternoon, Mr. Sheldon asked to be permitted to explain two points in the testimony he gave yesterday, and was allowed to do so. When on the stand he said that the only circumstance he could call to mind which furnished a foundation for the Doctor's story that he (Doctor) turned him out of his house, was that he (Mr. S.) drew the petition for divorce. Perhaps one other thing should be mentioned. Last October, said Mr. S., after Mrs. Lewis had come to town the last time to give testimony, I learned she was in Dow-street. I went up and called there to see her, and rang at the door. Mr. Sandford answered the bell and called the Doctor, who was up stairs. I ascertained who was in George-street, and called on her there. Coming home a day or two after from the "ball ground" I passed the Doctor's house. He was standing in the door, and when I passed made faces at me, as he had been in the habit of doing for some time past. I said, "Doctor, what is the matter? Are you in pain?" (Laughter.) He then opened the flood gates of abuse and wound up by telling me not to come to his house again. The second point to be explained is my testimony about calling on Mr. North's daughter and finding that Mrs. N. used opium; that—[Here Mr. Sheldon was interrupted on the ground that this statement was not considered as testimony, as he had yesterday acknowledged it was heersay. Mr. Blackman managed to get in the statement that Mr. S. did not mean to imply that he obtained his knowledge on this point from Mrs. North's daughter, as he got his information from another source.]

*Gov. Dutton*—Was the time of the Doctor's making faces at you and ordering you not to come to his house, after he first began to show displeasure?

*Mr. Sheldon*—Yes. He has showed displeasure by making faces at me ever since I fuctorized him to recover money Mr. Richards owed the servant-girl, but never to the extent to which I now refer, before the occasion alluded to.

*Gov. Dutton*—Did you call on Mrs. Lewis simply as a friend, or because she was going to act as a witness?

*Mr. Sheldon*—Simply as a friend, and Governor, I think I can say I mean to call on her again. (Laughter.)

*Mr. Wehner* was recalled.

*Gov. Dutton*—Did Dr. Bennett at any time treat Mrs. Bennett with rudeness while you were present?

*Mr. Wehner*—One time I called there and was shown into the room while Dr. Bennett was scolding a young lady; he swore at her and told her she had better clear out; the young lady cried because she felt that she was insulted, and Mrs. Bennett said Dr. Bennett swore because the young lady took her part; I thought at the time, it was rude treatment of the young lady; Mrs. Bennett was present; I had never seen the young lady in Mrs. Bennett's presence before.

Q.—You have rode out frequently with Mrs. Bennett and children? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was not unkind treatment, was it? A.—No.

Q.—Was his treatment of Mrs. Bennett generally unkind? A.—It was not always kind; perhaps you may say it was *generally* so, though I have seen him treat her unkindly.

Mrs. Bennett again took the stand.

Mr. Blackman showed a letter to Mrs. B., and asked her whether it was her handwriting, and whether it was ever addressed to the Doctor by her.

*Mrs. B.*—I handed it to him in the parlor of the George-street house, and afterwards found it in the pocket of an old vest of his.

Q.—What is the date of the letter? A.—I cannot state certainly.

Gov. Baldwin thought the testimony inadmissible. Mrs. B. has gone through her testimony in chief, and had the same evidence then as now that the Doctor had received that letter. Dr. B., on his examination, said he had no recollection of having received it. The time for introducing it is gone by, as it should have formerly been put in.

*The Court*—Could it have been offered in chief by Mrs. B.?

Gov. Baldwin acknowledged that it could not, but still argued against now admitting it.

*The Court*—Mrs. B., in one of the private examinations, spoke of some very opprobious epithets applied to her by Dr. B., and he denied having used them. Then it was asked whether he had not had correspondence with his wife on the subject, and he denied it. On being shown the letter, he acknowledged it was his wife's handwriting, but did not recollect having received it. If the letter is now introduced, it can only be introduced to contradict the Doctor, not as new testimony.

Mr. Blackman proceeded to read the letter. [The following is a copy. Of course it created a profound sensation.]

New Haven, Feb. 21.

*To Dr. Bennett:*

God—*The name of the Supreme Being.*

Damned—*To be sentenced to eternal torment in a future state; to punish in hell.*

———*A prostitute; the character of an indecent woman; to have unlawful intercourse with the other sex.*

Such is the meaning of the language addressed to your wife. If she is guilty, she is unworthy to be your wife. But if she is not, what will you say when it shall come your turn to be judged? For me, it is a consolation that my Father in Heaven knows my innocence. Oh, you little know my heart if you think I can endure such injustice. I can bear unkindness; but to have my character assailed by him who should protect and support me through the trials of this cold world, is more than my breaking heart can bear. That I have never loved you, I will not deny. But, oh, Doctor, your own conscience tells you I have been true to you. Never, even in thought, have I ever wronged you. Oh! will you consent to our living separate? You can have your business in some other place, and the world need not know we are separated. I ask this in the spirit of kindness. I know I have failed in many things. But I feel you knows I have tried. I do not love you, and I cannot be happy with you. Oh, you little know what you were doing when you cast my love away, and tried to learn me obedience instead of love. When you first took my young affections in your possession, you might have won my heart; but you have always repelled me by your unkind actions. And this morning your cruel words were like fire burning out my very soul. Oh, do grant me this one request—I will do anything—I will humble myself at your feet, if you will but release me from this unhappy life. From your lonely, unappreciated MARY.

*Judge Blackman*—Do you remember whether the letter had anything to do with your visiting the Dusseldorf Gallery? A.—I do not positively remember, but think it did; [witness hesitating;] on further reflection, I think it was not at that time; such language was used not once; unkind language has been used so often that I cannot positively fix the date of the letter.

*Judge Blackman*—There are two specific things to be brought up before the general testimony; one is that Mr. Sheldon was on the stairs when you were *en deshabille* in your room.

*Mrs. Bennett*—Mr. Sheldon was never up stairs in my house except when the Doctor brought him up, nor was any other gentleman ever up stairs with me alone; no such circumstance ever occurred; I never opened the door and asked the Doctor if he had been there fifteen or twenty minutes before; during my whole acquaintance with Mr. Sheldon there never was anything passed between us that the most fastidious could call in question.

*Judge Blackman*—Was there ever anything said about your marrying Mr. Sheldon? A.—No, Sir; I never said I was in love with Mr. Sheldon or with Mr. Smith or with any one else; I never said I could marry any one; I have no such likes nor any such wish.

Q.—Have you ever said that as soon as you could get a bill or be free you would marry any person? A.—I never said anything of the kind, nor anything that anybody could construe into such an expression.

Q.—Did you ever say that, if you did get a bill, you could marry the Doctor in three months, or that if you did not get a bill, you could live with him again as you had before? A.—There never was any conversation of that kind between Mrs. Ward and myself, as she has sworn; there was this conversation: She said: "What will you do if you don't get a bill, as I should have to live with him again?" I said "If I do have to live with him again, it cannot be any worse than it has been; life was not endurable with him before, and I know it would only be unendurable again;" I thought I could not be any worse off than I was before, but there was not the slightest shadow of truth in the assertion that I could, or should, marry him again, in three months; such a thought never crossed my heart, and I am sure I would not, in case I obtain a bill—[laughter]—he was mistaken as to my brother or sister having any influence on me, with regard to this bill.

Q.—Did you say anything to Mrs. Ward, indicating that you wished to be back in the position you once held? A.—No, Sir; the whole would not induce me to be so; the subject was never referred to, further, I said to Mrs. Ward, I knew what an ordeal—what a furnace—I had to pass through, but that I had gotten more than through it, and was not to build it there until it burned off; [the witness then began with the testimony *seriatim*, taking the Doctor's first, and omitting everything relating to events which occurred previous to marriage;] the day I was married the Doctor came over to my brother's in Huntington, with a small leather trunk, and wanted me to put my clothes on there, as he did not want to be troubled with two trunks; I said, "Doctor, it would be better to put your clothes in my trunk, as they are already packed;" he did so; I wore my maroon merino traveling dress, and had but one other with me; I had no idea of going to my brother's again until I went there to get my wardrobe; instead of going to Washington, as the plan was originally, we went to Newburg, and drove out a few miles to see Dr. B.'s sister; we left home on Monday night, and reached Stepney on Thursday night, being gone three days, instead of three weeks, as I had expected to be; I supposed we were going to take the Naugatuck Road when we came to the junction, but he insisted on taking the Housatonic train to go to Stepney; I was disappointed, and cried and felt home-sick; if I failed to make myself agreeable to my relations it was on this account; it is said I used hard words to the Doctor after I reached the house; I went up to my room, and the house generally appeared so desolate that I begged him to take me home, and sat down and burst into tears; I told him after I got on the cars to go there that I had nothing to wear; he made arrangements with his sister for me to wear a calico loose gown of hers; I wore that four weeks; it did not fit me very well, and I did not look much like a bride in it, [laughter;] I did not return home until the day we had been married four weeks; the circumstances of my returning were these: Doctor went to New-York one day; after he had gone my brother drove to the door; I ran out and met him, and cried "Oh! Lucius, I have wanted to go home so much;" I returned with him; it was ten miles home; the next Sunday, (I went Monday,) the Doctor came after me and wanted to take me back that night; I was not ready and was unwell; I do not know as it is necessary to say what he stated was the matter with me, for the birth of my child proved what he said to be false; I had only been married nine months and nineteen days when Ella was born; he did not go immediately on arriving at Stepney, as was stated, to get a dress for me, but in about a week after I was married got calico enough for that purpose; it cost 12½ cents per yard.

*Judge Blackman*—That was not ready-made I suppose? [Laughter.]

Mrs. B.—Yes, Sir; I had one old dress, and a torn skirt; the story of my having no wardrobe is so extravagant that it is unnecessary to reply; I had a good plain, sensible wardrobe, and shall be glad if I always can have so good a one; they said (Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Penfield) that I showed anger when told to work; there was no pasting of boxes, or anything of that kind done while I was at Stepney; rolling pills was the only work done by girls while I was there; I pasted pill-boxes for six weeks after I was married; the Doctor made me do it: Mrs. Penfield and the Doctor kept talking to me, and urging me; I was young and afraid of them; there were no girls at work then, while I was there; the pill-room they wanted to make me scrub it out; I cleaned it out, but was not amiable enough to scrub it, and refused to do it.

[Here it was found there was repetition, and the Court requested the witness not to refer to anything that had before been gone over, as it consumed time unnecessarily, and every moment is growing precious.]

There was finally an arrangement made between the Doctor and I about pill-boxes; it originated as follows; there was a Methodist Church in Sixteenth-street, New-York, where they hooted, and hallooed, and lost their strength, &c.; one day, a woman fell down in front of me; I was very much frightened, and said, "Doctor, I will paste pill-boxes if you will go to any other church than the Methodist Church;" I have no prejudice whatever against Methodists, but entertain the greatest respect for them. We did not go to that church again, but during our residence in New-Haven have attended worship with that denomination a large part of the time; it has been said my brother robbed my letters; once, when I was at Huntington, the Doctor sent me twenty dollars in a letter; I had authorized my brother to open my letters, and he did so and gave the money to me; it was inclosed to enable me to hire a piano and a music-teacher, which I did; the statement about kneading bread when Mrs. B. and her sister rolled around on the floor was referred to; two little girls were playing at that game in the afternoon, and when they went away the Doctor said, "Let's see you do it;" we (sister and I) got on the floor and did it; it was at his request, and with no such object as the Doctor asserts; [Mrs. B. explained the operation as well as she could; it was a play she indulged in when young; it did was in November, 1851; my second daughter was born in October, 1852, and no accident befell me in the meantime. [The "ergot" story and that about Mrs. B.'s riding on horseback in order to produce abortion were gone into; the Doctor, she reaffirmed, first brought her the "ergot," and she rode on horseback with no such purpose in view as that which he asserted.]

Witness proceeded—Dr. Bennett says my sister Fanny was not well; thought of here, and that she was in charge of firemen; on our return from Niagara we met my sister and another lady, with a gentleman, on their way to a concert; the gentleman was the brother of Mr. Thomas, where we had been boarding, but I never knew he was a fireman; that was the only gentleman she was in charge of; Doctor says I locked him up in a room; I usually did my own baking: one day it was very warm, and I was not well, and wanted to make some cake for tea; I sent the up-stairs girl down to make the cake, and was going to dress the children while she did that; after she had the things all prepared, the Doctor came in and drove her up stairs; I waited till he left and sent the girl to finish up the work; he was suspicious I would do so, and came in in a few moments and sent the girl up stairs again; he usually anticipated me; I did not send her down again until the Doctor was secured; he went into the little library over the hall and was on the lounge reading a newspaper; I knew I should not get the cake made so long as he was around and had his liberty; I shut the door and turned the key until she had finished the cake; (excessive laughter;) he kicked the panel out before I unlocked the door; if he was, as he says, ever locked out at night when he had his hat and coat off, it was entirely unintentional on my part; he says I have always talked about a bill; the first time I ever made known an intention of getting a divorce from Dr. B. to any one but himself, (when he kicked me out of bed, and when he threatened me with the poker, I said I would not live with him [laughter,] was when he tore the clothes off of me;) I went then to Mr. Foster's office to talk with him of the petition for divorce; the Doctor says that when Mr. Smith was there at Commencement (I think in '55) cousin Sara and I did not treat him (the Doctor) as one of the family; cousin Sara never went there at all; it was Mrs. Canfield, of Derby; as for his statement that he was not treated well, it was not so; he was treated as well as he would let me treat him; he would not sit up sometimes, even as late as nine o'clock, but would go and shut the blinds, &c., whoever might be there.

[Mrs. B. then took up the subject of her being in or near the lodging room of Mr. Smith at improper times.] I never went in his or any other gentleman's room who staid there, except to show them their apartments; if I ever took up a pitcher of water, I knocked at the door; and as for my saying to my husband that I must go to Mr. S.'s room after I had gone to my own room and prepared to retire, it is false; he never accused me of it till he got on this stand; it would be very strange if he had allowed me to do so, with his temperament.

*Judge Blackman*—It would have been a case of *felo de se*. [Laughter.]

I never went to commencement with Mr. Smith, as Doctor says, but I did walk home once from one of the morning exercises with him, my sister and Mrs. Canfield; in the afternoon we all rode home, Doctor with us; I rode on the coachman's box; the only other place I walked out with him was to call on Miss Tuttle; I asked the Doctor for leave to do so; I never did ride alone with Mr. Smith, except when he sent me home from East-Haven.

[The story of Mrs. B. being seated on Smith's knee was explained.] The time that I sat on Smith's knee was in June or July of '55; I was in New-York, and one day Mr. Smith came to Mrs. Newman's to spend the day, I suppose; I forget whether it was early in the afternoon or late in the forenoon; he was ill, and lay on the sofa; Aunt Newman, my sister, and Cousin Sara were most of the time in the room; it was about the time the event described took place; Aunt Newman went into her own house (at No. 858 Broadway—I was staying at No. 854), to see about tea; Cousin Sara was going out, and had gone to dress for the evening; my sister had a call—a lady friend; she entertained her in the room where we had been sitting all the afternoon; when she went out of the room the Doctor went with her; that left me alone with Mr. Smith; he then said he was going to put on his gloves, and set down in the chair, and leaned his head on his hand; I sat on his knee and said, I am sorry that you are sick, Horace; at that moment the Doctor came in, and that is the foundation of all the stories that have been raised about Horace Smith and Mrs. Bennett; Doctor kissed me, shook hands with Mr. Smith, and appeared glad to see us at first, and asked Mr. Smith up to Commencement; he never has yet reproached me for it; I did say to him after we were home in New Haven again, "Doctor, why were you not jealous when you saw me on Mr. Smith's knee?" he said, "he knew me too well." When I told him Mr. Smith was sick at the time, he said he knew my disposition so well that he felt sure if any one was sick it always excited my sympathies, and he was "glad it was so;" those were his very words,

*Judge Blackman*—How long were you on Mr. Smith's knee?

A.—Only a moment. I had just sat down when Doctor came in.

Q.—Was there anything like hugging or embracing? A.—No, Sir; there was not; I felt as well acquainted with Mr. Smith as though I had known him all my life, and thought no more of doing it to him than if he had been my brother; Doctor says he turned out the gas for sport; that there were two gay young girls there; the "young girls" were two married ladies living on the opposite corner (I would give their names if the reporter would not put them in the papers;) but the eldest had several sons, and so far from the performance being sport, I was exceedingly mortified at it; I never knew of the Doctor's going out to hide in the garden after it was over; never had any laugh about it. Secretly I did not.

*Mr. Baldwin.*—Who lit the gas?

*Witness.*—I went down cellar and found it turned off, and turned the wrench myself to let it on; Doctor says I refused to join him at family prayer in the morning; in the first place he says we always had a great many Bibles in the house; he gave me a small Bible with a clasp to keep in my pew at church; that was the only one we had in the house until 1855, when my father, after the Doctor had thrown his boots in the coal scuttle, gave him a Bible, as he found he had none.

*Judge Blackman*—What was heaping coals of fire on his head? [Laughter.]

*Gov. or Baldwin.*—What remarks did he make on presenting it? A.—None at all; he thought we needed it, and so did we; sometimes Doctor had prayer and sometimes not, but finally he got in the habit of praying in the morning and swearing all day; —[laughter]—I was engaged to a man that he named MARY, at the time he left for Winona, Minnesota.

Q.—Did you ever, from your earliest acquaintance, hear any imputation against Mr., Mrs., or Miss N., or their house? A.—Never.

Q.—Some testimony has been given in this case relative to a conversation alleged to have been held in a house occupied by Mr. N., when you stated to Mrs. B. that a woman looked best in her underclothes. A.—I unhesitatingly pronounce every word of it an *unmitigated falsehood*; I remark that no lady would hear such language, and certainly not from my lips.

Q.—It has also been given in evidence that when you were at the same house you pushed in front of those ladies an ottoman; that you raised their feet and took off their gaiters; that you fanned her; and that she, when your arm was around the back of the chair, reclined upon your shoulder; the same witness saying that it was upon your return from an anniversary. A.—So far as any improper familiarity with Mrs. Bennett on that or any other occasion is alleged against me I *solemnly deny* it. I read in the paper of yesterday Mrs. B.'s statement concerning the ottoman, which I presume may be true, but of which I have no recollection; my wife says—I correct myself—I think I have often done kinder things for ladies than is alleged by Mrs. B., and that I shall continue to do so; I have no recollection of any anniversary occurring at that time or anywhere near it.

Q.—Did you go to Bergen with Mrs. B., and if so, state what occurred? A.—Mrs. B.'s testimony reminded me, on reading it last night, of the fact of going to Bergen with Mrs. N., Sara N. and Mrs. B.; we returned before evening; we came on foot from the house on the hill down to the river; further than that I have no recollection how we returned whatever; I accompanied the ladies to Mr. Newman's house, whether I entered or not; the hill at Bergen is very steep and rugged; it became very windy, and the only incident I recollect in connection with that is looking around, myself being down the hill a considerable distance, and seeing Horace Smith and Mrs. Newman having stopped a moment for some reason which I know nothing of.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. ever recline on your person in any way? A.—She never did.

Q.—Did you ever place your arm around her chair or on her person? A.—No, not that I have any recollection of; I state it positively because my mind is entirely blank on the subject.

[The Court then read portions of the testimony referring to Mr. Gillette. Mr. Gillette positively reaffirmed his former statements.]

*Cross examination by Gov. Dutton.*—Q.—How long had you been Pastor of the Church in Philadelphia before you came to New-York? A.—Seventeen years.

Q.—Did you know anything of the boarders or inmates of the family of Mrs. Newman? A.—I only knew one person by name, and he a gentleman; he gave my son writing lessons.

Q.—Did you never hear any suggestion against any of the family up to the time of their leaving New-York? A.—Never a lisp.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mrs. Bennett? A.—I cannot say; it was not long before my going with them to Bergen.

Q.—Could you say how many times you were in her presence? A.—I can not.

Q.—Half a dozen? A.—Perhaps so.

Q.—Why did you go over with the ladies on that occasion? A.—To go to Bergen, I presume; I had never before been there.

Q.—Do you remember any of the circumstances going over? A.—Only that we rode up the hill.

Q.—Did you not once accompany Mrs. B. to a gallery of pictures? A.—I may have done so; I frequently have gone to galleries of paintings with ladies.

Q.—Were you ever with Mrs. B. in the street on any other occasion? A.—I overtook Mrs. B. in the street once with Miss Sara Newman, when I think they were going to the New-Haven cars.

Q.—Did you ever raise Mrs. B.'s feet to the ottoman? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—If it is a perfect blank in your mind, why do you not, as you did before, state positively you did not do so? A.—If that is a sufficient reason for my stating positively that I did not do so, I will deny it positively.

Q.—Can you say you had no such conversation with Mrs. B. as that referred to? A.—All I can say is that I was not educated in such slang, and that if I had been in a decent man's house I would not have used it.

Q.—Did you ever salute Mrs. B—kiss her? A.—I did once do so, and I wish the circumstance to be noted; I was informed in Mr. N.'s family that Mr. and Mrs. B. were going to Cuba; as I had been there, they requested me to give them any information I had in my power; I called down to Mr. N.'s, met Dr. and Mrs. B. and the rest of the family, and after some conversation, I arose to go; Miss Newman, then perhaps 15 or 16 years old, as was frequently her custom, sometimes on my arrival, and sometimes on my leaving the house, girl-like, came up and kissed me; Dr. Bennett said something like this to me, "Do not be partial," and waved his hand toward his wife, at which suggestion, or challenge, whichever it might be called, I respectfully kissed Mrs Bennett; she replied in substance to this effect, "That is a privilege, Mr. Gillette, which I am not in the habit of granting to gentlemen;" I replied playfully, "I presume so, Madame—else I should not have kissed you."

Q.—Do you mean to state that was the only occasion? A.—The only one I recollect.

Q.—Did you never say that Doctor and Mrs. B. ought not to have been married; that they ought not to live together? A.—Never, Sir; I knew nothing of their domestic relations, and had no occasion for saying so.

Q.—Of what churches in Philadelphia were you pastor? A.—In Sansom-street three or four years, and the rest of the time of the church in Twelfth-street, between Race and Vine, a colony from the Sansom-street Church.

Q.—Did you ever visit the family here? A.—Once; after they went to Cuba; I arrived in this city on Saturday evening, stopped at the Tontine; worshipped on Sabbath morning at Dr. Phelps's church, and in the afternoon at one of the Congregational churches in the Square; in the evening I preached in Dr. Phelps' pulpit for him; on Monday I recollected this was where Mr. and Mrs. B. lived with whom I had a casual acquaintance; inquired for their residence and called about mid-day; the servant told me Dr. B. was in the office; I called for Dr. and Mrs. B.; Dr. B. came and received me very cordially, expressed his regret that Mrs. B. was from home; invited me to see his garden, took me into it and showed me it and other surroundings, the stables, offices, &c., and then wished to show me his house; took me through most of the apartments; the furniture was part of it displaced, and sheets were thrown over it; on or about our leaving the chamber to go down, Dr. said, "Here, Mr. Gillette, I want to show you your room," and raising his hand pointed to a room which he said I might occupy, and that his carriage, horses, and Mrs. B., would be at my service when I might come up to New-Haven, if I could find no pleasanter place to spend my Summer vacation.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mrs. B.'s sister—Mrs. Allis? A.—I recollect meeting her casually once or twice.

[All insinuations against Mrs. Allis were withdrawn by Dr. B.'s counsel—further questioning was dispensed with, and the witness was formally excused.]

Judge Blackman called for Scipio Devonshire. [This call has become as stereotyped as the crier's "O yez," "O yez," and as little attention is now paid to it.]

Mr. Wetrous said they had two witnesses so supply his place.

*Judge Blackman*—Where did you find them—at Sing Sing? [Great laughter.]

*Mrs. Bennett resumed the stand.*

Judge Blackman thought she would save time by taking her own course, and suggested to her that she should pass over trivial matters.

*Mrs. Bennett*—It has been said that I have taken money from Doctor's pockets; at night I have taken money from his pocket-book when he has refused me some necessary thing.

Mr. Watrous objected to her saying anything with reference to what had thus been regularly introduced in testimony.

*Judge B.*—You will please, Mrs. B., be as transcendental as possible in order to please the counsel on the opposite side.

*Mrs. B.*—I remember very well the first money I ever took from his pocket-book; I wanted to get money to buy a bonnet for my child, and he gave me only seventy-five cents; I took three dollars, but my conscience troubled me so I put it back; several times I did so, and whenever I took money after that it was only by his *driving* me to it by denying necessaries; he would spend money in luxuries; once I had a ten-dollar gold piece; I picked it from the floor, where it had dropped when father was paying Doctor after coming in from traveling; I asked him if I could have it, and he said No; he gave it to Ella to play with, and she left it on the floor; I took it and kept it for six months, hiding it under the carpet to keep him from finding it; that was the first money I ever had of my own; we were married in '49, and in '52 this occurred; in all the years I have lived with Dr. B., I have never taken more than fifty dollars altogether, and then always when I *needed* something.

Mrs. North has testified that at a particular time my children were badly clothed; this is false; she must have been smoking opium when she made these observations; I think the cause of her illness now is that the opium has lost its power; she says I got Sara Newman to go into the room, and that Sara was going to help me get a bill; this is not so; I never made a *confidant* of Mrs. N.; I never said my dress cost $125; I said it cost $100; I had very little conversation with Mrs. North; under any circumstances I never felt any sympathy with her; I never told her, or any one else of my own accord, that they could not please the Doctor; when any one came to me and said they could not get along with him, I said "Only please me, that is all I care for;" if I omit to deny anything said of me I wish it understood that I do not admit it.

*Mr. Blackman*—Certainly; you may as well speak of the Post-Office here.

*Mrs. Bennett*—Mrs. North never went with me there in all her life, I never had a private box there; nor did I go to his box unless I had his key; I could not get into it, nor had I another key; I never had letters addressed to any one else's care for me until the Doctor began to interrupt them; he would take those I received from Mrs. Newman, open them, read them, and seal them up before he handed them to me; once, when my father wrote me, the letter was dated in September, the Doctor kept it until after Christmas, and then I only got it by accident; I found it in his overcoat pocket; my father, Mrs. Newmnn, Miss Newman, Miss Lewis, my sister and Mrs. Cole, Horace Smith, and all with whom I corresponded, addressed me through Mr. Biskeslee, because he was Doctor's book-keeper at that time.

*Mrs. McCarty* states—I had letters addressed to me as Alice Stanley; I never told her any such thing; after Mr. Blakeslee left New-Haven, I had them addressed to the up stairs girl; I had them directed to Ellen McCauley, instead of Ellen McCormick, which was the girl's name; I do not know whether Horace Smith directed them so or not; when Mrs. McCarty said that I told her I loved the Doctor, she did not use my language; she asked me if I did not love the Doctor, and they drew it out of me; I answered, "Yes, when he is good to me. I do—when he is not, I don't;" I never told Mrs. McCarty I threw the Doctor's overcoat outdoors; once I threw out his hat. I was ashamed of it and went out and brought it in myself. This Mrs. McC. was careful not to mention.

[Judge B. made some inquiry about the pieces of poetry addressed to the Doctor by Mrs. B., but it was decided that it had been gone into enough in chief.]

Mrs. McC. also says I attached no blame to the Doctor for letting the baby fall. I told her that he did let the baby fall and that the print of the carpet was on the child's forehead. I never told her I did not think him to blame. Whether Mrs. McC. omitted this purposely or not I cannot say. It is not true that when I tore the Doctor's coat and he swore at me that I retaliated in the same language. Such words as she attributed to me I have yet to use for the first time. I related to her how he turned my father out of doors, but I never said I pounded Doctor for it, nor did I give any illustration of the way I pounded him. My father says I put my hands on Doctor's hair and shook him [said with considerable vehemence.] If he says so, I did it, but I do not recember it myself.

*Judge Blackman*—Mrs. McC. says that at one time you pounded the Doctor, then sat down and then went at him again.

*Mrs. Bennett*—I never did so; I got enough of pulling his hair the first time I tried it. [Laughter.] I do not remember his saying, "Sissy, don't." [Laughter.] [Mrs. B. referred to the extravagance of her ornaments, and Mr. Ingersoll suggested she should bring them in in the afternoon, and have them priced for the gratification of the gentlemen. Mrs. B. said she would do so, and that she would bring in her *moire antique* dress, which had become celebrated all over the country, to show it had not such a profusion of lace on it.]

*Mrs. Bennett*, (resuming)—I do not know as it is worth while for me to notice Lydia Augusta Smith, as she has been in jail; her statements about my setting the tea-tray on the floor, and of the Doctor's paying seventy-five cents per dozen for putting labels on boxes, are false; he paid two cents per dozen.

*Mr. Ingersoll*—Did you ever say anything to Mrs. Lewis about a delicate result being produced by your own and the Doctor's cooperation, and its being equally gratifying to both? A.—No, Sir; if ever such a result was produced, it was at his command.

Mr. Thompson says he frequently met Mr. Beck at his house; I never went there, or any where else, to have private interviews with Mr. Beck; they but went where Aunt Mrs. Beck made with the handkerchief; I only asked them to make use of a fan, for that purpose.

[A short legal discussion here arose as to whether the original testimony was given to show that Mr. Thompson's house was a house of assignation.]

*Mr. Ingersoll*—You, gentlemen, followed up the story, with the West Rock story, and the improper letter; in my mind, and on that of the public, was that this house was a house of assignation, and it is apparent on the other side did not intend to convey that impression, now let them retract it. I was utterly surprised at hearing Mr. Thompson's testimony so turned as to put things in this light, as I knew he was a respectable man. If counsel had not desired to leave this impression, they could easily have brought it out at the time. This concealing testimony in this manner——

[*Mr. Watson*—(interrupting)—This is the second time I have been charged with holding back testimony, and I demand an opportunity to explain. I never—

*The Court*—Gentlemen, I did not so understand Mr. Thompson's testimony, and the matter had better be dropped.

Mr. Ingersoll said a few words explaining the language Mr. Watson made exceptions to, and the examination proceeded.

*Mr. Blackman*—It is said you were in the habit of coming home late from the parties at Mr. Quinn's.

*Mr. B.*—We never staid there until the parties were out.—Ellen went there to take dancing lessons at the Dr.'s request. Mrs. T. says I instructed Ellen not to say she was going to dancing school. I was at Mr. T.'s one day making arrangements for going to afternoon dancing school; I said to the children, do not speak of it, as father might not let us go; Mr. T. asked me why I said that; I replied, because the Doctor so often interfered with my plans and pleasures; Mr. T. asked whether it would not leave a bad impression on the children's mind to let them think I would take them where their father was unwilling they should go; I answered that he did not object to it on moral grounds, but simply for the sake of annoyance.

Phœbe Williams I do not care to notice; her testimony is all a story learned by heart—cool and indifferent is the story of them all.

*Mr. Blackman*—Was she a confidant of yours?

*Mrs. Bennett*—No, Sir.

*Mr. Blackman*—Did you ever instruct her to come for your comfort and to neglect the Doctor?

*Mrs. Bennett*—No, Sir; I did tell Mrs. North, when she used to come and complain to me of Doctor, not to pay any attention to his complaints. [She then, as there was some discussion as to the validity of her wholesale denial, took up Phœbe's statements and denied them retail.]

*Mr. Blackman*—Mrs. Ward says you took money from a pocket-book of Doctor's she found between the beds.

*Mrs. Bennett*—She says she does not know that I took money from it; I guess she don't; I never did take any money from it, but took the book, and after she gave it me laid it on the shelf.

Eli Bennett testified that I came to him for medicine for a peculiar purpose; I never knew that he dealt in such medicines, and never asked him for them; the time Doctor got such medicine was when my child was only two or three months old, and when there was no need of it; when Eli saw Doctor offering to strike me, swearing at me, &c., he seized hold of Doctor by the collar, and told him that if he ever saw him abuse me so again he would knock him down; in Summer of '55 Eli said, when I talked of getting a divorce, that he did not want to *offer* testimony, but that if it did bring a suit he would tell the truth, brother or no brother, and that he knew I would not live with the Doctor ten years; I never met a gentleman at Mr. Benton's stable in my life; I went there once with one gentleman; that gentleman was my brother; his own horse was tired, and as he did not want to drive him, we went to Mr. Benton's and got another horse there; I have no recollection of ever going there with any one else.

Mrs. Edson Sanford says I asked her to note down things she saw unkind in Doctor, and that she never saw anything of that character. I became acquainted with her in this way—Mrs. S. wanted I should send my children to her to school and I did so; finally she gave up the school and worked for Doctor; then she used to be in the house a great deal; she always sympathized deeply with me in my trouble, and used to say to me always—"Mrs. B., how can you have so much patience with Doctor; I could not bear it; I could not live with him," there never was any conversation about taking notes of Doctor's actions; she used to pity me when she came in and found the home so cold; to have the children without stockings she thought was very cruel.

Mr. Baldwin objected to these conversations being brought in.

The Court ruled it in order.

Mrs. B. proceeded. It was the sympathy Miss Harter (Mrs. S.) expressed which made me think so much of her; I continued to like her until she made some disgraceful proposition to me a few weeks before we left our home in December of '56 or January '57; Miss Harter (Mrs. Sanford) has made use of her own expressions, in speaking of Wehner's testimony, and imputed them to me; so with the alleged conversation about my denying statements she might be called on to make; I never said what she says I did of Wehner's being married; she offered to receive my letters and to bring them to me from the Post-Office; I thought it very kind, and considered her as my friend, though an indiscreet one; with regard to the daguerreotype I told her I would only lend it to her; I may have said it was the one Mr. Wehner had, for it was the same one he took home with him to show his sister; he never had it to keep; Mrs. Sandford has it now and refuses to return it; she says I told her that if the Doctor died I would marry Mr. Smith; I never told her so, for I never had such an idea; I never had been asked to marry him, and did not suppose I could; I never told her, or any one else, that I loved Smith otherwise than as a brother.

Q.—How about your calling Doctor a "deaf old devil?" A.—I may have said he was worse than the evil one, for I always felt so of his treatment; I never used the expression referred to.

I never told the story of Mr. Wehner; the stands, like those he had, I now have on and did not wear them at the time; they were the Doctor's; the stud I wore on my undergarment I got from Brown & Kerby's; it was brought from there by the daughter of the lady's sister who worked with Mrs. McCarty; I could not tell Doctor how I got it, so I got Mrs. McCarty to send it to me in this way as a present; it was purchased by me with money I got in the way indicated by me in private testimony.

[Witness here placed her finger on her dress about an inch below the breastpin and above her bosom to denote where the stud referred to was always worn and to prove that she would not have displayed her bosom if she had shown it; which she denied.]

I never asked Mrs. B. or Mrs. Rue for any herb for any bad purpose, nor did I ever have any social conversation with them; my confidants have not been of the class brought here to testify they were my confidants; [objected to.]

Q.—Did you ever deny you wished the "old devil dead?" A.—I never have heard of that and kindred expressions before; they are as new to me as they are to you, Sir, [addressing Judge Blackman;] I did not know what to expect, though I might have anticipated such assertions; I went to see Mrs. North last January, as I heard she had reported the story about Mr. Smith calling, and about the Post-Office box, and took Mrs. Graham with me especially to have witness; she most fully denied all these stories.

Q.—What did you ask Mrs. N. about? A.—About her starting the Smith and P. O. story; about my not staying to communion; of my not being a good mother; that I would be married again if Doctor should die, and that I hoped he would die before he came back from Cuba. All these she denied fully, and said she never started anything of the kind; Mrs. Sandford (Trumbull-street) was cited as authority for Mrs. N.'s having made the statement, and she said she (Mrs. N.) would confront Mrs. S. with me, and she could never dare make such a statement in her presence. I never gave Mrs. N. an invitation to go to Cuba with us; we had no use for her whatever on the journey, as the children did not go along; I am confident Dr. B. handed the studs of which so much has been said to Wehner himself, as he said he was going to give them to him, and then he would have the credit of it; Doctor says that I told him a gold chain I had was given me by Mr. Phelps; it is *absolutely false*; I would like to say what I did tell the Doctor; [objected to.]

Doctor says I had thirty-five or forty dresses; if I had I never saw them; I have never had more than eight I could wear at any one season; in explanation of his testimony against aunt Newman's home, Doctor told me the Sunday evening before I left him that if I obtained aunt Newman's deposition he would declare that *she kept a house of ill-fame*; I said, "*You know she did not, Doctor*;" "*Well*," he said, "*I will run you and them too*;" this was said at Mrs. Radcliff's house, in our back room; in Miss Lewis' testimony there is nothing I care to refer to, except the declaration of love and the clasping of arms; the delirium of joy she refers to is past my comprehension, I never realized any such experience, and very much fear I never shall; to my recollection, I never used any such language; it is all founded in her imagination, and, perhaps, would not have been stated were she not the Doctor's cousin; it will be remembered that I was so astonished at it, at the time she swore to these statements, that I overstepped the r

...ssible perfect in the City. The District-Attorney ... The Recorder, in sentencing the prisoner, made the following judicial remarks:

James Larkin—You were indicted for the murder of James Dowling, by shooting him on the night of the 20th of August at a store in Mulberry street in this City. As far as I can see from the papers in this case, it was done without any provocation, nor are there any mitigating circumstances whatever operating in your favor. You deliberately drew a pistol, and took the life of a fellow being. Afterwards you ran away and went to Providence, R. I. where you were arrested and brought back to this City by Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Precinct.

This murder is to be traced to the growing spirit of Lynchism which seems to be steadily on the increase, and the only way to check it and prevent it rising superior to the authorities of the law, is by the infliction of severe punishment in all those cases where no palliation or excuse exists. In your case, none such exists. It seems to have been a deliberate exhibition of a wicked spirit. It shows an utter disregard of consequences. The condition of the City, as far as good order and security are concerned, has, for some time past, given great uneasiness to all peaceable and thinking citizens. The citizens place Judges in power to execute their laws, and they should attempt by every means in their power to comply with the wishes of those who have invested them with power and position. The duty that is imposed on a criminal Judge, in the imposition of sentence, is always a very disagreeable one, but more especially in a case of the great importance and character of the case in question. Entertaining these views, I can only say that I have one plain course to pursue, which is to sentence you to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of your natural life.

The Recorder further said, that, perhaps this sentence might be more merciful to the prisoner than a sentence for a term of years only, inasmuch as for the last forty years, executive clemency has rarely been exercised in cases where the punishment was only for a term of years, while in cases where the prisoner was sent for life to the State Prison, in all but one instance, the clemency of the Governor of the State had been successfully appealed to.

In the case of Mr. Lesslie, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, indicted for publishing in his paper an advertisement of the Georgia State Lottery, the Recorder said that he would impose a fine of $10, and have the case argued, as it was his opinion that it was no offence to publish advertisements of Lotteries to be drawn in another State.

In the matter of the indictment against Cheries Devlin and others, indicted for alleged frauds on the City Treasury, the Recorder could not announce his decision, as fresh points for his consideration had only been handed to him by the counsel for defence on the previous night.

Susan Doane pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

Michael Dunworth pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Sarah Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent for one year to the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury came into Court, and made two presentments as follows:

FIRST PRESENTMENT.

The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths present that they have inquired into the condition of the ground and places, in and around the Washington Market and West Washington Market, and therefore present the same as a nuisance, including the dumping-ground on the pier-head or bulkhead, westerly from West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Grand Jury Room, Dec. 24, 1858.
BENJ. F. CAMP, Foreman.

S. BALDWIN, Secretary.

SECOND PRESENTMENT.

The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths present that they have inquired into the mode of transacting business in offices where the incumbents are invested with a large discretionary power in relation to fines and penalties imposed by law. In this City such a discretionary power is necessarily exercised by the Commissioner of Jurors and the Corporation Attorney.

All the fines for the non-attendance on the several Courts of the Grand Jurors, from a list of 763, and of Petit Jurors amounting to 7,500 in number, are collected by the former officer, who is invested with the power of remitting or commuting the fines at his discretion. He renders no periodical account of his proceedings, except that half-yearly he pays into the City Treasury a check purporting to be the balance in his hands, after defraying the expenses of his office.

The Corporation Attorney renders a monthly account of the pensities collected by him, verified by oath; but renders no periodical statement of the penalties remitted, although such a statement can be obtained from his official books. While the Grand Jury recognize the necessity of this discretionary power, and see no reason to doubt that this power has been properly exercised, they also feel the propriety of having it exercised under a due responsibility to public opinion, and they recommend action, either by law or ordinance, to require periodical statements of all fines and penalities collected, commuted or remitted in either of those offices.

A still greater discretion is vested in the District-Attorney. That officer is empowered, with the assent of the Court, to enter a *nol. pros.* upon any indictment, and thus to crush any criminal proceeding at his pleasure. He also has it in his power to suspend all proceedings in pending prosecutions, and in this manner to produce the same result, without the assent or intervention of the Court.

The same discretion is confided to him over complaints brought into his office before they are submitted to the Grand Jury.

It would materially interfere with the proper administration of criminal justice, to deprive the public prosecution of this discretionary power, but provision should be made by law for its exercise, under the full supervision of public opinion, and periodical reports should be made of all complaints reported to the District-Attorney, and of their final disposition, instead of allowing them to repose in pigeon-holes until the witnesses have disappeared, or the public has lost all interest in their prosecution.

When the importance of this office is taken into view, and its power to compel the faithful administration of public trusts in every branch of the government, or to punish their violation, no legal provision should be wanting to insure its faithful administration in an open and responsible menner.

And the Jurors recommend that provision should be made by law for periodical statements of cases brought into his office, and of their final disposition.

BENJ. F. CAMP, Foreman.

S. BALDWIN, Secretary.

The Recorder discharged the Grand Jury, with the thanks of the Court. And thus ended one of the most arduous terms of the Court known, perhaps, since it was first instituted.

## SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The following wills of deceased persons have been offered for probate:

William C. Perrine, citation returnable Dec. 31, 1858.

Andrew Bohme, citation returnable Feb. 7, 1859.

Abraham Bergen, citation returnable Jan. 5, 1859.

Thomas Stack, citation returnable Feb. 7, 1859.

The wife of Lazarus Isaacs, deceased, Ezra M. Seaman, deceased, and Emily J. Handy, deceased, were severally admitted to probate.

*In the matter of the estate of Anton Boullon, deceased.*—This is the final accounting of the executrix of the will of the deceased, and for the construction of the will. The testator acquired real and personal estate after the execution of the will, which is not directly disposed of by the terme of the will; but there is a clause which the counsel for the executrix contend carries with it all the residue of the estate, as it existed at the time the will was made, and all the accumulations thereof, as left by the testator at the time of his death; but on the other hand, the counsel for the claimants contend that the testator died intestate as to all his property acquired subsequent to the execution of the said will. The case was argued, and submitted to the Surrogate for decision.

G. M. Spear, Esq., for executrix.
Hall & Lux, Esqs., for claimants.

*In the matter of the Estate of Andrew S. Norwood, deceased.*—The executors have filed their account, and the same is contested upon the following grounds: The testator directs the real estate to be sold and the proceeds divided among his children in certain proportions. The testator left a large real and personal estate, and the executors have collected quite a large amount of rents; they have not yet sold the real estate. The counsel for the daughters contends that the rents not being specifically devised, that as to them, the deceased died intestate, and that they are entitled to an equal share thereof; but, on the contrary, the counsel for the executors contends that the direction to sell the real estate and convert it into cash makes the whole estate personal from the death of the testator, and that the rents belong to the legatees under the will. The case was argued by the respective counsel and submitted to the Surrogate for decision.

A. W. Bradford, Esq., for executors; W. Romaine, Esq., for claimants.

## KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Strong, Brown and Emott.

*Graves* vs. *Berdon.*—This cause has been argued before the General Term now in session in Brooklyn.

The principal question involved, to wit: The liability of a tenant of rooms to pay rent after the destruction of the premises by fire before the expiration of the term, where the tenant has covenanted to pay for the term, is a subject of great interest to the legal profession. It was contended by Mr. J. Winslow, counsel for the respondent, that the question has never been adjudicated in this country, though it was clearly settled in an English case, (Izon *vs.* Sorton,) holding the tenant liable for rent, notwithstanding the destruction of the rooms by fire, if the term has not expired.

The following points were presented by counsel, and the decision reserved:

Points for the Appellant and Defendant:

1. In a lease of rooms merely in a building, the rent is extinguished by a total destruction of the building containing the rooms.

2. In like manner the rent is extinguished, though the lease contain also a grant of a passage and right of way in and about the building, or to and from the street.

3. If the defendant retained any interest after the fire, the entry by plaintiff upon the land, and removal of the walls of the building, was an eviction; or, if with defendant's consent, a rescission of the lease, and in either case a bar to this action.

4. The reconstruction by plaintiff of a building containing other and dissimilar rooms, from those demised to defendant (fol. 49,) is an eviction.

5. It is immaterial that the new building does not encroach upon the space demised to defendant.

The reconstruction by apellant of the demised premises was an impossibility, and continues so notwithstanding the erection of the new building.

6. The value of the City Central Hall, exclusive of the land, was $10,000 only.

7. The receipt of insurance by the plaintiff, and his consequent indemnity for the loss by fire, is a bar to this action.

It would be against equity to allow him to recover for the use of his premises from the tenant, and also insurance for their destruction.

The extra hazard caused by defendant's business was paid for by the defendant.

STATEMENT BY THE RESPONDENT.

This is an action for one quarter's rent upon a lease. The defence sets up the nature of the premises, their destruction by fire, the receipt of insurance by respondent, and his subsequent entry upon the premises.

The finding of the Court below of the facts is accepted by both parties, "except as to the value of the building which contained the premises demised in the lease."

The question involved is one of strict right.

Points for the respondent, (plaintiff.)

1. A lessee of premises which are burned has no relief against an express covenant to pay rent either at law or equity.

2. The lease contains an express covenant to pay the rent therein reserved "yearly, and every year during the said term," without delay, any deduction, fraud or reservation, as to the destruction of the premises by fire or other casualty during the term.

3. Nor will a Court of Equity relieve a tenant from paying rent against an express covenant to pay, even though the landlord had insured the premises to the full value and has received the insurance money, unless there is an express agreement that

4. As to a pretended eviction of the tenant by the landlord: 1st. The answer does not set up enough on that point to constitute an allegation of eviction. 2d. The finding of the Court below shows that there was no eviction. That the landlord and tenant merely removed a certain quantity of rubbish, &c., from the premises, and that without objection from either party.

That the new building erected does not even reach upon any portion of the space demised to the defendant.

The idea of eviction is an after thought.

5. The testimony as to the value of the building is immaterial and irrelevant. But, even if material, the findiog of the Court on that point is correct, and fully justified by the testimony.

6. The allegation of the answer that the defendant had no interest in the land covered by the said building or in any part thereof, is not sustained by the finding of the Court below.

It is clear that the tenant has a tangible interest in a portion of the land that was covered by the building called City Central Hall.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,628 | 1,024 | 2,652 |
| Flour, sacks | — | 254 | 254 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | 1,025 | 1,025 |
| Corn Meal, bags | — | 1,456 | 1,456 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,525 | 111 | 1,636 |

ASHES—Are in limited request, at unchanged rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales here to-day: 2,000 bags Rio on terme not ascertained; and at Baltimore, a cargo of Rio, without tare, at 11¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Philadelphia importers of Rio Coffee have, with New-York and Baltimore, resolved to make no allowance for tare on Coffee sold by them hereafter. A lot of 470 bags damaged Angostura was sold, here, by auction, at 6⅞@8¾c. cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 800 bales,—including Middling Upland at 11¾c. and do. Gulf, at 12@12¾c. ℔ lb.,—the market closing heavily and irregularly.

DRY GOODS—Sales to clothiers, and, to some extent, to purchasers disposed to buy on speculation, have formed the bulk of the week's business. The changes in the character of the available supplies, or in the range of prices for desirable articles, have not been important. Most holders are willing to reserve their stocks rather than to press them on the market when, as now, no adequate inquiry prevails.

FISH—The inquiry for nearly all descriptions is very moderate, yet, though stocks are gradually increasing, holders manifest no disposition to make any reduction in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is inactive for State and Western Flour. Buyers are reluctant to purchase more than they immediately need. Prices are essentially unchanged. Sales 5,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ℔ bbl | $3 70@ 4 20 |
| Superfine State | 4 25@ 4 45 |
| Extra State | 5 00@ 5 20 |
| Superfine Western | 4 35@ 4 75 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 85@ 5 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 00@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 40@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 8 50 |

Canadian is in slack request at former rates: sales 325 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in limited demand at old figures; sales 750 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Holders are not disposed to force sales. The transactions have been confined to 1,500 bushels choice white Kentucky at $1 55; and a small lot of damaged red and white Southern at $1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels at 77c.@78c. for mixed Western; 72c.@74c. for new White Northern; 75c.@76c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; and 85c for old white Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of only 1,400 bushels Jersey at 77c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are in good demand at full prices. We quote Canada at 55c.@55½c.; Western 54c.@56c.; State, 48c.@51c. Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly dealt in, to-day, at $18@$18 12½ for New Mess; $17 50 for Old Mess, and for $13 70@$13 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in slack demand, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c.@8¼c., Shoulders, a 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in fair demand, at uniform prices; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and firm. Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 62½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $12 75@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 8¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 50 tcs., at from $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no remarkable alteration, sales having been made of 250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@6⅞c., and New-Orleans, at 7¼c.; 179 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 6 11-16c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., less 3½ ℔ cent., for cash.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. Prime have been reported sold, at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 tons Oil Cake at 15s., and 150 bbls. Shoepegs at 2s. For London—100 tierces Navy Beef at 5s. 9d., and 100 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d. For Hollnnd—400 boxes Sugar at 27s. 6d.


THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Natnre's own process it restores the natnral color permanently after the hair becomes gray; applies the natnral finish, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering, in fact so did. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

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## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an

ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859,
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,

And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities of the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, so far as practicable.

JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

ROBERT OWEN.—PUBLIC MEETINGS WILL be held to testimony of respect to this world-renowned philanthropist, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. A biographical sketch of his life will be given, and appropriate remarks made. To commence at 7½. By order of the Committee.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK LODGE No. 3. A. P. A., are requested to be punctual in attendance at their Lodge-room No. 179 Wooster-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order.

THOS. FERGUSON, R. S. JOHN C. WILEY, W. M.

## POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH-WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held, pursuant to the call of the Republican City Central Committee, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at Friendship Hall, No. 149 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., for five Delegates to the Republican City Central Committee for the year 1859, and five Delegates to the Republican Young Men's City Central Committee for the year 1859. An election will be held at the same time, for Officers of the Association for the year 1859. The officers to be elected are: A President, Vice-President, two secretaries, and a Treasurer. The polls will be open from 7½ until 9 o'clock.

D. F. ROBBINS, Secretary. ISAAC DAYTON, President.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the XVIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at No. 596 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., east side, for the purpose of electing Ward Officers. Also, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee, to elect Delegates to the Central Committee, and Delegates to the Young Men's Committee. The polls will be open from 7½ till 9 o'clock P. M.

B. B. MANIERRE, President.
JAMES FAIRMAN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at Chelsea Hall, corner Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-av., for five Delegates to the Republican Central Committee, and five Delegates to the Young Men's Republican Central Committee for the year 1859. ADAM C. ELLIS, President.
ANDUS CAMBAON, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Agreeable to the call of the Central Committee, the Tenth Ward Republican Association will hold its annual election on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at which time the officers of the Association and delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committee will be chosen. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

DAVID MILLER, President.
B. F. SNAFFER, J. W. OLSEN, } Secretaries.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALL OF the Central Committee, a special meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association will be held at Head-quarters, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees. Polls open from 7½ o'clock notil 9 o'clock.

HENRY ARMSTRONG, ADDISON BROWN, } Vice-Presidents.
N. H. BABCOCK, JR., R. L. HILL, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at Sprieg-st. Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. By order.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, WM. PATTERSON, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening, December 27th, at the Head-quarters No. 52 Franklin-st., to elect delegates to the Republican Central and Young Men's Committee, in pursuance of the directions of the Central Committee. Polls open from

ROBERT IRWIN, President.
THOMAS OGILVIE, JULIUS BRILL, } Vice Presidents.

CHAS. B. FOOTT, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The I

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Oratorio of the Messiah.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—A Captain's Not Amiss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Richard III.—Stage-Struck Barber.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Alaric—Two Buskers—Joan of Arc—Four Lovers.

BOWERY THEATRE—Lost Treasure—Magic Trompet—Pleasant Neighbor—Po-ca-hon-tas—Tom Cringle's Log.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

### Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post-office on the preceding Tuesday afternoon, to go by railroad at 12½ o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 3 o'clock.

☞ To-day being Christmas Day, no Evening Edition will be issued from the Times Office this afternoon.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton, Dec. 5, arrived yesterday morning. The only addition by her to the news by the *Arabia* is contained in London files of the 4th—one day later than were brought by that vessel. They contain, among other matters of interest, the proclamation of Lord Eglinton for the suppression of "Ribbonism," a measure said to be rendered necessary by the formidable development of that phase of sedition among the Irish population both of Ireland and England.

Later news from Havana is telegraphed from New-Orleans, the *Cahawba* having arrived at the latter port. The President's Message had been received in Havana, and had produced a great sensation. Senator Douglass and lady had been received with the greatest attention. A slight decline is noticed in sugar.

Señor Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has officially informed the Secretary of State that the difficulties between the Spanish authorities and the Mexican authorities at Tampico, have been adjusted, but this is denied by letters from a commercial house received in Washington. According to the latter authority, the Spanish fleet are only waiting for favorable weather to make a descent on the whole Mexican coast from Laguna to Tampico.

The statement that news has been received of the successful landing in Nicaragua of the "emigrants" on board the schooner *Susan*, is denied by Gen. Walker's friends in Washington. They, however, have no doubt that such is the fact, and at the same time express the belief that several hundred men will elude the vigilance of the Federal officers within a short period.

The balance remaining in the United States Treasury on Monday was only $3,414,000—the receipts of the previous week being but $1,072,000, while the amount of the drafts paid was $1,969,000. The amount of drafts issued, however, shows a reduction of $1,226,000—being but $2,298,000.

The examination into the case of the alleged slaver *Wanderer* is still progressing at Savannah. The Savannah *Republican*, alluding to the character of the testimony, says: "After the developments thus far, no one entertains a doubt that a cargo of Africans have been introduced into the State, but whether legal evidence can be had to fix the offence upon any particular person, or persons, is a wholly different question."

Advices from Sante Fé, New-Mexico, to the 28th ult., state that an armistice for thirty days had been concluded with the Navajo Indians, during which efforts were to be made to conclude a treaty of peace. The weather is reported as being very cold on the Plains.

The taking of the testimony on the Bennett divorce case at New-Haven was concluded yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bennett's direct and cross-examination occupied the greater part of the day. A few of the witnesses who had previously appeared for the respondent then made counter-statements, and the Court adjourned until Tuesday, the 4th of January, when the arguments in the case will be heard.

Full particulars of the loss of the British ship *United Kingdom*, and the sufferings and rescue of her crew, who were brought to this port by the *Daniel Webster*, are given elsewhere. We also furnish some particulars of the reported loss of the New-York ship *Margaret Tyson*. She is supposed to have foundered at sea, and only one life is said to have been saved.

The City was all alive yesterday with preparations for Christmas, and the markets and principal streets were crowded with holiday customers. All the express companies had their hands full in carrying Christmas presents; the City generally wore an air of jollity, such as is not often seen at this season of the year. Enormous quantities of evergreene had been brought in to decorate the churches and places of public amusement, and a vast number of persons were employed making festoons and wreaths of holly and ivy. The weather was unusually fine, warm and sunshiny, and extremely favorable to the necessary preparations towards to-day's enjoyments.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, little business other than routine was transacted. The ordinances relating to the Comptroller's Department were called up, and, having been debated at some length, were finally adopted. A resolution was passed tendering the hospitalities of the City to Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

The City was sold out yesterday; or, at least, enough of the public property was sold at auction on an execution to satisfy the famous Lowber judgment. The sale commenced at 11 o'clock A. M., in the vestibule of the City Hall, and lasted about two hours, the only bidders being Mr. Lowber and Moses Taylor. Mr. Lowber purchased piers to the value of $118,600. Mr. Taylor bought a large number of lots.

Yesterday was the last day of term in the Court of General Sessions—a term more arduous than any that has occurred for years. Notwithstanding that numerous prisoners, convicted of offences, were sentenced daily at their time of trial, no less than thirty-four remained to be dealt with yesterday, the entire number of cases disposed of by the Recordor during the term being nearly one hundred and thirty. James Larkin, indicted for the murder of Dowling, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for life. Charles Davenport, convicted of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months. Bernard Smith, convicted of rape, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months. Patrick Heffernan, convicted of an attempt at rape, to three years and six months in the Penitentiary. Philip Purcell to two years and six months, for grand larceny; William McGrady, for forgery, to five years and six months; George Williams, for attempt at burglary, to three years and six months; and many other prisoners to lesser degrees of punishment. The Grand Jury made two presentments—one declaring Washington Market, with the grounds and bulkhead adjoining, to be a nuisance; [the Grand Jury of the October Term made a similar presentment;] another having relation to the mode of transacting business in offices where the incumbents are invested with discretionary power in relation to fines and penalties imposed by law, where no periodical account of the collection of such fines is rendered, and recommending that provision should be made by law for such statements, as to all fines collected, commuted or remitted. One gratifying circumstance connected with the amount of business transacted by the Recorder during this term of the Court, is the fact that the City Prison, which at its commencement was overflowing with inmates, is now comparatively empty, and Judge Russell, with the new District-Attorney, Mr. Waterbury, will commence the January term with a light Calendar.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Chas. Lassell, the Publisher of the *Courrier des Etat Unis*, was fined $10 for publishing an advertisement of a Georgia lottery. But Recorder Barnard volunteered the opinion that it was not contrary to law, to advertise the drawing of a lottery in another State.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were very light, though prices favored buyers. Flour and Wheat were also quiet. A better inquiry, partly speculative, prevailed for Corn, at full rates. Provisions were less active. The movements in Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Rice and Molasses were quite limited. Coffee and Sugars were in fair request. Freights were dull.

### The Fillibusters.

The rumors of further fillibuster expeditions from our Southern ports to Nicaragua are daily becoming more numerous and significant; and, for our own part, we do not doubt that they are well founded. The love of adventure and enterprise, which is inherent in the American, finds, in such an undertaking as that of Walker, attractions of the most exciting character. According to the Walker programme, there are battles to be fought; gunpowder to be exploded; strategy to be employed; a great deal of blood to be shed; glory to be acquired; and every man who takes part in the hazard is to share in the spoils of the game. If the Southern idler or "loafer," who has no visible means of earning his bread at home, goes out to Nicaragua a fillibuster, he is to come home a hero. If he emigrates so miserably poor that he cannot afford to take with him a change of linen, he is to return a land-holder, and an aristocratic member of the distinguished order of the Upper Ten. If he be not an Irishman, he will probably insist on being a Colonel, or at least a Major, the moment he sets foot upon Nicaraguan soil, as a preliminary to becoming a General before he leaves it. These are tempting prizes for the ambition of fools; and, as all the fools in the world are not dead yet, there are abundant candidates for Nicaraguan honors under the leader whose ambition, although it is ostensibly the establishment of his own name in a distinguished position in History, is probably nothing more in reality than the securing of a living,—as any other *Chevalier d'Industrie* might endeavor to secure one,—by the only present means at his command. Afraid to steal at home, he goes off to steal in Nicaragua. Ashamed to beg of his neighbors, or afraid that begging at home would produce nothing, he earns his bread by duping anybody who will be duped by him, and flourishes after the manner of his adventurous fraternity.

Meanwhile, the people naturally look to the Administration for more active measures than have yet been taken for the suppression of the illegal enterprises of Walker. It is essential that we should observe our relations with Nicaragua. It is desirable that the idle and ignorant among us should be protected from the schemes of a designing and selfish trickster; and, above all, that the rebuke of the Government upon this description of dangerous vagrancy should be at once and effectually administered. It is idle to trust, for the enforcement of our laws, to the efforts of a little revenue schooner, which finds itself aground precisely at the moment most advantageous to the fillibusters, and most convenient to their friends and sympathizers. The execution of the laws becomes a mere farce when those whose duty it is to carry them into effect, suffer themselves to be captured by the lawless persons whom they are sent to capture. It is not only quite possible, but comparatively easy for the President, if he be really sincere in his professions of opposition to the schemes of Walker, to insure the detention of any vessel attempting to leave a Southern port with bands of armed men intending a lawless purpose. It is maintained in high quarters that we are able at any moment to go to war with the most important powers of Europe; nay, singly, and to take two or three of them together at any time. If we can do this—if we can cope with the principal navies of the world—if we can, as many sincere men flatter themselves we can, meet armed squadrons wherever they may choose to appear, and annihilate them as fast as they do appear—we surely can furnish sufficient naval means to stop a little one-horse-power steamer in our own ports. There is no right of search involved in the matter. Walker's vessels carry our own flag, and are legally open to our inspection; and if we can match the strategy of an enemy, we certainly ought to be able to circumvent the tricks of a few of our own unquiet spirits, with whose every movement it is entirely in the power of the Government to become intimately acquainted.

The President, however, manages this matter as he does all others, by adopting ineffective measures and then halting in their execution. The good gentleman is too busy healing the dissensions of Tammany Hall, and inventing schemes to repay the adulation of the *Herald*; he has no time to punish willful contempt of our own laws, or to prevent the execution of piratical projects which may lead to misunderstandings with those Powers of Europe who, by their concerted action towards Nicaragua, are doing more towards the upholding of the Monroe doctrine, even in the light of Mr. Buchanan's interpretation, than the President himself seems willing to attempt.

Washington Market Again Declared a Nuisance by the Grand Jury.—Yesterday the Grand Inquest of the City and County made a presentment to the Court of General Sessions, declaring Washington Market and the shanties on the opposite side of the street, known as West Washington Market, together with the grounds adjacent and the dumping-ground or bulkhead contiguous thereto, to be public nuisances. The Grand Jury of the October term of this Court, made a similar presentment, couched in still stronger language, inasmuch as they recommended an immediate abatement of the nuisance. How many more Grand Juries will make like presentments; how many more times Washington Market, with its circumambient effluvia and circumjacent lazar-heaps of rottenness and filth, will be thus authoritatively declared a nuisance, who shall dare conjecture? A "fat job" connected therewith may even now be in embryo, and when both Boards of the Common Council see their way straight, we may have another edition of the Tompkins Market swindle. By the bye, for the first time in many months, a slight addition has recently been made towards the erection of the new Tompkins Market, but of course it halts again. It is understood, by those in the neighborhood, or in the secret, that it will be ready for occupation when the next President is inaugurated, and not before. Jobs and favoritism seem destined to delay and thwart every scheme of City improvement.

### Varnished Heathenism.

However the Horatios may account for it, it is unquestionably true that there are more things in this world than are dreamed of in their philosophy. The wise men of the world, for instance, will tell you that times and places have nothing to do with the substantial nature of human actions; that a good deed takes no added grace from an uncomely scene; and that a crime is not the more a crime when it is perpetrated in a temple than when it chances in the street. Nevertheless, we have the authority of human instinct, as well as of Shakespeare, its best interpreter, for believing that a good deed shines most brightly in a naughty world; and men shudder with involuntary dread to-day from the thought of sacrilege, as they did when the Persian trembled and turned back from the haunted Delphian vale. And so we hold it not altogether a fancy of our own, that in the beauty and blessedness of the great festival which makes this day one people of all the Christian States, and one Church of all the Christian sects, every exhibition of heathenish passion and of unholy rage puts on a doubly hideous mien.

Certainly we seem to find to-day a lesson of warning as salutary as it is sad for men of every class, in the miserable show of impotent and unnatural hate with which the Probate Court of the good Puritan city of Boston is now horrifying the land. The vulgar annals of domestic despotism have rarely indeed been blackened with a more signal instance of opportunities wasted, advantages misused, and a whole life perverted from its right and wholesome uses, than in the case of Mr. Augustus Thorndike, who died in that city a few weeks since, full of years, if not of honor, and bequeathing to the heirs of his fortune whatever it was in his power to fasten upon them, of the malignities and littlenesses which ruled in his own heart.

That an old man, uncontrolled in the exercise of his will, should carry the animosities of his vigorous days into the decrepitude of age, and mutter over, as it were, in the very ante-chamber of Death, the maledictions which he had conceived when the world was warm and bright about him, would have been a pitiable sight enough, though not, alas, so new in human history as to surprise the world it shocked. The tragedy of Lear had its roots far down in the unchastened heart of the race. But there are features in this last dismal tale of selfishness and inhumanity which give a peculiar tone to its teachings.

Mr. Thorndike is described, by the best informed authorities of the city in which he lived, as a man of respectable origin, and of perfect familiarity with what is called the best society of the times. He inherited from his father a handsome property, having previously received at his hands whatever fortune could command of education. He studied "the humanities" at the University, and saw mankind on the "grand tour" of foreign travel. Had you met him shooting on the Scottish moors, or tasting particular Madeira at a Boston dinner-table, or driving over the beach at Newport, you would have seen in him, doubtless, a rare and striking specimen of the elderly man of fashion and the gentleman of leisure, as those types are accepted on our side of the water. Doubtless the last man in the world whom you would have selected as the tyrant of a tragedy. To this fine old Boston gentleman children were born, sons and daughters, who, growing from youth to maturity, must in their due time be expected to follow in the path trodden by all generations—to meet with other sons and other daughters of other men—not necessarily fine old Boston gentlemen—and, perhaps, to make with such matches either wise or foolish. All this might well have been foreseen by any father, without special gifts as prophet or as seer. Al this did come to pass. One of Mr. Thorndike's sons marries his cousin, not, as would now appear, altogether to his father's satisfaction. One of the daughters marries a stranger altogether, as from the first appeared, to her father's dissatisfaction. That either or both of these circumstances should have distressed and embittered the disappointed parent, was to be looked for. But the distress and bitterness that grows out of such misfortunes as these are of a kind which heathen philosophy was strong enough to subdue—surely, then, of a kind to which a Christian gentleman may fairly be required to show himself superior. After all, the chief end of woman in this life is *not* to make just such a marriage as may exactly suit the whims or caress the prejudices of her parents; and there is a point at which every civilized man must feel that resistance to the wishes of a son or daughter in matters of this sort, unless founded on positive grounds of moral criticism, becomes not only useless, but ridiculous, or worse than ridiculous. This was not the case with Mr. Thorndike. His daughter's failure in her duty seems to have absolved him in his own eyes from every shadow of paternal obligation. She, being of ripe years and legally capable of acting for herself, contracted the marriage upon which she had resolved. Her father retaliated by outlawing her from his heart.

With his son's domestic life this unhappy old man would appear to have been less openly at war. He merely conceived the most miserable suspicions of the mother of his son's wife and of the wife herself; convincing himself that they had combined their wits and charms for the purpose of leeching his son; "then," as his own words express it, "a mere youth," with a matrimonial engagement, much to his injury, under the idea that she should thereby become entitled eventually to some large share of "the estate of his father." What sort of effect such impressions in the mind of such a man must have had upon his relations with the ladies in question, it is neither pleasant nor difficult to conjecture. So the years wore away, each deepening as it passed the burning furrow plowed by passion in the old man's nature. And at last he came to die. But for him to die was to lose such hold as he had upon the objects of his implacable detestation. And here the ingenious fiend who waits upon our worser selves came to his aid. In Massachusetts there is such a thing as a Probate Court,—a Court of the record of wills, in which all men may freely read and see what manner of heaps of gold this one or that has during his life contrived to amass; and also how and whether the said heaps have by his final breath been dispersed and blown afresh about the world. Boston is not so large a city that matters of this kind can there be hidden in a corner. The last testament of any man conspicuous for his worldly havings, who may chance to honor that good city by his death, will assuredly be published from the housetops within four and twenty hours after its entry in the records of the Court. This Mr. Thorndike knew, and knowing this he determined to brand with special and detailed and public reprobation the daughter of his loins and the wife of his son. Had he merely disinherited the one and the other, there would have been in the act nothing to fix the public eye. He must disinherit with eloquent particularity of denunciation, and throw the secret story of his domestic troubles open to the world; parade as it were the skeleton in the closet of his life, and do what in him lay to make the names of his family and his children the common property of scandal, rumor, sarcasm or condemnation throughout their native city, and the whole Press of the country.

Here is the specially malignant feature of this extraordinary and painful story—a feature as special in its vulgarity as in its malignity. And here its special lesson—that this man, so well trained in the ways of men, reputed so familiar with the world—this man of fashion, and fine old Boston gentleman, should never for a moment, while he was penning these cruel and vindictive words of his, have paused to think what the light might be which they were throwing upon his own heart, and must reflect upon his own name and fame. It would seem that the world had taught him to feel that the most savage and unrelenting temper—the most wilful and selfish injustice—the most unmerciful thirst of vengeance, were in no way inconsistent with the reputation of a man of the world, and a fine old Boston gentleman. He utters the darkest impulses of his heart as unconsciously as a Rousseau or a Cellini, and this because, in our world of varnish and veneer, he had doubtless never been made to know how true a barbarian a man may be while he dresses in broadcloth and is wise in Chateau Margaux—how utter a heathen, while he owns pews in Trinity Church, and is elegantly civil to well-dressed clergymen. As a picture of the untamed man that underlies all our smooth and plausible civilization, this sketch of Mr. Augustus Thorndike, as drawn by himself, has a value beyond the artist's own conception. So striking a glimpse of the world as it may be, in the midst of all its polish and glitter, has not been vouchsafed to us since the days of that, too celebrated Senator who burst into the burial-place of his dead enemy, to exult over his lifeless remains. Let us read in its stern, but unmistakable characters, how great is the work that still remains to be done before this Christmas festival can be truly kept, even in a land so Christian and so free as ours.

### Montalembert's Appeal.

The way in which Montalembert's appeal is about to be disposed of is a curious illustration of the manner in which criminal justice is administered in France, though, on the whole, not anything more remarkable than the trial itself. We learned a week ago that the Count had lodged a formal appeal against the sentence pronounced upon him in the manner prescribed by law. He appeals on two grounds: first, that the law under which he has been condemned has expired by lapse of time; and, secondly, that it was formed for the protection of a Republican government, composed of a President and National Assembly, and cannot, therefore, be used in defence of a hereditary Empire. These, it will be seen, are purely legal points, which judges alone should decide, if judges should decide anything. If it be not the duty of the civil courts to decide what meaning an act of the Legislature should bear, and on what period of time it was intended to remain in force, martial law might as well be proclaimed at once, and all human differences and delinquencies be submitted for arbitration and punishment to the sages of the drumhead.

Montalembert's right to appeal, therefore, is, in a legal point of view, unquestioned. The grounds of his appeal are decidedly subjects of a judicial finding, and in any other country, the Government of which made the shadow of a pretence of respect for the commonest rights of the citizen, that finding would not be interfered with. However, we now learn that on Montalembert's announcing his intention to appeal, the course to be taken in the decision of the appeal was made the subject of a consultation at a Cabinet council. It was there decided that the appeal should be allowed, but that it should be dismissed on the motion of the Procureur Imperial, on the ground that a free pardon had been already granted for the offence of which the defendant had been convicted, and that this wiped out the conviction itself as well as its consequences, particularly the liability to deportation without trial in case of subsequent offence to the police. This is somewhat as if the Queen should have called a meeting of the Cabinet to consider whether O'Connell should have been allowed to carry his case up to the House of Lords on a writ of error, and this decided in the affirmative, upon what grounds the law Courts should dismiss the appeal. Fancy the sensation which such a performance would create amongst "the big-wigs" in Westminster Hall. Luckily we cannot think of any possible combination of absurdities in the administration of the Government in our own country, which could furnish anything like a parallel. To suppose the President concocting with Cobb, and Floyd, and Cass, the "points" for a judgment on an appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States, is too outrageous a supposition to convey any clear idea to anybody's mind.

The whole case furnishes another proof—if another were wanting—of the utterly farcical character of all the institutions with which France is endowed, except the Emperor himself. The Senate and the Legislative Assembly are shams, because they simply register the Imperial edicts. The "Bed of Justice" has survived the revolution, the only difference being that it is now held in the Tuileries, and not in the Parliamentary chamber. How thorough a farce trial by Jury has become in all cases in which the Government is interested could not be better shown than in this very case of Count de Montalembert's. The offence with which he was charged—seditious libel—is punishable, on conviction, by a heavy fine and long imprisonment. Moreover, such a conviction renders the prisoner *suspect* after the expiration of his sentence—in other words, liable to surveillance of the police for the rest of his life, and, moreover, liable at any time to transportation to Cayenne if the authorities should be dissatisfied with his behavior. Will it be believed that in France, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, an offence involving consequences so terrible to the offender is triable not by a superior tribunal, presided over by the great lights of the law, venerable for their age, and experience, and social position, but by three police magistrates? Montalembert, strange as it may seem, was tried and convicted by a Court so constituted. It was upon three compeers of Justices Brennan and Connolly that Berryer lavished that glowing tribute to the past glories of constitutional government in France, with which Europe is still ringing; and the inferiority of the Court would, by the etiquette of the French Bar, only permit him to be opposed, on behalf of the prosecution, by a sort of Gallic Dick Busteed, fertile in slang, abuse, and bad French.

### An Impending Contract for Street-Cleaning.

Under the City Charter, the enterprise of cleaning our streets must be undertaken by contract, provided the job costs over $250. So much of street-cleaning as we have enjoyed during the year is likely to cost $300,000, yet no contracts have ever been entered upon, and it is only by an evasion of the plain language of the law that a cent of this amount has been paid. It would be an error to suppose, however, that no contract has been proposed. The Board of Councilmen authorized and directed the City Inspector, by a resolution adopted on the 14th of October, 1857, to make a contract with W. H. Forbes, J. G. Holbrook and Wm. M. Waterbury. The resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Nov. 12, 1857. Mayor Wood, Dec. 7, 1857, sent back the Ordinance with his approval. The Corporation Counsel, however, objected to it on the ground that those provisions of the Charter had not been complied with, which require all contracts to be given to the lowest bidder on sealed proposals made in compliance with well-advertised notices. Upon this, the City Inspector declined to obey the Ordinance. The contractors then went to the State Legislature to get their proposal legalized. The Assembly at first refused, but afterwards reconsidered and granted the desired act. The Senate, however, failed to cooperate, as was alleged for lack of time. The work was very quietly done in the Legislature,—with a single exception, we believe, no notice of it whatever having been made in any City paper. The Board of Aldermen last Spring rescinded the resolution; but as no further action upon it was taken by the Councilmen, the Ordinance still remains, though to all appearances a dead letter. No new contract, however, has been made, and if the next Legislature should in its wisdom legalize it, the Forbes contract will be again before the City Inspector for his simple approval to make it binding. The terms do not appear in the resolution which the Common Council adopted, but it was understood that the parties in consideration of $345,000 annually, for *five years*, were to sweep the whole City once a week, Park-row, the Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-street east of Broadway, Cortlandt-street, Wall-street, Maiden-lane, Whitehall-street and Grand-street east of Broadway, seven times a month, and Broadway nightly.

Now, if some fine morning in January citizens should find that the Legislature had legalized a contract illegally ordered by their Common Council thirteen months before, by the terms of which they are to be taxed the sum of $1,725,000 within the five ensuing years, they will have some very good reasons to complain; for

1. The annual sum to be paid is $45,000 more than any other reliable parties ever asked for the same work.

2. It is $45,000 more than City Inspector Morton agreed to do the work for, the present year.

3. It is $56,000 more than even the immortal Arcularius asked, and only $53,000 more than he received for burying the City in garbage, ashes and dirt.

4. No proposals having been advertised for within a year, the public will have no means of knowing whether there are not equally responsible parties ready to engage to do the work at very much smaller cost—no opportunity to canvass the terms, or to inquire what is the contractor's standard of cleanliness. There is a general impression already that the City dirt will honestly be worth, to any shrewd contractor, within five years, all that the City now pays to be rid of it, and, that instead of its being a cause of such extravagant expenditure, it ought to be a source of income. The suburban gardens and farms are hungry for it, and an intelligent farmer's first impressions are, that he could as profitably hire the contents of his stables, yards and cattle pens dumped into the river, as the City can to throw away the thousands of tons of fertilizers that accumulate within it.

We make very good progress—backward. For many years it has been customary to sell the privilege of removing night soil. Last year, for this fertilizer, a contractor offered $6,000. He has since thrown up his contract, and the City Inspector has the job of removing it at the City's expense. Yet everywhere there is a demand for poudrette, and it is difficult to explain why that which is elsewhere so profitable should here be an expense. For the offal Mr. Reynolds pays $4,000 a year. There is talk that nothing can be made out of this contract and that it too will soon be thrown up; while it is within the memory of living men that fortunes have been made from offal. There is certainly no less demand than usual for superphosphate of lime, and farmers still hold that dead horses are very valuable property. There is little question that parties, properly protected by the Police, could remove all the offal and night-soil without expense to the City, and make two or three hundred thousand dollars a year. The experience of other cities and a consultation of the tax-books as to the financial progress of persons who before now have gone into this business, impress that opinion upon us. Still, we shall be surprised if proposals are not made within the year to remove the City offal on consideration of receiving several thousand dollars from the City Treasury.

The Councilmen, by concurring in the resolution of the Aldermen to rescind the ordinances of Dec. 7, 1857, can allay all apprehensions that the Legislature will be importuned to fix upon us a contract in which citizens have had no part whatever. Until they do, all such resolutions as those lately introduced by Mr. Arcularius, and instantly adopted, must be regarded simply as blinds, calculated to mislead the public and distract attention from the only contract that the Common Council is likely to authorize at present.

Douglas and the Democracy.—Business—especially political business—at Washington, seems to await the arrival of Senator Douglas. A profound mystery as to his course seems to brood over the public mind. On the one hand it is asserted that he will forthwith disavow all pretensions to the Presidential nomination and devote himself to the task of making his peace with the President and the South. On the other, it seems to be felt in advance that, upon his arrival, he will be what the French style "master of the situation,"—and corresponding preparations are made to crush and extinguish him. His ejection from the Territorial Committee, the decapitation of all his office-holding friends, and, above all, the arrogantly offensive tone of Senator Slidell towards him, indicate a very lively apprehension of his coming, on the part of the Administration Party. We should not be at all surprised to see an effort made, immediately upon his advent, to force him into some position calculated to test at once his personal firmness and his fidelity to the recognized machinery of the Democratic Party. One thing is certain: the position of the Democratic Party in the Northern States [illegible] his arrival and action at Washington [illegible] of the Party, office-holders and aspirants ready to range themselves under his [illegible] the courage to unfurl [illegible] solved very speedily after his arrival.

### Decay of the Duel.

There can be no stronger testimony to the speedy disappearance of dueling from amongst even the possibilities of social intercourse, than the practice now prevailing amongst politicians of giving challenges, which it is well known on both sides will not result in a fight. Fifty years ago, when dueling was really a serious business, one of the ordeals which every young man had to go through, the preliminaries of every combat were shrouded in the utmost secrecy. It was a point of honor with the combatants and their friends not to let a whisper of the coming event get abroad. Their intercourse, pursuits, sayings and doings pending the issue, were all regulated with a view to the strictest concealment. The challenge was privately given, and privately accepted, and the meeting came off at a lonely hour and in the loneliest place that could be found. The air of mystery and seclusion, like the stolen meetings of lovers, seem to have given an additional zest to the performance and it was accordingly generally carried on in awful earnest, and without humbug.

The fire-eaters of the present day, however, have effectually converted themselves into preachers of Christianity and common sense, by making all the preparations for their combats in the market-place, and before the eyes of the multitudes. When two members of Congress pull each other's hair, or call each other names, they retire with ostentatious seriousness to their rooms in the fourth story of their hotel, and send for all their friends. The next thing is to have it telegraphed to all parts of the Union that to-morrow or the day after Brown and Jones are sure to exterminate one another. Telegrams then continue to be forwarded twice a day with the news that the friends are still "laboring to effect a reconciliation," but that the principals still thirst for blood. Reports that negotiations are broken off, and that both parties are packing their portmanteaus to start for Canada, are judiciously intermixed with the more peaceful rumors, in order to keep up the public interest which might otherwise flag. The traditions of the old dueling days—the days of hard fighting, deep drinking, fierce wooing, and general intensity of behavior—are still so strongly impressed on people's minds, that, until very recently, there were persons to be found who thought this sort of thing might possibly result in bloodshed.

But there are at present few of these amiable alarmists left. We read the telegrams which announce each act in the farce, without any more emotion than we experience under the perusal of the puffs of a weekly newspaper. We know what it all means. We know that Members of Congress scratch, bite and kick, and pull hair, or throw spittoons and bricks, and use bludgeons, and gamble, and get drunk, and make long speeches, and comfort with pugilists, but we know they don't fight duels. The decline of the custom seems to be in exact ratio of the preliminary publicity. When it was flourishing in full vigor, as we have already said, the preparations were shrouded in darkness; now, when quarrels begin in billingsgate and end in billingsgate, the first notes of the combat are sounded in the newspapers, and the audience laugh. To a custom based on a mere sentiment, and deriving no support from reason or religion, hardly anything is so fatal as ridicule, and dueling does not furnish an exception to the rule.

The odd part of the matter is, however, that when a politician is himself personally engaged in a row, he does not seem to appreciate the nature of the pervading sentiment on this subject. Every fresh Congressman who is kicked or snubbed by one of his fellow members, thinks that the world watches with breathless interest his manner of getting satisfaction. It may laugh at other duels, but in his duel it perceives an unmistakable tragedy. Tucker and Sickles were completely under the influence of this delusion. Tucker writes an ominous letter, dimly alluding to prospective bloodshed. Sickles affects to take it all in sober earnest; to look upon Tucker's challenge as a serious matter, to be seriously considered. He opens the dueling code forthwith, and therein that no "explanation" can be given as long as a challenge is on the table, and he proceeds *en règle*, as if he were going to fight, and peremptorily demands the withdrawal of epistle No. 1 as a preliminary to conference. And so on. The whole duly appears in print; and at last, after all, the last mortal defiance from Tucker is published in the newspapers before Sickles had received it through the post. We congratulate these gentlemen upon the service they are rendering to civilization. The practice of vindicating one's honor by making an attempt on the traducer's life, long survived, and might still survive, the sternest penalties of the law; but a few doses of such correspondence as we have published in this case would at last make a *sous lieutenant* of the guard receive a *soufflet* without seeking satisfaction.

Mount Vernonism.—We have a budget of communications urging ladies who receive New-Year's calls to open a box for contributions from their visitors to the Mount Vernon fund. We decline to publish them, and hope nothing of the kind will be done. The Mount Vernon zeal is very well in its way, and very commendable when it is natural and spontaneous; but it is in serious danger of becoming a bore. If there is not patriotism enough among our people to purchase the home of the Father of his Country, without levying contributions at every corner and on every possible occasion, then let it remain in the hands of its present possessor. We should be sorry to see a project which should commend itself to the heart of every American, reduced to the level of a gift enterprise. Let us, at all events, make our New-Year's calls without being subjected to any such importunities.

Progress Backward.—We hear that the School-house, at Yorkville, is to be "thoroughly renovated, ventilated and put in order for use as a *police station*." This speaks badly for our system of education. If our school-houses are not in proper order for police purposes,—if they require renovating before they are fit for occupation as police stations, there is urgent need of reform in our educational institutions.

Commendable.—A Western Spiritualist [illegible] he has been cured of chewing tobacco by his creed. This is the first good argument [illegible] ever heard in support of this new [illegible] to wish the doctrine full success, [illegible] particular result goes, "Long may it wave."

The Telegraph Lines on Christmas.—The telegraphic lines centering at No. 2 [illegible] street and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange [illegible] day, (Christmas,) from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., for the transmission of dispatches to all sections of the country.

**Gospel for Children at the Lowest Market Rates.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is of no consequence how long ago it was since I moved into the neighborhood of an extremely progressive church, whose minister is the equivalent of all that is ardent and enlightened in the humanities of religion. Whencver it was, it is sufficient to know that I hailed thn new neighborhood as the crown of sundry long-cherished desires. I have a family. Tn find for my little gentry a Sunday School impelled with the same animated principle that governed the pulpit, was a main object with mn; and the school attached to the church of the Rev. Mr. X. realized the wish. So I might be indemnified for manifold defects in the public school teaching they enjoyed npon week days—my narrow means forbids the idea of a private school, or a domestin tutor—and there, *free of cost*, they might grow familiar with religious knowledge, while gaining no little of other useful instruction. Free of cost, I repeat, for that is an essential condition with a poor fellow, who has a merry household of oldsters and youngsters to seize and run away with his slendnr weekly earnings, as soon as thny are made over to the Lady High Treasurer of a Saturday night. By way of experiment, therefore, fire weeks ago, our young man Giorgio, aged 10, was, at some sacrifice, trimmed up in a new suit, and dispatched to the X. Sabbath School. Hn came back with a glowing account of the fnrvid state of feeling in that nursery of piety, and of thn henevolence and kindliness of the teachers; and with a satisfactory feeling generally as to the state and prospects of his religious education. Also, with a small dnmand in cash as compensation for text books. The ensuing Sabbath, Hope, our little heiress, being still without proper wardrobe for Sunday display, the young man again had his experience. He returned with still wilder nnthusiasm; also, with a subscription paper calling for contributions to the Missionary interests of Boorloboola-Gha; in reference to which the ardent youth informed us, with eager distress, that the teacher had urged each to do his best, as the zeal of each was to be mnasured by the sums total respectively. "And you know," pleaded Giorgio, "thn boys arn so many nf them well off, I shall he ashamed if I can givn only *very* little." What could we do? Our boy was not to he shamed, and we did not care to impress him with nur private opinion of snch antipodal charity, so we deducted a dollar from Hora's clothing fund, else sacred, and saved his honest pridn. But wn did not save nur purses. The next week there was a runaway negro to be aided; and the next somthing imperative to be done for domestic missions—there we yielded with excellent grace—and last Sunday, with an unusually excited air, our poor little gentleman produced a budget of printed circulars and the weekly subscription card, announcing a largn sum—some hundreds of dollars—to he made up, to pay the expense of furnishing young Twankydilio, at London, with a certain number of yards of cat-gut to his expensivn fiddle, and to continue the invaluable services nf Signor Fanatico, who, at twenty guineas thn quarter, writes home that the young gentleman is the prodigy of an age not simply unmusical, and, with eloquent tears in his eyes, Giorgio urges nur charity with the statement that a prize is to be given on Christmas to the largest contributor, who shall be further made honorable by a public presentation thereof. We succumb to this new attack. The last chancn for little Hora vanishes. Giorgio has his dollar; but he also has notice that his parents can stand this sort of thing no longer; that on Sunday nnat hn must give up his books, and remain at home. Thn Gospel privileges of that particular shop are sold at too high a price for the children of thn poor. And thn young philosopher responds in all simplicity that it *does* seem as if the teachers did nothing hnt run in dnbt, and ask the scholars to get them ont.

And it does seem so. Our boy has learned little or nothing, though a willing studnnt, of his Bible or religion. Hn *has* secured new and profound ideas of financiering. The tempin he resorts to appears to be occupied by the money-changers. His teachers have much of the suave benignity which distinguishnd Fagan in encouraging and rewarding his juvenile pickpockets; and in prosecuting their pecuniary perquisitions appear to lose sight of no art inficitous with childish minds as a means of eliciting the cash. Of the suckers of every parental tree they make suckers indeed. Perhaps I havn no objection to being so speedily depleted. Perhaps I may regard with patience the conversion of my childrnn into vampires that steal the paternal life-blood. Bnt I do object to being too poor to indulge such luxuries, and to seeing my Hora without her long-promised gown; and must, therefore, seek somn market where God's word to children is sold at lower rates. Can you point me to such a one? LEGATUS PAUPERUM.

**Amusements.**

Academy of Music.—The annual performance of Handel's sublime Oratorin, the "Messiah," takes place to-night at thn Academy nf Music. The Harmonic Society will appear in its greatest force assisted by several eminent artists in the solo parts. No better entertainment can be found for the Christmas night.

Hope Chapel.—"Our American Childrnn" and the Holman Juvenile Vocal tronpe give two nf their entertainments to-day and this evnning.

The Theatres.—Most of the theatrical establishments of this City open their doors in the afternoon as well as evening. Our country visitors arn fortunate in having so favorable an opportunity of seeing some of the best approved and most popular pieces.

Special day entertainments are also provided at the Ethiopian establishments.

Banvard's Panorama.—This remarkablu exhibition of mechanical skill combined with artistic truth, can be seen this afternoon and evening.

Dusseldorf Gallery.—This fine collection of paintings offers a rare treat to the public. A new painting has been added called the "Landing of the Atlantic Cable," painted by Flagg.

Concert.—Mr. Carl Bergmann's second grand classical Concert takes place to-morrow night at the City Assembly Rooms. The programmn is thoroughly excellent—Schumann's fourth Symphony being the feature.

**NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES....Dec. 25.**

LITERARY—A Taln: The Step-Husband—Saving Little—Wasting Much—Anecdntes of Ants—Club Friendship—Men nf Literary Genius—Irish Wit—Poetry: By and By—Plain and Truthful Tnsts.

AGRICULTURAL MISCELLANY—Fattening Fowls—Useful Tables—Butter—Cider—Economical Hints, &c., &c.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Our Presidential Bnmble—The Affair of the *Wanderer*—Thn Bank Trial at Philadelphia—President Monroe and His Doctrine—A Prosperous State—Whe is President of Mnxico?—Senator Douglas at New-Orleans—Thn Transatlantic Telegraph.

CONGRESS—Summary of Proceedings for the Week.

RECORD OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Europe—Mexico—The Pacific Coast—Washington Matters—The United States and Canada—The City of New-York, &c.

A CAPTIVITY IN MEXICO—Narrative of J. M. Arena.

THE NICARAGUA EMIGRANTS—The Affair of the *Susan*.

PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Notable Persons.

OBITUARY—Notices of persons recently decnased.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—Short Items from all parts of the country.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Movements of the Stock and Money Markets.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Markets.

**TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES.**

The Weekly Times is sent to subscribers, by Mail or Express, at the following rates *per annum*:

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Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing.—Price Four Cents.

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Any person who may send us a Club Subscription of Twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy, *free*.

Additions may be made to the nnmber of a Club, at any time, by the subscriber in whnse namn the Club stands, on the terms of the first remittance.

Postage.—The postage on the Weekly Times, any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per annum, *if paid in advance*.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

*Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.* Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, Corner Spruce and Nassau sts.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Berthelf's Family Sewing Machines.**—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—Times. OFFICE NO. 469 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

**To Printers and Publishers.**
The subscribers offer for sale the following Second-Hand printing machines, all of which are in good order:
1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 51x76.
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1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x41.
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1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.
For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

**A Sweet Breath and Pearl-White Teeth.**—What's more disgusting than a bad breath? The subject is too delicate to be referred to by your best and most intimate associates. So refined gentlemen and beautiful ladies move in society with this annoying incubus sufficient to annihilate in an instant the most perfect and otherwise inviting charms. A single bottle of HARTLEY'S PRAIRIE FLOWER will at once render the breath sweet and the teeth white.
Wholesale and retail by BARNES & PARK, Park-row, also No. 331 Broadway, and by all druggists. Price 50 cents a bottle.

**A Beautiful Holiday Present.**
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

**$50. $50.**
**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Skates! Skates!! Skates!! !**
Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
At BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

**Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds** varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.
For sale at
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No. 601 Broadway.

**Skates! Skntes!!**
Over 100 varieties English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

**For Holiday Presents.**
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
In Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Dressing Robes, Silk Umbrellas, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

**Entirely Satisfactory** Is the following, from the *Troy Daily Budget:*
"Important to All.—We published a day or two since an article copied from the New-York Times on 'Poisonous Hair Dyes,' in which several articles composed of nitrate of silver and sugar of lead were severely condemned. It is gratifying to us to be able to say that the celebrated Restorative, 'Heimstreet's Inimitable,' which has for the past fifteen years been manufactured, and in use, in our city, is no such poisonous compound. The formula for its preparation has been submitted to our best physicians and met with their approval. The proprietors (W. E. HAGAN & CO.) inform us that *in no case* has harm resulted from its use, and had we no corroborating testimony than such was the *fact*, we would accept their statement with perfect confidence. We, therefore, assure our readers, in the words of their advertisement, that 'it may be used as freely as water and with as much safety.' Rejoice, then, ye with gray hairs and bald heads, for the 'Inimitable' will restore the former to its original beauty, and cover the latter with luxuriant growth."
Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK; CARY, HOWARD & SANGER; JAMES T. MAXWELL, and F. O. WELLS & CO. wholesale it.

**A Word of warning.**—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, O. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restoratives, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.
Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Hegeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with thread or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to givn their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**American Watches for**
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays.
Sold at retail by dealers generally, and who'esale by
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

**Consumption.**—DR. OHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY. —The only reliable and genuine preparation of the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA and POTASH, is for sale at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 48 John-st., New-York, where Circulars can be obtained. Druggists supplied. Price, $2 per bottin, or three for Five Dollars.

**Julen Hazel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair Restorer,** is warranted to restore gray hair and whiskers to their pristine color and beanty; it prevents baldness, by imparting a healthy tone to thn scalp; where baldness exists, it speedily causes a new growth of beautiful hair. *It is not a dye*, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 764 Cheanut st., Philadelphia.

**A Splendid Stock of Boots and Shoes for** All Classes.—CANTRELL has a heavy stock of ladies galters, gentlemen's dress and promenade hoots, and boots and shoes for children, overshoes, &c., now in store, the prices of which are marked down so low that the excellent fabrics of his manufacture can be bought as cheap as inferior articles elsewhere. Call at No. 313 Broadway, and make your selections.

**Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary**—Corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Thn utmost care in dispensing prescriptions and medicines, and the proprietor constantly in attendance. Every article warranted. Strictly pure fresh Swedish leeches.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, 8th av. and 28th-st.

**Barry's Tricopherous** is thn
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Holiday Gifts.**
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penman. None use but to approve. All styles of pens, pencils, and hard-rubber goods for sale at No. 247 Broadway, opposite the Park.

**Holiday Presents**
at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 683 Broadway.

**Hats and Furs for the Holidays.**
The *crême de la crême* of fashionable Hats and Furs is now offered for sale by the NEW HAT COMPANY of No. 146 Nassau-st., at prices that defy competition.

**Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers,** Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents,
A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**Our Holiday Hat**
For Young Gentlemen.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
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**Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy**—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy For Cougha.
For sale at the dépôt,
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

**See that your Grocer keeps Bond's** Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND**
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

**Buy Bond'n Celebrated Boston and Oyster** Crackers for the Holidays. Sold by all grocers. Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 123 William-st.

**Meterpathy in Diseases of Women.**—H. HALSTED, M. D., has been induced to give treatment in New-York two days each week during Winter. His success in the cure of women's diseases is well known. He dispenses the use of caustic, with its poisonous effects, and all appendages. His system of Motorpathy is based on philosophic principles. It gives vitality and force to the functionary powers of all the organs, and has been tested in the treatment of five thousand cases in riding and hospital practice. The ourn is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds nven are soon enabled to walk. Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases have been cured by this method. Calls received at St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday. He is other days at his Water-Cure, Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., which is open Winter and Summer for both sexes. Calls of inquiry and circulars gratis.

## MARRIED.

Meacer—Teed.—In this City, on Christmas Eve, by the Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, Pastor of 16th-st. Baptist Church, Mr. George W. Meacer to Miss Cynthia A. Teed, all of this City.

Burnett—Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Bedford st. M. E. Church, Mr. Parsa Burnett, of Fort Lee, N. J., to Miss Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of George G. Smith, of this City.

Fontaine—Hernandez.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 23, by the Rev. G. McCloskey, at thn bride's residence, Mr. Chas. L. Fontaine to Miss Francisca M. Hernandez, both of this City.

Cornell—Brinley.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., Charles F. Cornell, of New-York, to Aleph Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Brinley, Esq., of Perth Amboy.

Clark—Underhill.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at thn Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. A. M. Mann, D. D., Stephen S Clark to Julia S. Underhill.

Holland—Brownell.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, in Christ Church, Miss Frances J. Brownell, of that city, to Thomas Holland, of New-York, formerly of New-Orleans. The bride is ths daughtor of the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell. Thn ceremony was performed by the venerable prelate himself, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Williams, the Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, and the Rev. C. R Fisher.

## DIED.

Thorne.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, Ann Maria, wife of Thomas W. Thorne, Sr., in the 65th yesr of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without furthsr invitation, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 489 7th-av., corner of 40th-st. Carriages will be in waiting at St. Thomas' and St. Paul's Churches, at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery.

Rantoul.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 24, William, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Rantoul, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 18 Bank-st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Parker.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 23, at his late residence, No. 133 East 36th-st., John Parker, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Brooms and Chrystie sts., without further invitation.

Allaire.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 23, Mr. Andrew B. Allaire, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, from the house of his son-in-law, D. D. Voorhees, No. 16 10th-st. The remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

Underhill.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 24, George M. K. Underhill, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 Henry-st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 M.

Johnson.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at No. 35 10th-st., Annie Madaleine, only daughter of Samuel and Madaleine Grsver Johnson, aged 1 year, 11 months and days.

Prindle.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 23, after a brief illness, Charles B. Prindle, aged 35 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 65 Nassau st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. The active, past, and life members of the Brooklyn City Guard are hereby notified to meet at their armory, in citizen's dress, at 12½ o'clock, to proceed to the funeral.
R. V. W. Thorne, Jr., Captain.

Wheaton.—At Syracuse, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 17, Mrs. Ellen B., wife of Charles A. Wheaton, and daughter of the late Victory Birdseye, of Pompey, N. Y., aged 43 years.

McCall.—At Wyoming, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 27, of congestion of the lungs, Theodora, son of James McCall, of this City.

Townsend.—In Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 24, Sylvanus Smith Townsend, in the 84th year of his age.

**WATCHES. GOLD WATCHES.**
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A VERY LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE MOST
CELEBRATED MAKERS.
For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 415 Broadway.

**BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,**
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to makn room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of Jobbers.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,**
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY,**
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED**
by the finest
London and Geneva Workmen,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES**
Cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white.
For sale at all the Rubber Stores, and at
No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

THE REALLY MAGICAL EFFECT OF DR. SCHONECKER'S ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER for the Complexion to be tried gratis. See advertising columns inside.

**DAVID RAIT,**
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Representing D. O. Peacock, London,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.

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| DIAMOND RINGS, | LAVA SETS, |
| DIAMOND CROSSES, | CORAL SETS, |
| DIAMOND BRACELETS, | MOSAIC SETS, |
| DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, | CHAIN BRACELETS. |

SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW
RETAIL PRICES.

**HUNGARIAN WINES.**
The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $8—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Deserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 179 Water-st.

**GAS-FIXTURES.**
No. 707 BROADWAY.
I have now for sale a splendid and varied assortment of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLE STANDS and SHADES, and all other kinds of Gas-Fixtures at very reduced prices.
All articles from this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. STEPHEN PHILBIN.

**A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.**
LADIES' SCISSORS AND FAMILY SHEARS,
WITH SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.
Manufactnred only by WENDT & SEYMOUR,
No. 52 Beekman-st., near Gold.
For sale by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Stores.

**Oriental Gymnasium.**—No. 43 Bayard-st., north side, a little west of the Bowery.
References.—E. T. Hiscox, D. D., ths Rev. Thos. L. Cuyler, Ang. A. Wood, D. D., John M. Krebs, D. D., John W. Cerson, M. D., thn Rev. A. K. Nott, Joseph Hosin, Esq., Prof. D. C. Van Norman, Thos. Armitage, D. D., the Rev. C. J. Jones, the Rev. S. T. Aldrich, Wm. D. Mangam, Esq., J. R. Bigelow, M. D., E. B. Belden, M. D.
This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils. Its object being the cultivation of the physical powers. Its membership is select, its course of instruction thorough and systematic, and its ventilation and apparatus perfect. Visitors welcomed every day from 4 to 10 P. M., except Wednesday, which is set apart for the reception of lady visitors.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to thn Afternoon Class or Boys. FERGUSON & OVERTON, Proprietors.

**Bartlett's Patent Novelty in Sewing Machines.**—The ORIGINAL and only PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5. Agencies are being established. Will open for retail soon—dns notice given. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or using Sewing Machines in which the needle sews from beneath the table, which infringes the patent issued May 14, 1850, and Aug. 11 and 24, 1858, secured in the "Novelty $5 Sewing Machines," as all who make, use, or sell such will be dealt with to the full extent of the United States laws. JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, Patentee; and Licensee under S. O. BLOODGETT'S Patent, reissued Oct. 12, 1858.

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Phi Kappa Sigma.—The regular convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will be held in the City of Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28. Orator, Samuel Dickson, LL. D., of the Alpha Chapter. Poet, Wm. Baillie Ritter, S. T. D., of the Eta Chapter.

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YES! YES! YES!
THE NEW FRENCH MONTHLY
FLEUR DE LIS
IS OUT FOR JANUARY.
It is the favorite school reader, and designed for all who wish to make or keep themselves familiar with the French tongue. 15 cents a number; $1 50 a year. Sold by all periodical dealers. Specimens mailed free for 15 cents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 348 Broadway, N. Y.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway. (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
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A Narrative of his Adventures among Friends and Strangers, in Country and Town. By Benauly. 475 pp. 12mo. Price $1 25.
*From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.*
Romances have become so flat, so commonplace, so nnendurable, that when we are charmed by such a sententious and original work as this, in which the head and heart have equal play, and it is difficult to say which has the mastery, we only regret that all the book-reading world cannot enjoy the delight such a volume snpplies. Who Benanly is, we do not know, and we do not care, for long ago we learned to forget the names of ten or twenty thousand authors, and settled down into the practical mood of remembering what is useful and good. We can never forget Benauly or his book, for he has tempted us to read his romance, which he calls a narrative, and we have done so with our eyes wide open, from the account of his storm to the finding of the ring of "Alexander and Martha," letting the dull daylight of a dreary, drizzling, rainy morning hrnak in upon our pleasant night labor, as we closed the book—a book not stretched ont by a lumbering, plodding style, as if the author were a peddler going over a muddy corduroy road, but a fine skater, making the most of his time, and spiritedly whirling on his course, jumping over obstacles, and making his track clear and well defined in the pure surface of the crispy, sparkling ice. The author writes as if he had some compassion for the book-reading world, and had learned to realize that there are a few things in this world requiring attention more than the empty, prolonged romances which, like the leaves of Autumn, are sent rustling by us on every sidewalk. He writes as the world moves. There is a motion in his style that serves his purpose and seizes our attention; and then his story is full of wisdom and sense about this working-day world of ours—this great humming hemisphere, in which we fill up the grand masquerade, till the festival of life is over, and we give an account of the part we have played in it. We will not tell the story of Benauly, but leave it to each reader, who may depend upon a narrative of sterling incidents, which he can appreciate.
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HISTORY
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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
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SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD.
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1636—1700.
1 Vol., 8vo. 574 pages. $2 00.
*Extract from the Preface.*
The work, of which the first volume is now presented, is thn result of many years' labor. To trace the rise and progress of a State, the offspring of ideas that were novel and startling, even amid the philosophical speculations of thn Seventeenth Century; whose birth was a protest against, whose infancy was a struggle with, and whose maturity was a triumph over, the retrograde tendency of established Puritanism; a State that was the second-born of persecntion, whose founders had been doubly tried in the purifying fire: a State which, more than any other, has asserted, by the weight of its example, an influence to shape the political ideas of the present day, whose morat power has been in the inverse ratio with its material importance; of which an eminent historian of the United States has said that, had its territory "corresponded to the importance and singularity of thn principles of its early existence, the world would have been filled with wonder at the phenomena of its history" is a task not to be lightly attempted or hastily performed.

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Mr. HUNT, the editor of this valuable book, was for several years gathering ths material for this important addition to the sterling literature of the country. It contains, among others, well-written biographies of Thomas H. Perkins, Thomas P. Cope, Peter C. Brooks, James G. King, Stephen Girard, Matthew Carey, Jonathan Goodhue, Gideon Lee, Walter R. Jones, Samuel Appleton, Asa Clapp, John J. Astor, Amos and Abbott Lawrence, Judah Touro, Stephen Allen, Henry Laurens, Robert Morris, John Hancock, Harry R. W. Hill, and other prominent merchants, by such biographers as Edward Everett, Joseph R. Chandler, Charles King, the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rev. Dr. Blake, Nathan Appleton, Josiah Quincy, G. S. Hilliard, the Rev. E. Peabody, Alexander Walker, etc.
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G I F T S

**SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH; DEVOTED TO** Spiritual and Social Reform, this week is exceedingly interesting. May be had at all the periodical depots. Price 5 cents, or $2 per year. Articles:

## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway,
TENTH WEEK
and
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has achieved a greater success than any piece ever produced in New-York, having been performed for
NINE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE.

In consequence of this immense success, the management deem it simply necessary to announce it for
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard.....Jefferson. Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary.....Sothern. Florence.Miss Laura Keene
Buffle.....Burnett. Augusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Couldock. Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.....Peters. Mary Meredith.Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
The Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, will perform for the first time a new Comic Polka, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN: Or, THE SNEEZING POLKA.
Together with a variety of Brilliant Operatic Selections.
To conclude with the celebrated farce,
A CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.
Emily.....Miss Marion McCarthy
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, McDonald, Levick, Peters, Brown, and Misses Flynn and Couldock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, at 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.
In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the Management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
CHRISTMAS DAY,
SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 1858,
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the afternoon performance.
The management would respectfully announce, in aid of the
MOUNT VERNON FUND ASSOCIATION,
a grand afternoon performance of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858.
The accomplished and versatile comedienne,
MISS LAURA HONEY,
is engaged, and will appear on Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
In consequence of many Ladies and Children, unaccompanied by gentlemen, having as yet been unable to obtain an opportunity of witnessing the performance of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
This highly successful comedy will be presented for their accommodation on
CHRISTMAS DAY,
SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 1858.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MERRY CHRISTMAS!
Dec. 25, 1858.
Grand combination of
CHOICE HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES!
embracing a series of delightful
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
almost, during the entire
MORNING, NOON and EVENING!
of the most
FASCINATING, ELEGANT AND DIVERTING
description, including
THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE
of upward of
TWENTY JUVENILE ARTISTES,
a novel and laugh-provoking
COMIC ORISTMAS PANTOMIME,
CUPID AND HARLEQUIN!!!
with the INFANT ALICE as Cupid, and LA PETITE EMELINE as Pierrot.
LA FETE DANSANTE!
embracing a double Fling and Gallop, a Comic Jig, a Medley Brilliante, El Olla, Polka, &c.
THE BIRTH DAY;
Finaling by the Infant ALICE; and Baby by La Petite EMELINE.
THE
WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS
will appear in the operetta of
JENNY JONES.
The farce of
A DAY AFTER THE FAIR,
with Master FRED in six distinct characters.
The operetta of the ALPINE MAID!
and a variety of Songs, &c., for full details of which see the small bills of the day.
The beautiful AQUARIA, with their Living World of Curiosities; the HAPPY FAMILY, and LIVING SERPENT, &c., &c., all to be seen without any extra charge to Museum visitors.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1858.
The usual annual performance of this sublimest of Handel's oratorios will be given as above, by the HARMONIC SOCIETY, on the same scale of grandeur which characterized its production last season.
The Orchestra and Chorus will number together over three hundred performers.
Solos sustained by the following eminent artists:
Miss M. S. BRAINERD,
Mrs. H. WESTERVELT,
Miss LIZZIE COLEMAN,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and
Mr. PHILIP MAYER.
Conductor—GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at the office at the Academy.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
Commencing at 2 o'clock,
With the beautiful domestic drama of the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
Children.....Miss Gourlay and Miss Marie
After which the grand comic pantomime of
ASHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the first act of the drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
With the beautiful Ledger story drama of
THE LOST TREASURE.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
After which,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED
IN THIS CITY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
Boxes.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
as a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25,
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
ALARIC: Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be followed by the
TWO BUZZARDS.
After which the drama of
JOAN OF ARC.
To conclude with FOUR LOVERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE OF ARTISTS.
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 25.
Afternoon performance to conclude with the
CLOWN IN THE BARBER SHOP.
Evening, conclude with THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. B. SUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
With the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
☞ On CHRISTMAS DAY,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Compil's Gallery,
No. 365 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

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INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 2 o'clock M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

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GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

THE GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS
OVER ONE HUNDRED MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS
At the Dusseldorf Gallery. Also, a new painting by Flagg, entitled,
THE LANDING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.
Open day and evening, including Christmas, No. 548 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS, CHRISTMAS, CHRISTMAS.
The most elegant and entertaining place of resort for the Holidays is the Dusseldorf Gallery. Magnificent Paintings from Dusseldorf; also, the new picture of the Landing of the Atlantic Cable. Open day and evening, at No. 548 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

HOLIDAY WEEK! DUSSELDORF GALLERY!!
Open day and evening on Christmas. Flagg's new picture "The Landing of the Atlantic Cable," and over One Hundred Superb Dusseldorf Pictures.
Admission 25 cents. No. 548 Broadway.

FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DON'T FORGET the extra afternoon performance THIS DAY at WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Broadway, near Prince-st., at 2½ o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH
BY THE
HARMONIC SOCIETY,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1858.
It has become a standing rule of this Society to perform this, the most sublime of Handel's Oratorios,
EVERY CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
In selecting the Solos for this performance, it has been the aim of the Committee to procure those whose voices and style are adapted to the interpretation of Oratorio music. For the Soprano, therefore, we take great pleasure in announcing
MISS M. S. BRAINERD,
Whose pure, rich and full soprano voice and faultless style have rendered her performance of this part of the Oratorio unrivaled by any artist in this country. For the Contralto part the Society have engaged
MRS. H. WESTERVELT,
Whose performance in the Oratorio of Elijah last season gave such universal satisfaction, and who, as a Contralto, will compare favorably with any artist who has appeared before the public for many years. The Tenor part will be sustained by
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
whose beautiful voice and unaffected style, combined with a rare artistic finish, has rendered him so popular that his name as an oratorio singer among the musical public has become as familiar as household words.
The bass part has been intrusted to
MR. PHILIP MAYER,
an artist who has been so long and favorably known to the New-York public that his name is a guarantee that the part will be ably and efficiently rendered.
THE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
will number together over
THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
MR. GEO. F. BRISTOW,
who, having devoted his energies for many years to this school of music, has perhaps no equal as a conductor of oratorio on this side of the Atlantic.
Tickets to all parts of the house 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of the Academy.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1858.
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. Ullman, free of charge. Also, the following distinguished artists and Societies have volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. ZIMMERMAN,
CARL FORMES,
L. SCHREIBER,
E. MOLLENHAUER.
The Choral Societies, Sangerbund, (consisting of 300 members,) Arion and Harmonia.
GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty of the first artists of New-York.
CONDUCTORS,
CARL BERGMANN,
E. KRUGER,
W. SORGE.
Price of admission $2.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
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BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
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FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane-st. and Broadway.
J. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Goupil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL
BY
OUR AMERICAN CHILDREN,
THE
HOLMAN TROUPE.
The most wonderful juvenile vocalists in the world.
Great choral festival by the pupils of Mrs. HOLMAN, at the Hose Chapel, TO-NIGHT, Dec. 25. Cards of admission, 25 cents. Afternoon concert for children, at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 12 cents.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—CARL BERGMAN'S Second Grand Concert, SUNDAY, Dec. 26.—Sanfonie in D mol, Robert Schuman; Overture, Tannhauser, Wagner; Concert overture, Reitz, Mad. Curadorle; Aria, Freischutz, Weber, and a German song; Piano-forte Solo, Hummel; Chorus, Fidelio and Rienzi, first time, Wagner; Arion Feutonia.

WILLIAM W. SWAYNE—NO. 210 FULTON-st, Brooklyn, being anxious to accommodate multitudes of his friends who were unable to gain admission on Friday, will keep open till 12 M. on Saturday, (Christmas day,) Dec. 25.

## LECTURES.

IK. MARVEL,
DONALD G. MITCHELL, ESQ.,
will lecture before the Gillette Young Men's Association, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Money Spending*. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at Wm. Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway; George Sibell, stationer, No. 20 Wall-st.; C. Scribner's bookstore, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; T. T. Green, druggist, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; A. M. Conkliu, druggist, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, and at the door. THOMAS R. REDWAY, P. S. TAGGART,
PETER A. LEONARD, GEO. R. DURREE,
JAMES SANDFORD, LORIN CLARK,
Lecture Committee.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth lecture in the course will be delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS. Subject—*Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman*. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the door. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives,)—Subject—*Aaron Burr*—on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., will lecture on *The Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the *Irish News* Office, of G. Chase, No. 8 Cooper Institute, and at the principal bookstores.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS.—A pleasant room, with 300 seats, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st. Rent, $5 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway. DRILL-ROOM TO LET—No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., 80 feet by 20. Rent, $3 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

## FAIRS.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,
With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulbery-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; G. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.
ROBERTSON'S PROMENADE BAND
Is engaged for the evening.

GREAT FAIR CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION,
No. 620 Broadway,
Next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.
Music by Robertson's popular Band.
GRAND ILLUMINATION.
Splendid display of beautiful goods, valuable inventions, paintings, panoramas, &c.
Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodsworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Barlow, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair*. Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 751 Broadway, near Third-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

## DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES.
Halsey Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Metropolitan Hall, No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City.
Commencement of the second quarter; new classes are now forming. Mondays and Thursdays in Jersey City; Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn. Soirees at the Brooklyn Academy every Wednesday evening.

A. PODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
FAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A SMALL GOLD BRACELET, COMPOSED of numerous links, each set with small turquoise stones, supposed to have been dropped in Canal-st. or in an 8th-st. omnibus, between Canal-st. and St. Mark's-place. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with L. A. HENDRICK, at the *Times* Office.

LOST—A VALUABLE REAL RING, BLOODSTONE, with a doubleheaded eagle cut on it. If left at DANIEL DANA'S Church Bookstore, No. 821 Broadway, a suitable reward will be given.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
A field of operations for Ladies of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress, With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled, Is a very pretty production, At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH. Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs, And Head Ornaments, It is whispered, Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet.; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
HANDSOME AND
CHEAP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver-plated tea-sets, 6 pieces | $19 50 |
| Silver-plated tea-kettles | 9 50 |
| Silver-plated cake baskets | 5 00 |
| Silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles | 4 50 |
| Silver-plated table spoons, the dozen | 3 50 |
| Silver-plated table forks, the dozen | 3 75 |

ALSO,
An immense variety of
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE CLOCKS,
PARIAN FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, &c., &c.
At a very small advance on their cost price.
W. F. DALEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,
AND PAPER HOUSES.
The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.
They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.
The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
Very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
of every grade. Splendid sets (complete) from $10 to $20, Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS—HOLIDAY GIFTS.—VALENCIENNES and MEDALLION SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in new shapes and designs, very rich and cheap.
POINT A'L'AIGUILLE, POINT APPLIQUE, and HONITON SETS, COLLARS, and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Twenty-five per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH COLLARS, VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, and CROWNS;
REAL CHANTILLY THREAD WRISTLETS, entirely new, and very handsome; all very appropriate for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and sopplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 169 William-st., has on hand a fine assortment of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with Instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

From time immemorial, ladies of the highest rank, Empresses and Queens have caused nature to be explored by the most learned and skillful, to find a preparation which would immediately improve and beautify the complexion. The qualities so long sought for are found in the wonderful discovery by Dr. SCHONECKER of the
ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER.
It imparts to the skin, instantaneously, that whiteness, softness and velvety appearance which are seldom met with in adults, and peculiar alone to the young and healthy, and yet so
PERFECTLY NATURAL
that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its presence.
It removes freckles, redness, roughness and all impurities of the skin. It also exhales a delightful fragrance, and is
UNEQUALED AS A PERFUME.
It is guaranteed to be free from all ingredients injurious to the skin. In each caisson of the Beautifier is included a FLACON OF COULEUR DE ROSE D'ORIENTAL,
THE SAREST PREPARATION EXTANT,
which, when used in connection with the Beautifier, produces a really magical effect.
The Beautifier was originally prepared for the Courts and Nobility of Europe, by the learned Dr. Schonecker, and the proprietor has been induced to establish an agency in the United States, at the especial request of American ladies who have used it abroad.
Price $1 per Caisson. For sale in all the principal drug and fancy stores in New-York and adjoining cities.
We also offer to send it, upon receipt of $1 25,
TO ANY PART OF THE UNION.
As those who have not visited Europe may think it ONE OF THE HUMBUGS OF THE DAY, we wish to PROVE AT ONCE THAT THIS IS NOT THE CASE. Therefore, we have employed in our establishment, and, also, at LAIRD'S, No. 479 Broadway, lady Hair-Dressers, *en fait* in all the refinements and secrets of *toilette* in Europe, where it may be
TRIED GRATIS.
Address, General Depôt of Dr. Schonecker's Oriental Beautifier, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 85 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 23 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of E. W. LOWER, Secretary, No. 19 Wall-st.

BEAUMONT'S TRAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LUDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. EDWARD T. HISCOX, D. D. will preach at the National Theater, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 26. Doors open at 7; services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Contributions are solicited from the benevolent, to aid in sustaining the IVth Ward Mission School, and also in defraying the expenses of the Sabbath evening religious services now being held in the National Theatre. Such contributions can be deposited in the box at the entrance of the Theatre, or placed in the hands of either W. D. Mangum, Esq., No. 92 Broad-st., George Sibell, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st., T. F. Zelbley, Esq., No. 13 Spruce-st., or R. E. Peterson, Esq., No. 144 Bowery.

EAST FORTIETH-STREET.—THE REV. R. W. DICKINSON, is expected to preach at the Hall No. 132, near the 3d-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the anniversary exercises of the Sunday School will be held there. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D.; by J. W. BENEDICT, Esq., and by Dr. BLEECKER. The singing will be conducted by Mr. H. WATERS. The regular hours for Sabbath worship are 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. S. W. BAILEY. The Sunday-School meets at 10 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERsary of the Juvenile Missionary Association, of Sabbath School No. 146, will be held in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 26. Addresses may be expected from M. S. HUTTON, D. D., the Rev. B. W. CHIOLAW and RALPH WELLS, Esq. The Rev. R. R. THOMPSON, of the First-st. Church, will preside. Singing by the children. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE 45th Anniversary of Sunday School No. 14, attached to the South Dutch Church, (the Rev. Dr. MACAULEY's,) will be celebrated in the Church corner of 6th-av. and 21st-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. SCUDDER. Hymns appropriate to the occasion will be sung by the children. A collection will be taken. Exercises to begin at 3 o'clock.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL ROMAN Catholics, the question, *Are the Holy Scriptures without Traditions and without the Church able to make wise unto Salvation*, will be considered, and objections answered, in Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.
P. MACMENAMY, D.D.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH-SCHOOL No. 94, connected with the Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D.; Mr. R. G. Pardee, of New-York; and Mr. E. C. WILDER, of Chicago. All interested in Sabbath-Schools are invited to attend.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH.—ELDER W. SANGARE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will preach at the Hall No. 207 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Restoration of the Napoleon Dynasty a political sign that the day of the Lord is at hand*. Afternoon—*The Low of Christian Holiness*. The public are invited. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH SOCIAL GATHERING.—A social religious service will be held on CHRISTMAS MORNING, in the Cooper Institute, No. 23, when the Rev. SAMUEL BESWICK will preside. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Wise Men at Bethlehem, and the Shepherd's Watching their Flock by Night*.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE CENTRAL M. E. Church, 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., will hold their Second Anniversary on CHRISTMAS EVENING, commencing at 6½ o'clock precisely. The exercises will consist of singing and dialogues by the scholars, an address by the Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., and distribution of Christmas presents.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. JAMES LITTLE, brother of the late John Little, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Annunciation of the Saviour's Birth*. And at 3 P. M.; subject—*Prophecies relating to the Literal Return of the Jews*. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE XVITH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNday-School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, Bleecker-st.—Dr. Wood's—will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. B. W. CHIOLAW, Sunday School Missionary, and the Rev. Mr. BEALS. Singing by the children.

CHRISTMAS DAY FESTIVAL AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—In consequence of the dangerous illness (inflammation of the brain) of one of the children of the Superintendent, it has been deemed advisable to postpone the usual festivities of Christmas day.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—The Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Divine Revelations*. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Hades or Hell in the New Testament*. The rich man and Lazarus all are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THE Rev. D. J PATTERSON will preach, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York will be celebrated in Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. HIGBEE and a collection made for the Institution.

A CHRISTMAS FEAST.—COME, AND WELCOME!—A feast of fat things, and wines on the lees, is spread upon the table of God, in Mount Zion. Prophetic preaching by His messenger, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., in Room No. 23 Cooper Institute. Seats free.

DECLARATION OF WAR.—NO PEACE with Satan's spiritual police, that is, the clergy. (2 Cor. xi., 13-15.) till their impostures are destroyed. Head-quarters, No. 187 Bowery. Bible exposition EVERY SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. All truth-seekers welcome. No collection.

SKETCHES OF EDEN.—THE FIFTH DISCourse of this series will be delivered by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, in the floating church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Light-st., North River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst. Subject—*The Serpent and the Transgression*. Hours

## AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.—AT STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 222 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, and following days, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLOSE OUT SALE OF BOOKSELLER'S STOCK.

Comprising a great collection of popular standard works, by the best English and American authors, Irving, Cooper, Prescott, Wester, Bryant, Longfellow, Simms, Bulwer, Thackeray, Dickens, Macaulay, Byron, Goldsmith, &c., &c., &c., in a variety of bindings, and richly illustrated. Also a fine collection of Bibles and Prayer-Books in elegant Turkey and velvet bindings, &c. Together with a fine assortment of Medical Books, Theological and sole title Works, and a large assortment of Classical School-books, in all a variety and attractive selection.

Lovers of useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries.

Terms of sale—10 all purchases from the entire stock of $100, 4 months' credit; less amounts, cash. Catalogues now ready.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AT STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 222 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec 27 at 10 A.M., closing out sale of a Bookseller's Stock, comprising a great collection of popular standard books by the best English and American authors; in per, Irving, Bryant, Longfellow Sims, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, Macaulay, Hume, Goldsmith, &c., in a variety of bindings; rich y illustrated works, suitable for presents; Gifts, &c., in an almost endless and attractive selection. The lovers of good and useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PATERSON LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, twenty-eight lots in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, viz:

8 lots on 3d-av., between Montgomery and Lawrence sts.

10 lots on north side Lawrence st., adjoining.

10 lots on south side Montgomery-st., adjoining.

Command a ten with Paterson several times in each day, by the Erie Railroad. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—Will be sold by order of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, on MONDAY next, Dec. 27 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, furniture of store, &c., &c., contained in the store No. 279 Hudson-st., in the City of New York. Terms cash. Sale peremptory.

F. L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff

J. BOGART Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 54 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufactures—late firm of Gow & Christopher.

BARTLETT & COWAN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—CHINA, GLASS AND Earthenware, rich ivory, &c., by BARTLETT & COWAN, TUESDAY, Dec 28, at 10½ o'clock. A large and diverse sale of choice goods, as must be sold to close consignments from Europe. Retailers wanting cash bargains attend.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 34 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE.

No. 11 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the rue Richepanse. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison square, would furnish desirable rooms to a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular reference will be asked and given. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,607.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 16th-st., near 6th-av., by applying to the janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a small front room, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st, near Union-square. The house is pleasantly located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $5.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED room, fronting 14th-st., near Broadway, with two other rooms on same floor, can be procured with board, by application Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 2,220 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a pleasant part of 22d-st., would like to let two or three rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Any one desiring a pleasant and quiet home, may address P. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND Bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. P. W. Willis, Cornwall; P. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; J. M. Hoppock, No. 135 Liberty-st.; James H. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Odell, No. 20 Old slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, SOUTH of Harrison-st., for a gentleman and his wife; the requirements are, a furnished sitting-room, bedroom, a third room for a study, and dinner in the evening; the situation must be good and the house detached with the modern conveniences. Address Box No. 4,246 New-York Post-Office, stating situation and terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE House, No. 13 Sands-st., furnished room and board for a gentleman; location elevated and healthy; well warmed and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small, no children; about 6 minutes' from the Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 19 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR Single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 36 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required. Table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentleman and wife. Also, for single gentlemen. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

BEDROOM NEATLY FURNISHED TO let, without board, to a respectable single man of quiet habits; rent $4 per month private family; location east of Bowery and near Grand-st.; 15 minutes' walk from City Hall. Address COMFORT, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Brooklyn, would let a second-story front room unfurnished, and hall bed-room furnished, adjoining, together or separately; conveniences for gas and fire; references required. Address, for two days, S. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—PARlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHIN SEVEN minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a private family have a fine large furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR TWO or three single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at No. 37 Washington-square. References exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FULL or partial board, in a comfortable house, and in a very pleasant location, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 91 West 16th st.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at No 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, for two ladies and gentlemen; board in advance. Address J. T., Broadway Post-Office

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied to these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouses, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Goods business in Broadway, near Union-square, for sale: is well established, business increasing, stock light. Address G. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| HENRY COIT, | THOMAS PATON, |
| EDWIN A. OELRICHS, | JOHN GARCIA, |
| JACOB LITTLE, | EDWARD VINCENT, |
| SEPTIMUS CROOKES, | MICHAEL PASTACALDI, |
| JOHN H. MORTIMER, | BENJAMIN BABCOCK, |
| HENRY CHAUNCY, | LINDLEY MURRAY, |
| PETER L. BOGERT, | CHAS. VANDERVOORT, |
| GEORGE F. TALMAN, | RICHARD HARDT, |
| FRANCIS L. MARBURY, | JOSHUA L. POPE, |
| EDWARD MINTURN, | HENRY J. REERS, |
| JOHN R. SUYDAM, | THOMAS SCOTT, |
| NATH. L. McCREADY, | EDWIN F. SANDERSON. |

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. HOWLES, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

1858

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

LANSING BALDWIN & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,

Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,

issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES,

By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sterling first bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchange on bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,

Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Guaranteed Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1853.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACtion in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1859, and 3d June, 1860.

J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO. London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 3 of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres. P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Frank lin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—New York, Dec. 2d, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks standing thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. BECKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 31 January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 31 January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when no exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland. Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 59
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States of Canada, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville Cal.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Astor-house Bank.

SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, }
34th-st., corner of 8th-av }

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

$30,000—$25,000—$20 000—$10,000—$8,000.—These sums to lend on Real and Mortgage, at 6 per cent. interest, for a term of years, on first-class improved real estate in this City. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 15 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons one 1st of January, 1859, on $80,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1 1859 collected or purchased by WILLIAM H. IVES & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON UNIMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 2½ P cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 3. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 27 until Jan. 3.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Ohio Road Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Scioteville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent in this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 21, 1858.—The future Coupons due Jan. 1, on the Bonds of MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA COUNTY, BELMONT COUNTY, and CITY OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO, issued to "Central Ohio Railroad Company," will be paid at this Bank. H. BLYDENBURGH, President.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending this inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.

By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Dec. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 154 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY,
Eastern Division, New-York, Dec 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF UNPAID COUPONS and bonds of this Company are requested to hand in a written statement of their several claims at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

JOS. W. ALSOP, President.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 103 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.—NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on Jan. 3, next, at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD First and only Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, Loan of 1852, due 1875, Coupons payable June and December in New-York, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF LOFT TO LET—WITH OR without steam power. The first loft of the building No. 52 and 54 Beekman-st., from the first of May next, sized loft is about 50 by 100 feet, and well lighted. The building is completely fire-proof, having wrought iron beams and brick arches for floors, and furnished with iron shutters throughout. It has a platform elevator by steam power, and may be warmed by steam if desired. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 83 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Depôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead, of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine hard 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 14 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being Nos. 1 and 3 on 28th-st. 3 1 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the buildings and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a stone dressing company,) will be leased for a term of years, from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JACOB S. BAKER.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable built-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROES BECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE STORY modern house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, Charles-st., corner of Waverley-place, can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS the Franklin House, Nos. 130 and 132 Chambers-st., and the furniture for sale, or will be let with the house. It is situated directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad station, and is now in successful operation. Apply to ACKER, MERRALL & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY LOTS TO LEASE—WEST SIDE, three house and lot, 25x65 feet, above 44th st; also, one 4-story house and lot, 25x65 ft., in by 90 ft., above 47th st., could be leased for a term of years with permission to alter. Apply to M. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 200 ACRES of good land, with stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., for sale for $6,000 cash. Good rooms to rent in city. The farm is five miles from Paterson, N. J., and 21 miles from New-York. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two house, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—SOME VERY fine stores on 4th-av., corner of 41st-st., suitable for hotels, saloons, &c. This is the termini of all the steam cars on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and the property will double in value within two years. Inquire at No. 65 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., or No. 7 Wall-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock. of HENRY L. BULKLEY & CO.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location for a residence or business purposes cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 186 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE *Times* Building, consisting of a private room fronting on Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 9, of No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 263, 265, 267 and 269 Atlantic-st., also No. 38 Dean-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire of JOHN DIKEMAN, Jr., No. 21 Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOR LITERARY SOCIETIES.—TO LET—Room No 2 Clinton-place, for Thursday evenings. It is carpeted and furnished with settees. Apply to RICHD. WARREN, No. 9 Clinton-place.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th-pl. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE up town. Apply to JOS. NEILSON, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce st. Apply at the *Times* office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 9 and 3 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. E. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## SHIPPING.

COLLINS' CALIFORNIA LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River.

This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first-class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, lightering at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.

For balance of freight apply to

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

N. B.—No SAIL SODS taken by this ship of this line. Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved consignees.

FOR THE SOUTH.

VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

First-class Cabin Passage.....$15
Deck Passage.....6

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at 9 o'clock precisely—thus giving passengers an opportunity of passing Christmas day in New-York.

Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomery, Ala | $26 | Columbia, S. C | $20 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 23 | Jacksonville, Fla | 21 |
| Augusta, Ga | 20 | Pilatka, Fla | 25 |

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29

NOTICE.—There will be no steamer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
Captain SHERMAN,

will receive freight this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden lane.)

Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.

Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.

Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 50. Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga. $23; Albany, Ga., $22; New-York to Columbus, Ga. $23. Macon Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $16. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before the arrival of steamer. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 19 Pine-st. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. T. SOLOMON will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29 at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FRO

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—How many old and tender associations are connected with the word! It is not for us, as for the natives of the Old World, brimful of the pleasantest thoughts and most delightful home records. Our pulses do not throb as we imagine the Yule Log burning on the earth; the holly, with its scarlet berries, is unappreciated, and mistletoe, unfortunately for one sex, is unknown. Something of the old-country way of keeping Christmas lingers yet in the New-England States, but in our State and City, it is little more than a holiday in name. *Stet nominis umbra.* In every city, village and hamlet of Old Europe to-day, relatives and friends who have not greeted each other for a year, at least, will either give or send congratulations. Families, from the oldest to the youngest members, will gather around the social board, except those who have been removed to the shadow-land, and for them will the vacant chair be placed, not unaccompanied by the laurel and the cedar, in token that their memory is evergreen. The origin of the Christmas festival is unknown. THEOPHILOS, Bishop of Antioch, makes mention of it in his Paschal letter, about the year 170, but the exact date of its celebration was for centuries later left in extreme confusion, chronologists so late as SCALIGER, assigning the birth of the Saviour, and consequently the celebration of his nativity, to the end of September or the beginning of October. The Anglo-Saxons made Christmas Day the beginning of the year. In this country its present observance as a religious festival is maintained only by the Catholics, and by the Episcopalians among the Protestants. Their churches are decorated with evergreens, and special services are used in worship. But a pleasant association with Christmas—the young folks persist that it is the best of all,—is the visit of SANTA CLAUS, who at this season, when children have been unusually good, has a great attachment for their stockings, into which he has been known to pour untold treasures. Nor are the children alone expectants of gifts. Many a bright pair of eyes will grow brighter to-day in the same ratio that many a young man's purse knew depletion yesterday. He may be certain, however, that he is already all the richer for the vacuum.

THE CHURCHES ON CHRISTMAS EVE—INTERESTING CEREMONY AT TRINITY.—Nearly all the Episcopal churches in the City were ornamented with evergreens, yesterday, in accordance with immemorial custom observed at this season of the year. There was a quiet, unobtrusive taste in the decorations of all, which, detracting nothing from the sacredness of the place, left a pleasing impression on the mind of the spectator. Trinity Church, from its size and grandeur, was, perhaps, the most attractive to a mere sightseer. The arrangements here for celebrating Christmas have been more extensive, and the decorations more elaborate, than usual. The clergymen of the Parish, assisted by the ladies of the Church, have been occupied for a week in completing them, and the result reflects great credit upon the taste which may be discerned in every detail. Each of the large pillars is dressed with entire trees of cedar and pine, while the pulpit, with the stairs approaching it, and the canopy, are ornamented with a light tracing of the same material. In the corners of the church, end at the entrances of the aisle, are beautiful trees of evergreen, fir, pine and cedar. A large panel, spanning the whole width of the chancel, is supported by these gothic-pointed arches seventeen feet high, and above them is another central arch surmounted by a Latin cross, the top of which is fifty feet from the floor, and the entire facing of which is buried in evergreens. Upon the upper arch, and across the large panel, are the words, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men." At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the children of the Sabbath-School, about three hundred in number, had a festival in the church, which was filled with spectators. The services were of a most interesting description, opening with the recitation of the Magnificat, "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour." This was followed by Evening Prayer, and the 46th Psalm was afterwards sung by the children, with an organ accompaniment. The Rev. Dr. OGILBY then briefly addressed the little expectant multitudes, who replied by singing a Christmas Carol. After the Benediction was pronounced, and the ministers had been greeted with a "Merry Christmas" by a delegation from the children, the doors leading to the vestibule of the church were thrown open and the Christmas tree was exposed to view. This was a fine fir, 15 feet in height, hung with multitudinous gifts, and illuminated with miniature lanterns, the handiwork of a lady of the church. The classes were then called in order, and each child received some pretty gift.

SERVICES TO-DAY AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—There will be Divine service in nearly all the Christian churches of the Metropolis to-day. We are requested to state that in the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. OSGOOD'S,) Christmas will be observed, and there will be religious services in the morning at 11 o'clock. The congregation of "All Sonls" (Dr. BELLOWS') will unite on the occasion with their brethren of the "Messiah." In the afternoon there will be service for children. The schools of Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. CHAPIN, and Dr. OSGOOD, will unite to receive the children of the German Industrial School. A ceremony so interesting will, of course, be witnessed by a large audience.

CHRISTMAS GIFT FROM HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA TO THE RANDALL ISLAND CHILDREN.—Three large and mysterious-looking boxes might have been seen, yesterday, in the office of the Governors of the Almshouse. They contained cakes, candies and sweetmeats, with an enormous plum-cake, appropriately ornamented, for the children upon Randall's Island, and were a gift from Hibernia Engine Company of Philadelphia. The generous gift was presented through WM. M. TWEED, Esq., of New-York, as an appreciation of the gratification the Philadelphians received upon their recent visit to the Institution.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman DAVIS in the Chair. It being Christmas Eve, there was not the usual inclination to transact business. The ordinances in relation to the Street Commissioner's Office were referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The ordinances in relation to the Comptroller's Department were called up again and debated at some length. The prominent features of the new ordinances are the increase of the Comptroller's salary from $3,000 to $5,000, and to create a Deputy Comptroller, at a salary of $2,500. Alderman BOOLE, Chairman of the Committee, said he recommended the report as a matter of right. He was in favor of raising the Comptroller's salary when in the Board of Councilmen, and could not consistently do otherwise now. The report was then adopted by a vote of 10 to 4. A resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to Secretary COBB was carried, and then the Board adjourned to Monday.

ANOTHER LOWBER SALE.—The piers on the North and East Rivers, belonging to the City, were sold at auction yesterday, by the Sheriff, to satisfy Mr. LOWBER'S claim against the City. Mr. LOWBER bought for $72,000 the pier known as Vanderbilt Pier, on the Battery, and Piers Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 48, 53, 56 and 57, and the piers at the foot of Delancy, Fifth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-third, Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, East River. Also, for the sum of $62,000, the following piers on the North River: Nos. 13, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23, 29, 31, 32, 33, and so on regularly up to and including Pier No. 54, and those at the foot of Laight, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second streets. MOSES TAYLOR bought the premises No. 48 Chambers street, and other piers and property, for $27,000. The total amount bid was $178,520. Mr. LOWBER'S claim is for $198,000, with about $30,000 interest. He has before received $50,000 from the sale of the pictures, &c., in the Governor's room. The property sold yesterday is estimated to be worth over $1,000,000.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.—Governor MORGAN, we understand, will leave New-York for Albany on Monday, the 27th inst. The six members of his Military Cabinet appointed from this City, Generals SEWARD, NESBITT and AGNEW; Colonels DARLING and E. THOMPSON, and Secretary SKIDMORE, will meet the Governor and Albany members there, and be present at the Inauguration, on the 1st of January. Report says that the ceremony will be unusually imposing, as the Albanians are making great preparation for the occasion.

THE BRITISH EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—Yesterday morning Judge ROSSELL denied the motion to discharge JAMES SUTTON ELLIOTT from custody, on the ground that the application should have been made to the Judge who granted the original order of arrest. ELLIOTT, it will be remembered, was formerly a military storekeeper at Weedon, England, and was arrested here on a charge of embezzling moneys entrusted to him as a public officer.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—There will be no mail made up at the Post-Office for Europe to-day in consequence of the steamship *Edinburgh* being kept over until Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 12 noon. This is in consequence of the severe weather she experienced on her passage to this port, making it impossible to dispatch her before that day.

AN ELOPEMENT.—The curious, in a certain street up town, are at present greatly exercised by a piece of scandal involving the domestic relations of a down-town merchant. This merchant is reputed wealthy, and his brown-stone house, furnished in elegant style, has been the scene of many princely entertainments by night; and, through the day, carriages "might have been seen" arriving and departing at all hours. The philosophy of the family inculcated the smallest possible degree of self-denial, and a wagon-load of empty champagne-bottles, it is said, was taken away weekly. It appears that while the merchant has been busy with his customers and acquaintances in other parts of the City, his wife has not been idle at home. A flashy young man was duly installed as gallant-general of the establishment, and, it would seem, performed his part in a manner so satisfactory that the lady of the house fell in love with him. At last, on Thursday or Friday last, the merchant suddenly found his home without a mistress, and discovered that his wife had eloped with the young man in question.—*Evening Post.*

DEATH FROM BURNING-FLUID.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at No. 412 Sixth-avenue, upon the body of EMMA LYONS, a child 2½ years old, who died from the effects of burns received on the 22d inst. by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The child was sitting with her mother at the tea-table, when the lamp suddenly exploded and set fire to her dress. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner GAMBLE held, yesterday, another inquest, at No. 143 Suffolk-street, upon the body of FRANK SCHUYLER, a child 20 months old, who died from scalds received by the upsetting of a tea-kettle of boiling water. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE IN ANN-STREET.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the premises No. 8 Ann-street, known as BASSFORD'S Billiard Saloon, which was soon extinguished. The damage is estimated at $200.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS.—Yesterday was a day of much interest to the Teachers and pupils of the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West Nineteenth-street. A presentation of books was made to the Principal, Mr. J. H. BROWN; also to Mr. J. W. DOUGHTY, Associate Instructor. The presentation was made to the former by Master F. A. BLACK, to the latter by Master GEO. F. MARTIN, accompanied ny appropriate addresses.

### Police Reports.

MORE SPURIOUS MONEY.—A broker on Broadway had two bills on the Highland Bank, of Pittsfield, Ill., of the denomination of ten dollars, which were counterfeit, sent to him, yesterday, by a merchant for whom he discounts uncurrent money. The bills are unlike the genuine, and the printing quite faint. An attempt was made, last evening, to pass a number of counterfeit bills of the denomination of two dollars, altered from the exploded Waubeek Bank, of De Soto, Nebraska, to the State Bank, of Camden, N. J. The vignette is the arms of Nebraska, with sailor and mechanic resting on it; two children with arms full of grain on the left, and female Indian, with figure of Liberty in the lower right-hand corner. Several of these Nebraska bills were passed in the lower part of the City. Another counterfeit bill, of the denomination of five dollars, on the National Bank, of Providence, R. I., also made its appearence last evening, and several were passed in the Eighth Ward. Counterfeit two-dollar bills on the Monson Bank, of Monson, Mass., also made their appearance late last evening. But few were passed.

TWO MORE STABBING AFFRAYS.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a woman named Mary Taylor had an altercation with her husband, Michael F. Taylor, at their residence No. 14 Mulberry-street, and the difficulty was brought to a close by Michael seizing a knife and stabbing his wife in the side and throat, inflicting several dangerous wounds. The woman was taken to the Hospital, and the man was arrested by Officer Welch.... About half an hour afterwards, a woman living in "Cow Bay," near the Five Points, named Coon, was stabbed in the throat by Dennis Mehoney. Officer Golden arrested Dennis, and the woman, who was badly hurt, was taken to the Hospital. Both these affrays, it is said, were the results of liberal potations of bad rum.

BURGLARY.—The house of PETER MONAGHAN, No. 7 Prince-street, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, by means of false keys, and several articles of ladies' wearing apparel were stolen. The burglars passed out of the basement, in the rear, and broke into the dwelling of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, No. 246 Bowery, where they stole a gold watch and chain, valued at $100. The alarm being given, they dropped the clothing, but succeeded in effecting their escape with the watch and chain. ROBERT SHAUGHNESSY and WM. JOHNSON were brought before Justice KELLY, yesterday, on complaint of JOHN HENRY, a clerk in the grocery-store of HENRY MULLER, No. 490 Eighth-av., who charged them with burglary on the above premises. HENRY, who slept in a room over the store, heard the burglars beneath, and gave the alarm. One of the party made his escape. The others were arrested by Officer Lawson. They were committed for trial.

### The Accusation Against James Duff.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I wish to correct a statement published in your columns as to myself. The whole subject-matter of the accusation against me consisted of goods of a less value than $10. My possession of those goods has been explained to the entire satisfaction of my employers, and I have been discharged from the complaint with their full concurrence. JAMES DUFF,
No. 162 West Seventeenth-street.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

### A Swindling Operator.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

*To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:*

The person alluded to in your Daily this morning, had the *kindness* to call on me on Saturday last with an advertisement for my magazine. There is no doubt of his being a swindler, and as he will, undoubtedly, assume different names to effect his dishonest ends, that he may be known when he calls, I will try to describe him. He is about 23 years of age, five feet, six inches in height, middling light hair, had on pepper and salt colored coat and pantaloons, the latter ribbed, with a face at once pleasing and winsome. His whole manners well calculated to win the confidence of business men. Whoever will, when opportunity presents, "nab" him, will not only confer a general good upon the public, but a special favor upon the

EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK COACHMAKERS' MAGAZINE,
No. 106 Elizabeth-st., N. Y.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—Of the fifty liquor dealers indicted by the last Grand Jury for selling liquor without license, twenty-four were, yesterday, sentenced in the Court of Sessions. Eleven of these pleaded guilty to the indictments found against them, and the others were tried and found guilty. In only two cases was sentence suspended, and this was where the parties had given up the liquor traffic and gone into some respectable business. The others were either fined $20 or $25 each—a distinction being made in favor of those who gave up selling as soon as they were indicted. In case the fine is not paid, the parties are to be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term not exceeding twenty days. The sentence was that agreed upon by a majority of the Court, Judge MORRIS and Justice EMMONS—Justice SCHOONMAKER dissenting on the ground that the Court had no discretion but must sentence each person violating the law to pay $50 fine, and to a term of imprisonment also, in accordance with Sec. 29 of the law passed April 16, 1857. He asked to have his dissent recorded on the books of the Court, but this Judge MORRIS ordered the clerk not to do. Justice SCHOONMAKER then demanded the books as a legal member of the Court, that he might make the entry himself. This was also refused, Judge MORRIS stating that nothing but the judgment of the Court could be entered upon the books of the Court. This little scene being ended, a number of the liquor sellers paid their fines, and the balance were removed from the prisoner's dock to the County Jail on Raymond street. The Counsel for the liquor dealers announced that they intended to carry these cases to the Court of Appeals on the exception taken during the trial. JUDGE MORRIS announced that all parties indicted for selling liquor without license, at any time subsequent to the 1st of November, and convicted before him, would be sentenced both to pay a fine and to a term of imprisonment. The Police have made nearly one hundred complaints since the time specified.

FIRE.—The camphene and turpentine distillery of Messrs. FARRAN & FULLUM, No. 35 Furman-street, was destroyed by fire, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Loss $5,000, and no insurance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A fireman on board the Union ferry-boat *Metropolis*, named ROSKAY HASSEN, was on Thursday night so badly crushed, while oiling the machinery of the boat, that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the City Hospital.

SUICIDE.—A German grocer, named AUGUSTUS L. BAIDGMAN, residing at No. 15 Union-street, South Brooklyn, committed suicide Thursday night, by blowing his brains out while under the influence of lager-bier. He leaves a widow and three children.

### Commander McBlair—Reply to an Attack upon his Character.

ERIE, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

One of the recent numbers of *Frank Leslie* contains severe animadversions upon the conduct and character of Commander WM. MCBLAIR, now commanding the sloop *Dale* on the coast of Africa, which are founded upon a statement quoted from the *Tribune*, purporting to be contained in a letter written on board the *Dale*.

The *Tribune* says that the extract from the letter was "kindly" furnished by a naval officer. The officer in question has exhausted his kindness upon the Editor; he certainly exhibits none for his brother officer, now absent upon an arduous and painful service.

There was a time, Mr. Editor, when it would have been thought an unworthy act, and one deserving of the strongest reprobation, for one officer to furnish anonymously the materials for a printed attack upon another of his own corps, and it would have been regarded as no small aggravation of the offence if the object of the attack were thousands of miles away, and incapable of offering explanation or defence, and when the effect was to create a prejudice in the public mind, which would ferment to his lasting injury before he could have an opportunity to remove it. On this point I have no further observation to offer, but I feel it my solemn duty, as a brother of Commander McBLAIR, earnestly and emphatically to protest against the act of a public journalist, who arraigns and condemns him unheard, and holds him up to public opprobrium before any investigation has established the facts of the case.

I have no knowledge whatever of the transactions alluded to beyond that which I derive from the article itself, but I may be permitted to declare that the statement is flatly contradicted by the whole previous tenor of Commander MCBLAIR'S life and character. You will find, Mr. Editor, immediately about you, on the New-York naval station, abundance of witnesses who will sustain me in the opinion that he is quite incapable of the offences attributed to him. Those who have known him longest and best will not be slow to hear me out in stating that in his professional as well as in his social relations he has always been conspicuous for a high sense of honor, a conscientious love of justice, and unvarying kindness towards those with whom he is brought into connection. If there is one trait in his character more marked than the rest, it is that of a solicitous and even tender regard for the welfare of those about him, and against no man in this country could the charge be brought with less probability of truth, of tyrannical excesses or wanton inhumanity.

I am, very respectfully,
CHAS. H. MCBLAIR,
Commander United States Navy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

### Turning Merchant Ships into Men-of-war.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You will very much oblige a reader of your journal by inserting in its columns the following article.

The Secretary of the Navy, as will be seen by his recent report, is not satisfied with having temporarily inflicted upon the Navy the misfortune of attaching to it the six or eight merchant steamers unwisely chartered for the Paraguay Expedition, but recommends that they be purchased and permanently added to the naval forge of the country.

This is, indeed, "adding insult to injury," and exhibiting a willful blindness lamentable to behold in a public officer. Some allowance, it is true, must be made for the fact that the Hon. Secretary, like his predecessors in office, is not a nautical man, and consequently far from being as much at home among ships as he is among law books; but still, having ready means of information at hand in the shape of constructors and experienced officers, one would suppose that he would have enlightened himself as to the requisites of a vessel of war; and, if he could not avoid employing these craft in the emergency alluded to, that he would have at least been anxious to cut them loose from the Navy as soon after the passing away of that emergency as possible; but no!—after chartering and repairing them at an enormous cost to the country when it could be seen that they were unfit for the purpose to which they were to be applied he desires to squander still more of the people's money, and advises that they be bought for a sum three times as much as they cost their owners when new. Indeed, so much in love is he with these "lame ducks," that he actually discovers a capacity for usefulness in them which no conscientious professional man has yet been able to perceive—saying, in his report, that they can be made serviceable as a part of the regular naval establishment of our country. It is no wonder that the Navy has so little to show for the large sums annually spent upon it, when the appropriations have to bear the burden of such expenses as this; and God help my countrymen if it is with such shells as these they expect to contend with the navies of Europe. Not only are they utterly worthless for war purposes, but I much fear that, one of these days, they will become the coffins of many valuable men. That, however, I suppose, is too trifling a consideration to occupy the mind of the honorable gentleman who sits toasting his feet by the fire of the chief office in the Navy Department at Washington.

PAUL JONES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

### The Philharmonic Concerts.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Please allow me to suggest to the managers of the Philharmonic Society, in behalf of many subscribers, the propriety of an earlier hour for their afternoon rehearsals. These now commence at 3½, and many ladies from the suburbs are compelled either to return home in the dark, or to leave the room before the entertainment is concluded. They complain of the inconvenience of being obliged to travel, by the boats or cars, after dark; while City people, dining at 5 o'clock, are also incommoded by the late hour at which they are dismissed. DAYLIGHT.

### The New Liberty Pole.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Any one who has noticed the liberty pole at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin streets, on a windy day, must come to the conclusion that it ought to be taken down. With a wind like to-day's it shakes very much, and when our violent northeast storms set in it will surely break and kill somebody. It is altogether too light and thin to resist a very violent wind. Yours, &c., A CONSTANT READER,
And inhabitant of the Fifth Ward.

### The Wool Trade.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, the week opened quite briskly, especially for domestic Wool, at very full and buoyant prices. Toward the close, owing, in part, to the influence of unfavorable weather, less activity was discernable, yet holders steadily adhered to their asking prices, and appeared to be reluctant to make any concessions, even to buyers of large quantities. The material reduction of the stocks in first hands has had the effect of increasing the sales from second hands. The principal inquiry has been from manufacturers, directly or indirectly. The reported sales comprise 275,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 38c.@56c. for common to full blood Merino and Saxony, with small lots at higher rates; 180,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at from 35c.@46c. for No. 1. to extra, with some small lots of very choice at 50c.@55c; 150 bales Donskoi, 100 bales Cape and 30 bales Mexican, on terms not ascertained, and 35,000 lbs. Mestiza, part unwashed, at 15c. ℔ lb.

In Boston, the demand was unusually animated,—the sales exceeded those of any previous week during the year,—and prices favored sellers. The transactions consisted of 500,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, (including a lot of 150,000 lbs. sold, to arrive from Ohio, by a Philadelphia house,) within the annexed range: Common to full-blood Merino Fleece, at 36c.@53c.; Saxony do., at 55c.@65c.; No. 1 to extra Pulled, at 40c.@55c.; also 200 bales Mediterranean and South American, and 700 bales Cape, within our range; Smyrna, Washed, 17c.@20c.; Unwashed, 10c.@17c.; Crimee, 9c.@17c.; Buenos Ayres, 9c.@42c.; Cape of Good Hope, 20c.@55c.; Chilian, Unwashed, 11c.@24c.; Washed, 18c.@37c.; Syrian, Unwashed, 10c.@12c.; Washed, 18c.@21c.; Peruvian, Washed Fleece, 28c.@35c.; Unwashed, 17c.@22c. ℔ lb.

In Philadelphia, an extensive business was also transacted at firmer prices,—including 450,000 lbs. domestic fleece, part at from 50c.@69c., cash, for half blood Western fine; and 200,000 lbs. Deinine Wools on terms not disclosed. Eastern manufactures brought the heaviest amount.

In Providence, a good inquiry prevailed, and prices advanced 3c. ℔ lb. Stocks had been very materially reduced. Sales were made of 76,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 34c.@60c.; with 3,800 lbs. domestic Pulled at 47½c.@50c. ℔ lb.

In Baltimore, the sales were confined to about 10,000 lbs., at previous quotations.

In Buffalo, 10,000 lbs. No. 1 Superfine Pulled Wool were sold at 34c. ℔ lb.; and 4,000 Pelts at $1 each.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The English Wool Trade, during the month of November, Mr. JOHN L. BOWES, in his Circular, dated at Liverpool, Dec. 3, noticed thus: "Wool has been in steady, fair consumption, and in most instances at higher prices. The advance in value is chiefly noticeable in Foreign and Domestic lustrous long-stapled descriptions, and in Merino and Mestizo kinds, but coarse short Wools remain quiet, without material change, though the general tendency of the market is in favor of sellers. The London sales of Australian and Cape terminated with spirit the 1st inst., and prices maintained the advance of 7@12 ℔ cent. on September rates. The next series will probably commence the middle of February. Public sales of about 4,090 bales "Low" Wool began in London yesterday. For good parcels the competition is animated, and best East India and Egyptian have advanced fully ½d. ℔ lb., but ordinary qualities are unaltered. About 14,000 bales East India, besides other Wools, will be offered by auction, at Liverpool, the middle of next month."

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GOSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

The advertisement of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, in another column, is worthy of notice. It is prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete success which has attended its use is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which accompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatment of the above-named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S NE PLUS ULTRA.—The celebrated KNOX, whose name has for so many years been associated with neat and tasteful coverings for the head, has recently introduced a new style of hat, which is the *ne plus ultra* of taste and excellence. They are made of the very best material, and do not lose their shape and beauty in the first heavy shower. A large stock of hats, caps, &c., will be found at the store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 140 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Any medicine which will alleviate the paroxysms of this dreadful disease will be hailed with joy by thousands of sufferers. The certificates which accompany JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY, are from the most reliable sources, and attest to its wonderful power, even in the most severe cases.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Are you troubled with *cold feet?* if so, you should use this excellent Ointment; its application to the soles of the feet for a few nights will cause a strong and healthy circulation of the blood, thus restoring the natural heat.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS have been before the world 108 years; all others, how good or how poor, are but imitations. Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood, and a sale which counts millions of boxes annually.

[Advertisement.]

Amusing performances almost every hour, today, at Barnum's Museum, by the Zarlstowski Troupe of wonderful and juvenile Pantomimists, &c. A million of curiosities; the Aquaria; the Happy Family. Glorious Christmas and holiday entertainments. Most bewitching in the world.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The subscriber will pay in full, on presentation at his office, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, all demands due by the late firm of J. H. PRENTICE & Co., compromised or otherwise.

JOHN H. PRENTICE.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPES
AT GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. A splendid assortment of Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world. Artistically colored Groups, Statuary, etc., just received. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

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English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c. Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 24.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 Ill. Interest Bds. | 102 | 25 M. S. & N.I.R.R. b60 | 20⅝ |
| 7,200 Ill. Interest '60 | 93 | 100 do | 20⅜ |
| 1,000 Tennessee 5s, '90 | 94⅜ | 100 do | s30 20⅜ |
| 13,000 Virginia 6s | 98 | 10 do | 20⅜ |
| 19,000 Missouri 6s | 89⅜ | 210 M. S. & N.I.Gu. St'k | 48 |
| 1,000 Cel. St. 7s, n. b. | 91¾ | 100 do | b30 48 |
| 2,000 N.Y. Cen. Bs. '75 | 101 | 50 do | b10 48 |
| 7,000 Hud. Riv. R.R. 3M. | 75¼ | 200 do | b60 48⅛ |
| 5,000 Ill. C. R.R. B. | s60 86 | 100 do | s30 47⅜ |
| 1,000 do | 87 | 100 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 12⅜ |
| 5,000 do | s60 87 | 50 Panama R. R. | s60 121 |
| 8,000 La C. & M. L. G. B | 25⅜ | 150 do | 121¼ |
| 1,000 Chi. & R. I. B. | 98 | 100 do | b60 121¼ |
| 2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs. | 81 | 50 Ill. Cen. R. R. | b30 57 |
| 9,000 do | 51¾ | 19 do | 66⅜ |
| 10 Merch. Ex. Bank | 104 | 175 do | 66¾ |
| 10 National Bank | 103¾ | 50 do | 66 |
| 20 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 86¾ | 100 do | b60 66 |
| 50 do | s30 93⅜ | 250 Gal. & Chi. RR. | s10 71 |
| 100 do | 93⅝ | 150 do | 71 |
| 95 Penn. Coal Co | 80¼ | 100 do | b30 71¾ |
| 700 Reeding R. R. | 51⅝ | 100 do | s60 71 |
| 200 do | s30 51¾ | 100 do | b60 71¾ |
| 120 Pecific Mail S. Co. | 90¾ | 100 do | b30 71¾ |
| 100 do | b30 90¾ | 2-5 do | 71¾ |
| 50 do | s15 90⅜ | 100 do | s10 71¾ |
| 100 Guilford Min'g Co. | 1⅝ | 100 do | 71¾ |
| 1480 N. Y. Cen. RR. | 83⅞ | 100 do | s10 71⅝ |
| 50 do | 84 83⅞ | 50 Ch. & Rock. I. R. | b30 68⅞ |
| 200 do | s10 83⅞ | 100 do | 68¾ |
| 300 do | s12 83¾ | 100 do | b30 59 |
| 100 do | s15 83¾ | 100 do | b3 59 |
| 215 Erie Railroad | 17 | 150 do | s30 59 |
| 350 Hudson R. R. | 33¾ | 100 do | s15 59 |
| 50 do | s60 33¾ | 100 do | s60 59 |
| 250 Harlem R.R. | 12 | 100 do | b60 59¼ |
| 100 do | s30 12 | 50 do | b30 59¾ |
| 200 Harlem R. R. p | 30¾ | 150 do | 59¾ |
| 500 Brooklyn City R. | 114 | 100 do | s15 59¾ |
| 200 Michigan Cen. R. | s60 52¼ | 50 La Crosse & Mil. R. | 3¼ |
| 450 do | s30 52⅜ | 750 do | 3 |
| 25 Clev. & Tol. RR. | 31¾ | 200 do | s30 2⅞ |
| 900 do | b30 31¾ | | |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Virginia 6s | 98 | 15 Hunboldt F. L. Co. | 104¾ |
| 2,000 Lee Co. Iowa. 8s. | 52½ | 50 Brooklyn F. L. Co. | 145 |
| 2,000 Mil. & Hor. RR. 8's. | 40 | 50 do | 147 |
| 5,000 Sci. & H. V. R. 7s. | 25 | 175 N. Bruns C. L. Co. | $3 12 |
| 500 L.E. & Wab'h 7s | 50 | 100 Peru & Indi'olis R. | 7 |
| 1,000 Lex'tn City 6s | 40 | 100 Am. GuanoCo. pr sh | $8 |
| 3,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s. | 40 | 100 Mad & Indi'polis R. | 3 |
| 100 S. M. Ins. S. | 70 | 160 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 59½ |
| 10 Bk. Commonwealth | 102¾ | 10 Hanover Bank | 82¾ |
| 10 Imp. & Trad. Bank | 112¾ | 10 Pacific Mail St. Co. | 90¾ |
| 10 do | 111¾ | | |

FRIDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The return of Christmas Eve was marked by the early adjournment of the Stock Exchange. The business is embraced in half a day. The market, on the Street, at 2½ P. M., closed firm on nearly the whole list. The financial news from England this morning came unexpectedly, or rather unlooked for, so far as the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England is concerned. The fair surmise, in the absence of the mail to arrive by the *Asia*, is, that the Bank Directors have become thoroughly satisfied not only of the easy condition of the Money Market at home, but of the steady movement of the Continental Exchanges and rates of Discount, both of which were more or less recently disturbed by the return to Specie payments at Vienna. Politically, the measure of reduction to 2½ ℔ cent. is suggestive of the most thorough and settled confidence in the peace of Europe, and concurrent with this we hear the announcement from Paris of the perfect accord of France and Austria, and from Madrid of the determination of the Spanish Court to settle the Mexican difficulty without war. The first effect on the London Stock Exchange was to advance Consols ⅜ ℔ cent., and in Liverpool to impart firmness to the Cotton market. By the *Asia's* mail we shall have two days' later intelligence, as well as the public reasons assigned for the action of the Bank. Here the event already strengthens the conviction among the speculators for the *Bull* account in Wall-street that the New Year is to open upon improved prices for all income securities, and better prospects for at least a portion of those which have not yet recovered from the disasters of 1857 and the depression in the railway traffic of the country, particularly in the Northwest, which followed.

The dealings at the Board of Brokers this morning, and subsequently on the Street, were fairly distributed over the list, and the rise from the closing rates of yesterday, was from ¼ to ⅜ ℔ cent. on Railway Shares; Panama, from 120½ to 121½; New-York Central, from 83¾ to 84; Galena, returned to 71½ ℔ cent., and Rock Island to 59½. The rise in Michigan Central is maintained, and the other Western Shares were firm. Harlem Common and Preferred Shares rose ½@¾ ℔ cent. on the settlement of the contract with the City Corporation in reference to the 30 years' license to employ steam to Forty-second-street. Hudson River and Erie Shares were also firm, though the transactions were light. Pacific Mail continues in demand, at 90½ ℔ cent., and Delaware and Hudson further improved to 96¾ ℔ cent. In State Stocks, Virginias and Tennessees were ¼ ℔ cent. better, and Missouris brought 89½@89¾ ℔ cent., though there were sellers to an extent of $40,000 at 89½, option of the sellers, 60 days. In Railway Bonds there was a further rise of 1½ ℔ cent. on Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 77½ bid at the close, and in Erie of 1859 and 1875. The La Crosse Land Grants rose to 25 ℔ cent., and Michigan Southern Lands to 6½ ℔ cent. The General market left off firm, 84@84½ for New-York Central being the Street index.

The Street is almost barren of Money news. We find that but little Specie has gone this week to New-Orleans and the other Cotton ports. Some further parcels have been sent to the Kentucky Banks. The Bank average of the week will scarcely fall below $26,000,000, notwithstanding the shipment to Europe on Wednesday of $675,000. The following additional Bank dividends are announced: The Chemical, 6 ℔

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2268. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Kangaroo, the Karnak, and the Ariel.

### INTERESTING DETAILS AND INCIDENTS.

### THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION IN INDIA.

### Speech of the Queen of Spain to the Cortes.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Liverpool Dec. 4, arrived at this port on Saturday.

The steamships *Ariel* and *Kangaroo*, the former from Southampton Nov. 30, and the latter from Liverpool Dec. 8, arrived yesterday.

The intelligence by these arrivals has been anticipated to Dec. 4 by the arrival of the *Arabia*, at Boston, and briefly to the 8th by the *Pacific*, at St. Johns.

We append such particulars as are of sufficient interest:

A comprehensive statement of the Irish potato-crop of 1858 shows, as a whole, that it has been one of the finest raised in Ireland since 1840.

A project was on foot for introducing a local telegraphic system in London, upon a most comprehensive scale. Messages are proposed to be delivered within a radius of four miles of Charing-cross at a uniform charge of 4d. for ten words, and in the course of a few minutes.

The warlike rumors in Paris had given rise to the following paragraph in the *Moniteur:*

"A discussion, kept up by certain Paris journals, with a persistence that is to be regretted, seems to have occasioned a disquietude, which our relations with foreign powers in no wise justify. The Government of the Emperor believes it to be its duty to warn public opinion against the effects of a discussion which would be of a nature to change our relations with a power that is the ally of France."

The recent attacks upon Austria are alluded to in this paragraph.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated on the 3d, says: "There are continued rumors of a warlike tendency, which have not been checked, but rather the contrary, by the evasive articles in the semi-official Press; the publication of letters from Turin in an evening paper, said to be written by a confidential friend of M. de Cavour, and which are not ever reassuring; the reproduction in the *Patrie* of certain suspicions articles in the Italian Press; the report of a communication addressed to the District Generals in the departments asking for information on the state of their military equipments, arms, ammunition, &c.; and, lastly, the rumor of an approaching journey of a confidential friend of the Emperor to Italy. These things—true, unfounded, or exaggerated—occasion disquietude in the public mind, which the affair of M. de Montalembert is not calculated to diminish."

There are very persistent rumors of ministerial changes in quarters likely to have an inkling of forthcoming events. It is said that M. de Royer, the Minister of Justice, retires, and will be replaced by M. Delangle; M. de Persigny will be Minister of the Interior, and M. Pietri, the former Prefect of Police, will be created Minister of Police, with very extended powers.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says, speaking of the recent installation of the Archbishop of Paris as head of the Imperial Chapter of St. Denis: "The Cardinal-Archbishop was received at the cathedral door as Archbishop of Paris, with the usual ceremonies; but as soon as he entered the building his stole was taken off, and he afterwards knelt down before Monseignor Sacconi, the Pope's nuncio, and received the stole back again from his hands. I hear in very many quarters that the clergy of Paris is not very well pleased at the above incident in the ceremony. The Archbishop, being a Cardinal, is of a higher rank than the Pope's nuncio, who is only an archbishop *in partibus*, and ought not, therefore, according to hierarchical rules, to have accepted investiture of the stole from other hands than those of another cardinal, deputed *ad hoc* by His Holiness. But the leaders of the ultramontane party were delighted to see the first archbishop of France, and a cardinal, on his knees before a simple nuncio, who, according to the concordat, and to established usage in France, is only a political ambassador without hierarchical rank. This event, trivial as it may appear to be, is in the eyes of the clergy highly significant of the present moment."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* learns that Government had decided on allowing the appeal in the case of M. de Montalembert to come before the Superior Court.

The Emperor and Court had retired to Paris from Compiègne.

A mixed Commission had been appointed by the Ministers of Marine and Public Works to report on the question of Harbors of Refuge.

Following the example of Havre, the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, being moved by the situation of French commerce with Mexico, has applied to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, requesting the intervention of the French Government in the matter. Documents, attesting the exactions to which French merchants have been subjected, have been transmitted to their Excellencies.

Violent shocks of earthquake were experienced at Bayonne on the 30th of November, but no serious damage was sustained.

The Paris flour market had shown a tendency to rise, but subsequently became dull and lower. Wheat had likewise declined 50c. per sack. There had been a sensible fall in the price of Oils in the Paris market.

At Lyons, the speculators who bought up a large portion of the silk crop of last year, expecting to rule the market, had been forced by the abundant supply furnished by the present year to sell at a great loss. Manufacturers had difficulty in finding a sufficient number of hands.

The wine market of Bercy was active and firm.

The French Minister of Marine had received dispatches announcing the conclusion of a French treaty with Japan similar to the English one. The Dutch are also said to have concluded another treaty, securing further concessions, including the permission for Dutch women to reside in the empire.

The Bourse improved on the 7th, the 3 per cents. having opened at 72.75, and closed at 73.15.

The Queen of Spain's speech on opening the Cortes was a comparatively lengthy one. She acknowledges the enthusiasm with which she was greeted in her late Provincial tour, and announces that relations with friendly Powers are most cordial and sincere. In regard to Mexico she said:

"I have adopted all the means compatible with the national dignity to prevent peace being disturbed between two countries bound by fraternal ties; but if, contrary to my wishes and hopes, an immediate result is not obtained by pacific negotiations, I will employ the resources already prepared in support of my demands, with a vigor and energy equal to the moderation and temperance in the long period of the differences existing with the Government of Mexico.

Some ships of the squadron, assembled at the Havana, are stationed in the river of Tampico, and also in the waters of the Island of Sacrificios, with the object of protecting the interests and the lives of my subjects."

Reference is made to the difficulties with Morocco, in regard to the Riff pirates, and a hope expressed that the Emperor will prevent any necessity for recourse to force in future. The Cochin China expedition is also alluded to. The remainder of the speech is confined to local topics, including a promise of a new Press law, and an assurance that there will be no new imposts, the revenue being equal to the ordinary expenditures.

The Senate had passed a resolution censuring the manner in which the electoral list were rectified.

The reply to the Queen's speech had been voted unanimously.

Letters from Naples assert that the King had offered to the Western Powers to re-establish diplomatic relations, by sending Ambassadors mutually, and that the English Government had replied that everything would be subordinate to a satisfactory regulation of the amnesty.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe remained at Naples.

It is stated that the Austrian Government has been assured that the recent violent attacks of the French journals, *La Patrie* and *La Presse*, upon Austria were made at the instigation of certain speculators *a la baisse*, but the explanation is said to be very far from satisfactory.

Discontent in Lombardy is said to be getting more and more apparent, and numerous political arrests are reported.

It is stated that communications had passed between the two great German Powers—Austria and Prussia—relative to a better understanding in the event of any attempt to disturb the balance of power in Europe.

A Berlin telegram reports that Baron Humboldt was dangerously ill.

It is said that the Regent intends to propose the abolition of the edicts of Gustavus Adolphus against converts to the Roman Catholic faith, in consequence of the harsh manner in which these laws have lately been administered.

Mr. Gladstone, the Extraordinary Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, had arrived at his destination and commenced his labors. At a meeting of the Senate he delivered a speech, in which he stated that the object of his mission was not to inquire into the British Protectorate, but to examine in what way Great Britain may most honorably and amply discharge the obligations which, for purposes European and Ionian rather than British, she has contracted. The President of the Senate, in response, expressed gratitude for the new proof of solicitude given by the British Government, and promised Mr. Gladstone every assistance in the attainment of his purpose.

A letter from Manila, of Sept. 23, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives the following particulars regarding the united French and Spanish expeditions:

"The allied troops are encamped in a very advantageous position, and are provided with water and provisions in abundance. The term of ten days fixed by the Admiral for the reply of the Annamite Government to the dispatches which he sent it had expired. The Emperor of Cochin-China had shown no sign of activity. The expedition had made a favorable impression on the Christians of the country, who were communicating with them. The Apostolic Vicar of Northern Cochin-China, M. Pellerin, Bishop of Bibles, had for two months to seek refuge in the mountains, with a number of Christians who had fled from the persecution of the idolators. The party found shelter in the Province of Quang-Nau, in the south. A visit was expected at the camp of several French and Spanish ecclesiastics. The camp had begun to assume the appearance of a little town. The ships continued their investigations along the coast. At the extremity of the bay was found the Bay of Tai-fau, where the Chinese junks trading with Cochin China land their merchandise. The state of the forces at the disposal of the Emperor of Annam was not yet precisely known, but it was believed that they consisted of 12,000 or 15,000 men, armed with ordinary French or American muskets. The capital is fortified. The Roman Catholic clergy of the empire are composed of three hundred priests, of whom nearly the sixth part are native. The allied troops pass their time in exercises and promenades. Their manœuvres are commanded by the admiral in person, who is well seconded in his duties by the commanders of the French marines and of the Spanish expeditionary corps."

We have dates from Table Bay to the 22d of October. Sir George Grey had returned to Cape Town from the frontier. Mutual concessions had been made between Moshesh and the Free State. Affairs, however, continued rather unsettled on the frontier.

The small-pox continued very virulent, especially among the colored population.

The general elections were still in progress.

The dates from Liberia are to Nov. 15, Sierra Leone, 20th; Cameroons, Oct. 29, &c.

Trade was depressed in the coast.

The United States frigate *Niagara* had arrived with the recaptured slaves.

A French vessel was on the coast shipping "slaves." The Liberians sought and received protection from the *Niagara* and the *Alecto*. The French vessel subsequently left the coast.

The war with the Crohhoes had terminated—the English Government to receive an indemnity of £10,000. The majority of the settlers at Fernando Po had determined to leave, on account of its being made a penal settlement.

### The Latest, per Kangaroo.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

*From the Daily News City Article.*

Tuesday Evening.—The Funds to-day were rather flat during the greater part of the day. Consols were quoted at a fresh reduction of ¼ ₰ cent., owing solely to the arrangements in connection with the monthly settlement. The supply of stock afloat in the market has greatly increased. The speculators for the rise are, consequently, less overweighed with stock. At any other period a more decided stimulus would, probably, have been imparted, by the increased firmness of the Exchanges, and the influx of gold into the Bank. In the other markets the tendency was satisfactory. In the discount market to-day there was a good deal of activity, but a large supply of money. The amount of gold sent into the Bank to-day was £164,000. The purchases effected to-day for the Continent represent only £30,000.

The Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, were generally firmer in tendency, bills being in less demand.

The Australian Overland telegram is now several days overdue.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times* in India gives a new version of the Cawnpore massacre, the details of which are, in some respects, more shocking than any previous accounts.

The *Times* publishes a proclamation issued by Lord Clyde, on his recommencing the campaign in Oude, announcing that when there is no resistance no plundering will be allowed, but wherever there is resistance by even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves, their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered.

*From the Times City Article.*

Tuesday Evening.

This has been settling day in the English funds, and the fact of numerous operations for a rise recently entered into by weak speculators, having to be closed or carried forward, caused the market to open heavily and to experience a further temporary depression. Notwithstanding the approach of the end of the year, there was renewed ease in the discount market to-day, the minimum being 2½@ 2¾. To-day the French 3 ₰ cent. rentes at Paris closed at a rise of ¾ ₰ cent.

Owing to the gravity of the questions regarding Mexico and Nicaragua, as well as the necessity for meeting a deficiency in the revenue by a loan, some additions to the American President's Message will, this year, be looked for with more than ordinary interest. The Message is expected to reach Liverpool on Sunday week.

The *Times*, in a leading article, opposes the idea of another Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be held in London in 1861.

### A SPEECH BY DICKENS.

#### Mr. Charles Dickens' Address at an Educational Meeting in Manchester.

Charles Dickens was appointed chairman of a public meeting held at Manchester, to distribute prizes to competitors at recent examinations of pupils at the evening schools,—made up entirely of mechanics and laboring men. His speech, which explains the objects and success of the institution, is thus reported in the *Guardian*:

The Chairman, (Mr. Dickens,) who was received with acclamation as he rose to address the meeting, said: It has of late years become noticeable in England that the Autumn season produces an immense amount of public speaking. I notice that no sooner do the leaves begin to fall from the trees than pearls of great price begin to fall from the lips of the wise men of the East and North, West and South; and anybody may have them by the bushel for the picking up. [Laughter.] Now, whether the comet has this year had a quickening influence on this crop, as it is by some supposed to have had upon the corn harvest and the vintage, I do not know. But I do know that I have never observed the columns of the newspapers to groan so heavily under the pressure of orations, each vieing with the other in the two qualities of having little or nothing to do with the matter in hand—[laughter]—and of being always addressed to any audience in the wide world rather than the audience to which it was delivered. [Hear, hear.] The audience being gone, and the Winter come, I am so sanguine as to hope that we in our proceedings may break through this enchanted circle and deviate from this precedent, the rather as we have something really to do, and are come together, I am sure, in all plain fellowship and straightforwardness to do it. We have no little straws of our own to throw up, to show us which way any wind blows. At the top of the public announcements of this meeting are the words, "Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire." Will you allow me, in reference to the meaning of these words, to present myself before you as the embodied spirit of ignorance recently enlightened, and to put myself through a short voluntary examination as to the results of my studies? To begin with the title. It does not suggest to me anything in the least like the truth. I have been for some years pretty familiar with the terms "Mechanics' Institutions," and "Literary Societies;" but they have unfortunately too often become associated in my mind with a body of great pretensions, lame as to some important member or other, which generally wants something done for it that it can't do for itself, which generally inhabits a new house much too large for it, and which is very seldom paid for, and which takes the name of the mechanic most ingeniously in vain, for I have usually seen a mechanic and a node in that place together. [Laughter.] I therefore began my education in respect of the meaning of this title very coldly indeed, saying to myself "there is the old story." But the perusal of a very few lines of my book soon gave me to understand that this Association is designed to correct the old story, and to prevent its defects from becoming perpetuated. I learned that this Institutional Association is the union in one central head of the local institutions and mutual improvement societies, at an expense of no more than 5s. to each society, suggesting to all how they can best communicate with, and profit by, the fountain-head and one another, keeping their best aims steadily before them, advising them how those aims can be best attained, giving direct end and object to what might otherwise easily become waste forces, and sending among them not only oral teachers, but, better still, boxes of excellent books, called "Free Itinerating Libraries." I learn that these books are constantly making the circuit of hundreds upon hundreds of miles, and are constantly being read with inexpressible relish by thousands upon thousands of toiling people, and that they are never damaged or defaced by one rude hand. [Hear, hear.] This and other like facts led me to consider the immense importance of this fact—that no little cluster of working-men's cottages can rise in any Lancashire or Cheshire valley, at the foot of any running stream which enterprise hunts out for water power, but it has its educational friend and companion ready and willing for it, acquainted with its thoughts and ways, and turns of speech and thought, even before it has come into existence. This is the main consideration that has brought me here. No central association at a distance could possibly do for those working-men what this local association does. No central association at a distance could understand them, could possibly put them in that familiar and easy communication one with another as that a man or boy eager for knowledge, in the valley seven miles off, should know of a man or boy eager for knowledge, in the valley twelve miles off, and should occasionally trudge to meet him, that the one might impart his learning in one branch of acquisition to the other. Yet this is a distinct and most important feature of this Society. On the other hand it is not to be supposed that these honest men, however zealous, should as a rule succeed in establishing and maintaining their own institutions of themselves. It is obvious that combination must materially diminish their cost, in itself a vital consideration; and that experience, which is essential to the success of all combination, is especially so when its object is to diffuse the results of experience and of reflection. But the student of the pleasant and profitable history of this Society does not stop here in his learning. He finds with interest and pleasure that the Parent Society at certain stated periods invites the more eager and enterprising members of the local societies to submit themselves to voluntary examination in various branches of useful knowledge, of which examination it takes the charge and arranges the details, and invites the successful candidates to come to Manchester, and receive the prizes and certificates of merit which it impartially awards. The most successful of the competitors in the last of these examinations are now among us: and those little marks of recognition and encouragement, I shall have the pleasure of giving them presently. I have looked over a few of the examination papers. They comprise history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, decimal coinage, mensuration, mathematics, social economy, the French language—in fact, they comprise all the keys that open all the locks of knowledge. I felt most devoutly grateful, as to many of them, that they had not been submitted to me to answer. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] For I am perfectly clear if they had been, I should have had mighty little to bestow upon myself to-night. [Laughter.] And yet it is always to be observed, and seriously remembered, that these examinations are undergone by people whose lives have been passed in a continual fight for bread, and whose whole existence has been a constant wrestle with those twin gaolers of the daring heart—low birth and iron fortune. [Applause.] I could not but consider with extraordinary admiration that these questions have been replied to, not by men like myself, the business of whose life is with writing and with books, but by men the business of whose life is with tools and machinery. Let me name a few of the most interesting cases of prize-holders and certificate-gainers who will appear before you. There are two poor brothers from near Chorley who work from morning till night in a coalpit, and who, in all weathers, have walked eight miles a night, three nights a week, to attend the classes in which they have gained distinction. [Hear, hear.] There are two other poor boys from Bolington, who began life as piecers at a shilling and eighteen pence a week, and the father of one of whom was cut to pieces by the machinery at which he worked, but not before he had himself founded the Institution in which this son has since come to be taught. These two poor boys have taken the second-class prize in chemistry. [Hear, hear.] There is a plasterer from Bury, sixteen years of age, who took a third-class certificate last year, at the hands of Lord Brougham, and who has exerted himself so strenuously since that he in this year again successful in a competition three times as severe. [Hear, hear.] There is a wagon maker from the same place, who knew little or absolutely nothing until he was a grown man, and who has learned all he knows, which is a great deal, in the local institution. There is a chain maker, in very humble circumstances, and working hard all day, who walked six miles a night, three nights a week, to attend the classes in which he has won a famous place. There is a moulder in an iron foundry who, while he was working twelve hours a day before the furnace, got up at 4 o'clock in the morning to learn drawing. [Hear, hear.] "The thought of my lads," he writes in his modest account of his work, "in their peaceful slumbers above me gave me fresh courage; and I used to think that if I should never receive any personal benefit I might instruct them when they came to be of an age to understand the mighty machines and engines which have made our country, England, pre-eminent in the world's history."—[Applause.] There is a piecer at mule frames, who could not read at eighteen, who is now a man of little more than thirty, who is the sole support of an aged mother, who is arithmetical teacher in the institution in which he himself was taught, who reports of himself that he made the resolution never to take up a subject without keeping to it, and who has kept to it with such an astonishing will that he is now well versed in Euclid and in algebra, and is the best French scholar in Stockport. [Hear, hear.] The drawing classes in that same Stockport are taught by a working blacksmith, and his pupils will receive the highest honors of to-night. [Applause.] To pass from the successful candidates to the delegates from local societies, and to content myself with one instance, there is among their number a most remarkable man, whose history I have read with feelings that I could not adequately express under any circumstances, and least of all when I know he hears me—who worked when he was a mere baby at handloom weaving until he dropped from fatigue; who began to teach himself as soon as he could earn five shillings a week, who is now a botanist, and acquainted with every production of the Lancashire valleys; who is now a naturalist; who has made and preserved a collection of the eggs of British birds, and stuffed the birds; who is now a conchologist with a very curious and, in some respects, original collection of fresh-water shells; who has also collected and preserved the masses of fresh waters and of the sea; who is worthily the President of his own literary institution, and who was at his work this time last night as foreman in a mill. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] So stimulating has been the influence of these bright examples and many more, that I notice among the applications from Blackburn for preliminary test-examination papers, one from an applicant who gravely describes himself as ten years of age; and who, with equal gravity, describes his occupation as "nursing a little child." [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Nor are these things confined to the men. The women employed in factories, in millinery, and in domestic service, have begun to show, as it is fitting they should, a most decided determination not to be outdone by the men. The women of Preston, in particular, have so honorably distinguished themselves, and show, in their examination papers, such an admirable knowledge of the sense of household management and economy, that if I were a working bachelor of Lancashire or Cheshire, and if I had not cast my eye, or set my heart, on any lass in particular, I should positively get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, with the determination of the iron-moulder himself, and should go to Preston in search of a wife. ["Hear," and laughter.] These instances, and many more daily occurring, always accumulating, are surely better testimony to the working of this Association than any number of speakers could possibly present to you. Surely, the presence among us of these indefatigable people is the Association's best and most affecting triumph, in the present and the past, and is its noblest stimulus to action in the future. As its temporary mouthpiece, I would beg to say to that portion of the company who attend to receive the prizes, that the Institution can never hold itself apart from them, can never set itself above them—that their distinction and success must be its distinction and success, and there can be but one heart beating between them and it. In particular, I would most especially entreat them to observe that nothing will ever be further from the Association's mind than the impertinence of patronage. [Applause.] The prizes and certificates that it gives are mere admiring assurances of sympathy with so many striving brothers and sisters, and are only valuable for the spirit in which they are given and received. The prizes are of money simply because the Institution does not presume to doubt that people who have so well governed themselves know best how to make a little money serviceable. [Hear, hear.] Reverting once more to the whole collective audience before me,—of the advantages of knowledge I have said, and shall say, nothing. Of the certainty with which the man who grasps it under difficulties rises in his own respect and in usefulness to the community I have said and shall say nothing. In the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, both so remarkable for self-taught men, that were superfluous indeed. For the same reason I rigidly abstain from putting together any of the shattered fragments of that poor clay image of a parrot which was once always saying without knowing why, or what it meant, that knowledge was a dangerous thing. [Hear, hear.] I should as soon think of piecing together the mutilated remains of any wretched Hindoo who has been blown away from an English gun. Both, creatures of the past, have been, as my friend Mr. Carlyle, vigorously has it, "blasted into space," and there, as to this world, is an end to them. So I desire, in conclusion, only to sound two strings. In the first place, let me congratulate you upon the progress which real mutual improvement societies are making at this time in your neighborhood, through the noble agency of individual employers and their families, whom you can never too much delight to honor—[hear, hear;]—elsewhere through the agency of the great railway companies, some of which are bestirring themselves in this matter with a gallantry and generosity deserving of all praise. Secondly, and lastly, let me say one word out of my own personal heart, which is always very near to it in this connection. Do not let us, in the midst of the visible objects of nature, whose workings we can tell off in figures; surrounded by machines that can be made to the thousandth part of an inch; acquiring every-day knowledge that can be proved upon a slate or demonstrated by a microscope—do not let us, in the laudable pursuit of the facts that surround us, neglect the fancy and the imagination, which equally surround us as a part of the great scheme. [Hear, hear.] Let the child have its fables—let the man or woman into which it changes always remember those fables tenderly—let numerous graces and ornaments that cannot be weighed and measured, and that seem at first sight idle enough, continue to have their places about us, be we never so wise. The hardest head may co-exist with the softest heart. [Applause.] The union and just balance of these two is always a blessing to the possessor, and always a blessing to mankind. The Divine Teacher was as gentle and considerate as He was powerful and wise. You all know how He could still the raging of the sea, and could hush a little child. As the utmost results of the wisdom of man can only be at last to help to raise this earth to that condition to which His foolishness, untainted by the blindnesses and the passions of men, would have exalted it long ago, so let us always remember that he set us an example of blending the understanding and the imagination; and that following it ourselves, we tread in His steps, and help our race on to its better and best days.—[Applause.] Knowledge, as all followers of it must know, is a very limited power indeed when it informs the head alone. But when it informs the head and the heart too, it is a power over life and death, and the body and the soul, and dominates the universe.—[Great applause, during which Mr. Dickens resumed his seat.]

### India—The Proclamation of the Queen—and of the Governor-General.

The Bombay mails of November 9th, reached London on the 4th of December. They brought the proclamation by which Queen Victoria's direct supremacy over India is finally substituted for the rule of the East India Company. As already announced the document was formally proclaimed throughout India on the 1st of November, and its reading was followed in the principal cities by illuminations, fireworks, and other demonstrations. The following is the text:

"Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honorable East India Company:

Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories in our name and on our behalf.

And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall from time to time receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honorable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honorable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honor of native princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

We feel ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favored, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field; we destre to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but desire to return to the path of duty.

Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:

Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such, the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgences will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

To all others in arms against the Government we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is our royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the 1st day of January next.

When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these wishes for the good of our people."

### PROCLAMATION

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Allahabad, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

"Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is her gracious pleasure to take upon herself the government of the British territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

From this day all men of every race and class who, under the administration of the Honorable East India Company, have joined to uphold the honor and power of England, will be the servants of the Queen alone.

The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in her royal proclamation.

From the many millions of her Majesty's native subjects in India the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General."

### Condition of Mexico.

*From the London Times, Dec. 7.*

When, some four centuries ago, the enterprise of Spanish navigators opened the vast continent of America to the admiration of Europe, the civilization of the New World was found to be concentrated in two spots, and two only, of that enormous territory. One of these favored regions was Peru; the other was Mexico. It was in Mexico especially that art, politics and science had received their greatest development. All the rest of North America, from the shores of Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Mississippi, was desolate and barbarous, diversified only by swamp, forest, or prairie, and populated by savages without knowledge or laws. Mexico alone redeemed the character of the new continent, and presented to the eyes of the invaders a spectacle so marvelous as to satisfy even the expectations which the great discovery had raised. There the Spaniards found an organized State, an ancient polity, an opulent capital, an exalted dynasty, a formidable priesthood, and a people well skilled in mechanical and decorative arts. So great, in fact, was the proficiency of the Mexican workmen, so elaborate the system of Government, and so impressive the whole evidence of wealth and grandeur, that for some time the civilization of Mexico was regarded as superior to that of Europe. Although, indeed, the researches of modern inquirers have enabled us to apply some corrective to these ideas, it is really probable that in certain respects the Spaniards found Mexico more advanced than Spain, and we have but recently assured on the authority of a comprehensive history that this civilization was the necessary incident of geographical and natural advantages. Such was the situation and configuration of Mexico that it could hardly fail to make progress, and all that was discovered there in the shape of national wealth or political order represented the extraordinary opportunities which nature had provided.

Such was the picture given of Mexico 400 years ago. Our American intelligence of yesterday gave us another sketch of the country as it exists at this moment, and it would be hard to imagine a contrast more surprising. There is literally no spot in the entire American continent, from the Artic Seas to Cape Horn, which presents such a spectacle of disorganization and ruin. The Indians of Patagonia are better ordered than the Mexicans of 1858. In the old seat of American civilization there is now no Government, no recognized polity, no public order. Life and property are insecure, not through the accident of a political revolution, or as the consequence of a transient convulsion, but necessarily and permanently, from the utter default and break up of all the institutions designed for their protection. We cannot find in any European history—not even in that of Spain itself—any parallel or illustration of the present state of things in Mexico. The country is split into factions, but no faction has any principle, nor does it seem to be so much as anticipated that there is any party, or any leader of a party, by whose ascendancy or predominance the existing anarchy could be terminated. When, in the year 1824, a Republican Government was definitely substituted for the dominion exercised by Spain, room was left for contests between Federalism and Centralization, which have never ceased, and which, perhaps, find more or less expression in all Mexican revolutions. We observe, also, at present, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Mexico are throwing such weight as they possess into the scale of absolutism, with the same views which have recently characterized their proceedings in various parts of Europe. But, except for these features, there is positively nothing to be discovered in the civil war now raging in Mexico which can raise it above the level of common and promiscuous brigandage. Society is resolved into its primitive elements without as yet, throwing up even any savage virtues to the surface.

It would be too abiruse a speculation to inquire philosophically into the causes which have thus operated on a country so fair and so fortunate as to have once produced an exceptional civilization of its own in the midst of general barbarism. Historically, the case can be taken in at a glance. Spain ruled the subject State of Mexico for exactly three hundred years; then came three years of convulsion, and then some thirty years of Republicanism on a remarkably pure and genuine model. Mexico had its union, its States, and its territories, its Chamber of Deputies, and its Senate, Biennial Parliaments and equal electoral districts, gave to the popular suffrage all the reality which Mr. Bright could desire; and, except that there was no education and no toleration in religious matters, the institutions of Mexico were, at any rate in theory, as liberal as they could be. All this, however, was of no avail. The Mexicans can neither govern themselves nor find anybody strong enough to govern them; and the State, if it can still be called a State, is simply tumbling to pieces for want of anything like vitality or cohesion.

The ordinary interest which might attach to a spectacle like this is materially enhanced by two important considerations. On the northern frontier of Mexico lies a formidable neighbor already aggrandized by large acquisitions of Mexican Territory, and prepared for the absorption of more. What gives this contingency still greater weight is the fact that the internal politics of the North American Union will be intimately affected by any further annexation towards the South, and its wisest statesmen are apprehensive of the results which might ensue. Certainly, up to the present time the Government of Washington has exhibited considerable forbearance in dealing with the provocations to which the anarchy, and license prevailing throughout Mexico have naturally given rise. We have, however, a more direct interest in the matter. English capital has been largely invested in Mexican undertakings, and English merchants have carried their energies to Mexico for the joint advantage of both countries together. The revolutionists, in their suicidal folly, have actually visited with indignities and penalties the foreigners who were contributing to the resources of their State, and, though Englishmen who lend their money to foreign Governments do so on their own responsibility, British subjects may claim the protection of British power. The affairs of Mexico are nothing to us, but we are entitled to demand that its Government, be it what it may, shall abstain from visiting our countrymen with injustice or wrong.

The only apparent parallel to this strange break-up is that suggested by the case of Poland, and here the parallel is apparent only. Poland, it is true, was a turbulent and unquiet State, with a system of government which never worked evenly, and which, perhaps, must have ultimately proved incompatible with the better organized politics on the frontiers. But the Poles had a nationality which gave them strength and purpose, and which for some generations enabled them to extend their territories at the expense of their neighbors. They once partitioned Prussia, and they once nearly annexed Russia. Moreover their disorganization, extreme as it was, had been in some measure artificially created, and the spirit which even to this hour is not extinct showed what a genuine vitality the nation possessed. In Mexico there is not a vestige of nationality. Of its seven or eight millions of population about one million only are whites, the rest being Indians or mixed breeds; and these Mexican Spaniards have not succeeded, like the French Canadians, in preserving the spirit which they brought across the seas. Mexico has broken up from pure incapacity for self-government. The license which ensued on the extinction of absolutism 40 years ago has never been exchanged for any regular or stable Administration, so that what should have been a mere temporary suspension of authority has proved a permanent abeyance of order. Despotism might have relieved the country, but no Mexican has been strong enough for a despot, and affairs, therefore, have gone from bad to worse, with interminable convulsions, hopeless wars, losses of territory, and, at length, with such absolute political disorganization that no stage of decline can be more ruinous, and men are only looking to see what may follow.

### The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following petition to the Government, relative to the Atlantic Telegraph, was very extensively and respectably signed in the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom: "The undersigned, being sensible of the great importance of communication by electric telegraph between this country and the continent of America, have learned with great regret that the Atlantic cable, the success of which was so recently hailed by the people of both countries, has by untoward circumstances been rendered inactive, if not altogether unserviceable; that a large further expenditure is required to restore its efficiency, or lay such other cable or cables as may be required for establishing permanently electric communication, the possibility of which has been so conclusively demonstrated, while the funds subscribed by the original undertakers of this national enterprise have been exhausted in the experimental and pioneering operations, which have effected this great though partial success. That the undersigned believed it would not be practicable, under existing circumstances, to raise the further capital required for completing this work, so special in its character and risk, without an offer of some collateral inducement, such as would secure to those embarking in it a moderate return upon their investment; and, such as the credit of the nation can alone supply in a complete and effective form. The undersigned further submit that, looking to the grandeur of the undertaking, to its special and exceptional nature and its importance to the Government of Great Britain and its dependencies, considering the capital and labor hitherto liberally expended by the undertakers without any return or commercial profit, it would not only be justifiable by precedent, but would also be for the benefit of the country, if Her Majesty's Government were to extend their aid to the enterprise in the form of such a moderate guarantee on a fixed amount of new capital, as is understood to have been asked by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and as will induce the public to subscribe the requisite funds for completing this national and important work; more especially as we are informed, that if in possession of funds or the credit asked for, the undertaking will be in a position to protect the national revenue by contracting, if desirable, with men of integrity and capital, who will relieve as well the Government as the Company from all or the greater portion of risk in an enterprise, which only requires this aid to render its success free from doubt and uncertainty."

Lord Derby acknowledges the receipt of the memorial, and states that it has been laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Ohio Trust Company Difficulty to be Compromised.—We understand that the attorneys for Bell

## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

**Speech of William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, December 21, 1858.**

MR. PRESIDENT—I am very glad to see these numerous propositions of so many fixed and certain routes for a Pacific railroad; and I hope thet every proposition of that character which is in reserve may speedily be submitted, because their presentation will open the way to a candid consideration of the few remarks which it is my purpose to make in support of this bill; remarks designed, not to show that the road, which will be probably made under the bill which is reported by the committee, will he made upon the best ronte, or the most convenient route, or the cheapest route, or that the system which the committee have adopted and submitted to the Senate in their hill, is the best system and the most sstisfactory one to all parties which can be devised, but designed to show that it is impossibls that the Congress of the United States, representing, as they do, confederated States, and communilea distant from each other so widely as they are, and maintaining systems of commerce and agriculture and manufactures so diverse, can agree and determine upon any one route, or the full detaila of any one system, to the exclusion of all others.

I have little occasion to appeal to the Senators from California, the only community on the Pacific coast which as yet is represented in the Congress of the United Stales. I have noticed always in the State to which I belong that the memory of the Netherlands is held in the tenderest affections by the descendants of the colonists of New York. On the other hand, when I traveled in Holland, I was unable to find even one lingering tradition there of the settlement of the New Netherlands. It is always so. The affection of the emigrant for his native land is always stronger than the concern of the fathsrland for its exiles in foreign countries. The Senators from California are convinced and committed, and are earnest enough in support of a Pacific railroad. It is only the Senators from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains who requtre to be convinced. It is only on this side of the mountains that the snow and ice of indifference and prejudice remain to be removed.

I shall pass rapidly over the question of details. No Senator has shown—I think no Senator can show—any objection against the propositions for settling the route, which are contained in the bill reported by the Committee, which has not been already anticipated there. No one can show, I think, as no one has shown, an objection against the plan adopted and recommended by the Committee for the construction of the road which has not been anticipated there, which I myself have not anticipated and surrendered there. This bill ts not my bill. The ronte upon which the road will probably be made nnder it is uncertain. It cannot now be ascertained. My own apprehensions are that it will csuse a road to bc built in a latitude further south than I should prefer; but, on the other hand, I know, or at least I think I am authorized to say, that members of the Commlitee, as well informed on the subject, and as shrewd and sagacious as I, opposed the bill in Committee, because they believed that under it the road would probably be made on a route more northern than they could approve. If I were entrusted and empowered to provide for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, I should begin in a very northern latitude, and I should carry the road directly acruss the continent, in continuation of the northwestern track of the emigration which has been pursued from the time when the navigation of the great lakes was opened until now, when we find population already gatherest and clustered upon the western shores of Lake Superior. tf I were authorized to provide the system upon which it should be built, I would discard and reject at once all pretense of the employment of companies or associations which, in my judgment, are but shams when engaged by the Government of the United States to construct a great national work. I regard such associations as bodies which will have no life, no blood, no nerves, no shews, in short no power, and even no validity, but what they will derive from the vigor and strength of the Government of the United States. I would discard utterly and entirely, the policy of giving public lands to Railroad Companies to be sold in the shambles to speculators, to raise means to carry on this great national work. *I would directly employ the capital and the credit of the United States, increasing the revenues of the United Stotes from commerce for the purpose of defraying the cost and establishing, at the same time, a Sinking Fund which should, within a reasonable period, absorb the public debt thus created.* And I would surrender the public lands in the vicinity of the road to actual settler for cultivation, so as to secure the speediest possible production of revenue from it.

But, Mr. President, I have been overruled in the committee, as have been all the proposed other or different plans or methods of determining the route; and we have been overruled upon a due consideration of all our objections. This bill has been reported by a majority of the committee, with whom I agree to accept it, not as the best possible bill, but as that one which will come nearer to our own systems and views. The only alternatives, therefore, were, either one less acceptable to those with whom I suppose myself to be acting, or no bill for a Pacific railroad at all. If any one inquire why I submitted to be overruled, I answer, it was because I think that it is time for deliberation to end, and for action to begin. In other words, I am in earnest in desiring to see a Pacific railroad built.

If I have not made myself clear in regard to this responsibility of fixing a route in debate here, I think I shall be able to do so by a single further remark. The Congress of the United States contains representatives who may be distilbuted in several classes; first, those who would vote for a Pacific railroad, if it should go in a route sufficiently near to the States and districts which they represent, and would probably vote against any Pacific railroad on any other conditions; a second class, who would vote for a railroad if it was not carried upon a route entirely distant and remote from the States which they represented; and a third class, who will not vote for a railroad at all anywhere, to be made in any way, and under any circumstances. Since we concluded in the Committee that no one route could be determined on in debate, it only remained to find some plan for the selection of a route independently of our own direct action.

The proposition which was adopted provides that the President of the United States shall he furnished with means to contract virtually for the building of a Pacific Railroad, starting at a point on the western line of the organized States of the Union, that is the Missouri River, the western border of the State of Missouri, at some point between the Big Sioux and the Kansas Rivers, and thence proceed to San Francisco, in the State of California, by the most eligible route, regard being had to feasibility, shortness, and economy. It is possible that the confidence thus to be reposed in the Executive might be abused; bnt there is a guarantee for his trust being executed wisely and justly, in the fact that tha bill provides an appeal. to the interests of capitalists to ascertain the most eligible route, reference being had to fsasibility, shortness, and economy. The western terminus of the road must at all events be, and immediately, be at San Francisco; not that it will be the only terminus of all the Pacific railroads which shall be hereafter built; not that it is in our power to bind up fate and compel the population upon the whole extent of the Pacific coast to pay tribute forever to San Francisco, but that San Francisco occupies at this time, ths position of the centra of commerce on the Pacific coast of this continent, and that civilization is further advanced and more completed and perfected In the State of California, and in that portion of it which communicates with San Francisco, than it is in any region north or south of that coast.

A railroad to the Pacific Ocean would be but practically incomplete which should traverse the continent, and stop at San Diego on the south, or at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, or at Puget Sound. Although it may be practicatly wise to build the road to Vancouver's Island, or to Puget sound, still, when it has been brought there, commerce, trade, business and the interests of the Government, would require it to be continued to San Francisco. Therefore, a majority of the committee supposed it was safe and proper to require that the road should be built to that point. What remained, then, was to approximate to a terminus on the western border of the Atlantic States; and, leaving the margin of a short distance of 300 miles between the Kansas and Bix Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be taken from which connections might be made from Chicago, from St. Paul, from St. Louis, from Memphis, from New-Orleans and from Texas. In this way, while it might be supposed that the interests of the trade, as already established, had determined one or several terminations on the Atlantic coast—Portland, if you please, or Boston, or New-York, or Phtiadelphia, or Charleston, or New-Orleans, or all of them—the only qnestion left was a practical one, namely, where, on the western borders of the existing Atlantic States, these several points could most naturally, and easily and conveniently be connected with the route across the continent which would be most eligible, because it was the most feasible, the shortest, and the one requiring the least expense.

Each Senator now raises a question whsthsr the road, if starting at a point betwsen the Big Sioux and the Kansas rivers, and seeking San Francisco, will go northerly enough, or whether it will go sufficiently far south, or whether it will take the central route or the Albuquerqne ronte. All that matter is to be ascertained by the surest and best test, and that is the test of the skill and science and economy of the contractors who shall engage to build the road. What has already occurred here has been sufficient to show thet although It was possible that a majority of those who favor the construction of a railroad to the Pscific may not agrea upon this system or plan of sscertaining where it shall be located, yet a majority can not be gathered together to vote for the northern or Governor Stevens's routa because everybody south of that route would be inclined to vote against it. So, if you take a central route, those on the North and those on the South may be expected to combine to vote against it; and if you take the Texas route, there would be a strong opposition on the part of all those who think that its effect would be to carry the emigration of the country and the progress of civilization further South than is consistent with the interests of the States which they represent. I make these allusions not for the purpose of showing that the detalls which this bill adopts are the best upon which I snppose a majority of Congress can be brought to agree.

Mr. President, we are met on this occasion, as ws always have been, with the argument that the construction of a Pacific Railroad la tmpossible. That objection has been raised here annually for eight years, and so often as the subject of a Pacific Railroad has been renewed; but it comes now in a modified form. Now, It is said that it is impossible to make the road within any reasonable limits of expense, and within any reaaonable and convenient period of time. It has been already demonstrated, by actual surveys, that this road can be made at an expense varying from $05,000,000 to $125,000,000, on any one of, I think, five several routes; and that, if the requisite energy shall be exercised, it can be built within a period of two or fifteen years.

Bnt it is said that tha road will cost a hundred or more millions, and will be worthless when It is made; because it will not be self-sustaining—that it will be a burden npon the Treasury of $10,000,000 a year It does not lie in my way to dispute or gainsey these specifications of the old objection of impracticability ss now modified. I grant you, Sir, that railroads cannot be made snywhere without great cost, and especially through mountain passes and over sterile plains, in a region absolutely uninhabited, or inhabited only by savages. I grant, moreover, that railroads do nol often pay dividends, and seldom or never pay dividends when they are constructed through a region in which society has yet to be called into existence. I admit the truth of these objections when stated with any moderate limitations; but this admission does not al all settle the question of economy. We have fallen into the habit of regarding that road alone as fessible which could be made by commerce, and sustained by commerce, because that hes been our experience, and the experience of older nations. A road is undertaken in Russia, in Germany, in France, in England, in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, everywhere in settled and civilized States, for commercial purposes only, or chiefly. It is undertaken upon the ground that the profits of traffio upon tt will pay for its construction, and its management. it is a very wisa policy on the part of the Government of the United States to employ for postal and milttary purposes, roads in those States which are made by commerce, and for commercial uses. But it by no means follows, nnd it is a great error to infer that commerce will maks and sustain railroads everywhere, adapted to the purposes of the Government, or that the Government of the United States has no need for a railroad across the continent, because commerce will not make, and will not sustain it when made.

The error, Mr. President, lies in supposing that the road is to be built exclnsively or chiefly for commercial purposes, and that the test of its expediency is an exigency of commerce. Thts road for the present, perhaps for a long future, is *to be chiefly a politicol rood, a road which will have three purposes:* the first, *the conveyonce of the mails* of the United States, thus making it a postal road; the second, for *the conveyance of the armies and the military and naval stores of the United Stotes* to the interior of the continent, and across the continent to the Pacific States; third, *the introduction ond establishment of society in the recesses of the Continent.* Independent of the great central, desolate, dreary region which intervenes between us and the Pacific Coast, we have already exploded the ancient theory that the mails of the United States can be maintained by commerce alone; we are actually maintaining postal communication as a political necessity over eastern portions of the United States, and upon the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, at a coet greatly exceeding the revenues derived from the postal service itself. A postal railroad across the Continent, within our own dominion, would stand on the same footing with our present overland wsgon road, or our steamship lines between New-York and San Francisco. But this is a very small element in the question. Other great elements are: The maintaining of peace, and order, and authority, over the savage tribes in the interior of this Continent; and, if need be, which God forbid, hereafter tbe maintainsnce of authority, and of peace, and of law, in Territories organized within that region; and still further, the protecilon of the American communities which are growing up on the Pacific coast, from the Gulf of California to the buundary of British Orgeon—the security of those communities against danger in such foreign wars as our whole polltical system contemplates as possible; and lastly, there is the object of consolidating the Union between those States and the Atlantic States.

These are political objects, and it is seen at once that the commercial uses of the road are entirely incidental. Fur one, Mr. President, I believe that if there had been a Pacific railroad there would have been none of those recent disturbances and alarms in Utah, which have cost us so many millions; there would have been nune of those expensive and distracting fiucursions of the Indian tribes on our infant settlements in Oregon and Washington. If there had been a Pacific tail road, there would have been a more rapid increase of the population and strength, and wealth, and vigor of the new States upon the Pacific coast—California and Oregon. The emigrant goes for a song from the Atlantic States tu the borders of civilization beyond the Mississippi. Fifteen, twenty, or fifty dollars, pays the expense of the emigrant from Boston unto what we arc yet accustomed tu call the Far West, and a sum not greater than that pays the expense of the emigrant from Europe to this country; but the emigrant from the Atlantic coast, or from any of the Internal Atlantic States, or from Europe, lays out a small estate in reaching the settlements on the Pacific, which it will be fortunate for him if he is able to replace by the labor of many years after his arrival there.

If, Mr. President, it be said that there is no need of the display of the Government in those regions until society shall have been organized there, and shall have developed commerce, which shall furnish and maintain the desired communications, then I answer that that is a question which was foreclosed ten years ago. It was settled and determined when the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was executed. The United States then solemnly underiook and committed itself to its own people, and to the world, to discharge the responsibility of establishing and maintaining civilization and government across the Rocky Mountains, and the snowy mountains, and the deep ravines, and the sterile plains, which intervene between their summits. This Government, in fact, has never been able for a moment to get away from the sense and conviction and pressure of that obligation. What are all our experiences of treaties with Great Britain and with the Central American States for the route across the Isthmus of Panama, for the route across Nicaragua, for the route through Honduras, to say nothing of our surveys of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien? What have all these negotiations meant? What mean all the conflicts and embarrassments which attend them, and which are perpetually increasing? What means our controversy about the fillibuster system, about the Monroe doctrine, about M. Bally's Interoceanic ship-canal? Whal are all these together but the betrayal of the conviction of the United States of the necessity of having routes across this continent, by which to maintain order and government within our unorganized terrliories, and to secure the safety and prosperity of our new States on the Pacific?

For one, Sir, I believe that Society will never be permanently organized and maintained in peace in the interior of the continent; I believe that authority will not be maintained there successfully; and I believe that union will not be perfected between the East and the West, until we shall have completed this bond of union, this great instrument of political discipline, if you pleasa so lo call it, which it ought to have been the first task of the Government of the United States lo provide on the organization of Society in California under our Constitution. So believing the question of $50,000,000, or $100,000,000 expense, or of $10,000,000 a year in maintaining the system, sinks into insignificance. It is necessary; and if it is necessary, thera is an end of the argument. It stands, I repeat, upon the same footing as your postal system; precisely upon the same foundation as your Navy and your Army; and if you are to dispense with either, if you are to cut down the expenses of either, my sober judgment is that retrenchment should lay its hands upon the armed forces and the naval establishment of the United Slates, while a liberal and fostering hand shonld be extended to the commencement and prosecution of this great enterprise.

Mr. President, I do not know how long we csn go on floundering in the way we have done for the last eight years, disputing with the Republic of New Grenada, disputing to-morrow with the Republic of Nicaragua, unable to repress incursions of our own citizens upon Central America, in danger perpetually of conflict with France and England, for the want of this great improvement; but I am sure of one thing, that loyal as the people of the Pscific coast are, that loyalty has its limits, and It is founded in reason, and not in blind partiality or affection. This community, so distant from us, so separated from us, growing up by itself in a state of isolation on the Pacific coast, and as near to-day to the great communities of Western Europe, and te Asia, practically, as it is to us, cannot he retained in political connection with us by a mere written bond, a contract in writing; but it must be maintained by the exercise of the spirit of the Union, which Is equality—equality between the States; equalities between the communities constituting the States; that political equality which, making due allowence for physical barriers that cannot be surmounted, yields and affords to agriculture, to mining, to manufactures, and to commerce, throughout every part of this great Empire, equal facilities and advantages. Every Senator can answer for himself whether the Pacific coast enjoys this equality of privileges and advantages consistently with the obligations of the Government so long as it is kept separated and isolated. Let us not deceive ourselves. There is no destiny that secures, and will, in despite of our own errors, vices or crimes, perpetuate this inestimable Union. On the other hand, the fates are always assiduously engaged in weaving a fatal web for thoughtless and improvident States.

Ambition, Mr. President, is not exclusively a plant of eastern growth. It springs up and is as vigorous on the Pacific as upon the Atlantic; and our Pacific States will, if they are not allowed to connect themselves directly and intimately with the Eastern States, do just exactly what the older Atlantic States did. They will colonize the Pacific coast of the continent and set up for themselves. It is only a question of time, if there ba no change of policy. The can be no more loyal te us and entertain no more affection for us than our forefathers cherished towards the country from which they emigrated to this continent. Then, I think, the Pacific Railroad invol es this question: whathar this capital, endeared to us by so many attractions and exciting so much hops, and pride and promise, shall, by the improvement of facilitias for intercourse, commerce and communication between us and the Pacific coast, *remain the capital of the whole United States of America*; or *whether it shall dwarf and sink, and become the capital of the United States of Atlontic only; and Mexico, invested as it is with so many ancient and heroic traditions already, shall become a rival capital—the capital of the Pacific States of America.*

Mr. President, I shall not willingly lose my way in debates about the constitutional power of the Government of the United States to construct this road. For myself, I understand the Constitution of ths United States to have been made "to establish justice, to maintain domesilc tranquility, and to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." Believing, as I do, that justice cannot be maintained, tranquility preserved, or the blessings of liberty secured under the Constitution to this whole American people, divided as it is into two communities, isolated and separated from each other, I am in no frame of mind to indulge in that sharp political criticism which seeks to render the Constitution of the United States, and the Union which it constitutes, a powerless, spiritless, lifeless thing. Since it is necessary for peace, since it is necessary for order, for safety, for liberty, and for union, I can, without scrutinizing its provisions, find in it ample ground for my support of this great measure. But all will agree that in cases of immediate danger, or in case of such remota danger as exacts precaution, it is attowed by the Constitution of the United States to make post roads in the Territories of the United States, and military roads within the same Territories. That concession is all that this occasion demands.

Mr. President, I hope I may be excused for appealing to the Senate of the United States to remember that we are now a people of thirty millions, and that we are increasing at the rate of a million a year—not a million of slaves, or drones, or a million of subjects of ignorant and besotted castes, but a million, practically, of free, vigorous, enlightened, intelligent, emulous, ambitious men. Still, activity is the law of a community ao strong, vigorous and prosperous. I mean activity beyond the daily occupation in domestic trades and professions, in minings and in agriculture, and in manufactures and commerce—an activity which constitutes the exterior life, if I may so call it, of a State, and which forces it on aome career of improvement or aggrandizement; that political activity which, carrying one nation forward after another, or many along together, constitutes what we recognize as the world's progress, or the advance of civilization. Political activity is a law of nations. Of all the enlightened States which have existed in modern or in ancient times, there has been no one which has failed to obey this law. What was the colonization of the United States but the exercise of this activity by the British nation; what the colonization of the provinces lying to our north, including the western bank of the Mississippi, by France? Sir, Great Britain within the last two hundred years has, in obedience to this law of political activity, extended her empire in vast circles around the globe. France, in obedience to the same law, has disturbed and convulsed the nations of the earth for two hundred years, and made her language the conventional language of the wurld. In obedience to the same law, Spain, lethargic aa she was, discovered the one-half of the globe; and Portugal, even less developed, as she was at the beginning of the fifteenth century, as a civilized State, rescued from oblivion the other half. Hlstory is only a record of political activity of nations.

How can this national activity of the American people be repressed, if it were wise to repress it? It never has been repressed. On the contrary, it has always had free scope. Our rescue of the dominion over so much of the Continent of Spain, France and England, as we now enjoy, has been only the exercise of that activity. We have rescued enough for prescnt use, and for improvemsnt for a considerable period in the future. What is to be done? This activity will not be repressed. Let me say now, that it will henceforth manifest itself either in a pacific form, in the form of peaceful enterprise, or in a martial form. One form or the other it must necessarily assume. It is for us to determine whether it shall be a pacific form or a military one. If any think that it can be repressed or conjured into peace by words, what they see going on in Central America, and in Sonora and Chihuahua, ought to satisfy them that Young America is not to be held in a state of rest by fastening green withes upon his limbs.

Now, Sir, I am not to say, for the first time here, that if there is a choice, I am for securing a peaceful direction of the activity of the nation. Peaccful activity is safer; it is cheaper; it is surer; it saved all the elements of national streagth and national power, and increases them. War is desolating; and even the best advantages which it confera are dctained at the cost of the distraction of large and precious energies of the human race. Besides, history teaches us nothing if it does not teach us that n chronic national passion for war is incompatible with the maintenance of our free Republican institutions. If I were asked why it is that the British race here is Republican and yet is monsrchical in Europe, I should answer, it is because there it affects war, here it cherishes peace.

If we are to have a peaceful exercise of the national activity, it must be confined at home. War necessarily attends it or results from its labors when it passes our own boundaries. What other domestic ambition have we? what other employment? What other field is there at home fur the exercise of our activity, but the improvement of the resources of wealth, of strength, and uf power, which lie in the great regions which we have lately added to our empire? The Pacific Railroad will give peaceful employment to this activity for a considerable perlud; perhaps, Sir, throughout your life as well as mine. It will be within our own borders; it will be altogether subject to our own laws; it will bring us into collision with no foreign State. You may safely build this railroad at a cost of $100,000,000, and employ one hundred thousand men a year in the construction of it, and have pence with all nations; but, Sir, you cannot send a steamship on a voyage from New-York to San Juan without incurring some risk of foreign war.

Mr. President, if we are to secure the exercise of this activity peaceably and at home, and in an enterprise like this of the Pacific Rosd, it devolves upon Congress to direct it. It is a political enterprise, and must be controlled, directed, sustained by some power. It is incapable of self-direction. Individuals cannot direct it? commerce will not do it; the States have become sedentary forces: and the Federal Government, the common Government of all the States, which alone is responsible for this great work, and alone possesses the power and can control the means, must secure to the public activity the needful direction to attain thet end.

My words are intended, Mr. President, rather to bring together, if possible, the friends and supporters of this measure, than to meet the objections which are made against its details. I have only one other thought to express. Every Senator may naturally desire that, when he shall retire from public life, he shall leave behind him some monument of patriotism, of his wisdom, and of his devotion to the interests of his country and to civilization. I can conceive of no monument which would be at once so imposing and so lasiing as a single vote cast in favor of this great enterprise, emphatically the enterprise of our country and of our age. It was pleasant to me, the other day, to see that when we came upon questions of political relations towards these very distant countries, China and Japan, there were peace, harmony and agreement, in the Senate of the United States. It seems to me now that this great tract of unoccupied lands, waste, desolate, stretching away between ns and the Pacific coast, is so distant from the North, so distant from the South, so separated from us all, so isolated, so new and strange to us all, that we can meet there as in a common field, leaving all our contentions behind us, and improve it for the common benefit of our posterity, and for the welfare and happiness of the human race. Whoever shall come into that field in that spirit, will entitle himself to that praise which the Roman historian gave to the statesman whom he loved and honored above all others: "He was moderate in acting for himself, but, when acting for his country, was dignified and efficient."

## Cassius M. Clay on Free Labor, Slavery, Poverty and Things in General.

DECEMBER 12, 1858.

W. O. BOURNE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 6th inst., also several publications, and the Constitution of the "Democratic Republican Workingmen's Iron Platform Association," are received, to which you invite my attention, and an expression of my views regarding them.

1. *Free Labor.* I agree with you, that it is in vain to hope that the laborer will be honored in the North or South whilst a portion of the laborers are degraded to chattel Slavery. The next question then is, "When and how are the slaves to be freed?"

2. *The Moral Question.* If Slavery was anything in itself of moral indifference, then we could and ought to await the result of what is called the "law of competition;" that is to say, when "free labor," by superior motive, and intelligence and energy, will make Slavery unprofitable and thereby destroy it. But as it is a great *wrong*, we cannot justly wait for such a solution. I confess that if I did not consider Slavery a wrong, I should not concern myself about it. Slaveholders say that it is a political question, and that moralists should not concern themselves about it. They know very well that if they can convince mankind that they are right, that mankind will not trouble themselves about its solution. As a political question, then, it is the creature of law—the law made it, and the law can unmake it. The motives for action res. with each voter's own conscience. It does not follow, however, that because Slavery is a wrong and a sin, that, therefore, there are not sufficient economical evils of its paternity to justify its overthrow. However obscure these evils may be to the master and others, to the free laborer they are very patent. The laburing man understands very well what is meant by "a rat"—he who studiedly underworks his brother laburers. Then, Slavery is "a rat." The laboring man understands how that convict-labor underworks his honest toil; well, then, Slavery is "penitentiary labor." It does not matler whether the slave is North or South; the effect is the same—except the freight, insurance, commission, &c., upon slave-grown articles in coming North are a tariff of protection to that extent to the Northern laborer, which the unfortunate free laborer of the South has not.

3. *The Law of Competition.* I propose to say a few words more upon the "natural law," or "law of competion." If mankind were governed only by their ideas of pecuniary or material interest, and their ideas were always omniscient and infallible, then it would be safe and wise to trust to it for the overthrow of Slavery. But man is not influenced sotely by his ideas of pecunlary interest; nor are those ldaas always infallible. On the contrary, he is a creature of imagination, sympathy, ambition, &c.,—his passions, or sentiments rather, as a general thing, overruling his appetites. Slavery in the United States is confessedly by its advocates claimed to be the basis of superior gentility, of courage, capability of governing, conservatism, and all that; its economical advantages are, if not questioned, at least not insisted on even by its defenders. It is logically absurd, then, to suppose that the weaker motive will control the greater—that a part, and a very small part, is greater than the whole; and, consequently, that Slavery, if "let alone," will not long continue to exist even after it will be, and shall also manifestly be, more expensive than free labor.

4. *A Tariff.* I have always besn a tariff man. I lay down the axlom that the greatest perfection of material development exists where there is the greatest division of labor in the closest proximity. Division of labor, because that only can insura perfection and facility in execution; closest proximity, because that avoids all the extra cost of freight, insurance, interest, commission, &c. Now, "tha world is (not) governed too much," out, too badly! It is the purpose of a tariff to compel men to do what is admitted to be their proper interest. A tariff brings our workshops to our doors; the tariff causes the fifty or sixty millions of dollars which you say are yearly sent abroad for French, and British, and India fabrics, to be paid to our own home laborers. This seems to be decidedly the best and only way permanently to dispense with "Workingmen's meetings in the Park" and the humiliating "soup-houses." I should, upon philosophicnl principles, then, be for a tariff in every nation, even if all others established "free trade." Much more, then, am I for a tariff in my own nation, when most other nations war upon us with tariffs. 1. I am for a tariff, then, because it is ecomically the interest of the whole nation. 2. Because it is the cheapest and least vexatious mode of taxation. 3. Because it prevents pauperism at home. 4. Because it makes the moneyed aristocracy more dependent upon their neighbors who are less fortunate, and binds society together by lasting mutual interest. 5. Because it stimulates and reacts upon agricultural and all other arts and pursuits.

5. *The Labor Question.* I hold labor to ba a natural law, and all natural laws are designed for man's highest happiness. I regard labor, then, not as a thing to be avoided, but sought after as a great blessing. It brings all our necessaries and luxuries of civilization; gives health and vigor, and beauty to the body, quickens the mental facutties, and regulates the passions, and strengthens the soul. I regard the man who never labors as unfortunate. The great men of all ages have labored with their hands. THEODORE PARKER, one of the greatest men of our day, labors, not as a necessity, but as a law of Divine Benignity. I labor. I need not say, then, that labor is honorable, and should be honored. Laborers are no more "*mud sills*" than men of other professions.

6. *Poverty* is a great misfortune. It does not follow only in the footsteps of the manual laborer. It has cursed the poet, the philosopher, the warrior, the divine, the scholar, and every grade of human genius, and all professions and pursuits. I imagine that no thoughtful reader of history fails to perceive that with the advance of civilization, the dignity of labor is more and more acknowledged; no question but that the material, mental, and social condition of the laborer has improved. I do not look for very suddsn and beneficial reforms in the world, but I nm by no means prepered to admit that *poverty* is an inevitable evil of our humanity. When we remember that the old law of agriculture was to wear out the land—now, to improve it; when I see the rich alluvial land of this new continent averaging from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat per acre, and old England producing thirty to forty, or more; when I see the chemical laws of manuring and growth just beginning to be understood; when the mechanical powers are for the first time largely spplied to plowing, reaping, threshing, grinding and baking—I should regard myself as very presumptive if I should say that the time is not come, or coming, when all the children of our race shall have plenty of food and raiment—when subsistence and population shall go hand in hand, and necessary poverty cease on earth.

7. *Conclusion.* Let us not seek Quixotic remedies—neither Socialism, nor Fourierism, nor Mormonism, nor Spiritualism, nor any other "ism"—but, holding on to all the good of the past, look hopefully and cautiously to the future. How much is poverty increased by unnutitive production?—whisky, tobacco, tea, coffes, opium, gie-sang—all of which not only empty the purse, but destroy the body and degrade the soul. How much by false ideas of religion—by fast days, by holy days, and all that! How much by false views of honsr and respectability, by vain show—the poor imitating the rich by foolish fashion and false taste! How much by idleness, thriftiessness and ignorance! Let us reform, then, in the direction of rational progress. 1. By governmental action, such as a tariff, abolition of Slavery, destruction of caste, *peace*, education of the people, internal improvements, encouragement of agriculture, mining, commerce, &c. 2. By individual negative action in all the above enumerated vices. 3. By a wiser understanding of the moral taw, the laws of nature, our duty to God and to each othsr. 4. By honoring at all times only those who honor us, politically, personally and socially.

8. *The Republican Party.* I do not say that your organization should be dissolved—perhaps you had better not do it—but I think that you and I, your friends and mine, gensrally, are identical in views of the evils to be removed, and the way to do it. I think the Republican Party should receive your cordial support—that they will carry out your views. If they do not, then select anothsr that will, and go there, AND I WILL GO WITH YOU. Very truly your friend,

C. M. CLAY.

## SENATORS DOUGLAS AND JONES.

**Personal and sharp Correspondence between Senators Douglas and Jones of Iowa.**

*From the Galena Courier.*

WINCHESTER, Aug. 7, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 28th of July, communicating to mo the fact that there is a rumor in circulation in Galena, supposed to have come from Gen. JONES, of Iowa, that pending the Illinois Central Railroad grant in the United States, an arrangement was made between him and me, by which the interests of Galena were sacrificed to those of Dubuque, is received. I have a distinct recollection of the facts of the case, and they are in substsnce as follows: The bill, as drawn and introduced into Congress by myself, provided for a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the mouth of the Ohio river, with a branch to Chicago, and another to Galena, the north-western terminus of the road. Gen. JONES, his colleague, and perhaps some others, objected to Galena as a terminus, on the ground that the road would not connect with the Mississippl river, and thus a hiatus would be created in the railroad between the east and west side of the river. *I endeavored to dissuade them from their objections*, and to induce them to allow the bill to pass in the shape I had introduced it, *but they were immovable and insisted on defeating the bill*, unless we would extend the road to Dubuque. Upon full consultation with my colleagues in both Houses of Congress, it was determined to permit the alteration to be made, under the belief that the whole bill would be defeated unless we consented to the change, and we thought it was better to allow the change to be made than to lose the bill altogether, although we did not think tha our Iowa friends were treating us kindly by attempting to defeat a great measure for our State, on a point of the kind. Under these circumstanccs, I did cheerfully acquiesce and concur in the determination of the united Delegation of the State, to agree to the change by which the road should be extended to Dubuque, but carefully omitting to provide at what point the crossing should be, whether at Dubuque, at Tête de Morts, or at any inlermediate point. I will only add that any insinuation, or intimation, on the part of Gen. JONES, or any of his friends, that I had any collusion with him, and was willing to sacrifice the interests of Galena to those of Dubuque, or any othsr point, is basely and infamously false.

Very respectfully, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

H. G. CROUCH, Esq., Galena, Ill.

## Gen. Jones' Letter in Reply to the Foregoing.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 9, 1858.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill.—SIR: Herewith is inclosed your letter dated August 7, 1858, to H. G. CROUCH, Editor of the Galena, Ill., *Courier*, cut from that paper of the 2d inst., with the editorial accompanying the same headed—"*A Base Calumny.*" I will not condescend to notice the scurrilous editorial, predicated upon the many *willful misrepresentations* of your letter, preferring to deal with you, as more responsible than your instrument. I say "*willful misrepresentation*," because you say "you have a distinct recollection of the facts in the case," and because the journals and debates of the Senate prove your statements to be wholly destitute of truth, so far as you refer to my colleague, (Gen. A. C. DODGE) myself and our friends as having ever *expressed or entertained* the idea, as you say of defeating the bill unless the road was extended to Dubuque," though we surely had as much right so to amend it as our Southern friends of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama had to suggest and *require*, as I think they did, that you should make the road extend to Mobile through those three States.

You knew well that neither you nor your colleague, Gen. SHIELDS, ever had such consultation, either between yourselves or your colleagues of the House, before I offered my amendment to make the road terminate at this place instead of at Galena. You, moreover, knew equally well that when I approached you towards the close of the debate in the Senate on the bill with my amendment, and asked you whether you had any objections to my offering it, stating, as I did, that it was merely to extend your road to Dubuque, 12 or 15 miles further West, that you not only freely assented thereto, but *thanked* me for the suggestion; and that I immediately thereafter, in your presence and hearing, obtained the assent also of your colleagues to the same effect. That I then offered it, and it was passed without a dissenting vote or objection from any quarter whatever, as the records show.

You must also recollect that within twenty-four hours *after* the passage of the bill through the Senate, I informed you that I had had a conversation with Col. Baker, the then Representative from Galena in Congress, and that he declared to me that he would not allow the bill to pass the House without having my amendmeat stricken from it, and that you then said you didn't care what Baker wished; that it was right the road should terminate on the Mississippi, and so connect with our proposed railroad, and that you would so state to your colleagues, Col. Richardson, Msj. Harris, and others of the House, who would take charge of the bill, and would prevent Baker from making any such amendment in that body.

The assertion on your part that I or my colleague or any one of our friends, had determined to *defeat* your bill upon the ground stated by you, or for any other reason whatever, is false, and its publication being deferred until the day of the late Illinois election, too late to be contradicted by myself or others, shows that you and hs, (your Galena organ,) who acted for you, designed to mislead the Galena people, and thus accomplish your selfish purpose. The journals and the debates of the Senate show that General DODGE and I heartily coöperated with you and your colleague in every effort and every vote which was given on that question. For many considarations, we could not but be deeply interested in the passage of that bill.

At the celebration of the completion of the Illinois Central railroad to Dunleith, held st this place in July, 1855, you comptimented me in exalted terms in your speech on that occasion as the person who procured the amendment, making Dubque the terminus of the road; and although you knew that hundrede of your own constituents were there present, you did not *intimate* that the sama had been done contrary to your wishes. You were then addressing an Iowa audience whom you wished to propitiate.

Again, air, when you last visited Dubuque, (August 26, 1857,) you had an interview with J. B. Dorr, the editor of the *Express and Herald*, of this city, who had, ever since you introduced the Kansas and Nebraska bill in the Senate, been your hitter opponent, and the opponent that measure. The next morning an editorial articla appeared in that paper, of which the following is an extract:

"But Illinois is not the only State which has been benefitted by the policy and by the labors of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. All the Western States are indebted to him for the material prosperity which is observable within their borders. We believe, however, that our own State (Iowa) stands next to Illinois in her obligations to Mr. DOUGLAS. To him more than to any living man is owing the magnificent railroad system which is destined to make her one of the wealthiest and most important States of the West. Even our own good city of Dubuque owes, in a great measure, her importance to the labors of Mr. DOUGLAS. She knows that the extension of the Northwestern branch of the Illinois Central to the opposite bank of the Mississippi has greatly added to her prosperity, and the land-grant roads running from here to the interior will still add more towards making her the commercial metropotis of the region north and west of Chicago."

Two numbers of the papsr containing the above extract were sent to you the next day, one to Galena and the other to Chicago, with the expectation that you would have the honesty to spurn the offer thus made you by your *newly* acquired advocate here, to the detriment of myself, for whom you then professed friendship. Instead of doing so, however, the same article was republished in the *Times*, your organ at Chicago, and that, too, within a very few days after it came out here, and whilst you were still at Chicago, necessarily within your knowledge, if not at your request. Thus, Sir, at one time you extolled ma in unmeasured terms for causing Dubuque to be made the terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, [illegible] at another, you chose to [illegible] my unscrupulous opponent in order to [illegible] which justly belonged to me and approved [illegible] by your temporary benefit. And now, when [illegible] reminded by your constituents fur alluwing me to make an amendment to your hill, to the disadvantage of Galena, (as the people there believe,) you resort to the *dishonest and unworthy pretext* of saying you were compelled either to allow the amendment to be made, or to lose the bill entirely, because "*they* (myself and colleague) *were immovable and insisted on defeating the bill*," &c. Neither Gen. DODGE, his father, nor myself, ever voted against you or Gen. SHIELDS on any amendment or proposition offered to the bill, and it finally passed by yeas and nays 26 to 14: so we had not, as you allege, the power to defeat the bill, as still it would have passed.

My amendment was offered without consultation with any one, not excepting my own colleague, or any one of my own constituents. I am proud of having procured such a benefi for the State which has trusted and honored me, but I would spurn it had it been obtained "by collusion" with yourself or any one else—a charge never within my knowledge made at Galena or elsewher, until now meanly insinuated by yourself.

This, Sir, is the third time that you have made "*infamously false*" accusations against me, and that I have been compelled to fasten the lie upon you. Though you may, at the sacrifice of Democratic organizations, have effected a triumph in your State, as you say, "over Executive and Congressional dictation," I can but look with contempt upon any fame or position you may have acquired by a union with "white spirits and black, blue spirits and gray," Black Republicans, South Americans, disappointed office-seekers, &c., as I do upon the miserable resort to opprobrious epithets connected with my name, but ered with a contingency which gave a sure escape.

GEO. WALLACE JONES.

P. S.—This was prepared at the time and place it bears date, and would have been sent to you had I known where it would reach you. As you are still canvassing the country, I address it to you at our own home, and publish a copy of the eame in order to make sure of its being seen by you.

GEO. W. JONES.

## Reasons why all Parties should Nominate Southern Candidates for President in 1860.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: Will you

## THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

### Conclusion of the Testimony—Postponement of the Argument.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday Night, Dec. 24.

Quite unexpectedly the testimony in this case was concluded this evening. Mrs. Bennett was examined in private this afternoon, at the opening of the Court, and then her public cross examination was commenced by Gov. Dotton. This afternoon was the first and only time that she has displayed any signs of physical weariness. At times her eyelids would droop, and the color leave her cheeks, but Gov. Dutton found it impossible to shake her testimony in the least. His arose examination was like putting his knuckle to the knob of a Leyden jar: though the outward appearance indicated no brilliancy within, the sparks came leaping out with as much vivacity as ever. When Mrs. B. passed again into the hands of Judge Blackman, her own counsel, the resolution she had thus far displayed partially failed her, and she was obliged to leave some of the least important of the statements of the Doctor's witnesses uncontradicted. She entered a *caveat*, however, against its being taken for granted that she conceded the truth of the parts she did not particularly notice. Some testimony of no great importance was then offered for the Doctor, and the case was declared closed.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Governor Dutton, in his cross-examination, first took up Mrs. B.'s denial of the truth of Phœbe Williams' testimony.

Question—You said Phœbe could not sew? Answer—She could not sew decently; she, however, did the plainest, most common sewing.

Q.—Did you ever tell any one that you did not get her as a seamstress, but were surprised to find she was a good one? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—At whose request did Mr. Gillette go to Hoboken? A.—At the request of all the ladies.

Q.—Did he go with you to a painting gallery? A.—He did, though he has forgotten it. We rode up, and he, I think, continued in the omnibus when we got out.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him about the paintings? A.—I think not; there was nothing to talk about; the paintings were principally portraits and landscapes.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Beck? A.—At Mrs. Quinn's; but I never went there with him.

Q—Did you never go there with Mr. Beck at any time? A.—Now I reflect, I remember once that I did; Mrs. Sellidge, Mr. Evans, Miss Mandeville and some others, went in company; I was with them at the time, and I believe Beck was along.

Q.—Why did the Doctor not go? A.—Because he did not choose to make himself agreeable, I told him I was going and know he knew I was going.

Q.—It was in the Summer of '57 you went to West Rock? A.—In the Spring.

Q.—Where was Beck boarding then? A.—At the Tontine; I asked the Doctor if I could go to the Rock.

Q.—How do you know you did? A.—I know I did; I never went ont without his leave.

*Gov. Dutton*—Stop, ma'am. I want to confine your attention to this time.

Q.—Beck helped you go up the Rock, did he? A.—Yes.

Q.—On that occasion Mr. Dechandon and Mrs. Sellidge went up together, leaving yourself and Mr. B. and the other lady together. I believe? A.—Yes; sometimes they were so far ahead as to be out of sight and then we would all be together again.

Q.—Where were the other three at the time of his insulting conversation? A.—I had crept through the crevice made by the Rocks at Judge's Cave and sat down; the rest were a rod or two off.

Q.—Did the others hear the talk, his insulting proposition and your reply? A.—I do not think they did; as near as I can recollect his talk was about his admiring me more than any lady he ever met.

Q.—Did he say nothing of marrying you? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did you tell Miss Sellidge or Miss Mandeville that Mr. Beck had made improper propositions? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—He said your husband was a coward; did you resent that? A.—No, because I knew it was true. [Laughter.]

Q.—Why did you not call on the other gentlemen to defend you? A.—I did not think best to have any scenes at that time; and moreover, Mr. Dutton, I thought I could take care of myself. [Laughter.]

*Mr. Blackman*—That's it; especially *before* folks.

Q.—Did you walk down the rock that day with Mr. Beck? A.—I may have done so; that was the last conversation I ever had with him, and I talked enough with him to let him know what I thought of him.

Q.—Where did Mr. Beck get out of the carriage on returning? A.—In Orange-street, I think; he never came back to the Tontine again.

Q.—Did you not know Beck was dissolute? A.—No, Sir; he was a member of the College Church at that time, and was brought to the house frequently by my husband.

Q.—About the letter you introduced yesterday. Did you hand it again to your husband after you found it in his vest pocket? A.—I did not, as I did not think it worth while to do so if he thought no more of it.

Q.—Did you say anything to him, or he to you, about that letter? A.—I do not remember that there was any conversation on the subject.

Q.—Did you lock it up privately in your desk? A.—I did not, because the Doctor had broken the key to my desk and I could not.

Q.—How long after you reached Stepney did your husband get you the calico dress you mentioned? A.—It might have been the first week.

Q.—How was it, then, you wore that loose gown all the time? A.—The calico dress was not made up.

Q.—Where was it you and Mr. Smith were found in the position you spoke of, you on his knee; what time of day? A.—Early gaslight.

Q.—How long had you been in the room alone with him? A.—Time enough to let him put on his gloves.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that the cause of his sitting down was because he was too unwell to stand? A.—I do believe that was the reason.

Q.—Did you think it a particularly favorable time to sit on his knee when he was so unwell? A.—I did I suppose, or I should not have seated myself there. [Great laughter.]

Q.—How long did you sit there? A.—No time at all: Doctor came in.

Q.—You asked Doctor after you got back to Georgestreet why he was not jealous? A.—I did, as I did not know but he might be jealous, though I had not the slightest idea he would be so affected.

Q.—With reference to Mr. Gillette, did he not take Sarah Newman's feet and put them on an ottoman? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Did he not sit near you? It was a very warm day. A.—That was just the reason he should not do so; flaughter;] he *never* sat near enough to me to fan me.

Q.—Did he kiss you ever? A.—He said this morning he did, and I suppose he did.

Q.—Did you tell any one in New-Haven of it? A.—No. Sir, I never did.

Q.—Did he ever have any conversation with you about your being suited to Dr. Bennett? A.—Never did any such talk at all pass between us.

Q.—You say you were in the habit of taking money from the Doctor's pocket-book? A.—I did not say I was in the habit of doing so; occasionally I did.

Q.—You say you finally got hardened to it? A.—I did, because I was put into such close quarters.

Q.—What did you do with the money—buy jewelry or dresses? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I bought a pound of candies once, and never anything but what was absolutely necessary.

Q.—At the time of your going to Auburn, who did you visit there? A.—I visited Eliza Lewis, who has testified against me.

Q.—Did you have any communication with her? A.—Not very free.

Q.—Did you talk about Horace Smith? A.—I think we did.

Q.—Are you prepared to say you never said you loved Horace Smith? A.—[Very decidedly]—I never said anything she could construe into an expression of unlawful love.

Q.—You remember that Horace Smith left the house at one time early in the morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long before breakfast did you get up on that occasion? A.—I called Phœbe, and probably saw Mr. B. before I called him out to his meal; I never told Mr. Lewis that he declared the loved me or clasped me in his arms.

Q.—Did you never tell Miss Harter you corresponded with Smith? A.—I think I did; and that I gave her to understand Doctor did not see the letters.

Q.—Did you never say to Miss Harter of Mr. Wehner while he was sick, that he loved you so that you were afraid he would commit suicide? A.—No Sir; I never flat ered myself I had any such power over him [laughter.]

Q.—You never said that while Doctor was there, Wehner played, and that when he was away you talked? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you never say that Doctor made Wehner take his pay for tuition; and that he (W.) returned it to you? A.—Never; the fact was not so either; Mr. Wehner rendered a receipted bill to Mr. Bennett as a consideration for his kindness during sickness, and Doctor accepted it, very much to my mortification. Doctor would not have paid for the music I had either, had I not told him I should return it all unless he did pay for it.

Q.—Did you never say that Wehner once loved you, but that he had now become cold and indifferent? A.—No, Sir; I never used the words "cold and indifferent" until I came to this trial; I have learned them by heart, however, from Doctor's witnesses?

Q.—What there was in the indifference between yourself and Miss Harter began? A.—In the Winter of '56 and '57.

Q.—Did you ask Miss H. to assist you in securing some property? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not in any way confide in her after the time referred to? A.—I accepted her services when she offered to do things for me no one else offered to do.

Q.—Was there any money borrowed of Mr. Blakeslee. A.—I think there was; Mr. Dutton, I must explain about that money to you, or you will never understand it.

Q.—Were you never in the room Eli Bennett described here? A.—I have been there when Doctor took me there, but at no other time, for I did not know the way.

Q.—Did you not write a letter to Eli Bennett on that particular subject to which reference has been made [Abortion]? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Did you not read Miss Lewis a letter received from Horace Smith? A.—I did, and can tell the passage; he said he was sorry my life had been cast on such a desert; (it was in answer to my complaints to him about my husband;) I am not sure whether he added that if I had been his wife he would have treated me better, or that if he had had a wife he would have treated her better; he did say that he would advise me never to leave my husband.

Q.—Did you not, after the petition was brought, go with the Doctor to get an overcoat at Mr. Fitch's? A.—I certainly did go with him; he made me do so; I was not on pleasant terms at all with him at that time, however.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge prejudicial to Mrs. Gill's character, or did you not state to your husband that her character was bad? A.—I never had the least knowledge of anything derogatory to Mrs. G.'s character, and could not have said any such thing to my husband.

Q.—Why did you call on Mrs. North with Mrs. Graham? A.—Expressly to face her down to the stories she had told, or rather to see whether she would dare repeat to my face the stories she had told to others, for I could not allow any one to take such liberties with my name and character as Mrs. N. did.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Ward about the testimony she would give? A.—Mrs. W. came to my house shortly before I went to Cuba, and in conversation asked whether I had subpœned her; I told her I had not, and she said: "Then it must be the Doctor who has done so; I shall go to Massachusetts and get away from him—the wretch;" in reply to something else, Mrs. W. said: "We all know the Doctor is an unnatural—unkind husband."

*Direct examination—Judge Blackman*—Q.—What else did Mrs. Ward say in the conversation you refer to? A.—That she had never nursed in a family where a man interfered so much with the business; he said, in Mrs. Graham's presence, that his feelings towards his wife had changed, and that if she (Mrs. Ward) nursed me, she must not look to him for pay; she told Mrs. Rockwell, before Mrs. Graham, about the Doctor's pulling her up when she lay down in the afternoon, shaking her and telling her to get up and go sewing; she would come up stairs and tell me how the Doctor inquired how her last patient was; she would, she said, pretend to think he meant me, and when she went on to tell about me, he would say, "No, no, I do not mean her, I mean that woman in Wooster-street;" she told of this to show how hard-hearted the Doctor was.

Q.—State about Miss Harter's proposal to you? A.—She asked me after the petition was drawn, if I had got away my Summer wardrobe from Doctor; I told her "No," and she said "Why didn't you?" I replied "I had no means of getting it," she said she would assist me; I answered, "You can't, you are only a woman like myself, and we can't get away those boxes;" "Well," said she, "Mr. Sanford would help you; he despises the Doctor and would like to crush him under his foot as he would a worm; and I know an express man who hates the Doctor, and he will help; we will get the clothes and you can keep them till this is all over, but you know Dr. B. is too mean to give them to you if you leave them there;" I told her I should be glad to get any help to take them away, so I told her where they were, and she said herself and Mr. Sanford, and the express man, went up and got them and took them to Mrs. Taylor's where she boarded, and that they were then subject to my command; Sanford took the clothes and turned them over to Doctor, except a few fragments, and I have never seen them since. [Mrs. B. here said she was too much fatigued to proceed, and her examination closed, though there were one or two matters she would have wished to explain.]

Mr. Allis was asked how he had superscribed his letters to Mrs. B. for the last few years. A.—So ne I have superscribed to Mr. Blakeslee's care; for a year, perhaps, I did so, and perhaps no more than six months; I did so at my daughter's direction.

The Court asked the counsel for the respondent whether they wished to introduce any further testimony.

Gov. Dutton replied that they would like to recall two or three.

Mrs. Delia Ward was recalled and examined by Mr. Watrous.

Q.—It has been said you invited a gentleman up to see Mrs. B. when she was sick? A.—I never invited Mr. Smith nor any one else up to her room while she was sick.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. ever tell you that she had put her hand into the fire, and that she would hold it there till it was burned off? A.—Never; I have often heard her say that supposing she should get her bill, it was not because she wanted to marry again.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett say anything to you about her situation as adapted to commend her to the Court? A.—I do not remember if we said anything of the Court, but she said she thought it would excite sympathy.

*Gov. Dutton*—What about your going to Massachusetts to avoid appearing as witness? A.—I did say that I was going there, as I did not want to appear here.

Q.—Did you say anything about Dr. Bennett being a wretch? A.—Not that I remember.

*Cross-examination by Mr. Blackman*—Q.—When did Mrs. Bennett say anything about sympathy? A.—It was not when I was nursing her; she was going to leave the Doctor; it was when she lived in State-street.

Q.—Did she speak of the ordeal she must pass through as an easy thing? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did she say anything about backing out? A.—Not at all.

Q.—She rather implied, then, that she meant to go on with it? A.—Yes, she did imply it.

*Mr. Blackman*—That is all we wanted.

Q.—Did you ever say anything to Mrs. Bennett about the Doctor being a wretch? A.—*Provided her story* was true, I said he was.

Q.—You certainly did not say anything about his being a clever fellow? A.—Oh, no; no—not at all. [Great laughter.]

*Mrs. Charles W. Peckham* was recalled.

Q.—From whom did you learn the name of the gentleman with whom Mrs. B. said she was in love. A.—Mrs. B. told me herself; Mrs. B. corrected me when on the stand the other evening; she turned around to me and said she thought I was wrong in saying Mr. —— was a good man. [Here there was a perfect explosion of surprise. Mrs. B. raised her hand with an involuntary exclamation, protesting as earnestly as she could without words against the statement. Mr. Blackman shoved back from the table suddenly, calling out remonstrances from the gentlemen opposite. The witness persisted in her statement, though it was perfectly evident to every one that it was morally impossible for Mrs. B. to communicate with the witness in any way at any time, had she desired to do so, without attracting the attention of the Court or of the lawyer. No further questions were asked her.]

*Mrs. Lewis* was recalled.

*Gov. Dutton*—State the sentence of the letter Mrs. B. read to you about Horace Smith.

*The Court*—You must ask her whether she wishes to change her testimony. Repetition of former testimony can not be allowed.

*The witness*—I do not wish to change any of my testimony; what I stated was assuredly true.

*Mrs. M. L. McCarthy* took the stand.

*Mr. Watrous*—Did Mrs. B., in your presence, ever say Mr. Gillette kissed her? A.—She did, once; she remarked that she did not know, but she was going to have company over the Sabbath; she said that he told her she should never have been the wife of such a man, as her present husband, and that, after saying it, he kissed her; as Mr. G. was coming up to stay over Sunday, to preach for Mr. Phelps, she feared he might come to their house, but she hoped he would not.

Q.—How about Phœbe Williams' capacity as a seamstress? A.—Mrs. B. said Phœbe was capable of cutting out drawers for the children, and of making them, and that she was a good seamstress.

*Cross-examination.—Mr. Blackman*—When did Mrs. B. say this about Phœbe? A.—She had not been living there long.

Q.—What year was it? A.—I cannot undertake to tell what year it was, but should think it was three years ago; it might have been more.

*Gov. Dutton*—Did Mrs. B. tell you she knew where Phœbe was the night she was shut out? A.—She said that Phœbe told her she was under the cellar door.

*Judge Blackman*—Did Mrs. B. come to your house on the night Phœbe Williams is described to inquire about her? A.—She did; she asked if Phœbe had been there; I told her she had, and that she had left at eight o'clock that evening.

Q.—Did you say to Mrs. B. that any member of the family knew where Phœbe was? A.—I might have said I thought Doctor knew, but cannot say certainly whether I did or did not.

Gov. Dutton said they wished to ask Dr. B. a few questions of a private character, and the Court accordingly went into the room opposite.

*Mrs. Edson Sanford* took the stand.

*Gov. Dutton*—I understand you wished to make some correction in your testimony. You may now do so. A.—I misunderstood Mr. Blackman the other day; he asked me whether I had not said my husband had completely turned me around as regarded Dr. Bennett; if there had been anything said it must have been the contrary to this, as that very day of which this is stated I carried a letter to Mrs. Bennett, and could not have been unfriendly to her; when I called to see Mrs. B. she denied something she had formerly told me about Wehner, and said that she was going to confess her love for Horace here in Court; I was surprised that she did not do so; this changed my mind about Mrs. B., if anything did.

Q.—Before that time did you suppose Mrs. B.'s confidence in you was lessened. A.—Not at all, as at that very time I was going to secrete her things for her; I told Mrs. B. that if I was called as witness I must tell all she had said to me.

*Cross-examination*—Where were these letters for Mrs. B. which came to your care mailed? A.—They were Western letters all of them, and Mrs. B. said they were from her sister.

Judge Blackman wound up the session with the usual call for Scipio Devonshire; but Scipio didn't come and the Court declared the case closed. It had previously been agreed among the counsel that the arguments in the case should be postponed for the present. The gentlemen representing the different parties agreed to limit their pleas to one hour and a half each. Connecticut law cuts them down to an hour, but Judge Waldo, on account of the length of time the case had occupied, stated that he would not be stringent.

The court then adjourned the Court until Tuesday, Jan. 4, (one week from next Tuesday,) when the arguments will be heard—Judge Blackman and the Hon. R. J. Ingersoll for Mrs. Bennett, and Gov. Dutton and Gov. Baldwin for the Doctor. I cannot close my report without returning thanks for numerous favors received from the Editors of the *Daily News*.

GENERAL SCOTT AT CHARLESTON.—The steamship *Marion*, Captain FOSTER, reached Charleston on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, having on board Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A. In company with him were Lieutenant-Colonel LAY, U. S. A., and Dr. WOOD, U. S. A. As soon as the steamship reached the wharf he was waited upon by a Committee of six from the Washington Light Infantry, in full uniform. On entering the city he was received with every attention to his years and rank. The hotels were hung with banners, and the shipping in the harbor displayed their colors throughout the day. At 2½ P. M. a detachment of Washington Artillery, Lieutenant SALVO commanding, fired a salute of fifteen guns, the number due his rank, on Citadel Green. During the day he visited and inspected the works and arrangements of Fort Moultrie, and afterwards at Fort Sumter, and then returned to his quarters at the Charleston Hotel, and received the congratulations of many friends. In the evening he was escorted to the steamer *Isabel*, upon which he left the next morning for Havana.

The anniversary of the Battle of Trenton is to be celebrated at Trenton Dec. 27. An oration on the "Battle Fields of New-Jersey" is to be delivered by J. R. Freese.

## COLORADO EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

### Preliminary Report of Lieut. Ives.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, the following brief synopsis of a portion of the results of the expedition, organized under my command, for the exploration of the Rio Colorado of the West.

I sailed from San Francisco for the mouth of the Colorado River on the 1st of November, 1857, in the Quartermaster's schooner, used in transporting stores to the head of the Gulf of California. On board were the property and supplies belonging to the expedition, and also the materials for constructing a small iron steamer to be employed in ascending the river. I was accompanied by a steamboat engineer and a party of seven men. The other assistants and employes took the steamer for San Diego, and crossed by land to Fort Yuma, which is on the Colorado, one hundred and sixty miles above its mouth.

The schooner arrived at the mouth of the river on the 2d of December, having been much detained by calms and head-winds. The steamboat was finished and launched on the 30th of the same month, and the ascent of the river was commenced on the day following. I continued up the river for five hundred miles, reaching, on the 11th of March, in lat. 36° 6′ the mouth of a stream supposed to be the Rio Virgen, beyond which it was impracticable to proceed in boats. I therefore sent back the steamboat and the hydrographic party to Fort Yuma, and taking advantage of the permission granted in the Instructions from the Department, left the river on the 23d of March, with a pack train, to examine, as far as possible, the country through which the Upper Colorado and its tributaries flow.

Keeping as near as possible to the river, I traversed the region along the 36th parallel, the greater portion of which had been previously unexplored. Most of the line of the 35th parallel was also visited. Following various lines of examination, gradually conducting towards the east, I arrived, about the 1st of June, at Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande—the distance accomplished during the land explorations amounting to nearly nine hundred miles. At Albuquerque the expedition was broken up, a few members of the party, still retained, returning home by the overland route to Fort Leavenworth.

During the progress of my work upon the navigable portion of the Colorado, the water happened to be, according to the evidence of those who had lived in that vicinity for many years, unprecedentedly low. An opportunity was therefore afforded of trying the experiment of steam navigation at the worst stage of the river, and at a time when the difficulties ordinarily to be encountered would be considerably magnified.

The region at the mouth of the Colorado is a flat expanse of mud. The lines of the shore and the channels that afford entrance to vessels from the Gulf are shifting and changeable, and bars, shoals and islands, composed of a semi-fluid mass, are in constant progress of formation and removal. The navigation for thirty miles above is rendered perilously dangerous by the strength and magnitude of the Spring tides. They have a rise and fall of from twenty-five to thirty feet, and a flow of extraordinary velocity. The flood is preceded by a "bore," or huge tide-wave, from four to seven feet high. In certain narrow bends it is very powerful and violent, but gradually loses its force as it ascends, and at a distance of thirty miles is scarcely perceptible. Along wider portions of the river are curves of the shore in which its force is not felt, and here boats may be safely moored till this dangerous wave has rolled by. Upon the shoals are formed what are called "tide-rips," where the sudden check given to the rushing volume of water causes it to bound along in high successive waves. Steamboats that come to the mouth of the river during the Spring tides must descend above tide-water during the ebb, and start to return two or three hours after the commencement of the flood.

The neap tides have a rise and fall of only ten feet, and a moderate velocity.

Between tide-water and Fort Yuma the principal obstructions to navigation are the sand-bars. These become more frequent and difficult as the river is ascended. The channel is exceedingly circuitous and constantly changing. The average depth is about eight feet. Shoals were frequently encountered, however, where there was scarcely two feet of water. Experience alone can afford the capability of navigating this portion of the river successfully. A knowledge of the locality of the channel cannot be imparted, as it has been known to shift from one bank to the opposite one in a single night. From the formation of the banks, from the appearance of the water, of the eddies, of pieces of drift-wood, and other floating substances, and of the islands and bars visible above the surface, a practiced eye can do much towards selecting the proper course; though boats rarely make a trip between tide-water and Fort Yuma, at the low stage of the river, without grounding many times a day. The bars, however, are composed of soft and loose material, and may always be passed with more or less labor, depending, in a great measure, upon the skill shown in the employment of the different methods of extrication resorted to.

Below Fort Yuma there are no rocks. The snags are numerous, but seldom dangerous.

During the months of April, May and June, while the river is rising, and before new bars have had to form, the navigation is most easy. The average velocity of the current at low water is two and a-half miles an hour—during the July freshet from five to six. The river at this season is about ten feet higher than during the Winter months.

For three or four years an enterprising company has been engaged in transporting Government stores, in steamboats, from the mouth of the Colorado to Fort Yuma, and their persevering energy has so far succeeded in overcoming the natural difficulties of the navigation as to enable them now to perform their trips with entire regularity and certainty.

For one hundred and eighty miles above Fort Yuma the navigation has a character similar to that already described. The river passes through several chains of hills and mountains, forming gorges or cañons, sometimes of considerable size, and in these there is generally a better channel than in the valleys.

During the next one hundred miles gravelly bars are of frequent occurrence, and at some of them the stream presents almost the appearance of a rapid. In the interval between, in both valleys and cañons, are stretches of good river, and, although the bad places are worse, the channel generally is better than it is below.

For the succeeding fifty miles the river-bed is composed, in a great measure, of coarse gravel and stones, and many swift rapids were encountered. Upon several were found not over two feet of water. In this portion of the river there are a few sunken rocks that would be dangerous till their position became known.

The "Black Cañon," which is twenty-five miles in extent, is now reached, and in it the rapids are numerous and difficult.

Above the cañon the river is wide and shallow, and assumes the character of a rapid for so long a distance as to render any attempts to carry boats to a higher point almost valueless: and considering the difficulty, hazard and expense that would be incurred, at the low stage of water, in taking steamboats through the cañon, I am of opinion that its mouth should be considered the practical head of navigation. Up to this point the Colorado, notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered, may be pronounced navigable. The experiment was attempted, as has been stated, at a time when the river had experienced an unprecedented fall. At most seasons of the year the navigation would be much easier and better, and a boat of suitable model and dimensions, and drawing, when loaded, but two feet, would be able to ascend the Colorado to the mouth of the "Black Cañon" with as much regularity and certainty as the steamboats now upon the river ply between the head of the Gulf and Fort Yuma. Although, during high water, the river experiences a great rise, the whole channel is not proportionately deepened. New bars commence at once to form, and at all seasons shoals are liable to be encountered. An iron stern-wheel steamer, one hundred feet long, and of twenty-two feet beam, built full and with a perfectly flat bottom, having a large boiler and powerful high-pressure engine, and drawing, when light, but twelve inches, would be the description of boat best adapted to the service.

Wood of excellent quality, for the purpose of fuel, can be obtained in abundance on the bank, at short intervals, between the mouth of the river and a point fifteen miles below the mouth of the Black Cañon. It is principally mezquite, willow, and cottonwood.

A reconnoissance, made from the foot of the Black Cañon towards the nearest point on the emigrant road to Utah, showed that a wagon-road might be opened between the trail and the head of navigation. For sixteen miles, while passing through the gravel hills and ravines that cover the eastern slope of the intervening range of mountains, the country is somewhat rough, and a little work would be required to make a good road-way, but, after reaching the summit, there would be no further difficulty. The distance from the river to the emigrant road is about forty miles.

The navigable portion of the Colorado runs nearly north and south. Near the Gulf the surface on either side is perfectly unbroken; the view being limited towards the west by distant spurs from the mountains of Lower California, and towards the east by the great Sonora desert. Further north broad valleys alternate with wild and rugged ranges of mountains of volcanic origin, that cross the river in almost parallel northwest and southeast lines. The cañons formed by the passage of the river through some of these mountain chains are probably unequaled in beauty and grandeur by any similar formations. In the Black Cañon, the deep and narrow current flows between massive walls of rock that rise sheer from the water for over a thousand feet, seeming almost to meet the dizzy height above. The tortuous course of the river, as it winds through these sombre depths, where the rays of the sun rarely penetrate, gives infinite variety to the majestic outlines of the overhanging masses, forming combinations whose colossal proportions and fantastic sublimity it would be impossible to figure or describe.

Above the cañon, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Virgen, is the most rugged and sterile region that I have ever beheld. Barren piles of rock, heaped together in chaotic disorder, and exhibiting on their broad surfaces no trace of vegetation, extend for miles in almost every direction. The volcanic upheavals, which have here their northern limit, appear to have experienced also their most violent action. Beyond, towards the north and east, the country is undisturbed, and a region is entered upon that presents totally new features and peculiarities.

This is a vast table-land, hundreds of miles in breadth, extending eastward to the mountains of the Sierra Madre, and stretching far north into Utah. To the extreme limit of vision immense plateaus rise, one above the other, in successive steps; the floors of the most elevated being from seven to eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. The Colorado and its tributaries, seeking the level of the low region to the southwest, have, by ages of wear and abrasion, cut their way through this huge formation, making cañons that are in some places more than a mile in depth. The mighty avenues of the main water-courses are the thoroughfares into which smaller but still giant chasms debouch, and these in turn have their own subordinate tributaries, forming a maze of yawning abysses, generally inaccessible, and whose intricacies it would be a hopeless task to attempt to unravel. Twice only, after long and difficult clambering down the sides of the precipices, and through walled approaches that seemed to be leading into the bowels of the earth, were the banks of the streams below finally attained. One place was on the Colorado itself, and the other near the mouth of one of its larger tributaries. Except at the place of descent, the cañon of the river, as far as it could be seen, showed no place of practicable ingress or outlet, and the appearance of the torrent foaming and surging along its confined bed, left little room for doubt as to what would be the result of any attempt, such as has been sometimes suggested, to explore the river in boats from its sources above.

So numerous and so closely interlaced are the cañons in some portions of this singular region, that they have displaced all but scattered remnants of the original plateau, leaving narrow walls, isolated ridges, and spires so slender that they seem to totter upon their bases, shooting up to an enormous height from the vaults below.

The natural surface of the country opposes insurmountable barriers to travelling in any fixed direction, and the aridity of the accessible portions of the table-lands rendered the explorations difficult. Through the season of the year was the most favorable for finding water, much inconvenience was experienced from its scarcity, and it is doubtful whether, during the dry months, the examinations could have been prosecuted at all.

West of the Little Colorado, belts of cedar and pine forests somewhat relieve the general aspect of barrenness. But, traveling eastward, between that river and the towns of the Moquis Indians, the country becomes almost a desert. The immense stretches of sandy soil are broken only by ridges of brilliant red and yellow marls, that intensify the heat and the glare of the sun. The mirage, ordinarily existing in such localities, assumes, generally, the appearance of water, and is rendered peculiarly unpleasant from the known absence of that element over the whole region in question. Still further east the table-lands begin to mingle with spurs from the Sierra Madre; the country becomes more broken and diversified and the desert gives place to the habitable Navajo territory that borders the mountains west of the Rio Grande.

The Indians living along the lower portions of the Colorado, comprising the Cocopa, Yuma, Chemehuevis, and Mojave tribes, have become tolerably well known from the narratives of persons who have, within the last few years, passed through their territory. Their numbers have been, I think, over-estimated. Idle and inquisitive, they assemble *en masse*, from far and near, at the approach of strangers, and give an impression of a much larger population than really exists. The crowds that collected each day at the prominent points of the banks to watch the steamboat pass by appeared at first to present continual new sets of individuals, but it was found, after time had made familiar the portions of the faces that the paint and mud permitted to be visible, that the composition of the successive throngs was, in a great measure, the same. The Mojave tribe, which has been least exposed to intercourse with the whites, appeared to be considerably the most numerous. Their symmetrical proportions and stalwart frames have obtained for them the reputation, among all that have been among them, of being the finest race, physically, upon the Continent.

The region east of the Colorado, along both the 36th and 35th parallels, is almost uninhabited. Inconsiderable bands of Tonto Apaches wander, at some seasons, over portions of it, and are occasionally encountered. Two small tribes were found living in the plateau cañons of the Colorado, corresponding, in appearance, to descriptions given of stragglers that have been met by parties crossing the country further south. These are but a few hundred of them in all, and they are a diminutive, wretched race. Their rude huts of boughs and stones are perched, like bird's nests, in crevices on the sides of the cliffs. Fish from the river, a scanty store of corn, wrung from some comparatively sunny spot in the dismal ravine, and what little game they can secure, constitute the resources which enable them to keep life in their bodies. Buried in the almost subterranean caverns, where alone they can obtain a permanent supply of water, most of them live and die, entirely isolated from the world above. Their lonely and monotonous life seems to have deadened every faculty and emotion. It might have been supposed that the approach of the first party of whites that had ever penetrated their retreats would have occasioned some sensation; but though the train of men and animals must have come down amongst them entirely unexpectedly, the novel spectacle excited no more apparent interest in the individuals encountered, than in the toads that were hopping about among the rocks at their feet.

The Moquis Indians, whose residences border upon the country of the Navajoes, were the first large tribe seen after leaving the Colorado. There are seven towns, dignified by the early Spanish explorers with the titles of cities, and ruins of others that are now deserted. The tribe is much smaller than has been sometimes stated. The number of the population has been supposed to be about seven thousand, but I should consider one-half of this an extravagant estimate. The towns are situated within a few miles of each other, and on the tops of isolated and precipitous hills. They are inclosed by walls of stone, and tolerably well constructed. The houses are built around an open court, and the only mode of entrance is by ladders that conduct to a small platform on the top of the exterior wall, upon which the doors and windows of the habitations open. Springs, near the summits of the hills, furnish a supply of water, and to provide against seasons of drought there are large stone reservoirs, exceedingly well made, placed in the hollows along the faces of the bluffs. Some of the towns are approached by flights of stone steps, and the steep ascent is laid out in neatly-arranged terraced gardens, the masonry of the revetments being kept in excellent order and preservation. Orchards of peach trees, bearing an indifferent quality of fruit, grow on the hill-sides. In the broad valleys below are fields of cotton, corn, pumpkins, and melons, whose cultivation, under great disadvantages of soil, climate, and agricultural outfit, exhibits a degree of industry that in an Indian is truly remarkable. Both men and women labor in the field. They possess a considerable number of sheep—nearly all of a jet-black color—and some poultry. The women wear a long black gown of their own weaving, and the men variegated blankets, also of home manufacture. They are a shambling, ill-made race, with pleasant though homely faces, and are perfectly peaceable and inoffensive. They seem to suffer but little molestation from warlike tribes, which is due, less to their own prowess, than to the natural defences of their towns, whose commanding position and difficult approach afford security against both surprise and assault. The progress they have made in agriculture and manufactures helps to maintain their peaceful relations; Indians from all parts of New-Mexico and from Utah having recourse to them for blankets, and, in times of scarcity, for provisions. Their unruly and powerful neighbors, the Navajoes, sometimes commit depredations upon them, but, even with these, an appearance of friendly intercourse is preserved. A curious fact was noticed, and illustrative of certain peculiarities of the Indian race, that the whole tribe do not speak the same language—the individuals in some of the towns absolutely professing to be unable to understand what is said by the residents of others.

A large portion of the Navajo Territory was traversed, but its inhabitants have become so well known, since the establishment of a military post in their midst, as to require no particular description.

A discussion of the agricultural value of the region explored or its capability of sustaining a population, would involve many considerations, some of an intricate character, a fair exposition of which would require a degree of detail much beyond the limits of the present communication. A few general facts and conclusions can only be stated.

During the explorations all of the lands upon the the Colorado, from its mouth to the 36th parallel, and the greater portion of the region along both the 36th and 35th parallels, between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, was traversed. Much of the country had been previously explored, and a considerable portion of it, particularly some of the open valleys of the Great and Little Colorado Rivers, and the Navajo country, pronounced by excellent authorities a good agricultural region, capable of a high degree of cultivation. Many facts were noticed during the examinations that tended to confirm this view, but many unfavorable features were also apparent. Of the valleys upon the Colorado, that of the Mojave Indians, which borders the 35th parallel, is by far the finest, and is perhaps the most promising-looking region in the portion of New-Mexico west of the Rio Grande. It was visited in the season of Spring, which, in that climate, is during the month of February. The atmosphere was indescribably balmy and delicious. A pale transparent haze of a peculiar delicate blue, which all must have noticed who have been in this valley, enveloped it with a softened glow. In brilliant contrast to the dark and frowning mountains on either side were groves of trees, with fresh and beautiful foliage, dotting the whole expanse of the foreground. Fields of wheat, corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons, promising a luxuriant crop, met the eye in every direction. Comfortable houses and well-built granaries, overflowing with the last year's stores, testified to the provident affluence of the inhabitants, and the robust appearance of the people themselves, with their well-developed frames and solid, glossy limbs, betokened a high degree of health, comfort, and good living. That, for the number of Indians who now inhabit it, with their habits and mode of life, the country is an excellent one there can be no doubt. Whether it could ever be of much value to whites admits of a great deal.

The shifting of the bed of the Colorado would be a source of great trouble in so narrow a valley. The changes occur with a rapidity and to an extent that can scarcely be appreciated by one who has not witnessed them. Having passed through the country in the Spring of 1854, while accompanying the expedition of Lieutenant WHIPPLE for the location of a railroad route along the 35th parallel, I had an opportunity of observing the effects of this action, which were so great as to just fly the inference that every portion of the cultivable bottom-lands is liable to be, in turn, overrun by the river. To the Indians, who have a certain community of property and interest, and no valuable improvements to lose, this is a matter of no vital moment, but the white settler would be much discouraged from putting up buildings and fences, and digging the ditches necessary for purposes of irrigation, by the knowledge that the river might at any day direct its course through his premises.

Freshets occur, at periodical intervals, which subject large portions of the valley to inundation. For five months of the year the rays of the sun are so intense and burning that no vegetation can withstand their influence, and, during the very early Spring, sometimes, when at midday there is an ordinary Summer temperature, ice formed at night. The growing season is thus rendered exceedingly short, and a single accident to a crop would, for that year, be without remedy. Seasons have occurred, within a few years, when the Mojaves have been subjected from this cause to great privations, and lost considerable numbers from actual starvation.

The composition of various portions of the soil was carefully examined by Dr. NEWBERRY, the geologist of the expedition, and I am informed by him that though much of it is so constituted as to be fertile, very large tracts in the higher parts of the valleys are so impaired by an excess of alkaline substances as to be comparatively valueless.

In forming an opinion of the value of the region, some weight, too, should be attached to the fact that the races upon the river do not multiply. The records of the early Spanish explorers show a diminution rather than an increase of population since that period, and for this there is no assignable cause, unless it may be the incapacity of the country to sustain a large number of inhabitants. The Mojaves have had no communication with the whites, excepting when a wandering trapper, or some exploring party, has passed by their territory. A peaceful yet a powerful people, and guarded on all sides by difficult mountains, they have suffered but little from wars with other tribes. Their mode of life has conduced to the highest state of physical development. The marriage relation, as has been noticed by all who have been among them, is respected in more than an ordinary degree among Indians, and there seems to be no reason, except that above stated, why they should not have become a numerous nation.

The remark made respecting this locality will apply, and perhaps in a stronger manner, to the rest of the country on the river, and also to the valley of the Little Colorado. The latter region abounds in ruins and vestiges of a former population, but is now uninhabited.

The remainder of the great area of territory examined presents also its discouraging features. The northern portion is much the worse. Besides the deserts that have been alluded to, in the timbered region itself, are found broad tracts where the vegetation has become extinct, and the white and withered trunks are seen tossed, like monuments, over a vast cemetery of departed life. No indication of fire exists. The destruction has been

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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**Amusements this Evening.**

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Money—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Alaric—Bohemians—Four Lovers.

BOWERY THEATRE—Alaric—Love in Livery—Po-ca-hon-tas.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, Farroh and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Campbell Minstrels.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post office to-morrow afternoon, to go by railroad at 12¾ o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 3 o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Washington is small in amount and unimportant in character. All public business, nearly, has been suspended until after the holidays, and such of the members of Congress as live too far from the Capitol to go home to their families have taken the opportunity to pay a visit to New-York and Philadelphia, and see something of real Metropolitan life. Gen. Herran has returned here from Washington, after having had a satisfactory interview with Secretary Cass in relation to New-Granadian matters; and Señor Mata, the Juarez Minister from Mexico, has also left Washington for New-York, having failed to persuade the President to accord him an official reception.

It is stated that the French Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Government, M. Reynaud, whose dismissal was announced some time since, had his passports tendered to him because he had informed the Dominicans that the Emperor Napoleon wished them to renounce their own government and come under that of the Haytiens.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre and Southampton, after a perilous passage of 26 days. A brief account from Halifax of the storm in which Captain Ludlow lost his life and two of his officers were injured, has been already published; and to-day we give such particulars as have been obtained from a visit to the ship.

The steamship *Karnack*, destined for the new line projected by the Messrs. Cunard, to connect New-York with Havre, *via* Nassau, New-Providence, arrived at this port on the 25th. She left Liverpool, Dec. 4.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 8th Dec., arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been chiefly anticipated by the *Pacific* at St. Johns. We give, however, additional particulars of unusual interest, embracing the Royal proclamation to the natives of India; the Speech of the Queen of Spain at the opening of the Cortes, and items and details from various points of Europe.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* is now over due at this port, with European advices to the 11th inst.—three days later. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Washington*, Capt. Welch, with passengers for California, to go by Nicaragua or Cape Horn, left port, yesterday, at noon. She had some 250 passengers.

The dates from San Francisco by the Overland Mail are not as late as have already been received by the steamer *Quaker City*. But the Australian items are brought down to a later date than have been hitherto received. They are not very important. From the Fejee Islands come the details of outrages and horrible cannibalism—of the arson of Levuka, and the murder, cooking, and eating of two Ovalau citizens by the natives of the island of Nsya.

Reports from the gold mines in Arizona continue to be very favorable. The last Overland Mail brings intelligence that the gold discoveries have extended as far eastward as the Pimas Villages—which gives the district occupied by the diggings an extent of one hundred and sixty miles along each side of the Gila River—the earnings of the miners varying from four to one hundred and fifty dollars per day. Further discoveries of rich silver mines are also reported.

Freeman Cuttino, a young sailor, was murdered yesterday forenoon in a house of ill-fame in Roosevelt-street, by Michael Flynn, *alias* "Mickey, the Greek," a noted Fourth Ward rowdy. A dispute about one of the female inmates of the house led to the homicide. Flynn was arrested, and an inquest will be held to-day. Isaac P. Smith, a colored youth, on Saturday was stabbed five times by a white man named Bernard Kinney, and the stabs are pronounced fatal. On Christmas evening, John Taylor stabbed his wife in Worth-street, and Stephen Mack, residing in the same street, received a serious stab in the back from an unknown person, who made his escape.

There was a large fire on the south side of Staten Island last night, near the old Elm Tree, about five miles from the Vanderbilt Landing. But the extent of the damage done, we have not been able to ascertain. As there are none but farm-houses there, considerable distances apart, it is not likely that the fire could have spread. There are no Quarantine buildings in that vicinity.

A young man named Campbell was accidentally shot by his own hand, at Amboy, on Friday. He survived but a few hours.

The City was exceedingly quiet yesterday; being the day after Christmas the whole population appeared to make it literally a day of rest after the jollifications and exercises of the day before. The weather was clear but cold during the day, but the wind veered to the eastward towards night, and a mingling of rain, snow and hail set in about 10 P.M.

Our Congressional Debates.—The House of Representatives on Thursday adopted, by a vote of 73 to 55, a resolution directing a special Committee

"To consider and report on the expediency of *removing the present desks from the Hall*, and making such arrangements in the seats of members as will bring them together in a smaller space, for the purpose of further facility of hearing and more orderly debate."

There is not much probability that such a measure will be adopted, for the present arrangement of the seats and desks is too conducive to the personal comfort of members to be readily abandoned from any consideration of the public interest. But no one who has paid any special attention to the subject, and compared our debates with those of other countries, and of England especially, can doubt that great good would result from the change proposed.

The fact is we have nothing like *debates* in our House of Representatives. We have plenty of long speeches, written political essays, partisan harangues, random talks about all conceivable topics, and occasionally a personal altercation and exchange of opprobrious epithets. But it does not happen once a session that any question of public policy is taken up, advocated by one side, opposed by the other, and discussed in the regular course of parliamentary debate. In the Senate these direct encounters of argument, eloquence and wit are still sometimes seen,—though the habit of making, and even reading, set speeches is gaining ground and encroaching rapidly upon the proprieties of that body also. In the English House of Commons the regular course of proceeding is for one member to advocate a measure and to be answered by one on the other side—who in turn is replied to: and so the debate goes on, no member being allowed to speak more than once and the proposer of the controverted policy having the right to close. There are no writing desks,—no easy chairs,—no books or newspapers,—nothing but plain benches, so that every member is compelled to listen to the business in hand;—the result of this is that any person who speaks stupidly, ignorantly or superfluously, is speedily constrained, by the manifest impatience of the House, to stop.

With us any member may be as tedious as he pleases; for every other member, if he does not choose to listen, may write letters, read newspapers, direct documents or amuse himself at discretion. So that bad speaking is actually encouraged by the impunity accorded to it. From the space occupied by the desks and chairs, moreover, it is quite impossible for any person to speak so that all the members when in their places can hear him: the result is, that whenever any one is speaking whom they wish to hear, the members cluster around him and half the hall is left vacant.

We hope some action to remedy these very serious evils may be adopted by the House. The resolution offered by Mr. Miles is in the right direction, and will lead, at all events, to the consideration of the subject.

### Piracy and Monopoly.

The daylight really seems to be breaking in upon the darkness of the Nicaraguan chaos. The political complications which have so long been permitted to hamper the freedom of commercial enterprise on the Isthmus are fast unraveling at Washington and San Juan.

Should the crazy schooner *Susan* with her worse than crazy crew of banjo-playing and whisky-drinking pirates escape the dangers of the seas and the chance of police cruisers, there is good reason to hope that a speedy and satisfactory account of her and of them will be given in the Nicaraguan waters or on the Nicaraguan shores by the combined forces of England, France and the United States, in the name and at the request of the Nicaraguan authorities. Our own Government, supine so long, as it had nothing to fear in the matter but the public opinion of America, and no special stimulus to the work beyond the dictates of duty and of honor, has now began to move in the assertion of our laws, on finding that the other commercial Powers have resolved that the transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall no longer be vexed and harassed by scheming adventurers and reckless outlaws.

Things have been brought to this promising pass rather by the energy of the English and French diplomacy than by the pressure of those great interests in this country which have been trifled with and sacrificed by the temporizing unprincipled policy of President Pierce and his successor.

But when England and France shall have done with us their work, these great interests must make themselves felt and heard if they wish to be permanently protected. After the filibusters of the moment shall have been thoroughly crushed out; after San Juan de Nicaragua shall have ceased to be a ward in the naval chancery of Britain; after the Mosquito king shall enjoy his own again, and the Bay Islanders shall have hoisted the haughty standard of Honduras over the cross of St. George, there will yet remain much to be done before the Nicaraguan Transit routes can be regarded as assured to the commerce of the United States and the world.

The people of this country, who have a great and growing stake in the security and facility of these routes, must declare war openly and prosecute it firmly against the twin demons of piracy and monopoly which have hitherto divided between them the virtual empire of the Isthmus. Neither of these tyrants is of foreign extraction. Neither British intrigues nor French ambition can be made responsible for them. They are our own—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh; and if we wish to be rid of them, we have the remedy in our own hands.

The filibustering devil, who is, perhaps, the least mischievous and certainly the least contemptible of the two, is now, as we have said, in a fair way to meet with his deserts. The revival of the Slave-trade on our own coasts has coincided most fortunately in point of time with the last outbreak of the "Aroa-Extension" fever, to force upon the nation the issue of its claims to a national character at all. As the pirate sails out of a port of Alabama the slaver sails into a port of Georgia; and the *Wanderer* echoes the laugh of the *Susan* over the impotence of our Government, and the flimsy frailty of our laws. Like the distracted Lord Mayor of London in the Gordon riots, who complained in his despair, that "Folks turned Catholics a purpose to vex and worrit him," an unhappy President holds up his tremulous hands in a kind of deprecatory misery, and bewails the "failure of our institutions." *Something* has failed certainly—but whether the institutions or the instituted, is a question still to be answered. The people must answer it. They must "pick their President and try again."

The devil of monopoly, although a "less erected spirit" than his brother, is yet hardly less audacious in his evil doings, and demands treatment not less decisive. And as the one is comfortably incarnated in General Walker, so is the other in Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. As the fog that has been raised over all our steamship enterprises and failures of the last few years gradually lifts, the community is beginning to perceive that upon this person is likely to be laid at last the vast burden of responsibility for the disgraceful part which the United States has been made to play in the Isthmian history.

In the dramatic career of the old Nicaraguan Transit Company a fifth act is already opened which promises a *dénoument* of distributive justice. Ever since the control of the affairs of this Company, thrown into confusion by the action of General Walker in February, 1856, has been lodged, by consent of the proprietors, in the hands of Mr. Vanderbilt, the position thus achieved by him has been used for the embarrassment and destruction of all healthy enterprise in the direction of the Isthmus. So long as the Stockholders of the Company could persuade themselves that this confidential agent of theirs was, however mysteriously, still really moving to perform wonders for their final indemnification and advantage, they were content to look quietly on and see him extort tribute from the whole Isthmian traffic in the shape of subsidies paid to him by the Pacific Steamship Company and the United States Atlantic line as *detainers*, to keep him and his steamers out of competition with their own lines. But there is a limit, after all, it would appear, even to the credulity of stockholders, and this limit has been reached by the Nicaragua Transit Company. They have appointed a Receiver to take charge of their interests; and they are now proceeding by law in our Courts to compel Mr. Vanderbilt into an account of the property intrusted to him as their President and representative. This suit will be prosecuted, we trust, with unhesitating vigor. This is due to the public, and even to Mr. Vanderbilt as well as to themselves. For the revelations ahead would promise to culminate in the complete exposure of such a scheme of reckless and unprincipled gambling with the property of individuals and the peace of the world as will bring down upon all concerned in it an irresistible tempest of popular indignation.

It is already commonly understood that for more than two years Mr. Vanderbilt has been receiving a monthly subsidy of $40,000 from the Pacific Steamship Company and the Atlantic United States Company, in consideration of his withholding the boats of the Nicaraguan Company from competition with their lines. This subsidy has been further increased within the present year by a sum of $16,000 per month, paid to Mr. Vanderbilt as the price of his private compromise with Mr. C. K. Garrison, (another steamship diplomatist,) whom he was ostensibly prosecuting for alleged damages done by him to the Nicaraguan Company. Of all this immense revenue, which could only have been received by him in his representative character, Mr. Vanderbilt renders, so far, no account whatever, nor of such further items as the sums paid to him by the United States Company after the loss of the *Central America*, for the use of the very boats which he was at the same time and by the same Company subsidized not to use at all! Of the large steam-property of the Nicaraguan Company, the whole has been gradually transferred by Mr. Vanderbilt to persons immediately connected with himself, apparently of his own motion, and without process of law. The result of all which is, that the Receiver now appointed by the Company, on taking possession of their effects and books, finds literally nothing whatever left of the interests and property representing altogether a positive value of about $2,800,000, which, hardly more than two years ago, passed into the keeping of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt!

If this were all, it would be enough and more than enough to fix the public attention upon the inquiry which is to determine the ways and methods employed with so much success for the *extinction* of so large a sum, and the ruin of so prosperous a Company as this of the Nicaragua Transit was when Gen. Walker executed his little *coup d'état*. But while the Nicaragua Company has thus been melted down, absorbed, conveyed away, evaporated, all other attempts at opening new routes and developing a fair competition in the Isthmus travel have been effectually arrested, as there is reason to believe, by the same agency. And this at all risks: at the risk of the peace of Europe and America; at the risk of the serious commercial interests of the country; at the risk, sometimes, as in the recent case of the *Washington* and *Hermann*, of the health, the interests, the lives of hundreds of innocent and ignorant persons.

While we are pursuing piracy, then, at the South, let us not lose sight of monopoly at the North. If the dark things now to be brought to light, of this whole business, are what those who know them best affirm, the public will soon be able to understand the Nicaraguan imbroglio as it has never been understood hitherto, and to deal out justice with a firm hand upon the real offenders who have crippled our steam-marine, lowered our national character, thwarted our natural development, and brought us, once and again, to the very verge of disastrous war in a disgraceful cause.

### The President and the Public Money.

According to the telegraphic reports from Washington already published, it would appear that Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, threw the House of Representatives into convulsions of laughter on Thursday last by moving for a Committee

"to inquire into the facts charged by the President, and contained in a letter to the Centennary Committee at Pittsburg, that *money had been thrown into Pennsylvania to influence the State Congressional Election in opposition to his wishes*; and to report the names of the persons implicated."

Why the House should ridicule such a motion we do not understand, since we cannot see where the laugh ought to come in. Upon authority which is, *ex officio*, the highest in the land, a charge has been made to the effect that in order to procure the condemnation of the Administration by a majority of the people of Pennsylvania at the late election in that State, money was employed to corrupt large bodies of citizens who would otherwise have voted for the party which sustains Mr. Buchanan. We must say that such an accusation as this, coming from so high a quarter, not only deserved but demanded investigation, and we are, therefore, at a loss to account for the "loud laughter" which followed Mr. Covode's motion. The cachinnation may possibly be interpreted to mean an apology for the President, and to imply that he said in his haste what he would not have said in his leisure, or, in plain English, that his annoyance at the defeat of his Party in his own State, and the rebuke of his acts by the people of Pennsylvania, had drawn from him, in spite, a charge which could not be sustained in fact.

But, if this be so, there is all the more reason why such a Committee as Mr. Covode asked for should have been appointed. We cannot see why Mr. Buchanan should be permitted, because he happens, unfortunately for himself and everybody else, to be President, to slander his fellow citizens by stating the thing that is not. If the House recovers from its convulsion of laughter sufficiently to take action on Mr. Covode's resolution, we trust it will see the propriety of enlarging its scope. It should direct inquiry into the expenditure of money *in aid* of the Administration, as well as in opposition to it.

The fact is, that the people are pretty well tired of Mr. Buchanan and the official buffoonery with which he is constantly degrading his position. If he may claim to have any special views in regard to the possibly right means of governing this country, he surely cannot be said to have, or to have ever had, any distinct policy. The President began his official life with a series of magniloquent promises, which have been studiously belied by all his subsequent performances. He has applied his abilities, such as they are, to the discovery of courses of action capable of affording him the easiest and most practicable means of abandoning them under the pressure of outside influence, which has always been more important in his eyes than the intrinsic merits of his measures. And while he has been ever a ready tool of such influence, he has always accorded the most apt obedience to its least respectable development. Where he should have shown stability, he has evinced vacillation; where he should have exhibited nerve and force of character, he has manifested weakness and indecision, if not positive imbecility.

In his inaugural address, in 1857, Mr. Buchanan laid down, in regard to Kansas, rules which he ignored as soon as the chance for so doing presented itself. He sent Mr. Walker to the Territory, furnished with orders which were ostensibly in accordance with the declared will of the majority of the people; but the moment Mr. Walker began to execute those instructions, the President, trembling before the clamor raised by the spokesman of a Ministry, repudiated them, and attempted to disgrace the Governor of Kansas for having acted in conformity with them. The indignation which this vacillation excited among all classes of the people, was met by the President with an assumption of arbitrary power as ridiculous as it was gross and untenable. He set out to ostracise and ruin every public man who took exception to his tergiversation, or who dared to adhere to views which the President had seen fit to abandon. Mr. Buchanan undertook, in a spirit which might have been called bold if it had not been positively insane, not only to ignore in this free country the right to the free expression of conscientious opinion, but even to chastise those who indulged in it. That the Head of this Republic should ever have sought publicly to stifle the principle of freedom of opinion, is an anomaly which can only be accounted for by the ambitious folly of new-made greatness, which was unfit for greatness. That he should have persisted in such an attempt, in spite of the warnings of the public voice, is a fatuity which may well appear almost incredible. Mr. Buchanan constituted himself the autocrat of a political party, and aspired to become the autocrat of the whole nation. To say that he has miserably failed—that he has succeeded only to earn the public contempt, would be to say what everybody but Mr. Buchanan might readily have foreseen as the inevitable result of his conduct.

But the President's own words, which we extract from his Insugural, furnish a sufficient example of the contrast between his promises and his performances, while they supply a powerful criticism on the objects which have almost exclusively engaged his attention since his accession to office. Says Mr. Buchanan, with a rhetorical flourish, which never meant anything, and was probably never intended to mean anything more than a little preliminary sacrifice on the altar of Buncombe:

"Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics, and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever."

Who, among all the nation, has done so much as the Head of the Nation during the past two years to destroy public virtue, or so little to preserve the Government free from the taint, to say nothing of the suspicion, of corruption? Who has so freely as Mr. Buchanan sought to substitute as a stimulus to ambition public money which is the reward of public service, for public virtue which is the spirit of Republics? If a servant of the country has dared to differ in opinion from the President, he has dismissed that public servant from office and salary, and transferred both to any one whose views coincided with what his own may have happened to be at the particular juncture. How much the hope of obtaining office and consequently a share of the public money, may have had to do in forming the private opinion of the friends so preferred to the posts of adversaries so dismissed, it is not necessary to question. The action of the President, in presuming to punish or reward men for opinion's sake, has supplied the greatest possible incentive to corruption, and it is this incentive which furnishes the text of the tirade from which we have quoted. Mr. Buchanan has done his utmost to destroy public virtue in the Republic, and when we have said this we have mentioned the chief feature of his Presidential career.

The President indeed appears to have no settled policy but that of employing corruption to coerce private opinion. He has invariably taken hold of every public measure with indecision, and has applied to its requirements some clumsy and ill-digested scheme, which he has abandoned almost before anybody else has succeeded to comprehend its drift. He has been a mere puppet in the hands of those who have gone to the trouble of abusing and insulting him, and while he has shown himself constitutionally unable to look up to anything higher than party issues, he has steadily devoted his few remaining energies to the task of looking down to the furthest depths of the lowest of party tactics.

### New-York in Danger.

The Boston Board of Trade has just prepared an elaborate report, the object of which is to deplete New-York of a very considerable portion of the business derived from the sales, by commission houses and agencies, of the products of New-England manufactories and workshops. Boston is not satisfied with the advantages resulting from the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, but is extremely wretched that she cannot monopolize all the profits of the sale of these goods to Western customers direct. New-York, it seems, sells about $25,000,000 annually of New-England merchandise, which the Bostonians claim should be added to their own trade. They are not satisfied with selling their goods once, but insist that they ought to keep selling them. To accomplish this great object the Boston Board of Trade recommend that no more goods shall be sent here for sale, that all agencies shall be discontinued, and that no more goods should be manufactured than they can sell at home. They will do anything rather than suffer the mortification of seeing New-York outstrip them in the race for commercial supremacy. They confess that New-York is the great mart for foreign dry goods, but they contend that Boston might have contested even this advantage with her great rival successfully if Boston merchants had not employed their capital in a different business. The Report of these commercial Solons says:

"And, as relates to the rank of New-York as an importer of foreign dry goods, we have to remark, that, if she has gained any supremacy in this department, it is because those of our merchants, who were principally engaged in this business, gave their attention to American manufactures, rather than to the textile fabrics of England and of continental Europe; and, but for this cause, we should have continued to rival New-York in this class of imports."

This may be very true; but Boston having relinquished the foreign dry-goods trade to New-York, it was a necessary consequence that the domestic dry-goods business would follow after it, if there were no other reasons for its centering here. It is much more convenient and economical for merchants to make all their purchases in the same market than in two or three, and the only reason why the New-England manufacturers sent their goods here was because they made quicker sales and obtained better prices, and the same powerful motive will continue to influence the same manufacturers in spite of the vigorous resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade. One of our Boston contemporaries who believes that New-York may be effectually laid out by acting on the recommendations of the Board of Trade, suggests that by ticketing customers on to Boston free of charge a considerable number of purchasers might be induced to abandon New-York and buy their dry goods in the capital of New-England. There is some ingenuity in the suggestion, but the price of a passage from New-York to Boston would not be likely to influence many customers whose custom would be worth having. The additional temptation of a bottle of wine and a free lunch might have the desired effect. The Board of Trade makes use of a very singular argument as an inducement to manufacturers to discontinue the practice of sending their goods to New-York agencies. They say in their report:

"France moves but five millions of spindles: yet her textures, surpassing those of England in fineness and beauty of finish, are three and a half times the value of the raw commodity, and are considered by her statesmen as among the sources of her greatness. And the application we would make of the facts, that, as Boston is the natural, so it may be made the actual, mart, for the vending of three-fourths as many cotton fabrics as are made in all the mills in France."

This application is not strictly logical, and in fact we do not discover what relation there is between the value of cotton goods manufactured in France, and the possibility of Boston monopolizing the sale of New-England fabrics.

Establishing agencies in New-York is not confined to New-England manufacturers; all the great manufacturers of Europe, or at least a very considerable number of them, have found it to their interest to do the same thing, because they meet a readier sale for their merchandise and obtain a better profit. It is said that there are twenty branches of Boston houses in New-York, which sell about twenty-five millions worth of goods annually; and it is estimated that the sale of this amount of goods leads to the sale of about sixty millions of dollars more, all of which, it is contended, Boston might enjoy by cutting off the branch houses which she has established here to her own ruin.

But, notwithstanding these jealousies of our Boston friends, we are happy to find that they still entertain very kindly and tender feelings towards us, and are very happy at having the distance between the two cities abbreviated, so that they be closer to us. There were great rejoicings at the Revere House, in Boston, on Thursday last, occasioned by the opening of a railroad from New-London to Stonington, which makes the distance from Boston to New-York shorter by about twenty minutes.

### The Sacred Thirst.

The popular notion that Yankees are quite as fond of the almighty dollar as of the "Self-Denying Ordinance," or the Blue Laws of Connecticut, has just received fresh support from two remarkable incidents in the life of New England. John Randolph himself, who no doubt devoutly believed that if a cent were laid on one side of the most unpleasant chasm of which geography or theology gives any account, a Yankee would unhesitatingly risk the leap to pick it up, might have relaxed his grim features into a smile over that clause of a recent Boston will in which a large fortune is offered to a young Bostonian on the condition that he shall "give his word as a gentleman" to become the executor of the testator's worst passions upon his innocent posterity, to wreak enduring revenge upon a woman, and generally to act in a way of which no gentleman can so much as hear without a shudder of disgust. The faith in the power of gold must have been deep and strong which could dictate the offer of such a temptation to a person of respectable position. Nor less the faith of three other Yankees, who have just accomplished the ascent of Mount Washington in mid-Winter, under the stimulus of an execution granted against the owner of the hotels which smile upon the summit of that frowning peak. Never was an execution levied in the face of sterner obstacles. The seizure of the Summit and Tip-Top Houses must take rank in the annals of the law with the crossing of the St. Bernard in the annals of war.

It is not easy to levy an execution always in a populous Irish quarter largely inhabited by females; nor in a western village on the banks of the Mississippi among a people familiar with the use of the rifle and the revolver, and addicted to camp-meetings and Bourbon whisky; nor even in those wilder regions of our great empire, where the most domestic fight is hospitably free to all comers, and Sheriffs exultingly run their jurymen to panel with dogs.

But what are any or all of these trifling "law's delays" when compared with an uphill climb of nine miles or so, through snow-drifts of indefinite depth in the midst of an icy atmosphere so keen and steady as to have frosted the windows of the lone houses on the mountain's brow *to the thickness of a foot and a half*.

Juvenal thought men must be stark mad to go sailing over the seas in search of a few bits of stamped silver. But times have changed, and we with them; and we should not be surprised to find the New-Hampshire deputies and their guide elevated into the position of popular heroes by some poet of their native land. For there must be poets, we suppose, even in New-Hampshire, since there are patent medicines there, and other themes of the lucrative kind now most affected by the Muse. And certainly Capt. Miles Stanmish had not half so hard a task either in his courtship or his Pequot War as these courageous individuals who plucked Winter by his icy beard in the home which should have been his castle, and laid their legal hands so complacently upon the snowy shoulder of Mount Washington. In this homage to the passion for pence there is really something almost sublime. If it should ever be the misfortune of the country to be drawn into a war with France or England, we submit that it would be the best thing we could do to take out an execution forthwith upon the Tuileries or Buckingham Palace in favor of some worthy citizen of Lancaster in New-Hampshire. Fleets and armies would be arrayed in vain to arrest the serving of that writ; and in the wake of the daring deputy who has attached the chilliest of the Appalachian giants, an eagle would find himself rapidly installed in the comfortable quarters of the drowsy British Lion, or the uneasy Gallic Chanticleer.

Drawing it Rather Strong.—We have expressed with considerable freedom our own estimate of the sacrifice of dignity involved in the President's meddling with the squabbles of our City politics. But the Washington *States* deals with the matter in still more lofty terms of deprecation. It says:

"An equal comprehension of the vastest concerns and the minutest details belongs only to Omniscience. We fear Mr. Buchanan has undertaken a task beyond human achievement. We are sure he descends somewhat from *the awful elevation of his sovereign dignity* when he deigns to care for the complaints

[illegible] powers and unworthy abstinence."

Senator Douglas.—There are rumors on [illegible] of a determination on the part of [illegible] partisans of the Administration to [illegible] Senator Douglas into personal quarrels [illegible] chiefly on his return to Washington. Senator [illegible], who has [illegible] difficulty with Mr. [illegible] recently published card, a feeling of [illegible] hostility, rendered all the sharper by the influence of the visit of Mr. D. to New-Orleans upon the approaching Senatorial election. Senator Jones, of Iowa, has also taken occasion to publish a very ferocious letter, in which his Illinois colleague is assailed with bitter and offensive personalities. There is an evident attempt to break him down by personal assaults. How it will prosper remains to be seen.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Our Relations With New-Granada—Guatemala—The Non-Reception of Señor Mata as Mexican Minister—United States Senator from Louisiana—The Mines in Arizona, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 26.

Gen. Herran returned to New-York yesterday, after a short but satisfactory interview with Secretary Cass touching our New-Granadian affairs. He submitted for the consideration of Government an important dispatch which he has lately received.

Major Philips, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is absent in New-York.

Commander Wilkes has made a lengthy report on the mineral character of Chatham County, N. C., with a view to establishing at that point a naval depot of construction. He considers the spot selected as almost fabulously rich in coal and iron of the best quality.

Señor Mella, Secretary of Guatemala, is not accredited here in any official character. His position is private, though he comes to reconnoitre and take his own observations touching Guatemalan interests this latitude.

General Jarvis anticipates receiving the Cass-Yrissari Treaty next week, fully ratified.

By the new rules prepared for the House of Representatives, reports from the Court of Claims are to be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and not to the Committee on Claims.

Señor Mata, the Juarez Minister from Mexico, has left Washington again for New-York, without having succeeded in effecting any arrangement for reception by our Government, notwithstanding he is clothed with full powers to settle all pending questions on the most liberal terms.

Various reasons are assigned for the hesitation and vacillation of the President upon this point. The foreign diplomats say that Zuloaga is sustained and Juarez opposed by the European Ministers in Mexico. Surely, there is no reason why our own Cabinet should be the only one in the world without discretionary power to act for itself upon a point of so much importance.

Another argument which has been earnestly pressed against the reception of Señor Mata, is that Zuloaga has possession of the City of Mexico, the seat of Government, and this fact of itself constitutes him the President *de facto* of the Republic. This absurd notion is best answered by reference to the fact that the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was negotiated with a Governor then in exile from the capital—the latter being in possession of the United States troops, under General Scott.

The President *ad interim* convoked the Mexican Congress at the City of Queretaro to ratify that Convention; and although much hostility was manifested against it, no one ever thought of impeaching its validity because it was not made at the City of Mexico. General Gadsden, when Minister to Mexico, also set a wholesome precedent of independent action when he went to Cuenavaca to meet and recognize Alvarez as President of Mexico, while another man, like Zuloaga, the tool of European Ministers, still held control of the City of Mexico.

But I believe the President admits that the objection—thus answered—to receiving Mata, is untenable. It sufficed however to create a delay for some time, until new pretexts for procrastination were obtained. At this time, I understand, the Administration has private advices assuring them that Juarez will soon be displaced by another Liberal leader, who may want some one else than Mata to represent him here. Most assuredly if we wait until there is no reasonable probability of some new shifting of the political weathercock of Mexico, the recognition of *any* Government there is likely to be an event of the very distant future.

The election of a United States Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Benjamin after the 4th of March next, is expected to come off on the fourth Monday in January. Since Mr. Douglas' recent visit to New Orleans, it is rumored that Mr. Slidell has abandoned the fortunes of his colleague, and now favors the election of Hon. John M. Sandidge, now a member of the House. It is very evident that Mr. Soule is the favorite at New Orleans, and that the various elements of opposition to Slidell throughout the State are likely to unite in Soule's support. Under these circumstances the chances of the election of the latter are decidedly good.

Reliable advices just received here by the Overland Mail, announce that the gold discoveries in Arizona have extended eastward to the Pimos villages—thus giving the gold district one hundred and sixty miles along both sides of the Gila River, where the miners are making from four to one hundred and fifty dollars per day. Additional very rich silver mines have also been discovered.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 26.

There is reason to believe that the Liberal Party of Mexico, who are seeking a recognition of the Juarez Government by our own, would consent to enter into a treaty by which the United States could establish military posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, thus avoiding objections to a forcible possession, as recently officially recommended.

A lately-received and reliable letter from Dominica states, as a reason why his passports were given to Chevalier Raybaud, the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, that he had officially informed the Dominicans of the wishes of Napoleon that they surrender their own form of government and submit to that of Hayti.

The most intimate friends of Mr. Forsyth say that he has no thought at present of resigning as Minister to Mexico.

An answer is expected by the latter part of January to certain propositions looking to a settlement of the Central American question, which were transmitted to England several weeks ago.

Letters have been received by the Overland mail. An officer at Fort Buchanan writes Dec. 5, that rich deposits of gold have been found on the Gila River for 160 miles on both sides. Six hundred and fifty men are at work, and five hundred are on their way from California. Should the emigration increase at the same rate as it commenced, it is supposed there will be fifty thousand persons in Arizona within the next twelve months. Specimens of silver richer than that from Heintzelman's mine have been discovered.

Judge Hart, writing from the Rio Grande, says, that he has received letters from the leading men at Santa Fé, yielding their opposition to a Territorial Government in Arizona.

Prices of Mexican titles to land in Sonora have increased, the holders believing that the Americans will soon obtain possession of the country.

It is said that certain parties have anticipated the action of our Government, and obtained the right to construct a railroad from Guaymas to some point on the American line.

Lieutenant Mowry has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War showing the necessity, and asking for the establishment of a military post at the Pimos villages to protect emigrants and prevent collisions between the whites and Indians.

**Non-Arrival of the Asia.**

Sandy Hook, Sunday, Dec. 26—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Asia*. Weather clear and wind light from southeast. The line keeps open all night.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—The festival of Christmas was very generally observed in the Metropolis. There was a suspension of business: the public offices and Courts were all closed, and in most of the City churches Divine Service was celebrated. In Saturday's issue we gave a description of the Episcopal and other Churches which were decorated in the usual wey, with holly end evergreen. In one church, thet of the Holy Innocents, on Thirty-seventh street, there was Morning Service at 6½ o'clock, and, considering the hour, the edifice was very well filled. In most of the charitable institutions for the care and educstion of youth, the children were made happy with a good substantial Christmas dinner; but et the Five-Points House of Industry the festival was postponed, in consequence of the dangereus illness of one of the children. At the Chepel of the Hnme of the Friendless, where some 300 or 400 children were congregated, the exercises were of a most interesting character. A large andience was present, and many brought gifts to the little ones. The children sang beautifully, and their clean eppearance and happy countenances spoke volumes for the management of the Institution. The Home of the Friendless is under the cherge of females, end its affairs are under the direction of a Board of Managers The principal of the Home School is Miss M. O. Louis Connected with it are two Industrial Charitable Schools, of which Miss. M. J. WILSON and Miss TUBES are the principals. During the pest year 470 children and 436 edults were admitted to the Home. Situations were procured for 449, and two or three hundred children were provided for. The totel number of persons who received aid from the Home during the year was 1,409. The number of persons aided with clothing is put down at 2,694. It is an institution which commends itself to the consideration of all, for its charities are practical and tend to relieve actual want. The Catholic Churches, on Saturday, were thronged with worshippers from five in the morning until one at noon. The early service, as being the closest approximation to the old midnight mass, which has been generally abandoned in the United States, attracted large crowds. The Churches, like those of the Episcopellans, were decorated with evergreens mingled with Scriptural devices. Very liberal collections, we understand, were taken up for the benefit of the poor. In the evening the different places of emusement were tolerably well filled; but most people, on Christmas night, prefer the quiet enjoyment of home to the brightest attraction that can be offered ehroed.

VERY SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—On Christmas-dey the steam fire hy the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, Mr. JOHN P. LEVERICH, to test their projectal powers beside the new Liberty-pole lately erected on the corner of Franklin-st. and West Broedway. The engine started engines *J. C. Cary* and *John G. Storm* were ordered out from the Novelty Works at 9½ o'clock, and arrived upon the ground in about twenty minutes after, without the aid of men or horses. These Engines are locomotives, and are capable of propelling themselves to and from fires, while they carry, at the same time, from fifteen to twenty firemen. One of Cary's Rotary Pumps are ettached to an intermediate shaft that revolves while the machine is in motion, and is rendered fit for service at a moment's notice by the removal of e single key which disconnects the shaft of the pump from the driving-wheel of the carriage. The *John G. Storm* wes first tried with a 1¾ inch nozzle, and her performance exceeded anything that could have been expected. The water reached with ease the cap of the pole—e perpendicular height of 180 feet. Considering thet this was her first trial, the performance was very satisfactory indeed. The *J. C. Cary* engine being on the ground, and the firemen having seen something o her tremendous power heretofore, resolved to put her to work,—and the performance of this engine exceeded any thing ever yet recorded in the history of Steam Fire Engines. A stream from an 1⅝ inch nozzle was thrown to the surprising altitude of 210 feet, and a horizontal distance of 280 feet. A two-inch stream was also thrown to the cap, a perpendicular height of 180 feet. A hutt stream 2½ inches in diameter was next tried and the distance attained was 200 feet, discharging 1,200 gallons per minnte. The feat seemed to stagger the old Firemen and they appeared to enjoy the overwhelming floods projected from the steamer, although a hostile feeling has taken deep root with some of them against any thing in the shape of a steam fire engine.—Many old firemen said it was no use to kick against steam any more, when such demonstrations as these were made; and the most doubting ones frankly acknowledged the greet superiority of steam over hand power. We consider this a most successful trial, and sincerely hope they may be brought into effective operation as soon as possible. RICHARD P. MOORE, Foreman of Engine Company No. 42, conducted the trial of *J. C. Cary*. The measurements were made by Mr. LEVERICH, Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, and ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., Foreman of the Exempt Engine.

PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The customary religious servicee were held last evening at the Theatre in Chatham-street, and the house was well filled. The boxes contained a well-dressed and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen; in the second and third tiers there were few ladies,—the audience being composed of young men who appeared to prefer a retired situation, but who paid strict attention to the discourse. The pit was crowded with hair-dishevelled mortals from the ages of six to twelve, who required to be kept in ordsr by four policemen with rattans, and by as many more philanthropic citizens *without* those formidable weapons. Even here, however, there were a few who were mannerly and attentive. The servicee consisted of singing, prayer, reading of the scriptures, and a sermon hy the Rev. Mr. HISCOX, from the text—"Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." The meeting was, on the whole, very correct, excepting the pit, where the constant effort to preserve order, and the occasional taking of a boy by the ear, did not promote devotional feelings, at least among the youthful portion of the congregation. The concinding hymn was well sung, most of the audience joining. When the benediction had been pronounced the boys rushed for the door, as they had been accustomed to do when the curtain falls on the last act.

FIRE IN WALL-STREET.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire was discovered in the fonrth floor of No. 50 Wall-street, in the rooms occupied by Wm. L. ORMSBY, Bank note engraver. Mr. ORMSBY estimates his loss at $3,000, which included the destruction of some valuable machinery and newly-engraved bank plates. The fire had evidently been under way since the previous evening, and was not extinguished until the building had been unroofed and the upper floor burned through. The other losses were from water, which deluged the entire building from top to bottom. The third floor was occupied as lawyers' offices, whose furniture and books were all damaged by water. The second floor was occnpied hy the Illinois Central Railroad Company; the first floor by WHITEHOUSE & SON, brokers, and MORRISON, HAWLEY & BRADFORD, brokers; and the basement by the Park and Indemnity Fire Insurance Company, and PETERS, CAMPBELL & Co., brokers. The aggregste loss, including the injury to the building, was $8,000, all of which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. A stight fight occurred between some of the firemen, but no one sustained any serions personal injnry. Detective Officer KEEFE, in attempting to arrest the ringleader, was knocked down, and otherwise roughly handled, but he succeeded in making the arrest. The disorderly person was locked up.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILROAD CLERK.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. GEO. W. BURR, one of the clerks in the office of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, attempted to leap from a steamboat to Pier No. 2, hut failing to reach the pier, he fell into the water, and, striking his head against one of the lower beams, he sustained a concnsion of the brain, which caused almost instant death. The deceased was preparing to leave for his home in New-Jersey, to enjoy with his family, a Christmas dinner, when the sad accident occurred. He was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, and a few years since was Principal of one of the Public Schools in this City. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The body was last evening taken to Connecticut for interment.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector there were 345 deaths in ths City during the past week—a decrease of 20 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole nnmber 185 were of 10 years of age and under, and 58 inmetes of the public institutions. Among the principal ceuses of death were consumption, 57; infantile convulsions, 33; dropsy in the head, 14; inflammation of the lungs, 24; inflammation of the brain, 10; infantile marasmus, 13; scarlet fever, 13, and congestion of the brain, 11. The nativity table gives 237 natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, 7 of England, 3 of Scotland, 2 of France, 1 each of Italy, Prussia and Holland, and 1 unknown.

STRANGULATION.—JOHN FARRELL, an Irish laborer, who lived in Eighth-avenue near Forty-seventh-street, was strangled to death on Saturday from a piece of meat which stuck in his windpipe. He leaves a wife and family. At a coroner's inquest, held yesterday on the body of the deceased, a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The stable of THOMAS PEETERS in Ninth avenne, near Forty-fifth-street was set on fire at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. There were fifteen horses in the stshle, one of which was burned to death. The total damage amounted to about $300. It is not known who the incendiary was.

### Police Reports.

MURDER IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.—A murder was perpetrated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the house of ill-fame No. 125 Roosevelt-street. The murdered man was Freemen Cutting, a young sailor, and the murderer was Michael Flynn, *alias* "Mickey, the Greek," a noted desperate character of the Fourth Ward. The cause of the murder was a dispute about the possession of one of the female inmates of the house. The girl, whose name is Mary Noonan, went into her room on the third floor, and was followed by the two men. Flynn claimed thet he spoke to her first, end Cutting insisted that he was the first who addressed her. Flynn ordered Cutting to leave, and Cutting extended the same order to his rival. Neither would leeve, and a pitched bettle was the reeult. It seemed to be tacitly understood between them that the weaker of the two should succumb to the stronger. Cutting sew thet he was getting the worst of the battle, end, after receiving a few vigorous blows from the practised fists of Flynn, left the room and ran down stairs. Flynn pursued him, and, overtaking him on the second descending flight, drew a knife and plunged it into his neck. Cutting fell to the floor, the blood spirting in a stream from his neck. He lived only e few minutes, for the main artery of the neck was severed. Immediately after the murder, Flynn fled. The Police were notified of the occurrencs, and etsrted in pursuit of the escaped murderer, but did not find him until several hours afterwards. He wes secreted in a low den in Water-street, and et first showed a determinstion to resist. He was, however, captured, and taken to the Fourth-Ward Station-house and locked up. When found, he was smoking e ciger, and on being shown the body of his victim, puffed eway with the most hardened unconcern. The body of Cutting was teken to the Station-house of the Precinct where the murder wes committed, and an inquest will be held upon it there to-day. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and was dressed in a nest and tasteful salior's suit. He had only lately arrived in port, from e long see voyage. He is said to have perents living in Vermont, who are highly respectable people. Flynn is an Irishman hy birth. He is about 30 years of age, and formerly worked in a bakery; but for years past, according to report, he has done little else than make himself notorious in low groggeries and in miscellaneons fighting on election days.

LATE NIGHT ROWDIES AT WORK.—James Griffin, Chas. Mears, and James Ferris, are three youths who reside in the Fourth Ward, and whoss rum-drinking, end rowdyish proclivities have for a long time been known to the Police. During Christmas-day and evening, they took more than their averege smount of drinks. About midnight they were in splendid working trim for a jolly row. They went into the sailors' boarding-house, No. 26 Chestnut street kept by John Crockett. Mr. Crockett wa in bed, but the youths routed him from his slumbers, snd compelled him to stsnd treat to e bottle of wine. The wine drank, they sttacked Mr. Crockett, one of the number knocking him prostrate with a "bung starter," a heavy wooden hammer which happened to he lying on the bar. Two or three sailors came to the assistance of the landlord, and they in turn were roughly handled. William Dudley, one of the seamen, was struck severel blows upon the head, and has been nearly insensible ever since. Having laid everything level, the youths fled. Lete yesterday afternoon Griffin wae arrested, but the other two heve thus far mansged to keep clear of the police.

A DOMINICAN GENERAL ROBBED.—Gen. Cabral and Ex-President Baez, of St. Domingo, arrived here a few days since in the brig *Flying Eagle*, which is now lying at pier No. 5, East River. Ex-President Bsez, it will be remembered, took rooms at the St. Nicholss Hotel, while the Generel remained on board the vessel. On Saturday morning the fact was discovered, that during the night some parties had entered the cabin, stole the General's trunk, took it out to the dock, and stole from it about $500 in gold coin, a gold watch, and other jewelry valued et $400 more. Severel of the hands employed on the vessel were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, but were discharged on the ground that there was no evidence to warrent their arrest.

POBABLE FATAL STABBING.—Yesterday afternoon, e man named Bernard Kinney, who hears an unenviable police notoriety, assaulted Isaac P. Smith, a colored youth, at the corner of Grand and Wooster streets, stebbing him five times with a dagger. Kinney wss arrested and locked up. The colored youth was taken to the City Hospital, and his wounds are pronounced mortal. The boy is unable to give any scrount of the cause leading to the murderous essault, and Kinney maintains dogged silence in the matter.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Several months ago, e most desperate burglar named Benjemin Leek, was tried and convicted of hurglary in Westchester County, and wes sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing; hut while confined at White Plains, he managed to break jell and escaped to this City. He eluded detection until last week, when it was communicated to Detective Elder that he was secreted at No. 213 Church-street. Detective Elder, assisted by Officers Keefe and McCord, accordingly went to the house in Church-street, last evening, and errested Leak, whom they found in bed, and he was taken to the Police Headquarters end locked up. In the possession of Leak was a splendidly-finished jimmy.

ANOTHER MAN STABBED.—A gang of Italians were quarreling last evening, about 7 o'clock, in Baxter-street, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed Maitano Sante ten times in the fece and body, inflicting several dangerous wounds. The Police hastened to the spot on hearing the disturbance, but the assailant fled, and was not arrested up to a late hour. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He is a tailor, and lives in Canal-street.

MORE STABBING AFFRAYS.—On Christmas-eve, John Teylor, living in Worth-street, hed an altercation with his wife Ann. The wife was the larger of the two, and John, seeing that he was likely to get the worst of the fight drew a clasp-knife and stabbed his wife in the neck. He was arreated, and she was taken to the Hospitsl. On the same evening, Stephen Mack, residing at No. 163 Worth-street, was stabbed in the back by some unknown person, who made his escape.

AN EXPENSIVE BARGAIN.—Cornelius Higgins, of No. 163 Worth-street, paid $3 and three drinks for $50 worth of clothing, stolen from the house of Charles Moren, in the Sixth Ward. The thief and vendor was Thomas McGlyn, an active and efficient member of the Dead Rabbit fraternity. The Dead Rabbit member congratuleted himself upon having made a good speculation, and Higgins esteemed the hargain a peculiarly profitable one for himself. The personal congratulations of the dnett subsided yesterday upon their both being arrested and locked up for trial.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Annual Performance of the "Messiah" hy the members of the New-York Harmonic Society, attracted a splendid audience on Saturday (Christmas) night. The performance has become so much a mattar of routine, that it does not, we apprehend, excite a great amount of enthusiasm among the members. We are led to this conclusion by the fact, that the members were but thinly represented. The performance on the whole, lacked spirit, deriving its interest from the solos, rather than the choral and instrumental force. Miss BAINERD, Miss WESTRAVELT, Miss COLEMAN, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. PHILIP MAYER were on the bill.

The Promenade Concert at this House on Friday evening was not a success.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin" continues his brilliant career, and will appear every evening this week. On Wednesday afternoon a epecial performence will be given in aid of the Mount Vernon Association. The farce of a "Loan of a Lover" will be produced to-night, for the purpose of introducing Miss Laura HONEY to our public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK'S successful Shakespearian revival of the "Merchant of Venice" will be played every night this week.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, the eminent tragedian, enters the second week of his engagement here to-night. BULWER'S celebrated comedy of "Money" will he played, with Mr. SULLIVAN and all the leeding members of the company in the cast.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—COBB'S *Ledger* story, called "Alaric, or the Tyrant's Vault," in a dramatic shape, is the principal attraction here. The drama called "The Bohemians of Paris," and a comic pantomime, are also on the bills.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Another dramatic version of COBB'S "Alaric" will be produced here to-night. Mr. BROUGHAM'S hurlesque of "Pocahontas," with the *petite* comedy of "Love in Livery," will also he played.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Zavistowski Pantomime Troupe and the Wren comedians announce new and attractive programmee for the Holidays.

MINSTRELSY.—WOOD'S and CAMPDELLS' are the best establishments in the City.

PANORAMAS.—BANVARD'S of the Holy Land, and the representation of the Overland Route to California. Both these works of art are worth seeing.

### The Game of Billiards.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S CHALLENGE AND AN AMERICAN'S READINESS TO ACCEPT.

A news item which states that MICHAEL PHELAN, of this City, has accepted the challenge of J. ROBERTS, of Liverpool, England, to play a match for a large stake and the Championship, has been extensively circulated for some days past. We find, upon inquiry, thet this paragraph is not strictly correct. The facts of the case are as follows:

A short time since Mr. ROBERTS published a card, in which he offered to play any man in England or America, a game of billiards, on his own table, at a hotel in Liverpool, for £500 or £1,000; he, ROBERTS, to give his opponent an odds of twenty points, in a string of one hundred. The ambiguity of this challenge can be readily observed even from the few words we have quoted. What game of billiards does the challenger propose to play? Nearly all the prominent nations of the world have their netional game; and et any of the prominent rooms on Broadway a spectator may possibly witness the American, French, English, Russien and Mexican games, all being played at the same moment. Of course the first is the game pursued in ninety-nine cesea out of one hundred; yet scarcely a game has been introduced on a billiard table which is not occasionally played in New-York. The fact cannot he disputed, that no game calls for more scientific ahility, both in judgment and executlou, than the "Three ball Carombole," or French game, and it is equally certain that the English "winning and losing" game is among those requiring the least skill. It was the French game which was adopted by Messrs. PHELAN and BENJAMIN, at their great match, played in Philadelphia a year ago, when the former gave BENJAMIN three points out of sixteen, end beat him nine games out of eleven. On its republication of Mr. ROBERTS' challenge in this country, Mr. PHELAN at once addressed a communication to the editor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, in which he says, after alluding to the vagueness of the challenge:

"I will play Mr. ROBERTS, in this City, within one year from this date, at the Three-ball French Carom game, on one of my tables, balls to be not less than 2 5-16 inches in diameter, for not less than $5,000, ($10,000, if Mr. ROBERTS should desire it,) at least four months' notice to be given me of the acceptance of my proposition, and I will allow him $500 toward defreying his traveling expenses."

Frnm this arose the statement that the challenge wes accepted.

We learn from Mr. PHELAN that no person can he more anxious than himself to have this match come off. After beating BENJAMIN, he offered to play any man in the world for $5,000. This challenge has never been accepted. Some time since the Detroit and other Western papers published long articles, in which it was given out thet one JOHN SARETZE, ("Dutch Hans,") had accepted, and thet the preliminaries of a match would be arranged without delay. After waiting some weeks, end heving heard that the money wss ready, though without official information on the subject, PHELAN ventured to drop Mr. SARETZE a letter inviting him to "come up to the scratch." This letter remeins unanswered, and the Detroit match turns out to be mere talk. If Mr. ROBERTS means pley, Mr. PHELAN is certainly most anxious to meet him, and no difficulty can stand in the way of a match. Possibly Mr. BERGAA, the great French nhampion, has never seen Mr. PHELAN's challenge, which reads as though it were open to him as well as to any other man.

### KANSAS AFFAIRS.

**The Affairs of Kansas—Its Politics—Its People—Its Soil—Its Towns—Elwood—A Romance in Real Life.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, ELWOOD, K. T., Tuesday, December 13th, 1858.

No storm was ever succeeded by a calm more profound than that which hes followed the political tempest that, not long since, swept over the emerald plaine of Kansas. Peece is now as universal as was contest; harmony, as wss discord; industry, as was idleness; end, prosperity as was wastefulness and ruin. The merchant, the artisan, the mechanic, and the agriculturalist heve engaged assiduously in their respective avocations to retrieve lost time and means, and to advance the interests of the commonwealth to thet position which will soon rank her among the powerful and wealthy States of the Confederecy. So rapid is her increase of population under the present ausolcious condition of things, that she will ettain the required quota in another year, and so extensive ere her improvements in every productive end industrial department, that she will be able to maintain her sovereignty whenever it shall be declared.

The political sentiment of Kansas is decidedly Free-State; but the majority of that party are far from being Abolitioniste. Persons who came, or were brought here with one predominant idea, have become practical observers and independent thinkers, end they know the fallacy of such a sentiment. Having seen ths operetions of free and sleve labor in their respective localities, they are satisfied that slave labor will be employed only where it is most productive, end can never, under any state of things, be forced into uncongeniel climes, or into unproductive eoils. They know that slave lebor is indispensable to the cultivation of cotton, hemp and suger, while manufactures and the growth of cereals and esculents are better yielding under the care and labor of the white man, and that the limits and boundaries of each will he fixed, simply end *only*, by the *question of profit*.

The people of Kensas seem to have come from every habitable portion of the globe, end are breaking the virgin sod, building towns, and settling themselves in permanent hebitations. The soil is dark, deep and porous. It is easy of cultivation, inexhaustible in fertility, quickly dried upon the surface after raine, but holds the water in its bosom, which it yields by cepillary ettraction as it is needed by the thirsty vegetation, and thus prevents the blight which would otherwise be occasioned by long-continued droughts

The towns of Kansas are innumerable, and most of them are styledcities, whether they contain one, or a hundred houses. Many of them have existence only upon paper, while some agein are large and thriving villages. Of the latter, Elwood is one of the most promising, and from the eligibility of its position and great local advantages, bids fair to become the chief commercial metropolis of the future State.

Situated directly opposite St. Joseph, it is placed by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in direct communication with the most populous and wealthy cities of the East, and hy the first of April, will be within fifty honrs' travel of New-York. It is the starting point of the railroad chartered to Palmetto on the South Pass route to Salt Leke and California, and of the St. Joseph's and Topeka Railroad, which will command a greater portion of the trade of New-Mexico. It lies upon the West Bank of the Missouri, on the verge of an extensive, elevated and thickly wooded bottom, which requires no gradings; its streets are broad and rectangular, and its levee can be approached with safety by the largest boats, and is sufficiently spacious for an immense commerce. It has a number of slores, meny mechanical shops, a printing office, which issues a weekly sheet of excellent editorial and news; two saw-mills, one of which, recently erected hy Mr. LEWIS of Maine, is said to be equal to any in the country; a grist mill; two or three hotels; several boarding houses, a good school, a church, and about 1,200 inhahitants.

The place is named in honor of J. B. ELWOOD, Esq., a lawyer of Rome, N. Y., who was one of its founders. Its principal population are from that and adjoining Ststes, and comprise men of character, capital and talent. A. L. LEE, Esq., of Lee, Chaffee & Co., bankers, is the son of the Hon. M. L. LEE, of Fulton, N. Y. Major HOUGH, of Pittsburgh, is Mayor; D. W. ELDER, of New-York, and F. A. OSBORNE, of Pennsylvania, are Attorneys; the Rev. Mr. Ryan, of N. Y. is Episcopal Minister; Smith & Co., lumber-merchants, are of New-York; and so on, to too great a number for enumeration.

This Hotel kept by WEBSTER & FRANKLIN, is one of the most commodious, well-furnished and pleasant houses of entertainment in the far West, and Elwood is so great a thoroughfare, that it is constantly filled with persons from all parts of the country, who sometimes meet strangely enough, and under circumstances of peculiar interest. A short time since a little incident of the sort occurred, which has so much of romance that I will give it for the entertainment of your readers. With some amplification and coloring, it would make qnite a atory.

A young gentleman arrived in town from a long pedestrian tour of the Territory, and stopped at this hotel and esked for a single room, where he could have rest and quiet. He was tall and finely formed; his eyes were blue, his heir was of a golden tint, and, despite his soiled garments, his prostration from fatigue, and the tan which exposure on the open plains had wrought upon hie face, he was handsome, looked well-bred, and gave unmistakeable evidences of social cultivation. But he was not social. He appeared to he wholly engrossed with some melencholy subject of his own thoughts, which gave to his face an expression of interesting sadnesa.

Several of our hospitable gentlemen and sympathetic belles endeavored, by kind civilities and gentle courtesies, to allure him from his gloomy isolation; hut he was invulnerable to all their advances, and would stroll alone through the forest which bordered the town, with its thousand hues, traced by the colorings of Autumn on the brilliant foliage, or seclude himself within the limits of his chamber through the entire dey. At the end of a week he prepared to depart for his home.

In the edjoining room to the one that he occupied, a young lady had been confined for several deys by indispoaition. Her father, who brought her to the Territory several weeke ago, was on a farm in the interior, and left her in these comfortable quarters until he could complete his dwelling and prepare it suitably for the reception of this, his only child. She became so far convalescent as to be able to approach the window just as the stranger was taking his solitary departure. The sun was bright, the air was balmy, and she leaned upon the open casement. The tall, retreating figure caught her eye, and fascinated her geze, although the soiled clothes, and the black carpet bag, swnng on a stick across his shoulder, rendered it strange to her.

Involuntarily, in an audible tone, she hummed one of her familiar airs. It reached the ear of the stranger, who turned as suddenly as though impelled hy an electric shock, and stood like a statue, with his eyes fixed upon the open window, whence, with an exclamation of surprise, the young lady had instantly withdrawn herself. He immediately retreced his steps into the house end asked if Miss A. wes there. An affirmetive response induced him to ley down his carpet bag and send up his card. In an bour she met him in the drawing-room. Her recovery was miraculous. His improvement in costume and vivacity was es wonderful. They were together every day, and in three weeks were married, and soon after left for your city on a visit to his friends, whence they will return in the Spring, to settle permanently in this place, where, after a painful separation they were reunited and their felicity was consummated.

Madsm Rumor, who pries into eil secrets with an avidity equeled only by her garrulity, has informed our citizens that this young couple met early in July at Newport, for the first time—he from New York and she from Massachusetts—that they became deeply enamored of each other, end walked and rode and waltzed together every day. She was with the family of a relative, who expected to remain the season, but wes called unexpectedly away, while our young friend was out on a yacht expedition, which an adverse gale hed detained beyond the period of its expected return. It was late at night when his little bark touched the beach; but he hastened to his room, changed his attire, and proceeded to the ball-room, with enticipations bright as the brilliant chandeliers, to give a glad surprise to the lady of his love, and to tell her of his perilous struggles with the furious billows to see her but a moment again that night. He looked in vain through the wildering mazes of that happy throng—himself unhappy. He heard that she had departed by the 5 o'clock train of that evening. He was wretched. He wrote to her and waited ten miserable days for a reply. None came. He went to her house and learned thet her father had set out for Kansas on the day before.

Returning to New-York, he made arrangements to come to Kansas, and soon arrived in this new country. Landing at Leavenworth, he made inquiry there; and then to Lawrence, Lecompton, Topeka and other towns he went, to be still disappointed, and finelly, broken down in strength and spirits, came here to take railway back to his home. The rest is told.

T.


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**Not a Grey Hair in all New-York,** or would not be, if all our elderly people used HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, New-York.

**1858—Winter Reduction.**

We anticipate by a few weeks our usual Winter redno tion of prices, and this week offer the remainder of our large stock of

WINTER CLOTHING

at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent, and beg to call the attention of those of our friends who have not yet supplied themselves with our favorite styles of Winter goods to the reduction in prices of the following well-known garments:

Superior double lined Esquimaux beaver overcoats, reduced from.....$29 00 to $25 00
Superior two-faced imperial do. do.....$25 00 to $20 00
Superior two-faced Moscow do. do.....$20 00 to $17 00
Superior extra plain beaver do. do.....$28 00 to $23 00
Fine plain beaver do. do.....$20 00 to $17 00
Whitneys.....$15 00 to $12 00
Kerseys.....$12 00 to $10 00

Black frock and dress coats, and the whole of our large and elegant stock of beaver and cassimere business suits, boys' clothing, robes, shirts and underwear, at the same average reduction of about 20 per cent.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

**A Word About Hair Restorative.**—The original, as it is still the best, preperation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy end beautiful, is Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is hut an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Heimstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair dressing aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this peper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leeve our readers to judge that if imitations can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL end imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me et No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HORACE H. DAY.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherone**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Luxuriantly Flowing Locks speedily cover** the bald spots caused by age or disease, by the use of JULES HAUEL'S EAU D'ATHENIENNE HAIR RESTORER; by cleansing and stimulating the cuticle, it gives strength to the roots of the hair and prevents its falling off; grey hair and whiskers it restores to their original life color. *It is not a dye.* Sold hy all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these ars properly understood and made.

**Rupture Cured hy Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy**—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy For Coughs.
For sale at the dépôt,
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

**Barthol's Family Sewing Machines.**—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2341 Post-Office.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Are just publishing a new series of American and foreign Views on glass and paper.

**An original style of Visiting Cards, expressly** adapted for the New Year, 1859—appropriate and tasteful. Designed and executed by HYATT, corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway.

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.


### MARRIED.

WIGHT—RICH.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursdey, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, Mr. ISAAZAT WIGHT, of Milwaukee, Wis., to CAROLINE M., daughter of Josiah Rich, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

VAN TASSEL—LANODON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Thomas J. Sewyer, Mr. C. S. J. VAN TASSELL to Miss COENELIA L. LANOUON, daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert U. Langdon, all of this City.

### DIED

MOTLEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, 26th inst., Mr. JOHN C. MOTLEY, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, James M. and Samuel S., and of his brother-in-law, James T. Barker, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MESSLER.—In this City, on Saturday, the 25th inst., HENRY MARTYN MASSLER, son of the Rev. Dr. Messler, of Somerville, N. J., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends ere respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) morning, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. John J. Michaels, No. 116 Clinton-st., near Grand-st. His remains will be taken, for interment, to Somerville, N. J.

CROSS.—In this City, snddenly JEANNIE LYLE, youngest daughter of Alexander and Catherine Cross, aged 6 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Grove street, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BARLOW.—In this City, on Sunday morning, BENJAMIN JOSEPH, son of Benjamin R. and Mary E. Barlow, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Ann Price, No. 62 Monroe-street.

DIXON.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 25, EDWARD N. DIXON, only son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dixon, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 64 Carmine-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 24, GEORGE M. K. UNDERHILL, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 Henry-st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 M.

MCMILLAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 26, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HARRIET M., wife of Wm H. McMillan, and youngest daughter of Samuel Cornwell, Esq., of Digby, N. S., aged 31 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and infant son to mourn their loss.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 643 4th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, F. W. Deane, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Nova Scotia and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock P. M., CHARLOTTE A. FIELD, wife of Thomas W. Field.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothsr, James Weir, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Division-av., corner of Wierfield-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SYNAM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, Dec. 25, COANELIA F., relict of the late Jacob Sydam, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at her late residence, on Bushwick-av., near Linden-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLES.—The relatives and friends of MRS. ELIZA COLES, end of her son, George L. Bennett, and of her sons in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring and Robert Sherwell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her ber son, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

GO

## DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth avenue, corner of 14th-st.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS AND LACES.
CAMBRIC SETS, cheap.
MUSLIN SETS, cheap.
BLACK CRAPE SETS, cheap.
5,000 Black Crape Collars, cheap.
Ladies' corsets, 6s., 7s. and 10s.
Ladies' underclothing.
Black Lace Edgings, cheap.
Ladies' Woollen Sacks, 75 cents to $1 25.
Ladies' Sleeves, 3s., 4s., 6s. and 8s.
Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 15 cents to 23 cents.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 75 cents to $1 50 by the dozen.
Cambric Bands, 25 to 75 cents.
Hnck. Towels, $1 50 a dozen.

AT R. H. MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth avenue.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN IN ALL STYLES.
SILK VESTS FOR LADIES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS FOR GENTLEMEN.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY For Men, women and children.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS For ladies and gentlemen.
Low Figures—One Price—Goon Goods.
We expect a call, as we are prepared to show you the goods. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

Just received.
NEW GOODS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will be offered
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Dec. 27th,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
in fancy boxes.
EVENING ROBES,
NEW SILKS,
also,
Contained sales of CHEAP GOODS, until January 1st.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE,
2,000 dresses of rich PARIS DELAINES, for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At 12½ cts. per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE,
2,000 dresses of ENGLISH PRINTS, for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At GREAT BARGAINS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
LACE SETS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT HALF PRICE.

BEEKMAN & CO.
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES,
BANDS,
VEILS, &c., &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 20,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices,

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit
On Monday, Dec. 27,
An invoice of Superb Lace Goods,
Comprising the Newest and Most Elegant
Designs in the various makes of Lace, in
MANTILLAS,
BERNOISE,
SHAWLS, SCARFS, VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
CAPES,
FLOUNCES,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
AND SUPERB BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS
GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, Dec. 27,
1,200 Embroidered Collars, 25 cents each.
1,500 Embroidered Collars, 37½ cents each.
1,000 Embroidered Collars, 50 cents each.
A large lot of
RICH EMBROIDERED SETS,
$1 50 each and upwards.
At prices greatly below their real value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Great reduction in the price of
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Monday, Dec. 27th,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, Dec. 27,
400 PIECES RICH HEAVY SQUARE and CHENE PLAID SILKS,
75 cents per yard.
Value $1.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 27.
2,500 Dresses ENGLISH PRINTS, (Madder colors,)
At $1 per Dress.
3,000 Dresses NEW DELAINES, (Paris patterns,)
At $1 50 and $2 per Dress.
1,000 Dresses ENGLISH PRINTED CASHMERE,
At $2 per Dress.
250 Pieces POIL DE CHEVRE, 20 cents per yard.
300 Pieces ENGLISH CHALLY BAYADERE, (beautiful colors,)
And OPERA CLOTHS, at 25 cents per yard.
400 Pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors and design (just received.)
At 3s. per yard.
Also,
600 Pieces PARIS QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS,
At 40 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
OF RICH PARIS MANTILLAS,
VELVET CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.,
At 296 Canal st. and 503 Broadway.
W. B. MACKENZIE having this day (Dec. 24) made an assignment of his entire stock and interest in the above establishment, for the benefit of his creditors, the undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all desirous of making purchases for the holidays, to the exceedingly rich and elegant stock of goods now being sold at very great sacrifice, at the above places. As the sale is positive, the goods have been marked down to a very low rate for cash. B. BRANDRETH,
Assignee.

INDIA CAMELS HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 27,
THEIR LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
Comprising every variety of the manufacture of
CASHMERE, ORMESTERE, LAHORE, DELHI, &c.,
At a great reduction from former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

BROOKLYN! BROOKLYN!
Holiday presents of Hosiery. Come and see our beautiful Zephyr Wool Hoods, Sontags, &c., knitted at our own factory. Also, every variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, etc., at prices far less than New-York, at COTTRELL'S Hosiery Emporium,
No. 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, ALL WOOL,
of the best quality,
selling for $1,
being $1 less than the usual price.
Cloaks and Raglans at much reduced prices,
at M. C. DE BEVOISE,
No. 43 Catharine-st., corner Madison.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $4 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Deniers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs $15 per doz. C. L. HARDING, No. 231 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEgant assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.
CHARLES P. MELLENY.

## DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Just received
1,000 Piccolomini dresses.
For Holiday Presents.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
A great reduction in SILKS.
100 pieces of plain Silks at $1 per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
300 pieces of IRISH POPLINS,
suitable for evening dresses,
at $1 25 per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Just received,
1,000 dozen LINEN NAPKINS, at $1 25 per dozen,
worth $2.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
500 Dresses of all Wool.
Plaid Merino at $3 50 per Dress.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
500 dozen IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
at $1 50 per dozen,
worth $2 50.

CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
Will offer, on Monday, Dec. 27,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
Consisting of
5,000 GARMENTS,
At less than
ONE-HALF OF FORMER PRICES.
LINED CIRCULARS AT $4 50 TO $7,
Worth from $10 to $18.
LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS, AT $4 50, $5, $6 AND $8
Worth double these prices.
OUR STOCK OF SLEEVE CLOAKS
Comprise all
THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
WILL BE OFFERED
At prices varying
FROM $3 50 TO $8,
A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.
ON THE ORIGINAL COST.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Will offer, THIS WEEK:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed, for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed, for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes,
Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Eleven hoops, Damascus steel, made after the latest Paris models, $1 50; 12 do., $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 50; and 30 hoops, $4. All made by girls in the best manner and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 363 Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
P. H. PHILLIPS, Fur Emporium, No. 179 Grand-st., will still continue offering his rich and splendid Mink sets as follows:
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, good and rich.....$25
Very dark, two capes.....50
Hudson Bay Sable sets.....30
Very dark.....75
French Mink.....$10 to 15
Very dark.....15 to 20
French long sets.....5 to 10
Large Capes, sets.....20 to 25
Stone Marten.....25 to 30
Capes.....50 to 100
Hudson's Bay Sable.....100 to 250
Fitch Victorines and Muffs.....15 to 25
Mixed sets in variety.
Sleigh robes, fur collars, gloves, &c., &c., at very low prices.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!
Ladies who have not purchased their Winter Bonnet will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of our Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets will be sold below cost.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAK—NEW STYLE.—Price $275; large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 426 Broadway.

## FAIRS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
BENEFIT NIGHT
OF THE
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS,
who were sufferers by the burning of the Crystal Palace.
The generosity of several gentlemen who have cheerfully subscribed liberal sums for the purpose of affording the Inventors and Exhibitors, who were burnt out at the Crystal Palace an opportunity of again placing the productions of their skill and industry before the public, has enabled the Board of Managers to open the Fair just inaugurated at No. 620 Broadway, but there are many worthy mechanics and others who feel sensibly the necessity for immediate relief, having lost their all by the calamity that so disastrously terminated the late Fair, and it has been resolved by the management of the American Union to afford the ever-generous citizens of New-York an opportunity of manifesting their sympathy with the unfortunate inventors in this their hour of affliction.
For the purpose of effecting this object in a manner satisfactory to both the public and their beneficiaries, an entertainment will be given on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, which, while it will render the patrons an ample remuneration for the trifle expended, will, it is hoped, result in much good to the parties needing relief.
To the attractions of an exceedingly interesting Fair, there will be added, on the
BENEFIT NIGHT
of the
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS
who were sufferers by
the conflagration of the Crystal Palace,
A GRAND CONCERT,
BY ROBERTSON'S FULL MILITARY BAND,
who have kindly volunteered their valuable services for the occasion. Also, a variety of popular ballads, by
Mr. E. W. DURAND.
&c., &c., &c.
Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.
For the purpose of affording all an opportunity of participating in the benefit, 15 cents only will be charged for the admission of adults; children, 5 cents.
By order of the Board, AUG. H. WHEELER, Sec.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,
With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.
ROBERTSON'S PROMENADE BAND
Is engaged for the evening.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGAtional Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair.* Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

THE FAIR AT THE MARINER'S CHURCH T—Corner of Catharine and Madison sts., for the benefit of destitute children of the Sabbath School, will continue open from 5 to 10 P. M., MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, closing with an auction sale of the remaining articles on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

## DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES,
Halsey Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Metropolitan Hall, No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City.
Commencement of the second quarter; new classes are now forming. Mondays and Thursdays in Jersey City; Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn. Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy every Wednesday evening.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by GEO. BERGNER & CO., has the largest circulation, as it publishes the List of Letters by authority, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium. Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Agents.

FINE ARTS.—OLD ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE. Also etchings from old masters. Old books, engravings, coins and medals bought or exchanged; steel engravings for scrap books, 3 cents each. All kinds of novels less than half price. Prints for drawing schools cheap. All kinds of old coins wanted. S. W. GOULDSON, 614 Broadway, near Houston-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5,
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.
The following interesting novelties have been expressly prepared for the occasion:
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,—in Italian.
with the new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast comprises:
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA and COLETTI.
MARTHA,—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises:
Laborde, Berkel, Brignoli and Formes.
DON GIOVANNI,
by Piccolomini, Poinsot, Ghioni, Florenza and Formes.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
when Poinsot will make her first appearance as Alice.
And
THE HUGUENOTS.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan 3.
Orders will be received in advance for the six nights, at the Academy, from 9 till 4 o'clock.
Notice.—The company will appear in Philadelphia on or about the 14th of January. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans returning to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1858,
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. Ullman, free of charge. Also, the following distinguished artists and Societies have volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
CARL FORMES,
L. SCHREIBER,
E. MOLLENHAUER.
The Choral Societies, Sangerbund, (consisting of 200 members,) Arion and Harmonia.
GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty of the first artists of New-York.
CONDUCTORS,
CARL BERGMANN, E. KRUGER, W. SORGE.
Price of admission to parquet, boxes and balcony, $2; second tier, $1; amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane-st. and Broadway.
L. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Gonpil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
WUTSCHEL'S, No. 3 Irving-place.
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THE CREATION.
Haydn's Oratorio of the CREATION will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the German Ladies Society for the relief of the widows and orphans. The following artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
Messrs. BRUCKERHAUSEN, SAN GALLI and URCHS,
The German Liederkranz.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Westermann's, No. 290 Broadway; Brensiog's, No. 701 Broadway; Christern's, 763 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and at the door. Books of the words at 10 cents, for sale in the concert room. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
LAURA KEENE, Sole Lessee and Directress.
ELEVENTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has achieved a greater success than any piece ever produced in New-York, having now been performed for
TEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
during which time its representations have been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS,
who have never failed to testify their approbation of the comedy by continued
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
In view of this immense success, the Management deems it only necessary to announce for repetition, on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
supported by the entire strength of the comedy company, together with the highly successful farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude.....(her first appearance).....Miss Laura Honey
With songs—"To-morrow will be market-day," "I don't think I'm ugly," "I've no money," and "Unlucky maideo."
Supported by the strength of the company.
The Management would also inform the public that on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN MATINEE
will be given in aid of the fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
which, in view of the praiseworthy object to which the proceeds of this performance are to be appropriated, will, it is hoped, entitle it to the consideration of all who desire the accomplishment of the purpose for which the Fund has been devised.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this highly successful comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
will be given on the afternoon of
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859.
Box book now open for both Day Performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
Notice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.
CROWDED HOUSES. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING—MR. BARRY SULLIVAN in the comedy of
MONEY.
Miss Fanny Morant, Wayne Olwine, J. Moore, J. Martin Grace, H. C. Jordan, H. Russell, Miss Annie Lonsdale, Miss Corrie, in the cast.
E. Mullenhauer's unrivalled Orchestra.
To conclude with FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, with Miss Fanny Morant, Wayne Olwine, &c., &c., in the cast.
On New-Year's Day, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
A GRAND CONCERT
This Evening, Dec. 27,
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled ALARIC: Or, The Tyrant's Vault.
After which the drama of the
BOHEMIANS OF PARIS.
To conclude with
FOUR LOVERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 27 and 29,
To commence with the *Ledger* story drama of
ALARIC; Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with
LOVE IN LIVERY.

444 BROADWAY.
SNIFFIN'S
CAMPBELL MINSTELS.
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THEIR PROFESSION.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
BENEFIT OF
THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
On which occasion
THE ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS
Will be given to assist in the purchase of the resting-place of
THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT,
Interspersed with
QUEER, QUAINT AND QUIZZICAL SAYINGS,
By Moore, Cotton and Cool White.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
COME ONE! COME ALL!—IT IS A GOOD CAUSE!
Tickets for sale at all the principal music stores on Broadway. Box-office open from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. for the sale of tickets.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Bleeker's original comedy of
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years half price. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK—CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS—FESTIVAL FROLICS.—MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1858, AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, MAY-DAY SPORTS, by the Zavistowski Troupe; The STAGE-STRUCK QUAKER, by the Wren Juvenile comedians. After which, CUPID AND HIS FROLICS; or, Harlequin and the Troubles of Pierrot. The AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETT'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 559 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 559 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 12 o'clock M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; children 12 cents.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE CIRCUS.
RENTO'S FAMILY OF EQUILIBRISTS.
On which occasion will be produced in the circle:
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—A new and extensive panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico, and Central America, with the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, will be exhibited for the first time on the 26th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, each afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., and evening at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,
AND PAPER HOUSES.
The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.
They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.
The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

HOLIDAY CARD.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs of every grade.
Splendid Sets (complete) from $10 to $20.
Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns.
Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS—HOLIDAY GIFTS.—VALENCIENNES and MEDALLION SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in new shapes and designs, very rich and cheap.
POINT A'L'AIGUILLE POINT APPLIQUE, and HONITON SETS, COLLARS, and HANDKERCHIEFS.
Twenty-five per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH COLLARS, VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, and CROWNS;
REAL CHANTILLY THREAD WRISTLETS, entirely new, and very handsome; all very appropriate for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 169 William-st., has on hand a fine assortment of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO OF THE MOST elegantly-finished rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes ever offered for sale; grand diagonal scale, round corners, superb carved legs, elaborately finished and inlaid with pearl, celebrated City makers, having two years' warrantee, rich tone, for sale at the lowest price in the City. The above pianos were taken in trade, and will be sold a dead bargain for cash, and will be boxed if required. Second-hand pianos will be taken in exchange. Full particulars on application at the owner's residence, No. 86 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., where they can be seen and fully examined, day or evening.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE organs, Martin's celebrated guitars, flutinas, accordeons, flutes, violins, music boxes, music elegantly bound. All kinds of music books and musical instruments for holiday presents. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent on the most reasonable terms, by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125, $140, and $150.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte, and a rich gilt oval mirror, for sale a bargain; piano is superbly finished in the style of Louis XIV., carved legs, best City makers, fully warranted, touch and tone is unsurpassed, cost $500, price $250; oval glass cost $60, price $45, size 60x22. Apply at No. 906 Hudson-st., near Amos-st., for four days, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO WORTH $35 for $16; one worth $50 for $27; one worth $125 for $68; one worth $150 for $95, and 20 others at an immense reduction for immediate cash; one parlor-organ worth $150 for $85; 15 superior new pianos at a sacrifice for cash, or by instalments. R. GONZALEZ,
No. 241 9th-av., near 28th-st.

NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK—MANufactory of the celebrated American improved piano. Dealers cannot do better than to purchase from us from now until January, as we are selling far below our usual price for cash. Those about purchasing pianos for presents cannot do better than to favor us with a call at No. 637 Broadway. SMITH, ATHERTON & CO.
Successors to CUMMINGS & CANFIELD.

McDONALD'S "DIAPHONIC" PIANOfortes at wholesale prices during the holidays. Approved at the Paris Exposition, by Joseph H. Hellmesberger, Conservatoire Imperial Music, Vienna; Hector Berlioz, Composer de Music, Paris; St. George Clerck, President Royal Academy of Music, London, &c., &c. Sold only at the Manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great in

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.**
E. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29,
At 11 o'clock each day.
At their sales room, No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

**CLOSING SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c.**—By order of J. T. CRAWFORD, Assignee.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., fine guaranteed Havana Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c., by order of James T. Crawford, Esq., Assignee—The entire balance of Havana Cigars, Wines, &c., remaining unsold by us on December 10, viz: Fine pale golden and brown Sherries, P. Garvey's 1846, W. D. Gordon, Harmony, Mansanilla, Topas, &c.; Osborn and London Ports; Champagnes, leading brands; pale and dark Brandies, vintages 1847, 1848, 1851; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, Sadd le-bag do., Wise's Irish do., Scotch do.; Smith's Cream of the Valley London Gin; Sazarac Brandy, very fine; Hennessy and Pinet do.; Estrita de Camas de Lobos and other Madeiras; fine Annisette and other Cordials; Olive Oil, English Sauces, &c. Havana Cigars, viz: Cabinet, Punch, Intrepides du Colon, La Germania, Diana, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock—The balance of the old 1848 Brandy, and a few dozen Lacoste and Cap-de pon 1833 Sherry.
N. B.—The above is one last sale of Wines, &c., this season.
Catalogues now ready.

J. W. POSTER Auctioneer.
**AUCTION NOTICE.**—RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, RICH SILVERWARE, &c., &c.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large four-story house, No. 218 West 14th-st., consisting of richly-carved rosewood piano-forte, seven-octave, a superior instrument; rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade; rosewood centre tables, ottomans, brocatel and lace curtains, elegant parlor and bedroom lace curtains, magnificent English tapestry and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, massive oak and black-walnut extension tables, dining and tea tables; a few choice oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, sofas, work-tables, rockers, elegant China vases and mantel ornaments, twenty-one-day inlaid and bronze clocks, China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware, crockery, ivory cutlery, silverware, tea service, salvers, and cake baskets, with solid silver mountings, spoons, forks, casters, &c. The whole being in the best order, and comprising everything necessary to a well-furnished house. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 28th and 29th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. B. Pandalfin's great sale of marble and alabaster statuary, vases, urns, &c., consisting of Marble, Etruscan and Hebe Vases, Grecian and Roman Vases, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing rooms, niches, &c., Marble Card Receivers, Pompeii Urns, Vases for Flowers, Vestal Temples, &c., Alabaster Statuettes under glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Apollo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c.
Also, beautiful Parisian goods, Bronzes, embracing brown and marble clocks, bronze horses, card receivers, &c.
CHINA AND GLASS WARE—A beautiful invoice of China Vases, richly painted and enameled Colognes.
Also, at private sale, 20 pieces of Stetuary.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
**BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.**—AT STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 228 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of a BOOKSELLER'S STOCK, CLOSING-OUT SALE OF BOOKSELLER'S STOCK.
Comprising a great collection of popular standard works, by the best English and American authors, Irving, Cooper, Prescott, Wester, Bryaut, Longfellow, Simms, Bulwer, Thackerey, Dickens, Macaulay, Byron, Goldsmith, &c., &c., in a variety of bindings, and richly illustrated. Also a fine collection of Bibles and Prayer-Books, in elegant Turkey and velvet bindings, &c. Together with a fine assortment of Medical Books, Theological and Scientific Works, and a large assortment of Classical School-Books, in all a variety and attractive selection.
Lovers of useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries.
Terms of sale—On all purchases from the entire stock of $100, 4 months' credit; less amounts, cash. Catalogues now ready.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
**BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.**, AT STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S (old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 228 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 A.M. Closing out sale of a BOOKSELLER'S Stock—comprising a great collection of popular standard books by the best English and American authors: Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Longfellow, Sims, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, Macauley, Hume, Goldsmith, &c., in a variety of bindings; richly illustrated works, suitable for presents; Bibles, &c., in an almost endless and attractive selection. Lovers of good and useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK**—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, clocks and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, knives of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**PATERSON LOTS AT AUCTION.**—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, twenty-eight lots in the city of Paterson, New-Jersey, viz.:
Lots on 3d-av., between Montgomery and Lawrence
Lots nu north side Lawrence-st., adjoining.
Lots on south side of Montgomery-st., adjoining.
Communication with Paterson several times in each day, by the Erie Railroad. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**JEWELRY.**—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON Monday, 27th inst, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of fine watches, diamonds, and jewelry, consisting in part of elegant, 18-carat gold hunting and open face watches, superb diamond pins, ear-rings, bracelets, studs, &c.; elegant sets of cameo, carbuncle, mosaic, and enamel pins and ear-rings; sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings; bracelets, brooches, and ear-riogs, studs, finger-rings, sleeve-buttons, chains, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
**SHERIFF'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, STAIR-RODS, &c.**—Will be sold by order of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, on MONDAY next, Dec. 27, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, furniture of store, &c., &c., contained in the store No. 279 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York. Terms cash. Sale peremptory.
F. L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
**BY S. BOGART.**—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 184 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All the said instruments are in perfect ordar, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher.
JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.
**SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS**—Embracing every variety of subject, being the entire stock of one of the most extensivn manufacturers in this City, to be sold at auction by CHARLES H. DELAVAN, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 109 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st. and near William-st., and to continue until the whole stock is disposed of. Deposits required from all persons not known to the Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY**—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular anction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. Catalogue.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
**AUCTION NOTICE**—CHINA, GLASS AND earthen ware, rich toys, &c., by BARTLET & COWEN, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock. A large catalogue sale of choice goods, that must be sold to close consignments from Europe. Retailers wanting cash bargains attend.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
**BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.**—Regular Anction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY**, having enlarged their Factory and added to their machinery from the latest improvements for the manufacture of CARPET LINING and COTTON BATTING, have now on hand and are manufacturing a superior article of COTTON BATTING. Buyers are invited to call and examine at the Factory,
No. 448 WATER-ST.
N. B.—All orders for Carpet-Lining and Cotton Batting promptly attended to. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

**$5,000**—ANY PARTY HAVING THIS amount can invest the same on the best City security, both real and personal, so as to pay for the coming eight months at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; a rare chance in these times, and no humbug. Address, principal only, post-paid, S. M. R., Box No. 1,271 New-York Post-Office.

**FOR SALE**—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELlent boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

**FOR SALE**—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressuro steam engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st.
T. O. LEROY & CO.

**PEWS FOR SALE.**—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Price, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

**IMPORTANT INVENTION.**—BULLARD'S LOWpressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 265 Canal-st., sixty feet west of Broadway.

**GRANITE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES**, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive circulars sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH [illegible], 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN [illegible], West Worthington, Mass.

**CARD ENGRAVING.**—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 18[illegible]. Orders by mail solicited.

**$2.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF** Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 [illegible]. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Depot, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New York, being a part of the estate, and including the homestead, of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy and a young appin orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 727 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

**FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE**—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvemeats, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated on East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.**—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house, brick basement; lot 25x95 with a gore attached on 116th st.: 100 foot street opened and graded; 6 lots 25x100 on 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.: 3 lots 25x100 on 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. GEO. W. JENKINS, Real Estate Agent, 124th-st. and 3d-av.

**FOR SALE**—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREEstory brick house, No. 52 Essex-st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x100. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

**TO LET**—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, and a bedroom in the attic, all in good order. Croton and waste-pipe in, of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th av., till the 1st of May, or longer if both suited, to a family without boys. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery. Rent $20 per month.

**A LARGE BRICK BUILDING**—26 FEET BY 200 deep, with 2 lots adjoining if wanted, on 42d and 43d sts., between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for stables or any manufacturing business, for sale or lease. Apply on the premises before 9 or after 2 o'clock, P. M.

**CENTRAL PARK.**—CENTRAL PARK LOTS for sale on 63d-st. Three lots north side, with the grade, and two lots on south side, each 25 feet by 100 feet 3 inches, all 250 feet east of Broadway, and 300 feet west of the Park. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th-av.

**FOR SALE**—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, Charles-st., corner of Waverley-place, can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-sl.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—A FARM OF 200 ACRES of good land, with stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., for only $8,000; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The farm is five miles from Paterson, N. J., and 21 miles from New-York. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE.**—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms a large part of the purchase money may remain on mort, gage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET**—A very handsome, furnished three-story house, containing all the modern improvements; the furniture is of the very best description and complete in every respect, being nearly new and in perfect order. Terms easy, and possession can be had in thirty days.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**TO LET**—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE *Times* Building, consisting of a private room fronting on Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 9, of No. 41 Park-row.

**FOR SALE**—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, and order to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAY DOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

**FOR LITERARY SOCIETIES.**—TO LET.—Room No. 2 Clinton-place, for Thursday evenings. It is carpeted and furnished with settees. Apply to RICHD. WARREN, No. 9 Clinton-place.

**STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET**—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

**TO LET**—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE up town. Apply to JOS. NEILSON, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

**TO LET**—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 8 and 8 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

**TO LET**—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

**ACADEMIES OF WRITING**, BOOK-KEEPING, AND ARITHMETIC—No. 62 Bowery, and 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These important branches, without which young men are incompetent to enter into business, for themselves or others, are taught day and evening, at reduced prices, all this week. "As a splendid peuman and skillful teacher, Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."—*Newport Daily News.*

**ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES**—NO. 920 BROADway—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

**FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS**—$3 A MONTH —Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M. day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

**FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**A FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE** Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE** Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

**$130 PER YEAR.**—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

## TEACHERS.

**AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL** teacher of the higher English classes, Book-keeping, Elocution, Mathematics, &c., as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, would offer his services to principals of educational institutions, parents or others desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any of the foregoing branches. Address S. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

**A STUDENT IN THE GEN. THEOLOGICAL** Seminary, a graduate of an Eastern College, wishes to spend an hour or two a day in teaching in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

**A TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION IN** the City or country; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 144 New-York *Times* Office.

## PROVISIONS.

**FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.**
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

**GOODYEAR'S PATENT.**—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanised Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority in in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or refernce for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

**CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.**
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 305 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

## FINANCIAL.

**THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGIS, Treasurer.

**49TH DIVIDEND.**
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By ordsr.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858, Secretary.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

**LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO.. No. 98 Broadway,

**FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER**
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

**BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA** where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

**OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.**—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

**SAVINGS BANK**—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1** 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }
ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

**TREASURER'S NOTICE.**—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollers, will be paid, with the remeining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Benk, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

**OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY**—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ROSEBILL SAVINGS BANK, }
14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }
**ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE** the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BANKERHOFF, Sec.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**F. L. LAWRENCE & CO., NO. 14** PINE-ST., (basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth,) advance money on sums of $25 and upwards on valuable personal property. Office and business strictly private. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

**INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE** BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

**$50.000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED** property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 15 Pine sts., New-York.

## BOARDING.

**PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,**
No. 17 Rue de Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Rieber.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. A. REINHINGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

**BOARDING.**—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison-square, would find it desirable to have a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular references will be asked and given. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,607.

**TWO GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD ROOM** together can have in the advertiser's family a fine large comfortably-furnished room with breakfast and tea; dinner on Sundays; hath-room adjoining; no other boarders. Location between Bond and 8th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptionable references indispensable. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26, NEAR BLEECKER-st.** A large front room for two, on second floor, with large pantries, fuel and gas, for $12 per week. Other nice rooms, to single gentlemen, for $4 per week.

**BOARDING.**—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

**BOARDING**—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN** minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

**NO. 767 BROADWAY.**—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

**NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.**—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

**19 UNION-SQUARE**—BROADWAY SIDE—PARlor and bedroom and two ball rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

**ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS**—WITHIN SEVEN minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a private family have a fine large furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

**ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN** can be accommodated with board at No. 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

**SLOTE & JANES,**
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

**GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.**—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 85 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.**—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of E. W. LOWREY, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY** RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies, may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
ALMOST HALL, Treasurer.
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 18 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, December 17, 1858.
**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of this Company
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.
**WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFAC-** TION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th Inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 31st June, 1859.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

**NOTICE.**—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO, BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEWYORK, have this day declared a semi-annual d

## Sunday Walks in the German Quarter.

A great City furnishes *tableaux vivants* sufficiently numerous and varied to occupy pen and pencil for a life-time. The contrasts of characters, classes and quarters are so great as to raise a doubt whether races as diverse as the Angelic and the Satanic have not gathered under the same municipality. Yet, how little is known by one class of the condition, occupations and amusements of the other. A visitor passing along Fifth-avenue or Broadway of a Sunday, would carry away the impression that *toute-le monde* of New-York attended Church, a well-dressed, well-behaved throng. But let another traverse the lower part of the Bowery at the same hour, and he would imagine himself in a subjoined Paris or Vienna. It is the province of the journalist to introduce these classes to each other for their mutual benefit, that the one may be restrained and elevated, and that the other may have their feeling of self-security moderated and their patriotism and benevolence stimulated into manlier, healthier exercise.

One of our reporters has an almost romantic interest in our German immigrant population, and has studied their character and habits with the deepest interest. Having seen something of their Sunday sports in the Old World, and knowing that they cling to them in the New, he undertook the task of an Asmodeus a Sunday or two since, and the notes of his Sunday walks in the German quarter are worthy of perusal. They reveal an extent of Sunday demoralization that will astound the public. The recent burning of the "Odeon," which was one of the places visited, will brighten the interest of the narrative.

New-York is a Christian City, is it not? It numbers its churches by hundreds, does it not? They are well-filled on the Sabbath, are they not? We have laws against Sunday profanation, have we not? The Police Commissioners ordered the execution of these laws, did they not? We pay $800,000 a year for our Police force, do we not? The manner in which the Sabbath is recognized is a good guage of the standard of morals in any community, is it not? Let us go into the German quarters of New-York, and see what we shall see.

Enter the "Odeon." It is about the hour of the Sunday afternoon service, when Rev. Dr. —— is giving his people a graphic picture of heathenism, and arousing their zeal in behalf of missions in China or Africa. Meanwhile, here in the Bowery, are temples to all the gods of fun and folly, from Bacchus to Terpsichore, with innumerable worshipers, and incense without measure. This one—the Odeon—is not very extensive, but very popular. A long aisle on the right is the shrine of Bacchus; another on the left is consecrated to the God of the Chase; another, over head, to Fortune—i. e. to billiards, and games generally, while the main hall is devoted to Melpomene and Thalia. The libations are peculiarly Americo-German, in quality and quantity. Lager-bier, and a plenty of it, instead of being poured on the altars of the several deities, after the primitive mode, which might be wasteful and excite some jealousy among the tutelaries, goes down the throats of the devotees, young and old; and either the steam created by the contact of the liquid with a heated surface ascends and fills the air, or some weed of Virginia origin is burned freely, and sends out its odors, we can hardly tell which, so blended are the fumes of lager and tabac. Either must delight the nostrils of the gods and goddesses of the place.

Mythology apart, the Odeon presented a strange scene to an American eye on that Sunday afternoon. More than two hundred men, women and children (a large sprinkling of the latter) were ranged along three lines of tables—all drinking lager, or something worse, and listening at the same time to a "merry play in two acts from MOLTZBUR," with orchestra, billiards, shooting-galleries, &c.,—and all for ten cents. In the evening another theatrical performance for a crowded house. Dancing, gymnastic exhibitions, speech-making, hurrahs, and a flood of lager-bier—such was the Sabbath in that place.

Now let us look in at the Peoples Garden, (Volks Garten,) a door or two below in the Bowery. A shilling admits you to the place, but you can take your wife and children with you "free." The bill assures you that you are attending a "sacred concert"—"*Eine grosses sacred Concert.*" But you become a little skeptical about its "sacred" character when you read the programme and observe the surroundings. The place is suspicious—"*Vaudeville Theatre.*" The announcements are suspicious—"*Ex hibition of a grand pot-pourrie.*" "*The Artist-Family, or the Uncle as an enemy of the Theatre—a Comic Operette in four acts.*" This is for 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The evening performance seems about as "sacred." "*The Beautiful Milleress, or a Secret Passion*) a merry play in one act." Concluding with "*Good morning, Mr. Fischer*—vaudeville in two acts." "Between these acts the Grand Ballet, and Grand Janisary Concert, with a grand orchestra." It all looks very *grand* but not very *sacred*. Then the visitors at the City Theatre adjoining are informed by the programme that when that is closed, (say at 11 o'clock,) they can enter the Peoples' Theatre free—to test the quality of the Peoples' lager.

The surroundings are even more suspicious than the amusements. A half-dozen billiard tables, more or less, five raffling stands, a roulette table, a shooting gallery, and some other forms of gambling—all in full blast—would not seem to promise a very "sacred" affair, to say nothing of five or six bars fully manned and employed.

The company does not give very marked indications that "sacred" pleasures attracted them by hundreds to the place. We counted 250 in the afternoon, including children, seated in front of lager-bier mugs, and listening alternately to the hand of music and the play, and none of them seemed to be imbibing anything more "sacred" than bad "lager." In the evening there must have been fully 1,100 in the same place, engaged in the same way. If the proprietor would drop one letter from his programme, and *Frenchify* his announcement a little, thus: "*Sacré Concert,*" it would be more frank, and vastly more truthful.

But there is a *People's Theatre*, as well as a People's Garden. It is in Fourth-street; let us look in there. What a spectacle in a Christian City! As you enter, on the ground floor, there are four billiard tables, surrounded by perhaps a hundred boys from 10 to 20 years of age, occupied with and intent upon the game. At one table four lads, not more than 13 years old, are playing—albeit it is somewhat difficult for them to reach the balls. But they will grow taller—perhaps so high, by-and-by, that their feet will dangle in the air. Across the room, and in front of the bar, stands a novel gambling instrument. It is a small brass cannon from which balls are projected, probably by a spring, and entering a curtained aperture a few feet distant, descend by an inclined plane on which stand small wooden pins. Ten tickets are given out, say at three cents each. The holder representing the ball that upsets the largest number of pins wins 20 cents—the balance of the stakes—one-third of the whole—going into the pocket of the proprietor. This machine was surrounded by as many lads as could see it, and betting was as constant as the machine could be made to work. The spirit of the gambling hells at Hamburg and Baden-Baden was in full play in these young scapegraces, and the foundations laying of desperadoes,—*and this on the Sabbath!*

But we have not yet entered the Theatre proper. This is but the ante-chamber—free to all, notwithstanding the discontent of the proprietor on seeing some "*Americans*" among his guests. In the rear is a hall accommodating, in its way, 1,000 people or more, with music, lager-bier, and theatrical performances. From 6 to 8 o'clock, notwithstanding the afternoon performance, the people were streaming in, ordering their beer and cigar, and getting ready for the play. Nearly one-half of the company consisted of women and children. We saw hundreds of boys and girls of from 12 to 20 years—chiefly of German parentage, and a few who could be recognized as Irish and Americans. In all, there were 950, by actual count, entering this single place between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock. The expense to each guest cannot average less than 25 cents, and is probably twice that amount; so that $200, at the lowest estimate, would pass from the scanty pockets of the apprentices and journeymen and seamstresses, who seemed principally to make up the group, into the full purse of the proprietor of this den of iniquity. And when the pinching cold comes, you and I, good friend, will have our sympathies appealed to to relieve the poverty caused by this Sunday dissipation; or be taxed for the Almshouse expenditures, or the cost of criminal cases growing out of this Sunday night debauchery.

Now turn down into Essex-street, and enter the Harmonia Garden. Your ticket, which costs but sixpence, will be exchanged for you at the door by a long-shanked sheriff's officer, and you will find a spacious hall, say a hundred feet square, with galleries all around, and tables for the accommodation of 1,200 or 1,500 people. A band of music, of fourteen brass pieces, rings out waltzes and airs which may be heard for squares around. Bowling alleys, shooting-galleries and the usual means of diversion, or of gambling, are at hand. Above stairs you will find no less than seven billiard-tables, occupied mostly by young men—playing with their own or their employers' money. It was at an early hour in the evening that we visited this establishment, and there were not more than about 250 persons present. Later, it was doubtless filled. Till twelve or one o'clock, perhaps, the neighboring householders must listen to the music of that band, and to the noise of those revelers. Is it neighborly, is it right, to deprive families of their day of rest in this way?

Now let us return to the Bowery, and drop into the aristocratic place of Sunday entertainment—*the City Theatre.* Gambling arrangements are dispensed with: lager-bier tables have no place. The interior is elegantly fitted up, with accommodations in parquette, dress circle, and second and third tiers for 1,200 or 1,500 visitors. At 8½ o'clock nearly every seat and standing-place was occupied, and a play was in progress having the usual elements of interest, acted with admirable talent. The dress-circle was filled with men and women, handsomely dressed and of genteel manners, including a large sprinkling of Jews. Between the acts lager and liquor were dispensed from the bar and carried around the Theatre, but the amount drank was inconsiderable compared with other establishments. Many of the guests had, undoubtedly, attended one or other of the German churches in the morning, after the manner of the continent, and, without a thought of wrong, finished their Sunday at the theatre:—pitying, perhaps, the poor "Sabbatarians" who cherish the British and American notions that the Sabbath *day*, and the whole of it, was intended by its author for rest and worship and not for fun and frolic.

One more turn, and our Sunday walk will be ended for this time. Pass with us around a small triangular block not far from the City Hall, and you will cease to wonder at the frequency of homicides and other crimes growing out of Sunday dissipation. If our count was accurate, there were *twenty-nine* lager-bier saloons and dram-shops—some of them accommodating 200 or 300 persons—open and mostly filled on that single evening. In three or four of them, bands of music attracted customers. Many of the buildings on the blocks facing the one in question were similarly occupied, so that within a distance of 300 feet square there may be found not less than *fifty* Sabbath-breaking, law-despising centres of intoxication and crime.

We returned from our Sunday walk with a heavy heart. Discarding all ultra views of temperance, and disavowing sympathy with extreme "Puritan" notions of the Sabbath, we cling to the old-fashioned idea that there is a better way of spending Sunday than in tippling, theatre-going and gambling. Good *citizens* are made of sterner stuff than the frequenters of such places. Good men do not grow out of the boys who spend their Sundays at Volks Gartens and Volks Theatres. The crimes against society at which the fifth, and sixth, and seventh, and eighth, and ninth, and tenth commandments are aimed, have an intimate connection with the violation of the Fourth; so that the wholesale manner of desecrating the Sabbath, accompanied with wholesale drinking, rises into a leading cause—*the* leading cause of the rampant crime and disorder which infest our City, and which have increased *pari passu* with the multiplication of such establishments as we have been visiting.

Another consideration gave us troubled rest. Every one of these establishments pursues its business in known violation of law. Not merely the accompaniments of the business—the gambling, which is a misdemeanor—the bands of music, which are a nuisance—the theatrical performances, which are positively prohibited on the Sabbath—but publicly keeping and disposing of any kind of intoxicating liquors is expressly forbidden by the laws of the State and the ordinances of the City, of recent enactment, and in full force at the present time. Every proprietor and visitor of these establishments knows that the Police Commissioners, in pursuance of law, have directed patrolmen to report offences against the Sunday Liquor Law, and that thousands of complaints have been made. Their attitude then is that of rebellion against our constituted authorities and defiance of our laws. And it involves the question whether a few hundred keepers of dram-shops and gambling places are stronger than our Government. That is an important question: there should be no delay in settling it.

Then another thought has been haunting the mind ever since that sad visit; it is connected with the future of those thousands of young lads seen in a single Sunday night in places of sinful diversion. Whose sons are they? Have they mothers to weep over them? Have they homes to go to? Are they instructed any where but here? Whither are they drifting? How many of them are receiving their training for the prison and the halter? What security has society from rowdyism and disorder if our youth are corrupted systematically and educated in vice? Is it right to punish juvenile criminals, and exempt their teachers in crime? Is it wise to leave the nests of vipers undisturbed, and run after the fledglings that come from them, brood after brood? If the present unrestricted debauchery and ruin of the Sunday liquor traffic is to be perpetuated, would it not be just that the proportion of the nearly two millions of dollars expended for the support of Police, almshouses and criminal courts, traceable to that traffic, should be levied on the proprietors of Sunday dram-shops. The demoralization and misery it carries into ten thousand homes cannot be reckoned, and so cannot be assessed—*in this world.*

There are other chapters in the book of

ASMODEUS.

## LATEST BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

### News from Australia—Cannibalism at the Fejee Islands—Nez-Perces Treaty.

The Overland Mail, though with dates from San Francisco not so late as the news by the *Quaker City*, brings some intelligence not before published. The Sydney (Australia) papers had been received to 6th September.

The mines of Victoria are reported to be yielding large quantities of gold. The papers contain statements of rich strikes being made.

The sailor, JAMES MOYES, who was convicted before the Chief Justice, at the Central Criminal sittings, on the 2d of August last, of having, on the 23d July, wilfully murdered WILLIAM A. ALDEN, chief officer on board the American ship *Oliver Jordan*, and a native of Augusta, State of Maine, was hanged at Sydney on the 7th of September.

The Rev. Dr. LANG delivered a lecture on the 23d of August, advocating total separation of the Colonies from England, in view of a war breaking out between England and France. He referred at great length to the course of the United States in asserting their independence, and maintaining it to the end by the force of arms.

The Chinese immigration bill, which imposed a tax of £10 a head on all imported Chinamen, has not met with the same favor in the Upper House, as in the Assembly, having been laid aside for the present, chiefly through commercial influence. A large majority of the colonists were strongly in favor of the measure, and severely censured the Council for throwing aside an act of so much importance after it had passed the popular branch of the Legislature.

The American ship Norway, of 3,100 tons burthen, arrived a week or two before, bringing over 1,200 Chinamen! The Norway is the largest sailing ship that ever visited that harbor.

The Empire, a well known daily newspaper of Sydney, expired on the 28th August. Its editor and proprietor, Mr. Parkes, was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was a prominet advocate of the Electoral Reform Bill. Immediately after its passage he resigned his seat and went into the Insolvent Court. His liabilities are about $50,000. The Morning Herald is now the only daily paper, although Sydney is fully equal in size to San Francisco.

The electric telegraph between Sydney and Melbourne, is nearly complete. It is already in operation through Victoria, between Melbourne and Albany; and through New South Wales from Sydney, as far as Gundagal, within thirty hours of Albany.

### OUTRAGES AT THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

The schooner *Erdorus*, Captain SEAMAN, had brought to Sydney intelligence of the murder of two white men and a Rotnma native of Naya, Fejee Islands. Also, of the town of Lavuka, on Ovalau, having been burned, as was said, by some of the Islsnoers.

LUVUKA, Ovalan, Thursday, July 22, 1858.

On the 16th July, the town of Luvuka had been set on fire and burned to the ground, destroying a large amount of property belonging to the citizens, rendering many of them penniless. In the evening of the same day, attempts were made to fire the towns of Engarigari and Tontonga. A native was seen in the attempt to fire the town of Engarigari, but was so closely pursued that it was prevented. Two houses were burnt in Totonga, and a native named VERRI was seen to apply the firebrand by several persons, and he was also seen carrying some property he had stolen from the houses into the native town. He was taken into custody by the Chief of Totonga, but in the night effected his escape.

On the following night an attempt was made to fire the town of Vanquadad by a native, who was seen and pursued, but he made his escape. The attempt had been made to burn and destroy the whole of the settlements of the white residents, in so regular and systematic a style—selecting and taking care that the windward houses should be fired first—that there was but little doubt but that it was the work of incendiaries, and that a deliberate attempt had been made to destroy the whole place.

Two of our citizens had been brutally murdered and eaten by the natives on the Island of Naya. Their boat was broken into pieces and their property taken. Parties had been sent to Naya since the news of the murder had reached us by Mr. J. BINNER, to inquire into the circumstances attending the murder; and there is every reason to believe that the attack was an unprovoked one; and that while the boat was lying at anchor in broad daylight, the natives swam off, with apparently friendly intentions, and taking the whites unawares, had brutally clubbed them, together with a Botuma native, who was employed in the boat, and all three were taken on shore, cooked, and eaten in the cannibal style. The boat was then hauled on shore and broken up, and the property taken and distributed. When interrogated as to why they had acted thus, the natives replied with insinuating and menacing answers. In this latter case there required no investigation at this time; the deed, dark as it is, has been consummated, and it is only for us to determine what and when shall be their punishment.

Mr. BINNER stated that he had laid the matter in detail before the commander of the French man-of-war *Bayonnaise*, and that Captain Le Bris had given him to understand that before he left the group, he would go to Naya and punish the offenders; hnt that, as we all know, owing to want of time or provisions, or some other reasons, the ship had gone away without doing anything in the matter.

### OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

INDIAN TREATY.—The Portland *Statesman* of the 9th November publishes the following "treaty" with the Nez Perce Indians:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that there shall be perpetual peace between the United States and the Nez Perces tribe.

ART. 2. In the event of war between the United States and any other people whatever, the Nez Perces agree to aid the United States with men, to the extent of their ability.

ART. 3. In the event of war between the Nez Perces and any other tribe, the United States agree to aid the Nez Percee with troops.

ART. 4. When the Nez Perces take part with the United States in war, they shall be furnished with such arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., as may be necessary.

ART. 5. When the United States take part with the Nez Percee in a war, they (the United States) will not require the Nez Perces to furnish anything to the troops, unless paid for at a fair price.

ART. 6. Should any misunderstanding arise hereafter between the troops and the Nez Perces, it shall be settled by their respective chiefs in friendly council.

The following accompanied the document as a marginal note:

"*Filed:* Treaty of peace entered into between *two powerful tribes*, the Nez Perces and the United States troops, at Camp in the Walla-Walla Valley, August 6, 1858."

### The Tucker and Sickles Affair—Card from Dr. Tucker.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

For the second and last time I reluctantly in trude upon the public the subject of my unpleasant differences with Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES. That person's card, in answer to my challenge, and the unjust comments of a portion of the Press, require of me a reply.

On the evening of his banquet at Nihlo's, Mr. SICKLES made, in conversation, unmannerly and insulting reflections upon deceased members of my father's family. These remarks were reported to me in confidence by Mr. SICKLES' guest, and I hold myself responsible for the charge.

Almost an entire stranger in my native city, after an absence of ten years, I had heard of Mr. SICKLES as a politician only, and from the honorable position he occupies, supposed him to be a gentleman. His gross, low-bred allusions to my brother—unanswerably replied to by him—undecelved and naturally irritated me; but when, on a festive occasion, in the presence of ladies, choosing politics for his theme, this person again interlarded his speech with pot-house expressions, and subsequently permitted his vile, slanderous tongue to utter insult to those sleeping in their graves —are there twelve men to be found in this State who would convict me for challenging him? If there are, I will willingly exile myself from it forever.

My brother, having thus stigmatized Mr. Sickles, through the Press, as a "liar and slanderer," and he stiently admitting the appropriateness of the terms, it was, under these circumstances, doubly unpleasant for me to challenge him. His friends pronounced him responsible for all he said, asserted that he was a fighting man, and his having once challenged Mr. John VAN BUREN would certainly warrant such conclusion. In a most respectful letter I gave him an invitation—he preferred letter-writing and "explanations," which I neither asked for nor wanted. There was no ignorance of the cause of offence, which, at the first interview, was promptly explained, and as promptly and conveniently forgotten by him.

My challenge to Mr. SICKLES was based solely upon the cause I have named, and had no reference to the quarrel between my brother and him. The Secretary of State received the first intimation of my intentions, through the Washington correspondence of the *Herald* of Dec. 18.

This person SICKLES, in his card of the 24th inst., declines to meet me, yet, in the same breath, adds insult by calling my mode of communicating with him ungentlemanly. As he considers me entitled to notice when represented by Dr. OGDEN only, I could still claim it, for Dr. O. has never ceased to be my friend.

By refusing me a meeting, and still continuing his insults, Mr. SICKLES gives me the right to "post" him in the usual complimentary style. The piquancy of such a course would, however, be lost by a ready recognition on the part of the public of his character so described; besides, it is unquestionably a vulgar and bombastic custom.

This communication has become longer than I at first intended. It shall be concluded. Mr. SICKLES says he has no acquaintance with Dr. J. C. TUCKER. I am gratified to say he speaks the truth; but he has had a chance, and may at any time have a similar opportunity of meeting him.

I am *now* satisfied that the *Honorable* DANIEL E. SICKLES, Member of Congress from the Third District, City of New-York, can write letters, and talk, but—WON'T FIGHT. Scorning, then, to pursue and persecute a person physically and morally incapacitated by fear to account for the gratuitous insults he offers; who ostentatiously parades his valor and desire to fight anybody but the man who asks him to, I leave the chivalrous conduct of this honorable representative to the verdict of his colleagues from other States, and the public generally.

Yours, J. C. TUCKER.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—This festival was very generally observed in Brooklyn. All places of business were closed at an early hour in the morning, always excepting the bar-rooms. There was one service in many of the churches, and in others the Sabbath-School children gave entertainments, and divided the contents of a Christmas-tree, furnished by their friends. The weather was fair, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Sergent FERRY, of the Third Precinct Police, yesterday arrested a woman named MARY A. GOODWIN, residing at No. 17 Union-place, on suspicion of having killed her own child. Coroner REDDING was called, and upon inquiry, learned that the child was a premature birth. CATHARINE RUSSELL, residing in the same house, was also arrested at the same time for a similar offence. This is also stated to have been a premature birth, and the body was placed in a pail and subsequently thrown into the water-closet. Coroner REDDING will investigate the case to day.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A man named RICHARD COADY was boiling distill-house swill a few days ago at his house in Steuben-street, near Park-avenue, when the cover to the kettle containing the swill was forced off, and the room filled with steam. A son of Mr. COADY named JOAN, 4 years old, inhaled some of the steam and died from the injuries sustained thereby on Saturday last. The father, though badly injured, it is expected will recover.

FIRE AND ROBBERY.—At 9 o'clock on Saturday night the house of JOAN C. MATHEWS, on Warren-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss on house, $1,000; on furniture, $400, with only partial insurance. A house adjoining, occupied by Mr. ALSTON, was slightly damaged. Insured. At this fire Captain POWERS, of the Fourth Precinct, caught two men, named THOMAS CLUELAN and ROGER DOUGHERTY, in the act of stealing. They were committed to the Ninth Precinct cells to await examination.

RUM'S DOINGS.—On Saturday afternoon an Irishman, named SAMUEL WHITLOCK, was found dead, by the Police, in a shanty in the open block bounded by South Fourth and Fifth streets and Ninth and Tenth streets. Coroner SNELL took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-day. It is supposed that death was the natural termination of a hard spree.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night last, the house of T. W. HOWELL, on Bushwick avenue, was entered by thieves, and property valued at $175 stolen.

[Advertisement.]

It is quite evident that a man cannot give *knocks* without making a *hit*, hence it follows that he who receives *knocks* must acknowledge a "*hit.*" A fair illustration of these facts may be witnessed any day this week at No. 212 Broadway. Gentlemen receive KNOX, (hats,) and everybody knows that all the KNOX styles are great "*hits.*" In fact, that famous maker of hats has *hits* indicated by his very name, and he has only to announce a new style of hats for gentlemen to crowd his store with eager fashionables. The store at No. 212 Broadway is the place where we shall purchase presents for our masculine friends. It is hardly necessary to add that our intention is not peculiar.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Stylee
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet is a sure cure and preventive of piles. It is used in every family, carried by every land traveler, and sent out as a necessity and a luxury in every ocean and river steamer. The only depôt of the discoverer and manufacturer is No. 4 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists. Be sure that each sheet has GAYETTY'S name water-marked in it, and that his autograph, "JAS. C. GAYETTY," is written on each package.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—It is useless to describe the tortures of Spasmodic Asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know full well what it is. JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY, prepared by JOSEPH BRANNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston, has seldom failed to afford immediate relief, even in the most severe cases, and frequently it has effected a permanent cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oile, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Musenlet at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS never fail in curing costiveness; this distressing state of the body never returns when cured by these unequaled Pills, while it is well-known all other remedies relieves only for the moment, and must be continually used. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!
English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

ONE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE, ONE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE, AND ONE METHOD OF CURE.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS prove the unity of the first, the second, and the third propositions. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street; 25 cents a box, and the half-box, (sugar-coated,) 13 cents.

[Advertisement.]

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DORLEN & SHAFFER, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 27—A. M.

The Stock Exchange closed on Friday, on the eve of the Holidays, with marked firmness in prices, and the prevailing temper of the Street appeared to favor an upward movement for the advent of the new Year. This feeling was considerably helped on Friday by the English financial news telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, where the Galway steamer of December 9 had arrived. The reduction of the rates of discount at the Bank of England from 3 to 2½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum, is construed as a mark of confidence in the Court of Directors in the political condition of Europe, and the steady and favorable movement of British Trade through at least the early months of 1859. This step will undoubtedly strengthen the Cotton interest at Manchester, where the scale of consumption is already very large, and this in turn will facilitate our own trade to place the present heavy crop to unusual advantage. It would, perhaps, be premature to anticipate that the English Grain trade will be so far promoted by the increased manufacturing activity as to create a better demand, at improved prices, for American Breadstuffs; but, looking back to what has occurred in years past under similar circumstances, such a result is not altogether improbable.

The speculative dullness on the Stock Exchange through the week, which closed with the early and only session of the Brokers on Friday, were mostly controlled by two or three of the Western Road Stocks, which for several days exhibited unusual weakness, and were sold at the lowest prices of the season, for the *Bear* account, with much freedom. The pressure to sell carried Galena down to 70 ₩ cent.; Rock Island to 57½, and Illinois Central to 65½, the Bonds of the latter being also put out on contract as low as 84 ₩ cent. During this time the old and steady dividend-paying Stocks, without suffering materially in price, were made quite dull, and some new contracts were pressed in New-York Central and Panama, and also in Missouri Sixes. But with the lowest prices in the Western Stocks came the general turn for the better, resulting thus far, in an advance of 1@1½ ₩ cent., and a rising tendency at the close. The recovery in Illinois Central Bonds was 4 ₩ cent., leaving still about 3½ ₩ cent. to be added to place the price where the Bonds were in demand less than a fortnight ago, to wit: at 91½@92 ₩ cent. The majority of the jobbers at the Board, and the speculators of the ante-room, (or of the curbstone, as they are sometimes designated,) are still with the *Bear* account, but several parties shifted to the opposite account during the week, and the *Bulls*, at the close, displayed the most spirit in bidding for large lines of New-York Central, Panama, Missouris, Illinois Central, Rock Island, &c., which were not supplied. The Commission Brokers, who have been complaining for some weeks past of the absence of outside orders, seem to have more to do as the month draws to a close, and some of them anticipate a more decided revival of orders when the half-yearly dividends of the 1st January are paid in. The regular 6 ₩ cent. dividend on Panama will be declared soon after the 1st, reducing the present market cost of the Stock to about 115½ ₩ cent., and the regular 4 ₩ cent. dividend of the New-York Central will be declared the first week in February, reducing the present market cost to about 80 ₩ cent. The leading speculators in both, however, anticipate a further rise nearly or quite equal to the dividends, in the meantime, from the improved feeling in the market after the New-Year. All the State dividends are payable on Monday, 3d January, and the Federal Treasury will pay at the same time on $35,000,000 of the Public Debt of the United States, (including four months on the New Loan,) equal to a disbursement of about $900,000, of which more than three-fourths will be made at New-York. The following is the general

EX. COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Loan of U. S. | 104½@104½ int. fm. Jan. |
| New-Yurk Central | 83¾@83¼@84½ |
| New-York and Erie | 17¼@16½@17 |
| Reading | 51¾@51¾@52@51¾ |
| Rock Island | 60¾@57½@59¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 20@20¾ |
| Michigan Southern preferred | 47¾@48 |
| Michigan Central | 49¼@53 |
| Toledo | 31¾@31¼@31¾ |
| Galena | 71¾@70@71¾ |
| Illinois Central | 71¾@65¾@67@66 |
| Pacific Mail | 90¾@90¾ |
| Panama | 119½@121¼ |
| Missouris | 89¾@90½@89¾ |
| Virginias | 97¾@98 |
| Tennessees | 91@94¾ |
| La Crosse Bonds | 24¾@23¾@26¾ |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 89@84@88 |
| California Sevens | 91¾@91¾ |

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows more improvement in the Export clearances than in the Import entries, though both continue moderate. The signs of a large importation for the Spring business are slow in making their appearance, and we find that a portion of the Foreign Dry Goods interest discourage the opinion that the movement will be heavy, as compared with 1856, while it will, of course, go very considerably ahead of last January and February. The entries of last week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $2,322,009, as against $1,783,645 same week last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,137,713, against $1,033,346 same week last year. The Specie Export is $676,516—exclusive of $55,000 by the Bremen steamer of Saturday week, which was embraced in our last summary. Same week last December, $2,676,295. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $6,008,198, against $6,235,916 at the close of the previous week. The interior Gold exchanges are still against the City with the South and Southwest, though not so heavily so as the preceding two or three weeks, while some further parcels of Gold have probably come in from the near cities. The Bank average of Specie, on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, and which stood last Monday $26,608,877, will probably fall to about twenty-six millions. The export demand for bar Gold, notwithstanding the extreme rates maintained for bills on London, 109¼@109¾, is hut moderate, while another supply of $1,500,000 is nearly due from California. The market for Money undergoes little or no variation, and although some of the Banks are disposed to put up their lines with long date bills, in the absence of short acceptances, and of demand from the Brokers, we hear of no important additions to the Loans and Discounts. The shopping trade for the Holidays is unusually active, and the City retailers are having a much better time than last season, when the first shock of the crisis had not been recovered from.

According to the monthly summary of the Custom-house movement, made up to 1st December, and published a few days since, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, from 1st January, were.....$137,321,000
Add three weeks in December.....7,214,553
Total to date.....$144,535,553
Against same time, 1857.....215,511,856
Decrease this season.....$70,976,303

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported from Jan. 1.....$55,265,000
Add three weeks in December.....2,856,126
Total to date.....$58,123,126
Against same time, 1857.....73,261,930
Decrease this season.....$15,138,804

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 1st December.....$24,103,000
Add in December.....1,843,930
Total to date.....$25,946,930
Against same time in 1857.....44,542,058
Decrease this season.....$18,595,138

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Gold and Silver at the port of New-York, from 1st January last to the present date, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| From California | $32,272,442 |
| Europe, Mexico, &c. | 2,200,000 |
| Together | $34,472,442 |
| Against 1857, to date: | |
| From California | $32,214,301 |
| From Europe, &c. | 12,211,000— $44,425,301 |
| Decrease this year | $9,952,859 |

The Coal tonnage over the Reading Road last week was 37,448 tons, against 23,932 tons same week last season. The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday says of the trade:

The trade by Canal has ceased, although we have not received the full report for the year. The Railroad lost for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 166,961 tons—the Canal will gain in round numbers 45,000 tons—making a loss of 118,961 tons in the trade this year. The Railroad for this month will increase about 20,000 tons on the corresponding month of last year, which would reduce the actual loss for the year to about 100,000 tons from the Schuylkill Coal Region. This exhibits a more favorable state of the trade than we anticipated in July last as regards quantity.

The trade sums up as follows this week, showing a large increase over the corresponding week last year. This is owing in a great measure to the favorable state of rail transportation this season. So far we have not had a single snow sufficient to interrupt transportation one hour:

| | 1857. | 1858. | Dec. | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill—Railroad | 21,598 | 37,448 | —— | 15,850 |
| Schuylkill—Canal | 1,424 | 4,951 | —— | 3,517 |
| Lehigh Railroad | 8,905 | 13,488 | —— | 4,583 |
| Lehigh Canal | —— | 200 | —— | 200 |
| Scranton—North | 3,186 | 2,667 | 519 | —— |
| Scranton—South | 3,782 | 11,591 | —— | 7,809 |
| Total | 38,905 | 70,305 | 519 | 31,919 |

The same paper reports the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western (or Scranton) trade as follows:

For week ending on Saturday last:

| | Week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 2,667 08 | 140,824 05 |
| Shipped South | 11,590 14 | 520,156 13 |
| Total | 14,258 02 | 660,980 18 |

Shipments to same period last year:

| | Week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 3,185 18 | 183,302 17 |
| Shipped South | 3,781 17 | 291,398 02 |
| Total, | 6 967 15 | 479,700 19 |

The following report is from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday:

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company makes the following exhibit of the business operations of the Company for the month of November, as compared with the receipts of the same month last year:

| | |
|---|---|
| From freight | $59,611 |
| From passengers | 60,018 |
| From mail | 4,482 |
| From rent of road | 5,500 |
| From miscellaneous | 150—$129,762 |
| Earnings in same month last year | 128,559 |
| Increase | 1,202 |

The expenses in November were as follows, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| State expenses | $8,522 |
| Cost of running | 23,373 |
| Maintenance of machinery | 16,447 |
| Maintenance of way | 25,204 |
| General expenses | 9,113—$82,671 |
| Expenses in same month last year | 72,221 |
| Increase | $10,450 |
| Net earnings in November, 1858 | $47,090 |
| Net earnings in November, 1857 | 56,338 |

A passenger by the California overland route furnishes the St. Louis *Democrat* with the following particulars of the new gold discoveries on the Gila River:

"Mr. BEARNSLER informs us that the Gila gold mines are as rich as any in California. While journeying along he would halt and try his luck for a few moments at a time. He exhibited to us several pieces of gold about the size of coffee grains, as the result of his experiments with the sand. He says that such is the character of the Gila gold mines, that but very little dust is got by any body, but that the washings result in the discovery of small lumps. In the mountains, about 60 miles from the Gila, two or three new leads have been discovered, exceedingly rich, but which cannot be worked for want of materials. The parties that discovered them are waiting the arrival of suitable implements, which they are anxiously looking for daily. Provisions are

# The New-York Times.

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## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Asia—News Two Days Later.

### CAPTURE OF RIBBONMEN IN IRELAND.

### PROSPECT OF ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

### SYMPTOMS OF REVOLT IN ITALY.

### LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

### Markets—Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols for Account 97 1-8@97 1-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, from Liverpool Dec. 11, at 10 P. M., arrived at this port last evening.

On the 12th December, at 8 A. M., the *Asia* exchanged signals with the steamship *Canada*.

On the 13th December, at 7½ P. M., she passed a large screw steamer, supposed to be the *City of Baltimore*.

On the 24th, at 11 P. M., she exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the *Persia*.

The advices by the *Asia* are two days later than those previously received.

The Cunard Company advertise the screw steamship *Jura* to sail for New-York on the 1st January, as an extra vessel.

In a speech at a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company in London, the Earl of CARNARVON (a member of the Cabinet) took the opportunity of declaring the total dissent of the Government from the recommendations of Sir J. YOUNG'S purloined dispatch relating to the future policy to be pursued in the protectorate of the Ionian Islands.

Several distinguished politicians, including Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. LOWE, and Messrs. GIBSON and BRIGHT, had been addressing large public meetings on political topics in general, and the Reform question in particular. The long-pending demonstration—in the shape of a *soirée*—at Manchester, in honor of the two last-named gentlemen, came off on the evening of the 10th inst. The Free-Masons' Hall was crowded with an audience of about 5,000 people, who were enthusiastic in their welcome to their two late representatives in Parliament. Congratulatory resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. GIBSON and BRIGHT spoke at considerable length. The latter reiterated the sentiments recently announced by him at Birmingham, eulogistic of the representative system of the United States.

Some of the English newspapers having published a report that Lords RICHARD GROSVENOR and FREDERICK CAVENDISH, and Mr. EVELYN ASHLEY, had been murdered by a party of Sioux Indians, Lord SHAFTESBURY, the father of Mr. ASHLEY, writes to the papers, contradicting the report.

Baron ROTHSCHILD has given the sum of £2,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarship for the City of London School, in commemoration of the 26th of July, 1858, the day in which he was admitted, as a Jew, to take his seat in Parliament.

We contradicted yesterday, says the *Times* of the 11th, the statement that Mr. ROEBUCK had been appointed Ambassador at Pekin, and repeated our previous statement that the Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE would be the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. We have now to announce that Mr. HORACE RUMBOLD will be Secretary of Legation, Mr. WILLIAM DE NORMAN First Paid Attaché, and Mr. H. ST. CLAIR and Mr. G. WYNDHAM will be attached to the Embassy. Mr. WADE will fill the very important post of Chinese Secretary. Mr. COLQUHOUN, at present Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, will succeed Mr. BRUCE as Consul-General in Egypt.

The case of EVANS *vs.* EVANS and ROBINSON, which had already been twice tried at the Liverpool assizes, once in the Ecclesiastical Court, and once virtually on an indictment for perjury against the male defendant, Mr. ROBINSON, has occupied the Divorce Court during three days, Mr. EVANS having petitioned for a dissolution of marriage. On the 7th, the Jury, after about twenty minutes' absence, returned a verdict that Mrs. EVANS had committed adultery with Mr ROBINSON in the years 1853 and 1854, and that Mr EVANS had not deserted her without justification.

The screw-steamer *Genova*, says a Liverpool paper which came into collision, last week, with the ship *Goodspeed*, and sank at the entrance of the Mersey, was, on the 4th, cleared of water by the application of PALMER'S marine wrecking pump, and is now ready for discharge. The wrecking pump, an American invention, works upon the atmospheric principle; and so immense is the volume of water pumped out, that at one period of the operation on Monday, about 68 tons per minute issued from the discharge pipe, and in 16½ minutes the vessel was completely clear of water, though previously she had 18 feet 6 inches in her hold. The experiments, which were witnessed by a number of scientific and nautical men, were most satisfactory.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had confirmed the decision of the Admiralty Court in the matter of the collision between the American ship *North American* and a Spanish vessel in the Irish Channel. The decision held that both vessels were to blame.

A second edition of the *Cork Reporter* announces that on the morning of the 7th Dec., 15 prisoners, charged with being members of an illegal society, arrived by the Bandon train, under the escort of a large body of Police. The captured seemed to be all young men of respectable position in society. Twelve of them are from Skibbereen, and three from Bantry. The capture was effected on Wednesday night, when most of the parties were in bed. They are charged with being members of the Phœnix Society, and the informations have been sworn against them by one of their own body, (the old story,) a person named SULLIVAN. The object of this confederation of fools is said to have been for the purpose of obtaining an invasion of Ireland by American Filibusters. The following dispatch, dated Cork, on the night of the 7th, gives a few extra particulars:

"Fifteen young men were to-day commited to the Cork County Jail on a charge of being connected with an illegal society, called the 'Phœnix Club.' They are principally from Skibbereen and its neighborhood, and all seem to belong to classes above the common peasantry, being well-dressed, intelligent-looking, and apparently well-educated. Their names are: Murty Downing, Jeremiah Donovan, Murty Moynehan, Daniel M'Carthy, Jeremiah Driscoll, Eugene M'Carthy, Dennis Dowling, Timothy Dugan, Patrick Downing, James Stark, Thomas O'Shea, William O'Brien, Jaremish Culnane, Dennis Sullivan, and Timothy M'Carthy. Three of them are said to be clerks to a well-known solicitor of high standing in Skibbereen; another is a clerk in a brewery: and all of them of some occupation or pursuit which indicates the possession of at least a good English education. What the nature of the evidence against them is has not transpired, as whatever investigation took place has been private, but there seems to be little doubt that, in the western point of the county of Cork, this illegal club or society counts a great many members, and the authorities there have been for the last few months on the *qui vive*. It appears, also, that the prisoners are charged with illegal drilling with firearms, pikes, and other weapons, so that their designs, however foolish and insane, must be of a treasonable and wicked character, and require the exercise of energy and vigilance on the part of the authorities to suppress them before serious mischief may arise from them."

In a letter received on the 4th inst. from New-York by a person in Clonmel, the following "startling passage," says a local paper, occurs: "I am sorry to tell you I will not be able to carry out your suggestion to visit the old country with the Sixty-ninth Irish Americans, as, owing to the 'liberality' of the British Government, so many men carrying arms would not be allowed to land in Ireland."

The *Times*, in its remarks on the unexpected reduction of the rate of discount, says we shall no longer witness the anomaly of the best bills in the country being carried to any other bank than the Bank of England, and of the customers of that establishment being placed, as regards their discount facilities, in a position of inferiority to their neighbors. These will be the sole effects. The *Daily News* says it has already transpired, however, that in to-day's decision the bank board were far from unanimous, a minority attaching importance to the generally low level of the foreign exchanges, which causes the diversion to the continent of the bulk of the gold imported. Remittances on account of the Turkish and Chilian loans have yet to be met, and the prospect that numerous [illegible] subjects will soon be brought forward is [illegible] of attention. The *Herald* says: "No [illegible] has created so much comment for [illegible] only three of the joint-stock banks have determined [illegible] reducing their allowance on deposits, but [illegible] no doubt the others will immediately follow. The reduction in the bank rate is understood to extend to advances on Government securities."

The London *Times*, in its city article, says: "The question as to the replacing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is likely to be decided in a few days. The Company have made application to the Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on £537,000, subject to the same conditions as that of the Red Sea line, and this has been backed by memorials signed by the leading firms, not only of London, but of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Hull, Glasgow, Paisley, and Norwich. Supposing it to be granted, contracts will immediately be concluded for a new cable, and any negotiations that may be thought desirable with the American Government will subsequently be entered into. No attempts can be made, with any prospect of success, to lift the old cable until the return of calm weather at the end of April or May, and even under the best circumstances, the expectations with regard to the operation are not favorable. Meanwhile it has been definitely ascertained that the existing damage was not at the shore end. The laying of the new end has been completed to a distance of twelve miles out from Valentia, and the portion taken up was found to be in a perfect condition for all electrical purposes. Experiments lately undertaken by a person previously unconnected with the enterprise strongly support the original inference, that the main fault is about 270 miles from the Irish coast, at a depth probably of 900 fathoms. There is also a fault on the other side, which is thought to be about 300 miles from Newfoundland. Currents, however, still continue to be received, although of a kind so feeble and uncertain as to be useless for any practical purpose. At present the telegraph is in charge of Mr. HENLEY, who is manufacturing an apparatus such as his experience on the spot leads him to think may yet possibly lead to some results, but in no case could there be a hope of achieving permanently any satisfactory communication, otherwise than by an entirely new line.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official notification from Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, Commander-in-Chief of the French and Spanish forces in Cochin-China, to the effect that on and after the first of September, 1858, the bay and river of Touram, and the port of Cham-Callao are declared in strict blockade. All vessels attempting to force the blockade will be treated according to the usages of international law.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a report from Marshal VAILLANT, approved by the Emperor, appointing a committee to examine into the best means for improving the manufacture of fire-arms in France.

It was said that the opening of the Chambers, which was to have taken place on the 10th of January, is adjourned until the month of February, owing to the preparation of the budgets not being sufficiently advanced.

The Minister of Commerce, in answer to a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of Havre, complaining of the injury suffered by French commerce in consequence of the state of affairs in Mexico, has informed the Chamber that their complaint has been communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has consulted with his colleague, the Minister of Marine, as to the measures which it may be necessary to take.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash in hand in Paris of 12,700,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 15,200,000 francs.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed to examine the question of conveying negro free laborers from Africa to the French colonies has assembled several times at the Palais Royal, under the Presidency of Prince NAPOLEON. According to the *Independence Belge*, it would be erroneous to believe that the members are unanimous, or that they intend recommanding the Emperor to discontinue the mode of enlistment hitherto practiced. A few members are said to have expressed an opinion that, whilst the French colonies should be recommended to enlist Coolies on trial, it was desirable to come to an understanding with the powers interested, in order to be able, if need be, to resume the negro scheme on the coast of Africa, taking care, however, to take such precautions as effectually to distinguish it from the Slave-trade.

The commander of the French squadron on the African coast reports to the Minister of Marine that a fresh difficulty has arisen—a French vessel, loaded with free negroes, having been overhauled by the English cruisers and forced to reland the immigrants, although the operation was perfectly regular.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Thursday evening, says: "I learn that the 21st inst. is the day appointed for hearing M. DE MONTALEMBERT'S appeal. The President of the Court will be M. PEROT DE CUZZELLES; the *Rapporteur*, M. TREILHARD, of the Cour Imperial; and M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE will act as *Procureur*. There are several versions afloat; the one which seems most credited is that the Emperor's pardon will be pleaded in answer to the appeal."

An extraordinary feat, says *Galignani*, of playing eight games of chess simultaneously without seeing the board in any one instance, will be performed by M. HARRWITZ, in the rooms of the Paris chess-club, over the Café de la Regence, on the evening of the 18th inst. M. HARRWITZ makes no selection of his adversaries, but is ready to break a lance on this occasion with any players that may be proposed. What will add to the interest of this great effort of memory is the fact that, in all probability, M. ANDERSSEN, the great Breslau player, will be present, that gentleman having written word that he hopes to be in Paris a little before that time.

The following is the increase in the receipts of the principal French Railways for the week ending Dec. 2; Northern of France, 115,700 francs; Paris and Strasburg, 197,600 francs; Paris and Lyons, 304,700 francs.

The Paris Bourse had been firm, but there was a reaction on the 10th inst. The Three per Cents. closed at 73.35 for account, and 73.05 for money. The shares in the *Crédit Mobilier*, which had considerably advanced during the week, again declined.

A telegram from Southampton formally contradicts reports that have been current of the taking of a Spanish man-of-war by the Mexicans, and of the return of the Spanish fleet to Havana. "This," says the *Peninsular Correspondence*, "has produced an excellent effect on the public mind, which, notwithstanding the improbability of both reports, had become somewhat uneasy, and especially as there are some journals which are perpetually foreboding disasters to the Spanish forces in Mexico."

It would seem from letters from Spain, that the expedition to Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed. During the Queen's visit to Corunna last August, it was resolved to form a general dépôt there for the recruiting, equipment, and instruction of men for Porto Rico and the Havana, and to supply the deficiency caused by draughts of troops from the Antilles to Mexico. There are several dépôts of the same kind established at the other ordinary ports of embarkation for America, such as Cadiz, Santander, and Barcelona. There is to be, moreover, a grand dépôt at Porto Rico, where the troops are to remain a fixed time to get accustomed to a tropical climate before they penetrated to the unhealthy Gulf of Mexico. "The policy of O'DONNELL about Mexico," says a private letter, "is to put forth all our available strength, which he thinks, perhaps not unjustly, will make us more respected there, by our enemies as by our friends."

It is asserted from Lisbon that the Marquis SALDANHA will be nominated Minister of War. The Spanish Government has given permission to demolish the walls of Barcelona.

A Madrid telegram says that Marshal O'DONNELL had declared that the Government had resolved to preserve the Constitutional system.

The first vote which took place in the new Spanish Congress gave the Government a majority of 152 out of 163 votes.

Considerable damage had been done at Seville by inundations.

There had been many shipping disasters on the Spanish coast, upwards of 100 dead bodies and great quantities of wreck having been washed on the Andalusian coast.

The *Opinione* of Turin states, from Lombardy, that the greatest activity reigns in the arsenal of Venice; that the number of workmen there has been doubled and that warlike stores of all sorts are being brought in. It adds that several arrests have taken place at Milan, and that seventeen students have been arrested at Pavia, where several houses have been searched for arms, many of which have been seized. The garrison has been increased by a field battery.

It has already been stated that the Archduke CHARLES LOUIS, brother to the Emperor of Austria, lately visited the Pope. The *Opinione* states that he is formally intrusted with a political mission, the object of which is to obtain permission from the Pope to occupy some new points of the Legation with Austrian troops, in order to be prepared against an outbreak.

It is affirmed that the Sardinian Government has sent to its Diplomatic Agents abroad a circular relative to the rumors of a war with Austria, declaring that nothing whatever hitherto has arisen to confirm such assertions. This circular, at the same time, is represented to say that if considerable modifications do not shortly take place in the Government of other parts of Italy, it will be impossible to look for tranquillity.

The *Express* says the news from Italy, although very probably exaggerated, is, beyond doubt, alarming. The Turin journals speak of a struggle as a thing which cannot be long delayed. A Milanese correspondent of the *Piccolo Corriere of Italia* asserts that collisions have already taken place, and many arrests made in Milan and Pavia. In the latter town concealed arms had been discovered, and the garrison reinforced. Hasty orders were said to have been given for new fortifications at Venice.

A letter from Rome, in the *Gazette de Liege*, states that the Sacred College at Rome has resolved to prevent the recurrence of any case similar to that of MORTARA in future, by directing that Christians shall not in future be allowed to enter the service of Jews.

The Hanoverian Ministry had sustained a new check, the second Chamber having rejected, by a vote of 44 to 36, a bill proposing an increase of the income tax.

The King of Prussia, in his reply thanking the Chamber for their address, says they cannot give him a better proof of their fidelity and attachment than by supporting his brother, the Regent, in his difficult mission.

The Commission on the navigation and commerce of the Elbe has separated without coming to a decision. It is semi-officially announced that the Cabinet of Vienna will shortly make a communication to the other powers respecting the navigable interests of the Danube.

The *Northern Bee*, of St. Petersburg, points out the tendency, since the Eastern war, of a fusion between the different Slavonian nationalities. The Russian Polish nations, formerly implacable enemies, have drawn closer and become reconciled.

Constantinople advices of Dec. 4 state that the Ambassadors of the Great Powers had met in conference, during two consecutive days, to deliberate on the critical state of the Principalities. There was an extraordinary movement and activity among the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The reserve of the Army in Asia had been called out.

Notwithstanding the arrival of a part of the loan contracts in England, the Turkish troops had not received their arrears of pay, and there was also a delay in paying the salaries of public functionaries.

The Austrian Internuncio, Baron PROKESCH, has arrived. The *Journal de Constantinople* declares that the protocols of the Conferences, on the affairs of Montenegro, published by *Le Nord*, are pure invention.

Among the intelligence from India, we receive a copy of Lord CLYDE'S proclamation on taking the field:

"OCT. 26.—The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oude that, under the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, he comes to enforce the law.

To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people.

The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed in the towns and villages.

But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves.

Their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered.

This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest Ryots.

The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well-disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence."

The Calcutta mail of Nov. 9 arrived at Suez on the 5th of December.

Lord CLYDE marched to attack Amethee on the 9th November. The Rajah submitted and entered the British camp, and the fort surrendered.

On the 11th the Sepoys fled from Gewarree, which was captured by the English. General KEAS occupied Kapoor Karia on the 4th.

The China mail with Hong Kong dates to 29th October, reached Suez on the 5th December.

Lord ELGIN'S negotiations at Shanghae had proved satisfactory. He was expected at Hong Kong.

The American Commissioner had not returned from Japan.

The Emperor of Japan is reported to have died.

Canton was perfectly quiet, and trade resumed. Foreign missionaries were locating themselves in various parts of the city and suburbs.

Eighty-four chops of tea had been disposed of. The stock was estimated at 200 chops.

The last accounts received from China announce that Baron GROS, the French envoy, who had left Shanghae on Sept. 25, for Japan, on board the steam corvette *Primauget*, accompanied by the *Pregent*, steam advice-boat, had arrived at his destination. He was received in the most distinguished manner by the Japanese Government, and, after negotiations, which had been carried on with the best feeling on both sides, had signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that Power.

The *News of the Churches* is the first journal to make the definite statement that the new treaty between Japan and America secures "to Americans, and of course to all Europeans, the free exercise of their religion, and the right to build churches, and that the practice of trampling on the cross is forever abolished."

The Australian mail of Sept. 15, from Melbourne, reached Suez in the Calcutta mail steamer, the steamer *Victoria*, which was conveying it, having sprung a leak near Ceylon, and the *Oneida*, to which it was at first transferred having likewise broken down.

The amount of gold accompanying the mail was £130,060. The steamer *Niagara* left Alexandria on the 7th for England, with the mails and treasure.

Trade was quiet at Melbourne.

The Legislature of Victoria assembled on the 7th. The diggers were returning disappointed from Port Curtis.

The departures of gold ships for England were the *Orwell*, with 79,220 ounces, and the *Kent*, with 97,686 ounces.

### The Thackeray and Yates Controversy.

*From the London Times.*

The pleasant chronicler of the Quarrels of Authors missed a great opportunity, in dying before the world had been agitated by the fierce dispute between Mr. THACKERAY and Mr. YATES. Men of genius have, in all ages, seemed incapable of appreciating the wisdom of the proverb, as to the propriety of washing one's dirty linen at home. They are, apparently, under the necessity of making the public their confidants in everything, of reveeling family secrets, and exposing to millions of inquisitive eyes the follies and weaknesses that other men are only glad to conceal. And, whether it be that the "irritable race" has more than its fair share of human frailties, or merely that defects of character in an eminent man are thrown into stronger relief by the brilliancy of his reputation, certainly the lives of authors have always furnished abundance of food to gratify the appetite of lovers of scandal. The important cause of THACKERAY *versus* YATES may be deficient in other elements of interest; but in one respect it bears off the palm over all previous affairs of a similar character—it is supremely ridiculous. The wrath of the first of living satirists against the small writer who spoke of his face as "remarkable for the fracture of the bridge of the nose," and described his conversation as "either openly cynical or affectedly good-natured and benevolent," as far surpasses in absurdity that of MILTON, or POPE, or BYRON, against their critics, as the wrath of ACHILLES surpasses that of all other heroes in tragic force. When the public reads the grave narratives of the causes of this fend, and hears that solemn preparations are being made for a trial in a court of law, it cannot help exclaiming, *Tantæ ne animis cœlestibus iræ?* Do great writers nourish such small animosities? And a satirist, too, to take offence at such a trifle! Satirists, however, are not invulnerable, even to the most awkward strokes of the weapons they themselves so skilfully handle. Not unseldom satire is taken up as a means of defence, rather than of offence, by men who are extremely sensitive to ridicule, and who trust that, by becoming formidable to others, they may prevent the attacks they tremblingly anticipate. Of what may be Mr. THACKERAY'S peculiar temperament we are totally ignorant, but we are by no means surprised to find so bitter and unsparing a critic deeply affected even by the criticism of Mr. YATES.

Of course, there can be but one opinion as to the bad taste of the article which has been the occasion of all this uproar. Mr. THACKERAY, in his anger, denounces it as "not offensive and unfriendly merely, but slanderous and untrue." But this is unjust to poor Mr. YATES. Offensive it may be; but we fancy it was not written in an unfriendly spirit, and that no one could have been more surprised than was the author himself, when, instead of being complimented by the subject of his sketch on the keenness of his discernment and his quick appreciation of character, he was held up to scorn as a low-bred, intrusive spy, and told that he was not fit to enter the society of gentlemen. The indignation with which he received Mr. THACKERAY'S demand for an immediate apology shows that Mr. YATES could not even understand what was the gist of his offence. It was beyond his comprehension that there could be any breach of the law of good manners in describing the personal appearance and style of conversation of the celebrated men with whom he was on speaking terms at his club. It was his business to minister to the mind diseased of a reading public which is curious about such things, Mr. YATES, indeed, only did what thousands of well-meaning people like him do every day. It is the fashion in these times for every man of note to be surrounded with a crowd of Boswells, who are continually trotting him out to make him show his paces, and then rushing off to the publishers with manuscripts in which are recorded, with ludicrous minuteness, their impressions of the great man. No doubt these impressions are generally distorted and exaggerated, often "slanderous and untrue." And, even if they were as correct as possible, they are usually of such a nature that they must be despised by all but those who have a morbid desire to pry into all matters that concern popular favorites. But, admitting this taste which encourages such writings as those of Mr. YATES not to be very pure, and the mission of that gentleman not to be a very lofty one, a wise man would not condescend to be disquieted by such things. The author of *Heroes and Hero Worship* must often feel inclined to use strong language with regard to the people who worship him, and who take care to inform the world what clothes he wears and and how many pipes he smokes a day; but he is discreet enough not to notice them. He probably knows that it is one of the penalties of being great to be stared at, and examined, and criticised, without the least regard to the possibility that he himself has any feeling in the matter, but one of pure gratification. Mr. THACKERAY, I think, would have acted more prudently had he also been proof against similar petty annoyances. His critic professed to be nothing better than a purveyor of gossip, and, as such, might have been allowed to pass unmolested. Remembering how savagely he himself had, in his earlier years, satirised Sir E. B. LYTTON'S manners and conversation, the satirist might have had the magnanimity to overlook Mr. YATES'S "blundering," but well-meant criticisms. It was a great mistake formally to require an apology for the article; though, after that apology had been refused, we do not see how Mr. THACKERAY could have acted otherwise than he has done. It would have been easy for him, at the first, without making so much fuss about it, to have cut short his acquaintance with Mr. YATES; but he has now put the latter in the position of the aggrieved party, by punishing him more severely than his offence deserved. Mr. YATES, however, has nothing to gain by going to law with the Garrick Club on account of his expulsion. He cannot—or at least it would, we should imagine, be very unpleasant for him to do so—force himself back into the Club against the wish of the majority of the members; and he can scarcely desire to obtain pecuniary damages. Both he and his opponent should be anxious to have the affair hushed up without further exposure; and we trust that this course may yet be taken.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England, on the 9th instant, reduced their rate of discount from 3 to 2½ ₱ cent. The step was quite unexpected.

The English funds had been dull prior to this event, but upon it becoming known, an improved tone set in and an advance of ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. in Consols was established. On the 10th the market was animated, but fluctuating. The closing price for Consols for account was 97½@97¾. There were no transactions for Money—the transfer books being shut.

In the open discount market there was rather an increased demand for money, and, at the reduced rate, it was considered that the applications at the Bank would be numerous up to the end of the month. On the Stock Exchange the rate for loans until January continued at 2 ₱ cent.

At most places on the Continent the supply of money was abundant. At Paris the rate was 3 ₱ cent.; at Hamburg, 2; at Frankfort, 4; at Amsterdam, 3½, and at Brussels 3 ₱ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the specie of £144,857.

Messrs. BASINO, BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¾d.; American Eagles, 76s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "There has been a fair demand from the trade, but the market has been characterized by dullness throughout the week, which, as regards American, has resulted in a decline of 1-16d. on the middling qualities of Mobile and Orleans, and ⅛d. on the newly landed Uplands, which have been freely offered. In other qualities there is no change to notice." The business of the weak has been 42,060 bales, including 2,110 bales to speculators, and 2,600 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 7,000 bales—1,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing quietly at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7 5-16d.; Middling, 6 ⅞d.; fair Mobiles, 7d.; middling, 6¾d.; fair Uplands, 7d.; middling, 6 11-16d. The stock on hand is estimated at 336,760 bales, of which 256,780 are American. Messrs. WM. CLARE & SONS report the market irregular at fully ⅛d. decline on the new middling Uplands, but say that in New-Orleans and Mobile there is very little if any change in price.

At Manchester the market continues quiet but steady. There is a good demand for some descriptions of Indian goods, at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report no improvement in the CORN trade, which continues dull and lifeless. FLOUR neglected and nominal at 19s.@20s. for Western; 20s.@21s. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 21s.@24s. for Ohio. WHEAT—Only the most limited business doing at unchanged prices; Red Western, 4s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; White, 6s.@6s. 3d.; Southern, 6s. 6d.@7s. INDIAN CORN—Nothing doing in Mixed or Yellow American, and White selling slowly in retail at 30s.@31s. 6d.; Mixed quoted at 26s.@27s.; Yellow, 27s.@28s. The low price of Black Seas has led to some purchases at 27s.@27s. 6d., for the purpose of holding it over.

PROVISIONS.—Beef continues exceedingly dull; holders offer Old very pressingly at still lower rates. Pork dull, and Irish offered at relatively lower rates than American. Bacon in small request for American; Irish selling at 44s.@48s. Lard dull, and selling in the merest retail at 54s.@54s. 6d. for Prime. Tallow slightly better—sales of Butchers' Association at 52s. 3d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars report Ashes in good demand at rather lower prices; sales 650 bbls., at 28s. 9d.@29s. for Pots, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pearls. Sugar in fair demand at steady prices. Coffee quiet. Rice—Nothing of moment doing. Tea very firm, with sales of Congou at very full prices. Resin quiet, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 11s. 6d.@14s. 6d. for fine. Hides steady and rather more active. Cod Oil selling at £30. Seal and Linseed Oils unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull at 39s.@39s. 6d. Retail sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8s.@8s. 6d., and Baltimore at 6s.@6s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report the CORN market flat and English Wheat again rather lower. White American, 40s.@42s.; Red, 36s.@40s.; Flour, 20s.@24s. Welsh IRON in good demand at £6 10s.@£6 15s. for rail, and £6 5s. for bar; Scotch PIG, 54s. 3d.@54s. 6d. SUGAR quiet but steady in price. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm and in some cases rather dearer. Common Congou, 11d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s.; sellers of rough at 10s. LINSEED CAKES dull, with considerable arrivals. New-York, £10 5s.@£10 10s.; Boston, £10. TALLOW firm at 50s. 9d.@51s. on the spot and for Spring delivery. OILS—No change in Fish; Sperm, £85@£86; Cod, £30; Pale Seal, £37; Linseed advanced to 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. on the spot, and 30s. for forward delivery, with few sellers; Olive Oil firm at advanced prices. RICE—Small sales at former rates. TIN—British has advanced 4s. on refined, and 2s. on common.

HAVRE MARKET.

Week ending Dec. 7 inclusive.

COTTON—Dull, and 2@3 francs lower on the week. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 105f.; sales of the week, 4,500 bales; stock on hand, 90,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet, but, if anything, rather lower. ASHES dull, and nominal. COFFEE firm, and the demand regular. OILS quiet. RICE—Carolina in good request, at firmer prices; sales at f.26@f.27 50. SUGAR well supported. TALLOW and LARD quiet. WHALEBONE very quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., report as follows: "During the past week there has been a decided improvement in the market for American Securities. The demand has been active for every description of State Stocks, whilst there has been more inquiry for the best of the Railway Bonds, to the exclusion of the many which are of a doubtful and speculative character. The Panama 7 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds continue to be much sought for, (both the 1st mortgage, redeemable 1865, and the 2d ditto, redeemable 1872,) the more so, as the fact is known that the company have already provided the means for the payment of the series of Bonds falling due in 1859.

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|---|---|
| United States 6 ₱ cents, '67-8 | 102 @ 104 |
| United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68 | 103 @ 105 |
| United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '74 | 94¾ @ 95¾ |
| Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds | 78 @ — |
| Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '68-72 | 91 @ 93 |
| Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Bonds | 90 @ 93 |
| Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Str. Bonds | 102 @ 104 |
| Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds | 16 @ 18 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock '86 | 96½ @ 97⅛ |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock | 83 @ 85 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '77 | 86 @ 87 |
| Tennessee 6s, Bonds, divers | 84 @ 86 |
| Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86 | 86 @ 88 |
| Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86 | 86 @ 88 |
| Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers | 93 @ 94 |
| Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., '75 | 80 @ 81 |
| Illinois Central 8 ₱ cent., '75 | 79 @ 81 |
| Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freeland, 1860 | 79 @ 81 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 29@27 dis. |
| Michigan Ceotral 8 ₱ cent., 1869 | 85 @ 87 |
| Michigan Central Shares | 45 @ 50 |
| New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not convt., 1883 | 82 @ 84 |
| New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. convt., 1864 | 94 @ 97 |
| New-York Central Shares | 74 @ 75 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort. 1867 | 86 @ 84 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 2d mt. convt 1859 | 78 @ 80 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort., 1883 | 68 @ 70 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. convt., 1872 | 40 @ 42 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. convt., 1862 | 40 @ 42 |
| New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875 | 40 @ 42 |
| New-York and Erie Shares | 14 @ 15 |
| Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mort. Str. Bonds, 1859 | 98 @ 99 |
| Panama 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort., 1865 | — @ 95 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 1886 | 92 @ 94 |

The *Times* of Friday says: "In American Securities both the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central, New-York and Erie, and New-York Central improved. Illinois Central left off at 29¼@28½ dis., showing a recovery of $1⅛; and quotes sales Illinois shares 29⅜@30 dis. Pennsylvania Cantra Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 6 per cent., 92½."

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Noon.

COTTON quiet; the sales to-day will probably reach 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS perfectly stagnant.

LONDON, 11 A. M.

CONSOLS for account, 97¼@97⅜; and for money the books are shut.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

### Dispatches Received by the Mexican Legation—New Complications.

### The Steam-Frigate Wabash at Beirut—Dispatch from Com. Lavalette.

### The Mining News from Arizona—The Governorship of Nebraska—The Camanche War—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Administration has no dispatches from Mexico to-day. The Mexican Legation professes to have dispatches announcing the defeat of DEGOLLADO and the capture of Guadalajara by MIRAMON, the Zuloaga chieftain, which they claim as a serious blow to JUAREZ. This is not conceded by independent men familiar with the affairs of Mexico. Instead of constituting a Zuloaga triumph fatal to the Liberals, it is believed that it raises up MIRAMON as a formidable rival to ZULOAGA, thus introducing another important element into the contest. I am assured from high authority that it is not the anticipation of such news that delays Señor MATA'S reception, and also that even if it is true it is not likely to be accepted as decisive against him. His reception depends upon a far more important contingency.

By the courtesy of Secretary TOUCEY, I am enabled to send you the following highly interesting dispatch just received at the Navy Department:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, BEIRUT, SYRIA.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the *Wabash* arrived at this place on the 26th of October. On the passage from Constantinople, I communicated with the American representatives and Turkish authorities at the islands of Rhodes and Cyprus, interchanging with them national salutes.

Impressed by your instructions of the 10th of May last, of the necessity of the early service of the squadron on the coast, I have permitted no delay of the outward passage. Until my arrival here, I was led to believe that the criminals who murdered Mr. STEINBECK, and committed the atrocious outrages at the house of Mr. DICKSON, near Jaffa, had been convicted, and that the Turkish authorities declined to execute justice in the case, which is not so. Four persons are now in prison at this place who have been examined by the Court of Council, and who, by the confession and other evidence of two of their number, are all guilty of a participation in the outrages committed at DICKSON'S house, while they all declare that their fifth companion, who has not yet been arrested, committed the murder of STEINBECK. Upon their evidence and confession, the Court verbally declared the guilt of the four prisoners, yet it is disinclined to proceed further until the fifth criminal shall be arrested and brought to trial. When, in the course of a prolonged interview I had with the Pacha on the day of my arrival, I insisted that the case, so far as these criminals were concerned, should be pressed to a close, he declared it to be contrary to usage, if not to the law of Turkey, to proceed to this correction or punishment of these until the fifth should be arrested; that, according to their evidence, the criminal still at large is the principal murderer, and that their testimony is necessary to convict him when he shall be taken. The Pacha gave me to understand that the Court of Council is a Court of Inquiry; that evidence is taken before it and an opinion made up in the premises, which, with all the testimony in the case, after being taken in Arabic and in Turkish, is transmitted to the Sultan, who pronounces the sentence. I then urged that the opinion of the Court, or their verdict, in the case of these four criminals, might be made up and recorded here without delay, so as to be transmitted at once to Constantinople, thereby to allay the uneasiness in the minds of the Christian population, as well as those of his own countrymen residing in Syria, that their escape should not be supposed to be possible, and thereby give encouragement to similar acts of outrage. After many objections and much hesitation, he promised that he would direct it to be undertaken immediately; but when this opinion and accompanying papers should be sent to the Sultan, he should solemnly protest against the proceeding until the fifth criminal shall be taken, as contrary to the usages and laws of his country in such cases. I responded that he had of course a clear right to protest; that my desire was, as these men were evidently guilty, their punishment should be sure and speedy; that if this cause was not to go to Constantinople until the fifth criminal was arrested, it might never go there at all, and these guilty men escape from justice; that I could not consent to have their trial stopped here under the usages or technicalities of Turkish law, dependent upon a contingency so uncertain. The Court was convened on the following day, and all the writers attached to it were called into requisition to record and translate the documents, etc., preparatory to the summing up of this matter in the form of a "finding," for the supreme authority at Constantinople. For a week I watched

## An Apology for General Comonfort.

It is not very long since we had occasion to allude to a pamphlet issued by Gen. COMONFORT, in defence of his administration in Mexico. It was, it may be remembered, a calm, dignified self-justification, without asperity in the treatment of adversaries, and, upon the whole, a highly creditable specimen of memoir writing, under the embarrassing condition of following immediately upon the facts, and while the actors in the drama still crowded the stage. The advocate is constrained to excessive caution when he speaks in the presence of all the witnesses, and substantially in the presence of the transaction under investigation. The merit of performing this nice duty adroitly we held to be Señor COMONFORT'S. And were the case to go upon points purely formal, something very handsome and gratifying in the way of verdict might be the appropriate tribute. But unhappily the career of the Ex-Dictator and Ex-President was not, by his own exhibit, what the condition of Mexico required; and so obvious was this result of the argument that we cannot wonder at a renewed attempt to amend the pleadings.

There lies before us a volume, of exemplary typography, which proposes to accomplish this supplementary task; the title—*Mejico en* 1856 *y* 1857. *Gobierno del General Comonfort. Por D. Anselmo de la Portilla.* The *brochure* of last Summer is expanded into a history. Trifling events and short sketches of history now and then admit of unlimited historiography. The Fronde, or the Hundred Days, or the Three Days of July, have justified the publication of a library for each; and as the Administration of COMONFORT has much of the dignity of an historical crisis, we shall hardly complain if still larger additions be made to its chronicle. After the present contribution, however, it might be well to let the other sides have a hearing, which they will hardly be prepared to avail themselves of before one or the other has issued victorious from the actual contest in Mexico. In this connection, let us add that Señor PORTILLA has executed his task with admirable skill. His diction is eminently elegant, and frequently rises to eloquence; and his characterizations, which extend to every leading figure in the events detailed, are as remarkable for impartiality as for striking distinctness of feature. Too elevated praise cannot be awarded to the literary merits of the work.

To revive the historical data upon which this affair must be determined is a wearisome business, which has already been repeated in the TIMES time and again. For the immediate purpose, the recapitulation shall be as brief as possible.

There are in Mexico three great leading parties, answering to the type of party wherever that product of imperfect civilization exists. The first, because the eldest, is the *Conservative*, with principles cognate with its name; strenuously adherent to ancient realism as distinguished from modern speculation; anxious to concentrate power in individual hands, and therefore to weaken the authority of popular constitutions and popular legislation; dependent upon the sympathy of the Church and the superstition of the masses for its material strength; and suspected, probably without justice, of a willingness to restore monarchy, if not in favor of the Spanish crown, of some scion of European royalty. This party was in power, in the person of SANTA ANNA, from April 20, 1863, to Aug. 11, 1855. It is again in office, in the person of FELIX ZULOAGA, the actual Dictator. The second great division consists of the Radicals, or Puros, who discover the necessity of reform in every department of the Government; advocate a resort to a pure democracy, and regard the Church, in its unbounded wealth and malign influence, as the mother of the manifold evils which afflict the people. The Puros were in power, in the person of JUAN ALVAREZ, in the Fall of 1855. Among the leaders of that important faction have been LERDO DE TEJADA, VIDAURRI, DEGOLLADO, ZARCO, ARRIAGA and MATA. Intermediate between these extremes is the moderate party—the *Moderados*—in power from 1851 to 1863, in the person of General ARISTA; and from December, 1855, to January, 1858, in the person of General COMONFORT. JUAREZ, ZAMORA, GARZA, PARRODI, CASTANEDA, YANEZ, may be named among the more conspicuous of the moderate party, although many of the Moderadoe of 1856 have, by the drift of subsequent events, been carried into the ranks of the Radicals. For immediate purposee indeed, the Moderates and Radicale are in strict alliance, under the comprehensive names of "Liberals" and "Constitutionalists," the restoration of the Liberal Constitution adopted by the National Congress at the City of Mexico, Feb. 5, 1857, hut set aside in the subsequent December by the joint effort of ZULOAGA and COMONFORT, being the common object.

The three great parties thus discriminated, enjoyed vigorous existence in Mexico at the moment when, in 1855, SANTA ANNA was driven out afreeh. A lively contention followed for the succession. The Radicals triumphed; ALVAREZ became Provisional President, surrendering the office, however, at the end of e few weeke' tenure, to Gen. COMONFORT, understood at the time to be as thorongh a Radical as the hero of Guerrero. The earlier measures of COMONFORT answered the expectations of his friends. His programme of reforms was undeniably radical. It enacted the Constitntion of February, it opened a long vista of legislation before which the power of the Chnrch and the insubordination of the Army would alike succumb. But it was not long ere the incapacity of the new President for the great task he had assumed became evident. He appeared terrified at the storm he was provoking. To counterbalance a measure offensive to the Conservatives, he adopted measures offensive to the Radicals. The law of demortization drove the Church to frenzy; he endeevored to eqnate the mischief by a decree abridging the liberty of the Press. The Liberals bade him proceed with his mission; he drew beck and cast himself into the hands of the Conservatives. His whole Administration, its earlier days excepted, was a rapid retrogression from Radicalism to Conservatism; from the people, suffering under the weight of an intolerable hierarchy, into the arms of the hierarchy itself. It wes COMONFORT who aided ZULOAGA and the Conservatives in overthrowing the Constitution. It was COMONFORT who only abandoned power to piece all its reeources at the command of the enemies of popular rights; and, to whose weakness more than to any other cause, Mexico is this day indebted for the lamentable confusion into which its affairs have fallen. If the events of the present year have proved anything, it is that the Liberal cause is predominant everywhere outside of the capital; and that the Conetitution which COMONFORT betrayed met, in a general ssnse, the wants and wishes of the people. Tho only point unattainable to the popular party is the City of Mexico, which it was in tbe power of COMONFORT to have secured to them. He gave it to their adversaries; and hence this protracted series of woes. We need look no further than the pages of Senor DE LA PORTILLA'S book to find the evidence of these facts; and surely they constitute a showing which might better have been entirely concealed than disguised so flimsily.

There are several reasons we have for wishing the present work had been written in English rather than in Spanish. The character of the Mexican people in every presentation we have from the foreign tourist and observer, is miserably distorted. It is habitually nnderrated. Their statesmen are men of far higher grade, in information, in enlightenment of views, and in a rational appreciation of the wants and destiny of the nation, than they are at all apt to receive credit for. Their soldiers, under such leadership as SANTA ANNA'S, may have justified the contempt expressed for them by the victorious American volunteer; but they are by no means incapable of military prowess, and, under proper influences and chieftainship, of military success. It is not in fact because of a lack of intelligent political leaders that the Mexicans are the most perversely led and least governed of mankind. The causes are too numerous, of course, to state in this place, but we shall not fall very far short of the truth if we believe that the secularization of the Church property, and the suppression of the *quasi* independence of the several States, in favor of a central legislature and executive, must, if the two events ever happen render practicable all those ameliorations which would suffice to render Mexico a tranquil and enduring State. Add to the actual statesmanship of the Liberal Party the material strength necessary to maintain itself in experimental action for five years, and there would probably be no further pretence for American intervention.

## THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

### A New Circular from Mazzini—The Piedmontese Monarchy and the National Party.

*From the London Daily News.*

At the request of some friends of Italy, who desire that at this particular time the views of what is called the National Italian Party should be placed before the English public, we publish the subjoined paper, from the pen of Signor MAZZINI:

We have received letters from various points of our own and other countries, from men who, while they profess themselves believers in our ideal, yet assert, at the same time, that before that ideal can be realized, Italy must be regained for the Italians, and say that the secret of success lies in bringing the greatest possible number of elements to bear upon that aim, and that foremost in importance among those elements, because already organized, are the 60,000 men whom the Piedmontese monarchy might bring against Austria. They believe, therefore, that we, by our anti-monarchical teachings, are committing the grave error of withdrawing the possible assistance from the coming national war.

These letters evidently are not dictated by any spirit of hostility, systematic intolerance, or servility to existing governments, but by a certain sort of conviction. The writers of them do not sully the patriotic arena with calumny, nor, like the Piedmontese monarchical press, stigmatise us as spies and friends of Austria; they fear in us errors, not crimes, and they do not therefore deserve the contempt we largely bestow upon those gezetteers, but are entitled to a calm answer and fraternal explanation. This answer and explanation we will give them here, by recapitulating the causes which separate us from the Piedmontese monarchy, and for the last time placing in a clear light the practical question now agitated between the men of the party of action and the men of the Piedmontese Government.

We have said, the practical question. And it is indeed the principal question between us. The theoretical question has long been decided in our favor by all men of good faith in Italy, and we need spend but few words upon it.

We are theoretically republicans; not, as has been supposed, because the republic is a preconceived ideal in which we inexorably persist, careless alike of time, space, or the condition of the peoples. We believe the often-repeated assertion, that a people called upon to govern themselves in a republic, must be ready-made republicans in habits and belief, to be false. Republican institutions must form, not find, republicans; nor will they ever be formed under monarchical institutions. But we do believe that the republican form of government demands a certain degree of moral education—a conscious capacity of progress, the sense of a common Deity, of a collective life, of a allonality. We should not propose the republican form of government to men who, like the Turks and Hindoos, believe in the religious dogma of fatality.

We find, however, that this thrill of nationality—this aspiration towards a common progressive life—does actively influence almost all the peoples of actual Europe, and we find thet, in Italy especially, the amount of national education which can exist in political servitude is entirely republican. We find that all the Italian traditions and memories of power and glory, and all the habits of social life are republican, while there exists in Italy no royal race endeared to the country by the initiation or fulfillment of any national mission, and no compact and respected aristocracy, without which monarchy cannot endure. In Italy, then, the aspiration of our hearts is in harmony with historical tradition, and the tendencies inherent in our people.

For these reasons we are, and shall remain, theoretically republicans. But precisely because we believe the republic to be the inevitable future decreed by the instinct of the Italians and the logical necessities of our development, we are neither exclusive, intolerant, nor fanatical worshipers of our own faith. The future cannot betray that faith, and it matters little to us individually so long as our mere theoretical belief remains unshaken—whether our last years be passed beneath the shadow of that or another banner. We live not in ourselves, but in the nation. We have never been false to our belief, but whenever we have beheld our countrymen almost universally deluded into concentrating the majority of their forces upon an easier method of achieving the common redemption, we have found within us the courage of silence, and of quietly awaiting—amid the calumnies of our enemies, and the reproaches of those more excitable and less capable of sacrifice among our own party—until the experiments were complete.

The republicans of Naples, in 1799, were the first to raise the free banner of Italy from beneath the dust of four centuries, to consecrate it by the grasp of victory, and afterwards, by a martyrdom more sublime than victory itself. They might—had self been more potent with them than their country's good—have said to the monarchists who followed after: "Out of our path—you only appeared upon our soil in the train of foreign standards. You were crawling, trembling courtiers in the footsteps of Charles V., and the bastards of the Medici, when men of our faith were protesting by conspiracy and dying for their murdered country." Nevertheless, the republicans of the Neapolitan movement of 1820, and the Piedmontese movement of 1821, were silent as to their political convictions. They voluntarily enrolled themselves beneath the standards of the two reigning powers, and were betrayed by both. In 1830, CIRO MENOTTI—a republican at heart—again tried the experiment with the Duke of Modena, who betrayed and sent him to the scaffold. In 1847, the very men whose secret republican associations had prepared the ground for insurrection, when they saw the masses of Italy almost universally hailing PIUS IX. as the apostle and leader of Italian redemption, rallied round his banner—not believing, but resigned—and were, in their turn, betrayed. In 1848, when Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria, and part of the centre, hailed in CHARLES ALBERT the man destined to drive out the foreigner, the republicans—nor can calumny avail aught against historical documentary evidence—willingly accepted the compact offered by the monarchy, that the political destinies of the nation should not be decided until the war was concluded; and were silent until the day when that compact was betrayed by the King, and they saw the approaching ruin of every patriotic hope.

Even after this, when the Piedmontese monarchy assumed the leadership of the second movement, republican Rome decreed that her troops should fight side by side with the royal forces the battle of their common country. And later still, when, forgetting Milan, Venice, Novara, everything, men like MANIN and their followers changed, and preached that the salvation of Italy rested with the heir of CHARLES ALBERT, we, the republicans (only requiring conditions preventing the possibility of a fresh violation of compact) to suspend all exclusively republican teachings, and unite with them to rally around the one sole principle which no party, without sinking into tyranny, can desert—the sovereignty of the national will.

The best among the monarchical party replied that unity with us was impossible except by our betraying the principle of the national sovereignty, and proclaiming VICTOR EMMANUEL liberator and king—a proposal at once ridiculous and anti-Italian. No minority, whether monarchical or republican, has any right to substitute its own to the country's will. As to proclaiming VICTOR EMMANUEL liberator and king, I have heard of peoples hailing as such a man who presented himself to them surrounded with the halo of victory over a foreign foe amid the blood and dust of battle; but I doubt if anyone except the Italian monarchists ever decreed the liberator's crown to one over whose throne hung no records save the fatal records of dedition and defeat.

It is an ill mode of regenerating a people to teach them the adulation of an hypothesis rather than the energy of battle.

It is, then, no question of republican theory that has held us separate from the Piedmontese monarchy. Ought, however, such illusions to last for ever? And because the courtiers and agents of a king choose for the tenth time to whisper in our ears, "Trust your fate to him, and Italy will arise," ought we to blindly trust, and neglect our own duties in the hope that another will at last fulfil his, abstain from the exercise of our faculties, and renounce all examination of the practical side of the question, the possibility of the enterprise?

We ought not, and we will not. We do not hinder any king, in whatever part of Italy he may arise, from attempting the freedom of the country; but we cannot, standing as we do between our duty and the groans of the oppressed, delay indefinitely that work to which every patriot is bound for the sake of an uncertain hope.

Hope, did I say? No; that which seems such to others appears an absolute impossibility to us.

The first condition for ascertaining the possibility or impossibility of any enterprise is to clearly ascertain and define its aim.

That which we demand, that which Italy demands before and above all—combined with as much administrative and communal liberty as possible—is National Unity.

Our Italian martyrs of the last half century have not died because the price of food was excessive in Italy, because the finances of our country are despotically and corruptly managed, nor because the condition of the agricultural laborers of Lower Lombardy and some other parts is unhappy and unjust—they did not die because labor is ill-repaid, taxation ill-organized, or commerce impeded—they died for an idea.

This idea, which sprung up by providential design, in the centre of our land before the days of Rome, which became an instinct in our people during the Italian wars, which was first converted into a thought by DANTE, and has since continually reappeared, even more potent and distinct, in the writings of our greatest intellects, and the s pirations of our noblest hearts—this idea has name—Italy. The sacred word has periodically gone up from the scaffold unto God. It illumines, traced by the hands of noble victims, our prison walls; it doubled the strength of our soldiers, and enabled them in 1812 to endure the frosts of Russia and the sufferings of the retreat; it supported our exiles when fighting for Greek or Spanish freedom; it resounded on the lips of the million from Venice to Rome, from Milan to Palermo, in 1848; and it unites the working man and citizen in secret associations from the passes of the Stelvio to the Island of Lampedusa. True it is that this name of Italy speaks to its worshipers no word of hope or encouragement to the slavish soul; it speaks to all of liberty, of a social organization founded on justice, of common order, common rights, and common material and intellectual progress.

But secure of being able to solve the social problem when they are once free and united, the Italians do not now select it as their *mot-d'ordre* in the struggle; they do not make of it the object of their effort or their sacrifice. What they now demand is a country, a national flag to represent them among friends and foes, a common pact to unite the twenty-six millions that well between the Alps and the sea in harmonious concert of free thought and free action. Theirs is the spirit of a people that wills to be a nation.

Who understands not this aim and intent is beside the present question, and deprived of all rule by which to judge what we say or do. With him it were idle to discuss.

Can the monarchy of Piedmont give us unity? How could it achieve it?

Peacefully, or by open war?

It is evident that this aim can never be reached by the first means. We know that others—the Sardinian Minister the first—have spoken of the force of example. But no Italians who are not willing to declare themselves insane can affect to believe in their redemption by pacific means. Force of example—to what end? Even if our aim were limited to administrative or political ameliorations, and a slow progress in each of the Italian States, still we do not believe that the spectacle of the benefits resulting from liberty to four millions of Italians, the shame of contrast, the incessant prayers of subjects touched by the example, or even the suggestions of some free nation, would induce the Governments of the other Italian States to yield. But even if Piedmont were to present this seductive spectacle, if the monarchy, following in a different course from that it has adopted, were to make of its own State an oasis, an Eldorado, a model State,—even if we were to resign ourselves to inertia, and prolong the example to an indefinite period, no man of sane mind can believe that six of the masters of Italy would one day voluntarily descend from their thrones to give place to the Sardinian monarchy; that the Pope would say, "Behold! Rome is yours—I myself abolish the temporal power;" and that all the foreign governments of Europe, unconstrained thereto by imposing facts achieved, or an universal, energetic, and armed manifestation of the whole Italian people, would stand quietly to witness the rise of a nation whose mere existence must entirely transform the economical and political conditions of Europe. We do not believe there exist in Italy two individuals able to look one another in the face and attempt to delude each other with such a hope as this without laughter.

The only method remaining, then, is war.

Can the Piedmontese monarchy initiate war?

No, it cannot. The Minister who should advise the King to attempt such an enterprise, with Europe at peace, would deserve to be tried for high treason to the monarchy. A third-rate Power presuming to invade possessions held by a first-rate Power, in virtue of mutual treaties, would instantly have all the European Governments its foes. The invading Prince would infallibly lose his crown—the insurrection thus provoked by him would have none of the *prestige* of a spontaneous manifestation of the popular conscience, the expression of an eternal right, respected, however unwillingly, by the Governments and hailed with enthusiasm by the people. The initiative of this Sardinian monarchy, supposing it possible, would be fatal alike to the monarchy and the insurrection. However, it is useless to discuss this hypothesis. Neither King, Minister, nor men of the Monarchical Party dream of taking the initiative.

The Piedmontese monarchy can only follow an initiative taken by others, seize the opportunity given by a war between some other first-rate Power with Austria, or come forward after a triumphant popular insurrection has cleared the way.

The first case is improbable, and would at any rate condemn Italy to remain quiet for an indefinite period awaiting the uncertain issue of the war. But should it arise, the only war against Austria in which the Piedmontese monarchy could take part as an ally must spring from France, Imperial France. Let us suppose the war begun, and the King of Sardinia allied with BONAPARTE—can any one in his senses believe that it would enter into the views of BONAPARTE to create the unity of Italy, and present the crown to the Sardinian king? to make of the Mediterranean an Italian lake? to found a State destined by its geographical position, by the extent of its coasts, and by the historical teadencies of its population, to rival, if not surpass, France herself in commercial activity? to add 11 or 12 millions of free Italy—for Italy will never be a nation without achieving a greater or less degree of liberty—in the face of enslaved France? Nay, in a war fought by Imperial France, in concert with Piedmont, against Austria, the most brilliant hypothesis of the monarchists is this: Since neither the traditional policy of France nor the Bonaparte interest could allow as extended and powerful State to hold the keys of the Alps, without some pledge of equilibrium or compensation, an enlargement of the Sardinian kingdom would entail French dominion—direct or indirect matters not—in the south of Italy. Milan conceded to Piedmont would imply Naples handed over to MURAT, or some other pretect of France.

And this is in fact—I believe I may assert—the hypothesis accepted by the Sardinian Government, an hypothesis in the highest degree criminal and anti-Italian; an hypothesis which would produce fresh dismemberments in Italy—for Italy would never accept MURAT—and substitute for the old abhorred and condemned Bourbon monarchy, the *cortége* of new interests, servile vanities and hopes which rise up around every new Government; and the domineering influence of a first-rate Power, for that of a Government now completely isolated and despised by both monarchical and popular Europe.

There remains then only the second case; that of a popular initiative in Lombardy, which should leave the path of action open to the Sardinian monarchy, and give it the chance of repeating to its European confederates the declarations of its dispatches in 1848, "If I go, I go for your safety and my own; I am compelled to raise my banner in the plains of Lombardy to prevent the raising of the Republican banner there."

The question once put on that ground, we might repeat to the monarchists what we have so often said to them without ever receiving a reply. If a popular insurrection be indispensable to enable the monarchical redeemer to descend upon the arena of battle, of what use is it to discuss the question at all? Unite with us in the work of preparing and promoting that popular revolution, in order that the monarchy you invoke may come and complete it.

And come it will, without fail, tavoked or not, liberator or destroyer. No king of Piedmont could retain his throne three days after a renewal of the five days of Milan, were he to abstain from joining in the struggle.

I said liberator or destroyer. We believe destroyer of the insurrection. And this, not because CHARLES ALBERT, either from the incapacity of his Generals, or worse, betrayed the Italian war—such incapacity is not a necessity of a royal war—but because every idea generates its own mode of action, every flag is followed by a train of inevitable consequences, and the consequences of a monarchical flag leading the movement would inevitably be fatal to it.

Our war must seek to kindle the popular enthusiasm to the highest pitch, and a king cannot make of himself a revolutionist; he dreads the exigencies of a people that has once learned to combat and conquer, and he therefore avoids calling the masses to action, and reduces the war to a mere problem of regular forces and strategic combinations. Our war must rely upon and seek in every way the active sympathy of the people—while a king naturally endeavors to procure, by dint of concessions, the support of some governments. Our war will have to invade the Tyrol, and, if need be, bombard Trieste; and a king would be restrained by the pretensions of the Germanic Confederation upon the first, and the exigencies of foreign commerce concerning the second. Our war must appeal to and rally round its flag the numerous foreign elements that will hasten to its aid; while a king would be obliged to reject the Poles for fear of irritating the Czar, and the French for fear of the Emperor. Our war will have to win to its cause the inferior soldiery, by introducing the principle of the suffrage in its army; this also a royal war will never do. Our war will derive its greatest support from political decrees calculated to gain the favor of the masses, and a king would seek to separate the war as much as possible from all political concerns. Our war, like the first French revolution and the Spanish war, must seek its leaders among the mea, of whatever class, who have given proofs of devotion on the barricades, or revealed in this first opea engagements the native genius which gave to France a HOCHE and a MASSENA, and to Spain a PALAFOX and a MINA; while a king, from the inevitable influence of that aristocratic element, the necessary link between throne and people, would impose upon the revolution incapable leaders, who would again leave the passes of the Alps open to the enemy, consume the energies of the army before the fortresses of the quadrilateral, and prepare the way for a second route of Novara. Our war, restrained by no compact save with the future, looking for inspiration to the nation alone, and acknowledging no judge but the people, will admit of neither compromise nor transaction with the enemy, till the aim be achieved; while a king, hemmed in, besieged and tormented by the thousand influences spread around him by monarchical tradition, diplomacy, and the fear of making other Governments his foes, would listen to the first proposals of peace—whether on the Adige, or at Campo Formio, matters little—baited with some territorial aggrandisement, and the hope of a larger acquisition in the future.

But let us imagine a king capable of emancipating himself from the exigencies of the principle he represents, from the traditions and treaties of foreign monarchies, from the artifices of diplomacy, from the aristocratic influences which are the props of his throne, from dread of the future demands of the people; let us suppose him a man rarely gifted in heart and mind, incarnating in himself the spirit of the revolution, possessing all the energy of the Committee of Public Safety, the honesty of WASHINGTON, the genius of our warriors of former days; let us imagine such a man determined to destroy the dominion of Austria, and overthrow the thrones of Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; let us suppose him to have reached the frontier of the Roman States—what will he do? what can he do with the Pope?

Can a king give us Rome? Can a king bid the old man, who, bereft of all mission, yet occupies the seat of the highest formula of the past—"Quit that throne before which almost all the Governments of Europe still prostrate themselves in feigned reverence, before which I too knelt but yesterday; I assume it in thy stead?" Can a king thus make of himself at one and the same time a political revolutionist and a religious reformer? unite in his single person the characters of CROMWELL and HENRY VIII.?

That papal throne, that old man, the representative in Rome of things that are dead and passed away, are for us nothing. We can unite in one vast league the peoples weary of worshipping a pheatom, arouse them by boldly proclaiming in the face of all Europe the eternal truth, and can say to that old man: "In the name of God and the people, vanish—we are more religious, more believing than thou." But a king! the all of kings, a combatant by the side of the man who ten years ago reëstablished the Pope in Rome? That old man is still the source of that authority in the name of which kings govern; he is the common centre towards which converge the rays emanating from every power, founded on the old theory of privilege, whether of family or class. The Pope once fallen, the monarchies, deprived of all basis, will fall too. Can a king remain such, and yet strike that blow which would make him the destroyer of the very principle in virtue of which he reigns?

No; the Piedmontese monarchy can never give us the Unity we demand. Those who speak to the people of Italian unity under the Sardinian king, either seek to delude them, or are themselves strangely deluded.

And the monarchy knows this—the men in power who are initiated in its designs know this, and laugh at, while they make use of, their poor dupes. From Balbo to Azeglio, from Globerti to Durando, from Cavour to the envoys sent to BONAPARTE, the idea of one Italy was never yet so far lowered as to be discussed among them.

The least daring among the monarchist sect dream only of a partial aggrandizement of Piedmont, and a confederation with the other rulers of Italy, such as they are. The programme of the boldest contains three Italies: the Pope in the centre; the Frenchman MURAT in the South; and the Piedmontese monarchy as far as they can push it in the North.

This explains the policy of the Piedmontese Government. Its cardinal point being the negation of national unity, it will ever continue a policy of aggrandisement, and nothing more. The principle once cancelled, nothing but self-interest remains. The monarchy, unable to build up its future upon insurrection, and the enthusiasm of a people that desire above all the unity of its fatherland, is under the necessity of keeping on friendly terms with diplomacy, and allying itself with governments hostile to that unity, and to beg—in consideration of anti-Italian and cowardly concessions—the honor of signing a protocol, and of mounting one step higher among governments ready to cast it down again whenever it suits them to do so,—of a wretched precedent, utterly meaningless in hands that have neither strength nor courage to make it of any avail,—to play, in short, the part of Prussia in Germany, without her FREDERICK II. Hence the crooked policy of the monarchy with both kings and people, the bold words of to-day, and the transactions of the morrow; the secret encouragements given to the national party, and the public persecutions. Hence first an useless war with Russia, and concessions to Russia the day after—hence the mairicidal alliance with the man stained with the blood of Rome, and all the contradictions which mark the conduct of the ministry month by month.

Piedmont had before her at one time a holy and sacred mission. She might have made herself the Image of the future Italy, have made it her greatest glory to model her local life upon the national life to come, to declare by her every act, "I am but a zone of Italy, but upon that zone is concentrated the Italian Church Militant." She might have resolutely have held herself aloof, have maintained a stern bearing towards all deniers of the national unity and sovereignty, have systematically abstained from all contact with Austria, showing she held the only contact possible to be that of war, and said to those who required her to shed the blood and gold of her sons in support of the Turk, who is the Austrian of the East, "When Italy shall exist, and Europe shall fight in the cause of justice and truth, then shall Italian blood be shed for Europe, but not till then." She might have bestowed the Piedmontese citizenship on the Italian exiles from other provinces seeking shelter in Piedmont; she might have protested, in the name of Italian right, against the iniquitous tyranny of the torturer-princes; and, above all, have periodically protested against Austrian intervention in Tuscany, Parma and the Romsa Provinces, and against French interveation in Rome. She might have made her own the model zone and type of Italy: have established therein a republican economy, popular education, belief in duty, and worship of Italy; have preserved as her palladium liberty of conscience, of the Press, and of the individual; she might have shut her eyes to the efforts made by individuals in the country's cause, and answered all who should reprove her by saying, "What can you expect? They are Italians, and they seek their country."

The monarchy has withheld this mission from Piedmont. Piedmont may yet regain it—the monarchy cannot. In ten years she has neither given a man nor a principle to Italy, and Italy will seek her redemption elsewhere.

Such are the reasons which separate us from the Piedmontese monarchy. To us they are grave and decisive, not because we are republicans, but because we are unitarians. Nevertheless, from love of our country, and the desire of avoiding the appearance of discord in the eyes of other nations, we should have mourned in silence, were it not that the monarchy, not content with deserting the nation, systematically deserves it as to its own intentions, and withdraws it from the pursuit of every noble aim by leading it after perpetual illusions, while it persecutes and calumniates those who seek to lead it upon the path of salvation, and takes from us the right of being silent.

Italy can only arise on condition of destroying these illusions. Therefore, do we and shall we ever combat and seek to destroy them.

NOVEMBER, 1858. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRAUDS ON THE CITY—DEFICIENCIES IN THE ACCOUNTS OF COLLECTORS OF ASSESSMENTS—OPENING A CARRIAGE-WAY ACROSS THE PARK—REORGANIZATION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening several messages from the Mayor were read, one vetoing the confirmation of the assessment list for regulating and grading the Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street; another vetoing the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of James Wallace for $93 80, with interest, in which sum it was claimed that Mr. Wallace had been wrongfully assessed; and another vetoing a resolution in favor of flagging sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. Laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in the adoption of an ordinance amending the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department. It was ordered that the report be laid over and printed in the minutes.

The report of the Joint Committee on Accounts in relation to the accounts of Collectors of Assessments, was presented. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

The following is the report, as amended in Committee:

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

The Joint Committee on Accounts, in continuation of their labors from the date of their last report, have completed, so far as the books and papers within their control will permit, the auditing of the accounts of Collectors of Assessments for the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, being the official term of Isaac Edwards and his deputies, and the results of that auditing are now submitted to your Honorable Body, together with a full and complete statement of the account of Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, with his deputies, for the years 1856, 1857, and to the 1st of May, 1858.

Herewith are submitted the books and statements, prepared in writing up and auditing the accounts of Isaac Edwards, Collector, and his deputies, consisting of—

1. A balance sheet, showing the amounts of the assessment lists placed in his hands for collection, the amounts paid thereon to the Chamberlain, and the amounts of items appearing on the Records as unpaid, together with the balances as they appeared upon the books previous to their correction.

2. A detailed statement of the various corrections, consisting for the most part of payments into Treasury for assessments not discharged of record; of sums paid to Collectors, not paid into Treasury and not discharged of record; and of assessments not discharged of record and not included in Collector's return to the Bureau of Arrears.

3. A balance sheet, showing the amount of assessments placed in the hands of each Deputy Collector, the amounts paid into Treasury thereon, and the balances as they stand after the correction of errors.

4. Eight return books, containing transcripts of the assessments standing as unpaid on the records.

5. The journal and ledgers, prepared by direction of the Committee, showing the amount of each assessment list, the amount paid into Treasury thereon, the amount of return to the Bureau of Arrears made out by the Committee, and the entries in correction of errors.

The balance sheets, statements and books furnish the following results:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total amount of assessments placed in hands of Isaac Edwards for collection | $4,297,823 47 | |
| Payments to Chamberlain | 2,866,630 6 | |
| Total | | $1,431,192 83 |
| Amount of unpaid Assessments, as per Records | | 1,444,498 91 |
| Leaving a balance of | | $13,306 08 |
| To Collector's credit, as per books previous to correction. | | |
| Total of errors charged to account of Isaac Edwards and his deputies; for assessments paid into Treasury but not discharged of Record | | 26,512 73 |
| For payments to Collectors, not paid into Treasury and not discharged of Record | | 11,400 00 |
| For assessments not discharged of Record and not included in Collector's return of unpaid items to Bureau of Arrears | | 20,146 04 |
| Total of charges | | $58,059 77 |
| From which deduct amount of credit balances as before stated | | 13,306 06 |
| Balance due the City | | $44,783 69 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of Assessments placed in hand of Robert McGary, Deputy, including charges in correction of errors | | $90,410 25 |
| Amounts paid Chamberlain | $70,944 63 | |
| Returns to Bureau of Arrears | 18,999 08— | $89,943 71 |
| Debit balance | | $466 54 |
| Amount of Assessments placed in hands of Julius Johnson, Deputy, including charges in corrections of errors | | $755,990 01 |
| Amounts paid Chamberlain | $10,363 48 | |
| Returns to Bureau of Arrears | 234,973 69— | $745,337 17 |
| Debit Balance | | $10,652 84 |
| Amount of Assessments placed in hands of Samuel Allen, Deputy, including charges in correction of errors | | $1,905,226 00 |
| Am'ts paid Chamberlain | $1,327,359 09 | |
| Ret'ns to Bur. of Arrears | 552,697 49— | $1,830,056 57 |
| Debit Balance | | $25,169 43 |
| Amount of Assessments placed in hands of Robert McKinnin, Deputy, including charges in correction of errors | | $1,604,286 68 |
| Amounts paid Chamberlain | $957,963 45 | |
| Ret'ns to Bureau of Arrears | 637,828 65— | $1,595,792 10 |
| Debit Balance | | $8,494 78 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance due on Robert McGary's lists. | $466 04 |
| Balance due on Julius Johnson's lists. | 10,652 84 |
| Balance due on Samuel Allen's lists. | 25,169 43 |
| Balance due on Robt. McKinnin's lists. | 8,494 78 |
| Deficy of Issac Edwards and Deputies. | $44,783 09 |

This deficiency is on sums of principal alone, the interest not having been computed.

The absence of certain books which are indispensable for determining the state of the Deputy Collectors' accounts with the head Collector, prevents your Committee from deciding who should be held responsible for the above-stated deficiencies. They deem it proper to say that, so far as the examinations afford any indications *on this point*, they do not favor the supposition that Mr. EDWARDS is the party at fault.

Furthermore, the deputies of Mr. Edwards admit having retained certain sums under advice of counsel, which they claim to be due them from the City for fees on uncollected assessments.

In addition to the examinations and labors required for the full presentation of the foregoing accounts, your Committee have to report progress in auditing the account of Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, and his deputies.

The returns of unpaid items, making several books similar to those presented with this report, are nearly ready; a ledger account has been opened with each assessment list placed in his hands for collection, the paymeats by the Deputies to the Collector and by the Collector to the Chamberlain, have been examined, and in the regular and methodical prosecution of our work, a full and final auditing of these accounts will show a correct abstract of the state of each assessment list.

Our examination shows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total paymeats by Horatio N. Sherwood, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipts, to be | | $866,923 00 |
| The total payments by Walter Oakley, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipt, to be | | 548,554 34 |
| The total paymeats by Ira A. Libby, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipts, to be | | 628,369 78 |
| Total of paymeats by Deputies to Collector | | $2,061,846 12 |
| Amount paid to Chamberlain by Collector Taylor on Deputy Sherwood's lists | $830 620 63 | |
| Do. on Deputy Oakley's lists | 509,958 32 | |
| Do. on Deputy Libby's lists | 574,083 38— | $1,914,662 33 |
| Balance, (being the deficiency of Joseph R. Taylor, Collector) | | $147,183 79 |

The auditing of the accounts of the Collectors of Assessments is not only required for determining the state of those officers' accounts with the City, but is a necessary preliminary in making up the account of the Clerk of Arrears.

That official's account is now an anomaly, there being no proper charge against him on the books of the Finance Department for the sums returned to the Bureau of Arrears for unpaid assessments. Your Committee, feeling the importance of bringing this account into proper shape on the books of the Finance Department, and in order that the Clerk of Arrears may have an authentic record of all the items which will go to make up the debit side of his account, have caused return books to be prepared, showing every item appearing upon the records of assessments as unpaid.

The aggregate of these returns prior to Jan. 1, 1853, is $196,831 52

The aggregate from Jan. 1, 1853, to Jan. 1, 1856, is 1,444,498 91

Total $1,640,330 43

When the returns on assessments placed in hands of Collector TAYLOR are completed, the account of the Clerk of of Arrears will be duly charged with them, in addition to the foregoing amounts.

On the credit side of his account will be placed those sums which, although not discharged of record, have been ascertained to be properly chargeable to the Collectors, which also appear in detail in our statements of this Collector's accounts—also the amounts collected by the Clerk of Arrears and paid into the Treasury. The balance will then show the amount for which the Clerk of Arrears is held responsible, and should correspond with the amount of returned assessments remaining unpaid; these constituting his offset to the debit balance of his account.

The Clerk of Arrears has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction that this account is in course of preparation, and with the method adopted by the Committee's accountants.

Mr. PURDY is very earnest in the expression of his desire that his account may be thoroughly scrutinized and finally audited by your Committee.

In presenting this Report, your Committee believe it due to the Common Council and to the Public, who regard their proceedings with unusual interest, that they should state briefly what remains to be accomplished. Besides the work necessary to finish the accounts of Collector TAYLOR'S deputies and that of the Clerk of Arrears, as before explained, the very important duty remains of auditing the accounts of the Receivers of Taxes.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of tax lists for 1853 was | $5,067,312 71 |
| The amount of tax lists for 1854 was | 4,845,366 07 |
| The amount of tax lists for 1855 was | 5,844,772 42 |
| The amount of tax lists for 1856 was | 7,076,591 63 |
| The amount of tax lists for 1857 was | 8,055,008 55 |
| Total | $30,889,071 38 |

The accounts for this enormous sum have never been audited or examined, and the probability is, they will remain in their present state unless they shall be audited by your Committee.

It is only necessary to state the fact, that the Finance Department holds about eight hundred acknowledgments of items of liens which have been paid, but which are included in the returns to Bureau of Arrears, as unpaid, to make manifest the impropriety of suffering these accounts to remain longer without a proper auditing. Delay will only increase the difficulties always encountered in the examination and adjustment of old accounts.

The accounts of Collectors of City Revenue have not yet received the attention of the Committee, as the work of examining the accounts of several bureaus, simulta

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Friday last, have been as follows

| | Rec'd by R. R. | Received by Boats. | Total Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 21 | — | 21 |
| Flour, bbls | 883 | 6,455 | 7,338 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | 1,794 | 1,794 |
| Corn Meal, hhds | — | 142 | 142 |
| Corn, bushels | — | 27,448 | 27,448 |
| Barley, bushels | 600 | — | 600 |
| Malt, bushels | — | 832 | 832 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 2,469 | 1,039 | 3,508 |
| Whisky, bbls | 267 | — | 267 |

ASHES—Are quiet at old figures. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 60 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ₱ ton.

CANDLES—In Philadelphia, according to the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, an active inquiry has prevailed for Adamantine, part for California and part for neighboring markets, and the sales have been large, comprising 4,000@5,000 boxes THAIN & Co.'s and GRANT & Co.'s—part for future delivery—at 22c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Rio, at former rates, and 25 bags St. Domingo, at 9¼c. ₱ lb. Receipts of Rio during the week, 11,000 bags. Stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, 17,250 bags. In Boston, sales transpired of 300 bales Mocha, at 16c.; 1,400 bags St. Domingo, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., each 6 months' credit, and 650 bags Cape, at private bargain. In Philadelphia, last week, 11,000 bags Coffee arrived. Sales were made of 7,600 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11¾; 200 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; some St. Domingo, at 9¾c., and 1,000 bags Cape on private terms. In Baltimore, 6,613 bags Rio Coffee arrived during the week. Sales were made of 13,403 bags Rio, at from 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio there on Saturday, 9,000 bags.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, with sales reported, to-day, of only 1,000 bales, at languid and irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from home dealers is moderate, and from shippers limited. Holders are not disposed to make any reductions in prices. Sales 7,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ₱ bbl | $3 70@ 4 20 |
| Superfine State | 4 25@ 4 45 |
| Extra State | 5 00@ 5 20 |
| Superfine Western | 4 35@ 4 75 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 85@ 5 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 00@ 5 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 40@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in slack request at former rates; sales 300 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is quiet at old figures; sales 900 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly sought after at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive,—parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 4,100 bushels, including mixed Illinois, at $1 10, and Chicago Spring at a price to be decided on, ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled; Old Is held above the views of purchasers, and is very quiet; New is more freely offered, at easier rates, and is in good request. Sales 25,000 bushels at 77@78c. (nominally) for old mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; and at 73c.@73½c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are in lively demand at full rates. Included in the sales have been 10,000 bushels Prince Edward's Island at 55c.; 7,000 bushels Canada at 56c., and 9,000 bushels State at 48c.@51c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 55c.@56c.; Western 54c.@56c.; State 49c.@51c. Jersey and Pennsylvania 45c.@48c. ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@87½c. for local use. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, at old rates.

IRON—Has been lightly sold in at unchanged prices. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were confined to about 400 tons Anthracite Pig at $20@$21 for No. 2, and $22@$23 for No. 1, ₱ ton, cash and 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 250 hhds. New-Orleans at 36c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been in limited request at former prices. 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The leading kinds have been very moderately inquired for, to-day, at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, at, however, rather easier prices; salos 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 for New Mess here, and delivorable next Monday; $17 50 for old Mess; and $13 37½@$13 62½ for old and new prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand, including Hams, at 9½c.@9¾c., Sides, at 8c.@8¾c., Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in fair demand, at uniform prices; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request and is firm. Sales, to-day, 250 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $12 75@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 150 tcs., at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—825 bags changed hands in Boston at 8c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—The demand has been moderate for Clover, Flax and Timothy, in this market, at unaltered rates. Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 67½, cash, ₱ bushel; and, in Philadelphia, 2,500 bushels Clover Seed, at $5 25@$5 75 for common to prime, ₱ bushel.

SPICES—In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, sales have been made of 3,200 bags Sumatra Pepper at 8¾c.@9c., leaving a stock of only 4,000 bags, held with more firmness. Nutmegs have been inquired for and sales of 400 cases No. 1 at a price we did not learn; 16 kegs do. at 52½c.; and 3,000 lbs. do at 52½c.@53c., 6 months. In Cloves sales of 50 hales at 7¾c. ₱ lb., cash.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, at steady prices. Sales, to-day: 300 hhds. New-Orleans, chiefly at 7¼c.; 200 hhds. Cuba, at 6½c.@7c.; and 430 boxes Havana, at from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. By the omission of a line, our last report had no distinct reference (as it should have had) to a sale of 8,700 bags Manila Sugar, here, on Friday, at 7c. ₱ lb., less 1¼ ₱ cent. for cash.

SUMAC—In Boston, 900 bags were sold at $77 50@$85 ₱ ton, usual credit.

WHALEBONE—A sale of 5,000 lbs. Northwest Coast was reported, on terms not ascertained.

WHISKY—Sales 600 hhds., in lots, chiefly at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to five tons Seed at 22s. 6d. For London, 250 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d.; and 100 bbls. Beef at 4s. 3d. For Glasgow, 100 bags Clover Seed at 27s. 6d. For Bremen, 50 cases and 40 boxes Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For England, a small British brig, from the West Indies, on private terms.

## FAIRS.

### FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

BENEFIT NIGHT
OF THE
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS,
who were sufferers by the burning of the Crystal Palace.

The generosity of several gentlemen who have cheerfully subscribed liberal sums for the purpose of affording the Inventors and Exhibitors, who were burnt out at the Crystal Palace, an opportunity of again placing the productions of their skill and industry before the public, has enabled the Board of Managers to open the Fair just inaugurated at No. 620 Broadway, bot there are many worthy mechanics and others who feel sensibly the necessity for immediate relief, having lost their all by the calamity that so disastrously terminated the late Fair, and it has been resolved by the management of the American Union to afford the ever-generous citizens of New-York an opportunity of manifesting their sympathy with the unfortunate inventors in this their hour of affliction.

For the purpose of effecting this object in a manner satisfactory to both the public and their beneficiaries, an entertainment will be given on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, which, while it will render the patrons an ample remuneration for the trifle expended will, it is hoped, result in much good to the parties needing relief.

To the attractions of an exceedingly interesting Fair, there will be added, on the

BENEFIT NIGHT
of the
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS
who were sufferers by
the conflagration of the Crystal Palace,
A GRAND CONCERT
BY ROBERTSON'S FULL MILITARY BAND,
who have kindly volnoteered their valuable services for the occasion. Also, a variety of popular ballads, by
Mr. E. W. DURAND.
&c., &c., &c.

Full particnlars will be given in a future advertisement.

For the porpose of affording all an opportonity of participating in the benefit, 15 cents only will be charged for the admission of adults; children, 5 cents.

By order of the Board, AUG. H. WHEELER, Sec.

### GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,

With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulbery-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Parkplace; H. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.

ROBERTSON'S PROMENADE BAND
Is engaged for the evening.

### GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair*. Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

THE FAIR AT THE MARINER'S CHURCH—Corner of Catharine and Madison sts., for the benefit of destitute children of the Sabbath School, will continue open from 5 to 10 P. M., MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, closing with an auction sale of the remaining articles on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 781 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5,
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.
The following interesting novelties have been expressly prepared for the occasion:
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—in Italian,
with the new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast comprises:
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA and COLETTI.
MARTHA—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises:
Laborde, Rerkel, Brignoli and Formes.
DON GIOVANNI,
by Piccolomini, Poinsot, Ghioni, Florenza and Formes.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
when Poinsot will make her first appearance as Alice,
And
THE HUGUENOTS.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan 3.
Orders will be received in advance for the six nights, at the Academy, from 8 till 4 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The company will appear in Philadelphia on or about the 14th of January. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858.
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. B. Ullman, free of all charge.
Selections from the compositions of
BEETHOVEN, HAYDN,
MOZART, WAGNER,
ROSSINI, AUCKER,
and more modern composers, will form a Programme UNRIVALED IN VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE, and will be executed by
Mme. CARADORI, Miss. STOBAIOS,
Messrs. SCHREIBER and WOLLENHAUER,
THE GERMAN SANGERBUND,
consisting of 300 members;
The ARION and HARMONIA,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty artists,
condncted by Messrs.
BERGMANN, KRUGER, SORCE,
who have all kindly volonteered for this occasion.
Price of admission to parquet, boxes and baloony, $2; second tier, $1; ampitheatre, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane st. and Broadway.
I. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Gonpil's,) No. 366 Broadway,
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
WUTCHELS, No. 5 Irving-place.
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
ELEVENTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard.....Jefferson  Sleet. Vernon.....Leylck
Lord Dundreary.....Sothern  Florence. Miss Laora Keene
Coyle.....Burnett  Agnusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Morcott.....Couldock  Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.....Peters  Mary Meredith. Miss Stevens
Mrs. Monntchessington.....Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude (her first appearance).....Miss Laura Honey
With songs, "To-morrow will be Market-Day," "Don't Think I'm Ugly," "I've no Anbrey," and "Unlucky Maiden," supported by the strength of the Company.

The Management would also inform the public that on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN MATINEE
will be given in aid of the fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
which, in view of the praiseworthy object to which the proceeds of this performance are to be appropriated, will, it is hoped, entitle it to the consideration of all who desire the accomplishment of the purpose for which this fund has been devised.

In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
The management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful Comedy on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the afternoon performance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Under the management of John Moore and Wayne Olwine.
On account of the increasing desire to witness the great tragedian,
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN
as
HAMLET,
he will repeat that rôle
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
for the last time, supported by Miss Ada Clifton and the entire company.
To conclude with the
GOOD FOR NOTHING,
with Mr. J. Moore, Miss Annie Lonsdale, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
To commence with the *Ledger* story drama of
ALARIC; Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclnde with
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Bleeker's original comedy of
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years half price.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CREATION.
Haydn's Oratorio of the CREATION will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the German Ladies Society for the relief of the widows and orphans. The following artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
Messrs. BRUCKERHAUSEN, SAN GALLI and URCHS,
The German Liederkranz.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Westermann's, No. 290 Broadway; Bressig's, No. 701 Broadway; Christerns', 763 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and at the door. Books of the words at 10 cents, for sale in the concert room. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETT'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-miners, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 12 o'clock M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BARNARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleeckerst. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK—CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS—FESTIVAL FROLICS.—TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, AFTERNOON AT 3: EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, MAY-DAY SPORTS, by the Zavistowski Troupe: The STAGE-STRUCK QUAKER, by the Wren Juvenile comedians. After which, CUPID AND HIS FROLICS; or Harlequin and the Troubles of Pierrot. The AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—A new and extensive panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico, and Central America, with the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, will be exhibited for the first time on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, each afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., and evening at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE interesting anniversary exercises of the Sabbath School attached to the Allen-st. M. E. Church will be repeated in that Church on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock, with some additional attractions. Doors open at 6 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. Proceeds to be devoted to an increase of the library.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montagne-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
SEE HOME JOURNAL, JAN. 1, 1859.
New subscribers can be accommodated from the beginning of this beautiful Story, if immediate application is made.
$2 a year. Office No. 107 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID GIFT BOOKS.
The greatest Illustrated FAMILY BIBLE ever published, with many thousand Critical, Explanatory, and Practical Notes; also, References, Readings, Chronological Table, and Indexes. Illnstrated by a superb series of Engravings, from the old masters and from original designs. By JOHN MARTIN, R. L.
This is a magnificent edition of the Holy Scriptures, containing in one handsome, usable volume a large and readable type, numerous Notes, and the most beautiful series of Scriptural Engravings in existence, including "The Deluge," "The Fall of Man," "Belshazzar's Feast," &c. One magnificent follo volume, in best Turkey Morocco, $35.

*From the London Art Union*
It is a noble and beautiful edition of the Sacred Volume. No copy has ever been placed before us distinguished by so many excellences.

THE LADIES OF THE REFORMATION.
Memoirs of Distinguished Female Characters belonging to the period of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century. By the Rev. JAMES ANDERSON. Nearly 200 Illustrations, from Drawings by James Godwin, George Thomas, J. W. Archer, E. K. Johnson, &c.
FIRST SERIES—England, Scotland and the Netherlands. Cloth, antique, $3; calf extra, antique, $5.
SECOND SERIES—Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy and Spain—Cloth, antique, $3; calf extra, antique, $5.
THE SHEEPFOLD AND THE COMMON;
Or, WITHIN AND WITHOUT.
Illustrated by a series of Engravings on Wood, by Jas. Godwin and George Thomas. Copyright and only complete edition of this popular book published. In 2 vols. Cloth $4. BLACKIE & SON,
No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS CHEAP.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 58 NASSAU-ST.
Royal Gallery of Engravings. Folio. $5.
Syria and the Holy Lands. 4to. $6.
Kirk and the Manse. Many plates. 4to. $5.
National Callery of Pictnres. Steel plates. $6.
World Alhom. 4to. Plates. $2 50.
Jews in Essex and Lancashire. Each $3 50.
Harris' Wild Sports of Africa. 8vo. $3 75.
Gallery of Famous Poets. 2, mor. $9 50.
Birds of the Bible. Royal 8vo., colored eng. $2 50.
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Will be published on Thursday, the 30th instant. In addition to the Calendar for 1859, complete election returns from all the States holding elections in 1858, and other interesting political matter. It will contain election returns of the State of New-York by Townships and Wards—an entirely new feature. Agents and others will please send in their orders without delay.
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## LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
CORNER OF ATLANTIC AND CLINTON STS.
The seventh lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lecture Committee.

IK. MARVEL.
DONALD G. MITCHELL, ESQ.,
will lecture before the Gillette Young Men's Association, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Money Spending*. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at Wm. Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway; George Sibell, stationer, No. 20 Wall-st.; C. Scribner's bookstore, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; T. T. Green, druggist, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; A. M. Conklin, druggist, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, and at the door. THOMAS R. REDWAY, P. S. FAGNANI,
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The Seventh Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

COOPER LECTURES.
Professor CHAS. H. PEIRCE
Will lecture at the Cooper Institute,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*Fire*.
Admission 25 cents.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth lecture in the course will be delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, by Gov. WM. CURTIS. Subject—*Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman*. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the door. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives,)—Subject—*Aaron Burr*—on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., will lecture on *The Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the *Irish News* Office, of G. Chase, No. 8 Cooper Institute, and at the principal bookatores.

DOCTOR M. E. FOY, L.R.C.S.E., RESIDENT Fellow Academy of Medicine, N. Y., 106 West 25th-st., will deliver the last Lecture of his course in New-York Medical College, East 13th-st, between 3d and 4th-avs., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Eye and Ear." Tickets 25 cents each, at door of College.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE at the New-York University, on Washington-square, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ in Heaven and Christ on Earth*. Seats free.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859,
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
HON. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President.
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at NOON. Subjects—*Root-feeding—What Principle is Involved in the Disintegration of Soils, and the various Implements for doing it—The Management of Agricultural Fairs*. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union will hold their semi-monthly meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in their room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. E. G. HOLLAND will read an essay before the Union. Subject—*Antagonism*. The public are invited to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Rec. Sec.

## DRY GOODS.

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EVENING ROBES,
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Continued sales of CHEAP GOODS, until January 1st.
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VELVET CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.,
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40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
W. B. MACKENZIE having this day (Dec. 24) made an assignment of his entire stock and interest in the above establishments for the benefit of his creditors, the undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all desirous of making purchases for the Holidays to the exceedingly rich and elegant stock of goods, now being sold at very great sacrifice, at the above places. As the sale is positive, the goods have been marked down to a very low rate for cash. B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

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PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
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Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
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LINED CIRCULARS AT $4 50 TO $7,
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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Hamlet — Good for Nothing.

BOWERY THEATRE—Alaric—Love in Livery—Po-ca-hon-tas.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.



Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad. ... 5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post-office this afternoon, to go by railroad at 12½ o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 3 o'clock.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mexican Legation at Washington profess to be in the receipt of dispatches announcing the defeat of Degollado at the Liberals, and the capture of Guadalajara by Miramon, General-in-Chief of the Zuloaga forces. The Administration have no dispatches from Mexico whatever. Should the intelligence prove correct, it is believed by some that it will settle the Mexican question with the Administration against Juarez, and consequently prevent any chance for the recognition of Señor Mata, accredited as his Minister. On the other hand, intelligent men, familiar with Mexican affairs, do not concede this. They are rather disposed to believe that it will raise up Miramon as a rival to Zuloaga,—thus introducing another element in the contest. A dispatch direct from New Orleans, however, announcing the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* from Vera Cruz on the 22d, makes no mention of any such occurrence, but, on the contrary, announces the defeat of Marquez, one of Zuloaga's Generals, by Degollado, and also the defeat of Zuloaga's forces before Puebla. The news generally is pronounced undecisive. Zuloaga was still in Mexico, but was said to be prepared for flight at a moment's warning, and the Archbishop had refused to advance him any more money. It was rumored that he had offered to place Mexico under British protection. It was also asserted that a new Government, under the form of a Triumvirate, had been proposed at the capital, though the details of the plan do not appear.

The steamship *Asia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the evening of Dec. 11, arrived last evening. Her advices are two days later than those received by the *Pacific*, at St. Johns. Among other particulars of intcrest we have the announcement that Government will probably afford the Atlantic Telegraph Company the aid it demands, and that a new cable will be forthwith undertaken. In the meantime, messures are taking to complete the laying of the shore end at Valentia. An arrest of Ribbonmen has been made in the South of Ireland; fifteen youngsters having been arrested and imprisoned at Cork, on a charge of fillibusterism, in connection with an anticipated expedition from America. Among the other political news, we have reports of speeches made by Lord Carnarvon, at Fishmongers' Hall, in London; by Lord Palmerston, at a County agricultural meeting, and by Messrs. Gibson and Bright, at a crowded gathering at Manchester. From France we learn that the second trial of M. de Montalembert was set down for Dec. 24. It was supposed the Government would interpose its pardon as a bar to its appeal. There are continued indications of disturbance in Northern Italy, to which a circular just issued by Sardinia repudiating all thought or possibility of war with Austria is calculated to minister. The reports from Turkey are not encouraging. The whole of the Asiatic reserve has been called into the field. Our dates from India and China are much later. Lord Clyde, on entering upon his campaign in Oude, had issued a brief but cogent proclamation to the population. Lord Elgin had completed the negotiation of the tariffs at Shanghae, and on October 29, was daily expected at Hong Kong. Mr. Reed had not returned from Japan, where Baron Gros had successeded in negotiating a highly favorable treaty for the French. The dates from Australia are later, but devoid of interest.

We have advices from Paraguay to Nov. 22. The official journal intimates that the Republic is fully prepared for the American visit, whether it come in the shape of peace or war; if the latter, it intimates that to leave Paraguay alone in the struggle will be an act of suicide in the adjoining States. There is the utmost apparent anxiety on the part of Gen. Lopez to conciliate the friendship of the neighboring Governments, as a support in the event of a conflict.

We publish this morning a very interesting dispatch to Secretary Toucey, from Commodore Lavalette, on board the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, dated at Beirut, Syria, in which he rehearses the action taken by him in urging the punishment of the criminals who, some time since, committed the outrages at the house of Mr. Dickson, near Jaffa, and murdered Mr. Steinbeck—the circumstances of which occurrences must be fresh in the minds of the readers of the Times. He states that four of the perpetrators of the outrage were in prison at Beirut, who all declared that a fifth, who was still at large, committed the murder. The guilt of the four in custody has been verbally declared by the Court, but, according to the laws of Turkey, it was improper to proceed to their sentence and punishment until the trial and conviction of the fifth. The Pacha, however, was induced, after considerable hesitation, to depart from the rule under protest, and measures were taken to have the testimony and the documents in the cases of the four under conviction forwarded to the Sultan, who alone can pass sentence in such cases. The visit of the *Wabash* to the coast of Syria was exerting a good influence otherwise, especially among the principal men of the native lawless tribes which inhabit the mountainous region back from the coast, who, attracted by the guns when firing salutes, had visited the vessel with their retinues, and returned with impressions that the rights of American citizens could not be outraged with impunity.

Intelligence received by the way of Tehuantepec, and confirmed by dispatches from St. Louis, brought by the Overland Mail, states that the steamer *Hermann*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 27th ult., was libelled by the crew for wages due them, and also by New-York parties having claims against the ship. This new embarrassement of the Company, who are attempting to open the Nicaraguan route, may prove fatal to their plans, unless Dr. Pearson, the agent who was sent out from New-York should succeed in releasing the ship. The detention consequent upon these proceedings will be very likely, in any event, to delay the departure of the *Hermann* for San Juan del Sur in time to meet the *Washington*, which left here on the 26th with a large number of passengers. The consequence will be, she will have to make the passage around Cape Horn, carrying such of the passengers as may not arrange to cross the Isthmus and go up by the regular mail route. The *Washington* carried out 30 passengers in the cabin, 36 in the second cabin, and 140 in the steerage, including children. Total, 206.

A communication appears in the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, purporting to have been written by authority, to the effect that the slaves brought over by the *Wanderer*, or in a vessel under her care, have really been distributed among the planters on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. The writer adds that the negroes were so cared for from "patriotic motives."

Gen. James Gadsden, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, died, Dec. 26, at Charleston. He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated the treaty with the Government of that country which still bears his name. His age was about 60.

Fresh outrages are reported in Kansas. On the night of the 15th inst., as alleged by the Jefferson City (Mo.) *Examiner*, a band of 200 men, under the command of the notorious Capt. Montgomery, made an attack on Fort Scott, and when the *Examiner's* informant left, five or six persons had been killed. The object of the attack is believed to have been the release of one of Montgomery's men confined there under indictment for murder. Several other daring outrages are reported, but the reports all look extremely improbable.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted resolutions in favor of connecting Park-place with Park-row, by means of a paved (with Belgian pavement) carriage-way, as wide as Park-place, to pass across the Park within ten feet of the fountain. The report of the Joint Committee on Accounts, in relation to the accounts of Collectors of Assessments, was presented and laid over to be printed. We print the document elsewhere. It shows deficiencies under Isaac Edwards and Joseph R. Taylor to the amount of nearly $200,000. The Board adhered to its action in passing a resolution in favor of paying Mr. Jonas N. Phillips $600 for defending the members of the Common Council of 1857 in the suit brought against them for granting land to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, which resolution the Councilmen rejected at a previous meeting.

The Board of Councilmen met, last evening, and are to continue their sessions every evening through the week, excepting on Saturday. They concurred with the Aldermen in arrangements to extend the freedom of the City to Mr. Speaker Orr upon his contemplated visit to New-York; also, to extend the pier foot of Fortieth-street, North River, 400 feet; $371 09 were remitted to a Mrs. St. John, for taxes paid on her property in Fifth-avenue, but not credited by the Deputy who received the money. The lien upon the estate, caused by the neglect of the official, had embarrassed the sale of the property.

An ordinance relative to the City Inspector's Department, creating several clerkships of value, and, its opponents claimed, interfering with the Department of Finance in regard to disbursements for the Department, was before the Board, and the first article was adopted.

The Hon. J. L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in the City last night, and is stopping at the New-York Hotel.

The Republican Associations met in the different Wards last evening, and each elected five delegates to the Central Committee and five to the Young Men's General Committee, for the ensuing year.

The ship *R. M. Sloman*, Capt. Shepardson, from London, has arrived at New-Orleans, bringing Capt. Atlee, master of the late Bark *Wiltshire*, his wife, and 16 of his crew, having taken them off the latter vessel in a sinking condition, on November 5th, in latitude 44° 10′ N., lon. 25° 5′ W. The *Wiltshire* was loaded with guano, from the Kooria Mooria islands, bound to Cork. A brig had previously sailed away from them after seeing their signal of distress. The Captain of the *R. M. Sloman*, on falling in with the sinking vessel remained by her from midnight until morning, and made great exertions to save the crew.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will meet for a three-days' session this morning, at Lyceum Hall, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock. Professor Wm. F. Phelps, Principal of the State Normal School, and President of the Association, will make the opening address. Mr. T. D. Valentine and Dr. Frank Tuthill will address the Association in the afternoon.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quietly for Cotton, Flour and Wheat. New Corn was plenty and lower, with a fair inquiry for it. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils and Hides, were moderately dealt in. Freights were inactive.

### Congress and the Pacific Railroad.

The President, through his official organ at Washington, has solemnly declared that the "institutions of this country are a failure." Years ago, Mr. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, (who was one of Mr. Buchanan's warmest Northern friends during the campaign of 1856,) disposed of the Declaration of Independence as a "tissue of glittering generalities." The Constitution has now received its death-blow from Mr. Buchanan himself. From "that awful elevation of sovereign dignity" on which the Washington *States* assures us that he stands, the President has surveyed the people of his flock, and has made up his mind that "they won't do." We are a mob, he thinks, and not a nation; we are unable to govern ourselves and to insure the execution of our laws: there is no help for us but in the strong arm of some despot yet to be.

All this the President propounds, *apropos* of the yacht *Wanderer*, and the slave-cargo landed in Georgia. It is his charming way of accounting for the trivial facts that he has neglected his duty in the past, and does not mean to trouble himself about it in the future. As Mr. Buchanan puts the case, we have an incapable President, because our institutions have failed. Possibly it may be quite as true that our institutions have failed because we have an incapable President. At all events, this hypothesis is worth looking after. For we can hardly be indifferent to the sensation which will be produced in divers parts of the world by so authoritative a condemnation of the system in which we have heretofore boasted ourselves so loudly, and which we have recommended so vigorously to the admiring imitation of mankind. Mr. John Bright and his fellow-reformers, who are at this moment doing their best to bring England over to the doctrine and practice of "manhood suffrage," the ballot, and representation by districts, through the persuasive influence of our happy example, will be deeply chagrined at this disavowal of all their shining pictures by the originals themselves. And the clever people who, like Prince Albert, think "Constitutional Government still on its trial," will not be slow to avail themselves of this evidence against the accused, proffered so amiably by one of his most intimate friends.

Meanwhile we ourselves have a strong and immediate interest in the matter. We know that our institutions have not failed—that the substantial ends of political society are really achieved under our scheme of Government, mal-administered as it has been—that we have enjoyed a degree of order and of prosperity under the worst of our successive National Administrations which we should never have known under irresponsible rulers. Mr. Buchanan, as President, is bad enough, certainly; but how much worse would Mr. Buchanan as Emperor be?

When we turn from the natural exaggerations of an equally natural disgust with the follies and rascalities of those in authority over us, to examine the positive condition of the country, we are easily astonished into an opposite extreme of reckless confidence in the energies of a people who apparently cannot be misgoverned into misery. It is well, therefore, that we should see ourselves sometimes held up, *in terrorem*, to mankind, and playing the part of a beacon and a scarecrow, to warn all the world away from falling into the pit we are supposed to have digged for ourselves, that we may so be forced to consider our ways, and driven to look more closely into those excesses and shortcomings which have earned for us so questionable a notoriety. A perpetuity of Fourth-of-July orations might ruin us indeed, by blinding us utterly to the chances of ruin. To find that we are regarded by the half, at least, of our friends in the world, as a crying rebuke against Democracy, and a "dreadful example" of the ills of Republicanism, may help to awaken us to a fitting sense of the scandals and shames which we have so blindly suffered to grow up all about the edifice of our national greatness.

In the way of Metropolitan mistakes we have already had our lesson. Our three commercial capitals, on the Gulf, on the Pacific and on the Atlantic, have each in its turn been quoted as modern "cities of the Plain"—political Sodoms and Gomorrahs, to be saved from utter desolation only by a return to the first principles of human society. The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco is a new type in the political history of civilization. It is a vision of *Astræa Redux* unconceived before by the poets—Justice descending upon earth once more, with the revolver in one hand and the bowie-knife in the other. This *avatar* New-Orleans and New-York are supposed to be hourly expecting. This we all of us know. No man, we believe, now thinks of pointing to New-Orleans or New-York as a model of municipal good government; and here is one great point gained. We have ceased to be proud of our great cities. When we begin to be thoroughly ashamed of them, we shall be on the eve of something better. We must make as much progress in the case of our National Government, and the condition of Congress is fast urging us onward in the right direction.

The end of all government is to govern; the end of all representation to represent. These are truths so elementary that nobody ever thinks of asserting them. And the natural consequence is that nobody ever thinks of enforcing or of attending to them. As Representatives in Washington, who are reported to be in the best of spirits as a body, during the present session, and to be having a charming time of it in and out of the Capitol never dream of paying the least heed to such self-evident propositions. They know perfectly well what their own private business at Washington is, and they devote themselves most assiduously to doing it. But as for the business of those who sent them to Washington—the business of the country at large—they think as little of that as of the conquest of the Holy Sepulchre or the opening of the Northwest Passage. Here is the simple cause of all those fracases, squabbles, petty discussions, endless harangues, in which they consume the months at the Federal Metropolis. They are members of the National Congress only in a secondary sense. Their primary quality is that of leaders or officers in one or another political party, great or small or of uncertain dimensions, as the case may be. To the service of these parties they devote themselves, no longer in private caucuses and lobbying consultations, but openly on the floor of either House, and in the daylight of public debate. Washington correspondents, Government officials, the President himself, all recognize this state of things, count upon it, manœuvre on it as a final fact.

Look for instance at the prospects of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House; or rather do no such thing, for the bill has no prospects; but consider its position. It is a measure, admitted by all who have any right to an opinion on the subject, to be of large and pressing national importance. It has been brought forward in the most favorable way. The opportunity and the occasion for pressing it to a practical issue, conspire in the present moment. The state of the financial markets—the condition of Mexico—the aspects of our foreign relations, call with no uncertain voice for action upon this grand, imperial project. Yet no action will be taken upon it. It will be drifted to and fro in the capitol, till the end of the session, then to be dismissed into the uneasy sea of public opinion.

Thus much is already plain to the most careless observer of our Congressional world. And why is this to be so? Because the Pacific Railroad is a plank, a beam, a buttress—whatever a railroad never could by unpolitical mortals be guessed to be. Because the politicians who are to lay the Pacific Railroad care to go not to San Francisco, but to Washington, and mean that the *terminus* of the line shall be the Presidential mansion with its two portraits by an unknown hand—its silver plate of the Paris pattern, *tempore* President Monroe—its more than dubious carpets, and its vastly various patronage. In other words, *the Pacific Railroad is wanted for party purposes.* The contest of 1860 is yet to be organized. In that contest the Pacific Railroad will be a grand weapon for somebody—so grand that everybody is willing to leave it open for the general scramble after watchwords, "planks" and rallying cries.

What may happen to the country meanwhile, for the lack of the said Railroad, is no affair of Congress. Congress has the large faith of all indifferent people in other people's interests. Congress cares so little whether the road be or be not ever really built, that it is quite sure it will be.

There is nothing new in all this. The same thing has happened a hundred times before; and will happen again and again until the general contempt of mankind, or some signal crash of our most important interests, shall arouse us really to feel that the rights of party end where the duties of power begin; and to make us exact of our public servants but half so much fidelity as every man of us expects of his own agents in the business of his private life.

Rash and Adventurous.—Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, is evidently not the man who would willingly suffer the charge that Republics are ungrateful to be extended to the United States, if anything that he might do can avoid it. Better late than never, thinks Mr. John Cochrane, and he has accordingly moved, says the Washington *Union*, for "a joint resolution of thanks to Captain Samuel C. Reid, for having designed and formed the present flag of the United States." We imagine that the gentleman who is represented as having acted in the double capacity of "designer and former" of that glorious piece of hunting, must be somewhat advanced in years, and we would be far from desiring to deny him the meagre reward which is comprised in the proposed joint resolution. But we think it proper that, before so solemn a proceeding actually takes place, both branches of Congress ought to be furnished with satisfactory proof that "the star-spangled banner, and long may it wave," &c., was really designed and formed by the individual whom Mr. Cochrane proposes to honor. It would be a melancholy spectacle to see the resolution passed on the Monday, and half a dozen other aspirants coming forward on the Wednesday, each one declaring that the flag of the United States was "formed or designed," or both, by him, and not by Captain Samuel C. Reid. So probable a contingency as this should at least be duly considered when Captain Samuel C. Reid's claims are again brought up by Mr. John Cochrane, who, we trust, will go on with the retrospective work which he has so ably begun, and move another joint resolution in favor of the gentleman who laid the corner-stone of the Palladium of American liberty; another to do honor to the individual who threw the first package of Souchong into Boston Harbor; and still another for the party who, according to the ordinary Fourth-of-July orations, first "set his heel upon the neck of prostrate Despotism." After these joint votes have been duly passed, it may then be necessary to do honor to the anonymous gentleman who inflicted a serious personal grievance, in the shape of a blow, upon William Patterson, Esq., and then—why, then Mr. Cochrane may take it into his head to occupy the attention of the House of Representatives with some really serious business affecting the interests of the country at the present day.

### The Slave-Trade Issue.

There is a small but vigorous party in the Southern States determined to elect an Anti-Slavery President. It devotes itself, with marvelous sagacity, to the creation of political issues sure to arouse the most intense indignation of the North, and to put the South obstinately and immovably in the wrong. These men came very near succeeding in 1856. The Kansas outrages and the Sumner assault were admirable contrivances, and did as much as the most inveterate Disunionist could have desired towards plunging the country into the turmoil and peril of a sectional contest. When this was over, it seemed a little difficult to foresee any new device which could be made to answer as good a purpose for 1860. But the ingenuity of fanaticism is exhaustless: and everything now indicates the complete success of these incendiaries.

The revival of the *Slave-trade* is the practical issue for 1860, if these men have their way. They are too wise to open the question in Congress, or to take action upon it in the State Legislatures. They propose to open the trade itself,—to import negroes from Africa and land them upon Southern soil, not openly, of course, for the power of the Federal Government would speedily suppress any such endeavor,—but secretly, and with diligent use of all the precautions which attend the traffic everywhere. If arrested for their crime, they trust to the laxity of officials, the defects of proof, the technicalities of the law, and especially the sympathy of jurors, for escape from punishment. In this way they propose that the laws of Congress against the Slave-trade shall be "*practically nullified*" by the Southern people. The immense profits of the traffic will reward them for its prosecution, if their scheme succeeds;—while the fact, that the Slave-trade is practically, even if stealthily, restored in the Southern States, will be quite sufficient to arouse and unite the people of the North, and thus pave the way for that sectional contest and victory which these men trust will lead to the dissolution of the Union.

Whether they will accomplish *that* result may be doubtful. But they have every prospect of success in their preliminary undertaking. They will be very likely to elect a Republican President in 1860, if they succeed in the "practical nullification" of the laws against the Slave-trade. It will be quite useless to urge,—what we have no doubt is true,—that the people of the Southern States are opposed to the traffic, and lend no countenance to its restoration. If they fail to prevent it,—if they fail to hang the men who engage in it,—if their officials are so lax, or their juries so perjured, as to permit this trade to be carried on with impunity, in face of all our laws against it, they will suffer all the consequences of an actual complicity in the proceeding itself. The whole sentiment of the country will be aroused and arrayed against them. While it will be utterly impossible for the conservative people of the Southern States themselves to enter upon any vindication of such a policy, the entire population of the North will wage upon it a relentless war of extermination. They will refuse to draw nice distinctions, or to enter upon any casuistry, in regard to the constitutional merits of the case, or to the degree of responsibility which will rest upon the Southern States. The restoration of the Slave-trade will not be tolerated, under any circumstances, or by any party, in the Free States of the Union. The most conservative opponent of Abolitionism—the most devoted supporter of the Union,—the men who spend their days in effort and their nights in prayer for deliverance from Garrison, Seward and Satan, will join any party and aid in any measures that may be necessary to prevent so foul an outrage upon the character of the country and the Christian spirit of the age in which we live. We all look to the Federal Administration, which is charged with the execution of Federal laws, to put a stop to this movement. If it fails, it will be because it *chooses* to fail,—because it is the servile tool of the most unprincipled section of the Pro-Slavery ultraists, who seek disunion as the consummation of their hopes. The Administration and the Democratic Party will be held responsible for any failure to put an end, instantly and permanently, to these attempts at renewing the Slave-trade. They have the power,—they acknowledge the duty, and they are assured of the coöperation and sympathy of the great mass of the people of the Southern States. If with all these advantages they cannot enforce the laws, and protect the honor of the nation, they must make way for those who can.

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that we do not make these remarks in the interest of any party, but of the country at large. The Republican Party can desire nothing better, so far as their party interests are concerned, than the frequent landing of slaves, with the connivance or imbecile toleration of the Government, upon the soil of our Southern States. The practical restoration of the Slave-trade will do more to insure them possession of the Federal Government, in 1860, than any other event which could possibly happen. And there are no more zealous and efficient agents of that party, in the Union, than the men who are instrumental in these proceedings. A few more such adventures as that of the *Wanderer* will save the ultraists of the North all occasion for anxiety as to an available issue for the Presidential contest of 1860.

First Gun from Paraguay.—It is something less than a year since the United States published its resolution to chastise the perversity of Paraguay. From that time formidable preparations have been made to carry the resolution into effect. A fleet of shallow shipping has been bought up; men-of-war have been placed in commission; marines mustered, and drilled, and shipped; numberless auxillary craft dispatched to the Plata; and a Commissioner finally sent in the flag-ship to offer the fatal alternative of peace or war. There has been one official premonition of the threatened storm in the President's Message of last year; another in the resolution of Congress assigning discretionary powers in the business to the President. Our journals have been occupied with leaders, explanatory of the origin and warlike purport of the expedition. These the Presses of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine have industriously reproduced and commented upon; so that nine months at least have transpired since the Government of Paraguay was fully apprised of the impending danger.

The first intimation of consciousness, however, is furnished in another column. It comes in the shape of an editorial from the Asuncion *Semanario*, the official organ of President Lopez, which he is understood to conduct in person, asserting that Paraguay is abundantly prepared to meet the threatened invasion; that it will not submit to have its dignity insulted; and invoking the sympathy of contiguous States by pointing out the peril of permitting Paraguay to struggle single-handed against the rapacious power of the North. The tone, from the meagre extracts we derive from the Rio papers, is unmistakeably of the fighting-cock key; indicating, as far as the bluster characteristic of the Spaniard can indicate, an intention to give the coming armada a world of trouble.

### The Bennett Case.

If the report (which at one time threatened to be longer than a Presidential Message, but which has at last been brought to an end) of the proceedings in the case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett, at New-Haven, had merely made the world a party to the vulgar squabbles and the grotesque indecencies of a miserable household, we might have hesitated to inflict it upon our readers. That a Connecticut quack should long for a partner of his home and his pill-boxes—that he should cast his eye upon a pretty young girl in the neighborhood, just as he might have done upon a likely young horse, had his gig-shafts been as empty as his heart—that he should buy her of her parents—and having bought her, should begin a domestic career of alternate absurdity and brutality, tasting within the walls of his sequestered Paradise the combined experiences of the simpleton, the savage, and the snob—all this is in the ordinary course of things. It belongs to an order of facts in human life, pitiable enough, certainly, but not more pitiable than they are familiar. We know that such things may be; but we do not care to meet them often in our way, or to have them thrust upon our notice.

But in the circumstances of this special history there are features which ought to arrest more than a passing attention; and provoke emotions more enduring than the alternate laughter and disgust with which these dreary examinations have been followed as they dragged their slow length through the unfenced prairie-land of our judicial system, with its infinite license of excursion, and its exhaustless fertility of debate. The case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett throws open a wide vista of the worst and most dangerous features—of the most serious defects, at least, of our social world. It offers a series of commentaries not to be disregarded, upon the vaunted perfection of our educational machinery, and the ennobling influence of our political institutions. For the tragi-comedy has a double edge, and hears upon the community in which Bennett, the physician, lived and flourished, as sharply as upon the conjugal theories and practice of Bennett, the married man.

Consider, in the first place, the opening of this fantastical drama. Dr. Bennett, a little scrubby fellow, of ripe years, a native of New-England, bred in her Public Schools, and beneath the shadow of her steeples, is discovered—as the stage directions have it—living in a town of Connecticut. He manufactures panacea-pills, in rather a small way, and, although he openly confesses to a profound ignorance of the nature of medicine in general, and of his own pills in particular, he seems to be esteemed a very decent sort of person by the worthy people about him. Pill-making prospers with him—so highly, indeed, that he begins to see visions and to dream dreams of great cities and fine people, of New-Haven, and halls, and prancing horses. He is, in fact, making his way, and so feels called upon to provide himself with a bride. The lady is soon found, and with little trouble. "It wouldn't pay," he thinks, to waste his time in making love, so he makes an offer at once, rather to the lady's parents than to herself. She is a young girl of eighteen—they are respectable Connecticut citizens. They accept the Doctor's proposal and bid her marry her suitor. Nothing Arcadian certainly in this, nor much of that high-minded independence of spirit which is commonly imagined to be characteristic of our rural fellow-citizens. *Millionaires* on the Fifth-avenue and haughty lords in foreign parts, are usuually supposed to make matches for their children much in this way. Yet the Bennett wedding seems to have been quite in the usual course of things, in this happy valley of Connecticut, and for aught we can see no princess could have fallen more naturally into a little arrangement of the kind than did the lovely Phillis of this Æsculaplan Corydon. These things make us ask ourselves, with some amazement, what advantages a young country-girl of New-England really enjoys over the heiress of a throne or the daughter of a Duke?

The married life of the maker of pills is not all his fancy painted it. It is a disappointment—for his wife refuses to be his menial, and objects to being his whipping-post. It is a trial—for his expenses become fitful and expensive, depending in an intolerable degree upon his wife's appetite, upon the necessities of her wardrobe, and upon those usually delightful incidents of matrimonial life which commend it to the sanction of the law, but which the Doctor evidently regarded with less of pride than of perturbation. Still the pill-making prospers, and as it prospers the Doctor makes broader his phylactery. He begins to live as a gentleman and a pill-vender should.

And thus opens another extraordinary chapter in the teachings of this case. We stare as we read of the double existence of this unhappy pair. Their home is a very Castor and Pollux of a home—by turns the most squalid of realities and the most sumptuous of show. We have a wife to-day on her knees with a scrubbing-brush in the kitchen—to-morrow huying diamonds and exchanging calls in her carriage with the "aristocracy" of the City of Elms; a husband who refuses a three-cent's worth of sausages to the domestic breakfast-table, but flaunts a ten-shilling *bouquet* in the public dining-room. On one occasion the wife's father is forced to pay three shillings for his dinner; on another the wife is encouraged to ask all the world—no, not all the world—all the "avenue people," to a ball. Is there nothing to be pondered in these strange disclosures? Do they unroof no other homes than this, so dismal mockery of that sacred name? This pomp of thinnest gilding laid upon a life so low and vile, carries with it a moral and a meaning for all the land; is a burning satire, not the less truly because it is a gross caricature; and an instructive type, for all its nauseous eccentricity.

These people's way of life, you will observe, was notorious in the circle of their acquaintance. The wife had her friends and confidants, the husband his. They wandered about from boarding-house to hotel, from hotel to furnished house—carrying with them everywhere their wretched atmosphere of recrimination, pretence, vulgarity and indecorum. But Dr. Bennett was a "rising man;" making pills, it would appear, to some purpose—and so, but for some final giving way of patience on the wife's part, they might have gone on, for aught that we can see to the contrary, till they had reached some fixed pinnacle in the social world, and there have worn their noble dogs away "visiting" and being "visited"—a social fact and social influence in their native State.

The social aspects of this affair, however, are curious—what shall we say of the light thrown on "popular education" by Dr. Bennett's success as a "curator of the public health?"

The Doctor's great engine of popularity was a circular duly produced in the course of the trial. As we read the extraordinary paper we go back in fancy to the days of Matthew Hopkins, the witch-finder. That such a tissue of bald preposterous lies—lies so wildly magnificent yet so audaciously apposite to the very time and place of their publication, could be circulated, read, believed and bought upon by the canny people of one of the "best-educated" States in the Union is enough to stagger even a Normal School Teacher or the Secretary of a Board of Education. Have our "geography and the use of the globes"—our "arithmetic and hygiene"—our "moral philosophy and physics," come to this—we ask—that a man shall gravely assure all Connecticut that his father, aged ninety-five, and possessing a fortune of $500,000 a year, besides a "number of fine, elegant ships," has been raised from a death-bed by a medicine which he, the Doctor, himself "a fine, noble-looking man," brought in a splendid coach, with horses, just at the nick of time from India or Peru, and that all Connecticut shall believe him to the tune of from $12,000 to $20,000 per annum, the said medicine being sold at the ridiculously low price of 25 cents per box!

Here are the facts before us. There is no escaping them—no evading their force. Make the best of them we cannot, for the best is bad enough. But something we may extract from them, of wholesome stimulus to a keener study of the springs of our social life, and a sterner criticism of the systems of our popular training than we commonly bestow upon these fundamental conditions of national well-being.

### Irish Fillibustering.

If Mr. John Mitchel were not at this moment congenially occupied in demolishing the fabric of American Liberty and Union, we might put some faith in the extraordinary story which the *Asia* brings to us of a conspiracy for the invasion of Ireland which has just been discovered at Skibbereen and Bantry Bay.

For, with a fool of the Mitchel calibre, there is really nothing impossible in the way of folly. London was once stormed by Southey, Wordsworth and Lovell; and if Mr. Mitchel had nothing better to do, we dare say he might attempt the conquest of Munster with a jack-knife and a box of Lucifer matches. He would appeal at Skibbereen to the memories of the Irish famine, caused, as all men know, by the subtle machinations of Sir Robert Peel and the Dean of Durham. At Branty Bay he would see once more the victorious squadron of Chateau-Renault and the flying ships of Admiral Herbert. No doubt, we think, that Mitchel meditates the crown of Brian Boroihme. But he must first dispose of this pestilent republic. Having been a "liberator" in Ireland, he cannot "abear" the sight of liberty in America; and until he has roused the south to seize the capitol, hang all the Senators, and reduce the entire laboring population to a state of wholesome slavery, he will not be at leisure to behead the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin and found an Irish Empire on the model of the French.

For which reason, among others, we take leave to suspect a quiz in the tale of the arrest of sixteen young Guy Fawkes' at Skibbereen and Bantry Bay—and in the rumor of an intended fillibustering expedition of the "69th Irish-Americans" (?) from Coney Island to Galway.

### A Plan for Improving Broadway.

Our great City thoroughfare having become very nearly impassable for carriages, owing to two very different causes, it has become absolutely necessary either to improve its condition, or to open a new avenue of travel to run parallel with it. The last of these expedients has been frequently discussed during the past twenty years; but the enormous cost of opening such an avenue, and the difficulty of finding the proper route for it, have presented such formidable objections that no practical steps have ever been taken in relation to it. In fact, Broadway possesses the splendid advantage which no other avenue could, of being the natural channel of communication between up town and down town. It runs along the centre of the City, and is its back-bone, through which its spinal marrow extends, and any divergence from its straight line would be as much of a deformity as the curvature of the spine in the human body.

The only practical way of relieving Broadway, is by improving it, either by widening it, or by other means. The causes which now render it nearly impassable, and call so imperatively for improvement, are the crowds of vehicles of various kinds which throng it, and the smoothness of the pavement, which impedes the travel of horses, and leads to constant accidents from their fall. The first of these two causes we have no desire to see abated; it would be a great disaster to Broadway if the daily tide of travel through it should be diminished; rents would soon begin to fall, if, from any cause, the travel which now incumbers Broadway should begin to fall off. But the slipperiness of the pavement is a thing which can be remedied very easily, and at a very small cost. The attempt to do this by cutting transverse channels in the Russ pavement, has proved wholly ineffective, and the only other plan that has been proposed—that of removing the pavement altogether, and substituting for it a less solid and roughed one—would involve so great an outlay, and be attended with so much confusion, that it may well be looked upon with disfavor.

But, that something must be done, is conceded on all sides, and we are glad to commend a very sensible suggestion, which would most effectually remedy the evil complained of, at a cost quite inconsiderable, compared with the advantages of the plan. It is, to let the present Russ pavement remain as it is, and to cover its surface with blocks of iron pavement similar to that in Nassau-street, near the Post-Office, and with which Cortland-street has been paved. The excellence of this pavement has been thoroughly tested, and its superiority over every other kind has been sufficiently proved by the example furnished in the block between Liberty and Cedar streets, in Nassau-street. This piece of pavement has been laid some six or seven years, it has never been repaired during that time, and is now apparently in as good a condition as when it was first put down. It is impossible for a horse's hoof to slip upon it, and the facility which it would afford to carriages in Broadway, from the perfect smoothness of surface which it presents for wheels, and the perfectly firm hold it offers for the horse's hoof, would be of immense advantage in that thoroughfare.

As we have now in the Street Commissioner's Department what we have never had before, competent engineers, we presume that the suggestion, if it be practicable, will be sure of being approved of by the head of that Department. The only difficulty in the way of putting this scheme into practice, may be the necessity of making the iron blocks too thick for the grade of the street, in order to render them sufficiently strong to bear the enormous pressure to which they would be

...pected. But that is a point which can be very readily determined. If a veneering of iron should be the practicable on the Russ parement, then the next best move would be to remove the granite blocks and lay down the iron pavement in its place. It would greatly benefit the entire City to have this done, but the owners of property on Broadway would be the greatest gainers, and they would very well afford to bear the entire cost of the improvement.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

**Further Reported Successes of the Liberal Forces—Rumored Offer to Place Mexico Under British Protection—New Government Proposed, &c.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 26.

The steamer *Tennessee* arrived to-day, brings Vera Cruz dates of 22d. The news is undecisive. The *Progreso* speaks in high terms of President Buchanan's message, and thinks the position it takes with regard to Mexico will induce the European powers to recede from their present attitude. It also anticipates that the Liberals will reap some advantages from the tone assumed at Washington, and consequently that there will be no necessity for establishing the military posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, as suggested in the message.

ZULOAGA was still in Mexico, but was prepared for flight at a moment's warning. General MARQUEZ had been defeated near Guadalajara by DEGOLLADO. The Archbishop had refused to advance any more money to the Zuloaga faction. A new Government, under the form of a Triumvirate, had been proposed at the Capital.

A fleet, consisting of five French and three Spanish war vessels, was lying at Sacrificios. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was also there. Another American sloop-of-war was seen off Vera Cruz. It is stated that $125,000 in silver had been found in the vault of Mr. FORSYTH'S house in the city of Mexico.

It was rumored that ZULOAGA had offered to place Mexico under English protection, and that Mr. WORTHELL had gone to England to arrange matters.

ECHEGARAY had defeated CAMANO at the hacienda of San Miebatas.

A Spanish brig-of-war was at Tampico.

General ALBERISTE defeated the Zuloaga forces before Puebla.

A bottle was found at sea, off Coatzacoalcos, inclosing a written statement that the Spanish frigate *Guadaloupe* was lost off Lobos Island while preparing to attack Vera Cruz.

### News from New-Mexico.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Santa Fé mail of the 6th inst. reached Independence on Saturday. The conductor reports the snow on the route three feet deep, and the weather very cold.

The Legislature was to convene the day the mail left.

Fort Defiance dates are to Nov. 21.

Colonel MILES had pursued the Indians into their mountain fastnesses, over regions heretofore unknown, and the white men were putting them to flight wherever they found them.

Maps of the marches were soon to be made out, giving much information respecting the country.

Major BACHUE had returned to Fort Defiance on the 18th inst. He had had no regular fight with the Indians, but had killed six of them in various skirmishes.

Captain VADBES, of a company of eples, had been badly wounded.

Col. BONNEVILLE and Superintendent COLLINS go to Fort Defiance during the armistic to treat with the Navajos. Their action will be final either for peace or war. Judge BOONE will take the District vacated by Judge BENEDICT.

### Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 26.

The twenty-second Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult., arrived last night, bringing one through passenger and several from way stations.

Six companies of the Sixth Infantry, under Colonel HOFFMAN, have been assigned to service in the Mohave country, two companies with the regimental head-quarters, Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREWS, commanding at Los Presidio, and one company each to Humboldt Bay and San Diego.

The San Francisco *Herald* reports the seizure of the steamer *Hermann* by the United States Marshal, on claims against her by New-York parties.

### Farther Outrages in Kansas.

FORT SCOTT ATTACKED BY MONTGOMERY'S BAND—SEVERAL PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Jefferson City *Examiner* learns from a reliable source that Fort Scott, Kansas, on the night of the 15th inst., was attacked by Captain MONTGOMERY, at the head of two hundred men, and the town taken. When the *Examiner's* informant escaped, five or six persons had been killed by them. The object of the attack it was presumed was to release one of Captain MONTGOMERY'S men, who was confined there under an indictment for murder. It was feared the town would be entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the Harrisonville (Missouri,) *Democrat*, of the 25th inst., states that on last Monday a band of thieves and assassins from Kansas Territory, entered Vernon County, Missouri, and killed DAVID CROSS, and stole a lot of cattle, 20 horses and eleven negroes. About the same time Captains BROWN and MONTGOMERY entered Missouri, on the Little Osage River, and stole a negro woman and took Mr. LARNE prisoner, carrying the letter into the Territory, but releasing him on the following day. An express had been sent to Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, for assistance to protect life and property.

### From Albany.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION DELIVERED TO THE NEW STATE OFFICERS, &C.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Governor elect, Mr. MORGAN, and the new State officers received their certificates of election today. It is not true, as stated in some New-York papers, that the State Canvassers awarded a certificate of election to Mr. PHILIP HAMILTON, in the Fifth Congressional District. The Attorney-General is understood to hold that the Governor has not the power to order special elections for Representatives in Congress in New-York City Districts, under article 1, section 2, paragraph 4, of the United States Constitution.

Governor MORGAN arrived in town to-day.

The Secretary of State, Mr. TUCKER, visits New-York to-morrow.

Governor KING meets the Commissioners to-morrow afternoon, to hear them report in regard to the removal of Quarantine.

### The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 25.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention adjourned to meet at Marshall, Texas, on the 19th of January. President MORTON, on receiving a vote of thanks, congratulated the Convention on its successful issue. The stockholders are in high spirits.

The Company's trust deeds indebtedness is about $327,000. Their entire liabilities are $500,000. To meet the former there are $135,000 in the hands of Mr. FAWLES, and $110,000 can be obtained from other sources, leaving $82,000 to be provided by the New-Orleans and other stockholders. Nothing remains to be done but to get Texas to relinquish the suit for forfeiture of the charter, which will undoubtedly be done.

### Loss of the Steamer Metropolis on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 27.

The steamer *Metropolis*, from Pittsburg bound to New-Orleans, went ashore yesterday morning during a heavy fog some fifty miles below this city, she immediately broke in two, and is now a complete wreck. No lives were lost. The *Metropolis* had a cargo of five hundred tons of produce and Pittsburg manufactures. The boat was owned in Pittsburg and valued at $26,000—insured for $14,000. The whole loss is estimated at $100,000.

### Meeting of the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 27.

The Missouri Legislature convened to-day, temporarily organized and proceeded to qualify members.

A Democratic caucus was held, this evening, for the nomination of officers, and the election will probably take place to-morrow, when the Governor's Message will be delivered.

### Opening of the Direct Trade Between Chicago and Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 27.

The first train over the through track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad from the east side depot, leaves to-day with freight.

### Captain Townsend, of the Echo.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

Captain TOWNSEND, of the reported slave-brig *Echo*, left here to-day for Key West, to which place his trial was subsequently made the subject of two Deputy United States Marshals.

### The Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Dec. 27.

The Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railway opened to-day.

### Death of General James Gadsden.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 27.

General JAMES GADSDEN died here yesterday.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Star of the South*, from New-York, arrived last evening. All well.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXHIBITIONS IN THE CITY HALL PARK.—In the Comptroller's estimates for past years there has always figured, and doubtless in the estimates for the ensuing year there will also figure, a goodly item for the malatenance and repair of the inclosure which we dignify with the name of the "City Hall Park." The property, such as it is, belongs to the public; and strangers desirous of seeing the elephant, may step in from Broadway, Chambers-street or Park-row at no other expense than a shilling to "the man in a white hat" who stands at every gate, and that of boot or shoe leather. Some enterprising laundress, we see, has undertaken to relieve the monotony of the landscape by extemporizing an exhibition of washed linen in the rear of the City Hall; and yesterday we counted thee pairs of pantalettes, four night-gowns, fire and a half pairs of lady's hose, two cotton night-caps and a flannel shirt, ewinging proudly to the breeze directly under the windows of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Perhaps this demonstration may have been made in honor of the expected arrival of Senator DOOOLAS, as the City's guest; or perhaps—for all things are possible—perhaps the laundress hires the use of the land from the City, and pays into the Chamberlain sufficient to compensate for the ridicule to which her exhibition gives rise. It was one of NAPOLEON'S best maxims that "dirty linen should be made up at home!" What says the laundress?

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY AN EX-COUNCILMAN.—Mr. EUWARD MERRITT, a member of the Bosrd of Coulcilmen of 1856, attempted suicide, on Sunday afternoon, hy awallowing arsenic. He took a room at the lodging-house No. 21 Bowery, swallowed the poisonous drug, which he had previously procured at a store, and went to bed. The fact of his having taken the poison was soon discovered. He was immediately taken to the Hospital; the usual remedies were applied, and it is believed he will recover. Mr. MERRITT was appointed to a clerkship in the Street Commissioner's Office, under the late JOSEPH TAYLOR, but, upon the death of Mr. TAYLOR, he resigned his office. Some years ago he was Assistant Captain of the Seventh-Ward Police, in which Ward his family still resides. Depression of spirits, produced by pecuniary troubles, is said to be the cause of the attempt to terminate his existence.

THE ESCAPE OF DR. GAILLARDET—OFFICER BAKER INDICTED AND ADMITTED TO BAIL.—On Saturday, among the batch of indictments presented by the Grand Jury to the Recorder in the Court of General Sessions, was a bill against EDWARD O. BAKER, the officer who had charge of Dr. GAILLARDET at the time of his recent escape. Captain DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, armed with a bench warrant, issued by the Court, arrested BAKER, yeaterday morning, and took him before Recorder BARNARD, by whom he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Alderman MCSPADON, through whose influence with Judge RUSSELL he obtained his situation as Officer in the Court of Sessions, becoming his surety. BAKER is charged in the indictment with a misdemeanor, in permitting Dr. GAILLARDET to escape. It is already understood that no opposition will be offered to the trial of his case next term, when Judge RUSSELL will occupy the Bench.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT OWEN.—The friends of ROBERT OWEN, the well-known communistic philanthropist, met last night, in Stuyvesant Institute, to express their belief in the principles of which, during his life, he was a prominent advocate, and to put on record their feelings of regret at his loss. The meeting was not a large one. Mr. PARES was elected chairman, and Mr. W. H. BURR Secretary. After a brief speech from the former, Mrs. EMESTINE L. ROSE submitted a series of resolutions attributing to Mr. OWEN a character of the noblest benevolence and most disinterested philanthropy, because of his devotion to the cause of moral and social reform. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Mrs. ROSE then addressed the audience at length, and was followed by Mr. VALE and others, who, in the main, agreed with her estimate of Mr. OWEN'S services and character.

MORE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE THREE-TIMES-INDICTED CITY OFFICIALS.—The late Grand Jury have for the fourth time indicted CHARLES TURNER, CHARLES DEVLIN and others,—among whom FRANCIS P. VIDAL, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, and TERENCE FARLEY figure in a third indictment only, for sundry frauds and peculations on the City Treasury,—the indictment charging them with obtaining money under false pretences. They were yesterday arrested on Bench Warrants issued by the Court of Sessions, and brought before the Recorder, who held them to bail in $2,500 each.

CHANGES IN THE TIME-TABLE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes will be made in the Time-table of the Hudson River Railroad on Wednesday, the 29th inst., by the addition of an Express train to and from Albany, leaving New-York and Albany at 3:15 P. M. This will make four through Express trains daily to Albany and Troy—leaving New-York at 8, and 11:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. There will be other changes in the local trains for which we refer to the advertisement.

THROWN FROM A HORSE AND KILLED.—JOHN W. WRIGHT, who was thrown, a few days since, from his horse, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, in front of a Fourth-avenue car, and was run over by the car, died yesterday at the Hospital from the effect of the injuries he received. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A fire broke out at 6:30 P. M. on Sunday, in the barn of RICHARD TYSON, on the Richmond road, about four miles from Quarantine Landing, Staten Island. The barn with its contents of grain and hey, was entirely consumed. Mr. TYSON'S loss is estimated at over $300. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be the result of an accident.

FATALLY BURNED.—JOHN O'HARRAN, an infant child, whose parents reside at No. 11 Peck-slip, was fatally burned yesterday by his clothes taking fire from the stove. An inquest was held yesterday upon the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Oratorio of the "Creation" will be given here to-night, for the benefit of the "German Ladies' Society." Some of the best German singers in the country, and a chorus composed of the best Societies, will assist. It will unquestionably be a fine performance.

### Police Reports.

THE FOURTH WARD MURDER.—Michael Flynn, who killed the sailor, Freeman Cutting, on Sunday morning, at the house of ill-repute No. 121 Roosevelt-street, claims to have perpetrated the killing in self-defence. He has employed counsel, and seeme very sanguine of getting off clear. Several of his friends called yesterday morning to see him, and he received them smilingly. An inquest was held yesterday at the Fourth Ward Station-house, upon the body of the murdered man. Mary Noonan, Maria Manley and Thomas Burne were sworn. Their evidence contained no facts additional to those published in yesteroay's TIMES. The medical testimony showed that the carotid artery was nearly severed, and that death was caused by the consequent hemorrhage. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage from a stab in the neck at the hands of Michael Flynn, at No. 125 Rooseveit-street, New-York, Dec. 27, 1858." After the giving of the verdict the prisoner was locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE BOWEN & MCNAMEE ROBBERY.—The Police are still on a sharp look-out for the parties who committed the successful burglary, a short time since, upon the store of Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE, on which occasion, it will be remembered, $5,000 worth of silk goods were stolen. A young man, named JOHN MCCOMA, *alias* "Cobbler Jack," was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being a partner in the enterprise. The antecedents of the accused are declared to be not exactly irreproachable, and there are other circumstances telling strongly against him. Mrs. FISK, the woman who rented the apartment in the tenement house adjoining the store, from which—a hole being cut through the wall—the entrance was effected into the store, is still confined in prison. She refuses to "peach," as she says, but her familiarity with the slang phrases of the profession has had a somewhat damaging effect upon her declarations of innocence. The police are sanguine of being on the right track of the guilty parties and the missing goods.

THE CLANCY LIBEL SUIT.—The investigation in this case, which was set down for yesterday, was postponed till Wednesday on account of the absence of materisl witnesses. At the next sitting the case opens for the defence.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Officer Burdett, of the Harbor Police, arrested to-day, William McKeed, seaman, who had shipped on board of the ship *Storm King*, bound to San Francisco, on a charge preferred by his wife for abandonment. He was locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

## OBITUARY.

DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES GADSDEN.—A telegram from Charleston announces the death of Gen. JAMES GADSDEN, in that City, on the 26th December. Gen. GADSDEN was a native of South Carolina, and was about 60 years of age. He was a brother of Bishop GADSDAN. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Mexico, in 1853, General GADSDAN'S name is chiefly associated with the Treaty executed in 1854, between Mexico and the United States. That instrument is generally known as the "Gadsden Treaty." Under its provisions, the boundary line between the two countries was definitely settled, a Commission was appointed to survey the line, and the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo were abrogated; Mexico granting the free navigation of the Colorado River and the Gulf of California; and in consideration of the stipulations agreed upon on the part of Mexico, the United States guaranteed the payment to the Mexican Government of the sum of ten millions of dollars. Mr. GADSDAN, since his retirement from diplomatic life, has taken no active part in national affairs. The cause of his death is not mentioned in our dispatch.

On Dec. 3, Charles Alder, who during the present reign, and whose father during the reigns of George III., IV., and William IV., had been employed at Windsor Castle as hair-dresser, &c., to the Royal establishment, put a period to his existence by placing the muzzle of a horse-pistol, loaded with ball, to his breast, and shooting himself through the heart.

Baron de Delmar, a very wealthy Prussian nobleman, expired on Saturday, Nov. 27, at his mansion in the Champs Elysées, Psris, at the age of 77. In 1832 the decessed bsron was married to Miss Emily Rumbold, dsughter of the late Sir George Rumbold, Bart., and step-daughter of the celebrated Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

The Marquis de Martainville, head of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Normandy, has just died in Paris, aged only 45. He was possessed of a large and valuable collection of manuscripts, which he has bequeathed to Rouen, his native place.

The Lady Clementina Villiers, eldest surviving daughter of the Earl of Jersey, died at Middleton Park, England, on Dec. 5. Her Ladyship was aged 35.

Mrs. Isabella Begg, *neé* Burns, the youngest sister of the poet, has just died at Bridgehouse, near Ayr, in her 68th year. She was interred in the yard of Alloway kirk beside her brother.

*Saunders' News Letter* announces the death of "the Father of the Irish Turf," Mr. George Watts, which event occurred at his residence, Jockey Hall, on the 20th ult.


**To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.**

The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, all of which are in good order:

1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single-small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x41.
1 Single large cylindor Printing Machine, bed 26x40.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.

For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

**A Beautiful Holiday Present.**

One of Grover & Baker's

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Price from $50 to $100,

Will prove a most acceptable present for a

MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

**Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safes.**—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

*To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:*

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeed in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,

MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, roaders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

**Entirely Satisfactory**

Is the following, from the *Troy Daily Budget:*

"IMPORTANT TO ALL.—We published a day or two since an article copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES on 'Poisonous Hair Dyes,' in which several articles composed of nitrate of silver and sugar of lead were severely condemned. It is gratifying to us to be able to say that the celebrated Restorative, 'Heimstreet's Inimitable,' which has for the past fifteen years been manufactured, and in use, in our city, is no such poisonous compound. The formula for its preparation has been submitted to our best physicians and met with their approval. The proprietors (W. E. HAGAN & CO.) inform us that *in no case* has harm resulted from its use, and had we no corroborating testimony that such was the fact, we would accept their statement with perfect confidence. We, therefore, assure our readers, in the words of their advertisement, that 'it may be used as freely as water and with as much safety.' Rejoice, then, ye with gray hairs and bald heads, for the 'Inimitable' will restore the former to its original beauty, and cover the latter with luxuriant growth."

Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK; CARY, HOWARD & SANGER; JAMES T. MAXWELL, and F. C. WELLS & CO. wholesale it.

**A Word of warning.**—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, C Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.

Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Hogeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

**Boots, Shoes, &c., for Holiday Times.**—It is well to be nicely shod, at this visiting season particularly; so CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, near 13th-st., has been manufacturing extensively, and has an immeuse stock of ladies' gaiters, shoes, slippers, &c., either for the street, the house, or the ball-room. Children's boots, shoes, &c., will also be found there in great variety. CANTRELL has likewise provided for the gentleman, and will furnish some of the neatest feet-coverings in the City.

**A Purely Vegetable Chemical Compound,** possessing no deleterious properties—JULES HAUEL'S LIQUID HAIR DYE speedily took front rank among the numerous preparations of the day; its mode of application is easy, and its effect instantaneous in producing a soft, glossy black, brown or chestnut colored hair, according to fancy. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Our Holiday Hat**
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dyes, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Shirts for New-Year's Day**—With all the other little indispenesables to complete a gentleman's wardrobe, will be found, at very reasonable prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depot, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

**A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,**
AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 683 Broadway.

**Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy**—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy For Coughs
For sale at the depot,
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber compounds, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.**
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 49 Murray-st., New York.

**Notice to Gentlemen.**—AT No. 210 Broadway, and No. 128 Fulton-st., WATKINS' Holiday Hats are now ready, and all who contemplate making a New-Year's call should not fail to give him a call.

**Bartholf's Family Sewing Machines.**—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2341 Post-Office.


## MARRIED.

ANDERSON—DAVINSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 23, by the Rev. John Spaulding, Mr. CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON to Miss JANE DAVIDSON, both of this City.

GILCHRIST—TILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by the Rev. Thos. Armitage, Mr. CLARENCE GILCHRIST to Miss SARAH E. TILLER, both of this City.

BLYTHE—COMMINGS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Alexander Clemeats, WILLIAM BLYTHE, late of Castleblayney, Ireland, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of William Cummings.

MONK—STARR.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, WILLIAM W. MONK to MARY A., eldest daughter of Aldermas George Starr.

MONK—MOSES.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 26, by the Rev D. S. Parmelee, at the residence of the bride's father, STEPHEN W. MONK to JOSEPHINE L., eldest daughter of M. J. Moses.

COLES—WHITE.—At Oyster Bay, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, HARVEY C. COLES, of Glen Cove, to RHODA WHITE, of the former place.

"What future bliss, God gives not thee to know,
But gives that hope to be thy blessing now."

## DIED.

CALVERT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 27, of remittent and typhoid fever, Mrs. MARTHA CALVERT, wife of John Calvert, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from her residence, No. 175 West 28th st.

"She calmly stood on the Jordan of death,
And smiled as the waves swept by;
'Fail?' she said, 'if thou willest it,
Let thy suffering servant die:
Let me pass away from the ills of life,
To a fairer and brighter clime;
Let me find a holier place of rest,
Let me lean my head on thy loving breast,
Let me die in thine own good time.'"

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 27, FRANCES C., wife of Samuel Hoffman, and daughter of the late Philip J. Livingston, in the 51th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, including those of her son, Alfred W. Hoffman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th av., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

MOTLEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, 26th inst., MR. JOHN C. MOTLEY, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, James M. and Samuel S., and of his brother in-law, James T. Barker, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CROSS.—In this City, suddenly, JEANNIE LYLE, youngest daughter of Alexander and Catharine Cross, aged 6 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Grove street, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BARLOW.—In this City, on Sunday morning, BENJAMIN JOSEPH, son of Benjamin R. and Mary E. Barlow, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Ann Price, No. 62 Monroe-street.

JEWESSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, after a lingering illness, JEREMIAH J. JEWESSON, in the 48th year of his age.

His remains were buried from his late residence, on Sunday, Dec. 26.

LUULOW.—Suddenly, at sea, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, Capt. CHARLES L. LUULOW, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from Merkot-st. Reformed Dutch Church, this day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., CHARLOTTE A. FIELD, wife of Thomas W. Field.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, James Weir, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Division-av., corner of Wierfield-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Division-av. Ferry until 1½ o'clock. Stages, which pass the house, will leave every few minutes.

VAIL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 24, BENJAMIN C. VAIL, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 26, WILLIAM E., youngest son of Hamlin Blake, aged 2 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of Fulton and Clanson avs., this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock M.

COLES.—The relatives and friends of Mrs. ELIZA COLES, and of her son, George L. Benaott, and of her sons in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring and Robert Sherwell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 27, Mrs. MARY ANN JOHNSON, widow of Jonathan Johnson, deceased, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 71 years, 2 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, E. D. Truesdell, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to be present. Carriages will be in attendance at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 11:15 train from New-York.

BARR.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 25, WILLIAM BARR, aged 43 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Neptune Club, the members of Neptune Hose Co., No. 28, and Columbian Engine Co., No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

The members and friends of the Neptune Club will meet at the Church at 11 o'clock.

THOS. FLENDER, President.

J. S. COOLEY, Secretary.


**THE CONSTELLATION.**
PUBLICATION OF FIRST NUMBER DEFERRED TILL
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

In consequence of the large numbers ordered, the subscriber has concluded to have each number ELECTROTYPED; he is, therefore, obliged to defer the first publication day in this City to Jan. 8. He has also concluded to issue

BUT ONE EDITION

of each number, instead of three, as previously announced. The first number, bearing date January 8, WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY TO EVERYBODY MONDAY NOON, JAN. 3d.

GEORGE ROBERTS,
Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York.

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THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker, understands the instruction of children, and would be otherwise useful. Salary no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LABART, Broadway Post-Office, for one week, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, situations, in one family or separate ones as cook; understands meats, poultry, and baking; does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $7 to $8; the niece is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and sews neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., first door from corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a private family—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork, waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman; is a first-rate cook and baker; is a very good washer and ironer; can give good City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen No. 238 5th av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—TEN VERY RESPECTABLE WOMEN wish to obtain work by the day. They understand all kinds of house-cleaning, and are first-rate washers and ironers; can give the best of City reference for honesty and capability. Apply at No. 178 Division-st., in the basement, near Norfolk-st.

WANTED FOR A RELIABLE, FAITHFUL AND highly recommended girl, a situation as general housework, or good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found very economical, truthful and neat—perfectly efficient in her duties, and will try hard to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND FULLYcompetent person, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork alone; can offer the best of reference if required. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the full charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 139 2d av., third door from 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework. Also by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th street, near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls. One to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to do housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st. till engaged. Can give references.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A place for a waitress who has lived some time with her, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 6 East 14th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and raising of stock and horses; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, E. S., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG BOY 16 years of age, just from school, in a drygoods jobbing house or mercantile establishment; writes a fair hand and is quick at figures, and can give the best City reference. Apply or address at his parent's residence, M. B., No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

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FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 156 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAIN—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $500—been used a few months; in perfect order; will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A FULL RICH TONE 7 1-2 OCTAVE PIANOforte, rosewood case, serpentine mouldings, carved legs, pearl keys. To be sold for want of use. Will be disposed of at less than cost. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—10 stops, 1½ octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

PREMIUM PIANOS, OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, offer a large and varied assortment, with all modern improvements and latest designs, at greatly-reduced prices, from $160 and upward, fully warranted.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $300. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS. Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

TWO SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD PIANOfortes will be sold very low. Inquire at 358 Bowery.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison-square, would furnish desirable rooms to a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular references will be asked and given. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,607.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND ROOMS MAY BE had for families or single gentlemen at No. 14 West 28th-st. The house is admirably located, being one door West of Broadway, and is replete with all modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

TWO GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD ROOM together can have in the advertiser's family a fine large comfortably-furnished room with breakfast and tea; dinner on Sundays; bath-room adjoining; no other boarders. Location between Rond and 8th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptionable references in the house. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table at required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—PARlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHIN SEVEN minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a private family have a fine large furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished rooms on the first and second floors, private table, or on European plan, or the whole house furnished.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26, NEAR BLEECKER-st. A large front room for two, on second floor, with large pantries, fuel and gas, for $12 per week. Other nice rooms, to single gentlemen, for $4 per week.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board at 37 Washington-square. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at No. 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE horses, gentle, young, perfectly sound and kind in single and double harness; also a sleigh, two carriages and a light wagon, to be seen at the stable No. 208 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MECHANICS WILL PLEASE READ THE advertisement of the AMERICAN UNION FAIR, under the head of Amusements.

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION NOTICE.**
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
HARDWARE,
An invoice of fine French Hardware sample cards.
PLATED WARE.
A large assortment of Tea Sets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, &c.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
(By order of the Assignee.)
200 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY BOOKS.**
AT NO. 322 BROADWAY.
Old stand of Stringer & Townsend, under the Museum.
Elegantly illustrated works; standard American and English authors—Irving, Cooper, Longfellow, Bryant, &c., &c. Bulwer, Scott, Macaulay, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Dickens, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
**ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.**
E. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, At 11 o'clock each day.
At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of about 80 ancient and Modern fine oil-paintings, comprising many very requisite and valuable works by Feech, Van der Poorten, Stanfield, Benderf, Col. Van Ordentrove, Eberhard, Verbockhoven, Bylandt, Nortermann, and other celebrated artists, the whole forming one of the finest collections of really valuable paintings ever offered at auction. The paintings are now on exhibition, and connoisseurs and the public are invited to examine them. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB ISABELLA GOLD JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of superb jewelry, consisting in part of elegant full sets of bracelets, brooch, and ear-rings of mosaic, lava, cameo, and fine jewelry; superb frosted and engraved bracelets; plain gold do., ruby and diamond do.; frosted and enameled brooches, fine, French pointed do.; ladies' chatelaines, vest chains, clasps, diamond and single-stone diamond earrings, pins and rings, studs, sleeve-buttons; and also a large assortment of the finest watches; also, ladies' enameled open-face and hunting do., with a large assortment of other jewelry, every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of the sale, and the ladies are particularly invited to examine it.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 28th and 29th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. Ulisse Pandiani's genuine collection of marble and alabaster statuary, vases, urns, &c., consisting of Marble, Etruscan and Hebe Vases, Grecian and Roman Vases, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing rooms, niches, &c., Marble Card Receivers, Pompeii Urns, Vases for flowers, Vestal Temples, Alabaster Statuettes under glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Apollo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c.
Also, beautiful Parisian goods, Bronzes, embracing brown and marble clocks, bronze horses, card receivers, &c.
CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—A beautiful invoice of China Vases, richly painted and enameled Colognes.
Also, at private sale, 20 pieces of Statuary.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 73 Westst., to close a concern, the entire contents of a gentleman's (private) conservatory, lately deceased, consisting in part of camelias, azallas, orange and lemon trees, effusias, &c., &c. The above comprises a choice collection made by the late owner himself, and is well worthy the attention of private gentlemen and florists; many of them are now in bloom and all in fine order. Catalogues the day previous. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms cash.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Isaac Coleman, Esq., No. 35 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and King sts., all the household furniture in the above house, consisting, in part, of ingrain and Brussels carpets, oilcloth, China ware, glassware, crockery; cutlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, sofa, bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article must be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PATERSON LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, twenty-eight lots in the city of Paterson, New-Jersey, viz:
8 lots on 3d-av., between Montgomery and Lawrence sts.
10 lots on north side Lawrence-st., adjoining.
10 lots on south side of Montgomery-st., adjoining.
Communication with Paterson several times in each day, by the Erie Railroad. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

J. P. FISKPLAT, Auctioneer.
BEAUTIFUL AND MOST COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, by J. P. FISKPLAT, THIS MORNING, at the private residence No. 86 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. Sale to commence in the basement at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine. Solid rosewood piano forte, rosewood parlor suites, in satin, velvet carpets, Brussels ditto, extension dining tables, solid oak and mahogany, cut glass ware, China tea sets, knives, forks, casters, beds, bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, TOOLS FOR PENCIL-CASE MAKERS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of furniture of every kind and description; also, carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also, a lot of pencil makers' tools, suitable for the trade; also, lot of gold and silver pencils of various patterns. Sale will be peremptory.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDA

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,108,868 14
Average amount of Specie..... 1,783,082 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 309,576 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 8,866,972 35
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,269,541 82

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,023,196 00
Average amount of Specie..... 103,552 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,443 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 699,629 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1858 :

Average amounts of Loans and Districts..... $602,917 00
Average amount of Specie..... 64,586 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,184 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 399,698 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,882,942 73
Average amount of Specie..... 1,999,566 75
Notes of late Bank of America..... 21,846 00 } 116,456 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,610 00 }
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,269,541 82

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $12,850,034 78
Average amount of Specie..... 2,640,932 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 8,400,865 73

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,094,726 84
Average amount of Specie..... 196,470 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,884 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,259,959 09

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,211,503 91
Average amount of Specie..... 895,918 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 381,248 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,313,091 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,589,807 28
Average amount of Specie..... 317,514 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,807 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,477,321 09

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,506,517 95
Average amount of Specie..... 1,451,009 90
Average amount Circulation..... 174,502 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,642,877 85

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,696,975 25
Average amount of Specie..... 1,251,964 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 239,503 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,259,081 81

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,487,315 78
Average amount of Specie..... 464,851 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 220,665 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,135,063 59

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $375,495 20
Average amount of Specie..... 34,531 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,369 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 330,814 39

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,556,517 57
Average amount of Specie..... 240,954 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 175,057 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,101,949 57

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $565,114 49
Average amount of Specie..... 66,394 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,445 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 390,183 75

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,936,700
Average amount of Specie..... 634,332
Average amount of Circulation..... 267,495
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,149,465

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $714,444 20
Average amount of Specie..... 91,750 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 148,816 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 560,287 89

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1858.
A. M. EADLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,828,209 58
Average amount of Specie..... 884,025 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,953,252 48
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,953,252 48

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,644,712 82
Average amount of Specie..... 542,165 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 158,183 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,084,835 18

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,548,233 00
Average amount of Specie..... 289,346 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,023 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,712,051 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $257,098 50
Average amount of Specie..... 32,519 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,521 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 139,772 09

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,719,222 31
Average amount of Specie..... 335,559 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,463 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,512,033 29

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $858,281 67
Average amount of Specie..... 97,056 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,501 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 547,430 06

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $376,855 34
Average amount of Specie..... 54,904 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 45,059 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 247,805 42

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,381,679 88
Average amount of Specie..... 223,001 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,605 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 911,092 47

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,484,813 00
Average amount of Specie..... 341,213 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 200,753 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,573,001 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $820,865 54
Average amount of Specie..... 215,674 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,100 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 799,461 90

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,190,154 08
Average amount of Specie..... 349,742 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 243,976 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,926,750 30

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,687,277 36
Average amount of Specie..... 854,362 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 286,885 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,598,073 38

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $308,310 55
Average amount of Specie..... 105,142 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,608 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 895,092 31

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,663,738 37
Average amount of Specie..... 281,156 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 167,280 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,221,214 86

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $4,340,229 95
Average amount of Specie..... 956,507 89
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 303,498 54
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,070,876 42

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $305,192 93
Average amount of Specie..... 97,538 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 66,252 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 210,724 97

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
Z. PLATT, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $831,681 01
Average amount of Specie..... 170,559 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,852 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 734,457 98

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOCLE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOCLE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
F. R. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,577,491 23
Average amount of Specie..... 379,348 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 39,200 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,192,022 21

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $6,088,484 38
Average amount of Specie..... 1,752,441 89
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 179,296 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,164,802 31

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,967,728 72
Average amount of Specie..... 260,057 06
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 137,583 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,221,718 16

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,228,141 68
Average amount of Specie..... 1,004,228 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 243,896 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,549,790 82

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. L. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,739,431 89
Average amount of Specie..... 210,352 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,171 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,145,206 61

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner af Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws af 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,060,477 78
Average amount af Specie..... 294,654 52
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 131,990 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,021,576 49

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $375,131 22
Average amount of Specie..... 39,996 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,329 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 285,052 10

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $424,423 02
Average amount of Specie..... 77,082 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,864 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 243,571 04

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $295,519 26
Average amount of Specie..... 34,757 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,650 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 300,231 40

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JOHN HAGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $333,682 64
Average account of Specie..... 78,335 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 51,966 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 234,603 57

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,807,445 23
Average amount of Specie..... 326,352 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,900 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,477,765 11

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $560,988 65
Average amount of Specie..... 73,624 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,601 80
Average amount of Deposits..... 398,194 94

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of December, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,037,870 78
Average amount of Specie..... 179,574 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,751 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 885,319 95

*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,258,564 44
Average amount of Specie..... 969,726 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 181,295 20
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,790,243 33

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DUBOSQUE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $693,663 90
Average amount of Specie..... 79,802 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,310 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 529,092 37

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
F. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for this week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,446,609 35
Average amount of Specie..... 588,566 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,459 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,798,308 27

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,192,022 95
Average amount of Specie..... 218,085 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,999 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 937,752 48

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,264,727 17
Average amount of Specie..... 205,771 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 177,177 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 784,457 98

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,218,890 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,187,333 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,188 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,360,020 00

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,228,156 77
Average amount of Specie..... 188,037 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 261,269 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 754,495 41

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1858 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,270,777 06
Average amount of Specie..... 543,898 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 179,783 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,391,144 41

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.**—BANKERS wishing a Commissioner of Deeds to call for the above statements, will address a note to J. O. HARDER, *Times* Office.

# FINANCIAL.

## 49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty

## FROM THE NORTHWEST.

THE STARTING-POINT OF STEVENS' PACIFIC RAILROAD—RESOURCES OF THE REGION ABOUT SUPERIOR—ITS HEREAFTER—THE SACK OF SUPERIOR CITY—A SCENE OF ACTIVITY—CLAIM-JUMPING AND LAND-STEALING—CONSEQUENCES OF SECRETARY THOMPSON'S CHANGES IN THE LAND LAW—THE CHARGES OF THE LAND OFFICERS AT HUDSON AND SUPERIOR AGAINST EACH OTHER—LAND-OFFICE CORRUPTION—SUPERIOR CITY CASE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR CITY, WIS., Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1858.

Up in this corner of the Northwest, the most westerly point from which you can have navigation to Liverpool direct, we think that our Atlantic brethren are looking a little too exclusively to the Southwest, and are too much occupied with the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and southern filibustering, to the unmerited neglect of this region. Here we have the healthiest climate on the face of the earth—the point of all others to start the Pacific Railroad from—the region of all others to furnish the iron for it manufactured,—the delivery depôt for it if imported,—rich in minerals, rich in lumber, rich in our fisheries, and, as demonstrated by the experience of the last Summer, *exceedingly rich in our agricultural capacities*. And yet the sunny South and General WALKER have managed to absorb your attention so entirely that even our Northern people seem to have overlooked the fact that Stevens' route, with a starting-point at the mouth of the St. Louis River, is the most feasible and the most desirable land transit to the Pacific. Our friends at St. Paul are inclined to think they are somewhat central to the universe—but as we are at least a couple of hundred miles nearer to New-York, we consider Superior the very commercial and geographical *focus*. We are as near to you, *via* the Lakes and Buffalo, as your neighbor Chicago; and we shall send vegetables next year to the New-York market. If we do not beat all the world in *potatoes*, then you may say that your correspondent is no "exile of Erin."

As a point, then, on the world's surface—ere long to be an important one—at the present moment the most important undeveloped point perhaps on the Continent—I shall occasionally remind the world, through the TIMES, of our existence, and claim a recognition of our hereafter as an object of as much interest as the possibility of a State among the half civilized people of Mexico and Central America. We have half-breeds and Indians among us as well as they, and you are aware, too, that we have claim-jumpers and land-stealers quite as ravenous as the most rapacious fillibusters.

Language indeed would fail me, if I had the time, to tell one half the story of willsiny and perfidy underlaying the recent berharous descent upon Superior City. The sack and pillage of a town by ruffianly soldiery perhaps best illustrate the actual condition of affairs. The insurgent tenants, who have entered under leases and deede from the original settlers and occupants, whose rights had been vested under the judgment of the late Secretary of the Interior, M'CLELLAND, with legal relation to the first selection and settlement—the insurgents, having overrun the site of Tenth-street, appropriating entire blocks each, are now fighting with one another with the ferocity of wolves querrelling over a carcass. The sight is indeed one of great activity, everywhere burning brush-heaps, fierce fence-builders inclosing lots, teams drawing lumber, trees crashing, and the clamors of the mob. It is deplorable to witness so low a state of morals as that exhibited by the men who are engaged in this foray,—men who would long ago have been turned out of house and home had it not been for the pioneers whom they are now trying to defraud. Mr. JACOB THOMPSON'S new law has stimulated them to disregerd their covenants, and to claim ownership in a tract selected, settled, and saved from illegal preemption, at the expense of other people.

All these proceedings, as I heve the best reason for believing, are encouraged, if they were not set on foot, by the Register, SHAW. He defiantly announces his intentions with regard to the original settlers and occupants, and decleres that they shall receive no further courtesies or favors from him. His state of mind is not very fortunate for a judicial investigation. His plen is to entertain the epplication of the *extempore* town organization set up by the insurgents against the County Judge, and to permit them to prove up the site minus the claims of JOHN GRANT, CHARLES KINGSBURY, (initiated the 12th of July last on e town site selected four years ego!) end perhaps of VINCENT RAY, on Sioux scrip—end to enter the truncated membere as Superior City. Upon the entry, the insurgents, hy their *trustees(!)* ere immediately to set about the partition of lots. How they will do this is evident from the fact that one of them, the ring-leader PEASE, is gnawed with anxiety to gorge himself with forty acres. WEBSTER another trustee, more modest, is sweeting profusely, with the thermometer at zero, over his efforts to fence in forty lots; end the third trustee, KIMBALL, is no whit behind his brethren in his greed for land. This KIMBALL, by the wey, wee one of the original proprietors of the site, and has assigned his interest, which he is now seeking to recover by this swindle upon his essocietes. The Register overlooks the scene, its Napoleon, with his untold contingencies through end beneath the whole Territory, from GRANT'S hundred baroniel acree to the smellest fractional lot, measured by feet, of the most modest and humble squatter.

If Mr. Secretary THOMPSON could be so far spiritualized or magnetized as to look in on us here without abandoning his seat in the Interior Department, I imegine that he would be well content for the future to abide by the adjudications of his predecessor, and eschew the innovations of the green young men of his Department on the estab lished law. The land law involves so many and such important interests that the Secretary should change it redically, without the authority of an act of Congress. Rights have vested, and State legislation has been framed, for the last fifteen years, on the interpretation of the preemption acts of 1838 and 1841, which was established cotemporaneously with their passnge, and has preveiled down to the 26th of June last, or thereabouts, when it waa cut up, root and branch, by Mr. THOMPSON, in the case of Superior City—and if he could visit us in the spirit, he would be mortified and chagrined at the effects of his ill-advised and unauthorized changes in the lews to which I have referred.

I furnished a few items in my letter of the 25th, which I thought important for the investigation of a Congreasional Committee. If the charges of the land officers at Hudson and Superior, egainst each other, are on file in the Department, es they ought to be, Congress can find out what sort of men President BUCHANAN has appointed to office, or retained in office. Or if they would summon Dr. F. RUSH SPENCER, or JOHN O. HENNING, or E. B. DEAN, Jr, or Mr. DANIEL SHAW before them, they would learn of irregularities and illegelities, that ought to cost others besides DEAN their official heads, if they are to be relied upon in their mutual compliments and calculations. I have conversed with three of the four, and know that they agree cordially in abusing each other, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office into the bargain. Now if he will retain such men in office, the best they can do is to speak well of him.

But the peccadilloes of these officials in land warrants and specie, and juggling preemption entries, and cribbing stationery, and all thet, (see the documents on file), are nothing when compared with the iniquities thet ere now being exacted here, abonts, and which may be traced directly to the unfortunate blunder of the Secretary in over ruling McCLELLAND and CUSHING, and the law, in his disposition of the case of our unfortunate city. Mr. THOMPSON is responsible for the whole, for permitting himself to put his name to a document, prepared by a raw and inexperienced clerk under the dictation, probably, of some *habitué* of the General Land Office, who had been there too long to be remarkebly honest. As far as I can earn, at this distance, the corruptions of that office were sufficient to contaminate Mrs. Grundy's "best of men."

The 10th of next month is fixed for the hearing of the local offices of the case to be made by the town-site claimants. Two parties contestant are in the field—the County Judge and the bogus trustees of the village organization extemporized by the land-stealers. As the decision of this case will be one of very great interest to the town-site occupants of all the new States and Territories, I shall keep you duly apprised by an abridged abstract of what is going on in regard to it.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RAPE AND CHARGE OF INCEST IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A week ago on Saturday, WILLIAM BURTIS, a shipbuilder, residing in Williamsburg, preferred a complaint against LEONARD A. CARRIGAN, alleging that on the 18th of last June, CARRIGAN forcibly assaulted and outraged the person of EMMA, the daughter of the complainant. On the same day CARRIGAN made a charge against BURTIS of incest—of criminal connection with his own daughter. Both cases came up for hearing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before Justice FOX. Mr. GALLAGHER, who appeared for CARRIGAN, consumed about an hour in endeavoring to procure an adjournment of the case, and just as it was about to be granted, concluded to go on with the trial. Mr. BRIGGS, the counsel for Mr. BURTIS, first called EMMA A. BURTIS, the compiainant, to the stand. She swure that, last June, ths 18th, whils washing in the back-yard of her father's house, her attention was drawn by her younger sister to the defendant, CARRIGAN, who was beckoning to her from the second story window of his house. On her turning he called to her ssying that his wife wanted her. She went round to CARRIGAN'S house and up to his room, and as she entered, he asked her to come in and bake biscuit for him. When she refused to do so he seized her, and dragging her into the room, there violated her person. The cruss-examination failed to elicit anything which invalidated this statement, and CARRIGAN'S counsel moved for his dismissal simply on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavit. Mr. BRIGGS said he would make no reply to such a plea as that, and asked that the charge of incest against his client might be taken up. Mr. GALLAGHER plead insufficient time for preparation and again asked for a postponement. Justice FOX said that if he should postpone the case and then conclude to commit CARRIGAN, it would make it necessary to take out a *habeas corpus* for him to enable him to appear and prosecute the case. This he would not have the time to do, and therefore decided that the charge must now be investigated. Mr. GALLAGHER entered a protest, and on his client being called to the stand refused to examine him. Very soon after, he left Court in high dudgeon. CARRIGAN stated that he himself witnessed the perpetration of the act charged, in BURTIS' front bed-room on the 6th of last July. In his cross-examination he was caught in one or two contradictions. EMMA was again called to the stand, and swore that during last July her mother and father were both at home, and that they left there but once, when they went together to Green Point. Mr. HILL, of Green Point, testified to the good character of EMMA, who had lived in his family as a servant girl for some time, and to that of her father, with whom he had been acquainted for years. Justice FOX committed CARRIGAN to prison to await trial, and dismissed the charge against BURTIS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. The Law Committee to whom was referred the matter relative to the claim of J. C. COLOGAN to represent the Fourteenth Ward, reported that he had not resided in the city for "three years immediately preceding his election" as required by the charter, and therefore was not eligible. The report was adopted and the City Clerk was directed to call a Special Election, to be held on the 11th of January next, to fill the vacancy. A petition was received asking that Flatbush-avenue be regraded in a neat, thorough and improved manner for a carriage road. The paper was referred to the Grading and Paving Committee. The election of ISRAEL D. NELSON as Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department, was confirmed, as also was the election of Mr. MEEKER as a Fire Commissioner in the Eastern District. A petition, numerously signed, asking the appointment of a Committee, "to urge upon the Legislature the expediency of abolishing the offices of the Justices of the Peace, and creating in their place District Judges and Courts," was referred to the Law Committee. By resolution of Alderman WEITBRAT the judgment of JOHN G. YATES *vs.* the city, for which the portraits of the Ex-Mayors were to have been sold to-day, was ordered paid.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—The Sabbath School connected with the Sands-street M. E. Church, contributed $1,349 50 to the missionary fund on Christmas-eve. The "infant class" contributed $100 of this sum. There are in all about 500 children in the school. On the same evening Mrs. M. F. ODELL, one of the teachers, was presented with a copy of OLTHAUSEN'S Commentary upon the New Testament, in six volumes, by her class. The teachers of the school presented Mr. JOHN G. FAY with a copy of COLTON'S Map of the World.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last there were only 88 deaths reported in a population of 250,000 souls. Of these, 53 were children and 15 were over 50 years old; 45 of the whole were females. Of the deaths, there were 8 by fevers of all kinds, 10 by convulsions (infants,) 8 stillborn, 2 of old age—100 years old at least,—and not a death by consumption! Sixty of those who died were natives.

FAIR OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.—We are requested to direct attention to the Fair to be held by the ladies of the First Congregational Methodist Church on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The ladies have undertsken to furnish the new Church now being built on State-street, near Hoyt, and the Fair is held for this disinterested purpose.

A VALUABLE PEAR.—At the Christmes exercises in the Pacific-street M. E. Church, the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. MILBURNE, was presented with a monster pear, which, for a time, excited some curiosity. It was finally opened, and in the centre was found a check on a specie psying bank for $615, payable to the order of the Pastor.

PRESENTATION.—The newly-elected officers of the Lexington Lodge, F. A. M., No. 310, were duly installed last evening. These exercises concluded, a valuable gold watch was presented to Mr. EDWARD C. AITKEN, a charter member of the Lodge, and who has just been reelected Treasurer.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A man named MARTIN CARMAN was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday by a constable from Queens County on a charge or having robbed a store st Hempstead a few weeks ago of property valued at $300. He will be taken back for trial to-day.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a man named WM. H. MCKINNAY was attacked by three Irishmen on Duffield-street near Myrtle-avenue, knocksd down and robbed of $265. The thieves escaped.

RUN AWAY.—The Inspector of the Third Precinct Police has preferred a complaint of cowardice against a Policeman named WILKIN, in his District, for running away from a party of intoxicated Dutchmen.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.—It is proposed to Macadamize that portion of Flatbush-avenue where the pavement will have to be removed to lower the grade. With this change the avenue will make a capital place for riding.

### Paraguay.

We have advices from Paraguay to Nov. 22.

The *Semanario* has an article on the collision with the United States, announcing that "the Republic is ready for war if war is to come." It says:

"We are resolved to maintain our rights with all the tenacity their justice authorizes. We shall stand firmly together without being appalled by consequences, keeping ever in sight our outraged national dignity. We do not hesitate to say that this war, when it once shall have begun, will undoubtedly affect the security of our neighboring States, and that to preserve their integrity and tranquility they must not admit into their political schemes a sentiment of entire indifference to the attack made upon the Republic of Parsguay."

That the Government of LOPEZ is extremely anxious to recover the lost relations of friendship with neighboring States is otherwise demonstrated. It is officially announced that it is not the intention of the Government to discontinue its steam lines to Buenos Ayres, as had been previously stated. Much feeling is also said to exist in favor of obtaining a resident Brazilian Minister at Asuncion, as a guarantee of future friendly relations with the Empire.

The surveys of a railroad to Villa Rica have been commenced.

The Paraguayan Chambers were about to meet.

### French Emigrants from Liberia.

The Colonization Office at Baltimore has letters from Monrovia corroborating the statement that another attempt is making by the French to secure a load of emigrants. The correspondent writes:

"Another French slaver lies at anchor at Manna Rock, engaged in buying slaves. She was visited, on the 12th inst., by Attorney-General PAYNE, in H. B. M.'s steamship *Electo*. Mr. PAYNE and the British commander were forbidden to board the vessel; the latter, however, armed his boats and boarded, in order, as he stated, to ascertain the nationality of the vessel. The Frenchman, on being interrogated, acknowledged that he was engaged in purchasing emigrants; that he had landed a portion of his cargo, and received seven negroes. They are kept under hatches, with gratings on, an armed sentinel being always on the watch. One of the slaves was recognized as a boy who had lived with the late CYRUS WILLIS. He had been seized and sold in our neighborhood, to 'Old Sandfish,' by whom he was sold to the *Regina Coli*; after the massacre on board, he swam to the shore, and was seized and kept confined by King COLER, at Manna, until he was purchased by his present French owner. The Frenchman gave him up on the payment of 150 francs, which he stated as the cost, and gave a certificate of his having purchased him as a slave. The man speaks English fluently. The Frenchman denied our jurisdiction, but stated he had orders not to encroach on Liberian territory. An armed boat was left at the Gallinas to prevent the future shipment of slaves. The French Commodore is expected shortly, and the Englishman here is sending for an additional force, preparatory to a row with somebody. We are, in the meantime, disposed to fight very people, from Cape Mount to Gallinas. If we do not, it will be for the want of money to equip an expedition.

## PERSONAL.

The statue of Handel is now ready for casting. The sculptor is named Heidel, and his work is intended for Halle. The figure is attired in the costume of the period in which Handel lived; the left hand rests on the side; the right, in which is placed a roll of music, rests on a small desk before him, on which lies the scors of the "Messiah." The figure has much firmness and character; the head is raised, and the attitude is such as if he were about to give the signal for the commencement of the oratorio. The likeness has been obtained from the statue by Roubilac in Westminster Abbey, for which Handel sat to the sculptor. The statue will be cast at Berlin, and forwarded to its destination next Summer.

On the 4th Dec. the inhebitants of Coventry entertained Mr. Charles Dickens at a public dinner, held at the Castle Hotel, in that city, at which they presented him with a valuable gold watch, of their own manufacture, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Charles Dickens, Esq., by his friends at Coventry, in testimony of his kindness to them, and his eminent services to the interests of humanity." In December last year Mr. Dickens favored the Mechanics' Institute with a grstuitous reading of his "Christmas Carol," and it was in acknowledgment of this service that the above presentation was made.

The Mobile *Register*, in denying the report that Mr. Forsyth, United States Minister to Mexico, had resigned his post, says: "He is now at Washington, and is not only Mexican Ambassador, but is fully recognized as such by the State Department of our Government. It is true that he may put an end to his diplomatic relations by resignation, but this would be voluntary on his part, and we are sure he has no intention of doing so at present.

The *Athenæum* notices that Mr. J. Meurice Solomon, a member of the Jewish race, has taken honors in four out of the five sub-divisions of the degree of B. A. in the University of London—being the first time such a thing has been done.

A new word has been coined to describe in French the position assumed by Mlle. Taglioni with reference to the young debutante Emma Livry, and the *corps de ballet* in general. She is styled *La matrichre de la danse*.

We learn from the Leicester *Mercury* that a somewhat serious accident recently befell the Duke of Rutland, when bunting. His horse, in taking a very extensive leap, allgbted in a grip, and fell with him, crushing his leg.

The State Agricultural Bureau of Tennessee has presented a silver pitcher, worth $100, to Mr. F. R. Rains, of Nashville, in anprecistion of his services in fitting up the grounds for the late State Fair.

There has been a rumor in London that the Duke of Newcastle was to be united with some member of the Royal family. It has been contradicted.

According to a London paper, the late Robert Owen's sons, David and Richard, are about establishing a School of the Practical Sciences, at New-Harmony, Indiana.

Baron Rothschild has purchased Sir Fitzroy Kelly's mansion, adjoining his own house in London, and both houses are to be thrown into one mansion.

The Marquis of Dalhousie is so seriously indisposed that grave doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. James E. Murdoch has recovered from his illness sufficiently to fulfill his engagements in Savannah.

Mr. Murray, British Ambassador to Persia, has returned to England.

Lord Brougham has been to Paris, not omitting to attend the Institute.

The King of Portugal has been confined with the measles.

Whispers reach us, says the *Athenæum*, of a possible Burns festival in London.

Lola Montes is lecturing on America and its people in Dublin.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

One Henry Wright is under beil of $10,000, at Nashville, to stand his trisl for forging land-warrant certificates. A plea of insanity having been set up, the prosecuting officer produced the testimony of the medical officers of the Lunatic Asylum, which failed to estsblish the lunacy. Hence, Wright is bound over to appear and answer.

The Senate of South Carolina, Dec. 15, reconsidered and passed the bill to aid in the construction of a Monument to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The bill has been sent to the House.

The London *Illustrated Times* has an article proving that the poet Savage, whose life was written by Dr. Johnson, was an imposter. He was not the son of the Countess of Macclesfield, and, therefore, Johnson was a dupe.

The Meriners' Association of Detroit has passed resolutions denunciatory of Deputy-Marshal Tyler for shouting Capt. Jones, of the brig *Concord*, the case which has raised a commotion in Canada.

The Washington Woolen Mills at Checkerville, four miles from Utica, were burned Dec. 18. Loss very heavy; insurance only $15,000. A large number of men are thrown out of employment.

A farmer who sells produce at one of the Philadelphia markets, Latcher by name, has been held to bail in the sum of $2,000, in Philadelphia, to answer to a charge of passing counterfeit coin.

The *Metropolitan Catholic Almanac* for 1859, gives statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States: churches, 2,334; priests, 2,108; bishops, 45; dioceses, 43.

A Cornet Band in St. Louis has ordered, from Boston, a set of pure silver instruments. The leader's corset is of gold, and costs $1,500. A snare drum cost $145.

The fire which occurred at Cincinnati on the 16th December, destroyed the store No. 28 Sycamore-street, occupied by Breed, Barstow & Co., and Crane, Breed & Co. Total loss, $28,000.

[Advertisement.]

DR. SPRING'S OLD BRICK CHURCH.—When this property was sold, a year or two ago, we remember among the precious relics of departed generations that were carefully disentombed, we saw a silver plate, which was nearly all that was left from the coffin of the ancestor of one of the oldest families in New-York. We speak of Mr. BLACK, of the firm of BALL, BLACK & Co. Those old structures were swept away, and a new and a vast edifice has there been erected, now known as the TIMES Building. It is the most conspicuous, accessible, convenient, and central spot on the island of Manhattan. Around it clusier more associations that are tender and inspiring than around any other spot; but the two of the best rooms in thet great establishment heve been dedicated to one of the most important things that ever attracts the attention of mankind, and that is a spot where the traveler, the walker, the stranger, the *habitué*, the lswyer, the seint, lady, gentleman, or man of leisure, can get the best breakfast, the best dinner, the best lunch, that can be found in the City of New-York for the ssme amount of money, in the same spaca of time. CROOK & DUFF are masters of their business, and from everybody who has gone into their establishment, that is a judge in such matters, they have received undivided encomiums.

[Advertisement.]

THAT PAPER!

GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet may be really cissed as both a necessity and luxury. It ought to be used by the healthy because all other paper (we make no exceptions) is poisonous either in a large or small degree, produces Piles. Individuals suffering with Piles in any shape will be cured speadily and surely by GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper. Each sheet, let us remind the reader, is water marked with the name of J. C. GAYETTY, and a *fac simile* of the signature is on each box: any other is spurious and pernicious. Sold at the only depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York; by Mrs. HAYES of Fulton-street, Brooklyn; and by all respectable druggists, including HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The greatest medical light of the age, dyspepsia with attendant horrors, depression and weakness disappear before the Pills; and cancer, that defies every other remedy yields to the marvalous power of the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!
English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The subscriber will pay in full, on presentation at his office, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, all demands due by the late firm of J. H. PRENTICE & Co., compromised or otherwise.
JOHN H. PRENTICE.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c., 40 per cent. below cost, No. 296 Canal-street, and No. 503 Broadway.
B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real remedy for ASTHMA has been found in JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. It has never failed to give relief even in the most severe cases.

[Advertisement.]

EDITORIAL.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co. are selling fine assortment of books, without reserve, at the old stand of SPRINGER & TOWNSEND, under Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

A GENEROUS CHRISTMAS GIFT.—Buy your wife a set of fashionable Furs at KNOX'S. He has them of every quality and price. His establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DORLEN & SHAFFER, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $59,000 U.S. St. 5s, '74 | 104⅜ | 200 | Harlem R. R. | | 12⅝ |
| 4,300 Ill. Interest '60 | 93 | 800 | do | | 12⅝ |
| 1,000 Missouri State 6s | 89⅞ | 200 | Harlem R. R. prfd. | | 31⅝ |
| 5,000 do | s60 | 89⅝ | 100 | do | 31⅝ |
| 27,000 do | 90 | 1750 | Reading Railroad | | 52 |
| 50,000 do | b30 | 90 | 500 | do | s45 | 51⅜ |
| 1,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b. | 91⅜ | 100 | do | | 51⅞ |
| 2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 90¾ | 100 | do | s10 | 52 |
| 1,000 do | 80⅜ | 200 | do | s15 | 52 |
| 5,000 E. R. R. 4th M. B. | 61 | 100 | do | s30 | 52 |
| 2,000 Erie R. R. B. '75 | 45 | 200 | do | b60 | 52 |
| 5,000 do | 45¼ | 50 | do | | 52⅛ |
| 8,000 Erie R. R. C. B. '71 | 41 | 300 | do | s60 | 51⅜ |
| 8,000 Erie R. R. C. B. '62 | 41⅜ | 250 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | s60 | 51⅜ |
| 4,000 M. C. R. R. 8pc. 1st M. Sk. Fd. Con. B. | 95 | 175 | do | | 82⅜ |
| 5,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B. | 88 | 50 | do | b30 | 52⅜ |
| 5,000 do | 88⅛ | 150 | do | | 52 |
| 2,000 T. H. & A. 2d m. | 45 | 110 | Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. | | 20⅝ |
| 5,000 C. & M. 1st m. | b30 | 25 | 100 | do | s30 | 20⅜ |
| 1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. | 72⅜ | 100 | Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. R. | | 49⅛ |
| 5,000 Mich. So. 2d m. | b3 | 52 | 100 | do | b30 | 48 |
| 10 Imp. & Traders Bk. | 111 | 300 | do | | 48 |
| 250 Penn. Coal Co. | 81⅜ | 50 | do | s15 | 48 |
| 23 do | 81⅝ | 40 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | | 57 |
| 5 Artisans' Bank | 84 | 10 | do | s30 | 47⅜ |
| 55 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 97⅜ | 32 | Clev. Col. & Cin. RR. | | 98 |
| 100 do | s60 | 97⅛ | 100 | Panama R. R. | | 122⅜ |
| 50 do | s60 | 97⅜ | 100 | do | | 122⅝ |
| 50 do | 98⅛ | 50 | do | b60 | 123 |
| 5 Pacific M. S. Co. | 91 | 750 | do | | 123 |
| 55 do | 90⅜ | 100 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | | 71⅜ |
| 100 do | s10 | 90⅜ | 500 | do | | 71⅝ |
| 27 do | 90⅝ | 50 | do | stw | 71⅝ |
| 50 Brunswick L. Co. | 35 | 125 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | | 69⅛ |
| 100 Gullford M'ng Co. | 1½ | 665 | do | | 59⅜ |
| 1600 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | s30 | 84 | 50 | do | b30 | 59⅜ |
| 1550 do | | 84⅛ | 50 | do | stwk | 59⅜ |
| 50 do | | 84⅛ | 50 | do | | 59⅜ |
| 50 do | b30 | 84⅜ | 25 | La Cr. & Mil. R. R. | | 8 |
| 80 Erie R. R. | | 17¾ | 200 | do | | 2⅜ |
| 100 do | | 17⅞ | 150 | do | s10 | 2⅛ |
| 150 Hudson R. R. | | 33½ | 17 | Mac. & Wes. R. R. | | 91 |
| 50 do | | 33⅜ | 10 | Eighth av. R. R. | | 142 |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Mo. St. 8s | b15 | 90⅜ | 100 | Harlem R. Prefer'd. | | 32 |
| 5,000 do | | 90 | 100 | do | s60 | 32 |
| 20,000 do | s30 | 90 | 200 | do | | 32⅜ |
| 130,000 do | | 90⅜ | 300 | Reading R. R. | s60 | 51⅞ |
| 1,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b. | | 92 | 300 | do | s30 | 52 |
| 7,000 Virginia 6s | | 99 | 100 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | | 2⅝ |
| 1,000 La C. & M. L. G. R. | | 25 | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | stw | 51⅞ |
| 4,000 do | | 25⅛ | 200 | do | | 51¾ |
| 5,000 do | b60 | 25⅜ | 50 | do | s30 | 51⅞ |
| 1,000 Gal. & Ch 2d m. b. | | 91⅜ | 55 | Panama Railroad | | 123 |
| 5 Pacific M. Stm. Co. | | 81 | 125 | do | s60 | 123 |
| 50 do | s60 | 90⅜ | 50 | do | | 123⅛ |
| 120 do | | 81¾ | 50 | do | | 123⅜ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 84⅜ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | b30 | 57 |
| 10 do | | 84⅞ | 100 | do | | 56⅞ |
| 200 do | bnw | 84⅞ | 150 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | | 71⅜ |
| 100 do | s3 | 84⅜ | 250 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | | 59⅜ |
| 25 Erie Railroad | | 17¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 59⅝ |
| 100 Harlem Railroad | | 12⅜ | 300 | do | b60 | 59⅜ |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 T. of F. M., 1.8s | 70 | 30 Col. Marine Ins. Co. | 105 |
| 6 Gal. L. & Ind. R. 2d m. 8s | 48 | 40 Brev. F. Ins. Co. | 105⅜ |
| 1,000 Leav. & Ind. 2d 7s | 25 | 40 Gebhard F. Ins. Co. | 95 |
| 2,000 C. St. P. & F. R. 8s | 15 | 20 Excel. F. Ins. Co. | 111⅜ |
| 100 Far. & Cit. Bk. L. I. | 45 | 30 N. Amer. Paint Co. | 70 |
| 15 Ham. F. Ins. Co. | 80 | | |

MONDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 25—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 18:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $338,645 |
| Decrease in Specie | 230,665 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 6,279 |
| Decrease in Gross Deposits | 1,107,814 |
| Decrease in Undrawn Deposits | 1,010,956 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchsngee between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Dec. 25, 1857. | Dec. 26, 1857. | Dec. 18, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $64,666,000 | $67,734,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans | 97,902,025 | 126,716,365 | 127,055,010 |
| Specie | 27,142,009 | 26,378,272 | 25,608,877 |
| Circulation | 6,352,167 | 7,704,348 | 7,710,627 |
| Gross Deposits | 76,139,697 | 108,924,628 | 110,032,442 |
| Exchsnged | 15,050,627 | 20,242,552 | 20,342,419 |
| Undrawn | 63,059,270 | 66,679,076 | 89,690,032 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 3,661,662 | 6,008,398 | 6,235,916 |

The Bank Averages show a very steady line for Loans and Specie—not unexpectedly so, according to our own calculation of the movement of the week, though the Specie average is better by $700,000 or $800,000 than some other parties appear to heve estimated. The Deposits, net, fluctuate through the Holidays more than was generally anticipated. The difference against the Net line is about a million of dollars. For the present week the export and Southern demand for gold will probably be light, while an accession will be made from California of a million and a half, and full half a million from the Sub-Treasury. The market for Money opens to-day with a liberal offering, on temporery employment, to the Stock Brokers, at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. The Discount Brokers are doing but little. Exchange for the Boston mail holds firm at 109½@109¾, with a light business thus far.

On the Stock Exchange the business to-day went quite free in the State securities at full retes, Missouris advancing to 90@90½ ℔ cent., and also in several of the Dividend-paying shares—Panama advancing to 123¾ ℔ cent., or 2½ ℔ cent additional to the rise of Friday, Pacific Mail to 91½@91¾, Delaware and Hudson to 98½, Pennsylvania Coal to 81¾, and New-York Centrel to 84½@84¾ ℔ cent. In the Western roads there was a further improvement in prices on the eales at the early Boerd, but this wes not quite sustained by Galena end Chicego end Rock Island in the afternoon. Michigen Centrel fell off 1½ ℔ cent. on the fiscal stetement of the Company for the past six months, which while showing no embarrassment, and but few engagements for the new year, is construed as less favoreble than expected for the resumption of dividende. In Railway Bends, the recovery in Illinois Centrals was sustsined, Harlems advenced ¾ ℔ cent., Erics of 1875 end New-York Centrels firm, and La Crosse Land Grents steedy et 25@25½ ℔ cent. The Erie Convertibles were rather lower, end Michigan Southern seconds ¼ ℔ cent. better. In Hudson, Harlem and Erie Shares there was an improved demand. Harlem common Stock went to 12⅝ end the preference Stock to 32¼ ℔ cent. The Hudson Company will take $50 000 or $60,000 more for the December traffic than last season. They add this week a new express train to leave Albany at 3½ P. M. and New-York at 3½ P. M., which will be a great convenience to passengers in landing them at an early hour in the evening. In Reading there was a large and active movement, consistent with the general improvement in all the lines connected with the Coal trade, and the stock advanced to 52@52¼ ℔ cent. The general market left off comparatively dull, after a good day's work. The *Bull* account is supported with increased confidence as the New Year draws nigh, and several veterans of the Exchange, besides changing their own tactics of late, now predict for 1859 a season of activity and rising speculation in Stocks and Real Estate.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on Monday, January 3. This, we understand, will still leave a surplus of from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. on the large capital of the Bank, after setting aside a contingent fund to cover all bad or doubtful debts.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $110,499; paid, $432,430; balance at the close, $5,686,466.

The usual half-yearly dividend of the Metropolitan Bank of 4 ℔ cent. has been declared.

The Michigen Central Road during the past six months earned, in gross ..... $1,114,620
Expenses ..... 571,790
Net Income ..... $542,830
Interest and Sinking Fund ..... 443,966
Net to the stock of $6,000,000 ..... $98 664
Add previous surplus ..... 87,418
To Credit of Income ..... $186,282

[Advertisement.]

COLLECTIONS MADE
on all parts of the North west and remitted for on day of payment.
E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,
Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

### Real Estate—MONDAY, Dec. 27.

By order of the Court in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* W. DONALDSON, Mr. LUDLOW sold the following property:

Two tenement houses on the south side of Thirty-third-street, 220 feet west of First-avenue, each lot 20 x98 feet 9 inches; bought by LEWIS HASSON, for $3,500 each.

Also, the same *vs.* MICHAEL DORA, one tenement house north side Thirty-fifth-street, 256 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; plaintiff, $3,000.

MESSRS. R

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2270. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Rumored Successful Landing of the Fillibusters of the Susan—Commodore Paulding not for the Nicaraguan Government—Aggregate Amount of Pensions, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

President BUCHANAN has determined to make a tour through North Carolina next Summer, and to attend the Commencement at Chapel Hill College.

The Navy Department is busily engaged in making out commissions for the officers promoted and restored to service. They will be issued early next week. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Prominent fillibosters deny having any intelligence to the effect that the schooner *Susan* had returned from Nicaragua unable to land her emigrants, and that she was cruising off the River Coloradu; but it is understood that the Government has dispatches stating that the *Susan* has returned to Pensacola, having landed her crew in Nicaragua.

The correspondence between Commodore PAULDING and the authorities of Nicaragua has recently been made public.

Commodore PAULDING, on the 8th day of May last, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, covering documents from Gen. JUAREZ and the President of Nicaragua, relieving him "from all blame or responsibility in landing at Punta Arenas for the arrest of WILLIAM WALKER and his lawless followers."

The first is dated at Leon, March 29, 1858, saying that Commodore PAULDING'S conduct was received by the Government of that Republic, and by all the people of Nicaragua, with much satisfaction, "because it expressed a signal rebuke of an agression so bold and unjust on the rights and Territory of Nicaragua." JUAREZ says that thanks are due, and are tendered, for the motives by which Commodore PAULDING was actuated.

The second letter is dated at Managua, March 31, 1858, written by direction of the President of Nicaragua, in which it is said that "WILLIAM WALKER, with a mob of high-waymen, invaded Nicaragua, for the purpose of trampling under foot the principles of humanity and justice, on which public law reposes." The Government had commissioned JEREZ to express to Com. PAULDING "the most profound gratitude for an act so illustrious." "Humanity and civilization have already approved the judgment most honorable to you, and posterity will repeat this judgment more eloquently and more admiringly. It is history alone that judges of the actions of men, with a full appreciation of their value."

The amount (aggregate) paid for pensions in each State and Territory from the organization of the present Government to June 30, 1858, is as follows:

| | Army Pensions | Navy Pensions |
|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | $113 765 03 | No agency. |
| Alabama | 563,941 40 | No agency. |
| Connecticut | 5 181 281 13 | $103,051 99 |
| California | 18 091 65 | 161 00 |
| District of Columbia | 819,304 09 | 1,032,555 33 |
| Delaware | 170 859 55 | 12 921 85 |
| Florida | 158 702 57 | 17,734 52 |
| Georgia | 1 158,389 73 | 16,744 35 |
| Indiana | 1,201 141 92 | No agency. |
| Illinois | 654 357 64 | No agency. |
| Iowa | 72 1:3 15 | No agency. |
| Kentucky | 3 981,297 52 | 37,418 55 |
| Louisiana | 260,218 92 | 51,338 18 |
| Maine | 4,999,332 24 | 93,242 95 |
| Massachusetts | 7 182,199 92 | 707 457 60 |
| Maryland | 1 453,105 48 | 425,077 31 |
| Mississippi | 143,755 98 | No agency. |
| Missouri | 531,112 94 | 14 537 21 |
| Michigan | 525,525 68 | 174 000 37 |
| New Hampshire | 3 595 423 25 | 135,6.7 61 |
| New-York | 16 199,795 08 | 1,471,312 61 |
| New-Jersey | 2,029,678 28 | 28 141 08 |
| North Carolina | 1 974,596 40 | 2,634 80 |
| Ohio | 2,943,109 35 | 19,702 45 |
| Oregon Territory | 8,072 19 | No agency. |
| Pennsylvania | 6,475,920 59 | 581,819 99 |
| Rhode Island | 1,737 681 45 | 149 037 18 |
| South Carolina | 1 159,071 03 | 73 710 55 |
| Tennessee | 2 876,857 66 | No agency. |
| Vermont | 4,695,567 66 | No agency. |
| Virginia | 6,747 076 04 | 291,492 30 |
| Wisconsin | 117,3:2 96 | No agency. |
| Unknown | 1,128,303 74 | |
| Totals | $81,439,241 20 | $4,876 846 36 |
| Aggregate of both | | 86,376,087 56 |

This amount was paid to the following classes, namely:

| | |
|---|---|
| To army invalids | $13,561,997 12 |
| To officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War | 45,924,831 09 |
| To the widows of deceased officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War | 17,465,146 14 |
| To widows and orphans (five years half pay) | 3,367,218 56 |
| At the Treasury, but not easily apportionable among the several classes | 1,128,303 74 |
| To invalids and widows and orphans of the Navy | 4,467,677 61 |
| To privateer invalids | 151,333 10 |
| To widows and orphans of privateer invalids | 251,635 94 |

The bill recently reported by Senator DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to promote the efficiency of the Army and marine corps by retiring disabled and infirm officers, makes ample provision for their support. Not less than five, nor more than nine commissioned officers are, as a Board, to decide on incapacity, whether voluntarily urged by the officer or in the expressed opinion of the President. If the inability proceeds from vicious habits, the case is to be investigated by a Court-Martial.

### Our Washington Correspondence.

**THE RAID AGAINST SENATOR DOUGLAS—SENATOR JONES—THE CASE OF MINISTER FORSYTH—THE DELAY IN THE RECEPTION OF SENOR MATA.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

The pending personal issues between Senator DOUGLAS and Senators JONES of Iowa, and SLIDELL, growing out of the recently published correspondence of each of these parties, is a topic of very general conversation. The public will have seen that a studied effort is making to involve Mr. DOUGLAS in a personal collision, or else to degrade him by subjecting him to dishonorable imputations, such as it will be claimed that nothing can eradicate except fumigation by burnt gunpowder, before breakfast. It may be doubted whether the game is so entirely in the hands of his adversaries as they seem to suppose: and his wisest friends here are satisfied that he will see no occasion to gratify their desire to get him into a false position.

With Senator JONES the case stands thus. Mr. DOUGLAS published a letter, in which he declared that "Any intimation on the part of General JONES, or of any of his friends," of the character alluded to in the body of the letter, "is basely and infamously false." The charge here preferred was hypothetical. If General JONES had not stated that there had been "collusion" between himself and Senator DOUGLAS upon a certain point, then the latter applied no epithet; but, on the other hand, if the Senator from Iowa *had* made the statement ascribed to him, *that* statement Mr. DOUGLAS pronounced "infamously" false. Under the rules usually governing "men of honor," as the phrase is, if Mr. JONES desired to bring Mr. DOUGLAS to personal account, it was his duty to address him a note, inquiring whether he intended to charge him with falsehood. This would have brought about an explanation, and, if that were declined or should prove unsatisfactory, it would then have devolved upon Mr. JONES to send a hostile invitation to an early morning *tête-à-tête*.

But Mr. JONES does no such thing. He gets into a violent passion—which chivalric gentlemen are never supposed to be guilty of—and then, after pouring a vulgar vituperation upon the head of Mr. DOUGLAS—quite equalling, if not surpassing, any that the latter ever launched at the "Black Republicans"—Mr. JONES indignantly protests that he would have scorned to accomplish the end in question "by collusion" with Mr. DOUGLAS or anybody else.

Thus he takes away the basis of Mr. DOUGLAS' hypothetical charge, and the latter falls, of course; and, so far as the main point of the correspondence goes, the two Senators are harmonious as loving brothers. Even if this were not so—if DOUGLAS had given cause of mortal affront to Knight JONES—the course of the latter in replying by public vituperation and the application of epithets, deprives him of no claim to "the satisfaction of a gentleman." So, it is safe to say that there will be no fight.

Indeed, Mr. DOUGLAS cannot afford to make himself a target for the bullets of all the men who would find it convenient to have him out of the way. If any one of them is to be purchased, therefore, by villifying or challenging him, Messrs. JONES and Co. may pitch in with perfect safety. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that Mr. BUCHANAN will graduate the compensation according to the service performed. For merely calling DOUGLAS a liar, Mr. JONES can scarcely expect anything higher than a fair Consulate; while a good Secretary of Legationship would be earned by a sound thrashing administered to the "Little Giant," and possibly a bullet through his brain would mark the most direct road to a foreign mission. PERSIFER goes to Madrid, so JONES can't well succeed his colleague in the Spanish mission; but if he is quick he may bespeak the mission to Havana, when Cuba shall have been erected into an independant monarchy.

The Mobile *Register*, Mr. FORSYTH'S home organ, confirms my statement that he disputes the fact of his disconnection with the United States Mission to Mexico, notwithstanding the President's Annual Message refers to him as "our Ex-Minister," &c. The *Register* insists that when diplomatic relations with Mexico are renewed, Mr. F. will resume his functions, unless he is removed or resigns; and that he is not likely to do the latter, but will reassume the duties of the mission and negotiate a treaty, &c. Certainly this ex-minister is destined to fail in his attempt to "hold over;" nor can the influence of his Senatorial connection save him. The President, having committed himself so absolutely in his Message, cannot yield now, if he would, without disgrace—and in attempting to force such an issue, Mr. FORSYTH must suffer serious injury in public estimation.

Surmises in regard to the reasons for the delay in receiving Señor MATA, and thus recognizing the Juarez Government of Mexico, are numerous and varied. That which to-day has the greater number of adherents, supposes the President to be waiting in the expectation that Señor ROBLES will supplant JUAREZ.

ROBLES is a *Moderado*, a sort of cross between the Liberal and the Church or Zuloaga Party. When he left here he expected to step in between the two and take the Presidency for which both were struggling. After he arrived in Mexico he sent back the most earnest assurances that he was about to succeed accompanied by a protest against MATA'S reception.

In the event of his success, he professed a readiness to sell Sonora and Chihuahua to the United States for the benefit of the British creditors of Mexico; and it has been supposed by some that Mr. BUCHANAN was hesitating between ROBLES and JUAREZ, unable to decide between them, while "he would be content with either, were t'other dear charmer away."

I am satisfied, however, from the indications, that although the President may at one time have been inclined to wait until ROBLES played out his hand among the political gamblers of Mexico, he awaits his plans no longer,—and that the delay in recognizing a Government in that country springs from some other motive. The Liberals will hardly stultify themselves by attempting to take up any other leader in place of JUAREZ; for the latter, assuming the position of President by virtue of the Constitution, stands upon firmer ground than could be gained by another.

My own impression is that unless some unexpected event transpires in Mexico, the President will not definitely determine the question of receiving Señor MATA until towards the middle of January,—and that, in the meantime, the chances are decidedly in favor of his reception.

The treaty which Señor MATA is empowered to negotiate with the United States would cover the cession of right of way across any part of Mexico, the opening of the country to American colonization and capital, and the establishment of free ports at the termini of any transit routes from ocean to ocean. Of the money which the United States should agree to pay for these concessions, one-third is offered to be set apart for the improvement of these free ports, so as to make them safe and secure harbors. This latter clause, doubtless, is suggested under the Tehuantepec influence, and is designed to provide the means for constructing the expensive break-water at Ventosa on the Pacific, without which that harbor must always be exceedingly unsafe. S.

**THE NEW PENSION BILL—AN EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME FOR DEPLETING THE TREASURY.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

A grand combination is forming here for an overpowering attack upon the Senate, soon after the reassembling of Congress, to procure the passage of the Pension bill, which was engineered through the House of Representatives a few days ago. This certainly is one of the most extraordinary bills that ever slipped through either branch of Congress. How it happened to pass the lower House it would be difficult to tell. True, it received a very heavy vote, but I have scarcely been able to find a single man who voted for it who does not say, without hesitation, that it ought not to become a law. So strong was the lobby influence in its favor, however, that Representatives had not the moral courage to vote against it, and scores of them to-day are praying most fervently for its rejection by the Senate. This is notorious, as any one can readily ascertain by a little inquiry. If the question upon it had been taken by secret ballot it would not have received forty votes. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, so stated to the House on the day of its passage, and nobody dounted or challenged his assertion.

The bill as originally reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, would have drained the Treasury of over $11,000,000 per annum. The amended bill as it passed, will not materially reduce the aggregate amount. The original bill provided that a full pension should be granted all soldiers who served in the war of 1812, or the Indians, for a period of three months, and to all who were in actual battle, although they might not have served two days. The bill that passed gives a pension to all who served sixty days of $50 per annum, all who served six months and over, $75 per annum, and all who served a year or were in battle, $96 per annum; so that the amendment is likely to increase rather than diminish the amount that will be required to carry out its provisions. These results are derived from official information obtained at the Pension Office.

If this bill is a just one, the country has been guilty of serious and long-continued wrong to Revolutionary soldiers and their widows. By the Revolutionary Pension Laws, no one who served for *less* than six months received any pension whatever, those who served that length of time received $24 per annum, the twelve months' men received $48, and those who served two entire years or over, $96. Thus it will be seen that it is proposed to pay a soldier of the war of 1812, who served only sixty days—receiving his full pay the while, and a bounty land warrant worth $150 besides—$50 per year, while the soldier who sustained the suffering and toil of the Revolutionary struggle for one hundred and fifty days, taking his pay in sadly depreciated Continental money, has never been paid a dollar by way of pension!

It certainly is to be hoped that the Senate will hesitate a while before it concludes to indorse a measure so strangely inconsistent with the past policy of the Government, so unnecessary and so uncalled for. It is not the soldiers nor their widows who are pressing this measure; nor will they obtain its benefits, in a majority of cases, if it becomes a law. The crowds of speculators who throng the portals of Congress and are boring members thus to open the Treasury doors for them, will get the lion's share of the money. If they succeed in this case, their next move will be to get pensions for the soldiers of the Mexican war—and there is no argument in favor of the pending bill that would not be just as sound in behalf of pensions for the survivors of that service. Unless the Senate shall have the courage to check this scheme just where it is, the door will be opened from which millions upon millions of money must necessarily be taken from the Treasury. S.

### Another Fugitive Slave Case at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The brig *W. Purrington*, which arrived below, yesterday, was visited by Deputy-Sheriff IRISH with a writ of *habeas corpus* for the person of a slave, alleged to be on board, who had secreted himself before the vessel left Wilmington, N. C., and whom the Captain was unable to return on account of head winds. The fugitive was not on board, the Captain alleging that he had escaped on the night of the 26th, he supposed, having swam to the shore.

### Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Ohio River from this point down continues in elegant order for boating, and rates of freight are low to all points with plenty of boats.

### The Will of the Late Augustus Thorndike.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

It is stated that the will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, will be contested by his son in-law, Lieut. MARIN, whose wife was cut off from sharing the property equally with the other heirs. RUFUS CHOATE and other eminent counsel, are said to be retained.

### The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The mails per the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. She will sail for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, at noon.

### The New Shore-Line Railroad from New-York to Boston.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The new Shore-Line Railroad from New-York to Boston, *via* Providence, will open for regular travel on Thursday morning, the 8 A. M. train from New-York running in connection with this line on and after that day.

### Meeting of Grocers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the grocers was held this afternoon, for the purpose of considering the action of the importers of Coffee in agreeing to abolish the tax on Coffee after the first of January. They resolved that there is no just cause for the proposed change, and insist on the continuance of a tax of two per cent. A Committee was appointed to confer with New-York and Baltimore in regard to the matter.

### Important from Albany.

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE—THE LOCATION TO BE ON OLD ORCHARD SHOALS—COST OF THE TROOPS ON STATEN ISLAND, ETC.**

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met the State Officers at the Executive Chamber this morning and presented their report on the removal of the Quarantine. Capt. BENHAM, who was appointed by the General Government to survey and report upon the feasibility and expense of the construction of an island on the West Bank or Old Orchard Shoals, reported strongly in favor of the latter. His surveys and estimates show that an island of five acres can be constructed on Old Orchard Shoals, fit for all the purposes of a Quarantine, at a cost of $135,000. The Commissioners recommend the construction of this island and the immediate erection thereon of suitable Quarantine buildings.

The State Officers, by an unanimous vote, adopted the report of the Commissioners. This settles the question of location finally.

It is understood that the Government of the United States will, when the Quarantine is established at Orchard Shoal, remove the public stores to Staten Island.

The returns from the Adjutant-General's Department shows that the cost of maintaining the troops at Staten Island, from the 11th of September to the 1st of January, will be $60,000.

The Canal Board to-day extended the time for the payment of the indebtedness on the bonds given by the Sackett's Harbor or Reciprocity Bank as security for the Canal deposits.

A resolution being before the Board declaring a certain contract void, because made with a clerk in the office of a Collector of Canal Tolls, a remonstrance was presented by the contractor on the ground that the State law forbidding canal contracts to be taken by any legislative or State officer, was in conflict with section 3, article 7, of the amended Constitution, which declares that all contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder.

The resolution was withdrawn, thus indorsing the presumed unconstitutionality of the law.

The consideration of Mr. RUGGLES' petition to Congress for aid in improvements at Oswego and Buffalo was postponed till Thursday.

### Intervention of France in Cuban Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

It is reported on the authority of General U. S. RELEAU that strong efforts are making by the Spanish authorities of Cuba to induce France to intervene and prevent the success of the revolutionary movement which it is expected will soon break out. A large number of Americans are now in Cuba to aid the movement, and are confident of success if France does not interfere. A Cuban gentleman, just from the Island, says that the people and a part of the army are ready for the revolution, but fear the intervention of the European Powers.

### Boarding of the Brig Anglo-Saxon by the British Steamer Ajax.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Capt. GRAY, of the brig *Anglo-Saxon*, at this port from the Coast of Africa, states that his vessel was boarded Oct. 27, by the British war-steamer *Ajax*, and detained over an hour for the examination of the ship's papers, when he was allowed to proceed.

### Departure of Another Party of Fillibusters from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

A suspicious looking schooner, supposed to have had on board a party of fillibusters, went to sea yesterday. The U. S. Revenue Cutter fired a blank shot and then a shotted gun at them, but the schooner kept in shoal water and escaped.

It is reported that Collector HATEN is collecting a large force, and has chartered a steamer to prevent fillibuster expeditions to Nicaragua.

### State Canal Convention.

SYRACUSA, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Convention met in Vnorhies Hall at noon. About 400 delegates were present. A. H. HOBBY, of Onondaga, was chosen permanent President, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Chairman made a brief speech, when he appointed a Business Committee. A letter was read from Canal Auditor BENTON, and referred to the Business Committee. After an unimportant debate, the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The Business Committee asked for further time to make a report, and their request was granted.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Ex-Governor HUNT and invite him to a seat in the Convention.

A list of the delegates was then presented.

Mr. L. B. CROCKER, of Oswego, offered a resolution that, it is the sense of the Convention that the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad is a legitimate subject for the consideration of the Convention.

A long debate ensued upon this. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

The Business Committee, not being ready to report at 5 o'clock, the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock. The Business Committee offered the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Legislature, during the approaching session, to enact a law providing for the submission to the people of the question of the authorizing of a loan for the full payment of the Canal Debt existing on the first day of January, 1859.

*Resolved*, That the further work of the completion of the enlargement should be provided for by a law to be passed at the earliest possible day in the session, raising the money by a direct tax, to be applied to the completion of the remaining work of the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals, in accordance with existing plans and contracts, and giving to the other canals such appropriations as their necessities may require; the sum thus raised by tax to be expended in such a manner as to secure the greatest possible depth of water in the canals on the opening of navigation next Spring. The dredging of the old line of the Canal through the Oneida marshes is an essential part of this plan of expenditure.

*Resolved*, That, in justice to the creditors of the State, an interest bill should be enacted allowing interest on all Commissioners' drafts, given for work done after the suspension in 1858.

*Resolved*, That a due regard for the rights of the citizens of this State, transporting freight upon the railroads created by the State, requires the passage of a law providing for the publication of the rates of freight on railroads at stated periods, for the equalization of any with thorough freights, at a *pro rata* established by law, with stringent penalties for violation, and a provision forbidding the increase of the Winter tariff to a rate exceeding twenty per cent above the lowest rate charged during the season of canal navigation.

*Resolved*, That the true remedy for the existing financial embarrassments of the State and the slow progress of our Public Works will be found in the repeal of the laws of 1851, releasing tolls on railroads, and such legislation as will subject the railway corporations for whose advantage it was passed to the conditions upon which they were permitted to carry freight by the laws of 1847.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the General Government to protect the commerce of the waters over which its jurisdiction extends, and that we therefore cordially approve the principles embodied in the memorial now pending before the Canal Board, asking for an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the lakes and harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, and for a reimbursement of the moneys expended by the State on the Harbor works of those ports.

The first resolution was adopted after a brief debate.

The second resolution was adopted after inserting "Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, and the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain Canal," immediately after the words "Cayuga and Seneca Canals."

The third resolution was adopted after debate.

The fourth resolution was unanimously adopted.

The fifth resolution elicited a debate which lasted three hours, but was finally adopted.

The sixth resolution was unanimously adopted.

A resolution against granting passes to legislative and judicial officers was also adopted.

A motion for the appointment of a State Central Committee of eighteen, was carried.

A motion to petition the Canal Board to ask the Legislature for a reduction of the Canal tolls was pending when the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### The Wanderer and her Cargo of Africans

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.

I arrived at this place last evening from Macon, Ga. The object of the present letter is to inform you, agreeably to promise, of any matters or proofs touching the introduction of the African negroes by the schooner *Wanderer*. The fullest proofs have, at last, passed before my own eyes, dissipating all further doubts upon the subject. I have just seen the identical negroes brought from Africa by Captain CORRIE, or his accomplices. They are the real simon-pure Congo negroes. They came here from Macon, Ga. Though they cannot understand a word, they will repeat with excellent pronunciation every word spoken to them. They evince much curiosity in what is passing around them, and appear desirous to understand our language. They are a fine, athletic race of negroes, much superior to those described as captured on board the *Echo*.

The presence of these strange beings in this place in such large numbers creates a great deal of excitement, and crowds are thronging from all parts to get a sight of them. Meantime fierce discussions are heard on all sides as to the propriety of reopening the Slave-trade. The negroes, who appear to be in the hands of speculators, will go down the Alabama River this evening upon the steamer *St. Nicholas*. As I shall also take passage on the same boat, I shall not omit the opportunity to learn all the particulars I can concerning the manner of their introduction into the country, and also their destination. You may assure your readers that there is no longer the shadow of a doubt that, so far as the successful landing of a cargo of native Africans upon our Southern coast can effect that result, the African Slave-trade has actually been reopened.

Commending these facts to the vigilant Marshal RYNDERS, who once seized, ransacked, and then released the *Wanderer* and sent her on her novel mission, I close by subscribing myself SPECTATOR.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE WILD AFRICANS.

*From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 25.*

We learn from passengers on board the *St. Mary's*, which arrived from Florida, yesterday, that Deputy-Marshal EDWIN GORDON had arrested, on Jekyl Island, an African that gave every evidence of recent importation. He was taken on board the *St. Mary's* at Brunswick, with the view of bringing him to this city, but not having a clearance, the Marshal took him ashore again for the purpose of procuring one, when the steamer, having no time to delay, according to the account, swung off from the wharf, and took her departure, leaving Mr. GORDON and his prize behind.

Since the above was written, Marshal GORDON and Collector MARBY have arrived with their captive by the Gulf road, and deposited him for safe keeping in the barracks. There were a number in the camp, when the Marshal approached it, but they all scattered like wild beasts, at the suggestion of an interpreter, and only two were taken, one of which subsequently made his escape.

THE IMPORTATION OF AFRICANS.

*From the Columbia South Carolinian, 17th inst.*

We copy in another column an article from the Augusta *Dispatch*, giving further information concerning the landing of the Africans by the *Wanderer*. There seems to be no more doubt that the cargo has been landed—that some of them were bought in Georgia and some in South Carolina. As far as the Africans themselves are concerned, we have not the smallest doubt that their condition has been greatly ameliorated, and that they have been removed from barbarism, and brought within the humanizing influence of our beneficent religion and institutions. Some have asked, does this practical illustration of the feasibility of reopening the trade produce no change in opinion? Not at all. We have viewed the whole question strictly as one of political economy in its strict bearing upon the institution of Slavery in South Carolina. We have not permitted ourself to be transported beyond this view of the case by the alluring prospect of territorial expansion, or the acquisition of sectional strength in the Federal Congress. Nor do we mean by this to attach any small importance to these ideas. We only mean to exercise circumspection in pursuing them. In warfare, it too frequently happens that an impetuous concentration of an available power for the purpose of carrying a particular point makes an exposure elsewhere, and entails defeat. Precisely such do we regard this effort to secure territorial expansion or sectional strength through the reopening of the Slave-trade. We believe that its result would be to snatch the sceptre of sovereignty from the hands of the cotton planter and subject him to the mercy of the commission merchant and the manufacturer. The planter's position is now one of pride and power. He cultivates a staple that is absolutely indispensable to the world. If the supply he brings in the market be limited, then he dictates to the manufacturer. But if the supply be excessive, then he enters the market, not a dictator, but an abject dependent. He is told that the market is glutted; that the foreign and New England manufacturer has sufficient to meet the demand; that his produce is a drug in the market. What is his remedy? What will it avail him that he has bought his labor cheap? He still has that labor to support. Whether he sells his produce at five cents or four cents, or gave but two hundred dollars for his prime negroes, he still has them to feed and support; he still has to pay for medical attendance. These are pressing demands against him. What is his alternative? Must he return his produce to his sheds, and wait for better prices? That would be useless, for the same cause that produced the decline would still be in operation. He might and would, from absolute necessity, imitate the Cuban planter—neglect the sick and infirm, and work to death the prime. Still, there would be demands against him, and the necessity of selling be absolute and imperative. What, then, would become of his pride and his independence? Instead of a dictator, he would come in the market an abject petitioner; and, when the buyer who obeys the manufacturer talks of a glutted market, would be a beggar for the best that could be given him. The picture is not overdrawn. When capital rules labor, it rules imperiously. Southern cotton planters are identified with their labor, and can be as much ground down by the manufacturing capital of Lowell and Manchester, as though they were operatives at the loom. If the operatives are not sufficient, then they are independent of their employer. They are but enough, equality exists. If they are superabundant, then the operatives are dependent, without any remedy against injustice and oppression, and are essentially slaves. If the cotton planters produce less than the world demands, they are independent and hold the cotton sceptre, but if they produce a superabundance—then the sceptre passes from their hands, and they, as much so as the superabundant operatives of Manchester, become absolute dependants. Would such a state of things benefit the South? Yet this is the exposure which it will make if plunged into this struggle for territorial expansion, for Federal votes, and for cheap negroes. We are not at all alarmed by the landing of these Africans by the *Wanderer*; we have no apprehensions from the smuggled trade; we are perfectly willing that our navy should exercise the utmost vigilance, and that Capt. CORRIE should run the blockade—because we believe that this smuggle trade, violative though it be of the faith of the South, and in this respect disgraceful, cannot throw into the South a number of Africans sufficient to produce any violent influence upon the market value of the cotton.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 27.

The United States officers caught one young, wild African at Jekyl Island last week, and brought him here on Saturday. The negro has since ahequatulated, and the officials are engaged in searching for him, while scores have been transported by railroad and steamers throughout the South. The United States Marshal has been requested to resign, but refuses to do so. He will probably, though, be generally thought blameless.

The *Wanderer* case has been postponed in consequence of the continued absence of witnesses.

### New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association assembled at the Lyceum Hall, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, agreeably to announcement, —President PHELPS in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, the delegate from Monmouth County.

His HONOR Mayor GREGORY then welcomed the Association to the city and offered its members the hospitalities of its citizens. He also read a resolution of the Common Council, tendering the use of the Council Chamber for the evening meetings of the Association.

DAVID GOULD, Esq., President of the Board of Education, followed Mayor GREGORY in an address of welcome, and alluded in fitting terms to the great work already accomplished by the teachers of New-Jersey through the instrumentality of this organization. He also spoke of the great progress of the cause of Education in the State, and assured the Association of the hearty sympathy of himself and his colleagues in the object of this meeting.

President PHELPS responded, returning the thanks of his associates for the cordial and hearty welcome thus offered by the city authorities. He referred to the intimate relation which the cause of true Education bears to the welfare, progress and happiness of the individual, the family, the community, the State, the nation and the race. He said that Education as at present understood deals a powerful blow at the evils of human society; that the vice and crime which stalk abroad six months were to be remedied only by the universal diffusion of the blessings of Education.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read, and the usual committees were appointed; after which, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL was introduced by the President. Dr. TUTHILL occupied about three quarters of an hour in a most comprehensive and practical speech upon the true aims and objects of Education. He illustrated his views by apt allusions to the methods of teaching various branches, contending that the true mission of the teacher was not to cram the memory with dry facts, but to inspire a love for study, to create an interest in the subject taught, and thus to imbue the mind with a true spirit of progress. He closed with an inimitable description of the "District School as it was," and doubted whether NOAH WEBSTER and Father HAROLD, were they to reappear on earth, would be able to sustain an examination for grade—A certificate under the present method of examination in the New-York City schools.

After the disposal of various items of miscellaneous business, the Association adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

At the evening session, an interesting address was delivered by T. W. VALENTINE, Esq., of Brooklyn. The characteristics of "Young America," as exhibited by the "fast" youths of the present perverse and wicked generation, were portrayed with a master hand. This address elicited a lively discussion, pending which the Association adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

This evening, at 7½ o'clock, a lecture will be delivered by Prof. JOHN S HART, LL. D., late Principal of the Central High School of Philadelphia. The morning and afternoon sessions of to-day will be devoted to the more important business connected with the cause of Education in the State.

### Interesting from Havana.

**ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—SENATOR DOUGLAS AND LADY ON BOARD—HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED, &C.**

The *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, left New-Orleans the 20th inst., at 8 A. M.; entered Havana harbor at 10½ P. M. the 22d, and left for this port the following day at 5 P. M. She arrived last night. She has experienced heavy weather nearly the entire passage.

The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and family came passengers on the *Empire City* from Havana, having passed a week in that City, recipients of a cordial welcome tendered them on all sides.

The health of Havana is good. More strangers than ever before at the same time are said to throng the various hotels.

The Habaneros were "powerfully exercised" with regard to that portion of President BUCHANAN'S message relative to Cuban matters. It had been received with the greatest disgust by the "loaf and fish" consumers, which had resulted in a mass-meeting and a memorial to the Queen, to go to the mother country by the first steamer, deprecating the sale of their "birth-right" for any "mess of pottage" whatever.

Freights continue dull. Exchange is quoted as follows: London, 12⅛@13 per cent. premium; New-York, 3⅛@3½ percent. premium; New-Orleans, 5 per cent. premium; Paris, par @⅛ per cent. discount.

Sugars are a trifle lower; stock, 20,000 boxes. A decline of ⅛@⅜ real per arroba, for Nos. 11 and 12, is conceded. Present price 9@9½ reals per arroba.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 25th inst. General SCOTT was at Key West, and would leave for New-Orleans in the steamer *Galveston*, on the 26th inst., touching at Mobile.

The holidays had produced a general quietness in the Havana markets. Sugars were unchanged. Molasses, 4@4½ reals. Sterling Exchange, 13@13¼ per cent. premium, and on New-York without change.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 25th inst., is below. Her news is interesting.

The new Spanish officers had made overtures to the French Government to intervene to prevent any revolutionary movement contemplated by the inhabitants of Cuba. General CONCHA was not consulted in the matter.

There was good reason to believe there was a revolutionary movement on foot among the people of Cuba.

### Interesting Indian Advices—The Boundary Lines.

The following letter has been received at the Indian Bureau, from the Commissioners now engaged in surveying the Indian boundary lines:

CAMP RADZEMINSKI,
Near the 100th Meridian, W. L., Nov. 30, 1858.

SIR: We have delayed writing to the Department since our arrival at this post, until we could do so in a manner satisfactory to you. We are now encamped within sight of Major VAN DORN'S command, on Otter Creek.

We have a good observatory, and our instruments are all in excellent order. We are likely to winter at this post, as it will take fully three months constant observations before the accurate initial point of the 100th meridian can be identified. It is an important boundary, and requires great care. The delay incident upon ascertaining the true longitude originates from lunar observations, and it requires at least two full moons and probably three, before the result can be known with sufficient accuracy. In the meantime, we are under the protection of Major VAN DORN, an officer of great experience and merit. He has recently inflicted the severest chastisement upon the Camanches residing on the Canadian River that they have ever received, and it was a punishment they richly merited.

This same gang of Indians, under RED BUFFALO HUMP, have for a long time been committing murder and theft on the western frontier of TEXAS, and recently threatened FORT ARBUCKLE, when that post was left unprotected. The hostile attitude assumed by these Indians has occasioned a delay of our work for the past three months; but we are now happy to inform you that, through the vigilance and exertions of Major VAN DORN, and the officers accompanying his command, that this frontier and the frontier of Western TEXAS, is not likely to be molested again, for a long time, by these marauding rascals.

They have kept this whole country in a constant state of alarm and anxiety. They have now disappeared, and nothing to be seen of them since the fight at the Witchita village. Major VAN DORN and command, however, are scouting all the time, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season. We have had snow a foot deep at this post during the past fortnight.

We write thus particular in writing to you, Sir, respecting the peaceable condition of this frontier, feeling confident that the information will be agreeable to your department.

We will write by every opportunity, and endeavor to report to the satisfaction of the Government the successful operation of our field employment. The health of all the party is good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. H. JONES,
H. M. C. BROWN,
U. S. Surveyors Ind. Boundary Lines.

Hon. CHARLES E MIX, Com. Ind. Affairs.

P. S.—Major VAN DORN has entirely recovered from his very dangerous wounds, and is now preparing to head a scouting party.

### Two African Explorers—White Races in the Interior of Africa.

The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Dec. 6, publishes the following extract from a private letter, giving tidings of the adventurous explorers BARTH and SPEKE, and intelligence—which probably needs corroboration—of the existence of white races in the heart of Africa.

"ZANZIBAR, May 9, 1858

Day before yesterday, I heard from Capt. BARTON and Mr. SPEKE. They have reached the great African inland lake, and are now occupied in making explorations and researches on its shores. They are in excellent health and spirits, and contemplate returning to Zanzibar in the month of September. According to the information I have gathered concerning the countries south of Abyssinia, the source of the Soubat is a large lake lying southward of Abyssinia. In the vicinity of this lake, are to be found several white tribes, viz.: the Amara, the Conso the Amharoké, and the Rendiké. The two first named stand upon a level with the Abyssinians in respect to civilization. They all seem to be remnants of the ancient "Church in Ethiopia." I am now preparing a map of these countries.

It is reported here that Mr. BRATON has been appointed Consul at Zanzibar."

### Boston and New-York Trade.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The writer was quite amused upon reading your article, "New-York in Danger," in this morning's paper, as it is a well-known fact that Boston merchants have for the past five years been making great efforts to induce their domestic commission houses to withdraw from New-York; but they understand their interest too well to do so. With regard to the importation of foreign goods, every merchant of experience must admit we do not successfully compete with foreigners in the importation of dry goods, therefore the business is almost wholly monopolized by foreign houses in this City.

As to the importance of this market for the distribution of goods, allow me to refer to give the opinion of the most extensive dry-goods jobber in Boston, and at the present time (if the writer is not mistaken) President of the Boston Board of Trade. This well-known merchant, while in conversation with the writ

## ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

**Suit Against the Proprietor of the Illustrated News—Robert Lowe's Speech Against Reform—Death of Lady Villiers—Miscellaneous.**

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

The town talk, to-day, is divided batween the verdict given by a Jury, yesterday, against Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, and the speech addressed to his constituente, et Kidderminster, by Mr. ROBERT LOWE, M. P., against reform. Mr. INGRAM hes, for many years, been well known as the proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, by which, as well as other nndertakings connected with journalism, he is believed to have made a considerable fortune. About three years ago he was returned to Parliament for his native town, Boston, in Lincolnshire; and, notwithstanding his deficiencies of manner and education, he wae welcomed as an accession hy the popular party. Unfortunatsly for himself ho appears to have become entangled in various ways with the late JOHN SADLEIR, whom he was indnced to assist, in some of his menifold schemes, with his advice and purse. Amongst the rest, he was beguiled by that versatile ewindler into lending the sanction of his name to purchases in the Irish Encumbered Estates Court. The beautiful domain of Castle-Hyde, on the banks of the River Blackwater, was purchased at an exceedingly low price by Mr. SADLEIR, as Mr. VINCENT SCULLY, late M. P., avers for him. Soon afterwards, when desiring to take legal possession, he was surprised to learn that the purchase had been made for Mr. INGRAM; and an action for demages has now been brought by Mr. SCULLY against the latter, on the ground of fraud, inasmuch as Mr. INGRAM concurred in representing himself as the *bona fide* purchaser, when in reality he wes not entitled to call himself so. The evidence of the parties on the trial was wholly irreconcilable. Lord CAMPBELL is considered to have tried the case with his usual ability, and with strict impartiality. The Jury, at first, seemed inclined to disagree, but after two hours' deliberation pronounced a verdict against the defendant, which, if it stands unrescinded, will cause sincere and general regret, destructive as it would be of the reputation of a highly popular and enterprising self-made man. I understand that notice has been served, to-day, however, to set aside the verdict, but upon what grounds I have not heard.

The harangue of Mr. LOWE would attract comparatively little importance, if it were not supposed to be the opening demonstration of the Palmerston party against Reform. The member for Kidderminster is one of the rough and ready *sabreurs* who would in all likelihood be put forward to perform such a duty. He is one of the most unpopular, and generally deemed one of the least scrupulous adherents of the late Government; and his speech is eminently calculated to rally the drooping spirits of those who of late seem to heve begun to despair of reection. His personal history is not devoid of interest. The youngest son of a clergyman in one of the midland shires, he early distinguished himself at Winchester school and University College, Oxford, by his classical attainmente. Being elected a fellow of Magdalen College, he devoted several years to the duties of a privata tutor at Oxford. In 1842 he was called to the bar; but conscious of some painful personal defect, and being without professional connections, he despaired of obtaining business, and resolved on emigration to Australia. Partly hy the pursuit of the law in New South Wales, and partly by land speculations, he acquired a modcrate independence, with which, not being contented, he returned to England in 1850. Through the influence of the Duke of NEWCASTLE he obtained the support of Lord WARD, who possesecs great influence, derived from property, at Kidderminster; and at the general election was returned, after a short contest, for that horough. He held office nnder Lord ABERDEEN, as Secretary to the Board of Control during 1853 and 1854, and on the formation of Lord PALMERSTON'S Administration hecame Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Throughout this period he was generally believed to have been a constant writer in the *Times*; and as that journal was, dnring the Crimean war, fierce in its denunciations of Government incapacity, bitter taunts were frequently hurled against him for the incompatible functions he waa supposed to discharga. It was to him the sarcasm of Sir JAMES GRAHAM was understood to point, when he assigned as one of his reasons for quitting the Government after it had agreed to Mr. ROEBUCK'S committee of inquiry in 1855, about the army at Sebastopol, "that there would be a whispering-gallery between Westminster and Printing-House-square." Mr. LOWE'S trenchant powers as a debater, though of the coarsa and vulgar sort, commended him to the occupants of Downing-strect, and he continued to hold office until the vote of censure of February last put an end to tha administration. He has since then been nearly silent; hut now, when it seems necessary to take up some definite ground of attack on the ministry, Mr. LOWE comes forward, and, at the risk of losing his seat next election, declares point blank that he, and those who think with him, are utterly opposed to the enfranchisement of the working classes. He accompanies this announcement with vehement protestations of unshaken attachment to Lord PALMERSTON, and confidence in his preeminent judgment, patriotism and ability. If this manifesto be not repudiated by the conservative Whigs, parties will inevitably change places, or rather standards; and we must prepare for a reaumption of sharp party conflict during the coming year.

The city does not believe in the denger of any disagreement with France; the funds continue firm, and the Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 2½ per cent. Among politicians, however, there are increasing rumors of disquietude and uneasiness respecting Italy. Austria is evidently alarmed at the unrestrained tone of the French Government press against her, concurrent as it is with the presence of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE at Turin, and the unusual activity in the civilian docks and arsenals. She is hastening reinforcements of her Italian garrisons from Germany, and the mission of the Archduke CHARLES LOUIS to Rome is truly stated, I believe, to have for its object the establishment of more intimate relations between the Vatican and Vienna. Count BUOL is earnest in his endeavors to induce England to enter into a triple alliance with his own Government and that of Prussia, to resist any hostile movement on the eide of France in conjunction with Sardinia. If Lord DERBY is lured into this trap, he will not be in office six months. Hatred to Austria is a sentiment in this country which sleeps from time to time but never dies. On the other hand, pacific relations with France, no matter how much we abuse the Emperor, is a universal desire; and the minister who would rub his head against both these powerful national impulses, would infallibly be deserted by the House of Commons. Nothing could eo effectually tend to the retrieval of the Cambridge House Whigs as such a mistake on the part of their rivals.

It is amusing to find that, after all, both French and English journals were in error respecting one of the most remarkable visitors said to have been at Compiègne. Lady PALMERSTON was not there; on the contrary, she did not conceal her regret at the proceeding, and positively refused to go. When asked the other day why she had not accompanied her lord, she replied "That it wes all very well for a young man like PALMERSTON, but for her part she was growing old and did not like at this season of the year going into comfortless chateaus, or exposing herself to drafts."

One of the most distinguished beauties of English society has been prematurely snatched away by death within the last few days. Lady CLEMENTINA VILLIERS, the second daughter of the Earl of JERSEY, has been for several years the most admired and sought after of the daughters of the aristocracy. The greatest fortunes, and some of the greatest titles, in the United Kingdom have been at her feet; but, as is well known, she retained her inflexible resolution not to accept any of them. Her affections were said to have been early won by a clergyman possessing but an inconsiderable benefice, and not likely by his talents to obtain a more prominent position in the Church. Her worldly and fashionable parents refused their assent to such a match; and unlike her sister Lady ANELA, who ten years ago eloped with Captain IBBOTSON, she continued to reside with her parents and to accompany her mother in the incessant round of society in which the old lady lives. Nor was her amiability limited to the too faithful performance of filial obligations. When her brother, the late member for Rochester, became so embarrassed as to be obliged to leave the country, many of his outstanding engagements were bought up by his mother, who, as the heiress of Mr. CHILD, the banker, still poesess d a remnant of her once splendid fortune. The liabilities soon exhausted Lady JERSEY'S personal resources; and Lady CLEMENTINA spontaneously resolved to devote many thousands of that which hed been settled on herself to liquidete her brother's debts. Those who observed her gradually attenuated form and slowly-fading beauty, as year after year she returned to the joyless haunts of aristocratic frivolity and fashion, could not but perceive that, however care might succeed in preserving the lineaments of loveliness, the spirit within was perishing of "Love's sweet want." The ast time I stood near her was at a densely-thronged assembly at one of those mansions in Piccadilly famed for the brilliancy of its receptions. She was dressed *en suite* in bright blue, and wore upon her head, which was of exquisitely moulded form, a wreeth of roses of the same color placed perfectly horizontally, as you may sometimes see them worn by the Tyrolese peasents at their village festivals. The grace and geniality of her demeanor as she swam lightly on from room to room with the passing recognition of a little word for those she knew, was as exquisite and apparently effortless as in the sunniest morning of her life. But the gaiety of girlhood had passed away, and the ambition of womanhood had not come; and it seemed to me as often as she paused, awaiting an opening in the sometimes impenetrable crowd, her eye acquired the abstracted look, and her statue-like form the air of immobility which belongs rather to a state of trance than to that of active life. Her eldest sister was married some years ago to Prince NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY; she lived not very happily, it is said, for about two years, and then died after a short illness. And now another is added to the series of blighted hopes with which the haughty, selfish and worthless house of Jersey has been visited.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have at length been taunted and twitted into opening, or affecting to open, the great metropolitan cathedral for the use of the public in general on Sunday evenings. But, to the disgrace of the Church be it said, the affair has been hitherto perverted from its legitimate purpose by preference tickets having been issued to the wealthier classes of the curious in search of novel excitement; while the poor for whom the Gospel was preached have been forced to stand without and knock without gaioing admission. It is all very well for Mr. SPURGEON to divide his spiritual clients into classes, according to their ability to pay for better or less agreeable seats: for his place of worship can only be maintained at a very large cost, and it is evident the people do not grudge paying for that which they could not have the means of hearing otherwise. But that cathedrals and parish churches, in a country where there is an establishment, should be jobbed and penfolded in the manner St. Paul's is now, is a piece of inconceivable folly and injustice. By the way, I am reminded of an anecdote I lately heard, on good authority, of the eloquent Baptist preecher: Another pulpit star, though of lesser magnitude, wished to relume his light from that of the Surrey Gardens Hall. Mr. SPURGEON, from the window of his study, saw his brother preacher approaching his house. For some reason, unexplained to me, he did not entirely believe in the professions of respect he had been in the habit of receiving from the gentleman in question, and he made up his mind to decline the interview. On the hall door being opened, the servant was desired hy tha visitor to "tell Mr. SPURGEON that a eervant of the Lord desires to speek with him." The reply she was desired to communicate was, "Tell the servant of the Lord I am just now husy with his Master, and cannot be disturbed."

This week has brought to town great numbers of agricultural folk to be present at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, held as usual at Bate-street Bazaar. There wae nothing very new or remarkable in the specimens of either short-horns or other breeds of the hovine species. The show wae an average one, no more; the principal topic of remark and criticism being the undeserved award of the first prize in two of the classes of steers to Prince ALBERT. It does seem inconceivable how any one in his position should think of taking adventage of the inveterate flunkeyism which tainte all ranks more or less in this country, to grasp at £25 prizes, which in all common sense and common justice ought to be freely and fairly distributed among reel cattle breeders. It is not the first time thet eimilar complainte have been loudly heard. The judges are all men of estimation and character, and some of them men of rank. Of course they all declare that they were not told the names of the owners before thay decided. But the awkward part of the business is that the steers of His Royal Highness stand every year in the same stalls, and the Committee find it impossible to persuade people that they have a magical power of forgetfulnese.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

**Return of the Emperor to Paris—Shooting at Compeigne—The Montalembert Affair—Lamartine again—Miscellaneous.**

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1858.

The tri-color once more floats over the Palace of the Tuilerles, and "the town" is now supposed to he in town. The Court arrived from Compeigne on Sundey, and made an entry which was not exactly triumphant, and yet not without a certain degree of pomp. The hour of arrivel at Paris was announced in the journals, and the route of entry was crowded with the curious, and with the new set of strangers which each week invariably hrings to the city. The *fêtes* of Compeigne were not favored this year on the score of weather, but they seem, nevertheless, to have been brilliant and satisfactory. With an exception in favor of the English, the guests were almost exclusively French. The shooting seems to have been good, for we are told that one day the company bagged 1,100 pieces, of which the Emperor shot the almost incredible number of 179, as follows: 54 pheasants, 60 rabbits, 28 hares, 26 partridges, 8 woodcocks, and 3 fawns! These figures will appear less incredible, however, when it is recollected that the game of the Imperial parks is raised almost by hand, thet it never hears the sound of a gun until the arrival of the Emperor in the Fall, and that his Majesty is aided by several domestics who load his guns as fast as they are discharged, and drive up the game for him. Nevertheless, his Majesty is a first-rate shot.

The first object of the Emperor, after arriving at the Tuileries, wae to visit the modifications of the garden, executed since he last resided there. It ie said thet these modifications do not meet his approvel; but, on the other hand, the public find them not only in good taste, but less detrimental to their comfort than had been anticipated. The amount of ground withdrawn from the public promenade is not much, and with this the most possible show is made. The project of restoring the Palace itself is not abandoned, and will perhaps be commenced in the Spring. It is intended to give to it a style of architecture in conformity to that of the new Louvre at the other extremity of tha Place Carrousel.

It will be recollected that last Spring the Legislature voted an appropriation of 180 millions of francs—36 millions of dollars—for the embellishment of the city of Paris, of which the state was taxed for fifty millions, and the municipality for tha halance. Ten yeare waa fixed as the limit in which thie appropriation wae to be consumed; but this limit is only nominal, and will probably be changed by subsequent legislation, for the money will be exhausted before that time at the rate at which new works are now being organized. In effect, the work of demolition and reconstruction goes on with the greatest activity. The people of Paris are becoming nomadic hy force of law. Some families have been expropriated as many as four times in the course of two years. At the present moment the largest proportion of work is laid out in the west end, a part of which consists in the work about the Triumphal Arch and the eight Boulevards which are to radiate from it. A new atraet just ordered, the Rue de Rouen, will destroy more new and valuahle housee, and cost more money in proportion for damages, than any road yet opened, since its whole course is laid through the new and fashionable quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin. It begins at the terminus of the Bonne railway and runs angularly towards tha Bourse, stopping for the present at the Boulevard des Capucines. At this latter point it has been for some time a question of huilding a new grand opera. The ground on which stood the ancient Hotel d'Osmond, now entirely vacant, has in fact been held in reserve hy its proprietors for that object. But a semi-official paper denies thet this ground will be selected by the Government. According to this journal tha Rue Basse da Rempart, which forms the north side of the Boulevard, is to be suppressed, and if the opera is to be built in this neighborhood at all, it will be located further toward the Madeleine. A report got into circulation last week that at the point of junction of the new Rue de Rouen with the Boulevard, which joins in such a way as to leave a square at the corner of the Cheussée d'Antin, a public promenade of a new kind was to be constructed. The whole square wae to be covered with glass, it was to contain fountains and flower-bede, seats for loungere, and around the two sides, not open to streets, elegant stores, resteurants, reading rooms and places of smusement. Thie project, however, will hardly be realized, at least in this spot, owing to the great value of the ground and the free circulation already afforded by the Boulevards.

Another improvement which will strike etrangers on arriving from London and the north, will be the new dépôt of the Northern Railway, to be commenced early in the Spring. This building is to cover the whole ground from the Faubourg St. Denis to the hospital Lariboisière, and is to have a monumental front of twelve hundred feet, divided into seven buildings. It will be three times larger then any railway station on the Continent, and constructed with a view to architectural effect as well as convenience. The Government will clear away the fine new huildings erected in front, and open up a new square with wide streets for outlets.

Thus houses, squares, whole streets, are displaced and moved about like men on a chess board, end, what is more remarkable, in all the new quarters these houses are six and seven stories high and built of solid stone, with sculptured fronts and gilded interiors. The municipal journal before referred to, states the astounding fact that since the improvements of Paris have commenced, the daily bill of mortality has been reduced from 75 to 40! This result is so extraordinary and so encouraging that the authorities can well afford to "go before the people" with the issue of improvements or no improvements. The fact is, the superior civilization of the Japanese end Chinese, as exhibited in the sanitary construction of their cities, has set the governors of European cities to thinking. It is downright barbarism to huild each a city as Paris was ten years ago, where light end healthy air were alone the boon of the smallest numher. Ten years more, however, will give such en impetus in the proper direction that there will be no fear for the future of Paris.

With the entry of the Court at the Tuilcries will commence the gay season. The usual series of halls will take place at the Palace, commencing at New-Year's. STRAUSS again wields the baton for the Winter at the Grand Opera, and announces the first mesked ball for Saturday, the 18th of December. He is to play through his album of new pieces, however, at a grand charity ball at the Grand Opera on Saturday evening next, the 11th, at which the Emperor and Empress will perhaps be present. The situation of the wealthier classes is considered better than it was last Winter, and on this account the season will no douht be a gay one. The American colony has lost some of its older saloons, but new ones will be thrown open this Winter to compensate for their loss, so that in this portion of the fashionable population of Paris the equilibrium will he maintained. There will be a large increase, however, on the side of the Russians.

The Montalembert affair continues to attract the attention of the public. No two Frenchmen meet without coming to hard words on this exciting topic. It ie generally conceded that the Government made a mistake in a point of law in pardoning him before the decision had become definitive. In France, as in the United States, a certain number of days are allowed after the decision in an inferior Court for an appeal to a higher one. This delay hed not expired when the Emperor pardoned M. DE MONTALEMBERT, whereupon the latter immediately wrote a letter to the *Moniteur*, refusing the pardon and denying the right of the Executive to pardon him till the judicial decision was definitive, and this he contended it could not be till he had carried his case to the last and highest Court. M. DE MONTALEMBERT is evidently right in the point of law, and it is believed that now he will be permitted to carry his case to the Superior Court, and then if he is again condemned, or, in other words, if the decision of the lower Court is confirmed, the Government will allow the judgment to be executed.

The Count has, however, somewhat damaged his cause by a letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in which it is clear he sets himself up as a inertyr and as a greater than the power which punishes him. This will do to think, but not to think alond. M. DE MONTALEMBERT had heard that the Archbishop, in the interest of the Church, hed taken steps with the Empress for his pardon, and he wrote to the Archhishop to engage him not to compromise his (MONTALEMBERT'S) dignity by such a course. In this letter he declares that he wishes the decision of his judges to take its course, and that he would regard "as an insult the least favor emanating from the Imperial power." It is only a matter of surprise that this letter was admitted into the Paris journals. It is said that all legal means were exhausted to prevent the appeal to the higher Court, but that it was at last granted. If this be true, we may expect another contest, and perhaps some new incidents of an exciting character, for the Count is a man not easily "headed," and he, as well as his friends, are thoroughly aroused. The public, too, take a deeper interest in this struggle than in any political event which has occurred within the last few years.

The copy of the London *Times* which contained the trial of M. DE MONTALEMBERT, was so rigorously excluded the passage of the frontier, that at Valenciennes copies were taken from the persons of passengers coming from Brussels to Paris. An American friend, however, who had a copy on this route, had the segacity when he left his seat in the cars to show his passport, to slip the *Times* under the seat, and as the passengers do not change cars in crossing the frontier, it wes perfectly safe. This copy of the *Times* has been so much sought after in Paris that the owner of it hes been actually obliged to inscribe the names of applicants. From this circumstance you can very well judge the extent of the repressive power which is still exercised by the police of Paris. The details of a trial which took place in one of their own courts can only he known hy such a round-about and tedious process as thet detailed above. We shall be curious to see whether the New-York papers are admitted with such details as they may happen to publish.

The *Presse* continues its harangues on Nicaragua, and M. MERY has even written some very *spirituel* French-Latin poetry on MAILLARD and his project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific watere. But the *Presse* now announces to the French world that the United States has come to an agreement with France and England in regard to the neutrality of the Isthmus, and thet there ie no longer any obstruction to the execution of the Belly Canal. There is great rejoicing at Frascati's!

M. DE LAMARTINE has this week published a long letter to the public, which he heads, "A Frank Explanation." In this document he gives an exposition of his affairs; a refutation of the calumnies of his enemies; e puff for new subscribers to his monthly journal; and terminates by a call for money to the Lamartine subscription, in which he cries to the people of France, "I helped you in your hour of peril, now help me!"

Captain RENAUD, of the *Maurice*, who saved the passengers of the *Austria*, has been decorated by the Emperor with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and his officers complimented with medals of honor.

M. HARRWITZ, the distinguished chese-player, desirous of healing his damaged reputation, is going to try PAUL MORPHY'S great feat of playing against eight boarde at once blindfolded. The game is to be played the 18th of this month at the Café de la Regence, against whoever may be pitted against him. It is now hoped that M. ANDERSSEN may arrive in Paris by that time. MALAKOFF.

### A Problem for Sanitarians.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In 1840, the ratio of deaths to the population in this City, was 1 to 39; in 1845, 1 to 37; in 1850, 1 to 33; and now it is found to be about 1 to 27. Astounding sacrifice of precious life! Will the friends of sanitary improvement, who meet at the Cooper Institute, explain the causes, and tell us the remedies? Q

## NEW BOOKS.

FRANCATELLI'S COOKERY. Philadelphia: PETERSON & BRO.

There is nothing more puzzling in the economy of human affairs than the distribution by Providsnca of ths natural gifts, by which one people shall excel another in some particular art. Why should Italy alone be endowed with the genius for vocalization? why should Germsny excel all other nations in the art of musicsl instrumentation? why should Eng'and overtop tha world in poetry and seamanship? and why should France alone he hlessed with a geniue for cooking? As man is a cooking animal, the necessities of Frenchmen are no greater than those of other men, and ss there is but one edible product upon her soil which may not be fonnd in as great perfection in many other countries, it is not easy to discover why the art of eating should, in France, have been elovsted into the region of Science, while in all other countries it is dehased among the ignoble arte. But the fact is indisputable. France hss produced a score or two of illustrious cooks—men whose names are as fsmiliar as those of the great heroes of history, or the poets and philosophers whose productions have encircled the ages in which they lived with a helo of glory. England can hoast of her Shakeapeares, her Becons, her Newtons, her Marlboroughs, Nelsons, and Wellingtons, but she has never produced a cook whose deeds and maxime have been gratefully remembered by mankind. Yet one little province in France produced the immortal *Trois Frères*, whoso fraternity, by the way, wss not of blood, but of genius and country only. Of onr own blessed country we will not pretend to speak, in this connection. We have our Frenklins, our Wsshingtons and our Jeffersons; hut we arc content to import our culinary artists, in their crudest and raweet possible state, from Skibbereen and other delightful places in the Emerald Isle, where, having nothing to cook, we conclude with admirable logic that they must be prolific of good cooks. But, if we erc ln a condition of culinary darkness in this country, which would have been considered a shade deeper than the gloom of Egypt about the time of the flesh-pots, it is not for the want of an abundance of good works upon the subject of dressing food for the tehle. A collection of the cookery books published during the past thirty-five years, commencing with the elaborete treatise of UNE, who, we may be pardoned for remarking parenthetically, was not the highest order of genius, would form a very respectable library, so far as mere numbers go. We saw but a few days since a surprisingly large collection of works on this subject, on a bookseller's shelves, which consisted only of hooks puhlished during the past ten years, and among them were the imposing tomes of the great SOYER who has now gone where there will be no more cooking. How he will bestow himself where there arc no saucepans nor braisers it is difficult to conceive. But there are compensatione, no doubt, for the disembodied spirits of cooks, as for the rest of us, in the next world. Since the "Gastronomic Regenerator" of this good genius of the kitchen appeared, no important work on the science of cookery has been given to the world; hut a Philadelphia publishing firm, T. B. PETERSON & BRO., have just conferred upon the dinner-givers and diners-out of the United States, the boon of a handsome edition of FRANCATELLI'S great work, *The Modern Cook*, whose author, CHARLES ELME FRANCATELLI, was a pupil of the great CAREME. FRANCATELLI has an Italian sound, and he hoasts that, "though bearing a forcign name, he is happy in being an Englishman." But he is a Frenchman in art, in spite of his Italian name and his Anglican hoast. He had the good fortune of being *chef* to the Earl of CHESTERFIELD, and "*Maitre de Hotel* to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," and he dedicates his hook to his high-born patron, Lord ERROL, the premier Earl of Scotland. Of coursc a book on cookcry by such an artist is not intended for the lower, or even for the middling classes, and we have not seen a more significant indication of our growth in luxury and wealth than an American edition of this work. At the commencement of the work we have a formidable catalogue of no less than ninety-two "special sauces," every one of which is an absolute necessity in a well-ordered kitchen; then follows a small list of 22 *purées* for garnishing, after which comes a catalogue of gravies, 21 only in number. The *ragouts* are but 25; the soups and hroths are in proportion to the sauces and gravies, they number but 163. We cannot undertake to give anything like an analysis of the volume, or even to criticise any of its receipts, for a very excellent reason—we are utterly ignorant of the subject, and could not tell whether Mr. FRANCATELLI'S directions for compounding a "timbale of maccaroni," or a "purée à la Celestine," he right or wrong. As a work of useful information, though it may not be of any special value to American housekeepers, it will be found very serviceable to the class of diners-out, who, hy examining its pages, will be able to form some idea of the nature of the dishes which they sometimes eat at great ceremonial dinners, which is a kind of knowledge they could never gain from eating the dishes themselves.

CHARITY GREEN; Or, Varieties of Love. By THEODORE HARTMANN. New-York: JOHN W. MORTON.

A novelist who desires the attention of his readers, or who hopes to find readers whether attentive or otherwise, should not commence his story with a morality, nor confess in his preface that his characters are actual personages, and his incidents teken from real life. People who read novels have a perverse disposition against reading sermons, or listening to any incidents of real life. What they want is not facts—which are so vehemently demanded by persons of the Gradgrind species—hut fiction. For a novclist to inform his readers that his story is all true, is just as impolitic as it would be in a historian to announce that his history was all a fahlc. All that is required in a novel is that it be true to nature, or at least true to the kind of nature which the author attempts to delineate. The author of *Charity Green* exposes his purpose first in the dedication of his hook to CHARLES KINGSLEY and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, then in his preface, and again in the first page of his story. It is to bring men to a more christianlike observance of Christmas that the story of *Charity Green*, making a volume of 601 pages, has been written. The object is every way laudable, and if the author, like DICKENS in his *Christmas Carol*, had left it to the ingenuity of the reader to discover it, or feel it, he would doubtless have been more successful. When a reader knows that he is going to be entrapped into the perusal of a sermon, by having a pretended novel placed in his hands, he will hardly consent to be made a tool of, to his own damage. When a man is invited to a hall, he naturally resents it as an affront if he discovers he has been entrapped into a prayer-meeting, let him be ever so religiously disposed. We must do the author of *Charity Green* the simple justice to state, however, that his story is not very "preachy," but, on the contrary, notwithstanding its obvious purpose, very rollicking, discursive, and extremely coarse, with a good many dull poems, and an inordinate quantity of negro minstrelsy, besides a three-act tragedy smuggled into the middle of the volume. The story flies about from one part of the world to another in a most surprising manner. It opens at the Christmas dinner of the "Honorable and Reverend Alphonso Bushwig, Rector of Richmanstown and perpetual curate of Sloppery," and so continues for 118 pages, in England, when we are suddenly transported to Long Island; from Long Island we are taken to Feather River in California, then to San Francisco, back again to England, then to Illinois, next to Charleston, South Carolina, and after crossing the Atlantic two or three times more, we are taken into a Broadway "champagne cellar," then up the Hudson, and finally dismissed in England. The story is rather incoherent, the characters are coarsely rather than vigorously drawn, and the descriptione a little too violent to be characteristic. Novels with a pious purpose are too apt to be so refine in language and so pure in sentiment as to be exceedingly dull. But this is not a fault with the book before us, which is coarser than most romances of the "yellow-covered" school, and as full of bustle and rapid movement as one of Harrison Ainsworth's robber stories.

THORNDALE; Or, THE CONFLICT OF OPINIONS. By WILLIAM SMITH. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Our publishers would render a very great service to the cause of literature, and entitle themselves to the gratitude of all intelligent readers, if in republishing a new foreign work they would add to the title page the time and place of its first publication. In this handsome volume, for example, there is nothing except the absence of the notification of copyright to indicate that it is not an American work. The reader will soon discover that it must have been the production of an Englishman, hut even when he has made that discovery he will still have a natural desire to know when and where it first appeared. *Thorndale* has created some excitement in London, and been favorably noticed hy most of the British critical journals; hut very little is known about it, we presume, among American readers. Of course it is the work of WILLIAM SMITH, whose name is on the title page; hut he chooses to invent a very clumsy story by which he becomes himself the editor of his friend, CHARLES THORNDALE'S literary remains, to which are added, "The Confession of Faith of an Eclectic and Utopian Philosopher, A. D., 1850." But the confession of the Utopian is nothing more than a continuation of the speculetions on the mystery of human existence by THORNDALE. CHARLES THORNDALE is a very common character, a well-educated, well-to-do, philosophical consumptive, who having nothing in the world to do, but to live until he dies, gives himself up to thinking; and as the next step to thinking is writing, he writes what he thinks, in a large common-place book, but has neither courage nor energy enough to attempt to publish what he writes. Feeling that his disease is incurable he leaves England, hires a villa on Mount Porsilipo, and goes to see Neples and die. He takes with him his common-place book which he continued to write in up to the last, interspersing his moralities and philosophical reflections with little personal histories and sketches of character. He dies, and his friend, WILLIAM SMITH, rambling about the vicinity of Naples, by mere chance walks into the deserted villa which THORNDALE had inhebited, and discovers a hox containing the manuscript, which makes up the bulk of the volume. There is not much invention or ingenuity in this introduction, nor anything in it to add importance or interest to what follows, which will be found to possess infinitely more merit than the reeder will be prepared for. As the hook does not require continuous reading, and the longest essay or story in it may be disposed of at a sitting, it is excellently well adapted to the family circle, for the centre-table, the library, or even a railroad car. But it is not a book for the thoughtless or uncultivated. A considerable amount of preparation by independent thinking will be required in the reader fully to appreciate and enjoy it

A MEMORIAL OF THE FUTTEHGURH MISSION, AND HER MARTYRED MISSIONARIES: WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE MUTINIES IN INDIA. By the Rev. J. JOHNSTON WALSH. Philadelphia: JOSEPH M. WILSON.

The author of this volume was the sole surviving member of the Futtehgurh Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterien Church, all the other members of the mission, with their children, having been put to death in Cawnpore by the demoniacal NENA SAHIB, on the 13th of June, 1857. Mr. WALSH being absent from the mission at the time of the revolt, was spared to publish this memorial of his martyred fellow laborers. They were eight in number, and all of them Americans, the youngest of them, the Rev. ROBERT MCMULLIN, having been in India hut three months at the time of his death. Futtehgurh is not a distinct mission, but a station of Furrukhabad mission, including Agra, Mynpoorie, Futtehgurh, Futtehpore, Benda and Allahebed. Futtehgurh is on the west bank of the Ganges, and about seven hundred miles from Calcutta. Peculiar interest is attached to this station in the religious world, from the circumstance of its being the birthplace of the Rajah DULEEP SINGH, the first convert to Christianity from among the native princes of India. On the outbreak of the Sepoy revolt the missionaries there suffered greatly from the lack of protection, from the bigoted hatred of the natives, there being no European troops stationed there, and but one native regiment. On the 4th of June, 1857, they all embarked in a boat on the Ganges, with their families, hoping to find a place of safety at Cawnpore; but they were arrested hy the emissaries of the merciless NENA SAHIB, taken to Cawnpore and shot on the parade-ground. The martyrs were the Rev. JOHN EDGAR FREEMAN and wife, the Rev. DAVID ELLIOTT CAMPBELL and wife, the Rev. ALBERT OSBORNE JOHNSON and wife, the Rev. ROBT. MCMULLIN and wife, and two children of the CAMPBELLS. Biographies and portraits of the martyred missionaries are given, and a dispassionate view of the csuses which led to the great revolt. The memorial ie written in a very clear and unambitious style, without any attempt to exaggerate the horrors of the events which are narrated, or to unduly exalt the characters of the sufferers. Like most of the Americans who have visited India and remained long enough to become acquainted with the people, Mr. WALSH entertains a favorable opinion of the influence of the East India Company, and gives its officers the credit of having greatly improved the condition of the country. Mr. WALSH has now returned to India to resume his missionary labors, leaving his six children behind him, and never expecting to come back to his native country.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF AMERICAN PRACTITIONERS. By HORACE GREEN, M.D., LL.D. New-York: WILEY & HALSTED.

Dr. GREEN has a valuable habit, for which a great many physicians will thank him. His rooms have been visited hy thousands of medicel men, from all parte of the Union, principally drawn by a curiosity to obscrve his method of treating certain diseases, for the cure of which his success, professional jealousy of him, abuse and praise, have conspired to make him famous. Freely communicating his own theories and observations, he has with equal freedom called upon his visitors for such prescriptions as were favorite with them for combating diseasee with which they were especially familiar. In time he had collected a very large number of formulæ, for every one of which aome distinguished hody had a particular affection. Many of these he had tried in his own practice—many more of them his friends and students had tried at his suggestion. Rejecting all that failed to sustain tha good name given them, the rest he has arranged in chapters, and published in the pages of the *American Medical Monthly* of this city. These have been extensively copied at home and abroad, and the solicitation of those who wished them compacted into more handy form, induces him to issue them revised and enlarged in the book named at the head of this notice. The prescriptions are placed under natural heads, beginning with "Narcotics and Sedatives," and ending with "Derivatives." The therapeutic effects of the simples of which they are compounded, are described under each, and the modifications of those effects which compounding them causes. A copious index brings the whole within ready reference. The book brings a valuable contribution to the stock of practical medical knowledge, and will be no less grateful to the old practitioner, puzzled over a complicated case, than to the young and ardent beginner who pauses, utterly at a loss which of the ten thousand combinations of the Pharmacopeias he shall choose to quell a symptom and remove its cause. Choosing the right medicine is as much of a job for young doctors as selecting a house out of the ten thousand that are offered for rent about the first of February. The house-hunter owes a thousand thanks to the experienced citizen who takes a walk with him, and explains why this is a disreputable locality, that a suspicious one, and the other desirable. Dr. GREEN performs a like good office for the Æsculapian novice. His book is a modest College of Physicians, giving the buyer a thoughtful "consultation" for emergencies.

COUNTRY SCHOOL-HOUSES. Containing Plans, Elevations, Specifications, &c., &c., and a Treatise on School-house Architecture. By JAMES JOHNSON. New-York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

Probably there are no more striking evidences of the great advance which tha art of architecture hse made in this country during the past twenty years, than the internal and external appearance of our school-houses, both in town and country, exhibit. The author of the work before us thinks that our general improvement in architecture has been least manifested in our school-houses. However that may be, it is very certain that there has been a most decided improvement, and that the present rising generation will be most essentially benefited hy it. Many of Mr. JOHNNOT'S designs are extremely good, simple in style and economical in epace as well as in cost. The directions for heating, ventilating and lighting are also judicious, as are the lesser plans for desks, chairs and forms. The only attempt at architectural design externally, of an ambitious nature, forms the frontispiece of the book, and we cannot accord to it the praise which belongs to the other parts. It does not possess any points of merit; while the placing of two large flanking towers of equal height to a small portico, is in violation of every rule of architectural taste, and very offensive to the eye. A school-house, of all other buildings, should be wholly free from incongruities and unmeaning appendages.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. Vol. IV. APPLETON & CO., New-York.

The fourth volume of this popular work commences with a biographical sketch of the eccentric ORESTES BROWNSON, who announced in the last number of his *Review* that he had written one article for the *Cyclopædia*, but that he should not write another, as he regarded the work as unsound and unsatisfactory in its treatment of Catholic subjects. But this announcement will probably do the *Cyclopædia* much more good than harm. The biography of Mr. BROWNSON is the best that we have seen, but it might have been better, if it had been written with a little less reserve. The letter B is exhausted in this volume, and the alphabet continued to *Chartres*. President BUCHANAN is favored with fourteen columns of biography, very candidly and fairly written, considering that he is a cotemporary President, and that the editors are his political opponents. We imagine that Mr. BUCHANAN will never again fill so large a spece in the pages of a cyclopædia. This volume probably has more geography in it than any other of the series will have, as it includes the whole family of Cepes.

PALESTINE, PAST AND PRESENT: WITH BIBLICAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES. By the Rev. HENRY S. OSBORN. Philadelphia: JAMES CHALLON & SON.

The author of this large and elegantly printed volume is Professor of Natural Science in the Roenoke College, Salem, Va., but he does not understand the natural science of book-making. Opening a volume entitled *Palestine, Past and Present*, we are treated to the common-place incidents of a voyage from New-York to Liverpool, and then without a break in the narrative we are taken over England and the continent, and suddenly find ourselves taking a view of Beirut, of which a wretchedly bad chromo-tinted lithographic picture is given. We are then taken through Palestine hy tha usual route, and remhark at Joppa for Malta, and so back home. Prof. OSBORN mingles up with his accounte of Palestine a good deal of personal gossip, which is not at all unpleasant, bnt it seems somewhat *de trop* in a book of so serious an import. The volume is very heautifully printed on fine paper, with a most liberal margin, and illustrated with a great number of wood engravings; hut it is defaced with six wretchedly-colored lithographs, that do not serve to illuetrate anything.

POPE OR PRESIDENT? Starling Disclosures of Romanism as Revealed by its own Writers: Facts for Americans. New-York: R. L. DELISSER. 1858.

The title page of this volume so clearly indicates its character, that we might spare ourselves the trouhle of adding enything by way of explaining its design. The author, whom we ahonld suppose to be a lady, has undertaken her task of writing down the Pope, under the serions conviction that "it becomes very important that some one should dare assume the responsihility of revealing tha astounding mysteries of the Vatican." A copious appendix is added to the volume, in which all the recent events thet have occurred to bring the "Vatican" into greater discredit with the Protestant world, and among them, of course, our old, or rather young acquaintance, the Mortara child, has a conspicuous place.

SHELLS FROM THE SEA-SHORE OF LIFE. Gathered by PEARLY SHELLY. Illustrated by LUMLEY. New-York: W. R. C. CLARK & Co.

Here, in a little volume of 162 pages, there are no less than fifty

British Reviews and Magazines at the same low prices at which they have afforded them from the commencement. For *ten dollars* the four great Reviews—the *Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster and North British* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, can be procured for a year. When the quality of these publications, and the fact that their contents embrace discussions from the ablest pens, of the most pressing topics of the day, are considered, this will certainly be considered a very moderate price. Messrs. Scott & Co. have an arrangement with the British Publishers, by which they procure early sheets of all these works.

Messrs. Little & Brown, of Boston, continue their admirable series of the *British Poets*,—their last issues embracing the *Poems* of James Montgomery and four new volumes of *British Ballads*. We are not surprised to hear of the success which has attended this splendid enterprise. The collection is by far the most complete ever made;—it is edited with marked literary ability and taste, and printed in a style of great elegance and in a form admirably adapted to library uses. It is a most excellent work, and we are glad to know that it is appreciated by the public at large.

The *Eclectic Magazine* begins its fifty-sixth volume with the new number for January. The care and taste with which its selections are made, its neat typography and its engravings, have made this a favorite among the periodicals of the day. It is published by W. H. Bidwell, No. 5 Beckman-street, at $5 a year.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for November. American Edition. New-York: L. Scott & Co.

The *North British Review* was suspended for nearly a year, but since its reappearance it has given evidence of as much life and vigor as any of its cotemporary Quarterlies. The November number contains two articles in which special reference is made to this country, one on "Decimal Coinage," and the other on the "Decay of Modern Satire." In this last article the Reviewer says:

"All at once, we have a batch of small satirists—Mr. Bailey at their head—in England, and one really powerful satirist in America, namely, Mr. J. R. Lowell, whose "Biglow Papers" we most gladly welcome, as being, not only the best volume of satires since the Anti-Jacobin, but as also the first work of real and efficient poetical genius which has reached us from the United States. We have been under the necessity of telling some unpleasant truths about American literature, from time to time; and it is with the hearty pleasure that we are now able to own that the Britishers have been for the present, utterly, and apparently hopelessly beaten, by a Yankee, in one important department of Poetry. In the United States social and political evils have a breadth and tangibility which are not et present to be found in the condition of any other civilized country. The 'pecutiar domestic institution,' the fillibustering tendencies of the nation, the tyranny of a vulgar 'public opinion,' and the charlantanism, which is the price of political power, are butts for the shafts of the satirist, which European poets may well envy Mr. Lowell.

A hundred years hence, Mr. Lowell's Yankee satires will be perfectly intelligible to every one, whereas, most of the subjects offered by European politics are such as would require an explanatory commentary twenty years hence, just as is the case at present with the satires of Byron and Moore. The only subject in the social state of England at all rivaling in satiric capabilities any one of half-a-dozen subjects seized by the author of the 'Biglow Papers' is the strange and portentous despotism which threatens, as usual, to arise from the very heart of freedom—a despotism against which songs and assassins would be equally powerless, namely: that of the newspaper Press, which combines the two most fatal elements of tyranny, popularity, and an enmity to all individual excellence.

Satire at once so genial and good-humored, and yet so fatal as that of 'Ezekiel Biglow,' is, indeed, a relief after the weary pisttudes which have recently appeared, under the name of satire, in England. Out of a volume, as full as it should be of good stuff, we shall take, almost at random, a few specimens for the edification of that large proportion of our readers to whom this very remarkable work is probably unknown.

There is no portion of 'Hudibras' itself which is, space for space, so abundant in fun and hard hits as the 'Remarks of Increase D. O'Phace, Esquire, at an extrumpery cancue in State-street.'"

### The Pacific Railroad—Its Effects upon Commerce, Christianity and Civilization.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a communication bearing the above caption, published in the Times of the 11th inst., the writer employs the following language:

"Another effect would be to supplant the British railway project from the railways of Canada West to Vancouver's Island. * * Our route would supersede the British proposed road, and bring the trade of British America to our own railway."

May I be permitted to present a few suggestions in response to the writer, who proposes to supersede, or run an opposition to, the power and wealth of Great Britain—for that practically is his proposition,—as two hundred Royal Engineers are at this very hour engaged in the survey of the British Pacific Railroad route from the neighborhood of Vancouver's Island eastward.

England is acting, while American politicians are talking about a railroad. She will no more surrender her plan for the development of her vast Saskatchewan country and her Frazer River gold mines by railway, than she would give up her idea of a monopoly of the Atlantic mail service by steam.

The wise policy of our Government has been to leave as much of our progress as is possible to private enterprise. But the example is here found of what may be expected in the matter of a railroad. American energy won the prize of speed in the mail carriage of the ocean, but when its foreign rival was aided by the powerful machinery and patronage of the English Home Government. American enterprise was driven from the field. How, then, holding in view the great practical interests of the present epoch, will England, that has paid so much to discover Northwest Passages, so much to gain the Indies, so much to guard them, so much to hold her precarious footing on the American Isthmus,—how can it be supposed that she will fail to provide so that this Canada and Vancouver's Island railroad shall break down all competition?

In fact the very strongest argument possible to use *against* the extension of the American road along the northern border is the fact that it must run in opposition to a well-finished, furnished and equipped first-class English railway, supported by an unscrupulous and scheming Home Government.

If our own Government even could afford to guarantee such a disastrous procedure as this, are there no other routes as well entitled to notice? Most certainly there are. A railroad line on the El Paso—the far Southern overland mail route—is reported by the various corps of engineers who have passed over it eminently practicable. A railroad line from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City, there to fork with a branch to Puget Sound, and one to California, is reported equally so by the late surveys of eminent builders and engineers.

If Democratic Southern views of policy prevail, the first of these roads is absolutely required for military purposes of defence and aggression along the Mexican border.

Again, if common-sense views prevail, the Salt Lake Railroad must be speedily attempted. Government is now paying $5,000,000 per annum for transportation of military supplies to Salt Lake City, and it is estimated that this enormous outlay must be kept up for several years of the future—a trade of itself, at the present rates of transportation, sufficient, with the overland travel, to support a railroad. This takes place, too, upon the route of overland emigration selected first by the old fur traders, and afterwards followed by the California Utah, Oregon and Washington nomadic population

Every one hundred miles of railroad built on this route will serve and hasten overland emigration by shortening the long distance to be traveled with teams. The overland emigrant can start from the western border of Iowa or Missouri early in April, but starting from Minnesota he must wait a month later.

Again, there is the Albuquerque route, which has many strong friends, but which I have left out of this discussion, because, whatever its merits as a (so-called) central route, it is too far South to be deemed central, and does not permit of a suitable or favorable connection with Salt Lake City, and a branch from it near that point to Puget Sound and Oregon. No member of Congress, in the present stage of affairs in the Mormon country and under recent expenditures, can properly vote for any road, however it may be termed central, which does not touch or pass near Salt Lake City on its way to the Pacific.

But is it to be supposed that, with these great diverse interests to distract and claim their share of national aid, Congress will be disposed to indorse or support the construction of a road,—and only a Summer road at that,—along the northern border—one, that in order to compete with its parallel foreign rival must obtain more Governmental patronage than all the others? By no means; and conceding to the writer in the Times of the 11th, all that he claims as to the necessity of a Pacific railroad—an *American* Pacific railroad—we must feel constrained to differ from him as to the place of its location.

In the first place, an American railroad *via* the great bend of the Missouri, cannot *supersede a British road*. Secondly, it cannot be of so much service to the nation as if located elsewhere. The dominant party in Congress holds that the national project of a railroad to the Pacific can only be aided by Government as a means of military defence and as a post road. Now as a means of military defence, even if it were otherwise an expedient measure, why place it along a hostile border? Should it not rather be located in central American territory, unexposed to aggression and destruction, and keeping our communication open with the Western coast even during a foreign war? But what do we lose by not placing a Pacific railroad *via* the Great Bend of the Missouri? Why absolutely nothing. Government will readily aid a road from Chicago to the Great Bend of the Missouri, and under the Reciprocity Treaty we should there tap the proposed British Grand Pacific Road of all products that the laws of trade could compel to Central American territory and the vallies of the West. Commerce will seek its natural channel, and if the law of traffic directed that overland goods should find the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there would they go, American railroads to the contrary notwithstanding. At Lake Superior, again, we should once more tap British commerce. Nature and the mechanic arts would govern all these things, and the enterprise of America make its way in spite of Government restrictions. It is ee unnecessary as impolitic to force the construction of a non-paying road upon Government or the public, to obtain that which will drop into our hands by the expenditure of foreign capital. It is my own opinion that within twenty years we shall own the Saskatchewan country, British railroad and all.

Let us then have the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to the great bend of the Missouri, aided by the general Government as a national military work, and the improvement of the navigation of the Upper Missouri; likewise, these works to go on in anticipation of the British continuation of a railroad to Frazer's River. Let us have a wagon road from the head of the Missouri to Puget Sound; and when the country requires it, the American railroad will follow without Government aid, and compete with its parallel British rival.

Let us, too, have our central railroad to Salt Lake, with its branches to Oregon and Puget Sound—a forked road with one main stem to one of the great central passes now being thoroughly explored by the gold diggers of Kansas and Nebraska, and by the overland wagon-road huilders.

Let us have our Southwestern road along the border of Mexico. Chicago will receive the main benefit of the first project; Chicago and St. Louis of the second; St. Louis, Memphis and New-Orleans of the third.

But if we cannot have more than one road, then let it be the Salt Lake central road, with its two branches, settling the Mormon question without increasing the standing army, developing the whole country on equal terms, and doing for the States of the Pacific what no other single unforked road can do—giving them overland communication by rail at the lowest practicable cost. Transit.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

### The Question Settled—Views of the French Press.

*From the Paris Presse, Dec. 7.*

If we may trust the assurances we have received from a variety of sources, this important affair has made a decisive advance. Not only France and England approve themselves favorable to the execution of the Interoceanic Canal, but the Government of the United States itself, which in the first instance yielded to certain private influences and appeared adverse to the project, has become friendly to an enterprise by which it may be justly said, no nation will profit more largely than the American people. The universal and cosmopolitan character of the enterprise must silence the opposition formerly excited by rival interests; and the energetic condemnation recently uttered by Mr. Buchanan against the new attempts of Walker will be the expression and the pledge of these new tendencies.

A hasty retrospective glance will enable us to appreciate the importance of the new policy pursued by Mr. Buchanan.

It will be remembered that on the 1st of May of the present year, a Convention was signed at Rivas by Messrs Mora and Martinez, Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica and of Nicaragua, on the one part, and on the other by M. Belly, as well for himself as for Messrs. P. Millaud & Co., for the opening of a canal, which through the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, should put the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in communication. Since that period, multiplied engagements have prevented M. Millaud from devoting his personal attention to the enterprise; but the Company exists and devotes itself with energy to the realization of its plans.

At the outset, certain American interests which had pursued the same end as the French Company, and which, from omitting to begin early enough, found their rights forfeited, sought to excite in the United States a sentiment of hostility against the new enterprise, by representing it as exclusively "French," and, in consequence, as a European grasp laid upon the American Continent. The jealousy of the United States upon this point is, as everybody knows, easily excited, and it momentarily caused a formidable clamor against the encroachments of Europe and of France. On the other hand, the projects of Walker, that is to say, the occupation by force, and as an act of robbery, did not displease some daring spirits, and it was for a short time apprehended that the President, yielding to the pressure of a vicious public opinion, might show himself hostile to the enterprise.

This hostility, if it ever existed, was of short duration. The truth is, if France and England have a profound interest in the opening of the Isthmus, that Interest is in no respect comparable to that of the United States, to which the canal will save between New-York and San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands and Japan, a distance of 9,000 or 10,800 miles. In view, therefore, of the activity of intercourse between the United States and the Pacific Ocean, it is not to be questioned that North America is, of all countries in the world, the one most interested in the opening of the interoceanic canal.

That this fact is now appreciated by the people and Government of the United States, is a circumstance of peculiar significance, one that for us who, at the start, were so alarmed at the first reception of the affair, fearing the rivalries and summary methods of annexation familiar to the North Americans, thought only of a durable alliance between France and England as the necessary counterpoise to the ill-will of the great republic of the North. To-day these apprehensions have no longer any foundation. Not only France and England show themselves friendly to an undertaking which formerly absorbed the meditations of Prince Louis Napoleon, but the United States themselves, renouncing their policy of selfish isolation, seem resolved to play, on a large scale, their part in an enterprise of universal interest, of which, in the nature of things, and by reason of their geographical situation, they must, in every point of view, be the first to gather the fruit.

If, as we hope, this accord of France, England, and the United States, be perfected, it will be safe to say that this great business has emerged from an earlier period of elaboration. Diplomacy and national jealousy have been disarmed in the presence of the plainly universal scope of the project. Its political phase is ended; it now enters its industrial and financial stages.

*From the Savannah Republican of Dec. 22.*

The Slave-Trade—Opinions of the Southern Press.—The following paragraph is part of an article on the recent importation of Africans into this State, that appeared in the Georgia *Citizen* of last week, and is copied into the *Morning News* of yesterday—we presume with the approval of the editor of the latter journal:

"This is only the 'beginning of the end,' and we have not a word to say in condemnation of an act, that will practically nullify an unconstitutional law against the South and her institutions. On the contrary, we believe that the people of Georgia have the *inalienable* right to import laborers from Africa or anywhere else, and that all *true Southerners* will be willing to have them *smuggled* into the country, if the odious restrictions on the part of the Federal Government against *free trade* in this species of property are not removed."

Now, a remark or two upon the position assumed in the paragraph we have quoted, which we regard as nothing more or less than a deliberate counsel to revolution.

When the proper time shall have arrived, if ever it shall, to discuss this question on its merits, we shall be prepared to assert and maintain that all the interests of the people of Georgia, social and economical, are opposed to the revival of the trade in African slaves. But that day is yet far distant, and we scorn to insult a patriotic and law-abiding people by appealing to their interests for the settlement of a question that is already fully determined by the laws of their country. It is *Law* that declares that there shall be no trade in African slaves, and this is sufficient to settle the controversy in the mind of every good citizen. That law, or the spirit of it, was a part of the original compact of union to which the State of Georgia gave her consent as a party. The act itself was passed in conformity to that compact, and voted for by members of Congress from every Southern State in the Union. And yet we are told by the modern "Daniels that have come to judgment" that it is "an unconstitutional law *against* the South and her institutions," and should be "practically nullified" by the Southern people! Who made these editors judges of the constitutionality of laws? Whence their commission, to proclaim for the government of the South, that the rulings of such men as Justice Wayne, of Georgia, and Judge Magrath, of South Carolina, are illegal and wrong? In what constitution, statute book or child's primer do we find it recorded that the editors of the *Citizen* and *News*, and a few speculators in African slaves, are the authorized expounders of the Constitution and laws of the United States? Who made *them* the arbiters of right and duty in the conduct of men as intelligent and honest as themselves, and gave *them* the power to impeach the loyalty and patriotism of other people?

For ourselves, we acknowledge no such authority, and shall repudiate their edicts. The issue is whether the laws of the country shall be set at defiance and trampled under foot for the purpose of a successful speculation—whether loyalty or revolution shall reign over this land. In such a struggle we have no hesitation upon the line of duty. We shall stand by the Constitution, and no man, by false issues, misrepresentation or otherwise, shall drive us from that position. We were born on the soil of Georgia, and we yield to none in our devotion to all that concerns her rights, prosperity and glory. Her destiny, her honor and shame, are our own. As a faithful son, her executheon shall never, with our consent, be stained by an act of rebellion against the Constitution and laws, nor her proud name be dishonored by a charge of bad feith to the Government of which she is a part. We may err in our judgment of what is best, but we shall never go for lessons of filial duty to those whom interest or accident may have cast upon her shores.

### John Bright Upon American Institutions—Speech at Mancheeter.

The following extract from Mr. Bright's speech at Manchester will be read with interest in this country:

* * * * * But still I know exactly how we shall be met—"You are going to Americanize us." [Loud laughter.] Nothing is so dreadful to an Englishman who is thinking of emigrating across the Atlantic, as that we should be Americanized in England. [Laughter.] That is a phrase by some cunning knave—[laughter]—intended to catch a good many very simple dupes, and no doubt it will catch some of them. But I should like to ask these gentlemen, whether representation is not an English custom and an English principle? They were Englishmen who first took it to the United States. [Applause.] It is said that wherever an Englishman goes, just as he takes with him his white skin, he takes with him the foundation of representative institutions. He has taken them already to the Cape; he is already as busy as possible in building up four or five monarchial republics in Australia; he has carried the representative system to Canada; he carries it wherever he goes. Why the hill of 1832 was a desperate measure in the direction of Americanizing us. It took some horoughs, where twelve members of a corporation returned the members to Parliament, and it gave the suffrage to 5,000 of the people. That was Americanizing such boroughs with a vengeance. [Langhter.] The more you extend your representation, the more, of course, you become like that systematic and theoretically-perfect representation which exists in the United States of America. [Hear, hear.] It is curious how free countries, and countries that we deem not free, often exhibit just the same kind of thing at the same time. You know that lately a most distinguished Frenchman wrote a pamphlet about England—about a debate in the English Perliament. He was charmed with the freedom of debate; he was charmed with the absence of all kind of difficulty in expressing our opinions, and he went away full of the impression; and he wrote a pamphlet in burning words, describing what he had seen in England, and, by inference, of course saying something that was not palatable to those who are the present directors of the Government in France. Well, what was done? It was found out that it was an indictable offence, and the advocate for the prosecution said, in so many words, "You praised England, and in doing so you humiliated France." [Hear, hear.] An humble individual like myself comes before his constituents, and he finds a nation of twenty or thirty millions, chiefly of Englishmen, on the other side of the Atlantic. He finds that, with some small exceptions, in two or three of the transatlantic cities, which are more German and Irish, than American, he finds there in all the Free States law and order, and security of property, equal to that which is found in the course of years in any other country in the world. [Hear, hear.] And he says that to his constituents. He is not indicted for it; they do not give him so many pounds fine, and so many months' imprisonment; but some scores of writers for the Press, men who, some of them, pretend to be in favor of liberty in England; but men who, if they were dressed in the garb that most becomes them, would be dressed in plush—[laughter]—these men assail me; and, probably, if I were in France, and they were in France, they would do their best to indict and prosecute me. [Hear, hear.] One word more upon this. I have said over and over again, that, perhaps, I am the very last man in England who would propose any institution here because I found it elsewhere. I am not insensible to some things that appear to me to be errors in principle, some that are errors in practice, in the Constitution and the customs of the United States. But I protest against our being shut up to take nothing from America but cotton, and rice, and tobacco. [Laughter and applause.] And, in fact, we do take a good many other things. I am told that my friend, Mr. Platt, a member of a very eminent firm, has a wonderful machine from America with which to make bricks. We know that the agriculture of this country has been greatly advantaged by the importation of reaping-machines from America. [Hear, hear.] We know that those persons, who are going about so apprehensive of a revolution have particular reason to be delighted with America, because they have received from that country the invention of the revolver. [Hear, and laughter.] At this moment in the Government small arms establishment at Enfield, they have patent machinery from America for making guns stocks. They can turn out a gun stock, I am told, in 22 minutes fit for the barrel. What a dreadful thing to think of! [Laughter.] And I am sure that Mr. Miles, if his protectionist principles have not long ago deserted him, will be horrified to hear that they have actually brought Americans over to show the English how to work them. [Continued laughter.] But there is much more behind. The *Times*, the *Morning Star*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the leading newspaper in the district, the *Manchester Daily Examiner*, with, I believe, two or three of the widely circulated London weekly papers, are all printed on machines which were either made in America, or, being made in this country, were made on the American patent. [Hear, hear, and applause.] And further than this, don't you remember that the West-Enders, including even ladies, have been subscribing ten guineas a piece to invite a clever farmer from Ohio to show them how to tame a horse! [Great laughter.] Anything but politics. [Renewed laughter.] You may delight yourself with their charming poets—with Bryant and Whittier and Longfellow; you may instruct yourself by their great historians—Bancroft, and Prescott, and Motley. But if you ask how free popular institutions are working among our own countrymen on the American Continent, you are denounced as unpatriotic, and, at any rate, treasonable to the House of Lords. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I will read a passage which was particularly galling to those gentlemen, from the report of my speech in Birmingham. It is but the lines, I said:

Generally, in all the sovereign and independent States of America, there is a franchise as wide as that which I have proposed to-night. There is an exact and equal limit of members to the electors; and there is, throughout many of the States, the protection of the ballot; yet in America we find law, order, and property secure, and a population in the enjoyment of physical comforts and abundance, such as are not known to the great body of the people of this country, and which has never been known in any country in any age of the world before.

Now, Lord John Russell a short time ago was at Liverpool, at a meeting of the Social Science Association, and he made a speech, many parts of which I think were most admirable and instructive. He referred to America in two particulars, and showed how, in the States of New-York and Louisiana, the lawe had been codified and simplified. He said that, with a few days' study, a man might make himself perfectly acquainted with the laws with regard to land and landed property. He did not see (and Lord John Russell is not afraid to look abroad on a matter of this kind) why an old country—I do not not quote his own words—should be compelled to continue a system which was not necessary, and which it was found so advantageous to get without in a new country. But he said thus:

"It is education which enables the United States of America to proceed in their wonderful career, upheld by the most popular institutions, without serious disturbance of law and order."

[Great applause.] I quote another nobleman—a most estimable man too—a man who has done in his time great justice to the people and the institutions of the United States—the Earl of Carlisle. Eight years ago, when the state of America was fresh in his mind, he delivered a lecture, from which I have taken two extracts. Speaking of their elections he says:

"Elections may seem the universal business, the topic and passion of life; but these are, at least with but few exceptions, carried on without any approach to tumult, rudeness or disorder; those which I happened to see were the most sedate, unimpassioned processes I can imagine. In the Free States, at least, the people at large bear an active, and, I believe, on the whole, a useful part in all the concerns of internal government and practical daily life."

And then speaking of the condition of the people, he said,—and you will know how far it corroborates, how far it exceeds even, what I said,—he says:

"The feature which is the most obvious and probably the most inevitable is the nearly entire absence, certainly of the appearance, in a great degree of the reality, of poverty. In no part of the world I imagine is there so much general comfort amoogst the great bulk of the people; and a gushing abundance struck me as the permanent character of the land."

And then, with his own generous sympathy, he went on to say:

"It is not easy to describe how far this consideration goes to brighten the face of nature, and give room for its undisturbed enjoyment."

[Hear, hear.] I cannot, of course, help the fact that Lord Carlisle for a moment has fallen into rather a foolish panic since I undertook to address my constituents at Birmingham. I can assure him I do not wish to introduce American institutions here. But I want to argue this point,—that the people of England are now in a condition wherein it would be just to them, and safe for all classes in the country, that they should be widely entrusted with the possession of the elective franchise. [Hear, hear, and applause.] Now I want to ask you, before I sit down, whether we can realize, or whether we can do anything towards realizing such a project of reform as that of which I have given you the very faintest sketch to-night? There is a danger awaits us. It is quite possible, I think it is not wholly improbable, that if the present Government should introduce a bill very ineffectual, wholly falling short of what we have a right to expect, that there should be some combination of the most unworthy portion of the Whig Party with the present Government, for the sake of carrying that bill. It would be a great misfortune to us if any such thing should happen. [Hear, hear.] But that misfortune would be but temporary. It would be a fatal act on the part of the Whig Party to take any such course as that. They would bring about this great result,—that the Aristocracy, who were wholly opposed to free Parliaments in this country, would sit on one side of the House, and that we, who may be considered of a more Democratic Party, would take our seats on the other side of the House. But I will undertake to say that if that division should once take place in Parliament, every election would increase the power of the Democratic section—[Hear, hear, and applause:]—and that the remembrance of the treason in the people which would be effected by conduct such as this would create an animosity against the ruling class, against which I believe they would be wholly unable to contend. I have come to the conclusion of the observations I intended to offer you upon these questions. Of myself, I must add one or two words. My position in reference to this question is just now, as you know, one of heavy responsibility. [Hear, hear.] I feel it to be so. I know it to be so. I have been requested by those who believed they represented a large amount of public opinion to undertake the preparation of a bill to be submitted to the House of Commons during the coming session. [Hear, hear, and applause.] I have not sought the office. I did everything I could to decline it, without being guilty of an absolute desertion of what appeared to be my duty. [Applause.] I am told—some that are not friends of mine and some that are my friends tell me—that I hazard whatever little reputation I have with the public in taking this course. [Cries of "No, no."] If it be so, I can only say that the creation or the sustaining of a reputation has never been the great motive in my political life. [Cheers.] I have said before, and every day I am more sensible of it, how ill-qualified I am, in many respects, for the work I have undertaken, ("No, no," and cheers,) and I am more and more sensible of the almost insurmountable obstacles which tie in the path before me. But I know that the cause is a just cause. [Loud cheers.] I know that its success is necessary to the great future of this country; and I am perfectly certain that, sooner or later, it must prevail. [Cheers.] From this platform I do not speak to you only. I speak to all my countrymen. ("Hear, hear.") If they wish for Reform—if they they think me honest, informed, capable on this question—if they have any confidence in those with whom I am associated—then let them meet in their cities, their towns, their villages—in country parishes even, where free speech is not forbidden—let them meet, and speak; let them resolve, and let them petition. If they do this, I think I can promise them that before long they will be in full possession and in free exercise of those political rights which are not more necessary to their national interests than they are consistent with the principles of their boasted Constitution. [The honorable gentleman sat down amidst hearty and long-continued cheering.]

## LAW REPORTS.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

*Jos. Meyers* vs. *Oscar F. Stebbins.*—An allowance of five per cent. on $1,144 08.

*Victor Fleury* vs. *Chas. Gerber.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $7 costs, unless defendant elects to take an order of reference in two days, to ascertain in what language the negotiation for the purchase of the goods in question was understood, and how far he speaks and nnderstands the same.

*Joseph A. Bitting* vs. *Geo. E. Vanderbergh et al.*—Memoranda with Special Term Clerk.

### SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

*Drayton Andrews et ol.* vs. *Philander W. Stebbins et al.*—Case settled; all plaintiff's amendments, with correction at page 3 line 25, allowed.

*Joseph Fella* vs. *Felicia Vestvali et al.*—No case can be settled until the last provision of the new rule (36) is complied with.

Before Judge Balcom.

*Georgionna Scott* vs. *James Walter Scott.*—Judgment of divorce granted, with costs.

*Henry Wheeler* vs. *O. P. Miller.*—Motion denied; costs, $10, without prejudice.

Before Judge Sutherland.

*The People and Jos. B. Taylor et ol.* vs. *The Mayor, &c., et ol.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to the defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

*Coles* vs. *Sweeney.*—Motion denied, with costs.

### SUPERIOR COURT—Dec. 28.

Before Judge Slosson.

*Samuel S. Salter* vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This trial, now in its third week, was enlivened yesterday by the examination of the defendant, as a witness in his own behalf. The Court-room was crowded. Mr. O'Conor examined in chief, and the cross-examination by Mr. Field had not been concluded when the Court adjourned for the day. The Ex-Mayor bore himself with his characteristic equanimity and self-reliance, never hesitating to give prompt answers, and evincing no backwardness in giving reasons for his conduct on the famous 16th of June, 1857.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 37 | | 37 |
| Flour, bbls | 1,710 | 10,240 | 11,950 |
| Corn, bnshels | | 32,541 | 32,541 |
| Malt, bags | 560 | | 560 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 1,188 | 960 | 2,148 |
| Whisky, bbls | 115 | 55 | 170 |

ASHES—Are inactive at unchanged rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite active, to-day, sales having been made of two cargoes—one of 6,000 bags, ex *F. Hamilton*, and one of 5,808 bags, ex *Ithuriel*, all at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., 4 months' credit. The 4,000 bags Santos, ex *Christiansund*, sold early in the week, and before reported by us, brought 11¾c. ₱ ℔. A public sale of 3,000 bags of Rio is announced for Wednesday next. The sales of other kinds, to-day, have been moderate, including 400 bags Laguayra at 11¾c; 100 bags trlege Laguayra, and 100 bags Jamaica on private terms; 350 bags St. Domingo at 9½c., and 26 bags stained do. at 8¾c., ₱ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 81,444 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Scott & Son, 9,640 bags Java; 39,800 mats do.; 17,249 bags Rio; 9,585 bags Maracaibo; 2,300 bags St. Domingo; 2,170 hags Laguayra, and 700 bags Bahia.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after, at irregular prices. Sales, to-day, 500 bales,—part Middling Uplands at 11¾c., ₱ ℔.

FISH—The inquiry is somewhat brisker for Dry Cod, and is moderate for Mackerel and Herring at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very quiet to-day for State and Western flour. The demand comes mainly from home dealers, who are purchasing only such lots as they immediately need. Prices favor buyers. Sales 6,750 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ₱ bbl | $3 70@ 4 20 |
| Superfine State | 4 20@ 4 40 |
| Extra State | 4 95@ 5 15 |
| Superfine Western | 4 35@ 4 70 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 85@ 5 95 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 00@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 40@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 75@ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in stack request at former rates; sales 275 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at old figures; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more active at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $4 for Brandywine, and $4 25 for White, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, at somewhat firmer prices; sales 27,500 bush., including good White Western, at $1 30; fair to good Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 18@$1 20; Prime Milwaukee Club, at $1 10; unsound Chicago Spring, in store, at 68½c., and very good Red Southern, at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is more sought after, at irregular rates; sales 36,500 bush., at 76¾c.@77c. for mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for new Yellow Southern and Jersey; 72½c.@73c. for new White Southern, and 78c. for old White Southern, ₱ bush. Rye and Barley remain as last noticed. Oats are in fair request, at steady figures. We quote Canada at 55c.@56c.; Western, 54c.@56c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 350 bales North River at 75c.@85c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue quiet, yet steady, at old rates.

IRON—Is inactive and somewhat nominal.

LEAD—The demand is moderate at former rates.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 317 bbls. New-Orleans at 36½c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Sales have been reported of 230 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 48¾c. ₱ gallon; and 500 bbls. Common Resin, from yard, at $1 55 ₱ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Are quiet, but are stiffly held. Crude Whale, 54c.@56c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 30@$1 32½; Bleached Winter Whale, at 64c.@66c.; Linseed Oil, 62c.@64c.; Lard Oil, 87½c.@95c., ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 9¾c.; Tallow Oil, 10c. ₱ ℔. Messrs. Knight & Son notice the week's business thus: "Crude Whale is unchanged, and no sales to report. Crude Sperm has been in brisk demand for export at an advance over previous prices. Sales of the week are 160 bbls., on private terms; 570 bbls. at $1 26; 600 bbls., $1 29; 150 bbls., $1 26¾; and 4,400 bbls. at $1 30, now held higher. Linseed: City Linseed is firm at 63c. in casks, and 64c. in bbls. English, 62c.@63c., with sales for February at 63c.@64c. Lard Oil is in brisk demand, and can be bought at 95c. for No. 1 Winter. Tallow Oil is unchanged."

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 85@$17 87½ for new Mess; $18 25 for new Mess, deliverable in March and April; $17 25 for old Mess, and $13 30@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c. @8½c., Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Lard continues in fair demand, at uniform prices; sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in slack request and is heavy. Sales, to-day, 220 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have not varied much, sales having been made of 250 hhds. nearly all New-Orleans, at 7c. @7¾c. ₱ ℔., with 200 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $6 31@$7 31 ₱ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Sales during the week, 60,000 ℔s. Prime, at 10¾c.; 20,000 ℔s. Prime Western, at 10¾c.; 10,000 ℔s, No. 2, at 10½c., and 15,000 ℔s, Sandwich Island, at 10¾c. The Butchers' Association hold their Tallow at 10¾c. Messrs. Knight & Son state that there has been considerable put up for export to West Indies, at 10¾c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c., chiefly at 24½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there have been engaged some Sea Island Cotton at ⅛d. ₱ ℔.; and 100 tierces Beef at 5s. For London, 100 tierces Beef, at 5s. 9d.; 100 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d.; and 900 bags Pimento, at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 35 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 6s. For Aspinwall, a brig, with Coal, at $4. For San Francisco, ship *Amos Lawrence*, on terms not ascertained. The charters include a bark to Naples, with Cotton, at ⅜c. ₱ ℔., and back from Sicily to New-York on private terms; also, a brig from South side Cuba, with Sugar at 40c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858,
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. B. Ullman, free of all charge.
Selections from the compositions of
BEETHOVEN, HAYDN,
MOZART, WAGNER,
ROSSINI, EUCKER,
and more modern composers, will form a Programme
UNRIVALED IN VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE,
and will be executed by
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. ZIMMERMAN,
Messrs. SCHREIBER and MOLLENHAUER,
THE GERMAN SANGERBUND,
consisting of 300 members;
The ARION and HARMONIA,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty artists,
conducted by Messrs.
BERGMANN, KRUGER, SORGE,
who have all kindly volunteered for this occasion.
Price of admission to parquet, boxes and balcony, $2; second tier, $1; amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane-st. and Broadway.
L. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Gonpil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
WUTSCHEL'S, No. 1 Irving-place.
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.**

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5,
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wedn

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.


**Amusements this Evening.**

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—LOAN OF A LOVER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—MY OVERCOAT.

BOWERY THEATRE—ALARIC—LOVE IN LIVERY—PO-CA-HON-TAS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PANORAMA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday, Jan. 1, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived last night, from New-Orleans on the 20th and Havana on the 23d inst., having experienced heavy weather during the whole passage. The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and family came in her from Havana. The health of Havana is reported as very good. That part of President BUCHANAN'S Message which relates to the purchase of Cuba had created a great deal of excitement among the Habaneros, and a war meeting had been held at which a memorial to the Queen was adopted, to go out by the next steamer, protesting against any such movement. Freights are reported dull, and Sugars lower. Still later Havana news has been received at New-Orleans by the *Philadelphia*. It is reported that the new Spanish officers had made overtures to the French Government to intervene to prevent any revolutionary movement on the island—there being good reason to believe that some such movement was on foot. This is authenticated by private advices in New-Orleans. The people and a part of the army are asserted to be ready for a revolution, but are deterred from moving by the fear of intervention on the part of European Powers.

There seems to be little doubt that the fillibusters on board the schooner *Susan* succeeded in making a landing on Nicaraguan soil, but at what point has not yet transpired. It is stated that the Government has been advised, by telegraph, of the arrival of the *Susan* at *Pensacola*, after her successful trip, having met with no opposition whatever. It is also stated that orders have been telegraphed to Pensacola to detain the *Susan* until the receipt of further instructions. A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans seems to indicate that the intelligence reported several days since to be in the possession of the Administration, relative to fillibuster movements at New-Orleans, was true. A suspicious-looking schooner, supposed to have a party on board, went to sea on Monday. A revenue cutter fired a blank shot, and then a shotted gun, at her, but she managed to escape, by keeping in shoal water. Revenue cutters at the Southern ports seem to be more for ornament than use.

The correspondence which passed between the authorities of Nicaragua and Commodore PAULDING, relative to the landing of the latter at Punta Arenas and his arrest of WALKER and his fillibusters, has been made public. The Commodore addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the 8th of May last, inclosing documents from General JEREZ and the President of Nicaragua, which relieves him from all blame or responsibility for his action. The Nicaraguan Government commissioned JEREZ to express to Commodore PAULDING "the most profound gratitude for an act so illustrious."

The Bostonians have had a narrow escape from another fugitive slave case. The brig *W. Purington*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived there on Monday, and was immediately boarded by a Depnty Sheriff, with a writ of *habeas corpus* for the arrest of a slave alleged to have secreted himself on board. The slave, however, was not found—the Captain of the brig stating that he had escaped on the night of the 26th, by jumping overboard and swimming ashore.

The commander of the brig *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Boston from the Coast of Africa, reports that his vessel was boarded on the 27th of October by the British war-steamer *Ajax*, and detained for upwards of an hour for the examination of her papers.

A statement which we publish this morning shows the aggregate amount paid for pensions in the United States, from the organization of the present Government to June 30, 1858, to have been $86,376,087 56, of which $81,499,241 20 were on account of Army services, and only $4,876,846 36 for those of the Navy.

The Commissioners of Quarantine yesterday made their report on the removal of that institution, to the State officers. The Commissioners, in accordance with the report of Captain BENHAM, appointed by the General Government to make surveys, recommend the construction of the Quarantine establishment on Old Orchard Shoals. This report settles finally the question of location.

The Board of Aldermen accomplished very little last evening. The Committee appointed to investigate the origin of the City Hall fire, presented a report on the subject, with the opinion of the Fire Marshal, who thinks the fire was caused by remnants of cases, boards, boxes, &c., which were thrown on the roof of the City Hall after the display of fireworks. A communication from the Street Commissioner, asking an appropriation of $2,700, to repair Pier No. 26 East River, was referred. The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of annulling the sale of the lease of the North Battery Pier to Mr. SCHULTZ, was presented, and considerable debate followed. Finally the lease to B. LLOYD JAMES, for whom Mr. SCHULTZ had taken the lease originally, was confirmed. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which the Board confirmed. The propriety of paving Fifth-avenue with Belgian pavement, was considered, but not passed upon.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a large amount of business was transacted, but none of any special importance. One thousand dollars was placed to the credit of the widow of HUGH LUKE, the fireman who lost his life at the late fire in Centre-street.

In the Board of Supervisors, a preamble and resolution, presented by Mr. BLUNT, reflecting upon the bill of CHAS. W. BAKER, for stationery, and declaring that the County should purchase what it needed at the lowest market price, when cash is paid for them, was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. Two resolutions in favor of paying expenses incurred in consequence of the riots of 1857 were adopted. A report in favor of paying $830 76, for repairs to Harlem Bridge, was adopted. The Board refused to donate $2,000 to the widow of Policeman SPARKS, who was killed in the Sixth Ward riot last July. A communication from discharged employes of the Commissioner of Records, asking for $3,724 98, now due them, was referred. The Board agreed to increase the Metropolitan Police Force to 1,250 men. An ordinance to amend the ordinance to regulate the Finance Department was presented and laid over. The Board adopted the report of the Committee on the new City Hall, in favor of an application to the next Legislature for a modification of the existing laws in relation to the new City Hall, and in favor of appropriating $150 for plans of the proposed building. Another bill of CHAS. W. BAKER, amounting to $1,577 48, for stationery furnished for the Charter Election, was recommitted, that it might be ascertained whether the bill was a County charge.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Board to take appropriate steps to recover for the benefit of the Department the monies recently seized on the ground that they were the proceeds of the sale of lottery tickets, &c. CHARLES SUTTON was unanimously appointed Warden of the City Prison, and on motion of Governor W. F. PINCKNEY, the resolution appropriating $150 to the *Leader* for the publication of the proceedings of the Board, was rescinded, on the ground that the paper had not performed services which were worth that amount.

The movements in Flour, yesterday, were limited. Wheat and Corn were more active,—as was likewise Rio Coffee. Sugars, Molasses, Provisions and Tobacco were moderately inquired for. Cotton was inactive. Rice was in fair demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

### Bachelor Presidents.

From the days of Eve to those of Mrs. Burdell-Cunningham, a woman has been at the bottom of all great catastrophes. The whole world's experience is with the old French Judge in Touraine, whose first question in every case that came before him was, "*Well, who is she?*"

So universal is the application of this grave truth in human psychology, that we have always suspected some female influence in the aberrations, whims, contradictions and tergiversations of Mr. BUCHANAN. The peculiar characteristics of the President's mishaps and misbehaviors are essentially feminine. He is most wayward when his own intereete call most loudly for persistency and firmnese; he recognizes no distinction in the resolutions which he recants, but throws over his most serious proclamations as carelessly as his slightest private promises, and holds his signature to an Ostend manifesto no more binding than his promise of a Post-office in Arizona. Moreover, the President is a bachelor, and bachelors, time out of mind, have been not only the greatest sinners of the race, but the most susceptible of fascination. Cain was a bachelor and so was Judas Iscariot. Ulysses, ordinarily the wisest of mortals, was virtually a bachelor, a sort of "widower bewitched," when returning from the Trojan war—that California of Grecian husbands—she succumbed to the spells of Calypso. Samson was a bachelor in the eye of the Israelitish law when he yielded up his formidable love-locks to the shears of Delilah. We accordingly have never been surprised by the hints which have from time to time overtaken us of mysterious though strictly Platonic webs woven about the way of our Chief Magistrate to catch his political breath and subdue him to the will of a cajoling diplomacy. That he should give up to the ladies what was meant for his Ministers, and bestow upon the wives of Editors those valuable favors of State correspondence for which his Envoys sighed in vain, has seemed to us natural enough. Paris might gossip of such things, and think it strange that the President, who could find no leisure for his Legations, should be able to add sheet to sheet of wisdom, counsel and information for the amusement of exiled beauty in a foreign land. But it is an old story, and need move no sane man's astonishment.

Nor have we shared the amazement of some of our contemporaries at the sudden gyration which the President performed, to the extreme confusion of some of his Southern friends and allies, upon the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty during the last session of Congress. For we saw in that brilliant and, on the whole, beneficent *volte-face*, only a new homage to the power which courts and camps, cities and cabinets alike obey. Woman incarnates the gravitation of the moral world. At her touch men and bachelors, from the peasant to the President, revolve, as does the earth upon its axis—as do the stars about the sun. It was a woman's will that Mr. BUCHANAN should stultify Mr. CLINGMAN and himself—burn what he had adored, and adore what he had burned. Why, then, should that gallant journal, the New-Orleans *Delta*, whose sketch of the whole history of the rotation in question we this morning copy into our columns, wax so wroth over the Presidential chivalry? The traditions of the old diplomacy are not entirely worn out, upon either side of the ocean; and Lord CLARENDON, himself one of the most chivalrous of statesmen, had not forgotten the good old days of the Fronde and the mighty deeds of Mrs. MASHAM, when he resolved to put the Central American snarl into the delicate hands of an accomplished lady. The story of her mission, and of her success, makes a very pretty page in the records of female genius, and blossoms "like a violet of a legend" among the chops and steaks, the pewter pots and bad tobacco of Tammany. When Sir GORE OUSELEY and his American wife reached Washington, they found the President quite bent upon abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and upon handling our relations with England in a highly peremptory and pugnacious way; not a wise resolution certainly, but, therefore, the more likely to be kept. During the last session of Congress, shape was given to this resolution by Mr. CLINOMAN, of North Carolina, then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House. Our readers do not need to be told that Mr. CLINGMAN was, in this case, the organ of the White House, as he is now, in the Senate, a leader of the Southern Democracy.

It was understood at the time that Lord NAPIER was favorable to the step proposed, partly, no doubt, because he honestly believed it would throw Central American matters into a more manageable position, and partly, perhaps, because he saw that the abrogation of the Treaty would put Sir GORE OUSELEY'S auxiliary voyage on a par in point of importance, with the trip of the Gothamites who went to sea in a bowl. This circumstance, possibly, had its weight with Lady OUSELEY in keeping her the more resolutely at work. It may even have flitted through her mind that Lord and Lady NAPIER would adorn a bowl upon the sea almost as much as Sir GORE OUSELEY and herself. At all events, remember that a woman can make yea nay, or black white, if she do but will so to do. Lady OUSELEY persevered, and wound her victorious way softly but surely up the Capitoline Malakoff. As the dispatches of the Derby Government grew more and more explicit in favor of abrogation, Lady OUSELEY grew more and more determined that no such thing should be. Ministers might change, but not her programme. And so, when the day of trial came, and the champion CLINGMAN arose to urge the behest of his chieftain upon Congress, to his inexpressible consternation and disgust he found himself reversing the situation of Mr. PITT'S friend, who, on being suddenly awakened from a post-prandial nap, to speak on a certain measure, fell with headlong fury upon the side which he was expected to defend! The bill for the abrogation was strangled by its bachelor parent; and the policy was inaugurated which is triumphing to-day in the troubled regions of Central America. Now, with Lady OUSELEY'S victory, as we have said, we do not quarrel. We are strongly inclined to believe that the lady was in the right, as ladies usually are; and that the course of Sir GORE OUSELEY in Central America will end in making things there more smooth and practicable than they have ever been before. Nor are we inclined to waste our tears over the recall of Lord NAPIER, in which it is by no means improbable that the same influences may have had their share. We should even be willing to welcome Lady OUSELEY and her husband back to Washington; for we are sure that the President would be safer in her hands than in his own. But we submit that it will never do for us to meddle any more with bachelor Presidents. The glimpse which we have opened here into the actual history of the White House during the last two years, certainly justifies this caution. On this particular occasion the nation has taken no detriment from the diplomacy of a lady as loyal and just as she is accomplished and ingenious; and the President has fortunately been enticed into doing his duty. But what confidence can we have that this would always be the case? As our New-Orleans friend pathetically remarks, "The Samson of Democracy has had his locks shorn;" and any other Samson exposed to the like temptation might have fared no better.

With the "female lobby" at Washington and elsewhere, through all the gamut of its charms, we cannot hope successfully to interfere. It is a fact in spite of us, and will so remain. But we can at least make sure of our Presidents; and it is clear that we must do so.

### The Austro-French Difficulty.

The public feeling of Europe is by no means at rest in regard to the attitude of France on the question of Italy. Infinitely more importance is attached, by all careful observers of the state of affairs, to the open discontent of Austria with the license accorded to the Parisian Press, in commenting upon the condition of Lombardy, than to the elegantly vague and elaborately obscure assurances of the *Moniteur* that there is "nothing in it." And they with good reason. For while the official journal of NAPOLEON III. politely disclaims any evil intentions against the Apostolic Empire, the inflammatory articles of the rest of the French newspapers are not extinguished, but blaze out from their daily columns as fiercely as if no Montelembert prosecution had ever been heard of. *Qui facit per aliam facit per se*, is a maxim the Austriens may be pardoned for applying to the "master of thirty legions" when he suffers other and lesser dogs to bark within his own oracular range.

Meanwhile, the presence of an Austrian Archduke at Rome, where he is pressing the policy of the Concordat upon the Pope in the very face of the French occupation, and asking leave to strengthen the Austrian forces in the Roman States, is significant enough of Austria's intention to hold her Italian possessions with a grasp of iron till she is driven from them by the bayonet. The Austrian works for the defence, which in this case means the constraint, of Venice, are pushing on with unusual energy; and the garrisons of Lombardy have been largely reinforced. These more ostentatious symptoms of coming disturbances appear, it must be said, almost exclusively on the side of Austria.

France makes no sign beyond the clamor of the Parisian journals, and the silent increase of her army contingents. The whole conscription of 1857, 140,000 men, has been called out, and a large force is concentrating upon the Southeastern frontier of the Empire.

Between the two powers, Sardinia stands, like the power of France, ready to be advanced for the opening of the game. While MAZZINI is denouncing the House of Savoy in London, as the fatal incubus upon the future of Italy, VICTOR EMANUEL is drilling his splendid army for action in the front of Italian independence.

With all these elements of explosion drifting daily closer and closer together, it is not surprising that Europe should begin seriously to consider the chances of the coming Spring. For it must be remembered that so soon as the antagonism of France and Sardinia with Austria shall be clearly defined, it will become almost impossible to suppress the excitement of the Italian population; and that, however the French Emperor may wish to "strike terror into Europe" without coming to actual blows with anybody, he is treading now upon extremely dangerous ground. The Italian people, especially of the North, are in a chronic state of undeveloped insurrection, which may at any moment break out and precipitate the superincumbent masses of Austria and France into a collision. This is a peril against which Austria has taken no steps to protect herself, and which no diplomacy can conjure. Should it overtake her, it must find her virtually without a friend. In spite of the earnest efforts which she is now making to conciliate Prussia and bring about a union of the forces of Germany, she cannot possibly drag Prussia into an Italian war, unless that war should cease to be Italian, and should be transferred from the South to the North of the Alps. That England in such a contest as seems to be impending must perforce stand neutral, admits of little question. Probably nothing but the neutrality of England can secure the neutrality of Russia, which Power can however abundantly satisfy the claims of her policy by keeping up so formidable an "army of observation" on the Gallician frontiere of Austria as partially to paralyse the action of that Empire in Italy.

While, then, with every visible advantage upon her side, we question whether France would voluntarily plunge into a conflict for the overthrow of Austria in Italy, it is impossible not to perceive that the risks which surround the present position of the Powers in Italy are such as to make a great war one of the most contingencies of the coming year.

RIDICULOUS ROMANCE.—There is a new paper in Albany called the *Standard*. It seems to be edited by some person who, if not a natural fool, aspires to the lofty ambition of being considered one, and with very fair prospects of success. He has taken the notion into his empty head that the TIMES is inclined to throw ridicule on Dr. TUCKER, and thus accounts for the phenomenon:

"ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, is one of the owners of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Dr. TUCKER is GIDEON J. TUCKER'S brother. Mr. CORNING hates GIDEON J. TUCKER because he lent his influence to JOHN H. REYNOLDS, and aided in 'laying out' the man made of money. To get even with GIDEON J. TUCKER, the NEW-YORK TIMES attacks his brother, and by that means gratifies the malignity of 'the Albany stockholder.'"

This would be ingenious, if it were original; but it is a flagrant plagiarism from that standard work, *The House that Jack Built*. Its argument, moreover, would be tolerably sound—though complicated—but for the utter falsehood of the first assertion. ERASTUS CORNING is *not* "one of the owners of the NEW-YORK TIMES," nor has he anything whatever to do, directly or indirectly, pecuniarily, morally, socially, or in any other way, with its management. The story is an utter fabrication, of the same sort as those with which, in the early days of the TIMES, our friend Gen. WEBB used to regale the select readers of his sheet—that the TIMES was owned by SIMEON DRAPER, MOSES GRINNELL, THURLOW WEED, and other magnates of the political world; and that the special object of its publication was, to advance the Presidential fortunes of Gov. SEWARD—an Abolition project of which the bare suspicion used to make the valiant General shake in his shoes with constitutional and conservative horror. The progress of time and events has pretty thoroughly exploded those original falsehoods, and we presume it will do the same for the weak imitations of them in which the *Standard* delights.

### Mexico—A Departing Opportunity.

The quarrelsome tendencies of all things Mexican extend even to the rumors that escape and make their way hither. One statement, stamped with the seal of the Legation at Washington, informs us that MIRAMON had met the Liberal DEGOLLADO at Guadalajara; had routed him, and captured that important city. The other represents DEGOLLADO as victor in a battle with MARQUEZ, the Zuloagist leader; and the affairs of the Church Party as in a sadly desperate way. The probabilities appear to favor the latter story. The encounter referred to in both accounts was anticipated at the latest preceding advices. The hostile armies were actually in presence, within sight of Guadalajara. MIRAMON and MARQUEZ had five thousand Government troops under their command; DEGOLLADO, with Generals ARTEAGA and BLANCO, had altogether nearly nine thousand men, including a thousand cavalry, so stationed as to surround the Zuloagists, and cut off their retreat toward the capital. Gen. MIRAMON had announced his determination to try the hazards of battle on the 8th of December, by way of celebrating his wife's birthday. The battle of Puente Calderon whatever its event, probably came off on that fête-day, and considering the previous exhibitions of military skill on the part of the Liberal chief, and the decided numerical superiority of his forces, and the fact that he was fighting for his own capital, the chances are that the report of a Federalist victory is the correct one. We shall, however, have no certain information upon the subject until the dispatches of our own correspondent at the City of Mexico come to hand.

Referring to the Zuloegist version, our Washington correspondent assures us that the result, whatever it be, will not effect the promised recognition of Señor MATA, as the representative of the Juarez government; that event depending upon other considerations. There is no earthly reason to think otherwise. The administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has not labored vainly to earn its established character for gratuitous duplicity—and dabbling in fraud through an arrant fondness for the merest rascality, and at the cost of every sound and desirable political object. Long ago—even before the publication of the President's Message, the propriety of instantly recognizing, and, by every moral influence, sustaining, the Liberal cause, was unmistakeably demonstrated. It was pointed out as the only course efficacious to defeat the imbecile intermeddling of Spain, and the more formidable interference of other Powers. If the ultimate acquisition of Sonora and Chihuahua were desirable, there was no time to be lost in securing such claims upon the gratitude of the Constitutional Party, as should place our government in a position to negotiate advantageously for that or any other material gain. It would never do to let their extremity pass without sympathy and even without the barest recognition of their struggling case. It would never do to permit the recognition of ZUOLAOA to pass without remedy.

If ever a successor of Mr. FORSYTH should be sent to beg the coveted right of way through the northernmost States, what reception, it was asked, would he deserve at the hands of a liberal Administration, whose self-elevation to power had been achieved in spite of American indifference—an element of antagonism of incalculable power? In this instance, magnanimity and policy for once indicated the same path. That, in all likelihood, is the reason why Mr. BUCHANAN has declined to pursue it. He has chosen to withhold every sign of compassion. The Mexican envoy has been befooled and beguiled, but never officially received. Our Government, bound by all obligation to aid with every moral energy everywhere the cause of the people, has stood with the pulse of the Mexican commonwealth between its fingers, to find what further laceration it may bear without positive diesolution. That extreme point reached, then would be the time to dictate terms to the sufferer; to demand a conveyance of this right, and that territory, and such sums as indemnity. This is the purport of our correspondent's announcement. The defeat of the Constitutionalists, should they have met defeat, will *not* retard the action of our Executive. It will rather expedite it. It will sink the Liberal cause to the depths of desperation. It will tempt the leaders to secure our reluctant countenence at any cost. Señor MATA, if he return to Washington, will find the Government still unprepared to recognize him. Let him go, however, with the amplest concessions a shameless national cupidity can exact, all formally engrossed, and awaiting only the forms of execution, and then the paltry policy of Mr. BUCHANAN will be developed. The beggarly bargain will have been driven. And in that day no one need be surprised at a repetition of the affecting scene, where Mr. Squeers weeps over the recaptured Smike. The proclivities of the President are hopelessly towards whatever smacks of fraud and trick. It is his manifest destiny. Let us console ourselves with the suggestions of an inevitable fatalism.

In the present posture of affairs there is no excuse for hesitation. The upshot of the conflict in Jalisco is immaterial. It is the duty of this Government—a duty diminished not at all by considerations of policy—to afford the Constitutionalists the aid, the *prestige*, our formal recognition will give to them, and take from their enemies. If the mere magnanimous impulse be insufficient to provoke this eminently proper step, let us also remember, that to-morrow may be too late. The triumph of the Zuloegists may be secured; and from the Conservatives we have nothing to hope. Or the predominance of the Constitutionalists may be established, and they will be able to scorn as it deserves our tardy kindliness, and repulse our sturdy begging. Is it quite impossible for the Administration in a single instance to act with the direct frankness of genuine statesmanship?

THE PARK GROUND.—One branch of the Common Council voted night before last to open a carriage-way across the Park. This is something, but not enough. It will relieve the pressure upon Broadway and Fulton-street somewhat. But it would have been much better if steps had been taken to convert the *whole* Park into an open, available *plaza*, well paved or flagged, and rendered ornamental as well as useful for purposes of ordinary transit and traffic. In its present state it is an absolute nuisance, and looks like the neglected common of some decaying town. Why will not the Common Council take hold of the matter resolutely, and make it what it should be?

### Southern Aid for Walker.

The Southern papers give accounts of several public meetings already held in the State of Mississippi, and announce others shortly to take place in the same State, "to consider the subject of rendering material aid to General WALKER in carrying out his Southern Emigration Scheme in Nicaragua." It is also reported that "the sympathy of Mississippi is fully awakened in favor of General WALKER and his plans." We have not the smallest doubt of the fact. Mississippi reverses the axiom which bids men be just before they are generous. The usually accepted conventionalities which govern society outside of the happy valleys of Mississippi, fail to suggest to the inhabitants thereof, that it would be better to contribute their spare cash towards the liquidation of certain little arrearages of interest, the non-payment of which has invested Mississippi with rather an unpleasant odor in the nostrils of men. But such considerations do not appear to avail much in that quarter. At any rate, it is quite clear that with the actual demands of WALKER, for cash on the one hand, and the probable calls of JEFFERSON DAVIS for the cannon, rifles, and other equally pleasant *accessories* necessary to the dissolution of the Union, on the other, the creditors of that model State may continue to whistle for their money; and, indeed, continue to go without it, whistle they never so wisely.

Seriously, however, the Intelligent sympathizers in Mississippi must be sadly wanting in the first elements of Yankee shrewdness if they cannot see that WALKER'S demands for money are not so much on behalf of Nicaraguan emigration as they are for the supply of WALKER'S absolute necessities. Several years have elapsed since the man with the gray eyes has earned so much as would provide him with a pair of ordinary spectacles for those famous optics. Failing of success as a brigand in Nicaragua, he is thrown upon his resources as a beggar in the United States; and if anybody would give him some work to do, by which he might earn a living for himself, and be enabled to settle his tailor's bill, and pay for his boots and cigars, we should rejoice to hear it. But common sense suggests that, if he is to live on charity, the fact should at least be called by its right name, and public meetings in favor of objects which can never be effectually undertaken, to say nothing of the impossibility of their ever being carried out, should be dispensed with.

There is abundance of first-rate soil in the South and West, actually crying out for the plow at this moment. The cultivation of cotton is paying as well as it ever did. There is a constant demand for pork, and corn is not a bad article to "raise" at the worst of times. Above all, money is very abundant and cheap. If, therefore, Southerners have any desire to emigrate for the improvement of their fortunes, they had better "spread" in the direction which we have indicated, than go out to a climate where they may take the yellow fever, and to a soil whose products are not by any means as profitable as cotton or corn, and where the best pork that can be found is vastly inferior to the commonest of the American descriptions. As for the glory to be acquired by going or attempting to go to Nicaragua with WALKER, if it presents any attractions to the people of Mississippi, they must be more addicted to the principles of Homœopathy than we suppose them to be; or, in a state where the payment of debts is a secondary and even a tertiary consideration, a little glory must be made to go a very far way indeed.

Education, however, is being extended everywhere now-a-days; and as soon as the Mississippi sympathizers begin to read the newspapers, they will find that our Government has promised to suppress WALKER'S emigration schemes, and that the Administration will probably be goaded on to perform its duty in this respect by the knowledge that, if American guns do not break up the illegal designs which are attributed to WALKER, English and French guns will.

THE RIGHT KIND OF ENTHUSIASM.—We shall not be accused of vain glory, or of stretching a point in our own favor, if we state that we rather excelled our English friends on the other side of the Atlantic, in our rejoicings over the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. The Londonere did not set fire to their Guildhall, nor the merchants of Liverpool destroy the cupola of their Exchange, in trying to express their joy at the ending of the cable. The unexcitable people of the great commercial towns of Great Britain did not do a good many other things that we felt it necessary to do, in commemorating that glorious event. But they subscribed a good part of the money that was required to complete the work, and as all their enthusiasm did not expend itself in fireworks, dinners and speeches, we are glad to learn they have sufficient left to prompt them to subscribe liberally towards another cable. The London Correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says that the Telegraph Company require an additional capital to enable them to lay another cable, of $2,750,000, and have applied to the Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. to enable them to raise the necessary amount. The appeal has been backed by memorials from the various Chambers of Commerce, the Royal Society, and the leading merchants of London and the provincee. This is enthusiasm of the right kind, that comes out strong when substantial aid is needed, but is chary of manifesting itself when there is nothing but a glorification to be accomplished.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.—A report was made in the Common Council last night as to the *cause* of the burning of the cupola of the City Hall. After nearly four months of patient investigation, the Committee has come to the conclusion that it was burned, because it caught fire. Perhaps four months more may enable them to decide that it ought to be repaired. We suggest that they now direct their energies, if not too much exhausted, to the consideration of this important point.

**Amusements.**

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—There will be a performance of "Our American Cousin" at this house to-day in aid of the funds of the Mount Vernon Association. A comedy so celebrated and popular as Mr. TAYLOR'S is sure on its own merits to attract a large audience, especially when it is known that the entire proceeds of the performance are generously donated by Miss KEENE to the Ladies' fund.

A valuable addition has been made to Miss KEENE'S company in the person of Miss LAURA HONEY, a singing lady of more than average ability. Miss HONEY made her first appearance on Monday night in the farce of the "Loan of a Lover," and by her sprightly acting and excellent vocalization created a decidedly favorable impression. Miss HONEY is a vast improvement on the average singing lady, whose abilities usually consist of a huge amount of effrontery mingled with an equal proportion of vulgarity.

THE CLERKSHIP OF ASSEMBLY.—SETH B. COLE, Esq., one of the most prominent candidates for the Clerkship of the Assembly, has been for a week past seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and cannot possibly recover in time to be present at the opening of the Legislature. This makes a clearer road for either Mr. HUGHES or Mr. RICHARDSON to win the Clerkship, unless some sharp Oneidan runs in ahead while these two are settling matters between them.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS arrived from Havana by the *Empire City* last evening. The steamer did not reach the dock until after 10 o'clock P. M., and her coming not being announced, the Senator was saved the trouble and detention of shaking hands with his numerous friends on landing. The voyage was a pleasant one, and Mr. DOUGLAS, as well as his wife and family, suffered no inconvenience from sea-sickness, and arrived in excellent condition. Alderman BRADLEY and Councilman BAKER, on behalf of the Committee of the Common Council were at the dock, and went immediately on board the steamer to extend to Mr. DOUGLAS the hospitalities of the City. They were politely received, and were introduced to Mrs. DOUGLAS, who also received the delegation with much cordiality. The arrangements having been completed, the party took a carriage, which had been specially provided, and rode to the Everett House, where rooms were in readiness for them. Captain S. P. GRIFFIN, of the *Empire City*, politely accompanied them to their quarters, where they arrived only a few moments before 12 o'clock. Senator DOUGLAS had no intimation of the arrangements for his reception here, and intended, as soon as he and his family were recruited, to proceed directly to Washington. Under the circumstances, he will, of course, conform so far to the wishes of the Committee of the Common Council as to remain a short time in the City. The Councilmen, it is understood, will pay their respects to him between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day at his hotel. The remainder of the programme will be duly announced by the Committee. Mr. DOUGLAS says he will remain for three or four days in the City, and then proceed to Washington. During this time it is hinted that he will receive a serenade, on which occasion a speech may naturally be expected.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last night at Room No. 23 of the Cooper Institute. Dr. J. P. BATCHELDER presided, and Dr. ASHEW filled the post of Secretary. Among the most noticeable persons present, where all were eminent in their several capacities, were PETER COOPER, Esq., Mayor TIEMANN, General WETMORE, Dr. REID of Edinburg, whose mission to this country is said to be, the instructing of Americans concerning the laws of health in connection with architecture, Drs. HARRIS, STEPHENS, WATSON, GRISCOM and others. An amended form of the original Constitution was presented by the Committee. The First and Second Articles, as adopted at the last meeting, were acted upon, but the business of this evening immediately reverted to the Third Article, which was adopted with slight debate, it having relation chiefly to the terms on which a member is to be admitted. An amendment to Article 6, that members should be allowed to vote by proxy, was opposed by Mayor TIEMANN, who said that the Association wanted brains, *in propriâ personâ*, and not by substitute. Amendment lost. The seventh Article caused a long debate, the point in dispute being, whether the Constitution should be altered or amended only at an annual meeting, or at any regular meeting, provided four months' previous notice were given. The four months' previous notice before any regular meeting, carried the day, (or night, rather, for it was now getting late,) and after the unanimous adoption of the Eighth Article, Dr. GRISCOM proceeded to read an essay on "The Sanitary Influence of Light," with which the meeting terminated.

A FIVE POINTS SCENE—ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A dissolute woman named ELLEN WESTERN, *alias* Bright, living at No. 116 Centre-street, in a den alleged to be kept by a German named BUCHMANN, attempted to commit suicide at the Sixth Ward Station-house on Monday evening. It appears that the proprietor of the den in Centre-street has been out of town spending Christmas with some friends, and ELLEN quarreled with his wife, and was accordingly put into the street. She revenged herself by breaking a pane of glass, for which she was arrested and conveyed to the Station-house, and put into a cell down stairs. About 9 o'clock Sergeant PARSON and the doorman heard a terrible screaming, but such a thing is not uncommon, as some of the prisoners, to annoy the officers, often howl and scream for an hour at a time, and no attention was paid in this instance to the screams, which gradually subsided. A few minutes afterwards the doorman went down stairs to lock up another prisoner, and then he saw ELLEN suspended by the shawl, which was wound around her neck and from thence to the top of the cell. She was perfectly stiff and apparently lifeless. Sergeant PARSON immediately cut her down, and after a half hour's hard work restored the girl to consciousness. He questioned her as to the motive which induced her to attempt to take her life, when she replied "she was not going to be sent to the Penitentiary to please any Dutchman; and was bound that the old Dutchman should not get the best of her." She said she was seduced over a year ago by a man from whom she bought groceries in the Bowery, and that she then lived on the town; after that BUCHMANN married her, but was unable to give her an adequate support, and she ran away from him. On being questioned as to how she felt while hanging, she replied, "I felt a —— sight better than I do now;" and in reply to the question "Where do you think you would have gone if you had died?" the girl replied, "My God would never have forsaken me for the sins I have committed." The girl spoke quite calmly and collectedly of her position on the brink of eternity.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH—PHILADELPHIA VICTORIOUS.—The second game of the Telegraphic Chess Match between New-York and Philadelphia, was resumed last evening. We continue our report of the moves from the point at which the players left off:

| PHILADELPHIA. | NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| 28. R takes R | B takes R |
| 29. Q to Q B 2nd | K to R 2d. |
| 30. R to K sq. | R to K B 4 |
| 31. Q to Q 2d. | P takes Knt. |
| 32. P takes P | Q to Q 4 |
| 33. R to K R sq. (ch.) | K to Knt. sq. |
| 34. P takes P | Q takes B P |
| 35. Q to R P 6 | P to K Knt. 4 |
| 36. B to Q 6 | R to R Knt. 3 |
| 37. Q to K R 3d. | Q to K Knt. 3 |
| 38. Q to K R 8th (ch.) | K to B 2 |
| 39. R to K sq. | |

And New-York finding the game hopeless, resigned. This is the second and last game of the match. The first was drawn, and, by winning its other game, Philadelphia is the victor. The New-Yorkers bore their disappointment with tolerable composure. There was but a small attendance of spectators, for the interest in the match has manifestly decreased since the opening night. One reason may be, that neither of the games was of a very brilliant character.

OUR NEW DEPUTY-COMPTROLLER.—We understand that the post of Deputy-Comptroller has been tendered by Mr. HAWS to WM. ALLEN, Esq., who has earned an excellent reputation for industry, integrity and financial ability in the Street Department, since the termination of the Devlin and Conover controversy in the appointment of Mr. EDWARD COOPER as Street Commissioner. Mr. ALLEN'S large experience of the new system of City accounts and payments introduced by Street Commissioner SMITH, will greatly tend to harmonize the business passing between the Comptroller's office and the Street Department with its many important bureaux. We wish Deputy-Comptroller ALLEN good speed in his new and more important post; his appointment is a tribute to merit, and we should like to see a good many more of the same origin.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. LUDLOW.—The funeral of the late Captain of the *Ariel* took place yesterday from the Market-street Church, at 12 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. ISAAC FERRIS, former Pastor of the Church, and the Rev. Mr. T. L. CUTLER, present Pastor, officiated at the service for the dead. There were a large number of persons in attendance, among whom were Commodore VANDERBILT, D. TOBANCE, Esq., the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, and many ship Captains, former acquaintances of the deceased. The remains of Capt. LUDLOW were followed to Greenwood.

RETURN OF THE HUNTSVILLE.—The screw steamship *Huntsville*, which broke her main shaft on her way to Savannah, arrived at her wharf at 4½ o'clock, P. M., yesterday, in tow of

fitted out for the journey, by this benevolent institution, and were all, without exception, in high spirits.

THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The annual festival of this institution will be held to-day, at the School No. 137 Avenue A, near Tenth-street. The exercises will commence at 11 o'clock. A dinner will be given to the children, and gifts will be distributed. The ceremony altogether will be one of a most interesting character.

### Police Reports.

COMMITMENT OF BURGLARS.—It will be remembered that an attempt was made on Sunday evening to blow up the safe in the soap and candle store of Mr. D. S. Brown, No. 10 Peck-slip, when John Crutzner, on being pursued by the officers, jumped out of the third-story window upon the pavement, and was arrested, while his confederates made their escape. The Police kept on the look-out for them, and yesterday arrested John Dunn and John Hampton, who were identified as the confederates of Crutzner. The trio were yesterday brought before Justice WELSH for examination. Like most of the New-York burglars of late years, they were mere boys, the oldest being not over seventeen years of age. John Crutzner presented a pitiable sight, his face being so swollen from the injuries he received in falling upon the pavement, that it was difficult to distinguish his features, which presented an appearance very similar to the well-pummeled physiognomy of a prize-fighter. His companions, Dunn and Hampton, were fine specimens of the *genus* Dead Rabbit,—long-necked, beetle-headed, porcupine-haired, and shirtless. Hampton belongs to a family of thieves. One of his brothers was sent up to Sing Sing a few days ago, and another is now awaiting trial for stealing a bar of gold from a broker's office in Wall-street. They were all committed for trial.

ARSON CASE IN WATER-STREET.—Some days ago we stated that James Leahy, Michael Lynch and a boy named Stapleton, were arrested on a charge of wilfully setting fire to the liquor store No. 379 Water-street on the night of the 14th inst. An examination of the case was had on Monday before Justice CONNOLLY, and resulted in the committal of Leahy and Lynch for trial. It seems that by the advice and consent of Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, the boy Stapleton was admitted as State'e evidence. His confession has already been published. Thomas Leahy says he is 35 years of age; was born in Ireland; is a liquor dealer, and lived at No. 64 Eldridge-street. Michael Lynch says he is 35 years of age; was born in Ireland; lives at No. 16 Forsyth-street, and is a mason by trade. In reference to the charge preferred against them, they both declare their innocence. Judge Sweeny, counsel for Leahy, moved to have his client admitted to bail, but the motion was denied by the Court. The accused were both committed to prison—Lynch as principal, and Leahy as accessory to the fact. Judge Sweeny intimated that he would apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court to have his client admitted to bail.

RESULT OF CONJUGAL SYMPATHY.—Charles Schoenhelr was yesterday arrested, charged with opening the door of a cell in the Twenty-second-Ward Station-house, and allowing his wife, who was confined there, to escape. It appears that she had been arrested at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday last, on a charge of passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Brandon Bank, Vt., and was brought to this City and placed in a cell at the above Station-house. Her husband, who called to see her on Monday evening, in the absence of the doorman, opened her cell with a false key, and she, taking advantage of her opportunity, made her escape, and has thus far managed to keep clear of the Police. The man was arrested by Officer Bowles, and taken to the Station-house, and was committed by Justice CONNOLLY to answer the charge.

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PICTURES.—Officer Ferdon, yesterday, arrested Matthew O'Brien, Ann Hedden and Geo. Fowler, on a charge of entering the house of Mrs. Sarah J. Devis, No. 11 Hammond-street, during her absence, on the 27th inst., and wilfully and malciously destroying a number of pictures, valued at $75. The accused were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who held O'Brien to bail in the sum of $500, and committed the others, in default of bail.

THE WIFE-ABANDONMENT CASE.—The examination of Alfred W. Upham, on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, was continued, yesterday afternoon, before Justice WELSH. Several witnesses on behalf of the complainant were examined in regard to the financial condition of Mr. Upham, and testified to his ability to support a wife, if he were so inclined. The further hearing of the case was then postponed to Thursday next.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Eliza Mooddoon, residing at No. 140 Thirty-sixth-street, attempted to commit suicide on Monday evening by jumping off the dock at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. Her rash purpose was frustrated by the interposition of a private watchman, who took her out of the water and gave her into the hands of the Police. She was taken to the Station-house for safe keeping.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.—Matthew Quinn, a laborer, was yesterday morning found dead in his bed at his residence in Sixty-seventh-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avennes. The cause of his death was unknown. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The delegates from the different Committees of the two factions into which the Democracy of Kings County has been divided for two years past, have agreed upon a basis for a union, provided that their action is ratified by the masses of both sections, which, in the minds of many, is a test that the bargain will not stand. The terms are that the existing Committees are to be dissolved, an election to be held for a City Committee to consist of three members from each Ward, and a County Committee to consist of one member from each Ward and county town. Each Committee appoints an Inspector of Elections, the Aldermen and Supervisors one each, making five in all. No member of the present Committee is eligible for reetection to the new Committees.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court opened yesterday to pass sentence upon the balance of the liquor dealers, convicted of selling intoxicating drinks without license. Only one of the liquor dealers appeared and he was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, with the understanding that if he is convicted again he will be both fined and imprisoned. Warrants were issued to bring the delinquent liquor dealers before the Court, on Tuesday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE.—The Rev. H. W. BEECHER lectured, last evening, in the Brooklyn Athenæum before the Mercantile Library. Previous to the hour announced for the commencement of the address, the hall was crowded, every available seat and standing-place, from the platform to the door, being occupied. The subject Mr. BEECHER discussed was, "The Laws of Sympathy applied to Common Life;" the lecture being the same as the one delivered in New-York a few evenings since.

NORTH BROOKLYN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. M. L. SCUDDER; Vice-President, N. BANGS; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. W. R. TOMPKINS: Treasurer, W. MORGAN; Recording Secretary, J. A. BURR; Superintendent of Depository, the Rev. Dr. MCLANE. By the Treasurer's report it appears that there is a balance in the Treasury of $461 71.

MAN MISSING.—Mr. SAMUEL ROBINSON, bookkeeper in a house at the foot of Robinson-street, New-York, left his residence, No. 244 Gold-street, Brooklyn, on Friday morning last, with the intention of proceeding to his business, since which time he has not been seen by his friends. He had a small sum of money, gold watch and diamond breastpin on his person.

CURIOUS THIEVES.—Two boys were arrested in the Third Precinct Monday night, having in their possession a lot of diaper pins and brass cocks, valued at $40, supposed to have been stolen, and for which an owner is wanted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laboring man, named JAMES FARREL, residing on Franklin-street, Greenpoint, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence yesterday morning, and received such injuries as to cause almost instant death. He leaves a widow and several children.

A LINERAL BENEFIT.—The concert given at the Athenæum Monday evening for the benefit of the Industrial School Association, netted nearly $1,000.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The next term of this Court will commence on Monday next. All notes of issue for the calender must be filed at the County Clerk's office on or before Friday next.

### Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Brooklyn* was brought to the Navy-Yard on Monday afternoon to receive her armament and stores. The uncertainty of all expectations among naval officers as to what they are to do, or where they are going, is illustrated by the fact that the gentleman who confidently reckoned on being the chief engineer of the *Brooklyn* is probably to-day crossing the Isthmus of Panama, on his way to join the *Merrimac* on the Pacific, in the same capacity.

The repairs to the engine of the *Niagara* will be trifling. No alterations, such as have been predicted, will be made in this fine ship. She will be "overhauled" merely, the necesesary repairs made, and her armament will then be put on board, consisting, as at first intended, of the twelve immense shell-guns upon her upper deck. When in full sea trim she will probably be sent to the Pacific: indeed, it would not be strange if, in less than four months, the eagle that perches upon the stem should be looking in at our uneasy Mexican neighbors at the port of Guaymas, in the Gulf of California.

The *St. Louis*, destined for the Gulf squadron, is all ready for sea. No sailing orders, however, have yet been received. Her crew will go on board to-day. There are 1,100 now on board of the *North Carolina*. In the yard there are 2,000 all told, upon the pay rolls. The new sloop is about ready to be launched.

The protracted negotiations of the Secretary of the Navy for the two fine steamers—the *Canada* and *America*—for the Parsguay Expedition, have been brought to a sudden close by the sale of the vessels to the Messrs. HARGOUS BROTHERS, for the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, to be placed upon the route between New Orleans and Minatitlan. They are to be put in perfect order for this trade, having water-tight compartments; iron wheels to replace the present wooden ones, and the most approved force-pumps and fire engines supplied to guard against accidents. Their guards will be reduced and the vessels fully adapted for sea service. These boats will easily accommodate one thousand persons each, the saloons and cabins being fitted up in the most elegant and luxurious style, comparing favorably in their upholstery and other appointments with the *Plymouth Rock* or *Commonwealth*, the most sumptuous boats in our waters. In anticipation of their being chartered by the Government, some $40,000 were expended upon them, giving to them entire new bottome and an immense quanuity of extra fastening. The work of fitting them up will be continued by Mr. SAMUEL SNEDEN, of Green Point, who has had charge of the alterations and repaire thus far accomplished.

The United States steamer *Atlanta*, hence for Venezuela, arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th inst., having on board General PAEZ, all well.

Mr. John Stilea writee to the Boston papers, that the Megnetic Telegraph Line, with its connections South, has not been consolidated with the American Line, as reported by telegraph a few days ago, nor will any such arrangement take place. Since the date of that card, the Union and Magnetic Lines, with their connections South and West, have formed a connection and united their interests for 25 years with F. N. Gisborne in his proposed direct line between Boston and Halifax.


**Another Trial of LILLIE'S SAFE!**

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 2, 1858.

MR. LILLIE—*Dear Sir:* Last night my office, corner Kent-av. and Morton-st., Williamsburg, was entered by burglars, and a daring, though unsuccessful attempt made to break open and rob my Safe, which, fortunately for me, was one of yours.

A sledge hammer weighing 18¼ pounds, together with two smaller hammers, three cold chisels, two punchers, and an iron bar, were found near the Safe in the morning, which, from their appearance and the dents upon the door and top of the Safe, would indicate that they had been thoroughly used in trying to cut or break open the Safe. An attempt was made with the punch and sledge to drive the bolt of the look in so as to blow it open with powder, as they had done three or four sheet iron Safes in this neighborhood within two or three months past. But they found in this one a construction of metal which successfully resisted any tools or efforts they could bring to bear upon it.

You will please send me another Safe of the same size as I am perfectly satisfied that your Safes will effectually resist any attempt burglars may be able to make to open them. Yours respectfully, E. S. STERLING.

The above-described Safe is to be seen at FAIRBANKS & CO.'S, Agents for LILLIE'S Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

**A Beautiful Holiday Present.**

One of Grover & Baker's

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Price from $50 to $100,

Will prove a most acceptable present for a

MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

**Sheriff's Sale of**

LADIES' FANCY FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., At No. 10 Spruce-st., ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, At 10 A. M., by order of JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

**$50. $50.**

**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Ladies very properly set their faces against** the habitual use of stimulants, but there are times when the sex will find, in the use of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, as a medicine, the surest refuge from the pains and penalties peculiar to their delicate organization. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. General Dépôt, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

**Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.**—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Duhuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

*To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:*

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting rough the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours, MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by SILAS C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braide, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**Toilet Gifts.**—CANTRELL' HAS A HANDSOME stock of elegant embroidered Slippers, from which a suitable present for a wife to make to her husband, or a lady to a gentleman, can be selected. Nothing can be more elegant or more appropriate. Call at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and make a purchase. CANTRELL'S stock of Ladies' Gaiters, Gentlemen's Boots, and Children's Shoes embrace everything in his line required by comfort, and his charges are wonderfully moderate.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.** PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Stearns & Marvin's** WILDER-PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, *Seventeen years in use and have never failed.* Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

**Holiday Gifts.**

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penman. None use but to approve. All styles of pens, pencils, and hard-rubber goods for sale at No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

**Jules Hauel's Aromatic Vinegar is not only** a great disinfecting agent to be used in sick chambers, but is a certain cure for sick headache, neuralgic pains, &c. It is a delightful cosmetic, and has obtained a just celebrity for its many excellent hygenic properties. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for** pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency. JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Ballou's French Yoke Skirts, new style,** made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, a large stock of gents' dressing gowns and a general variety of gents' furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

**Useful Holiday Goods.** Gentlemen's Fancy Gloves, Paris Scarfs, superior Linen Collars, fine Suspenders, Robes, Mufflers, Shawls, &c., at the popular stand No. 61 Nassau-st. IRA PEREGO & SON.

**A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,** AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 683 Broadway.

**Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy**—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy For Coughs, For sale at the dépôt, CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, For sale very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

**Stereoscopic Views.** BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Are just publishing a new series of American and foreign Views on glass and paper.

**Wines, Cordials, &c.,** of the finest Qualities.—Old Nectar Whisky, very old and pure, from Allegheny County, Pa. MACY & JENKINS, No. 116 Fulton-st.

**The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash,** prescribed by Dr. CHURCHILL, for consumption, scrofula and nervous debility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the sole general dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 49 John-st. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Send for circulars.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy. J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

**Not a Grey Hair in all New-York, or** would not be, if all our elderly people used HEIM-STREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, New-York.

**Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines.**—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.


## MARRIED.

PETRIE—MCKEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., GEORGE H. PETRIE to EMMA F., daughter of Mr. John H. McKee, all of this City.

WYETH—PRIME.—On Monday morning, Dec. 27, by the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, LEONARD J. WYETH to CHARLOTTE, daughter of Edward Prime.

MARVIN—LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., HANAY CLAY MARVIN, Esq., to LYDIA HOOPER, daughter of Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

TOOTHE—WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D, WILLIAM TOOTHE, of Chicago, Ill., to MARY B., youngest daughter of Thos. Woodward.

UNDERHILL—KIRKHAM.—At Jefferson Valley, on Monday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Keyes, Mr. ENOANE UNDERHILL, of New-York City, to JUSIE, second daughter of Thomas H. Kirkham, Esq., of the former place.

CABASCO—COTTON.—At Fall River, Mass., at the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, and in Newport, R. I., on Monday, Dec. 27, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, at the residences of the bride's father, PEDRO J. CABASCO, of Cardenas, (Cuba,) to EMILY, daughter of Charles Cotton, M. D.

VAN VLIET—PURDY.—At Macedon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. Horace Eaton, JOHN B. VAN VLIET, of New-York, to ABBIE J., daughter of Alexander Purdy.

## DIED.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, MARY, widow of Thomas Scott, in the 82d year of her age. Her friends and those of her son-in-law, Meigs D. Benjamin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 164 East 13th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

SPRING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, MARY LAZ, only daughter of L. Louis and Martha C. Spring. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 34 West 41th-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEYES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, after a long illness of consumption, MARGARET KEYES, in the 29th year of her age. The friends of the family, and those of her brother Christopher, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 329 2d av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LEONARD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 27, MARY ADAIA, only daughter of the Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, in the 22d year of her age. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th av., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

O'CONNOR.—At his late residence in 92d-st., on Monday evening, Dec. 27, TOBIAS C. O'CONNOR, Sr., in the 55th year of his age. The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) from St. Lawrence's Church, in 84th-st., near 5th-av., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

GOULDY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, of croup, CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Francis and Jane Gouldy, aged 1 year and 11 months. Funeral at 12 o'clock M., this day, (Wednesday,) from the Trinity M. E. Church in 34th-st., near 8th-av.

CALVERT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 27, of remittent and typhoid fever, Mrs. MARTHA CALVERT, wife of John Calvert, in the 54th year of her age. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from her residence, No. 175 West 28th st.

"She calmly stood on the Jordan of death,
And smiled as the waves swept by;
'Father!' she said, 'if thou willest it,
Let thy suffering servant die;
Let me pass away from the ills of life,
To a fairer and brighter clime;
Let me find a holier place of rest,
Let me lean my head on thy loving breast,
Let me die in thine own good time.'"

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 27, FRANCES C., wife of Samuel Hoffman, and daughter of the late Philip J. Livingston, in the 74th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, including those of her son, Alfred W. Hoffman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 27, Mrs. MARY ANN JOHNSON, widow of Jonathan Johnson, deceased, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 71 years, 2 months and 1 day. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, E. D. Truesdell, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to be present. Carriages will be in attendance at Sing Sing on the arrival of the 11:15 train from New-York.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 27, SOPHRONIA A., daughter of Stephen O. and Susan Jennings, aged 1 year and 8 months. Her remains were taken on Tuesday to Southold, L. I., for interment.

HALL.—At Rochester, on Monday, Dec. 27, HARRIET J. HALL, of Hartford, Conn. The body will be conveyed to the latter place for interment.


TO NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

THE MOST SUITABLE

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT

YOU CAN BESTOW UPON YOUR DESERVING

CLERKS IS THE

LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS,

BY FREEMAN HUNT, A. M.,

Late editor of the "Merchants' Magazine," with nineteen steel portraits.

Two volumes, 8vo, bound in cloth.....$5 00
The same—bound in library sheep..... 6 00
The same—bound in half-calf or half-antique..... 8 00
The same—bound in Turkey-gilt.....12 00

Mr. HUNT, the editor of this valuable book, was for several years gathering the material for this important addition to the sterling literature of the country. It contains, among others, well-written biographies of Thomas H. Perkins, Thomas P. Cope, Peter C. Brooks, James O. King, Stephen Girard, Matthew Carey, Jonathan Goodhue, Gideon Lee, Walter R. Jones, Samuel Appleton, Asa Clapp, John J. Astor, amos and Abbott Lawrence, Judah Touro, Stephen Allen, Henry Laurens, Robert Morris, John Hancock, Harry R. W. Hill, and other prominent merchants, by such biographers as Edward Everett, Joseph B. Chandler, Charles King, the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rev. Dr. Blake, Nathan Appleton, Josiah Quincy, G. S. Hillieid, the Rev. E. Peabody, Alexander Walker, &c.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., And for sale by the principal booksellers.

**FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!**

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE, No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House, Manufacturers of RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS. A splendid assortment of GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted. TEA-SETS, CASTORS, BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c. A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

**FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.**

A full assortment, comprising over three hundred styles. Also, a variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the HOLIDAYS, Just received, and for sale low to the trade, by FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

**TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.**

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER contains every week a column on "Billiards," edited by the celebrated Champion Player, MICHAEL PHELAN. It also has a diagram showing the way to make the Thirteen Shot. For sale at all news-dépôts.

**AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH** School of the Hedding M. E. Church, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., will take place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, 1858. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

**DR. MARVEL LECTURES TO-NIGHT, AT** the Rev. A. D. Gillette's Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Spending of Money.* Tickets 25 cents each. See advertisement.

**JUST THE HAT FOR MAKING A NEW** Year's call can be purchased at the NEW HAT COMPANY'S store, No. 148 Nassau-st., near Spruce, at prices that defy competition.

**HOLIDAY GOODS.**

EBENEZER COLLAMORE, NO. 403 BROADWAY, Near Walker-st., Is now opening a large stock of NEW GOODS, CONSISTING OF FRENCH CHINA DINING AND TEA SETS Of the latest style and best quality. CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS, Comprising a great variety of neat and beautiful patterns. WEDGWOOD. A good assortment of this choice and unique Ware. Also, a large collection of PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUETTES, At very low prices. BLUE CANTON CHINA, BY THE SET OR PIECE. WHITE STONE DINNER AND TEA WARE Of superior quality and new shapes. Which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

**GLEASON'S** NEW WEEKLY **LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP** FOR THE NEW-YEAR is out.

It is a splendid number, full of interesting reading. Among the Engravings are Portraits of Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State; Senators Douglas, Sumner and Hale. For sale at all the Periodical Dépôts, Price Four Cents.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S **GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL** has been proved, by twelve years' experience, THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c., and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE** FOR HEATING CHURCHES, STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES. This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY,** SILVER AND PLATED WARE, For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**MAGNIFICENT BOOKS,** WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

**THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR PAIN** or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Dépôt, No. 332 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

**CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.**—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 136, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**DAVID RAIT,** NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, REPRESENTING R. O. PEACOCK, LONDON, **FINE LONDON WATCHES,** Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and **WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.** RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| DIAMOND RINGS, | LAVA SETS, |
| DIAMOND CROSSES, | CORAL SETS, |
| DIAMOND BRACELETS, | MOSAIC SETS, |
| DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, | CHAIN BRACELETS. |

SOLID GOLD CHAINS, GOLD THIMBLES, NECK CHAINS, GOLD CARD CASES, SILVER CARD CASES. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

FIRST E-PISTOL-ARY SHOT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MR. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip:

DEAR SIR: Mrs. Smith and myself wish to inquire whether you continue to *retail Plated Goods*; also, whether your prices are as reasonable and your assortment as good as formerly. If so, we desire to make our annual call for the purchase of holiday gifts. Please reply through the papers, and oblige Yours, &c.,

SMITH. No. 110 Astor-place.

Mr. Smith is respectfully informed that, although our attention is principally confined to METALS and the wholesale trade, we do continue the *retail* department, and have at present a full assortment of richly-plated URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, &c., at prices which offer great inducements to purchasers. LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

**WONDERS OF THE STEREOSCOPE.**

Those who have not yet seen this extraordinary scientific triumph should at once avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the APPLETONS. They have thousands of different views, plain and colored, on glass and paper, comprising all the principal cities of the Old and New World, the Rivers, Lakes and Mountains, Monuments and Statues, all of which are sold at very moderate rates. A great variety of Boxes on hand, at all prices. Family Groups of from two to twenty persons taken in beautiful style for the Stereoscope. Very favorable terms made to wholesale dealers. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

**SIX HUNDRED DOZEN** BEST SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS, FIFTY CENTS EACH. TWO HUNDRED DOZEN BEST ENGLISH SILK SCARFS, $1 50 EACH. GOLD SCARF PINS, $1 to $6. NECK TIES, 25 CENTS to $1. RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Wholesale buyers supplied on easy terms. S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up-stairs.

**HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN,** and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.

Farewell to sleep when bed-bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.

Professor Lyon found a plant in the Interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, flees, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this power will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.

POWDER kills all insects in a trice,
But PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted. BARNES & PARK, New-York.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO** AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, Aug. 1, 1858 | $2,877,858 |
| Total Dividends paid | 1,023,962 |
| Total Claims by death, paid | 1,854,764 |

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents. ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President. B. C. MILLER, Sec'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents

**HUNGARIAN WINES.**

The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocke, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes. FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 110 Water-st.

**GAS-FIXTURES.** No. 707 BROADWAY. I have now for sale a splendid and varied assortment of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLE STANDS and GLOBES, and all other kinds of Gas-Fixtures at very reduced prices. All articles from this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. STEPHEN PHILBIN.

**COFFEE URNS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.**

BLOCK-TIN URNS, FROM $4 TO $8 EACH. BRITANNIA URNS, from $8 to $12 each. SILVER-PLATED URNS, from $12 to $30 each. No time to lose. A few more remaining and for sale at retail, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

**TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.**

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER contains every week a column on "Billiards," edited by the celebrated Champion Player, MICHAEL PHELAN. It also has a diagram showing the way to make the Thirteen Shot. For sale at all news-dépôts.

**YOU ARE NOT OLD MR. BALD?**

Yes; and this luxuriant hair comes all from the Magnetic Salve. For sale by R. S. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists. Also, by GOULD, Stationer, Tribune Building.

**EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF** *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to consultations on the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. Piles, Fistula and reducible rupture are permanently cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

**AMERICA VS. FRANCE.**—WHY SHOULD not our fine Ohio Catawba grapes make as good brandy as what we get from France? PIKE'S CATAWBA BRANDY is a pure grape Brandy, and any one who wishes to test this question is requested to call and taste it,

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.**

SEE HOME JOURNAL, JAN. 1, 1859.

New subscribers can be accommodated from the beginning of this beautiful Story, if immediate application is made.

$2 a year. Office No. 107 Fulton-st.

**NEW JUVENILE BOOKS**

Life Among the Children.....63 cents.
Buds from the Christmas Boughs.....63 cents.
By and Bye.....63 cents.
Yule Log.....50 cents.
Melodies for Childhood.....75 cents.
Life of Washington, for Boys.....75 cents.
Mother's True Stories.....50 cents.
A Will and a Way.....75 cents.
Seed-time and Harvest.....75 cents.
Wild Sports of the Far West.....$1.
Age of Chivalry.....$1.
Arabian Days' Entertainments.....$1 25.
Oliver Optic's Library. 5 vols.....$3.
Grimm's Household Library. 12 vols.....$8.

Also, a very large assortment of the best works adapted for presents, &c., for sale by R. L. DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, (Late Stanford & Delisser,) opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where may be found a choice collection of the new

COSTLY PRESENTATION WORKS,

including the
GALLERY OF FAMOUS POETS.
WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM.
STRATFORD GALLERY.
ROYAL DRESDEN GALLERY.

Also,

SPLENDID EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE AND PRAYER, in every variety of size and style of Elegant Binding,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, &c.

**SUPERB PRESENT FOR YOUR PASTOR.**

NOW READY,
LAYS FROM THE LAND OF LUTHER.
Beautifully illustrated with
EXQUISITE ORIGINAL DESIGNS
By SCHMOLZE, and etched by HUBAR.

Printed in Red and Black Ink, on superfine paper, and bound in antique morocco, calf and cloth; morocco, price $8, and $6 in cloth.

It is got up in magnificent style; its illustrations are art-treasures—no plates of the kind ever having been produced of equal excellence in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

One of the most superb of the Gift books of the season.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Every true Protestant should have a copy of this magnificent and valuable work.—*Philadelphia News.*

R. L. DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway,
(Successor to Stanford & Delisser.)

**MAGNIFICENT BOOKS CHEAP.**

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 88 NASSAU-ST.

Royal Gallery of Engravings. Folio. $5.
Syria and the Holy Lands. 4to. $6.
Kirk and the Manse. Many plates. 4to. $5.
National Gallery of Pictures. Steel plates. $6.
World Album. 4to. Plates. $2 50.
Jews in Essex and Lancashire. Each $3 50.
Harris' Wild Sports of Africa. 8vo. $3 75.
Gallery of Famous Poets. 2, mor. $3 50.
Birds of the Bible. Royal 8vo., colored eng. $2 50.
Irvings Works. Half calf, antique. 15 vols. $20.
Waverley Novels. 27 vols. half calf. $24.
Engravings from Paintings. Modern masters. $1 75.

Also, a large assortment of Annuals and Juveniles. Mammoth catalogue of old and new books gratis.

**SPLENDID BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,**
CONSISTING OF

5,000 Annuals of various kinds.
10,000 Juveniles of various kinds.
1,000 Albums of various kinds.

Also, a large assortment of Standard Works by various authors.

English Engravings, by the best artists.

All of which I will sell at one-half the usual price at Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., Between John-st. and Maiden-lane.

T. LYNCH.

JUST PUBLISHED.
**CHARITY GREEN;**
OR,
THE VARIETIES OF LOVE.
BY
THEODORE HARTMANN.

Six hundred pages, 12 mo. Price, $1 25.

For beauty of style, elegance of language, graphic delineation and picturing, thrilling interest and dramatic and poetic power, it is unequaled by any book that has been issued for years.

JOHN W. NORTON, Publishing Agent,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

And for sale by all the principal Booksellers.

**BOOKS,** BOOKS, BOOKS.

This day buy your MEDICAL, SCHOOL, SCIENTIFIC and STANDARD WORKS at your own price, at
STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S
Old Stand,
Under the Museum.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

**THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859**

Will be published on Thursday, the 30th instant. In addition to the Calendar for 1859, complete election returns from all the States holding elections in 1858, and other interesting political matter. It will contain election returns of the State of New-York by Townships and Wards—an entirely new feature. Agents and others will please send in their orders without delay.

Price, 6 (postage prepaid,) single copies, 13 cents, American coin; Two copies, $1; 100 copies, $8.

If sent by Express, $7 per 100; 13 copies for $1.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, respectfully solicited. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE**

OF RICH PARIS MANTILLAS,
VELVET CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.,
At No. 296 Canal-st. and No. 503 Broadway.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

W. B. MACKENZIE having this day (Dec. 24) made an assignment of his entire stock and interest in the above establishments for the benefit of his creditors, the undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all desirous of making purchases for the Holidays to the exceedingly rich and elegant stock of goods, now being sold at very great sacrifice, at the above places. As the sale is positive, the goods have been marked down to a very low rate for cash.

B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

**BEEKMAN & CO.**
No. 478 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES,
BANDS,
VEILS, &c., &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

**FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
NEW STYLES
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS,
AT LESS THAN
OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

**FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
RICH DRESS SILKS,
AT LESS THAN
OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

**FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES,
AT LESS THAN
OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

**CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.**

PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open, THIS WEEK,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices.

**LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS**

Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair,
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**CLOSING-OUT SALE**
OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.

H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST., Will offer, on Monday, Dec. 27, HIS ENTIRE STOCK, Consisting of 5,000 GARMENTS, At less than ONE-HALF OF FORMER PRICES.

LINED CIRCULARS AT $4 50 TO $7,
Worth from $10 to $18.
LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS, AT $4 50, $5, $6 AND $8
Worth double these prices.
OUR STOCK OF SLEEVE CLOAKS
Comprise all THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
WILL BE OFFERED
At prices varying FROM $3 50 TO $8,
A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.
ON THE ORIGINAL COST.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

**NOTICE!**
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
**OSBORN & VINCENT,**

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
**SKELETON SKIRTS.**

Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.

The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

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| Douglas & Sherwood, | Wallace & Sons, |
| J. Wilcox & Co., | J. P. Moran & Co., |
| W. S. & C. H. Thomson, | Frost & Co., |
| Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co., | Samuel H. Doughty. |

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

**LACE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS**
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit
On Monday, Dec. 27,
An invoice of Superb Lace Goods,
Comprising the Newest and Most Elegant
Designs in the various makes of Lace, in
MANTILLAS,
BORNEASE,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
CAPES,
FLOUNCES,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
AND SUPERB BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.**

E. WILLIAMS, LATE PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.,
Will offer for the balance of the month the following novelties, suitable for
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
At Half the Usual Prices:

Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs, (an immense assortment.)
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sleeves and Sets.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Point Applique, Honiton, Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Sets.
Black Thread and French Lace Veils.
Black Thread and French Lace Barbes and Coiffeurs.
Real Lace Capes. Shawls, Mantillas, and Flouncings.
Infants' Robes, Walsts and Capes.
Also, Muslin Trimmings.
Best Paris Kid Gloves, in all shades.

HOLIDAY CARD
**TO THE BOYS**
AND THEIR
PARENTS.

The Winter stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
Comprises a choice assortment of
OVERCOATS, SCHOOL SUITS, HOLIDAY SUITS, YOUTHS' CLOTHING, and SUPERB FANCY JACKETS,
made expressly for the present Winter, and comprising the most elegant styles.
THE REVISED SCALE OF PRICES
will be found to be
VERY MODERATE,
and the special attention of parents is wanted to the superior cut and finish of every article in the stock.

YOU CAN BUY DESIRABLE GOODS AT MACY'S,
Such as ribbons, embroideries,
Hosiery and gloves,
Linen handkerchiefs,
Flannels of every style and quality,
Bleached and brown cottons cheap,
Plain and plaid muslins, Swiss and book do.
Tarleton muslins in pink, blue, white and crimson,
Silk and cotton lace goods,
In every variety, which will be sold cheap.

YOU CAN BUY GOOD AND USEFUL GOODS
At low figures, at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

**MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY**
Will offer, THIS WEEK:

Application Point Sets, all trimmed..for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point a l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed..for $17 and upward.
Point a l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point a l'Aguille Handkerchiefs.....for $25 and upward.

Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.

The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

**GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRE**
Imported expressly for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies who design making presents
TO GENTLEMEN
cannot select anything more elegant,
SEASONABLE, and ACCEPTABLE,
than one of these superb ROBES
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**INDIA CAMELS HAIR**
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 27,
THEIR LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
Comprising every variety of the manufacture of
CASHMERE, ERMESTERE, LAHORE, DELHI, &c.,
At a great reduction from former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**HOLIDAY GIFTS—HOLIDAY GIFTS.**

VALENCIENNES and MEDALLION SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in new shapes and designs, very rich and cheap.
POINT A L'AIGUILLE, POINT APPLIQUE, and HONITON SETS, COLLARS, and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Twenty-five per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH COLLARS, VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, and CROWNS;
REAL CHANTILLY THREAD WRISTLETS, entirely new, and very handsome; all very appropriate for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 633 Broadway.

**SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**—Eleven hoops, Damascus steel, made after the latest Paris models, $1 50; 12 do., $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 50; and 36 hoops, $4. All made by us in the best manner and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Depot, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

## DRY GOODS.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
CHEAP, HANDSOME and USEFUL.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for Presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.

| | |
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| ENGLISH DE LAINES | 12½ cents. |
| CALICOES, warranted fast colors | 10 cents. |
| SCOTCH GINGHAMS | 12½ cents. |
| ALL-WOOL PLAIDS | 35 cents. |

Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
500 handsome CRAPE SETS, $1 08, worth $2.
300 WHITE and WHITE AND BLACK, 75 cts. and $1.
BONNETS, CLOAKS, Head-Dresses, Jet Jewelry, and all Fancy Articles, at cost prices.

N. B.— W. JACKSON.
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

**FREDERICK MAYNARD,**
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.

A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

**KIDDER BROTHERS,**

No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

**BROOKLYN! BROOKLYN!**

Holiday presents of Hosiery. Come and see our beautiful Zephyr Wool Hoods, Sontags, etc., knitted at our own factory. Also, every variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, etc., at prices far less than New-York, at COTTRELL'S Hosiery Emporium,
No. 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**SKIRTS.**—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable hustle, best patterns and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $4 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs $16 per doz. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
**BOUGHTON & RANDALL,**

No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.

Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.,
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

**FURS!**
FURS!
LADIES, COME AS QUICK AS YOU CAN.

A large lot of splendid Mink Furs, just received from head-quarters.

As these Furs, owing to some unavoidable delay, have reached us late, we are determined to close them out cheap.

Come early, as the crowd is greater late in the day, and see
GENUINE MINK FURS
Selling at less than
AUCTION PRICES.
At THE FUR TRAPPERS' DEPOT,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**—A LARGE AND ELEGANT assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.

CHARLES P. MELLENY.

**SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.**—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**$275** FOR A SUPERB AND RICH-TONED rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished in a style of grandeur rarely to be found; most elegant open carvings, of unique design; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV.; carved legs and magnificent decoratious; most celebrated City maker, and fully guaranteed; nearly new and perfect; has all the modern improvements; must be seen to be described, at No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, after 7 A. M., till 8 P. M., this week. This is the greatest bargain in New-York.

**A RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD** seven-octave piano-forte, powerful rich tone, for sale cheap, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn; grand circular scale; best city makers; made to order three months ago; scalloped bottom, rich carvings, fluted keys, magnificently ornamented in rich style throughout, and well worthy the notice of those in search of a beautiful parlor instrument at a bargain. Has makers' warrantee. Cost $375; price $200. Apply day or evening, for 3 days.

**GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.**—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE** organs, Martin's guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for New-Years' presents. Second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Also, for rent on the most reasonable terms, by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

**A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.**—A 450 seven-octave piano-forte, finished back, four round corners, three rows, moldings, carved legs, short time in use, for $240; beautifully inlaid with pearl, full, rich tone, and will be guaranteed; can be seen at the music store No. 245 6th-av., for three days.

**LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO.** 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

**TWO NEW AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD** 7-octave pianos. One with 4 large round corners, carved legs, and pearl keys with full metallic plate and all the late improvements. A great bargain for cash, or a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st. Also a good rosewood piano for $90.

**A LADY'S CIRCUMSTANCES COMPEL** her to dispose of her piano-forte, a $400 instrument, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, scolloped keys, highly polished case; short time in use; was selected by a competent judge from one of the oldest makers in the City; has beautiful tone and touch. Can be seen at the residence No. 7 2d-st., before Jan. 1.

**FOR SALE**—PRICE $80—A GOOD PIANO, ROUND corners, nice case and powerful tone, is in perfect order. Apply at No. 193 South 1st-st., Williamsburg. Also, lessons on the most approved method, by a young gentleman; in New-York or Brooklyn. Terms, $12 to $18 per quarter. Also, evening lessons.

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-**finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 422 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Lady's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 422 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

**FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-**TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 156 6th-av.

**GREAT BARGAIN**—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $500—been used a few months; in perfect order; will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

**A FULL RICH TONE 7 1-2 OCTAVE** piano-forte, rosewood case, serpentine mouldings, carved legs, pearl keys. To be sold for want of use. Will be disposed of at less than cost. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

**A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN** FOR SALE—10 stops, 1½-octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

**HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.**—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $300. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

**HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE** manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO** Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

**ALBERT WEBER,** MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES** in plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140.—A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

**FIVE MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE THREE-**stringed rosewood pianos will be sold at very low prices, if applied for before Jan. 1. P. LYNCH, Manufacturer, No. 247 Broadway, near 21st-st.

**T. H. CHAMBERS**—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

**TWO SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD PIANO-**fortes will be sold very low. Inquire at 358 Bowery.

## DANCING.

**A. BODWORTH'S**
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

**PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,**
AND PAPER HOUSES.

The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.

They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.

These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.

The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

**JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.**

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

**HOLIDAY TRADE.**

Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY.
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

**HOLIDAY CARD.**
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

A large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs of every grade.

Splendid Sets (complete) from $10 to $30.

Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns.

Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.

KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

**FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st., has now on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods of recent importation, such as richly decorated Dining and Tea Sets, Vases, Parian statuettes, &c. Also, Cut and Ingrained Glass Ware, Bohemian Glass, and other fancy goods, which are offered for sale at low prices.

**CONFECTIONERY.**
CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PURE ARTICLES.
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N. B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

Appropriate Holiday Presents at No. 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

**PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTAB-**LISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

**CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**—NEAT LITTLE DESK seals, with initials engraved thereon, suitable for sealing notes and letters. These articles are very appropriate for presents, and at very moderate prices. For sale by A. W. FRANCIS, Stone-seal Engraver, No. 315 Broadway, up stairs.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**—H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 169 William-st., has on hand a fine assortment of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

**A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOL-**IDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

**HOLIDAY GIFTS.**—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## INSTRUCTION

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

**HEALTH ACQUIRED BY CALISTHENICS** AND ELOCUTION.—A French lady wishes to engage part or the whole of her time, as a daily or resident teacher in schools or families requiring thorough instruction in French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, Composition, Calisthenics, Elocution, and the branches of a liberal education. References to finish pupils. Lessons at her residence 50 cents an hour. Miss W. W., care of Mr. LEROY, French Chemist, 809 Broadway.

**ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES**—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

**BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING,** ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Desks may now be secured on low terms. Book-keeping only $10. Regular terms for the full Commercial Course, $25.

**PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.**—TWO YOUTHS, of either sex, can obtain board, tuition, rooms, &c., in a private family, at No. 84 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, where they will receive the personal supervision and kind care of an experienced instructor and instructress. For terms, references, and further particulars, apply as above.

**FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE** Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE** Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

**$130 PER YEAR.**—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene County, N. Y.—Male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call at 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

**FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.**—DAY AND evening classes for beginners, and conversation; admission to both, $3 a month; at No. 82 4th-av. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French questions addressed to them.

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Coon. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

## TEACHERS.

**COMPETENT TEACHERS FOR ANY DE-**PARTMENT of Literature, Science and Art, can be engaged by application at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. Particular attention paid to orders for music teachers. Public schools supplied without charge. References—Faculty Amherst College; Prof. G. F. Root, the Rev. Dr. Van Norman, and others. Wanted—several competent teachers of music, French and English; and of German, French and music; and several of higher English. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL** teacher of the higher English classes, Book-keeping, Elocution, Mathematics, &c., as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, would offer his services to principals of educational institutions, parents or others desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any of the foregoing branches. Address S. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

**WANTED.**—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, to give the instruction in the English branches and the rudiments of French. Would prefer to go South. Address ELIZABETH H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE TEACHER, in a boarding and day school. Apply, with reference, in the days, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M., to Mrs. H. N. BEATH, No. 147 West 46th-st

**WANTED**—A LADY AS RESIDENT FRENCH Governess, in a young ladies' boarding-school. None but those thoroughly competent need apply. Address M. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**A STUDENT IN THE GEN. THEOLOGI-**CAL Seminary, a graduate of an Eastern College, wishes to spend an hour or two a day in teaching in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

**A TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION IN** the City or country; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 144 New-York *Times* Office.

## PERSONAL.

**MISSING.**—LEFT HIS RESIDENCE, NO. 214 Gold-st., Brooklyn, for his place of business, at the foot of Robinson-st., New-York, on Friday morning, Dec. 24, SAMUEL ROBERTSON, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, slim built, sallow complexion, black hair and eyes, brown side whiskers, slightly bald on top of the head, weighing about 135 pounds; had on his finger a blue enamelled diamond ring. Any information left at his residence, or at the Merchants' Line Steamboat Office, foot of Robinson-st., or at J. C. GAZALY'S, No. 163 West-st., will be thankfully received.

**MECHANICS WILL PLEASE READ THE** advertisement of the AMERICAN UNION FAIR, under the head of Amusements.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT** lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker, understands the instruction of children, and would be otherwise useful. Salary no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LABART, Broadway Post-Office, for one week, will meet attention.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, situations, in one family or separate; one as cook; understands meats, poultry, and baking; does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $7 to $8; the niece is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and sews neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

**WANTED**—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG lady willing to make herself useful in a family or school; she is a competent teacher, and an agreeable and ingenious member of a family. A home will be the most important consideration in the compensation. Address E. L. M., Box No. 137, New-York *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A CLEAN, NEAT AND RE-spectable young woman, with the best of references, a situation in the City or country as plain cook and baker and good washer and ironer, or general housework; she is an experienced and trustworthy servant, willing and able to work. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as children's nurse and seamstress, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of family sewing. Best of City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A MIDdle-aged woman who has lived in good families and has many years' experience; she is willing to assist in washing and ironing and can give good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 3d-av., first door from corner of 19th-st.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a private family—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork, waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 35 Christopher-st.,

## AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, DEC. 29, 1858.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, under Barnum's Musenm, a bookseliar's stock, without any reserve—an elegant assortment of tha best works of American and English authors.

AUGUSTUS SEYMOUR HYNARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ATTRACTIVE SALE OF costly and valnable furniture, at the residence No. 70 West 35th-st., near 6th-av., on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Cars pass within a few doors of the corner. By AUGUSTUS SEYMOUR HYNARD. Salo to commence in the basemsnt, with kitchen furnitnre, &c. Dining-room extension tables, 14 feet in length, of solid oak wood, highly polished, 8 legs, tea sets, 7 pieces, and chased salvers, tea, dessert and table spoons, ivory-handled knives and forks, carver, steel and fork, cut and engraved glassware, champagne gobiets, wines and decanters to match. Bohemian ware, of every description, silver-plated forks, fruit and cake baskets, dessert knives, China decorated dinner and tea sets, white China, with gold band, Parian marhia pitchers, cupid figures, vegetable dishes, plates, cups and saucers; SOLID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 7-octave, solid pearl keys, inlaid with pearl, carved legs, high-toned, with a guarantee from the City maksr; two rosewood suites of parlor furnitnre, covered in satin, sofa, extension, arm, reception and Gothic chairs, ottomans, centre to match, rosewood etageres, marble-top mirror, divan, back, &c., velvet and Brussells carpets, rugs, tapestry, French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, painted shades and fixtnres, cornices, pier and mantel mirrors, with marble slabs, brackets, oil-paintings, by eminent and native artists, "The Beautiful Madonna," by Michael; rosewood centre-tables, beautifully carved marble top corner etageres, Turkish reclining and easy chairs, chambers contain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussells and Ingrain carpets, mirrors, eight-day and thirty-hour clocks, China vases, Parian marble and mantel ornaments, feather beds, pure hair mattresses, spring beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, curtains, shades, &c. Catalogues describing every article can be had early on the morning of sale.

Nn postponement on acconnt of weather.

HENRY H. LEENS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at anction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 28th and 29th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at tha salesroom, No. 23 Nassan-st., Sig. G. B. Fandalfin'es great sale of marble and alabaster statnary, vases, nrns, &c., consisting of Marbla, Etruscan and Italo Vases, Grecian and Roman Vases, suitable for decorating parlars, drawing rooms, niches, &c., Marbla Card Receivers, Pompeii Urns, Vases for Flowers, Vestal Temples, &c., Alahaster Statnettes nnder glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Apollo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c.

Also, beautiful Parisian goods, Broozes, embracing brown and marble clocks, bronze horses, card receivers, &c.

CHINA AND GLASS WARA —A beantiful invoice of China Vases, richly painted and enameled Colognes.

Also, at private sale, 20 pieces of Statnary.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS—By E. & F. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassan-st. Positively the last sale of superh fancy goods this season, in which will be included all lots nnclaimed from previous sales, comprising elegant marhle, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superh bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statnettes, richly gilt and decorated French China dinner and tea sets, French China tea vases, card receivers and Bohemian glasswara in great variety, superh silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, castors, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Aoctioneer.

SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassan-st., a collection of about 80 ancient and Modern fine oil-paintings, comprising many very requisite and valnable works by Vecchi, Van der Poorten, Stanfield, Bendarf, Col. Van Ondentrove, Eberhard, Verbockhoven, Bylandt, Nortermann, and other celebrated artists, the whole forming one of the finest collections of really valuable paintings ever offered at auction. The paintings are now on exhibition, and connoisseurs and the public are invited to examine them. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Anctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 30th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of superh jewelry, consisting in part of elegant full sets of bracelets, brooch, and ear-rings of mosaic, lava, cameo, and fine jewelry; snperh frosted aod engraved bracelets; plain gold do., ruby and diamond do.; frosted and enameled brooches, fine French paioted do.; ladies' chatelaines, vest-chains, cluster and single-stone diamond earrings, pins and rings, studs, sleeve-buttons; and also a large assortment of gold watches; also, ladies' and gents' enameled open-face and hunting do., with a large assortment of other jewelry, every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the ladies are particularly invited to examine it.

JOHN LEVISON, Anctioneer.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AT THE ARTIST'S GALLERY, No. 251 BROADWAY. JOHN LEVISON, being compelled to remove from the store No. 281 Broadway, on Monday next, Jan. 3, will offer the entire collection contained therein, consisting of over 600 fine paintings at Public Auction, commencing THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, and be continued on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 30 and 31. Great bargains may be expected, as the whole will be positively cleared ont to close accounts with the artists and owners and wind up the business. All paintings must be removed from tha premises by Monday, Jan. 3, before 12 o'clock. Connoisseurs and dealers are invited to attend these sales.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Anctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS.—VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 73 William-st., to close a concern, the entire contents of a gentlaman's (private) conservatory, lately deceased, consisting in part of camellias, azalias, orange and lemon trees, effusa, &c., &c. The above comprises a choice collection made by the late owner himself, and is well worthy the attention of private gentlemen and florists; many of them are now in bloom and all in fine order. Catalogues tha day previous. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms cash.

J. W. HUNT, Anctioneer—Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Isaac Coleman, Esq., No. 35 Macdougal-st., between Clinton and King sts., all the household furniture in tha above house, consisting, in part, of Ingrain and Brussels carpets, oilcloth, China ware, glassware, crockery, cntlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, sofa, bedsteads and bedding, bureans, washstands, mattresses, gas-fixtnres, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article must be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

P. R. WILKINS, Anctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF store, No. 483 Broadway, consisting of wines, brandies, whiskies, brandy fruits, catsups, English and French sances, olives, confectionery, &c., together with a large mirror, decanters, goblets, tumblers and bar-fixtures, will be sold at nuction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858, at 1 o'clock. P. R. WILKINS, Anctioneer.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Anctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE of elegant pier, mantel and oval mirrors, and costly oil-paintings and engravings by the old and new masters, this to commence at 11 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at No. 109 Fulton-st., opposite Dntch-st. Sale positive, rain or shine.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRYGOODS.—PEED & COLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of drygoods, lawns, embroideries, laces, hosiery, gloves, fancy goods, ribbons, wooleo goods, pins, needles, buttons, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Anctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, at 10 o'clock, the household furniture in the house on 76th-st, near 12th av.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

TEAS, FLOUR and PROVISIONS.

At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most co plete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—1,000 barrels Choice Brands from $4 50 to $6 a barrel.

THOMAS E. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st, corner of Murray-st.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, having made extensive arrangements for a supply of the choicest flowers, will be able to furnish bouquets and baskets of inimitable beauty and fragrance, for New-Years. A good selection of baskets on hand. Please order early, as there will be a rush.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

FINE ARTS.—OLD ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE. Also etchings from old masters. Old books, engravings, coins and medals bought or exchanged. A store of engravings for scrap books, 3 cents each. All kinds of novels less than half price. Prints for drawing schools cheap. All kinds of old coins wanted. S. W. GOULDSON, 814 Broadway, near Houston-st.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the roogh block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIESSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York, or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, wishing to enter into some kind of business, and not having the means to carry out her wishes, would give valuable security for a small loan. As this is meant in all sincerity an answer is solicited. Address, for three days, Mrs. CHURCHILL, Broadway Post Office.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1842. Orders by mail solicited.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.

INVENTORS WILL PLEASE READ THE advertisement of the AMERICAN UNION FAIR, under the head of Amusements.

## FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,

CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based npon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continua the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the redneed rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jacob N. Keeler, | J. A. H. Hasbrouck, | Hon. S. B. Cushing, |
| Chas. F. Watrous, | Aaron Close, | E. J. Baldwin. |
| W. E. Forbes, | A. C. Lawrence, | Joshua M. Beach. |
| Mathew Reiley, | Robt. P. King, | Benj. M. Stiles, |
| Frs. Blackburn, | P. E. Kirchhead, | Edward Wiler, |
| Geo. H. Levis, | C. D. English, | John Prentice, |
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JACOB N. KEELER, President.

ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.

A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,

Snccessors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,

issue letters of credit available for travelers in Enrope and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issned at New-York office.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

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ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER

WANTED, AT LOW RATES,

By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 45 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th cay of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehauna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 8. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and nnder. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President,

JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., cornar of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. an sums of $500 and nnder, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Frankiin Connty, Ohio, issned to this Company, and falling dne on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrants attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—New York, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of nll risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call on the Receiver, and present their certificates, that the same may be compared with the Stock Ledger, and their correctness verified. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, No. 62 South-st., Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Chicago, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of Jannary next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEO. BARNETT, President.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 31 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining nnpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.

WILSON SMALL, Receivar of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be removed to the office of the said Company at No. 480 Broadway, city of Albany, on the 1st day of January next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1858.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. P. STANTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annuel election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by

C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of Jannary next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEBILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st Jannary. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BEINKERHOFF, Sec.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California Stale Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thnrsdays and Saturdays. Interest 8 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. M. D. VAN PELT, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INterest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valned $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassan and 13 Pine st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUpons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of Jannary, 1859, will be paid, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

CHAS. FINK, Free Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—The creditors of this Company are requested to present their claims to the undersigned Receiver. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, Receiver, No. 62 Sonth-st.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE and Horicon Road, desirlog to attend the general meeting, will send their names and addresses, with the nnmber and kind of bonds held by them, to the office of Messrs. W. & M. H. WARD, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$8,000 WANTED.—EIGHT THOUSAND DOLlars at 8 per cent. on first-class 5th-av. property. Agents need not answer. Address REAL ESTATE, Madison-square Post-Office.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in snms not under $6,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassan and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

WANTED—UNPAID COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE & City. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, a FUR MINK MARTIN VICTORINE, on going through 4th-st. to Broadway or in Broadway between 4th and Prince sts. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with WM. L. SOUNTAG, No. 199, up stairs.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A GOLD PEN, KEY AND Chook, either in 4th-av., between 18th and 26th sts., or in 24th-st., between 4th-av. and Madison-square Church. The finder will be rewaided by leaving it at No. 34 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressura steam engine, built at the Novelty Worke, 12inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running ordar. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st. T. O. LEROY & CO.

## DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annua dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, nnt of tha profits of tha last six months, payabla at their office, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislatnre for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-ons ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Dec. 16, 1858.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,

Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 18 Broadway, New-York, December 17, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. ont of tha profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under tha new basis of Capital.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, tha 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay onr last two installments, dna respectively on 31st December, 1859, and 3d Jnne, 1860.

J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.

DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to tha above announcement, we beg ta state that we continue our business of huying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited nt least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, tha Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.

New-York, Dec. 25, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEWYORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on tha capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. John's, N. F., and Galway to land the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and beddiog. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 81 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on this lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway lor $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

| | |
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| First-class Cabin Passage | $15 |
| Deck passage | 6 |

The splendid steamship MARION, N. J. Fosrss, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

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| To Montgomery, Ala | $26 | To Columbus, S. C | $20 |
| To Atlanta, Ga | 23 | To Jacksonville, Fla | 21 |
| To Augusta, Ga | 20 | To Plintka, Fla | 23 |

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA succeeds on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9 o'clock, precisely.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. W. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be ensured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dnblin and Londonderry, without delny, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, for any steamer of the line. $60.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 12 noon.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thompson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin; $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to

ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.

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|---|---|
| Passage money to Nassan | $45 |
| Passage money to Havana | 60 |
| Passage money between Nassan and Havana | 15 |

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to

HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with tha ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THERON R. BUTLER, JOHN R. CECIL, SILAS RAWSON, against M. M. BUZZARD and JARVIS CLEMENT.—Summons for a money damand on contract.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 21, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint of the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from tha 28th day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 21, 1858. FOSTER & THOMSON,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Jndges of the Conrt of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at tha City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of tha statnte aforesaid.

MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,

No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PETER M. CARMICHAEL, of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Conrt, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

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## RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through ronte maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE

8 

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY HALL FIRE—THE LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY PIER CONFIRMED—COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS APPOINTED.

The Board met yesterday at 4 P. M.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, asking for an appropriation of $2,700 upon Pier No. 26 East River. Referred.

The Committee on the investigation as to the origin of the City Hall fire made a report, which contained the following opinion of the Fire Marshal:

NEW-YORK, September, 1858.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate into the origin of the City Hall fire:*

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of your Honorable Body held on Friday, the 24th September inst., a resolution, offered by His Honor the Mayor, was adopted requesting me to give a written opinion as to the cause of the fire which destroyed a portion of the City Hall, on the night of the 17th August, 1858.

In submitting my opinion to your Honorable Body I deem it unnecessary to go into a minute narration of all the facts and circumstances of the matter now under your consideration, the detailed testimony being already before you; I shall therefore confine myself to such portions of the testimony as in my belief enables me to arrive at a just conclusion.

It is shown by sworn testimony that at the termination of the fire-works exhibition the remnants of cases, boards and boxes, were collected and piled together on the roof close to the east and west chimneys, and water thrown upon them; that in about an hour afterwards a fire exhibited itself near the *east* chimney, when it was put out by Mr. Bevins, the bell-ringer. It is abundantly proven that shortly after 11 o'clock fire was again visible on the roof in the vicinity of the *west* chimney, and that it reflected a light against the cupola and continued uninterrupted for three-quarters of an hour, at least, and apparently increasing in brilliancy up to within a few minutes of the alarm. From the length of time the latter fire was seen to be burning on the roof without intermission, I am led to believe, from my experience, that there was sufficient heat produced by the burning boxes and boards resting upon the copper roof and soldering to have fired the wood-work underneath it. The very combustible condition of the timbers under the copper, together with the ascending position of the frame-work, caused the fire to spread rapidly toward the base of the cupols; there its progress was stopped for a while, until the pressure of smoke and heat forced an opening in the plastered ceiling of the Library room, and at the same time the flames burst forth at the base of the cupola.

The appearance of the burnt timbers, together with the statements of witnesses, who first discovered the fire, still further confirm me in my judgment.

There is no evidence, in my opinion, to warrant the hypothesis that the burning owes its origin to the candles used for the illumination; on the contrary it is evident that Mr. Corlies, Mr. Richardson and others were particularly careful, and examined the rooms, leaving the premises in a safe condition.

In this particular they are fully corroborated by all the facts in the case. Respectfully submitted,

A. E. BAKER Fire Marshal.

It was ordered that the report be printed.

The petition of W. R. Hazard, agent of Miss St. John, to be relieved from an assessment already paid to the Collectors of Assessments, but not credited in that Bureau, was called up and concurred in. The sum was $371 91.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips was presented in favor of annulling the sale of the lease of the North Battery pier to Mr. Schultz, the same as made by the City's auctioneer being, it is alleged, informal. A long debate ensued. Aldermen TUCKER and REED contended that the sale was just and fair. Alderman ADAMS, as one of the Committee, held that it was altogether the other way, notwithstanding the affidavits now produced. It was plainly one of the most unfair sales he ever heard of. The auctioneer did not, as it appesred from the complaint, "dwell" as he should have done, but knocked it down hurriedly in the midst of the bids, to Mr. Schultz. He hoped the report would be adopted, so that the pier could be put up at auction again, for it was worth much more than the $4,500 bid for it. There were persons on the sale ready to bid $3,000 more for it, had they been afforded the opportunity. Commerce was working up town, and the piers were getting very valuable. In a few years more that pier would be worth $10,000 a year, and the importance of another sale was evident. He wondered at Mr. Rose, of the Financial Department, now sending in an affidavit that the sale was all right. Mr. Rose, when spoken to in regard to it, when the Committee met, said he knew nothing about it; it was strange he should have recollected the matter since.

Alderman REED presented an amendment, ordering that the lease to B. Lloyd James, (the party whom Mr. Schultz bid for,) be confirmed, which was carried by 9 to 6. This was substituted for the report.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which was slightly amended, passed, and sent to the Councilmen.

Alderman BOOLE called up the report in favor of paving Fifth-avenue, from Fourth to Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, the City to pay half and the property-owners on the route the other half. After some debate, the report was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to 5 P. M. to-day.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DONATIONS—REMISSION OF TAXES—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The Board met at 5 o'clock last evening.

A resolution was adopted fixing the hour of meeting hereafter at 4 o'clock.

Donations were made as follows: The sum of $308 50 to the Widows' Methodist Episcopal Home, to enable them to pay an assessment for building a sewer in Forty-second-street. Concurred in. A resolution to place the sum of $1,000 to the credit of MABEL LUKE, widow of HUGH LUKE, who lost his life in the late fire in Centre-street, was adopted; the interest on said sum to be paid semi-annually. The Board concurred in donating $1,000 to the Northwestern Dispensary; $250 to the Ladies' Depository; and $500 to the Women's Prison Association. The medical bills of Drs. Van Lier, Lodge and Quackenbush, reported by the Committee on Police, were ordered to be paid.

The indicted officials—the Mayor and Common Council of 1857—were voted $600 for their defence in the matter of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Grant. The Board concurred to remit the tax on the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the Transfiguration Church; also, to correct the tax of the North Presbyterian Church and the Protestant Episcopal Public School Society.

A resolution to open Sixty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, was adopted.

The appointment of a large number of Commissioners of Deeds, in place of others who had resigned, or whose terms of office had expired, was concurred in. Adjourned to 4 o'clock to-day.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE OVERCHARGES OF CHARLES W. BAKER—COST OF THE RIOTS OF 1857—EXPENSE OF REPAIRING HARLEM BRIDGE—REPAIRS FOR THE COUNTY JAIL—PAY OF THE CLERKS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—THE POLICE FORCE INCREASED—REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT—THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Board met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

Mr. BLUNT presented a preamble and resolution, reciting that the Committee on Annual Taxes had made a report at a previous meeting in favor of paying C. W. Baker's bills for stationery, and that the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. BLUNT) had made a further report, in which it was intimated that if Mr. R. B. Connolly, the County Clerk, had purchased the articles bought of Mr. Baker "from a first-class house, and of first hands," they would have cost only $1,102 30, instead of $3,436 54, as charged in Mr. Baker's bill, and that the President had ruled this further report out of order; the resolution declared that the County should purchase all needed articles at the very lowest market prices when cash was paid for them.

Mr. BELL thought the preamble and resolution were presented very unseasonably. The bill of McSpedon & Baker had been referred back to the Committee, and now Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution which was germain to the same subject. He thought they should wait for the report of the Committee. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. BLUNT objected to laying them on the table until they had been read. He denied that the resolutions had anything to do with the subject referred to the Committee.

The Clerk read the resolutions, and the Board refused to lay them on the table.

Mr. BELL moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. Mr. BLUNT seconded the motion, and it was carried.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $49 75, to be paid to Company B, of the Eleventh Regiment, for services during the riot in June, 1857, was adopted.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of paying J. H. Hobart Ward $147 for ammunition furnished during the riots of June and July, 1857. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of paying $830 76 for repairs to Harlem Bridge, and of applying to the Legislature for the passage of a law requiring that Westchester County shall pay half of these expenses, and of all expenses of the kind incurred hereafter, inasmuch as that county was as much benefited by such repairs as the County of New-York. After some debate, a motion to amend the report by excluding the clause providing that Westchester County should pay half of the expenses, was carried and the report was adopted.

The Committee on County Officers reported adversely to the proposed further repairs of the County Jail, and asked to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject. The Board refused to discharge them and the subject was recommitted.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to whom was referred the petition of MARY A. SPARKS, whose husband, a Policeman, was killed in the riot in the Sixth Ward, last July, for a donation of $2,000, reported adversely to the petition on the ground that the Board had no power to grant it.

A communication was received from a committee of employes of the Commissioner of Records, representing that they had been discharged by their employer and asking the Board to authorize the County Treasurer to pay them $3,724 96, now due them. The communication was referred.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of increasing the patrol force of the Metropolitan Police District to be paid for by this County, to 1,250 men, including detailed men. The Board resolved that it should be so.

Mr. KENNEDY presented an ordinance to amend the ordinance "To regulate the Finance Department," approved May 31, 1858. This document provides for a Buresn on County Expenditures, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Chief Clerk"—shall have charge of all accounts in favor of, and against, this County; and shall be aided by an auditor, a book-keeper, an assistant book-keeper, an assistant clerk, and a messenger. The compensation of these officers is not provided for, but in the ordinances are blanks, hereafter to be filled in with the amounts of their several salaries. The ordinance was laid over.

Mr. STILLMAN presented the report of the Committee on the New City Hall, which presented and favored the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That application be made to the next Legislature for a modification of the existing laws in relation to building a new City Hall, so as to embrace, also, such provision of the law of 1857 as was made in the second section of the same; and also to authorize the raising of such additional sum of money as may be required, and in the manner at present provided by law.

*Resolved*, That the sum of $150 be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expense of plans made by order of the Special Committee on the new City Hall.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported a resolution directing that the bill of Charles W. Baker, amounting to $1,577 48, for stationery furnished for the December election, be paid.

Mr. BELL, one of the Committee, said it had occurred to him, since signing the report, that perhaps the Board of Supervisors had nothing to do with this bill, as it was rendered for articles furnished to the City, and not to the County. Mr. BELL moved that it be referred back, with instructions to the Committee to take the opinion of the legal adviser of the Board with regard to the mooted point. This, after some debate, was agreed to.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 1 P. M.

### GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—ELECTION OF WARDEN OF THE CITY PRISON—APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS RESCINDED—REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Board met yesterday afternoon.

A number of unimportant requisitions were read and referred to the appropriate Committees. The Warden of the Penitentiary complained exceedingly of the quality of the hay he had received lately for the use of the cattle employed on the Island. Governor SMITH indorsed the complaint as well-founded from his personal observation. Several bundles opened in his presence were in the centre unfit for anything but manure. In consequence, the horses, &c., are in a very bad condition. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Dr. C. W. Packard's appointment as Deputy-Resident Physician on Blackwell's Island, was received and ordered on file. Mr. Tappan, Superintendent of Randall's Island, returned thanks on behalf of the children for the entertainment they had enjoyed on Christmas. The Hibernia Engine Company was particularly remembered, as was Mr. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Gibbons. David S. Baker, Foreman of Engine Company No. 15, requested permission to visit the institution to-morrow with D. D. Tomkins and the Company from Albany which he represents. On motion by Mr. Oliver, $30 were appropriated for the reception of the Company. Governors TOWNSEND and SMITH voted against the appropriation. Governor T. stated that he was in favor of putting an end to spending money in this manner.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Whereas*, A large sum of money is now on special deposit in the Shoe and Leather Bank, (having been seized by the Police,) the proceeds of policy and lottery tickets, and tickets entitled to drew certain prizes in lotteries in other States, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Counsel to the Board, or such counsel as the Committee on Out-Door Poor may select, be directed to institute legal proceedings immediately to recover the amount so seized for the benefit of the Department.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Warden of City Prison. Governor W. T. PINCKNEY nominated Charles Sutton, formerly Warden at Bellevue Hospital. Governors PINCKNEY and DUREE were appointed tellers. Eight ballots were cast, all of which were for Mr. Sutton. He was, therefore, declared unanimously elected. Mr. S. is a Republican. On motion of Governor OLIVER, the subject of providing a residence for the Warden outside of the Tombs was referred to the Committee on City Prison.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY endeavored to call up the resolution increasing the salary of Drs. Ranney and Sanger to $2,000. It was made the special order for the meeting to be held three weeks from last evening.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY moved that the resolution directing the payment of $150 per annum to the *Leader* for the publication of the proceedings of the Board be rescinded. Governor PINCKNEY said that there had been no full or regular publication of the proceedings of the Board in that paper. All they gained from tha appropriation was the paper itself, which was sent gratuitously to the individual members. If they paid this sum to the *Leader* they ought to pay $300 or $400 to the daily papers for sending reporters to every meeting. If this action were not rescinded he should vote for presenting $150 to each of the reporters who were present.

Governors B. F. PINCKNEY and OLIVER expressed similar views, and the resolution appropriating the above-named amount to the *Leader* was unanimously rescinded.

The weekly statement shows that there were 7,813 inmates in the different institutions on Dec. 25, being a decrease of 36 since the 18th inst., when there were 7,849.

### The New Reservoir in the Central Park—Letter from A. W. Craven, Esq.

Several communications have been published in the TIMES concerning the manner in which the new Reservoir in the Central Park is being constructed. The following letter from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, sent in to the Common Council at a recent meeting, contains information of general interest upon the subject:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.

*To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:*

GENTLEMEN: A resolution having passed the Board of Councilmen, altering the character of the work on the new reservoir, and substituting a wall of concrete for the puddle wall usual in such constructions, tha Croton Aqueduct Board beg leave respectfully to ask, that before any further action on thts subject be had by your honorable body, they, the said Board, may have an opportunity of being examined, and being heard on the points involved. If such hearing and examination be granted, the Croton Aqueduct Board expect to be able to show, conclusively

*First*—That in the construction of a work of so much importance as the new reservoir, one involving a large expenditure of money, and the interests of the entire City, they have not proved so unfaithful to the great trust reposed in them as to have commenced any portion of the work until after the most careful and minute study and investigation of every item.

*Second*—That the plans and specifications of this work are fully sustained by the results of the best practical experience in modern hydraulic constructions, and by the opinion of such engineers as have had the opportunity of combining scientific theory with practical operations, and have made use of the errors in ancient works, to guide them in perfecting those of the present day.

*Third*—That the substitution of the concrete wall, for the puddle wall in tha embankment of the new reservoir, will not only be no advantage, but will be a positiva injury to the whole work, rendering it less secure, and less impervious to water, while, at the same time, it would be more difficult to be kept in proper and permanent repair.

*Fourth*—That this change, while it will injuriously affect the character of the work, will increase its cost to the amount of upwards of $550,000, an expenditure of money, therefore, which will benefit the contractors alone, while to the City it will be a positive injury.

*Fifth*—That the aggregate cost of the work, under the prices of the present contractors, and with the present relative quantities of material, would be $632,473 33, but that with the substitution of the concrete wall for puddle-wall, the cost will be $1,182,473 32. That the bid or proposal of Messrs. CUMMING, under the present arrangement of materials, amounted to $729 807 65, making their bid higher than that of the present contractors, by $97,334 32; but that were this bid of the Messrs. CUMMING calculated on the plan proposed by the Board of Conncilmen, it would be $1,029,807 65; therefore, that instead of the Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co., being the lowest bidders, their price would exceed that for which the Messrs. CUMMING offered to do the work, by $152,665 74.

*Sixth*—That the price bid by the present contractors, for puddle wall, is twenty (20) cents per cubic yard, which is not considered a remunerative price, while the price bid for concrete is five dollars ($5) per cubic yard. There being in the original plan but a small quantity of concrete, and a large amount of puddle, it was the low price on the latter material which secured the work to the present contractors instead of the Messrs. CUMMING, the prices of the latter being thirty cents for puddle wall, and two dollars and ninety-eight cents for concrete. The very great profits which would accrue to the present contractors, under the change proposed, may, perhaps, account for their anxiety to have the change perfected.

The Board do not deem it proper, in this communication, to enter into any argument, or to adduce any facts or proofs in substantiation of the position they assume, or the plans on which they are constructing the reservoir; they simply ask for an opportunity of being heard, before any Committee of intelligent men, before what they consider so great a wrong be done to the public interests as would follow the contemplated change in the contract for the reservoir. This request they feel imperatively bound to make, not only as a matter of justice to themselves, but to the community which have confided to their charge trusts which they believe they are carrying out with industry, intelligence and perfect fidelity.

The Board beg leave in conclusion to state that the examination they ask for, cannot cause any delay in the progress of the embankment, inasmuch as no work can be done on the embankments during the present weather, and that all work in puddle, trench, or concrete, is suspended, and cannot be resumed, under any circumstances, until the month of April.

All which is respectfully submitted,

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

The undersigned, not being engineers, concur in the above representation, as far as they have any practical knowledge of the subject.

M. VAN SHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Commissioner.

In Cincinnati, a verdict for $2,500 has been rendered against a druggist named Frederick Eckstein, Jr., for damages from a wrong prescription. Belladonna was served to plaintiff instead of dandelion, and his health was injured thereby.

### Curious Disclosures about Mr. Buchanan and Central America.

*From the New-Orleans Delta.*

After the public experience of his feebleness last year, on the Central American question, which, at the time, exhorted from us an unqualified censure, nothing could induce us to repose the least possible confidence in anything we might hear favorable to the entertainment of faith in his professions, for we cannot imagine how any man occupying a high position, and laying claims to the character of a statesman, much less a President of these great States, should, in one day, recommend the abrogation of a treaty, as Mr. BUCHANAN did the Clayton-Bulwer, and, at an early subsequent one, use in the most disgraceful and unscrupulous manner the whole powers with which he was invested to defeat his own recommendation. This every one will recollect from our animadversions on the proceedings of Congress and the Executive, at the time Mr. BUCHANAN made his celebrated summerset last season, on the Central American imbroglio. He, however, had a better apology for his conduct than Congress, for it is well known that Madame OUSELEY, the ambassadress of the British to Washington, was so highly appreciated at the White House, *that nothing asked by her was ever refused, nor was the back door or front of that notable political mansion ever reluctantly opened to her knock.* Indeed so much at home was she in its spacious and elegant penetralia, that had its venerable *pro. tem.* master been a younger man, or one very noted for his gallantry, scandal would have been busy with the buxom and lovesome lady of the equivocally placed Sir GORE, but in justice to both we believe we are safe in saying, that the chastity of the Sage of Wheatland never once was tainted during the period that the Yankee-English woman exercised so extraordinary an influence over the old politician's mind and actions. *To her direct and incomprehensible fascinations of person and manner was truthfully attributed the unaccountable change in the President's mind in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and its abrogation in accordance with the almost unanimous demand of the nation.* So sudden and unexpected was Mr. BUCHANAN'S conversion on that question, after a private interview with the female agent of the British Government, that Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, then chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, who had reported a bill to the House for the abrogation of the infamous Clayton-Bulwer cheat and disgrace, and advocated its passage with unusual earnestness and zeal, because of its being, as he thought, an Administration measure, was completely confounded when he saw in the lobbies of the House a swarm of Senators, such as BIGLER, BRIGHT, SLIDELL, and others of their ill-omened stripe, and all the members of the Cabinet, from the obsequious BLACK down to the head of the Post-Office, all imploring, threatening, coaxing or using other means to defeat the very measure the President of these States had but a few days before solemnly recommended Congress to adopt. Of course, every one was astounded—none more so or chagrined than the author of the bill to repeal the hated treaty, Mr. CLINGMAN, who showed proper spirit and indignation on the subject, but who, at the time, being suddenly translated to the United States Senate, was prevented putting his bill and accompanying resolutions before the House to the test of the vote, and, of course, in consequence of his inability, Mrs. OUSELEY carried the day.

With a President obnoxious to such influences, the fulminations of his messages can be regarded with no certainty, confidence or respect,—for *what guarantee has the country that any important statement or recommendation he may make will not immediately thereafter be completely overturned by some new intriguante, some fascinating ambassadress, who has the back and front door entrances to the White House always at her disposal?* For this and other reasons that will readily suggest themselves to every one who has watched the tortuous and slimy course of this Administration from the first, it is useless to concern ourselves about the contents of the Message to be delivered this day; nor, indeed, would we waste the valuable time of our multitude of intelligent readers in referring to the matter, did we not wish to call to their recollection the degraded state in which we are placed in Central America, and the humiliating condition in which, acting as the craven bumbailiffs of England and France, we are made as a nation to figure. We could readily and cheerfully pardon any trifling aberration of Mr. BUCHANAN, made at the earnest supplication of Mrs. OUSELEY or a less fascinating and accomplished woman; indeed, we are not sure that, stern and unyielding as we ourselves are in the performance of our public duties, we could not be warped a little when touched with the passion such charming influences are sure to engender; but such a serious sacrifice as the favored son of the Keystone State consents to make, at the intercession of a denationalized political emissary—elegant, educated, accomplished and fascinating though she be—detracts greatly from the confidence the public reposed in his inflexible integrity, and has stripped of all importance and weight any future promises or recommendations he may make. The Samson of Democracy has had his locks shorn of a verity.

### Return of the Missing Sportsmen.

*From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 24.*

By the Chicago train, yesterday, the party of English tourists who have been on a hunting excursion to the west of us, arrived in St. Louis and took up quarters at the Planters' House. The party is composed of Lord CAVENDISH and Messrs. SEYMOUR and ASHLEY, of England. They are accompanied to this city by Messrs. J. B. AUSTIN and J. W. FOSTER, of Chicago. The Canadian Government, about a year since, appointed Professor HIND and Messrs. DICKINSON, FLEMING and HIND Commissioners to explore the Red River Valley. They were joined by the above first-named individuals, and since then have occupied the time in hunting and exploring the country from the mouth to the source of Red River.

The party left Selkirk, on the Red and Assinneboine Rivers, on the 29th of November, with a train of seventy dogs, for Crow Wing, which point they reached in fifteen days' travel. It was supposed, some time since, that they had been attacked and killed by the Indians in Western Minnesota, but the report was shortly after discredited, and we are now happy to record the safe arrival of the party in our city in the enjoyment of excellent health, and apparently much benefited, physically, by the excursion.

They have various trophies of the chase, such as buffalo and other furs, the hide and horns of a magnificent buffalo bull that came near killing Lord CAVENDISH, Indian curiosities, and a dog of the Esquimaux breed, used for drawing sledges. They describe the life they have been living as indeed romantic—hunting and fishing, chasing Sioux Indians, and chased by them in return, and enduring hardships not altogether unpleasant from the very fact of the novelties attending them.

They came over the La Crosse route to Milwaukee, then to Chicago, and arrived here as before stated. The party last evening accepted the kind invitation of the National Guards, and attended the grand ball given by that excellent corps in their hall.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IN ORDINARY PAPER?

Many people have wooed their own destruction, physical and mental, by neglecting to pay attention to ordinary matters. Few persons would believe that a beautiful enameled card contains a quantum of arsenic, with other chemicals, which, if used to any extent, will communicate poison, and that fatally. The very sheet of paper on which we print contains either Oil of Vitriol, Chloride of Lime, Potash, Soda Ash, White Clay, LIME, Ultramarine or OXALIC ACID. All white paper contains either some, or every one of these fearful poisons, while colored papers (excepting GAYETTY'S, which is a pearl color, and made to be as pure as snow) embody portions of Prussiate of Potash, Bichromate of Potash, Muristic Acid, Prussian Blue, Aqua Fortis, Copperas, and a variety of other articles equally dangerous and pernicious, but too numerous to be catalogued here. Physicians owe it to the rising generation to caution all against touching such deleterious and death-dealing material. Printed paper, everybody knows, is rank poison to tender portions of the body. Individuals would not put printers' ink into their mouths—as one of its ingredients is lamp-black—yet they have no hesitation in allowing themselves and children to secure a plentiful crop of piles (or aggravating that disease if it exists) by applying that ink to the tenderest part of the body corporate, if we except the eye. How much cheaper, in every respect, is it to use a paper made of the purest material and medicated with the greatest care, such as GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Skeptics can visit GAYETTY, at his office, No. 41 Ann-street, and be satisfied that our representations are correct and defensible. For sale by all druggists throughout the United States. J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

The use of BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills tend to the cure of all diseases, because time has proved them the natural medicine of man. They remove only corrupt humors, which cause pain and bodily distress of every kind. It is thus they purify the blood and cure disease. Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Sold also at No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street. Twenty-five cents a box; half boxes, sugar-coated, 13 cents.

[Advertisement.]

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Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!
English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c. Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

CUPID! CUPID!—The "Frolics of Cupid" for the last time—the funniest of all funny pantomimes—by the most brilliant of dancers, the Zavistowski Troupe of children, this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. Plenty of other elegant and diverting entertainments at the same time.

[Advertisement.]

QUEREU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken with out unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Whooping cough, so dangerous to our little ones this season, can be greatly relieved and the term of continuance much shortened by the free use of this most excellent salve. Rub thoroughly over throat and chest.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—This distressing and most unrelenting disorder may be alleviated by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy. It will not always cure, but no instance has ever been known of its having failed to give immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

We perceive by his communication in our columns, that Dr. UNDERHILL, in place of the grapes from Croton Point Vineyards, has the Pure Wine for sale at his Dépôt, No. 293 Broadway, near Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c., 40 per cent. below cost, No. 296 Canal-street, and No. 103 Broadway.

B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DORLEN & SHAFFER, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**, Dec. 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $17,000 Tenn. 5s, '90 | 94¾ | 125 Harlem R. R | 33 |
| 11,000 Missouri St. 6s | 90¼ | 400 do | 32¾ |
| 5,500 Cal. St. 7s, n. b. | 92 | 100 do | 32⅞ |
| 8,000 do | 81¾ | 200 do b30 | 33 |
| 1,000 Brooklyn City 8s | 102½ | 200 do b60 | 33 |
| 3,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 96¾ | 20 Reading R. R | 52 |
| 11,000 Erie R. R. 7s '75 | 45¾ | 300 do s60 | 52 |
| 1,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71 | 41 | 800 do | 52¼ |
| 11,000 Eris R.R.C. B.'62 | 42 | 1050 do | 52¾ |
| 25,000 Ill. Cen. R.B. b60 | 88 | 100 do s10 | 52¾ |
| 12,000 do | 88 | 200 do b30 | 62¾ |
| 1,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M. | 45½ | 20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R. | 95¾ |
| 1,000 Ch. St. P. & F. dn | | 225 Mich. Cen. R. | 61 |
| Last Div. | 12¾ | 150 do | 50¾ |
| 1,000 Ch. & Rock Is. B. | 98 | 450 do b60 | 51 |
| 2,000 Mich. So. 2d m. Bs | 52 | 50 do b30 | 51 |
| 10 Park Bank | 109 | 100 do s30 | 50¾ |
| 10 Del. & Hnd. Can. Co. | 99 | 100 M. S. & N. I. R. | 20¾ |
| 10 Penn. Coal Co. | 82 | 76 Panama Railroad | 123 |
| 100 Guilford Min. Co. | 1¾ | 50 do s60 | 123½ |
| 1150 La. C. & Mil. R. | 3 | 150 Illinois Cen. R. R. | 67 |
| 355 Pacific Mail S. Co. | 91¾ | 250 do | 67¼ |
| 50 do s30 | 91¾ | 50 do s30 | 66¾ |
| 50 do s60 | 91¾ | 700 do s30 | 67 |
| 650 do s60 | 91¾ | 200 do b60 | 67¼ |
| 650 do b60 | 91¾ | 200 do b60 | 67 |
| 650 N. Y. Cen. RR. | 84¾ | 50 do b30 | 67 |
| 2500 do s30 | 84 | 50 do b30 | 67½ |
| 1550 do | 84¾ | 219 Gal. & Chica. R.R. | 71¾ |
| 550 do s6 | 84¾ | 300 do b60 | 71¾ |
| 700 do b30 | 84¾ | 50 do s10 | 71¾ |
| 200 do b60 | 84¾ | 400 do | 71¾ |
| 100 do s15 | 84 | 224 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 31¾ |
| 300 do s10 | 84 | 300 do | 31¾ |
| 50 Erie R.R. | 17¾ | 300 do s15 | 31¾ |
| 100 do b60 | 17 | 300 do s10 | 31¾ |
| 100 do | 17 | 400 do c | 31¾ |
| 100 do | 16⅞ | 200 do b60 | 31¾ |
| 550 Harlem R.R. | 12¾ | 900 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 58¾ |
| 400 do b60 | 12¾ | 50 do s60 | 58¾ |
| 100 do b60 | 12¾ | 50 do s60 | 58¾ |
| 300 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60 | 48 | 300 do | 58⅞ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Un. St. 5s, '74 | 104¾ | 415 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 84 |
| 8,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 91¾ | 50 do b60 | 84 |
| 5,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b. | 91¾ | 50 do b30 | 84 |
| 5,000 Virginia 6s | 90¾ | 100 do b30 | 84 |
| 2,000 Missouri State 6s | 90¼ | 250 Erie Railroad | 16⅞ |
| 50,000 do s3 | 90¾ | 100 do | 16¾ |
| 3,000 E. R. R. 3d M. B. '83 | 78 | 250 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 58¾ |
| 1,000 Erie R. R. C. B. '71 | 42 | 25 Harlem R. Prefer'd. | 32¾ |
| 5,000 L. C. & M. l. g. b. b60 | 25¾ | 100 do b60 | 32¾ |
| 3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m. h. | 99¾ | 200 do | 32¾ |
| 60 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 99¾ | 200 Reading R. R. s30 | 52 |
| 100 do | 99¾ | 90 Mich. Cen. R. | 50¾ |
| 35 Chathsm Bank | 84¾ | 100 do | 50¾ |
| 50 Cumberland Pref'd. | 19¾ | 50 do s60 | 50¼ |
| 50 do | 20 | 50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 20¾ |
| 175 Pacific M. Stm. Co. | 91¾ | 100 do b60 | 20¾ |
| 50 do | 91 | 50 Panama R. R. s60 | 122¾ |
| 50 do s60 | 90¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R. s30 | 67 |
| 300 L. C. & Mil. R. R. | 3 | 50 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 71 |
| 200 do s30 | 2¾ | 400 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 31¾ |

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 City Lexingt'n 6s | 40 | 30 New World F. I. Co. | 88 |
| 3,000 La. C. & Mil. l. g. 7s | 25 | 10 Am. Guano Co. p. s. | $8¾ |
| 4,000 City of Chicago 6s | 86 | 20 St. Nicholas' Bank | 99¼ |
| 1,000 Sun M. In. Co. s '53 | 72 | 10 Am. Ex. Bank | 106¾ |
| 6,000 Memphis City 6s | 67 | 100 Wall-st. F. Ins. Co. | f6 |
| 2,000 Water't'wn Cor. 6s | 82¾ | 20 New World F. I. Co. | 96¾ |
| 3,000 N. Al'y & S. R. R. 7s | 8 | 150 Firemen's Fd'ln Co. | 99¾ |
| 2,000 Mar. & Chin. R. R. 7s | 40 | 25 Col. Marine Ins. Co. | 102 |
| 20 Hanover Bank | 85 | 150 Excelsior F. Ins. Co. | 109¾ |
| 10 Import's & Tra's B'k. | 112½ | 100 Peru & Ind. R. R. | 4 |
| 1 Bank of Sing Sing. | 61 | 60 M. R. & L. Erie R. R. | 10 |
| 10 Com. Fire Ins. Co. | 93¾ | | |

TUESDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

Contrary to the favorable tenor of the English financial news by the *Asia*, our Stock Exchange, to-day, with few exceptions, was less firm than on Mondsy. There was a very strong demonstration against the market at tho early session of the Brokers, on time, the first and leading object of attack being New-York Central, of which 3,000 shsres were sold at the option of the seller, and 2,000 for immediate delivery; the last said to be for account of a jobber at the Board who had gone *long* of the stock, and now sells out through third parties. The effort of the whole movement is a decline of only *one-eighth* of 1 ℔ cent. from the last sales of yesterday afternoon, but this being shown when a posilive advance was rather looked for, had the effect, as it was probably designed to have, to dampen the whole Railroad list. A decline of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. in several of the Western Stocks followed, the exception being Illinois Central, which was active and firm on the improved quotations from abroad. The State Stocks kept firm, a further advance being had on the Virginias and Tennessees, and most descriptions of the established Railway Bonds, dealt in at the Board, were in request and firm. Large sales of Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 88 ℔ cent. Harlem and Hudson Shares were also firm, the Preference Stock of the Harlem selling at one time as high as 33 ℔ cent. An additional advance was had on Delaware and Hudson, closing at 99⅞, sales. In Resding there wss another active business at 52@52¼ ℔ cent., and the Stock showed considerable strength until near the close when it sympathized in the flatness of the other Railroad Bonds. The extreme advance in Pansma, noted yesterday, was not supported on time options, though the Cash stock was scarce, and the few parcels offered were taken at 123@122½ ℔ cent. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were equal to 1 ℔ cent.; from 91¼ yesterday afternoon, it advanced to 91¾, and subsequently fell back to 90¾@91 ℔ cent. Some sales

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2271. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Board met last evening, Alderman McSPEDON in the Chair.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution placing the Chamber of the Board at the disposal of the Hon. J. L. OTT, to-day, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, for the reception of his friends and others of the citizens.

The ordinance regulating the City Inspector's Department was taken from the table and considered section by section. Several amendments were made, after which the ordinance as amended was adopted by a vote of 11 to 3. It was then sent to the Councilmen for concurrence.

The ordinance regulating the Street Department was then taken up. Part of it was read when it was put on its passage and carried by a vote of 12 to 2—Alderman TUCKER protesting against such unseemly haste. We give here an abstract of the ordinance:

The first chapter declares that the Street Department shall have cognizance of opening, altering regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues, of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, and filling up and cleaning out slips and basins; the construction and repairing of public roads; the care and improvement of public lands and places; the filling up of sunken lots; the construction, repairing, lighting and care of the buildings, offices, rooms and public yards of the Corporation; the supplying the public buildings and offices and rooms of the Corporation, the court-rooms for which supplies are furnished by the Corporation; the Police Station-houses, the engine and other houses of the Fire Department, and the public markets, with fuel, stationery, printing and all other things necessary therefor; the construction, altering and repairing of fire engines, hose, and all other machines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department; the removing incumbrances from streets, roads, places, wharves, piers and slips; the doing and furnishing of all other necessary work, repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; and the collecting of all assessments.

Eight Bureaux belong to the Street Department, viz.:

1. A bureau for opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curb and guttering streets, roads, places and avenues, and for filling up sunken lots, to be called the "Bureau of Street Improvements."

2. A bureau for the construction, repairing and care of the public wharves and piers, and the filling up and clearing out of slips and basins, to be called the "Bureau of Wharves."

3. A bureau for making and repairing the public roads, to be called the "Bureau of Roads."

4. A bureau for the care and regulation of the public grounds and parks, to be called the "Bureau of Lands and Places."

5. A bureau for lighting the public streets, roads, places, avenues, wharves, piers and markets, and for doing all work and procuring all supplies and fixtures necessary for that purpose, to be called the "Bureau of Lamps and Gas."

6. A bureau for constructing and repairing public buildings and for procuring all necessary supplies for the Corporation, to be called the "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies."

7. A bureau for repairing fire-engines and fire apparatus, under the charge of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and for the construction of all new fire-engines and fire apparatus, to be called the "Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

8. A bureau for the collection of assessments, to be called the "Bureau of the Collection of Assessments."

The second chapter of the ordinance is divided into three articles, the first of which defines the duties of Street Commissioner, the second those of Deputy Street Commissioner, and the third those of the clerks in the Street Commissioner's office.

The chief officer of the Street Department is to be called "Street Commissioner," and by virtue of his office he is one of the Surveyors of the City of New-York. Before taking office he shall give bonds in the penal sum of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. All contracts for work shall be made by the Street Commissioner, and all such contracts shall be executed in triplicate—one to be filed in the office of the Street Commissioner, one in the office of the Comptroller, and one to be given to the contractor. There shall be no expenditure for work unless the work has been authorized by the Common Council, except in cases where the sum does not exceed $250. No allowance shall be made for extra work done under or beyond contract unless the same has been authorized by the Common Council or by the written order of the Comptroller where the sum does not exceed $250. All moneys payable by the Corporation under the Street Department are to be paid by the Comptroller by warrant, except for such minor incidental expenses of the Department as cannot be conveniently accounted for in separate vouchers; and no payments are to be made for any work or supplies within the cognizance of the Street Department, except upon the requisition of the Street Commissioner upon triplicate vouchers, duly certified. The Street Commissioner is directed to report upon matters within the cognizance of his department whenever required to do so by the Common Council. He shall issue proposals and advertise for bids for all contracts connected with his department; and shall control and direct all expenditures to be made by the Street Department. On the first Tuesday of each month he shall render to the Comptroller, under oath, a full statement of all moneys paid by him. He shall report to the Corporation Counsel all encroachments on the avenues or streets of the City. Whenever the circumstances of the case require it he shall appoint a competent inspector of contract work. He is to report to the Common Council all assessments made against the Corporation. The Commissioner is further bound to have books in his office open to public inspection upon which shall be entered the names of all persons from whom he may receive money for the Corporation, and shall render a certified account thereof under oath, item by item, to the Comptroller on Thursday of each week, and shall accompany over the amount so received to the Chamberlain and receive from the Chamberlain duplicate vouchers for the payment thereof. All the expenditures of the Department are to be reported to the Common Council at their first meetings in the months of January, April, July and October. The Street Commissioner may direct the removal of any article or thing whatever, which may encumber or obstruct a street or avenue, wharf or pier in the City of New-York, and to secure this end he may employ four competent persons, whose duty it shall be to report obstructions in the streets. The articles thus removed shall be entered in a book, so that within a prescribed time they may be redeemed by the owners, and if not redeemed they shall be sold at public auction, after due notice shall have been given.

The Deputy Street Commissioner is appointed to assist his Chief in the duties of the office, and in case of the latter's sickness or temporary absence, to act in his stead.

There are to be ten clerks in the Department, viz: one chief clerk, one contract clerk, two book-keepers, one map clerk, and five general clerks.

The Third Chapter of the ordinance relates to the Bureaux of the Department, and the Fourth to City Surveying.

A resolution was offered authorizing the publication of the proceedings of the Atlantic Telegraph Committee, by its Clerk, Mr. McCLENAHAN. It was lost for the want of a constitutional vote.

A resolution was offered appropriating $250 each to the Superintendents of Lamps, of Roads, of Wharves, Piers and Slips, and of Lands and Places, for carriage hire during 1859.

Alderman CLANCY moved to add the Superintendent of Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus; but amendment and resolution were both lost for want of a constitutional vote, then reconsidered, and laid on the table.

Various reports from the Committee on Streets were received and referred back.

The Tax Levy for 1859 came in from the Board of Councilmen. It was laid over, under the rule.

The Board adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE CITY EXPENSES—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Board met at 4 o'clock, and after a little routine business proceeded to the special order—the tax levy for 1859. The report of the Committee on Finance was read, and two hours were then occupied in making amendments, which were severally approved, and the report was then adopted.

The Committee, in their report, say:

"It will be perceived that the appropriations are specified in a manner essentially different from what has been usual in former years. They are more specific and definite, more in detail, and purposely worded in such a way as to make the expenditures for each Department separate and distinct. The reasons for this are that some one officer can by this means be held alone responsible for each appropriation; that the accounts will necessarily show how much is expended under the various heads, and by whom. The United States appropriations, amounting to some seventy millions of dollars, are spread over 250 pages, while those of this City, amounting to twelve millions or more, are embraced in three pages and a half. Let any one read the act making appropriations for this City for the present year, and see if he can say definitely what the money is appropriated for, or what department of the City Government is charged with the various expenditures. One particular point to which the Comptroller gives especial attention requires notice in this connection. In speaking of the estimates made by the Street Commissioner, the Comptroller objects strongly to, and argues at length against the large amount asked for "contingencies." It has been the established custom, and the Comptroller follows it in his present estimate, to word the appropriations as follows, for example: "Fire Department, $60,000," "Lamps and Gas, $460,000," &c. Referring to the estimates of the Street Commissioner, we find them under various heads, made out, item by item, as far as could be done upon the best information he could obtain. To allow a reasonable margin for expenditures not definitely foreseen, and to put within the power of the City Government the means of providing, without violation of law, for those necessary expenses which our large experience in arrearages show to have occurred every year, he has in all the bureaus of his department inserted an item under the head of "Contingent Expenses;" in reality no more contingent than the whole of such appropriations are under the system of the Comptroller.

In classifying the appropriations, and placing them under the appropriate executive departments, your Committee feel confident that this innovation upon former usage is more than justified by arguments that can be adduced in its favor; besides having ample precedent in the established custom of the General Government of the country. The affairs of this City Government have certainly not been so well conducted as to preclude hope for the better in a change of system.

Before submitting the items of the Tax Levy for the year 1859, your Committee beg to be allowed to recommend that the Common Council urge upon the Legislature the propriety of changing the commencement of the fiscal year of this city, from the first of January to the first of July, in order to avoid the uncertainty and doubt now attending the legality of all the expenditures of the city government, previous to the passage of the "Tax Levy" by the Legislature. For instance, one of the Heads of Departments estimates for a certain expenditure; it is put in the Tax Levy by the Common Council; the expenditure is incurred, and the item is struck out of the Tax Levy by the Legislature.

All experience shows that it is next to impossible to make an accurate estimate of what will be wanted by this City a year in advance.

The remedy is in a change of the fiscal year. Let the next Legislature be called upon to pass an act, covering the appropriations necessary for the first half of the year 1860, and the Legislature which will meet in January, 1860, pass an act providing for the appropriations for the year commencing July 1, 1860.

In conclusion, your Committee would call your attention to the necessity for making the appropriations for the year 1859 before the end of this year; otherwise all expenditures for the City Government must cease on the first day of January next.

HENRY ARCULARIUS,
PETER CRAWFORD,
Committee on Finance.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Comptroller's estimates were | $7,840,174 28 |
| The Committee's estimates, not including the arrearages of 1859, were | 8,221,671 75 |
| Excess over Comptroller's estimates | $381,497 47 |
| Excess of the Board's estimates over that of the Committee | 213,681 07 |
| Total increase over Compt'r's estimates | $595,178 54 |

The principal items of increase in the estimates were as follows: For Joint Committee on Accounts, $10,000; Board of Health, $20,000, (making $30,000;) Tenth Ward Station-house, $12,500; Superintendent of Clerks and Markets, $10,000; salaries of members of Board of Aldermen, 1859, $17,000; salaries of the members of the Board of Councilmen, $24,000; removing night soil, $20,000; Board of Health Arrearages, 1858, $30,000. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a report proposing the further issue of stock for acquiring lands for the Central Park.

They adjourned to Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

### COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The following is a list of the Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the Common Council on Tuesday night for the City and County of New-York:

George Kellock, Jr., Erastus W. Brown, Edward J. Shandley, Edward P. Orell, John H. Bird, Augustus Purdy, Edward A. Frazer, Edmund B. Fellows, Gustavus A. Valentine, William H. Barker, John Lyons, George G. Taylor, Thomas Wallace, William E. Carpenter, James Green, Ebenezer B. Shafer, James D. Hall, Alex. H. McGarren, John Ahern, William Dixey, John J. Ware, Peter Crawford, William Dodge, Edward J. Knight, James McKinley, Geo. W. Jenet, John Anderson, Jr., Joseph McGuire, Benj. L. Billinge, L. J. Goodale, Benjamin Hageman, John Raymond, A. S. Van Duzer, Edmund H. Haswell, J. Augustus Page, Charles T. Morson, Thomas Egan, Thomas S. Mitchell, Edward Chase, A. DeWitt Baldwin, John R. Morehouse, John A. Hitlery, Wm. T. Latimer, Edmund Elmendorf, John Van Namee, Eugene A. Kezlay, Samuel P. Bell, Allen Rutherford, James Ferguson, James G. Platt, John Henry Hull, James M. Sweeney, Wm. Sinclair, Peter L. Felrty, Francis Cahill, John Hayes, Henry D. Townsend, Wm. G. McLaughlin, Mathias Banta, Geo. Sutgham, Frederick W. Loew, George E. Baldwin, Henry Dunlap, Charles Lewis, Asa Butman, Charles Gildersleeve, Jireh Bull, Samuel Seabury, Wm. H. Riblet, Wm. Cosgrove, Charles P. Knapp, Wm. S. McCoun, John J. Donnelly, Elias H. Van Brunt, Thomas A. Bancker, Wm. A. McSpedon, Nelson Taylor, Thos. Van Buren, Francis J. Twomey, James M. Sheehan, Issac B. Batchelor, Ebenezer H. Brown, Wm. H. Barker, James R. Cumming, John Bloun, Chas. W. Baker, Richard S. Green, Wm. H. Haviland, Thos. G. Van Cott, James L. Stewart, John B. Fogerty, Bernard Rielly, Edward W. Collins, Abraham H. Kennedy, Wm. B. Harrison, Charles E. Patterson, Hermon L. Emmons, Jr., Thurber Bailey, Henry J. Irving, Julius M. Ackley, John R. Finly, Edward Murray, Francis T. Johnson, John McKeon, Geo. H. E. Lynch, John U. Genet, William Harris, Jr., James W. Watson, Walter L. Cutting, Geo. R. Schieffelin, John H. Morris, John Byrne, George N. Pratt, Theodore Martine, Clarance C. Mitchell, Edward S. McPherson, James Britt, Augustus L. Wood, David S. Dunscomb, Calvin M. Northrup, Amasa C. Moore, John Adriance, Addison Brown, Smith E. Lane, John H. Hall, J. F. Roberts, Wm. O. Jenkins, Charles G. Halpine, Elaworth D. Mills, Spencer Kirby, Calvin W. Smith, J. B. Yates Sommers, Washington R. Nichols, Neit Newson, Wm. O. Mumford, Francis T. Johnson, George W. Backer, Felix Hart, Thomas Rohin, Wm. F. T. Chapman, Wm. L. Morris, Richard C. Fellows, Jos. B. Nones, Richard Stackpole, John P. Smith, Moses Vail, John F. Williams, E. D. Gavitt, Murray N. Jones, Wm. W. Stephenson, Henry E. Davies, Jr., James Donohue, Chas. C. Powler, Wm. E. Brinckerhoff, Wm. V. Leggett, Jacob E. Howard, David Seaman, Alfred E. Baker, Chas. F. Watts, Wilson Small, Daniel Pomeroy, J. N. Lockey, John E. Riley, J. Harrison Reed, William Tucker, Charles D. Marsh, David A. Fowler, William L. Ely, Aaron B. Rollins, Charles J. Breck, Artemus S. Cady, William King, N. B. Mumford, E. G. Thompson, Peter Mitchell,

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—THE BIBLE QUESTION.

It being the last session of the present Board the meeting yesterday afternoon was fully attended and quite protracted. An appropriation of $6,249 was made for refurnishing the school-room in Ludlow-street, and one of $276 to repair the school building in the Thirteenth Ward. Bills for work, &c., furnished the different educational institutions, were presented. Most of them were ordered to be paid. That of Harper & Brothers was laid on the table. A report of the Committee on By-Laws was presented. It suggested a few alterations which were agreed to. It was decided that hereafter two meetings should be held in January, one on the second and the other on the third Wednesday. An irregular debate arose on the question of making alterations on the grade of teachers, and of exempting all above the grades A and B in the Grammar Schools from being appointed to attend the Normal Schools. The latter point was finally agreed to.

The School Officers of the Ninth Ward reported that they had received estimates for the building of a new school-house in that Ward. $13,538 is the total of the lowest bids for the different classes of work for which proposals were issued. This amount was appropriated. By a vote of 26 to 3, $44,678 were appropriated for building a school-house in Twenty-seventh-street, on the site of Ward School No. 14. Authority was given the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward to purchase, at a cost of $4,400, four lots on Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, as a site for the erection of a school-house.

The Committee on Finance presented its annual report. The sum total at the disposal of the Board is estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount received from the State | $212,889 55 |
| Amount received from the County, equal to | 212,889 55 |
| One-twentieth of one per cent. on valuation of real and personal property of the City | 260,272 64 |
| Tax not exceeding $4 for each scholar | 539,948 26 |
| Total | $1,226,000 00 |
| From this is to be deducted the amount overdrawn from bank on the 1st day of January, 1858 | 30,437 42 |
| Total | $1,195,562 58 |
| There should likewise be taken the amount which the law requires this Board to pay to the Corporate Schools, viz | 29,292 59 |
| Leaving for Public Education under the direction of this Board | $1,166,269 99 |

Which has been applied as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in Ward Schools | | $566,445 93 |
| For Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in the Twelfth and Eighteenth Wards (rolls not in) say | $4,800 00 | |
| For Incidental Expenses in Ward Schools, which are all amounts ordered by the Local Boards of School Officers under $200, excluding supplies from Depository, and including fuel | $86,726 18 | |
| Amount not distributed to the Wards | 1,218 55 | —$86,944 73 |
| For support of Free Academy— | | |
| Salaries | $40,495 57 | |
| Incidental expenses | 3,525 16 | — 44,020 73 |
| For repairs Free Academy | | 1,814 00 |
| For support of Normal Schools— | | |
| Salaries | 9,382 03 | |
| Incidentals | 1,908 19 | — 11,290 22 |
| For support of Evening Schools— | | |
| Salaries | $60,969 75 | |
| Incidental | 13,545 28 | —$61,515 03 |
| For work done through the shop under direction of Superintendent of Buildings | | 9,429 66 |
| For supplies to the Depository, including books, stationery, and all other articles in use in the Ward Schools, the Free Academy, Normal and Evening Schools, and Clerks and Superinden's' Offices | | 105,328 31 |
| For rents for rooms, Primary Schools, and Ward School No. 21 | | 10,900 56 |
| For salaries connected with the Board, including all the Superintendents of Schools, clerk and assistants of the Board, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Janitor | | 23,398 51 |
| Incidental expenses of the Board, including all printing as far as paid | | 12,175 37 |
| For Special Appropriations voted for by the Board—In this item the appropriations made in 1857, but not paid at the commencement of the present year, amounting to $55,000 are included. | | |
| For sites of ground for new Schools | | $50,500 00 |
| For repairs and new furniture in School-houses destroyed by fire | | 15,274 85 |
| For repairs on School-houses, and new furniture in do. done by contract | | 47,924 63 |
| For new School-houses and furniture | | 82,865 92 |
| For rent for Church in Fourth-ward for School, 1857 | | 3,000 00 |
| For expenses of annual exhibition | | 300 00 |
| For Pianos | | 2,000 00 |
| Balance of money in Bank | | 38,139 84 |
| | | $1,166,269 99 |
| Appropriations made but not yet expended | | $83,910 00 |
| Incidental expenses Board of Education | | 2,748 10 |
| Of the amount paid for the Depository the present year | | 105,328 31 |
| There were due for Supplies for 1857 | | 22,783 15 |
| | | 82,545 16 |
| There are owing now for 1858 | | 13,491 60 |
| | | 96,039 76 |
| So that the expenditure for 1858 has been | | |
| To which is to be added the difference between the amount of stock in hand, Jan. 1, 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859 | | 1,278 74 |
| Cost of Depository for 1858 | | $97,316 50 |
| The amount expended for 1857, was | | 85,004 78 |
| Less belonging to 1856 | | 7,160 71 |
| Total | | 77,844 05 |
| Paid in 1858 for 1857 | | 17,850 50 |
| Cost of Depository for 1857 | | $95,694 45 |

Of the money paid for Sites, $33,000 were ordered in 1857.

Of the money paid for New Schools and Rent, $19,000 were ordered in 1857.

Of the money paid for Pianos, $1,800 were ordered in 1857.

We make the following extract from the City Superintendent's annual report on the condition of the Schools. It is highly gratifying:

The system of public instruction in the City and County of New-York, as organized by the Board of Education, in accordance with the provision of the existing law comprises a Free Academy for the completa collegiate education of boys; four Normal Schools for the instruction of teachers; fifty-seven Ward schools, including fifty-one Grammar Schools for boys, forty-nine Grammar Schools for girls, and fifty-five Primary Departments for both sexes; thirty-five Primary Schools, forty-two Evening Schools, twenty-three of which are for male and nineteen for female pupils, and ten corporate schools. The number of pupils under instruction in the Free Academy is 775; in the boys' Grammar Schools 28,309; girls' Grammar Schools, 22,991; Primary Departments, 59 276; Primary Schools, 21,096; Evening Schools about 20,000; Normal Schools 856 and corporate schools, 10,597. The whole number on register in the several Ward and Primary Schools and Departments is 131,672, and the average attendance 49,172.

The whole number of teachers employed in the several schools under the charge of the Board is 1,400; 200 of whom are males and 1,200 females. There are also 11 corporate institutions in different sections of the City, which participate in the distribution of the School-fund, but are in no other respect under the jurisdiction of the Board.

The whole amount of money expended during the past year for the maintenance and support of these schools was $1,166 266 89, of which sum $556,445 93 was paid for the salaries of teachers and janitors of the school buildings; $288,810 13 for the erection of school houses, the purchase of sites, and repairs and alterations of existing edifices; $25,217 08 for the purchase of fuel; $105,328 31 for books, stationery and school apparatus; $23,398 51 for salaries of Superintendents, clerks and officers of the Board; $45,834 73 for the Free Academy, including repairs; $61,515 02 for Evening Schools; $11,290 22 for Normal Schools, and $45,427 05 for contingent expenses connected with the administration of the system. Of the aggregate sum thus expended $212,689 55 were apportioned by the State Superintendent from the Income of the Common School Fund and the balance raised by City taxation.

The Superintendent is happy in being able to state that at no preceeding period in the history of the system have the schools of the City, collectively considered, been in a more flourishing condition.

The Superintendent makes the following remarks and suggestions upon the use of the Bible in the schools:

In the several schools under the charge of the Board of Education, with the exception of those in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, and of a part of those in the Fourteenth Ward, the Bible is regularly read as an opening exercise, accompanied generally by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, and a devotional hymn. This usage has been introduced and sanctioned by the local Boards of School officers, in the absence of any general regulation by the Board of Education. In several previous reports from this Department, I have respectfully invited the attention of the Board to the expediency and propriety of adopting some uniform rule in this respect, instead of leaving it discretionary, as at present, with the several local Boards. A majority of the Board, however, were of opinion that while the statute in relation to Public Instruction in the City of New-York, positively interdicted the exclusion by them of the Holy Scriptures from any of the schools under their jurisdiction, it failed to confer the power of directing their introduction; and although a resolution was passed, by a unanimous vote of the Board, recommending the opening of all the schools by the reading of the Bible, it was deemed inexpedient to require this introductory exercise. Notwithstanding this unanimous expression of the feelings and wishes of the Board, the officers of the Wards from which the Bible has been excluded have not seen fit to restore it, and claim the sole power of action in this respect.

The act of the Legislature under which this controversy has arisen, after providing that the Board of Education shall not, by any action of theirs, "Exclude the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment or any selections therefrom, from any of the Schools," goes on to enact that "It shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide what version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the Schools." The words "if any," it is maintained, preclude the Board, from the exercise of any authority in the premises, and leave the introduction or the exclusion of the Bible wholly in the hands of the local officers of the Ward. On the other hand, it is contended, with great force and pertinency, as it seems to me, that the Legislature clearly intended to prohibit the exclusion of the Bible from any of the Schools, and, at the same time, to prohibit the Board from deciding what particular "version of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment," should be used, if, in their judgment, any version should be used. When they found the Bible already in the Schools, they were not at liberty to direct its exclusion. Where it had not been introduced, they might, at their option, direct its introduction; but in this case, "if" they directed that some or "any" version of the Scriptures, without note or comment, should be used, they were prohibited from deciding what version, this power being wisely left to the local officers of the Wards. They might exercise the power thus conferred upon them of directing that some version of the Scriptures should be used in all the Schools where its introduction had not already been provided for, or they might, in their discretion, refrain from its exercise. If they chose to exercise the power, they were not to specify what particular version should be adopted.

By the thirtieth section of the act, it is expressly made the duty of the Board of Education "by general rules and regulations," to provide that, "as near as practicable, the system of instruction pursued in the Common Schools shall be *uniform* throughout the City." In the view of this important question which I have taken, the precepts and doctrines of the Christian religion as contained in the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, form a most important and essential part of the "system of instruction" pursued in our Common Schools. If this be so, then it is made the imperative duty of the Board, by general rules and regulations, to render this instruction uniform in all the Schools under its charge.

There can, it is believed, be no doubt that a very large majority of our fellow-citizens, who contribute to the support and maintenance of our public Schools, are earnestly desirous that the Bible should be daily read in all these institutions, and that its sacred authority should be recognized and revered, and its sublime lessons inculcated as a part of the system of instruction. The Board of Education, representing the different religious denominations into which the community is divided, have, with entire unanimity, expressed their hearty concurrence in this view of the subject, and given to it the weight of their recommendation. The best interests and highest welfare of the rising generation imperatively require that the element of Christian religious culture should form a distinct and prominent portion of the education conferred upon them. In undertaking the task, and assuming the responsibilities, of public instruction, the community has placed itself under the most solemn and weighty obligations to make that instruction as comprehensive and as efficient as its component members would have done, had they retained the work of education in their own hands. As a Christian people, we desire that our children should be taught uniformly to reverence and regard the dictates of the religion we profess—to be governed by its counsels, and to direct the whole current of their lives by its spirit. We are unwilling to consent that their future character and habits shall be formed without any recognition of, or respect for, the great charter of our religious faith. The exclusion of the Bible by an official act of the constituted guardians of any of our Public Schools, we feel to be a virtual condemnation of that inspired volume, as an agent of public instruction—a denial of its claims upon the hearts and consciences of the young, as an educator in virtue, morality, and religion—and a precedent, which if once established, and sanctioned by the assent, or even the indifference of the community, may, in no very long period of time, undermine the strongest bulwarks of the Christian faith. We desire to constrain the consciences, or to interfere with the religious scruples of no individual of any denomination or sect; but, regarding as we do, Christianity as an indispensable portion of the education of youth, and the Bible, without note or comment, as the only authentic exponent of Christianity, we most solemnly and earnestly protest against its exclusion from any of our Public Schools."

If the Board of Education, under the existing provisions of law, have no power to prohibit such exclusion, we invite its active coöperation in the endeavor to secure such power; but if, on the other hand, its jurisdiction in this respect is manifest and clear, we feel justified in invoking its protection of those rights of conscience, secured as well to us, in the exercise and enjoyment of our religious faith as Christians, as to those of our fellow-citizens who differ from us in this particular. We desire to force neither the Bible nor Christianity upon the conviction or belief of any one; nor, on the other hand, do we desire that our deep seated reverence for its truths and heart-felt attachment to its divine lessons of wisdom and love should be wantonly outraged by its deliberate expulsion from the schools in which we educate our children. We have hitherto uttered no complaint against the omission of the school officers of one or two Wards to direct the reading of the Bible in any of their schools, but when we find them acting aggressively and proceeding to exclude this holy volume, and to prohibit its use in those schools where it has found ever since their first organization an honored place—when we find that its continuance in all the public schools of the city is to be made dependent upon the results of a political struggle at the polls, in the midst of the most degrading and demoralizing influences—and this too, in the face of a unanimous and earnest recommendation of the Board of Education that it shall be read at the opening exercises of every school. We cannot but believe that the time has come when some decided and efficient stand should be made in its favor—when, at least, the question should be definitely settled either by the Board or by the Legislature, whether the Christianity which enters into and is officially recognized by every department of our Government—National State and municipal—shall be excluded from our Public Schools. I have been thus earnest in the expression of my views on this subject, not only because I firmly believe that the most perfect and complete education, apart from the element of Christianity as expounded by its Great Author, can afford no adequate security for the happiness and well-being of its recipient, or for the faithful discharge of the duties and responsibilities which are to devolve upon him as a member of society, but because the official exclusion of the Bible from a portion of our Schools, accompanied with the assertion of the right to follow it up by a similar exclusion wherever the power exists to do so, has immeasurably weakened, and must necessarily continue to weaken the public confidence in our system of public instruction. Already has it been proclaimed from the Pulpit and the Press, that our schools are "Godless schools,"—institutions in which the intellect only is cultivated, while all the solemn obligations of religion are neglected or ignored. Is it wise in us to widen the slender foundation upon which charges like these have hitherto reposed, and by allowing the Scriptures themselves to be ignominiously expelled from one after another of our Public Schools, afford the strongest confirmation to the allegations thus preferred? Shall we not much rather consult the dictates of a wise policy and expediency by boldly and manfully taking our stand upon the broad and enduring platform of Christianity, and by firmly and definitely resolving that, come what may, the Bible, once in the Schools, shall there remain, as the only infallible guide to truth—the only unerring exponent of Christianity—the only sure palladium of individual and national happiness and prosperity.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

The Board then adjourned.

## IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

### The President's Message in Cuba—The People and Press of Havana Refuse to be Sold.

The Ayuntamiento, or Corporation, of Havena have adopted the following Address to the Queen of Spain in regard to the passage of President BUCHANAN's Message, referring to the purchase of Cuba. It appears in the Havana papers by the orders of the Captain-General:

MADAM: The Ayuntamiento of Havana has not read without profound surprise the recent Message of the President of the United States, in which the infamous idea is announced that that Government has intended and intends to purchase the Island of Cuba, a pretension which must be looked upon as doubly insulting to the nobleness of the nation and to the dignity of the sons of Cuba, who, it appears, are considered no better than a drove of slaves that can be sold like a private estate.

All the Spaniards resident in the territory of the Island constitute an integral part of the Spanish nation, and Cuba is a province of the monarchy, in all things similar to those of Castile, to which our wise laws of the Indies make her equal. The shame of being sold cannot be supported by those who always appreciate their existence as a part of a nation to which they have ever been assimilated in habit, religion and customs, and which transmitted to them the beautiful language of Cervantes. The Government of Spain has not heard, and doubtless will not listen to an incondinus proposition which wounds its sense of decency; but, nevertheless, the first municipality of the island has believed it to be its duty to raise its voice to your Majesty, on seeing written this insult to humanity and the illustrated age in which we live—an insult in which, with a cool contumely, and a total forgetfulness of all the admitted and recognized principles of international relations, the only desire is to satisfy the speculative aspirations and the interested views of a country, by bringing to shame a punctilious Government and a people who see in the colors of their flag a long review of glories, an eternal remembrance of greatness and heroism. Madam, in the last century the English occupied Havana, and its Ayuntamiento never ceased to regard the tresne of your august uncle until Don CARLOS III. was induced to exchange his Lusitanian laurels for the rescue of this capital; and when the Earl of ALBEMARLE demanded that this city should do homage to the King of England, the Cabildo of the capital resisted the requirement, notwithstanding that the foreign officer who made it presided at the session. Cuba, Madame, is the same Spanish province that it has been heretofore. Now and ever it will reject foreign domination. May the Government of your Majesty so understand it, for the honor of all, and the aspirations of Havana will remain satisfied.

Such, Madam, are the suffrages of the inhabitants of the capital of Cuba; and its Ayuntamiento hastens to lay them at your Majesty's royal feet through the legal channel, anxious to offer to your Majesty a testimonial of the sentiments which have been inspired by the reading of the message of the President of the United States.

God preserve the important life of your Majesty for many years. [Capitular Chamber of Havana, Dec. 17, 1858.] MADAM—At the royal feet of your Majesty.

This document was proposed in the Ayuntamiento by Count DE O'REILLY, its requida, and was signed by Gen. ECHAVARRIA, the Governor of the city, all the officials, and the great body of the citizens. For the latter purpose it was deposited at the Cabaldo, and the public were invited to affix their signatures, which was invariably done.

The Press is universal garrulous on the subject. From the leading journals we extract some expressions of the current feeling, which is by no means friendly to the American policy.

*From the Diario de la Marina.*

"Those familiar with the noble body of Spanish nobility will feel no surprise at the sentiment of this city, called into utterance by the preposterous project of buying the island of Cuba, nor at the fact that one of her most distinguished sons, illustrious for race as well as for position, should be the first to propose that the municipal corporation should raise to the foot of the throne the expression of that sentiment. As this step possesses a highly important significance in present circumstances, it is quite proper, and becomes a positive duty to call the attention of the world, whether our own people or foreigners, to the contrast between our national spirit with American greed; and in what manner the chivalrous temper of our people responds to the mercantile cupidity of American politics, which has prompted the words of the last Presidential message relative to this island.

It is difficult to conceive what idea Mr. BUCHANAN has of the common sense of mankind, when with so much gravity and unceremoniousness he discusses a transaction which those least versed in cotemporary history know to be impracticable, and which he seems to regard as thoroughly plain and feasible, as if the authority necessary to consummate it had already been secured. Such forgetfulness of social proprieties, and of the circumspection which nations ought to observe in their intercourse with each other, intermixed with the solemn announcement of such reckless doctrines in regard to the rights of nations, may put amaze the world, simply because it is accustomed to such aberrations on the part of the Washington Cabinet; but what will excite surprise, is that while the historical antecedents of the question are still so recent and voluminous, they are already so far forgotten in the United States as to render it necessary for the President to renew them, and Congress were able to listen, without laughing at the ridiculousness of the farce, or without indignation at what really deserved that feeling.

Purchase the Island of Cuba! The Washington Cabinet well knows it cannot be bought; that the United States have not the money that could buy it. Such is the opinion of all Spaniards, such has been especially the opinion of the natives of the soil, from the first moment the project figured in the politics of the North. This is the reason why, when a Minister of the Crown, in the hall of national representation, on an occasion similar to that produced by the present message, said that to sell the island of Cuba would be to sell the honor of Spain, the words were received from every corner of the monarchy by the unanimous voice of the Spanish race, and has been adopted from that moment by consecration as the neatest and most concise formula of reply whenever this absurd project should be revived.

Now therefore, when President BUCHANAN seeks to raise it from the deep, in which the indignation of our countrymen in both worlds had buried it, there is no need to seek any new expression of our views; we have only to repeat those words which ought to dispatch it beyond the possibility of resuscitation, that "to sell the Island of Cuba would be to sell the honor of Spain," and to add that the honor of Spain is not to be sold.

The United States is a civilized nation; its public men rank as illustrious; its successive administrations pretend to great discretion and prudence in all that concerns the national interest; its actual President, a man whose talents and years authorize the expectation of experience and self-control, of measure and good judgment in his words and in his actions. How then is it, these things being granted, that such a nation and such men renew to the world this pitiable instance of levity and ignorance? We use the word deliberately, for aside from the immoral aspects of the business, we meet nowhere else more of ignorance and levity. To insist on buying that which the owner does not offer for sale, is of course an extravagance; to insist on the purchase of that which is no vendible is an absurdity; to seek to buy the honor of a nation is a gross insult; to seek to buy the honor of Spain is an attempt we cannot describe in fitting terms, as we seek in vain for expressions adequate to the feeling of aversion with which it fills us.

And to this nameless thing the Spanish nation has responded with a burst of general indignation, to which the voice of the Corporation of Havana, and of the other cities of the Island, have contributed, as well as the voice of all the people and every individual in whose veins courses Spanish blood, to protest against a design, the mere enunciation of which is, for our race, the grossest of insults.

The fact should apprize the President of the Union, and those of his political partisans who have suggested so offensive an idea, of the difference which exists between a people whose venerable traditions bespeak its children a nation of gentlemen, and a people whose brightest type is the embodiment of avaricious thrift. They think that they can buy with their gold the honor of strangers. We think that the least atom of our honor is worth infinitely more than all the material prosperity heaped in their hands by fortune or by chance.

This the United States may understand once for all. We enter into no discussion as to toe taad they covet—this splendid and protective land, whose wealth its whole lands are developing under the production of their own government and laws; we do not allude to that commerce, which compares in activity and intelligence with that of the most progressive people on earth; or to the advantageous site of the island, nor to the material excellences realized within it, nor to the monument which its envied prosperity has raised to its rulers. If we alluded only to these, when the subject is broached, those who only examine such questions through the medium of material interest, might fairly charge us with hyperbole when we say the money does not exist that can purchase the island of Cuba.

But these considerations do not enter into the thoughts of our people, of our sovereigns, our governors, our courts, our statesmen, and even the humblest of our countrymen, when they debate this proposed purchase which they regard as an insult, and of this sale which they regard as infamy. It is because they have regard to the Spaniards born in Cuba, as brethren of those born in the Peninsula, children of the same fathers, sharers in the same glory, trained in the same civilization, the same faith and the same customs. It is this blood which is priceless—this civilization that cannot be sold.

The sons of Cuba are the first to protest against the suggestions of this Message. Nothing could be more proper. It is they whom it is proposed to outrage, talking coolly of buying them as so much base merchandise. For American politicians this promptitude should be instructive, and we advise them to ponder the commentary of the Ayuntamiento of Havana, and others of this island, on the late Message of the President, until there shall be heard, in addition, the indignant voice of the mother country raised against a project which thus attacks at once its honor and dignity.

*From the Prensa de la Habana.*

It is hardly necessary for us to remark that the above memorial is the genuine and unanimous expression of the feelings of all the population of the island of Cuba. This is proved by the number of signatures which, in so few hours since the document was published, have been affixed to it, not only in the Capitular Chamber, but in that of the Aldermen. No other result could be expected in a case of so much importance; and in view of such an unmistakable demonstration, we do not believe that the slightest doubt can be entertained in regard to the sentiments of a people who esteem their dignity and their honor before all else that they hold most dear.

Certainly the President of the Union cannot calculate upon the support of France in the renewal of his proposition to purchase; at least, so we infer from an article entitled "Europe and the United States," published in the *Patrie*, of Paris, on the 9th of November last. Everybody knows the political significance of that journal, and the high inspirations which it receives. The thoughts of NAPOLEON III., which c

dred and fifty; another year, or in two years there will not be a barrel of flour shipped from the East to California. We shall not only be able to supply ourselves but have plenty to export.

Real estate in this city continues to advance, and sales have been made at higher rates than were asked two weeks ago, one reason for the advance being the desire to invest surplus capital. The rates of interest rule so low now that capitalists who formerly found no difficulty in loaning their money at 2½ ₱ cent. per month, cannot now get more than 1 ₱ cent., and cannot make loans for a longer period than 60 days at that, consequently they have commenced buying real estate. Lots are not up to the prices of 1853-'54 by considerable, but they are as high as they ever ought to have been. The demand for dwelling-houses still continues, and 50 small snug cottages in good locations would meet with tenants in two days. The days of high rents, however, have passed away; from $50 to $75 a month is about the figure paid for houses costing, say, $2,000—equivalent with cost of lot to, say, 2 ₱ cent a month on the investment. The ladies do all the house-hunting here as in New-York, and it is only necessary to hang out the red flag, and let it be known some household is being sold out, to attract a swarm of feminine "Toodles." A friend declining housekeeping, as they say in New-York, advertised his furniture and sold under the hammer for $2,500 what cost him $2,000 four years ago. A couple of spinsters got excited on the subject of a table costing $4 when new, and one of them became the happy proprietress for $16.

The truth is, the feminine community hereabouts don't have enough to do to keep them out of mischief—or, if they have, they don't do it. Since the advent of sewing-machines they have too much idle time on their hands. The manie for sewing-machines, by the way, has fairly broken out here, and even "children cry for them;" and at such a rate are they kept running—the machines, not the children—that the most liberal inducements are held out to old bachelors to give them something to work at. A gentleman of my acquaintance bought his wife one, and the result has been that she has sewed up everything about the house. Table-cloths, towels and sheets are re-hemmed and restitched; the children have all been sewed up in their clothes; his shirts are all double-stitched all around the terminus, and on going home to dinner the other day, he found her sewing the tails of his best coat together—making his "swallow-tail" into a sack.

The excitement on the arrival and departure of the overland mail coaches has subsided, and a crowd no longer collects to see them rattle away from the stage-office—got to be quite an every-day affair.

Fraser River is almost unheard of. Every steamer brings down as many as can get away, and nearly all the adventurers thitherward have got back, looking considerably the worse for wear. It is only necessary to appear in a "shocking bad hat," and dilapidated and well-ventilated garments, to be hailed with a "Hello! how's Frazier?" Every shabby, woe-begone looking chap is supposed to be "one of 'em."

By the *John L. Stephens* we learn that the steamer *Washington* landed 350 victims of "The California, New-York, European, Australien, Indian and Fejee Island Steamship Company" at San Juan, said victims laboring under the delusion that they were to be taken up on the *Hermann*—all very fine in the bills and mighty nice, but anything but agreeable to the poor wretches who have been swindled. Popular opinion hereabouts, just at this time, would make it extremely unpleasant for any prominent members of the Company to show themselves in this locality. They would become the recipients of a holiday suit of "water-proof," and be treated to an airing on an elongated piece of split redwood—and how much worse from the parties pecuniarily interested, I can't say.

The *Hermann* managed to reach here, which was probably more than the Company expected, and here she lays in hobbledy. She was bought on credit, sailed on credit, coaled on credit, provisioned on credit, and yet every act of her owners (?) has been anything but creditable. She ran in debt $20,000 at Valparaiso, $10,000 *en route* elsewhere, and arrived here owing her crew $10,000, besides sundry mortgages and bottomry bonds on her in New-York and coastwise; and she is now "tied up," in limbo, and will undoubtedly stay so just as long as it suits the Pacific Mail Company.

The mines are producing finely, although the miners complain of the want of water. We have had no rain for over two weeks; but it is full time for it. When it does come it will pour in torrents—there is no half-way business when it sets out to rain in this country.

Quartz mining is getting to be an important feature, and if some ingenious Yankee would inven a machine to save half the gold that is now lost for want of a proper machine or means to collect the lost gold in "tailings," he would not only make his own fortune, but that of thousands in California. The process of Judge CHAMBERS, formerly of PAGE, BACON & CO., is said to be the best now in use. The Judge has a secret process whereby he gets from $80 to $130 to the ton out of tailings of the quartz mills, that have heretofore paid nothing. The only objection to this process is the expense; still, it is a great thing, and the Judge is on the high road to fortune, which he deserves; he has the best wishes of this community and all who know him—few men have more warm friends than Judge CHAMBERS.

The great Allison Lead continues to turn out $12,500 per week, as usual.

The great Mariposa grant of JOHN C. FREMONT is advertised for sale in the tax delinquent list. It is valued at $200,000; improvements, $8,000; total for the 44,370 acres, $208,000; taxes, $4,428. The squatters ought to have the decency to pay the taxes, as they work the mines on the property, and occupy it without paying a red cent to any body.

The taxes on San Francisco property amount to $725,785 this year—easily assessed but not easily collected. Taxes are considered as transactions on "long time." The population of the city is now estimated at 80,000.

The amount of gold received from the Fraser River mines, as near as can be got at, is $425,000, or about half the amount the victims spent in going there and coming back again. It is a pretty safe calculation that the coast steamers got nearly every cent of it.

The Sixth Infantry, as I wrote you before, had arrived from their long march across the continent. They were allowed a couple of weeks to recover from the fatigues of the march, and are now being detached in companies to occupy stations vacated by the troops that were sent to the Oregon war. The head-quarters of the regiment will be at the Presidio, three miles from San Francisco, with two Companies (F and H) Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS in command. Company B, Capt. LOVELL, goes to Humboldt Bay. Company — went down last trip of the *Senator* to San Diego. The remaining Companies are not yet assigned. Gen. CLARKE has returned from the campaign in Oregon looking well and hearty, and is like ALEXANDER, sighing for more worlds (Indians) to conquer. The papers have given the General credit for great promptness and vigor in bringing such a large body of hostile Indians to their senses in such double-quick time, but they do not appreciate the full extent and amount of service performed by the troops in the short but severe campaign they have just gone through; because the campaign *was* short due credit has not been given. It was much easier to have made it a long one, and even with a short amount of energy the war might have lasted a year yet. The energy, skill and good judgment displayed during this short and decisive war, has never been equaled in the history of all our former Indian wars. The General was most fortunate in his officers, and even the much-abused Quarter-master's department, it is admitted, has ably seconded the General, and under the personal supervision of Col. SWORDS, Deputy Quarter-master-general, every essential in the way of transportation was promptly furnished at the shortest notice Quarter-master ever had to fit out a command for a campaign, and there were no loose screws—everything was found equal to the severe service demanded, and if the powers that be do not take some official notice of those to whom honor is due, and give some fitting and substantial evidence of the high appreciation of their services, the people of California and the Pacific coast will feel that justice has not been done.

Lo! that poor Indian, has at last been found. There has been great inquiry for him for years, and now he has turned up. A party found in an Indian Rancheria, near Humboldt, a *living* skeleton of an Indian five feet eight inches high, weighing *only sixteen pounds*, and quite lively. There's no humbug about it. If he is not what might be called a *poor* Indian, then I am no judge. Where's BARNUM?

The steps taken by the Government in relation to the Almaden quicksilver mine, has created considerable excitement among the mining population. Not fully understanding the nature of the case they look upon it as establishing a precedent dangerous to the whole mining interest of California. It is said here, that the Government has been made the instrument of designing men to further private interests. Others say that if the mine had been owned by our own people instead of foreigners, the Government would never have interfered. There are, however, many American interests in it, and several of our citizens hold stock, who, like Tray, appear to have been found in (a) bad company. The value of the mine is incalculable, and if the present holders come by it fraudulently, it behooves the Government to restore it to its proper owners, but it's a very strong case of *quien sabe* whether it is not likely to fall into the hands of others who have no more legal right than the present owners. In a political point of view it has done, and is doing, immense injury to the present Administration, and many a vote will be lost by it on that score; it is an unfortunate step. The miners are needlessly alarmed, however, for it is quite improbable to suppose the Government is going to interfere in any case where there is any show of a legal title. Where there is none, the parties holding cannot expect to hold what don't belong to them—but there is but one Almaden Mine, and the Government will not stoop to small game. Any further steps or interference in the mining interests would most certainly lose the present Administration the State of California. The "injunction" granted by the Judges of the United States District Court, is a terrible blow to the poor laborers, dependant upon their daily wages for a livelihood. The suspension of the working of the mine has thrown several hundred out of employment, and the poor creatures are literally starving in this land of plenty. They have no means to get to the gold diggings, and there is no occupation for them in the vicinity of the mine.

We see the people of Boston village have been cutdoing Gotham—a "Gun Concert" on Boston Common, an uncommon performance. It would have been bad if the guns had hung fire—thrown everything out of time. The next invention probably will be big Bass Viols, all loaded and ready to touch off, at the right *time*, by the little man with a bald head and spectacles who is always sawing away at it. California must not be outdone. You may expect to hear of a rival concert on a grander scale, introducing one of our best earthquakes to perform the shakes.

The telegraph is finished to Genoa, and we are now in close proximity to Utah. Perhaps there won't be any quantity of love messages to BRIGHAM'S surplus wives, inviting them to "come." The young gents in the mines have very "taking" ways.

The good old days when New-York papers, by the steamer, sold like wild-fire at a dollar each, and latterly at 25 cents, have passed away, and the last by the *Stephens* were a drug. It was in vain the boys cried, "Ere's the New-York TIMES, latest news, wet with everybody." It wouldn't do; we had "previous and subsequent advices" by the overland mail and telegraph. We get a synopsis of all the news twice a week now.

The *Hermann* brought a nice lot of gentlemen who were rather short of funds, and so secreted themselves on board and were not discovered until the ship was several days out—forty-one stowaways, principally gentlemen of the highest ability in door-forcing, safe-opening, garroting, and all those little accomplishments so desirable in enabling those "born of poor but honest parients" to obtain that living that the world owes them. Being of industrious turn of mind, they have lost no time in commencing their labors, and the result has been, several men killed and any quantity of robberies. You have, undoubtedly, a few more of the same sort left, which we hope you will keep about you for immediate use at elections; our market has a fair supply, and we don't want any more such missionaries. Our Police Justice, Judge COON, has a great fancy for the heads of the people and picture galleries, and several of the most distinguished individuals aforesaid, who were known by their works, were waited on by Chief BURKE and invited up to a daguerreian gallery to add their amiable countenances to the present rather extensive array of talented gentlemen who have from time to time been guests of the City. The Judge entertains a little select party of these artists every morning. Very hospitable is the Judge.

PODGERS.

### San Francisco Markets.

*From Wm. T. Coleman's Circular.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday Evening, Dec. 3, 1858.

During the fortnight now closing there has been a very active business done by importers of merchandise from domestic Atlantic ports, the trade in this city making liberal purchases, while country buyers have at the same time taken goods freely from the market. Low freights and fine weather in connection with well-supplied stocks, that were to be had at rates that were scarcely capable of much further abatement, have combined to impart a confidence to dealers in the interior and induce them to become purchasers to an extent that has done much to relieve the market of the large accessions to stocks which came to hand during the latter portion of the fortnight preceding the sailing of this last mail. The activity of the country demand has kept city jobbers in the market as buyers, and importers have availed themselves of the opportunity of disposing of their consignments as fast as landed from ship, only storing such goods as were in too great quantity to admit of any urgency in effecting sales. Prices for most articles have been sustained at rates approximating to the point to which they had receded at the sailing of the last steamer, while for a few articles of provisions better terms have been obtained by disposing of lots from store in moderate quantities.

Considering late large receipts of Boots and Shoes the market has been well sustained, and although far in the season there is still a good demand for heavy goods to be noticed. Prices for Adamantine Candles can be quoted for this steamer as sensibly lower; the speculation has lost its vigor, and some forced sales have been made at rates marking a falling off of about 25c. ₱ lb.; confidence in late operations have been much shaken by the turn in the market, and the recommencement of shipments from New-York has a depressing influence. Small sized Eastern laid Manila Cordage has improved a shade, and better figures have been obtained by disposing of consignments to different purchasers. Sales of Anthracite Coal, ex recent arrivals at the prices quoted for last mail continue to be made, but the demand has been well supplied and the tendency is unfavorable; a recent importation of Scotch and a considerable parcel of Chili in store have found buyers at prices denoting no improvement. Coffee has been largely dealt in during the fortnight, sales being mostly confined to the supply of jobbers' wants for Rio; the stock of this description, outside of dealers, is now nearly all held by one party, who is selling lots of 100 bags at 13c.; in Java nothing has been done that we are aware of. There has been a marked decline in Cement; a consignment of 900 bbls having been placed at a low figure; after the demand for Government had ceased, round lots could not be disposed of unless at a great concession. An active business has been done by Dry Goods jobbers at a moderate profit. In Fish lower rates have been accepted for No. 1 Mackerel in half bbls. and kits; Dry Cod, in good condition, is scarce and in request at our quotations; Sacramento Salmon have been taken in small quantity for export to Australia on better terms. Small importations of French Goods have come to hand; Sardines and Olive Oil have attained an advance. Fruits, Preserves and Dried Apples have all been dealt in to a considerable extent, the market for the latter being fully firm at our figures; the large receipts of Preserved Fruits, Jams and Jellies have induced importers to make concessions that have been freely availed of by buyers. Gunny Bags are altogether nominal with scarcely any demand. Brewers having well supplied themselves with Hops early last month, recent receipts *via* the Isthmus cannot be placed at all, and with the very limited market forced sales cannot even be effected. Malt Liquors move slowly by small sales to dealers at previous rates. In Metals there is no change to be noted; invoices of Bar Iron cannot be disposed of, dealers being well supplied with their own importations; there have been small sales of Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal at a trifling advance. Matches in round wood do not command as good prices as last noted. Sales of Molasses and Syrups have been limited at previous rates. Holders of Nails are not urging them upon the market, and prices are only supported by careful management. Naval Stores are in active demand. Oakum has sold at a slight decline; nothing done in other articles. Lard Oil has come in largely, and a depression has been the consequence; great difficulty is experienced in effecting sales; Linseed also has a downward tendency, which is marked by our quotations. An active business has been done in Provisions, and better prices have been attained for Lard, which has been the subject of speculation. Mess and Clear Pork have also advanced, and are held with much firmness as we write. Butter has been largely dealt in, but the demand is not so active since dealers have well supplied themselves; sales could not at present be as readily effected as at the close of last week. Patent covered Hams are in good request, and stocks light and well controlled; holders of Brined are very firm, with an inclination to advance rates. Bacon has dragged heavily, and is in a more unfavorable condition than any other description of Meats; it is only taken in small quantities, owing to the large supplies advised as on the way, and the consumption is small. Foreign Rice has been easier to move during this fortnight, and as receipts hold well controlling improvements; sales are only possible in small parcels, as noted elsewhere; a steady demand for consumption is making inroads upon stocks: Carolina has declined slightly, but there is a better inquiry at the close.

There has been little done in either coarse or fine Salt. Sales of Starch, by agents of regular brands, are of small moment. Soap is unchanged, the trade taking the customary quantity from importers during the fortnight. Transactions in Spirits have been confined to the supply of dealers, who buy sparingly; and the market for domestic has experienced no change since our last report. Small lots of Foreign Brandies, ex *Turgot*, have been placed at rates previously quoted. A few pipes of Gin, ex *Farrel* have gone into the hands of dealers. Spirits Turpentine is somewhat firmer. Raw and Refined Sugars have declined; the low rates ruling, however, have stimulated consumption, and there has been a good demand for that account. Teas are more inquired for; stock of desirable qualities are running low, and, without further arrivals soon, an improvement may be looked for. Considerable sales of Cask Claret have been made, ex *Turgot*, at rates paying a small profit. Medium descriptions of heavy Wines are in good request, but little or no sale for fine qualities.

### Oregon.

Our dates from Portland, O. T., are to Nov. 24. The census of Oregon Territory, just taken, shows the population to be 42,862. The number of voters is stated to be 9,910. The Territorial Legislature is to assemble on the 6th of December. The gold diggings on the South Umpqua River are reported to be still very productive. DANFORD BALCH living near Portland, O. T., shot MORTIMER STUMP dead, in that city, for marrying his daughter against his consent. The Indians in Oregon were still quiet. The apple crop in Oregon, the present year, is very large.

An order was issued some time ago by the military authorities, forbidding settlers locating in the Walla-Walla country. Recently the order has been enforced, and the settlers were fast leaving the country under it. But four or five Americans were made exceptions to the rule, and were permitted to remain. These were engaged in raising grain, &c., to supply the post.

Gen. HARNEY has revoked this order forbidding settlement in the vicinity of any of the military posts in Oregon and Washington. This practically opens the country to settlement, we presume; though the intercourse laws still apply there as they did in this valley long after it was covered with settlements.

General HARNEY has determined not to prosecute a Winter campaign against the Indians north. He is yet undetermined as to the matter of sending a force into the Colville country.

The Territorial Legislature will meet at Salem on Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.

EPIES, the Indian chief who led the massacre at the Cascades in 1856, has again been endeavoring to incite the Indians to commence hostilities upon the settlements, but has had a quietus put upon further operations. At the order of General HARNEY, Lieut. MALLORY went up to White Salmon River last week, and succeeded in capturing him. He was brought down and lodged in the guard-house at Vancouver.

### Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to November 18, but the papers contain little news. The schooner *Fennimore Cooper*, which left San Francisco on the 26th September, arrived at Honolulu on the 9th November. This vessel is on an expedition to survey the route between San Francisco and China. JOHN M. BECOK is the commander of the *Cooper*.

The bark *Columbus*, of New-London, Conn., was wrecked in Shante Bay, on the 10th of August, by a "Southeaster." The storm strained the bark upon her anchor-chain so terribly that she sprung a leak, and had to be beached, when she filled.

The first omnibus had been started in the streets of Honolulu, by some enterprising Yankees. It runs "up the valley" three times a day.

The *Polynesian* says a very interesting case of nationality, that of a French seaman who shipped on board the American ship *Nassau*, and afterwards deserted, has been before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by the French Consul. The Chief Justice in his decision reviews the facts in the case, and after referring to the most authorities, shows very clearly: First—The seaman was *legally* shipped on the *Nassau*; second, that he was in every sense of the word a *deserter*; third, that the warrant of arrest was *legal*; fourth, that in civil rights aliens are not on the same footing as native subjects; fifth, that the penal laws of any nation cannot extend beyond the territory of that nation, and can have no force to control the rights or sovereignty of another nation. And, finally, that in case of this kind, comity does not require a government to interfere for the benefit of one nation to the prejudice of another. The man was restored to the *Nassau*.

## FROM FRASER'S RIVER.

### Mining Prospects—Official Proclamation—Miscellaneous News.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VICTORIA, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

The oft-quoted maxim that "When matters are at the worst they will mend" has been singularly verified in this region by recent experience. A month ago the crowds of miners who rushed hither on their way to California, driven from Fraser's River by the discovery that *all* the claims on that stream did not become richer as the water receded, sent our thermometer of popular feeling down to zero, and all was despondency. Even the few who based hopes of a "reaction" in the Spring on the fact that many of those returning had been comparatively successful, and that nearly all assigned as a reason for leaving dread of approhended rigorous Winter weather, were damped in their ardor by the general depression. It was, therefore, matter of surprise to all when a steamer arrived from Fort Hope, some three weeks since, with large orders for goods, an event which has been followed up by similar ones to the present time.

Simultaneously with the improved business prospects come encouraging accounts from the diggings. It now appears that all the banks and benches of the river between Forts Hope and Yale will pay well in sluice-mining, and it is a matter of extreme surprise that so many Californians should have idled away months last Summer without digging deep enough to discover this fact. New ditches are being dug, shafts sunk, and the town of Fort Yale itself is staked off into mining claims.

From the Upper Fraser (now that the Lillooet trail is through) accounts are also encouraging. The road-cutting party has been settled with by the Government on terms much more liberal than were called for by the original agreement, and most of them have gone to work in the vicinity of Bridge River, where they intend to stop through the Winter. As that vicinity is comparatively open country a rigorous Winter is not apprehended, and those who should know assert that the Lillooet trail will be passable all through the Winter season. When it is taken into account that those on the river below its junction with the Thompson are paying at the rate of a dollar a pound for provisions, (supplied by the river route *via* Fort Yale,) and that, higher up, the miners who receive their provisions by the Lillooet route, will be compelled to pay sixty to seventy cents a pound for provisions all through the Winter, it cannot but be conceded that the diggings which will support men under such circumstances, and afford them sufficient extra inducement to continue at work, must be good.

But these diggings are bank diggings, and although affording more regular and extended operations than the river bars, they do not come up to the extravagant accounts which reached California in May last for this reason. In January, February and March the river is at the lowest stage, and the *bed-rock can be reached*—a point which *none* of the new-comers have attained. Last Winter many Oregonians spent months on the Fraser, packing through their provisions from the Dalles. Most of these returned to Oregon in June and did not intend to revisit the Fraser till the season for good river diggings should return again. Thus it will be seen that the diggings upon which the original accounts were based have not been worked by any of the new-comers who reached Fraser's River after the first of last June. Recent discoveries, though less extravagant than the first accounts in yields to individuals, are much more promising for the country, as they show an extent of the gold fields not hitherto suspected, and establish an analogy between British Columbia and California in every respect except the quartz lodes, few of which have as yet been found in the former region, though individuals who have been through the country north of the Fraser, and traversed the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Georgia in that vicinity, assert that region to be rich in auriferous rock and coarse gold. This is a point which next year, when the Hudson Bay Company has no longer the power to prevent traders from following and supplying prospecting miners, will be decided.

I send you herewith copies of the Proclamations shortly to be issued in British Columbia, providing for the government of that region. The indemnification document is a curious paper, and worthy the attention of persons interested in noting the difference between republican and monarchical institutions.

I should have mentioned above that our market is now here of many articles in great demand, and large quantities of which were *reshipped* to San Francisco less than a month ago. To show the character of the panic that prevailed here, I may mention that large quantities of *bacon* (worth thirty-five cents per pound here now) were sent to *Columbia River* at that time—action equivalent to the proverbial absurdity of sending coals to Newcastle. This scarcity would soon be followed by a glut were it not for the fact that at this season the coast is very dangerous for small sailing vessels, and orders must be supplied from San Francisco by steamers; which mode, being expensive as a matter of freight, and limited in carrying capacity, will not be likely to accumulate over-stocks before Spring.

After several weeks of "busy preparation" the American residents of this town gave Mr. JOHN NUGENT a dinner a few nights since. I inclose you a copy of the proceedings, as well as the document which the "Special Agent" has addressed to Americans sojourning in this colony. The latter is a fine specimen of Buncombe composition. H. C. W.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Proclemetione referred to by our correspondent are four in number. They declare that English law is in force in British Columbia; announce the revocation of the exclusive grant to the Hudson's Bay Company (May 30, 1838) of the right of trading with the Indians in British Columbia—the revocation to go into effect immediately; and formally proclaim the act passed for the Government of the new Territory. The Proclamation "to indemnify the Governor and other officers for acts done before the establishment of any legitimate authority in British Columbia," bears date November, 1858, and is signed, like the others, by JAMES DOUGLASS, Governor, and under Royal authorization. This Proclamation has the effect of legalizing all official action hitherto had in British Columbia under the sanction of Governor DOUGLASS, and acts as a protection against all legal proceedings that might otherwise be instituted against public officers, based upon technical informalities in such action.

Mr. NUGENT, special agent of the United States Government at Victoria, quitted that place on the 16th November, and has arrived in San Francisco. He goes now to Washington to make his report to our Government. Before leaving Victoria he caused to be published in the newspapers there an address to the Americans in that region, which has caused much feeling in Victoria—indignation among the British, and regret among the Americans. The paper there severely censures Mr. NUGENT for the publication of this "firebrand." In this document Mr. NUGENT states that he has received a number of letters complaining of acts of injustice and oppression at the hands of the Colonial authorities—counsels American citizens in the Territory to remember that they are amenable to British law—and then proceeds to administer a sharp rebuke to the officials, as follows:

Considering the circumstances attending the recent settlement of these Colonies, it was scarcely to be expected that a well-regulated Government could be at once built up, out of the chaotic elements suddenly thrown together in such confusion. Much was to be pardoned to the inexperience of an Executive hitherto dealing for the most part with savages, and possibly unprepared by previous training for the more refined exigencies imposed by governmental relations with a white population:—much of the cause of complaint that have arisen was to some extent excusable, because due to the unlicensed rudeness of the subordinate officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Colonial Government, who, by reason of their long isolation from civilized society and their habitual intercourse with Indians, had unlearned most of the finer traits of humanity, and were scarcely accountable for a grossness of conduct that had become to them a second nature; and, lastly, much was to be excused in the ignorance and want of tone of Courts organized out of such crude and unfit materials as those, the only ones that were at hand on the sudden influx of the strangers. In some instances, no doubt, these Courts have fallen short of even the limited expectations justified by the peculiar circumstances of their construction, and the strange constituents of which they were composed. But it is not to be doubted that the British Government will, without unnecessary delay, provide remedies for the evils and abuses arising from this condition of things—evils and abuses affecting not only the prosperity of its own subjects, but the rights of citizens of a foreign and friendly power.

That the Government of the United States, upon proper cause being shown—after recourse shall have been had in vain to the tribunals, against acts of oppression or injustice—will so intervene for the redress and protection of its citizens in British Columbia and Vancouver Island, I am authorized and instructed to give them the most emphatic assurance. If wrong be done them, let them appeal to the Courts. It is to be hoped they will obtain justice; but should tribunals, unfortunately, be too impotent, too ignorant, or too corrupt to administer the law with impartiality and firmness, our citizens may reckon with certainty upon the prompt and efficient interference of their own Government in their behalf. The best guaranty I can furnish them of the certainty of such interposition, will be found in the subjoined declaration by the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, in a recent dispatch to our Minister in Nicaragua, enunciating clearly and vigorously the views of our Government in respect to the rights of our citizens visiting foreign countries.

"The United States believe it to be their duty—and they mean to execute it—to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection, when such action is justified by existing circumstances, and by the law of nations. Whenever their citizens may go through the habitable globe, when they encounter injustice, they may appeal to the Government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into, with a view to such action on their behalf as it may be proper to make. It is impossible to define, in advance, and with precision, those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action.

In countries where well-defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur, where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of prudence and security are not everywhere found; and where that is, unfortunately, the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to tortuous proceedings by the direct action of the Government, or by its disposition or inability to discharge its duties."

It is unnecessary for me to make any further or more pointed application of this declaration to the circumstances of American citizens in these colonies. Their own intelligence and prudence will ennoble them so to guard their conduct that they shall never forfeit that provident and fatherly care and protection which it promises, and which the Government of the United States has both the ability and the will to exercise over all its children, in whatever part of the world they may be. JOHN NUGENT,

Special Agent of the United States.

VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, Nov. 18, 1858.

Gold coin is very scarce at Victoria, and gold dust is used very generally as a circulating medium. Almost every store in town has a placard of "Gold dust bought here," and scales for weighing the dust. Even at the Custom-house, where in most countries nothing save the legal currency of the land is ever taken, gold dust is received in payment for Government dues. The price paid for dust is about $15 per ounce.

## THE ISTHMUS.

### Further Correspondence Between Captains McIntosh and Aldham—Movements of the Squadrons and of Sir William Gore Ouseley.

From Our Own Correspondents.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

By the steamer *Moses Taylor*, from here on the 5th inst., you were informed of all the particulars, and correspondence thereupon, respecting the *visits* to the American steamers *Washington* and *Catharine Maria* by officers from the British war-vessels *Valorous* and *Leopard*, at San Juan del Norte and the mouth of the Colorado Branch of the San Juan River.

I have now to inform you that I learn from a reliable source, that on the 30th ult., Captain ALDHAM, commanding Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*, acknowledged the receipt of the second note addressed to him by Flag-officer MCINTOSH, in which he says that there are differences of opinion as to the construction of the *Clayton-Bulwer Treaty*, and, he, therefore declines entering upon a subject which is at present engaging the consideration of their respective Governments. Captain ALDHAM is desirous of doing away with the unpleasant impression upon the Flag-officer's mind, that an imputation had been cast by the British officers upon the United States officers who boarded the *Washington*; and now expresses in writing what he said to the Flag-officer at the personal interview which he had the pleasure of having with him, that there was no intention or wish on the part of Captain ALDHAM, or his officers, to create the least suspicion that the duty performed by the United States officers was carried out in any but the most correct and proper mode. Captain ALDHAM closes his note to Flag-officer MCINTOSH, with an assurance on his part that there will be no interruption of friendly relations in carrying out their respective instructions.

There is but one opinion here and at Panama among Americans respecting this correspondence. It is of congratulation to each other that such an energetic and gallant officer as Flag-officer MCINTOSH is in command of the home squadron at the present time; and that it reflects the highest praise upon him for the manner in which it was conducted. His prompt and emphatic action in the premises cannot be too highly commended by his countrymen, whether at home or abroad.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, family and suite arrived here on the afternoon of the 6th instant, from San Juan del Norte, in the English mail-steamer *Dee*. The morning of the 7th he visited the flag-ship *Roanoke*, and had an interview of about an hour with Flag-officer MCINTOSH. Upon his leaving the ship, Sir WILLIAM was saluted with seventeen guns, the English flag being hoisted at the fore-royal-mast-head of the *Roanoke*—the number of guns was that which his rank entitled him to receive. I hear that he was much gratified with his visit to the *Roanoke*.

Sir WILLIAM, family and suite left Aspinwall on the afternoon of the same day for Panama, upon a special train kindly placed at their disposal by Colonial TOZER, who accompanied them over. He remained there but one day, and then left on the *Vixen* for Realejo, which vessel had been awaiting his arrival there for some time.

The *Savannah* is still at San Juan del Norte; the *Jamestown* is cruising between the port of San Juan and the Chiriqui Lagoon, for the purpose of intercepting WALKER, should he elude the vigilance of United States authorities at home, and attempt a landing upon the coast. The health of both ships was improving.

The *Roanoke* remains at Aspinwall, because, as I learn, the heavy sea prevented her from leying off San Juan del Norte at this season of the year. The officers state that the four days which she recently passed there, she rolled her white streak under! Such was the constant straining of the ship that it was feared she would either lose her masts or seriously damage her engines.

The *Roanoke* has recently lost by death two of her crew: THOMAS ARKWRIGHT, fireman, on the 23d ult., of typhoid fever, and JAMES DONNAVAN, seaman, on the 16th inst. The last named died very suddenly: he was at dinner, when he instantly fell back and expired among his mess-mates, without a word escaping his lips. It is supposed that his heart was diseased. Both these men were buried in the Cemetery at Monkey Hill.

The English mail steamer *Medway*, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from San Juan del Norte. She reports that on the 11th inst., H. B. M. ships *Cæsar*, of 90 guns, and *Diadem* of 30 guns, anchored in the outer roads. The *Diadem* is one of the new experimental ships, mounting 10 inch guns.

The American bark *White Cloud*, 18 days from New-York, arrived on the 12th, with an assorted cargo, no passengers. I hear that the English did not board her.

From Another Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858.

On the 7th inst. the two small steamers sailed for Granada, both with loads of freight. On the 8th the mate of the ship *Fortitude*, of Portsmouth, N. H., arrived here, and reported that the *Fortitude* left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 28th of August for Patook, for a load of logwood. About Nov. 20 she encountered heavy weather—a norther—which broke her hawse-pipes and obliged her to slip her chains, and bear up for Cape Gracios de Dios, where she lay 4 or 5 days, the ship leaking very badly; she then go under way again for Patook, to recover her chains and anchors, when, within fifteen miles of that place, she experienced another norther, which necessitated her to bear up a second time for Cape Gracious, where she anchored in five fathoms water about Dec. 1. There were laying there one American and two English vessels. The *Fortitude* was leaking eighteen inches per hour, and upon consultation with the other Captains, it was decided, the crew of the *Fortitude* being completely broken down, to run her on shore, which was done. On Dec. 3 the mate started for this place in the *Fortitude's* long-boat, and arrived, as before stated, on the 6th.

H. B. M. *Valorous* left here on the 10th for Cape Gracios and False Cape, (where an English ship was reported to be ashore,) and, I understand, that Capt. ALDHAM has promised the Captain of the United States ship *Savannah* to do all in his power for the *Fortitude*, the mate and men who came down in the *Fortitude's* long-boat having taken passage with Capt. ALDHAM.

The *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEDY, is cruising along this coast, looking out for WALKER.

The English have now a heavy force stationed here to cooperate with Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY. It is reported that the English vessels-of-war are going to Aspinwall, as the outer-roads are not safe for heavy ships at this season of the year during the prevalence of heavy northers.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Guatemala—Central American Congress—Panama Railroad Contract—Salvador—Nicaragua—United States Fleet—Arrival of General Lamar—Recall of Yrissari—The Belly Contract—Costa Rica—Banquet to General Lamar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1858.

The Pensme Railroad Company's Mail steamship *Columbus*, Captain J. M. Dow, arrived here on the morning of the 10th instant. Her dates from Guatemala are to Dec. 1; Salvador to the 2d, Nicaragua to the 5th, and Costa Rica to the 7th. Her cargo consists of 1,064 seroons of indigo, 214 seroons Oochineal, 4,000 hides, 50 bales deer skins, 61 bales India rubber, 40 cases balsam and $23,000 worth of silver. I am indebted to Captain Dow for interesting items from each of the Central American States.

There is no news of importance from Guatemala. Great preparations were being made at the city of Guatemala for the approaching Congress of the Presidents of the different States of Central America, which it was expected would take place in that city sometime in January. Cholera was said to be still an epidemic in the town of Amatitland, although but few deaths from that cause are reported.

The *Gaceta* of Gutemala, of the 31st October, publishes officially and *in extenso* the contract entered into with the Panama Railroad Company, for the transportation of the Guatemala mails, monthly, between Panama, and in a review of it occur the following remarks by the editor: "We, to-day, publish under the official head, the contract entered into by this Government with the Panama Railroad Company, for the establishment of steam communication between our port of San José and Paname, touching at the ports of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The importance of this line is now too well known to all for any extended remarks, and its influence has already given an extended impulse to our commerce and agriculture—greater than has ever before been known in the history of our country. The great increase it has given to the branches of industry, if continued in the same spirit, must ere long impel the Company to carry into effect the object of placing a second steamer on the line, as promised in the contract. The concession made by the Government of a deduction of ten per cent. of the amount of duties on merchandise imported on the steamer, which was made for the benefit of the commerce of this Republic, and the reduction of the rates of freight and passage by the steamer must also contribute greatly to increase our commerce with the United States and Europe."

I have understood that it is the intention of Guatemala, the approaching year, to reduce the duties on imports 20 per cent., which will be a great advantage to commerce, and will give a still greater impulse to trade.

We received at this place 18 passengers, 214 seroons cochineal, 61 bales India rubber, and 250 sacks flour, the latter for Salvador. Of this article, I was informed that, if a reduction was made of one dollar per ton on the freight from Guatemala to La Union, 500 quintels a voyage might be secured for six voyages in the year. I promised the reduction, but with the understanding that the full amount of 3,000 quintals should be shipped in the time specified. Guatemala bids fair, ere long, to become a formidable competitor with Chili in the supply of flour to the Pacific coast.

The Guatemalan Congress assembled on the 25th November.

Salvador is tranquil and prosperous. The cutting of cane and the manufacture of sugar had commenced. The volcano of Isalco was in a very active state—its fires at night illuminated the whole heavens, and its roar, like the sound of distant surf, could be heard at intervals on board ship.

The annual Fair of San Miguel commenced on the 18th November and ended on the 21st. The quantity of foreign goods on the ground was said to reach the value of not less than one million of dollars, an amount altogether unprecedented in the annals of this Fair. The consequence was, great competition among the holders, with sales at small profits on credits of eight and twelve months, and below cost, for cash. On the other hand, holders of Indigo were firm, and their produce yielded a handsome profit. Prices ranged from 87 cents to $1 12. The results are, that many of the large dealers in Indigo have become rich, and it is expected a great impulse will be given to the cultivation of the plant the coming year. I understood from a gentleman, a European merchant, who had attended the Fair, that notwithstanding the present great quantity of goods in the State, he had received orders for one thousand bales of goods, to be delivered by May next. The present crop, it is said, will amount to 10,000 seroons, (of 150 pounds each.) The *Columbus* received at La Union 931 seroons Indigo, and $23,050 in value of raw silver. This silver is the product of the Honduras veins, and goes to England. These mines, near Tegucigalpa, 120 miles from La Union, are said to be yielding very handsomely, and with the improvements in machinery and the manner of working contemplated, will soon become of great importance.

On the 16th Don CAJETANA BOSQUE, Salvadorian Minister of Finance and War, died suddenly of disease of the heart at San Miguel, where he had gone with the President to attend the Fair. The cholera again made its appearance in Sansonate on the 10th of November, where twenty cases were reported, but it has since diminished.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* was still at Realejo. President MARTINEZ was soon expected there, with a view to the removal of the Custom-house, &c., to Point Scacos, the nearest point to Realejo, where large vessels anchor.

President MARTINEZ has taken a great aversion to the White Transit Company, and will oppose their claim to their "forfe

...ould. She ought also to have... ...to do so. Mr. SHELBY was sent out, with a letter to Capt. CAVENDY, asking him to give the former a passage to California. When Capt. C. arrived here, Mr. S. claimed to be his agent. "What are you authorized to do for me?" inquired Capt. CAVENDY. "Oh, anything you wish," replied Mr. SHELBY. "Well, then, to-morrow morning I shall want a few thousands of dollars to provision my ship." "I have no money," responded Mr. SHELBY. "Have you no letters of credit?" "No, Sir." "No authorities to draw?". "No." "Well, then, I don't see what I want of you!"—and thus Mr. SHELBY's agency commenced and ended, Captain CAVENDY having to pay Mr. S.'s hotel bill when he left Panama. Captain CAVENDY then essayed to get credit among the Panama traders to provision his ship, and all he was able to obtain was something like $70 worth from one merchant, and about $100 from another;—*and these drafts came back protested by the Company by the last steamer.* The fact is, Captain CAVENDY was *forced* to act just as he did. Had he gone to San Juan del Sur as contracted for the *Washington's* passengers, he would not have had much more than half provisions enough to take his passengers to California, and then those who went around the Horn would have found themselves in the same predicament as those who came to Aspinwall found themselves. So Captain CAVENDY quietly *cleared his ship direct to San Francisco*, and went home to protect a mortgage on his house, which the "Company" agreed to protect in his absence, but which, when he reached here, he learned they had failed to do.

I think that if ever the *whole* truth should get out about this voyage of the *Washington*, it will be found that her charterers never calculated, from the start, to land her passengers to San Francisco. These transit speculators had good reason to *hope*, from Gen. JONES's card, and from other indications, that the government of Nicaragua would throw obstacles in the way of the *Washington's* passengers, in their attempt to cross the Isthmus, so that a pretext might be had for returning to New-York with them. Had it done so, the outcry in the United States against Nicaragua would have secured WHYTE his disputed charter of the route beyond all doubt, and furnished him some capital to commence on in the shape of two or three hundred thousand dollars for damages against that Government. Probably the danger of letting too many of the agents for the carrying out the plan into all its ramifications, spoiled the scheme.

The relief for the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, [consisting of abont one hundred men and thirteen officers, who arrived here three weeks since, will probably have to wait at least six weeks and may be two months longer, for their ship? It is inconceivable how the Navy Department could commit such an error, especially when the orders for the *St. Marys* to go to the Gulf of California must have preceded the relief by at least a fortnight. The men are badly provided for on the United States steam frigate *Sarasac*, in this Bay, and the officers are living at hotels at an expense of at least three dollars each per day, while their allowance for rations only amounts to about seven dollars per month! Besides, it is not quite safe to send officers from a foreign climate to acclimate themselves on shore, in a tropical region like Panama.

The United States steam flag-ship *Merrimack* was at San Juan del Sur on the 1st instant, but would go to Realejo to meet the *Columbus'* mails on the 20th. The *Decatur* was at Realejo, Nicaragua. Here, we have the *Sarasac* and the British frigate *Alert*. At Aspinwall the *Roanoke*, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron. A United States ship is much needed at Guayaquil, on account of the blockade of that port, without the usual notice, by the Peruvian Navy.

The Panama Railroad Company's fine iron steamship, called the *Flamenco*, is finished. She had steam up in thirty-four days only after she came out in pieces from New-York. The *Flamenco*, besides towing, will make trips to places on the Bay coast, and bring up launches loaded with cattle and produce generally.

Our rainy season is near its close, the northerly winds having set in. Both Panama and Aspinwall are healthy.

We have been treated to a couple of concerts the past week by Señora ANNIE GAZZAN, her sister, and a Mons. COUSIN, from Santiago de Chili and Lima, where they have been doing opera the past year. They go from here to Gnatemala.

Signora FERRARI, a songstress, bound south, died here last week from typhoid fever.

The *Golden Age* was only detained here one day this time, after the New-York passengers arrived, waiting for the New-Orleans and Havana mails.

Americans in this region were greatly surprised that President BUCHANAN, in his annual message, should have treated the Panama massacre, in which from 17 to 50 Americans were butchered by the armed Police, as a secondary affair to "claims of American citizens" for illegal taxes assessed, etc. It also looks a little like severity and ingratitude to see the President pounce down with such fury upon the little State of Costa Rica, threatening her with military and naval coercion if she does not pay the claims of a few impudent fillibusters and their friends, which are neither based on law or equity. No State or nation ever acted more magnanimously towards a brutal enemy than did Costa Rica towards the fillibusters. Instead of shooting them, on sight, as the Cubans did CRUTTENDEN and his companions, President MORA fed them at the public expense, until he could ship them towards their homes, paying out at least $100,000 for this purpose. Considering the terrible sufferings inflicted upon Costa Rica through the negligence if not the connivance of the United States in thrusting upon her soil a band of American outlaws, it would have been more in consonance with dignity and justice had Mr. BUCHANAN, instead of these threats, recommended Congress to appropriate half a million of dollars to indemnify her for her losses from fillibuster aggressions. When will Mr. BUCHANAN and his Southern friends forgive Costa Rica for driving WALKER out of Nicaragua, and thus upsetting the petty little scheme of reintroducing the "peculiar institution" in Central America? The President also speaks of the Nicaragua Isthmus as *the* great highway to the Pacific. Southern politicians and fillibusters, I am aware, undertake to affix this appellation to it, but commercial men have been led to believe the title rightly attaches to the Isthmus of Panama. F. W. R.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Internal Troubles in Ecuador—The War with Peru—Blockade of Guayaquil—Bolivia—Chili; Revolution Threatened—Great Fire at Valparaiso.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 19, 1858.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* brings dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 16, Callao and Lima to Nov. 27, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to Dec. 2. She brings 29 passengers, and $323,000 in specie for England.

By a private letter from Quito, the capital of Ecuador, dated Nov. 26, I learn that the prospect of a war with Peru has nearly subverted the Government, and that the ambition of a single man, Ex-President URBINA, will probably bring the Government under a Dictatorship. ROBLES, the present President of Ecuador, is a good sort of a man enough, and, if left to govern the people, would most likely give satisfaction to the mass of them. But he is weak and indolent withal, and URBINA, who holds all the portfolios of the Government, State, Treasury, War and Marine, is in reality not only the master of ROBLES, but of the whole country, his power slightly disguised by a thin veil of constitutionality, in the shape of a Congress, which he barely tolerates. This Congress, having a majority against the Administration, last year introduced various liberal reform measures, which the people demanded, and which it was anxious to give them. But, through the influence and opposition of URBINA, sometimes exerted in a legal and oftener in an illegal manner, definite action on these measures was postponed until the present year. In the meantime, URBINA, by inciting little internal troubles and disturbances, had induced Congress to confer extraordinary powers on ROBLES. Then commenced the troubles with Peru, and URBINA and ROBLES, taking advantage of the powers with which they were invested, and of the war excitement, resolved to thwart the reform measures of the majority. In retaliation for the efforts of the Government to this end, Congress, on the 6th ultimo, decreed that the President should be divested of his extraordinary faculties, which decree President ROBLES vetoed on the same day. The question again coming up on the President's veto, the minority or Administration Party, for the double purpose of perpetuating the power of the President and defeating the measures of popular reform, quit the Halls of Congress in a body, leaving the Legislature without a quorum, and breaking it up. So, in fact, the whole Government is now really in the hands of one man, and that man one who will not lay it down willingly. Ever since the election of ROBLES, URBINA has been using every effort to induce him to resign, and so get rid of the Vice-President, so that he might reign in their stead; and had not extraordinary opposition been offered to the scheme by certain friends of order, URBINA would have succeeded in his design, when he went to Quito for that purpose a year ago.

There is a little episode in this play of URBINA's which it may be worth while to produce. When ROBLES came into power, URBINA induced the President to appoint him as *Minister to Rome!*—and URBINA, having complete control over the Treasury, appropriated the sum of $20,000 to maintain the mission, which he paid to himself in advance. Having thus dishonestly got hold of and spent the money, he concluded not to go to Rome, and never did go. If he becomes Dictator, which is the ultimate aim, he can wipe out this little matter-of-fact item deeply by enveloping it in a cloud of figures that he will have to present for purposes of government, and to carry on the war with Peru.

From the foregoing explanations of the internal politics of Ecuador, you will perceive that she as well as Peru, her enemy, is likely to be involved in revolutionary straits that may materially influence the results of the war, which is now so popular with all her people.

Guayaquil is blockaded, and has been for the past month, by the Peruvian steamers *Amazonas*, *Izcuchaca* and *Aranco*. No vessels are either allowed to enter or clear except the British mail steamers, and these must neither take nor bring goods. There was a French war corvette in the river. A Spanish bark, the *Rosa Carmen*, laden with cacao, was not allowed to leave port, which of conrse will give rise to reclamations on the part of the Spanish Government; also, a Russian ship under repair, the Spanish brig *Hermen Cortes*, waiting the termination of the blockade, and two Ecuadorian schooners. The French ship *Bolivia*, bound with cargo to Salvador, had run aground in attempting to get out the river, had returned to Guayaquil and would be condemned. Her agent goes to Salvador in the *Columbus* this trip.

The Government is straining every nerve to raise men to invade Peru in the North, and if matters are not soon settled will probably soon marcb ber whole force in tbat direction.

Chili had undertaken to mediate between Peru and Ecuador, but there was not the least hope that the latter country could be brougbt to forego its determination not to reinstate the Peruvian Minister CARERO. It is a singular fact that wben CASTILLA was before President of Peru, he refused to receive URBINA as Ecuadorian Minister—and now he is essaying to chastise ROBLES and URBINA for following in his footsteps!

Of course, what little business there generally is in Ecuador is now dormant, and the people are consequently excessively poor.

President CASTILLA, of Peru, has issued orders to the different Departments to enrol immediately 11,000, out of the 15,000 granted by Congress, to carry on the war against Ecuador. In the meantime, his people are averse to the war, and the Government seems to wish it had not got into it. The American ships seized at Pabellon de Pico, which I wrote you had been fitted up as Peruvian transports, bave been pierced, the *Lizzie Thompson* for six guns, and the *Georgiana* for two.

The Congress of Lima bave under consideration a bill to sell guano at the Chinchas, delivered alongside the vessel to any one who wisbes to buy at $30 per on. A committee have reported favorably on tl. This will be better than the old mode, but still the price is double wbat it should be.

A bill has passed Congress granting complete immunity to all political offenders except LOUIS LOMAR and other fillibusters. It awaits the signature of the President.

Bolivia is at present tranquil. A letter from La Paz, dated Nov. 13, says: "The Bishop having published a pastoral against the execution of the Friar PORCEL, (who, you will recollect, was shot for being concerned in an attempt to shoot President LINARES, and in whicb two officers were killed,) the President responded by an order to arrest him, wben the Bisbop fled to Tacna. It would not be strange if the monks and friars followed him there."

Gen. ECHENIQUE, Ex-President of Peru, was at Sapaqui, a little village sixteeu leagues from La Paz. He has issued a manifesto to his friends in Peru, assuring them that he should have the aid of President LINARES in making war upon his old euemy, President CASTILLA.

The whole Republic of Chili is in an extraordinary ferment at the present moment. The late arbitrary arrests by the Government of persons charged with sedition on the most frivolous grounds, greatly exasperated the people, and the fact that neither military or civil Courts could find evidence enough to convict any of them did not lessen the contempt of the Opposition Party for the Administration. Notwithstanding, arrests continue to be made, and several persons are now held for military trial. In this state of things, an extraordinary session of Congress convened on the 7th ultimo, to pass upon the budget for 1859. No sooner was it organized, than a bitter war commenced between the Administration, which has a majority, and the Opposition. The Ministers of War and Interior were questioned as to certain abuses of Intendentes. The Minister of Interior refused to answer, under plea that Congress was convened to act only on certain propositions designated beforehand, and said he would answer no questions until the Budget was approved. Being bard pressed on this plea, he said he could answer if he pleased, but that he would not do so. This response produced an immediate explosion, and the most violent recriminations were indulged in. The House rose, but at the next meeting matters were as bad as at the first. At the third sitting, so disgraceful were the scenes enacted, that the sitting was at once cut short, in order to prevent a conflict between members and persons of the Opposition, who flocked to the bar, and who were insulted by the former. To fan the flame, the Intendente of Concepcion, who sees a revolution brewing at every ball, pic-nic, or public dance, has published a decree prebibiting all popular meetings and all political manifestations, of whatever nature. This was done, in pari, to prevent a grand banquet of the Opposition, which was to bave been held on the 7th. The Press has taken a frank and open part in the discussion, and it and the opposition demand the "convocation of a Constituent Assembly, and a reformation of the Constitution of 1833, considered retrograde and inadequate to the present intelligence of the country." "A cbange of policy in the administration for civil war" is the gauntlet thrown down. The attitude of the Government, meantime, is one of decided resistance. It reckons on a control of the revenues, on the army, the Senate, and a majority of the Deputies to carry it through.

At Santiago the commanding officer of the Civic Guard arrested several men for not conforming exactly to his dress order, when they mutinied, and several men were wounded before the disturbance could be quelled.

The great event of the fortnight has been a terrible fire in Valparaiso, which destroyed $3,000,000 worth of property, and caused the deaths of several firemen and the wounding of thirty more. The fire broke out in the kitchen of the Union Club, on the morning of the 13th, and lasted all day and night, and destroyed three streets and a square full of the finest buildings in the city, extending from Pasaje Edwards in calle del Cabo, through the Plaza del Orden, to Quebrada de San Juan de Dios. The fine passages and dwelling-houses of Señors EDWARDS and COUSINO, the Dioro printing office, the Valparaiso Bank, the North American Sawing Factory, the beautiful buildings of Señors SOLAR and GATICA, the splendid shops and millinery establishments in that part of the city, and of which Valparaiso had good reason to be proud, are now a heap of ruins.

When the fire reacbed the Plaza del Orden, an attempt was made to arrest it by blowing up buildings, but this only scattered the flames, and all the furniture and goods which had been taken into the Plaza caught fire and were burned. The buildings destroyed are estimated to have been worth $1,000,000; merchandise, $2,000,000. Of this, $268,000 was insured by the Royal London Company; $160,000 in the Chilean; $18,000 in the Chilean Union; $40,000 in The Sun; $310,000 in the Imperial London Corporation; $130,000 in the Northern; $660,000 in the Liverpool and London; and $200,000 in various other companies. Total, $1,726,100.

Business in the Chilian provinces was good, as was also the prospect for the crops. In Valparaiso, business had been dull, but few arrivals having taken place, and orders for goods scarce. Money was also scarce.

The Valparaiso Custom-bouse receipts for nine months of 1858 were $2,228,147 31; corresponding nine months in 1857, $2,317,526 39.

At Valparaiso Flour averaged in price about $3 50 per quintal, cash; Barley $2 25 to $2 75 per fanega, cash. From San Francisco 5,000 fanegas had just arrived. No Carolina Rice in market. For Bar-Copper, $17 50, cash, only was offered. Nitrate of Soda $2 62, thirty days. The American ships *Astrea*, *S. H. Waterman*, and *James Chester*, were loading copper at Copiapo for the United States, and the American ship *Magellan* bad sailed with 936 marcs bar-silver, 4,000 quintals bar-copper, and 6,510 quintals copper-ores for the United States. At Iquique the American bark *Eliza* was loading with 5,000 quintals of nitrate of soda, for Baltimore. Freights to Eugland, £2; to United States, $11.

Dates from Parana are to Oct. 13th.

In the Argentine Provinces of San Juan, the barracks where Gen. BENAVIDES was confined for political conspiracy, were attacked by his friends, in the hope of liberating him, when he was killed in the affray. F. W. R.

THE WANDERER'S AFRICANS.—The following interesting communication appears in the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*:

MR. EDITOR: Please insert this as an authorized announcement that the cargo of slaves, brought by the *Wanderer* from Africa, bave been landed in Edgefield District, and that most of them are now within its confines. This act has been done by a combination of many of the first families in Georgia and South Carolina, from purely patriotic motives. They ask for a suspension of public opinion until their motives can be explained and their arguments heard in defence of it, to which end I write this note, requesting to be informed if you will give me a place in your columns for the purpose above indicated. WANDERER.

### A Douglas or the Fray.

The following verses were addressed to Senator DOUGLAS, by his personal friend and political admirer, JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.:

When Saxon raid,
With brand and blade,
O'er Scotia's borders came,
And gave the land,
With bloody hand,
To pillage and to flame;
'Twas then rung out
The welcome about
From mountain and from brae:
"God and our right!
Stand firm and fight!
A Douglas to the fray!"

Oh! never was
Unworthy cause
Linked with that rallying cry;
To friends a spell,
To foes a knell,
When e'er it pierced the sky.
And as the shout
Rang fiercely out
Fate owned its conquering sway:
"Stand firm and fight,
For truth and right.
A Douglas to the fray!"

On story's page,
In every age,
Through every path of fame;
In glory's round,
May still be found
Enrolled that deathless name.
Speed, as of old,
The chieftain bold
Who bears it at this day.
"Stand firm and fight,
For truth and right,
A Douglas to the fray."

PRESENT TO BARON HUMBOLDT.—MR. MORITZ LOTH, of this city, the proprietor of REUTER'S somewhat celebrated "Animal Trap," (the barbed hook and pistol combination,) bas fitted up an elegant rosewood case containing a set of these traps, wbich he designs to send and present to Baron HUMBOLDT, the eminent Prussian philosopher and *savant*. The set consists of three different forms of the trap—one of large size, for bears and other large game; one of ordinary size, for foxes, &c.; and which is so constructed that the pistol may be disconnected from the other parts and used simply as a pistol. Mr. LOTH explains his present in a letter to Baron VON H., in wbicb he alludes, in becoming terms, to that distinguished man's eminent character and great services to science, and modestly hopes he will accept this token of esteem from a native of his own country. (Mr. LOTH is a Prussian by birth.) His trap, he adds, is likely to be adopted by the Hudson's Bay Company, as it has already been by a vast number of hunters and trappers in various parts of America. In the rosewood box is also a block from the wood of the old Charter Oak, with an accompanying explanatory pamphlet—the gift of the Hon. ISAAC W. STEWART, of this city—who sends it to HUMBOLDT on the presumption that such a souvenir of our early struggle for liberty may not prove an uninteresting addition to bis collection of curiosities and memeutoes.

[*Hartford Times.*

Advices from Naples of the 26th November, state that Mount Vesuvious is again in full eruption, and presents a most magnificent spectacle each night.

A continuation of the Genesee Valley Railroad from Avon South to Mount Morris—14 miles—will be completed by the first of January.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

INDIA-RUBBER SHIRRED GOODS.

*Horace H. Day et al.* vs. *Peter Murray.—The Same* vs. *Cary, Howard & Songer.—The Same* vs. *Edwin A. Brookes.*—These were motions for injunctions arising out of a new phase of the India-rubber controversy. The plaintiffs claim to be the owners of various patents issued to Charles Goodyear for the vulcanizing India-rubber, and for making what are called sbirred or corrugated India-rubber goods made by two layers of cloth with threads of India-rubber between, which were assigned by Goodyear to Day. These various patents they allege are infringed upon by the defendants, who are selling goods made of India-rubber, embraced, as plaintiffs claim, within the designation of shirred or corrugated goods. The defendants' articles are made by weaving India-rubber threads into the cloth itself, and the main question is whether that style of manufacture is embraced within the plaintiffs' patents. The defendants, moreover, allege tbat such goods were in extensive use in the market before the plaintiffs' patent and always have been, without opposition from plaintiffs.

Attached to one of the plaintiffs' affidavits, as an exhibit, was a pair of pantaloons made of the goods in question. This was characterized by the defendants' counsel as a novel way of "assigning breaches."

The motions will probably occupy several days, from the array of counsel engaged.

For complainants, Judge Curtis, of Boston; Mr. Jenks, of Providence; Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Keller, and Messrs. Blatchford, Seward and Griswold.

For respondents, Mr. Brady and Mr. Gifford.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

| | Erie R. R. | Southern boats. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 516 | 3,826 | 4,342 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | — | 902 | 902 |
| Corn, busbels | — | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Previsions, pkgs | 677 | 658 | 1,335 |
| Whisky, bbls | 50 | — | 50 |

ASHES—Are inactive at former prices. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warebouse, this morning, 1,770 bbls., including 1,168 bbls. Pots, and 602 obls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. prime American Yellow, at 34c.@34½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, at full rates, sales having been made of 2,000 bags Rio, &c., at 9¾c.@11c.; 357 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c.; 500 bags stained do., on private terms; and, by auction, 3,000 bags low grades Rio, at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., averaging $9 54 ₱ 100 lbs. The grocers of Philadelphia, as well as the grocers of this City, actively oppose the abolition of the 2 ₱ cent. tare on Coffee, as has been proved by the adoption, at a meeting of the leading grocers of Philadelphia, yesterday, of the following preamble and resolutions.

*Whereas*, A number of the importers of coffee into this market, having issued a circular, agreeing to allow no tare on coffee sold by them after the first of January next; and

*Whereas*, According to an old-established custom, arising from arrangement made between the importers and grocers, the tare of two per cent. has for a long series of years been allowed, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting, that there is no just cause for making the proposed change,; and that we, the grocers of Philadelphia, will insist on the continuance of the custom as it at present exists.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the importers.

*Resolved*, That the Committee already appointed be authorized to confer with the Committees of the New-York and Baltimore grocers, in regard to the action taken by us.

*Resolved*, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the call of the officers."

During the discussion of these resolutions, some of the grocers suggested as a compromise, a tare of 1 ₱ cent. Mr. KNIGHT objected to this. He thought the old plan the best, and was opposed to any change. The importers complain that they do not make money by importing Coffee, yet he observed that most of them were rich. Mr. THOMPSON thought the grocers never made their money by selling Coffee. The question is not yet settled in New-York, as the grocers there are opposed to it. He contended that on a cargo of 6,000 bags of Coffee, the abolition of this tare would be a gratuity of $2,500 to the importer. Several years ago the exporters of produce to Brazil demanded the abolition of all charges for packages, which concession the jobbers allowed, on condition that a tare of 2 ₱ cent. should be allowed on coffee; 2 ₱ cent. on pepper, and 3 ₱ cent. on pimento. This was twenty-five years ago, and a bargain. Now the importers wish to break this bargain, and, after the 1st of January, abolish this tare. The statement by the importers, that the reduction in the price will be an equivalent, is an allegation the grocers are not green enough to swallow. Mr. KNIGHT said in New-Orleans they virtually allowed a tare, as they sold coffee at 160 pounds to the bag, when every dealer knew a cargo would average 163 pounds.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is quiet, yet stiffly held at 23¼c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have not varied.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at more regular prices; sales 3,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12 | 12⅛ |
| Middling Fair, ₱ lb | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅞ | 13 |

FEATHERS—Are selling slowly at former prices.

FISH—The leading kinds continue in very moderate request at unchanged figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker to-day for State and Western Flour, and prices of desirable lots are quoted firmer. The demand from the home trade has improved. Sales have been reported of 8,600 bbls. of all kinds, within yesterday's revised range. As the year is nearly closed, dealers and others are beginning to speculate as to the stock of Wheat-Flour on hand here. The lowest estimate that we have heard of was one of 600,000 bbls., and the highest 1,700,000 bbls. These are generally considered extremes. Some of our most respectable and most trustworthy Flour merchants think that the total stock of Wheat-Flour in New-York City and vicinity does not exceed 1,000,000 bbls., and that this quantity, though rather over than under the actual amount, is about as reliable an estimate as can be satisfactorily made out.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ₱ bbl | $3 70@ 4 20 |
| Superfine State | 4 20@ 4 40 |
| Extra State | 4 95@ 5 15 |
| Superfine Western | 4 35@ 4 70 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 90@ 5 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 00@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 35@ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 60@ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 50@ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in slack request at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $5 25@$4 30 for low to choice extra; ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at old figures; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra [illegible]. Rye flour is [illegible] at $3 25@$4 10 [illegible], ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active, being very stiffly held; sales 10,000 bushels, including choice White Michigan at $1 40; choice Amber do. at $1 30; very good White Indiana at $1 20; Red do. at $1 20; unsound Chicago Spring at 68c.; very good White Southern at $1 40; and very choice White Kentucky at $1 54@$1 56 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices; sales 9,500 bushels, at 77c.@78c. (nominally) for mixed Western; 72½c. for new White Southern; 74c.@75c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid; sales 600 bnshels Jersey at 76c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are salable and firm. We quote Canada at 55c.@56c.; Western, 54c.@56c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River at 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales in Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "comprise 1,700 bales, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for light and heavy, bere and to arrive; 75 bales, 410 lbs. average, at 9¾c.; 100 bales, 420 lbs. average, at 9½c.; 40 bales, 444 lbs. average, at 10c., 6 months, and 600 bales, 415@420 lbs. average, at 9¼c.@10c., each 6 months."

HEMP—Is inactive and prices are nominal.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at steady rates.

HOPS—Destrable lots are scarce and wanted. New, 10c.@18c.; old, 4c.@7c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 60 tons Scotcb Pig, in lots, at $25 50@$26, ₱ ton, nsual credit.

LEAD—Has been sparingly songht after, yet it has been stiffly held.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request at uniform rates.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 36½c.@37c.; 20 bbls. Cnba Muscovado, at 26c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in bond, at 24c.; and by auction, 6 hhds. do. at 18¾c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at old figures. 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 48¾c.@49c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are dull. 600 bbl. common Resin were purcbased at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.

OIL—All kinds are quiet at previous figures. In New Bedford, during the week ending Dec. 27, sales were made of 6,320 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at from $1 26@1 30; and 425 bbls. Crude Whale at 47c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:*

| | bbls. sp. | bbls. wh. | lbs. bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Jan. 1 to Dec. 27 1858, | 80,160 | 186,496 | 1,500,400 |
| Same time last year, | 77,368 | 231,455 | 2,023,600 |

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for new Mess; $17 25 for old Mess, and $13 30@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c.@8¾c., Sboulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continnes inactive, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy, and drooping; sales 250 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request, at old rates. Sales, to-day, 250 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 80 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool is in good request, including Ashton's Fine, at $1 38, and ground at 90c. ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quiet.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 1,300 bags at 8c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is selling slowly at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are unchanged. Calcutta Linseed is in slack demand at $1 67½@$1 70 ₱ bushel. In Boston, ssles bave been made of 1,397 bags and 2,000 pockets Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 67½, cash; and 1,000 bags on the spot at $1 70, 60 days.

SPELTER—Is inactive and nominal.

SPICES—Sales here, 50 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 52c.@53c.; and 100 mats Cassia, at 25c. ₱ lb. In Boston, 3,500 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs, at 52½c.; and 400 bags Ginger, at [illegible] ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less sougbt after, and prices bave favored buyers. Sales 400 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 187 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; and, by auction, 330 hhds. New-Orleans, at $6 25@$7 56 ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lbs. prime, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet steady.

TIN—Is in good demand, and is stiffly held.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls.. in lots, at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 50 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s.; 50 bbls. Pork, also by steamer, at 3s. 9d.; 100 tons Logwood, 22s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 25s., and 60 tons Heavy Goods, at 17s. 6d. For London, 50 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 3d.; 50 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 9d.; 5 tons Seed, at 25s., and 300 boxes Cbeese, at 30s. For Glasgow, 10 tons Oil, at 35s.

### Receipts of Live Stock at All the New-York Markets for the Entire Year 1858.

We present below a full and complete record of the different animals received at the New-York Markets during the present year, including the cattle retailed at Bergen over the river, which properly belong to the City receipts. These figures are compiled from our own notes and reports gathered at each of the yards every week and published in the TIMES:

| Week ending | Total Receipts of Cattle. | Average Price, cts. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 6 | 3796 | 9 | 192 | 310 | 6625 |
| January 13 | 3774 | 8½ | 217 | 338 | 8055 |
| January 20 | 2940 | 8¾ | 208 | 346 | 7981 |
| January 27 | 2739 | 8½ | 203 | 312 | 6879 |
| February 3 | 3067 | 8½ | 116 | 382 | 5694 |
| February 10 | 2700 | 9¼ | 134 | 370 | 6960 |
| February 17 | 3030 | 9½ | 172 | 411 | 6602 |
| February 24 | 2657 | 9½ | 114 | 393 | 5314 |
| March 3 | 2582 | 9½ | 209 | 448 | 7376 |
| March 10 | 3539 | 8¾ | 211 | 565 | 5337 |
| March 17 | 2207 | 8½ | 195 | 640 | 5022 |
| March 24 | 3646 | 8 | 220 | 639 | 2898 |
| March 31 | 2792 | 8¾ | 208 | 747 | 3935 |
| April 7 | 2485 | 9½ | 181 | 823 | 2911 |
| April 14 | 3105 | 9¾ | 204 | 1000 | 3766 |
| April 21 | 3169 | 9 | 289 | 1145 | 3339 |
| April 28 | 3229 | 9¼ | 341 | 1166 | 4068 |
| May 5 | 3413 | 8¾ | 248 | 859 | 6115 |
| May 12 | 3589 | 8 | 227 | 907 | 5845 |
| May 19 | 3159 | 8¾ | 187 | 942 | 4567 |
| May 26 | 2892 | 9 | 177 | 1034 | 5007 |
| June 2 | 3567 | 9 | 114 | 707 | 5480 |
| June 9 | 2856 | 9¼ | 112 | 946 | 6639 |
| June 16 | 3116 | 10 | 132 | 858 | 7087 |
| June 23 | 4503 | 8½ | 220 | 960 | 9003 |
| June 29 | 3041 | 8 | 194 | 717 | 10,229 |
| July 7 | 3374 | 8¾ | 188 | 568 | 8061 |
| July 14 | 3958 | 7¾ | 211 | 718 | 13,622 |
| July 21 | 3229 | 8¾ | 213 | 884 | 9657 |
| July 27 | 4950 | 7½ | 200 | 588 | 11,207 |
| August 4 | 3167 | 8¼ | 186 | 606 | 12,608 |
| August 11 | 4311 | 8 | 182 | 539 | 13,980 |
| August 18 | 3330 | 8½ | 185 | 563 | 13,724 |
| August 25 | 4161 | 8¾ | 191 | 448 | 12,454 |
| September 1 | 5040 | 8 | 207 | 497 | 14,082 |
| September 8 | 5577 | 7¾ | 270 | 504 | 12,852 |
| September 15 | 4903 | 7½ | 191 | 570 | 12,512 |
| September 22 | 5305 | 7¾ | 218 | 567 | 12,807 |
| September 29 | 4095 | 7½ | 170 | 575 | 12,386 |
| October 6 | 3785 | 8¾ | 206 | 629 | 10,862 |
| October 13 | 4652 | 8¾ | 235 | 658 | 16,048 |
| October 20 | 4071 | 7½ | 212 | 680 | 13,431 |
| October 27 | 4233 | 8 | 212 | 595 | 10,729 |
| November 3 | 5056 | 7½ | 225 | 796 | 10,837 |
| November 10 | 5156 | 7¼ | 195 | 674 | 10,914 |
| November 17 | 5119 | 7½ | 220 | 650 | 11,012 |
| November 24 | 4298 | 7 | 200 | 603 | 14,391 |
| December 1 | 3531 | 7½ | 235 | 545 | 8374 |
| December 8 | 2974 | 8¾ | 215 | 434 | 9116 |
| December 15 | 3098 | 9 | 125 | 448 | 6797 |
| December 22 | 3383 | 9 | 167 | 227 | 8437 |
| December 29 | 3237 | 8½ | 133 | 379 | 7769 |
| Total '58 | 191,170 | — | 10,202 | 32,709 | 450,787 |
| Av. Week. Rec't. | 3676 | 8½ | 196 | 629 | 8669 |


## WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 70 NASSAU-ST. NO. 70 NASSAU-ST.

DRINK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The most delightful beverage that has yet been presented to the public is the Punch Essence of Wine, Arrae and Rum; it is very convenient for families, and none should be without it. For sale at the depôt of the French Cognac Bitters, No. 70 Nassau-st., corner of John-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—HAVING SUPPLIED THE City of New-York and vicinity, for over twenty years, with Isabella and Catawba grapes from my vineyards at Croton Point, it occurred to me some years since, that it would be desirable to make a PURE WINE from a portion of the perfectly ripe grapes, in order to supply those who wish to obtain the article free from adulteration and in its purity. With this object in view I have had wine made, for a number of years past, at Croton Point under my own inspection, by persons who have had experience in the business, and which is now offered for sale at the Croton Point Grape Depôt, No. 293 Broadway, New-York. R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

(FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

ALES! ALES! ALES

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.



Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert of the German Society.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—King Lear—Taming the Shrew.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Alaric—Joan of Arc—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Alaric—Love in Livery—Po-ca-hon-tas.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.



Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday, Jan. 1, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Illinois* arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing dates from California to Dec. 6, and $1,494,000 in treasure. The datee from California have been anticipated by the Tehuantepec arrival at New-Orleans. The *Hermann* arrived at San Francisco Nov. 27, with 600 passengers from New-York, *via* the Straits of Magellan, having made the trip in ninety-five days. The construction of the new Government atesmer at San Francisco had been commenced; the material to be used is laurel. Several murders are recorded; one of the victims being Benj. F. Moulton, a well-known expressman. The Chinese miners had been warned away from Mariposa, nnder pains and penalties. The introduction of water into the Tuolumne River from the north fork of the Stanislaus had occasioned a grand celebration at Columbia. California has been placed in telegraphic communication with Utah, by the completion of the line to Genoa in Carson Valley.

We have important news from Fraser's River. Governor Douglass had issued proclamations, declaring the organization of the new Government of British Columbia, and the regulation of the Territory by English law; publishing the revocation of the act of 1838, granting the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians to the Hudson's Bay Company; and announcing the royal mandate of Indemnification to the Governor and all other officials for acts done before the establishment of legitimate authority in British Columbia,—a measure of protection against future legal proceedings. Mr. John Nugent, Special Agent of the United States, had published an address to all Americans in the Colony, in which he censures the British officials for their unlicensed rudeness, and the Courts for ignorance. The publication of this document had produced a remarkable effect, the British residents regarding it as an insult to them.

Our dates from Oregon are to Nov. 24. The census of the Territory, just completed, show a population of 42,862. The Territorial Legislature was to assemble Dec. 6. The order forbidding settlers locating in the Walla-Walla country was being enforced, and the settlers were fast leaving. General Harney had revoked the order forbidding settlements in the vicinity of the military posts in Oregon and Washington. This opens the country to settlement. No Winter campaign is to be prosecuted against the Indians at the North. The turbulent Indian Chief Epler had been captured, and was imprisoned in the gnard-house at Fort Vancouver.

From Nicaragua we learn that President Martinez is firm in his resolution not to acknowledge the White Transit Grant as still existing. General Lamar had returned from Costa Rica, resuming his residence at Leon. Yrissari, it is said, receivea his recall by the *Illinois*. The Ouseley Treaty, as published in this paper, will be submitted, along with the Belly grant, to the National Legislature, on Jan. 1. The Government says it has positive information that the *Hermann* is to return from California with 500 fillibusters, and that Walker and his men will join her at Panama, and then invade the country from the Pacific side. The Government of New-Grenada has been applied to to stop the transit of the fillibusters across the Isthmus.

The look out for Walker is sedulously maintained on the coast of Nicaragua. Further correspondence has taken place between Capt. McIntosh, the American Flag-officer, and Capt. Aldham, the British commander, in regard to the visitation of the *Washington*. The latter has intensified his previous amende, by still other explanations. It is supposed his introductory letter, in which he referred to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was dictated by Sir William Gore Ouseley. The American ship *Fortitude* had been wrecked on Cape Gracios à Dios, and the British frigate *Cæsar* had gone thither from San Juan to render assistance to her Captain and crew, as well as to relieve a British merchantman reported to have gone ashore at the same place.

The Congress of Costa Rica had met in extra session, with a view, it is reported, to devising means for repelling the anticipated invasion of Walker. General Lamaa, before his departure, had been complimented by President Mora with a grand dinner, at which all the Government officials assisted. The coffee crop of the present year is said to largely exceed that of 1857.

Our correspondent at Panama informs us of serious difficulties having occurred in the New-Granadian State of Bolivar, owing to an attempt of the clergy to regain some of its former privileges. It was feared a general movement to the same effect would be instituted throughout the Republic. Sir William Gore Ouseley, with his suite, had left Panama for Realejo in H. B. M. ship *Vixen*. A handsome residence has been fitted up for him in the city of Leon. No mail from Bogota had reached Panama.

At the City of Guatemala great preparations are making for the Congress of Central American Presidents, which is to meet there in January. It is said to be the design of the Guatemalan Government to reduce the duties on imports for the ensuing year, twenty per cent. The Congress of that State met at the capital on Nov. 25.

The population of Salvador has been engaged in gathering the sugar crop. The fair of San Miguel was held in the third week of November. The value of the foreign goods exhibited is reported as reaching a million of dollars. Don Cayetano Bosque, the Minister of Finance and War, died very suddenly on Nov. 16. The cholera had reappeared at Sonsonate.

The information we receive from Ecuador indicates that the impending war with Peru has nearly caused the subversion of the Ecuadorian Government. Ex-President Urbena, who holds the several portfolios under the actual President Robles, is busily intriguing to unseat the latter, and erect a dictatorship in his own person. The blockade of Guayaquil, by the Peruvian squadron, is still maintained. Much distress is suffered by the Ecuadorian population in consequence of the resulting suspension of business. The mediation of Chili had been rejected.

The President of Peru has ordered the enrolment of 11,000 men as a contingent to act against Ecuador. The war is not approved of in Peru. The two American vessels, *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*—the seizure of which is the subject of reclamations on the part of this Government—have been converted into men-of-war. Congress has under consideration a bill authorizing guano to be delivered on board foreign vessels at the Chincha Islands, at $30 a ton. An act of amnesty, that, but for a few exceptions, would be general, has passed.

Some excitement has been caused in Bolivia by the attempted assassination of Archbishop [illegible] to arrest the Bishop of La Paz [illegible] execution of the Prior Tristan, who was suspected in the recent attempt to assassinate the President. The bishop had fled to Tacna, where, it was supposed, the great body of the Bolivia clergy would presently join him. General Echenique has just issued a manifesto to his friends in Peru, announcing that President Linares is pledged to assist his projected expedition.

Chili is in a state of extreme disquietude owing to the arbitrary action of Government. Congress met on the 7th November, but accomplished nothing, owing to the obstinacy of the executive, and the turbulence of the sessions. Arrests for sedition had been made in several quarters. A serious fire broke out at Valparaiso on the 13th nlt., which was only arrested at the end of twenty-four hours, after three streets and a square of the finest buildings in the city had been destroyed. The loss of property by the fire is estimated at $3,000,000.

From the Argentine province of San Jnan we learn that in an attempt of some of the friends of Gen. Benavides to force the barracks in which he was confined, and set him at liberty, the General was killed.

Further particulars of the horrible instance of Cannibalism in the Fejee Islands and the punishment therefor, inflicted by the United States ship *Vandalia*, reach us from California. The *Vandalia* had arrived at San Francisco, from a cruise, and reported that the Islanders were summarily chastised by a force from that vessel, which attacked them in the mountains near Ovelan, after a hard fight, in which fifty savages were killed. It appears that two Americans were among the persons killed and eaten by the Cannibals. Their names were Louis Baower, a naturalized Prussian, and Henry Homer, of New-York.

The truth of the rumor to the effect that the Administration had received news of the arrival of the fillibnster schooner *Susan*, at Pensacola, after successfully landing her passengers in Nicaragua, is now positively denied. The Government is stated to be in daily telegraphic communication with the Federal officers at the various Southern ports, and is kept constantly advised of all fillibuster movements, "so far as they can be ascertained."

The Administration has been informed, through General Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, that both his Government and that of Costa Rica have concluded to withdraw their objections to that clause of the Casa-Yrissari Treaty, which provides that the United States may land troops for the protection of the Transit route. As the same privilege must also be granted to England and France, the several powers will balance each other, and neither will be allowed to abuse the rights thus conferred.

The Stste Canal Convention, which has been in session at Syracuse during two days past, adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of a State Committee. A series of resolutions, looking to the better management and increased revenue of the Canals, was adopted, and a Committee was appointed to prepare an Address and Memorial to the Legislature.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the ordinance regulating the City Inspection Department and reorganizing the Street Depsrtment came up for consideration. The former was concurred in, after a few unimportant amendments had been made, and the latter was passed, by a vote of 12 to 2. Resolutions directing the publication of the proceedings of the Atlsntic Telegraph Company, and appropriating $250 each to sundry City officials for carriage hire dnring the coming year, were lost for want of a constitutional vote.

At the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the Finance Committee reported and made some alterations and increases in the Comptroller's estimate of the tax levy for 1859. We give the figures in another part of this morning's pager.

The resolutions adopted by the Common Council, in favor of tendering a public welcome and the City's hospitalities to Senator Douglas, were yesterday presented to him at the Everett House by the appropriate Committee, and euitably acknowledged by him.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, appropriations varying in amount were made for the erection and repair of school buildings in the different Wards. The Finance Committee presented their annual report. An interesting report from the Committee on Public Schools was also presented.

Letters from parties in Liverpool who had fraudulently issued inland tickets to emigrants leaving for this country, were read at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. The parties acknowledge the sale of the tickets and refuse to make them good. The matter was referred to the British consul. 191 emigrants arrived during the week preceding the 29th inst., making a total thus far for the year of 77,460 against 183.228 to the same date last year.

A very shocking affair occured in the City Prison on Tuesday night. An Italian named Bosquet, who had been put in the same cell with a Frenchman named Lefoat, made an attack on his fellow-prisoner with a jack-knife, and wounded him so badly that he will not probably recover. Lefoat had been confined for committing an assault at sea, and Bosquet was confined for committing an assault on a negro boy.

A considerable fall of snow set in last night about 8 o'clock, and continued up to midnight, with a fair promise of a regular, old-fashioned snow-storm.

A meeting was held at Manhattan Hall, Broadway, corner of Thirty-second-street, last evening, at which Mr. McAdam, the candidate for Councilman from the Fourth District at the late election, submitted a statement intended to show that he was elected by rights, and censuring the action of the City Canvassers in declaring Alexander Faeka the successful candidate. Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee was appointed to take what further action should be deemed necessary.

There was a collision on the North River yesterday afternoon between two boats on the Hoboken Ferry. Considerable damage was done to the boats, and some of the passengers injured, but none fatally.

Joe Coburn, the pugilist, upon learning that Officer Davis, whom he recently stabbed, would probably recover, has surrendered himself to the Police. He was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 3,000 bales at steady rates. Flour was in better request. Grain was less active. Provisions were heavy and languid. Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides and Tobacco attracted less attention. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 686 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were decidedly dull yesterday, the demand for live bullocks being very limited, while the supply for the week has been comparatively large. The receipts at all the City markets number 3,237, against 1,672 for the corresponding week last year. The large supply of dressed meats now arriving, together with an abundance of poultry, materially lessens the requirements of the butchers for bullocks. The average decline yesterday as compared with the previous week was ½c.@¾c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight, and even at these rates there were some 400 cattle still unsold last evening. Notwithstanding the financial troubles last year, beef sold yesterday some 15 per cent. lower than at the close of 1857.

The Landing of Fillibusters.—It is not easy to discover any reliable source for the apparently premature report that the *Susan* has succeeded in landing her "cargo of fillibusters" in Nicaragua. The rumor is given without any statement of the route by which it can have come, and there is therefore little room to believe it correct. It appears that two more British vessels of war have arrived at San Juan; so that with the English ships already there and our own vessels also on the station, the chances are rather that the *Susan* will be stopped off the coast and detained or sent back again.

If, however, she has on the contrary been able to land her one hundred and eighty emigrants on the soil of Nicaragua, it is fearful to consider what their fate is likely to be. The universal sentiment of the people is in the highest degree unfavorable to them and their enterprise; they could never undertake to meet the odds that could, and no doubt would, be brought against them wherever they might appear; and they have no reserve whatever to fall back upon. It will not be a qnestion of taking Nicaragua, but of being able to procure sufficient food to keep body and soul together. Let them march one mile into the interior, and the whole country,—its inhabitants and its climate,—will be as one enemy against them. Their only hope of safety is the sea; their only friends the ships, one of whose objects it is to save them from ruin by preventing them from rushing on the inevitable fate which these miserable dupes of Walker are so resolutely pursuing.

And it is here that the evil results of Administrative incapacity are most painfully seen. In order to please a miserable minority of Southern men—whose only influence with the President is dne to the facts that they are violent in their manner, and that he is therefore afraid of them—he virtually permits, by not effectually preventing, such expeditions to leave the country. Such of our countrymen as are fools enough to become dupes of Walker, accordingly find the door open for them by which they may enter into their folly, and take the consequences. The obligations of the United States towards Nicaragua are disregarded—the horrors of war are forced upon a peaceful neighbor—imminent risk of quarrel with European Powers is nnnecessarily incurred, and two or three hundred Americans are suffered to die the most miserable of deaths in a foreign land, to the disgrace of their own country, and all because we have an incapable person at the head of our Government.

### The Last Cuban Canard.

What manner of man General U. S. Releau may be, or whence he comes, we do not pretend to know. He may possibly be a Presidential candidate from the *Herald* office, where a large staff of minor generals seem to be kept constantly on hand; or he may be a liberator of Mexico, on his way to Sonora. But wheresoever and whatsoever he may be, he has made himself responsible for a ridiculous rumor of intended insurrection in Cuba, with an accompaniment of French fleets, tricolors and Zouaves.

The General's story comes to us from New-Orleans, where it is devoutly believed,—the good people of that city of amalgamations having inherited from their Gallic progenitors an almost Parisian appetite for newspaper *canards*, of which their imaginstion is quite as prolific as is Chesapeake Bay of canvasbacks. Circumstantial the narrative can hardly be pronounced to be. It lacks the particularity of *Robinson Crusoe*; nor is the deficiency redeemed by any brilliant touches of the kind which must immortalize the *History of Baron Munchausen*. A more flat, foolish and imbecile rumor never echoed from the hundred lips of common fame.

"General Releau" avers that the Cubans are organizing an outbreak against the Spanish authority; that "some hundreds" of Americans are on the island aiding and abetting in this organization, and nothing but the imminent peril of a French intervention can arrest the development of the new Republic of the Antilles. If General Releau were General Lopez *redivivus*, and rapping out his revelations through some ringleted daughter of New-England, he could not utter nonsense more absolute and deplorable.

It is possible, certainly, that the language used by Mr. Buchanan in his recent message on the subject of our relations with Spain may have given fresh uneasiness to the Spanish officials in the "ever-faithful Island." If a stout, well-armed man, of saturnine aspect, should walk into Tiffany's shop on Broadway, and gravely inform the proprietor that he and a few of his friends had made up their minds that all the silver-plate department of that establishment was essential to the perfection of their domestic arrangements, the proprietors would, no doubt, exhibit an unusual interest in the Metropolitan Police, and redouble their nightly guards. And it would be rating the common sense of General Concha and his subordinates lower than we have any pretence for doing, to imagine that they have seen without concern the open proclamation by an American President of an intention to appropriate the Island of Cuba, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

But there is no earthly reason for supposing that anything like a deliberate scheme for achieving the independence of Cuba is now or has ever been set on foot by any considerable number of Cubans. Revolutions, in an island like Cuba, are not to be made by the masses of the people. The masses of the people are not merely careless of any political rights beyond those which they at present enjoy, but quite incompetent, by their want of education, to the combination, and, by their want of means, to the successful execution of any orderly plan of revolt. Give the *guajiro* of Cuba his cigar, his *aguadiente*, his gossip with his neighbors under the broad roof of the *tienda*, his pacing-horse, his silver buttons and his *machete*, and he would stare at the offer of a ballot-box as blankly as a Turkish Pacha at an invitation to breakfast on sausages and buckwheat cakes. The senaration of Cuba from Spain could only be effected, as it is, in fact, only desired, by the great proprietors, upon whom the burden of metropolitan taxation especially weighs, and who alone possess the intelligence and the wealth essential to maintain a systematic struggle. And upon these men Spain holds a terrible mortgage in the institution of Slavery. They will never willingly risk a great convulsion of the body politic, such as tore away the American Continent from the crowns of England and Castile. Could they find themselves and their property transferred, without a struggle, from the exhausting sway of the Spanish *camarilla* to the self-government which belongs to an American State, they would no doubt rejoice in the change. But it must be effected tranquilly, if it is to be effected profitably.

These truths are so obvious to every one at all familiar with the condition of Cuba, or with the laws which govern the action of great bodies of men, that one is almost ashamed to recur to them. But the perpetual revival by the Press of different sections of this country of just such preposterous stories as this of the mysterious General Releau, makes it necessary that the elementary facts of the Cuban question should be constantly kept before the people. And this the more urgently that we can hardly acquit the President of all complicity in these mischievous delusions of the public mind. Nothing, perhaps, not even its vacillations in all matters of fixed principle, more surely marks a second-rate character than the tenacity with which it clings to impracticable schemes. To cleave to an object apparently impossible, and with devices ever varying as the circumstances vary of the indomitable pursuit, to follow and to compass it belongs to the truly great. To hammer away in the face of all changes and of all warnings upon one particular way of doing a particular thing, is the peculiar passion of small minds. And never was this passion more dismally conspicuous in the career of any American statesman than in the Cuban policy of Mr. Buchanan. He has set his heart upon winning Cuba by a *coup de main*. That Cuba cannot be won by a *coup de main*—and that it would be of no conceivable value to us if it were so won, are facts long ago demonstrated. But demonstration is thrown away upon the President. He is as impassible in the presence of common sense as he is pliable in the soft hands of his lady friends. He can sacrifice his Central-American policy, on the very eve of success, to Lady Ouseley; but he cannot sacrifice his Cuban policy, when proved absurd, to the exigences of statesmanship.

It was made quite clear six months ago that the United States, by acting in concert with England in relation to the Spanish toleration of the Slave-trade, might either force Spain into an arrangement for surrendering Cuba formally to the Union, or compel her into such modifications of her commercial system as would have secured to us most of the substantial benefits to be expected from annexation. We have the best reason to believe that such was at that time the conviction of the English Government; that England was prepared to take measures in common with us for bringing about one or the other of these results; and that Mr. Buchanan was made fully aware of his opportunity. But the President was as busy then as Baal when his prophets cried aloud to him. He was with his friends from Tammany or with his foes from up the river; he was settling grave questions of Collectorships and party fidelity, and had no leisure for mere statesmanship. Moreover, he cherished his previous purpose of a *coup de main*.

That purpose still haunts him. Having sacrificed one after another two-thirds of the great objects he professed to have in view when he entered the White House, he will sacrifice Cuba also to this unconquerable crotchet. He will foster, in a sly, intangible way, all sorts of vexatious and exciting reports of intended Cuban plots and projected descents upon the Island. He will please the public mind, from time to time, with such imbecile ebullitions of pettifogging fillibusterism as his recent manifesto in the *Union* pronouncing "Spain an Insolvent Debtor," and proposing to proceed against her with our "naval constables." And of all this he will reap simply one kind of fruit at home—a gradual disgust of the public mind with the whole subject of Cuba; and one abroad—a gradual exasperation of Spain and Europe with a Government which can neither command its citizens nor its temper, and which wants the poor courage of conquest as utterly as the high courage of honesty.

### The India Proclamation.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," says the bard, and of all the examples which history furnishes of the truth of this axiom, none is more striking than the recent proclamation of the Queen of England to the people of India. The course of Great Britain towards the inhabitants of her dependencies has uniformly been arrogant and harsh, until some especial opposition from themselves, or some striking examples of opposition elsewhere, have shown at once the folly and the danger of adherence to a policy which exhibited rather the power than the affection of the mother country. When her North American Colonies rebelled against the attempted tyranny of England, and manifested their determination to resist it to the end, the King and his Government were disposed to go to greater lengths for conciliation than they had ever dreamed of resorting to for oppression. But they had persevered too long in their determination to assert the supremacy of imperial rule, and were too late in applying the remedy, which was suggested more by their fears than by a timely sense of justice. The result taught England a lesson which she has remembered, and its results are seen in the readiness with which popular demands have been met in the Canadas and in Australia; in the concessions which have been made to even the wildest and most absurd schemes of government demanded by the people of Jamaica; in the extensive means adopted to supply the clamors of Demerara and Berbice for immigration; and in the highly liberal policy which has marked the administration of imperial rule in the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope.

If the lesson so learned and so generally applied by England were not early enough extended to India, some, and indeed a very great portion of that error, is easily traceable to the unwieldy donble machinery of Government by which the affairs of that vast dependency were managed. The East India Company had its prerogative and its rights, which were, under the charter from the Government, independent of the privileges of the Crown; and if this *imperium in imperio* contrived to exercise its functions without clashing with those of the Throne, there can be little doubt that the harmonious working of so complicated a system was obtained at the cost of the rights of the people governed. The theory of the Government of India always had for its basis the assumption that the natives were unfit for equality with the dominant race, either socially or politically. In England, India was regarded chiefly as an outlet for patronage, and as a field for the acquirement of wealth, involving certainly a temporary alleviation from the pleasures and refinements of home, but affording opportunities for a *laisser aller* description of life replete with animal enjoyment. The wants, the feelings, and the prejudices of the natives were little, if at all, considered. It is true that the conquerors of India had taken with them the love of fairness before the law which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon; but the social arrogance which equally distinguishes the Englishman in authority was manifest in every relation of the owners towards the natives of the soil of India. Pretexts of the most flimsy character were employed as grounds for the seizure of important Principalities, or for the exaction of tribute from States which speedily fell from the position of tributaries to that of subjects; and every fresh acquisition of territory rendered further seizures not only inevitable in the order of things, but absolutely necessary to the preservation of the possessions already annexed.

It may be, then, that India would have been more liberally governed in a political point of view, though it is too much to expect that the people would have been more generously treated, socially, if the charter of the East India Company had never been renewed or had been earlier abolished. The lesson which England had already learned in this quarter of the world would, doubtless, have borne fruit at the Antipodes. But the masters of India were destined to receive a further lesson in the school of adversity, whose uses are so salutary and beneficial. The Sepoy mutiny soon merged into the Indian rebellion, and England very nearly lost her Empire in Asia before she began to understand how she ought to govern it.

How distasteful soever the word "Tory," which describes the supposed proclivities of the present Government of England, may be there and in this country, it cannot be denied that since Lord Derby's reaccession to office, his Cabinet has conducted the affairs of the kingdom with consummate skill and tact, and with a more ready and becoming regard to the wants and the spirit of the age than were visible in the co[illegible] with more popular [illegible]. Nor is the recent "Proclamation to the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs and People of India," the least commendable of the public acts of Lord Derby's Government. In this document the Tory disapproval of the unquestionably unjust annexation of Oude, finds expression in the solemn declaration that England disclaims no extension of her present territorial possessions, while the new policy of the mother country towards India sets forth that she will respect the rights, dignity and honor of the native Princes, and will sanction no encroachment on their dominions; that she holds herself bound to the natives of her Indian possessions by the same obligations which bind her to the other subjects of the realm; that the ancient rights of the people to the land shall be faithfully observed; that the most perfect and complete religious liberty shall be enjoyed in India; and that *natives*, "*of whatever race or creed, shall be freely and impartially admitted to such offices as they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge.*"

A more liberal programme of Government it is impossible to imagine, and there is in the antecedents of England—the pledges of whose Government have this advantage over those of our Cabinets, that they mean what they say—every reason to believe that the engagements so made will be loyally adhered to. The result must be beneficial in the highest degree to India, and therefore cannot fail to be advantageous to Great Britain. It must consolidate her power in the East, and make the British Empire in India more than a mere tradition of Clive, or a confused dream after a Leadenhall-street dinner. The blood spilt and the treasure expended in suppressing the Indian Rebellion would have been merely a precious waste had they failed to convey to the people of England this great lesson of adversity. They will, on the contrary, have been gloriously expended if they result in accomplishing the civil and religious freedom of so many millions of men.

### Canals and Railroads.

We published, yesterday, a series of resolutions adopted by the Canal Convention at Syracuse,—a body composed of some 400 persons, connected, more or less directly, with Canal navigation. They urge the completion of the enlargement by a direct tax; but the main object of the meeting seems to have been to urge measures against the railroads. Indeed, if the meeting had been styled an Anti-Railroad Convention, its purposes would have been more accurately stated than in its actual title. They recommend the imposition of tolls on railroad freight,—and the enactment of a law requiring railroads to publish their rates of freight at stated periods,—to charge equal rates on way and through freight, and to carry freight in Winter at rates not exceeding by more than twenty per cent. the lowest Summer charges.

We think the Convention committed a grave error in declaring that the restoration of railroad tolls is "the true remedy" for the ills to which the treasury and the canals are subject. The admission that canals cannot maintain their position as a thoroughfare of freight against railroad competition, would, if true, be manifestly fatal. Fortunately it is not true. The worst which can result from railroad rivalry is some delay in completing the enlargement. When that great work shall be accomplished, the canal can defy competition.

The event, so long desired, is now too near to be rendered doubtful. Nothing, certainly, is to be gained by concessions on the part of canal men that railroads can offer superior inducements as carriers of freight. The public will use that mode of conveyance which is best and cheapest whether by land or water, and will not readily snbmit to any legislative protection of canals. Besides, it must be apparent to gentlemen so well informed as those assembled at Syracuse, that, even if desirable, the reatoration of railroad tolls as they existed prior to 1851, is wholly impracticable. The railroad interest is far too strong to be so easily strangled. The public, too, have an interest in cheap transportation by rail, at least as great as that of the companies themselves. Indeed it may well be doubted whether the profits of the railways of this State would net be enhanced by a total abstinence from freight transportation, as it is asserted by the best authorities that the expenses incurred in the freight department of their business equal, if they do not exceed, the receipts.

The true position to be taken by the friends of the canals, as a matter of fact and of policy, is that with the enlarged channel, and consequent steam navigation, the canal will offer a medium of transportation which can neither be surpassed nor equaled. It is the duty and the interest of the State to hasten this consummation, which, when secured, will at once accommodate the people and furnish an enduring source of revenue.

Nor can anything be gained by meddling by law with the business management of the railroads. There are very good reasons for charging more per mile for carrying freight short distances than long ones,—for the expense of handling is greater,—and any such law as the one proposed might very well lead the companies to refuse way-freight altogether. It is utter folly for the friends of canals, or anybody else, to attempt to coerce business ont of its natural channels by legislation. The friends of the old Pennsylvania wagons might as well have solicited laws against the canals, as for the friends of the latter to seek their maintenance by laws hostile to railroads. The public interest lies on the aide of the best service,—and whether it be by canal or railway, it will inevitably take that channel.

More Falsehoods.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* copies from a New-York "commercial paper," which it receives in exchange, a statement that the gentleman who was Bank Superintendent when the Bank advertisements were ordered to be published in the New-York Times, was a "*large stockholder*" in that paper. The *Atlas and Argus* will be good enough to note that the assertion is utterly untrue. The then Superintendent had no more pecuniary interest in the Times than he had in the moon. Perhaps General Webb will be good enough to invent some new falsehood concerning the proprietorship of the Times. These old ones are a little stale.

Mr. Whitney, of New-York, applied to a physician of that City for treatment of a bronchial affection. The Doctor undertook the application of nitrate of silver by the use of an instrument invented by himself, and, dnring the operation, he punctured the windpipe, causing the death of the patient in one week.—*Boston Post.*

We beg to inform the *Post* that the above statement is utterly and totally false,—a deliberate fabrication, without the slightest warrant or foundation in fact.

Fine Art.—A fine portrait of Ralph Waldo Emerson has just been published in Boston by Mr. Charles H. Brainard, whose "Gallery of Eminent Americans" now numbers some fifty or sixty subjects executed in the best style of lithography, and remarkable for the fidelity of the likenesses.

### FROM ARIZONA.

The Northern Frontier in Sinaloa—The Recent Battle—Indian Depredations—Effect of the [illegible]

Tucson, A. T., Tuesday, Dec. [illegible]

Your readers will have learned of the [illegible] fought in Sinaloa between Pesqueira's troops, under Jesus Garcia Morales, and some four hundred of Gandara's troops, under Gen. Sekunda.

It is impossible for us here to get at the truth of the result, as Pesquera does not permit letters to be sent by any without an examination of them, destroying such as do not contain intelligence favoring his side.

The first report we got was that Gandara's troops were completely routed, Gen. Sekunda with fourteen officers and sixty men being killed, and that Pesquera (the so-called Liberal Party) lost only seven officers and some twenty men, Gen. Morales being severely wounded. Since then it has been ascertained that Gen. Morales, who is Pesquera's favorite General, died of his wounds soon after the engagement, and there are rumors that Gandara's (the Government Party were not so badly beaten.

[illegible] While Pesquera assumes to be of the Liberal Party, he is far from it, he being the greatest despot in the State of Sonora. Gandara has always been a Liberalist. Neither of them paying allegiance to the Central power.

This fight was really brought about by Pesquera's ascertaining that four hundred troops were organized in the State of Sinaloa, (once a part of Sonora,) and, knowing if such an organization once got into Sonora they would be joined by a very large proportion of the inhabitants, and at once overthrow his Government, as a ruse he sent a body of troops, of about the same number, to aid the Liberal Party in Sinaloa, but really to destroy this Gandara organization. I have no doubt he was in a measure successful, yet, with nine-tenths of the people against him, he cannot long hold power.

We are anxiously looking to see what course Congress will take in relation to the organization for the Territory of Arizona. We are satisfied of one thing, that our delegate (Lieutenant Mowry) will use every exertion to accomplish it. We also look with great interest as to what will be done towards the purchase of Sonora, which is of more importance to us than anything else, as it gives us an outlet on the Gulf, only 175 miles from the centre of the Territory.

At present we have no new Indian depredations. Captain Ewell, of the Dragoons, returned from a short campaign a few days since. He visited the camp of one section of the Apache tribe. He made them agree to return all animals stolen, and to steal no more. They insist upon it that they do not want to kill Americans (which they have not done) or to steal their animals. It is the Mexicans that they are after. They do not understand why the Americans care about the Sonorians. You can't induce them to believe we have treaty stipulations (unwise ones) to be complied with. "Let us go into Sonora and take animals through here (Arizona) on our return, and we will not molest you," is their reply to propositions for a treaty.

An expedition like that fitted out against the Camanches, under a judicious officer acquainted with the country, is what is wanted, and the only thing that will break them up and scatter them. Major Van Dorn was perfectly successful and has destroyed the power of the once powerful Camanche. He lost quite a number of men, it is true, as compared with the expeditions in Oregon, but is entitled to much credit for his success, as the Oregon campaign is the most remarkable one on record. No officer will advise a less number than 300 to 400 *well-drilled* troops, and an indefinite time; that number is not in the whole Territory, including Fort Yuma, which may be considered on the edge of it.

Much is said about these depredations in Eastern papers; it is greatly exaggerated. They steal some stock; but *not one American* has been killed by them for the past year. Yet, the fact of their propensity to "run off animals" makes it unsafe to trust them running at large. In this they have no regard for Americans; although, if they are caught at it, they say they would not have done so if they had known it belonged to Americans.

### Reception of Senator Douglas.

Mr. Douglas was engaged, almost without intermission, yesterday, in receiving his personal and political friends, in the parlors of the Everett House. Among his visitors were Hon. James L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. John B. Haskin, and Mr. Gideon N. Saunders. In the course of the afternoon he was waited on by Mr. John Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen; and Messrs. Brady and McSpedon, members of the Committee of the Common Council, which had been appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions extending to the honorable Senator the hospitalities of the City.

When the preliminary introductions were over, and mutual compliments exchanged, Mr. Brady, as Chairman of the Committee, presented the resolutions in question, observing, at the same time, that not only did they constitute him the guest of the Municipal authorities, but tendered to him the freedom of the City, and expressed entire approval of his political course.

Mr. Douglas replied as follows:

The honor, gentlemen, which you have just tendered me, accompanied as it has been by the flattering intimation of your approval of my public course, has completely surprised me, for, until I had the pleasure of meeting you last night, I was not aware that this hospitable reception was intended. Indeed, I was not vain enough to imagine that my career had attracted the attention of the authorities of this great City, or that they had been so much impressed in my favor as to deem it appropriate to exhibit towards me those marks of their approval. Such a compliment from any body of my fellow-citizens is not lightly to be regarded, but when it comes from the City of New-York, the great Metropolis of this American continent, the great commercial, social, and intellectual heart of this nation—a City which, under the auspices of the Constitution of the United States, is destined to take the position, before long, of the first city in either hemisphere—then, indeed, gentlemen, the honor far surpasses my poor powers of acknowledgment.

My feelings of gratitude at this memorial of your esteem are heightened when I reflect that this City represents the interests of all the States and of all the Territories of this Union. Sectional controversies may disturb other portions of the country, but New-York, I am proud to say, has never listened, and will never listen, to appeals which have for their aim to array the North against the South, to array the South against the North, or to incite any one section of our country against any other. The pulsations of the heart of New-York are felt throughout the Union, and that heart pulsates alone for the Union. New-York exerts no influence that is not conservative and patriotic. New-York entertains no policy adverse to the general good, and favors none that is not calculated to promote peace, fraternity and good feeling among all the States and advance the good of all the people of this country.

To receive, then, so high a compliment, and under circumstances so flattering, is, let me repeat, one of the proudest events of my life. I gratefully accept it, and in receiving this document from you, I hope to transmit it to my children as a memorial of your appreciation of my public services, which, however humble, will not, I hope, prove entirely fruitless in advancing the best interests of our common country.

When these formalities had terminated, the question as to whether Mr. Douglas would not name a day on which to receive his friends at the City Hall, was made the topic of a brief conversation. It was eventually arranged that Mr. Douglas should see his friends at the Governor's Rooms between one and two o'clock on Friday (to-morrow.)

We are further informed that the Hon. Senator will be serenaded at the Everett House on Friday evening at 9 o'clock. Dodsworth's full band had been engaged, and it is confidently predicted that the bone and sinew of the City will be on hand, in the expectation that the "Little Giant" will make himself heard.

A New Editor.—Jesse Clemens, formerly United States Senator from Alabama, has assumed the editorship of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Eagle and Inquirer*. In his introductory he announces that it will be a party paper; that it will wage war upon the miscalled Democracy of the day,—opposing all its factions as alike corrupt and dishonest, and holding the whole party responsible for the evils that have grown out of the Cincinnati Platform. He opposes the State Rights Party of the South, because he thinks them fanatical, and that no one section can deliberately intend the oppression of any other. As for the disunionists *per se*, who look to civil discord as a blessing, and to paternal strife as a cause of rejoicing, he has no words to waste upon them. What party he will support, Mr. Clemens does not say,—but he leaves no doubt as to those which he intends to oppose.

### PERSONAL.

Signorina Felicite Vestvali, now in Europe, will remain to fulfill two engagements—one in Milan, at the La Scala, for the Carnival, and one in London, with Badiali, for the ensuing season.

The Hon. B. F. Butler left legacies to several benevolent institutions, and among them one to the new Inebriate Asylum, of which he was President at the time of his death.

A firm of flour-dealers in Boston have sent to the Rev. Perez Mason, of the Independence City Mission, forty sacks of flour, to be distributed among the worthy poor of the city.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS FOR SAVING LIFE.—An interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon, at the private rooms of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in Wall-street, in the presentation of medals, by the Life-saving Benevolent Association, to various persons whose names have been honorably mentioned in connection with the saving of life upon the ocean. Hitherto these presentations have been private, but the interest manifested by the public in the proceedings of the Society has induced the managers to give more publicity to their presentations. Among the spectators present yesterday were Captain JOSEPH CONSTOCK, formerly of the steamship *Baltic*; Captain C. H. MARSHALL, JOHN D. JONES, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, DAVID FELT, Esq., and others. Captain VONDENHOF, Mr. VROOM, mate, and two seamen of the Dutch ship *Sophie Elizabeth* were also present. At 3 o'clock, DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President of the Society, rose and explained the object of the meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New-York. He read letters addressed to Captain ERNEST RENAUD, of the French bark *Maurice*, granting a gold medal to him for his humanity and courege in rescuing a portion of the passengers of the burning steamship *Austria*. Also, one to Captain EDWARD FUHRMANN, of the Norwegian ship *Catarina*, presenting the gold medal of the Association, for having also saved a portion of the *Austria's* passengers. They were each suitably inscribed. Another letter was read, addressed to Mr. OLIVER N. BROOKS, the keeper of the Falkland Island Lighthouse, presetting the gold medal for the rescue, at great personal peril, of the crew of a vessel recently wrecked on that Island. The medals for the two Captains will be sent to them through their respective Consuls. Mr. LORD then called the names of Capt. VONDENHOF, Mr. VROOM, his mate, and two seamen, FATER VISSA and EOWASE THUNE, who all stood forward and were addressed in terms of suitable commendation for the noble part they acted in saving fifteen lives from the British bark *Jeannie Johnston*, on the 21st of October last, on a voyage to this port, "after an exposure to sufferings which in the history of shipwrecks has seldom been equaled." The President then handed to the captain and mate each a gold medal, and to each of the seamee a silver medal, suitably inscribed. The seamen returned their thanks for the gift, the company shook hands with them, and all departed much pleased with the ceremony.

OPERATIONS OF THE MAYOR'S SQUAD FOR THE YEAR 1858.—The annual report of the Mayor's Squad of Police has been made out for presentation to the Police Commissioners, and exhibits the following statement of the doings of the squad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858. The average number of policemen detailed for the squad, and who have been engaged in active duty during the year, has been about 22. Total number of arrests during the year were 2,477. Of these 331 were arrested for dealing in lottery-policies; 69 for gambling; 212 for mock auction and other swindles; 50 for keeping disorderly houses; 331 for violation of City Ordinances, and the remainder for various other crimes and misdemeanors of different grades. About 3,500 complaints for violation of City ordinances are said to have been made to the Corporation-Attorney, of which no notice was taken. The fines collected for violation of City ordinances amount, during the year, to $1,981. The amount of money recovered by the squad from mock-auction stores, bogus ticket offices, and other swindling operations, including the sum recolved by Marshal STEVENS for violation of Corporation ordinances, is set down at $16,640 64. The arrest of lottery dealers, gamblers and mock auction swindlers, numbering in all 632, have not resulted in a single conviction. Among the 50 arrested for keeping disorderly houses, there have been about a dozen convictions. Sergeant BIRNEY has spent a good deal of time in gathering statistics of the more prominent sources of crime and rascality in the City, and gives the following as the result of his investigations: "Bogus ticket offices, 9—persons employed therein, 24; mock auction stores, 12—number of persons engaged in the business, 100; lottery dealers, 46—persons employed, 128; policy offices, 450—persons employed, 2,000; gambling houses, 71—persons employed, 305; houses of public prostitution, 225—females, 3,000; swindling hotels 4—number of persons engaged, 10; fortune tellers, 26—employees, 50; obscene publishers, 25; street prostitutes, 500; runners for various swindling establishments, 300; professional beggars, 200; low groggeries, 4,000; whole amount of money annually contributed to the support of the above establishments, $13,000,000. The Mayor's squad have also broken up, during the past year, 185 bogus gift enterprises, and other kindred swindles in this and other States, and returned to the victims, through the Mayor's office and the dead-letter office at Washington, between $30,000 and $30,000."

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS.—The Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, ELIJAH F. PURDY in the Chair. Letters were received from several parties in Liverpool with reference to the protested orders for inland tickets issued by them to emigrants leaving for this country. They acknowledge the sale of the tickets but refuse to make them good. The letters were referred to the British Consul to take proper action in the premises. A number of emigrants, who had been thus defrauded, arrived at this port from Liverpool, on Christmas day in the packet ship *D. Webster*, Capt. LAURENCE. Their names are John Dunn, Mrs. Williams and two children, Mrs. Singleton, Charles Goodman, P. Knight, Mary A. Hall and two children, Mrs. Britton and four children, John Mink and Mrs. Ann Porter. The parties issuing these worthless inland passage tickets at Liverpool are E. S. FLYNN, H. HITCHINS & Co., JAS. THORBURN, SABEL & COSTIS, GEO. PEACIFAL, GEO. WILKIE & Co. JOHN A. KENNADY, Esq., who was present, stated that intelligent parties among the above-named emigrants informed him that advertisements had been extensively circulated through Great Britain warning all persons leaving for America against delaying the purchase of their tickets until their arrival here. It appears from the weekly statement that to Dec. 29, 77,460 emigrants had arrived at this port, 191 of whom reached here during the week immediately preceding that date. At the same time last year the total was 183,228, being a decrease during the present year of 105,768. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $14,999 61.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN THE FOURTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.—An indignation meeting of citizens of the Fourth Councilmanic District was held at Manhattan Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, last evening, the object being to express disapprobation of the action of the Board of City Canvassers, in declaring ALEXANDER FREER the Councilman elect from this District, instead of JAMES G. MCADAM. There were hardly 50 persons present and one-half of these were policemen. Mr. JOHN H. WARD was called to the Chair, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read and confirmed. Mr. MCADAM, the Republican candidate for Councilman at the late election, submitted a statement in which he endeavored to show that he and not Mr. FREER was the elected candidate. Mr. MCADAM claims that at the lowest calculation he had a clear majority of 91 votes over his opponent. The statement was indorsed by the meeting, and a series of resolutions deprecating attacks on the purity of the elective franchise, and declaring it the duty of all who love their country to resist every invasion of the rights of suffrage. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. A Committee of three from each Ward was appointe to confer with the Republican Central Committee, and take such further action as they deemed proper. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

COLLISION ON THE HOBOKEN FERRY—SEVERAL INJURED.—As the boat *Patterson* was making her trip from Hoboken yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, she came in collision with the boat *Chancellor Livingston*. The whole side of the ladies' cabin was torn away, and the occupants were thrown on the deck. Several ladies aboard the *Patterson* sustained more or loss injury. One lady had her arm broken, besides several bruises. An assistant editor of one of the Hoboken papers received an injury from one of the flying splinters, which struck him in the side. The catastrophe was purely accidental, as the great storm raging at the time prevented the pilots of the boats from seeing their close proximity. The amount of damage done the *Patterson* it will take about $200 to repair.

LOSS OF A THOUSAND DOLLAR DRAFT.—A draft for one thousand dollars, drawn by GEORGE PEABODY, to the order of Mrs. JANE ANN PENTLAND, upon DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., (No. 446,) indorsed by Mrs. PENTLAND, and *certified*, was lost yesterday forenoon in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry. The porte monnaie containing the draft, also had in it $48 in City bills, three being of the denomination of $10. Payment of the draft has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating it. Mrs. P. thinks she lost it in the ladies' room at the ferry. She is the wife of Mr. JOSEPH PENTLAND, the Circus man.

CARMEN'S LICENSES.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen was to have met in room No. 8, City Hall, at 12 M., yesterday, to take into consideration a petition presented by carmen in relation to license. The carmen are allowed by law to keep three carts each, and the petitioners ask that they may be permitted to keep as many each as they respectively please. There is considerable opposition to the request of the petitioners among the poorer carmen, who cannot afford to keep many carts. Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON appeared for the petitioners at the appointed hour yesterday, but there was not a quorum present and no meeting was held. It is understood that nothing will be done in relation to the matter until after the organization of the new Board.

NEWS FROM GENERAL PAEZ.—Captain MORROW, of the schooner *Daniel Trowbridge*, from St. Thomas, while at the Mayor's office yesterday, reported the particulars of his meeting General PAEZ and suite at that port, where the *Atlantic* had put in short of coal. He says the General was walking about as briskly as any of the party. He had quite recovered from his accident, and remarked to Captain MORROW that it was not half as serious as was at first supposed. Letters were sent on in care of Captain M. for Major-General SANDFORD and one or two other gentlemen in this city.

DEATH FROM DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Coroner HILLS yesterday held an loquest at No. 643 Washington-street, upon the body of MRS. MARY KIRBY, an Irish woman, 26 years of age, who died from *delirium tremens*. From the appearance of the body, which was covered with bruises, it was thought at first that death had been caused by ill-treatment on the part of her husband, but a *post mortem* examination showed it to have been the effects of liquor. The Jury, however, in their verdict, censured the husband for the brutal treatment his wife had manifestly received at his hands.

THE WEATHER.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a regular snow-storm set in, and in a short time the streets were perfectly covered. At 12 o'clock last night there was no abatement of the storm; but the weather was milder and the indications of sleighing were in consequence not very promising. The travel on the City Railroads was impeded very much by the storm, and extra force had to be applied to the cars.

AN ALBANY FIRE-COMPANY IN THE CITY.—Engine Company Number Eight, MARTIN DELEHANTY, foreman, arrived from Albany yesterday by the 4 o'clock Hudson River train. The Company number 73 all told. They were accompanied by the Corset Band of Albany. The objects of the visit are to receive a new "machiee" which has been built for them here, to see the city, and shake hands with their brother firemen of New-York. By invitation they attended LAURA KEENE'S theatre, *en masse*. They will remain three days.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER SWORN IN.—Mr. ROBT. T. HAWS, the Comptroller elect, took the oath of office before the Mayor yesterday morning. For several weeks past the clerks at the Mayor's office have been busily engaged in administering the oath of office to the chosee nes.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION.—This Association, composed of young men of all classes, is endeavoring to found a library, and for this purpose arrangements have been made for a course of very attractive lectures. The first of the series will be delivered this evening by Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who has selected for his theme "The Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society." The lecture was to have been delivered last week, but was postponed in consequence of the inclemeecy of the weather. Mr. MEAGHER, who is a graceful and gifted lecturer, will doubtless attract a large audience this evening.

### Police Reports.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY IN THE TOMBS—A MAN STABBED EIGHTEEN TIMES BY THE COMPANION OF HIS CELL.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a most shocking tragedy was perpetrated in the Tombs. The night watchmen, Finley and Smith, were at first attracted by loud screams, which they soon traced to cell No. 101, occupied by Charles Lefort and Juen Bosqeet. The former was a French sailor, imprisoned on a charge of felonious assault, and the latter had been committed only last Saturday, for dangerously stabbing a colored boy. The two prisoners had been conversing together on this night previous, in a very friendly way, and nothing in their demeanor gave any indication of the scene exposed to view when the Warden opened the doors of their cell. There stood Bosquet with a jack-knife in one hand and a table-fork in the other, both dripping with blood, and, prostrate on the floor, ley Lefort, mangled and gashed in the most frightful manner, quite insensible, and with the blood oozing from numerous wounds. The villain, it seems, was interrupted in his butchery, for he had not completed the work upon which he was engaged. The victim was still alive, and owes his life, possibly it can yet be saved, to the timely presence of the officers. It would appear that the brutal act was committed without any provocation whatever. Lefort was lying asleep when Bosquet, armed with knife and fork, made his desperate onslaught upon him. After he had used the knife till it was blunted, the ruffian thrust his fork into Lefort's head, and the prongs, coming in contact with the skull, bent over, so that, in removing the weapon, quantities of flesh and hair were pulled out. At this moment the Wardens appeered. They promptly seized Bosquet, and, having hand-cuffed him, reached him up. Lefort was also immediately removed and the prison physician was summoned to attend him. Upon examination, it was found that he had been stabbed in the head, thighs and broast—wounds which were not considered dangerous; but one stab in the groin, it is feared, will prove mortal. He received, in all, eighteen wounds. The assassin Bosquet, whose appearance is extremely repulsive, shrugged his shoulders when asked what induced him to commit such a deed, and dropped his bloody weapons with a grunt when the Wardens appeared. He has been only a few years in the country, and does not appear to have followed any particular business. He will be tried at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

HARD USAGE OF A COUNTRYMAN.—Charles A. Stroh, a resident of Franklin County; and manufacturer of duplicating impression paper, came to this City on the 16th of this month on business, and soon fell in with one Henne, residing in North Williamstreet. He had been in town only a few days, when he was induced by Henne to visit a groggery kept by Herman Krawl and wife, in Greenwich-street. While there he was persuaded to imbibe rather too freely, and finding himself grossing collision, he handed his money ($626) to Mrs. Krawl for safe keeping, and went to bed. On asking for the return of his deposit in the morning, he was informed by Mrs. Krawl that he had spent it all the night previous, with the exception of the insignificant sum of $59. In this dilemma, he resorted to his old friend Heeoe, who, instead of helping him out of the scrape, persuaded him to keep dark about it, and by co-means appeal to the police. He then went to board with Henne, where he remained until his money was gone, which was not long, as he was charged exorbitantly for everything, and was then turned out of doors. He now pledged his coat for $5, with which he started for Brooklyn, but there, too, he fell smoog thievos, who stole what little money he had and a part of his clothing. He wandered around Brooklyn until he was picked up in the streets in a sick and destitute condition and taken to the Hospital. He was released a day or two since; when he made known his misfortunes to the police, and yesterday Officers Tieman and Searce arrested Krawl and his wife, and took them before Justice CONNOLLY, who hold them to await an examination.

BURGLARIES.—Thomas Briggs, colored, aged 19, was yesterday brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with burglary upon the promises of Schoulor & Freidman, tailors, No. 296 Grand-street. It appears that Briggs, with two others, gained access to this store early yesterday morning, and were about laying in a stock of Winter clothing, when an alarm was given, and two of the burglars made their escape. Briggs was subsequently found concealed in an edjoining yerd, where he was arrested. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.... The residence of Catharine Flynn, No. 386 Houston-street, was entered yesterday morning, and articles of clothing, valued at $40, taken therefrom. The burglar was arrested with the stolen property in his possession, and gave his name as Charles Bergon. He was committed by Justice BRENNAN in default of $2,000 bail.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man, calling himself Jas. Lattern, attempted to pass a $5 bill on the Granite Bank of Boston on Tuesday evening, at the hat store of Martin S. Bryant, No. 408 Grand-street. He was watched by Officer Abbott, who arrested him, together with a confederate who was waiting outside of the store. Several other counterfeits on the same bank were found on their persons. They were both committed by Justice BRENNAN in default of $2,000 bail.

SURRENDER OF JOE COBURN.—Joe Coburn, the pugilist, who stabbed Officer Davidson a few days since in Houston-street, yesterday morning surrendered himself to Capt. Turnbull, and was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who released him on $3,000 bail. Officer Davidson, who was thought at first to have been fatally wounded, is improving and will probably recover.

THE LATE BURGLARY AT BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S.—John McComb *alias* "Jack the Cobbler," who was arrested on Monday on suspicion of having been engaged in the late burglary at Bowen & McNamee's store, was yesterday discharged, after an examination before Justice WELSH, there not being sufficient evidence of identity.

**The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash** as prescribed by Dr. CHURCHILL, for consumption, scrofula and nervous debility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the sole general depôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 49 John-st. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Send for circulars.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.**—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

*To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:*

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,
MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**The Metallic Tabict Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1818. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.**
The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, a few of which are in good order:
4 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 46x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x41.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 26x40.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.
For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

**A Beautiful Holiday Present**
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

**$50. $50.**
**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**New Year Receptions.**
In New-York the presentation of attractions on the first day of each new year, in almost every family, gives to the ladies an excellent opportunity for the display of their ingenuity, tact and good sense.
A noticeable feature last year was the introduction of
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
upon their well-spread and fashionably-arranged tables of refreshments.
These celebrated Crackers seem to impart an additional relish to almost everything they are eaten with, and, being very convenient, have become indispensable on all occasions of social good cheer.

**Holiday Clothing at less than Cost.**
At No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good brown overcoat for $10,
Go to No. 120 Fultoe-st.
For a good pilot overcoat for $8,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good business coat for $6,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For pants and vests, in every variety, at lowest prices,
Go to DRUMGOLD & POOCH,
No. 120 Fulton-st.

**Gents' Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.**—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., offers for sale at retail, for Holiday wear, a rich and elegant assortment of silk, velvet and wool scarfs and scarf ties; also, a large variety of scarf pins of chaste designs and patterns. Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, in connection with all other articles in the Gents' Furnishing line, can be found at the above establishment, and to which the attention of his customers and the public is respectfully invited.

**"Away, away, your flattering arts**
May now betray some simpler hearts,
And you will smile at their believing:
And they shall weep at your deceiving."
But there is no deception in WATKINS' Beautiful Hats. Look for yourselves, Gentlemen; and Ladies, too, fail not to call at Nos. 210 Broadway, and 128 Fulton-st., and see the splendid assortment of Furs that are now being sold at very low rates. JAMES H. WATKINS, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton, and No. 128 Fulton-st.

**Boots, Shoes, &c., for Holiday Times.**—It is well to be nicely shod, at this visiting season particularly; so CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, near 13th-st., has been manufacturing extensively, and has an immense stock of ladies' gaiters, shoes, slippers, &c., either for the street, the house, or the ball-room. Children's boots, shoes, &c., will also be found there in great variety. CANTRELL has likewise provided for the gentleman, and will furnish some of the neatest feet-covering in the City.

**Stearns & Marvin's**
WIDE-PAVEMENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.* Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New York.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New Orleans
} No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

**Eau Athenienne or Hair Restorer.**—This wonderful chemical discovery is not a dye; but, by a chemical combination with the blood in the capillary tubes, restores gray hair and whiskers to their original life-color. It causes a luxuriant growth of new hair, to supply the defects caused by age or sickness. Its use prevents the hair from falling off. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Ericsson's Caloric Engines.**—Engines for pumping, for working printing presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

**Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Ballou's French Yoke Skirts, new style,** made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, a large stock of gents' dressing gowns and a general variety of gents' furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

**Useful Holiday Goods.**
Gentlemen's Fancy Gloves, Peris Scarfs, superior Linen Collars, fine Suspenders, Robes, Mufflers, Shawls, &c., at the popular stand No. 61 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

**Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

**Our Holiday Hat**
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**For the Holidays.**—Elegant Shawls, Dressing-Robes White Silk and Lace Scarfs, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Cashmere Mufflers, Gloves, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Malden-line. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Happy New Year.**—Ladies, if you wish to make presents, we have gents' beautiful embroidered toilet slippers and uppers; also, ladies, misses, boys and children's boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

**A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,**
AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 683 Broadway.

**Cure for Asthma.**
JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

**Wines, Cordials, &c., of the finest Qualities.**—Old Nectar Whisky, very old aed pure, from Allegheny County, Pa.
MACY & JENKINS, No. 146 Fulton-st.

**Barthuli's Family Sewing Machines.**—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—*Times.* OFFICE NO. 469 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

## MARRIED.

MCDONNELL—BELL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 5, by the Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. JAMES MCDONNELL, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss ELIZA ANN BELL, of this City.

PETRIE—MCKEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., GEORGE H. PETRIE to EMMA F., daughter of Mr. John H. McKee, all of this City.

BARNSDALL—PAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. Mr. Buddington, JAMES K. BARNSDALL to ELISABETH A. PAGE, both of the former place.

## DIED.

KNIPE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM, son of James J. and Elisabeth Knipe, aged 2 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 364 Broome st. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HOLT.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 31 West 33d-st., Mrs. JARUSHA HOLT, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Benj. Gomperts, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

WEBB.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, LEWIS WEBB, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 Ridge-st; this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, MARY, widow of Thomas Scott, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Meigs D. Benjamin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 164 East 13th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

PACE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 29, WILLIAM HENRY PECK, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of H. B. Bradshaw, No. 25 Butler-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CLEVELAND.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 28, JAMES B. CLEVELAND, in the 14th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WHITNEY.—At Galva, Henry County, Illinois, on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858, WILLIAM H. WHITNEY, aged 25 years.

His remains were interred in Chesterton, West Chester Co., New-York, on Monday, Dec. 27, inst.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

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## PERSONAL.

POST-OFFICE BOX WANTED, FROM the 1st January next, for which a liberal bonus will be given. Apply or address J. C., No. 135 Pearl-st., 2d floor, back room.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—FOUR CASES OF
PARIS FLOWERS
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
ONE THIS DAY,
At JAMES TUCKER'S
No. 361 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—A field of operations for Ladies of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress, With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled, Is a very pretty production, At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH. Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs, And Head Ornaments, it is whispered, Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CASIMIRA, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANCE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st., has now on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods of recent importation, such as richly decorated Dining and Tea Sets, Vases, Parian statuettes, &c. Also, Cut and Ingrained Glass Ware, Bohemian Glass, and other fancy goods, which are offered for sale at low prices.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PURE ARTICLES.
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N.B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

VERY LATEST NEWS.
T. J. CROWEN,
No. 699 Broadway, cor. 4th-st.,
Offers till the 1st January, at low prices,
GIFT BOOKS,
WRITING DESKS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
GAMES, &c., &c.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with Instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## FURS.

FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place,
ARE CLOSING OUT
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FURS, AT RETAIL.

FURS FOR THE NEW-YEAR,
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

In the whole catalogue of New-Year's Presents for ladies there is
NOTHING SO SEASONABLE,
NOTHING SO ELEGANT,
NOTHING SO USEFUL,
NOTHING SO WELCOME,
As a
HANDSOME SET OF FURS.

Therefore, on the eve of the grand social festival, when ladies, by prescription custom, have the right to expect and the privilege to receive tokens of friendship, affection and respect, we invite attention to our really unequaled stock of
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK,
MARTEN, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
FITCH, &c.
Cloaks, Capes, Mantelets, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., all of the
NEW EUROPEAN STYLES,
And manufactured expressly for
ROYAL GENIN'S BAZAAR.

With the impression that in beauty, variety and cheapness our stock of Furs cannot at this moment be matched in the United States, we commend them to especial notice, as affording a fine field for the selection of
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
adapted to the tastes and wishes of
THE QUEENS OF THE DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FRENCH MINK LARGE MUFF AND CUFFS FOR $15 00, ALSO, SAME FUR, Smaller Size, FOR $13 00. For a good article of Furs, call on WHITE & BIRD. | A NOTICE—FURS. WHITE AND BIRD'S, NO. 34 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE, COR. NASSAU-ST. CHILDREN'S FURS, SABLES, ERMINES, MINKS, MATENS, CHEAP. | FIRST-CLASS FURS AT RETAIL. GENTS' OTTER SEAL NUTRIA CAPS, FROM $2 00 TO $6 00. |

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Cenet
SLEICH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS!
FURS!
LADIES, COME AS QUICK AS YOU CAN.

A large lot of splendid Mink Furs, just received from head-quarters.

As these Furs, owing to some unavoidable delay, have reached us late, we are determined to close them out cheap.

Come early, as the crowd is greater late in the day, and see
GENUINE MINK FURS
Selling at less than
AUCTION PRICES,
At THE FUR TRAPPER'S DEPOT,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

SLEIGH ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES,
PREPARE FOR SNOW.
Call early
To make a selection
From the extensive stock at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEgant assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.
CHARLES P. MELLENY.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HARMONEPHONES
AND
MUSICAL BOXES.

Our importations of musical boxes are exclusively from the first makers at Geneva, and are manufactured expressly for ourselves.

The Harmonephone is entirely a novelty connected with musical boxes. Our stock is at all times extensive, ranging from the smallest to the largest sized boxes, and playing from 2 to 36 airs.

MANDOLINE,
ÆOLIAN,
FORTE PIANO,
HARMONEPHONE,
MUSICAL BOXES, with
DRUMS, CASTAGNETS AND BELLS.
F. ZOGBAUM & FAIRCHILD,
Importers and manufacturers of musical instruments
No. 14 Maiden-lane.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 25 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, AT great bargains, and for rent at reduced rates. Price $25 to $200. One Gilbert Piano, rosewood, for $100; rosewood Melodeon for $25. Operas—Beethoven's Sonatas and volumes of Music, in extra binding, for Holiday Presents; Music Folios, with spring backs, Piano Stools, new style, for $2 50.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher,
No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LADY, WHOSE CIRCUMSTANCES compel her to sell her Piano-forte—a $400 instrument—full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, scalloped keys, iron frame, beautifully ornamented; was selected by a competent judge from old-established City makers; for nearly half its value, for cash. Apply at the residence, No. 7 2d-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE organs, Martin's guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for New-Years' presents. Second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Also, for rent on the most reasonable terms, by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

TWO NEW AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-octave pianos. One with large round corners, carved legs and pearl keys with full metallic plate and all the late improvements. A great bargain for cash, or a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Can be seen at No. 177 East 26th st. Also a good rosewood piano for $90.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF APplied for IMMEDIATELY.—Magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, round corners, finished back; short time in use; original price $400, for $240. Also, a fine-toned 7-octave for $225; one do. for $200, and one for $190; full guarantee. McDONALD & CO., No. 245 5th-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE $80—A GOOD PIANO, ROUND corners, nice case and powerful tone, is in perfect order. Apply at No. 193 South 1st-st., Williamsburg. Also, lessons on the most approved method, by a young gentleman; in New-York or Brooklyn. Terms, $12 to $18 per quarter. Also, evening lessons.

TWO VERY FINE TONED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, very little used, and as good as new; very appropriate as New-Year's gifts; will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash, at J. & C. FISCHER'S warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 322 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Landed pianos at greatly reduced prices.
JUDSON & MUNCER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 156 6th-av.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—10 stops, 1¾-octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 428 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

10 ELEGANT AND WELL MADE PIANOFORTES for sale at extremely low prices, at No. 24 Bleecker-st. These Pianos were procured at an assignee's sale at an immense sacrifice. Fully warranted.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

FIVE MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE THREE-stringed rosewood pianos will be sold at very low prices, if applied for before Jan. 1. P. LYNCH, Manufacturer, No. 927 Broadway, near 21st-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 6 3-4 OCTAVE Mahogany Piano Forte for sale at No. 117 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

TWO SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD PIANOfortes will be sold very low. Inquire at 358 Bowery.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker, understands the instruction of children, and would be otherwise useful. Salary no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LABART, Broadway Post-Office, for one week, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, situations, in one family or separate; one as cook; understands meats, poultry, and baking; does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $7 to $8; the niece is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and sews neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG lady willing to make herself useful in a family or school; she is a competent teacher, and an agreeable and ingenious member of a family. A home will be the most important consideration in the compensation. Address E. L. M., Box No. 137, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A CLEAN, NEAT AND RESpectable young woman, with the best of references, a situation in the City or country as plain cook and baker and good washer and ironer, or general housework; she is an experienced and trustworthy servant, willing and able to work. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as children's nurse and seamstress, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of family sewing. Best of City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED FOR A RELIABLE, FAITHFUL AND highly recommended girl, a situation as general houseworker, or good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found very economical, truthful and neat—perfectly efficient in her duties, and will try hard to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as regular chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; wages $6 to $7; also, a cook in all branches or regular laundress; does up linen in style; wages $7. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AND WILLING YOUNG woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried woman as wet-nurse, having lost her own child, three months old. No objection to go to the lady's house, or having it at her own residence, No. 93 4th-st. Best of City references. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; also, a laundress who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as seamstress; one as cook, one to do general housework. Also by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th street, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Y

## AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 156 Broadway,

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

300 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, consisting of Accordeons, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Paper Weights, Vases, Toys, &c.

PLATED WARE.

A large assortment of Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Goblets, Butter Knives, Liquor Castors, Coffee and Tea Urns, Spoons, Forks, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30,

at 11 o'clock P. M., at No. 20½ Court st., Brooklyn.

Household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, sofa chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, crockery, stoves, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of about 80 ancient and Modern fine oil-paintings, comprising many very requisite and valuable works by Van Beck, Van der Poorten, Stanfield, Bendart, Col. Van Orden, Van der Poorten, Stanfield, Bendart, Col. Van Beeck, Overstrove, Eberhart, Verschoheven, Sylandt, Nortermans, and other celebrated artists, the whole forming one of the finest collections of really valuable paintings ever offered at auction. The paintings are now on exhibition, and connoisseurs and the public are invited to examine them. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st., a large variety of superb jewelry, consisting in part of elegant full sets of bracelets, breast, and earrings of mosaic, lava, cameo, and fine jewelry; superb frosted and engraved bracelets; plain gold do.; ruby and diamond do.; frosted and enameled brooches, fine French painted do.; ladies' chatelaines, vest-chains, cluster and single-stone diamond earrings, pins and rings, studs, sleeve-buttons; and also a large assortment of the finest watches; also, ladies' enameled open face and hunting do., with a large assortment of other jewelry, every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the ladies are particularly invited to examine it.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock,

At their spacious salesrooms No. 33 Nassau st., of a fine assortment of rich furs, manufactured the present season, of fine skins, expressly for retail trade, comprising

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|---|---|
| RUSSIAN SABLE, | HUDSON BAY SABLE, |
| MINK MARTEN, | ROYAL ERMINE, |

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPES, | CLOAKS, | MUFFS, |
| CUFFS, | VICTORINES, | PELERINES, |
| TALMAS, | CAPS, | GLOVES. |

ALSO,

An entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES.

Among which may be found rich mid well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,

VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,

WHITE POLAR BEAR,

HUDSON BAY WOLF,

Wolf robes, set in with black bear.

Beautiful French, genet and coon lap robes.

To which we invite the attention of the City and country trade, as they are to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at their own prices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 21 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Nassau st., Household Furniture, a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant rosewood suites, covered in crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood marble top centre, pier and card tables; Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany lounges, mahogany and rosewood sofas, chairs, easy, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top washstands, rosewood marble top etageres, mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, together with a general assortment necessary for furnishing a first-class house.

At 12 o'clock, a rosewood 7-octave grand action piano-forte, made by one of our first City makers.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 73 William-st., to close a concern, the entire contents of a gentleman's (private) conservatory, lately deceased, consisting in part of camellias, azalias, orange and lemon trees, cactuses, &c., &c. The above comprises a choice collection made by the late owner himself, and is well worthy the attention of private gentlemen and florists; many of them are now in bloom and all in fine order. Catalogues the day previous. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms cash.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Isaac Coleman, Esq., No. 35 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and King sts., all the household furniture in the seven houses, consisting, in part, of Ingrain and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, China ware, glassware, crockery, cutlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, sofa, bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article must be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE READE-STREET STORE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

READE-STREET.—The valuable five-story brick store No. 179 Reade-st., south side, 23 feet 1 inch west of Washington-st.; the store covers almost the entire lot; $10,000 can remain on mortgage; lot 23 feet 1 inch by 51 feet 8 inches. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, by J. FISHBLATT, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No. 98 West 11th-st., near 8th av. The house contains: Piano, one rosewood parlor suite, velvet carpets, Brussels carpets, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture of every description. Parties requiring good and substantial furniture should attend this sale, all of which was made to order only one year since, and cost ever $1,000.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st., part of a stock of well assorted shelf hardware, &c. Also, 16 sets English dish covers, 15 dozen C. S. shovels, bolts, hed keys, pad and chest locks, axe handles, 16 cases Do. S. axes, 100 pairs carvers, 2 cases hatchets, plated castors, spoons, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12¼ o'clock. See catalogue.

ELIAS B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE of elegant pier, mantel and oval mirrors, and costly oil-paintings and engravings by the old and new masters. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock THIS (Thursday) MORNING, Dec. 30, at No. 109 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st. Sale positive, rain or shine.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS—BY PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7 o'clock, at the gallery of Major Tomsey, corner of Myrtle-av. and Pearl st., Brooklyn, embracing every variety of subjects by eminent artists.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK AND RICHMOND COAL COMPANY.—The January (1859) Coupons of the Bonds of the New-York and Richmond Coal Company will be paid, at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pondine Building, on and after Monday next, the 3d of January, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

R. M. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEO. BARNETT, President.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 31 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be removed to the office of the said Company at No. 480 Broadway, City of Albany, on the 1st day of January next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1858.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. P. STANTON, President.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST Coupons due Jan. 1, 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, in the City of Hartford, on and after Jan. 1 next.

F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Dec. 27, 1858.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Coupons and Bonds of this Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date at this office, or at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York, at the option of the holders.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO, due 1st of January, 1859, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank. D. SEGUR, Chairman.

## FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,

Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,

issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES,

By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,

Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be made to this offices directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 3 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President,

JNO. WAINE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 3d of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres. P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, } ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Frank Hn County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrants attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 30 WALL STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for returns of premiums, to avoid any delay in the accounts.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call on the Receiver, and present their certificates, that the same may be compared with the Stock Ledger, and their correctness verified. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, No. 62 South-st., Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, to be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by

C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, } 14th-st., corner of 8th-av

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.

W. H. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859 will be collected or purchased by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 26 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INterest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUpons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31 proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

CHAS. FINK, Pres Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 11 Wall st., New-York.—NOTICE—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on Jan. 3, proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAUGA.—The creditors of this Company are requested to present their claims to the undersigned Receiver. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, Receiver,

No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$50.000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $3,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—The members of the Pro-Patria Lodge, No. 1, are respectfully notified that a meeting of the Lodge will be held on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, instead of Friday, for this week only. Those members having tickets for our late ball are requested to be present and settle for the same.

JAMES LEONARD, Grand Com.

GEO. W. DILKS, Grand Secretary.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*Zinc*. The public are invited. By order,

JAMES J. MAPES, President.

JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOWpressure Ventilating Steam Heator, suited to all kinds of buildings cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York,

The usual semi annual interest dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 3. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 27 until Jan. 3.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE BADGS, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BADGS, }

SAMUEL W. TAUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, } No. 18 Broadway, } New-York, December 17, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 28, 1853.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 3d June, 1860,

J. & A. GENNISTOWN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOWN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 3. Interest to cease if withdrawn, or placed to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Ohio Road Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also, on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 51 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-Annual dividend five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. C. BUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUal dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 4th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-York, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-anoual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.

F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next.

JOHN SAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. in the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.

By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT.—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.

HORACE H. DAY.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON,

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Afternoons for ladies and children.

Evenings for gentlemen.

Pupils may commence at any time.

ANY PERSON OR INSTITUTION WISHING to adopt a healthy, intelligent boy, between 9 and 10 years old, will hear of a good opportunity by addressing immediately T. W. L. HOWARD, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

## SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing regularly on advertised day.

CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship

YOUNG AMERICA,

D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,

Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Pontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandize.

COLEMAN'S

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

The fast sailing clipper ship

DICTATOR,

ZARAGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Pontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

FIRST EXTREME CLIPPER TO SAIL.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The famous clipper ship

HURRICANE,

CAPT. SHARMAN.

Will receive freight for three or four days this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden-lane.)

Apply to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, cor. William-st.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.

Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends should embrace the earliest opportunity in making arrangements to have them brought out in these unequaled lines of packets early in the coming Spring, before the great rush of emigration commences.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts payable thruughout Great Britain and Ireland for sale as usual. For further particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $136 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM B

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Schooner Susan and the Fillibusters—Naval Courts-Martial Expected—The Cuban Revolutionary Movement—Gold on the Gila—The Belly Contract, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

I have the best authority for saying that the Administration have not heard from the schooner *Susan*, nor do they believe she has landed her men in Nicaragua. It is understood between the Governments that our vessels are to capture fillibusters if intercepted at sea, or if they succeed in landing, then the English are to send marines ashore to cooperate with the natives in expelling them.

I learn that several officers of the Navy will likely be brought before a Court-Martial on charges preferred by those who have been lately reinstated. These charges grow ont of testimony given before the Naval Courts of Inquiry.

The statement of the claims of American citizens against Mexico is completed. They amount to nearly eleven millions of dollars. Statements of other claims are in course of preparation.

The reported revolutionary movement in Cuba has been anticipated by the Government here for two months past.

The recent important intelligence from the gold diggings on the Gila River comes in good time to facilitate the passage of the bill for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Arizona, and we may expect the subject to be promptly acted upon ouce.

There is little hazard in saying that emigrants are pouring into the Gila mines at the rate of a thousand per month, at the lowest calculation, and if, by possibility, Congress should fail of favorable action upon the Territorial bill during the present session, we may reasonably anticipate the establishment of a "Squatter Sovereignty" State Government, and an application next year for the admission of Arizona into the Union as a State.

Señor Jarra, the Nicaraguan Minister, who is now here, states to the Administration that his Government, as well as the Government of Costa Rica, withdraw their objections to that clause of that Cass-Yrissari treaty, which provides that the United States may land troops for the protection of the transit route, because they now see that the same privilege must also be given to England and France, and that thus these several powers will balance each other, and restrain either of them from the abusa of the right conferred.

We have a statement here, also, to the effect that Louis Napoleon, while professing to take no interest whatever in the Belly contract with Nicaragua, and refusing to receive him publicly, nevertheless is sustaining him privately, and cherishing his canal project with much care. The public indifference to his scheme, manifested by the Emperor, is believed to be affected for the purpose of withdrawing attention from the subject until after the difficulties between Nicaragua and the United States are disposed of, so that there may be a clear field for the enforcement of the Belly grant. I give tha rumor for what they may be worth to parties interested in the 1st inus transit.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Contrary to recent rumors and positive assertions, there is official authority for saying that the Government, up to noon to-day, had not received one word relative to the alleged return of the schooner *Susan* to Pensacola, from Nicaragua. The Government is in daily telegraphic communication with the federal officers at the several Southern ports, and it is kept advised of the fillibustering movements, so far as they can be ascertained. Every effort is made on its part to suppress them. The recent chartering of a steamboat at New-Orleans, with this view, was by the authority of the Government, in response to the application for that purpose.

It appears from the official returns from Bremen and Hamburg, two of the most important emigrant ports of Europe, that the number of emigrants thence to the United States was 41,344 for the ten months and a half previous to the 15th of November last. This is considerably less than the emigralion for the corresponding period of the year previous.

Lord Lyons, according to the latest British advices, will reach Washington about the 1st of March.

Our Government has no recent advices from Mexico.

The President has signed a proclamation, ordering a public sale of 4,300,000 acres of land in Wisconsin during April and May, including the alternate sections which belong to the Government along the railroad linae. Such of the lands as may not be sold will be subject to private entry.

Advices have been received here, that the eloop-of-war *St. Marys* arrived at Guaymas on the 16th just in time to prevent the expulsion of Col. Stone's Surveying Party from Sonora.

**Our Washington Correspondence.**

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—PRIVATE CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS—SPEECH OF MR. TAYLOR ON CENTRAL AMERICA—THE CASE OF LIEUT. BARTLETT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

In one reapect Mexican generals are peculiar;—they never lose a battle, both parties always achieving a brilliant victory, even though to an impartial observer both armies seamed to be in full retreat from each other. A dispatch from a Mexican chieftain acknowledging a defeat, or failing to claim a signal and decisive rout of any opposing force that ever came within the range of his field-glass, would indeed be a curiosity. Every reader will remember that our first rumors of the battle of Buena Vista, coming from Mexican sources, nearly crazed the country with apprehension—for we were assured that Gen. Taylor and his little band were defeated and routed beyond hope; and Santa Anna's official dispatches announcing the battlee which finally transformed him from a trusted leader of the Mexican hosts to an exiled fugitive, were sent to the remotest corner of the Republic laden with tidings of his "*victories* over the accursed invaders." It is well to refresh one's memory occasionally with these characteristic incidents of Mexican narralive, that we may judga accurately of the amount of reliance to be placed on Mexican news in relation to current events.

I telegraphed you, last evening, that the Mexican Legalion professed to have news of the total rout of Degollado by Miramon, and to believe that this event crushed ont forever the hopes of the Liberals, who' only a week before, were maintaining their attitude of determined hostility to the Church party, without a shadow or sign of weakening or discouragement. I gave voice, also, to the douots expressed by gentlemen familiar with Mexican affairs, in relation to this news—doubts which to day's developments go far to corroborate. Is it not strange, if the news of such important events really did reach the Mexican Legation, that the American Administration have no corroborating intelligence? Nor does the latest news from Vera Cruz, brought by the *Tennessee*, and telegraphed from New-Orleans, make the slightest allusion to any battle fought by Degollado, except one in which he is distinctly declared to have triumphed; while the forces of Zuloaga, whose General, Miramon, we are now told, had absolutely settled the hash of Juarez, and the Constitutionalists had baen defeated before Puebla, and he himself, is stated to be preparing for flight from the City of Mexico. Possibly, Degollado may have had an engagement with an unfortunate issue; but, if so, it is not probable and scarcely possible that the Mexican Legalion could have received the newe any earlier than the Associated Press, with specific details sufficient to justify positive conclusions. The rumor of a battle and victory, from time immemorial, has always come in advance of the specific statement of facts; and if anybody here really has the latter, at least the *rumor* of so important a result would have been current at Vera Cruz prior to the sailing thence of the *Tennessee*, depend upon it that nothing has yet been received here which should give occasion for the least uneasiness to Señor Mata, or other Liberal sympathizers.

These holiday times seem to have little of joy for the host of claimants upon public justice who are here seeking the adjustment of their cases, and sadly awaiting the termination of Congressional jollification, in the hope that when the two Houses reassemble their cases may receive some attention. When we look at the private calendars and see them loaded down with business, the thoughtless cruelty of Congress in voting itself ten days' recess out of this brief session, must impress itself upon every sensitive mind. Could we call up the shades of fathers whose widows and orphans stand shivering and suffering at the doors of the National Legislature, and seat them at the festive boards of the Members who thne cruelly disregard their undeserved misfortunes, methinks many an Honorable cheek might blanch with conscience-stricken fear, or burn with shame. How many a sorrowing heart might have been made glad,—what a mountain load of distress might have been raised from the hearts of those whom Government is withholding sadly needed justice, had Congress devoted these ten squandered days to the consideration of private bills.

Can no remedy be devised for this growing evil? Is it not possible—if we persist in upholding the policy which supposes the Republic incapable of wrong, and so prohibits suit against it—to provide some prompt and ready method of securing redress to the private citizen? It was aptly remarked a few days ago by Mr. Comins of Massachusetts, that while the President had much to say about the failnre of foreign Governments to settle our claims against them, he never had a word for Congress in relation to claims of American citizens against *their own* Government. We constantly complain, for instance, that claims of our citizens arising in Cuba are not promptly settled, and we demand of Spain that she shall radically change her own policy in Cuba, in order that these cases may be adjusted without the loss of time required by a reference to Madrid; and yet our citizens come to Washington year after year, fruitlessly endeavoring to get a decision of their claims upon their own Government.

So, too, we protest, and threaten and bluster because feeble foreign States interpose legal forms of procednre which accomplish vexatious delays in the adjustment of cases in which American citizens are interested; yet what do we ourselves? Our own Court of Claims is a standing, and not very complimentary answer. We force claimants through all its perils, and when they have survived them and their wear and tear of purse, we turn them over to Congress, to run again the gauntlet of legislative delay and uncertainty. In short, our Court of Claims constitutes a sort of outer breakwater; if the claimant succeeds in crossing it safely, he is graciously accorded the privilege of a deep-sea swim for dear life! It is high time that public sentiment was attracted to this subject with a view to reform.

In the press of other matter last week, I omitted reference to the speech of the Hon. George Taylor, of New-York, upon our relations with Central America. Mr. Taylor had evidently studied his subject with great care, collecting a world of important facts necessary to its proper understanding, condensing them within the compass of an hour's speech, and embodying them in a form which must prove highly useful as a record and for reference. The admirably-sustained purpose of tha speech was to expose the evident insincerity of England in her long-pending negotiations with the United States in reference to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty,—and to establish the fact that, to-day while professing to be providing a way in which to get honorably out of Central America, she is availing herself of the opportunity, in fact, to evade our demand, and secretly to make new arrangements which shall entangle or thwart American diplomacy, and exclude us for ever from our due weight and influence in the States through which lies one of the most important avenues to our Pacific possessions. In support of his position, Mr. T. cited abundant facts, exhibiting, upon the part of the British Government, "such repeated and positive contradictions between their language and their acts; such a dullness on their part in comprehending the English language, of which they are, unquestionably, the accomplished masters; and, finally, such unwillingness to speak plainly and act promptly, that very many honest people doubt their professions of good faith and plain dealing with us in the Central American question." This statesmanlike speech should be carefully perused by those who desire to post themselves reliably in regard to the facts of the controversy of which it treats.

Very general surprise and much indignation is manifested, that the President did not include the renomination of Lieut. Washington A. Bartlett, of New-York, among those which he recently sent to the Senate. Lieutenant B. was the first to submit his case to a Court of Inquiry, and, after a long and tedious trial, his record was found absolutely clear of stain. Neither the President nor any other man will dare to assert that the most extraordinary efforts which were made to blacken his personal and professional character were successful in the slightest degree. Yet the secret malignity which has pursued him relentlessly for years seems to have invaded the Executive mansion as well, and moulded even the President of the United States to its base and wicked purposes.

The causes of Lieutenant Bartlett's persecution are not to be found upon the record. That was openly admitted in a public railroad car, by Captain Schenck of the Navy—one of those who eagerly profited by his injury. Captain S. at the same time declared that he had only busied himself to keep *one* man out of the Navy, and that man was "Wash. Bartlett." To accomplish this purpose he boasted that he had written letters to two United States Senators, and avowed that he would send more of the same sort, if he knew where to make them tell. This is the sort of machinery which has been employed to affix a stain upon the character, and a blight upon the life of an honorable man; and the President, knowing it all, has allowed himself to be made the serviceable toel of enemies who have not the courage to strike their blows in open daylight and like men.

I have long known that the chief among the underground unrecorded charges against Mr. Bartlett was, that he refused to recognize the code *duello*. For this such men as Schenck hrand him coward, though in maintaining his conscientious convictions he has displayed a moral courage superior to that which braves an hundred bullets. Is it not a pitiful outrage, that a gentleman should be tabooed from a profession which he is competent to adorn, simply because he does refuse to make himself a target for some foel to shoot at, in the vain supposition that a bullet through the head of one or the other will throw needed light upon the character of either! But it is well known that Mr. Buchanan has an admiration for a duellist almost amounting to awe, and of course the charge against Bartlett, whispered by some serpent into his willing ear, was sufficient to secure his earnest services in putting a final seal to the act of base injustice.

S.

**The Canal Convention at Syracuse.**

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

The resolution pending at the adjournment was taken up. It is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Canal Board be petitioned to recommend to the Legislature the further reduction of Canal tolls on all articles of downward-bound freight, the business and revenue of which may be increased by such reduction; also that the tolls on all articles of upward-bound freight now paying more than one mill per 1,000 pounds per mile be raduced to that amount.

A long debate ensued upon this.

Ex-Governor Hunt made a lengthy speech upon it.

An amendment was offered by Mr. J. C. Wright, of Oswego, which was finally adopted, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of fifteen he appointed by the Chair to appear before the Canal Board and urge such a readjustment of tolls as will tend to increase the revenue of the Canals.

Mr. Henry O'Reilly, of New-York, offered an explanatory amendment to the fifth resolution, as reported by the Business Committee last evening. It was unanimously adopted.

An unimportant debate followed in relation to the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty on flour manufactured in America.

The Chair announced the following Committee to prepare en address and memorials to the Legislature:

*Erie*—S. B. Hunt.
*Monroe*—J. T. Lacy.
*Oswego*—H. Fitzhugh.
*Onondaga*—T. G. Alvord.
*New-York*—H. O'Reilly.

Also the following State Committee:

*Erie*—H. Niles, A. M. Clapp.
*Niagara*—T. T. Flagler.
*Orleans*—H. J. Sickles.
*Monroe*—Thomas Parsons, W. Mudgett, Jr.
*Wayne*—J. O. Ford.
*Onondaga*—J. J. Glass, D. H. Eeton.
*Oneida*—A. E. Culver.
*Oswego*—L. B. Crocker, O. H. Hastings.
*Jefferson*—H. S. McCollum.
*Rensselaer*—— Mathews.
*Albany*—S. G. Chase.
*New-York*—W. C. Rice, J. J. Higbee, J. Myers.

Also, the following Committee to confer with the Canal Board:

*Oswego*—Messrs. Wright, Merrick and Fitzhugh.
*Fulton*—Messrs. Wolcott and Kenyon.
*Buffalo*—Messrs. Niles, Monteath, J. Allen, Jr., and H. W. Rogers.
*Niagara*—Mr. Spaulding.
*Orleans*—Mr. Sickles.
*Monroe*—Mr. Mudgett.
*Wayne*—Mr. Ford.
*Syracuse*—Messrs. Eaton and Monroe.

A vote of thanks was passed to the officers, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the State Central Committee.

**United States Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

No. 17.—The claiments and owners of the steamer *Louisiana vs.* Isaac Fisher, et al. Appeal from the District Court of Maryland. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree ot said Court, with costs and interest.

No. 21.—Benjamin Ford *vs.* John S. and Herman Williams. Error to the District Court of Maryland. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause, with directions to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 19.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *vs.* Wm. Ravenel. Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said Court, with costs.

No. 7.—James Kelsey *vs.* Robert Forsyth. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

No. 109—December Term of 1857.—Edmund Rice *vs.* The Minnesota and Northern Railway Company. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to reinstate the cause.

No. 36.—McKinley, Garnoch & Co. *vs.* Wm. Morrish, claimant of the ship *Pons Aelii*. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, ovarruling the mot on to dismiss for irregularities.

No. 32.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company *vs.* Philip Quigley. Argument commenced for the plaintiffs and continued for the defendants.

No. 6. The Covington Drawbridge Company et al. *vs.* Alexander D. Shepherd et al. Appeal from tha Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of tha Court, affirming the decree of said Court with costs.

No. 32. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company *vs.* Philip Quigley. Argument for defendant continued, and concludad for plaintiff.

**Fire and Loss of Life at Halifax.**

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

By a fire, last night, five large buildings, the same block with the telegraph office, were consumed in two hours. They were partly insured. Two persons, named Grant and Hagar, were burnt to death, and others were missing.

**Emigration from New-Orleans to Cuba.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

It is reported that emigration to Cuba has been going on here quietly and legally for months past, and it is supposed the emigrants have left at the invitation of tha revolutionists in that Island. A secret agent of the Government is here, but as yet has been unable to detect any illegal emigration.

**The Case of the Yacht Wanderer.**

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The *Wanderer* case was resumed to-day. The first witness refused to testify and was imprisoned.

Capt. Frazier, of the steamer *Augusta*, testified that he carried one hundred and seventy-two negroes within two miles of Augusta, on the 13th of December, who were unable to talk English, and that he believed they were Africans.

Capt. Christy, of the steam-tug *Lamar*, refused to testify, when the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow.

Numerous witnesses are in attendance.

**Sleighing in Philadelphia—Dinner to the Hon. J. Glancy Jones.**

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

It has been anowing here since 10 o'clock this morning. The snow this evening is three inches deep, and the sleighs are running.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Minister to Austria, dined with a number of his friends in this city this afternoon. He sails for Ilavre in the steamer which leaves New-York on the 8th prox.

**Trenble in the Canadian Cabinet.**

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Sicotte, Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, in consequance of a disogreement on the Seat of Government question—his colleagues insisting on carrying out the Queen's decision in favor of Bytown and he differing.

**Three Persons Drowned.**

SQUAN, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 29.

On Saturday last, William Sherman, with two daughters of Curtis Havens, aged eleven and four years, were drowned while crossing Squan River in a small boat. It is supposed the boat leaked so badly as to fill and swamp. Their bodies were recovered on Tuesday afternoon.

**Murder at Sea.**

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

William Transue, of Williamsburg, N. Y., was killed by Mark Dority, of Concord, N. H., in a quarrel on board the whale ship *California*, of New-Bedford, Nov. 1; both were seamen. Dority was placed in the hands of the American Consul at Bahia.

**European Steamer.**

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th inst., in view of tha weather reported by recent arrivals, is hardly considered due at this port before Friday.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at noon with fifty-eight passengers for Liverpool and twenty-one for Halifax, and about seventy-seven thousand dollars in specie.

**Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.**

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived at her wharf in sixty-two houre from New-York. All well.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Jas. Adger*, Capt. R. Adams, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjournad meeting of this Board wae held yesterday, in the Jail on Raymond-street. An act was presented, by Supervisor T. G. Bergen, in favor of reducing the fees attached to the office of Sheriff to about $3,200, with the profits to be derived from boarding prisoners, out of which the Sheriff to be required to pay for all assistance required. The act was not exactly in a shape to please a majority of even those who had any definite idea of what they did want, and so the whola subject was referred to tha Law Committee. It is not proposed to make any change during the term of office of the present incumbent. The draft of an act regulating the taking-up of oysters in the waters adjoining Kings County was submitted and referred to the same Committee. The County Treasurer reported that the Commissioners of Excise hava not paid any money into the Treasury the present year received for tavern or grocery licences granted. The Jail Committee reported that the cells in the male department of the prison were very much crowded; that in some cells there were as many as six prisoners. The Committee were authorized to arrange the upper story of the female department so that it can be used for male prisoners. The Board, after transacting considerable routina business, adjourned for two weeks.

Destruction of a Chemical Factory by Fire.—At a little before 5 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the chemical factory of Dr. Edward R. Squibb, No. 149 Furman-street, and before the fire could be extinguished all of tha stock and fixtures were destroyed, and the building (three storiee high and built of brick) was a mass of ruins. The firemen turned out promptly, but, notwithstanding there was an abundant supply of Ridgewood water, the contents of the building were of such a combustible nature that they could no nothing more then prevent the fire from spreading to adjoining property. In this work the firemen were engaged nntil 11 o'clock last night. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a boy engaged in sealing bottles of chemicals. The entire loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $8,000, a part of which only is covered by insurance. Dr. Squibb in ettempting to save his books and papers from the burning building, wse himself badly burnt about the face and head. The destruction of this factory is looked upon as a public calamity by tha profession.

Supreme Court.—The Special Term Calendar will not be called until January 5, Wednesday, when the first twenty causes will be called. Litigated motions, on notice, will be heard on Monday naxt, at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be a session of the Special Term on Friday, 31st inst.

[Advertisement]

Dr. Spring's Old Brick Church.—When this property was sold, a year or two ago, we remember among the precious relics of departed generations that were carefully disentombed, we saw a silver plate, which was nearly all that was left from the coffin of the ancestor of one of the oldest families in New-York. We speak of Mr. Black, of the firm of Ball, Black & Co. Those old structures were swept away, and a new and a vast edifice has there been erected, now known as the Times Building. It is the most conspicuous, accessible, convenient, and central spot on the Island of Manhattan. Around it cluster more associations that are tender and inspiring than around any other spot; but the two of the best rooms in that great establishment have been dedicated to one of the most important things that ever attracts the attention of mankind, and that is a spot where the traveler, the walker, the stranger, the *Ambitus*, the lawyer, the saint, lady, gentleman, or man of leisure, can get the best breakfast, the best dinnar, the best lunch, that can be feund in the City of New-York for the same amount of money, in this same space of time. Cadok & Dupp are masters of their business, and from everybody who has gone into their establishment, that is a judge in such matters, they have received undivided encomiums.

[Advertisement.]

Hungarian Wines.—The subscribers call tha attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dezen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desseris, and two Champagnes.

Freund & Grossinger,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. are selling off a large stock of elegant books at auction, under Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASE UNDERSTAND,
That Gazetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet, is the only pure paper ever made. It is valuable to the healthiest persons as a luxury, and a preventive of piles, which disease it palliates at once and ultimately cures. Put up in neat packages, suitable for Holiday gifts. Only headquarters No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists. "J. C. Gazetty" is water-marked in each sheet, and the autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
John Foley,
Manufactnrer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

The Winter Hat, par excellence, is undoubtedly that menufactured by our friend Knox, and sold at his great store, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Possessing all the essential qualities of lightness and durability, it exhibits the perfection of shape and finish for which the productions of this gentleman are always celebrated.

[Advertisement.]

George Albany's last and best story,
MART, THE TRAPPER,
or the
Scout upon the Trail!
Is now ready in the New-York *Mercury*.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!
We are closing out all our favorite styles of Winter Clothing for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent. D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Phthisic or Asthma.—Those of our readers who suffer from this distressing complaint, are referred to the advertisement of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Spurious articles are abroad. Look at the water-mark. "Holloway, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping each box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!
English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—The subscriber will pay in full, on presentation at his office, No. 52 Broadwey, New-York, all demands due by the late firm of J. H. Prentice & Co., compromised or otherwise.
JOHN H. PRENTICE.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c., 40 per cent. below cost, No. 296 Canal-street, and No. 503 Broadway.
B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at Brady's Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Amhrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

Pickled Oysters for the Holidays.—Dorlen & Shaffer, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Mo. St. 6s | s60 | 89¾ | 100 Harlem R.R | 12¾ |
| 47,000 | do | | 90¾ | 550 Harl'm R.R. Pref. | s60 32 |
| 7,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | | 94¾ | 300 do | 32¼ |
| 12,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n.b. | | 91¾ | 400 Reading Railroad | 52¾ |
| 4,000 | do | | 94 | 450 do | s30 52 |
| 1,000 | Brook. C. W. L. | | 103 | 100 Mich. Cen. R. R. | s60 49¾ |
| 1,000 | Erie R. Bds. '75 | | 45 | 100 do | 50 |
| 1,000 | Hud. R.R. 1st M. | | 104¼ | 150 do | s10 50 |
| 1,000 | do | | 104 | 150 do | 50¾ |
| 4,000 | Mich. S. & N. I. R. | | 73¾ | 50 do | 50¾ |
| 11,500 | Ill. Cen. Rail. B. | | 88 | 230 do | s10 50¾ |
| 5,000 | do | | s60 87¾ | 200 M. S. & N. I. R. R. | 20¾ |
| 5,000 | La C. & Mil. Land Grant Bs. | | s10 25 | 100 do | s30 20¾ |
| 4,000 | N. J. Cen. 2d M. Bs. | | 90 | 100 M. S. & N. I. Gn. S. | 42¾ |
| 1000 | L. E. & W. 2d mt. bs | | 83 | 100 do | 42¾ |
| 1000 | M. S. 2d mtg. bds. | | 62¼ | 100 do | s60 122 |
| 20 | Ocean Bank | | 97 | 5 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 67¾ |
| 5 | Am. Exchange Bk. | | 106¼ | 50 do | s30 67¾ |
| 10 | Home Ins. Co. | | 105 | 100 do | 87¾ |
| 5 | Del. & H. Canal Co. | | 99¾ | 20 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. | 83¾ |
| 225 | Pacific M. S. S. Co. | | 62¼ | 100 Gale. & Chicka. R. R. | 70¾ |
| 100 | do | | s60 90¾ | 100 do | b10 70¾ |
| 25 | New-Jersey Zinc | | 7¼ | 200 do | b3 71 |
| 75 | Brunsw'k C'y L. Co. | | 3¼ | 250 do | 71¾ |
| 100 | Guilford Mining Co. | | 1¾ | 100 do | s10 71 |
| 550 | N. Y. Central R. R. | | 83¾ | 200 Clev. & To. R. R. | b60 31¾ |
| 200 | do | | b60 83¾ | 100 do | 31¾ |
| 100 | do | | new 83¾ | 100 do | 31¾ |
| 550 | do | | s30 83¾ | 50 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 58¾ |
| 300 | do | | b60 84 | 100 do | 58¾ |
| 1000 | do | | 84 | 200 do | s60 58¾ |
| 100 | do | | b60 aft10 84 | 35 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. R | 49¾ |
| 140 | Erie R.R. | | 16¾ | 275 La Crosse & Mil. RR. | 3 |
| 100 | do | | s30 16¾ | 5 do | 2¾ |
| 100 | do | | s15 16¾ | 5 Third-avenue R. R. | 122 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Virginia 6s | | 99 | 200 Reading R. R. | s60 52 |
| 13,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | | 94¾ | 100 do | 52¾ |
| 50,000 | Missouri State 6s | | 90¾ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 51¾ |
| 2,000 | do | | 90¾ | 800 do | s30 51 |
| 5,000 | do | | s60 89¾ | 150 do | b60 51¾ |
| 1,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | | 100 | 50 Illinois Cen. R. R. | 67¾ |
| 10,000 | Ill. Cen. R. B. | | s60 87 | 20 Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 20¾ |
| 100 | Pacific M. S. Co. | | b30 91 | 100 do | b30 20¾ |
| 10 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | | 99¾ | 70 do | 20¾ |
| 50 | Stonington R. R. | | 58 | 400 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. | 48 |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 84 | 10 Penama Railroad | 122¾ |
| 100 | do | | s15 83¾ | 50 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 71¾ |
| 50 | do | | s30 84¾ | 50 do | b60 71¾ |
| 100 | do | | b10 84 | 50 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 58¾ |
| 100 | do | | b12 84 | 250 do | 59 |
| 100 | do | | b60 84 | 200 L. C. & Mil. R. R. | 2¾ |
| 50 | Erie Railroad | | 16¾ | 25 do | 2¾ |

Wednesday, Dec. 29—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange, to-day, were again marked, as on Tuesday, hy a sharp contest for the ascendancy on the part of the *short* sellers on time. They muater atrong in numbers at the Board and in the ante-room, hut have against them the usunl upward inclination of the market for the opening of the New-Year, and the very free and determined purchases, evinced both yesterday and to-day, of one or two leading jobbers, for the *Bull* account. The State Stocks were generally firm, and a fair amount of business was done in some of the Railway Bonds at firm prices. Hudson first mortgage brought 104¼, and the bid for Harlem first mortgage was 89, without hringing out sellers; Illinois Central Bonds were 88 cash, and 87¼@87 on seller's option. The April interest, which was never in doubt, will be arranged for without reference to snother asseement on the Shares. The latter went up thia afternoon to 68 ℔ cent. The main contest to-day waa against N. Y. Central, which opened at 83¾ ℔ cent. aales, and left off at 84 ℔ cent bid. The reported cash sales of yesterday seemed to afford little or no addition to the certificates on the Street, and the Stock is again comparatively scarce for immediate delivery. As it is now within a few weeks of another 4 ℔ cent. dividend, the course of the transfers is rather from than to the Street. The speculative salea against Pacific Meil, which some parties already *short* of the Stock, have attributed to certain knowing capitalists, appeared to come this afternoon from a different quarter, and through a different hroker. Conjecture would probably be as near right to assign such salea to the old party who experimented at 70@80@81 ℔ cent. before the late dividends, as to Mr. Vanderbilt, though nothing is more natural than to attribute the movement to the secret designs of the sworn ally of the Company. The cash stock left off 90¾@91 ℔ cent.; sales 500 shares, seller 30 days, at 90¾; and 100, buyer 30 days, at 91 ℔ cent. Panama, and Delaware and Hudson were both firm at yesterday's ratee, and but a limited amount of either offered. Reading improved to 52¾ ℔ cent., and Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Galena were all firm, and ¼ ℔ cent. higher at the cloae. The general market left off firm.

We hear of no change in Money rates. The Stock Brokers, of established credit, as borrowers on demand, are supplied at 4 ℔ cent., and depoe its are occasionally left with them at 3 ℔ cent. They relend on the Street at 5@6 ℔ cent.—the difference between time and cash hargains, being made uniform at 6 ℔ cent., hy standing rule of the Stock Exchange. The Bullion demand this week is inconsiderable for Europe, and the amount of Gold Coin to the South is falling off. The New Orleans Banks now hold $15,742,694. The Sub-Treasury disbursements for the week look like reaching $800,000, and some further sums are coming into Bank from the near cities. The following is the summary of the Bank movement at the four principal cities, as officially returned this week:

| | Loans. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|
| New-York, Dec. 25 | $126,716,575 | $68,479,085 |
| Boston, Dec 27 | 59,701,000 | 21,184,000 |
| Philadelphia, Dec. 27 | 36,132,551 | 16,728,[illegible] |
| New-Orleans, Dec. 18 | 16,877,468 | 23,865,[illegible] |
| Sub-Treas., N.Y., Dec. 28 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | $231,527,574 | 131,022,[illegible] |
| Last week | 230,965,964 | 152,[illegible] |

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $354,130; paid out, $414,336, and held at the close $5,441,897. The payments include $96,000 on California drafts by this day's mail. The duties on the cargo of the *Asia* and other foreign arrivals, gave the Custom-house $169,000, included in the above receipts of the Sub-Treasury.

We are requested to give notice that parties holding large amounts of coupons due 1st January, payeble at the Bank of Commerce, are requested to leave them at the Bank on Thursday for examination. For such, checks will be ready at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, thus expediting the payment materially.

The California packet *Illinois* arrived here to-day with the San Francisco mail and treasure list of Monday, Dec. 6. The Gold manifest is $1,494,379. The total shipmenta from San Francisco to the 1st December, for the year 1859, to all parts of the world are $43,969,172, against $44,432,323 same time last year. The receipts of Dust for the fortnight preceding the departure of this packet were light, and the market was well cleaned of Bar Gold to make up the present liberal remittances. The *Shipping List* says of the Money Market:

The receipts of gold dnst have been very light during the fortnight, yet a large remittance will go forward by this meil. Shippers of treasure are obliged to export coin, owing to the great scarcity of bars, lists of $20 fine being quick at par. The actual setting in of the rainy season is still deferred, and miners who have thrown no large quantities of pay-dirt during the past Summer are delayed in realizing their gains by the want of water. A very large quantity of dnst will be washed out in a few weeks, as soon as the necessary quantnm of rain is afforded, and the accounts between the miners and the country traders be thereby more equally balanced than they are at present.

Money is in more active demand by this mail, and rates not quite so easy. Satisfactory collaterals and prime paper are taken at 1½@1¾ ℔ cent. ℔ month; loans on real estate are unchanged.

There has been a moderate business done in stocks. State Bonds are scarce and inquired for. Sales are made at our figures with coupons since 1st July; a rate that, according to the decision of the New-York Board of Brokers, puts them above latest quoted sales in the market.

The Park Bank has declared a half yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent.; the Phenix Bank 3½; tha Atlantic Bank 3½; New-York County Bank 3½, and Market Bank 3½ ℔ cent. The Mechanic's Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7 ℔ cent.

The Illinois State Interest, due 1st Monday in January, will be paid, in this City, by Messrs. Ketchum, Howe & Co., Bankers, Exchange-place.

The *Asia* brought intelligence from the English Committee on the finances of the Illinois Central Company, that a temporary credit to the extent, in case of need, of £150,000, will probably be opened in London to aid the New-York management in their money engagements through the Winter and Spring, including the 1st of April interest on the Construction Bonds. Should this credit be confirmed, and the negotiation placed upon a footing to satisfy the principal English Stockholders, as an alternative to the assessment of $5 upon the shares, the call for the latter will not he made.

The transfers of the Michigan Southern Company will be closed on the 31st inst., to reopen on the 6th January.

The transfers of the Reading Company will close on the 31st inst., to reopen, after the annual election at Phil

# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2272. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Dispatches Received by the Nicaraguan Legation—The Cuban Canard—Government Advices from Mexico, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Nicaraguan Legation received dispatches to-day announcing the receipt of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. They assure Gen. JEREZ that the Deputies will be immediately assembled, and the views of this Government laid before them. President MARENEZ heartily sanctions these views, and promises that the Treaty shall be back here by the first of February, fully ratified. MARENEZ was visiting Leon, where he was cordially received. The resignation of YRISSARI had been received and accepted. This news contradicts the statement of the Panama letter in one of your contemporaries, in which allusion is made to a revolution in Leon.

Dispatches from Minister LAMAR also confirm my yesterday's announcement that Nicaragua and Costa Rica had withdrawn their objections to the Treaty stipulation relative to the landing of an American force to protect the Transit. This withdrawal was decided upon under the earnest advice of England and France.

The rumor prevailing here last evening, that our Government had anticipated the rumored revolution in Cuba was erroneous. I am assured at the State Department, not only that they have had not the slightest reason to anticipate such news, but the whole story is deemed highly improbable, not to say ridiculous. Dispatches received this morning from Havana make no refsrence to either present or prospective trouble.

I have the authority of a member of the Naval Committee for the statement that Captain MCCLUNEY will take the command of the Home Squadron, *vice* Commodore MCINTOSH.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Information was received to-day, from Nicaragua, which shows that Señor YRISSARI has not been recalled, but that his resignation as Minister to the United States, heretofore tendered, has been accepted. Gen. JEREZ is still in Washington.

The Central American States are more than ever impressed with the necessity of forming a confederacy for their mutual protection.

The Government has just received Mexican dates to Nov. 25, which came overland by a special messenger.

It appears from the official dispatches that the *St. Mary's* arrived very opportunely at Guaymas on the 16th of November.

The truth of the rumor that Mr. AINSA (who had been imprisoned at Guaymas and set at liberty) had arrived at Acapulco is confirmed.

The commotions for the present had subsided, and the regular authorities were restored to the possession of the City Government.

The public mind was still agitated by local troubles as well as by political animosities, growing out of the recent revolution in Sonora.

The Commander of the *St. Mary's* found FREDERICK GERRITZ, an American citizen, confined in jail, and procured his discharge. The former had not saluted the flag nor the Prefect, and it was not his intention to pay any military honor to the Governor—PESQUEIRA—who, it was said, was on his way to Guaymas.

PESQUEIRA was carrying on an active war against the adjoining State of Sinaloa, and by the last reports had gained a victory at La Mesia, near Culiacan, which opened the road to the city of Mazatlan, toward which it was said he was moving.

Information had been received of the capture of Guadalajara, by DEGOLLADO, of the Juarez Party, after the assassination of BLANCARTE, the military commandante. The city had been delivered up to pillage. When this news reached Mazatlan, the inhabitants determined to defend their city against the Constitutionalists.

The French residents had banded themselves together for mutual protection, and all the foreigners had contributed the means of making an addition of four hundred men to the regular garrison.

The balance in the Treasury, on Monday last, was $2,592,000. The receipts of the week previous were $661,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $1,117,000, and that of the drafts issued $1,484,000—a reduction from last week of $823,000.

Captain MCCLUNEY has been appointed to the command of the Home Squadron, *vice* MCINTOSH, who will return to Georgia to recruit his health.

### Our Washington Correspondence.

**THE EIGHTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES—REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS—RELATIVE POWER OF THE SLAVE AND THE FREE STATES.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

In a little over a year from this time the eighth census of the United States must be taken, in accordance with the constitutional provision requiring an enumeration of the people every tenth year. The law under which the last census was taken, contains a clause giving it vitality again in 1860, unless Congress shall, in the meantime, have otherwise provided for taking the census in that year. Notice has been given in the House of Representatives of a new Census bill, which seems to have for its object to prevent the collection of any data beyond the mere enumeration of the people—thus rejecting all the valuable statistics in regard to manufactures, agricultural and all the varied branches of industry in which our people are engaged.

Certainly if these statistics cannot be promptly compiled and put in shape for reference, they lose much of their value. It is a remarkable fact that there are now engaged, in the Interior Department, a Superintendent and a corps of clerks, compiling statistics collected in 1850; and it is said that years will still be required to finish that work. This is all wrong; and it is to be hoped that Congress will enact some provision which shall limit the time within which all the census statistics must be ready for public use, and exclude from publication—and, far as possible from collection too—all matter which can not be made practically available, at least within two years time. If the statistics of the industrial interests, and of vitality, &c., cannot be thus promptly obtained, it will be far better to confine the Federal Census to the simple enumeration of population, leaving to the States themselves the work of computing the value of products of the soil, and of the various pursuits of their people.

This subject of the Census, and the ratio to be established under it for representation in Congress, is already becoming a matter of speculation among politicians generally, and of special alarm to Southern men. The present House of Representatives is thus divided, sectionally:

| | Reps. |
|---|---|
| Northern, or Free States | 146 |
| Southern, or Slave States | 90 |

What shall be the relative power of the two sections after 1860? It is not difficult to arrive at an estimate which shall approximate very near to accuracy. Let us take as a basis for the calculation of the population of the several States, the last popular vote in each. By doing this, and adopting the same ratio as under the last Census, we arrive at the actual increase of strength in the Free States during the last eight years.

We can not well apply this plan of enumeration to the Slave States, because the negro element, which enters so largely into their representation, cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. Enough may be gathered from the following table, however, to prove that during the next decade the Free States must have at least two-thirds, if not three-fourths of members of the lower House of Congress:

| STATES. | Number of Votes Polled at the last Election. | Population calculated on the basis of 5¾ people to the vote. | Number of Members of Congress at the present ratio, viz.: 93,000. | Present number of Members. | + Gain. | − Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 111,493 | 813,211 | 6 | 6 | — | — |
| N. Hampshire | 71,555 | 393,553 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Vermont | 52,998 | 291,489 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Massachusetts | 177,056 | 973,808 | 10 | 11 | — | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 19,819 | 108,054 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Connecticut | 80,325 | 441,887 | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| New-York | 597,389 | 3,285,639 | 35 | 33 | 2 | — |
| New-Jersey | 99,446 | 546,953 | 6 | 5 | 1 | — |
| Pennsylvania | 460,396 | 2,532,172 | 27 | 25 | 2 | — |
| Ohio | 386,497 | 2,126,733 | 23 | 21 | 2 | — |
| Indiana | 235,431 | 1,294,870 | 14 | 11 | 3 | — |
| Illinois | 251,237 | 1,382,803 | 15 | 9 | 6 | — |
| Michigan | 125,568 | 690,569 | 7 | 4 | 3 | — |
| Iowa | 94,135 | 521,042 | 5 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Wisconsin | 119,512 | 657,316 | 7 | 3 | 4 | — |
| California | 106,458 | 587,019 | 6 | 2 | 4 | — |
| Total | 3,001,905 | 16,456,123 | 173 | 144 | 31 | 2 |

Minnesota, it is estimated, will have three members after 1860; but not having yet voted as a State in any general election, is not given in the above list. If, therefore, under the next census the ratio of representation is fixed at say 110,000 instead of 93,000, (in round numbers), as at present, so as to keep the number of Representatives at 233, the House of Representatives after 1860 will be divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Representatives of Free States | 155 |
| Representatives of Slave States | 78 |

Showing a gain of 9 members to the former and a loss of 12 to the latter.

The rumor which comes to us by way of New-Orleans, announcing that a revolution was believed to be about to break out in Cuba, has excited much interest here, and given rise to a great deal of speculation. The general disposition, however, is to accept it as a false alarm, for no one seems to have been aware that any movement of the kind was contemplated. If, however, it should prove to be true, and France responds to the call of the Spanish authorities for aid in suppression of the rebellion, it becomes an interesting query: "What position will the Government of the United States take? Will such interposition in the affairs of this hemisphere be such a movement as Mr. BUCHANAN has pledged the country to resist at all hazards?" Here may be another propitious opportunity for ventilating our Monroe doctrine in all its interpretations, and ascertaining whether it is a sort of Sunday-go-to-meeting suit of political faith, or something else. S.

**CHANCES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE BRITISH PROJECT—A SCHEME FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION THROUGH MEXICO, ETC.**

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

It is stated that the Republican members of Congress have come to the conclusion that, owing to the state of parties, nothing will be done, at this session, in regard to a modification of the tariff, or of a railroad to the Pacific. Other accounts ascribe a similar conclusion to Democratic members. But it appears, notwithstanding, that the state of parties in the Senate is such as will probably secure the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in that body, by a small majority. In the House there may be more doubt, on account of the difficulties arising, not from scruples of economy or of constitutional power, but from the choice of a route.

But whatever may be the result of the projects before Congress, it is very certain that channels of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, across the American continent, have become a commercial necessity, and will be effected. To British enterprise and policy, the world will, no doubt, be indebted for a continuous railroad from the Canadas to British Columbia, and this route will be shorter by two thousand miles between England and China than the Panama route.

A southern route is also offered to American enterprise through Mexico to the Pacific, and this has lately attracted much attention from the fact that the route will be self-sustaining, and more rapid, safe and cheap for trade and travel, than any that we now have, or are likely to have. The two oceans approach each other more nearly in the Gulfs of Mexico and California than any other line within the temperate zone. The points of nearest approach are Aransas Bay in Texas and Mazatlan.

The direct distance is about 600 miles, and the engineering difficulties of railroad construction are said to be less than upon any other known route on the continent. The region is well watered and well supplied with fuel, provisions, and building materials. The way travel on this route will, it is believed, sustain the road—an advantage which cannot be claimed for any other route. A sum not exceeding fifteen millions, and quite within the limits of private means, will complete the road. The right of way has been granted to an American company, together with great facilities for the construction of the road—all the materials employed in which are to be free of duty.

The harbor of Aransas is the only one on the Gulf of Mexico adapted to become the Atlantic terminus of this remarkable inter-oceanic highway. The harbor at Mazatlan is safe and commodious. A Texas company is chartered for the purpose of continuing a railroad, within that State, to Aransas Bay, and thence to the Rio Grande, with liberal aid from the State. Upon the completion of the Texan road there will be a continuous and direct line of railroad from Portland, in Maine, to the Rio Grande, and it will remain only to continue this line through Mexico to Mazatlan to serve as a highway to the Pacific, which will meet the requirements of commerce and travel, and bind the Northern and Southern Atlantic, and the Gulf States, more closely to each other, and connect them with our States on the Pacific.

Thus it would seem that the desired railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific is already made or provided for, with the exception of an interval of about six or seven hundred miles, and that measures have been taken to complete it. No aid is asked from the Federal Government for this object, except to cause an exploration and survey to be made of the route of the road proposed through Mexico. As to the protection of the right of way and of the road, and all American interests connected with it by the United States Government, there can be no hesitation. The principles announced in the late Message of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the letter of Gen. CASS to Gen. LAMAR, apply to the case. But no difficulty is expected to arise from Mexico in the construction or use of this road through her territory, and, on the contrary, the project is regarded as the promise of a better day for Mexico. ION.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

No. 33.—James Gray *vs.* The owners of the ship *John Fraser* and steamer *General Clinch*.—Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the steamer *General Clinch*.

### From the West.

**PEACE WITH THE NAVAJO INDIANS—THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE—THE GOLD MINES.**

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30,

Mr. YOST, Agent of the Navajo Indians, writes to the *Republican*, from Fort Defiance, that a peace was concluded with the Chief of that nation Nov. 20. Mr. YOST, who is also editor of the Santa Fé *Gazette*, denies that that paper ever justified the acts of the Navajos, as reported in a telegram from Independence some time since.

Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, conductor on the Overland Mail Route between Fort Smith and Red River, has arrived here, having traveled the line to Tipton on horseback. He reports the road from Tipton to Springfield the worst ever traveled by coach, requiring forty hours to make the trip, while with ordinary roads the time necessary is only eighteen hours. The whole route is now thoroughly stocked and equipped, and every facility is afforded for speed and safety of travel. Mr. CAMPBELL says that Mr. BUTTERFIELD has purchased a large farm in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Ark., and designs to make it his future residence.

Authentic accounts, confirmatory of the previous advices respecting the richness and extent of the Kansas and Nebraska gold mines, continue to pour in.

### From Albany.

**THE CANAL BOARD—GOVERNOR KING AND THE TROOPS ON STATEN ISLAND.**

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

In the Canal Board, to-day, the question came up on the adoption of the memorial, prepared by Mr. RUGGLES, asking Congress for aid from the General Government for improvements of the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego. The prayer of the memorial, and all that portion bearing upon the facts, was unanimously adopted by the Board.

It was understood to-day that Gov. KING would issue a proclamation for the removal of the troops from Staten Island.

The proclamation, however, was delayed in consequence of the non-reception of the necessary letter from the Sheriff of Staten Island.

Gov. KING gives a farewell party to-night.

### Counterfeits on the State Bank of Troy.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 30.

A very large quantity of counterfeit twenty-dollar bills on the State Bank of Troy has been circulated in the Western cities lately. The bills are so well executed that the most expert detectives have been deceived and large quantities taken by the Banks. Eight hundred dollars of this money was received at the Assorting House and sent to the Bank Department, where it was examined and pronounced a fraud, although had it not been known that such bills were circulating even the Register, whose name was on them, might have been deceived. To-day $2,000 worth was received by the State Bank of Troy, with the Exchanges from the Western cities, and returned to the agencies in this city and New-York. The State Bank of Troy has issued a circular calling in all their twenties so that they may be destroyed.

### Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 30—9 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *America*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 18th inst. Weather calm and clear.

### Large Fire at Booneville, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

A fire broke out at Booneville, Mo., this morning, destroying a whole block of brick buildings, including the *Observer* newspaper office. Loss $56,000; insurance $30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

### Fire at Columbia, South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 30.

A fire broke out here yesterday, and seventy bales of cotton, with several mules and horses, were burned up. The property belonged to the estate of RICHARD SANDLEY, and was insured.

### Message of the Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Missouri Legislature permanently organized yesterday by the election of Mr. COFFEY, Democrat, as Speaker, Mr. MOSELY, Clerk of the House, and Mr. HOTON, Secretary of the Senate. The Governor's Message says the amount received into the Treasury for the two years ending Oct. 1, was $1,361,000, and the expenditures $1,132,000. In speaking of Railroads he says the amount loaned by the State is $24,950,000, of which Bonds have been issued to the amount of $19,056,000, leaving an amount due of $5,894,000. The Hannibal and St. Joseph's Road has exhausted the aid granted, but asks no further assistance from the State. The completion of the Pacific Road to Kansas City demands additional aid, which, the Governor hopes, will not be withheld. The North Missouri and Iron Mountain Roads have declared their inability to pay the interest on the State Bonds on the 1st of January; this failure involves the sale of the Roads at auction, but, in consideration of the early completion of the North Missouri to its intersection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Road, which will place it on a paying basis, and the limited business of the Iron Mountain Road, in consequence of the general depression of business and the inability of the Company to derive the benefit of the balance due from the State under the restriction of the act of the last Legislature until March 1, the Governor advises that, instead of selling the defaulting Roads, measures be taken to assure the State of the faithful application of the receipts of companies to their legitimate purposes, and that they be allowed, until a fair opportunity is offered them, to test their ability to pay. The geological survey is progressing rapidly, and disclosing exhaustless quantities of iron, lead, copper and coal. Some additional legislation is suggested in order to harmonize the different interests growing out of the Banking Law. As an evidence of the advancement of the cause of education the Governor says, the number of public school-houses has increased in three years from fifteen hundred and forty-six to thirty-three hundred and eighty, and the amount of money raised for building schoolhouses from $30,000 to $130,000. The establishment of an Agricultural College is urged. The Governor congratulates the Legislature and people of the State upon the results of the recent dangerous and treasonable efforts to engender discord and dissatisfaction relative to our domestic institutions, and in speaking of the comity between the States says, he has received resolutions from the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire in reference to Slavery, but as their spirit does not accord with the liberality which characterizes the bond of union, which makes the several States one people, he has not thought it proper to acknowledge their receipt, and shall not furnish them to the Assembly unless they are specially called for. He also says, if the States would perpetuate the General Government, and secure its citizens the good it was intended to confer, they should not intermeddle with their respective rights, the protection of which was a consideration for entering into the original compact. A diversity of sentiments and opinions must necessarily exist, but such differences should be kept in subjection to the spirit of toleration.

### The Bay State Mill Corporation Reorganized.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Bay State Mill Corporation, of Lawrence, organized to-day under the name of the Washington Mills, by electing a Board of Directors and other officers. JOSEPH S. FAY was chosen Treasurer. His bonds are $30,000. The capital is limited to $2,000,000. An excess of subscription of over $1,700,000 is to be divided among the creditors of the Bay State Mills.

### Illinois Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

DANIEL C. CONKLING, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Illinois, in opposition to Mr. HODGES, the Democratic nominee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. THOMAS L. HARRIS.

### Detention of the Sound Steamers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 30—Noon.

Neither the Fall River, Stonington, or Norwich steamboat trains have yet arrived here.

### Weather Reports.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—9 A. M.

MONTREAL.—Clear; therm. 14° below zero.

ISLAND POND, Vt.—Clear; therm. 30° below zero.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.—Clear; therm, 4° below zero.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y.—Wind W.; therm. 16° below zero.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Clear; therm. 10° below zero.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—Clear; therm. 23° below zero.

BOSTON.—Commenced snowing this morning; therm. 15° above zero

PORTLAND, Me.—Clear; therm. 2° below zero.

BANGOR, Me.—Wind N.; clear; therm. 12° below zero.

CALAIS, Me.—Wind N. W.; clear; therm. 14° below zero.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

No. 33.—James Gray *vs.* The owners of the ship *John Fraser* and steamer *General Clinch*.—Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the steamer *General Clinch*.

### The Cargo of the Slave-Yacht Wanderer.

*From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.*

It is said that there are two or three hundred Africans, of very recent importation, now located in this District, near the Savannah River, and not far below Hamburg. We have not seen them. But they *have been* seen, as we informed; and the strange circumstances, an undisputed reality. Much mystery envelops the case. No one knows (or will allow that he knows) either who brought these Africans, here or who has them in keeping. Many surmises are afloat as to what will be done with them. Some say they can now be bought at from $500 to $1,000 per head. But there appears to be no one who will make a guarantee title. One rumor is, that the gangs now being scattered in small squads over the country, so as to defy the vigilance of the Government officials who are on the alert to discover the authors of the whole transaction and the exact nature of the transaction. There was a talk of some being sent towards this vicinity,—have you seen them? "*Have you seen the Africans?*" is now as frequent a query in Edgefield as "*Have you seen the Blacksmith?*" is in the advertising columns of some Northern journals. And this question is frequently followed up by another, viz.: "*Would you buy them, if you could get them cheap?*" There's the rub. On one side stands cupidity, beckoning to the bargain; on the other the laws of the country denouncing a heavy penalty upon the offence.

But there is also another influence at work, and that is the moral force of public opinion. If we do not entirely mistake the indications, this influence is adverse to the business in hand. For one, we regret and deprecate it. Opposed to the renewal of the African Slave-trade on grounds of expediency, we are doubly so while the traffic remains forbidden by the laws of the land. The aim of those who are engaged in the present affair is perhaps a good one in their estimation of the subject. Looking upon the proceeding from a different stand-point, we feel it to be our duty as a gazeteer to advise our citizens to think well before they commit themselves to the support or countenance of the African Slave-trade in any shape and however tempting.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

**PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL AT SAVANNATT.**

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The *Wanderer* case was continued to-day. Capt. CHAISTY was recalled and testified, that on Dec. 2, he went from Brunswick to Jekyl Island and saw negroes landed by unknown white men. He supposed the number was about three hundred. Some of them were put on his steamer and conveyed fourteen miles above Savannah.

Other witnesses were sworn, but the testimony was unimportant. The case was then adjourned in consequence of the illness of one of the prisoners.

The *Republican* of this morning says that two of the recently-imported Africans have been arrested at Macon and brought to Savannah. They were *en route* to Southwestern Georgia.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE MONUMENT TO THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The project to build a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Independence-square, in Philadelphia, all the thirteen original States contributing to it, has not been received in South Carolina with the same favor extended to it in other States. The Committee on Federal Relations in the House, reported against it, when a spirited debate ensued. Mr. REAG moved to set aside the report as unworthy South Carolina. They were asked to contribute to recording past deeds, not present hours, and no relations existing between North and South could obliterate the feelings of pride in their ancestors. Mr. ELLIOTT wanted the monument where the South could see it, and not where they would be precluded from visiting it at Philadelphia. Mr. WHALLEY thought that while they were in the Union they were of the Union. He wished the monument to be built on free soil, as an eternal monument of those principles which their forefathers held and promulgated, and that in case of a dissolution of the Union, it should turn and say, "In defiance of the lessons of the past, you have sundered a Union with the South, which should have been perpetual." Mr. MACFARLAN objected to the monument being in Philadelphia, because he could not take his slave servant to see it without danger of his running away. Mr. WILLIAMS desired the State to save her money till she should want it for self-protection. The recent Pennsylvania electioos should be a warning to them, and unless they intended to remain in the Union, they should not contribute towards the building of this monument. The bill to contribute the money was postponed indefinitely, and so South Carolina saves her $6,000 to purchase disunion powder.

One ELIJAH CARTWRIGHT has been arrested at Pittsburg for the seduction of a daughter of Mrs. Ellen Walker. Cartwright pretended to be a minister, presented the young lady a Bible, waited upon her to Church, ruined her and left. A fortnight since, he married at Youngstown, Penn., and the mother of his victim then had him arrested. He is in jail.

### ARIZONA AND SONORA.

**Their Mineral and Agricultural Resources—Letter from Lieut. Mowry.**

*From the Washington Union.*

The *States*, in its issue of Thursday, contained an article which, admiting the great mineral wealth of Arizona and Sonora, studiously depreciated their advantages in every other respect. It was my intention to have answered *seriatim* the editorial of the *States*, showing the glaring errors of fact, geography, and inference. My letters received by the last overland mail save me this trouble, and I am content to submit them to the public with the following comments:

1. I know the people who have written these letters and certify to their entire veracity.

2. Arizona contains a large arable region. Though it has never been claimed as a great agricultural State, yet, on the Rio Grande, the Gila and its branches, there are large tracts *entirely unoccupied*, open for settlement, and on which the farmer can raise sugar and corn, cotton, all the small grains, *two crops a year*, by irrigation.

Although Arizona is not a heavily-timbered country, there is in the agricultural portions an abundance of the best fuel in the world—the mezquit; in the mountains there is pine, some oak; in the San Pedro Valley, near its mouth, a fine growth of ash; on and near the line at the head of the Santa Cruz valley, walnut, though the quantity is limited. The Santa Cruz and branches are heavily timbered with cottonwood, the Santa Cruz especially, of very large growth. North of the Gila the several varieties of timber are abundant and grow to great size.

3. Emigration is practicable by the Southern route, at all seasons of the year.

4. The whole western boundary of Arizona, by the Colorado River, which is navigable, is now in direct intercourse with San Francisco, by steam, and has been by sailing-vessels for several years past.

5. The "howling wilderness" of 1,000 miles only exists in the imagination of the *States*. The Overland Mail Company have stations and houses every few miles throughout the Territory, and on the Mail road and between the settlements, rapidly growing, there is constant travel and intercourse. Sonora is even better off, having more large towns, and the best seaport on the Pacific coast.

6. There are better opportunities for profitable investment in Arizona and Sonora than in any part of the United States. This I know, and can demonstrate to the satisfaction of any one who cares to inquire.

The late extraordinary developments in reference to Arizona, are simply the result of the improved medium of communication by the overland mail. It has never been claimed, by me at least, that the country west of Tucson to the Colorado River, *except the valley of the Gila*, was an inviting country, or susceptible of agricultural settlement, save in limited localities. The valley of the Gila, now the great gold region, and its branches, will sustain a very large population. The want of water complained of at the "gold diggins" existed in California until the construction of the immense system of canals and ditches which have become so profitable to individuals and companies. Arizona has the advantage of not requiring them so long or so expensive. The Territory, from the Rio Grande west to the Santa Cruz, is the finest grazing country the sun ever shone on. The records of the War Department contain abundant evidence in the reports of Colonel BONNEVILLE and others, and the letters of General LANE, of Oregon, and Colonel JACK HAYS, of Texas, who traversed the Territory long before it belonged to the United States, are evidence of the highest possible character on this point.

DANIEL WEBSTER said in the Senate, on one occasion, that "California is the land of centipedes, scorpions, and rattlesnakes, and that he would not give one dollar for all the agricultural land in it. To-day it is among the first of agricultural States. The *States* evidently forgot that Sonora exports yearly to California large quantities of seed wheat, and that Guaymas is one of the largest flour-exporting ports of the Pacific, notwithstanding the wretched condition of the State.

I shall say nothing of the great mineral resources of the Territory except that I, more than two years ago, predicted, through the Press, the developments of the past few months, and those daily appearing. They seem to be admitted on all sides. I may, however, express my regret that the *States*, so good an authority on all Anglo-Spanish questions, should have gone so wide of the mark in reference to Arizona and Sonora. There has been no effort to puff Arizona or Sonora into the proportions of a "national humbug." On the contrary, no portion of our country has been so much abused as Arizona since her acquisition. She has survived it all, and, under very adverse circumstances, has steadily increased in population and importance. It is too late in the day now to write her down. My business here is simply to present the facts of her condition to Congress, to show that she only asks for her people, much greater in number and much more exposed than those of any other Territory, the protection of the laws of the United States.

For every word I have written or spoken with reference to the resources or necessities of the Territory and people, I have the honor to represent I have the warrant of fact.

During the three years past I have studied the subject of our Southern Territory and the adjoining Mexican provinces with facilities that no other person possessed, and I have verified my researches by personal observation. Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, Dec. 26, 1858.

FORT FILLMORE, (New-Mexico,) Dec. 5, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I am here on business, and will return in a few days.

The silver mines are getting better every day, and we all anticipate a rich time.

The gold mines recently discovered on the Gila River are extensive. Not two weeks since the river had not been prospected over sixty miles; up to the 1st of December it had been prospected one hundred and sixty miles, and was found to be richer in gold. There are some 650 men now at work there, and the last overland mail-stage brings news that they passed some 500 men *en route* from California there, and many more coming. Several vessels are already starting with provisions, tools, &c., from San Francisco, to meet the wants and demands of those people. Should this emigration continue, which it will, there will be *fifty thousand* souls in Arizona in twelve months. Success to Arizona! I say; and this must make it at once a Territory. The yield is from $4 to $150 per day per man. With all this we must have a Territory and troops to support and protect the people in their first adventures to open the rich mineral wealth of this country, which is acknowledged by all to be the richest country on this continent. The Government should take immediate active measures to protect these people. They call loudly for assistance, and they *must* have it.

Specimens of silver have recently been shown, from off your land, worth $16,000 to the ton.

I only have time to say a few words. From the above you can form some idea of what we are doing. Anything about Arizona in the Press, cut out, and inclose in letters to me at Buchanan.

Will drop you a line before long.

Yours truly, ELIAS BROWN.

MESILLA, Nov. 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The exports from the gold mines are good; it appears that men are making from $10 to $50 per day, and very few have anything like proper means of working to advantage. As a general thing, they are carrying the dirt from one to two miles on their backs, and washing it in ordinary pans; still, it appears that they are being pretty well paid for their work. From all appearances, we are going to have a second California of Arizona. There are numbers here only waiting to hear from Mr. APPEL, (who has been written to by Judge HOPPIN to visit the mines,) and, if he reports favorably, they will bundle up and leave for the "diggins" at once; though, even now, no one doubts but there is plenty of gold there. Mr. WRIGHTSON passed here to-day, with his train: he and his party appear to be getting along finely; he supplied himself with beef, pork, lard, &c., here, for the remainder of his trip. He appears to be prepared to make the mountains in Arizona disgorge their precious metals. The people of Arizona are beginning to crawl out of that state of lethargy in which they had gotten into, and are now beginning to hold up their heads a little, whether it is because of the discovery of the rich gold placers, or of the fact that they have faith that Congress will not longer delay in giving them a government and that protection to which every American citizen has a right to expect—perhaps both. They do not believe that Congress will continue to lend a deaf ear to their prayers, particularly that they are convinced that they ask it because they feel that it is due to them. If 12,000 or 15,000 souls are not entitled to a government and protection, I ask, in the name of God, what number is requisite? Will double this number do? If so, we will have them within a very few months; only give us a government, and we will very soon have the population not only to make a respectable Territory, but a populous State. We will in a short time leave New-Mexico so far in the shade that she will be ashamed of herself—that is, if she or her people know what "shame is. What we may lack in growing hemp, cotton, and other staples, we will make up in hard metal—gold, silver, copper, &c.; and what we may lack in other ways we will make up in cattle, sheep, mules, &c., which may be raised at little or no cost on our grass plains and mountain sides. In my opinion, there is no country under the sun which offers greater advantages to the stock-raiser than Arizona. The fact is, our cattle, sheep, &c., keep fat for the year round on our Grama-grass. They have not better beef in any market in the United States than we have in Mesilla, with all their advantages of stall-feeding. Here our beeves never even smell an ear of corn. But, I repeat, we lack Government and protection to develop to advantage the great resources of Arizona. Very truly yours, JAS. A. LUCAS.

The Hon. S. MOWRY, Delegate to Congress from Arizona, Washington, D. C.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets at Harrisburg on Tuesday next, the 4th proximo. It is stated that the Governor's forthcoming message will present a most gratifying financial exhibition. The Senate, which is Democratic by one majority, will probably elect the Hon. John Cresswell Speaker, and General Wm. H. Miller Clerk. In the House, the Opposition majority is over thirty, and the contest for Speaker is quite spirited between Colonel McClure, W. C. A. Lawrence and S. B. Chase, Esqs. For Clerk and other officers their name is "legion."

Marshal Randon, ex-Governor-General of Algeria, has arrived in Paris.

### Nicaragua Meeting at Tombigbee, Ala.

*From the Tombigbee Press, Extra.*

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Columbus and Lowndes Counties convened on Saturday, the 18th, to take into consideration the state of affairs in Central America, Southern emigration to Nicaragua, and the recent outrages committed by a British cruiser upon an American vessel at Greytown.

On motion, Col. JOHN GILMER was called to the Chair, and B. H. BOOTH appointed Secretary.

Upon taking the Chair, Col. GILMER explained the object of the meeting, and declared the meeting ready for business.

The Hon. WM. S. BARRY then addressed the meeting in a brief and stirring manner, upon the importance of immediate action on the part of our people to secure, not only the rights of the South, but the whole country.

Major O'HARA, of Mobile, was then introduced by Mr. WOOLDRIDGE, and proceeded to address the citizens upon the subject they had assembled to consider. He reviewed at length the history of the persecutions of Gen. WALKER, by Federal and judicial authorities, with an account of the many obstacles he had encountered and overcome. He gave a cheering account of the prospects of the Southern emigration movement. The conduct of our own and other Governments was characterized as it deserved, and this part of the speaker's remarks were received with great applause and approbation.

The Hon. HENRY S. DICKINSON was then called for, who, in an address of some length, directed the attention of his hearers to the condition of the South—her inequality in the Government, and the necessity of immediate action by the Southern people, for the purpose of acquiring territory to restore that equality. He called upon one and all to come forward and aid General WALKER with funds and voices, in the noble enterprise in which he is engaged, for by doing thus, we aid ourselves.

Mr. WOOLDRIDGE then introduced the following resolutions, which had been prepared by Mr. BARRY and which were unanimously adopted amidst enthusiastic applause:

*Resolved*, That the course of the Spanish-American Republics, since their emancipation from Spanish authority, justifies the most serious apprehension of their inability to sustain a republican form of government.

*Resolved*, That since the time of the recognition of her independence by Spain, Central America has gradually declined in wealth, population and all the material and moral resources that constitute a State, and appears to be continually tending towards entire anarchy and political dissolution.

*Resolved*, That a people who can neither discharge the duties, nor exact the rights of nationality, forfeits the claim to be regarded as one of the family of nations.

*Resolved*, That composed as this Union is, of States on the two oceans, separated by a wide extent of uninhabited and almost impassable territory, the right of passage across the Isthmus of Central America is of such urgent and prominent importance as to justify us in securing it at all hazards.

*Resolved*, That if the States within whose territories the most practicable routes across the Isthmus lie, are either unable or unwilling to grant us the privilege of transit and secure us properly in its enjoyment, the right of imminent necessity, in view of our situation, will justify us in taking such measures as will give us a route of transit and protect it from the interruption of local anarchy.

*Resolved*, That in view of the established incapacity of the present mongrel population of Nicaragua to sustain a Government that can give protection to its own people, or the citizens of other States temporally within its territory, and of the great importance to this Union of a route through that State, there seems to be but three remedies for the evil: 1st, for this Government to take possession of it; 2d, to allow some other Government to acquire it, or to allow the influx of an emigration that will give the population of Nicaragua the moral and intellectual elements out of which a stable Government can be erected.

*Resolved*, That it is not the policy of this Government to acquire possession of Nicaragua except as a matter of extreme necessity; that it is equally clear that our safety will not allow us to permit France, England or any other nation to take possession of that country, and therefore the only remedy for the anomalous condition of Nicaragua is to permit the influx of such immigration as will enable that State to retain her place among the family of nations.

*Resolved*, That so far as we are informed, the emigration to Nicaragua, lately proposed by Gen. WM. WALKER, and now in process of execution, is compatible with the laws of this country and of nations; and interference by Federal authority is an unwarranted usurpation of power.

*Resolved*, That the removal of General WALKER from the territory of Nicaragua (by the officers of this Government) on two previous occasions was without warrant of the law either of nations or of this country, and a flagrant usurpation by officers of the Navy, and a breach of the rights of General WALKER and those under his command, and of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua.

*Resolved*, That the recent boarding of an American vessel by British officers in the waters of Nicaragua, and compelling her to return to the United States without landing her passengers, was the natural result of the conduct of our own Government in thrice interfering to remove General WALKER from Nicaragua, and is an insult to this nation for which the most immediate and ample reparation should be exacted.

*Resolved*, That to grant the right of transit, and couple with it conditions that render it vexatious or nugatory, is equivalent to a denial of that right; and a condition demanded or imposed by Nicaragua, that all American passengers who cross her territory shall sail from only one port of this Union, is unjust, burdensome and insulting, and ought to be rejected and resisted by this Government.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to solicit subscriptions to aid the cause of immigration to Nicaragua, and that we commend the subject to the Southern public as one in which they from their peculiar situation have an especial interest.

Before the adoption of the resolutions, the motion pending, R. A. LEIGH, Esq., being called for, ascended the stand and spoke in a most earnest, chaste and forcible manner, and urged their adoption.

After the passage of the resolutions, Col. GILMER enlarged upon the remarks of the speaker, and requested the indulgence of a little time to appoint the Committee provided for in the first resolution.

The meeting then adjourned, giving unmistakable evidence of their satisfaction, and a desire and determination to promote the interests of the objects for which it assembled.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Committee referred to:

Dr. W. W. Humphries, A. S. Humphries, the Hon. W. S. Barry, the Hon. Beverly Matthews, the Hon. Thos. W. Harris, Dr. Wm. M. Shepard, and the Hon. Henry S. Dickinson.

JOHN GILMER, Chairman.

B. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

### Cuba an Independent Colony—Sp

## VOYAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

**Arrival in Callao Bay—Appearance of the Country—The Peruvians and their Troubles with Ecuador—The Steamer Lines, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALLAO BAY, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

We arrived here this morning at sunrise. After leaving Payta, my last date, an easy day's steaming brought us to San José, the port of Lambayeque. There is no harbor, and in fact scarcely any perceptible indentation on the coast line. It is only an open and perilous roadstead. Six vessels lay at anchor, about two miles out. Even whaleboats cannot live in the surf along shore. Rafts made of light timbar are employed for landing and embarking all goods, baggage or passengers. These carry a sail, and are manned by six or eight Indians, men of medium height and rather stoutly built. The rafts are dangerous affairs. Sometimes they part asunder. Not long ago as many as 49 persons were drowned in this way. When the surf is too violent for even these rafts to be used, the only means of communicating with ships, from tha shore, is to send off what is called a *caballito*, or pony, made of rushes; resembling two slim Carolina potatoes, side by side, bound together by tha small ends. On this the Indian sits, and, wat to the skin of course, works his way through the most feerful breakers with impunity. The exports of this section of coast are tobacco, in considerable quentities, and sugar. A countryman of ours, nemed Captain BARNEY, of Naw-Haven, has a sugar-mill for grinding the cane. This is sent to different points on tha coast, in the coarsest form of brown sugar, called Ghancaca. Its principal use is the manufacture of rum. Its price, when shipped, is about $3 a cwt. In Lima it sells for $6. The amount of freight shipped on board these steamers has increased very much, and is every day augmenting.

The appearance of tha port, from the ship, as of all the neighboring coast, is most arid and uninviting.

Ninety-eight miles more to the south, and the steamer called at the port (!) of Huanchaco; bad enough, though not quite so bad as the last one. Here launches, built in whale-boat fashion, get through the surf and reach the ships. An antique church stands on the bluff behind the port, built in memory of some Spanish mariners, who, many years since, perished near by. Through the glass something like a garden could be seen ashore, and two palm trees; but all tha rest wore the arid look of a desert. The launches are manned by nine or ten Indians each, and are propelled by eight oars.

Horses, poultry, pigs, and bales of red peppers, were brought on board for Callao, also a small amount of silver, in bar and coined. The steamar going north usually conveys more of this latter article *en route* for England.

Between this latter port and Callao there are two or three minor ones, as Casma, Huacho, and Huari, at which tha mail steamer does not call. A smaller boat called tha *Inca*, runs to these ports as well as to others south of Callao. From Huanchaco to Callao is a little less than two days' easy steaming.

Arriving here, we find the Peruvians busy in the commencemant of hostilities with their neighbors of Ecuador. I wrote you that we had found a Peruvian frigate blockading Gueyaquil. To-day two steamers have been dispatched from this port, with troops to the number of 1,000 men, to land at Guayequil, and even march on Quito, the capital. The question turns on a portion of territory which has been pledged by Ecuador to its English bondholders; but Peru claims it, and seems determined to sustain the claim by force. About six hours ago the steamers with this troops, infantry and cavalry, left this harbor for the north.

The political condition of Paru is ever unpromising. The country is overburdened with military men; the army and its dependents devour the substance of the netion; and herdly ever is there lack of a "General" to head a revolution and overthrow the Government. The steamer *Valparaiso* came in on the 10th from the South. Chils is in peace, although an attempt had made to take the President's life. It had been frustrated and the affair kept as quiet as possible.

Lieutenant GILLISS and Mr. RAYMOND are on board the *Valparaiso* on their return from the Astronomical expedition. They are well. Thay have extended their trip to Chila, where Mr. G. has been recived cordially by his former acqueintances.

There are no foreign ships of war here at present, either of the Franch, American or British flag

The Pacific Steem Navigation Compeny, (British,) i. e. the line from Valparaiso to Paname, have recently put on two new boats, called the *Cloda* and *Prince of Wales*, both propellars. Tha *Lima* has been sent to England for new engines. The *Bogota* is also to return home, at once, for a similar purpose. I think they have six boats now running on the coast.

The railway from this port to Lima is in successful operation. Aboot six trains pass over the road daily. The fere is 50 cents in first-class cars, and 25 cents in the second—distance being eight miles. Smoking is practised in all the cars without any restriction whatever.

I visited the Mint. The machinery is of Philadelphia make, said to be like that of the United States Mint. However, all was at a stand-still; no coining; no silver.

I also went to the Chamber of the Senate. It is in the old Inquisition. In fact, the Senate meet in the former hall of audience, where those fearful trials took place. The ceiling is a wonderful piece of the most intricate and elaborate carved work. The apartment is full small, though large enough, I euppose, for the assembly that gathers within it.

It will be interesting to ship-owners to know that a sectional dock is to be laid down on the island of San Lorenzo, which bounds this bay on the west. The workmen engeged to set up this dock came with na in this steemar. The owner of the enterprise is a Mr. TERRY, a Peruvian. The dock was built in Jereey City.

The steamers on this coast leeve Panama, coming South, twice a month, on the 15th and 30th, at 10 A. M. They arrive at Callao on the 26th and 10th, and at Valparaiso on the 7th end 23d of each respective month, thus making about 25 days for the entire distance from Panama to Valparaiso. The fare is $290.

From Valparaiso to Panama it is $50 less.

The amount of shipping in this bey is less than uesal.

Our Minister to Bollvia, General SMITH, has decided to remain a fortnight in Lima before proceeding to his post. X. X.

COAST OF PERU, Thursday, Nev. 18, 1858.

We are south of Arica in the British steamer *Bolivia*, Captain JOHNSTON. Left Callao on the 13th, and next morning at 9 were off tha anchorage of the Chincha Islands. Comparatively few ships are loading. It is said there is a better prospect for charters at present than there hee been. The supply of guano is still immense—enough to meet the foreign demand, as well as furnish the apple of discord for tha political aspirants of Peru for years to come. All unite in giving the most gloomy accounts of tha prospects of that misguided country. Now, added to the fratricidal strife of civil war, has come the foolish war with Ecuador. It reminds me of the two sailors who went down to recover the guns from the wreck of the *Royal George*, each being in his diving suit; and having a question about the best method of slinging a gun, while unable to speak, they undertook to settle it with their fists; and one is said actually to have knocked in tha bull's-eye of this other's helmet.

In Lima I saw a priest named Padra VIGIL, who has incurred the censure of the Papal Court at Rome because of the strictures he has published on its pretensions. He seems a man of very liberal and generous views, rather advancing in years, and of unusual reading. He mourns over the ignorant condition of his countrymen.

GEN. SMITH, of Connecticut, Minister to Bolivia, concluded to remain in Lima for two weeks, with Mr. CLAY.

From the Chinchas two boats' steaming brought us to Pisco. From this port fine oranges and sweet potatoes are exported to other parts of the coast. Our decks are completely filled up with these. Even the hurricane deck has bags of produce piled up on it. At Pisco an iron pier is in process of construction.

Our next stopping place was Chala, a new port, at which the steamers have called for only about eight months. Near it there are some rich copper mines, yielding, I hear, sixty-seven per cent. Tha Peruvian Government have stationed a hulk at Chala for passengers and goods, when the surf is too strong for a safe landing to be effected; as was the case when we called there. Owing to the heavily-laden condition of this ship, we were several hours behind our time, not getting there till 8 P. M. The next night, at 10, we reached Islay, the landing port of Arequipa, again behind time. This was the seat of war in tha late revolution. Here CASTILLA attacked VIVANCO in April last, and carried the city by storm. Business is now resuming its wonted course. Our freight for Islay was very large.

Yesterday morning the Volcano of Arequipa was in sight from the ship—a beautiful cone. It is not in action at present. It seems to be west of the Snow Mountains; at least, there is no appearance of snow on it. The coast is uninteresting. The only variation in its outline occurs in the case of river velleys coming down from the Snow Mountains. There is scarce any appearance of vegetation in a week's voyaging.

Last night, at 1 o'clock, we reached Arica. This is the port of Tacna, with which town there is connection by railroad. We were twelve hours behind time. Our speed hes been very slow—not more than six or seven knots at any time. Here considerable improvement hes been effected. A pier has been erected, as well as at Islay and Chala. But all these are poor harbors at the best. We left Arica at eight this morning, and are now running along not more than a mile and a half from the shore. This is praclpitous; in fact, for miles and miles it has been perpendicular. It seems about 300 feet high, but the surveys of FITZROY, the Captain tells me, give the hight between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. Not a tree, not a plant, not even a blade of grass, has been scan, from the base to the summit of these bluffs, during the sail of four hours we have this morning made in sight of them.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19. Still the same arid, treeless and high coast. All sight of the Snow Mountains is intercepted by these shore bluffs, from which our distance veries from one to three miles. There seem to be no shoals here, and no sunken rocks save close in shore.

Last night at 10 we reached Iquique. This is the port from which saltpetre is exported in great quantities. Eight or ten ships were at anchor. There is not enough water here for drinking. They distil sea-water for this purpose, advertising to supply ships with it at the rate of 2½ cents the imperial gallon. The amount of dissipation here is dreadful. Men plead the scarcity of water as a reason for planting the seeds of the deeper and more unslakable thirst of the inebriate. Iquique is certainly one of the last places at which a man might choose to pass his days, or even a portion of them. The cargo for this port was very abundant, consisting chiefly of vegetables and fruits from the more northern and fevored parts of Peru.

We are behind time about twelve hours, and therefore call at all these ports in the night. To-night again we are to call at Cabijah, the only seaport of Bolivia. This is situated in the desert of Atacame, and is also a wretched place. The journey to Potosi is made on mules, for hundreds of miles through a desert tract. There are two ways of reaching that seat of febled wealth, one from Cobije, the other by Arica. The latter is the more expeditious route, but from having to climb the mountains more abruptly, the traveler is liable to the peculiar disease of the mountains called sirocho or puna. It is said nearly every one suffers from it on rising to the higher elevations of the Andes. However, it is not merely a matter of height, since persons have often been attacked when nine thousand feet high, and not attacked at greater elevations. The feet become cold; pain in the head becomes violent; circulation is almost suspended; dreadful sickness at the stomach comes on, worse than any sea-sickness, and, it is said, even death sometimes has ensued. Applications to restore the warmth of the body are the most appropriate remedies; but the attacks come on very suddenly.

On this account the escent to Potosi is safer from Cobija, although the distance and inconvenience of travel are, by that route, far greater. The distance is 190 leagues, which would make between five and six hundred miles.

We are now nearing Cobija; shall leave again to-night; pass all day to-morrow at sea, for first time since leaving Callao, and next day call at Caldera. Our letters will be laft at Cobija for the steamer to take them, which left Valparaiso on the 16th, three days ago, for Panama. The sailing days from Valparaiso are the 1st and 16th of every month. X. X. X.

### "Gospel for Children at the Highest Market Rate."

LEGATUS PAUPERUM, ESQ.: I cannot give the direction you ask for in your communication to the TIMES of this morning, but I can offer you my heartfelt sympathy.

I have gone many years to a church, of whose pastor it may be said, there is no more efficient soldier in the army of tha "great Captain;" whose Sunday School is one of the largest in this City; and whose influence for good upon the children none on earth can ever estimate. Yet here, in full force, under the united efforts of pastor and teachers, exists the custom to which you allude.

The classes composed of boys or girls, whose parents can liberally supply them with money, strive with each other to reach the largest amount, with much the same spirit that animated those well-known members of society—Messrs. MORRISSEY and HEENAN.

The less fortunate classes have their own particular strifes.

The girl who gives fifty cents each Sunday looks with an air of contemptuous surprise (truly feminine) on her who brings ten cents; while the unfortunate, who can but occasionally make an offering, comes home and says, "If it were not for Dr. ——, I'd never go again, it is so hard to be thought mean or poor!"

Injudicious teachers praise, indirectly, their largest contributors; and at the anniversary tha amounts collected by the various classes are duly proclaimed and printed. The charity children, who are clothed by the congregation, contributing of their inability.

That much good is done with money thus raised, there can be no doubt—a school is supported in the heathen part of this City; a church built in Africa; or a poor young man educated. But the question is if it were not better to do this by some other means—if the evil of the present system is not greater than the good? I may underrate the benefit; I think I do not over-estimate the evil.

One thing I would earnestly ask all clergymen and teachers to consider, if without doing away entirely with these collections from children, they could be so arranged as not to be exactions.

I have discussed this subject with several ladies. One did not expect my "fault-finding spirit," and informed me that her daughter made little articles to sell to their acqueintances, and thus raised part of the money she needed for Sunday School. Others said parents need not contribute—they expected it was the children's "own money." This was to be distinctly understood.

In consequence, therefore, of not receiving the desired information and relief from these ladies, I gave this subject my gravest consideration, and, as the result of my studies, offer you a few simple directions, which will at once remove all obstacles.

*First*—If you send your children to any other than the "X" School, where they at present attend, they will only repeat the experience you have already earned.

*Second*—As it is assumed by S. S. circulars, (*vide*, one in my possession,) and by the majority of teachers, that children have their "own money," you must impress on your mind that your son and daughter have a mysterious source of income, not derived from you or their mother, and that from this source they will supply themselves.

*Third*—Permit HOPE to occupy as much time as can be spared from lessons in crocheting mats and knitting hose-cloths, which you will instruct her to offer for sale to every acquaintance who may enter your house. At the same time purchase a strong knife for GROSOLO, and direct him to make anything he can induce his little companions to buy from him. In this way you will find a fund raised without any trouble; and, in addition, will have the satisfaction of cultivating your children's talent for making a bargain in their tenderest youth.

*Fourth*—Whenever a lecture or concert is announced for the benefit of the S. S. fund, do not scruple to convert them into brokers for the sale of tickets, as they will thus earn the approval of those who are sitting for ever at the receipt of custom.

DEC. 24, 1858. ONLY A GRUMBLER.

The office of Chauncey Bond, Esq., Treasuror of Livingston County, at Geneseo, was entered by burglars, on Christmas night, and $500 stolen. They blew open the safe with gunpowder.

## AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

**Feeling in Virginia Regarding Mr. Buchanan's Fillibustering Policy—The Attack on Douglas by Senator Jones, of Iowa—Abatement of the Pro-Slavery Ardor in Virginia—The Whigs Rallying for Another Contest—The Hon. William Ballard Preston Spoken of as their Standard-Bearer in the Gubernatorial Struggle—What they are Likely to Do in 1860—Congressional Conventions—A Change in the Representation of the Old Dominion Expected.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LYNCHBURG, VA., Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

Many sound Democrats in the Old Dominion comment very freely on the inconsistency displayed by Mr. BUCHANAN in recommending the forcible occupation of Sonora end Chihuahua, while he justified the course of Commodora PAULDING in arresting WALKER et Punta Arenas twelve months ago. In this letter policy he was fully sustained by the voice of the Old Dominion, but his recent echema of fillibusterism finds no favor here, even amongst his most ardent supporters. The glaring inconsistency which he exhibits on these two questions is assumed as ceuse enough for a disapproval of his late recommendetion in regerd to Sonora and Chihuahua, while, in any avent, this policy of usurpation would not be approved. The great body of the Democratic Party of Virginia—all, in fact, save the office-holders and their immediate friends—decidedly disapprove of the general tone of the President's Messege. They say that a document more federal in its tone and charecter has not appeared since the days of the elder ADAMS. Not even its strong fillibustering phase, nor its comprehensive policy with reference to Cuba and Central Americe, could suffice to blind the Southern people to this radical error in its composition. I have heerd a distinguished gentlemen remark, that Mr. BUCHANAN gave evident indications in this Message of a disposition to return to his first love; and I can safely assert, that had the Messege appeared before tha late Democratic Convention in this State, the murmurings of disapproval which ere now heerd would have found expression in a more marked and unequivocal form. The course of our delegation in Congress, with reference to it, is watched with considerable interest, particularly by rival espirants, who are jealous of the pretracted tenure which seems to ba the rule of incumbency in Virginia in matters of Federal representation. Especially is there a desire to ascertain the position of JOHN LETCHER upon the different subjects embraced in the Message. He is the chosen standard bearer of the Virginia Democracy in the forthcoming Gubernatorial contest, and his views upon these subjects must necessarily in some degree affect the issue of this struggle. Thus far he has withheld his letter of acceptance of the nomination, doubtless because of the embarrassed position in which he finds himself—a position rendered still more embarrassing by the calls which have been made upon him by some of the leeding Press of the State for an expression of opinion on certain delicate topice embraced in the President's Message. The Whigs are no less eeger to heer from him, believing that his avowals will furnish a substantial basis for an opposition rally.

A good deel of anxiety is felt hera in regard to the issue of the recent denunciation of Judge DOUGLAS by Senator JONES, of Iowa. The efforts to emberrass the Judge which ara now being made in Washington, are exciting for him the sympathy of this entire community; and bitter denunciations ere hurled against the Administration, at whose instance, it is said, this warfare against him is set on foot. Some say that DOUGLAS has no alternative but fight; and those most familiar with JONES seem to think he will back out rather than incur the risk of a duel. The friends of DOUGLAS are confident that he will force matters to such an issue, if satisfaction is not given, and a full retraction of the insult made.

Three years ago no man could have enticipated such a degree of toleration as is now exhibited in the discussion of questions affecting the slavo interests of Virginia and the South. Hundreds—aye, thousands—who, during the last Presidential campaign, would have esteemed a mere intimation of a purpose on their part to support FREMONT a gross impeachment upon their honor, and have refuted the charge at a sacrifice of their lives, now unreservedly express their willingness to unite with any party for the overthrow of Democracy. They make no concealment of their readiness to coalesce with the Northern Republicans in the hope of accomplishing that end; for after all, they say that the "Squattar Sovereignty" principles of DOUGLAS, whom they set down as reflecting the opinions of the majority of the party, is no less obnoxious to Southern interests than the Republican doctrine of "no more slave territory." The difference, however, they are willing to disregard in view of the object to be attained. Rest assured, therefore, that with any man but SEWARD as the Republican nominee in 1860 a large Southern vote will be secured by thet party in the coming Presidentiel contest. The nomination of JOHN LETCHER in Virginia is of itself a strong indication that the pro-slavery ardor is fast abating in the Old Dominion. The presentetion of such a man three years ago as the Democratic nominee for the Governorship would give the death blow to Democratic ascendancy in Virginia. But now he is looked upon as unexceptionable—a fact which can only be accounted for in the lapse or progress—whichever it is—of public sentiment to his standard of opinion on the slavery question. It is the mountain going to Mahomet, for it is generally presumed, that however Mr. LETCHER may have modified his sentiments in deference to the demands of a factious minority, he is nevertheless firm in his opinion "that Slavery is a social and political evil." Such was his opinion in 1847, and those who seem to know him well entertain the belief that such is his opinion to-day. At all events the growing toleration in regard to opinions adverse to the peculiar institution is marked and unequivocal. In 1860 it will be developed in a still greater degree; and Virginia Whigs and Northern Republicans will be found working harmoniously together for the overthrow of Democracy.

The Whigs in this State are determined to engage in another conflict with their old enemies, and secure if possible an ascendancy in the State Government. They are holding meetings in most of the counties throughout the Commonwealth, and appointing delegates to a nominating Convention to be held, as is supposed, in Richmond, in the early part of February. So far, the opinions of the majority of the press in that interest lean in favor of the nomination of the Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON for Governor, but whether he will accept in view of the certainty of his defeat is questionable. If the Whig Party has any chance of success it is in his nomination, for, apart from his superior talents and accomplishments, he enjoys the advantages of a large family influence, which would insure him a vote far in advance of the present numerical strength of the party. The Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but it is understood that he will decline the honor, under the idea that it would somewhat conflict with the brighter prospects which await him—of being the nominee of the Northern Republicans in 1860. This idea he is understood seriously and confidently to entertain, so much so, as to decline any offer of preferment which might in any degree trammel him, or impede the prompt acceptance of that distinguished honor. Moreover he is unwilling to incur the odium of defeat, and thus impair his availability by detracting from the great moral *prestige* of invincibility which he possessed before the change in the political aspect of his Congressional District, wrought by the so-called Gerrymandering operation of a Democratic Legislature.

But this Whig movement is designed not so much with reference to State ascendency as the reorganization of the party for the Presidential contest in 1860. This is a necessary, nay, an indispensable preliminery to a coalition—for without organization there would be nothing tangible or material to present on this side upon which to base a claim for patronage in the event of Republican ascendency. After the organization is complete, it will only need the consummation of a union between the Republicans and Whigs at the North to secure the undivided vote of the Whigs in this State and North Carolina, and I doubt not in other Southern States. Nor will they be very exacting in the matter of compromises. They are ripe for a coalition, upon any basis outside of the Rochester platform of SEWARD.

Present indications strongly favor the presumption that Conventions will be called in the various Congressional Districts of this Commonwealth. This policy is the more essential in view of the growing discontent amongst the youthful aspirants for Congressional honors, and the evident intention of many of them to run against the present incumbents as independent candidates. A lax discipline offers the strongest inducement to rebellion in party elements, and as the party screw can most effectually be applied through the agency of organized Conventions, that policy will be resorted to as the best means of killing off the malcontents. To disregard the decisions of a Convention is heresy, punishable by excommunication from the ranks of the party; and this penalty will hardly be incurred by those who have any hope of ultimate preferment. It is probable, however, that a few of the present incumbents will be sacrificed to the inordinate ambition of some of the energetic and active aspirants among the junior class of politicians. There is hardly a doubt but that meterial changes will take place in the *personel* of the present Congressional representation from this State.

The financial condition of Virginia is more prosperous now than it has been for many years past. She is prepared to meet every cent of indebtedness accruing on the 1st of January next. It is presumed that her bonds will soon be above par, and from the new sources of revenue which are daily opening up within her, it is safe to conclude that they will suffer no depression in the future. She has a sinking fund as a reserve to meet all her liabilities as they become due, thus placing the discharge of her obligations beyond the hazards or risks of any mere temporary reverse.

**The Manufacture of Iron—Necessity of Encouraging its Home Production.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Several articles, editorial and communicated, have recently appeared in your columns, discussing subjects directly or incidentally affecting the manufacture of iron in our country. Most of these articles have borne strong evidence of a jealous sympathy with the commercial interest to the exclusion of all others. I should be pleased to present, through you, some views on this subject as entertained by the iron masters, and which they are anxious to present to their fellow-citizens, confident of their support in all that is fair and just.

The consumption of iron *per capita* may be safely taken as the measure of a nation's material progress, being an article not easily converted to the purposes of luxury. In this respect the United States and England hold the first rank, but there their similarity ends, since England, in addition to her consumption, exports annually of iron and its manufactures to the amount of $30,000,000, while we import of the same about $25,000,000. An advocate of free trade views this as a very desirable result. England has the iron and we want it. Its transportation over the ocean employs a tonnage of 400,000, and ths commissions, profits and other charges enrich our merchants. But is there no other light in which to view it? How does this immense importation affect our home production and the collateral interests? for we must produce iron at home, and in some way foster and protect it in the very teeth of free-trade. We import only one-third of what we consume, the remainder being producad at home, and should this letter supply cease, the price of iron would rise to a point that would immediately curtail consumption, crush all our industrial pursuits, and arrest our progress in every direction. It is evident that even in the most pacific and ultra free-trade times, we cannot abandon our production of iron. But although the native producers of iron supply the larger amount, the market is exclusively controlled by the foreigner. The English iron-masters meet in quarterly conventions, and fix for the ensuing three months the price of labor and of iron. If their own market is fully supplied and further pressure on it would be unadviseble, the surplus stock is thrown on our market, deranging it, and fatally embarrassing the American producers. This course has been pursued time and again, and the official order is frequently copied into our own papers for our special delectation. To sustain their home market, they can afford to sacrifice on what they export, and, at the same time, ruin our furnace-owners, arrest and even diminish our production, and thus prepare the way for a rise, of which they alone are able to take advantage. The English manufacturer has the advantage of capital; he has the advantage of low labor, often obtained at a price just above starvation; and especially he has the advantage of the past policy of his Government, which for a century and a half protected him from all competition, by duties rising from from 10s. to £6 10s. on pig, and as high as £23 10s. ($114 68) on wrought, while certain kinds were prohibited. The production by these means having increased from 15,000 to 1,500,000 tons, (1846,) the duties were removed, and, fearless of competition, free trade declared, and we are invited to an uncqual participation in its benefits. Is it selfish for the American to demand of his Government a similer policy to that which has so firmly established his English rival? A just and reasonable protection afforded him would in ten years place him beyond its need, by encouraging the investment of capital while native industry, enterprise and ingenuity of invention, would cheapen the processes of manufecture and double the production. Of material there is plenty; every State possesses its millions of tons of ore, while our coal-fields underlie hundreds of thousands of acres. Thus the consumer would obtain a secure supply at a constant low price, and American iron, from its superior quality, would drive the English article out of the markets of the world.

As a branch of our national industry, the iron-manufacture is especially important, the annual production being about 800,000 tons, employs a capital of $50,000,000, mostly invested in buildings, mines, &c. As labor-saving machinery can be applied to the blast furnaces, &c., to a limited extent only, manual labor enters in large proportion into the cost of iron; this per-centage of labor in the cost of pig is about 70, and in wrought iron 55, and thus there is annually paid by the iron masters of the Union $20,000,000 in wages, which represents so much consumption of the necessaries of life, and consequently raverts to the farmer the manufacturer and tho merchant. If instead of pursuing the specious fallacies of free-trade, and shipping his wheat and pork to England, and iron back, the farmer of Missouri, for example, encouraged these English laborers to become his immediate neighbors, making iron from the inexhaustible ores of the Iron Mountain, he would obtain Liverpool prices for his wheat and pork at his own door, besides disposing of all those vegetable products which will not bear transportation. The 400,000 tons of iron now obtained abroad would then be made at home, and $10,000,000 annually paid in wages for it, would vivify every branch of trade.

As regards the pest policy of our Government in respect to the iron interest, it would appear to be framed with the express purpose of discouraging the manufacture here. The *ad valorem* system works to the entire advantage of the foreign manufacturer. When iron is high in England and there is no necessity for him to ship abroad, our duty is high to prohibition; when iron is low in England and he must spare his own market and crush his American rival, we invite him to it by a nominal duty. This fact is so obvious that it appears puerile to call any one's attention to it, yet it is the enacted policy of a great Government, by its very nature ostensibly opposed to injustice; it is very obvious, yet Secretary COBB ignores it.

There is another point worthy of consideration, and that is the superiority of American to English iron. Of this fact there is no doubt. Inquire of intelligent consumers, blacksmiths and machinists, and they agree on this point. Trace the origin of iron in bursted boilers, defective anchor cables, disabled engines in our national vessels and broken railroad bars, and in nine cases out of ten you find it English. The past Summer a London paper called pointed attention to the miserable stuff being then made in Staffordshire in the shape of *boiler* plate for the American market. Iron to be *cheap* must be *good*, and you may invent the most scientifically perfect shape for a railroad bar, and it would be worse than useless if not made of good iron. If good iron is made in England she has uses for it, as she never sends it abroad, but that bad iron is made there, the brittle compound of clay, ironstone and cinder that we encourage her to send us assures us. Yet because this stuff is low-priced, our boiler makers, Government contractors and railroad directors use it, at a fearful risk of human life and national disgrace.

Considering iron as an indispensable material in warfare, we can most plainly perceive the advantages of a secure and complete home supply. It is not at all improbable that we shall, sooner or later, be at war with some one of the Western Powers of Europe. Then, with our foreign supply cut off and the demand enhanced, iron would rise to such a point that consumers would pay in one year a greater tax than in twelve through the operation of a reasonable tariff. A nation without a complete supply of this metal in her own resources, is never prepared to incur the consequences of war. Such a nation is vulnerable in a most vital part; and it is to be hoped that our cautious legislators will remember this amid all the "imbroglios" we are constantly getting into and out of again. One of a more serious nature may come, when treaties and diplomacy may fail, and all depend on hard knocks and harder.

IRON.

**The "Dred Scott Decision" and "Popular Sovereignty" under the Kansas Act.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I see that you agree with the independent, national and practical editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, that "it is more in accordance with the genius of our Government to surrender all legislation over persons or property, *to the people concerned*;" and that "no party in the Free States will legislate to protect Slavery in the Territories, *contrary to the will of the people concerned*." No doubt you are correct in insisting that "Congressional non-intervention" and "popular sovereignty" in all the States and all the Territories, on the subject of Slavery as every other domestic matter, is the only *expedient* and *practical* doctrine, and the more generally received as such by the masses of all parties and sections, in spite of the abstract view of the "Dred Scott Decision" so constantly rung in our ears by partisan extremists, as being so true, cogent and important.

But, with your permission, Sir, I would like to consider this so much vaunted abstract view of the "decision," with especial reference to "popular sovereignty" in the Territories covered by the Kansas Act. In order to meet this theoretical view, and the logic which bolsters it, I would take another, perhaps unwarrantable even as a theory, but I hope, at least, not more unfeasible or unwise than that of these extremists.

Claiming to stand on the "Dred Scott decision," they deny the power and the right of the people even of these Territories to regulate and dispose of, to their own liking, the domestic concern of Slavery. They insist that the assertion of such a popular right there is "totally irreconcilable" with this "decision." They argue that the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, having declared and "decided" that "the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories," Congress, therefore, without limitation or exception, has "the Constitutional end the moral right," and it is "the direct end positive and primary duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories."

Now, Sir, it seems to me, these gentlemen misstate the "Dred Scott decision," granting it to be a legitimate and final "decision" of the matter in controversy. The Supreme Court does not say that the Constitution establishes Slavery or Slave-property in the Territories, any more than it establishes any other domestic institution, or any other description of private property. "The Constitution," says the venerable Chief-Justice, in delivering "the opinion of the Court," "makes *no* distinction between the property of the master in a slave and other property owned by a citizen;" places all the citizens of a Territory, non-slaveholders or slaveholders, so far as their proprietary rights are concerned, "*on the same footing with the citizens of the States*;" guards and protects the owner of Slave-property in his rights," like the owner of other property; and, therefore, forbids Congress either to "take the private property of a citizen in a Territory for public use, *without just compensation*," or to deprive him of it "without due process of law," or to deprive a citizen of the United Stetes of his property, slave or other, who "brought his property into a particular Territory of the United States, *and who had committed no offence against the laws*."

The Chief-Justice, moreover, declared that the discretion of Congrass, under the limitations of the Constitution, is "sovereign and independent" within the limits of the public domain, like the States, are "within their own limits in their internal and domestic concerns;" and that Congress, of course, can either retain or resign to the Territorial Legislature, all that discretion and power, "subject only to the Constitution."

Well, now, Congress by solemn enactment having constitutionally conferred upon tha people of Kansas and Nebraska, if not upon Utah and New-Mexico also, all the legislative police power which that body would otherwise have itself held there, the question before us is this:

Have not these Territories, like the States, as organized corporate commonwealths, under that Act, and in accordance with the "Dred Scott decision," the "perfect and completo" legislative freedom, without intervention from any quarter or any body, to protect and institute, or, with the consent or just compensation of the owners already in their midst, provide against the further increase, use, or admittance of slaves among them, under penalty of their immediate forfeiture and emancipation. Whoever thereafter commits offence against the police laws of these Territories, by carrying and holding within their borders slaves or other certain species of private property, may be legally and constitutionally, under the "Dred Scott decision," deprived thereof. This, I take it, is the general principle of this "decision."

Now, we all know that the proprietary rights of individuals are often made more or less subordinate and subsidiary to the common public rights and public good of the people at large. Citizens of the States, while in their respective States, are generally subject to the operation of this general principle as to any kind of property; and, likewise when they go into tho Territories which Congress, in its unquestioned discretion, has vested with all its legislative police power over their particular domain, they are all, thereupon, as citizens of these Territories, still liable constitutionally to be subject to it.

All duties, excises, taxes and police regulations necessary to carry on the Government and subserving the common welfare, involve, more or less, loss or subtraction of personal and real property. Private property is often condemned, and, after due compensation to the owner, appropriated for public uses by our Federal, State, County and Municipal authorities, acting, of course, within their respective jurisdictions, and without conflict with each other. Private property gained or used in an unlawful manner, or declared by statute to be in its nature or use obnoxious to the public sentiment and detrimental to the public welfare, or to be anywhere or in anywise a public nuisance, is often, as the case may be, abated by the legal authorities, or wrested by the strong arm of the law from unlawful holders and restored to the rightful owners; or, with due regard and protection of vested rights, prohibited and abolished. Numerous instances of this occur among us and around us all the while.

Most respectfully,

PONTIAC.

FILLIBUSTER DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBUS, MISS.—A "Nicaragua" meeting was held at Columbus, Miss., Dec. 18. According to a letter in the Mobile *Mercury*, it was called "to consider the subject of rendering aid to Gen. WALKER in carrying out his Southern Emigration movement, and to express the opinions and feelings of the people of this region relative to the recent outrage of British vessels-of-war in visiting the steamer *Washington* at Greytown." The meeting was presided over by Col. GRAHAM. After sundry high-flown speeches, a series of resolutions, embodying the opinions and sentiments of the meeting on the questions involved, which were drawn up by the Hon. WM. S. BARRY, was adopted. Two other meetings of similar character were announced to take place at Aberdeen and Macon. Fillibusterism is the prevailing epidemic among the Mississippians.

**The Wonderful Fleas.**

A GALLANT ZOUAVE AND HIS FLEAS—WHAT THEY DO AND THE LESSONS THEY TEACH.

It is not every gentleman who cares to have it known publicly, or even privately, that he has fleas. Not so with Prof. BARTOLETI. Prof BARTOLETI has fleas; advertises the fact; and invites ladies and gentlemen to call and see them at No. 599 Broadway, and bring all their children. Prof. BARTOLETI is proud of his fleas; he loves them; and the attachment is reciprocal, whenever he chooses to let them feed from his arm. The Professor and the fleas are faithful to each other. He never kicks over their coal scuttle, and they have too high an appreciation of the silver ties that bind them to be guilty of sitting upon the lap of any one of the name of SMITH. BENNETT *vs.* BENNETT will never be quoted as an authority in their case. But we are proceeding upon the hypothesis that our readers know what a flea is, which is not very probable.

The flea, then, is a villainous little insect; so small that, to the naked eye, it appears like a grain of dark sand; and until the Professor arose to dispel the darkness of the public mind in relation to the physical and mental capacity of these insects, they were supposed to have been created for the sole purpose of tormenting unwashed dogs and men. They were noted only for their ingenuity in discovering a tender place in a tough skin, and for the physical energy they displayed in abstracting blood from it. For these peculiarities they became generally known in England many years ago; and so popular were they that one of the poets of that land, who was familiar with the subject, wrote a song about them, commencing:

"The flea, the flea, the vile, corfounded flea,"

which was a great favorite with those having an aversion to soap.

But Professor BARTOLETI has done wonders in the way of enlightening the human mind on the peculiarities of the flea, and, for his patience and perseverance in that before unexplored field, he deserves the rich reward he is now reaping. After years of exertion, he has produced about forty fleas that can do anything, from dancing a polka to fighting a duel. Pay your two shillings, and he will show you a horticultural establishment, with flowers, trees and houses, cultivated by fleas. There they are, working away like any other set of gardeners—and, like those who are paid by the day, very slowly, unless the boss has his eye upon them. In order to make them do as he desires, they have each a tiny silver wire about their necks, by which they are fastened close to any object they have been trained to move. The putting of the wire about their necks, and adjusting it so nicely that it does not hurt them, and is still so tight that they cannot get their heads out, is as wonderful as anything else the Professor does, considering that the insect entire is scarcely visible to the naked eye. It is not done, as one would naturally suppose, by the aid of a magnifying glass and delicate instruments, but with the naked eye and bare fingers. At first the fleas don't like it. Even after they have been kept in idleness for some months, and fed from the back of his hand, they will refuse to move as soon as their necks are bound by the silver cord. But the Professor has patience and a pair of small pinchers. The first he keeps in constant use, and the second, after they have been bound for some months, he applies to their little bits of latter ends, and occasionally inflicts a slight pinch—not such a pinch as the boy who used to sit next to you in our glorious common schools used to inflict upon your tender years, but just enough to let them know that their feelings can be touched as well as his own. He has never made the part black and blue.

A year or two more of patience and pinching—unbinding them every night, letting them feed upon his arm, then rolling them up in flannel to sleep, and binding them again in the morning, and some of them are willing to work in the garden, as we have stated. Others have a thirst for gold, though not equal to many of our own Corporation fleas; and the Professor will show them digging and washing away, like any Fraser River enthusiast. Besides these, there is a tiny watermill, tha wheel of which is fifty thousand times the weight of the flea that is turning it. Another is turning a windmill of the same weight, while another draws a train of cars over two hundred thousand times his weight.

The next exhibition of the Professor is a model of the Hall of Records, in the Park, in front of which there are a railroad car and an express wagon, drawn by fleas. In this arrangement the Professor has not been as happy as in the other. When one hears of fleas, or any other blood-abstracting creature, named in connection with the Hall of Records, he naturally expects that a portion of them will be in and about the Comptroller's office. If not, where's the necessity of a car and express wagon? We suggest to the Professor the propriety of having a few fleas seen coming out of the building, with bags well filled, and making towards the car and express wagon. His bit of sarcasm will then be understood at a glance. But, the Professor's fleas are not all so industriously inclined as those we have named.

There is a country-place shown, where some fleas are keeping swings in motion, while others are carousing, as if they were the dominant party in a Board of Aldarman, dining and wining at the expense of City Contractors. Then there is a representation of "the Camp on Staten Island," with fleas for soldiers. It is unfortunate for the State that the Professor did not arrive earlier and settle on the Old Quarantine Grounds, for his fleas would have proved much more effective than the United States Marines we had there. In front of the camp, and near the water's edge, we have, what in these degenerate days is quite refreshing—a genuine duel between two red fleas. They fight to the sound of the pinchers, as if they really liked the fun. There is no nonsense in the way of correspondence; they don't stand handying words; they have none of those things called seconds, or friends, that are constantly sp

## Boston and New-York.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE ON "BRANCHES" IN NEW-YORK.

The following are extracts from the report of the Committee of the Boston Board of Trade on a resolution submitted to the Government of the Board, Feb. 1, 1858, by JAS. C. CONVERSE, on the subject of the branch house system, for the sale of goods manufactured in Massachusetts, and in the adjoining States on Boston capital.

After discussing the propriety of the measure the report states: "About the year 1846, when there was a large accumulation of certain kinds of goods in this market, one or more leading houses sent agents to New-York with the view of effecting sales in anticipation of the regular demand. Sample bales were at first exhibited, and sales were made with considerable success. It also happened that the agencies were conducted by gentlemen well acquainted with that market, and with strong local attachments to New-York, and with little or no interest in Boston. The result very naturally was the establishment of the first branch-houses for the sale of cotton goods, manufactured from Boston capital. Other commission merchants followed from time to time, on the ground of necessity, and in order to secure a fair share of the trade.

The end is, the formation, in the lapse of a few years, of nineteen branches, and the annual sale of goods of the value of twenty-five millions of dollars. Unless we mistake, had some of the parent houses seen the consequences, the step would not have been taken; and unless, too, we greatly err, some of them would now gladly abolish the system, could *all* be induced to coma into tha measure. While, then, we recognize among the merchants who founded, and who still manage these branches, soma of the most honored names that adorn the annals of Boston, we we can find no sufficient reason for forbearing to discuss the propositions referred to us with antire liberty, and in the manner usual to Committees of this Board.

In disposing of the suggestion of interference with private concerns, we are met with another, namely, that purchasers have acquired the *habit* of resorting to New-York, and cannot be persuaded to go elsewhere.

THE ABSORBING QUESTION.

Your Committee have been hred to believe that the seller should keep his goods at bomo and allow the purchaser to come to him: that the removal of commodities from one place to another does not permanently disturb the commercial law of demand and supply, and does not increase consumption; that buyers naturally seek the market nearest to the point of production, because such markets are the cheapest; that any desirable article of merchandise will be sought for wherever to be found, before an inferior article will be taken as a substitute; and that forced private sales are generally injurious to the seller; and hence, hava been led to suppose that if the fabrics of New-England, made from Boston capital, are really wanted for use at home, or for export to foreign countries, purchasers would be sure to resort to our own warehouses in quest of them.

The absorbing question is, therefore, not whether buyers can be induced to come to Boston, but whether Boston shall be made the sole place for the sale of our manufactures; and upon its decision will depend more than upon any other which is likely to arise in a generation to come, the growth and prosperity of this city, and the value of the manufacturing interests of New-England generally. Let this question, then, be considered with that deliberation, candor, and judgment which our merchants and capitalists should be now upon a subject vital to their welfare—upon a subject quite as important as immunities and tariffs granted or imposed by Goverument.

If, as we have intimated, the existence of the system of branch-houses is regretted by some of those by whom it was instituted, and by many who have since adopted it; if it be regarded as a system to be continued not because of the advantages which it brings in the aggregate, but because of a mutual necessity for making it general or for abandoning it altogether, nothing can be surer than that concert and action alone is necessary to accomplish the latter result.

Your Committee favor the abolishment of that system at once, and a return to Boston.

The arguments to this end will necessarily extend through the body of this Report; but we are able to fortify them in advance by presenting an example of what has been accomplished by a similar effort to that now recommended, in another branch of business, which has become greater in New-England than even the manufacture and sala of cotton fabrics.

THE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS OF BOSTON.

The boot and shoe trade to-day constitutes the largest manufacturing interest, not only of Massachusetts, but of the whole country. It is also safe and prosperous beyond most others, *and its vigor and stability ar attributable mainly to the adoption of the plan of sale at home.* Let us look at some facts in its history. Previous to the year 1825, the boot and shoe trade maintained but a feeble and flickering oxistence; it was insignificant in amount, and unremunerative in its results. The custom of the manufacturers was to send their goods after purchasers, and to incur the expenses and risks incident to that practice: and it turned out that a majority of them failed as often as once in every seven years. At this period, the whole business in Massachusetts could bardly have been estimated hy millions of dollars, and nearly the entire sale was made by consignments to Southern and Western markets. But, about the year 1830, an important change in this particular was commenced; the plan of foreign sales through branch-houses or consignments was very generally *abandoned*, and the policy of selling exclusively at our own warehouses and of limiting the manufacture to the demand, was substituted. During the seven years that followed, and until the great crisis of 1857, the business was very prosperous, rose in amount to fourteen millions of dollars per annum: and if it did not entirely escape the memorable revulsion of that year, yet most of the important shoe houses that suspended in this city finally recoverad, and paid their obligations in full. New-York, on tho other hand, presented a striking contrast. There were then in that City twenty-fivo wholesala hoot and shoe houses that received their supplies chiefly from Massachusetts.

Of these, twenty-four failed; and from lheir failure came nearly all the embarrassments which the business in this State experienced; so that, it might then have been said as pertinently of the shoe trade as it was recently declared of our banks,—"*Massachusetts will not suspend so long as New-York pays her debts.*" Of the twenty-four houses that failed, in 1837, as above stated, few if any paid tn full, and many of them made but trifling dividends. Since the year last mentioned, the relative proportion of sales in other cities has been gradually decreasing, though the aggregate) is still large; and facts will show that these foreign sales have been less profitable and more disastrous than any other part of the shoe business. Since 1837, the trade has rapidly increased in Massachusetts, and at the present time amounts to more than fifty millans of dollars per annum. Its stability may be seen by the circumstance that, during the unparalleled revulsion of 1857, not a single house of high standing in Boston stopped payment. The practice is now almost universal in this immense business to make no more goods than purchasers will come after and buy here; and the result is, an enormous increase in the amount and in the profit, as compared with the former system of sending goods after customers. Indeed, the idea of consigning boots and shoes for sale in first bands from Boston to New-York, is now no more entertained as being necessary or expedient, than it is in the minds of the cotton manufacturers of Manchester to send their fabrics to London warehouses.

RAPID GROWTH OF COTTON MILLS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

But apprehensions exist, as we understand, that the withdrawal of the branch-houses would encourage the manufacture of cottons in places south of New-England, and introdnce fabrics to compete with those now made almost exclusively in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine. We own—in all courtesy—that we do not participate in this fear. As we recall instances of the rapid completion of cotton mills, we are almost tempted to say that they spring up at the mere *will* of corporations or individual manufacturers, and that spindles and looms are as *natural* productions in the North, as tha raw material in the South, and breadstuffs in the West. The water power of the Merrimac and the Saco alone, is sufficient to supply cottons for one hundred millions of people; and the vast expenditures made on these and on other rivers to preserve and cheapen this power, will ensure its use whenever it shall be wanted.

Moreover, the genius of Northern men leads them to invent and to improve every kind of machinery. We have ample skill, experience and capital. Our soil and climate forbid either large or profitable investments in agricultnre. In a word, we are impelled, by the very necessities of our position and condition, to continue to work cotton, and wool, and laather, and to build and employ ships. We cannot abandon these pursuits, because we cannot adopt any others; and, as relates to the working of cotton, we feel able to defy competition. Our staple fabrics have won the favor of consumers everywhere, and nothing but our own folly can drive them from market.

Confessedly, our countrymen of the Middle States are our most formidable rivals. But, under the impulse of a high protective tariff, they accomplish so little that now, under a change of policy, there seems no present cause of alarm at the least. Let us examine the matter somewhat in detail. The value of the cotton manufactures in the State of New-York in 1810—as we ascertain from official sources—was $70,000. The growth since is just what might hava been expected among a people who, in tilling the soil, follow the law of nature; for, after tha lapse of twenty-five years, the value had risen to only three millions. In 1840 it was three and three-quarter millions; in 1845 it was less than in 1835; in 1850, but threo and a half millions; in 1855, short of five millions; while the amount of capital employed fifteen years ago was greater than at this moment, and at no period has exceeded five millions of dollars. Tbs tables before us show that her manufacturers use annually about sixty thousand bales of cotton, and make sixty-seven and a half millions yards of shirtings and sheetings, and a quantity of batting, warp, felting, wadding, and seamless bags. In all this, there is surely nothing to disturb us. Nor need we trouble ourselves, as we pass to New-Jersey; for the yearly value of the cottons made thare, is less than one and a half millions of dollars. Tbe manufactnrs in Pennsylvantn is more considerable. And resting upon the statistics alone, and upon ths facts that the business is increasing and that power-looms are rapidly taking tbe place of hand-looms, we might entertain fears of successful rivalry. But when we remember that the annual value is only six millions; that our own yarns are used to a considerable extent by the weavers in that State; that the fabrics are lighter and cheaper than thoso of New-England, and do not come in general competition with them; and that Boston merchants actually resort to Philadelphia to purchase, because the goods in that market are unlike our own, and necessary to complete an assortment—we mny dismiss apprehensions of immediate danger from this qnarter. In truth, who that calmly dwells upon the agricultural and mineral resources of Pennsylvania, can conclude that her soil and mines will ever be so far neglected as to allow her to compete with Massachusetts in the products of spindles and looms?

SUPERIORITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURES.

Besides, it may be truly said that, in the business of manufacturing, we are at least a generation in advance of the Middle States. In the course of the last thirty years, by an experience which has cost us many millions of dollars, we have acquired a position which gives us so great advantages over our rivals, as that we may safely determine to offer our goods for sale here at bomo, and here alone.

If we adopt this course, the consequent economy in the sale of our manufactures will enable us to offer such inducements to purchasers as will insure tha sales here, and defy competition, so far as manufacturing out of New-England is concerned.

It remains to notice the competion which is likely to arise from the manufactures of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Of these, it may be remarked that they consisi, lor the most part, of a distinct class of goods, different in fabric, and of lighter weight than those of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine; and that they do not materially interfere with them. If we except prints, and a few fina cottons of good quality, and woolens, they are not of great importance in competition; and it may also be said that Providence has maintained its rank as the leading print cluth market of the country, and that the products of these States generally are beginning to be sold more and more at their own capitals, Providence and Hartford. Were there one principal and controlling market for cotton and woolen fabrics, such as Boston would become, were the goods manufactured upon her own capital sold only here, the products of Rhode Island and Connecticut would naturally flow in this direction, where they were sold before our merchants began to send their goods elsewhere. Furthermore, it may well be considered wheiher the continuance of branch houses in cities south of New-England, does not tend to *encourage* rather than to *discourage* manufactures in those sections.

It is pertinent, in this connection, to glance at the origin and to trace the progress of the manufacture of cotton among ourselves. It may be admitted that the struggle to give it, not supremacy, but bare existence, was long and severe; and because British and India goods held the market, and because tho capital of the North was invested in commerce.

How different, to-day, the statistics of Massachusetts from those of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Within this commonwealth are two hundred and ninety-four factories, which employ an invested capital of thirty-two millions of dollars; which coniain ono and a half millions of spindles; which requiro an annual supply of one hundred and six millions of pounds of cotton; which weave three hundred and fifteen millions yards of cloth; and which put in market fabrics, yarns and other manufactures, worth thirty-four millions of dollars yearly.

And the statistics of all New-England, now clearly show that supremacy in manufacture is naturally at the North. More than half the cotton factories in this hemisphere are within her limits; and more than two-thirds of the invested capital belongs to her. Her annual purchase of cotton, on an average of years, is 500,000 bales, for which she pays $25,000,000, when the price is ten cents the pound. Her mills turn out one-twelfth part of all the cotton goods made in the world; and it is well to remember, that, while the raw material is increased by the manufacture 150 per cent. in England, and in France 350, the increase here is less than 90 per cent.; thus showing that ours is the wiser part of making goods for the many rather than for the few, and fabrics which are absolutely necessary for human comfort.

THE GREAT GRIEVANCE OF BOSTON.

Your Committee would gladly close their labors without another word but for the belief that the continuance of the system of vending cottons in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, will lead, in the end, to a still further loss of the business of this city. To us it seems probable, that, as once suggested, in the constant competition between the parent and the branch houses, the latter will obtain the mastery, and render the former nearly useless; and that thus, Boston, instead of being, as we contend, the *principal* distributor of cottons, will hardly retain a tithe of the trade. The common opinion is, we suppose, that the chief transfer will be lo New-York, and because that city is, and will remain, the "centre" of the commerce of the country. We dissent. There can be no single "centre" of the trado, we venture to think, in this hemisphere. The example of London, so often cited by persons who speak of New-York as the money and business "centre" of America, is not in point. England is small in geographical surface, and with only one considerable navigable river. Her capital contains the bank of national name and of national dignity and stability, and the Government acts with it and for it, in emergencies; and the payment of the interest on a vast public debt, the expenditures of the Court and of the aristocracy, and the fiscal operations of the kingdom, are all within its limits. Thus, London has a power in monetary affairs, independent of commerce.

The argument, however, is, as we understand it, that New-York is the great *business*, as well as money "centre," and that, therefore, the manufacturers of New-England must of necessity be sent to that City, in order to meet dealers from different parts of the Union. Bnt is it really so?

For all the purposes of this Report, the commercial preeminence of New-York may be admitted; but we submit that the inference drawn therefrom in favor of the branch-house system is theoretical and fallacious.

Perhaps there are no two commercial cities in the world, with business characieristics more alike than New-York and Liverpool; yet, we apprehend no merchant would feel that he had exhausted the English market when he had searched the warehouses of the latter city. And the reason why is, that there are other markets, and greater ones, for specific products of British industry, nearer to the points of production; where the manufacturers themselves reside, and where assortments are complete. Moreover, the manufacturers of England are, to a great extent, compelled to send their goods to Liverpool for exportation; because it is their nearest seaport, or the only one which furnishes the requisite commercial facilities. No such necessity exists here; for, as has been already stated, we have our own warehouses, ships and rails, and also the means of increasing them to any extent required.

If, therefore, New-York has to-day any importance as a *distributor of American cottons and woollens* to wholesale jobbers in any section of the country, it has been acquired, and can only be retained by the consent and aid of the manufacturers and capitalists of Massachusetts who have established branch houses, and consigned their goods for sale in that City, in fact, because we have not only allowed her to take away, but have helped her to obtain a business which cost Boston and Massachusetts millions upon millions of dollars to ostsblish; and which at this juncture in its history, ought to be one of the chief elements of our prosperity, and which we are competent to manage, in all its branches, better than any other people in the United States.

The jobbers of New-York, themselves, once came here to buy, in common with those from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Charleston, New-Orleans, and other cities of the West and South; and may, if we please, be induced to do so again.

And, as relates to the rank of New-York as an *importer of foreign dry goods*, we have to remark, that, if she has gained any supremacy in this department, it is because those of our merchants who were principally engaged in this business, gave attention to American manufactures rather than to the textile fabrics of England and Continental Europe; and, but for this cause, we should have continued to rival New-York in this class of imports.

The advantages of Boston for conducting this business are not surpassed by those of any other city in the Union; and it is only necessary to refer to the other branches of our imports, for example, to the India trade, to show that, when attention and capital are directed to that end, the foreign business may be increased at pleasure. It will, indeed, be a calamity, if, having in part substituted manufactures for the business of importing foreign cottons and woolens, we now transfer the sale of the former, in first hands, to other markets than our own. Yet our opinion is, we confess, that, unless, the branch houses are very soon abolished, the sale of our manufactures in Boston will decrease; and that, in the end, when we have lost the business in cottons, and millions of other trades, there will be an alarming declina in all our real and in many kinds of our personal estate; and that we or our successors, will awake to this fact when too late for remedy.

WHAT BOSTON MIGHT HAVE BEEN, BUT FOR NEW-YORK.

At the close of the last century the value of the real and personal estate in this city was only $7,000,000; it was but $45,000,000 as late as the purchase of the site of Lowell; but it is now $258,000,000. Can any one doubt that the profits and incidental advantages of working cotton, wool and leather, are among the prominent causes of the immense increase?

And will it not be admitted that, if all the cottons consigned for sale in New-York and Philadelphia, had been vended here, the increase would have been still greater?

In conclusion, your committee have performed the duty assigned, in the manner best calculated, in their opinion, to attract attention to the propositions submitted, and to our manufactures generally. The subject is of vast moment to this Commonwealth and to its commercial capital; hence the time occupied in the communication of our views.

We have endeavored to show that an inquiry into the effects and tendency of the system of branch-houses could be made by this Board without indecorum, and have sufficiently noticed the objection that buyers are so much in the "*habit*" of resorting to New-York that they cannot be induced to come to Boston. We have attempted to prove that the withdrawal of the fabrics of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine from New-York and Philadelphia, will not encourage manufacturers else where, and so occasion the loss to us of the market in these cities; and to this end have compared the growth of the manufacture in the Middle States with the progress in Massachusetts and in New-England generally. We have examined the operation of the system of branch-houses, and have offered reasons for the opinion that it deprives us of many millions of trade annually, and that its tendency is to lessen our business still more.

We have spoken in brief terms of the every day remark that the commercial power of the country will be concentrated at the mouth of the Hudson, and have ventured to say that the great City there owes a portion of its prosperity to our own remissness. We have referred to Liverpool, and to Bremen and Hamburg, to illustrate the wealth to be acquired in the transport and factorage of cotton; and to several countries in Europe, and to England especially, to elucidate the wonderful social and political influence which the making and vending of cotton goods confers upon nations.

And if these, or the most material of these, points have been conclusively or even partially established, and if the discussion has been conducted in a becoming tone and temper, the Government of this Board may not only ask but importune the directors and stockholders of the corporations interested to examine the case, and to make such changes as shall restore to Boston the entire sale, in first hands, of the fabrics which are made in our own mills, and with our own money.

Respectfully submitted for consideration.

James C. Converse, Alexander H. Rice, James M. Beebe, William B. Reynolds, Samuel Hooper, Benjamin E. Bates, William B. Spooner, Samuel T. Dana, Marshall P. Wilder, Edward S. Tobey, Thomas W. Polreo, Patrick T. Jackson, Special Committee.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.

## Conversion of Sailing Vessels into Steamers for War Purposes.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A very interesting letter from Commander WALKER appeared in your popular journal a few days since, upon the "Conversion of sailing vessels into war steamers." The great importance of this subject, and the deep interest now being manifested by all conversant with such matters, will be deemed a sufficient apology for encroaching upon your columns.

The naval constructors of France and England, especially, have been compelled from necessity to regard this subject as an all-important one, inasmuch as their respective Governments own large numbers of ships of comparatively no value, unless mechanical skill can devise some way by which the screw can be adapted, without destroying or lessening too greatly the few good qualities which they may possess. England, ever foremost in the race for naval superiority, has tried the experiment, and spent large sums in attempting to solve this very difficult problem, but, as yet, her labors have been poorly rewarded. That difficulties exisi, in the satisfactory accomplishment of this task, impossible to overcome, will be admitted by all who have given this subject a careful consideration.

To adapt the screw successfully to any of our old sailing frigates without reducing the number of guns, or lessening their general efficiency as sailing ships, would simply require an increase in their proportions or displacement, necessary to carry the extra weight of engines, boilers, coals, &c., and, in fact, whatever else may be demanded by the steaming frigate over the sailing one. To any one acquainted with the peculiar model and dimensions of sailing vessels now in our Navy, a few minutes' reflection will satisfy them that the cost incurred would be equivalent to the actual construction of a new vessel, especially if performed in some of our Guvernmen: yards under the present *economical* direction of our *political* naval architects. Fortunately for us we have but few "ships of the line" now in the Navy sufficiently sound to warrant alterations of any character, and if we had, the recent experiences of France and England have shown us the insufficiency and almost entire worthlessness of such wooden monuments. From their dearly-bought lessons, we have been taught that it is not the number, but rather the weight and calibre of guns which make them effective, and render small vessels, when armed with them, such terrible engines of destruction. It is but four years ago that the Governments of France and England fitted out a costly fleet, composed almost entirely of their huge line-of-battle ships, to knock down a few Russian towns bordering on the Baltic and Black Seas. Of the results of that expedition every reader of the TIMES is well acquainted. As is generally known, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, the English Admiral in command, came home after a short but unsuccessful stay, and plainly told the English Government that his big ships were useless, and that if they expected success a new fleet must be built without delay. For this important and startling information the brave old Admiral received only sneers and reproaches, many attributing his want of success to lack of energy and incompetency. As may naturally be supposed, the English Admiralty, for a long time, refused to entertain the change demanded by Sir CHARLES, and it was not until the Press, with its mighty power, thundered in their ears the cry for smaller vessels, that the demand was granted and public clamor quieted. In a surprisingly short time nearly twenty small vessels, known as gun-boats, were launched and immediately dispatched to the Baltic and the Azoff Seas. These few miniature men-of-war, and a few old iron lighters, fitted as mortar vessels, at once changed the aspect of affairs, and decided the war, thus introducing a class of vessels never before rightly appreciated. The results of that gun-boat expedition have been prolific of much knowledge to ourselves, as it pointed out to us the precise character of the vessels required for our future Navy. Alas, had we reflected years ago upon the peculiar structure of our own extended sea coast, and applied our own talent and genius to the kind of vessel best adapted to our wants, instead of copying servilely from England as we always have done, we should not now be compelled to acknowledge her superiority by building a class of vessels precisely suited to our own wants, the designs of which she has so kindly furnished us.

Already has our very able Secretary of the Navy given this subject a careful consideration, and is now using his best energies to build up a Navy, the character of which we shall have reason to feel proud of. To him more than any other man must he attributed the introduction of this class of vessels, now imperatively needed. All that now remains for us to do is simply to build our future ships upon this modern principle. Let our aim and motto be, "Big guns and little ships." Do away with the absurd idea of great dead rise, a fallacy to which [" Naval Boards" have adhered for the last half century with such wonderful tenacity. Build no vessel for the Navy with a larger draught of water than sixteen feet. Carry all the guns on one deck only, make the crew efficient and skillful in using them, and such vessels as eighty-gun ships and three-deckers will soon be consigned to utter oblivion. A word more: There is one thing in my mind quite certain, and in which all will agree, that if our Government still wishes to maintain her honor, and punish those who defiantly trample upon our rights, many more vessels are needed, without a moment's delay. Should the late news from Paraguay be well founded, and even a feeble resistance made to our fleet by LOPEZ and his forces, our defeat will be certain, for never before was our national honor and reputation intrusted to such worthless and dangerous vessels. The time has now arrived when we must do something more than boasting, in order to maintain our position among the great Powers of the world. Bellicose speeches, such as we have recently heard in Congress, sound rather fist and foolish when no preparation is being made to meet the results which they may engender. Give us an efficient Navy, gentlemen, and you can then make patriotic and warlike harangues without the fear of being ridiculed or insulted.

D. D. W.

## Sleeping Cars upon Railroads.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Having recently enjoyed a refreshing sleep in one of tha night cars running on the Central Railroad, I desire to inform that class of your readers who ride on the rails, of tho great alleviation of the fatiguo and suffering heretofore inavitable in night travel, furnished by this new featnre in the appointments of the Central. Taking a berth at Suspension Bridge, after a wearisoma ride from Chicago, I soon fell into a sound sleep, from which he did not wake until we arrived at Utica—a distance of more than 200 miles—and I am not sure I should not have slept through to Albany, if we had not been aroused at the unseasonable hour of 5½ o'clock in the morning, under the pretence that we might wish for breakfast. By the way, the officers of the road ought to protect the passengers from this species of vexatious molestation. They ought not to be routed out before daylight, just because the owners of the sleeping-cars are interested in a Rochester or Utica tavern.

But that is neither here nor there. The sleeping cars are a great convenience to the traveling public, and ibe fact should be generally known. All railway lines running night trains will ultimately be compelled to provide this accommodation. Sleeping cars on night trains between this City and Boston, if well managed, would add much to the travel on the route, both in Winter and Summer. I have no doubt that good night-cars, such as those on the New-York Central, running through between here and Boston, would draw largely from the steamboat travel, and considerably increase the receipts of the several roads composing the line.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

## The Women's Library Movement.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was greatly interested in several letters which appeared in your columns a few weeks since, upon the importance of establishing a Free Library for Women in this City:—and I have been looking with considerable anxiety to see the movement there spoken of followed up.

It is certainly one of the most important and beneficent projects of the day,—one which ought to enlist the support of every one who understands and appreciates the condition of the tens and scores of thousands of young women among us who are compelled to labor for a livelihood, and who need above everything else the means of self-education and the acquisition of useful knowledge. When you consider, Mr. Editor, that such facilities have been provided for nearly every class of our young men, you will readily see the hardship of refusing them to those who need them much more as they are much less able from their own resources to supply their place. The Clerks Printers, Mechanics—every class of our young men indeed—have their own libraries, with class-rooms teachers and facilities for study and reading during their leisure hours,—and they derive from them very great benefit. Why should not similar means of instruction be provided for the young women who are in similar circumstances?

I cannot help thinking that the community only needs to be well-informed on this subject to induce prompt and effectual action,—and I trust that you, in common with the other Editors of influential City journals, will continue to press it upon public attention.

Yours, M. M.

## Broadway Pavement.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

If we cannot have an iron pavement in Broadway, how would it do to loosen the present pavement, and relay the same blocks an inch apart on every side, filling in the interslices with granite rubblo about the size of fibers, and then turn in cement to fill the spaces to make it solid? The action of horses' feet would soon make a foothold between each block of stone, at the same time the pavement would be perfectly firm if it was properly laid. The expense of doing this would be comparatively trifling. The experiment is certainly worth trying, for a few hundred feet at least. The London pavements are laid thus, and all know that the wear is great, while the pavement is firm and durable.

VIATOR.

## Connecticut and the Bennett Case.

ESSEX, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your editorial of yesterday on the "Bennett Divorce Case," you made some very just reflections upon the social aspects of that case, as developed during the trial, but in your remarks upon the Doctor's success in pill making, you charge the Connecticut people with being humbugged by his "audacious" and grandiloquent pamphlet into the purchase of from $12,000 to $20,000 worth of his "Root and Plant Pills," per annum.

In answer to this let me say that in tha town where I reside, 18 miles from New-Haven, containing about 2,000 inhabitants, I have not found a single person who ever, before this trial, heard of Dr. BENNETT or his Pills, and having for four years past been familiar in Hartford and Middlesex counties, and somewhat in New-Haven, I never saw a notice of these pills, nor a sign of their sale any where, and I do not believe they have, to any extent, been sold in the State of Connecticut, or even in New-England. But on looking over the testimony in this case, you will see that the Doctor's business was carried on through agents, who traveled mostly *South* and *West*.

Had you forgotten this when you penned your article?

You also implicate the whole Connecticut community and her system of education in your denunciations of Dr. BENNETT. Nor was the article of yesterday your first effort in that direction. In your first notice of this case you spoke of Connecticut education producing such men as BARNUM and BENNETT. As to BARNUM, I think his *Life* claims that he was educated in New-York. He went there at a very early age; and as to Dr. BENNETT, here you have taken one of the most extreme and isolated cases and made it the foundation of a most sweeping charge against the whole State, which is unjust in the extreme.

The entire community here has been shocked and made indignant by the disgusting details of this trial, and neither we nor our system of education have any sympathy with such mercenary wretches as Dr. BENNETT.

A SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER.

## Taxes on Children.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The complaint of "Legatus Psuperum," in the TIMES of Dec. 25 is not unreasonable, but the response thereto is very just. The abuses which annoy him may, possibly, be misplaced. The views of one of our oldest and best-known Sunday-School organizations (the American Sunday-School Union) on this subject, were expressed many years ago in a treatise published under the title of "The Teacher Taught." Will it be asking too much to request the following brief extract from that work to appear in your paper?

A SYMPATHIZER.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BENEVOLENCE.—The practice of collecting money in Sunday-schools for any purpose is, on many accounts, objectionable. Suspicions and jealousies are needlessly awakened. Prejudices are engendered or confirmed; objects of doubtful utility are often introduced, and, under exciting circumstances, are favored, to the great prejudices of the school. Undue attention is likely to be paid to this department, to the neglect of the more difficult, less interesting, but far more important duty of the religious teaching. If one project of benevolence is entertained, it may be difficult to assign a good reason for excluding another; and thus, in the end, the grand, simple purpose of the Sunday-School is overlooked, and its interest is sustained (if sustained at all) mainly by ever-varying novelties and external excitements. Sometimes individual teachers have succeeded in awakening wholesome sympathies in a single class, and so directing their inquiries and exercises as to make them intelligent on a given subject of benevolence; and then, without a noise or ostentation, he may receive from them the fruit of their own industry, of the savings of economy and self-denial, and appropriate them under their direction and as their contributions to the beneficent purposes contemplated. Such a course as this is not liable to many of the abuses and misconstructions of the other, and it is sufficient to say to those who desire to avail themselves of the Sunday-School organization for those purposes, that the same children can be approached in other forms, and that it seems better to preserve this for the distinct object of religious instruction.

## Names of Married Women.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I read a paragraph in the TIMES a day or two since, mentioning a discussion of the question whether a married woman should relinquish her maiden name. It calls to mind the not uncommon practice, prevalent in Switzerland, of the husband, in marriage, taking the name of the wife—D'AUBIGNE, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, being an illustrious example. The family name of that gentleman is MERLE, whose brother, of that name, is an estimable and wealthy merchant of our own City. In that country the law sanctions this custom, as well as that of the right of property independent of the husband, either acquired before or after marriage. It is not unusual for the husband and wife to enter into a business connection, observing the same formalities for establishing the joint liability and placing both names upon their business sign, as with firms in this country. So, also, in giving a promisory note or bill of exchange, to make the security satisfactory, the husband not unfrequently puts the wife on the back.

F.

## Tom Paine's Will.

The following curious extract is from the will of TOM PAINE, which is on file in the office of the Surrogate of New-York. We do not remember ever to have seen it in print:

"The Last Will and Testament of me, the subscriber, Thomas Paine, reposing confidence in the Creator God, and in no other being, for I know of no other, nor believe in any other:

"I, THOMAS PAINE, of the State of New York, author of the work entitled *Common Sense*, written in Philadelphia in 1775, and published in that city the beginning of January, 1776, which awaked America to a Declaration of Independence, on the fourth of July following, which was as fast as the work could spread through such an extensive country—author, also, of the several numbers of the *American Crisis*, thirteen in all, published occasionally during the progress of the Revolutionary War. The last is on the Peace: another, also, of the *Rights of Man*, parts the first and second, written and published in London, in 1791 and '92; author, also, of a work on Religion, *Age of Reason*, part the first and second. N. B. I have a third part by me in manuscript, and an answer to the Bishop of Llandaff; author, also, of a work lately published, entitled *Examination of the passages in the New Testament quoted from the Old, and called Prophecies concerning Jesus Christ*, and showing there are no prophecies of any such person; author, also, of several works not here enumerated; *Dissertation on First Principles of Government, Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance, Agrarian Justice*, &c., &c., make this my Last Will and Testament, &c."

The will directs to be placed over the testator's grave, "a head-stone, with his name and age engraved upon it," and "the author of *Common Sense*." "I have lived," the will concludes, "an honest and useful life to mankind; my time has been spent in doing good, and I die in perfect composure and resignation to the will of my Creator God."

Dated 18th January, 1809.

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.—At the Melodeon, in Boston, on the evening of Dec. 27, Mr. M. V. BLY, a young gentleman who calls himself an "unconverted detective medium," and whose especial mission it is to denounce and expose the Spiritualist manifestations, threw a large audience, composed partly of Spiritualists, into a violent fever. He proposed to show that MANSFIELD, and other so-called "writing mediums," were humbugging the people. The Boston *Herald* says:

"After stating that he had had certain proof that many rapping mediums were indebted to the skillful use of their ankle joints for their success, and citing instances where he had exposed such persons, he proceeded to expose the 'sealed letter' imposture, which he alleged had been practiced by J. V. MANSFIELD, of this city, for so many months past, and that the 'Great Spirit Postmaster' (MANSFIELD) was an egregious swindler. A Committee of Six—three Spiritualists and three experts—were selected by the audience, at the lecturer's request, to report upon the evidence offered them. This Committee was composed of Dr. Gardner, Messrs. Rice, Dole, King, Messer and Bradbury. The Committee came to no definite result in the matter, and the question was put to the audience whether the lecturer had made good his case against Mr. MANSFIELD. They decided that he had by an overwhelming affirmative, amid the greatest confusion.

After this matter was disposed of, a specimen was given of the manner in which Mrs. COAN performs the "ballot test;" that is, how she tells the Christian name of a friend in the spirit-land, written in a ballot and closely folded up by a stranger, and submitted to her. Mr. BLY, in two instances, performed the feat satisfactorily, and informed the audience how he did it. He said that he caused the raps to be made by his ankle-joint, after ascertaining by careful examination of the outside of a thin ballot, the name that was written within.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather, to-day, is unfavorable for out-door movements, and very few leave their firesides who can avoid doing so. Hence, the market is loss crowded than, under more propitious circumstances. It would doubtless be; and business lacks much of the animation usual at this period. Supplies of nearly all the principal commodities are fair, and prices are, for the most part, without remarkable alteration.

MEATS.

No important changes are discernable in this line. A fair, though not uncommon, demand has been experienced throughout the week.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 16 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb | 5 | @ | 9 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Beef, corned, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | 14 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Mutton, chops, ₩ lb | 9 | @ | 14 |
| Lamb, ₩ lb | 9 | @ | 14 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb | 14 | @ | 17 |
| Pork, fresh, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Pork, salted, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Pork, jowls, ₩ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Soup Meats, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | 6 |
| Smoked Beef, ₩ lb | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Bacon, ₩ lb | 11 | @ | 13 |
| Hams, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Shoulders, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Tongues, each | 62 | @ | 81 |
| Lard, ₩ lb | 12½ | @ | 13 |
| Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| Sausages, City made, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ₩ lb | 4 | @ | — |

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supplies of Poultry and Game are good, and prices, for the season, are not considered high. The demand, however, is not as brisk, to-day, as it was last Thursday, owing, in part, to the influence of unfavorable weather. Some excitement has been occasioned among dealers by a notification from the City Government that the laws respecting the preservation of Game and Fish would be rigidly enforced henceforward.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ₩ pair | 65 | @1 | 25 |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 75 |
| Fowls, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Western Poultry, ₩ lb | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair | 62½ | @1 | 25 |
| Guinea Hens, ₩ pair | 62½ | @ | 75 |
| Turkeys, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Geese, each | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Geese, ₩ lb | 8 | @ | 12½ |
| Ducks, ₩ pair | 62½ | @1 | 00 |
| Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ₩ pair | 2 50 | @3 | 50 |
| Ducks, Red-head, ₩ pair | 87½ | @1 | 25 |
| Wldgeons, ₩ pair | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Teal, ₩ pair | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Wild Turkeye, each | 1 75 | @3 | 50 |
| Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen | 2 00 | @2 | 75 |
| Pigeons, Squsb, ₩ dozen | 2 25 | @3 | 00 |
| Woodcock, ₩ dozen | 3 75 | @4 | 50 |
| Woodcock, ₩ pair | 62½ | @ | 87 |
| Quail, ₩ doz | 1 75 | @2 | 25 |
| Partridge, ₩ pair | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Rabbits, ₩ pair | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Venison, ₩ lb | 9 | @ | 13 |
| Bear's Meat | 12½ | @ | 15 |

FISH.

This branch of business varies very slightly, to-day, either in the extent of the sales, or the range of prices, compared with last week.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sal'n Trout, ₩ lb | 15 | @ | — |
| Codfish, ₩ lb | 6 | @ | — |
| Pickerel, ₩ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Eels, ₩ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Flounders, ₩ lb | — | @ | 6 |

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.


**Amusements this Evening.**

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—LOAN OF A LOVER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—MY OVERCOAT.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ALARIC—CONSCIENCE—MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE—ALARIC—PO-CA-HON-TAS—PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PANORAMA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, Jan. 1, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., with a week's later European advices, is now due at Halifax. She had not arrived there at 9 o'clock last night.

Dispatches have been received by the Nicaragua Legation at Washington, announcing the reception of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty by that Government. The House of Deputies was to be assembled immediately, and the views of this Government made known to the members. These views are heartly sanctioned by President MARTINEZ, who promises that the Treaty shall be returned to Washington, fully ratified, by the 1st of February.

The Government is in receipt of advices from the Western coast of Mexico, received overland, to the 25th of November, by which the statement that the sloop-of-war *St. Marys* had arrived at Guaymas just in season to prevent the expulsion of the surveying party under Col. STONE, is confirmed. The Commander of the *St. Marys* also found another American citizen, named FREDERICK COERLITZ, in prison there, and procured his discharge. The civil commotions in Sonora and Sinaloa were continued, PESQUIERA carrying on an active war against the latter State, in which he was reported to have gained a victory at La Mesis, and to be moving towards Mazatlan. The news from the vicinity of Guadalajara is in direct contradiction of that alleged to have been received by the Mexican Legation at Washington. Instead of the defeat of DEGOLLADO by MIRAMON, and the subsequent capture of the city by the latter, it is asserted that Guadalajara had been captured by DEGOLLADO, after the assassination of the military commandante of the place, which was subsequently given up to pillage. The population of Mazatlan, on the reception of the news of the excesses at Guadalajara, had determined to oppose the entry of the Constitutionalists into their city.

The ridiculous rumor which prevailed on Wednesday in Washington, relative to the alleged revolutionary movement in Cuba, to the effect that the Administration had anticipated such a movement for some time, is, as we expected it would be, proved to be erroneous. Not only this, but the whole story is deemed at the State Department highly improbable—General U. S. RELEAU to the contrary notwithstanding.

Lieutenant MOWRY, the Delegate from Arizona, has written a letter to the Washington *Union*, in relation to the agricultural and mineral resources of Arizona, and the adjacent Mexican State of Sonora. This letter is accompanied by several communications from persons in the Territory, verifying what he has asserted in regard to the exceeding richness of the gold and silver mines.

We give elsewhere this morning, in full, a report of the proceedings of a meeting held at Tombigbee, Ala., on the 18th instant, "to take into consideration the state of affairs in Central America, Southern Emigration to Nicaragua, and the recent outrages committed by a British cruiser upon an American vessel at Greytown." A series of twelve resolutions were adopted, in which the course of the Spanish-American Republics since their emancipation from Spanish authority is dismally deprecated; Central America is asserted to be continually tending towards entire anarchy and political dissolution; the right of passage across the Isthmus is claimed, in consequence of which the Nicaragua Transit must be taken possession of; WALKER'S scheme of emigration is lauded, and pronounced to be perfectly lawful and proper; the recent boarding of the *Washington* by British naval officers is denounced, and the condition imposed by Nicaragua, that all American passengers who cross her territory shall sail only from one port, is asserted to be unjust, burdensome and insulting. A Committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid the cause of "emigration."

A letter appears in the St. Louis *Republican*, from Mr. YOST, the Government Agent of the Navajo Indians, in which he states that a peace was concluded with the Chief of that nation on the 20th of November. The energetic measures adopted to bring them to subjection have had the desired effect, and the apprehensions which were entertained that a long war, similar in its character and results to that with the Seminoles in Florida, would grow out of the difficulty with them, are thus happily dispelled.

It was understood in Albany, yesterday, that Governor KING would issue a Proclamation withdrawing the troops from Staten Island. In consequence, however, of the non-reception of necessary documents from the Sheriff of Richmond County, its issue was delayed.

The Western cities have been recently flooded with counterfeit twenty-dollar bills on the State Bank of Troy. They are so well executed that the most expert detectives have been deceived, and the Bank, in consequence, have issued a circular calling in all their bills of that denomination, that they may be destroyed.

The Bay State Mill Corporation, at Lawrence, Mass., was yesterday reorganized under the name of the Washington Mills, and a Board of Directors and other officers were elected. An excess of subscription to the new Corporation, amounting to over $1,700,000, is to be divided among the creditors of the old Corporation.

The receipts from Customs into the United States Treasury, for the week ending on Monday last, were $661,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,117,000, and the drafts issued to $1,484,000—a reduction of $823,000 from the week previous. The balance in the Treasury was reduced to $2,-[illegible],000.

An incendiary fire occurred at Boonville, Mo., yesterday morning, the loss by which amounted to [illegible],000, on which there was an insurance of [illegible],000.

The snow-storm of Wednesday night was continued all day yesterday up to about 9 o'clock in the evening, when the wind changed more to the eastward, and the snow was converted into a most uncomfortable raw rain. There were no arrivals during the day from sea, and a considerable difficulty was experienced in railroad traveling; but no accidents of a serious nature have been reported. The whole City is given up to preparations for the closing day of our carnival season to-morrow.

Mr. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives, had the "Freedom of the City," whatever that may be, presented to him yesterday by Mayor TIEMANN, in the City Hall, and shook hands with two or three hundred individuals. This same distinguished honor will be bestowed on Senator DOUGLAS to-day in the room of the Councilmen.

The Board of Aldermen last evening agreed that the Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, and the Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second-street, should be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners on these avenues and the City to share the expense equally. Permission was granted to A. M. ALLERTON, Jr., & Co. to lay a Railroad track in Forty-second-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River. A motion to discharge the Committee on Public Health from the consideration of the proposed ordinance compelling swill-millmen to label their wagons, occasioned considerable debate, in the midst of which a motion to adjourn, which had been repeatedly renewed, finally prevailed.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the resolution directing the opening of a carriage-way across the Park, was laid on the table. A petition signed by W. B. ASTOR and others, praying for the extension of Beekman-street across the Park, met with a similar fate. The Board concurred with the Aldermen, in recommending the construction of a wooden building in the Park for the accommodation of the three steam fire-engines.

At an inquest held yesterday in the case of the man—WM. TYLER, a carpenter of this City—who was drowned on Wednesday evening, at the Christopher-street Ferry, a verdict of censure was rendered against the Ferry Company. The censure was based upon the evidence that there were no lights on the ferry piers, and that, to this neglect was to be attributed the accident and its fatal result.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 2,500 bales. Prices were firm. The movements in Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, and Oils, were limited. Freights were very quiet.

### The Freedom of the City.

The adventurous few who yesterday traversed that stony desert called the Park, in the early afternoon, when the winds of heaven blew the wildest, and the small sweepers at the crossings shrank appalled from their "dreadful trade," were refreshed and delighted with the sight of our country's flag proudly floating over the half-charred ruins of the City Hall. In fact they were refreshed and delighted with the sight of *two* of our country's flags—one at each end of what was the Palladian temple of our liberties before it was offered up as a holocaust on the altar of our national enterprise and of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The spectacle was as unusual as exhilarating, and those who could keep their eyes clear of the snow long enough to see it, must have wondered what it all meant. Had they ventured up the steps immortalized by the siege of Mayor WOOD, and into the great reception hall of our *Hotel de Ville*, they would have found therein a show not less surprising. There, among the dead Governors and Commodores, and other famous people, stood the living Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, engaged in the solemn and mystic ceremony of accepting the freedom of the City of New-York. A stern simplicity pervaded the arrangements of the august occasion, and the distinguished South Carolinian hero of the day may well have felt his spirit move within him to profounder reverence for the Spartan virtue of the great metropolis, when he contrasted the unadorned beauty of Councilman BUNCE and Mayor TIEMANN with the silken and purple splendors in which the officials of his own Commonwealth are wont to drape their stately persons.

The "freedom of the City," instead of being degraded into a gold box, as it usually is in the effete monarchies of Europe, was silently and secretly conveyed, like a surreptitious *billet doux*, into the Speaker's hand when the warm grasp of our cordial Mayor closed affectionately upon it. "There, take it," the hospitable Mr. TIEMANN seemed to say—"take it, my dear Mr. Speaker, and much good may it do you! No thanks—don't mention it, it really is hardly worth talking about—but it is the best we have, and you are heartily welcome to it." Imagine how overcome the generous Southron must have been, what natural manly tears must have swelled into his eyes, when the distinguished burghers thronged in upon him to confirm the civic gift, and make him quite at home. They came in crowds, the distinguished burghers; ISAIAH RYNDERS was there, Marshal of the Union, and Mr. MOLONEY, who governs the Almshouse, and Mr. WARD, who commissions the Police, and the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, with the fellowship of the churches in his friendly hand. There was no hustling and pushing—only perpetual shaking of hands, and the rapture of rapid introductions, and the kindling interchange of the most magnanimous sentiments. There were no ham sandwiches with sherry—these things being reserved for sensual Turkish Pachas—only a feast of gabble and a flow of bosh, such as always quickens the hearts of freemen when they meet together to glorify themselves and our ample institutions, and the flags flapped exultingly, like to pull down their poles, and small boys cheered under the clothes-lines in the beautiful Park, or turned ecstatic somersets in the snow; and New-York thrilled through all her homes with silent joy that a new son was born to her—to bear her banner in the fray and wear her colors through a hundred wars. And when the night fell, the distinguished burghers came back about their brother, and carried him off in triumph to the theatre, there to show him, in the "Merchant of Venice," how much finer is the City that has claimed him for her own, than the proud bride of the Adriatic ever was.

All this is very fine; and we ought to be thankful, not only that we have freedom enough to give some of it away to our friends, but also that we have a City Government capable of doing the thing so handsomely;—and this the more earnestly, that we have another candidate for the franchise upon our hands, who will be honored in the like manner to-day. The two flags will be hoisted again to-day, and the distinguished burghers will assemble together as before, (those of them excepted whose official duties in the Custom-house and elsewhere are well known to be especially severe on Fridays,) and New-York will receive another citizen in the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. And there will be more shaking of hands, and more making of speeches, and more shouting of small boys; and then, in the evening, we suppose, another visit to the theatre,—only there must be justice done to all parties, and so, perhaps, Mr. DOUGLAS will be treated to "Our American Cousin."

So far so good. And now what is the meaning of all these mummeries? What, in the name of common sense, is this "freedom of the City," which we keep "tendering," as if it were some sort of steam-engine, to all our illustrious guests—which we once "tendered" to General JACKSON in a gold box, and which stayed of its own accord in Tennessee when the gold box came back with Councilman VAN TINE to be a very Pandora's box of mischief to all, our "gallant volunteers." Did anybody ever see the freedom of this City? Is it of the nature of that freedom dreamed of by the boy who declared, in homely verse, that when he is President of these United States "he will suck molasses candy and swing upon the gates?" Does it confer any such privileges upon Mr. Speaker ORR and Mr. Senator DOUGLAS? Does it entitle them to vote at our elections, ward or district,—to accept any office under the Mayor,—to ring the City Hall bell whenever they wish—to travel free upon the ferries and the avenue railways?

When London gives her freedom in a gold box to some "distinguished visitor," the gift carries certain substantial franchises with it. Lord DERBY holds the freedom of the city, and being elected in virtue thereof a member of one of the Twelve Worshipful Guilds, (we believe he is a fishmonger, as Lord PALMERSTON also is,) he enjoys all the rights and immunities of the mediæval fraternity to which he belongs. He may sell fish if he likes within the city limits; he may also vote for or against the city members, and is in fact a constituent of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and he may be chosen Lord Mayor of London, like any other fishmonger, after serving as Alderman in his turn.

But if all these most grave and reverend considerations do not prevent us from laughing at the civic honor of London as an antiquated absurdity, what are we to say to the flimsy rigmarole in which our City fathers still rejoice to clothe the bald and dreary reality of their lugubrious receptions? The whole system is hopelessly foolish and dismal. It results in boring half to death every distinguished man upon whom it is inflicted. It has lost whatever dignity or value it may have once possessed, since it has been prostituted to all sorts of purposes and disgraced by all sorts of silly and scandalous associations. New-York sincerely honors the station of men like Mr. ORR and Mr. DOUGLAS. Our citizens are ready to pay all possible respect to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to the Senator whose presence in the gate maddens the Haman of the White House. But the measure of the respect and honor which New-York offers to these gentlemen is not to be inferred from the heterogeneous throng of wire-pullers, office-holders and idlers who toddle into a dilapidated City Hall to perform there a scurvy farce in the broad middle of the busy day.

### Boston "Branches" in New-York.

We alluded a day or two since to a report of the Boston Board of Trade, on the subject of "Branch" houses established in New-York for the sale of New-England manufactures. Since then the report itself has been published; it is very long and full of grievances, and as earnest, if not quite as eloquent, in its protests against the monopolizing influences of New-York as any of the harangues of the "hundred Boston orators" against British tyranny or Southern "men-stealers." The Boston Board of Trade appears to think that New-York can be thrown overboard as easily as if it were only a chest of tea. They are determined, at least, to see if they cannot contrive to get along without having anything to do with "the great City at the mouth of the Hudson." The report was made in conformity with a resolution adopted by the "Board" in February last, by a Committee of highly respectable merchants, who were appointed to consider what has been, and what is likely to be the effect upon the business of Boston of the establishment of Branch houses in New-York and Philadelphia, for the sale of goods manufactured in Massachusetts and the adjoining States, and to consider what action may be necessary for the Board to take in reference to the matter.

The action considered necessary has been the publication of the Report in question, and the recommendation to Boston merchants to cut loose from New-York, and keep their cotton and revolvers at home. The Board of Trade has made the most forcible report of the case that could be presented, we have no doubt, and have given the public some exceedingly interesting statistics in relation to the manufacturing interests of New-England and the Middle States. But still we do not discover any arguments in the Report that strike us as calculated to operate in the minds of New-England manufacturers, or Boston capitalists, to induce them to deviate from the method of transacting their business which they have heretofore found so beneficial to their interests. It may be safely assumed that every individual merchant and manufacturer understands his own business affairs better than anybody else can, and that if they did not find it for their profit in the long run to send their merchandize to New-York for a market, they would not continue to do it.

But the Board of Trade meet this view of the subject by stating that the system of "Branch Houses" in New-York has grown up without any serious consideration being bestowed upon the consequences which would follow; and now it is necessary that some public movement should be made to counteract the pernicious effects of the systems. The first "Branch" of a Boston House established in New-York is stated to have been as recent as 1846, and there are now nineteen of these pelican-like offspring which are fattening themselves at the expense of their parents' blood. It is alleged that the men who manage these Branches have strong local attachments in New-York, that notwithstanding they sell twenty-five millions of dollars' worth of New-England merchandize annually, they care nothing at all about Boston, and, though they are only subordinates, are fast becoming the masters of their employers. But it is not the twenty-five millions of sales which the Boston Board of Trade cares so much about; it is the correlative business which these sales bring that the solid men of State-street look upon as of right belonging to them. Seventy-five millions of dollars a year is the annual loss of trade which the Bostonians believe they have foolishly flung into the lap of New-York, by their own thoughtless folly in establishing "branches" in this City. Trade, they say, begets trade, and if they can only compel all the world to resort to Boston to purchase shoes, oil, codfish and cottons, there is no reason why their own city should not become as much of a commercial centre as New-York. One of the arguments most urgently insisted on in this Report in favor of discontinuing the practice of sending manufactured goods to this market is the success which has attended the trade with Calcutta, which has been made almost exclusively a Boston business. The statistics of 1857 show that the freights alone in the imports of Calcutta goods into Boston amounted to two millions of dollars, while to all other parts of the Union they amounted to but six hundred thousand dollars. Yet Calcutta goods have been sold in Boston, instead of sending them to New-York for a market. The reason is, of course, that there is a larger consumption for such goods in Boston, and the best market for them is found there; otherwise they would have to be sent here, or somewhere else where they were in demand. Boston and Salem merchants have been large importers of tea, but they have for many years been in the habit of sending their cargoes of China goods here, because in this market they have obtained the best prices.

But there is one circumstance—and a most important one, too—that the Board of Trade have overlooked. Boston is no more a manufacturing city than New-York. There is neither a cotton mill, nor a woolen mill, nor any other kind of mill, nearer to it than Lowell; and this City is much nearer and of more convenient access to many of the New-England manufacturing towns than Boston, and it is here that their goods will naturally come for a market. Fall River, for example, finds it much more convenient to send its goods for a market to New-York than to Boston, and so do all the manufacturing towns of Connecticut and Rhode Island, as well as many in Massachusetts. So that if Boston were to monopolize the sale of all the goods produced in Lowell and Manchester, New-York would still be the greater market and retain the promiscuous jobbing trade which our ambitious neighbor is so anxious to lay her grasping hands upon. The Boston merchants do not see any difference between New-York and Liverpool, and inasmuch as Manchester does not send its calicoes to that place to be sold, they do not see why Boston should send her shirtings and sheetings to New-York. But there is as much difference between New-York and Liverpool as there is between Boston and Manchester. Liverpool is neither a financial centre, nor a distributing depot; it is simply a shipping port, while New-York possesses the advantage of being all three. Manchester sells its manufactures, and nothing more, while Boston has no manufactures of its own to sell. The report concludes it with the recommendation to the managers of the great manufacturing establishments of Massachusetts and Maine to adopt such measures "as shall restore to Boston the entire sale, in first hands, of the fabrics which are made in our own mills with our money."

### Look Out for the Poor!

We hope nobody will imagine that all he has to do during this bitterly cold weather is to make himself as comfortable as possible. Winter brings its peculiar duties as well as discomforts. If it is sharp and severe upon those of us who have houses and full grates, and loaded tables and warm beds, what must it be to the houseless and the homeless,—to the poor creatures who cower under sheds, for shelter from the wind, and pass their days and nights in the almost hopeless struggle against hunger and cold. There are thousands more, not reduced to this extremity of distress, who are still without coal, without food, without clothing for themselves or their children, and who must, if unrelieved, suffer intensely during the sharp, cold weather that is now upon us. It is certainly a duty—and it ought to be a pleasure—for every one to do whatever he can towards allaying the distress which, without such aid, will be unavoidable. The benevolent societies will do all in their power, and some of them have active agents, whose activity should now be largely increased in hunting up the proper objects of their benevolence.

There is no lack of charity among our people. The great mass of our rich men are also men of liberal hearts,—who could not look upon distress without relieving it, and who only need to be assured that special cases deserve aid, to induce them promptly and freely to afford it. But as a general thing they have not the leisure to inform themselves upon the merits of such cases, and are of necessity dependent upon the representations of others. Those, therefore, who may come in contact with individual suffering which they are not themselves able to relieve, will do all parties a most essential service by applying to friends on their behalf.

Nor is this a time for pushing too sharply inquiries into the causes of poverty and destitution. Many a wife, many a little child, may be starving because the husband and father is a drunkard,—but it is not under such wintry skies as these that the sins of the guilty should be visited upon the heads of the innocent or even with too much rigor upon their own. It is a great deal safer and better in such emergencies to do too much than too little. Even street-beggars have a claim upon charity now, which we should be slow to urge in any less inclement season. One runs little risk just now of bestowing alms amiss: and even if selfishness were appealed to, there are few hearts that will not be made happier by the endeavor, whether successful or not, to relieve something of the sorrow that clusters so thickly around us.

SMALL PREMISES AND LARGE CONCLUSIONS.—Our provincial cotemporaries from time to time exhibit a sort of spasmodic concern about the progress of the metropolis which is very pleasant to see, since it illustrates at once the reality of our own advance and the vitality of the country at large. But this interesting feeling sometimes puts on a rather ridiculous shape, and invites a chastening word of affectionate counsel. The good people of Boston, for instance, have just exercised our patience by solemnly publishing their convictions that we are subtly stealing away their life-blood through a thousand commercial "branches;" and that we must be taught to know our place and to cease seducing the country folk by the superior advantages of our trade. And now comes New-Orleans, complaining on the contrary, that we are like to ruin the whole nation north of the Potomac by our reckless speculations and our "liberal finance." The New-Orleans *Delta* has just discovered that more people and more banks failed in New-York during the crisis of 1857 than in New-Orleans,—that an import trade is disappearing at the rate of one-third *per annum*"—that our exports in the month of November last were four millions less than for the same month of 1857," and that we have brought our chief debtor Chicago into "such a state of hopeless insolvency that she is mortgaged for several millions more than the amount of her assessment." "These be hard words, my masters!" And the following inference is surely neither gentle nor easy—that New-Orleans is a city built on the rock of Slavery, while New-York is a City set on the shifting sands of Freedom. If we were forced to assent to the forlorn views of our Southern Jeremiah, we should really begin to tremble for the Union—since the Presidential organ has assured us that the "South would never tolerate a shiftless bankrupt partner in the Confederation."

Fortunately, however, we can assure our friends and ourselves that Gotham is not quite so badly off as the *Delta* would have itself believe. We certainly lost more in the late panic than New-Orleans, as we also lost more than Heligoland or San Juan de Nicaragua. But the reason thereof was obvious enough—that we had more to lose, in the way of cash at least, and credit, than these, perhaps, unappreciated centres of industry; and we think we may safely promise the manufacturers of New-England on the one hand, and the planters of Louisiana on the other, that they need be under no apprehensions for the great mart of their mutual exchanges, but may rely on finding in New-York for some time to come the usual facilities for completing their "little arrangements." Should any serious misfortune of a vital character ever really overtake us, we are afraid that our respectable sister cities at either end of the Union will appreciate the fact more emphatically than the Boston Board of Trade or the New-Orleans *Delta* seems to be able to imagine.

### Reform in Jury Trials.

The London "Law Amendment Society" has just received a report from one of their committees on the Jury System, which recommends the retention of the rule of unanimity in criminal cases, but advises that it be dispensed with in civil suits. It considers the requirement that no man shall be convicted except upon evidence that shall satisfy at least twelve men of his guilt, to be, on the whole, a wise one. It defends its recommendations on the ground that in the majority of criminal cases the issue presented to the jury is simple and single—did or did not the prisoner commit a certain act on a certain day; whilst in civil cases, there is generally a great variety of points to be decided, upon which any number of honest men may fairly entertain a great variety of opinions; and that, in reality, a verdict is generally the result of a compromise between a majority and minority of the jurors.

We in this country have, if possible, a still greater interest in this question than our English brethren, as the administration of criminal justice is carried on here under much greater difficulties than in Europe. We have to rely very much more upon the effectual working of the law than as, in their case, upon the strength of the Central Government, for the security of our persons and properties; and if any people in the world are likely to suffer from the jury system in its present state, we are certainly amongst the number. The great, and, so far as we know, the only objection that is urged against the unanimous verdict, is the power it places in the hands of one stupid, or corrupt man, to bring the whole proceedings to a dead lock, and even after the clearest evidence, give the criminal a fresh chance, by means of a new trial. This result is unquestionably very frequently produced in England, and still more frequently in America. It is almost impossible in New-York to keep worthless fellows, friends of the prisoner, or of his associates, out of the Jury-box, to whom "God and their oaths" are matters of very trifling importance. In cases in which any political feeling is aroused, this is peculiarly likely to happen, and if one manages to work his way in, the opinion of the other eleven, let them be ever so painstaking or intelligent, goes for nothing. Moreover, it makes the life or liberty of a prisoner frequently depend on the health or powers of endurance of a Juryman, when it ought to depend solely on his conclusions drawn from the evidence. It is impossible to know in how many cases delicate Jurors save their business or their digestion from derangement, by yielding to the opinions of their tougher and more robust colleagues. It may be fairly said that a man decides under duress when his yielding to the arguments addressed to him, and that only, will immediately restore him to his house and his counting-room.

The "Law Amendment" Committee propose to remedy this evil of disagreement in Juries by obliging the minority to put the reasons of their dissent in writing, and present it to the Court, for whom it would in many cases furnish a useful guide in deciding upon applications for new trial. There is no question, that in a very plain case this would prove, under some aspects, decidedly beneficial, and, in a very doubtful case, it would do no harm. If the evidence were plain and forcible, a corrupt Juror, who now accomplishes his object with a dogged no, and escapes public censure, by the secrecy in which his vote is clouded, would find himself placed in a very awkward position. Nothing is a greater check to a bad man than having to give a reason for his acts and opinions, and many a man would sooner do right, than set about justifying his wrong-doings in the eyes of the world. The former would, in most cases, prove much the easier matter of the two. But then, on the other hand, it would make a juryman's duties very much more laborious and repulsive. It would saddle an honest but illiterate man, with a very burdensome task, while a clever knave would easily discharge it; and it would deprive the jury-system itself of one of its most valuable features. We do not expect a juryman's reasons for his verdict to be always capable of being placed in order on paper. If this were desirable, it would be better to try every prisoner by a full bench of Judges. When a Jury acts on a case, an immense deal is left to, and expected of the instincts, the vague impressions, the rough good sense, and even the honest prejudices of its members. Every farmer or shop-keeper who votes for sending a burglar to the penitentiary naturally relies more on undefinable impressions and feelings, than on logical conclusions. The manner of the witnesses, the "hang" of their story, and a thousand other things, affect a man in a way which he cannot, for the life of him, describe or account for, but are, nevertheless, to him more satisfactory and more convincing than all the logic in the world. And it is precisely because it has been found that judgments so rendered are on the whole more satisfactory, contain more guarantees for liberty and justice than the lawyers' apparently more accurate "points," that trial by Jury is so much valued in all free countries. So that we do not think it desirable to impose on the minority the duty of giving "reasons in writing" for their dissent. It would often embarrass knaves, but it would fully as often embarrass honest men; and secondly, it is not always necessary that a Juryman should be able to say why he votes, to make his vote both just and sensible.

Even if there be, as the Law Amendment Committee report, a decided value in a conviction by twelve men, which a conviction by a less number could not have,—and there is no doubt it has certain moral weight,—the majority principle can be inforced, with infringing upon this one, by the simple experiment of increasing the number. Why not put eighteen men in the box, or as many more than twelve as may be considered sufficient margin for blockheads, ignoramuses, and knaves, and make a majority of twelve necessary to convict or acquit? If there be any magic in the number twelve, it can be retained in this way, as well as in any, and every stupid or corrupt person who chooses to differ from the majority, would have to secure at least six others on his side, to make his dissent of any use to him, or give it any effect upon the trial. This too, or something like it, would do something towards putting an end to the absurd compromises, which we see taking place in our courts every day, and which are just as great an outrage on good morals, as a caricature of criminal procedure by which one portion of the jury agrees to find a prisoner guilty of an offence which he did not commit, if the other portion will only find him guilty of anything at all. One half, as in CANCEMI's case, thinks him guilty of murder; the other not guilty of anything, and they conclude by finding him guilty of manslaughter. This is very much as if a part of a jury were to find a man guilty of stealing a cow, and another to find that he did not steal it; and finally to save time and get home to dinner, all agree to declare him guilty of stealing a sheep.

SETTLEMENT OF A LONG-VEXED QUESTION.—That troublesome subject, the Quarantine question, has been finally disposed of in a very ingenious, economical and effective manner. The State authorities have adopted the suggestions of Captain BENHAM, and determined to build an island of five acres extent on the old Orchard Shoal in the Lower Bay, whereon it is intended to construct the necessary offices and hospitals. Captain BENHAM, it is stated, estimates the cost of constructing the island at $135,000, which is certainly an extremely low rate,—just $27,000 an acre.

The Staten Islanders, it is stated, have been so mollified by the proposition to create the new island, that there will no longer be any necessity for keeping a regiment of soldiers at the Quarantine ground to guard the new hospitals from incendiaries. But we fear that the Staten Islanders are not to be so easily satisfied. If they are not more lacking in discernment than we suppose them to be, they will conclude that the scheme of removing the Quarantine to Orchard Shoals is only a device for keeping it where it is. That it would be possible to create an island on Orchard Shoal cannot be denied, for everything is possible in the way of engineering, where there is no lack of money and the time is unlimited. But it does not require any great engineering experience to understand the difficulties of making an island in an open bay, where there is nothing to break the force of the waves as they roll in from sea; and as for the cost of such a work, it would be quite beyond the power of any engineer or contractor to make anything like an accurate estimate. The work may be done in time, and it may be the only resource left for the State, but it should not be entered upon with the delusive idea that it can be completed for even ten times the amount named by Captain BENHAM.

POST-MARKING LETTERS.—We hear many and well-founded complaints of the loose and ineffectual manner in which *post-marks* are stamped at Post-Offices throughout the country, upon letters. They are generally put upon the postage stamp for the sake of defacing that as well as of giving the place and date of mailing; the result is that the mark is wholly illegible and the stamp itself only half destroyed. This is a matter of more consequence than it may seem to be at first sight, for it is frequently very important to be able to know the precise time as well as place at which a letter is mailed. The Post-Office Department, would render an essential service to the business community by directing the attention of Postmasters throughout the country to this subject.

### The Snow-Storm.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM UPON THE SHIPPING, THE FERRIES AND THE SOUND-BOATS—THE CITY AND THE STREETS.

The mild temperature of the past two weeks gave rise to the remark among nautical men, that this genial sunshine was a "weather-breeder," and that we should soon have a storm. These prognostics were verified about mid-day on Wednesday, when there were indications in the heavens of a gathering tempest. Intimations by telegraph arrived in the morning of snow at the Southwest, from which it is well known the first symptoms of a northeaster are always felt. At 3 o'clock P. M. it began to snow, and continued with little intermission through the night.

The prevalence of a strong northeast wind, a dense atmosphere, and the prospect of a disagreeable night on the Sound, caused the steamer *Commodore*, of the Stonington line, to remain at her dock—a delay which occasioned but little inconvenience, as there were few passengers who would like to tempt the Sound on such a night. The steamer *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, however, started at her usual hour, but having gone as far as Hart Island, it then became impossible for the pilot to see the way, and the prevalence of heavy head winds induced the Captain to make for a harbor. He accordingly came to anchor for the night. As the weather yesterday morning was not improved, but rather grew worse, the *Connecticut* returned to her dock. Her passengers, fully acquiescing in the movement, were transferred to the fine steamer *Commonwealth*, which left here at her regular hour yesterday afternoon. The *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, proceeded as far as Throggs Point, where she anchored until the next morning, proceeding on her way at daylight. The storm on the Sound is represented as having been very severe. Steering was performed wholly by compass, scarcely the glimmer of a light being visible in consequence of the driving snow.

As the storm was not of a dangerous character at the eastward, the Norwich, Stonington and Fall River boats continued their journey with their passengers, and arrived but little behind time yesterday morning. The propellers *Potompska* for New-Bedford and *Curlew* for Providence, which left in the afternoon, came to anchor in Cow Bay. There were no arrivals by the way of Sandy Hook, and the ship *Derby*, for San Francisco, another vessel, anchored at Quarantine. The steamer *Marion*, for Charleston, anchored in the Horse-shoe.

There were some slight interruptions in the movements of the ferry-boats, but only one collision, which took place between two Hoboken boats. Some of the passengers were slightly injured.

Upon the Hudson River the storm put a stop to navigation. Large quantities of snow fell all along the river. At Poughkeepsie it was very cold, the thermometer marking zero. At Newburg the ferry-boats were greatly obstructed by the ice.

Thus far no disasters have been reported upon the coast, and, as the direction of the wind (northeast) will enable vessels to keep clear both of the Long Island and the New-Jersey coast, little apprehension is felt for those which may be approaching this port.

The streets of the City, yesterday, were covered with snow, which was not so deep, however, as to impede traffic. Broadway, thanks to the efforts of Mr. SMITH, of street-sweeping-machine celebrity, was kept pretty clear. Five hundred bushels of salt were scattered along the thoroughfare from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, and the snow was thus prevented from hardening on the pavements. When, by neglect, the snow is permitted to freeze, the cost of removing it is rendered, of course, much greater; and it is a matter of surprise that the authorities will not view the case in this light. While the City is so enormously taxed for street cleaning, it is extremely unjust that the merchants along Broadway should, at their own cost, be compelled to keep the thoroughfare in proper order, as they are obliged to do every Winter.

At a late hour last night, the storm continued, and the sleet—half snow half rain—was drifting with violence.

The steamship *Marion* for Charleston, is anchored inside the Hook.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from Leavenworth, giving the leading items of the cost of transportation of supplies for the Utah Army. One hundred and forty-six trains of wagons were sent out,—total number of wagons, 4,796. Each train had 320 yoke of oxen; total oxen 46,720. Thirty men were apportioned to a train; total, 4,380. The number of pounds of freight conveyed across the Plains was 24,000,000. These are the principal items only. The aggregate cost of the Expedition may be inferred.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR ELECT.—The Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor elect, has tendered the appointment of Private Secretary to GEORGE W. BLISS, Esq., of this City, and of Chief Clerk in the Executive Office to L. L. DOTY, Esq., of Livingston County.

☞ We are indebted to Purser LA SALAVIERE of the steamship *Montgomery*, for Savannah papers.

The Baton Rouge *Comet and Gazette* says: "On Tuesday, Dec. 21, a free colored man, known in this as well as the adjacent parish as "Morgan the Peddler," was basely and cowardly murdered on his own premises. Morgan has been engaged for many years trading with people in this city—carrying goods from town in his wagon, and returning with products from the country. By honorable dealing and attention to business he had accumulated some property—was the owner of one or two slaves and the house in which he lived. As yet no clue has been discovered of the murderer, who sought an opportunity whilst his wife was at a neighbor's to perpetrate the deed. Suspicion is fixed upon a negro man belonging to Mr. Robinson, of St. Helena.

**Reception of Speaker Orr at the City Hall.**

The hospitalities of the City were tendered yesterday, to the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is temporarily residing in the City. The honorable gentleman was introduced to the citizens in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the Governors' Room being out of repair. JAMES COCHRANE, Aldermen THOMAS, BOOLE, and REED, with sundry members of the Board of Councilmen, and other City officials, including Governor MORGAN, of the Almshouse, and CONRAD SWACKHAMER, were present. The Mayor briefly addressed Mr. ORR: "I am," he said, "glad to be the happy medium of the Common Council in offering to you the hospitalities of the City of New-York,—which is not only the Capital of the State but the metropolis of the whole Union, and always prominent in extending a welcome to the good and great of the whole earth."

Mr. ORR responded as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL: I avail myself of the occasion to make my acknowledgements to you for your kindness and consideration in extending to me this cordial greeting. I am sure it is more intended for the high official position I hold than any personal merit of my own. I am glad that it is so, and that there is a responsive chord in the hearts of the people of New-York to the Government, its institutions and officers. There is a political conservatism in New-York which has characterized it from the very organization of the Government down to the present time. I trust it may continue so, for no portion of our Union is more deeply interested in the preservation of our institutions than the great City of New-York. One single night of destruction, turmoil and revolution in any part of our Union, would cause that magnificent commerce, the evidences of whose prosperity are all around us, to wilt, and wither, and be destroyed. I trust that conservatism may continue to exist, and that your devotion to the Union, as it was made by our fathers, may continue also, that North and South, East and West, may be always able, here to the Halls of the Councils of New-York, to extend and receive these cordial greetings.

I thank you, gentlemen, again, for your considerate attention in tendering to me this distinguished honor.

The ceremony of shaking hands was then commenced, and for nearly an hour Mr. ORR underwent the penalty that awaits celebrity. He fared better than those eminent men who have gone before him, as his wrist was not dislocated. Indeed, owing undoubtedly to the inclemency of the weather, the number of persons with whom Mr. ORR yesterday exchanged congratulations did not exceed three hundred. Marshal RYDERS and the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH were among them. Last night the Honorable gentleman visited Wallack's Theatre.

**New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.**

This Association reassembled at the Lyceum Hall, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock—Prof. PHELPS, Principal of the State Normal School and President of the Association, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by NATHAN HEDGES, Esq., of Newark.

Dr. WARE, the Treasurer, then made his report, which was accepted. The discussion on the lecture of the previous evening was resumed. Mr. HEDGES spoke of the difficulties which arose in school from the presence of "Young America," and considered the blame to rest, in many cases, with parents—with fathers, too much absorbed in business to heed the training of their sons; with mothers, who, in mistaken fondness, neglect the discipline which the perverseness of the youthful heart requires. Parents must have their attention called to this. Further remarks were made by Messrs. SMITH and HARRISON, showing that the example of the teacher would have a great influence on these "young men," and that he must be in sympathy with the "spirit of the age" in order to control it, while he must seek, instead of aiming at the autocracy of the schoolmasters of the last generation, to educate those in his charge in self-government.

The report of the State Agent was next submitted. It stated that Teachers' Institutes had been held in nineteen counties, with increasing interest. To promote a larger attendance at these meetings it was suggested that the officers whose business it is to license teachers, should require, as an indispensable qualification, the ability to pass an examination upon the subjects, exercises and lectures of the last Institute. The Examiner might either be present at the Institute, or might obtain a report of it from the Conductor. Professor COLES advised deliberation. Spread light—everywhere light—and wait patiently for the result. The State Agent having positively declined reelection, on motion of Mr. PECKHAM, it was

*Resolved*, That this Association entertain a lively sense of the important service rendered to the cause of Education by the Rev. J. B. THOMPSON, our Agent for the past three years; and that our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to him for the untiring activity and zeal he has manifested.

The report of the Committee on the State Board of Education was next presented by the Chairman (Mr. WEST of New-Brunswick) and accepted. On motion, the same Committee was appointed for another year.

Professor CAMP, Superintendent of Common Schools of Connecticut, spoke on the advantages of a State Board of Education. It has been tried in Massachusetts and Connecticut for many years, and has worked well.

Professor BEERS, of Massachusetts, followed to the same effect, speaking from an experience of twenty years.

Mr. BULKLEY, Superintendent of Common Schools, Brooklyn, made some eloquent remarks on the duties and responsibilities of teachers, and that the advancement of the cause they had at heart must come from their own exertions.

In the afternoon, reports from the various counties, on the state of Education, were received. Discussion on Educational Periodicals followed. The officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mr. HARRISON, of Morristown, President; Messrs. A. J. DORMAN, of Flemington, and G. BERRY, of Beverley, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. H. LINSLEY, Jersey City, Recording Secretary; Mr. C. T. WRIGHT, New-Brunswick, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. J. A. HALLOCK, Newark, Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. PECKHAM,

*Resolved*, That this Association regard *Barnard's American Journal of Education* as a periodical which reflects credit upon the educational appliances of our country, and is eminently worthy of the support of the members of this Association.

On motion of Mr. HAINES,

*Resolved*, That we have confidence in the publication known as the *New-York Teacher*, and still recommend it to the teachers of this State for their patronage and support.

At the evening meeting some eloquent remarks were uttered by Ex-Governor PRICE, encouraging to teachers, and expressing the wonder he was often led to feel at the ignorance of the value of education still constantly displayed by the people.

Professor HART, late Principal of the High School, Philadelphia, then delivered the lecture of the evening on "Attention." It was a philosophical and practical treatise of extraordinary breadth and power.

Professor PHELPS, and DAVID GOULD, Esq., followed in a just tribute of thanks and admiration.

**Festival of the Wilson Industrial School.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

One of the most pleasurable sights we have witnessed during these "Merry Holidays" was the number of happy faces gathered together yesterday in the Wilson Industrial School, (Avenue A,) to celebrate the annual Festival of that Institution. The pupils, 206 in number, manifested most surprising proficiency in their different studies, particularly in arithmetic; and were most attentive to the highly interesting and instructive remarks addressed to them by some of the gentlemen present. The abundant dinner and presents provided for them showed the Institution was not forgotten by its friends, as we understood these, together with the premiums, were special donations, not given by the Association. This Institution should secure ample support from the charitably disposed, as it has proved its efficiency by the practical results of its operation, and as its locality is one more destitute of schools and churches than any other in the City. The Institution seems to be most thoroughly organized, and, though unencumbered by debt, is in need of funds for current expenses. We commend it heartily to the attention of those interested in such enterprises. B.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

LYNCH LAW IN ARKANSAS—FIVE HORSE-THIEVES HUNG.—The fact that five men, charged with being horse-thieves were summarily executed in Arkansas, recently, was mentioned a few days ago. The Memphis *Appeal* says:

"As our informant rode past the spot where the edict of lynch-law had gone forth and the horrible spectacle of its execution was witnessed, one poor fellow was seen dangling between heaven and earth, suspended by his neck to the limb of a tree, whose branches extended across the road, with this inscription written upon his back: 'I'm a Tennessee horse-thief. If you like him better than I do you can take him down and bury him.'"

The Lord Mayor of London has had a paralytic stroke. He has been restored to consciousness, but has right arm and leg are quite powerless.


**Boots, Shoes, &c., for Holiday Times.**—It will be well to be nicely shod, at this visiting season particularly; so CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, near 13th-st., has been manufacturing extensively, and has immense stock of ladies' gaiters, shoes, slippers, &c., either for the street, the house, or the ball-room. Children's boots, shoes, &c., will also be found there in great variety. CANTRELL has likewise provided for the gentlemen, and will furnish the neatest feet-coverings in the City.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**"We Prefer Wing's."**
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS have such a pleasant taste, are so healthful, and give such a fine zest to almost everything they are eaten with, that they are considered indispensable to every well-furnished table.

**With Drinks, Fruits, Jellies, Creams, Custards, Floating Islands, and also with Sardines, Oysters, Chowder, and most relishes, they are most delightful.**

**To Whom it May Concern.**
NO DRUNKARD
"Shall inherit the kingdom of God."
Bible.

"Woe unto him
That giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also."
Bible.

No exceptions made on account of New-Year's, Weddings, (of the rich,) or Funerals (Wakes) of the poor.

**The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash** as prescribed by Dr. CHURCHILL, for consumption, scrofula and nervous debility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the sole general depôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 49 John-st. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Send for circulars.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

**A Notice**
TO DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. Burnett & Co. having issued circulars and advertisements reflecting upon our Cocoline, we submit the following statement of facts in refutation of their false pretensions:

They evidently estimate the extent of our knowledge of Cocoline by their own limited and recently acquired information; whereas Cocoline is no novelty with us, for we have prepared and sold our popular preparation for the hair upwards of twenty years ago, and long before the firm in question had an existence. It therefore remains for these sinoerous pretenders to prove their claims to originality. Even inventors are sometimes slow in producing their evidence; in the meantime, therefore, we appeal to your sense of justice for the purpose of testing their unfounded assertions. The practical knowledge and experience obtained during the twenty years since our first preparation was made, results in our now producing the most perfect Cocoline that ever received public approbation. Satisfied that we could safely rely upon the superior and intrinsic qualities of our Cocoline sustaining its popular reputation, we placed it before the public in a shape, style and appearance that it could not possibly be mistaken for any other preparation. The word Cocoline (not Co-co-een) which we selected and copyrighted as the name for our popular preparation for the hair, may be found in Beehnell's National Dictionary, and that work may be consulted at the Astor Library, Where the word "Cocosine" is to be found, except in the advertisement of the concern aforesaid, I am unable to state. I believe nowhere.

Their piracy insinuations, therefore, only serves to display their ignorance alike of Cocoline and its name. Doubtless, therefore, they will have the entire monopoly of their own meaningless compound. Our labels afford unmistakeable evidence that no imitation was ever contemplated. They are finished in the first style of art, and entirely different in shape, color and designs, and distinctly declare the contents of every bottle to be "Phalon and Son's Cocoline for the Hair." We, however, afford the public a further guarantee that, while effectually prevents the possibility of its being mistaken for any other compound. We take this opportunity of reminding you that, unlike Cocoaine or other compounds, our Cocoline is perfectly free from the strong and offensive odor of imperfectly purified cocoanut oil, and is also readily distinguished by its fragrant and popular perfume. Nor can we conclude this communication without thanking your assistance in defending our thirty years' spotless reputation from the unscrupulous calumnies and aspersions of jealous and disappointed competitors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.
EDWARD PHALON & SON.

**Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safes.**—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Marsh, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

*To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:*

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Safe got out of order (not the small lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,
MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanised rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

**Holiday Clothing at less than Cost.**
At No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good brown overcoat for $10,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good pilot overcoat for $8,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good business coat for $6,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For pants and vests, in every variety, at lowest prices,
Go to DRUMGOLD & PHOCH,
No. 120 Fulton-st.

**Gents' Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.**—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., offers for sale at retail for Holiday wear, a rich and elegant assortment of silk velvet and wool scarfs and scarf ties; also, a large variety of scarf pins of chaste designs and patterns. Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, in connection with all other articles in the Gents' Furnishing line can be found at the above establishment, and to which the attention of his customers and the public is respectfully invited.

**Stearns & Marvin's**
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.* Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York. No. 67 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Renovator** renders dry, harsh hair soft, lustrous and be witchingly curly. It removes all impurities from the roots, giving firmness thereunto and preventing baldness. It restores the natural moisture to the hair, restoring it to a delightful purity and beauty, and imparting to it a delicious fragrance. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Holiday Gifts.**
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penman. None use but to approve. All styles of pens, pencils, and hard-rubber goods for sale at No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

**The Metallic Tahiet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

**Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Ballou's French Yoke Skirts, new style,** made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, a large stock of geots' dressing gowns, and a general variety of gents' furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

**Useful Holiday Goods.**
Gentlemen's Fancy Gloves, Paris Scarfs, superior Linen Collars, fine Suspenders, Robes, Mufflers, Shawls, &c., at the popular stand No. 61 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

**Our Holiday Hat**
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

**A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,**
AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 683 Broadway.

**Cure for Asthma.**
JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**Boys' Clothing Warehouse,**
No. 31 John-st.,
Corner Nassau-st.
D. L. CORNELL.

**Notice.**—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

**Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Are just publishing a new series of American and foreign Views on glass and paper.

**Wines, Cordials, &c., of the finest Qualities.**—Old Nectar Whisky, very old and pure, from Allegheny County, Pa.
MACY & JENKINS, No. 146 Fulton-st.

**Holiday Hats and Caps, for Gents and Children**—A large and elegant assortment. Gents' Furs, a good variety; Sleigh Robes; Ladies' and Children's Furs, cheap.
KELLOGG, No. 391 Canal-st.

**Shirts for the Million.**—Lamb's Wool, Merino, Silk and Cotton Undergarments; Gloves, Hosiery, Mufflers, &c., retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

**Barnhelt's Family Sewing Machines.**—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

**A Beautiful Holiday Present**
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $80 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

**$50. $50.**
**Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Ericsson's Caloric Engines.**—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

**For New-Year's Day.**—PER STEAMSHIP ASIA—Elegant scarfs, neck-ties, silk and linen handkerchiefs, mufflers, gloves, &c., at the shirt and collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.


## BIRTHS.

GIBB.—At Grove-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, Mrs. MINAY GIBB, of a son.

## MARRIED.

HOWE—MULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Samuel KIRSAM, ALBERT K. HOWE to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Benjamin Mull, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WHEELER—CORTIS.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday eve, Dec. 30, at Christ Church, by the Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. W. C. WHEELER, of New-York, to CLARA A. CURTIS, of Hartford.

MILLS—HOSTAN.—At Yonkers, Dec. 30, at the residence of John Olmsted, Esq., by the Rev. D. M. Seward, JOSIAH A. MILLS, Esq., of Buffalo, to Miss MARY A. HUSTED, of Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y.

SPRAR—STORRY.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, by the Rev. Cornelius Wyckoff, ALFRED W. SPRAR, of this City, to Miss AGNES K. STORRY, daughter of Alexander Storry, Esq., of the former place.

MARVIN—COE.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., JOHN J. MARVIN, of this City, to HARRIET G., youngest daughter of Adam S. Coe, of the former place.

## DIED.

LEARNARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 6¼ o'clock P. M., after a short illness, HANNAH, wife of William E. Learnard, aged 31 years and 7 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Friday,) from her late residence, No. 82 Forsyth-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PALMER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, WM. W. PALMER, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Jay-st. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, of disease of the heart, ARCHIBALD WILSON, at his residence, No. 45 Canal-st., in the 66th year of his age.

Further notice will be given respecting the funeral.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 27, JOSEPH TAYLOR, only child of Henry S. and Sarah M. Anderson, aged 8 months.

VAN KLEECK.—At Little Brittan, Orange Co., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, TUNIS, son of Edgar and Nancy Van Kleeck, of this City, aged 26 years, 11 months and 2 days.

WESTON.—At Sandy Hill, on Monday, Dec. 27, FREDERIC WESTON, Counselor-at-Law, eldest son of the Hon. Roswell Weston, in the 55th year of his age.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Dec. 30, DAVID P., son of Stephen and Mary E. Van Nostrand, aged 3 years, 2 months and 20 days.

His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment, this day. (Friday.)

HOLT.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 71 West 23d-st., Mrs. JERUSHA HOLT, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son in-law, Benj. Gomperts, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

CLEVELAND.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 28, JAMES B. CLEVELAND, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence in Hackensack, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

COLES.—At his residence, near Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday morning, Dec. 26, suddenly, Col. GEORGE D. COLES, in the 64th year of his age.

LYON.—At South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, FRANCINA, daughter of William J. and the late Cecelia Lyon, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother Gassner, No. 3 Ashland-place, near Greenwich-av., New-York

SQUIER.—In Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, Dec. 30, Mr. JOHN SQUIER, Jr., of the firm of Archer, Squier & Farrington, of this City.

His remains will arrive by the steamer *James Adger*. Notice of funeral at a future day.


**HOLIDAY CLOTHING.**

A first-rate opportunity to buy Bargains in
WINTER CLOTHING.

In consequence of the late unfavorable weather, and having a large stock on hand, I have reduced the prices of all my stock of Winter clothing
EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE TIMES.
All of which I am determined to clear out, regardless of cost.

E. DE GROOT,
No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

**FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!**
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and fancet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

**FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.**
A full assortment, comprising over three hundred styles. Also, a variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the HOLIDAYS,
Just received, and for sale low to the trade, by
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY,**
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.**
LADIES' SCISSORS AND FAMILY SHEARS,
WITH SILVER-PLATED HANDLES,
Manufactured only by WENDT & SEYMOUR,
No. 52 Beekman-st., near Gold.
For sale by all the hardware and fancy goods stores.

**MAGNIFICENT BOOKS,** WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway. (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

**INDIA RUBBER GLOVES PROTECT THE** hands in all kinds of work—cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c.—bleach the hands snowy white and render them soft and smooth. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st.

**THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR PAIN** or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Depôt, No. 332 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

**HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN,** and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.
Farewell to sleep when bed bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.
Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, flees, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.
Powders kills all insects in a trice.
But Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO**
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.
Assets, Aug. 1, 1858.....$2,877,254
Total Dividends paid.....1,079,286
Total Claims by death, paid.....1,854,756
This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans at one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. MILLER, Sec'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents

**SKATES! SKATES!!.**
Just received per steamer *Asia*, a small lot of fine English Skates. J. C. JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

**OUR MUSICAL FRIEND**—NO. 5, CONTAINS all the principal Melodies from Balfe's popular opera of the "Bohemian Girl" (La Zingara,) and the famous duet (Giorno d' Orrore) from Rossini's "Semiramide," with English and Italian text. Price 10 cents. No. 13 Frankfort-st.

**KNIVES AND FORKS.**—PEARL, IVORY AND horn handles of superior quality. Plated Ware of splendid patterns, in sets or single articles. Cake Baskets, Urns, plated Forks and Spoons, Tea Trays of elegant finish, boys' Tool-chests, Skates, Sleighs, &c., for the holidays, for sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—NO. 655 BROADWAY—GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING BAZAAR.—LEWIS & BEACORD would announce to their patrons and the public, that their store will be open on New-Year's Day from sunrise to 2 P. M.

**OUR MUSICAL FRIEND**—NO. 5, CONTAINS all the principal Melodies from Balfe's popular opera of the "Bohemian Girl" (La Zingara,) and the famous duet (Giorno d' Orrore) from Rossini's "Semiramide," with English and Italian text. Price 10 cents. No. 13 Frankfort-st.

**CLOSE THE BOOKS!**
EMBRACE THE SPLENDID BENEFITS NOW!
To-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, is the very latest moment at which subscriptions will be received to the magnificent Engraving "Village Blacksmith," and *The Art Journal*. That all may know just what is the value and character of this superb work of art, now offered to the subscribers of the "Cosmopolitan Art Association" ONLY, for Three Dollars, the following recent notices are quoted from over twelve hundred of similar character.

Engravings of this class are sold at fourteen to forty dollars.—*Harpers' Magazine for January.*

A superb affair it is.—*Godey.*

As fine a specimen of steel engraving as has ever been executed in this country.—*Home Journal, N. Y.*

The story of the picture is well told. The strong enthusiasm of the man, the cheerful love of the wife, the studiousness of the dog, as well as the perfect working of the accessories, all attract our gaze, as well as the faultless symmetry of the horse.—*National Intelligencer, Washington.*

A superb picture.—*New-York Saturday Press.*

A beautiful print, which sells for $5.—*Boston Journal.*

Elegant and valuable.—*Boston Traveller.*

It is a masterpiece.—*Baltimore Dispatch.*

It is a splendid engraving, and will adorn any parlor in the world.—*Boston Atlas and Bee.*

This beautiful engraving is a fine ornament.—*Bangor Times.*

Elegant affair.—*Baltimore American.*

Full of attraction, and cannot fail of securing the admiration of all good judges.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Large and beautiful.—*Daily Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia.*

Magnificent specimen of the graver's art.—*Daily News, Philadelphia.*

It is a gem of the first water.—*Review, Washington.*

We are at a loss to know how so much value can be given for the comparatively small sum of $3.—*True Delta, N. O.*

Executed in the highest style of art. One of the most charming pictures we have ever seen.—*Evening Journal, Phila.*

The engraving is, in fact, a better picture than the original painting. It will form a most valuable addition to the collections of amateurs.—*Sunday Courier, N. Y.*

A noble picture.—*Sunday Mercury, N. Y.*

Is a splendid picture.—*Boston Post.*

Is cheap at $5.—*Boston Transcript.*

As a whole, is a masterpiece, worth, at the lowest figure, five dollars.—*Reading (Pa.) Journal.*

AND THIS IS FURNISHED FOR THREE DOLLARS TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "COSMOPOLITAN."
OF THE MAGNIFICENT ART JOURNAL,

which is also given to every subscriber, it is needless to speak. It is generally pronounced one of the most recherché, valuable and beautiful Journals in America. It is catered to by the best authors and engravers in the country, and is, of itself, worth three dollars, but is furnished GRATIS to every subscriber.

A season ticket to the celebrated Dusseldorf Gallery is also given to every subscriber.

The Art Works to be dispensed, gratuitously, as premiums on subscription, comprise several hundred choice works from our best masters. No finer collection was ever placed within the reach of the public.

Such offers were never before made to the public, and it is to be hoped that every intelligent person in the City will not now fail to ornament the centre table and the parlor walls at the comparatively small sum of $3.

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Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12 cents.

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On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5,
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
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The following interesting novelties have been expressly prepared for the occasion:
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—in Italian,
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as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises:
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DON GIOVANNI,
by Piccolomini, Poinsot, Ghioni, Florenza and Formes.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
when Poinsot will make her first appearance as Alice.
And
THE HUGUENOTS.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan 3.
Orders will be received in advance for the six nights, at the Academy, from 9 till 4 o'clock.
Boxes.—The company will appear in Philadelphia on or about the 14th of January. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SECOND
CLASSICAL MATINEE,
SEASON OF 1858-59,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
ON
MONDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.
PROGRAMME.
I. Quartette in B flat. Opus 18, No. 6.....Beethoven.
1. Allegro con brio. 3. Scherzo Allegro.
2. Adagio ma non troppo. 4. Adagio—La Malinconia
Allegretto quasi Allegro.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, and BERGMANN.
II. a. Ballade in B major, for Piano. b. Etude in B flat minor.
WILLIAM MASON.
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THEODORE THOMAS.
IV. Trio, in F major. Opus 6.....Bargiel.
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To conclude with the celebrated farce of
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With songs, "To-morrow will be Market-Day;" "I Don't Think I'm Ugly;" "I've no Money," and "Our Lucky Maiden," supported by the strength of the Company.

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in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the play restored.
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all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
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this highly successful comedy will be presented for their accommodation on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859,
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.
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FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 31,
The entertainment will commence with
CONSCIENCE; Or, THE ELEVENTH HOUR.
To be followed by
ALARIC; OR THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
Alaric.....Mr. J. B. Howe | Ianthe....Mrs. J. J. Prior
The whole to conclude with the
MAGIC BARREL.

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Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 31,
To commence with the *Ledger* story drama of
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To be succeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with
PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 31.
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

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SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
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Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-AND PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

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Now on exhibition, at No. 598 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all trained and brained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CHRISTMAS FROLICS.—FRIDAY, Dec. 31, AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½ o'clock, LA FETE DANSANTE, by the Zavistowski Troupe. The charming piece called THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE, by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. After which, first time, of the new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., produced by M. Zavistowski, and entitled HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS AND THE MAGIC FOREST, by the entire Zavistowski Troupe and auxiliaries—one of the most beautiful and amusing things ever presented. The Aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents: Children under ten, 13 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.—Under the management of John Moore and Wayne Olwine. FRIDAY—Last night but one of BARRY SULLIVAN. On account of the great success of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING upon its initial performance, with the great combination cast—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Miss Fanny Morant, W. Davidge, W. Reynolds, &c., &c. To conclude with MY OVERCOAT. To-morrow—NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVALS at 2 in the afternoon and 7 in the evening, GEORGE BARNWELL, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, MACBETH, &c., &c.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—A new and extensive panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico, and Central America, with the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, will be exhibited for the first time on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, each afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., and evening at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 3,
BY COMMAND
THE PICTURE OF HER MAJESTY,
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE,
must be returned by next Wednesday's steamer to Europe, and the exhibition closes on Monday Jan. 3, at
GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.
Open during these few days till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Size of picture 11x15 feet. M. KNOEDLER.

OPEN NEW-YEAR'S EVE UNTIL 11 P. M.,
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ADMISSION FREE TO OAK HALL!!!
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

## LECTURES.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—GEO. VANDENHOFF, A. M., will give four readings at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.
MONDAY, Jan. 3— An evening with Shakespeare.
MONDAY, Jan. 10— An evening with Tennyson.
MONDAY, Jan. 17— Reading of Milton's Comus.
MONDAY, Jan. 24— Reading of Scripture and Sacred Poetry.
Tickets for the course.....$1 50
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No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.
H. H. DICKINSON,
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And at the door.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—FIRST LECTURE of the Course by the Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Subject: *Mental Dyspepsia*; at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. GREEN'S drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-penny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM'S, No. 312 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON'S, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.'S, corner of Pearl and Pine sts., and at the door.
G. F. NESBITT, Chairman, &c.

BROOKLYN.—ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, at 8 o'clock, Mme. MARIO will deliver a lecture on *Italy*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, in compliance with the invitation received. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, DESIRING TO correspond with Mr. G. VANDENHOFF, will please address him, (with stamp inclosed for reply,)
GEO. VANDENHOFF, New-York Hotel, New-York.
Mr. Vandenhoff will re-visit the West in February.

## FAIRS.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
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AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair*. Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

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They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.
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FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
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Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

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LADIES, COME AS QUICK AS YOU CAN.
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As these Furs, owing to some unavoidable delay, have reached us late, we are determined to close them out cheap.
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MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
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Afternoons for ladies and children.
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CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS.
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An entire stock of a large variety of elegant
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Among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
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Beautiful French genet and coon lap robes.
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EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF SUPERB 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the furs, at their store No. 28 Nassau st., a large variety of superb jewelry, consisting in part of elegant full sets of bracelets, breoch, and ear-rings of mosaic, lava, cameo, and fine jewelry; superb frosted and engraved bracelets; plain gold do., ruby and diamond do.; frosted and enamelled brooches, fine French painted do.; ladies' chatelaines, vest-chains, cluster and single-stone diamond ear-rings, pins and rings, studs, sleeve-buttons; and also a large assortment of fine fluted watches; also, ladies' enamelled open-face and hunting do., with a large assortment of other jewelry, every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the ladies are particularly invited to examine it.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer, will sell, on THIS DAY, at the private residence, No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, etageres, book case, centre tables, paintings, vases, piano-forte, stool and cover; carpets, rugs, mirrors, lace curtains, shades, clocks, oilcloth, tables, side-board, cut glass, decanters, goblets, tumblers, &c. Silver-plated ware, ivory handle knives and forks, white China dinner and tea setts, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, bolsters, pillows, sheets, &c.; sofas, rockers, chairs, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine. A cash deposit required from all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant rosewood suites, covered in crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre, pier and card tables; Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany lounges, mahogany and rosewood tete-a-tetes, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top washstands, rosewood marble-top etageres, mahogany chamber suits and parlor chairs; with a general assortment necessary for furnishing a first-class house.

At 12 o'clock, a superior 7-octave grand action piano-forte, made by one of our first City makers.

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CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN WILL SELL AT Auction THIS (Friday) MORNING, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 169 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William, over 200 elegant Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors, with rich gilt frames; also, 200 choice Oil-paintings and Engravings, comprising every variety of subject. This sale offers great inducements to purchasers, as the entire stock must be sold to the highest bidder.

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BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, in EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

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WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies, may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be affected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 48 Exchange place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to re sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in this cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent, allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WATTS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Beekman-st., corner of Pearl.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres. P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES. } ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereof up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK AND RICHMOND COAL COMPANY.—The January, 1859, coupons of the bonds of the New-York and Richmond Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 11 Tontine Buildings, on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 3, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
R. M. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEO. BARNETT, President.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be removed to the office of the said Company at No. 493 Broadway, city of Albany, on the 1st day of January next. Dated Dec. 28, 1858.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. F. STANTON, President.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST Coupons due Jan. 1, 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, in the City of Hartford, on and after Jan. 1 next.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Dec. 27, 1858.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Coupons and Bonds of this Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid upon and after that date at this office, or at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York, at the option of the holders.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROOSEVELT SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED IN THE BANK BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, Interest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUpons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid, on and after the 31 proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
CHAS. FINK, Pres. Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupon of the 1st mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of Court and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 OR $12,000, TO be used in improving a valuable leasehold property in Murray-st; lease 19 years, with two renewals, or the property will be sold or exchanged. Address A. T. DAVISSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

# FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.
Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.
Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John A. Brownlee, | Robert Campbell, | Thomas D. Day, |
| William L. Ewing, | D. A. January, | L. Levering, |
| John W. Luke, | Wm. M. Morrison, | Jas. E. Yeatman, |
| B. M. Runyan, | E. C. Sloan, | G. L. Stansbury, |
| | Robert K. Woods. | |

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ON BONDS issued by Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. C. Breathlohem and Joseph Fowler, Jr., and by the Consolidated City to William F. Converse, Esq., and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the first and fifteenth of January, 1859, are hereby notified to present them for payment, when due, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE County of Madison, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and payable Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPON NO. 5 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the new-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Louisville issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK for sale, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

# DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company tha sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.
WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 3d June, 1860.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, all on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 51 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
St. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.
The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK — NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859.
By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
C. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.
By order, A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupon due 1st of January, 1859, on $100,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & SIEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST on Coupons on California State Bonds, maturing on [illegible] will be collected by [illegible] 49 Wall-st.

# SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BACCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.
The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale; to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZERREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

FIRST EXTREME CLIPPER TO SAIL
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The famous clipper ship
HURRICANE,
CAPT. SHERMAN.
Will receive freight for three or four days this week, until full, at Pier No. 19, East River (Maiden-lane.)
Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine, cor. William-st.
Agents at
San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $32 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Mac

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW GUTTA PERCHA LIFE-BOAT.—The gutta percha life-boat sent out to Liverpool on board the ship *Dreadnought*, has been subjected to a variety of tests in the Liverpool docks, in the presence of a number of scientific and practical men. The Liverpool *Times* of the 6th, the *Post* of the same date, and several other papers, contain very full descriptions of the boat, and of the experimental tests to which it has been subjected. One of these tests was the throwing of the boat from the davits of the ship, plump into the water—a distance of sixteen feet—without causing the slightest damage to any part of it. The bottom of the boat was then belabored with a heavy maul, and also with the head of an axe, with blows sufficient to shatter in stoms the bottom of any wooden boat, without prodncing the slighiest impression. The experiments were of the most satisfactory kind, and officers of the Royal Navy, ship Captains, and others who inspected the boat, expressed the most favorable opinions of its merits. Trials of a similar character were to be made in London. Capt. SAMUEL made the offer to allow the boat to be towed at the stern of a steamer either empty or full of water, and to let it be passed under the paddle wheels of a steamer, guaranteeing that no damage could result to it which would unfit it for the purposes of saving life. Mr. LAICHER, the inventor, is a New-York gentleman, and has European as well as American patents secured for the invention. The gutta percha boat was one of those inspected by the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and was highly spoken of by them.

LECTURE BY MR. THOMAS MEAGHER—THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Esq., lectured last evening at Cooper Institute before the Washington Literary Union on the "Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society." Taking into consideration the extreme inclemency of the weather, the audience in attendance was quite numerous. Mr. MEAGHER's appearance was the signal for hearty applause. After alluding to man's helplessness in a state of nature, and describing in general terms the manner in which he made science subserve his wants, Mr. MEAGHER said that the influence the useful arts exerted upon society would perhaps be better appreciated by considering the subject negatively. Strike iron, for instance, from among the metals, tools would drop from the mechanics' hands; printing would be one of the things to remember, and books would be bought cheaply at the price of a harmonicy. The vast utility of electricity was then spoken of, and Mr. MEAGHER closed with an eloquent reference to the intimate connection which exists between science and religion. Many passages of the address called forth hearty applause.

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—PHILIP SHEEFE, an aged German, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs, yesterday, at the Globe Hotel, in Frankfort-street, sustaining injuries of which he shortly died. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered ascribing the death to accident. The deceased had a considerable sum of money in his possession, but it is not known that he has any friends in this country. Mr. CYRUS ROOT, the proprietor of the hotel, will hold the money until he hears from the friends of SHEEFE. The body will be retained at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY ACCIDENT—CENSURE OF THE FERRY COMPANY.—The body of WM. TYLER, who, on Wednesday evening, in jumping from a Hoboken Ferry-boat at the foot of Christopher-street, landed in the river instead of on the Ferry Bridge, was found yesterday morning. There were no injuries on the body, and it was apparent that death was the result of drowning. An inquest was held yesterday, and the testimony corroborated the statement of the case as published in Wednesday's TIMES. There were no lights at the end of the pier, and the faint glimmering of light from the Ferry-house only served, according to the testimony, to make the darkness more intensely visible. Owing to the absence of pier-lights, as required by the conditions of the Ferry lease, the Jury in their verdict censured the Company.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM STARVATION.—Last evening about 9½ o'clock information was given to Captain DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward Police, that a woman was lying dead in the tenement house No. 7 Mulberry-street, and was supposed to have died from want. The Captain immediately proceeded to the house, which is one of the most wretched description, and had the body removed to the Station-house. The woman had evidently been dead for some time, and the room in which she was found was entirely destitute of furniture. A little boy, aged 8 years, was found in the room, crouching in a corner, quite faint from hunger. The husband of the woman was named HUGHES, and died some time since. It is stated that he had rich relatives in this City, and was entitled to considerable property in France.

THE QUARANTINE GARRISON.—Major-General SANFORD has issued a special order for a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, under Colonel DURYEE, to relieve the detachment of the Eleventh Regiment now on duty at the Quarantine Ground, Staten Island. The relieving detachment will consist of 125 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, including a regimental surgeon and quartermaster, and will parade on Monday in time to proceed to Staten Island by the boat which leaves the South Ferry at one o'clock P. M.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—Primary elections, in accordance with a call of the Tammany Democratic General Committee, were held, last evening, in all the Wards, for Delegates to the General and Young Men's Committees. The formula was gone through in quiet, the People's and Regulars factions abstaining from any participation.

THE TEHUANTEPEC STEAMERS.—The steamers *America* and *Canada*, which have been purchased by HARGOUS BROTHERS, have already a large number of men employed upon them to get them in readiness for their new business between New-Orleans and Minatitlan. It is expected that they will be completed and ready for sea during the month of February.

## Police Reports.

A RURAL FRENCH PROFESSOR TAKING LESSONS IN NEW-YORK.—Mr. Alfred Paler teaches the French language in a military school at Sing Sing. On Wednesday Mr. Paler came to New-York, and took himself, a carpet bag and a change of linen, to the Girard House. In the evening Mr. Paler took a walk, and at the same time took an impressive lesson in the wicked ways of the metropolis. A good-looking mulatto girl enticed him into her residence at the rear of No. 27 Leonard-street. Mr. Paler was the victim of the pane game—the victimizing process being the stereotype "thrice-told tale." A heavy knock was heard at the door, and the Frenchman turned pale; a dusky male caput showed itself through the door and he became paler. Thrusting himself into his boots and breeches, and grasping with one hand his hat, and with the other his coat and vest, he darted into the street, and ran for the Girard House. An examination of his vest pocket revealed to him the loss of his money—$46 in gold and bills. The French Professor was indignant, and made known his loss to the Police. Two Fifth Ward officers hurried to the rear house in Leonard-street, and there arrested the enticing colored female, who gave her name as Susanna Anthony, a blind colored man, going by the name of James Oatfield, and his wife, Adelia Oatfield. A large portion of the money was found in a slop-pail. The prisoners were yesterday committed by Justice OSBORNE, to the Tombs. This is not the first time that Oatfield has been arrested on a similar charge.

A BRACE OF STATE PRISON CANDIDATES.—Two youths residing in the Twenty-second Ward, named Sylvester Lake and Michael Forrest, were arraigned yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH on the charge of an attempted gross outrage upon Catharine Brason. The complainant is a neat and very comely looking Irish woman. She says that she is a widow, and that she occupies a shanty in Ninth-avenue. The accused, she declares, at a late hour on Wednesday evening, burst open her door, beat her, threw her on the floor and attempted to violate her person. She resisted them, and they put a rope about her neck and threatened to hang her to one of the rafters, but her screams frightened them so much that they were prevented from putting their threats into execution. The accused were locked up to answer. They are a hard-looking duett, and their features and demeanor are repulsive and brutal.

POSSIBLY A MURDER.—The Police of the Twenty-first Ward are endeavoring to ascertain whether a murder has been committed in their Precinct. At an early hour yesterday morning, on the pier at the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, they discovered a faded broche shawl, a blue hood, a lace cap, and some spots of blood. The blood spots were both on the garments and on the pier. The articles were nearly worn out, and apparently belonged to some poor woman. No clue has yet been obtained to the owner of the property, nor has any person been reported missing.

BAR-ROOM FIGHTING.—George Carter and John Breusenbam, and a company of mutual friends, passed Wednesday evening in the liquor-saloon at the corner of Warren and West streets. Not an unusual bar-room circumstance was a winding up fight. Breusenham received a substantial bruising at the hands, as is alleged, of Carter, and he is still confined to his house from the effects of Carter's blows. A brother-in-law of the unfortunate man made a complaint yesterday before Justice WELCH against Carter. The latter was arrested and required to give bail in $2,000, to answer for the effects of the West-street rum he was so unlucky as to drink.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SHOOTING.—Benjamin N. Smith, a robust white man, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting, by means of a pistol, to terminate the earthly career of a slim and feeble looking colored lady, named Margaret Barker. The complainant lives at No. 22 West Broadway, and, like his house she lives in, bears a somewhat stained reputation. Smith denied the charge, but Justice CONNOLLY thought he would give him an opportunity to prove his innocence before a Jury, and accordingly committed him for trial.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—New counterfeit fives on a Rhoda Island Bank made their appearance in the City yesterday afternoon. Only one arrest was made—that of a man in the Eighth Ward, giving his name as D. Haven Thayer. The appearance of the counterfeit was telegraphed to the different Police Stations, and the public put on their guard.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH AVENUES TO BE PAVED WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT—A RAILROAD TRACK TO BE LAID IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET—SOMETHING ABOUT "SWILL-MILK."

Alderman DAVIS presided in the Board of Aldermen last evening in the absence of the President.

The report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of permitting A. M. Allerton, Jr. & Co., to lay a track in Forty-second-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, for the purpose of conveying live stock, was adopted.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of paving the Fourth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Thirty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the expense to be divided between the property owners on the avenue and the City.

Alderman BRADLEY thought that as the Fourth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, had just been paved, the report should be amended so as to provide for the paving of the avenue between Seventeenth and Thirty-second-streets only.

Alderman OWENS was for dividing the expense equally between the property owners, the City and the railroad companies whose tracks are laid through the Fourth-avenue.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the project, and Alderman BOOLE spoke in its favor. The amendment of Aldermen BRADLEY was finally adopted, and so was the report (10 to 4) with another amendment of a clerical error.

It was resolved that the chamber of the Board of Councilmen should be placed at the disposal of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who will receive his friends there to-day.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in granting a petition asking that the Fifth-avenue may be paved with Belgian pavement from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, was taken from the table.

Alderman TUCKER characterized the project as "a rascally measure," and said it would cost $120,000 or $120,000 to pave the avenue as proposed.

Alderman BOOLE said it would cost only $40,000.

Alderman TUCKER would stake his reputation, of which he thought a great deal, that this was not so.

After further debate the Board concurred with the Councilmen—10 to 4.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the consideration of the proposed ordinance requiring the swill-milk men to label their wagons.

Alderman CLANCY moved that the Board adjourn, and the motion was lost by a tie vote.

Alderman TUCKER renewed his motion,

Alderman REEN hoped the Committee would not be discharged. He said the Board had no right to compel milkmen to label their carts, "Swill Milk." It would be a gross act of injustice toward a class of men who arose early and worked hard for a living. Because men would not perjure themselves, condemn themselves, they had been caricatured. He would not perjure himself to cater to public opinion. He would rather be right than be Mayor.

Alderman CLANCY again moved that the Board adjourn, and the motion was lost—7 to 7.

Alderman BOOLE made a speech, and

Alderman CLANCY renewed his motion; it was ruled out of order.

Alderman TUCKER said he wanted the subject taken out of the hands of the Committee, so that it might be acted on; it was important that the ordinance should be passed.

At this point the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE STREET ACROSS THE PARK—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to open a carriage-way across the Park was lost, and afterwards reconsidered and tabled. A petition signed by W. B. Astor and numerous other persons, asking for the extension of Beekman-street across the Park, was also tabled.

Mr. ARCOLARIUS rose to a question of privilege. He said he did not state, as some understood, last evening, that judgments amounting to $2,000,000 had been obtained against the City, but that there were floating debts which, with judgments, amounted to that sum. He appealed to gentlemen to listen when subjects of such importance as the tax-levy were under consideration, and not to allow their attention to be distracted by matters of far less consequence.

The report of the Conference Committee, in favor of constructing a wooden building in the Park, in the rear of the Hall of Records, for the temporary accommodation of the three steam fire-engines, was concurred in. The report of the Committee of Streets of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of laying Belgian pavement in Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second streets, was also concurred in.

By a two-thirds vote the Mayor's veto on the appropriation of $250 each to Toole and Little for services as clerks was overruled.

At 5¼ o'clock a recess of one hour was taken. The Board was then called to order, when another recess of fifteen minutes was agreed to, at the conclusion of which, there being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet to-day at 1 o'clock.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The Committees appointed to agree upon a plan as a basis of union for the Democracy of Kings County, have discharged the duty imposed upon them by agreeing upon the following: The Bradley and Vanderbilt County Committees, and the City Committee are to unite in one call for a Primary Election, to be held on the 20th day of January, 1859, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing: *First*—A City Committee, to consist of three from each Ward. *Second*—To elect a County Committee, to consist of one from each Ward and Town. *Third*—To elect three delegates from each Ward and Town, to a County Convention, to convene at Montague Hall on the 10th of February, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose and with the power to reorganize the Standing Committees of the Democratic Party in Kings County. The City Committee are to appoint one Inspector in each Ward, and the two County Committees are each to appoint one Inspector in each of the several Wards and Towns, who, together with the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisors elect, and the Democratic candidates having received the highest number of votes for said office in such Wards and Towns, as the Party failed to elect, shall constitute a Board of Inspectors of Election. That hereafter, at all Primary Elections to be held, the Democratic Inspectors of Election, chosen at the last general election, and the candidates for such office having received the highest number of votes in each election district in the Wards where the party failed to elect, shall constitute a Board and act as Inspectors of Elections at all future primary meetings. The Inspectors of Election are to appoint poll-clerks, who are to keep a correct list of the names of all persons voting at a primary election; and the manner of voting directly for the nomination of candidates, instead of the present mode of nominating them by Conventions, is to be submitted to the Democratic voters at the next primary election.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.—Several meetings of leading citizens of Brooklyn have been already held, with the view of advancing the cause of temperance and sobriety. A society was organized on the 22d of November last, and officers were appointed, including the Hon. GEORGE HALL as President. The whole of the gentlemen associated with the new enterprise have expressed a willingness to do their utmost in enrolling members, raising funds, and in every lawful way to cooperate in this commendable work. The Executive Committee purpose as early as possible to hold a mass meeting to inaugurate the movement, after which frequent meetings will be held in various parts of the city, (Western District.) The most earnest advocates of moral reform will be secured to address such gatherings. The first step taken by the Brooklyn City Temperance Society has been to pray the ladies to dispense with strong drink during the holidays, and not to allow it on their tables and side-boards on New-Year's day.

RESCUED FROM FREEZING.—During the storm, late on Wednesday night, Officer POWERS, of the Third Precinct Police, found a woman, named ANN FLOON, in a beastly state of intoxication, lying face downwards in a snow-drift in Columbia-street. She was nearly dead from cold when found, and would have been beyond human aid in a very short time had she not been accidentally discovered and cared for by the officer.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—His Honor Mayor POWELL will receive calls at the City Hall on New-Year's day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Tuesday afternoon, at Washington, a report was submitted by a Committee appointed to examine the condition of the monument, and to also report what articles had been removed from the ground. This report concludes thus:

"The Superintendent also states that at the time the government was wrested from the control of the Board, on the 22d of February, 1855, the work had been progressing for over six years, and the obelisk had attained a height of one hundred and seventy feet from the surface of the ground; that everything pertaining to the successful prosecution of the work was on the place and in the best order; that since that time two courses of marble, each two feet high, have been added to the monument; that of this a sufficient quantity of marble was on the ground, dressed and finished, and ready for setting to make a course, and of the other a number of rough blocks of marble were on hand; that these were dressed by the persons in possession, and the balance was made up of condemned marble which had been accumulating for years; and, finally, that, in his judgment, it will require an expenditure of at least $2,000 to place the fixtures and machinery in a condition to enable your Board to resume the progress of the work."

It was decided to proceed with the repairs necessary to preserve the property, and in view of as early a resumption of the work as possible. The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY was reappointed General Agent.

The large stern-wheel steamer *Metropolis*, Capt. CALHOON, bound from Pittsburg for New-Orleans, with a cargo of over 450 tons of produce and Pittsburg manufactures, sank, Dec. 26, during a fog, at Sugar Creek, 50 miles below Cincinnati. The boat is a complete wreck, having broken in two. There were no lives lost. Loss $100,000.

The New-Haven *Register* indignantly repels the imputation that Dr. Bennett's pills found favor in the City of Elms. The miraculous pamphlet and the 25 cent boxes, it says, were calculated for a distant market. Dr. B. himself was a bad pill to take, yet the feat was accomplished by a Connecticut woman.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Seth B. Cole, who is a candidate for the Clerk of the Assembly, is recovering from his attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He hopes to be in Albany at the opening of the session.

[Advertisement.]

THE BONE FLIGHT MIRACLE.

Dr. J. R. OSTON, of this City, announces the publication of a full and authentic account of the alleged miraculous flight of the skeleton of the negro COMELIUS WINNE from New-Haven to this City, without the assistance of any visible agency! As the fugitive bones are said to have been dropped in the office of Drs. OSTON and REDMOND, the Doctor's statement will be sure to attract a good deal of attention and comment. The Spiritualists of this City have for months been considerably exercised in reference to this strange phenomenon, as both Drs. OSTON and REDMOND are recognized as reputable and orthodox members of the faith. The full statement is announced to appear in the New-York *Dispatch* for Jan. 1, 1859.—*New-York Sun.*

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet is one of the finest and most desirable articles ever offered to a community. It cures and prevents piles. All healthy people should use it if they do not wish to contract that disease by the use of poisonous paper. Only depôt of the discoverer No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists. GAYETTY's name is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 162 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

QUERY'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent. D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Upwards of one thousand of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by using JONAS WHITCOMB's Remedy for Asthma. In no case of purely Asthmatic character, has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases, a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—Don't forget KNOX'S. He is selling his fabrics very rapidly, and his entire stock will disappear with the year. Call early, at No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are particularly adapted for preserving health during this changeable weather; they give a vigor and richness to the blood which enable the body to withstand exposures that would otherwise prove fatal. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c., 40 per cent. below cost, No. 296 Canal-street, and No. 803 Broadway.

B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 350 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DORLEN & SHAFFER, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**..Dec. 30.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Virginia 6s..... | 98 | 1650 | Harlem R.R..... | 13 |
| 2,000 | Cal. St. 7s, n. b.. | 92 | 400 | do.....b60 | 13 |
| 25,000 | Mo. St. 6s.....s60 | 91 | 1000 | do.....s30 | 13 |
| 10,000 | do.....b10 | 90¼ | 100 | Harlem R. R. p.... | 33½ |
| 10,000 | do.....b10 | 90½ | 900 | do..... | 34 |
| 5,000 | do.....at 50 | 90 | 100 | do..... | 33⅞ |
| 2,700 | Ill. Int. Imp. '47-102 | | 240 | Stonington R. R... | 58 |
| 5,000 | Erie R. C. B. '71. 43 | | 600 | Reading R. R..... | 52½ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. 1st M. 104 | | 300 | do..... | 52⅝ |
| 1,000 | M. C. R. R. 2c. 1st M. | | 200 | do.....b30 | 52⅞ |
| | St. P. Con. 8s..... | 96 | 100 | do.....s60 | 53 |
| 1,000 | M. St. Sk. F. B.... | 73½ | 200 | do.....s30 | 52½ |
| 8,000 | Ill. Cen. R. B.... | 86 | 200 | Mich. Central R. R. | 51⅜ |
| 5,000 | do.....s10 | 87¾ | 100 | do.....s60 | 51 |
| 1,000 | La C. & Mil. L. G. B. | 25 | 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. b7 | 48¼ |
| 5 | Continental B. ex d. | 101 | 100 | M. S. & N. I. RR.. | 20⅜ |
| 175 | Pacific M. S. Co.... | 91 | 25 | do..... | 20⅞ |
| 140 | do..... | 90¾ | 195 | Panama R. R..... | 123 |
| 25 | Brunswick C. L. Co. | 3¼ | 1000 | do.....b60 | 123½ |
| 51 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 99 | 50 | do.....s60 | 122½ |
| 450 | Erie R. R.....s8 | 16¾ | 100 | do.....s30 | 122⅝ |
| 150 | do..... | 16¾ | 100 | do.....s20 | 123 |
| 1,450 | N. Y. Central R.. | 84¼ | 100 | Ill. Cen. RR.....b60 | 69 |
| 600 | do.....s10 | 84⅜ | 200 | do.....b30 | 69 |
| 200 | do.....b30 | 84⅜ | 100 | do.....b30 at n w | 69 |
| 800 | do..... | 84⅜ | 300 | Clev. & Pitts. R. R. | 9 |
| 100 | do.....s30 | 84⅜ | 5 | Cl., Cc. & Cin. R.R. | 95½ |
| 100 | do.....b60 | 84¼ | 400 | Gale. & Chica. R.R. | 71½ |
| 50 | do.....b30 | 84⅜ | 100 | do.....b60 | 71½ |
| 100 | do.....s15 | 84 | 50 | do.....s7 | 71½ |
| 200 | do.....s30 | 83⅞ | 100 | do.....s10 | 71¼ |
| 50 | do.....s3w | 84 | 350 | do..... | 71⅝ |
| 150 | do.....b3w | 84 | 750 | do.....s60 | 71 |
| 200 | do.....s15 | 83⅞ | 200 | do.....b10 | 71½ |
| 200 | do.....b60 | 83⅞ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. b60 | 31½ |
| 150 | do..... | 84 | 700 | do..... | 31⅜ |
| 100 | do.....b60 | 84 | 400 | do.....s30 | 31½ |
| 50 | do.....b60 aft 10 | 84 | 115 | Chi. & R. I. R. R.. | 59 |
| 30 | Mil. & Miss R. R... | 12¾ | 100 | do..... | 59⅛ |
| 400 | La Crosse & Mil. R.. | 2¾ | 300 | do..... | 59⅞ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $74,000 | U. S. 5s, '74, M'y. | 104½ | 275 | Mich. S. & N. I. R.. | 20½ |
| 1,500 | Cal. St. 7s, n. b.. | 92 | 200 | do..... | 20½ |
| 17,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90..... | 95 | 50 | Panama R. R.....b60 | 123½ |
| 1,000 | Missouri State 6s | 90¼ | 25 | do..... | 123¼ |
| 15,000 | Ill. Cen. R. B.s60 | 87½ | 75 | do.....s15 | 122¾ |
| 50 | Pacific M. S. Co.... | 90¾ | 70 | Gal. & Chi. R. R.... | 71½ |
| 200 | Ill. Cent. R. R..b60 | 69¾ | 100 | do..... | 71⅝ |
| | do.....s60 | 88¾ | 200 | do.....b3w | 71½ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. R.. | 84½ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 31¾ |
| 200 | do.....s30 | 83⅞ | 10 | Chi. & R. I. R. R.. | 59 |
| 200 | do.....s5 | 84⅛ | 200 | do.....b60 | 59⅛ |
| 300 | Harlem Railroad... | 13 | 200 | L. C. & Mil. R. R... | 23 |
| 100 | Reading R. R...s30 | 52⅛ | 90 | Stonington R. R.... | 58⅜ |

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day were characterized by a good demand throughout the list. The market, without being positively buoyant, closed strong, and at a further moderate—and in several instances large—advance on the prices of yesterday. About 7,000 shares of New-York Central changed hands, one of the leading buyers of yesterday at 83⅞@84, supplying the early bids at 84¼ ℔ cent., after which sales were made at 84¼@84, and again returning to 84¼ ℔ cent. Reading was done at 52¼@⅜, and a liberal demand was shown for Galena and Rock Island at 71¼@¾ for the first, and 59¼@59½@¾ for the latter. Illinois Central Shares advanced 2 ℔ cent on the last bids of Wednesday, selling this afternoon at 70-℔ cent., and that price bid at the close. Harlem Securities, including the common shares, were again in favor, the preference stock advancing to 34 ℔ cent., and the first mortgages to 89½@90. In Panama the demand was renewed for lots of 1,000 shares, and sales made at 123¼@⅜ cent. cash and buyer's option, and 122¼ seller's option. The mail of yesterday is understood to have brought satisfactory accounts from the Road, and an intimation of a new and liberal arrangement in regard to the New-Granadian Government tax upon the business of the Company. Pacific shares are in steady demand at 90¾@91 ℔ cent., cash and buyer's option, with less disposition to-day to continue seller's options in the stock. The State Stocks were firm. Missouris, 90½, and Tennessees 95 ℔ cent.—considerable sales of each; and Virginias 99, and Californias 92 ℔ cent. A sale of $74,000 of the New Federal loan was made this afternoon at 104½ ℔ cent. The general market finally left off firm.

In Money affairs, the Discount Brokers are doing a fair business in mercantile bills to-day at previous rates, from 4@5 for short to 5@7 ℔ cent. for long dates, according to the classification of names. The Stock Brokers are comparatively light borrowers, and the demand is freely met at 4 ℔ cent. with the old-established firms. The month of December has seldom, within the last fifteen years, closed on such moderate terms for Money. They were something lower, we believe, in the Winter of 1843-44. There are several indications to-day that the amount of English and Canada credits to be employed on the Street will be increased with the New Year—particularly if our market should hold out inducements for a fair difference between the rates for money here and in London.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $242,234; paid out, $274,047; balance this afternoon, $5,411,084.

We understand that Mr. THOMAS CHARLES BARING, of London, and Mr. HENRY G. CHAPMAN, (a nephew of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, of BARING, BROTHERS & Co., become partners in the house of WARD, CAMPBELL & Co. of this City from Jan. 1.

The Bank of Montreal, we learn, will establish more intimate money relations with New-York, particularly in the sale of Foreign Exchanges, after Jan. 1; a special office being opened at No. 23 William-street, under the agency of Mr. RICHARD BELL, formerly of the Bank of British North America. The business is one with which Mr. BELL has long been identified in New-York, and in which he will have the confidence of his dealers; independent of the large capital which will be in pledge for the promptness and integrity of his bills.

The domestic exchange firm of VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL will surrender that portion of their old business relating to country bank-notes, after Jan. 1, to three of their young men, who have established an exchange office at No. 45 Wall-street, under the style of MERITT, STRANG & Co.

With respect to the recent proceeding in the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, we can state, on the most positive information, that Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. only invited their friends and clients interested in the proceeding to unite in intrusting the foreclosure to Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT, upon the personal recommendation of Messrs. DALLAS & MASON. Moreover, it was not until after the acceptance by Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE of a share in the conduct of it, as notified by letters now in existence from that gentleman, that they consented to recommend their friends to join in the action, and they then issued the circular letter to this effect, lithographed in their own office, and intended as a private communication, which has since been published in these columns. It seems that our Ministers in London and Paris know more about the commercial standing of individuals in New-York than New-Yorkers themselves. We leave the responsibility with them.

The Ten per cents. of the Chicago and Milwaukee Company, advertised by Mr. C. KOWALSKI, as on private sale, are an income and second mortgage issue, with only $512,000 first mortgage before it, on the Lake Michigan Shore line between the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee.

We are requested to state that the transfer office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Road has been removed to the city of Albany.

The Directors of the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 3.

M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, pay the January coupons on the Joliet and Chicago 8 ℔ cent. first mortgage Bonds, and Henry County (Iowa,) 8 ℔ cent. Bonds.

PITTSBURG BANKS—DEC. 27.

| Banks. | Circulation. | Specie. | Loans. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Pittsburg | $323,341 | $341,670 | $1,725,476 | $738,651 |
| Exchange Bank | 393,790 | 244,413 | 1,528,232 | 452,478 |
| M. and M. Bank | 202,818 | 132,242 | 879,487 | 201,241 |
| Citizens' Bank | 155,375 | 78,743 | 611,832 | 90,931 |
| Mechanics' Bk | 299,065 | 108,364 | 762,565 | 83,358 |
| Iron City Bank | 228,990 | 113,797 | 625,997 | 149,710 |
| Alleghany Bank | 247,685 | 118,260 | 654,433 | 88,681 |
| Dec. 27.... | $2,060,764 | $1,337,489 | $6,798,022 | $1,805,047 |
| Dec. 20.... | 2,079,118 | 1,340,255 | 6,714,997 | 1,799,590 |

ST. LOUIS BANKS—DEC. 24.

| Banks. | Circulation. | Exchange. | Specie. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants'..... | $495,485 | $692,929 86 | $384,787 08 |
| St. Louis..... | 248,395 | 312,362 00 | 152,376 58 |
| Southern..... | 300,375 | 399,237 70 | 210,733 49 |
| Mechanics'..... | 346,430 | 440,447 67 | 206,194 61 |
| Exchange..... | 253,295 | 234,986 70 | 191,178 46 |
| State..... | 433,350 | 1,084,220 01 | 552,667 12 |
| Dec. 24..... | $2,083,330 | $3,164,184 02 | $1,697,987 34 |
| Dec. 18..... | 2,103,788 | 3,044,840 27 | 1,771,072 02 |

## The Hallett Circular Again!

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

About a month ago some mention was made of a gentleman bearing the name of HALLETT, in connection with a highly-respectable London firm, interested in American State and Railroad investments. As the most contradictory statements have been recently in circulation about this person and his proceedings in relation to the foreclosure of the mortgages on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the benefit of foreign Bondholders, some reliable explanation will be satisfactory. So far as the responsibility of the London firm is concerned in indorsing the position of Mr. HALLETT, the facts have been ascertained to be as follows: The firm in question represents a large number of Bondholders of the Marietta Railroad, and was invited by others to unite in taking steps to protect their interests under Mr. HALLETT's guidance. Mr. DALLAS and Mr. MASON gave unqualified testimony as to his ability and integrity; and, fortified as he was by nearly 100 letters of introduction from Ex-Presidents, Governors, Secretaries, and statesmen of all classes, it would have been impossible to have withstood such an amount of cumulative evidence in his favor. The letter to which the name of the firm appears was entirely a private communication, intended for their own clients—already interested in the Roads—and was lithographed in their own office. The procedure of foreclosing the mortgages was unanimously intrusted to three (3) attornies, of whom this Mr. HALLETT is one—the terms are not unusual under similar circumstances—In fact, I suspect many a mortgage-holder in this City would be glad to get his foreclosure effected on as favorable conditions. But recently all sorts of rumors, impugning the motives and affecting the credit of Mr. HALLETT, have been in circulation on this and the other side of the Atlantic. Without, however, attempting to pass an opinion on the merits of this gentleman as an agent for foreigners, I cannot but regret that United States Ministers at Paris and London should so readily commit themselves by indorsing the responsibility of an American not personally known to them in their own country.

SPECTATOR.

## A Test of Net Earnings.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Money writer of the *Herald* in October last predicted *par* for New-York Central. Thereupon, the market which stood about 66, declined rapidly to 81½. The *Herald* turned as suddenly and predicted 75 by the 1st of January. The market advanced to 83¾ or 84, and 75 will not be touched this year. Finding both predictions at fault, your neighbor this morning comes up to the honest record of what the line has accomplished in four years. I desire to hold him to the figures of his own making in order to trace briefly the conclusion to which they infallibly lead. This is the more readily done, as for four years past the capital of the Company has been stationary *and the dividends paid in cash.*

1. The *Herald* says the outstanding Funded Debt of 1855 stood..... $14,149,642
And on Sept. 30, 1858..... 14,402,634
An increase in four years of..... $252,992

2. Grant this correct. And now for its application as a test of the four years' business of the concern:

| | |
|---|---|
| During this period it has *paid dividends in cash*..... | $7,680,000 |
| Added new equipment..... | 999,027 |
| Added to value of road and real estate..... | 1,208,577 |
| Total..... | $9,888,604 |
| Of which, by increase in Funded Debt..... | 252,992 |
| *Paid from net earnings of the Road*..... | $9,635,612 |

This result admits of no question. *The cash was certainly paid.* That it was not borrowed the *Herald* record proves. *It must therefore have been honestly earned*, as well as regularly paid, over and above the current expenses of operating the road and the current interest on the funded debt, *or it could not have been paid at all*, either for dividends or improvements on the line.

3. The Road has not been run down in earning this grand result; nor its current finances reduced or embarrassed. The surplus in 1855 stood $268,243. It is now $1,594,326. The equipment in 1855 consisted of 188 locomotives, and 2,425 cars. It now consists of 218 locomotives and 3,687 cars. The material and fuel paid for and on hand in 1855 stood $664,374; it now stands $1,360,291.

From such data with which to judge, can any man who is not wilfully blind fail to see that this road has triumphantly vindicated its claim to be ranked among the first-class securities of the country, and that the day is not distant when it will be sought for at prices commensurate with the return it is sure to yield.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Many of our capitalists fancy the above name for an ordinary banking institution, so be it; but if the [illegible] be to put it forth to guard our currency, which, by having some twelve or more well managed banks of two, three, five and eight millions each, all of them favorably known throughout Europe and America, renders such a measure quite unnecessary. We also have, in this City, many other prud